WEBSTER'S
NEW INTERNATIONAL
DICTIONARY
Second Edition
UNABRIDGED

M — R

COMMONWEALTH MYCOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
£16/16/-
31 AUG 1961

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Second Edition

UNABRIDGED

UTILIZING ALL THE EXPERIENCE AND RESOURCES OF MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF GENUINE WEBSTER DICTIONARIES

a Merriam-Webster

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

WILLIAM ALLAN NEILSON, Ph.D., LL.D., L.H.D., Litt.D.
Editor in Chief

THOMAS A. KNOTT, Ph.D.
General Editor

PAUL W. CARHART
Managing Editor

LONDON: G. BELL & SONS, LTD

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.: G. & C. MERRIAM CO.

PRINTED IN THE U.S.A.
H. O. HOUGHTON AND COMPANY, ELECTROTYPERS, PRINTERS, AND BINDERS
THE RIVERSIDE PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, MASS., U.S.A.
BOUND IN GREAT BRITAIN

M

M, m (ĕm), *n.; pl.* M's, m's, Ms, ms (ĕmz). The thirteenth letter of the English alphabet, comes through the Latin from the Greek *mu* (*my*), which took it from the Phoenician (Hebrew *mēm*). Its sound, that of a voiced, or sonant, bilabial continuant, is formed by stopping the oral passage at the lips, the soft palate being lowered at the same time so that the sound is given a nasal resonance, whence it is classed as a *nasal* and often described as *labionasal*. In some English words of Greek origin a final *m* has syllabic value, as in *cynicism*, *spasm*. It is silent only when initial before *n* in several words from Greek, as *mnemonic*. See *Pron.*, 171–3. In cognate words English *m* corresponds to German *m*, Latin *m* (or *n*), Gr. *m* (or *n*), Sanskrit *m*, as in *mouse*, G. *maus*, L. *mus*, Skr. *mūs*; *come*, G. *kommen*, L. *venire*, Gr. *bainein*, Skr. *gamati* (goes). See ALPHABET.

2. **a** An instance of the letter M, m, printed, written, painted, etc. **b** A printer's type, a stamp, for the letter M, m. **c** The sound, or any sound, of the letter M. **d** [*cap.*] In Roman numerals, 1,000; or, in a bar, 1,000,000. The original form was ↀ. **e** *Eng.* = 1st EM, 3.

3. Anything having the shape of the letter M.

4. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate an M or anything arbitrarily so designated, esp. as the 13th or (see K, *n.*, 4) thirteenth in order or class.

5. As an *abbreviation*: see *Abbreviations*, appendix. — *to have an M under the girdle.* To be courtesy, by using the titles Mr., Mrs., Miss. *Obs.*

M, m, *adj.* **1.** Twelfth or thirteenth (cf. 4th, 1) in order or class; as, Company *M*; quire *m*.

2. [*cap.*] Having the form of capital M.

M′. See 2d MAC.

m-. *Chem.* See META-.

M-. In Bantu languages, a prefix, appearing also in the forms *mu-*, *umu-* (plural *aba-*, *ba-*, *wa-*, *va-*) meaning *a human being, person, individual*, member of a tribe), as in *M-Swahili* a Swahili (*Wa-Swahili*, the Swahili). See BANTU; Cf. KI-.

m. Colloquial contraction of *am*, as, I *'m* in some dialects, *'m* follows any personal pronoun, as, you'*m*; they'*m*.

ma (mä; in *some sections* mô, mă), *n.* [Var. of MAMMA.] Mamma; — a colloquial or childish form, sometimes regarded as vulgar.

ma (mä; mă), *pron.* Dial. var. of ME, MY.

ma (mä). Var. of MAKE, *v. Obs.*, *exc. Dialect.*

ma (mô), *n. Music.* See BOBISATION.

‖**ma** (mä), *conj.* [It.] *Music.* But — used in cautionary phrases; as, "Vivace, *ma* non troppo presto" = lively, *but* not too quick).

Ma (mä). Var. of MAAT.

Mā (mä), *n.* An ancient Anatolian goddess of fertility, originally very similar to Cybele. The Roman army worshiped her as **Mā Bel·lo′na** (bĕ·lō′nä). See BELLONA.

Ma-. See BANTU.

maa (mä). Var. of BAA, *n.* & *v. i.*

maa (mä). Dial. Eng. var. of MAW, stomach.

ma′am (mäm; măm; *when unaccented usually, colloq.*, măm; ·m), *n.* Madam; — a colloquial contraction of *madam* now used, rarely among equals, only parenthetically or at the end of a sentence, but formerly customarily in direct address. At the English court it is used (*pron.* măm) in addressing the queen or a royal princess.

ma′a·rib′ (mä′ä·rĕv′; mä′rĭv), *n.* [Heb. *ma′ărībh* bringing evening.] *Jewish Relig.* The daily evening Jewish liturgy.

ma′a·rib′a′ra·bim′ (ä′rä·vēm′; ä·rō·vēm′), *n.* [Heb. *ma′ărībh ′ărābhīm* bringing evenings to pass.] *Jewish Relig.* The first of the two prayers preceding the recitation of the Shema in the maarib.

Ma·at′ (mä·ät′; mä′ät), *n.* [Egypt. *Maā-t*, prop., truth.] *Egypt. Relig.* A goddess personifying truth, justice, or law. She is symbolized by a feather which appears in judgment scenes, in one pan of the balance, with the heart in the other. She was regarded as a daughter of Ra.

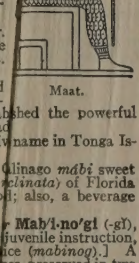

Maat.

mab (măb), *v. t.* & *i.* [See 1st MOB.] To dress untidily. *Obs.* — *n.* A slattern; a mob. *Obs.*

Mab (măb), *n.* [Cf. MIr. *Medb*, Ir. *Meadhbh*. See MEDB.] **a** Feminine proper name. **b** See QUEEN MAB. **c** Dim. of AMABEL, MABEL.

Ma′ba (mä′bä), *n.* One of a mixed Negroid people of Mohammedan culture who, in the 17th century, established the powerful sultanate of Wadai, east of Lake Chad.

Ma′ba (mä′bä), *n.* [NL., fr. a native name in Tonga Islands.] See EBENACEAE.

ma·bi′ (mä·bē′), *n.* [Sp. *mabí*, fr. Calinago *mábi* sweet potato.] A small tree (*Colubrina reclinata*) of Florida and the West Indies, with hard wood; also, a beverage made from its bark (**mabi bark**).

Mab′i·no′gi·on, the (măb′ĭ·nō′gĭ·ŏn) or **Mab′i·no′gi** (-gĭ), *n.* [W. *mabinogion*, pl. of *mabinogi* juvenile instruction, material taught to the bard's apprentice (*mabinog*).] A collection of eleven Welsh prose romances, preserved in two 14th-century manuscripts, the *White Book of Rhydderch* and the *Red Book of Hergest*, but related much earlier. Four of the tales — the oldest of the collection and the only ones to which the title *Mabinogion* properly belongs — deal with persons and events of remote antiquity. Most of the others belong to the Arthurian cycle.

ma·bo′lo (mä·bō′lō), *n.* [Tag.] = TAMAGON.

‖**ma·bu′ti** (mä·bōō′tē), *adj.* [Tag.] Good.

mac (măk), *n.* Short for MACADAM (*Eng.*), MACKINTOSH. *Colloq.*

Mac (măk; *see note below*). [Ir. & Gael., son. See AP- son.] A prefix, in names of Scotch Gaelic and Irish origin, signifying *son*; hence, a person whose name is formed with this prefix; jocularly, a Scotchman or Irishman.

☞ *Mac* is often abbreviated to *Mc* and, in British usage, *M′*; as, *Macgregor* or sometimes *MacGregor*; *McGregor*; *M′Gregor*. When thus compounded it is usually pronounced măk-, mă-, if unaccented.

Mac (măk), *n.* A person whose surname is formed with the prefix *Mac*; as, one of the *Macs*.

ma′ca·a·sim′ (mä′kä·ä·sēm′), *n.* [Tag. *macasain.*] Any of several Philippine hardwood trees, genus *Eugenia*.

ma·ca′bre (mȯ·kä′b′r; *F.* ma′kà′br′), *adj.* Also **ma·ca′ber.** [F. *macabre*, in *danse macabre* dance of death, for OF. *Macabré*, *dance Macabré*, the dance of *Macabré*, where *Macabré* is a proper name, perh. the name of a painter of a Dance of Death, and prob. orig. the same as *Maccabaeus*. Cf. MACCABEES.] Pertaining to, or suggestive of, the dance of death, or *danse macabre* (see DANCE OF DEATH); gruesome.

Ma·ca′ca (mȧ·kä′kȧ), *n.* [NL. See MACACO.] A genus of Old World monkeys consisting of the macaques.

ma·ca′co (mȧ·kä′kō), *n.* [Pg., fr. Tupi *macaca*, *macaco*, monkey. Cf. MACAQUE.] **a** Any of several lemurs, as the black lemur (*Lemur macaco*), and the ring-tailed lemur (*L. catta*). **b** *Brazil.* Any of various American monkeys. **c** *Obs.* A macaque.

macaco worm. [See MACACO.] The larva of a botfly (*Dermatobia hominis*) parasitic on man and monkeys in South America.

mac·ad′am (măk·ăd′ăm), *n.* [After John L. *McAdam*, Scot. engineer.] **a** Macadamized roadway or pavement. **b** The broken stone used in macadamizing. — *v. t.* To macadamize. — **mac·ad′am, mac·ad′am·er** (-ĕr), *n.*

mac·ad′am·ite (-īt), *adj.* [*macadam* + *-ite.*] Of or pertaining to macadamized roadway. — *n.* One who practices or favors macadamization.

mac·ad′am·ize (măk·ăd′ăm·īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [*macadam* + *-ize.*] To construct or finish (a road) according to the system invented by John Loudon McAdam (1756–1836), which consisted in compacting into a solid mass a layer of small broken stone on a convex well-drained earth roadbed; hence, to construct (any road) of broken stones, as on a bed of large stones, an old road, etc. See ROAD, *Illust.* — **-i·za′tion** (-ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ĭ·zā′shŭn), *n.*

mac·ad′am·iz′er (-īz′ĕr), *n.* **a** A maker of macadamized roads. **b** *Jocose, Chiefly Eng.* One who uses macadamized roads; specif., one who rides along the roads when hunting.

Ma′caire′, Ro′bert′ (rō′bâr′ mȧ′kâr′). A brigand character in French drama, orig. a heavy villain, later often a picaresque hero, or merely an adroit rogue.

ma·can′ (mȧ·kăn′), *n.* [Tag.] A rice grown in inundated fields in the Philippine Islands.

ma·ca′na (mȧ·kä′nȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. Taino *macana*; cf. Taino *mayanimacaná* do not kill me.] A wooden weapon widely employed by the Indians of South America and the Antilles, generally of a swordlike form, but also having the shape of an ax, or a club, sometimes headed with stone.

Mac′a·nese′ (măk′ȧ·nēz′; -nēs′; 66), *n.* Also **Ma·ca′ist** (mȧ·kä′ĭst). A native of Macao; a descendant of the early Portuguese settlers. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to Macao or the Macanese.

ma·ca′o (mȧ·kä′ō), *n.* [From *Macao*, China, where it is still a popular gambling game.] A variety of vingt-et-un, in which only one card is dealt to each player, and the number to be reached is 9 instead of 21.

ma·caque′ (mȧ·käk′), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *macaco.* See MACACO.] Any of certain short-tailed catarrhine monkeys constituting the genus *Macaca*, syn. *Macacus*, and allied genera, mostly found in Asia and the East Indies. They have ischial callosities, and the eyebrows are often tufted. Among the species are *M. tcheliensis* of northern China and *M. speciosa* of Japan, which are the most northerly of monkeys. Others are the moor macaque, the Barbary ape, the bonnet monkey, and the lion-tailed monkey.

Mac′a·ran′ga (măk′ȧ·răng′gȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Malagasy *mocarano.*] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic trees, family Euphorbiaceae, having peltate leaves, small monoecious flowers, and, usually, capsular fruit. Several species yield a gum (**macaranga gum**).

mac′a·rism (măk′ȧ·rĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. *makarismos.* Cf. MACARIZE.] **a** Joy in or praise of another's felicity or blessedness. **b** One of the Beatitudes.

mac′a·rize (-rīz), *v. t.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ′ING (-rīz′ĭng). [Gr. *makarizein* to bless.] To pronounce happy or blessed; to felicitate; to laud.

‖**ma′ca′ron′** (mȧ′kȧ′rŏn′), *n.* [F.] A macaroon.

mac′a·ro′ni (măk′ȧ·rō′nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIS (-nĭz), esp. in sense 1, *or* -NIES (-nĭz), esp. in sense 2. [It. *maccheroni*, *maccaroni*, pl., of uncert. origin. Cf. MACAROON.] **1.** A kind of paste, composed chiefly of wheat flour, dried in the form of slender tubes, and used, when cooked, as food. Cf. SPAGHETTI, VERMICELLI.

2. **a** One of a class of traveled young men affecting foreign ways; — first used in England about 1760. **b** Hence, an exquisite; a fop. **c** *pl. U. S. Hist.* A body of Maryland soldiers in the Revolutionary War, wearing a gay uniform.

3. [Cf. Sp. *macuquino*, *-na.*] In the West Indies, Mexico, etc., the silver Mexican two-real piece or its equivalent. *Obs.*

4. A rock hopper, or crested penguin. See ROCK HOPPER.

5. A medley; something droll or extravagant.

mac′a·ron′ic (măk′ȧ·rŏn′ĭk), *adj.* Also **mac′a·ron′i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). [Cf. It. *maccheronico*, F. *macaronique.*] **1.** Pert. to, or like, macaroni, the food; hence, mixed; confused.

2. Of or pertaining to the burlesque composition called macaronic; as, *macaronic* poetry.

— **mac′a·ron′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mac′a·ron′ic (măk′ȧ·rŏn′ĭk), *n.* **1.** A jumble. *Obs.*

2. A kind of burlesque composition, usually metrical, in which vernacular words of one or more modern languages are intermixed with Latin words, and with hybrids formed by adding Latin terminations to words of other languages; also, any composition in incongruously mingled languages.

mac′a·ron′i·cism (-ĭ·sĭz′m), *n.* Macaronic expression.

mac′a·ro′nism (-rō′nĭz′m), *n.* Foppishness.

macaroni wheat. Any wheat adapted to the manufacture of macaroni, esp. durum wheat.

mac′a·roon′ (măk′ȧ·rōōn′; 66), *n.* [F. *macaron*, fr. It. *maccherone.* See MACARONI.] **1.** A small cake, composed chiefly of the white of eggs, sugar, and pounded almonds, or sometimes filberts, coconut, or the like.

2. = MACARONI, 1. *Obs.*

3. *Obs.* **a** A buffoon; a dolt. **b** A fop; a macaroni.

MacAr′thur–For′rest proc′ess (măk·är′thĕr·fŏr′ĕst; -ĭst; 119). The common cyanide process for precipitating gold and silver from a solution; — so called after the inventors.

Ma·cart′ney (mȧ·kärt′nĭ), *n.* [From Lord *Macartney.*] A fireback, or firebacked pheasant.

Ma·cas′sar, Ma·kas′sar (mȧ·kăs′ĕr), *n.* **1.** A seaport and district of Celebes.

2. **a** One of a semicivilized Malayan people inhabiting the Macassar district of Celebes. **b** Var. of MAKASSAR **b.**

— **Ma·cas′sar·ese′** (-ēz′; -ēs′), *n.* & *adj.*

Macassar agar–agar. A variety of East Indian agar-agar derived from the seaweed *Eucheuma spinosum* (family Rhodophyllidaceae).

Macassar gum. = KAURI RESIN.

Macassar mace. Mace derived from Macassar nutmeg.

Macassar nutmeg. The seed of the East Indian *Myristica argentea*, sometimes used as an adulterant of nutmegs; also, the tree itself.

Macassar oil. See OIL, *Table I.* Cf. ANTIMACASSAR.

ma·caw′ (mȧ·kô′), *n.* [Pg. *macao*, prob. fr. Tupi *macaúba*, *mocaúba*, macaw palm (on the fruit of which they feed), fr. Arawak *macoya*, *mocaya* (fr. *amaca* hammock) + Tupi *úba* tree. Cf. MACAW PALM, 1st HAMMOCK.] Any of numerous parrots, chiefly of the genus *Ara*, now confined to South and Central America, but formerly also represented in the West Indies. They are among the largest of parrots, and have a very long tail, a naked space around the eyes, and a strong hooked bill with which they crack hard nuts. The voice is harsh. The colors are brilliant and contrasted. The important species are designated according to their chief colors, as the blue-and-yellow macaw (*A. ararauna*), the red-and-blue (*A. macao*), the red-and-green (*A. militaris*), etc.

Blue-and-Yellow Macaw (*Ara ararauna*).

macaw fat. The oil from the nut of the African oil palm.

macaw palm *or* **tree.** [Sp. *macoya*, fr. Arawak *macoya*; Pg. *macauba*, fr. Tupi *macaúba.* See MACAW.] Any of several South American palms of the genus *Acrocomia*. The nuts yield a violet-scented oil, used in perfumery, and some yield nutritious edible oils.

Mac·beth′ (măk·bĕth′), *n.* The title and hero of a tragedy (probably written about 1605, published 1623) by Shakespeare. He was a king of Scotland (d. 1057). In the play, swayed by the prophecies as to his great future and by the ambition of Lady Macbeth, he murders Duncan, whom he succeeds, and afterwards procures the murder of his fellow general Banquo (which see), and of the wife and children of his rival Macduff, by whom he is finally slain. Lady Macbeth becomes crazed with remorse and dies.

Mc·Bur′ney's point (măk·bûr′nĭz). [After C. *McBurney* (1845–1913), Am. surgeon.] *Med.* A point on the ventral abdominal wall, between the right anterior superior iliac spine and the umbilicus, where the most acute pain is elicited by pressure in cases of appendicitis.

Mac′ca·bae′us, Mac′ca·be′us (măk′ȧ·bē′ŭs). *Bib.* Surname of Judas, second son of Mattathias. See MACCABEES, 1.

Mac′ca·be′an (măk′ȧ·bē′ăn), *adj.* Of or pert. to Judas Maccabeus or the Maccabees; as, the *Maccabean* princes.

Mac′ca·bees (măk′ȧ·bēz), *n. pl.* [Cf. F. *Machabées*, fr. LL. *Machabaei.*] **1.** The name given in later times to the Hasmonaeans, a family of Jewish patriots, the five sons of Mattathias the Hasmonaean, who headed a religious revolt in the reign of Antiochus IV, 175–164 B.C., which led to a period of freedom for Judea.

2. Any or all of the four books designated as *First*, *Second*, *Third*, and *Fourth Maccabees*. See OLD TESTAMENT; PSEUDEPIGRAPHA.

3. Members of any one of various fraternal orders. See KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES.

— *Era of the Maccabees.* See ERA, *Table.*

mac′ca·boy (măk′ȧ·boi), **mac′co·boy** (măk′ō·boi), *n.* [F. *macouba*, Sp. *macuba*, fr. *Macouba*, the name (prob. of Calinago origin) of the district in Martinique where it is made.] A kind of snuff.

Mc·Don′ald jar (măk·dŏn′ăld). A round-bottomed glass jar having tubes inserted through the screw cover to provide a slow circulation of water, used in hatching certain fish eggs.

Mc·Dou′gall fur′nace (măk·dōō′găl). *Metal.* A type of roasting furnace consisting of a vertical cylindrical shaft containing several superposed hearths, over which the ore entering at the top is made to pass consecutively by mechanical rabbles rotating around a central shaft.

ma. + MAY, *v.*; MO, more.

maa·bee′. Var. of MABI.

Ma′a·cah (mā′ȧ·kȧ). *Bib.*

Ma′a·cha (-kȧ). *D. Bib.*

Ma′a·chah (-kȧ), **Ma·ach′a·thi** (mā·ăk′ȧ·thī), **Ma·ach′a·thite** (-thīt). *Bib.*

Ma·ach′a·ti (-tī). *D. Bib.*

Ma′a·da′i (mā′ȧ·dā′ī; mā·ăd′ī), **Ma′a·di** (mā′ȧ·dī), **Ma·a·di′** (-dī′ȧ), **Ma·a·di′ah** (-dī′ȧ). *Bib.*

maal (mōl), *n. sing. & pl.* [Nor. See MEAL, repast.] See MEASURE, *Table.* [MAAL.]

maal (mōl), *n.* [Nor.] = LANDS-

Ma′a·la (mā′ȧ·lȧ). *D. Bib.*

Ma′a·leh-a·cra′bbi·m (mā′ȧ·lĕ·ȧ·krăb′ĭm), **Ma·a·lĕ′a·.** *Bib.*

ma′am·selle′ (mȧ·m′zĕl′), *n.* Contraction of MADEMOISELLE.

Ma′a·ni (mā′ȧ·nī). *Bib.*

Ma′a·rā (-ȧ·rā; mā·ăr′ȧ-). *D. Bib.*

Ma′a·rath (mā′ȧ·răth). *Bib.*

Ma′a·sai (mā′ȧ·sī; mā·ăs′ī). *D. Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Ma′a·se′iah (mā′ȧ·sē′yȧ; -sī′ȧ). *Bib.*

ma·ash′a (mȧ·ăsh′ȧ). Var. of MASHA. See WEIGHT, *Table.*

Ma′a·sī′a (mā′ȧ·sī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Ma·as′i·ai (mā·ăs′ī·ī; -ăs′ī·ā′ī), **Ma′a·si′as** (mā′ȧ·sī′ăs). *Bib.*

maass (mās), *n. sing. & pl.* [G. *maass*, *mass.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Ma′ath (mā′ăth). *Bib.*

maa′je (mä′yĕ), *n. sing. & pl.* [D.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Ma′az (mā′ăz). *Bib.*

Ma′a·zi′a (mā′ȧ·zī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Ma′a·zi′ah (-ȧ). *Bib.* [*D. Bib.*]

Ma′a·zi·a′u (mā′ȧ·zī·ā′ū; mā·ăz′-).

mab′by. Var. of MOBBY.

Mab′da·i (măb′dȧ·ī). *Bib.*

ma·bee′. Var. of MABI.

Ma′bel (mā′bĕl), *n.* [From AMABEL. Cf. MAB, 2d MOP.] Fem. proper name.

Mā Bel·lo′na. See BELLONA, MĀ.

mac′a·bresque′ (măk′ȧ·brĕsk′), *adj.* Also **ma·ca′ber-esque** (mȧ·kä′bĕr·ĕsk′). = MACABRE.

ma·cac′. Var. of MACAQUE.

Ma·ca′eus (mȧ·kā′kŭs). [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of MACACA.

Ma·cag′ĭ·a (mȧ·kăj′ĭ·ȧ: -kăj′yȧ), *n.* Syn. of ASPIDOSPERMA, 1.

macaleb. + MAHALEB.

macalive. + MACKALLOW.

Mac′a·lon (măk′ȧ·lŏn). *Bib.*

macao. + MACAW.

Ma′ca·ra′ni (mā′kȧ·rȧ′nē); *n.* = TUMUPASA (see TACANA).

Ma·ca′reus (mȧ·kā′rŭs; 79), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Makareus.*] See CANACE.

ma·cau′co (mȧ·kō′kō). Var. of MACACO **b.**

mac′ca·bau, mac′ca·baw. Vars. of MACCABOY.

mac′ca·ro′ni, mac′ca·ron′ic, Vars. of MACARONI, etc.

mac′che·ron′ic. Var. of MACARONIC.

Mac′chi·a·vel′lian, Mac′ci·a·vel′i·an, etc. Vars. of MACHIAVELLIAN.

Mac·duff' (măk·dŭf'), *n.* A Scottish thane in Shakespeare's tragedy of *Macbeth.* See MACBETH.

mace (mās), *n.* [OF. (F. *masse*), fr. (assumed) L. *mattea*, of which the dim. *mateola* a kind of mallet, is found. See MATTOCK.] **1.** A heavy staff or club wholly or partly of metal and often spiked, used esp. in the Middle Ages for breaking armor. Hence, any club used as an offensive weapon; as, a policeman's *mace.*

2. Hence: A staff borne by, or carried before, a magistrate or other dignitary as an ensign of his authority; specif.: **a** A wooden staff about five feet long, ornamented with gold leaf and surmounted by a gilded crown, placed, as the symbol of royal authority, on the Treasury table in the House of Commons at the opening of a session, to be removed at its close. **b** In the American House of Representatives, a plain staff surmounted by an eagle, which stands during a session in a marble pedestal at the right hand of the speaker.

3. A mace-bearer.

4. A knobbed mallet used by curriers in dressing leather to make it supple.

5. *Billiards.* A rod with a flat wooden head, formerly sometimes used instead of a cue.

mace, *v. t.* To strike with a mace or club.

mace (mās), *n.* [ME. *mace, maces* (taken as pl.), *macis,* fr. OF. *macis,* fr. L. *macir* reddish rind of an Indian root, fr. Gr. *maker,* prob. of Oriental origin; cf. L. *macis* a fictitious spice (Plautus).] A kind of spice consisting of the dried arillode, or external fibrous covering, of the nutmeg. It is fragrant and highly aromatic. Various other species of *Myristica* yield varieties of mace.

Mace of the British House of Commons.

mace (mās), *n. sing. & pl.* [Malay *mas, amas,* fr. Skr. *māṣa.* See MASHA.] A weight and money of account equal to one tenth of a tael. See TAEL.

mace, *n.* Swindling. *Slang.* — **on mace.** On credit. *Slang.*

mace, *v. t. & i.* Swindle. *Slang.*

mace'-bear'er, *n.* An officer who carries a mace; in the House of Commons, the sergeant at arms. See 1st MACE, 2.

mace butter. = NUTMEG BUTTER.

mac'é-doine' (măs'ē-dwăn'; *F.* mà'sā'dwăn'), *n.* [F., earlier, a kind of parsley, fr. OF. *perresil macidoine* Macedonian parsley.] A mixture or medley; specif., *Cookery,* a mixture of neatly cut or small cooked vegetables served as a salad or cocktail or in a jellied dessert, or used in a sauce or as a garnish.

Mac'e·don (măs'ē-dŏn), *n.* **a** [L. *Macedo.*] *Obs.* A Macedonian. **b** [Cf. F. *Macédoine.*] Macedonia.

Mac'e·do'ni·an (măs'ē-dō'nĭ-ăn; 159), *adj.* [L. *Macedonius,* Gr. *Makedonios.*] Belonging or relating to Macedonia, a region of the Balkan peninsula northwest of the Aegean sea (see *Gax.*), anciently a kingdom which was for a short period under Alexander the Great the dominant power of the civilized world. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Macedonia, the population of which is chiefly Greek, Albanian, Serbian, and Bulgarian.

Mac'e·do'ni·an, *n.* A follower of Macedonius, Bishop of Constantinople, 4th century, who held the Holy Ghost to be a creature, like the angels, and a servant and minister of the Father and the Son. — **Mac'e·do'ni·an·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Macedonian cry. An outcry for help; — so called from Acts xvi. 9: "Come over into Macedonia and help us."

Macedonian Era. See ERA, *Table.*

Macedonian parsley. = ALEXANDERS **a.**

Mac'e·do'ni·an–Per'sian, *adj.* Pertaining to both Macedonia and Persia.

Mac'e·don'ic (măs'ē-dŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Macedonian.

mace'head' (mās'hĕd'), *n. Babylon. Antiq.* A small circular stone sometimes bearing cuneiform inscriptions. It has an opening in the center for a handle.

mace oil. **a** A volatile odorous oil obtained by distillation from mace. **b** Nutmeg oil. **c** Nutmeg butter.

mac'er (mās'ĕr), *n.* [F. *massier.* See MACE staff.] A mace-bearer; specif., in Scotland, a court officer charged with keeping order, executing warrants, etc.

mac'er (mās'ĕr), *n.* [*mace* swindle + *-er.*] A swindler. *Slang.*

mac'er·a·ble (măs'ĕr·ā·b'l), *adj.* [See MACERATE; -ABLE.] Susceptible of maceration. *Obs.*

mac'er·ate (măs'ĕr·āt), *v.;* MAC'ER·AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); MAC'ER·AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *maceratus,* past part. of *macerare* to soften, weaken, torment; akin to Lett. *mākt* to press, oppress, and to Gr. *massein* to knead. See MINGLE; cf. MASON.] *Transitive:* **1.** To make lean; to cause to waste away; hence, figuratively, to oppress; to vex or torment; as, *macerated* with cares.

2. To subdue the appetites of by scanty diet; to mortify.

3. **a** To soften by steeping in a liquid, with or without heat; to wear away or separate the parts of by steeping; as, to *macerate* animal or vegetable fiber. Cf. DIGEST, 8. **b** To soften or wear away (food, etc.) by digestive or other physiological processes.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To soften and wear away as a result of wetting, steeping, etc.

2. To waste or pine away. *Obs.*

mac'er·ate, *adj.* Macerated.

mac'er·at'er (-āt'ĕr), **mac'er·a'tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which macerates; an apparatus for converting paper or fibrous matter into pulp. — **mac'er·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

Mac·Fleck'noe (măk·flĕk'nō), *n.* Literally, son of Flecknoe; — the title of a poem by Dryden, lampooning Thomas Shadwell, a contemporary poet and dramatist. Flecknoe was an obscure Irish poet.

ma·chai'ro·dont (mà·kī'rō·dŏnt), *adj. Paleontol.* Like, or pertaining to, the genus *Machairodus;* saber-toothed. — *n.* A machairodont animal.

Ma·chai'ro·dus (mà·kī'rō·dŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *machaira* dagger + *-odus.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of extinct mammals allied to the cats, the type of a subfamily, **Ma·chai'ro·don·ti'nae** (-dŏn·tī'nē), or family, **Ma·chai'ro·don'ti·dae** (-dŏn'tĭ·dē), including the saber-toothed tigers. See SABER-TOOTHED TIGER.

ma·chan' (mà·chăn'), *n.* [Hind. *macān,* fr. Skr. *mañca(ka).*] A platform, as in a tree, used for observation in tiger hunting. *India.*

mach'ar (măk'ĕr), *n.* [Gael. *machair,* Ir. *machaire.*] A flat or low-lying plain or field. *Scot. & Ir.*

Mac·heath', **Captain** (măk·hēth'). A handsome, gay, and profligate highwayman, hero of Gay's *Beggar's Opera.*

‖**ma che'rie'** (mà shē'rē'). [F.] My beloved.

ma·che'te (mà·chā'tā; *the Sp. pron. seems to be general, but* mà·shĕt' *(after the French) and* mà·shĕt' *are also used),* *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A large heavy knife usually with a blade resembling a broadsword, often two or three feet in length, — used, esp. in South America and the West Indies, for cutting cane, clearing paths, etc.

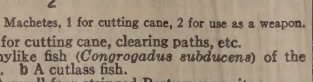

Machetes, 1 for cutting cane, 2 for use as a weapon.

2. **a** A blennylike fish (*Congrogadus subducens*) of the coast of Asia. **b** A cutlass fish.

3. *Music.* A small four-stringed Portuguese guitar.

Ma·che'tes (mà·kē'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *machētēs* a fighter.] *Zool.* Syn. of PHILOMACHUS.

Mach'e u'nit (măk'ē). [After Heinrich *Mache* (b. 1876), Austrian physicist.] *Physical Chem.* The unit of measurement for concentration of radium emanation. It is equal to 3.6×10^{-16} curies per liter.

ma'chi (mà'chī), *n.* [Jap.] A town or commercial center; administratively, the lowest division co-ordinate with the mura, the purely rural entity. *Japan.*

Mach'i·a·vel' (măk'ĭ·ā·vĕl'), *n.* A Machiavellian.

Mach'i·a·vel'li·an (măk'ĭ·ā·vĕl'ĭ·ăn; -yăn; 159), *adj.* Also **Mach'i·a·vel'i·an.** **a** Of or pertaining to the Florentine diplomat and statesman Niccolò Machiavelli, or Machiavel (1469–1527), or relating to his political theories, esp. to the doctrine that any means, however lawless or unscrupulous, may be justifiably employed by a ruler in order to establish and maintain a strong central government. **b** Hence, resembling such principles of conduct; characterized by political cunning, duplicity, or bad faith.

Syn. — Cunning, crafty, guileful, deceitful.

—**Mach'i·a·vel'li·an,** *n.* — **Mach'i·a·vel'li·an·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Mach'i·a·vel'li·an·ly,** *adv.* — **Mach'i·a·vel'lism** (-vĕl'ĭz'm), *n.* — **Mach'i·a·vel'list** (-ĭst), *n. & adj.* — **Mach'i·a·vel·lis'tic** (-vĕl·ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

Mach'i·a·vel'lic (-vĕl'ĭk), *adj.* Machiavellian.

ma·chic'o·late (mà·chĭk'ō·lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [ML. *machicolatus,* past part. of *machicolare, machicollare,* fr. MF. *machicoler,* fr. Pr. *machacol* projection, balcony, fr. *macar* to strike, crush + *col* neck; — so called from the dropping of missiles. Cf. MASSACRE.] To furnish with machicolations, as a turret.

ma·chic'o·la'tion (mà·chĭk'ō·lā'shŭn; măch'ĭ·kō-), *n.* [Cf. ML. *machicolamentum, machacolladura,* F. *machicoulis, máchecoulis.* See MACHICOLATE.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** An opening between the corbels which support a projecting parapet, or in the floor of a gallery or the roof of a portal, for shooting or dropping missiles upon assailants attacking below; also, a gallery or parapet containing such openings. See BATTLEMENT, *Illust.* **b** Any construction imitating medieval machicolation.

2. Act of discharging missiles or pouring hot substances upon assailants through such apertures. *Rare.*

ma·chi'la (mà·shē'là), *n.* [Pg. (whence appar. Swahili *machila, machera*), perh. fr. Tamil *maśīl, maśil,* stage of travel, fr. Hind. *mañjil,* fr. Ar. *manzil.*] A hammock slung on a pole, used for carrying passengers in many parts of Africa.

Ma·chi'lis (mà·kī'lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of very primitive insects (order Thysanura) constituting a family, **Ma·chil'i·dae** (-kĭl'ĭ·dē), common in all parts of the world under stones and bark. They have a scaly body, with three long, jointed, caudal filaments.

ma'chin (mā'chĭn), *n.* [Tag. *matsing.*] A macaque (*Macaca philippinensis*) of the Philippine Islands. It is grayish brown, with a long tail.

‖**ma'chi·na** (măk'ĭ·nà), *n.* [L.] A machine.

ma·chin'a·ble (mà·shēn'à·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being machined. — **ma·chin'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

ma·chin'al (mà·shēn'ăl; -ĭ; măk'ĭ·năl), *adj.* [L. *machinalis.*] Of or pertaining to machines.

mach'i·na·ment (măk'ĭ·nà·mĕnt), *n.* [L. *machinamentum.*] A machine; a contrivance. *Obs.*

mach'i·nate (măk'ĭ·nāt), *adj.* Possessed of, using, and dependent on, machines or mechanical devices or contrivances.

mach'i·nate (măk'ĭ·nāt), *v. i. & t.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *machinatus,* past part. of *machinari* to devise, plot. See MACHINE.] To plan; to contrive; esp., to scheme to do harm; to contrive artfully; to plot.

mach'i·na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [From L. *machinatio,* perh. through F. *machination.*] **1.** Act of machinating.

2. That which is devised; a device; a hostile or treacherous scheme; an artful design or plot.

His ingenious *machinations* had failed. *Macaulay.*

3. Use or construction of machinery; also, a machine; a mechanical appliance. *Obs.*

Syn. — See CONSPIRACY.

mach'i·na'tor (măk'ĭ·nā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who machinates; a plotter or artful schemer.

mach'i·na ver'sa·ti'lis (măk'ĭ·nà vûr'sà·tĭl'ĭs). [L., revolving contrivance.] On the Elizabethan stage, a device which by means of a circular motion displayed successively the different faces of a comparatively solid decorative structure placed upon it.

ma·chine' (mà·shēn'; *formerly sometimes accented on first syllable*), *n.* [F., fr. L. *machina* machine, engine, device, trick, fr. Gr. *mēchanē,* fr. *mēchos* means, expedient. See MAY, *v.;* cf. MECHANIC.] **1.** A material construction or erection, the handiwork of a divine or supernatural power; specif., the bodily frame. *Archaic.*

Thine evermore, most dear lady, whilst this *machine* is to him, HAMLET. *Shak.*

2. Hence, a construction or contrivance of a mechanical sort, the work of human hands; specif., a vehicle or conveyance; — applied formerly to a coach, cart, etc., now variously to a bicycle, an automobile, an airplane, etc.; also, a ship or other boat.

3. **a** In the theater, an apparatus for the production of stage effects; — chiefly in reference to the ancient stage. Cf. DEUS EX MACHINA. **b** Hence, in reference to literature, any contrivance for dramatic presentation; esp., a supernatural agency or its action.

4. A device consisting of two or more resistant, relatively joined parts which, by a certain predetermined motion, may serve to transmit and modify force and motion so as to produce some given effect or to do some kind of work; kinematically, a chain with one link free CHAIN, n. 9). According to the strict definition, a lever abutting against a fulcrum, a pair of pliers in use, a simple pulley block with its fall, would be a machine, but ordinary usage would hardly include such as these; an implement or tool whose parts have no relative movement, as a hammer, saw, chisel, plane, or the like, would, of itself in any case be a machine. Popularly and in wider mechanical sense, a machine is a more or less complex combination of mechanical parts, as levers, screws, rocket wheels, pulleys, shafts and spindles, ropes, chains and bands cams and other turning and sliding pieces, springs, confined fluids, etc., together with the frame and fastenings supporting and connecting them when it is designed to operate upon material to change its form, in some preconceived and definite manner, to lift or tort loads, etc. A sewing machine, a paper-making machine, a printing machine, a hoisting machine, and a flying machine, are examples. Machines other than those for operating on material are commonly designated by special names, the particular forms of hoisting machines (cranes, derricks, elevators, etc.), heat and hydraulic engines, hydraulic and pneumatic tools, pumps, etc. Specif.: *macbol,* a nonportable power-driven machine partly or wholly automatic in action for milling, planing, turning, grinding, drilling, or otherwise changing the shape of metal by progressively removing metal in the form of chips in some usage, by pressing or stamping; a machine for use in other machines or machinery. When a machine is used as a source of mechanical power, as a windmill, an engine, or an electric motor, it is specifically termed a *motor,* a machine comprising parts which are small and accurately made, as a composite measuring device of precision, usually called an *instrument.* Thus a chemical balance is a *machine* or an *instrument,* a platform scale for weighing wagons and vehicles is a *machine,* a watt-meter is an *instrument,* and so on. Some special machines, as printing presses, are still usually called by the names of their inventors or proprietors. Cf. ENGINE; MECHANISM, 3; PRIME MOVER; SIMPLE MACHINE; TOOL.

5. A person or organization that acts like a machine, as automatically and without intelligence or feeling or through mechanical distribution of functions; as, he is a *machine;* esp., a combination of persons acting together for a common purpose, with the agencies which they use, the social *machine.*

6. The committees or other working bodies, often under the power of a boss, esp. in a political party, through which its policies and activities are directed and its nominations and patronage are often largely controlled, for private rather than partyor public end; also, the leaders or advisers of such bodies; — used disparagingly.

7. *Obs.* A machination; device. **b** An appliance or apparatus.

8. *Hist.* A military engine.

9. *Paint.* A large or pretentious picture made solely or chiefly for exhibition purposes.

☞ COMPOUNDS AND PERAS, in sense 4, are:

machine bor	machine feeder	machinemonger
machine-king	machine-finished	machine nailer
machine-man	machine-forged	machine-ruled
machine-c	machine knife	machine-sewed
machine c	machine-knitted	machine stamper
machine d	machine knitter	machine-stitched
machine-dr	machine lapper	machine stitcher
machine-dr	machine-mixed	machine-wrought

ma·chine' (-shēn'), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a machine or machines, *machine* parts; characterized by the use of machines, the *machine* age; also, produced by machinery; figuratively, stereotyped; as, *machine* products.

ma·chine' (-shēn'), *v.;* MA·CHINED' (-shēnd'); MA·CHIN'ING (-shēn'ĭ). *Transitive:* **1.** To plot; contrive. *Obs.*

2. To subject to the action of machinery; to plane, shape, turn, mill, otherwise reduce, as a casting, to specified shape and dimensions by a machine or machines having a cutting tool or tools; to effect by aid of machinery; to print with a printing machine.

3. Figurative: To fashion as if by means of machinery; to cause to conform as if to some fixed pattern; to standardize.

4. To furnish with literary device, or machinery.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To plot. *Obs.*

2. To serve as dramatic or literary machinery.

3. To use, or employed on, a machine; also, to go by machine.

machine bolt. A metal rod with a wrench head, usually square or hexagonal, at one end, and threads at the other. The usual sizes range from ¼ inch to 3 inches in diameter. See 3d BOLT, 5, *Illust.*

machine cannon. *Ordn.* A machine gun, esp. one using projectiles larger than used in small arms. *Rare.*

machine drill. ROCK DRILL.

machine finish. A moderately smooth finish applied to book and cover papers by passing them through the calender rolls of a paper machine. Abbr. *M. F.*

machine gun. *Mil.* An automatic gun firing small-arms ammunition, which, owing to its cooling device, can deliver sustained fire for relatively long periods, and, owing to the stability of its mount, can fire over masks and friendly troops. Cf. AUTOMATIC RIFLE, MACHINE RIFLE. — **ma·chine'-gun'** (-t.

machine gunner. *Mil.* A member of the crew, team, or squad of soldiers who serve a machine gun.

machine head. A worm-wheel or cogwheel appliance for the head of a stringed instrument, as a guitar, used for tightening the strings.

ma·chine'–hour', *n.* The operation of one machine for one hour, — used as a basis for finding manufacturing costs. — **ma·chine'-hour'** (66), *adj.*

ma·chine'ly (mà·shēn'lĭ), *adv.* As by a machine.

ma·chine'–made', *adj.* **a** Made by machinery; — distinguished from *handmade.* **b** Figuratively, stereotyped.

ma·chine'man (mà·shēn'măn), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who operates or tends a machine; specif.: a *Eng.* A pressman. **b** *Mining.* One who operates a rock drill.

ma·chin'er (mà·shēn'ĕr), *n.* **a** = MACHINIST **c.** **b** *Eng.* A workman who machines tools, small arms, etc. **c** A horse used to draw a machine or heavy vehicle.

McClel'lan sad'dle (mà·klĕl'ăn). See SADDLE.

McClin'tock's Ta'bles (mà·klĭn'-tŏks). See MORTALITY TABLE.

mac'co (măk'ō), *n.* = MACAO.

Mac Cool, Finn. See FENIAN, *n.,* 1.

Mc·Cown's' long'spur' (mà·koun'). See LONGSPUR.

‖**mac'cus** (măk'ŭs), *n.* See AYELLANAE.

Ma·ce'da (mà·sē'dà). *D. Bib.*

Macedonian-Persian War. See WAR, *Table.* [*D. Bib.*]

Ma·ce'loth (mà·sē'lŏth; -lōth). [*Bib.*]

mace'man (mās'măn), *n.* = 1st MACER.

Mac'e·ni'as (măs'ē-nī'ăs). *D.*

mac·gilp', † MEGILP.

mach. Obs. var. & ref. sp. of MATCH.

Mach'a·bees (măk'à·bēz).

Mach'a·be'us (-bē'ŭs). *D. Bib.*

machachina. † MATACHIN.

ma·chae'ro·dont (mà·kē'rō·dŏnt), *adj. & n.* Var. of MACHAIRODONT.

Ma·chae'ro·dus (-dŭs), **Machae'ro·don'ti·dae** (-dŏn'tĭ·dē), etc. [NL.] Vars. of MACHAIRODUS, MACHAIRODONTIDAE, etc.

Mach'a·thi (măk'à·thī). *D. Bib.*

Mach'a·ti (-tĭ). *D. Bib.*

Mach'ba·nai, Mach'ban·nai (măk'bà·nī). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Mach·be'na (măk·bē'nà). *D.*

Mach·be'nah (-nà). *Bib.*

mach'e·cole, *v. t.* To machicolate. *Obs.*

ma·che·cou'lis. Var. of MACHICOULIS.

‖**ma chère'** (mà shâr'). [F.] My dear (fem.).

ma·chet' (mà·shĕt'; mà·chĕt'), **ma·chette'** (mà·shĕt'). Vars. of MACHETE.

Ma·chi (mā'kĭ). *Bib.*

-ma'chi·a (-mā'kĭ·à). = -MACHY.

ma·chi·col'les. Var. of MACHICOULIS.

ma·chi·cou'lis (măk'shĭ·kōō'lĭs; -lĭs), *n.* [F.] = [F. *méchicoulis.*] = MACHICOLATION. [MASKOL.]

Ma'chicul' (mā'chē·kwē'), *n.* =

ma·chis'a·ble. Var. of MACHINABLE. — **ma·chine'a·bil'i·ty,** *n.*

mach'ipseel' (măch'ĭ·sēl'). Var. of MANCHINEEL.

ma·chis'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

ma·chis'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

ma·chis'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

machine rifle. *Mil.* An automatic gun heavier than the automatic rifle, and provided with a mount and, sometimes, a special cooling device.

machine ruler. A machine for ruling paper, etc.

ma·chin′er·y (mə·shēn′ər·ĭ; -shēn′rĭ), *n.* [From MACHINE.] **1.** Stage appliances or machines. *Obs.*

2. The assemblage of contrivances, esp. supernatural agencies, employed in the development of the plot of a poem or other fictitious narative. Cf. DEUS EX MACHINA.

3. Machines, in general, or collectively; also, the working parts of a machine, engine, or instrument; as, the *machinery* of a watch.

☞ *Mach.* (= *Machinery*, in this sense) is prefixed to definitions in this Dictionary to indicate the subject matter or the field in which the word or sense is typically used.

4. The means and appliances by which anything is kept in action or a desired result is obtained; a system of parts adapted to a purpose; as, the *machinery* of government.

5. The agencies and details of party organization.

machine screw. *Mech.* A screw, with slotted head, for holding metal parts together.

machine shop. A workshop in which work is machined to size and assembled. — **ma·chine′-shop′,** *adj.*

machine steel. A grade of steel suitable for the working parts of machine. It is tough, but softer than tool steel.

machine stitch. See 2d STITCH, 8.

machine tap. *Mach.* See TAP, *n.*

machine telegraphy. A system of telegraphy employing an automatic transmitter; automatic telegraphy.

machine tool. See 1st MACHINE, 4. — **ma·chine′-tool,** *adj.*

machine twist. Silken thread especially adapted for use in a sewing machine.

machine vise. *Mach.* A parallel-jawed vise bolted to the bed or table of a machine tool to hold small work.

machine work. **a** Poetic or dramatic machinery. **b** Work done by or as by a machine; — disting. from *hand-work.*

ma·chin′ism (mə·shēn′ĭz′m), *n.* Management of parties by political machine.

ma·chin′ist (-ĭst), *n.* [After F. *mechiniste.*] **1.** **a** A constructor of machines and engines; one versed in the principles of machines. **b** One skilled in the use of machine tools. **c** One who works or runs a machine.

2. One who constructs or controls theatrical machinery; also, one who uses use of mechanical artifice in developing effects in a work of literature or art.

3. An adherent of mechanism in politics; a member of a political machine.

4. *U. S. Navy.* *a* *obs* = MACHINIST'S MATE. **b** A warrant officer assistant to the engineer officer.

ma·chin′is·ta (-ĭs·tə), *n.* See HAMMER, *n.*, *Illust.*

machinist's mate. *Navy.* In the United States Navy, a petty officer in the engineer's department. There are a *chief machinist's mate* and *machinist's mates* of the first class and second class.

ma·chi′no (mä·kē′nō), *n.* Combining form for *machine* as in **ma·chi′no·clas′tic,** **ma·chi′no·fac′ture,** **ma·chi′no·tech·nique′** (-tĕk·nēk′). See -CLAST, -FACTURE, TECHNIQUE.

mach′i·nule (mĕk′ĭ·nūl), *n.* [Dim. of *machine*; cf. F. *machinule.*] *Obs.* A kind of instrument for obtaining a right angle.

mach′o·poi′ŷp (mĕk′ō·poi′ĭp), *n.* [Gr. *machē* fight + *polyp.*] *Zool.* A defensive zooid of a hydroid colony, having an abundance of stinging organs but no mouth.

Mach·pe′lah (mĕk·pē′lä), *n.* [Heb. *Makhpēlāh.*] A cave in Hebron in which, according to the Biblical account, the patriarchs were buried. *Gen.* xxiii. 2; l. 13.

ma·chree′ (mə·krē′), *n.* [Ir. *mo* my + *croidhe*, OIr. *croide*, heart. See HEART.] An Anglo-Irish term of endearment. Cf. ACHREE.

‖**Mach′i·a·vel′li·an·ism** (mĕk′ĭ·ə·vĕl′ĭ·ən·ĭzm), *n.* [G.] A policy of force; esp., the doctrine, originating with Machiavelli (cf. MACHIAVELLIAN), advocated esp. by Germany, that a state should use force as necessary to secure its ends.

-machy. A combining form, Greek *machia*, from Greek *machē*, battle, fight; *warfare* or *contest between* or *by means of*, as in *gigantomachy*, *logomachy.*

ma′ci·es (mā′shĭ·ēz; -ē·ēz), *n.* [L.] Emaciation; atrophy.

mac′i·lent (mĕs′ĭ·lĕnt), *adj.* [L. *macilentus*, fr. *macies* leanness. See MACERATE.] Lean; thin. — **mac′i·lence** (-lĕns), **mac′i·lent·cy** (-lĕn·sĭ), *n.* *R! Now Rare.*

mac′in·tosh (mĕk′ĭn·tŏsh). Var. of MACKINTOSH.

Mc′In·tosh (mĕk′ĭn·tŏsh), *n.* Also **McIntosh Red.** [After John *McIntosh* of Dundas C., Ontario, who discovered it in 1796.] *Hort.* A late-ripening variety of brilliant-red apple of very high quality, having a thin skin, white flesh, and attractive aromatic flavor. It is produced in Canada, New England, New York, and Montana.

Mac·I′vor, Flor′a (mĕk·ē′vər; flō′ə). In Scott's *Waverley*, the beautiful sister of the Highland chief Fergus MacIvor, loyal to the Jacobite cause. She refuses Waverley, and after the beheading of Fergus enters a convent.

mack (mĕk), *n.* Perh. an alteration of *mass*; cf. dial. *mack(s)*, *megs.*] A oath used in mild oaths. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

mack (mĕk). Variant of MAC.

mack (mĕk), *n.* Short for MACKINTOSH. *Colloq.*

mack (mĕk), **mack′like′** (-lĭk′), *adj.* [ON. *makr* suitable, easy.] Neatly dry. *Scot.*

mack·al′low (mĕk·ə′lō), *n.* [Ir. *macaladh* fostering after being weaned.] Goods held in trust by a foster parent for the child. *Obs. Scot.*

Mc·Kay′ (mə·kī′), [After Goron *McKay*, who purchased the patent rights from Blake.] A Blake.

mack·ay′ bean (mə·ī′). The snuffbox bean. See SEA BEAN.

mack′en·boy′ (mĕk′ĭn·boi′), **mack′in·boy′** (mĕk′ĭn-), *n.* [Ir. *meacan buidhan taisibhe*] yellow root (of the mountain).] An Irish spice (*Tithymalis hiberna*), said to be purgative. *Obs.*

Mac·ken′zie rebel′on (mə·kĕn′zĭ. *Hist.* A series of unsuccessful attempts (1837–38) of rebels under William Lyon Mackenzie to overthrow the government of Upper Canada.

mack′er·el (mĕk′ər·ĕl; 59), *n.*; *pl* MACKEREL, sometimes MACKERELS. See PRAL, *Note.* [F. *maquerel* (F. *maquereau*), fr. ML. *makrellus*; cf. L. *megarus*, also M.Ir. *magar*, *maigre*, a kind of fish.] **1.** An important fish (*Scomber scombrus*) of the family Scombridae, of the North Atlantic. It is green above with dark blue bars, and silvery below. It reaches a length of about eighteen inches. In both Europe and America the mackerel is one of the most important food fishes. During most of the year it inhabits the highlands, but approaches the coasts in great schools to spawn, and is taken by nets and hand lines.

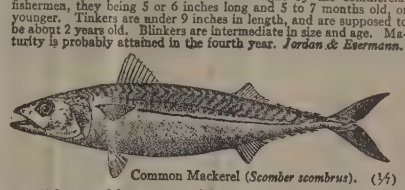

Common Mackerel (*Scomber scombrus*). (1/4)

2. With or without a qualifying word: Any of various fishes of the superfamily Scombroidea; as, the Spanish *mackerel*, horse *mackerel*, frigate *mackerel*, etc.; also, a general name for the members of that superfamily.

3. A dish of one or more of these fishes, fresh or cured, prepared and cooked as food; — always sing. in this sense.

mack′er·el (mĕk′ĕr·ĕl; 59), *n.* [OF. *maquerel* (F. *maquereau*), of LG. origin; cf. D. *makelaar* mediator, agent, *makelen* to act as agent.] **A** pimp; bawd. *Archaic.*

mackerel bait. Jellyfish and other small oceanic creatures on which mackerel feed.

mackerel bird. *Eng.* **a** The wryneck. **b** A young kittiwake.

mackerel breeze *or* **gale.** A breeze or gale that ruffles the water so as to favor the catching of mackerel.

mackerel cock. The Manx shearwater. *Brit.*

mack′er·el·er (mĕk′ĕr·ĕl·ər), *n.* A mackerel-fishing boat or person.

mackerel goose. A phalarope.

mackerel gull. Any of various terns. *U. S.*

mack′er·el·ing (mĕk′ĕr·ĕl·ĭng), *n.* Mackerel fishing.

mackerel midge. The young of various rocklings.

mackerel mint. Spearmint.

mackerel plow. = PLOW, *n.*, 3 e.

mackerel scad *or* **shad.** Any of several small fishes (family Carangidae) constituting the genus *Decapterus*, esp. *D. macarellus*, which is of a silvery color, plumbeous below.

mackerel scales. The somewhat angular cloudlets forming one variety of mackerel sky.

mackerel shark. Any of certain sharks (family Lamnidae), so called from their form, which suggests that of a mackerel, esp. those of the genus *Isurus*, and the porbeagle. See LAMNIDAE, ISURUS.

mackerel sky. A sky covered with rows of clouds, altocumulus or cirro-cumulus, resembling the patterns on a mackerel's back. See CIRRO-CUMULUS.

Mack′i·naw (mĕk′ĭ·nô), *adj.* [Can. F. *Mackinac*, fr. *Michilimackinac*, fr. Ojibway *mitchimakinâk* great turtle.] Pertaining to Mackinac, Michigan, where stores were formerly distributed to the Indians, or to the Strait of Mackinac. — *n.* **a** Short for MACKINAW BLANKET, MACKINAW BOAT, MACKINAW COAT. **b** [*not cap.*] A heavy double-faced wool fabric used for coats.

Mackinaw blanket. A thick blanket formerly in common use in the western United States.

Mackinaw boat. A flat-bottomed boat with a pointed prow and square stern, using oars or sails or both, used esp. on the upper Great Lakes and their tributaries.

Mackinaw coat. A short, heavy, double-breasted plaid coat. *Local, U. S.*

Mackinaw trout. The namaycush.

Mc·Kin′ley Tar′iff (mə·kĭn′lĭ). *U. S. Hist.* The protective tariff established by act of Oct. 1, 1890 (the **McKinley Act**), introduced by William McKinley. See TARIFF, 1.

mack′ins (*dial.* mĕk′ĭnz), *n.* Dim. of MACK, an oath. *Dial.*

mack′in·tosh (mĕk′ĭn·tŏsh), *n.* [After Charles *Macintosh* (1766–1843), the inventor.] **a** A waterproof outer garment. **b** The cloth from which mackintoshes are made.

mack′in·tosh·ite (-īt), *n.* [After James B. *Mackintosh*, Am. chemist.] *Mineral.* A silicate of uranium, thorium, cerium, and other metals, found in black massive forms.

mack′le (mĕk′′l), *n.* [F. *macule.*] A macule; specif., *Print.*, a blur, or an appearance of a double impression, as from a slipping of the paper. — *v. t. & i.* [F. *maculer.*] *Print.* To blur or double (an impression from type).

Mack′s ce·ment′ (mĕks). [After L. *Mack.*] A cement made by the complete dehydration of gypsum.

ma′cle (mĕk′′l), *n.* [F. See MASCLE.] **1.** *Mineral.* **a** Chiastolite; — from the tessellated appearance of a cross section. **b** A twin crystal; esp., a flat, twinned crystal of diamond. **c** A dark spot in a mineral.

2. *Her.* = MASCLE, *n.*, 2.

Mac·leay′a (mĕk·lā′ə), *n.* [NL., after Alexander *MacLeay* (1767–1848), Brit. entomologist and colonial statesman.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic herbs, the plume poppies (family Papaveraceae), with pinnately lobed glaucous leaves, and tall, showy panicles of cream-colored, apetalous flowers. Syn. *Bocconia.*

ma′cled (mĕk′′ld), *adj.* **1.** *Mineral.* **a** Marked like macle (chiastolite). **b** Having a twin structure. **c** Spotted.

2. = MASCLED.

Mc·Leod′ gauge (mĕk·lōd′). [After Herbert *McLeod* (1841–1923), Eng. chemist.] *Physics.* A sensitive instrument for measuring very low gas pressures.

McLeod tool. In United States Forest Service, a combination hoe and rake.

Ma·clu′ra (mə·klōō′rə; 242), *n.* [NL. See MACLUREA.] *Bot.* A genus of trees (family Moraceae), having as the only known species *M. pomifera*, the Osage orange. Syn. *Toxylon.*

Ma·clu′re·a (mə·klōō′rē·ə; 242), *n.* [NL., after William *Maclure*, Scot. geologist.] *Paleontol.* A genus of Ordovician spiral gastropod shells, often of large size.

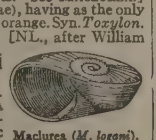

Maclurea (*M. logani*). (1/2)

ma·clu′rin (-rĭn), *n.* [*Maclura*, syn. of *Chlorophora* + -in.] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound, $C_6H_7(OH)_3COC_6H_3(OH)_3$, found in fustic (*Chlorophora tinctoria*).

Mac·mil′lan·ite (mĕk·mĭl′ən·īt), *n.* [After John *Macmillan* (1670–1753).] *Scot. Eccl. Hist.* A Cameronian, or Reformed Presbyterian.

Mac·nab′ cy′press (mĕk·năb′). A bushy evergreen tree (*Cupressus macnabiana*) of the Pacific coast of N. A.

ma′co (mä′kō), *n.* [After *Maho* or *Mako* Bey, of Cairo, Egypt.] A tree cotton (prob. *Gossypium vitifolium*) cultivated in Egypt from 1820, which by hybridization esp. with sea-island cotton gave rise to the varieties termed *Egyptian cotton*; now, specif., a fine long-staple cotton, used esp. in hosiery and underwear.

Mā′con′ (mā′kōn′), *n.* [From *Mâcon*, town in France.] A red Burgundy wine. See BURGUNDY, 2.

‖**ma′çon′né′** (mä′sō′nā′), *adj.* [F.] *Her.* = MASONED.

ma·crad′e·nous (mə·krăd′ē·nŭs), *adj.* [*macr-* + *adenous.*] Having large glands.

mac′ra·mé (măk′rə·mā), *n.*, *or* **macramé lace.** [Turk. *maqramah* handkerchief, fr. Ar. *miqramah* embroidered veil.] A coarse, usually fringed, lace made by tying threads into knots to form geometrical designs, made chiefly at Genoa, Italy, used esp. for decorating linens and furniture.

macramé cord. A fine, closely twisted cord used in making macramé lace, netting, etc.

macramé knot. The knot from which macramé lace takes its name.

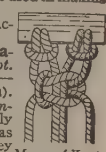

Macramé Knot.

ma·cran′der (mə·krăn′dĕr), *n.* Also **macran′dre** (-dĕr). [*macr-* + *-ander.*] *Bot.* A large male plant (see MACRANDROUS); — disting. from *micrander* (see DWARF MALE a).

ma·cran′drous (-drŭs), *adj.* [*macr-* + *-androus.*] *Bot.* Of certain green algae (family Oedogoniaceae), having male plants nearly as large as the female filaments to which they are attached. Cf. MICRANDROUS.

Mac′rau·che′ni·a (măk′rô·kē′nĭ·ə), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *makrauchēn* long-necked, fr. *makros* long + *auchēn* neck.] *Paleontol.* A genus of long-necked three-toed ungulates from the Pleistocene of South America. They had a complete dentition of 44 teeth without a diastema, and the external nostrils were far back. The cervical vertebrae resemble those of camels, the pitted incisors are like the horse's, and other characters suggest existing rhinoceroses. It is typical of a family, **Mac′rau·che·ni′i·dae** (-kē·nī′ĭ·dē). — **mac′rau·che′ni·id** (-kē′nĭ·ĭd), *n.* — **mac·rau′chene** (mak·rô′kēn), *n.* — **mac′rau·che′ni·i·form** (mak′rô·kē′nĭ·ĭ·fôrm), **mac′rau·che′ni·oid** (-nĭ·oid), *adj.*

mac′ren·ce·phal′ic (măk′rĕn·sē·făl′ĭk), **mac′ren·ceph′a·lous** (-sĕf′ə·lŭs), *adj.* [*macr-* + *encephalic, encephalous.*] Having a large or long brain case.

ma′cri·o (mā′krĭ·ō; măk′rĭ·ō), *n.* [F. *maquereau.*] A pimp. Cf. 2d MACKEREL. *Obs.*

mac′ro- (măk′rō-), **macr-.** [See MEAGER.] A combining form, Greek *makro-*, *makr-*, from *makros*, meaning *long in extent* or *duration*; — opposed to *micro-*, as in *macrocosm*, *macrura.* Specif.: **a** *Anat. & Med. An enlargement* or *excessive development*; — chiefly in nouns, as in:

macrobrachia	macrodactylism	macroplasia
macrocephalia	macrodactyly	macroplastia
macrocephalism	macrogastria	macropodia
macrocephaly	macroglossia	macroprosopia
macrocheilia	macrognathism	macrorhinia
macrochiria	macrolabia	macroscelia
macrocoly	macromastia	macrosomatia
macrocornea	macromazia	macrosomia
macrodactylia	macromelia	macrosplanchnic
		macrostomia

b *Bot. & Zool. Having* (a specified part) *unusually large*, esp. *elongated*; — in adjectives, as in:

macrocarpous	macrodactylous	macropetalous
macrocephalic	macroglossate	macrophyllous
macrocladous	macrognathic	macropleural
macrodactyl	macrognathous	macrosepalous
macrodactylic	macromandibular	macrostomatous

c *Cryst. The longer*; — opposed to *brachy-*, as in *macrodiagonal.* **d** [Cf. MACROCOSM.] *An individual* or *unit of greater size in a* (specified) *type*; as, a *macrocyte*; — chiefly in *Biol.* and *Measures*; as in:

macrobacterium	macrofarad	macrostylospore
macroblast	macrogonidium	macrosymbiont
macrococcus	macroseptum	macrozoogonidium
macroergate		

e *Denoting a kind visibly large*; *macroscopic*; as in *macrochemistry*, *macrography*, *macropathology.*

mac′ro (măk′rō), *adj.* = MACRO-.

mac′ro·a·nal′y·sis (-ə·năl′ĭ·sĭs), *n.* [*macro-* + *analysis.*] *Anal. Chem.* Analysis not on a minute scale; — opposed to *microanalysis.* See MICRO-, 4; MICROANALYSIS. — **mac′ro·an′a·lyst** (-ăn′ə·lĭst), *n.* — **mac′ro·an′a·lyt′i·cal** (-ăn′ə·lĭt′ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

mac′ro·ax′is (-ăk′sĭs), *n.* [*macro-* + *axis.*] *Cryst.* The macrodiagonal axis.

ma·cro′bi·an (mə·krō′bĭ·ăn), *adj.* [Gr. *makrobios*, fr. *makros* long + *bios* life.] Long-lived.

mac′ro·bi·o′sis (măk′rō·bī·ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Longevity.

mac′ro·bi′ote (-bī′ōt), *n.* [Gr. *makrobiotos*, adj.] One that is long-lived.

mac′ro·bi·ot′ic (-bī·ŏt′ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *makrobiotos*, fr. *makros* long + *bios* life.] Long-lived; also, tending to prolong life.

mac′ro·bi·ot′ics (-bī·ŏt′ĭks), *n.* The art of prolonging life.

Mac′ro·bi′o·tus (-bī′ō·tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *makrobiotos* long-lived.] *Zool.* A genus of bear animalcules having the body naked, transparent, and containing numerous fat globules which resemble enormous blood corpuscles.

Mac′ro·cen′trus (măk′rō·sĕn′trŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *makrokentros* with a long sting.] *Zool.* A genus of Hymenoptera (family Braconidae), usually regarded as the type of a subfamily, **Mac′ro·cen·trī′nae** (-sĕn·trī′nē). Some species are parasitic on certain noxious insects.

mac′ro·ceph′a·lous (-sĕf′ə·lŭs), *adj.* [*macro-* + *-cephalous.*] **1.** Having a large head; designating a cranium of abnormally large size.

2. *Bot.* Having the cotyledons consolidated; — said of certain dicotyledonous embryos. *Rare.*

mac′ro·ceph′a·lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* MACROCEPHALI (-lī). [NL.] **1.** A macrocephalic person or skull.

2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* The genus constituted by the wart hogs. Syn. *Phacochoerus.*

mac′ro·chae′ta (-kē′tə), *n.*; *pl.* -TAE (-tē). [NL., fr. *macro-* + *-chaeta.*] *Zool.* Any of certain large bristles occurring on the body of insects, esp. Diptera; — disting. from *microchaeta.* They are used as a basis for classification. See CHAETOTAXY.

Mac·roch′e·lys (măk·rŏk′ē·lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *macro-* + Gr. *chelys* tortoise.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the alligator snapper.

mac′ro·chem′is·try (măk′rō·kĕm′ĭs·trĭ), *n.* Chemistry studied or applied without the use of the microscope or of microanalysis. — **mac′ro·chem′i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **mac′ro·chem′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

---

ma·chine′-rec′ord ch. See GANTT CHART.

machinery steel. = SHINE, TEEL.

ma·chin′i·fy, *v. t.* STY. —

ma·chin′i·fi·ca′tion, *n.*

ma·chin′ize (mə·shēn′ ĭz, *v. t.* See -IZE. — **ma·chin′i·tion** (-ĭ·ə′shən; -ĭ·zā′shən).

Ma′dr (mā′klr). *Bib.*

Ma′dr·ites (mā′klr·ĭts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

Macmas (mĕk′mĕs). *Bib.*

Ma·e′me·that (mĕk′ĭ·mē·thăt *D. Bib.*

Macnad′e·bal (mĕk·năd′ē·bĭ; măk′ĭ·dē′bĭ). *Bib.*

Ma·cho′go (mə·chō′gō). = CHAGA. [MAUGHT.]

macht (*Scot.* mĕxt). Var. of

Ma·ci′gno (mə·chē′nyō). *Geol.* = FUNGUS.

Mc·I′vor′s rye grass (mĕk·ī′vĕrz). = SLENDER WHEAT GRASS. *Canada.*

mack′a·baw. + MACCABOY.

mack′a·rel. Var. of MACKEREL.

mack′a·roon′. Var. of MACAROON.

mack·aw′. Var. of MACAW.

mack′er·el-back′, *or* **mack′er·el-backed′,** *sky.* = MACKEREL SKY.

Mack′i·nac (mĕk′ĭ·nô), *adj.* & *n.* Var. of MACKINAW.

mack′in·boy′. Var. of MACKENBOY.

mack′like′, *adj.* = 4th MACK.

Macon. + MAHOUND.

macon. + MASON.

ma′con·ite (mā′kŏn·īt), *n.* [From *Macon* County, N.C.] *Mineral.* See VERMICULITE.

mac′ou·ba (mĕk′ōō·bä). Var. of MACCABOY.

ma·coute′. Var. of MACUTA.

Mac·quar′ie Har′bor grape *or* **vine** (mə·kwŏr′ĭ). [From *Macquarie Harbor.*] = NATIVE IVY.

Macquarie pine. = HUON PINE.

macr-. See MACRO-.

Mac′ro·chi′ra (măk′rō·kī′rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *makrocheir* long-armed, fr. *makros* long + *cheir* hand.] *Zool.* A genus of crabs of the family Inachidae, consisting of the giant crab.

Mac′ro·chi′res (măk′rō·kī′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *macro-* + Gr. *cheir* hand.] *Zool.* A group of birds including the swifts and hummingbirds and sometimes also the goatsuckers; — so called from the length of the distal part of the wing. — **mac′ro·chi′ran** (-răn), *adj. & n.*

mac′ro·co·nid′i·um (-kō·nĭd′ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). A large conidium. See MICROCONIDIUM. — **-nid′i·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

mac′ro·con′ju·gant (-kŏn′jōō·gănt), *n.* [*macro-* + *conjugant.*] *Zool.* In *Vorticella* and allied ciliate protozoans, the large sedentary conjugant, as distinguished from the small motile microconjugant.

mac′ro·cosm (măk′rō·kŏz′m), *n.* [F. *macrocosme*, fr. Gr. *makros* long, great + *kosmos* world.] The great world; the universe; — contr. with *microcosm*, or man, as an epitome of the macrocosm. — **mac′ro·cos′mic** (-kŏz′mĭk), *adj.* — **mac′ro·cos′mi·cal** (-mĭ·kăl), *adj. Obs.* — **mac′ro·cos′mi·cal·ly**, *adv.*

mac′ro·cos·mol′o·gy (-kŏz·mŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.* [*macrocosm* + *-ology.*] A description of the macrocosm.

mac′ro·cos′mos (-kŏz′mōs), *n.* [NL.] Macrocosm.

mac′ro·crys′tal·line (măk′rō·krĭs′tăl·ĭn; -īn), *adj.* [See MACRO-; CRYSTALLINE.] *Petrog.* Consisting of, or having, crystals large enough to be determined by the eye or a simple lens.

mac′ro·cyst (măk′rō·sĭst), *n.* A large spore case or cyst; specif., *Biol.*, a very young encysted plasmodium.

Mac′ro·cys′tis (-sĭs′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *macro-* + *-cystis.*] *Bot.* **a** A genus of brown algae or seaweeds of the family Laminariaceae. *M. pyrifera*, the giant kelp, found throughout the waters of the Southern Hemisphere and along the Pacific coast of North America, has an immensely elongated thallus, which is reported to reach the length of 700 feet, thus exceeding all other known plants. The slender stipe supports a pinnate frond with floats. **b** [*not cap.*] Any plant of this genus.

mac′ro·cyte (măk′rō·sīt), *n.* [*macro-* + *-cyte.*] *Med.* A very large red blood corpuscle, found especially in the blood in pernicious anemia.

mac′ro·cy·the′mi·a, or -thae′mi·a (-sī·thē′mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *macrocyte* + *-hemia* (see -EMIA).] *Med.* The presence of macrocytes in the blood.

mac′ro·cy·to′sis (măk′rō·sī·tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *macrocyte* + *-osis.*] **a** Production of macrocytes. **b** = MACROCYTHEMIA.

mac′ro·di·ag′o·nal (-dī·ăg′ō·năl; -n′l), *n.* [*macro-* + *diagonal.*] *Cryst.* The longer diagonal; the longer lateral axis in the orthorhombic and triclinic systems. — *adj.* Pertaining to, designating, or developed along, the macrodiagonal. See CRYSTALLIZATION.

mac′ro·dont (măk′rō·dŏnt), *adj.* [*macr-* + *-odont.*] Having large teeth. — **mac′ro·dont′ism** (-dŏn′tĭz′m), *n.*

mac′ro·don′ti·a (-dŏn′shĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] **1.** Macrodontism. **2.** [*cap.*] *Zool.* A genus of beetles (family Cerambycidae). *M. cervicornis* of South America, which is light cream-colored, with reddish-brown markings on the elytra, and brown head, is one of the largest existing insects.

mac′ro·ga·mete′ (-gȧ·mēt′), *n. Biol.* The larger, or female, of two conjugating spores; — disting. from *microgamete.*

mac′ro·ga·me′to·cyte (-gȧ·mē′tō·sīt), *n. Biol.* A gametocyte producing macrogametes.

ma·crog′a·my (mȧ·krŏg′ȧ·mĭ), *n.* [*macro-* + *-gamy.*] *Biol.* Syngamy between gametes not differing markedly in size or appearance from vegetative cells. It occurs among the protozoa and algae. Cf. MICROGAMY.

mac′ro·graph (măk′rō·grăf; 83), *n.* [*macro-* + *-graph.*] A graphic reproduction, usually photographic, of an object, either unmagnified or slightly magnified.

ma·crog′ra·phy (mȧ·krŏg′rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*macro-* + *-graphy.*] **a** Writing of great size, an indication of nervous disorder. **b** Examination or study with the naked eye; — opp. to *micrography.* — **mac′ro·graph′ic** (măk′rō·grăf′ĭk), *adj.*

mac′ro·lep′i·dop′ter·a (-lĕp′ĭ·dŏp′tĕr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MACRO-; LEPIDOPTERA.] *Zool.* The larger Lepidoptera; the butterflies and the larger moths. — **mac′ro·lep′i·dop′ter·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

ma·crol′o·gy (mȧ·krŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.* [L. *macrologia*, fr. Gr. *makrologia*, tr. *makros* long + *logos* discourse.] **a** = PLEONASM, 1. **b** Redundancy or prolixity.

mac′ro·ma′ni·a (măk′rō·mā′nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *macro-* + *-mania.*] *Med.* The delusion that things (esp. parts of the patient's body) are larger than they really are. — **mac′ro·ma′ni·a·cal** (-mȧ·nī′ȧ·kăl), *adj.*

mac′ro·mere (măk′rō·mēr), *n.* [*macro-* + *-mere.*] *Embryol.* One of the larger cells, or blastomeres, resulting from the unequal segmentation of a telolecithal egg; — opposed to *micromere.* See BLASTULA, *Illust.* — **mac′ro·me′ral** (-mēr′ăl), **mac′ro·mer′ic** (-mĕr′ĭk), *adj.*

ma·crom′er·ite (mȧ·krŏm′ĕr·īt), *n.* [*macro-* + Gr. *meros* part.] *Petrog.* An igneous rock with large grains visible to the naked eye. — **ma·crom′er·it′ic** (-ĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

ma·crom′e·ter (mȧ·krŏm′ē·tĕr), *n.* [*macro-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for determining size and distance of objects by means of two reflectors on a common sextant.

mac′ro·meth′od (măk′rō·mĕth′ŭd), *n. Chem.* A method, as of analysis, not involving the use of minute amounts of material; — opposed to *micromethod.*

mac′ro·mol′e·cule (măk′rō·mŏl′ē·kūl; -mō′lē·kūl), *n.* [*macro-* + *molecule.*] *Chem.* A large molecule; specif., a grouping together or combination of simple molecules capable of independent existence, as in polyoxymethylene, or polymerized formaldehyde, rubber, or polymerized isoprene, cellulose, or polymerized dehydrated glucose residues, etc.

mac′ro·my′e·lon (-mī′ē·lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *macro-* + Gr. *myelos* marrow.] *Anat.* A division of the brain practically coextensive with the medulla. *Owen.* — **mac′ro·my′e·lo′nal** (-lō′năl), *adj.*

ma′cron (mā′krŏn; măk′rŏn; 277), *n.* [Gr. *makron*, neut. of *makros* long. See MEAGER.] A short, straight, horizontal mark [¯] placed over vowels to denote long quantity. ☞ In the respelling for pronunciation in this Dictionary the macron indicates the regular "long," or name, sounds of the vowels: ā in *dāme*, ē in *ēve*, ī in *īce*, ō in *ōld*, and ū in *ūse.* See *Pron.*, § 73.

mac′ro·nu′cle·us (măk′rō·nū′klē·ŭs), *n. Zool.* The larger of the two kinds of nuclei of many infusorians; a meganucleus; — disting. from *micronucleus.* — **mac′ro·nu′cle·ar** (-ĕr), *adj.*

mac′ro·phage (măk′rō·fāj), *n.* [F. See MACRO-; -PHAGE.] *Anat.* **a** A large phagocyte. **b** Also **ma·croph′a·gus** (mȧ·krŏf′ȧ·gŭs). A clasmatocyte.

mac′ro·phag′o·cyte (-făj′ō·sīt), *n.* [*macro-* + *phagocyte.*] *Anat.* A macrophage.

Mac′ro·pho′ma (-fō′mȧ), *n.* [NL. See MACRO-; PHOMA.] *Bot.* A form genus of imperfect fungi, similar to those of the genus *Phoma* but with larger pycnospores.

mac′ro·pho′to·graph (-fō′tō·grăf; 83), *n.* An enlarged photograph.

mac′ro·pho·tog′ra·phy (-fō·tŏg′rȧ·fĭ), *n.* Photographic production of enlarged copies of a negative or picture.

mac′ro·phys′ics (măk′rō·fĭz′ĭks), *n.* [*macro-* + *physics.*] That part of physics which deals with the larger aggregations of matter, that is, with bodies large enough to be directly and individually observed and measured.

mac′ro·plank′ton (-plăngk′tŏn), *n.* [*macro-* + *plankton.*] *Biol.* Macroscopic plankton, comprising the larger planktonic organisms, as jellyfish, crustaceans, salpas, etc. Cf. MICROPLANKTON.

Mac′ro·pod′i·dae (măk′rō·pŏd′ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MACROPODOUS.] *Zool.* A family of diprotodont marsupials constituted by the kangaroos. It is usually divided into the subfamilies **Mac′ro·po·di′nae** (-pō·dī′nē) (including the typical kangaroos and the wallabies), Potoroinae, and Hypsiprymnodontinae (see MUSK KANGAROO). — **mac′ro·pod′o·dine** (mȧ·krŏp′ō·dĭn; -dīn), *n. & adj.*

ma·crop′o·dous (mȧ·krŏp′ō·dŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *makropous* long-footed. See MACRO-; -PODOUS.] *Bot.* **a** Having an enlarged or elongated hypocotyl, as certain embryos. **b** Long-stalked, as a leaf.

ma·crop′si·a (-sĭ′ȧ), *n.* Also **ma·crop′sy** (-sĭ). [NL. *macropsia*, fr. *macr-* + *-opsia.*] *Physiol. Optics.* A pathological condition of the eye in which objects appear to be unnaturally large; — opp. to *micropsia.*

ma·crop′ter·ous (mȧ·krŏp′tĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *makropteros.* See MACRO-; -PTEROUS.] Having long or large wings or fins, as certain birds, insects, or fishes.

Mac′ro·pus (măk′rō·pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *macro-* + Gr. *pous* foot.] *Zool.* A genus of marsupials including the typical kangaroos and often also the wallabies.

Mac′ro·pyg′i·a (-pĭj′ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *macro-* + Gr. *pygē* rump, tail.] *Zool.* A large genus of long-tailed pheasant-like pigeons. See CUCKOO DOVE.

mac′ro·re·ac′tion (-rē·ăk′shŭn), *n.* [*macro-* + *reaction.*] *Med.* A reaction characterized by changes large enough to be seen with the naked eye; — opposed to *microreaction.*

Mac′ro·rham·phos′i·dae (măk′rō·răm·fŏs′ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *macro-* + Gr. *rhamphos* beak.] *Zool.* A family of hemibranchiate fishes consisting of the bellows fishes. Syn. *Centriscidae.* See BELLOWS FISH. **a.** The typical genus is **Mac′ro·rham·pho′sus** (-fō′sŭs), syn. *Centriscus.*

ma·cros′ci·an (mȧ·krŏsh′ĭ·ăn), *adj.* [Gr. *makroskios*, fr. *makros* long + *skia* shadow.] Having a long shadow, as a denizen of polar regions. — **ma·cros′ci·an,** *n.*

mac′ro·scop′ic (măk′rō·skŏp′ĭk), **mac′ro·scop′i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [See MACRO-; -SCOPIC.] **a** Large enough to be observed by the naked eye; — opposed to *microscopic.* **b** Seen in the large, or taken in the large; in terms of large units or elements; as, a *macroscopic* equation. **c** *Petrog.* = MEGASCOPIC, 2. — **mac′ro·scop′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mac′ro·seism (măk′rō·sīs′m; -sīz′m), *n.* [*macro-* + *-seism.*] A severe or major earthquake; — opp. to *microseism.* — **mac′ro·seis′mic** (-sīs′mĭk; -sīz′-), *adj.*

mac′ro·seis′mo·graph (măk′rō·sīs′mō·grăf; -sīz′-; 83), *n. Seismol.* A seismograph specially adapted for recording large earthquakes.

mac′ros·mat′ic (măk′rŏz·măt′ĭk), *adj.* [*macr-* + *osmatic.*] *Anat. & Zool.* Having the organs of smell highly developed.

mac′ro·som′a·tous (măk′rō·sōm′ȧ·tŭs; -sō′mȧ·tŭs), *adj.* [*macro-* + *-somatous.*] Having a large body, esp. one abnormally large.

mac′ro·spo·range′ (măk′rō·spō·rănj′), *n.* A macrosporangium.

mac′ro·spo·ran′gi·um (-răn′jĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A megasporangium.

mac′ro·spore (măk′rō·spōr; 181), *n.* [*macro-* + *-spore.*] **a** *Bot.* = MEGASPORE **a.** **b** *Zool.* The larger of two forms of spores produced by certain protozoans, as Radiolaria. — **mac′ro·spor′ic** (-spŏr′ĭk), *adj.*

Mac′ro·spo′ri·um (-spō′rĭ·ŭm; 181), *n.* [NL., fr. *macro-* + *-sporium.*] *Bot.* A form genus of imperfect fungi (family Dematiaceae) producing elongate or globose, muriform, dark conidia on fascicled conidiophores. *M. tomato* causes the nailhead spot and a blight of tomatoes, *M. cucumerinum* a blight of cucurbits.

Mac′ro·stach′y·a (-stăk′ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MACRO-; STACHYS.] A so-called genus of Paleozoic fossil plants, now regarded as strobiles of fructifications of *Calamites.*

mac′ro·struc′ture (măk′rō·strŭk′tūr), *n.* [*macro-* + *structure.*] **a** The gross anatomy or structure. **b** The structure, as of a rock or metal, revealed by visual examination with little or no magnification. — **mac′ro·struc′tur·al** (-tūr·ăl), *adj.*

mac′ro·sty′lous (-stĭl′ŭs), *adj.* Also **mac′ro·style** (măk′rō·stīl). *Bot.* Having long styles; specif., having long styles and short stamens, as certain heterostylous flowers.

Mac′ro·the′ri·um (-thē′rĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *macro-* + *-therium.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of Miocene ungulates of the suborder Anoplopoda (which see), formerly supposed to be generalized edentates. It is the type of a family, **Mac′ro·the·ri′i·dae** (măk′rō·thē·rĭ′ĭ·dē). — **mac′ro·there** (măk′rō·thēr), *n.* — **mac′ro·the′ri·oid** (-thēr′ĭ·oid), *adj.*

mac′ro·therm (măk′rō·thûrm), *n.* [*macro-* + *-therm.*] *Phytogeog.* = MEGATHERM.

mac·ro′ti·a (măk·rō′shĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *macr-* + Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, ear + *-ia.*] *Med.* Largeness of the ears.

mac′ro·tin (măk′rō·tĭn), *n.* [From NL. *Macrotys* (fr. Gr. *makrōtēs* long-eared) (= Cimicifuga) + *-in.*] *Pharm.* Cimicifugin.

Mac′ro·to·la′gus (măk′rō·tō·lā′gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *macr-* + *oto-* + Gr. *lagōs* hare.] *Zool.* See JACK RABBIT.

mac′ro·tome (măk′rō·tōm), *n.* [*macro-* + *-tome.*] An apparatus for making large sections of anatomical specimens.

ma·cro′tous (mȧ·krō′tŭs), *adj.* [*macr-* + Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, ear.] Large-eared.

Ma·crou′ri·dae (mȧ·krōō′rĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MACRURA.] *Zool.* A family of fishes constituted by the grenadiers. The type genus is **Ma·crou′rus** (mȧ·krōō′rŭs). — **ma·crou′rid** (-krōō′rĭd), *n. & adj.*

Mac′ro·za′mi·a (măk′rō·zā′mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *macro-* + Gr. *zamia*, *zēmia*, loss. Cf. ZAMIA.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian cycads, family Cycadaceae, with erect trunks, pinnate leaves, large cones, and, some species, edible nuts.

mac′ro·zo′o·spore (-zō′ō·spōr), *n.* *Bot.* A motile megaspore. Cf. MICROZOOSPORE.

Ma·cru′ra (mȧ·krōō′rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *macr-* + Gr. *oura* tail.] *Zool.* A suborder or other division of decapod crustaceans, including the lobsters, prawns, shrimps, and many similar forms, having the abdomen well developed (usually larger than the cephalothorax) and commonly held in an extended position. There is usually a rostrum, the eyes are not enclosed in orbits, the antennules and antennae are large, and the antennae have an exopodite. — **ma·cru′ral** (-krōōr′ăl), *adj.* — **ma·cru′ran** (-răn), *n.* — **ma·cru′roid** (-oid), *adj.*

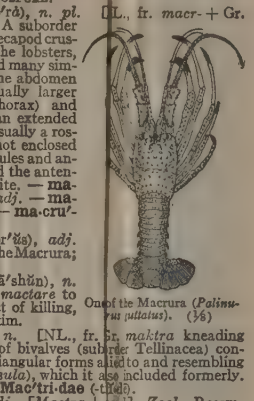

One of the Macrura (*Palinurus vulgaris*). (⅓)

ma·cru′ous (-krōōr′ŭs), *adj. Zool.* Pertaining to the Macrura; having a long tail.

mac·ta′tion (măk·tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *mactatio*, fr. *mactare* to slay, sacrifice.] Act of killing, esp. a sacrificial victim.

Mac′tra (măk′trȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *maktra* kneading trough.] A genus of bivalves (subfam. Tellinacea) containing somewhat triangular forms allied to and resembling the surf clams (*Spisula*), which it also included formerly. It typifies a family, **Mac′tri·dae** (-trĭ·dē).

mac′troid (-troid), *adj.* [*Mactra* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Resembling, or pertaining to, the genus *Mactra.*

ma·cu′ca (mȧ·kōō′kȧ), *n.* [Tupi.] Any of several South American tinamous; esp., *Tinamus major.*

mac′u·la (măk′ū·lȧ), *n.; pl.* MACULAE (-lē). [L., spot, stain, blot, mesh. See MAIL armor; cf. MACLE, MACULE.] **a** A spot, blotch, or stain; a macule; specif., *Med.* A localized alteration of the color of the skin, esp. a spot due to a pathological or diseased condition. **b** *Anat.* Any of various spots normally present in the body; as, *macula lutea.* **c** *Astron.* A dark spot on the surface of the sun or of some other luminous orb.

‖**ma′cu·la a·cus′ti·ca** (măk′ū·lȧ ȧ·kōō′stĭ·kȧ); *pl.* MACULAE ACUSTICAE (măk′ū·lē ȧ·kōō′stĭ·sē). [NL., acoustic spot.] Either of two small areas of sensory epithelium in the ear, one in the saccule, the other in the utricle, now believed to be connected with the sense of equilibrium.

‖**ma′cu·lae cri·bro′sae** (măk′ū·lē krĭ·brō′sē). [NL., cribrose spots.] *Anat.* Three small perforated areas in the osseous labyrinth of the ear, transmitting filaments of the vestibular nerve.

‖**ma′cu·la lu′te·a** (măk′ū·lȧ lū′tē·ȧ). [L., yellow spot.] *Anat.* The yellow spot of the retina. See RETINA.

mac′u·lar (măk′ū·lĕr), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a spot or macula; marked with a spot or spots; as, *macular* eruption.

mac′u·late (-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd; -ĭd, 119); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *maculatus*, past part. of *maculare* to spot. See MACULA; cf. MACILE, *v.*] To spot; stain; defile.

Maculate the honor of their people. *Sir T. Elyot.*

mac′u·late (-lĭt), *adj.* [L. *maculatus*, past part.] Marked with spots, or maculae; blotched; hence defiled; impure.

Colette's foul walls and *maculate* table linen. *Stevenson.*

Ant. — See IMMACULATE.

-mac′u·late. A comb form of *maculate*, as in *bimaculate.*

mac′u·lat′ed (măk′ū·lāt′ĕd; 119), *adj.* Maculate or macular.

mac′u·la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *maculatio.*] **a** Act of spotting; also, a spot, a blemish. **b** The system or arrangement of spots and markings on an animal or plant.

mac′ule (măk′ūl), *n.* [F., fr. L. See MACULA; cf. TRAMMEL.] **a** A spot or blemish; a macula. **b** *Print.* A mackle.

mac′ule, *v. t. & i.;* MAC′ULED (-ūld); MAC′UL·ING (-ūl·ĭng). [F. *maculer.* See MACULATE, *v.*] To blur; mackle.

mac′u·li·cole (măk′ū·lĭ·kōl), *adj.* [L. *macula* spot + *-cole.*] *Bot.* Growing in definite circumscribed lesions; as, *maculicole* pycnidia; also, producing such lesions, as certain leaf fungi. Cf. PHYLLOSTICTA.

mac′u·lic′o·lous (măk′ū·lĭk′ō·lŭs), *adj. Bot.* Maculicole.

mac′u·lif′er·ous (măk′ū·lĭf′ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *macula* spot + *-ferous.*] Spotted.

mac′u·lo- (măk′ū·lō-). Combining form of *macula*, as in **mac′u·lo·cer′e·bral** **mac′u·lo·pap′u·lar.**

mac′u·lose (măk′ū·lōs), *adj.* [L. *maculosus.*] Spotted.

‖**ma·cu′pa** (mȧ·kōō′pȧ), *n.* [Tag. & Visayan.] The Otaheite apple or its wood. *Phil. I.*

Ma′cu·si′ (mȧ′kōō·sē), *n.* An Indian of a savage and warlike Cariban tribe, of Brazil and British Guiana.

ma·cu′ta (mȧ·kōō′tȧ, *n.* Also **ma·cu′te** (-tā). [Pg., *macuta*, fr. Kimbundu *mukuta*, fr. Congo *nkuta* cloth.] **1.** Orig., a money of account and Portuguese copper coin, issued for its African colonies and equivalent to 50 reis or a little less than 1/10 Spanish dollar, with multiples in silver.

2. Later, in Sierra Leone, the 1-macuta piece in silver.

3. A coin of Angola equal to 5 centavos, or 1/20 escudo. See COIN, *Table.*

mad (măd), *adj.;* MAD′DER (-ĕr); MAD′DEST. [AS. *gemǣd*, past part. of a v. fr. *gnǣd* mad; akin to OS. *gemēd* foolish, OHG. *gameit*, ON. *ætha* to hurt, Goth. *gamaidans*, acc. pl., wounded, applied, Gr. *mytylēin* to cut into pieces, Lith. *apmaitti* to wound. Cf. MAIM.] **1.** Disordered in intellect; crazy; insane.

Extremity of fears would make men *mad.* *Shak.*

2. Proceeding from, or characterized by, delusion or want of reason; foolish; vain; esp., rash or ruinously foolish; imbecile; senseless; as, a *mad* project or expedition.

3. Aroused or controlled by intense emotion, esp. when leading to abnormal or excessive manifestation; specif.: **a** *Obs.* Dazed or stupefied, as by bazement or fear. **b** Carried away by anger; furious; enraged. "And being exceedingly *mad* against them, I persecuted them even unto strange cities." *Acts* xxvi. 11. **c** Angry, in a weakened sense: angry; vexed; ill tempered; also often in popular phrases; as, *mad as a hornet, mad as a chops, mad as a wet hen,* etc. **d** Frantic; distraught; *mad* with pain or anxiety. **e** Carried away by desire; inflamed by passion or appetite or excited by enthusiasm; infatuated;

senselessly devoted. "She was *mad* to have learning." *D. H. Lawrence.* "They are *mad* upon their idols." *Jer.* I. 38. **f** Extravagant; esp., extravagantly gay; hilarious; as, to be in *mad* spirits. "Be *mad* and merry." *Shak.* **4.** Rabid; furious because of abnormal excitation.

5. In transferred senses: **a** Evincing madness; as, a *mad* policy. **b** Causing madness; as, *mad* liquor. **c** Resembling the action or mood of one mad; as, a *mad* wind.

That *mad* Indian moonlight that makes all things like a dream. *H. G. Wells.*

6. Affected with rabies; as, a *mad* dog; — seldom applied to human beings.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See INSANE.

— *mad as a hatter.* See HATTER, *Note.* — *mad as a March hare.* An old English saying derived from the fact that March is the rutting time of hares, when they are excitable and violent.

mad (măd), *n.* Angry temper; madness; as, he had a terrible *mad.* *Colloq. & Dial.*

mad (măd), *v.t.;* MAD'DED; MAD'DING. To make insane or angry; formerly, to make foolish or bewildered; now, esp., *Colloq.*, to exasperate. — *v. i.* To be or go mad; rave. *R.*

mad, *n.* [AS. *matha.* See MATHE.] A maggot; an earthworm; also, *p.*, the disease in sheep caused by the larva of the blowfly. *Obs.*

Mad'a-gas'car (măd'ȧ-găs'kȧr), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Madagascar or its inhabitants; Malagasy. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Madagascar.

Mad'a-gas'car (măd'ȧ-găs'kȧr), *n.* An island in the Indian Ocean, on the east coast of Africa. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to Madagascar or its inhabitants.

Madagascar arrowroot. Otaheite arrowroot.

Madagascar bean. The hyacinth bean.

Mad'a-gas-car'an (-găs-kȧr'ĭ-ȧn; 79), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Madagascar or its inhabitants.

Madagascar island region *or* **subregion.** = MALAGASY REGION.

Madagascar nutmeg. The clove nutmeg.

Madagascar periwinkle. The red periwinkle. It is not a native of Madagascar.

Madagascar pum. See FLACOURTIA.

Mad'a-gass (măd'ȧ-găs), *n.* [Shortened fr. *Madagascar.*] A Malagasy.

mad'am (măddăm), *n.* [See MADAME.] The form **ma'dame'** is also used, though now commonly only as a foreign title (see MADAME). The French plural, however, MESDAMES, is retained wherever the word is used in address or as a title (defs 1 and 2). In other cases (def. 3) the plural is MADAMS. **1** A form of polite address to a lady; — variously used in different periods, places, or circumstances; as: **a** Orig., to a lady of high or superior rank. **b** *Obs.* To a nun, esp. an elderly nun. **c** To an elderly or a married lady. **d** To a woman of whatever station when addressed as a stranger, as a business customer, etc. **e** Hence, commonly, at the beginning of a letter to a woman. The corresponding word in addressing a man is *Sir.*

2. A title prefixed to the name of a lady (cf. MISTRESS); as: **a** *Obs.* To a fist or sole name. **b** To the name of a lady of minor rank but of social consideration. **c** *Chiefly Southern U. S.* To the name of a married woman who has a daughter-in-law, the latter being called *Mrs.*

3. In uses other than as a title or form of address: **a** *Obs.* A gentlewoman. **b** One who affects the fine lady. **c** *Vulgar, U. S.* The mistress of a house. **d** *Obs.* A courtesan; mistress. **e** *Colloq.* A bawd. **f** *Rare.* A hussy; wench.

mad'ame (măd'ăm; *F.* mȧ'dȧm'; 277), *n.; pl.* MESDAMES (mȧ'dȧm'). [F., fr. *ma* my (fr. L. *mea*) + *dame* dame. See DAME; cf. MADONNA.] **1.** My lady; — a French title formerly given to ladies of quality; now, in France, given to all married women. In English usage it is commonly applied to foreign married ladies of whatever nationality, and it is frequently assumed by female singers, milliners, etc., to imply French or Continental antecedents. Cf. MADAM. Abbr. *Mme.*

2. [*cap.*] *Fr. Hist.* A princess of the French royal family; specif., the eldest daughter of the French king or of the dauphin; — used as a title. Cf. MONSIEUR, 2.

3. A French married woman.

Ma'dame' Bo'va'ry' (mȧ'dȧm' bō'vȧ'rē'). The title and heroine of a realistic novel (1857) by Gustave Flaubert. She is a young Frenchwoman of ardent, romantic temperament who marries a humdrum provincial physician. Growing distaste for her life leads her into unfaithfulness, and in dread of exposure she poisons herself.

Mad'ame But'ter-fly' (măd'ăm bŭt'ĕr-flī'). The title, and epithet of the heroine, of an opera (1904) by Puccini, based on a story of Japan by John Luther Long (1898), of the same title, which was also dramatized by David Belasco. She is a Japanese woman (Cho-Cho-San) "married" to an American naval officer (Lieut. Pinkerton), who abandons her, whereupon she kills herself.

Madame Defarge. See DEFARGE, MADAME THÉRÈSE.

Mad'ame Tus-saud's' (măd'ăm tōō-sōz'). Popular short title of "Madame Tussaud's Exhibition of Waxworks," a museum of wax figures of celebrities, founded by Madame Marie Tussaud (1760–1850) in London (1833).

Mad Anthony. A sobriquet of General Anthony Wayne (1745–96), distinguished for his military skill and impetuous bravery in the Revolutionary War.

mad'a-pol'lam (măd'ȧ-pŏl'ăm), *n.* Also **mad'a-pol'am, -pol'an** (-ăn). A kind of long cotton cloth, heavier than ordinary calico, made orig. in Madapollam, India.

mad apple. [Trans. of ML. *malum insanum,* It. *mela insana,* for *melanzana,* ult. fr. Ar. *bādinjān.* See BRINJAL.] **a** The eggplant. **b** The thorn apple. **c** = DEAD SEA APPLE b.

mad'a-ro'sis (măd'ȧ-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *madarōsis,* fr. *madarosis* bald.] *Med.* Loss of the eyelashes or of the hair of the eyebrows. — **mad'a-rot'ic** (-rŏt'ĭk), *adj.*

mad'brain' (măd'brān'), *adj.* Hot-headed; rash. — *n.* A madbrain person. — **mad'brained'** (-brānd'; 66), *adj.*

mad'-bred' (-brĕd'), *adj.* Bred by madness. *Shak.*

mad'cap' (-kăp'), *adj.* Inclined to wild sports; delighting in rash, absurd, or dangerous amusements; hence, wild; reckless. "he merry *madcap* lord." *Shak.* "*Madcap* follies." *Bsu. & Fl.* — *n.* A madcap person.

‖**Mad'chen** (mȧd'kĕn), *n.* [G.] Maiden; girl.

mad'den (măd'n), *v. t.;* MAD'DENED (-'nd); MAD'DEN-ING. To make mad; to drive to madness; to craze; to excite violently with passion; to make very angry; to enrage. — *v. i.* To become mad; to act as if mad.

mad'den-ing *adj.* That maddens; infuriating; also, irritating; vexatious. — **mad'den-ing-ly,** *adv.* — **mad'den-ing-ness,** *n.*

mad'der (măd'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *mader,* fr. AS. *mædere;* akin to ON. *mathra,* OHG. *materа,* and prob. to Pol. *modry* blue.] **1.** A Eurasian herb (*Rubia tinctorum*) with verticillate leaves and small yellowish panicled flowers succeeded by berries; also, by extension, any other species of *Rubia.*

Branch of Madder (*Rubia tinctorum*).

2. The root of this plant, used in dyeing; also, a dyestuff prepared from it. The plant was so used from antiquity, and was widely cultivated until alizarin, its chief coloring principle, was artificially produced in 1869. See ALIZARIN, 1. The principal preparations of madder were: *flowers of madder, madder bloom,* or *refined madder,* made by maceration of the ground root; *garancine,* made by treating ground madder with strong sulphuric acid; *garanceux,* inferior garancine from spent madder; *madder extract,* made by treating madder with hot water or alcohol; and *pincoffin* or commercial alizarin, made by treating garancine with superheated steam.

3. The color (Turkey red, etc.) imparted by madder. See ALIZARIN, 1.

mad'der, *v. t.* To treat or dye with madder.

mad'der (măd'ĕr). Var. of METHER.

madder bleach. A method of bleaching cloth for calico printing in order to secure a pure white ground. The process consists of washing, sometimes boiling with lime and passing through dilute acid ("gray sour"), boiling with soap and soda (lye boils), chemicking, passing through dilute acid ("white sour"), washing, squeezing, and drying.

madder bloom. See MADDER, *n.*, 2.

madder blue. A color, bluish blue-red in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

madder brown. = BROWN MADDER.

madder carmine. A color, bluish-red in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

madder crimson. = CRIMSON MADDER.

madder extract. See MADDER, *n.*, 2.

madder family. *Bot.* The Rubiaceae.

mad'der-ish (măd'ĕr-ĭsh), *adj.* Resembling madder in color.

madder lake *or* **pink.** The color rose madder.

madder orange. = ORANGE MADDER.

madder red. The color imparted by madder.

madder rose. = ROSE MADDER.

madder scarlet. = SCARLET MADDER.

madder violet. A color, bluish blue-red in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

mad'der-wort' (măd'ĕr-wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the Rubiaceae.

madder yellow. The color Dutch pink.

mad'ding (măd'ĭng), *adj.* Mad; raving; wild; furious. "Far from the *madding* crowd's ignoble strife." *T. Gray.* — **mad'ding-ly,** *adv.*

mad'dish (-ĭsh), *adj.* **a** *Obs.* Behaving like a madman. **b** Somewhat mad.

mad'dle (măd'l), *v. i. & t.* [*mad* + *-le.*] To go mad; also, to craze or confuse. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

mad'-doc'tor, *n.* An alienist.

mad'-dog' skull'cap' *or* **weed.** An American mint (*Scutellaria lateriflora*) which yields a resinoid used as a tonic. See SCUTELLARIN.

Mad'dox rod (măd'ŭks). [After E. E. *Maddox,* Eng. ophthalmologist.] *Med.* A transparent glass rod or (*multiple rod*) a series of them, placed one above another, used in testing the eyes for heterophoria.

made (mād), *past tense & past part.* of MAKE, *v.* Specif.: *part. adj.* **1.** Artificially produced; as: by concoction of ingredients; as, a *made* dish; by filling in; as, *made* ground; by piecing together; as, a *made* mast; invented; as, a *made* word or story.

2. Specially designed or adapted; — with *for.* *Colloq.*

3. Fully trained; — said of hounds, horses, soldiers, etc.

4. Assured of success; as, he is a *made* man.

5. Enfranchised as a citizen; qualified to vote.

6. *Golf.* Designating a player or his ball when the ball is sufficiently near the hole to be played on the putting green next shot.

-made (-mād). A combining form of *made,* denoting: **a** *Made by, at,* or *in;* — with nouns, as in country-*made,* home*made,* London-*made,* self-*made,* tailor-*made.* **b** *Fashioned* or *built in a certain* (specified) *manner,* as in well-*made.*

made'-bea'ver, *n.* The value of a prime beaver skin; hence, any counter representing this value, esp. a brass token made by the Hudson's Bay Company and formerly used in trading for furs.

made eye. *Naut.* A Flemish eye. *Now Rare.*

mad'e-fac'tion (măd'ĕ-făk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *madéfaction,* fr. L. *madefacere* to make wet, fr. *madere* to be wet + *facere* to make.] Wetting. *Now Rare.*

mad'e-fy (măd'ĕ-fī), *v. t.* [F. *madéfier,* fr. L. *madefacere.*] To wet; moisten. *Obs.*

Ma-dei'ra (mȧ-dē'rȧ; mȧ-dā'rȧ; 277), *n.* [Pg., the island Madeira, prop., wood, fr. L. *materia* stuff, wood. The island was so called because well wooded. See MATTER.]

1. An island in the Atlantic near Morocco.

2. Wine made on the island of Madeira. The choicest kinds are *malmsey, sercial,* and *bual* (which see). The best beverage wines, known by the name of the grapes from which they are made, are the *tinta* (red) and *verdelho* (white).

3. = MAHOGANY, 1 & 2.

Madeira chair. A kind of wickerwork chair.

Madeira cockroach. A large cockroach (*Leucophaea maderae*), widely distributed in warm regions.

Madeira embroidery *or* **work.** White embroidery consisting of eyelets and solid embroidery upon fine linen or cambric, such as is made by the nuns of Madeira.

Madeira mahogany. The wood of the Indian bay.

Ma-dei'ran (mȧ-dē'rĕ'ăn; -dā'răn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the island of Madeira. — *n.* A native or citizen of Madeira.

Madeira nut. The English walnut.

Madeira vine. A vine (*Boussingaultia baselloides*) with shining entire leaves and small white flowers.

Ma-dei'ra-vine' fam'i-ly. The Basellaceae.

Madeira wood. **a** = MAHOGANY, 1 & 2. **b** = WHITE IRONWOOD **a**.

mad'e-line (măd'ĕ-lĭn), ‖**ma'de-leine'** (mȧd'lĕn'), *n.* [F. *madeleine.*] A kind of small rich cake, of the poundcake variety, plain or variously ornamented, as with frosting, nuts, fruit, etc.; a dariole.

Mad'e-line (măd'ĕ-lĭn; -lēn). Feminine proper name.

Mad'e-lon (măd'ĕ-lŏn), *n.* [F.] **a** Var. of MAGDALENE. **b** (*pron.* mȧd'lŏN'). The précieuse daughter of the bourgeois Gorgibus in Molière's *Les Précieuses Ridicules.* She assumes the name *Polixène* as more genteel.

made mast. See 3d MAST, 1.

‖**ma'de-moi'selle'** (mȧd'mwȧ'zĕl'; mȧd'ĕ-mō-zĕl'; *colloq.* mȧm'zĕl'; 277), *n.; pl.* MESDEMOISELLES (mȧd'mwȧ'zĕl'). [F., fr. *ma* my, fem. of *mon* + *demoiselle* a young lady. See DAMSEL.] **1.** A French title of courtesy given to an unmarried lady, equivalent to *Miss;* — abbr. *Mlle.* Formerly in France the title was given to married women whose husbands were of less than knightly rank. In English it is often applied to unmarried foreign women of other than French nationality. Also, in English use, a French governess.

2. [*cap.*] *Fr. Hist.* The eldest daughter of the eldest brother of the king (called *Monsieur*); later, the first (unmarried) princess of the blood royal. Cf. MADAME, 2.

3. Any of several silvery marine fishes with a strong second anal spine which form the genus *Bairdiella* (family Sciaenidae), esp. *B. chrysura* of the southern United States.

made'-o'ver (66), *adj.* Remade; also, reformed.

made rug. See RUG, *n.*, 2.

ma-des'cent (mȧ-dĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [L. *madescens, -entis,* fr. *madere* to be wet.] Becoming moist.

made'-to-meas'ure, *adj.* Fashioned to measurements specifically required.

made'-to-or'der, *adj.* Made to supply a special or an individual demand; not of the regular line or stock; sometimes, made-to-measure; — opp. to READY-MADE.

made'-up', *adj.* **a** Complete; perfect. "A *made-up* villain." *Shak.* **b** Falsely devised; fabricated, as a story. **c** Artificial; as, a *made-up* complexion. **d** Fully manufactured, as a garment.

Madge (măj), *n.* **1.** Dim. of MARGARET, MARGERY, MARJORY.

2. [*not cap.*] A leaden hammer covered with woolen cloth, used in hard-solder plating. *Eng.*

3. **a** The barn owl. **b** *Local, Eng.* The magpie.

Mad Hatter, the. See HATTER, THE MAD.

mad'-head'ed (66), *adj.* Madbrained.

mad'house' (măd'hous'), *n.* **a** A house where insane persons are detained and treated; an insane asylum; also, a place or scene of bewildering confusion.

ma-dhu'ca (mȧ-dōō'kȧ), *n.* [Skr. *madhūka.*] = MAHUA.

Ma'dhva (mä'dwȧ; 113), *n.* [Skr., after the founder.] A member of a deistic (Vaishnava) reform sect of India.

Ma'di (mä'dē), *n.* **A** Negro of a tribe of the upper Nile, north of Lake Albert, cattle breeders and agriculturists; also, their Sudanic language.

Ma'di-a (mä'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (& Sp.), fr. Araucan *madi.*] *Bot.* A genus of sticky herbs, the tarweeds (family Cardu-aceae). They have heads with deeply grooved bracts investing the achenes. The seeds of *M. sativa,* the melosa, yield an oil. **madia oil,** used as a substitute for olive oil.

mad'id (măd'ĭd), *adj.* [L. *madidus,* fr. *madere* to be wet.] Wet; moist. *Now Rare.*

mad'i-dans (măd'ĭ-dănz), *adj.* [L., pres. part. of *madidare* to moisten.] Weeping; — of skin lesions.

Ma'di-ga (mä'dĭ-gȧ), *n.* [Kanarese *mādiga* cobbler, outcast.] One of a despised caste numerous in southern India. They are leatherworkers.

mad'is-te'ri-um (măd'ĭs-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *madistērion.*] *Surg.* An instrument to extract hairs.

mad itch. = TEXAS ITCH.

mad'ling (măd'lĭng), *n.* [*mad,* adj. + 1st *-ling.*] A mad person.

mad'ly (măd'lĭ), *adv.* [From MAD, *adj.*] In a mad manner; without reason or understanding; wildly.

mad'man (măd'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who is mad; a lunatic; a crazy man.

Madman of the North. Charles XII, King (1697–1718) of Sweden; — from his rashness and impetuosity.

Mad Mul'lah (mŭl'ȧ; mōōl'ȧ). Mohammed ibn Abdullah, a Somali dervish, who as mullah and religious agitator in eastern Africa, esp. in British Somaliland, successfully engaged (1902–1920) in hostilities against the government; — so called by the British.

mad'nep (măd'nĕp), *n.* [*mad* + dial. *nep, neep,* turnip, fr. AS. *nǣp,* fr. L. *napus.*] The cow parsnip. *Eng.*

mad'ness, *n.* [From MAD, *adj.*] Condition or instance of being mad; specif.: **a** Insanity; lunacy.

Though this be *madness,* yet there is method in 't. *Shak.*

b Delusional vagaries; mental extravagance; extreme folly. **c** Frenzy; ungovernable rage. **d** Hence, any tumultuous agitation; extreme emotion or wild disturbance. **e** Ecstasy; enthusiasm; inspiration.

ma'do (mä'dō), *n.* **a** An Australian scaly-finned fish (*Atypichthys strigatus*). **b** The trumpeter perch.

Mad'oc (măd'ŏk; mȧ'dŏk), *n.* [W. *Madawg,* fr. *madawg* having benefit or advantage, goodly.] Masc. prop. name.

Ma-don'na (mȧ-dŏn'ȧ), *n.* [It. *madonna* my lady. See DAME, DONNA; cf. MADAME.] **1.** [*not cap.*] My lady; — a term of address in Italian formerly used as the equivalent of *madame,* where *signora* is now substituted.

2. **a** An Italian designation of the Virgin Mary. **b** A pictorial or carved representation of the Virgin Mary; as, the *Madonnas* of Raphael.

3. A mode of dressing a woman's hair, with a central parting and the hair smooth on the sides.

Madonna lily. The common white lily (*Lilium candidum*); — called also *Annunciation lily, Ascension lily,* etc.

mad'o-qua (măd'ō-kwȧ), *n.* [Amharic *midaqua.*] **a** The royal antelope. **b** [*cap.*] *Zool.* A genus comprising certain small antelopes or dik-diks of eastern and northeastern Africa.

Mad Parliament. *Eng. Hist.* A great council held in 1258 to settle the differences between Henry III and his barons; — so called derisively by the adherents of the king. It resulted in the *Provisions of Oxford,* which provided for an advisory council of fifteen for the king, that was to meet twelve representatives of the barons thrice a year for consultation. The plan was operative until the uprising of the barons under Simon de Montfort in 1263.

ma'drague' (mȧ'drăg'), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *madrage,* fr. Sp. *almadraba,* fr. Ar. *al-madrabah,* fr. *darabа* to strike.] A large fish pound used to capture the tunny in the Mediterranean; also, a seine used for the same purpose.

Mad'a-ba (mĕd'ȧ-bȧ). *D. Bib.*
Mad'a-i (mȧd'ĭ; mȧ'dĭ), *n. Bib.* Media.
Mad'a-line (mȧ'dȧ-lēn). Var. of MAGDALENE.
mad'dock, *n.* ME. *maddok.* See MAWK.] = MAD, maggot, etc. *Obs.*
Mad'e-case', **Mad'e-cas'see,** *n.* & *adj.* = MALAGASY.
Mad'e-gas'sy (mȧd'ĕ-gĭs'ĭ), *n.* & *adj.* = MALAGASY.
Mad'e-le'ni-an po'ri-od (mȧd'ĕ-lē'nĭ-ăn). Var. of MAGDALENIAN PERIOD.
Ma-di'a (mȧ-dī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Ma-di'a-bun (-ȧ-bŭn). **Ma-di'ah** (-ȧ), **Ma-di'an** (mā'dĭ-ăn). Vars. of MIDIAN. *Bib.*
mad-joon', **mad-joun'.** Vars. of MAJOON.
Mad-man'nah (mȧd-mȧn'ȧ). *Bib.*
Mad-me'nah (-nȧ). *Bib.*
Ma'don (mā'dŏn). *Bib.*
Ma-don'na-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
Ma-don'na-ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
Ma-don'na-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
ma'dor, *n.* [L., moisture, fr. *madere* to be wet.] Sweat. *Obs.*
ma-dor', Var. of MUDAR.
Ma'dor, Sir (mā'dŏr). See JOYEUSE GARDE, LA.
Mad'o-the'ca (mȧd'ō-thē'kȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of PORELLA.

Ma·dras' (mȧ·drȧs'; *also* măd'rȧs *in senses 2 & 5*; 83), *n.* **1.** A city and presidency of southeastern India. See *Gaz.* **2.** [*not cap.*] A large silk or cotton kerchief, usually of bright colors, such as is often used by negroes for turbans. **3.** [*not cap.*] A fine cotton fabric, usually corded or striped, sometimes figured, used for dresses and shirts.

Ma·dras', *adj.* Pertaining to Madras, India, or [*also not cap.*] designating fabrics or other articles originally produced there; as, *madras* lace; also, composed of such a fabric; as, a *madras* shirt.

ma·dras'ah (mȧ·drȧs'ȧ), *n.* Also **ma·dras'a, ma·dras'sah, ma·dras'seh** (-ĕ), etc. [Ar. *madrasah* place of study.] **a** A Mohammedan mosque school. **b** *India.* A Mohammedan college or university.

Madras gram. = HORSE GRAM.

Madras hemp. The sunn.

Ma·dras'i (mȧ·drȧs'ĭ), *n.* [Hind. *madrasī* of Madras.] A native of Madras, esp. a coolie.

Madras muslin. A curtain muslin with heavy figures, often in colors.

Madras system. = BELL SYSTEM.

‖**ma'dre** (mä'drā), *n.* [Sp.] Mother.

ma'dre·perl (mä'drā·pûrl; măd'rē-), *n.* [It. *madreperla.*] Mother-of-pearl. *Rare.*

Mad're·po·ra'ce·a (măd'rē·pō·rā'shē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* In older classifications, a group of corals approximately equiv. to *Madreporaria.* — **mad're·po·ra'cean** (-shăn), *adj.*

Mad're·po·ra'ri·a (măd'rē·pō·rā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n. pl.* [NL. See MADREPORE.] *Zool.* An extensive order or suborder of Anthozoa, including most species that produce stony corals. They resemble the actiniarians in the general structure of the soft parts, but usually form colonies, and always have an ectodermal calcareous skeleton. — **mad're·por'i·an** (-rôr'ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

mad're·pore (măd'rē·pōr; 181), *n.* [F. *madrépore,* fr. It. *madrepora,* fr. *madre* mother (fr. L. *mater*; see MOTHER; perh. on account of the rapid growth) + *poro* pore (see PORE, *n.*) or perh. Gr. *pōros* a soft stone.] Any of certain stony, often branching corals of the genus *Acropora* (syn. *Madrepora*) which abound in tropical seas and are often of importance as reef builders. The term has been loosely applied to other stony corals.

A Madrepore (*Acropora prolifera*) of Florida. End of a Branch.

madrepore glass. A variety of millefiori glass.

madrepore marble. A marble containing fossil madrepores.

mad're·po'ri·an (măd'rē·pō'rĭ·ăn; 181), *adj.* Madreporic.

mad're·por'ic (-pōr'ĭk), *adj.* Also **mad're·po·rit'ic** (-pō·rĭt'ĭk). Of, pertaining to, or likened to, a madrepore.

mad're·po'ri·form (-pō'rĭ·fôrm; 181), *adj.* Madreporic.

mad're·po·rite (măd'rē·pō·rīt), *n.* **1.** A fossil coral. *Obs.* **2.** *Zool.* The perforated or porous body situated at the distal end of the stone canal in echinoderms. In holothurians it is internal or else inconspicuously buried in the body wall; otherwise, esp. in many starfish, it is a conspicuous, convex plate on the dorsal side of the body; — often erroneously called the *eye.*

Ma·drid' (mȧ·drĭd'; *Sp.* mä·thrē(th)'; 112), *n.* **a** Capital of Spain. **b** Figuratively, the government of Spain.

mad'ri·er (măd'rĭ·ĕr), *n.* [F.] *Mil.* A thick plank, used esp. to receive the mouth of a petard, or to support the earth in mines or fortifications; also, the chief beam in the carriage of a mortar or a cannon; hence, the carriage. *Hist.*

mad'ri·gal (măd'rĭ·găl), *n.* [It. *madrigale, mandrigale,* fr. LL. *matricalis* (sc. *herba*) an everlasting (cf. MATRICAL, MATRICARIA), but influenced (as if a pastoral song) by It. *mandra* flock, fr. L. *mandra* stall, herd of cattle, fr. Gr. *mandra* fold, stable.] **1.** A lyric, usually of amorous character and adapted to musical setting. *Milton.* **2.** *Music.* **a** An unaccompanied polyphonic setting of such a poem in three or more (usually five or six) parts, making use of counterpoint and imitation. Unlike the freer glee, it is best sung with several voices on a part. The madrigal, which by 1450 was fully developed in the Netherlands, grew out of the application of descant to secular melody, just as the motet grew out of the application of descant to plain song. **b** Any part song or glee.

mad'ri·gal·er (-ĕr), *n.* **A** madrigalist.

mad'ri·ga·let'to (-gȧ·lĕt'tō), *n.* [It.] A little madrigal.

mad'ri·ga'li·an (-gā'lĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* [*madrigal* + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to madrigals.

mad'ri·gal·ist (măd'rĭ·găl·ĭst), *n.* A composer of madrigals.

Mad'ri·lene (măd'rĭ·lēn), *n.* A Madrilenian.

Mad'ri·le'ni·an (-lē'nĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* [Sp. *Madrileño.*] Of or pertaining to Madrid in Spain or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Madrid.

ma·dro'ña, ma·dro'ño (mȧ·drō'nyȧ, -nyō; *local U. S.* -nȧ *for both*), *n.* [Sp. *madroño.*] **a** An evergreen tree or (in some localities) shrub (*Arbutus menziesii*), of the Pacific coast of N. A., having a smooth bark, thick shining leaves, and edible red berries, often called *madroña apples;* also, the related species *A. xalapensis,* of the Mexican border, often called *Mexican madroña.* **b** *Sp. America.* The dagame.

mad staggers. = STAGGER, *n.*, 4.

mad'stone' (măd'stōn'), *n.* A stone popularly supposed to counteract the poison from the bite of an animal. *U. S.*

mad tom. Any of several species of small fresh-water catfish (Ameiuridae) of the eastern U. S., of the genera *Schilbeodes* and *Rabida,* as *R. insignis.* They can inflict painful wounds with their poisonous pectoral spines.

Ma·du'ra foot *or* **dis·ease'** (mȧ·dōō'rȧ; măd'ûr·ȧ). [From *Madura,* in southern India.] *Med.* Mycetoma of the foot, caused by *Actinomyces madurae.*

Mad'u·rese' (măd'ûr·rēz'; -rēs'; 66), *n.* **a** *sing. & pl.* A native of Madura and eastern Java, of Malayan race. **b** The language of the Madurese. See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table;* JAVANESE. — **Mad'u·rese',** *adj.*

ma·du'ro (mȧ·dōō'rō), *adj.* [Sp., mature.] Dark-colored and strong; — said of cigars. — **ma·du'ro,** *n.*

mad'wom'an (măd'wŏŏm'ăn), *n.* An insane woman.

mad'wort' (măd'wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any cress of the genus *Lobularia.* **b** = GERMAN MADWORT. **c** Gold-of-pleasure (*Camelina sativa*).

Mae·an'dra (mē·ăn'drȧ), *n.* [NL. See MEANDER, *n.* So named in allusion to the winding convolutions of the surface.] *Zool.* An extensive genus of massive reef-building corals, including many brain corals. **Mae'an·dri'na** (mē'ăn·drī'nȧ) is a synonym. — **mae·an'drine** (mē·ăn'drĭn; -drīn), *adj.* — **mae·an'drĭ·noid** (mē·ăn'drĭ·noid), *adj.* — **mae·an'droid** (-droid), *adj.* — **mae'an·drin'i·form** (mē'ăn·drĭn'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.*

Mae·ce'nas (mē·sē'nȧs), *n.; pl.* -CENASES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [L., name of the patron of Horace and Vergil. See *Biog.*] A patron; esp., a munificent patron of literature or art.

maeg'bote', *or* **-bot'** (mäg'bōt'), *n.* [AS. *mēg* kinsman + *bōt* bote.] *A.-S. Law.* Bote paid to the kinsmen of a man injured.

Mael'strom (māl'strŏm), *n.* [D., now *maalstroom,* fr. *malen* to grind, whirl round + *stroom* stream. See MEAL flour; STREAM.] A celebrated whirlpool in the Arctic Ocean off the west coast of Norway, formerly supposed to suck in all vessels within a long radius; hence [*not cap.*], any similar whirlpool, or, figuratively, turmoil of wide-reaching influence; as, a *maelstrom* of vice.

Mae'mac·te'ri·on (mē'măk·tē'rĭ·ŏn; 116), *n.* [Gr. *Maimaktēriōn.*] See GREEK CALENDAR.

mae'nad (mē'năd), *n.; pl.* MAENADS (-nȧdz), MAENADES (mēn'ȧ·dēz). [L. *Maenas, -adis,* fr. Gr. *mainas, -ados,* fr. *mainesthai* to rave. See MANIA.] **1.** *Gr. Relig.* A nymph attendant upon Dionysus (which see); also, a woman who celebrated the orgiastic rites of Dionysus; a bacchante. Cf. BACCHAE. — **mae·nad'ic** (mē·năd'ĭk), *adj.* — **mae'nad·ism** (mē'năd·ĭz'm), *n.*

Maenad with Thyrsus (from a Greek vase).

2. Any frenzied or unnaturally excited woman.

mae'na·ite (mī'nȧ·īt), *n.* [From Lake *Maena,* Norway.] *Petrog.* A leucocratic intrusive rock with bostonite texture, rich in lime and poor in potash.

Maen'a·lus (mĕn'ȧ·lŭs; mē'nȧ-), *n.* [Gr. *Mainalon.*] *Gr. Geog.* A mountain in Arcadia, associated with Pan.

Mae'ni·dae (mē'nĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *maena,* fr. Gr. *mainē,* a kind of small sea fish.] *Zool.* A small family of slender spiny-finned marine fishes, including the picarels.

Mae·o'ni·an (mē·ō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pert. to ancient Maeonia, later Lydia, of which Homer was reputed a native.

Mae·on'i·des (mē·ŏn'ĭ·dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Maionidēs.*] A patronymic of Homer. See MAEONIAN.

‖**ma'es·to'so** (mä'ĕs·tō'sō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Majestic; stately; — used as a direction. — **ma'es·to'so,** *adv.* — *n.* A stately movement.

‖**ma·es'tro** (mä·ĕs'trō), *almost* mīs'trō), *n. masc.,* ‖**ma·es'tra** (mä·ĕs'trä; *almost* mīs'trä), *n. fem.* [Sp.] Teacher.

ma·e'stro (mä·ē'strō; *almost* mīs'trō), *n.; pl.* -STROS (-strōz), -STRI (-strē). [It., fr. L. *magister.* See MASTER.] Master; teacher; a master in any art, esp. music; a composer, conductor, or teacher of eminence.

‖**ma·e'stro di cap·pel'la** (dē käp·pĕl'lä). [It.] Choirmaster. Cf. KAPELLMEISTER.

ma·fey' (mä·fā'), *interj.* [OF. *ma fei.*] My faith! *Obs.*

maf'fi·a (mäf'fē·ä), **ma'fi·a** (mä'fē·ä), *n.* [It. *maffia,* of uncert. origin.] **1.** In Sicily, the popular sentiment of hostility to the law, leading to refusal to bear witness in case of crime, and hence to frequent violent crimes, esp. against persons, as officers, who have incurred popular displeasure; also, the body of persons imbued with this sentiment which in the course of time became a secret society of loose but widespread organization.

2. [*cap.*] Hence, a supposed organization of Sicilians or Italians in foreign countries, as revealed by similar hostility to law and by acts of violence, as murder and blackmail.

maf'fick (măf'ĭk), *v. i.;* MAF'FICKED (-ĭkt); MAF'FICK·ING. [From *Mafeking,* town in South Africa.] To celebrate with boisterous rejoicings and hilarious behavior, as did the people of English cities after the relief of Mafeking, May 17, 1900, *Mafeking night.* — **maf'fick·er** (-ĕr), *n. Both Colloq., Brit.*

maf·fio'so (mäf·fyō'sō), **ma'fi·o'so** (mä'fĭ·ō'sō), *n.; pl.* -SI (-sē). [It. *maffioso.*] One imbued with the maffia.

maf'fle (măf'l), *v. i.* [MD. *maffelen.* Cf. MUFFLE to mumble.] To stammer; mumble; blunder. — *v. t.* To confuse; muddle; also, to squander. *Both Obs. exc. Dial.*

maf'fler (-lĕr), *n.* A mumbler. *Obs.*

maf'flin (măf'lĭn), *n.* A simpleton. *Dial. Eng.*

maf'ic (mäf'ĭk), *adj.* [*magnesium* + L. *ferrum* iron + *-ic.*] *Petrog.* Of or relating to the ferromagnesian minerals in a rock.

‖**ma foi'** (mȧ fwȧ'). [F.] My faith; indeed.

ma'foo', ma'fu' (mä'fōō'), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *ma³-fu¹.*] Groom; stable boy. *China.*

ma·fur'a, **ma·fur'ra** (mȧ·fûr'ȧ), *n.* [Bantu (Sesuto, Ronga, etc.) *mafura,* lit., fat, oil.] An East African tree (*Trichilia emetica*) having capsular fruit whose seeds yield a fatty substance, **mafura tallow** (see OIL, *Table I*), resembling cacao butter and having the same properties.

mag (măg), *n.* [See MAGPIE.] *Local, Eng.* **a** The European magpie. **b** The long-tailed titmouse.

mag (măg), *n.* [Cf. MAG magpie.] Chat; chatter; a chatterbox. — *v. i.* To chatter. *Colloq.*

mag, *n.* A halfpenny. *Slang, Eng.*

mag, *n.* Short for MAGNETO. *Slang.*

Mag (măg), *n.* Dim. of MARGARET.

Mag'a (măg'ȧ), *n.* Blackwood's Magazine. *Colloq., Eng.*

Ma·ga·dhi (mä'gȧ·dē), *n.* The Prakrit language of Magadha and adjoining regions in the eastern plain of the Ganges. From it are descended Bengali, Oriya, and sister tongues. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

mag'a·dis (măg'ȧ·dĭs), *n.* [Gr.] *Anc. Music.* **a** "A Greek instrument of the dulcimer type . . . with a bridge (*magas*) or bridges so placed that octaves could be played on adjoining strings." *Grove.* **b** A Lydian flute on which octaves could be played. **c** A monochord.

mag'a·dize (măg'ȧ·dīz), *v. i. & t.* [Gr. *magadizein,* fr. *magadis* magadis.] *Anc. Music.* **a** To sing or play in octaves. **b** To play upon the magadis.

ma·ga'ni (mä·gä'nē), *n.* In Mindanao, a class of warriors who by their ornaments or dress indicate the number of human lives they have taken.

ma'gas (mä'gäs), *n.* [Gr.] *Music.* **a** A monochord. **b** The bridge of a stringed instrument.

mag'a·zin'a·ble (măg'ȧ·zēn'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Suitable for publication in a magazine.

mag'a·zin'age (-ĭj), *n.* Storage. *Rare.*

mag'a·zine' (măg'ȧ·zēn'; *in sense* 4 **b,** *often* măg'ȧ·zēn; 66), *n.* [F. *magasin,* fr. OF. *magazin,* fr. It. *magazzino,* fr. Ar. *makhāzin,* pl. of *makhzan* storehouse, granary, cellar.] **1.** A place where goods or supplies are stored; a warehouse, storehouse, or depot; esp., a repository for military stores, as ammunition, arms, provisions, etc.

2. Specif.: **a** The building or room in which the supply of powder is kept in a fortification or a ship. **b** A country or district especially rich in natural products. **c** A city viewed as a marketing center. **d** A reservoir or supply chamber for a stove, battery, camera, typesetting machine, or other apparatus. See LINOTYPE, *Illust.* **e** A chamber in a gun for holding cartridges to be fed automatically to the piece.

3. The contents of a magazine; as: **a** An accumulation of munitions of war. **b** A stock or store of provisions or goods. **c** *Obs.* A ship laden with stores.

4. a A storehouse of information on any subject; — formerly used in titles of books. **b** A periodical containing miscellaneous papers, esp. critical and descriptive articles, stories, poems, etc., designed for the entertainment of the general reader. Magazines are now often specialized for classes of readers, as for children, or types of subjects, as geography, popular science, poetry, etc. Cf. REVIEW.

5. In France, a store, or shop, where goods are for sale.

mag'a·zine' (măg'ȧ·zēn'), *v. t.;* -ZINED' (-end'); -ZIN'ING (-zēn'ĭng). To store in or as in a magazine; to store up for use.

magazine camera. *Photog.* A camera in which a number of plates or cut films can be exposed without reloading.

magazine clothing *or* **dress.** Clothing made chiefly of wool, with no metal, to be worn in a powder magazine.

magazine gun, rifle, *or* **pistol.** A rapid-firing small arm, as a rifle, ordinarily used as a single-loader, but with a reservoir of cartridges which by the releasing action of the cut-off are brought into action at critical periods when the maximum rapidity of fire is desired. Cf. REPEATER.

mag'a·zin'er (măg'ȧ·zēn'ĕr), *n.* A magazinist.

magazine stove. A stove having a magazine for fuel which is supplied to the fire by some self-feeding process.

mag'a·zin'ist (măg'ȧ·zēn'ĭst), *n.* One who edits or writes for a magazine. — **mag'a·zin'ism** (-ĭz'm) *n.*

mag'a·zin'y (-ĭ), *adj.* Of the style of a magazine article or essay; somewhat superficial or shallow.

mag'bote' (măg'bōt'). Var. of MAEGBOTE.

Mag'da·len (măg'dȧ·lĕn; *see note below*) **Mag'da·lene** (-lēn; *or, esp. in* Mary Magdalene, măg'dȧ·lē'nē), *n.* [LL. *Magdalene,* fr. Gr. *Magdalēnē,* prop. fem. of *Magdalēnē,* adj., belonging to Magdala, on the Sea of Galilee. Cf. MUDLIN.] **1. a** Mary Magdalene; — used with *the.* See MARY, 2 c. **b** A picture representing Mary Magdalene.

2. [*not cap.*] **a** A reformed prostitute. **b** A house of refuge or reformatory for prostitutes.

☞ The pron. mŏd'lĭn (cf. MAUDLIN) is usual for *Magdalen* College, Oxford, and *Magdalene* College, Cambridge.

Mag'da·lene (măg'dȧ·lēn; măg'dȧ·lē'nē; see MAGDALEN), *n.* [LL. See MAGDALEN.] Literally, belonging to Magdala; — feminine proper name. F. *Madeleine* (mȧ'd'lĕn'), *Madeleine* (mȧd'lĕn'), *Madelon* (-lōn'); It. *Maddalena* (mäd'dä·lä'nä); Sp. *Magdalena* (mäg'dä·lä'nä), *Madelena* (mä'dä·lā'nä); Pg. *Magdalena* (mäg'dä·lä'nä); G. *Magdalene* (mäg'dä·lā'nĕ). — Dim. *Maud, Maun.*

Mag'da·le'ni·an (măg'dȧ·lē'nĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* [See MAGDALENIAN PERIOD.] *Geol.* Designating or pertaining to the youngest of the five subdivisions of the Paleolithic stage of human development. — **Mag'da·le'ni·an,** *n.*

Magdalenian period. *Archaeol.* A period representing the highest paleolithic culture in Europe, named by G. de Mortillet from La Madeleine, a station on the Vézère in west central France, where were discovered many implements, such as scrapers, gravers, saws and knives of flint, borers, needles, harpoons, hooks, etc., of bone and ivory together with fine examples of primitive carving and polychrome painting, representing man, the mammoth, reindeer, horse, etc.

Mag'de·burg (măg'dē·bûrg; *G.* mäk'dē·bŏŏrk), *n.* A city in Saxony.

Magdeburg Centuries. An ecclesiastical history of the first thirteen centuries, arranged in thirteen volumes, compiled in the 16th century by Protestant scholars at Magdeburg.

Magdeburg hemispheres. *Physics.* Two hemispherical cups forming, when placed together, a cavity from which the air can be withdrawn by an air pump, — used to illustrate the pressure of the air. The device was invented by Otto von Guericke at Magdeburg, about 1650.

Magdeburg Hemispheres.

mage (mäj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *magus.* See MAGI.] **a** A magician. **b** [*cap.*] A Magus.

Ma·gel'lan (mȧ·jĕl'ăn *or, esp. Brit.,* -gĕl'ăn), **Mag'el·la'ni·an** (măj'ĕ·lā'nĭ·ăn; măg'ĕ-), *adj.* Magellanic.

Mag'el·lan'ic (măj'ĕ·lăn'ĭk; măg'-; *the name Magellan is commonly pron'd* mȧ·jĕl'ăn *in U. S.,* mȧ·gĕl'ăn *in Eng.*), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or named from, Magellan, the navigator.

Magellanic Cloud. *Astron.* **a** Either of two conspicuous nebulous appearances (the larger called **nubecula major**; the smaller, **nubecula minor**) about 30° from the South Pole, resembling thin white clouds. They are composed, like the Milky Way, partly of star clusters and partly of true nebulae. **b** The Black Magellanic Cloud. See COALSACK.

Magellan jacket. *Naut.* A watch coat with a hood.

ma·gen'ta (mȧ·jĕn'tȧ), *n.* **1. a** Fuchsine (see 1 a); — so called from Magenta, in Italy, in allusion to the battle fought there about the time the dye was discovered. Also, the peculiar purplish shade of red produced by the dye. **b** Fuchsine NB. See DYE, *Table.*

2. The color of this dye, reddish blue-red in hue, of very high saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

---

mad're·gal (măd'rē·găl). Var. of MEDREGAL.

Mad're·po'ra (măd'rē·pō'rȧ; mȧ·drĕp'ō·rȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of MADREPORA. See MADREPORE.

madreporic body, plate, *or* **tubercle.** = MADREPORITE, 2.

ma·drone' (mȧ·drōn'). Var. of MADROÑA.

mad'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

mad'weed', *n. Bot.* = MAD-DOG SKULLCAP.

mae (mā). Var. of MO, more. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*

maee (mā), *n. & v. t.* = MAA. *Chiefly Scot.*

Mae (mā). Var. of MAY.

mae·an'der. Var. of MEANDER.

Mae·ce'nas·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

mael (māl). Var. of MOLE, a spot. *Scot.*

Ma'e·leth (mä'ĕ·lĕth). *D. Bib.*

Ma·e'lus (mȧ·ē'lŭs). *Bib.*

Mael'zel's met'ro·nome (māl'tsĭl·). See METRONOME.

maen. Var. of MOAN. *Chiefly Scot.*

maen'hir. Var. of MENHIR.

‖**Maen'ner·chor'.** Var. of MÄNNERCHOR.

maes'tive. Var. of MESTIVE. *Obs.*

ma·es·tral'. † MISTRAL.

maet. Scot. var. of MEAT.

Maeve (māv). Var. of MEDB.

Maf'e·king' night (mäf'ĕ·kĭng'). See MAFFICK, *v. i.*

Mag'a·hi (mäg'ȧ·hē), *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Mag'a·la (mäg'ȧ·lȧ). *D. Bib.*

mag'a·zine'let, *n.* See -LET.

mag'a·zin·ette', *n.* See -ETTE.

mag'a·zin'ish (măg'ȧ·zēn'ĭsh), *adj.* See -ISH.

Mag'bish (măg'bĭsh). *Bib.*

Mag'da·la (măg'dȧ·lȧ). *Bib.*

Mag'da·lel (măg'dȧ·lĕl). *D. Bib.*

Mag'da·lum (-lŭm). *D. Bib.*

Mag'di·el (-dĭ·ĕl). *Bib.*

Ma'ged (mā'gĕd). *Bib.*

Mag'e·dan (măg'ē·dăn). *D. Bib.*

ma·gei'ric (mȧ·jī'rĭk), **ma·gei'rics** (-rĭks). Var. of MAGIRIC, etc.

Ma'ge·miut (mä'gĕ·mēt), *n.* See ESKIMO, 1.

---

ma'ger·ful (mā'jĕr·fŏŏl; -fl), *adj.* Masterful. *Scot.*

magg (măg), *v. t.* [Cf. MAG magpie.] To steal. *Scot.*

magg (măg). Var. of MAG.

magged (mĭgd), *adj. Naut.* Worn; fretted; as, a *magged* rope.

Mag'gie (măg'ĭ), *n.* a Dim. of MARGARET. b *Scot.* A girl.

Maggie Tulliver. See TULLIVER, MAGGIE.

‖**mag·gio'ra** (mäd·jō'rä), *adj.* [It.] Major.

mag'gle (mĭg''l; măg''l), *v. i.* To mangle; wear out. *Dial.*

mag'got (mĭg'ŭt), *n.* [Perh., after *maggot, mag* (cf. MAGPIE), fr. M2. *matheh.* See MAWK.] **1.** A soft-bodied, grublike, footless larva of an insect, as that of the housefly and many other Diptera; — applied esp. to forms living in decaying matter, flesh, etc. See HOUSEFLY.

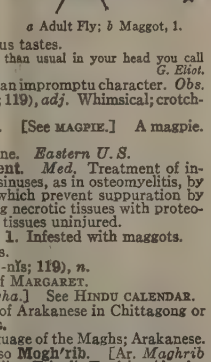

a Adult Fly; *b* Maggot, 1.

2. A fantastic notion or caprice; also, a person possessed of fanciful or capricious tastes.

When there's a bigger *maggot* than usual in your head you call it direction. *G. Eliot.*

3. *Music.* A composition of an impromptu character. *Obs.*

mag'got-pat'ed (-păt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Whimsical; crotchety. *Obs.*

mag'got·pie (măg'ŭt·pī'), *n.* [See MAGPIE.] A magpie. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

maggot snipe. The turnstone. *Eastern U. S.*

maggot therapy *or* **treatment.** *Med.* Treatment of infected wounds and draining sinuses, as in osteomyelitis, by means of blowfly maggots, which prevent suppuration by killing bacteria and dissolving necrotic tissues with proteolytic enzymes, leaving living tissues uninjured.

mag'got·y (măg'ŭ·tĭ), *adj.* **1.** Infested with maggots.

2. Full of whims; capricious.

— **mag'got·i·ness** (-tĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

Mag'gy (măg'ĭ), *n.* Dim. of MARGARET.

Magh (măg), *n.* [Skr. *Māgha.*] See HINDU CALENDAR.

Magh (mŭg), *n.* A speaker of Arakanese in Chittagong or Bakarganj, India. See MUG.

Ma'ghi (mä'gē), *n.* The language of the Maghs; Arakanese.

Magh'rib (măg'rĭb), *n.* Also **Mogh'rib.** [Ar. *Maghrib* the West.] Barbary, including Tripoli, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, and, according to some Arabic authors, Spain, during and after the Moslem conquest.

Magh'ri·bi (rĭ·bē), *adj.* [Ar.] Of or pertaining to the Maghrib. — *n.* **a** A native of Maghrib. **b** The Arabic dialect spoken in Barbary and bearing the influence of the Berber tongues of northern Africa. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES, *Table.* **c** The form of Kufic script used in writing this dialect.

Ma'gi (mā'jī), *n. pl.; sing.* MAGUS (mā'gŭs). [L., pl. of *Magus*, fr. Gr. *Magos*, fr. OPer. *Magu.* Cf. MAGE, MAGIC.] A priestly caste or order of ancient Media and Persia, probably of Median origin, but holding sacerdotal supremacy throughout the era of Persian rule. Their religion was very similar to that of Zoroaster, who may himself have been a Magus, and included belief in the advent of a savior, which may be the ground for the allusion in Matthew ii. 1 (the word *Magi* being used in the Vulgate where "wise men" is given in the Authorized and Revised versions). The doctrine of the Magi represented the principles of good and of evil as rival deities, both of whom must be worshiped. See ZOROASTRIANISM; THREE KINGS OF COLOGNE.

Ma'gi·an (mā'jĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Magi; hence [*not cap.*], magical. — *n.* One of the Magi; a magician. — **Ma'gi·an·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

mag'ic (măj'ĭk), *n.* [OF. *magique*, fr. L. *magice*, fr. Gr. *magikē* (sc. *technē*), fr. *magikos.* See MAGIC, *adj.*] **1.** The art, or body of arts, which claims or is believed to be able to compel a deity or supernatural power to do or refrain from doing some act or to change temporarily the order of natural events, or which claims or is believed to produce effects by the assistance of supernatural beings, as angels, demons, or departed spirits, or by a mastery of secret forces in nature. Magic is not clearly differentiated from science by primitive peoples. It is a part of most primitive religions. With the rise of Christianity to power many magical practices were banned; the Church condemned resort to spirits and demons for knowledge or assistance (as in witchcraft, sorcery, diabolism) not as false but as evil, or *black magic.* Magic which aims to produce death or injury is also called *black magic.* On *white* or *natural, magic* no ban was placed, and largely from this, which also survives in legerdemain, was developed modern natural science. Magical practices are of four types: *Sympathetic magic,* based on the principle that like effects like, or that a desired result may be brought to pass by mimicking it, naming it in spells, etc., and on the belief that things once in contact continue to act upon each other after being separated; *divination,* the various means of gaining hidden knowledge, as astrology, clairvoyance, augury, sortilege, necromancy, etc.; *thaumaturgy* or wonder working, including alchemy, jugglery, legerdemain, and trickery ascribed to demons; *incantation,* the recital of magical formulas or the pronouncement of a word or words of magical power (as the name of a deity), or the performance of a magical ritual procedure. Cf. 1st MAGA.

2. The power or potency brought into play by the arts of magic; hence, any seemingly secret or occult power; as, the *magic* of a great name; also, any insistent or impulsive charm; as the *magic* of the painter's art.

Syn. — Sorcery, necromancy, conjuration, enchantment.

mag'ic (mĭj'ĭk), *adj.* [OF. *magique*, fr. L. *magicus*, fr. Gr. *magikos*, fr. *magos.* See MAGI.] **1.** Of or pertaining to magic; employed in the rites of magicians.

2. Hence Seemingly requiring more than human power; imposing or startling in performance; producing effects which seem supernatural; having extraordinary properties; as, a *magic* lantern; a *magic* square; *magic* skill.

3. Characterized by, or having the powers or effects of, magic; hence, enchanting; as, a *magic* land or scene.

mag'ic (mĭj'ĭk), *v. t.;* MAG'ICKED (-ĭkt); MAG'ICK·ING. To affect or influence by, or as if by, magic; to bewitch. *Colloq.*

mag'i·cal (mĭj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* **a** = MAGIC, *adj.* **b** Produced by or as by magic. **c** Like magic.

mag'i·cal·y (mĭj'ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* of MAGIC, MAGICAL.

magic carpet. In many legends, as in the *Arabian Nights,* a rug or carpet which could transport one who stood on it to any place desired.

magic circle. **1.** **a** A circle drawn by a magician about any person or place, within which demons raised by incantations were believed to have no power. **b** A clearly defined place, group, or the like, entrance into which is regarded as desirable, pleasing, etc.

2. Also **magic cube.** An arrangement of numbers in rings and radial ranks in a circle, or in a number of cubes forming a larger perfect cube, devised on the principle of the magic square to add up to the same number along different ranks or diagonals.

Magic Flute, The. An opera (1791) by Mozart, based upon a fantastic tale by Wieland. The action takes place nominally in Egypt of about the time of Rameses I, but really in a sort of medieval fairyland.

ma·gi'cian (mȧ·jĭsh'ăn), *n.* [F. *magicien*, fr. L. *magicus.* See MAGIC, *adj.*] One skilled in magic; one who practices the black art; an enchanter; necromancer; sorcerer; conjurer.

magic lantern. **1.** An optical instrument consisting of a case enclosing a light, and having suitable lenses in a lateral tube, for throwing upon a screen, in a darkened room or the like, magnified pictures from slides placed in the focus of the outer lens. See STEREOPTICON.

One Form of Magic Lantern. 1 Box containing Lamp (2); 3 Chimney; 4 Condensing Lenses; 5 Slide Holder; 6 Magnifying Achromatic Lenses, adjusted by Screw (7); 8 Right-angled Prism for turning image upright.

2. A Chinese lantern. *Chiefly U. S.*

magic music. A game in which a person is guided in finding a hidden article, or in doing a required act, by music which is made louder or more rapid as he approaches success, and slower as he recedes.

mag'i·co- (măj'ĭ·kō-). A combining form for *magic,* denoting *magical and,* as in **mag'i·co-re·lĭ'gious, mag'i·co-sym'pa·thet'ic.**

magic square. A square containing a number of integers so arranged that the sum of the numbers in each row, column, and diagonal is always the same.

2	7	6
9	5	1
4	3	8

Magic Square.

magic tree. A showy-flowered Peruvian shrub (*Cantua buxifolia*), family Polemoniaceae.

Ma·gin'da·na'o (mä·gēn'dä·nä'ō), *n.; pl.* -OS (-ōs). One of a leading Moro people in Mindanao, noted for their irrigation system and metalwork.

ma·gi'ric (mȧ·jĭ'rĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *mageirikos*, fr. *mageiros* cook.] Of or pertaining to magirics. *Rare.*

ma·gi'rics (-rĭks), *n.* Cookery; the art of cooking. *Rare.*

ma·gi'rist (-rĭst), *n.* A skilled cook. *Rare.*

mag'i·ris'tic (măj'ĭ·rĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Magiric. *Rare.*

mag'i·rol'o·gy (-rŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [See MAGIRIC; -LOGY.] Cookery; magirics. — **ma·gi'ro·log'i·cal** (mȧ·jĭ'rō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **mag'i·rol'o·gist** (măj'ĭ·rŏl'ō·jĭst), *n. All Rare.*

Ma'gism (mā'jĭz'm), *n.* [*Magi* + *-ism.*] Magianism.

ma·gis'ter (mȧ·jĭs'tĕr), *n.* [L. See MASTER.] Master; — a medieval title, given to a person in authority, or to one having an academic license to teach.

‖**Ma·gis'ter Ar'ti·um** (är'shĭ·ŭm). [L.] Master of Arts.

mag'is·te'ri·al (măj'ĭs·tē'rĭ·ăl), *adj.* [ML. *magisterialis,* fr. LL. *magisterius.* See MASTER.] **1.** Of or pert. to a master designer or artificer; showing a master's skill. *Obs.*

2. Of or pertaining to a master, or one in authority; having the manner of a magister; official; commanding; authoritative; hence, overbearing; dictatorial; dogmatic.

We are not *magisterial* in opinions, nor, dictatorlike, obtrude our notions on any man. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. Of or pertaining to a magistrate, his office, or his duties; hence, administered or conducted by a magistrate; holding the office of a magistrate, etc.

4. Pertaining to, produced by, or of the nature of, magistery. See MAGISTERY, 3 & 4.

Syn. — Stately, august, dignified, lofty; imperious, lordly, proud, haughty, domineering, arrogant. See DICTATORIAL. — **mag'is·te'ri·al·ly,** *adv.* — **mag'is·te'ri·al·ness,** *n.*

mag'is·te'ri·al, *n.* = MAGISTERY, 3 & 4.

magisterial district. An administrative county division in Kentucky, Virginia, and West Virginia. See 1st COUNTY, 5.

mag'is·te'ri·al'i·ty (măj'ĭs·tē'rĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Magisterial character or position.

mag'is·te'ri·um (măj'ĭs·tē'rĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L.] **1.** = MAGISTERY, 3. *Obs.*

2. *R.C.Ch.* The Church's teaching power or function.

mag'is·ter'y (măj'ĭs·tĕr'ĭ; -tēr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-Iz). [L. *magisterium* the office of a chief, president, director, tutor. See MAGISTRATE; cf. MASTERY.] **1.** = MAGISTRACY. *Obs.*

2. Mastership; authority. *Obs.*

3. *Alchemy.* A principle of nature having transmuting or curative powers; the philosophers' stone.

4. *Old Chem.* A precipitate; esp., any of certain white precipitates from metallic solutions; as, *magistery* of bismuth.

mag'is·tra·cy (măj'ĭs·trȧ·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [From MAGISTRATE.] **1.** State or quality of being a magistrate.

2. Office or dignity of a magistrate; also, the collective body of magistrates.

3. District or jurisdiction of a magistrate.

mag'is·tral (-trăl), *adj.* [From L. *magistralis,* perh. through F. *magistral.* See MAGISTRATE; cf. MISTRAL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a master; hence, magisterial; authoritative; dogmatic.

2. Concocted or prescribed by a physician; hence, effectual; sovereign. "Some *magistral* opiate." *Bacon.*

3. *Fort.* Guiding; principal; as: **magistral line,** a guiding line with reference to which the drawing for a work is made. In permanent works it is usually the line of the intersection of the scarp and berm; in fieldworks, the interior crest, or bottom of the interior slope, of the parapet.

4. *Pharm.* Formulated for a particular case; — opposed to *officinal,* and said of prescriptions and medicines.

— **mag'is·tral·ly,** *adv.*

mag'is·tral, *n.* **1.** *Med.* A sovereign medicine. *Obs.*

2. *Fort.* a A magistral line (see MAGISTRAL, *adj.,* 3). **b** A principal strategic line.

3. *Metal.* Roasted copper pyrites used in the patio process.

mag'is·tral'i·ty (-trăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Magistral quality, position, or character; *pl.,* special prescriptions; dogmatic teachings. *Obs.*

mag'is·trand (măj'ĭs·trănd), *n.* [ML. *magistrandus.*] In Scottish universities, orig., an arts student in the fourth, or highest, class; later, one in the fourth year; — now used officially only at Aberdeen, and unofficially at St. Andrews.

mag'is·trant (-trănt), *n.* [Cf. MAGISTRAND.] A Russian scientific degree formally corresponding to the degree of master.

mag'is·trate (-trāt; -trĭt), *n.* [L. *magistratus,* fr. *magister* master. See MASTER.] **1.** Magistracy. *Obs.*

2. A person clothed with power as a public civil officer; a public civil officer invested with executive or judicial powers; as: **a** The official first in rank in a government, the *chief,* or *first, magistrate,* — the king, emperor, etc., of a monarchy, the president of a republic, the governor of a State in the United States, etc. **b** A magistrate of a class having summary, often criminal, jurisdiction, as a justice of the peace, or one of certain officials having a similar jurisdiction; as, a police *magistrate,* stipendiary *magistrate* (in England), etc.

mag'is·tra'tive (măj'ĭs·trā'tĭv; -trȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Proper to a magistrate.

mag'is·tra·ture (-trȧ·tûr), *n.* [F.] Magistracy; term or exercise of magistracy.

Mag'le·mo'se (măg'lē·mō'sē; mou'-), *adj.* Maglemosian.

Mag'le·mo'sian (-mō'zhăn; -shăn), *adj.* Also **-mo'sean** (-zhăn; -shăn). *Ethnol.* Of, belonging to, or pertaining to, a late phase of the Azilian-Tardenoisian culture of Europe represented by remains of bone and stone implements found at Maglemose, Denmark. By some it is regarded as a transition period between paleolithic and neolithic culture.

mag'ma (măg'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-mȧ·tȧ), -MAS (-mȧz). [L., fr. Gr. *magma;* akin to Gr. *massein* to squeeze, knead, and to E. MAKE.] **1.** Dregs; sediment. *Now Rare.*

2. Any crude mixture of mineral or organic matters in the state of a thin paste.

3. *Geol.* a Molten (liquid or pasty) rock material originating within the earth; the molten material or mass from which an igneous rock results by cooling and crystallization. **b** *Now Rare.* The glassy base of an eruptive rock.

4. *Pharm.* A suspension of a large amount of precipitated material in a small volume of a watery vehicle; as, magnesia *magma* (milk of magnesia).

magma basalt. *Petrog.* Limburgite.

mag·mat'ic (măg·măt'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from, magma; as, *magmatic* segregation, the separation of certain minerals within an igneous magma.

Mag'na Char'ta (măg'nȧ kär'tȧ), **Mag'na Car'ta.** [ML., great charter.] **1.** The Great Charter, so called, to which the English barons forced King John to affix his seal June 15, 1215, at Runnymede. The Charter, which was more truly a treaty, was based upon a previous charter signed by Henry I about 1100, but amplified it, and included rights and principles which had later come into existence. It laid a foundation for the security of English political and personal liberty. There were numerous subsequent confirmations, notably: those of 1216 and 1217 during the minority of Henry III, making many important changes; that of 1225 on Henry's coming of age, making only two alterations of importance; and that of Edward I, in 1297.

2. A constitution guaranteeing rights and privileges.

Magna Charta of the Netherlands. = GREAT PRIVILEGE.

‖**mag'na cum lau'de** (kŭm lô'dē). [L.] See CUM LAUDE.

‖**mag'na cus·tu'ma** (kŭs·tū'mȧ). [NL.] = GREAT CUSTOM.

‖**mag·na'le** (măg·nā'lē), *n.; pl.* -LIA (-lĭ·ȧ). [LL. *magnalia,* pl.] A wonder; a marvel. *Obs.*

Mag·na'lĭ·a Chris'ti A·mer'i·ca'na (măg·nā'lĭ·ȧ krĭs'tī ȧ·mĕr'ĭ·kā'nȧ; -kăn'ȧ). [NL.] Literally, the great things (marvels) of Christ in America; — the title of a book by Cotton Mather, 1702.

Mag'na Ma'ter (măg'nȧ mā'tĕr). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* The Great Mother of Anatolia; the Phrygian Cybele. In 204 B.C., in response to the Sibylline oracle, her meteorite symbol was brought from Asia Minor to Rome and a festival established in her honor, the *Megalesia* or *Megalensia,* orig. April 4, later April 4–10.

Mag'na Mo·ra'lĭ·a (mō-rā'lĭ·ȧ). See ETHICS, 1.

‖**ma'gna'ne·rie'** (mȧ'nyȧ'n'-rē'), *n.* [F., fr. *magnan* silkworm.] **a** An establishment where silkworms are reared. **b** Sericulture.

mag'na·nime' (măg'nȧ·nēm'), *adj.* [F.] Magnanimous. *Obs.*

mag'na·nim'i·ty (măg'nȧ·nĭm'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *magnanimité,* fr. L. *magnanimitas.*] **1.** Quality of being magnanimous; loftiness of spirit enabling one to sustain danger and trouble with tranquillity and firmness, to disdain injustice, meanness, and revenge, and to act and sacrifice for noble objects.

2. A manifestation of magnanimous spirit.

3. *Obs.* **a** Fortitude. **b** Grandiose temperament.

mag·nan'i·mous (măg·năn'ĭ·mŭs), *adj.* [L. *magnanimus,* fr. *magnus* great + *animus* mind. See MAGNATE; ANIMUS.] **1.** Great of mind; elevated in soul or in sentiment above what is low, mean, or ungenerous; of courageous spirit.

2. Dictated by or exhibiting nobleness of soul; honorable; noble; not selfish; as, a *magnanimous* policy.

Syn. — Generous, unselfish, disinterested; lofty, exalted, high-minded. **Ant.** — Mean, vindictive; selfish, ignoble. — **mag·nan'i·mous·ly,** *adv.* — **mag·nan'i·mous·ness,** *n.*

mag'na·scope (măg'nȧ·skōp), *n.* [L. *magnus* large + *-scope.*] *Motion Pictures.* An attachable auxiliary lens to increase the size of the projected picture. — **mag'na·scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

mag'nate (măg'nāt), *n.* [LL. (pl.) *magnates, magnati,* fr. *magnus* great. See MASTER.] **1.** A person of rank; a noble or grandee; a person of influence or distinction.

2. Formerly, one of the nobility, or certain high officers of state belonging to the noble estate in the national representation of Hungary (*Table,* of *House,* of *Magnates*), or of Poland.

3. A person prominent in the management of a large industry or enterprise; as, an oil *magnate.*

mag'ne- (măg'nē-), **magn-.** A combining form from Greek *Magnēs* (see MAGNET), equivalent to *magneto-,* as in *magnecrystallic,* **mag'ne·lec'tric, mag'ne·op'tic.** *Faraday.*

mag'ne·crys·tal'lic (măg'nē·krĭs·tăl'ĭk), *adj. Physics.* Pertaining to the action of a magnet on a crystalline body.

mag'nes (măg'nēz), *n.* [L.] A magnet; also, magnetic power. *Obs.*

mag·ne'sia (măg·nē'shȧ; -zhȧ; 277), *n.* [ML., fr. Gr. *hē Magnēsia lithos,* prop., the Magnesian stone. See MAGNET; cf. MANGANESE.] **1.** *Alchemy.* An ingredient of the magistery, sometimes described as a plasmic saltish fluid or gum, composed of the four elements.

2. *Obs.* **a** Manganese. **b** Amalgam.

3. *Chem.* **a** Magnesium oxide, MgO, a light earthy white substance made usually by heating magnesium hydroxide or carbonate, or by burning magnesium, and then called also *calcined magnesia* or *magnesia usta.* It is slightly alkaline, and is used as a mild antacid laxative. The ordi-

nary magnesia of the pharmacopoeia (*light magnesia*) is very bulky, but a denser variety (*heavy magnesia*) is also prepared. Magnesia is also used in making firebricks and crucibles, in hydraulic cements, as an insulator, etc. **b** Magnesium (in phrases); as, carbonate of *magnesia*. Cf. 1st LIME, 2.

4. *Pharm.* Magnesia alba.

‖**mag·ne'si·a al'ba** (măg·nē'shĭ·ȧ ăl'bȧ; măg·nē'zhĭ·ȧ). [NL.] *Pharm.* A bulky white amorphous substance, consisting of a hydrous basic carbonate of magnesium. It is used as a mild cathartic.

mag·ne'sial (măg·nē'shăl), *adj.* Magnesian.

magnesia magma. Milk of magnesia.

mag·ne'sian (măg·nē'shăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the (ancient) city of Magnesia in Ionia or its inhabitants. — *n.* One of the people of Magnesia.

mag·ne'sian (măg·nē'shăn; -zhăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, magnesia or magnesium.

magnesian limestone. Dolomite.

mag·ne'sic (măg·nē'sĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, magnesium; as, *magnesic* oxide.

mag·ne'si·o·fer'rite (-sĭ·ō·fĕr'īt), *n.* [*magnesio-* (for *magnesium*) + *ferrite.*] *Mineral.* A magnetic magnesium iron oxide $MgO.Fe_2O_3$, resembling magnetite.

mag'ne·site (măg'nē·sīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *magnésite.*] *Mineral.* Native magnesium carbonate, $MgCO_3$.

mag·ne'si·um (măg·nē'shĭ·ŭm; -zhĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL. See MAGNESIA.] *Chem.* A silver-white metallic element, malleable and ductile, and light (sp. gr., 1.74). Symbol, *Mg*; at. no., 12; at. wt., 24.32. Magnesium occurs abundantly but always in combination, as in the minerals magnesite, dolomite, carnallite, epsomite, spinel, and serpentine, talc, olivine, and other silicates; also in natural waters and in organic products, esp. seeds and bones. The metal is obtained chiefly by electrolysis of a fused bath of magnesium chloride with other chlorides or of magnesium oxide dissolved in a fused mixture of fluorides. It burns, forming (the oxide) magnesia, with the production of a dazzling, strongly actinic light (**magnesium light**), which is used in signaling, in pyrotechny, and in photography. It is used structurally as sheet, rod, etc., and esp. in light alloys. It is also used as a deoxidizer of other metals and in organic synthesis. Chemically, magnesium is bivalent, and forms a colorless cation, Mg^{++}. See GRIGNARD REAGENT.

magnesium carbonate. *Chem.* A white, crystalline compound, $MgCO_3$, occurring native as magnesite and also prepared artificially; also, any of several basic carbonates.

magnesium chloride. *Chem.* A bitter white crystalline salt, $MgCl_2$, found in sea and mineral waters and in salt deposits, and usually crystallizing with six molecules of water. It is used as a fireproofing agent, as a filler for cotton and wool goods, etc.

magnesium hydroxide. *Chem.* A compound, $Mg(OH)_2$, occurring native as brucite, and obtained by precipitation as a white, difficultly soluble powder. It is used as an antacid (in milk of magnesia), in sugar refining, and in other ways.

magnesium lime. See 1st LIME, 2.

magnesium limestone. See LIMESTONE, 1.

magnesium nitrate. *Chem.* A very soluble salt, $Mg(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$, obtained esp. from crude saltpeter. It is used in pyrotechnics.

magnesium oxide. *Chem.* = MAGNESIA, 3 a.

magnesium sulphate. *Chem.* A compound, $MgSO_4$, occurring native as the monohydrate, $MgSO_4.H_2O$ (kieserite), but commonly prepared artificially as the heptahydrate, $MgSO_4.7H_2O$ (Epsom salts). See EPSOM SALTS.

mag'net (măg'nĕt; -nĭt; 119), *n.* [ME. *magnete*, fr. OF. *magnete*, fr. L. *magnes, -etis*, fr. Gr. *Magnētis lithos, Magnēs lithos*, a magnet, metal that looked like silver, prop., stone of *Magnesia*, a district in Thessaly. Cf. MAGNESIA.]

1. A variety or a piece of magnetite or magnetic iron ore, having naturally the property of attracting iron; loadstone; — called also *natural magnet*. Hence, figuratively, something which attracts.

Two *magnets*, heaven and earth, allure to bliss. *Dryden.*

2. Any body having the property of attracting iron; specif., a mass of iron or steel having this property artificially imparted and hence called an ***artificial magnet***; — called also, according to its shape, a ***bar magnet***, a ***horseshoe magnet***, etc. A magnet usually has two poles of opposite nature, situated near its ends. If a magnetized bar or needle (magnetic needle) is so suspended that it may rotate freely around a vertical axis, as a compass needle, the magnet will assume a direction nearly north and south. The end towards the north is called the north end, or north pole; the end towards the south, the south end or south pole. The earth is a magnet whose poles are not far distant from the geographical poles. See 3d POLE, 4. If a second magnetized bar or needle is brought near the first, the unlike poles will attract each other while the like poles will repel each other. When a magnet is broken in two, each part is a magnet; hence, each molecule of a magnetizable body, such as iron, is itself a magnet, and magnetization is essentially the arrangement of the molecular magnets in a practically parallel array. Soft iron may be temporarily converted into a magnet by contact with a magnet, by induction without contact, or by the influence of an electric current (in which case it is called an ***electromagnet***). For methods of producing permanent steel magnets, see DOUBLE TOUCH, SEPARATE TOUCH, SINGLE TOUCH. See FERROMAGNETIC. See also MAGNETIZE.

Horseshoe Magnet.

Electromagnetic Lifting Magnet.

mag'net, *v. t.* To subject to the action of a magnet, as in extracting a magnetic constituent from a pulverized substance.

mag·ne'ta (măg·nē'tȧ), *n.* A magneto.

mag·net'ic (măg·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [NL. *magneticus;* cf. F. *magnétique.*] **1. a** Of or pertaining to a substance that becomes magnetized when it is in a magnetic field; as, a *magnetic* needle. A magnetic body is either *diamagnetic*, or *paramagnetic*. **b** Short for *paramagnetic*.

2. Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, the earth's magnetism; as, the *magnetic* meridian.

3. Capable of being magnetized, as a piece of iron.

4. Actuated by magnetic attraction; as, a *magnetic* chuck.

5. Endowed with extraordinary personal attractiveness.

6. Having, susceptible to, or induced by, animal magnetism, so called; as, a *magnetic* sleep. See MAGNETISM, 4.

mag·net'ic (măg·nĕt'ĭk), *n.* **1.** A magnet. *Obs.*

2. A magnetic substance.

mag·net'i·cal (măg·nĕt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Magnetic. — **mag·net'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **mag·net'i·cal·ness,** *n.*

magnetic amplifier. *Radio.* An amplifier which amplifies by virtue of the magnetic properties of iron.

magnetic amplitude. = AMPLITUDE, 3 **b** (2).

magnetic attraction. See ATTRACTION, *n.*, 5.

magnetic axis. *Physics.* The straight line joining the two poles of a magnet, as the magnetic poles of the earth.

magnetic azimuth. An arc of the horizon, intercepted between the magnetic meridian and the vertical circle passing through the object. Cf. AZIMUTH COMPASS.

magnetic battery. A combination of magnets with the like poles adjacent, so as to act together as one magnet.

magnetic bearing. The bearing by a compass which has no deviation, or the bearing from the magnetic pole.

magnetic blowout. *Elec.* Extinction of the spark or arc when deflected by a magnetic field.

magnetic brake. *Elec.* A friction brake, as in hoisting or elevator equipment, controlled by means of a solenoid.

magnetic bridge. An instrument for measuring magnetic permeability, in principle like Wheatstone's bridge.

magnetic chuck. *Mach.* See 6th CHUCK, 5.

magnetic circuit. A closed path of the magnetic flux.

magnetic clutch. *Mach.* See 2d CLUTCH, 5.

magnetic compass. = COMPASS, *n.*, 8.

magnetic compensator. A contrivance connected with a ship's compass for compensating or neutralizing the effect of the iron of the ship on the needle.

magnetic conductivity. = PERMEABILITY, 3.

magnetic contactor. *Elec.* See CONTACTOR.

magnetic controller. *Elec.* See CONTROLLER, 4.

magnetic creeping. The slow increase of magnetization under constant magnetizing force. See HYSTERESIS **b**.

magnetic curves. Curves indicating lines of magnetic force, as in the arrangement of iron filings between the poles of a powerful magnet.

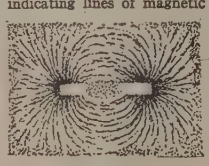

Magnetic Curves.

magnetic declination *or* **variation.** = DECLINATION, *n.*, 8.

magnetic degree. *Elec.* An electrical degree.

magnetic density. The quantity of magnetism per unit of surface; the number of lines of magnetic force per square centimeter of normal cross section of magnetic field.

magnetic deviation. The deviation of the compass.

magnetic dip. = DIP, *n.*, 19.

magnetic doublet. Two equal and opposite poles a short distance apart. Cf. DOUBLET, *n.*, 6.

magnetic electricity. Magnetoelectricity.

magnetic elements. *Physics.* The magnetic declination, the magnetic dip, and the magnetic intensity.

magnetic equator. The aclinic line. See ACLINIC.

magnetic explorer. An exploring coil.

magnetic field. The portion of space near a magnetic body (or a body carrying a current) in which the magnetic forces due to the body (or current) are sensible.

magnetic figures. The figures formed by magnetic curves.

magnetic fluid. A hypothetical fluid (or either of two such fluids) the existence of which was formerly assumed in description of the phenomena of magnetism.

magnetic flux. The total amount of magnetic induction across or through a given surface. Specif., in a magnetic circuit, the product of the magnetomotive force by the permeance of the circuit. It is measured in maxwells.

magnetic force. a The force of attraction or repulsion experienced by a magnetic pole; specif., the value of the force acting on a pole divided by the value of the strength of the pole. **b** The intensity of this force (***magnetic flux density***).

magnetic friction. a The retarding effect suffered by a magnetizable body in passing through a magnetic field. **b** Magnetic hysteresis.

magnetic hysteresis. = HYSTERESIS **b**.

mag·ne·ti'cian (măg·nĕ·tĭsh'ăn), *n.* A magnetist.

magnetic inclination. = DIP, *n.*, 19.

magnetic induction. See INDUCTION, *n.*, 6.

magnetic intensity. = MAGNETIC FORCE **b**.

magnetic iron, magnetic iron ore. *Mineral.* Magnetite.

magnetic iron oxide. Ferrosoferric oxide.

magnetic lag. The failure of the induced magnetism in a magnetic substance to keep up with the inducing or magnetizing force. Cf. HYSTERESIS **b**.

magnetic latitude. a The amount of dip of the magnetic needle, measured in degrees of arc from the horizontal, and denoted by an isoclinic line. **b** A system of such isoclinic lines, extending from the aclinic line or magnetic equator to both magnetic poles.

magnetic leak *or* **leakage.** The leakage flux.

magnetic limit. The limit of temperature above which a substance cannot be magnetized. For pure iron it is 768° C. (1,414° F.); for cobalt, 1,150° C. (2,102° F.); for nickel, 350° C. (662° F.); for manganese, 15–20° C. (59–68° F.).

magnetic memory. *Physics.* **a** The deviation of a body from normal behavior under magnetization, due to its previous magnetic history. **b** Magnetic retentiveness.

magnetic meridian. A vertical circle coinciding in direction with the horizontal magnetic needle.

magnetic moment. The product of the distance between the poles of a magnet by the strength of either pole. It is assumed that atoms and molecules may have the properties of small magnets, and hence magnetic moments. On the Bohr theory, the magnetic moments of atoms are assumed to be multiples of an elementary unit called the *magneton*.

magnetic needle. A slender bar of magnetized steel which, when suspended so as to be free to turn, either in a horizontal or a vertical direction, or in both, is used to indicate the direction of the earth's magnetism. It constitutes the essential part of a compass.

magnetic north. The direction indicated by the north-seeking pole of the horizontal magnetic needle.

magnetic oxide, magnetic oxide of iron. Ferrosoferric oxide.

magnetic parallel. An isoclinal line.

magnetic permeability. = PERMEABILITY, 3.

magnetic plug. A spark plug containing its own magnetic make-and-break device.

magnetic pole. Either of the poles of a magnet; specif. [*caps.*], either of two spots on the earth's surface, toward which the compass needle points from any direction throughout adjacent regions, and at which the needle dips vertically. These spots are known respectively as the ***North*** (approximately N. lat. 73° 35′, W. long. 92° 20′) and the ***South*** (approximately S. lat. 70°, E. long. 148°) ***Magnetic Pole***. Isogonic lines converge at them (see DECLINATION, 8), and isoclinic lines encircle them (see DIP, *n.*, 19).

magnetic potential. *Elec.* The scalar quantity characteristic of a point in a magnetic field whose negative gradient equals the intensity or strength of the magnetic field. It equals the work required to bring a unit north pole from a point infinitely remote up to the point in question.

magnetic proof plane. An exploring coil.

magnetic pyrites. Pyrrhotite.

magnetic quantum number. *Physics.* A number used to determine the angular momentum of an atom about a line representing the direction of its magnetic field.

magnetic reluctance *or* **resistance.** *Physics.* The resistance offered to the passage of magnetic flux.

magnetic remanence. Residual magnetism.

magnetic resistivity. Specific reluctance.

magnetic retardation. Magnetic lag.

magnetic retentiveness *or* **retentivity.** Power of retaining magnetism after the withdrawal of the magnetizing force.

magnetic rotation. *Physics.* Rotation of the plane of polarized light by transparent substances, due to their situation in a magnetic field. The ***specific magnetic rotation*** is the amount referred to that of water as unity.

mag·net'ics (măg·nĕt'ĭks), *n.* The science of magnetism.

magnetic separator. An apparatus for separating magnetic substances from mixtures by the action of magnets.

magnetic shell. A theoretical sheet or shell composed of magnetic particles, all the north poles of which are on one surface of the sheet and all the south poles on the other.

magnetic shielding. *Elec.* Protection from the action of an external magnetic field.

magnetic speaker. An electromagnetic speaker.

magnetic spectrum. *Physics.* The appearance produced when the cathode rays impinge upon a suitable screen after passing through a magnetic field.

magnetic storm. *Physics.* Any marked disturbance of the earth's magnetic conditions. A connection between sunspots and magnetic disturbances is established.

magnetic surveying. The process of determining local variations in the earth's magnetic field, a means of locating bodies of magnetic ore. — **magnetic survey.**

magnetic susceptibility. = SUSCEPTIBILITY, 3.

magnetic telegraph. A telegraph acting by a magnet.

magnetic telephone. See TELEPHONE, *n.*, 1.

magnetic transition point. The Curie point. See *Curie point*, under CURIE'S LAW.

magnetic tube of force. *Physics.* The space between those magnetic lines of force which pass through adjacent points on the boundary of a specified area located in a magnetic field. Cf. MAGNETIC FLUX.

magnetic twist. A twist produced, as in an iron wire, by changes in magnetization.

magnetic units. See UNIT, *n.*, *List.*

magnetic valve. *Mach.* A valve operated by magnetic attraction.

magnetic vane. Either of a pair of vanes of soft iron, one fixed and the other movable, used in certain electrical measuring instruments operating by magnetic repulsion.

magnetic variation. = DECLINATION, *n.*, 8.

magnetic viscosity. A property of magnetizable substances because of which a certain time is required to produce the maximum effect of a given magnetizing force.

mag·ne·tif'er·ous (măg'nē·tĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *magnes, -etis*, magnet + *-ferous.*] Producing or conducting magnetism.

mag·net'i·fy (măg·nĕt'ĭ·fī), *v. t.* [*magnet* + *-fy.*] To magnetize. — **mag·net'i·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n. Both Rare.*

mag·ne·tim'e·ter (măg'nē·tĭm'ē·tĕr), *n.* A magnetometer.

mag'net·ism (măg'nĕ·tĭz'm; -nĭ·tĭz'm), *n.* [NL. *magnetismus;* cf. F. *magnétisme.*] **1.** *Physics.* A property of the molecules of certain substances, as iron in virtue of which they may be magnetized.

2. Power to attract; power to gain the affections.

3. The science which treats of magnetic phenomena.

4. Animal magnetism, or mesmerism.

mag'net·ist (-tĭst), *n.* One versed in magnetism.

mag'net·ite (măg'nĕ·tīt; -nĭ·tĭt), *n.* *Mineral.* An iron oxide (Fe_3O_4), strongly attracted by a magnet and sometimes possessing polarity, being then called *loadstone*. It is an important iron ore. Called also *magnetic iron, magnetic iron ore.* — **mag'net·it'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

magnetite arc. *Elec.* A flaming arc in which the light-giving vapors, chiefly of titanium and iron, are derived from volatilization of a terminal made of magnetite.

magnetite arc lamp. See ARC LAMP.

mag'net·ite–ba·salt', *n.* *Petrog.* **a** A basalt containing magnetite. **b** A basalt from North Park, Colorado, containing the highest percentage (55) of magnetite yet found in any lava.

mag'net·ite–ol'iv·in·ite, *n.* *Petrog.* A basic differentiation rock at Taberg, Sweden, consisting of titaniferous magnetite and olivine.

mag'net·ite–spi·nel'lite, *n.* *Petrog.* A differentiation rock from Sweden, consisting essentially of titaniferous magnetite and spinel with accessory olivine, pyroxene, pyrrhotite, and apatite.

mag'net·iz'a·ble (măg'nĕ·tĭz'ȧ·b'l; măg'nĭ-), *adj.* Capable of being magnetized. — **mag'net·iz'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

mag'net·i·za'tion (măg'nĕ·tĭ·zā'shŭn; -tĭ·zā'shŭn; măg'-nĭ-), *n.* A magnetizing, or state of being magnetized; also, degree to which a body is magnetized; specif., intensity of magnetic force measured by magnetic moment per unit of volume.

mag'net·ize (măg'nĕ·tīz; -nĭ·tīz), *v.*; -IZED (-ŭzd); -IZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To communicate magnetic properties to; to convert into a magnet; as, to *magnetize* a needle. According to the theory of J. A. Ewing, now generally accepted, the process of magnetizing a body consists in bringing its molecules (themselves minute magnets) into a uniform arrangement as regards their north and south poles. *Demagnetizing* consists in destroying this arrangement.

2. To attract as a magnet attracts, or like a magnet; to influence uncontrollably, esp. by charming; to captivate.

Fascinated, *magnetized*, as it were, by his character. *Motley.*

3. To bring under the influence of animal magnetism.

—, *Intransitive:* To become magnetized. *Rare.*

mag'net·iz'er (-tīz'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which magnetizes.

mag'net·iz'ing cur'rent (-tīz'ĭng). *Elec.* A current which magnetizes or energizes a magnetic core; exciting current.

magnetizing force. The magnetomotive force.

magnet keeper. See ARMATURE, *n.*, 6.

mag·ne'to- (măg·nē'tō-; măg'nē·tō-). [See MAGNET.] A combining form for *magnetic*, denoting: **a** *Magnetic force*, as in *magnetometer, magnetoscope.* **b** *Pertaining to* or *actuated by magnetism*, as in *magnetoelectric, magnetooptics.* **c** *Magnetoelectric*, as in the following, the meanings of which can be understood from the definitions of their elements:

magnetobell **magnetophonograph** **magnetotelephone**
magnetomachine **magnetotelegraph** **magnetotransmitter**

mag·ne'to (măg·nē'tō), *n.; pl.* -NETOS (-tōz). *Elec.* A magnetoelectric machine; esp., an alternator (*magneto alternator*) with permanent magnets, used to generate the current for the electric ignition in an internal-combustion engine and operated by the engine itself.

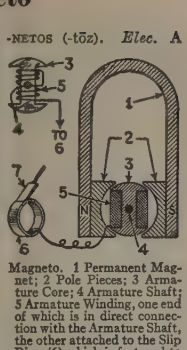

Magneto. 1 Permanent Magnet; 2 Pole Pieces; 3 Armature Core; 4 Armature Shaft; 5 Armature Winding, one end of which is in direct connection with the Armature Shaft, the other attached to the Slip Ring (6) which is fastened to and revolves with the Armature Shaft; 7 Collector Brush.

mag·ne'to·chem'is·try (măg·nē'tō·kĕm'ĭs·trĭ; măg·nĕt'ō-), *n.* [*magneto-* + *chemistry.*] That branch of science which deals with the relation of magnetism to chemical phenomena.—**mag·ne'to·chem'i·cal** (-kĕm'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

mag·ne'to·dy'na·mo (-dī'nə·mō), *n.* A dynamo with permanent field magnets.

mag·ne'to·e·lec'tric (-ē·lĕk'trĭk), *adj.* Also **mag·ne'to·e·lec'tri·cal** (-trĭ·kăl). *Physics.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, electricity developed by magnets; as, *magnetoelectric* induction.

mag·ne'to·e·lec'tric'i·ty (-ē·lĕk'trĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Electricity developed by means of magnets; also, the science treating of the same.

magnetoelectric machine. A magneto.

mag·ne'to·gen'er·a'tor (-jĕn'ĕr·ā'tĕr), *n.* A magneto alternator.

mag·ne'to·gram (măg·nē'tō·grăm; măg·nĕt'ō-), *n.* [*magneto-* + *-gram.*] *Physics.* An automatic record of magnetic phenomena made by a magnetograph or the like.

mag·ne'to·graph (-grăf), *n.* [*magneto-* + *-graph.*] *Physics.* **a** An automatic instrument for recording, as by photography, states and variations of a terrestrial magnetic element. **b** A magnetogram. — **mag·ne'to·graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *adj.*

mag'net·oid (măg'nĕ·toid; -nĭ·toid), *adj.* [*magnet* + *-oid.*] Resembling a magnet.

mag·ne·tom'e·ter (măg'nĕ·tŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [*magneto-* + *-meter;* cf. F. *magnétomètre.*] *Physics.* **a** An instrument for measuring the intensity and direction of magnetic forces; also, an instrument for determining any of the terrestrial magnetic elements. Cf. MAGNETOGRAPH. **b** A kind of galvanometer with a heavy magnetic needle.

mag·ne·tom'e·try (-trĭ), *n.* [*magneto-* + *-metry.*] *Physics.* Science of measuring the intensity of magnetic fields and of determining the direction of lines of force; also, use of the magnetometer. — **mag·ne'to·met'ric** (măg·nē'tō·mĕt'rĭk; măg'nĕ·tō-), *adj.* — **·met'ri·cal** (-rĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **mag·ne'to·me'tri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mag·ne'to·mo'tive (măg·nē'tō·mō'tĭv; măg'nĕ·tō-), *adj.* [*magneto-* + *motive,* adj.] *Elec.* Pertaining to or designating a force (**magnetomotive force**), the cause of a flux of magnetic induction. It is the total of the magnetic potential differences along the entire length of a magnetic line of force; or it is the line integral between two points, or around a circuit, of the intensity of the magnetic field.

mag·ne'to·mo'tor (-mō'tĕr), *n.* [*magneto-* + *motor.*] A voltaic series of large plates, producing low-tension electricity. *Rare.*

mag'ne·ton (măg'nĕ·tŏn), *n.* [NL. See MAGNETIC.] *Physics.* The natural unit of magnetic moment. The *Weiss magneton,* formerly regarded as this natural unit, equals 1123.5 gauss cm. per gram molecule. The *Bohr magneton* equals 5584 gauss cm. per gram molecule; it is the magnetic moment of an electron orbit having an angular momentum equal to that of the spinning electron, or $h/2\pi$ in which h equals Planck's constant. See MAGNETIC MOMENT.

mag·ne'to·op'tics (măg·nē'tō·ŏp'tĭks; măg'nĕ·tō-), *n.* [*magneto-* + *optics.*] A branch of physics dealing with the influence of the magnetic field upon light. Cf. ELECTROOPTICS. — **mag·ne'to·op'tic** (-tĭk), *adj.* — **mag·ne'to·op'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.*

mag·ne'to·phone (măg·nē'tō·fōn; măg·nĕt'ō-), *n.* [*magneto-* + *-phone.*] *Physics.* An instrument analogous to the siren, in which the undulatory currents generated by the revolution of a perforated disk in the magnetic field are transmitted to a telephone receiver, producing a note the pitch of which is proportional to the velocity of the disk.

mag·ne'to·plum'bite (măg·nē'tō·plŭm'bīt; măg'nĕ·tō-), *n.* [*magneto-* + *plumbum* + *-ite.*] *Mineral.* A double oxide of ferric iron with lead, manganese, and titanium, occurring in acute, black, metallic hexagonal pyramids.

mag·ne'to·print'er (-prĭn'tĕr), *n.* An autographic magnetotelegraph.

mag·ne'to·scope (măg·nē'tō·skōp; măg·nĕt'ō-), *n.* [*magneto-* + *-scope.*] *Physics.* An instrument for detecting magnetic force.

mag·ne'to·stric'tion (măg·nē'tō·strĭk'shŭn; măg'nĕ·tō-), *n.* [*magneto-* + L. *strictio* a drawing together.] *Physics.* A change in the dimensions of a body when magnetized.

mag'ne·tron (măg'nĕ·trŏn), *n.* [*magnet* + *electron.*] A vacuum tube containing an anode and a heated cathode, the flow of electrons from cathode to anode being controlled by an externally applied magnetic field. It is widely used for generating powerful electromagnetic waves of very high frequency.

magni-. A combining form, Latin *magni-,* from *magnus,* meaning *big, great;* — used either in praise or in deprecation, as in *magni*ficent, *magni*loquent; **mag·nip'o·tence, mag·nip'o·tent, mag·nis'o·nant** (see -POTENT, etc.). Specif., *Zool.,* *long,* as in **mag'ni·cau'date, mag'ni·cau·da'tous, mag'ni·ros'trate.** See -CAUDATE, etc.

mag·nif'ic (măg·nĭf'ĭk), *adj* Also **mag·nif'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). F. *magnifique,* fr. L. *magnificus.* See MAGNIFICENT.] **1.** Renowned; illustrious. *Obs.*
2. Magnificent; sublime. "Thy *magnific* deeds." *Milton.*
3. Intended to impress; grandiloquent; high-sounding; also, intended to extol; honorific; eulogistic.
4. Royally generous; munificent. *Obs.*
— **mag·nif'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Mag·nif'i·cat (-ĭ·kăt), *n.* [L., it magnifies.] **1. a** The Latin version of the song of the Virgin Mary, Luke i. 46–55, "My soul doth magnify the Lord." **b** This canticle or a musical setting of it, esp. as part of the office of Vespers, or Evensong.
2. [*not cap.*] Hence, a song or rhapsody of praise.

mag·nif'i·cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *magnificatus,* past part. of *magnificare.*] To magnify. *Obs.*

mag'ni·fi·ca'tion (măg'nĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* A magnifying, or state of being magnified; specif.: **a** Laudation; exaltation, as by praise. **b** The apparent enlargement of an object by an optical instrument; magnifying power. In *angular magnification* it is equal to the ratio of the angle made with the axis by an emerging ray to the angle made with the axis by the incident ray which produces the former.

mag·nif'i·ca'tive (măg·nĭf'ĭ·kā'tĭv), *adj.* Tending to magnify.

mag·nif'ice (măg'nĭ·fĭs), *n.* Magnificence. *Rare.*

mag·nif'i·cence (măg·nĭf'ĭ·sĕns; -s'ns), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *magnificentia,* fr. *magnificus* magnificent, fr. *magnus* great + *facere* to make. See MAGNITUDE; FACT.] **1.** In medieval ethics, the virtue of unostentatious liberality in expenditure; hence: *Obs.* **a** Munificence. **b** Glory.
2. Splendor of physical surroundings or richness in sensuous qualities; also, grandeur; spectacular beauty.
3. A title applied to rulers and to high officers, as to the rector, prorector, and chancellor of a German university.
4. Something, as a ceremony, marked by splendor. *Obs.*

mag·nif'i·cent (-sĕnt; -s'nt), *adj.* [OF. See MAGNIFICENCE.] **1.** Great in deed, or exalted in place; characterized by admirable or splendid achievements; — now used only as an epithet applied to former famous rulers; as, Sultan Solyman the *Magnificent;* Lorenzo [de' Medici] the *Magnificent.*
2. Liberal or lavish in expenditure; munificent. *Rare.*
3. Characterized by sensuous splendor or sumptuous adornment; imposing; brilliant; also, characterized by grandeur, stateliness, or majestic beauty; as, a *magnificent* palace, panorama, court. **b** As applied to ideas, language, etc.: Impressing the imagination; exalted; noble. **c** *Colloq.* Impressive in display; striking.
Syn. — Sublime; splendid, sumptuous, lavish. See GRAND.
Ant. — Mean, despicable; simple, unostentatious.
— **mag·nif'i·cent·ly,** *adv.* — **mag·nif'i·cent·ness,** *n.*

mag·nif'i·cent, *n.* One who is magnificent.

mag·nif'i·co (măg·nĭf'ĭ·kō), *n.; pl.* -COES (-kōz). [It., magnific.] **1.** An honorary designation or title denoting a grandee or nobleman of Venice.
2. Any person of high position or grand appearance.

mag'ni·fi'er (măg'nĭ·fī'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which magnifies; specif., a lens or combination of lenses.

‖**ma'gni'fique'** (mȧ'nyē'fēk'), *adj.* [F., magnific.] Magnificent.

mag'ni·fy (măg'nĭ·fī), *v.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [OF. and L.; OF. *magnifier,* fr. L. *magnificare.* See MAGNIFICENCE.] *Transitive:* **1.** *Archaic.* **a** To praise highly; to laud; extol. **b** To increase the importance of; to cause to be held in greater esteem or respect.

On that day the Lord *magnified* Joshua. *Joshua* iv. 14.

2. To make greater; to enlarge, either in fact or in appearance; as, the microscope *magnified* the object 100 diameters.
3. To exaggerate; as, to *magnify* a loss or a difficulty.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To have the power of causing objects to appear larger than they are; to increase the apparent dimensions of objects.
2. To have effect; to be of importance. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
Syn. — Exalt, glorify, praise; increase; overstate.
Ant. — Lower, debase; lessen; minimize. See DECRY.

magnify oneself against. *Bib.* To oppose with pride.

mag'ni·fy'ing glass (-fī'ĭng). A lens which magnifies the apparent dimensions of objects seen through it.

magnifying power. = MAGNIFICATION **b.**

mag·nil'o·quence (măg·nĭl'ō·kwĕns), *n.* [L. *magniloquentia.*] Quality of being magniloquent; grandiloquence.

mag·nil'o·quent (-kwĕnt), *adj.* [L. *magnus* great + *loquens, -entis,* pres. part. of *loqui* to speak; cf. L. *magniloquus.* See MAGNITUDE; LOQUACIOUS.] Speaking pompously; bombastic; grandiloquent. — **mag·nil'o·quent·ly,** *adv.*
Syn. and **Ant.** — See TURGID.

mag'ni·tude (măg'nĭ·tūd), *n.* [L. *magnitudo,* fr. *magnus* great. See MASTER; cf. MAGNATE, MAXIM.] **1.** Greatness; as: **a** Physical greatness; extent; bigness. **b** *Obs.* Greatness of character, position, fame; nobility; grandeur.

Plain, heroic *magnitude* of mind. *Milton.*

c Greatness, in reference to influence or effect.

The *magnitude* of his designs. *Bp. Horsley.*

2. a Size; extension; spatial quality. **b** Quantity; capability of being greater or less; also, a quantity, extent, or number.
3. *Astron.* A degree of brightness of a celestial body, esp. of a fixed star; also, a number expressing brightness. The brightest stars are represented by the lowest (even zero) numbers; thus, the brightest celestial body, the sun, is of —26.7 stellar magnitude; Sirius, a very bright star, is —1.6. The decimal magnitudes from —1.4 to 1.5 correspond to the former designation *first magnitude;* 1.6 to 2.5 to *second magnitude,* and so on. Only stars of the sixth magnitude and brighter are visible to the naked eye.
4. *Math.* A number assigned to a quantity, according to some stated rule, by means of which the quantity may be compared with other quantities of the same class.
Syn. — See SIZE.

mag'ni·tu'di·nous (măg'nĭ·tū'dĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [L. *magnitudo, -tudinis,* magnitude.] Having magnitude or greatness.

mag'no·chro'mite (măg'nō·krō'mīt), *n.* A variety of chromite containing magnesia.

Mag·no'li·a (măg·nō'lĭ·ȧ; -nōl'yȧ; 159), *n.* [NL., after Pierre *Magnol* (1638–1715), French botanist.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of trees or shrubs typifying the family Magnoliaceae. There are 35 American and Asiatic species with many hybrids. The evergreen magnolia *M. grandiflora,* the sweet bay *M. virginiana,* the umbrella tree *M. tripetala,* the large-leaved magnolia *M. macrophylla,* and the cucumber tree *M. acuminata* are the chief American species. See SWEET BAY, *Illust.* **b** [*not cap.*] A tree of this genus; also, its flower or wood. The blossom of *M. grandiflora* is the State flower of Louisiana and of Mississippi. See STATE FLOWER, *Plate.*

Mag·no'li·a'ce·ae (măg·nō'lĭ·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs and trees, the **magnolia family** (order Ranales). The important genera are *Magnolia, Liriodendron, Illicium,* etc. — **mag·no'li·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Magnolia State. Mississippi; — a nickname.

magnolia warbler. A North American warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*).

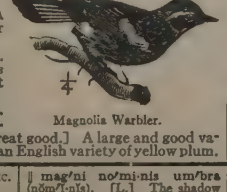
Magnolia Warbler.

mag'num (măg'nŭm), *n.* [Neut. sing. of L. *magnus* great.] **1.** A two-quart bottle for wine or spirits.
2. *Anat.* The capitatum.

‖**mag'num bo'num** (măg'nŭm bō'nŭm). [L., lit., great good.] A large and good variety of something; specif., an English variety of yellow plum.

‖**mag'num con·ci'li·um** (kŏn·sĭl'ĭ·ŭm). [L.] Great council; specif. [*caps.*], *Eng. Hist.,* = GREAT COUNCIL **a.**

mag'num o'pus (ō'pŭs). [L.] A great work; esp., a literary or artistic work of importance; one's greatest achievement.

mag'nus hitch (măg'nŭs). *Naut.* See 2d KNOT, 1, *Table.*

Ma'gor·mis'sa·bib (mä'gōr·mĭs'ȧ·bĭb). An epithet translated in R. V. margin, "terror on every side." *Jer.* xx. 3.

mag'ot (măg'ŭt; mȧ'gō'), *n.* [F.] **1.** The Barbary ape.
2. A small grotesque figure, of Chinese or Japanese style or workmanship.

mag'ot (măg'ŭt). Var. of MAGGOT.

mag'pie (măg'pī), *n.* [*Mag, Maggot,* equiv. to *Margaret,* and fr. F. *Margot,* old dim. of *Marguerite,* and common name of the magpie. See MARGARET; PIE magpie.] **1.** Any of numerous species of the genus *Pica* and related genera, allied to the jays, but having a long graduated tail and black-and-white plumage; esp., the common European species (*P. pica,* syn. *caudata*), the closely similar American *P. p. hudsonia* of the Rocky Mountain region, or *P. nuttalli* the *yellow-billed magpie* of California.

European Magpie (*Pica pica*). (1/10)

2. Any of various other birds; — often so called because they have black-and-white or pied plumage suggesting that of the true magpies; esp., one of certain crow shrikes, as *Gymnorhina tibicen* and *G. leuconota* of Australia, and *G. hyperleuca* and *Strepera fuliginosa* of Tasmania. Cf. MAGPIE FINCH, MAGPIE ROBIN, MAGPIE GOOSE, etc.
3. One of a breed of domestic pigeons in which the head, breast, and back are colored in sharp contrast to the white wings and under parts.
4. A chatterer; also, a scold.
5. a *Obs.* An Anglican bishop; — alluding to the black and white of his ceremonial dress. **b** In costume and needlework, a pattern of contrasting black and white.

mag'pied (-pīd), *adj.* Pied like a magpie.

magpie diver. The smew.

magpie finch. Any small finchlike bird of variegated color of the genus *Spermestes;* esp., the African *S. cucullata.*

magpie goose. A black-and-white Australian swan goose (*Anseranas semipalmata*).

magpie lark. A black-and-white passerine bird (*Grallina cyanoleuca*) of Australia, supposed to be related to the wood shrikes.

magpie moth. A black-and-white European moth (*Abraxas grossulariata*), family Geometridae, whose larva feeds on currant and gooseberry bushes.

magpie robin. Any of several varicolored Asiatic singing birds of the genus *Copsychus;* esp., *C. saularis.*

magpie shrike. **a** A South American black-and-white tanager (*Cissopis leveriana*). **b** Any of several Australian crow shrikes.

mags'man (măgz'mĕn), *n.; pl.* MAGSMEN (-mĕn). [*mag* chatter + *man.*] A swindler. *Slang.*

ma·gua'ri (mȧ·gwä'rĭ), *n.* [Tupi.] A South American varicolored stork (*Euxenura maguari*).

mag'uey (măg'wā; *Sp.* mȧ·gā'ĕ), *n.* [Sp., prob. of Taino origin.] **a** Any of the fleshy-leaved Mexican species of *Agave,* esp. one yielding pulque, as *A. atrovirens.* **b** Any fiber-yielding plant of the related genus *Furcraea.* **c** The century plant.

Ma'gus (mā'gŭs), *n.; pl.* MAGI (mā'jī). [L.] **a** One of the Magi. **b** [*not cap.*] *pl.* MAGI (-jī). A magician.

Mag'yar (măg'yär; *Hung.* mŏd'yŏr; 277), *n.* [Hung.] **1.** One of the dominant people of Hungary, compactly settled in the central part of the country, which they invaded and conquered at the close of the 9th century. Cf. HUNGARIAN, HUN.
2. The language of the Magyars, a Finno-Ugric language akin to the Ostyak and Vogul tongues spoken on the eastern slopes of the Ural Mountains, and written in Roman alphabet. Its literary development dates chiefly from the Renaissance. See FINNO-UGRIC LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Mag'yar, *adj.* Of or pert. to the Magyars or Magyar.

Mag·yar'an (măg·yär'ăn; mŏd·yŏr'ăn), *adj.* Magyar.

Mag'yar·ism (măg'yär·ĭz'm; mŏd'yŏr·ĭz'm), *n.* Magyar national spirit.

Mah (mä), *n.* [Per. *māh* moon.] In Persian mythology, the angel set over the moon. Since *mahī* means both "fish" and "lunar," the phrase "from Mah to Mahī" is translated "from Fish to Moon." *Omar Khayyám.*

ma'ha (mä'hȧ), *n.* [Singhalese *maha* large.] **a** A Ceylonese langur (*Presbytis ursina*). **b** The sambar deer.

Ma·ha'bha'ra·ta (mȧ·hä'bä'rȧ·tȧ), *n.* Also **Ma·ha'bha'ra·tam** (-tȧm). [Skr. *Mahābhārata,* lit., the Great Bharata (Story).] One of the two great epics of the Hindus (cf. RAMAYANA). Its theme is the struggle of two families, the *Pandavas* and their cousins, the *Kauravas,* for possession of a kingdom in northern India, the capital of which was near the modern Delhi. The Pandavas are five brothers: *Yudhishthira,* characterized by firmness and integrity; *Bhima,* of huge bodily strength, coarse appetites, and fiery temper; *Arjuna,* brave, generous, and chivalric, the chief hero of the poem; and the twins, *Nakula* and *Sahadeva,* less prominent in the narrative. The Kauravas are the hundred sons of the uncle of the Pandavas, the blind king *Dhritarashtra,* the leader among them being *Duryodhana,* bold, crafty, and vindictive. At a public trial of strength, *Draupadi,* a princess, is won by Arjuna against the Kauravas and all other competitors, and becomes the wife of all five Pandavas. The Kauravas in a gambling match cheat their cousins of the kingdom and drive them into exile. After thirteen years, in a great war, the Pandavas overthrow the Kauravas, but in remorse, abdicate and set out for Indra's heaven, all falling by the way excepting Yudhishthira, who arrives there, to find his brothers and Draupadi awaiting him. A mass of speculative, social, and ethical discourse (cf. BHAGAVADGITA) is introduced. The poem dates from the centuries just preceding the Christian Era, while the event it celebrates is placed by scholars in the 12th century B.C.

Ma·ha'de'va (mȧ·hä'dā'vȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Mahādeva,* lit., great god.] *Hindu Myth.* Siva.

Ma·ha'de'vi (-vē), *n.* [Skr. *Mahādevī,* lit., great goddess.] *Hindu Myth.* Devi.

ma·ha'jan (mȧ·hä'jȧn), **ma·ha'jun** (-jŭn), *n.* [Hind. *mahājan,* lit., great man.] A moneylender. *India.*

---

mag'net·od, *n.* See OD.

mag·ne'to·ther'a·py, *n.* See -THERAPY.

mag'ni·fi'a·ble (măg'nĭ·fī'ȧ·b'l), [*adj.* See -ABLE.] **mag·nif'i·cen·cy,** *n.* = MAGNIFICENCE. *Archaic.*

magnificent bird of paradise. See BIRD OF PARADISE, 1 **a.**

mag·nif'ic·ly, *adv.* of MAGNIFIC. See -LY. *Obs.*

mag·nil'o·quy (măg·nĭl'ō·kwĭ), *n.* = MAGNILOQUENCE. *Rare.*

‖ **mag'ni no'mi·nis um'bra** (nōm'ĭ·nĭs). [L.] The shadow of a great name. *Lucan.*

mag'no·fer'rite (măg'nō·fĕr'īt), *n.* = MAGNESIOFERRITE.

Ma'gog, *n.* See GOG.

Mag'pi·ash (măg'pĭ·ĭsh). *Bib.*

mag'pie·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

ma'grim. Dial. var. of MEGRIM.

Mag'yar·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE. —

Mag'yar·i·za'tion, *n.*

ma·ha'gua. Var. of MAJAGUA.

ma·hal' (mȧ·häl'), *n.* [Ar. *maḥall* place.] **1.** *India.* **a** Private apartments. **b** A summer residence. **c** A division or district, as a city ward, etc. Cf. TAJ MAHAL.
2. The color Natal brown.

ma·hal'a (mȧ·häl'ȧ), **ma·hal'y** (-ĭ), *n.* [Yokuts *muk'ela* woman.] A squaw. *Western U. S. & Can.*

ma·hal'a mat (mȧ·häl'ȧ). [See MAHALA.] So called because used by squaws for making mats.] A prostrate, much-matted shrub (*Ceanothus prostratus*) of the Pacific coast of the United States.

Ma'ha·lath (mā'hȧ·lăth). [Heb. *maḥălath.*] *Bib.* A term of uncertain meaning used in Ps. liii. and lxxxviii.

ma'ha·leb (mä'hȧ·lĕb), *n.* [Ar. *maḥlab.*] A European cherry (*Prunus mahaleb*) with small red inedible fruit, from which a violet dye and a cordial are prepared. The wood is used by cabinetmakers, the flowers and young leaves in perfumery, and the young trees as a grafting stock.

ma·hal'i dis·ease' (mȧ·häl'ĭ). [Appar. fr. Jav. *mahĕli*, var. of *malih* change, degenerate, spoil.] Koleroga.

ma·hal'la (mȧ·häl'lȧ), *n.* Also **me·hal'la** (mĕ-). [Ar. *maḥallah* place, quarter.] In Moslem countries, a camp; district; hence, an army unit quartered temporarily in a given city.

ma·hant' (mȧ·hŭnt'), *n.* [Hind.] *Hinduism.* The head of a mendicant order or the prior or superior of a monastery.

ma·har' (mȧ·här'), *n.* [Marathi *mahār.*] One of a low agricultural caste in central and western Hindustan.

ma·ha'ra'ja, ma·ha'ra'jah (mȧ·hä'rä'jȧ; *Anql,* mä'hä·rä'jȧ), *n.* [Skr. *mahārāja*, fr. *mahat* great + *rājan* king; akin to L. *magnus* and *rex.* See MICKLE; RAJA.] **1.** A title of certain Hindu princes, esp. of the ruling chiefs of the principal native states, ranking above a raja.

☞ Similar equivalent compounds of *maha-* [Hind. *mahā* + *rāj, rājā, rānā, rāo, rāval*] are used in certain (chiefly Rajput) Hindu native states as the titles of rulers: **ma·ha'raj' ra'na** (mȧ·hä'räj'rä'nȧ) (Dholpur, Jhalawar), **ma·ha'ra'na** (mȧ·hä'rä'nȧ) (Udaipur), **ma·ha'ra'o** (-rä'ō) (Cutch, Kotah, Sirohi), **ma·ha'ra'o ra'ja** (rä'jȧ) (Bundi), **ma·ha'ra'wal** (-rä'wȧl) (Banswara, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer), **ma·ha'ra'wat** (-wȧt) (Partabgarh).

2. *Hindu & Buddhist Myth.* One of the four world guardians, or lokapalas.

ma·ha'ra'ni, ma·ha'ra'nee (mȧ·hä'rä'nē), *n.* [Hind. *mahārānī* great queen.] A queen or sovereign princess of an Indian state.

Ma·ha'rash'tri (mȧ·hä'räsh'trē), *n.* The Prakrit language of the kingdom of Maharashtra. See MARATHI; INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

ma·har'mah (mȧ·här'mȧ), *n.* [Turk. (fr. Ar.) *maḥramah.* See HAREM.] A muslin wrapper for the head and lower face, worn by Turkish and Armenian women when abroad.

ma·har'shi (mȧ·hŭr'shĭ), *n.* [Skr. *maharṣi.*] *Hindu Myth.* One of the great rishis (which see), or sages. Also, an honorary title. Cf. MAHATMA.

ma·hat' (mȧ·hŭt'), *n.* [Skr., great (principle).] **a** In the Sankhya philosophy, intellect. **b** *Theos.* The principle of universal intelligence or consciousness.

ma·hat'ma (mȧ·hăt'mȧ; *Anql.* mȧ·hät'mȧ), *n.* [Skr. *mahātman*, lit., great-souled, wise, fr. *mahat* great + *ātman* soul.] Any individual regarded as high-minded or great-souled. Specif.: *Theos.* **a** One of a class of sages, or "adepts," reputed to have superior knowledge and powers. **b** [*cap.*] One of the Great White Brotherhood. — **ma·hat'ma·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Ma·ha'vam'sa (mȧ·hä'vŭng'sȧ), *n.* [Pali *Mahāvaṁsa*, fr. Skr. *mahat* great + *vaṁśa* chronicle, lineage, bamboo.] The Singhalese Pali chronicle, composed about 500 A.D.; also, this chronicle together with the Culavamsa.

Ma·ha'ya'na (mȧ·hä'yä'nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *mahat* great + *yāna* vehicle.] The later, theistic form of Buddhism, developed in northern India from the second century A.D. and surviving in China and Japan. Its scriptures are written in Sanskrit. See BUDDHISM, HINAYANA. — **Ma·ha'ya'·nism** (-nĭz'm) *n.* — **Ma·ha'ya'nist** (-nĭst), *n. & adj.* — **Ma·ha'ya·nis'tic** (mȧ·hä'yȧ·nĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

mah·bub' (mä·bōōb'), *n.* [Ar. *maḥbūb*, money of account.] A Turkish gold coin unit of 40 grains, introduced about 1700. The weight changed later.

Mah'di (mä'dē), *n.* [Ar., the guided one.] Among Mohammedans, the last imam, or leader of the faithful. The Sunni believe that he is yet to appear. The title has been taken by several leaders of Moslem sects, notably by Mohammed Ahmed, who overran the Egyptian Sudan, and in 1885 captured Khartoum.

Mah'di·an (mä'dē·ăn), *n.* A believer in the Mahdi.

Mah'dism (mä'dĭz'm), *n.* Belief in or fanatical devotion to the Mahdi. — **Mah'dist** (-dĭst), *n.*

Ma·hi'can (mȧ·hē'kăn), *n.* Any of the Algonquian Indians formerly between the Hudson River and Narragansett Bay; specif.: **a** One of the *Mohican*, a confederacy of small tribes, formerly living on both sides of the upper Hudson. Scattered by the Mohawk, some took refuge with western tribes and lost their identity, others joined the Scaticook and Stockbridge. **b** One of the *Mohegan*, a tribe formerly living on the Thames River in Connecticut. Allies of the English, they were, after King Philip's War, the most powerful tribe in New England. A few survivors, of mixed blood, reside in their former territory. Others joined the Brotherton and Scaticook.

mah'–jongg' (mä'jŏng'), **mah'jong'** *n.* [From Cant. pron. of Chin. (Pek.) *ma²-ch'iao¹*, lit., house sparrow.] A Chinese game, said to be of ancient origin, played, usually, by four persons with 144 "tiles," similar to dominoes. By drawing and discarding the tiles, each player endeavors to secure four complete combinations, or sets, of three tiles each, together with one pair.

mah'mal (mä'mȧl), *n.* [Ar. *maḥmal.*] A richly decorated empty litter borne on a camel, both from Cairo and from Damascus, as an emblem of royalty, at the time of the hadj.

mah·mu'di (mä·mōō'dē), *n.* Also **mu·ham'ma·di** (mŭ·hăm'mȧ·dē). [Per. & Ar. *maḥmūdi*, after one or more of various Moslem rulers, esp. in Persia and India named *Maḥmūd.*] A former silver coin and money of account in Persia, worth ½ abbasi; also, in Oman, a money of account of which 11½ equal a Maria Theresa dollar. See COIN, *Table.*

ma·hoe' (mȧ·hō'), *n.* [F. *mahaut, maho, mahot,* fr. Galibi *mahou.*] **a** Any of several trees having strong fiber, as the majagua and the bendy tree; also, their wood or fiber. **b** In New Zealand, a small tree or shrub (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), family Violaceae, furnishing fodder and charcoal.

ma·hog'a·nize (mȧ·hŏg'ȧ·nīz), *v. t.* To make like mahogany.

ma·hog'a·ny (mȧ·hŏg'ȧ·nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Obs. Sp. *mahogani*, formerly current in the W. Indies, prob. of Arawakan origin.] **1.** The valuable hardwood of a tree, the traditional mahogany (sense 2), used extensively for furniture and cabinetwork. It varies in color from a deep reddish brown to brownish yellow, and is susceptible of a high polish.

2. A tropical American tree (*Swietenia mahagoni*) largely confined to the West Indies, yielding mahogany (sense 1).

3. Any of several trees of continental tropical America of the genus *Swietenia*, as *S. macrophylla*, etc.; also, their wood.

4. Any of many trees related to, or resembling, the mahogany, as, in Australia, species of *Eucalyptus;* in India, various trees of the genera *Soymida, Chukrasia,* and *Toona;* in Africa, *Khaya ivorensis* and related species of African mahogany; in the Philippines, various trees (see PHILIPPINE MAHOGANY); in California, the mountain mahogany. See AFRICAN MAHOGANY, BASTARD MAHOGANY, etc.

5. With *the* or a possessive, a table of mahogany; hence, a dining table. *Collog.*

6. A mixture of brandy and water; also, in Cornwall, one of gin and treacle. *Chiefly Slang.*

7. The average color of mahogany wood, reddish red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. Called also *acajou, laurel oak, mahogany brown, mahogany red.* Cf. COLOR.

ma·hog'a·ny, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the mahogany; made of mahogany wood; also, of the color mahogany.

mahogany birch. The sweet birch *Betula lenta*

mahogany brown. The color mahogany.

mahogany family. The Meliaceae.

mahogany flat. The bedbug. *Local, U. S.*

mahogany gum. The jarrah.

mahogany pine. The totara.

mahogany red. The color mahogany.

mahogany rot. = LATE BLIGHT **a.**

mahogany snapper. A small brown West Indian snapper (*Lutianus mahogoni*).

ma·hoi'tre (mȧ·hoi'tĕr), *n.* [OF.] A 16th-century crescent-shaped padding above the shoulder.

ma·ho'li (mȧ·hō'lĭ), *n.* [Sechuana.] A long-eared African lemur (*Galago senegalensis*, syn. *G. moholi*).

ma·hol'tine (mȧ·hŏl'tĭn), *n.* [See MAHOE.] A tropical American plant (*Wissadula periplocifolia*), family Malvaceae, which yields a valuable bast fiber.

Ma·hom'et (mȧ·hŏm'ĕt; -ĭt; *formerly also, and still by some,* mȧ'ō·mĕt, -mĭt; *as a mod. surname* mä'ō·mĕt; -mĭt), *n.* a Mohammed (see *Biog.*). **b** [*not cap.*] *Obs.* An idol. Cf. MAHOUND, 2; MAUMET, 1. **c** *Obs.* A Mohammedan.

Ma·hom'et·ry (-rĭ), *n.* Mohammedanism. *Archaic.*

ma·hone' (mȧ·hōn'), *n.* [F. *mahonne,* Sp. *mahona,* It. *maona,* fr. Turk. *māwunah.*] *Naut.* Formerly, a Turkish vessel, often flat-bottomed.

Ma·ho'ni·a (mȧ·hō'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Bernard McMahon, Am. botanist.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of North American and Asiatic shrubs (family Berberidaceae). *M. aquifolia* is the State flower of Oregon. See OREGON GRAPE, AGRITO. Syn. *Odostemon.*

2. [*not cap.*] Any shrub of this genus.

Ma·hon' stock (mȧ·hŏn'). [From *Mahón,* Minorca; cf. F. *giroflée de Mahon.* See STOCK, *n.,* 29 (cf. GILLYFLOWER).] An annual European herb (*Malcolmia maritima*), family Brassicaceae; — called also *Virginia stock.*

Ma'ho·ri (mä'hō·rē), *n.* [Cf. MAORI.] The languages of the Polynesians considered as a single tongue. See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Ma·hound' (mȧ·hound'; -hōōnd'), *n.* [ME. *Mahoun,* fr. OF. *Mahon, Mahom;* influenced by E. *hound.*] **1.** Mohammed. *Archaic.*

2. The Devil. *Scot.*

ma·hout' (mȧ·hout'), *n.* [Hind. *mahāut,* var. of *mahāvat,* fr. Skr. *mahāmātra.*] The keeper and driver of an elephant. *East Indies.*

mahr (mä'h'r), *n.* [Hind., fr. Ar. *mahr.*] *Moham. Law.* An antenuptial marriage settlement in favor of the wife.

mah'ram (mä'rȧm), *n.* [Hind., fr. Ar. *maḥram* unlawful.] *Moham. Law.* A relative within the forbidden degrees.

Mah'ri (mä'rē), *adj.* [Ar.] Of or pert. to a region (Mahra) in southeastern Arabia, or the language there. — *n.* One of the inhabitants of Mahra; also, their language.

Mah'ri–So·ko'tri (-sō·kō'trĭ), *n.* A branch of South Arabic spoken in Mahra and on the island of Socotra, and closely akin to Sabaean and Himyarite. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES, *Table.*

mah'seer (mä'sēr), *n.* Also **mah'sir** (-sēr), **mah'sur** (-sēr). [Hind. *mahāsir,* fr. *mahā* big + *sir* head.] A large fresh-water food fish of India (*Barbus mosal*), of the family Cyprinidae.

Ma'hu (mä'hōō), *n.* [Cf. MAHOUND.] A (certain) devil. *Obs.*

ma'hua (mä'hwä), *n.* [Hind. *mahuā,* fr. Skr. *madhūka* fr. *madhu* sweet, honey, mead, whence *mādhvī* the drink. See MEAD.] Any of several East Indian trees of the genus *Illipe,* esp. *I. latifolia.* Their honey-filled flowers are used for food and in preparing an intoxicating drink. See ILLUPI.

mahua butter. A low-melting, white or yellow fat obtained from the seeds of the mahua (*Illipe latifolia* or *I. longifolia*); — called also *illipe butter.*

ma'huang' (mä'hwäng'), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *ma² huang².*] Any of several Chinese species of the genus *Ephedra,* esp. *E. sinica,* yielding ephedrine.

mah·zor' (mäk·zōr'; mäk'zôr), *n.* [Heb. *maḥzōr* cycle.] The Hebrew prayer book containing the Jewish liturgy for festivals; — distinguished from the *siddur,* which contains chiefly the daily liturgy.

mai-. For various words formerly spelled *mai-,* see MAY-.

Ma'ia (mā'yȧ; mī'ȧ), *n.* [Gr.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The mother of Hermes, originally a mountain nymph of Arcadia, later identified as one of the daughters of Atlas. Cf. ZEUS.

2. A star in the Pleiades (20c Pleiadum). See STAR, *Table.*

Ma'ia (mā'yȧ; mī'ȧ), *n.* [L.; akin to L. *Maius.* See MAY.] In Roman religion, an ancient goddess, consort of Vulcan, to whom an offering was made on May 1, later confused with the Greek goddess; — called also *Majesta.*

Ma'ia, *n.* [L., a large kind of crab, fr. Gr. *maia.*] *Zool.* A genus of spider crabs, including the common European species (*Maia squinado*). — **ma'ian** (mā'yăn), *adj. & n.*

Ma·ian'the·mum (mȧ·yăn'thē·mŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *Maïos* May (fr. L. *Maius*) + *-anthemum.*] *Bot.* A small genus of perennial herbs (family Convallariaceae) including the false lily of the valley (*M. canadense*). Syn. *Unifolium.*

maid (mād), *n.* [From MAIDEN.] **1.** An unmarried girl or woman; usually, a young unmarried woman; a maiden; esp., a virgin. *Archaic.*

2. A man who has not had sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

3. A female servant.

4. The female of a ray or skate. *Dial.*

— *the Maid.* Short for MAID OF ORLÉANS.

-maid (-mād). A combining form of *maid* (def. 3), as in bar*maid,* brides*maid,* milk*maid,* nurse*maid.*

maid (mād), *v. t. & i.* To attend as bridesmaid; also, to serve as a maid.

Mai'da (mā'dȧ), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. E. *maid,* G. *maid* maiden.] Feminine proper name.

mai·dan' (mī·dän'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. (fr. Ar.) *maydān.*] In southern and western Asia, an open space, as for military exercises, or for a market place; an esplanade.

maid'child' (mād'chīld'), *n.* Also **maid'en·child'** (mād'-'n-). A female child. *Obs.*

maid'en (mād''n), *n.* [ME. *maiden, maiden,* fr. AS. *mægden;* akin to AS. *mægth* maid, *magu* son, servant, G. *magd, mädchen,* maid, OHG. *magad* ON. *mǫgr* son, Goth. *magus* boy, child, *magaths* virgin, OIr. *mug* slave. Cf. MAID.] **1.** A maid.

2. An instrument like the guillotine, formerly used in Scotland for beheading.

3. = DOLLY, **4.** *N. of Eng.*

4. Short for KIRN MAIDEN. See HARVEST HOME. *Scot.*

5. *Cricket.* A maiden over.

6. *Gr. Antiq.* One of the coins of ancient Athens, bearing the head of the virgin goddess Athena.

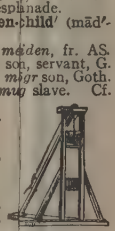
Maiden, 2.

7. *Horse Racing.* **a** In trotting, a horse that has never won a race. **b** In running, a horse which, at the time of starting, has never won a flat race in any country.

maid'en, *adj.* **1.** Never having been married; not having had sexual intercourse; virgin; — said of women; as, a *maiden* aunt.

2. Of or pertaining to a maiden or maidens; suitable to, or characteristic of, a virgin; as, *maiden* innocence.

3. First; earliest; as, a *maiden* speech or voyage.

4. Designating, or pertaining to, a horse that has never won a prize, a plant that has never been primed, soil that has never been plowed, etc.; fresh; untried; unused.

5. Of a female animal that has never been mated.

6. *Eng. Law.* Designating an assize, session, etc., at which no one is tried for crime, or formerly one at which no one was condemned to death.

maid'en, *v. i.* To act the maiden; — with *it.*

maiden cane. A grass (*Panicum hemitomon*) propagated by extensively creeping rootstocks, found in moist or low areas in the coastal regions of the southern United States.

maiden duck. The shoveler. *Local, Eng.*

maid'en·hair' (mād''n·hâr'), *n.,* or **maidenhair fern.** Any fern of the genus *Adiantum;* esp., in Europe, the Venus's-hair *A. capillus-veneris;* in the United States, *A. pedatum;* — so called from the slender stipes and delicate fronds. See ADIANTUM.

maidenhair moss. Haircap moss. *Obs.*

maidenhair spleenwort. A rock-inhabiting small fern (*Asplenium trichomanes*) of the North Temperate Zone and Hawaii, with slender, pinnate, black-stiped fronds.

maidenhair tree. The ginkgo.

maid'en·hair'–tree' fam'i·ly. The Ginkgoaceae.

maid'en·head (mād''n·hĕd), *n.* [Cf. MAIDENHOOD.] **1.** State of being a maiden; maidenhood; virginity; hence, state of being unused or uncontaminated; freshness; purity.

The *maidenhead* of their credit. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. The first stage or first use of anything. *Obs.*

3. The hymen, or virginal membrane.

maid'en·head' (-hĕd'), *n.* [*maiden* + *head.*] The head of the Virgin Mary as represented in ornament or heraldic bearings. *Obs.*

maid'en·hood (-hŏod), *n.* [AS. *mægdenhād.* See MAID; -HOOD.] **1.** State of being a maid or a virgin; virginity.

2. Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state.

maiden lip. The stickseed.

maid'en·ly (mād''n·lĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a maiden or maidenhood; like or suiting a maid; maidenlike; gentle; modest. — **maid'en·li·ness** (-lĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

maid'en·ly, *adv.* In a maidenlike manner.

maiden name. The surname of a woman before she is married.

maiden oak. The durmast *Quercus sessiliflora.*

Maiden of Norway. See FAIR MAID OF NORWAY.

maiden over. *Cricket.* An over from which no runs are scored from hits.

maiden pink. A Eurasian pink (*Dianthus deltoides*), having single crimson-eyed flowers.

maiden plum. **a** A rare West Indian tree (*Comocladia integrifolia*), with purplish drupes. **b** The coco plum.

Maiden Queen. The Virgin Queen.

maiden rose. = MAIDEN'S-BLUSH, **1.**

maid'en's–blush' (mād''nz·blŭsh'), *n.* **1.** An old variety of pink rose.

2. *Australia.* **a** The timber tree *Echinocarpus australis,* family Tiliaceae, with pink flowers. **b** The timber tree *Euroschinus falcatus,* family Anacardiaceae.

maid'en·weed' (mād''n·wēd'), *n. Eng.* **a** = MAYWEED **a.** **b** = MAIDENHAIR.

maid'head' (mād'hĕd'), *n.* Maidenhead. *Obs.*

maid'hood (-hŏod), *n.* [Cf. AS. *mægthād.* See MAID; -HOOD.] Maidenhood.

Ma·ha'lah (mȧ·hä'lȧ; mä'hȧ·lä). *Bib.*

Ma·ha' Lak'shmi (mȧ·hä' lŭk'shmē). See LAKSHMI.

Ma·ha'la·le'el (mȧ·hä'lȧ·lē'ĕl; mȧ·hä'lȧ·lēl). *Bib.*

Ma·ha'la·lel (mȧ·hä'lȧ·lĕl). *Bib.*

Ma'ha·li (mä'hȧ·lī). *Bib.*

Ma'ha·lon (-lŏn). *D. Bib.*

mahan. † MAUND. *India.*

Ma'ha·na'im (mā'hȧ·nā'ĭm), **Ma'ha·neh·dan'** (mä'hȧ·nē·dăn'). *Bib.* [rī]. *Bib.*

Ma·har'a·i (mȧ·här'ä·ī; mä'hȧ·

ma·ha'sam·bo'dhi (mȧ·hä'sȧm·bō'dĭ), *n.* [Skr. *mahā-* great. See SAMBODHI.] See BODHI.

ma·ha'seer, ma·ha'sir (mȧ·hä'sēr). Vars. of MAHSEER.

Ma'hath (mā'hăth). *Bib.*

Ma·ha·vite (mȧ'hȧ·vīt). *Bib.*

Ma·ha' Yu'ga (mȧ·hä' yōō'gȧ). See YUGA.

Ma·ha'ri·oth (mȧ·hā'rĭ·ŏth; -ōth). *Bib.*

Mah'di·am (mä'dĭ·ăm), **Mah'di·ist.** Vars. of MAHDISM, MAHDIST.

Mah'di·ship (mä'dē·shĭp), *n.* See -SHIP.

Ma'he·leth (mā'hē·lĕth). *D. Bib.*

Ma'her-sha'l'al-hash'·baz' (mā'hĕr·shăl'ăl·hăsh'băz'). *Bib.*

Ma·hi' (mä·hē'), *n.* [Per. *māhi* fish.] See MAH.

Ma·hi'da (mȧ·hĭ'dȧ). *D. Bib.*

Mah'lah (mä'lȧ). *Bib.*

Mah'la·mute. Var. of MALKMUTE.

Mah'li (mä'lĭ). *Bib.*

Mah'lites (mä'lĭts), *n. pl. Bib.*

Mah'lon (mä'lŏn). *Bib.*

mahl'stick' (mäl'stĭk'; mŏl'-). Var. of MAULSTICK.

Mahl'strom (mäl'strŏm). Var. of MAELSTROM.

Ma'hol (mā'hŏl). *Bib.*

mahomedee. † MAHMUDI.

Ma·hom'et·an (mȧ·hŏm'ĕ·tăn; -ĭ·tăn), *adj. & n.* Var. of MOHAMMEDAN. — **Ma·hom'et·an·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Ma·hom'et·an·ize,** *v. i.*

Ma·hom·et'ic, Ma·hom·et'i·cal, *adj.* [Cf. OF. *mahometique.*] Mohammedan. *Obs.*

Ma·hom'et·ism, *n.* Mohammedanism. *Obs.* — **Ma·hom'et·ist,** *n. Obs.*

Ma·hom'et·ize, *v. t.* = MOHAMMEDANIZE. *Obs.*

Ma·hom'ite, *n.* [*Mahomet* + *-ite.*] A Mohammedan. *Obs.*

Ma·houn'. Var. of MAHOUND.

ma·how' (mȧ·hou'). Var. of MAGOU.

ma'ho·wa. Var. of MAHUA.

Mah'ra (mä'rȧ), *n.* [Ar. *Maḥrah.*] = MAHRI. — **Mah'ran** (-răn), *adj.*

Mah·rat'i, Mah·rat'ti (mȧ·rät'ĭ). Vars. of MARATHI.

Mah·rat'ta. Var. of MARATHA.

Ma·hu'mite (mȧ·hū'mīt). *D. Bib.*

mah'wa. Var. of MAHUA.

Ma·iac'ca (mā·yăk'kȧ), *n.* = YAKALA.

Mai·an'e·as (mī·ăn'ē·ăs). *Bib.*

Mai·an'nas (-ăs). *Bib.*

maid'en·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

maid'en·ism, *n.* See -ISM.

maid'en·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

maid'en·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Maid'ie (mād'ĭ), *n.* A diminutive pet name from *maid*, sometimes used as a feminine proper name. Also, a dim. of MARGARET.

ma'id·ism (mā'ĭd·ĭz'm), *n.* [See MAIZE.] *Med.* Pellagra.

maid'kin (mād'kĭn), *n.* A little maid. *Rare.*

maid'ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Like a maid. *Obs.*

Maid Marian, or **Maid'mar'i·an** (mād'mär'ĭ·ăn; -măr'ĭ·ăn), *n.* [*maid* + *Marian*, relating to *Mary*, or the Virgin *Mary*.] **1.** In Robin Hood legend, Robin's sweetheart. **2.** The lady of the May-day games; one of the characters in a morris dance; a May queen, often personated by a boy.

maid of all work. A domestic engaged for general household work.

Maid of Athens. A beautiful Athenian girl addressed by Byron in a song of parting. She is said to have been Theresa Macri, daughter of the English vice-consul.

maid of honor. **a** An unmarried lady, usually of noble birth, whose duty it is to attend a queen or a princess. **b** The principal attendant on a bride at the wedding ceremony; — so called when unmarried. A married woman in the same position is called *matron of honor*. See *Forms of Address* in Appendix. **c** A kind of cheesecake.

Maid of Kent. See FAIR MAID OF KENT.

Maid of Orléans. See JOAN OF ARC, SAINT.

maid of the mill. See CHECKERS, *n.*

maid'serv'ant (mād'sûr'vănt), *n.* A female servant.

maid's'-hair' (mādz'hâr'), *n.* The yellow bedstraw.

Maid's Tragedy, The. A play (1619) by Beaumont and Fletcher. See AMINTOR; EVADNE, 3.

maid'y (mād'ĭ), *n.* A little maid.

ma·ieu'tic (mā·ū'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *maieutikos*, fr. *maia* midwife.] Designating, or pertaining to, the Socratic method (which see); — so called because Socrates held that teaching is eliciting memory.

ma·ieu'tics (-tĭks), *n.* **1.** Obstetrics.
2. The Socratic method.

mai'gre (mā'gĕr; mā'gr'), *adj.* [F. See MEAGER.] Designating articles of diet free from flesh or the juices of flesh, and so appropriate to fast days; also, designating, or pertaining to, days for which such diet is enjoined.

mai'gre, *n.* [F. Cf. MEAGER, *adj.*] A large European marine food fish (*Sciaena aquila*) of the family Sciaenidae.

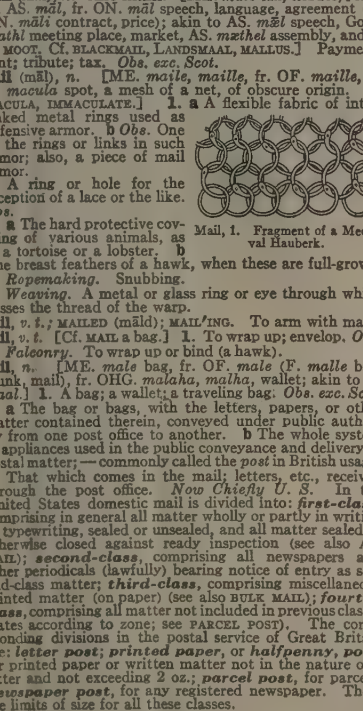
36
Maigre.

Ma'il·dae (mā'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A family of spider crabs. *Maia* is the type. — **ma'ild** (mā'ĭld), *adj. & n.*

mail (māl), *n.* Also **maile, maille.** [OF, *maille, meaille*, fr. (assumed) VL. *metallea*. See MEDAL.] *Obs. exc. Hist.* **a** A silver halfpenny. **b** A coin of base metal of medieval France and the Low Countries, the half denier, or obole.

mail (māl), *n.* Also **maill.** [ME. *male* tax, tribute, price, fr. AS. *māl*, fr. ON. *māl* speech, language, agreement (cf. ON. *mālī* contract, price); akin to AS. *mǣl* speech, Goth. *mathl* meeting place, market, AS. *mæthel* assembly, and to E. MOOT. Cf. BLACKMAIL, LANDSMAAL, MALLUS.] Payment; rent; tribute; tax. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

mail (māl), *n.* [ME. *maile, maille*, fr. OF. *maille*, fr. L. *macula* spot, a mesh of a net, of obscure origin. Cf. MACULA, IMMACULATE.] **1. a** A flexible fabric of interlinked metal rings used as defensive armor. **b** *Obs.* One of the rings or links in such armor; also, a piece of mail armor.
2. A ring or hole for the reception of a lace or the like. *Obs.*
3. a The hard protective covering of various animals, as of a tortoise or a lobster. **b** The breast feathers of a hawk, when these are full-grown.
4. *Ropemaking.* Snubbing.
5. *Weaving.* A metal or glass ring or eye through which passes the thread of the warp.

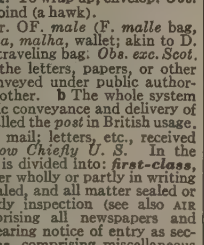
Mail, 1. Fragment of a Medieval Hauberk.

mail, *v. t.;* MAILED (māld); MAIL'ING. To arm with mail.

mail, *v. t.* [Cf. MAIL a bag.] **1.** To wrap up; envelop. *Obs.*
2. *Falconry.* To wrap up or bind (a hawk).

mail, *n.* [ME. *male* bag, fr. OF. *male* (F. *malle* bag, trunk, mail), fr. OHG. *malaha, malha*, wallet; akin to D. *maal*.] **1.** A bag; a wallet; a traveling bag. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
2. a The bag or bags, with the letters, papers, or other matter contained therein, conveyed under public authority from one post office to another. **b** The whole system of appliances used in the public conveyance and delivery of postal matter; — commonly called the *post* in British usage.
3. That which comes in the mail; letters, etc., received through the post office. *Now Chiefly U. S.* In the United States domestic mail is divided into: ***first-class***, comprising in general all matter wholly or partly in writing or typewriting, sealed or unsealed, and all matter sealed or otherwise closed against ready inspection (see also AIR MAIL); ***second-class***, comprising all newspapers and other periodicals (lawfully) bearing notice of entry as second-class matter; ***third-class***, comprising miscellaneous printed matter (on paper) (see also BULK MAIL); ***fourth-class***, comprising all matter not included in previous classes (rates according to zone; see PARCEL POST). The corresponding divisions in the postal service of Great Britain are: ***letter post***; ***printed paper***, or ***halfpenny post***, for printed paper or written matter not in the nature of a letter and not exceeding 2 oz.; ***parcel post***, for parcels; ***newspaper post***, for any registered newspaper. There are limits of size for all these classes.
4. That which conveys mail; a vehicle, boat, or person employed as a carrier of mail.

mail (māl), *adj.* Carrying or used in handling mail; as, a *mail* boat, chute, packet, train.

mail, *v. t.* To deliver into the custody of the post-office officials, or place in a government letter box, for transmission by mail; to post; as, to *mail* a letter. *Chiefly U. S.*

mail (māl), *n.* [F. See MALL hammer.] The game or place of playing pall-mall; [*cap.*], the Mall in London, or a similar promenade. *Obs.*

mail. Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of MOLE, spot.

mail'a·ble (māl'ā·b'l), *adj.* Lawful to mail, or post. *U. S.*

mail'bag' (māl'băg'), *n.* A bag for carrying mailed matter; hence, mail; letters, collectively.

mail'box' (māl'bŏks'), *n.* A box or case for mail.

mail carrier. A postman who carries mail. *U. S.*

mail catcher. An iron rod, or other device, on a railroad car for catching a mail bag while the train is in motion. *U. S.*

mail'-cheeked' (māl'chĕkt'), *adj. Zool.* Designating the fishes of the group Scleroparei (Syn. *Loricati*), so named from the head armor of many forms.

mail'clad' (-klăd'), *adj.* Protected by or as by a coat of mail.

mailed (māld), *adj.* [See 3d MAIL.] **1.** Protected by mail; armed with mail; also, covered with maillike scales, etc.
2. Having (such) breast feathers; spotted; speckled.

mailed catfish. See CATFISH.

mailed'-cheeked', *adj. Zool.* Mail-cheeked.

mailed fist. Figuratively, threat of armed force.

mail'er (māl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which mails; one who prepares mail for the post; also, a machine (***mailing machine***) for addressing periodicals, newspapers, etc.
2. A mail boat.

mail'er, *n.* One who pays rent; also, a cotter, esp. one who lives rent free on poor land. *Scot.*

mail flag. A flag displayed by a vessel carrying mails. Vessels under contract to carry United States mail fly a red burgee pennant with upper and lower blue borders, a spread eagle in the upper corner and the legend "United States Mail." Vessels not under contract but conveying United States mail fly a square blue flag with "U. S. M." in white letters.

mail'guard' (māl'gärd'), *n.* One whose work is to guard mail under transportation. *Brit. & Dom.*

mail'ie (māl'ĭ), *adj. & n.* [See MULLEY.] Hornless (cow). *Isle of Man.*

mail'ing (māl'ĭng), *n.* [Scot., fr. *mail* tribute, rent. See MAIL rent.] A rented farm, or the rent paid. *Scot.*

mailing machine. See 1st MAILER, 1.

mail'man' (-măn'), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn'). A postman.

mail order. An order for goods which is received and filled by mail. — **mail'-or'der,** *adj.* — **mail-order house.**

mail'plane' (māl'plān'), *n.* An airplane that carries mail.

mail shell. A chiton (mollusk).

maim (mām), *v. t.;* MAIMED (māmd); MAIM'ING. [ME. *maymen, mahaymen*, fr. OF. *mahaignier, meshaignier*, prob. of Teut. origin; cf. MHG. *meidenen* to castrate, Goth. *gamaidans* crippled. See MAP; cf. 1st MANGLE, MAYHEM.] **1.** To deprive of the use of a limb or member, so as to render a person in fighting less able either to defend himself or to annoy his adversary; to commit mayhem upon.
2. To mutilate or seriously wound or disfigure; disable.
You *maimed* the jurisdiction of all bishops. *Shak.*
Syn. — Mutilate, mangle.

maim, *n.* In law language **may'hem** (mā'hĕm), and **mai'hem.** [ME. *maheym*, fr. OF. *mahaing*. See MAIM, *v.*] Privation of the use of a limb or member of the body; a crippling; serious physical injury; hence, deprivation of something essential; a serious defect or blemish. See MAYHEM. *Archaic.*

maim, *adj.* = MAIMED.

maimed (māmd), *adj.* Mutilated; crippled. — **maim'-ed·ly** (mām'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd-; mām'dlĭ), *adv.* — **maimed'ness** (mām'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

maim'er (mām'ĕr), *n.* One who maims.

mai·mon' (mī·mŏn'), *n.* [It. *maimone*, fr. Ar. *maymūn*; cf. Gr. *mimō* ape.] The mandrill.

Mai·mon'i·de'an (mī·mŏn'ĭ·dē'ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Moses Maimonides (1135–1204), the greatest of the medieval Jewish philosophers. His system aimed to combine Aristotelianism with Jewish religious teachings.

Mai'mon·ist (mī'mŏn·ĭst), *n.* A follower of Maimonides.

main (mān), *n.* [AS. *mægen* strength, power, force; akin to OHG. *magan*, ON. *megin*, and to E. MAY, *v.*] **1.** Physical strength; hence, force; power. *Archaic*, exc. in the phrase "with might and *main*."
2. A broad stretch or expanse; specif.: **a** *Archaic.* The mainland; continental land. **b** *Poetic.* The main or high sea. **c** [*cap.*] Short for *Spanish Main*.
3. [From MAIN, *adj.*] The chief or principal part; the most important matter in hand; the essential point.
The *main* of the lady's history. *R. Browning.*
4. End or purpose; the object of desire or ambition. *Obs.*
5. A principal line or conduit; specif.: **a** A principal duct or pipe; esp., a conduit leading directly to or from a reservoir; as, a gas *main*; a fire *main*. **b** A principal conductor in a system of electric distribution; a bus conductor. **c** A main or trunk line of a railroad.
6. *Naut.* **a** Mainmast. **b** *Obs.* Mainsail.
— ***for, or in, the main.*** For the most part; in the greatest part.

main (mān), *adj.* [From MAIN strength, influenced by ON. *megn, meginn*, strong. See MAIN strength.] **1.** Having or manifesting great physical strength or energy; powerful; potent; mighty; hence, having great force or strength of any kind. "The current with *main* fury ran." *Daniel.*
2. *Now Chiefly Dial.* **a** Huge or bulky; also, large in amount. **b** Very great; remarkable or excessive in degree; also, in a less emphatic use, of a good degree; first-rate; decided; as, a *main* comfort.
3. Sheer; utter; as, by *main* force; by *main* strength.
4. Designating a great stretch of land, sea, or expanse of space; as, the *main* sea. "The *main* abyss." *Milton.*
5. Principal; chief; first in size, rank, importance, etc.; as, the *main* line of a railroad; the *main* body of an army;
6. *Obs.* **a** As an intensive: (1) Massy solid; (2) Swift; (3) Loud; (4) Violent. **b** Of an army or host: Numerous and powerful; also, fully equipped and trained, as distinguished from *irregular*. **c** Important; essential to results, momentous in consequences, exalted in rank, etc. **d** Of all, or of or pertaining to the majority; general.
7. *Gram.* Expressing the chief predication in a complex sentence; as, the *main* clause, predicate, or verb.
8. *Naut.* Attached to, or connected with, the mainmast.
Syn. — Foremost, leading, prime.
Ant. — Subordinate, minor, unimportant.

main (mān), *adv.* [See MAIN, *adj.*] Very; extremely; as, *main* heavy. *Archaic & Dial.* "I'm *main* dry." *Foote.*

main (mān), *n.* [Prob. fr. MAIN, *adj.*] **1. a** In the game of hazard, a number, exceeding four and not exceeding nine, which the caster calls before throwing. He may throw its nick and win or throw out (that is, make a losing throw), or throw a chance (see NICK, *n.*, 6, CHANCE). If he throws the main after throwing a chance he loses, but if he throws the chance he wins. Figuratively, a match at dice, a stake played for, etc. **b** In craps, the player's point.
2. A match, as at archery or bowls. *Obs.*
3. A match at cockfighting.

Mai'nan (mī'năn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a South American Indian linguistic family, of Peru, and part of Ecuador. Called also CAHUAPANA.

main bar. *Vehicles.* An evener to which a leading bar is hung.

main battery. *Nav.* On any vessel, the guns of heaviest caliber mounted.

main bore. *Ordn.* The rifled portion of the tube, through which the projectile travels.

main brace. **a** *Mech.* The brace which resists the chief strain. Cf. COUNTERBRACE **b.** **b** *Naut.* The brace attached to the main yard. Cf. *splice the main brace*, under SPLICE.

main chance. The chief promise or probability of profit or success; also, the most important issue at stake; hence, in general, a chief opportunity, esp. for furthering self-interest.
One eye on heaven and one on the *main chance.* *Thackeray.*

main couple. *Arch.* The principal truss in a roof.

main course. See MAINSAIL.

main deck. *Naut.* The principal deck of a vessel; specif.: **a** On a war vessel, the uppermost complete deck extending the entire length of the ship. **b** On a vessel having a raised poop and forecastle, the stretch of deck between them.

main drain. *Shipbuilding.* A large pipe fitted above the inner bottom, or through the double bottom, and extending nearly the ship's length, connected by valves or sluices to watertight compartments and by manifolds to the pumps.

main drive. See DRIVE, *n.*, 9.

‖main droite' (măN' drwăt'). [F.] *Music.* The right hand; — used as a direction in keyboard music. Abbr. *M.D.*

maine (mān), *n.* Short for PAINDEMAINE. *Obs.* — **maine,** *adj. Obs.*

Maine (mān), *n.* An American battleship destroyed by an explosion of undetermined cause (see SHIP, *Table*). The disaster was an important factor in bringing about the Spanish-American War. The *Maine* was raised in 1911.

main'ferre' (mān'fĕr'), *n.* [Cf. F. *main* hand, *fer* iron; perh. for F. *main de fer* hand of iron.] A piece of armor, prob. a gauntlet for the left arm. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

‖main'-gauche' (măN'gōsh'), *n.* [F., the left hand.] A dagger held in the left hand, while the rapier is held in the right; used to parry rapier thrusts.

‖main' gauche' (măn'gōsh'). [F.] *Music.* The left hand; — used as a direction in keyboard music. Abbr. *M. G.*

main guard. *Mil.* **a** The keep of a castle. **b** The principal guard of a garrison. *Rare.* **c** The building or barrack in which a main guard is lodged. *Eng.* **d** The chief guard of an army, from which all other guards are detached; — not now in technical use. **e** A support of an outpost.

main guy. In a circus tent, the principal guy rope; hence, *Slang*, chief; leader.

main hatch. *Naut.* The principal hatch of a vessel; specif., the hatch just forward of the mainmast.

main'land' (mān'lănd'; -lănd), *n.* The continent; the principal land; — in general, opposed to *island*, or *peninsula*.

main'land'er (-lăn'dĕr; -lăn·dĕr), *n.* A dweller on the mainland.

main'ly, *adv.* [From MAIN, *adj.*] **1.** Powerfully, forcibly, or violently; in a strong manner or to a great degree; hence, greatly or abundantly. *Archaic.*
2. Principally; chiefly; in the main.
3. Very; exceedingly. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

main'mast' (mān'măst'; -măst), *n.* *Naut.* The mast regarded as the principal mast in a ship or other vessel. It is the second mast from the bow except in two-masted vessels where the aftermast is small and entirely subordinate, as in a yawl or ketch.

main'mort'a·ble (mān'môr'tă·b'l), *adj.* [F., fr. *main-morte*, lit., dead hand. See MORTMAIN.] *Fr. Hist.* Designating serfs whose possessions fell in to the lord if they died childless; also, designating the possessions of such serfs. — *n.* A mainmortable serf.

main'our (mān'ĕr), *n.* Also **main'or, man'ner** (măn'ĕr). [AF. *meinoure*, fr. OF. *manuevre* hand labor, materials (F. *manœuvre*). See MANEUVER.] *O. Eng. Law.* A thing stolen found on the thief's person, or in his immediate possession.
— ***with, or in, the mainour.*** In the act; red-handed; flagrante delicto.

main'past (mān'păst), *n.* *O. Law.* A man's household.

main'per·na·ble (mān'pĕr·nā·b'l), *adj.* [AF. See MAINPERNOR.] *Law.* Capable of being mainprised. See MAINPRISE, *n.* *Obs.*

main'per·nor (-nĕr), *n.* [AF. *mainpernour*, for *-prenour*. See MAINPRISE.] *Law.* One who gives mainprise for another, esp. for a prisoner's appearance. See MAINPRISE, *n.* *Hist.*

main piece. The principal timber in certain parts of a wooden ship, like the rudder, windlass, head, etc.

main'pin' (mān'pĭn'), *n.* *Vehicles.* A kingbolt.

main'port' (mān'pōrt'; mān'-), *n.* [Cf. F. *main* hand, and *port* a carrying.] Loaves of bread or the like given by parishioners in lieu of tithes. *Obs.*

main'post' (mān'pōst'), *n.* *Naut.* The sternpost. *Now Rare.*

main'prise (mān'prīz), *n.* Also **main'prize.** [AF. *mainprise*, fr. OF. *mainprendre*, v., fr. *main* hand (fr. L. *manus*) + *prendre*, past part. *pris*, to take. See MANUAL; 3d PRIZE.] *Obs. exc. Hist. Law.* **a** An undertaking of suretyship; esp., an undertaking to be responsible for the appearance in court on a day certain of a prisoner to be released. **b** The writ of mainprise, now obsolete, commanding the sheriff to release a prisoner on receipt of mainprise. **c** A prisoner's mainpernor or mainpernors. The exact distinction between *mainprise* and *bail* is not now known.

main'prise, *v. t.* Also **main'prize.** *Law.* To release, or procure the release of, on mainprise. *Obs.*

main'priz'er (-prīz'ĕr), *n.* A mainpernor. *Obs.*

main road. See ROAD, *n.*

mains (mānz), *n.* [Scot., pl. of *main* for *domain*. *Oxf. E. D.*] The farm attached to a mansion house. *Scot.*

main'sail' (mān'sāl'; *naut.* mān's'l), *n.* *Naut.* The principal sail on the mainmast. In a square-rigged vessel it is the ***main course*** and hangs from the main yard. In a fore-and-aft rigged vessel it hoists on the mainmast and is extended by a gaff, boom, sprit, etc. See SAIL, *Illust.*

main sea. The open ocean; the high seas. *Archaic.*

main'sheet' (mān'shēt'), *n.* *Naut.* A rope or sheet by which the mainsail is trimmed and secured. With a fore-and-aft mainsail it is usually a tackle attached near the after part of the boom. With a square mainsail it is a rope or purchase attached to the lee clew or, when the wind is aft, to each clew of the sail.

main'spring' (-sprĭng'), *n.* The principal or most important spring in a piece of mechanism, esp. the moving spring of a watch or clock. Hence: The chief or most powerful motive, agent, or agency; the efficient cause of action.

---

mai·din' (mā·dăn'). Var. of MEDAN.

maid'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

maid'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

maid'ling, *n.* See -LING.

Mai'du (mī'dōō), *adj. & n.* = PUJUNAN.

maid'weed', *n.* = MAYWEED. *Obs.*

ma·ieu'ti·cal (mā·ū'tĭ·kăl), *adj.* = MAIEUTIC.

mai'ger (mā'gĕr). Var. of MAIGRE (fish).

mai'hem. Var. of MAIM, MAYHEM.

maik. Scot. var. of MAKE.

maild. Mailed. *Ref. Sp.*

maile, mailde. Vars. of 1st MAIL.

maill. Var. of 2d MAIL.

mail'le-chort' (mä'y'-shôr'), *n.* [F., after *Maillot* and *Chorier*, two workers of Lyon, who invented it.] = ARGENTON.

mail'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

Mai'mak·te'ri·on (mī'mäk·tē'rĭ·ŏn). Var. of MAEMACTERION.

Ma'i·man (mä'ĭ·män). *D. Bib.*

---

main'stay' (mān'stā'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The stay extending from the maintop forward, usually to the foot of the foremast. **2.** Main support; principal dependence.

main'stay', *v. t.* To support by or as by a mainstay.

Main Street. **a** In many American cities and towns, the name of the most important street. **b** The title of a novel (1920) by Sinclair Lewis portraying materialistic provincialism as a characteristic of American life in a small town. **c** Hence, any place or class of such character. — **Main'-street'er** (mān'strēt'ĕr), *n.* — **Main'street'ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

main suction. *Shipbuilding.* The pipe connections between the main drain and the circulating pumps.

main supporting surface. *Aeronautics.* A pair of wings extending on the same level from tip to tip of an airplane. Thus, a biplane has two, and a triplane three, main supporting surfaces. These include the ailerons.

maint (mānt), *adj.* [F.] Many. *Rare.*

main·tain' (mān·tān'; mĕn-), *v. t.*; -TAINED' (-tānd'); -TAIN'ING. [ME. *maintenen, mainteinen,* fr. OF. *maintenir,* fr. L. *manu tenere* to hold in the hand. See MANUAL; TENABLE.] **1.** To practice as a matter of habit or custom. *Obs.* **2.** To continue or persevere in or with; to carry on; as, to *maintain* an attack, a correspondence, a legal action. **3.** To keep possession of; not to surrender or relinquish. **4.** To hold or keep in any particular state or condition, esp. in a state of efficiency or validity; to support, sustain, or uphold; to keep up; not to suffer to fail or decline; as, to *maintain* a certain degree of heat in a furnace; to *maintain* a fence, health, peace, one's reputation. **5.** To uphold and defend; as: **a** *Archaic.* To support or back (a person in some course or action); to aid systematically; uphold; as, to *maintain* a friend in a quarrel. **b** To give support to (an institution, cause, or interest); as, to *maintain* the law, the truth. **6.** To affirm; esp., to assert as true or as subject to proof; also, to support or defend by argument. **7.** To bear the expense of; to support; as, to *maintain* a family. **8.** To preserve or continue in (a mental attitude or a type of conduct); as, to *maintain* integrity or reserve. **9.** *Obs.* **a** To aid, encourage, or give countenance to in evil doing. **b** To conduct or bear (oneself). **10.** *Crim. Law.* To aid by way of maintenance.

Syn. — Keep, hold, retain. See ASSERT.

Ant. — Shift, surrender, vary; forsake, renounce; abolish.

main·tain', *n.* [After F. *maintien.* See MAINTAIN, *v.*] Deportment or behavior; also, maintenance. *Obs.*

main·tain'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which maintains; as: **a** *Crim. Law.* A maintainor. **b** *Horol.* A maintaining power.

main·tain'ing pow'er, spring, *or* **wheel.** A device (spring or wheel) for maintaining a watch or clock in operation while being wound.

main·tain'or (mān·tān'ĕr; mĕn-), *n.* [OF. *mainteneor* (F. *mainteneur*).] *Crim. Law.* One guilty of maintenance.

main'te·nance (mān'tĕ'n·ăns; mānt'nănsˇ), *n.* [OF. See MAINTAIN.] **1.** Act of maintaining, or state of being maintained; support, sustenance, defense, livelihood, etc. **2.** That which maintains or supports; means of sustenance; supply of necessaries and conveniences.

> Those . . . making learning their *maintenance.* *Swift.*

3. The upkeep of property, machinery, equipment, etc. **4.** Deportment; behavior; bearing. *Obs.* **5.** *Crim. Law.* An officious or unlawful intermeddling in a cause depending between others, by assisting either party with money or means with which to carry it on. Cf. CHAMPERTY, 2.

maintenance bond. A contract of insurance against loss from lack of durability of construction work. *Colloq.*

maintenance of way. *Railroads.* The maintaining in repair of all the fixed property of a road, as track, bridges, etc.

Main'te·non' (mĂn't'·nôn'), *n.* The name of the Marquise de Maintenon (1635–1719), consort of Louis XIV, used arbitrarily to designate various articles.

main'top' (mān'tŏp'), *n. Naut.* The platform about the head of the mainmast in square-rigged vessels.

main'top'man (mān'tŏp'mĂn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Naut.* One of the division of a crew assigned to duty on the mainmast and above.

main'·top'mast (mān'tŏp'măst), *n.* A mast next above the mainmast.

main transom. The upper transom in a square-stern vessel.

main'·truck', *n.* The truck of a mainmast.

main wales. *Shipbuilding.* Two or more strakes of the thickest planking at the widest part of the body, extending the entire length of the vessel, through which the fastenings of the principal deck pass.

main'ward' (mān'wŏrd'), *n.* [*main,* adj. + *ward* guard.] The main body of an army. *Obs.*

main yard. *Naut.* The yard on which the mainsail is extended. — **main'·yard'man,** *n.*; *pl.* -MEN.

Mai·pu're (mī·pōō'rā), *n.* An Indian of an Arawakan tribe of the upper Orinoco in Venezuela. The independent and less civilized remnants are known as *Amoruas.*

mair'a·tour' (mār'ȧ·tōōr'), *adv.* [Scot. *mair* more + *atour* over. Cf. ATOUR, *prep.*] Moreover. *Scot.*

ma'i·re (mä'ē·rā; *colloq.* mī'rē), *n.* [Maori.] Any of several New Zealand trees having dense heavy wood of even texture; as: **a** Any of several species of *Olea;* as, *O. lanceolata, white maire; O. cunninghamii, black maire,* etc. **b** The New Zealand sandalwood. **c** The tree *Eugenia maire;* — usually called *ma'i·re ta·wa'ke.*

‖**maire** (mâr), *n.* [F.] See MAYOR, *Note.*

‖**mai'rie'** (mȧ'rē'), *n.* [F.] Office of the mayor.

‖**mai'son'** (mȧ'zōn'), *n.* [F. See MANSION.] A house.

Mai'son' Car'rée' (kȧ'rā'). [F., lit., square house.] A Roman temple of the Corinthian order at Nîmes (ancient Nemausus) in France. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.*

‖**mai'son' de san'té'** (dĕ sän'tā'). [F.] Private hospital, asylum, or sanatorium.

mai'son'·dieu' (-dyū'), *n.* [OF., house of God.] A hospital.

mai'so·nette' (mā'zō·nĕt'), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* **a** A small house. **b** A more or less isolated apartment of more than one story.

Mai'thi·li (mī'tĭ·lē), *n.* A Bihari dialect having a special character called the **Maithili script,** of a Bengali type. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

mait'land·ite (māt'lănd·īt), *n.* [After Andrew G. *Maitland* (b. 1864), Australian geologist.] *Mineral.* A rare radioactive substance containing uranium and thorium.

‖**mai'tre** (mȧ'tr'), *n.* [F.] Master; — as an official title applied to advocates and ministerial officers, commonly abbreviated *Me.*

‖**mai'tre à dan'ser'** *or* **de danse'** (ȧ dän'sā', dĕ däns'). [F.] A dancing master.

mai'tre d'armes' (därm'). [F.] A teacher of fencing.

mai'tre de bal'let' (dĕ bȧ'lĕ'). [F.] Ballet master.

‖**mai'tre des re·quêtes'** (dā rē·kāt'). [F.] *F. Hist.* Literally, master of requests or petitions; — a title given to various officers; now, in the Council of State, to those members, ranking below counselors and above auditors, whose duty it is to report requests to the Council.

mai'tre d'hô'tel' (dō'tĕl'). [F., lit., master of the house.] **a** A chief officer or servant of a house, hotel, etc.; house steward; major-domo. **b** A kind of sauce, of melted butter, chopped parsley, salt, pepper, and lemon juice or vinegar.

‖**mai'tresse'** (mȧ'trĕs'), *n.* [F.] Sweetheart; mistress.

Mai·tre'ya (mī·trā'yȧ), *n.* [Skr., friendly, fr. *mitra* friend.] *Buddhism.* The bodhisattva who is to appear as a Buddha 5,000 years after the death of Gautama.

‖**mai'trise'** (mȧ'trēz'), *n.* [F.] Mastery; hence: **a** Formerly, in France, proficiency which entitled one to admission as a master in a trade guild. **b** A school for singers, attached to a cathedral or a collegiate church.

maize (māz), *n.* [Sp. *maíz,* fr. Taino *mahiz, mayz.*] **1.** Indian corn. **2.** The color of maize, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

maize'bird' (māz'bûrd'), *n.* A red-winged blackbird.

maize'·eat'er, *n.* **a** A South American bird of the genus *Pseudoleistes,* allied to the troupials. **b** The maizebird.

maize mildew. A downy mildew (*Sclerospora maydis*) attacking maize, or Indian corn.

mai·zen'ic ac'id (mā·zĕn'ĭk). [From MAIZE.] *Chem.* An acid found in dried corn silk.

maiz'er (māz'ĕr), *n.*, *or* **maize thief.** A maizebird.

maize smut. Boil smut.

maize yellow. The color maize.

‖**ma'ja** (mä'hä; 162), *n.*; *pl.* MAJAS (-häz; *Sp.* -häs). [Sp., fem. of *majo,* lit., gay.] A Spanish belle of the lower classes. Cf. MAJO.

Ma'ja (mä'jȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of 3d MAIA.

ma·ja'gua (mä·hä'gwä; 162), *n.* [Amer. Sp., prob. fr. a Taino word akin to Galibi *mahou.* Cf. MAHOE.] A small tropical tree (*Pariti tiliaceum*) yielding a durable fiber.

ma·jes'tic (mȧ·jĕs'tĭk), *adj.* Also **ma·jes'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl). [From MAJESTY.] Possessing or exhibiting majesty; of august dignity, stateliness, or imposing grandeur; lofty; noble; grand. "Tethys' grave *majestic* pace." *Milton.*

Syn. — Splendid, sublime, magnificent; imperial, regal, royal; stately, dignified, elevated. See AUGUST.

Ant. — Mean, abject, contemptible; servile, lowly, humble.

— **ma·jes'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **ma·jes'ti·cal·ness,** *n.*

ma·jes'tious (mȧ·jĕs'chŭs), *adj.* Majestic. *Carlyle.*

maj'es·ty (mȧj'ĕs·tĭ; -Is·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *magestee,* fr. OF. *majesté,* fr. L. *majestas,* fr. an old compar. of *magnus* great. See MAJOR, MASTER.] **1.** Dignity or authority of sovereign power; sovereignty; also, the person of a sovereign. Specif., the supreme authority and glory of God. *Majesty* (*L. majestas*) primarily designated the sovereign dignity of the Roman people, esp. as represented by the chief of the state (cf. LESE MAJESTY).

> No sovereign has ever represented the *majesty* of a great state with more dignity and grace. *Macaulay.*

2. Hence [*cap.*], with a preceding possessive, sometimes also with a qualifying epithet, used as the title of an emperor, empress, king, queen, etc. Thus used, it often takes the place of a personal pronoun by way of respectful reference or address to royalty; as, Her *Majesty;* the Queen's Most Excellent *Majesty;* His Britannic *Majesty.* **3.** A canopy for a hearse. *Obs. exc. Hist.* **4.** Quality or state which inspires awe or reverence; grandeur; imposing loftiness; stateliness. **5.** Regal stateliness or elevation of manner or style. **6.** *Art.* A representation of God the Father, of Christ, of the Virgin, or of the three persons of the Trinity, enthroned and in glory, usually with various emblems of dignity, attendant cherubim, saints, etc.

— *in her majesty. Her.* Crowned and sceptered; — of an eagle.

Maj·lis' (mȧj·lĭs'), **Mej·lis'** (mĕj-), *n.* [Per. (fr. Ar.) *majlis* assembly, council.] The Persian national assembly, established with the Shah's consent in 1906.

‖**ma'jo** (mä'hō; 162), *n.*; *pl.* MAJOS (-hōz; *Sp.* -hōs). [Sp.] A Spanish dandy of the lower class, esp. of Moorish Spain.

ma'jo (mä'jō), *n.* Also **ma'joe.** [Origin uncert.] A tropical American shrub or tree (*Picrammia antidesma*). Its bark yields a tonic infusion (**majo bitters**). *Jamaica.*

ma·jol'i·ca (mȧ·jŏl'ĭ·kȧ; mȧ·yŏl'-), *n.* [It., fr. *Majolica,* old name of *Majorca,* where this ware was made.] A kind of Renaissance Italian pottery, glazed and richly colored and ornamented; faïence; also, a modern imitation of it.

majolica dipper. See DIPPER, *n.*, 2 b.

Majolica earth. Indian red.

majolica painter. See PAINTER.

ma·jol'ist (mȧ·jŏl'ĭst; mȧ·yŏl'-), *n.* A maker of majolica.

ma·joon' (mȧ·jōōn'), *n.* [Hind. (fr. Ar.) *ma'jūn* kneaded.] An East Indian confection made of hemp leaves, henbane, datura seeds, poppy seeds, honey, and ghee. It produces effects similar to those of hashish and opium See BHANG.

ma'jor (mā'jĕr), *adj.* [L., compar. of *magnus* great; cf. F. *majeur.* See MASTER; cf. MAYOR.] **1.** Greater in number, quantity, or extent; as, the *major* part of the assembly; the *major* part of the revenue. **2.** Greater in dignity, rank, or importance; superior in quality or position; as, *major* poets. **3.** Of a greater value, length, age, or the like, than another or others of the same type. **4.** Of full legal age. See AGE, *n.*, 3 & 4. **5.** Constituting the majority; as, the *major* vote. **6.** In English public schools, first in age or school standing of two or more boys with the same surname; as, Smith *major.* Cf. MINOR, *adj.*, 4. **7.** *Educ., U. S.* **a** Designating a principal subject of study, chosen by a student for a degree, in which he is required to take a certain number of courses or hours. **b** Designating a course in which the number of class hours is the maximum for a single course. Cf. MINOR, *adj.*, 5. **8.** *Music.* **a** Greater by a half step than the minor; — of an interval equivalent to that between the keynote of a major scale and second, third, sixth, or seventh. Thus, the **major second** is the interval equivalent to that between 1 and 2 of a major scale, or one whole step; the **major third,** to that between 1 and 3, etc. See INTERVAL, 3; SCALE. **b** Based on the scale pattern of the major mode; as, the key of E *major.* See MODE, 7; SCALE, *n.* **c** Greater by a comma; — of a step or "tone." Thus, the interval C–D (9/8) of the natural scale is a *major* step, being greater by a comma (81/80) than D–E (10/9), a *minor* step. **d** Distant by a major interval; — of a tone; as, A is the *major* sixth of C. **e** See MENSURABLE MUSIC.

ma'jor (mā'jĕr), *n.* [F. See MAJOR, *adj.*] **1.** One of superior rank in a given class; — formerly a title of superiors in certain brotherhoods, of certain university officials, etc. **2.** A kind of wig. *Obs.* **3.** A workman supervising or directing a group. *Eng.* **4.** *Educ.* A major subject or course. See MAJOR, *adj.*, 7. **5.** *Law.* A person of full legal age. See AGE, *n.*, 3 & 4. **6.** *Logic.* That premise which contains the major term; the first proposition of a regular syllogism; in hypothetical syllogisms, the hypothetical premise; in disjunctive arguments, the premise stating the alternatives. **7.** *Mil.* An officer next in rank above a captain and next below a lieutenant colonel; the lowest field officer. His normal command is a battalion. In the United States Army his insignia on shoulder straps are gold-embroidered leaves one at each end. See PRECEDENCE. **8.** *Music.* See CHANGE RINGING.

ma'jor, *v. i.* **1.** To assume pompous airs; also, to strut. **2.** To take a certain subject as one's major. *Colloq.*

major agglutinins. See AGGLUTINATION, 3.

‖**ma'jo'rat'** (mȧ'zhō'rȧ'), *n.* [F., fr. ML. *majoratus.* See MAJOR, *adj.*; cf. MAJORATE.] The right of primogeniture; also, an entailed estate, landed or funded, annexed to a title of honor and descending with it by primogeniture.

ma'jor·ate (mā'jĕr·āt), *n.* Office or rank of a major.

ma'jor·ate (-āt), *v. t.* [ML. *majorare* to augment. See MAJOR, *adj.*] To augment; increase. — **ma'jor·a'tion,** *n.*

major axis. The axis passing through the foci.

major basilica. See BASILICA, 3.

major cadence. See CADENCE, 6 c.

Ma·jor'can (mȧ·jôr'kăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Majorca. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Majorca.

major canon. See 3d CANON.

major chord. A major triad (sense **b**).

ma'jor–do'mo (mā'jĕr·dō'mō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOMOS (-mōz). [Sp. *mayordomo,* fr. ML. *major domus,* fr. *major* the chief + *domus,* gen. of *domus* house.] A man having charge of a great household, esp of a royal or princely establishment; a head steward or palace official. Hence, jocularly, a butler or steward. — **ma'jor–do'mo·ship,** *n.*

Ma'jor Do'mus (mā'jĕr dō'mŭs). [See MAJOR-DOMO.] The mayor of the palace.

major excommunication. See EXCOMMUNICATION.

major flute. *Organ Building.* An open flute stop of large scale, usually of 8-foot pitch.

major general; *pl.* MAJOR GENERALS. [F. *major-général.*] **1.** *Mil.* An officer ranking next above a brigadier general and next below a lieutenant general, properly commanding a division. In the United States Army his insignia on shoulder straps are two silver-embroidered stars. See PRECEDENCE. **2.** *Hist.* A commander of one of the 12 administrative districts into which Cromwell divided England in 1655–57.

— **ma'jor–gen'er·al·cy** (mā'jĕr·jĕn'ĕr·ȧl·sĭ), *n.* — **ma'jor–gen'er·al·ship',** *n.*

major interval. See INTERVAL, *n.*, 8.

Ma'jor·ism (mā'jĕr·Iz'm), *n. Theol.* The distinctive teaching of Georg Major (1502–74), of Wittenberg, that good works are necessary to salvation as evidence of vital faith. — **Ma'jor·ist** (-Ĭst), *n.* — **Ma'jor·is'tic** (-Is'tĭk), *adj.*

ma·jor'i·ty (mȧ·jŏr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *majorité.* See MAJOR.] **1.** Quality or state of being major or greater; superiority; now, specif., the status of being of full legal age. See AGE, *n.*, 3 & 4. **2.** **a** The greater of two numbers that are regarded as parts of a whole or total; the number greater than half; more than half of any total; also, the excess of this greater number, as of votes, over the remainder of the total. **b** Loosely, a plurality. **3.** The group or party whose votes preponderate. **4.** The military rank and office of a major.

— *to go over to, or to join, the majority or the great majority.* To die. — *in majority.* In numbers constituting a majority.

ma'jor·ize (mā'jĕr·Iz), *v. i.* To come of age. — *v. t. Rugby Football.* To convert (a try) into a goal.

major key. *Music.* A key or tonality in the major mode.

major league. *Baseball.* Either of the two principal leagues, or associations, of professional baseball clubs in America — the one known as the National League (organized in 1876), the other as the American League (organized in 1900). — **ma'jor–lea'guer,** *n.*

ma'jor–mi'nor (66), *adj. Music.* Pertaining to the major and minor modes, or scales.

major mode. *Music.* **a** See MODE, 7; SCALE, *n.* **b** Any scale in the major mode. **c** See MODE, 8; MENSURABLE MUSIC.

major offense. *Law.* An offense the commission of which involves an offense of a minor degree, as murder and robbery include assault.

major orders. *R. C. & Eastern Ch.* See ORDER, *n.*, 21 **a**.

major planet. See PLANET, *n.*, 1.

major premise. *Logic.* The premise of a syllogism containing the major term. See MAJOR, *n.*, 6.

Major Prophets. See OLD TESTAMENT.

major quadrat. *Plant Ecol.* A quadrat larger than one square meter.

major scale. *Music.* One of the two standard scales on which modern music is based (the other being the *minor scale*). It consists of eight tones (the eighth being the octave of the first) with a major third between the first and third tones. The intervals between the scale tones are all whole steps except those between 3–4 and 7–8, which are half steps. See 6th SCALE, 11 a (1). Cf. MINOR SCALE.

major suit. *Bridge.* Either spades or hearts; — from their superior value in the count.

---

main'swear'. Var. of MANSWEAR. *Archaic & Dial.*

main·tain'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — **main·tain'a·ble·ness,** *n.*

main·tainment, *n.* See -MENT.

main'te·nant, *adv.* [OF.] Immediately. — **main'te·nant·ly,** *adv.* *Both Obs.*

mai'ny (mā'nĭ). Var. of MEINIE.

Mains Bible (mānts). = *Masarin Bible,* under BIBLE, 2.

Mai·ol'de·a (mā·oi'dē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. 3d *Maia* + *-oid.*] = OXYRHYNCHA. — **mai'oid** (mā'oid)

ma·iol'de·an (-ăn), *adj. & n.*

Ma·io'li (mȧ·yō'lē), *adj.* See BOOKBINDING, *Table.*

ma·iol'i·ca. Var. of MAJOLICA.

Mai·ong'kong (mī·ŏng'kŏng), *n.* = MAQUIRITARE.

mai·o'sis, mai·ot'ic. Vars. of MEIOSIS, MEIOTIC.

mair. Var. of MORE, *adj. & adv.* *New Scot. & Dial.*

mairch (mārch). Scot. var. of MARCH, *n. & v.*, border.

mais. ✝ MACE, a staff; MAIZE.

mais (mās). Scot. var. of MEASE, *n.* [*New Scot. & Dial.*]

maist (māst). Var. of MOST.

maist'lins (māst'lĭnz). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of MOSTLINGS.

maist'ly (-lĭ). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of MOSTLY.

mais'tre, mais'trie. ✝ MASTERY.

maistresse. ✝ MISTRESS.

mais'trice (mās'trĭs), *n.* [OF. *maistrise.*] Mastery. *Obs.*

mais'trie (-trĭ), *v. i.* [OF. *mais.trier* (three syllables), *maistreier.*] To master. *Obs.* [MASTERY.]

mais'try (mās'trĭ). Scot. var. of MASTERY.

maith, maithe. Vars. of MATHE.

mait'ter (māt'ĕr). Scot. var. of MATTER.

Ma'ius (mā'yĭs; mī'ĭs), *n.* See ROMAN CALENDAR.

mais. Maize. *Ref. Sp.* [CHAGA.]

Ma·jag'ga (mȧ·jăg'gȧ), *n.* = ‖

Ma·jes'ta, *n.* See 2d MAIA.

maj'es·tat'ic, *adj.* Majestic. *Obs.*

ma·jes'tic·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

maj'es·ty·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

ma·jĭ'di·eh. Var. of MEDJIDIE.

Ma·jo'li (mĭ·yō'lē). Var. of MAJOLI. See BOOKBINDING, *Table.*

maj'·jong', *n.* See MAH-JONGG.

major sevenths chord. See SEVENTH CHORD.

ma'jor·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

---

major tenace. *Whist.* See TENACE.

major term. *Logic.* That term of syllogism, or other form of argument, which forms the predicate of the conclusion.

major triad. **a** A triad whose frequencies are in the proportions 4:5:6. **b** A fundamental tone with its major third and perfect fifth. See TRIAD.

‖**ma·jus′cu·lae** (mȧ·jŭs′kū·lē), *n. pl.* [L., fem. pl.] Majuscules.

ma·jus′cule (mȧ·jŭs′kūl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *majuscula* somewhat greater or great, fem. dim. of *major, majus.* See MAJOR.] A large letter, capital or uncial, as distinguished from a *minuscule;* — generally a term of paleography. — **ma·jus′cule, ma·jus′cu·lar** (-kū·lĕr), *adj.*

Ma′kah (mä′kä), *n. sing. & pl.* An Indian of a Nootka tribe of the Wakashan stock, of the State of Washington. Also, their Wakashan language. Cf. WAKASHAN.

Ma′ka·ra′ka (mä′kä·rä′kä), *n.* One of a Negroid people in the Bahr el Ghazal west of Lado; — called also *Iddio.*

Ma·ka′ri (mȧ·kä′rē), *n.* One of a Negritic people in the Logone-Shari basin, Sudan; — called also *Kotoko.*

Ma·kas′sar (mȧ·kăs′ẽr), *n.* **a** Var. of MACASSAR. **b** The language of the Macassars. See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

make (māk), *n.* [AS. *gemaca.* See MATCH an equal.] *Now Dial.* **1.** An equal; match; also, image or likeness. **2.** A companion or mate; often, a husband or a wife.

make, *v.;* MADE (mād); MAK′ING (māk′ĭng). [ME. *maken, makien,* fr. AS. *macian;* akin to OS. *makôn,* OFris. *makia,* D. *maken,* G. *machen,* OHG. *mahhôn* to join, fit, prepare, make; orig., to knead, press, hence, to build, form, fit together, and akin to OIr. *maistre* a churn, OSlav. *mazati* to anoint, Gr. *massein* to knead. See MINGLE; cf. MAGMA, MATCH an equal.] *Transitive:*

I. To form or fashion physically.

1. To form or constitute in external nature; to form physically or socially; primarily, to fashion or construct; secondarily, to enter into as parts or elements; to constitute by a process of artificial construction or of natural becoming.

2. To produce, frame, or fashion (something) by operating upon physical materials; to construct, fabricate, or manufacture; as, to *make* a gun; to *make* bread; to *make* a sled *out of* a cart, a sword *into* a sickle.

He . . . fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had *made* it a molten calf. *Ex.* xxxii. 4.

3. To form by an assembling of individuals; to get together; as, twice one *makes* two; they had difficulty in *making* a quorum; also, to enter in as, or count as; as, he *made* the thirteenth at the table.

4. To lay out and construct; as, to *make* a road, a camp.

5. To compose, as parts, ingredients, or materials; to constitute; — often with *up;* as, the country is *made* up of meadow and marsh; the house is *made* of stone.

The heaven, the air, the earth, and boundless sea
Make but one temple for the Deity. *Waller.*

6. To amount to; to form the essential being of; to be sufficient to constitute; as, one swallow does not *make* a summer.

7. Hence, to develop into; as, he *makes* a good business man; she will *make* a good wife.

8. To be, or to be capable of being, changed or fashioned into; to furnish the material for; as, wool *makes* warm clothing. "An old cloak *makes* a new jerkin." *Shak.*

II. To form mentally or ideally, or to create as an expression or a result of thought.

9. **a** To frame or formulate in the mind; as, to *make* a judgment or a choice; hence, to compose; as, to *make* a poem or an opera. **b** To produce, as something artificial or false; as, to *make* an errand; to *make* up a story.

10. To view or think; to treat in thought or feeling; hence, to act in harmony with mental or emotional regard; — in various special phrases with *of;* as, to *make* little, or light, of a difficulty; to *make* a virtue of necessity; not to know what to *make* of the news. (This use probably derives part of its meaning from the sense in which *make* signifies to "act," "behave." Cf. def. 20 and *Note.*)

Makes she no more of me than of a slave. *Dryden.*

11. To compute to be; to find as a result of calculation; as, he *made* the weight about fifty pounds; Egyptologists *make* the beginning of the historic era about 4700 B.C.

12. To amount to, in reason or significance; to form or constitute in reason; to signify; as, that the means *makes* no matter if the result be good, is a Machiavellian principle.

The policy of that purpose *made* more in the marriage than the love of the parties. *Shak.*

13. To form as a result of calculation, observation, or design; as, to *make* plans for a house; to *make* a diagram, a map, or a table of statistics.

14. To regard or consider as being.

He is not that goose and ass that Valla would *make* him. *Baker.*

15. To frame and hold in the mind; as, to *make* no doubt; to *make* scruple.

16. To understand; as, I could *make* nothing of his words; hence, *to make neither head nor tail of,* not to understand in either or any sense.

III. To create; cause; perform.

17. To cause to exist, appear, or occur; hence, variously: to create; as, God *made* the universe; to bring to pass; cause; as, to *make* a noise; to give rise to; favor; as, prosperity *makes* contentment; to enact; establish; as, to *make* laws; to prepare; as, to *make* a feast; to fix; as, to *make* a price; to inflict; as, to *make* a wound.

Call for Samson, that he may *make* us sport. *Judges* xvi. 25.
Wealth *maketh* many friends. *Prov.* xix. 4.

18. To cause; bring about. *Archaic.*

The clennesse and the fastinge of us freres
Maketh that Crist accepteth our preyeres. *Chaucer.*

19. To perform (the action indicated by the object); to do, act, work, effect, commit, offer, carry on, etc.; as, to *make* one's abode in the hills; to *make* war; to *make* oath to the truth of a statement; — often with the idea of conduct or behavior paramount; as, to *make* mischief or love; to *make* one's excuses or bow; to *make* mirth or dole.

I will neither plead my age nor sickness in excuse of the faults which I have *made.* *Dryden.*
I shall *make* shift to go without him. *Shak.*

20. To so act that (one thing) appears in place (of another), or to cause such action that (one thing) is derived from or formed out (of another); to form by appropriate action or behavior; — with *of;* as, to *make* a friend of an enemy; to *make* fun, sport, or game of someone.

☞ The senses in which *make* signifies to "form" or "cause," as well as those in which it means "do," "act," influence many of the phrases used with this construction, but the main idea seems to be the notion of to "act," the majority of the phrases designating some type of behavior.

21. To cause (someone or something to act in a certain way); to constrain or compel (some action, or some person in respect to action); as, to *make* both ends meet; they *made* him do penance; his language *makes* the judicious grieve; money *makes* the mare go.

To be loved *makes* not to love again. *Tennyson.*

22. To bring forth or to give birth to. *Obs.*

23. **a** *Archaic.* To do; to be engaged or concerned in.

Gomez, what *makest* thou here? *Dryden.*

b To act (*it*); behave; — in the obsolete phrases *to make it, to make it strange, to make oneself strange, to make it coy, stout,* etc. Cf. MAKE, *v. i.,* 5, below. **c** *Obs.* To feign (oneself).

IV. To put in a (specified) state or form; render.

24. To cause to be or become; to put into a given state or condition; as, to *make* known; to *make* fast; as, to *make* someone leader; to *make* the Word flesh. Hence, specif., to ordain or appoint; as, they *made* him bishop.

Who *made* thee a prince and a judge over us? *Ex.* ii. 14.

25. To cause (someone) to go or come (to some specified state); as, he was *made* to death; hence often with *away, out of the way, hence,* etc., as a euphemism for "to kill"; — now commonly in the intransitive form, *to make away with.*

26. To make fast; to shut or bar. *Archaic & Dial.*

At this time the doors are *made* against you. *Shak.*

27. To prepare, or arrange, to treat in the appropriate fashion for the end designed; as, to *make* a bed.

28. To perform or execute in the appropriate manner; to draw up; as, to *make* a bill, a note, a testament.

29. To cause or assure the success or prosperity of.

This is the night
That either *makes* me or fordoes me quite. *Shak.*

30. To train to a requisite standard of efficiency; as, to *make* a horse, dog, or falcon.

31. To render into by translation; as, to *make* a Vergil English; also, *Obs.,* to translate.

32. To deliver orally; as, to *make* a speech.

V. To acquire; achieve.

33. **a** To act or behave so as to produce or gain; as, to *make* acquaintances; to *make* friends readily. **b** To act so as to become; as, to *make* friends with someone.

34. To gain; acquire; as, to *make* money; also, to attain; as, to *make* a full crop of grain; to *make* first honors.

35. To go to, accomplish by going, traverse, etc. specif.: **a** To betake (oneself) to or toward a destination. *Obs.* **b** To accomplish (a distance) in traveling; as, to *make* ninety miles in an hour. **c** To reach or arrive at; as, to *make* connections. **d** To visit in the course of a journey; as, to *make* London on the way to Rome. **e** To traverse or achieve by traversing; as, to *make* a circuit; to *make* the rounds of a camp. **f** Hence, in various phrases, to achieve (progress or advancement); as, to *make* head; also, to achieve progress at a (specified) speed; as, to *make* sixty miles an hour. **g** *Slang.* To catch; as, to *make* a train.

36. To steal. *Slang & Dial.*

37. To acquire a place on; as, to *make* the team. *Colloq.*

VI. Technical senses:

38. *Card Playing.* **a** To take a trick with (a card). **b** To shuffle (the cards). **c** To name (the trump). **d** To raise (a bid).

39. *Elec.* To complete (a circuit); to effect (a contact).

40. *Gram.* To form.

41. *Naut.* **a** To announce, indicate, or observe (an occurrence in time or the hour of the day); as, to *make* eight o'clock (by striking eight bells on the ship's bell); to *make* sunset (by hauling down the colors with ceremonies). **b** To descry; make out.

He could *make* another ship of the King's coming in. *Pepys.*

42. *Nav.* To achieve the grade of; as, he *made* lieutenant.

43. *Sports & Games.* To score or secure as a score.

☞ *Make* followed by a noun with the indefinite article is often nearly equivalent to the verb intransitive corresponding to that noun; as, "*make* a splash," to splash, "*make* a move," to move, "*make* a complaint," to complain.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To cause something to assume a designated condition or to perform a designated action.

☞ This is logically a transitive use with the direct object understood. It appears chiefly in phrases such as: *to make fast,* to tie; *to make ready,* to prepare. Cf. MAKE, *v. t.,* 21, above.

2. To compose poetry. *Archaic.*

3. To behave, esp. with feigning; to pretend. *Archaic.*

Make as though ye were displeased with him. *Berners.*

4. To proceed; move; go; also, to lie in the direction (toward or through); as, the road *makes* toward Rome.

Both Teutons and Cimbri were Germans, and both were *making* for Gaul by different routes. *Froude.*

5. To act in a certain manner; to have to do; to manage; to interfere; to be active; — often in the phrase *to meddle or make;* also, in numerous phrases with qualifying adjectives (a reflexive direct object being understood); as, *to make* (oneself) *bold; to make free; to make merry,* etc. Cf. MAKE, *v. t.,* 19, 23, above. "He *made* as though he would have gone further." *Luke* xxiv. 28.

A scurvy, jackanape priest to meddle or *make.* *Shak.*

6. To increase, as in height, thickness, etc.; augment; grow; as, the tides are *making* from the period of the neap to that of the spring tide; the snow *makes* fast now.

7. To reach or extend in a specified direction; as, the forest *makes* up the mountain nearly to the snow line.

8. To engage in a process of forming or constructing something, or to cause something to be formed or constructed; as, to "*make* or mend"; "*make* or mar."

9. To start or offer (to do something); as, he *made* to go.

10. To tend; to contribute; to have effect; — usually with *for* or *against;* as, it *makes* for his advantage. *M. Arnold.*

11. *Mining.* To occur or appear; as, the ore *makes* at the intersection of a vein by a cross fissure.

☞ In various senses, *make* is used intransitively in place of the passive; as, bolts are *making* in this shop.

☞ For many phrases beginning with *make,* see the other principal word.

Syn. — Form, shape, contrive, produce, generate, induce.

make a book. To record bets in a book; to make a business of accepting bets, as on horse races. See BOOK, *n.,* 7.

make account. To have an opinion or expectation. *Obs.*

make account of. To hold in estimation.

make a clean breast. To disclose the secrets which weigh upon one; to make full confession.

make a dead set. To make a determined onset.

make again. To repair. *Obs.*

make a gold (red, blue, black, white). *Archery.* To hit the bullseye (or a ring).

make a (or one's) hand. To make a (or one's) profit; to make a success; also, with *of* or *with, Now Dial. Eng.,* to make an end of; to make away with.

make a leg. See LEG, *n.,* 4.

make a lip. To drop the under lip in sullenness or contempt. *Shak.*

make a long arm. To exert oneself; to reach out. See also under 1st ARM.

make amends. See AMENDS, 2.

make a motion. = MOVE, *v. i.,* 1 & 6; also, to invite by or as by gestures.

make a mountain out of a molehill. To treat a trifling matter as of great importance.

make a mouth. To accustom to the bit; — said of colts.

make a move. **a** = MOVE, *v. t.,* 8. **b** *Colloq.* To assume, esp. to initiate, action.

make an out. *Print.* To omit something, in setting or correcting type, which was in the copy.

make, or gain, a point. To accomplish that which was proposed; also, to make advance by a step, grade, or position.

make a point. *Falconry.* See 1st POINT, 23.

make a poor mouth. To allege one's poverty.

make a practice of. To do or perform habitually and purposely.

make a push at. See PUSH, *interj.*

make (a) shift. To endeavor, esp. with success under difficulties or using inferior means.

make as if or as though. To pretend that; to make show that; as, to *make as though* displeased.

Joshua and all Israel *made as if* they were beaten before them, and fled. *Josh.* viii. 15.

make a stand. = STAND, *v. i.,* 8.

make at. To go toward hastily, or in a hostile manner.

make away with. **a** To carry off. **b** To transfer or alienate; hence, to spend; to dissipate. **c** To kill; to destroy.

make believe. **a** To cause the belief. **b** To feign.

make bold. To venture with real or apparent boldness.

make bones of or about (*Obs., at, in,* etc.). To scruple or hesitate about; to make objections about; to stickle at.

make both ends meet. To live within one's income.

make bricks without straw. To perform a task without essential material or means.

make common cause (*with*). To join (with) in purposes, aims, or effort.

make conscience of, make a matter of conscience. To act according to the dictates of conscience concerning (any matter), or to scruple to act contrary to its dictates.

make court to. = *pay court to,* under PAY.

make dainty. To hold in high esteem; hence, to be chary or loath; to scruple. *Obs.*

make danger. *Obs.* **a** To make a difficulty; to hesitate. **b** To make trial; to venture.

make default. *Law.* To fail to appear or answer. See DEFAULT.

make English of. = ENGLISH, *v. t.,* 1.

make fair weather. To flatter.

make (oneself) felt. To exert an appreciable influence.

make foul water. To sail in such shallow water that the ship's keel stirs the mud at the bottom.

make free with or of. To take liberties with.

make good. **a** To fulfill or maintain; hence variously: to supply (a defect); to indemnify; to prove or verify (an accusation); to prove to be blameless; to vindicate.

Of no power *to make* his wishes *good.* *Shak.*

b To prove to be capable or efficient; also, to succeed; to justify by successes a course of action or expectation. **c** *Poker.* (1) To deposit in the pool an amount equal to the previous bet, preparatory to raising or calling. (2) To raise one's blind to equal the antes.

make good, or bad, weather. *Naut.* To endure, or to weather, a gale well, or ill; — said of a vessel. *Shak.*

make haste. = HASTEN, *v. i.*

make hay while the sun shines. To take advantage of an opportunity.

make head. **a** To advance. **b** To accumulate power, as steam in an engine boiler.

make head or tail of. See *head or tail,* under HEAD.

make heavy weather. *Naut.* To labor in a seaway; hence, figuratively, to make progress with difficulty.

make her number. *Naut.* To signal the number by which the vessel is designated on a register.

make it nice. To show unwillingness or restraint. *Obs.*

make it strange. *Obs.* **a** To assume ignorance, suspicion, or alarm, concerning it. **b** To make it a matter of difficulty.

make it tough. To make it a matter of difficulty; to make it a hard matter.

make it up. To become reconciled; also, to plan.

make it wise. To make it a matter of deliberation. *Obs.*

make land. *Naut.* To sight, or reach, land.

make light of. To treat as of little account.

make love to. To express affection for; woo; court.

make matter. = MATTER, *v. i.,* 1; — usually with the negative; as, it *makes* no *matter.*

make meat. To cure meat in the open. *Western U. S.*

make much of. To treat as of importance or with demonstrations of affection.

make nice of. To be scrupulous about. *Obs.*

make no bones. To make no scruple; not to hesitate. *Colloq.*

make nothing. To be of no consequence; — only in *that makes nothing* (that is of no importance).

make nothing of. **a** To make no difficulty of; to consider as unimportant. **b** Usually with *can,* not to accomplish, understand, or solve; as, he heard what was said, but could *make nothing of* it.

make odds. = *make matter,* above.

make off. To go away, esp. in absconding.

make on a fire. To make a fire. *Dial.*

make one a compliment. To show one respect; to praise one in a flattering way.

make (a thing) ***one's business.*** To occupy oneself with (a thing) as a special charge or duty. *Colloq.*

make one's compliments to. To offer formal courtesies to.

make oneself strange. To assume the character of a stranger. *Gen.* xlii. 7.

make one's hand. To gain advantage or profit.

make one's law. *O. Eng. Law.* To adduce the sworn statements of oath helpers or compurgators to clear oneself of a charge. See COMPURGATOR.

make one's manners. To make a bow or curtsy.

make one's mark. **a** To sign, as a letter or other writing, by making a cross or other mark. **b** To make an impression; to gain distinction.

make one's mouth water. To arouse desire in one.

make one's peace with. To reconcile one with, to plead one's cause with, or to become reconciled with (another).

make one's soul. To concern oneself for the soul's salvation.

---

ma·joun′ (mȧ·jōōn′). Var. of MAJOON.

majum. ✝ MAJOON.

ma′jus La′ti·um. See JUS LATII.

mak (mäk). Var. of MAKE. *Scot.*

mak′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

mak′a·doo′. Var. of MAKE-ADO.

mak′ar (mäk′ẽr). Var. of MAKER, 1 c. *New Scot.*

Ma·kas′sar·ese′, *n. & adj.* Var. of MACASSARESE.

Ma′kaz (mā′kăz). *Bib.*

make one's way. To advance in life by one's own efforts.

make out. **a** *Obs.* To send, bear, or throw out. **b** To draw up or write; as, to *make out* a bill. **c** To accomplish; achieve. **d** *Obs.* To compensate. **e** To while away (time). **f** To discern or descry; as, to *make out* an object at a distance. **g** To delineate in detail. **h** To find out; decipher; as, to *make out* the meaning of a letter. **i** To prove; to establish; as, the plaintiff was unable to *make out* his case. **j** To make complete or exact; as, he was not able to *make out* the money. **k** To procure a sufficiency of; complete; as, to *make out* a dinner. **l** To succeed; also, to make shift; as, he *made out* to reconcile the contending parties; also, to make up or compensate (for). **m** *New Chiefly Dial.* To issue forth; escape. **n** To pretend; feign.

make over. **a** To transfer the title of; to convey; to alienate; as, he *made over* his estate in trust or in fee. **b** To refashion, as garments, a house.

make peace. To establish peace, as by treaty; also, to enforce order or silence.

make place. To make room.

make places. *Change Ringing.* To make a particular shift of position in successive changes; — said of two bells which make this shift to allow a third bell to be struck successively before, between, and after them.

make play. *Racing & Hunting.* To keep followers or pursuers exercised or active; also, *Pugilism,* to deliver quick, vigorous, or effective blows; hence, generally, to act with dispatch or effect; to produce an effect.

make practice of. To practice; to make use of. *Obs.*

make prize of. To capture.

make purparty. *Law.* To divide and apportion lands previously held in common.

make sail. *Naut.* **a** To set or spread sail. **b** Hence, to set out on a voyage. **c** To set additional sail to increase speed.

make scruple. To scruple.

make shift. = *make a shift,* above.

make short. To shorten one's discourse. *Archaic.*

make short work of. To dispose of promptly; to do or finish quickly.

make spoil. To despoil.

make sternway. To move with the stern foremost.

make strange. To act in an unfriendly or surprised manner; to treat as strange; as, to *make strange* of a request. *Archaic.*

make suit to. To endeavor to gain the favor of; to court.

make sure. **a** To make certain. **b** *Obs.* To betroth.

She that's *made sure* to him she loves not well. *Cotgrave.*

make talk. To talk, esp. merely for the sake of talking.

make terms. To stipulate or accept conditions of settlement.

make the best of. **a** To use or dispose of to the greatest advantage. "Let there be freedom to carry their commodities where they can *make the best of* them." *Bacon.* **b** To regard or treat as favorably as (adverse) circumstances permit; as, to *make the best of* a bad bargain.

make the blood boil. To cause to become highly indignant; to enrage.

make the chalice. To mix wine and water in the chalice at the Offertory of the Mass. *Rare.*

make the doors. To shut the door. *Obs.*

make the most of. To use or show to the best advantage; also, to treat with greatest consideration.

make the pass. To deftly reverse the positions of the cut portions of a deck of cards; also, to shift a card or cards surreptitiously.

make the worst of. To view or cause to appear in the most unfavorable light.

make things hum. To stimulate to busy activity; to cause lively and efficient industry. *Slang.*

make time. **a** To traverse a distance in a certain relative time; as, to *make* fast *time.* **b** To gain time by speedy accomplishment. **c** To arrive on time.

make to. To set to work.

make to order. To manufacture upon receipt of the order and according to the wishes of the customer.

make tracks. To move hurriedly away. *U.S.*

make up. **a** *Obs.* To build or construct. **b** To compose, as from ingredients; to constitute. **c** To compose, as a book; to draw up or compile, as a formal document. **d** To invent or concoct; as, to *make up* a story. **e** To form into; to wrap or fasten up; as, to *make up* a parcel. **f** To form by an assembling or arranging of parts; as, to *make up* a garment; to *make up* a train of cars. **g** To prepare; arrange; adjust; as, to *make up* accounts; to distort (the features); as, to *make up* a face; also, to assume a guise; to impersonate. **h** *Print.* To arrange set type in (pages, columns, etc.) for printing. **i** To complete; to fill or close up; to bring up to; as, a dollar is wanted to *make up* the requisite sum. **j** To compensate for; to make good; as, to *make up* sleep; to *make up* leeway. **k** To dress, paint, etc., for a part, as one to be acted on the stage; to apply cosmetics. **l** To reconcile or become reconciled; compose; as, to *make up* a difference. **m** To settle or arrange mentally; to decide; as, to *make up* one's mind; also, in the passive, to be composed or prepared in mind.

"In the name of mercy, Mackellar, what is wrong?" she cried. "I am *made up;* I can hear all." *Stevenson.*

n To advance; go or come; as, a suspicious boat *made up* to us. **o** *Chiefly Dial. & Colloq.* To pay addresses (to); to make love (to). **p** To compensate or atone (for). **q** To get into condition for marketing; — said of an animal. **r** *Educ.* To remove (a deficiency in record), as by some special exercise, extra study, or examination.

make use of. To put to use; to use.

make water. **a** *Naut.* To leak. **b** To urinate.

make way. **a** To open or give room for passing or entering, as by moving aside. **b** To progress, as in sailing. **c** *Obs.* (1) To stave a hole. (2) To give access or conduce. (3) To gain access.

make wing. To progress by flying. *Shak.*

make with. To side with; to count for. *Obs.*

make words. To multiply words.

make work. Orig., to wreak havoc; now, esp., to take or cause unnecessary trouble.

make (māk), *n.* **1.** **a** The manner or style in which a thing is composed or constructed; constitution of parts; structure; form. **b** Nature; character; type; kind; — said esp. of things formed by development. Cf. BUILD, *n.*

The circle has a certain nature, a *make.* *Josiah Royce.*

2. The physical, mental, or moral constitution of a person; build; disposition.

3. **a** Action or process of manufacture; — often referring to quality or origin of a manufactured article; as, whose *make* is it? **b** Quantity manufactured; output.

4. *Bridge.* The declaration; esp., the final declaration.

5. *Elec.* The closing or completing of an electric circuit.

make- (māk-). Comb. form of the verb *make,* denoting *causal action;* — chiefly in nouns of agency, denoting *one that makes* or *causes,* as in **make'-faith'**, one that makes faith, **make'-fire'**, **make'-fray'**, **make'-king'**, **make'-law'**, **make'-mirth'**, **make'-shame'**, **make'-sport'**, **make'-talk'**, **make'-way'**.

make (māk), *n.* A halfpenny. *Dial.*

make'-a-do' (māk'ȧ-dōō'), *n.* A disturbance or turmoil.

make and break. *Elec.* An apparatus for making and breaking an electric circuit.

make and mend. *Brit. Nav.* Orig., *make and mend clothes,* a period, usually an afternoon, given the hands for work on their clothing; now, a period of leisure or without set duties for the hands. *Slang.*

make'bate' (māk'bāt'), *n.* [*make,* v. + *bate* a quarrel.] One who excites contentions and quarrels. *Archaic.*

make'-be-lieve', *n.* **1.** A feigning to believe, as in the play of children; a mere pretense; a fiction.

2. One who makes believe; a pretender.

make'-be-lieve', *adj.* Feigned; insincere. See *make believe,* under MAKE, *v.*

make'dom (māk'dŭm), *n.* [Cf. ON. *makr* easy, suitable (in comparative).] Form, esp. comely. *Scot.*

make'fast' (māk'fȧst'; 83), *n. Naut.* Anything to which a boat is fastened, as a buoy or a post on a wharf.

make'-game', *n.* An object of ridicule; a butt.

make'-hawk', *n. Falconry.* A trained hawk used to teach inexperienced ones their work.

make'less, *adj.* [See MAKE a mate; cf. MATCHLESS.] Having no mate or match. *Obs.*

make'-peace', *n.* A peacemaker. *Shak.*

mak'er (māk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which makes (in any sense of the verb). Hence: **a** [*cap.*] The Creator; — with *the.*

The universal *Maker* we may praise. *Milton.*

b [*cap.*] *Eccl.* The consecrated Host in the Mass. *Obs.* **c** *Archaic & Scot.* (*Scot. pron.* māk'ẽr) One who writes verses; a poet. **d** *Law.* The person who makes a promissory note. **e** *Cards.* The knave or jack. *Obs.* **f** A tool used in calking ships' plates to close up the joint after splitting the edge of the overlapping plate. **g** *Glass Mfg.* The head of a chair. Cf. CHAIR, *n.,* 9 b. **h** A sewer who joins parts of articles of dress.

2. *Bridge.* The player who first names the winning declaration; the declarer.

☞ Many of the combinations and phrases formed from *maker* are listed below. Those which are written as a solid or a hyphened compound will be found in their alphabetical position in the Vocabulary. Others, which are not entered or listed, are to be written as two-word phrases (as exemplified in ballad *maker,* saddle *maker*).

anvil maker	combmaker	mintmaker
arrow maker	conemaker	mischief-maker
axmaker	contact maker	modelmaker
back maker	coremaker	money-maker
bagmaker	corkmaker	mound maker
balance maker	couchmaker	mountain maker
ballad maker	cradlemaker	muscle maker
band maker	cratemaker	mythmaker
barrelmaker	creammaker	nail maker
basketmaker	cupmaker	needlemaker
beam maker	derrick maker	netmaker
bedmaker	diemaker	noisemaker
beermaker	dishmaker	pacemaker
bellmaker	dollmaker	packmaker
bellowsmaker	doormaker	papermaker
beltmaker	doughmaker	patternmaker
blanketmaker	dressmaker	penmaker
blockmaker	drill maker	phrasemaker
board maker	dyemaker	picturemaker
bobbin maker	earthmaker	pie maker
bodymaker	edgemaker	pigmaker
boilermaker	engine maker	pillmaker
boltmaker	fanmaker	placemaker
bookmaker	feather maker	playmaker
bootmaker	feltmaker	porcelain maker
bosom maker	fertilizer maker	posture maker
bottlemaker	fiddle maker	potmaker
bowmaker	fire maker	rain maker
boxmaker	glassmaker	rate maker
brakemaker	glovemaker	road maker
breadmaker	gluemaker	ropemaker
brickmaker	gold maker	rugmaker
bridgemaker	gunmaker	sackmaker
broommaker	harness maker	saddle maker
brushmaker	hatmaker	safemaker
bucketmaker	haymaker	sailmaker
bulletmaker	heatmaker	saint maker
bushmaker	hedgemaker	saltmaker
buttermaker	heelmaker	sample maker
button maker	helmetmaker	sash maker
cabinetmaker	holidaymaker	sausage maker
cakemaker	homemaker	sawmaker
candlemaker	honey maker	scale maker
candymaker	hoodmaker	scarf maker
canvas maker	hubmaker	screen maker
capmaker	hymn maker	screw maker
carpetmaker	ice maker	scythe maker
cartmaker	inkmaker	seal maker
casemaker	ironmaker	seat maker
cementmaker	kettlemaker	shoemaker
chainmaker	kingmaker	sieve maker
chairmaker	lacemaker	soapmaker
cheese maker	lampmaker	spectaclemaker
chisel maker	last maker	speechmaker
cider maker	lath maker	steelmaker
cigarette maker	lawmaker	sugar maker
cigar maker	leathermaker	tapestry maker
cloakmaker	lens maker	tentmaker
clockmaker	lockmaker	tilemaker
clogmaker	love-maker	trouble maker
clothmaker	lutemaker	vinegar maker
coachmaker	mantuamaker	watchmaker
coffinmaker	map maker	wigmaker
coinmaker	matchmaker	wine maker
collar maker	matmaker	
colormaker	merrymaker	

make'-read'y, *n. Print.* The process of preparing a form, plate, or engraving to obtain the proper impression; also, the material used in the process.

mak'er-ess (māk'ẽr-ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A female maker.

mak'er-off', *n.* **1.** One who makes off. *Colloq.*

2. A turner-off; also, a finisher of small arms.

mak'er-up', *n.* One who makes up articles of merchandise, esp. by assembling or packing. *Chiefly Brit.*

make'shift' (māk'shĭft'), *n.* **1.** One given to making shifts.

2. That with which one makes shift; temporary expedient.

Not a model clergyman, only a decent *makeshift.* *G. Eliot.*

3. The action of making shift.

make'shift', *adj.* Also **make'shift'y** (-shĭf'tĭ). Shifty; serving as makeshift; characterized by makeshift. — **make'shift'ness** (-shĭft'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), **make'shift'i-ness** (-shĭf'tĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

make'-up', *n.* **1.** The way in which the parts of anything are put together; manner or method of construction; also, the constitution or composition of anything; the elements of anything; as, the *make-up* of a ball team; physical, mental, and moral constitution; as, the human *make-up.*

2. A made-up story; a fiction. *Rare.*

3. A compensation. *Rare.*

4. Material, as cosmetics, wigs, etc., used for making up; as, theatrical *make-up.*

5. *Educ.* A special examination in which a student may make up for absence or failure at a regular examination. *Colloq.*

6. *Printing.* **a** Arrangement of type for printing. **b** The arrangement of articles, illustrations, headlines, etc., of a newspaper, periodical, or book; list of the specifications for a book. **c** Any reprint or replacement to make up for a spoilage or shortage in count. **d** One who makes up.

7. *Theater.* The act or process of dressing up, painting, etc., as for a theatrical part, or applying cosmetics to the cheeks, lips, eyebrows, etc.; also, the cosmetics, etc., so used; also, the result so obtained.

make'-up', *adj.* Related to or concerned with making up; used, or to be used, in making up.

make-up rule. *Print.* A steel rule with a projecting top used by makers-up in handling type.

make'weight' (māk'wāt'), *n.* **1.** That which is thrown into a scale to make weight.

2. A counterweight or counterpoise.

makh'zan (mȧk'zȧn), **makh'zen** (-zĕn), *n.* Also **magh'zen.** [Ar. *makhzan.* See MAGAZINE.] **a** The native Moroccan government. **b** Collectively, certain privileged tribes from which Moroccan state officials are recruited.

mak'i (mȧk'ĭ; mā'kĭ), *n.* [F., from native name; perh. orig. same as *macaco.*] A lemur.

ma'ki-mo'no (mä'kĭ-mō'nō), *n.* [Jap., fr. *maki* roll + *mono* thing.] A picture or writing mounted on paper, usually rolled in a scroll, and unrolled for inspection. Cf. KAKEMONO.

mak'ing (māk'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of MAKE. Specif.: *n.* **1.** **a** Action of one who or that which makes (forming, causing, doing, etc.).

Metaphor, which is only simile in the *making.* *Saintsbury.*

b The process of putting together the parts or ingredients of anything or of fashioning or producing something from raw materials; as, hat*making;* brick*making. Making* is used, in italic form, in combinations and phrases in dictionaries, for representing the scope of use of a word or sense.

2. Process or means of advancement or success; as, misfortune was the *making* of him; also, course of training or preparation; as, ponies that require *making;* the *making* (or curing) of fish.

3. Composition or structure; esp., style of construction.

4. Something made; specif.: **a** A quantity manufactured at one time; a batch; as, a *making* of bread. **b** Earnings or profits. **c** *pl.* The slack and dirt produced in coal mining.

5. **a** Material from which something can be developed; as, there is the *making* of a race horse in this colt. **b** *Collog., U.S. pl.* The materials from which something, esp. a cigarette or alcoholic drink, may be made.

6. Poetical composition; also, *pl.,* poems. *Obs.*

☞ Many of the combinations and phrases formed with *making,* n., are listed below. Those which are written as a solid or a hyphened compound will be found in their alphabetical position in the Vocabulary. Others, which are not entered or listed, are written as two-word phrases (as exemplified in chisel *making,* collar *making*).

arrow making	corkmaking	mintmaking
axmaking	couchmaking	mischief-making
bagmaking	cradlemaking	modelmaking
ballad making	cratemaking	money-making
barrelmaking	creammaking	mound making
basketmaking	cupmaking	mountain making
bedmaking	derrick making	muscle making
beermaking	diemaking	mythmaking
bellmaking	dishmaking	nail making
bellowsmaking	dollmaking	needlemaking
beltmaking	doormaking	netmaking
blanketmaking	doughmaking	noisemaking
blockmaking	dressmaking	pacemaking
bobbin making	drill making	packmaking
bodymaking	dyemaking	papermaking
boilermaking	earthmaking	patternmaking
boltmaking	edgemaking	penmaking
bookmaking	engine making	phrasemaking
bootmaking	fanmaking	picturemaking
bosom making	feather making	pie making
bottlemaking	feltmaking	pigmaking
bowmaking	fertilizer making	pillmaking
boxmaking	fiddle making	placemaking
brakemaking	fire making	playmaking
breadmaking	glassmaking	porcelain making
brickmaking	glovemaking	posture making
bridgemaking	gluemaking	potmaking
broommaking	gold making	rain making
brushmaking	gunmaking	rate making
bucketmaking	harness making	road making
bulletmaking	hatmaking	ropemaking
bushmaking	haymaking	rugmaking
buttermaking	heatmaking	sackmaking
button making	hedgemaking	saddle making
cabinetmaking	heelmaking	safemaking
cakemaking	helmetmaking	sailmaking
candlemaking	holidaymaking	saint making
candymaking	homemaking	saltmaking
capmaking	honey making	sample making
carpetmaking	hookmaking	sash making
cartmaking	hubmaking	sausage making
casemaking	hymn making	sawmaking
cementmaking	ice making	scale making
chainmaking	inkmaking	scarf making
chairmaking	ironmaking	screen making
cheese making	joint making	screw making
chisel making	kettlemaking	scythe making
cider making	kingmaking	seal making
cigarette making	lacemaking	seat making
cigar making	lampmaking	shoemaking
cloakmaking	last making	sieve making
clockmaking	lath making	soapmaking
clogmaking	lawmaking	spectaclemaking
clothmaking	leathermaking	speechmaking
coachmaking	lens making	steelmaking
coffinmaking	lockmaking	sugar making
coinmaking	love-making	tapestry making
collar making	lutemaking	tentmaking
colormaking	mantuamaking	tilemaking
combmaking	map making	vinegar making
conemaking	matchmaking	watchmaking
contact making	matmaking	wigmaking
coremaking	merrymaking	wine making

mak'ing (māk'ĭng), *adj.* That makes; — much used in combinations.

☞ Many of the hyphened and solid adjectives formed from a noun and the participial adjective *-making* are listed below. Many are entered in the Vocabulary. Others,

make'-be-lief', *n.* = MAKE-BELIEVE, *n.*

Ma'ked (mā'kĕd). *Bib.*

make'-fal'con, *n.* = MAKE-HAWK.

mak'er-ship (māk'ẽr-), *n.* See -SHIP.

mak'er's mark. See HALLMARK.

Mak-he'loth (mȧk-hē'lŏth; -lōth). *Bib.*

makh'na (mŭk'nȧ). Var. of [MUCUNA.]

mak'in (māk'ĭn). Scot. & dial. var. of MAKING.

which are not entered or listed, are written with a hyphen (as exemplified in chisel-*making*, collar-*making*).

arrow-making
axmaking
back-making
bagmaking
ballad-making
barrelmaking
basketmaking
bedmaking
beermaking
bellmaking
bellowsmaking
beltmaking
blanketmaking
blockmaking
bobbin-making
boltermaking
bollermaking
boltmaking
bookmaking
bootmaking
bosom-making
bottlemaking
bowmaking
boxmaking
brakemaking
breadmaking
brickmaking
bridgemaking
broommaking
brushmaking
bucketmaking
bulletmaking
bushmaking
buttermaking
button-making
cabinetmaking
cakemaking
candlemaking
candymaking
capmaking
carpetmaking
cartmaking
casemaking
cementmaking
chainmaking
chairmaking
cheese-making
chisel-making
cider-making
cigar-making
cigarette-making
cloakmaking
clockmaking
clogmaking
clothmaking
coachmaking
coffinmaking
coinmaking
collar-making
colormaking
combmaking
contact-making
coremaking
corkmaking
couchmaking
cradlemaking
creammaking
cupmaking
derrick-making
diemaking
dishmaking
dollmaking
doormaking
doughmaking
dressmaking
drill-making
dyemaking
edgemaking
engine-making
fanmaking
feather-making
feltmaking
fertilizer-making
fiddle-making
fire-making
glassmaking
glovemaking
gluemaking
gold-making
gunmaking
harness-making
hatmaking
haymaking
heatmaking
hedgemaking
heelmaking
helmetmaking
holidaymaking
homemaking
honey-making
hoopmaking
hubmaking
hymn-making
ice-making
inkmaking
ironmaking
joint-making
kettlemaking
kingmaking
lacemaking
lampmaking
last-making
lath-making
lawmaking
leathermaking
lens-making
lockmaking
love-making
mantuamaking
map-making
matchmaking
matmaking
merrymaking
mintmaking
mischief-making
modelmaking
money-making
mound-making
mountain-making
muscle-making
mythmaking
nail-making
needlemaking
netmaking
noisemaking
pacemaking
packmaking
papermaking
patternmaking
penmaking
phrasemaking
picturemaking
pie-making
pigmaking
pillmaking
placemaking
playmaking
porcelain-making
posture-making
potmaking
rain-making
rate-making
road-making
ropemaking
rugmaking
sackmaking
saddle-making
safemaking
sailmaking
saint-making
saltmaking
sample-making
sash-making
sausage-making
sawmaking
scale-making
scarf-making
screen-making
screw-making
scythe-making
seal-making
seat-making
shoemaking
sieve-making
soapmaking
spectaclemaking
speechmaking
steelmaking
sugar-making
tapestry-making
tentmaking
tilemaking
vinegar-making
watchmaking
wigmaking

making iron. A chisel-shaped tool used by calkers of ships to finish the seams after the oakum has been driven in.

mak'ing–up', *n.* **1.** The action denoted by *make up*, in any sense. See under MAKE, *v.*
2. That which is used to make up, or complete.

mak'ing–up' day. = CONTANGO DAY, under CONTANGO, *n.*

making–up price. *Stock Exchange.* **a** In the United States, the price fixed on stock for the stock-exchange clearing house. **b** In London, the price at which stock is carried over on an account from one settlement to another.

mak'luk (mäk'lŭk), *n.* [Alaskan Esk. *makliak, muklok,* large seal.] A large seal; specif., the bearded seal.

ma'ko (mä'kō), *n.* [Maori.] A large shark (*Isurus glaucus*) with a pointed snout, common in Australia and New Zealand; called also blue pointer.

ma'ko (mä'kō). Short for MAKOMAKO.

ma'ko·ma'ko (mä'kō·mä'kō; *colloq.* mŭk'ä·mŭk), *n.* [Maori.] **1.** A New Zealand tree (*Aristotelia racemosa*), family Elaeocarpaceae; — called also *wineberry.*
2. The New Zealand bellbird.

Ma·kon'de (mä·kŏn'dā), *n. sing. & pl.* A savage Bantu people in southeastern Tanganyika Territory. Cf. KONDE.

mak'ro·skel'ic (măk'rō·skĕl'ĭk), *adj.* [*makro-* + *skelic.*] *Anthropom.* Having a skelic index of 95 to 100.

Ma·kua' (mä·kwä'), *n. pl.* Also **Ma·kwa'.** A group of Bantu tribes of Portuguese East Africa; — called also *Kua.*

mal- (măl-). [F. *mal*, fr. L. *male*, adv., fr. *malus* bad, ill. See MALICE.] A combining form denoting *ill, badly, bad, evil*, as in *malcontent, malodorous, malpractice, malposed, maltreat.* Formerly also **male-**, pronounced in one syllable, chiefly from the French, as in *malefeasance*, and thus distinguished from the Latin *male-*, pronounced in two syllables, as in *malefactor, maledicti*on, etc.
For words below, see the word with which *mal-* is combined.

malaccident
maladjust
maladjustive
maladministrator
malalignment
malapplication
malappointment
malappropriate, *v. & adj.*
malappropriation
malaroma
malarrangement
malassociation
malbehavior
malconceived
malconstruction
malcreated
malcultivation
maldeveloped
maldevelopment
maldigestion
maldirection
maldistribution
maleducation
maleruption
malexecution
malfed
malfortune
malfunction
malgovernment
malhonest
malhygiene
malinfluence
malinstitution
malinstruction
malnourished
malnourishment
malobservance
malobservation
maloperation
malplaced
malplaceder
malpraxis
malpresentation
malproportion
malproportioned
malpublication
malreasoning
malrotation
malshapen
malturned
malvolition

mal-. *Chem.* = MALO-.

mal (mĭl; măl), *n.* [F. & It.] *Med.* Disease; sickness; — usually with qualification, as *mal de caderas, mal de mer.*

mal (mĭl), *n.* A member of a low Sudra caste of India.

mâl (mōl). Var. of MAAL. See MEASURE, *Table.*

ma'la (mā'lȧ), *n.; pl.* MALAE (-lē). [L., cheek.] *Zool.* **a** A single lobe of the maxilla of certain insects. **b** The third segment of the mandibles of some myriapods. **c** The basal portion of the outside of the lower jaw, behind the horny covering of the bill of a bird.

‖**ma'la** (mä'lȧ), *n., pl.* of MALUM.

ma·la'a·no'nang (mä·lä'ä·nō'năng), *n.* [Tag. *malaanonan.*] A Philippine timber tree (*Shorea malaanonan*).

Mal'a·bar (măl'ȧ·bär; 66), *n.* **1.** A region in western India.
2. [*not cap.*] A cotton handkerchief printed in brilliant colors and in designs of Hindu type.
3. The color bay. See 8th BAY, 2.

Malabar almond. An East Indian tree (*Terminalia catappa*); also, its almond-shaped edible nut.

Malabar bark. Any plant of the genus *Ochna.*

Malabar catmint. An Asiatic mint (*Anisomeles malabarica*), used in India as a tonic and febrifuge.

Malabar kino. See KINO.

Malabar leaf. The leaf of the plant *Cinnamomum malabathrum*, used formerly in medicine, esp. in making a perfumed ointment.

Malabar nightshade. See BASELLA.

Malabar nut. An East Indian shrub (*Adhatoda vasica*), family Acanthaceae, used medicinally as an antispasmodic and febrifuge.

Malabar nutmeg. The nut of *Myristica malabarica*, used to adulterate true nutmeg. See BOMBAY MACE.

Malabar plum. The Java plum.

Malabar rat. = BANDICOOT a.

Malabar rite. See LITURGY, 1.

Malabar spinach. The Indian spinach.

Malabar squirrel. A handsome giant squirrel (*Ratufa indica malabarica*) of southern India.

mal'a·bath'rum (măl'ȧ·băth'rŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *malabathron*, prob. fr. Skr. *tamāla* a kind of tree + *pattra* leaf.] The Malabar leaf; also, the ointment prepared from it.

malac-. = MALACO-.

Mal'a·can'thus (măl'ȧ·kăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *mal-* + Gr. *akantha* thorn.] *Zool.* A genus of slender, often handsomely colored, oceanic spiny-finned fishes, usually regarded as constituting a family, **Mal'a·can'thi·dae** (-thĭ·dē). — **mal'a·can'thid** (-thĭd), **-can'thine** (-thĭn; -thīn), *adj.*

Ma·lac'ca (mȧ·lăk'ȧ), *n.* A seacoast town and district of the Malay Peninsula.

Malacca apple. = MALAY APPLE a.

Malacca bean. The marking nut.

Malacca cane. A cane, often mottled, obtained from an Asiatic rattan palm (*Calamus rotang*).

Ma·lac'can (mȧ·lăk'ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Malacca, on the Malay Peninsula.

Malacca yam. The Rangoon yam.

Ma·la'ce·ae (mȧ·lā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MALUS.] *Bot.* A family of ornamental shrubs and fruit trees (order Rosales); the apple family. The family includes the apple, pear, quince, medlar, hawthorn, shadbush, etc., comprised in the genera *Malus, Pyrus, Cydonia, Amelanchier*, and *Crataegus.* — **ma·la'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Mal'a·chi (măl'ȧ·kī), *n.* [Heb. *Malākhī.*] **1.** Literally, messenger; — masculine proper name.
2. a An unknown Hebrew prophet, reputed author of the Book of Malachi, ascribed to the Persian period, about 464–424 B.C. **b** The Book of Malachi. See OLD TESTAMENT.

mal'a·chite (măl'ȧ·kīt), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *melochite*, fr. Gr. *malachē, molochē*, a mallow; — and from its resembling the green color of the leaf of mallows; cf. L. *molochites* a kind of precious stone. See MALLOW.] **1.** *Mineral.* Green basic carbonate of copper, $CuCO_3.Cu(OH)_2$. It is an ore of copper. The compact variety is used for table tops, etc., and in Russia for great vases or as a veneer for columns. Called also *green malachite*, to distinguish it from *blue malachite*, or azurite.
2. The color malachite green.

malachite green. **1.** a Malachite ground and used as a pigment. **b** A dye prepared from benzaldehyde and dimethylaniline as green crystals with metallic reflection, and used for coloring cotton, silk, rayon, wool, paper, oils, etc., bluish green, also for making lakes, as a microscopic stain, and as an antiseptic; — called also *benzoyl green, fast green, Victoria green*, etc.
2. A color, greenish yellow-green in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance; — called also *Bremen green, copper green, iris green, mineral green, mountain green, Olympian green, verditer green.* Cf. COLOR.

ma·la'ci·a (mȧ·lā'shĭ·ȧ; -sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *malakia* softness.] *Med.* **a** Morbid softening of any tissue; as, osteo*malacia.* **b** A perversion of taste marked by an abnormal desire for some particular kind of food.

-ma·la'ci·a (-mȧ·lā'shĭ·ȧ). *Med.* A combining form, from Greek *malakia*, softness, denoting *pathological softness* or *softening*, as in aorto*malacia*, osteo*malacia.*

Mal'a·clem'ys (măl'ȧ·klĕm'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *malakos* soft + *klemmys* tortoise.] *Zool.* A genus of American turtles comprising the diamondback terrapins.

mal'a·co- (măl'ȧ·kō-). Comb. form, Greek *malako-, malak-*, from *malakos*, meaning *soft*, as in *Malaco*pterygii; also from Greek *malakia*, meaning *mollusca*, as in *malaco*logy.

Mal'a·cob·del'la (măl'ȧ·kŏb·dĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *malaco-* + Gr. *bdella* a leech.] *Zool.* A genus of nemertean worms, commensal in the gill cavity of clams and other bivalves.

Mal'a·co·der'mi·dae (măl'ȧ·kō·dûr'mĭ·dē), *n. pl.* Also **Mal'a·co·der·mat'i·dae** (-dĕr·măt'ĭ·dē). [NL. See MALACO-; -DERM.] *Zool.* A family of beetles, nearly or exactly equivalent to Lampyridae in the wide sense. — **mal'a·co·derm'** (măl'ȧ·kō·dûrm'), *n.*

mal'a·co·der'mous (-dûr'mŭs), *adj.* Also **-der'ma·tous** (-mȧ·tŭs). *Zool.* Soft-skinned.

mal'a·coid (măl'ȧ·koid), *adj.* [*malac-* + *-oid.*] *Bot. & Zool.* Of soft texture; soft-bodied; mucilaginous.

mal'a·co·lite (măl'ȧ·kō·līt), *n.* [*malaco-* + *-lite.*] *Mineral.* Diopside, esp. the pale-colored translucent variety.

mal'a·col'o·gy (măl'ȧ·kŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*malaco-* + *-logy*, after F. *malacologie.*] The branch of zoology which deals with mollusks. Cf. CONCHOLOGY. — **mal'a·co·log'i·cal** (-kō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **mal'a·col'o·gist** (măl'ȧ·kŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

mal'a·con (măl'ȧ·kŏn), *n.* Also **mal'a·cone** (-kōn), **mal'a·kon.** [Gr. *malakos* soft.] *Mineral.* A brown altered form of zircon.

mal'a·coph'i·lous (-kŏf'ĭ·lŭs), *adj.* [*malaco-* + *-philous.*] *Bot.* Adapted to pollination by snails, as flowers of certain arums. Cf. ENTOMOPHILOUS, ANEMOPHILOUS.

mal'a·coph'o·nous (-ō·nŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *malakophōnos*, fr. *malakos* soft + *phōnē* voice.] Having a soft voice.

Mal'a·cop'ter·yg'i·i (-kŏp'tĕr·ĭj'ĭ·ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *malaco-* + *-pterygii.*] *Zool.* An extensive division of teleost fishes having soft fin rays. — **mal'a·cop'ter·yg'i·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **mal'a·cop'ter·yg'i·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

Mal'a·co·scol'i·ces (măl'ȧ·kō·skŏl'ĭ·sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *malaco-* + Gr. *skōlēx* worm.] *Zool.* A group practically equiv. to Molluscoida. — **-scol'i·cine** (-sĭn; -sīn), *adj.*

Mal'a·co·so'ma (măl'ȧ·kō·sō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *malaco-* + *-soma.*] *Zool.* A genus of moths (family Lasiocampidae) including the common tent caterpillars.

Mal'a·cos'tra·ca (-kŏs'trȧ·kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *malac-* + *-ostraca.*] *Zool.* A large subclass of Crustacea. The group includes fresh-water and salt-water forms and some living on land, as crabs, lobsters, shrimps, pill bugs, sand fleas, etc. — **mal'a·cos'tra·can** (-kăn), *adj. & n.* — **mal'a·cos'tra·cous** (-kŭs), *adj.*

mal'a·cos'tra·col'o·gy (-trȧ·kŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*malacostracan* + *-logy.*] Carcinology.

ma·lac'tic (mȧ·lăk'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *malaktikos*, fr. *malakos* soft.] Emollient; tending to soften.

mal'ad·ap·ta'tion (măl'ăd·ăp·tā'shŭn), *n.* Poor or inadequate adaptation.

mal'ad·dress' (măl'ă·drĕs'), *n.* [F. *maladresse.*] Bad address; awkward or tactless behavior.

‖**ma'lade'** (mȧ'lȧd'), *n.* [F.] A sick person.

Ma'lade' I'ma'gi'naire', Le (lē mȧ'lȧd' ē'mȧ'zhē'nâr'). [F., The Imaginary Invalid.] A comedy (1673) by Molière. See ARGAN; DIAFORUS, THOMAS.

‖**ma'la'die' du co'ît'** (mȧ'lȧ'dē' dü kô'ē'). [F.] *Veter.* Dourine.

mal'a·dive (măl'ȧ·dĭv), *adj.* [F. *maladif*, fem. *maladive.*] Sick; sickly; unhealthy. *Rare.*

mal'ad·just'ed (măl'ă·jŭs'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Badly, or inadequately, adjusted; specif., *Psychol.*, out of harmony with one's environment, from failure to reach a satisfactory adjustment between one's desires and one's conditions of life.

mal'ad·just'ment (măl'ă·jŭst'mĕnt), *n.* Poor or inadequate adjustment.

mal'ad·min'is·ter (-ăd·mĭn'ĭs·tĕr), *v. t.* To administer badly. — **mal'ad·min'is·tra'tion** (-trā'shŭn), *n.*

mal'ad·droit' (măl'ȧ·droit'; 66; 277), *adj.* [F. See MAL-; ADROIT.] Of a quality opposed to adroitness; clumsy; awkward.
Syn. — Bungling, unhandy. **Ant.** — Skillful, adroit.
— **mal'a·droit'ly,** *adv.* — **mal'a·droit'ness,** *n.*

mal'ad·ven'ture (măl'ăd·vĕn'tûr), *n.* [F. *malaventure*, prop., ill adventure.] Escapade; mishap.

mal'a·dy (măl'ȧ·dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [OF. *maladie*, fr. *malade* ill, sick, fr. L. *male habitus*, i.e., ill-kept, not in good condition. See MAL-; HABIT.] **1.** Any disease of the human body; a distemper, disorder, or indisposition, proceeding from impaired, defective, or morbid functions.
2. A moral or mental defect or disorder.

Love's a *malady* without a cure. *Dryden.*

3. Deterioration due to growth of bacteria; — said of wine.
Syn. — Disorder, sickness, ailment, illness. See DISEASE.

ma'la fi'de (mā'lȧ fī'dē). [L.] In or with bad faith.

‖**ma'la fi'des** (fī'dēz). [L.] Bad faith.

Mal'a·ga (măl'ȧ·gȧ), *n.* **1.** A city and a province (Málaga) of southern Spain. Hence, *Malaga* grapes, wines.
2. Wine from Málaga. It is a white wine, rich, of resinous aroma, and either dry or sweet.
3. A sweet, white, firm-fleshed grape much cultivated in Spain and California.
4. = OXBLOOD RED.

Mal'a·gas'y (măl'ȧ·găs'ĭ), *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* A native of Madagascar. The Malagasy are Bantu and Malayan tribes mixed, with some Arab blood. Generally, they are divided into: the *Sakalavas*, of the western coast, of predominantly Bantu blood; the *Betsimisaraka*, of the eastern coast, of purer Malay blood and type; and the dominant *Hovas* (which see) of the central plateau.
2. Language of the Malagasy. See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*
— **Mal'a·gas'y** (66), *adj.*

Malagasy region. *Zoogeog.* A division including Madagascar and a few adjacent islands. It is especially characterized by many genera and species of lemurs, and nearly all its mammals and birds differ from those of the mainland.

Mal'a·gi'gi (măl'ȧ·jē'jē), *n.* [It. (F. *Maugis*).] In the Carlovingian romances, a hero, who was brought up by the fairy Orianda, and became a great enchanter.

ma·lag'ma (mȧ·lăg'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-mȧ·tȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *malagma*, fr. *malassein* to soften.] An emollient poultice, plaster, or the like.

mal'a·hack' (măl'ȧ·hăk'), *v. t. & i.* *Dial.* **a** To cut or carve awkwardly; hence, to deface. **b** To become disabled or worn out.

ma·laise' (mȧ·lāz'; *F.* mȧ'lāz'), *n.* [F., fr. *mal* ill + *aise* ease.] *Med.* An indefinite feeling of uneasiness, or of being ill; also, generally, a feeling of discomfort.

mal'a·kin (măl'ȧ·kĭn), *n.* [Gr. *malakos* soft + *-in.*] *Pharm.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_{14}H_{11}NO_3$, used as an antipyretic and antirheumatic.

ma·lam'bo (mȧ·lăm'bō), *n.* [Sp. (also Pg. & Tupi) *malambo, melambo*, prob. of Cariban origin.] The yellowish aromatic bark of a South American shrub (*Croton malambo*), used in medicine and perfumery.

mal'an·ders (măl'ăn·dĕrz), *n. pl.* [F. *malandres*, fr. L. *malandria* blisters or sores, esp. on horses.] *Veter.* A chronic eczema seen usually in horses on the posterior or flexion surface of the knee of the foreleg. It is similar to sallenders of the hind leg. Also formerly used in the *sing.*
— **mal'an·dered** (-dĕrd), *adj.* — **mal'an·drous** (-drŭs), *adj.*

ma·lan'ga (mȧ·läng'gȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. pl. of Kongo *elango* water lily, the roots of which are used as food.] **a** The taro. **b** See YAUTIA a.

ma'la·pa'ho (mä'lä·pä'hō), *n.* [Tag. *malapajo.*] Any of several Philippine trees of the genus *Dipterocarpus;* also, the wood, resin, or fiber of any of them.

mal·a·pert (măl'ȧ·pûrt), *adj.* [OF. *mal apert* unskillful, ill-taught, ill-bred, fr. *mal* ill + *apert* adroit, intelligent; *apert*, prop., open, being confused with *expert* skillful, adroit (cf. EXPERT). See MAL-; APERT, PERT, APERIENT.] Bold; impudent; saucy; pert. *Shak.* — *n.* A malapert person. — **mal'a·pert'ly,** *adv.* — **mal'a·pert'ness,** *n.*

mal'a·prop (măl'ȧ·prŏp), *n.* A malapropism.

Mal'a·prop, Mrs. (măl'ȧ·prŏp). [F. *mal à propos* inappropriate.] A character in Sheridan's *Rivals*, noted for her blunders in the use of words.

mal'a·prop·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Malaprop* (see MALAPROP, MRS.) + *-ism.*] A grotesque misuse of a word; a word so used. — **mal'a·prop'i·an** (măl'ȧ·prŏp'ĭ·ăn; -prō'pĭ·ăn), *adj.*

Mak·ee'dah (mȧk·ē'dȧ). *Bib.*
mak'ker, mak'kar. Vars. of MAKER, 1 c.
mak'lak (mĭk'lĭk). Var. of MAKLUK.
mak'na (mŭk'nȧ). Var. of MUCKNA.
mak'ro-. = MACRO-.
Mak'tesh (mȧk'tĕsh). *Bib.*
Ma'ku (mä'kōō), *n.* See PUINAVIAN.
ma·kuk' (mȧ·kōōk'), *n. sing. & pl.* [Ar. *makkūk.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*
Ma'ku·si'. Var. of MACUSI.
Mal'a·bar·ese', *adj. & n.* See -ESE.
mal'a·ca·ton', **-ca·toon',** **-ca·tune'.** Vars. of MELOCOTON.
Mal'a·chi'as (măl'ȧ·kī'ȧs). *D. Bib.*
Mal'a·chy (măl'ȧ·kĭ). *Bib.*
Mal'a·co·cot'y·le'a (-kō·kŏt'ĭ·lē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* = DIGENETICA.
mal'a·co·phyl'lous, *adj.* See -PHYLLOUS.
Mal'a·cop'o·da (-kŏp'ō·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *malaco-* + *-poda.*] *Zool.* = ONYCHOPHORA. — **mal'a·co·pod'** (măl'ȧ·kō·pŏd'), *n.* — **mal'a·cop'o·dous** (-kŏp'ō·dŭs), *adj.*
mal'a·co·ton', **-co·toon',** **-co·toun'.** Vars. of MELOCOTON.
Malaga red. = OXBLOOD RED.
Mal'a·gash' (măl'ȧ·gȧsh'; mȧl'ȧ·gȧsh). Var. of MALAGASY.
Mal'a·guet'a pep'per (mȧl'ȧ·guet'ȧ pep'per (mȧl'ȧ·gĕt'ȧ). Vars. of MELEGUETA PEPPER.
ma'la in se, *pl.* of MALUM IN SE.
Ma·lai'sian. Var. of MALAYSIAN.
Ma'la'koff' (mȧ'lȧ'kŏf'), *n.* See *Sevastopol*, under BATTLE, *Table.*
mal'a·kon. Var. of MALACON.
Mal'a·kos'tra·ca, **Mal'a·kos'tra·ka.** Vars. of MALACOSTRACA.
Mal'a·la'i (mȧl'ȧ·lä'ĭ), **Ma·lal'le·el** (mȧ·lăl'lē·ĕl). *D. Bib.*
Ma'la·mute (mȧ'lȧ·mūt), *n.* = MALEMUTE.
Ma'la·na'o (mȧ'lä·nä'ō), *n.* = MALAMALAO.
mal'a·pi (mĭl'ȧ·pī), *n.* = MALPAIS b.
mal'a·prax'is (mĭ'lȧ prăk'sĭs). [NL.] = MALPRACTICE.
ma'la pro·hi'bi·ta, *pl.* of MALUM PROHIBITUM.
mal'a·prop'ish (mȧl'ȧ·prŏp'ĭsh), *adj.* See -ISH.
mal'ap·ro·po'ism (mȧl'ăp·rō·pō'ĭz'm), *n.* = MALAPROPISM.

mal'ap·ro·pos' (măl'ăp·rō·pō'), *adj.* [F. *mal à propos*, fr. *mal* badly + *à propos* to the purpose.] Unseasonable; inopportune. — *adv.* Unseasonably; inappropriately. — *n.* Anything malapropos.

Mal·ap'te·ru'rus (măl·ăp'tē·rōō'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *malakos* soft + *pteron* wing + *oura* tail.] *Zool.* A genus consisting of the electric catfish. Syn. *Torpedo.*

ma'lar (mā'lĕr), *adj.* [L. *mala* the cheek.] *Anat. & Zool.* Pertaining to the cheek, or the sides of the head, or designating the zygomatic bone. — *n.* The zygomatic bone.

ma·lar'i·a (mȧ·lâr'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [It., contr. fr. *mala aria* bad air. See MALICE; AIR.] **1.** Air infected with a noxious substance capable of engendering disease; esp., an unhealthy exhalation from certain soils, as a marsh; miasma. *Obs.*
2. See BIRD MALARIA.
3. *Med.* A febrile disease caused by animal parasites (genus *Plasmodium*) in the red blood corpuscles. It occurs in paroxysms, each marked by a chill followed by high fever and sweating, and is usually either intermittent or remittent. There are three principal types of the disease: the tertian, quartan, and estivo-autumnal fevers, due to different species. See MALARIA PARASITE, ANOPHELES.

ma·lar'i·al (-ăl), **ma·lar'i·an** (-ăn), *adj.* Of or pert. to, or infected by, malaria.

malarial catarrhal fever. See CATARRHAL FEVER.

malarial fever. = MALARIA, 3.

malarial mosquito. Any mosquito of the genus *Anopheles* (which see) or of the subfamily Anophelinae.

malaria parasite. Any of several minute protozoans of the genus *Plasmodium* which in their adult condition live in the tissues of mosquitoes of the genus *Anopheles* (which see) and when transferred to the blood of man, by the bite of the mosquito, produce malaria. The young parasites, or ***sporozoites***, enter the red blood corpuscles and free in the blood plasma an immense number of small spores called ***merozoites***. An indefinite number of such generations may follow, but if meanwhile the host is bitten by a mosquito, the parasites develop into gametes in the stomach of the insect. These conjugate, the zygote thus produced divides, forming spores, and eventually sporozoites, which, penetrating to the salivary glands of the mosquito, may be introduced into a new host. The attacks of the disease coincide with the dissolution of the corpuscles and liberation of the spores and products of growth of the parasites into the blood plasma. Several species of the parasite are distinguished, as *P. vivax*, producing tertian malaria; *P. malariae*, producing quartan malaria; and *P.* (subgenus *Laverania*) *falciparum*, producing estivo-autumnal fever.

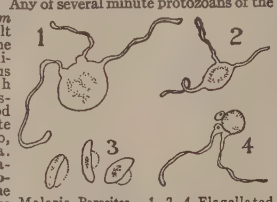

Malaria Parasites. 1, 2, 4 Flagellated Forms, 1 of Tertian, 2 of Quartan, and 4 of Estivo-autumnal Fever; 3 Crescents. (After Thayer and Hewetson.)

ma·lar'in (măl'ȧ·rĭn), *n.* [*malaria* + *-in.*] *Pharm.* A light-yellow powder (chemically acetophenone-phenetidine, $C_{16}H_{17}NO$) used as an antipyretic and antineuralgic.

ma·lar'i·o- (mȧ·lâr'ĭ·ō-). A combining form for *malaria*, as in **ma·lar'i·ol'o·gy**, **ma·lar'i·ol'o·gist**.

ma·lar'i·oid (mȧ·lâr'ĭ·oid), *adj.* Like malaria.

ma·lar'i·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* Malarial.

malar point. The most prominent point on the malar, or zygomatic, bone. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

mal'as·sim'i·la'tion (măl'ă·sĭm'ĭ·lā'shŭn), *n.* *Med.* Imperfect assimilation of nutritive material.

mal'ate (măl'āt; mā'lāt), *n.* [L. *malum* apple; cf. F. *malate.* See MALIC.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of malic acid.

mal'a·ti (mä'lȧ·tē), *n.* [Skr. *mālatī.*] The Spanish jasmine (*Jasminum grandiflorum*), the source of a much-used scent. *India.*

ma'lax (mā'lăks), *v. t.;* MA'LAXED (-lăkst); MA'LAX·ING. [L. *malaxare, malaxatum*, fr. Gr. *malassein.*] To soften by kneading, rubbing, mixing, or by stirring with some thinner substance, as, especially, drugs in the preparation of plasters and pills. — **ma·lax'a·ble** (mȧ·lăk'sȧ·b'l), *adj.*

mal'ax·age (măl'ăk·sĭj), *n.* [F. See MALAX.] Softening clay by moistening and working it.

mal'ax·ate (măl'ăk·sāt; mȧ·lăk'sāt), *v. t.* To malax.

mal'ax·a'tion (-sā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *malaxatio.*] **1.** The action of softening; specif., a form of massage.
2. *Zool.* The method employed by certain solitary wasps to render their prey inactive by biting it on the neck, or by social wasps to prepare it for feeding to their larvae.

mal'ax·a'tor (măl'ăk·sā'tĕr), *n.* [NL.] One who or that which malaxes; esp., a machine for grinding, kneading, or stirring into a pasty or doughy mass, as in tempering clay.

ma·lax'er·man (mȧ·lăk'sĕr·mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (mĕn). [*malaxer* (fr. *malax*) + *man.*] A pugmiller who mixes fireclay of which pots and tweels are made. *Eng.*

Ma·lax'is (mȧ·lăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *malaxis* softening. Cf. MALAX.] *Bot.* A genus of terrestrial orchids, family Orchidaceae. *M. unifolia* is the green adder's-mouth. Syn. *Microstylis.*

Ma·lay' (mȧ·lā'; mā'lā; 66), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Malay Peninsula or Malaysia or their inhabitants; Malayan.

Ma·lay' (mȧ·lā'; mā'lā; 66), *n.* **1.** A member of the dominant brown race of the region including the Malay Peninsula and the islands extending thence to Timor and from Timor north to Luzon, including Sumatra, Java, Celebes, the Philippines, and adjacent islands. See MALAYAN RACE.
2. Specif.: A member of the Orang Malayu, or Malay tribes of the Malay Peninsula and parts (chiefly coastal regions) of Sumatra, Borneo, Java, and adjacent islands.
3. The language spoken by the Malays. See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES.
4. In South Africa, a Moslem; specif., any of the descendants of the slaves brought to South Africa by the Dutch in the 17th and 18th centuries.
5. An oriental breed of exhibition game fowls.
6. The color cocoa brown.

Mal'a·ya'lam (măl'ȧ·yä'lȧm), *n.* The Dravidian language of the Malabar coast of India, an offshoot of Tamil dating from about the 9th century. Originally it employed the Vatteluttu character for its alphabet, but under Hindu influence the Grantha alphabet has largely replaced this. See DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES. — **Mal'a·ya'lam,** *adj.*

Mal'a·ya'lim (măl'ȧ·yä'lĭm), *n. pl.* Dravidians of Malayalam speech.

Mal'a·ya'lim. Var. of MALAYALAM.

Ma·lay'an (mȧ·lā'ăn), *adj.* **a** Pertaining to, resembling, or designating, the Malays or their language, customs, etc. **b** Of or pertaining to the regions inhabited by the Malays.

Malayan alphabets. The chief Malayan alphabets are the *Lambattak* of central Sumatra, the *Rejang* and the *Lampong* in southeastern Sumatra, the *Bugi* and the *Makassar* in Celebes, the *Tagala* and the *Visaya* in the Philippines.

Malayan bear. The sun bear.

Malayan camphor. Malay camphor. See BORNEOL.

Malayan race. *Ethnol.* One of the five varieties of mankind discriminated by Blumenbach in 1775, and comprising the non-Negritic inhabitants of the Malay Peninsula and Oceania. The typical Malay is short, of slight frame, and brachycephalic. The cheek bones are prominent, and the hair lank, straight, and black; the nose is generally straight, the eyes large and only slightly, if at all, oblique. It is now customary to distinguish them from the linguistically allied Polynesians as well as from the Indonesians, who may be a cross between the two. Cf. MALAYO-POLYNESIAN; AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Malayan subregion. *Zoogeog.* A subdivision of the Oriental region, including the Malay Peninsula, the Philippine Islands, and the Indo-Malayan Archipelago to Wallace's line.

Malay apple. **a** The applelike esculent fruit of a tree (*Eugenia malaccensis*) of Asia and Polynesia; also, the tree. **b** The rose apple.

Malay camphor. See BORNEOL.

Ma·lay'ic (mȧ·lā'ĭk), *adj.* Malayan.

Malay kite. = EDDY KITE.

Ma·lay'o- (mȧ·lā'ō-). A combining form for *Malay*, meaning *Malayan and*, as in **Ma·lay'o–In'do·ne'sian**, **Ma·lay'o–Jav'a·nese'**, **Ma·lay'o–Ne·gri'to**.

Ma·lay'oid (-oid), *adj.* Resembling the Malays in type or character; related to the Malays.

Ma·lay'o–Pol'y·ne'sian, *adj.* Pert. to both the Malays and the Polynesians; belonging to or designating the family of languages which includes the Malay (or Indonesian) and the Polynesian tongues. See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.* The *Malayo-Polynesian* linguistic family now includes also the Melanesian languages, and it is therefore usually designated by the more comprehensive term *Austronesian.*

Malay race. = MALAYAN RACE.

Ma·lay'sian (mȧ·lā'shăn; -zhăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Malaysia. — *n.* A native of Malaysia.

Malay squirrel. A squirrel (*Callosciurus prevostii*) found in the Malay Peninsula.

Malay tea. = BENKULEN TEA.

mal'brouck (măl'brŏŏk), *n.* [F.] A West African arboreal monkey (*Cercopithecus cynosurus*).

Mal·brough', **Mal·brook'** (măl·brŏŏk'), *n.* The hero of a French song, beginning "Malbrough s'en va-t-en guerre." Malbrough was popularly identified with the Duke of Marlborough.

mal'chite (măl'kīt; mäl'-), *n.* [From Mt. *Malchen* (or Melibocus), Hesse, Germany.] *Petrog.* A fine-grained gabbro-aplite composed of labradorite, hornblende, and biotite phenocrysts in a granular groundmass of the same minerals and some quartz.

Mal'chus (măl'kŭs), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* The high priest's servant whose ear was cut off by Peter. *John* xviii. 10.
2. [F.] **a** A short sword similar to the anlace. In mediæval art, St. Peter is represented using such a sword. **b** *Obs.* A confessional with but one stool; — alluding to Malchus as having but one ear.

mal·con'duct (măl·kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* Ill conduct; esp., dishonest conduct; maladministration.

mal·con'for·ma'tion (măl·kŏn'fôr·mā'shŭn; -fôr·mā'-), *n.* Imperfect, disproportionate, or abnormal formation.

mal'con·tent' (măl'kŏn·tĕnt'), *adj.* [F., fr. *mal* ill + *content.* See MAL-; CONTENT.] Discontented; uneasy; esp., dissatisfied with the government; rebellious. — **mal'con·tent'ed** (-tĕn'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* — **mal'con·tent'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **mal'con·tent'ed·ness,** *n.* — **mal'con·tent'ism** (măl'kŏn·tĕnt'ĭz'm), *n.* — **mal'con·tent'ly,** *adv.* — **mal'con·tent'ment,** *n.*

mal'con·tent', *n.* [F.] **1.** One discontented; esp., a discontented subject of a government; a political agitator.
2. A state of discontent.

mal·con've·nance (măl·kŏn'vē·nȧns), *n.* [*mal-* + F. *convenance* suitableness.] Maladaptation. *Rare.*

‖**mal'de ca·de'ras** (măl'dā kä·thā'räs; 112). [Sp., lit., disease of the hips.] *Veter.* An infectious disease of horses in South America, caused by a protozoan parasite (*Trypanosoma equinum*) in the blood, and characterized by rapid emaciation, anemia, blood-colored urine, paresis, and edema.

‖**mal' de mer'** (mal' dĕ mâr'). [F.] Seasickness.

‖**mal' di gom'ma** (mal' dē gŏm'mä). [It., gum disease.] *Plant Pathol.* A disease of citrus plants caused by *Phytophthora parasitica;* — called also *foot rot.*

Mal·div'i·an (măl·dĭv'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Also **Mal'di·van** (măl'dĭ·văn). Of or pertaining to the Maldive Islands or their inhabitants, who are Malay with Dravidian and Arab admixture. — *n.* A native of the Maldive Islands.

‖**mal·doc'chio** (mäl·dôk'kyō), *n.* Also ‖**ma·loc'chio** (mä·lôk'kyō). [It.] The evil eye. Cf. JETTATORE.

mal'don·ite (môl'dŭn·īt), *n.* [From *Maldon*, Victoria, Australia.] *Mineral.* A bismuthiferous variety of gold.

mal'duck (măl'dŭk), *n.* [Cf. MALLEMUCK.] The fulmar. *Brit.*

‖**mal' du pa'ys'** (mal' dü pȧ'ē'). [F.] Homesickness.

male (māl), *adj.* [OF. *male, masle, mascle*, fr. L. *masculus* male, masculine, dim. of *mas* a male. See MARRY, *v.;* cf. MALLARD, MASCULINE.] **1.** Designating, or of or pertaining to, a man or human being of the sex which begets young, or produces spermatozoa by which the eggs are fertilized, or, in a wider sense, any animal of corresponding sex, or the functions, organs, and parts pertaining esp. to it; — opposed to *female.* See SEX.
2. Suitable to the male sex; characteristic or suggestive of a male; masculine; as, *male* courage; *male* ducts.
3. Denoting an intensity or superiority of the characteristic qualities of anything; — contrasted with *female.*
4. Consisting of males; as, a *male* choir.
5. *Bot.* Pertaining to or designating any organ or reproductive body accomplishing fertilization, or the plant bearing such organs; as, a *male* gamete. In seed plants, *male* is a popular equivalent of *staminate.*
☞ In *Zool. & Bot.* the male sex is indicated by the symbol of Mars (♂).
6. *Gems.* Rich and dark in coloring; — esp. of sapphires.
7. *Mach.* Adapted for fitting into another corresponding piece (the *female* piece) which is hollow; as, a *male* gauge.
8. *Pros.* Masculine; — of rhyme.
Syn. — MALE, MASCULINE, MANLY, MANNISH, MANLIKE, MANFUL, VIRILE. MALE (opposed to *female*) applies to animals and plants as well as to human beings, and always suggests sex; MASCULINE (opposed to *feminine*) denotes that (esp. strength, vigor, and the like) which belongs to or is characteristic of men, and frequently suggests gender rather than sex; as, "a *male* tiger" (*Shak.*); "a *male* tree" (*Gilbert White*); "*male* children" (*Josh.* xvii. 2); a *male* choir; "His poetry is *masculine*, plain, concentrated, and energetic" (*Landor*); a *masculine* noun. MANLY (often opposed to *boyish, childish*) commonly suggests a man's finer qualities, esp. courage, frankness, independence; as, "His big *manly* voice turning again toward childish treble" (*Shak.*); "What more *manly* exercise than hunting?" (*Walton*). MANLIKE is more apt to suggest characteristically masculine qualities or (esp.) foibles; as, *manlike* bluntness. MANNISH (compare the implications of *womanish, childish*) is a term of contempt; as compared with the corresponding use of *masculine*, it expresses affected rather than natural qualities; as, "a woman impudent and *mannish* grown" (*Shak.*); a *mannish* costume. MANFUL implies esp. bravery or resolution; as, a *manful* struggle, a *manful* effort to gain self-control. VIRILE (a stronger word than *masculine*) suggests the qualities belonging to fully developed manhood; as, "Ye chiefly, *virile* both to think and feel, deep-chested Chapman and firm-footed Ben" (*Lowell*); a *virile* style.
Ant. — See FEMALE.

male (māl), *n.* A human being of the male sex; hence, any organism of that sex.

Ma'le (mä'lā), *n.* One of a Dravidian animistic tribe of the Rajmahal Hills, Bengal, related to the Mal Paharias.

male (māl), *n.* The knot (*Calidris canutus*). *Local, Eng.*

male (māl). Var. of MOLE, to spot. *Now Scot. & Dial.*

male-. See MAL-.

male alto. See FALSETTO, *n.*, **1.**

mal·ease' (măl·ēz'), *n.* [ME. *malese*, fr. OF. *malaise.* See MALAISE.] Want of ease; discomfort; disease. *Obs.*

ma·le'ate (mȧ·lē'āt), *n.* A salt or ester of maleic acid.

male bamboo. The East Indian bamboo grass *Dendrocalamus strictus.* See DENDROCALAMUS.

male berry. **a** = PEABERRY. **b** The privet andromeda.

Ma'le·bol'ge (mä'lā·bōl'jā), *n.* [It., evil trenches.] In Dante's *Inferno*, the eighth circle of hell. — **Ma'le·bol'gi·an** (-jĭ·ăn), **Ma'le·bol'gic** (-jĭk), *adj.*

Male·branch'ism (măl·brănsh'ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophical system of Malebranche, the French metaphysician. Its doctrine is that the mind cannot have knowledge of anything external to itself except through its relation to God.

male cell. In seed plants, the generative cell.

Mal'e·cite (măl'ē·sīt), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe. See ABNAKI.

mal·e·di'cent (măl'ē·dĭ'sĕnt; -s'nt), *adj.* [L. *maledicens*, pres. part. of *maledicere* to speak ill.] Addicted to evil-speaking; slanderous. *Now Rare.*

mal·e·di'cent, *n.* A maledicent person.

mal'e·dict (măl'ē·dĭkt), *adj.* [L. *maledictus*, past part. of *maledicere.*] Accursed; abominable. *Archaic.*

mal'e·dict (măl'ē·dĭkt), *v. t.* To utter maledictions against.

mal·e·dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *maledictio*, fr. *maledicere* to speak ill, to curse, fr. *male* ill + *dicere* to say. See MAL-; DICTION. Cf. MALISON.] **1.** A proclaiming of evil against someone; imprecation; — opposed to *benediction.*

No *malediction* falls from his tongue. *Longfellow.*

2. A speaking evil; slander; state of being slandered.
Syn. — Denunciation, anathema. See CURSE.
Ant. — See BLESSING.

mal'e·dic'tive (-dĭk'tĭv), *adj.* Tending to malediction.

mal'e·dic'to·ry (-dĭk'tō·rĭ), *adj.* Of the nature of, or like, a malediction.

mal'e·fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* [See MALEFACTOR.] An evil deed; offense; crime; a malum in se or malum prohibitum.

mal'e·fac'tor (măl'ē·făk'tĕr; 277), *n.* [L., fr. *malefacere* to do evil, fr. *male* ill, evil + *facere* to do. See MAL-; FACT.] One guilty of a malefaction; a criminal.
Syn. — Evildoer, culprit, felon.

mal'e·fac'to·ry (-făk'tō·rĭ), *adj.* Evil-doing.

mal'e·fac'tress (măl'ē·făk'trĕs; 119), *n.* A female malefactor.

male fern. A fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*) of Europe and North America. See DRYOPTERIS.

ma·lef'ic (mȧ·lĕf'ĭk), *adj.* Also, *Rare* **ma·lef'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). [L. *maleficus.* See MALEFACTOR.] Doing mischief; causing harm or evil; hurtful. — **ma·lef'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ma·lef'ic, *n.* **1.** *Astrol.* A malefic aspect or star, as Saturn.
2. A practicer of malefic arts. *Obs.*

mal'e·fice (măl'ē·fĭs), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *maleficium.* See MALEFACTOR.] An evil action or act; specif., black magic. *Obs.*

ma·lef'i·cence (mȧ·lĕf'ĭ·sĕns; -s'ns), *n.* [L. *maleficentia.* Cf. MALFEASANCE.] **1.** Evil action; also, an evil deed.
2. Maleficent or malefic quality or character; noxiousness.

ma·lef'i·cent (-sĕnt; -s'nt), *adj.* [See MALEFIC.] Doing evil to others; harmful; mischievous; malefic; also, criminal.

mal'e·fi'cial (măl'ē·fĭsh'ăl), *adj.* Maleficent. *Rare.*

mal'e·fi'ci·ate (măl'ē·fĭsh'ĭ·āt), *v. t.* [ML. *maleficiatus*, past part. of *maleficiare* to bewitch, fr. L. *maleficium.* See MALEFICE.] To bewitch. *Obs.* — **mal'e·fi'ci·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

mal'e·fi'ci·ate (-āt), *adj.* Maleficiated. *Obs.*

ma·le'ic (mȧ·lē'ĭk; -lā'ĭk), *adj.* [F. *maléique.* See MALIC.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline, dibasic acid, $C_2H_2(CO_2H)_2$, obtained by heating malic acid. See ETHYLENIC ISOMERISM.

male incense. Frankincense. *Obs.*

ma·le'i·noid (mȧ·lē'ĭ·noid), **ma·le'i·noi'dal** (-noi'dăl; -d'l), *adj.* [See MALEIC; -OID.] *Chem.* Resembling maleic acid. See ETHYLENIC ISOMERISM.

male kola. An African tree (*Garcinia kola*); also, its seed.

ma·lel'la (mȧ·lĕl'ȧ), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-ē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *mala* jaw.] *Zool.* Either of two distal toothed appendages of the outer stipes of the deutomala of a myriapod.

Ma'le·mute (mäl'ĭ·mūt), *n.* A dog of a breed originally bred and owned exclusively by the Malemiut. Like all arctic dogs it traces back to the wolf, with which it is often bred even today.

mal'en·gine' (măl'ĕn·jēn'), *n.* [OF. *malengin*, fr. L. *malus* bad + *ingenium* natural capacity. See ENGINE.] Evil machination; guile; deceit. *Obs.*

‖**mal'en'ten'du'** (mäl'äN'täN'dü'), *adj.* [F.] Ill-conceived; ill-contrived. — *n.* Misunderstanding; misconception.

male nutmeg. = MACASSAR NUTMEG.

mal'e·o (mäl'ē·ō), *n.; pl.* -EOS (-ōz). [Galelarese (northern Halmahera) *mēleo.*] A megapode (*Megacephalon maleo*) of Celebes, that lays its eggs in holes in sandy beaches.

male oak. The durmast *Quercus sessiliflora.*

male orchis. A Eurasian orchid (*Orchis mascula*) with showy, spicate, pink or purple flowers.

male polypody. See POLYPODY.

male pronucleus. See PRONUCLEUS.

male rhyme. = MASCULINE RHYME.

Mal'es-her'bi-a (mĭl'ĕ-sûr'bĭ-ȧ; măl'ĕs-hûr'-), *n.* [NL., after Chrétien Guillaume de Lamoignon de *Malesherbes*, French statesman.] *Bot.* A genus of South American herbs or undershrubs constituting the family **Mal'es-her'bi-a'ce-ae** (-ā'sē-ē) (order Passiflorales). They are related to the passionflowers. — **mal'es-her'bi-a'ceous** (-ā'shŭs), *adj.*

male shield fern. = MALE FERN.

ma·lev'o·lence (mȧ-lĕv'ō-lĕns), *n.* [L. *malevolentia.* See MALEVOLENT.] Quality or state of being malevolent; evil disposition toward another; ill will. See MALICE, *Syn.*

ma·lev'o·len·cy (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* Malevolence. *Rare.*

ma·lev'o·lent (-lĕnt), *adj.* [OF. *malivolent*, fr. L. *malevolens, -entis*, fr. *male* ill + *volens*, pres. part. of *volo* I will, wish. See MAL-; VOLUNTARY.] **1.** Wishing evil; disposed to injure; arising from, or indicative of, ill will.
2. *Astrol.* Having a baleful influence; malefic. *Obs.*
Syn. — Ill-disposed, spiteful, rancorous. See MALICIOUS.
Ant. — See BENIGNANT.
— **ma·lev'o·lent·ly,** *adv.*

ma·lev'o·lent, *n.* **1.** A malevolent person.
2. *Astrol.* A baleful influence. *Rare.*

ma·lev'o·lous (-lŭs), *adj.* [L. *malevolus*, fr. *male* ill + *velle* to be disposed.] Malevolent. *Obs.*

mal·fea'sance (măl·fē'zŭns), *n.* [F. *malfaisance*, fr. *malfaisant* injurious, doing ill, fr. *mal* ill, evil + *faisant* doing, pres. part. of *faire* to do. See MAL-; FEASIBLE. Cf. MALEFICENCE.] The doing of an act which a person ought not to do; evil conduct; an illegal deed; — often used of official misconduct or an instance of it. Contr. with *misfeasance, nonfeasance.*

mal·fea'sant (-zănt), *adj.* [F. *malfaisant.*] Evil-doing. — *n.* One who does evil; a criminal.

mal·fea'sor (-zĕr), *n.* [AF. *malfaisour, malfesour.*] One guilty of malfeasance. *Obs.*

mal'for·ma'tion (măl'fôr·mā'shŭn), *n.* Irregular, anomalous, abnormal, or wrong formation or structure.

mal·formed' (măl·fôrmd'), *adj.* Having, or characterized by, malformation; ill-formed; abnormally formed.

mal·grace' (măl·grās'), *n.* [OF. *male grace* ill grace, ill favor.] **a** *Obs.* Disfavor. **b** *Pseudoarchaic.* Something ungracious.

mal·gra'do (-grā'dō), *prep.* [It. See MAUGER.] In spite of. *Obs.*

‖**mal'gré'** (măl'grā'), *prep.* [F.] In spite of; notwithstanding.

‖**mal'gré' lui'** (măl'grā' lwē'). [F.] In spite of oneself; i. e., against one's intent or belief.

mal'gu·zar' (măl'gōō·zär'), *n.* [Hind. (fr. Per.) *māl-guzār*, fr. Ar. *māl* property + Per. *guzār* payer.] One who pays land revenue. *India.*

mal'gu·za'ri (-zä'rē), *n.* [Hind. (fr. Per.) *māl-guzārī.*] A land revenue assessment, or the payment of such revenue. *India.*

‖**mal'heur'** (mȧ'lûr'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *mal eür* ill fortune.] Misfortune.

ma'li (mä'lē), *n.* [Hind. *mālī*, fr. Skr. *mālika* gardener.] One of a gardener caste, found in most provinces of India.

mal'ic (măl'ĭk; mā'lĭk), *adj.* [F. *malique*, fr. L. *malum* an apple. See ist MALUS.] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a crystallizable, hydroxy diacid, $C_2H_3OH(CO_2H)_2$; — called also *hydroxysuccinic acid.* Ordinary, or levo, malic acid occurs in various plant juices, as in apples, grapes, gooseberries, rhubarb, etc. Dextro malic acid is found in plants of the orpine family (*Crassulaceae*).

mal'ice (măl'ĭs), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *malitia*, fr. *malus* bad, ill, evil; perh. akin to E. SMALL. Cf. DISMAL, MALARIA, MAUGER.] **1.** Badness; harmfulness. *Obs.*
2. Enmity of heart; malevolence; ill will.
Envy, hatred, and *malice* are three distinct passions. *Ld. Holt.*
3. *Astrol.* The supposed sinister influence of certain heavenly bodies. *Obs.*
4. *Law.* The state of mind manifested by an intent to commit an unlawful act; willfulness in the commission of a wrong; esp., ***malice aforethought,*** a deliberate intention to commit the act, or a committing of the act under circumstances which the law treats as equivalent to such intention. Legal malice, therefore, may consist in ***malice in fact,*** or actual malevolence toward the person injured, or it may consist in ***implied malice,*** that is, a depraved or wicked disposition. The use of the phrase *malice aforethought,* or its legal equivalent, is, at common law, necessary to the validity of an indictment for murder. It is held, however, that it does not import any definite lapse of time before the commission of the intended act.
Syn. — Spite, pique, bitterness, animosity, malignity, maliciousness, rancor. See RESENTMENT.
Ant. — Affection, benevolence, friendliness.

mal'ice (măl'ĭs), *v. t.* To regard with malice; to wish or try to injure. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To harbor or cherish malice. *Obs.*

mal'ice·ful (-fōōl; -fĭ), *adj.* Malicious.

ma·li'cious (mȧ·lĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [OF. *malicius* (F. *malicieux*), fr. L. *malitiosus.* See MALICE.] **1.** Indulging or exercising malice; harboring ill will or enmity.
2. Proceeding from hatred or ill will; dictated by malice.
3. Playfully or archly mischievous.
4. *Obs.* a *Med.* Malignant; virulent. **b** Clever; cunning.
5. *Law.* Characterized by, or involving, malice; having, or done with, wicked or mischievous intentions or motives; as, a *malicious* act. See MALICE, *n.*
Syn. — Ill-disposed, spiteful, resentful, bitter, rancorous, sinister, unpropitious. — MALICIOUS, MALEVOLENT, MALIGNANT, MALIGN. That is MALICIOUS which is dictated by hatred or spite; MALEVOLENT emphasizes evil will, intent, or influence rather than malice in action; as, "I fear I shall be *malicious* enough to be amused with their . . . lame invectives" (*Shelley*); "There is no free breath to be drawn within the sphere of so *malevolent* an influence" (*Hawthorne*). MALIGNANT implies virulence or intense and active ill will; MALIGN (chiefly poetical) connotes esp. baleful influence; as, "*malignant* cunning" (*Parkman*); "a soul that spurns the crowd's *malign* control" (*Gifford*). Cf. PERNICIOUS, POISONOUS, RESENTMENT, SARCASTIC.
Ant. — Friendly, kindly, benevolent, benign.
— **ma·li'cious·ly,** *adv.* — **ma·li'cious·ness,** *n.*

malicious abandonment. *Law.* The desertion of a wife by the husband, or vice versa, without just cause.

malicious mischief. *Law.* Willful and unlawful injury to the property of another.

malicious prosecution. *Law.* A wanton prosecution by legal process without probable cause.

mal'i·co'ri·um (măl'ĭ·kō'rĭ·ŭm; 181), *n.* [L. *malum* apple + *corium* skin.] The astringent rind of the pomegranate fruit, sometimes used in tanning.

mal'i·den'ti·fi·ca'tion (măl'ĭ·dĕn'tĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* A mistaken identification.

ma·lif'er·ous (mȧ·lĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *malum* evil + *-ferous.*] Producing evil; harmful; unhealthful, as a climate.

ma'li·form (mā'lĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *malum* apple + *-form.*] Shaped like an apple. *Rare.*

ma·lign' (mȧ·līn'), *adj.* [OF. *maligne, malin*, fr. L. *malignus*, for *maligenus*, i. e., of a bad kind or nature, fr. *malus* bad + root of *genus* birth, race, kind. See MALICE; GENUS. Cf. BENIGN, MALIGNANT.] **1.** Having an evil disposition toward others; harboring violent enmity; malevolent; — opposed to *benign.*
Witchcraft may be by operation of *malign* spirits. *Bacon.*
2. Tending to injure; evil; unpropitious; baleful.
3. Malignant; virulent; as, a *malign* ulcer. *Bacon.*
Syn. and **Ant.** — See MALICIOUS.

ma·lign' (mȧ·līn'), *v.;* -LIGNED' (-līnd'); -LIGN'ING. [OF. *malignier*, fr. L. *malignare.* See MALIGN, *adj.*] *Intransitive:* To utter, think, or feel malice; also, to plot. *Obs.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To regard with malice or hatred; also, to resent; begrudge. *Obs.*
2. To utter great evil of; to traduce; defame; slander.
To be *maligned* standing and to be despised falling. *South.*
Syn. — Calumniate, libel. See ASPERSE.

ma·lig'nance (mȧ·lĭg'nȧns), *n.* Malignancy.

ma·lig'nan·cy (mȧ·lĭg'nȧn·sĭ), *n.* [From MALIGNANT.] **1.** State or quality of being malignant; specif.: **a** *Obs. exc. Hist.* State of being a malignant; disloyalty or disaffection to a government. See MALIGNANT, *n.* **b** Evil, malign, or baleful nature; noxiousness.
The *malignancy* of my fate. *Shak.*
c Extreme malevolence; bitter enmity; malice; as, *malignancy* of heart. **d** A malignant quality or practice.
2. *Med.* **a** Virulence; tendency to a fatal issue; as, the *malignancy* of a tumor. **b** A malignant tumor; as, a *malignancy* of the breast; — a use regarded by many medical authorities as improper.

ma·lig'nant (mȧ·lĭg'nȧnt), *adj.* [L. *malignans, -antis*, pres. part. of *malignare, malignari*, to do or make maliciously. See MALIGN.] **1.** Rebellious against God or against a government; malcontent; as in ***church malignant,*** or ***malignant church,*** a term applied by the Fathers to antichristian people and by the early Protestants to the Church of Rome.
A *malignant* and a turbaned Turk. *Shak.*
2. Having a baleful influence; malign; malefic.
Some *malignant* power upon my life. *Shak.*
3. Poisonous; deleterious; as, *malignant* plants. *Obs.*
4. Disposed to do harm, inflict suffering, or cause distress; virulently inimical; bent on evil; malicious.
5. *Med.* Tending or threatening to produce death.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See MALICIOUS.

ma·lig'nant, *n.* A person rebellious against God or hostile to religion, or disloyal to a government; a malcontent. Specif. [*cap.*]: a *Eng. Hist.* An adherent of Charles I; a Royalist; a Cavalier; — so called by the opposite party. Also, as used by the Puritans and Covenanters, one of their ecclesiastical opponents. **b** *Scot. Hist.* One who approved of *the Engagement* (which see); — so called by the Remonstrants. Cf. ENGAGER, 2.

malignant catarrh, malignant catarrhal fever. See CATARRHAL FEVER.

malignant edema. *Med. & Veter.* Edema attended with inflammation and gangrene.

malignant fever. Fever in which degenerative changes take place in the blood, as in certain forms of malarial fever.

malignant jaundice. *Veter.* Biliary fever of dogs.

malignant lymphoma. = HODGKIN'S DISEASE.

malignant pustule. The initial lesion of anthrax; also, the disease characterized by such lesions.

malignant tertian fever. *Med.* The estivo-autumnal type of malaria.

malignant tumor. A tumor which tends to invade the surrounding tissue or give rise to similar secondary growths, to recur after extirpation, and eventually to cause death. Such tumors are mainly carcinomata and sarcomata.

mal'ig·na'tion (măl'ĭg·nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *malignacion* malignity.] a *Obs.* Ill will. **b** *Rare.* ‖A maligning; slander.

ma·lign'er (mȧ·līn'ĕr), *n.* One who maligns.

ma·lig'ni·fy (mȧ·lĭg'nĭ·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *malignus* malign + *-fy.*] To make malign. *Rare.*

ma·lig'ni·ty (-tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *malignité*, fr. L. *malignitas.*] **1.** State or quality of being malignant; specif.: **a** Disposition to do evil; malignancy; spite. **b** *Archaic.* Extreme evilness of nature or influence; heinousness; as, the *malignity* of fraud. **c** *Archaic.* Harmfulness; injuriousness. **d** Virulence; deadly quality.
An invincible *malignity* in his disease. *Hayward.*
2. Usually in *pl.* A malignant act, feeling, event, etc.
War, waste, plague, famine, all *malignities.* *Tennyson.*

ma·lign'ment (mȧ·līn'mĕnt), *n.* Maligning. *Rare.*

ma'lik (mä'lĭk), *n.* [Hind. (fr. Ar.) *mālik.*] *Hindu Law.* An owner; a proprietor, whether superior (**ma'lik a'la**) or inferior (**ma'lik ad'na**); hence, in Bengal, also, a zamindar.

ma'lī·ka'na (mä'lĭ·kä'nȧ), *n.* [Hind. (fr. Per.) *mālikānah*, fr. Ar. *mālik* possessor.] A fee or payment paid by way of rent or duty on land.

Ma·li'ki (mȧ·lē'kē), *n.;* *pl.* -KIS (-kēz). *Moham. Law.* Any of the sect of followers of Imam Malik ibn-Anas (d. A.D. 795).

ma·lines' (mȧ·lēn'; *F.* mȧ'lēn'), *n.* [F.] **1.** = MECHLIN LACE.
2. Also **ma·line'** (mȧ·lēn'). A fine silk net, rather stiff, used in millinery and dressmaking.

ma·lin'ger (mȧ·lĭng'gĕr), *v. i.;* -LIN'GERED (-gĕrd); -LIN'GER·ING. [F. *malingre* sickly, weakly, prob. fr. OF. *mal* (or perh. *malade* sick) + *heingre* thin, lean. See MAL-, MALADY.] To act the part of a malingerer; to feign illness or inability.

ma·lin'ger·er (-ĕr), *n.* A soldier or a sailor who feigns sickness to avoid doing his duty; hence, in general, one who shirks his duty by pretending illness or inability.

ma·lin'ger·y (-ĭ), *n.* Spirit or practices of a malingerer.

mal'i·now'skite (măl'ĭ·nōō'skīt), *n.* [After E. *Malinowski*, Russian civil engineer.] *Mineral.* A variety of tetrahedrite containing 13–16 per cent of lead.

mal'in·tent' (măl'ĭn·tĕnt'), *n.* Malice; intention to commit a crime or to do an injurious act. *Rare.*

‖**ma'lis a'vi·bus** (mä'lĭs ä'vĭ·bŭs), [L.] Literally, with unpropitious birds; with bad auspices. Cf. BONIS AVIBUS.

ma·lism (mā'lĭz'm), *n.* [L. *malus* bad, evil + *-ism.*] The doctrine that the world is on the whole bad. — **ma'list** (-lĭst), *n.* — **ma·lis'tic** (mȧ·lĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

mal'i·son (măl'ĭ·z'n; -s'n), *n.* [OF. *maleïçon*, fr. L. *maledictio.* See MALEDICTION; cf. BENISON.] **1.** Malediction.
God's *malison* on his head who this gainsays. *Scott.*
2. A hard or cruel person; also, a torment. *Dial. Eng.*

mal'kin (mô'kĭn), **maw'kin** (mô'-), *n.* [Dim. of *Maud, Matilda.* Cf. GRIMALKIN.] **1.** Orig., a female proper name, applied esp. to a woman of the lower classes. *Obs.*
2. A slattern; a drab. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
3. a *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* A mop, as one used by bakers to clean out ovens. **b** *Obs. exc. Hist.* A mop or sponge attached to a jointed staff for swabbing out a cannon.
4. A scarecrow or guy. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
5. A hare; also, a cat; also [*cap.*], a cat personified as a specter or familiar spirit. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mall (môl; măl; *in Pall Mall, the 17th-c. pron.* mĕl, *remains in the preferred pronunciation.* Cf. PALL-MALL), *n.* [From ME. *malle* (see MAUL), but associated in 17th cent. with F. *mail* (see PALL-MALL).] **1.** The mallet used in the game of pall-mall.
2. The game of pall-mall.
3. A place for playing pall-mall. Hence: A shaded walk.
— *the Mall* (môl; măl). Originally, a pall-mall alley, later a fashionable promenade made therefrom, in St. James's Park, London; also, a similar promenade elsewhere.

mall (măl), *n.* [ML. *mallum* a public assembly. See MALLUS.] Among the Franks, an assembly or court of a hundred.

mall (môl; măl), *n.* [Var. of MAW gull.] The common European gull.

mall (môl). Var. of MAUL.

mal·la'drite (mȧ·lä'drīt), *n.* [After A. *Malladra*, of the Royal Vesuvian Observatory.] *Mineral.* A sodium fluosilicate, Na_2SiF_6, occurring in minute hexagonal crystals in fumaroles on Vesuvius.

mal'lan·gong (măl'ăn·gŏng), *n.* [Native name.] The duckbill.

mal'lard (măl'ĕrd), *n.* [OF. *mallart* (F. *malart*) wild drake, fr. *masle* male. See MALE.] **1.** The drake of the common wild duck, or, *Obs.*, of any of its domesticated varieties.
2. *pl.* MALLARD, MALLARDS (-ĕrdz). See PLURAL, *Note.* Hence: The common wild duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*, syn. *boschas*), of either sex, of the Northern Hemisphere. The domestic ducks are descended from it. The male has a greenish black head and neck, white collar, chestnut breast, grayish-brown back, purple speculum, and grayish-white under parts. The female is mottled and streaked dark brown and pale buff.

Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*). Male.

mal'lard·ite (măl'ĕr·dīt), *n.* [After F. E. *Mallard* (1833–94), French mineralogist.] *Mineral.* Native manganese sulphate, $MnSO_4.7H_2O$, in colorless fibrous masses.

mal'le·a·bil'i·ty (măl'ē·ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being malleable.

mal'le·a·ble (măl'ē·ȧ·b'l; 159), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *malleare* to hammer. See MALLEATE.] **1.** Capable of being extended or shaped by beating with a hammer, or by the pressure of rollers. Most metals are malleable. Gold is the most malleable, having been beaten into leaves $\frac{1}{300,000}$ inch thick. Then follow, in order, silver, copper, aluminum, tin, platinum, lead, iron, nickel, and zinc. Wrought iron and soft steel are malleable; cast iron and hard steel are not. The so-called **malleable,** or **malleableized, cast iron,** or, popularly, **malleable iron** (sometimes called also *run steel*), is cast iron made from a certain variety of pig iron (called in the United States **malleable pig iron**). See CAST IRON. The term *malleable iron* has also the older meaning (still universal in Great Britain) of *wrought iron.*
2. Susceptible of being fashioned or molded.
Syn. — See DUCTILE.

mal'le·a·ble·ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). Also **mal'le·a·blize** (-blīz). To make malleable, as cast iron. — **mal'le·a·bil'i·za'tion** (-ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

mal'le·al (măl'ē·ăl), *adj. Anat.* Pertaining to the malleus.

mal'le·ate (măl'ē·āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *malleatus* hammered, fr. *malleare*, fr. *malleus* a hammer. See MAUL.] To hammer; to beat into a plate, sheet, or leaf, as a metal. *Now Rare.*

mal'le·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *malleatio.*] **1.** Act or process of malleating, or state of being malleated. *Archaic.*
2. A mark or dent like one made by malleating.

mal'lee (măl'ē), *n.* [Native name.] **a** Any of several low-growing Australian eucalypts, esp. *Eucalyptus dumosa* and *E. oleosa.* **b** *Australia.* The dense brushwood or thicket formed by these plants.
— *the Mallee.* The expanse covered by mallee scrub. The Victorian Mallee covered fourteen million acres along the Murray River. It is now under farms.

mal'lee (măl'ē). Var. of MALI.

mal'lee bird, fowl, *or* **hen** (măl'ē). The leipoa.

mal'leh bug (măl'ē). [Per. *mallah.*] The Miana bug.

Mal'le·if'er·a (măl'ē·lĭf'ĕr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *malleus* + L. *ferre* to bear, carry.] *Zool.* The Mammalia. — **mal'le·if'er·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

mal·le'i·form (mȧ·lē'ĭ·fôrm; măl'ē·ĭ-), *adj.* [L. *malleus* hammer + *-form.*] Having the shape of a hammer or hammer head.

mal'le·in (măl'ē·ĭn), *n.* [LL. *malleus* + *-in.* See MALLEUS, 3.] *Veter.* A sterilized filtrate of a bouillon culture of bacteria (*Pfeifferella*, syn. *Bacterium, mallei*), used in diagnosing for glanders or farcy.

mal'le·in, *v. t.* To malleinize.

mal'le·in·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To inoculate with mallein. — **mal'le·in·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*

mal'le·ma·ro'king (măl'ē·mȧ·rō'kĭng), *n.* [Obs. D. *malle-merok* a silly, larking woman, fr. *mal* foolish + *merok, marot*, fr. F. *marotte* girl, doll, bauble, folly, hobby, orig., image, fr. *mariole*, dim. fr. *Marie* the Virgin Mary.] *Naut.* A carouse of sailors of icebound whalers on one of the ships.

mal'le·muck (măl'ē·mŭk), *n.* [D. *mallemok*, fr. *mal* foolish, silly + *mok* mew, gull.] A large petrel, fulmar, albatross, or other oceanic bird.

mal'le·o·in'cu·dal (măl'ē·ō·ĭng'kū·dăl; -ĭn·kū'dăl; -d'l), *adj.* Pertaining to malleus and incus.

mal·le'o·la·ble (mă·lē'ō·lá·b'l), *adj.* [See MALLEOLUS; -ABLE.] Capable of being beaten or shaped with a little hammer. *Rare.*

mal·le'o·lar (mă·lē'ō·lĕr; măl'ē·ō·lĕr), *adj.* [See MALLEOLUS.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to a malleolus.

mal·le'o·lus (mă·lē'ō·lŭs), *n.; pl.* -OLI (-lī), [L., dim. of *malleus* hammer.] **1.** *Anat.* The rounded lateral projection on each bone of the leg at the ankle.
2. [Cf. F. *malléole.*] A kind of fire arrow. *Obs.*
3. *Hort.* A layer. *Rare.*

mal'let (măl'ĕt; -lt; 119), *n.* [F. *maillet*, dim. of *mail.* See MAUL.] **1.** A small maul with a short handle, used esp. for driving a tool, as a chisel.
2. Hence: **a** A long-handled stick with a cylindrical head, used in playing croquet; hence, by transference, a croquet player. **b** A polo stick. **c** *Obs.* One who or that which strikes down or crushes; a hammer. **d** *Obs.* A mace. **e** *Cornwall.* A miner's sledge.

1 Carpenter's Mallet; 2 Carver's Mallet.

mal'let (măl'ĕt; -lt; 119), *v. t.;* -LET·ED; -LET·ING. To drive with a mallet; to beat or hammer.

mal'let (măl'ĕt; -lt), *n.* [Native name in Swan River region.] Any of several Australian gum trees of the genus *Eucalyptus*, esp. species rich in tannin.

mal'le·us (măl'ē·ŭs), *n.; pl.* MALLEI (-ī). [L., hammer. See MAUL.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* **a** The outermost of the three auditory ossicles; the hammer. It consists of a head, neck, short process, long process, and handle, or *manubrium.* The short process and handle are fastened to the tympanic membrane, and the head articulates with the head of the incus. The malleus occurs only in mammals. See EAR, *Illust.* **b** One of the hard lateral pieces of the mastax of Rotifera. **c** One of the middle pair of Weberian ossicles in certain fishes.
2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* The genus containing the hammer shells.
3. [LL., a disease of equines, perh. glanders.] *Veter.* Equinia; glanders.

Mal·loph'a·ga (mă·lŏf'ă·gă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mallos* a lock of wool + *phagein* to eat.] *Zool.* An order of wingless insects, parasitic externally on birds, or rarely on mammals; the biting or bird lice. See LOUSE, *n.*, 1 b. — **mal·loph'a·gan** (-găn), *adj. & n.* — **mal·loph'a·gous** (-gŭs), *adj.*

mal'lo·seis'mic (măl'ō·sīz'mĭk; -sīs'mĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *mallon* more, very + E. *seismic.*] Designating or pertaining to a region subject to frequent destructive earthquakes.

Mal·lo'tus (mă·lō'tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mallōtos* fleecy.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic and Australian trees (family Euphorbiaceae). Cf. KAMALA.

mal'low (măl'ō), *n.* [ME. *malwe*, fr. AS. *mealwe*, fr. L. *malva;* akin to Gr. *malachē;* cf. Gr. *malassein* to soften, *malakos* soft, alluding either to its demulcent properties or to the soft downy leaves. Cf. MAUVE, MALACHITE.] **1.** Any plant of the genus *Malva*, esp. the common wild mallow (*M. sylvestris*), of Europe, or the dwarf mallow (which see); hence, by extension, any plant of the mallow family (Malvaceae).
2. A color, bluish-red in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. MAUVE, COLOR.

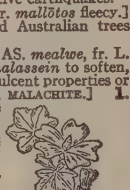
Mallow (*Malva sylvestris*). Flowering Shoot. (¼)

mallow family. The Malvaceae.
mallow rose. = ROSE MALLOW **a.**
mallow rust. = HOLLYHOCK RUST.
mallow tree. The tree mallow.
mal'low·wort' (măl'ō·wŭrt'), *n.* Any plant of the family Malvaceae.

mal'lus (măl'ŭs), **mal'lum** (-ŭm), *n.;* [MLL., of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *mahal* assembly, AS. *mæthel.* See 2d MAIL.] *Law.* The hundred court among the Salian Franks, having criminal jurisdiction, or, sometimes (as used by historians), a like court among Anglo-Saxons or other Germanic races.

malm (măm; *dial. also* môm), *n.* [AS. *mealm;* akin to Goth. *malma* sand, ON. *malmr* ore, and to E. MEAL flour.] **1.** *Petrog.* **a** A soft, grayish-white, friable limestone. **b** *Dial. Eng.* A rich clayey soil containing chalk; marl; also, in brickmaking, an artificial mixture of clay and chalk.
2. [*cap.*] *Geol.* The uppermost division of the Jurassic in Germany; — called also *White Jura.* See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

malm, *v. t.;* MALMED (mămd); MALM'ING. *Brickmaking.* To convert (clay and chalk) into artificial malm; to cover or treat (brick earth) with artificial malm.

Mal·mai'son (măl·mā'zŏn), *n.* [From *Malmaison*, the palace of the Empress Josephine, near Versailles.] *Hort.* **a** A race of carnations much grown in England. **b** A popular garden rose of the Bourbon type, with large flowers of a delicate blush color.

mal'mi·gnatte' (măl'mĭ·nyăt'), *n.* [It. *malmignatta.*] A small black red-spotted spider of the genus *Latrodectus*, of southern Europe, reputed to be very venomous.

Malmignatte. Somewhat enlarged.

malm rock, *or* **malm'stone'** (măm'stōn'), *n.* **a** = MALM, *n.*, 1 **a.** **b** A fine-grained siliceous rock belonging to the Upper Greensand or Gault (of the British Cretaceous). It passes into a calcareous variety known as *firestone*, and also into a micaceous sandstone called *gaize.*

malm'sey (mäm'zĭ), *n.* [ML. *malmasia*, fr. Gr. *Monembasia* Monembasia, or Malvasia, in the Morea.] A rich, sweet, aromatic wine, orig. produced in Cyprus, but now also in Spain, Italy, Madeira, and elsewhere, from the malvasia grape.

malm'y (mäm'ĭ; môm'ĭ), *adj.* [See MALM, *n.*] Of the nature of, or containing, malm; hence, soft and sticky, as soil; warm and damp, as weather; tasteless, as fruit. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mal'nu·trite (măl'nū·trīt), *n.* One suffering from malnutrition.

mal'nu·tri'tion (măl'nū·trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Faulty or imperfect nutrition.

ma'lo (mä'lō), *n.* [Hawaiian, cloth.] *Hawaii.* **a** A loincloth worn by men. **b** An ornamented royal girdle.

mal'o- (măl'ō-), **mal-.** *Chem.* A combining form for *malic.*

‖ma'lo a'ni·mo (mä'lō ăn'ĭ·mō). [L.] *Law.* With evil intent.

mal'oc·clu'sion (măl'ŏ·klōō'zhŭn), *n.* [*mal-* + *occlusion.*] *Dent.* Any abnormality in the occlusal relations of teeth, dentures, etc. — **mal'oc·clud'ed** (-klōōd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.*

mal·o'dor, **mal·o'dour** (măl·ō'dĕr), *n.* An offensive odor.

mal·o'dor·ous (măl·ō'dĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Ill-smelling. — **mal·o'dor·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **mal·o'dor·ous·ness,** *n.*

mal'o·nate (măl'ō·nāt), *n.* A salt or ester of malonic acid.

ma·lo'nic (mă·lō'nĭk; -lŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [F. *malonique.* See MALIC.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline diacid, $CH_2(CO_2H)_2$, obtained by oxidation of malic acid and otherwise. The malonic esters are of great value in the synthesis of various compounds.

mal'o·nyl (măl'ō·nĭl; -nēl), *n.* [*malonic* + *-yl.*] The bivalent radical $CH_2(CO)_2$, of malonic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

mal·o·nyl·u're·a (-ū'rē·ă), *n.* *Chem.* Barbituric acid.

ma'loo climb'er (mä'lōō). Also **ma'loo,** *n.* [Origin obscure.] See BAUHINIA.

Mal'o·pe (măl'ō·pē), *n.* [L., mallow.] *Bot.* A small genus of European annual herbs of the mallow family (Malvaceae), having tribracteate flowers. *M. trifida* is cultivated for its rose-purple flowers.

mal'pais' (măl'pīs'), *n.* [Sp. *mal, malo,* bad + *pais* country.] *Southwestern U. S.* **a** Country underlain by dark lava, esp. basalt. **b** Basaltic lava.

Mal·pigh'i·a (măl·pĭg'ĭ·ă), *n.* [NL. See MALPIGHIAN.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American shrubs and trees, family Malpighiaceae. *M. obovata* is the jiqui.

Mal·pigh'i·a'ce·ae (-ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical herbs, shrubs, or trees (order Geraniales), having opposite leaves and yellow or red flowers. — **mal·pigh'i·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Mal·pigh'i·an (măl·pĭg'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or discovered by, Marcello Malpighi (1628–94), Italian anatomist.

Malpighian body. *Anat.* A Malpighian corpuscle.

Malpighian capsule. = BOWMAN'S CAPSULE. See KIDNEY, 1.

Malpighian corpuscle. *Anat.* **a** A kidney corpuscle. See KIDNEY, 1. **b** Any of the small masses of adenoid tissue formed around the branches of the splenic artery in the spleen.

Malpighian layer. *Anat.* The deeper portion of the epidermis, consisting of cells whose protoplasm has not yet changed into horny material. See SKIN, *Illust.*

Malpighian pyramid. *Anat.* Any of the conical masses (in man 8 to 18 in number) forming the medullary substance of the kidney and projecting as papillae into the renal pelvis. They are composed of bundles of straight uriniferous tubes which open at the apex of the pyramid.

Malpighian tubes *or* **vessels.** *Zool.* Tubular glands opening into the posterior portion of the alimentary canal in nearly all insects and supposed to function as urinary organs. Similar organs are found in certain myriapods, arachnids, etc.

Malpighian tuft. *Anat.* See KIDNEY, 1.

mal·posed' (măl·pōzd'), *adj.* [*mal-* + *pose,* v.] Misplaced.

mal'po·si'tion (măl'pō·zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Wrong or faulty position, as of the fetus; misplacement.

mal'prac'tice (măl'prăk'tĭs), *n.* The treatment of a case by a surgeon or physician in a manner contrary to accepted rules and with injurious results to the patient; hence, any professional misconduct or any unreasonable lack of skill or fidelity in the performance of professional or fiduciary duties. — **mal'prac·ti'tion·er** (măl'prăk·tĭsh'ŭn·ĕr), *n.*

mal·prax'is (măl·prăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *mal-* + *praxis.*] Malpractice.

mal·pres'en·ta'tion (-prĕz'ĕn·tā'shŭn; -prē'zĕn-), *n.* *Obstetrics.* Abnormal presentation of the fetus. See PRESENTATION, 6.

mal'pro·pri'e·ty (măl'prō·prī'ĕ·tĭ), *n.* [*mal-* + *propriety.*] Disorderliness.

malt (môlt; mŏlt), *n.* [AS. *mealt;* akin to D. *mout,* G. *malz,* ON. *malt,* and E. MELT.] **1.** A material consisting of grain, generally barley, that has been softened by steeping in water and allowed to germinate. At this stage it is called *green malt;* this is usually dried in a kiln and sometimes roasted like coffee. Germination develops the enzyme diastase, which is capable of saccharifying the starch of the malt and also that of raw grain mixed with it; hence, malt is essential in brewing and distilling. See DIASTASE **b.** Its large carbohydrate and protein content is responsible for its use as a nutrient, esp. in wasting diseases, as tuberculosis, cholera infantum, etc.
2. Malt liquor; beer. *Colloq.*

malt, *adj.* Relating to, containing, or made with, malt.

malt, *v.;* MALT'ED; MALT'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To convert into malt, or maltlike material; as, to *malt* barley.
2. To make or treat with malt or malt extract; as, to *malt* beer; *malted* milk.

——, *Intransitive:* To become malt or maltlike; also, to make grain into malt.

Mal'ta (môl'tă; mŏl'tă), *n.* An island in the Mediterranean.

Malta fever. A remittent febrile disease prevalent along the Mediterranean, as in Malta. See UNDULANT FEVER.

malt'ase (môl'tās; mŏl'-), *n.* [*malt* + *-ase.*] *Biochem.* An enzyme that accelerates the hydrolysis of maltose to dextrose (*d*-glucose). It is found in plants, animals, yeast, bacteria, etc. Called also *glucase.*

malt'ed milk (môl'tĕd; -tĭd; mŏl'-; 119). **1.** Milk which has been malted; specif., commercially, a soluble powder prepared from dried milk and malted cereals. It contains practically no unaltered starch and is easily digested.
2. A drink made from this powder.

malt'er (-tĕr), *n.* A maltster.

Mal'tese' (môl'tēz'; -tēs'; mŏl'-; 66; 277), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Malta or its inhabitants.

Mal'tese', *n.* **a** *sing. & pl.* A native of Malta. **b** The native language of the Maltese, an ancient dialect of Arabic with Italian elements, now written in Latin characters. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Maltese cat. A bluish-gray variety of the domestic cat.

Maltese cross. **a** See CROSS, *n.*, 8, *Illust.* **b** *Bot.* The scarlet lychnis. **c** *Motion Pictures.* See INTERMITTENT MOVEMENT.

Maltese dog. One of a breed of small lap dogs having long silky white hair. The breed originated in Malta.

Maltese lace. A heavy bobbin lace of, usually, black or white silk, said to have originated in Malta.

Maltese mushroom. A fleshy parasitic plant (*Cynomorium coccineum*) of southern Europe. See CYNOMORIUM.

malt extract. **1.** A sugary mucilaginous substance obtained from wort.
2. *Pharm.* **a** A dark-brown sirupy liquid prepared by infusing powdered malt with water and evaporating. **b** A weak alcoholic preparation made like beer, but darker in color and thicker in consistency.

mal'tha (măl'thă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *maltha.*] **1.** Any of various cements, some bituminous, others resembling mortar.
2. **a** A black viscid substance intermediate between petroleum and asphalt; mineral tar. **b** A variety of ozocerite.

Mal'the (măl'thē), *n.,* **Mal'thi·dae** (măl'thĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *maltha* or *malthē* a cetaceous fish.] *Zool.* Syns. of OGCOCEPHALUS, OGCOCEPHALIDAE.

malt'house' (môlt'hous'; mŏlt'-), *n.* A building in which malt is made.

Mal·thu'sian (măl·thū'zhăn; -zĭ·ăn; 277), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the political economist Rev. T. R. Malthus (1766–1834), or conforming or pertaining to his views; as, *Malthusian* theories. Malthus held that population tends to multiply faster than its means of subsistence can be made to do, and that when this occurs the lower or weaker classes must suffer from lack of food; that, unless an increase of population be checked by prudential restraint, poverty is inevitable; and that the multiplying of the population will be checked by poverty, vice, or some other cause of suffering. — **Mal·thu'sian,** *n.* — **Mal·thu'sianism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

malt'ing (môlt'ĭng; mŏlt'-), *n.* **1.** Act or process of making, or of becoming, malt.
2. A malthouse.

malt liquor. A fermented liquor, as beer, made with malt.

malt'man (môlt'măn; mŏlt'-), *n.* A maltster.

Mal'to (măl'tō), *n.* The language of the *Mal Paharias,* a Dravidian tribe of Bengal. See DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES.

mal'tolte' (măl'tōlt'), *n.* [F. *maltôte,* fr. ML. *mala tolta,* fr. L. *malus* bad + *tollere* to take away.] An excessive or unjust tax, esp. a port due on wool. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

malt'ose (môl'tōs; mŏl'-), *n.* [From MALT.] *Chem.* A crystalline reducing sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, formed esp. from starch by the action of diastase (as in malt and saliva), and important physiologically and in brewing and distilling; malt sugar. Maltose is dextrorotatory and fermentable.

mal·treat' (măl·trēt'), *v. t.;* MAL·TREAT'ED; MAL·TREAT'ING. [F. *maltraiter.* See MAL-; TREAT, *v.*] To treat ill; to abuse; to treat roughly. — **mal·treat'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* — **mal·treat'or** (-ĕr), *n.*

malt'ster (môlt'stĕr; mŏlt'-), *n.* A maker of malt.

malt sugar. *Chem.* = MALTOSE.

malt vinegar. The product made by fermentation, without distillation, of an infusion of barley malt or cereals whose starch has been converted by malt.

malt whisky. Whisky made from malted barley in a pot still.

malt'worm' (môlt'wŭrm'; mŏlt'-), *n.* A tippler; a toper.

malt'y (môl'tĭ; mŏl'tĭ), *adj.* **a** Containing, or like, malt. **b** *Humorous.* Addicted to malt liquor. **c** *Slang.* Drunk.

‖ma'lum (mā'lŭm), *n.; pl.* MALA (-lă). [L. See MALICE.] An evil; wrong; an offense against right or law.

ma'lum in se' (ĭn sē'); *pl.* MALA IN SE. [L.] *Law.* An offense which is such from its own nature, or by the so-called natural law, irrespective of statute; — opposed to *malum prohibitum.*

ma'lum pro·hĭ'bi·tum (prō·hĭb'ĭ·tŭm); *pl.* MALA PROHIBITA (-tă). [L.] *Law.* An offense not such of itself, but because prohibited by statute; — opposed to *malum in se.*

mal·un'ion (măl·ūn'yŭn), *n.* **1.** An evil union; a badly made union.
2. *Surg.* Faulty union, as of parts of a fractured bone.

Mal'u·rī'nae (măl'ū·rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *malakos* soft (taken to mean slender) + *oura* tail.] *Zool.* A subfamily of passerine birds usually included in the Muscicapidae and including most of the so-called warblers and wrens of the Australian region. The type genus is **Ma·lu'rus** (mă·lū'rŭs). — **mal'u·rine** (măl'ū·rĭn; -rīn), *adj. & n.*

Ma'lus (mā'lŭs), *n.* [L., apple tree, *malum* apple, fr. Gr. *mēlon,* of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A genus of trees or shrubs, of the North Temperate Zone, the apples, typifying the family Malaceae. *M. sylvestris* is the common apple.

Ma'lus, *n.* [L., mast.] *Astron.* A southern constellation between Puppis and Antlia; the Mast. See ARGO, *n.*, 2.

Mal'va (măl'vă), *n.* [L., mallow. See MALLOW.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of Old World herbs, typifying the family Malvaceae, having palmate leaves and tribracteate flowers with naked carpels. *M. sylvestris* is the common mallow; *M. rotundifolia* is the dwarf mallow. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

Mal·va'ce·ae (măl·vā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, and trees (order Malvales), the mallow family. The genera include *Gossypium* (cotton), *Abelmoschus* (okra), *Hibiscus, Althaea, Abutilon, Lavatera,* etc. — **mal·va'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Mal·va'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of dicotyledonous plants embracing the Malvaceae, Bombacaceae, Tiliaceae, Sterculiaceae, and four smaller families.

mal'va·sī'a (măl'vă·zē'ă; -sē'ă), *n.* [It. See MALMSEY.] A variety of grape which yields the wine known as malmsey; also, the wine itself. — **mal'va·sī'an** (-ăn), *adj.*

Mal·vas'trum (măl·văs'trŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *malva* mallow.] *Bot.* A large genus of herbs and shrubs, family Malvaceae, often called *false mallows.*

mal'ver·sa'tion (măl'vĕr·sā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. *malverser* to be corrupt in office, fr. L. *male* ill + *versari* to move about, to occupy oneself, fr. *vertere* to turn. See MAL-; VERSE.] Evil conduct; fraudulent practices; misbehavior, corruption, or extortion in office.

mal·verse' (măl·vŭrs'), *v. i.* [F. *malverser.*] *Law.* To be guilty of malversation. *Obs.*

mal'voi·sie (măl'voi·zĭ; măl'vä-), *n.* [F.] Malmsey.

Mal·vo'lī·o (măl·vō'lĭ·ō; 159), *n.* The outrageously self-conceited steward to Olivia in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night.* He is readily led to believe that she is in love with him, and makes himself ridiculous by his advances to her.

Mam (măm), *n.; pl.* MAMES (mā'măs). An Indian of an important Mayan tribe of southeastern Mexico and Guatemala. See MAYA, *n.*

ma'ma (mä'mä; mȧ·mä'; *Brit. usually* mȧ·mä'). Var. of MAMMA.

Ma'ma (mä'mä), *n.* [Quechua *mama* mother.] An ancient Peruvian fertility goddess, often associated with various plants and animals.

Ma'ma, *n.* See NIN-KHURSAG.

Mal'let lo'co·mo'tive (măl'ĕt; -lt; *F.* mȧ'lĕ'). See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*
mal'lie (măl'ē). Var. of MALI. *Anglo-Ind.*
mal'li·go. Var. of MALAGA.
Mal'loa (măl'ō·ȧ), **Mal'lo·thi** (măl'ō·thĭ). *Bib.*
Mal'luch (măl'ŭk). *Bib.*
Mal'lus (măl'ŭs). *Bib.*
mal'ly (măl'ĭ). Var. of MALI. *Anglo-Ind.*
mal'marsh. Var. of MALLEMUCK.
mal'mock. Var. of MALLEMUCK.
malm'sey. Malmsey. *Ref. Sp.*
mal'o·bath'rum. † MALABATHRUM.

‖**ma·loc'chio** (mȧ·lŏk'kyō), *n.* = MALDOCCHIO.
mal'o·co·toon'. Var. of MELOCOTON.
mal'or·gan·i·za'tion, *n.,* **mal·or'gan·ized,** *adj.* See MAL-.
mal'ouah (măl'wä), *n. sing. & pl.* [Ar. *malwah* full measure.] See MEASURE, *Table.* [See MALTO.]
Mal Pa·ha'ri·a (măl pȧ·hä'rĭ·ȧ), **mal·pleas'ant,** *adj.* [*mal-* + *pleasant.*] Unpleasant. *Obs.*
mal'ster (môl'stĕr; mŏl'-). Var. of MALTSTER.
mal'stick'. Var. of MAULSTICK.
mal'strom. Var. of MAELSTROM.
malt'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
mal'ta·lent, *n.* [OF. *mautalent, mallalent.*] Ill will; malice. *Obs.*
Malta, *or* **Maltese, orange.** = BLOOD ORANGE.
Mal·thu'si·ast, *n.* = MALTHUSIAN, *n.*
mal'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mal'to·bi'ose (môl'tō·bī'ōs; mŏl'tō-), *n.* = MALTOSE.
mal'to·dex'trin, *n.* Also **-trine.** *Chem.* See DEXTRIN.
Ma·lun'geon. Var. of MELUNGEON.
mal'wa. Var. of MALOUAH. See MEASURE, *Table.*

---

mam'ba (măm'bä), *n.* [Zulu *im-amba,* for *in-amba;* akin to Swahili *mamba* crocodile, Pokomo *mamba* lungfish.] Any of several tropical and southern African venomous snakes of the genus *Dendraspis,* allied to the cobras but lacking a dilatable hood; — called also *tree cobra.* The common mamba (*D. angusticeps*) is the most dreaded of African snakes because of its quickness and readiness to inflict its frequently fatal bite. It has a light, or olive-green, and a black phase, in the latter attaining a length of fourteen feet.

mam'e-lière' (măm'ĕ-lyâr'), *n.* [F., fr. *mamelle* breast.] In medieval armor, one of two round steel plates, or a single plate, covering the breasts.

mam'e-lu'co (măm'ĕ-lōō'kō), *n.* [Pg. See MAMELUKE.] In Brazil, a mestizo; esp., the offspring of a white man and an Indian woman. Cf. CABOCLO.

Mam'e-luke (măm'ĕ-lūk), *n.* [F. *mameluk,* fr. Ar. *mamlūk* a white (non-Negro) slave or captive, lit., possessed or in one's power.] **1.** One of a body of soldiers recruited from slaves converted to Islamism, who had great political power in Egypt (Mameluke sultans, 1250–1517) until exterminated or dispersed by Mehemet Ali in 1811.
2. [*not cap.*] In Mohammedan countries, a white or yellow slave.
3. [*not cap.*] Figuratively, a fighting slave.

Ma·mer'cus (mȧ·mûr'kŭs), *n.* A Roman praenomen, used also as a cognomen. Abbr. *Mam.*

Mam'er·tine (măm'ĕr·tīn), *adj.* [L. *Mamertinus,* fr. Oscan *Mamers* Mars.] Of or pertaining to Mars.

Mamertine Prison. The ancient prison of Rome, at the foot of the Capitoline Hill, properly called the *Carcer Tullianum,* the name *Mamertine* being of medieval origin.

Ma·mil'i·us (mȧ·mĭl'ĭ·ŭs; -yŭs; 159), *n.* In Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale,* the young prince taken from his mother by the jealous Leontes. See HERMIONE, 3.

mam'lat·dar' (măm'lȧt·där'), *n.* Also **mam'lut·dar'.** [Marathi *māmlatdār,* fr. Per. *mu'āmalatdār,* fr. Ar. *mu'āmalah* business + Per. *-dār* holder, holding.] In the Bombay Presidency, a native civil officer in charge of a taluk.

mam'ma (mä'mȧ; mȧ·mä'; *cf.* MAMA), *n.* Also **ma'ma.** [Reduplicated from the infantine word *ma,* influenced in spelling by L. *mamma* breast; cf. F. *maman,* L. *mamma* mother, Gr. *mammē.*] Mother; — now usually a child's word. "Tell tales to papa and *mamma.*" *Swift.*

mam'ma (măm'ȧ), *n.; pl.* -MAE (-ē). [L., breast, prob. identical with L. *mamma* mother; or perh. akin to Gr. *mastos, mazos,* breast, L. *madere* to be moist, drip, flow. See MEAT.] *Anat. & Zool.* A glandular organ for secreting milk, characteristic of all mammals, but normally rudimentary in the male; a mammary gland and its accessory parts.

mam'mal (-ăl), *n.* [See MAMMALIA.] One of the Mammalia.

mam·mal'gi·a (mȧ·măl'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *mamma* breast + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the breast.

Mam·ma'li·a (mȧ·mā'lĭ·ȧ; 159), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. LL. *mammalis* of the breast, fr. *mamma* breast.] *Zool.* The highest class of vertebrates, including man and all other animals that nourish their young with milk. The Mammalia are warm-blooded, and (except the monotremes) viviparous; their embryos develop an amnion and allantois. Characters peculiar to the class are: the skin more or less covered with hairs of peculiar structure (see HAIR, *n.,* 2), though these are almost wanting in cetaceans; mammary glands; the mandible articulating directly with the squamosal; the ankle joint when present crurotarsal; a chain of small separate ear bones; brain with four optic lobes; a muscular diaphragm separating the heart and lungs from the abdominal cavity; a left aortic arch only; and red blood corpuscles without nuclei (except in the fetus). Although most mammals are terrestrial or arboreal, many are aquatic, as whales, seals, and manatees, and others (the bats) are aerial. The earliest undoubted mammalian remains are Jurassic; in the Tertiary they were especially abundant. They are commonly divided into the subclasses: (1) PROTOTHERIA, containing the Monotremata and extinct Allotheria. (2) EUTHERIA, containing the Marsupialia and all the remaining orders. (By some, the Marsupialia are ranked as a separate subclass, METATHERIA).

mam·ma'li·an (-ăn), *n.* One of the Mammalia.

mam·ma'li·an (-ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Mammalia, or mammals; belonging to the Mammalia.

mam'ma·lif'er·ous (măm'ȧ·lĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*mammal* + *-iferous.*] *Geol.* Containing mammalian remains.

mam·mal'i·ty (mȧ·măl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being mammalian.

mam·mal'o·gy (mȧ·măl'ŏ·jĭ), *n.* [*Mammalia* + *-logy,* after F. *mammalogie.*] The branch of zoology which deals with mammals. — **mam'ma·log'i·cal** (măm'ȧ·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **mam·mal'o·gist** (mȧ·măl'ŏ·jĭst), *n.*

mam'ma·ry (măm'ȧ·rĭ), *adj. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the mammae, or breasts.

mammary artery. *Anat.* See INTERNAL MAMMARY ARTERY.

mammary gland. *Anat. & Zool.* One of the two or more large compound glands, characteristic of the Mammalia, which, in the female, secrete milk for the nourishment of the young. They are regarded as highly specialized sebaceous glands, and are always situated on the ventral aspect of the body, varying in number from two to twenty-two. In monotremes they are without nipples.

mammary pouch. The marsupium of a monotreme as distinguished from that of a marsupial.

mammary vein. See INTERNAL MAMMARY VEIN.

mam'mate (măm'ăt), *adj.* Having mammae.

mam·ma'to-cu'mu·lus (mȧ·mā'tō·kū'mū·lŭs), *n. Meteorol.* A cumulus cloud mammillated below. It indicates rain.

Mam·me'a (mȧ·mē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *mamey.* See MAMMEE.] *Bot.* A genus of American and Asiatic trees (family Clusiaceae) having a valvate 2-parted calyx and 2–4-celled ovary becoming a large drupaceous fruit. *M. americana* is the mammee (see MAMMEE **a**), sometimes called *tropical apricot,* cultivated in the West Indies for its large, sweet, yellow fruit.

mam'mee (măm'ē; mȧ·mē'), *n.* Also **ma·mey'** (mȧ·mā'). [Sp. *mamey,* fr. Taíno *mamey.* Cf. MAMMEA.] One of three tropical American trees or their fruits: **a** Also **mammee apple.** The tree *Mammea americana* or its fruit. See MAMMEA. **b** The marmalade tree or its fruit, the latter called also **mammee sa·po'ta** (sȧ·pō'tȧ) or **mammee col'o·ra'do** (kŏl'ō·rä'dō). **c** The sapodilla.

mam'mer (*dial.* măm'ĕr, mȧm'ĕr), *v. i. & t.* To confuse or be confused; perplex; waver; stammer. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Mam·mif'er·a (mȧ·mĭf'ĕr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. F. *mammifère.* See MAMMIFEROUS.] *Zool.* The Mammalia. *Obs.* — **mam'mi·fer** (măm'ĭ·fĕr), *n.*

mam·mif'er·ous (mȧ·mĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*mamma* breast + *-iferous.*] Having breasts, or mammae; mammalian.

mam'mi·form (măm'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*mamma* breast + *-iform.*] Having the form of a breast or nipple; mammillary.

mam·mil'la (mȧ·mĭl'ȧ), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-ē). [L., better *mamilla,* dim. of *mamma* a breast.] *Anat.* A nipple.

mam·mil'la·plas'ty (-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*mammilla* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* A plastic operation on a nipple.

mam'mil·lar (măm'ĭ·lĕr), *adj.* Mammillary.

mam'mil·la'ri·a (-lā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL. See MAMMILLA.] **a** *Bot.* Syn. of CACTUS, **1.** **b** [*not cap.*] *Hort.* Any cactus of the genus *Cactus* and of certain closely related genera.

mam'mil·lar'y (măm'ĭ·lĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -lĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *mamillaris.* See MAMMILLA.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a mammilla.
2. *Mineral.* Composed of concretions shaped somewhat like breasts; studded with mammiform protuberances.

mammillary apophysis. *Anat.* = OLFACTORY BULB.

mammillary body. *Anat.* Either of two small rounded eminences on the under surface of the brain behind the tuber cinereum, forming terminals of the anterior pillars of the fornix; corpus albicans.

mammillary process *or* **tubercle.** See METAPOPHYSIS.

mam'mil·late (măm'ĭ·lāt), **mam'mil·lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having nipples, or small protuberances like nipples.

mam'mil·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **a** A mammilliform protuberance. **b** *Med.* The condition of having nipples or nipplelike protuberances.

mam·mil'li·form (mȧ·mĭl'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* Nipple-shaped.

mam'mil·loid (măm'ĭ·loid), *adj.* Mammilliform.

mam'mock (măm'ŭk), *n.* A shapeless piece; a scrap. *Dial.*

mam'mock, *v. t.;* MAM'MOCKED (-ŭkt); MAM'MOCK·ING. To tear, break, or divide into pieces or fragments.

mam'mon (măm'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *mammona,* fr. Gr. *mamōnas,* fr. Aram. *māmōnā* riches.] In the New Testament, riches; hence [*cap.*], as a proper name, the demon of cupidity, made by Milton one of the fallen angels.

Ye cannot serve God and *mammon.* *Matt.* vi. 24.

mam'mo·ni'a·cal (măm'ō·nī'ȧ·kăl), **-mam·mon'ic** (mă·mŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to mammon.

mam'mon·ish (măm'ŭn·ĭsh), *adj.* Actuated or prompted by a devotion to money-getting or the service of mammon.

mam'mon·ism (măm'ŭn·ĭz'm), *n.* Devotion to the pursuit of wealth; the service of mammon; worldliness. — **mam'mon·ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **mam'mon·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

mam'mon·ite (-īt), *n.* One devoted to mammonism. — **mam'mon·it'ish** (-ĭt'ĭsh), *adj.*

mam'mon·ize (-īz), *v. i.* To make mammonish. — **mam'mon·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

mam'mon·ol'a·try (-ŏl'ȧ·trĭ), *n.* [*mammon* + *-latry.*] Mammon worship. *Coleridge.*

Mam·mon'te·us (mȧ·mŏn'tē·ŭs), *n.* [NL. See MAMMOTH.] *Paleontol.* The genus containing the woolly mammoth of Siberia. See MAMMOTH, *n.*

mam'moth (măm'ŭth), *n.* [Russ. *mammot, mamant, mamont,* of obscure origin.] Any extinct elephant of several genera of Elephantidae, in which the molars have cement filling the interspaces between the numerous high narrow ridges of enamel. The name was first used for the *woolly,* or *northern, mammoth* (*Mammonteus,* syn. *Elephas primigenius*), resembling the existing Indian elephant, but having very long, upwardly curving tusks, and a long thick hairy coat. It was probably coeval with prehistoric man, its remains being found in Pleistocene deposits, esp. of Alaska and Siberia. The *imperial mammoth* (*Archidiskodon imperator*), of the American Pleistocene, is the largest known, reaching a height of nearly fourteen feet. Cf. ELEPHANT, 1; MASTODON.

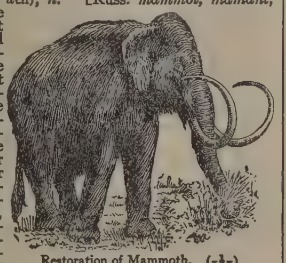

Restoration of Mammoth. (1/80)

mam'moth, *adj.* Resembling the mammoth in size; very large; gigantic; as, a *mammoth* OX.

mammoth red clover, mammoth clover. A variety (*Trifolium pratense serotinum*) of the common red clover, cultivated for its forage, usually cut but once.

mammoth redwood. = REDWOOD, *n.,* 3 **a.**

mam'mo·thrept (măm'ō·thrĕpt), *n.* [Gr. *mammothreptos,* fr. *mamma* grandmother + *trephein* to nourish.] Literally, a child brought up by its grandmother; hence, a spoiled child; an infant. *Obs.*

mammoth tree. The giant sequoia. See SEQUOIA.

mam'mu·la (măm'ū·lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-lē). [L., dim. of *mamma* breast.] *Zool.* **a** Any small conical papilla. **b** A spinneret of a spider.

mam'mu·lar (-lĕr), *adj.* Consisting of or pertaining to small papillae.

Mam'mut (măm'ŭt), *n.* [G. & NL. See MAMMOTH.] *Paleontol.* The typical genus of mastodons. Syn. *Mastodon.* See MASTODON.

Mam·mu'ti·dae (mȧ·mū'tĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MAMMUT.] *Paleontol.* A family of Tertiary and Pleistocene mammals (Proboscidea), comprising the best-known (the American) mastodon and allied forms. It sometimes includes *Dinotherium.* Syn. *Mastodontidae.*

mam'my (măm'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -MIES (-ĭz). **1. a** Mother; — a child's word. **b** *U. S.* A negress nurse or servant.
2. The stone roller (*Campostoma anomalum*).

mammy coot. The purple gallinule.

ma'mo (mä'mō), *n.* [Hawaiian.] **a** A recently extinct Hawaiian bird (*Drepanis pacifica*). Its golden-yellow and black plumage was used in cloaks for native chiefs. **b** A cloak of feathers of the mamo.

man (măn), *n.; pl.* MEN (mĕn). [AS. *mann, man, monn, mon, manna;* akin to OS., D., & OHG. *man,* G. *mann,* ON. *mathr,* for *mannr,* Goth. *manna,* Skr. *manu,* G. & D. *mensch,* and prob. to E. MIND.]

I. A member of the human race.
1. A human being; a person; — now restricted to males except in general application; as, every *man;* few *men.*

All *men,* both male and female. *Hume.*

2. The human race; mankind; human beings collectively.

And God said, Let us make *man* in our image. *Gen.* i. 26.

3. a Human form and nature as a mode of being; as, God became *man.* **b** The material or spiritual parts of a human being; as, the inward *man.*
4. Individual; as: **a** Used in place of a pronoun, usually with sympathy; as, the good *man* fell ill. **b** Used for a present or former holder of office, esp. in depreciation; as, the late *man* (i. e., king). **c** Used in phrases, as in **man by man, man to man. d** The individual one requires or has in mind; — used after possessives; as, he's your *man.*

Our sailors had every one seized his *man.* *Marryat.*

5. With *a,* one, or anyone, indefinitely; — a modified survival of the Anglo-Saxon *man,* or *mon,* as an indefinite pronoun. "A *man* cannot make him laugh." *Shak.*
6. A supernatural being or creature. *Obs.*

No *man* means evil but the devil. *Shak.*

7. Manly character or quality; manhood; manliness.

It hath cow'd my better part of *man.* *Shak.*

II. A male human being.
8. The male human being; also, a human being or a male human being, as such, without regard to his accidents of position, office, etc.; esp., an adult male person.

The king is but a *man,* as I am. *Shak.*

9. a An adult male belonging to a (specified) classification, as by birth, residence, or membership; as, a college *man;* a medical *man.* Cf. -MAN. **b** A member of a military, naval, or similar force; as, heavy losses in *men.* **c** *Eng.* An undergraduate.
10. a A married man; a husband; — correlative to *wife. Now Chiefly Dial.,* except in phr. *man and wife.* **b** A lover or suitor.
11. An adult male servant, as a valet; also, an adult male employee; — correlative of *master;* as, the *men* are on a strike. "Like master, like *man.*" *Old Proverb.*
12. A term of familiar address often implying authority, impatience, or contempt; as, Come, *man,* we must go; my good *man,* what are you doing?
13. One possessing in a high degree the distinctive qualities of manhood; one having manly excellence.

Nature might stand up
And say to all the world "This was a *man!*" *Shak.*

14. A person of consequence or position; as, to make one a *man* forever; — often in the phrase *a man or a mouse.*
15. A conical heap of stones set up on a mountain top; the mountain top itself; as, Scafell *Man.* *Local, Eng.*
16. The obverse of a coin; — so called in tossing. *Eng.*

III. Technical senses:
17. *Anthropol.* An individual of the genus *Homo.* Man is the highest type of animal existing or known to have existed, but differs from other animals more in his extraordinary mental development than in anatomical structure. Man belongs in the class Mammalia, and a separate family, the Hominidae, though the older zoologists regarded him as constituting a separate order (Bimana). He doubtless originated in the Eastern Hemisphere. The main structural characters distinguishing man are: his completely erect posture and gait, from which follow the modification of the feet for walking instead of prehension (the hallux or great toe being nonapposable) and the greater development of certain muscles (as the gluteus maximus and those of the calf) which hold the body erect; the shortness of the arms and the size and perfect apposability of the thumb; the

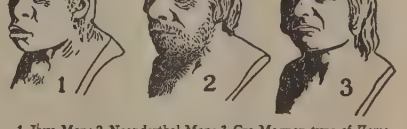

1 Java Man; 2 Neanderthal Man; 3 Cro-Magnon type of *Homo sapiens.* After the restorations of J. H. McGregor.

scarcity of hair on most parts of the body; the distinctness of the chin; the comparatively uniform size and even arrangement of the teeth; and, most of all, the enormous development of the brain, esp. of the cerebrum, and the smooth rounded skull and high facial angle. Man alone has the power of articulate speech, and largely by reason of this power the capacity of abstract reasoning. Only one human species, *Homo sapiens,* is generally recognized. Some anthropologists, however, consider the extinct *Neanderthal man* of western Europe as a separate species (*Homo neanderthalensis*) intermediate between the *Java man* (or *Pithecanthropus,* a distinct genus) and existing races. Cf. PILTDOWN MAN, PEKING MAN, PITHECANTHROPUS. According to Linnaeus, *Homo sapiens* comprises four varieties or primary races, the European, Asiatic, African, and American. Blumenbach (1752–1840) distinguished five, Caucasian, Mongolian, Ethiopian, American, and Malay, and this classification is largely followed today, although the number is often reduced to four, corresponding to those of Linnaeus, or, following De Quatrefages, to three (the Malay and American being treated as of mixed origin, chiefly Mongolic). The number of secondary races varies according to the system of classification. The chief physical traits by which different races are distinguished are the color of the skin, the form of the hair, and the shape of the skull, especially with reference to the cranial and gnathic indices. Of these traits the form of the hair is seemingly the most constant, and classifications of the human species on this trait as fundamental have been made by Haeckel, Huxley, Broca, and F. Müller (see HAIR, *n.,* 2). See AGE, *n.,* 7; AMERICAN, *adj.,* 3 (cf. INDIAN, *n.,* 5); CAUCASIAN, *adj.,* 3; ETHIOPIAN, *adj.,* 4; MONGOLIAN, *adj.,* 2; MALAY, *n.,* 1 & 2; 1st LANGUAGE.
18. *Christian Science.* The compound idea of infinite Spirit; the spiritual image and likeness of God; the full representation of Mind. *Mary Baker Eddy.*
19. *Feudalism.* A vassal or liege man. See HOMAGE, 1.

The vassal, or tenant, kneeling, ungirt, uncovered, and holding up his hands between those of his lord, professed that he did become his *man* from that day forth. *Blackstone.*

Ma·ma'las (mȧ·mā'lăz). *Bib.*
Mam'a·luk, Mam'a·luke. Var. of MAMELUKE.
mam'e·lo·na'tion (mĭm'ĕ·lō·nā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *mamelon* nipple, hill.] = MAMMILLATION **b.**
Ma'mers (mā'mĕrz), *n* [Oscan.] See MARS, *n.,* 1.
ma·mette'. Var. of MAUMET.
ma·mey' (mȧ·mā'). Var. of MAMMEE.
ma·mie'. Var. of MAMMEE.
Ma'mie (mā'mĭ). *n.* Dim. of MARY.
ma·mil'la, mam'il·lar, etc. Vars. of MAMMILLA, etc.
Mam'il·la'ri·a. Var. of MAMMILLARIA.
Mam'luk. Var. of MAMELUKE.
mam·mec'to·my, *n.* [*mamma* breast + *-ectomy.*] = MASTECTOMY.
mam'me·lière'. Var. of MAMELIÈRE. [*Now Dial.*]
mam'met. Var. of MAUMET.
mam'met·ry (măm'ĕ·trĭ). Var. of MAUMETRY.
mam·mey'. Var. of MAMMEE.
mam'mi·chog (mă m'ĭ·chŏg), **mam'mi·chug** (-chŭg). Vars. of MUMMICHOG.
mam'mie. Var. of MAMMY.
mam·mi'tis (mă·mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *mamma* breast + *-itis*]. = MASTITIS.
mam'mon·dom, *n.* See -DOM.
mammothee. † MAHMUDI.
mam'my-chug. Var. of MUMMICHOG.
Mam'ni·ta·nal'mus (mă m'nĭ·tȧ·nă'mŭs; -nĭ'mŭs), **-ne'mus** (-nē'mŭs). *Bib.*
ma·moo'da. † MAHMUDI.
ma·moo'dee, ma·moo'di, etc. Vars. of MAHMUDI.
Mam're (măm'rē). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]
Ma·mu'chan (mȧ·mū'kăn). *D.*
Ma·mu'chus (-kŭs). *Bib.*
mamudee. † MAHMUDI.

20. *Games.* One of the pieces with which certain games, as chess or draughts, are played. Cf. *chessman*, under 1st CHESS.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

man-abhorring, *adj.*
man-bearing, *adj.*
man-begot
man-bodied
man-born
man-carrying, *adj.*
man-catching, *adj.*
man-changed
man-compelling, *adj.*
man-created
man-degrading, *adj.*
man-destroying, *adj.*
man-devised
man-devouring, *adj.*
man-eating, *adj.*
man-enchanting, *adj.*
man-enslaved
man-fashion, *adv.*
man-fearing, *adj.*
man-grown
man-high
man hunt
man hunter
man-made
man-maiming, *adj.*
man-making, *adj.*
man-mimicking, *adj.*
man-minded
man-pleasing, *adj.*
man-ridden
man-shaped
man-stalking, *adj.*
man-subduing, *adj.*
man-supporting, *adj.*
man-taught
man-worshiping, *adj.*
man-worthiness
man-worthy

— *as a man.* As a person; in one's character of a person merely. — *as one man.* With one accord; unanimously. — *to a man.* None being excepted; every one.

man (măn), *v. t.;* MANNED (mănd); MAN'NING. [AS. *mannian.*] **1.** To supply with men; to furnish with a sufficient force or complement of men, as for management, service, operation, defense, etc.; as, to *man* a ship, boat, or fort.

See how the surly Warwick *mans* the wall. *Shak.*

2. To rule, manage, or control. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

3. **a** To furnish with strength for action; to prepare for efficiency; to fortify; to brace. **b** *Rare.* To make manlike or manly.

4. *Obs.* **a** To furnish with inhabitants; to populate. **b** To furnish with servants or followers. **c** To wait on as a manservant; to escort.

5. *Falconry.* To accustom to man, as a hawk; to tame.

6. *Naut.* To station men to take hold of and exert strength upon, as by pulling; as, *man* the main halyards.

man the side. *Nav.* To station the crew along the rails, on the turrets, etc., in lines, with hands on each other's shoulders, as a salute; also, of the crew, to take this formation.

man the yards. *Nav.* To station men on the yards in lines as a salute or honor; also, to take this formation.

man (măn), *adj.* Male; as, *man* cook. Cf. LADY, WOMAN.

-man (-măn; -mən; *generally* mən *in most compounds, as* Englishman). A combining form of the noun *man*, in the senses: **a** *A native* or *inhabitant of; one of a* (specified) *race;* as in country*man*, English*man*. **b** *One engaged in a* (specified) *kind of work,* or *dealing with a* (specified) *commodity,* as in dairy*man*, gas*man*. **c** *An operator of a* (specified) *machine, apparatus,* etc., as in camera*man*, coach*man*. **d** *A specialist in a part of some industry,* as in banks*man*, cellar*man*. **e** *A vessel belonging to a* (specified) *nationality* or *service,* as in India*man*, merchant*man*. Cf. -ER.

☞ COMBINATIONS (some of which are written as two words) are:

ackman
acreman
adman
airman
airwayman
alderman
almsman
alongshoreman
ape man
artilleryman
ashman
assemblyman
axman
backswordsman
backwoodsman
baggageman
bagman
balanceman
bandsman
bankman
banksman
bargeman
barman
barnman
barrowman
baseman
bateman
bathman
batman
batsman
batterman
bayman
beachman
beadman
beadsman
beamman
beamsman
beastman
beaterman
bedesman
bedman
beeman
beggarman
belliman
bellowsman
bellyman
bemtman
benchman
billet man
binman
birchman
birdman
bleacherman
bleachman
blockman
boardman
boatman
boatsman
bogeyman
bogman
boilerman
bondman
bondsman
bookman
bottleman
bowman
braeman
brakeman
brakesman
branchman
bushelman
businessman
byrlawman
cabman
camelman
cameraman
canalman
canoeman
carman
cartman
cattyman
cavalryman
cave man
cellarman
chainman
chairman
chapelman
chapman
chargeman
chariotman
chessman
Chinaman
choirman
chokerman
churchman
classman
clayman
clergyman
clipperman
clothesman
clubman
coachman
coastman
codman
college man
colorman
committeeman
congressman
conjure man
con man
copeman
copyman
corner man
Cornishman
cotman
councilman
countryman
cowman
cracksman
craftsman
cragsman
craneman
cranesman
crateman
creedsman
crossbowman
dairyman
dalesman
dayman
daysman
deadman
deathsman
dockman
dollyman
donkeyman
doorman
draftsman
dragman
draughtsman
drayman
drygoodsman
dustman
Dutchman
East Indiaman
economic man
edgeman
edgerman
elderman
emergency man
end man
engineman
Englishman
enlisted man
entryman
everyman
exciseman
expressman
family man
fancy man
featherman
feedman
feedsman
fellow man
ferryman
fieldsman
filterman
fireman
fisherman
fishman
flagman
flatman
flounder-man
flusherman
fly-fisherman
flyman
foeman
fogman
footman
forecastleman
foreman
foremastman
foretopman
forgeman
foundryman
four-minute man
freedman
freeman
Frenchman
frontiersman
furnaceman
galleyman
gangsman
gangwayman
gasman
gigman
gigsman
glassman
gleeman
goodman
government man
gownsman
grand juryman
gripman
groceryman
groomsman
groundman
guardsman
gunman
gunsman
gutterman
hackman
hackneyman
halberdman
halberdsman
hammerman
hangman
harvestman
hatchet man
headman
headsman
helmsman
henchman
herbman
herdsman
highman
highwayman
hillman
hoastman
hodman
hoodman
hornsman
Horse-Guardsman
horseman
houseman
huntsman
husbandman
iceman
Indiaman
infantryman
Irishman
ironman
islesman
javelin man
Jerseyman
jobman
journeyman
junkman
juryman
keelman
kennelman
Kentishman
kilnman
king's man
kingsman
kinsman
kirkman
laceman
lampman
landman
landsman
latheman
lathesman
laundryman
lawman
layman
leading man
leadman
leadsman
lee wheelsman
liege man
liegeman
life-guardsman
lighterman
light-horseman
lighthouseman
lineman
linesman
linkman
liveryman
loftman
loftsman
logman
longshoreman
loveman
lumberman
lyreman
machineman
madman
mailman
Manxman
marksman
marshman
master workman
materialman
meatman
medical man
medicine man
merchantman
merryman
messman
middleman
militiaman
milkman
millman
minuteman
minute man
miracle man
moorman
moorsman
mootman
motorman
nagsman
Neanderthal man
needleman
newsman
newspaperman
nightman
night watchman
nobleman
Norwegian
north-countryman
nurseryman
oarsman
odd man
oilman
old-clothesman
omnibusman
one-man
Orangeman
orchardman
ordinary seaman
oreman
ovenman
overman
overseerman
oxman
oysterman
packman
panman
pannierman
pantryman
parliament man
party man
passman
pastryman
patrolman
peatman
penman
phraseman
pickleman
pickman
picksman
pieman
pigeonman
pigman
pig man
pikeman
pipeman
pitcherman
pitchman
pitman
pivot man
placeman
plaidman
plain-clothes man
plainsman
plantsman
plateman
playcraftsman
playman
pleasureman
plowman
plugman
pointman
pointsman
poiderman
poleman
polesman
policeman
porcupine man
porkman
portsman
postman
potcher man
potman
poultryman
poundman
pre-man
pressman
prigman
privateersman
prizeman
puppetman
quarterman
raftsman
ragman
railway man
rampsman
ranchman
ranksman
reading man
red man
remainderman
remittance man
rifleman
ringman
riverman
roadman
roadsman
rodsman
roundsman
sackman
sailor-fisherman
sailorman
salleeman
sallyman
saltman
sampleman
sandman
sandwich man
sawman
scaleman
sceneman
schoolman
Scotchman
Scottishman
scrapman
screwman
sea herdsman
seaman
section man
seedman
seedsman
selectman
shareman
sharesman
sheepman
shellman
shipman
shireman
shootman
shopman
shoresman
showman
sickleman
signalman
silkman
skyman
smelterman
snackman
sokeman
songman
spadesman
spearman
spoilsman
spokesman
sporting man
sportsman
squaw man
stableman
stallman
steersman
stockman
stoneman
storeman
strawman
strokesman
stuffgownsman
sundryman
superman
surfaceman
surfboatman
surfman
Sussexman
swagman
switchman
swordman
swordsman
tacksman
talesman
tallyman
ticktack man
timberman
tinman
tithingman
toddyman
tollman
tongsman
toolman
topman
towerman
townsman
toyman
trackman
tradesman
trainman
transitman
trawlerman
trenchermen
tribesman
tripeman
trolleyman
truckman
tubman
tugman
turfman
turnpike man
tutman
underman
utility man
vestryman
wagesman
waiting man
warehousemen
washman
watchman
water boatman
waterman
weighman
Welshman
Wessexman
whaleman
wheelman
wheelsman
widowman
wireman
woodman
woodsman
workingman
workman
yachtsman
yeggman
yes man
Yorkshireman

man (mān). Var. of MAUND, the weight.

man (măn; mən). Var. of MAUN, must. *Now Scot. & Dial.*

man (măn), *n.* [LL.] Manna. *Obs.*

ma'na (mä'nä), *n.* [Polynesian.] Extrahysical power immanent in and emanating from nature viewed as the embodiment of all elemental forces which, taken together, produce and maintain the order of the universe. Mana is manifested physically in various ways, as by authority, prestige, prophetic vision, magical powers, etc. *Polynesia & Australasia.*

ma'na (mä'nä), *n.* [Jap., true or real characters.] **a** Chinese characters as used phonetically in Japanese; the original, unabbreviated form of kana (which see). **b** Chinese characters as used ideographically in Japanese.

ma'na (mä'nä). *Babylon. Antiq.* Var. of MINA.

man about town. A man who frequents private and public places of resort in a town, as clubs, theaters, etc.

Man'a-bo'zho (măn'ä-bō'zhō), *n.* In Algonquian legend, the Great Hare, considered to be the archetype of the animal species and capable of changing himself into a variety of forms.

man'a-cle (măn'ä-k'l), *n.* [ME. *manicle,* fr. OF. *manicle,* fr. L. *manicula* a little hand, dim. of *manus* hand; cf. L. *manica* sleeve, manacle, fr. *manus.* See MANUAL.] A handcuff; a shackle for the hand or wrist; hence, a fetter; a restraint; — usually in *pl.*

man'a-cle (măn'ä-k'l), *v. t.;* MAN'A-CLED (-k'ld); MAN'A-CLING (-klĭng). To put handcuffs or other fastening on, for confining the hands; to shackle; to confine; to fetter.

Syn. — See HAMPER. **Ant.** — See RELEASE, DISENGAGE.

Man'a-cus (măn'ä-kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. D. *manneken.* See MANIKIN.] *Zool.* **a** A genus consisting of certain manakins distinguished by having the throat feathers elongated. **b** [*not cap.*] A bird of this genus.

‖**ma-na'da** (mä-nä'thä; 112), *n.* [Sp.] A herd, drove, or flock; esp., a small drove of horses.

man'age (măn'ĭj), *n.* [It. *maneggio,* fr. *maneggiare* to manage, fr. *mano* hand, fr. L. *manus.* In Eng. influenced by F. *ménage* housekeeping (cf. MÉNAGE). See MANUAL; cf. MANÈGE.] **1.** The handling or government of anything, esp. of a horse (see MANÈGE); management. *Archaic.*

The unlucky *manage* of this fatal brawl. *Shak.*

2. The action and paces of a trained riding horse. *Archaic.*

3. A riding school or academy; a manège.

man'age (măn'ĭj), *v.;* MAN'AGED (-ĭjd); MAN'AG-ING (-ĭj-ĭng). [It. *maneggiare.* See MANAGE, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To train (a horse) in the manège; to exercise in graceful or skillful action; to put through his paces.

2. To control and direct; to handle successfully or cope with; to conduct; guide; administer.

The devoted woman, always intent on *managing* the affairs of those she loves. *Gamaliel Bradford.*

3. To render and keep (one) submissive; to guide by careful or delicate treatment; to wield with address.

It was so much his interest to *manage* his Protestant subjects. *Addison.*

4. To treat with care; to husband.

5. To work upon; manipulate; cultivate (land); to adulterate, as wine.

6. To bring about by contriving; to contrive.

—, *Intrans.:* **1.** Of a horse, to go through his paces or movements as taught in a riding school. *Obs.*

2. To direct affairs; to carry on business or affairs; to administer; also, to admit of being carried on.

Leave them to *manage* for thee. *Dryden.*

3. To act or steer carefully or cautiously. *Obs.*

4. To achieve one's purpose; to get on or along; to contrive; as, he *managed* in spite of lack of funds. *Colloq.*

Syn. — Direct, govern, order. See CONDUCT.

man'age-a-ble (măn'ĭj-ä-b'l), *adj.* Such as can be managed; specif., submitting to control; governable; tractable.

Syn. — Controllable, docile, compliant. Cf. DUCTILE.

Ant. — Ungovernable, wild, unruly. See INTRACTABLE.

— **man'age-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **man'age-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **man'age-a-bly,** *adv.*

man'aged cur'ren-cy (măn'ĭjd). Currency whose purchasing power is theoretically to be stabilized, as by a control of the gold content represented by the standard monetary unit; — said of certain systems of currency proposed for the control and stabilization of price levels.

man'age-less (măn'ĭj-lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Unmanageable. *R.*

man'age-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [From MANAGE, *v.*] **1.** Act or art of managing; the manner of treating, directing, carrying on, or using, for a purpose; conduct; control.

2. Judicious use of means to accomplish an end; conduct directed by art or address; skillful treatment.

Mark with what *management* their tribes divide;
Some stick to you, and some to t' other side. *Dryden.*

3. Capacity for managing; executive ability or skill; also, *Obs.,* tact; cleverness.

4. The collective body of those who manage or direct any enterprise or interest; the board of managers.

5. *Obs.* **a** An instance or act of management; also, a contrivance; artifice. **b** A business dealing; negotiation. **c** Consideration; indulgence; moderation of feeling; — after F. *ménagement.*

Syn. — Government, direction, care, charge.

man'age-men'tal (măn'ĭj-mĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Pertaining to management.

management share. *Finance.* A share of a class of corporate stock, generally held by officers or directors of a company, which receives no dividend until a specified amount has been paid on the common stock, but which receives a large share of the residual profits. Cf. FOUNDERS' SHARES.

management trust. A flexible trust. See INVESTMENT TRUST.

man'ag-er (măn'ĭj-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who manages; a conductor or director; as, the *manager* of a theater.

2. A person who conducts business or household affairs with economy and frugality; an economist.

In the main, a *manager* of his treasure. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. In the British Parliament, in either house, one of a small body appointed to perform some special duty, as to arrange for a conference between the two houses.

4. *Eng. Law.* A person appointed by a court of equity to carry on under the court's control a business for the benefit of creditors or other beneficiaries.

5. One whose work is managing a (specified) thing, as in:

bank manager	farm manager	publicity manager
city manager	hotel manager	sales manager
colliery manager	passenger manager	stage manager
estate manager	personnel manager	store manager
factory manager	production manager	traffic manager

man'ag-er-ess (-ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A female manager.

man'a-ge'ri-al (măn'ä-jē'rĭ-äl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a manager; as, *managerial* qualities. — **man'a-ge'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

man'age-ry (măn'ĭj-rĭ), *n.* [From *manage;* — influenced by F. *ménagerie* (cf. MENAGERIE). See MANAGE, *n.*] *Obs.* **1.** Management; as: **a** Domestic or agricultural economy. **b** Administration; managership. **c** Husbandry; frugality. **d** Adroit manipulation; cunning; artifice.

2. = MANÈGE, *n.,* 1 & 2.

man'a-kin (măn'ä-kĭn), *n.* [See MANIKIN.] **1.** Any of numerous small bright-colored clamatorial birds of the family Pipridae, of Central and South America.

2. Var. of MANIKIN.

ma'nal (mā'năl; -n'l), *adj.* [See MANUAL.] Of or pertaining to the hand.

man alive. See ALIVE, *adj.,* 2.

‖**ma-ña'na** (mä-nyä'nä), *n.* [Sp.] Tomorrow. — *adv.* Tomorrow; before long.

man'as (măn'äs; mŭn'äs), *n.* [Skr. See MIND.] *Hindu ism.* Mind. See BUDDHI.

Man'a-squan (măn'ä-skwän), *adj.* [From *Manasquan,* N. J.] Designating a division of the Upper Cretaceous on the Atlantic coast of North America. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Man'a-squan,** *n.*

Ma-nas'seh (mä-näs'ĕ), *n.* [Heb. *Mĕnaṣṣeh.*] **1.** Literally, causing to forget; — masc. proper name. L. *Manasses* (-sēz).

2. A tribe of Israel, descended, according to the account, from Manasseh, a son of Joseph.

3. A king of Judah. 2 *Kings* xxi.

Manasses, Prayer of. See OLD TESTAMENT.

man'-at-arms', *n.; pl.* MEN-AT-ARMS. A soldier; esp., a heavy-armed horse soldier.

man'a-tee' (măn'ä-tē'), *n.* [Sp. *manatí,* of Cariban origin; cf. Galibi *manattouí,* Calinago *manatuí,* fr. *manati* breast, udder, milk. Cf LAMANTIN.] Any of several aquatic herbivorous mammals of the order Sirenia which constitute the genus *Trichechus,* syn. *Manatus.* They differ from the

Man'a-bush (măn'ä-bŏŏsh), **Man'a-bo'zo** (-bō'zō). Vars. of MANABOZHO.

man'a-cl. Manacle. *Ref. Sp.*

man'a-cled. Manacled. *Ref. Sp.*

ma-nadge' (mä-nĭj'), **manadge man.** Vars. of MÉNAGE, 3, MÉNAGE MAN. *Scot.*

Man'a-sen (măn'ä-sĕn). *Bib.* [-EE.]

man'ag-ee' (măn'ĭ-jē'), *n.* See

man'ag-er-dom, *n.* See -DOM.

man'ag-er-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

man'ah (mān'ä). Var. of MINA, a weight.

Man'a-hat (mān'ä-hăt). *D. Bib.*

Man'a-hath (mān'ä-hăth). *Bib.*

Man'a-hem (mān'ä-hĕm), **Ma-ne'im** (mä-nē'ĭm). *D. Bib.*

Ma-na'heth-ites (mä-nā'hĕth-īts; mān'ä-hĕth-īts), *n. pl. Bib.*

ma'nai. Var. of MANEI. See MEASURE, *Table.*

ma'na-ism, *n.* See -ISM.

ma-nar'vel. Var. of MANAVEL.

Ma-nas'as (mä-nās'äs), *n.* See *Bull Run,* under BATTLE, *Table.*

Ma-nas'se (mä-nās'ē). *D. Bib.*

Man'as-se'as (mān'ä-sē'äs). *Bib.*

Ma-nas'ses (mä-nās'ēz). *Bib.*

Ma-nas'sites (-īts), *n. pl. Bib.*

dugong in having the tail broad and rounded instead of like that of a whale. The American species (*T. manatus*, syn.

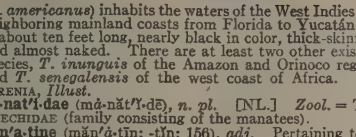

American Manatee (*Trichechus manatus*). (1/40)

M. americanus) inhabits the waters of the West Indies and neighboring mainland coasts from Florida to Yucatán. It is about ten feet long, nearly black in color, thick-skinned, and almost naked. There are at least two other existing species, *T. inunguis* of the Amazon and Orinoco region, and *T. senegalensis* of the west coast of Africa. Cf. SIRENIA, *Illust.*

Ma·nat'i·dae (mȧ·năt'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = TRICHECHIDAE (family consisting of the manatees).

man'a·tine (măn'ȧ·tĭn; -tīn; 156), *adj.* Pertaining to or like manatees.

ma·na'tion (mȧ·nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *manatio*, fr. *manare* to flow.] An issuing or flowing out. *Obs.*

Man'a·tus (măn'ȧ·tŭs), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of TRICHECHUS. See MANATEE. — **man'a·toid** (-toid), *adj. & n.*

ma·nav'el (mȧ·năv'ĕl), **ma·nar'vel** (-năr'vĕl), *v. t. & i. Naut.* To steal, as from a ship's galley; to pilfer. *Slang.*

ma·nav'el·ins (-ĭnz), **ma·nav'il·ins** (-ĭl·ĭnz), *n. pl.* [Cf. MANAVEL.] Leftovers; odds and ends; black pan. *Slang, Chiefly Naut.*

Man'a·wyd'dan (măn'ȧ·wŭ'ȴhȧn), *n.* [Cf. MW. *Manau* Isle of Man.] *Celt. Myth.* A Brythonic sea god, son of Llyr and brother of Bran and Branwen.

man'-back' (măn'băk'), *n.* The back of a man; — also used adverbially; as, to pack duffel *man-back.*

man'bird' (măn'bûrd'), *n.* An aviator. *Colloq.*

man'bot', **man'bote'** (măn'bōt'), *n.* [AS. *man* man, vassal + *bōt* recompense.] *A.-S. & O. Eng. Law.* The sum paid to a lord as compensation for killing his man.

man'-brute', *n.* **a** A being partly man and partly beast. **b** A brutish man.

‖**man·can'do** (măn·kăn'dō), *adj.* [It., pres. part. of *mancare* to lack.] *Music.* Gradually softer; — a direction.

manche, maunche (mänsh), *n.* [F. *manche*, fr. L. *manica.* See MANACLE.] **1.** A sleeve. *Obs.*
2. *Her.* A representation of a kind of 12th- or 14th-century sleeve with a long pendent lappet.

Man'ches'ter (măn'chĕs'tĕr; -chĭs'-tĕr), *n.* A large city in Lancashire, England, a center of cotton manufacture and an emporium for all kinds of textile fabrics.

Manchester brown, yellow. See DYE, *Table.*

Man'ches'ter·dom (-dŭm), *n.* Manchesterism.

Man'ches'ter·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles or doctrines, such as laissez faire, held by, or attributed to, the Manchester school. — **Man'ches'ter·ist**, *n.*

Manchester Massacre. See PETERLOO MASSACRE.

Manchester school. *Hist. & Econ.* A body of politicians, led by Cobden and Bright, who supported free trade. They met at Manchester and were first so called in 1848 by Disraeli. Hence, a school or party of English economists who advocate free trade, laissez faire, etc.

Manchester terrier. A small, lightly built terrier of a breed having a short, glossy, black-and-tan coat.

Man·ches'tri·an (măn·chĕs'trĭ·ăn), *adj.* Also **Man'ches·te'ri·an** (măn'chĕs·tĕr'ĭ·ăn; -chĭs-). Pertaining to or characteristic of Manchester.

man'chet (măn'chĕt; -chĭt; 119), *n.* [Origin uncert.] **1.** The finest kind of wheat bread. *Archaic.*
2. A loaf (which was small) or roll of this bread; a small loaf of white bread; a muffin. *Archaic & Dial. Eng.*
3. A cake having the shape of a manchet. *Obs.*
4. *Her.* A representation of a manchet used as a bearing.

man'-child' (măn'chīld'), *n.; pl.* MEN-CHILDREN (mĕn'-chĭl'drĕn). A male child.

man'chi·neel' (măn'chĭ·nēl'), *n.* [F. *mancenille*, fr. Sp. *manzanillo*, fr. *manzana* apple, fr. L. (*malum*) *matianum* a kind of apple, fr. the name *Matius, Mattius.*] A poisonous tropical American tree (*Hippomane mancinella*) having a blistering milky juice, and apple-shaped fruit.

Man'chu (măn'chōō; măn'chōō'), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Manchuria or its inhabitants or their language; designating or pertaining to the Ural-Altaic subfamily to which the language belongs.

Man'chu, *n.; pl.* MANCHUS (-chōōz(')). **1.** One of the native Mongolian race of Manchuria. Originally they were nomads, but since their conquest of China and the establishment of the Manchu dynasty on the Chinese throne (1644) they have largely assimilated Chinese civilization.
2. The language of the Manchus, a Ural-Altaic tongue.

Man·chu'ri·an (măn·chōōr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Manchuria; Manchu. — *n.* A Manchu.

Manchurian dogskin. The skin of any of various Chinese dogs, used in the fur trade.

Manchurian subregion. *Zoogeog.* A subdivision of the Palaearctic region including Manchuria, northern and eastern China, Korea, and Japan.

Manchurian tiger. The long-haired form of tiger found in northeastern Asia. See TIGER.

Manchurian wolf. **a** A wolf (*Canis lupus*) of northern China. **b** Manchurian dogskin.

man'ci·nism (măn'sĭ·nĭz'm), *n.* [It. *mancinismo*, fr. *mancino*, adj., fr. *manco*, fr. L. *mancus* infirm, esp. in the hand.] The state of being left-handed.

man'ci·pa·ble (măn'sĭ·pȧ·b'l), *adj.* [See MANCIPATE; -ABLE.] *Law.* Capable of mancipation.

man'ci·pant (-pănt), *n.* [L. *mancipans, -antis*, pres. part.] *Rom. Law.* One who transfers property by mancipation, as opposed to the **man'ci·pee'** (-pē'), who receives it.

man'ci·pate (măn'sĭ·pāt), *v. t.* [L. *mancipatus*, past part. of *mancipare* to sell. See EMANCIPATE.] **1.** To place in subjection or bondage; to bind; to restrict. *Obs.*
2. *Roman Law.* To transfer by mancipation.

man'ci·pate (-pāt), *adj.* Enslaved; subject. *Obs.*

man'ci·pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *mancipatio* a transfer.] **1.** Act of enslaving; slavery; involuntary servitude. *Obs;*
2. *Roman Law.* A form of conveyance used to transfer certain things (called *res mancipi*) into the mancipium of another. In later times it was used as the form for one kind of will. Its use was open only to Roman citizens, and was performed with certain prescribed words in the presence of five Roman citizens and of another, called the *libripens*, who held a pair of bronze scales against which a piece of bronze (Lat. *aes*) was struck, symbolizing the weighing out of the price. *Res mancipi* included landed property (not provincial), cattle, rural praedial servitudes, slaves, children, and (for certain forms of marriage) women. Mancipation was the regular form for emancipating slaves and children. It became obsolete before Justinian's time. Cf. MANCIPIUM, 1; IN JURE CESSIO.

man'ci·pa'tive (măn'sĭ·pā'tĭv), *adj.* Mancipatory.

man'ci·pa·to'ry (măn'sĭ·pȧ·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj. Roman Law.* Of or pertaining to mancipation.

man·cip'i·um (măn·sĭp'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -CIPIA (-ȧ). [L.] *Roman Law.* **1.** A status of legal subjection to the will of another, not amounting to ownership, or, in case of a freeman, to slavery. Mancipium was an institution of the jus civile, and a person in mancipio was not regarded as in the possession of the master but rather as his subject.
2. A mancipation.
3. A slave.

man'ci·ple (măn'sĭ·p'l), *n.* [OF. *mancíple, mancipe*, slave, servant, fr. L. *mancipium.* See MANCIPATE.] **1.** A steward or purveyor, as for a college or Inn of Court.
2. A slave; bond servant. *Obs.*

man·cip'u·lar (măn·sĭp'ū·lĕr), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a mancipie. *Rare.*

man'co (măng'kō), *n.* Calamanco. *Scot.*

Man'co Ca·pac' (măn'kō kä·päk'). The traditional founder of the Inca dynasty. He was a culture hero, the child of the sun. See INCA, *n.*

man·co'no (măng·kō'nō), *n.* [Visayan.] A Philippine timber tree (*Xanthostemon verdugonianus*), family Myrtaceae; also, its heavy, hard wood.

Man·cu'ni·an (măn·kū'nĭ·ăn; 159), *n.* [ML. *Mancunium* Manchester.] A native or inhabitant of Manchester. — **Man·cu'ni·an,** *adj.*

man'cus (măng'kŭs), *n.; pl.* MANCUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [AS., fr. Ar. *manqūsh* engraved.] An Anglo-Saxon coin or weight of gold equal to 30 silver pence. Silver mancuses are mentioned. An imitation of a Moslem dinar bearing the name of Offa, king of Mercia, is commonly regarded as a mancus.

-man'cy (-măn'sĭ). [OF. or LL.; OF. *-mancie*, fr. LL. *-mantia*, fr. Gr. *mantia* divination. See NECROMANCY.] A combining form denoting *divination*, esp. *by means of a* (specified) *thing*, as in aleuro*mancy*, chiro*mancy*, necro*mancy.* Corresponding adjectives are formed in *-man'tic* (-tĭk), and agent nouns in *-man'cer* (-sĕr).

mand (mănd), *n.* [Hind. *maṇḍvā*, fr. Skr. *maḍuka.*] = RAGGEE.

Man·dae'an (măn·dē'ăn), *n.* [Mandaean *mandayyā* having knowledge.] **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* A member of a Gnostic sect still extant in western Persia and southern Babylonia. Members are also called *Christians of St. John*, though not Christian; in modern Iraq they are known as *Sabaeans.*
2. A dialect of Aramaic in which the sacred books of the Mandaeans are written; Mandaic. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES. — **Man·dae'an,** *adj.* — **Man·dae'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

man'da·la (mŭn'dȧ·lȧ), *n.* [Skr. *maṇḍala* circle, group.] *Chiefly Hinduism.* **a** A group of deities represented diagrammatically in a circle according to their relationships. **b** One of the ten books into which the hymns of the Rig-Veda are divided on the basis of authorship.

Man'da·lay (măn'dȧ·lā), *n.* **1.** Title of a poem by Rudyard Kipling, published, 1892, in *Barrack-Room Ballads.*
2. The color pilgrim brown.

man'da·ment (măn'dȧ·mĕnt), *n.* [L. *mandare* to command.] A command; an injunction.

man·da'mus (măn·dā'mŭs; 277), *n.* [L., we command, fr. *mandare* to command. See MANDATE.] *Law.* **a** Orig., in England, any of various ancient prerogative writs or mandates issued by the sovereign and directing the performance of some act; hence, the prerogative writ issued, in the absence of any other legal remedy, from the Crown side of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice (formerly from the Court of King's Bench) in the king's name to a public official, to enforce the performance of some public duty. Hence, in the United States, a common-law writ similarly issued by a superior court and directed to some inferior tribunal, or to some corporation or person, to enforce the performance of some public duty. **b** By extension, any of various statutory proceedings in the nature of an order of court similarly used.

man·da'mus, *v. t.;* MAN·DA'MUSED (-mŭst); MAN·DA'MUSING. To serve or coerce with a mandamus. *Colloq.*

Man'dan (măn'dăn), *n. & adj.* See SIOUAN.

man'da·rah (măn'dȧ·rȧ), *n.* [Ar. *manzarah.*] In the Near East, a reception room.

man'da·rin (măn'dȧ·rĭn), *n.* [Pg. *mandarim*, fr. Malay *mantrī* minister of state, prop. a Hind. word, fr. Skr. *mantrin* counselor, fr. *mantra* counsel, fr. root of *manyate* he thinks. See MIND.] **1. a** Under the Chinese Empire, a public official of one of the nine grades entitled to wear a distinctive button on his hat; — properly applied only to officials called *kuan*[1], not subordinate officials. Mandarins were promoted from the ranks of lesser officeholders, after passing examinations in the Chinese literary classics. **b** Hence, a pedantic official; also, a bureaucrat.
2. [*cap.*] The dialect of Chinese used by the court and the official classes, under the Empire; primarily, the northern dialect; in an extended sense, the chief (though not the oldest) dialect of China, spoken in about four fifths of the country. It has three main varieties: the southern, or that of Nanking; the western, or that of Chengtu; and the northern, or that of Peiping (Peking), now the standard. See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES, *Table;* KUO-YŪ. Cf. KUAN HUA.
3. A small grotesque seated image in Chinese costume, so made as to continue nodding when set in motion.
4. a A small, spiny Chinese orange tree (*Citrus reticulata*) or its reddish-yellow loose-skinned oblate fruit; — called also *tangerine.* **b** A liqueur flavored with this fruit.
5. See DYE, *Table.*
6. Short for MANDARIN PORCELAIN.
7. a Mandarin red. **b** = MANDARIN ORANGE, 2.

man'da·rin' (măn'dȧ·rĕn'), *v. t.;* MAN'DA·RINED' (-rĕnd'); MAN'DA·RIN'ING (-rĕn'ĭng). [See MANDARIN, *n.*] *Dyeing.* To impart an orange-yellow color to (fabrics of silk or wool) by treating with dilute nitric acid.

man'da·rin (măn'dȧ·rĭn), *adj.* Pert. to a mandarin; suggestive of a mandarin or of his costume; as, a *mandarin* cap.

man'da·rin·ate (măn'dȧ·rĭn·āt), *n.* The body of mandarins; mandarins collectively; the office or dignity of a mandarin; rule of mandarins.

man'da·rin duck (măn'dȧ·rĭn). A beautiful, crested Asiatic duck (*Aix galericulata*), often domesticated.

man'da·rin·ess (măn'dȧ·rĭn·ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* The wife of a mandarin.

man'da·rin'ic (măn'dȧ·rĭn'ĭk), *adj.* Appropriate or peculiar to a mandarin.

man'da·rin·ism (măn'dȧ·rĭn·ĭz'm), *n.* Government by mandarins; character or spirit of the mandarins.

mandarin orange. **1. a** = MANDARIN, *n.*, 4 a & b. **b** = MANDARIN, *n.*, 5.
2. A color, red-yellow in hue, of very high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

mandarin porcelain. A kind of fine Oriental ware; esp., certain showy vases decorated in part with figures in the costume of the mandarin.

mandarin red. A color, reddish red-yellow in hue, of very high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

‖**man'dat'** (măn'dȧ'), *n.; pl.* MANDATS (-dȧ'). [F.] **1.** Mandate; order; commission; proxy; — used only in legal and other special senses.
2. Also **man'dat' ter'ri'to'ri'al'** (tĕ'rĭ'tō'rĭ·ȧl'), More usually in *pl.* **man'dats' ter'ri'to'ri'aux'** (măn'dȧ' tĕ'rĭ'-tō'rĭ·ō'). *F. Hist.* The bills issued as currency by the revolutionary government in 1796. See ASSIGNAT.

man'da·tar'y (măn'dȧ·tĕr'ĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TARIES (-ĭz). [LL. *mandatarius*, fr. *mandatum* a charge, commission, order. See MANDATE.] One to whom a mandate is given; — chiefly used in *Law*, as correlative of *mandator;* specif., under the Treaty of Versailles, a member nation of the League of Nations to which is granted a mandate over a conquered territory (see MANDATE, *n.*, 4).

man'date (măn'dāt; -dĭt), *n.* [F. and L.; F. *mandat*, fr. L. *mandatum*, fr. *mandare* to commit to one's charge, order, orig., to put into one's hand. See MANDAL; DO. Cf. COMMEND, DEMAND, MAUNDY THURSDAY, REMAND.] **1.** An authoritative command; order; injunction.
2. a A prescript from a superior court or official to an inferior one; specif., *U. S. Law*, the order or command embodying the decision of an appellate court when final judgment is not entered, sent to the court below. **b** *Canon Law. Hist.* A papal ordinance in an individual case, as preferment to a benefice. **c** *Roman Hist.* An order of the emperor to an imperial officer, esp. in the provinces. The mandates are included among the constitutions. **d** *Roman Law.* A contract by which one party agrees to perform gratuitously some act for another who agrees to indemnify him. When not gratuitous it is locatio conductio. **e** In the Civil-law systems and often in law text writers, any contract of agency in which one undertakes to perform some act for another, whether gratuitously or for a reward. By common-law text writers on bailments, the term is commonly applied to a gratuitous bailment in which the bailee undertakes to do something in respect of the thing bailed, as distinguished from a *deposit.*

> The great distinction then between a *mandate* and a deposit is, that the former lies in feasance and the latter simply in custody.
> *Sir W. Jones.*

3. *Political Science.* The instruction given by a constituency to the elected legislative body or one of its members.
4. An order or commission, granted by the League of Nations as mandator to a member nation as its mandatary, for the establishment of a responsible government over former German colonies or other conquered territory; also, a mandated colony or territory.

Syn. — Command, decree, precept, bidding, direction, charge. — MANDATE, BEHEST, INJUNCTION are here compared in their nontechnical uses. MANDATE (chiefly poetical or elevated) denotes an authoritative or peremptory command; BEHEST (also poetical or rhetorical) implies a positive bidding, INJUNCTION, an emphatic admonition or direction, each with the force of a command; as, "Authoritative instructions, *mandates* issued, which the member is bound blindly and implicitly to obey" (*Burke*); "pain, danger, difficulty, steady slaving toil, and other highly disagreeable *behests* of destiny" (*Carlyle*); "The high *injunction* not to taste that fruit" (*Milton*). See REFERENDUM; cf. COMMAND, DICTATE.

man'date (măn'dāt), *v. t.;* -DAT·ED (-dāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -DAT·ING. **1.** To administer or assign under a mandate, as of the League of Nations; as, *mandated* territory.
2. (mȧn·dȧt') To commit to memory. *Scot.*

man'date (măn'dāt), *n.* = MAUNDY.

man'da·tee' (măn'dȧ·tē'), *n.* **1.** *Law.* A mandatary.
2. One to whom a mandate is assigned.

man·da'tion (măn·dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of mandating. *Scot.*

man'da·tive (măn'dȧ·tĭv), *adj.* [LL. *mandativus.*] Of or pertaining to command.

man·da'tor (măn·dā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who gives a mandate. Used chiefly in *Law*, as correlative to *mandatary.*

man'da·to'ry (măn'dȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [LL. *mandatorius.*] **1.** Containing, of the nature of, or pertaining to, a mandate or a command; hence, obligatory. Cf. DIRECTORY, *adj.*, 2.
2. Of or pertaining to a mandate as granted by the League of Nations (see MANDATE, *n.*, 4); as, *mandatory* powers.
— **man'da·to'ri·ly,** *adv.*

man'da·to'ry, *n.* A mandatary; esp., one holding a mandate from the League of Nations.

man'-day', *n.; pl.* MAN-DAYS. The work done by one man in one day; also, a unit consisting of one day's work by one man.

man'del·ate (măn'dĕl·āt), *n.* A salt or ester of mandelic acid.

man·del'ic (măn·dĕl'ĭk; -dē'lĭk), *adj.* [G. *mandel* almond.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless, crystalline, hydroxy acid, $C_6H_5CH(OH)CO_2H$, occurring in three optically different modifications; phenylglycolic. The inactive or racemic variety, called also ***paramandelic acid,*** is obtained by reaction of benzaldehyde (oil of bitter almonds) with hydrocyanic and hydrochloric acids, and otherwise.

man·del'o- (măn·dĕl'ō-), **mandel-.** *Chem.* A combining form for *mandelic.*

Man'ders, Pastor (măn'dĕrs). In Ibsen's play *Ghosts*, the representative of conventional morality.

man'di·ble (măn'dĭ·b'l), *n.* [OF. (F. *mandibule*), fr. LL. *mandibula*, fr. *mandere* to chew. See MOUTH; cf. MANGE.] *Anat. & Zool.* **a** A jaw, either upper or lower; — now used chiefly of the jaws in animals having a well-developed beak, as birds. **b** The bony or cartilaginous skeleton of the lower jaw, esp. when composed of a single bone. **c** In arthropods, either the right or left of the anterior pair of mouth appendages, which often form strong biting jaws. Cf. MAXILLA. **d** In certain bryozoans, the modified operculum. **e** See CHELICERA.

---

man'a·tí' (măn'ȧ·tē'). Var. of MANATEE.

-man'cer (-măn'sĕr). See -MANCY.

Man'choo. Var. of MANCHU.

man'ci·pee'. See MANCIPANT.

man'ci·ple·ship' (măn'sĭ·p'l·-ship'), *n.* See -SHIP.

man·co'na bark (măn·kō'nȧ). = SASSY BARK.

mand. Manned. *Ref. Sp.*

mand (*dial.* mănd). Var. of MAUND, a basket.

mand, *v. t.* [OF. *mander.*] To send forth; to send after; to send for; to command. *Obs.*

Man·da'ic (măn·dā'ĭk), *adj.* = MANDAEAN, *n. & adj.*

Man'da·ism. Var. of MANDAEISM.

Man'da·ite (măn'dȧ·īt), *n. & adj.* = MANDAEAN, *n. & adj.*

man·da'must. Mandamused. *Ref. Sp.*

man'dant (măn'dănt), *n.* [L. *mandans, -antis.* See MANDATE.] *Law.* = MANDATOR.

man'da·rin·dom (măn'dȧ·rĭn·dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

man'da·rin·ize (măn'dȧ·rĭn·īz; măn'dȧ·rĕn'īz), *v. t.* See -IZE.

man'da·rin·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

mandate of intendence. See INTENDENCE.

man·da'tum (măn·dā'tŭm), *n.; pl.* MANDATA (-tȧ). [L.] = MANDATE, *n.*

Man'de (mĭn'dē), *n.* = MANDINGO, 1 & 2.

mandel-. *Chem.* = MANDELO-.

mandeline. ✝ MANDARIN.

mandellion. ✝ MANDILION.

man'der·il. ✝ MANDREL.

---

man·dib'u·lar (măn·dĭb'ū·lĕr), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a mandible. — *n.* The mandible, or lower jawbone.
mandibular arch. See VISCERAL ARCH.
mandibular artery. = INFERIOR ALVEOLAR ARTERY.
mandibular canal. *Anat.* A bony canal within the mandible, transmitting the inferior alveolar artery, vein, and nerve.
mandibular cartilage. = MECKELIAN CARTILAGE.
mandibular nerve. *Anat.* A division of the trigeminal nerve which supplies sensory fibers to the mandible and its teeth, and motor fibers to the muscles of mastication.
mandibular palpus. See PALPUS **a**.
man·dib'u·lar'y (măn·dĭb'ū·lĕr'ĭ; -lĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Mandibular.
Man·dib'u·la'ta (-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* In some old classifications, an extensive group of insects comprising all those having jaws adapted for mastication.
man·dib'u·late (măn·dĭb'ū·lāt), *adj. Zool.* **a** Of or pert. to the Mandibulata; having masticatory jaws. **b** Having a lower jaw, as most vertebrates. — *n.* One of the Mandibulata.
man·dib'u·lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Mandibulate.
man·dib'u·li·form' (măn·dĭb'ū·lĭ·fôrm'), *adj. Zool.* Having the form of a mandible; — said esp. of the maxillae of an insect when hard and adapted for biting.
man·dib'u·lo- (măn·dĭb'ū·lō-). [See MANDIBLE.] A combining form for Late Latin *mandibula*, mandible, denoting *mandibular and*, as in **man·dib'u·lo·hy'oid**, mandibular and hyoid, **man·dib'u·lo·pha·ryn'ge·al**, **man·dib'u·lo·sus'pen·so'ri·al**.
man·dib'u·lo-au·ric'u·la'ris, *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A small muscle, present in many mammals, extending from the cartilage of the ear to the inner side of the mandible.
man·dib'u·lo·max'il·lar'y (măn·dĭb'ū·lō·măk'sĭ·lĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -măk·sĭl'ȧ·rĭ), *adj. Zool.* Pert. to the mandibles and maxillae of an arthropod.
man'dil (măn'dĭl), *n.* [Ar. *mandīl, mindīl.*] In Oriental countries, a turban.
man·dil'ion (măn·dĭl'yŏn), *n.* [OF. *mandillon*, fr. It. *mandiglione.*] **a** A loose, full frock, falling straight to about mid-thigh, and with hanging sleeves. It was formerly worn as an outer garment by soldiers. **b** Also, a similar garment, worn by Puritans in New England. **c** A kind of livery for lackeys in the 16th and 17th centuries.
Man·din'gan (măn·dĭng'găn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Mandingos or their language. — **Man·din'gan**, *n.*
Man·din'go (măn·dĭng'gō), *n.; pl.* -GOS or -GOES (-gōz). Also **Man·din'ga** (-gȧ). **1.** A Negro of a linguistic stock of the western Sudan. They are tall, with features often distinct from the Negro type. **2.** The language, or languages, of the Mandingos. See SUDANIC LANGUAGES; cf. SONGHAI.
Man'ler fil'ter (mănd'lĕr). A cylindrical filter bearing the trade-mark *Mandler*. See 1st FILTER, 2.
man'do-bass' (măn'dō·bās'), *n. Music.* A bass instrument of the mandolin family, tuned and fingered like the contrabass.
man'do-cel'lo (-chĕl'ō), *n. Music.* A large instrument of the mandolin family, tuned and fingered like the cello.
man·do'la (măn·dō'lȧ), *n.* [It. See MANDOLIN.] *Music.* A tenor mandolin tuned and fingered like the viola.
man'do·lin (măn'dō·lĭn; -lĭn'), *n.* [F. *mandoline*, fr. It. *mandolino*, dim. of *mandola*, fr. LL. *pandura.* See BANDORE.] An instrument of the lute kind, having a deep pear-shaped body and fretted neck, with from eight to twelve strings. The *Neapolitan mandolin* has four pairs of strings. The *Milanese mandolin* has five or six. The mandolin is played with a plectrum and has a thin, tinkling tone.

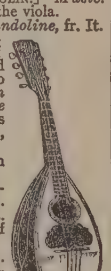
Mandolin.

man'do·lin·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A mandolin player.
man'do·lute' (măn'dō·lūt'; 242), *n.* [*mandolin* + *lute.*] *Music.* A kind of mandolin.
man·dore' (măn·dōr'; măn'dōr; 181), *n.* [F. Cf. MANDOLIN.] *Music.* **a** A kind of four-stringed lute. **b** A mandola.
‖**man'dor·la** (măn'dôr·lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LE (-lā). [It., an almond.] *Fine Arts.* Anything having the shape of an almond, as a panel or seal; esp., in Christian art, the vesica piscis.
man'dra (măn'drȧ), *n.* [Gr.] *Eastern Ch.* A monastery.
man'drag'on (măn'drăg'ŭn), *n.* [For *mandrake;* cf. DRAKE dragon.] A mandrake. *Obs.*
man·drag'o·ra (măn·drăg'ō·rȧ), *n.* [L. *mandragoras* the mandrake.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A small genus of Eurasian, acaulescent herbs of the potato family (Solanaceae). See MANDRAKE, 1 **a**.
2. = MANDRAKE, 1 **a** & **b**.
man'drake (măn'drāk), *n.* [ME. *mandrake, mandrage, mandragore*, fr. AS. *mandragora*, fr. L. *mandragoras*, fr. Gr. *mandragoras.*] **1. a** An herb (*Mandragora officinarum*) of southern Europe and northern Africa, with ovate leaves and whitish or violet-purple flowers. It has a very large forked root, credited with human attributes, and the subject of many superstitions. The fruit when eaten by women was supposed to promote conception. It was employed in medicine as a cathartic.

And Reuben . . . found *mandrakes* in the field. *Genesis* XXX. 14.

b The root of this plant, or substitutes for it carved from various other plants and sold to credulous women. **2.** The May apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*). *U. S.* **3.** Any of several other plants, as the bryony, arum, the black bryony *Tamus communis*, etc.

Mandrake (*Mandragora officinarum*). (½)

man'drel (măn'drĕl), *n.* Also **man'dril** (-drĭl). [F. *mandrin*, in sense 2, perh. fr. L. *mandar* (assumed), *mamphur* part of a turner's lathe; akin to ON. *möndull* handle of a hand mill, G. *mandel* a roller, Lith. *menturis*, Skr. *mantha* churning stick.] **1.** A miner's pick. *Eng.* **2.** *Mach.* **a** An axle, spindle, or arbor, usually tapered or cylindrical, inserted forcibly into a piece of work having a hole in it to support it while the work is machined. See EXPANDING ARBOR. **b** A metal bar, used as a core around which metal or other material may be cast, molded, forged, bent, or otherwise shaped. Cf. FLEXIBLE MANDREL. **3.** *Elec.* Any of a train of round-ended cylinders joined by short chains, used to pull through an underground duct, as each joint is made, to ensure perfect alignment.

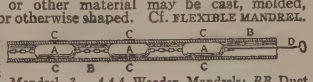

Mandrel, 3. *AAA* Wooden Mandrels; *BB* Duct or Conduit; *CCC* Ozocerite Tape; *D* Handle.

4. *Lumbering.* The shaft and bearings on which a circular saw is mounted.
man'drel (măn'drĕl), *v. t. Mach.* To turn with a mandrel.
mandrel lathe. *Mach.* See 2d LATHE, 1.
mandrel press. *Mach.* A press that drives mandrels into holes prepared to receive them.
man'dri·arch (măn'drĭ·ärk), *n.* [It. *mandriarcha*, fr. LGr. *mandriarchēs*, fr. Gr. *mandra* a fold, a monastery + *archein* to rule.] A ruler or founder of an order of monks.
man'drill (măn'drĭl), *n.* [*man* + earlier *drill* baboon, not of native Afr. origin, but appar. fr. obs. or provincial F. *drill* a vigorous man, a libertine (F. *drille* soldier, comrade, fellow), fr. Bret. *druillad* a troop of soldiers. Cf. DRILL baboon.] A large West African baboon (*Papio mormon*). The adult male has blue ridges on the sides of the nose; the bridge of the nose and the large ischial callosities are red. It is gregarious and ferocious.

Mandrill.

man'drin (măn'drĭn), *n.* [F.] *Med.* A stylet for a catheter.
man·drit'ta (măn·drĭt'ȧ), *n.* [It. *mandritto*, fr. *man(o)dritta* right hand.] *Fencing.* A cut from the right hand toward the left. *Obs.*
man·dru'ka (măn·drōō'-kȧ), *n.* [From Mandruka, near Bengasi (see *Gaz.*).] A deep-water honeycomb sponge of close fiber and small root.
Mandt's gul'le·mot (mänts). [After Martin Wilhelm von *Mandt* (1800–58), Ger. physician and naturalist.] A northern subspecies (*Cepphus grylle mandti*) of the black guillemot of the North Atlantic.
man'du·a (măn'dū·ȧ), *n.* [See MAND.] Raggee.
man'du·ca·ble (măn'dū·kȧ·b'l), *adj.* [See MANDUCATE.] That may be chewed; eatable.
man·du·cate (măn'dū·kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *manducatus*, past part. of *manducare* to chew. See MANGER.] To masticate; chew; eat.
man'du·ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *manducatio.*] **a** Act of eating. *Rare*, exc. with reference to partaking of the Eucharist. **b** Act of chewing.
man'du·ca·to'ry (măn'dū·kȧ·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to, employed in, or adapted for, chewing.
man'dy·as (măn'dĭ·ăs), *n.* [LGr., in Gr., cloak.] *Eastern Ch.* A long outer garment resembling a cope.
mane (mān), *n.* [AS. *manu;* akin to D. *maan*, G. *mähne*, OHG. *mana*, ON. *mön*, AS. *mene* necklace, ON. *men*, MIr. *mong* hair, mane, OIr. *muin* neck, Skr. *manyā*, OSlav. *monisto* necklace, L. *monile.*] **1.** The long and heavy hair growing on the upper side of, or about, the neck of some quadrupedal animals, as the horse, the lion, etc. See HORSE, *Illust.*
2. Long, heavy hair on a person's head.
‖**ma'ne** (mā'nē), *adv.* [L.] *Pharm.* In the morning.
man'-eat'er, *n.* One that has, or is fancied to have, an appetite for human flesh; specif.: **a** A cannibal. **b** A large, active, voracious shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*) found in all warm seas. It reaches a length of over 30 feet and has been known to attack and devour human beings; also, loosely, any of various other large voracious sharks. See CARCHARODON, SHARK, *Illust.* **c** A lion or a tiger that has acquired the habit of feeding on human flesh. **d** A newt or salamander; esp., U. S., the hellbender. Cf. MANKEEPER.
Ma'ne·bach twin (mä'nĕ·bȧk). [From *Manebach*, Germany.] *Cryst.* A monoclinic twin crystal having the basal pinacoid as the twinning plane.
maned (mānd), *adj.* Having a mane; *Her.*, crined.
maned sheep. The aoudad.
maned wolf *or* **dog.** A South American wolf (*Canis jubatus*), yellowish-red, with black nape, lower jaw, and feet.
ma·nège' (mȧ·nĕzh'; -nāzh'), *n.* Also **ma·nege'.** [F. *manège*, fr. It. See MANAGE, *n.*] **1.** A school for teaching horsemanship, and for training horses; a riding academy. **2.** Art of horsemanship, or of training horses; the movements or paces of a trained horse.
ma·nège', *v. t.* To care for or train in a manège.
ma'nel (mā'nĭl), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **ma'nai.** [Tamil *manei*, house, household.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
mane'less (mān'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Having no mane.
ma'nent (mā'nĕnt), *n. O. Eng. Law.* A hide of land.
‖**ma'nent** (mā'nĕnt). [L., 3d pers. pl.] (They) remain; — used in stage directions.
man'-en'tered, *adj.* Entered into manhood. *Obs.*
ma·ne'ri·al (mȧ·nē'rĭ·ăl), *adj.* [ML. *manerium* manor.] Manorial. *Rare.*
ma'nes (mā'nēz), *n. pl.* [L., appar. fr. *manis, manus*, good. See MATURE.] **1.** [*often cap.*] *Rom. Relig.* The spirits of the dead and gods of the lower world; orig., a euphemistic name [lit., the "good" gods] for the *di inferi*, or chthonian deities; later, the ancestral spirits or gods collectively, the *di parentum;* and, finally, the soul or spirit of the individual. See LEMURES; PARENTALIA; cf. CHTHONIAN.
2. Hence, ancestral spirits worshiped as gods.
mane'sheet' (mān'shēt'), *n.* Covering for the upper part of a horse's head.
man'ess (măn'ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A woman. *Rare.*
‖**ma'net** (mā'nĕt). [L., 3d pers. sing., pres. ind.] (He or she) remains; — in stage directions.
Ma·net'ti (mȧ·nĕt'ĭ), *n.* [After Saverio *Manetti* (1723–84), It. botanist.] *Hort.* A vigorous variety (*Rosa chinensis manetti*) of the China or Bengal rose.
Ma·net'ti·a (mȧ·nĕt'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American vines of the madder family (Rubiaceae), with showy, tubular, white, yellow, or red flowers.
manettia vine. *Hort.* A Brazilian vine (*Manettia bicolor*) with red and yellow flowers.
ma·neu'ver, ma·noeu'vre (mȧ·nōō'vĕr; -nū'vĕr), *n.* [F. *manœuvre*, fr. LL. *manuopera* handwork, manual labor, fr. L. *manu operari* to work by hand (whence F. *manœuvrer*). See MANUAL; OPERATE. Cf. MAINOUR, MANURE.] **1. a** A military or naval evolution, movement, or change of position, esp. one planned or arranged and based on the character of the ground, position of the enemy, tactical conditions, and the like. **b** An exercise involving two sides opposing each other. Hence, *pl.*, extended field exercises in time of peace of large bodies of troops, often divided into theoretically hostile forces, or similar exercises in war problems in which ships and coast defenses participate.
2. Dexterous physical management; skillful operation.
3. Management with artful design; adroit proceeding.
4. Way or method of operating or working. *Obs.*
Syn. — See ARTIFICE.
ma·neu'ver, ma·noeu'vre, *v.;* -VERED or -VRED (-vĕrd); -VER·ING (-vĕr·ĭng) or -VRING (-vrĭng). [F. *manœuvrer.* See MANEUVER, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To perform a movement or movements in military or naval tactics; to make changes in position with reference to getting practical or theoretic advantage in attack or defense.
2. To manage with address or art; to scheme.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To change the position or formation of, as of troops or ships; to cause to execute tactical movements.
2. To put, get, make, draw, etc., by maneuvering, as into or out of a position or condition.
3. To manage, conduct, or bring about, with skill or adroitness and design; to manipulate.
ma·neu'ver·er (-vĕr·ĕr), **ma·noeu'vrer** (-vrĕr), *n.* One who maneuvers.
mane'y (mān'ĭ), *adj.* Resembling a mane.
Man'fred (măn'frĕd), *n.* Title and hero of a drama (1817) by Byron.
Man·fre'da (măn·frē'dȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. a proper name.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of American fleshy herbs, family Amaryllidaceae. The Mexican species are often called *amole. M. virginica* is the false aloe. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.
man Friday. A person wholly subservient to another, like Robinson Crusoe's servant Friday; a servile follower.
man'ful (măn'fōōl; -fĭ), *adj.* Showing manliness, or manly spirit; hence, brave; courageous; resolute; noble.
Syn. — See MALE. **Ant.** — Cowardly, craven.
— **man'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **man'ful·ness,** *n.*
man fungus. The earthstar.
mang (măng), *v. t. & i.* To lead or go astray; to be, or cause to be, bewildered or frenzied, as with anxiety. *Scot.*
man'ga (măng'gȧ; măng'gȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *manica* sleeve.] A garment, like a poncho, formerly used in Mexico, esp. for traveling on horseback.
man'ga·bei'ra (măng'gȧ·bā'rȧ), *n.* [Pg., fr. Tupi *mangaba.*] A Brazilian vine (*Hancornia speciosa*), family Apocynaceae, having a milky juice which yields a rubber, *mangabeira* (or *Pernambuco*) *rubber.*
man'ga·bey (măng'gȧ·bā; -bĭ), **man'ga·by** (-bĭ), *n.* [From *Mangaby*, in Madagascar.] Any monkey of the genus *Cercocebus.*
man'gan·ap'a·tite (măng'găn·ăp'ȧ·tīt), *n.* A dark bluish-green variety of apatite containing manganese.
man'ga·nate (măng'gȧ·nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of manganic acid, variously obtained as green masses by fusion of manganese dioxide with alkalies, oxides, or carbonates.
man'gan·blende' (măng'găn·blĕnd'), *n.* Alabandite.
man'gan·bruc'ite (-brōōs'īt), *n. Mineral.* A manganiferous variety of brucite.
man'gan·ei'sen (măng'gȧn·ī'zĕn), *n.* [G., fr. *mangan* manganese + *eisen* iron.] *Metal.* Any alloy of manganese and iron. See SPIEGELEISEN.
man'ga·nese (măng'gȧ·nēs; -nēz; 277), *n.* [F. *manganèse*, fr. It. *manganese*, corrupt. fr. ML. *magnesia.* See MAGNESIA.] **1.** A black oxide of the metal described below (def. 2), esp. pyrolusite; — called specif. *black manganese.* Also, *Now Rare*, any of various ores of the metal; as, gray *manganese;* red *manganese.*
2. A grayish-white metal with reddish tinge, soft when pure but ordinarily hard and brittle, resembling iron but not magnetic. Symbol, *Mn;* at. no., 25; at. wt., 54.93; sp. gr., 7.2. Metallic manganese is not found in nature, except alloyed in meteoric iron, but compounds of it are rather widely distributed, as the minerals pyrolusite, braunite, hausmannite, manganite, psilomelane and wad, alabandite, rhodochrosite, rhodonite, etc. The metal is best prepared by igniting one of its oxides with aluminum. Chemically, manganese is of diverse character, varying in valence from two to seven and forming manganous and manganic compounds, manganites, manganates, permanganates, etc. Compounds of manganese are used in the manufacture of glass, pigments, etc., in calico dyeing and printing, in dry cells and as oxidizing agents, but most of the ore is used to make spiegeleisen and ferromanganese.
manganese bronze. *Metal.* Properly, bronze containing manganese, a common proportion being, copper 88, tin 10, manganese 2; also, a brass that has been deoxidized with manganese and that contains 1 or 2 per cent of manganese, but no tin.
manganese brown. **a** A natural or artificial brown oxide or hydroxide of manganese, used as a pigment. **b** *Dyeing.* A brown manganese oxide produced on the fiber; also, its color. **c** The color sherry brown.
manganese dioxide. *Chem.* A dark-brown or iron-black substance, MnO_2, occurring native as pyrolusite, and prepared artificially by heating manganous nitrate and by various precipitation methods. See PYROLUSITE.
manganese epidote. Piedmontite.
manganese heptoxide. *Chem.* A compound, Mn_2O_7, obtained as a dark reddish-brown explosive oil by action of concentrated sulphuric acid on permanganates.
manganese oxide. *Chem.* Any oxide of manganese; specif., manganese dioxide.
manganese sesquioxide. *Chem.* A compound, Mn_2O_3, occurring native as braunite, and obtained as a black powder by gentle heating of manganese oxides and hydroxides in air; — called also *manganic oxide.*
manganese spar. a Rhodonite. **b** Rhodochrosite.
manganese steel. Cast steel containing 12 to 14 per cent of manganese, which causes it to become very hard without becoming brittle.
manganese sulphate. *Chem.* **a** Ordinarily, a pink crystalline salt, $MnSO_4$, made from manganese dioxide and sulphuric acid, and used chiefly in calico printing. **b** A green salt, $Mn_2(SO_4)_3$.

---

man·dib'u·la (măn·dĭb'ū·lȧ), *n.* [LL.] *Anat.* A mandible.
man'di·oc (măn'dĭ·ŏk), **man'di·o'ca** (-ō'kȧ). Vars. of MANIOC.
man'dom (măn'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
man·do'ra (măn·dō'rȧ; 181), *n.* = MANDOLA.
mandressa. † MADRASAH.
man'dril. Var. of MANDREL.
man'dy. † MAUNDY.
mane. † MAIN; MAINE, *n.*; MAN; MAUN, *v.*, must; Scot. var. of MOAN.
man'-eat'ing shark. = MAN-EATER b.
man'eh (măn'ē). Hebrew form of MINA, a weight.
ma·nel'lio. † MANILLA, a ring.
Ma·nette', **Lu'cie** (lū'sĭ mȧ·nĕt'). See CARTON, SYDNEY.
ma·neu'ver·a·ble, ma·neu'vra·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — **ma·neu'ver·a·bil'i·ty, ma·neu'vra·bil'i·ty,** *n.*
ma·neu'verd. Maneuvered. *Ref. Sp.*
mang (mang). Var. of MONG. *New Dial.*
mang (mang). Scot. & N. of Eng. form of AMANG, *prep.*, among.
mangabeira rubber. See MANGABEIRA.
man'gal (măng'găl), *n.* = MANGELIN.
man·gal' (mȧn·gäl'), *n.* [Turk. *mangāl.*] A brazier. *Turkey.*

manganese tetroxide. *Chem.* A compound, Mn_3O_4, occurring native as hausmannite, and obtained as a reddish-brown powder by strongly heating manganese oxides and hydroxides in air; — called also *manganomanganic oxide.*
manganese velvet brown. The color burnt umber.
manganese violet. A color, bluish blue-red in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
man'ga-ne'sian (măng'gȧ-nē'zhăn; -zĭ-ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of, manganese.
man'ga-ne'sic (-sĭk), *adj.* Manganic. *Obs.*
man'ga-net'ic (-nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* Manganiferous.
man'gan-hed'en-berg-ite (măng'găn-hĕd'ĕn-bĕrg-īt), *n.* [*manganese* + *hedenbergite.*] *Mineral.* A variety of hedenbergite containing manganese.
mangani-. *Chem.* A combining form for *manganic.*
man-gan'ic (măn-găn'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or containing, manganese; specif., designating compounds in which manganese has a higher valence as contrasted with *manganous* compounds.
manganic acid. An acid, H_3MnO_4, not itself isolated, but known in the form of its salts, the manganates.
manganic hydroxide. See MANGANOUS HYDROXIDE.
manganic oxide. *Chem.* = MANGANESE SESQUIOXIDE.
manganic sulphate. *Chem.* = MANGANESE SULPHATE **b.**
man'ga-nif'er-ous (măng'gȧ-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [*manganese* + *-ferous.*] Containing manganese.
man'ga-nite (măng'gȧ-nīt), *n.* [*manganese* + *-ite.*] **1.** *Mineral.* An ore of manganese, the hydrous oxide MnO(OH), in brilliant steel-gray or iron-black orthorhombic crystals, or massive; — called also *gray manganese ore.* **2.** *Chem.* Any of various salts derived from certain hydroxides of manganese related to the dioxide, and regarded as acids (*manganous acids*); as, calcium *manganite,* $CaMnO_3$.
man-ga'ni-um (măng-gā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] Manganese. *R.*
man'ga-nize (măng'gȧ-nīz), *v. t.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To alloy with manganese; as, *manganized* steel.
man'ga-no- (măng'gȧ-nō-). a *Mineral.* A combining form for *manganese,* meaning a *variety containing manganese.* **b** *Chem.* A combining form for *manganous.*
man'ga-no-cal'cite (măng'gȧ-nō-kăl'sīt), *n. Mineral.* A variety of rhodochrosite containing calcium carbonate.
man'ga-no-co-lum'bite (-kō-lŭm'bīt), *n. Mineral.* A manganiferous variety of columbite.
man'ga-no-man-gan'ic ox'ide (-măn-găn'ĭk). *Chem.* See MANGANESE TETROXIDE.
man'ga-no-phyl'lite (-fĭl'īt), *n. Mineral.* A manganiferous biotite.
man'ga-no-sid'er-ite (-sĭd'ĕr-īt), *n. Mineral.* A variety of rhodochrosite containing much siderite.
man'ga-no'site (măng'gȧ-nō'sīt; măn-găn'ō-sīt), *n.* [See MANGANOUS.] *Mineral.* Native manganous oxide, MnO, occurring in small emerald-green octahedrons, which turn black on exposure. H., 5–6. Sp. gr., 5.18.
man'ga-no-stib'i-ite (măng'gȧ-nō-stĭb'ĭ-īt), *n. Mineral.* A basic manganese antimonate and arsenate found in black embedded grains.
man'ga-no-tan'ta-lite (măng'gȧ-nō-tăn'tȧ-līt), *n. Mineral.* A manganiferous variety of tantalite.
man'ga-nous (măng'gȧ-nŭs; măn-găn'ŭs), *adj. Chem.* Of, pert. to, or designating, those compounds of manganese in which the element has a lower valence as contrasted with *manganic* compounds; as, *manganous* oxide, MnO.
manganous acid. *Chem.* See MANGANITE, **2.**
manganous hydroxide. A compound, $Mn(OH)_2$, obtained as a white precipitate by adding caustic alkali to a solution of a manganous salt. It rapidly oxidizes in contact with air, forming *manganic hydroxide,* $Mn(OH)_3$.
manganous oxide. A compound, MnO, obtained as a green, easily oxidizable powder by heating other oxides of manganese in a current of hydrogen.
manganous sulphate. *Chem.* = MANGANESE SULPHATE **a.**
manganous sulphide. A compound, MnS, occurring native as alabandite, and obtained artificially as an easily oxidizable, flesh-colored precipitate.
man'gan-pec'to-lite (măng'găn-pĕk'tō-līt), *n.* [*manganese* + *pectolite.*] A manganiferous variety of pectolite.
Man'gar (mŭng'gär), *n.* A Nepalese tribe which furnishes many soldiers to the Gurkha regiments of the British Indian army; also, their language. See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES, *Table.*
Mang-bat'tu (măng-bät'ōō), *n.* Also **Mang-bet'tu** (-bĕt'ōō). A Negro of a once powerful tribe dwelling about the headwaters of the Uele.
mange (mānj), *n.* [ME. *manjeve,* fr. OF. *manjue, mangeue,* itching, eating, fr. *manjuer, mangier* (F. *manger*) to eat. See MANGER; cf. MANGY.] Any of various forms of more or less severe, persistent, and contagious skin disease affecting domestic animals and sometimes man, esp. those caused by minute parasitic mites of *Sarcoptes, Psoroptes, Chorioptes,* or allied genera which burrow in, or live on, the skin, and *Demodex,* which lives in the hair follicles or sebaceous glands. Cf. SCAB, TEXAS ITCH.
mange, *adj.* Mangy. *Obs.*
mange, *v. t.* [OF. *mangier.* See MANGE, *n.*] To eat. *Obs.* — *n.* A meal; a kind of fodder. *Obs.*
man'ge-a'o (măn'gȧ-ä'ō), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand timber tree (*Litsea calicaris*), having tough hard wood.
man'gel (măng'g'l), *n.* [See MANGEL-WURZEL.] Any variety of beet; specif., the mangel-wurzel. *Eng.*
man'ge-lin (măn'jĕ-lĭn), *n. sing. & pl.* [From Pg. *mangelins,* pl. of *mangelim,* fr. Telugu *mañjāḷi,* fr. Skr. *majjāṭikā.*] See WEIGHT, *Table.*
man'gel-wur'zel (măng'g'l-wûr'z'l), *n.* Also **man'gel.** [G., corrupt. fr. *mangoldwurzel,* fr. *mangold* beet + *wurzel* root.] **a** A large coarse kind of beet (*Beta vulgaris macrorhiza*) extensively grown, esp. in Europe, as food for cattle. **b** The fleshy so-called root of this plant, consisting of enlarged hypocotyl and root. It is less rich in sugar than either the common beet or the sugar beet.
mange mite (mānj). Any of the small parasitic mites that infest the skin of animals, causing mange.
man'ger (mān'jĕr), *n.* [OF. *mangier* to eat, inf. used as n.] A meal; a banquet; also, a prepared food or dish. *Obs.*
man'ger (mān'jĕr; 140), *n.* [OF. *maingeure* (F. *mangeoire*), fr. (assumed) VL. *manducatoria,* fr. L. *manducare* to eat, chew (whence F. *manger* to eat), fr. *mandere.* See MANDIBLE; cf. MANDUCATE, MANGE.] **1.** A trough or open box in which fodder is placed for horses or cattle to eat. Often figurative.

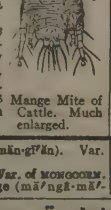
Mange Mite of Cattle. Much enlarged.

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The cluster Praesepe in Cancer.
3. *Shipbuilding.* The extreme forward part of the deck, having a bulkhead or plank (the **manger board**) athwartships high enough to turn back the water which enters the hawse holes and drains off through near-by scuppers called **manger scuppers.**
man'ge-rite (măng'gĕ-rīt), *n.* [From *Manger,* Radö isl., Norway.] *Petrog.* A plutonic rock of the monzonite group, consisting of a granular aggregate of microperthite, acid-plagioclase, and pyroxene, amphibole, or biotite.
man'ge-ry (măn'jĕ-rĭ), *n.* [OF. *mangerie.*] Banquet. *Obs.*
ma'ngi (mä'ngē; *colloq.* măng'gĭ), *n.* The mangeao. *N. Z.*
Man-gif'er-a (măn-jĭf'ĕr-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MANGO; -FEROUS.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical Asiatic trees, family Anacardiaceae. *M. indica* is the common mango.
man'gle (măng'g'l), *v. t.;* MAN'GLED (-g'ld); MAN'GLING (măng'glĭng). [AF. *mangler, mahangler,* freq. of OF. *mahaignier.* See MAIM.] **1.** To cut, bruise, or hack with repeated blows or strokes, making a ragged or torn wound, or covering with wounds; to tear in cutting; to cut in a bungling manner; to lacerate; to mutilate.

Mangled with ghastly wounds through plate and mail. *Milton.*

2. To spoil, mutilate, or injure, in making, doing, or performing; as, to *mangle* a piece of music or a recitation.
man'gle (măng'g'l), *n.* [D. *mangel,* fr. *mangelen* to mangle, fr. MD. *mange* a mangle, mangonel, ult. fr. Gr. *manganon* mangonel, axis of a pulley, means of bewitching or deceiving; akin to MIr. *meng* craft, deceit, OPruss. *manga* a whore, Skr. *maṅgala* luck, good omen; basic idea: to beautify by artifice, esp. cloth by means of a cylindrical piece of wood. Cf. MANGONEL, MONGER.] **1.** A machine for smoothing cloth, as sheets, tablecloths, clothing, etc., by roller pressure. Gris., a simple household apparatus consisting essentially of a reciprocating weighted box or table moving on rollers beneath which, on a polished table, the clothes, etc., were placed to be pressed; now a machine having two rollers in contact, often heated.

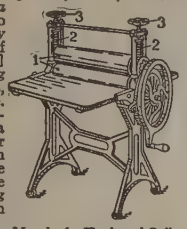

Mangle, 1. Hardwood Rolls; 2, 2 Coil Springs; 3, 3 Pressure Screws.

2. *Stereotyping.* A cylinder machine for molding specially prepared dry flong on the form.
man'gle (măng'g'l), *v. t.* [Cf. D. *mangelen.* See MANGLE, *n.*] **1.** To press or smooth with a mangle, as damp linen. **2.** To smooth out (sheet lead) by beating it with a plumber's mallet while wrapped round a wooden mandrel.
man'gle, *n.* [Sp., fr. Taino *mangle.* Cf. MANGROVE.] The mangrove; hence, any similar tree or shrub, as *Avicennia nitida, Laguncularia racemosa,* etc.
man'gle-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. Also **mangle operator.** A workman who puts goods through a mangle.
man'gler (măng'glĕr), *n.* One who or that which mangles, or mutilates; specif., a machine for chopping or mincing meat, etc.
man'gler, *n.* One who or that which smooths or presses with a mangle.
mangle rack. *Mach.* An adaptation of the mangle wheel in which the crescent-shaped formation of the pins or teeth is changed into a straight rack.

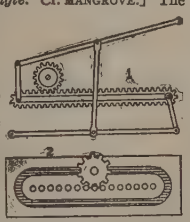

Mangle Racks. 1 With Lever Guide for reciprocating the table in one kind of printing machine. 2 With Slot Guide.

mangle wheel. *Mach.* A device for converting continuous circular motion into reciprocating motion (circular or linear), as a device in which a small pinion guided by a slot, a system of levers, or the like, gears with a crescent-shaped row of pins protruding from the face of a wheel, first on the inside and then, without necessarily stopping, on the outside. It was invented for use in the old-fashioned clothes mangle.

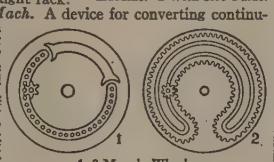

1, 2 Mangle Wheels.

man'gling (măng'glĭng), *adj.* That mangles. — **man'gling-ly,** *adv.*
man'go (măng'gō), *n.; pl.* -GOES or -GOS (-gōz). [Pg. *manga,* fr. Malay *manga,* fr. Tamil *mān-kāy.*] **1.** **a** A well-known tropical fruit, of which there are many varieties in cultivation. It is oblong or pear-shaped, yellowish-red in color, with a thick rind often having a pronounced flavor of turpentine, a fibrous, agreeably subacid juicy pulp, and a hard central stone. **b** The tree *Mangifera indica,* which bears this fruit. **c** The tree *Irvingia barteri,* which yields dika bread.

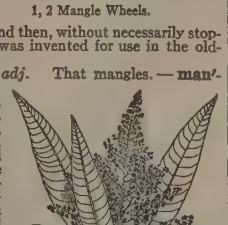

Mango, 1. *a* Flowering Branch (⅓); *b* Fruit in section, showing solitary Seed (1/16).

2. **a** A mango melon. **b** A pickled green mango melon, cucumber, peach, green pepper, etc., stuffed with horse-radish or chowchow.
man'go (măng'gō), *n.* [L.] A dealer in slaves. *Obs.*
mango anthracnose. A fungous disease of the mango caused by *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides,* and resulting in blossom blight, leaf spot, and rotting of the fruit.
mango bird. **a** An oriole (*Oriolus kundoo*), a native of India. **b** A hummingbird of the genus *Lampornis.*
man'-god', *n.* **1.** One who is both human and divine. **2.** A man who is made a god; also, a god in human form. *R.*
mango fish. A threadfin (genus *Polynemus*) of India.
mango ginger. Root of the East Indian *Curcuma amada.*
mango melon. *Hort.* A muskmelon (*Cucumis melo chito*) bearing orangelike fruit used as pickles and preserves.
man'go-na (măng'gō-nȧ), *n.* [ML.] A mangonel.

man'go-nel (măng'gō-nĕl), *n.* [OF., fr. ML. *mangonum, mangona,* fr. Gr. *manganon.* See 2d MANGLE.] A military engine formerly used for throwing stones, javelins, etc.

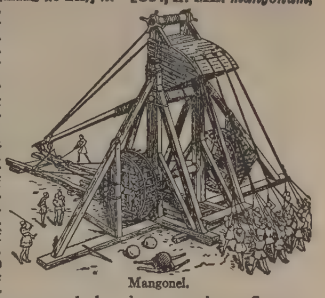
Mangonel.

man'go-nism (-nĭz'm), *n.* Training or treatment of plants contrary to natural conditions of growth. *Obs.*
man'go-nize (-nīz), *v. t. & i.* [L. *mangonizare,* fr. *mango* a dealer who mangonizes. See MONGER.] To traffic in slaves. *Rare.* — **man'go-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nĭ-zā'-), *n.*
man'go-steen (măng'gō-stēn), *n.* [Malay *mangustan.*] **1.** **a** A well-known East Indian tropical fruit. It is dark reddish brown in color, with a thick rind enclosing a number of carpels like those of an orange; the juicy flesh has a flavor suggesting both the peach and pineapple. **b** The tree *Garcinia mangostana* which bears this fruit. **2.** *Pharm.* The pericarp of this fruit. It is used as an astringent.

Mangosteen. Section of Fruit. (½)

man'gour (măng'gĕr), *n.* [Turk. *manghir.*] A former Turkish copper coin, ¼ asper. *Obs.*
man'grass' (măn'grȧs'), *n.* Yard grass. *Barbados.*
man'grate' (-grāt'), *n.* A grate, as in sewers, to admit a workman.
man'grove (măng'grōv), *n.* [Sp. *mangle* + E. *grove.* See 4th MANGLE.] **1.** Any tropical, maritime tree or shrub of the genus *Rhizophora,* esp. *R. mangle.* There are numerous aerial prop roots which ultimately form an impenetrable mass, so that mangrove swamps become active land builders. The fruit germinates while still on the tree, the hypocotyl growing to a considerable length before detachment. The astringent bark is widely used for tanning. See 1st CUTCH **b.**

Mangrove. Young Seedling growing out of attached Fruit.

2. Any of various other plants resembling *Rhizophora* in habit; as, black *mangrove,* white *mangrove,* etc.; specif., a tree of the genus *Avicennia.* See BLACK MANGROVE.
mangrove catechu *or* **cutch.** See CATECHU, **1 d.**
mangrove cuckoo. A cuckoo (*Coccyzus minor*) of the West Indies and the Florida Keys.
mangrove family. *Bot.* The Rhizophoraceae.
mangrove mullet. See SEA MULLET.
mangrove skipper. A mudskipper.
mangrove snapper. **a** Gray snapper. **b** Bastard snapper.
mangue (măng), *n.* [F.] The kusimansel.
Man'gue (măng'gȧ), *n.* An Indian of a Chiapanecan tribe of Nicaragua and Salvador.
man'gum ter'race (măng'gŭm). [After P. H. *Mangum,* Wake Forest, N. C.] A broad, low, ridged terrace, used to check soil erosion.
man'gy (mān'jĭ), *adj.;* MAN'GI-ER (-jĭ-ĕr); MAN'GI-EST. [From MANGE.] **1.** Infected with, of the nature of, or caused by, the mange; also, *Obs.,* scabby. **2.** Shabby; seedy; squalid. **3.** Formerly, mean; contemptible. *Colloq.*
Man-gyan', **Man-guian'** (măn-gyăn'), *n.; pl.* -GYANES or -GUIANES (-gyä'nȧs), or -GYANS (-gyänz'). [From a native word *mangyan* infidel.] A member of any of the pagan tribes of Mindoro, Sibuyan, and Tablas, of the Philippine group.
man'han'dle (măn'hăn'd'l; măn-hăn'd'l), *v. t.;* -HAN'DLED (-d'ld); -HAN'DLING (-hăn'dlĭng). **1.** To move, or manage, by human force; as, to *manhandle* a cannon. **2.** To handle roughly; as, the captive was *manhandled.*
man'-hat'er (măn'hăt'ĕr), *n.* One who hates mankind; a misanthrope; also, one who avoids the society of men.
Man-hat'tan (măn-hăt'ăn; -'n), *n.* [From the Wappinger name for Manhattan Island, lit. (prob.), hill island, fr. *manah* island + *atin* hill.] **1.** An Indian of an Algonquian tribe of the Wappinger Confederacy, formerly living on the site of New York City and northward. **2.** Part of New York City. See *Gas.*
Manhattan cocktail. A cocktail made of vermouth, whisky, a dash of bitters, and, usually, a little sweetening.
Manhattan schist. The Hudson schist.
man'head (măn'hĕd), *n.* Manhood. *Obs.*
man'head' (măn'hĕd'), *n.* A manhole casing or cover. *R.*
man'hole' (măn'hōl'), *n.* **1.** **a** A hole through which a man may go, esp. to gain access to a drain, electric conduit, steam boiler, etc., as for cleaning. **b** A recess into which a person may go, as for refuge in a tunnel. **c** A hole in a covered boat or canoe in which the rower or paddler sits. **2.** *Mining.* A small passage connecting a level with a stope, or with the level next above. **3.** *Naut.* = 4th SCUTTLE, 1 **a.**
man'hole', *v. t. & i.* To pass or go through a manhole.
man'hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* [*man* + *-hood.*] **1.** State of being man (i. e., a human being), or a man as distinguished from a child or a woman; human nature; virility.

Lost *manhood* and put monkhood on. *D. G. Rossetti.*

2. Manly quality; courage; bravery; resolution.

To measure *manhood* by the sword. *Spenser.*

3. Men collectively; the adult males, as of a country. **4.** Humaneness; humanity. *Obs.*
manhood suffrage. Suffrage of all male citizens not under a civil disability, as for crime, lunacy, etc.
man'-hour', *n.* A unit of work performed by one man in one hour, esp. as a basis of wages and cost finding.
ma'ni (mä'nē), *n.* [Sp. *maní,* fr. Taino *maní.*] The peanut.
mani- (măn'ĭ-). A combining form, Latin *mani-,* from *manus,* meaning *hand,* as in *manicure.*

Ma-nan'ja (mĕn-gän'jȧ), *n.* = NYANJA.
man'ga-no'so- (măng'gȧ-nō'sō-). *Chem.* = MANGANO- **b.**
Man-gay'an (mȧn-gī'ăn). Var. of MANGYAN.
mang'coin. Var. of MONGOOSE.
ma'nge-ma'nge (mä'ngȧ-mä'ngȧ), *n.* See FERN, *Table.*
mange'y (mān'jĭ). Var. of MANGY.
man'gi-ly (-jĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of MANGY.
man'gi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
man'gold. Var. of MANGEL.
man'goose. Var. of MONGOOSE.
Man'gui-an', **Man'guy-an',** Vars. of MANGYAN.
man-ha'den. Var. of MENHADEN.
Man-hat'tan-ite, *n.* See 1st -ITE, 1.
Man-hat'tan-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
man'-head'ed, *adj.* See -HEADED.
Man'heim gold. Var. of MANNHEIM GOLD.
Ma'ni (mä'nĭ). *Bib.*

ma′ni·a (mā′nĭ·ȧ; 159), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *mania;* akin to Gr. *mainesthai* to rave; cf. ME. *manie,* fr. OF. *manie.* See MIND; cf. MAENAD.] **1.** Insane excitement; madness; specif., the excited phase of manic-depressive insanity, characterized by disordered speech and thinking, by impulsive movements, and by excessive emotion.
2. Excessive or unreasonable excitement or enthusiasm; a violent desire or passion; a craze; as, the sport *mania.*
Syn. — MANIA, DELIRIUM, FRENZY are here compared in their nontechnical uses; for technical senses, see defs. MANIA suggests a relatively permanent, DELIRIUM a more temporary, state of uncontrollable emotion, excitement, or enthusiasm; as, "His anger is not a brief madness, but a permanent *mania*" (*Thackeray*); "the *delirium* of popular enthusiasm" (*Lecky*); "the *delirium* of love" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). *Mania* is often synonymous with "craze," "rage," "passion"; *delirium* sometimes suggests an incoherent or meaningless jumble; as, the tulip *mania* in Holland; Anglo*mania;* "this dull *delirium* of a world" (*Hawthorne*). FRENZY suggests wilder or more violent agitation or disorder than *delirium;* as, "Paris wholly has got to the acme of its *frenzy;* whirled, all ways, by panic madness" (*Carlyle*). Cf. INSANE, ECSTASY.
Ant. — Sanity, saneness, rationality.

-ma′ni·a (-mā′nĭ·ȧ; 159). A combining form, Greek *-mania,* from *mania,* madness, denoting: **a** *A* (specified) *type of madness* or *manic condition,* as in erotic*mania,* kleptomania. **b** *An infatuation* or *passion for; a "craze";* as in Anglo*mania,* theatro*mania.* Corresponding adjectives, often used also as nouns, are formed in **-ma′ni·ac** (-ăk).

man′i·a·ble (măn′ĭ·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [F.] That may be handled; palpable; also, manageable; workable; tractable.

ma′ni·ac (mā′nĭ·ăk; 159), *adj.* [ML. *maniacus;* cf. F. *maniaque.* See MANIA.] **1.** Raving with madness; raging with disordered intellect; affected with mania; mad.
2. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, mania; pertaining to, or characteristic of, a maniac; frantic; violent.

ma′ni·ac, *n.* A raving lunatic; a madman.

ma·ni′a·cal (mȧ·nī′ȧ·kăl), *adj.* Affected with, or characterized by, madness; maniac. — **ma·ni′a·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ma′nic (mā′nĭk; măn′ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *manikos* mad.] *Med.* Affected with mania; pertaining to or like mania.

Man′i·ca′ri·a (măn′ĭ·kā′rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *manica* sleeve; — so named in allusion to the sleeve-shaped spathes.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American palms, family Arecaceae. Its only known species is the bussu.

man′i·cate (măn′ĭ·kāt), *adj.* [L. *manicatus* sleeved, fr. *manica* a sleeve.] *Bot.* Covered with a densely interwoven pubescence that can be stripped off like a sleeve.

ma′nic-de-pres′sive, *adj. Med.* Characterized by alternating mania and mental depression; — esp. in **manic-depressive insanity.**

Man′i·chae′an, Man′i·che′an (măn′ĭ·kē′ăn), *n.* [LL. *Manichaeus.*] A believer in the doctrines of Manes (216?–276?), a Persian who taught a system compounded of Zoroastrian dualism and Christian soteriology. According to it, man's soul, sprung from the Kingdom of Light, seeks escape from the Kingdom of Darkness, the body. Release is through wisdom imparted by a savior, a Docetic Jesus, not the historical Jesus, or false Messiah, and must be attained through ascetical renunciation of everything material or sensual. Suppressed in Persia, Manichaeism spread in the East and West, and survived for centuries. — **Man′i·chae′an, Man′i·che′an,** *adj.* — **Man′i·chae′an·ism, Man′i·che′an·ism** (-īz′m), *n.* — **Man′i·chae′an·ize, Man′i·che′an·ize** (-īz), *v. t. & i.* — **Man′i·chae′ism, Man′i·che′ism** (măn′ĭ·kē′ĭz′m), *n.* — **Man′i·chae′ist, -che′ist** (-ĭst), *n. & adj.*

Man′i·chee′ (măn′ĭ·kē′), *n.* A Manichaean.

man′i·chord (măn′ĭ·kôrd), *n.* Also **man′i·chor′don** (-kôr′dŏn). [F. *manicorde, manichordion,* fr. LL. *monochordon,* fr. Gr. *monochordon;* — because it originally had only one string. See MONOCHORD.] *Music.* The clavichord.

ma′ni·çoʼba rub′ber (mȧ′nĕ·sō′bȧ). [Pg. *maniçoba,* the plant, fr. Tupi *manisoba,* the leaf. See MANIOC.] Ceará rubber.

man′i·cole (măn′ĭ·kōl), *n.* [Of Arawakan origin; cf. Jucuna *manakála,* Tariana *mánaka.*] The assai palm.

man′i·con (măn′ĭ·kŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *manikos,* of or for madness.] A kind of plant, prob. belladonna. *Obs.*

man′i·cure (măn′ĭ·kūr; 242), *n.* [F., fr. L. *manus* hand + *cura* care.] **a** A person who makes a business of taking care of people's hands, especially their nails. **b** The care of the hands and nails; also, a single treatment of them.

man′i·cure, *v. t. & i.;* -CURED (-kūrd); -CUR′ING (-kūr′ĭng). To do manicure work (on); to trim.

Man′i·dae (măn′ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MANIS.] *Zool.* The family consisting of the pangolins. — **man′id** (măn′ĭd), *n.*

man′i·fest (măn′ĭ·fĕst), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *manifeste,* fr. L. *manifestus, manufestus,* orig., seized by the hand, hence, palpable. See MANUAL; INFEST.] **1.** Evident to the senses, esp. to the sight; apparent; distinctly perceived; hence, obvious to the understanding; evident to the mind; not obscure or hidden.

Thus *manifest* to sight the god appeared. *Dryden.*

2. Bearing evident marks or signs; — with *of* *Obs.*
Syn. — Open, clear, visible, unmistakable, indubitable, indisputable, evident, self-evident. — MANIFEST, OBVIOUS, PATENT, PALPABLE apply to that which is evident. That is MANIFEST which is clearly evident; that is OBVIOUS which is so evident as to arrest attention; that is PATENT which is open or unconcealed; that is PALPABLE which is evident to (or as to) the senses; as, "That indeed a notable miracle hath been done . . . is *manifest*" (*Acts* iv. 16); "Their sense so *obvious* and their words so plain, that no disputes about the doubtful text have hitherto . . . perplexed" (*Dryden*); "The contract is not tacit, implied and vague; it is explicit, *patent* and precise" (*Bp. Horsley*); "One of her hands was scarcely *palpable* to the touch of the other" (*Hawthorne*); "We hate poetry that has a *palpable* design upon us" (*Keats*). Cf. CLEAR, PERSPICUOUS, DISTINCTLY.
Ant. — Obscure, hidden, vague, indefinite, hazy. See DARK.

man′i·fest, *v.;* -FEST·ED; -FEST·ING. [F. or L.; F. *manifester,* fr. L. *manifestare,* fr. *manifestus.* See MANIFEST, *adj.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To show plainly; to make to appear distinctly; to put beyond question or doubt; to display; exhibit; reveal; prove; evince; evidence.

Thy life did *manifest* thou lovedst me not. *Shak.*

2. To exhibit the manifest of; to put in a manifest.
3. *Sp. Law.* To remove (one) from the jurisdiction of a judge, to avoid injustice on his part.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make a public manifestation.
2. *Spiritualism.* To appear, or to produce a physical disturbance indicating presence; — said of a spirit.
Syn. — Declare, express, disclose, discover, show.
Ant. — Conceal, mask, cover. See HIDE.

man′i·fest, *n.* [F. *manifeste,* fr. *manifester.* See MANIFEST, *v.;* cf. MANIFESTO.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Demonstration; manifestation. **b** A public declaration or statement; manifesto.
2. A list or invoice of a ship's cargo, specifying the marks, numbers, contents, shipper, consignee, etc., of each package of goods, to be exhibited at the customhouse.
3. That which one reveals; a manifestation.

man′i·fes′tant (măn′ĭ·fĕs′tănt), *n.* **1.** One who makes or participates in a manifestation.
2. One who makes or presents a manifest.

man′i·fes·ta′tion (-fĕs·tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *manifestatio.*]
1. Act of manifesting, or state of being manifested; discovery to the eye or to the understanding; also, that which manifests; exhibition; display; revelation; disclosure.
2. Specif., a public demonstration or display of power and purpose, as by a government or by a political party.
3. *Spiritualism.* A materialization.
— **man′i·fes·ta′tion·al** (-ăl; -'l), *adj.* — **-tion·ist,** *n.*

man′i·fes′ta·tive (-fĕs′tȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Serving to manifest; demonstrative. — **man′i·fes′ta·tive·ly,** *adv.*

man′i·fest·ed (măn′ĭ·fĕs·tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *part. adj.* Made manifest; demonstrated. — **man′i·fest·ed·ness,** *n.*

man′i·fest·er (-fĕs·tĕr), *n.* One who or that which manifests.

man′i·fes·tive (-fĕs·tĭv), *adj.* Manifestative. *Rare.*

man′i·fes′to (-fĕs′tō), *n.;* *pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [It. See MANIFEST, *n.*] **1.** Demonstration or evidence. *Obs.*
2. **a** A public declaration, usually of a prince, sovereign, or other person claiming large powers, showing his intentions and motives. **b** A statement of policy or opinion, issued by an organization, party, or school.

man′i·fes′to, *v. i.* To issue a manifesto. *Rare.*

man′i·fold (măn′ĭ·fōld), *adj.* [AS. *manigfeald.* See MANY; -FOLD.] **1.** Showing or having number and variety; numerous and varied; also, rarely, numerous; many.

O Lord, how *manifold* are thy works! *Ps.* civ. 24.

2. Comprehensive of various features, kinds, characteristics, manifestations, etc.; multifarious.
3. Being so in many ways; rightfully so called for many reasons. "He is a *manifold* traitor." *Shak.*
4. Consisting of many of one kind combined; operating many of one kind of object; as, a *manifold* bell pull.
Syn. — MANIFOLD, MULTIFARIOUS agree in the idea of multiplicity or variety. MANIFOLD emphasizes the number or varied character, MULTIFARIOUS, the diversity, sometimes even the incongruity, of the elements involved.

man′i·fold, *adv.* In many ways; many times; a great deal. *Obs.*

man′i·fold (măn′ĭ·fōld), *v.;* -FOLD′ED (-fōl′dĕd; -dĭd; 119); -FOLD′ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To make manifold; to multiply.
2. To make many or several copies of, esp. by the process of manifold writing; as, to *manifold* a letter.
——, *Intransitive:* To make several or many copies, as of a manuscript; to do manifold writing.

man′i·fold, *n.* **1.** That which is manifold; as, the *manifold* of life; out of the *manifold* comes the simple.
2. A copy made by manifolding.
3. The third stomach of a ruminant. *Chiefly Dial.*
4. *Math.* = AGGREGATE, 5.
5. *Mach.* A pipe fitting with several lateral outlets, for connecting one pipe with others.

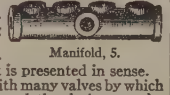
Manifold, 5.

6. *Philos.* In Kantianism, totality of unorganized experience as it is presented in sense.
7. *Shipbuilding.* A metal chest with many valves by which watertight compartments, pumps, and the drains may be so connected that any or all of the pumps may be used to pump out any compartment.

man′i·fold′er (-fōl′dĕr), *n.* One who or that which manifolds; esp., a contrivance for manifold writing.

manifold paper. A light-weight writing paper, used with carbon paper to produce multiple copies.

man′i·form (măn′ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *manus* hand + *-form.*] Shaped like a hand.

man′i·form (mĕn′ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*many* + *-form.*] Multiform. *Rare.*

man′i·fy (măn′ĭ·fī), *v. t.* [*man* + *-fy.*] To represent as a man; to render masculine. *Rare.*

Man′i·hot (măn′ĭ·hŏt), *n.* [NL., fr. F. *manihot,* of Tupian origin. See MANIOC.] *Bot.* A large genus of important economic, chiefly Brazilian, plants of the spurge family (Euphorbiaceae). *M. glaziovii* yields Ceará rubber. *M. utilissima* is the bitter, and *M. palmata aipi* the sweet, cassava.

man′i·kin (-ĭ·kĭn), *n.* [D. *manneken,* dim. of *man* man. See MAN; -KIN.] **1.** A little man; a dwarf; a pygmy.
2. A mannequin.
3. A model of the human body, commonly in detachable pieces, for exhibiting the parts and organs, their position, etc.

man′i·kin, *adj.* Diminutive; dwarf; puny.

man′i·kin·ism (-īz′m), *n.* Also **man′ni·kin·ism.** Action or conduct characteristic of, or suggestive of, a manikin; petty act or action.

Ma·nil′a (mȧ·nĭl′ȧ), *adj.* Of or from Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands.

ma·nil′a (mȧ·nĭl′ȧ), *n.* A color, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Manila Bay. See BATTLE, *Table.*

Manila cheroot *or* **cigar.** A cheroot or cigar made of tobacco grown in the Philippine Islands.

Manila elemi. A gum resin derived from the Philippine tree *Canarium luzonicum.* See ELEMI C; BREA, 1.

Manila grass. A tropical Asiatic grass (*Zoysia matrella*) common in the Philippines.

Manila gum. Kauri resin.

Manila hemp. The fiber obtained from the leaf stalk of a banana (*Musa textilis*), native to the Philippine Islands; — called also by the native name *abacá.* Its better grades consist of fine even strands 6 to 12 feet long. It is the most important cordage fiber.

Manila nut. The peanut.

Manila paper. A durable brown or buff paper made orig. of Manila hemp, used as a wrapping paper, and as a cheap printing and writing paper.

Manila rope. Rope made from Manila hemp.

Manila tamarind. The edible pods of the huamuchil. *India.*

ma·nil′la (mȧ·nĭl′ȧ), *n.* [Sp., prob. fr. L. *monile,* pl. *monilia,* necklace, influenced by *manus* hand. See MANE.] A ring of metal, as silver, worn on the wrist or arm and used as money by certain tribes of the west coast of Africa.

ma·nil′la (mȧ·nĭl′ȧ), *n.* [F. and Sp.; F. *manille,* fr. Sp. *malilla* (sc. *carta* card), fr. *malillo,* dim. of *malo* bad, fr. L. *malus.* See MALICE.] In various card games, the second-best trump; specif., in solo, the seven of trumps.

Ma·nil′la. Var. of MANILA.

man′-in-the-ground′, *n.* Bigroot.

Man in the Iron Mask. See IRON MASK, MAN IN THE.

man in the moon. **a** A fancied figure of a man or man's face suggested by the dark lines and spots upon the surface of the moon. **b** An imaginary person.

man′i·oc (măn′ĭ·ŏk; mā′nĭ·ŏk), *n.* [F., of Tupian origin; cf. Oyampi *manihoc,* the plant, Tupi *manioca, mandioca,* the root, *manisoba,* the leaf. Cf. MANDIOC, MANIÇOBA RUBBER, MANIHOT, YUCA.] Cassava.

man′i·ple (măn′ĭ·p'l), *n.* [OF. *maniple, manipule,* fr. L. *manipulus* a handful, a certain number of soldiers, fr. *manus* hand + root of *plere* to fill, *plenus* full. See MANUAL; FULL.] **1.** A handful. *Obs.*
2. A subdivision of the Roman legion, consisting of either 120 or 60 men (see LEGION, 1); hence, *Obs.,* any small body of soldiers; a company.
3. *Eccl.* Orig., an ornamental handkerchief carried in the hand; now, a narrow band of the same material and color as the chasuble carried suspended from the left arm by the celebrant and ministers at Mass.

ma·nip′u·la·ble (mȧ·nĭp′ū·lȧ·b'l), *adj.* Fit to manipulate.

ma·nip′u·lar (mȧ·nĭp′ū·lĕr), *adj.* [L. *manipularis.*]
1. Of or pertaining to the ancient Roman maniple.
2. Manipulatory; as, *manipular* operations.

ma·nip′u·lar (-lĕr), *n.* A soldier of a maniple.

ma·nip′u·late (-lāt), *v.;* -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [From MANIPULATION.] *Transitive:* **1.** To treat, work, or operate with the hands, or by mechanical means; to handle or manage, esp. with skill or dexterity; as, to *manipulate* scientific apparatus.
2. To treat or manage with the mind or intellect.
3. To control the action of, by management; as, to *manipulate* a convention; also, to manage or treat artfully or fraudulently; as, to *manipulate* accounts, or election returns.
4. *Exchanges.* To force (prices) up or down, as by matched orders, wash sales, fictitious reports, etc.; to rig.
——, *Intransitive:* To use the hands in dexterous operations; to manage apparatus or instruments.
— **ma·nip′u·lat′a·ble** (mȧ·nĭp′ū·lāt′ȧ·b'l), *adj.*

ma·nip′u·la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [F.,‡ as if fr. (assumed) L. *manipulatio,* fr. *manipulus* handful; cf. F. *manipuler* to manipulate (orig. in pharmacy). See MANIPLE.] **1.** Act or process of manipulating, or state of being manipulated; act of handling work by hand; use of the hands, in an artistic or skillful manner, in science or art; handling or management in general.
2. Skillful or dexterous management; sometimes, a management or treatment for purposes of fraud.
3. *Surg.* Manual examination and treatment of parts.

ma·nip′u·la′tive (mȧ·nĭp′ū·lā′tĭv; -lȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or performed by, manipulation.
— **ma·nip′u·la′tive·ly,** *adv.*

manipulative surgery. Treatment of deformities, dislocations, adhesions, and the like, by manipulating the injured member, but without cutting the skin.

ma·nip′u·la′tor (-lā′tĕr), *n.* One who or that which manipulates; specif., an instrument for facilitating manipulation.

ma·nip′u·la·to′ry (-lȧ·tō′rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Manipulative.

Man′i·pu′ri (mŭn′ĭ·pōō′rē), *n.;* *pl.* -PURIS (-rēz). A native or inhabitant of Manipur. See MEITHEI.

Ma′nis (mā′nĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *manes* (see MANES); — from its appearance, and because it feeds by night.] *Zool.* **a** A genus of edentates, consisting of the pangolins or, restrictedly, the five-toed Asiatic pangolin only. See PANGOLIN. **b** [*not cap.*] An animal of this genus.

ma′nism (mā′nĭz′m), *n.* [See 1st MANA.] Belief in mana; practices of this belief. — **ma′nist** (-nĭst), *n.* — **ma·nis′tic** (mȧ·nĭs′tĭk), *adj.*

man′i·to (măn′ĭ·tō), **man′i·tou** (-tōō), **man′i·tu** (-tōō), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Ojibway *manito* spirit, god, Massachuset *manitto.*] Among the Algonquian Indians one of the powers or spirits which dominate the forces of nature. Cf. HUACA, MANA, ORENDA, POKUNT, TAMANOAS, WAKAN, ZEMI.

Man′i·to′ban (măn′ĭ·tō′băn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Manitoba. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Manitoba.

man′i·trunk (măn′ĭ·trŭngk), *n.* [L. *manus* hand + E. *trunk.*] *Zool.* The proboscis of an insect. *Rare.*

ma·ni′u (mȧ·nē′ōō), *n.* [Sp. *mañeu, mañio,* fr. Araucan *mañiu.*] A Patagonian timber tree (*Saxegothaea conspicua*), family Taxaceae, the wood of which is valued for interior work.

Ma′ni·us (mā′nĭ·ŭs), *n.* A Roman praenomen. Abbr. *M'.*

man jack. Individual man; — in phrases, *every man jack, not one,* or *not a, man jack.* *Colloq.*

man′jack (măn′jăk), *n.* [Sp. *muñeco, muñeca,* names of two species of *Cordia,* prop., wrist, fist, doll, puppet.] A West Indian tree (*Cordia elliptica*).

man′jak (măn′jăk), *n.* Also **man′jack.** [Calinago *manjak.*] A kind of glance pitch or asphalt found esp. on Barbados, and used for making varnish, insulating electric cables, for fuel, etc.

mank (măngk), *v. t.* To maim; spoil or impair. *Scot.*

man′-keen′ (66), *adj.* [*man* + *keen,* adj.] *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* **a** Disposed to attack human beings; savage. **b** Lovesmitten; fond of men; — said of women.

man′keep′er (măn′kēp′ĕr), *n.* The smooth newt. *Scot. & Ir.*

man′kie, man′ky (măn′kĭ), *n.* [Abbr.] Calamanco. *Scot.*

man′-kill′er, *n.* One who or that which kills men; a homicide. — **man′-kill′ing,** *adj. & n.*

man′kin (măn′kĭn), *n.* [*man* + *-kin.*] A little man.

man′kind′, *n.* [Cf. AS. *mancynn.* See KIN kindred, KIND, *n.*] **1.** (*pron.* măn′kīnd′; *formerly also* măn′kĭnd′) The human race; man, taken collectively. Cf. MAN, 17.

The proper study of *mankind* is man. *Pope.*

2. (*pron.* măn′kĭnd′) Human nature; also, human sympathies or feelings. *Obs.*
3. (*pron.* măn′kĭnd′) Men, as distinguished from women.

man′kind′ (măn′kĭnd′), *adj.* [*man* + *kind,* n.] Male; unwomanly. *Obs.*

man′kind′ (măn′kĭnd′), *adj.* [Cf. MAN-KEEN.] Fierce; savage; furious; mad. *Obs.* — **man′kind′ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

man′less (măn′lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* **1.** Destitute of men.
2. Unmanly; inhuman. *Obs.*
— **man′less·ly,** *adv.* — **man′less·ness,** *n.*

man′li·hood (măn′lĭ·hŏŏd), *n.* [*manly* + *-hood.*] Manliness.

man′like′ (-līk′), *adj.* [*man* + *like.* Cf. MANLY.] Like man, or like a man, in form or nature; becoming to, or belonging to, a man; manly; mannish; masculine.

In glaring Chloë's *manlike* taste and mien. *Shenstone.*

Syn. — See MALE.
— **man′like′ly,** *adv.* — **man′like′ness,** *n.*

·ma′ni·ac. See -MANIA.
man′i·cord. Var. of MANICHORD.
man′i·cur′ist (măn′ĭ·kūr′ĭst), *n.* ← MANICURE *n.*
man′i·do. Var. of MANITO.
‖**ma′nière′ cri′blée′,** **la** (là mȧ′nyĕr′ krē′blā′). See CRIBLÉ.
man′i·fest′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
man′i·fest·ly, *adv.* of MANIFEST.
man′i·fest·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
man′i·fold′ly, *adv.* of MANIFOLD.
man′i·fold·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
man′i·fold·wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.
man′i·hoc. Var. of MANIOC.
ma·nille′ (mȧ·nĭl′), = MANILLA.
ma·nil′lio (mȧ·nĭl′yō). † MANILLA, a metal ring, etc.
man′i·pli·es′. Var. of MANYPLIES.
Man′i·to′ba mil′let, = MILLET, 1 a.
Ma′ni·us (mā′nĭ·ŭs). *Bib.*
Ma·niv′a (mȧ·nē′vȧ), *n.* = BANIVA.
man·jeet′ (măn·jēē′), **man·jīt′, man·jĭth′.** Vars. of MUNJEET.
man′joc. Var. of MANIOC.
Manks (măngks). Var. of MANX.
man′let, *n.* See -LET.
man′li·hed, *n.* [*manly* + *-head.*] Manliness; courage. *Obs.*

---

man'like' (mănʹlīkʹ), *adv.* Manfully; as a man.

Man'li·us (mănʹlĭ·ŭs), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* Masculine proper name. **2.** [From *Manlius*, New York.] *Geol.* A limestone formation belonging in the New York Silurian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

man lock. = AIR LOCK, 1.

man'ly (mănʹlĭ), *adj.*; MAN'LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); MAN'LI·EST. [*man* + *-ly*. Cf. MANLIKE.] **1.** Human. *Obs.* **2.** Having qualities becoming to a man; manlike; esp., brave; resolute; noble. **3.** Adult; mature. *Obs.*
Syn. — Bold, daring, undaunted, hardy. See MALE.
Ant. — Childish; womanish, effeminate; cowardly.
— **man'li·ly,** *adv.* — **man'li·ness,** *n.*

man'ly, *adv.* In a manly manner; specif.: **a** *Archaic.* With the courage, fortitude, etc., of a manly man; manfully; energetically; as, to act *manly.* **b** *Obs.* Humanely; generously. **c** *Obs.* Humanly; unregenerately.

man midwife. An accoucheur. — **man'–mid'wife'ry,** *n.*

man'–min'ute, *n.* The amount of work done by one worker in one minute. Cf. MAN-HOUR.

man'na (mănʹä), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *manna*, neut., fr. Aram. *mannā*, fr. Heb. *mān.*] **1.** The food miraculously supplied to the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness (*Ex.* xvi.); hence, divinely supplied spiritual nourishment. **2.** Something likened to the Biblical manna, as honeyed words, new-fallen snow, etc.
3. **a** The sweetish exudate of the European flowering ash *Fraxinus ornus* and of several related species, obtained in the form of flakes (*flake manna*), fragments (*common manna*) or as a viscid mass (*fat manna*). Its chief constituent is mannitol. Manna is used medicinally as a gentle laxative, demulcent, and expectorant. **b** A similar product (*false manna*) from various other plants.
4. Short for MANNA LICHEN, MANNA GRASS, MANNA ASH.

manna ash. The flowering ash *Fraxinus ornus;* also, any of several related European ashes yielding manna.

manna croup (krōōp). [Russ. *mannaya krupa*, fr. *krupa* groats, grits. See MANNA.] **1.** The portions of hard wheat kernels not ground by the millstones or not passing through the bolter; a kind of semolina prepared in Russia and used for puddings, soups, etc.; — called also **manna groats.** **2.** The husked grains of manna grass.

Mann Act (măn). The White-slave-traffic Act.

manna grass. Any grass of the genus *Glyceria*, esp. *G. striata.*

manna gum. **a** An Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus viminalis*), which yields a kind of false manna. **b** Lerp.

‖**man·na'ia** (mănˌnäʹyä), *n.* [It.] The headsman's ax; hence [*cap.*], retribution. *Browning.*

manna insect. A scale insect (*Gossyparia mannifera*) causing production of manna on the tamarisk.

manna lichen. **a** Any of several Old World lichens of the genus *Lecanora*, esp. *L. esculenta*, *L. affinis*, and *L. fruticulosa*, having semicrusteaceous, scaly-foliaceous, or, in *L. fruticulosa*, somewhat fruticose thalli. They roll up and are often blown about in large quantities over the Arabian and African deserts, being much used as food by both animals and man. Some commentators ascribe the manna of Scripture to this lichen. See MANNA. **b** A lichen (*Gyrophora esculenta*) widely used in Japan.

man'nan (mănʹăn; mănˌănʹ), *n.* [*mannose* + *-an.*] *Chem.* Any of certain hexosans found as reserve carbohydrates in many seeds, as those of the palm, in wood pulp, etc., and yielding mannose on hydrolysis.

manna seeds. Seeds of manna grass. See MANNA CROUP, 2.

manna sugar. See MANNITOL.

manna tree. The manna ash.

Mann'–El'kins Act (mănʹĕlʹkĭnz). [After James R. *Mann*, representative from Illinois, and Stephen B. *Elkins*, senator from West Virginia.] An act, passed June 18, 1910 (61st Congress), bringing telephone, telegraph, and cable companies under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission, providing for a new Commerce Court, prohibiting greater charges for a short than for a long haul on railroads, and permitting the commission to suspend increases in rates pending investigation. Cf. HEPBURN ACT.

man'ne·quin (mănʹĕ·kĭn), *n.* [F. (fr. D.). See MANIKIN.] **1.** An artist's, tailor's, or dressmaker's lay figure. **2.** A woman hired to display gowns, as at a costumer's or on the stage, by wearing them.

man'ner (mănʹĕr), *n.* [ME. *manere*, fr. OF. *maniere*, fr. (assumed) VL. *manuaria*, fr. L. *manuarius* belonging to the hand, fr. *manus* hand; cf. OF. *manier* manual, skillful. See MANUAL.] **1.** A way of acting; a mode of procedure; the mode or method in which something is done or in which anything happens; way; mode; as, to speak in an earnest *manner;* they responded in like *manner.* Hence the phrase *in a manner* (formerly also *in manner*), in a manner of speaking, so to speak, as it were.

The bread is in a *manner* common. *1 Sam.* xxi. 5.

2. A characteristic or customary way of acting; natural or normal behavior; habit; usage; custom.

Paul, as his *manner* was, went in unto them. *Acts* xvii. 2.

3. Hence: Mode of living or acting; behavior; conduct; specif.: **a** *pl.* With reference to social life or morality: Morals as shown in conduct; social conduct or rules of conduct as shown in the prevalent customs; as, the *manners* of nomads; the novel is a study of *manners.* **b** *pl.* (Also, *Obs.*, in *sing.*) With reference to politeness or propriety: Habitual conduct or deportment; behavior; as, good or bad *manners;* also, good or polite deportment.

Good *manners* are made up of petty sacrifices. *Emerson.*

c With reference to bearing: Deportment; carriage; aspect; mien; as, a gentle *manner;* the grand *manner.* **d** Of a horse: Action; carriage.
4. *pl.* Forms by which deference or politeness are shown; as, to do or make one's *manners.* *Archaic & Dial.*
5. Distinguished deportment; a fashionable air.

We country persons can have no *manner* at all. *Goldsmith.*

6. *Archaic.* **a** Species; kind; sort; also (a use of the *sing.* in *pl.* sense), kinds; sorts; as, what *manner* of person; all *manner* of goods; — formerly commonly with ellipsis of *of;* as, many *manner* ways; a *manner* man. *Manner*, in this sense, was also frequent in the phrases *manner of* (or *manner*) *way, wise, fashion, kind,* etc.

What *manner* of man art thou? *Coleridge.*

b Fashion; guise; aspect; nature; character; as, the *manner* of a warrior, of the country.
7. *Obs.* **a** Reason; cause; also, condition or stipulation. **b** Moderation; due measure.
8. *Criticism.* **a** Method of execution or mode of presentation, esp. as distinguished from the matter presented; style; as, a statue in the archaistic *manner.* **b** Mannerism; obtrusive manner. **c** *pl. Obs.* Character; ethos. **d** A method or style characterizing a period or phase of an artist's work.
9. *Gram.* Manner of an action; aspect.
Syn. — MANNER, WAY, FASHION, TRICK. MANNER, as here compared (see DEPORTMENT), is mode of action, or distinctive style; WAY is often more general than *manner*, but it may also designate a peculiar, personal, or intimate mode of behavior or procedure; FASHION, as here compared (cf. FASHION), occurs chiefly in phrases introduced by *after* or *in;* as, "Mark the *manner* of his teaching" (*Shak.*); "God fulfills himself in many *ways*" (*Tennyson*); it's only his *way;* "He will, after his sour *fashion*, tell you" (*Shak.*); to swim dog *fashion.* A TRICK, as here compared (cf. ARTIFICE), is an individual trait or mannerism; as, "Here was a poetry which boldly assumed the dress, the words, the habits, the very *trick* of contemporary life" (*W. Pater*). Cf. METHOD, HABIT, AFFECTATION.
— *by any, or no, manner of means.* In any, or no, way whatever. — *to the manner born.* Born to follow or obey a certain practice or custom; also, having lifelong acquaintance with given conditions, customs, etc. The phrase as used by Shakespeare in "Hamlet" (I. iv. 15) has by some been wrongly understood to refer to a *manor*, and hence sometimes used in the sense, accustomed to the usages of a locality, or of high or polite society.

The eyes and the nerves of one *to the manner born.* *Swinburne.*

man'ner (mănʹĕr). Obs. var. of MAINOUR, MANOR.

man'ner·a·ble (mănʹĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Polite; mannerly. *Dial.*

‖**Män'ner·chor'** (mĕnʹĕr·kôrʹ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHÖRE (-kûʹrĕ). [G., fr. *männer*, pl. of *mann* man + *chor* chorus.] A German men's chorus or singing club.

man'nered (mănʹĕrd), *adj.* **1.** Having manners.
2. Affected with mannerism or excessive peculiarity.

His style is in some degree *mannered* and confined. *Hazlitt.*

3. *Obs.* **a** Dealing with, or exhibiting, manners, or modes of life, etc., as a play or other literary piece. **b** Having good manners; well-behaved.

-man'nered (-mănʹĕrd). *Mannered*, adj., in combinations, as in:

gentle-mannered	**kind-mannered**	**rough-mannered**
ill-mannered	**placid-mannered**	**well-mannered**

man'ner·ing (mănʹĕr·ĭng), *n.* Training in manners.

Mannering, Guy. See GUY MANNERING.

man'ner·ism (mănʹĕr·ĭzʹm), *n.* [Cf. F. *maniérisme.*] Excessive adherence to a peculiar style or manner; a characteristic mode or peculiarity of action, bearing, treatment, etc., carried to excess, esp. in literature or art.
Syn. — See AFFECTATION.

man'ner·ist (-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *maniériste.*] In art, one whose works show a strong tendency to imitation, to obedience to the rules of a school, or to a mannerism of his own; specif., any of those painters of the 16th and 17th centuries who imitated and exaggerated the styles of their great Italian predecessors. — **man'ner·ist,** *adj.* — **man'ner·is'tic** (-ĭsʹtĭk), **-is'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **-is'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

man'ner·ize (mănʹĕr·īz), *v. t.* To render manneristic. *Rare.*

man'ner·less, *adj.* Destitute of manners; unmannerly. — **man'ner·less·ness,** *n.*

man'ner·ly, *adj.* **1.** Decorous; seemly; moral. *Obs.*
2. Showing good manners; civil; respectful; polite.

What thou thinkest meet, and is most *mannerly.* *Shak.*

— **man'ner·li·ness,** *n.*

man'ner·ly, *adv.* **1.** Decently; decorously. *Obs.*
2. With good manners; politely.

man'ner·some (mănʹĕr·sŭm), *adj.* [*manner* + 1st *-some.*] Mannerly. *Dial.*

man'ness (mănʹnĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* [*man* + *-ness.*] The quality which distinguishes the Hominidae.

man'net (mănʹĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* A little man. *Obs.*

Mann'heim gold (mănʹhīm; *G.* mänʹ-). [From *Mannheim*, Germany.] A kind of brass made to imitate gold.

Mannheim slide rule. See SLIDE RULE.

man'nie (mănʹĭ), *n.* [*man* + *-ie.*] A little man; in affectionate use, a boy or lad. *Chiefly Scot.*

man·nif'er·ous (mă·nĭfʹĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*manna* + *-ferous.*]
1. *Bot.* Bearing or exuding manna.
2. *Zool.* Causing production of manna, as certain insects.

man'ni·fy (mănʹĭ·fī), *v. t.* To make mannish.

man'ning (mănʹĭng), *verbal n.* of MAN; specif.: **a** Supplying of a ship, etc., with men; also, a crew. **b** Accustoming of hawks or other birds or animals to men.

man'nish (mănʹĭsh), *adj.* [*man* + 1st *-ish;* cf. AS. *mennisc, menisc.*] **1.** Human. *Obs.*
2. Resembling, suitable to, or characteristic of, a man, as distinguished from a woman or from a child; manlike.
Syn. — See MALE.
Ant. — Feminine, womanly. See FEMALE.
— **man'nish·ly,** *adv.* — **man'nish·ness,** *n.*

man'nite (mănʹĭt), *n.* *Chem.* Mannitol. — **man·nit'ic** (mă·nĭtʹĭk), *adj.*

man'ni·tol (mănʹĭ·tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*mannite* + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline compound, $C_6H_8(OH)_6$, belonging to the class of alcohols called hexitols and occurring in three optically different modifications. Ordinary mannitol, which (though levorotatory) is called *d*-mannitol to indicate its close relation to *d*-mannose, is the principal constituent of the manna of the manna ash, and is found also in many other plants, as celery, sugar cane, seaweeds of the genus *Laminaria*, etc. Called *manna sugar*, though not a sugar, because it is sweet. Mannitol yields an anhydride *man'ni·tan* (mănʹĭ·tăn) ($C_6H_{12}O_5$), and also isomeric anhydrides called *man'nides* (mănʹĭdz), having the formula $C_6H_{10}O_4$.

man'ni·tose (mănʹĭ·tōs), *n.* [*mannite* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* Levulose, obtained by careful oxidation of mannitol.

Mann'lich·er pis'tol (mănʹlĭk·ĕr). [After Ferdinand *Mannlicher* (1848–1904), Austrian inventor.] A self-loading pistol with a magazine holding five cartridges.

Mannlicher rifle. A breech-loading repeater, carrying five cartridges and not fitted for use as a single-loader.

man'no- (mănʹō-). *Chem.* A combining form from *mannose.*

man'no·hep'ti·tol (-hĕpʹtĭ·tōl; -tŏl), **man'no·hep'tite** (-hĕpʹtīt), *n.* [See MANNO-; HEPTITE; -OL.] *Chem.* A heptahydric alcohol, $C_7H_9(OH)_7$. The dextro variety is found in nature as perseitol.

man'no·hep'tose (-hĕpʹtōs), *n.* [*manno-* + *heptose.*] *Chem.* A heptose ($C_7H_{14}O_7$) produced indirectly from mannose.

man·non'ic (mă·nŏnʹĭk; -nōʹnĭk), *adj.* [G. *mannonsäure.* See MANNOSE.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a sirupy acid, $C_6H_4(OH)_4CO_2H$, formed by oxidizing mannose.

man'no·san (mănʹō·săn), *n.* [*mannose* + *-an.*] *Chem.* Mannan.

man'nose (mănʹōs), *n.* [*mannitol* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* An aldohexose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$), obtained by careful oxidation of mannitol and, like it, existing in three different varieties. Dextromannose, called also *seminose*, is further obtained by the hydrolysis of certain natural carbohydrates. Cf. MANNAN.

Man'nus (mănʹnŭs), *n.* *Teut. Mythol.* According to Tacitus, the divine ancestor of the Germanic peoples.

ma'no (mäʹnō), *n.* [Sp., lit., hand, fr. L. *manus.*] A hand-stone for grinding maize, etc., used by Indians.

‖**ma'no** (mäʹnō), *n.* [It.] Hand.

mano-. A combining form, Greek *mano-, thin, rare*, used to denote also *gas* or *vapor*, as in *manograph.*

Ma·no'a (mä·nōʹä), *n.* The legendary city of El Dorado, located by Sir Walter Raleigh (1595) in Guiana.

Ma·no'bo (mä·nōʹbō), *n.*; *pl.* -BOS (-bōs). **a** A Malay or Malayo-Indonesian of a group of tribes of Mindanao; also, their language. See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

ma·noc' (mä·nŭkʹ), *n.* [Tag.] *Phil. I.* **a** A species of jungle fowl (*Gallus sonnerati*). **b** Also, a rooster; a chicken.

man of all work. A man who does all sorts of work.

Man of Bath. Ralph Allen (1694–1764), a philanthropist of Bath, the original of Allworthy in "Tom Jones."

man of blood. A man who has shed blood; a bloodguilty man or man of violence. *A Hebraism.* *2 Sam.* xvi. 7 (*R.V.*).

Man of Blood and Iron. Bismarck (1815–98). See BLOOD AND IRON.

man of craft. *Obs.* **a** A craftsman. **b** A person versed in magic or occult arts.

man of death. A man deserving of death. *A Hebraism. Obs.*

Man of Destiny. Napoleon Bonaparte, who believed himself to be an instrument of fate.

Man of Galilee. Jesus Christ.

man of Gath. A man of violence or evil-doing.

man of God. **a** A saint. **b** An ecclesiastic.

man'–of–law', *n.* A lawyer. *Archaic.*

man of letters. A learned man; a scholar; now more usually, an author or littérateur.

man of mark. A conspicuous or eminent man.

man of means. A well-to-do man.

man of men. A man superior to all or most others.

man of mold. A mortal man.

man of motley. A fool. *Obs.*

man of pleasure. A man given to worldly pleasures.

man of property. **a** A man having considerable property, esp. land and buildings. **b** [*cap.*] See FORSYTE SAGA.

man of sin. *Bib.* **a** One who is the embodiment of evil, whose coming is represented (*2 Thess.* ii. 3) as preceding the second coming of Christ. *A Hebraism.* **b** The devil. **c** In Puritan usage, the Pope.

Man of Sorrows. Jesus Christ. Cf. *Is.* liii. 3.

Man of Spy (spī). A type of paleolithic man, so named from the remains of two skeletons found at Spy, Belgium.

man of the church. An ecclesiastic.

man'–of–the–earth', *n.* = MANROOT **a** & **b**.

man of the house. The chief male in a household.

man of the signs. *Astrol.* Homo signorum.

man of the woods. An orangutan.

man of the world. **a** *Obs.* One of the laity; a layman. **b** A worldly man. *Ps.* xvii. 14. **c** A man conversant with and conforming to the ways of the world, esp. those of the world of fashion or high life. — **man'–of–the–world'ly,** *adj.* — **man'–of–the–world'li·ness,** *n.*

man of war. **a** A warrior; a soldier. **b** *Naut.* Formerly, a man-of-war.

man'–of–war', *n.*; *pl.* MEN-OF-WAR. **1.** A war vessel of a recognized navy, esp. one armed for active hostilities.
2. A man-of-war bird.

man'–of–war' bird *or* **hawk.** **a** A frigate bird. **b** Incorrectly, a skua gull or an albatross.

man–of–war fish. A small fish (*Nomeus gronovii*), of the family Nomeidae, common in the Gulf of Mexico, which lives among the tentacles of the Portuguese man-of-war.

man of wax. See under 3d WAX.

man'o·graph (mănʹō·gräf; 83), *n.* [*mano-* + *-graph;* cf. F. *manographe.* See MONO-; *Engin.* An optical device for making an indicator diagram for high speed. See INDICATOR, *n.*, 9.

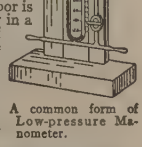

A common form of Low-pressure Manometer.

ma·nom'e·ter (mȧ·nŏmʹĕ·tĕr), *n.* [*mano-* + *-meter;* cf. F. *manomètre.*] **1.** An instrument for measuring the pressure of gases and vapors; a pressure gauge or vacuum gauge. The pressure of the gas or vapor is balanced against a column of mercury in a U-tube, or against the elastic force of a spring, an elastic diaphragm, or the like, as in the aneroid barometer.
2. An instrument for measuring blood pressure.
— **man'o·met'ric** (mănʹō·mĕtʹrĭk), *adj.* — **man'o·met'ri·cal** (mănʹō·mĕtʹrĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **ma·nom'e·try** (mȧ·nŏmʹĕ·trĭ), *n.*

manometric flame. *Acous.* A gas flame so arranged as to be made to pulsate by the vibrations of a column of air or other gas. The apparatus consists of a small metal box (**manometric capsule**) divided by a rubber membrane (*c* in *Illust.*) into two compartments, one of which connects by a tube (*a*) with the vibrating column while through the other (*b*) the illuminating gas is conducted to the jet (*d*). The pulsations may be rendered distinct to the eye by means of a revolving mirror or by photography. It is used esp. in the study of sound waves.

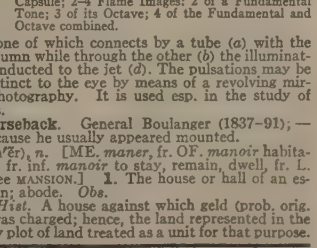

Manometric Flame. 1 Section of Manometric Capsule; 2–4 Flame Images: 2 of a Fundamental Tone; 3 of its Octave; 4 of the Fundamental and Octave combined.

Man on Horseback. General Boulanger (1837–91); — so called because he usually appeared mounted.

man'or (mănʹĕr), *n.* [ME. *maner*, fr. OF. *manoir* habitation, village, fr. inf. *manoir* to stay, remain, dwell, fr. L. *manere.* See MANSION.] **1.** The house or hall of an estate; mansion; abode. *Obs.*
2. *O. Eng. Hist.* A house against which geld (prob. orig. Danegeld) was charged; hence, the land represented in the house, or any plot of land treated as a unit for that purpose.

---

man'ling, *n.* See -LING. *Rare.*
mann (mĭn). Var. of MAUND, the weight.
man'nans. Var. of MANNAN.
manne. + MAN, MANNA.
man'nerd. Mannered. *Ref. Sp.*
man'ner·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
Mann'hei'mar (mănʹhīʹmär), *n.* [Icel.] = MIDGARD.
Mannheim scale. See WIND SCALE. [MANNITOL.
man'nids, *n.* Also -nid. See
man'ni·kin, -ism. Vars. of MANIKIN, -ISM.
man'no·ke'to·hep'tose (mănʹō·kēʹtō·hĕpʹtōs); *n.* See HEPTOSE.
man'ny, *adj.* = MANLY.
Ma·no'ah (mȧ·nōʹȧ), *Bib.*
ma·noeu'vre, etc. Vars. of MANEUVER, etc.
ma'no·min (mäʹnō·mĭn), *n.* [Ojibway *mānomin*, fr. *mānō*, var. of *mīno* good + *min* grain, seed. Cf. HOMINY.] = WILD RICE **b**.

3. Vaguely, in the 13th century and for some time after that, an estate administered as a unit, esp. a demesne estate of a lord for which a court-baron was held; later, with the law writers from the 17th century down, the holding of a lord having at least the number of freehold tenants required to entitle it to hold a court-baron; hence, sometimes, the incorporeal right to hold and receive the perquisites of a court-baron.
4. *Amer. Law.* A tract of land occupied by tenants who pay a fee-farm rent to the proprietor; specif., in New York, a tract of land granted by the king of Great Britain in colonial days either by patent or in confirmation of grants from the States-General of Holland to proprietors, generally called *patronse*, who held by perpetual rent in money or in kind. These patrons were tenants *in capite* and had such manorial privileges as the right to hold a manorial court, to award fines, and to have waifs, estrays, and deodands. They had the right of subinfeudation, but their tenants did not. After the Revolution the State superseded the king as lord, and the rents from the proprietors were from time to time commuted or released.
— *to the manor born.* See *to the manner born,* under MANNER, *n.*

manor by reputation. See REPUTED MANOR.

man'-or'chis, *n.* The male orchis.

manor house. The house of the lord of a manor.

ma·no'ri·al (mȧ·nō'rĭ·ȧl; 181), *adj.* Of or belonging to, or like, a manor; as, *manorial* extents; *manorial* accounts.

manorial court. Formerly, in England and colonial America, a local court held by the lord of a manor.

ma·no'ri·al·ize (mȧ·nō'rĭ·ȧl·īz; 181), *v. t.* To conform or subject to the tenure of the manorial system (**ma·no'ri·al·ism** [-Iz'm]).

man'o·scope (măn'ō·skōp), *n.* [*mano-* + *-scope.*] A manometer. *Rare.*

man power *or* **man'pow'er** (măn'pou'ĕr; 2), *n.* **a** Power available from or supplied by the physical effort of man. **b** A unit of power (sometimes one tenth of a horse power), assumed to be the rate at which a man can work. **c** The strength of a nation, community, industry, etc., as expressed in terms of available persons, specif. that of a nation in terms of persons available for military service.

Man'pow'er Act. **a** In Great Britain, an act (called also *Military Service Act*) passed April 18, 1918, raising the military service age to include 50 years, and in some cases 55. **b** In the United States, an act (65th Congress), approved Aug. 31, 1918, that was an amendment to the Selective Draft Act and required registration of all men between the ages of 18 and 45, inclusive.

‖**man'qué'** (măN'kā'), *adj. masc.,* **man'quée'** (-kā'), *fem.* [F.] Literally, defective; that has not achieved the quality expected of its kind; short of fulfillment of one's aspiration; as, a poet *manqué.*

manque (măNk), *n.* [F.] *Roulette.* A bet on the low numbers (1 to 18), paying even money.

man'red (măn'rĕd), *n.* [AS. *mannrǣden.* See KINDRED.] *Obs.* **1.** Homage; vassalage, or vassals collectively; those bound to render military service to a lord.
2. Men for service in war; leadership of men in war.

Man·ri'co (măn·rē'kō), *n.* Hero of *Il Trovatore.*

man'root' (măn'rōōt'; 200), *n.* **a** An American morning-glory (*Ipomoea pandurata*) having an enormous starchy root; — called also *man-of-the-earth* and *wild potato.* **b** A long-rooted ipomoea (*I. leptophylla*) of the western United States. **c** The bigroot.

man'rope' (-rōp'), *n. Naut.* A side rope to a gangway, ladder, or the like, used as a handrail.

Mans (mȧns), *n.* A Mantzu.

man'sard (măn'särd), *n.* [*F. mansarde,* after a French architect, François *Mansart* (or *Mansard*), who gave it vogue.] *Arch.* **a** A mansard roof. **b** The story formed by a mansard roof; a garret. — **man'sard·ed** (-sär·dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *adj.*

mansard roof. *Arch.* A roof having on all sides two slopes, the lower one being steeper than the upper one. See ROOF, *Illust.;* CURB ROOF.

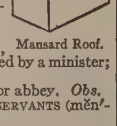
Mansard Roof.

manse (mȧns), *n.* [ML. *mansa, mansus, mansum,* a farm, fr. L. *manere, mansum,* to stay, dwell. See MANSION, MANOR.] **1.** The dwelling of a householder; the house of the holder of a homestead; a mansion house. *Archaic.*
2. *O. Eng. Hist.* A hide of land.
3. The residence of an ecclesiastic; esp., in Scotland, the house assigned to or occupied by a minister; sometimes elsewhere, the parsonage.
4. Wrongly, the revenue of an ecclesiastic or abbey. *Obs.*

man'serv'ant (măn'sûr'vȧnt), *n.; pl.* MENSERVANTS (mĕn'-sûr'vȧnts). A male servant.

man'ship (măn'shĭp), *n.* [AS. *mannscipe.* See -SHIP.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Humanity; courtesy. **b** Homage; honor. **c** Manliness; courage.
2. Manhood. *Rare.*

man'sion (măn'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *mansio* a staying, remaining, a dwelling, habitation (whence OE. & F. *maison* house), fr. *manere, mansum,* to stay, dwell; akin to Gr. *menein,* Av. *man-,* Armen. *mnam* I remain. Cf. IMMANENT, MANOR, MANSE, MENAGERIE, MENIAL, PERMANENT, REMAIN.] **1.** **a** *Obs.* Act of remaining or dwelling; stay; abode; sojourn. **b** *Archaic.* A dwelling place; an abode.
2. **a** *Now Rare.* Any building or structure, as a house or tent, or a part of a building, used as a residence or lodging. **b** A separate lodging, apartment, compartment, or chamber of a large house, enclosure, etc.; — chiefly *pl.*
In my Father's house are many *mansions.* *John* xiv. 2.
3. **a** *Obs. exc. Hist.* A stopping or halting place; a stage. **b** See MEASURE, *Table.*
4. *Obs.* A hide of land; a manse.
5. Formerly, the house of the lord of a manor; a manor house; hence, any house of some size or pretension.
6. *Astrol.* **a** A house. **b** One of twenty-eight parts into which the moon's monthly course through the heavens is divided, one for each day.

man'sion·al (măn'shŭn·ȧl; -ĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a mansion.

man'sion·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ; -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [ML. *mansionarius.*] Resident; residentiary. *Rare.*

man'sion·ar'y, *n. Eccl.* A sexton.

man'sioned (măn'shŭnd), *adj.* Having mansions.

man'sion·ry (măn'shŭn·rĭ), *n.* Construction for a dwelling place or mansion. *Rare.* *R. Browning.*
☞ In Shakespeare's *Macbeth,* I, vi. 5, the unintelligible reading "mansonry" of the folios has been generally amended as being a misprint for *mansionry* or *masonry.*

man'-size', **man'-sized',** *adj.* Suitable in size for a man.

man'slaug'ter (măn'slô'tĕr), *n.* The slaying of a human being; destruction of men; specif., *Law,* the unlawful killing of a human being without malice express or implied; — called at common law: *involuntary manslaughter,* when the killing results from the commission of an unlawful act not a felony or the doing of a lawful act in an unlawful manner, as in culpable negligence; and *voluntary manslaughter,* when resulting from an act done upon a sudden heat or passion due to sufficient provocation.

man'slaugh'ter, *v. t.* To commit manslaughter on.

man'slaugh'ter·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who slaughters men.

man'slaugh'ter·ing (-Ĭng), *adj.* Slaughtering men.

man'slaugh'ter·ing, *n.* Slaughtering of men.

man'slaugh'ter·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* Tending or disposed to manslaughter.

man'slay'er (-slā'ĕr), *n.* One who commits manslaughter.

man'slay'ing, *n.* Homicide. — **man'slay'ing,** *adj.*

man's motherwort. The castor-oil plant.

man'so (măn'sō; mȧn'sō), *n.* [Sp., tame, meek, mild.] A Christianized Indian of the southwestern *U. S.* and Mexico; specif. [*cap.*], one of a Tanoan tribe of New Mexico.

man'steal'er (măn'stēl'ĕr), *n.* A person who steals or kidnaps a human being or beings. — **man'steal'ing,** *n.*

man'stop'ping (-stŏp'Ĭng), *adj. Mil.* Designating a bullet (**man'stop'per**) that will cause a shock sufficient to stop a soldier advancing in a charge.

man·suete' (măn·swēt'; mȧn'swēt), *adj.* [L. *mansuetus,* past part. of *mansuescere* to tame, fr. *manus* hand + *suescere* to accustom. Cf. MASTIFF.] Tame; gentle; kind. *Archaic.* — **man·suete'ly,** *adv.*

man'sue·tude (măn'swē·tūd), *n.* [L. *mansuetudo;* cf. F. *mansuétude.*] Tameness; gentleness; mildness.

man'swear' (măn'swâr'), *v. i.* [AS. *mǎnswerian* to forswear, fr. *mǎn* sin, crime + *swerian* to swear.] To swear falsely. *Archaic & Dial.* — *v. t.* To forswear; renounce; also, to swear falsely by (one's god). *Obs.*

man' (mȧnt), *n. & v.* [Cf. Gael. *mannta* stammering, Ir. *mantach* stammering, *mannt* gap, seat of a lost tooth.] Stammer. — **mant'er** (mȧn'tĕr), *n. All Scot. & N. of Eng.*

mant (mȧnt), *n.* [F. *mante,* fr. Pr. *manta.* See MANTLE.] A mantilla; also, a manteau. *Obs.*

man'ta (măn'tȧ; *Sp.* mȧn'tä), *n.* [Sp. See MANT mantilla.] **1.** A blanket or cloth, as for a horse or mule; also, a kind of cloak or wrap, worn esp. as a protection.
2. Ordinary cotton cloth, as sheeting, drilling, etc.
3. In a packsaddle, the pack cover or cloth.
4. *Mil.* A portable bulwark or shelter; a mantelet.
5. *Zool.* **a** A devilfish (see DEVILFISH, 1). **b** [*cap.*] The genus of rays containing the typical devilfishes.

man'tal (mȧn'tȧl), *n.* About one-half virgate.

Man'ta·li'ni, Mr. (măn'tȧ·lē'nē). A fop in Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby* who ruins his wife by his extravagance.

man'teau (mȧn'tō; *F.* mȧN'tō'), *n.* [F. See MANTLE.] **a** *Obs.* A mantua. **b** A loose robe; a negligee or mantle.

man·teel' (mȧn·tēl'), *n.* [F. *mantille,* fr. Sp. *mantilla.*] A cloak or cape; a mantle. *Obs.*

man'te·gar (mȧn'tē·gĕr), *n.* [Perh. an alteration of *manticore. Oxf. E. D.*] A kind of ape. *Obs.*

man'tel (mȧn'tĭl), *n.* [The same word as *mantle* a garment; cf. F. *manteau de cheminée.* See MANTLE.] **1.** *Mil.* = MANTELET, 3 **a.** *Obs.*
2. *Arch.* **a** The beam, stone, or arch serving as a lintel to support the masonry above a fireplace; a mantletree. **b** The mantletree with its supports; the finish around a fireplace, covering the chimney breast in front and sometimes on both sides. **c** The shelf above a fireplace.

man'tel, *v. t.* To furnish with a mantel. *Obs.*

man'tel·et (mȧn'tĭ·lĕt; mȧnt'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* [OF., dim. of *mantel.* See MANTLE.] **1.** A short mantle, cloak, or cape.
2. A woolen covering for a horse. *Obs.*
3. *Mil.* Often **mant'let** (mȧnt'lĕt; -lĭt; 119). **a** A kind of movable shelter, formerly used by besiegers as a protection when attacking. **b** A bulletproof shield, screen, or shelter.

man'tel·let'ta (mȧn'tĕ·lĕt'ȧ), *n.* [It. See MANTELET.] *R.C.Ch.* A short mantle of silk or wool with armholes but without sleeves worn over the rochet by cardinals, bishops, and prelates of the first rank.

Mantelletta.

man'tel·lo'ne (mȧn'tĕ·lō'nā), *n.* [It. See MANTLE.] *R.C.Ch.* A long purple mantle of silk or cloth worn over the cassock by prelates of secondary rank.

man'tel·piece' (mȧn'tĭ·pēs'), *n.* Also **man'tel·shelf'** (-shĕlf'). The shelf of a mantel.

man'tel·tree' (mȧn'tĭ·trē'), *n. Arch.* **a** A mantel (sense 2 **a**), esp. when of wood. **b** A mantelpiece.

man'te·vil (mȧn'tē·vĭl), *n.* [Cf. MANTEEL.] A kind of loose coat. *Hist.*

man'tic (mȧn'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *mantikos* prophetic, fr. *mantis* seer. See MANTIS.] Of or pert. to divination, or pert. to the condition of one inspired, or supposed to be inspired, by a deity; also, gifted with divinatory or prophetic powers. — *n.* Mantic art; divination.

-man'tic (-mȧn'tĭk). A combining form, Greek *-mantikos,* from *mantikos,* prophetic, forming adjectives corresponding to nouns ending in *-mancy,* as in *geomantic,* hydromantic.

man'ti·cism (mȧn'tĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* The practice of divination.

man'ti·core (mȧn'tĭ·kōr; 181), *n.* Also **man'ti·co'ra** (mȧn'tĭ·kō'rȧ). [L. *mantichora,* fr. Gr. *mantichōras, martichoras,* fr. OPer. *martiya* man + *xvar-* to eat (Av. *xvaraiti*).] In ancient fables, a monster described usually as having the head of a man with horns, the body of a lion, and the tail of a scorpion or a dragon.

man'tid (mȧn'tĭd), *n.* A mantis. — *adj.* Pert. to mantids.

Man'ti·dae (mȧn'tĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MANTIS.] *Zool.* **a** A family of carnivorous insects, the type of an order, **Man·to'de·a** (mȧn·tō'dē·ȧ), syn. **Man·toi'de·a** (mȧn·toi'-dē·ȧ). The genus typical of the family is *Mantis.* See MANTIS. **b** Syn. of MOBULIDAE.

man tiger. **a** A tigerlike man. **b** *Folklore.* A man transformed into a tiger. Cf. WEREWOLF.

man·til'la (mȧn·tĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. *manta.* See MANTA.] **1.** A woman's light cloak or cape of silk, velvet, lace, or the like.
2. A kind of veil worn in Spain, Mexico, etc.

Man'ti·ne'an (mȧn'tĭ·nē'ȧn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Arcadian city Mantinea, founded 470 B.C., destroyed by the Spartans, and rebuilt 370 B.C. — *n.* A citizen of Mantinea.

man'tis (mȧn'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mantis* prophet. See NECROMANCY.] **a** [*pl.* -TES (-tēz), -TISES (-ēz; -Iz; 119).] Any insect of the genus *Mantis* or allied genera, constituting the family Mantidae. They are remarkable for their grotesque form, and for holding their stout anterior legs in a manner suggesting hands folded in prayer. They prey upon other insects and are harmless to man. *Stagomantis carolina* is common in the southern United States, where it is called *rearhorse.* Cf. CAGN. **b** [*cap.*] *Zool.* The typical genus of the family Mantidae.

Mantis (*M. religiosa*). (½)

mantis crab *or* **shrimp.** A squilla.

Man·tis'i·a (mȧn·tĭs'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MANTIS; — so called because the flowers are thought to resemble the insect.] *Bot.* A genus of East Indian herbs of the ginger family (Zingiberaceae). *M. saltatoria* is cultivated under the name *dancing-girls.*

Man·tis'pi·dae (-pĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prob. fr. the *mantis pagana* of Fabricius + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of predaceous insects (order Neuroptera) having the prothorax elongated and the first pair of legs developed after the manner of a mantis. The type genus is **Man·tis'pa** (-pȧ). See NEUROPTERA, *Illust.* — **man·tis'pid** (-pĭd), *adj. & n.*

man·tis'sa (mȧn·tĭs'ȧ), *n.* [L., an addition, makeweight, said to be of Etruscan origin.] **1.** An addition of little value. *Obs.*
2. *Math.* The decimal part of common logarithms.

man·tis'tic (mȧn·tĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Mantic.

man'tle (mȧn'tĕl), *n.* [ME. *mantel, mentel,* fr. AS. *mentel* (fr. L.) and fr. OF. *mantel* (F. *manteau*), fr. L. *mantellum, mantelum,* of obscure origin; cf. LL. *mantum.* Cf. MANTEAU, MANTEL, MANTILLA, MANTUA mantle.] **1.** A loose sleeveless garment worn over other garments; an enveloping robe; a cloak.
2. Something that envelops, enfolds, or covers.
The green *mantle* of the standing pool. *Shak.*
3. A kind of woolen fabric or a blanket of it. *Obs.*
4. **a** A lacelike hood or envelope of some refractory material which, placed in position over a flame, gives light by incandescence. The common type is the *Welsbach mantle,* composed chiefly of thoria and ceria. **b** A thin zone at the border of a flame.

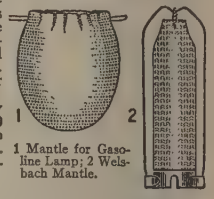
1 Mantle for Gasoline Lamp; 2 Welsbach Mantle.

5. A measure of quantity of furs, containing from 30 to 100 skins, according to size. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
6. *Anat.* The cerebral cortex. See BRAIN.
7. *Her.* A mantling.
8. *Hydraulic Engin.* A penstock for a water wheel.
9. *Mech.* The outer wall and casing of a blast furnace, above the hearth.
10. *Zool.* **a** In mollusks and brachiopods, the fold, or lobe, or pair of lobes, of the body wall which in shell-bearing forms lines the shell, and bears the shell-secreting glands. It commonly forms a cavity (**mantle cavity**) between itself and the body proper, holding the respiratory organs. See MOLLUSCA. **b** In tunicates and barnacles, the soft external body wall which lines the test or the shell. **c** In birds, the back together with the folded wings.

man'tle (mȧn'tĭ), *v.;* -TLED (-t'ld); -TLING (-tlĭng). *Trans.:* To cover or envelop, as with a mantle; to cloak; disguise.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** **a** To spread out the wings, one after the other, over the corresponding leg previously thrust out; — said of hawks. **b** To spread out; — said of wings.
2. To gather or assume a covering, as froth, scum, etc.
3. To form a mantle, covering, or coating; to spread over the surface as a covering; to overspread; to be or become suffused with blood; of the blood, to gather so as to produce a flush or blush; to blush; flush; as, the scum *mantled* on the pool; her face *mantled.*
Though *mantled* in her cheek the blood. *Scott.*

man'tle. Var. of MANTEL.

mantle and ring. The cloak and ring, which, with a veil, formed the religious habit of a widow in the Middle Ages who had taken the vow of chastity. *Hist.*

mantle cavity. See MANTLE, *n.,* 10 **a.**

man'tled (mȧn'tĭ'ld), *adj.* **1.** Furnished or covered with or as with a mantle. "Ivy-*mantled* tower." *T. Gray.*
2. *Her.* Ornamented with a mantling or lambrequin.

mantle fibers. *Biol.* The outer (circumferential) fibers of the spindle of a mitotic figure. They become attached to the chromosomes and appear to draw them apart.

man'tle-rock', *n. Geol.* Unconsolidated residual or alluvial material which overlies or covers the solid rock in place; regolith. Cf. SAPROLITE, LATERITE.

man'tling (mȧn'tlĭng), *verbal n.* of MANTLE. Specif.: **a** *Her.* The representation of a mantle, or the drapery behind and around a coat of arms; — called also *lambrequin.* **b** A mantelpiece. **c** A covering; a wrapping; envelope. **d** A foaming, frothing, or creaming; also, a flush; blush. **e** Act of a hawk that mantles. **f** Material for mantles.

man'to (mȧn'tō), *n.* [It. or Sp.] **1.** A mantle or cloak.
2. A mantua, a kind of gown. *Obs.*
3. [Sp.] *Geol. & Mining.* A nearly horizontal or gently inclined sheetlike body of ore; — called also *blanket deposit. U. S.*

man'toid (mȧn'toid), *adj.* [*mantis* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Like, or pertaining to, the Mantidae. — *n.* A mantis.

man·tol'o·gy (mȧn·tŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *mantis* prophet + *-logy.*] Divination. *Rare.* — **-tol'o·gist** (-jĭst), *n. Rare.*

man'tra (mȧn'trȧ; *Skr.* mŭn'-), *n.* [Skr. See MANDARIN.] Literally, instrument of thought. Specif., *Hinduism & Mahayana Buddhism,* ideal, inaudible sounds constituting one aspect of the universe, and when visualized or written as letters, or vocalized as syllables, constituting a universal terminology. In popular use, a spell or charm. Also, a ritualistic or devotional formula. Cf. DHARANI, OM.

man'trap' (mȧn'trȧp'), *n.* See -TRAP.

man'tu·a (mȧn'tū·ȧ), *n.* **1.** A fabric known in the 17th and 18th centuries, probably silk from Mantua, Italy.
2. [From MANTEAU; confused with MANTUA.] A lady's gown without stays, fashionable about 1700; a loose-bodied

---

man'or·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
man'-rec'ord chart. See GANTT CHART.
man'rent (mȧn'rĕnt), *n.* = MANRED. *New Hist. Scot.*
manrope knot. See CROWN, *n.,* 23 b; 2d KNOT, 1, *Table.*
mansale. † MANZIL.
man'scape, *n.* See -SCAPE.
man'sion·eer', *n.* See -EER.
man·son'. † MONSOON. [*Note.*]
man'son·ry. See MANSIONRY.
Man·tchoo', **Man·tchou',** **Man·tchu'.** Vars. of MANCHU.
man'te·line (mȧn'tē·lĭn), *n.* [F.] = MANTELET, 1. *Rare.*
man'ti·cho'ra (mȧn'tĭ·kō'rȧ). Var. of MANTICORE.
man'ti·ger (mȧn'tĭ·gĕr). Var. of MANTICORE.
man'tld. Mantled. *Ref. Sp.*
man'tlet. Var. of MANTELET.
Man'to (mȧn'tō), *n.* See MOPSUS **b.**
Man·to'de·a (mȧn·tō'dē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Also **Man·toi'de·a** (-toi'-dē·ȧ). See MANTIDAE **a.**
man'tram (mȧn'trȧm). *Hinduism.* Var. of MANTRA.
Man'tse. Var. of MANTZU.

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals. Abbreviations, Signs, etc., are explained on pages immediately preceding the Vocabulary.

robe, usually an overdress, resembling a mantle or sack, worn with an underdress or with a petticoat and stomacher of another material and color. *Hist.*

man'tu·a·mak'er (măn'tū·ȧ·māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes dresses, cloaks, etc., for women. — **man'tu·a·mak'ing**, *n. & adj.*

Man'tu·an (-ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Italian city of Mantua, originally an Etruscan town, the birthplace of Vergil (the **Mantuan Bard, Muse,** *or* **Swan**). — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Mantua.

Man'tzu (măn'tsū), *n. pl.* An aboriginal Caucasoid people of southern China, mostly hunters and herdsmen.

Man'u (măn'ōō), *n.* [Skr. See MAN.] *Hindu Myth.* One of a series of progenitors of human beings, and authors of human wisdom, each ruling over the earth for a Manvantara. The Manu of the present age is the seventh, and is the reputed author of the Hindu law book known as the *Laws, or Code, of Manu,* which discusses the creation of the world and the state of the soul after death, as well as all that pertains to custom and society, the duties of caste, religion, etc. It is the most authoritative Hindu law book; its origin is placed at different periods from 400 B.C. to 200 A.D.

man'u- (măn'ū-). A combining form, Latin *manu-,* from *manus,* hand, meaning *by hand,* as in *manu*mission, *manu*script.

man'u·al (măn'ū·ăl), *adj.* [F. and L.; F. *manuel,* fr. L. *manualis,* fr. *manus* hand; akin to AS. *mund,* OHG. *munt,* ON. *mund.* Cf. EMANCIPATE, LEGERDEMAIN, MAINTAIN, MANACLE, MANAGE, MANDATE, MANIFEST, MANIPULATE, MANNER, MANURE, 2d MOUND.] **1.** Of or pert. to the hand or hands; done, made, or operated, by, or used with, the hand or hands; as, *manual* labor.
2. Of the nature of, or designed for, a manual, as a text.
3. Doing or performing manual labor. *Archaic.*
4. *Law.* Designating actual occupation, possession, delivery, or the like.

man'u·al (măn'ū·ăl), *n.* [Cf. F. *manuel,* ML. *manuale.* See MANUAL, *adj.*] **1.** A small book, such as may be carried in the hand, or conveniently handled; a handbook.
2. A fire engine worked by hand.
3. Short for MANUAL EXERCISE, etc.
4. *Mil.* A prescribed exercise in the systematic handling of a weapon; as, the *manual* of arms, of the sword.
5. *Music.* **a** A key or digital of a keyboard instrument. **b** An organ keyboard for the fingers; a clavier.
6. *R.C.Ch.* In the Middle Ages, a book corresponding to the present *rituale,* or Roman ritual.
7. *Zool.* A primary (wing feather of a bird).

manual alphabet. See DACTYLOLOGY.

manual arts. Arts of handicraft. Cf. MANUAL TRAINING.

manual controller. *Elec.* See CONTROLLER, 4.

manual exercise. *Mil.* The exercise by which soldiers are taught the use of their rifles and other arms.

ma'nu·a'li·i (mä'nōō·ä'lē·ē), *n.* [Samoan *manu* bird + *alii* master.] A gallinule (*Porphyrio melanotis samoensis*) of Samoa.

man'u·al·ism (măn'ū·ăl·ĭz'm), *n.* Teaching by the manual method.

man'u·al·ist, *n.* **1.** One who works with the hands.
2. A compiler of a manual.
3. One who uses, or advocates, the manual method.

man'u·al'i·ter (măn'ū·ăl'ĭ·tẽr), *adv.* [NL. See 2d MANUAL.] *Music.* On the manuals only; — a direction.

manual method. A method of teaching the deaf which mainly employs signs and the manual alphabet.

manual rate. See 3d RATE, 11.

manual remote-control switchboard. See SWITCHBOARD.

manual training. Training in work done with the hands, as woodworking, metalworking, sewing, basketry, etc.

ma'nu·a'o (mä'nōō·ä'ō), *n.* [Samoan *manu* bird + *ao* dawn.] A wattled honey eater (*Ptilotis carunculata*).

man'u·ar'y (măn'ū·ẽr'ĭ; -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *manuarius,* fr. *manus* hand.] Manual. *Obs.* — *n.* Manual labor; a manual laborer. *Obs.*

‖**ma'nu'ba'liste'** (mä'nū'bä'lĕst'), *n.* [F. See MANUS; BALLISTA.] A kind of crossbow or arbalest. *Hist.*

ma·nu'bri·al (mȧ·nū'brĭ·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a manubrium; shaped like a manubrium; handlelike.

ma·nu'bri·at'ed (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.* Having a manubrium.

ma·nu'bri·um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -BRIA (-ȧ), -BRIUMS (-ŭmz). [L., handle, fr. *manus* hand.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* A handlelike process or part; specif.: **a** In man and many mammals, the anterior segment of the sternum. **b** A median anterior process of the sternum of many birds. **c** The handlelike process of the malleus of the ear. **d** The process bearing the mouth of a hydrozoan; the hypostome.
2. *Bot.* A cylindrical cell projecting from the middle of the inner wall of each of the eight shields composing the wall of the antheridium in the stoneworts (Characeae).

man'u·cap'tion (măn'ū·kăp'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *manucaptio,* lit., a taking by the hand.] *Law.* **a** Mainprise. **b** A former writ for the production in court of an alleged felon.

man'u·cap'tor (măn'ū·kăp'tẽr), *n.* [ML., fr. L. *manus* hand + *capere* to take.] A mainpernor.

man'u·cap'ture (-tūr), *n.* [See MANUCAPTOR, CAPTURE.] Seizure; a taking (of something) into physical possession.

man'u·code (măn'ū·kōd), *n.* [F., fr. NL. *manucodiata,* fr. Malay *manuq dewata* bird of the gods.] Any bird of the genus **Man'u·co'di·a** (-kō'dĭ·ȧ), of Australia and New Guinea. They are chiefly iridescent black or greenish. Formerly, any of various other birds of paradise.

man'u·co'di·a'ta (-kō'dĭ·ā'tȧ), *n.* [NL.] **a** *Obs.* A bird of paradise. **b** [*cap.*] *Zool.* Syn. of PARADISEA.

man'u·duce' (măn'ū·dūs'), *v. t.* Also **man'u·duct'** (-dŭkt'). [ML. *manu ducere,* past part. *ductus,* to lead by the hand.] To lead; to direct. *Obs.*

man'u·duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *manuductio,* fr. L. *manu* by the hand + *ducere* to lead.] **1.** Guidance as by the hand; leading; introduction; direction.
2. That which guides; a guide; an introduction.

man'u·duc'tive (măn'ū·dŭk'tĭv), *adj.* Manuductory. *Obs.*

man'u·duc'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L. *manu* by the hand + *ducere* to lead.] **1.** A leader or guide. *Obs.*
2. *Medieval Music.* A choir director.

man'u·duc'to·ry (măn'ū·dŭk'tō·rĭ), *adj.* Leading by or as by the hand.

Man'u·el (măn'ū·ĕl), *n.* [Sp. & Pg.] Masc. proper name. See EMMANUEL.

man'u·fact (măn'ū·făkt), *adj.* [L. *manu factus.*] Made by hand. *Obs.*

man'u·fact, *n.* Also **man'u·fac'tion** (-făk'shŭn). Manufacture. *Obs.*

man'u·fac'tor (-făk'tẽr), *n.* [L. *manu* by hand + *facere* to make.] A manufacturer. *Obs.*

man'u·fac'to·ry (măn'ū·făk'tō·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. L. *factorium* an oil press, prop., place where something is made. See MANUFACTURE.] **1.** Manufacture. *Obs.*
2. A place where something is manufactured; a factory.

man'u·fac'to·ry, *adj.* Of or pert. to manufacturing. *Obs.*

man'u·fac'tur·age (-tūr·ĭj), *n.* Manufacture. *Obs.*

man'u·fac'tur·al (-tūr·ăl), *adj.* Pert. to manufactures.

man'u·fac'ture (-tūr), *n.* [F., fr. ML. *manufactura,* fr. L. *manu,* abl. of *manus* hand + *factura* a making, fr. *facere* to make. See MANUAL; FACT.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A making by hand. **b** A piece of handiwork. **c** A handicraft; a manual occupation or trade. **d** A manufactory; a factory.
2. The process or operation of making wares or any material products by hand, by machinery, or by other agency; often, such process or operation carried on systematically with division of labor and with the use of machinery.
3. Anything made from raw materials by the hand, by machinery, or by art, as cloths, utensils, machinery, etc.
4. By extension, production in general; the making of anything by any agency or process; as, the organs concerned in the *manufacture* of blood.

man'u·fac'ture, *v.;* -FAC'TURED (-tūrd); -FAC'TUR·ING (-tūr·ĭng). [Cf. F. *manufacturer.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To make (wares or other products) by hand, by machinery, or by other agency; as, to *manufacture* cloth, nails, glass, etc.; to produce by labor, esp., now, according to an organized plan and with division of labor, and usually with machinery.
2. To work, as raw or partly wrought materials, into suitable forms for use; as, to *manufacture* wool, iron, etc.
3. To fabricate; to invent; also, to produce mechanically.
—, *Intransitive:* To be employed in manufacturing; to admit of being manufactured.

man'u·fac'tur·er (-tūr·ẽr), *n.* One who manufactures; specif.: **a** *Obs.* A factory operative. **b** An employer of operatives in manufacturing; the owner of a manufactory.

man'u·fac'tur·ing (-tūr·ĭng), *verbal n.* of MANUFACTURE. ☞ *Mfg.* (= *Manufacturing,* in this sense) is prefixed to definitions in this Dictionary to indicate the field in which the word or sense is typically used.

man'u·fac'tur·ing, *adj.* **1.** Employed in manufacture.
2. Pertaining to manufacture; as, *manufacturing* projects.

ma'nu·ka (mä'nōō·kä), *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand tea tree *Leptospermum scoparium.*

ma'nul (mä'nōōl; *L.* mä'nŭl), *n.* [Mongolian.] A small wild cat of the mountains of Tibet, Mongolia, and Siberia (*Felis manul*). It has soft grayish-white fur marked with a few blackish transverse bands on the loins.

ma'nu·ma' (mä'nōō·mä'), *n.* [Samoan *manumâ,* fr. *manu* bird + *mâ* shame.] A bright-colored fruit pigeon (*Ptilopus perousii*) of Samoa and the Fiji Islands.

ma'nu·me'a (mä'nōō·mā'ȧ), *n.* [Samoan.] The toothbill. *Samoa.*

man'u·mis'a·ble (măn'ū·mĭs'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That may be manumitted. *Rare.*

man'u·mise (măn'ū·mīz), *v. t.* To manumit. *Obs.*

man'u·mis'sion (măn'ū·mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *manumissio.* See MANUMIT.] Act of manumitting, or state of being manumitted; formal liberation of a slave.

man'u·mis'sive (măn'ū·mĭs'ĭv), *adj. Civil Law.* Pertaining to, or effecting, manumission.

man'u·mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.;* MAN'U·MIT'TED; MAN'U·MIT'TING. [OF. *manumiter,* fr. L. *manumittere, manumissum,* fr. *manu,* abl. of *manus* the hand + *emittere* to send forth. See MANUAL; EMIT.] To release from slavery; to liberate from personal bondage or servitude; to free, as a slave.

man'u·mit'ter (-mĭt'ẽr), *n.* One who manumits.

man'u·mo'tive (măn'ū·mō'tĭv), *adj.* [*manu-* + *motive.*] Moved by hand.

man'u·pri'sor (-prī'zẽr), *n.* [See MAINPRISE.] A mainpernor. *Obs.*

‖**ma'nu pro'pri·a** (mä'nū prō'prĭ·ȧ). [L.] With one's own hand.

ma·nur'a·ble (mȧ·nūr'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being manured.

ma·nur'age (-ĭj), *n.* Cultivation or occupation of land. *Obs.*

ma·nur'ance (mȧ·nūr'ȧns), *n.* **1.** Tenure, occupation, or control. *Obs. exc. Law.*
2. Cultivation; tillage; training. *Obs.*
3. Manuring. *Rare.*

ma·nure' (mȧ·nūr'; 242), *v. t.;* MA·NURED' (-nūrd'); MA·NUR'ING (-nūr'ĭng). [OF. *manouvrer* to work with the hand, to cultivate by manual labor (F. *manœuvrer*). See MANEUVER; cf. INURE.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** To have in possession; to hold, as land; also, to have in hand; to manage; conduct. **b** To cultivate or till (land); hence, to develop by culture; to cultivate; to train. **c** To work up; manipulate; handle; maneuver.
2. To apply manure to; to enrich, as land, by the application of a fertilizing substance.

The blood of English shall *manure* the ground. *Shak.*

ma·nure' (mȧ·nūr'; 242; *orig., and commonly until the middle of the 18th c., accented* man'ure), *n.* [From MANURE, *v.*] **1.** Material which fertilizes land; a fertilizing substance; specif., refuse of stables and barnyards, consisting of animal excreta with or without litter, the dung of birds, etc.
2. Cultivation; tillage. *Obs.*

ma·nure'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Cultivation. *Obs.*

ma·nur'er (mȧ·nūr'ẽr), *n.* One who manures.

manure salts. A variable mixture of salts usually containing from 20 to 30 per cent of potash (K_2O), used as a fertilizer.

ma·nu'ri·al (mȧ·nū'rĭ·ăl; 242), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, manure. — **ma·nu'ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

ma·nur'ing (mȧ·nūr'ĭng), *verbal n.* of MANURE. Esp.: Act or process of applying manure; also, manure.

ma'nus (mā'nŭs), *n.; pl.* MANUS. [L., the hand. See MANUAL.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* **a** The distal segment of the fore limb of a vertebrate, including the carpus and fore foot or hand. **b** A chela or prehensile organ of an arthropod.
2. *Rom. Law.* The power or rights of a husband over his wife when the marriage was by coemption, confarreation, or usus. The wife (then said to be *in manu*) had practically the legal status of a daughter, and was called *materfamilias.*

‖**ma'nus Chris'ti** (mā'nŭs krĭs'tī). [L.] Literally, hand of Christ; — a cordial made by boiling sugar with rose water, violet water, etc., formerly given to feeble persons.

man'u·script (măn'ū·skrĭpt), *adj.* [L. *manu scriptus.* See MANUAL; SCRIBE.] Written with or by the hand; in writing.

man'u·script (măn'ū·skrĭpt), *n.* [ML. *manuscriptum,* lit., something written with the hand. See MANUSCRIPT, *adj.*] **1.** A composition written with the hand, as an ancient book, document, etc., or an unprinted modern book, piece of music, etc.
2. An author's copy of his work in handwriting or typewriting, from which the printed copies are made; a written or typewritten document of any kind as distinguished from a printed copy.
3. a Writing, as opposed to print. **b** Handwriting; hand.
☞ *Manuscript* is often abbreviated in the first two senses to *MS., Ms., ms.;* plural *MSS., Mss., mss.*

man'u·script'al (măn'ū·skrĭp'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to manuscripts.

man'u·scrip'tion (măn'ū·skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *manu* by hand + *scriptio* writing.] Writing done by hand.

man'u·scrip'tur·al (-tūr·ăl), *adj.* Manuscriptal. *Rare.*

ma'nu·si'na (mä'nōō·sē'nä), *n.* [Samoan *manu* bird + *sina* white.] A pure white tern (*Gygis alba*) of Polynesia. *Samoa.*

man'u·stu·pra'tion (măn'ū·stū·prā'shŭn), *n.* [*manu-* + L. *stuprare* to defile.] Masturbation.

ma'nu·tag'i (mä'nōō·tăng'ē), *n.* [Samoan *manutagi,* fr. *manu* bird + *tagi* cry.] A fruit pigeon (*Ptilinopus fasciatus*) of Samoa.

‖**ma'nu·ter'gi·um** (măn'ū·tûr'jĭ·ŭm), *n.* [LL., fr. *manus* hand + *tergere* to wipe.] *Eccl.* A napkin; towel.

man'ward (măn'wẽrd), **man'wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* [*man* + *-ward.*] Toward, or in relation to, man.

man'ward, *adj.* Directed toward man.

man'way' (-wā'), *n.* A small passageway admitting a man.

man'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* The fuller's teasel. See TEASEL.

man'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* After the manner of men.

Man Without a Country, The. A short story (1863) by Edward Everett Hale.

Man with the Hoe, The. A poem (1899) by Edwin Markham.

man'-wom'an, *n.* **a** *Obs.* A hermaphrodite. **b** A being combining the virtues of both man and woman. **c** A masculine woman.

Manx (măngks), *adj.* [For *Mansk, Manisk,* fr. an (assumed) Scand. adj., fr. the Celtic name of the island. Cf. MANAWYDDAN.] Of or pertaining to the Isle of Man or its inhabitants.

Manx, *n.* **1.** The native language of the Manxmen, a Goidelic dialect of Celtic. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*
2. Manx people; Manxmen.

Manx cat. One of a breed of domestic cats having a rudimentary tail, containing only about three vertebrae.

Manx'man (măngks'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A native of the Isle of Man.

Manx penny. A penny struck for the Isle of Man in the 18th and 19th centuries, bearing a triskelion as the reverse device.

Manx shearwater. A small black-and-white shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*) common in the eastern North Atlantic.

man'y (mĕn'ĭ), *adj.* The comparative *manier* and superlative *maniest,* frequent in *Scottish,* are both *Obs.* Their place is supplied by *more, most,* from a different root. [ME. *mani, moni,* fr. AS. *manig, maenig, monig;* akin to D. *menig,* OS. & OHG. *manag,* G. *manch,* Dan. *mange,* Sw. *månge,* Goth. *manags,* OSlav. *mŭnogŭ,* OIr. *menicc* frequent, abundant.] Consisting of a great number; numerous; not few; — often used with *as, how, so,* or *too,* of an indefinite number considered with reference to its largeness or adequacy; as, we have as *many* men as are needed.

So *many* laws argue so *many* sins. *Milton.*
Thou shalt be a father of *many* nations. *Gen.* xvii. 4.

☞ With a singular noun *many* is now used attributively only in *many a,* and predicatively only in an inverted construction; as, *many* is the time I've warned him.

Syn. — Multiplied, manifold, various. **Ant.** — Few.

—***as many.*** The same in number; as, he made six mistakes in *as many* paragraphs. —***as many as.*** All that. —***many a*** *or* ***an.*** A large number taken distributively; each one of many; — used with a sing. noun; as, *many a* tear. — ***many a*** *(formerly* ***an****)* ***one.*** Many a person or thing. — ***one too many.*** One more than is needed or wanted. — ***the many.*** The great or vast majority; the multitude. — ***too many for.*** Too numerous for; hence, of a single person or thing, too powerful for; more than a match for.

man'y, *n.* [See MANY, *adj.*] **1.** A large or considerable number; as, a good *many* came.

He is liable to a great *many* inconveniences. *Tillotson.*

☞ This use is considered to be elliptical for "a *many* of."
2. Confused with *meinie.*] A host; flock; retinue. *Obs.*
3. That which is manifold; a plurality. *Chiefly Philos.*

man'y, *pron.* Many persons; as, *many* knew him.

man'y-. A combining form of the adjective *many,* denoting: **a** *Having many;* — in participial adjectives ending in *-ed.* **b** *Many times,* in many ways; — in participial adjectives ending in *-ing,* as in:

many-beaming	many-meaning	many-twinkling
many-blesting	many-mingling	many-wandering
many-blossoming	many-sounding	many-winding

Cf. POLY-.

☞ COMBINATIONS (in sense **a**) are:

many-acred	many-headedness	many-rooted
many-angled	many-horned	many-rowed
many-banded	many-hued	many-seated
many-belled	many-jointed	many-seatedness
many-blossomed	many-knotted	many-seeded
many-branched	many-languaged	many-spangled
many-breasted	many-layered	many-spotted
many-celled	many-leaved	many-steepled
many-chambered	many-legged	many-stemmed
many-cobwebbed	many-lived	many-storied
many-colored	many-lobed	many-stringed
many-coltered	many-millioned	many-syllabled
many-cornered	many-minded	many-tailed
many-eared	many-mingled	many-tinted
many-eyed	many-mouthed	many-toned
many-faced	many-named	many-tongued
many-facedness	many-nationed	many-towered
many-faceted	many-nerved	many-tribed
many-flowered	many-parted	many-tubed
many-folded	many-peopled	many-valved
many-forked	many-petaled	many-veined
many-formed	many-pigeonholed	many-voiced
many-fountained	many-pillared	many-weathered
many-gifted	many-pointed	many-windowed
many-handed	many-rayed	many-wintered
many-headed	many-ribbed	many-yeared

man'y·ber'ry (mĕn'ĭ·bĕr'ĭ), *n.* The hackberry (*Celtis*).

man'-year', *n.* The work of one man for one year, a unit of measurement of production. Cf. MAN-HOUR.

Man·ye'ma (măn·yā'mä), *n.* A member of a tribe dwelling on the upper Congo, formerly noted for cannibalism and slave raiding. They speak a corrupt Bantu dialect.

man'y–head'ed beast *or* **mon'ster.** The multitude; the populace; — after Horace's *belua multorum capitum* (*Ep.* I. i. 76), monster of many heads, applied to the Roman people.

man'ty (măn'tĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MANTUA.

man'u·al·ly, *adv.* of MANUAL.

Ma·nu'e (mȧ·nū'ē). *D. Bib.*

man'u·fac'tur·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

man'u·fac'tur·ess, *n., fem.* of MANUFACTURER.

manufacturing lathe. See 2d LATHE, 1.

ma·nuk', Var. of MANOC.

ma·nure'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

man'u·ten'en·cy, *n.* [ML. *manutenentia.*] Maintenance. *Obs.*

man'u·ten'tion, *n.* [ML. *manutentio.*] Maintenance. *Obs.*

Man·van'ta·ra (măn·vŭn'tȧ·rȧ), *n.* [Skr., a Manu period.] *Hindu Myth.* See YUGA.

Manx'wom'an (măngks'wŏŏm'ăn), *n., fem.* of MANXMAN.

man'y·fold', *adv. & adj.* See -FOLD.

man'y·fold. Var. of MANIFOLD.

man'y-one', *adj.* *Logic & Math.* Having a relation such that, the first term being given, only one thing can be the second term, whereas if the second term be given, any of many things can be the first term; thus, the relation "sired-by" is *many-one*, since many offspring may be sired by one animal, but each offspring has only one sire. See ONE-ONE, ONE-MANY.

man'y-plies' (mĕn'ĭ-plīz'), *n.* [*many*, adj. + *plies*, pl. of *ply* a fold.] The third stomach of a ruminant; — so called from its numerous leaflike folds. See RUMINANTIA, *Illust.*

man'y-root' (-rōōt'; 200), *n.* A tropical American herb (*Ruellia tuberosa*), having clustered medicinal roots.

man'y—sid'ed (-sīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Having many sides; — said of geometrical figures. Hence, having many aspects, bearings, or the like; as, a *many-sided* topic; also, interested in, and having an aptitude for, many pursuits or objects of attention; versatile. — **man'y—sid'ed-ness**, *n.*

man'y-where' (-hwâr'), *adv.* In many places. *Rare.*

man-za'na (män-sä'nä; 267), *n.* [Sp.] **a** A varying land measure of Central and South America. See MEASURE, *Table.* **b** In Argentina, a cuadra. See CUADRA **a.**

man'za-nil'la (măn'zȧ-nĭl'ȧ; män'sä-nēl'yä; -nē'yä; 170; 267), *n.* [Sp., name of various plants, dim. of *manzana* apple.] **1. a** Any of several weeds of the Carduaceae, esp. species of *Bidens*, *Stemmodontia*, *Trizis*, etc. **b** Any of several Mexican trees or shrubs, esp. of the genera *Quercus*, *Ximenia*, etc.

2. The manchineel apple. *West Indies.*

3. A kind of small roundish olive with a small freestone pit, fine skin, and bitterish flavor. Manzanillas are commonly pitted and stuffed with pimientos.

4. A pale dry sherry with a distinctive flavor. It is the best wine from the Sanlúcar vineyards, west of Jerez, Spain.

man'za-nil'lo (-nĭl'ō; -nēl'yō; -nē'yō; 170; 267), *n.* [Sp.] **a** The manchineel. **b** Any of several Mexican shrubs or trees of the genera *Euphorbia*, *Rhus*, *Xylosma*, etc.

man'za-nil'lo. Var. of MANZANILLA **a.**

man'za-ni'ta (măn'zȧ-nē'tȧ; män'sä-nē'tä; 267), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *manzana* apple.] **a** Any of various Californian shrubs of the genus *Arctostaphylos*, esp. *A. pungens* and *A. tomentosa.* **b** = MADROÑA.

Man'zas (măn'zȧz), *n. pl.* Chinese who live in the wilds of Amur, generally fugitives from justice, outlaws, or bandits.

man'zil (mŭn'zĭl), *n.* [Ar.] In the East, a stopping place, also, the distance between two successive stopping places.

mao (mou), *n.* [Imitative.] Peacock. *Kipling.*

ma'o-ma'o (mä'ō-mä'ō), *n.* [Cf. Samoan *mau'u.*] A Samoan honey eater (*Leptomyza samoensis*).

Ma'o-ri (mä'ō-rĭ; mou'rĭ; mä'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MAORIS (-rĭz).

1. One of the aborigines of New Zealand, a Polynesian people with some Melanesian admixture. They are vigorous and athletic, tall in stature, and pleasing in features, and brave and warlike. In their aboriginal arts, esp. wood carving, they were among the most advanced of the Polynesians, and they are known also for their elaborate tattooing and their poetic nature myths. Formerly inveterate cannibals, they are now civilized citizens of New Zealand.

Maori Carved Figure with Mere.

2. The language of the Maoris. See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

3. The rainbow fish (*Ophthalmolepis lineolatus*).

Ma'o-ri, Ma'o-ri-an (-ăn), *adj.* Of or pert. to the Maoris or their language.

Maori cabbage. The wild cabbage of New Zealand, descended from cabbages planted by Captain Cook.

Maori hen. The grass tree *Pseudopanax crassifolium. N. Z.*

Maori hen. A weka.

Ma'o-ri-land' (mä'ō-rĭ-lănd'; mou'rĭ-; mä'rĭ-), *n.* New Zealand; — from its aborigines, the Maoris. — **Ma'o-ri-land'er** (-lăn'dĕr), *n.* *Both Colloq., Australasia.*

map (măp), *n.* [F. *mappe*, in *mappemonde* map of the world, fr. ML. *mappa mundi*, fr. L. *mappa* napkin, signal cloth, a Punic word. Cf. APRON, NAPKIN, NAPPE.] **1.** A representation (usually on a flat surface) of the surface of the earth, or of some part of it, showing the relative size and position, according to some given scale or projection, of the parts represented; also, such a representation of the celestial sphere, or of part of it. Cf. CHART.

2. Anything suggestive of, or representing like, a map; specif., *Now Rare*, a detailed but condensed representation or account; a picture, image, embodiment, or epitome.

Thus is his cheek the *map* of days outworn. *Shak.*

Syn. — MAP, CHART. A *map*, like a *chart*, may include a graphic representation of both land and water. But a MAP is primarily concerned with the land; a CHART, with the water, esp. in its relation to navigation.

map, *v. t.*; MAPPED (măpt); MAP'PING. To lay down in a map or chart; to delineate as on a map; also, to explore, survey, or the like, in getting data for a map.

ma·pach' (mä·pĕch'), *or* **ma·pa'che** (mä·pä'chȧ), *n.* [Nahuatl (whence Sp. *mapache*), fr. *mapachoa* to take something with the hands.] A raccoon.

ma'pa·u (mä'pä·ōō; *colloq.* mä'pou), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand tree (*Myrsine urvillei*), family Myrsinaceae. Its light wood is much used for fuel.

map'land' (măp'lănd'), *n.* The land represented or suggested by maps.

ma'ple (mā'p'l), *n.* [AS. *mapolder*, *mapulder*, *mapultrēow*, maple tree; akin to ON. *möpurr*, and perh. to OHG. *mazzaltra*, *mazzoltra*, G. *massholder.*] **1. a** Any tree or shrub of the genus *Acer.* See ACER; also SUGAR MAPLE, SILVER MAPLE, NORWAY MAPLE, SWAMP MAPLE, etc. See TREE, *Illust.* **b** The hard, light-colored, close-grained wood of these trees, used for hardwood floors, interior house furnishings, tool handles, etc. Curly maple (which see) is highly prized. **c** See BOX ELDER.

2. a In New Zealand, the mapau. **b** In Australia: (1) The tree *Villaresia moorei*, family Icacinaceae. (2) The tree *Flindersia chalawaiana.*

3. A color, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

ma'ple, *adj.* Of or pert. to the maple; made of maple wood.

maple ash. The box elder.

maple borer. Any one of several insects or insect larvae which bore into maple trees; as: **a** A black and yellow longicorn beetle (*Glycobius speciosus*) whose larva kills the sugar maple. **b** A black-and-orange clearwing moth (*Sesia acerni*) whose larva destroys maples. **c** The pear borer *Chrysobothris femorata.* **d** The peach borer *Dicerca divaricata.* **e** A small ambrosia beetle (*Corthylus punctatissimus*) which girdles and kills young sugar maples. **f** The larva of the leopard moth.

A Maple Borer **a**, nat. size. *B* Maple Borer **e**, × 5; *b* Burrows of its Larva in a Stalk (½).

maple eye. An eyelike marking in maple wood; also, a grainer's imitation of the same.

ma'ple-face' (mā'p'l-fās'), *n.* A spotted face. *Obs.* — **ma'ple—faced'** (-fāst'), *adj.* *Obs.*

maple family. The Aceraceae.

ma'ple—leaved', *adj.* Having leaves like those of most maples.

maple scale. See PULVINARIA.

maple sirup. Sirup made by concentrating the sap of certain maples, esp. the sugar maple. By further evaporation *maple sugar* is obtained, which consists largely of sucrose with some invert sugar, organic matter, and ash.

maple sugar. 1. See MAPLE SIRUP.

2. A brown, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

maple worm. A the large two-horned green-striped larva of a bombycid moth (*Anisota rubicunda*). It defoliates the white maple. **b** The hairy greenish-yellow larva of a dagger moth (*Apatela americana*). **c** The larva of the Io moth.

map lichen. A lichen (*Lecidea geographica*) having a curiously figured thallus.

map maker. One who makes maps. — **map making.** — **map'—mak'ing,** *adj.*

ma'po (mä'pō), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A small goby (*Bathygobius soporator*) of the south Atlantic coast and the West Indies.

mappe'monde' (măp'mōnd'), *n.* [F. See MAP.] Map of the world; also, the world. *Archaic.*

map'per (măp'ĕr), *n.* One who maps; a map maker.

Map'pi·la (măp'ĭ-lȧ), *n.* In Malabar, a descendant of Arab immigrants or of their converts to Islamism. Cf. MOPLA.

map'pist (măp'ĭst), *n.* A mapper. *Rare.*

map'py (măp'ĭ), *adj.* Like a map.

map reading. The art of interpreting the cartographic devices used on a map. — **map reader.**

map turtle. A small aquatic turtle (*Graptemys geographica*) of the central and eastern United States.

map'wise' (măp'wīz'), *adv.* In the manner of, or as on, a map.

ma'qua·hui'tl (mä'kwä·wē't'l), *n.* [Nahuatl, fr. *maitl* hand + *quauitl* club.] An aboriginal Mexican weapon consisting of a club set with obsidian knives.

ma·quette' (mä·kĕt'; *F.* mȧ'kĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *macchietta*, dim. of *macchia* sketch, spot, fr. L. *macula.* See MAIL armor.] *Art.* A preliminary sketch or model in clay or wax.

ma'qui (mä'kē), *n.* [Sp. *maqui*, *maque*, fr. Araucan *maqui.*] A Chilean shrub (*Aristotelia maqui*), family Elaeocarpaceae. A medicinal wine is made from its berries.

ma'qui (mä'kē), **mac'chie** (mäk'kyā), *n.* [It. *macchie* thickets, spots, fr. L. *macula* spot, mesh. See MACULA.] Copselike growth of shrubs along the Mediterranean coasts, suggesting chaparral.

Ma'qui-ri-ta're (mä'kē-rē-tä'rā), *n.* An Indian of an important Cariban tribe of Venezuela.

mar (mär), *v.*; MARRED (märd); MAR'RING. [ME. *marren*, *merren*, fr. AS. *merran*, *myrran* (in comp.), to obstruct, impede, dissipate; akin to OS. *merrian*, OHG. *marrjan*, *merran*, Goth. *marzjan* to offend, and prob. to ON. *merja* to bruise, crush, Skr. *mṛṇāti* he crushes. See SMART.] *Transitive:* **1.** To hinder, impede, or hamper; to obstruct, interrupt, or stop. *Obs.*, exc. in bowls and curling.

2. To make defective; to damage greatly; to impair; spoil; ruin. "It makes us, or it *mars* us." *Shak.*

3. To do physical injury to; to mutilate; mangle; disfigure.

I pray you *mar* no more trees with writing love songs in their barks. *Shak.*

4. To bewilder; trouble; distress. *Obs.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be marred; to spoil.

2. To go astray; err; wander. *Obs.*

mar, *n.* Something that mars; specif., an injury. *Rare.*

Mar (mär), *n.* Lord. See JACOBITE CHURCH.

mar (mär). Dial. Eng. var. of MERE.

Ma'ra (mä'rȧ), *n.* [ON. See NIGHTMARE.] *Teut. Folklore.* Nightmare taken as a demon, usually female.

Ma'ra (mä'rȧ), *n.* [Skr. *māra.*] *Buddhist Myth.* The spirit of evil and enemy of the Buddha. Also, the Buddhist equivalent of the Hindu Kama.

Ma'ra (mä'rȧ; mär'ȧ), *n.* [See MARAH.] *Bib.* Literally, bitter; — the name claimed by Naomi. *Ruth* i. 20.

Ma'ra (mä'rȧ), *n. sing. & pl.* One of an important Australian aboriginal tribe.

mar'a·bou (mär'ȧ·bōō), *n.* [F. *marabou*, *marabout.* See MARABOUT.] **1.** Also **mar'a·bout** (-bōōt). **a** A large stork of the genus *Leptoptilus*; esp., the African species *L. crumeniferus.* The genus includes also the adjutant, to which the name is also often applied. **b** Collectively, the soft elongated under tail coverts or under wing coverts of a marabou or adjutant, used in millinery.

2. Also **mar'a·bout** (-bōōt). A kind of thrown raw silk, capable of being dyed without scouring; also, a thin fabric made from it, as for scarfs, like marabou in delicacy.

3. One having five eighths negro blood; the offspring of a mulatto and a griffe. *Louisiana.*

Mar'a·bout (mär'ȧ·bōōt), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *marabuto*, fr. Ar. *murābiṭ* ascetic, hermit. Cf. MARABOU, MARAVEDI.] A Mohammedan hermit or saint. Cf. RIBAT.

ma'ra·bu'to (mä'rȧ·bōō'tō), *n.* [Sp., also *maraquto.*] *Naut.* A triangular sail hoisted in bad weather. *Obs.*

Mar'a·cai'bo bark (mär'ȧ·kī'bō). [From *Maracaibo*, Venezuela.] *Pharm.* An inferior variety of cinchona bark.

mar'a·can (mär'ȧ·kăn), *n.* [Pg. (fr. Tupi) *maracaná.*] A Brazilian macaw.

mar'a·cock (mär'ȧ·kŏk), *n.* [See MAYPOP.] Maypop. *Hist.*

ma·ra'e (mä·rä'ē; -rī'), **ma·ra'i** (mä·rä'ē; -rī'), *n.* [Tahitian *marae.*] Among the Polynesians, a temple enclosure used for worship, sacrifice, and other sacred ceremonies.

Ma'ra·ga'to (mä'rä·gä'tō), *n.* One of a remnant people in León, Spain, considered descendants of the original Celtiberian inhabitants.

Ma'rah (mä'rȧ; mär'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *mārāh* bitter. See MYRRH.] *Bib.* The first halting place of the Israelites after passing through the Red Sea and entering the wilderness. The waters were bitter. See *Exod.* xv. 23–25; *Num.* xxxiii. 8, 9.

ma·ra·ka'pas (mä'rä·kä'päs), *n.* [Prob. Tag. or Visayan, but root *kapas* not identified.] Any of several Philippine trees yielding bast fiber used for ropes, esp. *Thespesia lampas.*

ma·ral' (mȧ·rŏl'; *as Lat.* mā'rȧl), *n.* [Per. *marāl.*] The Persian red deer (*Cervus elaphus maral*); also, various related species, esp. the larger Altai wapiti. See WAPITI.

ma·rang' (mä·räng'), *n.* [Tag.] A common Philippine tree (*Artocarpus odoratissima*) resembling the breadfruit; also, the fruit itself.

marang nut. The marking nut.

‖**ma'ra·ñón'** (mä'rä·nyōn'), *n.* [Sp.] The cashew.

Ma·ran'ta (mȧ·răn'tȧ), *n.* [NL., after Bartolommeo *Maranta* (d. 1554), physician of Venosa.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of tropical American herbs typifying the family Marantaceae, with tuberous starchy roots. Some species are cultivated for their handsome foliage. *M. arundinacea* is the chief source of arrowroot. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

Mar'an·ta'ce·ae (măr'ăn·tā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical monocotyledonous plants, distinguished from Zingiberaceae by the swollen junction of the petiole and leaf blade. — **mar'an·ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

ma·ran'tic (mȧ·răn'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *marantikos* wasting away.] *Med.* Pertaining to, or caused by, marasmus.

ma·ra'ra (mä·rä'rȧ), *n.* [Native name.] An Australian tree (*Weinmannia lachnocarpa*), family Escalloniaceae, yielding a light, hard wood.

ma·rar'ie (mȧ·rär'ĭ), *n.* A tree (*Nephelium distyle*), of New South Wales. Its wood is used for golf sticks.

ma·ras'ca (mȧ·räs'kȧ), *n.* [It. See MARASCHINO.] A small and bitter wild cherry (*Prunus cerasus marasca*) from which maraschino is obtained. See SOUR CHERRY.

mar'a·schi'no (măr'ȧ·skē'nō), *n.* [It., fr. *marasca*, *amarasca*, a sour cherry, fr. L. *amarus* bitter.] A liqueur distilled from the fermented juice of the marasca cherry, and flavored with the broken kernels. The best is made in Dalmatia. Also, an imitation of this.

maraschino cherries. Cherries preserved in maraschino or, now commonly, in the imitation.

ma·ras'mic (mȧ·răz'mĭk), *adj.* *Med.* Pertaining to, produced by, or affected with, marasmus; marantic.

Ma·ras'mi·us (-mĭ'ŭs), *n.* [NL. See MARASMUS.] *Bot.* A large genus of mostly small-sized fungi (family Agaricaceae). Some, as the fairy-ring mushroom, *M. oreades*, are edible.

ma·ras'moid (-moid), *adj.* [*marasmus* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling marasmus.

ma·ras'mous (-mŭs), *adj.* Marasmic.

ma·ras'mus (mȧ·räz'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *marasmos*, fr. *marainein* to waste away. See SMART.] *Med.* Progressive emaciation, esp. in infants, because of malnutrition and enfeebled constitution.

Ma·ra'tha (mȧ·rä'tȧ), **Mah·rat'ta** (-rät'ȧ), *n.* [Hind. *Marhaṭā*, Marathi *Marāṭhā*, fr. Skr. *Mahārāṣṭra.*] A member of a race of India whose main habitat is the western Deccan and the Bombay Presidency. Soon after 1650, under Sivaji, they united for a career of conquest which for a time brought the greater part of the Indian peninsula under their rule. They were conquered by the British in 1818. They are of Scytho-Dravidian type, active and sturdy, and are efficient soldiers. They have imposed their language, Marathi, on many adjacent peoples.

Ma·ra'thi (mȧ·rä'tē; mȧ·rät'ē), **Mah·rat'ti** (-rät'ē), *n.* A Sanskritic language of western India, descended from the Maharashtri Prakrit, spoken by the Marathas and neighboring peoples. It has an abundant literature dating from the 13th century. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

mar'a·thon (măr'ȧ·thŏn; -thŭn), *n.* A marathon race; also, a similar endurance contest, as in dancing. — **mar'a·thon,** *adj.* — **mar'a·thon** (-thŏn), *v. i.* — **mar'a·thon'er** (-thŏn'ĕr), *n.*

mar'a·thon, *n.* A color, red-yellow in hue, of very high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Mar'a·thon, *n.* See BATTLE, *Table.*

Mar'a·tho'ni·an (măr'ȧ·thō'nĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* [L. *Marathonius*, Gr. *Marathōnios.*] Of or pertaining to Marathon or the battle fought there 490 B.C., in which the invading Persians were defeated by the Athenians under Miltiades. — *n.* A native of the town of Marathon.

mar'a·thon race (măr'ȧ·thŏn; -thŭn). A long-distance running race, now usually 26 miles, 385 yards in length, and held mostly on the open road, commemorating the reputed feat of the Greek who ran from Marathon to Athens bearing the news of the victory (490 B.C.). Hence, any similar long-distance contest, as for skaters, swimmers, etc.

Ma'rat'ism (mȧ'rȧ'tĭz'm), *n.* The anarchistic doctrines of the French revolutionist Marat. — **Ma'rat'ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

Ma·rat'ti·a (mȧ·rät'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. F. *Maratti*, It. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical ferns typifying the family Marattiaceae.

Ma·rat'ti·a'ce·ae (-ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of chiefly tropical eusporangiate ferns (constituting the order **Ma·rat'ti·a'les** [-lēz]) having mostly pinnate, often gigantic, fronds. The family includes the living genera *Marattia*, *Danaea*, *Kaulfussia*, and *Angiopteris*, and many fossils. — **ma·rat'ti·a'ceous** (-ā'shŭs), *adj.*

ma·raud' (mȧ·rôd'), *v. i.*; -RAUD'ED; -RAUD'ING. [F. *marauder*, fr. *maraud* vagabond, of uncert. origin.] To rove in quest of plunder; to raid and plunder. "*Marauding* hosts." *Milman.* — *v. t.* To make a raid upon or into for plunder.

Figs. 1 and 2. MUSCULAR SYSTEM OF MAN

Fig. 1, FRONTAL VIEW. Fig. 2, DORSAL VIEW. The sides marked A show the muscles of the first layer located immediately below the skin. Those marked B show the important muscles of the deeper layers. Where a muscle is shown in only one of the figures, the number (in parentheses) of that figure follows the name: as, Temporal (1).

HEAD AND NECK

1 Frontalis (2)
2 Occipitalis (2)
3 Temporal (1)
4 Orbicularis Oculi
5 Zygomaticus
6 Zygomatic Head of the Quadratus Labii Superioris, or Zygomaticus Minor
7 Angular Head of the Quadratus Labii Superioris (1)
8 Nasalis (1)
9 Orbicularis Oris (1)
10 Triangularis Menti (1)
11 Quadratus Labii Inferioris (1)
12 Mentalis (1)
13 Masseter (1)
14 Buccinator (1)
15 Auricularis Anterior
16 Auricularis Superior
17 Auricularis Posterior
a Parotid Gland
18 Mylohyoid
19 Digastric
20 Platysma or Platysma Myoides
21 Sternocleidomastoid
22 Omohyoid (1)
23 Sternohyoid (1)
24 Trapezius (1)
25 Splenius Capitis (2)
26 Splenius Cervicis (2)
27 Levator Scapulae (2)
28 Supraspinatus (2)

TRUNK

29 Pectoralis Major (1)
30 Deltoid
31 Latissimus Dorsi
32 Serratus Anterior
33 External Oblique
34 Rectus Abdominis (1)
35 Umbilicus (1)
36 Abdominal Aponeurosis (1)
37 Linea Alba (1)
38 Subclavius (1)
39 Pectoralis Minor (1)
40 Serratus Posterior Superior (1)
41 Internal Oblique
42 Infraspinatus (2)
43 Teres Minor (2)
44 Teres Major (2)
45 Rhomboideus Major (2)
46 Rhomboideus Minor (2)
b Scapula (2)
c 9th Rib (2)
d 10th Rib (2)
e 11th Rib (2)
f 12th Rib (2)
47 Serratus Posterior Inferior (2)
48 Lumbodorsal Fascia (2)
49 Sacrospinalis (2)

UPPER EXTREMITY

50 Biceps Brachii
51 Triceps Brachii
52 Branchialis
53 Lacertus Fibrosus
54 Extensor Carpi Radialis Longus
55 Brachiorodialis
56 Flexor Carpi Radialis
57 Palmaris Longus (1)
58 Flexor Digitorum Sublimis (1)
59 Flexor Carpi Ulnaris
60 Palmaris Brevis
61 Extensor Carpi Radialis Brevis
62 Flexor Pollicis Longus (1)
63 Pronator Quadratus (1)
64 Flexor Pollicis Brevis (1)
65 Palmaris Longus (cut across in Fig. 1)
66 First Dorsal Interosseus
67 First Lumbricalis (1)
68 Fibrous Sheaths of the Tendons
69 Adductor of the Little Finger
70 Annular Ligament of the Carpus
g Head of Humerus (showing Bicipital Groove)
71 Extensor Digitorum Communis (1)
72 Extensor Carpi Ulnaris (2)
73 Extensor Pollicis Longus
h Medial Epicondyle of Humerus (2)
i Lower End of Radius (2)
j Lower End of Ulna (2)
74 Tendons of Extensor Pollicis Longus and Brevis (2)
75 Adductor Pollicis (2)
76 Tendons of the Extensors (2)
77 Pronator Teres (2)
78 Palmar Aponeurosis (2)

LOWER EXTREMITY

k Anterior Superior Spine of Ilium (1)
79 Iliacus (1)
80 Gluteus Medius
81 Tensor Fasciae Latae
82 Rectus Femoris (1)
83 Psoas Major (1)
84 Pectineus (1)
85 Sartorius
86 Adductor Longus (1)
87 Adductor Magnus
88 Gracilis
89 Vastus Lateralis
90 Vastus Medialis
91 Gluteus Minimus (1)
92 Superior Extremity of Rectus Femoris (1)
93 Inferior Extremity of Rectus Femoris (1)
m Head of Femur (1)
94 Inferior Extremities of Psoas and Iliacus (1)
95 Adductor Brevis (not shown)
n Patella (1)
o Head of Fibula (1)
p Medial Condyle of Femur (1)
r Tuberosity of Tibia (1)
96 Tibialis Anterior
97 Gastrocnemius, Medial Head (1)
98 Soleus
99 Extensor Digitorum Longus (1)
100 Peroneus Longus
101 Peroneus Brevis (1)
102 Flexor Digitorum Longus (1)
103 Extensor Hallucis Longus (1)
104 Ligamentum Cruciatum Cruris (1)
105 Extensor Digitorum Brevis (1)
106 Abductor Hallucis (1)
s Ilium
t Greater Trochanter
107 Gluteus Maximus (2)
108 Biceps Femoris (2)
109 Semitendinosus (2)
110 Semimembranosus (2)
111 Plantaris (2)
112 Gastrocnemius, Lateral Head (1)
113 Flexor Digitorum Longus (2)
114 Peroneus Tertius (2)
115 Tendon of Tibialis Posterior (2)
116 Achilles' Tendon (2)
117 Pyriformis (2)
118 Gemellus Superior and Gemellus Inferior (2)
119 Obturator Internus (2)
120 Quadratus Femoris (2)

Fig. 3. SKELETON OF ADULT MAN

HEAD OR SKULL

Bones of the Cranium

A Top of Skull showing Sutures
1 Frontal
2 Parietal (two in number)
3 Squamous Portion of Occipital
4 Greater Wing of Sphenoid
5 Squamous Portion of Temporal (two)
6 Ethmoid

Bones of the Face

7 Nasal (two)
8 Lachrymal (two)
9 Vomer
10 Maxilla or Superior Maxillary; (two)
11 Mandible or Inferior Maxillary
12 Zygomatic (two)
(The Palatine Bones (two), the Inferior Conchae or Inferior Turbinated Bones (two), the Ethmoid (two), the Lachrymal (two), the Vomer (one), and the Bones of the Ear — Malleus, Incus, Stapes in each ear — are not indicated)

Principal Features of the Bones of the Head

13 Coronoid Process of Mandible
14 Condyloid Process of Mandible
15 Styloid Process of Temporal
16 Mastoid Process
17 Zygomatic Arch
a Coronal Suture
b Sphenofrontal Suture
c Sphenosquamosal Suture
d Squamous Suture
e Sphenoparietal Suture
f Lambdoid Suture
g Occipitomastoid Suture
h Sagittal Suture
i Superior Temporal Line
k Inferior Temporal Line
l Hyoid Bone

THORAX OR CHEST

Bones of the Breast

18 First Bone of the Sternum, called also Manubrium, Presternum
19 Second Bone of the Sternum, called also Mesosternum
20 Xiphoid process

Sternal or True Ribs

21 to **27** First to Seventh Ribs inclusive (two of each)

Asternal or False Ribs

28 to **32** Eighth to Twelfth Ribs inclusive
(**31** and **32** are the Floating Ribs) (two pairs)
m. m. m. etc. Costal Cartilages

TRUNK

Spinal Column

33 First Thoracic Vertebra
34 Twelfth Thoracic Vertebra
35 Fifth Lumbar Vertebra
36 Fifth Sacral Vertebra (last bone of the Sacrum)
37 Coccyx

UPPER EXTREMITY

Shoulder

38 Clavicle or Collar Bone (two)
39 Scapula or Shoulder Blade (two)

Arm

40 Humerus (two)
41 Ulna (two)
42 Radius (two)
(**p**) Bones of Forearm in Prone Position
(**r**) Same in Supine Position

Bones of the Hand

(**43**) Bones of Right Hand (Dorsal, or Back, Surface)
(**44**) Bones of Left Hand (Volar, or Palm, Surface)
Diagram **B** Bones of the Left Hand (Dorsal Surface)
(**s**) Carpus, or Wrist
(**t**) Metacarpus, or Palm
(**u**) Phalanges of Thumb and Fingers

Bones of the Carpus

45 Lunatum (two)
46 Pisiform (two)
47 Triquetrum (two)
48 Hamatum (two)
49 Capitatum (two)
50 Navicular (two)
51 Multangulum minus (two)
52 Multangulum majus (two)

Bones of the Metacarpus

53 to **57** First to Fifth Metacarpal Bones (two of each)

Phalanges (28 in all)

58 and **59** First and Second Phalanx of Thumb (two of each)
60 Ungual Tuberosity
61 Proximal, or First, Phalanx of Index
62 Middle, or Second, Phalanx of Index
63 Distal, Terminal, Ungual, or Third, Phalanx of Index

LOWER EXTREMITY

Bones and Principal Parts of Pelvic Girdle

64 Ilium (two)
65 Ischium (two)
66 Pubis (two)
67 Sacrum
68 Brim of Pelvis
69 True Pelvis

Bones of Leg

70 Femur, or Thigh Bone (two)
71 Patella, or Kneepan (two)
72 Tibia, or Shin Bone (two)
73 Fibula (two)

Bones of the Feet

(**74**) View from Dorsal Surface
Diagram **C** Bones of Right Foot (Plantar, or Sole, Surface)
(**x**) Tarsus, or Ankle
(**y**) Metatarsus
(**z**) Phalanges of Toes

Bones of the Tarsus

75 Talus, Astragalus, or Ankle Bone (two)
76 Calcaneus, or Heel Bone (two)
w Tuberosity of Calcaneus
77 Cuboid (two)
78, 79, 80 Cuneiform Bones (six in all)
81 Navicular, or Scaphoid, Bone (two)

Bones of the Metatarsus

82 to **86** First to Fifth Metatarsal Bones (ten in all)
87 Sesamoid Bones
VI First Digit, Hallux, or Great Toe
VII to **IX** Second to Fourth Digits, or Toes
X Fifth Digit, or Little Toe

Phalanges (28 in all)

88 and **89** First and Second Phalanx of Hallux
90 to **92** First, Second, and Third Phalanx of Fifth Digit

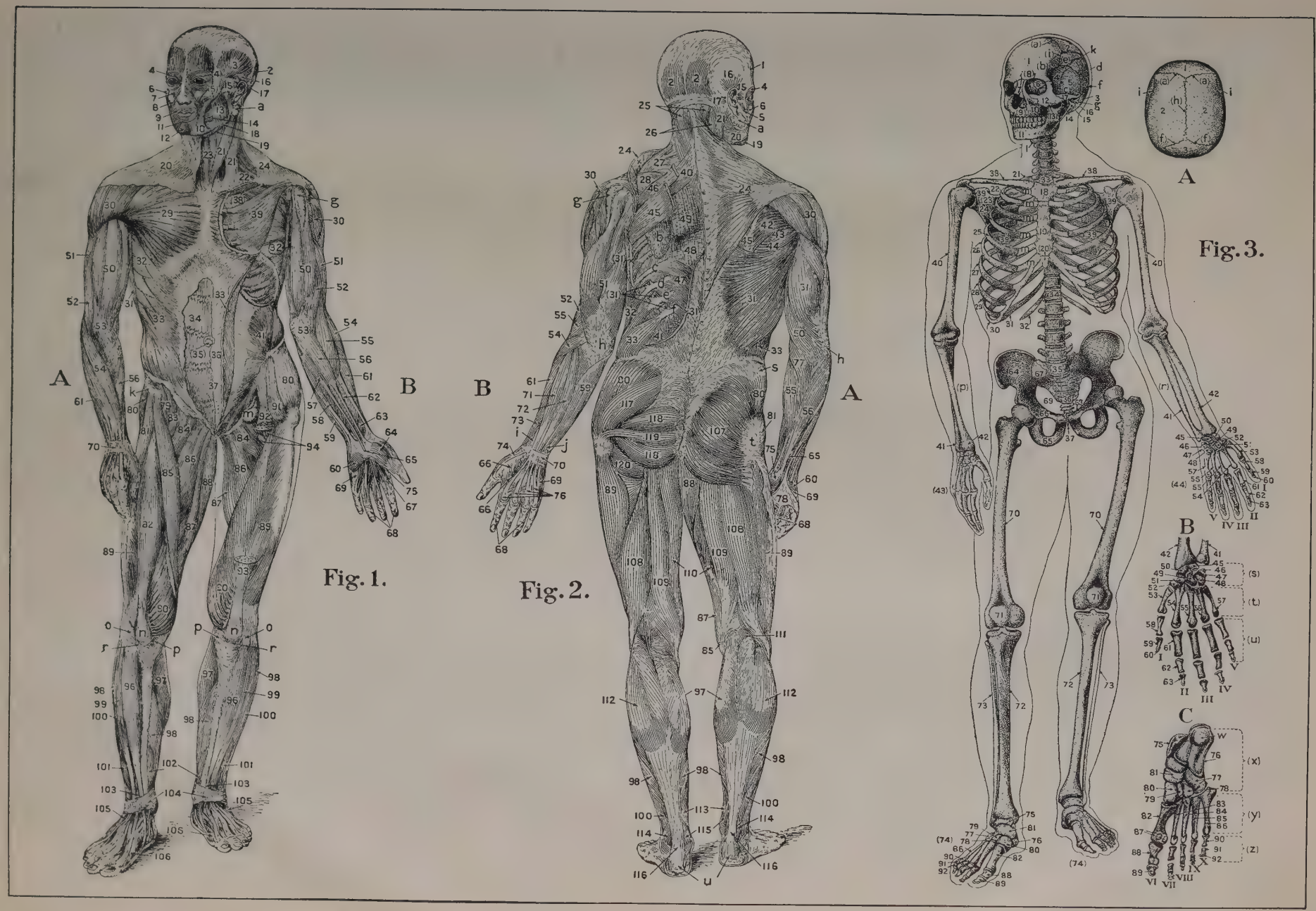
A
B
Fig. 1.
Fig. 2.
Fig. 3.
A
B
C

ma·raud′ (mȧ·rôd′), *n.* Act of marauding; plundering; pillage.
ma·raud′er (-ẽr), *n.* [After F. *maraudeur.*] A rover in quest of booty or plunder; a plunderer; a pillager.
mar′a·ve′di (mär′ȧ·vā′dĭ), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *Murābiṭūn*, a Moorish dynasty, pl. of *murābiṭ.* See MARABOUT.] **a** Also **ma′ra·bo·tin′** (mä′rȧ·bō·tēn′). The dinar of the Moors in Spain and Morocco; — the European name. **b** *Obs.* The Spanish copper coin unit, introduced by Ferdinand and Isabella, worth nominally ½₄ real, and issued in multiples which are frequently counterstamped to overcome fluctuations in value.
mar′bel·ize (mär′b'l·īz), *v. t.* To marble.
mar′ble (mär′b'l), *n.* [ME. *marbel, marbre,* fr. OF. *marbre,* fr. L. *marmor,* fr. Gr. *marmaros,* orig., stone, boulder; akin to Skr. *mṛṇāti* he grinds, crushes. See SMART; cf. MARMOREAL.] **1.** Any limestone, granular to compact in texture, capable of taking a polish or of being used for fine architectural work and ornamental purposes. Marble (proper) differs from common limestone in being more or less crystallized by metamorphism. The purest form is *statuary marble,* white and finely crystalline, as the famous Parian, Pentelic, and Carrara marbles. Other varieties vary from white to black.
2. A particular variety of such limestone. Cf. CARRARA MARBLE; PARIAN; SERPENTINE.
3. A piece, slab, etc., of marble; a thing of, or like, marble; a work of art, record, etc., of marble.
4. By transfer, something looked upon as marble in respect of its coldness, immobility, smoothness, hardness, etc.; as, I pleaded in vain with him: he was *marble.*
5. *pl.* A collection or group of marble sculptures, etc.; as, the Arundel, or Arundelian, *marbles;* the Elgin *marbles.*
6. A little ball, orig. one of marble, but now often of some other hard substance, as porcelain, baked clay, glass, etc., used as a plaything by children.
7. A mottled color or pattern like that of variegated marble; marbling; hence, *Obs.,* a fabric having this color.
8. *Bookbinding.* A kind of decoration often used on the edges of books, on end papers, etc. See MARBLING C.
9. *Games.* **mar′bles** (-b'lz) (*pl.* in form but used with *sing.* verb). A children's game of shooting a marble, as with the thumb, at a row or ring of marbles. Cf. TAW.
10. *Glass Mfg.* A marver.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

marble-arched	marble-imaged	marble-pillared
marble-calm	marble-looking	marble-polishing
marble-checkered	marble-minded	marble-quarrying
marble-colored	marble-mindedness	marble-ribbed
marble-covered	marble-pale	marble-sculptured
marble-faced	marble-paved	marble-topped
marble-grinding	marble-piled	marble-white
marble-hard		

mar′ble, *adj.* **1.** Resembling or imitating, or pert. to or made of, marble; as, *marble* paper, silk.
2. Cold, hard, inflexible, smooth, white, rigid, or lasting, as marble; unfeeling; as, a *marble* breast or heart.
mar′ble (mär′b'l), *v.;* -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). [From MARBLE, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To stain or vein like marble; to variegate in color; as, to *marble* the edges of a book.
2. To render white. *Rare.*
—, *Intransitive:* To become (like) marble.
mar′ble-breast′ed (66), *adj.* Having a marble breast; hence, unfeeling.
marble cake. A loaf cake that is mottled by the use of alternate spoonfuls of light and dark batter.
marble cork. The wood of the tambookie. *S. Africa.*
mar′bled (mär′b'ld), *adj.* **1.** Made of, or covered with, marble; represented or imaged in marble; changed into, or made to represent, marble. "The *marbled* mansion." *Shak.*
2. Veined, spotted, or mottled, with irregular markings, or with a blending of spots and streaks as in certain kinds of marble; as, *marbled* paper; a *marbled* cat.
3. Having both lean and fat meat. See MARBLING b.
marbled calf. *Bookbinding, etc.* A smooth calfskin treated with acids to resemble marbling; — called also *mottled calf.*
marbled godwit. See GODWIT.
marbled murrelet. See MURRELET.
marbled tiger cat. A long-tailed cat (*Felis marmorata*) of southeastern Asia and the East Indies.
Marble Faun. **1.** The Faun of Praxiteles (which see).
2. With *the.* A novel (1860) by Nathaniel Hawthorne. See DONATELLO.
marble flower. The opium poppy.
mar′ble·head′ (mär′b'l·hĕd′), **mar′ble·head′er** (-hĕd′ẽr), *n.* The fulmar. *Local, U. S.*
mar′ble·heart′ed (-härt′tĕd; -tĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Having a marble heart; hardhearted.
mar′ble·ize (mär′b'l·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make, stain, vein, or grain, in imitation of marble; to marble; as, to *marbleize* slate, wood, or iron. *U. S.* — **mar′ble·iz′er** (-īz′ẽr), *n.* — **·i·za′tion** (-ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ĭ·zā′-), *n.*
mar′bler (mär′blẽr), *n.* **1.** One who quarries or cuts marble.
2. A carver of, or worker in, marble; a sculptor. *Obs.*
3. One who marbles paper, etc.
marble thrush. The missel thrush. *Local, Eng.*
mar′ble·wood′ (mär′b'l·wŏŏd′), *n.* **a** A large Asiatic tree (*Diospyros kurzii*) having a hard mottled wood of superior quality. **b** In Australia: (1) The native olive *Olea paniculata.* (2) Any timber tree of the genus *Albizzia;* also, its handsomely marked wood.
mar′bling (-blĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of MARBLE. Specif.: *n.* **a** Art or practice of variegating like marble. **b** Markings, coloration, coating, etc., suggestive of the markings of some kinds of marble, as an intermixture of fat and lean in meat. **c** *Bookbinding.* The process of decorating surfaces, as book edges, to resemble the patterns of certain marbles, etc.; hence, a decoration so made.
mar′bly (-blĭ), *adj.* Resembling marble; hence, cold, rigid, etc.
mar·bri′nus (mär·brī′nŭs), *n.* [ML., fr. OF. *marbre* marble. See MARBLE.] A marbled cloth much used in the 15th and 16th centuries.
marc (märk; *F.* mȧr), *n.* [F., fr. *marcher* to trample. See MARCH to walk.] **1.** The refuse matter remaining after pressing seeds, fruits, esp. grapes, sugar cane, sugar-beet roots, etc.
2. An insoluble residue left after extracting a substance with some solvent; as, the *marc* from sugar beets.
3. A spirit obtained by distilling the skins of grapes or the pulp of apples, after the wine or cider is made. Called *eau de vie de marc.*
Marc (märk). Var. of MARK.
marc (märk). Obs. var. of MARK. See WEIGHT, *Table.*
Mar′can (mär′kăn), *adj.* [L. *Marcus* Mark + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, St. Mark or the Gospel ascribed to him.
mar′can·tant (mär′kăn·tănt), *n.* [It. *mercatante.* See MERCHANT.] A merchant. *Obs.*
mar′ca·site (mär′kȧ·sīt), *n.* [F. *marcassite,* ML. *marcasita,* fr. Ar. *marqashītha,* of obscure origin.] **1.** *Mineral.* **a** Formerly, common crystallized iron pyrites; also, variously, in old writers, bismuth, antimony, etc. **b** Iron disulphide, FeS_2 (*white iron pyrites*), of the same composition as common iron pyrites and resembling it, but of lower specific gravity (4.85–4.90).
2. A piece of crystallized iron pyrites (see MARCASITE, 1) used for ornaments and formerly for striking a light with steel.
mar′ca·sit′ic (-sĭt′ĭk), *adj.* Also **mar′ca·sit′i·cal** (-sĭt′ĭ·kăl). Containing, or of the nature of, marcasite.
‖**mar′ca·tis′si·mo** (mär′kä·tĭs′sē·mō), *adj.;* superl. of MARCATO. [It.] *Music.* Very strongly accented.
‖**mar·ca′to** (mär·kä′tō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Marked, emphatic; accented.
mar·cel′ (mȧr·sĕl′), *v. t.;* -CELLED′ (-sĕld′); -CEL′LING. [After *Marcel* (b. 1852), French hairdresser.] To dress (the hair) with a marcel wave. — **mar·cel′ler** (-ẽr), *n.*
mar·cel′, *n.* A marcel wave.
mar′ce·line (mär′sē·lĭn; -lēn), *n.* [F.] A thin silk fabric used for linings, etc., in women's dresses.
mar·cel′la (mär·sĕl′ȧ), *n.* [Cf. MARSEILLES.] A kind of cotton quilting or piqué used for waistcoats, mats, etc.
Mar·cel′la (-sĕl′ȧ), *n.* [L.] Fem. proper name.
Mar·cel′li·an (-ĭ·ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect of followers of Marcellus, bishop of Ancyra in Asia Minor in the 4th century. — **Mar·cel′li·an·ism** (-Īz′m), *n.*
mar·cel′lo (mär·chĕl′lō), *n.* [It.] A silver coin of Venice; — so called for the doge by whom it was initiated in 1473.
Mar·cel′lus (mär·sĕl′ŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** Dim. of MARCUS; — masc. proper name.
2. [From *Marcellus,* New York.] *Geol.* A stage of the New York Devonian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
mar·cel′ wave (mär·sĕl′). Also **mar·cel′,** *n.* [See MARCEL.] *Hairdressing.* A deep-grooved wave made by a special curling iron.
mar·ces′cent (mär·sĕs′ĕnt; -′nt), *adj.* [L. *marcescens,* pres. part. of *marcescere* to wither, decay, fr. *marcere* to wither, droop.] *Bot.* Withering without falling off. — *n.* A plant having marcescent leaves, or the like. — **mar·ces′cence** (-ĕns; -′ns), *n.*
Marc·gra′vi·a (märk·grā′vĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Georg *Marcgraf,* Ger. botanist and traveler of the 17th century.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American epiphytic woody vines, typifying the family Marcgraviaceae.
Marc·gra′vi·a′ce·ae (-grā′vĭ·ā′sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small family of tropical American shrubs and trees (order Hypericales), often epiphytic: — **marc·gra′vi·a′ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*
March (märch), *n.* [OF. *march, marz* (F. *mars*), fr. L. *Martius* (sc. *mensis* month) of *Mars* Mars. See MARTIAL.] The third month of the year in the Julian and Gregorian calendars (see CALENDAR), containing 31 days.
march (märch), *n.* [ME. *marche,* fr. OF. *marche,* of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. & OS. *marka.* See MARK boundary.] **1.** A territorial border or frontier; a boundary, as of an estate; a region adjacent to a boundary line; a confine; esp., *Eng. Hist., pl.,* the frontier border lands between England and Scotland, and England and Wales.
2. A mark to indicate a boundary; a landmark. *Obs.*
3. Country; territory; as, the *March* of Ancona. *Hist.*
4. [*cap.*] *Her.* See PURSUIVANT.
march, *v. i.;* MARCHED (märcht); MARCH′ING. [OF. *marchir.* See MARCH border.] To border; to be contiguous. *Gower.*
The Kitoko group . . . *marches* on the west with the Kongo dialects. *Encyc. Brit.*
— *v. t.* **a** *Obs. Scot.* To fix or mark the boundaries of. **b** *Dial.* To adjoin.
march (märch), *v.* [F. *marcher,* in OF. also, to tread, trample, fr. (assumed) VL. *marcare,* fr. LL. *marcus* hammer, fr. L. *marculus;* perh. akin to L. *malleus* hammer. See MAUL; cf. MARTEL.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To move with regular steps, as a soldier; to advance in step or in military order, or in regular formation, or in an organized body; also, to proceed or set out in this way; as, they *march* well.
2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner; to travel steadily; hence, to proceed; advance, progress.
3. To take position or rank; to rank. *Obs.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to march, or move in military array; to cause to go by peremptory command, or by force.
March them again in fair array. *Prior.*
2. To set out upon (a warfare).
march (märch), *n.* [F. *marche.*] **1.** Act of marching; specif.: **a** A movement of soldiers from one stopping place to another; military progress; advance of troops. **b** A steady progression on a journey; a long walk.
2. Measured and regular advance or movement, like that of soldiers moving in order; stately or deliberate walk; hence, advance; progress; course.
3. A regular and uniform step, used in advancing, esp. by soldiers; as, the double *march;* the quick *march.*
4. Regular and uniform movement; — said of verse.
The long majestic *march,* and energy divine. *Pope.*
5. *Games.* **a** *Euchre.* A taking of all five tricks by the same partners. **b** *Chess, Checkers,* etc. = MOVE, *n.,* 2.
6. *Mil.* The amount of marching done in one continuous advance or in one space of time; as, an hour's *march.*
7. *Music.* **a** *Obs.* A drumbeat in some particular rhythm fitted or designed to accompany military marching. **b** A piece of strongly rhythmical music designed or fitted to accompany and guide marching. A march in quick tempo is often called a ***quickstep*** or ***military march;*** one in slow tempo, or a ***processional march,*** is also called a ***funeral,*** or ***dead, march,*** a ***wedding march,*** etc.
march (märch), *n.* [ME. *merche,* fr. AS. *merce, merece.*] Smallage. *Obs.*
march (märsh). Dial. Eng. var. of MARSH.
Mar′chand′s' ad·re′nal (mär′shănz′). [After Felix *Marchand* (b. 1846), Ger. pathologist.] See SUPRARENAL GLAND.
Mar·chan′ti·a (mär·kăn′shĭ·ȧ; -tĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Nicholas *Marchant* (d. 1678), French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of liverworts or hepatics, typifying the family Marchantiaceae. *M. polymorpha* is the most common liverwort. See LIVERWORT, *Illust.*
Mar·chan′ti·a′ce·ae (-tĭ·ā′sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large family of thallose liverworts (order Marchantiales), the most familiar genera being *Marchantia, Lunularia,* and *Conocephalum.* — **mar·chan′ti·a′ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*
Mar·chan′ti·a′les (mär·kăn′tĭ·ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* One of the four orders into which the Hepaticae, or liverworts, are usually divided, including those having a mainly dichotomously branching thallus or thalloid shoot.
March brown. **1.** One of the Ephemeridae (*Ecdyurus venosus*).
2. *Angling.* An artificial fly with brown wings, body, hackle, and tail, and gold ribbing.
‖**Mär′chen** (mär′kĕn), *n. sing. & pl.* [G.] A story; fiction; esp., a fairy tale, or folk tale.
march′er (märch′ẽr), *n.* [See MARCH border.] **1.** One who inhabits a march, or border region.
2. See LORD MARCHER.
march′er (märch′ẽr), *n.* One who marches.
‖**mar·che′sa** (mär·kā′zȧ), *n.; pl.* -CHESE (-zā). [It.] In Italy, a woman of the rank of a marchese; a marchioness.
‖**mar·che′se** (mär·kā′zā), *n.; pl.* -CHESI (-zē). [It. See MARQUIS.] In Italy, a noble in rank next above a count (*conte*), and next below a prince (*principe*). See PRINCE, *n.,* 3.
mar·chese′ (mär·chēz′), *v. i.* [MF. *marchiser,* fr. *marche.* See MARCH border.] To border. *Obs.*
mar·chet′to (mär·kĕt′tō), *n.; pl.* -CHETTI (-tē). [It.] The Venetian soldo, or ½₀ Venetian lira.
March fly. Any fly of the family Bibionidae, esp. of the genus *Bibio,* which appears in the early spring.
March Hare, the. A character in Lewis Carroll's *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.*
march′ing flank. *Mil.* The flank of a command farthest from the pivot when executing a wheel or like movement.
mar′chion·ess (mär′shŭn·ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* [ML. *marchionissa, marcionissa,* fr. *marchio,* fr. *marca* march. See MARQUIS.] **1.** Wife or widow of a marquis; a woman of the rank and dignity of a marquis. See *Forms of Address,* in Appendix; **precedence.**
2. Maid of all work; — alluding to *the Marchioness.*
— ***Marchioness, the.*** In Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop,* a poor, abused, half-starved girl, the "small servant" to Sampson Brass. She is befriended by Dick Swiveller.
march′ite (märch′ĭt), *n.* [From *March* (Morava) River, Czechoslovakia.] *Petrog.* A pyroxenite composed of enstatite and diopside.
march′land′ (märch′lănd′), *n.* Land on the marches or along the boundaries; borderland; frontier.
march′man (-mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A marcher, or borderer, esp. in Great Britain. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
march′pane′ (-pān′), *n.* [It. *marzapane* (whence also G. *marzipan,* F. *massepain,* formerly *marcepain*), fr. ML. *matapanus* a Venetian coin with a throned Christ, also, a certain weight, a small box, fr. Ar. *mauthabān* a sitting king, also, a coin.] **1.** Also **mar′zi·pan** (mär′zĭ·păn; mär′zĭ·pān′). [G.] A kind of sweetmeat composed of a paste of pounded almonds, sugar, etc.; a cake or fancy form of this. *Shak.*
2. Figuratively, something dainty, delicious, etc. *Archaic.*
March Revolution. = RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.
march stone. A boundary stone. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
Mar′ci·a (mär′shĭ·ȧ; -shȧ), *n.* [L.] Fem. proper name. See MARCIUS. F. *Marcie* (mȧr′sē′); It. *Marcia* (mär′chē).
mar′cid (mär′sĭd), *adj.* [L. *marcidus,* fr. *marcere* to wither, pine.] **a** *Obs.* Withered; decayed; also, weak; exhausted. **b** Emaciating; tabetic.
Mar′cion·ism (mär′shŭn·īz′m), *n.* The system or teachings of Marcion; the body of opinions of the Marcionites.
Mar′cion·ist (-īst), *n.* [LL. *Marcionista.*] A Marcionite.
Mar′cion·ite (-īt), *n.* [LL. *Marcionita.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect composed of followers of Marcion, an anti-Judaic Gnostic of the 2d century. — **Mar′cion·it′ic** (-ĭt′ĭk), *adj.* — **Mar′cion·it′ish** (mär′shŭn·ĭt′ĭsh), *adj.* — **Mar′cion·it′ism** (-īz′m), *n.*
Mar′ci·us (mär′shĭ·ŭs; -shŭs), *n.* [L. *Marcius,* fr. *Marcus.*] Masculine proper name.
mar′co (mär′kō), *n.* [Sp. & Pg.] A weight of Spain, Portugal, etc.; a mark. See WEIGHT, *Table.*
Mar′co·brun′ner (mär′kō·brōōn′ẽr), *n.* [G. *Markobrunner.*] A kind of white Rhine wine. See RHINE WINE.
Mar′co·man′ni (mär′kō·mȧn′ī), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient Germanic tribe, a branch of the Suevi, defeated by Marcus Aurelius in the **Mar′co·man′nic War** (-ĭk) (A.D. 167–180).
Mar·co′ni (mär·kō′nĭ), *adj.* [After Guglielmo *Marconi* (b. 1874), It. inventor.] Designating, or pert. to, Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy; as, *Marconi* aerial.
mar·co′ni, *v. t.* To send by marconigraph. *Rare.*
mar·co′ni·gram (mär·kō′nĭ·grăm), *n.* A Marconi radio message; a radiogram.
mar·co′ni·graph (-grȧf; 83), *n.* The apparatus used in Marconi wireless telegraphy. — **mar·co′ni·graph,** *v. t. & i.* — **mar·co′ni·graph′y** (-grăf′ĭ), *n.*
Marconi rig. *Naut.* A modernization of the leg-of-mutton, or Bermudian, rig, introduced in British yachts about 1920. The characteristics are a tall pole mast and a relatively short boom, the triangular sail hoisting on a slide or jackstay on the mast with the foot laced to the boom. — **Mar·co′ni·rigged′,** *adj.*
mar′cor (mär′kôr), *n.* [L., fr. *marcere* to wither.] **a** *Obs.* Decay. **b** *Med.* Marasmus.
Mar·co′sian (mär·kō′zhăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Marcus, a charlatan of the 2d century, who perverted the teaching of Valentinus. — **Mar·co′sian,** *adj.*
mar′cot·tage′ (mär′kō·tăzh′; *F.* mȧr′kō′tȧzh′), *n.* [F.] A form of air layering (which see).
Mar′cus (mär′kŭs), *n.* [L. *Marcus.* See MARK.] **1.** Masculine proper name. L. *Marcus;* F. *Marc* (mȧrk); It. *Marco* (mär′kō); Sp. *Marcos* (mär′kōs); G. *Markus* (mär′kōōs). — Fem. *Marcia.*
2. A Roman praenomen. Abbr. *M.*
Mar′di gras′ (mär′dē grȧ′; 66). [F., lit., fat Tuesday.] The last day of carnival; Shrove Tuesday; — celebrated in some cities as a great day of carnival and merrymaking.
Mar′duk (mär′dōōk), *n.* Also **Me·ro′dach** (mē·rō′dăk; mĕr′ō·dăk). [Bab.] *Babylon. Relig.* The chief deity of the Babylonian pantheon. He was originally a local sun deity, but with the political supremacy of Babylon about 1950 B.C. he became the principal god of the eastern Semites. His consort was Sarpanitu. Cf. 3d BEL, 2; CREATION EPIC.
mard′y (mär′dĭ), *adj. & n.* Spoilt (child). *Dial. Eng.*
mare (mär), *n.* [AS. *mara* incubus; akin to OHG. & ON. *mara,* Czech *můra,* and prob. to Skr. *mṛṇāti* he crushes. See SMART; cf. NIGHTMARE.] *Obs.* **1.** A kind of spirit or goblin popularly believed to sit upon a sleeper's chest and thus produce nightmare; an incubus; also, the nightmare. Cf. 1st MARA.
I will ride thee o' nights like the *mare.* *Shak.*

Ma·ra′vi (mȧ·rä′vē), *n. sing. & pl.* = RAVI.
ma′ray (mȧ′rē). Var. of MORAY.
mar′bld. Marbled. *Ref. Sp.*
Mar′ble·head′ squash (mär′b'l·hĕd′). See CUCURBITA.
mar′ble·like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.
mar′ble·ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*
mar′blish, *adj.* See -ISH. *Rare.*
mar′cal. Var. of MERCAL. See MEASURE, *Table.*
‖**mar·can′do** (mär·kăn′dō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* = MARCATO.
mar·celd′. Marcelled. *Ref. Sp.*
mar′chand (mär′chănd). Var. of MERCHANT. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
mar′chant. Var. of MERCHANT.
Mar·ches′van. Var. of MARHESHVAN.
mar′chet. Var. of MERCHET.
mar′chion·ess·ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
March′mont (mȧrch′mŏnt), *n. Her.* See HERALD, *n.,* 2.
marcht. Marched. *Ref. Sp.*
Mar′cite (mär′sĭt), *n.* = MARCOSIAN, *n.* [pō′lōz). See OVIS.
Mar′co Po′lo's sheep (mär·kō
mard. Marred. *Ref. Sp.*
mard (mȧrd), *v. t.* [From MARRED.] = MAR, to spoil. *Dial.*
Mar′do·chai (mär′dō·kī). *D. Bib.*
Mar′do·che′us (-ē′ŭs). *Bib.* Equiv. of MORDECAI.
Mar′do·chi′a (-kī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*

2. Melancholy; the blue devils; the blues.
3. A hag, witch, or specter.

‖**ma're** (mā′rē; mä′rā; 79), *n.; pl.* MARIA (-rĭ-ȧ). [L., sea. See MERE a pool.] *Astron.* **a** Any of various darkish level areas on the moon, at first thought to be water; as, *Mare* Serenitatis; *Mare* Crisium. **b** Any of various darkish regions on Mars, at first thought to be seas, but now regarded as areas of vegetation; as, *Mare* Cimmerium.

mare (mâr), *n.* [ME. *mere*, fr. AS. *mere, myre*, fem. to AS. *mearh* horse; akin to D. *merrie* mare, G. *mähre*, OHG. *marah* horse, *meriha* mare, ON. *merr* mare, *marr* horse, OIr. *marc*, W. *march*. Cf. MARSHAL.] 1. The female of the horse and other equine quadrupeds.
2. A trestle. *Scot.*
3. See HARVEST HOME.

mare′blob′ (mâr′blŏb′), *n.* [Cf. MERE pool; BLOB.] The marsh marigold. *Dial.*

Ma·re′ca (mȧ-rē′kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Pg. *marreca*, fem. of *marreco* widgeon.] *Zool.* The genus comprising the widgeons.

mar′e·chal, mar′e·chale (mär′ē-shăl; -shäl), *n.* [Cf. F. *maréchal* marshal.] A kind of scent or perfume; also, a hair powder scented with it.

‖**ma′ré′chal′** (mȧ′rā′shȧl′), *n.* [F.] Marshal.

Ma′ré·chal Niel′ (mär′shăl nēl′; *F.* mȧ′rā′shȧl′ nyĕl′). [F.] A handsome yellow climbing rose of the Noisette rose type.

ma′re clau′sum (mā′rē klô′sŭm). [L.] = CLOSED SEA.

Ma′re·han (mär′ē-hän), *n. sing. & pl.* One of an important Negroid tribe in Somaliland.

mar′e·kan′ite (mär′ē-kăn′īt), *n.* [From *Marekanka*, river in Eastern Siberia.] *Petrog.* A rhyolitic perlite, broken down into more or less rounded pebbles.

‖**ma′re li′be·rum** (mā′rē lĭb′ē-rŭm; lī′bē-rŭm). [L.] Open sea, as contrasted with *mare clausum*.

ma·rem′ma (mȧ-rĕm′ȧ), *n.; pl.* -ME (-ē). [It., in sense 1, fr. L. *maritimus*. See MARITIME.] 1. In Italy, low marshy maritime country, which in summer is so unhealthy as to be uninhabitable.
2. The miasma of such a region.
— **mar′em·mat′ic** (mär′ĕ-măt′ĭk), *adj.*—**mar′em·mese′** (-mēz′; -mēs′; 66), *adj.*

ma·ren′go (mȧ-rĕng′gō), *n.* An Italian gold coin worth 20 lire ($3.86), coined at Turin by Napoleon after his victory at Marengo.

Ma·ren′go (mȧ-rĕng′gō), *n.* See BATTLE, *Table.*

ma·ren′nin (mȧ-rĕn′ĭn), *n.* [From *Marennes*, France.] A light-blue or greenish pigment found sometimes in oysters, etc.

Mar′e·ot′ic (măr′ē-ŏt′ĭk; -ō′tĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Lake Mareotis (see *Gaz.*), or its neighborhood, esp. designating wine from grapes grown in that region. — **Mar′e·ot′id** (-ĭd), *adj.* *Shelley.*

mare′–rode′ (mâr′rōd′), *adj.* Ridden by the nightmare.

mare′s′–nest′ (mârz′nĕst′), *n.* Something that appears to be wonderful on being found, but that turns out to be imaginary or a hoax; something grossly absurd that is credulously believed to be genuine or true. — *v. i.* To find, or seek after, mare's-nests.

mare's sea. The horse latitudes.

mare′s′–tail′, *n.* 1. A spreading cirrus cloud resembling a horse's tail. See CIRRUS, 2.

Mackerel sky and *mare's-tails*
Make tall ships carry low sails. *Old Rhyme.*

2. **a** A common aquatic plant (*Hippuris vulgaris*) with elongated shoots clothed with dense whorls of subulate leaves. **b** The horsetail (*Equisetum*).

mar′fire′ (mär′fīr′), *n.* [Cf. MERE a pool; FIRE.] Phosphorescence on the sea. *Dial. Eng.*

Mar·fo′ri·o (mär-fō′rĭ-ō), *n.* [It., prob. fr. some family name.] A large statue of a recumbent man, perhaps a river-god, now in the Capitoline Museum at Rome.

mar′ga·rate (mär′gȧ-rāt), *n.* A salt or ester of margaric acid.

Mare's-tail, 2 a.

Mar·gar′e·lon (mär·găr′ē-lŏn), *n.* A Trojan hero of medieval Troy legend. In Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida* he is a valiant bastard son of Priam.

Mar′ga·ret (mär′gȧ-rĕt; -rĭt; 59; 119), *n.* [OF. *Margarete* (F. *Marguerite*), fr. Latin *margarita* pearl. See MARGARITE; cf. MARGERY.] 1. Literally, a pearl; — feminine proper name. F. *Marguerite* (mär′gē-rēt′); It. *Margherita* (mär′gȧ-rē′tȧ); Sp. *Margarita* (mär′gȧ-rē′tȧ); Pg. *Margarida* (mär′gȧ-rē′dȧ); G. *Margarete* (mär′gȧ-rā′tē), *Gretchen* (grät′kĕn; *Eng.* grĕch′ĕn; -ĭn). — Dim. *Mag, Maggy, Meg, Meggy, Peg, Peggy, Meta* (mē′tȧ) *Greta.*
2. In Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, a waiting gentlewoman to Hero.
3. [G. *Margarete*, also *Gretchen*.] The heroine of Goethe's *Faust*. She is a simple girl, seduced by Faust. Margaret destroys her infant and is condemned to death. Wishing to save her, Faust gains entrance to her prison cell, but finds her insane, and vainly tries to induce her to go with him. On the morning of the execution Mephistopheles appears, Faust is hurried off, and Margaret is left to her fate. See FAUST.
4. [*not cap.*] The magpie. *Local, Eng.*

mar·gar′ic (mär·gär′ĭk; -găr′ĭk, mär′gȧ-rĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *margaron* pearl; cf. F. *margarique*. See MARGARITE.] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a white crystalline acid, $C_{16}H_{33}CO_2H$, of the fatty acid series, intermediate between palmitic and stearic acids, obtained from the WAX of certain lichens and from Ghedda wax, and also prepared artificially. See MARGARIN.

mar′ga·rin (mär′gȧ-rĭn), *n.* [F. *margarine*. See MARGARIC.] 1. *Chem.* **a** Properly, a glyceryl ester of margaric acid, esp. glyceryl trimargarate; — called also *trimargarin*. **b** A fatty substance, an intimate mixture of palmitin and stearin, extracted from animal fats and from certain vegetable oils. Margarin was formerly mistaken for glyceryl trimargarate.
2. = MARGARINE, 1.

mar′ga·rine (mär′jȧ-rēn; mär′gȧ-rēn; *cf.* OLEOMARGARINE), *n.* [F.] 1. A food product made from a blend of refined vegetable oils, or of refined vegetable oils and meat fats, churned with ripened skim milk to a plastic consistency suitable as a spread. It is generally fortified with a minimum of 9,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A per pound.
2. Var. of MARGARIN, 1 b.

mar′ga·rine, *v. t.* To spread with margarine.

mar′ga·ri′ta (mär′gȧ-rĭ′tȧ), *n.; pl.* -TAE (-tē). [NL., in sense 1, fr. LGr. *margaritēs*, orig., a pearl. See MARGARITE.] *Eastern Ch.* **a** The vessel in which the consecrated Host is preserved. **b** A particle of the consecrated Host.

mar′ga·ri′ta (-rē′tȧ), *n.* [Sp.] The coyotillo.

mar′ga·ri·ta′ceous (-rĭ·tā′shŭs), *adj.* Pearly.

mar′ga·rite (mär′gȧ-rīt), *n.* [OF. (F. *marguerite*), fr. L. *margarita*, fr. Gr. *margaritēs* a pearl, fr. *margaron* pearl. fr. *margaros* pearl oyster, prob. of Oriental origin; cf. Skr. *mañjarī* pearl, flower. Cf. MARGARET.] 1. A pearl. *Archaic.*
2. a *Mineral.* A mineral related to the micas, but low in silica and yielding brittle folia with pearly luster. It is a basic aluminum calcium silicate. **b** *Petrog.* A primary form of crystallization in which globulites are arranged linearly like beads.

mar′ga·ri·tif′er·ous (-rĭ·tĭf′ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *margaritifer*, fr. *margarita* pearl + *ferre* to bear.] Producing pearls. *R.*

mar′ga·rit′o·man′cy (-rĭt′ō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [L. *margarita* pearl + *-mancy*.] Divination by pearls.

Mar′ga·ro′des (-rō′dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *margarōdēs* pearllike.] *Zool.* A genus of scale insects including the ground pearls (which see), the type of a subfamily, **Mar′ga·ro·di′nae** (-rō-dī′nē). — **mar′ga·ro′did** (-rō′dĭd), *n.*

mar′ga·ro·dite (mär′gȧ-rō-dīt), *n.* [Gr. *margarōdēs* pearllike.] *Mineral.* A pearly, talclike variety of common mica.

Mar·gar′o·pus (mär·găr′ō-pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *margaros* pearl oyster + *-pus*.] *Zool.* A genus of ticks (family Ixodidae), including the cattle tick (which see).

mar′ga·ro′san·ite (mär′gȧ-rō′sȧn·īt), *n.* [Gr. *margaritēs* pearl + *sanis* board; with ref. to pearly luster and lamellar structure.] *Mineral.* A lead calcium metasilicate, $PbCa_2(SiO_3)_3$, occurring in colorless lamellar masses.

mar′gate fish (mär′gāt). Any of several grunts; specif., *Haemulon album*, called also *margaret grunt*.

mar′gay (mär′gā), *n.* [F. (& Sp.), fr. Pg. *maracajá*, fr. Tupi. *maracaja, maracayá*.] An American spotted cat (*Felis tigrina*) resembling the ocelot. It ranges from Central America to Brazil.

marge (märj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *margo*. See MARGIN.] A margin, as of a stream or a book page. *Chiefly Poetic.*

Along the river's stony *marge*. *Wordsworth.*

marge (märj), *v. t.* To border; edge; margin. *Rare.*

mar′ge·line (mär′jĭ·lēn), *n.* [F. *morgeline*, fr. ML. *morsus gallinae*, lit., hen's bite.] *Obs.* **a** Chickweed. **b** The scarlet pimpernel.

mar′gent (mär′jĕnt), *n.* [From MARGIN.] 1. A margin; border; brink; edge. *Archaic.*

The beached *margent* of the sea. *Shak.*

2. **a** The margin of a page, or marginal comments or summary. **b** *Join.* = MARGIN, *n.*, 8 a.

mar′gent, *adj.* Bordering; marginal.

mar′gent (mär′jĕnt), *v. t.* To note on the margin. *Obs.*

Mar′ger·y (mär′jĕr·ĭ), *n.* [OF. *Margerie*, fr. L. *margarita*. See MARGARET.] 1. Literally, a pearl; — feminine proper name. Dim. *Madge, Margie.*
2. [*not cap.*] A pearl. *Obs.*

mar′gin (mär′jĭn), *n.* [ME. *margine*, fr. L. *margo, -ginis*. See MARK border; cf. MARGE.] 1. The space adjoining a bounding line; a border; edge; as, the *margin* of a lake; a *margin* of silence; specif., one of the edges of an insect's wing.

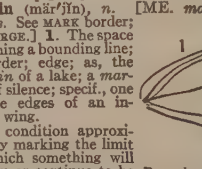

Forewing of Butterfly showing: 1 Costal Margin; 2 Outer Margin; 3 Inner Margin; 4 Apex; 5 Inner, or Anal, Angle.

2. A condition approximately marking the limit at which something will remain or continue to be or act; a limit.
3. An amount, as of time or money, which is allowed or provided to meet conditions or requirements that cannot be exactly determined or foreseen.
4. *Arch.* = 2d BARE, 2. *Eng.*
5. *Com.* The difference between the net sales and the cost of merchandise sold, taken as that from which expenses must be met, profit derived, etc.; — more accurately, *gross margin*.
6. *Econ.* The minimum return or reward, barely covering the costs of production, and marking or constituting a limit below which economic activity under existing conditions cannot be continued; the particular condition, as with reference to the increment of return for labor, interest on an investment, etc., that limits the existence or continuance of a given economic process or processes, other things being unchanged; as, *margin* of production, consumption; *margin* of indifference. See MARGIN OF CULTIVATION.
7. *Finance.* The excess market value of collateral over the face of a loan.
8. *Joinery.* **a** The flat unmolded part of the stiles and rails of a framing. **b** In a close string, the part that rises above the nosings of the steps.
9. *Life Insurance.* = LOADING **b**.
10. *Mech.* In riveted joints, the shortest distance from the center of a rivet hole to the edge of the member.
11. *Philately.* The border outside the printed design of a postage stamp, or the similar border of a sheet of stamps.
12. *Print.* That part of a page outside of the main body of printed or written matter; the part outside the text at either side and at the top and bottom.
13. *Stock & Produce Exchanges.* **a** Cash or collateral deposited with a broker to secure him from loss on a contract made on behalf of his principal, which may also constitute a partial payment of the purchase price. **b** A customer's equity if his account is terminated at prevailing market prices. **c** A speculative transaction in which the broker does part of the financing. **d** An allowance above or below a certain figure within which a purchase or sale is to be made.

Syn. — Brim, rim. See BORDER.

mar′gin (mär′jĭn), *v.; MAR′GINED (-jĭnd); MAR′GIN·ING (-jĭ·nĭng). Transitive:* 1. To enter or summarize in the margin of a page; to indicate or specify in the margins of pages.
2. To furnish or provide with a margin; to form a margin to; to border; as, bog plants *margined* the shore.
3. *Com. & Stock Exchange.* To deposit a margin upon; to keep secured by depositing or adding to a margin.

——, *Intransitive: Com. & Stock Exchange.* To deposit additional margin; — commonly used with *up*.

mar′gin·al (mär′jĭ·nȧl; -n'l), *adj.* [NL. *marginalis*.] 1. Written or printed in the margin; as, a *marginal* note or gloss; also, having marginal notes.
2. Of, pertaining to, or situated at, a margin or border.
3. *Bot.* Running round a leaf parallel and near to the margin; — said of a form of nervation, as in many eucalypts.
4. *Econ.* Having a character or capacity fitted to yield a supply of goods which, when marketed at existing price levels, will barely cover the cost of production; as, *marginal* land; *marginal* production; *marginal* producers; of, pertaining to, or concerned with, a limit or margin of return or reward, as measured by existing price levels, barely sufficient to yield a profit or cover the costs of production; as, *marginal* profits; *marginal* sales. Cf. MARGINAL DISUTILITY; MARGINAL UTILITY.

mar′gin·al, *n.* 1. Something put in the margin of a page. *R.*
2. *Zool.* **a** A marginal plate or shield. **b** In the radula of a mollusk, an outer tooth in any of the transverse rows.

marginal blight. *Plant Pathol.* A bacterial blight of lettuce caused by *Phytomonas* (syn. *Pseudomonas*) *marginalis*.

marginal body. *Zool.* A lithocyst.

marginal convolution, gyrus, *or* **lobe.** *Anat.* The convolution on the upper border of the mesial surface of the frontal lobe of each cerebral hemisphere.

marginal cost. The cost of production of that part of the supply of goods actually marketed, which was produced under conditions marking the minimum under which, with reference to return or reward, economic activities can continue. See AUSTRIAN SCHOOL.

marginal disutility. The degree of fatigue and resulting discomfort which makes a laborer barely willing to continue work at the rate of wages offered.

mar′gi·na′li·a (mär′jĭ·nā′lĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Marginal notes.

marginal increment. The smallest increment which, added to the supply of goods already in existence, can be absorbed by a market at a given price level.

mar′gin·al·ize (mär′jĭ·nȧl·īz; -n'l·īz), *v. t. & i.* To make marginalia (on). *Rare.*

marginal land. *Econ.* Land which will be brought under cultivation in competition with other more fertile or productive land only when economic conditions are such as to make the return or reward of production equal to or greater than the costs of production.

marginal lappet. *Zool.* In jellyfishes of the order Discomedusae, either of a pair of delicate flaps of tissue between which the sense organs lie.

marginal organ. *Zool.* A lithocyst.

marginal placentation. *Bot.* See PLACENTATION, 2.

marginal points. See ANAPLASMA.

marginal sea. *Law.* See TERRITORIAL WATERS.

marginal shield fern. = EVERGREEN WOOD FERN **a**.

marginal utility. *Econ.* The minimum degree of utility which will cause continuance of production or use of any article, service, or other economic good. See AUSTRIAN SCHOOL.

marginal vesicle. *Zool.* A lithocyst.

mar′gin·ate (mär′jĭ·nāt), *adj.* [L. *marginatus*, past part.] Having a margin distinct in appearance or structure.

mar′gin·ate (-nāt), *v. t.;* -AT′ED (-nāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). = MARGIN, *v. t.* — **mar′gin·a′tion** (mär′jĭ·nā′shŭn), *n.*

mar′gin·at′ed (-nāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Marginate.

margin draft. *Masonry.* = DRAFT, *n.*, 21.

mar′gined (mär′jĭnd), *adj.* Having (such) a **margin**; marginate.

Mar′gi·nel′la (mär′jĭ·nĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *margo, marginis*, a margin.] *Zool.* A genus of small marine snails (suborder Stenoglossa) of warm seas. The genus is the type of a family, **Mar′gi·nel′li·dae** (-ĭ·dē). — **mar′gi·nel′li·form** (-ĭ·fôrm), *adj.*

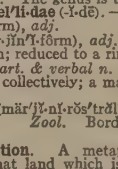

Marginella (*M. nubeculata*). Nat. size.

mar·gin′i·form (mär·jĭn′ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* *Zool.* Resembling a margin; reduced to a rim.

mar′gin·ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of MARGIN. — *n.* Margins collectively; a margin or edging.

mar′gi·ni·ros′tral (mär′jĭ·nĭ·rŏs′trȧl), *adj.* [*margin* + *rostral*.] *Zool.* Bordering a bird's bill.

margin of cultivation. A metaphorical term referring to that land which is barely fertile enough or barely near enough to market to yield a return to labor and capital without affording opportunity for the payment of rent.

mar′gi·no·plas′ty (mär′jĭ·nō-plăs′tĭ; mär·jĭn′ō-), *n.* [*margin* + *-plasty*.] *Surg.* The formation of a border by autoplasty, esp. of the eyelid.

mar·go′sa (mär·gō′sȧ), *n.* [Pg. *amargoso* bitter.] A large East Indian tree (*Melia azadirachta*), having a bitter bark used as a tonic. An oil is extracted from the fruit and also from the seeds, and a tenacious gum exudes from its trunk.

mar′grave (mär′grāv), *n.* [MD. *maregrave* (D. *markgraaf*); cf. G. *markgraf*. See MARK border; -GRAVE. Cf. LANDGRAVE.] **a** Orig., a military lord or keeper of the marches, or borders, in Germany. Hence: **b** The English equiv. of the German hereditary title of nobility, *Markgraf*. Cf. MARQUIS. — **mar′grave·ly, mar·gra′vi·al** (mär·grā′vĭ·ȧl), *adj.* — **mar·gra′vi·ate** (mär·grā′vĭ·āt), *n.*

mar′gra·vine (-grȧ-vēn), *n.* [D. *markgravin*; cf. F. *margravine*.] The wife of a margrave.

mar′gue·rite′ (mär′gĕ·rēt′), *n.* [F., pearl, daisy. See MARGARITE.] **a** The daisy (in senses 1 & 2). **b** Any of various single-flowered chrysanthemums, esp. *Chrysanthemum frutescens* of the Canary Islands.

Mar′gue·rite′ (mär′gĕ·rēt′). Var. of MARGARET.

Marguerite yellow. A color, yellow in hue, of low saturation and very high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

mar·gul′lie (mär·gŭl′ĭ), *v. t.* [OF. *margoillier*.] To mangle or mismanage; spoil; mar. *Obs. Scot.*

mar′ha·la (mär′hȧ·lä), *n. sing. & pl.* [Ar. *marḥala* one day's journey.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Mar·hesh′van (mär·hĕsh′văn), *n.* [Heb. *Marḥeshwān*.] = HESHVAN. See JEWISH CALENDAR.

Ma′ri, Mar′ri (mä′rē), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **Mur′ree** (mŭr′ē). One of an important Baluch tribe in Baluchistan.

mari-. A combining form, Latin *mari-*, from *mare, maris*, meaning *the sea*, as in *marigenous, marigraph*.

Ma·ri′a (mȧ-rĭ′ȧ; mȧ-rē′ȧ), *n.* [LL.; cf. It. *Maria*, Sp. *María*. See MARY.] 1. Feminine proper name.
2. In Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, Olivia's witty waiting woman, who takes a leading part in befooling Malvolio.
3. In Sterne's *Sentimental Journey*, an unfortunate girl who lost her wits because her banns were forbidden.

ma·ri′a (mä-rē′ä), *n.* [Sp. *maría*, prob. of Arawakan or Cariban origin.] In tropical America any of several shrubs and trees, esp. *Calophyllum longifolium* of Panama, a valuable timber tree.

‖**ma′ri·age′ de con′ve·nance′** (mȧ′ryȧzh′ dĕ kŏn′v'·nänsʼ). [F.] Literally, a marriage of suitability or advisability; an advantageous and suitable marriage.

‖**Ma′ri·age′ de Fi′ga′ro′, Le** (lē′gȧ′rō′). [F.] A comedy (1784) by Beaumarchais. See FIGARO, CHERUBIN.

ma·ri′a·lite (mȧ-rē′ȧ·līt; mâr′ĭ-), *n.* [After *Marie* Rose, wife of the German mineralogist G. vom Rath.] *Mineral.* That member of the scapolite group which contains the highest percentage of silica. See SCAPOLITE GROUP.

mare. † MAYOR, MORE.
mar′e·gram, mar′e·graph, etc. Var. of MARIGRAM, etc.
mar′e·o·graph′ (mâr′ē·ō·grăf′; 83). Var. of MARIGRAPH.
mar′e·re′dis. † MARAVEDI.
mareys. † MARISH.
Mar′ik (mär′ĭk), *n.* [Ar. *miṣfaq* elbow.] See STAR, *Table.*
Ma·re′sa (mȧ-rē′sȧ). *D. Bib.*
Ma·re′sha, Ma·re′shah (mȧ-rē′shȧ). *Bib.*
margaret grunt. See MARGATE FISH.
margelene. † MARJORAM.
Mar′get. Var. of MARGARET.
Obs. exc. Dial. [MARGERY.
Mar′gie (mär′jĭ), *n.* Dim. of MARGARET, MARGERY.
mar′gin·al·ly, *adv.* of MARGINAL.
mar′gind. Margined. *Ref. Sp.*
Mar′got (mär′gō; -gŏt), *n.* [F.] Dim. of MARGARET, MARGUERITE.
mar′gra·vate (mär′grȧ·vāt), *n.* = MARGRAVIATE.

Ma'ri·am'man (mä'rĭ·ăm'ăn), *n.* [Kanarese *Mari-amma.*] A Dravidian goddess of smallpox and cholera.

Mar'i·an (mär'ĭ·ăn; măr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Mary: as (1) the Virgin Mary; (2) Mary, Queen (1553–58) of England, daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon; (3) Mary, Queen of Scots (1542–87).

Mar'i·an (mär'ĭ·ăn; măr'ĭ·ăn), *n.* **1.** One who worships, or is devoted to, the Virgin Mary.
2. A follower or defender of Mary, Queen of Scots.

Mar'i·an (mär'ĭ·ăn; măr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *Marianus*, fr. *Marius.*] Of or pertaining to Gaius Marius (B.C. 157–86) or his party. — *n.* A partisan of Marius.

Mar'i·an (mär'ĭ·ăn; măr'ĭ·ăn), *n.* = MARIANNE, 1; — feminine proper name.

Ma'ri·a'na (mä'rĭ·ä'nä; mär'ĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. ML. *Marianus* pert. to the Virgin Mary.] *Bot.* Syn. of SILYBUM.

Mar'i·an'a (mär'ĭ·ăn'ä; măr'ĭ-), *n.* [See MARIANNE.] A worthy lady in Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*, forsaken by Angelo and residing at the moated grange. Her forsaken state suggested to Tennyson the subject for *Mariana* and *Mariana in the South.*

Ma'ri·a'na (mä'rē·ä'nä), *n.* = 2d BORO.

Mar'i·anne' (mär'ĭ·ăn'), **Mar'i·an'na** (-ăn'ä), *n.* [F. See MARY; ANNE.] **1.** Fem. proper name. F. *Marianne* (ma'ryän'). It. *Marianna* (mä'rē·än'nä); Sp. *Mariana* (mä'rē·ä'nä); G. *Marianne* (mä'rĭ·ä'nĕ).
2. The French Republic personified. *Humorous.*

Mar'i·an·ol'a·try (mär'ĭ·ăn·ŏl'ä·trĭ), *n.* [*Marian*, adj., (1) + *-latry.*] Mariolatry. — **Mar'i·an·ol'a·trist** (-trĭst), *n.*

Ma·ri'a The·re'sa (mä·rē'ä tē·rē'sä; mä·rē'ä; tē·rē'zä). See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

Maria Theresa dollar. A silver coin minted in Austria and used for trade purposes in the East; — called also *Levant dollar.* See DOLLAR, *n.*, 7 **a**; COIN, *Table.*

ma·ric'o·lous (mä·rĭk'ō·lŭs), *adj.* [L. *mare, maris*, the sea + *-colous.*] *Zool.* Living in the sea.

mar'id (măr'ĭd), *n.* [Ar. *marīd.*] *Moham. Myth.* One of the most powerful class of jinn.

ma·ri'en·gro'schen (mä·rē'ĕn·grō'shĕn), *n. pl.* [G. See MARY; GROSCHEN.] Silver coins of Germany, bearing the Madonna and Child as type, initiated about 1505. *Hist.*

Mar'i·et'ta (mär'ĭ·ĕt'ä; măr'ĭ-), *n.* Fem. proper name; — dim. of MARY, MARIA.

ma·rig'e·nous (mä·rĭj'ē·nŭs), *adj.* [L. *mare* sea + *-genous.*] Produced in or by the sea.

mar'i·gold (măr'ĭ·gōld), *n.* [*Mary* + *gold.*] **1. a** The plant *Calendula officinalis.* See POT MARIGOLD. **b** Any plant of the genus *Tagetes*, esp. *T. erecta*, usually distinguished as *African marigold*, and *T. patula* as *French marigold* (see these terms). The species are well-known strong-scented garden herbs, with yellow, red, or variegated heads of flowers. **c** Any of numerous other yellow-flowered plants, as bur *marigold*, corn *marigold*, marsh *marigold*, etc.
2. The flower of any of the above plants.
3. The color of the marigold; the color cadmium orange.

marigold finch. The European goldcrest. *Local, Eng.*

marigold of Peru. The sunflower. *Obs.* *Gerarde.*

marigold yellow. = MARIGOLD, 3.

ma'ri·gram (măr'ĭ·grăm), *n.* [L. *mare* sea + *-gram.*] *Phys. Geog.* An autographic record from a marigraph.

mar'i·graph (-gräf), *n.* [L. *mare* sea + *-graph.*] A self-registering tide gauge. — **mar'i·graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *adj.*

mar'i·jua'na (măr'ĭ·wä'nä), *n.* Also **mar'i·hua'na.** [Am. Sp. *mariguana, marihuana*, of uncertain origin.] **a** The wild tobacco *Nicotiana glauca.* **b** The hemp (*Cannabis sativa*); also, its dried leaves and flowers, which are smoked in cigarettes. See HEMP, 1.

mar'i·ki'na (măr'ĭ·kē'nä), *n.* [F., fr. Tupi *miriquiná.*] The silky tamarin.

ma·rim'ba (mä·rĭm'bä), *n.* [Pl. (also *malimba*) of *limba*, name of various musical instruments in Bantu (Nyanja, etc.). Cf. AKALIMBA.] *Music.* A kind of primitive xylophone, used in South Africa and Central America; also, a modern improved form of this instrument.

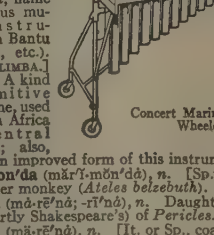

Concert Marimba mounted on Wheeled Stand.

mar'i·mon'da (mär'ĭ·mŏn'dä), *n.* [Sp.] A South American spider monkey (*Ateles belzebuth*).

Ma·ri'na (mä·rē'nä; -rī'nä), *n.* Daughter to Pericles in the play (partly Shakespeare's) of *Pericles.*

ma·ri'na (mä·rē'nä), *n.* [It. or Sp., coast of the sea. See MARINE, *adj.*] **1.** A seaside promenade or esplanade.
2. *Naut.* A dock or basin providing secure moorings for power yachts and launches.

mar'i·nade' (măr'ĭ·nād'), *n.* [F., fr. *mariner* to put in salt water, fr. OF. *marin* marine. See MARINATE.] *Cookery.* A brine or pickle in which meat or fish are soaked, often before cooking, to enrich their flavor; also, the meat or fish pickled in it.

mar'i·nade (măr'ĭ·nād), *v. t.*; -NAD'ED (-nād'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -NAD'ING (-nād'ĭng). [See MARINADE, *n.*] To marinate.

ma·rin'al (mä·rēn'ăl; -ĭ), *adj.* [OF. *marinel, marinal.*] Marine; saline; nautical. *Obs.*

ma·rin'al, *n.* A mariner or sailor. *Obs.*

mar'i·nate (măr'ĭ·nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [See MARINE; cf. MARINADE.] **1.** To let lie, as meat or fish, in a brine or pickle.
2. To stuff (poultry) in a certain way. *Obs.*
3. To transport across the sea. *Obs. Slang.*
4. *Cookery.* To season (lobster, chicken, etc., prepared for salad) with French dressing some hours before adding mayonnaise.

mar'i·nate (-nāt), *adj.* Marinated. *Rare.*

mar'i·nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **a** *Obs.* Impregnated with salt. **b** Pickled with marinade.

ma·rine' (mä·rēn'), *adj.* [F. *marin*, fr. L. *marinus*, fr. *mare* the sea. See MERE a pool; cf. CORMORANT, ROSEMARY.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the sea; having to do with the ocean or the things peculiar to the ocean; as, *marine* deposits, shells, etc.; *marine* paintings.
2. Of or pertaining to the navigation of the sea or ships engaged in navigation; nautical; as, *marine* chart, engine.
3. Of or pert. to the commerce of the sea, the rights of those who navigate it, or the like; maritime; as, *marine* insurance (see INSURANCE); *marine* law; *marine* interest.
4. Serving on shipboard — said of certain classes of soldiers. (See MARINE, *n.*, 2.) Also, belonging or pertaining to the marines; as, *marine* barracks.
Syn. — MARINE, MARITIME. MARINE designates esp. that which belongs to or is produced by the sea, or which is intended for use at sea; MARITIME more often applies to that which borders on the sea, or which pertains to navigation or commerce on the sea; but *marine* and *maritime* are not always clearly distinguished; as, *marine* shells, a *marine* barometer, chronometer; *maritime* states, *maritime* (less often *marine*) law, *marine* (less often *maritime*) insurance. Cf. NAVAL, SAILOR.

ma·rine' (mä·rēn'), *n.* [F., naval economy, marine picture, seashore. See MARINE, *adj.*] **1.** The seashore or seaside; a seaside promenade; maritime district, or region. *Obs.*
2. One who serves on shipboard. **a** *Obs.* A mariner; a sailor. **b** One of a class of soldiers serving on shipboard; a sea soldier; specif., in the United States, a member of the Marine Corps; in Great Britain, a member of the Royal Marine forces. Marines are equipped and drilled practically as land soldiers. At sea, serving under their own officers, they act as guards and orderlies for the ship, and in battle they man certain of the secondary battery guns. They are often employed as a landing force, esp. to protect citizens and property.
3. The collective mercantile and naval shipping of a country; seagoing vessels collectively, esp. in relation to nationality or class; as, the mercantile *marine.*
4. In France and other continental European countries, the executive department having to do with naval matters.
5. a *Slang.* More fully, **dead marine.** An empty bottle. **b** *Naut. Slang.* One inexperienced and awkward in nautical matters or work; a landlubber.
6. A picture of some marine subject; a sea piece.
7. = MARINE BLUE.

marine acid. Hydrochloric acid.

marine alkali. *Old Chem.* Soda.

marine barometer. A barometer for use on shipboard. See BAROMETER, 1.

marine belt. *Internat. Law.* The belt of water along the shore over which the jurisdiction of a state extends into the open sea. See TERRITORIAL WATERS.

marine blue. **a** The color navy blue. **b** The color purple navy. **c** A color, greenish-blue in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

marine chair. A contrivance once used on board ship for keeping a person comparatively still while taking observations from the heavenly bodies. *Obs.*

marine, *or* mariner's, chronometer. = CHRONOMETER a.

marine contract. *Law.* A contract which falls within the jurisdiction of admiralty law, which in the United States extends to inland navigable waters.

Marine Corps. In the United States service, a corps formed of the officers, noncommissioned officers, privates, and musicians of marines. It is the oldest force in the military or naval service of the United States, being authorized by an act of Congress of Nov. 10, 1775. It is commanded by a general, and the officers have the same relative rank as officers of the army.

marine engine. An engine for propelling a vessel.

marine engineering. A branch of engineering dealing with the construction and operation of the power plant and other mechanical equipment of seagoing craft, docks, etc. See ENGINEERING, *n.*, 1. — **marine engineer.**

ma·rine'–fin'ish (66), *adj.* *Elec.* The finish of a slate panel with a dull-black lacquer, giving an appearance resembling natural black slate.

marine galvanometer. A form of ship's galvanometer constructed so as not to be disturbed by the ship's motion, and protected by a magnetic screen.

marine green. A color, yellowish-green in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

marine hospital. One of a number of hospitals under the Public Health Service, Treasury Department, United States. They are for the care of sick and disabled seamen of the merchant marine, coast guard, lighthouse service, etc.

marine insurance. See INSURANCE, 1.

marine interest. Interest on a maritime loan. If the transaction be a bona fide loan, there is no legal rate to which the interest charged in good faith is restricted. Cf. BOTTOMRY, *n.*

marine ivy. Either of two vines of the southern U. S.: **a** The simple-leaved woody *Ampelopsis cordata.* **b** *Cissus incisa*, with divided leaves and fleshy stems.

marine league. See 1st LEAGUE, 1.

marine loan. *Law.* = MARITIME LOAN.

mar'i·ner (măr'ĭ·nĕr), *n.* [OF. *marinier*, fr. ML. *marinarius.* See MARINE, *adj.*] **1.** One whose occupation is to navigate or assist in navigating ships; a seaman or sailor. In law the term includes every person, male or female, employed in whatever capacity on shipboard whose labor contributes in any way to the accomplishment of the ship's voyage.
2. = MARINE, *n.*, 2 **b.** *Obs.*
3. [Said to be a corruption of aboriginal *merrina* a shell necklace.] The bronze-colored shell of several species of marine snails of the genus *Cantharidus* (family Trochidae), esp. *C. bellulus.* *Tasmania.*
Syn. — See SAILOR.

mar'i·ner's card (măr'ĭ·nĕrz). A chart. *Obs.*

mariner's chronometer. = CHRONOMETER a.

mariner's compass. **1.** A kind of compass, used in navigation, consisting of two or more parallel magnetic needles, or bundles of needles, permanently attached to a compass card, which is delicately pivoted and enclosed in a glass-covered box or bowl (*compass bowl*). The box is set in gimbals in the binnacle, and in the wet compass contains a mixture of alcohol and water, which aids in supporting the card. The card is read with reference to the lubber's line on the front of the compass bowl. See COMPASS CARD.
2. [*caps.*] *Astron.* See ARGO, *n.*, 2.

mar'i·ner·ship' (măr'ĭ·nĕr·ship'), *n.* Seamanship. *Obs.*

mariner's needle. A magnetic needle.

marine sponge. *Nav.* An ordinary sponge, as distinguished from sponges used to sponge the bore of a gun.

marine store. **a** *pl.* Ship supplies, as cordage, anchors, provisions, etc.; naval stores. **b** *pl.* Old ship material or junk. **c** A shop where marine stores are dealt in; a junk shop.

marine, *or* nautical, surveying. The branch of surveying that comprises a topographic survey of the coast and a hydrographic survey of adjacent waters.

marine trumpet. *Music.* = TRUMPET MARINE.

ma'ri·nhei'ro (mä'rē·nyā'rō; -rōō), *n.* [Pg., lit., pert. to seamen or shipping; — from use of the wood in shipbuilding. See MARINE.] Any of several tropical American timber trees of the genus *Guarea.*

ma·rin'ist (mä·rēn'ĭst), *n.* [See -IST.] One who holds that certain features of the earth's surface were produced by marine action, rather than by the action of frost, rain, wind, etc.

mar'i·no·ra'ma (măr'ĭ·nō·rä'mä; -răm'ä), *n.* [L. *marinus* marine + Gr. *horama* view.] A panoramic representation of a sea view.

Mar'i·ol'a·try (mär'ĭ·ŏl'ä·trĭ), *n.* [Gr. *Maria* Mary + *-latry.*] **a** The act or practice of worshiping the Virgin Mary; — a term of opprobrium. **b** Veneration of the Virgin Mary; also, the development of this veneration. — — **Mar'i·ol'a·ter** (-tĕr), *n.* — **Mar'i·ol'a·trous** (-trŭs), *adj.*

Mar'i·ŏl'o·gy (-ŏ·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *Maria* Mary + *-logy.*] Doctrine or opinion about the Virgin Mary as mother of the Son of God. Cf. CHRISTOLOGY.

Mar'i·on (măr'ĭ·ŏn; mär'-), *n.* [F., fr. *Marie.* See MARY.] Masc. or fem. proper name.

mar'i·o·nette' (măr'ĭ·ō·nĕt'), *n.* [F. *marionnette*, prop. a dim. of *Marion*, fr. *Marie* Mary.] **1.** A puppet moved by strings or by hand, as in a puppet show.
2. The bufflehead duck. *Local, Eng.*
3. A small intricate mechanism at the end of the batten in a ribbon loom to actuate the shuttle racks.

mar'i·o·nette', *v. t.* To manipulate as a marionette.

Mar'i·o·nette', *n.* Dim. of MARIA, MARIAN, MARION.

Mar'i·otte's bot'tle *or* **flask** (măr'ĭ·ŏts; măr'ĭ·ŏts'). [After Edme *Mariotte*, French physicist.] *Physics.* An apparatus that furnishes a flow of water under a constant head equal to the height of the bottom of the tube above the level of the opening where the jet issues (see *Illust.*).

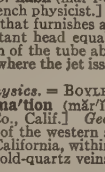

Mariotte's Bottle.

Mariotte's law. *Physics.* = BOYLE'S LAW.

Mar'i·po'sa for·ma'tion (măr'ĭ·pō'sä). [From *Mariposa* Co., Calif.] *Geol.* The Jurassic slaty rocks of the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, California, within which occur many of the gold-quartz veins of the mother lode belt.

Mariposa lily *or* **tulip.** [Sp. *mariposa* a butterfly; — alluding to the gay appearance of the blossoms.] Any plant of the genus *Calochortus* (which see), of western North America.

Mar'i·po'san (măr'ĭ·pō'săn), *adj.* Pert. to or designating an American Indian linguistic family, formerly of California. The Indians of the family, often known as *Yokuts*, number about 500. By some philologists, they are considered a branch of Penutian. See PENUTIAN.

mar'i·po'site (-sīt), *n.* [From *Mariposa* Co., Calif.] *Mineral.* A bright-green, chromium-bearing mica, occurring in such gold-quartz veins in California as are within or near serpentine.

mar'ish (măr'ĭsh), *n.* [OF. *marais.* See MORASS.] A marsh. — *adj.* Marshy. *Both Poetic & Dial.* — **mar'ish·ness,** *n.*

mar'ish (mär'ĭsh), *adj.* See -ISH; MARE, *n.*

mar'ish·y (măr'ĭsh·ĭ), *adj.* Marshy. *Obs.*

‖**Ma'ris Stel'la** (mä'rĭs stĕl'ä; 79). [L.] Star of the sea; — an epithet of the Virgin Mary. Also, *Stella Maris.*

Mar'ist (mär'ĭst), *n.* [F. *Mariste*, fr. *Marie* Mary.] *R.C.Ch.* A member of an order founded in Lyons, France, in 1816, to do work in honor of the Virgin Mary.

Mar'ist, *adj.* *Eccl.* Pert. to, or devoted to the service of, the Virgin Mary; also, designating members of various institutes founded by the Marists; as, the *Marist* nuns.

mar'i·tage (măr'ĭ·tĭj), *n.* Also **mar'i·ta'gi·um** (-tā'jĭ·ŭm); *pl.* -GIA (-ä). [ML. *maritagium.* See MARRIAGE.] *Law.* **a** *Obs.* Dower. **b** The right of a feudal lord, possessed in England only by the king, to dispose in marriage of the heiress, the minor heir, or the widow, of a vassal; also, payment for waiver of such right or fine for its violation.

mar'i·tal (măr'ĭ·tăl; mä·rī'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [L. *maritalis*, fr. *maritus* belonging to marriage, n., a husband. See MARRY, *v.*] **1.** Of or pert. to a husband; as, *marital* affection.
2. Of or pertaining to marriage; matrimonial; connubial.
Syn. — See MATRIMONIAL.

mar'i·tal'i·ty (măr'ĭ·tăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Excessive fondness of a wife for her husband.

mar'i·tal·ly (măr'ĭ·tăl·ĭ; mä·rī'tăl·ĭ), *adv.* In the marital relation.

ma·rit'i·cide (mä·rĭt'ĭ·sīd), *n.* [L. *maritus* husband + *-cide.*] The murder of a husband by his wife; also, a woman who kills her husband. — **-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl; -ĭ; 66), *adj.* *Rare.*

ma·rit'i·mal (mä·rĭt'ĭ·măl), **ma·rit'i·mate** (-māt), *adj.* Maritime. *Obs.*

mar'i·time (măr'ĭ·tĭm; -tīm; 277), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *maritimus*, fr. *mare* the sea. See MERE a pool.] **1.** Bordering on, or situated, living, or found near, the ocean.
2. Connected with the sea in respect to navigation, commerce, etc.; pertaining to, or having to do with, navigation and naval affairs or shipping and commerce by sea.
3. = MARINE, *adj.* (in senses 1, 2, & 4). *Now Rare.*
4. Characteristic of a mariner; nautical.
Syn. — See MARINE.

Mar'i·time, *n.* A maritime province.

maritime insurance. Marine insurance (see INSURANCE).

maritime interest. = MARINE INTEREST.

maritime law. The law relating to commerce and navigation on the high seas or, in the widest sense, on other navigable waters. The maritime laws of modern nations are chiefly based on the laws embodied in such compilations as the Rhodian sea law, the Consolato del Mare, Laws of Oléron, Laws of Wisby, etc., which were based on the usages and customs of the Mediterranean seacoast states and cities. In England maritime law is administered by the admiralty courts, in the United States by the Federal courts, often called admiralty courts when so acting. The State courts have concurrent jurisdiction whenever the State law affords a remedy. See ADMIRALTY, 3.

maritime lien. See LIEN.

maritime loan. *Law.* A loan secured by a bottomry or respondentia bond.

maritime perils. *Law.* Perils arising from, or incident to, being upon or navigating the sea.

maritime pine. The cluster pine.

mar'i·to'ri·ous (măr'ĭ·tō'rĭ·ŭs; 181), *adj.* [L. *maritus* husband.] Excessively fond of one's husband. Cf. UXURIOUS. *Obs.*

mar'i·u'pol·ite (măr'ĭ·ōō'pō·līt), *n.* [From *Mariupol*, Ukraine.] *Petrog.* A plutonic rock composed of nephelite, albite, aegirite, lepidomelane, and zircon.

Mar'i·us (măr'ĭ·ŭs; mä·rī'ŭs), *n.* **a** Masculine proper name. **b** (*F.* ma'ryüs') In Hugo's *Les Misérables*, a young man of high birth but fallen fortunes, befriended by Jean Valjean, who promotes his union with Cosette.

Ma'ri·am (mä'rĭ·ăm). *D. Bib.*
Ma'ri·an'ic (mär'ĭ·ăn'ĭk; măr'-), *adj.* = MARIAN, pert. to Mary (1).
maribott. † MARABOUT.
marie. † MARROW, MARRY.
Ma·rie' (mä·rē'; mä'rē; mär'ĭ). Var. of MARY. [CHURCH.
Ma·rie' Ig·na'tious. See JACOBITE
Ma·rī'la (mä·rī'ä), *n.* Dim. of MARY.
Mar'i·moth (mär'ĭ·mŏth; -mōth). *Bib.*
Mar'i·muth (-mŭth). *D. Bib.*
mar'i·o·net'. Marionette. *Ref. Sp.*
ma'ris (mä'rĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -REIS (-rĭs). [Gr.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
Mar'i·sa (mär'ĭ·sä). *Bib.*
mar'i·schal. 1. Var. of MARSHAL. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
2. [*cap.*] See EARL MARISCHAL.
mar'ish·y, *adj.* Marshy. *Obs.*
ma·rit'i·mous (mä·rĭt'ĭ·mŭs), *adj.* Maritime. *Obs.*

mar'jo·ram (mär'jô·răm), *n.* [ME. *majoran*, fr. OF. *majoraine, marjorane* (F. *marjolaine*), fr. ML. *majorana, majoraca*, perh. fr. L. *amaracus, amaracum*, fr. Gr. *amarakos, amarakon*, of uncert. origin.] Any mint of the genera *Origanum* and *Majorana* (family Lamiaceae). The common sweet marjoram (*M. hortensis*) is very fragrant, and is used in cookery for flavoring. See ORIGANUM.

Mar'jo·rie, Mar'jo·ry (mär'jô·rĭ), *n.* = MARGERY, 1.

mark (märk), *n.* Also **marc.** [AS. *marc*, prob. fr. (assumed) Gaulish L. *marcum*, fr. *marca*, of Teut. origin; cf. MHG. *marke*, ON. *mörk*; prob. akin to ON. *mark* sign. See 2d MARK.] **1.** A weight, esp. for gold and silver, formerly much used in various European countries, being equal to about eight ounces. See WEIGHT, *Table.*
2. A money of account and coin, orig. of the value of a mark of silver. Specif.: **a** *Obs. exc. Hist.* The sum of 13s. 4d., whether English or Scottish; also, a Scottish silver coin orig. worth 13s. 4d., but greatly depreciated by the reign of James VI. **b** The gold monetary unit of the former German Empire, worth 23.8 cents or about 11¾d.; also, a German silver coin of this value. The mark, as the monetary unit, was superseded in 1924 by the *reichsmark* (which see). **c** *Obs.* Any of various European coins of the 16th century (Scandinavia, German states, etc.) equivalent to ½ taler. **d** = MARKKA. **e** = ESTMARK. **f** The Polish mark.

mark (märk), *n.* [ME. *marke, merke*, fr. AS. *mearc, merc*; akin to G. *mark* boundary, *marke* sign, D. *merk*, ON. *mark*, OHG., OS. & Goth. *marka* boundary, L. *margo* edge, border, margin, OIr. *mruig, bruig*, Av. *mareza*. Cf. MARCH boundary, MARGIN, MARGRAVE, MARQUE, MARQUIS, REMARK.] **1.** Boundary; limit; border; territory; march. Cf. 1st MARCH, 1. *Archaic & Hist.*
2. a That toward which a missile is directed, as a target; a thing aimed at; what one seeks to hit or reach. **b** An object indicating where a race is to end; a goal. **c** Figuratively, an aim.

Whate'er the motive, pleasure is the *mark.* *Young.*

3. *Obs.* **a** A stone set up as a guide; a memorial monument. **b** Collectively, those having a particular mark or character; a race, sect, etc. "All the *mark* of Adam." *Chaucer.* **c** Attention, regard, or respect; notice.

As much in mock as *mark.* *Shak.*

d A flock of swans bearing a mark or brand.
4. An evidence of presence, agency, or influence; symptom; sign; indication.
5. An indication of character; characteristic; trait.
6. Importance; distinction; as, a fellow of no *mark.*
7. A brand, size, quality, or the like.
8. Limit or standard of action or fact; as, to be within the *mark;* to come up to the *mark.*
9. A fixed object serving to indicate a boundary; a landmark. *Obs.* exc. in composition.
10. An affixed, impressed, or assumed distinguishing sign or token; specif.: **a** A character, device, label, brand, seal, or the like, put on an article to show the maker or owner, to certify quality, for identification, etc.; trade-mark. **b** A visible sign assumed by, or put upon, a person, as a badge or sign of honor, rank, office, stigma, brand, etc.

The Lord set a *mark* upon Cain. *Gen.* iv. 15.

c A character (usually a cross) made as a substitute for a signature by one who cannot write. **d** A written or printed symbol; as, an interrogation *mark.* **e** A number or other character used in registering; hence, the unit of award in any system of registering the work or conduct of pupils, prisoners, examined candidates, etc.; also, the award made or the standing attained under such a system; as, examination *marks;* a *mark* for tardiness. **f** *Obs.* Formerly, in English schools, a badge of demerit worn by the last pupil guilty of some particular misconduct; hence: ***to pass the mark***, to pass this badge on to a fellow pupil on detecting him in the same misconduct. Also figuratively. **g** A brand on a log, indicating ownership.
11. A visible sign, impression, or trace made or left on a thing, as a line, point, stamp, figure, stain, scar, etc.

I have some *marks* of yours upon my pate. *Shak.*

12. A conspicuous object of known position serving as a guide for travelers; as, a *mark* for pilots.
13. Something, as a line, notch, or fixed object, designed to record position; as, a low-water *mark.*
14. *Slang.* **a** That which satisfies one's wants or tastes; a preference. **b** = EASY MARK. **c** A conspicuous figure.
15. A stamp or die used in impressing a maker's mark.
16. *Falconry.* A hawk's quarry. *Obs.*
17. [G. *mark.*] *German Tribal Customs.* **a** A tract of the wilder land outside of the villages over which certain rights were exercised in common by a group of persons (the **Mark'ge·nos'sen·schaft** [märk'gĕ·nŏs'ĕn·shäft]) residing in one or more villages. **b** Less properly, the village land held in common by the members of the village community. **c** Such community itself.
18. *Her.* A small bearing used or added as a distinctive sign; as, a *mark* of cadency.
19. *Logic.* A distinguishing characteristic or essential attribute; a differentia.
20. *Naut.* **a** One of the bits of leather or colored bunting placed on a sounding, or lead, line at irregular but frequent intervals. The unmarked fathoms are called "deeps." See SOUNDING LINE. **b** = PLIMSOLL MARK.
21. *Ordn.* **a** A character consisting of M (for *mark*) combined with Roman numerals, used to designate a particular modification of any model in firearms, esp. cannon; as, a 12-inch B. L. rifle, model of 1888, *M. I.* **b** A group of similar articles within the same class; — conventionally so designated. Minor differences are indicated by the addition of *Mod.* for *modification.*
22. *Sports.* **a** *Bowls.* The jack; also, a proper bowling distance or a position allowed or "set" for the jack. **b** *Boxing.* The pit of the stomach. **c** *Rugby Football.* A spot at which a free kick or a penalty kick is allowed, as that marked by the heel of a player in making a fair catch; hence, also, a fair catch. **d** *Track Athletics.* The position at the starting line assigned to a particular contestant.
23. *Veter.* A narrow deep hollow on the surface of the crown of a horse's incisor tooth which gradually becomes obliterated by the wearing away of the crown, and therefore is indicative of the animal's age, usually disappearing from the lower central incisors about the sixth year, while traces may remain in the upper until the eleventh.

Syn. — End, object; impress, impression, print, trace, vestige, track; evidence, proof; badge, symbol, stamp.
— ***beside the mark.*** Amiss; to no purpose. — ***bless the mark.*** An ejaculation expressing deprecation, irony, scorn, etc. Cf. *save the mark*, under SAVE.

The Jew, my master, . . . God *bless the mark*, is a kind of devil. *Shak.*

— ***by the mark.*** *Naut.* See SOUNDING LINE. — ***up to the mark.*** Up to a set standard; also, in good condition or good health. *Colloq.*

mark (märk), *v.;* MARKED (märkt); MARK'ING. [ME. *marken, merken*, fr. AS. *mearcian*. See MARK sign, boundary.] *Transitive:* **1.** To put a mark on; specif.: **a** To fix or trace out the bounds or limits of; to plot or plan out; to locate the boundaries of. **b** To make or leave a mark or marks on; to affix a significant identifying mark to, as a trademark, hallmark, etc.; as, to *mark* a box or bale of merchandise; his hobnails *marked* the floor.
2. To designate as by a mark; to destine; — often with *out;* as, his courage *marked* him for a leader.
3. To indicate, express, or show by marks or symbols; as, to *mark* an accent; also, to register, as a barometer.
4. To form, as a figure, by making marks.
5. To furnish with natural marks (of a specified kind); as, wings *marked* with white lines.
6. To notice or observe; to give attention to; to take note of; to regard. "*Mark* the perfect man." *Ps.* XXXVII. 37.
7. To be a mark upon or of; to indicate; characterize; distinguish; as, stunted trees *mark* the higher peaks.
8. To set apart by or as by a mark or a boundary; — often with *off;* as, this type is clearly *marked* off from the others.
9. To render perceivable as by a mark; to show; manifest.
10. To determine the value or correctness of; to score; to grade; to correct; as, to *mark* an examination.
11. *Obs.* **a** To sign with (the sign of the cross); to cross. **b** To wend (one's way); to take (a way); to betake (oneself). **c** To direct or aim a blow or missile at; to strike.

Had I not been armed in proof, the villain had *marked* me down seven times. *Scott.*

d To allot or apportion.
12. *Com.* To put price signs on (articles); — with *down*, to put a lower price on; with *up*, to set a higher price on.
13. *Games.* To keep account of (the points); to score.
14. *Hunting.* To observe and remember the spot of disappearance or taking to cover of (game).
15. *London Stock Exchange.* To record a transaction so that it will appear on the official price list.
16. *Mil.* To indicate or fix (pivot points, etc.).
17. *Rugby & Association Football.* To keep close to (an opponent) in order to hamper him. *Eng.*

Syn. — Note, point out, identify, betoken, denote; stamp, imprint, impress, brand.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make a mark, as with a pencil.
2. To notice or observe critically; note; look.

Mark . . . and see how this man seeketh mischief. 1 *Kings* XX. 7.

3. To show its age by having a mark or mark of mouth; — said of a horse.
4. *Obs.* **a** To proceed or advance. **b** To aim or direct a blow.
5. *Games.* To record points made; to keep score.
6. *Hunting.* To observe and remember the spot where game disappeared or took cover.
7. *Rugby Football.* To make a fair catch. See MARK, *n.*, 22 **c**.
mark off *or* ***out.*** To mark or scribe to correct dimensions; esp., *Engin.*, to scribe (castings) for machining and fitting.
mark out. **a** To signify or designate by or as by a mark. **b** To obliterate or cancel with a mark.
mark time. *Mil.* To keep the time of a marching step by moving the feet alternately without advancing; figuratively, to be active without progress; to be still.
mark to the market. *U. S. Stock Exchanges.* To adjust a secured loan to the market value of the collateral.
mark with a white stone. To indicate as fortunate, lucky, or pleasant; — from the custom of the Romans of marking lucky days on the calendar with a white stone.

Mark (märk), *n.* [L. *Marcus*, fr. *Mars, Martis.* See MARS.] **1.** Masc. proper name.
2. In Arthurian legend, the King of Cornwall, husband of Isolde. See TRISTRAM.
3. *Bib.* **a** The Evangelist, **John Mark**, a fellow worker with Paul. He was a son of one of the New Testament Marys, and is traditionally regarded as author of the Gospel of Mark. **b** The Gospel of Mark. See NEW TESTAMENT.

-mark (-märk). A combining form of the noun *mark*, denoting *an impress, device,* or *feature that distinguishes*, as in birth*mark*, ear*mark*, hall*mark*, land*mark*, trade-*mark*.

mark (märk). Rare var. of MARQUE.

Mar'kab (mär'kăb), *n.* [Ar. saddle, ship, vehicle.] See STAR.

mark'a·ble (mär'kȧ·b'l), *adj.* Remarkable. *Obs.*

Mark' An'to·ny (märk' ăn'tō·nĭ). Marcus Antonius, the triumvir (see *Biog.*), an important character in Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*, and the hero of *Antony and Cleopatra.*

mar'kaz (mär'kăz), *n.;* *pl.* -KAZES (-ĕz; -Iz). [Ar., prop., center.] A district; subdivision of a province. *Egypt.*

mark degree. *Freemasonry.* The degree of a mark master Mason.

mark'down' (märk'doun'), *n. Com.* A marking down (lowering) of prices.

marked (märkt), *adj.* Having a mark; designated or distinguished by or as by a mark; hence, emphasized; made clear; noticeable; as, a *marked* card, coin. — **mark'ed·ly** (mär'kĕd·lĭ; -kĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **mark'ed·ness**, *n.*

-marked (-märkt). *Marked*, adj., used in combinations, as in: **hall'marked'**, **pock'-marked'**, **pox'-marked'**, **well'-marked'**.

marked check. *Banking.* **a** *U. S.* A check having on it a private mark of the maker known to his bank. **b** *British.* A certified check.

marked transfer. *London Stock Exch.* An instrument for transferring a portion of the shares of a stockholder's certificate after being certified as good by proper official.

mark'er (mär'kĕr), *n.* **1.** One who marks; as: **a** One who marks game. See MARK, *v. i.*, 14. **b** One who keeps account of a game played, as of billiards or rackets; a scorer; one who records the shots at target practice. **c** One who records attendance, etc., at a school or college; a monitor. **d** One who puts a mark, as a brand, etc., on something, as on logs or lumber. **e** *Rare.* A marksman. **f** One who chalks up price figures on a blackboard, as in a brokerage office.
2. That which marks or is used for marking; specif.: **a** An implement for marking the ground to facilitate planting in rows, etc. **b** A contrivance for marking out something, as a tennis court, blocks of ice to be cut, etc. **c** An attachment to a sewing machine for marking a line on the fabric by creasing it. **d** A bookmark. **e** A device for scoring the points made in various games, as whist.
3. That which serves as a mark.
4. *Archery.* One near a clout who signals results.
5. *Games.* **a** A counter. **b** At faro, an oblong chip laid on a card to indicate that a bet placed elsewhere goes for that card also.
6. *Mil.* The soldier who forms the pivot of a wheeling column, or marks the direction of an alignment.
7. *Railroads.* A signal placed on each side at the rear of certain trains; also, a distinctive light fastened to a signal post to indicate whether the signal is permissive or absolute.
8. *Sports.* One who marks out the lines of a tennis court, etc.
9. *Well Boring.* A geological formation easily identified.

— ***not a marker to or on.*** Not worthy of comparison to; not a circumstance to. *Slang.*

mark'er (mär'kĕr), *n.* One whose work is marking a (specified) thing; as, a timber *marker.*

mark'er-down', *n.* One who marks down, as prices, sizes, etc.

mark'er-off', *n.* One who marks positions, dimensions, etc. on articles to be cut, drilled, tooled, etc.

mar'ket (mär'kĕt; -kĭt; 119), *n.* [Early ME., fr. ONF. *market*, for OF. *marchiet* (F. *marché*), fr. L. *mercatus* trade, market place (whence also D. & G. *markt*), fr. *mercari*, past part. *mercatus*, to trade, traffic, fr. *merx, mercis*, ware, merchandise; akin to L. *merces* hire, pay, reward, and prob. to L. *mercre, mereri*, to earn, deserve. See MERIT; cf. MART, MERCER, MERCHANT, MERCURY, MERCY.] **1.** A meeting together of people, at a stated time and place, for the purpose of traffic (as in cattle, provisions, wares, etc.) by private purchase and sale, and, usually, not by auction; also, the people assembled at such a meeting; as, a *market* is held in the town every week.
2. A public place (as in a town), or a large building, where a market is held; a market place; esp., a place where provisions are sold; as, the city *market;* fish *market.*
3. a Buying and selling, or either of the two, as an act or occupation; marketing; a sale or purchase; a bargain. *Obs.*, except in some phrases (as, to mend one's *market*). **b** *Obs.* Disposition by or as by sale.
4. The region in which any commodity can be sold; the geographical or economic extent of commercial demand.
5. Opportunity for selling or buying of commodities, or the rate or price offered for them; also, the phase or course of commercial activity by which the exchange of commodities is effected; as, the *market* is dull, active.
6. A body or group of men associated in, or organized for, the buying and selling of goods. *Market* may be used with reference to goods in general, or of a particular class of goods, expressed or implied, or of those dealing in them; as, the stock *market;* the beef *market.*
7. *Eng. Law.* The privilege of having a public market.
8. *Lumber Trade.* A unit of volume represented by a log 19 inches in diameter at the small end inside the bark and 13 feet long. It contains approximately 200 board feet. *Local, U. S.*

— ***at the market.*** *Stock Exc.* **a** At the prevailing price. **b** At the price obtainable when a broker executes a customer's order. — ***in market.*** In public readiness for sale or hire. — ***to be in the market.*** **a** To be a prospective purchaser; as, *I am in the market* for a house. **b** Also ***to be on the market.*** To be offered for sale; as, the house *is in*, or *on, the market.* — ***to go to market.*** **a** *Colloq.* To try; to make an attempt. **b** To make a bargain.

mar'ket, *v. i.;* MAR'KET·ED; MAR'KET·ING. To deal in a market; to buy or sell. — *v. t.* To expose for sale in a market; to traffic in; to sell in a market; by extension, to sell.

mar'ket·a·bil'i·ty (mär'kĕt·ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ; mär'kĭt-), *n.* Quality or state of being marketable.

mar'ket·a·ble (mär'kĕt·ȧ·b'l; mär'kĭt-), *adj.* **1.** Fit to be offered for sale in a market; such as may be justly and lawfully sold or bought; as, decayed provisions are not *marketable.*
2. Of or pert. to buying or selling; as, *marketable* value.
3. Wanted by purchasers; salable; as, furs are not *marketable* in that country.

Syn. — See VENDIBLE.

— **mar'ket·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **mar'ket·a·bly,** *adv.*

marketable title. *Law.* Such a title as a reasonably cautious man knowing all the facts would accept as good. A court of equity will compel its acceptance by a vendee.

market beter. A swaggerer or loiterer about markets. *Obs.*

market bleach. A method of bleaching to prepare the fabric for the market as white goods.

market cross. A cross, or cross-shaped building, set up where a market is held. Public business, such as giving of notices, reading of warrants, etc., was transacted at the cross.

mar'ket·eer' (mär'kĕt·ēr'; mär'kĭt-; 119), *n.* A seller in a market; a market dealer.

mar'ket·er (mär'kĕt·ēr; mär'kĭt-), *n.* One who attends a market to buy or sell; one who carries goods to market.

market fare *or* **fair.** A present brought from market. *Scot.*

market garden. A garden in which vegetables are raised for market. — **market gardener.** — **market gardening.**

market hunter. One who hunts game for a livelihood.

mar'ket·ing, *n.* **1.** Act of selling or of purchasing in or as in a market; also, a bringing or sending to market.
2. An article, or articles collectively, from a market; a purchase; also, produce for the market.

market keeper. See KEEPER.

market letter. *Exchanges.* A publication by a broker or a financial house containing market information and advice.

mar'ket·man (mär'kĕt·măn; mär'kĭt-), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A marketer; a dealer in a market.

market order. *Exchanges.* An order to buy or sell at the price prevailing in the market when the order is executed.

market overt. The open market, a market in which things are sold in public; — formerly requisite as evidence of good faith in the sale of various commodities, as cattle. At common law a thief may convey good title by sale in market overt.

market penny. A penny given to one who buys for another. *Eng.*

market place. An open square or place in a town where markets or public sales are held.

market pot. *Lead Refining.* The pot from which the desilverized lead is run into the pig molds.

market price. *Econ. & Com.* The price actually given in current market dealings; the price at which the supply and demand are equal. Cf. NORMAL, *adj.*, 5.

mar'ket-ripe', *adj. Hort.* Not fully ripe; slightly immature, as fruits harvested to reach the market in excellent condition; — opposed to *tree-ripe.*

market stance. Market place. *Scot.*

mar'ket-stead (mär'kĕt·stĕd; mär'kĭt-), *n.* [*market* + *stead* a place.] A market place. *Archaic.*

market town. A town that has the privilege of holding a stated public market. See TOWN, *n.*, 5 **b**. *Eng.*

market value. *Econ.* The price which a man can expect to receive; the average value of a commodity in a given market during a short period of time, as distinct from ***normal value***, which can be found only by observing very long periods.

mark'field·ite (märk'fĭld·ĭt), *n.* [From *Markfield*, Leicestershire, Eng.] *Petrog.* A diorite-granophyre consisting of phenocrysts of plagioclase and augite or hornblende, in a micrographic groundmass.

mar'khor (mär'kôr), *n.* Also **mar'khoor** (mär'kōōr). [Per. *mār-khōr* snake eater.] A wild goat (*Capra falconieri*) of mountainous regions from Afghanistan to India.

mar'joram oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
mar'ka (mär'kȧ), *n.* [Russ. & Pol., fr. G. See 1st & 2d MARK.] See COIN, *Table.*
mar'kal (mär'kăl). Var. of MERCAL. See MEASURE, *Table.*
Mar'keb (mär'kĕb), *n.* [See MARKAB.] See STAR, *Tables.*
mark'er-out', *n.* = MARKER-OFF.
mar'ker·y, (mär'kĕr·ĭ), *n.* Corrupt. of MERCURY, the plant.
mar'ket·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
‖ **Mark'ge·nos'sen·schaft,** *n.;* *pl.* -SCHAFTEN. [G.] See 2d MARK, 17 a.
‖ **Mark'graf'** (märk'grăf'), *n.* [G.] = MARGRAVE.
mark'grave. Var. of MARGRAVE.

mark'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of MARK. Specif.: *n.* Act of one who marks; the mark or marks made; arrangement or disposition of marks; as, the *marking* of plumage.

marking caliper. *Pattern Making.* A caliper so constructed that when the divider point is made to follow an outline of a carving, pattern, etc., the other point will reproduce this outline on the reverse side of the work.

marking cotton. A fast-dyed cotton thread, usually red or blue, used in marking linen, etc.

marking gauge. *Carp.* = GAUGE, *n.*, 8.

marking hammer. = DIE HAMMER.

marking hatchet. A hatchet with a die on the head for blazing trees.

marking iron. **a** A branding iron. **b** A die hammer. **c** A utensil for ornamenting piecrusts before baking.

marking knife. *Woodworking.* A tool for marking out wood for sawing, chiseling, etc.

mark'ing-ly, *adv.* Attentively. *Obs.*

marking nut. The fruit of an East Indian tree (*Semecarpus anacardium*) yielding a blackish resinous juice used for marking cotton cloth, and an oil used for rheumatism; also, the tree itself.

marking stitch. = CROSS-STITCH, *n.*

mark'ka (märk'kä), *n.; pl.* MARKKAA (-kä). [Finn., fr. Sw. *mark.* See 1st MARK.] The gold monetary unit of Finland, orig. equivalent to the franc (19.3 cents), since stabilized at $.0252 or 1.24 d. and divided into 100 pennia; also, a nickel-bronze coin of this value; — called also *mark.* See COIN, *Table & Plate.*

mark'land (märk'lănd), *n.* A division of land, orig. of the annual value of a mark. *Scot.*

mark lodge. *Freemasonry.* A lodge of mark master Masons. *Eng.*

mark'man (märk'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A marksman. *Obs.*
2. *Hist.* An inhabitant of a mark. See 2d MARK, 17.

mark Masonry. *Freemasonry.* The institutions or work of mark lodges.

mark master Mason. *Freemasonry.* In America, a Freemason of the fourth degree in the order, or of the first degree of Royal Arch Masonry; in England, a Freemason of a degree given by a distinct organization; in Scotland, a degree conferred under the authority of the Grand Chapter.

mark'moot' (märk'mōōt'), **mark'mote'** (-mōt'), *n.* [*mark* a boundary + *moot* meeting.] *Anglo-Scot. Law.* A certain court which appears to have been a court held on the marches of adjacent counties or hundreds.

Mar'ko (mär'kō), *n.* In full, **Mar'ko Kra'lye-vich** (krä'lyĕ-vĭch). The Serbian national hero. His legend is based upon the historic Marko (d. 1394), son of Vukashin, a king (or prince) of Serbia.

mark of admiration. = EXCLAMATION POINT.

mark of cadency. *Her.* See CADENCY, 2.

mark of exclamation. = EXCLAMATION POINT.

mark of interrogation. = INTERROGATION POINT.

mark of mouth. The mark on a horse's tooth (see MARK, *n.*, 23); figuratively, the indication of youth; youth.

mark of reference. = REFERENCE MARK.

mark of the beast. A branding, or mark of evil, from Revelation xvi. 2; hence, a labeling as unorthodox or heretical.

mark'-on', *n. Com.* Markup. *Rare.*

mark'shot' (märk'shŏt'), *n. Archery.* **a** The distance from an archer to his mark. **b** A shot at a mark.

marks'man (märks'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [Earlier *markman,* fr. *mark* + *man.*] **1.** One who shoots at a mark; one skillful or practiced in hitting a mark.
2. At an athletic meet, an official whose duty is to see that the competitors start from their correct marks, etc.
3. An Orangeman of a certain degree or rank.
4. *Law.* One who makes his mark, instead of writing his name, in signing documents. *Now Rare.*
5. *Mil. & Nav.* One who is proficient enough in shooting to be ranked in a certain grade. See MARKSMANSHIP.
— **marks'man-ly,** *adj.*

marks'man-ship (-shĭp), *n.* Art or skill of a marksman. In the U. S. army, there are prescribed standards of excellence, with suitable designations and badges, for practically all weapons. For the rifle, the grades are *expert rifleman, sharpshooter,* and *marksman.*

mark'stone' (märk'stōn'), *n.* A boundary stone. *Scot.*

marks'wom'an (märks'wŏŏm'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -In; 119). A woman who shoots, or is skilled in shooting, at a mark.

mark tooth. An incisor tooth of a horse. See 3d MARK, *n.*, 23.

mark'up' (märk'ŭp'), *n.* **1.** Raising of price; an article raised in price.
2. *Commerce.* The amount added to the cost price in figuring a selling price to cover overhead and profit.

mark'weed' (märk'wēd'), *n.* The poison ivy *Toxicodendron radicans.*

mark'-white', *n.* The center of a target. Also figurative. *Obs.*

mark'wor'thy (märk'wūr'thĭ), *adj.* [*mark* + *worthy;* cf. G. *merkwürdig.*] Noteworthy.

marl (märl), *n.* [OF. *marle* (F. *marne*), fr. LL. *margila,* dim. of L. *marga* marl, said by Pliny to be of Gaulish origin.] **1.** Strictly, an earthy, crumbling deposit consisting chiefly of clay mixed with calcium carbonate in varying proportions. It is used esp. as a fertilizer for soils deficient in lime. Also, any of various other soft, or even compact, deposits; as, greensand *marl,* shell *marl,* etc.
2. Earth. Cf. CLAY. *Poetic.*
3. A brick made of marl.

marl, *v. t.* [From 1st MARL.] To overspread, manure, or dress with marl; to fertilize with or as with marl.

marl (märl), *v. i.;* MARLED (märld); MARL'ING. [D. *marlen,* freq. fr. MD. *mären, mēren,* to moor, fasten. See 2d MOOR.] *Naut.* To cover or fasten with marline, making a hitch at each turn to prevent unwinding.

marl (märl), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *marl* to ravel, and E. MARL to wind, cover.] A delicate fiber obtained from peacock feathers, used in making artificial flies.

marl (märl). Contraction of MARVEL. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

marl (märl), *n.* Contr. of MARBLE. *Archaic & Dial.*

mar-la'ceous (mär-lā'shŭs), *adj.* Containing, or resembling, marl; partaking of the qualities of marl.

marl'ber'ry (märl'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr-ĭ), *n.* A tropical American shrub or small tree (*Ardisia paniculata*) with brown wood and dark berries.

marled (märld), *adj.* Fertilized or dressed with marl.

marled (märld), *adj.* [Cf. OF. *merellé* like a *merelier* or board for playing the game *merele.* Cf. MEREL.] Marbled; spotted; variegated. *Chiefly Scot.*

marl'er (mär'lĕr), *n.* One who marls land or digs marl. *Dial. Eng.*

mar'let (mär'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* [Cf. MARTLET.] A martin or a swift. *Obs.*

marl grass. *Local, Eng.* **a** Zigzag clover (*Trifolium medium*). **b** Red clover.

mar'li (mär'lĭ), *n.* Also **mar'ly.** [F. *marli.*] **1.** A kind of gauze, somewhat similar to tulle, used as a ground for embroidering, lace, etc.
2. The raised, often ornamented, border of a plate or flat dish, forming a plane nearly parallel to the bottom.

mar'lin (mär'lĭn), *n.* [From *marlinespike.*] **a** Any of several large oceanic game fishes of the genus *Makaira,* related to sailfishes and spearfishes. *M. ampla* occurs in the Atlantic. Well-known species of the Pacific are the ***black marlin*** (*M. marlina*), ***barred marlin*** (*M. mitsukurii*), and ***striped marlin*** (*M. holei*). **b** A spearfish.

mar'lin, *n.* A godwit; also, a curlew. *Local, U. S.*

mar'line (mär'lĭn), *n.* Also **mar'ling** (-lĭng). [From D. *marling* (fr. *marlen*) and D. *marlijn,* fr. *maren* to fasten + *lijn* line. See 3d MARL; 2d LINE.] *Naut.* A small line of two strands twisted loosely left-handed, used for seizing and as a covering for wire rope. — *v. t. Naut.* To wind marline around; to marl.

mar'line-spike' (-spīk'), *n.* Also **mar'lin-spike',** **mar'ling-spike'.** **1.** *Naut.* An iron tool tapering to a point, used to separate the strands of a rope in splicing and in marling. See FID.

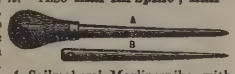

A Sailmakers' Marlinespike, with handle; *B* Marlinespike with eye for lanyard.

2. **a** A tropic bird. **b** A jaeger, or skua gull. The name alludes to the long middle tail feathers in both cases.
3. **a** = GRENADIER, 2. **b** = 1st MARLIN.

marl'ite (märl'ĭt), *n.* [See 1st MARL.] A variety of marl resistant to the action of air. — **mar-lit'ic** (mär-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

mar'lock (mär'lŭk), *v. i.* To frolic; sport. — *n.* A frolic; prank; trick; also, an ogle. *Both Dial. Eng.*

Mar-lo'vi-an (mär-lō'vĭ-ăn; 159), *adj.* [*Marlowe* + *-ian.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the dramatist Christopher Marlowe (1564–93), whose verse is distinguished for freedom and power. — *n.* A student or admirer of Marlowe's works. — **Mar'low-esque'** (mär'lō-ĕsk'), **Mar'low-ish** (mär'lō-ĭsh), *adj.* — **Mar'low-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

marl'pit' (märl'pĭt'), *n.* A pit where marl is dug.

marl'y (mär'lĭ), *adj.;* MARL'I-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); MARL'I-EST. Of or pert. to marl; resembling marl; abounding with marl.

mar'ly (mär'lĭ). Var. of MARLI.

marl'y (mär'lĭ), *adj.* [See MARLED marbled.] Marbled; spotted. *Dial.*

marm (märm; măm), *n.* Ma'am; — sometimes used in representing dialect speech.

mar'ma-lade (mär'mȧ-lād; 66), *n.* [F. *marmelade,* earlier *mermelade,* fr. Sp. *mermelada,* fr. Pg. *marmelada,* fr. *marmelo* quince, fr. L. *melimelum* honey apple, fr. Gr. *melimēlon* sweet apple, an apple grafted on a quince, fr. *meli* honey + *mēlon* apple. See MELLIFLUOUS, MELON.]
1. A thick pulpy jam, as of quince, plum, or guava; specif., orange or grapefruit jam.
2. The marmalade tree or the marmalade plum.

marmalade box. The fruit of the genipap.

marmalade tree. **a** A tropical American tree (*Achras zapota*) valued for its egg-shaped, single-seeded fruit, the **marmalade plum or fruit,** often called *mammee sapota,* used for preserves. See ACHRAS, *Note.* **b** = MAMMEE **a.**

mar'ma-lad'y (mär'mȧ-lād'ĭ), *adj.* Like marmalade.

mar-mar'i-tin (mär-mär'ĭ-tĭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *marmaritis* plant growing in marble quarries, fr. Gr. *marmaritis* like marble.] A kind of drug. *Obs.*

mar'ma-rize (mär'mȧ-rīz), *v. t.;* -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). [See MARMAROSIS.] To convert into marble; to subject to marmarosis. — **mar'ma-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rī-zā'-), *n.*

mar'ma-ro'sis (mär'mȧ-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *marmaros* marble.] Conversion of limestone into marble. See MARBLE.

mar'ma-tite (mär'mȧ-tīt), *n.* [From *Marmato,* a locality in Colombia.] *Mineral.* A ferruginous sphalerite, or zinc blende, dark-brown to black in color.

mar'me-los (-mĕ-lŏs), *n.* [Pg. *marmelo* quince.] The bel.

mar-men'nill (mär-mĕn'ĭl), *n.* [Icel.] A merman.

Mar'mi-on (mär'mĭ-ŏn), *n.* The title and hero of a poem (1808) by Sir Walter Scott. Marmion is a valiant and unscrupulous English knight who falls at Flodden.

mar'mit (mär'mĭt), *n.* [See MARMITE.] A pot or kettle; esp., a tall two-eared earthenware soup pot.

mar-mite' (mär-mēt'), *n.* [F.] *Mil.* An old type of bomb resembling a soup kettle; also, *Slang,* a type of explosive shell used by the Germans in the World War.

mar'mo-lite (mär'mō-lĭt), *n.* [Gr. *marmairein* to sparkle + *-lite.*] *Mineral.* A thin, laminated serpentine, usually pale green.

mar'mor (mär'mŏr), *n.* [L.] Marble. *Obs.*

mar'mo-ra'ceous (mär'mō-rā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *marmor* marble. See MARBLE.] Pertaining to, or like, marble.

mar'mo-rate (mär'mō-rāt), *adj.* Also **mar'mo-rat'ed** (-rāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119). [L. *marmoratus,* past part. of *marmorare* to overlay with marble, fr. *marmor* marble.] Covered with or veined like marble; marbled. — **mar'mo-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*

mar-mo're-al (mär-mō'rē-ăl; 181), *adj.* Also **mar-mo're-an** (-ăn). [L. *marmoreus,* fr. *marmor* marble. See MARBLE.] Pertaining to, or resembling, marble, as in being cold, white, smooth, variegated, etc.; made of marble.
— **mar-mo're-al-ly,** *adv.*

mar-mor'ic (mär-mŏr'ĭk), *adj.* [*marmor* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to marble.

Mar-mo'sa (mär-mō'sȧ), *n.* [NL. See MARMOSET.] *Zool.* A genus including certain of the mouse opossums. See OPOSSUM. — **mar'mose** (mär'mōs), *n.*

mar'mo-set (mär'mō-zĕt), *n.* [OF. *marmouset* grotesque carved image, later, ape, prob. ult. fr. Gr. *mormō* bugbear. See FORMIDABLE.] Any of numerous South and Central American monkeys of the family Callitrichidae (syn. *Hapalidae*), including the true marmosets (genus *Callithrix*) and the tamarins (*Midas*), the smallest of monkeys. They have soft fur, and the digits, except the great toe, have claws, instead of nails, as in other monkeys. See TAMARIN.

mar'mot (mär'mŭt), *n.* [F. *marmotte,* fr. *marmottaine,* fr. LL. *musmontanus,* fr. *mus* mouse + *montanus* of a mountain, fr. *mons, montis.* See MOUSE; MOUNTAIN.] **a** Any of certain stout-bodied, short-legged rodents constituting the genus **Mar'mo-ta** (-mō-tȧ) (syn. *Arctomys*). They have coarse fur, a short bushy tail, and very small ears, and live in burrows, hibernating in winter. The common European species (*M. marmota*) is found in the higher parts of the Alps and Pyrenees. The American species are called *woodchucks* (which see), *ground hogs,* or *whistlers.* **b** Sometimes, a prairie dog or one of the larger spermophiles.

European Marmot (*Marmota marmota*).

marmot squirrel. A ground squirrel, or spermophile.

Mar'ne-an (mär'nē-ăn), *or* **Marn'i-an** (-nĭ-ăn), **ep'och.** *Archaeol.* The La Tène period; — so called from a site in the Department of the Marne.

mar'o-cain' (mär'ō-kān'), *n.* [F.] **a** A silk or woolen ribbed dress fabric. **b** The color Morocco red.

Ma-ro'ni-an (mȧ-rō'nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [L. *Maro, Maronis,* family name of Vergil + *-ian.*] Vergilian. *Rare.*

Mar'o-nist (măr'ō-nĭst), *n.* A Vergilian. *Rare.*

Mar'o-nite (măr'ō-nīt), *n.* A member of a Uniat church in the Lebanon established as a separate Monothelete organization in the 7th century, or of one of its offshoots. Their union with Rome, dating from the 12th century, was definitely consummated in the 16th century. Their language is Arabic but they retain their old Syriac liturgy (see LITURGY, 1) and a married clergy.

ma-roon' (mȧ-rōōn'), *n.* [F. *marron,* fr. Sp. *cimarrón* wild, feral, fr. OSp. *cimarra* bushes, of uncert. origin.] **1.** In the West Indies and Guiana, a fugitive slave, or one of a class of free negroes descended from fugitive slaves.
2. A person who is marooned.

ma-roon', *v.;* MA-ROONED' (mȧ-rōōnd'); MA-ROON'ING. [From 1st MAROON.] *Transitive:* **1.** To put (a person) ashore on a desolate island or coast and leave him to his fate.
2. To place or leave in helpless isolation.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To escape and become a fugitive slave; also, to live as if marooned.
2. To picnic or camp out for some days. *Southern U. S.*

ma-roon' (mȧ-rōōn'), *n.* [F. *marron* chestnut-colored, fr. *marron* a large French chestnut, fr. It. *marrone,* of unknown origin. Cf. MARRON.] **1.** = MARRON, 1.
2. **a** Formerly, the color chestnut. **b** A color, yellowish-red in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. **c** By extension, any color of low brilliance, of a hue varying from reddish blue to reddish red-yellow, and of low or medium saturation. Cf. COLOR.
3. *Pyrotechny & Mil.* A paper or pasteboard box or shell, wound with strong twine, filled with an explosive, and ignited with a fuse, — used to make a noise like a cannon.

ma-roon', *adj.* Of the color maroon.

ma-roon'er (mȧ-rōōn'ĕr), *n.* A buccaneer or pirate.

maroon red. = 3d MAROON, 2 **a.**

mar'o-quin (mär'ō-kĭn; *F.* mȧ'rō'kăn'), *adj.* [F.] Morocco. — *n.* Morocco leather.

‖**ma'rotte'** (mȧ'rŏt'), *n.* [F.] A fool's bauble.

mar'pes'sa (mär-pĕs'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *Marpēssa.*] See IDAS.

mar'plot' (mär'plŏt'), *n.* One who, by his officious interference, mars or frustrates a design, plan, or plot.
— **mar'plot'ry** (-rĭ), *n.*

Mar'prel'ate, Mar'tin (mär'prĕl'ĭt). A name assumed by the authors of a series of powerful but scurrilous tracts, attacking the prelacy, printed in Queen Elizabeth's reign. The chief author and the superintendent of this series of pamphlets was John Penry, executed in 1593 for sedition.

marque (märk), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *marca* seizure, reprisal, fr. *marcar* to seize as a pledge, prob. fr. (assumed) *marc* pledge, of Teut. origin. See MARK, sign, token.] A seizing as a pledge or by way of retaliation. *Obs.,* exc. sometimes, short for LETTER OF MARQUE.

mar-quee' (mär-kē'), *n.* [F. *marquise,* misunderstood as a plural; prob. orig., tent of the marchioness. See MARQUISE.] **a** A large field tent, such as used by an officer of high rank, and common at outdoor entertainments. **b** A canopy projecting over an entrance, as of a hotel or theater.

Mar-que'san (mär-kā'zăn), *n.* **a** One of the Polynesian aborigines of the Marquesas Islands. **b** The language of the Marquesans. See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

mar'que-try (mär'kĕ-trĭ), *n.* Also **mar'que-te-rie** (mär'kĕ-trĭ). [F. *marqueterie,* fr. *marqueter* to checker, inlay, fr. *marque* mark, sign, of Teut. origin. See MARK a sign.] Inlaid work, as in furniture; work inlaid with wood, shells, ivory, etc.

mar'quis (mär'kwĭs; *F.* mȧr'kē'), *n.* [OF. *marquis, markis, marchis,* fr. ML. *markensis,* fr. *marca* frontier, march, of Teut. origin. See MARCH border; cf. MARCHIONESS, MARQUEE.] **1.** In Great Britain and other European countries, a nobleman of hereditary rank next above that of earl or count and below duke (see PEER, 3). Cf. MARGRAVE, for which it was often, and is still sometimes used. See *Forms of Address,* in Appendix. A marquis was originally an officer in charge of the marches or frontier regions of a kingdom, but the name became in time a mere title of nobility, conferred by patent. As such it was first given by Richard II in England, where the form **marquess** is now the preferred spelling. See PRECEDENCE.
2. = MARCHIONESS. *Obs.*
3. [*cap.*] See WHEAT, 2.

mar'quis-al (mär'kwĭs-ăl), *adj.* Of or pert. to a marquis.

mar'quis-ate (mär'kwĭs-āt), *n.* [After F. *marquisat.*] The seigniory, dignity, or lordship of a marquis.

mar'quis-dom (mär'kwĭs-dŭm), *n.* A marquisate. *Rare.*

mar-quise' (mär-kēz'; *F.* mȧr'kēz'), *n.* [F. See MARQUIS; cf. MARQUEE.] **1.** The wife of a marquis; a marchioness.
2. = MARQUEE.
3. *Jewelry.* A gem or a ring setting or bezel generally elliptical in shape but with pointed ends.

mar'quis-ess (mär'kwĭs-ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* [*marquis* + *-ess.*] A marchioness. *Obs.*

mar'qui-sette' (mär'kĭ-zĕt'; -kwĭ-zĕt'), *n.* [Dim. of F. *marquise* awning, marquise.] A sheer, somewhat lustrous cotton fabric, woven from a twisted mercerized thread of two strands; also, a sheer light silk fabric for dresses.

---

mar'kis. Var. of MARQUIS. *Rare.*
mar'kis-esse. † MARQUIZESS.
mark'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
markt. Marked. *Ref. Sp.*
marle. Var. of 1st & 5th MARL.
mar'line-clad' rope. See WIRE ROPE.
marlinespike fish. = 1st MARLIN.
marlinespike hitch. *Naut.* See KNOT, *Table.*
marling hitch. See KNOT, *Table.*
marlin swordfish. = 1st MARLIN.
marl'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
Mar'mar (mär'mär), *n.* See MARS, *n.*, 1.
mar'mor-i-za'tion (mär'mĕr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), **mar'mor-ize** (mär'mĕr-īz), **mar'mo-ro'sis.** Vars. of MARMARIZATION, etc.
Mar'moth (mär'mŏth; -mōth). *Bib.*
mar'mo-zet. Var. of MARMOSET. *Rare.*
Marne, First and Second (märn; *F.* märn). See BATTLE, *Table.*
Marner, Silas. See SILAS MARNER.
ma'ro (mä'rō), *n.* [Tahitian.] = MALO & b. *Society Islands.*
ma'ro (mä'rō), *n.* See MARU. *Japan.*
ma'rok (mä'rŏk), *n. sing. & pl.* [Hung., palm of the hand.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
ma-rone'. Var. of MAROON.
Maronite liturgy. See LITURGY, *n.*, 1.
mar'quis-ate. † MARCASITE.
marquise rose. *Jewelry.* See ROSE, *n.*

mar'qui·si'na (mär'kĭ·zē'nȧ), *n.* [It. *marchesina,* dim. of *marchesa* marchioness.] A marchesa. *Sterne.*

Mar'quis of Queens'ber·ry rules (kwēnz'bĕr·ĭ). [After the eighth *Marquis of Queensberry* (1844–1900), a patron of boxing.] A code of rules governing prize fights, formulated about 1866 by J. G. Chambers.

mar'qui·sotte' (mär'kĭ·zŏt'; -kwĭ·zŏt'), *v. t.* [MF. *marquisotte* in the phrase *barbe faite à la marquisotte.*] To shave off (the beard) all but the mustache. *Obs.*

mar·qui'to (mär·kē'tō), *n.* [Sp.] A frame of ornamental tinwork, Spanish American in origin. *Southwestern U. S.*

mar'quoise scale *or* **triangle** (mär'kwoiz). [After the inventor, *Marquois,* of London, in the 18th century.] *Surv.* A kind of scale or triangle for facilitating the drawing of equidistant parallel lines.

‖**mar'raine'** (mȧ'rĕn'), *n.* [F.] Literally, godmother; — during the World War, applied to women who corresponded with soldiers in the trenches whom they "adopted" as godsons, or *filleuls.*

mar'ram grass, *or* **mar'ram** (măr'ăm), *n.* [ON. *marálmr.* See MERE sea; HAULM.] Beach grass; — so called chiefly in Australia.

mar·ra'no (mȧ·rä'nō), *n.* [Sp.] *Medieval Sp. Hist.* A Christianized Jew or Moor, esp. one who professed Christianity only to escape persecution. — **mar'ra·nism** (mär'ȧ·nĭz'm), *n.* — **mar'ra·nize** (-nīz), *v. t.*

mar'ree (mär'ē), *n.* A mere, or Maori war club.

Mar·rel'la (mȧ·rĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., after John E. *Marr* (b. 1857), Eng. geologist.] *Paleontol.* A genus of primitive mid-Cambrian crustaceans.

mar'rer (mär'ĕr), *n.* One who mars.

mar'ri·a·ble (măr'ĭ·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [OF. *mariable.*] Marriageable.

mar'riage (măr'ĭj), *n.* [ME. *mariage,* fr. OF. *mariage,* fr. *marier* to marry, fr. L. *maritare.* See MARRY, *v.*] **1.** State of being married, or being united to a person or persons of the opposite sex as husband or wife; also, the mutual relation of husband and wife; wedlock; abstractly, the institution whereby men and women are joined in a special kind of social and legal dependence, for the purpose of founding and maintaining a family. Marriage is of two general types, monogamous and polygamous (polygamy itself being either *polyandrous* or *polygynous,* with many variations. The earliest form of marriage has not been determined, but leading ethnologists regard it variously as a communal or group marriage, a form of temporary monogamy, or a promiscuous union. Monogamous marriage is the form most widely practiced in both primitive and civilized societies, and the only form generally recognized in countries affected by Christian civilization. Among primitive peoples a bride was frequently secured by purchase, but also by capture, theft, elopement, exchange of a sister, or inheritance of a brother's widow. Among the Greeks and Romans marriage was a private contract, usually made and unmade by patriarchal authority, but sometimes by mutual consent. Christian peoples widely regard marriage as a contract requiring ratification in a religious rite, but a civil form of marriage ceremony is now generally provided for. Since the Reformation there has been an increasing difference of opinion as to the essential character of the marriage contract, the extremes being represented by those who hold it a sacramental and indissoluble union, and those who regard it as purely a civil contract, capable of dissolution, esp. for just cause. Under English common law, husband and wife were, for many purposes, considered as one, the rights of the wife to property and over the children being subordinate to those of the husband; but by statute law the wife has acquired practically equal rights with the husband throughout the British Empire and the United States. Cf. FAMILY, MATRIARCHY, PATRIARCHY, PUNALUAN, MONANDRY, MONOGYNY-MANUS, POTESTAS, DOWER, CURTESY, COMMUNITY, GANANCIAL SYSTEM, FORBIDDEN DEGREES, etc.

2. Act of marrying, or rite by which the married status is effected; wedding; often, the wedding ceremony and attendant festivities or formalities. Cf. CONFARREATION; COEMPTION, 2; BEENA MARRIAGE; LEVIRATE.

3. *Obs.* **a** The marriage vow or contract. **b** A dowry.

4. Any intimate or close union.

5. = MARITAGE.

6. In bezique, pinochle, and similar card games, the combination of a king and queen of the same suit. If of the trump suit, it is called a ***royal marriage.***

Syn. — MARRIAGE, MATRIMONY, WEDLOCK, WEDDING. *Marriage* (the common word) and *matrimony* may alike refer to the relation between married persons or to the state into which they enter. MATRIMONY is somewhat formal or conventional, and occasionally has a half-humorous suggestion. *Marriage* (not *matrimony*) is also used of the act or ceremony. WEDLOCK is archaic, poetical, or legal for *marriage* or (esp.) *matrimony;* WEDDING denotes the nuptial ceremony or (esp.) festivities. Cf. MATRIMONIAL.

mar'riage·a·ble (măr'ĭj·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Fit for, or capable of, marriage; of an age at which marriage is allowable. — **mar'riage·a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **mar'riage·a·ble·ness,** *n.*

Marriage Act. See DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

mar'riage à la mode' (măr'ĭj ä lä mōd'). [F.] Marriage according to the customs of fashionable society.

Marriage à la Mode. The title of a famous painting by Hogarth, now in the National Gallery, London.

marriage brokage *or* **brokerage.** The negotiation, for a consideration, of marriage contracts; also, the consideration so paid. A contract for such negotiation is void at common law. — **marriage broker.**

marriage chest. = BRIDAL CHEST.

marriage flight. The flight of the young queen bee from the hive during which she mates with one of the drones in the air; also, the flight of male and virgin female ants at the time of swarming.

marriage license. A written authorization granted by a qualified governmental official to a (named) man and woman to marry.

marriage of convenience. [After F. *mariage de convenance.*] A marriage contracted rather for the advantages arising out of it, such as keeping an estate in a family, acquiring social position, etc., than because of mutual affection.

Marriage of Figaro, The. An opera (1786) by Mozart. See FIGARO.

marriage, *or* **wedding, of the Adriatic.** An ancient ceremony at Venice, said to have been instituted after the victory of the Venetians over the Imperial fleet in 1177, on the gift of a gold ring by Pope Alexander III to the doge as a token of the city's dominion over the sea. It was celebrated annually on Ascension Day. The Venetians called the ceremony the ***sposalizio del mare,*** that is, "espousal of the sea."

marriage portion. Dowry.

marriage settlement. *Law.* **a** A settlement of property in view, and in consideration, of marriage. **b** A settlement of property between husband and wife for the benefit of the wife. See SETTLEMENT.

mar'ried (măr'ĭd), *adj.* **a** Being in the state of matrimony; wedded. **b** Of or pertaining to marriage, esp. the marriage state; connubial; as, *married happiness.* **c** United. *"Married to immortal verse."* *Milton.*

mar'ri·er (măr'ĭ·ĕr), *n.* One who marries.

mar'ron (măr'ŏn; *F.* mȧ'rôn'), *n.* [F. See MAROON, *adj.*] **1.** **a** The large sweet European chestnut; as, *marron* stuffing. **b** *pl.* (*pron.* măr'ŏnz; *F.* mȧ'rôn'). Chestnuts preserved in sirup flavored with vanilla.

2. = 3d MAROON, 2 & 3.

mar'ron' gla'cé' (mȧ'rôN' glȧ'sā'). A brown, red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

‖**mar'rons' gla'cés'** (mȧ'rôN' glȧ'sā'). [F.] Marrons preserved in sirup; sometimes, marrons glazed with sugar.

mar'rot (măr'ŭt), *n.* [Cf. MURRE.] An auk, guillemot, or puffin. *Local, Eng.*

mar'row (măr'ō), *n.* [ME. *marowe, marouh, mary,* fr. AS. *mearg, mearh;* akin to OS. *marg,* D. *merg,* OHG. *marg, marag,* G. *mark,* ON. *mergr,* Dan. *marv,* Skr. *majjan,* Av. *mazga* marrow, brains, OSlav. *mozgŭ* brains.] **1.** *Anat.* A highly vascular, soft tissue which fills the cavities of most bones; the medulla. It is of two varieties, *yellow* and *red.* ***Yellow marrow,*** found in the cavities of long bones, contains about 95 per cent of fat. ***Red marrow,*** found in the cancellous tissue of various bones, contains little fat and is supposed to be a place where red blood corpuscles are formed. The so-called ***spinal marrow*** is the spinal cord.

2. The choicest part; as: **a** The choicest of food. **b** The seat or source of animal vigor or health. **c** The inmost, best, or essential part; the essence; the best part.

3. Pith; also, the pulp of a fruit. *Obs.*

4. **a** *U. S.* Marrow squash. **b** *Eng.* Vegetable marrow.

5. *Eccl. Hist.* [*cap.,* with *the*] *The Marrow of Modern Divinity,* an exposition of evangelical doctrines, pub. in 1645 by E. F. (? Edward Fisher, English Puritan) and reprinted in 1718, when it became the occasion of a prolonged controversy (***Marrow controversy***) and was condemned in the Church of Scotland as heterodox by the General Assembly in 1720; — chiefly used adjectively; as, *Marrow* men or ***Mar'row·men*** (măr'ō·mĕn); *Marrow* Kirk or ***Mar'row·kirk'*** (măr'ō·kûrk'), the Secession Church, founded in 1733 by the Erskines, who approved of the theology of the book.

mar'row, *v. t.;* MAR'ROWED (măr'ōd); MAR'ROW·ING. To fill with or as with marrow, or fat; to glut.

mar'row (măr'ō; *Scot.* mȧr'ō, -ŭ), *n.* [ME. *maru, maro.*] A companion or mate; sometimes *pl.,* a match or equal; one of a pair; a spouse or lover. — *adj.* Matching; corresponding. — *v. t. & i.* **a** To match; join; associate. **b** To associate in companionship; marry. *All Now Scot. & Dial.*

mar'row·bone' (măr'ō·bōn'), *n.* **1.** **a** A bone containing marrow, esp. in sufficient quantity to be used in cookery. **b** Figuratively, the gist or pith of something.

2. *pl.* **a** *Jocular.* Knee bones or knees. **b** Crossbones. **c** *Slang, Eng.* Fists.

marrow cabbage. Chou moellier.

mar'rowed (măr'ōd), *adj.* Having marrow; fat. *Rare.*

mar'row·fat' (măr'ō·făt'), *n., or* **marrowfat pea.** Also **marrow pea.** One of a group of late varieties of pea having large, rich seeds; also, a plant or seed of this type.

mar·row'sky (mȧ·rou'skĭ), *n.* [Said to be named from a Polish count.] Spoonerism.

— **mar·row'sky,** *v. i.* — **mar·row'sky·er** (-ĕr), *n.*

marrow squash. Any of several fine-grained, ovoid varieties of squash. See VEGETABLE MARROW.

mar'row·y (măr'ō·ĭ), *adj.* Full of marrow; pithy.

Mar·ru'bi·um (mȧ·rōō'bĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World mints having wrinkled leaves and small white or purple flowers. *M. vulgare* is the common horehound.

Mar'ru·cin'i·an (mär'ōō·sĭn'ĭ·ăn), *n.* A Sabellian dialect. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

mar'ry (măr'ĭ), *v.;* MAR'RIED (-ĭd); MAR'RY·ING. [ME. *marien,* fr. OF. *marier,* fr. L. *maritare,* fr. *maritus* husband, married, prob. fr. a fem. stem corresponding to *mas, maris,* a male; akin to Skr. *marya* youth, lover, Gr. *meiraxˇ* boy, girl, Lith. *marti* bride. Cf. MALE, MARITAL.] *Transitive:* **1.** To unite in wedlock; to constitute husband and wife according to the laws or customs of the place.

2. To join (a man) to a woman as his wife, or (a woman) to a man as her husband; — used indifferently of either.

3. To dispose of in wedlock; to give (a man or woman) in marriage; — said esp. of a parent or guardian.

4. To take as husband or wife; to wed.

5. To unite in close, esp. permanent, relation.

6. *Naut.* **a** To join (two ropes) end to end so that they will run through a block without jamming at the joint. **b** To place (two ropes) alongside of each other so that they may be grasped and hauled on at the same time.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To enter into the conjugal or connubial state; to take a husband or a wife; to wed.

2. To enter into close or intimate union.

marry over a broomstick. To marry by a mock or quasi ceremony in which both parties jump over a broomstick.

mar'ry, *n.* Act of marrying. *Colloq.*

mar'ry (măr'ĭ; *dial.* mär'ĭ), *interj.* [From the name of the Virgin *Mary.*] Indeed! in truth! — a term chiefly of asseveration or surprise. *Archaic & Dial.*

— ***marry come up.*** An exclamatory phrase expressing surprise, disbelief, or disdain.

mar'ry·er (măr'ĭ·ĕr), *n.* One who marries.

mar'ry·ing, *adj.* Disposed to marry; as, a *marrying* man. *Colloq.*

mar'ry·muffe' (măr'ĭ·mŭf'), *n.* A coarse clothing material, or a garment made of it.

Mars (märz), *n.* [L. *Mars,* gen. *Martis,* archaic *Mavors,* gen. *Mavortis;* perh. akin to Gr. *marnasthai* to fight, engage in battle, Skr. *mṛṇāti* he crushes, destroys. See SMART; cf. MARTIAL, MARK.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* The god of war, also regarded as protector of the fields. He may have been originally a god of vegetation, but became a war-god. He was identified with the Greek *Ares,* and hence associated in cult with Venus. The chief festivals of Mars occurred in March (the month named for him) and included the *Agonium Martiale, Equiria,* and *Tubilustrium;* the October festivals, *Armilustrium* and *Equus October,* were also in his honor (cf. *Quirinus*), as was the *lustrum* (which see). In Rome the *Campus Martius* was the seat of the most ancient and famous altar of Mars. Early or dialect forms of the name are *Mamers, Marmar, Marspiter, Maspiter,* and *Mavors.* Cf. AMBARVALIA, BELLONA, DI, SALII.

2. *Alchemy.* Iron.

3. *Astrol.* The lesser infortune, a masculine, nocturnal, hot and dry, choleric, and fiery planet, the mansions of which are Aries and Scorpio, the exaltation, 28° Capricorn, the depression, 28° Cancer, and the orb, 7°.

4. *Astron.* One of the planets of the solar system, conspicuous for the redness of its light. Symbol, ♂. It is the fourth in order from the sun, or the next beyond the earth, having a diameter of about 4,200 miles, a period of 687 days, and a mean distance of 141,000,000 miles from the sun. The least distance of Mars from the earth is 35,000,000 miles, as in 1909 and 1924. It has two small satellites, **Deimos** and **Phobos.** The physical conditions on Mars bear some resemblance to those on the earth, but the atmosphere of Mars must be exceedingly rare. The inclination of the planet's axis to the plane of its orbit indicates seasons similar to those of the earth. As the Martian spring approaches, a network of straight, threadlike markings, popularly called ***canals,*** begins to develop in the planet's surface. No astronomer regards them as filled with water; some think they are volcanic or other surface cracks; others regard them as vegetation, periodically renewed, evidencing extended natural watercourses; and a few have thought they were artificial canals, evidencing the presence of intelligent beings. The average temperature of Mars is thought to be much below that of the earth.

5. *Her.* Gules, in blazoning by planets. *Obs.*

Mar·sa'la (mär·sä'lä), *n.* Also **Mar·sal'la** (-säl'lä). [It., fr. *Marsala,* in Sicily.] A strong wine of good bouquet and keeping quality, made in the vicinity of Marsala, Sicily.

Mars brown. **a** See MARS YELLOW. **b** Argus brown.

Mars·de'ni·a (märz·dē'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after W. *Marsden,* Eng. author.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical woody vines, family Asclepiadaceae. *M. tenacissima,* the Rajmahal creeper, yields Rajmahal hemp, or jiti fiber.

marse (märs; mäs), *n.* Negro corrupt. of MASTER.

‖**Mar'seil'lais'** (mär'sĕ'yĕ'), *adj. m.,* ‖**Mar'seil'laise'** (-yāz'), *f.* [F.] Of or pertaining to Marseille, in France, or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Marseille.

Mar'seil·laise' (mär'sĕ·lāz'; *F.* mär'sĕ'yāz'), *n.* Sometimes **Mar'seil·lais'.** The national song of republican France. It was composed in 1792, by Rouget de l'Isle, an officer at Strasbourg. In Paris it was sung for the first time by the band of men who came from Marseille to aid in the revolution of August 10, 1792, whence the name.

mar·seilles' (mär·sālz'), *n.* A stout cotton fabric, similar to piqué, formed of two series of interlacing threads; — first made in Marseille.

Mar·seilles' (mär·sālz'), *or* **Mar'seille'** (mär'sĕ'y'), **soap.** A kind of soap from Marseille, esp. a mottled or marbled variety. Orig. made from olive oil, it is now commonly made partly or wholly from other fats, although according to some authorities soap made from the latter is not Marseilles soap. Cf. CASTILE SOAP.

marsh (märsh), *n.* [ME. *mersch,* fr. AS. *mersc, meríscˇ;* akin to MLG. *mersch, marsch,* and to AS. *mere* lake. See MERE pool; cf. MORASS.] **1.** A tract of soft wet land; a fen; swamp; morass; specif., *Ecol.,* such a tract of wet or periodically inundated treeless land, usually characterized by grasses, cattails, or other monocotyledons. Cf. LAKE, BOG, SWAMP.

2. A meadow remaining green in the dry season. *Tasmania.*

marsh, *adj.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of a marsh; growing or living in marshy land.

mar'shal (mär'shăl), *n.* [ME. *mareschal,* fr. OF. *mareschal* (F. *maréchal*), fr. LL. *mariscalcus,* fr. OHG. *marah-scalc* (G. *marschall*), fr. *marah* horse + *scalc* servant (akin to AS. *scealc,* Goth. *skalks*). See MARE horse; cf. SENESCHAL.] **1.** Orig., one who had the care of horses, esp. the treatment of their diseases, shoeing, etc.; hence, a groom; farrier. *Obs.*

2. A high official in the household of a medieval king, prince, or noble, usually having charge of the military affairs; hence, any of various royal household officers of high rank, charged with the arrangement of ceremonies, the conduct of operations, or the like; as, specif., [*cap.*] The English officer now called the *Earl Marshal* (which see); also, *Obs.* since 1716, a similar high official in Scotland.

3. A military commander or general. *Obs.,* exc.: **a** Short for FIELD MARSHAL. **b** A general officer of the highest rank in various foreign armies; as, *Marshal* Foch.

4. One who regulates rank and order at a feast or other assembly, directs the order of procession, and the like.

5. An officer of a British law court, in charge of prisoners, and sometimes keeper of a prison. *Obs.*

6. Short for KNIGHT MARSHAL, PROVOST MARSHAL, etc.

7. *Eng. Univ.* **a** At Cambridge, either of two officials acting as messengers, etc., to the vice-chancellor. **b** At Oxford, the chief of the proctors' attendants.

8. *Naut.* An officer charged with punishing offenders. *Obs.*

9. *U. S. Law.* **a** A ministerial officer, appointed for each judicial district of the United States, to execute the process of the courts of the United States and perform various duties similar to those of a sheriff. **b** In some cities, a law officer intrusted with certain duties, such as serving the process of justices' courts, etc., as in the city of New York. **c** In some cities, the administrative head of the police or fire department. Cf. FIRE MARSHAL.

mar'shal (mär'shăl), *v.;* MAR'SHALED (mär'shăld) or MAR'SHALLED; MAR'SHAL·ING or MAR'SHAL·LING. *Transitive:* **1.** To tend or doctor (a horse) as farrier or groom. *Obs.*

2. To dispose in order, esp. military or ceremonious order; as, to *marshal* troops; to *marshal* arguments.

3. To usher, direct, guide, or lead.

4. *Com. & Law.* To arrange, or fix the order of (assets), with reference to their liability or availability for payment of obligations; to arrange or fix the order of (creditors), with reference to their priority.

5. *Her.* To dispose in due order, as the different quarterings on an escutcheon.

—, *Intrans.:* To take form or order, as in martial array.

marshal at arms. A sergeant at arms.

mar'shal·ate (mär'shăl·ăt), *n.* Government by a marshal; specif. [*cap.*], the term of Marshal MacMahon as President of France (1873–79).

mar'shal·cy (mär'shăl·sĭ), *n.* [See MARSHALSEA, MARSHAL.] **a** *Obs.* Farriery. **b** Rank or position of a marshal. **c** *Obs.* The force a marshal commands.

mar'shal·er, mar'shal·ler (mär'shăl·ĕr), *n.* One who marshals.

mar'shal·ess (-ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A marshal's wife.

Mar'shall (mär'shăl), *n., or* **Marshall language.** The Micronesian language of the Marshall Islands. See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

mar'shal·man (mär'shăl·măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A marshal, or a marshal's man.

mar'quis·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
Mar'ri. Var. of MARI.
mar'riage-proof' (60), *adj.* See -PROOF.
mar'rock (mär'ŭk). Var. of MARROT.
mar·roon'. Var. of 3d MAROON, 3.
marroquin. † MAROQUIN.
mar'row·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
mar'row·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
Mar'row·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
Mar'sa·na (mär'sȧ·nȧ). *D. Bib.*
mar·sel'la. Var. of MARCELLA.
Mar·se'na (mär·sē'nȧ; mär'sē·nȧ). *Bib.*
mar'shal. † MARECHAL.
Mar'shall's valve gear (mär'shălz). See VALVE GEAR.

Marshal of the Admiralty. An officer of the former British High Court of Admiralty and now of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice.
Marshal of the King's (*or* **Queen's**) **house.** = KNIGHT MARSHAL, 2.
Mar'shal-sea (mär'shăl-sē), *n.* [ME. *marschalcie*, fr. OF. *mareschaucie.* See MARSHAL, *n.*] **a** Also *Court of Marshalsea.* A court in London (abolished 1849) held before the Lord Steward and the Knight Marshal of the royal household orig. to administer justice among the king's domestic servants. See VERGE, *n.*, 16. **b** A prison in Southwark attached to the court and under charge of the knight marshal, long used as a debtors' prison (abolished 1842).
marsh arrow grass. The arrow grass *Triglochin palustris.*
marsh asphodel. Bog asphodel.
marsh beetle. The cattail.
marsh bellflower. A small-flowered bellflower (*Campanula aparinoides*) common in the marshes in the U. S.
marsh bent, marsh bent grass. = REDTOP **a.**
marsh'ber'ry (märsh'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The small cranberry. *U. S.*
marsh blackbird. A red-winged blackbird.
marsh bluebill. *Local, North America.* **a** The lesser scaup duck. See SCAUP DUCK. **b** The ring-necked duck.
marsh'buck' (märsh'bŭk'), *n.* A sitatunga.
marsh calla. = MARSH MARIGOLD.
marsh cinquefoil. See COMARUM.
marsh clover. The buck bean.
marsh cress. A yellow-flowered cress (*Roripa palustris*).
marsh crocodile. The mugger.
marsh crowfoot. The cursed crowfoot.
marsh daisy. The plant thrift.
marsh deer. A large deer (*Odocoileus dichotomus*, syn. *O. paludosus*) found from Brazil to Argentina.
marsh elder. **a** The guelder-rose. **b** *U. S.* Any salt-marsh shrub of the genus *Iva*, esp. *I. oraria.*
Marshes of Glynn, The (glĭn). A poem by Sidney Lanier.
marsh fern. **a** A shield fern (*Dryopteris thelypteris*), of the North Temperate Zone. **b** = SAW FERN.
marsh fever. Malarial fever; malaria.
marsh'fire' (märsh'fīr'), *n.* Will-o'-the-wisp.
marsh five-finger. = MARSH CINQUEFOIL.
marsh fleabane. Any plant of the genus *Pluchea.*
marsh'flow'er (märsh'flou'ĕr), *n.* The floating heart.
marsh foxtail. A widely distributed low pale grass (*Alopecurus geniculatus*) found in wet places.
marsh frog. The pickerel frog.
marsh gas. *Chem.* = METHANE.
marsh gentian. A Eurasian bog herb (*Dasystephana pneumonanthe*) with blue flowers; — often called *lungflower;* also, in North America, any marsh plant of the same genus.
marsh gillyflower. The ragged robin.
marsh goose. **a** *Local, Eng.* The graylag. **b** *Local, U. S.* Hutchins's goose.
marsh grass. Any coarse grass common in marshes; specif., any of various species of *Spartina*, esp. *S. patens*, of the salt meadows in the eastern United States.
marsh groundsel. A yellow flowered herb (*Senecio palustris*) with a hollow stem and truncate rays.
marsh hare. A small hare (*Sylvilagus palustris*), larger than the cottontail, with slender, less hairy feet, found in marshy places along the United States coast from North Carolina to Florida.
marsh harrier. A harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*) widely distributed in the Old World, but now nearly exterminated in England.

1/14
Marsh Harrier.

marsh hawk. **a** A widely distributed American hawk or harrier (*Circus hudsonius*) similar to the European hen harrier. It frequents open or marshy regions, feeds on frogs and snakes, etc., and is seldom destructive of poultry. The adult male is bluish-ash above and chiefly white below. The female is streaked blackish-brown and tawny. **b** *Local, Eng.* The marsh harrier.
marsh hen. **a** *U. S.* Any of various birds of the Rallidae, as the king rail, the clapper rail, and the American coot. **b** *Local, Eng.* The moor hen. **c** *U. S.* The bittern.
marsh horehound. The water horehound.
marsh'ite (märsh'īt), *n.* [After C. W. *Marsh*, Australian geologist.] *Mineral.* A cuprous iodide, CuI, occurring in oil-brown isometric crystals. H., 2.5. Sp. gr., 5.6.
marsh'land' (märsh'lănd'), *n.* A marshy district; marsh. — **marsh'land'er** (-lăn'dĕr), *n.*
marsh laurel. = LOBLOLLY BAY **a.**
marsh'locks' (märsh'lŏks'), *n. sing. & pl.* The marsh cinquefoil. See COMARUM.
marsh mallow. [AS. *merscmealwe.* See MARSH; MALLOW.] A European perennial herb (*Althaea officinalis*) naturalized in the eastern United States. It is densely velvety-pubescent, with ovate leaves and pink racemose flowers. The root is used in medicine as a demulcent.
marsh'mal'low (märsh'măl'ō), *n.* Orig., a confection in the form of a sweetened paste, made from the root of the marsh mallow; now, a confection made from corn sirup, sugar, starch, and gelatin, beaten to a light, creamy consistency. This paste is often cast in square molds, and, when partly dry, rolled in powdered sugar.
marsh'man (märsh'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who dwells, or works, etc., in marshland.
marsh marigold. A perennial swamp plant (*Caltha palustris*) native to Europe and North America, with simple, nearly orbicular leaves, and bright-yellow flowers resembling buttercups; — called often *cowslip* in the United States, where it is often eaten as a pot herb. See COWSLIP. Also, any other species of *Caltha.*

Marsh Marigold, reduced.

marsh nut. The marking nut.
marsh oak. = PIN OAK **a.**
marsh orchis. A European orchis (*Orchis latifolia*).
marsh owl. The short-eared owl.
marsh painted cup. The plant *Bartsia viscosa.* See BARTSIA. *Eng.*
marsh parsley. **a** Tape grass. **b** A European herb (*Peucedanum palustre*), whose acrid root has been used in medicine as an antispasmodic. **c** *Eng.* Wild celery.
marsh pea. A wild pea (*Lathyrus palustris*) of Europe and North America, growing in marshes.
marsh peep. The least sandpiper.
marsh pennywort. Any herb of the genus *Hydrocotyle* or the allied genus *Centella.*
marsh pine. The pond pine.
marsh pink. Any of several North American herbs of the genus *Sabbatia.*
marsh plover. **a** The woodcock. **b** *U. S.* The pectoral sandpiper.
marsh purslane. See ISNARDIA.
marsh quail. The meadow lark. *Local, U. S.*
marsh rabbit. **a** The marsh hare. **b** *Local, U. S.* A muskrat.
marsh robin. The towhee, or chewink. *Local, U. S.*
marsh rosemary. **a** The sea lavender. **b** The moorwort. **c** Marsh tea.
marsh St.-John's-wort. See TRIADENUM.
marsh samphire. The common glasswort.
marsh shield fern. = MARSH FERN **a.**
marsh speedwell. A common blue-flowered herb (*Veronica scutellata*) of the North Temperate Zone.
marsh stitchwort. = BOG STITCHWORT.
marsh tea. A Eurasian bog shrub (*Ledum palustre*) closely related to Labrador tea. An infusion of its narcotic leaves is used to destroy parasites or vermin.
marsh tern. **a** The gull-billed tern. **b** A black tern.
Marsh test (märsh). [Discovered in 1836 by James *Marsh* of Edinburgh.] *Anal. Chem.* A delicate test for arsenic, in which the solution to be tested is treated with hydrogen. Arsenic, if present, forms arsine, AsH_3, which burns with a bluish flame, gives a garlic odor, and deposits a black lustrous coating of arsenic (arsenic mirror) when the flame is directed against a cold porcelain surface, or when the tube through which the gas passes is heated.
marsh titmouse. See TITMOUSE.
marsh treader. Any of certain elongated marsh insects (order Hemiptera) of the family Hydrometridae.
marsh trefoil. The buck bean.
marsh turnip. The jack-in-the-pulpit.
marsh vetchling. = MARSH PEA.
marsh violet **a** A blue-flowered herb (*Viola palustris*). **b** The common butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*).
marsh warbler. A small brown-and-white Eurasian warbler (*Acrocephalus palustris*) with a pale eye stripe.
marsh watercress. = MARSH CRESS.
marsh'wort' (märsh'wŭrt'), *n.* **a** The small cranberry. **b** A European plant (*Helosciadium nodiflorum*).
marsh wren. Any of several wrens of the American genera *Cistothorus* and *Telmatodytes* frequenting marshes. The *long-billed marsh wren* (*T. palustris palustris*) of the eastern United States is represented by slightly differing subspecies in other parts of North America. The *short-billed marsh wren* (*Cistothorus stellaris*) is smaller and lacks the white eye stripe of the former.

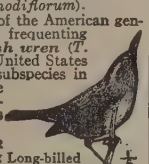
1/6
Long-billed Marsh Wren (*Telmatodytes palustris palustris*).

marsh'y (märsh'ĭ), *adj.;* MARSH'I-ER (-shĭ-ĕr); MARSH'I-EST. **a** Resembling a marsh; wet; boggy; fenny. **b** Pertaining to, or produced in, marshes; as, a *marshy* weed. — **marsh'i-ness** (märsh'shĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*
Mar'si (mär'sī), *n. pl.* [L.] **a** A people of ancient Italy east of Rome. **b** A German tribe defeated by Germanicus.
Mar'si-an (mär'sĭ-ăn), *n.* The Sabellian dialect of the Italian Marsi. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*
Mar-sil'e-a (mär-sĭl'ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Luigi Ferdinando *Marsigli*, It. naturalist.] *Bot.* A widely distributed genus of small aquatic plants, the clover ferns.
Mar-sil'e-a'ce-ae (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of fern allies constituting with the Salviniaceae the order Salviniales. There are two genera, *Marsilea*, the type, and *Pilularia.* — **mar-sil'e-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*
mar-soon' (mär-sōōn'), *n.* [F. *marsouin*, fr. Dan. & Sw. *marsvin*, lit., sea hog. See MERE a pool; SWINE.] The beluga. *Canada.*
Mars orange. a See MARS YELLOW. **b** Burnt orange.
Mars red. 1. See MARS YELLOW.
2. a The color totem. **b** The color colcothar.
Mars'so-ni'na (mär'sō-nī'nȧ; -nē'nȧ), *n.* [NL. after Th. Fr. *Marsson* (1816–92), Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* A form genus of imperfect fungi (order Melanconiales). *M. panattoniana* causes a destructive ring spot of lettuce.
mar-su'pi-al (mär-sū'pĭ-ăl), *adj.* [See MARSUPIALIA.] **a** Having a pouch for carrying the young; of or pert. to the Marsupialia. **b** Of, pert. to, or resembling, a marsupium.
mar-su'pi-al (mär-sū'pĭ-ăl), *n.* One of the Marsupialia.
marsupial bones. *Zool.* A pair of small bones supporting the pouch walls in many marsupials and in monotremes.
marsupial frog. Any of several species of South American tree frogs of the genus *Nototrema* of the family Hylidae. The females have on their back a pouch in which they carry the eggs and the young.

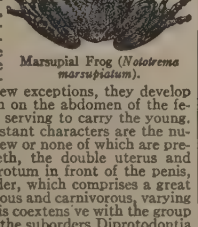
3/8
Marsupial Frog (*Nototrema marsupiatum*).

Mar-su'pi-a'li-a (mär-sū'pĭ-ā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *marsupium* a pouch, bag, purse, fr. Gr. *marsypion*, dim. of *marsypos, marsipos*, perh. fr. Av. *marshū* belly.] *Zool.* An order comprising the lowest existing mammals except the Monotremata. It contains the kangaroos, wombats, bandicoots, opossums, etc. With few exceptions, they develop no placenta, and have a pouch on the abdomen of the female containing the teats and serving to carry the young. Among other more or less constant characters are the numerous teeth (often over 44), few or none of which are preceded by functional milk teeth, the double uterus and vagina, the location of the scrotum in front of the penis, and the small brain. The order, which comprises a great variety of forms, both herbivorous and carnivorous, varying much in structure and habits, is coextens ve with the group Didelphia, and is divided into the suborders Diprotodontia and Polyprotondontia. Marsupials (except the American opossums and the genus *Coenolestes* and its near allies) are now found only in the Australian region.
mar-su'pi-al-ize (mär-sū'pĭ-ăl-īz), *v. t.* [See MARSUPIALIA; -IZE.] *Surg.* To open (a cyst) and sew its edges to the abdominal wound, thus forming a pouch which drains at the surface of the abdomen, suppurates, and finally shrinks up. — **mar-su'pi-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*
marsupial mole. An Australian marsupial (*Notoryctes typhlops*), superficially similar to the true moles.
marsupial plate. An oöstegite.
marsupial wolf. The Tasmanian wolf.
Mar-su'pi-a'ta (mär-sū'pĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] The Marsupialia. *Rare.*
mar-su'pi-ate (-sū'pĭ-āt), *adj. & n.* Marsupial. *Rare.*
mar-su'pi-um (mär-sū'pĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -PIA (-ȧ). [L., a pouch.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* **a** An abdominal pouch formed by a fold of the skin and enclosing the mammary glands of the spiny anteaters and most marsupials. **b** Any analogous structure in lower animals, as fishes, crustaceans, etc., for enclosing or carrying eggs or young. **c** The pecten of the eye of a bird or reptile.
2. *Bot.* In certain liverworts, an outgrowth of the thallus or stem surrounding the basal part of the archegonium.
Mars violet. **a** See MARS YELLOW. **b** A color, red in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
Mar'sy-as (mär'sĭ-ăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Marsyas.*] *Gr. Myth.* Probably a Phrygian god of nature, resembling Pan. In Greek myth, Marsyas challenged Apollo to a contest of flute with lyre. Apollo won only by adding his voice to the music of the strings. For his presumption, Apollo punished Marsyas by flaying him alive, the river Marsyas being formed from his blood.
Mars yellow. **1.** A pigment, a variety of iron yellow, made by precipitating an iron salt with alkali and heating the product. *Mars brown, Mars orange, Mars red,* and *Mars violet* are similarly made pigments, the shade depending on details of treatment, as degree of heating.
2. A color red-yellow in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
mart (märt), *n.* [D. *markt.* See MARKET.] **a** *Archaic.* A fair. **b** *Obs.* Traffic; bargaining; also, a bargain. **c** A market; now chiefly, a locality where buying and selling is active; an emporium.
mart, *v. t. & i.* To buy or sell in or as in a mart.
mart, *n.* [Cf. FOUMART.] A marten. *Now Dial. Eng.*
mart (märt), *n.* Marque, as in *letters of mart, writ of mart.*
mart (märt), *n.* [Gael. & Ir.] **1.** A beef for slaughter; also, any meat salted down for winter. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
2. *Early Irish Law.* A yearly exaction or levy of kine, apparently imposed at will.
mart, *n.* [L. *Mars, Martis.* See MARS.] *Obs.* **a** [*cap.*] The god Mars or the planet Mars. **b** Battle; contest.
mar'tel (mär'tĕl), *n.* [F. *martel, marteau,* fr. (assumed) VL. *martellus,* for L. *martulus,* fr. *marclus, marculus.* See 4th MARCH.] **1.** A hammer, esp. as used in war. *Hist.*
2. [*cap.*] Literally, the Hammer, surname of Charles, Duke of Austrasia; — alluding to the defeat he inflicted on the Saracens near Tours, France, in 732.
mar'tel, *v. i.* [F. *marteler.* See MARTEL, *n.*] To make a blow with a hammer. *Obs.*
‖**mar'tel'-de-fer'** (mär'tĕl'dĕ-fâr'), *n.* [F., hammer of iron.] A weapon like a hammer, usually having one side of the head pointed, used by horsemen in the Middle Ages to break armor; also, a like weapon of infantry.

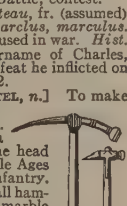
Two forms of Martel-de-fer.

mar'te-line (mär'tĕ-lĭn), *n.* [F.] A small hammer, with the peen pointed, used by marble workers and sculptors.
mar'tel-late (mär'tĕ-lāt), *v. t.* [It. *martellare* See MARTELLATO.] To hammer. *Rare.*
‖**mar'tel-la'to** (mär'tĕl-lä'tō), *adj.* [It., past part. of *martellare* to strike. See MARTEL, *n.*] *Music.* Produced by an abrupt and distinctly marked stroke, as violin notes given a detached effect by a pause of the bow while pressed on the string. Cf. DÉTACHÉ. — **mar'tel-la'to,** *adv.*
mar'tel-la'to, *n.* Martellato technique, notes, or effect.
‖**mar'telle'ment'** (mär'tĕl'mäN'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *martellemente.*] Acciaccatura.
Mar'tel'lo tow'er, *or* **mar'tel'lo** (mär'tĕl'ō), *n.* [It. *martello* hammer, substituted for *mortella* tower, from Cape Mortella in Corsica, where such a tower resisted an English fleet in 1794.] *Fort.* A circular masonry fort.
mar'ten (mär'tĕn; -tĭn; 119), *n.; pl.* MARTENS' (-tĕnz; -tĭnz), sometimes MARTEN. See PLURAL, *Note.* [ME. *martern, martrin,* marten's fur, marten, fr. OF. *martrine,* fr. *martin,* adj., of the marten, fr. *martre,* of Teut. origin; cf. G. *marder,* OHG. *mardar;* akin to AS. *mearth,* ON. *mörthr.* Cf. FOUMART.] **1.** Any of several slender-bodied carnivorous mammals of the genus *Martes,* considerably larger than the weasels, and of somewhat arboreal habits. The tail is rather long and the under fur very fine. They are gray or brown above and usually lighter-colored below. The name belongs esp. to the pine marten (*M. martes*) and stone or beech marten (*M. foina*) of Europe and Asia, and to the American sable (*M. americana*), called also *pine marten.* It is extended to the much larger and darker-colored fisher (*M. pennanti*). See SABLE.
2. The fur or pelt of a marten; — called often *sable.*
3. Any marsupial of the genus *Phascogale. Australia.*
mar'ten. Var. of MARTIN.
marten cat. A marten.
mar'tens-ite (mär'tĕnz-īt), *n.* [After A. *Martens,* Ger. metallurgist.] *Metal.* A hard brittle substance, of the nature of a solid solution, consisting of iron with 2 per cent or less of carbon, and forming the chief constituent of quenched steel. The variety which corresponds in composition to pearlite (containing .9 per cent carbon) is called *hardenite.* — **mar'ten-sit'ic** (mär'tĕn-zĭt'ĭk), *adj.*
Mar'tes (mär'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *martes,* var. of *meles, maeles,* in Martial. See MARTEN.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the typical martens.
mar'text' (mär'tĕkst'), *n.* A blundering preacher.
Mar'text', Sir Oliver. A country vicar in Shakespeare's *As You Like It.*
Mar'tha (mär'thȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *Martha,* fr. Aram. *Mārthā,* lit., lady, mistress.] **1.** Fem. proper name. F. *Marthe* (mart); It. & Sp. *Marta* (mär'tȧ); Pg. *Martha* (mär'tȧ); D. *Martha* (-tȧ), G. *Martha* (-tȧ), *Marthe* (-tĕ). — Dim. *Marty, Mart, Mat, Matty, Pat, Patty.*
2. *Bib.* Sister of Lazarus and Mary, and friend of Jesus, mentioned in Luke x. 40. In medieval and later Christian allegory, she often symbolizes the active life (the *way of Martha*), and her sister Mary the contemplative life (the *way of Mary*).

mar'shal-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
Mar'shal Niel', Var. of MARÉCHAL NIEL.
mar'shal-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
marsh'bunk'er, Var. of MOSSBUNKER.
Mars' Hill (märz). *Bib.* See AREOPAGUS, *Ely.*
marsh'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
Marsian War. = SOCIAL WAR **c.**
Mar-sil'i-a (mär-sĭl'ĭ-ȧ), **Mar-sil'i-a'ce-ae** (-ā'sē-ē), **mar-sil'i-a'ceous** (-shŭs). Vars. of MARSILEA, MARSILEACEAE, etc.
Mar'si-po-bran'chi-a (mär'sĭ-pō-brăng'kĭ-ȧ), **Mar'si-po-bran'chi-a'ta** (-brăng'kĭ-ā'tȧ), **Mar'si-po-bran'chi-i** (mär'sĭ-pō-brăng'kĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *marsipos* a pouch + *branchion* a gill.] Syn. of CYCLOSTOMATA. — **mar'si-po-branch'** (mär'sĭ-pō-brăngk'), *adj. & n.* — **mar'si-po-bran'chi-ate** (-brăng'kĭ-āt), *adj. & n.*
Mar'spi-ter (mär'spĭ-tĕr), *n.* [L.] See MARS, *n.*, 1.
Mars-so'ni-a (mär-sō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of MARSSONINA.
Mar'ston Moor' (mär'stŭn mōōr'). See BATTLE, *Table.*
mar-su'pi-a'lian (mär-sū'pĭ-ā'lĭ-ăn), **mar-su'pi-an** (-sū'pĭ-ăn), *adj. & n.* = MARSUPIAL.
Mart (märt). Dim. of MARTHA.
mar'ta-gon (mär'tȧ-gŏn), *n.* [It. *martagone.*] = TURK'S-CAP LILY **a.**

3. *G.* **Mar'the** (mär'tē). The shrewd friend of Margaret in Goethe's *Faust*, to whom Mephistopheles pretends to make love to promote the affair of Faust and Margaret.
4. The title and heroine of an opera (1847) by Friedrich von Flotow.

Mar'tha Wash'ing·ton (mär'thȧ wŏsh'ĭng·tŭn). See WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS.

Martha Washington chair. A style of mahogany chair, with or without arms, with high flat back, and upholstered in seat and back.

Martha Washington table. A style of worktable, usually octagonal, with four slender reeded legs, drawers under elongated sides, and a deep receptacle for sewing materials under each end.

mar'tial (mär'shȧl), *adj.* [L. *martialis* of or belonging to *Mars*, the god of war. See MARS; cf. MARCH month.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or suited for, war; as, *martial* music; *martial* rule. "*Martial* equipage." *Milton.*
2. Belonging or pert. to an army or to military life; — opp. to *civil*. *Now Rare*, exc. in *court-martial*, etc.
3. **a** Experienced in, or inclined to, war; warlike; brave. **b** Pert. or appropriate to one engaged or experienced in war; as, a *martial* cloak or stride.
4. [*cap.*] Pertaining to, or resembling, the god, Mars.
5. [*cap.*] *Astrol.* Under the baleful influence of Mars.
6. [*cap.*] *Astron.* Martian.
7. *Old Chem.* Of, pert. to, or like, iron; chalybeate.
Syn. — MARTIAL, WARLIKE, MILITARY. MARTIAL suggests esp. the pomp and circumstance of war, or the distinctive qualities of a warrior; as, *martial* music, array, virtues, a *martial* air. WARLIKE emphasizes the feeling or temper which leads to or accompanies war; it may also apply to the adjuncts of war; as, "this *warlike* isle" (*Shak.*); *warlike* preparations. MILITARY (often opposed to *naval*, *civil*) suggests whatever pertains to a soldier or to the art or conduct of war on land; as, a *military* bearing, expedition, road, *military* tactics. Cf. BELLIGERENT.
— **mar'tial·ly,** *adv.* — **mar'tial·ness,** *n.*

Mar'tial·ist (-ĭst), *n.* **a** *Obs.* One born under Mars. **b** *Archaic.* [*sometimes not cap.*] A warrior. **c** A Martian.

mar'ti·al'ity (mär'shĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ; mär·shăl'-), *n.* Martialness.

mar'tial·ize (mär'shȧl·īz), *v. t.* To make martial. *Rare.*
— **mar'tial·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

martial law. The law administered by the military power of a government when it has superseded the civil authority in time of war, or when the civil authorities are unable to enforce the laws. It is distinguished from *military law*. Martial law must be administered in accordance with the laws of war, and is limited by military necessity.

Mar'ti·an (mär'shĭ·ăn; -shăn), *adj.* [L. *Martius.*] Of or pert. to Mars, god of war, or the planet Mars or its hypothetical inhabitants; Martial; *Astrol., Obs.*, under the influence of Mars. — *n.* One of the hypothetical inhabitants of Mars.

mar'ti·loge (mär'tĭ·lōj), *n.* [ML. *martilogium.*] A martyrology. *Obs.*

mar'tin (mär'tĭn), *n.* [F. *martin*, applied to different birds (cf. F. *martinet* martin), fr. the proper name *Martin*. See MARTIN; cf. MARTLET.] A small European swallow (*Delichon*, syn. *Chelidon, urbica*), having a moderately forked tail, bluish black head and back, and white rump and under parts. With qualifying terms, the name is extended to various swallows, and fly-catchers, esp. to the bank swallow (called **sand martin**) and to the species of the American genus *Progne*. Cf. PURPLE MARTIN, BEE MARTIN.

Purple Martin (*Progne subis*).

mar'tin. Var. of MARTEN.

Mar'tin (mär'tĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *Martinus*, fr. *Mars*, *Martis*, the god of war.] **1.** Lit., of Mars; warlike; — masc. proper name. It. & Sp. *Martino* (mär·tē'nō); Pg. *Martinho* (mär·tē'nyōō); G. *Martin* (mär'tēn).
2. [*not cap.*] An ape or monkey; — sometimes used as a proper name, as in the story of "Reynard the Fox."

Mar'tin, *adj.* Of or pertaining to a subdivision of the Devonian in Arizona. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Mar'tin,** *n.*

Mar'tin Chuz'zle·wit (chŭz''l·wĭt). The title and hero of a novel (1843–44) by Dickens, much of the scene of which is laid in America. His cousin **Jonas Chuzzlewit**, son of Anthony Chuzzlewit, is an ignorant, cunning, unscrupulous, miserly fellow, who becomes a murderer and a suicide. See PECKSNIFF; GAMP, MRS. SAIREY; TAPLEY, MARK.

mar'ti·net (mär'tĭ·nĕt), *n.* [F.] **a** *Hist.* A war engine that threw large stones. **b** *Naut.* A line attached to the leech of a square sail to haul it close to the yard for furling.

mar'ti·net' (mär'tĭ·nĕt'; mär'tĭ·nĕt), *n.* [Cf. MARTIN the bird, MARTLET.] **1.** A system of drill devised by one Martinet, a French army officer under Louis XIV. *Obs.*
2. A strict military disciplinarian; in general, one who lays stress on a rigid adherence to the details of discipline, or to forms and fixed methods; — commonly depreciatory.

mar'ti·net (mär'tĭ·nĕt), *n.* [F.] **a** *Obs.* A martin. **b** = MARTINETA.

mar'ti·ne'ta (mär'tĭ·nā'tȧ; -nē'tȧ), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *martineta* a bird of the heron kind.] An Argentine tinamou (*Calopezus elegans*), having a long slender crest.

mar'ti·net'ism (mär'tĭ·nĕt'ĭz'm), *n.* Practice or spirit of a martinet.

Mar·ti'nez (mär·tē'nĕz), *adj.* [From *Martinez*, Calif.] *Geol.* Of, or pert. to, the lowest division of the marine Eocene of California. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Mar·ti'nez,** *n.*

mar'tin·gale (mär'tĭn·gāl; mär'tĭng-; mär't'n-), *n.* Also **mar'tin·gal** (-găl). [F., fr. Pr. *martengalo*, *martegalo*, appar. fr. *martengau*, *martegau*, inhabitant of Martigues, but perh. orig. fr. Sp. *almártaga* rein, check, fr. Ar. *al* the + *mirta'ah* rein.] **1.** A strap fastened to a horse's girth, passing between his forelegs, and fastened to the bit, or now more commonly ending in two rings, through which the reins pass. It is intended to hold down the head of the horse, and prevent him from rearing.
2. *Naut.* A lower stay of rope or chain for the jib boom or flying jib boom to sustain the strain of the head stays, fastened to, or rove through, the dolphin striker, — often replaced by metal rods. Also now, rarely, the dolphin striker itself.
3. Any system of betting which, in a series of bets, seeks to determine the amount to be wagered after each win or loss. The term is usually applied to dividing a specified amount desired to be won at one session into smaller unequal parts, arranged in a vertical column. By adding together the top and bottom figures after a loss, cancelling them after a win, when all are crossed off, the desired amount is gained. Cf. PROGRESSION; *double up*, under DOUBLE, v. i.

mar'tin·gale (mär'tĭn·gāl; mär'tĭng-; mär't'n-), *v. i.* In rouge et noir, to stake according to a martingale.

martingale backrope. *Naut.* One of the stays leading from the lower end of the martingale to either bow.

martingale guy *or* **stay.** = MARTINGALE, 2.

mar'ti·ni'co (mär'tē·nē'kō), *n.* The climbing fish (*Anabas scandens*). *Phil. I.*

Mar·ti'ni cock'tail' (mär·tē'nē). A mixed drink containing gin, orange bitters, and vermouth.

Mar·ti'ni–Hen'ry ri'fle (mär·tē'nē·hĕn'rĭ). [After Frederic *Martini* (1832–97), Swiss inventor, and one *Henry* (d. 1894), Scottish gunmaker.] *Mil.* A single-loading, forty-five caliber rifle used in the British service from 1876 to 1886.

Mar'tin·ish (mär'tĭn·ĭsh), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Martinists. *Obs.*

Mar'tin·ism (mär'tĭn·ĭz'm), *n.* Doctrine of Martinists.

Mar'tin·ist (-ĭst), *n.* **a** *Religious Hist.* One of the writers of the Martin Marprelate tracts (1588–89), or one of their followers (see MARPRELATE). **b** A follower of Martin Luther. **c** A follower of the French mystic Marquis Louis Claude de Saint-Martin (1743–1803), or of the Jewish Portuguese mystic, Martinez de Pasqualis, who founded in 1754 the society which Saint-Martin afterwards led.

Mar'tin·ize (-īz), *v. i.* To talk like a Martinist. *Obs.*

Martin limestone. [From Mt. *Martin*, near Bisbee, Ariz.] *Geol.* A formation representing the Devonian in Arizona.

Mar'tin·mas (mär'tĭn·mȧs), *n.* [St. *Martin* + *Mass* religious service.] *Eccl.* The feast of St. Martin, the 11th of November; — formerly called also **Martinmas in winter**, as disting. from the feast of the translation of St. Martin, July 4.

Mar'tin·mas, *or* **Mar'tin's, sum'mer** (mär'tĭnz). St. Martin's summer. See INDIAN SUMMER.

Mar'tin proc'ess (mär'tĭn; *F.* mär'tăN'). [After P. & E. *Martin*, who invented the process at Sireuil, France.] See OPEN-HEARTH PROCESS. Hence, **Martin steel.**

Martin rule. See DEPTH TABLE.

martin snipe. The green sandpiper. *Local, Eng.*

mar'tite (mär'tīt), *n.* [L. *Mars*, *Martis*, the god Mars, the alchemical name of iron.] *Mineral.* Ferric oxide, Fe_2O_3, occurring in iron-black isometric crystals, probably a pseudomorph after magnetite. H., 6–7.

Mar'ti·us (mär'shĭ·ŭs), *n.* [L. See MARCH.] Originally, the first month. See ROMAN CALENDAR.

Mar'ti·us, *or* **Mar'ti·us', yel'low** (mär'shĭ·ŭs; *G.* mär'tsĭ·ōōs). [After C. A. *Martius.*] **1.** See DYE, *Table.*
2. A color, yellow in hue, of medium saturation and very high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

mart'let (märt'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* [F. *martelet*, fr. *martinet*. See MARTIN the bird; cf. MARTINET disciplinarian.] **1.** The common European martin.
2. [Cf. F. *merlette*.] *Her.* A bird sometimes shown without beak or feet, — generally assumed to represent a martin. As a mark of cadency it now denotes the fourth son.

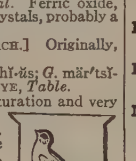

Martlet, 2.

mar'trix (mär'trĭks), *n.* [ML.] A marten; also, its fur. *Obs. Scot.*

Mar'tu (mär'tōō), *n.* *Babylon. Relig.* The Sumerian form of Amurru. Cf. AMORITE.

Mar·tyn'i·a (mär·tĭn'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after John *Martyn* (1699–1768), Eng. botanist.] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of American herbs typifying the Martyniaceae, having a bell-shaped bladdery calyx, spreading corolla tube, and 2-beaked capsule. Syn. *Proboscidea*, 2. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus. See UNICORN PLANT.

Mar·tyn'i·a'ce·ae (-ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small family of chiefly tropical American herbs (order Polemoniales). — **mar·tyn'i·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

mar'tyr (mär'tĕr), *n.* [AS., fr. LL. *martyr*, fr. Gr. *martyr*, *martys*, prop., a witness. See MEMORY.] **1.** One who voluntarily suffered death as the penalty of refusing to renounce his religion or a tenet, principle, or practice belonging to it; — a title of honor among the early Christians.
2. A witness. *Obs.*
3. One who sacrifices his life, station, or what is of great value, for the sake of principle, or to sustain a cause.
4. A great or constant sufferer, as from disease. *Colloq.*

mar'tyr, *v. t.;* MAR'TYRED (-tĕrd); MAR'TYR·ING. **1.** To put to death for adhering to some belief, faith, or profession, esp. Christianity; to make a martyr of.
2. To torture to death; kill; also, to wound, mutilate. *Obs.*
3. To inflict agonizing pain upon; to torture.

mar'tyr·dom (-dŭm), *n.* [*martyr* + *-dom.*] **1.** State of being a martyr; the suffering of death on account of adherence to the Christian faith, or to any cause.
2. Affliction; distress; torment; torture.
3. Killing; butchery. *Obs.*

mar'tyr·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who martyrs. *Obs.*

mar'tyr·ess (-ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A woman martyr. *Rare.*

mar·tyr'i·um (mär·tĭr'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [LL.] A building or chamber used by the early Christians as a burial place; also, a place where the relics of martyrs are preserved.

mar'tyr·ize (mär'tĕr·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [ML. *martyrizare.*] To make a martyr of; to martyr. — *v. i.* To become a martyr. — **mar'tyr·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* — **mar'tyr·iz'er** (mär'tĕr·īz'ĕr), *n.*

mar'tyr·ly (-lĭ), *adj. & adv.* Like a martyr. *Rare.*

mar'tyr·ol'a·try (mär'tĕr·ŏl'ȧ·trĭ), *n.* [*martyr* + *-latry.*] Undue exaltation or adulation of martyrs.

mar'tyr·o·loge (mär'tĕr·ō·lōj), *n.* [F.] Martyrology. *Obs.*

mar'tyr·o·log'i·cal (-lŏj'ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* Also **mar'tyr·o·log'ic** (-lĭk). Pertaining to martyrology or martyrs; registering, or registered in, a catalogue of martyrs.

mar'tyr·ol'o·gist (-ŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.* A writer of martyrology; a historian of martyrs. — **mar'tyr·ol'o·gis'tic** (-jĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

mar'tyr·o·lo'gi·um (-ō·lō'jĭ·ŭm), *n.* [ML.] = MARTYROLOGY, 1.

mar'tyr·ol'o·gy (-ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [ML. *martyrologium.* See MARTYR; -LOGY.] **1.** A history or account of martyrs; a register of martyrs; specif., *R.C.Ch.*, an official catalogue of martyrs and saints, with some details of their lives, arranged by the dates of their anniversaries.
2. The branch of ecclesiastical history that treats of the lives and sufferings of martyrs. See *Acta Martyrum*, under ACTA, 2.

Mar'tyrs' cal'en·dar (mär'tĕrz). A calendar like the Gregorian, but dating from the *Era of the Martyrs*, or Era of Diocletian (A.D. 284). See ERA, *Table.*

mar'tyr·y (mär'tĕr·ĭ), *n.* [ML. *martyrium.*] Orig., martyrdom; now, a chapel, shrine, etc., erected in honor of a martyr, usually on the spot where he suffered.

ma'ru (mä'rōō; *Jap.* mȧ'rōō), *n.* [Jap.] **a** Orig., in the form *maro*, a suffix forming the ending of some men's names. **b** Later, in the form *maru*, meaning circle, appended as a suffix to names of ships, and, occasionally, to names of boys.

Ma·rut' (mȧ·rōōt'), *n.* [Skr.] One of the gods of wind and storm, companions of Indra.

mar'vel (mär'vĕl; -v'l), *n.* [ME. *mervaile*, fr. OF. *merveille*, fr. L. *mirabilia* wonderful things, pl., fr. *mirabilis* wonderful, fr. *mirari* to wonder or marvel at, fr. *mirus* wonderful. See SMILE; cf. MIRACLE.] **1.** A miracle. *Obs.*
2. That which causes wonder or astonishment; a prodigy; a wonder. "Nature's sweet *marvel* undefiled." *Emerson.*
3. Wonder; astonishment. "Use lessens *marvel*." *Scott.*
4. The horehound.

mar'vel, *v.;* -VELED (-vĕld) or -VELLED; -VEL·ING or -VEL·LING. [ME. *merveilen*, fr. OF. *merveillier.*] *Intrans.:*
1. To be struck with surprise, astonishment, or wonder. *Marvel* not, my brethren, if the world hate you. 1 *John* iii. 13.
2. To have a wondering or perplexed curiosity (about something); as, I *marvelled* what it all meant.
—, *Transitive: Obs.* **a** To marvel or be perplexed at. **b** To cause to marvel; to astonish.

mar'vel, *adj.* [OF. *merveil.*] Marvelous. *Obs.*

mar'vel. Dial. var. of MARBLE.

mar'vel–of–Pe·ru', *n.* Also **mar'vel–of–the–world'.** The four o'clock.

mar'vel·ous, mar'vel·lous (mär'vĕl·ŭs), *adj.* [ME. *merveillous*, fr. OF. *merveillos*, (F. *merveilleux*). See MARVEL, *n.*] **1.** Exciting marvel; causing wonder; astonishing.
2. Partaking of the character of miracle; incredible.
3. Splendid; excellent; first-rate. *Colloq.*
Syn. — Wondrous, strange, improbable.
Ant. — Commonplace, ordinary, usual.
— **mar'vel·ous·ly, mar'vel·lous·ly,** *adv.* — **mar'vel·ous·ness, mar'vel·lous·ness,** *n.*

mar'vel·ry (-rĭ), *n.* A thing exciting marvel.

mar'ver (mär'vĕr), *n.* [F. *marbre* marble. See MARBLE.] A stone, or cast-iron plate, or former, on which hot glass is rolled to give it shape. — *v. t.* To roll (glass) on a marver.

Mar·war'i (mär·wär'ĭ), *n.* **a** One of a class of bankers and traders of India of Rajput descent. **b** The chief one of the Rajputana dialects. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Marx'i·an (märk'sĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Karl Marx (1818–83) or the socialist theories held by him. See SOCIALISM. — **Marx'i·an,** *n.* — **Marx'i·an·ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

Marx'ism (märk'sĭz'm), *n.* The socialism of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, esp. its social rather than its purely economic doctrines, including dialectical materialism, economic determination of human actions and institutions, and the class struggle as the fundamental force in history. — **Marx'ist** (-sĭst), *n. & adj.*

Mar'y (mär'ĭ; 79; 277), *n.;* *pl.* MARYS (-Iz), MARIES (-Iz). [LL. *Maria*, fr. Gr. *Maria*, *Mariam*, fr. Heb. *Miryām* Miriam. Cf. MARIA, MIRIAM.] **1.** Fem. proper name. L. *Maria* (mȧ·rĭ'ȧ); F. *Marie* (mȧ'rē'), *Marion* (mȧ'rē'ôN'); Sp. *María* (mä·rē'ä); It. & Pg. *Maria* (mä·rē'ä); G. *Maria* (mä·rē'ä), *Marie* (mä·rē'ĕ). — Dim. *May, Moll, Molly, Poll, Polly.*
2. *Bib.* **a** The mother of Jesus; — often called the *Blessed Virgin Mary* or *Saint Mary*. See VIRGIN MARY. **b** The sister of Martha. **c** Mary of Magdala, *Mary Magdalene*, who was healed of evil spirits by Jesus.
3. A girl or woman. *Pidgin Eng., Australia & Polynesia.*
— *way of Mary.* See MARTHA, 2.

mar'y, *n.* The belly; as, a pain in his *mary*. *Colloq.*

mar'y·bud' (mär'ĭ·bŭd'), *n.* The marigold.

Mar'y·land (mĕr'ĭ·lănd), *n.* A State of the United States. See *Gaz.* — **Mar'y·land'i·an** (-lăn'dĭ·ăn), *adj.*

Mar'y·land bis'cuit (mĕr'ĭ·lănd). = BEATEN BISCUIT.

Maryland chicken. Chicken prepared à la Maryland.

Maryland Day. March 25, anniversary of the first Roman Catholic Mass (1634) in Maryland, a State holiday.

Mar'y·land·er (mĕr'ĭ·lăn·dĕr), *n.* **A** native or inhabitant of Maryland; also, *U. S.*, a Maryland ham.

Maryland shilling. A silver coin struck in England by Lord Baltimore for the colony of Maryland about 1659.

Maryland yellowthroat. An American warbler (*Geothlypis trichas*), with the upper parts olive, the throat and breast yellow, and, in the adult male, the head black.

Mary lily. The Madonna lily.

Mar'y·mass (mär'ĭ·mȧs), *n.* [*Mary* + 1st *Mass.*] A festival in honor of the Virgin Mary; specif.: **a** Annunciation or Lady Day (March 25th). **b** Formerly, Candlemas (February 2). **c** *Now Scot. Only.* Assumption (August 15). **d** The Nativity of the Virgin (September 8).

Mary of the Gael. See BRIGIT.

Mary quad. *Print.* An em quad.

mar'y·sole (mär'ĭ·sōl), *n.* [*Mary*, the proper name + *sole* the fish.] *Local Brit.* **a** The lemon sole. **b** = SMEAR DAB.

Mar'y Wash'ing·ton. See WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS.

mar'zi·pan (mär'zĭ·păn; mär'zĭ·păn'). Var. of MARCHPANE, a kind of sweetmeat.

mas (mȧs), *n.* [Shortened from *master*.] Master. *Dial.*

-mas (-mȧs). A combining form of the noun *Mass*, denoting *a feast day* or *festival* or *the time of its celebration*, as in Candlemas, Christmas, Michaelmas.

ma'sa (mä'sä), *n.* [Sp., dough.] Corn meal. *Southwestern U. S.*

Ma·sai' (mȧ·sī'), *n. pl.* A Hamito-Negro people in Kenya and Tanganyika, east of Lake Victoria. Their language is probably of Hamitic origin.

Mas'a·rid'i·dae (mȧs'ȧ·rĭd'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Masaris*, type genus, fr. Gr. *masaomai* I chew, thrust out the lip.] *Zool.* A family or subfamily, **Mas'a·ri·di'nae** (-rĭ·dī'nē), of mainly tropical solitary wasps (group Diploptera) having clavate antennae. **Mas'a·ris** (mȧs'ȧ·rĭs) is the type genus. — **mas'a·rid'id** (-rĭd'ĭd), *n.*

mas·cagn'ite (mȧs·kăn'yĭt), *n.* Also **mas·cagn'ine** (-yĭn). [After P. *Mascagni*, who discovered it.] *Mineral.* Native ammonium sulphate, $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, found in volcanic districts.

mas'cal·ly (mȧs'kȧl·ĭ), *adj.* *Her.* **Masculy.**

mas·car'a (mȧs·kăr'ȧ; mäs·kär'ȧ; **mäs·kär'ä**), *n.* **1.** The color Tuscan red.
2. A preparation used for coloring the eyelashes.

---

mar'tial·ism, *n.* See -ISM.
mar'ti·net'ish, *adj.* See -ISH. — **mar'ti·net'ish·ness,** *n.*
mar'ti·net'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
Mar·ti'ni (mär·tē'nē), *n.* **1.** Short for MARTINI-HENRY RIFLE.
2. Short for MARTINI COCKTAIL.
mar'ti·noe (mär'tĭ·nō), *n.* [See MARTYNIA.] = UNICORN PLANT.
Mar·ti'nus Scri·ble'rus. See SCRIBLERUS, MARTINUS.
marv'net. Var. of MARTINET.
Mar'ty (Mär'tĭ). Dim. of MARTHA.
Martyrdom of Polycarp. See APOSTOLIC FATHERS.
mar'tyr·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
mar'tyr·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
mar'veld. Marveled. *Ref. Sp.*
mar'vel·ment, *n.* See -MENT.
mary. † MARROW; MARRY, *interj.*
mar'y·gold. Var. of MARIGOLD.
mar'y·hinch'coo, *n.* Stringhalt. *Obs.*
Mar'y·ol'a·try (mär'ĭ·ŏl'ȧ·trĭ), **Mar'y·ol'o·gy** (-ŏl'ō·jĭ). Vars. of MARIOLATRY, etc.
mas, mast. Mass, massed. *Ref. Sp.*
mas. † MACE. [*Bib.*]
Mas'a·loth (mȧs'ȧ·lŏth; -lōth).
masar. † 1st MACER.
Ma·sar'i·dae (mȧ·săr'ĭ·dē). Var of MASARIDIDAE. — **mas'a·ri·d** (mȧs'ȧ·rĭd), *n.*
mas'ca·longe (mȧs'kȧ·lŏnj; mäs'kȧ·lōnj'). Var. of MOSKELLUNGE.

Mas·che·ro'ni's con'stant (mäs'kā·rō'nēz). [After Lorenzo *Mascheroni* (1750–1801), It. mathematician.] *Math.* = EULERIAN CONSTANT.

Mas'chil (mäs'kĭl; -kīl), *n.* Also **Mas'kil.** [Heb. *maskīl.*] **1.** *Bib.* A term prefixed to thirteen psalms. "The title probably indicates a contemplative composition, but . . . it came to mean little more than a poem." *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*
2. In modern usage, one versed in Hebrew literature, esp. one participating in the Haskalah movement.

mas'cle (mäs'k'l), *adj. & n.* [OF.] Male. *Obs.*

mas'cle (mäs'k'l), *n.* [OF. (F. *macle*), prob. fr. L. *macula* spot, mesh of a net (cf. ML. *macula, macla, mascla,* a scale of a coat of mail), with influence of OHG. *masca* mesh (see MESH). See MAIL armor.] **1.** A spot; also, a net mesh. *Obs.*
2. *Her.* A lozenge voided; formerly, a lozenge plain.
3. A steel plate, esp. of lozenge shape, used in series on 13th-century armor.

Mascle, 2.

mas'cled (-k'ld), *adj.* Composed of, or covered with lozenge-shaped scales, as armor; having lozenge-shaped divisions.

mas'cot (mäs'kŏt; -kŭt), *n.* Also **mas'cotte.** [F. *mascotte,* fr. Pr. *mascot* a little sorcerer or magician, fr. *masco* sorceress.] **1.** A person who is supposed to bring good luck to the household to which he or she belongs; hence, any person or thing supposed to bring good luck.
2. The color mascot blue.
— **mas'cot·ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* — **mas'cot·ry** (-rĭ), *n.*

mascot blue. A color, reddish-blue in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Mas·cou'ten (mäs·kōō'tĕn), **Mas·co'tin** (mäs·kō'tĭn), *n.* An Indian of a practically extinct Algonquian tribe of southern Michigan and Illinois; — called the *Fire Nation* by the French.

mas'cu·lar'i·ty (mäs'kū·lăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Masculinity. *Rare.*

mas'cu·late (mäs'kū·lāt), *v. t.* [L. *masculus* male, masculine.] To make masculine. *Rare.*

mas'cu·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n. Bot.* Fertilization. *Rare.*

mas'cu·line (mäs'kū·lĭn; *Brit. also* mäs'-; 83), *adj.* [OF. *masculin,* fr. L. *masculinus,* fr. *masculus* male, manly. See MALE.] **1.** Of the male sex; male. *Now Rare.*
2. Belonging to, or consisting of, males; appropriated to, or used by, males. "A *masculine* church." *Fuller.*
3. Having the qualities of a man; suitable to, or characteristic of, a man; virile; robust; sometimes, of a woman, mannish; formerly, of a thing, strong or vigorous.
4. *Astrol.* Having a virile influence; as, a *masculine* planet; also, ruled by a masculine planet.
5. *Gram.* Conforming, or denoting conformity, to the class of words viewed as distinguished for males; as, a *masculine* noun or suffix. See GENDER, 3.
Syn. — See MALE. **Ant.** — Feminine. See FEMALE.
— **mas'cu·line·ly,** *adv.* — **mas'cu·line·ness,** *n.*

mas'cu·line, *n.* That which is masculine; as: **a** A male person. **b** *Gram.* A noun, pronoun, adjective, or inflectional form or class of the masculine gender; also, the masculine gender.

masculine caesura. See CAESURA.

masculine rhyme. *Pros.* A rhyme in which only final and accented syllables correspond, as *amend* and *pretend.* See FEMININE RHYME.

masculine signs. Diurnal signs.

mas'cu·lin·ism (mäs'kū·lĭn·Iz'm; *Brit. also* mäs'-), *n.* **a** Masculine physical traits in a woman. **b** Belief in the dominance or superiority of the male sex.

mas'cu·lin·ist (-Ĭst), *n.* A partisan of the dominance of the male sex; also, a female affecting masculinity.

mas'cu·lin'i·ty (-lĭn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *masculinité.*] State, quality, or degree of being masculine.

mas'cu·lo- (mäs'kū·lō-). A combining form from Latin *masculus,* male, denoting *masculine (and),* as in **mas'cu·lo·nu'cle·us, mas'cu·lo·fem'i·nine.**

mas'cu·ly (mäs'kū·lĭ), *adj.* [See 2d MASCLE.] *Her.* Covered with mascles.

mas·deu' (mäz·dū'), *n.* A sweet dark wine from a villa of this name near Perpignan, France.

Mas'de·val'li·a (mäs'dē·väl'I·ä), *n.* [NL., after J. *Masdeval,* Sp. botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American epiphytic orchids, family Orchidaceae.

mash (mäsh), *n.* [AS. *māsc-, māx-,* in comp.; akin to G. *meisch, maisch, meische, maische,* mash, wash, and to OSlav. *mēga* sap. See MIXEN; cf. 1st MUSH.] **1.** *Brewing, etc.* Crushed malt, or meal of rye, wheat, corn, etc., steeped and stirred in hot water to produce wort.
2. A mixture of ground feeds, used either dry or moistened, for feeding poultry or other livestock; as, *bran* mash, a mixture of bran and hot water.
3. A mass of mixed ingredients made soft and pulpy by beating or crushing; a soft, pulpy mass of anything.
4. A mess; muddle; trouble.

mash, *v.;* MASHED (mäsht); MASH'ING. [From MASH, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** *Brewing.* To subject (crushed malt, etc.) to the action of water, with heating and stirring, for the purpose of preparing the extract known as the *wort.* There are two mashing processes: the *infusion process,* carried out by keeping the whole mash at about 70° C. (158° F.); and the *decoction process,* by removing portions, boiling them, and returning them to the main part, thus gradually raising the whole to about 75° C. The former is the usual process in England and France, the latter in Germany. Both are used in America. In both the malt is disintegrated and the starch changed into dextrin and sugar.
2. a To brew (ale, beer, etc.). **b** *Dial. Eng.* To make an infusion of (tea); to steep.
3. To convert into a mash; to reduce to a soft pulpy state by beating or pressure; as, to *mash* apples, potatoes.
4. To press closely and painfully.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** *Brewing.* To perform the operation of mashing malt. See MASH, *v. t.,* 1.
2. To admit of being mashed; to be softened by pressure.

mash (mäsh), *v. t.* [Cf. the similar slang use of *crush.*] To affect so as to cause a sentimental regard; — orig. in *to be mashed on,* to be enamored of. — *v. i.* To seek amorous conquest; ogle; flirt. — *n.* A state of sentimental enamorment; also, one who feels or is the cause of such a state.

mash, *n.* [Cf. MASH to crush.] A hammer used in breaking stone or mineral.

mash, *n.* = MESH, 1.

mash (mäsh; mŭsh). Dial. var. of MARSH.

ma'sha (mä'shä), *n. sing. & pl.* [Hindu *māshā,* fr. Skr. *māṣa,* prop., a bean. Cf. 4th MACE.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

mash'al (mŭsh'ăl). Var. of MUSSAL.

ma·shal' (mä·shäl'; mō'shăl), *n.* [Heb. *māshāl.*] *Jewish Lit.* A proverb; a parable.

mash·al'lah (mäsh·äl'ä), *interj.* [Ar. *mā shā' Allah* what has God willed!] An Arabic exclamation, signifying: *What wonders has God wrought!*

mash'el·ton (mäsh''l·tŭn; -t'n), *n.* Maslin. *N. of Eng.*

mash'er (mäsh'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which mashes; as: **a** A kitchen utensil for mashing food; as, a potato *masher.* **b** A mashman.

mash'er, *n.* A man who encourages flirtation. *Slang.*

mash'ie, mash'y (mäsh'ĭ), *n.; pl.* MASHIES (-Iz). [Perh. fr. F. *massue* a club, appar. of Celt. origin and akin to E. MATTOCK. Cf. MASSIE.] *Golf.* An iron club with a rather wide blade well laid back, used for medium distances. See GOLF, *Illust.* (Fig. 3).

mashie iron. A driving mashie.

mashie niblick. *Golf.* An iron club with head and face intermediate between those of mashie and niblick.

mash'ing, *n.* Act of one who or that which mashes; specif., act of mixing malt to produce wort; also, a quantity mashed.

mash'loch (mäsh'lŏx), *n.* Maslin. *Scot.*

mash'man (mäsh'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A tender of a machine (**mash machine**) that mashes malt in brewing.

Ma·sho'na (mä·shō'nä), *n.* A Bantu of a tribe dwelling south of the Zambezi River in eastern Rhodesia.

Mash'pee (mäsh'pē; mäsh'-), *n.* An Indian of the remnants of the Algonquian tribes of Massachusetts and Long Island, living on Cape Cod.

mash'ru (mŭsh'rōō), *n.* [Ar. *mashrū'* lawful; — Moslems may not pray in fabrics of pure silk.] A kind of silk-and-cotton fabric. *Anglo-Ind.*

mash tun, tub, *or* **vat.** *Brewing.* A large vessel in which mashing is carried out.

mash weld. A spot weld in which a number of overlapping parts, as rods, are welded in a single operation.

mash'y (mäsh'ĭ), *adj.;* MASH'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); -I·EST. Produced by crushing or bruising; like, or consisting of, a mash.

mas'jid (mŭs'jĭd), *n.* [Ar. See MOSQUE.] A Moslem mosque.

Mas John (mäs). [See MAS.] A Scotch Presbyterian minister. *Archaic.*

mask (mäsk; *see Pron.,* § 83), *n.* [F. *masque,* fr. It. *maschera, mascara,* fr. Ar. *maskharah* buffoon (whence also ML. *masca* mask), fr. *sakhira* to ridicule. Cf. MASQUE, MASQUERADE.] **1.** A cover, or partial cover, for the face, used for disguise; as, a dancer's *mask.*

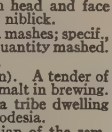
Western Eskimo Mask, 1.

2. A festive dance or other diversion where all wear masks; a masquerade; hence, a revel; a delusive show; — now often spelled *masque.* "The world's vain *mask.*" *Milton.*
3. That which disguises or conceals; a pretext or subterfuge; as, under the *mask* of night.
4. A person wearing a mask; a masker.
5. A grotesque false face worn at carnivals, etc.
6. A sculptured face or face and neck, or a copy of a face made by means of a mold in plaster, wax, etc.; as, a death *mask.*
7. The head or face of an animal, as a fox or dog.

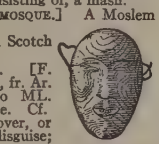
Baseball Catcher's Mask, 8 a.

8. A protective covering, esp. for the face; specif.: **a** A gauze or wire screen worn in outdoor games, in fencing, or in glassworks, foundries, etc. **b** A face covering which constitutes or forms part of a respirator for protecting against poisonous or irritating atmospheres; also, the respirator as a whole; — called specif. *gas mask.* **c** A covering over something to prevent soiling or other damage.
9. *Arch., etc.* A head or face, often grotesque, used as an adornment, as on a keystone, on a fountain, or on furniture.
10. *Mil.* **a** A natural or artificial terrain feature which conceals from view or protects from fire. **b** In a permanent fortification, a redoubt which protects the caponier.

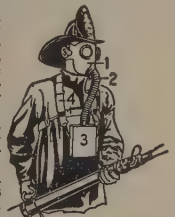
Fireman wearing Mask, 8 b. 1 Mask; 2 Flexible Tube; 3 Canister containing gas-absorbing material; 4 Canister Harness.

11. *Photog.* A translucent or opaque screen or a border design, to vignette or partly to cover the sensitive surface in taking a photograph or the negative in printing, or an opaque sheet with an aperture to insert in the optical path in a motion-picture mechanism, so as to modify the size, shape, or appearance of the picture.
12. *Theater.* **a** In classical antiquity, a figure of a head worn on the stage, serving to identify the character and project the voice.
The Romans sometimes played without *masks;* the Greeks never. *Buckle.*
b A form of dramatic performance in vogue esp. in the 16th and 17th centuries, in which the actors wore masks and represented usually mythical or allegorical characters, the acting consisting only in dancing and dumb show; also, a dramatic composition for such a performance; — now also spelled *masque.*

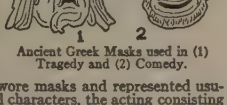
Ancient Greek Masks used in (1) Tragedy and (2) Comedy.

13. *Zool.* The lower lip of the nymph of a dragonfly, modified so as to form a prehensile organ.

mask (mäsk; *see Pron.,* § 83), *v.;* MASKED (mäskt); MASK'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To cover, as the face, by way of concealment or defense; also, to furnish with a gas mask.
2. To disguise; cover; as, to *mask* one's purpose.
3. To modify or eliminate details of, by or as by use of a mask; as, to *mask* a photograph; to *mask* out a stencil.
4. *Chem.* To prevent (an atom or group of atoms) from showing its ordinary reactions; as, to *mask* hydroxyl in a sugar by converting it into methoxyl.
5. *Cookery.* To cover completely, as with thick sauce.
6. *Mil. & Nav.* **a** To conceal from the enemy's sight, as the position of a battery. **b** To keep in check or on the defensive, as troops, a fortress, or the like, with part of one's force while conducting hostile operations elsewhere. **c** To prevent the delivery of fire on (a given objective) by the interposition of a mask.
Syn. — Conceal, veil, screen. **Ant.** — See REVEAL.
—, *Intransitive:* **a** To put on or wear a mask. **b** To be disguised with or as with a mask. **c** To serve as a mask. **d** *Obs.* To go or act as a masker.

mask, *n.* A mesh. — *v. t.* To mesh. *Both Obs. exc. Dial.*

mask, *v. i.* [See MASKER, *v. t.*] To be confused or lost. *Obs.*

mask. Var. of 1st & 2d MASH. *Now Scot. & Dial.*

mask, *n.* A quantity. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

masked (mäskt; 83), *adj.* **1. a** Wearing or using a mask or masks. **b** Characterized by or requiring the wearing of masks; as, a *masked* ball. **c** Concealed; hidden; as, a *masked* battery.
2. *Med.* Disguised; not obvious; as, a *masked* fever.
3. *Bot.* Personate.
4. *Zool.* **a** Having the outlines of the future wings, legs, and other organs visible beneath the integument; — said of certain insect pupae. **b** Having facial markings or structures suggesting a mask, as certain birds.

masked bobwhite. See BOBWHITE.

masked comedy. A form of Italian popular character comedy played by typical figures wearing masks and speaking in local dialects, said to have been invented about 1530 by a Paduan, A. Beolca (called Ruzzante, or Joker). The chief characters of masked comedy were *Pantalone,* a Venetian merchant; *Dottore,* a Bolognese physician; *Spavento,* a Neapolitan braggadocio; *Pullicinella,* a wag of Apulia; *Gianguzulo* and *Coviello,* clowns of Calabria; *Gelfomino,* a Roman beau; *Brighella,* a Ferrarese pimp; and *Arlecchino,* a blundering servant of Bergamo. Besides these there were the *Amorosos* or *Innamoratos* [Amorous or Enamored], men or women with serious parts, and *Smeraldina, Colombina, Spilletta,* and other "servettas," or waiting maids, who spoke Tuscan or Roman, and wore no masks.

masked crab. A European crab (*Corystes cassivelaunus*) with markings on the carapace resembling a human face.

masked duck. A small, spiny-tailed black-faced duck (*Nomonyx dominicus*) of South America and the West Indies.

masked pig. A Japanese breed of the domestic hog (*Sus scrofa*), with deeply furrowed face.

masked quail. The Massena quail.

masked wheel. *Mach.* A device consisting of a ratchet wheel having deep and shallow teeth alternately, overlapping a slightly smaller wheel with uniform teeth, or pin teeth, of the same pitch, — used in numbering machines to allow the repetition of a number.

Mas·ke'gon (mäs·kē'gŏn), *n.* [Cree *Maskégowok, Muskigok,* Swamp People. Cf. MUSKEG.] An Indian of an Algonquian tribe, related to the Cree (which see), living in Ontario and Manitoba.

mas'ke·lyn·ite (mäs'kĕ·lĭn·Īt), *n.* [After N. S. *Maskelyne* (b. 1823), Eng. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A feldspar mineral found in meteorites.

mask'er (mäs'kĕr; 83), *n.* One who wears a mask; one who appears in disguise at a masquerade.

mask'er, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *maskren, malskren;* cf. AS. *malscrung* bewitching, fascination.] To make or become confused or bewildered. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

mask'er·y (mäs'kĕr·ĭ), *n.* [F. *masquerie.*] The dress or disguise of a masker; masking; a masquerade. *Obs.*

mask·ette' (mäs·kĕt'; 83), *n.* [*mask* + *-ette.*] A headdress resembling, or analogous to, a mask, such as used by the Pueblo Indians in their ceremonials.

mask'flow'er (mäsk'flou'ĕr; 83), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Alonsoa.*

mask'ing pot *or* **pat.** A teapot. See 5th MASK. *Scot.*

Mas'kins (mäs'kĭnz), *n.* [*Mass* a service + *-kin(s).*] The Mass; — in phrase *by the Maskins. Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

Mas'koi (mäs'koi), *adj.* Pert. to or designating a minor linguistic family of six tribes of Indians of Bolivia and Paraguay.

mask'oid (mäs'koid; 83), *adj.* [*mask* + *-oid.*] Like a mask.
— *n. Amer. Archaeol.* A masklike carving, such as are found on ancient Mexican and Peruvian buildings.

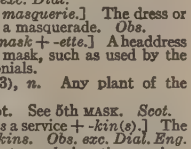
Prehistoric Maskoid from Mexico. (½)

mask stop. *Arch.* The termination of a hoodmold when carved to bear more or less resemblance to a human face. Cf. HOODMOLD, *Illust.*

mas'lin (măz'lĭn), *n.* [AS. *mæstling, mæsling, mæslen;* akin to D. & G. *messing,* MHG. *messinc, messe;* ult. origin. uncert.] **a** *Obs.* A kind of brass. **b** *Chiefly Dial.* A pot or vessel of this material; a maslin kettle.

mas'lin, *n.* [ME. *mastlyoun, mestylyon, mestlyon,* etc., fr. OF. *mesteillon,* fr. *mestueil, mestoil* (F. *méteil*), fr. *mesture,* fr. L. *mixtura* a mingling. See MIXTURE.] A mixture of different sorts of grain, esp. wheat and rye, or bread made of it; also, a mixture; a potpourri. *Now Dial.*

maslin kettle. A large fruit-preserving pan, formerly of maslin, but now made of any of various materials.

Maslin Kettle.

mas'och·ism (măz'ŏk·Iz'm), *n.* [After Leopold von Sacher-*Masoch* (1835–95), Austrian novelist, who described it.] *Med.* Abnormal sexual passion in which one finds pleasure in abuse and cruelty from his or her associate; hence, any pleasure in being abused or dominated; — opp. to *sadism.*
— **mas'och·ist** (-Ĭst), *n.* — **mas'och·is'tic** (-Is'tĭk), *adj.*

ma'son (mā's'n), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *masson, maçon,* fr. ML. *matio, macio, -onis,* prob. fr. the assumed L. source of It. *ammaccare* to pound, crush, depress, and of F. *maquer* to bear, to break hemp; prob. akin to Lett. *mākt* to press. See MACERATE.] **1.** A worker in stone; one who builds with stone or brick, artificial stone, or the like, or, by extension, with adobe, pisé, etc.
2. [*cap.*] A member of the Freemasons. See FREEMASON.
3. a A mason bee. **b** A mason wasp.

---

mas'ca·ron (mäs'kd·rŏn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *mascherone* a large mask, fr. *maschera* mask.] *Arch., etc.* = MASK, *n.*, 9.

mas'cle·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

mas'cu·lăs', *n.* Var. of MASCULY.

mas'cu·lin. Masculine. *Ref. Sp.*

mas'cu·lin·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE. —

mas'cu·lin'i·za'tion, *n.*

mas'cu·list (mäs'k'l·lĭst), *n.* = MASCULINIST.

mase. † MACE, MASS. [*exc. Dial.*]

mase (māz). Var. of MAZE. *Obs.*

ma·sel' (mä·sĕl'). Scot. var. of MYSELF. [*Obs.*]

mase'lin (mĕz'lĭn), *n.* A mazer.

Mas'e·pha (mäs'ĕ·fä). *D. Bib.*

ma'ser. Var. of MAZER.

Ma·ser'e·phot (mä·sĕr'ĕ·fŏt), *or* **Ma·ser'e·photh** (-fŏth). *D. Bib.*

Mas'er·ites (mäs'ĕr·Īts), *n. pl. D. Bib.*

Mash (mäsh). *Bib.* [SACRE.]

mash'ack·er. Scot. var. of MASSACRE.

mash'ak (mŭsh'ăk). Var. of MUSSUK.

Ma'shal (mä'shăl). *Bib.*

mash'lam (mäsh'lăm), **mash'lin, mash'lum.** Scot. & N. of Eng. vars. of MASLIN, grain.

masht. Mashed. *Ref. Sp.*

mash'y. Var. of MASHIE.

Ma·si'as (mä·sī'äs). *Bib.*

mas'ka-longe, mas'ka·nonge, mas'ke·no'zha, mas'ki·nonge, mas'ki·non'gy, etc. Vars. of MUSKELLUNGE.

mas'keeg' (mäs'kēg'). Var. of MUSKEG.

Mas'kil. Var. of MASCHIL.

mask'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

Mas·ko'ki. Var. of MUSKOGEE.

maskt. Masked. *Ref. Sp.*

Mas'man (mäs'mĕn). *Bib.*

Mas'ma·na (-mä·nä). *D. Bib.*

mas'nad (mŭs'nŭd). Var. of MUSNUD.

Ma·so'bi·a (mä·sō'bĭ·ä). *D. Bib.*

ma'son (mā's'n), *v. t.;* MA'SONED (mā's'nd); MA'SON-ING. [Cf. F. *maçonner.*] To construct of masonry; to build stonework or brickwork about, under, in, over, etc.; as, to *mason* up a well or terrace; to *mason* in a kettle or boiler.

Ma'son and Dix'on's line (mā's'n, dĭk's'nz). The southern boundary line of Pennsylvania. It lies in latitude 39° 43′ 19.91″, and was run (with the exception of about thirty-six miles) by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two English astronomers, between 1763 and 1767. This line became famous in United States history as being in part the boundary between the free and the slave States.

Ma'son and Sli·dell' af·fair' (mā's'n, slĭ·dĕl'). See TRENT AFFAIR.

mason bee. Any of numerous solitary bees which construct nests of hardened mud and sand; esp., the European bee *Chalicodoma muraria.*

ma'soned (mā's'nd), *past tense & past part.* of MASON, *v.* Specif.: *adj. Her.* Marked with lines of a distinct tincture representing masonry joints.

ma'son·er (mā's'n·ĕr), *n.* A mason; a bricklayer. *Dial.*

ma·son'ic (mȧ·sŏn'ĭk; mā-), *adj.* **a** Of or pertaining to masons or their work. **b** [*usually cap.*] Of, pert. to or characteristic of Freemasons or their craft or mysteries.

ma'son·ite (mā's'n·īt), *n.* [After Owen *Mason,* of Providence, R. I.] *Mineral.* A variety of chloritoid in broad dark-green plates.

Mason jar. [Patented by John L. *Mason,* of N.Y. City.] A glass jar for use in home canning, having a porcelain-lined metal screw top.

mason moth. Any moth whose larva constructs an earthen cocoon under the soil.

ma'son·ry (mā's'n·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *maçonnerie.*] **1.** Art, trade, or occupation of a mason. *Masonry* (in this sense) is prefixed to definitions in this Dictionary to indicate the field in which the word or sense is typically used.

2. The work of a mason; as, good or bad *masonry;* anything built by a mason.

3. That which is built by a mason; anything constructed of the materials, as stone, brick, or tiles, used by masons. *Dry masonry* is applied to structures made without mortar.

4. [*cap.*] Freemasonry.

ma'son·ry, *v. t.;* MA'SON-RIED (-rĭd); MA'SON-RY-ING. To make of or with masonry. *Rare.*

ma'son's lev'el (mā's'nz). = CARPENTER'S LEVEL.

mason's mark. A banker-mark.

mason's measure. Measure used by masons in determining quantities or volumes of masonry. No deductions are made for small openings, and corners are counted twice.

mason spider. A trap-door spider.

mason wasp. Any of various solitary wasps that construct nests of hardened mud for their young, as those of the genus *Eumenes* (see EUMENIDAE) or *Sceliphron.* See POTTER WASP, *Illust.*

ma'son·work' (mā's'n·wûrk'), *n.* Masonry.

ma·soo'la (mȧ·sōō'lȧ), *n., or* **masoola boat.** [Appar. fr. Ar. *mawṣūl* united, joined.] A kind of boat used for landing on the coast of Madras, India. The planks are sewed together with strands of coir which cross over a wadding.

Ma·so'ra, Ma·so'rah (mȧ·sō'rȧ), *n.* [NHeb. *māsōrāh* tradition, fr. Heb. *māsōreth.*] The early Hebrew tradition as to the correct form of the text of the Scriptures; also, in the written editions, the marginal notes, or the text and notes, embodying the results of this tradition. The written *Masora* consists of the notes, or notes and punctuation, to a consonantal text, called the **Masoretic text,** which is the basis of all editions of the Old Testament (see TEXT). The punctuation consists in pointing the vowels and indicating the accents, according to either of two systems, the Palestinian, or Tiberian, and the Babylonian (see PUNCTUATION, *n.,* 2). The marginal notes are chiefly on the number of times that particular words and word forms occur. Simple indications of the number of times of occurrence are placed at the side of the text, forming a **Ma·so'ra par'va** (pär'vȧ), [NL.] or small Masora; such notes extended to a list with citation of passages are placed on the top and bottom margins, forming **a Ma·so'ra mag'na** (măg'nȧ), [NL.] or large Masora; sometimes they are at the end, forming a **Ma·so'ra fi·na'lis** (fī·nā'lĭs), [NL.] or final Masora. Tradition carries the beginning of the oral Masora back as far as Ezra's time; it was reduced to writing somewhere between the 5th and 8th centuries A.D.

Mas'o·rete (măs'ō·rēt), *n.* [From Heb. *māsōreth.* See MASORA.] A Hebrew scholar learned in the Masora; esp., one of the body of scribes who wrote down the Masora.

Ma·so'reth (mȧ·sō'rĕth), *n.* The tradition of the Masora.

Mas'o·ret'ic (măs'ō·rĕt'ĭk), **Mas'o·ret'i·cal** (-I·kăl), *adj.* Of or relating to the Masora or the Masoretes.

masque (măsk; *see Pron.,* § 83), *n.* [See MASK.] **1. a** A masquerade. See 1st MASK, 2. **b** A form of dramatic entertainment, or the drama acted at it. See 1st MASK, 12 **b**

2. A gathering or company of maskers. *Obs.*

mas'quer (măs'kĕr), *n.* A masker. *Rare.*

mas'quer·ade' (măs'kĕr·ād'; 83), *n.* [F. *mascarade,* fr. It. *mascherata,* fr. *maschera* a mask. See MASK.] **1.** An assembly of persons wearing masks, and amusing themselves with dancing, conversation, or other diversions.

2. A costume for wear at such an assembly; a disguise.

3. Acting or living under false pretenses; disguise.

That *masquerade* of misrepresentation which invariably accompanied the political eloquence of Rome. *De Quincey.*

4. A changeable silk dress fabric. *Obs.*

mas'quer·ade', *v. i.;* -AD'ED (-ād'ĕd; -Id; 119); -AD'ING (-ād'ĭng). **a** To assemble in masks to take part in a masquerade. **b** To frolic or disport in disguise; to make a pretentious show of being what one is not; as, *masquerading* as a gentleman. — *v. t.* To disguise or variegate as for a masquerade. *Rare.*

mas'quer·ad'er (-ād'ĕr), *n.* One who masquerades.

Mass (măs; màs; *see Pron.,* § 83), *n.* [ME. *masse, messe,* fr. AS. *mæsse,* fr. LL. *missa,* fr. *mittere, missum,* to send, dismiss. The original sense was prob. dismissal; cf. the words "Ite, missa est" [*sc.* ecclesia], the congregation is dismissed, used at the close of a service. See MISSION; cf. CHRISTMAS, KERMIS, LAMMAS, MESS, MISSAL.] **1. a** The Eucharistic rite of the Latin church; the sequence of prayers and ceremonies constituting the commemorative sacrifice of the Body and Blood of Christ under the appearances of bread and wine. The parts of the Mass in their order are: Prayers at Foot of the Altar, Introit, Kyrie eleison, Gloria, Collect, Epistle, Gradual and Alleluia or Gradual and Tract, Gospel, Credo, Offertory, Lavabo, Secreta, Preface, Sanctus, Canon (which includes Memento of the Living, Consecration, the Elevation of the Host and chalice, Anamnesis, and Memento of the Dead), Pater Noster, the Fraction, Agnus Dei, Pax, Communion, Postcommunion, Dismissal, Blessing, and Last Gospel. **b** [*often not cap.*] A celebrating of the Mass, esp. for a particular intention; as, to make a bequest for *masses.*

2. *Music.* The setting of certain portions of the Mass considered as a musical composition, which, usually, includes the *Kyrie, Gloria* (including the Gratias Agimus, Qui Tollis, Quoniam, Cum Sancto Spiritu), *Credo* (including Et Incarnatus, Crucifixus, Et Resurrexit), *Sanctus* (with the Hosanna), *Benedictus* (also with Hosanna), and the *Agnus Dei* (with Dona Nobis). Between the *Credo* and *Sanctus* an *Offertorium* is sometimes added. See REQUIEM.

mass (măs; màs; 83), *v. i.* [AS. *mæssian* to say Mass.] To celebrate, or to hear, Mass. *Now Rare.*

mass (màs; màs; 83), *n. pl.* MASSES (-ĕz; -Iz; 119). [ME. *masse,* fr. OF., *masse,* fr. L. *massa,* fr. Gr. *maza* a barley cake; akin to Gr. *massein* to knead. See MINGLE; cf. MASSAGE, MASSICOT.] **1.** A quantity of matter, or the form of matter, cohering together so as to make one, originally amorphous, body, or an aggregation of particles or things which collectively make one body or quantity, usually of considerable size; as, a *mass* of ore, metal, sand, or water.

2. A large quantity, amount, or number; a bulk.

He had spent a huge *mass* of treasure. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. Bulk; magnitude; body; size.

This army of such *mass* and charge. *Shak.*

4. The principal part; main body; as, the *mass* of imports.

5. A large body of persons in a compact body or array; a body of persons regarded as an aggregate.

6. With *the,* the general body of mankind, a race, a nation, etc.; *pl.,* the great body of the people, as contrasted with the classes; the populace; the proletariat.

7. In style, the disposition of subject matter in an organized structure. *B. Wendell.*

8. *Obs.* a Metal in the lump. **b** A plastic substance. **c** The earth. **d** A sum or fund of money.

9. *Fine Arts.* A considerable portion of a work distinguished by unity of color or shading.

10. *Math.* See AGGREGATE, *n.,* 5.

11. *Mil.* A formation in which subdivisions are separated by less than full interval or full distance.

12. *Pharm.* The homogeneous pasty mixture compounded for making pills, troches, and plasters; as, blue *mass.*

13. *Physics.* A measure of the quantity of matter in a body as determined by comparing the changes in the velocities that result when the body and a standard body impinge. Experiments prove that, when two bodies interact, as in impact, the ratio of the two accelerations is always the same, regardless of the nature of the interaction. If a number m_1 is arbitrarily assigned to one body, whose acceleration is found to be a_1, and a_2 is found to be the acceleration of the other body, then the quantity $m_1 \frac{a_1}{a_2}$ is a constant, and is equal to the mass m_2, of the second body. For practical purposes of comparison, the number one (kilogram, pound) has been arbitrarily given to the mass of a cylinder of platinum called the *kilogram* (which see) and, in England and the U. S., to the mass of a piece of platinum called the *pound* (which see). These numbers correspond to the mass, m_1 in the preceding expression. The quantity of mass of a body is invariable in amount and independent of its physical state, environment, or motion. However, as the velocity of a body approaches the speed of light, the measure of the mass increases until it becomes, in theory, finally infinite. Some electrically-charged particles, as electrons emitted from radium as beta rays, have attained speeds as high as 99.8 per cent of the speed of light. The foregoing does not imply any change in the body itself. Mass is a measurement only. The results of the measurement depend upon the relative motion of the observer and the object measured, so that the value of the mass of a body is a function of its velocity with reference to the observer. A body moving rapidly with reference to an observer appears to him to possess a mass equal to the mass the body seems to have to an observer moving uniformly with the body divided by $\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}$, in which V is the velocity of the body with reference to the observer and C is the constant velocity of light, 186,000 miles per second. Mass and energy are definitely linked together by the equation $E = MC^2$, in which C is the velocity of light and M is the mass possessed by the energy E. Cf. ENERGY, *n.,* 5. Mass is commonly measured by weighing, that is, by comparing the pull of gravity on the body whose mass is to be determined with that on a standard of known mass, the ratio of the weights being equal to the ratio of the masses. The result of this process is often called the *weight* of the body, but strictly speaking weight is the pull of gravity on the body. Mass is one of the three fundamental quantities (length, mass, and time) on which all physical measurements are based. The masses of bodies are inversely proportional to the velocities which a given force will impart to them in a given time, and are directly proportional to their kinetic energies if the velocities of the masses are equal. Mass is the quotient obtained by dividing the weight of a body by the acceleration due to gravity. Cf. INERTIA, WEIGHT, SLUG.

14. *Physiol.* The fluid, esp. blood, in the body. *Obs.*

Syn. — See BULK.

mass, *adj.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of a mass or the masses (see 3d MASS, 6); as, *mass* action, education, psychology; arranged in or involving masses; as, a *mass* effect.

mass (màs; màs; *see Pron.,* § 83), *v. t.;* MASSED (màst; màst); MASS'ING. [F. *masser.*] To form or collect into a mass; to form into a collective body; to bring together into masses; to assemble. — *v. i.* To gather and form a mass; to collect in a body.

— *v. i.* To gather and form a mass; to collect in a body.

mass. Var. of MAS. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

mass (màs), *v. t.* [F. *masser.*] To massage. *Rare.*

mass (màs), *n. sing. & pl.* [G.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

mas'sa (màs'ȧ), *n.* Master; — a negro corruption.

Mas'sa·chu'set (màs'ȧ·chōō'sĕt), *n.; pl.* MASSACHUSET, -SETTS (-sĕts). [Massachuset *Massa-adchu-es-et,* a place name, lit., about the big hill, fr. *massa* big + *wādchu* hill + *-es* dim. suff. + *-et* locative suff.] An Indian of an Algonquian tribe, formerly living about Massachusetts Bay, from Salem to Plymouth. Originally an important tribe, they were almost annihilated by 1633. Cf. NATICK.

Mas'sa·chu'setts (màs'ȧ·chōō'sĕts; -sĭts; 83; 119), *n.* A State of the United States. See *Gaz.*

Mas'sa·chu'setts bal'lot (màs'ȧ·chōō'sĕts; -sĭts). A form of the Australian ballot, first used in Massachusetts in 1888, upon which under each office the names of all candidates for that office are arranged alphabetically with the name of the party following that of the nominee.

Massachusetts Bay Company. A company of English Puritans, chartered in 1629 for the purpose of planting a colony on Massachusetts Bay. It founded Boston in 1630.

Massachusetts cent. A copper coin struck for use in Massachusetts, 1787–88.

Massachusetts fern. A delicate, feathery shield fern (*Dryopteris simulata*) of the eastern United States.

Massachusetts trust. An association, not incorporated, and not a partnership, doing business through a trustee under a declaration, or agreement, of trust, as a voluntary association as authorized by Chapter 182 of the Mass. General Statutes; — sometimes, loosely, called a *common-law trust.* See also REAL-ESTATE TRUST.

mas'sa·cre (măs'ȧ·kĕr), *n.* [F. fr. OF. *maçacre, machecre, macecle,* shambles, slaughter, perh. ult. fr. (assumed) *mache-col* butcher, lit., strike the neck; cf. OF *macheclier, machecrier,* butcher. Cf. MACHICOLATE.] **1.** The killing of a considerable number of human beings under circumstances of atrocity or cruelty, or contrary to the usages of civilized people; as, the Wyoming *massacre.*

2. Murder, esp. of a helpless person.

Syn. — MASSACRE, BUTCHERY, CARNAGE. MASSACRE denotes promiscuous and wholesale slaughter, esp. of those who can make little or no resistance; BUTCHERY implies the cold-blooded slaughter of men as if they were beasts; CARNAGE suggests the heaped-up bodies of the slain. Cf. KILL.

mas'sa·cre (măs'ȧ·kĕr), *v. t.;* -CRED (-kĕrd); CRING (-kĕr·ĭng; -krĭng). [F. *massacrer.* See MASSACRE, *n.*] **1.** To kill by massacre; slaughter.

2. To murder (a person), esp. with violence or cruelty.

Massacre of St. Bartholomew. *F. Hist.* A massacre of many thousand Huguenots, instigated under Charles IX by Catherine de' Medici and the Guises, which began in Paris on St. Bartholomew's Day (Aug. 24), 1572.

Massacre of the Innocents. See HOLY INNOCENTS' DAY.

mas'sa·crer (măs'ȧ·kĕr·ĕr; -krĕr), *n.* One who massacres.

mas'sa·crous (-krŭs), *adj.* Of or pertaining to massacre; murderous. *Obs.*

mas·sage' (mȧ·säzh'; *Brit. also* măs'äzh), *n.* [F., fr. *masser* to massage, appar. fr. Pg. *amassar* to knead, fr. *massa* dough, fr. L. *massa* mass; cf. Gr. *massein* to knead. See MASS.] A method of treating the superficial soft parts of the body for remedial or hygienic purposes, consisting in rubbing, stroking, kneading, tapping, etc., with the hand or an instrument.

mas·sage', *v. t.;* -SAGED' (mȧ·säzhd'); -SAG'ING (-säzh'ĭng). *Med.* To treat by means of massage; to rub or knead.

mas·sag'er (mȧ·säzh'ĕr), *n.* One who massages; a masseur.

mas'sa·geuse' (màs'ȧ·zhŭz'), *n.* [See MASSAGE.] A masseuse.

mas·sag'ist (mȧ·säzh'ĭst), *n.* One who practices massage.

Mas·sa'li·an (mă·sā'lĭ·ăn; 159), *n.* [Syr. *mṣaalin* one who prays.] = EUCHITE **a.** — **Mas·sa'li·an,** *adj.*

mas'sa·ran·du'ba (màs'ȧ·rȧn·dōō'bȧ), *n.* [Pg., fr. Tupi *maçarandiva.*] A cow tree, *Mimusops excelsa,* of Brazil. Its milky juice is a minor source of rubber

mas'sa·sau'ga (màs'ȧ·sō'gȧ), *n.* [From MISSISAUGA river and tribe.] The pygmy rattlesnake (*Sistrurus catenatus*) or a related form, as the ground rattler.

Mass bell. The Sanctus bell.

Mass book. A missal.

Mass creed. The Nicene Creed. *Obs.*

Mass'-day, *n. Eccl.* A feast or holyday. *Archaic.*

mass defect. *Physics & Chem.* The difference between the mass number of an isotope and its atomic weight.

mas·sé' (mȧ·sā' *or, esp. Brit.,* măs'ā), *n., or* **massé shot.** [F. *massé,* past part. of *masser* to make such a stroke, fr. *masse* cue, club. See 1st MACE.] *Billiards.* A stroke made by hitting the cue ball vertically or nearly vertically on the side so as to make it pass round an obstructing object ball.

mas·se'bah (mȧ·sē'bä), *n.* [Heb. *matstsēbhāh* pillar.] Among the Semites, an upright stone, or stone pillar, regarded as the abode or symbol of a deity or commemorating a hero or an event.

masse'cuite' (màs'kwēt'), *n.* [F., baked mass.] *Sugar Mfg.* A dense mass of sugar crystals mixed with mother liquor, obtained by evaporation.

Mas·se'na quail *or* **par'tridge** (mȧ·sē'nȧ). [After André *Masséna,* marshal of France.] Any of several varieties of a crested quail (*Cyrtonyx montezumæ*) ranging from southern Arizona to Guatemala. A pale race *C. m. mearnsi, Mearns's quail,* occurs in the southwestern part of North America.

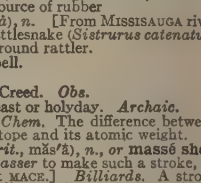

1/9

Massena Quail.

mass'er (măs'ĕr), *n.* One who celebrates or attends Mass. *R.*

mas'ser (măs'ĕr), *n.* A masseur or masseuse.

mas·se'ter (mȧ·sē'tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *masētēr* a chewer, *mys masētēr* a muscle of the lower jaw used in chewing, fr. *massasthai* to chew. See MOUTH.] *Anat.* A large muscle which raises the lower jaw and assists in mastication. It arises from the zygomatic arch and the zygomatic process of the temporal bone and is inserted into the angle and ramus of the lower jaw. — **mas'se·ter'ic** (măs'ē·tĕr'ĭk), *adj.*

mas·seur' (mȧ·sûr'), *n.; pl.* -SEURS (-sûrz'; *F.* -sûr'). [F. fr. *masser.* See MASSAGE.] **a** A man practitioner of massage. **b** An instrument used in massaging.

mas·seuse' (mȧ·sûz'), *n.; pl.* -SEUSES (-sûz'ĕz; -Iz; 119; *F.* -sûz'). [F.] A woman practitioner of massage.

mass'-fi'ber, *adj.* Having a random arrangement of bundles of fibers. Cf. CROSS-FIBER.

Mass house. A Roman Catholic church; — formerly so called by Protestants.

mas'si·cot (măs'ĭ·kŏt), *n.* [F., fr. It. *marzacotto,* fr. Sp. *mazacote* potash, soda, mortar, mass, fr. Ar. *shabb qubṭi* Coptic alum, with influence in Sp. of *masa* paste, dough, mortar, mass, fr. L. *massa.* See MASS.] Unfused lead monoxide.

Mas'sic wine, *or* **Mas'sic** (măs'ĭk), *n.* An ancient wine produced on Massicus (now Monte Massico), in Campania, Italy.

mas'sif (măs'ĭf; *F.* mȧ·sēf'), *n.* [F. See MASS.] **1.** A massive formation, as of stones or vegetation.

2. *Geol.* **a** A principal mountain mass. **b** A block of the earth's crust bounded by faults or flexures and displaced as a unit without internal change; a large fault block of mountainous topography.

Mas'o·ret (măs'ō·rĕt), **Mas'o·rite** (-rĭt). Vars. of MASORETE.

Ma·so'vi·an. Var. of MAZOVIAN.

Mas'pha (măs'fȧ). *Bib.*

Mas'pi·ter (măs'pĭ·tĕr), *n.* See MARS, *n.,* 1.

mas'qui·non'gy (măs'kĭ·nŏn'jĭ). Var. of MUSKELLUNGE.

Mas're·ca (măs're·kȧ). *D. Bib.*

Mas're·kah (măs'rē·kȧ, măs·rē'·kȧ). *Bib.*

Mas'sa (măs'ȧ). *Bib.*

mass action. See LAW OF MASS ACTION.

mas'sage. † MESSAGE.

Mas'sah (măs'ȧ). *Bib.*

Mas·sa'li·a (mȧ·sā'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* [Gr.] See ASTEROID, *Table.*

masse. † MACE, a staff; MACE, a coin; MAS; MASS.

mass'ed·ly, *adv.* of *massed,* past part. of MASS.

mass'ed·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Mas'se·khoth (măs'ē·kōth), *n. pl.; sing.* MASSEKET (-kĕt); MASSEKTA (-tȧ). [Heb.] See MISHNAH.

mas'sel (măs'ĕl), *n.; pl.* -SELN (-ĕln). [G. dial. (Bavarian) *massl,* dim. of *mass* measure.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

mas'sel·gem, *n.* Corrupt. of 2d MASLIN. [MERCY.]

Mas·sī'as (mȧ·sī'ȧs). *Bib.*

mass'i·er, *adj., compar.* of MASSY.

mass'i·est, *adj., superl.* of MASSY.

Mas·sil'i·an (măs·sĭl'ĭ·ăn; 159), *n. Eccl. Hist.* **a** A Semi-Pelagian; — so called because the early leaders came from the monastery of Lérins, near Massilia (Marseille). **b** A Messalian. See EUCHITE **a.** — **Mas·sil'i·an,** *adj.*

mas'sive (măs'ĭv), *adj.* [F. *massif.*] **1.** Forming, or consisting of, a large mass; having a solid bulky form; compacted; weighty; heavy; massy; as, *massive* rocks.
2. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* Having three dimensions. **b** *Obs.* Substantial; — of fabrics. **c** Of the features, large and bold.
3. Of immaterial things, impressive as solid, imposing, or broad in scope, effect, volume, or the like.
4. *Arch.* Characterized by solid agglomeration of materials, as bricks or stones piled in a wall, solid pisé or concrete. Hence, **massive system,** in fireproofing, building in which hollow spaces and consequent danger of unseen communication of fire are avoided.
5. *Mineral.* In mass, not necessarily without a crystalline structure, but having no regular form.
Syn. — See BULKY.
Ant. — Delicate, fragile; small; light.
— **mas·siv'i·ty** (măs·sĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **mas'sive·ly,** *adv.* — **mas'sive·ness,** *n.*

mas'sive (măs'ĭv), *n. Geol.* A massif.

mass meeting. A large or general assembly of people, as for discussion of a public question.

mass'–mind'ed (66), *adj.* Inclined to follow the suggestions of the social group in one's thinking. — **mass'–mind'ed·ness,** *n.*

Mass'mon'ger (măs'mŭng'gĕr; mäs'-), *n.* A Roman Catholic, esp. a priest; — contemptuous. *Archaic.* — **Mass'–mon'ging** (-mŭng'gĭng), *n. & adj. Obs.*

mass of mercury. A blue mass.

Mass of the catechumens. The Mass up to the Offertory, when the catechumens were dismissed.

Mass of the faithful. The anaphora of the Mass, to which only the faithful were admitted.

Mass of the Presanctified. See PRESANCTIFIED.

mas'so·ther'a·py (măs'ō·thĕr'ə·pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *massein* to knead + *-therapy.*] Treatment of disease by massage.

mas·soy' (mä·soi'; măs'oi; 66), *n.,* **massoy bark.** [Papuan.] The aromatic bark of an East Indian tree (*Massoia aromatica*), family Lauraceae, yielding a volatile oil, **massoy oil,** used as a condiment and in medicine.

Mass penny. An offering of money made during Mass.

Mass priest. **a** One who has received the order of priesthood. **b** A chantry priest. **c** A Roman Catholic priest.

mass production. *Com.* Production of goods in quantity, usually by machinery. — **mass'–pro·duced',** *adj.*

mass reflex. A combination of diverse un-co-ordinated reflexes produced by simultaneous activity of a mass of neurones not functionally related, as in certain injuries to the spinal cord.

mass spectrograph. An instrument for separating electrified particles into a mass spectrum.

mass spectrum. *Physics.* The spectrum of a stream of electrically charged particles analysed into separate homogeneous streams.

mas'su·la (măs'ū·lä), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-lē). [L., dim. of *massa* mass.] *Bot.* In certain seed plants, as some orchids, a coherent group of microspores (pollen grains) developed from a single mother cell.

mass'–word' (măs'wûrd'; mäs'-), *n. Gram.* A substantive that denotes something viewed as not presenting countable units (*silver, music, dregs*), and therefore taking its distinctions of quantity by such words as *much, little,* instead of *many, few.*

mass'y (măs'ĭ; mäs'-), *adj.;* MASS'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); -I·EST. [From MASS.] **1.** Compacted into, or consisting of, a mass; having bulk and weight or substance; ponderous; bulky and heavy; weighty; massive; as, a *massy* shield; a *massy* rock.
2. Solid; having three dimensions; dense. *Obs.*

mas'sy (măs'ĭ). Dial. var. of MERCY.

mas'sy·more' (măs'ĭ·môr'; 181), *n.* The dungeon of a castle. *Scot.*

mass'y–proof' (măs'ĭ·prōōf'; 66), *adj.* Proof against the thrust of massive masonry. *Milton.*

mast (măst; *see Pron.,* § 83), *n.* [AS. *mæst,* fem.; akin to G. *mast,* and to E. MEAT.] Nuts collectively, esp. as food for hogs or other animals; specif., beechnuts.

mast, *v. t.* [AS. *mæstan.*] To feed with mast; stuff (oneself). *Obs.*

mast (măst; *see Pron.,* § 83), *n.* [AS. *mæst,* masc.; akin to D. & G. *mast,* ON. *mastr,* L. *malus,* MIr. *maide* a stick.] **1.** A long pole or spar of timber or metal rising from the keel of a vessel through the decks, if any, into the air to sustain the yards, booms, sails, and rigging generally. It is usually set up approximately perpendicular to the keel, but in some vessels, esp. those using lateen sails, may have considerable slant, or rake, forward or aft. Masts of one length are called ***pole masts.*** Masts made of several pieces bound together are called ***made,*** or ***built-up, masts.*** In larger sailing vessels masts are usually made in several lengths, one rising above the other, and the upper lengths so arranged as to be lowered at need. From the deck these lengths are named ***lower mast, topmast, topgallant mast,*** and ***royal mast.*** Cf. FOREMAST, MAINMAST.
2. **a** Any vertical or nearly vertical pole, as an upright post in various cranes, a trolley pole, or a structure to support an aerial. **b** In the English timber trade, a straight tree trunk, exceeding eight inches in diameter. **c** = GIN POLE **b.**
3. The color mast brown.
4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* Malus.
— ***at the mast*** *or* ***at mast.*** *Naut.* On the main deck or quarter-deck by the mainmast, where most assemblies of the crew are held for formal purposes. — ***before,*** *or* ***afore, the mast.*** *Naut.* Forward of the foremast; hence, as a common sailor, — because of the quartering of sailors in the forecastle.

-mast (-măst; -mäst). A combining form of the noun *mast,* as in mainmast, mizzenmast, topmast.

mast (măst), *v. t.;* MAST'ED; MAST'ING. To furnish with a mast or masts; to put the mast or masts of in position.

mast, *n.* [F. *masse,* influenced by E. *mast* a pole. See MASSE.] A kind of heavy billiard cue. *Obs.*

mast, *n.* See WEIGHT, *Table.*

mast-. = MASTO- (which see), as in:

mastadenitis	**mastatrophy**	**mastitis**
mastadenoma	**mastauxe**	**mastoccipital**
mastalgia	**mastectomy**	**mastodynia**
mastatrophia	**masthelcosis**	**mastoncus**

mas'ta·ba (măs'tä·bä), *n.* Also **mas'ta·bah.** [Ar. *maṣ(abah.*] **1.** In Mohammedan countries, an outdoor stone platform commonly attached to dwellings.
2. *Egypt. Archeol.* A type of tomb, of the time of the Memphite dynasties, oblong in shape with sloping sides and connected with a mummy chamber in the rock beneath.

Mastaba, 2.

mast'age (măs'tĭj), *n.* [*mast* + *-age.*] Mast, or nuts; also, a right to feed animals on the mast of a tract. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

mas'tax (măs'tăks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mastax* mouth, jaws.] *Zool.* **a** The pharynx of a rotifer. It usually contains several horny pieces, most commonly a median forked ***incus,*** against which the ***mallei,*** or lateral pieces, work so as to crush the food. **b** The lore of a bird.

mast brown. A color, red-yellow in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

mast cell. *Anat.* **a** A basophilic leucocyte. **b** A similar but larger cell common in connective and other tissues and believed to produce heparin.

mast'ed (măs'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Having or furnished with a mast or masts; as, three-*masted.*

-mast'er (-măs'tĕr), *n. Naut.* A combining form denoting *a vessel having* (so many) *masts,* as in two-*master.*

mas'ter (măs'tĕr; *see Pron.,* § 83), *n.* [ME. *maistre,* fr. AS. *magister* (fr. L.) and fr. OF. *maistre,* fr. L. *magister,* orig. a double comparative from the root of *magnus* great. See MICKLE; cf. MAESTRO, MAGISTRATE, MAGNITUDE, MAJESTY, MAJOR, MAY, MISTRESS, PALMISTRY.] **1.** A male person having another living being so far subject to his will that he can, in the main, control his or its actions; specif.: **a** *Obs.* A feudal chief, or one exercising similar authority; a commander, governor, ruler, or the like. **b** One of a body of creatures or things having a position of control, as a flagship or a leader of a herd. **c** A man whose teachings one accepts in religion, art, science, etc.; a leader or teacher of disciples; often [*cap.*], with *the, our,* etc., Christ. **d** The employer of a servant; also, the person to whom an apprentice is articled. **e** The sovereign or ruler in relation to his ministers or diplomatic agents. **f** *Dial.* A woman's husband or paramour. Cf. 1st MAN, 10. **g** The owner of a slave or of a brute that is taught to obey man; the person to whose will a brute is subject. **h** The male head of a household; a paterfamilias. **i** *Eng.* In a public school, the scholar who is served by a fag. **j** The director of a number of persons performing a ceremony or sharing a feast. **k** The controller of a supernatural being.
2. One who uses, or controls at will, anything inanimate; specif., *Now Rare,* an owner or possessor; as, to be *master* of one's time; *masters* of the sea.

Master of a hundred thousand drachms. *Addison.*

3. One who or that which has bettered or mastered another, or is capable of so doing; victor; as, the stronger man is likely to be *master.*
4. **a** A title of a man or youth, originally used only of persons of high social rank or learning, later of men in general. The term is now restricted to dialect use and servile dependents addressing their superiors. As a courtesy title for men, *master* came to be pronounced mĭstĕr, and only the abbreviation *Mr.* and the spelling *Mister* are now so used. **b** A youth or boy of more or less social position and too young to be called *mister.* **c** In Scotland, the title of the heir apparent of a viscount or a baron; as, the *Master* of Ballantrae.
5. A presiding or administrative official, esp. the head, in an institution or society, as a college, guild, corporation, etc.; also, an official who has custody or superintendence of a (specified) thing; as, *Master* of the Rolls.
6. A workman so proficient as to be able to follow his trade independently and teach apprentices; hence, a man following any trade or manufacture on his own account.
7. **a** One, esp. an artist, who has attained great skill in the use or application of anything; as, a *master* of oratory. **b** A painting, statue, etc., by one of the great artists of former, esp. of ancient or medieval, times; as, it was an old *master.*
8. *Bowls.* A jack.
9. *Educ.* **a** A man under whom a child or children are placed for instruction; a tutor or preceptor; now, usually, a schoolmaster. **b** [*Sometimes cap.*] A person holding an academic degree of an advanced character, originally authorizing him to teach in the institution conferring it; as, *Master* of Arts (M. A. or A. M.); *Master* of Education (Ed. M.), *Master* of Science (M. S. or S. M.). Also, the degree itself. It is now usually the second degree, ranking above *bachelor* and below *doctor.*
10. *Freemasonry.* A person holding an office of authority among the Freemasons, esp. the presiding officer called ***Worshipful Master.***
11. *Law.* **a** Any of various officers of court appointed to assist the judge, as by hearing and reporting upon matters referred to him, by recording proceedings, or in some other capacity. **b** *Eng.* Any of various clerks or recording officers of the supreme courts. Cf. MASTER OF THE ROLLS.
12. **a** *Naut.* The commander of a merchant vessel; — colloquially called *captain.* **b** In the United States and British navies, formerly, a commissioned officer ranking next below a lieutenant and performing the duties of the present *navigating officer.* In the United States Navy the title was changed to ***lieutenant junior grade*** by act of Congress of March 3, 1883.
13. *Phonographs.* A master matrix. See MATRIX, 6.

-mas'ter (-măs'tĕr). A combining form of the noun *master,* denoting: **a** *One having official charge of,* as in choirmaster, housemaster, ringmaster, roadmaster, schoolmaster. **b** *A* (specified) *grade of master* (sense 9 **a**), as in headmaster, submaster.

mas'ter, *v. t.;* MAS'TERED (-tĕrd); MAS'TER·ING. [Cf. OF. *maistrer.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To become the master of; conquer; overpower; also, to bring into subjection; subdue.

Obstinacy and willful neglects must be *mastered.* *Locke.*

2. To gain the command of, so as to understand or apply; to become an adept in; as, to *master* a science.
3. To act as a master over; to rule, regulate, or direct.
4. To modify, temper, or season; now, of dyestuffs, to age.
5. To have or get possession of; to own; possess. *Obs.*
—, *Intransitive:* To act as master; to excel. *Rare.*
Syn. — Subjugate, vanquish, humble; overcome, surmount.

mas'ter (măs'tĕr; 83), *adj.* **1.** Being master, or characteristic of a master; having chief authority or power; principal; controlling; as, a *master* builder; a *master* lode; often specif., *Mach., etc.,* designating a device, mechanism, specification, gauge, or the like that controls the operation of different mechanisms, or establishes a dimension, weight, or other standard; as, a *master* key.
2. Remarkable for size, excellence, etc. *Chiefly Dial.*

mas'ter (măs'tĕr; 83), *adv. Chiefly Dial.* **a** Exceedingly. **b** In masterly fashion.

master and commander. In the British Navy, formerly, the officer called since 1814 *commander.*

mas'ter–at–arms', *n. Nav.* A petty officer on a man-of-war charged with the maintenance of order, discipline, the custody of prisoners, etc. The rating was abolished in the United States Navy in 1916.

mas'ter·ate (-ăt), *n.* Degree, title, or rank of master.

master bedroom. A bedroom for the head of a household, a member of his family, or a guest.

master bee. A queen bee. *Obs.*

master builder. **a** Formerly, one who had passed the tests of one of the craft guilds, esp. that of the masons, and was admitted to the "company of masters." **b** One who has attained proficiency in one of the building crafts and is qualified to supervise building construction.

Master Builder, The. A drama (1892) by Ibsen.

master chord. *Music.* The chord of the dominant.

master clock. A clock that regulates or gives movement, esp. by electricity, to distant clocks.

master compass. A gyrocompass.

master controller. *Elec.* See CONTROLLER, **4.**

mas'ter·er (măs'tĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which masters.

mas'ter·fast' (-făst'), *adj.* Bound over to a master. *Obs.*

mas'ter·ful (măs'tĕr·fōōl; -fĭ'l), *adj.* **1.** Inclined to play the master; domineering; imperious; arbitrary.
2. Having the capacities, skill, or power of a master; indicating or expressing power or mastery.
3. Violent; specif., *Law,* using force. *Obs.*
Syn. — Authoritative, commanding, haughty, overbearing, arrogant, self-willed, dictatorial, magisterial. — MASTERFUL, LORDLY, DOMINEERING. One is MASTERFUL who is imperious and self-willed, or who deals with affairs commandingly or compellingly; as, a proud and *masterful* spirit. LORDLY implies a lofty and superior, DOMINEERING, an overbearing or insolently tyrannical, air or manner; as, a *lordly* contempt, *lordly* condescension; "[He] was violent, arbitrary, *domineering*" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). Cf. DICTATORIAL.
Ant. — Weak, feeble, indecisive.
— **mas'ter·ful·ly,** *adv.* — **mas'ter·ful·ness,** *n.*

master gauge. See GAUGE, *n.,* 10.

master general of the ordnance. *Mil.* A staff officer at general headquarters in charge of the supply, etc., of ordnance. *Eng.*

master gunner. **a** In the British artillery, a warrant officer. **b** In the United States Army, a specialist rating given to certain qualified members of the noncommissioned staff in the Coast Artillery Corps.

master in chancery. *Law.* An officer of a court of equity appointed to assist the court.

master in equity. A master in chancery. *Australia.*

master key. A key adapted to open several locks differing somewhat from each other; figuratively, a rule or principle of general application in solving difficulties.

mas'ter–key', *v. t.;* -KEYED' (-kēd'); -KEY'ING. To design or fit (a series of locks) for a master key.

master leaf. *Mach.* = BACK, *n.,* 6 **d.**

Mas'ter Leon'ard (lĕn'ĕrd). In medieval demonology, grand master of the sabbats, where he presided in the form of a three-horned goat with a black human countenance.

mas'ter·less, *adj.* **1.** Destitute of a master; formerly, not under any employer, which was proof of vagrancy.
2. Ungoverned or ungovernable.
— **mas'ter·less·ness,** *n.*

mas'ter·ly, *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a master or lord; esp., imperious; domineering; arbitrary. *Obs.*
2. Suitable to, or characteristic of, a master; indicating thorough knowledge or superior skill and power; as, a *masterly* design, performance, policy; *masterly* inactivity.
— **mas'ter·li·ly,** *adv.* — **mas'ter·li·ness,** *n.*

mas'ter·ly, *adv.* With the skill of a master.

mas'ter·man (măs'tĕr·măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A master; specif.: **a** *Obs. Scot.* A chief. **b** *Dial.* A head of a family.

master map. An original map, usually on a large scale, made directly from surveys, from which other maps are derived.

master mariner. **a** *Archaic.* A captain of a merchant vessel. **b** An experienced and skilled seaman who is certified to be competent to command a merchant vessel.

master mason. **a** A mason thoroughly competent in his trade; usually, one in business on his own account. **b** A Freemason who has been raised to the third degree.

master matrix. See MATRIX, 6.

master mechanic. **a** A foreman mechanic. **b** A mechanic who is a thorough master of his trade.

mas'ter·mind' (măs'tĕr·mīnd'; 66), *n.* A mind or person of masterly powers; esp., a person who supplies the brains for a project or for a group of persons undertaking a project.

master note. *Music.* A leading tone. *Obs.*

Mas'ter of Bal'lan·trae', **The** (bäl'ăn·trā'). A novel (1889) of adventure and revenge, by Robert Louis Stevenson.

master of ceremonies. An officer who determines the forms to be observed, or superintends their observance, on a public occasion; specif.: **a** *Hist.* A court official of high rank in charge of the reception of ambassadors, etc. **b** *R.C.Ch.* An official at solemn services charged with the duty of seeing that all the rites are correctly executed.

Master of Heaven, = CELESTIAL TEACHER.

master of request *or* **requests.** A principal officer in the court of requests. *Hist.*

Master of Revels. An officer of the English royal household in charge of the Revels Office.

master of the horse. **a** *Rom. Hist.* A dictator's commander of cavalry and chief subordinate. **b** An equerry; specif. [*cap.*], the third great officer in the British royal household, having the management of the royal stables, etc. He rides next to the sovereign. See PRECEDENCE.

Master of the (King's *or* **Queen's) Household.** The officer in executive charge under the Lord Steward of the British royal household.

Master of the Pells. See PELL, **2.**

Master of the Revels, *or* **Revel Master.** A Lord of Misrule.

Master of the Robes. An officer of a great personage's household, as of the English royal household, who has the charge of the robes of state.

Master of the Rolls. In England, a high judicial officer, formerly hearing equity cases subject to review by the chancellor, now sitting in the Court of Appeal. He has charge of the rolls or records of chancery and ranks next to the Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Justice.

(mmk'sig (mĕk'sĭk), *adj.* [G.] *Music.* = MODERATO, *adj.*

Mas·sil'i·a (mă·sĭl'ĭ·ə), *n.* = MASSALIA. See ASTEROID, *Table.*

mass'i·ly, *adv.* of MASSY.

mass'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

mas'siv. Massive. *Ref. Sp.*

mass'kan'ne (măs'kä'nē), *n.; pl.* -NEN (-nĕn). [G.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

mass'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

mass'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

mas·soi' (mä·soi'; măs'oi). Var. of MASSOY.

mas·soo'la, mas·su'la. Vars. of [MASOOLA.]

Mas·so'ra, Mas·so'rah. Vars. of MASORA.

Mas'so·rete. Var. of MASORETE.

Mas'so·ret'ic. Var. of MASORETIC.

Mas'so·ret'i·cal. Var. of MASORETICAL.

Mas'so·rite (măs'ō·rīt). Var. of MASORETE.

mas'ter-a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

mas'terd. Mastered. *Ref. Sp.*

mas'ter·dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

mas'ter·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

mas'ter·like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.

mas'ter·ling, *n.* See -LING.

master oscillator. *Radio.* A low-power generator of alternating current, usually an electron-tube apparatus, the output of which is fed into an amplifier.

mas'ter·ous (más'tĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Masterly. *Milton.*

mas'ter·piece' (más'tĕr·pēs'; *cf.* MASTER), *n.* Anything done or made with extraordinary skill; a capital performance; a chef-d'œuvre; a supreme achievement.

master rod. *Mach.* See BIG END.

master screw. A very accurate screw from which other important screws, as feed or lead screws, are copied.

mas'ter's deed. A deed of conveyance executed by a master in chancery in pursuance of an order of the court.

master sergeant. See SERGEANT.

master shifter. See SHIFTER.

mas'ter·ship, *n.* **1.** The authority or control of a master; mastery; dominion; superiority.
2. Status, office, function, or dignity of a master.
3. The knowledge or proficiency of a master; mastery.
4. Industrial organization under employers.
5. *Obs.* **a** The personality of a master; — a title of respect. **b** Chief work; masterpiece.

master sinew. An annular ligament about the joints of animals, through which the tendons of muscles play.

mas'ter·sing'ers (más'tĕr·sĭng'ẽrz), *n. pl.* [Trans. of G. *meistersänger*.] Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg. See MEISTERSINGER.

master spring. A mainspring.

master stroke. A capital performance; a masterly action or achievement; as, a *master stroke* of policy.

master switch. *Elec.* See SWITCH, *n.*, 5.

master tap. *Mech.* A tap designed to cut dies from which other screws can be threaded.

master touch. The touch or skill of a master.

master wheel. *Mach.* **a** A wheel that directs the motion of the other wheels. **b** A large toothed wheel used in spacing the teeth of other wheels.

mas'ter·work' (más'tĕr·wûrk'), *n.* The most important work accomplished by a skilled person, as in architecture, literature, etc.; also, a masterpiece.

master workman. One specially skilled in any art, handicraft, or trade, or who is an overseer, foreman, or employer; also [*cap.*], God.

mas'ter·wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** A coarse European plant (*Imperatoria ostruthium*), with large ternate leaves, formerly used as a potherb. **b** The black sanicle *Astrantia major*. **c** The cow parsnip *Heracleum lanatum*. **d** Angelica.

mas'ter·y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [OF. *maistrie*.] **1.** a The status, position, or authority of a master; mastership. **b** Superiority or ascendancy in war or competition.

The voice of them that shout for *mastery*. *Ex.* xxxii. 18.

2. Skill or display of skill or technique. *Archaic.*
3. Act or process of mastering, or state of having mastered; the skill or knowledge in, or intellectual command of, a subject that makes one a master in it.

The learning and *mastery* of a tongue. *Locke.*

4. *Obs.* **a** Superior force or power. **b** A branch of an art, science, or the like. **c** A masterly exercise, work, trick, or other operation; an act or contest of competition or emulation; a feat. **d** A magistery.

mast'–fed', *adj.* [See 1st MAST.] Fed with mast.

mast'ful (mast'fŏŏl), *adj.* Abounding in mast, as a forest.

mast'head' (mast'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a** The top or head of a mast, esp. of the lower mast; the part of a mast above the hounds. **b** A sailor stationed at the masthead.
2. The matter printed in every issue of a newspaper or journal, stating the title, ownership, and management, subscription and advertising rates, etc.

mast'head' (mast'hĕd'; mast'hĕd'), *v. t. Naut.* **a** To cause to go to, or stand at, the masthead as a punishment. **b** To hoist to the masthead, as a yard, flag, or the like.

mast'head' an'gle. *Navig.* The vertical angle subtended by a ship's mast, used in getting her distance when the height of the masthead above her water line is known.

masthead compass. *Naut.* A pole compass.

mast hoop. *Naut.* One of a number of hoops attached to the fore edge of a gaff sail, which slip on the mast; also, one of the iron hoops used in making a made mast.

-mas'ti·a (-más'tĭ·ȧ). *Med.* A combining form from Greek *mastos*, breast, denoting *a* (specified) *mammary condition*, as in macro*mastia*, tetra*mastia*.

mas'tic (más'tĭk), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *mastichum*, fr. Gr. *mastichē* gum mastic, prop., chewing gum; akin to Gr. *mastichan* to gnash the teeth, *masasthai* to chew. See MOUTH.]
1. A resin exuding from the mastic tree *Pistacia lentiscus*, obtained by incision. It is used as an astringent and an aromatic, also as an ingredient in varnishes and lacquers.
2. Short for MASTIC TREE.
3. Any of various pasty cements, esp. those made by boiling tar with lime, powdered brick, or the like.
4. A distilled liquor flavored with the resin mastic, used in various countries, as Turkey, Greece, etc.
5. A mixture of bituminous matter, as asphalt, and some foreign material, usually fine sand. See ASPHALT MASTIC.
6. The color of the resin mastic, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
7. [F.] Disorder; confusion; specif., *French Labor Slang*, a mild form of sabotage in which machinery is damaged.

mas'tic, *v. t.* To darken with mastic. *Obs.*

mas'tic, *adj.* Gummy; adhesive. *Rare.*

mas'ti·ca·ble (más'tĭ·kȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being masticated. — **mas'ti·ca·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

mas'ti·cate (más'tĭ·kāt), *v. t. & i.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [LL. *masticatus*, past part. of *masticare* to chew (whence OF. *maschier*, F. *mâcher*), fr. Gr. *mastichan* to gnash the teeth, *mastax* mouth, morsel. See MOUTH.] **1.** To grind or crush with or as if with the teeth and prepare for swallowing and digestion, as food; to chew.
2. To reduce to pulp by crushing or kneading, as rubber.

mas'ti·ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *masticatio*.] A masticating, or state of being masticated.

mas'ti·ca'tor (más'tĭ·kā'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which masticates; specif., a machine for cutting meat into fine pieces, one for masticating rubber, gutta-percha, or the like; also, an operator of such a machine.

mas'ti·ca·to'ry (-kȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ *or* -kā'tō·rĭ), *adj.* **1.** Chewing; adapted to the chewing of food.
2. Of or pertaining to, or affecting, the masticating organs.

mas'ti·ca·to'ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A substance to be chewed to increase the saliva.

mastic bully. A tree (*Sideroxylon mastichodendron*) of Florida and the West Indies, having hard wood used for shipbuilding.

mastic herb. = HERB MASTIC **a**.

mas·tic'ic (más·tĭs'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to mastic.

mastic plant. The cat thyme. *Eng.*

mastic tree. **a** A small tree (*Pistacia lentiscus*) of southern Europe. Its resin is the mastic and its leaves are used to make lentisco. Called also **mastic shrub**. **b** The mastic bully. **c** = GUMBO LIMBO **a**.

Mas'ti·cu'ra (más'tĭ·kū'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mastix* whip + *oura* tail.] *Zool.* A division (usually a suborder) of rays, including the sting rays, having the tail long and whiplike; the whip-tailed rays. Cf. SARCURA. — **mas'ti·cu'rous** (-rŭs), *adj.*

mas'tiff (más'tĭf, 83), *n.* [ME. *mastif* (with ending after OF. *mestif* mongrel), fr. OF. *mastin* (F. *mâtin*), fr. (assumed) VL. *mansuetinus*, fr. L. *mansuetus* tame. See MANSUETE.] A giant smooth-coated dog of a very old breed, orig. used as a hunting dog. It is a large, deep-chested, powerful dog of well-knit frame.

Mastiff.

mas'tiff (más'tĭf), *adj.* [Perh. fr. *mast* acorns as food, influenced by *massive*, or *mastiff* a dog.] Massive; burly. *Obs.*

Mas'ti·ga·moe'ba (más'tĭ·gȧ·mē'bȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *mastig-* + *amoeba*.] *Zool.* A genus of amoeboid protozoans, possessing in addition to pseudopods a single flagellum.

mas'ti·gate (más'tĭ·gāt), *adj. Zool.* Provided with a flagellum.

mas·tig'i·um (más·tĭj'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *mastigion*, dim. of *mastix*, *-igos*, whip.] *Zool.* A defensive lashlike organ on the posterior parts of certain lepidopterous larvae.

mas'ti·go- (más'tĭ·gō-), **mastig-**. A combining form, Greek *mastigo-*, *mastig-*, from *mastix*, *-igos*, meaning *a whip*, used for *flagellum*, as in *Mastigophora*, *Mastigamoeba*.

mas'ti·go·bran'chi·a (más'tĭ·gō·brăng'kĭ·ȧ), *n.; pl.* -CHIAE (-ē). [NL., fr. *mastigo-* + *-branchia*.] *Zool.* A brushlike process of the thoracic limbs of decapod crustaceans, used for cleaning the gills. — **mas'ti·go·bran'chi·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

Mas'ti·goph'o·ra (más'tĭ·gŏf'ō·rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *mastigo-* + *-phora*.] *Zool.* A class of protozoans, comprising the subclasses Phytomastigina and Zoomastigina. — **mas'ti·goph'o·ran** (más'tĭ·gŏf'ō·răn), *adj. & n.* — **mas'ti·goph'o·rous** (-rŭs), *adj.*

mas'ti·go·phor'ic (-gō·fŏr'ĭk), *adj.* Bearing a whip.

Mas'ti·gop'o·da (más'tĭ·gŏp'ō·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *mastigo-* + *-poda*.] *Zool.* In Huxley's classification, a group equivalent to the modern groups Infusoria and Mastigophora combined. — **mas'ti·go·pod'** (más'tĭ·gō·pŏd'), *adj. & n.* — **mas'ti·gop'o·dous** (-gŏp'ō·dŭs), *adj.*

mas'ti·gote (más'tĭ·gōt), *adj.* [See MASTIGO-.] *Zool.* Mastigate.

mas'ti·gure (más'tĭ·gūr), *n.* [Gr. *mastix*, *-igos*, a scourge + *oura* tail.] Any of the large spiny-tailed agamid lizards (genus *Uromastix*) of southern Asia and northern Africa.

mast'ing (más'tĭng), *n.* The masts of a vessel collectively.

mas·ti'tis (más·tĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *mast-* + *-itis*.] *Med. & Veter.* Inflammation of the breast or of the mammary gland.

-mas'tix (-más'tĭks). A combining form, Greek *-mastix*, from *mastix*, meaning *scourge*, *whip*, denoting: **a** *A critic who flays*, as in Homero*mastix*. **b** *Zool. A flagellum.*

mast teech. *Naut.* The luff of a fore-and-aft sail. *Obs.*

mast'man (mast'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Nav.* A seaman stationed at a mast of a man-of-war having sail power, to tend the running rigging belaying at that mast.

mas'to- (más'tō-), **mast-**. [See 2d MAMMA.] A combining form, Greek *masto-*, *mast-*, from *mastos*, meaning *breast*, denoting: **a** The *breast*, esp. the female *breast*; a *mammary gland*, as in *mastology*, *Mastodon*. **b** *Mastoid and*; — in adjectives, as in **mas'to·oc·cip'i·tal**, **mas'to·pa·ri'e·tal**, **mas'to·squa'mose**. See OCCIPITAL, etc. The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of *masto-* **a** and their other elements.

mastocarcinoma	**mastopathy**	**mastorrhagia**
mastochondroma	**mastopexy**	**mastoscirrhus**
mastochondrosis	**mastoplastia**	**mastotomy**
mastomenia		

mas'to·don (más'tō·dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *mast-* + *-odon*; — so called from the conical projections upon its molar teeth. Cf. MASTOID.] **1.** Any of numerous extinct elephantlike animals of the families Mammutidae and Bunomastodontidae, esp. of the genus *Mammut* (syn. *Mastodon*), differing from the mammoths and existing elephants chiefly in the molar teeth. Some have small tusks in the lower jaw be-

American Mastodon (*M. americanum*). *a* Skeleton. *b* One of the Molar Teeth.

sides those in the upper jaw. They were widely distributed and are known from the Oligocene to the late Pleistocene. Abundant remains of the American mastodon (*M. americanum*, syn. *giganteum*), including several nearly complete skeletons, have been found in the United States.
2. [*cap.*] *Paleontol.* Syn. of MAMMUT.

mas'to·don (más'tō·dŏn), *adj.* = MAMMOTH.

Mas'to·don·sau'rus (măs'tō·dŏn·sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *mastodon* + *-saurus*.] *Paleontol.* The genus containing the largest known labyrinthodonts, the skull being over four feet long. At the front of the lower jaw are a pair of short tusks, which close into openings piercing the premaxillae. Their remains are found in the Trias of Europe and Asia. — **mas'to·don·sau'ri·an** (-rĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

Skull of Mastodonsaurus (*M. jaegeri*).

mas'to·dont (más'tō·dŏnt), *adj. Paleontol.* Having, or designating, teeth like a mastodon's; of or pert. to the mastodons. — *n. Paleontol.* A mastodon. — **mas'to·don'tic** (-dŏn'tĭk), **mas'to·don'tine** (-dŏn'-tĭn), *adj.*

mas'to·don'toid (-dŏn'toid), *adj.* Like a mastodon.

mas'toid (más'toid), *adj.* [Gr. *mastoeidēs*, fr. *mastos* the breast + *eidos* form. See MASTODON.] *Anat. & Zool.* **a** Resembling a nipple or breast; specif., in many mammals, designating a process of the temporal bone behind the ear, well developed and of somewhat conical form in adult man, but inconspicuous in children. In the lower vertebrates the term has been applied to several bony elements of that region of the skull, esp. to the pterotic. **b** Pertaining to, or in the region of, the mastoid process. — *n.* The mastoid process or bone; also, *Colloq.*, mastoiditis.

mas'toi·da'le (más'toi·dā'lē), *n.* [NL.] The lowest point of the mastoid process. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

mastoid antrum. The tympanic antrum.

mastoid cells. Small cavities in the mastoid process, developing after birth, and filled with air.

mastoid disease. Any disease of the mastoid.

mas'toid·ec'to·my (más'toid·ĕk'tō·mĭ), *n.* [*mastoid* + *-ectomy*.] Surgical removal of the bone surrounding the mastoid cells.

mas·toi'de·o·cen·te'sis (măs·toi'dē·ō·sĕn·tē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *mastoideo-* (see MASTOID) + Gr. *kentēsis* puncture.] *Surg.* Paracentesis of the mastoid sinuses.

mas·toi'de·o·squa'mous (-skwā'mŭs), *adj. Anat.* Relating to the mastoid and squamous portions of the temporal bone.

mas'toid·i'tis (más'toid·ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *mastoid* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the mastoid, esp. of the mastoid cells.

mas·toi'do·hu'mer·a'lis (măs·toi'dō·hū'mĕr·ā'lĭs), *n. Zool.* In many quadrupeds, as the horse, a long superficial muscle connecting the mastoid process and humerus. — **mas·toi'do·hu'mer·al** (-hū'mĕr·ăl), *adj.*

mas'toid·ot'o·my (más'toid·ŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*mastoid* + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* The operation of opening into the cells of the mastoid bone.

mas·tol'o·gy (más·tŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*masto-* + *-logy*.] Mammalogy. — **mas'to·log'i·cal** (más'tō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **mas·tol'o·gist** (más·tŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

mas'to·tym·pan'ic (más'tō·tĭm·păn'ĭk), *adj.* [*masto-* + *tympanic*.] *Zool.* Designating, or pertaining to, an element in the skull of certain reptiles bounding the tympanic cavity. — *n.* A mastotympanic bone.

mast tree. **a** A tree producing mast; specif., the cork oak. **b** An East Indian shade tree (*Polyalthia longifolia*), family Annonaceae.

mas'tur·bate (más'tĕr·bāt), *v. i.*; -BAT'ED (-bāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -BAT'ING (-bāt'ĭng). To practice masturbation. — *v. t.* To perform masturbation of (self or passive subject).

mas'tur·ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *masturbatus*, past part. of *masturbari* to practice sexual self-gratification.] Production of an orgasm by excitation of the genital organs, as by manipulation or friction, without heterosexual intercourse. Cf. AUTOEROTISM **b**. — **mas'tur·ba'tion·al** (-bā'shŭn·ăl; -'l), *adj.* — **mas'tur·ba'tor** (más'tĕr·bā'tĕr), *n.* — **mas'tur·ba·to'ry** (-bȧ·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ; -bā'tō·rĭ), *adj.*

mast'wood' (mast'wŏŏd'), *n.* [*mast* of a vessel + *wood*.] The poon tree *Calophyllum inophyllum*.

mast'y (más'tĭ), *adj.* Abounding in, or fatted on, mast, as acorns, beechnuts, chestnuts. *Obs.*

mas'ty (más'tĭ), *n.* A mastiff. *Now Dial.*

ma'su (mä'sōō), *n.* [Jap.] A small salmon (*Oncorhynchus masou*) of the rivers of Japan and northeastern Asia.

Ma·su'li·pa·tam' (mȧ·sōō'lĭ·pȧ·tăm'), *n.* [From *Masulipatam*, India.] A kind of Indian carpet of cheap grade.

ma·su'ri·um (mȧ·zōōr'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Masuria*, region in East Prussia.] *Chem.* Element 43, supposedly discovered in tantalite, columbite, gadolinite, etc. (although its presence has not been confirmed); — a proposed name. Symbol, *Ma* (no period). Cf. TECHNETIUM.

mat (măt), *n.* [AS. *matt*; *meatt*, *meattе*, fr. L. *matta* a mat made of rushes, a Punic word.] **1.** A piece of coarse fabric made by weaving or plaiting sedge, rushes, flags, husks, straw, hemp, or the like; hence, anything of similar form and use; as, a *mat* to kneel or lie on.
2. Fabric of rushes, straw, etc.; matting. *Obs.*
3. A piece of material, whether woven, corrugated or perforated India rubber, twisted wire, or otherwise made, for use at a door to wipe the shoes on.
4. A sack or bag of matting, for packing coffee, sugar, etc.; specif., a certain weight of coffee in a sack.
5. Anything growing thickly, or closely interwoven, so as to resemble a mat; as, a *mat* of weeds; a *mat* of hair.
6. A piece of material, as of leather, plaited straw, knitted work, or other material, used to support vases, toilet articles, dishes, etc., or for ornament.
7. *Bowls.* A piece of matting, rubber, or the like on which a player must place one foot when delivering his bowl.
8. *Hydraulic Engin.* A mattress.
9. *Lacemaking.* The close or solid part of a design.
10. *Mining.* In the caving system, a crushed mass of timbers and rock that accumulates between the ore and the capping.
11. *Naut.* A webbing of yarn used to prevent chafing.
12. *Wrestling.* A pad or cushion several inches thick and sixteen to twenty feet square, on which matches are contested.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

mat-covered	**matmaker**	**mat-ridden**
mat-forming, *adj.*	**matmaking**	**mat-roofed**

— *on the mat.* On the matting used in wrestling matches; hence, *Slang*, engaged as in a wrestling bout.

mat (măt), *v. t.*; MAT'TED (măt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); MAT'TING. To cover or lay with or as with a mat or matting; hence, to twist, twine, or felt together; to interweave into, or like, a mat; to entangle. — *v. i.* To grow thick together; to become interwoven or felted together like a mat.

mas'ter·prize', *n.* = MASTERPIECE. *Obs.* [-PROOF.]

mas'ter·proof' (66), *adj.* See

mas'tich (más'tĭk), **mas·tich'ic** (más·tĭk'ĭk). Vars. of MASTIC, MASTICIC.

mas'ti·che (más'tĭ·kē), *n.* [Gr. *mastichē*.] *Pharm.* = MASTIC, *n.*, 1.

mas'ti·cot. Var. of MASSICOT.

mas'tif. Mastiff. *Ref. Sp.*

mastiff bat. See BULLDOG BAT.

mastig-. = MASTIGO-.

mas'tis. Var. of MASTIFF. *Dial.*

mast'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

mast'like', *adj.* See -LIKE. [LIN.]

mast'lin (más'lĭn). Var. of MASTODON.

locomotive. See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*, *Table.*

Mas'to·don'ti·dae (más'tō·dŏn'tĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleontol.* Syn. of MAMMUTIDAE.

mas·toi'dal (más·toi'dăl; -dĕl), *adj.* Also **mas·toi'de·al** (-dē·ăl), **mas·toi'de·an** (-ăn). = MASTOID.

Mas'to·zo'a (más'tō·zō'ȧ), *n. pl. Zool.* = MAMMALIA. *Obs.*

mas'tu·prate, *v. i.* [Due to association of L. *masturbari* with L. *stuprum* defilement.] To masturbate. *Obs.* — **-pra'tion,** *n. Obs.*

‖**Mast'zel'le** (măst'tsĕl'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -ZELLEN (-tsĕl'ĕn). *Anat.* German for MAST CELL.

[MASSOOLA.]

ma·su'la, ma·su'lah. Vars. of

Ma·sur', Ma·su'ri·an. Vars. of MAZUR, MAZURIAN.

mat (măt), *adj.* [F. See MAT border.] Without or deprived of luster or gloss; as, a *mat* surface; having a dulled but even surface.

mat, *v. t.* To render mat, as metal or glass. Hence, specif.: **a** *Glass Painting.* To cover (glass) with a uniformly softened layer of color. **b** *Mezzotint Engraving.* To darken (a light) by manipulating the plate with a matter.

mat, *n.* [F., a dull color, fr. *mat,* adj., dull-colored, without brilliancy, fr. OF. *mat* defeated, overcome, dead, fr. Ar. *māt.* Cf. CHECKMATE, MATADOR, MATE, *adj.*] **1.** A border with a gold surface, or of white or colored paper, pasteboard, etc., either inside the frame of a picture, or serving simply as a frame or margin. Cf. PASSE PARTOUT, 2.
2. A dead or dull finish, or roughened surface, as in gilding or in painting.
3. A frame in which snap switches or receptacles are mounted.
4. A mattoir.
5. *Glass Painting.* A layer of softened color spread evenly.
6. *Print. & Stereotyping.* A matrix. See MATRIX, 4 c.

Mat (măt), *n.* Dim. of MATTHEW, MARTHA, MATHILDA.

mat (măt), *n. & v.* = MATTOCK. *Dial. Eng.*

mat (măt), *n. Card Playing.* A matador.

mat (măt), *n. sing. & pl.* [Burmese.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

mat (măt). Var. of MATTE.

Mat'a·be'le (măt'ä·bē'lē) *or* **Mat'a·be'les** (-lēz), *n. pl.; sing.* MATABELE. A Zulu people driven out of the Transvaal by the Boers in 1837, and now in Matabeleland under British control.

Ma·ta'can (mä·tä'kăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a South American Indian linguistic family, comprising a group of tribes (esp. the *Ashluslays, Chorotis, Noctenes,* and *Vejoces*), dwelling in northern Argentina.

mat'a·chin' (măt'ä·chēn'; -shēn'), *n.* [Sp. *matachín,* fr. Ar. *mutawajjihīn,* pl., masked persons.] A kind of sword dancer wearing a fantastic costume and mask; also, the dance performed by him or the tune for it. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

ma·ta·chi'na (mä'tä·chē'nä), *n.* Usually in *pl.* MATACHINAS (-näz; *Sp.* -nās). One of a group of dancers of the Rio Grande Indian villages, who give a dramatic dance, usually a Lenten celebration, of Mexican Indian origin. The dance portrays the temptation of Montezuma by el Diablo.

mat'a·co (măt'ä·kō), *n.* [Sp. See MATACAN.] The apar.

ma'ta·de'ro (mä'tä·thā'rō; 112), *n.; pl.* -ROS (*Sp.* -rōs). [Sp.] Slaughterhouse.

mat'a·dor (măt'ä·dōr; -dôr), *n.* [Sp., prop., a killer, fr. *matar* to kill. Cf. CHECKMATE.] **1.** The man appointed to kill the bull in bullfights.
2. *Card Playing.* **a** In solo, quadrille, or omber, one of the three principal trumps, the ace of spades being first, the ace of clubs third, and the second being the deuce of a black trump or the seven of a red one. **b** *Skat.* The jack of clubs, or any other trump held in sequence with it.
3. A certain game of dominoes in which the sum of the end and the number played to it must equal seven. Four dominoes (the 4–3, 5–2, 6–1, and double blank), called *matadors,* may be played at any time.

mat'ae·ol'o·gy (măt'ē·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *mataiologia,* fr. *mataios* useless, vain + *logos* discourse.] Vain, unprofitable discourse or inquiry. — **ma·tae'o·logue** (mȧ·tē'ō·lŏg), *n.* — **mat'ae·o·log'i·cal** (măt'ē·ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj. All Rare.*

mat'ae·o·tech'ny (măt'ē·ō·tĕk'nĭ), *n.,* [Gr. *mataiotechnia,* fr. *mataios* vain + *technē* art, science.] An unprofitable art. *Obs.*

Ma'ta·gal'pa (mä'tä·gäl'pä), *n.* An Indian of a minor linguistic family of Nicaragua and El Salvador. Cf. CHONTAL. — **Ma'ta·gal'pan** (-păn), *adj.*

mat'a·gasse' (măt'ä·găs'), *n.* [Given by Mistral as F. equiv. of Pr. *mata-agaso,* prop., magpie killer.] *Falconry.* The butcherbird (*Lanius exubitor*). *Obs.*

ma'ta·i (mä'tä·ē), *n.* [Maori.] The black pine *Podocarpus spicata. New Zealand.*

ma'ta·jue'lo (mä'tä·hwā'lō; 162), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *matajudío* a kind of fish.] A large squirrelfish (*Holocentrus ascensionis*) of Florida and the West Indies.

ma'ta·lan' (mä'tä·lăn'), *n.* [Sp. *matalán* Indian (Hindu) flute, small (long) drum, tom-tom, fr. Tamil *Mattalam* drum, fr. Skr. *mardala,* Prakrit *maddala.*] *Music.* A small East Indian flute.

ma'ta·ma'ta (mä'tä·mä'tä; măt'ä·măt'ä), *n.* [Pg. *matamatá,* fr. Tupi *matamatá.*] A pleurodiran turtle (*Chelys fimbriata*) of the rivers of Guiana and northern Brazil. It reaches a length of three feet, and is remarkable for its rough shell, long neck, and fleshy fimbriae on its head and neck.

mat'a·mo'ro (măt'ä·mō'rō; 181), *n.* A mattamore.

ma·tan'za (mȧ·tăn'zȧ; *Amer. Sp.* mä·tän'sä; 267), *n.* [Sp., slaughter, fr. *matar* to kill.] A place where animals are slaughtered for their hides and tallow. *Western U. S.*

ma'ta·pan' (mä'tä·pän'), *n.* [ML. *matapanus.* See MARCHPANE.] A variety of the Venetian grosso, initiated about 1200. The obverse depicts the doge receiving a banner from St. Mark; the reverse, Christ enthroned.

mat'a·pi (măt'ä·pē), *n.* [Galibi, of Tupian origin. Cf. TAPIOCA, TIPITI.] A basketwork or bag in which the poisonous juice is expressed from grated manioc.

mat'a·ra (măt'ä·rȧ), *n.* [Ar. *maṭarah.*] A waterskin; a leather bottle.

Mat'a·wan' (măt'ä·wŏn'), *n.* [From *Matawan,* N. J., Lenape place name, lit., mouth of a river.] *Geol.* A Cretaceous formation on the Atlantic coast of North America. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

mat'ax' (măt'ăks'), *n.* [*mattock* + *ax.*] A combination ax and mattock.

mat bean. A moth bean.

mat'board' (măt'bōrd'; 181), *n.* Heavy pasteboard used for mounting pictures, specimens, etc.

mat cane. Bahia grass.

match (măch), *n.* [ME. *macche,* fr. OF. *mesche* (F. *mèche*), perh. fr. L. *myxa* lamp nozzle, fr. Gr. *myxa* mucus, nostril, lamp nozzle.] **1.** A lampwick or candlewick; also, a small torch. *Obs.*
2. **a** A wick or cord chemically prepared to burn at a uniform rate, as for firing a charge of powder. See QUICK MATCH, SLOW MATCH. **b** The material so used.
3. *Obs. exc. Hist.* **a** A splint of wood or a piece of cord, paper, or cloth, dipped in melted sulphur to make it ignitible by tinder. **b** Cloth, paper, wood, or the like, impregnated with sulphur for use in fumigation. **c** A matchlock musket.
4. A short, slender piece of wood, or other material, tipped with a mixture by means of which fire is produced; specif.: **a** *Obs. exc. Hist.* The *chemical match* whose tip, containing sugar and potassium chlorate, caught fire when touched to sulphuric acid. It was invented in 1805. **b** The *friction match,* or *lucifer match* (invented in 1827 by the English chemist John Walker), which ignites by friction and whose tip usually contains phosphorus sulphide mixed with other combustibles and with oxidizing material, as potassium chlorate, saltpeter, or red lead. *Sulphur matches,* now little used, contain a large amount of sulphur; friction matches containing little or no sulphur and so giving off less offensive fumes have been called *parlor matches; bird's-eye matches* (so called from the appearance of the head) can be ignited readily only at the extreme end, because of a special coating covering the sides of the head; *safety matches* can be readily struck only on a surface on which is red phosphorus. Matches with waxed stems are called *vestas.*

match (măch), *v. t.;* MATCHED (măcht); MATCH'ING. **1.** To apply a match to; to set fire to with a match. *Now Rare.*
2. To smoke with sulphur matches, as cider, liquors, or the like, or a vessel or cask, to prevent souring.

match, *n.* [ME. *macche,* fr. AS. *gemæcca;* akin to AS. *gemaca,* to OS. *gimako,* OHG. *gimah,* fitting, suitable, convenient, ON. *makr* suitable, *maki* mate, and to E. MAKE, *v.* Cf. MAKE mate.] **1.** A spouse; a husband or wife. *Obs.*
2. A person or thing equal or similar to another.
3. One able to mate or cope with another; an equal.
4. An exact counterpart; that which is exactly like another; as, the new cloth is the *match* of the old.
5. A pair suitably associated as corresponding or harmonizing, or the like; as, the carpet and curtains are a *match.*
6. A bringing or coming together of two or more parties for a trial of skill or force, a contest, or the like; usually, a contest to try strength or skill, or to determine superiority. "Many a warlike *match.*" *Drayton.*
7. A matrimonial union; a marriage contract, esp. one considered as advantageous or suitable.
8. A person to be gained in marriage. Cf. CATCH, *n.*
9. *Obs.* **a** An equal or companion in age, rank, or the like; also, a rival or competitor; antagonist. **b** Equality of conditions in contest or competition. **c** Suitable combination or pairing. **d** The action of marrying, or alliance by marriage. **e** An agreement, compact, etc.
10. *Ceramics.* A device for fitting together of two halves of a mold, consisting of a knob on one piece and a corresponding depression on the other.
11. *Colorimetry.* A condition in which two colors appear to have the same hue, saturation, and brilliance. See EQUATION, 6 a.
12. *Games & Sports.* A contest under formal regulations between two persons, teams, etc.; as, a chess or golf *match.*
13. *Horse Racing.* A match race.
14. *Patternmaking.* A form, so shaped as to support a pattern, made of plaster of Paris, sand, or a mixture of sand, litharge, and boiled linseed oil, etc. It is attached to a *match frame,* which serves as the bottom of the mold.

match (măch), *v. Transitive:* **1.** To marry; to join or give in marriage, esp. with reference to the suitability of the parties; also, formerly, to join in any close connection.
2. To encounter as an antagonist; now, always, to encounter successfully; also, to be a mate or match for; to rival.
No settled senses of the world can *match*
The pleasure of that madness. *Shak.*
3. To furnish with its match; to bring a match, or equal, against; to show an equal competitor to; to set something in competition with, or in opposition to, as equal.
No history or antiquity can *match* his policies. *South.*
4. To make or procure the equal of, or that which is exactly similar to, or corresponds with; to seek out or put together in pairs or sets of equal, corresponding, or suitable parts or members; as, to *match* a vase, horses.
5. To make equal, proportionate, or suitable; to adapt, fit, or suit (one thing to another).
Let poets *match* their subject to their strength. *Roscommon.*
6. To fit together, or make suitable for fitting together; specif., to furnish with a tongue and a groove, at the edges; as, to *match* boards.
7. To toss or flip (a coin) so that it falls with the same face up as a coin tossed by another; also, to toss coins with (a person) to decide something by their fall. *Collog.*
8. *Obs.* **a** To associate, esp. so as to form a pair. **b** To mention, regard, or treat as equal.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To compete; to fight. *Obs.*
2. To be united in marriage; to mate.
I hold it a sin to *match* in my kindred. *Shak.*
3. To be of equal or similar size, figure, color, or the like; to suit; correspond; as, these vases *match.*
4. To seek for an article which matches another.
— *to match.* Such as, or so as to, correspond, as in size or style; as, shirts with collars *to match.*

match (măch), *adj.* That matches; pert. to a match.

match'a·ble (măch'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being matched; comparable on equal conditions; correspondent. — **match'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **match'a·bly,** *adv.*

match'board' (măch'bōrd'; 181), *n.* **1.** *Carp.* A board, one of many cut for ceiling, etc., each having a groove in one edge and a tongue on the other.

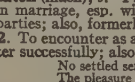

Matchboards.

2. *Founding.* **a** One of two molding boards (having ears that fit the flask pins) to which the halves of a split pattern are attached, one matchboard serving to form the cope mold and the other the drag mold. **b** *Patternmaking.* See BLOCKING PROCESS.

match'board', *v. t.* To construct or cover with matchboards.

match'board'ing (măch'bōr'dĭng; 181), *n. Carp.* Matchboards collectively, or work constructed of them.

match'box' (-bŏks'), *n.* A box for holding matches.

matchbox bean. The snuffbox bean.

match'coat' (-kōt'), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Ojibway *matshi'gode* petticoat.] A kind of mantle or wrap worn by American Indians, orig. of fur, but afterward of coarse woolen cloth, called **match'cloth'** (-klŏth'; 185), sold to them by traders. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

match cord. A cord for use as a slow match. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

matched board (măcht). Matchboard.

matched joint. A match joint.

matched order. *Exchanges.* An order to buy and to sell the same amount of a single stock or produce at the same price. Cf. WASHING, *n.*, 8.

matched siding. See DROP SIDING.

match'er (măch'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which matches; a matching machine; one whose work is matching articles.

match frame. See 3d MATCH, 14.

match game. A game arranged as a test of superiority; also, one of a series of such games.

match hook. A pair of hooks or a double hook in which each part engages the other; — often in *pl.*

match'ing, *verbal n.* of MATCH. Specif.: *Wool Trade.* Any of the parts into which the fleeces are divided or sorted; esp., a superior quality of wool from the best fleece.

matching machine. A planing machine for forming tongues and grooves on the edges of boards.

matching plane. A match plane.

match joint. *Carp.* A joint in matchboarding.

match'less, *adj.* Having no equal; unequaled; also, *Obs.,* unlike; unequal. — **match'less·ly,** *adv.* — **-less·ness,** *n.*

Match'less O·rin'da (ō·rĭn'dȧ). Katherine Philips (1631–64), an English verse writer, *Orinda* being her pseudonym.

match'-lined' (măch'lĭnd'), *adj.* Lined with matchboards. Hence, **match lining.**

match'lock' (măch'lŏk'), *n.* An old form of gunlock containing a match, usually of cord, for firing the priming; hence, a gun equipped with such a lock.

match'mak'er (-māk'ĕr), *n.* One who makes matches for burning. — **match'mak'ing** (-māk'ĭng), *n. & adj.*

match'mak'er (-māk'ĕr), *n.* One who arranges a match; esp., one who schemes to bring about marriages. — **match'-mak'ing,** *n. & adj.*

match'mark' (măch'märk'), *n. Mach.* A mark placed on the adjacent separable parts of any device to aid in the reassembling of any of those parts. — **match'mark',** *v. t.*

Match'o·tic (măch'ō·tĭk), *n.* An Indian of a group consisting of remnants of the Powhatan Confederacy, dwelling for a time in northern Virginia. See POWHATAN.

match pipe. A metal tube for the match of a matchlock.

match plane. A plane to shape either or both of the edges of matchboards.

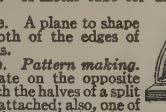

Match Plane.

match plate. *Pattern making.* A metal plate on the opposite sides of which the halves of a split pattern are attached; also, one of two metal plates to which these halves are attached. They are used on molding machines.

match play. **a** Play in a sporting match. **b** *Golf.* Play in which the score is reckoned by counting the holes won or lost by each side. Cf. MEDAL PLAY. *Match player.*

match point. The last point needed to win a match.

match rifling. *Gun.* Rifling that adapts the gun for long-range shooting matches. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

match rope. Formerly, a rope of inflammable slow-burning material used for firing cannon.

match'safe' (măch'sāf'), *n.* A matchbox. *U. S.*

match stamp. *Philately.* Any one of certain revenue stamps issued (1864–83) by private concerns under license, to pay the manufacturers' tax on matches. *U. S.*

match'stick' (măch'stĭk'), *n.* Also **match'stalk'** (-stôk'). The wood of a match.

match tub. A tub with a perforated cover through which hung, burning end down, slow matches for firing cannon, formerly used on board ship. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

match wheel. *Mach.* A gear wheel of suitable pitch to work with another wheel.

match'wood' (măch'wŏŏd'), *n.* **1.** Touchwood. *Obs.*
2. Wood suitable for matches; hence, splinters; small pieces.

match'y (măch'ĭ), *adj.* Fit for matching, or mating.

mate (māt), *adj.* [OF. *mat.* See MATE to checkmate.] Checkmated; confounded; overcome, as by an adversary. *Obs.*

mate (māt), *v. t. & i.;* MAT'ED (māt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); MAT'ING (māt'ĭng). [OF. *mater* to fatigue, overcome, checkmate, fr. *mat* defeated, overcome. See MAT border.] **1.** To checkmate.
2. To overcome or make powerless, as by prowess, terror, shame, etc.; confound; baffle; abash; exhaust.

mate (māt), *n. & interj. Chess.* Checkmate.

mate (māt), *n.* [ME., appar. fr. MLG. *māt, mate,* companion, prop., messmate (whence D. *maat*); akin to OHG. *gimazzo,* and to E. MEAT.] **1.** One who customarily associates with another; companion; comrade.
2. Fellow; chap; — now only in familiar address.
3. A husband or wife, esp. one suited to the other spouse; one of a pair of animals associated for breeding; also, one of a pair of creatures or objects, as of birds or gloves.
4. A suitable companion; a match; an equal. *Archaic.*
5. A workman assisting a more skilled artisan; a helper.
6. *Naut.* A deck officer in the merchant marine ranking below the captain. If there be but one he is *the mate;* if more than one, the mates are designated *chief* or *first mate, second mate, third mate,* etc.
7. *Nav.* **a** A subordinate assistant to a warrant officer; as, a boatswain's *mate.* In the United States Navy they are petty officers. **b** In the United States Navy, a subordinate officer rated by the Secretary of the Navy, having no rank, but taking precedence of all other enlisted men. He is usually assigned to duty in command of a tug, on a receiving ship as a watch officer, or to other similar duties.
8. *Railroads.* A guiding and retaining device placed opposite the point rail in some switches.

-mate (-māt). A combining form of the noun *mate,* denoting *an associate in* or *at,* as in messmate, playmate.

mate (māt), *v. Transitive:* **1.** To join as mates; to match; marry; of animals, to pair for breeding.
2. To couple or associate as mate, or equal; to treat as comparable (with); as, to *mate* one's words with deeds.
3. To oppose as equal; to match. *Obs.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be or become a mate or mates, esp. in sexual companionship; as, some birds *mate* for life.
2. *Mach.* To gear properly together, as two gear wheels.

mate (māt), **ma'tee** (mä'tē), *n.* A maty. *India.*

mate (māt). Dial. var. of MEAT.

ma'té, ma'te (mä'tā; māt'ā), *n.* [Sp. *mate,* fr. Quechua *mathe, mate, mati,* calabash.] **1.** An aromatic beverage prepared in South America, esp. in Paraguay, from the leaves of the Paraguay tea (*Ilex paraguayensis*). It resembles coffee and tea in its stimulant properties.
2. The plant, Paraguay tea.
3. Also **maté gourd.** A small form of the bottle gourd, used for holding maté.

mate'grif'fon (māt'grĭf'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *mategrifon,* prop., conquering Greeks.] A kind of siege tower. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

‖**ma'te·las'sé'** (mȧt'lȧ'sā'), *adj.* [F., past part. of *matelasser* to cushion, to cover as with a mattress, fr. *matelas* mattress. See MATTRESS.] Ornamented with an imitation or suggestion of quilting, the surface being marked by depressed lines which form squares, lozenges, etc. — *n.* A dress fabric so ornamented, usually of silk or silk and wool.

‖**ma'te·lot'** (mȧt'lō'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A sailor.
2. A color, reddish-blue in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance. Called also *Olympian blue.* Cf. COLOR.

‖**ma'te·lo'tage'** (mȧt'lō'tȧzh'), *n.* [F.] **1.** The hire of a boat.
2. The system of friendship and communal living practiced by the buccaneers and filibusters of the West Indies and the Caribbean Sea in the 18th century.

Mat'a·bi'li (mȧt'ä·bē'lē). Var. of MATABELE. [MATACAN.
Mat'a·co'an (-kō'ăn). Var. of
mat'a·go'ry (mȧt'ä·gō'rĭ), **mat'a·gou'ri** (-gōō'rĭ), *n.* = TOMATAKURU. *New Zealand.*
Ma'tar, *n.* See STAR, *Table.*
Ma'ta·tu'a (mä'tä·tōō'ä), *n.* See ARAWA, 2.
mat-chet', **mat-chette'** (mĭ-chĕt'). Vars. of MACHETE.
matcht. Matched. *Ref. Sp.*
match thread. A match cord. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
mate'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
matel. + METAL.
mate'less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **mate'less·ness,** *n.*

mat'e·lote (măt'ĕ·lōt), **mat'e·lotte** (-lŏt), *n.* [F. *matelote*, fr. *matelot* sailor.] **1.** A dish, commonly of fish, served with a wine sauce containing onions, mushrooms, anchovy, etc. **2.** A sailor's dance in duple measure; a hornpipe.

mate'ly (māt'lĭ), *adj.* Suitable for a mate, or fellow. *Rare.*

mate of a deck (mate of the hull). *Nav.* An officer, usually a midshipman, detailed to see to the state and condition of the deck (of the hull outside of the ship).

mat'er (māt'ĕr), *n.* [From MATE to match.] A matcher. *U.S.*

ma'ter (mā'tĕr; mä'tĕr), *n.* [L., mother. See MOTHER.] Mother; — chiefly used in English in such terms as *Alma Mater* and, colloquially (often with *the*), as by British schoolboys.

Ma'ter ca'ra (kā'rȧ). [L.] See MOTHER CAREY.

‖**ma'ter do'lo·ro'sa** (dō'lō·rō'sȧ). [L.] Literally, sorrowful mother; — applied esp. to the Virgin Mary. See DOLORS OF MARY.

ma'ter·fa·mil'i·as (mā'tĕr·fȧ·mĭl'ĭ·ăs), *n.* [L., fr. *mater* mother + *familias*, gen. of *familia* family.] The mistress of a house; the mother of a family; a matron.

‖**ma·te'ri·a** (mȧ·tē'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [L.] **1.** Matter. The Scholastics distinguished: **ma·te'ri·a ex qua** (ĕks kwā), material of which anything is made; **ma·te'ri·a in qua** (matter in which), the subject of an attribute; and **ma·te'ri·a cir'cum quam** (sûr'kŭm kwăm) (matter about which), the object of any form or action.

2. [*not italic.*] The material or subject treated in a science or art.

ma·te'ri·a·ble (mȧ·tē'rĭ·ȧ·b'l), *adj. & n.* Material. *Obs.*

ma·te'ri·al (mȧ·tē'rĭ·ăl), *adj.* [LL. *materialis*, fr. *materia* stuff, matter. See MATTER; cf. MATÉRIEL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or consisting of, matter; not spiritual; corporeal; physical; as, *material* substance or bodies.

2. a Of solid or weighty character; substantial; of consequence; not to be dispensed with; important. b Essential; pertinent; relevant; — with *to*; as, *material* to happiness, to one's advantage, to a topic.

3. Unspiritual in conduct or point of view; materialistic.

His gross *material* soul. *Dryden.*

4. a *Obs.* Having matter, or substance; expressing that which is significant, rich in information, or the like. b That constitutes the substance of a thing. *Shak.* c That is such in external manifestation without the necessary complement of intention; as, *material* heresy or sin.

5. Relating to, involving, or derived from, matter as the constituent of the physical universe; as, *material* forces.

6. Pertaining to, or affecting, the physical nature of man; relating to bodily wants, interests, or comforts.

7. *Gram.* Designating constituent substance; as, a *material* noun.

8. *Law.* Such as does or would affect the determination of a case, the effect of an instrument, or the like; constituting a matter that is entitled to consideration; such as must be considered in deciding a case on its merits.

9. *Logic.* Of or pertaining to the matter or content (of the proposition or argument).

10. *Philos.* Pertaining to the matter, as opposed to the form, of a thing; pertaining to fact, or to real significance rather than to form, logical manner, etc.

Syn. — Nonspiritual, tangible; weighty, essential.

Ant. — Incorporeal, immaterial.

ma·te'ri·al (mȧ·tē'rĭ·ăl), *n.* **1.** The substance or substances, or the parts, goods, stock, or the like, of which anything is composed or may be made; as, raw *materials.*

2. Material things. *Obs.*

3. a Data of any sort, such as notes, documents, sketches, etc., which may be worked up into a more finished form; as, *materials* for a biography; hence, facts, perceptions, ideas, etc., viewed as data for a further operation; as, the raw *material* of experience. b Substances or specimens for study and investigation; as, museum *material.*

4. Matter viewed as the relatively formless basis of reality.

5. *pl.* The apparatus or implements necessary to the doing of anything; as, writing *materials.*

6. Matériel. *Rare.*

7. *pl.* Punch; also, its ingredients. *Chiefly Ir.*

8. A fabric; specif. woolen or cloth stuff.

ma·te'ri·al, *v. t.* To form from matter; to materialize. *Obs.*

material cause. See CAUSE, *n.*, 1.

material consequence. *Logic.* A consequence which is more than verbal or formal in significance; also, one which is a valid consequence of its particular premise or premises.

material distinction. *Logic.* A distinction which depends on the matter rather than the form; also, the distinction between individuals of the same species.

material fallacy. *Logic.* See FALLACY, *n.*, 3.

material form. *Philos.* A form having no existence apart from matter.

material goods. *Econ.* Goods consisting of material things or rights in or to them.

ma·te'ri·al·ism (mȧ·tē'rĭ·ăl·ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Philos.* a Any theory which considers the facts of the universe to be sufficiently explained by the existence and nature of matter; esp., atomism. Some materialists have considered the soul to be a fine material substance; but most explain the phenomena of mind as produced by a vastly complex motion of atoms composing the brain. b The ethical doctrine that consideration of material well-being, esp. of the individual himself, should rule in the determination of conduct. Cf. HYLOZOISM, MIND STUFF, MONISM.

2. The tendency to give undue importance to material interests; devotion to the material nature and its wants.

3. Material substances in the aggregate; matter. *Obs.*

4. The theory that human phenomena, historical, social, or psychological, should be viewed or interpreted in terms of physical or material causes rather than of spiritual or ethical causes; as, historical *materialism.* — **ma·te'ri·al·ist** (-ĭst), *n. & adj.* — **ma·te'ri·al·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), **-is'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **ma·te'ri·al·is'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ma·te'ri·al'i·ty (-ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** That which constitutes the material of a thing; substance. *Obs.*

2. Quality or state of being material; corporeity.

3. Importance in some given respect; substantiality; as, the *materiality* of facts. *Chiefly Legal.*

4. That which is material; *pl.*, material things.

ma·te'ri·al·ize (mȧ·tē'rĭ·ăl·īz), *v.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To invest with material characteristics; to make perceptible to the senses; hence, to present to the mind through the medium of material objects.

2. To make materialistic; to occupy with material interests; as, to *materialize* thought.

3. *Spiritualism.* To make visible in or as in a material form; — said of spirits.

—, *Intransitive.* **1.** To appear as a material form; to take substantial shape; to become a realized fact.

2. *Spiritualism.* To assume visible or concrete form; — said of a spirit.

— **ma·te'ri·al·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* — **ma·te'ri·al·iz'er** (mȧ·tē'rĭ·ăl·īz'ĕr), *n.*

material logic. A logic which is valid within a certain universe of discourse or field of application because of certain peculiar properties of that universe or field; — contrasted with *formal logic.*

ma·te'ri·al·ly, *adv.* **1.** *Philos.* In respect to the matter, as disting. from the form; in respect to the material cause.

2. With respect to physical substance; in a material state or manner.

I do not mean that anything is separable from a body by fire that was not *materially* pre-existent in it. *Boyle.*

3. In an important regard or degree; substantially; as, it *materially* concerns us to know the real motives.

4. As regards material interests or comforts.

5. In a manner involving the essentials; to the point. *Obs.*

ma·te'ri·al·man (mȧ·tē'rĭ·ăl·măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who supplies materials, esp. those used in building.

material matter. See MATTER OF A PROPOSITION **a.**

material noun. See COMMON NOUN.

material object. See OBJECT, *n.*, 7.

material principle. Aristotelian matter.

ma·te'ri·a med'i·ca (mȧ·tē'rĭ·ȧ mĕd'ĭ·kȧ). [ML. See MATTER; MEDICAL.] **a** Material or substance used in the composition of remedies. b That branch of medical science which treats of the nature and properties of all the substances employed for the cure of diseases.

‖**ma·te'ri·a pri'ma** (mȧ·tē'rĭ·ȧ prī'mȧ). [L.] The first matter; the indeterminate matter which is the material cause of the universe. See MATTER, 19.

ma·te'ri·ate (mȧ·tē'rĭ·āt), *adj.* [L. *materiatus.*] Of the nature of, consisting of, or involved in, matter; material.

ma·te'ri·ate (-āt), *v. t.* **1.** To provide or constitute the material or matter of; to render material. *Rare.*

2. To construct of wood. *Obs. A Latinism.*

— **ma·te'ri·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

ma·té'ri·el' (mȧ·tē'rĭ·ĕl'), *n.* [F. See MATERIAL.] Material equipment, apparatus, and supplies of an organization or institution; — disting. from *personnel.*

Ma'ter Ma·tu'ta (mā'tĕr mȧ·tū'tȧ). [L.] See MATUTA.

ma·ter'nal (mȧ·tûr'năl; -n'l), *adj.* [F. *maternel*, fr. L. *maternus*, fr. *mater* mother. See MOTHER.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a mother; becoming to a mother; motherly; as, *maternal* love; *maternal* tenderness.

2. a *Now Rare.* Being a mother, or considered as a mother; as, a *maternal* bird; one's *maternal* country. b That is one's mother's or mother country's; mother; as, in the *maternal* lap; our *maternal* tongue.

3. Derived or received from, or connected through, one's mother; as, a *maternal* inheritance; *maternal* relatives.

4. Of or pert. to maternity; as, *maternal* hospitals. *Rare.*

5. Supplying motherly care; as, the *maternal* schools in France, for children from two to six years old.

Syn. — See MOTHERLY.

— **mat'er·nal'i·ty** (măt'ĕr·năl'ĭ·tĭ; mā'tĕr-), *n.* — **ma·ter'nal·ize** (mȧ·tûr'năl·īz; -n'l·īz), *v. i. & t.* — **ma·ter'nal·ly,** *adv.* — **ma·ter'nal·ness,** *n.*

ma·ter'ni·ty (-nĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *maternité*, fr. L. *maternus.*] **1.** State or quality of being a mother; the character or relation of a mother; the qualities naturally belonging to motherhood; motherliness.

2. *Med.* Short for **maternity hospital,** a lying-in hospital.

ma·ter'ni·ty, *adj.* Suitable for wear, use, or occupation by women in pregnancy or childbed; as, a *maternity* gown.

maternity insurance. See INSURANCE, 1.

mat'er·nol'o·gy (măt'ĕr·nŏl'ō·jĭ; mā'tĕr-), *n.* [See MATERNITY; -OLOGY.] The scientific study of maternity.

mate's receipt (māts). See SHIPPING NOTE.

mate'y (māt'ĭ), *adj.* Mately; companionable.

mat'e·zite (măt'ē·zīt), *n.* [Malagasy *mateza roritina* a caoutchouc.] *Chem.* Pinitol.

mat'fel·on, mat'fel·lon (măt'fĕl·ŭn), *n.* [OF. *matefelon*, name of a plant. Cf. MATE to checkmate; FELON a sore.] The knapweed. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

mat'grass' (măt'grȧs'), *n.* **a** = MATWEED **a.** b A low, tufted European grass (*Nardus stricta*) with one-flowered spikelets. c Spiny rolling grass.

mat grass. A prostrate herb (*Lippia nodiflora*) used in California as a soil binder; — often called *fogfruit.*

math (măth), *n.* [AS. *mæth;* akin to OHG. *mad*, G. *mahd* math. See MOW to cut (grass).] A mowing, or that which is gathered by mowing. *Now Dial.* Cf. AFTERMATH.

math (mŭth), *n.* [Hind. *maṭh*, fr. Skr. *maṭha* hut.] A Hindu monastery. *India.*

mathe (mā‡th), *n.* [AS. *matha;* akin to D. & G. *made*, Goth. *matha.* See MOTH; cf. MAD earthworm, MAWK.] A grub; maggot. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

math'e·mat'ic (măth'ē·măt'ĭk), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *mathématique*, fr. L. *mathematicus*, fr. Gr. *mathēmatikos* disposed to learn, belonging to learning or the sciences, esp. to mathematics, fr. *mathēma* that which is learned, learning, pl. *mathēmata* things learned, learning, science, esp. mathematical science, fr. *mathein, manthanein*, learn; akin to Skr. *medhā* intelligence, wisdom, and to E. MIND. Cf. MUSIC.] Mathematical. *Now Rare.*

math'e·mat'ic, *n.* Mathematics.

math'e·mat'ic, *n. Obs.* **a** A mathematician. b A magician, esp. a practitioner of natural magic; an astrologer.

math'e·mat'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [See MATHEMATIC.] **a** Of, pertaining to, or according to mathematics; hence, theoretically precise; accurate; as, *mathematical* geography, instruments, precision. b *Obs.* Of or pert. to a mathematician or magician or to his art. — **math'e·mat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

☞ For many *mathematical* phrases, see the second word.

mathematical angle. See ALGEBRAIC ANGLE.

mathematical deduction. = ANALYSIS, 5 **a.**

mathematical geography. See GEOGRAPHY, 2.

mathematical induction. An endless-chain argument of the following type: If a certain property belongs to any member of a system of integers, it is proved to belong to the next greater; but it is shown to belong to a certain member; hence, it belongs to the next, and to the next, without end. This form of inference, the basis of most reasoning about numbers, has been called *Fermatian* induction, after Pierre de Fermat (1601–65), and also *recurrence.*

mathematical logic. See LOGIC, *n.*, 1.

math'e·mat'i·cals (măth'ē·măt'ĭ·kăl̄z), *n. pl.* **1.** The abstract but particular realities of mathematics.

2. *Obs.* **a** Mathematics. b Astrology.

math'e·ma·ti'cian (măth'ē·mȧ·tĭsh'ăn), *n.* [F. *mathématicien.*] One versed in mathematics.

math'e·mat'i·co- (măth'ē·măt'ĭ·kō-). A combining form for *mathematic*, denoting *mathematical and*, as in **math'e·mat'i·co-log'i·cal, math'e·mat'i·co-phys'i·cal.**

math'e·mat'ics (-măt'ĭks), *n.* [ME. *matematik, mathematique*, fr. OF. *mathematique*, F. *mathématique(s)*, fr. L. *mathematica*, sing., fr. Gr. *mathēmatikē* (sc. *epistēmē*) science. See MATHEMATIC, *adj.*; -ICS.] That science, or class of sciences, which treats of the exact relations existing between quantities or magnitudes and operations, and of the methods by which, in accordance with these relations, quantities sought are deducible from others known or supposed; the science of serial, spatial, quantitative, and magnitudinal relations; the science of order. Mathematics is usually classified as follows: (1) ***Pure mathematics,*** mathematical doctrine without regard to its applications; the class of all propositions of the form "*A* implies *B*," where *A* and *B* are themselves propositions, involving the same variables, but no constants except logical constants (B. Russell). (2) ***Abstract mathematics,*** that which deals with pure order, form, and extent, regardless of any material or other content; the doctrine of the necessary implications of forms, extents, and orders; — called also ***pure mathematics.*** (3) ***Applied mathematics,*** that in which the forms, extents, and orders of abstract mathematics are viewed as supplied with content from observation, and in which problems are treated and conclusions drawn that are connected with human life or experience. ***Higher mathematics,*** as distinguished from ***elementary mathematics,*** includes all beyond ordinary arithmetic and algebra, geometry, and trigonometry.

☞ *Mathematics* is usually construed as a singular noun.

math'e·ma·tize (măth'ē·mȧ·tīz), *v. i.* To reduce to mathematical form or subject to mathematical treatment. — *v. i.* To study or make use of mathematics.

math'e·meg (măth'ē·mĕg), *n.* [Wood Cree *mâthamek.*] The Great Lakes catfish.

math'es (măth'ĕz), *n.* [See MAYTHE.] The mayweed.

ma·the'sis (mȧ·thē'sĭs; *formerly often* măth'ē·sĭs), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *mathēsis*, fr. *mathein*, to learn. See MATHEMATIC.] Learning; mental discipline; esp., mathematics. — **ma·thet'ic** (mȧ·thĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

Ma·til'da, Ma·til'da (mȧ·tĭl'dȧ), *n.* [F. *Mathilde;* cf. It. *Matilde, Matelda;* both of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *Machthilt, Mechthilt*, G. *Mathilde*, and OHG. *maht* might, G. *macht*, and OHG. *hiltja* battle. Cf. MAUD.] Literally, mighty battle maid; heroine; — fem. proper name. — Dim. *Mat, Matty, Patty, Tilda, Tilly.*

Math'u·rin (măth'ū·rĭn), *n.* [F.] *R.C.Ch.* A Trinitarian.

ma·ti'co (mȧ·tē'kō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *Mateo* Matthew.] **a** The leaves of a common tropical American shrub (*Piper angustifolium*) used as a styptic and for venereal disease; also, the plant itself and species possibly related. b *W. Ind.* The plant *Waltheria americana.* c A Peruvian shrub (*Eupatorium glutinosum*) with hairy styptic leaves.

mat'i·co (măt'ĭ·kō). Var. of MATACO.

mat'ie (măt'ĭ), *n.* [D. *maatjesharing.*] A young fat herring with undeveloped roe. *Chiefly Scot.*

ma·til'dite (mȧ·tĭl'dīt), *n.* [From *Matilda*, a mine near Morococha, Peru.] *Mineral.* A silver bismuth sulphide, $Ag_2S.Bi_2S_3$, occurring in slender gray crystals. Sp. gr. 6.9.

ma·til'i·ja pop'py (mȧ·tĭl'ē·hä). [From *Matilija* Canyon, Calif.] The giant poppy.

mat'in (măt'ĭn), *n.* [OF. *matines*, fem. pl. fr. L. *matutinus* of the morning. See MATUTINAL.] **1.** *pl.* [*often cap.*] *Eccl.* **a** A service or office which with Lauds constitutes the first of the canonical hours. In monasteries it is a solemn choral service usually sung between midnight and dawn. In the Roman Catholic Church, among the pastoral clergy, the office may be said by anticipation on the afternoon or evening before. b *Hist.* The public Sunday service preceding the first Mass. c In the churches of the Anglican Communion, the order for, or service of, Morning Prayer; — often spelled *mattins.*

2. A morning song or call. *Poetic.*

3. [Cf. F. *matin.*] Morning. *Rare.*

4. *pl.* Something done or to be done in the morning. *Rare.*

mat'in (măt'ĭn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to matins or morning; used in the morning, esp. the early morning; matinal.

‖**mȧ'tin'** (mȧ'tăN'), *n.* [F. See MASTIFF.] A French watchdog resembling a mastiff.

mat'in·al (măt'ĭ·năl; -n'l), *adj.* Relating to matins or morning.

mat'i·nee' (măt'ĭ·nā' *or, esp. Brit.*, măt'ĭ·nā), *n.* [F. *matinée*, fr. *matin* morning. See MATIN.] **1.** A reception, or a musical or dramatic entertainment, held in the daytime, esp. in the afternoon. See SOIREE.

2. A woman's negligee, long or short, adapted for morning wear in one's room or at breakfast.

3. Short for *matinee race.*

— **mat'i·nee',** *adj.*

matinee race. *Horse Racing.* A race in which no entrance fee is required, and in which the premiums, if any, are other than money. — **matinee racing.**

mat'ing (māt'ĭng), *verbal n.* of MATE. Esp.: A pairing or matching; act of becoming mates.

matin song. *Music.* A morning song; an aubade.

ma'ti·po (mȧ'tē·pō), *n.* [Maori.] A mapau.

mat'ka, mat'kah (măt'kȧ), *n.* [Russ., female animal, fr. *mat'* mother. See 3d MOTHER.] A female fur seal.

mat'lock·ite (măt'lŏk·īt), *n.* [From *Matlock* in Derbyshire, Eng.] *Mineral.* Lead oxychloride, Pb_2OCl_2.

mat'low (măt'lō), *n.* [F. *matelot.*] A sailor. *Slang, Brit.*

ma'tra (mä'trȧ), *n.* [Skr. *mātra.* See MEASURE.] In Sanskrit and other Indian languages, a unit of metrical quantity. A short vowel is one matra.

ma'tral (mā'trăl), *adj.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the dura mater or pia mater.

Ma·tra'li·a (mȧ·trā'lĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* A matrons' festival in honor of Matuta, held June 11.

ma·tra'nee (mȧ·trä'nē), *n.* [Hind. *mehtarānī, mehtrānī*, fr. Per. *mihtarānī*, fem. of *mihtar* a sweeper.] A female sweeper or house servant. *India.*

mat'rass (măt'rȧs), *n.* [F. *matras*, fr. *matras* arrow, bolt, fr. Gaulish *mataris* javelin.] **a** *Old Chem.* A round-bottomed glass flask having a long neck. b *Chem.* (Also spelled **mattrass** in the trade.) A small hard glass tube closed at one end, used in blowpipe analysis.

mat'reed' (măt'rēd'), *n.* The reed mace, or cattail.

matri-. A combining form, Latin *matri-* from *mater, matric*, mother, as in *matricide.*

ma'tri·arch (mā'trĭ·ärk), *n.* [L. *mater, matris*, mother + E. patriarch.] A woman, usually a mother, who rules a

ma·te'ri·al·iz·ee' (mȧ·tē'rĭ·ăl·īz·ē'), *n.* See -EE.

ma·te'ri·al·man's lien. See LIEN.

ma·te'ri·al·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ma·te'ri·ous, *adj.* Material. *Obs.*

mate'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Math'a·na (măth'ȧ·nȧ). *D. Bib.*

Math'a·na'i (-nā'ĭ). *D. Bib.*

Math'a·na'ias (-yās). *D. Bib.*

Math'a·ni'a (-nī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Math'a·ni'as (-ăs). *Bib.*

Math'a·ni·a'u (-nĭ·ā'ŭ). *D. Bib.*

Math'a·tha (măth'ȧ·thȧ). *D. Bib.*

Math'a·thi'as (-thī'ăs). *D. Bib.*

math'e·mat'i·cize (măth'ē·măt'ĭ·sīz), *v. i. & t.* = MATHEMATIZE.

math'er (mā‡th'ĕr), **math'ern,** *n.* = MAYWEED **a.** *Dial.* [*Bib.*]

Ma·thu'sa·el (mȧ·thū'zā·ĕl). *D.*

Ma·thu'sa·la (-sȧ·lȧ). *Bib.* Var. of METHUSELAH.

Ma·thu'sa·le (-lē; -lē). *D. Bib.*

ma'tière' de France', de Bretagne', de Rome'. See MATTER, 16.

Ma·tri'da. Var. of MATHILDA.

mat'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

matrace. † MATRASS, MATTRESS.

Ma'tred (mā'trĕd). *Bib.*

Ma'tri (mā'trĭ). *Bib.*

family, a group, a state; specif., *Sociol.*, a mother who is head and ruler of her family and descendants.

ma·tri·ar·chal (mā·trĭ·är·kăl), *adj.* Of or pert. to a matriarch or matriarchy. — **ma·tri·ar·chal·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ma·tri·arch·ate (mā·trĭ·är·kāt), *n.* **1.** A family, group, or state governed by a matriarch; the rulership of a woman. **2.** *Sociol.* A theoretical stage or state in primitive society in which women, or mothers, held the chief authority.

ma·tri·arch·y (mā·trĭ·är·kĭ), *n.* **1.** = MATRIARCHATE, 1. **2.** *Sociol.* A state or stage in social evolution in which descent is traced in the female line, all children belonging to the mother's clan. Such a system sometimes is associated with inheritance of land, houses, and social prerogatives in the female line. — **ma·tri·ar·chic** (-är'kĭk), *adj.* — **ma·tri·arch·ist** (mā·trĭ·är'kĭst), *n. & adj.*

ma·tric (mā'trĭk; măt'rĭk), *adj.* [See -IC.] *Math.* Of or pertaining to a matrix.

mat'ri·cal (măt'rĭ·kăl), *adj.* [LL. *matricalis.*] Orig., of or pertaining to the womb; now, of or pertaining to a matrix.

Mat'ri·ca'ri·a (măt'rĭ·kā'rĭ·ä), *n.* [NL. See MATRIX. So named in allusion to the alleged medicinal value of some species.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of chiefly Old World, weedy herbs of the thistle family (Carduaceae). *M. chamomilla* is the camomile, and *M. inodora* is the corn mayweed. **b** [*not cap.*] Any plant of this genus.

matricaria camphor. *Chem.* Levo camphor.

ma·tri·cide (mā'trĭ·sīd; măt'rĭ-; 277), *n.* [L. *matricidium*, fr. *mater* mother + *caedere* to kill, slay. See 3d MOTHER; -CIDE.] **1.** Murder of a mother by her son or daughter. **2.** [L. *matricida.*] One who murders one's own mother. — **ma·tri·cid'al** (mā'trĭ·sīd'ăl; măt'rĭ-; -'l; 66), *adj.*

ma·tric'u·la (mȧ·trĭk'ū·lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LAE (-lē). [LL. See MATRICULATE.] *Obs. exc. Hist.* **a** A roll or register of members; also, a certificate of enrollment. **b** A contribution of men and money. — **ma·tric'u·lar** (-lĕr), *adj.*

ma·tric'u·la·ble (-lȧ·b'l), *adj.* Fitted for matriculation.

ma·tric'u·lant (-lănt), *n.* [See MATRICULATE.] A matriculating student.

ma·tric'u·lar (-lĕr), *adj.* **1.** Pertaining to a matrix. **2.** Pertaining to the uterus.

ma·tric'u·late (mȧ·trĭk'ū·lāt), *adj.* Matriculated. — *n.* One who is matriculated.

ma·tric'u·late (-lāt), *v.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [LL. *matricula* a public roll or register, dim. of *matrix* a mother, in respect to propagation, also, a public register. See MATRIX.] *Transitive:* **1.** To enroll; to enter in a register; specif., to enter or admit to membership in a body or society, particularly in a college or university, by entering the name in the register.

2. To adopt; to naturalize, as an alien. *Obs.*

3. In Spanish American countries, to register as a merchant.

—, *Intransitive:* To go through the process of securing membership, as by examination and enrollment, in a society or college; to register.

— **ma·tric'u·la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **ma·tric'u·la·tor** (mȧ·trĭk'ū·lā'tĕr), *n.* — **ma·tric'u·la·to·ry** (-lȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.*

Ma'tri·gan (mă'trē·găn), *n.* See SHAKTISM, *Cit.*

ma·tri·her'it·age (mā'trĭ·hĕr'ĭ·tĭj; mă't'rĭ-), *n.* [L. *mater, matris*, mother + E. *heritage.*] Inheritance in the female line only. — **ma·tri·her'it·al** (-tăl; -t'l), *adj.*

ma·tri·lin'e·al (-lĭn'ē·ăl), *adj.* [L. *mater, matris*, mother + E. *lineal.*] Of or pertaining to the maternal line, or to descent traced in that line. — **ma·tri·lin'e·al·ly**, *adv.*

ma·tri·lin'e·ar (-lĭn'ē·ĕr), *adj.* [L. *mater, matris*, mother + E. *linear.*] Matrilineal. — **ma·tri·lin'e·ar·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

mat'ri·li'ny (măt'rĭ·lī'nĭ), *n.* Matrilineal tracing of descent.

mat'ri·lo'cal (-lō'kăl), *adj.* [L. *mater, matris*, mother + *local.*] *Anthropol.* Designating marriage in which the husband resides with his wife's family. Cf. PATRILOCAL.

mat'ri·mo'ni·al (măt'rĭ·mō'nĭ·ăl; 159), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *matrimonialis.* See MATRIMONY.] Of or pertaining to marriage; derived from marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal. — **mat'ri·mo'ni·al·ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — MATRIMONIAL, CONJUGAL, CONNUBIAL, NUPTIAL, MARITAL all refer to marriage. MATRIMONIAL is the most general term for whatever pertains to the marriage relation. *Conjugal* and *connubial* are frequently used interchangeably. More strictly, CONJUGAL connotes the married persons, CONNUBIAL, the marriage state; as, "*conjugal* fidelity" (*Macaulay*); "*connubial* contracts" (*Johnson*). NUPTIAL has primary reference to the marriage rites or ceremony, as "the *nuptial* torch" (*Milton*); an antenuptial contract. MARITAL suggests specifically that which pertains to a husband (as, *marital* authority); it is also used with general application to the marriage state; as, *marital* rights. Cf. MARRIAGE.

mat'ri·mo'ni·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* Pertaining or conducive to matrimony. — **mat'ri·mo'ni·ous·ly**, *adv.*

mat'ri·mo'ny (măt'rĭ·mō'nĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -mŭn·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [ME. *matrimoine*, fr. OF. *matrimoine, matremoigne*, fr. L. *matrimonium*, fr. *mater* mother. See 3d MOTHER.] **1.** The union of man and woman as husband and wife; the rite or act of marrying; also, the married state; marriage; wedlock.

2. *Card Playing.* **a** A game of cards, resembling Pope Joan or newmarket, played with a layout on which the players place bets on certain combinations of cards. **b** Any king and queen in the game of matrimony. **c** King and queen of trumps in one variety of Pope Joan.

3. *Obs.* **a** A marriage. **b** A married person. **c** The marriage service.

Syn. — See MARRIAGE.

matrimony vine. An Asiatic shrub (*Lycium halimifolium*), with violet-purple flowers, and orange-red berries.

ma·tri·ot·ism (mā'trĭ·ŏt·ĭz'm; măt'rĭ-), *n.* [From L. *mater* mother, on the analogy of *patriotism.*] Sentiment for one's mother country or for one's Alma Mater. *Rare.*

ma·tri·po·tes'tal (mā'trĭ·pō·tĕs'tăl; măt'rĭ-; -t'l), *adj.* [L. *mater, matris*, mother + *potestal.*] Pertaining to or characterized by power exercised by the mother.

ma·tris' (mā·trĭs'), *n. pl.* [Skr. *mātṛ* mother. See 3d MOTHER.] The mother goddesses, or Shaktis (which see) of the greater Hindu deities; specif., the group of the Seven Mothers (*sapta-matri*).

ma'trix (mā'trĭks; măt'rĭks), *n.*; *pl.* MATRICES (mā'trĭ·sēz; *as Lat. properly* mȧ·trĭ'sēz); MATRIXES (mā'trĭk·sĕz; -sĭz; măt'rĭk-). [L.; akin to Gr. *mētra* womb, and L. *mater* mother. See 3d MOTHER.] **1.** The womb. **2.** A place or enveloping element within which something originates, takes form, or develops; as, a *matrix* of pacifism. **3.** **a** The natural material in which any metal, fossil, pebble, crystal, or gem is embedded. **b** Gangue. **c** Groundmass. **4.** That which gives form, origin, or foundation to something enclosed or embedded in it; as: **a** A hob for forming the punch that makes a die for striking coins and medals. **b** See 3d DIE, *n.*, 6 a. **c** A mold for casting; specif., a plaster or papier-maché impression of type used in stereotypy and electrotypy. **d** A foundation for inlaid or overlaid damascened work or the like. **e** A material used to bind together the materials in an agglomerated mass, as a cement used in briquetting coal dust or in making concrete.

5. The hollow in a slab to receive a monumental brass.

6. An impression of a phonograph record. That obtained by electroplating the original wax record of the sounds is called the *master matrix*; that obtained by electroplating the master matrix is called the *mother matrix.*

7. **a** *Anat. & Biol.* The intercellular substance of a tissue. **b** *Anat.* The part of the cutis beneath a nail.

8. *Bot.* The body on which a fungus or lichen grows.

9. *Dent.* **a** A strip or band placed so as to serve as a retaining outer wall of a tooth in filling a cavity. **b** A metal or porcelain pattern in which an inlay is cast or fused.

10. *Jewelry.* A gem stone cut from some stone, as opal or turquoise, and its surrounding matrix (sense 3 a).

11. *Math.* An ordered set of *mn* elements or constituents, a_{pq}, each occupying its proper place in the symbol, $(a_{11}, a_{12}, \cdots)$ of the matrix, there being *m* rows with *n* elements in each row. If $n = m$ the matrix is called a ***square matrix.*** A square matrix each of whose elements are zero, save those, $a_{11}, a_{22}, \ldots$, in the principal diagonal, and which has each of these elements equal to the same number, *a*, is called a ***scalar matrix.*** The scalar matrix for which $a = 1$ is called the ***identity***, or ***unit, matrix.*** Cf. DETERMINANT; SKEW-SYMMETRIC MATRIX; TRANSPOSED MATRIX; RECIPROCAL MATRIX; SYMMETRIC SQUARE MATRIX.

12. *Type Founding.* **a** A metal plate, usually of copper, suitably formed to mold the face of a type. **b** In a linotype machine, a brass plate having on its front edge an intaglio of the letter it is to produce in relief.

matrix algebra. See ALGEBRA, *n.*, 2.

matrix mechanics. A theory of mechanics based upon the application of postulates connecting frequencies and intensities of spectrum lines by the use of matrix algebra. No consideration is given to electrons, which are deliberately rejected as nonobservable entities.

matrix paper. A bulky absorbent paper, used as the body in the production of a stereomatrix mat.

mat'ro·clin'ic (măt'rō·klĭn'ĭk), *adj. Biol.* Matroclinous.

mat'ro·cli'nous (măt'rō·klī'nŭs; măt'rō·klĭ'nŭs), *adj.* [L. *mater*, or Doric Gr. *matēr*, mother + *klinein* to lean, incline.] *Biol.* Designating or having certain characters inherited from the mother.—**mat'ro·cli'ny** (măt'rō·klī'nĭ), *n.*

ma'tron (mā'trŭn), *n.* [OF. *matrone*, fr. L. *matrona*, fr. *mater* mother. See 3d MOTHER.] **1.** A wife or a widow, esp. one who has borne children; a staid or motherly woman.

2. **a** A housekeeper; esp., a woman who manages the domestic economy of a public institution. **b** A woman having supervisory charge of women and children, esp. for maintenance of order and discipline, as in a dormitory, public bath, post office, police station, or steerage.

3. A brood matron.

ma'tron·age (mā'trŭn·ĭj; măt'rŭn-; 277), *n.* **1.** A body of matrons; matrons collectively.

2. Matronly care or supervision; also, matronly state.

ma'tron·al (-ăl; -'l), *adj.* [MF., fr. L. *matronalis.*] Of or pertaining to a matron; suitable to an elderly lady or to a married woman; grave; motherly.

ma'tron·ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To make a matron of; to make matronlike.

2. To act the part of a matron toward; to superintend; chaperone; as, to *matronize* an assembly.

ma'tron·like' (mā'trŭn·līk'), *adj.* Like a matron; sedate.

ma'tron·ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Like, or befitting, a matron; grave; sedate. — **ma'tron·li·ness** (-lĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

ma'tron·ly, *adv.* As a matron. *Rare.*

mat'ro·nym'ic (măt'rō·nĭm'ĭk), *adj. & n.* [L. *mater* mother + *-onymic* as in patr*onymic.*] Metronymic.

ma·tross' (mȧ·trŏs'), *n.* [D. *matroos*, fr. F. *matelot.*] One of the soldiers in a train of artillery who assisted the gunners in loading, firing, and sponging the guns. *Hist.*

mat rush. The great bulrush.

mat'su (măt'sōō), *n.* [Jap.] An ornamental and valuable timber pine (*Pinus massoniana*) of eastern Asia.

mat'su·ri (măt'sōō·rĭ), *n.* [Jap.] A local Japanese religious festival in which processions bear the images of village patrons.

mat'ta (măt'ȧ; măt'ȧ), *n.* [Pg. *matta, mata*, forest, thicket, fr. L. *matta* mat. See MAT.] **a** Forest. *Brazil.* **b** Short staple cotton grown in the vicinity of Pernambuco.

mat'ta·more' (măt'ȧ·mōr'; măt'ȧ·mōr'; 181), *n.* [F. *matamore*, fr. Ar. *maṭmūrah* something buried or hidden.] A subterranean storehouse. *Rare.*

Mat'ta·po·ny' (măt'ȧ·pō·nĭ'), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe of the Powhatan Confederacy. A few survivors still live in Virginia.

mat'ta·ro (măt'ȧ·rō), *n.* [Ar. *maṭar*, fr. L. *metreta.* See METRETA.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

matte (măt), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Metal.* A crude mixture of sulphides formed in smelting sulphide ores of certain metals, esp. copper, lead, and nickel.

2. Mat or dull finish.

matte (măt), *v. t.*; MAT'TED; MAT'TING. To convert into matte.

matte, *n.* Prob., mass;—in phrase *by the matte. Obs. Udall.*

mat'ted (măt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* [See MAT a dull finish.] Having a dull surface; unburnished; as, *matted* gilding.

mat'ted (măt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* [See MAT a covering.] **1.** Covered with a mat or mats; as, a *matted* floor.

2. Tangled closely together; having its parts adhering closely together; as, *matted hair.*

— **mat'ted·ly**, *adv.* — **mat'ted·ness**, *n.*

mat'ter (măt'ĕr), *n.* **a** One who or that which mats; specif., a mattoir. **b** A maker of mats.

mat'ter (măt'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *matere*, fr. OF. *matere* (F. *matière*), fr. L. *materia* matter, wood; akin to Armen. *mair* pine, cedar, *mairi* wood, prob. to Russ. *materój* firm, strong, and perh. to L. *mater* mother. Cf. 3d MOTHER, MADEIRA, MATERIAL.] **1.** That of which any physical object is composed; material; substance; constituents; elements; as, the *matter* of the globe; also, material prepared or selected for any purpose; a particular kind or portion of material; as, coloring *matter*; the gray *matter* of the cortex.

2. Specif., substance excreted from living animal bodies; that which is thrown out or discharged by suppuration, as from a tumor, boil, or abscess; pus; purulent substance.

3. Material or substance regarded as the passive recipient of form; hence, that which is or may be given a new form. Cf. sense 18. "He is the *matter* of virtue." *B. Jonson.*

4. Physical substance as made up of chemical elements and distinguished from incorporeal substance, action, qualities, etc. Cf. sense 18, below.

Matter is inert, senseless, and lifeless. *Johnson.*

5. Amount; quantity; portion; space; — often indefinite.

Away he goes, . . . a *matter* of seven miles. *L'Estrange.*

6. That which is specified as pertaining to a subject or sphere; as, this is not *matter* for dispute; *matter* of fact, of religion. *Archaic.*

7. That which is, or is to be, considered, dealt with, or carried out; concern; hence, indefinitely, a thing or things; as, personal *matters*; a laughing *matter.*

8. **a** Formerly, an affair or business concerning a (specified) person; as, his *matter* shall be sped. **b** *pl.* Circumstances or events having reference to a particular occasion; as, carrying *matters* too far.

9. Material treated or to be treated in a book, speech, legal action, or the like; subject of, or subject matter for, discussion, argument, exposition, etc., whether oral or written; as, events that give *matter* to preachers and writers; to ask the *matter* in dispute. Hence: **a** Substance of that which is expressed, as distinct from the manner of expression; as, strong in *matter*, but weak in style. **b** Substance with meaning; sound sense. "O *matter*, and impertinency mixt." *Shak.* **c** *Obs.* Dispute; argument; quarrel. "If the *matter* should be tried by duel." *Bacon.*

10. That which may or does occasion a (specified) feeling; — with *for* or *of*; as, *matter* for wonder.

11. With *the*, that which momentarily concerns one, esp. as a difficulty; as, what is the *matter?* Also, the cause or source of trouble; as, what is the *matter* with it?

12. Affair worthy of account; thing of consequence; importance; — in the phrases *what matter? no matter*, etc.

13. *Obs.* **a** The first phase of creation; chaos. **b** Field, as of an art or science; subject, as of a study. **c** Topic; theme. **d** Ground; reason; cause. **e** Basic element. **f** Means; provision for something.

14. *Christian Science.* Another name for mortal mind; illusion; the opposite of Spirit; that of which immortal Mind takes no cognizance; that which mortal mind sees, feels, hears, tastes, and smells only in belief.

Mary Baker Eddy.

15. *Law.* That which is to be proved; as: **a** By some record (**matter of record**). **b** By evidence of any kind except a record (**matter in deed**). **c** Solely by the testimony of witnesses unsupported by any record or other written or tangible evidence (**matter in pais** or ***nude matter***).

16. *Literature.* [F. *matière* in *matière de France, de Bretagne, de Rome.*] One of the three principal types of material treated in the medieval metrical romances (cf. METRICAL ROMANCE): **matter of France**, Charlemagne material, material of the Old French epics; **matter of Britain**, Arthurian material; **matter of Rome the great**, material drawn from classical antiquity.

17. *Logic.* **a** = MATTER OF A PROPOSITION. **b** = MATTER OF A SYLLOGISM.

18. *Philos.* The indeterminate subject of reality; the wholly or virtually passive element in the universe; the unorganized basis or stuff of experience which when combined with form, or the ideal element, gives phenomena, or real objects. The metaphysical conception of matter as that which combines or synthesizes the variable elements of existence, though in itself wholly indeterminate, takes its rise in the Platonic and Aristotelian notion of *hyle*, the passive or potential substance or substratum upon which *form* (*eidos, idea*) acts to produce realities. This substratum, or subject of change and development, is conceived to possess no attributes except the capacity of being acted upon by form, and (especially when existing as a combination of matter and form, that is, as reality) a power of resistance or implasticity, by reason of which it yields only in part to the operation of formal causes and so gives rise to the imperfections of reality. The notion of matter as substance or substratum was developed in Scholastic philosophy from the Aristotelian conception. By Descartes this was identified with extended substance, and by later philosophers, as Locke, has often been confounded with the physical conception. According to the Lockian view, matter is the cause of sensation, but is not itself directly perceived. Berkeley denied the existence of any such matter, but, like modern phenomenalists, he did not question the concrete reality of an objective element in experience, that is, of perceptible physical objects possessing the attributes of extension, rigidity, inertia, etc. In Kantian idealism the distinction of *matter* and *form* appears in another guise, *matter* being the sensible stuff or sensuous context of experience (in Kantian language, the "manifold"), while *form* is the pure form of the understanding and the a priori sensible forms, time and space. Cf. FORM, IDEA, NOUMENON, SUBSTANCE.

19. *Physics.* Whatever occupies space; that which is considered to constitute the substance of the physical universe, and, with energy, to form the basis of objective phenomena. The nature of matter is unknown but some of the properties attributed to it are volume or extension, impenetrability (no two bodies or particles can occupy the same space at the same time), mass or inertia, compressibility, elasticity, etc. Various phenomena indicate that all matter is composed of minute particles, *protons* (positively charged) and *electrons* (negatively charged). These are normally combined into atoms, of which there are (not counting isotopes) ninety-two kinds, constituting the elements. See ATOMIC THEORY, CONSERVATION OF MASS, ENERGY.

20. *Post Office.* Mail matter; mail; as, first-class, second-class, or third-class *matter.* See 6th MAIL, *n.*, 3.

21. *Print.* **a** Anything to be set in type; manuscript; copy; also, type set up, — called *live matter* before printing, *dead matter* after printing, *standing matter* while kept in shape for use, usually after a printing. **b** Specif., the text proper as distinguished from headings, etc., or, as in a newspaper, from advertisements.

— *for that matter, or for the matter of that.* So far as that is concerned; as for that. — *in the matter of.* In respect to; with regard to. — *on, or upon, the matter, or the whole matter.* Considering the whole; taking all things into view. *Obs.* — *to, or from, the matter.* To, or from, the point, or matter of debate.

mat'ter (măt'ĕr), *v.*; -TERED (-ĕrd); -TER·ING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To be of importance; to import; signify.

It is not death that *matters*, but the fear of death. *G. B. Shaw.*

2. To form or discharge pus; to maturate.

—, *Transitive:* To regard as important; to concern oneself about; to care for; to mind; also, to value; like. *Obs.*

---

ma'trice (mā'trĭs; măt'rĭs). Var. of MATRIX.

mat'ri·oes, *n.*, *pl.* of MATRIX.

mat'ri·clin'ic, mat'ri·cli'nous, mat'ri·cli'ny. Vars. of MATROCLINIC, MATROCLINOUS, MATROCLINY.

Mat'ro·na'li·a (măt'rō·nā'lĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] See JUNO, 1.

ma'tron·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

mat'ro·nim'ic. Matronymic. *R.S.*

ma'tron·ism (mā'trŭn·ĭz'm; măt'rŭn-), *n.* See -ISM.

matron of honor See MAID OF HONOR b.

ma'tron·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

mat·soon' (măt·sōōn'). Var. of MATZOON.

matt (măt). Var. of MAT, *adj.*

Mat'tan (măt'ăn). *Bib.*

Mat'ta·nah (-ȧ·nȧ). *Bib.*

Mat'ta·ni'ah (-nĭ'ȧ). *Bib.*

mat'tar pea. = MUTTER PEA.

Mat'ta·thȧ (măt'ȧ·thȧ). *Bib.*

Mat'ta·thah (-thȧ), **Mat'tat·tah** (-tȧ). *Bib.*

Mat'ta·thi'as (-thī'ăs). *Bib.* The father of the Maccabees.

mat'ten. + MATIN. [nĭ]. *Bib.*

Mat'te·na'i (măt'ĕ·nā'ī; măt'ĕ-)

---

matter in controversy, matter in issue. See FACT, *n.*, 6.
matter of a proposition. *Logic.* The particular content as opposed to the form, as that in which the proposition "All men are mortal" differs from "All A is B"; specif.: **a** The subject and predicate, or the *material matter.* **b** The fact designated, or the *formal matter.*
matter of a syllogism. *Logic.* The propositions (the *proximate matter*), or the terms (the *remote matter*).
matter of course. A natural, logical result or accompaniment; that which was to be expected with confidence.
mat'ter-of-course', *adj.* Such as is or may be expected or depended upon as a matter of course; also, regarding or assuming something as a matter of course.
matter of fact. An actual occurrence; a matter that is or appertains to fact. See FACT.
mat'ter-of-fact', *adj.* Adhering to, or concerned with, fact; not fanciful or imaginative; commonplace. — **mat'ter-of-fact'ly,** *adv.* — **mat'ter-of-fact'ness,** *n.*
matter of record. Anything recorded. See MATTER, 15 a.
mat'ter-y (măt'ĕr-ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Generating or containing pus. **2.** Full of substance, or matter; important.
Mat·teuc'ci-a (mȧ·tūk'shĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after C. *Matteucci*, It. physicist.] *Bot.* The genus containing the ostrich ferns. See OSTRICH FERN.
Mat·thae'an, Mat·the'an (mȧ·thē'ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, Matthew (sense 2).
Mat'thew (măth'ū), *n.* [F. *Mathieu*, fr. LL. *Matthaeus*, fr. Gr. *Matthaios*, fr. Heb. *Mattithyāh.* Cf. MATTHIAS.] **1.** Literally, gift of Jehovah; — masc. proper name. L. *Matthaeus* (mȧ·thē'ŭs); F. *Mathieu* (mȧ'tyŭ'); It. *Matteo* (mȧt·tā'ō); Sp. *Mateo* (mȧ·tā'ō); G. *Matthäus* (mȧ·tā'ōōs); D. *Matheus* (mȧ·tā'ōōs). — Dim. *Mat.*
2. *Bib.* **a** A collector of customs at Capernaum, who at the summons of Christ became one of the twelve apostles. He is commonly identified with Levi, the son of Alpheus. **b** The Gospel of Matthew. See NEW TESTAMENT.
Mat'thew's Bi'ble (măth'ūz). An edition of the Bible probably made by John Rogers and William Tyndale, but so called because published (1537) under the pseudonym Thomas Matthew. It was probably made with some changes from the Bibles of Tyndale and Coverdale.
Mat'thew Walk'er knot (wôk'ĕr), **single, double.** See KNOT, *Table.*
Mat·thi'as (mȧ·thī'ȧs), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *Matthias*, fr. Heb. *Mattithyāh.* Cf. MATTHEW.] **1.** Masc. proper name.
2. The apostle chosen in place of Judas Iscariot. *Acts* i. 26.
Mat·thi'o·la (mȧ·thī'ō·lȧ), *n.* [NL., after P. A. *Mattioli* (1500–77), It. physician.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World herbs and shrubs (family Brassicaceae). See STOCK, GILLYFLOWER.
mat'ti (măt'ĭ), *n.* [Ar. *libān mati*, fr. Somali *libānaddi* incense.] See BOSWELLIA.
mat'ting (măt'ĭng), *n.* [From MAT, *v. t. & i.*] **1.** Act of interweaving or tangling together so as to make a mat; also, the process of becoming matted.
2. Materials for mats; also, mats collectively; a matlike fabric, as for covering floors, packing articles, etc.
3. An ornamental border. See 5th MAT, 1.
mat'ting, *n.* [See MAT a dull finish.] A dull, lusterless surface in gilding, metalwork, glassmaking, etc.
‖**Matt'ma'le·rei'** (măt'mȧ'lĕ·rī'), *n.* [G.] *Gr. Archaeol.* The decoration of vases with designs in dull, flat color, as distinguished from *Firnismalerei*, painting with lustrous color.
mat'tock (măt'ŭk), *n.* [AS. *mattuc;* akin to L. *mateola* mallet, Pol. *motyka* mattock, Skr. *matya* club, harrow. Cf. 1st MACE, MASHIE, MASSÉ.] An implement for digging and grubbing. See *Illust.*

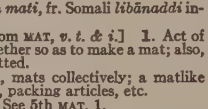

1 Cutter Mattock; 2 Pick Mattock.

mat'tock, *v. t.* To dig or grub with a mattock.
mat'toid (măt'oid), *n.* [It. *mattoide*, fr. *matto* mad.] A person of congenitally abnormal mind bordering on insanity or degeneracy.
mat·toir' (mȧ·twär'), *n.* [F. *matoir.*] *Engraving.* A kind of coarse punch with a rasplike face, used for making a rough surface on etching ground, or on the naked copper, the effect after biting being very similar to stippled lines.
mat'tress (măt'rĕs; -rĭs), *n.* [OF. *materas* (F. *matelas*), fr. It. *materasso*, fr. Ar. *maṭraḥ* place where something is laid.] **1.** A tufted bed; a bed stuffed with hair, moss, or other suitable material, and tufted or otherwise fastened.

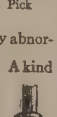
Mattoir

2. A mat. *Obs.*
3. *Hydraul. Engin.* A mass of interwoven brush, poles, etc., to protect a bank from erosion.
4. A bed of sugar cane. *U. S.*
— **mat'tress,** *v. t.*
ma·tur'a·ble (mȧ·tūr'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of maturation.
Ma'tu·ra di'a·mond (mä'tōō·rȧ). [From *Matura* (*Matara*), Ceylon.] *Gems.* Jargon, especially when artificially decolorized. See ZIRCON.
mat'u·rate (măt'ū·rāt), *v.;* -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *maturatus*, past part. of *maturare* to make ripe, fr. *maturus* ripe, mature. See MATURE, *v. & adj.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To promote the perfect suppuration of (an abscess).
2. To bring to ripeness or maturity; to ripen.
—, *Intrans.:* To ripen; mature; specif., to generate pus; to suppurate.
mat'u·ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *maturatio* a hastening.] **1.** The formation of pus or matter.
2. Process of bringing, or of coming, to full development. The genesis and *maturation* of a planet. *Emerson.*
3. *Obs.* **a** *Alchemy.* Conversion of a base metal into gold. **b** Development of one form of matter from another.
4. *Biol.* **a** In animal reproduction the process by which diploid *gonocytes* are transformed into haploid *gametes.* The nuclear behavior is similar in male and female, two meiotic divisions (see MEIOSIS, 2) producing cells with the haploid chromosome number thus preventing doubling of the chromosome number in subsequent *fertilization* (which see). Variations in cytoplasmic behavior produce the large passive *ovum* and the small motile *sperms.* In oögenetic meiosis one cell retains most of the cytoplasm, the remaining nonfunctional three (*polar bodies*) receiving a full complement of chromatin but practically no cytoplasm. Thus, a single ovum, well stored with reserves, results from the maturation of each *oöcyte.* In sperm maturation equational divisions of *spermatocytes* produce four similar *spermatids* which transform into sperm by losing most of their cytoplasm, undergoing nuclear condensation, and developing a motile tail. Maturation is sometimes restricted to postmeiotic differentiation of sperm.
☞ Similar phenomena occur in plants but are differently interpreted by botanists, owing to the more evident alternation of generations resulting from the longer interval between reduction and fertilization.
b Final differentiation in the growth of cells, as in the lignification of xylem of higher plants.
5. *Psychol.* The development of the individual through growth processes, as distinguished from development through exercise and learning.
ma·tur'a·tive (mȧ·tūr'ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* [F. *maturatif.*] Conducing to ripeness or maturity; hence (*pron.* măt'ū·rā'tĭv), conducing to suppuration. — **ma·tur'a·tive,** *n.*
ma·ture' (mȧ·tūr'; 242), *adj.;* MA·TUR'ER (-tūr'ĕr); MA·TUR'EST (-tūr'ĕst; -ĭst; 119). [L. *maturus* ripe, seasonable, early, prop., in good time; akin to L. *Matuta* goddess of the early morning, *matutinus* of the morning, *mane* in the morning, early, *manus* good, OIr. *maith.* Cf. DEMURE, MANES, MATINÉE.] **1.** Brought by natural process to completeness of growth and development; fitted by growth and development for any function, action, or state, appropriate to its kind; full-grown; ripe.
2. Completely worked out; made ready for destined application or use; perfected; as, a *mature* plan.
3. Of or pertaining to a condition of full development; as, a man of *mature* years.
4. Prompt. *Obs.*
5. Having run to the limit of its time; due, as a note.
6. *Phys. Geog.* **a** Designating the topography of a surface well dissected by the erosion of running water so that slopes predominate greatly over flats. **b** Adjusted to rock structure; — said of streams.
Syn. — MATURE, RIPE, MELLOW are here compared esp. in their figurative senses. *Mature* and *ripe* agree in implying fullness of growth; MATURE emphasizes the completion of a development, RIPE suggests rather readiness for use, or full fruition; as, "a true knight, not yet *mature*" (*Shak.*); cf. *mature* deliberation; "*ripe* for exploits and mighty enterprises" (*Shak.*); "autumnal wisdom . . . *ripe* and placid" (*W. Pater*). MELLOW emphasizes the softness, sweetness, or richness attendant upon complete ripeness or maturity; as, "the old man's . . . *mellow*, cheerful vein, like the sweet flavor of a frostbitten apple" (*Hawthorne*). Cf. WHOLE.
Ant. — Immature, unripe. See CRUDE, PREMATURE.
— **ma·ture'ly,** *adv.* — **ma·ture'ness,** *n.*
ma·ture' (mȧ·tūr'; 242), *v.;* -TURED' (-tūrd'); -TUR'ING (-tūr'ĭng). [See MATURATE, MATURE, *adj.*] *Transitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To maturate. **b** To hasten through a due course.
2. To bring or hasten to maturity; to promote full development in; to complete; as, to *mature* one's plans.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To advance toward maturity; to become ripe; as, wine and judgment *mature* with age.
2. Hence, to become due, as a note.
ma·tur'er (mȧ·tūr'ĕr), *n.* One who brings to maturity.
mat'u·res'cent (măt'ū·rĕs'ĕnt; -nt), *adj.* [L. *maturescens*, pres. part. of *maturescere* to become ripe, v. incho, from *maturus.* See MATURE, *adj.*] Approaching maturity. — **mat'u·res'cence** (-ĕns; -ns), *n.*
ma·tur'ing (mȧ·tūr'ĭng), *adj.* Approaching maturity; as, *maturing* fruits; *maturing* notes of hand.
ma·tu'ri·ty (mȧ·tū'rĭ·tĭ), *n.* [From L. *maturitas*, perh. through F. *maturité.*] **1.** Deliberateness; due care or consideration. *Obs.*
2. State or quality of being mature; ripeness; full development; as, the *maturity* of corn, of judgment.
3. A becoming due; termination of the period a note, or other obligation, has to run.
4. Prompt action or consideration. *Obs.*
Ma·tu'ta (mȧ·tū'tȧ), *n.* Also **Ma'ter Ma·tu'ta** (mā'tĕr). [L. See MATURE.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess of the dawn, and hence of birth, orig. associated with Janus.
ma·tu'ti·nal (mȧ·tū'tĭ·nȧl; măt'ū·tī'nȧl; -n'l; 277), *adj.* [L. *matutinalis*, fr. *matutinus.* See MATURE.] Of or pertaining to the morning; early. — **ma·tu'ti·nal·ly,** *adv.*
ma·tu'ti·nar'y (mȧ·tū'tĭ·nĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -nēr·ĭ), *adj.* Matutinal. *Rare.*
mat'u·tine (măt'ū·tĭn), *adj.* Matutinal; specif., *Astrol.,* rising in or just before the dawn. — **mat'u·tine·ly,** *adv.* *Both Archaic.*
mat'weed' (măt'wēd'), *n.* **a** Any of several maritime grasses, as *Ammophila arenaria, Spartina stricta, Lyqeum spartum*, the last often distinguished as *hooded matweed.* **b** = MATGRASS **b.**
mat'y (māt'ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* MATIES (-ĭz). [Origin uncert.] A native servant in India, esp. an assistant servant.
mat·zoon' (măt·sōōn'), *n.* [Armen. *matsoun* curd, fr. *mats* dense.] A kind of fermented milk used as a beverage in Armenia, etc., and in America as a medicinal drink.
matz'oth (mät'sōth), **matz'os** (-sōs), *n. pl.; sing.* MATZO (-sō). [Heb. *matsṣōth*, pl. of *matsṣāh* unleavened.] Unleavened bread eaten at the Passover.
mau (mou), *n. sing. & pl.* [Annamese *mâu.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*
mau·ca'co (mô·kā'kō). Var. of MACACO.
Mauch Chunk (môk chŭngk). [From *Mauch Chunk*, Pa., fr. Lenape *Machque wachtschinnk*, lit., on the mountain of the bear.] *Geol.* A formation of the Mississippian (Subcarboniferous) system in Pennsylvania and adjacent States.
mau'cher·ite (mou'chĕr·īt), *n.* [After Wilhelm *Maucher*, Ger. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A nickel arsenide, Ni_3As_2.
maud (môd), *n.* A gray plaid used by shepherds in the south of Scotland; hence, a rug or shawl of such plaid.
Maud, Maude (môd), *n.* **1.** [OF. *Mahaut*, of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *Machthilt.* See MATILDA.] Fem. proper name.
2. Dim. of MAGDALENE.
mau'dle (mô'd'l), *v. t.* [See MAUDLIN.] To render maudlin. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To talk as one maudlin.
maud'lin (môd'lĭn), *adj.* [From *Maudlin*, fr. ME. *Maudeleyne*, fr. OF. *Maudelene, Madeleine*, Magdalen, who is drawn by painters with eyes swollen and red with weeping. See MAGDALEN.] **1.** Tearful; weeping; lachrymose. *Archaic.*
2. Tearfully or weakly emotional; effusively sentimental; as, *maudlin* eloquence; a *maudlin* poet.
3. Drunk enough to be emotionally silly; fuddled.
— **maud'lin·ly,** *adv.*
maud'lin, *or* **maude'line** (môd'lĭn), *n.* [See MAUDLIN, *adj.*] **a** [*cap.*] *Obs.* = MAGDALEN, 1. **b** (1) *Obs.* Costmary. (2) A southern European yarrow (*Achillea ageratum*). **c** *Rare.* Maudlin sentiment or action.
Maud' Mul'ler (môd' mŭl'ĕr). The title and heroine of a poem (1854) by Whittier.
mau'ger, mau'gre (mô'gĕr), *prep.* [OF. *maugré, malgré*, prop., ill will. See MALICE; AGREE.] **a** *Archaic.* In spite of; in opposition to; notwithstanding. "This *mauger* all the world will I keep safe." *Shak.* **b** *Rare.* A curse on. "*Mauger* them!" *Spenser.* — *adv.* Notwithstanding; also, unwillingly. *Obs.* — *n.* Spite; ill will. *Obs. exc. Scot.* — *v. t.* To defy. *Obs.*
maugh (môk; môf), *n.* [ON. *māgr.*] A brother-in-law; son-in-law; also, a companion. *Dial. Eng.*
maught (môkt; mäkt), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *māttr.* See MIGHT, *n.*] Might; strength; ability. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
Mau'gra·bee (mô'grȧ·bē), **Mau'gra·bin** (-bĭn), *n.* [Ar. *Maghribi* western, North African.] An African Moor.
Ma'u·i (mä'ōō·ē; mou'ē), *n. Polynesian Myth.* The chief culture hero of the Polynesian race. It is related that he snared the sun, controlled the winds, introduced fire, and fished up lands from the sea.
maul, mall (môl), *n.* [ME. *malle*, fr. OF. *mail*, fr. L. *malleus;* prob. akin to OSlav. *mlatŭ* hammer, and Lith. *malti* to grind. See 1st MEAL; cf. MALL, MALLEATE, MALLET, MALLEUS, MELL mallet, 4th MARCH.] **1.** A heavy club, staff, or mallet; a mace. *Archaic.*
2. Any of various heavy hammers, as one for driving wedges or piles.
3. Mauling.
maul, mall, *v. t.;* MAULED, MALLED (môld); MAUL'ING, MAL'LING. [From MAUL, *n.*] **1.** To beat with a maul, or the like. *Obs.*
2. To beat and bruise or mangle; hence, to handle roughly, as by pulling or knocking about.
3. To split, as a rail, with a maul and wedge. *U. S.*
4. To injure greatly, as by rough treatment.
maul (môl), *n.* [Cf. ON. *mölr*, Sw. *mal;* akin to Goth. *malo.*] A moth. *Local, Eng.*
Mau'la·wi'yah (mou'lȧ·wē'yȧ), *n. pl.* Also **Mev'le·vi'** (mĕv'lĕ·vē'). [Ar. *mawlawīyah*, fr. *mawla* lord, master.] See DERVISH, 1.
maul'er (môl'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which mauls.
maul'ey (môl'ĭ), *n.* Hand; fist. *Slang.*
maul'ing (môl'ĭng), *n.* A severe beating. *Now Colloq.*
maul oak (môl). The canyon live oak.
maul'stick' (môl'stĭk'), *n.* [D. *maalstok*, fr. *malen* to paint + *stok* stick.] A stick used by painters as a rest for the hand while working.
Mau'me·né' test (mō'm'-nā'). *Chem.* A test for oils, made by slowly introducing 10 c. c. of concentrated sulphuric acid into 50 g. of the oil, and noting the heating effect. The maximum rise in temperature (in degrees Centigrade) is the **Maumené number** or **Maumené value** (for olive oil, about 44; cottonseed oil, about 79; linseed oil, about 125).
mau'met (mô'mĕt; -mĭt; 119), *n.* [Contr. fr. *Mahomet.*] **1.** A false god or idol; — arising from a belief that Mohammedans worshiped images of Mohammed. *Obs.*
2. A puppet; a doll; an image; also, an odd figure; a guy; — often a term of abuse. *Now Dial.*
3. a *Obs.* A kind of pigeon. **b** *Dial. Eng.* A scarecrow.
mau'met·ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Idolatry; idols; an idol. *Obs.*
2. *pl.* The appurtenances of idolatry. *Obs.*
3. [*cap.*] Mohammedanism. *Archaic.*
maun (mŏn; mōn), **man** (män), *v. i. or auxiliary.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *munu* (pres. ind., 1st pers. *man*, pl. *munum*) will, shall.] Must. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*
maund (mônd; mänd), *n.* Also **maun** (mŏn; män). [AS. *mand, mond;* cf. F. *mande*, of LG. origin.] A hand basket; a hamper; — also used indefinitely as a measure. *Now Scot. & Dial.* — **maund'ful,** *n.*
maund (mônd), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *mendier* to beg.] To beg. — *n.* Begging. *Both Obs. Slang.*
maund (mônd), *n.* Also **man** (män). [Hind. & Per. *man.*] A greatly varying weight of India; also, a corresponding weight of Persia, Turkey, etc.; a batman. Cf. BATMAN. In India the maund is equal to forty seers of varying values. The maund is, approximately, in Madras 25 lb. (11.3 kg.), in Bombay 28 lb. (12.7 kg.), and in Bengal 82⅔ lb. (37.3 kg.). In Arabia, it equals 2.98 lb. (1350 grams).
maun'der (mŏn'dĕr; män'-), *v.;* -DERED (-dĕrd); -DER·ING [Origin uncert.; cf. MAUND to beg.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To grumble; growl. *Obs.*
2. To move languidly; to wander idly.
3. To speak indistinctly or disconnectedly; to mutter.
—, *Transitive:* To utter grumblingly; to mutter.
maund'er (mŏn'dĕr), *n.* A beggar. — *v. i.* To beg. *Both Obs. Slang.*
maund'er·er (-ĕr), *n.* A beggar. *Obs. Slang.*
maun'der·er (mŏn'dĕr·ĕr; män'-), *n.* One who maunders.
maun'dy (mŏn'dĭ), *n.* [See MAUNDY THURSDAY.] **1.** The ceremony of washing the feet of the poor on Maundy Thursday. See MAUNDY THURSDAY.
2. The alms distributed in connection with this ceremony or on Maundy Thursday.
3. [*cap.*] The Last Supper; also, the Eucharist. *Obs.*
4. A feast. *Obs.*
maundy coins *or* **money.** Silver coins of the nominal value of 1d., 2d., 3d., and 4d., struck for maundy alms.
Maundy Thursday. [ME. *mounde* a command, fr. OF. *mandé*, fr. L. *mandatum*, fr. *mandare* to command. So called from the ancient custom of washing the feet of the poor on this day, which was taken to be the fulfillment of the "new commandment," *John* xiii, 5, 34. See MANDATE.] *Eccl.* The Thursday in Holy Week.
maunge (mônj), *v. t.* To pamper. *Dial. Eng.*
maunna (mŏn'nȧ; mŏn'nȧ). Must not. *Scot.*
Mau·ran'di·a (mô·răn'dĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. *Maurandy*, Sp. botanist.] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of slender, twining herbs, family Scrophulariaceae, of Mexico and southwestern U. S. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus.

---

mat'ter·ate, *v. i.* = SUPPURATE. — **mat'ter·a'tive,** *adj.*
mat'ter·ful, *adj.* See -FUL. — **mat'ter·ful·ness,** *n.*
mat'ter·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
mattery eye. = GRAVY EYE.
Mat'than (măt'thăn), **Mat'than·ias** (-thȧ·nī'ȧs), **Mat'that** (măt'thăt), **Mat·the'las** (mȧt·thē'lȧs; măt'thē·lȧs). *Bib.*
mat'tin. Var. of MATIN. *Now Ch. of Eng.*
Mat'ti·thi'ah (măt'ĭ·thī'ȧ). *Bib.*
mat'trass. Var. of MATRASS.
mat·tul'ia (mȧ·tŭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *matta* mat.] *Bot.* = RETICULUM, 2 c.
matt weave. *Textiles.* = BASKET WEAVE, 1.
mat'ty (măt'ĭ). Var. of MATIE. *Brit.*
Mat'ty (măt'ĭ), *n.* Dim. of MARTHA, MATHILDA.
ma·ture'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
ma·tur'ish (mȧ·tūr'ĭsh), *adj.* See -ISH.
ma·tzo' (mät'sō), **matz'os** (-sōs), *n.* See MATZOTH.
matzoth baker. See BAKER.
mauch (mŏx; mŏx). Scot. var. of MOCH, *adj.*
maucht (mŏxt; mĕxt). Var. of MAUGHT. *Scot.*
maud'lin·ism, *n.* See -ISM.
maud'lin·ise, *v. t.* See -IZE.
maud'lin·wort' (môd'lĭn·wŭrt'), *n.* = OXEYE DAISY. See DAISY, 2. *Dial. Eng.*
Mau'er jaw (mou'ĕr). [From *Mauer*, village near Heidelberg.] = HEIDELBERG JAW.
Mau'gis' (mô'zhĭs'), *n.* [OF.] = MALAGIGI.
mauk. Var. of MAWK. *Dial.*
mau'kin (mô'kĭn), **maul'kin.** Var. of MALKIN.
maul (môl). Var. of MALLOW.
maum (mōm). Dial. var. of MALM.
Ma·u'man (mä·ū'mȧn). *D. Bib.*
Mau·mee' (mô·mē'), *n.* = MIAMI.
Maumee, Lake. *Geol.* See PLEISTOCENE LAKES.
Maun (mōn), *n.* Dim. of MAGDALENE.
maunche. Var. of MANCHE.
maund. † MOUND.
maun'drel, maun'drill. Var. of MANDREL, MANDRIL.
maung'y (mŏn'ĭ). Var. of MANGY. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
maupe (mōp). Var. of MAWP.
Mau'per'tuis' (mō'pĕr'twē'), *n.* See *Poitiers*, under BATTLE, *Table.*
maur (mōr). Var. of MORE, root. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
Maur'a, Maur'ya (mōr'yȧ), *n.* Vars. of MARY. Dim. **Maur·een'** (mōr·ēn'). *Ir.*
Mau·ran'dy·a. Var. of MAURANDIA.
Mau·resque' (mô·rĕsk'). Var. of MORESQUE.

Mau·re·ta'ni·an (mô'rē·tā'nĭ·ăn; 159), **Mau'ri·ta'ni·an** (mô'rĭ-), *adj.* Of or pert. to ancient Mauretania (what is now Morocco and western Algeria) or its inhabitants. — *n.* An inhabitant of Mauretania; one of the Mauri, or Moors; also, their language. See HAMITIC LANGUAGES.

Mau'ri (mô'rī), *n. pl.* [L.] The Moors (the people).

Mau'rice (mô'rĭs; mŏr'ĭs), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *Mauricius, Mauritius*, fr. *Maurus* Moor.] Literally, Moorish; — masc. proper name. L. *Mauritius* (mô·rĭsh'ĭ·ŭs; -shŭs); F. *Maurice* (mô'rēs'); It. *Maurizio* (mou·rēt'syō); Sp. *Mauricio* (-rē'thyō; 103); G. *Moritz* (mō'rĭts).

Mau'rist (mô'rĭst), *n.* [From *Maurus*, the favorite disciple of St. Benedict.] A member of the Congregation of St. Maur, an amalgamation of the Benedictine houses in France from the 17th century, until the French Revolution.

Mau·ri'ti·a (mô·rĭsh'ĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after *Maurice* of Nassau, Prince of Orange.] *Bot.* A genus of lofty South American palms, family Arecacea.

Mau·ri'tian (-rĭsh'ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Mauritius. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Mauritius.

Mau'ser (mou'zĕr), *n.* [After Paul *Mauser* (b. 1838), Ger. inventor.] A trade-mark applied to a certain kind of firearm of the repeating type or for parts or ammunition therefor.

mau'sole (mô'sōl), *n.* [Cf. OF. *mausole.*] Mausoleum. *Obs.*

mau·so·le'al (mô'sō·lē'ăl), *adj.* Mausolean. *Rare.*

mau·so·le'an (mô'sō·lē'ăn), *adj.* [See MAUSOLEUM.] Pertaining to a mausoleum; monumental.

mau·so·le'um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -LEUMS (-ŭmz), -LEA (-ä). [L., fr. Gr. *mausōleion*, fr. *Mausōlos* Mausolus, king of Caria. See def. 1.] **1.** A magnificent tomb; — so called from the tomb of Mausolus at Halicarnassus.

2. Hence, a large, gloomy building, room, or structure. *Chiefly Humorous.* "The bed, a huge and not unhandsome walnut *mausoleum.*" *Edna Ferber.*

Mau·so·le'um of Hal'i·car·nas'sus (hăl'ĭ·kär·năs'ŭs). The monumental tomb of Mausolus, king of Caria, at the ancient city of Halicarnassus, Asia Minor, completed about 350 B.C. It was ranked as one of the Seven Wonders of the World. Fragmentary remains, excavated by Sir Charles Newton, are now in the British Museum.

mau'ther, maw'ther (mô'thĕr), *n.* [ME. *moder*, of uncert. origin.] A young girl; a clumsy wench. *Dial. Eng.*

mauve (mōv), *n.* [F., mallow, fr. L. *malva*; — from the similarity of the color to that of the petals of common mallow, *Malva sylvestris.* See MALLOW.] **1.** A violet dye first obtained in 1856 by W. H. Perkin by the oxidation of commercial aniline with potassium dichromate. Chemically, it is a mixture of certain derivatives of phenazine.

2. A delicate purple, violet, or lilac color; technically: **a** The color mallow. **b** A color, bluish blue-red in hue, of saturation varying from high to very high and of brilliance varying from medium to low. Cf. COLOR.

mauve blush. The color atmosphere.

mauve'ine (mōv'ēn; -ĭn; 157), *n.* Also **mauve'in, mauv'ine, mauv'in.** Mauve (dye or color).

mauve taupe. A brown, red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

mauv·ette' (mōv·ĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *mauve.*] A color, blue-red in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

mauv'ine (mōv'ĭn; -ēn), *adj.* Of the color mauve.

maux (mōks), *n.* [Cf. MALKIN.] A slattern; a slipshod woman; also, a prostitute. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

mav'er·ick (măv'ĕr·ĭk), *n.* [After Samuel A. *Maverick*, a cattle owner in Texas who did not brand his calves.] An unbranded animal, esp. a motherless calf, formerly customarily claimed by the one first branding it. *Western U. S.* — *v.i. & t.* To stray or take as a maverick. *Western U. S.*

ma'vis (mā'vĭs), *n.* Also **ma'vie** (-vĭ). [F. *mauvis*, apparent of Celt. origin; cf. Bret. *milfid*, Corn. *melhues.*] **a** The song thrush. **b** The missel thrush.

Ma·vor'tial (mȧ·vôr'shăl), **Ma·vor'tian** (-shăn), *adj.* [L. *Mavortius.* See MARS; cf. MARTIAL.] Pertaining to Mars; martial. *Obs.*

Ma·vor'tian (mȧ·vôr'shăn), *n.* [See MARS.] **a** *Obs.* A warrior. **b** An inhabitant of the planet Mars.

ma·your'nin, ma·your'neen (mȧ·vōōr'nēn), *n.* [Ir. *mo muirnīn.* Cf. AVOURNEEN.] Literally, my darling; — an Anglo-Irish term of endearment.

mav'ro·daph'ne (măv'rō·dăf'nē), *n.* [NGr., fr. LGr. *mauros* black + Gr. *daphnē* laurel.] A modern Greek wine.

maw (mô), *n.* [ME. *mawe*, fr. AS. *maga* stomach; akin to D. *maag*, OHG. *mago*, G. *magen*, ON. *magi*, Dan. *mave*, Lith. *makas* pouch.] **1.** A stomach; the receptacle into which food is taken by swallowing; in birds, the craw.

Bellies and *maws* of living creatures. *Bacon.*

2. Hence: **a** The stomach as the seat or symbol of voracious appetite. *Milton.* **b** *Obs.* Appetite; inclination.

3. The belly; the liver; the womb. *Obs.*

4. The throat, gullet, or jaws.

maw (mô), *n.* [Cf. MALLOW.] The mallow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

maw, *n.* [ON. *mār.* See MEW gull.] A sea gull. *Dial.*

maw, *n. Card Games.* An early form of spoilive.

maw (mô). Dial. var. of MOW, to cut down. — **maw'er** (mô'ĕr), *n.*

maw, *n., or* **maw seed.** [G. *mah, moh, mohn*, poppy, fr. OHG. *maho*; akin to Gr. *mēkōn.*] The seed of the opium poppy, commonly used as food for certain cage birds.

maw'bound' (mô'bound'), *n.* A disease of cattle characterized by constipation and enlarged abdomen. — **maw'bound',** *adj.*

mawk (môk), *n.* [ME. *mawke, mathek*, prob. fr. ON. *mathkr*; akin to E. MATHE. Cf. MADDOCK, MAGGOT.] A maggot. *Now Scot. & Dial.*

mawk'ish (môk'ĭsh), *adj.* [Orig., maggoty. See MAWK.] **1.** Sickly; squeamish. *Obs.*

2. Apt to cause satiety or loathing; nauseous; disgusting.

So sweetly *mawkish*, and so smoothly dull. *Pope.*

3. Marked by sickly sentimentality; weakly sentimental.

I hate a *mawkish* popularity. *Keats.*

— **mawk'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **mawk'ish·ness,** *n.*

mawk'y (môk'ĭ), *adj.* Maggoty; also, mawkish. *Dial. Eng.*

mawm'ish (môm'ĭsh), *adj.* [From dial. *mawm, malm*, soft. See MALM, *n.*] Nauseous; mawkish. *Obs.*

max (măks), *n.* Gin. *Obs.* *Byron.*

Max (măks), *n.* Masc. proper name; — often short for MAXIMUS, MAXIMILIAN.

max·il'la (măk·sĭl'ȧ), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-ē). [L.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* In older usage, a jawbone, either upper or lower; now usually restricted to a membrane bone on each side of the face, which usually forms most of the lateral border of the upper jaw and bears most of the upper teeth (in mammals, all but the incisors, which are borne by the premaxilla). Where, as in man, the maxilla proper and premaxilla are united, the term *maxilla* is usually applied to the resulting bone. With its fellow of the opposite side, it forms the lower part of the face and the anterior part of the hard palate and part of the floor and lateral wall of the nasal cavity.

2. *Zool.* In most arthropods, one of the paired appendages immediately behind the mandibles, which usually serve as accessory jaws, but may be variously modified, as in Lepidoptera, where they form the proboscis.

max'il·lar'y (măk'sĭ·lĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, măks·ĭl'ȧ·rĭ), *adj.* [L. *maxillaris*, fr. *maxilla* jawbone, jaw.] *Anat. & Zool.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a maxilla; — qualified by *inferior* when referring to the lower jaw, and by *superior*, or without qualification, when referring to the upper jaw.

max'il·lar'y, *n.; pl.* -LARIES (-ĭz). *Anat. & Zool.* **a** A maxillary bone, or maxilla. **b** A maxillary nerve or blood vessel.

maxillary artery. *Anat.* Either of the two arteries of the face, the two terminal branches of the external carotid artery. The ***internal maxillary artery***, the larger, supplies the deep structures of the face, as the nasal cavities, palate, tonsils, and pharynx. A branch, the middle meningeal, supplies the meninges of the brain. The ***external maxillary artery*** runs up along the side of the face and nose, crossing outside the lower jawbone.

maxillary nerve. *Anat.* An entirely sensory division of the trigeminal, or fifth cranial nerve, leaving the skull by the foramen rotundum, to supply the upper jaw and its teeth, the mucous membrane of the palate, nasal cavities, and pharynx, and skin areas of the middle part of the face.

maxillary palpus. See PALPUS.

maxillary sinus *or* **antrum.** *Anat.* The air cavity of the maxillary bone on either side, communicating with the middle meatus of the nose.

maxilli-. A combining form for *maxilla*, as in **max'il·lif'er·ous, max·il'li·form.** See -FEROUS, -FORM.

max·il'li·ped (măk·sĭl'ĭ·pĕd), **max·il'li·pede** (-pēd), *n.* [*maxilli-* + *-ped.*] *Zool.* One of the mouth appendages of Crustacea, situated next behind the maxillae. — **max·il'li·ped'a·ry** (-pĕd'ȧ·rĭ), *adj.*

max·il'lo- (măk·sĭl'ō-). A combining form for *maxilla*, denoting *maxillary and*, as in:

maxillodental	**maxillolabial**	**maxillopremaxillary**
maxillofacial	**maxillomandibular**	**maxilloturbinal**
maxillojugal	**maxillopharyngeal**	**maxillozygomatic**

max·il'lo·pal'a·tal (-păl'ȧ·tăl; -t'l), *adj. Anat.* Pertaining to the maxilla and palatine bones. — *n.* An inwardly projecting process of the maxillary bone in the skull of birds.

max·il'lo·pal'a·tine (-păl'ȧ·tīn; -tĭn), *adj. & n.* Maxillopalatal.

max'im (măk'sĭm), *n.* [F. *maxime*, fr. L. *maxima* (sc. *sententia*, or a similar noun) the greatest sentence, proposition, or axiom, i. e., of the greatest weight or authority, fem. fr. *maximus* greatest, superl. of *magnus* great. See MAGNITUDE; cf. MAXIMUM.] **1.** An axiom. *Obs.*

'T is their *maxim*, Love is love's reward. *Dryden.*

2. A general truth or a rule of conduct expressed in sententious form; esp., a saying of a proverbial nature.

3. *Music.* = LARGE, *n.*, 4; — called also **max'i·ma** (măk'sĭ·mȧ).

4. *Zool.* In ants having polymorphic workers, a large worker, or soldier. Cf. MINIM.

Syn. — See AXIOM.

max'i·mal (măk'sĭ·măl), *adj.* [*maximum* + *-al.*] Highest; greatest. — **max'i·mal·ly,** *adv.*

Max'i·mal·ist (măk'sĭ·măl·ĭst), *n.* [*maximal* + *-ist.*] **a** A member of the extreme radical group of the former Russian Social Revolutionary party. Cf. MINIMALIST. **b** A member of a similar radical group in Italy, for a time in opposition to the Fascists. — **Max'i·mal·ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

max'i·mate (măk'sĭ·māt), *v. t.* To maximize. — **max'i·ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.*

max'imed (măk'sĭmd), *adj.* Expressed in a maxim. *Rare.*

Max'im gun (măk'sĭm). *Ordn.* A recoil-operated machine gun, named after its inventor, Hiram S. Maxim; — now among the system of *Vickers-Maxim guns.*

Max'i·mil'i·an (măk'sĭ·mĭl'ĭ·ăn; -yăn), *n.* [L. *Maximus*, prop., greatest + *Aemilianus.*] **1.** Lit., the greatest Aemilianus; — masc. proper name. L. *Maximilianus* (mak'sĭ·mĭl'ĭ·ä'nŭs); F. *Maximilien* (mȧk'sē'mē'lyăN'); Pg. *Maximiliano* (mȧ'sē·mē'lyä'nōō); G. *Maximilian* (măk'sĭ·mē'lĭ·än).

☞ According to Camden, invented by the Emperor Frederick III, and bestowed on his son in admiration of Fabius *Maximus* and Scipio *Aemilianus.*

2. See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

Max'i·mil'i·an, *adj.* Of, pert. to, or designating a 16th-century type of fluted armor; — after Maximilian I.

max'im·ist (măk'sĭm·ĭst), *n.* One who makes or uses maxims.

max'im·is'tic (măk'sĭ·mĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Relating to the maximizers.

max'im·ize (măk'sĭm·īz), *n.* [After Hudson *Maxim*, its inventor.] A high explosive of the picric acid class, formerly used in armor-piercing shells.

max'i·mize (măk'sĭ·mīz), *v. t.;* -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZING (-mīz'ĭng). [L. *maximus* greatest.] To increase to the highest degree; to bring to a maximum; to magnify. — *v. i.* To interpret a doctrine, duty, etc., in the broadest sense. — **max'i·mi·za'tion** (măk'sĭ·mĭ·zā'shŭn; -mĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

max'i·miz'er (măk'sĭ·mīz'ĕr), *n.* One who maximizes; specif., one who gives the greatest scope to the doctrine of papal infallibility.

Ma'xi·mon' (mȧ'shē·mōn'), *n.* [Tzutuhil, fr. *Ma*, a title of respect + *Ximon* Simon, intended for St. Simon Zelotes, confused with St. Judas Thaddaeus, who is venerated on the same day, Oct. 28, and hence with Judas Iscariot.] A grotesque figure, known as "Our Lord who is bound," exhibited during Holy Week among the Mayan Indians in certain villages on Lake Atitlan, Guatemala. In some villages it is worshiped; in others it is identified with Judas and treated with disrespect.

max'i·mum (măk'sĭ·mŭm), *n.; pl.* -MA (-mȧ), -MUMS (-mŭmz). [L., neut. fr. *maximus* the greatest. See MAXIM.] **1.** The greatest quantity or value attainable in a given case; or, the greatest value attained by a quantity which first increases and then begins to decrease; the highest point or degree; the time or period of highest number, greatest brightness, etc.; — opposed to *minimum.*

2. An upper limit allowed by law or other authority.

3. *Math.* **a** Of a finite set of numbers, a number not less than any other number of the set. **b** Of a function y of one or more independent variables x, a value Y, corresponding to a value, or set of values, X, such that Y is greater than every y in a sufficiently small neighborhood of X.

max'i·mum, *adj.* **1.** Greatest in quantity or highest in degree attainable or attained; as, *maximum* pressure.

2. Pertaining to, marking, or determining a maximum.

‖**ma'xi·mus** (măk'sĭ·mŭs), *adj.* [L.] *Anat.* Largest.

Max'i·mus, *n.* [L.] Masc. proper name.

ma·xi'xe (mȧ·shē'shȧ; mȧk'sĕks'), *n.* [Pg.] A round dance of Brazilian origin (hence called also *Brazilian maxixe*) roughly like the two-step in action, rhythm, etc.

max'well (măks'wĕl; -wĕl), *n.* [After James Clerk *Maxwell*, Scot. physicist.] The C.G.S. electromagnetic unit of magnetic flux. One maxwell equals one gauss-cm²; 10^8 maxwells equal one weber.

maxwell per ampere turn. *Elec.* A unit of permeance; the permeance of a magnetic circuit in which a magnetomotive force of one ampere turn will produce a magnetic flux of one maxwell; — called also *perm.* It equals 10^{-8} webers per ampere turn.

Max'well's de'mon (măks'wĕlz; -wĕlz). *Physics.* A hypothetical being of intelligence and molecular proportions imagined by J. C. Maxwell to illustrate limitations of the second law of thermodynamics.

Maxwell's rule or law. *Elec.* The law that a circuit always tends to move in such a direction as to make the amount of magnetic flux through it a maximum.

Maxwell's vector potential. See VECTOR POTENTIAL.

Maxwell triangle. See COLOR, *n.*, 2.

maxwell turn. *Elec.* A unit of linkage, or flux turns; the product of the flux per turn (in maxwells) and the number of turns of conductor linked with the flux.

may (mā), *n.* [AS. *mæg.*] A maiden. *Archaic & Poetic.*

may. Dial. Eng. var. of MAKE, *v.*

may (mā; 71), *v.; pres., sing., 1st & 3d pers.* MAY, *2d* MAY'EST (mā'ĕst; -ĭst; 119), MAYST (māst), *pl.* MAY; *past tense* MIGHT (mīt). Infinitive and participles lacking in present use. [AS. pres. *mæg* I am able, pret. *meahte, mihte;* akin to D. *mogen*, G. *mögen*, OHG. *mugan, magan*, ON. *mega*, Goth. *magan*, OSlav. *mogo, mošti*, Gr. *mēchos* means, expedient. Cf. DISMAY, MACHINE, MAIN strength, MIGHT, *n.*]

1. *[Intransitive.]* To have power; to be able; sometimes specif., to have power to prevent. *Obs.*

2. As an auxiliary verb, followed by the infinitive without *to*, qualifying the sense of another verb by adding that of: **a** *Archaic.* Ability; competency; — now expressed by *can.*

For what he [the king] *may* do is of two kinds; what he *may* do as just, and what he *may* do as possible. *Bacon.*

b Liberty; opportunity; permission; possibility; as, he *may* go; you *may* be right. It is sometimes used to avoid bluntness in a question or remark. "How old *may* Phillis be, you ask." *Prior.*

☞ Except in indirect discourse, the past indicative *might* is now rarely used in this sense, "he might," etc., being now expressed by some such phrase as, "it was possible for him to," "he was free to," etc. *Might be, might do*, etc., were formerly used for *may have been, done*, etc.; as, the ship *might* be a mile away. The subjunctive *might*, "would be able to," "would perhaps," is used esp. in the principal clauses of conditional sentences and in conditional statements; as, with a little coaxing he *might* come. It is often used colloquially to suggest reproof of an omission or neglect; as, you *might* at least apologize. **c** Desire or wish, as in prayer, imprecation, benediction, and the like, the subjunctive *might* denoting wish without expectation of fulfillment. "*May* you live happily." *Dryden.* **d** Contingency; — used, esp. in clauses of purpose, result, concession, indirect question, in indefinite relative clauses, and the like, to form a periphrastic subjunctive; as, he flatters that he *may* win favor; though the chain *may* break; whatever *might* befall.

☞ *May* is often used with an ellipsis of the infinitive, esp. where it is readily supplied from the context. "Gather ye rosebuds while ye *may.*" *Herrick.*

☞ Where the sense, purpose, or policy of a statute requires it, *may* as used in the statute will be construed as *must* or *shall;* otherwise *may* has its ordinary permissive and discretionary force.

Syn. — MAY, CAN. So far as *can* and *may* come into comparison, CAN expresses ability, whether physical or mental; MAY implies permission or sanction; as, he will do it, if he possibly *can;* I shall call tomorrow, if I *may;* "When Duty whispers low, Thou must, the youth replies, I *can*" (*Emerson*); "I am gone into the fields. . . . Reflection, you *may* come tomorrow" (*Shelley*). The use of *can* for *may* in asking permission is incorrect, but in denying permission *cannot* is common. Cf. OUGHT.

☞ **may be,** *and* **it may be,** are used as equivalent to *possibly, perhaps, by chance.* See 1st MAYBE.

May (mā), *n.* [OF. *mai*, fr. L. *Maius*, fr. (*deus*) *Maius* Jupiter, prop., the great (god); akin to L. *magnus* great. See MASTER.] **1.** The fifth month of the year, having 31 days. "The flowery *May.*" *Milton.*

2. The early part of springtime of life; prime; heyday.

His *May* of youth, and bloom of lustihood. *Shak.*

3. [*not cap.*] **a** The hawthorn or its blossoms. **b** Any spring-blooming spiraea. **c** Any of several spring-blooming plants of the genera *Arabis, Syringa, Ulmus*, and *Viburnum.* **d** *Africa.* A shrub (*Coleonema album*), family Rutaceae.

4. The merrymaking of May Day.

5. The May examination; also, *pl.*, with *the*, the May races. *Cambridge Univ., Eng.*

May, *v. i.* To take part in the festivities of May or May Day; to gather flowers in May; — chiefly in *Maying.*

May (mā), *n.* Contr. of MARY; — fem. proper name.

ma'ya (mä'yä), *n.* [Tag.] Any of several weaverbirds of the genus *Munia. Phil. I.*

Ma'ya (mä'yä; mī'ȧ), *n.* **1.** **a** An Indian of the largest and most important of Mayan tribes, constituting the great majority of the population of the Peninsula of Yucatán, northern Guatemala, and British Honduras. **b** An Indian of the Mayan stock. The Mayas were among the most highly civilized of American Indians. They were the first Indian people to develop a system of hieroglyphics and to manufacture paper and books. Their complicated calendar was based upon accurate astronomical observations and a vigesimal system of notation involving position numerals and the concept of zero. Their ruined cities contain temples and palaces skillfully designed and elaborately ornamented. Knowledge of their political history is fragmentary. The tribes appear to have attained some degree

---

Mau·ri'ti·us hemp *or* **flax** (mô·rĭsh'ĭ·ŭs; -rĭsh'ĭŭs). [From *Mauritius*, isl. See *Gas.*] See GIANT LILY a.

mau'so·le'a, *n., pl.* of MAUSOLEUM.

‖**mau'vaise' honte'** (mō'vĕz' ŏNt'). [F.] Lit., bad shame; bashfulness.

ma'vish (mā'vĭsh). Var. of MAVIS.

‖**Ma'vors** (mȧ'vôrz), *n.* [L.] See MARS, 1.

mawe, mawen. Obs. pl. pres. indic. of MAY.

maw'kin. Var. of MALKIN.

mawks. Var. of MAUX. *Dial.*

maw'ment, maw'mentry, **maw'met, maw'met·ry.** Dial. vars. of MAUMET, MAUMETRY.

mawn (môn). Var. of 1st MAUND.

mawp (môp), *n.* = BULLFINCH, 1. *Local, Eng.*

maw'ther. Var. of MAUTHER.

max'il·lar (măk'ȧ·lĕr), *adj. & n.* = MAXILLARY.

max'i·ma, *n., pl.* of MAXIMUM.

Max'i·mil'i·a'na (măk'sĭ·mĭl'ĭ·ȧ'nȧ), *n.* [NL., after Prince *Maximilian* Alexander Philipp of Neuwied.] Syn. of COCHLOSPERMUM.

Max'i·mil'i·a'ni·a (-nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MAXIMILIANA.] Syn. of ENGLEROPHOENIX.

maximum dose. See DOSE, *n.*, 1.

max'i·mus (măk'sĭ·mŭs), *n.* See CHANGE RINGING.

Max Lange's at·tack' (läng'ĕz). See CHESS.

of political union, especially in the central and southeastern portion of their territory, during the period, approximately 200–600 A.D., known as the *Old Empire*. The *New Empire*, approximately 1000–1200, centered in Yucatán. It was followed by a period of struggle for hegemony among city states in the north, the rise of the *Cakchikels* and *Quiches* in Guatemala, and wars with the Toltecs and, later, the Aztecs, which lasted until the Spanish conquest of the principal tribes and cities in the 16th century. The last independent communities were not conquered by the Mexicans until 1901. The Mayas constitute the bulk of the peasant population throughout their former territory. See MAYAN.

2. Mayathan, the language of the Mayas proper. Together with its subdialects *Itza* and *Mopan*, it is spoken by about 350,000 people in Yucatán, British Honduras, and northern Guatemala. It is an incorporating language in which grammatical concepts are expressed by combinations of stems and particles, most of which are monosyllabic. See MAYAN.

Ma'ya (mä'yä; mī'ä), *adj.* = MAYAN, *adj.*

ma'ya (mä'yä), *n.* [Skr. *māyā*. See MIME.] *Hinduism.* **a** Magic; nature as opposed to pure being; the power by which the phenomenal world is manifested or created; also, magic, as the means by which a magician produces his effects. **b** The power of manifestation inherent in the deity, personified as the supreme goddess, Devi, or any of her forms. **c** [*cap.*] The mother of the Buddha.

Ma·yac'a (mä·yäk'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Indian name in Guiana, prob. fr. Galibi.] *Bot.* A small, American genus of delicate mosslike bog plants comprising the family **Ma'ya·ca'ce·ae** (mä'yä·kā'sē·ē), with slender-peduncled white or violet flowers. — **ma'ya·ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Ma'yan (mä'yăn; mī'ăn), *adj.* Pert. to or designating an American Indian linguistic family, the Mayas. See MAYA. The more important tribes, grouped according to their linguistic affiliations, are: (1) the *Mayas*, properly so called; (2) the *Huastecs*; (3) the *Chañabal*, *Choles*, *Chontal*, *Chorti*, *Chujes*, *Jacaltecas*, *Motozintlecas*, *Tzentales*, and *Tzotziles*; (4) the *Kekchis*, *Pokomames*, and *Pokonchis*; (5) the *Cakchikels*, *Quiches*, *Tzutuhiles*, and *Uspantecas*; (6) the *Aguacatecas*, *Ixiles*, and *Mames*. Cf. CODEX, 2.

Detail from a Mayan Codex, with Representations of Glyphs.

Ma'yan, *n.* **a** An Indian of the Mayan stock. **b** = 2d MAYA, 2.

Ma'yan *or* **Ma'ya arch.** A form of corbel arch using regular small corbels.

Mayan calendar. A solar calendar of complex construction in use among Mayan peoples and the basis of the (later) Mexican and other calendars. It consisted of an invariable year (*haab*) of 365 days, with no leap year, which was divided into 18 periods (*uinal*), or "months," of 20 days each, plus five days (*uayeb*) added at the end.

Ma'yance (mä'yăns; mī'ăns), *adj.* Mayan. *Rare.*

Ma'yan E'ra. See ERA, *Table.*

‖**ma·ya'pis** (mä·yä'pēs), *n.* [Tag.] Any of several Philippine timber trees of the genera *Dipterocarpus* and *Shorea*, some of which also yield resins.

May apple, *or* **may'ap'ple,** *n.* **a** A North American herb (*Podophyllum peltatum*), which first bears a single large-lobed peltate leaf, and later two similar leaves with a single large white flower at the base. The rootstock is poisonous. See POISONOUS PLANTS, *Plate.* **b** The yellow, egg-shaped fruit of this plant.

Ma'ya–Qui·ché' (mä'yä·kwē·chā'; mī'ä-), *adj.* Mayan.

Ma'ya·than (mä'yä·thăn; mī'ä-), *n.* The language of the Mayas. See 2d MAYA, 2.

May basket. A small basket holding a gift, as of flowers, hung at the door of a favored person on May Day.

may'be (mā'bē; -bĭ), *adv.* [For *it may be.*] Perhaps. — *adj.* Possible; probable, but not sure. *Rare.*

Then add those *maybe* years thou hast to live. *Dryden.*

may'be, *n.* Possibility; uncertainty.

What they offer is mere *maybe* and shift. *Creech.*

May beetle *or* **bug.** = JUNE BEETLE **a.**

May'bird' (mā'bûrd'), *n.* **a** *Southern U. S.* The bobolink. **b** *Local, Eastern U. S.* The knot. **c** *Local, Eng.* The whimbrel. **d** *Jamaica.* The wood thrush.

May blob. *Dial. Eng.* **a** The marsh marigold *Caltha palustris.* **b** The cuckooflower *Cardamine pratensis.*

May'bloom' (mā'blōōm'; 200), *n.* The hawthorn.

May blossom. The lily of the valley.

may'bush' (mā'bŏŏsh'), *n.* The hawthorn. *Chiefly Archaic.*

may'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* [Virginian *mawcawk*, *mahawk.*] A kind of melon.

may'cock', *n.* [Corrupt. of *maracock.* See MAYPOP.] The maypop. *Obs., U. S.*

May'cock', *n.* The black-bellied plover.

May curlew. The whimbrel. *Local, Eng.*

May'da (mā'dä), *n.* A legendary island in the Atlantic, said to be west of Brittany and southwest of Ireland.

may'day' (mā'dā'), *n.* [F. *m'aider*, inf. of command or entreaty. See ME; AID.] The distress signal word for radiotelephony, prescribed by the International Radio Regulations, for use by ships calling for help.

May Day. The first day of May, often celebrated by the crowning of a May queen with a garland, and by dancing about a Maypole. In Germany, Russia, and other European countries May Day is observed as Labor Day. Cf. MAY LAWS, KULTURKAMPF. — **May'–day',** *adj.*

May Duke. [*May* + *duke*, 7.] A well-known sour cherry of the duke race, with a dark-red skin.

May'er (mā'ĕr), *n.* One who goes Maying.

Mayes (māz), *n.* [Found growing wild (c. 1880) by John *Mayes*, Pilot Point, Texas.] *Hort.* A variety of dewberry important in northern Texas and the Middle West. *U. S.*

May'ey (mā'ĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to May. *Rare.*

May'e·ye (mā'ĕ·yĕ), *n.* An Indian of one of the Tonkawan tribes of Texas. See TONKAWAN.

May'fair' (mā'fâr'; mā'fâr'), *n.* A fashionable district in London, east of Hyde Park; — so called from an annual fair (abolished 1708) formerly held there in May.

Mayfish

may'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.*; *pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). A common American killifish (*Fundulus majalis*).

May'flow'er (mā'flou'ĕr), *n.* **1.** In England, any of several plants whose flowers appear in May; — chiefly in dial. usage. Specif.: **a** The hawthorn. **b** The marsh marigold *Caltha palustris.* **c** The cuckooflower. **d** The greater stitchwort. **e** The calla lily.

2. In the United States, any of several spring-blooming plants: **a** The trailing arbutus, State flower of Massachusetts. See ARBUTUS, 2; STATE FLOWER, *Plate.* **b** The hepatica. **c** The spring beauty. **d** Various species of *Anemone.* **e** The May apple.

3. See SHIP, *Table.*

Mayflower Compact. *U. S. Hist.* An agreement, constituting the first written American constitution, signed by 41 of the Pilgrim Fathers in the cabin of the *Mayflower*, Nov. 21, 1620, to serve as a form of government, because the Pilgrims possessed no charter. It was democratic in spirit and was in force until 1691.

May fly. **a** A slender, fragile, short-lived insect of the order Ephemerida (which see). **b** *Angling.* An artificial fly imitating this insect.

May'fowl' (mā'foul'), *n.* The whimbrel. *Local, Eng.*

May gowan. The daisy. *Dial. Eng.*

may'hap' (mā'hăp'; mā'hăp), **may'hap'pen** (-hăp'ĕn), *adv.* Also **may'haps'** (-hăps'). [For *it may hap.*] Perhaps; peradventure. *Archaic & Dial.*

May haw. A hawthorn (*Crataegus aestivalis*) of the southern U. S., having a fruit used for jellies and preserves.

may'hem (mā'hĕm; -ĕm), *n.* [The same as MAIM.] *Law.* The maiming of a person by depriving him of the use of any of his members which are necessary for him in defending himself or annoying his adversary; also, often extended by statute to cover all willful disfigurings of the body.

May'ing (mā'ĭng), *n.* [*often not cap.*] The celebrating of May Day. "He met her once a-*Maying.*" *Milton.*

May lady. The queen or lady of May in May-day games.

May laws. **a** See KULTURKAMPF. **b** In Russia, severe oppressive laws against the Jews, which have given occasion for great persecution. They received the assent of the czar in May, 1882.

May lord *or* **king.** A youth presiding over May-day games.

May'nard's cuck'oo (mā'nĕrdz). A West Indian race (*Coccyzus minor maynardi*) of the mangrove cuckoo.

mayne (mān), *v. t.* [OF. *mener* to lead (3d sing. pres. *meine*).] To lead; conduct; manage. *Obs.*

may n't (mānt). Colloquial contraction of *may not.*

May'o (mä'yō), *n.* An Indian of a Piman tribe of the Cahita group, dwelling on the Rio Mayo in Mexico.

Ma·yol'o·gist (mä·yŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.* A student of Mayan antiquities, language, etc.

may'on·naise (mā'ō·nāz'; *F.* mä'yô'nâz'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *sauce mayonnaise*, also *mahonnaise*, appar. fr. *Mahón*, Minorca.] **a** A thick sauce compounded of raw yolk or yolk and white of egg beaten up with edible vegetable oil and seasoned with vinegar or lemon juice, pepper, salt, etc., — used in dressing salads, fish, etc. In the United States, the commercial product must contain not less than 50 per cent of edible vegetable oil or 78 per cent of such oil and egg yolk. **b** A dish dressed with this sauce; as, a *mayonnaise* of lobster.

may'or (mā'ĕr; mâr), *n.* [ME, *maire*, *meyre*, fr. OF. *maire*, fr. L. *major* greater, higher, nobler. See MAJOR; cf. MERINO.] The chief magistrate of a city or borough; the chief executive officer of a municipal corporation. In the United States, he is elected by direct popular vote, and serves from one to four years. His powers vary greatly, from the merely advisory or legislative to the strongly executive, with important appointments, the veto power, and sometimes preparation of the budget. He generally serves with a council but in many American cities he has been replaced by a commission or city manager (see CITY-MANAGER PLAN). The mayor in some cities presides over a court called the **mayor's court.** In English cities the office of mayor is generally honorary and advisory only. See *Forms of Address*, Appendix; PRECEDENCE.

☞ The title *mayor* is used in England, Ireland, and the U. S., and other countries settled by the English, and, formerly, in some royal burghs of Scotland, where now the term *provost* is used in its stead. The term is also used to translate various foreign titles of similar municipal officials, as the French *maire*, the German *burgomaster*, etc.

may'or·al (mā'ĕr·ăl; mâr'ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a mayor or mayoralty.

may'or·al·ty (-tĭ), *n.* [OF. *mairalté.*] The office, or the term of office, of a mayor.

may'or·ess (mā'ĕr·ĕs; mâr'ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* [From MAYOR.] **a** The wife of a mayor. **b** A woman holding the office of mayor.

May'or of Cas'ter·bridge', The (kăs'tĕr·brĭj'). A novel (1886) by Thomas Hardy.

mayor of the palace. *Hist.* Under the Frankish kings, an official who originally was the chief officer of the royal household, later prime minister, and under the later Merovingians practically sovereign.

Ma'yo·ru'na (mä'yō·rōō'nä), *n.* An Indian of a Panoan tribe of Brazil and northeastern Peru.

May pear. The shadbush. *U. S.*

May pink. **a** The garden pink *Dianthus plumarius.* **b** The plant *Rhodora canadensis.*

May'pole' (mā'pōl'), *n.* A tall pole in an open place and wreathed with flowers, forming a center for May-day sports.

Maypole dance. A folk dance in which long ribbons are woven about a Maypole by the dancers.

May'pol'ing (-pōl'ĭng), *n.* May-day sports about a Maypole.

may'pop' (mā'pŏp'), *n.* [Corrupt. of *maracock*, fr. Virginian *maracock*, *maracaw*, fr. Arawakan or Cariban; cf. Achagua *muriquia*, Galibi *maraka*; ult. fr. Tupi *murucujá*, *maracujá*, contr. of *maraca-cui-ibá*, lit., rattle fruit. Cf. MARACOCK, 2d MAYCOCK.] The insipid, yellow, applelike fruit of a passionflower (*Passiflora incarnata*) of the southern U. S.; also, the plant itself, or its blossom, formerly the State flower of Tennessee. See STATE FLOWER, *Plate.*

May queen. A girl or young woman crowned queen in the sports of May Day.

May rose. The guelder-rose.

may'sin (mā'sĭn), *n.* [NL. *mays*, specific name of the maize + *-in.*] A very soluble globulin in corn meal.

May star. The starflower *Trientalis americana.*

May sucker. = CUTLIPS **b.** *Local, U. S.*

May·te'nus (mä·tē'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *maytén*, *maitén*, fr. Araucan *mañtún.*] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American shrubs and trees (family Celastraceae). Some yield lumber, and *M. boaria*, the **may·ten'** of Chile, is grown for ornament in California.

maythe (mā'thĭ), **maythes** (mā'thz), *n.* [AS. *mæ̆ytha*, *magethe*, *mæ̆gethe.*] Any of various composite plants, esp. the mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*). *Obs.*

May'thorn' (mā'thôrn'), *n.* The hawthorn.

May'tide' (-tīd'), **May'time'** (-tīm'), *n.* The month of **May.**

May tree. The hawthorn.

May twenty–fourth. Empire Day (which see).

may'weed' (mā'wēd'), *n.* [For *maythe-weed.*] **a** A strong-scented European weed (*Anthemis cotula*) naturalized along roadsides in the U. S. It has flowers with a yellow disk and white rays. It has been used as an emmenagogue. **b** Feverfew.

May whitewing. The white-winged scoter.

May'wings' (mā'wĭngz'), *n. sing. & pl.* The gaywings.

May'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* The crosswort *Galium cruciatum.*

maz-. = 1st MAZO-, as in **ma·zal'gi·a** (mä·zăl'jĭ·ä).

ma'za (mā'zä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *maza* flat cake. Cf. 2d MAZO-.] The placenta.

Ma·za'ma (mä·zä'mä), *n.* [NL., fr. Nahuatl *mazatl*, *maçatl*, deer, with medial *m* after compounds, as *maçamani* deer hunter, *maçamulli* venison stew.] *Zool.* The genus containing the brockets.

ma·za'me (mä·zä'mā; -sä'mā), *n.* [NL. See MAZAMA.] A name applied by early writers to various American ruminants supposed to be: **a** The Rocky Mountain goat. **b** The pronghorn. **c** The pampas deer.

Ma'zan·der·a'ni, Ma'zan·dar·a'ni (mä'zän·dĕr·ä'nē), *n. pl.* **a** Inhabitants of Mazanderan, northern Persia. **b** A native people of Mazanderan; also, their Iranian speech, the chief of the Caspian languages (which see), with a medieval and modern literature. Cf. GILAKI.

ma'za·pil'ite (mä'sä·pĭl'īt; 267), *n.* [From *Mazapil*, Mexico.] *Mineral.* A basic calcium iron arsenate.

maze'ard (māz'ĕrd), *n.* [Appar. fr. MAZER.] *Obs.* **a** A cup or bowl. **b** The head; also, the face. — *v. t.* To knock on the head. *Obs.*

maz'ard (măz'ĕrd). Var. of MAZZARD.

maz'a·rine' (măz'ä·rēn'; măz'ä·rēn), *adj.* **a** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to Cardinal Mazarin. **b** Of the color mazarine blue.

maz'a·rine', *n.* **a** Mazarine blue. **b** *Obs.* A blue stuff or garment; hence, a member of the London common council, who wore a blue gown. **c** *Obs.* A kind of deep plate. **d** *Cookery.* A forcemeat entree.

mazarine blue. [After Cardinal *Mazarin.*] A color, reddish-blue in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance.

Mazarine hood. A hood of the type worn by the Duchesse de Mazarin, in vogue about 1700.

Maz'a·tec (măz'ä·tĕk), **Ma'za·te'co** (mä'sä·tā'kō; 267), **Maz'a·te'ca** (-kä), *n.* An Indian of a Mexican tribe, of advanced native culture. Their language, in two dialects, the *Izcateco* and the *Mazateco*, is of uncertain affiliations.

Maz'da·ism, Maz'de·ism (măz'dä·ĭz'm), *n.* The religion of the ancient Persians. See ORMAZD, ZOROASTRIANISM. It was popular in the Roman Empire, esp. during the first three centuries A.D. — **Maz'da·ist, Maz'de·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

Maz'dak·ite (măz'dăk·īt), *n.* A member of a communistic sect founded late in the 5th century by Mazdak, originally a Magian priest. Community of property and women, simplicity in life, and abstinence from meat were among its tenets. Called also **Maz'dä·ke'an** (măz'dä·kē'ăn).

Maz'de·an (măz'dē·ăn; măz·dē'ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Mazdaism.

maze (māz), *n.* [ME. *maze*, *mase*, appar. fr. *mazen*, *masen* to daze, bewilder, to be confused, fr. AS. *masian* in *āmasian* to amaze, stupefy, confound; prob. akin to Nor. *masast* to doze off, Sw. *masa* to dawdle, *masa sig* to bask. Cf. AMAZE.] **1.** Delirium; delusion; a wild fancy, a confused notion; a deception. *Obs.*

2. A state of bewilderment or amazement. *Now Colloq.*

3. A confusing and baffling network, as of paths or passages; a labyrinth; as, the *mazes* of philosophy.

4. *Psychol.* A path complicated by at least one blind alley, used in experiments on animal learning, and in intelligence tests.

Syn. — See LABYRINTH.

maze (māz), *v. t.*; MAZED (māzd); MAZ'ING (māz'ĭng). [ME. *mazen*, *masen.* See MAZE, *n.*] *Now Rare or Archaic.* **a** To make dizzy; to stupefy or daze; also, to craze. **b** To perplex greatly; to bewilder; amaze. **c** To form a maze of; to make intricate. — *v. i.* To be bewildered; to wander as in a maze.

mazed (māzd), *adj.* Stupefied; bewildered; in a maze. — **maz'ed·ly** (māz'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **maz'ed·ness** (-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

maze'ful (māz'fŏŏl; -fĭ'l), *adj.* Mazy; also bewildering. *R.*

Ma·zep'pa (mä·zĕp'ä), *n.* The title and hero of a poem (1819) by Byron. See also *Biog.*

ma'zer (mā'zĕr), *n.* [ME. *maser*; akin to MD. *maser* excrescence on a maple, OHG. *masar*, G. *maser* spot, ON. *mǫsurr* maple; cf. OF. *mazre*, *masre*, *masdre*, *madre*, of Teut. orig. See MEASLES.] **1.** A large drinking bowl, orig. of a hard wood, prob. maple; also, *Obs.*, this wood or the tree yielding it.

2. The head; also, a helmet. *Obs.*

ma'zer (mā'zĕr), *v. t.* To knock on the head. *Obs.*

ma'zer tree (mā'zĕr). **a** The maple *Acer campestre*, of Europe. **b** The cherry, or the bird cherry of Europe.

Maz'ha·bi (mŭz'hä·bē), *n.* [Hind., fr. Ar. *madhabi* follower of a particular sect or rite.] A sectarian.

ma'zo- (mā'zō-), **maz-.** [See 2d MAMMA.] A combining form from Greek *mazos*, one of the breasts, a mamma, as in **ma'zo·pex'y, ma'zo·dyn'i·a.** See -PEXY, -ODYNIA.

mazo-. *Med.* A combining form, Greek *mazo-*, from *maza*, meaning *barley cake*, used in the Mod. Latin sense of *maza* to denote *placenta*, as in **ma'zo·ca·coth'e·sis, ma·zoi'y·sis, ma'zo·lyt'ic, ma'zo·path'i·a, ma'zo·path'ic.** See the word with which *mazo-* is combined.

Ma·zo'vi·an (mä·zō'vĭ·ăn), *n.* **a** One of a Christian Polish community placed under the protection of the Teutonic knights early in the 13th century. Cf. MAZUR. **b** The Mazurian language. See MAZUR. — **Ma·zo'vi·an,** *adj.*

ma·zu'ma (mä·zōō'mä), *n.* [*Yiddish.*] Money. *Slang U. S.*

Ma·zur' (mä·zōōr'), **Ma·zur'i·an** (-zōōr'ĭ·ăn), *n.* **a** A Pole of a Protestant community of southeastern Prussia, descendants of the Mazovians. **b** Their language, a corrupt Polish dialect. — **Ma·zur'i·an,** *adj.*

ma·zur'ka (mä·zûr'kä; mä·zōōr'kä), **ma·zour'ka** (mä·zōōr'kä), *n.* [Pol. *mazurka*, a woman of the province Mazovia.] **a** A Polish dance in moderate triple measure, often of varied steps and figures, but having characteristically a slide and hop to the side. **b** Music for this dance, or in its rhythm, usually in $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{6}{8}$ measure, in a slower tempo than the waltz.

ma·zut' (mä·zōōt'), *n.* Russian residue of petroleum, used as an oil.

ma'zy (mā'zĭ), *adj.*; MA'ZI·ER (-zĭ·ĕr); MA'ZI·EST. [From MAZE.] Perplexed with or as if with turns and windings; winding; intricate; perplexing. "To range amid the *mazy* thicket." *Spenser.* — **ma'zi·ly,** *adv.* — **ma'zi·ness,** *n.*

---

may'chance', *adv.* Mayhap. *Obs.*
May'like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.
mayne. † MAIM, *v.*, MAIN.
may'or-e·lect', *n.* See ELECT, *adj.*, 2.
may'or·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
May·pu're, *n.* Var. of MAIPURE.
may'-wood, *n.* See 1st WOOD.
Mazarin Bible. See BIBLE, 2.
Maz'da (măz'dä), *n.* = ORMAZD.
maze. Var. of MEASE.
maze'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
-ma'zi·a. [NL., fr. Gr. *mazos* breast.] = -MASTIA.
ma'zic (mā'zĭk), *adj.* = PLACEN-[TAL., *adj.*]
Maz'i·ti'as (măz'ĭ·tĭ'ăs). *Bib.*
ma·zu'ca, ma·soo'ka (mä·sōō'kä; 267), *n.* = SPOT, *n.*, 6 a. *Florida.*

---

maz'zard (măz'ẽrd), *n.* [Earlier *mazer.* Cf. MAZER, 1st MAZARD.] The wild form of the sweet cherry (*Prunus avium*), much used as root stocks for improved varieties.
maz'zard. Var. of MAZARD.
Maz·zi'ni-an (mät·sē'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Mazzini or his policies. — **Maz·zi'ni-an,** *n.*
Maz·zi'nist (mät·sē'nĭst), *n.* A follower or partisan of Giuseppe Mazzini. — **Maz·zi'ni-an·ism** (-nĭ·ăn·ĭz'm), *n.*
mbo'ri (mbō'rē), *n.* A mild form of surra affecting camels.
Mbu'ba ('mbōō'bä), *n.* **a** See BAMBUBA. **b** The language of the Bambuba, perhaps to be classed as Sudanic.
Mbun'da ('mbōōn'dä), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **Mbon'do** ('mbŏn'dō). One of a Bantu-speaking tribe in Barotseland, formerly warlike and powerful; also, their language.
me (mē; *weak forms* mĕ, mĭ; 71), *pers. pron.* [AS. *mē*, dat. & acc.; akin to AS. *mec*, acc. only, D. *mij*, G. *mich*, ON. & Goth. *mik*, L. *me*, Skr. *mā, mām*, Gr. *me, eme, emege;* cf. Hittite *ammuk.* Cf. 1st MINE.] The objective case of *I* (which see). *Me* is used: — **1.** As a dative of indirect object: **a** In connection with a direct object; as, he gave *me* money. **b** As the "ethical" dative, designating the speaker as interested or concerned; — esp. in Elizabethan usage; as, "He steps *me* to her trencher." *Shak.* ✿ *Archaic.* In "woe is *me!*" "*me* were lief," and similar expressions.
d With the impersonal verbs *thinks* and *seems*, now written *methinks, meseems*, it appears to me. **e** *Now Chiefly Dial. or Colloq.* Reflexively; as, "I can buy *me* twenty."
2. As direct object of a verb or preposition; thus, he struck *me.* "Thou shalt have no other gods before *me.*" *Ex.* xx. **3.**; — in reflexive use, *Archaic;* as, I cross *me* for a sinner. *Of me* is used for the possessive *my* in certain phrases; as, "for the life *of me.*"
☞ The use of *me* for *I*, as after the conjunctions *as* and *than* and as a predicate substantive (as, it is *me;* cf. F. *c'est moi*), although avoided in formal writing and by precise speakers is frequent in colloquial and dialectal speech.
3. My. *Illit.*
— *for all me.* See under FOR, *prep.*
me (mē), *n.* **1.** [*also cap.*] The pronoun *me* used substantively, as for the ego. Cf. 3d I, *Note.*

But still keep the inmost *Me* behind its veil. *Hawthorne.*

2. My property; that which belongs to me. *Dial., U. S.*
me, *pron.* One. See MEN, *pron. Obs.*
me (mā). *Music.* **a** See SOL-FA SYLLABLES. **b** See BEBIZATION.
me'a·ble (mē'ä·b'l), *adj.* [L. *meabilis.*] Capable of being readily penetrated.
meach'ing (mĕch'ĭng; mĭch'ĭng), *adj.* Furtive. *Dial.*
mea'cock (mē'kŏk), *n.* [Origin uncert.] An uxorious, effeminate, or spiritless man. *Obs.*

I shall be compted a *meacock*, a milksop. *Lyly.*

‖**me'a cul'pa** (mē'ä kŭl'pä). [L.] Through or by my fault; my fault.
mead (mēd), *n.* [ME. *mede*, fr. AS. *meodu;* akin to D. *mede*, G. *met*, OHG. *metu, mitu*, ON. *mjöthr* mead, OSlav. *medŭ* honey, Lett. *medus* honey, mead, W. *medd* mead, Gr. *methy* wine, Tocharian B *mit* honey, Skr. *madhu* honey, a sweet drink, as adj., sweet. Cf. AMETHYST, MAHUA.] A fermented drink made of water and honey with malt, yeast, etc.; metheglin. Also, one made from manna.
mead, *n.* [AS. *mēd.* See MEADOW.] A meadow. *Now Chiefly Poetic.*

A *mede*
All full of fresh flowers, white and reede. *Chaucer.*

mead'er (mēd'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *mēthere;* akin to MLG. *mader, meder*, G. *mähder.* See MATH.] A mower. *Dial. Eng.*
mead'ow (mĕd'ō), *n.* [AS. *mēdwe*, an inflectional form, the nom. being *mēd;* akin to G. *matte*, and to E. MOW to cut (grass). Cf. 2d MEAD.] **1.** Grassland, esp. a field on which grass is grown for hay; often, a tract of low or level land producing grass which is mown for hay.
2. A tract of low land, moist but not inundated, usually characterized by grasses and wild flowers, but without trees or shrubs; as, the mountain *meadows* of the Alps.
3. A feeding ground for fish; as, a cod *meadow.*
4. The color meadow green.
mead'ow, *v. t.* To make a meadow of.
meadow anemone. The pasqueflower.
meadow barley. A European wild barley (*Hordeum pratense*) growing in meadows, — a useful pasture grass.
meadow beauty. = DEER GRASS **b.**
mead'ow–beau'ty fam'i·ly. The Melastomaceae.
meadow bell. The harebell. *Eng.*
meadow bird. The bobolink. *Local, U. S.*
meadow brook. The color bottle green.
meadow brown. A satyr butterfly.
mead'ow·bur' (mĕd'ō·bûr'), *n.* The sweet gale. *U. S.*
meadow cabbage. The skunk cabbage. *U. S.*
meadow campion. = RAGGED ROBIN.
meadow cat's–tail grass. Timothy.
meadow chicken. The sora rail. *Local, U. S.*
meadow chickweed. The field chickweed.
meadow clover. **a** Red clover. **b** Zigzag clover.
meadow crake *or* **drake.** The corn crake. *Local, Eng.*
meadow cress. = CUCKOOFLOWER **a.**
meadow crocus. The meadow saffron.
meadow crowfoot. A common European herb (*Ranunculus bulbosus*) having a bulblike base. It is naturalized in the United States and commonly called *buttercup.*
meadow cup. The pitcher plant *Sarracenia purpurea.*
meadow death camass. = DEATH CAMASS.
mead'owed (mĕd'ōd), *adj.* Having meadows.
mead'ow·er (mĕd'ō·ẽr), *n.* A cultivator of meadow land.
meadow fern. **a** The sweet gale. **b** *U. S.* The sweet fern.
meadow fescue. A tall European fescue grass (*Festuca elatior*) with broad flat leaves, widely cultivated in Europe and America for permanent pasture and hay. It is sometimes divided into two species, *F. elatior* and *F. pratensis*, the former then being called *tall fescue*, the latter *meadow fescue.*

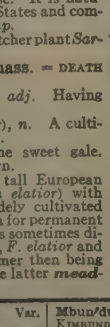
Meadow Fescue.

meadow foxtail. A valuable pasture grass (*Alopecurus pratensis*) resembling timothy.
meadow gowan. Marsh marigold *Caltha palustris. Dial. Eng.*
meadow grass. **a** Any pasture grass of the genus *Poa*, esp. *P. pratensis*, so called in England, but better known as *Kentucky bluegrass* or *June grass* in the United States. **b** *U. S.* Any grass of the genus *Glyceria;* manna grass.
meadow grasshopper. See GRASSHOPPER, **1.**
meadow green. A color, greenish yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
meadow hen. **a** The American bittern. **b** The American coot. **c** *Local, U. S.* The clapper rail.
mead'ow·ing (mĕd'ō·ĭng), *n.* Meadowland; also, cultivation of meadows.
mead'o·wink' (mĕd'ō·wĭngk'), *n.* The bobolink.
mead'ow·land' (-lănd'), *n.* Land used as meadow.
meadow lark. Any of several North American birds of the genus *Sturnella* and family Icteridae. *S. magna magna* (the *eastern meadow lark*) is about the size of a robin with brown and buff upper parts and yellow breast marked with a black crescent. See BIRD, *Plate. S. neglecta* (the *western meadow lark*) is a similar but slightly smaller species. Both have beautiful songs.

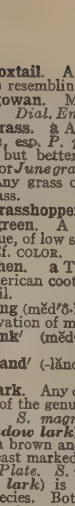
Meadow Foxtail.

mead'ow·lark (mĕd'ō·lärk'), *n.* The color acorn.
meadow lily. A common lily (*Lilium canadense*) of the eastern United States with nodding yellow flowers spotted with brown. See WILD FLOWERS, *Plate.*
meadow moor. *Phytogeog.* A low moor.
meadow mouse. Any of certain mice or voles of the genus *Microtus* and allied genera, as the common American species *M. pennsylvanicus.* See VOLE.
meadow mushroom. A common edible agaric (*Agaricus campestris*) having a white pileus with flesh-colored or pink-colored gills and growing in pastures and meadows.
meadow mussel. An American mussel (*Modiola plicatula*) with a ribbed shell, very abundant in salt marshes.
meadow nuts. The bog strawberry. See COMARUM.
meadow orchis. The European *Orchis morio.*
meadow ore. Bog iron ore.
meadow parsnip. **a** *Dial. Eng.* The cow parsnip. **b** *U. S.* Any yellow-flowered plant of the genus *Thaspium.*
meadow pea. A Eurasian wild pea (*Lathyrus pratensis*), cultivated as a forage plant.
meadow peat. See PEAT.
meadow pine. Any of several pines of the southern United States, as the slash pine or the loblolly.
meadow pink. **a** Ragged robin. **b** Maiden pink. **c** The purple-fringed orchis *Blepharigottis grandiflora.*
meadow pipit. The common European pipit (*Anthus pratensis*). See PIPIT.
meadow queen. = MEADOWSWEET **a.**
meadow reed grass. = REED MEADOW GRASS.
meadow rice grass. See GRASS *Table.*
meadow rue. Any plant of the genus *Thalictrum;* — so called because the leaves resemble those of rue.
meadow saffron. Any plant of the genus *Colchicum*, esp. *C. autumnale*, a bulbous herb resembling saffron, but with purple flowers; — called also *autumn crocus.*
meadow sage. A European salvia (*Salvia pratensis*) widely cultivated for its blue flowers.
meadow saxifrage. **a** A European saxifrage (*Saxifraga granulata*). **b** A European herb (*Silaus flavescens*), family Ammiaceae, like the burnet saxifrage. **c** Any plant of the genus *Seseli.*
meadow scabish. Cocash.
meadow snipe. **a** The Wilson's snipe. **b** *Local, U. S.* The pectoral sandpiper.
meadow soft grass. = VELVET GRASS.
meadow sorrel. The common sorrel, or sour dock.
meadow spear grass. A manna grass (*Glyceria striata*) of the eastern United States, with culms three feet high, found mostly in wet woods.
mead'ow·sweet' (mĕd'ō·swēt'), *n.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Spiraea*, esp. the Asiatic *S. salicifolia* and the North American *S. latifolia.* **b** Any plant of the closely related genus *Filipendula*, esp. the ornamental Eurasian *F. ulmaria.*
meadow titling. The meadow pipit. See PIPIT. *Eng.*
meadow vetchling. The meadow pea.
mead'ow·y (mĕd'ō·ĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to meadows; resembling, or consisting of, meadow.
mea'ger, mea'gre (mē'gẽr), *adj.* [ME. *megre*, fr. OF. *megre, maigre*, fr. L. *macer;* akin to D. & G. *mager*, ON. *magr*, and to Gr. *makros* long, Av. *mas.* Cf. EMACIATE, MAIGRE.] **1.** Destitute of, or having little, flesh; thin; lean. "*Meager* were his looks; Sharp misery had worn him to the bones." *Shak.*
2. Destitute of richness, fertility, strength, or the like; defective in quantity, or poor in quality; poor; barren; as, a *meager* harvest, salary, education; hence, of a literary composition or the like, scanty in ideas; wanting strength of diction or affluence of imagery.
3. Dry and harsh to the touch, as chalk.
4. = MAIGRE, *adj.*
Syn. — Lank, gaunt, starved, emaciated; sterile, jejune.
Ant. — Fat, plump; abundant; productive, rich.
— **mea'ger·ly, mea'gre·ly,** *adv.* — **mea'ger·ness, mea'gre·ness,** *n.*
mea'gre, *v. t.* **a** To make lean. **b** To make less plastic.
mea'gre (mē'gẽr). Var. of MAIGRE (fish).
meak (māk), *n.* A long-handled hook or scythe. *Dial. Eng.*
meak'ing i'ron (mēk'ĭng). [Prob. fr. *meak* a hook.] *Naut.* **a** The tool with which old oakum is picked out of a vessel's seams. **b** Sometimes, erroneously, a making iron.
meal (mēl), *n.* [ME. *mele*, fr. AS. *melu, melo;* akin to D. *meel*, G. *mehl*, OHG. *melo*, ON. *mjöl*, also to OHG., OS., & Goth. *malan* to grind, ON. *mala*, L. *molere*, Lith. *malti*, OIr. *melim* I grind, Gr. *mylē* mill, E. *mill;* cf. Hittite *mallanzi* they grind. Cf. IMMOLATE, MAELSTROM, MALM, MAUL, MELLOW, MILL, MILLET, MOIL, *v. t.*, MOLAR teeth, MOLD soil.] **1. a** Coarsely ground and unbolted grain, esp. cereal grain; specif., *U. S.*, Indian meal. **b** Hence, a similar product made by grinding other seeds, or nuts, after removal of part of the oil, or any dried food material, as meat or fish.
2. A substance resembling meal (sense 1 **a**) in the fineness of its particles, as one formed by grinding or by rapid crystallization; as, linseed *meal;* alum *meal.*
-meal (-mēl). A combining form of *meal*, as in oatmeal.
meal (mēl), *v. t.;* MEALED (mēld); MEAL'ING. To sprinkle with or as with meal; also, to pulverize. — *v. i.* To yield, or to become, meal.
meal (mēl), *n.* [ME. *mel, mele*, fr. AS. *mǣl* measure, mark, sign, appointed time, a meal; akin to D. *maal* time, meal, G. *mal* time, *mahl* meal, ON. *mál* measure, time, meal, Goth. *mel* time. See MEASURE; cf. PIECEMEAL.]
1. A measure. *Obs.*
2. The portion of food taken at a particular time to satisfy appetite; repast; also, act or time of eating a meal.
3. Act or time of milking; yield at a milking. *Dial. Eng.*
-meal (-mēl). [ME. *-mele*, fr. AS. *-mǣlum*, orig. dat. pl. of *mǣl* measure. See MEAL repast.] A suffix used formerly in forming adverbs, and signifying the *measure* or *portion taken at one time*, as in piecemeal.
meal, *v. i. & t.* To take, or give, a meal or meals; to feed.
meal (mēl), *n.* [AS. *mēle, mǣle*, cup, bowl.] Tub; bucket; — sometimes used as a measure. *Obs.*
meal, *v. t.* [AS. *mǣlan*, fr. *mǣl.* See MOLE a spot.] To stain. *Obs.*
meal (mēl), *n.* [ON. *melr.*] Sandbank; dune. *Dial. Eng.*
meal'a·ble (mēl'ä·b'l), *adj.* Reducible to meal.
meal beetle. The adult of the meal worm.
meal'er (mēl'ẽr), *n.* A wooden implement for mealing powder.
meal'ie meal (mēl'ĭ). Indian, or corn, meal. *S. Africa.*
meal'ies (mēl'ĭz), *n. pl.; sing.* MEALIE (-ĭ), MEALY (-ĭ). [S. Afr. D. *milje*, fr. Pg. *milho* maize, millet, fr. L. *milium* millet. See MILLET.] Maize, or Indian corn. In *sing.*, an ear of maize. *S. Africa.*
meal'man (mēl'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **a** A dealer in meal. **b** *Eng.* A workman who mills grain into meal.
meal'mon'ger (-mŭng'gẽr), *n.* A dealer in meal.
meal moth. Either of two small cosmopolitan moths (family Pyralidae) whose larvae eat stored grain, meal, etc.: the **Indian-meal moth** (*Plodia interpunctella*), dirty grayish marked with reddish brown, or the **meal snout moth** (*Pyralis farinalis*) dark brown, marked with whitish.

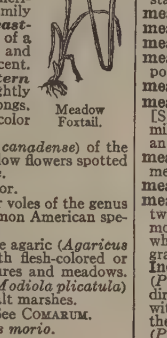
Meal Moth (*Plodia interpunctella*). *a* Imago; *b* Larva. (× 1⅓)

meal'mouth' (mē'l'mouth'), *n.* A mealy-mouthed person or animal. — **meal'mouthed'** (-mouthd'; -mouth'), *adj. Both Rare.*
meal'ock (mēl'ŭk), *n.* A small piece or crumb of bread. *Scot.*
meal offering. *Jew. Antiq.* A vegetable sacrifice of a preparation partly of flour and salt, usually mingled with oil (*Lev.* ii); — called also *meat offering.*
meal pennant. *Chiefly U. S. Navy.* A red pennant indicating that the crew are at a meal.
meal plum. = BEARBERRY **a.**
meal'tide' (mēl'tīd'), *n.* Mealtime; a meal. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
meal'time' (mēl'tīm'), *n.* The usual time for eating.
meal worm. The larva of certain beetles (family Tenebrionidae) that infests granaries, bakehouses, etc., and is injurious to flour and meal, as the yellow meal worm (*Tenebrio molitor*) and the dark meal worm (*T. obscurus*).

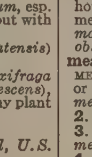
Meal Worm. *a* Larva; *b* Adult Beetle. Slightly enlarged.

meal'y (mēl'ĭ), *adj.;* MEAL'I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); MEAL'I·EST. **1.** Having the qualities of, or like, meal; soft, dry, and friable; as, a *mealy* potato.
2. Containing meal; farinaceous.
3. Overspread with or as with meal; as, *mealy* wings.
4. Soft-spoken; mealymouthed.
5. Flecked with white or gray; spotty; also, pale; floury.
— **meal'i·ly,** *adv.* — **meal'i·ness,** *n.*
mealy Amazon. A large South American parrot (*Amazona farinosa*), with the greenish upper parts of a mealy appearance.

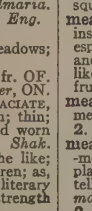
Mealy Bugs on plant. Nat. size.

meal'y–back', *n.* A cicada. *Australia.*
mealy bird *or* **duck.** The immature old squaw. *Local, Eng.*
mealy bug. Any of several species of scale insects mainly of the genus *Pseudococcus*, esp. *P. adonidum* (called also *pear blight*) and *P. citri*, covered with a white powder-like substance. They are pests of various fruit trees and in greenhouses.
meal'y·mouth' (mēl'ĭ·mouth'), *n.* **1.** A mealymouthed person. *Slang.*
2. The willow warbler. *Local, Eng.*
meal'y·mouthed' (mē l'ĭ · mouth d'; -mouth'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Using soft words; plausible; affected in speech; unwilling to tell the truth in plain language. "*Mealy-mouthed* philanthropies." *Tennyson.*
2. Having a zone of white behind a black muzzle; — said of cattle and horses. — **meal'y·mouth'ed·ly** (mēl'ĭ-mouth'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; mēl'ĭ·mouthd'lĭ), *adv.* — **meal'y-mouth'ed·ness** (-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*
mealy redpoll. The redpoll *Acanthis linaria. Gr. Brit.*
mealy scale. A mealy bug.
mealy tree. **a** *Dial. Eng.* = WAYFARING TREE **a.** **b** *U. S.* The arrowwood *Viburnum dentatum.*
meal'y·wing' (mēl'ĭ·wĭng'), *n.* Any insect of the family Aleyrodidae; — from meallike covering on wings of adult.
mean (mēn), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *mǣnan.* See MOAN.] *Now Scot. & Dial.* **a** To lament; complain; bemoan. **b** To pity. **c** To complain of; resent. **d** To present as a complaint.
mean, *n.* A lament; a complaint. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
mean (mēn), *v.; past tense & past part.* MEANT (mĕnt); *pres. part. & verbal n.* MEAN'ING. [ME. *menen*, fr. AS. *mǣnan* to recite, tell, intend, wish; akin to OS. *mēnian* to have in mind, mean, D. *meenen*, G. *meinen*, OHG. *meinan*, OSlav. *mĕniti.* Cf. MOAN.] *Transitive:* **1.** To have in the mind, as a purpose, intention, etc.; to intend; purpose; design; as, houses are *meant* for use.
2. To have in mind as the object, application, signification, or the like, of any expression or symbol; to intend to con-

maz·ze'bah (măz·zē'bä). Var. of MASSEBAH.
mba·lo'lo ('mbä·lō'lō), *n.* [Fiji *mbololo.*] = PALOLO. [CURU.]
Mba·ya' ('mbä·yä'), *n.* = GUAY-
Mbun'du ('mbŏōn'dōō). Var. of KIMBUNDU.
Mc, *pref.* See 2d MAC.
Mc·Naugh'ton's (mĕk·nô'tŏnz), *or* **Mc·Naugh'ten's** (-t'nz), *case.* = M'NAGHTEN'S CASE. See INSANITY, *n.*, 2.
Mde·wa'kan·ton' ('mdā·wä'kăn·tŏn'), *n.* See SIOUX. [MICHE, *n. i.*]
meach (mĕch). Dial. var. of
mead'ow·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
mead'ow·wort' (mĕd'ō·wûrt'), *n.* = MEADOWSWEET **b.**
meads'man (mēdz'mĕn), *n.* [*mead's*, gen. of *mead* meadow + *man.*] = HAYWARD. *Dial. Eng.*
mead'sweet' (mēd's wēt'), *n.* = MEADOWSWEET.
mea'grim. Var. of MEGRIM.
Me'ah (mē'ä). *Bib.*
meal'ber'ry (mēl'bĕr'ĭ; -bẽr·ĭ), *n.* = BEARBERRY **a.**
meal'less, *adj.* See LESS.
meal'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

vey as the significance of; hence, to signify; denote; as, say what one *means;* the words do not *mean* that.
3. To have in mind a particular reference or destination for (a remark, gift, or the like); as, his criticism is not *meant* for me; he *means* this parcel for her.
4. *Obs.* **a** To bear in mind; remember. **b** To say; tell.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To have a purpose or intention. *Rare,* except in the phrase *to mean well,* or *ill.*
2. To be of a (specified) degree of importance in influence or effect; to have emotional significance; as, environment *means* much to a child.
3. To have (much or little) signification; as, the lecture *meant* little to the audience.
4. *Obs.* **a** To remember. **b** To talk; speak; tell. **c** To hold the opinion (that); to think; ween.
mean business. To be in earnest. *Colloq.*

mean (mēn), *adj.;* MEAN'ER (-ĕr); MEAN'EST. [ME. *mene,* fr. AS. *gemǣne* common, general; akin to D. *gemeen,* G. *gemein,* Goth. *gamains,* L. *communis* common, *munus* obligation, gift, *munia* services, obligations, Lith. *mainyti* to exchange, OSlav. *mēniti,* Skr. *mayate* he exchanges; basic idea: to exchange. Cf. COMMON, IMMUNITY, MIGRATE, MUNICIPAL, MUNIFICENT, MUTABLE, PERMEATE.] **1.** Held or done in common. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. Destitute of distinction or eminence; common; low; humble. "Of *mean* parentage." *Sir P. Sidney.*
3. Destitute of power or acumen; ordinary; inferior; as, a man of *mean* intelligence.
4. Of little value or account; of poor or inferior quality; worthy of little or no regard; shabby; contemptible; despicable; as, the *meaner* quarters of the town. "A citizen of no *mean* city." *Acts* xxi. 39.
5. Wanting dignity of mind; low-minded; ignoble; base; destitute of honor; spiritless; as, a *mean* motive.
6. Penurious; stingy; closefisted; as, *mean* hospitality.
7. *Collog., U. S.* **a** Characterized by petty selfishness or malice; contemptibly disobliging or unkind; ill-tempered; fractious. **b** Ashamed; "small"; as, to feel *mean;* also, indisposed. **c** Tending to harass or distress by reason of vexatious characteristics or conditions; as, a *mean* soil to work; also, *Slang,* formidable; "wicked"; as, he pitches a *mean* curve.
Syn. — Beggarly, wretched, dishonorable, disgraceful, shameful; niggardly, parsimonious; paltry, sordid. See BASE.
Ant. — Eminent, superior; respectable, honorable, dignified; generous, freehanded. See LIBERAL, NOBLE.

mean- (mēn-). A combining form of the 1st adj. and adv. *mean,* as in:

mean-acting	**mean-looking,** *adj.*	**mean-spiritedly**
mean-conditioned	**mean-souled**	**mean-spiritedness**
mean-dressed	**mean-spirited**	**mean-witted**

mean (mēn), *adv.* **1.** Meanly; — chiefly in combination.
2. In a petty or contemptible way; as, to act *mean* (see FLAT, *adj.,* 11). *Colloq. or Illit., U. S.*

mean (mēn), *adj.* [ME. *mene,* fr. OF. *meien* (F. *moyen*), fr. L. *medianus* that is in the middle, fr. *medius.* See MID; cf. MEDIAN, MESNE.] **1.** Occupying a middle position; occurring between the limits or extremes; intermediate; specif.: **a** *Obs.* Intermediate in space; as, earth *mean* between heaven and hell. **b** Intermediate in order, rank, or status; as, the *mean* term of a syllogism. **c** Intermediate in time; as, in the *mean* time; also, formerly, *mean* space, season, etc. **d** Intermediate in kind or degree; as, to pursue a *mean* course in politics.
2. Occupying a position about midway between extremes; as: **a** Near the average or norm; as, of a *mean* stature. **b** Of a moderate degree of excellence; middling; mediocre.
3. Serving as a means; intermediary. *Obs.*
4. *Math.* Average; having an intermediate value between two extremes; as, *mean* distance; *mean* motion.
☞ For some *mean* phrases, see the second word.
Syn. — See AVERAGE.

mean- (mēn-). A combining form of the 2d adjective MEAN, denoting *intervening,* as in *mean*time, *mean*while.

mean (mēn), *adv. Obs.* **a** Moderately. **b** Comparatively less. **c** Intermediary.

mean (mēn), *n.* **1.** Something intervening, intermediate, or intermediary, as a step, stage, connection, etc. Hence, *without any mean,* without intermediate steps; directly. *Obs.*
So do I wish the crown, being so far off;
And so I chide the *means* that keep me from it. *Shak.*
2. The middle point, or that which is at or near the middle point, between extremes of place, time, number, rate, etc.; as, the golden *mean;* hence, medium; moderation.
There is a *mean* in all things. *Dryden.*
3. That through which, or by the help of which, an end is attained; something tending to an object desired; intermediate agency or measure; necessary condition or coagent; instrument; — now always in the pl. form, *means,* with either sing. or pl. sense and construction.
By this *means* he had them more at vantage. *Bacon.*
Whose *means* are fair and spotless as his ends. *Wordsworth.*
4. *pl.* Resources; property, revenue, or the like, considered as the condition of easy livelihood, or an instrumentality at command; disposable force or substance.
Your *means* are very slender, and your waste is great. *Shak.*
5. *Obs.* **a** A mediator; intercessor; go-between; also, mediation; — sometimes in pl. form with sing. sense. **b** Favorable condition; opportunity; *pl.,* terms. **c** Meantime; meanwhile.
6. *Math.* A quantity having an intermediate value between several others from which it is derived and of which it expresses the mean value. Usually, unless otherwise specified, it is the one simple average (called ***arithmetical mean***) formed by adding the quantities together in any order and dividing by their number. The ***geometric mean*** of two quantities is the square root of the product of the quantities.
7. *Music.* **a** *Obs.* A part, whether alto or tenor, intermediate between the soprano and bass; middle part. *Shak.* **b** *Obs.* The alto of a set of viols. **c** One of the middle strings of a viol.
— ***by all means.*** Most assuredly; without fail; certainly. — ***by any means.*** In any way; possibly; at all. — ***by means of.*** Through the instrumentality of; by the use of as a means (sense 3). — ***by no means,*** *or* ***by no manner of means.*** Not at all; certainly not; not in any degree.

mean, *v. t.* [OF. *moiener* (earlier *meiener*). See MEAN medial.] **a** *Obs.* To mediate. **b** To find the mean of.

mean calorie. See CALORIE **a** & **d.**

mean clef. *Music.* The C clef, as used for the mean, or middle, voices. See CLEF.

me·an'der (mē-ăn'dĕr), *n.* [L. *maeander,* fr. Gr. *maiandros,* fr. *Maiandros,* a river in Phrygia proverbial for its windings (now the Menderez).] **1.** A turn or winding, as of a stream; hence, a winding path or course; a labyrinth.
Lingering rivers in *meanders* glide. *Sir R. Blackmore.*
2. A tortuous or intricate movement or journeying.
3. The Greek fret, or key pattern, which, originating in the period of geometric art (about 1000–700 B.C.) became a permanent motive in Greek ornament.

me·an'der (mē-ăn'dĕr), *v.;* ME·AN'DERED (-dĕrd); ME·AN'DER·ING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To wind or turn in a course or passage; to follow a meander or intricate course.
Across the ceiling *meandered* a long crack. *Galsworthy.*
2. To wander aimlessly or listlessly.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To wind, turn, or twist; to make flexuous; also, to entangle, as in a labyrinth. *Rare.*
2. To follow by meandering.

meander belt. *Phys. Geog.* That part of a valley flat, or bottom, across which a stream shifts its channel from time to time, esp. in flood.

meander line. A surveyed line, usually irregular, not a boundary line, esp. one following the outline of a stream, lake, or swamp.

mean deviation. *Statistics.* See DEVIATION, *n.,* 7.

mean distance (of a planet from the sun). *Astron.* The mean of the perihelion and aphelion distances which is equivalent to half the major axis of the orbit.

me·an'drite (mē-ăn'drit), *n.* One of the Maeandrina. *Rare.*

me·an'drous (mē-ăn'drŭs), *adj.* Winding; flexuous.

meaned (mēnd). Archaic past tense & past part. of MEAN.

mean'er (mēn'ĕr), *n.* One who means.

mean error. **a** The average error of a number of observations, found by taking the mean value of the positive and negative errors without regard to sign. **b** = MEAN-SQUARE ERROR.

mean'ing (mēn'ĭng), *n.* **1.** That which is meant or intended; intent; purpose; aim; object; as, a mischievous *meaning* was apparent.
2. That which one intends to convey by an act or, esp., by language; purport; as, do not mistake my *meaning;* also, that which is conveyed or signified, esp. by language; sense in which a statement, or the like, is understood; import; as, what is its *meaning* to you?
3. Hence, sense; significance; as, a look full of *meaning.*
4. Remembrance; also, mention; — in *to have,* or *make, meaning. Obs.*
5. Knowledge; understanding. *Obs.*
6. The psychological context of anything; the body of habitually associated ideas; that which a thing suggests; as, a red spot on a green ground may suggest the *meaning* "strawberry."
7. *Logic.* **a** The connotation of a word or phrase; the intension of a term; that which a correct definition exhibits; — called ***meaning in intension.*** **b** The denotation or extension of a term; that thing or class named by a word or substantive phrase; — called ***meaning in extension.***
Syn. — MEANING, SENSE, SIGNIFICATION, SIGNIFICANCE, PURPORT, IMPORT. MEANING, the general term, is that which a thing signifies or (esp.) that which it is designed or intended to express; as, "Understand a plain man in his plain *meaning*" (*Shak.*); "A complete virginity of face, uncontaminated with the smallest symptom of *meaning*" (*Goldsmith*). SENSE, as here compared (cf. SENSE, REASON), suggests esp. a particular or specific, or (sometimes) an intelligible, meaning; as, "Virtue, in the noble *sense* by Greeks and Romans understood" (*Swift*); "She . . . speaks things . . . that carry but half *sense*" (*Shak.*). SIGNIFICATION is esp. established or accepted meaning, as of a word, symbol, or character; SIGNIFICANCE is meaning (often covert rather than ostensible) regarded as of weight or moment; as, "I find it very . . . interesting to know the *signification* of names, and had written to ask him whether Jerusalem meant 'the vision of peace' or 'the foundation of peace'" (*M. Arnold*); "The Rubicon . . . was a very insignificant stream to look at; its *significance* lay entirely in certain invisible conditions" (*G. Eliot*). IMPORT sometimes denotes little more than *meaning,* esp. regarded as conveyed; as, "Gossip is not here used in its secondary *meaning,* . . . but in its original *import*" (*Southey*); "Under the obvious *import* of his stories lay concealed a mystic *sense*" (*Cowper*). More frequently *import* implies great or momentous significance; as, "There was infinite *import* in the question alike for her and him" (*Stevenson*). PURPORT is meaning esp. in the sense of drift or general tenor; as, "He still retained some vague and dim recollection of the general *purport* of the vision" (*Coleridge*); "What . . . is the net *purport* and upshot of war?" (*Carlyle*). Cf. SIGNIFICANT.

mean'ing (mēn'ĭng), *adj.* Intending; purposing; also, significant. — **mean'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **mean'ing·ness,** *n.*

mean'less (mēn'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Devoid of mean; extreme; also, without mediation. *Obs.*

mean line. *Mineral.* A bisectrix. See BISECTRIX.

mean'ly, *adv.* [From MEAN low.] In a mean manner; specif.: **a** In a lowly manner; poorly; humbly.
While the heaven-born child
All *meanly* wrapt in the rude manger lies. *Milton.*
b In an inferior or indifferent manner; badly; as, troops *meanly* equipped. **c** In a base or ungenerous manner, or with the ascription of meanness; shabbily; ungenerously.
Would you *meanly* thus rely
On power you know I must obey? *Prior.*

mean'ly, *adv.* [From MEAN middle.] Moderately; tolerably; fairly well; also, only moderately; slightly. *Obs.*

mean'ly, *adj.* [From MEAN middle.] Moderate. *Obs.*

mean moon. *Astron.* A fictitious moon imagined (for purposes of calculation) to move about the earth uniformly in the same period as that of the real moon.

mean'ness, *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of being mean; inferiority; lowliness; baseness; sordidness; stinginess.
2. A mean act; as, to be guilty of a *meanness.*

mean'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being mean, or between two extremes, as of temperature.

mean noon. *Astron.* See MEAN SUN.

mean place. *Astron.* The position of a star at a given epoch, usually the beginning of a year, as affected by precession and proper motion. Cf. STAR PLACE.

mean proportional. *Math.* The geometric mean.

mean reserve. See RESERVE, *n.,* 13.

Means grass (mēnz). = JOHNSON GRASS. *Southern U. S.*

means of grace. **a** Means of securing knowledge of God, or favor with God, as the preaching of the gospel, etc. **b** In the General Thanksgiving (Book of Common Prayer), the sacraments as the channels through which divine grace may be sought.

mean solar day. See DAY, *n.,* 2.

mean solar time. Mean time.

mean spheroid. *Phys. Geog.* The imaginary spheroid which coincides most nearly with the actual figure of the earth at the plane of sea level, and to which trigonometrical surveys are referred. It is commonly assumed to be an ellipsoid of revolution, but it may have three unequal axes.

mean square. The square root of the average of individual squares.

mean'-square' er·ror. The error the square of which is the mean of the squares of all the errors; — called also, esp. by European writers, *mean error.*

mean sun. *Astron.* A fictitious sun supposed (for purposes of calculation) to move uniformly in the equator. When the mean sun is on the meridian it is ***mean noon.***

Me·an'tes (mē-ăn'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., pres. part. pl. of *meare* to go.] *Zool.* A suborder of tailed amphibians (order Caudata) comprising the sirens.

mean time. *Astron.* Time as measured by the apparent westward motion of the fictitious *mean sun* (which see), but actually due to the uniform eastward turning of the earth on its axis; the hour angle (west) of the mean sun.

mean'time' (mēn'tīm'; 66), *adv.* Also **mean'while'** (-hwīl'; 258). In the intervening time; during the interval; at the same time.

mean'time', *n.* Also **mean'while'.** The intervening time. — ***for the meantime.*** For the time being; also, for the interim. — ***in the meantime.*** **a** During the intervening time; at the same time. **b** At the same time; nevertheless.

mean'tone' (mēn'tōn'), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating the mean tone; mesotonic; as, the *meantone* system.

meantone system. *Music.* The system of tuning used before the adoption of equal temperament. The standard interval was a *mean* between a major and a minor whole tone of just intonation, or one-half of a perfectly tuned major third.

mean way. **a** *Obs.* A course chosen as a means to an end. **b** A middle course; via media. **c** *Obs.* Meantime. **d** *Obs.* Also, in the mean way. In the course of the journey; also, in the meantime.

mean'while' (mēn'hwīl'; 66; 258), *n.* Meantime. — **mean'while',** *adv.*

Mearns's quail (mûrn'zĭz). See MASSENA QUAIL.

mease (mēz; māz), *n.* [OF. *maise* a receptacle for herrings, of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *meisa* a frame for carrying on the back, ON. *meisa* a wooden box, basket.] A unit employed in counting fish, usually five hundreds (the "hundred" varying from 100 to 124, according to place). *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

mease (mēz), *v. t.* [See AMESE.] To calm; mitigate; appease. *Now Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mea'sled (mē'z'ld), *adj.* Infected or spotted with measles, as pork. — **mea'sled·ness,** *n.*

mea'sles (mē'z'lz), *n.; pl.* in form, but used as *singular* in senses 1, 2, & 3. [ME. *masel,* pl. *maseles, mesel* (prob. due to influence of *mesel* leper, leprous); akin to D. *mazelen,* G. *masern,* pl., and E. *mazer,* and orig. meaning, little spots. See MAZER.] **1.** *Med.* **a** An acute, contagious febrile disease, commencing with catarrhal symptoms, conjunctivitis, and cough, and marked by the appearance on the third or fourth day of an eruption of distinct red circular spots, which coalesce in a crescentic form, are slightly raised, and after the fourth day of the eruption gradually decline. **b** With qualifier, any of various other eruptive diseases; as, German *measles,* or rubella.
2. [Prob. fr. ME. *mesel* leprous. See MESEL.] *Veter.* A disease of cattle and swine in which the muscles are infested with the larvae of certain tapeworms which as adults parasitize man. See MEASLES, 4.
3. A disease of trees. *Obs.*
4. *pl.* The larvae of a tapeworm in the cysticercus, or bladder-worm, stage, when contained in the flesh of certain animals. Beef measles are the larvae of *Taenia saginata;* pork measles those of *T. solium,* more dangerous to man; sheep measles those of *T. ovis.*

mea'sly (mē'zlĭ), *adj.;* MEA'SLI·ER (-zlĭ·ĕr); MEA'SLI·EST. **1.** Infected with measles.
2. [See MEASLES, 4.] Containing larval tapeworms; — said of meat. See MEASLES, 4.
3. Contemptible; mean. *Slang.*

mea'son·due (mā'zŭn·dū), *n.* [ME. *mesondewe,* fr. OF. *maison Dieu,* lit., house of God.] A hospital or poorhouse. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

meas'ur·a·ble (mĕzh'ĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [OF. *mesurable,* fr. LL. *mensurabilis.* See MENSURABLE.] **1.** Moderate; temperate; not excessive. *Now Rare.* *Chaucer*
2. Capable of being measured; susceptible of mensuration
3. Metrical; rhythmical. *Obs.*
4. *Math.* Possessing a measure.
— **meas'ur·a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **meas'ur·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **meas'ur·a·bly,** *adv.*

meas'ur·age (mĕzh'ĕr·ĭj), *n.* [F. *mesurage.*] A toll or duty levied on a ship's cargo. *Obs.*

meas'ur·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Measurement.

meas'ure (mĕzh'ŭr), *n.* [ME. *mesure,* fr. OF. *mesure,* fr. LL. *mensura,* fr. *metiri, mensus,* to measure; akin to Gr. *metron* a measure, Skr. *mātra,* Lith. *metas* time, year, AS. *mǣth* measure, *mǣl* a measure, meal, Skr. *māti, mimāti,* he measures. Cf. DIAMETER, DIMENSION, IMMENSE, MEAL repast, MENSURABLE, 1st METER, MOON.] **1.** Due or given extent, degree, or quantity; specif.: **a** Extent or degree not excessive; adequate or fitting amount or degree; often, not undue portion; due limitation; — esp. in the phrases, *in measure; with measure; without,* or *beyond, measure;* etc.
Hell hath . . . opened her mouth without *measure.* *Is.* v. 14.
b Determined extent, not to be exceeded; prescribed limit; as, to give *measures* or bounds; the *measure* of one's days. **c** *Obs.* Proportion; symmetry.
2. An instrument, as a yardstick, a graduated tape, a vessel of known capacity, or the like, for measuring.
3. The dimensions, capacity, or quantity of anything, determined by measuring; as, to give full *measure.*
The *measure* thereof is longer than the earth. *Job* xi. 9.
4. A tune; melody. *Poetic.*
5. Act or process of ascertaining the extent, dimensions, quantity, degree, capacity, or the like, of a thing.
6. A system of measurement, usually comprising several simply related units; as, long *measure;* board *measure,*
7. **a** A unit of measurement, esp. a unit of length, area, or volume; as, the weights and *measures* of the Romans; specif., a particular unit. **b** *Madras.* = PUDDEE.
8. Hence, any standard with reference to which something is valued or estimated; a criterion; as, man is the *measure* of all things; also, *Obs.,* an estimate; opinion.
Still make themselves the *measure* of mankind. *Pope.*
9. Regulated division of movement; rhythm; as, to keep *measure* with oars.

---

me·an'der·ing·ly, *adv.* of *meandering,* pres. part.

Me·an'dra (mē-ăn'drȧ), **Me·an·dri'na** (mē-ăn·drī'nȧ). Vars. of MAEANDRA, etc.

me·an'drine, me'an·drin'i·form, etc. = MAEANDRINE, etc.

meane. † MIEN.

Me·a'ni (mē-ā'nī). *Bib.*

mean'ing·ful, *adj.* See -FUL. — **mean'ing·ful·ly,** *adv.*

mean'ing·less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **mean'ing·less·ly,** *adv.* — **mean'ing·less·ness,** *n.*

mean'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

means (mēnz), *n., pl.* of MEAN.

meant (mĕnt), *past tense & past part.* of MEAN.

mean'/-time' clock. See ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK **a.**

me·aow' (mē-ou'). Var. of MIAOW.

mear (mēr). Scot. var. of MARE, a horse.

mear (mēr). Var. of MERE, boundary, to bound. *Now Dial.*

Me·a'rah (mē-ā'rȧ). *Bib.*

mears. † MARE; MERE, water.

meash. † MASH, *v.,* MESH.

mea'sle, *n., sing.* of MEASLES (in sense 4).

mea'sles-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

mea'sls. Measles. *Kej. Sp.*

measne. † MESNE.

mea'son. † MAISON.

meast. † MOST.

10. An extent, degree, or quantity (of something); as, a *measure* of indulgence is due to children; specif., a degree of punishment; as, to suffer hard *measure*.
11. A step or definite part of a progressive course or policy; a means to an end; specif., a legislative enactment; as, political *measures*; an inefficient *measure*.
12. A volume or part as determined by a unit of measurement; as, six *measures* of gravel.
13. *Arith.* A number contained in a given number a number of times without a remainder, as in the phrases, the *common measure*, the *greatest common measure*, etc.
14. *Dancing.* **a** A regulated movement corresponding to the time of the accompanying music; rhythmical time; as, to observe the *measure* strictly; to move in *measure*. **b** A dance; esp., a slow and stately dance.

Now tread we a *measure!* said young Lochinvar. *Scott.*

15. *Fencing.* The limit of distance at which one opponent can reach the other by lunging.
16. *Geol. pl.* Beds or strata, esp. of coal.
17. *Music.* **a** The group or grouping of beats made by the regular recurrence of primary, or heavy, accents, the position of which is marked on the staff by bars just before them. Hence, the notes or rests between two adjacent bars. See TIME, *n.*, **22.** **b** = TEMPO. *Rare.*
18. *Print.* The width of a line, column, or page of type.
19. *Pros.* **a** Measured rhythm in verse; metrical structure; meter. **b** A metrical unit, as a foot or dipody, used to determine the length of a colon, period, or line.

TABLE OF MEASURES

NOTE. The wine gallon, or U. S. gallon, contains 231 cu. in.; the British, or imperial, gallon is almost exactly ⅙ larger. In the first column of equivalents, where two values are given, one in roman and the other in *italic* type, that in the roman type is the value for the United States; that in the *italic*, for Great Britain. Where only roman type is used, the equivalent has the same value in both countries.

☞ For the Tables of linear measure, square measure, cubic measure, etc., see the special Tables following the main Table. For Metric Tables, see under METRIC SYSTEM.

NAME	PLACE, EQUIVALENTS, ETC.	EQUIVALENTS U. S.: *British*	EQUIVALENTS Metric
aam	Dutch, German: old	36–42 wine gal.	136–159 l.
abdat	Egypt	3.6–4.9 in.	9.1–12.5 cm.
acaena	Anc. Greece	11 sq. yd.	9 sq. m.
acaena	Anc. Greece	10 ft.	3 m.
acetabulum	Anc. Rome: ¼ hemina	.06 dry qt.	.07 l.
achir	Anc. Arabia: 1/400 feddan	17.7 sq. yd.	14.8 sq. m.
achtel	Austria: ⅛ metze	6.98 dry qt.: *6.76*	7.69 l.
achtel	Den.: 1/64 korntönde	1.97 dry qt.: *1.91*	2.17 l.
acre*	Gr. Brit., U. S., etc.	43,560 sq. ft.	40.4687 ares
acre-foot*	Irrigation engin.	43,560 cu. ft.	1233.5 cu.m.
acre-inch*	Irrigation engin.	3630 cu. ft.	102.8 cu. m.
actus	Anc. Rome: 12 decempedae	38.8 yd.	35.5 m.
actus major	Anc. Rome	0.31 acre	12.6 ares
actus simplex	Anc. Rome	50.2 sq. yd.	42 sq. m.
adhaka	Anc. India: ¼ drona	4.4 liq. qt.; 3.7 dry qt.: *3.6*	4.1 l.
adoulie	Bombay: 1/16 parah	¾ pk.	7 l.
ady	Malabar	10.46 in.	26.6 cm.
ako	Hungary	14.34 gal.: *11.94*	54.30 l.
akov	Yugoslavia: 40 okas	15.0 gal.: *12.5*	56.6 l.
album	Denmark: 1/96 tönde hartkorn	11.68 sq. rods	2.96 ares
alen	Denmark: 2 födder	24.7 in.	62.77 cm.
alen	Norway: 2 fötter	24.7 in.	62.75 cm.
alin	Iceland: 2 fet	2.06 ft.	.63 m.
almenn turma	Iceland: 120 pottar	30.63 gal.: *25.50*	115.9 l.
almud, almude	See Vocab.		
aln	Sweden: 2 fötter	23.4 in.	59.4 cm.
alqueire, alquier	Portugal, Brazil: see Vocab.		
am	Sweden: 60 kannor	41.48 gal.: *34.54*	157.03 l.
amphora	Anc. Greece	10.3 gal.: *8.5*	39 l.
amphora	Anc. Rome	6.7 gal.: *5.6*	25.5 l.
amunam	Ceylon: 8 parahs	5.8 bu.: *5.6*	203.4 l.
angula	Anc. India: 1/24 hasta	1.05 in.	2.67 cm.
anker*	Dutch, etc.: ¾ aam	9–10.5 wine gal.	34–40 l.
antal	Hungary: for wine	13.4 gal.: *11.2*	51 l.
anukabiet	Siam: 1/768 wah	.103 in.	.26 cm.
apatan	Philippines: ¼ chupa	0.17 dry pt.; 0.20 liq. pt.: *0.16*	0.094 l.
apt	Anc. Egypt	c. 1460 cu. in.	c. 23,900 c. c.
aranzada	Spain: 6,400 sq. varas	1.105 acres	44.72 ares
ardeb, ardab*	Egypt, etc.: varying	4 qt. to 8 bu.	4–280 l.
are*	Metric system	119.6 sq. yd.; .02471 acre	100 sq. m.
arpent, arpen	See Vocab.		
arroba*	Spain, etc.	3.32 gal.: *2.76*[1]; 4.26 gal.: *3.55*[2]	12.56 l.[1]; 16.14 l.[2]
arshin(e), arsheen	Turkey, Russia, etc.		
artaba	Anc. Arabia, Assyria, Chaldea, Persia	17.44 gal.: *14.53*	66.0 l.
artaba	Anc. Egypt	1.87 bu.: *1.82*	38.8 l.
asabaa	Anc. Arabia: 1/16 foot	1.10 bu.: *1.07*	38.8 l.
asta	Malacca	0.79 in.	20 mm.
auchlet	Scotland: ⅛ boll	17.99 in.	45.7 cm.
aune	Belgium, Switzerland	c. ¼–¾ bu.	c. 9–27 l.
aune*	France: old: varying	47.24 in.	1.20 m.
aune	Jersey	46.79 in.[3]	1.188 m.[3]
aurure	Anc. Egypt	4 ft.	1.219 m.
azumbre	Spain (Castile), Colombia, Panama	0.677 acre	27.4 ares
bachel, bacile	Greece	2.13 liq. qt.: *1.77*	2.02 l.
balita	Philippines: 1/10 quiñón	.86–1.4 bu.	30–50 l.
bamboo*	E. Indies	0.69 acre	27.95 ares
bandle	Ireland	2 ft.	0.61 m.
barcella	Balearic Islands: ⅛ quarters	0.34 bu.: *0.33*	12.0 l.
barid	Anc. Arabia	14.32 mi.	23.04 km.
barid	Arabia: 4 farsakh	12.0 mi.	19.3 km.
baril	Mexico, Argentina	20.08 gal.: *16.72*	76 l.
barile, -ril	Greece: for wine	19.6 gal.: *16.3*	74.2 l.
barile	Italy (Rome): for wine	15.41 gal.: *12.83*	58.34 l.
barile	Libya	17.01 gal.: *14.16*	64.4 l.
barleycorn*	England: old	⅓ in.	8.5 mm.
barn gallon	Gr. Britain	2.40 gal.: *2*	9.09 l.
barrel*	England: for beer	43.23 gal.: *36*	163.65 l.
barrel	U. S.: cranberries	5826 cu. in.	95.47 l.
barrel	U. S.: fruits & vegetables	7056 cu. in.	115.62 l.
barrel	U. S.: liquids	31.5 gal.: *26.23*	119.24 l.
barrel	U. S.: petroleum	42 gal.: *34.97*	158.98 l.
barrel bulk	Freight: ⅓ ton	5 cu. ft.	141.6 l.
basket	U. S.: see Vocab.		
bath[4]	Hebrew: 1/10 kor	9.8 gal.: *8.1*; 10.7 gal.: *8.9*	36.9 l.[4]; 40.5 l.
becher	Austria: 1/128 metze	0.87 dry pt.: *0.85*	0.48 l.
bema[5]	Anc. Greece: 2½ podes	2.53 ft.	.77 m.
berri	Turkey: old	1.04 mi.	1.67 km.
bigha	India (Bengal); varying	1600 sq. yd.	1337.81 sq. m.
bigha	India (United Provs.)	3025 sq. yd.	2529.30 sq. m.
block*	Texas		
board foot*	For lumber	144 cu. in.	.00236 cu. m.
boccale	Italy: old	.21–.48 gal.: *.18–.40*	.8–1.8 l.
bocoy	Cuba	175.0 gal.: *145.7*	6.62 hl.
bodge	England: obs.	⅓ peck (?)	
boisseau	Belgium	1.70 pk.: *1.65*	15 l.
boisseau*	France: varying	1.42 pk.: *1.37*	12.5 l.
boll*	Scot. & N. of Eng.: 1/16 chalder	c. 2–6 bu.	c. 0.7–2.1 hl.
bolt	U. S.: for cloth	40 yd.	36.58 m.
bolt	U. S.: for wallpaper	16 yd.	14.63 m.
bota	Portugal: 26 almudes	c. 115 gal.: *c. 96*	c. 435 l.
botchka	Russia: 40 vedro	130.0 gal.: *108.2*	491.96 l.
botella	El Salvador: liquid	0.77 qt.: *0.64*	0.73 l.
boutylka	Russia: for wine	1.625 pt.: *1.353*	0.769 l.
bouw	Dutch East Indies	1.7536 acres	70.965 ares
bovate*	Early Eng.: ⅛ caracute		
bozze	Libya: 1/24 barile	2.83 liq. qt.: *2.36*	2.68 l.
braça	Portugal, Brazil	7.22 ft.	2.20 m.
braccio	Italy: varying	15–39 in.	38–100 cm.
braza*	Argentina	5.68 ft.	1.732 m.
braza	Philippines	3.34 sq. yd.	.0279 are
brasa*	Spain, etc.	5.48 ft.	1.672 m.
bu, boo	Japan, 1/10 sun	0.12 in.	3.03 mm.
bu, boo	Japan: = TSUBO	3.9537 sq. yd.	3.3058 sq. m.
bunder	Netherlands: = HECTARE	2.471 acres	100 ares
bushel*	British (imperial)	33.026 dry qt.: *32*; 1.0320 bu.: *1*; 2219.36 cu. in.	36.3677 l.
bushel	United States	32 dry qt.: *31.006*; 1 bu.: *0.96895*; 2150.42 cu. in.	35.2383 l.
butt	See Vocab.		36367.98 c. c.
byee	Rangoon	0.534 liq. qt.: *0.444*	0.505 l.
cab[4]	Hebrew: 4 logs: dry	1.86 qt.: *1.80*; 2.04 qt.: *1.98*	2.05 l.; 2.25 l.
caba	Somaliland	0.479 liq. qt.: *0.399*	0.453 l.
cabaho	Eritrea: 4 messi	6.34 liq. qt.: *5.28*	6 l.
caballería*	Costa Rica: 64½ manzanas	111.82 acres	45.25 ha.
caballería	Cuba	33.2 acres	13.42 ha.
caballería	Guatemala: 64½ manzanas	111.51 acres	45.13 ha.
caballería	Honduras: 64½ manzanas	111.13 acres	44.97 ha.
caballería	Mexico: 12 fanegas	105.75 acres	42.80 ha.
caballería	Nicaragua: 64½ manzanas	112.41 acres	45.50 ha.
caballería	Puerto Rico	194.1 acres	78.58 ha.
caballería	Spain: 60 fanegadas	95.48 acres	38.64 ha.
caban, cavan	Philippines: 25 gantas	2.13 bu.: *2.06*	
cabda	Anc. Arabia	19.8 gal.: *16.50*	75 l.
cable's length	Naut.: 100–120 fathoms	3.15 in.	80 mm.
cabot*	Channel Islands	200–240 yd.	183–219 m.
caboť	Channel Islands: large: for barley	17.93 dry qt.: *17.38*	19.75 l.
cade*	For herring: obs.	24.51 dry qt.: *23.75*	26.99 l.
cados	Anc. Greece: 1½ Roman amphorae	10.05 gal.: *8.4*	38.25 l.
caffiso	Malta	5.4 gal.: *4.5*	20.4 l.
caffiso	Sicily: varying: for oil	5.6 gal.: *4.67*	21.2 l.
cafiz*	Anc. Arabia	8.72 gal.: *7.26*	
cafiz	Tunisia: 16 whibas	0.94 bu.	33.0 l.
cahiz	Nicaragua	c. 14–18 bu.	c. 496–640 l.
cahiz, cafiz	Spain: dry: 12 fanegas	17.24 bu.: *16.71*	607.6 l.
cajuela	Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador	18.9 bu.: *18.3*	666 l.
cal	Poland: 1/128 stopa	15.07 dry qt.: *14.61*	16.6 l.
canada	Lisbon: 1/12 almude	0.94 in.	24 mm.
canada	Rio de Janeiro	1.47 liq. qt.: *1.23*	1.40 l.
cane	Anc. Assyria, Chaldea, Persia	2.52 dry qt.: *2.44*	2.77 l.
canna	Italy	12.6 ft.	3.84 m.
canna	Malta	3 ft. 3 in.–9 ft. 10 in.	1–3 m.
cantara	Spain, etc.: = ARROBA	2.28 yd.	2.09 m.
cantaro	Cen. Amer.: varying	4.26 gal.: *3.55*	16.14 l.
Cape foot[6]	South Africa	4.26 gal.: *3.55*	16.14 l.
caphite	Anc. Arabia: 1/24 cafiz	1.033 ft.	.3149 m.
capicha	Persia: 2 chenicae	1.45 liq. qt.: *1.21*; 1.25 dry qt.	1.38 l.
carga	Mexico	2.39 dry qt.: *2.32*	2.63 l.
carga	Spain (Castile): for grain	5.15 bu.: *4.99*	1.816 hl.
carucate*	Early English: 8 bovates	6.3 bu.: *6.1*	2.22 hl.
cash	Mauritius, Seychelles Islands	60 gal.: *49.96*	227.11 l.
cass	Cyprus	5 liq. qt.: *4.16*	4.73 l.
cawney, -ny	Madras: govt. value	1.322 acres	53.49 ares
celemin	Bolivia, Colombia, Panama, Peru	.53 pk.: *.51*	4.625 l.
celemin	Spain: 1/12 fanega	.53 pk.: *.51*	4.625 l.
celemin	Spain: 768 sq. varas	0.133 acre	5.37 ares
centiare, -ar	Metric system	1.196 sq. yd.	1 sq. m.
centiliter*	Metric system	.338 fluid oz.: *.352*	.01 l.
centimeter	Metric system	.3937 in.	.01 m.
centimeter (sq.)	Metric system	.155 sq. in	.0001 sq. m.
centimeter (cu.)	= MILLILITER	.0610 cu. in.	.001 l.
centistere	Metric system	.353 cu. ft.	.01 cu. m.
centuria	Anc. Rome: 5,760,000 sq. pedes	124.5 acres	50.4 ha.
chahar	Bombay (Bombay city): varying	96.63 acres	39.11 ha.
chai meu	Siam: 1/32 tanan	0.066 liq. pt.: *0.027*	0.031 l.
chain*	Gr. Britain, U. S., etc.	1.22 yd.	20.12 m.
chain	Gr. Britain, U. S., etc.	0.10 acre	4.047 ares
chainon	Canada: = LINK	7.92 in.	20.12 cm.
chai vai	Annam: 30 thuoc	16 yd.	14.63 m.
chalder	Scot.: old: 16 bolls	32–96 bu.	11.2–33.8 hl.
chalder	Scot.: 64 Edinburgh firlots	65.9 bu.: *63.9*	23.22 hl.
chaldron, -der*	England: for coal, etc.	37.15 bu.: *36*	13.09 hl.
chang	China: 10 ch'ih (see Vocab.)	0.528 liq. qt.: *0.440*	0.500 l.
chang awn	Siam: 1/3 tanan	10.24 in.	0.260 m.
charac	Persia: ¼ guz	0.26 pt.: *0.22*	0.123 l.
charka	Russia	5 sq. yd.	4.18 sq. m.
chattack	Bengal: 1/16 cotta		
chaussée-meile	Germany	4.6 mi.	7.4 km.
chebel	Anc. Persia	69 ft.	21 m.
chela	Somaliland	1.23 dry qt.: *1.20*	1.359 l.
chenica	Persia	1.19 dry qt.: *1.16*	1.32 l.
chenica	Var. of CHOENIX		
chetverik	Russia: ⅛ chetvert	2.98 pk.: *2.89*	26.2 l.
chetvert	Russia: 8 chetverika	5.96 bu.: *5.77*	2.099 hl.
ch'ih	China: see Vocab.		
ching	China: see Vocab.		
ch'ing	China: see Vocab.		
chinik	Turkey: 1/4 kileh	.25–.31 bu.: *.24–.30*	8.75–10.75 l.
chkalik	Russia: ⅛ charka	0.130 liq. pt.: *0.108*	0.061 l.
cho	Japan: 60 ken	119.3 yd.	109.1 m.
cho	Japan: 3000 bu	2.45 acres	99.16 ares
choenix	Anc. Greece: dry: varying	0.98 dry qt.: *0.95*	1.08 l.
chopin, choppin	Scotland: ½ pint: obs.	1.8 liq. pt.: *1.5*	.8537 l.
chopine[2]	France: liquid: obs.	.98 liq. pt.: *.82*	0.466 l.
chopine	France: present	1.06 liq. pt.: *.88*	0.5 l.
choryos	Anc. Egypt	2.95 in.	75 mm.
chous	Anc. Greece: varying	3.4 liq. qt.; 2.9 dry qt.: *2.8*	3.2 l.
chupa	Philippines: ⅛ ganta	0.79 liq. pt.; 0.68 dry pt.: *0.66*	0.375 l.
chupak	Straits Settlements	1.2 liq. qt.: *1.0*	1.136 l.
circular unit	See Vocab.		
olima	Anc. Rome: 3600 sq. pedes	0.078 acre	3.15 ares
codo	Spain: ⅛ vara	16.5 in.	0.418 m.
collothun, colluthun	Persia: ⅛ artaba	.233 bu.: *.226*	8.22 l.
condylos	Anc. Greece: ⅛ pous	1.53 in.	38.8 mm.
congius*	Anc. Rome: ⅛ amphora	.84 gal.: *.70*	3.18 l.
coomb, coom, comb	Gr. Britain	4.13 bu.: *4*	145.47 l.
cop	Scot.: = LIPPY	0.257 pk.: *0.249*	2.27 l.
copa	Spain: 1/128 arroba of wine	0.133 liq. qt.: *0.111*	0.126 l.
cord*	For wood, etc.	128 cu. ft.	3.625 cu. m.
cordel	Cuba: old	66.77 ft.	20.35 m.
cordel	Cuba: old: 1/224 caballería	0.102 acre	4.14 ares
cordel	Paraguay: old: 85½ varas	76.42 yd.	69.88 m.
cordel	Spain: old	22.83 ft.	6.96 m.
cord foot	See CORD, Vocab.		
cotta, cottah	Bengal	80 sq. yd.	66.89 sq. m.
cotula*	Anc. Greece: varying	.28 dry qt.: *.24*	0.27 l.
cotula	Mod. Greece	.11 liq. qt.: *.09*	0.10 l.
covado	Brazil	26.96 in.	68.49 cm.
covado	Portugal: 2 pés	25.98 in.	66 cm.
cover	Wales	⅔ acre	26.98 ares
covid, covido	India, Arabia: see Vocab.		
coyang[7]	East Indies: varying	101 bu.: *98*	3561 l.
cran, -ne	Gr. Brit.: for fresh herring	45 gal.: *37.5*	170.3 l.
crosa	Anc. India: 8000 hastas	3.19 mi.	5.13 km.
cuadra*	Argentina: 150 varas	142.1 yd.	129.9 m.
cuadra	Argentina: 22,500 sq. varas	4.17 acres	168.7 ares
cuadra	Chile: 150 varas	137.13 yd.	125.39 m.
cuadra	Chile: 22,500 sq. varas	3.88 acres	157.2 ares
cuadra	Ecuador: 100 varas	91.42 yd.	83.59 m.
cuadra	Paraguay; 100 varas	94.71 yd.	86.60 m.
cuadra	Paraguay	1.85 acres	75 ares
cuadra	Uruguay: 100 varas	93.42 yd.	85.9 m.
cuadra	Uruguay	1.82 acres	74 ares
cuarta	Brazil	0.92 acre	37.1 ares
cuarta	Brazil	1.03 pk.: *1.00*	9.07 l.
cuarta	Paraguay	.20 gal.: *.17*	0.757 l.
cuarta	Spain, Guatemala	8.23 in.	0.209 m
cuarteron	Mexico: ¼ hectoliter	.71 bu.: *.69*	25 l.
cuarteron	Spain: for oil	0.133 liq. qt.: *0.111*	0.126 l.
cuartilla[2]	Spain: ¼ arroba	107 gal.: *.89*	4.03 l.
cuartilla	Spain: ¼ fanega	1.57 pk.: *1.53*	13.88 l.
cuartillo	Mexico: dry commodities	1.72 dry qt.: *1.66*	1.892 l.
cuartillo	Mexico: liquids	0.482 liq. qt.: *0.401*	0.4563 l.
cuartillo	Mexico: for oil	0.535 liq. qt.: *0.445*	0.5062 l.
cuartillo	Spain: ¼ celemin	1.05 dry qt.: *1.02*	1.156 l.
cuartillo	Spain, etc.: ¼ azumbre	1.07 liq. pt.: *0.89*	0.504 l.
cubi	Eritrea	12.6 in.	32 cm.
cubit	See Vocab.		
cubito	Somaliland: 1/9 top	22.0 in.	56 cm.
cubitus	Anc. Rome: 1½ pedes	17.5 in.	44.36 cm.
cudava	Anc. India: 1/64 drona	0.47 liq. pt.; 0.54 dry pt.: *0.45*	0.258 l.
cuddy	Arabia: 4 nusfiah	1.0 gal.: *0.83*	3.78 l.
cuerda	Puerto Rico	0.97 acre	39.30 ares
culeus	Anc. Rome	134.7 gal.: *112.2*	510 l.
cumbha	Anc. India: 20 drona	348 liq. qt.; 300 dry qt.: *290*	330 l.
cut*	Linen yarn: 1/48 spindle	300 yd.	274.3 m.
cwierc	Poland: 32 kwartas	33.8 liq. qt.: *28.2*	32 l.
cyathos	Anc. Greece: varying	0.095 liq. pt.; 0.082 dry pt.: *0.079*	45 ml.
cyathus	Anc. Rome	0.099 liq. pt.; 0.085 dry pt.: *0.083*	4 ml.7
dain	Rangoon	2.43 mi.	3.91 km.
daktylos	Anc. Greece: 1/24 cubit	0.76 in.	1.93 cm.
daktylos	Mod. Greece	1 in.	2.54 cm.
daktylos (royal)	Mod. Greece	0.3937 in.	1 cm.
danda	Calcutta: 2 guz	2 yd.	1.83 m.
dan oranja	Yugoslavia	0.889 acre	35.97 ares
darat	Somaliland	1.98 acres	80 ares
daribah	Egypt: 8 ardebs	45.0 bu.: *43.6*	15.84 hl.
davach*, -och	Anc. Scotland		
decaliter	Metric system	610.25 cu. in.; .284 bu.: *.275*; 2.64 gal.: *2.20*	10 l.
decameter	Metric system	32.808 ft.	10 m.
decare	Metric system	0.2471 acre	10 ares
decastere	Metric system	13.08 cu. yd.; 353.15 cu. ft.	10 cu. m.
decempeda	Anc. Rome: 2 passus	9.70 ft.	2.96 m.
deciare	Metric system	11.96 sq. yd.	10 sq. m.
deciatine	Latvia	2.70 acres	109.25 ares
deciliter	Metric system	6.1025 cu. in.; .211 pt.: *.176*	0.1 l.
decimeter	Metric system	3.937 in.	0.1 m.
decimeter (sq.)	Metric system	15.50 sq. in.	.01 sq. m.
decimeter (cu.)	Metric system: = LITER	61.023 cu. in.	.001 cu. m.
decistere	Metric system	3.5315 cu. ft.	0.1 cu. m.
dedo	Spain: 1/48 vara	0.69 in.	1.74 cm.
dekaliter, etc.	See DECALITER, etc.		
dekapode	Anc. Greece	11.39 sq. yd.	9.52 sq. m.
den	Anc. Arabia: 8 cafizes	69.77 gal.: *58.10*; 7.49 bu.: *7.27*	264.11 l.
denda	Anc. India	8.42 ft.	2.57 m.
depa, depoh	Dutch East Indies	66.93 in.	1.7 m.
derah	Eritrea	18.11 in.	0.46 m.
dessiatine	Russia: 2400 sq. sagenes	2.70 acres	109.25 ares
dha	Rangoon: see BAMBOO, 2, Vocab.		

1 Usual value for oil. 2 Usual value for wine. 3 At Paris. 4 Values in the upper line are the earlier. 5 Attic standard. 6 In the usage of the Surveyor General's office, *foot* means *Cape foot* except where the *English foot* is specified. In common usage the reverse is true, at least with the English-speaking population. 7 At Singapore.
* Further information will be found in the vocabulary.

Name	Place, Equivalents, etc.	Equivalents U. S.: *British*	Equivalents Metric
dhan	Calcutta: = DANDA		
dhanush	Anc. India: 4 hastas	8.42 ft.	2.57 m.
diaulos[5]	Anc. Greece: 2 stadia	405.0 yd.	370.3 m.
dichas	Anc. Greece: 8 daktyloi	6.07 in.	15.4 cm.
digit*	Anc. Greece, etc.		
digit	English	.75 in.	1.905 cm.
digitus	Anc. Rome	.73 in.	1.85 cm.
dimerlie	Rumania	22.34 dry qt.: *21.65*	24.6 l.
dira baladi	Egypt: see PIK, Vocab.	22.83 in.	58 cm.
dira mimari	Greece: see PIK, Vocab.	29.53 in.	75 cm.
djerib	Turkey	2.471 acres	1 hectare
dolichos[5]	Anc. Greece: 12 stadia	1.38 mi.	2.22 km.
dolium	Anc. Rome: = CULEUS	134.7 gal.: *112.2*	510 l.
dönüm	Cyprus	1600 sq. yd.	13.378 ares
dönüm	Libya: 1600 sq. piks	1.83 acres	73.98 ares
dönüm	Palestine	.22 acre	9 ares
dönüm	Turkey: old; 40 sq. piks	0.227 acre	9.19 ares
dönüm	Turkey: new	0.618 acre	25.00 ares
dönüm	Yugoslavia	837.2 sq. yd.	700 sq. m.
douzième	Watchmakers: 1/12 line	.00740 in.	0.188 mm.
dra, dra	See PIK, Vocab.	26.77 in.	68 cm.
dreiling	Austria: 1200 mass	448.6 gal.: *373.5*	16.98 hl.
dreissiger	Bavaria: 1/32 metze	1.05 dry qt.: *1.02*	1.16 l.
drona	Anc. India	17.4 liq. qt. / 15.0 dry qt. : *14.5*	16.5 l.
drum	U. S.: for petroleum oils	50–55 gal.: *41.6–45.8*	189–208 l.
duim	Netherlands	0.3937 in.	1 cm.
duim, duïme	Russia	1 in.	2.54 cm.
ecklein	Württemberg: 1/32 simri	0.63 dry qt.: *0.61* / 7.5 cu. ft.	0.69 l. / 0.21 cu. m.
ellmer	Germany, etc.: varying	7.6–81 gal.: *6.4–67*	29–307 l.
el	Netherlands (Amsterdam): old	27.08 in.	0.6878 m.
el	Netherlands	39.37 in.	1 m.
ell[8*]	Cloth measure	45 in.	1.143 m.
elle	Estonia	21.0 in.	0.53 m.
elle	Switzerland (Federal system)	23.62 in.	60 cm.
endere	Rumania: old	26.06 in.	66.2 cm.
engjateigur	Iceland: 1600 ferfathmur	1.40 acres	56.74 ares
entelam	Eritrea: 128 messi	50.72 gal.: *42.24*	192.0 l.
ephah, epha[4]	Hebrew: 18 cabs	1.05 bu.: *1.01* / 1.15 bu.: *1.11*	36.9 l. / 40.5 l.
estadal	Nicaragua	12.34 sq. yd.	11.28 sq. m.
estadal	Spain: 16 sq. varas	13.37 sq. yd.	11.18 sq. m.
estadel	Venezuela	3.57 yd.	4.18 m.
estadio	Portugal	282 yd.	258 m.
estado	Spain: 2 varas	1.83 yd.	1.67 m.
eßha	Hebrew: = DIGIT	0.73 in.	1.86 cm.
faden	Estonia: 3 arshins	2.33 yd.	2.13 m.
faden	Latvia	5.33 cu. yd.	4.077 steres
fall*	Scotland: 36 sq. ells	38.1 sq. yd.	31.9 sq. m.
faltche	Moldavia	3.54 acres	143.2 ares
famn	Sweden: 6 fötter	5.84 ft.	1.78 m.
fanega	Argentina	3.89 bu.: *3.77*	137 l.
fanega	Chile	2.75 bu.: *2.67*	96.99 l.
fanega	Costa Rica	11.35 bu.: *11.00*	4 hl.
fanega	Cuba	3.0 bu.: *2.9*	105.7 l.
fanega	Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador	1.57 bu.: *1.53*	55.5 l.
fanega	Gibraltar	1.60 bu.: *1.55*	56.35 l.
fanega	Guatemala	1.58 bu.: *1.53*	55.6 l.
fanega	Mexico	2.577 bu.: *2.497*	90.81 l.
fanega	Mexico	8.81 acres	3.57 ha.
fanega	Morocco	1.59 bu.: *1.54*	56 l.
fanega	Paraguay	8.17 bu.: *7.92*	2.88 hl.
fanega	Spain	1.58 bu.: *1.53*	55.50 l.
fanega	Venezuela	3.33 bu.: *3.23*	117.5 l.
fanegada	Canary Islands	1.30 acres	52.5 ares
fanegada	Peru: varying	1.59 acres	64.5 ares
fanegada	Spain: usual	1.59 acres	64.4 ares
fanegada	Venezuela	1.73 acres	69.9 ares
fanga	Brazil	4.12 bu.: *3.99*	145.1 l.
fanga	Portugal	1.57 bu.: *1.52*	55.4 l.
farde	Egypt: large	3.28 bu.: *3.18*	115.51 l.
farde	Egypt: small	1.64 bu.: *1.59*	57.75 l.
farsakh,-sang	Arabia	3.001 mi.	4.83 km.
farsakh,-sang	Persia	3.88 mi.	6.24 km.
farsang, farsakh	Abyssinia	3.15 mi.	5.07 km.
farsang	Persia (metric)	6.21 mi.	10 km.
fass	Austria: 400 mass	150 gal.: *125*	5.66 hl.
fass	Bavaria: 1600 mass-kannen	452 gal.: *376*	17.1 hl.
fass	Russia: = BOTCHKA	130.0 gal.: *108.2*	491.96 l.
fathmur	Iceland: 6 fet	2.06 yd.	1.88 m.
fathom* (sq.)	England: for wood		
fathom*(cu.)	Eng., Norway, Sweden, etc.	216 cu. ft.	6.12 cu. m.
fathom*	For depths	6 ft.	1.829 m.
fathom* (sq.)	Mining	36 sq. ft.	3.345 sq. m.
favn	Denmark: 6 fødder	2.06 yd.	1.88 m.
feddan	Anc. Arabia	1.47 acres	59.3 ares
feddan, feddan masri	Egypt: 333 1/3 sq. kasabah	1.038 acres	42.01 ares
fen	China: see Vocab.		
feralin	Iceland: 1/9 ferfathmur	4.24 sq. ft.	0.394 sq. m.
ferfathmur	Iceland	4.24 sq. yd.	3.546 sq. m.
ferfet	Iceland: 1/36 ferfathmur	1.06 sq. ft.	0.985 sq. m.
ferk	Anc. Arabia: 1/4 cafiz	2.18 gal.: *1.82* / 0.24 bu.: *0.23*	8.2 l.
fermila	Iceland	21.91 sq. mi.	56.738 sq. km.
ferrado	Portugal: 605 sq. varas	0.179 acre	7.25 ares
ferthumlungur	Iceland: 1/51184 ferfathmur	1.06 sq. in.	6.84 sq. cm.
fet	Iceland	12.36 in.	31.39 cm.
firkin*	Gr. Britain	10.8 gal.: *9*	40.91 l.
firlot	Scotland: 1/4 boll	1/8–1 1/2 bu.	18–54 l.
firlot	Scotland (Edinburgh)	1.03 bu.: *0.998*	36.29 l.
fjärding	Sweden: 7 kannor	16.64 dry qt.: *16.12*	18.32 l.
fjerding	Denmark: 1/32 tönde hartkorn	0.219 acre	8.87 ares
fjerding	Denmark: 1/4 körntonde	0.988 bu.: *0.956*	34.78 l.
floor*, float	England: obs.		
fluid dram	1/8 fluid ounce		
fluid ounce*	Gr. Britain	.06 pt.: *.05*	28.4 c. c.
fluid ounce*	United States	1/16 pt.: *.052*	29.6 c. c.
fod	Denmark: 1/2 alen	1.030 ft.	31.38 cm.
foder	Sweden	26.74 bu.: *25.91*	9.42 hl.
foot*	Anc. Arabia, Assyria, Chaldea, Persia	12.6 in.	32 cm.
foot	Gr. Britain, U. S., etc.	12 in.	30.48 cm.
foot(square)	Gr. Britain, U. S., etc.	144 sq. in.	929.0 sq. cm.
foot (cubic)	Gr. Britain, U S., etc.	1728 cu. in.	28.317 cu. dm.
foot	See also FET, FOD, FOT, FOUTE, FUSS, PÉ, PIED, PIE, FIED, FIEDE, FOUS		
fortin	Turkey: 4 kileh	4.00 bu.: *3.88*	1.41 hl.
fot	Norway	12.35 in.	31.37 cm.
fot	Sweden: 1/10 stang	11.69 in.	29.69 cm.
foute, fut	Russia: 1/7 sagene	1 ft.	30.48 cm.
frasco	Argentina	2.51 qt.: *2.09*	2.375 l.

Name	Place, Equivalents, etc.	Equivalents U. S.: *British*	Equivalents Metric
fuder	Luxemburg	264.18 gal.: *200.0*	1 kl.
fuder	Prussia	217.79 gal.: *181.35*	824.42 l.
fuder	Württemberg	465.90 gal.: *387.94*	1763.57 l.
furlong*	Gr. Britain, etc.: 1/8 mile	220 yd.	201.17 m.
furlong (sq.)	Gr. Britain	10 acres	404.7 ares
fuss	Austria	1.037 ft.	31.61 cm.
fuss	Bavaria	11.5 in.	29.19 cm.
fuss (Rhine foot)	Prussia, etc.: old (cf. FOD)	1.030 ft.	31.38 cm.
fuss	Switzerland	11.81 in.	0.3 m.
fuss	Württemberg	11.28 in.	28.65 cm.
futtermassel	Austria: 1/64 metze	0.87 dry qt.: *0.85*	0.96 l.
fäm	Ale and beer: old	282 cu. in.	4.62 l.
gallon*	Corn: old	272 1/4 cu. in.	4.46 l.
gallon*	Gr. Britain: 4 qt.	277.420 cu. in.	4.5460 l.
gallon*	United States: 4 qt.	231.00 cu. in.	3.7853 l.
galón	Argentina	1.01 gal.: *.84*	3.80 l.
galón	Peru	.89 gal.: *.74*	3.36 l.
galón	Venezuela	0.925 gal.: *0.770*	3.5 l.
ganta	Philippines: 8 chupas	3.17 liq. qt. / 2.72 dry qt. : *2.64*	3 l.
gantang	Dutch East Indies	7.79 dry qt.: *7.55*	8.58 l.
gantang[2*]	East Indies: varying	1.08 gal.: *.90*	4.09 l.
gantang	Straits Settlements	1.20 gal.: *1.0*	4.55 l.
garava	Syria	41.15 bu.: *39.87*	14.50 hl.
garce[10*]	India: varying	149 bu.: *144*	52.44 hl.
gareh	Persia	3.9 in.	0.1 m.
gareh (cubic)	Persia	61.02 cu. in.	1 dm.
gariba	Anc. Arabia, Assyria, Chaldea, and Persia	7.50 bu.: *7.26*	264 l.
garnetz	Russia: 1/64 chetvert	69.8 gal.: *58.1* / .37 pk.: *.36*	3.28 l.
garniec	Poland	1.06 gal.: *0.88*	4 l.
garrafa	Brazil	0.704 liq. qt.: *0.586*	0.666 l.
gavyuti	Anc. India: 16,000 hastas	6.38 mi.	10.27 km.
geerah, gireh[11]	India: varying: 1/16 guz	2.25 in.	5.83 cm.
geira	Portugal	1.43 acres	58.03 ares
ghalva	Anc. Arabia, Assyria, Chaldea, Persia	252 yd.	230 m.
ghebeta	Eritrea: 16 messi	6.34 gal.: *5.28*	24 l.
gill*	Gr. Britain: 1/4 pt.	.15 liq. qt.: *.125*	0.142 l.
gill*	U. S.: 1/4 pt.	1/8 liq. qt.: *.10*	0.118 l.
giornata	Italy: varying	0.94 acre	38 ares
go	Japan: 10 shaku	.19 liq. qt. / .16 dry qt. : *.16*	.18 l.
go	Japan: 1/10 bu	0.395 sq. yd.	0.331 sq. m.
goad	England: obs.	4 1/2 ft.	1.37 m.
gomari	Cyprus: 128 okâs	43.23 gal.: *36.00*	1.637 hl.
gon	Annam: 300 thuoc: for cloth	213 yd.	195 m.
gradus	Anc. Rome: 2 1/3 pedes	0.808 yd.	73.82 cm.
gramme	Mod. Greece: = LINE	.0833 in.	2.12 mm.
gramme (royal)	Mod. Greece	.03937 in.	1 mm.
Greek foot	= POUS		
guz	See Vocab.		
halbe	Austria: 1/2 mass	0.75 liq. qt.: *0.62*	0.707 l.
halebi	Turkey: see PIK, Vocab.		
halibiu	Rumania	27.6 in.	0.701 m.
hand*	Gr. Britain and U. S.	4.00 in.	10.16 cm.
handbreadth*	Various systems	2.5–4 in.	6.5–10.5 cm.
hank	Cotton yarn: 7 leas	840 yd.	768.1 m.
hasta	Anc. India: = CUBIT	25.26 in.	64.16 cm.
hasta	Singapore: = CUBIT	18 in.	45.72 cm.
hath[12]	India: = CUBIT	18 in.	45.72 cm.
hatt	Turkey: 1/288 arshin		
hectare, -ar	Metric system	2.471 acres	100 ares
hectoliter	Metric system	26.418 gal.: *22;* / 2.838 bu.: *2.750*	100 l. or 0.1 cu. m.
hectometer	Metric system	109.36 yd.	100 m.
hectostere	Metric system	130.8 cu. yd.	100 cu. m.
heer	Linen and woolen yarn: 1/14 spindle	600 yd.	548.6 m.
hekteus	Anc. Greece: 8 choenices	0.98 pk.: *0.95*	8.63 l.
hemiekton	Anc. Greece: 4 choenices	0.49 pk.: *0.48*	4.32 l.
hemina*	Anc. Greece: = COTULA	.28 dry qt.: *.24*	0.27 l.
hemina	Anc. Rome: 1/2 sextarius	0.56 liq. pt. / 0.48 dry pt. : *.47*	0.27 l.
hémine*	France: old: for grain	1.42 bu.: *1.37*	50 l.
héminée*	France: old	.20–.40 acres	8–16 ares
hen	Anc. Egypt	1.01 liq. pt.: *0.84*	0.48 l.
heredium	Anc. Rome: 57,600 sq. pedes	1.24 acre	0.50 ha.
hide*	Early English: 4 virgates		
hin[4]	Hebrew: 12 logs	1.62 gal.: *1.35* / 1.78 gal.: *1.48*	6.15 l. / 6.75 l.
hiro	Japan: 5 shaku	4.97 ft.	1.515 m.
ho	China: see Vocab.		
hogshead*	U. S. and Eng.: wine, etc.	63 gal.: *52.5*	238.5 l.
hold	Hungary	1.07 acres	43.16 ares
hold	Hungary: cadastral	1.42 acres	57.55 ares
holzklafter	Switzerland	103.0 cu. ft.	2.916 cu. m.
homer[4]	Hebrew: 10 ephahs or 1 kor (dry)	10.48 bu.: *10.15* / 11.49 bu.: *11.13*	369.2 l. / 405.0 l.
hu	China: 5 tou	1.47 bu.: *1.42* / 13.68 gal.: *11.39*	51.77 l.
hutch*	England: varying		
huvelyk	Hungary	1.04 inch	2.63 cm.
imi	Württemberg: 10 maass	4.85 gal.: *4.04*	18.37 l.
immi	Switz.: formerly varying	1.36 qt.: *1.32*	1.5 l.
inch*	Gr. Britain, U. S., etc.	1/12 ft.	2.54 cm.
inch (square)	Gr. Britain, U. S., etc.	1/144 sq. ft.	6.452 sq. cm.
inch (cubic)	Gr. Britain, U. S., etc.	1/1728 cu. ft.	16.387 c. c.
iron	U. S.: leather measure	1/48 in.	0.053 cm.
itcze	Hungary: 1/64 eimer	0.897 liq. qt.: *0.747*	0.848 l.
jabia	Libya: 1800 sq. piks	995.4 sq. yd.	832.3 sq. m.
jacktan	Guinea	144.0 in.	3.658 m.
jaob	India (Calcutta): 1/144 guz	0.25 in.	0.63 cm.
jarra	Mexico: 18 cuartillos	2.17 gal.: *1.81*	8.21 l.
jerib	Persia (metric)	2.471 acres	1 ha.
jerib	Persia: 1000–1066 sq. guz	0.267–0.285 acre	10.82–11.53 ares
jitro	Czechoslovakia: 2 koreci	1.422 acres	57.55 ares
jo	Japan: 10 shaku	3.314 yd.	3.03 m.
joch	Austria	1.422 acres	57.55 ares
joch	Hungary	1.07 acres	43.16 ares
jow	India (Calcutta): = JAOB	0.25 in.	0.63 cm.
juchart	Switzerland	0.89 acre	36 ares
juchart	Württemberg: 576 sq. ruten	1.17 acres	47.27 ares
juchert	Bavaria	0.842 acre	34.07 ares
juger, jugerum	Anc. Rome: 28,800 sq. pedes	0.622 acre	25.2 ares
jugum	Eng.: old: 1/4 sulung	40 acres	16.2 ha.
jumba	Malacca: 8 astas	144.0 in.	3.658 m.
jumfru	Sweden: 1/32 kanna	0.086 liq. qt.: *0.072*	0.082 l.
kabiet	Siam: 1/288 wah	0.206 in.	5.22 mm.
kafiz (square)	Persia	.0247 acre	1 are
kam meu	Siam: 1/3 tanan	0.132 liq. qt.: *0.110*	.125 l.

Name	Place, Equivalents, etc.	Equivalents U. S.: *British*	Equivalents Metric
kan	Netherlands: liquid	1.06 qt.: *0.88*	1.00 l.
kanahn	Siam: = TANAN		
kande	Denmark, Norway: old	0.51 gal.: *0.43*	1.933 l.
kaneh	Hebrew: = REED		
kanna	Sweden: old	.69 gal.: *.58*	2.62 l.
kanne	Germany: formerly varying	1.06 liq. qt. / 0.91 dry qt. : *0.88*	1.00 l.
kanne	Latvia: 2 stoof	2.60 liq. qt.: *2.16*	2.46 l.
kannu	Finland: 1/288 tunna	2.76 liq. qt.: *2.30*	2.62 l.
kappe	Sweden: 1 3/4 kannor	1.21 gal.: *1.01*	4.58 l.
kappland	Sweden: 1750 sq. fötter	184.5 sq. yd.	1.54 ares
kartos	Cyprus: 4 okas	5.40 liq. qt.: *4.50*	5.11 l.
kassabah[13]	Egypt, etc.: varying	3.8824 yd.	3.55 m.
keddah	Egypt	1.87 dry qt.: *1.82*	2.06 l.
keleh	Egypt: = KILAH		
ken	Japan: 6 shaku	1.99 yd.	1.82 m.
ken	Siam: old	40 in.	1.016 m.
ken	Siam: new	39.37 in.	1 m.
kenning*	Naut.: obs.	20–21 miles	32.2–33.8 km.
kerat kamel	Egypt: 1/24 feddan	209.3 sq. yd.	1.75 ares
kette	Germany: (chain)	10.94 yd.	10 m.
ketting	Surinam	22.66 yd.	20.72 m.
keup	Siam: old: 12 niu	10 in.	25.4 cm
keup	Siam: new	9.84 in.	0.25 m
khahoon	Calcutta: 320 pallies	c. 50 bu.: *48*	c. 17.6 hl
kharouba	Egypt: 1/16 keddah	0.136 liq. qt.: *0.113*	0.129 l.
khat[14]	Turkey	0.394 in.	1 cm
khet	Anc. Egypt: 40 cubits	23.0 yd.	21.0 m
khvat	Yugoslavia	74.65 in.	1.896 m
kiladja	Anc. Arabia: = CAPHITE		
kilah	Egypt: 8 keddahs	0.468 bu.: *0.454*	16.5 l
kilan	Dutch East Indies: 1/8 depa	8.37 in.	21.25 cm
kilderkin*	England: 2 firkins	21.6 gal.: *18*	81.83 l
kileh, kile	Turkey	0.99–1.22 bu.: *0.96–1.18*	35–43 l
kiliare	Metric: little used	24.71 acres	1000 ares
kiloliter	Metric system	35.315 cu. ft.: 264.18 gal.: *220.04*	1000 l. / 1 cu. m
kilometer	Metric system	0.62137 mi.	1000 m
kilometer (square)	Metric system	0.3861 sq. m.: 247.104 acres	10,000 ares
kilostere	Metric system	1308 cu. yd.	1000 cu. m.
kish	China: 1/4 mu	183.7 sq. yd.	1.54 ares
kishen, kishon	Isle of Man	1.03 pk.: *1.0*	9.09 l.
kist	Anc. Arabia: = CAPHITE		
kit	Dutch East Indies	16.02 liq. qt.: *13.34*	15.16 l.
klafter	Austria	2.07 yd.	1.90 m.
klafter	Germany	1.90 yd.	1.74 m
klafter	Switzerland	1.97 yd.	1.80 m.
ko	China: see Vocab.		
koilon	Mod. Greece	8.7 gal.: *7.3* / 0.94 bu.: *0.91*	33.166 l.
koilon (royal)	Mod. Greece	2.84 bu.: *2.75* / 26.4 gal.: *22.0*	100 l.
koku	Japan: for vessels	10 cu. ft.; 3/4 ton	0.283 cu. m.
koku	Japan: 10 to	47.7 gal.: *39.7* / 5.12 bu.: *4.96*	180.39 l.
kollåst	Sweden: 756 kannor	56.1 bu.: *54.4*	19.79 hl.
koltunna	Sweden: 63 kannor	4.68 bu.: *4.53*	164.9 l.
kop	Netherlands	0.91 dry qt.: *0.88*	1.00 l.
kor[4]	Hebrew: dry: 10 ephahs	10.48 bu.: *10.15;*	369.2 l.
kor[4]	Hebrew: liquid: 10 baths	11.49 bu.: *11.13* / 97.5 gal.: *81.2;* / 107.0 gal.: *89.1*	405.0 l. / 369.2 l. / 405.0 l.
korec	Czechoslovakia	0.71 acre	28.78 ares
korec	Russia	3.50 bu.: *3.39*	123.33 l.
kornskeppa	Iceland: 18 pottar	18.38 liq. qt.: *15.30*	17.39 l.
korntönde	Denmark	3.95 bu.: *3.82*	139.12 l.
korntönde	Norway	3.94 bu.: *3.82*	138.97 l.
korntunna	Iceland: 144 pottar	36.75 gal.: *30.60*	139.12 l.
korzec	Poland: 128 kwartas	3.63 bu.: *3.52*	128 l.
kos*, koss	India: varying	1 1/2–3 mi.	2.41–4.83 km.
kouza	Cyprus	2.70 gal.: *2.25*	10.2 l.
krina	Bulgaria: for grain	18.16 dry qt.: *17.60*	20 l.
krouchka, kroushka	Latvia, Russia: 1/10 vedro	0.32 gal.: *0.27*	1.23 l.
kuba	Abyssinia, Liberia	1.07 liq. qt.: *0.89*	1.02 l.
kujira shaku	Japan: dry goods	1.243 ft.	0.379 m.
kula	Tangier: for oil: varying	4.00 gal.: *3.33*	15.16 l.
külimet	Estonia	12.13 liq. qt.: *10.10*	11.48 l.
kulmet	Latvia	1.24 pk.: *1.20*	10.93 l.
kung ch'ih	China	39.37 in.	1 m.
kung ch'ing	China	2.471 acres	1 ha.
kung fen	China	0.3937 in.	1 cm.
kung ho	China	0.10567 liq. qt.: *0.08799*	.1 l.
kung li	China	1093.6 yd.	1 km
kung mu	China	119.60 sq. yd.	1 are
kung sheng	China	1.0567 liq. qt.: *0.8799*	1.00 l.
kung shih	China	26.42 gal.: *22.00*	1 hl.
kunic	Calcutta: 1/16 pally	0.31 dry qt.: *.30*	0.34 l.
kwarta	Poland	1.06 liq. qt.: *0.88*	1.00 l.
kwarterka	Poland: 1/4 kwarta	0.264 liq. qt.: *0.220*	0.25 l.
kwien	Siam: old	777.7 gal.: *647.6* / 83.6 bu.: *81.0*	29.44 hl.
kwien	Siam: new	528.4 gal.: *440.0* / 56.8 bu.: *55.0*	20.00 hl.
laang	Siam: = CHANG AWN	.528 liq. qt.: *0.440*	0.500 l.
labor	Mexico: old: varying	174 acres	70.22 ha.
labor	Texas	177.14 acres	71.68 ha.
lamany	Rangoon: 1/8 byee	0.067 liq. qt.: *0.055*	0.063 l.
lan	Czechoslovakia: 60 koreci	42.67 acres	17.27 ha.
lan	Rangoon	2.24 yd.	2.048 m.
lanas	Yugoslavia: 1600 sq. khvats	1.42 acres	57.5 ares
landmil	Denmark	4.68 mi.	7.53 km
last	Various: see Vocab.		
last marin	Russia: 15 3/4 cubic arshins	7.41 cu. yd.	5.66 cu. m.
lastre	Argentina: 15 fanegas	58.40 bu.: *56.59*	20.58 hl.
latro	Czechoslovakia	2.096 yd.	1.917 m
lea*	Cotton yarn: 80 threads	120 yd.	109.7 m.
league*	Various	2.4–4.6 mi.	3.9–7.4 km.
leaguer*, legger	Dutch	154 gal.: *128*	582 l
legoa	Brazil: 20,000 pés	4.10 mi.	6.60 km.
legoa	Portugal: 24 estadios	3.85 mi.	6.20 km.
legua	Argentina	3.23 mi.	5.20 km
legua	Chile: 5400 varas	2.81 mi.	4.51 km.
legua	Mexico	2.60 mi.	4.19 km
legua	Paraguay	2.69 mi.	4.33 km
legua	Paraguay: area	4633 acres	1875 ha.
legua	Spain: 6666 2/3 varas	3.46 mi.	5.57 km.
legua	Spanish: Calif. surveys	2.634 mi.	4.238 km.
lekha	Bulgaria	274.8 sq. yd.	229.8 sq. m.
lestrad	Wales	2.84 bu.: *2.75*	100 l.
li	China: see Vocab.		
lieue	France: old: 2280.3 toises	2.76 mi.	4.44 km.

4 Values in the upper line are the earlier.
11 At Bombay.
5 Attic standard.
8 English statute value.
12 Value varies locally.
9 North Borneo.
13 Egyptian Customs value.
10 At Madras.
14 Official: not generally adopted.
* Further information will be found in the vocabulary.

NAME	PLACE, EQUIVALENTS, ETC.	EQUIVALENTS U. S.: *British*	EQUIVALENTS Metric
lieue	France: new	2.49 mi.	4.0 km.
lieue	Switzerland	2.98 mi.	4.8 km.
ligne (line)	France: 1/12 pouc	0.0888 in.	2.256 mm.
ligne	Russia	0.1 in.	2.54 mm.
ligne	Switzerland	0.08202 in.	2.0833 mm.
liin	Estonia	0.1 in.	2.54 mm.
lina	Iceland: 1/144 fet	0.0858 in.	2.18 mm.
line	Eng., U. S.: 1/12 in.	0.0833 in.	2.12 mm.
line	France: = LIGNE		
line	U. S.: button meas.	1/40 in.	0.635 mm.
line	Paraguay (= the old Argentine MANZANA)	1.85 acres	75.0 ares
linea	Argentina, Paraguay: 1/433 vara	0.0789 in.	2.0 mm.
linea	Chile: 1/433 vara	0.076 in.	1.9 mm.
linea	Mexico: 1/433 vara	0.0764 in.	1.94 mm.
linea	Spain: 1/433 vara	0.0762 in.	1.93 mm.
linha	Portugal: 1/144 pé	0.0902 in.	2.29 mm.
linie	Austria: 1/144 fuss	0.087 in.	2.20 mm.
linie	Bavaria: 1/144 fuss	0.080 in.	2.03 mm.
linie	Switzerland: = LIGNE	0.08202 in.	2.0833 mm.
liniya	Russia: = LIGNE	0.1 in.	2.54 mm.
linja	Poland: 1/144 stopa	0.0787 in.	2.0 mm.
linje	Denmark: 1/144 fod	0.0858 in.	2.18 mm.
linje	Sweden: 1/144 fot	0.117 in.	2.97 mm.
link	Surveying: 1/100 chain	7.92 in.	20.12 cm.
liño	Paraguay: old: 100 sq. varas: = LINE	1.85 acres	75.0 ares
lippy, lipple	Scotland: 1/4 Scot. peck	0.257 pk.: *0.249*	2.27 l.
listred	Wales: = LESTRAD	2.84 bu.: *2.75*	100 l.
liter	Metric system	61.025 cu. in.: .9081 dry qt.: 1.0567 liq. qt.: *.880*	See Vocab.: 1000 c. c.: .01 hl.
loan	Philippines: 1/10 balita	334 sq. yd.	2.79 ares
lof, loof	Russia: 592 tchasts	1.84 bu.: *1.80*	64.72 l.
lofstelle	Estonia (Tallinn)	0.458 acre	18.55 ares
lofstelle	Latvia	0.918 acre	37.16 ares
log[4]	Hebrew: liquid: 1/12 hin	0.54 qt.: *0.45*; 0.59 qt.: *0.49*	0.51 l.; 0.56 l.
log[4]	Hebrew: dry: 1/4 cab	0.46 qt.: *0.45*; 0.51 qt.: *0.49*	0.51 l.; 0.56 l.
loket	Czechoslovakia (Prague)	23.35 in.	59.3 cm.
lokiec	Poland: 2 stopas	22.68 in.	0.576 m.
ly	Annam: 1/1000 thuoc	0.0192 in.	0.488 mm.
maal, mål	Norway	0.25 acre	10 ares
maass	Germany	1.94 qt.: *1.62*	1.837 l.
maass	Switzerland	1.58 liq. qt.: *1.32*	1.5 l.
maatje	Netherlands	0.006 liq. qt.: *0.038*	0.1 l.
makuk	Anc. Arabia, Assyria, Chaldea, Persia	1.09 gal.: *0.908*	4.127 l.
makuk	Syria	3.75 dry qt.: *3.59*	4.127 l.
mål	Norway: = MAAL	22.70 bu.: *22.00*	8.00 hl.
malouah	Egypt: 2 keddabs	0.25 acre	10 ares
manei	Madras: 1/24 cawney	4.36 liq. qt.; 3.75 dry qt.: *3.63*	4.12 l.
mansion	Anc. Assyria, Chaldea, Persia: 80,000 Assyrian ft.	2,400 sq. ft.	222.97 sq. m.
manzana[4]	Argentina: old	15.91 mi.	25.59 km.
manzana	Argentina: metric	1.85 acres	75 ares
manzana	Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador	2.47 acres	1 hectare
manzana	Honduras	1.73 acres	69.9 ares
manzana	Nicaragua	1.723 acres	69.72 ares
marhala	Arabia: 8 farsakh	1.74 acres	70.5 ares
maris	Anc. Greece: 2 choenices	24.00 mi.	38.62 km.
marok	Hungary	0.25 pk.: *0.24*	2.16 l.
mass	Austria	4.15 in.	10.54 cm.
massel	Bavaria: 1/8 metze	1.5 liq. qt.: *1.25*	1.42 l.
masskanne	Germany	4.21 dry qt.: *4.08*	4.63 l.
mattaro	Libya	1.13 liq. qt.: *0.94*	1.069 l.
mau	Annam	6.16 gal.: *5.13*	23.32 hl.
mecate	Honduras: 24 varas	1.32 acres	53.4 ares
medimno	Cyprus	22 yd.	20 m.
medimnos,[5] medimnus	Anc. Greece: 48 choenices	2.13 bu.: *2.06*	75.05 l.
medio	Spain: 1/36 fanega	1.47 bu.: *1.42*	51.8 l.
megameter	Metric system	2.01 dry qt.: *2.03*	2.31 l.
meile (mile)	Austria: 24,000 fuss	621.4 mi.	1000 km.
meile	Hungary: = MERFÖLD	4.71 mi.	7.59 km.
meile	Prussia: 24,000 fuss	5.19 mi.	8.354 km.
meio	Portugal: 1/24 almude	4.68 mi.	7.53 km.
meio	Portugal: 1/8 fanga	0.737 liq. qt.: *0.614*	0.698 l.
mercal	Madras: 8 puddees	6.28 dry qt.: *6.09*	6.92 l.
merföld	Hungary	11.1 dry qt.: *10.8*	12.3 l.
merice	Bohemia	5.19 mi.	8.354 km.
messé	Eritrea	0.49 acre	20 ares
meter	Metric system	1.58 liq. qt.: *1.32*	1.5 l.
meter (sq.)	Metric system	39.37000 in.: *39.37113*	100 cm.
meter (cu.)	Metric system	1.1960 sq. yd.	.01 are
metretes, -eta[5]	Anc. Greece	1.308 cu. yd.	1000 l.
mettar	Tunisia: oil	10.3 gal.: *8.5*	39 l.
metze	Austria	c. 5.2 gal.: *4.3*	c. 19.7 l.
metze	Bavaria	1.75 bu.: *1.69*	61.5 l.
metze	Hungary	1.05 bu.: *1.02*	37.06 l.
microliter	Metric system	1.51 bu.: *1.46*	53.3 l.
micromillimeter	Metric system	0.000061 cu. in.: 0.000001 in.	0.000001 l.: 0.000001 mm.
micron	Metric system	0.000039 in.	0.001 mm.
miglio	Italy (Naples): old	1.38 mi.	2.226 km.
miglio	Italy (Rome): old	0.925 mi.	1.489 km.
miglio	Italy: metric	0.621 mi.	1 km.
mijl (mile)	Netherlands	0.621 mi.	1 km.
mil	Denmark: 4000 favn	4.68 mi.	7.53 km.
mil	Sweden: old	6.64 mi.	10.69 km.
mil	Sweden: new	6.21 mi.	10 km.
mil	Wire measurement	0.001 in.	0.0254 mm.
milla (mile)	Poland	5.30 mi.	8.53 km.
milla a landi	Iceland: 24,000 fet	4.68 mi.	7.53 km.
mile[5]	Various	1760 yd.	1609.3 m.
mile (square)	Gr. Britain, U. S.	640 acres	2.5900 sq. km.
milha (mile)	Brazil	1.21 mi.	1.95 km.
milha	Portugal	1.28 mi.	2066 m.
milla (mile)	Honduras	1.149 mi.	1.85 km.
milla	Nicaragua	1.159 mi.	1.866 km.
milla	Spain: old	0.866 mi.	1393 m.
milla	Venezuela	1.154 mi.	1858 m.
mille	Anc. Arabia: 6000 Arabian feet	1.19 mi.	1.92 km.
millerole	Tunisia	16.9 gal.: *14.1*	64 l.
millare	Metric system	1.076 sq. ft.	0.001 are
milliarium	Anc. Rome: 500 pedes	0.92 mi.	1.48 km.
milliliter	Metric system	0.0610 cu. in.	.001 l.
millimeter	Metric system	0.03937 in.	0.001 m.
millistere	Metric system	0.0353 cu. ft.	.001 cu. m.
mine	France (Orléans): old: varying	0.92 bu.: *0.89*	0.32 hl.
mingelen	Amsterdam: old: varying	1.28 liq. qt.: *1.07*	1.2 l.
minim	Brit. apothecaries' measure: 1/60 fluid dram	0.961 minim: *1*	0.059 ml.
minim	U. S. apothecaries' measure: 1/60 fluid dram	1 minim: *1.041*	0.062 ml.

NAME	PLACE, EQUIVALENTS, ETC.	EQUIVALENTS U. S.: *British*	EQUIVALENTS Metric
minot[5]	France: old		
minot	Lower Canada	1.11 bu.: *1.07*	39.0 l.
mira	Czechoslovakia: = KOREC	0.71 acre	28.78 ares
mishara	Iraq	0.618 acre	25 ares
misura	Balearic Islands	4.29 gal.: *3.57*	16.22 l.
mkono	E. Africa	1.50 ft.	45.72 cm.
mo	Japan: 1/10 rin	0.0012 in.	0.03 mm.
modius	Anc. Rome: 1/3 amphora	0.96 pk.: *0.93*	8.49 l.
moggio	Italy: see Vocab.		
moio	Brazil	61.8 bu.: *59.8*	21.76 hl.
moio	Portugal: 60 alqueires	23.6 bu.: *22.8*	8.30 hl.
moolum	India: = HATH	18 in.	45.72 cm.
moot	Calcutta: 1/112 guz	3 in.	7.62 cm.
morg, morga	Poland: 300 sq. prets	1.38 acres	55.99 ares
morgen[4]	Bavaria: = JUCHERT	0.84 acre	34.07 ares
morgen	Prussia	0.631 acre	25.53 ares
morgen	South Africa	2.12 acres	85.65 ares
motyka	Yugoslavia	956.8 sq. yd.	800 sq. m.
mou	Persia	0.0394 in.	1 mm.
moule	Switzerland: old	4.40 cu. yd.	3.37 cu. m.
moule	Switzerland	5.23 cu. yd.	4.0 cu. m.
moyo	Spain	68.19 gal.: *56.78*	258.13 l.
mu[4]	China: varying	1/6 acre	6.144 ares
mudd	Tangier: varying	1.32 bu.: *1.28*	46.6 l.
mudde, mud	Netherlands: new	2.84 bu.: *2.75*	1 hectoliter
muid[5]	France, etc.: old: varying	51 bu.: *49.5*	18 hl.
muid	S. Africa: 4 schepels	3.1 bu.: *3.0*	109.1 l.
muid	Switzerland	4.25 bu.: *4.12*	150 l.
mushti	Anc. India: 1/256 drona	0.14 liq. pt.; 0.11 dry pt.: *0.11*	0.064 l.
mutchkin	Scot.: 1/4 pint	0.90 liq. pt.: *0.75*	0.43 l.
muth	Austria: 30 metzen	52.2 bu.: *50.7*	18.45 hl.
muthmassel	Austria: 1/18 metze	3.49 dry qt.: *3.38*	3.84 l.
mutsje	Netherlands: varying	0.16 liq. qt.: *0.13*	0.15 l.
myrialiter	Metric system	283.7 bu.: *275*; 2642 gal.: *2200*	10,000 l.
myriameter	Metric system	6.2137 mi.	10 km.
myriare	Metric system	247.1 acres	100 ha.
nail	Measuring cloth, etc.	1/16 yd. or 2 1/4 in.	5.715 cm.
ngan	Siam	0.1 acre	4 ares
ngu	Annam: 5 thuoc	2.67 yd.	2.44 m.
niranga	Calcutta: 10 guz		
nisf keddah	Egypt: 1/2 keddah	0.936 dry qt.: *0.908*	1.031 l.
nlu	Siam: 1/12 keup	0.82 in.	2.083 cm.
nocktat	Turkey: 1/2466 arshin		
nusfiah	Arabia	0.83 liq. qt.: *0.70*; 1.00 liq. qt.: *0.83*	0.79 l.; 0.95 l.
nymil	Sweden	6.21 mi.	10 km.
oitava	Portugal: 1/8 alqueire		
oka	Yugoslavia	1.50 liq. qt.: *1.25*	1.415 l.
oka, oke	Turkey, Bulgaria, Cyprus	1.35 liq. qt.: *1.13*	1.28 l.
okahoofd	Netherlands: 192 mingelen	61.6 gal.: *51.3*	2.33 hl.
okthabah	Rangoon	85.6 yd.	78.2 m.
ollock, olluck	Madras: new	.37 dry pt.: *.36*	0.205 l.
öltönde	Denmark	34.71 gal.: *28.90*	1.314 hl.
öltunna	Iceland: 136 pottar	34.71 gal.: *28.90*	1.314 hl.
omer[4]	Hebrew: 1/10 ephah	.42 pk.: *.41*; .46 pk.: *.45*	3.69 l.; 4.05 l.
ona	Dominican Republic	1.300 yd.	1.188 m.
orgyia	Anc. Greece: 6 podes	6.07 ft.	1.85 m.
orna	Trieste: for wine	15.1 gal.: *12.5*	57.0 l.
osmin, osmina	Russia: 1/2 chetvert	2.98 bu.: *2.89*	1.050 hl.
ottinger	Finland	4.15 gal.: *3.45*	15.70 l.
ottingkar	Denmark: 1/8 korntönde	0.49 bu.: *0.48*	17.39 l.
ounce[5]	Leather measure	1/64 in.	0.397 mm.
ouroub	Persia: 1/8 guz		
organ[5]	Early Eng.: 1/8 carucate	54.45 gal.: *45.34*	2.061 hl.
oxhoft	Prussia	62.2 gal.: *51.8*	2.36 hl.
oxhuvud	Sweden: 90 kannor	0.14 liq. pt.: *0.12*	0.067 l.
oxybaphon	Anc. Greece	1648 yd.	1507 m.
paal	Java	1.151 mi.	1852 m.
paal	Sumatra	4.85 ft.	1.48 m.
pace[4]	Anc. Rome: = PASSUS	5 ft.	1.524 m.
pace	Geometrical	30 in.	76.2 cm.
pace	Military, quick time	0.510 liq. pt.: *0.425*	0.242 l.
pægl, -el	Denmark: 1/4 pot	1.06 liq. qt.: *0.88*	1.00 l.
paimaneh	Persia	1.49 bu.: *1.44*	52.48 l.
pajak	Russia: 2 chetveriks	3.04 in.	77.15 mm.
palaiste	Anc. Greece	3.937 in.	0.1 m.
palame	Mod. Greece	1.43 in.	36.34 mm.
palas	Yugoslavia	0.50 in.	12.7 mm.
paletz	Russia: 50 totchka	1 in.	2.54 cm.
palgat	Rangoon	4.99 dry qt.: *4.84*	5.5 l.
pally	Calcutta: varying	3 in. or 4 in.	7.62 or 10.16 cm.
palm[5]	Gr. Britain, U. S.		
palm	Netherlands: metric: 1/10 el	3.94 in.	0.1 m.
palmipes	Anc. Rome	14.6 in.	39.96 cm.
palmo	Balearic Islands	7.70 in.	19.55 cm.
palmo	Italy	3.94 in.	1 dm.
palmo	Portugal, Brazil	8.66 in.	22 cm.
palmo	Spain	8.23 in.	20.9 cm.
palmus (major)	Anc. Rome: 12 digiti	8.73 in.	22.18 cm.
palmus (minor)	Anc. Rome: 4 digiti	2.91 in.	7.39 cm.
pang	Estonia	13.00 liq. qt.: *10.82*	12.30 l.
parah, para, parrah	Bombay: varying	100 dry qt.: *96.9*	110 l.
parah, para, parrah	Ceylon	23.1 dry qt.: *22.4*	25.4 l.
parah, para, parrah	Madras: varying	55.68 dry qt.: *53.96*	61.32 l.
parah, para, parrah	Straits Settlements	41.28 dry qt.: *40*	45.46 l.
parasang[5]	Anc. Persia: 30 stadia	4.0 mi.	6.4 km.
parasang	Mod. Persia: = FARSAKH	3.88 mi.	6.24 km.
parmak, parmack	Turkey: 1/24 arshin (see Vocab.)		
particate	Scot.: obs.: 1/4 acre	13,690 sq. ft.	1271.8 sq. m.
paso	Spain: 1 2/3 varas	1.52 yd.	1.39 m.
passo	Brazil: 5 pés	1.80 yd.	1.65 m.
passus	Anc. Rome: 5 pedes	4.85 ft.	1.48 m.
pau	Straits Settlements	2.40 gills: *2.00*	0.284 l.
pé	Portugal, Brazil	1.08 ft.	33.0 cm.
pechys	Anc. Greece	18 in.	46.3 cm.
peck[4]	Gr. Britain: 1/4 bu.	554.84 cu. in.	9.0919 l.
peck	United States: 1/4 bu.	537.61 cu. in.	8.8096 l.
peck	Scotland: old: 1/4 firlot of wheat	553.6 cu. in.	9.071 l.
peck	Barley, rye, malt, etc.	807.6 cu. in.	13.23 l.
perch	Canada (Quebec): old French	6.39 yd.	5.85 m.
perch[4]	England, U. S., Canada: = ROD	5 1/2 yd.	5.029 m.
perch (sq.)	England, U. S., Canada: 1/160 acre	30 1/4 sq. yd.	25.29 sq. m.
perch[4]	England, U. S., Canada	24.75 cu. ft.	.7008 cu. m.

NAME	PLACE, EQUIVALENTS, ETC.	EQUIVALENTS U. S.: *British*	EQUIVALENTS Metric
perche	Belgium	7.11 yd.	6.50 m.
perche	France (Paris)	6.39 yd.	5.85 m.
perche	Switzerland: metric	3.28 yd	3 m.
pes	Anc. Rome: (foot)	11.64 in.	29.57 cm.
pfiff	Austria: 1/8 mass	0.19 liq. qt.: *0.16*	0.18 l.
phan	Annam: 1/100 thuoc	0.19 in.	4.9 mm.
pie	Paraguay: 1/3 vara	11.36 in.	28.85 cm.
pie	Spain, etc.: 1/3 vara	10.97 in.	27.86 cm.
pied	Belgium: varying	12.79 in.	32.49 cm.
pied	Canada	1 ft.	30.48 cm.
pied	Switzerland: metric	11.81 in.	30 cm.
pied (de roi)	France: old: 12 pouces	1.066 ft.	32.48 cm.
piède, piè	Italy: old	11–23 in.	28–58 cm.
pik	See Vocab.		
pik halebi	See PIK, Vocab.		
pin	England: 1/8 barrel	5.4 gal.: *4.5*	20.46 l.
pint[4]	Gr. Britain: 1/8 qt. or 4 gills	34.68 cu. in.	0.568 l.
pint	Scotland	3.6 liq. pt.: *3.0*	1.71 l.
pint[4]	U. S. liquid: 1/8 qt. or 4 gills	28.875 cu. in.	0.4732 l.
pint[4]	U. S. dry: 1/8 qt.	33.60 cu. in.	0.5506 l.
pinte	France	0.984 liq. qt.: *0.819*	0.931 l.
pipa	Brazil	126.6 gal.: *105.4*	479.16 l.
pipa	Portugal: varying: 26 almudes	115.0 gal.: *95.75*	435.3 l.
pipe[4]	Straits Settlements	151.3 gal.: *126*	572.8 l.
pipe[5]	U. S., Eng.: 2 hogsheads	126 gal.: *105*	477.0 l.
plethron, -rum[5]	Anc. Greece: 100 podes	101.2 ft.	30.86 m.
plethron, -rum[5]	Anc. Greece: 10,000 sq. podes	0.235 acre	9.52 ares
point	Eng.: 1/8 line	.0139 in.	0.353 mm.
point	France: obs.: 1/12 ligne	.0074 in.	0.19 mm.
point	U. S., Canada, Gr. Britain: typographical	0.0138 in.	0.351 mm.
poisson	France: 1/8 pinte	0.245 liq. pt.: *0.204*	0.116 l.
pole	U. S., Gr. Britain, etc.: = ROD	5 1/2 yd.	5.029 m.
pole (square)	U. S., Gr. Britain, etc.: = ROD (SQUARE)	30.25 sq. yd.	25.29 sq. m.
pollegada	Portugal, Brazil	1.08 in.	2.75 cm.
polonick	Trieste	0.86 bu.: *0.84*	30.37 l.
polugarnetz	Russia: 15 tchasts	1.49 dry qt.: *1.44*	1.64 l.
poluosmina	Russia: 16 garnetz	1.49 bu.: *1.44*	52.48 l.
pool	England: see Vocab.		
pot	Denmark	2.04 liq. pt.: *1.70*	0.97 l.
pot	France	1.97 liq. qt.: *1.64*	1.86 l.
pot	Norway	1.02 liq. qt.: *0.85*	0.97 l.
pot	Norway: metric	1.06 liq. qt.: *0.88*	1 l.
pot	Switzerland	1.59 liq. qt.: *1.32*	1.50 l.
pottle	Old: 2 qt.: see QUART		
pottur	Iceland: 1/12 cubic fet	1.02 liq. qt.: *0.85*	0.97 l.
pouce	France: old	1.066 in.	27.07 mm.
pouce	Switzerland: metric	1.181 in.	3 cm.
pourvete	Latvia	0.92 acre	37.2 ares
pous	Anc. Greece	1.012 ft.	0.3086 m.
prastha	Anc. India: 3/16 drona	1.09 liq. qt.; 0.94 dry qt.: *0.91*	1.03 l.
pret	Poland: 15 stopas	4.72 yd.	4.32 m.
prime	See INCH, Vocab.		
pu	China: 5 ch'ih (see Vocab.)		
puddee	Madras	93.55 cu. in.	1.533 l.
pulgada	Mexico: 1/12 pie	0.916 in.	2.33 cm.
pulgada	Spain, etc.: 1/12 pie	0.914 in.	2.32 cm.
puncheon[2a]	England: old: varying	84 gal.: *70*	318 l.
punkt	Austria: 1/128 fuss	0.720 in.	0.183 mm.
punto	Italy	0.14 in.	3.57 mm.
pygon	Anc. Greece	1.27 ft.	38.60 cm.
qaneh	Hebrew: = REED	10.25 ft.	3.13 m.
qasab	Anc. Arabia, Assyria, Chaldea, Persia	12.6 ft.	3.84 m.
qasaba	Anc. Arabia: 1/400 feddan	18 sq. yd.	0.15 ares
quadrant	See Vocab.		
quadrato	Italy	1.25 acre	50.5 ares
quart[4]	Gr. Britain: 1/4 gal.	69.35 cu. in.	1.1365 l.
quart[4]	U. S.: liquid: 1/4 gal.	57.75 cu. in.	0.9463 l.
quart[4]	U. S.: dry: 1/8 peck	67.20 cu. in.	1.1012 l.
quarta	Balearic Islands	1.10 liq. qt.: *0.92*; 0.14 liq. qt.; 0.12 dry qt.: *0.12*	1.04 l.; 0.13 l.
quartarius	Anc. Rome		
quartaut	France: 72 pintes	17.71 gal.: *14.75*	67.06 l.
quarte	Balearic Islands	4.41 liq. qt.: *3.67*	4.18 l.
quarte	France: 1/4 boisseau	2.95 dry qt.: *2.86*	3.25 l.
quarter	1/4 yard	9 in.	22.86 cm.
quarter	U. S., Gr. Britain, etc.: 1/4 mi.	440 yd.	402.34 m.
quarter[4]	Gr. Britain: grain, etc.	8.26 bu.: *8*	290.9 l.
quartera	Balearic Islands	2.04 bu.: *1.98*	71.97 l.
quartern	Gr. Britain: 1/4 pk.	2.06 dry qt.: *2*	2.27 l.
quartern	Gr. Britain: = GILL	.15 liq. qt.: *.125*	0.142
quarteron	France	1287 sq. yd.	1076 sq. m.
quarteron	Switzerland	1.70 pk.: *1.65*	15 l.
quartilho	Lisbon: 1/4 canada	0.74 liq. pt.: *0.61*	0.349 l.
quartilho	Rio de Janeiro: 1/4 canada	1.46 liq. pt.: *1.22*	0.69 l.
quartin	Balearic Islands	7.17 gal.: *6.97*	27.14 l.
quarto	Brazil: 1/16 fanga	8.23 dry qt.: *7.98*	9.07 l.
quarto	Portugal: 1/16 fanga	3.14 dry qt.: *3.04*	3.46 l.
quei	China: .00001 metric sheng	0.168 minim	0.010 ml.
quiñón	Philippines: 10 balitas	6.91 acres	2.795 ha.
quo	Annam: 1800 square ngu	2.64 acres	1.070 ha.
ración	Spain: 1/192 fanega		
rai	Siam	0.40 acre	16 ares
raik	Calcutta	1.25 dry qt.: *1.21*	1.4 l.
ralica, ralo	Yugoslavia	0.618 acre	25 ares
rebia	Algeria: 1/4 pik (see Vocab.)		
reed	Hebrew: of Ezekiel	10.25 ft.	3.13 m.
reed	Hebrew: 6 cubits	8.79 ft.	2.68 m.
ref	Sweden: 100 fötter	97.41 ft.	29.69 m.
ri	Japan: 36 cho	2.44 mi.	3.93 km.
ri	Japan: marine	1.15 mi.	1.85 km.
rif	Yugoslavia	30.59 in.	0.777 m.
rin	Japan: 1/10 bu	0.012 in.	0.303 mm.
rob	Egypt: = ROUBOUH	2.18 gal.: *1.81*	8.25 l.
robhah	Egypt: 1/4 keddah	0.545 liq. qt.: *0.454*	0.516 l.
rod[4]	Eng., U. S.: 1/320 mi.	5 1/2 yd.	5.029 m.
rod (square)	Eng., U. S.: 1/160 acre	30.25 sq. yd.	25.29 sq. m.
rode	Denmark: 10 fodder	3.43 yd.	3.138 m.
roede	Netherlands: 10 ellen	10.936 yd.	10 m.
roeneng	Siam: 2000 wah	2.485 mi.	4 km.
roll	U. S.: for wallpaper: = BOLT	16 yd.	14.63 m.
Roman foot	Anc. Rome: = PES	11.64 in.	29.57 cm.
Roman mile	Anc. Rome	1620 yd.	1482 m.
Roman pace	See PACE, Vocab.	4.85 ft.	1.48 m.
rood	See Vocab.		
ropani	Nepal	112.5 sq. yd.	94.05 sq. m.
rope	= ROOD (see Vocab.)		
roquille	France: 1/32 pinte	0.246 gill: *0.205*	0.0291 l.
roubouh, roub	Egypt: 4 keddahs	2.18 gal.: *1.81*	8.25 l.

2 Usual value for wine. 3 At Paris. 4 Values in the upper line are the earlier. * Further information will be found in the vocabulary. 5 Attic standard. 8 English statute value.

NAME	PLACE, EQUIVALENTS, ETC.	EQUIVALENTS U. S.: *British*	EQUIVALENTS Metric
rubbio[15]	Italy: old: varying	8.36 bu.: *8.10*	294.5 l.
run	See Vocab.		
rundlet,* runlet	England: old	18 gal.: *15*	68 l.
rute, ruthe	Bavaria: 10 fuss	9.58 ft.	2.919 m.
rute	Prussia: 12 fuss	12.36 ft.	3.766 m.
rute	Württemberg: 10 fuss	9.40 ft.	2.865 m.
[illegible]	Anc. Arabia: 1/12 cafiz	2.91 liq. qt.; 2.50 dry qt.: *2.42*	2.75 l.
saa, saah	Tunisia: 1/12 whiba	c. 2.4–3.0 dry qt.: *2.3–2.9*	2.6–3.3 l.
sabbitha	Persia: 5 1/2 chenicae	6.57 dry qt.: *6.37*	7.24 l.
sack	See Vocab.		
sacred cubit	Anc. Palestine: varying	25.2 in.	0.64 m.
sagene	Russia, Estonia, Latvia: 3 arshins	7.00 ft.	2.134 m.
sah	Czechoslovakia	2.07 yd.	1.896 m.
sahh	Morocco: = FANEGA	1.59 bu.: *1.54*	56 l.
sahme	Egypt: 1/576 feddan	8.72 sq. yd.	7.29 sq. m.
Salay	Rangoon: 1/4 byee	0.133 liq. qt.: *0.111*	0.126 l.
salma,* salm	Malta	8.26 bu.: *8.0*	290.94 l.
salma	Palermo: legal	7.8 bu.: *7.6*	275.1 l.
saltus	Anc. Rome: 23,040,000 square pedes	498 acres	201 ha.
sao	Annam: 9 square ngu	64 sq. yd.	53.5 sq. m.
sao	Annam: 15 thuoc	23.98 ft.	7.31 m.
[illegible]	Siam: metric	18.16 dry qt.: *17.6*	20 l.
[illegible]	Switzerland	39.63 gal.: *33.00*	150 l.
[illegible]	Poland: 6 stopas	1.890 yd.	1.728 m.
scheffel	Germany (1872–1884)	1.42 bu.: *1.37*	50 l.
scheffel	Prussia: old	1.56 bu.: *1.51*	54.96 l.
scheffel	Saxony: old	2.95 bu.: *2.86*	103.83 l.
schene*	Anc. Egypt, Greece, etc.	3 1/2–7 mi.	5.55–11.10 km.
schepel	Netherlands	1.135 pk.: *1.100*	10 l.
schepel	S. Africa: old: 1/4 muid	.789 pk.: *.765*	27.8 l.
schoppen*	Germany	c. 1 liq. pint	c. 1/2 l.
schuh	Switzerland: = FUSS	11.81 in.	0.3 m.
scrupulus, -lum	Anc. Rome	10.46 sq. yd.	8.74 sq. m.
[illegible]	Japan: 1/10 tan	118.615 sq. yd.	99.174 sq.m.
seah[4]	Hebrew: 1/3 ephah	1.40 pk.: *1.36*; 1.53 pk.: *1.49*	12.31 l. 13.50 l.
[illegible]	See Vocab.		
sea mile*	See MILE, Vocab.		
secchio	See Vocab.		
second		1/12 in.	.21 cm.
section	U. S.: 1/36 township	1 sq. m.	2.5900 sq. km.
seidel	Austria: old	0.75 liq. pt.: *0.62*	0.354 l.
seit	Rangoon: 4 byee	10.81 gal.: *9.0*	40.91 l.
selamin	Portugal: 1/32 alqueire	0.393 dry qt.: *0.381*	0.433 l.
[illegible]	Siam: metric	43.74 yd.	40 m.
[illegible]	Siam: 20 wah	44.44 yd.	40.64 m.
sesma	Spain: 1/6 vara	5.49 in.	13.93 cm.
sesti	Siam: old	1.34 pk.: *1.30*	11.79 l.
setier, septier	France: old: capacity varying		
setier	Switzerland	9.91 gal.: *8.25*	37.5 l.
sextarius	Anc. Rome: dry: 1/16 modius	0.96 dry pt.: *0.93*	0.53 l.
sextarius	Anc. Rome: liq.: 1/6 congius	1.12 liq. pt.: *0.93*	0.53 l.
shaftment,* shathmont	Scot. & Dial. Eng.	6 in.	15.2 cm.
shaku	Japan: 1/6 ken	0.994 ft.	0.303 m.
shaku (kujira)	Japan: dry goods	1.243 ft.	0.379 m.
shaku (sq.)	Japan: 1/36 tsubo	0.988 sq. ft.	0.0918 sq. m.
shaku	Japan: 1/10 go	1.101 cu. in.	18.04 ml.
sheng	China: kung or metric	0.908 dry qt.; 1.057 liq. qt.: *0.880*	1.00 l.
sheng, shing	China: old: 1/10 tou	1.094 liq. qt.; 0.940 dry qt.: *0.91*	1.035 l.
shih	China: 100 old sheng	109.4 liq. qt.: *91.1*; 2.94 bu.: *2.85*	103.5 l.
shih	China: metric: 100 sheng	105.7 liq. qt.: *87.99*; 2.84 bu.: *2.75*	1 hl.
shita	Annam	14.93 gal.: *12.43*	56.52 l.
sho	Japan: 1/10 to	.48 gal.: *.40*; .205 pk.: *.20*	1.804 l.
simri	Württemberg	0.629 bu.: *0.609*	22.15 l.
sinjer, sinzer	Abyssinia: varying	9 in.	23 cm.
sitio	Mexico: 492.28 fanegas	4338.18 acres	1755.61 ha.
sjömil	Finland: sea mile	6076.103 ft.	1852 m.
sjomila	Iceland: sea mile	6085.95 ft.	1855 m.
skein	U. S., Gr. Britain: cotton yarn	360 ft.	109.73 m.
skieppe, skeppe	Denmark: 1/8 fönde	15.79 dry qt.: *15.30*	17.39 l.
skieppe	Norway	15.78 dry qt.: *15.29*	17.37 l.
sok	Siam: 2 keup: 1/4 wah	20 in.	50.8 cm.
sok	Siam: metric	19.68 in.	50 cm.
span*	England, U. S.	9 in.	22.86 cm.
spann	Sweden: 28 kannor	2.08 bu.: *2.01*	73.28 l.
spindle	Cotton yarn: 18 hanks	15,120 yd.	13,826 m.
spindle	Linen yarn: 48 cuts	14,400 yd.	13,167 m.
spithame	Anc. Greece: 3/4 pous	7.5 in.	19.05 cm.
square	In building, etc.	100 sq. ft.	9.29 sq. m.
staab	Switzerland (Federal system)	1.312 yd.	1.20 m.
stab	Germany	39.37 in.	1 m.
stack*	England: for fuel	108 cu. ft.	3.06 cu. m.
stadion	Mod. Greece	0.621 mi.	1 km.
stadium, -ion	Anc. Greece and Rome: see Vocab.		
staio	Italy: old	c. 0.5–4.2 bu.	c. 18–148 l.
standard*	England, N. Europe: 1980 board feet	165 cu. ft.	4.672 cu. m.
standard*	U. S. timber measure	c. 16 2/3 cu. ft.	0.47 cu. m.
stang	Sweden: 10 fötter	9.74 ft.	2.97 m.
stanjen	Rumania (Moldavia)	2.44 yd.	2.23 m.
stanjen	Rumania (Walachia)	2.15 yd.	1.97 m.
stathmos	Anc. Greece, Persia: varying	16.0 mi.	25.6 km.
steekkan	Netherlands: 16 mingelen: varying	5.13 gal.: *4.27*	19.40 l.
stere	Metric system	1.308 cu. yd.	1 cu. m.
stero	Italy	35.31 cu. ft.	1 cu. m.
stimpart, -pert	Scot.: nearly obs.	0.26 pk.: *0.25*	2.27 l.
stoof, stof, stoff	Latvia, Russia: 1/10 vedro	1.30 liq. qt.: *1.08*	1.230 l.
stoof, stof, stoff	Russia: old: 1/8 vedro	1.62 liq. qt.: *1.35*	1.537 l.
stoop	Netherlands: varying	2.56 liq. qt.: *2.13*	2.42 l.
stop	Sweden: 1/8 kanna	1.38 liq. qt.: *1.15*	1.309 l.
stopa	Bohemia	11.65 in.	29.6 cm.
stopa	Poland	11.34 in.	28.8 cm.
stopa	Yugoslavia: 1/6 khvat	12.44 in.	31.6 cm.
strand,* stran	Southern U. S.		
streep	Netherlands	0.03937 in.	1 mm.
stremma	Greece: of Morea	0.314 acre	12.7 ares
stremma	Greece: royal	0.247 acre	10.00 ares
strich	Germany	0.039 in.	1 mm.
strich	Switzerland (Federal system)	0.0118 in.	0.3 mm.
strike[16]	England: local	1/8–4 bu.	18.2–145.5 l.
strych	Czechoslovakia: = KOREC	0.71 acre	28.78 ares
stübchen[17]	N. Germany: old: varying	0.96 gal.: *0.80*	3.623 l.
suerte	Nicaragua	3.48 acres	1.41 ha.
suerte	Uruguay: 2700 cuadras	7.69 sq. mi.	19.9 sq. km.
süld	Estonia	7.00 ft.	2.134 m.
sulung*	Early English: 4 yokes	10 acres	4.3 ha.
sun	Japan: 1/10 shaku	1.193 in.	3.03 cm.
sun	Japan: dry goods; 1/10 kujira shaku	1.49 in.	3.79 cm.
tabla	Somaliland: 15 chelas	0.58 bu.: *0.56*	20.4 l.
tablespoonful	See Vocab.		
tagwerk	Bavaria: = JUCHERT	0.842 acre	34.07 ares
tagwerk	Württemberg: 576 square ruten	1.168 acres	47.28 ares
takar	Dutch East Indies	6.81 gal.: *5.67*	25.77 l.
tan	Japan: 1/10 cho	0.245 acre	9.92 ares
tanan	Siam	0.84 dry qt.: *0.81*	0.92 l.
tanan	Siam: metric	0.908 dry qt.: *0.880*	1.00 l.
tang	Siam: 20 or 40 tanan		
tanica	Eritrea: 12 messi	19.02 liq. qt.: *15.84*	18 l.
tao	Annam: = SHITA	14.93 gal.: *12.43*	56.52 l.
tarea	Cuba	82.56 sq. yd.	69.03 sq. m.
tarea	Dominican Republic	0.155 acre	6.29 ares
tarefa	Brazil: varying	0.75 to 1.1 acres	30 to 44 ares
tarri	Algeria	0.56 bu.: *0.55*	19.84 l.
tat	Abyssinia	c. 0.98 in.[7]	c. 2.5 cm.[7]
tat[12]	Annam: 1/10 thuoc	1.92 in.	4.88 cm.
taun	Rangoon	1.50 ft.	45.7 cm.
tavola	Italy: 1/100 giornata: varying	45 sq. yd.	38 sq. m.
tchast	Russia	6.67 cu. in.	0.109.3 l.
teaspoonful	England, U. S.: see Vocab.		
teman	Arabia	2.41 bu.: *2.34*	85 l.
teman	Libya	3.04 pk.: *2.95*	26.82 l.
teng[13]	Burma: varying	1.03 bu.: *1.00*	36.368 l.
tenthmeter	Physics	39.37×10^{-10} in.	10^{-10} m.
tercia	Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador: 1/4 vara (which see)		
termin	Algeria: 1/8 pik (see Vocab.)		
tertian	England: obs.: 1/8 tun		
that[12]	Annam: 30 thuoc	48.0 ft.	14.63 m.
theb	Anc. Egypt	0.74 in.	1.88 cm.
thread	Cotton yarn: 1/80 lea	1.5 yd.	1.37 m.
thumlungur	Iceland: 1/12 fet	1.03 in.	2.62 m.
thuoc[12]	Annam: varying	19.2 in.	48.8 cm.
tierce	England: old: 1/2 pipe	42 wine gal.	159 l.
tipree	Bombay: 1/128 parah	1.78 dry qt.: *0.76*	0.86 l.
tjenkal	Dutch East Indies	4.0 yd.	3.66 m.
to	China: = TOU		
to	Japan: 1/10 koku	4.77 gal.: *3.97*; 0.51 bu.: *0.50*	18.039 l.
toembak	Dutch East Indies	8.742 cu. yd.	6.684 cu. m.
toise	France: old: 6 pieds	2.1315 yd.	1.949 m.
toise	Switzerland	1.968 yd.	1.80 m.
toll	Estonia	1 in.	25.4 mm.
tomini	Morocco	2.81 in.	7.14 cm.
tomme	Denmark: 1/12 fod	1.03 in.	26.15 mm.
tomolo	S. Italy (Naples): old: varying	1.58 bu.: *1.53*	55.5 l.
ton	See Vocab.		
tönde	Denmark: dry	3.95 bu.: *3.83*	139.1 l.
tönde	Denmark: liquid	34.7 gal.: *28.9*	131.4 l.
tönde hartkorn	Denmark	7.10 acres	283.69 ares
tönde land	Denmark: 14,000 sq. alen	1.363 acres	55.16 ares
tonel	Brazil: 2 pipas	253.2 gal.: *210.8*	958.3 l.
tonelada	Argentina	29.20 bu.: *28.3*	1028.98 l.
tonelada	Portugal	229.98 gal.: *191.5*	870.5 l.
tonneau de jauge	International	100 cu. ft.	2.8317 cu.m.
tonneau de mer	France	1.88 cu. yd.	1.44 cu. m.
tonnland	Estonia	1.283 acres	51.94 ares
tonnland	Estonia (Tallinn)	1.350 acres	54.627 ares
tonnstelle	Latvia	1.286 acres	52.02 ares
toop	Estonia	1.30 liq. qt.: *1.08*	1.23 l.
top	Somaliland	4.29 yd.	3.92 m.
topo	Peru	0.669 acre	27.06 ares
totchka	Russia	.01 in.	0.254 mm.
tou	China: 10 old sheng	9.40 dry qt.: *9.11*	10.35 l.
tou	China: kung or official: 10 metric sheng	9.08 dry qt.: *8.80*	10 l.
toumnah	Egypt: 1/8 keddah	2.179 gill: *1.816*	0.2578 l.
township*	United States	36 sq. mi.	9324.0 ha.
trug	England: old: for wheat	.67 bu.	
truong[12]	Annam: 10 thuoc	16.0 ft.	4.88 m.
truss	England: see Vocab.		
tsubo	Japan: 1/30 se	3.9537 sq. yd.	3.3058 sq.m.
ts'un	China: 1/10 ch'ih (see Vocab.)		
tu[19]	China: 250 li	100.14 mi.	161.16 km.
tub*	U. S.: for oysters	0.5–3.0 bu.: *0.48–2.91*	0.35–1.06 hl.
tum	Sweden: 1/10 fot	1.17 in.	2.97 cm.
tun	England: old: 2 pipes	252 wine gal.	953.9 l.
tun	Straits Settlements	302.6 gal.: *252.0*	1145.6 l.
tün	Estonia	2.7 acres	1.093 ha.
tundagslatta	Iceland: 900 ferfathmur	0.7886 acre	31.914 ares
tunland, tunnland	Sweden, Finland	1.220 acres	49.36 ares
tunna	Finland: dry	4.679 bu.: *4.512*	164.88 l.
tunna	Finland: liquid	33.19 gal.: *27.64*	125.63 l.
tunna	Sweden: 56 kannor	4.16 bu.: *4.03*	146.6 l.
typp	See Vocab.		
uncia	Anc. Rome: 1/12 pes	0.97 in.	2.46 cm.
uncia	Anc. Rome: 1/12 juger	251 sq. yd.	210 sq. m.
unglee	India (Calcutta): 1/48 guz	0.75 in.	1.91 cm.
urna, urn	Anc. Rome: 1/3 amphora	3.37 gal.: *2.81*	12.74 l.
vadra	Rumania (Moldavia)	4.16 gal.: *3.34*	15.2 l.
vadra	Rumania (Walachia)	3.40 gal.: *2.83*	12.88 l.
vara	Argentina, Paraguay	34.09 in.	86.6 cm.
vara	Brazil	43.31 in.	1.1 m.
vara	Chile, Guatemala, Peru, El Salvador, Spain, etc.	32.91 in.	83.59 cm.
vara	Colombia	31.5 in.	80 cm.
vara	Cuba	33.39 in.	84.80 cm.
vara	Honduras	32.87 in.	83.5 cm.
vara	Mexico	32.99 in.	83.8 cm.
vara	Nicaragua	33.06 in.	83.97 cm.
vara	Portugal	43.11 in.	109.5 cm.
vara	Portugal: legalized	43.31 in.	1.1 m.
vara	Texas	33.33 in.	84.67 cm.
vara	Uruguay	33.63 in.	85.9 cm.
vara (square)	Spain, Portugal, etc.		
vat*	Belgium, Holland	26.42 gal.: *22.0*	100 l.
vedro	Russia	3.25 gal.: *2.71*	12.30 l.
velte, velt	France (old), Mauritius	1.97 gal.: *1.64*	7.45 l.
verchok, verchoc	Russia, Estonia, Latvia: 1/16 arshin or 175 totchka	1.75 in.	4.445 cm.
verst	Finland	0.6641 mi.	1.069 km.
verst, versta, verste	Russia, Estonia, Latvia: 500 sagenes or 1500 arshins	0.6629 mi.	1.067 km
versus	Anc. Rome: 10,000 square pedes	0.22 acre	0.08 ha.
vierling	Württemberg: 1/4 simri	5.03 dry qt.: *4.87*	5.54 l.
viertel	Austria: 1/4 metze	0.44 bu.: *0.42*	15.4 l.
viertel	Denmark	2.04 gal.: *1.70*	7.73 l.
viertel	Switzerland	0.426 bu.: *0.412*	15 l.
viertelein	Württemberg: 1/128 simri	0.31 dry pt.: *0.30*	0.173 l.
vingerhoed	Netherlands	3.38 fl. oz.: *3.52*	1 centileter
virgate*	Early English: 1/4 hide		
vitasti	Anc. India: 1/2 hasta	12.63 in.	0.32 m.
vloka	Poland: = WŁOKA	41.50 acres	16.796 ha.
voet	Netherlands (Amsterdam)	11.14 in.	0.283 m.
wah, wa	Siam: old	80 in.	2.03 m.
wah, wa	Siam: 4 sok	78.74 in.	2 m.
whiba	Tunisia: 1/16 cafiz	c. 1 bu.	31–40 l.
Winchester bushel	U. S., & formerly Eng.	2150.42 cu. in.	35,238 c. c.
wineglassful*	U. S.: 4 tablespoonfuls	2 fl. oz.	59.1 ml.
wisse	Netherlands	1.31 cu. yd.	1 stere
wloka	Poland	41.50 acres	16.796 ha.
woibe	Anc. Arabia: 1/3 cafiz	4.36 gal.: *3.63*	16.5 l.
xylon	Anc. Greece	55 in.	1.39 m.
yard*	England, U. S., etc.	3 ft.	0.9144 m.
yard (square)	England, U. S., etc.	9 sq. ft.	.8361 sq. m.
yard (cubic)	England, U. S., etc.	27 cu. ft.	.7646 cu. m.
yin	China: old: 100 ch'ih	117.5 ft.	35.81 m.
yin (kung)	China: metric	328.1 ft.	100 m.
yin	China: 200 old sheng	54.71 gal.: *45.56*	207.1 l.
yojan*, yojana	India	4.10 mi.	6.5–16 km.
yoke	Austria: = JOCH	1.422 acres	57.55 ares
yoke	Early English: 1/4 sulung (see Vocab.)	40 acres	16.2 ha.
yoke	Hungary: = JOCH	1.07 acres	43.16 ares
yot, yote	Siam: 400 old sen	10.10 mi.	16.26 km.
yugada	Spain: 460,800 sq. varas	79.56 acres	32.198 ha.
zak	Netherlands	2.838 bu.: *2.750*	1 hl
zak	Netherlands (Amsterdam): old	2.368 bu.: *2.294*	83.44 l.
zar, zer	Persia: = GUZ (see Vocab.)		
zira, zirai	Turkey, old: land	29.84 in.	75.79 cm.
zira, zirai	Turkey, new: = ARSHIN	39.37 in.	1 m.
zoll	Prussia: old: 1/12 fuss	1.03 in.	2.61 cm.
zoll	Switzerland	1.181 in.	3 cm.
zudda	Arabia: 8 nusfiah	6.68 liq. qt.: *5.56*; 8.01 liq. qt.: *6.67*	6.32 l. 7.58 l.

4 Values in the upper line are the earlier.
16 Formerly Winchester measure: now imperial measure.
7 At Singapore.
17 At Hamburg.
12 Value varies locally.
18 Government value.
15 At Rome.
19 Approximate only.
* Further information will be found in the vocabulary.

TABLE OF LINEAR MEASURE

12 inches (in.) = 1 foot (ft.)
3 feet = 1 yard (yd.) = 36 inches.
5 1/2 yards = 1 rod (rd.) or pole = 16 1/2 feet.
40 rods = 1 furlong (fur.) = 220 yards = 660 feet.
8 furlongs = 1 statute mile (mi.) = 1,760 yards = 5,280 feet.
3 miles = 1 league = 5,280 yards = 15,840 feet.

TABLE OF SQUARE MEASURE

144 square inches (sq. in.) = 1 square foot (sq. ft.).
9 square feet = 1 square yard (sq. yd.) = 1,296 square inches.
30 1/4 square yards = 1 square rod (sq. rd.) = 272 1/4 square feet.
160 square rods = 1 acre (A.) = 4,840 square yards.
640 acres = 1 square mile (sq. mi.) = 3,097,600 square yards.
36 square miles = 1 township.

TABLE OF CUBIC MEASURE

1,728 cubic inches (cu. in.) = 1 cubic foot (cu. ft.).
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard (cu. yd.).
144 cubic inches = 1 board foot.
128 cubic feet = 1 cord.

TABLE OF CHAIN MEASURE

(Gunter's or surveyor's chain.)
7.92 inches (in.) = 1 link (li.).
100 links = 1 chain (ch.) = 66 feet.
80 chains = 1 mile (mi.) = 5,280 feet.

(Engineer's chain.)
12 inches (in.) = 1 link (li.).
100 links = 1 chain (ch.) = 100 feet.
52.8 chains = 1 mile (mi.) = 5,280 feet.

TABLE OF SURVEYOR'S AREA MEASURE

625 square links (sq. li.) = 1 square pole or square rod.
16 square poles = 1 square chain (sq. ch.), surveyor's.
10 square chains = 1 acre (A.).
640 acres = 1 square mile (sq. mi.).
36 square miles = 1 township.

TABLE OF LIQUID MEASURE

4 gills (gi.) = 1 pint (pt.).
2 pints = 1 quart (qt.) = 8 gills.
4 quarts = 1 gallon (gal.) = 8 pints = 32 gills.
31 1/2 gallons = 1 barrel (bbl.) = 126 quarts.
2 barrels = 1 hogshead (hhd.) = 63 gallons = 252 quarts.

TABLE OF APOTHECARIES' FLUID MEASURE

60 minims (min. or ♏) = 1 fluid (or liquid) dram (fl. dr. or ʒ).
8 fluid drams = 1 fluid (or liquid) ounce (fl. oz. or ℥) = 480 minims.
16 fluid ounces = 1 pint (O.) = 128 fluid drams = 7,680 minims.
8 pints = 1 gallon (C.) = 128 fluid ounces = 1,024 fluid drams.

TABLE OF DRY MEASURE

2 pints (pt.) = 1 quart (qt.).
8 quarts = 1 peck (pk.) = 16 pints.
4 pecks = 1 bushel (bu.) = 32 quarts = 64 pints.
105 quarts = 1 barrel (for fruits, vegetables, and other dry commodities) = 7,056 cubic inches.

TABLE OF CIRCULAR MEASURE

60 seconds (″) = 1 minute (′).
60 minutes = 1 degree (°).
90 degrees = 1 quadrant.
4 quadrants = 1 circle or circumference.

TABLE OF NAUTICAL MEASURE

6 feet = 1 fathom.
100 fathoms = 1 cable's length (ordinary) = 608 ft. (Br.) = 608.02 ft. (U. S.).
120 fathoms = 1 cable's length (U. S. Navy).
10 cable's lengths = 1 nautical mile = 6,080 ft. (Br.) = 6,080.20 ft. (U. S.).
1 nautical mile = 1.1516 statute miles.
3 nautical miles = 1 league (marine).
60 nautical miles = 1 degree (of a terrestrial great circle).

meas'ure (mĕzh'ẽr), *v.;* MEAS'URED (mĕzh'ẽrd); MEAS'URING (-ẽr-ĭng). [OF. *mesurer*, fr. LL. *mensurare*. See MEASURE, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To limit; regulate. *Obs.*
2. To ascertain the extent, degree, quantity, dimensions, or capacity of, by a standard; hence, to estimate.
3. To allot or distribute by measure. *Archaic.*
With what measure ye mete, it shall be *measured* to you again. *Mat.* vii. 2.
4. To determine or lay off in measuring, as a distance.
5. To pass through or over in journeying; as, a pilgrim *measuring* kingdoms with feeble steps.
6. To mark the bounds or limits of; — with *out.*
7. To serve as the measure of; as, the thermometer *measures* changes of temperature.
8. To adjust to a standard; to bring into comparison or competition (with); as, to *measure* one's skill with a rival.
9. To adjust or estimate by a rule or standard.
Measure your desires by your fortunes. *Jer. Taylor.*
10. To express in measure, meter. *Obs.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To take or make a measurement or measurements; to measure something.
2. a To result, or turn out, on being measured, esp. in respect of length, breadth, thickness, capacity, or the like, according to a standard; as, the cloth *measured* three fourths of a yard; the two pieces *measure* equally. Also, with *up*, to have necessary or fitting qualifications; as, one who *measures* up to his position. **b** To admit of being measured.
3. To give or allot measure.
measure swords. Literally, to compare the length of swords, as for fighting; hence, to fight with swords.
meas'ure-and-a-half' door. *Arch.* A door with molding on one side only.
meas'ured (mĕzh'ẽrd), *adj.* **1.** Regulated or determined by a standard; hence, uniform; graduated; as, with *measured* steps; calculated; deliberated; as, in no *measured* terms.
2. Metrical; rhythmical.
— **meas'ured·ly,** *adv.* — **meas'ured·ness,** *n.*
measured music. Music characterized by a pattern of regularly recurring accents. Cf. PLAIN SONG, RECITATIVE.
Measure for Measure. A play by Shakespeare, probably written 1603–04, printed 1623. See ANGELO; ISABELLA, 2 a.
meas'ure·less, *adj.* Without measure; immeasurable.
Syn. — Boundless, limitless, endless, unbounded, infinite.
Ant. — Finite, definite, limited, determinate.
— **meas'ure·less·ly,** *adv.* — **meas'ure·less·ness,** *n.*
measure line. See PERSPECTIVE.
meas'ure·ly (mĕzh'ẽr·lĭ), *adj. & adv.* Of or in due measure. *Rare.*
meas'ure·ment (mĕzh'ẽr·mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act or result of measuring something; mensuration.
2. The extent, size, capacity, amount, or quantity ascertained by measuring; as, its *measurement* is five acres.
3. A system of measures.
4. *Math.* The correlation with numbers of entities that are other than members or aggregates.
measurement cargo *or* **goods.** *Naut.* Cargo, or goods, charged for carriage, or limited in amount, by bulk.
measurement ton. See TON, *n.*, 2 c.
measure of curvature. *Math.* a Of a curve, = CURVATURE, 3. **b** Of a surface, the product of the two principal curvatures of the surface at the point. Called also *Gaussian measure of curvature, specific curvature, curvature invariant,* and *scalar curvature.*
meas'ur·er (mĕzh'ẽr·ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who measures; one whose occupation is to measure a (specified) thing.
2. An implement that measures, as a gauge.
3. A measuring worm.
measure signature. *Music.* Time signature; — preferred by some as a more exact designation.
meas'ur·ing (mĕzh'ẽr·ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of MEASURE.
measuring cup. A cup containing a half pint, and marked so that portions may be accurately determined.
measuring glass. A graduated medicine or dispensing glass.
measuring machine. *Mach.* A machine for measuring, esp. a machine for the accurate mechanical or optical measurement of distances, on standards of length, gauges, and other parts, and commonly made to measure to the order of 0.0001 inch or higher.

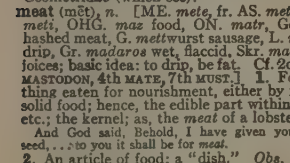
One form of Measuring Machine.

measuring wheel. A kind of odometer, or perambulator.
measuring worm. The larva of any moth of the family Geometridae (which see).
meat (mēt), *n.* [ME. *mete,* fr. AS. *mete;* akin to OS. *mat, meti,* OHG. *maz* food, ON. *matr,* Goth. *mats,* D. *met* hashed meat, G. *mettwurst* sausage, L. *madere* to be moist, drip, Gr. *madaros* wet, flaccid, Skr. *madati* he bubbles, rejoices; basic idea: to drip, be fat. Cf. 2d MAMMA, 1st MAST, MASTODON, 4th MATE, 7th MUST.] **1.** Food in general; anything eaten for nourishment, either by man or beast; esp., solid food; hence, the edible part within a husk, rind, shell, etc.; the kernel; as, the *meat* of a lobster, a nut, or an egg.
And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, . . . to you it shall be for *meat.* *Gen.* i. 29.
2. An article of food; a "dish." *Obs.*
3. The flesh of animals used as food; as, a breakfast of bread and fruit without *meat;* specif., flesh (= FLESH, *n.*, 2), as distinguished from *fish* or *fowl.* Commercially, in the United States, *meat* means the dressed flesh of cattle, swine, sheep, or goats, except where used with a qualifying word, as in *reindeer meat, crab meat.*
4. A meal; specif., dinner; the chief meal; — esp. in the phrases *at, before,* or *after meat,* etc.
5. *pl.* The kernels of cottonseed after decortication.
6. *Hunting.* Animals as a source of flesh food; quarry.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

meat ax	**meat-eating,** *adj.*	**meat packer**
meat block	**meat-fed**	**meat-packing,** *adj.*
meat chopper	**meat grinder**	**meat pie**
meat cleaver	**meathook**	**meat preserver**
meat eater	**meat-hungry**	**meat slicer**

-meat (-mēt). A combining form of the noun *meat,* denoting *a* (specified) *kind of food,* as in bake*meat,* sweet*meat.*
meat (mēt), *v. t. & i.* To supply with, or partake of, food; to feed; board. *Now Scot. & Dial.*
meat (mĕt). Var. of METE, to measure. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
me·a'tal (mē-ā'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Of, like, or pert. to, a meatus.
meat'bird' (mēt'bûrd'), *n. Local, North America.* **a** The Canada jay. **b** Clarke's nutcracker.
meat'cut'ter (-kŭt'ẽr), *n.* One whose work is cutting meat.
meat'ed (mēt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Fed; fattened. *Obs.*
2. Having (such) meat; — used chiefly in composition.
meat fly. A flesh fly.
meat'man' (mēt'măn'), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn'). [A butcher; one who vends meat.
meato-. *Surg.* A combining form for *meatus,* as in **me'a·tom'e·ter, me'a·tor'rha·phy, me·at'o·scope, me'a·tos'co·py, me·at'o·tome, me'a·tot'o·my.**
meat offering. = MEAL OFFERING.
me·a'tus (mē-ā'tŭs), *n.; pl.* -TUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119), -TUS. [L., a going, passage, fr. *meare* to go.] *Anat.* **a** A natural passage or canal. **b** The opening of such a passage.
‖**me·a'tus au'di·to'ri·us** (ô'dĭ·tō'rĭ·ŭs; 181), **me·a'tus a·cu'sti·cus** (ô·kū'stĭ·kŭs). [L. *auditorius* of hearing, NL. *acusticus,* fr. Gr. *akoustikos.*] = AUDITORY MEATUS.
meat'works' (mēt'wûrks'), *n.* A slaughterhouse; also, a meat-packing establishment.
meat'y (mēt'ĭ), *adj.;* MEAT'I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); MEAT'I·EST. Abounding in, or resembling, meat; hence, full of matter for thought; pithy; also, solid; substantial. "That solid *meaty* citizen." *Edna Ferber.*
Meb·su'ta (mĕb·sōō'tä), *n.* [Ar. *mabsūṭah,* fem., outstretched.] See STAR, *Table.*
Mec'ca (mĕk'ä), *n.* **1.** An Arabian city, birthplace of Mohammed and holy city of the Moslems (cf. KAABA); hence [*often not cap.*], any place sought, esp. by great numbers of persons, as a supremely desirable goal.
2. A Shiraz rug brought to Jidda and Mecca by Persian pilgrims; — called also **Mec'ca-Shi·raz'** (-shē·räz'; -shē'räz).
3. The color Tuscan brown.
Mec'can (-ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Mecca. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Mecca.
Mec·can'o (mĕ·kăn'ō), *n.* [See MECHANIC.] A trade-mark applied to a steel building set for children. Also [*sometimes not cap.*], the building set bearing this trade-mark.
Mec'ca·wee' (mĕk'ä·wē'), *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, Mecca. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Mecca.
mech'a·nal (mĕk'ä·năl; -n'l), *adj.* Equipped with mechanical devices. — **mech'a·nal'i·ty** (-ä·năl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **mech'a·nal·ize** (mĕk'ä·năl·īz), *v. t.*
me·chan'ic (mē·kăn'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *mechanicus,* fr. Gr. *mēchanikos,* fr. *mēchanē* machine; cf. F. *mécanique.* See MACHINE.] **1.** Pertaining to manual labor; involving manual skill; as, the *mechanic* arts.
2. Of or pert. to a mechanic or artisan, or the artisan class.
3. Rude; common; vulgar; base. *Obs.*
4. Of the nature of, relating to, or derived from, a machine or machines; mechanical; as, *mechanic* devices.
5. Having an aptitude for mechanics; inventive. *Obs.*
me·chan'ic, *n.* [Cf. F. *mécanique* mechanics. See MECHANIC, *adj.*] **1.** Art or application of handicraft or of the laws of force and motion; also, any mechanical art. *Obs.*
2. [Cf. OF. *mecanique.*] One who practices any mechanic art; an artisan; an artificer.
3. A low, vulgar, or baseborn fellow. *Obs.*
Syn. — See WORKMAN.
me·chan'i·cal (mē·kăn'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [See MECHANIC, *adj.*]
1. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with, machinery or manual operations; made by a machine or with tools; as, *mechanical* employment.
2. Of, pert. to, or concerned with, manual labor; engaged in manual labor; of the artisan class.
3. Vulgar; common. *Obs.*
4. Done as if by a machine; uninfluenced by will or emotion; proceeding automatically; as, *mechanical* singing.
5. Pertaining to, governed by, or in accordance with, mechanics; as, *mechanical* work, energy; pertaining to the quantitative relations of force and matter, as distinguished from *mental, vital, chemical,* etc.; as, *mechanical* principles, cohesion, deposits. See MECHANICS.
6. Explaining phenomena in terms of mechanics; as, *mechanical* physiologists. See MECHANICS.
7. Automatic (more or less); as, a *mechanical* telegraph.
8. *Obs.* **a** Of the nature of a machine. **b** Practical. **c** Technical.
☞ For many *mechanical* phrases, see the second word.
me·chan'i·cal (mē·kăn'ĭ·kăl), *n.* **1.** A mechanic. *Archaic.*
2. *pl.* Mechanics; also, details of mechanism.
mechanical advantage. *Mech.* The "advantage" gained by the use of a mechanism in transmitting force; hence, the ratio of the force which performs useful work of a machine to the force which is applied to the machine; — called also ***actual mechanical advantage.*** The ***theoretical mechanical advantage*** is the ratio of the distance which the applied force moves to the distance which the resisting force moves.
mechanical construction. *Math.* Construction employing means other than the mere ruler and compasses, or effected by drawing other than mere right lines and circles; — opposed to *geometrical construction.*
mechanical drawing. A style of drawing made with the aid of instruments, such as squares, compasses, etc., as distinguished from freehand drawing; also, a drawing in this style. See ORTHOGRAPHIC PROJECTION.
mechanical engineering. See ENGINEERING, *n.*, 1. — **mechanical engineer.**
mechanical equivalent of heat. The relation between the values of the unit of heat and the unit of mechanical work; the mechanical energy which must be expended to raise the temperature of a unit weight of water one degree. It was first determined by Joule, and hence is called also *Joule's equivalent,* and represented by the symbol J. According to the most accurate determinations the value of J expressed in joules per calorie between 0° and 100° C. (mean) is 4.183, and at 20° C., 4.181.
mechanical gauge. See GAUGE, *n.*, 10.
mechanical hysteresis. *Mech.* A phenomenon, resembling magnetic hysteresis, observed in elastic bodies subjected to stress, resulting in less energy being given out by the body in recovery than is spent on it in deformation, and causing a slight set which may be temporary or permanent.
mechanical inspiration. *Theol.* See INSPIRATION, 2 a.
mechanical interlock. See INTERLOCK, *n.*, 2.
me·chan'i·cal·ism (mē·kăn'ĭ·kăl·īz'm), *n.* **a** = MECHANISM, 4. **b** Mechanical action or procedure.
me·chan'i·cal'i·ty (-kăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Mechanicalness. *Rare.*
mechanical leech. *Med.* = 2d LEECH, 4.
me·chan'i·cal·ly, *adv.* of MECHANICAL. See -LY.
mechanical mixture. *Physics & Chem.* See MIXTURE, 10.
mechanical philosophy. = MECHANISM, 4.
mechanical power. *Mech.* Any of various simple machines, formerly supposed to be the elements from which complex machines are built up. See SIMPLE MACHINE. *Rare.*
mechanical quadrature. *Astron.* Approximative quadrature effected by parallel lines dividing a plane surface into parts small enough to be treated as rectilinear; integration by a similar method.
mechanical refrigeration. See REFRIGERATION, 1.
mechanical stoker. *Mach.* An apparatus for feeding fuel to and stoking furnaces.
mechanical theory. *Philos. & Biol.* = MECHANISM, 4 b.
mechanical tissue. *Bot.* Any tissue serving as a supporting framework in plants. See PARENCHYMA, PROSENCHYMA.
mechanical type. *Chem.* See TYPE THEORY.
mechanical ventilation. See VENTILATION.
mechanical wave. *Physics.* See WAVE, *n.*
mech'a·ni'cian (mĕk'ä·nĭsh'ăn), *n.* One skilled in the theory or construction of machines; a mechanic.
me·chan'i·co- (mē·kăn'ĭ·kō-). A combining form for *mechanic,* denoting: **a** *By mechanical means,* as in **me·chan'i·co·ther'a·py.** See -THERAPY. **b** *Mechanical and,* as in **me·chan'i·co·chem'i·cal, me·chan'i·co·corpus'cu·lar, me·chan'i·co·in'tel·lec'tu·al.**
me·chan'ics (mē·kăn'ĭks), *n.* [From MECHANIC, *adj.* See -ICS.] **1.** That part of physical science which treats of the action of forces on bodies. That part of *mechanics* which considers the action of forces in producing rest or equilibrium is called *statics;* that which relates to such action in producing motion is called *dynamics* (see also KINETICS and KINEMATICS). The term *mechanics* includes the action of forces on all bodies, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous. It is sometimes, however, and formerly was often, used distinctively of *solid* bodies only. The mechanics of *liquid bodies* is called also *hydrostatics* or *hydrodynamics,* according as the laws of rest or of motion are considered. The mechanics of *gaseous bodies* is called also *pneumatics.* The mechanics of fluids in motion with special reference to the methods of obtaining from them useful results constitutes *hydraulics.* ***Theoretical,*** *or* ***analytic, mechanics*** is concerned with the mathematical development of fundamental postulates, as Newton's laws of motion; — called also *pure, abstract,* or *rational mechanics.* ***Applied mechanics*** is concerned with the application of mechanical principles to actual mechanisms. ***Statistical mechanics*** is concerned with the application of the principles of statistics to the mechanics of a system consisting of a large number of parts having motions that differ continuously over a large range. Cf. WAVE MECHANICS, MATRIX MECHANICS, CELESTIAL MECHANICS.
2. The art of shaping and assembling the parts of machines and structures; — called also *practical mechanics, mechanic arts.*
3. The practical application of the principles of physics, esp. the laws of motion, and of the effect of forces upon the properties of bodies, to the construction, action, and work of machines or mechanical tools or devices.
4. The arrangement and relation of the working parts of a machine, device, or process; as, to study the *mechanics* of a watch or of running.
5. Mechanical details; as, the *mechanics* of play writing.
☞ *Mechanics* is usually construed as a singular noun.
mech'a·nism (mĕk'ä·nĭz'm), *n.* [NL. *mechanismus,* fr. Gr. *mēchanē* machine. See MECHANIC, *adj.*] **1.** The parts of a machine, taken collectively; the arrangement or relation of the parts of anything as adapted to produce an effect; as, the *mechanism* of a watch, of a sewing machine.
2. Mechanical operation or action.
He acknowledges nothing besides matter and motion; so that all must be performed either by *mechanism* or accident. *Bentley.*
3. *Kinematics.* A kinematic chain with one link fixed relatively to a standard, as the earth, and constituting the ideal machine, but considered only with regard to relative movements.
4. *Philos., Psychol. & Biol.* **a** A natural process, or nature as a whole, conceived as being machinelike or mechanically necessitated. **b** The doctrine that natural processes, and esp. the processes of life, are mechanically determined and capable of explanation by the laws of physics and chemistry. Cf. TELEOLOGY.
5. *Psychol.* **a** The combination of mental processes by which a result is obtained; as, the *mechanism* of invention. **b** The means unconsciously adopted to gratify a desire; as, a defense *mechanism.*
mech'a·nist (mĕk'ä·nĭst), *n.* **1.** A maker of machines; one skilled in mechanics. *Now Rare.*
2. One who regards the phenomena of nature as the effects of forces merely mechanical.
mech'a·nis'tic (-nĭs'tĭk), *adj.* **1.** Mechanically determined; as, a concept of a *mechanistic* universe.
2. Of or pert. to the theory of philosophic mechanism. See MECHANISM, 4.
3. = MECHANICAL.
— **mech'a·nis'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*
mech'a·nize (mĕk'ä·nīz), *v. t.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To make mechanical or machinelike; to reduce to a fixed mechanical routine; esp., to replace personnel with machinery wherever possible. — *v. i.* To work as a mechanic. — **mech'a·ni·za'tion** (-nĭ·zā'shŭn; -nī·zā'-), *n.* — **mech'a·niz'er** (mĕk'ä·nīz'ẽr), *n.*
mech'a·no- (mĕk'ä·nō-). A combining form, Greek *mēchano-,* from *mēchanē,* meaning *machine,* used to denote: **a** *Mechanics,* as in *mechanology.* **b** *Mechanism,* as in *mechanomorphic.* **c** *Mechanical means,* as in *mechanotherapy.*
mech'a·nol'a·ter (mĕk'ä·nŏl'ä·tẽr), *n.* [*mechano-* + *-later.*] One who exaggerates the value of machinery and machine-made products.
mech'a·nol'o·gy (-nŏl'ŏ·jĭ), *n.* [*mechano-* + *-logy.*] The science of mechanics or of machines.
mech'a·no·mor'phic (mĕk'ä·nō·môr'fĭk), *adj.* [*mechano-* + *-morphic.*] Of the form of a machine or mechanism; as, a *mechanomorphic* God; of or pert. to such a God. *Rare.*
mech'a·no·ther'a·peu'tics (-thĕr'ä·pū'tĭks), *n. Med.* Mechanotherapy. — **mech'a·no·ther'a·peu'tic** (-tĭk), *adj.*
mech'a·no·ther'a·py (-thĕr'ä·pĭ), *n.* [*mechano-* + *-therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by mechanical means, esp. by forced movements. — **-ther'a·pist** (-pĭst), *n.*
Me·chil'ta, Me·kil'ta (mĕ·kĭl'tä), *n.* [Aram. *mĕkhīltā* a collection of rules of interpretation.] *Jewish Lit.* A rabbinic commentary on Exodus, dating from the period of the tannaim, or the first two centuries A.D.

---

meate. † MEET; METE, to measure.
meathe. † MATHE, MEAD.
meat'i·ly, *adv.* of MEATY.
meat'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
meat'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
meature. † METEOR.
meaz'ling. † MIZZLING.
meb'be (mĕb'ĭ). Dial. var. of MAYBE.
me'bos. Var. of MEEBOS. [*Bib.*]
Me·bun'nal (mē·bŭn'ăl; -ä·l).
mec-. = MECO-.
me·can'ic. Mechanic. *Ref. Sp.*
mec'a·nism. Mechanism. *R. S.*
Me·cap'ter·a (mē·kăp'tĕr·ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] = MECOPTERA.
me·ca'te (mē·kā'tē), *n.* [Sp., fr. Nahuatl *mecatl.*] See MEASURE, *Table.* [EAD a.]
Mecca balsam. = BALM OF GIL-
me·chan'i·cal·ist, *n.* See -IST.
me·chan'i·cal·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
— **me·chan'i·cal·i·za'tion,** *n.*
me·chan'i·cal·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mechanic arts. See MECHANICS, *n.*, 2.
me·chan'ic's lien. See LIEN.
meche. † MUCH.
mechel. † MICKLE.
Me·che'rath·ite (mē·kē'răth·īt). *Bibl.* [DAR.]
Me·chir'. See EGYPTIAN CALEN-
Mech'i·tar·ist (mĕk'ĭ·tăr·ĭst). Var. of MEKHITARIST. — **Mech'i·tar·is'ti·can** (-ĭs'tĭ·kăn), *adj.*

Mech'lin (mĕk'lĭn), *n.* **1.** A city of Belgium. **2.** Short for MECHLIN LACE.

Mechlin lace. Orig., any Flemish lace; now, a dainty bobbin lace made in Malines (Mechlin), Belgium.

me·cho'a·can (mē·chō'ä·kän; *Sp.* mā·chō'ä·kän'), *n.* [Sp., from the State of *Michoacán*, in Mexico.] A variety of weak jalap.

meck'el·ec'to·my (mĕk'ĕl·ĕk'tō·mĭ), *n.* [See MECKELIAN; -ECTOMY.] The surgical removal of Meckel's ganglion.

Meck·e'li·an (mĕk·ē'lĭ·ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to, or discovered by, J. F. Meckel (1714–77), a German anatomist.

Meck·e'li·an, *or* **Meck'el's, car'ti·lage** (mĕk'ĕlz). *Embryol. & Zool.* The cartilaginous axis of the mandibular arch; esp., the ventral part of it. Its proximal part is often ossified into a bone, the *articular* (which see).

Meckel's cave. [See MECKELIAN.] *Anat.* A space beneath the dura mater, lodging the Gasserian ganglion.

Meckel's diverticulum. *Anat.* A blind tube occasionally present, connected with the lower ileum.

Meckel's ganglion. *Anat.* The sphenopalatine ganglion.

Meck'len·burg Dec'la·ra'tion of In'de·pend'ence (mĕk'lĕn·bûrg). A declaration of independence from England alleged to have been made at Charlotte by citizens of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, May, 1775.

meco-, mec-. A combining form, Greek *mēko-*, from *mēkos*, meaning *length, long*, as in *mecometer, mecodont.*

Me'co·don'ta (mē'kō·dŏn'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *meco-* + *-odonta.*] *Zool.* A primary division of salamanders (order Caudata). — **me'co·dont** (mē'kō·dŏnt; mĕk'ō·dŏnt), *adj.*

me·com'e·ter (mē·kŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*meco-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring lengths.

me·com'e·try (-trĭ), *n.* Measurement of length.

me'con (mē'kŏn), *n.* [Gr. *mēkōn* poppy. See MECONIC.] A drug, used by Hippocrates, believed to be opium.

me·con'ic (mē·kŏn'ĭk; -kō'nĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *mēkōnikos* of the poppy, fr. *mēkōn* poppy. See MECONIUM.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a bitter white crystalline acid, $C_6H(OH)(CO_2H)_3O_3$, found in opium. It is a derivative of 1,4-pyrone.

mec'o·nid'i·um (mĕk'ō·nĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *mēkōn* a poppy; — in allusion to the shape of the seed capsules of the poppy.] *Zool.* A medusalike gonophore remaining attached by a pedicel, produced by certain hydroids.

mec'o·nin (mĕk'ō·nĭn; mē'kō-), *n. Chem.* A neutral white crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$, found in opium. It is the lactone of **mec'o·nin'ic ac'id** (-nĭn'ĭk), $C_{10}H_{12}O_5$.

me·co'ni·oid (mē·kō'nĭ·oid), *adj.* [*meconium* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Like, pertaining to, of the nature of, or obtained from, meconium; as, a *meconioid* discharge.

me·co'ni·um (mē·kō'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *mēkōnion*, fr. *mēkōn* poppy. See 6th MAW.] *Med.* **a** *Obs.* Opium. **b** The first matter discharged from the bowels of a newborn infant. It is dark green and is mainly bile, mucus, and desquamated epithelial cells.

mecono-. A combining form from Greek *mēkōnion*, meaning *opium*, as in **mec'o·nol'o·gy**, a treatise on opium, **mec'o·noph'a·gism, mec'o·noph'a·gist.** See -PHAGISM.

Me·cop'ter·a (mē·kŏp'tĕr·ä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *meco-* + *-ptera.*] *Zool.* An order of carnivorous insects, usually having membranous wings with many veins, and a beak with biting mouth parts. The best-known members are the scorpion flies. — **me·cop'ter·on** (-ŏn), **me·cop'ter·an** (-ăn), *n.* — **me·cop'ter·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

One of the Mecoptera (*Panorpa rufescens*). Nat. size.

me'da (mē'dä). Var. of MIDE.

me·dad'dy·bush' (mē·dăd'ĭ·bŏŏsh'), *n.* The American fly honeysuckle.

Mé'daille' de rol' Al'bert' (mā'dä'y' dĕ rwä' äl'bâr'). [F.] = MEDAL OF KING ALBERT. See MEDAL, *Plate.*

Mé'daille' Mi'li'taire' (mē'lē'târ'). [F., military medal.] A French silver medal, instituted in 1852 by Napoleon III and awarded for distinguished service in action to noncommissioned officers and men of the army and navy and to generals in command of armies. See MEDAL, *Plate.*

med'al (mĕd''l), *n.* [F. *médaille*, fr. It. *medaglia*, fr. (assumed) VL. *metallia* (*moneta*) metal coin, fr. L. *metallum* metal. See METAL; cf. MAIL piece of money.] **1.** A metal disk having a figure or inscription on it, worn as a charm or ornament. *Obs.*

2. A piece of metal, usually in the form of a coin, cast or struck with a device, etc., intended to preserve the remembrance of a notable event or of an illustrious person, or to serve as a reward. Formerly the term included coins; as, Addison's Dialogues on *Medals.* See SERVICE MEDAL.

3. Figuratively, an image, likeness, or similitude; something extraordinary or superior. *Obs.*

med'al (mĕd''l), *v. t.;* -ALED (-'ld) or -ALLED; -AL·ING or -AL·LING. To honor or reward with a medal; to confer a medal on. "*Medaled* by the king." *Thackeray.*

medal bronze. A color, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

medal chief. An Indian chief honored with a medal.

med'aled, med'alled (mĕd''ld), *adj.* Having received a medal as a reward; having been awarded a medal.

med'al·et (mĕd''l·ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* A small medal.

Medal for Valor. See MEDAL, *Plate.*

med'al·ist, med'al·list (mĕd''l·ĭst), *n.* [From MEDAL.] **a** One skilled or curious in, or a collector of, medals. **b** A designer, engraver, or maker of medals. **c** One who has gained a medal as the reward of merit.

med'al·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To represent on a medal; also, *Obs.*, to illustrate by reference to medals.

med'al·lar'y (mĕd'ăl·ĕr'ĭ; -ĕr·ĭ), *n.* A set of medals.

me·dal'lic (mē·dăl'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a medal or medals; like, characteristic of, or of the nature of, a medal; also, represented on a medal. "Our *medallic* history." *Walpole.* — **me·dal'li·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

me·dal'lion (-yŭn), *n.* [F. *médaillon*, fr. It. *medaglione*, augm. of *medaglia.* See MEDAL.] **1.** A large medal, as one for a memorial purpose; erroneously, one of certain large ancient Greek coins; as, the *medallions* of Syracuse. **2.** Something resembling a large medal, as a tablet or panel bearing a figure represented in relief, a portrait, or an ornament, as on a wall or window, a design on a carpet or in lace, or a lace ornament in a garment.

me·dal'lion, *v. t.;* -LIONED (-yŭnd); -LION·ING. To adorn with medallions; to make like a medallion.

me·dal'lion·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A maker, engraver, or worker of medallions.

Medal of French Recognition. See MEDAL, *Plate.*

Medal of Honor. **a** *Mil.* In the United States, a decoration awarded in the name of the Congress to any person who, while an officer or enlisted man of the army, in action involving actual conflict with an enemy, distinguishes himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life beyond the call of duty. See MEDAL, *Plate.* **b** *Naval.* A medal awarded by Congress for like reasons to an officer or enlisted man of the navy. See MEDAL, *Plate.*

Medal of King Albert. See MEDAL, *Plate.*

medal play. *Golf.* Play in which the score is reckoned by counting the total number of strokes for the round of the course. Cf. MATCH PLAY.

Me'da'mo'thi' (mā'dä'mō'tē'), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *mēdamothi* nowhere.] An island visited by Panurge and Pantagruel in their search for the Oracle of the Holy Bottle.

Medb (māv), *n.* [MIr. (Ir. *Meadhbh*).] Orig. a goddess, in Irish legend she is queen of Connacht, one-time wife of Conchobor and, at the time of the *Tain Bo Cuailnge*, of Ailill. In Irish folklore she remains as a fairy queen and has been thought to be the original of *Queen Mab.*

med'dle (mĕd''l), *v.;* MED'DLED (-'ld); MED'DLING (-lĭng). [ME. *medlen* to mix, fr. OF. *medler, mesler* (F. *mêler*), fr. (assumed) VL. *misculare*, a dim. fr. L. *miscere* to mix. See MIX; cf. MEDLEY, MELLAY.] *Transitive: Obs.* **1.** To mix, as merchandise for cheating purposes; to mingle; combine; intersperse.

2. To interest, concern, or busy (oneself); interfere with.

—, *Intrans.*: **1.** To mix; mingle; combine; associate. *Obs.*

2. To have sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

3. To fight or contend. *Obs.*

4. To interest or engage oneself; to have to do; — in a good sense. *Obs.* "Study to be quiet, and to *meddle* with your own business." *Tyndale.*

5. To interest, engage, or concern oneself unnecessarily or impertinently; to interfere improperly.

Why shouldst thou *meddle* to thy hurt? 2 *Kings* xiv. 10.

Syn. — MEDDLE, TAMPER. To MEDDLE (with or in) is to concern oneself officiously or impertinently with another's affairs; to TAMPER (with) is esp. to make unwarranted alterations in something, or to try meddlesome experiments with it; as applied to persons *tamper* suggests the exertion of improper influences. Cf. INTERPOSE, INTRUDE, OFFICIOUS.

meddle and (or) make. To concern or busy oneself; to interfere; — with *with* or *in.* *Archaic & Dial.*

med'dle (mĕd''l), *n.* Act of meddling; interference. *Rare.*

med'dle·come (mĕd''l·kŭm), *n.* A meddler. *Dial. Eng.*

med'dler (mĕd'lĕr), *n.* One who meddles; a busybody.

med'dle·some (mĕd''l·sŭm), *adj.* Given to meddling; apt to interpose in the affairs of others; officiously intrusive. — **med'dle·some·ly,** *adv.* — **med'dle·some·ness,** *n.*

Mede (mēd), *n.* One of the people of ancient Media, a kingdom in what is now northwestern Persia, which attained its greatest power in the 7th and 6th centuries B.C.

Me·de'a (mē·dē'ä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Mēdeia.* See MEDICAL.] **1.** An enchantress, daughter of Aeëtes, a king of Colchis. She helped her lover, Jason, the Argonaut, to win the Golden Fleece (which see) preventing her father from overtaking them by strewing the sea with the limbs of her young brother Absyrtus. She restored Jason's old father, Aeson, to youth, by letting his blood and pouring in a magic preparation. Jason finally deserted her for Creüsa, or Glauke, princess of Corinth, and Medea, in revenge, sent her rival the gift of a poisoned robe, killed her own children by Jason, and, setting fire to the palace, fled in a serpent-drawn chariot to Athens.

2. The title and heroine of a tragedy by Euripides, dealing with her vengeance upon Jason.

3. The title and heroine of a tragedy by Seneca.

‖**Mé'de·cin' Mal'gré' Lui',** **Le** (lē mäd'săN' mäl'grā' lwē'; cotlg. mĕt'săN'). [F.] *The Doctor in Spite of Himself*, a comedy (1666) by Molière. See SGANARELLE.

‖**me·den' a'gan** (mā·dĕn' ä'gän). [Gr. *mēden agan.*] Nothing too much; (Let there be) no excess. Cf. NE QUID NIMIS.

Me·de'o·la (mē·dē'ō·lä), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *Medea.* See MEDEA.] *Bot.* A genus of North American herbs of the trillium family. *M. virginiana* is the Indian cucumber.

me'di·a (mē'dĭ·ä), *n.; pl.* MEDIAE (-ē). [NL., fr. L. *medius* middle.] **1.** *Phonet.* One of the sonant mutes (voiced stops), β, δ, γ (*b, d, g*), in Greek, or their equivalents in other languages, so named as intermediate between the *tenues*, π, τ, κ (*p, t, k*), and the *aspiratae* (aspirates) ϕ, θ, χ (*ph* or *f, th, ch*). Called also *middle mute*, or *medial*, and sometimes *soft mute.*

2. *Anat.* The middle coat of the wall of a blood or lymph vessel, chiefly circularly arranged muscle fibers.

3. *Zool.* The median vein of an insect's wing.

Me'di·a (mē'dĭ·ä), *n.* [L. *media*, fem. of *medius* middle.] See STAR, *Table.*

me'di·a (mē'dĭ·ä), *n., pl.* of MEDIUM.

me'di·ac'id (mē'dĭ·ăs'ĭd), *adj. Chem.* Having a pH value of 4.5–5.0; — said of certain acid soils.

me'di·a·cy (mē'dĭ·ä·sĭ), *n.* **1.** Mediate state or quality.

2. Intermediate agency; intermediacy.

me'di·ad (mē'dĭ·ăd), *adv.* [*median* + 1st *-ad.*] *Anat. & Zool.* Toward the median line or plane of an animal.

me'di·al (mē'dĭ·ăl; 159), *adj.* [LL. *medialis*, fr. *medius* middle. See MEDIUM.] **1.** **a** Being, situated, or occurring, in the middle; intermediate in position; middle; median. **b** Toward the middle; — opp. to *lateral.*

2. *Phon.* Situated within a word, as *g* in *aged, eagle.*

3. Of or pertaining to a mean or average; mean; average.

4. *Law.* Interlocutory. *Rare.*

☞ For phrases beginning with *medial*, see the second word.

me'di·al, *n.* **1.** a *Gram.* A medial letter; also, a form of a letter used medially. **b** *Phonet.* See MEDIA.

2. *Zool.* The median vein of an insect's wing.

medial cadence. *Music.* **a** In plain-song melodies, a cadence ending on the mediant of a node. **b** A cadence in which the leading chord is inverted.

me'di·al·ize (mē'dĭ·ăl·īz), *v. t.* To make medial, as a consonant. — **me'di·al·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zä'-), *n.*

me'di·al'ka·line (mē'dĭ·ăl'kä·lĭn; -lĭn), *adj. Chem.* Having a pH value of 9.0–9.5; — said of certain alkali-desert soils.

me'di·an (mē'dĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* [L. *medianus*, fr. *medius* middle. See MEDIAL; cf. MEAN intermediate, MULLION.] **1.** Being in the middle; occupying an intermediate position; medial; middle; as, a *median* groove, vein, line, etc.

2. Equivalent in brilliance to median gray; — said of colors.

3. *Statistics.* Designating a point so chosen in a series, that half of the individuals in the series are on one side of it, and half on the other. To illustrate the distinction between *median* and *average*, suppose five persons have wages respectively of $3, $4, $5, $7, and $11. The *average* wage is $6; the *median* wage is $5.

4. *Zool.* Situated in the middle; specif., lying in a plane dividing a bilateral animal into right and left halves; — said of unpaired organs and parts; as, *median* fins.

☞ For many *median* phrases, see the second word.

me'di·an (mē'dĭ·ăn), *n.* **1.** Short for *median vein, nerve*, etc.

2. A median line, point, or number.

Me'di·an (mē'dĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to ancient Media or to the Medes, or to their language. — *n.* **a** A Mede. **b** Medic. See 2d MEDIC.

median basilic vein. *Anat.* A continuation of the cephalic vein of the forearm, which passes obliquely toward the inner side of the arm in the bend of the elbow to form (with the ulnar veins) the basilic vein. It is often selected for venepuncture. Called also *median cubital vein.*

median cubital vein. = MEDIAN BASILIC VEIN.

median ethmoid. *Zool.* Specif., in teleost fishes, the supra-ethmoid. See ETHMOID.

median eye. See PINEAL, *adj.*, **2.**

median gray. The middle member of the series of grays having black and white as terminal members, in which each member differs from its immediate neighbors by equal brilliance differences.

me'di·an'ic (mē'dĭ·ăn'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a medium, or seer.

me'di·a·nim'ic (-ä·nĭm'ĭk), *adj.* [*medium* + L. *anima* soul.] Mediumistic. — **me'di·an·ism** (mē'dĭ·ăn·ĭz'm), **me'di·a·nim'i·ty** (-ä·nĭm'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

me'di·an'i·ty (mē'dĭ·ăn'ĭ·tĭ; 159), *n.* Mediumistic nature or power.

median nerve. *Anat.* A nerve which arises by two roots from the brachial plexus and passes down the middle of the front of the arm.

median plane. **a** *Anat. & Zool.* The mesial plane. **b** *Bot.* In a flower, the plane of the axis.

median point. *Geom.* The centroid of a triangle, where its three medians concur.

median point of population. *Statistics.* The intersection of the lines dividing the population of a region equally north and south and equally east and west. In the United States the median point of population since the census of 1880 has always been close to the fortieth parallel of latitude and, except for the decade 1910–20, has moved gradually westward. In 1880 it was about 16 miles west of Springfield, Ohio; in 1920 about 6 miles south-southwest of Union City, Indiana. Cf. CENTER OF POPULATION.

median segment. *Zool.* The propodeum of Hymenoptera.

me'di·ant (mē'dĭ·ănt), *n.* [It. *mediante*, fr. LL. *medians*, pres. part. of *mediare* to halve.] **a** *Gregorian Music.* In the authentic modes, a tone midway between the final and the dominant; in the plagal modes, the corresponding tone, of a less settled position. See 1st MODE, 7. **b** *Music.* The third note above the keynote. It divides the interval between the tonic and dominant into two thirds.

me'di·ant (mē'dĭ·ănt), *adj.* Medial; intervening. *Rare.*

median vein. **a** *Anat.* The cephalic vein in the forearm. **b** *Zool.* A primary vein, or nervure, of the middle part of an insect's wing; the fourth vein.

me'di·as·ti'nal (mē'dĭ·ăs·tī'nĕl; -ăs'tĭ·nĕl; -n'l), *adj. Anat.* Of or pertaining to a mediastinum.

me'di·as'tine (mē'dĭ·ăs'tĭn; -tīn), *n.* = MEDIASTINUM. *Rare.*

me'di·as'ti·ni'tis (-ăs'tĭ·nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See MEDIASTINUM; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissue around the organs in the mediastinum.

mediastino-. A combining form for *mediastinum*, as in **me'di·as'ti·not'o·my** (see -TOMY); denoting also *mediastinal and*, as in **me'di·as·ti'no–per'i·car'di·al, me'di·as·ti'no–per'i·car·di'tis.**

me'di·as·ti'num (mē'dĭ·ăs·tī'nŭm), *n.; pl.* -TINA (-nä). [NL. fr. ML. *mediastinus* medial, fr. *medius* middle.] *Anat.* **1.** The space in the chest between the pleural sacs of the lungs. It contains the heart and all the viscera of the chest except the lungs. For convenience in description, it is divided into the ***superior mediastinum***, above the pericardium; the ***middle mediastinum***, containing the heart, etc.; the ***anterior mediastinum***, in front of, and the ***posterior mediastinum***, behind, the pericardium.

2. A mass of connective tissue at the back of the testis; — called more fully **me'di·as·ti'num tes'tis.**

me'di·ate (mē'dĭ·ĭt), *adj.* [LL. *mediatus*, past part. of *mediare*, v. t., to halve, v. i., to be in the middle. See MEDIUM.] **1.** Between the extremes; middle; interposed. *R.*

2. Acting by means, or by an intervening cause or instrument; not direct or immediate.

3. Gained or affected by a medium or condition.

An act of *mediate* knowledge is complex. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

4. *Feudal Law.* Having, or belonging to, the relation of lord and vassal through a mesne lord or tenure; — used with reference to a vassal or lord when the former holds of the latter through a mesne lord.

me'di·ate (mē'dĭ·āt), *v.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [LL. *mediare* to mediate. See MEDIATE, *adj.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To be in the middle, or between two; to intervene. *Rare.*

2. To interpose between parties as the equal friend of each, esp. to effect a reconciliation or agreement.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To divide into two equal parts. *Rare.*

2. To effect or settle by mediation; as, to *mediate* a peace.

3. To act as the intermediary or medium in effecting, bringing about, communicating, transferring, or the like.

Syn. — See INTERPOSE.

mediate auscultation. See AUSCULTATION, 2.

mediate inference. *Logic.* Inference drawn from more than one proposition or premise. See INFERENCE, SYLLOGISM.

me'di·ate·ly, *adv.* In a mediate manner; by a secondary or intervening cause or agent; — opposed to *immediately.*

God worketh all things amongst us *mediately.* *Raleigh.*

mediate right. *Law.* See RIGHT, *n.*, *Cit.*

me'di·at'ing (mē'dĭ·āt'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of MEDIATE, *v.* — **me'di·at'ing·ly,** *adv.*

me'di·a'tion (mē'dĭ·ā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *mediacion* (F. *médiation*), fr. LL. *mediatio.* See MEDIATE, *v.i.*] **1.** Act of mediating; specif.: **a** *Obs.* Division into two equal parts; halving; bisection. **b** Action or relation of anything interposed or serving as an intermediary; instrumentality; intervention.

The soul [acts] by the *mediation* of these passions. *South.*

c Agency between parties at variance, with a view to reconciling them; entreaty for another.

It would be better to restrict the word *mediation* to the action of Christ, and intercession to the action of the Blessed Virgin, the angels, and the saints. *Cath. Encycl.*

Mech'na·de'bal (mĕk'nä·dē'bĭ; -bä-ĭ). *D. Bib.*

Meckelian bar *or* **rod.** = MECKELIAN CARTILAGE.

Meckelian ganglion. = MECKEL'S GANGLION.

Meck'len·bur'gi·an (mĕk'lĕn·bûr'gĭ·ăn), *adj.* [From *Mecklenburg*, Germany.] *Geol.* = WÜRM.

Med'a·ba (mĕd'ä·bä). *Bib.*

Me'dad (mē'dăd). *Bib.*

med'ald. Medaled. *Ref. Sp.*

me·dal'ic, me·dal'ion, etc. Vars. of MEDALLIC, etc. [MEDALIST, etc.]

med'al·list, -lise, etc. Vars. of

Me'dan (mē'dăn). *Bib.*

med'ar. Var. of METHER.

med'dle·ment, *n.* See -MENT.

med'dling, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of MEDDLE. — **med'dling·ly,** *adv.*

mede, † MADE (past tense & past part. of MAKE), MAID, MEAD, MEED.

Med'e·ba (mĕd'ē·bä). *Bib.*

me·deen', Var. of MEDINO.

Me'del·lĭn' (mā'thĕl·yēn'; 112), *n.* See COFFEE, 2. [*D. Bib.*]

Med'e·me'na (mĕd'ē·mē'nä).

me'di- (mē'dĭ-). = MEDIO-.

me'di·ae, *n. pl.* of MEDIA.

me'di·ae'val, me'di·ae'val·ism, etc. Vars. of MEDIEVAL, etc.

me'di·al·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE. —

me'di·al·i·za'tion, *n.*

me'di·al·ly, *adv.* of MEDIAL.

me'di·an·ly, *adv.* of MEDIAN.

me'di·ate·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

2. *Astron.* The southing of a celestial body; meridian passage; culmination. *Obs.*
3. *Internat. Law.* Intercession of one power between other powers on their invitation or consent to arrange amicably differences between them.
4. *Music.* In a Gregorian psalm tone or an Anglican chant, the part between the two reciting notes.

me'di·a'tive (mē'dĭ·ā'tĭv), *adj.* Mediating; pertaining to mediation; used in mediation; as, *mediative* efforts.

me'di·a·tize (mē'dĭ·ȧ·tīz), *v.*; -A·TIZED (-tīzd); -A·TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). [From F. *médiatiser*, or G. *mediatisieren.*] *Transitive:* 1. Under the Holy Roman, or former German, empire, to cause (a prince or state) to hold mediately instead of immediately of the empire; hence, to annex (a state, etc.) to another, the former sovereign being allowed to retain his title and usually some governmental rights.
2. To render mediate; to cause to be mediate in position.

Our hypothesis is then a simple, as it is also something of a *mediatising*, one. *H. Browne.*

—, *Intrans.*: 1. To mediate; to occupy a middle position.
2. *Ger. Hist.* To become a mediate vassal of the empire. See MEDIATIZE, *v. t.*, 1.
— **me'di·a·ti·za'tion** (-ȧ·tĭ·zā'shŭn; -tĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

me'di·a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* [OF. *mediateur* (F. *médiateur*), fr. LL. *mediator.*] 1. One who mediates; esp., one who interposes between parties at variance to reconcile them; an intercessor.

For there is one God, and one *mediator* between God and men, the man Christ Jesus. 1 *Tim.* ii. 5.

2. An intermediary or interagent; a go-between. *Obs.*
3. *Card Playing.* Omber, or a variety of it.
4. *Immunol.* An amboceptor.

me'di·a·to'ri·al (-ȧ·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a mediator or mediation.
— **me'di·a·to'ri·al·ism** (-lĭz'm), *n.* — **me'di·a·to'ri·al·ly**, *adv.*

me'di·a·to'ri·ous (-tō'rĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Mediatorial. *Obs.*

me'di·a·to'ry (mē'dĭ·ȧ·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, mediation; mediating; mediatorial.

me'di·a'tress (mē'dĭ·ā'trĕs; -trĭs; 119), *n.* [From MEDIATOR.] A female mediator.

me'di·a'trice (mē'dĭ·ā'trĭs), *n.* = MEDIATRESS.

me'di·a'trix (-ā'trĭks), *n.* [LL.] = MEDIATRESS.

med'ic (mĕd'ĭk), *n.* [L. *medica*, fr. Gr. *mēdikē* (sc. *poa*) a kind of clover introduced from *Media*, fr. *Mēdikos* Median.] Any plant of the genus *Medicago*, esp. *M. sativa.*

Me'dic (mē'dĭk), *n.* Also **Me'di·an** (mē'dĭ·ăn). The Iranian language of ancient Media. See IRANIAN.

med'ic (mĕd'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *medicus.*] Medical. *Rare.*

med'ic, *n.* **a** A physician. **b** *Colloq.* A medical student.

Me'dic (mē'dĭk), *adj.* Median.

med'i·ca·ble (mĕd'ĭ·kȧ·b'l), *adj.* [L. *medicabilis*, fr. *medicare, medicari*, to heal, fr. *medicus* physician. See MEDICAL.] 1. Capable of being medicated, cured, or healed.
2. Capable of curing or healing; medicinal. *Obs.*

Med'i·ca'go (-kā'gō), *n.* [NL. See 1st MEDIC.] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World cloverlike herbs of the pea family (Fabaceae). *M. sativa*, the alfalfa or lucern, yields valuable forage and hay crops.

med'i·cal (mĕd'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [F. *médical*, fr. LL. *medicalis*, fr. L. *medicus* physician; akin to L. *mederi* to heal, *remedium* remedy, Av. *vī-mad-* physician, to Gr. names of healing deities, *Mēdos, Mēdē, Mēdeia, Agamēdē*, and to Gr. *mēdea*, pl., counsels, plans, arts, L. *meditari* to think over, to practice. See MEDITATE; cf. MEDEA, REMEDY.] 1. Of, pert. to, or dealing with, the healing art, or the science of medicine, esp. in the narrower sense; as, the *medical* profession; *medical* services.
2. Requiring medical treatment; — said of certain diseases.
3. Medicinal; as, the *medical* properties of a plant. *Rare.*

med'i·cal, *n.* Short for *medical examiner, medical man*, etc. *Colloq.*

Medical Administrative Corps. *Mil.* A corps of the Medical Department, U. S. Army, the members of which are concerned with administration and discipline in the Department. See INSIGNIA, *Illust.*

Medical Corps. **a** *Mil.* A constituent of the Medical Department of the U. S. Army. See INSIGNIA, *Illust.* **b** *Nav.* A constituent part of the United States Navy, comprising the medical officers. They are commissioned as **medical directors, medical inspectors, surgeons, passed assistant surgeons,** and **assistant surgeons,** etc.

Medical Department. *Mil.* In the United States, a service of the regular army, under the head of a major general with the title of Surgeon General. It consists of the Medical Corps, the Dental Corps, the Veterinary Corps, the Army Nurse Corps, etc.

medical examiner. *Law.* A governmental official, usually appointed (who must be a person trained in medicine), whose functions are to make post-mortem examination of bodies dead from violence, suicide, crime, etc. and to investigate the circumstances of the death. Usually the medical examiner exercises most of the functions of a coroner. See CORONER, *n.*, 1.

medical ionization. = IONTOPHORESIS, 2.

medical jurisprudence. The science that treats of the relation and application of medical facts to legal principles; — more properly called *forensic*, or *legal, medicine.*

med'i·cal·ly (mĕd'ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* of MEDICAL.

medical man. A man who practices medicine; — used widely to include physician, surgeon, accoucheur, etc.

me·dic'a·ment (mē·dĭk'ȧ·mĕnt; mĕd'ĭ·kȧ·), *n.* [F. *médicament*, fr. L. *medicamentum*, fr. *medicare, medicari*, to heal. See MEDICABLE.] Anything used for healing diseases or wounds; a medicine; a healing application. — **med'i·ca·men'tal** (mĕd'ĭ·kȧ·mĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj. Rare.* — **med'i·ca·men'tal·ly**, *adv. Rare.* — **med'i·ca·men'ta·ry** (-tȧ·rĭ), *adj.*

me·dic'a·ment, *v. t.* To treat with medicaments. — **med'i·ca·men·ta'tion** (mĕd'ĭ·kȧ·mĕn·tā'shŭn), *n.*

med'i·ca·men'tous (mĕd'ĭ·kȧ·mĕn'tŭs), *adj.* Medicamental.

med'i·cas'ter (mĕd'ĭ·kăs'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *médicastre.* See MEDICAL; 2d -ASTER.] A medical charlatan or quack.

med'i·cate (mĕd'ĭ·kāt), *v.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *medicatus*, past part. of *medicare, medicari.* See MEDICABLE.] *Trans.*: 1. To treat with medicine; to heal; cure.
2. To impregnate with anything medicinal; to drug; as, *medicated* waters.
3. To treat for a special purpose, as with a drug. *Obs.*
4. To impregnate, as a liquor, with something deleterious, as a poison; to "doctor." *Obs.*

—, *Intrans.*: To practice medicine. *Rare.*

med'i·ca'tion (mĕd'ĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *medicatio*; cf. F. *médication.*] Act or process of medicating; also, a medicament. — **med'i·ca'tor** (mĕd'ĭ·kā'tĕr), *n.*

med'i·ca'tive (mĕd'ĭ·kā'tĭv; -kȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Medicinal; acting like a medicine; curative.

med'i·ca·to'ry (mĕd'ĭ·kȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -kā'tō·rĭ), *adj.* Medicative.

medic bur *or* **clover.** The bur clover *Medicago hispida.*

Med'i·ce'an (mĕd'ĭ·sē'ăn), *adj.* Of or pert. to a Florentine family, the Medici, of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries.

Medicean planets *or* **stars.** *Astron.* The four satellites of Jupiter, named in honor of the Medici.

Med'i·ci (mĕd'ĭ·chē; mȧ'dē-), *adj.* Medicean.

Medici blue. A color, bluish green-blue in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Medici collar. *Dressmaking.* A high stiff collar at the sides and back of the neck, rolling out at the top.

me·dic'i·na·ble (mē·dĭs'ĭ·nȧ·b'l; mĕd'sĭn·ȧ·b'l; *the second is the older pron., as in Shakespeare*), *adj.* 1. Medicinal; having the power of healing. *Archaic.*
2. Of or pertaining to medicine. *Obs.*

me·dic'i·nal (mē·dĭs'ĭ·năl; -n'l; *formerly* mĕd'sĭ·năl, *as in Milton & Shakespeare, or* mĕd'ĭ·sĭ'năl, *also in Shakespeare*), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *medicinalis.* See MEDICINE.]
1. Curative or alleviative; as, *medicinal* tinctures, plants.
2. Of or pertaining to medicine; medical. *Obs.*

me·dic'i·nal, *n.* 1. A medicinal substance.
2. *pl.* Medical matters. *Obs.*

me·dic'i·nar'y (mē·dĭs'ĭ·nĕr'ĭ; -nĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Medicinal. *Obs.*

med'i·cine (mĕd'ĭ·sĭn; -s'n; *Brit., except in Scotland, usually* mĕd'sĭn *or, esp. in sense* 2, mĕd'ĭ·sĭn), *n.* [ME. *medicine, medecine, medcyne*, fr. OF. *medicine, medecine*, fr. L. *medicina*, fr. *medicus.* See MEDICAL.] 1. Any substance or preparation used in treating disease.

By *medicine*, life may be prolonged. *Shak.*

2. **a** The science and art dealing with the prevention, cure, or alleviation of disease. **b** In a narrower sense, that part of the science and art of restoring and preserving health which is the province of the physician as distinguished from the surgeon and obstetrician.
3. A drug or the like used for a purpose not curative, as a love potion, a poison, the alchemists' elixir, etc. *Obs.*
4. **a** Among the North American Indians, any object supposed to give control over natural or magical forces, to act as a protective or healing charm; also, magical power itself; hence, a magical rite or practice. Cf. MANITO. **b** Hence, a similar object or agency among other primitive peoples.
5. Short for MEDICINE MAN.
6. Intoxicating liquor; drink. *Slang.*

— *take one's medicine.* To submit to what one must.

med'i·cine, *v. t.*; -CINED (-sĭnd; -s'nd); -CIN·ING (-sĭn·ĭng; -s'n·ĭng). [OF. *medeciner.* See MEDICINE, *n.*] To give medicine to; to treat or bring by or as by medicinal agency.

Great griefs I see *medicine* the less. *Shak.*

med'i·cine, *n.* [F. *médecin.*] A physician. *Obs.*

medicine animal. An animal which is the "medicine" (sense 4) of an individual. Cf. MEDICINE, *n.*, 4, *Cit.*

medicine bag. A bag, often the skin of an animal, containing "medicine" (sense 4) and worn about the person.

medicine ball. *Gymnastics.* A large leather-covered ball stuffed with soft material and weighing several pounds. It is designed to be tossed and caught for exercise.

medicine case. *Med.* A box, bag, or other container for holding medicines.

medicine dance. A ceremonial dance of the Plains Indians, esp. of the Cheyennes, in which the participators mutilate and torture themselves.

medicine dropper. = DROPPER, 6 a.

medicine glass. A small glass vessel, graduated as in ounces, drams, or milliliters, for measuring medicine.

medicine lodge. Among the North American Indians, a lodge for ceremonial dances, initiations, etc.

medicine man. Among the North American Indians and other primitive peoples, a person who professes to cure sickness, by drugs, charms, and fetishes; a shaman; magician.

me·dic'i·ner (mē·dĭs'ĭ·nĕr; mĕd'ĭ·sĭn·ĕr; mĕd'sĭn·ĕr; -s'n·ĕr), *n. Now Rare.* **a** A physician; a doctor. **b** A sorcerer; a medicine man.

medicine tree. = HORSE-RADISH TREE **a**.

med'i·co (mĕd'ĭ·kō), *n.*; *pl.* MEDICOS (-kōz). [Sp. *médico* physician, or It. *medico.*] 1. A physician, surgeon, or medical student. *Colloq.*
2. [Sp.] A surgeonfish.

med'i·co- (mĕd'ĭ·kō-). A combining form, from Latin *medicus*, medical, signifying: **a** *Medical*, as in **med'i·co·ma'ni·a, med'i·co·psy·chol'o·gy.** **b** *Medical and*, as in:

medicobotanical	**medicolegally**	**medicopsychological**
medicochirurgic	**medicomechanic**	**medicostatistic**
medicochirurgical	**medicomechanical**	**medicosurgical**
medicodental	**medicomoral**	**medicotopographic**
medicolegal	**medicophysical**	**medicozoologic**

med'ics (mĕd'ĭks), *n.* The science of medicine. *Obs.*

me·di'e·ty (mē·dī'ĕ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *medietas.* See MOIETY.]
1. The half; moiety, as of a benefice having more than one incumbent. *Obs. exc. Law.*
2. *Obs.* **a** Middle or intermediate part, state, or quality. **b** Moderation; temperance.

me·di·e'val, **me·di·ae'val** (mē'dĭ·ē'văl *or, esp. Brit.*, mĕd'ĭ-; 277), *adj.* [L. *medius* middle + *aevum* age. See MID; AGE.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Middle Ages; as, *medieval* architecture; like or imitative of the literature, art, etc., of the Middle Ages. — *n.* One who lived in the Middle Ages.

medieval dividend. Either part of an indenture. *Archaic.*

medieval history. History dealing with the Middle Ages, chiefly in Europe.

me·di·e'val·ism, **me·di·ae'val·ism** (-lĭz'm), *n.* Medieval belief or practice; the method or spirit of the Middle Ages; devotion to the institutions, arts, and practices of the Middle Ages; also, a survival from the Middle Ages.

me·di·e'val·ist, **me·di·ae'val·ist** (-lĭst), *n.* One who has a taste for, or is versed in, the history, art, etc., of the Middle Ages; one in sympathy with medieval spirit or forms; a practicer of medievalism, as in religion. — **me·di·e'val·is'tic, me·di·ae'val·is'tic** (-lĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

Medieval Latin. See LATIN, *n.*, 1 b.

medieval mode. *Music.* See 1st MODE, 7.

me'di·fixed' (mē'dĭ·fĭkst'), *adj. Bot.* Attached by the middle.

me·di·gla'cial (mē'dĭ·glā'shăl), *adj.* [*medi-* + *glacial.*] Situated between or amidst glaciers.

Me·di'na (mē·dī'nȧ), *n.* [From *Medina*, N. Y.] *Geol.* A formation of the American (Upper) Silurian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The formation is chiefly sandstone. — **Me·di'na,** *adj.*

Me·di'na worm (mē·dē'nȧ). [Prob. from *Médine*, French Sudan.] The guinea worm.

Med'i·nil'la (mĕd'ĭ·nĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., after D. J. de *Medinilla* y Pineda, Spanish governor of the Ladrone Islands.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical Old World shrubs, family Melastomaceae, often grown for ornament.

me·di'no (mē·dē'nō), *n.* Also **mai·din'** (mā·dēn'), **me·din',** **me·dine'** (mē·dēn'). [MF. *medin*, fr. Ar. *mayyidi*, corrupt. fr. *mu'ayyadi* belonging to *al-Mu'ayyad*, a sultan of Egypt and Syria, 15th century.] A former bronze coin and money of account of Egypt, worth ¼ o piaster. Also, formerly, a small coin of Syria and North Africa.

‖**me'dio** (mā'dyō), *adj.* [Sp.] Half; as, *medio* peso, a half peso; also, midway; middle; as, *mediodía*, midday.

me'di·o (mē'dĭ·ō; mā'dyō), *n.* [Sp., half.] **a** See MEASURE, *Table.* **b** The half real in Latin American countries. See COIN, *Table.* **c** A medio peso.

me'di·o- (mē'dĭ·ō-), **me'dĭ-** (mē'dĭ-). A combining form from Latin *medius*, meaning *middle*, used to denote: **a** *Medially*, as in **me'di·o·de·pressed', me'di·o·per'fo·rate.** **b** *Intermediate*, as in **me'diosilicic.** **c** *In, or relating to, the middle* or *median plane of a* (specified) *part*; — in adjectives, as in *mediopalatal.* For words below, see the word with which *medio-, medi-*, **c** is combined.

medioanterior	**mediodorsally**	**mediopontine**
mediocarpal	**mediofrontal**	**mediposterior**
mediocipital	**mediolateral**	**mediostapedial**
mediodigital	**mediopalatine**	**mediotarsal**
mediodorsal	**mediopectoral**	**medioventral**

me'di·o'cral (mē'dĭ·ō'krăl), *adj.* Mediocre. *Obs.*

me'di·o'cre (mē'dĭ·ō'kĕr; mē'dĭ·ō'kĕr; 66), *adj.* [F. *médiocre*, fr. L. *mediocris* moderate, middling, lit., halfway up, fr. *medius* middle + *ocris* rugged mountain, peak. See MID; EDGE.] Of a middle quality; of but a moderate or low degree of excellence; indifferent; ordinary. "A very *mediocre* poet." *Pope.*

Syn. — Middling, medium, average, mean.

Ant. — Superior, excellent, splendid.

me'di·o'cre, *n.* A mediocre person; a mediocrity. *Rare.*

me'di·oc'ri·ty (-ŏk'rĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *médiocrité*, fr. L. *mediocritas.*] 1. Quality or state of being mediocre; a middle, intermediate, or mean state, degree, or quality; moderate mental capacity, ability, skill, etc.
2. A mediocre person. "*Mediocrities* and respectabilities of every description." *J. A. Symonds.*
3. *Now Rare.* **a** That which is intermediate between extremes; a, or the, mean. **b** A middle course; moderation; temperance. **c** Moderate or temperate state, degree, rate, or amount. **d** Medium size. **e** Moderate possessions or condition in life.

me'di·o·cu'bi·tal (mē'dĭ·ō·kū'bĭ·tăl; -t'l), *n.* A cross vein (sense **b**).

me'di·o·pal'a·tal (-păl'ȧ·tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [*medio-* + *palatal.*] *Phonet.* Formed between the front of the tongue and the middle part of the hard palate (*y* in *yes*); palatal.

me'di·o·pas'sive (-păs'ĭv), *adj.* [*medio-* + *passive.*] *Gram.* Pertaining to or designating a form or voice of a transitive verb, which by origin is of the middle voice or is reflexive and (1) shows by its meaning that it is developing toward passive use; or (2) is used in both middle and passive meanings; or (3) is used only in passive meanings. Thus most of the tense forms of the middle voice of Greek verbs developed passive meanings and were the normal forms of the passive voice.

me'di·o·pas'sive, *n. Gram.* A mediopassive voice or form.

me'di·o·si·lic'ic (mē'dĭ·ō·sĭ·lĭs'ĭk), *adj. Petrog.* Having a composition intermediate between an acid (persilicic) and a basic (subsilicic) rock.

med'i·sance (mĕd'ĭ·săns), *n.* [F. *médisance.*] Slander. *R.*

me'di·sect' (mē'dĭ·sĕkt'), *v. t.* [*medi-* + L. *sectus*, past part. of *secare* to cut.] *Zool.* To divide through the mesial plane into right and left halves. — **-sec'tion** (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.*

Med'ish (mĕd'ĭsh), *adj. & n.* Median.

Med'ism (mĕd'ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *Mēdismos.*] 1. *Gr. Hist.* Attitude or conduct favoring the Medes (or Persians).
2. A word or idiom peculiar to the Medes.

med'i·ta·bund' (mĕd'ĭ·tȧ·bŭnd'), *adj.* [L. *meditabundus.*] Meditating. *Obs.*

med'i·tance (mĕd'ĭ·tăns), *n.* Meditation. *Obs.*

med'i·tant (mĕd'ĭ·tănt), *adj.* [L. *meditans, -antis*, pres. part.] Meditating. — *n.* A meditator.

med'i·tate (-tāt), *adj.* Meditated. *Rare.*

med'i·tate (mĕd'ĭ·tāt), *v.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *meditatus*, past part. of *meditari* to meditate. See METE, *v.*] *Transitive:* 1. To contemplate; to keep the mind or attention fixed upon; to watch; to study; to muse upon or over; to ponder. *Now Rare.*
2. To purpose; intend; plan; as, to *meditate* a war.

—, *Intransitive:* To keep the mind in a state of contemplation; to dwell in thought; to muse; cogitate; reflect.

In his law doth he *meditate* day and night. *Ps.* i. 2.

Syn. — Weigh, revolve. See CONSIDER.

meditate away. To pass away, as time, in meditation.

meditate the Muse. To exercise oneself in, or practice, the composition of poetry. *Milton*, after Latin *Musam meditari, Vergil (Ecl.*, I. 2).

med'i·ta'tion (mĕd'ĭ·tā'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *meditatio.*]
1. Act of meditating; thought; esp., close or continued thought; serious contemplation.

Let the words of my mouth and the *meditation* of my heart be acceptable in thy sight. *Ps.* xix. 14.

2. A form of private devotion or spiritual exercise consisting in deep, continued reflection on some religious theme.
3. A discourse treating a theme meditatively or so as to lead to meditation; as, Hervey's *Meditations.*

med'i·ta'tion·ist, *n.* A writer of meditations.

med'i·ta't'ist (mĕd'ĭ·tāt'ĭst), *n.* One given to meditation.

med'i·ta'tive (mĕd'ĭ·tā'tĭv), *adj.* [LL. *meditativus.*]
1. Disposed or given to meditate, or to meditation; meditating; as, a *meditative* man or mood.
2. Devoted to, indicative of, or promotive of, meditation.
— **med'i·ta'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **med'i·ta'tive·ness,** *n.*

med'i·ta'tor (-tā'tĕr), *n.* One who meditates.

med'i·ter·rane' (mĕd'ĭ·tĕ·rān'), *adj. & n.* Also **med'i·ter·ra'ne·al** (-tĕ·rā'nē·ăl), *adj.* Mediterranean. *Obs.*

---

me'di·a'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

‖**me'di·a vi'a** (mē'dĭ·ȧ vī'ȧ). [L.] = VIA MEDIA.

med'i·ca, *n.* [L.] = MEDIC, a clover. *Obs.*

medicated candle. = DISINFECTING CANDLE.

med'i·ca'tiv. Medicative. *Ref. Sp.*

med'i·cin. Medicine. *Ref. Sp.*

me·dic'i·na·ble·ness, *n.* See -NESS. [2 a.]

medicinal leech. See 2d LEECH,

me·dic'i·nal·ly, *adv.* of MEDICINAL.

me·dic'i·nal·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

medicinal wafer. *Pharm.* = CACHET.

med'i·cine-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

med'i·cine·mon'ger, *n.* See -MONGER.

med'ick. Var. of MEDIC.

me·di·e·ta'te lin'guae. [L.] See JURY DE MEDIETATE LINGUAE.

me·di·e'val·ize, **me·di·ae'val·ize,** *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.

me·di·e'val·ly, **me·di·ae'val·ly,** *adv.* of MEDIEVAL, MEDIAEVAL.

medil, medille. + MIDDLE.

me·dimn' (mē·dĭm'), *n.* = MEDIMNOS. *Rare.*

me·dim'no (mē·dĭm'nō), *n.* [See MEDIMNOS.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

me·dim'nos (mē·dĭm'nŏs), **me·dim'nus** (-nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nī). [L. *medimnus*, fr. Gr. *medimnos.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*

me·din', **me·dine'.** Var. of MEDINO.

‖**me'di·o'cri·a fir'ma** (mē'dĭ·ō'krĭ·ȧ fûr'mȧ). [L.] Moderate things (are) sure; a middle course or condition is safe.

me'di·o'crist, *n.* = MEDIOCRITY, 2. *Rare.*

‖**me'di·o tu·tis'si·mus ĭ'bis.** [L.] In a middle course you will go most safely.
Ovid (Metamorphoses, II. 137).

med'i·tat'or (mĕd'ĭ·tāt'ĕr). Var. of MEDITATOR.

med'i·tat'ing (mĕd'ĭ·tāt'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of MEDITATE. — **med'i·tat'ing·ly,** *adv.*

---

med'i·ter·ra'ne·an (mĕd'ĭ·tĕ·rā'nē·ăn; 159), *adj.* [L. *mediterraneus*, fr. *medius* middle + *terra* land. See MID; TERRACE.] **1.** Enclosed, or nearly enclosed, with land; as, the *Mediterranean* Sea, between Europe and Africa.
2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Mediterranean Sea.
3. Inland; midland; remote from the ocean. *Now Rare.*

med'i·ter·ra'ne·an, *n.* **1.** A mediterranean, or landlocked, sea, or the like; specif. [*cap.*], the Mediterranean Sea.
2. [*cap.*] A person of the Mediterranean race.
3. One living inland; an inlander. *Obs.*

Mediterranean class. *Poultry.* A class of domestic fowls, mostly of Spanish or Italian origin, as the Leghorns, Minorcas, and Andalusians.

Mediterranean fever. *Med.* See UNDULANT FEVER.

Mediterranean flour moth. See FLOUR MOTH.

Mediterranean fruit fly. A two-winged fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) with black-and-white markings, a native of the Mediterranean countries, now widely distributed. Its larva lives in ripening fruit.

Mediterranean orange. Any of various sweet oranges developed in the Mediterranean region.

Mediterranean race. *Ethnol.* A division of the white race dwelling about the shores of the Mediterranean Sea and comprising the ancient Iberian, Ligurian, Pelasgian, and Egypto-Hamitic peoples, together with their descendants. It is characteristically of medium or short stature, slender, dolichocephalic, and of dark complexion.

Mediterranean release. See ARROW RELEASE.

Mediterranean subregion. *Biogeog.* A subdivision of the Palaearctic region including southern Europe, Persia, Asia Minor, northern Arabia, and Africa north of the Sahara.

med'i·ter·ra'ne·ous (mĕd'ĭ·tĕ·rā'nē·ŭs), *adj.* Inland; also, subterranean. *Obs.*

me'di·tho'rax (mē'dĭ·thō'răks; 181), *n.* [*medi-* + *thorax.*] The mesothorax.

med'i·tul'li·um (mĕd'ĭ·tŭl'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L., the middle.] **a** *Obs.* Middle; center. **b** The diploë. **c** *Bot.* Mesophyll.

me'di·um (mē'dĭ·ŭm; 159), *n.*; *pl.* -UMS (-ŭmz), -DIA (-ȧ). [L., the middle, fr. *medius* middle. See MID.] **1.** That which lies in the middle, or between things; middle or intervening quality, state, body, quantity, etc. Hence: **a** Middle condition or degree; mean.

The just *medium* lies between pride and abjection. *L'Estrange.*

b *Now Rare.* A (mathematical) mean; average.

A *medium* of six years of war, and six years of peace. *Burke.*

2. A substance through which a force acts or an effect is transmitted; as, air is the common *medium* of sound; surrounding or enveloping substance or element; environment; also, the condition on which any event or action occurs; necessary means of motion or action.
3. That through or by which anything is accomplished, conveyed, or carried on; an intermediate means or channel; instrumentality; as, an advertising *medium.*

This story supposedly came from Ireland and was transmitted to England proper through Welsh *mediums.* *Modern Philology.*

4. An interagent; a mediator; an intermediary.
5. A person supposed to be susceptible to supernatural or supernormal agencies to such an extent as to be able to impart knowledge derived from them or to perform actions impossible without their aid; as, a spiritualistic *medium.*
6. *Obs.* **a** Middle course; moderation. **b** An intermediate thing.
7. *Biol.* **a** Any of numerous fluid or more or less solid mixtures or nutritive substances, gelatin, agar, etc., as a rule sterilized, used for the cultivation of bacteria or other organisms or cells; — called specif. *culture medium.* Media used in bacteriology are ***natural***, as milk, bread, meat, or vegetables; ***synthetic***, consisting only of known mixtures of chemical compounds (salts, sugars, etc.); or ***artificial***, prepared for the purpose, esp. with organic materials, usually having meat broth or bouillon as a basis. In ***digest media*** partly digested animal tissues or organic materials are used. **b** Any of many fluids or solids in which organic structures are placed for preservation, mounting, or other purpose; — called *preservative media, mounting media,* etc.
8. *Com.* Short for MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE. See MONEY, *n.*, 5.
9. *Logic.* The mean or middle term of a syllogism; that by which the extremes are brought into connection.
10. *Paint.* A liquid, as oil or water, with which pigment is mixed in preparing it for application; a vehicle.
11. *Paper Mfg.* A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*
12. *Photog.* A varnish spread upon the surface or back of a negative preparatory to retouching.
13. *Theat.* A colored screen placed between a light and the stage to throw a colored light on the latter.

me'di·um (mē'dĭ·ŭm; 159), *adj.* Intermediate in amount, quality, position, or degree; mean; medial.

☞ For many phrases beginning with *medium*, see the second word.

medium and half. A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

medium brown. A brown of low brilliance.

medium chrome green. See CHROME GREEN, 5.

medium fit, medium force fit. See 5th FIT, 4; SCREW-THREAD FIT.

medium gray. Median gray.

me'di·um·is'tic (mē'dĭ·ŭm·ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or having the qualities of, a medium (def. 5).

me'di·um·ize (mē'dĭ·ŭm·īz), *v. t. & i.* To convert into or become a spiritualistic medium. — **me'di·um·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*

medium lamp holder. See LAMP HOLDER.

medium octavo. See OCTAVO.

medium of exchange. See MONEY, *n.*, 5.

me'di·us (mē'dĭ·ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* MEDII (-ī). [NL., fr. L. *medius* middle. See MEDIUM.] *Anat.* The third digit or middle finger.

‖**me'di·us ter'mi·nus** (tûr'mĭ·nŭs). [ML.] *Logic.* Middle term.

Med'ize (mĕd'īz), *v. t. & i.* To make or become Median; to favor the Medes (or Persians). — **Med'iz·er** (-īz·ĕr), *n.*

me·dji'di·e, me·dji'di·eh (mĕ·jē'dĭ·ĕ), *n.* [Turk. *mejīdieh*, fr. Ar. *majīdīyah* belonging to *'Abd-al-Majīd* Abdul-Medjid, a sultan of Turkey in the 19th century.] **1.** **a** A silver coin of Turkey formerly rated at twenty, but long current at nineteen, piasters (about 88 cents), but in recent years worth only about $.405. See COIN, *Table.* **b** A gold coin of Turkey equal to one hundred piasters ($4.396 or about 18s. 0⅝d). **c** A silver coin of Hejaz and Nejd, equal to .4867 cents and equivalent to the riyal.
2. [*cap.*] See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

med'lar (mĕd'lĕr), *n.* [ME. *medler* medlar tree, fr. OF. *medler, meslier,* fr. OF. *mesle, meple, nesple,* the fruit (F. *nèfle*), fr. L. *mespila, mespilus, mespilum,* fr. Gr. *mespilon, mespilē.* Cf. NASEBERRY.] A small Eurasian tree (*Mespilus germanica*), widely cultivated, esp. in Europe. Also, the fruit of this tree, which resembles a crab apple, and is much used for preserves.

Medlar. 1 Flowering Shoot; 2 Fruit. Reduced.

med'lar (mĕd'lĕr), *n.* [Corrupt. of *meadow lark.*] The meadow lark. *Local, U. S.*

med'ley (-lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MEDLEYS (-lĭz). [ME. *medlee,* fr. OF. *meslee, medlee* (F. *mêlée*), fr. *mesler,* in *soi mesler* to engage in combat. See MEDDLE; cf. MELEE, PELL-MELL.] **1.** A melee. *Archaic.*
2. A mixture; a mingling; esp., a heterogeneous mixture; a tumble; a hodgepodge.

Love is a *medley* of endearments, jars,
Suspicions, reconcilements, wars. *W. Walsh.*

3. A woolen cloth of mixed colors (**medley cloth**).
4. A mixed literary collection; — once a common title.
5. *Music.* A composition of passages or scraps, esp. disjointed or incongruous ones, detached from several different pieces; a potpourri. *Medley* is usually applied to vocal, *potpourri* to instrumental, compositions.

med'ley, *adj.* [See MEDLEY, *n.*] **1.** Of a mixed color; motley. *Obs.* "A *medlee* coat." *Chaucer.*
2. Mingled; mixed; confused; motley.

med'ley, *v. i.*; MED'LEYED, MED'LIED (-lĭd); MED'LEY·ING To make a medley of; to mix, mingle, or intermix.

medley race. **a** *Swimming.* A race in which each contestant swims each of the several, usually equal, legs of the course with a different stroke, the back stroke, the breast stroke, and free style being usually specified. **b** *Track Athletics.* A relay race in which the members of a team do not all run the same distance, as one (***distance medley***) in which the successive runners run a quarter, half, three-quarters of a mile, and mile, or one (***sprint medley***) in which each of the first two runners runs 220 yards, the third 440 yards, and the fourth a half mile.

Me'do- (mē'dō-). A combining form, Greek *Mēdo-*, from *Mēdos*, meaning *Mede, Median,* in the sense *Median and,* as in **Me'do–Per'sian.**

Me·doc', Mé·doc' (mā·dŏk'; mā'dŏk; *F.* mā'dôk'), *n.* [F. *Médoc.*] Wine from Médoc, France. The best Médoc wines are known by the name of the estate or château from which they come. See BORDEAUX, *n.*

Me·do'ro (mā·dō'rō), *n.* A beautiful Moorish youth in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso.*

med're·gal (mĕd'rē·găl), *n.* [Sp. *medregal, medrejal,* of unknown origin.] An amberfish (*Zonichthys,* syn. *Seriola, fasciatus*) of the West Indies and other warm regions.

med'rick (mĕd'rĭk), *n.* A small gull or tern; esp., the Bonaparte's gull or the Wilson's tern.

med'ri·nacks (mĕd'rĭ·năks), **med'ri·nac'les** (-năk'lz), *n.* [Origin uncert.; perh. the same word as *medrinaque.*] A kind of coarse, stout canvas. *Obs.*

med'ri·na'que (mĕd'rĭ·nä'kā; mĕd'rĭ·năk), *n.* [Sp. *medriñaque* a fabric of such fiber.] A fiber from the sago palm in the Philippine Islands; also, a cloth made from it.

me·dul'la (mē·dŭl'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* in sense 1, MEDULLAS (-ȧz); in senses 2 & 3, MEDULLAE (-ē). [L.] **1.** Marrow; pith; essence; hence, a summary or compendium. *Obs.*
2. *Anat.* **a** The marrow of bones. **b** The deep or inner substance or tissue of an organ or part, as of the kidney or of a hair. **c** The medulla oblongata.
3. *Bot.* **a** The pith or central portion of parenchyma when enclosed by a definite vascular cylinder, as in the stems of dicotyledons and gymnosperms. See STEM, *Illust.* **b** In lichens, the medullary layer. **c** In certain fungi, the inner spongy portion of the thallus.
4. *Zool.* The internal portion of some protozoans.

me·dul'la ob'lon·ga'ta (ŏb'lŏng·gā'tȧ; -gā'tȧ); *pl.* MEDULLAE OBLONGATAE (-dŭl'ē; -gā'tē; -gā'-). [NL., oblong medulla.] *Anat.* The lowest or posterior part of the brain, extending from the isthmus rhombencephali to the spinal cord, into which it gradually tapers off. See BRAIN, *n.*, 1 **a**. In its lower part, it resembles the spinal cord; above, its structure is complicated by new bundles of fibers and nuclei of gray matter, and changes in the course of the spinal tracts. It contains the nuclei of origin of certain of the spinal nerves and several centers which greatly influence respiration, circulation, swallowing, and other functions.

me·dul'lar (mē·dŭl'ĕr), *adj.* Medullary.

med'ul·lar'y (mĕd'ŭ·lĕr'ĭ; mē·dŭl'ȧ·rĭ; mĕd'ŭ·lĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *medullaris,* fr. *medulla* marrow.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** Pertaining to the medulla of any part or organ; containing, consisting of, or resembling, marrow. **b** Pertaining to the medulla oblongata or to the medulla spinalis.
2. *Bot.* Pertaining to, or composed of, the medulla.
3. *Med.* Like marrow in consistency; — said of cancers.

medullary axis. *Bot.* The medullary layer.

medullary canal or cavity. **a** *Embryol.* The medullary groove. **b** *Anat.* The marrow cavity of a bone.

medullary groove or furrow. *Embryol.* A median dorsal longitudinal groove, in the epiblast of the vertebrate embryo, the edges of which (called the ***medullary folds***) unite, making a tube (the ***medullary tube***) from the walls of which the brain and spinal cord are developed.

medullary layer. *Bot.* In lichens, the thick subcortical layer of the thallus.

medullary membrane. *Anat.* The endosteum.

medullary plate. *Embryol.* **a** The part of the epiblast forming the medullary groove. **b** *pl.* The medullary folds.

medullary ray. **a** *Anat.* The pyramid of Ferrein. **b** *Bot.* One of the rays, or plates of parenchymatous tissue, separating the vascular bundles in the stems of dicotyledons and gymnosperms; — now commonly called *vascular ray* or *wood ray,* since the rays originate from the cambium rather than the medulla. See STEM, *Illust.*

medullary sheath. **a** *Anat.* The layer of myelin surrounding a medullated nerve fiber. **b** *Bot.* The primary xylem zone surrounding the medulla in certain stems.

medullary tube. *Embryol.* See MEDULLARY GROOVE.

medullary velum; *pl.* MEDULLARY VELA. *Anat.* A thin, white plate of nervous tissue forming part of the roof of the fourth ventricle. The ***anterior medullary velum*** stretches between the two brachia conjunctiva above the cerebellum; the ***posterior medullary velum*** stretches between the two flocculi below the cerebellum.

‖**me·dul'la spi·na'lis** (spĭ·nā'lĭs). [L.] The spinal cord.

med'ul·late (mĕd'ŭ·lāt), *v. i.* To form a medulla.

med'ul·lat'ed (mĕd'ŭ·lāt'ĕd; mē·dŭl'āt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* *Anat.* Having a medullary sheath. See NERVE FIBER.

med'ul·la'tion (mĕd'ŭ·lā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *medullatus,* past part. of *medullare* to fill with marrow.] **a** The formation of a medullary sheath. **b** The development of marrow.

me·dul'li·spi'nal (mē·dŭl'ĭ·spī'năl; -n'l), *adj.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the spinal cord.

med'ul·li'tis (mĕd'ŭ·lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See MEDULLA; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of marrow.

med'ul·li·za'tion (-lĭ·zā'shŭn; -lĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* [See MEDULLA; -IZE; -ATION.] *Med.* Rarefying of bone with replacement by marrow in osteitis.

med'ul·lose (mĕd'ŭ·lōs), *adj.* [L. *medullosus* full of marrow.] Pithlike; medullary.

me·dul'lous (mē·dŭl'ŭs), *adj.* Medullary. *Obs.*

Me·du'sa (mē·dū'sȧ; -zȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Medousa.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of the Gorgons (see GORGON, *n.*, 1). She was slain by Perseus, who succeeded in cutting off her head by looking at its reflection in his shield. He gave the head to Athena, who set it in her shield. She is fabled by some to have been a beautiful maiden, whose hair was transformed into snakes by Athena, whose sanctuary she had violated.

Antique Mask of Medusa known as the Medusa Rondanini.

2. [*not cap.*] [*pl.* -SAE (-sē; -zē).] *Zool.* A jellyfish, or free-swimming acaleph or coelenterate; — now restricted to the typical jellyfishes (Scyphozoa) and forms like them, as the Trachomedusae, and the individuals of the free-swimming generation of hydroids (see JELLYFISH, *Illust.*).

medusa bud. *Zool.* One of the buds of a hydroid, destined to develop into a gonophore or medusa.

Med'u·sae'an (mĕd'ŭ·sē'ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to Medusa.

me·du'sal (mē·dū'săl; -s'l), *adj.* Medusan.

me·du'san (-săn; -s'n), *adj.* *Zool.* Pertaining to, or like, a medusa. — *n.* A medusa.

Me·du'sa's head (-sȧz; -zȧz), or (in sense 2) **Me·du'sa's–head',** *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* A cluster of stars in the constellation Perseus. It contains the bright star Algol.
2. *Bot.* **a** An edible species of hedgehog mushroom (*Hydnum caput-medusae*), with interwoven hymenial spines. **b** An African euphorbia (*Euphorbia caput-medusae*) with numerous drooping slender branches.
3. *Zool.* A basket fish.

me·du'si- (mē·dū'sĭ-), **medus-.** *Zool.* A combining form for *medusa,* as in **med'u·sif'er·ous** (mĕd'ŭ·sĭf'ĕr·ŭs), **me·du'si·form.** See -FEROUS, -FORM.

me·du'soid (mē·dū'soid), *adj.* [*medusa* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Like a medusa. — *n.* A medusalike gonophore of a hydroid.

mee'bos (mē'bŏs), *n.* Also **me'bos.** [S. Afr. D.; cf. Ar. *mishmish* apricots.] Salted dried apricots. *S. Africa.*

meed (mēd), *n.* [ME. *mede,* fr. AS. *mēd*; akin to AS *meord,* OS. *mēda,* OHG. *miata, mieta,* G. *miete,* Goth *mizdo,* OSlav. *mězda,* Gr. *misthos,* Skr. *mīḍha.*] **1.** That which is bestowed or rendered in consideration of merit; reward; recompense.

A rosy garland was the victor's *meed.* *Spenser*

2. *Obs.* **a** Payment for labor or service; wages; hire. **b** A gift; also, a bribe; bribery; dishonest gain or pay. **c** Merit or desert; worth.

meed, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To reward; repay; also, bribe.
2. To deserve; merit.

meed'less (mēd'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Without reward; also, without desert. *Rare.*

meek (mēk), *adj.*; MEEK'ER (-ĕr); MEEK'EST. [ME. *mek, meoc,* fr. ON. *mjūkr* mild, soft; akin to D. *muik,* Goth. *mūka*modei gentleness, ON. *mykr, myki,* manure, and ult. to ON. *mygla* mold. See MUGGY.] **1.** Mild of temper; not easily provoked or irritated; patient under injuries; not vain, or haughty, or resentful; evincing, or characterized by, mildness of temper, or patience; as, a *meek* answer.
2. In an unfavorable sense, tamely submissive; spiritless.
3. Mild; moderate in action; as, a *meek* remedy. *Archaic.*
4. *Obs.* **a** Gentle; kind; pitiful; indulgent. **b** Not wild; tame; gentle; — said of animals.

Syn. — Long-suffering, yielding, pacific. See GENTLE.

Ant. — Domineering, blustering; fretful, impatient.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

meek-browed	**meekhearted**	**meek-minded**
meek-eyed	**meekheartedness**	**meek-spirited**

— **meek'ly,** *adv.* — **meek'ness,** *n.*

meek, *adv.* Meekly. *Obs.* *Shak.*

meek, *v. t. & i.* To make or become meek. *Obs.*

meek'en (mēk'ĕn), *v. t. & i.* To make or become meek; to abase; appease; tame. *Now Rare.*

Mee·koc'er·as (mē·kŏs'ĕr·ăs), *n.* [NL. Cf. -CERAS.] *Geol.* An ammonite of the Triassic period.

meered, mered (mē̇rd), *adj.* A word occurring in Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra,* III. xi. 10, variously taken as meaning: (1) Sole; only. (2) Delimited.

meer'kat (mēr'kăt), *n.* [D., monkey, appar. fr. *meer* sea + *kat* cat, but perh. ult. fr. Skr. *markaṭa* ape, monkey.]
1. A monkey. *Obs.*
2. **a** A South African ichneumonlike carnivore (*Cynictis penicillata*). **b** The suricate.

meer'schaum (mēr'shŭm; 277), *n.* [G., lit., sea foam, fr. *meer* sea + *schaum* foam. See MERE a lake; SCUM.] **1.** A fine white claylike mineral, soft, and light enough when in dry masses to float in water; sepiolite. H., 2–2.5. Sp. gr., 2. It is a hydrous magnesium silicate, $H_4Mg_2Si_3O_{10}$. The meerschaum manufactured into tobacco pipes, cigar holders, etc., comes chiefly from Asia Minor.
2. A tobacco pipe made of this mineral.
3. The color gravel.

meese (mēz), *n.* [AS. *mēos.*] Moss. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

meet (mēt), *v.*; *past tense & past part.* MET (mĕt); *pres. part. & verbal n.* MEET'ING. [ME. *meten,* fr. AS. *mētan*; akin to OS. *mōtian* to meet, ON. *mæta,* Goth. *gamōtjan,* and to AS. *mōt, gemōt,* a meeting. See MAIL tax; cf. MOOT,

---

Med'i·ter·ra'ne·an·ism, *n.* See -ISM.

Med'i·ter·ra'ne·an·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE. — **Med'i·ter·ra'ne·an·i·za'tion,** *n.*

Med'i·tri·na'li·a (mĕd'ĭ·trĭ·nā'lĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] See JUPITER, 1.

me'di·um·ism, *n.* See -ISM.

me'di·um·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

Medj'lis, Medj'liss. Vars. of MAJLIS, MEJLIS.

med'li. Meddle. *Ref. Sp.*

med'id. Meddled. *Ref. Sp.*

medle. † MEDDLE, MEDLEY.

med'l·sum. Meddlesome. *Ref. Sp.*

medon. † MAIDAN.

med'ow. Meadow. *Ref. Sp.*

me·dres'e, me·dres'se, -dres'seh, -dres'sah. Vars. of MADRASAH.

me·du. † MEADOW.

me·dul'line, *adj.* Medullary. *Obs.*

me·du'sa·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

meece (mēs), *n.*, *pl.* of MOUSE. *Now Dial.*

meech (mēch; mĭch). Var. of MICHE, *v. i.* *Now Dial.* [*Dial.*]

meech'er. Var. of MICHER. *Now*

Meech table (mēch). See MORTALITY TABLE.

Me·e'da (mē·ē'dȧ). *Bib.*

meed'er, *n.* A briber. *Obs.*

meeke'less, *adj.* Unpacifiable. *Obs.*

meek'head, *n.* Meekness. *Obs.*

meek'ling, *n.* See 1st -LING.

meen (mēn; mĕn). Scot. var. of MOON.

meer Var. of MERE.

meer. Var. of MARE, animal.

meerschaum enameler. See ENAMELER, 2.

meer'sa. Var. of MIRZA.

mees, meese, *n.* = MESSUAGE. *Obs Now Dial.* [*Scot. & Dial. Eng.*]

mees. Var. of MEASE, *v. t.* *Now*

---

v. t. & n.] *Transitive*: **1.** To come upon or across; to find; to come into the presence or company of by accident; to fall in with; — now only with a personal object, except *Dial.* See *meet with* **a**, below. "I *met* a fool i' the forest." *Shak.*
2. To come, by accident or design, into contact or proximity with, or into the presence or company of, by approach from opposite or different directions; to come upon or against by such approach; as, to *meet* carriages or persons in the street; also, to go to the place of arrival of; as, to *meet* a train at the station.

His daughter came out to *meet* him. *Judges* xi. 34.

3. To come into collision with or opposition to; to confront or encounter hostilely; to fight, cope, or grapple with.

We have *met* the enemy, and they are ours. *O. H. Perry.*

4. To come into contact or connection with; to come close to; to join or intersect; as, where one road *meets* another.
5. To come into the presence of, or association with, designedly; as, an appointment to *meet* the President.
6. To encounter; to have personal acquaintance with; to experience; as, the eye *met* a horrid sight; he *met* his fate.
7. To come or appear before; to attract or get the attention of; to come within the perception or recognition of.

Where more is meant than *meets* the ear. *Milton.*

8. To come up to; to conform to; to be even with; to equal; match; satisfy; answer; to discharge or pay, as a debt; as, to *meet* one's expectations, the demand.
9. To make the acquaintance of by introduction. *Colloq.*
—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To come together by mutual approach; to come into contact or proximity, esp. by approach from opposite or different directions; to join; to come face to face; as, we *met* in the street.
2. *Archaic.* **a** To come together with hostile purpose; to conflict. **b** To come to, or be at, a meeting; to appear. **c** To come together by mutual concessions; hence, to agree.
3. To come together for a common purpose; to assemble; congregate; as, Congress *meets* next Monday.
Syn. — Confront, face; touch; combat, battle; fulfill.
meet halfway. To go half the distance between in order to meet (one); hence, to yield or concede half of the difference in order to effect a compromise or reconciliation with; also, to anticipate; as, *to meet* trouble *halfway.*
meet her. *Naut.* An order to check with the rudder the swing of a ship's head toward her proper course before the impetus carries it too far.
meet one's eyes. To encounter the gaze of one.
meet with. **a** To light upon; to find; to come across.

We *met with* many things worthy of observation. *Bacon.*

b To join; unite in company. **c** To experience or be subjected to; suffer; undergo; as, to *meet with* a fall, a loss. **d** *Scot.* To discharge one's pecuniary obligation to; to pay. **e** *Obs.* (1) To encounter hostilely; to meet. (2) To come into contact with; to reach just to. (3) To agree or harmonize with. (4) To oppose; to grapple or cope with; to provide for; to obviate. (5) To be even with; requite.

meet (mēt), *n.* **1.** Act of meeting, as of two trains.
2. An assembling together; esp., an assembling of huntsmen for the hunt, or of contestants in athletic sport; also, the persons who so assemble, or the place of meeting.
3. A point or line of junction.

meet (mēt), *adj.* [ME. *mete* fr. AS. *gemēte;* akin to AS. *metan* to mete, and G. *gemäss* fitting. See METE.] **1.** That fits well or exactly; close-fitting; scant. *Obs.*
2. Suitable; fit; proper; appropriate; qualified.

It was *meet* that we should make merry. *Luke* xv. 32.

3. *Obs.* **a** Equal. **b** Mild; gentle.

meet, *adv.* Meetly. *Obs.*

meet'en (mēt''n), *v. t.* To render meet or fit. *Rare.*

meet'er (-ēr), *n.* One who meets or attends a meeting.

meet'er-ly (mēt'ēr-lĭ), *adj.* [Prob. fr. MEET, *adj.*] Moderate; middling. — *adv.* Moderately; tolerably. *Both Dial.*

meet'help' (mēt'hĕlp'), *n.* Also **meet'help'er** (-hĕl'pēr). A helpmeet. *Rare.*

meet'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of persons or things that meet; specif.: **a** A duel. **b** A coming together; a gathering; an assembly; esp., a public gathering; a convention; as, the *meeting* of Congress; a *meeting* of a board. **c** An assembly for worship; a congregation; as, to attend *meeting* on Sunday; — in England, applied disparagingly to worshiping assemblies of dissenters. Also, *Obs., Eng.,* a meetinghouse or chapel. **d** A gathering for holding races; a race meeting.
2. A union or place of union; a junction, union, intersection, or confluence; as, the *meeting* of the roads; hence: **a** *Carp. & Masonry.* A joint. **b** A meeting place.

meet'ing, *adj.* That meets. Specif., *Obs.,* responsive.

meet'ing-er (mēt'ĭng-ēr), *n.* One who frequents dissenting religious gatherings, or "meetings"; a dissenter. *Eng.*

Meeting for Sufferings. See SUFFERING, *n.*

meet'ing-house' (-hous'), *n.* **1.** A building used for worship; a church; in England, only a house so used by dissenters.
2. *pl.* The columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*).

meeting of the minds. *Law.* In the making of contracts, the fact of all the parties to the contract having in mind the same terms, conditions, and subject matter.

meeting rail. The horizontal rail of a vertical sliding sash which meets the corresponding rail of the adjacent sash.

meet'ly, *adv.* **1.** Moderately; tolerably. *Obs.*
2. Fitly; suitably; properly.

Meg (mĕg), *n.* **a** Pet diminutive of MARGARET. **b** [*not cap.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A woman; a country girl; a hoyden.

meg (mĕg), *n.* **a** *Obs. Slang.* A guinea. **b** *Slang & Dial. Eng.* Var. of MAG, halfpenny.

meg'a- (mĕg'ȧ-), **meg-** (mĕg-). [See MICKLE.] A combining form, Greek *mega-, meg-,* from *megas, megalou,* meaning *great, mighty,* signifying: **a** *Great, extended, powerful,* as in *mega*scope. **b** In the metric system, electricity, mechanics, etc., *a million times; a million of;* as in *mega*meter, a million meters, *meg*ohm. Cf. MACRO-.

meg'a-ce-phal'ic (-sē-făl'ĭk), *adj.* Also **meg'a-ceph'a-lous** (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs). [*mega-* + Gr. *kephalē* head.] Large-headed. Specif., *Craniom.,* having a cranial capacity in excess of the mean (which for modern Europeans and Asiatics ranges from 1,500 to 1,600 cubic centimeters). — **meg'a-ce-pha'li-a** (-sē-fā'lĭ-ȧ), **meg'a-ceph'a-ly** (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.*

Me-gac'er-os (mē-găs'ēr-ŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. *mega-* + Gr. *keras* horn.] *Paleontol.* A genus of European Pleistocene mammals of the deer family, including the Irish elk. Syn. *Megaloceros.* — **me-gac'er-ine** (-In; -īn), *adj. & n.* — **meg'a-cer'o-tine** (mĕg'ȧ-sĕr'ō-tĭn; -tīn), *adj. & n.*

Meg'a-chi'le (mĕg'ȧ-kī'lē), *n.* [NL., fr. *mega-* + Gr. *cheilos* lip.] *Zool.* A genus of leaf-cutting bees, by some regarded as the type of the family **Meg'a-chil'i-dæ** (-kĭl'ĭ-dē). — **meg'a-chi'lid** (-kī'lĭd), *n. & adj.*

Meg'a-chi-rop'ter-a (-kĭ-rŏp'tēr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *mega-* + *Chiroptera.*] *Zool.* A suborder of Old World bats consisting of the fruit bats. — **meg'a-chi-rop'ter-an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **meg'a-chi-rop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

meg'a-co'lon (-kō'lŏn), *n.* [*mega-* + *colon.*] *Med.* Abnormal enlargement of the colon.

meg'a-dont (mĕg'ȧ-dŏnt), *adj.* [*meg-* + *-odont.*] Having large teeth. See DENTAL INDEX.

Meg'a-dri'li (-drī'lĭ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *mega-* + Gr. *drilos,* explained by L. *verpus* a circumcised man (cf. L. *verpa* membrum virile), but taken in the sense of sperm duct.] *Zool.* A division of oligochaete worms including the larger terrestrial species, as the earthworms; — opposed to *Microdrili.*

meg'a-dy-nam'ics (-dī-năm'ĭks; -dĭ-), *n. Geol.* The mechanics of major earth movements.

meg'a-fog' (mĕg'ȧ-fŏg'; 184), *n.* A signaling apparatus having megaphones pointing in different directions for sounding instructions in code to befogged vessels.

meg'a-ga-mete' (-gȧ-mēt'), *n.* [*mega-* + *gamete.*] *Biol.* A macrogamete.

meg'a-kar'y-o-cyte' (-kăr'ĭ-ō-sīt'), *n.* [*mega-* + *karyo-* + *-cyte.*] *Anat.* A large cell having a lobulated nucleus and found esp. in the bone marrow. It is the source of blood platelets.

Meg'a-lad'a-pis (mĕg'ȧ-lăd'ȧ-pĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *megal-* + *adapis,* a word mentioned by Gesner as used by Hermolaus Barbarus and taken by Cuvier to mean cony.] *Paleontol.* A genus of Pleistocene lemurs from Madagascar.

Meg'a-lae'ma (-lē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *mega-* + Gr. *laimos* throat.] *Zool.* A genus of scansorial barbets of southeastern Asia, often made the type of a family, **Meg'a-lae'mi-dæ** (-mĭ-dē), equiv. to Capitonidae (which see). — **meg'a-leme** (mĕg'ȧ-lēm), *n.*

Meg'a-la'ni-a (-lā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *mega-* + Gr. *ēlainein* to wander, roam; in reference to the terrestrial nature of the saurian.] *Paleontol.* A genus of lizards related to the modern monitors, but of gigantic size, whose remains are found in the Pleistocene of Queensland.

Meg'a-la-trac'tus (-lȧ-trăk'tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *megal-* + Gr. *atraktos* spindle.] *Zool.* A genus of Australian marine snails, family Turbinellidae. *M. aruanus* is the largest known living gastropod.

meg'a-les'thete, meg'a-laes'thete (-lĕs'thēt), *n.* [*megal-* + *esthete.*] *Zool.* In the megalopores of certain chitons, one of the sense organs, usually pigmented and believed sensitive to light. Cf. MICRESTHETE, SHELL EYE.

meg'a-leth'o-scope (-lĕth'ō-skōp), *n.* [*meg-* + *alethoscope.*] A kind of stereoscope having a large magnifying lens.

Meg'a-lich'thys (-lĭk'thĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *megal-* + Gr. *ichthys* fish.] *Paleontol.* A genus of large crossopterygian fishes whose remains are found in the Carboniferous. It typifies a family, **Meg'a-lich-thy'i-dae** (-lĭk-thĭ'ĭ-dē), of the order Rhipidistia.

meg'a-lith (mĕg'ȧ-lĭth), *n.* [*mega-* + *-lith.*] *Archaeol.* One of the huge stones or boulders used in various types of prehistoric monuments. See DOLMEN, *Illust.*

meg'a-lith'ic (-lĭth'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, megaliths of the monuments composing them.

meg'a-lo- (mĕg'ȧ-lō-), **megal-.** A combining form, Greek *megalo-, megal-,* from *megas, megalou,* meaning *large, great,* as in *megalo*mania, *megalo*ps; specif., *Med, abnormal enlargement,* as in *megalo*cardia, *megalo*psia. The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

megalocardia	**megalocornea**	**megalohepatia**
megalocarpous	**megalodactylia**	**megalomelia**
megalocephalia	**megalodactylism**	**megalopenis**
megalocephalic	**megalodactylous**	**megaloplastocyte**
megalocephalous	**megaloenteron**	**megalosplenia**
megalocephaly	**megalogastria**	**megalosyndactyly**
megalochirous	**megaloglossia**	**megaloureter**

meg'a-lo-bat'ra-chus (-băt'rȧ-kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *megalo-* + Gr. *batrachos* frog.] *Zool.* A genus consisting of the giant salamander. It is sometimes included in *Cryptobranchus.*

meg'a-lo-blast' (mĕg'ȧ-lō-blăst'), *n.* [*megalo-* + *-blast.*] A giant nucleated blood corpuscle. See ERYTHROBLAST. — **meg'a-lo-blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *adj.*

meg'a-lo-cyte' (mĕg'ȧ-lō-sīt'), *n.* [*megalo-* + *-cyte.*] *Med.* An enlarged red blood corpuscle; macrocyte. — **meg'a-lo-cy-to'sis** (-sī-tō'sĭs), *n.*

Meg'a-lo-don (mĕg'ȧ-lō-dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *megal-* + *-odon.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of Devonian and Cretaceous lamellibranchs having ponderous shells. It is the type of a family, **Meg'a-lo-don'ti-dæ** (-dŏn'tĭ-dē).

meg'a-lo-graph' (mĕg'ȧ-lō-grăf'; 83), *n.* [*megalo-* + *-graph.*] A kind of camera lucida for microscopic or kaleidoscopic drawing.

meg'a-log'ra-phy (mĕg'ȧ-lŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Painting that covers a large surface and depicts a lofty subject. *Obs.*

meg'a-lo-kar'y-o-cyte' (-lō-kăr'ĭ-ō-sīt'), *n.* [*megalo-* + *karyo-* + *-cyte.*] *Anat.* A giant cell found in bone marrow.

meg'a-lo-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ȧ; 159), *n.* [NL., fr. *megalo-* + *-mania.*] **a** A mania or passion for, or for doing, great or grand things. **b** A disordered mental condition in which the patient has grandiose delusions. — **-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.* — **-ma-ni'a-cal** (-mȧ-nī'ȧ-kăl), *adj.*

Meg'a-lon'yx (mĕg'ȧ-lŏn'ĭks; mē-găl'ō-nĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. *megal-* + Gr. *onyx* claw.] *Paleontol.* A genus of large extinct slothlike Pliocene and Pleistocene edentate mammals of North America, by some made the type of a family, **Meg'a-lo-nych'i-dæ** (mĕg'ȧ-lō-nĭk'ĭ-dē).

meg'a-lo-phon'ic (-lō-fŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Megalophonous.

meg'a-loph'o-nous (mĕg'ȧ-lŏf'ō-nŭs), *adj.* [*megalo-* + Gr. *phōnē* voice.] **a** High-sounding. *Shelley.* **b** Having a loud or great voice.

meg'a-loph-thal'mus (-lŏf-thăl'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *megal-* + Gr. *ophthalmos* eye.] *Med.* Largeness of the eyes.

meg'a-lop'ic (mĕg'ȧ-lŏp'ĭk), *adj.* Having large eyes; *Zool.,* of or pertaining to the megalops stage of a crustacean.

Meg'a-lop'i-dæ (-lŏp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A family of isospondylous fishes, sometimes included in Elopidae as a subfamily **Meg'a-lo-pi'nae** (-lō-pī'nē), of which *Megalops* is the type genus. — **meg'a-lo-pine** (mĕg'ȧ-lō-pīn), *adj. & n.*

meg'a-lop'o-lis (mĕg'ȧ-lŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *megalopolis,* fr. *megas, megalē,* great + *polis* city.] A very large city. — **meg'a-lo-pol'i-tan** (-lō-pŏl'ĭ-tăn; -t'n), *adj. & n.* — **meg'a-lo-pol'i-tan-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

meg'a-lo-pore' (mĕg'ȧ-lō-pōr'; 181), *n. Zool.* One of the larger kind of pores found in the dorsal shell of certain chitons, containing a sense organ (*megalaesthete*).

meg'a-lops (mĕg'ȧ-lŏps), *n.* [NL., fr. *megal-* + Gr. *ōps* eye.] *Zool.* **1.** A larval stage following the zoea in the development of most crabs. In this stage the legs and abdominal appendages have appeared, the abdomen is relatively long, and the eyes are large. Called also **meg'a-lo'pa** (-lō'pȧ). These larvae were originally described as a distinct genus *Megalopa* (syn. *Megalops*).

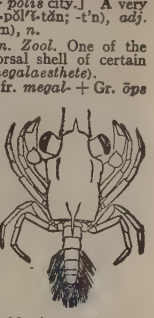

Megalops of Common Crab (*Cancer irroratus*). (× 5)

2. [*cap.*] A genus of fishes (family Elopidae) of the order Isospondyli, containing several East Indian and South Pacific species closely related to and resembling the tarpon.

meg'a-lop'sy-chy (-lŏp'sĭ-kĭ; -lŏp-sī'-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *megalopsychia,* fr. *megas, megalē,* great + *psychē* soul, mind.] Greatness of soul. *Obs.*

Meg'a-lop'ter-a (-lŏp'tēr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *megalo-* + *-ptera.*] *Zool.* A small order of large insects, formerly included in the Neuroptera, with ample wings, the hind pair having a folded anal area. The larvae are aquatic and predatory.

Meg'a-lo-pyg'i-dae (mĕg'ȧ-lō-pĭj'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *megalo-* + Gr. *pygē* buttocks, tail + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of American whitish moths known as *flannel moths.* The type genus is **Meg'a-lo-py'ge** (-pī'jē).

Meg'a-lo-sau'rus (mĕg'ȧ-lō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *megalo-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of gigantic carnivorous dinosaurs of the group Theropoda. The genus occurs from the Lias to the Wealden, and is the type of a widely distributed family, **Meg'a-lo-sau'ri-dae** (-sô'rĭ-dē). — **meg'a-lo-saur'** (mĕg'ȧ-lō-sôr'), *n.* — **meg'a-lo-sau'ri-an** (-sô'rĭ-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **meg'a-lo-sau'roid** (-roid), *adj.*

meg'a-lo-scope' (mĕg'ȧ-lō-skōp'), *n.* [*megalo-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* An endoscope with a magnifying apparatus. — **meg'a-los'co-py** (mĕg'ȧ-lŏs'kō-pĭ; mĕg'ȧ-lō-skŏ'pĭ), *n.*

meg'a-lo-sphere' (-sfēr'), *n.* [*megalo-* + *-sphere.*] *Zool.* The large-chambered initial shell of the sexual individuals of certain dimorphic species of Foraminifera. — **meg'a-lo-spher'ic** (-sfĕr'ĭk), *adj.*

-meg'a-ly (-mĕg'ȧ-lĭ). *Med.* A combining form, Modern Latin *-megalia,* from Greek *megalē,* fem. of *megas,* great, denoting *abnormal enlargement of a* (specified) *part,* as in acro*megaly,* gastro*megaly.*

Meg'a-mas-tic'to-ra (mĕg'ȧ-măs-tĭk'tō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *mega-* + Gr. *mastiktōr* scourger, fr. *mastix* whip.] *Zool.* A division of sponges equiv. to Calcarea. — **meg'a-mas-tic'to-ral** (-răl), *adj.*

meg.am'e-ter (mĕg.ăm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [F. *mégamètre.* See MEGA-; -METER.] **1.** An instrument for determining longitude by observation of the stars.
2. (*pron.* mĕg'ȧ-mē'tĕr). Also **meg'a-me'tre.** See MEGA- **b.**
3. A micrometer. *Rare.*

Meg'a-neu'ra (mĕg'ȧ-nū'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *mega-* + *-neura.*] *Paleontol.* An extinct genus of insects (order Protodonata) known only from the Upper Carboniferous of Commentry, France. It contained the largest known insects.

Me-ga'nos for-ma'tion (mȧ-gä'nōs). [From *Meganos* ranch or land grant, near Martinez, Calif.] *Geol.* The middle division of the marine Eocene of California.

meg'a-phone (mĕg'ȧ-fōn), *n.* [*mega-* + *-phone.*] A device to magnify sound, or direct it in a greater volume, as a very large funnel used as an ear trumpet or as a speaking trumpet. — **meg'a-phon'ic** (-fŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

meg'a-phone, *v. t. & i.* To speak or address through or as if through a megaphone. — *meg'a-phon'ist* (-fŏn'ĭst), *n.*

meg'a-pho-tog'ra-phy (-fō-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Uranophotography. — **meg'a-pho'to-graph'ic** (-fō'tō-grăf'ĭk), *adj.*

Me-gaph'y-ton (mē-găf'ĭ-tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *mega-* + Gr. *phyton* plant.] *Paleontol.* A genus of fossil tree ferns represented by trunks with distichous scars.

meg'a-pod (mĕg'ȧ-pŏd), *adj.* Large-footed.

meg'a-pode (-pōd), *n.* Also **meg'a-pod.** [*mega-* + Gr. *pous, podos,* foot.] Any gallinaceous bird of the family **Meg'a-po-di'i-dae** (-pō-dī'ĭ-dē), which includes the maleo, the leipoa, and the brush turkeys. They inhabit Australia and neighboring islands north and east to the Philippines and Ladrones. They are often called ***mound birds,*** from their peculiar habit of heaping up a mass of vegetable debris in which their eggs are laid and hatched. The typical genus is **Meg'a-po'di-us** (-pō'dĭ-ŭs), which includes the Australian species, called *jungle fowls.*

meg'a-pros'o-pous (-prŏs'ō-pŭs), *adj.* [*mega-* + *-prosopous.*] *Anat.* Characterized by a large face.

Me-gap'ter-a (mē-găp'tēr-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *mega-* + *-ptera.*] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the humpback whales. It is the type of a subfamily, **Me-gap'ter-i'nae** (-ĭ'nē). — **me-gap'ter-ine** (mē-găp'tēr-īn; -ĭn; 156), *adj.*

Meg'a-ren'si-an (mĕg'ȧ-rĕn'sĭ-ăn), *adj. & n.* Megarian.

Meg'a-rhi'nus (mĕg'ȧ-rī'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *mega-* + *-rhinus.*] *Zool.* A genus of American tropical mosquitoes having a curved beak and greenish or bluish coloration.

Meg'a-rhys'sa (mĕg'ȧ-rĭs'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *mega-* + *Rhyssa.*] *Zool.* A genus of large ichneumon flies with a long slender ovipositor. The common species of the eastern United States (*M. lunator*) is a parasite of the larva of the pigeon horntail.

Me-gar'i-an (mē-gâr'ĭ-ăn; 79), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Megara, a city of ancient Greece, or the Megarian school. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Megara; a member or adherent of the Megarian school. — **Me-gar'i-an-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

Megarian, *or* **Megaric, school.** A school of philosophy established at Megara by Euclid, a disciple of Socrates, who taught that the good is one, and is the only true being; — called also the *Eristic school.*

Megarian ware. *Gr. Archaeol.* Vases of Hellenistic date formed in a mold and decorated with figures in relief in imitation of repoussé work in metal.

Me-et'a-bel (mē-ĕt'ȧ-bĕl). *D. Bib.*
meet'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
meeth. + MEAD, a drink; METHE.
meet'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
me-fit'ic. Mephitic. *Ref. Sp.*
me-fit'is. Mephitis. *Ref. Sp.*
meg'a-bar'. See MEGA- **b.**
meg'a-car'y-o-cyte'. VAR. of MEGAKARYOCYTE.
meg'a-cosm (mĕg'ȧ-kŏz'm), *n.* [*mega-* + Gr. *kosmos* world.] = MACROCOSM. [See MEGA- **b.**]
meg'a-cou-lomb' (-kōō-lŏm'), *n.* [MEGA- **b.**]
meg'a-cy'cle, *n. Radio.* See MEGA- **b.**
meg'a-dine. Megadyne. *Ref. Sp.*
meg'a-dyne (mĕg'ȧ-dĭn), *n.* See MEGA- **b.**
Me-gae'ra (mē-jē'rȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Megaira.*] See ERINYS.
meg'a-erg' (mĕg'ȧ-ûrg'), *n. Physics.* See MEGA- **b.**
meg'a-far'ad (-fär'ăd), *n.* See MEGA- **b.**
meg'a-joule' (mĕg'ȧ-joul'; -jōōl'; *see* JOULE), *n.* See MEGA- **b.**
megal-. = MEGALO-.
meg'al-erg' (mĕg'ăl-ûrg'), *n.* See *megal-* + *erg.*] = MEGERG.
Meg'a-le'si-a (mĕg'ȧ-lē'sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), **Mag'a-len'si-a** (-lĕn'sĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *Megalē* the Great, a surname of Cybele, the Great Mother.] See MAGNA MATER. — **Meg'a-le'sian** (-shăn; -zhăn), **-len'si-an** (-lĕn'sĭ-ăn), *adj.*
-me-ga'li-a. [NL.] = -MEGALY.
Meg'a-loc'er-os (mĕg'ȧ-lŏs'ēr-ŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. *megalo-* + Gr. *keras* horn.] Syn. of MEGACEROS.
meg'a-lo-dont' (mĕg'ȧ-lō-dŏnt'), *adj.* = MEGADONT. — **meg'a-lo-dont'i-a** (-dŏn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.*
meg'a-lo'pi-a (-lō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also **meg'a-lop'si-a** (mĕg'ȧ-lŏp'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *megal-* + *-opia, -opsia.*] = MACROPIA.
Meg'a-lor'nis (-lôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of GRUS, 2.
Meg'a-lor-nith'i-dae (-lôr-nĭth'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of GRUIDAE.
Meg'a-lu'ri-dae (-lū'rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of AMIDAE **a.**
meg'a-meria (mĕg'ȧ-mē'rĭ), *n.* = MACROMERIA.
meg'am'pere, *n.* See MEGA- **b.**
meg'a-nu'cle-us (mĕg'ȧ-nū'klē-ŭs), *n.* = MACRONUCLEUS.
meg'a-par'sec, *n.* See MEGA- **b.**
meg'a-phyl'lous, *adj.* See -PHYLLOUS.
Meg'a-pod'i-dae (-pŏd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] = MEGAPODIIDAE.
meg-gap'o-lis (mĕ-găp'ō-lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *mega-* + Gr. *polis* city.] A chief city. *Obs.*

Me·gar'ic (mĕ·găr'ĭk), *adj.* Megarian.

meg'a·ron (mĕg'ȧ·rŏn), *n.; pl.* -RA (-rȧ). [Gr., fr. *megas* great.] *Gr. Archaeol.* **a** The great central hall of the Mycenaean house, normally rectangular, with a circular hearth in the center. **b** A chasm or pit sacred to Demeter.

meg'a·sclere (mĕg'ȧ·sklēr), *n.* Also **meg'a·scle'rum** (-sklē'rŭm). [*mega-* + Gr. *sklēros* hard.] *Zool.* A large spicule; specif., one of the supporting or skeletal spicules of sponges. — **meg'a·scler'ic** (-sklĕr'ĭk), *adj.* — **meg'a·scle'rous** (-sklēr'ŭs), *adj.*

meg'a·scope (-skōp), *n.* [*mega-* + *-scope.*] A kind of magic lantern for throwing a magnified image on a screen.

meg'a·scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *adj.* Also **meg'a·scop'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). **1.** Enlarged or magnified; — said of images, etc. **2.** *Petrog.* Visible to the unaided eye; — called also *macroscopic.* — **meg'a·scop'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

meg'a·seism (mĕg'ȧ·sīz'm; -sīs'm), *n.* [*mega-* + *seism.*] A violent earthquake. — **meg'a·seis'mic** (-sīz'mĭk; -sīs'-), *adj.*

Meg'a·so'ma (mĕg'ȧ·sō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *mega-* + *-soma.*] *Zool.* A genus of lamellicorn beetles (subfamily Dynastinae) chiefly of tropical America. See ELEPHANT BEETLE.

meg'a·spo·range' (mĕg'ȧ·spō·rănj'), *n.* A megasporangium.

meg'a·spo·ran'gi·um (-spō·răn'jĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. *mega-* + *sporangium.*] *Bot.* A sporangium which develops only megaspores. Cf. MICROSPORANGIUM.

meg'a·spore' (mĕg'ȧ·spōr'; 181), *n.* [*mega-* + *spore.*] **a** *Bot.* A kind of asexual spore produced by seed plants and some ferns, which always gives rise to the female prothallium or gametophyte. The embryo sac in seed plants is a megaspore. Cf. MICROSPORE. **b** *Zool.* = MACROSPORE **b.** — **meg'a·spor'ic** (-spŏr'ĭk), *adj.*

meg'a·spo'ro·phyll (-spō'rō·fĭl; 181), *n.* *Bot.* A sporophyll which develops only megasporangia.

meg'a·syn·thet'ic (-sĭn·thĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [*mega-* + *synthetic.*] Forming an extensive or ponderous synthesis; — a term applied to the American Indian languages. See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES.

Meg'a·the'ri·um (-thē'rĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *mega-* + *-therium.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of ground sloths found in the Pleistocene of America. Some of them, as *M. americanum,* the best-known species, were of gigantic size. They are allied to the sloths and anteaters, the skull and dentition resembling those of the former and the vertebrae the latter. The skin was probably unarmored. The genus is the type of a family, **Meg'a·the·ri'i·dae** (-thē·rĭ'ĭ·dē). — **meg'a·there** (mĕg'ȧ·thēr), *n.* — **meg'a·the'ri·an** (-thē'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* — **meg'a·the'rine** (-ĭn; -īn; 156), *adj.* — **meg'a·the'ri·oid** (-ĭ·oid), **meg'a·the'roid** (-thē'roid), *adj. & n.*

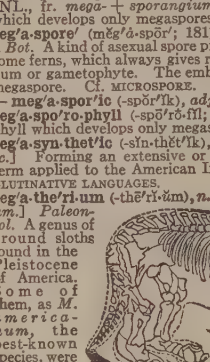

Megatherium (*M. americanum*). (1/75)

meg'a·therm (mĕg'ȧ·thûrm), *n.* [*mega-* + *-therm.*] *Bot.* Any plant which requires great heat combined with very abundant moisture for its successful growth. Cf. MESOTHERM, MICROTHERM. — **meg'a·ther'mic** (-thûr'mĭk), *adj.*

meg'a·type (mĕg'ȧ·tīp), *n.* [*mega-* + *-type.*] *Photog.* An enlarged copy of a picture or negative, produced by a photographic process. — **meg'a·typ'y** (-tĭp'ĭ), *n.*

meg'a·zo'oid (-zō'oid), *n.* [*mega-* + *-zooid.*] *Biol.* One of the larger of the two kinds of zooids of some organisms.

meg'a·zo'o·spore (-zō'ō·spōr; 181), *n.* [*mega-* + *zoospore.*] *Bot.* A large zoospore, or asexual swarm cell.

Me·gil'lah (mĕ·gĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *mĕgillāh* roll, scroll.] One of the Megilloth.

Me·gil'loth (mĕ·gĭl'ōth), *n. pl.* [Heb. *mĕgillōth* rolls.] *Jewish Lit.* Five books of the Hagiographa (Canticles, Ruth, Ecclesiastes, Esther, and Lamentations), which are respectively read in the synagogue on the feasts of the Passover, Pentecost, Tabernacles, and Purim, and on the anniversary of the destruction of Jerusalem.

me·gilp' (mĕ·gĭlp'), **me·gilph'** (mĕ·gĭlf'), *n.* Also **ma·gilp'** (mȧ·gĭlp'), **me·guilp',** etc. [Origin unknown.] A gelatinous preparation commonly of linseed oil and mastic varnish, used by artists as a vehicle for colors. — *v. t.* To treat with or as with megilp.

meg'ohm' (mĕg'ōm'), *n.* [*meg-* + *ohm.*] A million ohms.

meg'ohm·it (mĕg'ōm·ĭt), *n.* Also **meg'om·it.** [From MEGOHM.] Any of various preparations of thin sheets of mica cemented together. It is used as an insulator in electrical work.

meg'ohm·me'ter (mĕg'ōm·mē'tĕr), *n.* [*megohm* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* An instrument for the measurement of large electrical resistances.

meg'o·talc' (mĕg'ō·tălk'), *n.* An insulating material resembling megohmit.

me'grim (mē'grĭm), *n.* [ME. *migrym, mygrene,* fr. OF. *migraine.* See MIGRAINE.] **1.** Migraine. **2.** A fancy; a whim; a freak; a humor; esp. in *pl.,* lowness of spirits· "the blues"; hypochondria. **3.** *pl. Veter.* See STAGGER, *n.,* **4.** **4.** Vertigo; dizziness. *Obs.*

me'grim (mē'grĭm), *n.* **1.** The lantern flounder. **2.** The whiff *Lepidorhombus megastoma.*

me·hal'la (mĕ·hăl'ȧ), *n.* [F. *méhalla,* fr. Ar. *maḥallah* place of encampment.] An organization of mounted native Moroccan troops, with trained (often foreign) officers, raised for a particular purpose.

me·hal'la (mĕ·hăl'lȧ). Var. of MAHALLA.

me·ha'ri (mĕ·hä'rē), *n.; pl.* -RIS (-rēz). [Ar. *maḥāri,* pl., fr. *Mahrah* Mahra, tribe and region in southern Arabia.] A kind of swift dromedary, used in the French army in Algeria.

me·ha'rist (-rĭst), *n.* One mounted on a mehari.

Me·hel'ya (mĕ·hĕl'yȧ), *n.* [NL., after Ludwig von *Méhely,* Hung. zoologist.] *Zool.* A genus of colubrid snakes. See FILE SNAKE.

Me·het'a·bel (mĕ·hĕt'ȧ·bĕl), **Me·hit'a·bel** (-hĭt'ȧ·bĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Mĕḥēṭabēl.*] Literally, benefited of God; — feminine proper name.

meh·man'dar' (mȧ·män'dăr'), *n.* [Per. *mihmāndār,* fr. *mihmān* guest + *-dār* guarding.] In Persia and India, a court official appointed to escort an ambassador or traveler.

meh'tar (mä'tär), *n.* [Hind. (fr. Per.) *mihtar* prince.] **1.** In Persia, orig. [*cap.*], a title, or a part of the title, of certain great officers of the royal household, as the groom of the chamber; now [*not cap.*], a groom; a stable boy. **2.** In Bengal, a servant who sweeps and cleans a house. **3.** [*cap.*] [Marathi.] A title of the ruler of Chitral. — **meh'tar·ship,** *n.*

Mei·bo'mi·an (mī·bō'mĭ·ăn), *adj.* *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or discovered by, Heinrich Meibom (1638–1700), a German physician.

Meibomian gland. Any of the long sebaceous glands of the eyelids, which discharge a fatty secretion that lubricates the lids.

Mei'ji (mā'jĭ), *n.* [Jap., lit., enlightened rule.] *Japanese Hist.* The name of the period of the reign (1867–1912) of Emperor Mutsuhito. Cf. TAISHO.

Meiji rifle. *Mil.* A breechloading rifle of .256-inch caliber having a magazine holding five cartridges loaded from a clip. It was the principal Japanese infantry arm in the Russo-Japanese War.

‖**mei'ler** (mī'lĕr), *n.* [G.] A heap or mound, as of wood to be charred, ore to be roasted, or coal to be coked.

Mei·lich'i·os (mĭ·lĭk'ĭ·ōs), *adj.* Epithet of Zeus. See ZEUS.

mein (mān), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *mien*[4], prop., wheat flour.] Chinese wheat-flour noodles. See CHOW MEIN.

mein'ie, mein'y (mān'ĭ), *n.* [OF. *meisniée, maisnie.* See MENIAL.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A family, including servants, etc.; household. **b** Band of associates; crew. **c** Set, as of chessmen. **d** A flock or herd. **2.** *Archaic.* **a** A body of feudal retainers or, later, of attendants, followers, etc.; retinue. **b** The masses; rabble. **3.** A great number; a multitude. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

mei'o·bar (mī'ō·bär), *n.* [Gr. *meiōn* less + *baros* weight.] *Meteorol.* **a** A region of low barometric pressure. **b** An isobar of low pressure.

mei'o·nite (mī'ō·nīt), *n.* [F. *méionite,* fr. Gr. *meiōn* smaller; so called in allusion to the low pyramids of the crystals.] *Mineral.* A mineral of the scapolite group, occurring in glassy or milky crystals, or massive.

mei'o·phyl'ly (mī'ō·fĭl'ĭ), *n.* [*meio-* + Gr. *phyllon* leaf.] *Bot.* Suppression of one or more leaves in a whorl.

mei·o'sis (mī·ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *meiōsis,* fr. *meioun* to make smaller, from *meiōn.*] **1.** *Rhet.* Literally, belittling: **a** Representation of a thing so as to cause it to be taken as less than it really is. **b** Litotes. **2.** *Biol.* The sequence of complex nuclear changes that result in the production of cells (usually gametes) with half the number of chromosomes present in the original cell; — called also *reduction.* Typically the process involves two nuclear divisions: one (the actual reduction division) in which the chromosomes, without undergoing prior splitting (cf. MITOSIS), join in pairs, with homologous chromosomes of maternal and paternal origin associated, then separate so that one member of each pair enters each daughter nucleus; and a second division essentially mitotic in character. The two divisions thus produce four haploid cells. Cf. MATURATION.

mei'o·stag'min re·ac'tion (mī'ō·stăg'mĭn). Also **mi'o·** (mī'ō-). [*meio-* + Gr. *stagma* drop.] *Biochem. & Immunol.* A reaction based on the lowering of surface tension, as that caused by the addition of a specific antigen to a corresponding immune serum.

mei'o·tax'y (mī'ō·tăk'sĭ), *n.* [*meio-* + *-taxy.*] *Bot.* Suppression of a complete whorl of leaves or sporophylls.

mei·ot'ic (mī·ŏt'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to meiosis; characterized by meiosis.

mei·ot'ic. Var. of MYOTIC.

‖**meis'je** (mās'yĕ; -ĭ), *n.* [D. *meisje,* dim.; akin to E. MAIDEN.] Maiden. *S. Africa.*

Meis'sen ware (mī'sĕn). [From *Meissen,* Saxony.] Dresden china.

Meiss'ner's cor'pus·cle (mīs'nĕrz). [After Prof. Georg *Meissner* of Göttingen.] *Anat.* Any of the small elliptical tactile end organs in the hairless parts of the skin containing numerous transversely placed tactile cells and fine, flattened nerve terminations.

Meissner's plexus. *Anat.* A plexus of ganglioated nerve fibers lying between the muscular and mucous coats of the intestine.

Meis'ter·sing'er (mīs'tĕr·sĭng'ĕr; -zĭng'ĕr), *n. sing. & pl.* [G. See MASTER; SINGER.] A member of one of certain guilds, chiefly of workingmen, established between about 1300 and 1500 in Mainz, Nuremberg, and other German cities, for the cultivation of poetry and music. Their work (**Meis'ter·ge·sang'** [mīs'tĕr·gə·zäng']) was generally a lyric setting of a Biblical or other subject, sung to the harp, etc. See TABULATOR **a.** Four preparatory degrees, *Schüler, Schulfreund, Dichter,* and *Saenger* (lit., scholar, school friend, poet, and singer), had to be passed before a candidate attained the position of Meister (lit., master). Their pedantry is satirized (as applying to his critics) by Wagner in his opera (1868) ***Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg.***

meith (mĕth), *n.* [Prob. fr. ON. *mith* a fishing bank known by landmarks on shore.] *Scot.* **a** A measure or measurement. **b** A landmark; a boundary mark; a seamark. — *v. t.* To mark; to show the position of. *Scot.*

Mei'thei (mā'thā), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a dominant tribe in Manipur, now largely Hinduized; also, their speech, which is related to the Kuki-Chin tongue of the Tibeto-Burman group of languages. See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES, *Table.*

mei'zo- (mī'zō-). A combining form from Greek *meizōn,* greater, as in **mei'zo·seis'mal** (-sīz'mȧl; -sīs'mȧl), **mei'zo·seis'mic** (-mĭk). See -SEISM.

Mej·lis' (mĕj·lĭs'), *n.* [Turk. *mejlis,* Per. *majlis,* fr. Ar. *majlis* council. Cf. MAJLIS.] **1.** Also **Mej·liss'** (-lĭs'). Var. of MAJLIS. **2.** [*not cap.*] In Turkish lands, any minor judicial assembly or mixed tribunal.

Mej·noun' and Lei·lah' (mĕj·nōōn', lā·lä'). In a Persian tale, a pair of model lovers.

me'jo·ra'na (mā'hō·rä'nȧ), *n.* [Sp. *mejorana, majorana,* sweet marjoram. See MARJORAM.] A shrub (*Salvia ballotaeflora*) of Texas and adjacent Mexico, having fragrant blue or purple flowers.

Mek·bu'da (mĕk·bōō'dȧ), *n.* [Ar. *al-maqbūḍah* the contracted one.] See STAR, *Table.*

Mekh'i·tar'ist, Mech'i·tar'ist (mĕk'ĭ·tär'ĭst), *n.* [From *Mekhitar,* or *Mechitar,* an Armenian, who founded the congregation in 1701.] *R.C.Ch.* One of an Armenian order of monks founded in Constantinople, but since 1717 making its headquarters on the island of San Lazzaro in the Lagoon of Venice.

me·kom'e·ter (mĕ·kŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *mēkos* length + *-meter.*] *Mil.* A range finder consisting of two box sextants used simultaneously at a known distance apart.

mel (mĕl), *n.* [L.] *Pharm.* Honey.

mel-. *Med.* A combining form from Greek *mēla,* cheeks [plural of *mēlon* apple; see 1st MALUS], meaning cheek, as in **me·li'tis** (mĕ·lī'tĭs), **me·lon'cus** (-lŏng'kŭs).

mel-. *Med.* A combining form from Greek *melos,* limb, as in **me·lag'ra** (mĕ·lăg'rȧ; -lā'grȧ), **me·lal'gi·a** (-lăl'jĭ·ȧ). See -AGRA, -ALGIA.

mel'a- (mĕl'ȧ-), **mel-.** A combining form from Greek *melas,* black, as in *melaconite, Melaleuca, Melanthium, melaphyre;* specif., *Petrog., melanocratic,* as in **mel'a·di'o·rite, mel'a·gab'bro, mel'a·gran'ite.**

me'la (mā'lȧ), *n.* [Hind. *melā,* fr. Skr. *melaka, melā,* meeting, assembly. See MILITATE.] A religious festival and fair. *India.*

me·lac'o·nite (mĕ·lăk'ō·nīt), *n.* [*mela-* + Gr. *konis* dust.] *Mineral.* An earthy black massive variety of tenorite.

me·la'da (mȧ·lä'dȧ; mĕ·lä'dȧ), *n.* [Sp., prop. past part. of *melar* to sugar, candy, fr. L. *mel* honey. See MOLASSES.] Crude sugar mixed with molasses from cane juice.

Mel'a·leu'ca (mĕl'ȧ·lū'kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *mela-* + Gr. *leukos* white;—in allusion to the black trunk and white branches.] *Bot.* A large genus of Australian and East Indian shrubs and trees of the myrtle family (Myrtaceae). *M. leucadendron* is the cajuput.

mel'am (mĕl'ăm); **mel'ăm**), *n.* [Arbitrarily formed by Liebig. Cf. MELLON.] *Chem.* A white, amorphous compound, $C_6H_9N_{11}$, obtained by heating ammonium thiocyanate.

me·lam'ed, me·lam'med (mĕ·läm'ĕd; mĕ'lȧ·mȧd'), *n.* [Heb. *mĕlammēdh* teacher.] *Jewish.* A teacher, esp. in a heder, or elementary Hebrew School.

mel'a·mine (mĕl'ȧ·mēn; mĕl'ȧ·mēn'; -mĭn), *n.* Also **-min.** [*melam* + *amine.*] *Chem.* A white, crystalline, nitrogenous base, $C_3H_6N_6$, a triamino derivative of symmetrical triazine, decomposed by heat into mellon and ammonia; — called also *cyanuramide.*

me·lam'pod (mĕ·lăm'pŏd), **me·lam'pode** (-pōd), *n.* [L. *melampodion,* fr. Gr. *melampodion.*] Melanpodium. *Obs.*

mel'am·po'di·um (mĕl'ăm·pō'dĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] The Christmas rose; — so called in honor of *Melampus.*

Me·lamp'so·ra (mĕ·lămp'sō·rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *mela-* + Gr. *psora* canker, scurvy.] *Bot.* A genus of rusts, type of a family **Me·lamp'so·ra'ce·ae** (-rā'sē-ē) (order Uredinales), having sessile one-celled teliospores in a single layer. Certain species attack flax, poplars, willows, etc.

Me·lam'pus (mĕ·lăm'pŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Melampous.*] *Gr. Myth.* A famous seer, ancestor of a family of seers, having the gift of understanding the voices of animals.

mel'am·pyr'i·tol (mĕl'ăm·pĭr'ĭ·tŏl; -tōl), *n.* Also **mel'ampy'rin** (mĕl'ăm·pī'rĭn), **mel'am·py'rite** (-pī'rīt). [See MELAMPYRUM.] *Chem.* Dulcitol. It is found in the leaves of cowwheat (*Melampyrum*).

Mel'am·py'rum (mĕl'ăm·pī'rŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *melampyron,* fr. *melas* black + *pyros* wheat.] *Bot.* A small genus of hemiparasitic branching annuals, the cowwheats (family Scrophulariaceae).

me·lan'a·gogue (mĕ·lăn'ȧ·gŏg; 185), *n.* [*melan-* + *-agogue.*] *Old Med.* A purgative for black bile. — **me·lan'a·gog'al** (-gŏg'ăl), *adj.*

mel'an·cho'li·a (mĕl'ăn·kō'lĭ·ȧ; 159), *n.* [LL. See MELANCHOLY.] A disordered mental condition characterized by extreme depression of spirits, with fear, painful delusions, and brooding. — **mel'an·cho'li·ac** (-ăk), *adj. & n.*

mel'an·chol'ic (-kŏl'ĭk), *adj.* [OF. *melancolique,* fr. L. *melancholicus,* fr. Gr. *melancholikos.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to "melancholy," or "black bile"; causing, due to, or of the nature of, melancholy (sense **1 b**). *Obs.* **2.** Given to or having melancholy; depressed; unhappy. **3.** Affected with, like, or pertaining to, melancholia. **4.** Causing, or showing, melancholy; depressing; sad. *Obs.* — **mel'an·chol'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

mel'an·chol'ic, *n.* **a** *Obs.* Melancholy; also, a melancholy person. **b** A melancholiac.

mel'an·cho'li·ous (mĕl'ăn·kō'lĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [OF. *melancolieus.*] Melancholic. — **mel'an·cho'li·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **mel'an·cho'li·ous·ness,** *n.*

mel'an·chol·ist (mĕl'ăn·kŏl·ĭst), *n.* Orig., one in whom melancholy is predominant; now, a melancholiac.

mel'an·cho·lize (mĕl'ăn·kō·līz), *v. i.* To indulge in melancholy. — *v. t.* To make melancholy. *Both Now Rare.*

mel'an·cho'lo- (mĕl'ăn·kō'lō-). A combining form for *melancholy,* as in **mel'an·cho'lo·ma'ni·ac.** See MANIAC.

mel'an·chol'y (mĕl'ăn·kŏl'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -kăl·ĭ; *in early Modern English poetry often accented on second or final syllable*), *n.; pl.* -CHOLIES (-lĭz). [ME. *melancolie, malencolie,* fr. OF. *melancolie, malencollie* (F. *mélancolie*), fr. LL. *melancholia,* fr. Gr. *melancholia,* fr. *melas, -anos,* black + *cholē* gall, bile. See MULLET fish; GALL bile.] **1.** *Archaic & Hist.* **a** Black bile, a thick, acrid fluid once imagined to be a secretion of the kidneys or spleen, and the cause of gloominess. See HUMOR, *n.,* **2 a.** **b** A condition or disorder believed to be due to an excess of black bile and marked by sullenness and irascibility or mental dejection and depression. **c** Melancholia. **2.** a Depression of spirits; gloomy state or mood; dejection. **b** Pensive meditation or sadness; serious thoughtfulness. **3.** *Obs.* **a** Ill nature; irascibility; sullenness. **b** A cause or occasion of melancholy; also, an attack or fit of melancholy. **c** A melancholy or mournful writing, as a poem.

---

meg'a·seme (mĕg'ȧ·sēm), *adj.* See ORBITAL INDEX.

me·gass' (mĕ·găs'), **me·gasse'.** Vars. of BAGASSE.

meg'a·volt (mĕg'ȧ·vōlt'), *n.* See MEGA-b.

meg'a·watt', *n.* See MEGA-b.

meg'a·we'ber (mĕg'ȧ·vā'bĕr; -wē'bĕr), *n.* *Elec.* See MEGA-b.

Meg Dods. See DODS, MEG.

meg'erg' (mĕg'ûrg'), *n.* See MEGA-b. [GARRT.

Meg'ry (mĕg'rĭ), Dim. of MAR-

Me·gid'do, Me·gid'don (mĕ·gĭd'ō, -ŏn). *Bib.* [MEG.

Meg Merrilies. See MERRILIES,

meg'mho' (mĕg'mō'), *n.* *Elec.* See MEGA-b.

meg'oph·thal'mus (-ŏf·thăl'mŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = MEGALOPHTHALMUS.

Meg'phi·as (mĕg'fĭ·ăs). *D. Bib.*

Meg'rel (mĕg'rĕl), *n.* = MINGREL.

Me'grez (mē'grĕz), *n.* [Ar. *maghris* root.] See STAR, *Table.*

me'grim·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

me·guilp'. Var. of MEGILP.

me·ha'ra (mĕ·hä'rȧ). Var. of MEHARI.

‖**me·her'cle** (mā·hûr'klē), *interj.* [L.] By Hercules!

mei'kle (mē'k'l). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of MICKLE.

Mei·lan'i·on. Var. of MILANION.

meild. † MELD.

mei'le (mī'lē), *n.; pl.* -LEN (-lĕn). [G., fr. L. *milia.* See MILE.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

mein. † MAIN, power, etc.; MAUND, *India;* MEAN; MIEN.

meind. Obs. past part. of MENG.

meing (mēng). Scot. var. of MENG.

mei'o (mā'ō), *n.; pl.* MEIOS (-ōsh). [Pg., half. See MEDIUM.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

mei'o- (mī'ō-). Var. of MIO-, as in **Mei'o·cene** (mī'ō·sēn), **mei'o·lith'ic** (-lĭth'ĭk).

meiss. † MACE, a club; MEASE, to mitigate; MESS.

Meis'sa (mī'sȧ), *n.* [Ar. *al-maysān* the proudly marching one.] See STAR, *Table.* [HELM MEISTER.

Meister, Wilhelm. See WIL-

Me'·jar'kon (mē'jär'kŏn). *Bib.*

me·jid'i·eh. Var. of MEDJIDIE.

‖**me ju'di·ce.** [L.] I being judge; in my judgment.

mek. Var. of MAKE, *n.* & *v.* *Now Dial.* [MEKK.

meke. † MAKE, a halfpenny;

me'kil. † MICKLE.

Mek'ka. Var. of MECCA. [*Scot.*]

me'kle. Var. of MICKLE. *Now*

Me·ko'nah (mē·kō'nȧ). *Bib.*

me·lae'na, me·lae'nic, etc. Vars. of MELENA, MELENIC, etc.

melan-. = MELANO-.

mel'a·nae'mi·a, mel'a·nae'mic. Vars. of MELANEMIA, etc.

mel'an·cho'li·an, *n.* = MELANCHOLIAC, *n.* *Obs.* [CHOLY.

mel'an·chol'i·ly, *adv.* of MELAN-

mel'an·chol'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

mel'an·chol'ish, *adj.* = MELANCHOLIC. *Rare.*

Syn. — Despondency, sorrow, mournfulness, depression, low spirits, hypochondria. — MELANCHOLY, SADNESS, DEJECTION, GLOOM. SADNESS is the general term for depression of spirits, of whatever degree; MELANCHOLY, in modern usage, is (esp.) settled depression; the word often suggests little more than pensive, sometimes pleasing, sadness; as, "a feeling of *sadness* and longing, that is not akin to pain" (*Longfellow*); "Mellow, *melancholy*, yet not mournful, the tone seemed to gush up out of the deep well of her heart" (*Hawthorne*). DEJECTION suggests esp. the mood of one who is downcast, discouraged, or dispirited; GLOOM is profound despondency or heaviness of spirits; as, "As high as we have mounted in delight, in our *dejection* do we sink as low" (*Wordsworth*); "Miss Brown looked . . . depressed almost to *gloom*" (*Mrs. Gaskell*). Cf. DESPONDENCY, SORROW, MISERY, DISTRESS, TEDIUM, PENSIVE.

Ant. — Joy, gaiety, merriment, happiness, gladness.

mel'an-chol'y (mĕl'ăn-kŏl'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -kŭl-ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Orig., affected with the supposed disorder or the "humor" of "melancholy," or with melancholia; liable to, or causing, mental disorder of this kind; now, depressed in spirits; dejected; gloomy; dismal; mournful; sad.
2. Suggestive or expressive of melancholy or dejection; dismal; depressing; as, *melancholy* music, eyes.
3. Producing sadness; causing dejection; calamitous; afflictive; lamentable; as, a *melancholy* event.
4. Seriously thoughtful or meditative; pensive.
5. *Obs.* **a** Ill-natured; sullen; irascible. **b** Favorable to meditation; somber.

mel'an-chol'y, *v. t.* To render melancholy. *Obs.*

Mel'anch-tho'ni-an (mĕl'ăngk-thō'nĭ-ăn; 159), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the German Lutheran reformer Philipp Melanchthon (1497–1560), or his theological teachings or views. See AUGSBURG CONFESSION. — *n.* A follower of Melanchthon.

Mel'an-co'ni-a'les (mĕl'ăn-kō'nĭ-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *Melanconium*, type genus, fr. Gr. *melas* black + *konis* dust; — in allusion to the dark spores.] *Bot.* An order of Fungi Imperfecti, constituted by the family **Mel'an-co'ni-a'ce-ae** (-ā'sē-ē), of which the type genus is **Mel'an-co'ni-um** (-kō'nĭ-ŭm). They cause the plant diseases known as anthracnose. — **mel'an-co'ni-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

-melane. A combining form from Greek *melas, melanos,* black, dark, as in lepido*melane*, sidero*melane*.

mel'a-ne'mi-a, *or* **-nae'mi-a** (mĕl'ă-nē'mĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. *melan-* + *-emia.*] *Med.* A morbid condition in which the blood contains melanin. — **mel'a-ne'mic, -nae'mic** (-nē'mĭk; -nēm'ĭk), *adj.*

Mel'a-ne'sian (mĕl'ă-nē'shăn; -zhăn), *adj.* [Gr. *melas, -anos,* black + *nēsos* island. *Melanesia* was so called from the dark complexion of the natives.] Of or pert. to Melanesia, the Melanesians, or their Austronesian languages.

Mel'a-ne'sian, *n.* A member of the dominant native race of Melanesia, a dark-skinned people with thick beards and frizzy hair, often elaborately dressed, who are generally considered to be a cross between the Negroid Papuan race and the Polynesians or the Malays. Also, their language. See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

mé'lange' (mā'länzh'), *n.; pl.* MÉLANGES (*F.* mā'länzh'). [F., fr. *mêler* to mix. See MEDDLE; cf. MELUNGEON.] A mixture; a medley.

me-lange' (mē-länzh'), *v. t.* [F. *mélanger.*] To mix (wool of different colors); to print colors on (tops of wool or yarn). — **me-lang'er** (-lăn'zhĕr), *n.*

me-lan'geur' (mē-lăn'zhûr'), *n.* [F. *mélangeur* mixer.] A power-driven machine in which chocolate paste is mixed with sugar and flavoring and reduced to a fine, smooth consistency.

Me-la'ni-a (mē-lā'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *melas, -anos,* black.] *Zool.* A genus of fresh-water snails of the suborder Taenioglossa, type of a family, **Mel'a-ni'i-dae** (mĕl'ă-nī'ĭ-dē), represented in nearly all warmer regions. — **me-la'ni-an** (mē-lā'nĭ-ăn; 159), *adj. & n.*

me-la'ni-an (-ăn; 159), *adj.* [Gr. *melas, -anos,* black.] *Ethnol.* Of dark or black pigmentation; melanic, esp. [*cap.*] as designating the Negroes, Melanesians, Australians, etc.

me-lan'ic (mē-lăn'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *melas, -anos,* black.]
1. Melanotic.
2. *Ethnol.* Melanian.

mel'a-nif'er-ous (mĕl'ă-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [*melan-* + *-iferous.*] *Anat.* Containing black pigment.

mel'a-nin (mĕl'ă-nĭn), *n.* [Gr. *melas, -anos,* black.] *Biochem.* **a** Any of the various dark-brown or black amorphous pigments of animal origin, differing considerably in composition, as that of negroes' skin, those of chorioid, the hair, etc. **b** Erroneously, humin (sense **b**).

Mel'a-nip'pe (mĕl'ă-nĭp'ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Melanippē.*] *Gr. Myth.* The mother, by Poseidon, of Aeolus.

Mel'a-nip'pus (-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Melanippos.*] *Gr. Myth.* A Theban, the slayer of Tydeus in the expedition of the Seven against Thebes, who was himself killed by Amphiaraus.

mel'a-nism (mĕl'ă-nĭz'm), *n* [Gr. *melas, -anos,* black.]
1. *Physiol. & Zool.* **a** An unusual development of black or nearly black color in the skin or in the plumage or pelage. It occurs either as a characteristic of varieties or in individuals, esp. in certain groups of mammals and birds. **b** A melanic variety.
2. *Ethnol.* The character of having a high degree of pigmentation, as shown in dark skin, eyes, and hair.

mel'a-nis'tic (-nĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Affected with or characterized by melanism; of the nature of melanism.

mel'a-nite (mĕl'ă-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *melas, -anos,* black; cf. F. *mélanite,* G. *melanit.*] *Mineral.* A black kind of garnet of the variety andradite. See GARNET, *n.*, **1.** — **mel'a-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

mel'a-nize (mĕl'ă-nīz), *v. t.* To make melanistic.

mel'a-no- (mĕl'ă-nō-), **melan-.** [See MULLET fish.] A combining form, Greek *melano-, melan-,* from *melas, -anos,* meaning *black, dark,* as in *melanocrate, Melanoplus.* Specif., denoting *melanin,* as in *melanogen, melanemia.*

mel'a-no (mĕl'ă-nō), *n.* *Zool.* A melanistic individual.

Mel'a-no- (mĕl'ă-nō-). A combining form denoting *Melanian and,* as in **Mel'a-no-Pap'u-an.**

mel'a-no-blast' (mĕl'ă-nō-blăst'), *n.* [*melano-* + *-blast.*] *Biol.* A cell which produces melanin.

mel'a-no-car'ci-no'ma (-kär'sĭ-nō'mă), *n.* [NL., fr. *melano-* + *carcinoma.*] *Med.* A pigmented carcinoma.

mel'a-no-ce'rite (mĕl'ă-nō-sē'rĭt), *n.* [G. *melanocerit.* See MELANO-; CERITE.] *Mineral.* A complex fluosilicate of cerium, yttrium, calcium, and other metals, occurring in brown or black rhombohedral crystals.

Mel'a-noch'ro-i (mĕl'ă-nŏk'rō-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *melas, -anos,* black + *ōchros* pale.] Caucasians having dark hair and pale complexion. — **Mel'a-noch'roid** (-roid), *adj.*

mel'a-no-chro'ite (-nō-krō'ĭt), *n.* [Gr. *melanochroos* swarthy, fr. *melas, -anos,* black + *chroa* skin.] *Mineral.* Phoenicochroite.

mel'a-noch'ro-ous (-nŏk'rō-ŭs), *adj.* Also **mel'a-no-chro'ic** (-nō-krō'ĭk). [Gr. *melanochroos.*] Of dark complexion.

mel'a-noc'o-mous (-nŏk'ō-mŭs), *adj.* [*melano-* + Gr. *komē* hair.] Dark-haired.

mel'a-no-crate' (mĕl'ă-nō-krāt'; mē-lăn'ō-krāt), *n.* [*melano-* + Gr. *kratein* to rule.] *Petrog.* Any igneous rock in which the dark constituents predominate. Cf. LEUCOCRATE. — **mel'a-no-crat'ic** (-krăt'ĭk), *adj.*

mel'a-no-cyte' (mĕl'ă-nō-sīt'; mē-lăn'ō-sīt), *n.* [*melano-* + *-cyte.*] A cell producing or containing dark pigment.

Mel'a-no-den'dron (mĕl'ă-nō-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *melano-* + *dendron;* — from the dark foliage.] *Bot.* A genus of trees of the thistle family (Carduaceae) having as its only known species *M. integrifolium* of St. Helena, the *black cabbage tree.*

mel'a-no-der'ma (-dûr'mă), *n.* Also **mel'a-no-der'mi-a** (-mĭ-ă). [NL. See MELANO-; -DERM.] *Med.* Black color of the skin, esp. when abnormal. — **mel'a-no-der'mic** (-mĭk), *adj.*

Mel'a-no-gas'ter (-găs'tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. *melano-* + *-gaster.*] *Bot.* A genus of hard-skinned puffballs of the family Sclerodermaceae. *M. variegatus* is the red truffle.

me-lan'o-gen (mē-lăn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*melanin* + *-gen.*] *Biochem.* A substance capable of yielding melanin by appropriate treatment; an antecedent of melanin.

Me-lan'o-i (mē-lăn'ō-ī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *melanoi,* pl. of *melanos,* var. of *melas* black.] The darker Melanochroi.

mel'a-noid (mĕl'ă-noid), *adj.* [*melan-* + *-oid.*] Blackish; resembling melanin; also, pertaining to or resembling melanosis. — *n.* A melanistic animal.

mel'a-no'ma (mĕl'ă-nō'mă), *n.; pl.* -NOMATA (-mă-tă), -NOMAS (-măz). [NL., fr. *melan-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor containing dark pigment.

mel'a-nop'a-thy (-nŏp'ă-thĭ), *n.* Also **mel'a-no-path'i-a** (-nō-păth'ĭ-ă). [NL. *melanopathia.* See MELANO-; -PATHY.] *Med.* **a** Melanosis. **b** Melanoma.

mel'a-no-phore' (mĕl'ă-nō-fôr'; mē-lăn'ō-fōr; 181), *n.* [*melano-* + *-phore.*] *Biol.* A chromatophore containing melanin; a black or brown-black pigment cell.

mel'a-no-pla'ki-a (mĕl'ă-nō-plā'kĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. *melano-* + Gr. *plax, plakos,* plate.] *Med.* Occurrence of pigmented patches on the oral mucous membrane.

Me-lan'o-plus (mē-lăn'ō-plŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *melano-* + Gr. *hoplon,* pl. *hopla* arms, armor.] *Zool.* A genus containing the migratory locust of the western United States and other common American species. See LOCUST.

Mel'a-nor-rhoe'a (mĕl'ă-nō-rē'ă), *n.* [NL., fr. *melano-* + *-rhea.*] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of East Indian trees of the sumac family (Anacardiaceae). *M. usitata* is the black varnish tree.
2. [*not cap.*] Also **mel'a-nor-rhe'a** (-rē'ă). *Med.* Melena.

mel'a-no-sar-co'ma (-nō-sär-kō'mă), *n.; pl.* -COMATA (-mă-tă), -OMAS (-măz). [NL., fr. *melano-* + *sarcoma.*] *Med.* A sarcoma made up of melanocytes. — **mel'a-no-sar-co'ma-to'sis** (-tō'sĭs), *n.*

mel'a-no-scope' (mĕl'ă-nō-skōp'; mē-lăn'ō-skōp), *n.* [G. *melanoskop.* See MELANO-; -SCOPE.] A pair of glasses transmitting only red light, so that other colors appear black.

mel'a-nose (mĕl'ă-nōs), *n.* [See MELANOSIS.] *Plant Pathol.* **a** A disease of the grapevine caused by the parasitic fungus *Septoria ampelina,* which attacks the leaves, causing them to fall. **b** A disease of citrus trees and fruits caused by the imperfect fungus *Phomopsis citri.*

mel'a-no'sis (-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *melanōsis* a growing black, fr. *melanousthai* to become black, fr. *melas, -anos,* black.] *Med.* A condition of morbid deposition of melanin in the tissues. — **mel'a-nosed** (mĕl'ă-nōst), *adj.* — **mel'a-not'ic** (-nŏt'ĭk), *adj.*

mel'a-nos'i-ty (-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Gr. *melas, -anos,* black.] Melanism, or tendency to it.

mel'a-no-sper'mous (mĕl'ă-nō-spûr'mŭs), *adj.* [*melano-* + *-spermous.*] *Bot.* Having dark-colored seeds or spores.

mel'a-no-te'kite (-tē'kĭt), *n.* [*melano-* + Gr. *tēkein* to melt; — so named because it fuses to a black glass.] *Mineral.* A black or dark-gray mineral, a lead iron silicate.

mel'a-not'ri-chous (-nŏt'rĭ-kŭs), *adj.* [*melano-* + *-trichous.*] Dark-haired.

mel'a-nous (mĕl'ă-nŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *melas, -anos,* black.] *Ethnol.* Having black hair and dark-brown or blackish skin; melanic, esp. as applied to the darker Melanochroi.

me-lan'ter-ite (mē-lăn'tĕr-īt), *n.* [G. *melanterit,* fr. F. *mélanterie,* fr. Gr. *melantēria* a black metallic dye or ink.] *Mineral.* Native copperas, $FeSO_4.7H_2O$.

Mel'an-tha'ce-ae (mĕl'ăn-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MELANTHIUM.] *Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous plants (order Liliales) distinguished from the Liliaceae by the septicidal capsule, and by the absence of bulbs. — **mel'an-tha'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Me-lan'thi-um (mē-lăn'thĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *melas, -anos,* black + *anthos* flower.] *Bot.* A small genus of North American herbs, typifying the family Melanthaceae. *M. virginicum* is the bunchflower.

me-lan'thy (mē-lăn'thĭ), *n.* [Gr. *melanthion.*] Gith. *Obs.*

Me-lan'ti-us (mē-lăn'shĭ-ŭs), *n.* A brave, honest soldier in Beaumont and Fletcher's *The Maid's Tragedy.*

mel'a-nu-ren'ic (mĕl'ă-nū-rĕn'ĭk), *or* **mel'a-nu'ric** (-nū'rĭk), **ac'id.** [Gr. *melanurensäure* (fr. *melam* + *ur,* representing cyanur*säure*) + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Ammelide (see AMMELINE).

mel'a-nu'ri-a (mĕl'ă-nū'rĭ-ă), *n.* Also **mel'a-nu-re'sis** (-nū-rē'sĭs). [NL., fr. *melan-* + *-uria, uresis.*] *Med.* The passage of urine containing black pigment. — **mel'a-nu'ric** (-nū'rĭk), *adj.*

mel'a-phyre (mĕl'ă-fīr), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *melas, -anos,* black + por*phyre* porphyry.] *Petrog.* **a** Orig., a porphyritic rock consisting of phenocrysts of feldspar in a dark groundmass; hence, a porphyritic igneous rock with dark-colored aphanitic groundmass and phenocrysts of any kind. **b** *Now Rare.* A Mesozoic basalt.

Me'las (mē'lăs), *n.* Also **Me'les** (mē'lēs). A Turkish rug, esp. a prayer rug, woven in Milas, Anatolia.

me-las'ma (mē-lăz'mă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *melasma* black spot.] *Med.* A dark discoloration of the skin, as in Addison's disease. — **me-las'mic** (-mĭk), *adj.*

melch. † MILCH.

Mel'chi (mĕl'kī). *Bib.*

Mel-chi'a (mĕl-kī'ă). *D. Bib.*

Mel-chi'ah (-ă), **Mel-chi'as** (-ăs),

Mel'chi-el (mĕl'kĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

Mel'chi-el-ites (mĕl'kĭ-ĕl-īts), *n. pl. D. Bib.*

Mel-chi'ram (mĕl-kī'răm). *D. Bib.*

Mel-chis'e-dec. Var. of MELCHIZEDEK. *Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Mel'chi-shu'a (mĕl'kĭ-shōō'ă).

Mel-cho'ra (mĕl-kō'rä; 181), *n.* = 2d RAMA **a.**

mel'dew. † MILDEW, *n.*

Mel'do-la'a blue (mĕl'dō-lā'ăz). [After R. *Meldola* (1849–1915), Eng. chemist.] See DYE, *Table.*

mele. † MEAL.

Me'le-a (mē'lē-ă; mĕl'ē-ă). *Bib.*

Me'le-a-gri'na (mē'lē-ă-grī'nă), *n.* [NL., fr. *Meleagris,* name of a genus of mollusks, so named because speckled, fr. L. *meleagris* a sort of guinea fowl, fr. Gr. *meleagris.*] Syn. of PINCTADA.

Me'le-an. Var. of MELIAN.

me-las'sic ac'id (mē-lăs'ĭk). [See MOLASSES.] *Chem.* A dark-colored acid obtained from molasses or glucose by action of alkali.

me-las'si-gen'ic (mē-lăs'ĭ-jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* [From *melasses,* var. of *molasses* + *-genic.*] *Sugar Mfg.* Producing molasses; preventing the crystallization of sugar.

Me-las'to-ma (mē-lăs'tō-mă), *n.* [NL., fr. *mela-* + Gr. *stoma* mouth; — in allusion to the staining property of the fruit.] *Bot.* A large genus of Asiatic shrubs, typifying the Melastomaceae.

Me-las'to-ma'ce-ae (mē-lăs'tō-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MELASTOMA.] *Bot.* A family of trees, shrubs, or herbs (order Myrtales), characterized by opposite 3–9-nerved leaves, anthers with thickened connectives, and petals inserted on the throat of the calyx. Many are cultivated for their showy flowers or foliage. See RHEXIA. — **me-las'to-ma'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

me-las'to-mad (mē-lăs'tō-măd), *n.* Also **mel'a-stome** (mĕl'ă-stōm). Any plant of the family Melastomaceae.

mel'a-tope (mĕl'ă-tōp), *n.* [*mela-* + Gr. *topos* place.] *Opt. Mineral.* The point of emergence of an optic axis as seen in the interference figure of a mineral under the microscope.

mel'a-xu'ma (mĕl'ă-zū'mă), *n.* [NL., appar. irreg. fr. Gr. *melas* black + *chymos* sap, juice.] *Plant Pathol.* Any of certain diseases producing dark, or black, bark cankers, as that of the walnut caused by the imperfect fungus *Dothiorella gregaria.*

Mel'bourn rock (mĕl'bĕrn). [From *Melbourn,* Cambridgeshire, Eng.] *Geol.* A band of hard nodular chalk in the Middle Chalk of the English Upper Cretaceous.

Mel-bur'ni-an (mĕl-bûr'nĭ-ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Melbourne, Australia. — *n.* A native of Melbourne.

melch (mĕlsh; 105), *adj.* [AS. *melsc* mellow. See MULCH.] Soft; mild; — said chiefly of the weather. *Now Dial.*

Mel'chi-or (mĕl'kĭ-ôr), *n.* Masc. proper name. See THREE KINGS OF COLOGNE.

Mel'chite (mĕl'kīt), *n.* [MGr. *Melchitai,* pl., fr. Syr. *malko* king.] **a** Orig., a Christian in Egypt and Syria who accepted the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon (A.D. 451) against Nestorians and Monophysites. **b** Now, a Uniat of the Byzantine rite in Egypt and Syria.

Mel'chite, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Melchites.

Melchite alphabet. A Syriac alphabet, at first uncial, becoming later cursive and the most deformed of Syriac scripts.

Mel-chiz'e-dek (mĕl-kĭz'ē-dĕk), *n.* [Heb. *Malkī-Tsedheq* Tsedheq is my king, (later) king of righteousness.] *Bib.* A pre-Aaronic and pre-Levitical priest king, to whom Abraham paid tithes (*Gen.* xiv. 18).

Mel-chiz'e-dek, *adj.* *Mormon Ch.* Designating the greater or higher order of priesthood. Cf. AARONIC, 2.

Mel-chiz'e-dek'i-an (-dĕk'ĭ-ăn), *n.* Also **Mel-chiz'e-dek'-ite** (-īt). *Eccl. Hist.* One of a 3d-century sect, followers of Theodotus, the money-changer, who suggested that Melchizedek was a heavenly mediator for angels (cf. *Heb.* ii. 16).

Melch'thal', Ar'nold von (är'nŏlt fŏn mĕlk'täl'). A legendary Swiss hero, companion of William Tell.

meld (mĕld), *v. t. & i.* [G. *melden* to announce; akin to AS. *meldian, meldan,* and perh. to the first element in E. BLASPHEME.] *Card Playing.* In pinochle, to declare or announce for a score; as, to *meld* four kings. A player can meld only after winning the previous trick, and before drawing from the stock. — *n.* Act of melding; a combination which is or may be melded.

mel'der (mĕl'dĕr), *n.* [ON. *meldr.*] The quantity of meal, esp. of oats, ground at one time; meal just ground; also, a grinding of grain; figuratively, a large quantity or number. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mel-dom'e-ter (mĕl-dŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *meldein* to melt + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An apparatus devised by Professor John Joly (in 1888) for determining melting points.

mel'drop (mĕl'drŏp), *n.* [ON. *mēldropi.*] A pendent drop, as of mucus at the nose, or of dew; esp., the foam which falls from a horse's mouth or appears at the bit. *Chiefly Scot.*

me'le (mā'lā), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A poem adapted to vocal music; a song; a chant; a ballad. *Hawaii.*

Mel'e-a'ger (mĕl'ē-ā'jĕr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Meleagros.*] *Gr. Myth.* The son of Althaea, queen of Calydon. At his birth it was foretold that his life would last no longer than the brand then burning on the hearth. Althaea quenched it, and hid it away. At the hunt of the Calydonian boar, Meleager, in love with Atalanta (which see), gave her the trophies of the chase. In the quarrel which this caused with his uncles he slew them. Althaea, enraged, thrust the fatal brand into the fire, so causing Meleager's death.

Mel'e-a'gris (mĕl'ē-ā'grĭs; -āg'rĭs), *n.* [L., the guinea fowl.] *Zool.* The genus constituted by the turkeys, wild and domestic. It is made the type of a family, **Mel'e-ag'ri-dae** (mĕl'ē-āg'rĭ-dē), or sometimes of a subfamily **Mel'e-a-gri'nae** (-ā-grī'nē) of the Phasianidae. — **mel'e-ag'rine** (-āg'rĭn; -rīn), *adj.*

M e-lec'tron (ĕm ē-lĕk'trŏn). *Physics.* In certain atoms, one of the eighteen electrons whose orbits are outside of and nearest to those of the L electrons.

me-lee' (mā-lā'; mā'lā; mĕl'ā; *F.* mā'lā'), *n.* [F. *mêlée.* See MEDLEY.] **1.** A fight between combatants mingled in a confused mass; a skirmish; an affray; a fray.
2. A cavalry exercise in which two groups of riders try to cut paper plumes off the helmets of their opponents.

mel'ee (mĕl'ē), *n.* A small diamond cut from a fragment of a larger stone, ranging in size from one fourth to one twelfth of a carat. *Trade Name.*

me'le-gue'ta pep'per (mā'lā-gā'tä). [Also *malaguet(t)a* (and *malaquette, maniguette,* fr. F., fr. Sp.), fr. Sp. *malaqueta,* prob. fr. *Málaga.* The spice was first brought to Europe by the Moors, who obtained it from West Africa through Mauretania.] **a** The allspice tree (*Pimenta officinalis*). **b** = GRAINS OF PARADISE **a.**

me-le'na, me-lae'na (mē-lē'nä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *melas,* m., *melaina,* f., black.] *Med.* **a** Discharge from the bowels of black matter, consisting of altered blood; also, black vomit; formerly, also, a supposed disease marked by such discharges. **b** The matter so discharged. — **me-le'nic, me-lae'nic** (-nĭk), *adj.*

mel'ene (mĕl'ēn), *n.* [*melissic* + *ethylene.*] *Chem.* A white, crystalline, waxy hydrocarbon, obtained from beeswax by dry distillation, from certain kinds of paraffin, etc. It is regarded as a paraffin, $C_{30}H_{60}$.

Me'les (mē'lēz), *n.* [L., marten, badger.] *Zool.* **a** The genus consisting of the Old World badgers. **b** Formerly, the Melinae.

mel'an-chol'y-ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

mel'an-col'y. Melancholy. *R.S.*

me-lan'i-line (mē-lăn'ĭ-lĭn; -lēn; -lēn), *n.* Also -lin. [*melamine* + *aniline.*] See DIPHENYLGUANIDINE.

mel'a-no-cro'ic. Melanochroic. *Ref. Sp.* [= HUMIN b.]

mel'a-nol'din (mĕl'ă-nŏl'dĭn), *n.*

mel'a-nor-rha'gi-a (-nŏr-rā'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. *melano-* + *-rrhagia.*] = MELENA **a.**

mel'a-nure (mĕl'ă-nūr), *n.* [NL. *melanurus,* fr. Gr. *melanouros,* fr. *melas, -anos,* black + *oura* tail.] = GILTHEAD **a.**

Mel'a-ti'ah (mĕl'ă-tī'ä). *Bib.*

Mel'carth. = MELKARTH.

Mel-chi'e-dec. Var. of MELCHIZEDEK. *Bib.*

Mel'chi-shu'a (mĕl'kĭ-shōō'ä).

Mel-cho'ra (mĕl-kō'rä; 181), *n.* = 2d RAMA **a.**

mel'e-bi'ose (mĕl'ē-bī'ōs). Var. of MELIBIOSE.

Me'lech (mē'lĕk). *Bib.*

Mel'ekh. Var. of MOLOCH.

Mel'ek Ta-us'. See YEZIDI.

Melema, Tito. See TITO MELEMA.

mel'e-nite (mĕl'ē-nīt). Var. of MELINITE.

Me'les (mē'lĕs). Variant of MELAS.

Me·le'ti·an (mē·lē'shĭ·ăn; -shăn), *adj. Eccl.* Pertaining to or designating: **a** A schismatic party which upheld Meletius, bishop of Lycopolis, in exercising episcopal functions in the adjoining see of Alexandria during the retirement of its bishop (A.D. 306). **b** A schism in Antioch in Syria, occasioned by dissensions over the opinions of Meletius, bishop of Antioch (361–381), who was a moderate Nicaean.

Me·let'ski (mē·lĕt'skĭ), **Me·liz'ki** (-lĭts'kĭ), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a division of the Chulyma Tatars.

mel'e·zi'tase (mĕl'ē·zī'tās), *n.* [*melezitose* + *-ase.*] An enzyme in *Aspergillus niger*, capable of partially hydrolyzing melezitose.

me·lez'i·tose (mē·lĕz'ĭ·tōs), *n.* [F. *mélèze* the larch + *melitose.*] *Chem.* A trisaccharide, $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}.2H_2O$, extracted from the manna of the larch and Douglas fir and from Persian manna, etc. It resembles ordinary sugar, but is less sweet.

mel'i- (mĕl'ĭ-). A combining form from Greek *meli*, meaning *honey*, as in *Melicocca*, *melilite*.

-me'li·a (-mē'lĭ·ȧ). *Med.* A combining form from Greek *melos*, limb, denoting *a* (specified) *condition of the limbs*, as in anisomelia, schistomelia. In teratology, associated nouns denoting *a monster having this condition* are formed in *-melus*.

Me'li·a (mē'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *melia* the ash tree.] *Bot.* A genus of trees typifying the family Meliaceae, native of southern Asia and Australia. *M. azedarach* is the China tree; *M. azadirachta*, the margosa.

Me'li·a'ce·ae (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical trees and shrubs, the mahogany family (order Geraniales), characterized chiefly by the monadelphous stamens. Besides mahogany (*Swietenia*), it includes the Spanish cedar (*Cedrela*), the flindosa (*Flindersia*), etc. — **me'li·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Me·li'a·dus (mē·lī'ȧ·dŭs) *or* **Me·li'o·das** (-lī'ŏ·dăs), *n.* In Arthurian legend, a king of Lyonnesse and father of Tristram.

Me'li·an (mē'lĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Melos, one of the Cyclades. — *n.* A native of Melos.

Mel'i·an·tha'ce·ae (mĕl'ĭ·ăn·thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MELIANTHUS.] *Bot.* A family of African trees and shrubs (order Sapindales), differing from the Sapindaceae in the irregular flowers and stipulate leaves. *Melianthus* is the chief genus. — **mel'i·an·tha'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Mel'i·an'thus (-ăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *meli* honey + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A small genus of South African shrubs typifying the family Melianthaceae. *M. major* is the honeyflower.

mel'i·a·tin (mĕl'ĭ·ȧ·tĭn), *n. Chem.* Loganin.

Mel'i·be'an, Mel'i·boe'an (mĕl'ĭ·bē'ăn), *adj.* [From L. *Meliboeus*, one of the interlocutors in Vergil's first Eclogue.] Amoebaean.

Mel'i·be'us, Mel'i·boe'us (mĕl'ĭ·bē'ŭs), *n.* [L. *Meliboeus.*] **a** A shepherd, one of the interlocutors in Vergil's first Eclogue. **b** In Chaucer's prose composition *The Tale of Melibeus*, the title character, who, following the counsel of his wife, Prudence, forgives his enemies the grievous injuries they have done him. **c** In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, the father of Pastorella.

mel'i·bi'ose (mĕl'ĭ·bī'ōs), *n.* [*melitose* + *bi-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A disaccharide, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, found in talks of the yellow mallow and formed with levulose by hydrolysis of raffinose. It yields dextrose and galactose.

mel'ic (mĕl'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *melikos*, fr. *melos* song.] Of or pertaining to song; designed to be sung; lyric; specif., *Gr. Lit.*, designating, or pertaining to, a development of Greek poetry, essentially lyrical and musical in character, which followed the elegiac and iambic poetry of the 7th and 6th centuries B.C. Melic poetry includes monodic (that is, for one voice) poetry, closely akin to the modern lyric, as in Sappho, and choral poetry, as in Pindar. — *n.* Melic poetry.

Mel'i·ca (mĕl'ĭ·kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *melica*, *meliga*, sorghum.] *Bot.* A large genus of perennial, mostly woodland grasses, the melic grasses, somewhat resembling *Festuca*. Only *M. bella* and *M. spectabilis* of the western United States have any agricultural value.

Mel'i·cent (mĕl'ĭ·sĕnt; -s'nt), *n.* [See MILICENT.] Fem. proper name. Sp. *Melisenda* (mȧ'lē·sĕn'dä). F. *Mélisande* (mȧ'lē'zȧnd').

mel'i·ce'ris (mĕl'ĭ·sē'rĭs), *n.* Also **mel'i·ce'ra** (-rȧ). [L. *meliceris*, fr. Gr. *melikēris*, fr. *meli* honey + *kēros* wax.] *Med.* **a** A tumor containing a material of honeylike consistency. **b** An affection marked by exudation of viscid honeylike matter. — **mel'i·ce'ric** (-sĕr'ĭk), *adj.* — **mel'i·ce'rous** (mĕl'ĭ·sĕr'ŭs; mē·lĭs'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.*

Mel'i·cer'ta (-sûr'tȧ), *n.* [NL. See MELICERTES.] *Zool.* A genus of rotifers of the order Rhizota, usually tube-living, type of a family, **Mel'i·cer'ti·dae** (-tĭ·dē).

Mel'i·cer'tes (mĕl'ĭ·sûr'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Melikertēs.*] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Ino who became the sea-god Palaemon

mel'ic grass (mĕl'ĭk). Any grass of the genus *Melica*.

mel'i·chrous (mĕl'ĭ·krŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *melichroos*, fr. *meli* honey + *chroa* color.] Of the color honey yellow.

me·lic'i·tose (mē·lĭs'ĭ·tōs), *n. Chem.* Melezitose.

Mel'i·coc'ca (mĕl'ĭ·kŏk'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *meli* honey + *kokkos* berry.] A small genus of tropical American trees and shrubs of the soapberry family (Sapindaceae). *M. bijuga* is the genip.

mel'i·crate (mĕl'ĭ·krāt), *n.* Also **me·lic'ra·to'ry** (mē·lĭk'rȧ·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ). Melicratum. *Obs.*

mel'i·cra'tum (-krā'tŭm), **-cra'ton** (-tŏn), *n.* [LL. *melicratum*, fr. Gr. *melikraton.*] A kind of mead or beverage; hydromel. *Obs.*

mel'i·lite (mĕl'ĭ·līt), *n.* [Gr. *meli* honey + *-lite*; cf. F. *mélilithe.*] *Mineral.* A mineral occurring in small tetragonal crystals, often honey-yellow in color. It is an orthosilicate of sodium, calcium, aluminum, and other metals. H., 5. Sp. gr., 2.9–3.10.

mel'i·lite-ba·salt', *n. Petrog.* A basaltic extrusive rock of the alkali series, consisting essentially of olivine, melilite, and augite, and usually carrying accessory biotite, magnetite, and apatite. Called, when without olivine, **me·lil'i·tite** (mē·lĭl'ĭ·tīt).

mel'i·lot (mĕl'ĭ·lŏt), *n.* [F. *mélilot*, fr. L. *melilotos*, fr. Gr. *melilōtos*, *melilōton*, a kind of clover, fr. *meli* honey + *lōtos* lotus.] **a** Any plant of the genus Melilotus; sweet clover. **b** Less often, a plant of the allied genus *Trigonella*, esp. *T. coerulea*, called *blue melilot*, from the color of the flowers.

Mel'i·lo'tus (mĕl'ĭ·lō'tŭs), *n.* [L. *melilotos* a kind of Old World clover. See MELILOT.] **a** A genus of Old World herbs (family Fabaceae), the sweet clovers, having trifoliolate leaves, racemes of small yellow or white flowers and oval indehiscent pods. The common, or white, sweet clover (*M. alba*) and the yellow sweet clover (*M. officinalis*) are naturalized in the United States. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

Me·li'nae (mē·lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *melinus* belonging to the marten. See MELES.] *Zool.* A subfamily of Mustelidae consisting of the badgers and their close allies. — **me'line** (mē'lĭn; -līn; 156), *adj. & n.*

me'line (mē'lĭn; -līn), *adj.* [L. *melinus* quince-yellow, fr. Gr. *mēlinos.*] Of the color canary yellow.

Mel'i·nis (mĕl'ĭ·nĭs; mē·lī'nĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mēlinoē* millet.] *Bot.* A small genus of African grasses. *M. minutiflora*, the molasses grass, is a sticky aromatic forage plant cultivated in tropical America.

mel'i·nite (mĕl'ĭ·nīt), *n.* [F. *mélinite*, fr. Gr. *mēlinos* quince-yellow.] A high explosive similar to lyddite, said to be chiefly picric acid, used in the French service.

Me·li'o·la (mē·lī'ŏ·lȧ; mĕl'ĭ·ō'lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *mēlon* apple; — in allusion to the form of the perithecia.] *Bot.* An important genus of sooty molds (family Capnodiaceae), some species of which were formerly included in the genus *Fumago*.

mel'io·ra·ble (mē'lyō·rȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being improved. — **mel'io·ra·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

mel'io·rant (-rănt), *n.* Anything that meliorates.

mel'io·rate (mē'lyō·rāt), *v. t. & i.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [LL. *melioratus*, past part. of *meliorare* to meliorate, fr. L. *melior* better; akin to Gr. *mallon* rather, *mala* very, L. *multus* much. Cf. MULTIPLY.] To make or become better; to improve; to ameliorate; to soften; to make more tolerable.

— **mel'io·ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* — **mel'io·ra'tive** (mē'lyō·rȧ'tĭv), *adj.* — **mel'io·ra'tor** (-rā'tĕr), **mel'io·rat'er** (-rāt'ĕr), *n.*

mel'io·rism (-rĭz'm), *n.* [L. *melior* better.] *Ethics.* The belief or doctrine that the world tends to become better and that man has the power of aiding its betterment; — contrasted with *pessimism* and *optimism*. Cf. DETERIORISM.

— **mel'io·rist** (-rĭst), *n. & adj.* — **mel'io·ris'tic** (-rĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

mel·ior'i·ty (mē·lyŏr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [ML. *melioritas* fr. L. *melior* better.] State or quality of being better.

me·liph'a·gous (mē·lĭf'ȧ·gŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *meli* honey + *-phagous.*] Feeding upon honey.

me·liph'a·nite (mē·lĭf'ȧ·nīt), *n.* [Gr. *meli* honey + *phainesthai* to appear.] *Mineral.* A fluosilicate of sodium, calcium, and beryllium, in yellow crystals.

Me·lip'o·na (mē·lĭp'ŏ·nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *meli* honey + *ponein* to toil.] *Zool.* A genus of honeybees of tropical America, typifying a subfamily, **Me·lip'o·ni'nae** (-nī'nē), of Apidae. It comprises small bees with a vestigial, but functionless, sting, hence called *stingless bees*. — **me·lip'o·nine** (mē·lĭp'ŏ·nĭn; -nīn), *adj.*

me·lis'ma (mē·lĭz'mȧ; -lĭs'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *melisma* a song.] *Music.* **a** A piece of melody; a song or tune, as opposed to *recitative*. **b** A grace or melodic embellishment. **c** Less correctly, a cadenza.

mel'is·mat'ic (mĕl'ĭz·măt'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or having, melisma; florid; as, *melismatic* song, in which one syllable is sung to a number of notes; — dist. from *syllabic*.

mel'is·mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Art of florid vocalization.

Me·lis'sa (mē·lĭs'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Melissa*, prop. bee.] Literally, a bee; — fem. proper name. F. *Mélisse* (mȧ'lēs'); It. *Melissa* (mȧ·lĕs'sä).

Me·lis'sa (mē·lĭs'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *melissa* a bee, honey.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World mints. *M. officinalis* is the commonly cultivated balm.

me·lis'sic ac'id (mē·lĭs'ĭk). [Gr. *melissa* a bee, honey.] *Chem.* A crystalline acid, $C_{30}H_{61}CO_2H$, found in beeswax and obtained by oxidation of myricyl alcohol.

Mel'i·tae'a (mĕl'ĭ·tē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *meli*, *-itos*, honey.] *Zool.* A large genus of small butterflies (subfamily Nymphalinae).

mel'i·te'mi·a, mel'i·tae'mi·a (mĕl'ĭ·tē'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* Also **mel'i·the'mi·a, mel'i·thae'mi·a** (-thē'mĭ·ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *meli*, *-itos*, honey + *-emia*, *-aemia.*] *Med.* Presence of sugar in the blood, esp. in excess.

mel'it·tol'o·gy (mĕl'ĭ·tŏl'ŏ·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *melitta*, *melissa*, bee + *-logy.*] That branch of entomology that treats of bees. — **mel'it·tol'o·gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

mel'i·tu'ri·a (mĕl'ĭ·tū'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *meli*, *-itos*, honey + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence of sugar in the urine; diabetes mellitus. — **mel'i·tu'ric** (-rĭk), *adj.*

Mel'karth (mĕl'kärth), *n.* Also **Mel'carth.** The patron deity of Tyre. Cf. MOLOCH, BAAL.

mell (mĕl), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *meller*, *mesler*. See MEDDLE.] To mix; mingle; meddle. *Archaic & Dial.*

mell (mĕl), *n.* [L. *mel.*] Honey. *Obs.*

mell, *n.* The last cut of grain in the harvest field; also, harvest home. *Dial. Eng.*

mell, *n.* [Dial. form of *mall* a hammer. See MAUL.] *Now Scot. & Dial.* **a** A hammer or mallet, esp. of wood beetle; maul. **b** [Cf. MELL the last cut of grain.] The hindmost or last person in a contest, formerly presented with a mell.

mell, *v. t.* To strike with a mell or maul; to beat. *Dial.*

mell. Var. of MILL. *Now Dial.*

mel·lag'i·nous (mē·lăj'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [L. *mel*, *mellis*, honey. Cf. OLEAGINOUS.] Of the nature of, or pert. to, honey.

mel'late (mĕl'āt), *n.* [L. *mel*, *mellis*, honey.] A mellitate.

mel'lay (mĕl'ā), *n.* [OF. *mellee*, *meslee*. See MEDLEY.] **1.** = 1st MELEE, 1. **2.** A cloth of mixed colors; also, a mixture. *Obs.*

mel'le·ous (mĕl'ē·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *melleus*, fr. *mel* honey.] Resembling, containing, or of the nature of, honey.

mell'er (mĕl'ĕr), *n.* Also **mells'man** (mĕlz'măn). One who "mells" stone. *Local, Eng.*

mel'ler (mĕl'ĕr). Dial. var. of MELLOW.

melli-. A combining form, Latin *melli-*, from *mel*, *mellis*, meaning *honey*, as in *mellisonant*.

mel·lif'er·ous (mē·lĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *mellifer*, fr. *mel*, *mellis*, honey + *ferre* to bear.] Producing or bearing honey.

mel·lif'i·cate (-ĭ·kāt), *v. i.* [L. *mellificare.*] To make honey. — **mel'li·fi·ca'tion** (mĕl'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n. Both Obs.*

mel·lif'lu·ate (mē·lĭf'lōō·āt), *adj.* Mellifluous. *Obs. Scot.*

mel·lif'lu·ent (mē·lĭf'lōō·ĕnt), *adj.* [LL. *mellifluens.* See MELLIFLUOUS.] Flowing as with honey; mellifluous. — **mel·lif'lu·ence** (-ĕns), *n.* — **mel·lif'lu·ent·ly**, *adv.*

mel·lif'lu·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* [LL. *mellifluus*, fr. *mel*, *mellis*, honey (akin to Gr. *meli*, Goth. *milith*, OIr. *mil*) + *fluere* to flow. See MILDEW; FLUENT. Cf. MARMALADE, MOLASSES.] Flowing or sweetened with or as with honey; flowing sweetly or smoothly; honeyed; as, a *mellifluous* voice. — **mel·lif'lu·ous·ly**, *adv.* — **mel·lif'lu·ous·ness**, *n.*

mel·lis'o·nant (mē·lĭs'ŏ·nănt), *adj.* [*melli-* + L. *sonans*, pres. part. of *sonare* to sound.] Sweet-sounding.

mel'li·su'gent (mĕl'ĭ·sū'jĕnt), *adj.* [*melli-* + L. *sugens*, pres. part. of *sugere* to suck.] Honey-sucking; mellivorous.

mel'lit (mĕl'ĭt), *n.* [F. *mellite* electuary, fr. L. *mellita*, fem. of *mellitus* honeysweet.] *Veter.* A small scabby sore on the heel or coronet of a horse's foot, caused by injury.

mel'li·tate (mĕl'ĭ·tāt), *n.* A salt or ester of mellitic acid.

mel'lite (mĕl'ĭt), *n.* [L. *mel*, *mellis*, honey.] **1.** *Mineral.* A mineral of a honey color, found in brown coal, partly as the result of vegetable decomposition; honeystone. It is a hydrous aluminum mellitate, $Al_3C_{12}O_{12}.18H_2O$. **2.** *Pharm.* A medicinal preparation containing honey.

mel·lit'ic (mē·lĭt'ĭk), *adj.* [After F. *mellitique.* See MELLITE.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white, crystalline, hexabasic acid, $C_6(CO_2H)_6$, occurring combined with aluminum in the mineral mellite, and produced artificially by oxidation of coal, graphite, etc.

Mel·liv'o·ra (mē·lĭv'ŏ·rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *melli-* + L. *vorare* to devour.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the honey badger, sometimes made the type of a subfamily, **Mel·liv'o·ri'nae** (-rī'nē).

mel·liv'o·rous (-rŭs), *adj.* Eating, or living on, honey.

mel'lon (mĕl'ŏn), *n.* Also **mel'lone** (-ōn). [Named by Liebig, after MELAM.] *Chem.* A yellow powder, $C_6H_3N_9$, formed on heating various cyanogen compounds. It forms compounds called **mel'lon·ides** (-ŏn·īdz; -ĭdz).

mel'lo·phan'ic ac'id (mĕl'ō·făn'ĭk; *occas.* -fā'nĭk). [G. *mellophan-*, fr. *mellith* (cf. MELLITE) + Gr. *phainesthai* to appear; because it looks limpid.] *Chem.* A crystalline acid, $C_6H_3(CO_2H)_4$, usually formed indirectly from mellitic acid; 1,2,3,4-benzene-tetracarboxylic acid.

mel'lo·phone (mĕl'ō·fōn), *n.* [*mellow* + *-phone.*] *Music.* An althorn in circular form, sometimes used for the French horn.

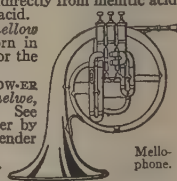

Mellophone.

mel'low (mĕl'ō), *adj.*; MEL'LOW-ER (-ō·ĕr); MEL'LOW-EST. [ME. *melwe*, fr. or akin to AS. *melu* meal. See MEAL flour.] **1.** Soft or tender by reason of ripeness; having a tender pulp; ripe; as, a *mellow* apple. **2.** Soft; easily worked or penetrated; loamy; as, a *mellow* soil. **3.** Well matured; mature; fully developed; also, made sweet or gentle by maturity. "*Mellow* age." *Wordsworth.* **4.** Warmed by liquor; somewhat intoxicated. **5.** Not coarse, rough, or harsh; full and pure; — said of sound, color, style, etc. "The *mellow* horn." *Wordsworth.* **6.** a Well-matured; not harsh or acid; — said of wine or its taste. "The *mellow*-tasted burgundy." *Thomson.* **b** Of certain solutions, as lime liquor, weakened by use, and sometimes materially changed, as from bacterial action; also, using such liquor to obtain mild results. **7.** Amiable; genial; jovial.

Syn. — See MATURE. **Ant.** — Hard, firm; unripe; harsh.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

mellow-breathing	mellow-flavored	mellow-ripe
mellow-colored	mellow-lighted	mellow-tasted
mellow-deep	mellow-looking	mellow-tempered
mellow-eyed	mellow-mouthed	mellow-toned

— **mel'low·ly**, *adv.* — **mel'low·ness**, *n.*

mel'low (mĕl'ō), *v. t. & i.*; -LOWED (-ōd); -LOW·ING. To make or become mellow. "Prosperity begins to *mellow*." *Shak.*

mel'low·y (mĕl'ō·ĭ), *adj.* Mellow; soft.

mell'-sup'per (mĕl'-), *n.* [Cf. MELL-DOLL.] The harvest-home supper. *Dial. Eng.*

mel'o- (mĕl'ō-). A combining form, Greek *melo-*, from *melos*, meaning *song*, as in *melodrama*, *melologue*.

mel'o-. *Med.* = 1st MEL-, as in **mel'o-plas'ty.** See -PLASTY.

mel'o·co·ton' (mĕl'ō·kō·tōn'; -tŏŏn'), **mel'o·co·toon'** (-tŏŏn'), *n.* [Sp. *melocotón* a kind of peach tree and its fruit, fr. ML. *melum cotoneum* quince (L. *malum cotoneum*); cf. Gr. *mēlon Kydōnion*. See MALIC; QUINCE.] A peach grafted on a quince. *Obs.*

me·lo'de·on (mē·lō'dē·ŏn), *n.* [See MELODY.] A kind of small reed organ. It employs a suction bellows, worked by treadles and drawing the air inward through the reeds.

me·lo'di·a (-dĭ'·ȧ), *n.* [LL.; cf. It. *melodia.* See MELODY.] *Music.* **a** A melody or song. **b** An 8-foot labial organ stop with wood pipes, and tone of soft flute quality.

me·lo'di·al (-ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to melody. — **me·lo'di·al·ly**, *adv.*

me·lod'ic (mē·lŏd'ĭk), *adj.* Also, *Obs.*, **me·lod'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). [LL. *melodicus*, fr. Gr. *melōidikos*; cf. F. *mélodique.*] Of the nature of melody; relating to, containing, or made up of, melody; melodious. — **me·lod'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

me·lod'i·ca (mē·lŏd'ĭ·kȧ), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *melodicus* melodious.] A kind of small pipe organ, invented in 1770 by J. A. Stein.

melodic curve. *Music.* The curve described by the successive notes or tones of a melody.

melodic interval. *Music.* See INTERVAL, 8.

melodic minor scale. *Music.* See 6th SCALE.

me·lod'i·con (mē·lŏd'ĭ·kŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *melōidikon*, neut. of *melōidikos*. See MELODIC.] *Music.* A keyboard instrument invented about 1800 by F. Riffelsen, which gave its tones from tuning forks or steel bars.

me·lod'ics (-ĭks), *n.* See -ICS. The theory of melody and its construction.

me·lo'di·on (mē·lō'dĭ·ŏn), *n.* [See MELODY.] *Music.* A keyboard instrument invented by J. C. Dietz in 1806, consisting of graduated metal rods sounded by contact with a revolving cylinder.

me·lo'di·ous (mē·lō'dĭ·ŭs; 159), *adj.* [OF. *melodieus* (F. *mélodieux*). See MELODY.] Containing, producing, characterized by, or of the nature of, melody; having a melody; agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds. — **me·lo'di·ous·ly**, *adv.* — **me·lo'di·ous·ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Tuneful, harmonious. **Ant.** — Discordant, harsh.

Mel'i·cu (mĕl'ĭ·kū). *Bib.*

mel·i·lot'ic ac'id (mĕl'ĭ·lŏt'ĭk; -lō'tĭk). See HYDROCOUMARIC, *adj.*

mel'io·ra'tiv. Meliorative. *R. S.*

Mel'i·phag'i·dae (mĕl'ĭ·făj'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MELIPHAGOUS.] *Zool.* See HONEY EATER. — **me·liph'a·gan** (mē·lĭf'ȧ·găn), *adj. & n.* — **mel'i·phag'i·dan** (mĕl'ĭ·făj'ĭ·dăn), *adj. & n.*

Mē'li'sande'. See PÉLLÉAS ET MÉLISANDE.

Mel'i·sen'dra (mĕl'ĭ·sĕn'drȧ), *n.* See GAYFERORS, DON.

me·lis'syl (mē·lĭs'ĭl), *n.* [*melissic* + *-yl.*] = MYRICYL. — **mel'is·syl'ic** (mĕl'ĭ·sĭl'ĭk), *adj.*

Mel'i·ta (mĕl'ĭ·tȧ). *Bib.*

mel'i·tose (mĕl'ĭ·tōs), *n.* Also **mel'i·tri'ose** (mĕl'ĭ·trĭ'ōs; mē·lĭt'rĭ·ōs). [L. *meli* honey.] *Chem.* = RAFFINOSE.

mel'i·zi'tase. Var. of MELEZITASE. [TOSE.]

Me·liz'ki. Var. of MELETSKI.

Mel'kite. Var. of MELCHITE.

mell'-doll', *n.* [Cf. MELL a hammer, MELL-SUPPER.] = KIRN BABY. See HARVEST HOME. *N. of Eng.*

melle. † MILL.

mellefluous. † MELLIFLUOUS.

mellere. † MILLER.

mel'ley. Var. of MELLAY.

mel·lic'er·is. Var. of MELICERIS.

Mel·lif'er·a (mē·lĭf'ĕr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MELLIFEROUS.] *Zool.* = ANTHOPHILA.

mel'li·lite, *n.* **a** Var. of MELILITE. **b** Mellite.

mel'li·lot. † MELILOT.

mel'li·mide, *n.* = PARAMIDE.

mel·liph'a·gan, -a·gous, etc. Vars. of MELIPHAGAN, etc.

mel'li·te'mi·a, mel'li·thae'mi·a (mĕl'ĭ·thē'mĭ·ȧ). Vars. of MELITEMIA.

mel'li·tose. Var. of MELITOSE.

mel'li·tu'ri·a. Var. of MELITURIA.

mel'lon. † MELON.

Mel'lo·thi (mĕl'ō·thī). *D. Bib.*

mel'lowd. Mellowed. *Ref. Sp.*

mells'man, *n.* = 1st MELLER.

mel'ly. Var. of MELLAY.

Mel'o·cac'tus (mĕl'ō·kăk'tŭs), *n.* [NL. See MELON; CACTUS.] *Bot.* Syn. of CACTUS, 1.

me·lo'di·o·graph' (mē·lō'dĭ·ō·grăf'; 83), *n.* [*melody* + *-graph.*] = MELOGRAPH.

---

mel'o·dism (mĕl'ō·dĭz'm), *n.* *Music.* Preferential use of melody.

mel'o·dist (mĕl'ō·dĭst), *n.* A composer or singer of melodies. Cf. HARMONIST.

mel'o·dize (-dīz), *v. t.;* -DIZED (-dīzd); -DIZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). To make melodious; to form into, or set to, melody. — *v. i.* To make melody; to compose melodies. — **mel'o·diz'er** (-dīz'ẽr), *n.*

mel'o·dra'ma (mĕl'ō·drä'mȧ; mĕl'ō·drăf'mȧ; -drăm'ȧ; 277), *n.* [F. *mélodrame,* fr. Gr. *melos* song + *drama* drama.] **1.** A kind of drama, commonly romantic and sensational, with both song and instrumental music interspersed, the latter accompanying the action more or less descriptively; a stage play of this kind. Hence, any romantic and sensational drama, typically with a happy ending.
2. Melodramatic events or behavior.

mel'o·dra·mat'ic (mĕl'ō·drȧ·măt'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, melodrama; suitable to melodrama; sensational in situation or action.
Syn. — See DRAMATIC.
— **mel'o·dra·mat'i·cal** (-I·kăl), *adj.* — **mel'o·dra·mat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mel'o·dra·mat'ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* Melodramatic conduct.

mel'o·dram'a·tist (-drăm'ȧ·tĭst), *n.* One who writes melodramas.

mel'o·dram'a·tize (-tīz), *v. t.* To make melodramatic; to make a melodrama of.

mel'o·dy (mĕl'ō·dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [ME. *melodie,* fr. OF. *melodie,* fr. LL. *melodia,* fr. Gr. *melōidia* a singing, choral song, fr. *melōidos* musical, melodious, fr. *melos* song, tune (prop., limb, member; akin to Bret. *mell* joint, vertebra) + *aoidos* singer, as adj., musical; cf. Gr. *ōidē* song. See ODE.] **1.** A sweet or agreeable succession or arrangement of sounds; musical quality; tunefulness.

Lulled with sound of sweetest *melody.* *Shak.*

2. *Music.* **a** A succession of single tones, having the relationship of a given mode or key and of a rhythmical structure. Also, a symmetrical whole so formed; an air or tune. **b** The succession of single tones, one of the three vital elements of music. In its *melody* music (as it appears on the staff) is viewed horizontally, as composed of single series of tones; in its *harmony* music is considered vertically, as composed of consonances; in its *rhythm* tones are considered in movement, as conforming to a definite time pattern. **c** The chief voice part in a harmonic composition; the cantus firmus; the air.
3. A poem composed for singing to some melody or tune.
4. Something likened to, or exhibiting a quality suggestive of, musical melody, as color in a painting.
Syn. — See HARMONY.

mel'o·dy, *v. t. & i.;* MEL'O·DIED (-dĭd); MEL'O·DY·ING. To make melody (of); sing.

mel'o·e (mĕl'ō·ē), *n.* [NL., of uncert. origin.] An oil beetle; [*cap.*], *Zool.,* the genus consisting of the oil beetles.

mel'o·gram (mĕl'ō·grăm), *n.* [1st *melo-* + *-gram.*] A graphic record showing the tones of successive syllables, words, phrases, sentences, etc.

Mel'o·gram'ma·ta'ce·ae (mĕl'ō·grăm'ȧ·tā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Melogramma,* type genus (fr. Gr. *melas* black + *gramma* letter) + *-aceae.*] *Bot.* A small family of fungi (order Sphaeriales) with perithecia sunken in pulvinate stromata and continuous or one-septate ascospores.

mel'o·graph (mĕl'ō·grăf; 83), *n.* [1st *melo-* + *-graph;* cf. F. *mélographe.*] A contrivance for recording the order and length of musical notes, by recording the action of the keys of a keyboard. — **mel'o·graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *adj.*

Me·lo'i·dae (mē·lō'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MELOE.] *Zool.* The family consisting of the blister beetles and oil beetles. Syn. *Cantharidae.* — **mel'oid** (mĕl'oid), *adj. & n.*

mel'o·logue (mĕl'ō·lōg; 185), *n.* [1st *melo-* + Gr. *logos* speech.] *Music.* Music, both vocal and instrumental, interspersed with spoken declamation; also, a spoken declamation with musical accompaniment. Cf. MELODRAMA.

Mel'o·lon·thi'nae (-lŏn·thī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *melolonthē* the cockchafer.] *Zool.* A large subfamily of beetles (family Scarabaeidae) of which **Mel'o·lon'tha** (-lŏn'thȧ), containing the common cockchafer of Europe, is the type genus. They feed mostly on leaves; the larvae, which are usually stout curved grubs, on the roots of plants. The June bugs and rose bugs are well-known examples. The group is called also **Mel'o·lon'thi·des** (-lŏn'thĭ·dēz), or ranked as a family and called **Mel'o·lon'thi·dae** (-dē). — **mel'o·lon'thi·dan** (-thĭ·dăn), *adj. & n.* — **mel'o·lon'thine** (-thĭn; -thīn; 156), *adj. & n.*

mel'o·ma'ni·a (mĕl'ō·mā'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *melo-* + *-mania;* cf. F. *mélomanie.*] Inordinate passion for music. — **mel'o·mane** (mĕl'ō·mān), **mel'o·ma'ni·ac** (mā'nĭ·ăk), *n.* — **mel'o·man'ic** (-măn'ĭk), *adj.*

mel'on (mĕl'ŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *melo,* for *melopepo* an apple-shaped melon, fr. Gr. *mēlopepōn,* fr. *mēlon* apple + *pepōn* a species of large melon. See 1st MALUS; PUMPKIN. Cf. MARMALADE.] **1. a** The muskmelon or any of its varieties. See MUSKMELON. **b** The watermelon.
2. The flesh or pulp of any kind or variety of melon eaten as a fruit.
3. A rounded mass of blubber found between the blowhole and the end of the nose in the grampus and certain other cetaceans.
4. A color, reddish red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
5. A large surplus of profits available for distribution to stockholders; as, to cut a *melon* *Slang, U. S.*

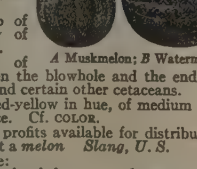

A Muskmelon; *B* Watermelon.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

melon-faced	**melon-laden**	**melonmonger**
melon-formed	**melon-leaved**	**melon-shaped**
melongrower	**melonlike**	**melon-yellow,** *adj.*

mel'on, *n.* [Cf. PADDYMELON.] A paddymelon.

mel'on (mĕl'ŏn). *Chem.* Var. of MELLON.

mel'on a'phid (mĕl'ŭn). The cotton aphid.

melon apple. The mango melon.

melon beetle. Either of two cucumber beetles (*Diabrotica vittata* and *D. duodecim-punctata*), injurious to melons.

melon cactus. Any plant of the genus *Cactus;* — so called from the melonlike ridged stems.

melon caterpillar. The larva of a melon moth.

Mel'o·ne·chi'nus (mĕl'ō·nē·kī'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mēlon* apple + *echinos* sea urchin.] A genus of large fossil sea urchins of Lower Carboniferous of Europe and N. America.

melon fly. A small fly (*Dacus cucurbitae*) of the order Diptera, whose larva or maggot is destructive to melons and cucumbers in the Hawaiian Islands.

melon foot. See BALL FOOT.

mel'on·ge'na (mĕl'ŏn·jē'nȧ), *n.* [NL. (whence F. *mélongène*), fr. Pr. *meloundjaina,* ult. fr. Ar. *bādinjān.* See BRINJAL.] The eggplant.

mel'on·ist (mĕl'ŭn·ĭst), *n.* A melon grower.

mel'o·nite (mĕl'ō·nīt), *n.* *Mineral.* A nickel telluride, Ni_2Te_3, found in California at the *Melones* mine.

melon loco. A cucurbit (*Apodanthera undulata*) of the southwestern United States and adjacent Mexico, having a melonlike but inedible fruit.

melon louse. The cotton aphid.

melon moth. **a** A handsome moth (*Diaphania hyalinata*) of the family Pyralidae, with white wings bordered with black, whose larva destroys the foliage of the melon and cucumber and eats the fruit. **b** The pickleworm moth.

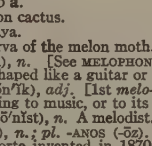

Melon Moth **a.** *a* Imago (½); *b* Larva (½).

mel'on·ry (mĕl'ŭn·rĭ), *n.* A place for growing melons.

melon shell. A large and handsome marine univalve shell (*Melo diadema*) of New Guinea; — from its shape and markings.

melon shrub. = PEPINO **a.**

melon thistle. A melon cactus.

melon tree. The papaya.

melon worm. The larva of the melon moth.

mel'o·phone (mĕl'ō·fōn), *n.* [See MELOPHONIC.] *Music.* A kind of concertina shaped like a guitar or a cello.

mel'o·phon'ic (mĕl'ō·fŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [1st *melo-* + Gr. *phōnē* sound.] *Music.* Relating to music, or to its performance.

mel'o·pho'nist (mĕl'ō·fō'nĭst), *n.* A melodist. *Thackeray.*

mel'o·pi·an'o (-pĭ·ăn'ō), *n.; pl.* -ANOS (-ōz). [1st *melo-* + *piano.*] A pianoforte invented in 1870 by Caldara, having a treadle attachment which impels a series of small hammers rapidly on the strings played.

mel'o·plast (mĕl'ō·plăst), *n.* [F. *méloplast,* fr. Gr. *melos* song, music + *plastēs* a molder, modeler.] A device for simplifying the notation of music, consisting of a staff with numbers or notes, but no clef, invented in 1817 by P. Galin.

mel'o·plas'ty (mĕl'ō·plăs'tĭ), *n.* [2d *melo-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* The plastic restoration of a cheek. — **mel'o·plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *adj.*

mel'o·poe'ia (-pē'yȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *melopoiia,* fr. *melos* song + *poiein* to make.] *Music.* The art of inventing melody; melodics; melody. — **mel'o·poe'ic** (-Ĭk), *adj.*

me'los (mē'lŏs), *n.* [Gr., song.] *Music.* Song or melody; esp., tone succession considered apart from rhythm; — applied by Wagner to the expressive, songlike element in the symphony, and by English and American writers to the vocal (sometimes to the orchestral) parts of Wagner's later operas.

Mel'o·spi'za (mĕl'ō·spī'zȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *melo-* + Gr. *spiza* finch.] *Zool.* The genus containing the American song sparrows and swamp sparrows.

me·lo'te (mē·lō'tē), *n.* [LL. *melota, melote* sheepskin, fr. Gr. *mēlōtē.*] A monk's hair coat. *Obs.*

Me·loth'ri·a (mē·lŏth'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mēlōthron* a wild vine; applied as a Latin name to *Solanum* and later to a genus allied to *Solanum.*] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical herbaceous vines, family Cucurbitaceae.

mel'o·trag'e·dy (mĕl'ō·trăj'ē·dĭ), *n.* [1st *melo-* + *tragedy.*] Tragedy containing songs. — **mel'o·trag'ic** (-trăj'ĭk), *adj.*

mel'o·trope (mĕl'ō·trōp), *n.* [1st *melo-* + *-trope.*] *Music.* A piano having a mechanical device for playing music previously recorded by a melograph.

Mel·pom'e·ne (mĕl·pŏm'ē·nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Melpomenē,* lit., the songstress, fr. *melpein, melpesthai,* to sing.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The Muse of tragedy.
2. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

melt (mĕlt), *v.; MELT'ED; MELT'ING.* *Archaic past part.* MOL'TEN (mōl'tĕn; -t'n). [AS. *meltan,* v. i., *mieltan, myltan,* v. t.; akin to ON. *melta* to digest, to malt, Gr. *meldein* to melt, and to L. *mollis* soft. See MOLLIFY; cf. MALT, MILT spleen, SMELT, *v.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To be changed from a solid to a liquid state, usually by heat; as, butter *melts* at moderate temperatures.
2. To dissolve or disintegrate, as sugar in the mouth.
3. To be overcome, subdued, prostrated, or crushed. *Obs.*
4. To diminish gradually; to dwindle; to waste away.

The resolution of the judges *melted* away. *Froude.*

5. To be or become absorbed; to percolate.
6. To break up; to disappear by being dispersed or dissipated; to vanish; as, the clouds *melt* away.
7. To be or become softened; to become tender or gentle.

Melting with tenderness and kind compassion. *Shak.*

8. To lose distinct form or outline; to blend; as, outlines overlapping and *melting* into each other.
9. To perspire; to feel heat acutely. *Jocose.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To reduce from a solid to a liquid state, usually by heat; to liquefy; fuse; as, to *melt* wax.
2. To cause to vanish; to disperse.
3. To soften; to render tender, gentle, or susceptible to mild influences. "Pity *melts* the mind to love." *Dryden.*
4. To cause to pass or merge insensibly, as one color or sound into or in another; to blend.
5. To spend (money); also, to cash, as a note. *Slang, Eng.*
6. *Obs.* **a** To dissolve; also, to disintegrate, as soil. **b** To form by melting or from melted material. **c** To take away the firmness of; to weaken; enervate.
Syn. — MELT, THAW are here compared in their figurative senses only. To MELT is to dwindle or pass imperceptibly away, or (esp.) to grow soft or gentle; the word also suggests liquidness of tone; to THAW is esp. to relax from stiffness or rigidity; as, "A purer sapphire *melts* into the sea" (*Tennyson*); "snow-light cadences *melting* [changed from an original *thawing*] to silence" (*Keats*); "a lady . . . whose very looks would *thaw* a man more frozen than the Alps" (*Shirley*); "A native reserve being *thawed* by this genial consciousness" (*Hawthorne*).
Ant. — Stiffen, harden; freeze.

melt (mĕlt), *n.* **1.** Act of melting; state of being melted.
2. A melted substance; also, the mass melted at a single operation or the quantity melted during a certain period.

melt (mĕlt). Var. of MILT. *Now Dial.*

melt'age (mĕl'tĭj), *n.* Act, result, or amount of melting.

mel'teig·ite (mĕl'tīg·īt), *n.* [From *Melteig,* Norway.] *Petrog.* A plutonic rock composed of nephelite and green pyroxene in various amounts.

melt'er (mĕl'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which melts.
2. One whose work is melting a (specified) thing, as in **gold melter, tallow melter.**

melt'ers (mĕl'tẽrz), *n.* [From MELT, *v.*] Leak (of potatoes).

melt'ing, *verbal n.* of MELT. Esp.: Act of causing (something) to melt; process of becoming melted, or a case of it; also, *pl.,* something melted or produced by melting.
— *the Meltings.* The office of Surveyor of the Meltings or Melting, an official of the mint. *Obs. Eng.*

melt'ing, *adj.* That melts. — **melt'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **melt'ing·ness,** *n.*

melting point. The temperature at which a solid substance begins to melt, specif. when under standard pressure; as, the *melting point* of ice is 0° C. or 32° F., that of urea is 132.7° C. Pure compounds are in general distinguished from mixtures by their sharp melting points.

melting pot. **a** A vessel in which anything is melted; a crucible. **b** The United States as a place of the amalgamation of races and of mores; — a phrase coined by Israel Zangwill as the title of a play (1908) treating of immigration problems. **c** A process of complete dissolution and blending with other elements; as, the *melting pot* of election.

mel'ton (mĕl'tŭn; -t'n), *n., or* **Melton cloth.** [From *Melton* Mowbray, Leicestershire, Eng.] A kind of stout smooth woolen cloth with the face finished without pressing or glossing and with the nap cut very close.

Mel·to'mi·an (mĕl·tō'mĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Melton Mowbray, England. — *n.* One who hunts there; a skillful hunter.

Me·lun'geon (mē·lŭn'jŭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *mélangé* mixed, or *mélange* mixture. See MÉLANGE.] One of a group of people in eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina of mixed Indian, white, and negro blood.

Mel·ur'sus (mĕl·ûr'sŭs), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. L. *mel* honey + *ursus* bear.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the sloth bear.

Mel'u·si'na (mĕl'ū·sē'nȧ), *n.* [F. *Mélusine.*] In medieval French legend, a fairy, a daughter of the fairy Pressina, by Elinas, king of Albania. Cf. 2d UNDINE, 1 & 2.

mel'vie (mĕl'vĭ), *v. t.* [Scot., for *melwie,* fr. the stem *melw-* of *meal* flour. *Oxf. E. D.*] To cover or soil with meal. *Obs. Scot.*

mem (mĕm), *n.* [Heb. *mēm,* lit., water.] The thirteenth letter [מ] of the Hebrew alphabet, a labial corresponding to Eng. *m.* Its numerical value is 40.

mem (mĕm), *v. t. & i.* Short for REMEMBER. *Slang.*

mem'ber (mĕm'bẽr), *n.* [ME. *membre,* fr. OF. *membre,* fr. L. *membrum;* akin to Goth. *mimz* flesh, Tocharian B *misa,* Armen. *mis,* Skr. *māmsa,* and Gr. *mēros* thigh, *mēninx* membrane. Cf. MEMBRANE, MENINGITIS, MENSA.] **1.** a *Archaic.* A bodily part or organ; esp., a limb. **b** *Obs.* A private part.
2. One who forms a part of a metaphorical body; — chiefly in religious reference; as, *member* of Christ. *Archaic.*
3. One of the persons composing a society, community, or party; an individual who belongs to an association.
4. Short for: a *Eng.* Member of Parliament (i. e. of the House of Commons). Abbr., *M.P.* **b** *U.S.* Member of Congress (i. e. of the House of Representatives). Abbr., *M.C.*
5. A part of a whole; an independent constituent of a body, structure, or any organized thing, or a unit in a series; as: **a** A branch or division of a party; also, *Obs.,* a department of an art or trade; a branch. **b** A section or district, as of an estate or a port. **c** A part of a discourse; a syntactic unit in a sentence; a clause; a part of a verse; one of the propositions of a syllogism.
6. Participant; associate. *Shak.*
7. *Anat.* A part or organ of the animal body; esp., a limb or other separable part.
8. *Arch.* Any part of a building, whether constructional, as a pier, lintel, etc., or decorative, as a molding.
9. *Biol.* A unit of classification as part of a higher group or category; as, a species is a *member* of a certain genus.
10. *Bot.* A unit of structure in a plant body.
11. *Eccl.* A communicant; a baptized or enrolled person.
12. *Engin.* Any essential part of a framed structure.
13. *Geol.* A minor stratigraphic unit of a formation.
14. *Math.* **a** One of the elements of which an aggregate is composed. **b** Either side of an algebraic equation.

mem'ber, *v. t.* [OF. *membrer.*] To remember; to mention. *Obs.*

member bank. A bank having membership in a Federal reserve bank. *U. S.*

mem'bered (mĕm'bẽrd), *adj.* **1.** Having members, as limbs; divided into members; — chiefly used in composition.
2. *Her.* Depicted with legs of a different (specified) tincture from that of the body; — said of a bird.

mem'ber·ship, *n.* **1.** State or status of being a member.
2. The collective body of members, as of a society.

Mem·brac'i·dae (mĕm·brăs'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *membrax* a kind of cicada.] *Zool.* A large family of Homoptera, the tree hoppers. — **mem·brac'id** (-Id), *n. & adj.* — **mem'bra·cine** (mĕm'brȧ·sĭn; -sīn; 156), *adj. & n.*

mem'bral (mĕm'brăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a member. — **mem'bral·ly,** *adv.*

mem·bra'na (mĕm·brā'nȧ), *n.* [L.] *Anat.* A membrane.

mem'bra·na'ceous (mĕm'brȧ·nā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *membranaceus.*] Membranous. — **mem'bra·na'ceous·ly,** *adv.*

‖**mem·bra'na flac'ci·da** (flăk'sĭ·dȧ). [NL.] *Anat.* The part of the tympanic membrane over the tympanic notch.

‖**mem·bra'na gra'nu·lo'sa** (grăn'ū·lō'sȧ). [NL. *granulosa* granular.] *Anat.* See GRAAFIAN FOLLICLE.

‖**mem·bra'na pro'pri·a** (prō'prĭ·ȧ). [L. *propria* own, characteristic.] *Anat.* The basement membrane.

‖**mem·bra'na pu·ta'mi·nis** (pū·tăm'ĭ·nĭs). [L. *putamen, -inis,* shell.] *Anat.* The inner lining of the shell of a bird's egg. See EGG, *n.,* *Illust.*

‖**mem·bra'na re·ti'cu·la'ris** (rē·tĭk'ū·lā'rĭs; 79). [See RETICULAR.] *Anat.* The netlike membrane on the surface of the organ of Corti, formed by the joined phalanges of the cells of Deiters.

‖**mem·bra'na se·ro'sa** (sē·rō'sȧ). [NL.] Serous membrane.

mem'bra·nate (mĕm'brȧ·nāt), *adj.* Of the nature of a membrane.

‖**mem·bra'na tec·to'ri·a** (tĕk·tō'rĭ·ȧ; 181). [L. *tectoria,* fem., belonging to a cover.] *Anat.* The membrane of Corti.

‖**mem·bra'na tym'pa·ni** (tĭm'pȧ·nī). [NL.] The tympanic membrane.

mem'brane (mĕm'brān), *n.* [L. *membrana* skin covering the separate members of the body, parchment, fr. L. *membrum.* See MEMBER.] **1.** Any thin, soft, pliable sheet or layer, esp. of animal or vegetable origin.
2. *Biol.* A limiting protoplasmic surface. See CELL, *n.,* 9.
3. *Paleog.* A piece of parchment forming part of a roll.
4. *Zool.* The thin terminal part of the hemelytron of an insect of the order Hemiptera.

membrane bone. *Anat.* A bone which ossifies in connective tissue, instead of in a cartilage.

me·lo'dum (-ŭm). Var. of MELODEON.

mel'o·dram, -drame (mĕl'ō·drăm), *n.* = MELODRAMA. [-ISM.]

mel'o·dra·mat'i·cism, *n.* See MELODRAMATICS.

mel'o·dy·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

Mel'o·ni'tes (mĕl'ō·nī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *melo, melonis,* melon.] Syn. of MELONECHINUS.

me·lo'sa. See MADIA.

Me·lo'thus (mē·lō'thŭs). *D. Bib.*

mel'pell' (mĕl'pĕl'), *adv.* [OF. *mesle pesle.*] Pell-mell. *Obs.*

melsh. Var. of MELCH.

melt'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — MEALTIDE. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

melt'a·bil'i·ty, *n.*

melt'ed, *past part.* of MELT. — melt'ed·ness, *n.*

melter. + MILTER.

mel'teth, melt'tith. Vars. of

melt'ing, *verbal n.* of MELT. Esp.: Act of causing (something) to melt; process of becoming melted, or a case of it; also, *pl.,* something melted or produced by melting.
— *the Meltings.* The office of Surveyor of the Meltings or Melting, an official of the mint. *Obs. Eng.*

melt'ing, *adj.* That melts. — melt'ing·ly, *adv.* — melt'ing·ness, *n.*

melting point. The temperature at which a solid substance begins to melt, specif. when under standard pressure; as, the *melting point* of ice is 0° C. or 32° F., that of urea is 132.7° C. Pure compounds are in general distinguished from mixtures by their sharp melting points.

melting pot. **a** A vessel in which anything is melted; a crucible. **b** The United States as a place of the amalgamation of races and of mores; — a phrase coined by Israel Zangwill as the title of a play (1908) treating of immigration problems. **c** A process of complete dissolution and blending with other elements; as, the *melting pot* of election.

mel'ton (mĕl'tŭn; -t'n), *n., or* Melton cloth. [From *Melton* Mowbray, Leicestershire, Eng.] A kind of stout smooth woolen cloth with the face finished without pressing or glossing and with the nap cut very close.

Mel·to'mi·an (mĕl·tō'mĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Melton Mowbray, England. — *n.* One who hunts there; a skillful hunter.

Me·lun'geon (mē·lŭn'jŭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *mélangé* mixed, or *mélange* mixture. See MÉLANGE.] One of a group of people in eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina of mixed Indian, white, and negro blood.

Mel·ur'sus (mĕl·ûr'sŭs), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. L. *mel* honey + *ursus* bear.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the sloth bear.

Mel'u·si'na (mĕl'ū·sē'nȧ), *n.* [F. *Mélusine.*] In medieval French legend, a fairy, a daughter of the fairy Pressina, by Elinas, king of Albania. Cf. 2d UNDINE, 1 & 2.

mel'vie (mĕl'vĭ), *v. t.* [Scot., for *melwie,* fr. the stem *melw-* of *meal* flour. *Oxf. E. D.*] To cover or soil with meal. *Obs. Scot.*

mem (mĕm), *n.* [Heb. *mēm,* lit., water.] The thirteenth letter [מ] of the Hebrew alphabet, a labial corresponding to Eng. *m.* Its numerical value is 40.

mem (mĕm), *v. t. & i.* Short for REMEMBER. *Slang.*

mem'ber (mĕm'bẽr), *n.* [ME. *membre,* fr. OF. *membre,* fr. L. *membrum;* akin to Goth. *mimz* flesh, Tocharian B *misa,* Armen. *mis,* Skr. *māmsa,* and Gr. *mēros* thigh, *mēninx* membrane. Cf. MEMBRANE, MENINGITIS, MENSA.] **1.** a *Archaic.* A bodily part or organ; esp., a limb. **b** *Obs.* A private part.
2. One who forms a part of a metaphorical body; — chiefly in religious reference; as, *member* of Christ. *Archaic.*
3. One of the persons composing a society, community, or party; an individual who belongs to an association.
4. Short for: a *Eng.* Member of Parliament (i. e. of the House of Commons). Abbr., *M.P.* **b** *U.S.* Member of Congress (i. e. of the House of Representatives). Abbr., *M.C.*
5. A part of a whole; an independent constituent of a body, structure, or any organized thing, or a unit in a series; as: **a** A branch or division of a party; also, *Obs.,* a department of an art or trade; a branch. **b** A section or district, as of an estate or a port. **c** A part of a discourse; a syntactic unit in a sentence; a clause; a part of a verse; one of the propositions of a syllogism.
6. Participant; associate. *Shak.*
7. *Anat.* A part or organ of the animal body; esp., a limb or other separable part.
8. *Arch.* Any part of a building, whether constructional, as a pier, lintel, etc., or decorative, as a molding.
9. *Biol.* A unit of classification as part of a higher group or category; as, a species is a *member* of a certain genus.
10. *Bot.* A unit of structure in a plant body.
11. *Eccl.* A communicant; a baptized or enrolled person.
12. *Engin.* Any essential part of a framed structure.
13. *Geol.* A minor stratigraphic unit of a formation.
14. *Math.* **a** One of the elements of which an aggregate is composed. **b** Either side of an algebraic equation.

mem'ber, *v. t.* [OF. *membrer.*] To remember; to mention. *Obs.*

member bank. A bank having membership in a Federal reserve bank. *U. S.*

mem'bered (mĕm'bẽrd), *adj.* **1.** Having members, as limbs; divided into members; — chiefly used in composition.
2. *Her.* Depicted with legs of a different (specified) tincture from that of the body; — said of a bird.

mem'ber·ship, *n.* **1.** State or status of being a member.
2. The collective body of members, as of a society.

Mem·brac'i·dae (mĕm·brăs'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *membrax* a kind of cicada.] *Zool.* A large family of Homoptera, the tree hoppers. — mem·brac'id (-Id), *n. & adj.* — mem'bra·cine (mĕm'brȧ·sĭn; -sīn; 156), *adj. & n.*

mem'bral (mĕm'brăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a member. — mem'bral·ly, *adv.*

mem·bra'na (mĕm·brā'nȧ), *n.* [L.] *Anat.* A membrane.

mem'bra·na'ceous (mĕm'brȧ·nā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *membranaceus.*] Membranous. — mem'bra·na'ceous·ly, *adv.*

‖mem·bra'na flac'ci·da (flăk'sĭ·dȧ). [NL.] *Anat.* The part of the tympanic membrane over the tympanic notch.

‖mem·bra'na gra'nu·lo'sa (grăn'ū·lō'sȧ). [NL. *granulosa* granular.] *Anat.* See GRAAFIAN FOLLICLE.

‖mem·bra'na pro'pri·a (prō'prĭ·ȧ). [L. *propria* own, characteristic.] *Anat.* The basement membrane.

‖mem·bra'na pu·ta'mi·nis (pū·tăm'ĭ·nĭs). [L. *putamen, -inis,* shell.] *Anat.* The inner lining of the shell of a bird's egg. See EGG, *n.,* *Illust.*

‖mem·bra'na re·ti'cu·la'ris (rē·tĭk'ū·lā'rĭs; 79). [See RETICULAR.] *Anat.* The netlike membrane on the surface of the organ of Corti, formed by the joined phalanges of the cells of Deiters.

‖mem·bra'na se·ro'sa (sē·rō'sȧ). [NL.] Serous membrane.

mem'bra·nate (mĕm'brȧ·nāt), *adj.* Of the nature of a membrane.

‖mem·bra'na tec·to'ri·a (tĕk·tō'rĭ·ȧ; 181). [L. *tectoria,* fem., belonging to a cover.] *Anat.* The membrane of Corti.

‖mem·bra'na tym'pa·ni (tĭm'pȧ·nī). [NL.] The tympanic membrane.

mem'brane (mĕm'brān), *n.* [L. *membrana* skin covering the separate members of the body, parchment, fr. L. *membrum.* See MEMBER.] **1.** Any thin, soft, pliable sheet or layer, esp. of animal or vegetable origin.
2. *Biol.* A limiting protoplasmic surface. See CELL, *n.,* 9.
3. *Paleog.* A piece of parchment forming part of a roll.
4. *Zool.* The thin terminal part of the hemelytron of an insect of the order Hemiptera.

membrane bone. *Anat.* A bone which ossifies in connective tissue, instead of in a cartilage.

Me·lo'thus (mē·lō'thŭs). *D. Bib.*

mel'pell' (mĕl'pĕl'), *adv.* [OF. *mesle pesle.*] Pell-mell. *Obs.*

melsh. Var. of MELCH.

melt'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. —

melt'a·bil'i·ty, *n.*

melt'ed, *past part.* of MELT. — melt'ed·ness, *n.*

melter. + MILTER.

mel'teth, melt'tith. Vars. of

mem'berd. Membered. *Ref. Sp.*

mem'ber·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

‖mem'bra dis·jec'ta. See DISJECTA MEMBRA. [brance. *Obs.*

mem'brance, *n.* [OF.] Remem-

mem′braned (mĕm′brānd), *adj.* Having a membrane.

mem′bra·nelle′ (mĕm′brȧ·nĕl′), *n.* Also **mem′bra·nel′la** (mĕm′brȧ·nĕl′ȧ). [NL. *membranella*, dim. of L. *membrana* membrane.] *Zool.* In certain infusorians, a flattened membranelike vibrating organ, regarded as a row of fused cilia.

mem′brane of Cor′ti (kôr′tē). [After B. *Corti* (1729–1813), It. anatomist.] *Anat.* A membrane parallel with the basilar membrane of the ear and overlying the organ of Corti.

mem′brane of Des′ce·met′ (dĕs′ē·mĕ′) *or* **de·mours′** (dē·mōōr′). Descemet's membrane.

membrane of Henle. The fenestrated membrane of Henle.

membrane of Jacob. Jacob's membrane.

mem′brane of Krau′se (krou′zē). Krause's membrane.

mem′brane of Reiss′ner (rīs′nĕr). [After Ernst *Reissner*, Ger. physiologist.] *Anat.* The membrane forming the roof of the scala media of the cochlea.

membrani-. A combining form for *membrane*, as in **mem′bra·nif′er·ous, mem·bra′ni·form.** See -FEROUS, -FORM.

mem′bra·nin (mĕm′brȧ·nĭn), *n.* [*membrane* + *-in.*] *Biochem.* A peculiar hyalogen composing Descemet's membrane and the capsule of the lens of the eye.

Mem′bra·nip′o·ra (-nĭp′ō·rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *membrani-* + *-pora.*] *Zool.* A genus of colonial incrusting bryozoans, suborder Cheilostomata. It is the type of a family, **Mem′bra·ni·por′i·dae** (-nĭ·pōr′ĭ·dē).

mem′bra·no- (mĕm′brȧ·nō-; mĕm·brā′nō-). A combining form for *membrane*, denoting: **a** *Membrane*, as in **mem′bra·no·gen′ic, mem′bra·nol′o·gy.** See -GENIC, -LOGY. **b** *Membranous and;* — in adjectives, as in **mem′bra·no·cal·car′e·ous, mem′bra·no·car′ti·lag′i·nous, mem′bra·no·co′ri·a′ceous, mem′bra·no·cor′ne·ous, mem′bra·no·nerv′ous.**

mem′bra·noid (mĕm′brȧ·noid), *adj.* Membranelike.

mem′bra·no′sis (mĕm′brȧ·nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *membrane* + *-osis.*] *Plant Pathol.* An internal breakdown or staining of the carpellary walls of lemon fruits in storage.

mem′bra·nous (mĕm′brȧ·nŭs), *adj.* [F. *membraneux.*] **1.** Pertaining to, consisting of, resembling, or of the nature of, membrane; as, a *membranous* lining.
2. *Bot.* Thin and pliable; often, semitransparent, as many leaves.
3. *Med.* Characterized by, or formed of, a membrane.
— **mem′bra·nous·ly,** *adv.*

membranous croup. *Med.* True croup. See CROUP.

membranous labyrinth. *Anat. & Zool.* See 1st EAR.

mem·bra′nu·la (mĕm·brā′nū·lȧ), *n.* Also **mem′bra·nule** (mĕm′brȧ·nūl; mĕm·brā′nūl). [L. *membranula.*] A little membrane, specif., *Zool.:* **a** The small opaque flap on the basal portion of the wings of certain dragonflies. **b** A fine membranellelike structure formed by the fusion of a few long cilia as in the posterior ciliary ring of vorticellids.

mem·bret′to (mĕm·brĕt′tō), *n.* [It.] Also [F.] **mem·brette′** (mĕm·brĕt′). *Arch.* A small member; an alette.

me·men′to (mē·mĕn′tō), *n.; pl.* -TOS, -TOES (-tōz). [L., remember, be mindful, imper. of *meminisse* to remember. See MENTION.] **1.** [*cap.*] In the Canon of the Mass (Roman rite), either of two prayers, one for the living and one for the dead, beginning "Memento."
2. Something to awaken memory, as a hint, token, warning, or memorial; a reminding or warning object.

Seasonable *mementos* may be useful. *Bacon.*

3. *Humorous Misuses.* **a** Memory. **b** A reverie; a doze.

‖**me·men′to mo′ri** (mō′rī; 181). [L.] Literally, remember to die, i. e., that you must die; hence, a warning to be prepared for death; an object, as a death's-head or a personal ornament, usually emblematic, used as a reminder of death.

me·min′na (mē·mĭn′ȧ), *n.* [Singhalese *mīminnā.*] A chevrotain (*Tragulus meminna*) of India.

Mem′non (mĕm′nŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Memnōn.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The son of Tithonus and Eos (Aurora). He was king of the Ethiopians and an ally of Priam in the Trojan War. Zeus made him immortal.
2. A statue at Thebes of Amenhotep III, who was called *Memnon* by the Greeks. Because of sounds said to have proceeded from it when the first rays of the sun fell upon it, it is called the ***vocal Memnon.***

Mem·no′ni·an (mĕm·nō′nĭ·ȧn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Memnon; sometimes, Persian; also, like, or giving forth musical sounds as, the Memnon.

Mem′no·ni′um (mĕm′nō·nī′ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NIA (-nī′ȧ). [Gr. *Memnoneion*, neut. of *Memnoneios* of Memnon.] *Antiq.* A temple, other building, or monument, supposed to have been erected by, or in honor of, Memnon, as the citadel of Susa.

mem′oir (mĕm′wär; mĕm′wôr; 277), *or, pl.* **mem′oirs** (-wärz; -wôrz), *n.* [F. *mémoire*, m., memorandum, fr. *mémoire*, f., memory, fr. L. *memoria.* See MEMORY.] **1.** A memorandum or record; official note or report.
2. *pl.* A history or narrative composed from personal experience and memory; often, esp., an account of one's life, or of episodes in it, written by oneself.
3. A memorial of any individual; a biography; often, a biography written without special regard to completeness.
4. An account of something deemed noteworthy; an essay or dissertation; a record of investigations of any subject.

mem′oir·ist (mĕm′wär·ĭst; -wôr·ĭst), *n.* A writer of memoirs or a memoir. — **mem′oir·ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

mem′o·ra·bil′i·a (mĕm′ō·rȧ·bĭl′ĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.; sing.* -RABILE (-rȧb′ĭ·lē). [L., fr. *memorabilis* memorable. See MEMORABLE.] Things remarkable and worthy of remembrance or record; also, the record of them.

mem′o·ra·ble (mĕm′ō·rȧ·b'l; 59), *adj.* [L. *memorabilis*, fr. *memorare* to bring to remembrance, fr. *memor* mindful; remembering. See MEMORY; cf. MEMORABILIA.] **1.** Worthy of being remembered or noted.
2. Remembered, or easy to remember. *Rare.*
3. Reminding; reminiscent. *Rare.*
— **mem′o·ra·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **mem′o·ra·ble·ness,** *n.* — **mem′o·ra·bly,** *adv.*

mem′o·ran′dize (mĕm′ō·rȧn′dīz), *v. i.* To write memoranda.
— **mem′o·ran′dist** (-dĭst), *n.*

mem′o·ran′dum (mĕm′ō·rȧn′dŭm), *n.; pl.* -DUMS (-dŭmz) or (sense 1) -DA (-dȧ). [L., something to be remembered, neut. of *memorandus*, fut. pass. part. of *memorare.* See MEMORABLE.] **1.** An informal record of something which it is desired to remember, or to preserve for future use, esp. of the writer; a note to help or jog the memory; one of the notes in a diary; — from use of the Latin word (Abbr. *mem.*) at the head of such a note.
2. A memento, or reminder. *Obs.*
3. *Com.* **a** An informal communication, esp. one on paper headed "memorandum" with the sender's name and address. **b** A statement by the shipper of the terms of a shipment sent with the privilege of return if not sold; — used esp. in the jewelry trade. The goods are said to be sent ***on memorandum.***
4. *Diplomacy.* An informal summary or statement of grounds for or against an action, the state of a question, etc.
5. *Law.* A brief or informal note in writing of some transaction, or an outline of an intended instrument; an instrument drawn up in a brief and compendious form; specif.: **a** *Eng.* The clause beginning a record in the former Court of King's Bench in proceedings by bill, formerly beginning with the word *memorandum.* **b** Short for MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.
6. *Marine Insurance.* The body of exceptions making up the clause in a policy exempting the insurer wholly or partially from liability for loss on certain articles.
7. *Mil.* A routine publication, by an authorized military headquarters, which contains directive, advisory, or informative matter.

mem′o·ran′dum, *v. t.* To make a memorandum of. *Rare.*

memorandum head. A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

memorandum of association. *Eng. Law.* The document which in case of a company to be formed under the Companies Acts must be executed and filed, forming the charter of the company.

mem′o·rate (mĕm′ō·rāt), *v. t.* [L. *memoratus*, past part. of *memorare.* See MEMORABLE.] To commemorate; to mention. *Obs.* — **mem′o·ra′tion** (-rā′shŭn), *n. Obs.*

mem′o·ra′tive (mĕm′ō·rā′tĭv; -rȧ·tĭv), *adj.* [Cf. F. *mémoratif.*] **1.** Commemorative. *Rare.*
2. Pert. to the memory; having a retentive memory. *Obs.*

me·mo′ri·a (mē·mō′rĭ·ȧ; 181), *n.* [L.] **1.** Memory.
2. *Eccl.* **a** = COMMEMORATION **a.** **b** A shrine or reliquary containing the relics of a martyr or martyrs. **c** A chapel or church in memory of a martyr or confessor.

me·mo′ri·al (-ăl), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *memorialis*, fr. *memoria.* See MEMORY.] **1.** Serving to preserve remembrance; commemorative; as, a *memorial* building.
2. Of, pertaining to, or contained in, memory; also, assisting the memory; mnemonic.
3. *Obs.* **a** Remembered; also, memorable. **b** Done or reproduced from memory.

me·mo′ri·al (mē·mō′rĭ·ăl; 181), *n.* [Cf. L. *memoriale*, neut. of *memorialis.* See MEMORIAL, *adj.*] **1.** Memory; remembrance; recollection. *Obs.*
2. Anything, as a monument, intended to preserve the memory of a person or event.
3. A record or memoir; *pl.*, memoirs.
4. A memorandum; a note; an abstract. *Obs. exc. Law.*
5. A statement of facts, addressed to the government, or to some branch of it, or to a society, etc., often accompanied with a petition or remonstrance.
6. *Diplomacy.* Any of various informal state papers presented by the ambassador of one state to the representative of another in negotiation or sent by the executive of a state to its own representative abroad.
7. *Eccl.* = COMMEMORATION **a.**

me·mo′ri·al, *v. t.* To memorialize. — *v. i.* To make a memorial.

memorial arch. A monumental structure pierced by an arched passageway, which is often flanked by smaller arches and surmounted by an architrave and attic. The type had its origin among the Romans of antiquity: it supported much adornment by sculptured figures, inscriptions, and columns, and commemorated a notable victory, person, or event. Among Roman arches the best-known are that of *Titus* on the Via Sacra (Rome), with reliefs exhibiting the plunder of Jerusalem; of *Trajan* (at Benevento), dedicated in 114, having a single arch and illustrating in reliefs Trajan's life and Dacian triumphs; of *Septimius Severus*, built by the senate, in 205, in the Forum, to honor the emperor and his two sons, whose statues in a six-horse car originally surmounted it; and of *Constantine*, spanning the Via Triumphalis near the Colosseum, built by that emperor in 311 to celebrate his victory over Maxentius. Modern memorial arches of note are: ***Arc du Carrousel*** ("of the tilting yard"), near the Tuileries, Paris, built by Napoleon I to commemorate his victories of 1805–6; ***arc de triomphe,*** an arch commemorating a victory; specif. [*cap.*] ***Arc de l'Etoile*** ("of the star"), heading the Champs Elysées, the largest existing arch, begun by Napoleon in 1806, but not finished until 1836.

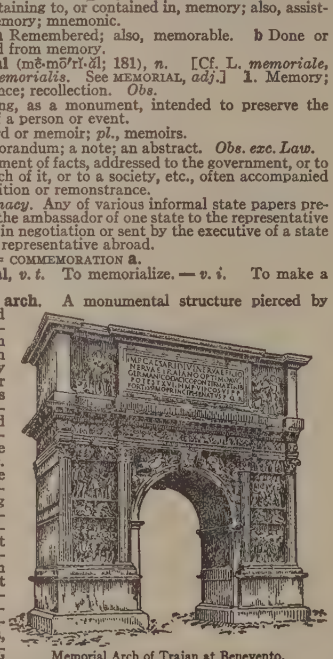

Memorial Arch of Trajan at Benevento.

Memorial Day. A day, May 30, appointed originally for commemorating the dead soldiers and sailors who served in the Civil War (1861–65), now for commemorating also the dead who served in the Spanish-American War and the World War; Decoration Day. It is a legal holiday in most of the States. In the Southern States, the Confederate Memorial Day is: May 30 in Virginia; April 26 in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi; May 10 in Kentucky and North Carolina; June 3 in Louisiana and Tennessee. *U. S.*

me·mo′ri·al·ist, *n.* **1.** One who writes or signs a memorial.
2. A writer of memoirs, or memoirs.

me·mo′ri·al·ize (mē·mō′rĭ·ăl·īz; 181), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To address or petition by a memorial; to present a memorial to; as, to *memorialize* Congress; also, to commemorate. — **me·mo′ri·al·i·za′tion** (-ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ī·zā′shŭn), *n.* — **me·mo′ri·al·iz′er** (mē·mō′rĭ·ăl·īz′ĕr), *n.*

me·mo′ri·al·ly, *adv.* By memory; as a memorial.

memorial rose. A prostrate evergreen rose (*Rosa wichuraiana*) of eastern Asia, with large single white flowers.

mem′o·ried (mĕm′ō·rĭd), *adj.* Having (such) a memory; — used in composition; also, full of memories.

me·mo′ri·ous (mē·mō′rĭ·ŭs; 181), *adj.* [From ML. *memoriosus*, or OF. *memorieux.*] Having a retentive memory; mindful. *Obs.*

mem′o·rist (mĕm′ō·rĭst), *n.* [See MEMORIZE.] **1.** A prompter. *Obs.*
2. One having a good memory. *Rare. U. S.*

‖**me·mo′ri·ter** (mē·mō′rĭ·tĕr), *adv.* [L., fr. *memor* mindful. See MEMORABLE.] By, or from, memory; by heart.

mem′o·rize (mĕm′ō·rīz), *v. t.;* MEM′O·RIZED (-rīzd); MEM′O·RIZ′ING (-rīz′ĭng). [From MEMORY.] **1.** To cause to be remembered; to make memorable; also, to preserve the memory of in writing; to record. *Archaic.*
2. To commit to memory; to learn by heart.
— **mem′o·ri·za′tion** (-rĭ·zā′shŭn; -rī·zā′shŭn), *n.* — **mem′o·riz′er** (mĕm′ō·rīz′ĕr), *n.*

mem′o·ry (mĕm′ō·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *memorie*, fr. OF. *memoire, memorie* (F. *mémoire*), fr. L. *memoria*, fr. *memor* mindful; akin to Gr. *mermeros* anxious, *merimna* thought, solicitude, *martys* a witness, Skr. *smarati* he remembers, OIr. *maraim* I remain, L. *mora* delay. Cf. MARTYR, MEMOIR, MORATORY, MOURN, REMEMBER.] **1. a** The power or function of reproducing and identifying what has been learned or experienced; the faculty of remembering. This function includes learning, retention, recall, and recognition, and is sometimes taken to include motor habits and skill. **b** The strength and trustworthiness of one's power to reach and represent or to recall the past.
2. a The recall and recognition of anything previously learned or experienced. **b** State of being remembered; commemoration; remembrance; as, in *memory* of youth. **c** The sum of what one can remember; as, a richly stored *memory;* that which is remembered; as, faint *memories* of old days.
3. Character, conduct, etc., as preserved in remembrance, history, or tradition; as, the war became only a *memory.*
4. The time within which past events can be or are remembered; as, within the *memory* of man. At the common law legal *memory* begins with the date of coronation of Richard I, in 1189; but proof of the existence of a certain state of facts for twenty years, not explained or controverted, is sufficient for a presumption of an immemorial custom or prescription. The common-law rule has been greatly modified by statute, as in England by the Prescription Act (2 & 3 Wm. IV, 1832), and in the States of the United States by various statutes. See TIME IMMEMORIAL.
5. Any particular act or experience of remembering; as, absorbed in *memories* of childhood; also, the thing or aggregate of things remembered; as, she was but a *memory* to him.
6. *Obs.* **a** A ceremony of commemoration; service for the dead. **b** A historical or biographical record. **c** A memorial; a memento.
7. *Eccl.* = MEMORIA, **2 b & c.**
8. *Psychol.* **a** (1) The power or a process of mental representation of at least a recognizable equivalent of the reproduced experience. (2) The power or a process of recognition, comprising a consciousness of the familiarity of the experience and a reference of it (*localization*) to a definite past time or occasion. **b** The retention of any modification of structure or behavior resulting from the organism's activity, from the action of the environment, or even from heredity; mneme; — often called *organic memory.*

Syn. — MEMORY, REMEMBRANCE, RECOLLECTION, REMINISCENCE. MEMORY, in ordinary usage, is the general term for the faculty by which past impressions are reproduced, or for the revived impressions themselves; as, "Her *memory* . . . went slipping back upon the golden days" (*Tennyson*). In the pl. *memory* suggests esp. somewhat intimate or personal recollections; as, "*memories* of tranquil childhood" (*Shelley*). REMEMBRANCE (now somewhat rare) suggests esp. the state of being remembered or the act of keeping in mind; as, "This do in *remembrance* of me" (*Luke* xxii. 19). RECOLLECTION often implies a conscious effort to recall; as, "Half a word fixed upon or near the spot, is worth a cart-load of *recollection*" (*T. Gray*). REMINISCENCE (chiefly pl.) now suggests esp. the retrospective recalling of happenings, events, or experiences in which one has had part; as, "The *reminiscences* [of my father] kindly contributed by his different friends" (*H. Tennyson*); "I believe that as we lose our powers of *memory* we may increase the power of *reminiscence*, that is, of recalling what we want in small quantities for a short time" (*Jowett*). *Recollection* (in the pl.) is frequently used in a sense parallel with that of *reminiscence*, but less intimate than the corresponding sense of *memory* (in the pl.); as, "You ask me to put down a few *recollections* of your father" (*Lecky*). Cf. REMEMBER.

memory book. A scrapbook. *U. S.*

memory root. Jack-in-the-pulpit.

memory span. *Psychol.* The greatest amount, as the longest series of letters or digits, that can be perfectly reproduced after a single presentation of it.

Mem′phi·an (mĕm′fĭ·ȧn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Memphis in Egypt; hence, Egyptian; as, *Memphian* darkness. — *n.* A Memphite; an Egyptian.

Mem′phite (mĕm′fĭt), *n.* [L. *Memphites.*] **1.** A native or resident of ancient Memphis in Egypt.
2. A dialect of Coptic (which see).

Mem′phite (mĕm′fĭt), *adj.* Also **Mem·phit′ic** (mĕm·fĭt′ĭk). Of or pertaining to ancient Memphis, its inhabitants, or the dynasties of Egyptian kings who made it their capital.

‖**mem′·sa′hib** (mĕm′sä′fĭb), *n.* [Hind. *mem-sāhib*, fr. *mem*, fr. E. *ma'am.* See MA'AM; SAHIB.] Lady; mistress; — used in addressing European women. *India.*

men (mĕn), *n., pl.* of MAN.

men, *pron.* [ME. *me, men*, a weakened form of *man;* not the pl.] One; — the indefinite *one* or *they.* *Obs.*

Men (mĕn), *n.* [Gr. *Mēn.*] *Gr. & Roman Relig.* A Phrygian lunar god, possessing great powers not only in the celestial world but in the lower world of the dead. In art he is usually represented with a crescent moon.

men-. = 1st MENO-, as in *menacme.*

men′ace (mĕn′ĭs), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *minacia*, fr. *minax, -acis*, projecting, threatening, fr. *minari* to threaten. See MOUNT; cf. AMENABLE, DEMEAN to conduct, MINATORY, PROMENADE.] **1.** The show of an intention to inflict evil; a threat; indication of probable evil or catastrophe to come. Cf. INTIMIDATION.

The dark *menace* of the distant war. *Dryden.*

2. That which menaces; an impending evil.

men′ace (mĕn′ĭs), *v.;* MEN′ACED (-ĭst); MEN′AC·ING (-ĭ·sĭng). [OF. *menacier* (F. *menacer*). See MENACE, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To express or show an intention to inflict, or to hold out a prospect of inflicting, evil or injury upon; to threaten; as, to *menace* a country with war.
2. To threaten the infliction of; to offer threat of.
—, *Intransitive:* To act in a threatening manner; to wear a threatening aspect; to utter menaces.

Syn. — See THREATEN.

---

mem′brane·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
mem′brane·like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.
mem·bra′ne·ous (mĕm·brā′nē·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *membraneus* of parchment.] = MEMBRANOUS.
Mem′luk. Var. of MAMELUKE.
Mem′mi·us (mĕm′ĭ·ŭs). *Bib.*
mem′o (mĕm′ō), *n.; pl.* MEMOS (-ōz). Short for MEMORANDUM. *Colloq.* [*Obs.*]
mem′o·rance, *n.* Remembrance.
mem′o·rand′, *n.* A memorial; a memorandum. *Obs.*
mem′o·ris′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
mem′o·ry·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
Me·mu′can (mē·mū′kăn). *Bib.*
men. † MEAN, MEN.
me·nac′can·ite (mē·năk′ăn·īt), *n.* [From *Menaccan*, Cornwall.] = ILMENITE. — **me·nac′ca·nit′ic** (mē·năk′ȧ·nĭt′ĭk), *adj.*
men′ace·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
men′ace·ful, *adj.* See -FUL.
men′ace·ment, *n.* See -MENT.

men'ac·er (mĕn'ĭs·ĕr), *n.* One who menaces.
men'ac·ing, *adj.* That menaces. — **men'ac·ing·ly,** *adv.*
me·nac'me (mē·năk'mē), *n.* [*men-* + *acme.*] That portion of a woman's life during which menstruation occurs.
Me·naech'mi (mē·nĕk'mī). [L., pl.] A comedy by Plautus, turning upon the resemblance between brothers.
mé·nage' (mā·näzh'), **me·nage'** (mē·näzh'), *n.* [F, *ménage.* See MENAGERIE.] **1.** A household; a domestic establishment.
2. Domestic management; housekeeping.
3. a *Scot. & N. of Eng.* A kind of club or benefit society. b *Dial. Eng.* The selling of goods, as cloth, on installments, as by an itinerant vender (**ménage man**).
me·nag'er·ie (mē·năj'ĕr·ĭ; mē·năzh'ĕr·ĭ; 277), *n.* [F, *ménagerie,* fr. *ménage* household, fr. LL. *mansionaticus* pertaining to the house, fr. L. *mansio* a dwelling. See MANSION; cf. MESSUAGE.] **1.** A place where animals are kept and trained, esp. for exhibition.
2. A collection of wild or foreign animals in cages or enclosures, esp. one kept for exhibition, as with a circus.
3. An aviary. *Obs.*
me·nag'er·ist (mē·năj'ĕr·ĭst; mē·năzh'ĕr·ĭ; 277), *n.* The proprietor or manager of a menagerie.
Me·nai'on (mē·nī'ŏn), *n.; pl.* -NAIA (-nī'ă). [Gr. *mēnaion,* neut. of *mēnaios* monthly.] *Eastern Ch.* A liturgical work of 12 volumes each containing the proper of the immovable feasts of Christ or the saints for a month; also, any one of these volumes.
Me·nal'cas (mē·năl'kăs), *n.* [L.] A shepherd in Theocritus, Vergil, and Spenser.
men'ald (mĕn'ăld), *adj.* [Cf. dial. *meanels* spots called fleabites in white-colored horses.] Speckled; variegated.
Men and Women. The title of a collection of poems (1855) by Robert Browning.
Me·nang'ka·bau' (mē·nŭng'kă·bou'), *n. sing. & pl.* One of the important divisions of the Malay race, whose habitat in central Sumatra is regarded as the homeland of the Malay. Though their language is Malayan, they use Arabic script.
me·nar'che (mē·när'kē), *n.* [Gr. *mēn* month + *archē* beginning.] *Physiol.* The first appearance of the menses.
Me·nas'pis (mē·năs'pĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mēnē* moon + *aspis* shield; — from its crescent shape.] *Paleontol.* A genus of Permian sharks.
mend (mĕnd), *v.;* MEND'ED; MEND'ING. [From AMEND.] *Transitive:* **1.** To free from faults or defects; specif.: a To improve in morals, discipline, etc.; to reform. *Now Chiefly Dial.,* exc. in *to mend one's manners* or *ways.* b To alter (anything) for the better; to set right; to correct; as, to *mend* a text; to *mend* a fault. c To repair, as anything that is torn, broken, defaced, decayed, or the like; to patch up; to put in shape or order again; as, to *mend* a garment, a machine, or a hole. d *Colloq., Eng.* To do mending for. e *Obs. exc. Naut.* To put in better order; to readjust; as, to *mend* sail. f *Archaic.* To restore to health; to cure.
2. To make amends or atonement for, to atone for. *Obs.,* except in the proverb *least said, soonest mended.*

And I oft have heard defended
Little said is soonest *mended.* *Wither.*

3. In general, to improve, better, or ameliorate; specif.: a *Now Rare.* To better the condition or fortune of. b *Scot.* To improve the physical condition of. c *Obs.* To profit or advantage. d *Obs.* To improve or better by adding to or increasing, as wages. e *Obs.* To supply the deficiency or loss of; to supplement.
4. To improve upon; to excel; to "beat." *Now Colloq.*
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To improve morally; to reform; — now chiefly in the proverb, "It is never too late to *mend.*"
2. To grow better; to become corrected or improved.
3. To improve in health; to be convalescent. Also, *Chiefly Scot. & Dial.,* to heal, as a wound; to abate, as illness.
4. To rise or increase, as in price.
Syn. — MEND, AMEND, EMEND. To MEND, in ordinary usage, is to restore to soundness or integrity, esp. that which is broken or torn (as, to *mend* a tool, a coat); the word is also used in the more general sense of altering something for the better; as, "to *mend* my errors" (*Dryden*). To AMEND is to better or improve, esp. by the removal of faults, blemishes, or errors; as, "if those men of parts who have been employed in vitiating the age, had endeavored to rectify and *amend* it" (*Spectator*). To EMEND is specifically to make or suggest a correction or improvement in a (presumably corrupt) text; as, to *emend* a doubtful reading in Shakespeare. Cf. CORRECT, IMPROVE, RENEW.
mend one's fences. To settle differences among supporters and pave the way for a renomination; — said of one holding a political office. *Polit. Slang, U.S.*
mend one's gait or pace. To go faster.
mend one's market. To better one's bargain or condition.
mend (mĕnd), *n.* [See AMEND, MEND, *v.*] **1.** Amends; recompense; atonement; a compensation. *Now Scot & Dial.*
2. Act of mending, or repairing; also, a mended place.
3. *pl.* Means of getting reparation; remedy. *Obs.*
— *on the mend.* Growing better, as in health; improving.
men·da'cious (mĕn·dā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *mendax, -acis,* lying. See AMEND.] Given to deception or falsehood; lying; as, a *mendacious* person; false; as, a *mendacious* statement. — **men·da'cious·ly,** *adv.* — **men·da'cious·ness,** *n.*
men·dac'i·ty (mĕn·dăs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *mendacitas.*] Quality or state of being mendacious; a lie.
Syn. — Lying, deceit, untruth. See FALSITY.
Ant. — Veracity, truthfulness. See TRUTH.
men'dee (mĕn'dē), **men'dy** (-dĭ), *n.* [Hind. *mēnhdī.*] = HENNA, 1. *India.*
Men·de'li·an (mĕn·dē'lĭ·ăn; -dēl'yăn; 159), *adj.* [See MENDEL'S LAW.] *Biol.* Of or pert. to Mendel; of, pert. to, or in accordance with Mendel's law. — *n.* An advocate or exponent of Mendel's law. — **Men·de'li·an·ism** (-lz'm). — **Men·de'li·an·ist** (-lĭst), *n.*
Mendelian character. A unit character.
Mendelian factor *or* **unit.** *Biol.* A gene.
Mendelian ratio. The ratio of occurrence of types of offspring in any cross involving Mendelizing characters; typically the 3:1 ratio shown by the offspring in the F_2 generation of parents which differ from each other in respect to some one character.
Men'del·ism (mĕn'dĕl·lz'm), *n.* The principles or the operations of Mendel's law; also, Mendelian inheritance; Mendelianism. — **Men'del·ist** (-lĭst), *n. & adj.* — **Men'del·ize** (-lz), *v. t. & i.*

Men'del's law (mĕn'dĕlz). The law observed in the inheritance of many characters in animals and plants, discovered by Gregor J. Mendel (Austrian Augustinian abbot, 1822–84) in breeding experiments with peas. He showed that the height, color, and other characters depend on the presence of determining factors (***genes***) which behave as units. The following example shows the operation of the law: Tallness being due to a factor *T* and shortness to a factor *t*, a tall plant, arising by the union in fertilization of two germ cells both bearing the factor *T*, is *TT*; a dwarf is *tt*. Crossing these, crossbreds, *Tt*, result (called generation F_1). In their formation a process (**Mendelian segregation**) occurs such that germ cells, whether male or female, are produced of two kinds, *T* and *t*, in equal numbers. *T* and *t*, being thus alternative, are called ***allelomorphs.*** The offspring, generation F_1, which arise from the chance union of these germ cells in pairs, according to the law of probability, are on an average in the following proportions:

1 *TT* : 2 *Tt* : 1 *tt*;

and thus plants (***homozygotes***) pure in tallness (*TT*) and dwarfness (*tt*), as well as crossbreds (***heterozygotes***) (*Tt*), are formed. Frequently, the individual *Tt* is itself indistinguishable from the pure form *TT*. The factor *T* is then called ***dominant***, and *t* called ***recessive***. Generation F_1, containing only the *Tt* form, consists entirely of dominants (tall plants) and generation F_2 consists of three dominants (2 *Tt*, 1 *TT*) to one dwarf (*tt*), which is called *recessive*. Such qualitative and numerical regularity has been proved to exist in regard to very diverse qualities or characters which compose living things, both wild and domesticated, as colors of flowers, of hair or eyes (cf. MULTIPLE FACTORS), patterns, structure, chemical composition, and power of resisting certain diseases. The diversity of forms produced in crossbreeding by horticulturists and fanciers generally results from a process of analytical variation or recombination of the factors composing the parental types. See GENE, LINKAGE, CROSSING OVER; cf. NEO-MENDELISM.
Men'dels·soh'nĭ·an (mĕn'dĕl·sō'nĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Also **Men'dels·soh'nic** (-nĭk). Pertaining to or characteristic of Mendelssohn-Bartholdy or his music.
men'de·lye'ev·ite (mĕn'dĕ·lā'yĕf·ĭt; -lā'yĭt), *n.* [After D. I. *Mendelyeev,* Russ. chemist.] *Mineral.* A calcium uranotitano-niobate, occurring in black isometric crystals and masses.
mend'er (mĕn'dĕr), *n.* One who mends.
Men'di (mĕn'dē), *n. pl.* A powerful Mandingan Negro tribe of Sierra Leone; also, their Sudanic language.
men'di·cant (mĕn'dĭ·kănt), *adj.* [L. *mendicans, -antis,* pres. part. of *mendicare* to beg, fr. *mendicus* beggar, indigent. See AMEND.] Practicing beggary; begging; as, *mendicant* friars; also, characteristic of a beggar. — **men'di·can·cy** (-kăn·sĭ), *n.*
men'di·cant, *n.* A beggar; esp., one who makes a business of begging; specif., a member of a mendicant order.
mendicant order. *R.C.Ch.* Any of certain religious orders which originally renounced individual or collective ownership of property and lived by alms, esp. the Franciscans, Dominicans, Carmelites, and Augustinians.
men'di·cate (mĕn'dĭ·kāt), *v. t. & i.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *mendicatus,* past part. of *mendicare* to beg.] To beg. *Rare.* — **men'di·ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*
men·dic'i·ty (mĕn·dĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *mendicité,* fr. L. *mendicitas.* See MENDICANT.] The practice or habit of begging; the state or life of a beggar; mendicancy.
mend'ing, *verbal n.* of MEND. Specif.: a *pl.* Articles to be mended. b *pl.* Mending yarns. c A mended place; a mend.
— *on the mending hand.* Convalescent. *Local, U.S.*
men'dip·ite (mĕn'dĭp·ĭt), *n.* [From the *Mendip* Hills, Somersetshire, Eng.] A lead oxychloride, $Pb_3O_2Cl_2$.
men'dole (mĕn'dōl), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *mendolo,* ult. fr. L. *maena.*] The cackerel.
men·do'zite (mĕn·dō'zīt; mĕn'dō·zīt), *n.* [From *Mendoza,* Argentina.] Sodium alum, $NaAl(SO_4)_2.12H_2O$.
men'e·ghi'nite (mĕn'ĕ·gē'nĭt), *n.* [After G. *Meneghini,* It. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A dark lead-gray lead antimony sulphide, $4PbS.Sb_2S_3$.
Men'e·la'us (mĕn'ē·lā'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Menelaos.*] A son of Atreus, king of Sparta, younger brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen. See HELEN OF TROY.
Men'e·lik dol'lar (mĕn'ĕ·lĭk). An Abyssinian coin of debased silver, bearing the head of Menelik II, normally equivalent to the Maria Theresa dollar. See COIN, *Table.*
‖**me'ne, me'ne, te'kel, u·phar'sin** (mē'nē, mē'nē, tĕk'ĕl, ū·fär'sĭn). [Aram. *mēnē mēnē tēqēl ūpharsīn* he has counted, counted, weighed, and they divide.] *Bib.* The writing which appeared on the wall, at the time of Belshazzar's feast, interpreted by Daniel to foretell the destruction of Belshazzar and his kingdom. *Daniel* v. 25. See DANIEL, *n.,* 2.
men'folk' (mĕn'fōk'), **men'folks'** (-fōks'), *n. pl.* a The male sex; men. b Human beings. c The men of a family, household, or community.
Men'fra (mĕn'frā), *n.* [Etruscan.] *Etruscan Relig.* Minerva.
meng (mĕng), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *mengan.* See MINGLE.] To mix; mingle; blend. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
men·ha'den (mĕn·hā'dn), *n.; pl.* MENHADEN, rarely MENHADENS (-d'nz). See PLURAL, *Note.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Narraganset *munnawhat* the fertilizer, Massachuset *munnóquohteau* he enriches the soil.] A marine fish

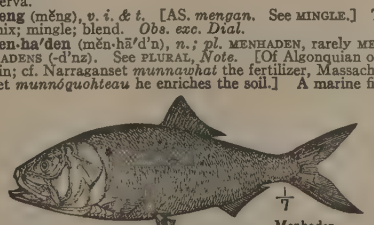
1/7
Menhaden.

(*Brevoortia tyrannus*) of the family Clupeidae, having a large head, deep compressed body, toothless jaws, closely imbricated, bluish silvery scales, and attaining a length of 12 to 16 inches. On the Atlantic coast of the United States it is by far the most abundant of fishes, where scores of millions are annually taken and used for bait or converted into oil and fertilizer. In the Gulf of Mexico it is represented by a closely allied species, the ***Gulf menhaden*** (*B. patronus*). Called also *mossbunker, bonyfish.*
menhaden oil. See OIL, *Table II.*

men'hir (mĕn'hĭr), *n.* [F., fr. Bret. *men* stone + *hir* long.] *Archæol.* An upright rough stone, a monolith standing either alone or as one in an avenue or circle.

Menhir in Brittany.

-me'ni·a (-mē'nĭ·ă). [NL.] *Med.* A comb. form from Greek *mēniaia,* menses, denoting *a form* or *condition* of *menstruation,* as in mastomenia, xeromenia.
me'ni·al (mē'nĭ·ăl; mēn'yăl; 159), *adj.* [ME. *meyneal,* fr. *meinie, meyne(e), mayne,* household, fr. OF. *meisniée, maisnie,* fr. (assumed) VL. *mansionata.* See MANSION.] **1.** Of or pertaining to one's household; domestic. *Obs.*
2. Belonging to a retinue or train of servants; serving.
3. Pertaining or appropriate to servants, esp. domestic servants; servile; low; mean. "*Menial* offices." *Swift.*
Syn. — MENIAL, SERVILE, SLAVISH. MENIAL is now used derogatorily of services or offices which, it is implied, are sordid or degrading; as, "Her ladyship was of humble, I have heard even *menial,* station originally" (*Thackeray*). SERVILE now carries as its chief implication that of mean or cringing submission; SLAVISH connotes utter abjectness, or excessively laborious toil; as, "mean, *servile* compliance" (*Burns*); "Fear took hold on me from head to foot — *slavish* superstitious fear" (*Stevenson*); "*slavish* harnessed toil" (*Carlyle*). Both *servile* and *slavish* are used of unduly close dependence upon an original or model; as, "It is the business of art to imitate nature, but not with a *servile* pencil" (*Goldsmith*); "Close [translation], but not so close as to be *servile*" (*Cowper*); "He who *slavishly* adheres to rule displays pedantry" (*P. Barry*). Cf. SERF, SERVITUDE, BASE, OBEDIENT, HUMBLE.
Ant. — Exalted, superior, elevated, dignified.
— me'ni·al·ism (-lz'm), *n.* — **me'ni·al·ly,** *adv.*
me'ni·al (mē'nĭ·ăl; mēn'yăl; 159), *n.* **1.** A domestic servant or retainer; one employed in low or servile offices.
2. A person of a servile character or disposition.
me'ni·al'i·ty (mē'nĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ; mēn·yăl'-), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Menial quality or state; *pl.,* menial conditions.
me'ni·al·ty (mē'nĭ·ăl·tĭ; mēn'yăl·-), *n.* Menial state or class; menial persons. *Obs.*
Me'nic (mē'nĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Menes, legendary king of First Egyptian dynasty and reputed founder of Memphis.
Mé·nière's' dis·ease' (mā'nyârz'). [After Emile A. *Ménière* (b. 1839), French physician.] *Med.* A disease characterized by deafness and vertigo. It is probably due to a hemorrhage into the semicircular canals of the internal ear.
men'i·lite (mĕn'ĭ·lĭt), *n.* [F. *ménilite,* fr. *Ménil*montant, near Paris, where it is found.] *Mineral.* An impure opal in brown or dull-grayish concretions.
Me·nin'die clo'ver (mē·nĭn'dĭ). A perennial, fragrant, cloverlike plant (*Trigonella suaviissima*), abundant in Menindie County in New South Wales.
me·nin'ge·al ar'ter·y (mē·nĭn'jē·ăl). *Anat.* Any of three arteries, *anterior, medial,* and *posterior,* supplying the meninges of the brain and neighboring structures.
me·nin'ges (mē·nĭn'jēz), *n. pl.; sing.* MENININX (mē'nĭnjks). [NL., fr. Gr. *mēninx, -ingos,* membrane. See MEMBER.] *Anat.* The three membranes (the dura mater, arachnoid, and pia mater) which envelop the brain and spinal cord. — **me·nin'ge·al** (mē·nĭn'jē·ăl), *adj.* — **me·nin'gic** (mē·nĭn'jĭk), *adj. Rare.*
men'in·gi'na (mĕn'ĭn·jī'nă), *n.* [NL.] The pia-arachnoid.
me·nin'gism (mē·nĭn'jĭz'm), *n.* Also **men'in·gis'mus** (mĕn'ĭn·jĭs'mŭs; -jĭz'mŭs). *Med.* A condition characterized by simple circulatory disturbance of the meninges, like meningitis but without inflammation; pseudomeningitis.
men'in·gi'tis (mĕn'ĭn·jī'tĭs), *n.; pl.* MENINGITIDES (-jĭt'ĭ·dēz). [NL. See MENINGES; -ITIS.] *Med.* a Inflammation of the meninges, esp. the pia mater and the arachnoid. b Any disease in which such inflammation occurs, caused by any of several bacteria, as the meningococcus (*Neisseria intracellularis*), the tubercle bacillus (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*), or the pneumococcus (*Diplococcus pneumoniae,* syn. *Streptococcus lanceolatus*). See MENINGOCOCCUS. — **men'in·git'ic** (mĕn'ĭn·jĭt'ĭk), *adj.*
me·nin'go- (mē·nĭng'gō-), **mening-.** [See MENINGES.] A combining form, Greek *mēningo-, mening-,* from *mēninx, -ingos,* meaning *membrane,* used to denote: a *The meninges;* — in nouns, as in *meningococcus, meningitis.*

meningocephalitis	meningomalacia	meningorrhagia
meningocerebritis	meningomyelitic	meningorrhea
meningoencephalitis	meningomyelitis	meningorrhoea
meningoencephalocele	meningomyelocele	meningotyphoid

b *Meningeal and;* — in adjectives, as in **me·nin'go·cor'ti·cal, me·nin'go·ra·chid'i·an, me·nin'go·ra·dic'u·lar, me·nin'go·rha·chid'i·an.** See the word with which *meningo-* is combined.
me·nin'go·cele (-sēl), *n.* [*meningo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* A tumor consisting of meninges, protruding through the skull or spinal column, usually containing a watery fluid.
me·nin'go·coc·ce'mi·a, -cae'mi·a (-kŏk·sē'mĭ·ă), *n.* [NL., fr. *meningococci* + *-emia.*] *Med.* Presence of meningococci in the circulating blood.
me·nin'go·coc'cus (-kŏk'ŭs), *n.; pl.* -COCCI (-sī). [NL., fr. *meningo-* + *coccus.*] *Bacteriol.* The bacterium *Neisseria intracellularis* (syn. *Diplococcus,* or *Micrococcus, intracellularis meningitidis*), which causes cerebrospinal meningitis (sense b). — **me·nin'go·coc'cal** (-dl), *adj.* — **me·nin'go·coc'cic** (-sĭk), *adj.*
men'in·go'sis (mĕn'ĭn·gō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *mening-* + *-osis.*] *Anat.* Attachment of bones to each other by membranes.
me·nin'go·spi'nal (mē·nĭng'gō·spī'năl; -n'l), *adj.* Pertaining to the spinal meninges.
me·nin'ting (mē·nĭn'tĭng), *n.* [Jav.] An East Indian kingfisher (*Alcedo meninting*).
me·nis'ci·form (mē·nĭs'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*meniscus* + *-form.*] Meniscoid.
men'is·ci'tis (mĕn'ĭ·sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See MENISCUS; -ITIS.] Inflammation of the interarticular cartilages of the knee.
Me·nis'co·the·ri'i·dae (mē·nĭs'kō·thē·rī'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mēniskos* crescent + *thērion* wild beast; — in allusion to the crescents of the molars.] *Paleontol.* A family of American Eocene five-toed ungulates, suborder Condylarthra. The type genus is **Me·nis'co·the'ri·um** (-thē'rĭ·ŭm).

me·nach'a·nite, me·nach'a·nit'ic. Vars. of MENACCANITE, MENACCANITIC.
men'a·cy, *n.* Menace. *Obs.*
me'nad, me·nad'ic. Vars. of MAENAD, MAENADIC.
Men'a·hem (mĕn'ā·hĕm), *n. Bib.* A king of Israel. 2 *Kings* xv.
Me'nan (mē'năn). *Bib.*
men'ast. Menaced. *Ref. Sp.*
me·nav'el·ings. Var. of MANAVELINS.
mend'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
Men·dae'an (mĕn·dē'ăn). Var. of MANDAEAN.
Men'da·ite (mĕn'dă·īt), *n. & adj.* = MANDAEAN, *n. & adj.*
mende. † MEND, MIND.

Men'de (mĕn'dē), *n.* = MENDI.
men'de·lē'eff's law (mĕn'dĕ·lā'yĕfs; *Russ.* mĕn'dyĕ·lyā'-). Preferably **Men'de·lye'ev's law** (-yĕfs). *Chem.* = PERIODIC LAW.
men'di·ant, *adj. & n.* [F.] Mendicant. *Obs.*
men'dil. † MANDIL.
men'di·nant, *adj. & n.* [OF., fr. *mendiener* to beg, fr. *mendien* begging.] Mendicant. *Obs.*
mend'ment (mĕnd'mĕnt), *n.* = AMENDMENT. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
men'dre·gal (mĕn'drē·găl). Var. of MEDREGAL.
mends (mĕnds; 111), *n. pl. & sing.* See MEND, amends.
men'dy. Var. of MENDEE.

mene. † MEAN, MEN, MEINIE, MIEN.
Men'e·la'us (mĕn'ē·lā'ŭs). *Bib.*
Me·nes'theus (mē·nĕs'thē·ŭs; -thē'ŭs). *Bib.*
men'es·tral. Archaic var. of **Mēng' Tsu'** (mĕng' dzŭ'). [Chin. (Pek.) *Mêng'-tzŭ'.*] See FOUR BOOKS.
Meng'we (mĕng'wē), *n.* = IBOQUOIS. See MINGO.
me'nie. Archaic var. of MEINIE.
mening-. = MENINGO-.
me·nin'go·my'e·lor'rha·phy, *n.* See MENINGO-.
me·nin'go·ce'le·o·phle·bi'tis, *n.* See MENINGO-, MENINGES.
me'ninx (mē'nĭngks), *n. sing.* of MENINGES.

me·nis'cus (mĕ·nĭs'kŭs), *n.; pl.* L. -CI (-nĭs'ī), E. -CUSES (-kŭs·ĕz; -ĭz). [NL., fr. Gr. *mēniskos*, dim. of *mēnē* the moon.] **1.** A crescent or crescent-shaped body; a crescent moon.
2. *Anat.* An interarticular fibrocartilage, esp. of the knee.
3. *Optics.* A concavo-convex lens, esp. when of true crescent-shaped section (*converging meniscus*). See LENS.
4. *Physics.* The curved upper surface of a liquid column, concave when the containing walls are wetted by the liquid and convex when not.

a Concave Meniscus of Water; *b* Convex Meniscus of Mercury.

— **me·nis'cal** (mĕ·nĭs'kăl), *adj.* — **me·nis'cate** (-kāt), *adj.* — **me·nis'coid** (-koid), *adj.* — **men'is·col'dal** (mĕn'ĭs·koi'dăl), *adj.*

men'ī·sperm (mĕn'ĭ·spûrm), *n.* A menispermaceous plant.

Men'ī·sper·ma'ce·ae (mĕn'ĭ·spĕr·mā'·sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mēnē* the moon + *sperma* seed.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Ranales), the moonseed family, characterized by small 3-parted dioecious flowers and curved embryo. They are herbaceous or woody climbers, with narcotic or poisonous properties. Several, as *Jateorhiza* and *Anamirta*, yield drugs. — **men'ī·sper·ma'ceous** (mĕn'ĭ·spĕr·mā'shŭs), *adj.*

men'ī·sper'mine (-spûr'mēn; -mĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-sper'min.** *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid obtained from cocculus indicus and yellow parilla.

Men'ī·sper'mum (mĕn'ĭ·spûr'mŭm), *n.* [NL.] **1.** *Bot.* The type genus of the Menispermaceae. See MOONSEED.
2. [*not cap.*] *Pharm.* Yellow parilla.

men'kind' (mĕn'kīnd'), *n.* Menfolk.

men'nom (mĕn'ŭm), **men'non** (-ŭn), *n.* [Cf. MINNOW.] A minnow. *Chiefly Scot.*

Men'non·ite (mĕn'ŏn·īt), *n.* One of a denomination of evangelical Protestant Christians, formed from the Anabaptist movement of the 16th century, and so called from Menno Simons (1492–1559) of Friesland, one of their leaders. Historically they have stood for Scriptural authority, nonresistance, plainness of dress, rejection of oaths, adult baptism, aloofness from the state, exercise of the ban, or excommunication, restriction of marriage to members of the group, and practice of the rite of foot washing. The following table gives some of the larger branches of Mennonites in the United States.

Name	Date; Founder, etc.	Distinctive Features, etc.
Mennonite Church	Settled Germantown, Pa., 1683.	Largest body; conservatively progressive.
Amish M. C.	European origin, 1698; Jacob Amman or Amman).	Plainness and peculiarity of dress; use of hooks instead of buttons, etc.
Old Order Amish M. C.	Separated from above 1865.	Objections to certain innovations in worship, etc.
Reformed M. C.	Pa.; 1812; Francis and John Herr.	Similar to Amish reform in Europe.
Church of God in Christ	Ohio; 1859; John Holdeman.	
Old Order M. C. (Wisler)	Jacob Wisler; 1870.	Opposes Sunday schools, missions, higher education, use of English in church, etc.
General Conference of the M.C. of No. Amer.	1860 John H. Oberholtzer.	Union movement, interested in education and missions.
Mennonite Brethren in Christ	1853–83	Evangelistic and missionary; baptism by immersion.
Defenseless Mennonites	1866; Henry Egli.	Emphasizes conversion; largely German.
M. Brethren C. of North America	1873–76; migration from Russia.	Immersion backward.
Hutterian Brethren (Mennonites), formerly the Bruederhoef M. C.	1533. Jacob Hutter.	Communistic; use of a peculiar German dialect. See HUTTERIAN BRETHREN, 3 b VOCAB.

Men'non·ite (mĕn'ŏn·īt), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Mennonites or to their doctrines.

‖**me'no** (mā'nō), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Less; — used in directions.

me'no- (mĕn'ō-). [See MOON.] A combining form, Greek *mēno-*, from *mēn, mēnos*, meaning *month*, denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, menstruation*, as in *meno*pause. The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

menometastasis	menorrhea	menosepsis
menophania	menorrheic	menostasis
menoplania	menorrhoea	menostasis
menorrhagia	menorrhoeic	menostatic
menorrhagic	menoschesis	menostaxis
menorrhagy	menoschetic	menoxenia

men'o-. *Zool.* A combining form from Greek *menein*, to remain, as in *Meno*rhyncha.

Me·noe'ceus (mē·nē'sŭs), *n.* [L. *Menoeceus*, fr. Gr. *Menoikeus.*] *Gr. Myth.* A descendant of the warriors who sprang from the teeth of the dragon slain by Cadmus. Tiresias had prophesied that the voluntary death of a man thus descended would appease Ares for the killing of the dragon, and give the Thebans success in the siege by the Seven. Menoeceus accordingly slew himself.

me·nog'na·thous (mē·nŏg'nȧ·thŭs), *adj.* [2d *meno-* + *-gnathous.*] *Zool.* Having biting mandibles during both the larval and imaginal stages; — said of certain insects having a complete metamorphosis. Cf. METAGNATHOUS b. — **me·nog'nath** (-năth), *n.*

me·nol'o·gy (mē·nŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [NL. *menologium*, fr. LGr. *mēnologion*, fr. Gr. *mēn* month + *logos* discourse.] A register or calendar of months. Specif.: **a** *Eastern Ch.* A calendar of all the festivals celebrated throughout the year in honor of the saints and martyrs, with brief notices of the lives of each. **b** A collection of short lives of saints arranged in calendar order for liturgical use.

Me·nom'ī·nee, Me·nom'ī·ni (mē·nŏm'ĭ·nē), *n.* **1.** An Indian of an Algonquian tribe formerly living between Lake Superior and Lake Michigan. About 1,600 are settled near Green Bay, Wisconsin.
2. [*not cap.*] The Menominee whitefish.

Menominee whitefish. A small whitefish (*Prosopium quadrilaterale*) occurring in lakes in Canada, Alaska, and parts of the northern United States.

men'o·pause (mĕn'ō·pôz), *n.* [1st *meno-* + Gr. *pausin* to cause to cease. See MENSES.] *Physiol.* The period of natural cessation of menstruation, occurring usually between the ages of forty-five and fifty. Popularly called *change of life.* — **men'o·pau'sic** (-pô'zĭk), *adj.*

Me·norah (mē·nō'rä), *n.* [Heb. *mēnōrāh* candlestick.] **1.** The holy candelabrum (*Exodus* xxxvii. 17–24) of the Jewish temple, with seven candlesticks taken to symbolize the seven days of creation, seven continents, and seven planets.
2. An intercollegiate Jewish organization in the U. S., founded to promote interest in Jewish history and culture.

Men'o·rhyn'cha (mĕn'ō·rĭng'kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. 2d *meno-* + Gr. *rhynchos* snout.] *Zool.* A division of insects including those which take food by suction in both the larval and adult stages. — **men'o·rhyn'chous** (-kŭs), *adj.*

men'o·typh'lic (mĕn'ō·tĭf'lĭk), *adj.* [2d *meno-* + Gr. *typhlos* blind; — in ref. to the caecum.] **a** Having a caecum. **b** Of or pert. to a division, **Men'o·typh'la** (-lȧ), of insectivores with a caecum. See INSECTIVORA.

men'sa (mĕn'sȧ), *n.; pl.* MENSAE (-sē). [L., table, prob. orig., meat board, meat, and akin to Goth. *mimz* flesh. See MEMBER.] **1.** *R.C.Ch.* The top of the altar, esp. the top or central slab upon which the eucharistic elements are placed; altar slab.
2. *Anat. & Zool.* The grinding surface of a tooth.
3. [*cap.*] *gen.* MENSAE (-sē). *Astron.* A southern constellation between Hydrus and Dorado; the Table (Mountain).

men'sal (mĕn'săl; -s'l), *adj.* [LL. *mensalis*, fr. *mensa* table. See MENSA.] **1.** Belonging to, or used at, the table; done or carried on at table.
2. Appropriated or set aside for the maintenance or supply of the table, — said specif., *Scot. & Ir. Hist.*: **a** Of land so used for a king or prince. **b** Of a church, parish, benefice, etc., so used for a bishop.

men'sal (-săl; -s'l), *adj.* [L. *mensis* month. See MOON.] Pertaining to, or occurring once in, a month; monthly.

men'sal·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make mensal, as a parish. *Rare.*

mensal line. *Palmistry.* The heart line. See PALMISTRY.

mense (mĕns), *n.* [For *mensk*, fr. ME. *menske*, fr. ON. *mennska* humanity. See MAN.] Propriety or grace in behavior; an exemplification of this; an ornament; also, payment; recompense. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

mense, *v. t. Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** = MENSK. **b** To put in order; to make clean or tidy.

men'ses (mĕn'sēz), *n. pl.* [L. *mensis* month, pl. *menses*, lit., months. See MOON.] *Physiol.* A periodic flow of blood or bloody fluid from the uterus, occurring normally (in the human species) once every four weeks and lasting typically three to five days.

men'she·vik, men'she·vik (mĕn'shĕ·vĭk), *n.; pl.* MENSHEVIKI, MEN- (mĕn'shĕ·vē'kē; *Russ.* -vĕ·kē'), -SHEVIKS (-vĭks'). [Russ., lit., the littler; — so called because orig. the minority group of the party.] In Russian politics, a member or adherent of the less radical wing of the Social Democratic party. Cf. BOLSHEVIK.

Men'she·vism, men'she·vism (mĕn'shĕ·vĭz'm), *n.* Doctrines, tactics, or practices of, or like those of, the Mensheviki. — **Men'she·vist, men'she·vist** (-vĭst), *adj.*

mensk (mĕnsk), *n.* [See MENSE, *n.*] *Obs.* **a** Graciousness; humanity; goodness; courtesy. **b** Honor; reverence. **c** A credit; an ornament.

mensk, *v. t. Obs.* **a** To honor; to pay respect to; to favor. **b** To grace; to adorn.

‖**mens sa'na in cor'po·re sa'no** (mĕnz sä'nȧ ĭn kôr'pō·rē sä'nō). [L.] A sound mind in a sound body. *Juvenal* (X. 356).

men'stru·al (mĕn'strŏŏ·ăl), *adj.* [L. *menstrualis.* See MENSTRUOUS.] **1.** Recurring once a month; monthly; gone through in a month.
2. Lasting for a month, as a flower.
3. Of or pertaining to the menses.
4. Of, pertaining to, or produced by, a menstruum.

menstrual epact. See EPACT c.

menstrual equation. *Astron.* An apparent monthly displacement of the sun in longitude, caused by the moon's revolving round the center of gravity of earth and moon.

men'stru·ant (mĕn'strŏŏ·ănt), *adj.* [L. *menstruans*, pres. part.] Subject to the menses; menstruating.

men'stru·ate (-āt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *menstruare.* See MENSTRUOUS.] To discharge the menses; to have the menstrual flow. — **men'stru·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

men'stru·os'ī·ty (-ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Menstruous state or discharge. *Obs.*

men'stru·ous (mĕn'strŏŏ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *menstruus*, fr. *mensis* month; cf. OF. *menstrueus.* See MENSES; cf. MENSTRUUM.] **1.** Having the menses; menstruating.
2. Of or pertaining to the menses; menstrual; catamenial.
3. *Obs.* **a** Produced by, or secreting, menstrual blood. **b** Soiled with or as with menstrual blood; hence, very polluted, filthy, or foul. **c** = MENSTRUAL, 2.

men'stru·um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -UMS (-ŭmz), -STRUA (-ȧ). [L., neut. of *menstruus.* See MENSTRUOUS.] **1.** Menstrual secretion or blood; *pl.* menses. *Obs.*
2. Any substance which dissolves a solid body; a solvent.

men'su·al (mĕn'shŏŏ·ăl; *the more formal* mĕns'ŭ·ăl *is preferred by some*), *adj.* [LL. *mensualis*; cf. F. *mensuel.* Cf. 2d MENSAL.] Of or pertaining to a month; occurring once a month; monthly.

men'sur·a·ble (mĕn'shŏŏr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [LL. *mensurabilis*, fr. *mensurare* to measure, fr. *mensura.* See MEASURE; cf. MEASURABLE.] **1.** Capable of being measured; measurable.
2. Of or pertaining to, mensurable music.
3. Fair; just; as, a *mensurable* man. *Obs.*
— **men'sur·a·bil'ī·ty** (-ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **men'sur·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **men'sur·a·bly,** *adv.*

mensurable music. [L. *musica mensurata*]. Music measured according to a system of meter or rhythm, as disting. from *plain song*; specif., a style of music, originating about 1100, distinguished by a complicated notation of time values to make possible the union of simultaneous but independent voice parts. The notation included the notes called *large, long, breve, semibreve, minim*, and others, of which each had thrice the length of the next denomination in *perfect* time — so called out of reverence for the Trinity — and twice that of the next in *imperfect* time. Division of the large into longs was called *major mode*; of the long into breves, *minor mode*; of the breve into semibreves, *time*; of the semibreve into minims, *prolation* (added later, and sometimes confusingly called *major* or *minor*, instead of "perfect" or "imperfect"). These values with their common symbols were thus:

Mode	Major	perfect	1 large = 3 longs	‖=‖ ‖‖ or ‖=‖ ‖‖
		imperfect	1 large = 2 longs	‖=‖ ‖ or ‖=‖ ‖
	Minor	perfect	1 long = 3 breves	‖‖ or ‖*
		imperfect	1 " = 2 "	‖ or ‖
Time		perfect	1 breve = 3 semibreves	)
		imperfect	1 " = 2 "	¢
Prolation		perfect, or major	1 semibreve = 3 minims	• †
		imperfect, or minor	1 " = 2 "	(no dot)

* The *number* of the bars showed the number of longs to the large: their *length*, the number of breves to the long.
† Placed within the sign for *time*.

The normal time could be quickened by a shortening of notes by one third or one half, called *diminution*, and then restored by *augmentation*. It could also be modified by a scheme with fractional symbols, called *proportion*, and by a doubling of certain notes, called *alteration*. The time values of slurred notes (*ligatures*) had a special treatment. Mensurable music led to the development of counterpoint and of the simpler modern notation.

men'su·ral (mĕn'shŏŏ·răl), *adj.* [LL. *mensuralis.*] **a** Of or pert. to measure. **b** *Music.* = MENSURABLE, 2.

men'su·ral·ist (-lĭst), *n.* A composer of mensurable music.

men'su·rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [LL. *mensuratus*, past part. of *mensurare.* See MEASURE, *v.*] To measure. *Rare.*

men'su·ra'tion (mĕn'shŏŏ·rā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *mensuratio.*] **1.** Act, process, or art, of measuring.
2. The branch of applied geometry concerned with finding the length of lines, areas of surfaces, and volumes of solids, from certain simple data of lines and angles.

men'su·ra'tion·al (-ăl), *adj.* Of or pert. to mensuration.

men'su·ra'tive (mĕn'shŏŏ·rā'tĭv), *adj.* Adapted for measuring.

-ment (-mĕnt). [F., fr. L. *-mentum.*] A suffix forming nouns chiefly from verbs (orig. in words from French) with meanings as follows: **1. a** *Concrete result* or *thing* (arising from causal association with the verb senses, often where the verb itself has not been adopted); as in entangle*ments* (objects that entangle); rent affords a yearly incre*ment* (resulting increase); fragments (pieces broken); an attach*ment* (thing attached). **b** *Concrete means* or *instrument*, as in complement, nutriment, ornament.
2. *Action* (from the active verb senses); act or fact of doing (what the verbal root denotes); as in abridg*ment*, act of abridging; — often implying *process, continuance, manner, art, amount*, or other modification, as of time or place; as in develop*ment*, the fact or process of developing; govern*ment*, the method or art of governing; embezzle*ments*; a cantonment, place where troops are cantoned.
3. *State* or *quality* (from passive and neutral verb sense, and from participial adj. senses); *state, condition, quality* or *degree*, of being (what the root word denotes); as in amaze*ment*, state of being amazed; sometimes also with special implication, as of *manner, time, place*, etc.; as in proud of his adorn*ment*; convenient arrange*ment*.
☞ The reference "See -MENT" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word, if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

men'tal (mĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [L. *mentum* the chin.] *Anat. & Zool.* Of or pertaining to the chin, or median part of the lower jaw, or the mentum of an insect; genial. — *n.* A mental plate, scale, or shield (of a fish or reptile).

men'tal (mĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [F., fr. LL. *mentalis*, fr. *mens, mentis*, the mind. See MIND.] **1.** Of or pertaining to mind; in the broadest sense, referring to the integrated activity of the organism; as, *mental* life, adjustments, hygiene; — often with emphasis (1) on intellectual rather than emotional activity; as, *mental* tests, deficiency; (2) on internal as against overt motor activity; as, *mental* work, arithmetic; or (3) on internal as against sensory processes; as, *mental* image, pain.
2. a Of, pertaining to, or affected with, mental deficiency or disorder; as, *mental* patients. **b** Intended for or devoted to care of the insane; as, a *mental* asylum, hospital.
Syn. — MENTAL, INTELLECTUAL, INTELLIGENT. MENTAL, designating all processes, powers, and attributes of the mind, is contrasted esp. with *bodily*; INTELLECTUAL, with EMOTIONAL, MORAL, and the like; as, "The intelligence, . . . cunning, and other *mental* qualities of spiders are well known" (*Lindsay*); "It was only on her *intellectual* side that Elizabeth touched the England of her day. All its moral aspects were simply dead to her" (*J. R. Green*). *Mental* never applies to persons; *intellectual* may apply to either persons or qualities; as, "men who have the highest *mental* training" (*M. Arnold*); "a miracle of *intellectual* delicacy like Dr. Newman's" (*id.*). As compared with *intelligent*, INTELLECTUAL implies esp. interest in or devotion to pursuits or studies which exercise the intellect; INTELLIGENT, which may be used of animals as well as persons, suggests native sagacity or quickness of perception (cf. SHREWD, SENSIBLE), and facility in the constructive application of principles formulated through mental effort; as, an *intelligent* pupil, spaniel; *intelligent* comprehension; "No abstract, *intellectual* plan of life" (*Browning*). Cf. MIND.
Ant. — Physical; sensory; external. See BODILY.

men'tal, *n.* In *pl.*, mental faculties.

mental age. See AGE, 15.

mental alienation. Insanity.

mental arithmetic. Solution of arithmetical problems by mental processes, unassisted by written figures.

mental blindness. See BLINDNESS, 1.

mental chemistry. *Psychol.* Associationism, admitting in a mental compound properties not in its elements.

mental deafness. See DEAFNESS.

mental deficiency. *Psychol.* Lack of intelligence such as to disqualify an individual from parity with his fellows in school or in later life; feeble-mindedness. In the most extreme degree (*idiocy*) the individual (*idiot*) is incapable of connected speech or of avoiding the common dangers of life; in the next degree in order upwards (*imbecility*) the individual (*imbecile*) commonly is incapable of earning a living; and in the mildest degree (*moronity*) the individual (*moron*) requires supervision in work, recreation, and the general conduct of life.

mental disease. A disease characterized esp. by mental symptoms; mental disorder; insanity.

mental foramen. *Anat.* A foramen for the passage of blood vessels and a nerve, on the outside of the lower jaw on each side near the chin.

men'ise (mĕn'īz), *n.* [OF. *menuise.*] Little fish; minnows. *Obs.*

me'nī·son, *n.* [OF. *menison, menision.*] Dysentery. *Obs.*

Men'kal·ī·nan' (mĕn'kăl·ī·năn'), *n.* [Ar. *mankib dhi-al-inān*, lit., the shoulder of the rein holder.] See STAR, *Table.*

Men'kar (mĕn'kär), *n.* [Ar. *minkhār* nose.] See STAR, *Table.*

Men'kib (mĕn'kĭb), *n.* [Ar. *mankib* shoulder.] See STAR, *Table.*

Men'non·ist, *n. & adj.* = MENNONITE.

mennuet. ✝ MIGNONETTE.

Men'o·bran'chi·dae (mĕn'ō·brăng'kĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of PROTEIDAE.

Men'o·bran'chus (-kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *meno-* + Gr. *branchos* a gill.] Syn. of NECTURUS.

men'o·loge, *n.* Menology. *Obs.*

men'o·lo'gi·um (mĕn'ō·lō'jĭ·ŭm), *n.* = MENOLOGY.

Men'o·po'ma (-pō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *meno-* + Gr. *pōma* lid.] Syn. of CRYPTOBRANCHUS.

mense'ful, *adj.* See -FUL. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

mense'less, *adj.* See -LESS. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

men'serv'ants, *n., pl.* of MANSERVANT.

men's house. See CLUBHOUSE, 2.

mensk'ful, *adj.* See -FUL. *Obs.* — **mensk'ful·ly,** *adv. Obs.*

men'stru·ā, *n., pl.* of MENSTRUUM.

men'strue, *n.* [F. *menstrue*; fr. L. *menstruo*, pl. See MENSTRUOUS.] = MENSTRUUM. *Obs.*

men'stru·ous·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

men·sur'nal, *adj.* [L. *mensis* month + *-urnal* as in *diurnal.*] Monthly. *Obs.*

ment. Meant. *Ref. Sp.*

Ment (mĕnt), *n.* = MENTU.

men·tag'ra (mĕn·tăg'rȧ; -tăf'-), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *mentum* chin + Gr. *agra* a catching.] = SYCOSIS.

mental healing. The act, practice, or process of healing ailments of any kind through the instrumentality of the mind; — chiefly used popularly of the healing of bodily ailments through mental influence. — **mental healer.**

mental hygiene. The science and art of maintaining mental health and preventing the development of insanity and neurosis.

mental image *or* **imagery.** See IMAGE, *n.*, 3.

men·ta'lis (mĕn·tā'lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *mentum* chin.] *Anat.* A muscle which raises the chin and pushes up the lower lip.

men'tal·ism (mĕn'tăl·ĭz'm; -t'l-), *n.* [See -ISM.] **1.** *Philos.* The doctrine that mind is the fundamental reality; also, any doctrine which distinguishes mental processes fundamentally from the accompanying brain activity.
2. *Psychol.* The view that conscious processes, as revealed by introspection, are the proper field of psychology; — opposed to *behaviorism.*
— **men'tal·ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **men'tal·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

men·tal'i·ty (mĕn·tăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of mind; mental endowment or acumen; mental power.
2. Mind considered as a characteristic; as, the *mentality* of the lower animals.

men'tal·ly (mĕn'tăl·ĭ), *adv.* In the mind; in thought or meditation; intellectually; in idea.

mental philosophy. **a** Psychology. **b** Psychology, logic, and metaphysics; — formerly much used in contrast with *moral* and *natural philosophy.*

mental prominence *or* **process.** *Anat.* The bony prominence at the front of the lower jaw, forming the chin.

mental ratio. = INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT.

mental reservation. The withholding, or failing to disclose, something which affects a statement, promise, etc., and which, if disclosed, would materially change its import; also, that which is withheld or not disclosed.

mental science. **a** Mental philosophy; — contr. with *moral science.* **b** Psychiatry. **c** A system of mental healing. Cf. NEW THOUGHT.

mental spine. *Anat.* One of two small elevations on the inner side of the symphysis of the lower jaw, each subdivided into upper and lower *genial tubercles* for the attachment respectively of the genioglossus and geniohyoid muscles.

mental test. *Psychol.* Any standardized procedure applied to an individual in order to ascertain his ability or behavior in comparison with other individuals or with the average of any class of individuals.

men·ta'tion (mĕn·tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *mens, mentis,* mind + *-ation.*] Mental process or function. Cf. CEREBRATION.

men'ter·y (mĕn'tĕr·ĭ), *n.* [F. *menterie.*] Lying. *Obs.*

Men'tha (mĕn'thȧ), *n.* [L. see MINT the plant.] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of herbs, the true mints, family Lamiaceae. *M. piperita* is the peppermint; *M. spicata* is the garden mint, often called *spearmint.*

men'tha·di'ene (mĕn'thȧ·dī'ēn), *n.* [*menthane* + *di* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, of which menthane is the tetrahydride; dihydrocymene.

men'thane (mĕn'thān), *n.* Also **men'than** (-thăn). [G. *menthan,* fr. *menthol* + *-an* (= E. *-ane*).] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric saturated hydrocarbons, $C_{10}H_{20}$, distinguished as *o-*, *m-*, and *p-*, corresponding to the three cymenes, of which they are hexahydrides. Many members of the terpene series are derived from *p*-menthane, and a few from *m*-menthane. See TERPENE.

‖**menthe** (mănt), *n.* [F.] Mint.

men'thene (mĕn'thēn), *n.* [*menthol* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* **a** A colorless oily hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{18}$, of agreeable odor and cooling taste, obtained from menthol by dehydration. It is a tetrahydride of *p*-cymene. **b** By extension, any tetrahydride of cymene. The menthenes are similar in structure to menthane but contain two fewer hydrogen atoms. Cf. MENTHANE.

men'the·nol (mĕn'thē·nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*menthene* + *-ol.*] *Chem.* Any monohydric alcohol, $C_{10}H_{17}OH$, derived from menthene, as terpineol.

men'the·none (mĕn'thē·nōn), *n.* [*menthene* + *-one.*] *Chem.* Any monoketone, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, derived from menthene, as pulegone. See KETONE.

men'tho- (mĕn'thō-), **menth-.** A combining form for *menthol.*

men'thol (mĕn'thōl; -thŏl), *n.* [*Mentha* + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline alcohol, $C_{10}H_{19}OH$, the principal constituent of oil of peppermint; 3-*p*-menthanol; — called also *mint camphor* or *peppermint camphor.* It has the odor and cooling taste of peppermint. It is an anodyne, and is used, esp. locally, in neuralgia and rhinitis.

men'tho·lat'ed (mĕn'thō·lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **a** Treated with menthol. **b** Containing or impregnated with menthol.

men'thone (mĕn'thōn), *n.* [*menthol* + *-one.*] *Chem.* A colorless liquid ketone, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, of mild mintlike odor, occurring in oil of peppermint and also prepared artificially.

men'thyl (mĕn'thĭl), *n.* [*Mentha* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* **a** The univalent radical, $C_{10}H_{19}$, of which menthol is the hydroxide; — disting. as 3-*p*-menthyl. **b** Any of the univalent radicals, $C_{10}H_{19}$, of which menthane is the hydride.

men'ti- (mĕn'tĭ-), A combining form from Latin *mens, mentis,* the mind, as in **men'ti·cul'tur·al, men'ti·cul'ture, men'ti·form, men·tim'e·ter, men'ti·mu·ta'tion.** See -CULTURE, -FORM, etc.

men·tif'er·ous (mĕn·tĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*menti-* + *-ferous.*] Conveying mental impressions; telepathic.

men·tig'er·ous (mĕn·tĭj'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*mento-* + *-gerous.*] Bearing the mentum (of an insect).

men'tion (mĕn'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *mencioun,* fr. OF. *mention,* fr. L. *mentio.* See MIND.] **1.** Formerly, commemoration; now, a speaking or notice, esp. in a brief or cursory manner; a specification, usually by name; casual introduction into speech or writing; naming, esp. incidentally.
2. Honorable mention.
3. A statement; record; memorial inscription. *Obs.*
4. Indication; vestige; trace. *Obs.*

men'tion, *v. t.;* -TIONED (mĕn'shŭnd); -TION·ING. [F. *mentionner.*] To make mention of; to refer to or discuss casually; to specify, esp. by name; to name. — *v. i. Obs.* To make mention; to speak; — usually with *of.*

-men'tioned (-mĕn'shŭnd). *Mentioned,* part. adj., used in combinations, as in:

above-mentioned	**after-mentioned**	**last-mentioned**
afore-mentioned	**before-mentioned**	**under-mentioned**

men'tion·er (mĕn'shŭn·ĕr), *n.* One who mentions.

men'to- (mĕn'tō-). *Anat.* A combining form from Latin *mentum,* meaning *the chin,* denoting specif.: **a** *Pertaining to the chin and,* as in **men'to·breg·mat'ic, men'to·condyl'i·al, men'to·hy'oid, men'to·la'bi·al.** **b** Of a fetus in the uterus, *with the chin,* as in **men'to·an·te'ri·or,** with the chin directed forward; **men'to·pos·te'ri·or,** with the chin directed backward.

men'to·meck·e'li·an (-mĕk·ē'lĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* [*mento-* + *Meckelian.*] *Zool.* Pertaining to or designating a cartilage bone or cartilage at the anterior extremity of the mandible of certain vertebrates, as the frogs. — *n.* The above bone or cartilage.

Men·to'ne man (mĕn·tō'nā). A prehistoric human type closely resembling Cro-Magnon man, represented by a skeleton found beneath a stalagmite floor in a cave near Mentone.

men'ton·nière', **men'to·nière'** (mĕn'tō·nyâr'), *n.* [F. *mentonnière,* fr. *menton* chin, fr. L. *mentum.*] A piece of armor for the chin, esp. a piece used only in battle.

men'tor (mĕn'tĕr; -tôr), *n.* [Gr. *Mentōr,* prop., counselor; akin to L. *monere* to admonish. See MONITOR.] **1.** [*cap.*] A friend to whom Odysseus, when setting out for Troy, intrusted the care of his house and the education of Telemachus.
2. [F.] Hence, a wise and faithful counselor or monitor.
3. Loosely, a teacher or instructor.

men·to'ri·al (mĕn·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* [From MENTOR.] Containing advice or admonition.

Men'tu (mĕn'tōō), **Ment** (mĕnt), *n.* *Egypt. Relig.* An Egyptian falcon-headed deity. During the Theban period he was the god of war, though perhaps orig. of nature's reproductive forces. He was also a solar deity, and as such was associated with Ra. Called also **Men'tu–Ra'.**

men'tum (mĕn'tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., chin.] **1.** *Anat.* The chin.
2. *Bot.* A basal projection in certain orchid flowers.
3. *Zool.* **a** A median plate of the labium of insects. **b** In certain mollusks, a projection below the mouth.

Ment·ze'li·a (mĕnt·zē'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Christian *Mentzel* (1622–1701), Ger. physician and botanist.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of western American herbs, family Loasaceae, with scabrous, bristly, alternate leaves, yellow or white flowers, and a many-seeded capsule. **b** [*not cap.*] Any plant of this genus; also, one of the related genus *Nuttallia.*

men'u (mĕn'ū; mȧ'nū; *F.* mē·nü'; 277), *n.; pl.* MENUS (-ūz; *F.* mē·nü'). [F., slender, thin, minute, detailed, fr. L. *minutus* small. See MINUTE little.] The details of a banquet or meal; a bill of fare; also, the dishes served.

Men'u (mĕn'ōō). Var. of MANU.

Me·nu'ra (mē·nū'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mēnē* moon + *oura* tail.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the lyrebirds. It constitutes a family, **Me·nu'ri·dae** (-rĭ·dē), of the Menurae.

Me·nu'rae (-rē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MENURA.] *Zool.* A suborder of birds (order Passeriformes) comprising the lyrebirds and scrubbirds.

Men'y·an·tha'ce·ae (mĕn'ĭ·ăn·thȧ'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MENYANTHES.] *Bot.* A widely distributed family of aquatic or bog plants (order Gentianales) distinguished from the Gentianaceae by the basal or alternate leaves and the valvate lobes of the corolla. — **-an·tha'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Men'y·an'thes (-ăn'thēz), *n.* [NL., perh. irregularly formed fr. Gr. *mēniaios* monthly, or fr. *mēn* month + *anthos* flower.] *Bot.* A genus of bog plants, type of the family Menyanthaceae, having as its only known species *M. trifoliata,* the buck bean. See BUCK BEAN.

Men'zi·e'si·a (mĕn'zĭ·ē'zhĭ·ȧ; -sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Archibald *Menzies* (1754–1842), Scot. naturalist.] *Bot.* A small genus of shrubs of the heath family (Ericaceae), found in North America and eastern Asia.

Me'o (mā'ō), *n.* One of an agricultural caste numerous in Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, and the United Provinces.

Me·phib'o·sheth (mē·fĭb'ō·shĕth), *n.* *Bib.* Son of Jonathan and grandson of Saul.

Me·phis'to·phe'le·an (mē·fĭs'tō·fē'lē·ăn; mĕf'ĭ·stōf'ĕ·lē'ăn; 159), **Me·phis'to·phe'li·an** (mē·fĭs'tō·fē'lĭ·ăn; -fēl'y·ăn; 159), *adj.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the devil Mephistopheles, esp. as portrayed in Goethe's *Faust;* devilish; crafty. — **-le·an·ly, -li·an·ly,** *adv.*

Meph'i·stoph'e·les (mĕf'ĭ·stōf'ē·lēz), *n.* [G., of uncert. origin.] One of the seven chief devils in medieval demonology, the second of the fallen archangels, and the most powerful of the infernal legions after Satan. To modern readers he is chiefly known as the cold, scoffing, relentless fiend of Goethe's *Faust,* and the attendant demon (Mephistophilis) in Marlowe's *Faustus.*

Me·phis'to·phel'ic (mē·fĭs'tō·fĕl'ĭk), *adj.* Mephistophelean.

Meph'i·stoph'e·lis'tic (mĕf'ĭ·stōf'ē·lĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Resembling Mephistopheles.

me·phit'ic (mē·fĭt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **me·phit'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). [LL. *mephiticus,* fr. *mephitis* mephitis.] Of, pertaining to, or due to, mephitis; offensive to the smell; poisonous; noxious; as, *mephitic* exhalations, regions, odors.

mephitic air *or* **gas.** *Old Chem.* **a** Carbon dioxide; — so called because of its suffocating power. **b** Air exhausted of oxygen (chiefly nitrogen).

Meph'i·ti'nae (mĕf'ĭ·tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MEPHITIS.] *Zool.* A subfamily of Mustelidae, the American skunks, including three genera, *Mephitis, Spilogale,* and *Conepatus.* — **meph'i·tine** (mĕf'ĭ·tĭn; -tīn; 156), *adj.* & *n.*

me·phi'tis (mē·fī'tĭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** A noxious, pestilential, or foul exhalation from the earth; also, an offensive or poisonous smell from any source; a stench.
2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* A genus of mammals, containing the common skunks.

meph'i·tism (mĕf'ĭ·tĭz'm), *n.* Mephitic poisoning.

mer- (mûr-). A combining form from *mere,* the sea, as in *mermaid, merman, merwoman.*

mer-. = MERO-.

-mer (-mĕr). *Chem.* A combining form, Greek *-merēs,* from *meros,* part [see MERIT], meaning *-sided,* denoting a *member of the* (specified) *class* designated by a corresponding adjective ending in *-meric,* as in *isomer, metamer.*

me·ral'gi·a (mē·răl'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mēros* thigh + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the thigh, esp. of a neuralgic kind.

mer'a·line (mĕr'ȧ·lĭn), *n.* A striped woolen fabric for dresses and cloaks.

Me·ra'ti·a (mē·rā'shĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic shrubs (family Calycanthaceae). Syn. CHIMONANTHUS **a.**

mer'ia, *n.* Incorrect for MERE, Maori war club. [*Bib.*]

Me·ra'iah (mē·rā'yȧ; mē·rĭ'ȧ). [*Bib.*]

Me·ra'ioth (mē·rā'yŏth; mē·rĭ'ŏth). *Bib.*

Me'rak (mē'răk), *n.* [See MERAK.] See STAR, *Table.*

Mer'a·la (mĕr'ȧ·lȧ). *D. Bib.*

Me'ram (mē'răm). *Bib.*

Me·ra'ri (mē·rā'rĭ; 79). *Bib.*

Me·ra'rites (-rĭts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

Mer'a·tha'im (mĕr'ȧ·thā'ĭm). *Bib.*

mer'cal (mûr'kăl), *n. sing. & pl.* [Tamil *marakkāl.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*

mercat, mercate. † MARKET.

mercaund. † MERCHANT.

merce. † AMERCE, *v.;* MURK, *adj.*

merceable. † MERCHABLE.

mer'ba'by (mûr'bā'bĭ), *n.* A baby born to a mermaid.

mer'can·tile (mûr'kăn·tĭl; -tīl; 277), *adj.* [F., fr. It. *mercantile,* fr. L. *mercans, -antis,* pres. part. of *mercari* to traffic. See MERCHANT.] **1.** Of or pertaining to merchants, or the business of merchants; characteristic of, or befitting, a merchant; having to do with, or engaged in, trade.
2. *Econ.* Of or pertaining to the mercantile system (which see); as, the *mercantile* school, doctrine, theory, etc.
Syn. — See COMMERCIAL. — **mer'can·tile·ly,** *adv.*

mer'can·tile, *n.* One engaged in mercantile pursuits.

mercantile agency. *a Law.* Agency of a mercantile agent (in sense **a**). **b** An establishment or institution which collects information as to the character, responsibility, credit, reputation, etc., of merchants or others doing business, and furnishes such information to others for a subscription price; a commercial agency.

mercantile agent. **a** One who is the agent of another for the conduct of mercantile transactions; as defined by the British Factors Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 45), one "who, in the customary course of his business as agent, has authority either to sell goods, or to consign goods for the purpose of sale, or to buy goods, or to raise money on the security of goods." **b** A person or persons engaged in conducting a mercantile agency (in sense **b**).

mercantile law. The laws that deal with, or have grown out of, the usages and customs of merchants or business people or their relations to each other. The term is of indefinite significance, including generally, however, the law of partnership, joint-stock companies, agency, negotiable paper, contracts with carriers, insurance, sale, bottomry and respondentia, debt, guaranty, stoppage in transitu, lien, bankruptcy, and insolvency. Cf. LAW MERCHANT.

mercantile marine. = MERCHANT MARINE.

mercantile paper. Negotiable paper given by merchants for goods bought or received on consignment.

mercantile system. *Econ.* The system of public economy (cf. POLITICAL ECONOMY; ECONOMICS) that developed in the states of Europe upon the centralization of power accompanying the decay of the feudal systems. It was broadly characterized by the fact that its policy in the governmental regulation of industries, trade, and commerce, esp. with foreign countries, was determined rather by national aims than local or individual interests, seeking to build up the national strength and prosperity by securing a favorable balance of trade (see BALANCE OF TRADE), the development of agriculture and manufactures, the creation of a merchant marine, and the establishment of foreign trading monopolies. Characteristic English legislation based on mercantile-system principles was that establishing the regulated companies (see REGULATED COMPANY), the Navigation Laws, the Corn Laws, statutes establishing discriminating or protective tariff duties, etc. It was modified and largely superseded by the economic system of the physiocrats and the system of laissez faire.

mer'can·til·ism (mûr'kăn·tĭl·ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The spirit, theory, or practice of mercantile pursuits; devotion to commercial enterprise; commercialism.
2. *Econ.* The theory or practice of the mercantile system.

mer'can·til·ist (-ĭst), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the theory or practice of mercantilism.

mer'can·til·ist, *n.* One who favors or practices mercantilism. — **mer'can·til·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

mer'can·til'i·ty (-tĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Commercialism.

mer·cap'tal (mĕr·kăp'tăl; mûr'kăp·tăl'), *n.* [*mercaptan* + *aldehyde.*] *Chem.* Any of a series of compounds of the general formula $RCH(SR')_2$, formed by the reaction of mercaptans with aldehydes, and analogous to the acetals. They are, in general, oils of unpleasant odor.

mer·cap'tan (mĕr·kăp'tăn; mûr'kăp·tăn'), *n.* [G., fr. ML. *mercurium captans* seizing mercury (*captans,* pres. part. of L. *capere* to seize).] *Chem.* Any of a series of compounds of the general formula RSH, analogous to the alcohols and phenols, but containing sulphur in place of oxygen; — called also *thiol.* Specif., ethyl mercaptan or ethanethiol, C_2H_5SH, the first discovered and most important. Those analogous to the alcohols are also called *thioalcohols, sulphur alcohols,* and *alkyl hydrosulphides;* those analogous to the phenols are also called *thiophenols.* The mercaptans are so called because the hydrogen of the SH group is easily replaced by *mercury* and other metals, forming compounds called **mer·cap'tides** (-tĭdz; -tīdz; 157), or **mer·cap'tids** (-tĭdz).

mer·cap'to- (mĕr·kăp'tō-). *Chem.* A combining form from *mercaptan* denoting *presence of the group* SH. — **mercap'to** (-tō), *adj.*

mer·cap'tole, mer·cap'tol (-tōl; -tŏl), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a series of compounds of the general formula $RR'C(SR'')_2$, formed by the reaction of mercaptans with ketones; specif., the compound $(CH_3)_2C(SC_2H_5)_2$, formed from mercaptan and acetone.

Mer·ca'tor (mûr·kā'tĕr; mĕr·kā'tôr), *n.* [After Gerhard *Mercator,* Flemish geographer.] A Mercator's chart.

mer'ca·to'ri·al (mûr'kȧ·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* [L. *mercatorius.*] Mercantile. *Rare.*

Mer'ca·to'ri·al, *adj.* Of or pert. to the geographer Mercator or his method of projection; as, *Mercatorial* bearings.

Mercator sailing. See SAILING, *n.*

Mer·ca'tor's chart (mĕr·kā'tĕrz; mĕr·kā'tôrz). A chart constructed on the principle of Mercator's projection.

Mercator's projection. A method of map making in which the meridians are drawn parallel to each other, and the parallels of latitude are straight lines whose distance from each other increases with their distance from the equator, so that at all places the degrees of latitude and longitude have to each other the same ratio as on the sphere itself. This produces an apparent enlargement of the polar regions (as in the map under DATE LINE), but is of great importance for navigational purposes, since a rhumb line in such a chart is always a straight line.

mer'ca·ture (mûr'kȧ·tŭr), *n.* [L. *mercatura.*] Commerce; trade. *Obs.*

Mer'ce·dar'i·an (mûr'sē·dâr'ĭ·ăn; 79), *n.* *R.C.Ch.* A member of the religious Order of Our Lady of Mercy, [ML., *de Mercede*] for the Redemption of Captives, founded at Barcelona in 1218 or 1223 by Peter Nolasco, a French knight. At first a military order, it became, in 1318, exclusively religious when its knights joined the newly established Order of Our Lady of Montesa. When the need of ransoming captives ceased, the order turned to missionary labors.

Mer·ce'des (mûr·sē'dēz; *Sp.* mär·thā'thäās; 112), *n.* [Sp. fr. *María de las Mercedes*, attribute of the Virgin Mary, fr. *merced* grace, favor. See MERCY.] Fem. proper name.

merce'ment (mûrs'mĕnt), *n.* Amercement; also, doom. *Obs.*

mer'ce·nar'i·an (mûr'sē·nâr'ĭ·ăn), *n.* A mercenary. *Obs.*

mer'ce·nar'y (mûr'sē·nĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -nēr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *mercenarius*, fr. *merces* wages, reward. See MERCY.] **1.** Acting merely for reward; serving, working, or done solely for pay; hireling; venal; moved by considerations of pay or profit; sordid.

2. Serving for pay or wages; hired; — now only of soldiers serving in an army not of their own country.

3. Salaried; also, conducted, engaged in, or run for, the purpose of making money. *Obs.*

Syn. — MERCENARY, HIRELING, VENAL. MERCENARY in the sense of *hired* applies (without necessary opprobrium) only to soldiers; as, *mercenary* troops. That is *mercenary*, in ordinary usage, which is actuated by (usually sordid or self-seeking) considerations of profit or reward; as, "She had . . . nothing sordid or *mercenary;* in fact, she never thought of money" (*G. Eliot*). HIRELING applies to that which is (esp.) servilely sold, VENAL, to that which is (esp.) basely purchasable, for a dishonorable consideration; both words are terms of strong opprobrium; as, "prostituted muse and *hireling* bard" (*Byron*); "bartering his *venal* wit for sums of gold" (*Dryden*). Cf. VENDIBLE.

— **mer'ce·nar'i·ly**, *adv.* — **mer'ce·nar'i·ness**, *n.*

mer'ce·nar'y, *n.; pl.* -IES (-Iz). [L. *mercenarius.*] **1.** One who works solely for pay. *Now Rare.*

2. One who is hired or paid for his work; a hireling; — now only a soldier hired into foreign service.

mer'cer (mûr'sĕr), *n.* [OF. *mercier*, fr. L. *merx, mercis*, wares. See MERCHANT.] A dealer in textile fabrics. *Eng.*

mer'cer·ess (-ĕs; -Is; 119), *n.* A female mercer. *Rare.*

mer'cer·ize (-Iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-Izd); -IZ'ING (-Iz'Ĭng). [After John *Mercer* (1791–1866), Eng. calico printer.] To treat (cotton fiber or fabrics) with a solution of caustic alkali. Such treatment causes the fiber to become stronger and more receptive of dyes. If the yarn or cloth is kept under tension during the process, it assumes a silky luster. — **mer'cer·i·za'tion** (-I·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* — **mer'cer·i'zer** (mûr'sĕr·Iz'ĕr), *n.*

Mer'cers·burg the·ol'o·gy (mûr'sĕrz·bûrg). A system emanating from the theological seminary of the German Reformed Church at Mercersburg, Pa., esp. from Prof. John Williamson Nevin (1803–86). It advocated a Christocentric theology, took the Calvinist view of the Lord's Supper, and emphasized the liturgical element in worship.

mer'cer·y (mûr'sĕr·Ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-Iz). [OF. *mercerie.*] Mercers' goods or wares; also, a mercer's shop.

— *the Mercery.* *Obs.* **a** The Mercers' Company, the first in order of precedence of the twelve great London City Livery Companies. **b** The place or street where the mercers' trade is carried on. **c** The mercers' trade.

mer'chan·dis'a·ble (mûr'chăn·dīz'ā·b'l), *adj.* Merchantable.

mer'chan·dise (mûr'chăn·dīz), *n.* [ME. *marchandise*, fr. OF. *marchandise.*] **1.** The objects of commerce; whatever is usually bought or sold in trade; wares; goods. Abbr. *mdse.*

2. Act or business of trading; trade; traffic. *Archaic.*

3. A kind of merchandise or goods; a commodity. *Obs.*

mer'chan·dise, *v. i.*; -DISED (-dīzd); -DIS'ING (-dīz'Ĭng). To trade; to carry on commerce; to traffic. — *v. t.* To make merchandise of; to buy and sell; to trade or traffic in. "Love is *merchandised.*" *Shak.*

mer'chan·dis'er (-dīz'ĕr), *n.* A trader; a merchant.

mer'chan·drise (-drēz), *n.* Merchandise. *Obs. Scot.*

mer'chand·ry (mûr'chăn·drĭ), *n.* [See MERCHANT.] Trade; commerce. *Archaic.*

mer'chand·y (-dĭ), *n.* [OF. *marchandie, marcheandie.*] Merchandry; also, merchandise. *Obs.*

mer'chant (mûr'chănt), *n.* [ME. *marchant*, fr. OF. *marcheant, marchant* (F. *marchand*), fr. (assumed) VL. *mercatans, -antis*, pres. part. of *mercatare* to negotiate, fr. L. *mercari* to traffic, fr. *merx, mercis*, wares. See MARKET; cf. COMMERCE, MERCANTILE.] **1.** Orig., any one making a business of buying and selling commodities; a trafficker; a trader; now esp., one who traffics on a large scale, esp. with foreign countries.

Others, like *merchants*, venture trade abroad. *Shak.*

2. **a** One who carries on a retail business; a storekeeper or shopkeeper. **b** *Scot.* A buyer; a customer.

3. A fellow; chap; "customer." *Now Slang, Eng.*

4. *Obs.* **a** A trading vessel; a merchantman. **b** A supercargo.

mer'chant, *adj.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or used in, trade; of or pert. to the mercantile marine; commercial; composed of merchants; as, law *merchant;* a *merchant* guild.

2. Being, or of the character of, a merchant; as, a *merchant* king.

3. Designating ordinary shapes and sizes of wrought iron and steel bars not made according to specification, or the rolls or mill by which they are formed, etc. Hence: **merchant bar, merchant iron, merchant mill.**

mer'chant, *v. i. & t.* [ME. *marchaunden*, fr. OF. *marcheander, marchander.*] To be a merchant, or deal in (merchandise); also, to sell (merchandise) in a market. *Rare.*

mer'chant·a·ble (-chăn·tă·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Fit for market; such as is usually sold in market, or such as will bring the ordinary price; as, *merchantable* wheat; sometimes, designating particular kind or class; as: **a** The highest of the three grades of Newfoundland codfish. **b** Boards or other lumber inferior to clear stuff, but fit for use.

2. Of or pert. to trade or commerce; commercial. *Obs.*

— **mer'chant·a·ble·ness,** *n.*

merchant adventurer; *pl.* MERCHANTS ADVENTURERS or MERCHANT ADVENTURERS. **1.** A merchant engaged in foreign commerce by the establishment of trading stations in, and the sending of ventures to, other countries; esp., a member of an association or company of such. *Obs.*

2. [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* Specif., *pl.*, a famous chartered regulated trading company which operated from as early as the 14th century down to near the end of the 16th century, and whose principal business was the export of cloth, of which trade it had a monopoly. Eventually its principal depot was established at Hamburg, and it became known as the *Hamburg Company.* In 1551 a company or association of Merchants Adventurers was incorporated for the discovery of unknown lands, Sebastian Cabot being named governor for life.

merchant banker. = ACCEPTANCE HOUSE. *Eng.*

mer'chant·er (mûr'chăn·tĕr), **mer'chant·eer'** (-chăn·tĕr'), *n.* A merchant ship; a merchantman. *Now Rare.*

merchant flag. The flag flown by the merchant vessels of a country. It is sometimes identical with the national ensign. Cf. RED ENSIGN.

mer'chant·like' (mûr'chănt·līk'), *adj. & adv.* Like or proper to a merchant; also, *Obs.*, mercantile.

mer'chant·ly (-lĭ). *adj.* Merchantlike.

mer'chant·man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A merchant. *Archaic.* *Matt.* xiii. 45.

2. A trading vessel; a ship used in carrying goods or passengers, as distinguished from a war vessel, a yacht, etc.

merchant marine. *Naut.* **a** The commercial vessels of a nation, privately or publicly owned, as distinct from the Navy. **b** The personnel of this service.

merchant of the staple. A member of the regulated company of merchants who traded, esp. in wool, at the staple. See 3d STAPLE, 1; REGULATED COMPANY. Cf. MERCHANT ADVENTURER.

Merchant of Venice, The. A play by Shakespeare, performed 1598, pub. 1600. See SHYLOCK; PORTIA; ANTONIO.

merchant prince. A leader in merchandising business; hence, popularly, any merchant having princely wealth.

mer'chant·ry (mûr'chănt·rĭ), *n.* **a** Mercantile business; trade. **b** The body of merchants taken collectively.

merchant service. Mercantile marine; maritime commerce.

mer'chant·ship (mûr'chănt·shĭp), *n.* The character, position, or function of a merchant.

merchant ship. A ship employed in commerce.

mer'chant's mark (mûr'chănts). A mark such as was formerly used by merchant traders or corporations (not entitled to coats of arms) on their goods to distinguish them from the goods of others. It was the forerunner of the modern *trade-mark. Hist.*

merchant tailor *or, Archaic,* **taylor.** **1.** A tailor who keeps and sells materials for the garments which he makes. *The Company of the Merchant Taylors* is one of the great London City Livery Companies.

2. [In the form **Merchant Taylor.**] A person educated at the Merchant Taylors' School, in London. *Eng.*

merchant venturer. = MERCHANT ADVENTURER. *Hist.*

mer'chet (mûr'chĕt), *n.* [AF. See MARKET.] *Feud. Law.* A fine paid to a superior for the privilege of giving a daughter in marriage.

‖**mer'ci'** (mĕr'sē'), *interj.* [F.] Thanks!

mer'ci·a·ble (mûr'sĭ·ā·b'l), *adj.* [OF.] Merciful; kind; forgiving. *Obs.* — **-a·bly** (-blĭ), **-a·ble·ly** (-b'l·lĭ), *adv. Obs.*

Mer'ci·an (mûr'shĭ·ăn; -sĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Anglian kingdom of Mercia, comprising central England. It was formed near the end of the 6th century from the fusion of smaller states, and in the 8th century became the most powerful of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. Early in the 9th century it became merged with Wessex. — *n.* **a** A native or inhabitant of Mercia; also, the language of Mercia. See ANGLO-SAXON, *n.*, 3.

mer'ci·ful (mûr'sĭ·fŏŏl; -fĭ·l), *adj.* [*mercy* + *-ful.*] Full of mercy; having or exercising mercy; compassionate.

A *merciful* man will be *merciful* to his beast. *Old Proverb.*

Syn. — Tender, kind, mild, clement, benignant. See HUMANE. **Ant.** — Merciless, implacable, relentless, cruel, stern.

— **mer'ci·ful·ly,** *adv.* — **mer'ci·ful·ness,** *n.*

mer'ci·less, *adj.* **1.** Destitute of mercy; pitiless; cruel; unsparing; as, a *merciless* tyrant; *merciless* waves.

2. Not having been shown mercy; unpitied. *Obs.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See MERCIFUL.

— **mer'ci·less·ly,** *adv.* — **mer'ci·less·ness,** *n.*

mer'ci·ment (mûr'sĭ·mĕnt), *n.* [See AMERCEMENT, AMERCE.] (One's) mercy; discretion; — with *at, in,* or *under. Scot.*

mer'cu·rate (mûr'kū·rāt), *v. t. Chem.* To combine or treat with mercury or a mercury salt; to introduce mercury into. — **mer'cu·ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*

mer'cu·ri- (mûr'kū·rĭ-). A combining form for *mercury,* used in chemistry for *mercuric.*

mer·cu'ri·al (mûr·kū'rĭ·ăl; 242), *adj.* [L. *mercurialis* of or belonging to Mercury, fr. *Mercurius* Mercury; cf. F. *mercuriel.*] **1.** [*cap.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the god Mercury. *Now Rare.*

2. [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the planet Mercury; specif., *Astrol.*, born under, influenced by, or due to the influence of, it.

3. Having qualities supposed to come from being born under the planet Mercury, or fabled to belong to, or to be inspired by, the god Mercury, or likened to the properties of the metal mercury; — in various senses; as: swift; active; eloquent; clever; commercial; money-making; thievish; volatile; as, a *mercurial* youth, temperament.

4. Of or pert. to, containing, or consisting of, mercury; as, *mercurial* preparations, barometer. See MERCURY, 5.

5. *Med.* Caused by, or exhibiting the effect of, the use of mercury; as, *mercurial* sore mouth.

— **mer·cu'ri·al·ly,** *adv.* — **mer·cu'ri·al·ness,** *n.*

mer·cu'ri·al, *n.* **1.** A person born under Mercury or having mercurial qualities. See MERCURIAL, *adj.*, 3. *Obs.*

2. The plant mercury, or Good-King-Henry. *Obs.*

3. *Pharm.* A preparation containing mercury.

Mer·cu'ri·a'lis (-ā'lĭs), *n.* [NL. See MERCURY, 12.] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of herbs of the spurge family (Euphorbiaceae). *M. annua,* the herb mercury, is a naturalized weed in North America. *M. perennis* is the dog's mercury.

2. *Pharm.* The dried herb *M. annua,* used as a purgative, diuretic, and antisyphilitic.

mer·cu'ri·al·ism (mûr·kū'rĭ·ăl·Iz'm), *n.* [*mercurial* + *-ism.*] *Med.* The morbid condition produced by the excessive use of mercury, or by exposure to its fumes, as in mining or smelting; chronic mercury poisoning.

mer·cu'ri·al·ist (-Ĭst), *n.* A mercurial person. *Obs.*

mer·cu'ri·al'i·ty (-ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** Mercurial quality or state.

2. Mercurial part. *Obs.*

mer·cu'ri·al·ize (mûr·kū'rĭ·ăl·Īz), *v. t.*; MER·CU'RI·AL·IZED (-Īzd); MER·CU'RI·AL·IZ'ING (-Īz'Ĭng). **1.** To make mercurial.

2. *Med.* To treat with mercury to the point of securing its desired effect.

3. *Photog.* To treat with mercury. See DAGUERREOTYPE.

— **mer·cu'ri·al·i·za'tion** (-Ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

mercurial ointment. *Pharm.* An ointment containing approximately 30 per cent of finely divided metallic mercury incorporated with lard, suet, and petrolatum.

mercurial telescope. See TELESCOPE, *n.*, 1.

mer'cu·ri·am·mo'ni·um (mûr'kū·rĭ·ă·mō'nĭ·ŭm), *n. Chem.* A radical formerly regarded as derived from ammonium by the substitution of bivalent mercury for hydrogen; specif., the univalent radical NH_2Hg. The **mer'cu·ri·am·mo'ni·um com'pounds** or **mer·cu'ri·a·mines'** (mûr·kū'rĭ·ă·mēnz'; -ăm'Ĭnz) are considered now to be ammonobasic mercuric salts, as $NH_2.Hg.Cl$ (not Hg: NH_2Cl) and mercuric ammines, as $HgCl_2.2NH_3$ (not Hg $(NH_2Cl)_2$).

Mer·cu'ri·an (mûr·kū'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* **a** Of or pert. to the god or the planet Mercury. **b** *Obs.* [*not cap.*] = MERCURIAL, 3.

Mer·cu'ri·an, *n.* **1.** One born under Mercury.

2. An inhabitant of Mercury.

mer·cu'ri·ate (mûr·kū'rĭ·āt), *n.* [See 1st -ATE, 3.] *Chem.* Any of certain complex salts containing mercury.

mer·cu'ri·ate (-āt), *v. t. Chem.* To mercurate.

mer·cu'ric (mûr·kū'rĭk; 242), *adj. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, mercury; — said specif. of compounds in which this element has a valence of two.

mer'cu·ride (mûr'kū·rĭd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **mer'cu·rid** (-rĭd). [*mercury* + *-ide.*] *Chem.* A binary compound of mercury with another element.

mer·cu'ri·fy (mûr·kū'rĭ·fĭ), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fĭd); -FY'ING (-fĭ'·Ĭng). [*mercury* + *-fy.*] **a** To obtain mercury from (ores). **b** To combine or mingle mercury with; to mercurialize. — **mer·cu'ri·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

Mer·cu'ri·us (mûr·kū'rĭ·ŭs), *n.* [L.] Mercury.

mer'cu·rize (mûr'kū·rĭz), *v. t.*; -RIZED (-rĭzd); -RIZ'ING (-rĭz'Ĭng). *Chem.* To mercurate. — **mer'cu·ri·za'tion** (-rĭ·zā'shŭn; -rĭ·zā'-), *n.*

mer'cu·ro- (mûr'kū·rō-; mûr·kū'rō-), **mercur-.** A combining form for *mercury,* as in **mer·cu'ro·phen.**

Mer·cu'ro·chrome' (mûr·kū'rō·krōm'), *n.* [See MERCURY; -CHROME.] *Pharm.* A trade-mark applied to a red organic mercurated dye (chemically dibromo-hydroxy-mercuri-fluorescein), or its green, crystalline sodium salt, used as a general antiseptic and germicide; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], this dye or a salt or solution of it.

mer·cu'rous (mûr·kū'rŭs; mûr'kū·rŭs), *adj. Chem.* Of, pert. to, or derived from, mercury; containing mercury; — said specif. of compounds in which this element may be regarded as univalent.

Mer'cu·ry (mûr'kū·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *Mercurius,* the god and the planet; akin to L. *merx* wares; cf. F. *Mercure.* See MERCHANT.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* A Latin god of commerce and gain whose cult was derived from that of the Greek Hermes, and to whom, accordingly, the other characteristics of Hermes, as herald or messenger of the gods, conductor of souls to the lower world, and god of eloquence, were ascribed by the Latin poets. His worship was introduced into Rome, from southern Italy, as early as 495 B.C. Cf. DI.

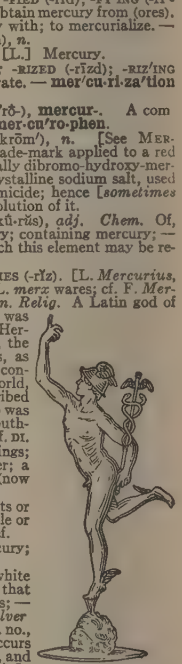

Mercury. After the Bronze Statue by Giovanni da Bologna.

2. [*not cap.*] A carrier of tidings; a bearer of news; a messenger; a guide; hence, also, a newspaper (now chiefly [*cap.*] in titles).

3. *Obs.* **a** A hawker of pamphlets or the like. **b** [*not cap.*] A nimble or clever person; also, a skillful thief.

4. A statue or image of Mercury; specif., a herma.

5. [*not cap.*] A heavy silver-white metallic element, the only metal that is liquid at ordinary temperatures; — called also, popularly, *quicksilver* Symbol, *Hg* (*hydrargyrum*); at. no., 80; at. wt., 200.61. Mercury occurs native, and in cinnabar, calomel, and a few other minerals. It is chiefly prepared by roasting cinnabar and condensing the vapors. Mercury freezes at −38.87° C. (−37.96° F.) and boils at 356.9° C. (675° F.). Sp. gr., 13.546 at 20° C. It does not oxidize unless heated nearly to boiling. It is used in barometers and thermometers and for other scientific purposes, for extracting gold and silver from their ores (amalgamation process), and, with steam, in one form of binary heat engine (which see). Its compounds are used in medicine as purgatives, alteratives, antiseptics, and esp. as antisyphilitics. Its alloys are called *amalgams.* See AMALGAM. Chemically, mercury is univalent and bivalent, forming the oxides Hg_2O (mercurous) and HgO (mercuric) Its molecule is monatomic. The element and its compounds are poisonous.

6. [*not cap.*] The mercury in a thermometer or barometer.

7. A pharmaceutical preparation containing the metal mercury or a compound of it.

8. [*not cap.*] Mercurial quality, as sprightliness, spirit, mutability, fickleness, etc. *Obs.*

9. *Alchemy.* The principle of liquidity and volatility. Cf. CHIBRIT.

10. *Astron.* The smallest planet of the solar system, being the nearest known one to the sun, from which its mean distance is about 36,000,000 miles. Its period is 88 days, and its diameter about 3,000 miles. It is visible to the naked eye for about two weeks at a time, three times a year, either at dawn or twilight, as an evening or a morning star, shining with a clear white light. When the morning star, it was called *Apollo* by the Greeks. Symbol, ☿.

11. *Astrol.* A cold and dry, melancholy planet, masculine or feminine, good or evil according to its aspects or conjunctions, the mansions of which are Virgo and Gemini, the exaltation, 15° Virgo, the depression, 15° Pisces, and the orb, 7°.

12. *Bot.* [*not cap.*] [Cf. L. *herba mercurialis*, name of a plant.] Any of certain plants; as: **a** Any plant of the genus *Mercurialis*, esp. dog's mercury (*M. perennis*). **b** Good-King-Henry. **c** Poison ivy. *U. S.*

13. *Her.* Purpure, in blazoning by the planets. *Obs.*

mer'cu·ry, *v. t.* To wash with a preparation of mercury. *Obs.*

mercury arc. *Elec.* An electric discharge through mercury vapor, in a vacuum tube, emitting a blue-green light rich in actinic and ultraviolet rays. It is variously used, as for water sterilization, in photography, and, in **mercury-arc rectifier,** for converting alternating into direct current.

mer'cu·ry-arc' lamp. A mercury-vapor lamp.

mercury boiler. A generator in which mercury is converted into mercury vapor.

mercury chloride. *Chem.* Any chloride of mercury. *Mercuric chloride,* $HgCl_2$ called also *corrosive sublimate* and *bichloride of mercury,* is a heavy, transparent, crystalline salt, easily soluble and of a sharp, metallic taste, and is obtained by subliming a mixture of mercuric sulphate and common salt, and by other methods. It is a virulent poison, a powerful antiseptic and preservative, and an antisyphilitic, and is useful in dyeing, photography, and other industries. For *mercurous chloride,* Hg_2Cl_2, see CALOMEL. There are also basic mercury chlorides.

Mer·ce·do'ni·us (mûr'kē·dō'nĭ·ŭs), **Mer·ced'i·nus** (mĕr·sĕd'ĭ·nŭs), *n.* [L.] See ROMAN CALENDAR.

mer'cer·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

merch (mĕrk). Scot. var. of MARROW, a substance.

mer'chan·dize, -diz'er, etc. Vars. of MERCHANDISE, etc.

merchant guild. See GUILD, 2.

mer'chant·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

mer'chant·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

mer'ci·a·ment. *n.* Short for AMERCIAMENT. *Obs.*

Mer'cier's bar (mĕr'syāz'). [After L. A. *Mercier* (1811–82), French urologist.] = TORUS URETERICUS.

mer'ci·fy, *v. t.* To pity. *Obs.*

Merciless Parliament. = WONDERFUL PARLIAMENT.

mercur-. = MERCURO-.

Mer'cu·re'an (mûr'kū·rē'ăn), *n.* = MERCURIAN, *n.*, 2.

mercuric chloride, cyanide, fulminate, iodide, oxide, sulphide, thiocyanate. See MERCURY CHLORIDE, CYANIDE, etc.

mer·cu'rous chlo'ride. *Chem.* = CALOMEL.

mer·cu'rous ox'ide. See MER-CURY OXIDE.

mercury cyanide. *Chem.* A cyanide of mercury; specif., *mercuric cyanide*, $Hg(CN)_2$.

mercury fulminate. *Chem.* A white crystalline compound, $Hg(ONC)_2.\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, formed by mixing alcohol, nitric acid, and mercury; — called also *mercuric fulminate, fulminating mercury*, etc. It explodes violently on percussion, and is used in percussion caps and detonators.

mercury iodide. *Chem.* Any iodide of mercury; specif., *mercuric iodide*, HgI_2, occurring in two crystalline modifications, yellow rhombic and red octahedral. The red form is the stable one at ordinary temperatures, and is used as a brilliant but impermanent pigment under the name of *brilliant, iodine, pure*, or *royal*, etc., *scarlet*.

mercury lamp. = MERCURY-VAPOR LAMP.

mercury oxide. *Chem.* Any oxide of mercury. *Mercurous oxide*, Hg_2O, is obtained as an unstable brownish-black powder by treating a mercurous salt solution with caustic alkali. *Mercuric oxide*, HgO, is formed as a heavy red crystalline powder by heating mercuric nitrate, by heating mercury in air, etc., and is then called also *red oxide of mercury* or *red precipitate*. A yellow variety (*yellow precipitate*) is obtained by precipitation methods. The red oxide is used in antifouling marine paints, as a pigment, and as an oxiding agent. Both kinds are used in ointments for diseases of the skin and affections of the eyes.

mercury pump. Any vacuum pump in which air or other gas is trapped and exhausted by a stream of mercury. See GEISSLER PUMP, SPRENGEL PUMP.

mercury red. The color vermilion or one like it.

mercury subchloride. *Chem.* = CALOMEL.

mercury sulphide. *Chem.* A sulphide of mercury; specif., *mercuric sulphide*, HgS, occurring native as cinnabar and metacinnabarite, and obtained artificially as a black powder or as a scarlet powder (vermilion).

mercury thiocyanate *or* **sulphocyanate.** *Chem.* A thiocyanate of mercury, specif., *mercuric thiocyanate* or *sulphocyanate*, $Hg(CNS)_2$, a white crystalline salt made by precipitation. Sold in egg-shaped pellets, it is called *Pharaoh's serpent, serpents*, or *serpents' eggs*, because on burning it expels a voluminous yellowish ash in serpentine form.

Mer'cu·ry Tris'me·gis'tus. = HERMES TRISMEGISTUS.

mer'cu·ry-va'por lamp. *Elec.* A gas-discharge lamp in which the gas used is mercury vapor.

mercury–vapor turbine. See TURBINE.

mercury weed. The three-seeded mercury.

Mer·cu'ti·o (mûr·kū'shĭ·ō), *n.* In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, a witty, madcap gentleman, friend to Romeo.

mer'cy (mûr'sĭ), *n.; pl.* MERCIES (-sĭz). [ME. *merci*, fr. OF. *merci*, fr. L. *merces, mercedis*, hire, pay, reward, LL., equiv. to *misericordia* pity, mercy. See MARKET; cf. A-MERCE, MERCENARY.] **1.** Forbearance from inflicting harm, esp. in the way of punishment, under provocation, when one has the power to inflict it; compassionate treatment of an offender or adversary; clemency. "Examples of justice must be made for terror to some; examples of *mercy* for comfort to others." *Bacon.*
2. Disposition to exercise compassion or forgiveness; mercifulness; pity; compassion; willingness to spare or to help.
3. [*cap.*] Used: **a** As a personification. **b** As a fem. proper name.
4. The power to be merciful or clement; clemency; as, to throw oneself on the *mercy* of a conquerer.
We trusted ourselves to the *mercy* of the waves. *Swift.*
5. A merciful act, as of God; a blessing regarded as a manifestation of compassion or favor.
The Father of *mercies* and the God of all comfort. 2 *Cor.* i. 3.
6. Compassionate treatment of the unfortunate and helpless; as, works of *mercy;* sometimes, favor; beneficence.
7. *Obs.* **a** Amercement. **b** Thanks.
Syn. — Indulgence, forbearance, tolerance. — MERCY, GRACE, CLEMENCY, LENITY, LENIENCY, CHARITY. MERCY is esp. kindness or compassion toward the suffering or condemned; GRACE (now somewhat archaic in this sense) is spontaneous favor to the guilty or undeserving; CLEMENCY is mildness esp. in the exercise of power; as, "Earthly power doth then show likest God's when *mercy* seasons justice" (*Shak.*); "If there be such failing in me, I might amend it by the *grace* of Heaven" (*Tennyson*); a prince famous for his *clemency*, an appeal to a judge for *clemency*. LENITY is esp. mild or gentle, LENIENCY (opposed esp. to *rigor, severity*), easy or indulgent, treatment of faults or failings; as, "What makes robbery bold but too much *lenity?*" (*Shak.*); to look with *leniency* upon human folly. CHARITY, as here compared (cf. PHILANTHROPY), is broad and kindly tolerance; as, "with malice toward none, with *charity* for all" (*Lincoln*); "To know the literature of another language . . . enlarges aesthetic *charity*" (*Lowell*). Cf. PITY, HUMANE, FAVOR, GENTLE, EXCUSE.
Ant. — Cruelty, harshness, inhumanity, implacability.
— *at the mercy of.* Wholly in the power of; liable to any treatment whatever at the hands of. — *in mercy.* Amerced; fined; liable to a fine. *Obs.*

mer'cy, *v. t.* [OF. *mercier.*] To thank. *Obs.*

mercy seat. **1.** *Jewish Antiq.* The golden plate resting on the Ark on which the blood of sacrificial animals was sprinkled, as prescribed by the law for temple worship; — a translation of the Heb. *kappōreth*, Gr. *hilastērion*, in English Bible versions, on the belief that it was the resting place of God. The word means propitiatory thing, means of propitiation, and is applied to various things. Hence a better name for this object is the *propitiatory*.
2. Figuratively: **a** The throne of God or Christ. **b** Propitiation — said of Christ after 1 John ii. 2.

mercy stock *or* **stool.** = MERCY SEAT, 2 **b.** *Obs.*

mercy stroke. A coup de grâce.

merd (mûrd), *n.* Also **mer'da** (mûr'dȧ). [F. *merde*, fr. L. *merda.*] Dung. *Obs.*

mer·div'o·rous (mĕr·dĭv'ō·rŭs), *adj.* [L. *merda* excrement + *-vorous.*] Eating excrement.

mer·du'ri·nous (mĕr·dū'rĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [L. *merda* dung + *urina* urine.] Of dung and urine. *Obs.*

mere (mēr), *adj.* [AS. *mǣre.* See MORE.] Famous, glorious; beautiful. *Obs.*

mere, mear (mēr), *n.* [AS. *mǣre, gemǣre;* akin to ON. *mæri*, MD. *mēre*, and to L. *murus* wall. See MUNITION; cf. 2d MOOR.] A boundary; a boundary mark or line, as a strip of grass; a landmark.

mere (mēr), *v. t.* To divide, limit, bound. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
— *v. i.* To border (on); be bounded (by). *Obs.*

mere (mēr), *n.* [ME. *mere*, fr. AS. *mere* mere, sea; akin to D. *meer* lake, OS. *meri* sea, OHG. *meri, mari*, G. *meer*, ON. *marr*, Goth. *marei*, Lith. *marès*, Olr. *muir*, L. *mare.* Cf. MARINE, MARSH, MERMAID, MOOR waste land.] *Archaic & Dial.* **1.** The sea; also, an arm of the sea.
2. A sheet of standing water; a lake or pool.
3. A marsh or fen.

mere (mēr), *adj.; superl.* MER'EST (mē'rĕst; -ĭst; 119): the comparative is rarely or never used. [OF. and L.; OF. *mier*, fr. L. *merus;* akin to AS. *ǣmerian* to purify. See MORNING.] **1.** Unmixed; undiluted; pure. *Obs.*
2. Done, made, or exercised independently of others; sole; as, *mere* motion (cf. EX MERO MOTU); *mere* will. *Chiefly Law.*
3. Being only or fully what it or one appears to be; nothing less than; entire; absolute; sheer; unqualified. *Obs.*
Then entered they the *mere*, main sea. *Chapman.*
4. Only this, and nothing else; nothing more than; such, and no more; simple; as, a *mere* child; a *mere* form.
Planless indeterminate lives, plebeian lives, *mere* lives. *H. G. Wells.*
Syn. — MERE, BARE are often employed with little or no distinction. But MERE is commonly used to emphasize the limitations of a thing, as if it were declared to be "simply what it is and nothing more"; BARE is stronger, and frequently suggests that the object to which it is applied just escapes falling short of what it actually is; as, *mere* civility (that is, civility and nothing more); *bare* civility (that is, civility that just escapes being incivility); a *mere* boy; to make a *bare* living; a *mere* majority signifies little; elected by a *bare* majority. Cf. PURE, HARDLY.

mere, *adv.* Merely. *Obs.*

me're (mā'rā; *colloq.* mûr'ĭ), *n.* [Maori.] **a** The short flat club of stone, wood, or bone which was formerly the chief weapon of the Maoris. See MAORI, *Illust.* **b** A miniature imitation of this club used as an ornament.

‖**mère** (mâr), *n.* [F.] Mother.

-mere (-mēr). A combining form from Greek *meros* [see MERIT], meaning *part, portion*, used chiefly in botany, embryology, and zoology, as in *cytomere*, *arthromere*. Derivative adjectives are formed in *-meric*.

Mère' Cou'pa'ble, La (lȧ mâr' kōō'pȧ'blʼ). [F.] See FIGARO, 1.

Mer'e·dith'i·an (mĕr'ē·dĭth'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of George Meredith or his works. — *n.* An admirer of Meredith or his writings or style.

mer'el (mĕr'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *merel* counter or piece in a game, fr. OF. *merel, merele* (F. *mêreau, marelle*). Cf. MORRIS the game.] *Obs. exc. Hist.* **a** *pl.* The old game of morris. **b** *sing.* A man used in the game. **c** *pl.* Fox and geese.

mere'ly (mēr'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Purely; unmixedly; absolutely; entirely; quite; also, solely; in fact; actually. *Obs.*
2. Not otherwise than; simply; barely; only; as, he came *merely* to see and talk with his friends.
Syn. — Just, entirely, utterly; scarcely.

me·ren'chy·ma (mĕ·rĕng'kĭ·mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *mero-* + *-enchyma.*] *Bot.* Parenchyma composed of spherical cells. — **mer'en·chym'a·tous** (mĕr'ĕng·kĭm'ȧ·tŭs), *adj.*

meres'man (mēr'z'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A parish officer who ascertains meres or boundaries. *Eng.*

mere'stone', **mear'stone'** (mēr'stōn'), *n.* A stone designating a boundary; a landmark. *Archaic & Dial.*

mere'swine' (-swīn'), *n.* [AS. *mereswīn*, prop., sea swine.] A dolphin; a porpoise. *Obs.*

mer'e·tri'cious (mĕr'ē·trĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [L. *meretricius*, fr. *meretrix, -icis*, a prostitute, lit., one who earns money, i. e., by prostitution, fr. *merere* to earn, gain. See MERIT.] **1.** Of, pert. to, characteristic of, or being, a prostitute; having to do with harlots; as, *meretricious* traffic.
2. Alluring by false show; gaudily and deceitfully ornamental; tawdry; as, *meretricious* dress, style, composition.
Syn. — See GAUDY.
— **mer'e·tri'cious·ly,** *adv.* — **mer'e·tri'cious·ness,** *n.*

mer'e·trix (mĕr'ē·trĭks), *n.; pl.* -TRICES (-trĭ'sēz). [L.] A harlot or prostitute.

mer'folk' (mûr'fōk'), *n.* Merpeople.

mer·gan'ser (mĕr·găn'sĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *mergus* diver (bird, fr. *mergere* to dip, plunge) + *anser* goose. See MERGE; GOOSE.] **1.** Any of several fish-eating ducks constituting the subfamily Merginae, having a slender bill, hooked at the end, and the head usually crested. They are expert divers. Their flesh is poor. *Mergus merganser* of Europe and the very similar *M. m. americanus* of America are common large species. An allied form, the *red-breasted merganser* (*M. serrator*), is common to both continents. See HOODED MERGANSER, *Illust.*; SMEW.
2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* Syn. of MERGUS (genus of mergansers).

merge (mûrj), *v.; MERGED* (mûrjd); MERG'ING (mûr'jĭng). [L. *mergere, mersum;* akin to Skr. *majjati* he dives, sinks, bathes, Lith. *mazgoti* to wash. Cf. EMERGE, IMMERSE.] *Trans.:* **1.** To cause to be swallowed up; to immerse; sink.
To *merge* all natural . . . sentiment in inordinate vanity. *Burke.*
2. *Law.* To cause to be absorbed, sunk, or extinguished by merger (which see).
3. To cause to combine, unite, or coalesce.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be sunk, swallowed up, or lost; to lose identity by absorption or immersion in something else.
2. *Law.* To be absorbed or extinguished by merger.
Syn. — See MINGLE. **Ant.** — See DIVIDE.

merge, *n.* Act of merging.

mer'gence (mûr'jĕns), *n.* A merging; state of being merged.

merg'er (mûr'jĕr), *n.* One who or that which merges.

merg'er, *n.* [Formed on the analogy of AF. or OF. infin. forms used as nouns. See MERGE, *v.*] **1.** *Law.* An absorption of one estate, or of one contract or interest, in another, or of a minor offense in a greater. At common law a merger takes place when a lesser estate and a greater one, or a higher security, obligation, or interest, and a lower one, become vested in one person in the same right without any intermediate estate, etc.; but in equity the two interests may be treated as separate so far as equitable interests demand. With reference to corporations *merger* is used to denote the vesting of the control of different corporations in a single one by the issue of stock of the controlling corporation in place of a majority of the stock of the others, and is distinguished from a *consolidation*, which in strictness implies that the consolidating companies dissolve, their property and business being transferred to a single company (cf. AMALGAMATION, 3).
2. = MERGENCE.

Mer·gi'nae (mĕr·jĭ'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *mergus* diver.] *Zool.* The subfamily of ducks consisting of the mergansers.

Mer'gus (mûr'gŭs) is the typical genus.

mer'i- (mĕr'ĭ-). **a** A combining form from Greek *meris*, meaning *a part, a share*, used chiefly in *Bot.*, as in *meri*carp, *meri*stele. **b** *Chem. Parti-, partly*, as in *meri*quinone.

mer'i·ah (mĕr'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [Oriya *meriyā.*] One of the human victims whom the Khonds formerly sacrificed to the earth-goddess. See TARI.

-mer'ic (-mĕr'ĭk) See -MERE.

-mer'ic (-mĕr'ĭk). *Chem.* A combining form from *isomeric*, meaning *characterized by a* (specified) *association of substances in compounds*, as in polymeric, tautomeric. Corresponding nouns denoting *condition* are formed in **-merism.** Cf. -MERE.

mer'i·carp (mĕr'ĭ·kärp), *n.* [F. *méricarpe*, fr. Gr. *meros* a part + *karpos* fruit.] *Bot.* One of the two carpels forming a cremocarp (which see).

me'ri·ce (mĕr'ĭ·tsĕ; *Czech* myĕr'zhĭ·tsĕ), *n.* [Czech *měřice* measure.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Mer'i·da (mĕr'ĭ·dȧ), *n.* The color suntan.

me·rid'i·an (mĕ·rĭd'ĭ·ăn; mē-), *adj.* [ME., fr. OF. *meridien*, fr. L. *meridianus*, fr. *meridies* noon, for older *medidies*, fr. *medius* middle + *dies* day. See MID; DEITY.] **1.** Being at, or pert. to, midday; belonging to, or passing through, the highest point attained by a heavenly body in its diurnal course.
2. Of or pertaining to a meridian.
3. Southern; meridional. *Rare.*
4. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the highest point or culmination; as, *meridian* splendor.
5. Of the highest degree; consummate. *Obs.*

me·rid'i·an, *n.* [See MERIDIAN, *adj.*] **1.** Midday; noon. *Obs.* Hence: **a** *Rare.* A siesta. **b** *Scot.* A midday drink.
2. Of a star or the sun, its highest apparent point.
3. South. *Obs.*
4. Special or distinctive locality, circumstances, capacities, or the like; grade; plane.
5. The highest point, as of success, prosperity, or the like; culmination, as the prime of a man's life.
6. Any line or circle resembling a meridian of longitude (see 9, below), as on the globular shell of certain sea urchins.
7. *Math.* In full, **meridian curve.** Of a surface of revolution, the curve formed by the intersection of the surface and a plane passing through the axis of revolution.
8. *Astron.* **a** A great circle of the celestial sphere passing through its poles and the zenith of a given place. It is crossed by the center of the sun at local apparent noon. **b** Short for MERIDIAN INSTRUMENT.
9. *Geog.* **a** A great circle on the surface of the earth, passing through the poles and any given place; also, and now usually, the half of such a circle included between the poles. Its plane coincides with that of the astronomical meridian of the place. See PRIME MERIDIAN. **b** The representation of such a circle or half circle on a map or globe; any of a series of lines drawn at certain intervals due north and south, or in the direction of the poles. They are numbered according to the degrees of longitude; as, the 90th *meridian* east of Greenwich. **c** A graduated circle, as of brass, in which a globe is suspended and revolves.
10. *Print.* Formerly, a size of type equal to four-line *small pica*, or about 44 points.

me·rid'i·an, *v. i.* To come to its or a meridian.

meridian altitude. *Astron.* The arc of the meridian intercepted between a celestial body at culmination and the nearest point of the horizon.

meridian circle. See CIRCLE, *n.*, 12.

Meridian Day. The day on which a vessel in the Pacific crosses the 180th meridian. Going east a calendar day is dropped; going west an extra day is added. Cf. DATE LINE, 2.

meridian instrument. *Astron.* Any astronomical instrument having a telescope mounted on an east-west-horizontal axis so as to rotate in a meridian plane.

meridian line. **a** = MERIDIAN, 9 **a** & **b.** **b** A surveyor's line marked by stones (**meridian stones**) to define the true north and south line.

meridian mark. A fixed mark due north or south of a meridian instrument, to aid in adjusting or finding its azimuth.

meridian passage. *Astron.* The passage of a celestial body across an observer's meridian.

meridian photometer. A photometer consisting essentially of a telescope with two object glasses, and polarizing prisms for changing the apparent brightness of an observed celestial body, used for finding the magnitude of a star by comparison with the pole star.

meridian ring. A ring marked as a sundial.

meridian sailing. *Navig.* Sailing north or south, as opposed to parallel sailing east or west.

Me·rid'i·on (mĕ·rĭd'ĭ·ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *meridion*, a small part.] *Bot.* A genus of fresh-water diatoms (Pennatae), containing but a single species (*M. circulare*) having cuneate cells, arranged in flat, fan-shaped, or spiral colonies and often causing odors in public water supplies. It typifies a family, **Me·rid'i·o·na'ce·ae** (-ō·nā'sē·ē).

me·rid'i·o·nal (mĕ·rĭd'ĭ·ō·năl; mē-; -n'l), *adj.* [F. *méridional*, fr. LL. *meridionalis*, fr. *meridies* midday, south. See MERIDIAN.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated in, the south; having a southern aspect; southern; southerly.
2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, people living in the south, as of Europe, esp. France.
3. Of or pert. to the position of the sun at midday; hence, pert. to, or characteristic of, midday or noon. *Obs.*
4. Of, pertaining to, like, or suggestive of, a meridian.
— **me·rid'i·o·nal·ly,** *adv.*

Me·rid'i·o·nal, *n.* One who lives in the south, as of Europe, esp. France.

meridional difference of latitude. *Navig.* The difference of the meridional parts for any two latitudes; — called also erroneously **meridional distance.**

me·rid'i·o·nal'i·ty (-năl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being meridional or on the meridian; position in the south.

meridional part. *Navig.* The length of any small portion of a terrestrial meridian (expressed in minutes of the equator), increased from its natural length more and more as the pole is approached, in accord with Mercator's projection.

meridional projection. *Math.* A projection of a sphere on a plane parallel to a meridian plane through the point of projection.

Mé'ri'mée's' yel'low (mȧ'rē'māz'). A permanent yellow pigment prepared by fusing lead monoxide with a little bismuth antimonate.

me·ringue' (mē·răng'; *F.* -răng'), *n.* [F., of obscure origin.] *Cookery.* A delicate mixture, chiefly of the beaten whites of eggs and powdered sugar, used as an icing on puddings, pies, etc., or made into small cakes or shells and quickly browned or baked; also, a cake or shell made of this. — **me·ringued'** (mē·răngd'), *adj.*

‖**me·ringue' gla'cée'** (mē·răng' glȧ'sā'). [F.] A dessert of ice cream, meringue shells, and, usually, whipped cream.

---

mer'cu·ry-dis·charge' lamp. = MERCURY-VAPOR LAMP.

mer'cu·ry-in·glass' ther·mom'e·ter. See THERMOMETER.

Mercy, Fathers of *or* **Priests of.** See FATHERS OF MERCY.

mer'cy-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

mere. ✝ MAR, MARE, MERRY.

mered. Var. of MEERED.

Me'red (mē'rĕd). *Bib.*

mere'fire'. Var. of MARFIRE.

Mer'e·moth (mĕr'ē·mŏth; -mōth, mē·rē'-). **Me'res** (mē'rēz). *Bib.*

mere'schaum. Var. of MEERSCHAUM.

mere'stead (mēr'stĕd). Corrupt. of MERESTEAD.

mer'fire'. Var. of MARFIRE.

mer'fold (mûr'fōld), *n. sing. & pl.* [Hung. *mérfold.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*

mergh (mĕrk). Var. of MARROW, a substance. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

mer'gin (*dial.* mûr'jĭn). Var. of MURGEON. *New Dial.*

Mer'gu·lus (mûr'gū·lŭs), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of ALLE. [*Bib.*]

Mer'i·bah (mĕr'ĭ·bȧ; mē·rē'bȧ). **Mer'i·bah Ka'desh** (kā'dĕsh; kā'dĕsh). *Bib.*

Mer'ib·ba'al (mĕr'ĭb·bȧ'ăl). *Bib.*

mer'i·he'dral, mer'i·hed'ric, etc. Erron. for MEROHEDRAL, etc.

me'ri·hua'na. Var. of MARIJUANA.

mer'il. Var. of MEREL.

Me·ri′no (mĕ-rē′nō; mē-), *n; pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [Sp.; cf. Sp. *merino* moving from pasture to pasture, *merino* a royal judge and superintendent or inspector of sheep walks, ML. *merinus*, fr. *majorinus*, i. e., major villae, fr. L. *major* greater. See MAYOR.] **1. a** A hardy gregarious breed of fine-wooled white sheep, originating in Spain, widely popular, esp. on the ranges in America and Australia. The rams have heavy spirally twisted horns; the ewes are hornless. The wool covers the head, often obscuring the eyes. In the better varieties the skin hangs in heavy folds, esp. about the breast, shoulders, and thighs. The breed excels all others in the weight and quality of its fleece, but does not rank high as a mutton producer. **b** [*not cap.*] An animal of this breed.
2. A fine soft fabric resembling cashmere, made originally of merino wool.
3. A fine wool yarn used in hosiery, knit underwear, etc. — **Me·ri′no,** *adj.*

Me·ri′o·nes (mē-rī′ō-nēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mēria* thigh bones; — from the formation of the hind legs.] *Zool.* A genus of gerbils. See GERBIL.

mer′i·qui·none′ (mĕr′ĭ-kwĭ-nōn′; -kwĭn′ōn), *n. Chem.* A meriquinonoid compound. — **mer′i·qui·non′ic** (-kwĭ-nŏn′ĭk), *adj.*

mer′i·quin′o·noid (-kwĭn′ō-noid; -kwĭ-nō′noid), *adj.* [*meri-* + *quinonoid.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a class of compounds which are partly quinonoid and partly benzenoid in character, as quinhydrone; — opposed to *holoquinonoid.*

-meris. *Bot. & Zool.* A combining form from Greek *meris*, a part, used in generic names, as in Piptomeris.

mer′ism (mĕr′ĭz′m), *n.* [NL. *merismus*, fr. Gr. *merismos* division, partition.] *Rhet.* A form of synecdoche in which a totality is expressed by two contrasting parts (*old and young; thick and thin; near and far*).

mer′ism (mĕr′ĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. *meros* part + *-ism.*] *Biol.* A repetition of homologous parts.

-merism. See 2d -MERIC.

mer′is·mat′ic (mĕr′ĭz-măt′ĭk; mĕr′ĭs-), *adj.* [NL. *merisma* part, fr. Gr. *merisma*; akin to Gr. *meros* part.] **a** *Bot.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, meristem; capable of growth, as meristem. **b** *Zool.* Dividing by the formation of internal partitions.

me·ris′moid (mē-rĭz′moid; mē-), *adj.* [NL. *merisma* part + *-oid.* See MERISMATIC.] *Bot.* In fungi, having a branched pileus.

mer′ist (mĕr′ĭst), *n.* [Gr. *meristēs*, fr. *merizein* to divide.] A divider. *Rare.*

mer′i·ste′le (mĕr′ĭ-stē′lē), *n.* [Gr. *meris*, or *meros*, part + *stele.*] *Bot.* A leaf bundle in a protostelic stem, as that of the higher ferns; — so called because it contains elements of all the tissues of the stele, of which it is a portion. — **mer′i·ste′lic** (-stē′lĭk), *adj.*

mer′i·stem (mĕr′ĭ-stĕm), *n.* [Gr. *meristos* divided, divisible, fr. *merizein* to divide, fr. *meros* part, share. See MERIT.] *Bot.* Embryonic or undifferentiated tissue the cells of which are capable of active division. The earliest meristem, as that of growing points, is distinguished as *promeristem*, characterized by cell division with little increase in cell size, and the tissue developing from it is distinguished as *primary meristem*, from which the fundamental structure of the plant is formed. The cells of permanent tissue may again become capable of division, giving rise to meristematic tissue, as cambium, phellogen, etc.; this is then known as *secondary meristem. Apical meristem* is located at the tips of the axes, etc.; *intercalary meristem* lies at nodal regions separating portions of permanent tissue; *lateral meristem* has a layered distribution.

mer′i·ste·mat′ic (mĕr′ĭ-stē-măt′ĭk), *adj. Bot.* Pert. to, or consisting of, meristem. — **-mat′i·cal·ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

me·ris′tic (mē-rĭs′tĭk; mē-), *adj.* [Gr. *meristos* divided.] *Biol.* Pertaining to, or divided into segments (esp. metameres). — **me·ris′ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

mer′i·stog′e·nous (mĕr′ĭ-stŏj′ē-nŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *meristos* divided + *-genous.*] *Bot.* Arising from a single hyphal cell or a group of adjacent hyphal cells by repeated cross and longitudinal divisions, as in the development of certain pycnidia. Cf. SYMPHOGENOUS.

mer′it (mĕr′ĭt), *n.* [OF. *merite*, fr. L. *meritum*, fr. *merere, mereri*, to deserve, earn, orig., to get a share; akin to Gr. *meros* part, *moros* fate, doom, *moira* lot, *meiresthai* to receive as one's portion. Cf. MARKET, MERETRICIOUS.] **1.** Due reward or punishment; usually, reward deserved; a mark or token of excellence or approbation; as, his teacher gave him ten *merits.*

Here may men see how sin hath his *merit.* *Chaucer.*

2. Quality, state, or fact of deserving well or ill; desert; as, treat each man according to his *merit.*
3. Quality, state, or fact of deserving well; worth; excellence. "Reputation is . . . oft got without *merit.*" *Shak.*
4. That which is counted to one as a cause or reason of deserving well; a praiseworthy quality, act, etc.; as, to make a *merit* of stealing.
5. *Buddhism.* Credit obtained by righteousness, as by an act of renunciation; — chiefly in *to acquire merit.* Cf. KAMAVACHARA, 1.
6. *Law.* Specif., *pl.*, usually with *the:* The intrinsic rights and wrongs of a case as determined by matters of substance, in distinction from matters of form; the strict legal rights of the parties, as distinguished from those depending upon questions of practice, jurisdiction, etc.
Syn. — See DESERT.
☞ For the Orders of Merit of Great Britain and Prussia, see ORDER, *n.*, 1.

mer′it (mĕr′ĭt), *v.*; -IT·ED; -IT·ING. [F. *mériter.* See MERIT, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To reward; requite. *Obs.*
2. To earn by service or performance; to have a right to claim as reward; to deserve; as, to *merit* favor, punishment.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To acquire desert; to gain value; to be entitled to receive benefit; to profit. *Obs. exc. Theol.* "If in my poor death fair France may *merit.*" *Beau. & Fl.*
2. To be or become deserving (of good or ill); to deserve.

mer′it·a·ble (mĕr′ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *adj.* Meritorious. *Obs.*

merit badge. In the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, a badge awarded for passing a test in any of a number of subjects, as lifesaving, agriculture, sewing, bird study. A first-class boy scout becomes a *star scout* on earning five merit badges, a *life scout* for ten, an *eagle scout* for twenty-one. A girl becomes a *first-class scout* on earning ten. The Girl Scouts use the term *proficiency badge.*

mer′it·ed (mĕr′ĭ-tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Deserved. — **mer′it·ed·ly,** *adv.*

mer′it·er (mĕr′ĭ-tĕr), *n.* One who or that which merits.

mer′it·mon′ger (mĕr′ĭt-mŭng′gĕr), *n.* One who looks for salvation as a recompense for good works. — **mer′it·mon′ger·y, mer′it·mon′ger·ing,** *n.*

mer′i·to′ri·ous (mĕr′ĭ-tō′rĭ-ŭs; 181), *adj.* [L. *meritorius* that brings in money.] **1.** That earns, or entitles to, reward, as virtue; productive of merit. *Chiefly Theol.*
2. Deserving; worthy; — with *of. Obs.*
3. Deserving of reward or honor; well-deserving.
4. Merited; deserved. *Obs.*
5. Money-earning; — a Latinism. *Obs.*
— **mer′i·to′ri·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **mer′i·to′ri·ous·ness,** *n.*

meritorious consideration. *Law.* **a** = GOOD CONSIDERATION **a.** **b** A consideration founded on a moral obligation.

mer′i·to′ry (mĕr′ĭ-tō′rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [OF. *meritoire.*] Meritorious. *Obs.*

merit rate. See 3d RATE, 11.

merit system. The system of appointing employees to office in the civil service, and of promoting them, for competency only; — opposed, in *U. S.*, to *spoils system.*

mer′khet (mĕr′kĕt), *n.* [Egypt.] The plumb line of the ancient Egyptians.

mer′kin (mûr′kĭn), *n.* [Appar. var. of MALKIN.] **1.** The female pubes, or false hair for it. *Obs. Slang.*
2. A mop for cleaning cannon. *Obs. or Rare.*

merl, merle (mûrl), *n.* [F. *merle*, fr. L. *merulus, merula.*] The European blackbird. See BLACKBIRD.

merle (mûrl), *n.* **a** A bluish-gray color, esp. of the coats of certain animals; as, a blue *merle* collie. **b** The Australian cattle dog.

mer·lette′ (mĕr-lĕt′), *n.* [F.] *Her.* The martlet, depicted without beak or feet. Cf. CANNET.

mer′lin (mûr′lĭn), *n.* [ME. *merlion*, fr. OF. *esmerillon* (F. *émerillon*), fr. OF. *esmeril* merlin, of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *smirl*, G. *schmerl.*] A small European falcon (*Falco aesalon*), closely resembling the American pigeon hawk, to which the name has been extended.

Merlin. (½)

Mer′lin (mûr′lĭn), *n.* [ML. *Merlinus*, W. *Myrddin*; cf. F. *Merlin.*] In medieval romance, a famous prophet and magician of the 5th century. According to one story, he was inclosed forever in a bush in the wood Broceliande, by means of a charm which he had revealed to his mistress Vivian, and which she used on him. He was fabled to have sprung from the union of a demon and a Welsh princess. He was connected in various legends with the struggle between the Welsh and the Saxons, and was especially prominent in the Arthurian stories, etc. A second Merlin, confused with the former, lived, according to tradition, in the 6th century. He also was a magician.

Mer′lin's-grass′ (mûr′lĭnz-grăs′; 83), *n.* The common quillwort *Isoetes lacustris*, of Europe.

mer′lon (-lŏn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *merlone*, augm. of *merlo.*] *Fort.* One of the solid intervals between embrasures of a battlemented parapet; a battlement; also, formerly, a similar interval in the bulwark of a war vessel. See BATTLEMENT, *Illust.*

mer′maid′ (mûr′măd′), *n.* [ME. *mermayde, meremaide.* See MERE lake; MAID.] **1.** A fabled marine creature, typically represented as having the upper part like that of a woman, and the lower like the tail of a fish; a sea nymph. See 1st NIX, NEREID, OCEANID; cf. TRITON.
2. A representation of a mermaid, esp. as a heraldic emblem or the sign of an inn or tavern.
3. A siren; hence, a harlot. *Obs.*
4. A color, yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Mermaid, the. A famous tavern near Bread Street, London, which was the meeting place of a club of the same name, said to have been established by Sir Walter Raleigh and to have had among its members Ben Jonson, Selden, Beaumont, Fletcher, and probably Shakespeare.

mer′maid′s′-glove′ (-mādz′-), *n.* A British branched sponge (*Halichondria oculata*) somewhat resembling a glove.

mer′maid′s′-hair′, *n.* A common filamentous, marine, blue-green alga (*Lyngbya majuscula*) growing in long, matted tufts on eelgrass and on larger algae.

mermaid weed. Any aquatic herb of the genus *Proserpinaca.*

mer′man′ (mûr′măn′), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn′). The male corresponding to *mermaid;* a sea man, or man fish.

Mer′mis (mûr′mĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mermis, mermithos*, cord.] *Zool.* A genus of very slender nematode worms which when adult live in damp earth and often appear on the ground in great numbers after rains. The young stages are passed in the bodies of insects. The genus is the type of a family, **Mer·mith′i·dae** (mĕr-mĭth′ĭ-dē).

mermith-, mermitho-. A combining form from *Mermis*, meaning *mermithized;* — said esp. of ants, as in **mer′mithan′er** (mûr′mĭ-thăn′ĕr), **mer′mi·ther′gate** (-thûr′gāt), **mer·mith′o·gyne** (mĕr-mĭth′ō-jĭn), a worker, a male or female ant, respectively, so infested.

mer′mi·thized (mûr′mĭ-thīzd), *adj.* [See MERMIS.] Infested with parasitic nematode worms; — said esp. of ants. — **mer′mi·thi·za′tion** (-thĭ-zā′shŭn; -thī-zā′-), *n.*

Merm′na·dae (mûrm′nȧ-dē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *Mermnadai.*] The third dynasty of Lydia, founded by Gyges (685 B.C.) and lasting until the overthrow of Croesus by Cyrus (546 B.C.). — **Merm′nad** (-năd), *n. & adj.*

mer′moth′er (mûr′mŭth′ĕr), *n.* A mermaid mother.

me′ro (mā′rō), *n.* [Sp.] Any of several large groupers of warm seas, esp. the guasa (*Epinephelus guaza*), the red grouper (*E. morio*), the black grouper (*Garrupa nigrita*), distinguished as **me′ro de lo al′to** (dā lō äl′tō), and the rock hind (*Epinephelus adscensionis*), distinguished as **me′ro ca·bril′la** (kä-brēl′yä; 170).

mero-, mer-. [See MERIT.] A combining form from Greek *meros*, meaning *part, fraction*, as in *Merosomata, merorganize.*

mero-, mer-. *Anat. & Med.* A combining form, Greek *mēro-*, from *mēros*, meaning *thigh*, as in *merocele, meralgia.*

mer′o·blas′tic (mĕr′ō-blăs′tĭk), *adj.* [1st *mero-* + *-blastic.*] **a** *Embryol.* Undergoing partial or incomplete cleavage; — said of those eggs which contain considerable accumulations of food yolk, and in which the cleavage is in consequence confined to the protoplasmic part of the egg. **b** *Bot.* Developing the embryo from a part only of the substance of the egg or oöspore, as certain gymnospermous plants. — **mer′o·blas′ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

me′ro·cele (mē′rō-sēl), *n.* [2d *mero-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Femoral hernia. — **me·ro·cel′ic** (-sĕl′ĭk; -sē′lĭk), *adj.*

me·roc′er·ite (mē-rŏs′ĕr-īt; mē-), *n.* [1st *mero-* + Gr. *keras* horn.] *Zool.* The fourth segment of the antenna of a crustacean. — **me·roc′er·it′ic** (-ĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

mer′o·cyte (mĕr′ō-sīt), *n.* [1st *mero-*+-*cyte.*] *Embryol.* One of the nuclei in the unsegmented part of a developing meroblastic egg, esp. in the part of the yolk near the blastoderm.

me·rog′a·my (mē-rŏg′ȧ-mĭ; mē-), *n.* [1st *mero-* + *-gamy.*] *Biol.* Microgamy.

mer′o·gas′tru·la (mĕr′ō-găs′trŏō-lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *mero-* + *gastrula.*] *Embryol.* A gastrula developed from a meroblastic egg.

mer′o·gen′e·sis (-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *mero-* + *genesis.*] *Biol.* The production of similar parts; segmentation. — **mer′o·ge·net′ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), **mer′o·gen′ic** (-jĕn′ĭk), *adj*

me·rog′na·thite (mē-rŏg′nȧ-thīt), *n.* [See MEROS; GNATHITE.] The fourth segment of a crustacean gnathite.

me·rog′o·ny (mē-rŏg′ō-nĭ; mē-), *n.* [1st *mero-* + *-gony.*] *Embryol.* The development of an embryo from a portion of an egg. — **mer′o·gon′ic** (mĕr′ō-gŏn′ĭk), *adj.*

mer′o·he′dric (mĕr′ō-hē′drĭk; -hĕd′rĭk), *adj.* [1st *mero-* + Gr. *hedra* seat.] Multiply isomorphic. See ISOMORPHIC.

mer′o·he′drism (-hē′drĭz′m), *n.* [1st *mero-* + Gr. *hedra* seat.] *Cryst.* **a** A condition due to symmetrical suppression of half or three fourths of the faces of the complete or holohedral form. **b** An accidental absence of one or more faces of a crystal. — **mer′o·he′dral** (-hē′drăl), *adj.*

mer′o·is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *adj.* [1st *mero-* + Gr. *ōion* an egg.] *Zool.* Producing nutritive cells as well as eggs; — applied to the ovaries of certain insects.

Mer′o·it′ic (mĕr′ō-ĭt′ĭk), *adj.* **a** Of or pertaining to the Ethiopian capital and kingdom of Meroë. **b** Of, pertaining to, or designating, the native language of ancient Meroë, of which little is known.

mer′o·mor′phic (-môr′fĭk), *adj.* [1st *mero-* + *morphic.*] Fractional; behaving like a fraction.

Mer′o·my·a′ri·a (mĕr′ō-mī-ā′rĭ-ȧ; 79), **Mer′o·my·a′ri·i** (-rĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. 1st *mero-* + Gr. *mys* muscle.] *Zool.* A primary division of nematode worms, comprising those in which eight muscle cells are visible in a transverse section. — **mer′o·my·ar′i·an** (-ăr′ĭ-ăn), *adj.*

mer′op (mĕr′ŏp), **me·rop′ic** (mē-rŏp′ĭk; mē-), *adj.* [Gr. *merops, meropos.*] Speaking articulately; endowed with speech. *Rare.*

Mer′o·pe (mĕr′ō-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Meropē.*] See PLEIADES; STAR, *Table.*

me·ro′pi·a (mē-rō′pĭ-ȧ; mē-), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *mer-* + *-opia.*] *Med.* Partial or incomplete blindness.

mer′o·plank′ton (mĕr′ō-plăngk′tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *mero-* + *plankton.*] *Biol.* That portion of the plankton found only a part of the time at or near the surface. — **mer′o·plank·ton′ic** (-plăngk-tŏn′ĭk), *adj.*

me·rop′o·dite (mē-rŏp′ō-dīt; mē-), *n.* [2d *mero-* + Gr. *pous, podos*, foot.] The fourth segment (from the base) of certain limbs of crustaceans (as the ambulatory limbs of decapods). — **me·rop′o·dit′ic** (-dĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

Me′rops (mē′rŏps; mĕr′ŏps), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *merops.*] *Zool.* The typical genus of bee eaters. With allied genera it constitutes a family, **Me·rop′i·dae** (mē-rŏp′ĭ-dē; mē-), and suborder **Mer′o·pes** (mĕr′ō-pēz). — **me·rop′i·dan** (mē-rŏp′ĭ-dăn; mē-), *adj. & n.*

mer·or′gan·ize (mĕr-ôr′găn-īz), *v. t.* [2d *mer-* + *organize.*] To organize partly. — **mer·or′gan·i·za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ĭ-zā′shŭn), *n. Both Rare.*

me′ros (mē′rŏs), *n.* Also **me′rus** (-rŭs). [NL., fr. Gr. *mēros* the thigh. See MEMBER.] **1.** *Zool.* A meropodite.
2. *Arch.* The plain surface between the channels of a triglyph. See ORDER, *Illust., m.*

Mer′o·so′ma·ta (mĕr′ō-sō′mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. 1st *mero-* + Gr. *sōma, sōmatos*, body.] *Zool.* A group consisting of those compound ascidians having zooids whose body is divided into regions, as into thorax and abdomen. — **mer′o·som′a·tous** (-sōm′ȧ-tŭs; -sō′mȧ-tŭs), *adj.*

mer′o·some (mĕr′ō-sōm), *n.* [1st *mero-* + 2d *-some.*] *Zool.* A somite or metamere. — **mer′o·so′mal** (-sō′măl), *adj.*

mer′o·sthen′ic (mĕr′ō-sthĕn′ĭk; mē′rō-), *adj.* [2d *mero-* + *sthenic.*] *Zool.* Having the posterior limbs or tail highly developed; — opposed to *prosthenic.*

Mer′o·sto′ma·ta (-stō′mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm′ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. 2d *mero-* + Gr. *stoma, -atos*, mouth.] *Zool. & Paleontol.* A group of arthropods comprising the king crabs and eurypterids, usually ranked as a class of Arachnida. Cf. PALAEOSTRACA, GIGANTOSTRACA. — **mer′o·stom′a·tous** (-stŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -stō′mȧ-tŭs), *adj.* — **mer′o·stome** (mĕr′ō-stōm; mē′rō-), *n.*

me·rot′o·my (mē-rŏt′ō-mĭ; mē-), *n.* [1st *mero-* + *-tomy.*] Division into parts. — **me·rot′o·mize** (-mīz), *v. t.*

me·rot′ro·pism (-rō-pĭz′m), **me·rot′ro·py** (-pĭ), *n.* [1st *mero-* + *-tropism, -tropy.*] *Chem.* Dynamic, or equilibrium, isomerism. See ISOMERIC, 1.

-merous. [See MERIT.] *Bot.* A suffix from Greek *-meres*, from *meros*, part, meaning *-partite*, denoting *of* (so many or such) *parts*, as in *dimerous, pentamerous*, etc. (often written *2-merous, 5-merous*, etc.); *homomerous.* Corresponding nouns denoting *condition* are formed in **-mery**, from Greek *-mereia.*

Mer′o·vin′gi·an (mĕr′ō-vĭn′jĭ-ăn), *adj.* [F. *Mérovingien*, fr. ML. *Merovingi* descendants of *Merovaeus*, Latinized name of a supposed early king of the Franks. Cf. -ING.] Designating, or pertaining to, the first Frankish dynasty in Gaul or France, founded by Clovis I about A.D. 500. It was succeeded in 751 by the Carolingian dynasty.

Mer′o·vin′gi·an, *n.* One of the kings (or members) of the Merovingian dynasty; also, Merovingian script.

Merovingian script. *Paleog.* A narrow intricate charter hand developed from the Roman cursive, and found in Gaul from the 7th century. See GERMAN SCRIPT, under 3d GERMAN, 2 b.

Mer′o·win′gi·an (mĕr′ō-vĭn′jĭ-ăn). Var. of MEROVINGIAN.

me·rox′ene (mē-rŏk′sēn; mē-), *n.* [Prob. fr. Gr. *meros* part + *xenos* strange.] *Mineral.* A variety of biotite.

Mer′o·zo′a (mĕr′ō-zō′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *mero-* + *-zoa.*] *Zool.* One of two main divisions of Cestoda containing the tapeworms, in which the body is divided into a scolex and proglottids; — syn. *Polyzoa.* Cf. MONOZOA **b.**

---

mer′i·quin′oid, *adj.* = MERIQUINONOID. — *n.* = MERIQUINONE. — **mer′i·qui·noi′dal** (-kwĭ-noi′dăl; -d'l), *adj.*
mer′it·ful, *adj.* See -FUL.
mer′it·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
merk. † MARK, MURK.
merk (*Scot.* mĕrk). Var. of MARK, weight, coin. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
merkat. † MARKET.
merke. † MARK, MIRK, MURK.
Mer′kel's cell *or* **cor′pus·cle** (mĕr′kĕlz). [After F. S. *Merkel* (1845–1919), Ger. anatomist.] = TACTILE DISK.
Mer′ker grass (mûr′kĕr). = ELEPHANT GRASS.
mer′li·go. Var. of MIRLIGO.
mer′kine. † MARLINE.
Mer′luc·ci′i·dae (mûr′lŭk·sī′ĭ-dē), **Mer·luc′ci·us** (mĕr-lŭk′shĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* See 1st HAKE, 1.
mer′maid′en, *n.* = MERMAID, 1 & 2. *Rare.*
mer′mi·don. † MYRMIDON, 2.
mermissat, -moset. † MARMOSET. [CRYSTALLINE.]
mer′o·crys′tal·line, *adj.* = HEMI-
Me·ro′dach (mē-rō′dăk; mĕr′ō-dăk), *n.* = MARDUK.
Me·ro′dach·bal′a·dan (mē-rō′dăk-băl′ȧ-dăn; mĕr′ō-), *n. Bib.*
mer′o·he′dral (mĕr′ō-hē′drăl), *adj.* = MEROHEDRIC.
Me′rom (mē′rŏm). *Bib.*
Me·ro′me (mē-rō′mē). *D. Bib.*
Me·ron′a·thite (mē-rŏn′ȧ-thīt; mē-rō′nȧ-). *D. Bib.*
Me·ron′o·thite (-ō-thīt). *Bib.*
meroquin. † MAROQUIN.
me·ros′to·mous (mĕ-rŏs′tō-mŭs; mē-), *adj.* = MEROSTOMATOUS.
mer′o·sym′me·try, *n.* [1st *mero-* + *symmetry.*] = MEROHEDRISM **a.** — **mer′o·sym·met′ri·cal,** *adj.*
mer′o·sys′tem·at′ic, *adj.* = MEROSYMMETRICAL.
Me′ros (mē′rŏs). *Bib.*

mer'o·zo'ite (mĕr'ō-zō'ĭt), *n.* [1st *mero-* + Sporozoa.] A form of spore produced by segmentation of the schizonts of certain Sporozoa, as the malaria parasite.

mer'peo'ple (mûr'pē'p'l), *n. pl.* Mermen and mermaids.

mer'ri·less (mĕr'ĭ-lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Cheerless.

Mer'ri·lies, Meg (mĕg mĕr'ĭ-lēz). In Scott's *Guy Mannering*, a gypsy woman who befriends the Bertrams.

mer'ri·ment (mĕr'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A thing that causes mirth; a jest; specif., a short dramatic piece of such a kind. *Obs.* **2.** Act of merrymaking; gaiety; mirth; hilarity; fun. **3.** Amusement; diversion. *Obs.* *Shak.*

mer'row (mĕr'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROWES (-ōz). [Ir. *murdhuach.*] A sea nymph; a mermaid. *Anglo-Ir.*

mer'ry (mĕr'ĭ), *adj.*; MER'RI·ER (-ĭ-ĕr); MER'RI·EST. [ME. *merie, mirie, murie,* merry, pleasant, fr. AS. *myrge, myrige,* pleasant; akin to OHG. *murg* short, Goth. *gamaurgjan* to shorten. See BRIEF; cf. MIRTH.] **1.** Productive of pleasure, delight, or happiness; delightful; hence, of sounds, etc., sweet; sweet-sounding; of a wind, favorable; of taste or smell, savory; etc. *Archaic.*

The *merry* harp. *Ps.* lxxxi. 2 (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*).
Merry wind and weather. *Spenser.*

2. Laughingly gay; overflowing with good humor and good spirits; joyous; jovial; mirthful; hilarious; sportive.

They drank, and were *merry* with him. *Gen.* xliii. 34.

3. Hence, cheerful; happy. *Obs.*

Is any *merry?* let him sing psalms. *Jas.* v. 13.

4. Causing laughter or mirth; amusing; comical; funny.

5. Given to, or marked by, gaiety or festivity; as, I wish you a *merry* Christmas.

6. Diverted; hence, facetious; jocular. *Archaic.*

His lordship is but *merry* with me. *Shak.*

Syn. — Blithe, lively, sprightly, gleeful. See JOCULAR.

Ant. — Sad, unhappy, cheerless, depressed, gloomy.

☞ COMBINATIONS are: **mer'ry-eyed', mer'ry-faced', mer'ry-heart'ed, mer'ry-mind'ed** (66).

— **mer'ri·ly** (mĕr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **mer'ri·ness** (-ĭ-nĕs; -nĭs), *n.*

mer'ry (mĕr'ĭ), *adv.* Merrily (see FLAT, *adj.*, 11); — now chiefly in combination, as in: **mer'ry-sing'ing, mer'ry-smil'ing.**

mer'ry, *v. i. & t.* To be or make merry. *Obs.*

mer'ry (mĕr'ĭ), *n.* [F. *merise.*] = GEAN, 2.

mer'ry-an'drew (-ăn'drōō), *n.* One whose business is to make sport for others; a buffoon; a clown; a zany; esp., one who attends a mountebank or quack doctor. — **mer'ry-an'drew,** **mer'ry-an'drew·ize** (-īz), *v. i.* — **mer'ry-an'drew·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

merry dancers. See AURORA BOREALIS.

Merry England. A traditional designation of England, in which the word *merry* had its sense of *pleasant, agreeable.*

mer'ry-go-down', *n.* Strong ale. *Obs. Slang.*

mer'ry-go-round', *n.* **1.** Any of various revolving contrivances for affording amusement, esp. to children, as a ring of seats, often in the forms of horses and other animals, etc., on a revolving platform; a carrousel.

2. Figuratively, a rapid round; a whirl.

mer'ry-make' (mĕr'ĭ-māk'), *n.* A merrymaking. *Archaic.*

mer'ry-make', *v. i.* To make merry; to be festive. *Rare.*

mer'ry-mak'er (-māk'ĕr), *n.* One who makes merry.

mer'ry-mak'ing (-māk'ĭng), *adj.* Making or producing mirth; festive; convivial; jolly. — *n.* Act of making merry; festivity; merriment; conviviality; also, a festive or convivial occasion; a festivity.

mer'ry-man (mĕr'ĭ-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A clown, buffoon, or jester.

mer'ry-meet'ing (mĕr'ĭ-mēt'ĭng), *n.* A festive gathering.

merry men. **a** Companions in arms or followers, as of an outlaw chief; retainers. **b** [*caps.*] Title of a novelette (1887) by Robert Louis Stevenson.

Merry Monarch. Charles II, king (1660–85) of England.

Merry night. An entertainment followed by dancing, games, etc., often for a charitable purpose; also, a dance held at a public house or inn. *Dial. Eng.*

merry sole. Var. of MARYSOLE.

mer'ry-thought' (mĕr'ĭ-thôt'), *n.* The wishbone.

mer'ry-trot'ter (-trŏt'ĕr), *n.* A seesaw or swing. *Dial. Eng.*

mer'ry-wing' (mĕr'ĭ-wĭng'), *n.* Either of two ducks, the goldeneye or the bufflehead. *Local, U. S.*

Merry Wives of Windsor, The. A comedy, prob. produced 1601, printed 1602, by Shakespeare. See FALSTAFF, SIR JOHN.

merse (mĕrs), *n.* [Cf. MARSH.] Alluvial land by a river or the sea; a marsh. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

merse (mûrs), *v. t.* [L. *mersus,* past part. of *mergere* to dip.] To dip or plunge in a liquid; to immerse. *Rare.*

Mer'sey·side' (mûr'zĭ-sīd'), *n.* The bank of the river Mersey, esp. at Liverpool. — **Mer'sey·side',** *adj.*

mer'sion (mûr'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *mersio.* See MERGE.] Immersion. *Obs.*

Mer·ten'si·a (mĕr·tĕn'shĭ·ȧ; -sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after F. C. *Mertens,* Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of herbs, family Boraginaceae, the lungworts, of temperate regions. Syn. PNEUMARIA. See VIRGINIA COWSLIP.

Me'ru (mā'rōō), *n.* [Skr.] *Hindu Myth.* A fabled mountain, forming the dwelling place of the gods. Cf. OLYMPUS.

Me·ru'li·us (mē·rōō'lĭ·ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *merula* blackbird; — alluding to the black color.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi (family Polyporaceae). The house fungus *M. lacrymans* causes a disintegration of foundation timbers. — **me·ru'li·oid** (-oid), *adj.*

-merus. *Zool.* A combining form from Greek *mēros* [see MEMBER], meaning *thigh,* used in generic names in entomology.

Mer'veil'leuse' (mĕr'vĕ'yûz'), *n.* [F., prop. fem. of *merveilleux* marvelous. See MARVELOUS.] One of a class of fashionable women of the time of the French Directory who assumed a fantastic costume affected to be a revival of the classical. The masc., **Mer'veil'leux'** (-yû'), was applied to fantastically costumed men of that period.

mer'veil'leux' (mĕr'vĕ'yû'), *n.* A lustrous twilled silk or mixed silk and cotton fabric used chiefly for coat linings.

mer'win·ite (mûr'wĭn-īt), *n.* [After Herbert E. *Merwin,* Am. geophysicist.] *Mineral.* A calcium magnesium orthosilicate, with monoclinic crystals.

mer'wom'an (mûr'wōom'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn; 119). A mermaid.

Mer'ran (mĕr'ăn). *Bib.*

mer'rel. + MERREL.

mer'ri·bauks', *n.* Also **mer'ry-bush'.** [*merry* + *bowsk* a pail. See BUCKET.] A posset. *Obs.*

Mer'ri·mac, *n.* See SHIP, *Table*

mer'ri·make'. Var. of MERRYMAKE. [*Dial.*]

mer'ry·gold. Var. of MARIGOLD.

mer'ry·maid'. Var. of MERMAID. *Dial. Eng.*

mer'tle. + MYRTLE.

Mer'u·la (mĕr'ū·lȧ; mĕr'ōō-), *n.* [L.] Syn. of TURDUS. — **mer'u·line** (-lĭn; -lĭn; 156), *adj.*

Mer'ruth (mĕr'rŭth). *Bib.*

-mery. See -MEROUS.

mer'y·cis'mus (mĕr'ĭ-sĭz'mŭs), *n.* [NL.] = MERYCISM.

mes, *n.* [OF., shot, range.] A range, as for shooting. *Obs.*

Mes. Var. of MASS, service. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

mes-. = MESO-.

Mer'y·chip'pus (mĕr'ĭ·kĭp'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mēryx, -ykos,* a ruminating animal + *hippos* horse.] *Paleontol.* An American genus of Miocene horses.

mer'y·cism (mĕr'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *mērykismos* rumination, fr. *mērykizein* to ruminate.] The chewing of regurgitated food, as in certain nervous disorders; rumination.

Mer'y·coi'do·don (-koi'dō·dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mēryx, mērykos,* a ruminating animal + *-oid* + *-odon.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of Oligocene four-toed artiodactyls of the size of a peccary, the type of a family, **Mer'y·coi'do·don'ti·dæ** (-dŏn'tĭ·dē), which lived in North America from the Eocene to the Miocene.

Mer'y·co·pot'a·mus (-kō·pŏt'ȧ·mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mēryx, mērykos,* a ruminating animal + *potamos* river.] *Paleontol.* A genus of artiodactyl ungulates related to *Anthracotherium.* It is sometimes made the type of a family, **Mer'y·co·po·tam'i·dæ** (-pō-tăm'ĭ·dē).

-meryx. A combining form from Greek *mēryx,* a ruminant, used chiefly in generic names in paleontology.

me'sa (mā'sȧ), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A natural terrace or flat-topped hill with abrupt or steeply sloping side or sides such as are common in the physiography of the southwestern U. S.

2. The color oakwood.

me·sa'bite (mē·sä'bĭt), *n.* [From the *Mesabi* Range, Minnesota.] *Mineral.* An ocherous variety of göthite.

mes'a·con'ic (mĕs'ȧ·kŏn'ĭk; mĕz'ȧ-), *adj.* [*mes-* + *-aconic* as in citraconic.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_6H_4(CO_2H)_2$; methyl-fumaric. It may be prepared by heating citraconic acid. — **mes·ac'o·nate** (mĕs·ăk'ō-nāt), *n.* (See 1st -ATE, 3.)

mes'a·de'ni·a (mĕs'ȧ·dē'nĭ·ȧ; 159), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *mes-* + *aden-* + *-ia.*] *Zool.* See ACCESSORY GLAND.

Mes'a·de'ni·a (-dē'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *mes-* + Gr. *adēn* gland; — in allusion to the central projection of the receptacle.] *Bot.* A genus of tall American herbs of the thistle family (Carduaceae). The 30 species are sometimes referred to the Old World genus *Cacalia.*

mes'ail (mĕs'āl), *n.* [F. *mézail.*] In the armet and other medieval helmets, the visor, esp. when composed of two parts.

mes'al (mĕs'ăl; mē'sȧl), *adj.* Mesial. — **mes'al·ly,** *adv.*

‖**mé'sal'liance'** (mā'zăl'yăns'; mā·zăl'ĭ·ăns), *n.* [F.] A marriage with a person of inferior social position; a misalliance.

mes'a·me'boid (mĕs'ȧ·mē'boid), *n.* [*mes-* + *ameboid.*] Any one of the amoeboid cells derived from the mesoderm.

mé'sange' (mā'zänzh'), *n.* [F., titmouse.] A color, greenish green-blue in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

mes'a·or·ti'tis (mĕs'ȧ·ôr·tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *mes-* + *aorta* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the middle layer of the aorta.

mes'a·ra'ic (mĕs'ȧ·rā'ĭk), **-ra'ĭ·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *mesarion* mesentery, fr. *mesos* middle + *araia* flank.] Mesenteric. *Rare.*

mes'arch (mĕs'ärk), *adj.* [*mes-* + Gr. *archē* beginning.] *Bot.* Characterized by both exarch and endarch formation of the xylem, as in the stems of many pteridophytes.

mes·ar'te·ri'tis (mĕs·är'tē·rī'tĭs), *n.* Also **mes'o·ar'te·ri'tis** (mĕs'ō-). [NL., fr. *mes-* + *arteritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the middle layer of an artery. — **mes·ar'te·rit'ic** (-rĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

Mes'ar·tim' (mĕs'är·tĭm'), *n.* [Perh. fr. Heb. *mĕshārēthīm* ministers.] See STAR, *Table.*

mes'a·ti· (mĕs'ȧ·tĭ-). A combining form from Greek *mesatos,* midmost.

mes'a·ti·ceph'al (mĕs'ȧ·tĭ·sĕf'ăl), *n.* A mesaticephalic person.

mes'a·ti·ce·phal'ic (-sē·făl'ĭk), *adj.* Also **mes'a·ti·ceph'a·lous** (-sĕf'ȧ·lŭs). [*mesati-* + *cephalic.*] *Craniom.* Having a head of medium proportion. See CEPHALIC INDEX. — **mes'a·ti·ceph'a·lism** (-sĕf'ȧ·lĭz'm), **mes'a·ti·ceph'a·ly** (-sĕf'ȧ·lĭ), *n.*

mes'a·ti·skel'ic (-skĕl'ĭk), *adj.* [*mesati-* + *skelic.*] *Anthropom.* Having a skelic index of 85 to 90.

Me'sa·verde' for·ma'tion (mā'sȧ·vûrd'). [From *Mesa Verde* Park, Colo.] *Geol.* A thick Upper Cretaceous coal-bearing formation in northern New Mexico and northeastern Arizona.

mes'ax·on'ic (mĕs'ăk·sŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [*mes-* + Gr. *axōn* axis.] *Zool.* Having the axis of the foot formed by the middle digit, as the perissodactyls.

mes·cal' (mĕs·kăl'), *n.* [Sp. *mezcal,* fr. Nahuatl *mexcalli* a drink distilled from the juice of the maguey.] **1.** A small cactus (*Lophophora williamsii*), having rounded stems or joints covered with ribbed tubercles, the tops being called **mescal buttons** from their appearance. The plant is used as a stimulant and antispasmodic, esp. among the Mexican Indians, who also employ it as a mild intoxicant in various ceremonials. See POISONOUS PLANTS, *Plate.*

2. **a** A colorless liquor distilled from pulque. **b** Any plant which yields the liquor, esp. the maguey *Agave atrovirens,* chief source of pulque.

mes·cal'ine (mĕs·kăl'ēn; -ĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* A sirup alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{17}NO_3$, found in mescal buttons.

mes·cal'ism (mĕs·kăl'ĭz'm), *n. Med.* Addiction to mescal.

mescal maguey. **a** = MESCAL, 2 b. **b** A fiber obtained from *Agave pseudotequilana* in Sinaloa.

mes'chant (mĕs'chänt), *adj.* [OF., earlier *mescheant* (F. *méchant*).] Wicked; base; also, wretched. — *n.* A wretch. — **mes'chant·ly,** *adv.* *All Obs.*

me·schin' leath'er (mĕ·shēn'). Dry, tanned Morocco leather, exported from the Orient to be dyed and dressed.

mes'e (mĕs'ē), *n.* [Gr. *mesē* middle string or note.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*

mes·oc'to·derm (mĕs·ĕk'tō·dûrm), *n.* [*mes*oderm + *ectoderm.*] *Zool.* In embryos, a blastomere or a cell layer not yet differentiated into mesoderm and ectoderm but destined to give rise to both.

me·seems' (mē·sēmz'), *v. impers.*; *past tense* ME·SEEMED' (-sēmd'). It seems to me. *Chiefly Archaic.*

me'sel (mē'zĕl; -z'l), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *misellus* unfortunate, dim. of *miser.* See MISER.] Leprous. — *n.* A leper; also, leprosy. — **me'seled** (-zĕld; -z'ld), *adj.* Leprous.

me'seled·ness, *n.* *All Obs.*

me'sel·ry (-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *meselerie.*] Leprosy. *Obs.*

me'sel·y (-ĭ), *adj.* Leprous. *Obs.*

mes'ad (mĕs'ăd; mē'sȧd), *adv.* [L.] Syn. of TURDUS. — **mer'u·line** (-lĭn; -lĭn; 156), *adj.*

Mesa. [L.] Syn. of TURDUS. — **mer'u·line** (-lĭn; -lĭn; 156), *adj.*

me'sa·like' (mā'sȧ-), *adj.* See **mes'a·ti·pel'lic** (mĕs'ȧ·tĭ·pĕl'ĭk), *adj.* [*mesati-* + Gr. *pella* wooden bowl (but taken to mean, pelvis).] See PELVIC INDEX.

mes'a·ti·pel'vic (-pĕl'vĭk), *adj.* See PELVIC INDEX.

Mes'ca·le'ro (mĕs'kä·lā'rō), *n.* [Amer. Sp., lit., mescal user.] See QUERECHO.

mes·chance'. + MISCHANCE.

mes'dames' (mā'dăm'), *n.*, *pl.* of MADAM, MADAME.

‖**mes'de·moi'selles'** (mād'mwȧ'zĕl'), *n.*, *pl.* of MADEMOISELLE.

mese. + MEES, message; MEESE, MOSS; MESS.

meese. Var. of MEASE, *v. t.*

Me'sech (mē'sĕk). *Bib.*

Me·sel'e·mi'a (mē·sĕl'ē·mī'ȧ). *D. Bib.* [*Dial.*]

me·self', *pron.* = MYSELF. *Now*

mes'em (mĕs'ĕm), *n.* Short for MESEMBRYANTHEMUM. *S. Africa.*

Mes·em'bry·an'the·ma'ce·ae (mĕs·ĕm'brĭ·ăn'thē·mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of AIZOACEAE.

mes·en'chy·ma (mĕs·ĕng'kĭ·mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* = MESENCHYME a. — **mes'en·chym'a·tal** (mĕs'ĕng·kĭm'ȧ·tăl; -t'l), **mes·en'chy·mat'ic** (mĕs·ĕng'kĭ·măt'ĭk), **mes'en·chym'a·tous** (mĕs'ĕng·kĭm'ȧ·tŭs), *adj.*

mes·em'bry·an'the·mum (mĕs·ĕm'brĭ·ăn'thē·mŭm; mē·zĕm'-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mesēmbria* midday + *anthemon* flower.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of chiefly South African herbs or subshrubs, the fig marigolds (family Aizoaceae). **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus.

mes·em'bry·o (mĕs·ĕm'brĭ·ō), *n.* [*mes-* + *embryo.*] The blastula of a metazoan. — **mes·em'bry·on'ic** (-ŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

mes'en·ceph'a·lon (mĕs'ĕn·sĕf'ȧ·lŏn), *n.* [NL. See MESO-; ENCEPHALON.] *Anat.* The middle division of the brain; the midbrain. See BRAIN. — **mes'en·ce·phal'ic** (-sē·făl'ĭk), *adj.*

mes'en·chyme (mĕs'ĕng·kĭm), *n.* [*mes-* + *-enchyme.*] **a** *Embryol.* A mesoblastic tissue comprising all the mesoblast except the mesothelium and the structures derived from it. It gives rise to the connective tissues, blood lymphatics, bone, cartilage, etc. **b** *Zool.* = MESOGLOEA. — **mes·en'chy·mal** (mĕs·ĕng'kĭ·măl), *adj.*

mes·en'do·derm (mĕs·ĕn'dō·dûrm), *n.* [*mes*oderm + *endoderm.*] *Zool.* In embryos, a blastomere or a cell layer not yet differentiated into mesoderm and endoderm but destined to give rise to both.

me·sen'na (mē·sĕn'ȧ), *n.* [Tigriña *mussenna.*] *Pharm.* The bark of an Abyssinian mimosaceous tree (*Albizzia anthelmintica*) used to expel tapeworms.

mes'en·te'ri·al (mĕs'ĕn·tē'rĭ·ăl), *adj.* Mesenteric; specif., *Zool.*, of or pertaining to the mesenteries of actinozoans; as, the **mesenterial filaments,** threadlike glandular organs attached to the inner edge of the mesenteries.

mes'en·ter'ic (mĕs'ĕn·tĕr'ĭk), *adj.* [Cf. F. *mésentérique.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to a mesentery.

mes'en·ter'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* *Anat.* Like, or of the nature of, a mesentery. — **mes'en·ter'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mesenteric artery. *Anat.* An artery passing between the two layers of the mesentery to the intestine. In man there are two, a *superior,* arising from the upper part of the aorta and distributed to the greater part of the small intestine, the caecum, and the colon, and an *inferior,* arising near the lower end of the aorta and distributed to the remainder of the large intestine. See AORTA, *Illust.*

mesenteric filament. A mesenterial filament.

mesenteric glands. The lymphatic glands of the mesentery.

mesenteric plexus. *Anat.* Either of two sympathetic plexuses, *superior* and *inferior,* lying mostly in the mesentery in close proximity to, and distributed to the same structures as, the corresponding mesenteric arteries.

mesenteric vein. *Anat.* A branch of the portal vein leading from the intestine. In man there are two, *superior* and *inferior,* corresponding to the two mesenteric arteries.

mes'en·ter'i·form (mĕs'ĕn·tĕr'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* Like a mesentery. *Rare.*

mes'en·ter·i'o·lum (mĕs'ĕn·tĕr·ĭ'ō·lŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. of ML. *mesenterium* mesentery.] *Anat.* = MESOAPPENDIX.

mes·en'ter·i'tis (mĕs·ĕn'tĕr·ĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See MESENTERY; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the mesentery. — **mes·en'ter·it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

mes·en'ter·on (mĕs·ĕn'tĕr·ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -TERA (-ȧ). [NL. See MESO-; ENTERON.] *Anat. & Zool.* **a** All that part of the alimentary canal which is developed from the archenteron and is lined with hypoblast; — distinguished from the *stomodaeum* and *proctodaeum.* **b** The central gastric cavity of an actinozoan, as distinguished from the intermesenteric chambers. — **mes·en'ter·on'ic** (-ŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

mes'en·ter'y (mĕs'ĕn·tĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-īz). [ML. *mesenterium,* fr. Gr. *mesenterion,* fr. *mesos* middle + *enteron* intestine.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* **a** In vertebrates, the membranes, or one of the membranes (consisting of a double fold of the peritoneum and enclosed tissues), that invest the intestines and their appendages and connect them with the dorsal wall of the abdominal cavity. In man, specif., the mesentery connected with the jejunum and ilium, the others being called *mesocaecum, mesocolon, mesorectum,* etc. It serves to retain the organs in position, and to support and convey to them blood vessels, nerves, and lymphatics. **b** In various invertebrates, a membranous or muscular fold or septum connecting the intestine and body wall.

2. *Zool.* One of the radial muscular partitions extending inward from the wall of the digestive cavity of actinozoans.

mes'e·pim'er·on (mĕs'ē·pĭm'ĕr·ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -ERA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. *mes-* + *epimeron.*] *Zool.* The epimeron of an insect's mesothorax. — **mes'e·pim'er·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

mes·ep'i·ster'num (mĕs·ĕp'ĭ·stûr'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr *mes-* + *episternum.*] *Zool.* An episternum of an insect's mesothorax. — **mes·ep'i·ster'nal** (-năl; -n'l), *adj.*

mes·ep'i·the'li·um (-ĕp'ĭ·thē'lĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* Mesothelium. — **mes·ep'i·the'li·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

mes·eth'moid (mĕs·ĕth'moid), *adj.* [*meso-* + *ethmoid.*] *Anat. & Zool.* In the middle of the ethmoid region; designating, or pertaining to, a median cartilaginous or bony element of the ethmoidal region which generally forms the greater part of the nasal septum. — **mes·eth'moid,** *n.* — **mes'eth·moi'dal** (mĕs'ĕth·moi'dăl; -d'l), *adj.*

mesh (mĕsh), *n.* [Prob. fr. obs. D. *maesche, masche* (D. *maas*); AS. *max,* OHG. *masca,* G. *masche,* ON. *möskvi,* Lith. *mazgas* a knot, *megsti* to weave nets, to knot.] **1.** One of the openings or spaces enclosed by the threads of a net between knot and knot; also, one of the similar spaces in any network, as a sieve. The coarseness or fineness of screens is commonly expressed as the number of such openings per linear inch; as, a 60-*mesh* screen.

2. *pl.* The threads enclosing such a space.

3. In general, network; netting; a net.

4. Coarseness or fineness of the particles of a material, as measured by the kind of screen through which they will just pass; as, 30-*mesh* granulated zinc. See def. 1.

5. *Elec.* The closed figure produced by joining (windings of polyphase electrical apparatus in series, that is successively end to end); — used chiefly attributively; as, *mesh* connection, grouping, winding, etc.

6. *Mach.* Engagement, or working contact, of the teeth of wheels or of a wheel and rack; — chiefly in *in mesh.*

mesh, *v.*; MESHED (mĕsht); MESH'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To catch in meshes as of a net; hence, to entangle; ensnare.

2. To make the meshes of (a net). *Rare.*

3. To provide with meshes; to make resemble network.

The marsh is *meshed* with a million veins. *Sidney Lanier.*

—, *Intrans.*: **1.** To become entangled in or as in meshes.

2. *Mach.* To engage with each other, as the teeth of wheels.

3. To fit together in close adjustment or agreement.

mesh (mĕsh). Var. of MEASE, MASH, MARSH. *Chiefly Dial.*

Me'sha (mē'shȧ), *n. Bib.* The king of Moab whose reign is recorded on the Moabite stone.

mesh bag. A pouch or purse made of a flexible fabric of interlaced wires, often of gold or silver.

Me'shech (mē'shĕk), *n.* **1.** One of the sons of Japheth. *Bib.* **2.** Construed as *pl.* The Moschi.

meshed (mĕsht), *adj.* **1.** Having meshes; as, *meshed* tissues. **2.** Resembling meshes or network; reticulate; tangled.

mesh knot. See 2d KNOT, 1.

mesh'ra·bi'yeh (mĕsh'rȧ·bē'yĕ), *n.* Also **mesh're·bee'yeh.** [Ar. *mashrabīyah* bow window.] = MOUCHARABY.

mesh'um·mad' (mĕsh'ŏŏ·mȧd'; mē·shōōm'ȧd), *n.* [Heb. *mĕshummādh*, lit., one who is destroyed.] *Jewish Relig.* An apostate from Judaism.

mesh'work' (mĕsh'wûrk'), *n.* Meshes; network.

mesh'y (mĕsh'ĭ), *adj.* Composed of meshes; netted.

mes'i·ad (mĕs'ĭ·ȧd; mē'zĭ·ȧd), *adv.* [Gr. *mesos* middle + 1st *-ad.*] *Zool.* Toward, or on the side toward, the mesial plane; mesially; — opposed to *lateral.*

me'si·al (mē'zĭ·ȧl; mĕs'ĭ·ȧl), *adj.* [Gr. *mesos* middle.] **a** Middle; median; in, or in the region of, the mesial plane; opposed to *lateral.* **b** *Dentistry.* Near to or toward the center line of the dental arch. — **me'si·al·ly,** *adv.*

mesial plane. The median vertical longitudinal plane, dividing an animal into right and left halves.

me'si·an (mē'zĭ·ȧn; mĕs'ĭ·ȧn), *adj. Anat.* Medial. *Rare.*

me·sil'la (mȧ·sēl'yȧ; 170), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *mesa.*] A small mesa. *Southwestern U. S.*

me'si·o- (mē'zĭ·ō-; mĕs'ĭ·ō-). *Dent.* A combining form for *mesion,* denoting *mesial and,* as in **me'si·o·buc'cal,** mesial and buccal. For words below see the word with which *mesio-* is combined:

mesiocervical	**mesiogingival**	**mesiolingual**
mesiodistal	**mesioincisal**	**mesioocclusal**
mesiodistally	**mesiolabial**	**mesiopulpal**

me'si·o·clu'sion (mē'zĭ·ō·klōō'zhŭn; mĕs'ĭ-), *n.* Also **me'si·o·oc·clu'sion** (-ō-ō·klōō'-). [*mesio-* + *-occlusion.*] *Dent.* Malocclusion characterized by mesial displacement of one or more of the lower teeth. Mesioclusion of a single tooth is called **me'si·o·ver'sion** (-vûr'shŭn).

Me·si'tes (mē·sī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mesitēs* mediator, fr. *mesos* middle.] *Zool.* A genus of peculiar Madagascan birds of thrushlike appearance, consisting of a single species, *M. variegatus.* It constitutes a family, **Me·sit'i·dae** (-sĭt'ĭ·dē). In some classifications it constitutes the suborder **Me·si'tae** (-sī'tē); in others it is part of the suborder Mesoenatides.

mes'i·tite (mĕs'ĭ·tīt), **mes'i·tine** (-tĭn), *n.* Also **mesitine spar.** [Gr. *mesitēs* mediator.] A magnesium iron carbonate, $2MgCO_3.FeCO_3$, intermediate between magnesite and siderite.

mes'i·tyl (-tĭl; -tēl), *n.* [Gr. *mesitēs* mediator, fr. *mesos* middle + *-yl.*] *Chem.* **a** A hypothetical radical, C_9H_{11}, of which mesityl oxide was once regarded as the oxide and acetone as the hydroxide. **b** The univalent radical (C_9H_{11}) of which mesitylene is the hydride, either $C_6H_3(CH_3)_3$ (2-*mesityl*), or $C_6H_3(CH_3)_2CH_3$ (*α-mesityl*).

me·sit'y·lene (mē·sĭt'ĭ·lēn; mĕs'ĭ·tĭ·lēn'), *n.* [*mesityl* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* A colorless oily hydrocarbon, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_3$, occurring in coal tar and petroleum, and also prepared artificially, as by distilling acetone with sulphuric acid.

me·sit'y·le'nic acid (mē·sĭt'ĭ·lē'nĭk; -lĕn'ĭk). *Chem.* A crystalline acid, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_3CO_2H$, formed by the oxidation of mesitylene. See XYLIC.

mesityl oxide. *Chem.* A volatile liquid ketone, $(CH_3)_2C{:}CHCOCH_3$, of a peppermint odor, obtained by the action of certain dehydrating agents on acetone.

mes·me'ri·an (mĕz·mē'rĭ·ȧn; mĕs-), *adj.* Mesmeric. — *n.* A mesmerite.

mes·mer'ic (mĕz·mĕr'ĭk; mĕs-), *adj.* Also **mes·mer'i·cal** (-ĭ·kȧl). Of, pert. to, or induced by, mesmerism; hence, fascinating; irresistible. — **mes·mer'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kȧl·ĭ), *adv.*

mes'mer·ism (mĕz'mĕr·Iz'm; mĕs'-), *n.* [After F. A. *Mesmer,* who first brought it into notice at Vienna, about 1775; cf. F. *mesmérisme.*] Hypnotism (which see). — **mes'mer·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

mes'mer·ite (-ĭt), *n.* A believer in mesmerism.

mes'mer·ize (-Iz), *v. t. & i.;* -IZED (-Izd); -IZ'ING (-Iz'Ĭng). To hypnotize. — **mes'mer·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zȧ'shŭn; -ĭ·zȧ'-shŭn), *n.* — **mes'mer·iz'er** (mĕz'mĕr·Iz'ĕr; mĕs'-), *n.*

mes'mer·iz·ee' (-ĭ·zē'), *n.* A mesmerized person.

mes'mer·o·ma'ni·a (mĕz'mĕr·ō·mā'nĭ·ȧ; mĕs'-), *n.* [NL. See MESMERISM; -MANIA.] Insane reliance upon mesmerism. — **mes'mer·o·ma'ni·ac** (-ăk), *n.*

mesn·al'i·ty (mĕn·ȧl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Mesnalty. *Rare.*

mesn'al·ty (mĕn'ȧl·tĭ), *n.* [Law F. *mesnalte.* See MESNE.] *Law.* Estate or condition of a mesne lord.

mesne (mēn), *adj.* [Law F. form of AF. *meen.* See MEAN intermediate.] *Law.* Middle; intervening; specif.: **a** In **mesne lord,** designating a lord who holds land of a superior, being *tenant* to the superior, but *lord* to his own tenant. **b** Intermediate in time of occurrence or performance; as, **a mesne encumbrance,** or one between two others.

mesne, *n.* **a** *Now Rare.* A mean, as distinguished from an extreme; also, a means. **b** Short for MESNE LORD.

mesne process. See 1st PROCESS, 8.

mes'o- (mĕs'ō-; mē'sō-), **mes-.** [See MID.] A combining form, Greek *meso-, mes-,* from *mesos,* meaning: **1.** *In the middle, the space* or *part between, middling,* used to denote *intermediate in position, size, time,* or *degree,* as in *mesoderm, mesodont, Mesozoic, mesotherm.* Cf. MID-. **2.** *Intermediate in type,* as in *mesolite, Mesozoa.* **3.** *Anat.* **a** *An intermediate connective part,* as in *mesocaecum, mesorchium.* **b** *A mesentery,* as in *mesocolon.* **c** = MESATI-, as in *mesocephalic, mesoprosopic.* **4.** *Biochem.* Designating certain reduction products of hemin and bilirubin. **5.** (*pron.* mĕs'ō-; mĕz'ō-) *Inorg. Chem.* Denoting any of certain acids regarded as derived from the ortho acids by loss of water, as in **mes'o·di'si·lic'ic ac'id** (-dĭ'sĭ·lĭs'ĭk), $H_2Si_2O_5$. **6.** *Med.* Partial; secondary; — of diseases. **7.** (*pron.* mĕs'ō-; mĕz'ō-) *Org. Chem.* **a** Denoting an optical isomer whose inactivity is assumed to be due to internal compensation, as in *meso*tartaric acid. **b** Pertaining to or designating certain middle groups or positions in various cyclic compounds, as: (1) The CH groups in positions 9 and 10 in anthracene (which see) or corresponding groups in fluorene, etc. Abbr., *ms.* (2) A position between two hetero atoms in a ring, as position 2 in imidazole. Abbr., *μ* or *ms.* ☞ For many chemical terms beginning with *meso-,* see the word with which *meso-* is combined. **8.** *Petrog.* **a** A prefix used before the name of an igneous rock to indicate that it is of late Paleozoic or Mesozoic age. **b** A prefix used before the name of a metamorphic rock to indicate that it belongs to the middle zone of metamorphism.

mes'o (mĕs'ō; mĕz'ō), *adj. Chem.* = MESO, 4, 5, 7.

mes'o·ap·pen'dix (mĕs'ō-ȧ-pĕn'dĭks; mē'sō-), *n.* [NL. See MESO-; APPENDIX.] The mesentery of the vermiform appendix. — **mes'o·ap·pen'di·ci'tis** (-ȧ·pĕn'dĭ·sī'tĭs), *n.*

mes'o·a'ri·um (mĕs'ō-ȧ'rĭ·ŭm; mē'sō-; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. *mes-* + Gr. *ōiarion,* dim. of *ōion* an egg.] *Zool.* The fold of peritoneum suspending the ovary from the dorsal wall of the body cavity in some animals, as fishes. — **mes'o·ar'i·al** (-ȧr'ĭ·ȧl), *adj.*

mes'o·bar (mĕs'ō·bär; mē'sō-), *n.* [*meso-* + Gr. *baros* weight.] *Meteorol.* **a** A region of normal, or approximately normal, barometric pressure. **b** An isobar of normal pressure.

mes'o·ben'thos (mĕs'ō·bĕn'thŏs; mē'sō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + *benthos.*] *Biol.* The fauna and flora of the sea bottom between 100 and 500 fathoms.

mes'o·blast (mĕs'ō·blăst; mē'sō-), *n.* [*meso-* + *-blast.*] *Embryol. & Zool.* The middle germ layer of the embryo.

mes'o·blas·te'ma (mĕs'ō·blȧs·tē'mȧ; mē'sō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + *blastema.*] The mesoblast. — **mes'o·blas·tem'ic** (-tĕm'ĭk), *adj.*

mes'o·blas'tic (-blăs'tĭk), *adj. Embryol.* Relating to, or derived from, the mesoblast.

mesoblastic somite. *Embryol.* A primitive segment.

mes'o·bran'chi·al (-brăng'kĭ·ȧl), *adj.* [*meso-* + *branchial.*] *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the middle branchial region of a crab's carapace.

mes'o·breg'mate (-brĕg'mȧt), *adj.* [*meso-* + Gr. *bregma* front part of the head.] *Craniol.* Having the top of the skull moderately rounded.

mes'o·cae'cum (-sē'kŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + *caecum.*] *Anat.* The fold of peritoneum attached to the caecum. — **mes'o·cae'cal** (-kȧl), *adj.*

mes'o·car'di·a (-kär'dĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + *-cardia.*] *Anat.* An unusual position of the heart, in the central part of the thorax.

mes'o·car'di·um (-kär'dĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] **1.** *Embryol.* The membrane connecting the embryonic heart with the body wall and intestine. **2.** *Anat.* The part of the pleura fused with the pericardium.

mes'o·carp (mĕs'ō·kärp; mē'sō-), *n.* [*meso-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* The middle layer of a pericarp. Cf. ENDOCARP.

mes'o·cen'trous (mĕs'ō·sĕn'trŭs; mē'sō-), *adj.* [*meso-* + Gr. *kentron* center.] *Zool.* Having a median center of ossification.

mes'o·ceph'al (mĕs'ō·sĕf'ȧl; mē'sō-), *n.* A mesaticephalic person.

mes'o·ce·phal'ic (-sē·făl'ĭk), *adj.* [*meso-* + *cephalic.*] *Anat.* **a** Pertaining to the middle region of the head. **b** Having the cranial cavity of medium capacity. **c** Mesaticephalic. **d** Mesencephalic. — **mes'o·ceph'a·ly** (-sĕf'ȧ·lĭ), **mes'o·ceph'a·lism** (-lĭz'm), *n.*

mes·o·ceph'a·lon (-sĕf'ȧ·lŏn), *n.* [NL.] The mesencephalon. *Rare.*

mes'o·ceph'a·lous (-sĕf'ȧ·lŭs), *adj.* Mesocephalic.

mes'o·chil'i·um (mĕs'ō·kĭl'ĭ·ŭm; mē'sō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + Gr. *cheilos* lip.] *Bot.* The center of the labellum in certain orchids.

mes'o·chon'dri·um (-kŏn'drĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + Gr. *chondros* cartilage.] *Zool.* The matrix of cartilage.

mes'o·chro'ic (-krō'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *mesochroos* of mixed complexion, fr. *mesos* middle + *chrōs, chroos,* complexion.] *Ethnol.* Having a complexion intermediate between light and dark, as the Mongolian race.

mes'o·coele (mĕs'ō·sēl; mē'sō-), *n.* Also **mes'o·coe'li·a** (-sē'lĭ·ȧ). [NL. See MESO-; -COELE.] *Anat.* The ventricle of the mesencephalon. — **mes'o·coe'li·an** (-sē'lĭ·ȧn; 159), *adj.* — **mes'o·coe'lic** (-sē'lĭk), *adj.*

mes'o·co'lon (-kō'lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mesokōlon,* fr. *mesos* middle + *kōlon* colon.] *Anat.* A fold of peritoneum, or mesentery, joining the colon (usually the transverse colon) to the dorsal abdominal wall. — **mes'o·col'ic** (-kŏl'ĭk), *adj.*

mes'o·cor'a·coid (-kŏr'ȧ·koid), *adj.* [*meso-* + *coracoid.*] *Zool.* Designating, or pertaining to, a median element of the coracoid arch in certain teleost fishes, as the Nematognathi, Plectospondyli, and Isospondyli; — called also *precoracoid.* — *n.* A mesocoracoid bone.

mes'o·cra'ni·al (-krā'nĭ·ȧl; 159), *adj.* [*meso-* + *-cranial.*] *adj.* Mesocephalic.

mes'o·crat'ic (mĕs'ō·krăt'ĭk; mē'sō-), *adj.* [*meso-* + Gr. *kratein* to rule.] *Geol.* Having nearly equal dark and light mineral constituents; as, a *mesocratic* diorite. Cf. LEUCOCRATIC, MELANOCRATIC.

mes'ode (mĕs'ōd), *n.* [Gr. *mesōidos.* See MESO-; ODE.] *Gr. Drama.* A portion of a choral ode between a strophe and its antistrophe. — **mes·od'ic** (mĕs·ŏd'ĭk), *adj.*

mes'o·derm (mĕs'ō·dûrm; mē'sō-), *n.* [*meso-* + *-derm.*] *Embryol. & Zool.* The middle germ layer; the mesoblast; also, the tissues which are subsequently developed from it. See GERM LAYER, cf. MESOGLOEA. — **mes'o·der'mal** (-dûr'mȧl), *adj.* — **mes'o·der'mic** (-mĭk), *adj.*

Mes'o·des'ma (-dĕz'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + Gr. *desmos* bond, ligament.] *Zool.* A genus of marine bivalves (Tellinacea), living mostly in the sand in shallow water. It is the type of a family, **Mes'o·des·mat'i·dae** (-dĕz·măt'ĭ·dē), syn. **Mes'o·des'mi·dae** (-dĕz'mĭ·dē).

Mes'o·de·vo'ni·an (-dē·vō'nĭ·ăn), **Mes'o·de·von'ic** (-vŏn'ĭk), *adj. Geol.* Middle Devonian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

mes'o·dont (mĕs'ō·dŏnt; mē'sō-), *adj.* [*mes-* + *-odont.*] Having medium-sized teeth. See DENTAL INDEX.

Mes'oe·nat'i·des (mĕs'ē·năt'ĭ·dēz; mē'sē-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Mesoenas,* type genus, fr. *mes-* + Gr. *oinas* wild pigeon.] *Zool.* A suborder of small, raillike birds (order *Gruiformes*) consisting of two Madagascan genera *Mesites* and *Monias.*

mes'o·fur'ca (mĕs'ō·fûr'kȧ; mē'sō-), *n.; pl.* -CAE (-sē). [NL., fr. *meso-* + L. *furca* fork.] *Zool.* The middle apodeme of the thorax of an insect, projecting upward from the sternum into the body cavity. — **mes'o·fur'cal** (-kȧl), *adj.*

mes'o·gas'ter (-găs'tĕr), *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* The mesogastrium. — **mes'o·gas'tral** (-trȧl), *adj.*

mesked. † MESQUITA.

meskeito. † MESQUITA.

Mes'kins. Var. of MASKINS.

meskite. † MESQUITA.

mes'lin (mĕz'lĭn). Var. of MASLIN.

mes'mer·is'a·ble (mĕz'mĕr·Iz'ȧ·b'l; mĕs'-), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **mes'mer·iz'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

mesnage, *v. t.* [OF. *mesnager* (F. *ménager*).] To manage. — *n.* [OF. *mesnage* (F. *ménage*).] Management. — **mesnagery,** *n.* — **mesnagier,** *n. All Obs.*

Me·so'ba·ite (mē·sō'bȧ·īt). *Bib.*

mes'o·ce'cal. Var. of MESOCARCAL. [CAECUM.]

mes'o·ce'cum. Var. of MESO-

mes'o·cele. Var. of MESOCOELE.

mes'o·cu·ne'i·form, *mes'o·cu'ni·form',* *adj. & n. Anat.* See CUNEIFORM, 2 *a.*

Me'so·Goth'ic, **Me'so·goth'ic.** Vars. of MOESO-GOTHIC, MOESOGOTHIC.

mes'o·graph, *n.* = MESOLABE. *Obs.*

mes'o·kur'tic (mĕs'ō·kûr'tĭk), *adj.* See KURTOSIS.

meson-dewe, mesondieu. † MEASONDUE.

mes'o·gas'tric (mĕs'ō·găs'trĭk; mē'sō-), *adj.* **a** *Anat. & Embryol.* Of or pert. to the mesogastrium. **b** *Zool.* Of or pert. to the middle gastric lobe of a crab's carapace.

mes'o·gas'tri·um (-găs'trĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + Gr. *gastēr* belly.] *Anat.* **a** In the embryo, either of the two mesenteries of the stomach. **b** The umbilical region.

mes'o·gloe'a (mĕs'ō·glē'ȧ; mē'sō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + Gr. *gloios* a glutinous substance.] *Zool.* In sponges and coelenterates, a gelatinous substance between the endoderm and ectoderm; — often called *mesoderm.* — **mes'o·gloe'al** (-ȧl), *adj.*

mes'og·nath'ic (mĕs'ŏg·năth'ĭk; mē'sŏg-), *adj.* Mesognathous.

mes'og·nath'i·on (mĕs'ŏg·năth'ĭ·ŏn; mē'sŏg-), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + *gnathion.*] *Anat. & Zool.* The lateral part of the premaxilla bearing the lateral incisor tooth, on each side.

me·sog'na·thous (mē·sŏg'nȧ·thŭs; mē-), *adj.* [*meso-* + *-gnathous.*] **a** *Anthropom.* Having the jaws of medium size and slightly projecting; also, having a facial profile angle of 80° to 85°. **b** *Anat. & Zool.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the mesognathion. — **me·sog'na·thism** (-thĭz'm), **me·sog'na·thy** (-thĭ), *n.*

mes'o·gy'rate (mĕs'ō·jī'rȧt; mē'sō-), *adj.* [*meso-* + *gyrate.*] *Zool.* Curving toward the center, as the umbones of some bivalves. Cf. PROSOGYRATE.

mes'o·he'par (-hē'pär), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A mesentery of the liver.

Mes'o·hip'pus (mĕs'ō·hĭp'ŭs; mē'sō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + Gr. *hippos* horse.] *Paleontol.* A genus of horses about as large as sheep, from the Oligocene of North America. See EQUIDAE, *Illust.*

mes'o·labe (mĕs'ō·lāb), *n.* [L. *mesolabium,* fr. Gr. *mesolabos,* fr. *mesos* middle + *lambanein* to take.] An instrument of the ancients for finding two mean proportionals between two given lines, required in solving the problem of the duplication of the cube. It was also used for extracting roots geometrically.

mes'ole (mĕs'ōl), *n.* [See MESOLITE.] = THOMSONITE.

mes'o·lec'i·thal (mĕs'ō·lĕs'ĭ·thȧl; mē'sō-), *adj.* [*meso-* + Gr. *lekithos* egg yolk.] Centrolecithal.

mes'o·lim'ni·on (-lĭm'nĭ·ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + Gr. *limnion,* dim. of *limnē* marsh, pool.] The middle stratum of water in a lake or sea.

mes'o·lite (mĕs'ō·lĭt; mē'sō-lĭt), *n.* [*meso-* + *-lite.*] *Mineral.* A zeolitic mineral, intermediate between natrolite and scolecite.

mes'o·lith'ic (-lĭth'ĭk), *adj.* [*meso-* + *-lith* + *-ic.*] *Archaeol.* Designating a stage of culture intermediate between the paleolithic and the neolithic.

me·sol'o·gy (mē·sŏl'ō·jĭ; mē-), *n.* [*meso-* + *-logy.*] Ecology. — **mes'o·log'ic** (mĕs'ō·lŏj'ĭk; mē'sō-), **mes'o·log'i·cal** (-ĭ·kȧl), *adj.*

mes'o·mere (mĕs'ō·mēr; mē'sō-), *n.* [*meso-* + *-mere.*] *Embryol.* **a** A primitive segment, or mesoblastic somite. **b** A blastomere of medium size.

mes'o·me'tri·um (-mē'trĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + Gr. *mētra* womb. See MATRIX.] *Zool.* A fold of the peritoneum supporting the oviduct or uterus. — **me·som'e·tral** (mē·sŏm'ē·trȧl; mē-), **mes'o·met'ric** (mĕs'ō·mĕt'rĭk; mē'sō-), *adj.*

mes'o·morph (mĕs'ō·môrf; mē'sō-), *n.* [*meso-* + *-morph.*] A type of human body of medium limb length and head dimension.

mes'o·mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *adj. Physical Chem.* Designating, pertaining to, or existing in, an intermediate state, esp. a semicrystalline condition characteristic of liquid crystals (which see). In the *nematic* mesomorphic state, the orientation of the molecules or atoms is in parallel lines; in the *smectic,* the orientation is in parallel planes or layers.

Mes'o·my·o'di (mĕs'ō·mī·ō'dī; mē'sō-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + Gr. *mys, myos,* muscle + *ōidē* song.] *Zool.* A group of passerine birds having the syringeal muscles attached to the middle of the bronchial semirings; — nearly equiv. to *Clamatores.* Disting. from *Acromyodi.* — **mes'o·my·o'di·an** (-dĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.* — **mes'o·my'o·dous** (-mĭ'ō·dŭs), *adj.*

mes'on (mĕs'ŏn; mē'sŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *meson* middle, neut. of *mesos,* adj., middle.] *Zool.* The mesial plane.

mes'on, *n. pl.* [Gr. *mesōn,* gen. pl. of *mesē* the middle string or note.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*

‖**me·son'** (mȧ·sŏn'), *n.* [Sp. *mesón* inn.] A rude inn.

mes'o·na'sal (mĕs'ō·nā'zȧl; -z'l; mē'sō-), *adj. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the middle of the nasal region.

Mes'o·nem'er·ti'ni (-nĕm'ĕr·tī'nī), *n.* [NL. See MESO-; NEMERTINEA.] *Zool.* An order of unarmed nemertine worms.

mes'o·ne·phrid'i·um (-nē·frĭd'ĭ·ŭm; -nĕ·frĭd'-), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Zool.* A nephridium of mesodermal origin.

mes'o·ne·phrit'ic (-nē·frĭt'ĭk; -nĕ·frĭt'-), *adj.* Mesonephric.

mes'o·neph'ros (-nĕf'rŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + Gr. *nephros* kidney.] *Embryol.* One of the middle of the three pairs of embryonic renal organs of typical vertebrates; the Wolffian body. See KIDNEY. — **mes'o·neph'ric** (-rĭk), *adj.*

mes'o·no'tum (-nō'tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + Gr. *nōton* the back.] *Zool.* The dorsal portion of the mesothorax of insects. — **mes'o·no'tal** (-tȧl; -t'l), *adj.*

Mes'o·nych'i·dae (-nĭk'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Mesonyx,* type genus (fr. *mes-* + Gr. *onyx, onychos,* nail) + *-idae.*] A family of extinct creodont carnivorous mammals from the Eocene of North America and Europe. The typical genus is **Mes'o·nyx** (mĕs'ō·nĭks).

mes'o·pa·rap'ter·on (-pȧ·răp'tĕr·ŏn), **mes'o·pa·rap'ter·um** (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The parapterum of the mesothorax of an insect. — **mes'o·pa·rap'ter·al** (-ȧl), *adj.*

mes'o·pet'a·lum (-pĕt'ȧ·lŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + Gr. *petalon* leaf.] *Bot.* The labellum of an orchid. *Pfitzer.*

mes'o·phile (mĕs'ō·fīl; -fĭl; mē'sō-), **mes'o·phil** (-fĭl), *n.* [*meso-* + *-phile.*] *Biol.* An organism growing at a medium temperature, as certain bacteria which thrive at 98.6° F. Cf. PSYCHROPHILE. — **mes'o·phile,** *adj.* — **mes'o·phil'ic** (-fĭl'ĭk), *adj.* — **me·soph'i·lous** (mē·sŏf'ĭ·lŭs; mē-), *adj.*

mes'o·phrag'ma (mĕs'ō·frăg'mȧ; mē'sō-), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* **a** A phragma of the mesothorax in certain insects. **b** In certain crustaceans, a process of the endosternite forming an arch over the sternal canal. — **mes'o·phrag'mal** (-mȧl), *adj.*

me·soph'ry·on (mē·sŏf'rĭ·ŏn; mē-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mesophryon,* fr. *mesos* middle + *ophrys* eyebrow.] *Anat.* The glabella.

Me'shach (mē'shăk). *Bib.* See SHADRACH. [mĭ'ȧ). *Bib.*

Me·shel'e·mi'ah (mē·s·h ĕl'ĭ·ȧ).

Me·shez'a·beel (mē·shĕz'ȧ·bē'ĕl).

Me·shez'a·bel (-bĕl). *Bib.*

Me·shil'le·moth (-shĭl'ĕ·mŭth), -le·moth (-mŏth); -mŏth). *Bib.*

mesh'ing-spur' gear *or* **trans·mis'sion.** = INDIVIDUAL-CLUTCH GEAR.

Me·sho'bab (mē·shō'băb). *Bib.*

mesht. Meshed. *Ref. Sp.*

Me·shul'lam (mē·shŭl'ȧm). *Bib.*

Me·shul'le·meth (-ĕ·mĕth). *Bib.*

mes'i·on (mĕs'ĭ·ŏn; mē'zĭ-), *n.* [NL.] = 1st MESON.

Me·siz'a·bel (mē·sĭz'ȧ·bĕl). *D. Bib.*

mes'jid (mĕs'jĭd). Var. of MASJID.

mes'kal. Var. of MISKAL.

ā̇le, chāotic, cāre, ȧdd, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre (116), ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo̍ot;

‖ **Foreign Word.** † **Obsolete Variant of** + **combined with.** = **equals. Abbreviations, Signs, etc., are explained on pages immediately preceding the Vocabulary.**

mes'o·phyll (mĕs'ō·fĭl; mē'sō-), *n.* Also **mes'o·phyl.** [*meso-* + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* The green parenchyma between the epidermal layers of a foliage leaf. See 1st LEAF, 1 **a.**

mes'o·phyl'lum (-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + *-phyllum.*] *Bot.* Mesophyll.

mes'o·phyte (mĕs'ō·fīt; mē'sō-), *n.* [*meso-* + *-phyte.*] *Phytogeog.* A plant that grows under medium conditions of moisture. — **mes'o·phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *adj.* — **mes'o·phyt·ism** (mĕs'ō·fīt·ĭz'ĭm), *n.*

me·sop'ic (mē·sŏp'ĭk; mē-), *adj.* [*mes-* + Gr. *ōps, ōpos,* face.] *Craniom.* See ORBITONASAL INDEX.

mes'o·plank'ton (mĕs'ō·plăngk'tŏn; mē'sō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + *plankton.*] *Biol.* The plankton of middle depths. — **mes'o·plank·ton'ic** (-plăngk·tŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

mes'o·plast (mĕs'ō·plăst; mē'sō-), *n.* [*meso-* + *-plast.*] *Biol.* The nucleus of a cell. — **mes'o·plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *adj.*

mes'o·plas'tron (-plăs'trŏn), *n.; pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [NL.] *Zool.* One of a pair of bones in the plastron of certain pleurodiran turtles, situated one on each side between the hyoplastron and hypoplastron. — **mes'o·plas'tral** (-trăl), *adj. & n.*

mes'o·pleu'ron (-plōō'rŏn), *n.; pl.* -RA (-rȧ). [NL.] *Zool.* A pleuron of the mesothorax of an insect. — **mes'o·pleu'ral** (-răl), *adj.*

Me·sop'lo·don (mē·sŏp'lō·dŏn; mē-), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + Gr. *hoplа* arms + *-odon.*] *Zool.* A genus of small whales. — **me·sop'lo·dont** (-dŏnt), *adj.*

mes'o·po'di·al (mĕs'ō·pō'dĭ·ăl; mē'sō-; 159), *adj. Zool.* Of or pertaining to the mesopodialia, the parts of the limbs to which they belong, or the mesopodium of a mollusk.

mes'o·po'di·a'le (-ā'lē), *n.; pl.* -ALIA (-ā'lĭ·ȧ). [NL., fr. *meso-* + Gr. *podion,* dim. of *pous, podos,* foot.] *Zool.* Any one of the bones of either the carpus or tarsus.

mes'o·po'di·um (-pō'dĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL. See MESOPODIALE.] **a** *Bot.* The intermediate portion of the axis of a phyllopodium, which develops into the leaf petiole. Cf. HYPOPODIUM, EPIPODIUM. **b** *Zool.* The middle portion of the foot of a mollusk. Cf. PROPODIUM. — **mes'o·po'di·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

mes'o·po·ta'mi·a (mĕs'ō·pō·tā'mĭ·ȧ; 159), *n.* [Gr. *mesopotamia* (sc. *chōra*) the country between two rivers, fr. *mesos* middle + *potamos* river. See MID; FEATHER.] A region between rivers. See BLESSED WORD. — **mes'o·po·tam'ic** (-tăm'ĭk), *adj. Rare.*

Mes'o·po·ta'mi·an (-ăn; 159), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Mesopotamia. — *n.* A native of Mesopotamia.

mes'o·pre·scu'tum (mĕs'ō·prē·skū'tŭm; mē'sō-), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The prescutum of the mesothorax of an insect. — **mes'o·pre·scu'tal** (-tăl), *adj.*

mes'o·pro·sop'ic (-prō·sŏp'ĭk), *adj.* [*meso-* + Gr. *prosōpon* face.] *Craniol.* Having a face of average width; having a facial index of about 90.

me·sop'ter·yg'i·um (mē·sŏp'tĕr·ĭj'ĭ·ŭm; mē-), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + Gr. *pterygion* a fin.] *Zool.* The middle one of the three principal basal cartilages in the paired fins of certain fishes, as the sharks and rays. — **me·sop'ter·yg'i·al** (-tĕr·ĭj'ĭ·ăl), *adj.*

mes'op·ter'y·goid (mĕs'ŏp·tĕr'ĭ·goid; mē'sŏp-), *adj.* [*meso-* + *pterygoid.*] *Zool.* Designating, or pertaining to: **a** In birds, a part or a process of the pterygoid bone. **b** In teleost fishes, a distinct pterygoid element, articulating in front with the palatine, behind with the metapterygoid, and laterally with the pterygoid; — called also *entopterygoid, internal pterygoid.* **c** In mammals, the space between the pterygoids of opposite sides. — *n.* A mesopterygoid bone or process.

me·sor'chi·um (mē·sôr'kĭ·ŭm; mē-), *n.* [NL., fr. *mes-* + Gr. *orchis* a testicle.] *Embryol. & Zool.* The fold of peritoneum which attaches the testis to the dorsal wall in the fetus. — **me·sor'chi·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

mes'o·rec'tum (mĕs'ō·rĕk'tŭm; mē'sō-), *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* The fold of peritoneum, or mesentery, attached to the rectum. — **mes'o·rec'tal** (-tăl; -t'l), *adj.*

Mes'o·re'o·don (mĕs'ō·rē'ō·dŏn; mē'sō-), *n.* [NL. See MESO-; OREODON.] *Paleontol.* A genus of artiodactyl ungulates belonging to the family Merycoidodontidae, from the Miocene of North America.

mes'or·rhi'nal, mes'o·rhi'nal (mĕs'ō·rī'năl; -n'l; mē'sō-), *adj. Zool.* Pert. to the mesorrhinium; situated between the nostrils.

mes'or·rhin'i·an, mes'o·rhin'i·an (mĕs'ō·rĭn'ĭ·ăn; mē'sō-), *adj.* [*meso-* + Gr. *rhis, rhinos,* nose.] *Anthropom.* Having a somewhat broad but long nose, or an intermediate nasal index (which see). — *n.* A mesorrhinian person. — **mes'or·rhin, mes'o·rhin** (mĕs'ō·rĭn; mē'sō-), **·rhine** (-rīn; -rĭn), *adj. & n.* — **mes'or·rhin·ism, mes'o·rhin·ism** (-rĭn·ĭz'ĭm), *n.* — **mes'or·rhin·y, mes'o·rhin·y** (-ĭ), *n.*

mes'or·rhin'i·um, mes'o·rhin'i·um (-rĭn'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + Gr. *rhis, rhinos,* nose.] *Zool.* The basal internasal part of the upper side of the bill of a bird.

mes'o·sal'pinx (-săl'pĭngks), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + *salpinx.*] *Anat.* A fold of the broad ligament investing and supporting the Fallopian tube.

Mes'o·sau'rus (mĕs'ō·sô'rŭs; mē'sō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of small aquatic Permian reptiles of South America and South Africa. — **mes'o·saur** (mĕs'ō·sôr; mē'sō-), *n.*

mes'o·scap'u·la (-skăp'ū·lȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The spine of the scapula regarded as a distinct element. — **mes'o·scap'u·lar** (-lĕr), *adj.*

mes'o·scu·tel'lum (-skū·tĕl'ŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Zool.* The scutellum of the mesothorax of insects. — **mes'o·scu·tel'lar** (-ĕr), *adj.*

mes'o·scu'tum (-skū'tŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The scutum of the mesothorax of an insect. — **mes'o·scu'tal** (-tăl), *adj.*

mes'o·seis'mal (-sīs'măl; -sīz'măl), *adj.* [*meso-* + *seismal.*] Pert. to the center of an area of earthquake disturbance.

mes'o·seme (mĕs'ō·sēm), *adj.* [F. *mésosème,* fr. Gr. *mesos* middle + *sēma* sign, mark.] *Craniom.* See ORBITAL INDEX.

mes'o·sig'moid (mĕs'ō·sĭg'moid; mē'sō-), *n. Anat.* The mesentery of the sigmoid part of the descending colon.

mes'o·so'ma (mĕs'ō·sō'mȧ; mē'sō-), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. *meso-* + Gr. *sōma, sōmatos,* body.] *Zool.* The middle region of the body of certain invertebrates, as bivalve mollusks. — **mes'o·so·mat'ic** (-sō·măt'ĭk), *adj.*

mes'o·sperm (mĕs'ō·spûrm; mē'sō-), *n, Bot.* The secundine. *Rare.*

mes'o·spore (-spōr; 181), *n.* [*meso-* + *-spore.*] *Bot.* **a** The middle coat of a spore which has three coats. **b** A one-celled teliospore formed by certain rusts. — **mes'o·spor'ic** (-spŏr'ĭk), *adj.*

me·sos'ta·sis (mē·sŏs'tȧ·sĭs; mē-), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + *-stasis.*] *Petrog.* Base; groundmass. See BASIS, 9.

mes'o·ster'ne·bra (mĕs'ō·stûr'nē·brȧ; mē'sō-), *n.; pl.* -BRAE (-brē). [NL., fr. *meso-* + *sternebra.*] *Anat.* Any of the parts of the vertebrate mesosternum. — **mes'o·ster'ne·bral** (-brăl), *adj.*

mes'o·ster'num (-stûr'nŭm), *n.; pl.* -STERNA (-nȧ). [NL., fr. *meso-* + *-sternum.*] *a Anat.* The middle portion of the sternum. **b** *Zool.* The ventral piece of the mesothorax in insects. — **mes'o·ster'nal** (-năl; -n'l), *adj.*

mes'o·ste'thi·um (-stē'thĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -THIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. *meso-* + Gr. *stēthion,* dim. of *stēthos* chest.] *Zool.* The metasternum of an insect, esp. of a beetle.

Me·sos'to·ma (mē·sŏs'tō·mȧ; mē-), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + *-stoma.*] *Zool.* A genus of small fresh-water rhabdocoelous turbellarians, the type of a family, **Me·sos'to·mat'i·dae** (-măt'ĭ·dē). — **me·sos'to·mid** (mē·sŏs'tō·mĭd; mē-), *n.*

mes'o·sty'lous (mĕs'ō·stī'lŭs; mē'sō-), *adj.* [*meso-* + *-stylous.*] *Bot.* Midstyled; — said of certain heterostyled flowers having styles intermediate in length. Cf. MACROSTYLOUS, MICROSTYLOUS.

Mes'o·su'chi·a (-sū'kĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + Gr. *souchos* crocodile.] *Paleontol.* In some, esp. former, classifications, a suborder of Crocodilia, of Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous age. — **mes'o·su'chi·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.*

Mes'o·tae'ni·a'ce·ae (mĕs'ō·tē'nĭ·ā'sē·ē; mē'sō-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + *taeni-* + *-aceae.*] *Bot.* A family of unicellular or colonial green algae (Conjugatae). The family is included in the Desmidiales or made a separate order, **Mes'o·tae'ni·a'les** (-lēz).

mes'o·tar'sal (-tär'săl; -s'l), *adj. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the median plane of the tarsus.

Mes'o·the'lae (-thē'lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + Gr. *thēlē* nipple.] *Zool.* A suborder of Araneida consisting of certain spiders having a distinctly segmented abdomen and bifurcate spinnerets. See OPISTHOTHELAE.

mes'o·the'li·um (-thē'lĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + *epithelium.*] *Anat. & Embryol.* **a** Epithelium of mesoblastic origin. **b** That part of the mesoblast which lines the primitive coelom, and is distinguished from the mesenchyme by its epithelial character. In vertebrates it forms two principal layers, a visceral (splanchnopleuric) and a parietal (somatopleuric), and gives rise to the epithelium of the peritoneum, pericardium, and pleurae, the striated muscles, the heart muscle, and the epithelium of the urogenital organs (except the bladder and urethra), etc. — **mes'o·the'li·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

mes'o·therm (mĕs'ō·thûrm; mē'sō-), *n.* [*meso-* + *-therm.*] *Bot.* Any plant which requires a moderate degree of heat for successful growth. Cf. MEGATHERM, MICROTHERM.

mes'o·ther'mal (-thûr'măl), *adj.* [*meso-* + *thermal.*] Of, having, or pertaining to, a medium temperature.

me·soth'e·sis (mē·sŏth'ē·sĭs; mē-), *n.* [NL.] A mediating agency or principle.

mes'o·thet'ic (mĕs'ō·thĕt'ĭk; mē'sō-), **mes'o·thet'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [*meso-* + Gr. *thetos* put, placed.] Being in a middle position; intermediate.

mes'o·tho'ra·co·the'ca (-thō'rȧ·kō·thē'kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *mesothoracic-* + *-theca.*] *Zool.* The mesothoracic envelope in the pupa of an insect.

mes'o·tho'rax (-thō'răks; mē'sō-), *n.* [*meso-* + *thorax.*] *Zool.* The middle of the three segments of the thorax of an insect. See INSECT, *Illust.* — **mes'o·tho·rac'ic** (-thō·răs'ĭk), *adj.*

mes'o·tho'ri·um (mĕs'ō·thō'rĭ·ŭm; mĕz'ō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + *thorium.*] *Chem.* Either of two radioactive products intermediate between thorium and radiothorium; specif., **mesothorium 1** (symbol, Ms-Th 1; at. no., 88; at. wt., 228), disintegrating to give **mesothorium 2** (symbol, Ms-Th 2; at. no., 89; at. wt., 228). See THORIUM. Mesothorium 1 is an isotope of radium. Commercial mesothorium is obtained from thorium minerals, as monazite sand, or from old gas mantles, and is used as a substitute for radium in medicine and esp. in luminous paints.

mes'o·troch (mĕs'ō·trŏk; mē'sō-), *n.* [*meso-* + *-troch.*] *Zool.* A band of ciliated cells surrounding the middle of the body of a larval marine annelid. — **me·sot'ro·chal** (mē·sŏt'rō·kăl; mē-), **me·sot'ro·chous** (-kŭs), *adj.*

me·sot'ro·cha (mē·sŏt'rō·kȧ; mē-), *n.* [NL. See MESO-; -TROCHAL.] *Zool.* A mesotrochal larva.

mes'o·trop'ic (mĕs'ō·trŏp'ĭk; mē'sō-), *adj.* [*meso-* + *-tropic.*] *Anat.* Turned or directed toward, or located in, the median plane of a cavity, as of the thorax.

mes'o·type (mĕs'ō·tīp; mē'sō-), *n.* [F. *mésotype.* See MESO-; -TYPE.] *Mineral.* An old term covering: natrolite, or *soda mesolite;* scolecite, or *lime mesotype;* mesolite, or *lime-soda mesotype;* and thomsonite.

mes'o·va'ri·um (mĕs'ō·vā'rĭ·ŭm; mē'sō-; 79), *n.; pl.* -VARIA (-ȧ). [NL. See MESO-; OVARY.] *Biol.* Fold of peritoneum uniting the ovary with the body wall. — **mes'o·var'i·an** (-vâr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.*

mes'o·ven'tral (-vĕn'trăl), *adj. Zool.* Median and ventral. — **·tral·ly,** *adv.*

mes·ox'a·late (mĕs·ŏk'sȧ·lāt; mĕz-), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of mesoxalic acid.

mes'ox·al'ic (mĕs'ŏk·săl'ĭk; mĕz'ŏk-), *adj.* [*mes-* + *oxalic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid, $CO(CO_2H)_2$(or $C(OH)_2(CO_2H)_2$), made esp. by oxidation of aminomalonic acid.

mes·ox'a·lyl (mĕs·ŏk'sȧ·lĭl; mĕz-), *n.* [*mesoxalic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The bivalent radical $CO(CO)_2$ or $C(OH)_2(CO)_2$, the radical of mesoxalic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

Mes'o·zo'a (mĕs'ō·zō'ȧ; mē'sō-), *n. pl.* [NL. See MESOZOIC.] *Zool.* A group of small, wormlike, parasitic, lowly organized animals; — so named because orig. regarded as a division intermediate between the Protozoa and the Metazoa. It comprises the Dicyemida and Orthonectida, usually regarded as degenerate Metazoa. See TRICHOPLAX. — **mes'o·zo'an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.*

Mes'o·zo'ic (-zō'ĭk), *adj.* [*meso-* + *-zoic.*] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a grand division of geological history including the entire period between the Permian and the Tertiary. The Mesozoic era was the age of dinosaurs, of marine and flying reptiles, of ganoid fishes, and of cycads and evergreen trees. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — *n.* The Mesozoic era or group.

mes'pil (mĕs'pĭl), *n.* [See MESPILUS.] The medlar.

Mes'pi·lus (mĕs'pĭ·lŭs), *n.* [L., medlar tree.] *Bot.* Genus of Eurasian trees of the apple family (Malaceae). The only species is *M. germanica,* the medlar.

Mes'pot (mĕs'pŏt). Mesopotamia. *Colloq.*

‖**mes'quin'** (mĕs'kăn'), *adj.* [F.] Mean; shabby; sordid.

‖**mes·qui'ta** (mĕs·kē'tȧ), *n.* [Sp. *mezquita.* See MOSQUE.] A mosque. *Obs.*

mes·quite' (mĕs·kēt'; mĕs'kēt), *n.* [Sp. *mezquite,* fr. Nahuatl *mizquitl.*] **a** A spiny, deep-rooted tree or shrub (*Prosopis juliflora*) of the southwestern U. S. and Mexico, its thickets often constituting the only woody vegetation. Its beanlike pods are rich in sugar and form an important food for stock. **b** The screw bean; also, any other species of *Prosopis.*

mesquite grass. Any of various pasture grasses, esp. *Bouteloua oligostachya* and other species of *Bouteloua,* common in the southwestern United States.

mesquite gum. A gum obtained from mesquite pods, used to some extent as a substitute for gum arabic.

Mes·ro'pi·an (mĕs·rō'pĭ·ăn), *adj.* Also **Mes·ro'bi·an** (-bĭ·ăn). Of or pertaining to the patriarch Mesrob (about 400 A.D.), reputed inventor of the Armenian and Georgian alphabets. — *n.* See ARMENIAN, *n.*, 2.

mess (mĕs), *n.* [ME. *mes,* fr. OF. *mes* (F. *mets*), fr. L. *missus* course at a meal, prop., past part. of *mittere* to put, place (e.g., on the table), fr. L. *mittere* to send. See MISSION; cf. MASS, MUSS.] **1.** A quantity of food; specif.: **a** *Archaic.* Food set on a table at one time; a course. **b** A prepared dish or a portion or kind of soft food, as milk or porridge; as, a *mess* of pottage. **c** A sufficient quantity (of a specified kind of food) for a dish or meal; as, a *mess* of beans or fish. **d** *Obs. exc. U. S.* The milk given by a cow at one milking.

2. One of the small groups, usually of four, into which companies at banquets were formerly divided for being served. The practice survives in the Inns of Court with respect to parties of benchers or students.

3. Hence: **a** *Obs.* A group of four persons or things. **b** A group of persons who regularly eat together.

4. The meal so taken; table; as, absent from *mess.*

5. **a** A confused or disagreeable mixture of things; a hodgepodge. **b** Hence, a situation resulting from blundering or from misunderstanding; a muddle; botch.

Have n't I made a *mess* of it? *T. Hughes.*

6. Short for MESS BEEF, MESS PORK.

Syn. — Confusion, disorder; bungle.

mess, *v.;* MESSED (mĕst); MESS'ING. *Trans.:* **1.** To portion out (food) into messes; to serve (a dish). *Obs. exc. Dial.*

2. To divide (a crew) into messes. *Obs.*

3. To supply with messes, or meals.

4. To make a mess of; to disorder; muddle. *Colloq.*

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To serve or prepare messes. *Rare.*

2. To take meals with mess; to belong to a mess.

3. To make a mess; to dabble, as in water; hence, to putter; meddle; as, to *mess* about in politics.

mess or mell with, mess and mell with. To have familiar intercourse with; to associate or mix with. *Scot.*

mess (mĕs), *adj.* Of or for a mess (sense 3 **b**).

mess. Var. of MAS, master.

Mess (mĕs). Var. of MASS, church service. *NowScot. & Dial.*

mes'sage (mĕs'ĭj), *n.* [OF., fr. ML. & (assumed) VL. *missaticum,* fr. L. *mittere, missum,* to send. See MISSION; cf. MESSENGER.] **1.** Any notice, word, or communication, written or oral, sent from one person to another; also, *Obs.,* tidings; news.

2. A messenger's charge, service, or function.

3. A messenger or body of messengers; an embassy. *Obs.*

4. A divinely inspired or revealed communication, as of a prophet; divine tidings; an inspired utterance.

5. An official communication, usually not made in person, but delivered by a messenger, as, in Great Britain, such a communication (the speech from the throne) from the sovereign to Parliament, or, in the United States, one from a chief executive to a legislature.

6. A principle or principles of the nature of information, recommendation, advice, warning, or the like; as, Arnold's *message* to his times.

mes'sage (mĕs'ĭj), *v. t.;* MES'SAGED (-ĭjd); MES'SAG·ING (-ĭj·ĭng). To send as a message or by messenger. — *v. i.* To carry or send messages. *Rare. Carlyle.*

mes'sag·er·y (mĕs'ĭj·ĕr·ĭ), *n.* [OF. *messagerie.*] A messenger's office or its performance. *Rare.*

mes'sa·line' (mĕs'ȧ·lēn'; mĕs'ȧ·lēn), *n.* [F.] A very soft, lightweight, somewhat lustrous, twilled fabric, orig. of silk, used for dresses.

mes'sa·line' (66), *adj.* Finished, esp. on the surface, like messaline, the silk; as, *messaline* satin.

mes'san (mĕs'ăn), **mes'sin** (mĕs'ĭn), *n.* [Gael. *measan.*] A lap dog; a cur; — also used abusively of a person. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Mes·sa'pi·an (mē·sā'pĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the **Mes·sa'pi·i** (-ī), or Japygians, or to their language. — *n.* **a** A native of Messapia. **b** The language of the Messapii, allied to the ancient Illyrian.

mess beef. Barreled salt beef, packed with about 80 pounds chuck and rump, two flanks, and the rest plates.

mess'é (mĕs'ā), *n. sing. & pl.* [Tigriña.] See MEASURE.

mes'sel·ite (mĕs'ĕl·īt), *n.* [From *Messel,* near Darmstadt, Germany.] *Mineral.* A calcium iron phosphate.

mes'sen·ger (mĕs'ĕn·jĕr; -ĭn·jĕr), *n.* [With intrusive **n,** fr. ME. *messager,* fr. OF. *messagier* (F. *messager*). See MESSAGE.] **1.** One who bears a message or does an errand; as, God's *messenger,* that is, an angel (which see), a prophet, or a minister.

2. Hence: **a** Any bearer of a communication from one person to another, or to a public body; esp., *Obs.,* an envoy. **b** A government dispatch bearer; as, a Queen's *messenger.* **c** An office servant who bears messages.

3. A forerunner; herald. "I will send my *messenger,* and he shall prepare the way before me." *Mal.* iii. 1.

4. Something sent along a specific course, or for a predetermined purpose, as a piece of paper sent up a kite string.

5. *Dial. Eng.* **a** A sunbeam. **b** *pl.* Small detached clouds.

6. Short for MESSENGER CABLE.

7. *Eng. Bankruptcy Law.* A person appointed to act for the sheriff, commission, judge, etc., in taking and keeping charge of the estate of the bankrupt.

8. *Cong. Ch.* In New England, a delegate to a synod. *Obs.*

9. *Naut.* **a** A rope passed round the capstan, and having its two ends lashed together to form an endless rope or chain. **b** A light line used in hauling a heavier line, as between ships. **c** A device sliding on a line for operating a trip, as to release a target.

Syn. — Carrier, courier.

messenger bird. Secretary bird.

messenger cable. *Elec.* A cable, usually of steel, supporting a telephone cable, trolley conductor, etc.

messenger of the press. A government official charged with searching for unlicensed publications and presses. *Obs.*

messenger wire. = MESSENGER CABLE.

mes'ser (mĕs'ĕr; *It.* mäs-sĕr'), *n.* [It.] Sir; master; — chiefly in English use [*cap.*] as a title or respectful form of address; as, *Messer* Marco Polo.

mes'set (mĕs'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [See MESSAN.] **A dog.** *Now Dial. Eng.*

mess gear. = MESS KIT.

Mes-si'ah (mĕ-sī'ȧ), *n.* [Aram. *mĕshīhā*, Heb. *māhsīah*, anointed. Cf. MESSIAS.] **1.** The expected king and deliverer of the Hebrews; the Christ; the divinely sent Saviour of the world. See CHRIST, 1 & 2. Used chiefly as a title.

And told them the *Messiah* now was born. *Milton.*

2. [*sometimes not cap.*] An expected deliverer or savior in other religions than the Christian.

Mes-si'ah, The. An oratorio (composed 1741, first performance, in Dublin, 1742) by Handel.

Mes'si-an'ic (mĕs'ĭ-ăn'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Messiah; as, the *Messianic* office.

2. [*not cap.*] Characteristic of a messiah.

— **Mes'si-an'i-cal-ly, mes'si-an'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

Mes-si'a-nism (mĕ-sī'ȧ-nĭz'm), *n.* Belief in a Messiah. — **Mes-si'a-nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

Mes-si'a-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* To render Messianic.

Mes-si'as (mĕ-sī'ăs), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *Messias*, fr. Aram. See MESSIAH.] The Messiah.

I know that *Messias* cometh, which is called Christ. *John* iv. 25.

‖**Mes'si'dor'** (mĕ'sē'dôr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *messis* harvest + Gr. *dōron* gift.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

mes'sieurs (mĕs'ĕrz; *F.* mā'syû'), *n., pl.* of MONSIEUR; — used [*cap.*] as *pl.* of E. *Mister* (*Mr.*) and abbr. to *Messrs.*

Mes'si-nese' (mĕs'ĭ-nēz'; -nēs'), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Messina. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Messina.

‖**mes'sire'** (mĕ'sēr'), *n.* [OF., nom. case, my lord.] Sir; — a title [*cap.*] and form of address, orig. for French nobles, later for persons of quality.

mess jacket. *Mil. & Nav.* A short tailless uniform jacket open in front, worn on semiformal evening occasions.

mess kit. The cooking and table utensils of a mess, with the receptacle in which they are packed for transportation; also, a soldier or camper's kit for cooking or holding food at mess.

mess'man (mĕs'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Nav.* A man detailed to prepare the tables, care for the equipment, bring food from the galley, etc., for a mess.

mess'mate' (mĕs'māt'), *n.* **1.** An associate in a mess, esp. in a sailors' mess.

2. Any of several eucalypts; esp. *Eucalyptus amygdalina* and *E. obliqua.* *Australia.*

3. *Biol.* = COMMENSAL, 2.

mess of pottage. Something valueless or trivial or of inferior value; — in allusion to Genesis XXV. 29–34.

mes'sor (mĕs'ôr), *n.* [L., a reaper.] *Feudal Law.* An officer on some manors, below the reeve, and in charge of the harvest.

mess pork. Barreled salt pork made from shoulders and sides of lightweight hogs, cut in pieces of about 4 lbs. each.

mess'room' (mĕs'rōōm'; 200), *n.* A room used for a mess; a dining room.

mes'srs. (mĕs''rz). Usual written form of MESSIEURS.

mess'tin' (mĕs'tĭn'), *n. Mil.* An oval-shaped metal vessel, a part of a soldier's mess equipment.

mes'suage (mĕs'wĭj), *n.* [AF. *messuage*, prob. for *mesnage.* See MÉNAGE.] *Law.* A dwelling house, with the adjacent buildings and curtilage, and the adjoining lands.

mess'-up', *n.* Muddle; melee. *Colloq.*

mess'y (mĕs-ĭ), *adj.;* MESS'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); MESS'I-EST. Like a mess; disordered, untidy. — **mess'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs; 119), *n.*

mes-tee' (mĕs-tē'), *n.* [From MESTIZO.] A mustee.

mes'tive (mĕs'tĭv), *adj.* [L. *maestus* sad.] Mournful. *Obs.*

mes-ti'zo (mĕs-tē'zō), *n.; pl.* -ZOS, -ZOES (-zōz). [Sp., like OF. *mestis* (F. *métis*), fr. LL. *misticius, mixticius*, fr. L. *mixtus* mixed, past part. of *miscere* to mix. See MIX; cf. MESTEE, MÉTIF, MÉTIS, MUSTEE.] Esp. in Spanish America and the Philippines, a person of mixed blood; esp., the offspring of a European or person of European stock and an (East) Indian, Negro, Malay, or other person of dark, non-European stock; often specif., *Phil. I.*, a person of Chinese and native blood; hence, loosely, any half-breed.

‖**mes'to** (mĕs'tō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Sad, pensive.

mes'tome (mĕs'tōm), *n.* [Gr. *mestōma* fullness, fr. *mestos* full.] *Bot.* The conducting tissue in plants, including the hadrome and leptome. Cf. STEREOME.

Mes'u-a (mĕs'ū-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Ar. *ibn-Māsawayh* (d. 857), Persian Christian physician in the service of the Caliph.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical Asiatic trees of the balsam-tree family (Clusiaceae). *M. ferrea*, the ironwood or rose chestnut, yields nagkassar oil.

Mes-vin'i-an (mĕs-vĭn'ĭ-ăn; 159), *adj. Archaeol.* Pre-Chellean; — from the culture site of Mesvin, Belgium.

me-sym'ni-on (mĕ-sĭm'nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr.] *Anc. Pros.* A short colon or rhythmic series interpolated in a stanza.

met (mĕt), *n.* [AS. *gemet* a measure.] **1.** Measure; measurement. *Obs.*

2. Unit or instrument of measuring, usually a bushel; also, the quantity measured. *Now Dial*

met (mĕt). Var. of MEAT. *Now Dial.*

met, *past tense & past part.* of MEET.

met-. = META-.

me'ta (mē'tȧ), *n.; pl.* METAE (-tē). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* One of the posts to mark the turning place or goal in a race.

met'a- (mĕt'ȧ-), **met-.** [Gr. *meta* between, with, after; akin to AS. *mid* with, G. *mit*, Goth. *mith*, E. *mid*, in *midwife*.] A prefix meaning in general *along with, after*, denoting: **1.** a *Posteriority; succession; after-*, as in *metachronism.* b *Change; transposition; transfer; trans-*, as in *metamorphosis.* c [From *metaphysics.*] *Beyond; transcending; higher*, as in *metapsychosis*; — chiefly in names of sciences, as in *metachemistry, metageometry.*

2. *Anat. & Zool. Situated behind; dorso-*, as in *metapore.*

3. *Biol. Succession; one after another*, as in *metabiosis.*

4. *Bot. & Zool. A later or a more highly organized* or *specialized form of a* (specified) *type*, as in *Metazoa.*

5. *Chem.* a A substance *isomeric with*, or *otherwise closely related to, the one to whose name the prefix is attached*, as in *metaldehyde.* b Denoting certain inorganic acids and hydroxides *derived from the ortho*, or ordinary, *form by loss of water (usually of one molecule of water from each molecule of acid* or hydroxide), as in *metaphosphoric* acid, HPO_3, aluminum *metahydroxide*, $AlO(OH)$. Cf. PYRO-. c Any of certain benzene derivatives or compounds analogous to them in structure, as in *metaxylene*, (*m*-xylene). Abbr. *m-*. See BENZENE RING. d See NAPHTHALENE.

6. *Geol. & Mineral. A process* or *product of metamorphism*, as in *metadiorite. Now Rare.*

7. *Med. Occurring subsequently; post-*, as in *metainfective.*

met'a (mĕt'ȧ), *adj. Chem.* = META-, 5; as, *meta* position.

Me'ta (mē'tȧ), *n.* Dim. of MARGARET.

me-tab'a-sis (mĕ-tăb'ȧ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* -ASES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *metabasis*, fr. *metabainein* to pass over, fr. *meta* over + *bainein* to go.] A transition; as: a *Med.* A change, as of disease, symptoms, or treatment. b *Rhet.* A transition from one subject or point to another.

me-tab'a-site (-sīt), *n.* [*meta*morphosed *basic* rocks + *-ite.*] Any of various metamorphosed basic igneous rocks, including basalts and diabases.

met'a-bat'ic (mĕt'ȧ-băt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *metabatikos* easily moving. See METABASIS.] *Physics.* Of or pertaining to the transfer of heat or of any form of energy.

met'a-bi-ol'o-gy (mĕt'ȧ-bī-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* A system of knowledge or science constructed on or around biological principles. — **-bi'o-log'i-cal** (-bī'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *adj.*

met'a-bi-o'sis (-bī-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *meta-* + Gr. *biōsis* way of life; cf. Gr. *metabioun* to live after.] *Biol.* a A mode of life in which one organism so depends on another that it cannot flourish unless the latter precedes and influences the environment favorably. b A change of condition in an organism caused by an outside stimulus, as mutations in bacteria resulting from exposure to ultraviolet rays. — **met'a-bi-ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk), *adj.* — **-bi-ot'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

met'a-bi-sul'phite (-bī-sŭl'fīt), *n.* [*meta-* + *bisulphite.*] *Chem.* A salt of the hypothetical acid $H_2S_2O_5$; — called also *pyrosulphite.* Potassium metabisulphite, $K_2S_2O_5$, is used in wine making, photography, etc.

met'a-blet'ic (mĕt'ȧ-blĕt'ĭk; -blē'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *metablētikos.*] Of the nature of barter. *Rare.*

Me-tab'o-la (mĕ-tăb'ō-lȧ; mē-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *metabolē* change, fr. *meta* beyond + *ballein* to throw. See DEVIL.] *Zool.* A division of the insects which undergo a metamorphosis. — **met'a-bo'li-an** (mĕt'ȧ-bō'lĭ-ăn; 159), *n.* — **me-tab'o-lous** (mĕ-tăb'ō-lŭs; mē-), *adj.*

met'a-bol'ic (mĕt'ȧ-bŏl'ĭk), *adj.* Also **met'a-bol'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). [Gr. *metabolikos.* See METABOLA.] **1.** *Biol. & Physiol.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, metabolism.

2. *Zool.* Pert. to, or undergoing, a metamorphosis; changeable in form; specif., of or pert. to the Metabola.

me-tab'o-lism (mĕ-tăb'ō-lĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Biol. & Physiol.* The sum of the processes concerned in the building up of protoplasm and its destruction incidental to life; the chemical changes in living cells, by which the energy is provided for the vital processes and activities, and new material is assimilated to repair the waste. Metabolism may be regarded as including two aspects: constructive (termed *anabolism* or *assimilation*) or destructive (*catabolism* or *dissimilation*). Both forms consist of a series of steps. In anabolism these are in the main synthetic, resulting in building up of the nutritive substances into the more complex living protoplasm. In catabolism they are mainly destructive, decomposing and oxidizing the constituents of protoplasm into simpler bodies with a liberation of energy. Anabolism and catabolism go on together, but one may predominate and obscure the other. The anabolic activity of animal cells is less conspicuous, and the catabolism (in consequence of their greater activity) usually greater than in plants; they require complex organic substances (proteins, carbohydrates, fats, etc.) as nutriment, and they excrete simple substances, as water, carbon dioxide, urea, etc., as catabolic products. The cells composing the green tissue of plants are conspicuously anabolic, building up carbohydrates from the carbon dioxide of the air by photosynthesis, and utilizing these substances, with the nitrates and other mineral salts absorbed from the soil, in the formation of complex compounds. See NUTRITION, SECRETION, ASSIMILATION, CATABOLISM.

2. *Zool.* Metamorphosis; — usually in combination, as in *ametabolism, holometabolism*, etc.

me-tab'o-lite (-lĭt), *n. Physiol.* Any product of metabolism.

me-tab'o-lize (-līz), *v. t.;* -LIZED (-lĭzd); -LIZ'ING (-lĭz'ĭng). *Physiol.* To subject to metabolism. — *v. i. Physiol.* To perform metabolism.

me-tab'o-lon (-lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *metabolos* changeable. See METABOLA.] *Physics & Chem.* Any of the changing, short-lived atoms formed in disintegration of a radioactive element.

me-tab'o-ly (-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. *metabolē, metabolia*, a changing.] = METABOLISM. *Rare.*

met'a-bo'rate (mĕt'ȧ-bō'rāt; 181), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of metaboric acid.

met'a-bo'ric (-rĭk), *adj.* [*meta-* + *boric.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, HBO_3 or $H_3B_3O_6$, obtained as a glassy amorphous solid by heating ordinary boric (orthoboric) acid to 100° C. (212° F.).

met'a-bran'chi-al (-brăng'kĭ-ăl), *adj. Zool.* Of or pertaining to a posterior lobe of the carapace of crabs.

met'a-brush'ite (-brŭsh'īt), *n. Mineral.* A mineral closely similar to, and occurring with, brushite.

me-tab'u-lar (mĕ-tăb'ū-lĕr), *adj.* Of or pert. to metabolism.

met'a-car'pal (mĕt'ȧ-kär'păl), *adj. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the metacarpus. — *n.* A metacarpal bone.

met'a-car-pa'le (-kär-pā'lē), *n.; pl.* -PALIA (-lĭ-ȧ). [NL.] *Anat.* A metacarpal bone.

met'a-car'po-pha-lan'ge-al (-kär'pō-fȧ-lăn'jē-ăl), *adj.* Pertaining to the metacarpus and the phalanges.

met'a-car'pus (-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *metakarpion*, fr. *meta* beyond, between + *karpos* the wrist.] *Anat. & Zool.* The part of the hand or forefoot (esp. of its skeleton) between the carpus and the phalanges, containing, when all the digits are present, five more or less elongated bones. In many animals some are rudimentary or wanting, and adjacent ones may fuse, as in the cannon bones of the forelimbs of various ungulates (see CANNON BONE).

met'a-cen'ter, **met'a-cen'tre** (mĕt'ȧ-sĕn'tĕr; mĕt'ȧ-sĕn'-tĕr), *n.* [F. *métacentre.* See META-; CENTER.] *Hydros. & Shipbuilding.* The point of intersection (*M* in *Illust.*) of the vertical through the center of buoyancy (*B*) of a floating body with the vertical through the new center of buoyancy (*B'*) when the body is displaced however little. When *M* is above the center of gravity (*G*) of the floating body the position of the body is stable; when below it, unstable; when coincident with it, neutral.

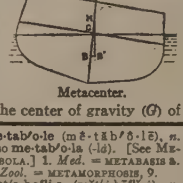

Metacenter.

met'a-cen'tral (mĕt'ȧ-sĕn'trăl), *adj.* Metacentric.

met'a-cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the metacenter. — **met'a-cen-tric'i-ty** (-sĕn-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

metacentric height. The distance between the metacenter and the center of gravity of a floating body.

met'a-chem'ic (-kĕm'ĭk), *adj.* Also **met'a-chem'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). **1.** Of or pertaining to metachemistry.

2. *Geol.* Metasomatic.

met'a-chem'is-try (-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* a Chemistry beyond the bounds of chemistry proper, as in a nonmaterial sphere; highly speculative chemistry.

An affair of race or of *metachemistry.* *Emerson.*

b The chemistry of subatomic phenomena. c Colloid chemistry; — a proposed term.

Met'a-chla-myd'e-ae (-klȧ-mĭd'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See META-; CHLAMYDEOUS.] *Bot.* A division of dicotyledonous plants in which the parts of the corolla are more or less united, the corolla being called *gamopetalous.* Plants of this group are assumed to be of later phylogenetic development than those of the co-ordinate group Archichlamydeae. Called also *Gamopetalae* and *Sympetalae.* — **met'a-chla-myd'e-ous** (-ē-ŭs), *adj.*

met'a-chro'ma-sis (-krō'mȧ-sĭs), **met'a-chro'ma-sy** (-sĭ), *n.* [NL., fr. *meta-* + Gr. *chrōma* color.] *Physiol.* The property of staining in a different color, as when treatment with a blue aniline dye makes a cellular element red. — **met'a-chro-mat'ic** (-krō-măt'ĭk), *adj.*

met'a-chro'ma-tin (-krō'mȧ-tĭn), *n.* [*metachromatic* + *-in.*] *Biol.* A heavily staining material in the cell division of certain blue-green algae. — **met'a-chro'ma-tin'ic** (-tĭn'ĭk), *adj.*

met'a-chro'ma-tism (-krō'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [*meta-* + Gr. *chrōma, chrōmatos*, color.] Change of color; specif., *Physical Chem.*, a change of color due to a change in physical conditions, esp. in the temperature of a body.

met'a-chrome (mĕt'ȧ-krōm), *adj.* [*meta-* + *-chrome.*] Designating any of a series of mordant azo dyes; as, *metachrome* brown B.

met'a-chrome (mĕt'ȧ-krōm), *n.* A metachromatic granule.

me-tach'ro-nism (mĕ-tăk'rō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *metachronos, metachronios*, after the time, happening afterward, fr. *meta* beyond + *chronos* time; cf. F. *métachronisme*, ML. *metachronismus.*] An error in chronology committed by placing an event after its real date. Cf. PARACHRONISM.

met'a-chro'sis (mĕt'ȧ-krō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *meta-* + Gr. *chrōsis* a coloring.] *Zool.* The power of changing color at will by the expansion of special pigment cells, under nerve influence, as seen in many reptiles, fishes, etc. *Cope.*

met'a-cin'na-bar-ite (mĕt'ȧ-sĭn'ȧ-bär-īt), *n. Mineral.* Native mercuric sulphide, HgS. See MERCURY SULPHIDE.

met'a-cism (mĕt'ȧ-sĭz'm), *n.* [LL. *metacismus*, fr. Gr. *mytakismos* fondness for the letter μ.] **a** The placing of a word with final *m* before a word beginning with a vowel, — regarded as a fault in Latin prose composition. **b** *Lat. Gram.* Pronunciation of a final *m* before a vowel where it should be elided. c Mytacism.

met'a-clase (mĕt'ȧ-klās), *n.* [*meta-* + *-clase.*] *Geol.* A rock in which cleavage has developed, as in slate or schist.

met'ac-neme (mĕt'ăk-nēm), *n.* [*meta-* + Gr. *knēmē* shin.] *Zool.* A mesentery of any of the various secondary sets developed in most Zoantharia.

met'a-coele (mĕt'ȧ-sēl), *n.* [*meta-* + *-coele.*] The lower part of the fourth ventricle of the brain.

met'a-cone (-kōn), *n. Zool.* The posterior of the three cusps of a primitive upper molar; in higher forms, the posteroexternal cusp. The corresponding cusp of a lower molar, called **met'a-co'nid** (-kō'nĭd), is the posterointernal. See TRITUBERCULY. — **met'a-co'nal** (-năl), *adj.*

met'a-co'nule (-kō'nūl), *n. Zool.* The posterior intermediate cusp of a mammalian upper molar between the hypocone and the metacone. See TRITUBERCULY.

met'a-cor'a-coid (-kŏr'ȧ-koid), *n. Zool.* One of the two elements forming the coracoid process. *Howes.*

met'a-cra'sis (-krā'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *meta-* + Gr. *krasis* a mixing.] *Geol.* Metamorphism by recrystallization, as in the conversion of limestone to marble.

met'a-cro'mi-on (mĕt'ȧ-krō'mĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A process projecting backward and downward from the acromion of the scapula of some mammals. — **met'a-cro'mi-al** (-ăl), *adj.*

met'a-cryst (mĕt'ȧ-krĭst), *n.* [*meta-* + *-cryst.*] *Petrog.* A pseudophenocryst of a secondary mineral in metamorphic rock; — called also *porphyroblast.*

met'a-cy'clic (-sī'klĭk; -sĭk'lĭk), *adj.* [*meta-* + *-cyclic.*] *Math.* Denoting, or pertaining to, any permutation of elements in any given cycle of numbers.

me-tad' (mē-tăd'), *n.* [Telugu dial. *mettăd.*] A small field rat (*Millardia meltada*).

met'a-dis-coi'dal (mĕt'ȧ-dĭs-koi'dăl), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* Designating a form of placenta. See PLACENTA, 1.

me-tad'ro-mous (mē-tăd'rō-mŭs), *adj.* [*meta-* + *-dromous.*] *Bot.* Having the primary veins in each segment given off from the upper side of the midrib, as in some ferns.

met'a-flu'id-al (mĕt'ȧ-flōō'ĭ-dăl; -d'l), *adj. Petrog.* Relating to a texture seen in some rhyolites and related rocks, in which the constituents lie more or less parallel.

met'a-ga-lac'tic (mĕt'ȧ-gȧ-lăk'tĭk), *adj.* [*meta-* + *galactic.*] *Astron.* In the vicinity of a galaxy, but not a component part of it.

met'a-gas'ter (-găs'tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. *meta-* + *-gaster.*] *Embryol.* The definitive intestine of the embryo.

met'a-gas'tric (-găs'trĭk), *adj. Zool.* Of or pertaining to the two posterior gastric lobes of the carapace of crabs.

met'a-gas'tru-la (-găs'trōō-lȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* Any form of gastrula which is modified or not typical.

met'age (mĕt'ĭj), *n.* [From METE, *v.*] Official measurement of contents or weight; also, the charge for it.

Met'a-geit'ni-on (mĕt'ȧ-gīt'nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *metageitniōn.*] See GREEK CALENDAR.

met'a-gel'a-tin (-jĕl'ȧ-tĭn), **-tine** (-tĭn; -tēn), *n. Biochem.* A modification of gelatin that remains fluid, formerly used in photography.

met'a-gen'e-sis (mĕt'ȧ-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *meta-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Alternation of generations; specif., alternation of a gemmiparous, or asexual, and a sexual generation. — **met'a-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* — **i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

met'a-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* Metagenetic.

---

messiah religion. See GHOST DANCE.

Mes-si'ah-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

mess'i-ly, *adv.* of MESSY.

mess'in. Var. of MESSAN. *Chiefly Scot.*

Mes'sines' (mĕ'sēn'), *n.* See *Ypres* (3d) under BATTLE, *Table.*

mess'i-ness (mĕs'ĭ-nĕs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.

mess'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of MESS.

messuer. † MEASURE.

Mes'su-lam (mĕs'ŭ-lăm). *D. Bib.*

mest. Messed. *Ref. Sp.*

mes'ter, -tier. † MISTER, a trade.

mes'ter (mĕs'tĕr). Dial. Eng. var. of MASTER.

mest'full, *adj.* = MESTIVE. *Obs.*

mes'ti-call. † MISKAL.

mes-ti'za, *n., fem.* of MESTIZO.

mest'len. † MASLIN, grain.

mes'tom. Var. of MESTOME.

mesuage. † MESSUAGE.

mesur, mesure. † MEASURE.

mesurable. † MEASURABLE.

met. † MET, METE.

Me-tab'e-el (mĕ-tăb'ē-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

met'a-bis'muth-ic ac'id. See BISMUTHIC ACID.

me-tab'o-le (mē-tăb'ō-lē), *n.* Also **me-tab'o-la** (-lȧ). [See METABOLA.] **1.** *Med.* = METABASIS 8. **2.** *Zool.* = METAMORPHOSIS, 9.

Met'a-bo'li-a (mĕt'ȧ-bō'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = METABOLA.

me-tab'o-liz'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

me-tab'o-lous, *adj. Zool.* = METABOLIC, 2.

met'a-cele. Var. of METACOELE.

met'a-cis'mus (mĕt'ȧ-sĭz'mŭs), *n.* [NL.] = METACISM b.

met'a-coe'li-a (-sē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = METACOELE.

met'a-cre'sol, *n. Chem.* See **metacresol purple.** See DYE, *Table.*

me-tac'ro-nism. Metachronism.

met'a-cy'mene, *n.* See CYMENE a.

met'a-di'a-base, *n.* See META-, 6.

met'a-di-az'ine, *n.* Also **-in.** Pyrimidine. See DIAZINE.

met'a-di'o-rite, *n.* See META-.

met'a-em-pir'i-cal. Var. of METEMPIRICAL.

met'a-for. Metaphor. *Ref. Sp.*

met'a-for-mal'de-hyde, *n.* See FORMALDEHYDE.

met'a-ful'mi-nu'ric ac'id. See FULMINURIC.

---

met'a·ge·om'e·try (mĕt'ə̇·jĕ·ŏm'ĕ·trĭ), *n.* [See META-.]. Geometry that omits one or more of Euclid's axioms or replaces them by others; more generally, any non-Euclidean geometry. See PARALLEL POSTULATE. — **met'a·ge·om'e·ter** (-tĕr), *n.* — **met'a·ge'o·met'ri·cal** (-jē'ō·mĕt'rĭ·kăl), *adj.*

me·tag'na·thous (mē·tăg'nə̇·thŭs), *adj.* [*meta-* + *-gnathous.*] **a** Having the tips of the mandibles crossed, as the crossbills. **b** *Zool.* Having biting mandibles in the larval stage but sucking mouth parts when adult; — of certain insects. — **me·tag'nath** (-năth), *n.* — **me·tag'na·thism** (-nə̇·thĭz'm) *n.*

me·tag'no·my (mē·tăg'nŏ·mĭ), *n.* [*meta-* + *-gnomy.*] *Psychical Research.* Divination.

met'ag·nos'tic (mĕt'ăg·nŏs'tĭk), *adj.* Unknowable.

met'ag·nos'ti·cism (-tĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* Recognition of metagnostic fact or being.

met'a·gram'ma·tism (mĕt'ə̇·grăm'ə̇·tĭz'm), *n.* Anagrammatism. — **met'a·gram'ma·tize** (-tīz), *v. t.*

me·tag'ra·phy (mē·tăg'rə̇·fĭ), *n.* [*meta-* + *-graphy.*] Transliteration. — **met'a·graph'ic** (mĕt'ə̇·grăf'ĭk), *adj.*

met'a·hew'ett·ite (mĕt'ə̇·hū'ĕt·īt; -ĭt·īt), *n.* [*meta-* + *hewettite.*] *Mineral.* A mineral resembling hewettite, but differing slightly from it in its behavior during hydration. See HEWETTITE.

met'a·ig'ne·ous (mĕt'ə̇·ĭg'nē·ŭs), *adj.* Designating certain metamorphosed igneous rocks. See METAMORPHISM.

‖**mé'tai'rie'** (mā'tĕ'rē'; *E.* mē·tā'rē), *n.* [F.] A piece of land cultivated by a métayer.

met'a·ki·ne'sis (mĕt'ə̇·kĭ·nē'sĭs; -kī-), *n.* [NL., fr. *meta-* + Gr. *kinēsis* motion.] **a** See KINESIS. **b** *Biol.* = METAPHASE. — **met'a·ki·net'ic** (mĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

met'al (mĕt'l), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *metal, metail,* fr. L. *metallum* metal, mine, fr. Gr. *metallon* metal, orig., mine; prob. akin to Gr. *metallan* to search after. Cf. METTLE, MEDAL.] **1.** Any of a class of substances which typically show a peculiar luster (see METALLIC LUSTER), are good conductors of electricity and heat, are opaque, and may be fused, as gold, bronze, steel, etc.; also, any such substance without reference to special character; as, a piece of *metal.* Most metals are malleable, and comparatively heavy. All except mercury are solid at ordinary temperatures, and when solid they are crystalline in structure. The peculiar properties of metals are accounted for by the theory of a particular type of chemical combination in which all the atoms tend easily to lose electrons. The positive ions thus formed cohere, held together by the electron gas produced from discarded electrons no longer bound to particular atoms. Cf. ELEMENT, *n.*, 9.

2. Material; substance; stuff; hence, spirit; mettle.

Till God make men of some other *metal* than earth. *Shak.*

3. A metal alloy or object (of the kind specified); as, gun *metal.* Specif.: **a** Gold. **b** Cast iron.

4. A mine; — a Latinism. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. The speculum of a reflecting telescope. *Obs.*

6. Hardened clay; shale.

7. The color pearl blue.

8. *Chem.* An elementary metal (sense 1), as distinguished from a mixed metal, or *alloy.* The metals constitute over three fourths of the recognized elements. See AMMONIUM, ARSENIC, NONMETAL.

☞ In naming new metals, it is customary to use the suffix *-um* or *-ium*; as, aluminum, beryll*ium.*

9. *Glass Mfg.* Glass in a state of fusion.

10. *Gunnery.* **a** The metal (sense 1) forming the barrel. **b** = LINE OF METAL; — in phrases, *over metal, under metal, with her metal,* that is, respectively, with muzzle higher than breech, with breech higher, with muzzle and breech level.

11. *Her.* Or (gold) or argent (silver) used as a tincture.

12. *Mining.* **a** Ore from which a metal is derived. **b** In coal mining, country rock as distinguished from coal.

13. *Naval.* The effective power of guns on a war vessel expressed in general terms of the weight of projectiles fired in a broadside; as, a ship with more *metal* in its main battery.

14. *Print.* Type metal; hence, state of being in type.

15. *Roads, Railroads, etc.* **a** = ROAD METAL. **b** *pl. Eng.* The rails of a railroad.

16. *Smelting.* In copper smelting, short for *blue metal,* the regulus containing about 60 per cent of copper.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

metal-bearing	metal-cutting	metal-melting
metal-bending	metal-decorated	metal-perforating
metal-boring	metal-drilling	metal-piercing
metal-bound	metal-drying	metal-shaping
metal-broaching	metal-edged	metal-sheathed
metal-bushed	metal-embossed	metal-slitting
metal-clad	metal-forged	metal-slotting
metal-clasped	metal-framed	metal-studded
metal-cleaning	metal-grinding	metal-testing
metal-coated	metal-jacketed	metal-tipped
metal-covered	metal-lined	metal-trimming

met'al, *adj.* Of or pertaining to metal.

met'al (mĕt'l), *v. t.;* MET'ALED (-ld) or MET'ALLED; MET'AL·ING or MET'AL·LING. **1.** To cover or furnish with metal; as, to *metal* a ship's bottom.

2. **a** To macadamize (a highway); to provide (a road) with metal. **b** To ballast (a railway).

metal age. The period including the Bronze Age and the Iron Age. Cf. AGE, *n.*, 7.

met'al·am·mo'ni·um (-ə̇·mō'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *metal* + *ammonium.*] *Chem.* Any radical regarded as derived from ammonium by replacing one or more of its hydrogen atoms by a metal. See MERCURIAMMONIUM. *Obs.*

metal carbonyl. = CARBONYL **b.**

metal cloth. = LAMÉ.

metal coloring. Bronzing. See BRONZE, *v. t.*, 3.

met'al·craft' (mĕt'l·krăft'; 83), *n.* Art of executing in metal artistic designs, as repoussé work, chasing, inlaying.

met·al'de·hyde (mĕt·ăl'dē·hīd), *n.* [*met-* + *aldehyde.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $(C_2H_4O)_3$ or $(C_2H_4O)_4$, a polymer of ordinary aldehyde formed from it below 0°C. (32° F.) in the presence of catalysts.

met'a·lep'sis (mĕt'ə̇·lĕp'sĭs), *n.; pl.* METALEPSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *metalēpsis* participation, alteration, fr. *metalambanein* to partake, to take in exchange, fr. *meta* beyond + *lambanein* to take.] *Rhet.* Substitution by metonymy of one figurative sense for another.

met'a·lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk), *adj.* Also **met'a·lep'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl). [Gr. *metalēptikos.*] **1.** Of or pert. to a metalepsis. **2.** Designating a muscle having associated, or synergetic, action with other muscles.

— **met'a·lep'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

met'al·er, met'al·ler (mĕt'l·ĕr), *n.* One who places metal sheets on sized work.

metal fouling. See FOULING, *n.*, 2.

met'al·ine (mĕt'l·ĭn; -ēn), *n.* **1.** A substance of variable composition, as metallic oxides, wax, fats, etc., used as a substitute for ordinary lubricants.

2. An alloy of 35 parts cobalt, 30 copper, 25 aluminum, and 10 iron.

— **met'al·ine,** *adj.* — **met'al·ined** (-ĭnd; -ēnd), *adj.*

met'al·ing (mĕt'l·ĭng), *or* **met'al·ling,** *pres. part. & verbal n.* of METAL. Specif.: **n.** Metal for a road or railroad.

met'al·ist, met'al·list (-ĭst), *n.* A worker in metals.

met'al·ize, met'al·lize, (mĕt'l·īz), *v. t.* To treat with, esp. to coat with, a metal; to impregnate with a metal or metallic compound; also, *Rare,* to vulcanize; to mineralize, as a fossil. — **met'al·i·za'tion, met'al·li·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*

met'al·lar'y (mĕt'ăl·ĕr'ĭ; -ĕr·ĭ), *n.* [LL. *metallarius* miner, fr. *metallum* metal.] A worker or expert in metals. *Obs.*

metal leaf. Dutch foil.

met'al·le'i·ty (mĕt'ə̇·lē'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *métalléité.*] Metallicity.

metalli-. A combining form, Latin *metalli-,* from *metallum,* meaning *metal,* as in **met·tal'li·fac'ture, met·tal'li·fi·ca'tion, met·tal'li·fy.**

met·tal'lic (mĕ·tăl'ĭk), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *métallique,* fr. L. *metallicus,* fr. Gr. *metallikos,* fr. *metallon.* See METAL.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or made of, a metal; as, a *metallic* salt; *metallic* ceiling; of the nature of metal; as, a *metallic* substance; exhibiting the characteristic properties of a metal in the free state (that is, not combined as in oxides or salts); as *metallic* lead.

2. Resembling metal, as in appearance, in sound under percussion, or in hard, inflexible quality; as, *metallic* color; a *metallic* style; a *metallic* voice.

3. Yielding metal; metalliferous.

☞ For some *metallic* phrases, see the second word.

met·tal'li·cal (mĕ·tăl'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Metallic.

met·tal'li·cal·ly, *adv.* of METALLIC, METALLICAL.

metallic brown. **1.** A brown pigment containing usually about 50 to 70 per cent of ferric oxide, Fe_2O_3.

2. The color mineral brown.

metallic gray. The color granite.

met'al·lic'i·ty (mĕt'ə̇·lĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality of being metallic.

metallic luster, *or* **lustre.** A luster characteristic of metals in a compact state, and shown also by some other substances, as certain minerals and dyes.

met·tal'lic·ly (mĕ·tăl'ĭk·lĭ), *adv.* of METALLIC. *Rare.*

metallic oxide. *Chem.* An oxide of a metal.

metallic paint. **a** A paint, in which the pigment is chiefly iron oxide, used for painting metal surfaces. **b** A paint whose pigment is a metal, as bronze powder.

metallic paper. **a** Paper covered with a thin suspension of lime, whiting, and size. When it is written upon with a pewter or brass pencil, the lines can hardly be effaced. **b** A paper with a thin layer of a metal, as aluminum or tin.

metallic phosphorus. See PHOSPHORUS, 3.

met·tal'lics (mĕ·tăl'ĭks), *n. pl.* **1.** Metallic substances.

2. Flakes of metal to be used in paint.

met'al·lide (mĕt'l·īd), *n.* [See -IDE.] *Chem.* A binary compound of a metal, usually with another metal.

met'al·lif'er·ous (-lĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *metallifer,* fr. *metallum* metal + *ferre* to bear.] Producing or containing metal; yielding metals.

met·tal'li·form (mĕ·tăl'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*metalli-* + *-form.*] Having the form or properties of a metal.

met·tal'lik (mĕ·tăl'ĭk), *n.* [Turk. See METAL; cf. BESHLIK.] Any of a series of debased coins formerly current in Turkey. The one nominally worth 20 paras, usually called *yirmilik,* varied in actual value from 10 to 18 paras (1 to 2 cents).

met'al·line (mĕt'l·ĭn; -īn), *adj.* [F. *métallin.*] **1.** Pertaining to, or resembling, a metal; metallic.

2. Impregnated with metallic salts; as, *metalline* water.

met'al·lish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Metallic. *Obs.*

met·tal'lo- (mĕ·tăl'ō-), **metall-.** A combining form, Greek *metallo-, metall-,* from *metallon,* metal, used to mean *metal,* as in *metallo*graphy, *metall*urgy.

met·tal'lo·chrome (mĕ·tăl'ō·krōm), *n.* [*metallo-* + *-chrome.*] A coloring or ring produced on metal by electrolytic deposition. See NOBILI'S RINGS.

met·tal'lo·chro'my (-krō'mĭ), *n.* [*metallo-* + *-chromy.*] The art or process of coloring metals, esp. by electrolytic deposition. See NOBILI'S RINGS.

met·tal'lo·ge·net'ic (-jē·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **met·tal'lo·gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk). *Geol.* Designating or pert. to the origin of ores.

met'al·log'e·ny (mĕt'l·ŏj'ē·nĭ), *n.* [*metallo-* + *-geny.*] *Geol.* The branch of geology which deals with the origin of ore deposits.

met·tal'lo·graph (mĕ·tăl'ō·grăf; 83), *n.* [*metallo-* + *-graph.*] **1.** A print made by metallography.

2. A photograph of a section of metal.

met·tal'lo·graph'ic (mĕ·tăl'ō·grăf'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Pertaining to the description of coins. *Obs.*

2. Pertaining to, or produced by means of, metallography.

met'al·log'ra·phy (mĕt'l·ŏg'rə̇·fĭ), *n.* [*metallo-* + *-graphy.*] **1.** Study or science of metal structure and alloys; esp., study of such structure visually, as with the microscope.

2. A method of transferring impressions of the grain of wood to metallic surfaces by chemical action. *Rare.*

3. A substitute for lithography, in which metallic plates are used instead of stone.

— **met'al·log'ra·phist** (-fĭst), *n.*

met'al·loid (mĕt'l·oid), *n.* [*metall-* + *-oid.*] *Chem.* **a** *Obs.* An alkali metal, as sodium, or an alkaline-earth metal, as calcium. **b** A nonmetal. See NONMETAL. *Berzelius.* **c** An element, as arsenic, antimony, or tellurium, resembling the typical metals in certain properties only.

met'al·loid, *adj.* **1.** Having the appearance of a metal.

2. *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a metalloid.

met'al·loi'dal (-oi'dăl; -d'l), *adj.* Metalloid.

met'al·lom'e·ter (-ŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*metallo-* + *meter.*] A machine for testing small thin metal strips by flexion.

met·tal'lo·phone (mĕ·tăl'ō·fōn), *n.* [*metallo-* + *-phone.*] *Music.* **a** An instrument like a pianoforte, but having metal bars instead of strings. **b** An instrument like the xylophone, but having metallic instead of wooden bars.

met·tal'lo·plas'tic (mĕ·tăl'ō·plăs'tĭk), *adj.* [*metallo-* + *-plastic.*] Of or pertaining to the deposition of metal from solution in producing casts.

met·tal'lo·ther'a·peu'tic (mĕ·tăl'ō·thĕr'ə̇·pū'tĭk), *adj. Med.* Pert. to metallotherapy.

met·tal'lo·ther'a·py (-thĕr'ə̇·pĭ), *n.* [*metallo-* + *-therapy.*] *Med.* **1.** Treatment of disease, esp. of nervous affections, by applying metallic plates to the body.

2. Treatment of disease by administration of metals, or esp. their salts, as mercury salicylate in syphilis, etc.

met'al·lur'gy (mĕt'l·ûr'jĭ; mĕ·tăl'ûr·jĭ; 277), *n.* [NL. *metallurgia,* fr. Gr. *metallourgos* worker in metal, fr. *metallon* metal + *-ergos* worker, working. See METAL; WORK.] The science and art of extracting metals from their ores, refining them, and preparing them for use. It includes various processes, as smelting, amalgamation, electrolytic refining, rolling, heat-treating, etc. — **met'al·lur'gic** (mĕt'l·ûr'jĭk), **met'al·lur'gi·cal** (-jĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **met'al·lur'gi·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **met'al·lur'gist** (mĕt'l·ûr'jĭst; mĕ·tăl'ĕr·jĭst), *n.*

met'a·log'ic (mĕt'ə̇·lŏj'ĭk), *n.* A material logic, esp. one confined to metaphysical abstractions and of doubtful validity; also, a spurious logic.

met'a·log'i·cal (mĕt'ə̇·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [*meta-* + *logical.*] **1.** Beyond the scope or province of logic.

2. Of or pertaining to what is built on logical distinctions or principles, or what is analogous to logic.

met'al·or·gan'ic (mĕt'l·ôr·găn'ĭk), *adj.* Organometallic.

me·tal'o·scope (mē·tăl'ō·skōp), *n.* An instrument for examining metal. — **met'al·os'co·py** (mĕt'l·ŏs'kə·pĭ), *n.*

met'a·lu'mi·nate (mĕt'ə̇·lū'mĭ·nāt), *n.* [*met-* + *aluminate.*] *Chem.* A salt of **met'a·lu·min'ic ac'id** (-lū·mĭn'ĭk), $HAlO_2$; as, calcium *metaluminate* $Ca(AlO_2)_2$.

met'al·ware' (mĕt'l·wâr'), *n.* Work or ware of metal; esp., artistic work in metal.

met'al·work'ing (-wûr'kĭng), *n.* The process or occupation of shaping things out of metal. — **met'al·work'** (-wûrk'), *n. & v.* — **met'al·work'er** (-wûr'kĕr), *n.* — **·work'ing,** *adj.*

met'al·works' (-wûrks'), *n.* A workshop, factory, or the like, where metal is treated, shaped, forged, etc.

met'a·math'e·mat'ics (mĕt'ə̇·măth'ē·măt'ĭks), *n.* See -ICS. The philosophy of the higher mathematics. — **met'a·math'e·mat'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

met'a·mer (mĕt'ə̇·mĕr), *n.* [See METAMERE.] *Chem.* A compound which is metameric with one or more others.

me·tam'er·al (mē·tăm'ĕr·ăl), *adj.* Zool. Metameric.

met'a·mere (mĕt'ə̇·mēr), *n.* [*meta-* + *-mere.*] *Zool.* One of the more or less similar segments or parts arranged in a longitudinal series composing the body of many animals.

met'a·mer'ic (-mĕr'ĭk), *adj.* [*meta-* + *-meric.*] **1.** *Zool.* Of or pertaining to a metamere or metamerism.

2. *Chem.* Having the same elements united in the same proportion by weight, and with the same molecular weight, but of different structure and different properties; isomeric; — now relatively little used. See ISOMERIC.

met'a·mer'i·cal·ly (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* In a metameric manner.

me·tam'er·ide (mē·tăm'ĕr·Īd; -Id; 157), *n.* A metamer.

me·tam'er·ism (mē·tăm'ĕr·Īz'm), *n.* **1.** *Zool.* The state of being made up of metameres; serial segmentation.

2. *Chem.* State or quality of being metameric; also, the relation or condition of metameric compounds.

met'a·mer·i·za'tion (mĕt'ə̇·mĕr·ĭ·zā'shŭn; mē·tăm'ĕr-), *n. Zool.* The formation or differentiation of metameres.

me·tam'er·ized (mē·tăm'ĕr·Īzd), *adj. Zool.* Divided into metameres.

me·tam'er·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* Zool. Metameric.

me·tam'er·y (mē·tăm'ĕr·ĭ; mĕt'ə̇·mĕr·ĭ), *n.* Metamerism.

met'a·mor'phic (mĕt'ə̇·môr'fĭk), *adj.* [See METAMORPHOSIS.] **1.** Involving physical transformation; changing in form; as, a *metamorphic* potion.

2. Pert. to metamorphosis; as, a *metamorphic* stage.

3. *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, produced by, or exhibiting, metamorphism; as, *metamorphic* rocks. See METAMORPHISM.

met'a·mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Metamorphosis.

2. *Geol.* Broadly, any change in the constitution of any kind of rock; more commonly, a pronounced change, generally effected by action of pressure, heat, and water, resulting in a more compact and more highly crystalline condition of the rock. This phase of metamorphism is ***anamorphism,*** and is opposed to ***katamorphism,*** which is the breaking down of rock by chemical or mechanical processes. For convenience, distinction is made between ***local,*** or ***contact, metamorphism,*** produced by the intrusion of igneous masses or heated waters, and ***regional,*** or ***general, metamorphism,*** affecting wide areas. In the latter case pressure is the most important factor. Water, which is present in most rocks, acts by solution and redeposition; heat and pressure increase its potency. Pressure may have an effect apart from any movement of the rock masses (***static metamorphism***), or it may produce motion and deformation (***dynamic metamorphism***). ***Thermal metamorphism*** places emphasis on heat as a factor in the process; ***hydrothermal metamorphism*** on heat and moisture. Marble is metamorphosed limestone; most gneiss is metamorphosed granitic rock; while schists, which represent extreme metamorphism, may be derived from almost any sort of rock. Rocks produced by the metamorphism of sediments are sometimes called ***metasedimentary rocks,*** and those from igneous rocks, ***metaigneous rocks.*** See also DYNAMOMETAMORPHISM, HYDROMETAMORPHISM, METASOMATOSIS. Cf. EPIGENESIS, 2.

met'a·mor'phize (-fīz), *v. t.* To metamorphose.

met'a·mor·phop'si·a (-môr·fŏp'sĭ·ə), *n.; pl.* -SIAE (-ē). [NL. See METAMORPHOSIS; -OPSIA.] A defect of vision, consisting in a distortion of form and localization of objects.

met'a·mor'phose (mĕt'ə̇·môr'fōz; -fōs), *v.;* -PHOSED (-fōzd; -fōst); -PHOS·ING. [F. *métamorphoser.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To change into a different form; to transform; transmute.

And earth was *metamorphosed* into man. *Dryden.*

2. To cause to undergo metamorphosis.

—, *Intransitive: Zool.* To undergo a change of form.

Syn. — See TRANSFORM.

— **met'a·mor'phos·er** (-fōz·ĕr; -fōs), *n.*

met'a·mor'phose (-fōs), *n.* [Cf. F. *métamorphose.*] Metamorphosis. *Rare.*

met'a·mor·pho'sian (-môr·fō'shăn), *adj.* Metamorphosic.

met'a·mor·pho·sic (-môr'fō·sĭk), *adj.* Also, *Rare,* **met'a·mor·pho'si·cal** (-môr·fō'sĭ·kăl). Of or pert. to metamorphosis.

met'a·mor'pho·sis (mĕt'ə̇·môr'fō·sĭs; -môr·fō'sĭs; 277), *n.; pl.* -PHOSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *metamorphōsis,* fr. *metamorphoun* to transform, fr. *meta* beyond, over + *morphē* form.] **1.** Change of form, structure, or sub-

met'a·gram (mĕt'ə̇·grăm), *n.* [*meta-* + *-gram.*] = ANAGRAM, 1.
met'a·hy·drox'ide, *n.* See META-, 5 b.
met'a·in·fec'tive, *adj.* See META-, 7.
metal. † METTLE.
metal breaker. See BREAKER.
met'al·bu'min (mĕt'ăl·bū'mĭn), *n.* [*met-* + *albumin.*] = PSEUDOMUCIN.
met'ald. Metaled. *Ref. Sp.*
met·tal'ic. Var. of METALLIC.
met'al·ism, met'al·lism *n.* See -ISM.
metall-. = METALLO-.
metallic selenium. See SELENIUM.
met'al·ling. Var. of METALING.
met'al·list. Var. of METALIST.
met'al·li·thog'ra·phy, *n.* = METALLOGRAPHY, 3.
met'al·lize. Var. of METALIZE.
— met'al·li·za'tion, *n.*
met'al·log'ra·pher (mĕt'l·ŏg'rə̇·fĕr), *n.* = METALLOGRAPHIST.
met·tal'lo·graph'i·cal, *a & j.* = METALLOGRAPHIC, 2.
met·tal'lo·or·gan'ic, met·tal'lor·gan'ic, *adj.* = ORGANOMETALLIC.
metallurgical chemistry. See CHEMISTRY, 1.
metallurgical engineering. See ENGINEERING, 1. — metallurgical engineer.
met'al·mon'ger, *n.* See -MONGER.
met'a·loph (mĕt'ə̇·lŏf), *n.* [*meta-* + Gr. *lophos* crest.] *Zool.* See ECTOLOPH. [Sp.]
met'al·ur'gy. Metallurgy. *Ref.*
met'a·mor'fose. Metamorphose. *Ref. Sp.* [sis. *Ref. Sp.*]
met'a·mor'fo·sis. Metamorphosis.
met'a·mor·phop'sy (mĕt'ə̇·môr·fŏp'sĭ), *n.* = METAMORPHOPSIA.
met'a·mor'phos·a·ble (mĕt'ə̇·môr'fōz·ə·b'l; -fōs-), *adj.* See -ABLE.

stance, esp. by witchcraft or magic; transformation of any kind; also, the form resulting from metamorphosis.
2. A striking alteration in appearance, character, or circumstances, as of a person or of public affairs.
3. [*cap.*] *pl.* **a** A series of poems by Ovid, dealing with mythological transformations. **b** See GOLDEN ASS.
4. *Anat.* A change of one tissue into another, as cartilage into bone. Cf. OSSIFICATION, 1.
5. *Bot.* The sum of the various modifications through which a primitive plant structure may pass in the course of its development, whether phylogenetic or primarily ontogenetic.
6. *Chem.* **a** Any chemical change, as oxidation, reduction, hydrolysis, substitution, etc. **b** The changing of a compound into an isomeric form. See ISOMERIC, *adj.*
7. *Med.* A form of degeneration marked by conversion of certain tissues or structures into other material.
8. *Music.* Repetition of a musical figure or idea with modifications giving it a new character.
9. *Zool.* A marked and more or less abrupt change in the form or structure (and usually also in the habits, food, etc.) of an animal during postembryonic development, as when the larva of an insect becomes a pupa, or a tadpole changes to a frog. In entomology a metamorphosis is said to be *complete* when the larva, pupa, and imago differ from each other greatly in structure. An *incomplete* or *direct* metamorphosis implies that the young hatches from the egg with the general form of the adult or at no time passes into a quiescent stage corresponding to a pupa. Cf. HOLOMETABOLISM, HETEROMETABOLISM.

met'a·mor·phos'ti·cal (mĕt'ȧ·môr·fŏs'tĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or caused by, metamorphosis. *Rare.*
met'a·mor'pho·sy (-môr'fō·sĭ), *n.* Metamorphosis. *Obs.*
met'a·mor·phot'ic (-môr·fŏt'ĭk), *adj.* Metamorphic.
met'a·mor'phous (-môr'fŭs), *adj.* Metamorphic.
met'a·mor'phy (mĕt'ȧ·môr'fĭ), *n.* Metamorphosis. *Rare.*
Met'a·myn'o·don (-mĭn'ō·dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *met-* + *Amynodon.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of hornless rhinoceroses from the Oligocene of North America.
met'a·nal'y·sis (mĕt'ȧ·năl'ĭ·sĭs), *n.* [*met-* + *analysis.*] The analysis of words or groups of words into new elements (*an apron*, for *a napron*).
met'a·nau'pli·us (mĕt'ȧ·nô'plĭ·ŭs), *n.* [NL. See METANAUPLIUS.] *Zool.* A larval stage of crustaceans, following the nauplius, with about seven pairs of appendages.
Met'a·nem'er·ti'ni (mĕt'ȧ·nĕm'ĕr·tī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL. See META-; NEMERTINEA.] *Zool.* An order of nemertine worms in which the brain lies below the somatic musculature in the parenchyma.
met'a·ne·phrit'ic (-nĕ·frĭt'ĭk; -nĕ·frĭt'ĭk), *adj.* Metanephric.
met'a·nep'hron (-nĕf'rŏn), *n.*; *pl.* **-RA** (-rȧ). [NL.] The metanephros.
met'a·nep'hros (-nĕf'rŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. *meta-* + Gr. *nephros* kidney.] *Embryol.* One of the posterior of the three pairs of embryonic renal organs developed in typical vertebrates. See KIDNEY. — **met'a·nep'ric** (-rĭk), *adj.*
met'a·nep'i·on'ic (-nĕp'ĭ·ŏn'ĭk), *adj.* *Paleontol. & Zool.* Late nepionic; — said of the median of the three nepionic stages in the development of an individual.
met'a·nil'ic ac'id (mĕt'ȧ·nĭl'ĭk). *Chem.* A crystalline acid, $C_6H_4(NH_2)SO_3H$, isomeric with sulphanilic acid
met·an'il (mĕt·ăn'ĭl), *or* **met·an'i·line** (-ăn'ĭ·lĭn; -lēn; -lēn), **yel'low.** A poisonous yellow azo dye derived from metanilic acid, used in dyeing, etc.
met'a·ni'tro·an'i·line (mĕt'ȧ·nī'trō·ăn'ĭ·lĭn; -lēn; lēn), *n.* See NITROANILINE.
met'a·no'men (mĕt'ȧ·nō'mĕn), *n.* [*meta-* + L. *nomen.*] A metaphorical name, used esp. in poetic diction. See KENNING, *n.*, 4.
met'a·no'tum (mĕt'ȧ·nō'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-NOTA** (-tȧ). [NL., fr. *meta-* + Gr. *nōton* back.] *Zool.* The dorsal portion of the metathorax of insects. — **met'a·no'tal** (-tăl; -t'l), *adj.*
met·an'ti·mo·nate (mĕt·ăn'tĭ·mō·nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of metantimonic acid. See ANTIMONIC ACID.
met·an'ti·mo·nite (-nīt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of metantimonious acid.
met'a·nym (mĕt'ȧ·nĭm), *n.* [*meta-* + *-nym.*] *Biol.* A generic name rejected because based on a type species congeneric with the type of a previously published genus.
met'a·or'gan·ism (mĕt'ȧ·ôr'găn·ĭz'm), *n.* A transcendental organism.
met'a·pa·rap'ter·on (-pȧ·răp'tĕr·ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The parapteruin of the metathorax of an insect. — **met'a·pa·rap'ter·al** (-ăl), *adj.*
met'a pep'tone (-pĕp'tōn), *n.* An intermediate product formed in the gastric digestion of albuminous matter.
met'a·phase (mĕt'ȧ·fāz), *n.* [*meta-* + *-phase.*] *Biol.* A period preceding the anaphase in mitosis.
met'a·phe·nom'e·nal (-fē·nŏm'ĕ·năl; -n'l), *adj.* Transcending the phenomenal. — **met'a·phe·nom'e·non** (-nŏn), *n.*
met'a·phlo'em (-flō'ĕm), *n.* *Bot.* That part of the primary phloem formed after the protophloem and consisting of mature phloem elements. See PHLOEM.
me·taph'o·ny (mĕ·tăf'ō·nĭ), *n.* [*meta-* + *-phony.*] *Phonet.* Umlaut. — **met'a·phon'i·cal** (mĕt'ȧ·fŏn'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **me·taph'o·nize** (mĕ·tăf'ō·nīz), *v. t.*
met'a·phor (mĕt'ȧ·fĕr; -fôr), *n.* [F. *métaphore*, fr. L. *metaphora*, fr. Gr. *metaphora*, fr. *metapherein* to carry over, transfer, fr. *meta* beyond, over + *pherein* to bring, bear. See META-; BEAR to carry.] *Rhet.* Use of a word or phrase literally denoting one kind of object or idea in place of another by way of suggesting a likeness or analogy between them (the ship *plows* the sea; a *volley* of oaths). See TROPE. A metaphor may be regarded as a compressed simile, the comparison implied in the former (a marble brow) being explicit in the latter (a brow white like marble).
Syn. — See COMPARISON.
met'a·phor'i·cal (-fôr'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also **met'a·phor'ic** (-ĭk). [Gr. *metaphorikos*; cf. F. *métaphorique.*] Of, pert. to, or comprising, a metaphor; as, a *metaphorical* expression. — **met'a·phor'i·cal·ly**, *adv.* — **met'a·phor'i·cal·ness**, *n.*
met'a·phor·ist (mĕt'ȧ·fĕr·ĭst), *n.* One who makes metaphors.
met'a·phos'phate (-fŏs'fāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of metaphosphoric acid. See PHOSPHORIC ACID, 1.
met'a·phragm (mĕt'ȧ·frăm), **met'a·phrag'ma** (-frăg'mȧ), *n.* [NL. *metaphragma*, fr. *meta-* + Gr. *phragma* a fence.] *Zool.* A phragma of the metathorax of insects. — **met'a·phrag'mal** (-frăg'măl), *adj.*

met'a·phrase (mĕt'ȧ·frāz), *n.* [Gr. *metaphrasis*, fr. *metaphrazein* to paraphrase, fr. *meta* beyond, over + *phrazein* to speak.] Orig., a translation or paraphrase; now, as opposed to a *paraphrase*, a translation from one language into another.
met'a·phrase, *v. t.*; **-PHRASED** (-frāzd); **-PHRAS'ING** (-frăz'ĭng). **a** To make a metaphrase of. Formerly, specif., to render into verse. **b** To alter the wording of.
met'a·phrast (-frăst), *n.* [Gr. *metaphrastēs.*] Orig., a translator; now, one who renders verse into a different meter, or prose into verse. — **met'a·phras'tic** (-frăs'tĭk), **met'a·phras'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **-ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*
met'a·phys'e·al (-fĭz'ē·ăl), *adj.* Of or pert. to a metaphysis.
met'a·phys'ic (-fĭz'ĭk), *adj.* Metaphysical. *Milman.*
met'a·phys'ic, *n.* [ML. *metaphysica*, fem. sing., fr. *metaphysica*, neut. pl. See METAPHYSICS.] **1.** = METAPHYSICS.

Words are the beginning of *metaphysic.* *Stevenson.*

2. Metaphysical character or constitution.
met'a·phys'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Cf. ML. *metaphysicus.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to metaphysics; according to rules or principles of metaphysics; hence, abstract or abstruse; as, *metaphysical* reasoning.
2. Pertaining to, or having, real being or the essential nature of reality; as, *metaphysical* truth; *metaphysical* being.
3. Preternatural or supernatural. *Obs.*

Fate and *metaphysical* aid. *Shak.*

4. Designating, or pertaining to, a so-called "school" of 17th-century poets, whose works abound in elaborate subtleties of thought and expression; — so called by Dr. Johnson. Donne, Cowley, Herbert, and Crashaw are of this group.
met'a·phys'i·cal·ly (mĕt'ȧ·fĭz'ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* **1.** In the manner of metaphysical science, or of a metaphysician.
2. In the mode of a metaphysical reality or existence.
3. Supernaturally. *Obs.*
met'a·phy·si'cian (-fĭ·zĭsh'ăn), **met'a·phys'i·cist** (-fĭz'ĭ·sĭst), *n.* [F. *métaphysicien.*] One versed in metaphysics.
met'a·phys'i·cous (-fĭz'ĭ·kŭs), *adj.* Versed in metaphysics. *Rare.*
met'a·phys'ics (-fĭz'ĭks), *n.* See -ICS. [From *metaphysic*, n., after ML. *metaphysica*, neut. pl., fr. Gr. *meta ta physika* after those things which relate to external nature, after physics, fr. *meta* beyond, after + *physikos* relating to external nature, natural, physical, fr. *physis* nature. See PHYSICS; cf. METAPHYSIC, *n.* The term was first used, it is believed, by Andronicus of Rhodes, the editor of Aristotle's works, as a name for that part of his writings which came *after* the *Physics.*] That division of philosophy which includes ontology, or the science of being, and cosmology, or the science of the fundamental causes and processes in things; in a looser sense, all of the more abstruse philosophical disciplines; in a narrower sense, ontology alone. The primary meaning of *metaphysics* is derived from those discussions by Aristotle which he himself called the First Philosophy or Theology, and which deal with the nature of being, with cause or genesis, and with the existence of God. Later, metaphysics was understood as the science of the supersensible. By Albertus Magnus it was called the ***transphysical science***; and Aquinas considered it to be concerned with the cognition of God. Scholastic philosophy in general understood it as the science of being in itself, that is, as *ontology*, a meaning which, with some difference of interpretation, is still retained. The Renaissance resulted in two developments. In Germany, Christian Wolff divided metaphysics into ontology, cosmology, psychology, and natural or rational theology. In England, Bacon defined it as the quest or study of formal and final causes, contrasting with it natural philosophy as treating efficient and material causes. As philosophy received from Descartes its peculiarly epistemological character, the conception of metaphysics altered from the science of being to the science of the conditions of knowledge. In England, owing to the prevalence of psychological problems, it became practically identified with the analytical psychology of the time; while in Germany, Kant's *Critique* asserted its transcendental province as the science of pure, or a priori, reason. The notion that metaphysics is concerned with that which transcends experience led to the positivistic denial of the possibility of metaphysical knowledge, while the critical spirit and logical point of view of Kant caused metaphysics to be identified with logic by Hegel, Schopenhauer and later writers have insisted that metaphysics is concerned with analysis of experience, in the broad sense, and this empirical view is largely held by modern writers.
me·taph'y·sis (mĕ·tăf'ĭ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *metaphyesthai* to become by change; cf. Gr. *physis* nature.] Change of form; transformation.
met'a·phyte (mĕt'ȧ·fīt), *n.* [*meta-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A multicellular plant; — opposed to *protophyte.* — **met'a·phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *adj.*
met'a·pla'si·a (-plā'zhĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See META-; -PLASIA.] *Physiol.* Direct transformation of one form of tissue into another form, as of cartilage into bone.
me·tap'la·sis (mĕ·tăp'lȧ·sĭs), *n.* [NL. See META-; -PLASIS.] *Biol.* The condition of fulfilled growth and development in the ontogeny of an individual.
met'a·plasm (mĕt'ȧ·plăz'm), *n.* [L. *metaplasmus*, fr. Gr. *metaplasmos*, fr. *meta* beyond, over + *plassein* to mold.] **1.** *Biol.* **a** That part of the contents of a cell consisting of lifeless matter or inclusions, as certain carbohydrates. **b** Alloplasm.
2. *Gram.* **a** A change in the letters or syllables of a word. **b** The use for oblique cases of forms not from the nominative stem.
— **met'a·plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *adj.*
met'a·plast (mĕt'ȧ·plăst), *n.* [See METAPLASM.] *Gram.* A form made by metaplasm.
met'a·plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *adj.* **a** *Physiol.* Pert. to, or produced by, metaplasia. **b** Of or pert. to metaplasm.
met'a·pleu'ral (-plōōr'ăl; 242), *adj.* *Zool.* **a** Of or pert. to a metapleure. **b** Of or pert. to the metapleuron.
met'a·pleure, met'a·pleur (mĕt'ȧ·plōōr), *n.* [*meta-* + Gr. *pleura* side.] *Zool.* One of the folds of integument along the abdomen in *Amphioxus* and related genera.
met'a·pleu'ron (-plōōr'ŏn; 242), *n.*; *pl.* **-RA** (-ȧ). [NL. See META-; PLEURON.] *Zool.* **a** One of the pleura of the metathorax of an insect. **b** = METAPLEURE.
met'a·pneu·mon'ic (-nū·mŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Succeeding pneumonia.
met'ap·neus'tic (mĕt'ăp·nūs'tĭk), *adj.* [*meta-* + Gr. *pneustikos* pertaining to breathing.] *Zool.* Breathing through a single pair of posterior or anal spiracles, as certain insect larvae.
met'a·po'di·al (mĕt'ȧ·pō'dĭ·ăl), *adj.* *Zool.* **a** Of or pert. to either the metacarpus or metatarsus. **b** Of or pert. to the metapodium. — *n.* A metacarpal or metatarsal bone.
met'a·po'di·a'le (-ā'lē), *n.*; *pl.* **-ALIA** (-lĭ·ȧ). [NL.] *Zool.* A metapodial bone.
met'a·po'di·um (-pō'dĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-DIA** (-dĭ·ȧ). [NL., fr. *meta-* + *-podium.*] *Zool.* The posterior division of the foot in mollusks.
met'a·pol'i·tics (-pŏl'ĭ·tĭks), *n.* Rarely, **met'a·pol'i·tic** (-tĭk). Theoretical political science. — **met'a·po·lit'i·cal** (-pō·lĭt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **met'a·pol'i·ti'cian** (-pŏl'ĭ·tĭsh'ăn), *n.*
met'a·poph'y·sis (-pŏf'ĭ·sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-SES** (-sēz). [NL. See META-; APOPHYSIS.] *Anat.* A tubercle projecting from the anterior articular process of a vertebra, esp. in the lumbar region. In man the metapophyses are rudimentary and known as ***mammillary processes*** or ***tubercles***. — **met·ap'o·phys'e·al** (mĕt·ăp'ō·fĭz'ē·ăl), **-phys'i·al** (-ĭ·ăl), *adj.*
met'a·pore (mĕt'ȧ·pōr; 181), *n.* [*meta-* + *pore.*] The foramen of Magendie.
met'a·post'scu·tel'lum (-pōst'skū·tĕl'ŭm), *n.* *Zool.* The postscutellum of the metathorax of an insect. — **-scu·tel'lar** (-ĕr), *adj.*
met'a·pre·scu'tum (-prē·skū'tŭm), *n.* *Zool.* The prescutum of the metathorax of an insect. — **-scu'tal** (-tăl; -t'l), *adj.*
met'a·pro'te·in (-prō'tē·ĭn), *n.* [*meta-* + *protein.*] *Biochem.* Any of a class of products derived from proteins through the action of acids (***acid metaprotein***) or alkalies (***alkali metaprotein***), by which the solubility and sometimes the composition is changed. Cf. ALBUMINATE.
met'a·psy'chic (mĕt'ȧ·sĭ'kĭk), *adj.* Metapsychical.
met'a·psy'chi·cal (-kĭ·kăl), *adj.* Beyond ordinary psychology, or physiological psychology; — applied to studies of mediumistic and allied phenomena. — **met'a·psy'chics** (-kĭks), *n.* — **met'a·psy'chism** (-kĭz'm), *n.* — **met'a·psy'chist** (-kĭst), *n.*
met'a·psy·chol'o·gy (-sĭ·kŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*meta-* + *psychology.*] Any theory that aims to supplement the facts and empirical laws of psychology by speculations on the connection of mental and physical processes or on the place of mind in the universe. Thus, Freud's metapsychology aims to supplement his treatment of the conscious and unconscious and of the motivation of behavior by a theory of memories as charges of physical energy and of emotion as a process of discharge. — **-psy'cho·log'i·cal** (-sĭ'kō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*
me·tap'sy·cho'sis (mĕ·tăp'sĭ·kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *metapsychōsis.* See META-; PSYCHOSIS.] The action of mind on mind without known physical agency.
me·tap'ter·yg'i·um (mĕ·tăp'tĕr·ĭj'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *meta-* + Gr. *pterygion* fin.] *Zool.* The posterior of the three principal basal cartilages in the paired fins of certain fishes, esp. sharks and rays. — **me·tap'ter·yg'i·al** (-ăl), *adj.*
met'ap·ter'y·goid (mĕt'ăp·tĕr'ĭ·goid), *adj.* *Zool.* Situated behind the pterygoid. — *n.* A metapterygoid bone.
met·ar'a·bic ac'id (mĕt·ăr'ȧ·bĭk) [*met-* + *arabic.*] *Chem.* A white powder obtained from cherry and beech gums and sugar beet pulp, and formed artificially by heating arabic acid.
met'a·ross'ite (mĕt'ȧ·rŏs'īt), *n.* [*meta-* + *rossite.*] *Mineral.* A hydrous calcium vanadate. See ROSSITE.
met'a·sac'charin'ic acid (-săk'ȧ·rĭn'ĭk). See SACCHARINIC **b.**
met'a·scu·tel'lum (-skū·tĕl'ŭm), *n.* [NL.] The scutellum of the metathorax of an insect. — **scu·tel'lar** (-ĕr), *adj.*
met'a·scu'tum (-skū'tŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The scutum of the metathorax of an insect. — **-scu'tal** (-tăl), *adj.*
met'a·so'ma (-sō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* **-SOMATA** (-tȧ). [NL., fr. *meta-* + *-soma.*] *Zool.* The hinder part of the body of a mollusk. — **met'a·so'mal** (-măl), *adj.*
met'a·so'ma·sis (-sō'mȧ·sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Metasomatosis.
met'a·so·mat'ic (-sō·măt'ĭk), *adj.* **a** *Geol.* Of or pertaining to metasomatism. **b** *Zool.* Of or pertaining to a metasoma.
met'a·so'ma·tism (mĕt'ȧ·sō'mȧ·tĭz'm), *n.* Metasomatosis.
met'a·so'ma·to'sis (mĕt'ȧ·sō'mȧ·tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *meta-* + Gr. *sōma, sōmatos*, body.] *Geol.* Metamorphism developed by chemical transformation of the constituent minerals and the replacement of some of them with consequent change in the chemical composition of the rock.
met'a·sperm (mĕt'ȧ·spûrm), *n.* [*meta-* + *-sperm.*] *Bot.* An angiosperm. — **met'a·sper'mic** (-spûr'mĭk), *adj.* — **met'a·sper'mous** (-mŭs), *adj.*
met'a·sta'ble (-stā'b'l), *adj.* *Physics & Chem.* Designating or pertaining to a condition of comparative stability. — **met'a·sta·bil'i·ty** (-stȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*
metastable state. *Physics.* A state of an atomic system such that its energy of excitation cannot be radiated as light.
met'a·stan'nate (-stăn'āt), *n.* A salt of metastannic acid.
met'a·stan'nic ac'id (-ĭk). *Chem.* **a** Commonly, β-stannic acid. See STANNIC ACID. **b** Properly, α-stannic acid.
me·tas'ta·sis (mĕ·tăs'tȧ·sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-SES** (-sēz). [LL., transition, fr. Gr. *metastasis*, fr. *methistanai* to place in another way, fr. *meta* after + *histanai* to place.] **1.** Change of state, substance, or form.

The lamp and oil man, just then beginning, by a not unnatural *metastasis*, to bloom into a lighthouse engineer. *Stevenson.*

2. *Biol.* Metabolism.
3. *Med.* **a** The transfer of a disease-producing agency, as cells or bacteria, from a region of disease to another part of the body with development of a similar lesion in the new location. **b** The secondary growth of a malignant tumor so produced.
4. *Petrog.* A change of a paramorphic character, as the recrystallization of a limestone or the devitrification of a glassy rock.
5. *Rhet.* Change of subject, esp. sudden transition.
me·tas'ta·size (-sīz), *v. i.* [See -IZE.] *Med.* To spread to other parts by metastasis, as a tumor.
met'a·stat'ic (mĕt'ȧ·stăt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **met'a·stat'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). Of, pertaining to, or caused by, metastasis; as, a *metastatic* abscess. — **met'a·stat'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*
met'a·ster'num (-stûr'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *meta-* + *-sternum.*] **a** *Anat.* The xiphisternum, or the xiphoid process. **b** *Zool.* The ventral plate of the metathorax. — **met'a·ster'nal** (-stûr'năl; -n'l), *adj.*
met'a·sthen'ic (-sthĕn'ĭk), *adj.* *Zool.* Strong in the hinder part of the body.
met'a·stib'nite (-stĭb'nīt), *n.* [*meta-* + *stibnite.*] *Mineral.* An amorphous, brick-red antimony trisulphide, Sb_2S_3, having the same composition as stibnite.

met·an'ti·mo'nic ac'id (mĕt·ăn'tĭ·mō'nĭk; -mŏn'ĭk). See ANTIMONIC ACID.
met·an'ti·mo'ni·ous (-mō'nĭ·ŭs), *or* **met·an'ti·mo·nous** (-ăn'tĭ·mō·nŭs), **ac'id.** See ANTIMONIOUS ACID.
met'a·pec'tic ac'id (mĕt'ȧ·pĕk'tĭk). = METARABIC ACID.
met'a·pec'tus (-pĕk'tŭs), *n.* [NL. See PECTUS.] = METASTERNUM.
met'a·pep'sis (-pĕp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Petrog.* = REGIONAL METAMORPHISM. See METAMORPHISM.
met'a·per'i·od'ic ac'id (mĕt'ȧ·pûr'ĭ·ŏd'ĭk). See 2d PERIODIC.
met'a·phe'nyl·ene, *n.* See PHENYLENE.
met'a·phe'nyl·ene·di·am'ine, *n.* Also **-in.** See PHENYLENEDIAMINE.
met'a·phor·ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.
met'a·phos·phor'ic ac'id. See PHOSPHORIC ACID, 1.
met'a·phos'pho·rous ac'id. See PHOSPHOROUS ACID.
met·taph'ra·sis (mĕ·tăf'rȧ·sĭs), *n.* [NL. See METAPHRASE.] = METAPHRASE. [NEW THOUGHT.]
Metaphysical Healing. See **metaphysical idealism.** See IDEALISM. [NECESSITY, 6 a.]
metaphysical necessity. See
metaphysical whole. See WHOLE.
met'a·phy·si'cian·ism (mĕt'ȧ·fĭ·zĭsh'ăn·ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
metaphysical truth. See TRUTH, *n.*, 4 b.
met'a·phys'i·cize, *v. i. & t.* See [-IZE.]
me·taph'y·ton (mĕ·tăf'ĭ·tŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* = METAPHYTE.
met'a·plum'bate (mĕt'ȧ·plŭm'bāt), *n.*; **met'a·plum'bic** (-bĭk) **ac'id.** See PLUMBIC ACID; 1st -ATE.
met'a·rhy'o·lite, *n.* See META-.
met'ar·sen'ic ac'id (mĕt'är·sĕn'ĭk; -sĕ'nĭk). See ARSENIC ACID.
met'ar·se'ni·ous ac'id. See ARSENIOUS ACID.
met·ar'se·nite, *n.* See ARSENITE.
met'a·sed'i·men'ta·ry, *adj.* See METAMORPHISM, 2.
met'a·sil'i·cate, *n.* See SILICATE.
met'a·si·lic'ic, *adj.* See SILICIC ACID. [METASOMA.]
met'a·some (mĕt'ȧ·sōm), *n.* =
Met'a·sper'mae (-spûr'mē), *n. pl.* [NL. See -SPERM.] Syn. of ANGIOSPERMAE.

me·tas'to·ma (mē·tăs'tō·mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (mĕt'ȧ·stō'mȧ·tȧ; -stōm'ȧ·tȧ). [NL., fr. *meta-* + Gr. *stoma* mouth.] *Zool.* A median platelike process behind the mouth in crustaceans and related arthropods.

me·tas'tro·phe (mē·tăs'trō·fē), *n.* [Gr. *metastrophē.*] Interchange. — **met'a·stroph'ic** (mĕt'ȧ·strŏf'ĭk), *adj.*

met'a·tar'sal (mĕt'ȧ·tär'sȧl; -s'l), *adj. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the metatarsus. — *n.* A metatarsal bone.

met'a·tar·sa'le (-tär·sā'lē), *n.* [NL.] A metatarsal bone.

met'a·tarse (mĕt'ȧ·tärs), *n.* The metatarsus. *Rare.*

met'a·tar'so·pha·lan'ge·al (-tär'sō·fȧ·lăn'jē·ȧl), *adj.* Pertaining to the metatarsus and the phalanges.

met'a·tar'sus (-tär'sŭs), *n.; pl.* -SI (-sī). [NL. See META-; TARSUS.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* The part of the foot (in quadrupeds, of the hind foot), or of its skeleton, between the tarsus and phalanges, containing, when all the digits are present, five more or less elongated bones. These are reduced in number or fused in many animals in a similar way to those of the metacarpus. In man it forms the instep; in horses and cattle, the part of the hind leg from the hock to the fetlock joint. In birds the metatarsus, ordinarily called *shank* or *tarsus*, contains a large bone representing three fused metatarsals and certain distal tarsal elements (united with its proximal end), and usually a rudiment of a fourth metatarsal.
2. *Zool.* **a** The tarsus of the posterior pair of legs of an insect. **b** The proximal segment of the tarsus of an insect. **c** The proximal segment of the foot of a spider.

met'a·tat'ic (-tăt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **met'a·tat'i·cal** (-ĭ·kȧl). [*meta-* + Gr. *tatos* that can be stretched.] *Physics.* Coincident in direction with the directions of stress or strain; — said of certain axes or planes used in discussing the elastic properties of bodies. — **met'a·tat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

met'a·tax'ic (-tăk'sĭk), *adj.* [See META-; -TAXIS.] *Geol.* Designating or pert. to rock cleavage due to fracture. *Rare.*

me·ta'te (mȧ·tä'tē), *n.* [Sp., fr. Nahuatl *metlatl.*] A stone with a concave upper surface, used in Spanish North America and by the Indians in the southwestern United States for grinding cereal seeds.

met'a·thal'a·mus (mĕt'ȧ·thăl'ȧ·mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *meta-* + *thalamus.*] *Anat.* A division of the diencephalon comprising the geniculate bodies.

Met'a·the'ri·a (-thē'rĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See META-; -THERIUM.] *Zool.* In some classifications, a subclass of mammals coextensive with Marsupialia. — **met'a·the'ri·an** (-thē'rĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

me·tath'e·sis (mē·tăth'ē·sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [LL., fr. Gr. *metathesis,* fr. *metatithenai* to place differently, to transpose, fr. *meta* beyond, over + *tithenai* to place, set. See META-; THESIS.] **1.** Change of place, condition, etc.; reversal; specif., transposition, as of the letters, sounds, or syllables of a word (A.-S. *ascian, axian* (cs = x); OHG. *erila, elira;* the deaf-mutism *knife* for *knife,* and similar miswritings or mispronunciations; *Falstaff* for *Fastolph*).
2. *Chem.* = DOUBLE DECOMPOSITION.
— **met'a·thet'ic** (mĕt'ȧ·thĕt'ĭk), **-thet'i·cal** (-ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* — **met'a·thet'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

met'a·tho'rax (mĕt'ȧ·thō'răks; 181), *n.* [NL. See META-; THORAX.] The posterior segment of the thorax in insects. See INSECT, *Illust.* — **met'a·tho·rac'ic** (-thō·răs'ĭk), *adj.*

met'a·ti'tan·ate (-tī'tăn·āt), *n.* [See 1st -ATE, 3.] *Chem.* A salt of metatitanic acid, H_2TiO_3.

Me·ta'tron (mē·tä'trŏn), *n.* [Heb. *Mēṭāṭrōn,* an intermediary, fr. L. Gr. *metātōr,* fr. L. *metator* a fixer of boundaries.] *Jewish Theol.* An angelic envoy of God mentioned in the Midrashim.

met'a·troph'ic (mĕt'ȧ·trŏf'ĭk), *adj.* [*meta-* + *-trophic.*] *Biol.* Saprophytic.

met'a·tung'stic ac'id (mĕt'ȧ·tŭng'stĭk). [*meta-* + *tungstic.*] *Chem.* Any of various complex tungstic acids, esp. one obtained as a yellow crystalline solid soluble in water, having the formula $H_2W_4O_{13}$ ascribed to it.

met'a·type (mĕt'ȧ·tīp), *n.* [*meta-* + *-type.*] *Zool.* A topotype determined by the original describer of its species. — **met'a·typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *adj.*

met'a·van'a·date (mĕt'ȧ·văn'ȧ·dāt), *n.* A salt of metavanadic acid. See VANADIC ACID.

met'a·vaux'ite (-vōk'sĭt), *n.* [*meta-* + *vauxite.*] *Mineral.* A hydrous iron aluminum phosphate derived by alteration from vauxite. See VAUXITE.

met'a·vol'tine (-vŏl'tĭn; -tēn), *n.* [*meta-* + *voltaite.*] *Mineral.* A complex basic hydrous sulphate, chiefly of iron.

me·tax'ite (mē·tăk'sĭt), *n.* [G. *metaxit,* fr. Gr. *metaxa* silk.] *Mineral.* A fibrous serpentine.

met'a·xy'lem (mĕt'ȧ·zī'lĕm), *n. Bot.* That part of the primary xylem formed after the protoxylem and consisting of mature xylem elements. See XYLEM.

‖**mé'ta'yage'** (mȧ'tē'yȧzh'; *E.* mĕ·tā'yĭj), *n.* [F. See MÉTAYER.] The métayer system of farming land.

mé'ta'yer' (*F.* mȧ'tē'yā'; *E.* mĕ·tā'yēr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *medietas* half; cf. ML. *medietarius.* See MOIETY.] One who cultivates land for a share (usually one half) of its yield, receiving stock, tools, and seed from the landlord. Such a system (called the *métayer system* or *system of share rent*) was once common in England and continental Europe.

Met'a·zo'a (mĕt'ȧ·zō·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *meta-* + Gr. *zōion* animal.] *Zool.* A group comprising all animals except the Protozoa. They have the body when adult composed of numerous cells differentiated into tissues and organs, and, except in a few degraded parasitic forms, a digestive cavity lined with specialized cells. Reproduction is chiefly (in a majority of forms always) sexual, and each individual thus produced begins its existence as a single cell (see EGG), which by mitotic division and differentiation of the resulting new cells grows into an adult organism, generally passing through an embryonic stage known as a *gastrula* (which see), or some recognizable modification of it. — **met'a·zo'al** (-zō'ȧl), *adj.* — **met'a·zo'an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.*

met'a·zo·ē'a (-zō·ē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *meta-* + Gr. *zōion* animal.] *Zool.* A larval stage in certain higher Crustacea intermediate between the zoëa and megalops stages.

met'a·zo'ic (-zō'ĭk), *adj. Zool.* Metazoan.

met'a·zo'on (-zō'ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* One of the Metazoa.

Met'calfe bean (mĕt'kăf). A valuable, prostrate forage plant (*Phaseolus metcalfei*) of the southwestern U. S. and adjacent Mexico; also, the pods or seeds of this plant.

mete (mēt), *v.; :* MET'ED (mēt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); MET'ING (mēt'ĭng). [AS. *metan;* akin to D. *meten,* G. *messen,* OHG. *mezzan,* ON. *meta,* Goth. *mitan,* L. *modus* measure, moderation, *modius* a corn measure, *meditari* to meditate, *modestus* moderate, modest, *moderari* to moderate, Gr. *medesthai* to be mindful of, *medimnos* a corn measure, OIr. *midiur* I judge; basic idea: to measure. See MEDICINE, MUST, *v.;* cf. MEET, *adj.,* MODERATE, MODERN, MODESTY.] *Transitive:* **1.** To find the quantity, dimensions, or capacity of, by any rule or standard; to measure.
2. To assign by measure; to apportion; allot; — chiefly with *out;* as, to *mete* out punishment or reward.
3. To determine the limits or value of by measure. *Obs.*
—, *Intransitive:* To measure. *Archaic. Mark* iv. 24.
Syn. — Give, award, distribute.

mete (mēt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *meta.*] **a** *Obs.* Goal. **b** Boundary; — chiefly *pl.,* in *metes and bounds.*

mete, *v. i. & t.; past* METTE; *past part.* MET. [AS. *mētan.*] To dream; also impersonally, as in *memette,* I dreamed. *Obs.*

mete. Var. of MEAT, MEET. *Now Dial.*

me'tel (mē'tĕl), *n.* [NL. *nux methel, nux metella,* fr. Ar. *jawz māthil.*] A thorn apple; esp., the fruit of *Datura metel.*

met'em·pir'ic (mĕt'ĕm·pĭr'ĭk), **met'em·pir'i·cal** (-ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* [*met-* + *empiric, -ical.*] *Philos.* Related, or belonging, to the objects of knowledge within the province of metempirics. — **met'em·pir'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

met'em·pir'ic (mĕt'ĕm·pĭr'ĭk), *n.* A metempiricist.

met'em·pir'i·cism (-ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* The tendency to be concerned with metempirics; also, any doctrine which emphasizes what is beyond the empirical. — **-pir'i·cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

met'em·pir'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science or study of concepts and relations which are conceived as beyond, and yet as related to, the knowledge gained empirically. See -ICS.

met'emp·sy'chic (mĕt'ĕmp·sī'kĭk), **me·temp'sy·cho'sic·al** (mē·tĕmp'sĭ·kō'zĭ·kȧl), **me·temp'sy·cho'sal** (-zȧl; -z'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to metempsychosis. *Rare.*

me·temp'sy·chose (mē·tĕmp'sĭ·kōs; mē-), *v. t.;* -CHOSED (-kōst); -CHOS'ING (-kōs'ĭng). [See METEMPSYCHOSIS.] To translate or transfer, as the soul, from one body to another.

me·temp'sy·cho'sis (-kō'sĭs), *n.; pl.* -CHOSES (-sēz). [LL., fr. Gr. *metempsychōsis,* fr. *meta* beyond, over + *empsychoun* to animate, fr. *en* in + *psychē* soul. See PSYCHOLOGY.] The passing of the soul at death into another body, whether of a brute or a person; transmigration of souls. The doctrine of metempsychosis was held by the ancient Egyptians, and is a tenet of East Indian philosophy.

met'emp·to'sis (mĕt'ĕmp·tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *meta* beyond, after + *emptōsis* a falling upon, fr. *empiptein* to fall in or upon, fr. *en* in + *piptein* to fall.] *Chron.* The suppression of a day in the calendar to prevent the date of the new moon being set a day too late, or the suppression of the bissextile day once in 134 years. Cf. PROEMPTOSIS.

met'en·ceph'a·lon (mĕt'ĕn·sĕf'ȧ·lŏn), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [NL., fr. *met-* + *encephalon.*] *Anat., Embryol., & Zool.* **a** *Now Rare.* The myelencephalon. **b** The subdivision of the rhombencephalon between the isthmus and the myelencephalon, comprising the cerebellum and pons. See BRAIN, **1 a.** **c** Sometimes, the cerebellum alone. — **met'en·ce·phal'ic** (mĕt'ĕn·sē·făl'ĭk), *adj.*

met'en·sar·co'sis (mĕt'ĕn·sär·kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *met-* + Gr. *ensarkōsis* incarnation (fr. *en* in + *sarx, sarkos,* flesh.] Transfer of flesh from one body to another. *Rare.*

met'en·so'ma·to'sis (mĕt'ĕn·sō'mȧ·tō'sĭs), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *metensōmatōsis.*] A change of body or re-embodiment (by the soul).

met·en'ter·on (mĕt·ĕn'tĕr·ŏn), *n.; pl.* -TERA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. *met-* + *enteron.*] *Zool.* **a** The enteron modified in any manner from the primitive archenteron. **b** One of the radial digestive chambers of an actinozoan as distinguished from the mesenteron. — **met·en'ter·on'ic** (-ŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

me'te·or (mē'tē·ēr; 159), *n.* [OF. or ML.; OF. *meteore,* fr. ML. *meteorum,* fr. Gr. *meteōron,* pl. *meteōra* things in the air, fr. *meteōros* high in air, raised off the ground, fr. *meta* beyond + *eōra, aiōra,* a suspension or hovering in the air; akin to Gr. *aeirein* to lift, raise up.] **1.** Any phenomenon or appearance in the atmosphere, as whirlwinds, clouds, rainbows, etc. Meteors are often classed as: ***aerial meteors,*** winds, tornadoes, etc.; ***aqueous meteors*** or ***hydrometeors,*** rain, hail, snow, dew, etc.; and ***luminous meteors,*** including, besides rainbows, halos, etc., the ***igneous meteors,*** lightning, shooting stars, and the like.

All day the hoary *meteor* fell. *Whittier.*

2. *Astron.* A transient, luminous, celestial body that enters the earth's atmosphere with great velocity from without, its light being due to incandescence caused by the heat generated by the resistance of the air. Because of this heat most of the meteors are dissipated into gas before reaching the ground. The brighter meteors are called ***fireballs,*** or, if they explode, ***bolides;*** the fainter ones, ***shooting stars*** or ***falling stars.*** Those that reach the ground are called ***meteorites.*** A large number of meteors appearing on the same night or on successive nights constitute a ***meteoric shower.*** Meteoric showers are due to swarms of meteoric bodies moving around the sun in definite orbits. Some of these swarms are definitely connected with certain comets, and some of them may be regarded as the remnants of disintegrated comets, notably the Andromedes, associated with Biela's comet. Some showers occur annually with great regularity, as the August Perseids, some at long intervals, as the displays of November Leonids in 1833, 1866–67, and 1901. Meteoric showers are named from the constellations in which their radiants are located (as Aquilids, Arietids, Aurigids, Draconids), or sometimes from individual stars near the radiant point (as η Aquarids, α Orionids, β Ursæ Minorids), or from the comets with which they are associated (as Bielids). See LEONID, LYRAID, ANDROMEDE.

meteor dust. Cosmic dust.

me'te·or·graph' (mē'tē·ēr·grȧf'; 83), *n.* [*meteor* + *-graph.*] A device to facilitate recording the path of a meteor.

me'te·or'ic (-ōr'ĭk), *adj.* Also **me'te·or'i·cal** (-ĭ·kȧl). [ML. *meteoricus.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a meteor or meteors; meteorological; as, *meteoric* phenomena; *meteoric* stones.
2. Like a meteor in appearance, flight, etc.; flashing; transiently brilliant; as, swift *meteoric* fame.
— **me'te·or'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

meteoric astronomy. Astronomy treating of the appearance, motions, composition, and origin of meteors.

meteoric iron. Iron of meteoric origin. See METEORITE.

meteoric paper. A paperlike substance of confervoid origin found floating in the air. It was formerly supposed to fall from meteors.

meteoric shower. See METEOR, 2.

meteoric stone. *Astron.* A meteorite.

me'te·or·ism (mē'tē·ēr·ĭz'm), *n.* [NL. *meteorismus,* fr. Gr. *meteōrismos* a lifting up.] *Med.* Flatulent distention of the abdomen. See TYMPANITES. — **me'te·or·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

me'te·or·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A specialist on the subject of meteors.

me'te·or·it'al (mē'tē·ēr·ĭt'ȧl; -'l), *adj.* Meteoritic.

me'te·or·ite (mē'tē·ēr·īt; 159), *n.* [Cf. F. *météorite.*] **A** stony or metallic body that has fallen to the earth from outer space; an aerolite; loosely, a meteor (which see). Meteorites usually show a pitted surface with a fused crust, caused by the heat developed in their rapid passage through the earth's atmosphere. A meteorite may consist: (1) Of metallic iron, which is usually chiefly composed of kamacite and taenite, and is invariably alloyed with a small percentage of nickel, often with small amounts of cobalt and traces of other metals (***meteoric iron,*** or ***siderite,*** formerly ***holosiderite***). When etched this usually exhibits peculiar crystalline figures, called ***Widmanstaetten figures.*** (2) Of a cellular mass of iron with embedded silicates (***siderolite,*** formerly ***mesosiderite***). (3) Of a stony mass of silicates with little iron (***meteoric stone,*** or ***aerolite,*** formerly ***sporadosiderite***). (4) Of a mass without iron (***asiderite***).

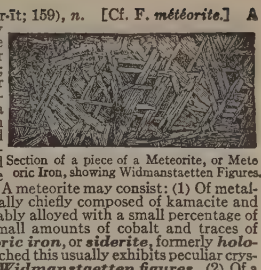

Section of a piece of a Meteorite, or Meteoric Iron, showing Widmanstaetten Figures.

me'te·or·it'ic (-ĭt'ĭks), *adj.* Of or pert. to meteorites.

meteoritic hypothesis. *Cosmog.* The hypothesis that the earth was formed by the aggregation of scattered meteorites. Cf. PLANETESIMAL HYPOTHESIS, NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS.

me'te·or·it'ics (-ĭt'ĭks), *n. Astron.* The science which treats of meteorites. See -ICS.

me'te·or·ize (mē'tē·ēr·īz), *v. t.* [Gr. *meteōrizein* to raise to a height.] **a** To vaporize. *Evelyn.* **b** *Med.* To cause meteorism of or in. — *v. i.* **a** To vaporize. **b** To take the form or appearance of a meteor; to shine out in a brief brilliance. — **me'te·or·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zȧ'shŭn; -ĭ·zȧ'shŭn), *n.*

me'te·or·o- (mē'tē·ōr·ō-; mē'tē·ŏr'ō-), **meteor-.** A combining form for *meteor,* as in *meteor*olite, *meteor*ite.

me'te·or·o·gram' (mē'tē·ōr·ō·grăm'; mē'tē·ŏr'-), *n.* [*meteoro-* + *-gram.*] *Meteorol.* Record of a meteorograph.

me'te·or·o·graph' (mē'tē·ōr·ō·grȧf'; mē'tē·ŏr'-; 83), *n.* [F. *météorographe.*] **1.** *Meteorol.* An autographic apparatus for recording simultaneously several meteorologic elements, as temperature, moisture, etc.
2. A camera for photographing meteor trails.
— **me'te·or·og'ra·phy** (mē'tē·ēr·ŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* — **me'te·or·o·graph'ic** (-ōr·ō·grăf'ĭk; mē'tē·ŏr'-), *adj.*

me'te·or·like' (mē'tē·ēr·līk'), *adj.* See -LIKE.

me'te·or·oid' (mē'tē·ēr·oid'), *n.* [*meteor* + *-oid.*] *Astron.* One of the countless small solid bodies in the solar system, which become meteors on entering the earth's atmosphere. — **me'te·or·oi'dal** (-oi'dȧl; -d'l), *adj.*

me'te·or·o·lite' (mē'tē·ōr·ō·līt'; mē'tē·ŏr'-), *n.* [F. *météorolithe.* See METEOR; -LITE.] **A** meteorite. — **me'te·or·o·lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

me'te·or·o·log'ic (mē'tē·ōr·ō·lŏj'ĭk; mē'tē·ŏr'-), **me'te·or·o·log'i·cal** (-ō·lŏj'ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* [Gr. *meteorologikos;* cf. F. *météorologique.*] Of or pertaining to the atmosphere and its phenomena, or meteorology. — **me'te·or·o·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

meteorological elements. The subjects of meteorological observation, as temperature, barometer pressure, etc.

me'te·or·ol'o·gist (mē'tē·ēr·ŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.* Specialist in meteorology.

me'te·or·ol'o·gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *meteōrologia,* fr. *meteōros* high in the air + *logos* discourse; cf. F. *météorologie.* See METEOR.] **1.** The science, or branch of physics, treating of the atmosphere and its phenomena, esp. of its variations of heat and moisture, of its winds, etc. Cf. CLIMATOLOGY.
2. The meteorological character of a region.

me'te·or·om'e·ter (-ŏm'ē·tēr), *n.* [*meteoro-* + *-meter.*] **a** An apparatus which transmits automatically to a central station atmospheric changes as marked by the anemometer, barometer, thermometer, etc. **b** A mechanical device for determining the real path of a meteor.

me'te·or·o·scope' (mē'tē·ōr·ō·skōp'; mē'tē·ŏr'ō·skōp), *n.* [Gr. *meteōroskopion,* fr. *meteōroskopos* observing the heavenly bodies. See METEOR; -SCOPE.] *Astron.* **a** *Obs.* An astrolabe; a planisphere. **b** An instrument for measuring the position, length, and direction of the apparent path of a meteor.

me'te·or·os'co·py (mē'tē·ēr·ŏs'kō·pĭ), *n.* Observation of meteors.

me'te·or·ous (mē'tē·ēr·ŭs *or, esp. in poetry,* mē·tē'ō·rŭs), *adj.* [See METEOR.] Meteoric.

met·ep'i·me'ron (mĕt·ĕp'ĭ·mē'rŏn), *n.* [NL.] The epimeron of the metathorax of an insect. — **-me'ral** (-rȧl), *adj.*

met·ep'i·ster'num (-stŭr'nŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The episternum of the metathorax of an insect. — **met·ep'i·ster'nal** (-nȧl; -n'l), *adj.*

me'ter, me'tre (mē'tĕr), *n.* [ME. *metre* (in senses I & 3), fr. OF. *metre* (F. *mètre*), fr. L. *metrum,* fr. Gr. *metron;* cf. AS. *meter,* fr. L. See MEASURE.] **1.** Systematically arranged and measured rhythm in verse; specif.: **a** The property of a verse that is divided into a determined number of metrical feet (sometimes, quantitative feet) or syllabic groups; metrical structure.

The only strict antithesis to prose is *meter.* *Wordsworth.*

b The metrical pattern of a verse as indicated esp. by the prevailing type of foot and the number of feet; as, ballad *meter;* Horace's *meters.* **c** The metrical pattern of a stanza or strophe, esp. in hymns; as, common *meter;* long *meter.* **d** *Rare.* A measure, as a foot or a dipody.
2. *Music.* **a** Primarily, that part of rhythmical structure concerned with the division of a composition into measures by means of regularly recurring accents, each measure consisting of a uniform number of beats or time units, of which the first has the strongest accent; — less specifically called *time* or *rhythm.* **b** The distribution of long and short tones within measures; — commonly called *rhythm.* **c** The formation from measures of larger divisions, such as phrases, sections, or strophes; — commonly called *rhythm.*
3. A metrical composition or version; a poem or verse. *Obs.*
4. [F. *mètre,* fr. Gr. *metron.*] A measure of length, the basis of the *metric system.* The meter as now defined is the distance between two lines on a certain platinum-iridium bar kept at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures in Paris, when this bar is at 0° C. or 32° F. Copies of this bar are kept elsewhere. In Great Britain the legalized relation for many years has been one meter equal to 39.370113 imperial inches, but recent determinations show the present actual relation to be one meter equal to 39.370147 imperial inches. In the United States the accepted value is 39.37 inches. Copies of the International Prototype Meter are in the possession of the principal

met'a·stig'mate (mĕt'ȧ·stĭg'mȧt), *adj.* = METAPNEUSTIC.
met'a·stome (mĕt'ȧ·stōm), *n.* = METASTOMA.
met'a·style, *n. Zool.* See STYLE, *n.,* 14 d.

met'a·tan·tal'ic, *adj.* See TANTALIC ACID. [1 c.]
met'a·the·ol'o·gy, *n.* See META-; THEOLOGY.
met'a·ti·tan'ic, *adj.* [See META-; SEE TITANIC ACID. [TOLUIC.
met'a·to·lu'ic, *adj.* See META-;

met'a·to·lu'i·dine, *n.* Also **-din.** See TOLUIDINE.
met'a·troph'ic (-trŏf'ĭk), *adj.* = SAPROPHYTIC. [BATTLE, *Table.*
Me·tau'rus (mē·tô'rŭs), *n.* See
met'a·va·nad'ic ac'id (mĕt'ȧ·vȧ·năd'ĭk). See VANADIC ACID.
met'a·xy'lene (-zī'lēn), *n.* See XYLENE.
mete, + MATE, *adj.;* MET.
mete·temp'sy·cho'size, *v. t.* = METEMPSYCHOSE.

me'te·o·gram' (mē'tē·ō·grăm'), *n.* = METEOROGRAM.
me'te·o·graph' (-grȧf'; 83), *n.* = METEOROGRAPH. [OROLITE.]
fre'te·or·o·lithe'. Var. of METE-
met·ep·en·ceph'a·lon (mĕt'ĕp·ĕn·sĕf'ȧ·lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *met-* + *epencephalon.*] *Anat.* = RHOMBENCEPHALON. — **met'ep·en'ce·phal'ic** (-ĕn'sē·făl'ĭk), *adj.*
me'ter (mē'tĕr), *n.* [From METE to dream.] A dreamer. *Obs.*

countries of the world. The value of the meter in wave lengths of light is known with very great accuracy; for example, the generally accepted value for the wave length of red cadmium radiation under specified standard conditions is 0.00064384696 mm. The meter was intended to be, and is very nearly, one ten-millionth part of the distance measured on a meridian of the earth from the equator to the pole. **Syn.** — See RHYTHM.

-meter. [L. *metrum* measure, fr. Gr. *metron.*] *Prosody.* A combining form, denoting *a measure of* (so many) *feet in a verse*, as in hepta*meter*, tetra*meter*.

me'ter, me'tre (mē'tĕr), *v. t. & i.*; ME'TERED, ME'TRED (mē'tĕrd); ME'TER·ING (-tĕr·ĭng), ME'TRING (mē'trĭng). To compose in, or put into, meter.

me'ter (mē'tĕr), *n.* [From METE to measure.] **1.** One that measures; esp., an official measurer of commodities.

2. An instrument for measuring, and usually for indicating and recording automatically the quantity measured. ***Gas meters*** are of two kinds: ***wet meters***, containing a liquid and a partly submerged, partitioned drum rotated by the gas; ***dry meters***, usually indicating by piston displacement. Both are automatic, with the necessary recording clockwork and dials. ***Water meters*** usually act by piston displacement or by a rotating vane or a gyrating disk. ***Electricity*** or ***electric meters***, for measuring current or energy, are termed ***electrolytic***, ***clock***, or ***motor, meters***, according to whether operated by electrolysis (deposited metal being subsequently weighed), a time clock of changing rate, or a motor and the necessary recording apparatus. Motor meters are now almost exclusively used. See WATT-METER.

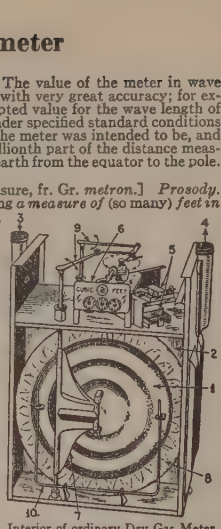

Interior of ordinary Dry Gas Meter, consisting essentially of two bellows (only the front bellows is shown) which are filled with gas and emptied alternately, the motion of the bellows being transmitted, by means of a flag and gearing, to the pointers of the index dials which register the amount of gas passing through the meter. 1 Metal Disk at front of Bellows; 2 Partition between Front and Rear Bellows; 3 Inlet Pipe; 4 Outlet Pipe; 5 Slide Valves, controlling flow of gas to Chambers below; 6 Index Dials; 7 Flag Arm; 8 Leather Diaphragm of Bellows, secured to walls of Chamber; 9 Tangent Arms; 10 Disk Guide Wires.

3. Hence, an instrument for measuring, and usually for indicating and recording automatically, distance, or height, speed, intensity, or the like.

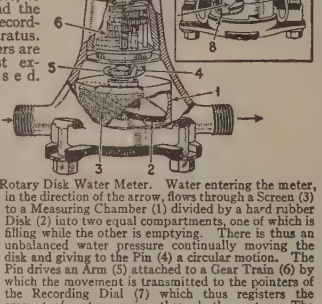

Rotary Disk Water Meter. Water entering the meter, in the direction of the arrow, flows through a Screen (3) to a Measuring Chamber (1) divided by a hard rubber Disk (2) into two equal compartments, one of which is filling while the other is emptying. There is thus an unbalanced water pressure continually moving the disk and giving to the Pin (4) a circular motion. The Pin drives an Arm (5) attached to a Gear Train (6) by which the movement is transmitted to the pointers of the Recording Dial (7) which thus registers the amount of water passing through the meter. The inset shows a Diaphragm (8) separating the inlet side from the outlet side of the Measuring Chamber.

me'ter, *adj.* Of or pertaining to a meter.

-meter. [NL. *-metrum* or F. *-mètre*, both fr. Gr. *metron* measure. See 1st METER.] A combining form, denoting an *instrument or means for measuring some* (specified) *thing*, as in baro*meter*, chrono*meter*, volt*meter*. Cf. -METRY.

me'ter (mē'tĕr), *v. t.*; ME'TERED (-tĕrd); ME'TER·ING. To measure by means of a meter or meters.

me'ter, *n.* A line above or below a hanging net, to which the net is attached to strengthen it.

me'ter·age (-ĭj), *n.* [See METER instrument.] Act, result, or cost of measuring.

me'ter–am'peres, me'tre–am'peres, *n. pl. Radio.* The product of the transmitting antenna current in amperes by height in meters, — a measure of the radiating strength of a transmitting station.

meter angle. *Physiol. Optics.* The angle between the visual axes and the median plane when the eyes are looking at a point one meter from their centers in that plane.

me'tered mail (mē'tĕrd). *Post Office.* Prepaid mail matter requiring no postage stamps but marked (see INDICIA, 2) by an electrical machine, set and controlled by the post office.

me'ter·er (mē'tĕr·ĕr), *n.* A metrist; a versifier. *Obs.*

meter fixer. See FIXER, 2.

me'ter·gram', me'tre·gram' (mē'tĕr·grăm'), *n.* **a** *Mech.* A measure of energy equal to the work done in lifting a weight of one gram through a vertical distance of one meter. **b** *Elec.* A unit used for specifying the resistance of electrical conductors; specif., a wire of uniform cross section, of a length of one meter and a mass of one gram.

me'ter–kil'o·gram, me'tre–kil'o·gram, *n. Physics.* **a** A unit of work equal to the work done in raising a weight of one kilogram against the force of gravity to a height of one meter. **b** = KILOGRAM-METER **a**.

me'ter·man (mē'tĕr·măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man trained to read and adjust meters, as gas meters.

me'ter–mil'li·me'ter, me'tre–mil'li·me'tre, *n. Elec.* A unit used in expressing the resistance of electrical conductors; specif., a wire one millimeter in diameter and one meter in length.

meter rate. See 3d RATE, 7.

mete'stick' (mēt'stĭk'), *n.* [*mete*, v. + *stick.*] *Naut.* A device to level cargo or measure a hold, consisting of a standard with a sliding board or stick projecting at right angles.

mete'wand' (mēt'wŏnd'), *n.* [*mete* to measure + *wand.*] A measuring rod. *Archaic & Dial.*

mete'yard' (mēt'yärd'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *metgeard.* See 1st METE; YARD stick.] A yard or rod used as a measure. *Dial.*

meth-. Variant of *meta-*; — used before an aspirate, as in *methyl*.

methi-. *Chem.* = METHO-.

meth'a·cryl'ic (mĕth'ă·krĭl'ĭk), *adj.* [2d *meth-* + *acrylic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a colorless crystalline acid, $CH_2:C(CH_3)CO_2H$, occurring in Roman oil of camomile and also prepared artificially.

meth'an·al (mĕth'ăn·ăl), *n.* [F. *méthanal*, fr. *méthane* methane + *al*dehyde.] *Chem.* Formaldehyde.

meth'a·nate (mĕth'ă·nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). To convert into methane.

meth'ane (mĕth'ān), *n.* [*methyl* + *-ane.*] *Chem.* A gaseous hydrocarbon, CH_4, light, odorless, and inflammable, occurring naturally as a product of decomposition of organic matter in marshes and mines, and produced artificially by dry distillation of many organic substances or by synthetic methods; — called also *marsh gas.* Water gas, a mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen, is *methanated* by passing it over a nickel catalyst with moderate heating. See METHANE SERIES, FIRE DAMP.

methane series. *Chem.* A homologous series of saturated open-chain hydrocarbons of the general formula C_nH_{2n+2}, of which methane is the first member and the type; — called also the ***paraffin series*** (little-affinity series). At ordinary temperatures the lowest members, containing one to four carbon atoms, are gases; intermediate members (n = 5–15) are liquids, of which gasoline, kerosene, etc., are mainly mixtures; while the highest members, from $C_{16}H_{34}$ on, are white waxy or greasy crystalline solids, ordinary paraffin being a mixture of these.

meth'a·no'ic (mĕth'ă·nō'ĭk), *adj.* [See METHANAL.] *Chem.* Formic, as in *methanoic* acid.

meth'a·nol (mĕth'ă·nōl; -nŏl), *n., or* **meth'yl** (mĕth'ĭl) **al'co·hol.** [*methane* + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* A light, volatile, inflammable liquid, CH_3OH, boiling at 64.5° C. (148.1° F.), obtained by the distillation of wood, and also increasingly by synthesis from carbon monoxide and hydrogen under high pressure in the presence of catalysts; — called also *wood alcohol, wood spirit, pyroligneous spirit, carbinol,* etc. It is like ordinary or ethyl alcohol in many of its properties, and hence is used as a solvent, as a fuel, and as a denaturant for ordinary alcohol. Its chief use, however, is in the manufacture of formaldehyde and other organic chemicals. Methanol is a dangerous poison, causing not only intoxication, but blindness, coma, and often death.

meth'a·nom'e·ter (mĕth'ă·nŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [*methane* + *-meter.*] An instrument, resembling a eudiometer, to detect the presence and amount of methane, as in coal mines.

methe (mĕth), *n.* [AS. *mæth.* See MEASURE.] Measure; hence, moderation; considerateness. *Obs.*

me·theg'lin (mĕ·thĕg'lĭn), *n.* [W. *meddyglyn*, fr. *meddyg* physician (fr. L. *medicus*) + *llyn* liquor, juice.] A beverage, orig. Welsh, usually made of fermented honey and water; mead.

met·he'mo·glo'bin (mĕt·hē'mō·glō'bĭn; mĕt·hĕm'ō-; mĕth·ē'mō-), *n.* Also **met·hae'mo·glo'bin.** [*met-* + *hemoglobin.*] *Biochem.* A soluble, brownish-red, crystalline compound, a transformation product of oxyhemoglobin, from which the oxygen cannot be removed in a vacuum. It is formed by the spontaneous decomposition of blood and also by the action on blood of various oxidizing reagents, as ozone, etc.

met·he'mo·glo'bi·ne'mi·a, met·hae'mo·glo'bi·nae'mi·a (-glō'bĭ·nē'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *methemoglobin* + *-emia.*] *Med.* The occurrence of methemoglobin in the blood.

met·he'mo·glo'bi·nu'ri·a, *or* **-hae'mo-** (-glō'bĭ·nū'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *methemoglobin* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The occurrence of methemoglobin in the urine.

me·the'na·mine (mĕ·thē'nȧ·mēn; -mĭn), *n.* Also **-in.** [*methene* + *-amine.*] *Pharm.* Hexamethylenetetramine, used as a diuretic and as a solvent for uric acid.

meth'ene (mĕth'ēn), *n.* [*methyl* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* **a** Methylene. **b** An unsaturated derivative of methane of the general formula R–CH=R'.

meth'e·nyl (mĕth'ē·nĭl), *n.* [*methene* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The trivalent radical CH, known only in combination.

meth'er (mĕth'ĕr), *n.* [Ir. *meadar.*] A square wooden drinking cup. *Ir.*

meth'ide (mĕth'īd; -ĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-id.** [See METHYL.] *Chem.* A binary compound of methyl, usually with some element; as, mercury *methide* (mercury dimethyl), $Hg(CH_3)_2$.

meth'ine (mĕth'ēn; -ĭn), *n. Chem.* **a** Methenyl. **b** Any of certain methyl derivatives of organic bases, in which this radical is attached to nitrogen.

me·thinks' (mĕ·thĭngks'), *v. impers.*; *past tense* -THOUGHT' (-thôt'). [AS. *thyncan* to seem, *mē thync(e)th, mē thūhte,* ME. *me think(e)th, me thoughte;* akin to G. *dünken* to seem, *denken* to think, E. *think.* See ME; THINK.] It seems to me. See ME, 1 **d**. *Now Rare*, except in poetry.

meth·ĭ'o·dide (mĕth·ĭ'ō·dīd; -dĭd; 157), *n. Chem.* A compound with methyl iodide.

meth'i·on'ic (mĕth'ĭ·ŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [*methyl* + *thionic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a deliquescent crystalline acid, $CH_3(SO_3H)_3$, formed by fuming sulphuric acid acting on acetylene, acetamide, etc.

me·thi'o·nine (mĕ·thī'ō·nēn; -nĭn; 157), *n.* [*methyl* + *thio-* + *-ine.*] *Biochem.* A sulphur-containing amino acid, $C_5H_{11}NO_2S$, found in certain proteins, as casein, egg albumin, and yeast.

meth'o- (mĕth'ō-), **meth-.** A combining form for *methyl.*

meth'o·bro'mide (-brō'mīd; -mĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-mid.** [*metho-* + *bromide.*] *Chem.* A compound with methyl bromide, CH_3Br.

meth'od (mĕth'ŭd), *n.* [F. *méthode*, fr. L. *methodus*, fr. Gr. *methodos* method, investigation following after, fr. *meta* after + *hodos* way. See META-; CEDE.] **1.** An orderly procedure or process, as, orig., of treating disease; regular way or manner of doing anything; hence, a set form of procedure adopted in investigation or instruction; as, a *method* of improving the mind.

2. Connected arrangement in literary composition; also, the art of such arrangement or the discipline teaching it.

3. Orderly arrangement, elucidation, development, or classification; lucid exhibition, as of ideas; systematic arrangement peculiar to a person or a given matter; plan or design, as of an author; more generally, orderliness and regularity or habitual practice of them in action.

Though this be madness, yet there's *method* in it. *Shak.*

4. *Obs.* **a** A methodical exposition. **b** Table of contents. **c** An arrangement which follows a plan or design.

5. *Educ.* A systematic plan adopted in presenting instructional material; as, the lecture *method*; a course in *methods.*

6. *Med.* The system of the methodics. *Hist.*

Syn. — Order, system, procedure, process, rule; fashion, course. — METHOD, MODE. METHOD is commonly a special or definite system of procedure; MODE, as here compared (cf. FASHION), though often suggesting more definiteness or formality of procedure than "way" or "manner," is ordinarily less specific than *method*; as, one's *method* (cf. one's *mode*) of teaching; one's *mode* of speaking. But the two words are often interchangeable. Cf. MANNER.

me·thod'ic (mĕ·thŏd'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *methodicus*, fr. Gr. *methodikos*; cf. F. *méthodique.*] **1.** Designating, or pert. to, the ancient school of physicians called methodists. *Obs.*

2. Done or acting with method; of or pertaining to method; methodical; systematic.

me·thod'ic (mĕ·thŏd'ĭk), *n.* = METHODIST, 5.

me·thod'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** = METHODIC, 1.

2. Arranged with regard to method; characterized by method or orderliness; disposed, performed, or the like, with method or order; as, *methodical* arrangement.

3. Habitually proceeding according to method; observant of order; systematic; as, he is a very *methodical* person. — **me·thod'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **me·thod'i·cal·ness,** *n.*

methodical signs. See SIGN, *n.*, 4 **b**.

me·thod'ics (mĕ·thŏd'ĭks), *n.* The art and principles of method; methodology. See -ICS.

meth'od·ism (mĕth'ŭd·ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] *Eccl.* The doctrines, polity, and worship peculiar to Methodists.

2. Methodical procedure; overdevotion to methods.

meth'od·ist (-ĭst), *n.* [See METHOD.] **1.** One versed in or observant of, or who lays great stress on, method.

2. [*cap.*] A member or adherent of a denomination of Protestant Christians, the outgrowth of a small religious association or club formed at Oxford University, in 1729, by John and Charles Wesley and others. The name was originally one of several applied derisively by the Oxford students to the members of the club, this one alluding to their methodical habits of study and religious observance. The movement, at first one of revival within the Established Church, expanded into a great evangelistic work, and eventually separated from the Church of England. In doctrine, the Methodists are Arminians, as were the Wesleys. Whitefield, for a time associated with the Wesleys, was a rigid Calvinist, and soon separated from them. The ***Welsh Calvinistic Methodists***, the chief religious body of Wales (called also ***Welsh Presbyterians***), are in reality Presbyterians. See PRESBYTERIAN, *adj.* In government, the various Methodist bodies differ. The British Methodist churches are governed through conferences, but are presbyterian in their ministry and congregational in some features of their administration. In America, the prevailing form of polity is a modified episcopacy, with bishops and presiding elders (the latter now called *district superintendents* in the Methodist Episcopal Church) as assistants to them. The chief distinctive features of Methodism in general are: (1) the system of probationers (see PROBATION, 3 **d**); (2) the class meeting; (3) exhorters; (4) local preachers; (5) the itineracy; (6) presiding elders; (7) bishops. Various bodies of Methodists have rejected some of these. The names, dates of organization, distinctive features, etc., of Methodist bodies in Great Britain, Ireland, and America are as follows:

Great Britain & Ireland. (No bishops: governed directly through the Conference.)

Wesleyan Methodists: 1739; British parent body.

Irish Wesleyan Methodist Church : 1747.

Independent Methodist Churches: 1797; each church independent; no paid ministry.

Primitive Methodist Connexion: 1810; large use of laity in church government; women licensed to preach.

Wesleyan Reform Union: 1859.

United Methodist Church: 1907; formed by union of Methodist New Connexion (1797–98), Bible Christians, or Bryanites (1815), and United Methodist Free Churches (1857).

United States. (Orig. and still chiefly episcopal in organization: governed by bishops elected by the General Conference.)

Methodist Episcopal Church: 1784; largest body; home territory, northern U. S.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South; separated from preceding in 1845 on slavery; second in size; home terr., southern U. S.

Union American M. E. Church: 1813; colored.

Reformed Methodist Church: 1814; congregational; emphasizes entire sanctification and faith healing.

African M. E. Church 1815; colored.

African Union Methodist Protestant Church: 1866; from African Union Church (1813) and 1st colored M. Protestant Church; nonepiscopal; cf. M. Prot. Ch.

African M. E. Zion Church: 1820; colored; women equally eligible with men to all positions.

Methodist Protestant Church: 1830; nonepiscopal; lay representation in Conference equal to ministerial.

Colored Methodist Protestant Church: 1840.

Wesleyan Methodist Connection or Church of America: 1843; nonepiscopal; opposed to secret societies; emphasizes entire sanctification.

Primitive Methodist Church; from England into U. S. about 1843; nonepiscopal; maintains itinerant and local ministers; emphasizes the camp meeting.

Congregational Methodists: 1852; nonepiscopal; not strictly congregational in polity.

Free Methodist Church: 1860; since 1907, a bishop presides; enjoins strict simplicity; emphasizes entire sanctification.

Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church: 1869; colored; reorganized as "Reformed" in 1882.

Colored M. E. Church: 1870; organized from colored members of M. E. Church, South.

New Congregational Methodists: 1881; nonepiscopal.

Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church: 1896; succeeding the Independent Methodist Church (1884); colored.

Independent African Methodist Episcopal Church 1897; colored.

Holiness Methodist Church: 1900.

Canada.

In 1874 the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada and the Methodist New Connexion, Eastern British American Conferences, united to form the Methodist Church of Canada. In 1883 it was joined by the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, the Primitive Methodist Church in Canada, and the Bible Christian Church of Canada. It is now merged with Congregationalists and the majority of Presbyterians in the United Church of Canada.

---

me'ter-can'dle, me'tre-can'dle, *n.* = LUX. [See -LESS.]

me'ter·less, me'tre·less, *adj.*

me'ter·ship, me'tre·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Me·te'rus (mē·tē'rŭs). *Bib.*

met·es'trous, met·e·es'trum. Vars. of METOESTROUS, etc.

meteyne. † MITTEN.

meth. † METH.

met·hae'mo·glo'bin, met·hae'mo·glo'bi·nae'mi·a, etc. Vars. of METHEMOGLOBIN, etc.

meth'a·nol'y·sis (mĕth'ă·nŏl'ĭ·sĭs), *n.* See ALCOHOLYSIS.

methe. † MATHE, a grub; MEAD, a drink.

Me'theg·am'mah (mē'thĕg·ăm'ȧ; mĕth'ĕg-). *Bib.*

meth'il. Methyl. *Ref. Sp.*

me·think', **me·think'eth.** Obs. equivs. of METHINKS.

Meth'o·ar (mĕth'ō·ăr). *Bib.*

meth'od·as'ter, *n.* See 2d -ASTER.

meth'o·deu'tic (mĕth'ō·dū'tĭk), *n.* [Gr. *methodeutikos* regular.] = METHODOLOGY.

Meth'od·ies (mĕth'ŭd·ĭz), *n.*, *pl.* of METHODY.

---

3. A person of strict piety; — used in contempt or ridicule. **4.** *Eccl. Hist.* **a** An advocate of a particular theological system; esp., an Amyraldist. **b** [*cap.*] In the 17th century, one of a class of Roman Catholic apologists who gave systematic representations of the method of polemics. **5.** *Med.* One of an ancient school of physicians who rejected observation and founded their practice on reasoning and theory. They are said to have held views intermediate between those of the dogmatic and empiric schools and to have held that diseased conditions consisted in "looseness," "tightness," or a mixture of the two, for each of which three states there was a suitable remedy.
6. *Nat. Hist.* A systematist. *Rare.*

Meth'od·ist (mĕth'ŭd·ĭst), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Methodists or Methodism.

Meth'od·is'tic (mĕth'ŭd·ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* [*often not cap.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Methodists or Methodism; resembling a Methodist. — **Meth'od·is'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

Meth'od·ist·y (mĕth'ŭd·ĭs·tĭ), *adj.* Methodistic.

meth'od·i·za'tion (mĕth'ŭd·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of methodizing, or state of being methodized.

meth'od·ize (mĕth'ŭd·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). To reduce to method; to dispose in due order; to arrange in an orderly manner; as, to *methodize* one's work; also, to render methodical. — **meth'od·iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.*

Meth'od·ize, *v. i. & t.* To talk or act as a Methodist; to incline to Methodism; to turn or make Methodist.

meth'od·less (mĕth'ŭd·lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Without method; unmethodical.

method of agreement. *Logic.* A method of scientific induction according to which "if two or more instances of the phenomenon under investigation have only one circumstance in common, the circumstance in which alone all the instances agree, is the cause (or effect) of the given phenomenon" (*J. S. Mill*).

method of concomitant variations. *Logic.* A method of scientific induction according to which "whatever phenomenon varies in any manner whenever another phenomenon varies in some particular manner, is either a cause or an effect of that phenomenon, or is connected with it through some fact of causation" (*J. S. Mill*).

method of difference. *Logic.* A method of scientific induction according to which "if an instance in which the phenomenon under investigation occurs, and an instance in which it does not occur, have every circumstance save one in common, that one occurring only in the former; the circumstance in which alone the two instances differ, is the effect, or (the) cause, or a necessary part of the cause of the phenomenon" (*J. S. Mill*). Cf. INDIRECT METHOD OF DIFFERENCE.

method of exclusion. *Logic.* In scientific induction, the progressive exclusion of the nonessential antecedents, by comparison of cases, to find the essential residue or real cause; also, the determination of the true principle by successive elimination, as false, of all the possible, or plausible, hypotheses save that one.

method of extinctions. *Astron.* The method of ascertaining a star's magnitude by observing its total extinction in a wedge of neutral tinted optical glass.

method of Gauss (gous). = DOUBLE WEIGHING.

method of increments. *Math.* The calculus of finite differences.

method of residues. *Logic.* A method of scientific induction according to which if one subtract "from any phenomenon such part as is known by previous inductions to be the effect of certain antecedents, the residue of the phenomenon is the effect of the remaining antecedents" (*J. S. Mill*).

method of sections. *Engin.* A method of finding analytically the stresses in the parts of a beam, frame, or truss, by taking a section, usually vertically, and writing down the conditions of equilibrium of the cut beam, etc., the stresses being calculated from the resulting equations.

method of substitution. A method of standardizing or calibrating in which one of the group of units to be compared is exactly balanced against an unknown but adjustable quantity, the others being then successively substituted for it and compared with the unknown.

meth'od·ol'o·gy (mĕth'ŭd·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *methodos* method + *-logy.*] The science of method or arrangement; hence: **a** A branch of logic dealing with principles of procedure whether of theoretic or practical science. **b** *Educ.* The science which describes and evaluates arrangements of materials of instruction. — **meth'od·o·log'i·cal** (mĕth'-ŭd·ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **meth'od·o·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **meth'od·ol'o·gist** (-ŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

Meth'od·y (mĕth'ŭd·ĭ), *n. & adj.* Methodist. *Chiefly Dial.*

meth·ox'y- (mĕth·ŏk'sĭ-). A combining form, *meth-* + *oxy-*, denoting the presence of *methoxyl*, usually replacing hydrogen. — **meth·ox'y** (-sĭ), *adj.*

meth·ox'yl (mĕth·ŏk'sĭl), *n.* [*methyl* + *-oxyl* as in hydroxyl.] *Chem.* A univalent radical, CH_3O (methyl combined with oxygen), analogous to hydroxyl.

meth·ron'ic (mĕth·rŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [G. *methronsäure* methronic acid, fr. *methylletrylondicarbon*säure.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline dibasic acid, $C_8H_8O_6$, produced by certain condensations of acetoacetic ester.

Me·thu'se·lah (mē·thū'zĕ·lȧ; -sĕ·lȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Mĕthushā'ĕl.*] One of the patriarchs, who is said (*Gen.* v. 27) to have lived 969 years; hence, an aged man.

meth'yl (mĕth'ĭl), *n.* [From METHYLENE.] *Chem.* The univalent hydrocarbon radical CH_3, of which methane is the hydride. It is a constituent of many compounds; as, *methyl* alcohol; *methyl* ether, etc.

meth'yl·ac'et·an'i·lide (-ăs'ĕt·ăn'ĭ·līd; -lĭd; 157), *n.* [*methyl* + *acetanilide.*] *Pharm.* A crystalline methyl derivative of acetanilide used as an antipyretic and antineuralgic.

methyl acetate. *Chem.* A colorless, fragrant liquid, $CH_3CO_2CH_3$, occurring in crude wood vinegar and wood spirit, and also made from methanol and acetic acid.

meth'yl·al' (mĕth'ĭl·ăl'; mĕth'ĭl·ăl), *n.* [*methylene* + *al*dehyde.] *Chem.* A light, volatile liquid, $H_2C(OCH_3)_2$, of a pleasant ethereal odor, obtained by partial oxidation of methanol. It is used in medicine as a hypnotic and in organic chemistry as a synthetic agent and solvent. By extension, any compound of the general formula $H_2C(OR)_2$.

methyl alcohol. *Chem.* Methanol.

methyl aldehyde. *Chem.* = FORMALDEHYDE.

meth'yl·a·mine' (mĕth'ĭl·ȧ·mēn'; -ăm'ĭn; 157), *n., or* **methyl amine.** Also **-min.** *Chem.* **a** A colorless, inflammable gas, CH_3NH_2, of strong ammoniacal odor, obtained from herring brine, from certain euphorbiaceous plants, by dry distillation of bones, wood, etc., by treating acetamide with bromine and caustic soda, and by other methods. **b** Any amine in which methyl replaces ammoniacal hydrogen. See DIMETHYLAMINE, TRIMETHYLAMINE.

meth'yl·an'i·line (-ăn'ĭ·lĭn; -lĭn; -lēn; 157), *n., or* **methyl aniline.** Also **-lin.** *Chem.* Any methyl derivative of aniline; specif., a colorless oil, $C_6H_5NHCH_3$, made esp. by heating aniline hydrochloride with methanol.

meth'yl·an'thra·cene (-ăn'thrȧ·sēn), *n., or* **methyl anthracene.** *Chem.* A hydrocarbon, $C_{15}H_{12}$, derived from anthracene by replacement of a hydrogen atom by methyl.

meth'yl·ate (mĕth'ĭ·lāt), *n.* [*methyl* + alcohol*ate.*] *Chem.* A compound derived from methanol (methyl alcohol) by the replacement of the hydroxyl hydrogen by a metal; a methyl alcoholate; as, sodium *methylate*, CH_3ONa; — less commonly, but perhaps preferably, called *methoxide.*

meth'yl·ate (-lāt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). **a** To impregnate or mix with methanol (methyl alcohol). **b** *Chem.* To introduce the radical methyl (CH_3) into. — **meth'yl·a'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **meth'yl·a'tor** (mĕth'ĭ·lā'tĕr), *n.*

meth'yl·at'ed spir'it *or* **spir'its** (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119). Ordinary, or ethyl, alcohol denatured with methanol (methyl alcohol). See DENATURE, *v. t.*

methyl blue. See DYE, *Table.*

methyl chloride. *Chem.* A colorless, sweet-smelling gas, CH_3Cl, obtained by action of hydrochloric acid on methanol (methyl alcohol), and used as a refrigerant, etc.

methyl cyanide. See NITRILE.

meth'yl·ene (mĕth'ĭ·lēn), *n.* [F. *méthylène*, fr. Gr. *methy* wine + *hylē* wood; — a word coined to correspond to the name *wood spirit.*] **a** *Chem.* A bivalent hydrocarbon radical, CH_2, not known in the free state, but conveniently regarded as a component of various compounds; as, *methylene* bromide, CH_2Br_2. **b** *Com.* Methanol.

methylene blue. An important blue dye of the thiazine class. **Methylene azure,** a similar dye, is obtained from it by oxidation.

meth'yl·ene·di·ox'y- (mĕth'ĭ·lēn·dī·ŏk'sĭ-). [*methylene* + *dioxy-.*] *Chem.* A combining form denoting the *presence of the group* $-OCH_2O-$. See DIOXY-.

methylene iodide. *Chem.* A yellowish liquid, CH_2I_2, remarkable for its high specific gravity (3.325 at 20° C. or 68° F.); di-iodo-methane. Its heaviness makes it useful for separating minerals and determining specific gravities.

meth'yl·en'i·mine (mĕth'ĭ·lēn'ĭ·mēn; -mĭn), *n.* [*methylene* + *imine.*] Also **-in.** *Chem.* A hypothetical compound, $CH_2{:}NH$, known in the form of derivatives. See AZOMETHINE.

meth'yl·en'i·tan (mĕth'ĭl·ĕn'ĭ·tăn), *n.* [G., fr. dioxy*methylen* + mann*itan;* from its resemblance to mannitan.] *Chem.* A yellow, sirupy substance first obtained in 1861 by heating trioxymethylene with lime water.

methyl ester. See ESTER.

methyl ether. *Chem.* **a** A colorless, easily condensable gas, $(CH_3)_2O$, of agreeable odor, obtained by heating methanol (methyl alcohol) with sulphuric acid; — called also ***dimethyl ether, methyl oxide.*** **b** Any ether derived from an alcohol or phenol by replacement of hydroxyl hydrogen by methyl; as, the *methyl ether* of benzyl alcohol. **c** A methyl ester.

methyl ethyl ketone. *Chem.* = BUTANONE.

methyl green. See DYE, *Table.*

me·thyl'ic (mē·thĭl'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, methyl; as, *methylic* alcohol; *methylic* amine.

methyl iodide. *Chem.* A colorless heavy liquid, CH_3I, prepared by treating methanol (methyl alcohol) with iodine and phosphorus and used as a reagent in organic chemistry.

methyl ketol. *Chem.* = ACETOL **a.**

meth'yl·naph'tha·lene (mĕth'ĭl·năf'thȧ·lēn), *n., or* **methyl naphthalene.** *Chem.* Either of two isomeric hydrocarbons, $C_{10}H_7.CH_3$, occurring in coal tar.

methyl orange. An azo dye derived from dimethylaniline. It dyes silk and wool a fiery orange, but is used only as an indicator in alkalimetry, its dilute solution being yellow when neutral and pink when acid.

meth'y·lo'sis (mĕth'ĭ·lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *met-* + Gr. *hylē* matter + *-osis.*] *Geol.* = METASOMATOSIS. — **meth'y·lot'ic** (-lŏt'ĭk), *adj.*

methyl red. See DYE, *Table.*

methyl rubber. A synthetic rubber made in Germany during the World War by polymerization of dimethyl-butadiene.

methyl salicylate. *Chem.* The methyl ester, $C_6H_4(OH)-CO_2CH_3$, of salicylic acid.

methyl sulphate. *Chem.* A methyl ester of sulphuric acid; specif., ***dimethyl sulphate*** $(CH_3)_2SO_4$, a colorless poisonous liquid used as a methylating agent.

methyl violet. Any of a series of synthetic dyes chiefly mixtures of methylated rosanilines; — often with added symbols, as 2 B, 5 B. See DYE, *Table.*

met'ic (mĕt'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. *metoikos*, prop., changing one's abode, fr. *meta,* indicating change + *oikos* house, abode.] *Gr. Antiq.* A settler; immigrant; at Athens, an alien resident in Attica, who had some civil privileges. Cf. ISOTELY.

me·tic'u·lous (mē·tĭk'ū·lŭs), *adj.* [F. *méticuleux,* fr. L. *meticulosus,* fr. *metus* fear.] **1.** Timid; fearful. *Obs.*
2. Unduly or excessively careful of small details or about comparatively unimportant matters; finically scrupulous.
The excessive and *meticulous* civility of Addison. *E. Gosse.*

Syn. — See CAREFUL. **Ant.** — See SLOVENLY, CARELESS. — **me·tic'u·los'i·ty** (-lŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **me·tic'u·lous·ly,** *adv.* — **me·tic'u·lous·ness,** *n.*

mé·tier' (mā·tyā'; mā'tyā), *n.* Also **me·tier'.** [F. *métier.* See MISTER a trade.] Calling; profession; business; occupation to which one is peculiarly adapted; line.

mé'tis' (mā'tēs'), *n. masc.,* **mé'tisse'** (mā'tēs'), *fem.* [F. See MESTIZO.] A person of mixed blood; locally, *U. S.,* an octoroon; *Canada,* a half-breed.

Me'tis (mē'tĭs), *n.* [Gr. *Mētis,* fr. *mētis* wisdom, skill.]
1. *Gr. Myth.* The first wife of Zeus.
2. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

Met'o·ac (mĕt'ō·ăk), *n.* An Indian of the group of closely associated Algonquian tribes of Long Island, including the Canarsee, Montauk, Rockaway, and Shinnecock.

met'o·chy (mĕt'ō·kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *metochē* a sharing, fr. *metochein* to share in.] *Zool.* The relation between a harmless guest insect and its host. — **met'o·chous** (-kŭs), *adj.*

met·oes'trum (mĕt·ēs'trŭm; -ĕs'-), *n.* [NL., fr. *met-* + *oestrum.*] *Physiol.* The regressive period following that of greatest oestrous activity, or rut. See OESTROUS CYCLE. — **met·oes'trous** (-trŭs), *adj.*

Me·ton'ic cy'cle (mē·tŏn'ĭk). [After *Meton,* the Athenian astronomer of the 5th century B.C.] A period of 19 years, after the lapse of which the new and full moon returns to the same day of the year. It was the basis of the Greek calendar and survives in the golden numbers used in determining Easter. Cf. CALLIPPIC CYCLE; See GOLDEN NUMBER.

met'o·nym (mĕt'ō·nĭm), *n.* A word used in metonymy.

met'o·nym'i·cal (-nĭm'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also **met'o·nym'ic** (-ĭk). [See METONYMY.] Pertaining to, or involving, metonymy; used in metonymy. — **met'o·nym'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

me·ton'y·mous (mē·tŏn'ĭ·mŭs), *adj.* Metonymical. — **me·ton'y·mous·ly,** *adv.*

me·ton'y·my (mē·tŏn'ĭ·mĭ), *n.* [L. *metonymia,* fr. Gr. *metōnymia,* fr. *meta,* indicating change + *onyma, onoma,* name. See NAME.] *Rhet.* Use of one word for another that it suggests, as the effect for the cause, the cause for the effect, the sign for the thing signified, the container for the thing contained, etc. (darkness was the *saving* of us, for the *cause of saving;* a man keeps a good *table,* instead of good *food;* we read *Vergil,* that is, his poems; a man has a warm *heart,* that is, warm *affections*). See TROPE.

Syn. — METONYMY, SYNECDOCHE alike involve the substitution for one idea of another closely allied to it. The technical distinction between the two, which may be seen in the defs., is now little noted, and the tendency now is to allow *metonymy* to do duty for both. Cf. COMPARISON.

met'o·pe (mĕt'ō·pē; mĕt'ŏp), *n.* [L. *metopa,* fr. Gr. *metopē,* fr. *meta* with, between + *opē* opening, hole, the hole in the frieze between the beam ends.] *Arch.* The space between two triglyphs of the Doric frieze, often adorned with carved work. See ORDER, *Illust.*

met'o·pe, *n.* [See METOPIC.] *Zool.* The middle anterior portion of a crab.

Me·to'pi·as (mē·tō'pĭ·ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *metōpias* having a broad forehead, fr. *metōpon* forehead.] *Paleontol.* A genus of large labyrinthodonts from the Keuper formation (Triassic) of Germany.

me·top'ic (mē·tŏp'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *metōpon* the forehead.] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the forehead; frontal; as, **metopic suture,** a suture uniting the frontal bones in the foetus.

me·to'pi·on (mē·tō'pĭ·ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *metōpion* forehead.] *Craniom.* A point situated midway between the frontal prominences. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

met'o·pism (mĕt'ō·pĭz'ĭm), *n. Anat.* Condition of having a persistent frontal suture. See FRONTAL BONE.

Met'o·poc'er·os (mĕt'ō·pŏs'ĕr·ŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *metōpon* forehead + *keras* horn.] *Zool.* The genus of Iguanidae containing the rhinoceros iguana.

met'o·po·man'cy (mĕt'ō·pō·măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *metōpon* forehead + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of the forehead or face.

me·to'pon (mē·tō'pŏn; mĕt'ō·pŏn), *n.* [Gr. *metōpon* forehead.] *Anat.* The most frontal part of the frontal lobe of the brain.

met'o·po·scop'ic (mĕt'ō·pō·skŏp'ĭk), **met'o·po·scop'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to metoposcopy.

met'o·pos'co·py (-pŏs'kō·pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *metōposkopos* observing the forehead, fr. *metōpon* the forehead + *skopos* a watcher.] The art of discovering character from the markings of the forehead. — **met'o·pos'co·pist** (-pĭst), *n.*

me·tos'te·on (mē·tŏs'tē·ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *met-* + *-osteon.*] *Zool.* The posterolateral ossification in the sternum of birds. — **me·tos'te·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

metr-. = 1st METRO-, as in:

metralgia	**metrectasia**	**metrectopia**
metranemia	**metrectatic**	**metrectopic**
metratonia	**metrectomy**	**metrectopy**

metr-. = 2d METRO-.

me'tra (mē'trȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mētra.* See MATRIX.] = UTERUS, 1.

-metra. [NL.] *Med.* A combining form from Greek *mētra,* the womb, denoting *a pathological condition of the womb,* as in hydro*metra,* pyo*metra.*

me·tre'tes (mē·trē'tēz), *n. sing. & pl.* [Gr. *metrētēs.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*

me·tre'za (mē·trā'zȧ), *n.* [See MISTRESS.] A mistress. *Obs.*

me'tri·a (mē'trĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mētra* womb.] *Med.* Puerperal inflammation.

met'ric (mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* [L. *metricus,* fr. Gr. *metrikos.* See 1st METER.] **1.** Relating to measurement; involving, or proceeding by, measurement.
2. [F. *métrique.* See 1st METER, 4.] Of or pertaining to the meter as a standard of measurement, or pertaining to the decimal system of measurement of which the meter is the basis.
3. = METRICAL, 1.
4. = METRICAL, 3.
☞ For some *metric* phrases, see the second word.

met'ric, *n.* **1.** = METRICS, 1.
2. A standard of measurement; a criterion. Cf. METRICS, 2.

metric aggregate. *Math.* An aggregate having associated with every pair (x, y) of its elements a real number xy such that $xx = 0$; $xy = [yx > 0$ for $x \neq y$; and $xy + yz \geqq xz$.

met'ri·cal (mĕt'rĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to meter; arranged in meter; as, *metrical* compositions.
2. = METRIC, 1 & 2.
3. *Math.* Postulating a method of determining magnitudes, as lengths, areas, volumes, or angles.

metrical accent. The accent as determined by the meter of a verse, the measure of music, etc.

met'ri·cal·ly, *adv.* of METRIC, METRICAL.

metrical romance. *Literature.* A romance narrated in metrical form; — applied specif. to the narrative poetry of medieval times in western Europe. See 2d MATTER, 16; cf. 1st GEST, 2.

metric carat. See CARAT, 1.

metric centner. See CENTNER, 1.

metric geometry. *Math.* Geometry that postulates a method of determining the distance between any two of its points and thence determines the size of geometrical magnitudes, as lengths, areas, volumes, angles. See DISTANCE, *n.,* 3, *Note.*

me·thought' (mē·thôt'), *past tense of* METHINKS. [METHOUGHT.] **me·thoughts'.** Obs. equiv. of **meth·ox'ide** (mĕth·ŏk'sīd; -ĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* See METHYLATE.

meth'ri·date. ✝ MITHRIDATE.

Me·thu'sa·el (mē·th ŭ's ā·ĕl), **Me·thu'sha·el** (-shā'-ĕl). *Bib.*

Me·thu'sa·lem (-sȧ·lĕm; -sȧ·lĕm), *n.* Corrupt. of METHUSELAH (after Jerusalem). *Obs. exc. Illit.*

meth'yl ben'zene. *Chem.* = TOLUENE.

meth'yl·eth·yl·a·ce'tic (mĕth'-ĭl·ĕth'ĭl·ȧ·sē'tĭk; -sē'tĭk), *adj.* [*methyl* + *ethyl* + *acetic.*] *Chem.* See VALERIC.

meth'yl·gly'cine, meth'yl·gly'-co·coll, *n. Chem.* = SARCOSINE.

meth'yl·gly'ox·al' (mĕth'ĭl·glĭ'-ŏk·săl'; -glĭ·ŏk'săl), *n. Chem.* = PYRUVALDEHYDE.

meth'yl·ma·lon'ic, *adj.* [*methyl* + *malonic.*] = SUCCINIC **b.**

meth'yl·pen'tose (mĕth'ĭl·pĕn'-tōs), *n., or* **methyl pentose.** *Chem.* See PENTOSE.

meth'yl·pro'pane (-prō'pān), *n.* See GENEVA SYSTEM.

meth'yl·sul'fa·nol (-sŭl'ĭd·nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [Irreg. fr. *meta-* + Gr. *xenos* guest.] = HETEROZEOUS. — **met·ox'e·ny** (-nĭ), *n.*

met'ran (mĕt'răn), *n.* [Eth.] = ABUNA. — **met'ran·ate** (-āt), *n.*

me'tre (mē'tĕr). Var. of 1st & 2d METER.

met·ox'a·zine (mĕt·ŏk'sȧ·zēn; -zĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-zin.** *Chem.* See OXAZINE.

met·ox'e·nous (mĕt·ŏk'sē·nŭs), *adj.* [Irreg. fr. *meta-* + Gr. *xenos* guest.] = HETEROZEOUS. — **met·ox'e·ny** (-nĭ), *n.*

o·gram, me'tre·less, me'tre-mil'li·me'tre, me'tre·ship. Vars. of METER-AMPERES, etc.

me'tred (mē'tĕrd), **me'tring** (-trĭng). Vars. of METERED, METERING.

me·tre'ta (mē·trē'tȧ), *n.;* *pl.* **-TAE** (-tē). Also **me·tre'te** (mē·trē'tē), *n.* [L., *mētēta.*] Cf. METRETES.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

metric horsepower. See HORSEPOWER, *n.*, 2 a.

metric hundredweight. See HUNDREDWEIGHT.

me·trĭ'cian (mĕ·trĭsh'ăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *métricien.* See 1st METER.] A composer in, or student of, meter.

met'rĭ·cism (mĕt'rĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* Metrical composition; versification.

met'rĭ·cist (-sĭst), *n.* A metrist.

met'rĭ·cize (-sīz), *v. i.* To analyze metrically; to scan.

met'rĭ·cize, *v. t.* To change into or express in the metric system.

metric pfund. See PFUND.

met'rics (mĕt'rĭks), *n.* See -ICS. **1.** The part of prosody dealing with metrical composition.
2. Standard of measurement; criteria.

metric space. *Math.* = POINT SET.

metric system. A decimal system of measures and weights, with the meter and the gram as bases. The units of the metric system at the outset were all derived from the unit of length, the meter, which was intended to be, and is very nearly, one ten-millionth part of the distance measured on a meridian of the earth from the equator to the pole, being equal to 39.37 U. S. inches or about 3 ⅜ inches. For more recent calculations, see 1st METER, 4. Upon the meter were originally based the other primary units of measure: the *square meter*, the *cubic meter*, or *stere*, the *are* (100 square meters), the *liter* (which see), and the *gram* (see 2d GRAM). It was found, however, that masses could be compared with a higher degree of accuracy than that with which volumes could be determined, and it was therefore preferable to have a material standard of mass specifically defined rather than one derived from the unit of length through the unit of volume. A definite mass, the International Prototype Kilogram (see KILOGRAM), was, therefore, adopted as the standard of mass, and the unit of volume, the liter, was then redefined in terms of the standard of mass; the liter being defined as the volume of a kilogram of pure water at the temperature of its maximum density, and equal to 1.000027 cubic decimeters. The Greek prefix *deca-*, or *deka-*, before a unit means ten; *hecto-*, one hundred; *kilo-*, one thousand; *myria-*, ten thousand; *mega-*, one million; thus a *hectometer* is 100 meters. Similarly, the Latin prefix *deci-* before a unit means one tenth; *centi-*, one hundredth; *milli-*, one thousandth; and *micro-*, one millionth; thus, a *centigram* is one hundredth of a gram. See *Tables*, below. The system originated in France about 1790. Its use is required by law in a majority of nations, and is permitted in others, as England and the United States.

METRIC TABLES

The most commonly used *names* are italicized.

LENGTH

myriameter.	10,000 meters	6.2137 miles.
kilometer....	1,000 meters	.62137 mile.
hectometer..	100 meters	328 feet 1 inch.
decameter ..	10 meters	393.7 inches.
meter.....	1 meter	39.37 inches.
decimeter...	0.1 meter	3.937 inches.
centimeter...	0.01 meter	.3937 inch.
millimeter...	0.001 meter	.03937 inch.

SURFACE

hectare....	10,000 square meters	2.471 acres.
are.....	100 square meters	119.6 square yards.
centiare	1 square meter	1,550 square inches.

CAPACITY

Names	No. of Liters	Metric Cubic Measure	United States Measure	British Measure
kiloliter, or stere	1,000	1 *cu. meter*	1.308 cu. yd.	1.308 cubic yd.
hectoliter....	100	0.1 cu. meter	2.838 bu.; 26.418 gal.	2.75 bu.; 22.00 gal.
decaliter....	10	10 cu. dm.	1.135 pk.; 2.6418 gal.	8.80 qts.; 2.200 gal.
liter.....	1	1 cu. dm.	.9081 qt.; 1.0567 liq. qt.	0.880 quart.
deciliter....	0.1	0.1 cu. dm.	6.1025 cu. in.; 0.845 gill.	0.704 gill.
centiliter....	0.01	10 cu. cm.	.6102 cu. in.; 0.338 fl. oz.	0.352 fl. oz.
milliliter....	0.001	1 *cu. cm.*	.061 cu. in.; 0.27 fl. dram.	0.28 fl. dram.

WEIGHT

Name	Number of Grams	Weight of what Quantity of Water at Maximum Density	Avoirdupois Weight
metric ton, millier, or tonneau.....	1,000,000	1 cubic meter	2204.6 lb.
quintal.....	100,000	1 hectoliter	220.46 lb.
myriagram.....	10,000	1 decaliter	22.046 lb.
kilogram, or *kilo*..	1,000	1 liter	2.2046 lb.
hectogram.....	100	1 deciliter	3.5274 oz.
decagram.....	10	10 cubic centimeters	.3527 oz.
gram.....	1	1 cubic centimeter	15.432 gr.
decigram.....	0.1	1 cubic centimeter	1.5432 gr.
centigram.....	0.01	10 cubic millimeters	.1543 gr.
milligram.....	0.001	1 cubic millimeter	.0154 gr.

SOME COMMON MEASURES AND WEIGHTS, WITH THEIR METRIC EQUIVALENTS (FOR OTHERS, SEE MEASURE, *Table;* WEIGHT, *Table*)

Com'n Measures	Equivalents	Common Measures	Equivalents
		liquid quart, U. S.	0.9463 liter.
inch.....	2.54 cm.	dry quart, U. S...	1.101 liters.
foot.....	.3048 meter	quart, imperial...	1.136 liters.
yard.....	.9144 meter	gallon, U. S.....	3.785 liters.
rod.....	5.029 meters	gallon, imperial...	4.546 liters.
mile.....	1.6093 km.	peck, U. S.....	8.809 liters.
sq. inch..	6.452 sq. cm.	peck, imperial....	9.092 liters
sq. foot .	.0929 sq. meter	bushel, U. S.....	35.24 liters.
sq. yard..	.8361 sq. meter	bushel, imperial...	36.37 liters.
sq. rod...	25.29 sq. meters	ounce avoirdupois	28.35 grams
acre.....	.4047 hectare	pound avoirdupois	.4536 kilogram.
sq. mile..	259 hectares	ton, long.....	1.0161 metric ton.
cu. inch..	16.387 cu. cm.	ton, short.....	.9072 metric ton.
cu. foot .	.0283 cu. meter	grain.....	.0648 gram.
cu. yard .	.7646 cu. meter	ounce troy.....	31.103 grams.
cord.....	3.625 steres	pound troy.....	.3732 kilogram.

metric thread. *Mach.* International thread (which see).

metric ton. A weight of 1,000 kilograms, or 2,204.6 pounds avoirdupois. Abbr. *M.T.*

Me·trid'i·um (mĕ·trĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mētridios* having a womb, fruitful.] *Zool.* A genus of sea anemones.

met'rĭ·fi·ca'tion (mĕt'rĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* Composition in metrical form; versification. *Rare.*

met'rĭ·fy (mĕt'rĭ·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *métrifier.* See -FY.] To compose in, or put into, meter; to make a metrical version of. — **met'rĭ·fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.*

met'rĭ·o·ce·phal'ic (mĕt'rĭ·ō·sĕ·făl'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. *metrios* moderate + *cephalic.*] Orthocephalic.

me·trist (mē'trĭst; mĕt'rĭst), *n.* [ML. *metrista.*] A maker of verses; also, one skillful in handling meter.
Spenser was no mere *metrist*, but a great composer. *Lowell.*

me·trĭ'tis (mĕ·trī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *metr-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the uterus.

-me·trĭ'tis (-mĕ·trī'tĭs). [NL.] Comb. form of *metritis*, used in compounds, as in endo*metritis*, phlebo*metritis*.

-me'trĭ·um (-mē'trĭ·ŭm). [NL.] A combining form from Greek *mētra*, womb, denoting *a* (specified) *part of the uterus*, as in endo*metrium*, myo*metrium*.

me'tro- (mē'trō-; mĕt'rō-), **metr-.** A combining form from Greek *mētro-*, *metr-*, from *mētra*, meaning *uterus, womb*, as in *metro*rrhagia, *metr*itis.

metrocampsis	**metrometer**	**metrosalpingitis**
metrocarcinoma	**metroneuria**	**metroscirrhus**
metrocele	**metroparalysis**	**metroscope**
metroclyst	**metropathia**	**metroscopy**
metrocolpocele	**metropathic**	**metrostaxis**
metrocystosis	**metropathy**	**metrostenosis**
metrodynia	**metroperitonitis**	**metrosteresis**
metrofibroma	**metrophlebitis**	**metrosynizesis**
metrolymphangitis	**metroptosis**	**metrotherapist**
metromalacia	**metroptosis**	**metrotherapy**
metromalacoma	**metrorrhea**	**metrotome**
metromalacosis	**metrorrhexis**	**metrotomy**

me'tro- (mē'trō-; mĕt'rō-), **metr-.** Comb. form, Greek *mētro-*, from *mētēr*, meaning *mother*, as in *metro*polis.

met'ro- (mĕt'rō-). A combining form, Greek *metro-*, from *metron*, meaning *measure*, as in *metro*logy, *metro*mania.

me·trol'o·gy (mē·trŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [3d *metro-* + *-logy.*] The science of, or a system of, weights and measures; also, a treatise on the subject. — **met'ro·log'i·cal** (mĕt'rō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **me·trol'o·gist** (mē·trŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.* — **met'ro·logue** (mĕt'rō·lŏg; 185), *n.*

met'ro·ma'ni·a (mĕt'rō·mā'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. 3d *metro-* + *-mania;* cf. F. *métromanie.*] A mania for writing verses. — **met'ro·ma'ni·ac** (-ăk), *n. & adj.* — **met'ro·ma·ni'a·cal** (-mȧ·nī'ȧ·kăl), *adj.*

met'ro·nome (mĕt'rō·nōm), *n.* [3d *metro-* + Gr. *nomos* law.] An instrument for marking exact time, esp. in music. The usual form, called **Maelzel's metronome** from J. N. Maelzel, who claimed its invention in 1816, is essentially a clock-moved pendulum swinging on a pivot near its center, and having a leaden ball at its lower end and a sliding weight on the upper end, by which the number of strokes per minute is regulated.

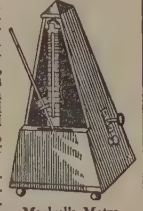

Maelzel's Metronome.

met'ro·nom'ic (-nŏm'ĭk), **met'ro·nom'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* **a** Of or pertaining to a metronome or the marking of time with it. **b** Hence, of a musical performance, overprecise; mechanically regular. — **met'ro·nom'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

metronomic, *or* **metronome, mark.** A mark at the beginning of a piece of music to show its tempo according to the metronome. Thus M.M. ♩ = 110 means that the sliding weight of Maelzel's metronome is to be set at 110, and the music played at the rate of 110 time units (in this case quarter notes) to the minute.

me'tro·nym'ic (mē'trō·nĭm'ĭk; mĕt'rō-), *adj.* [Gr. *mētrōnymikos*, fr. *mētēr* mother + *onyma, onoma*, name.] **a** Derived from the name of the mother or other female ancestor; as, a *metronymic* name or appellation; also, denoting such derivation; as, a *metronymic* suffix. **b** Tracing descent matrilineally; based upon matrilineal descent; as, a *metronymic* clan; *metronymic* kinship; — disting., in both senses, from *patronymic.*

me'tro·nym'ic, *n.* Also **me'tro·nym** (mē'trō·nĭm; mĕt'rō-). A metronymic name or appellation.

me·tron'y·my (mē·trŏn'ĭ·mĭ), *n.* The custom of using the maternal clan or totemic name, or of tracing descent matrilineally. Cf. PATRONYMY.

met'ro·pho·tog'ra·phy (mĕt'rō·fō·tŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [3d *metro-* + *photography.*] Photogrammetry.

-me·tro'pi·a (-mē·trō'pĭ·ȧ). [NL.] A combining form, *metr-* + *-opia*, denoting *range of vision*, as in hypermetropia.

met'ro·pole (mĕt'rō·pōl), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *metropolis.* See METROPOLIS.] **1.** A chief town; a metropolis. *Archaic.*
2. *Eccl.* A metropolitan see; a metropolis.

met'ro·pol'ic (mĕt'rō·pŏl'ĭk), *adj.* Metropolitan. *Obs.*

me·trop'o·lis (mē·trŏp'ō·lĭs), *n.; pl.* -LISES (-ēz; -lz; 119), -LEIS (-lĭs), or, *incorrectly*, -LES (-lēz). [LL., fr. Gr. *mētropolis*, prop., the mother city (in relation to colonies), fr. *mētēr* mother + *polis* city. See MOTHER; POLICE.] **1.** The mother or parent city or state of a colony; — orig. used of Greek cities or states.
2. The chief or capital city of a country, state, region, etc.
3. A principal seat or center; as, a *metropolis* of religion.
4. *Eccl.* The seat, or see, or a metropolitan (def. 1). "The great *metropolis* and see of Rome." *Shak.*
5. *Zool. & Bot.* The region where a particular species of plant or animal, or a group of species, is most abundant.

met'ro·pol'i·tan (mĕt'rō·pŏl'ĭ·tăn), *adj.* [LL. *metropolitanus* of a metropolis.] **1.** *Eccl.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, or characteristic of or befitting, a metropolis or metropolitan; as, *metropolitan* authority, bishops.
2. Of, pertaining to, or being, a metropolis, or principal city; as, *metropolitan* trade; *metropolitan* luxury.
3. Of, pert. to, or being, the mother country. *Now Rare.*
4. Chief; leading; principal. *Obs.*

met'ro·pol'i·tan, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* Orig., the bishop of the chief city or metropolis of a province; now, the head of an ecclesiastical province (see ARCHBISHOP). For administrative purposes in the early church the civil province was made a unit of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and the bishop of its principal city was granted definite but limited rights over the other (suffragan) bishops of the province. The system became universal in the church. Nowadays, however, the position of metropolitan is one of honor and dignity rather than of jurisdiction.
2. A chief town or city; metropolis. *Now Rare.*
3. = METROPOLIS, 3. *Obs.*
4. One who lives in, or has the manners, customs, or ideas of, a (or the) metropolis (sense 2).
5. *Gr. Hist.* A citizen of a metropolis (sense 1).

Metropolitan Army. See ARMY ORGANIZATION, *Table.*

met'ro·pol'i·tan·ate (mĕt'rō·pŏl'ĭ·tăn·ăt), *n.* The see or office of a metropolitan bishop.

met'ro·pol'i·tan·cy (-sĭ), *n.* State or position of being a metropolis. *Rare.*

me·trop'o·lite (mē·trŏp'ō·līt), *n.* [LL., *metropolita*, fr. Gr. *mētropolitēs.*] **a** *Eccl.* A metropolitan. **b** *Obs.* A metropolis.

met'ro·ra'di·o·scope' (mĕt'rō·rā'dĭ·ō·skōp'), *n.* [3d *metro-* + *radio-* + *-scope.*] Apparatus for measuring cathode rays.

me'tror·rha'gi·a (mē'trō·rā'jĭ·ȧ; mĕt'rō-), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *metro-* + *-rhagia.*] Profuse bleeding from the uterus, esp. such as is not menstrual.—**me'tror·rhag'ic** (-răj'ĭk), *adj.*

me'tror·tho'sis (mē'trōr·thō'sĭs; mĕt'rōr-), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *metro-* + Gr. *orthōsis* a making straight.] *Med.* Rectification of a misplaced uterus.

Me'tro·sĭ·de'ros (mē'trō·sĭ·dē'rŏs; mĕt'rō-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mētra* heart of a tree + *sidēros* iron.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly Pacific-island trees or shrubs of the myrtle family.

met'ro·style (mĕt'rō·stīl), *n.* [3d *metro-* + *-style.*] A speed-regulating device for player pianos. — **met'ro·style,** *v. i. & i.*

Me·trox'y·lon (mē·trŏk'sĭ·lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mētra* heart or pith of a tree + *-xylon.*] *Bot.* A small genus of Indo-Malayan pinnate-leaved palms (family Arecaceae), which flower and fruit and then die. Two species, *M. laeve* and *M. rumphii*, are the well-known sago palms.

-metry. [See METER.] A combining form, Greek *-metria*, from *metron*, denoting *an art, process, or science of measuring* (something specified), as in acidi*metry*, geo*metry*, psycho*metry*, trigono*metry*. Cf. 2d -METER.

met'tar (mĕt'ĕr), *n.* [Ar. *maṭarah* a skin bag for oil.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

met'tle (mĕt'l), *n.* [E. *metal*, used in a tropical sense in allusion to the temper of the metal of a sword blade. See METAL.] Quality of temperament or disposition; spirit, esp. as regards honor, fortitude, ardor, etc.; courage.
—*on, upon, or to, one's mettle.* Incited or roused to the use of one's best efforts; in the highest state of efficiency.

met'tle, *adj.* Spirited; mettlesome. *Archaic & Scot.*

met'tle. Var. of METAL. *Now Dial.*

met'tled (-'ld), *adj.* Having, or full of, mettle; mettlesome.

met'tle·some (mĕt'l·sŭm), *adj.* Full of mettle, or spirit; having natural ardor; fiery; as, a *mettlesome* horse.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See SPIRITED.
— **met'tle·some·ly,** *adv.* — **met'tle·some·ness,** *n.*

‖**meu'bles** (mū'bl'), *n. pl.* [F.] Movables; furniture.

‖**me'um** (mē'ŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *meus* mine.] Literally, mine; — used in **me'um et tu'um** (ĕt tū'ŭm), or **meum and tuum**; as, to confound *meum and tuum*, to fail to distinguish one's own property from that of others.

Me'um (mē'ŭm), *n.* [L., spicknel, fr. Gr. *mēon.*] *Bot.* A genus of European herbs of the carrot family (Ammiaceae). *M. athamanticum* is the spicknel.

meuse, *muse* (mūs; mūz), *n.* [OF. *muce, musse*, fr. *musser, muchier*, to conceal, lurk. See MICHE.] **1.** A gap or hole, as in a hedge or wall, through which a wild animal is accustomed to pass.
2. Figuratively, a loophole, or opening for escape. *Rare.*
3. = FORM, *n.*, 11; as, a rabbit *meuse.*

meuse (mūs; mūz), *v. i.* To go through a meuse.

meute (mūt), *n.* [For *mew*, after ML. *muta* cage for hawks. See 2d & 3d MEW.] A mew (for hawks).

mew (mū), *n.* [AS. *mǣw;* akin to D. *meeuw*, LG. *mēwe* (whence G. *möwe*), OHG. *mēh*, ON. *mār*, Skr. *mecaka* dark blue. Cf. FULMAR.] A gull; esp., the common European gull (*Larus canus*), also called *mew gull.*

mew, *v.;* MEWED (mūd); MEW'ING. [ME. *muen*, fr. OF. *muer* to molt, to change, fr. L. *mutare* to change. See MUTABLE; cf. MEW a cage, MOLT.] *Transitive:* **1.** To shed, cast, or change (feathers); to molt; — said of birds.
2. To shed or change, as color or a coat. *Obs.*
3. To shed or cast (the horns); also, to shed the horns from (the head); — said of a stag. *Obs.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To cast the feathers; to molt; hence, to change; to put on a new appearance. *Archaic.*
2. Of a stag, to shed or cast the horns. *Obs.*

mew (mū), *n.* [ME. *mue, mewe*, fr. OF. *mue* change of feathers, scales, skin, fr. *muer* to molt, mew. See MEW to molt.] **1.** A cage for hawks, esp. while mewing.
2. A coop or cage for animals, esp. for fattening fowls. *Obs.* except, *Dial. Eng.*, a breeding cage, as for canaries.
3. Act of mewing, or molting; figuratively, process of transformation; — in phrase *in*, or *in the, mew. Obs.*
4. Confinement; concealment; also, place of confinement or concealment; hiding place; den.
Violets in their secret *mews.* *Wordsworth.*
5. *pl.* in form, but usually construed as a *sing.* **a** The royal stables in London, built on the site of the king's mews for hawks. **b** Hence, a range of stables, with coach houses, round an open space or area; also, *Chiefly Eng.*, living quarters connected with a set of stables or fitted up in converted stables. **c** Hence, a row or group of garages.

mew (mū), *v. t.* [From MEW a cage.] **1.** To put or keep (a hawk) in a mew, esp. when molting.
2. To shut in a coop for fattening; — with *up. Rare.*
3. To shut up; to enclose; to conceal, as in a cage.
Close *mewed* in their sedans, for fear of air. *Dryden.*

mew, *v. i.* [Of imitative origin; cf. G. *miauen.*] To utter a cry sounding like *mew*, as a cat; to cry as a cat; miaow.
A little screech owl *mewed* plaintively. *Century Mag.*
— *v. i.* To utter by mewing; to miaow.

mew (mū), *interj.* An exclamation imitative of the common cry of a cat; miaow; — used also to express contempt.
— *n.* An utterance, the common cry of the cat or of this interjection.

mew (mū). Dial Eng. var. of MOW, of hay.

mew. Past tense of MOW. *Now Dial.*

mew, *n.* [See MEUM.] The spicknel.

mew'er (mū'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which mews.

mewl (mūl), *v. i. & t.;* MEWLED (mūld); MEWL'ING. [Cf. MIAUL, MEW (of a cat).] **a** To cry weakly, as a young child; to whimper; to squall. **b** To cry as a cat; to mew.

met'ro·car'at, *n.* = METRIC CARAT.

me·troc'ra·cy (mē·trŏk'rȧ·sĭ), *n.* [2d *metro-* + *-cracy.*] = MATRIARCHY. — **me'tro·crat'ic** (mē'trō·krăt'ĭk; mĕt'rō-), *adj.*

metropolitan cross. = CROSSSTAFF, 1 a.

met'ro·pol'i·tan·ism, *n.* See -ISM.

met'ro·pol'i·tan·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

Metropolitan round. *Archery.* See ROUND.

met'ro·pol'i·tan·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

met'ro·po·lit'i·cal, *adj.* Also **met'ro·pol'i·tic.** = METROPOLITAN.—**met'ro·po·lit'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

me'tro·sal'pinx (mē'trō·săl'pĭngks; mĕt'rō-), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *metro-* + *salpinx.*] = FALLOPIAN TUBE.

met'stick'. Var. of METESTICK.

mette. Obs. past tense & past part. of MEET.

me·tu'si·a (mē·tū'zĭ·ȧ; -sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *meiousia* participation, communion.] *Eastern Ch.* = TRANSUBSTANTIATION.

met'wand', met'yard'. Dial. vars. of METEWAND, METEYARD.

met'ze (mĕt'sĕ), *n.; pl.* METZEN (-sĕn). [G.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Metz'tĭl. Var. of MEZTIL.

meu. Var. of MEW, spicknel.

meuer. † MURE, *adj.*

Me·u'nim (mē·ū'nĭm). *Bib.*

meure. † MURE.

meuse. † MEWS. See 3d MEW, 5.

Meuse'-Ar'gonne' (mū z'ȧ r'-gŏn'), *n.* See BATTLE, *Table.*

meuwe. † MEW.

mew, mewe. † MOVE. [*Note.*]

me'ward, *adv.* See TOWARD.

mewes. † MEWS. See 3d MEW, 5.

mewet. † MUTE, *adj.*

mew gull. See 1st MEW.

mewl (mūl), *n.* **Act or sound of mewling.**

mewl'er (mūl'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which mewls.

Mex'i·can (mĕk'sĭ·kăn), *adj.* [Cf. Sp. *Mejicano*, formerly *Mexicano*.] Of or pertaining to Mexico or its people.
☞ For some *Mexican* phrases, see the second word.

Mex'i·can (mĕk'sĭ·kăn), *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Mexico. The Mexicans comprise a dominant white population of Spanish descent, mestizos, and Indian tribes ranging in culture from the primitive Seris to the civilized Mayas. See AZTEC, MAYA, MIXTEC, NAHUA, TOLTEC, ZAPOTEC.
2. An Aztec; esp., an inhabitant of Tenochtitlan.
3. The Nahuatl language. See NAHUATL, *n.*
4. Short for MEXICAN DOLLAR.
5. French yellow.

Mexican almond. The Malabar almond.

Mexican asphalt. **a** The residuum obtained from the distillation of Mexican petroleum. **b** = CHAPAPOTE.

Mexican bean beetle. A spotted ladybird (*Epilachna corrupta*) which feeds on the leaves of various kinds of beans, now an important pest in the U. S.

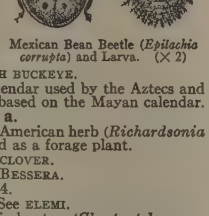

Mexican bedbug. The conenose.

Mexican beetle. See BOOKWORM, 1.

Mexican boll weevil. The boll weevil.

Mexican broomroot. = Mexican Bean Beetle (*Epilachia corrupta*) and Larva. (× 2)
BROOMROOT.

Mexican buckeye. = SPANISH BUCKEYE.

Mexican calendar. The calendar used by the Aztecs and other Nahua peoples. It is based on the Mayan calendar.

Mexican cherry. = CAPULIN **a**.

Mexican clover. A tropical American herb (*Richardsonia scabra*) sometimes cultivated as a forage plant.

Mexican coca. = MEXICAN CLOVER.

Mexican coral drops. See BESSERA.

Mexican dollar. = DOLLAR, 4.

Mexican elemi *or* **Copal.** See ELEMI.

Mexican elm. A hardwood timber tree (*Chaetoptelea mexicana*), family Ulmaceae, of Mexico and Central America.

Mexican fiber. = ISTLE **b**.

Mexican fire plant. **a** A showy poinsettia (*Poinsettia heterophylla*) found from southern United States to Peru. **b** The mock cypress.

Mexican fruit fly. A small fly (*Anastrepha ludens*) of the family Trypetidae. The larva, **Mexican fruitworm**, feeds in the pulp of and injures mangoes, oranges, etc.

Mexican grass. Henequen.

Mexican hairless dog. A dog of an old breed of unknown origin found in Mexico. It is hairless except for a tuft on the skull and a fuzz on the lower half of its long tail. It is about the size of a fox terrier.

Mexican hemp. Mauritius hemp. See GIANT LILY **a**.

Mexican hog. A peccary.

Mexican ivy. The cobaea.

Mex'i·can·ize (mĕk'sĭ·kăn·īz), *v. t. & i.* To make, or become, Mexican or like the Mexicans or their country, esp. in respect to the formerly frequent revolutions.

Mexican jumping bean. = JUMPING BEAN.

Mexican lawn grass. See GRASS, *Table*.

Mexican Noah. See COXCOX.

Mexican onyx. A translucent veined and parti-colored variety of aragonite, from Mexico and the southwestern United States. See ALABASTER, 1 **b**.

Mexican orange. See CHOISYA.

Mexican palmetto. A palmetto or fan palm (*Inodes mexicana*) of southern Texas and adjacent Mexico.

Mexican persimmon. A persimmon tree (*Diospyros texana*) of Texas and Mexico, having small cuneate leaves and black fruit much inferior to the common persimmon.

Mexican plum. The ciruela *Spondias purpurea*.

Mexican poppy. The tropical American prickly herb *Argemone mexicana* having large yellow flowers; hence, any other species of *Argemone*.

Mexican red. The color raw sienna.

Mexican Revolution. See REVOLUTION, *Table*.

Mexican rose. The portulaca *Portulaca grandiflora*.

Mexican scammony. Ipomoea. See JALAP **a**.

Mexican sisal. Henequen.

Mexican snakeroot. An herb (*Asclepiodora decumbens*), family Asclepiadaceae, of western America, used as a specific for snake bite.

Mexican snapper. The red snapper.

Mexican star, Mexican star-of-Bethlehem. = FROSTFLOWER **a**.

Mexican subregion. = CENTRAL AMERICAN SUBREGION.

Mexican tea. A rank-scented tropical American pigweed (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*).

Mexican thistle. **a** A tall thistle (*Cirsium conspicuum*) of Mexico and Central America. **b** Mexican poppy.

Mexican tiger. The jaguar.

Mexican tile. = MISSION TILE.

Mexican vanilla. The common vanilla or its pods.

Mexican vine. = MADEIRA VINE.

Mexican War See WAR, *Table*.

Mexican whisk. = BROOMROOT.

Mexican white pine. = AYACAHUITE.

mey'er·hof'er·ite (mī'ĕr·hôf'ĕr·īt), *n.* [After W. *Meyerhoff*, Ger. chemist.] *Mineral.* A hydrous calcium borate, $2CaO.3B_2O_3.7H_2O$.

mez·cal' (mĕs·kăl'; 267), *n.* [See MESCAL.] **a** Var. of MESCAL. **b** The Mexican elm.

Me·zen'ti·us (mē·zĕn'shĭ·ŭs), *n.* [L.] *Roman Myth.* A cruel Etruscan king who aided Turnus against Aeneas. He bound living persons face to face and dead ones, leaving them to starve.
— **Me·zen'tian** (-shăn), *adj.* — **Me·zen'tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.*

me·ze're·on (mē·zē'rē·ŭm), *n.* [L.] **a** = MEZEREON **a**. **b** *Pharm. & Med.* The dried bark of mezereon or certain other European shrubs (genus *Daphne*), used externally as a vesicatory and irritant, and internally as a diuretic, diaphoretic, and stimulant, in rheumatism, syphilis, scrofula, etc.

Mez'tli (mĕs'tlē), *n.* [Nahuatl *Metztli*, lit., moon.] The moon-god of the Aztecs.

me·zu'zah, me·zu'za (mē·zōō'zä), *n.*; *Heb. pl.* -ZOTH (-zōth). [Heb. *mĕzūzāh* doorpost.] Among the orthodox Hebrews, a piece of parchment bearing the passages Deut. vi. 4–9 and xi. 13–21 written in twenty-two lines. It is rolled up in a wooden, metal, or glass case or tube and attached to the doorpost as both the passages command.

‖**mez'za ma·jol'i·ca** (mĕd'zä mä·yŏl'ē·kä). [It. See MEZZO; MAJOLICA.] *Ceramics.* **a** Italian pottery of the epoch and general character of majolica, but less brilliantly decorated. **b** Improperly, Hispano-Moresque ware.

mez'za·nine (mĕz'ä·nēn; -nĭn; 277), *n.* [F., fr. It. *mezzanino*, fr. *mezzano* middle, fr. L. *medianus*. See MEDIAN; cf. MEZZO.] *Arch.* **a** Also **mezzanine floor** *or* **story.** A low story between two higher ones, esp. between the ground floor and the story above; an entresol; also, a partial low story, or one of a series of such stories, introduced in the height of a main story; a low story, as of a back part of a building, which is not on the same level with the corresponding story of the main building, as in cases where the floors of the back part are on a level with landings of the staircase of the main building. **b** A flooring laid over a floor to bring it up to some height or level.

‖**mez'za vo'ce** (mĕd'zä vō'chā). [It., fr. *mezzo*, fem. *mezza*, middle, half + *voce* voice, fr. L. *vox*.] *Music.* With a medium fullness of sound; not loud.

mez'zo (mĕd'zō; 268), *adj. masc.*, **mez'za** (-zä), *fem.* [It., fr. L. *medius* middle, half. See MID.] *Music.* Mean; moderate; not extreme.

mez'zo (mĕd'zō), *n.* Short for MEZZO-SOPRANO, MEZZO-TINT.

‖**mez'zo for'te** (mĕd'zō fôr'tā). [It.] Moderately loud.

mez'zo·graph (mĕd'zō·gräf; mĕz'ō-; 83), *n.* [See MEZZO-.] *Photoengraving.* A half tone having a grained surface instead of the usual crossline screen dots. See SCREEN.

‖**mez'zo or·ches'tra** (mĕd'zō ôr·kĕs'trä). [It.] With but half the orchestra.

mez'zo–re·lie'vo (mĕd'zō·rē·lē'vō), ‖**mez'zo–ri·lie'vo** (-rē·lyā'vō), *n.*; *pl.* -VOS (-vōz), MEZZI-RILLEVI (mĕd'zē·rē·lyā'vē). [It. *mezzo rilievo*.] Half relief. See RELIEF.

mez'zo–so·pra'no (mĕd'zō·sō·prä'nō; -prăn'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz), -NI (-nē). [It.] *Music.* **a** A woman's voice of medium compass and having somewhat full, deep quality between that of the soprano and contralto. **b** A singer having such a voice. — **mez'zo–so·pra'no**, *adj.*

mezzo–soprano clef. The C clef on the second line of the staff.

mezzo staccato. = DEMILEGATO.

‖**mez'zo–te·no're** (-tä·nō'rā), *n.*; *pl.* -RI (-rē). [It.] A baritone voice with tenor quality in the higher tones.

‖**mez'zo ter'mi·ne** (mĕd'zō tĕr'mē·nā); *pl.* MEZZI TERMINI (mĕd'zē tĕr'mē·nē). [It.] A middle term, period, or measure. Hence, *pl.*, subterfuges, expedients.

mez'zo·tint (mĕd'zō·tĭnt; mĕz'ō-; 277), *n.* [See MEZZO-TINTO.] **1.** A demitint. *Now Rare.*
2. **a** A manner of engraving on copper or steel by working on a surface previously roughened with a cradle, removing the roughness in places by burnishing to produce the requisite light and shade. **b** An engraving so produced.

mez'zo·tint, *v. t.*; -TINT'ED; -TINT'ING. To engrave in, or represent by, mezzotint. — **mez'zo·tint'er** (-tĭn'tĕr), *n.*

mez'zo·tin'to (mĕd'zō·tĭn'tō; mĕz'ō-), *n.* [It. *mezzo* half + *tinto* tinted, past part. of *tingere* to dye, color, tinge, fr. L. *tingere*. See MEZZO; -TINT.] Mezzotint. — *v. t.* To mezzotint.

mho (mō), *n.* [Anagram of *ohm*.] *Elec.* **A** unit of conductance, being the reciprocal of the ohm.

mho'me'ter (mō'mē'tĕr), *n.* [*mho* + *-meter*.] *Elec.* An instrument for measuring conductance.

mi (mē), *n.* [It.] *Music.* **a** A syllable applied to the third tone of the diatonic scale in solmization (which see). See SOL-FA SYLLABLES. **b** The tone E (as third in the scale of C); — so called esp. in the French and Italian systems.

mi (mĭ). Var. of MY. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

mi-. = MIO-, as in *miargyrite*.

Mi·am'i (mī·ăm'ĭ; mē·ä'mĭ; *locally often* -ä, -mä), *n.*; *pl.* MIAMI, MIAMIS (-mĭz). **An Indian of an Algonquian tribe,** formerly of the region about Indiana. Of its six bands, two, the Piankashaw and the Wea, are recognized as tribes. The few survivors live in Indiana and Oklahoma.

mia'mia' (mĭ'mĭ'), *n.* [Native name.] A rude, usually temporary, hut of the Australian aborigines.

mi·an' (mē·än'), *n.* [Hind. *mīān*, fr. Per. *mīrān*, pl. of *mīr*, fr. Ar. *amīr* chief. Cf. EMIR.] Sir; master; — an Indian title of respect, as used by a Hindu to a Mohammedan.

Mi·a'na bug (mĭ·ä'nä). [From *Mianeh*, a Persian town.] A venomous tick (*Argas persicus*) found in Persia.

Miao (myou), *n.* A division of the aboriginal population of China, chiefly in Hunan and Kweichow.

mi·aow', mi·aou' (mē·ou'; myou), *interj. & n.* [Imitative.] = 6th MEW. — *v. t. & i.* To mew. — **mi·aow'er, mi·au'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

mi·ar'gy·rite (mī·är'jĭ·rīt), *n.* [G. *miargyrit*, fr. Gr. *meiōn* less + *argyros* silver; — because it contains less silver than pyrargyrite.] *Mineral.* A mineral occurring in iron-black to steel-gray crystals or masses, whose powder is cherry-red. It is a silver sulphantimonite, $Ag_3S.Sb_2S_3$.

mi·ar'o·lit'ic (mĭ·ăr'ō·lĭt'ĭk), *adj.* [From *miarolo*, local name of a variety of granite at Baveno, Italy + *-lite* + *-ic*.] *Petrog.* Characterized by irregular cavities into which well-formed crystals project; — said of certain igneous rocks.

mi'as (mī'ăs), *n.* [Malay *mayas*.] The orangutan.

mi·ask'ite, mi·asc'ite (mĭ·äs'kīt; mĭ'äs·kīt), *n.* [From *Miask*, in the Ural Mountains.] *Petrog.* A nephelite syenite characterized by the presence of biotite.

mi'asm (mī'ăz'm), *n.* [F. *miasme*.] Miasma.

mi·as'ma (mĭ·ăz'mä; mĭ-), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-mä·tä), -MAS (-mäz). [NL., fr. Gr. *miasma* defilement; akin to Gr. *miainein* to pollute. See MOLE spot.] **a** Infectious material or noxious effluvium formerly supposed to emanate from putrescent matter, swamps, etc., and to float in the air, esp. in night mists. **b** *pl.* Constituent parts of such an exhalation. **c** Figuratively, noxious or contaminating influence or atmosphere; contagion.

mi·as'mal (mī·ăz'mäl; mĭ'-), *adj.* Containing miasma, miasmatic.

mi'as·mat'ic (mī'ăz·măt'ĭk), **mi'as·mat'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Containing, or pert. to, miasma; caused by miasma; hence, foully contagious; noxious. — **mi'as·mat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mi·as'ma·tol'o·gy (mī·ăz'mä·tŏl'ō·jĭ; mĭ-), *n.* [*miasmata* + *-logy*.] *Med.* The study of miasmata.

mi·as'ma·tous (mī·ăz'mä·tŭs), *adj.* Miasmal; malarious.

mi·as'mic (mī·ăz'mĭk; mĭ-), *adj.* Miasmatic.

mi·as·mol'o·gy (mī'ăz·mŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* *Med.* Miasmatology.

mi·as'mous (mī·ăz'mŭs), *adj.* *Med.* Miasmatous.

Mi·as'tor (mī·ăs'tĕr; -tôr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *miastōr* a guilty wretch, prop. one stained, a polluter. See MIASMA.] *Zool.* A genus of flies of the family Itonididae whose species are remarkable for their parthenogenetic and paedogenetic reproduction. The larva, hatching from the egg, develops internally a brood of similar larvae, which on escaping may repeat the process for several generations before pupation and development of mature individuals.

mi·aul' (mĭ'ôl'; mĭ·oul'), *v. i. & t.*; MI·AULED' (-ôld'; -ould'); MI·AUL'ING. [Cf. F. *miauler*, of imitative origin. Cf. MEWL.] To cry as a cat; to mew; caterwaul. — *n.* The crying of a cat. — **mi·aul'er** (mĭ·ôl'ĕr; mĭ·oul'ĕr), *n.*

mib (mĭb), *n.* [From MARBLE, *n.*, 6.] A marble; *pl.*, the game of marbles. *Dial., U. S.*

mi'ca (mī'kä), *n.* [L. *mica* crumb, grain, particle; akin to OHG. *smāhi* small, Gr. *mikros*, *smikros*. Cf. MICROBE.] *Mineral.* Any of a group of minerals crystallizing in forms apparently orthorhombic or hexagonal but really monoclinic, and characterized by highly perfect cleavage, so that they readily separate into very thin leaves, more or less elastic. They are all silicates, but differ widely in composition, and vary in color from colorless, pale brown, or yellow, to green or black. The transparent forms are used in lanterns, the doors of stoves, etc., being popularly called *isinglass*. The mica division includes the micas proper, the brittle micas (see CLINTONITE GROUP), and the chlorites. The important micas are: ***muscovite***, common or potash mica, pale-brown or green, often silvery, including ***damourite*** (also called *hydromica*); ***biotite***, iron-magnesia mica, dark-brown, green, or black; ***lepidomelane***, iron mica, black; ***phlogopite***, magnesia mica, colorless, yellow, brown; ***lepidolite***, lithia mica, rose-red, lilac; ***paragonite***, soda mica, yellowish, grayish, greenish; and ***zinnwaldite***, iron-lithia mica, pale violet, yellow to brown, dark-gray. Mica is a prominent constituent of many igneous and metamorphic rocks.

mi'ca, *adj.* Of, made of, or containing mica.

mi·ca'ce·ous (mĭ·kā'shē·ŭs), *adj.* Pert. to, consisting of, or containing, mica; resembling mica in foliation or luster.

micaceous iron ore. Hematite having a micaceous structure.

mi·ca'cious (mĭ·kā'shŭs), *adj.* Micaceous; hence, sparkling.

mica condenser. See CONDENSER, 2 **b**.

mica diorite. *Petrog.* An igneous rock differing from diorite proper in that mica (biotite) replaces hornblende.

Mi'cah (mī'kä), *n.* [Heb. *Mīkhāh*.] **1.** Literally, Who is like God? — masc. proper name.
2. **a** A Hebrew prophet of the 8th century B.C. **b** The Book of Micah. See OLD TESTAMENT.

‖**mi'–ca'rême'** (mē'kä'rĕm'), *n.* [F.] Mid-Lent Sunday.

mica schist. See SCHIST.

mi'ca·size (mī'kə·sīz), *v. t. & i.* *Geol.* To make or become micaceous. — **mi'ca·si·za'tion** (-sĭ·zā'shăn; -sĭ·zä'-), *n.*

mi'cate (mī'kāt), *v. t.* To put mica into, as a stove door. — **mi·ca'tion** (mĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

Mi·caw'ber, Mr. Wil'kins (wĭl'kĭnz mĭ·kô'bĕr). A celebrated character in Dickens's *David Copperfield*, noted for his alternate elevation and depression of spirits, hearty appetite, reckless improvidence, his troubles, and for his "waiting for something to turn up." — **Mi·caw'ber·ish** (mĭ'kô'bĕr·ĭsh), *adj.* — **Mi·caw'ber·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

mice (mīs), *n. pl.* of MOUSE.

mi·celle' (mĭ·sĕl'), *n.* Also **mi·cel'la** (mĭ·sĕl'ä; mī-), **mi·cell'.** [NL. *micella*, dim. fr. L. *mica* morsel, grain. See MICA.] **1.** *Biol. & Chem.* A unit of structure built up from complex molecules in colloids. It may have crystalline properties and is capable of increase or diminution in size without change in chemical nature. The cellulose micelle, for example, is a bundle of parallel chains composed of polymeric molecules derived from the simple unit $C_6H_{10}O_5$. The theory of micelles (**micellar theory** or **hypothesis**), originated by the botanist Naegeli to account for the structure of organized bodies, has chemical and physical confirmation.
2. *Biol.* A hypothetical multimolecular unit of living matter capable of growth and division; a bioplast.
— **mi·cel'lar** (-sĕl'ĕr), *adj.*

Mi'chael (mī'kĕl; -k'l; *Bib.* mĭ'kä·ĕl), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *Michaēl*, fr. Heb. *Mīkhāēl*.] **1.** Literally, Who is like God? — masc. proper name. F. *Michel* (mē'shĕl'); It. *Michele* (mē·kä'lā); Sp. & Pg. *Miguel* (mē·gĕl'); G. *Michael* (mī'kä·ĕl) also, *Colloq.*, *Michel* (mī'kĕl). — Dim. *Mike* (mīk), *Micky*.
2. An archangel mentioned in the Bible as having special charge of the Israelites as a nation (*Dan.* x. 13, 21), as disputing with Satan about the body of Moses (*Jude* 9), and as warring, with his angels, against Satan and his forces in the upper regions (*Rev.* xii. 7–9). Michael figures largely in Milton's *Paradise Lost*.
3. Michaelmas. *Obs.*

Mi'chael·ites (mī'kĕl·īts; -k'l·īts), *n. pl.* See FRATICELLI **c**.

Mich'ael·mas (mĭk'ĕl·măs; -'l·măs), *n.*, *or* **Michaelmas Day.** [*Michael* + *Mass*.] The feast of the archangel Michael, a church festival, celebrated on the 29th of September. It is one of the four quarter days in England.

Michaelmas blackbird. The ring ouzel. *Local, Eng.*

Michaelmas crocus. The meadow saffron. *Dial. Eng.*

Michaelmas daisy. **a** A wild aster, esp. one blooming about Michaelmas. **b** Any of various hybrid asters, developed in England from the heath aster, the New England aster, etc., of North America.

Michaelmas eve. The evening preceding Michaelmas.

Michaelmas sitting, Michaelmas term. See TERM.

Michaelmas spring. An autumnal spring. Cf. INDIAN SUMMER.

---

mewse. Var. of MEUSE. *Dial.*

mex·cal' (mĕks·kăl'), **mex'i·cal'** (mĕk'sĭ·kăl'). Vars. of MESCAL.

mex'en. Var. of MIXEN. *Dial.*

Me'xi·ca (mā'hē·kä; 260), *n.* = AZTEC.

Me'xi·tli (mā'hē·tlē), **Me'xi·tl** (-t'l, -tlē), *n.* [Nahuatl *Mexitli*, *Mexicli*.] = HUITZILOPOCHTLI.

Mey'er valve (mī'ĕr). See CUT-OFF VALVE.

meyne. † MAYNE, MANY, MEAN.

Mez'a·ab (mĕz'ĭ·ăb). *D. Bib.*

Mez'a·hab (-hăb). *Bib.*

mez'ail. Var. of MESAIL.

mez'an·kor'rie moth (mĕz'ăn·kŏr'ĭ). = MUGA MOTH. See MUGA.

mez·cal'ine. Also **-in.** Vars. of MESCALINE.

mez·quit' (mĕs·kēt'; 267), **mes·quit'e** (mĕs·kē'tē; 267). Vars. of MESQUITE.

mes·quit'a (-kē'tä). Var. of MESQUITA, MESQUITE.

mez'ur·a·bl, mez'ure, mez'ured. Measurable, etc. *Rep. Sp.*

‖**mez'za** (mĕd'zä), *adj.* See MEZZO. [It.] = MÉTAYAGE.

‖**mez'ze·ri'a** (mĕd'zä·rē'ä), *n.* [henna].

mez'zin. † MUEZZIN.

‖**mez'zi ter'mi·ni,** *pl.* of MEZZO TERMINE.

mezzograph screen. See SCREEN, *n.*, 15.

mhen'dee. Var. of MENDEE.

mhorr (môr). Var. of MOHR.

mho'wa (mō'wd). Var. of MAHUA.

m-hum'. Var. of UM-HUM. *Colloq.*

mi'am. Var. of MIAMIA.

Mi'a·min (mĭ'ä·mĭn). *Bib.*

Miao'tse. **Miao'tze** (myou'dsē), *n. pl.* = MANTZU.

Mi'a·plac'i·dus (mĭ'ä·plăs'ĭ·dŭs), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Ar. *miyāh* waters + L. *placidus* placid.] See STAR, *Table*.

mi·as'ma·tize (mĭ·äz'mä·tīz), *v.i.* See -IZE.

mi·au'er. Var. of MIAOWER.

mi·auw'. Var. of MIAOW.

Mib'a·har (mĭb'ä·här). *D. Bib.*

Mib'har (-här). *Bib.*

Mib'sam (-săm). *Bib.*

Mib'zar (-zär). *Bib.*

mi'ca·cite (mī'kä·sīt), *n. Petrog.* = MICA SCHIST. See SCHIST.

mi'ca·cize. Var. of MICASIZE.

mi'ca·ci·za'tion, *n.*

Mi·ca'lah (mĭ·kā'yd; -kĭ'ä). *Bib.*

micellum. † MYCELIUM.

mice pea (mīs). The cow vetch.

mice pink. = DEPTFORD PINK.

mich. Var. of MICHE, *v. i.*; MUCH. *Now Dial.*

Mi'chs (mī'kd). *Bib.*

Mich'a·bo (mĭch'ä·bō). **Mich'a·bou** (-bōō), *n.* = MANABOZHO.

Michael Cassio. See CASSIO, MICHAEL.

Michael, Cousin. See COUSIN.

Mi'chael·an'ge·lesque'. Var. of MICHELANGELESQUE.

Mich'ael·mas·tide' (mĭk'ĕl·măs·tīd'; mĭk''l-). The season of Michaelmas.

Mi'chal (mī'kăl), *n. Bib.* Saul's daughter, wife of David.

miche (mĭch), *v. i.;* MICHED (mĭcht); MICH'ING. [ME. *mychen* to pilfer, fr. OF. *muchier, musser,* to conceal, lurk (of Celt. origin), or perh. fr. (assumed) AS. *mȳcan* or *myccan* to lurk; akin to OHG. *mūhhen* to waylay, G. *meuchlings* treacherously, MIr. *mūchaim* I conceal. Cf. MICHER, MUSET.] To lie hid; to skulk; to sneak; also, to play truant. *Now Dial.*

miche (mĭch), *n.* [F.] A loaf of bread. *Obs.*

Mi'chel·an'ge·lesque' (mī'kĕl·ăn'jē·lĕsk'), *adj.* Characteristic of, or resembling, the Florentine artist Michelangelo Buonarotti (1475–1564) or his work, which is pre-eminent for grandeur of conception, dramatic, almost violent action, and technical mastery of execution.

Mi·che'li·a (mĭ·kē'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Piero Antonio *Micheli,* It. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic shrubs and trees of the magnolia family (Magnoliaceae). *M. fuscata* is the banana shrub, *M. champaca* the champac.

Mi'chel·son–Mor'ley ex·per'i·ment (mī'kĕl·sŭn·môr'lĭ). [After A. A. *Michelson,* Am. physicist, and E. W. *Morley* (1838–1923), Am. chemist.] *Physics.* An experiment that shows that the two parts of a divided ray of light travel at the same speed over paths perpendicular to each other, as over east-west and north-south paths. The deductions from the experiment are that: (1) the motion of the earth through space has no effect upon the velocity of light; (2) the absolute motion of the earth is not measurable. The experiment confirms Einstein's theory.

mich'er (mĭch'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *michare, muchare.* See MICHE.] **a** *Obs.* A sneak, thief, or pander. **b** *Now Dial.* A truant.

mich'er·y (-ĭ), *n.* Theft; cheating. *Obs.*

Mich'i·gam'e·a (mĭch'ĭ·găm'ē·ȧ), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin, lit., great lake, prob. with ref. to Big Lake, Ark., where they once lived; cf. Cree *mishigamaw* great lake.] An Indian of an Algonquian tribe of the Illinois confederacy. See ILLINOIS, 1.

Mich'i·gan (mĭsh'ĭ·găn), *n.* A State of the United States. See *Gaz.*

Mich'i·gan'der (mĭsh'ĭ·găn'dĕr), *n.* A Michiganite; — a nickname. *U. S.*

Michigan grayling. See GRAYLING, 1.

Mich'i·gan·ite (mĭsh'ĭ·găn·īt), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Michigan.

Michigan rose. The prairie rose.

mich'ing (mĭch'ĭng), *adj. & verbal n.* Hiding; skulking; pilfering; truant-playing. *Now Dial.*

mich'ing mal'i·cho (**mal'le·cho**) (*pron.* măl'ĭ·kō). A phrase in Shakespeare's *Hamlet* (III. ii. 147) of uncertain origin and meaning, usually understood to mean *hiding,* or *skulking, mischief.*

Mich'ler's ke'tone (mĭk'lĕrz). [After Wilhelm T. *Michler* (1846–89), Ger. chemist.] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline ketone, $[(CH_3)_2NC_6H_4]_2CO$, made by treating dimethylaniline with phosgene, and used in the manufacture of certain dyes.

mick (mĭk), *n.* [From MICHAEL.] An Irishman. *Slang.*

mick'le (mĭk''l), *adj.* [ME. *mikel, muchel,* fr. AS. *mycel, mycel;* akin to OS. *mikil,* OHG. *mihil, mihhil,* ON. *mikill, mykill,* Goth. *mikils,* L. *magnus,* Gr. *megas,* gen. *megalou,* Skr. *mahat, mahi,* Tocharian B *makī-*; cf. Hittite *mekkis.* Cf. MUCH, MASTER.] Great; much. "A man of *mickle* might." *Spenser.* — **mick'le,** *adv.* — **mick'le·ness,** *n. All Archaic & Dial.*

mick'le (mĭk''l), *n.* **a** *Obs.* Largeness; size. **b** *Dial.* A great amount or sum.

Mick'le·mote' (mĭk''l·mōt'), **Mick'le·ge·mote'** (-gĕ·mōt'), *n.* [AS. *mycel gemōt, mycel gemōt.*] *A.-S. Hist.* The great, or national, gemot.

mick'le—mouthed' (mĭk''l·mouth'd'; -mouth'; 66), *adj.* Having a big mouth. *Scot.*

Mick'y (mĭk'ĭ), *n.* **a** Dim. of Michael. **b** Hence [*usually not cap.*], *Slang, U. S.,* an Irishman; a mick.

Mic'mac (mĭk'măk), *n.; pl.* -MACS (-măks). One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians of Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces. They now number about 3,500, and work as fishers, guides, and curio makers.

mi'co (mē'kō), *n.* [Pg., fr. Tupi *mico,* of Cariban origin; cf. Galibi *mĕku* monkey.] A marmoset; esp., the black-tailed marmoset (*Callithrix melanurus*) of parts of tropical South America.

mi·con'cave (mī·kŏn'kāv; mī'kŏn·kāv'; 66), *adj.* [*mi-* + *concave.*] Slightly curved; — applied specif. to a type of crystal commonly used in open-faced watches.

Mi·co'ni·a (mī·kō'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after D. *Miçón,* Sp. physician.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American shrubs or trees (family Melastomaceae), with small flowers in showy inflorescenses. Syn. *Tamonea* (sense **a**).

mi con'tra fa (mē kŏn'trȧ fä). *Medieval Music.* Literally, *mi* (of the "hard" hexachord) against *fa* (of the "natural"). See GAMUT. The interval B–F, the tritone or augmented fourth once stigmatized as the *diabolus in musica.*

micr-. = MICRO- (which see), as in *micr*esthete, *micr*ohm.

mi'cra·cous'tic (mī'krȧ·kōōs'tĭk; -kous'tĭk), *adj.* [F. *micracoustique.*] Pertaining or suited to audition of small sounds. — *n.* A micracoustic instrument. *Obs.*

mic'ra·mock (mĭk'rȧ·mŏk), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A cowrie (*Cypraea*). *Florida.*

mi·cran'der (mī·krăn'dĕr), *n.* [*micr-* + Gr. *anēr, andros,* man.] *Bot.* A dwarf male. Cf. MACRANDER. See OEDOGONIACEAE. — **mi·cran'drous** (-drŭs), *adj.*

mi'cra·ner (mī'krȧ·nĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. *micr-* + Gr. *anēr* man, male animal.] *Zool.* A male ant of unusually small stature.

mi'cran·thro'pos (mī'krăn·thrō'pŏs; mī·krăn'thrō·pŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. *micr-* + Gr. *anthrōpos* man.] A miniature or epitome of man. *Coleridge.*

Mi·cras'ter (mī·krăs'tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. *micr-* + Gr. *astēr* star.] *Paleontol.* A genus of spatangoid sea urchins; — from the starlike disposal of the ambulacral furrows.

mi·cres'thete, mi·craes'thete (mī·krĕs'thēt), *n.* [See MICRO-; ESTHETE.] *Zool.* One of the small sense organs in the micropores of certain chitons. Cf. MEGALESTHETE.

mi'cri·fy (mī'krĭ·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*micr-* + *-fy.*] To make small or insignificant.

mi'cro- (mī'krō-; *occas.* mĭk'rō-), **micr-.** [See MICA.] A combining form (opposed to *macro-* and *mega-*), Greek *mikro-, mikr-,* from *mikros,* meaning: **1.** *Small, petty,* as in *microcosm, micropia, micrology;* used also to denote specif.: **a** *Enlarging as does the microscope;* — in names of instruments, as in *microbarograph, microphone.* **b** In the metric system and in various terms in electricity, mechanics, etc., *one millionth part of a* (specified) *unit.* Cf. MICROMICRO-. The following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

microampere
microangstrom
microbar
microcoulomb
microcurie
microerg
microfarad
microgilbert
microgramme
microhenry
microhm
microjoule
microliter
microlux
micropiot
microsecond
microvolt
microweber

2. *Microscopic,* as: **a** *Dealing with* or *used in microscopy,* as in *microchemistry, microtome.* **b** *Revealed by microscopic examination,* as in *microcharacter, microreaction.* **c** *For microscopic examination,* as in *microsection.* **d** *Of microscopic size,* as in *microporphyritic.* The following examples of def. 2 a can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

microbiologic
microbiological
microbiologist
microbiology
microchemic
microchemical
microchemically
microchemistry
microcrystal
microcrystallogeny
microcrystallography
microcrystalloscopy
microgeological
microgeologist
microgeology
microhistochemical
microhistology
micromechanics
micrometallographer
micrometallography
micrometallurgy
micromineralogical
micromineralogy
micropaleontology
micropathological
micropathologist
micropathology
micropetrography
micropetrologist
micropetrology
microphysical
microphysics
microphysiography
microzoology

3. *Bot. & Zool.* **a** *Very small in a* (specified) *feature;* — in adjectives, as in *microceratous, microphyllous.* **b** *A variety of a* (specified) *type relatively small in size or extent;* — in nouns, as in *microgamete, microspore.*

4. *Chem. Of or pertaining to, or for, very small* or *minute amounts of material; microchemical* or *microanalytical;* as in *microdesiccator, micro-iodometric.*

5. *Med. Abnormally small;* — chiefly in nouns denoting a condition of a (specified) part, as in *microcephalia.* The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

microblepharis
microblepharism
microblephary
microbrachia
microbrachius
microcardia
microcardius
microcheilia
microcheiria
microchiria
microcnemia
microcolon
microcoria
microcythemia
microdactylia
microdactylism
microdactylous
microdentism
microdentous
microdose
microgastria
microglossia
micrognathia
micrognathic
micrognathous
microgyria
microhepatia
micromazia
micromyelia
micropenis
microphakia
microphallus
microplastocyte
micropodia
microsomia
microsplanchnic
microsplenia
microsplenic
microstomia

6. *Petrog.* **a** *Of very fine grain,* as in *microdiorite, microgabbro, microgranite.* **b** *Visible only under the microscope.*

mi'cro (mī'krō), *adj. Chem.* = MICRO-, 4.

mi'cro (mī'krō), *n. Zool.* Any very small moth.

mi'cro—a'er·o·phil'ic, *adj.* Also **mi'cro—a'er·oph'i·lous.** *Biol.* Requiring very little free oxygen. — **mi'cro—a'er·o·phile',** **-phil',** *adj. & n.*

mi'cro·am'me'ter (mī'krō·ăm'mē'tĕr), *n.* [*micro-* + *ammeter.*] *Elec.* An instrument for measuring microamperes.

mi'cro·a·nal'y·sis (-ȧ·năl'ĭ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *micro-* + *analysis*]. *Anal. Chem.* Analysis of minute amounts of material, usually requiring special, very sensitive, or small-scale apparatus (**mi'cro·ap'pa·ra'tus** [-ăp'ȧ·rā'tŭs; -răt'ŭs]); — opposed to *macroanalysis.* — **mi'cro·an'a·lyst** (-ăn'ȧ·lĭst), *n.* — **mi'cro·an'a·lyt'i·cal** (-ăn'ȧ·lĭt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

mi'cro—au'di·phone, *n.* An instrument for making very slight sounds perceptible.

mi·cro'bal (mĭ·krō'băl; mī'krō·băl), *adj.* Microbial.

mi'cro·bal'ance (mī'krō·băl'ȧns), *n.* [*micro-* + *balance.*] *Physics.* A balance designed to measure weights less than a milligram.

mi'cro·bar'o·graph (-băr'ō·grȧf; 83), *n.* A barograph for recording small and rapid changes.

mi'cro·bat'ter·y (-băt'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* A minute galvanic battery.

mi'crobe (mī'krōb), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *mikros* small + *bios* life.] A very minute organism; a microorganism; a germ; — popularly applied to bacteria, esp. to the pathogenic forms. — **mi·cro'bi·al** (mĭ·krō'bĭ·ăl), *adj.* — **mi·cro'bi·an** (-ăn), *adj.* — **mi·cro'bic** (-krō'bĭk; -krŏb'ĭk), *adj.*

mi'crobe·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

mi·cro'bi·cide (mĭ·krō'bĭ·sīd), *n.* [*microbe* + *-cide.*] Any agent which kills or destroys microbes. — **mi·cro'bi·cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), *adj.*

mi'cro·bi·o'sis (mī'krō·bī·ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *microbion* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Infection by microbes.

mi'cro·bi·o'ta (-bī·ō'tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *micro-* + *biota.*] *Biol.* The microscopical flora and fauna of a region. — **mi'cro·bi·ot'ic** (-bī·ŏt'ĭk), *adj.*

mi·cro'bi·ous (mĭ·krō'bĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Microbial.

mi'cro·bism (mī'krō·bĭz'm), *n.* [See -ISM.] State of being infested with microbes; — called *latent microbism* when they are not growing.

mi'cro·burn'er (mī'krō·bûr'nĕr), *n. Chem.* A burner giving a very small flame, for use esp. in microanalysis.

mi'cro·car'pous (-kär'pŭs), *adj.* [*micro-* + *-carpous.*] Small-fruited.

Mi'cro·ce'bus (mī'krō·sē'bŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *micro-* + Gr. *kēbos* a long-tailed monkey.] *Zool.* A genus of Madagascar lemurs of the subfamily Lemurinae consisting of the dwarf lemurs.

mi'cro·cen'tro·some (mī'krō·sĕn'trō·sōm), *n.* A centriole.

mi'cro·cen'trum (-sĕn'trŭm), *n.; pl.* -TRUMS (-trŭmz), -TRA (-trȧ). [NL., fr. *micro-* + L. *centrum* center.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** Centrosome. **b** Micronucleus.

2. *Biol.* A group of centrioles forming the center of the aster of dividing cells; the central apparatus.

mi'cro·ceph'al (mī'krō·sĕf'ăl), *n.; pl.* -CEPHALI (-sĕf'ȧ·lī). A microcephalic person.

mi'cro·ce·phal'ic (mī'krō·sē·făl'ĭk), *adj.* Also **mi'cro·ceph'a·lous** (-sĕf'ȧ·lŭs). [NL. *microcephalus,* fr. Gr. *mikrokephalos.* See MICRO-; CEPHALIC.] Having a small head; specif., having a cranial capacity less than 1350 cc., as the Veddahs, Bushmen, and aboriginal Tasmanians.

— **mi'cro·ce·pha'li·a** (mī'krō·sē·fā'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* — **mi'cro·ceph'a·lism** (-sĕf'ȧ·lĭz'm), *n.* — **mi'cro·ceph'a·ly** (-sĕf'ȧ·lĭ), *n.*

mi'cro·cepl'a·lus (mī'krō·sĕf'ȧ·lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *micro-* + *cephalus.*] *Med.* A person or monster with an abnormally small head.

mi'cro·cer'a·tous (-sĕr'ȧ·tŭs), *adj.* [*micro-* + Gr. *keras, keratos,* horn.] *Zool.* Having short antennae.

mi'cro·chae'ta (-kē'tȧ), *n.; pl.* -TAE (-tē). [NL., fr. *micro-* + *-chaeta.*] *Zool.* **a** Any of certain small bristles occurring on the body of insects, esp. Diptera. **b** [*cap.*] A genus of earthworms. *M. rappi* of South Africa reaches a length of five feet.

Mi'cro·chi·rop'ter·a (-kī·rŏp'tĕr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *micro-* + *Chiroptera.*] *Zool.* A suborder of bats including all except the fruit bats (*Megachiroptera*). — **mi'cro·chi·rop'ter·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **mi'cro·chi·rop'ter·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

mi'cro·chro'mo·some (-krō'mō·sōm), *n. Biol.* **a** Either of a pair of very small chromosomes in certain Hemiptera having a delayed synapsis. **b** Any very small chromosome.

mi'cro·chro·nom'e·ter (-krō·nŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [An instrument for measuring minute intervals of time; a chronoscope.

mi'cro·cin'e·mat'o·graph (mī'krō·sĭn'ē·măt'ō·grȧf; 83), *n.* [*micro-* + *cinematograph.*] A motion photomicrography. — **mi'cro·cin'e·ma·tog'ra·phy** (-mȧ·tŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* — **mi'cro·cin'e·mat'o·graph'ic** (-măt'ō·grăf'ĭk), *adj.*

Mi'cro·cit'rus (-sĭt'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *micro-* + *Citrus.*] *Bot.* A small genus of Australian shrubs or trees of the rue family (Rutaceae). See FINGER LIME.

mi'cro·clas'tic (-klăs'tĭk), *adj.* Minutely clastic.

mi'cro·cline (mī'krō·klīn), *n.* [*micro-* + *-cline.*] *Mineral.* A mineral of the feldspar group, like orthoclase or common feldspar in composition, but triclinic in form, though approaching orthoclase in crystal habit and angles. It is white to pale yellow, red, or green.

microcline green. A color, green in hue, of low saturation and very high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

mi'cro·coat (mī'krō·kōt), *n.* A small coat; — with a play on *microcosm.*

Mi'cro·coc'cus (-kŏk'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *micro-* + *-coccus.*] *Bacteriol.* **a** A genus of mostly more or less psychrophilic bacteria of the family Coccaceae, consisting of saprophytes or facultative parasites occurring in plates or irregular groups, not in packets or chains. Many form yellow or orange pigment. The genus formerly included various allied forms now placed in the genera *Staphylococcus* (including *S. aureus,* syn. *M. pyogenes*), *Diplococcus, Neisseria, Gaffkya, Streptococcus,* and *Rhodococcus.* The genus typifies a tribe, **Mi'cro·coc'ce·ae** (-kŏk'sē·ē), of mostly Gram-positive species. **b** [*not cap.; pl.* -COCCI (-sī).] Any bacterium of this genus; also, broadly, any small coccus. — **mi'cro·coc'cal** (mī'krō·kŏk'ăl), *adj.*

mi'cro·co'le·op'ter·a (mī'krō·kō'lē·ŏp'tĕr·ȧ; -kŏl'ē-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The smaller beetles, collectively.

mi'cro·col'or·im'e·ter (-kŭl'ĕr·ĭm'ē·tĕr; -kŏl'ō·rĭm'-), *n.* A colorimeter designed for use when only small amounts of material are available.

mi'cro·col'or·im'e·try (-kŭl'ĕr·ĭm'ē·trĭ; -kŏl'ō·rĭm'-), *n.* Colorimetry involving very small amounts of materials. Cf. MICROANALYSIS. — **mi'cro·col'or·im'e·ter** (-tĕr), *n.* — **mi'cro·col'or·i·met'ric** (-kŭl'ĕr·ĭ·mĕt'rĭk; -kŏl'ō·rĭ-), *adj.* — **mi'cro·col'or·i·met'ri·cal·ly** (-rĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

mi'cro·co·nid'i·um (-kō·nĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -CONIDIA (-ȧ). *Bot.* A small conidium as contrasted with a larger conidium, a *macroconidium,* both being produced by the same species. — **mi'cro·co·nid'i·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

mi'cro·con'ju·gant (-kŏn'jōō·gănt), *n.* [*micro-* + *conjugant.*] *Biol.* In anisogamous syngamy, the smaller conjugant or gamete.

Mi'cro·con'o·don (-kŏn'ō·dŏn), *n.* [NL. See MICRO-; -ODON.] *Paleontol.* A genus of small American Triassic reptiles long supposed to be one of the most ancient mammals.

mi'cro·cosm·stit'u·ent (-kŏn·stĭt'ū·ĕnt), *n.* A microscopic constituent.

mi'cro·cosm (mī'krō·kŏz'm; 277), *n.* [F. *microcosme,* fr. LL. *microcosmus,* fr. Gr. *mikros kosmos,* lit., little world. The Gr. phrase = man.] **1.** A little world; a miniature universe. Hence: **a** Man, or human nature as a supposed epitome of the exterior universe or great world; — opposed to *macrocosm.* **b** *Humorous.* The body. **c** A community, institution, town, district, country, etc., regarded as an epitome of the world or as being a little world. **d** In the 18th century, a traveling mechanical show. **e** A representation in miniature or on a small scale.

2. *Alchemy.* The philosophers' stone. *Obs.*

— **mi'cro·cos'mal** (-kŏz'măl), *adj.* — **mi'cro·cos'mi·an** (-mĭ'-ăn), *adj.* — **-cos'mic** (-mĭk), *adj.* — **-cos'mi·cal** (-mĭ·kăl), *adj.*

microcosmic salt. *Chem.* A white crystalline salt, $NaNH_4HPO_4.4H_2O$, best obtained by mixing solutions of sodium phosphate and ammonium phosphate or chloride; hydrogen sodium ammonium phosphate. It is changed to glassy sodium metaphosphate on heating, and hence is used in place of borax as a blowpipe reagent in testing for metallic oxides. It was originally obtained from human urine, and called *sal microcosmicum.*

mi'cro·cos·mog'ra·phy (mī'krō·kŏz·mŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*microcosm* + *-graphy.*] Description of man as a microcosm.

mi'cro·cos·mol'o·gy (-kŏz·mŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* A treatise on the microcosm, or human body. *Rare.*

mi'cro·cra'nous (-krā'nŭs), *adj.* [See CRANIUM.] Having a skull of small volume or capacity.

mi'cro·crith (mī'krō·krĭth), *n. Chem.* Weight of the half hydrogen molecule, or of the hydrogen atom. Cf. CRITH.

mi'cro·cryp'to·crys'tal·line (-krĭp'tō·krĭs'tăl·ĭn; -īn), *adj. Petrog.* Dubiocrystalline.

mi'cro·crys'tal·line (-krĭs'tăl·ĭn; -īn), *adj. Petrog.* Having its constituent crystalline grains visible by microscope.

mi'cro·cyst (mī'krō·sĭst), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* In slime molds, a resting cell formed from a swarm spore.

2. *Med.* A very small cyst, esp. one arising from another cyst.

mi'cro·cyte (mī'krō·sīt), *n.* [*micro-* + *-cyte.*] *Anat.* One of the small disks resembling in color the red corpuscles, but of one third or one half the size, which occur in blood (in especially large numbers in certain forms of anaemia). — **mi'cro·cy·to'sis** (-sī·tō'sĭs), *n.*

Mi'chah (mī'kȧ). *Bib.* Var. of MICAH.

Mi·cha'ia (mĭ·kā'yȧ; mĭ·kī'ȧ). [*Bib.*]

miche. † MUCH.

Mi·che'a (mĭ·kē'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Mi·che'as (-ăs). *Bib.*

Mi'chel' (mē'shĕl'), *n.* See MICHAEL.

Mi'chel·an'ge·lism (mī'kĕl·ăn'jē·lĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

mich'i·gan (mĭ'sh'ĭ·găn), *n.* [*Cards.* = NEWMARKET, 2.

Mich'mas (mĭk'măs), *or* **Mich'mash** (-măsh). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Mich'me·thah (mĭk'mē·thȧ). [*Bib.*]

Mi·cho'a·can' (mē·chō'ȧ·kăn'), *adj.* = TARASCAN **a.**

Mi·cho'a·ca'no (-kȧ'nō), *n.* = TARASCO.

Mich'ri (mĭk'rĭ). *Bib.* [*Scot.*]

micht (mĭkt). Var. of MIGHT.

Mich'tam (mĭk'tăm). *Bib.* [Heb. *mikhtām,* corrupt. fr. a word meaning supplication.] A term, of uncertain meaning, in the heading of several psalms.

mick'le·dom, *n.* Mickleness. *Obs.*

Mi·clan'te·cu'tli. Var. of MICTLANTECUTLI.

mi'craes·thete. Var. of MICRESTHETE.

Mi·cram'pe·lis (mĭ·krăm'pĕ·lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *micr-* + Gr. *ampelis,* dim. of *ampelos* vine.] Syn. of ECHINOCYSTIS.

mi'cra·nat'o·my (mī'krȧ·năt'ō·mĭ), *n.* See MICRO-, 2 **a.**

mi'cren·ce·pha'li·a (mī'krĕn·sē·fā'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* Also **mi'cren·ceph'a·ly** (-sĕf'ȧ·lĭ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* See MICRO-, 5. — **mi'cren·ce·phal'ic** (-sē·făl'ĭk), *adj.* — **mi'cren·ceph'a·lous** (-sĕf'ȧ·lŭs), *adj.* — **mi'cren·ceph'a·lus** (-lŭs), *n.*

mi·cret'gate (mī·krŭt'gāt), *n. Zool.* See MICRO-, 3 **b.**

mi'crobe·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

mi·cro'bi·on (mī·krō'bĭ·ŏn), *n.; pl.* -BIA (-ȧ). = MICROBE.

mi·cro'bi·um (mī·krō'bĭ·ŭm), *n.* = MICROBE.

mi'cro·blast (mī'krō·blăst), *n.* See ERYTHROBLAST.

mi'cro·bu·rette', *or* **-bu·ret'** (-bū·rĕt'), *n. Anal. Chem.* See MICRO-, 4.

mi'cro·cal'trop (-kăl'trŏp), *n. Zool.* See MICRO-, 3 **b.** [CRO-, 1.]

mi'cro·cel'lu·lar, *adj.* See MI-

mi'cro·char'ac·ter, *n. Biol.* See MICRO-, 2 **b.**

mi'cro·cin'e·ma, *n.* = MICROCINEMATOGRAPH.

mi'cro·co·lum'nar, *adj.* [See MICRO-, 1.

mi'cro·com·bus'tion, *n. Chem.* [See MICRO-, 4.]

mi'cro·cos'mos (mī'krō·kŏz'mōs), -mus (-mŭs), *n.* [See MICROCOSM.] = MICROCOSM.

mi'cro·cous'tic. Erron. var. of MICRACOUSTIC.

Mi'cro·cy·pri'ni (-sĭ·prĭ'nĭ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of CYPRINODONTES.

mi′cro·de·tec′tion (mī′krō·dē·tĕk′shŭn), *n.* *Chem.* The detection of minute amounts of a substance.

mi′cro·de·tec′tor (-tĕr), *n.* An instrument or device for detecting small amounts or minute changes, as in electric current.

mi′cro·de·ter′mi·na′tion (-dē·tûr′mĭ·nā′shŭn), *n.* *Chem.* Determination by microanalysis or by the microscope.

mi′cro·dis·sec′tion (-dĭ·sĕk′shŭn), *n.* Dissection under the microscope; specif., *Biol.*, such dissection of cells or tissues as done by means of fine needles operated manually through a precise system of levers.

mi′cro·dont (mī′krō·dŏnt), *adj.* [*micr-* + *-odont.*] Having small teeth. See DENTAL INDEX. — **mi′cro·dont·ism** (-Iz′m), *n.* — **mi′cro·don′tous** (-dŏn′tŭs), *adj.*

mi′cro·draw′ing (-drô′ĭng), *n.* A drawing made to exhibit microscopic structures or other very small details.

Mi′cro·dri′li (-drĭ′lī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *micro-* + Gr. *drilos* (see MEGADRILI).] *Zool.* A division of oligochaete worms including the smaller, usually aquatic, species.

mi′cro·drive′ (mī′krō·drīv′), *n.* *Mach.* A microleveling drive.

mi′cro·e·lec′trode (-ē·lĕk′trōd), *n.* *Physical Chem.* An electrode used in microelectrolysis.

mi′cro·e·lec′trol′y·sis (-ē·lĕk′trŏl′ĭ·sĭs; -ēl′ĕk-), *n.* *Physical Chem.* Electrolysis on a very small scale, using small quantities of material.

mi′cro·e·lec′tro·scope (-ē·lĕk′trō·skōp), *n.* An electroscope for detecting small quantities of electricity.

mi′cro·ex·am′i·na′tion (-ĕg·zăm′ĭ·nā′shŭn; -ĭg-), *n.* Examination by means of the microscope.

mi′cro·fel′site (-fĕl′sīt), *n.* *Petrog.* An anisotropic mass of fibrous or granular texture, the groundmass of certain igneous rocks. — **mi′cro·fel·sit′ic** (-fĕl·sĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

mi′cro·fi·la′ri·a (-fĭ·lā′rĭ·ä; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. *micro-* + *filaria.*] The larval form of filaria worms in the blood.

mi′cro·flu′id·al (-flōō′ĭ·dăl; -dĭ′l), *adj.* *Petrog.* Showing a flow structure under the microscope.

mi′cro–form′ (mī′krō·fôrm′), *n.* **a** *Biol.* A microorganism. **b** *Bot.* Any rust having a telial stage and sometimes a pycnial stage.

Mi′cro·ga′dus (-gā′dŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *micro-* + *Gadus.*] *Zool.* A genus of gadoid fishes consisting of the tomcods.

mi′cro·gal′va·nom′e·ter (-găl′vä·nŏm′ē·tĕr), *n.* A form of reflecting galvanometer to measure very weak currents.

mi′cro·ga·mete′ (-gä·mēt′), *n.* [*micro-* + *gamete.*] *Biol.* The smaller (commonly the male) gamete of a heterogamous organism. Cf. *macrogamete, megagamete.*

mi′cro·ga·me′to·cyte (-gä·mē′tō·sīt), *n.* *Biol.* A gametocyte producing microgametes.

mi·crog′a·my (mī·krŏg′ä·mĭ), *n.* [*micro-* + *-gamy.*] *Biol.* Syngamy between gametes much smaller than the vegetative cells. It occurs in the Protozoa and certain algae.

Mi′cro·gas′ter (mī′krō·găs′tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. *micro-* + *-gaster.*] *Zool.* A genus of small ichneumon flies (family Braconidae) whose larvae are parasitic on various caterpillars. It is the type genus of a subfamily, **Mi′cro·gas·tri′nae** (-găs·trĭ′nē). — **mi′cro·gas′trine** (-găs′trĭn; -trīn), *adj.*

mi·crog′li·a (mī·krŏg′lĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *micro-* + *-glia.*] *Anat.* Material consisting of small adventitious cells scattered within the central nervous system, esp. the brain.

mi′cro·gram (mī′krō·grăm), *n.* [*micro-* + *gram.*] *Physics.* One millionth of a gram. Abbr. *μ g.* See WEIGHT, *Table.*

mi′cro·gran′ite (-grăn′ĭt), *n.* *Petrog.* An igneous rock composed, like granite, of crystals of quartz and alkalic feldspar, but on a very minute scale, as the groundmass of certain porphyries. — **mi′cro·gra·nit′ic** (-grä·nĭt′ĭk), *adj.* — **mi′cro·gran′it·oid** (-grăn′ĭ·toid), *adj.*

mi′cro·gran′u·lar (-grăn′ū·lĕr), *adj.* Minutely granular.

mi′cro·gran′u·lit′ic (-grăn′ū·lĭt′ĭk), *adj.* Minutely granulitic.

mi′cro·graph (mī′krō·grăf; 83), *n.* [See MICROGRAPHY.] **1.** Instrument for executing minute writing or engraving. **2.** A graphic reproduction of an object as seen through the microscope. When a photograph, it is a photomicrograph. **3.** *Physics.* An instrument for measuring minute movements by the magnified record of movements of a diaphragm.

mi·crog′ra·pher (mī·krŏg′rä·fĕr), *n.* Also **mi·crog′ra·phist** (-fĭst). A specialist in micrography.

mi′cro·graph′ic (mī′krō·grăf′ĭk), *adj.* **1. Of or pertaining** to micrography; minutely written. **2.** Related to, or disclosed by, microscopic examination, and exhibited, or exhibitable, in drawings or photographs. **3.** *Petrog.* Graphic on a scale so small as to be visible only under the microscope; micropegmatitic. See GRAPHIC, 6. — **mi′cro·graph′i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **-i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mi·crog′ra·phy (mī·krŏg′rä·fĭ), *n.* [*micro-* + *-graphy.*] **1.** Description of microscopic objects. **2.** Art or practice of very minute handwriting. **3.** Examination or study with the microscope.

mi′cro·grav′er (mī′krō·grāv′ĕr), *n.* *Archaeol.* A microlith.

mi·crohm′me′ter (mī·krōm′mē′tĕr), *n.* [*microhm* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* A sensitive kind of ohmmeter for measuring very small resistances.

Mi′cro·hy′me·nop′ter·a (mī′krō·hī′mĕn·ŏp′tĕr·ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Small or minute Hymenoptera, collectively. — **mi′cro·hy′me·nop′ter·on** (-ŏn), *n.*

mi′cro·in·jec′tion (-ĭn·jĕk′shŭn), *n.* Injection under the microscope; specif., *Biol.*, such injection into cells, or tissues as done by means of a fine, mechanically controlled, capillary tube.

mi′cro·lep′i·dop′ter·a (-lĕp′ĭ·dŏp′tĕr·ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See MICRO-; LEPIDOPTERA.] *Zool.* The smaller moths, collectively, including members of several families, as the Tineidae, Tortricidae, Pyralididae, and Pterophoridae. — **mi′cro·lep′i·dop′ter** (-dŏp′tĕr), *n.* — **mi′cro·lep′i·dop′ter·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **mi′cro·lep′i·dop′ter·on** (-ŏn), *n.* — **mi′cro·lep′i·dop′ter·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

mi′cro·lep′i·dop′ter·ist (-Ĭst), *n.* A student of the microlepidoptera.

mi′cro·leu′ko·blast (-lū′kō·blăst), *n.* [*micro-* + *leuko-* + *-blast.*] A myeloblast.

mi′cro·lev′el (mī′krō·lĕv′ĕl), *v. t.* [*micro-* + *level.*] To bring (an elevator, etc.) close to an exact level by automatic means.

mi′cro·lite (mī′krō·līt), *n.* [*micro-* + *-lite.*] **1.** *Petrog.* A minute crystal, visible only under the microscope, usually affecting polarized light; a microcrystal. **2.** *Mineral.* A mineral occurring usually in very small isometric crystals of yellow or brown color and resinous luster. It is essentially calcium pyrotantalate, $Ca_2Ta_2O_7$. — **mi′cro·lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

mi′cro·lith (mī′krō·lĭth), *n.* [*micro-* + *-lith.*] **1.** A microlite. **2.** *Archaeol.* A tiny stone implement found in paleolithic culture levels, through the Aurignacian to the Tardenoisian. — **mi′cro·lith′ic** (-lĭth′ĭk), *adj.*

mi·crol′o·gy (mī·krŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *mikrologia.* See MICRO-; -LOGY.] Attention to petty items or differences.

mi·crol′o·gy (mī·krŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.* [*micro-* + *-logy.*] The science which deals with the technique of handling microscopic objects, esp. in biology. — **mi′cro·log′ic** (mī′krō·lŏj′ĭk), *adj.* — **mi′cro·log′i·cal** (-kăl), *adj.* — **mi′cro·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **mi·crol′o·gist** (mī·krŏl′ō·jĭst), *n.* — **mi′cro·logue** (mī′krō·lŏg; 185), *n.*

mi′cro·ma′ni·a (mī′krō·mā′nĭ·ä; 159), *n.* [NL.] *Psychiatry.* **a** The delusion that one's body has become small, or that parts of it are gone. **b** Insanity characterized by self-depreciation. — **mi′cro·ma′ni·ac** (-ăk), *n.*

mi′cro·ma·nip′u·la′tion (-mä·nĭp′ū·lā′shŭn), *n.* [*micro-* + *manipulation.*] *Biol.* Microdissection and microinjection, collectively, as an art or technique; micrurgy. — **mi′cro·ma·nip′u·la′tor** (-mä·nĭp′ū·lā′tĕr), *n.*

mi′cro·ma·nom′e·ter (-mä·nŏm′ē·tĕr), *n.* A manometer specially designed to measure minute differences of pressure.

Mi′cro·mas·tic′to·ra (mī′krō·măs·tĭk′tō·rä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *micro-* + Gr. *mastiktōr* scourger, fr. *mastix* whip, scourge.] *Zool.* A division of sponges consisting of forms having comparatively small choanocytes; — practically equiv. to *Noncalcarea.*

mi′cro·me′li·a (-mē′lĭ·ä; 159), *n.* [NL., fr. *micro-* + *-melia.*] *Terat.* A condition characterized by abnormally small and imperfectly developed extremities. — **mi′cro·mel′ic** (-mĕl′ĭk), *adj.* — **mi·crom′e·lus** (mī·krŏm′ē·lŭs), *n.*

mi′cro·mem′brane (-mĕm′brān), *n.* *Physical Chem.* A very thin semipermeable membrane.

mi′cro·mere (mī′krō·mēr), *n.* [*micro-* + *-mere.*] *Embryol.* One of the smaller cells or blastomeres due to the unequal segmentation of an egg. See BLASTULA, *Illust* — **mi′cro·me′ral** (-mēr′ăl), *adj.* — **-mer′ic** (-mĕr′ĭk), *adj*

Mi′cro·me′ri·a (-mē′rĭ·ä), *n.* [NL. See MICRO-; -MERE.] *Bot.* A large genus of fragrant chiefly Old World herbs of the mint family (Lamiaceae). *M. chamissonis* is the yerba buena.

mi·crom′er·ism (mī·krŏm′ĕr·Iz′m), *n.* [*micro-* + *-merism.*] *Biol.* The hypothesis that protoplasm consists of extremely small units each possessing the peculiar attributes of living substance.

mi′cro·me·rit′ic (-mē·rĭt′ĭk), *adj.* [*micro-* + *macromeritic.*] Granitic, with grains so small as to be invisible without the microscope; — opposed to *macromeritic.*

mi′cro·mes′en·ter′y (mī′krō·mĕs′ĕn·tĕr′ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *n.* *Zool.* In the Anthozoa, an incomplete secondary mesentery; a metacneme.

mi·crom′e·ter (mī·krŏm′ē·tĕr), *n.* [F. *micromètre.* See MICRO-; -METER.] **a** An instrument, used with a telescope or microscope, for measuring minute distances, or the apparent diameters of objects which subtend minute angles. The measurement given directly is that of the image of the object formed at the focus of the object glass. A ***ring, circular,*** or ***annular, micrometer*** is a thin, flat ring in the focal plane of the telescope, used esp. to determine differences of right ascension and declination. A ***crossbar micrometer*** consists of two flat bars in the focal plane of the telescope, crossing at 90° and inclined 45° to the east-west line. **b** Short for MICROMETER CALIPER, etc. Cf EYEPIECE MICROMETER.

mi′cro·me′ter (mī′krō·mē′tĕr), *n.* = MICRON, **1.** See MICRO-, **1 b.**

mi·crom′e·ter cal′i·per. *Mach.* A caliper with micrometer screw attached, used for very exact measurement. It is often made to measure to 0.0001 inch.

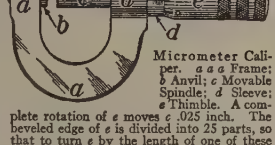

Micrometer Caliper. *a a a* Frame; *b* Anvil; *c* Movable Spindle; *d* Sleeve; *e* Thimble. A complete rotation of *e* moves *c* .025 inch. The beveled edge of *e* is divided into 25 parts, so that to turn *e* by the length of one of these parts moves *c* .001 inch. By means of a vernier scale (not shown) on *d* .0001 inch can be measured.

micrometer screw. A screw with a graduated head (**micrometer head**) and fine threads used in micrometers, etc.

mi′cro·meth′od (mī′krō·mĕth′ŭd), *n.* *Chem.* A method involving very small amounts of material or the use of the microscope.

mi′cro·met′ri·cal (-mĕt′rĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also **mi′cro·met′ric** (-rĭk). [Cf. F. *micrométrique.*] Pertaining to, or made by, the micrometer. — **mi′cro·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mi·crom′e·try (mī·krŏm′ē·trĭ), *n.* Art of measuring with a micrometer.

mi′cro·mi′cro- (mī′krō·mī′krō-). [*micro-* + *micro-.*] A prefix denoting one millionth of a millionth part of; as in **mi′cro·mi′cro·far′ad,** a 10^{-12} farad.

mi′cro·mi′cron (-mī′krŏn), *n.* [*micro-* + *micron.*] One millionth of a micron, or 10^{-12} meter (0.000000000039 in., or 0.000000001 mm.). Its symbol is *μμ.*

mi′cro·mil′li·me′ter, -me′tre (mī′krō·mĭl′ĭ·mē′tĕr), *n.* [*micro-* + *millimeter.*] The millionth part of a millimeter, or a millimicron; also, as in *Biol.*, a micron. Called also **mi′cro·mil** (mī′krō·mĭl). Symbol, *mμ.*

mi′cro·mo′tion (mī′krō·mō′shŭn; 66), *adj.* Designating, or pertaining to, the study of small or microscopic motions, esp. by the use of motion-picture photography.

mi′cro·mo′tion (mī′krō·mō′shŭn), *n.* One of a number of extremely short motions or cycles of motions that follow each other in such quick succession that they are confusing to the eye of an observer.

mi′cro·mo′to·scope (-mō′tō·skōp), *n.* A camera for photographing successive phases in the motions of microscopic objects.

mi′cro–mov′ie (mī′krō·mōōv′ĭ), *n.* A motion picture of microscopic objects and beings.

mi′cron (mī′krŏn), *n.; pl.* MICRONS (-krŏnz), MICRA (-krä). [NL., fr. Gr. *mikros* small.] **1.** A unit of length, the thousandth part of one millimeter, or the millionth of a meter (0.000039 in.). Symbol, *μ.* **2.** *Physical Chem.* A particle of diameter between 0.01 and 0.0001 millimeter.

-mi′cron. A combining form of *micron,* used in names of units of measurement, as in micro*micron,* milli*micron.*

mi′cro–nee′dle, *n.* *Biol.* A needle for micromanipulation.

Mi′cro·ne′sian (mī′krō·nē′shăn; -zhăn), *adj.* [From NL. *Micronesia,* fr. Gr. *mikros* small + *nēsos* an island.] Of or pertaining to Micronesia or the Micronesians; also, designating, or belonging to, the division of Melanesian languages spoken in Micronesia. See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Mi′cro·ne′sian, *n.* A native of Micronesia, which is inhabited by a variety of peoples mostly of mixed Melanesian, Polynesian, and Malaysian stocks. Usually the Micronesians are shorter, darker, and more hairy than the Polynesians.

mi′cro·nom′e·ter (-nŏm′ē·tĕr), *n.* [*micro-* + *chronometer.*] An instrument by means of which minute portions of time can be measured.

mi′cro·nu′cle·us (-nū′klē·ŭs), *n.; pl.* -CLEI (-ī). [NL.] *Zool* In many ciliate infusorians, a small nucleus situated near to, but distinct from, the chief nucleus (*macronucleus*) — **mi′cro·nu′cle·ar** (-ĕr), *adj.*

mi′cro·or′gan·ism (mī′krō·ôr′găn·Iz′m), *n.* *Biol.* Any organism of microscopic (also, in a broad sense, ultramicroscopic) size; — applied esp. to bacteria and protozoa. — **mi′cro·or·gan′ic** (-ôr·găn′ĭk), *adj.* — **mi′cro·or′gan·is′mal** (-ôr′găn·Iz′măl), *adj.*

mi′cro·pan′to·graph (-păn′tō·grăf; 83), *n.* A pantograph which produces microscopic copies.

mi′cro·par′a·site (-păr′ä·sīt), *n.* A parasitic microorganism. — **mi′cro·par′a·sit′ic** (-sĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

mi′cro·peg′ma·tite (-pĕg′mä·tīt), *n.* [*micro-* + *pegmatite.*] *Petrog.* Microcrystalline graphic granite. — **mi′cro·peg′ma·tit′ic** (-tĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

mi′cro·perth′ite (-pûrth′īt), *n.* See PERTHITE. — **mi′cro·per·thit′ic** (-pĕr·thĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

mi′cro·pet′al·ous (-pĕt′ăl·ŭs), *adj.* Having very small petals. *Rare.*

mi′cro·phag′o·cyte (-făg′ō·sīt), *n.* Also **mi′cro·phage** (mī′krō·fāj). *Anat.* A small phagocyte.

mi·croph′a·gous (mī·krŏf′ä·gŭs), *adj.* [*micro-* + *-phagous.*] *Biol.* Feeding on small objects. — **mi·croph′a·gy** (-jĭ), *n.*

mi′cro·phone (mī′krō·fōn), *n.* [*micro-* + *-phone.*] *Physics.* An instrument for intensifying feeble sounds or for transmitting sounds, based on the principle that the transition resistance between loosely joined electric conductors decreases in proportion as they are pressed together. The conductors form part of a circuit through which a current is passing, and the variations in pressure due to sound waves in the vicinity of the conductors produce variations of resistance, and hence fluctuations of the current, by which the sounds are reproduced, as in a telephone receiver. The transmitter of the modern telephone is essentially a microphone, the pressure of the sound waves being communicated to the conductors by means of a diaphragm. The transmitter of Alexander Graham Bell (1876) was the first instrument serving as a microphone, but that of D. E. Hughes (1878) was the first to be given the name. In the Hughes microphone the action consists of a relayed amplification depending upon two loose bodies in contact. Modern telephone transmitters are largely developments of this type. The more sensitive forms, as radiomicrophones, are devices for converting sound into electrical impulses or varying current.

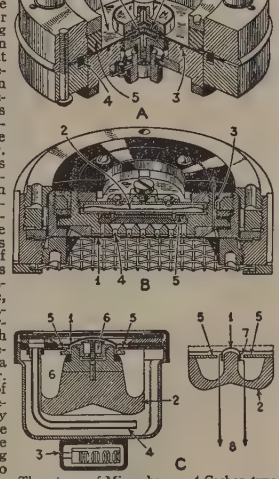

Three types of Microphone. *A* Carbon type 1 Diaphragm; 2 Granular Carbon; 3 Damping Plate Groove; 4 Initial, and 5 Final, Diaphragm Stretching Rings. *B* Condenser type: 1 Diaphragm; 2 Compensating Diaphragm; 3 Tube leading to chamber which is exhausted of air and then filled with nitrogen gas to reduce air resistance to a minimum; 4 Damping Plate Groove; 5 Acoustic Valve. *C* Moving Coil, or Dynamic, type: 1 Diaphragm and Voice Coil Assembly; 2 Magnet; 3 Connection Jack; 4 Air Tube (to equalize air pressure between the chamber in front and that to the rear of the diaphragm); 5,5 Pole Pieces; 6,6 Air Chambers; 7 Voice Coil; 8 Connections of Voice Coil to Jack.

mi′cro·phone, *v. t.* To transmit by microphone.

mi′cro·phon′ic (-fŏn′ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a microphone; serving to intensify weak sounds; micracoustic.

mi′cro·phon′ics (-ĭks), *n.* [See MICROPHONE.] The science which treats of the microphone or of the means of increasing the intensity of low or weak sounds. See -ICS.

mi′cro·pho′no·graph (-fō′nō·grăf), *n.* A special phonograph for the recording and reproduction of faint sounds.

mi′cro·pho′to·graph (-fō′tō·grăf; 83), *n.* [*micro-* + *photograph.*] **a** A microscopically small photograph. **b** Loosely, a photomicrograph. — **mi′cro·pho′to·graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), *adj.* — **mi′cro·pho·tog′ra·phy** (-fō·tŏg′rä·fĭ), *n.*

mi′cro·pho′to·graph, *v. t.* To take a picture by microphotography.

mi′cro·pho′to·scope (-fō′tō·skōp), *n.* [*microphotograph* + *-scope.*] A portable optical instrument for examining microphotographs, esp. minute maps.

mi′cro·phyl′lous (mī′krō·fĭl′ŭs), *adj.* *Bot.* Small-leaved.

mi′cro·phyte (mī′krō·fīt), *n.* [*micro-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A minute plant, esp. one of the bacteria. — **mi′cro·phy′tal** (-fī′tăl; -t′l), **mi′cro·phyt′ic** (-fĭt′ĭk), *adj.* — **mi′cro·phy·tol′o·gy** (-fī·tŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.*

mi′cro·di·ao′tine, *n.* See MICRO-, 3. [See MICRO-, 4.]

mi′cro·dis′til·la′tion, *n.* *Chem.* See MICRO-, 4.

mi′cro·es′ti·ma′tion, *n.* *Chem.* See MICRO-, 4.

mi′cro·eu′tax·it′ic, *adj.* *Petrog.* See MICRO-, 6.

mi′cro·fau′na, *n.* See MICRO-, 3.

mi′cro·flo′ra, *n.* *Bacteriol. & Bot.* See MICRO-, 3.

mi′cro·fo′li·a′tion, *n.* *Petrog.* See MICRO-, 6 b. [*Ref. Sp.*]

mi′cro·fone. Microphone.

mi′cro·foe′sil, *n.* See MICRO-, 2 b.

mi′cro·fun′gus, *n.* *Bot.* See MICRO-, 3 b.

mi′cro·fur′nace, *n.* *Chem.* See MICRO-, 4.

mi′cro·go·nid′i·um, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* See MICRO-, 3 b. — **mi′cro·go·nid′i·al,** *adj.*

mi′cro·grav′i·met′ric, *adj.* See MICRO-, 4.

mi′cro·gyne (mī′krō·jīn), *n.* *Zool.* See MICRO-, 3. [See MICRO-, 1 b.]

mi′crohm (mī′krōm; mĭ·krōm′). **mi′cro·kin′e·ma·tog′ra·phy.** Var. of MICROCINEMATOGRAPHY.

mi′cro·meas′ure·ment, *n.* See MICRO-, 4.

mi′cro·morph (mī′krō·môrf), *n.* *Zool.* See MICRO-, 3 b.

mi′cro·my′e·lo·blast′, *n.* = MYELOBLAST. [See MICRO-, 1 a.]

mi′cro·pho·tom′e·ter, *n.* *Ophth.* [NL.] *Med.* = MICROPSIA.

mi′croph·thal′mi·a (mī′krŏf·thăl′mĭ·ä), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* See MICRO-, 5. — **mi′croph·thal′mic** (-mĭk), *adj.* — **mi′croph·thal′mos** (-mŏs), **-mus** (-mŭs), *n.*

mi·cro′pi·a (mī·krō′pĭ·ä), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = MICROPSIA.

mī′cro-pin′ (mī′krō-pĭn′), *n.* [*micro-* + *pin.*] A minute pin for mounting very small insects.

mī′cro-pi-pette′, *or* **-pi-pet′** (-pī-pĕt′), *n.* **1.** A pipette for the measurement of very small volumes.
2. *Biol.* A small and extremely fine-pointed pipette used in making micro injections.

mī′cro-plak′ite (mī′krō-plăk′īt), *n.* [*micro-* + Gr. *plax, plakos,* a tablet, flat plate + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* The brownish tabular inclusions sometimes found in basic feldspar, pyroxene, etc.

mī′cro-plank′ton (-plăngk′tŏn), *n.* *Biol.* Microscopic plankton. Cf. MACROPLANKTON.

mī′cro-plas·tom′e·ter (-plăs·tŏm′ē-tĕr), *n.* A plastometer in which observations are made with a microscope.

mī·crop′o·dal (mī-krŏp′ō-dăl; -dĭ), *adj.* Also **mī·crop′o·dous** (-dŭs). *Anat. & Zool.* Having feet abnormally small.

Mī′cro-pod′i·for′mes (mī′krō-pŏd′ĭ-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *micro-* + Gr. *pous, podos,* foot + *-form.*] *Zool.* An order of birds having long narrow wings and weak feet. It comprises the swifts (suborder **Mi·crop′o·di** [mī-krŏp′-ō-dī]) and the hummingbirds.

mī′cro-po·lar′i·scope (mī′krō-pō-lăr′ĭ-skōp), *n.* *Optics.* A polarizing microscope; that is, a microscope with polarizer and analyzer attached, as for use in crystallography.

mī′cro-pore (mī′krō-pōr; 181), *n.* *Zool.* One of the small pores in the shell of some chitons, containing a minute sense organ (*micresthete*). Cf. MEGALOPORE.

mī′cro-por′phy-rit′ic (-pôr′fĭ-rĭt′ĭk), *adj.* *Petrog.* Porphyritic on a minute scale, visible only under the microscope.

mī′cro-pro·jec′tor (-prō-jĕk′tĕr), *n.* An optical device consisting usually of an illuminator and a microscope lens system, used to project on a screen an enlarged image of a microscopic subject.

mī·crop′si·a (mī-krŏp′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also **mī′crop·sy** (mī′krŏp-sĭ). [NL. See MICRO-; -OPSIA.] *Med.* Abnormity of vision, in which objects appear smaller than they really are; — opposed to *macropsia.*

mī·crop′ter·ous (mī-krŏp′tĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *mikropteros,* fr. *mikros* small + *pteron* wing.] *Zool.* Having small or rudimentary, hence useless, wings or fins. — **mī·crop′ter·ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

Mī·crop′ter·us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of fishes (family Centrarchidae) to which the smallmouthed black bass and the Kentucky black bass belong.

Mī·crop′ter·yg′i·dae (mī-krŏp′tĕr-ĭj′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Micropteryx,* type genus (fr. *micro-* + *-pteryx*) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of very primitive moths (division Jugatae) having functional mandibles. The type genus is **Mi·crop′ter·yx** (mī-krŏp′tĕr-ĭks). It is the type of a superfamily, **Mi′crop·ter′y·goi′de·a** (mī′krŏp-tĕr′ĭ-goi′dē-ȧ). — **mī′crop·ter′y·gid** (mī′krŏp-tĕr′ĭ-jĭd), *n. & adj.*

mī·crop′ter·yg′i·ous (mī-krŏp′tĕr-ĭj′ĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [*micro-* + Gr. *pterygion* fin.] Having, or provided with, small fins.

mī′cro-py′lar (mī′krō-pī′lĕr), *adj.* Pert. to a micropyle.

mī′cro-pyle (mī′krō-pīl), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *mikros* small + *pylē* gate, orifice.] **1.** *Zool.* A minute opening; as: **a** That in the investing membranes of an egg, by which spermatozoa may enter. **b** That through which the protoplasmic contents of a gemmule of a sponge escape.
2. *Bot.* The minute orifice in the integuments of an ovule through which the pollen tube penetrates to the embryo sac in porogamic plants. It persists in the seed as a closed orifice.

mī′cro-py·rom′e·ter (-pī-rŏm′ē-tĕr), *n.* [*micro-* + *pyrometer.*] *Physics.* An instrument for the optical determination of the temperature or emissivity of microscopic glowing bodies. It has a minute glowlamp mounted in the eyepiece of a microscope so that the image of the filament is superimposed upon that of the observed glowing surface.

mī′cro-rhab′dus (mī′krō-răb′dŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *micro-* + Gr. *rhabdos* rod.] *Zool.* A rod-shaped sponge spicule.

mī′cro-rheo·om′e·ter (-rē-ŏm′ē-tĕr), *n.* A rheometer for measuring the flow of liquids in capillary tubes. — **mī′cro-rhe′o·met′ric** (-rē′ō-mĕt′rĭk), *adj.*, **-ri·cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *adv.*

Mī′cro-rho′pi·as (-rō′pĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. *micro-* + Gr. *rhōpēia* bushes.] *Zool.* A genus of typical ant urens. See ANT UREN.

Mī′cro-sau′ri·a (mī′krō-sô′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *micro-* + *-sauria.*] *Paleontol.* A group of extinct stegocephalians containing salamanderlike forms. In a broader sense, equiv. to *Lepospondyli.* — **mī′cro-sau′ri·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.*

mī′cro-sclere (mī′krō-sklēr), *n.* Also **mī′cro-scle′rum** (-sklē′rŭm). [*micro-* + Gr. *sklēros* hard.] *Zool.* A minute sponge spicule, usually supporting a single cell. — **mī′cro-scle′rous** (-sklēr′ŭs), *adj.*

mī′cro-scope (mī′krō-skōp), *n.* [NL. *microscopium.* See MICRO-; -SCOPE.] **1.** An optical instrument, consisting of a lens, or combination of lenses, for making enlarged or magnified images of minute objects. The *simple,* or *single, microscope,* consists merely of a single lens or magnifying glass set in a frame. In this form of instrument the rays of light which enter the eye proceed directly from the object itself. The *compound microscope* requires an *objective* and an *eyepiece,* commonly mounted in a *drawtube,* — accurate focus, in the case of high-power lenses, being attained by a special screw appliance known as the *fine adjustment.* The *projecting microscope* is constructed to throw the magnified image upon a screen in a dark room or box. It has a large lens for converging a beam of sunlight or artificial light upon the object, and a small lens or magnifier. See also ULTRAMICROSCOPE. The development of the microscope dates from the Middle Ages. The first compound instrument was, probably, that of a Dutchman, Zacharias Janssen (c. 1590). Anton Leeuwenhoek (1632–1723) made simple but efficient microscopes through which he was able to observe microorganisms.

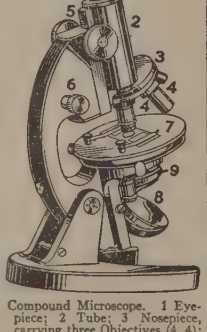

Compound Microscope. 1 Eyepiece; 2 Tube; 3 Nosepiece, carrying three Objectives (4, 4); 5 Rack and Pinion for making coarse adjustment; 6 Screw for making fine adjustment; 7 Stage; 8 Illuminating Mirror; 9 Condenser.

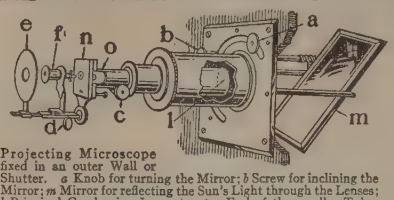

Projecting Microscope fixed in an outer Wall or Shutter. *a* Knob for turning the Mirror; *b* Screw for inclining the Mirror; *m* Mirror for reflecting the Sun's Light through the Lenses; *l* Principal Condensing Lens at outer End of the smaller Tube; *e* Second Condensing Lens, moved by Thumbscrew *c*; *n* Two Metal Plates holding the Object at the Focus of the Lenses; *f* Tube containing the Objective Lens, movable by Thumbscrew *d*; *e* Screen through which the Rays pass to form Magnified Image on the Screen.

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* Microscopium.

mī′cro-scope (mī′krō-skōp), *v. t.* To look at with or as with a microscope; also, to magnify.

mī′cro-scop′ic (mī′krō-skŏp′ĭk), *adj.* Also **mī′cro-scop′i·cal** (-ĭ-kăl). **1.** Of, pert. to, or conducted with, the microscope or microscopy.
2. Like a microscope; able to see very minute objects.
3. So small or fine as to be invisible or not clearly distinguished without the use of a microscope; as, *microscopic* plants, crystallization; — often limited so as to exclude *submicroscopic* and *ultramicroscopic.* Hence, loosely, very small.
4. Seen in the small, or taken in the small; in terms of small or relatively small units or elements; as, the phenomena of the molecule or the electron are *microscopic.*
— **mī′cro-scop′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mī′cro-scop′ics (-skŏp′ĭks), *n.* Microscopy. See -ICS.

Mī′cro-sco′pid (mī′krō-skō′pĭd; mī-krŏs′kō-pĭd), *n.* [See 1st -ID.] *Astron.* One of the meteors whose radiants are in the constellation Microscopium.

Mī′cro-sco′pi·um (mī′krō-skō′pĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *gen.* MICROSCOPII (-pĭ-ī). [NL. See MICROSCOPE, 2.] *Astron.* A constellation south of Capricornus; the Microscope.

mī·cros′co·pize (mī-krŏs′kō-pīz), *v. i.* To use the microscope.

mī·cros′co·py (mī-krŏs′kō-pĭ; mī′krō-skō′pĭ; 277), *n.* Use of the microscope; investigation with the microscope. — **mī·cros′co·pist** (mī-krŏs′kō-pĭst; mī′krō-skō′pĭst), *n.*

mī′cro-seism (mī′krō-sīz′m; -sīs′m), *n.* [*micro-* + *-seism.*] A feeble earth tremor not directly perceptible, but detected only by means of specially constructed apparatus. — **mī′cro-seis′mic** (-sīz′mĭk; -sīs′-), **-seis′mi·cal** (-mĭ-kăl), *adj.*

mī′cro-seis′mo·graph (-sīz′mō-grăf; -sīs′mō-grăf; 83), *n.* [*microseism* + *-graph.*] A microseismometer.

mī′cro-seis·mol′o·gy (-sīz·mŏl′ō-jĭ; -sīs-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*microseism* + *-logy.*] Science or study of microseisms.

mī′cro-seis·mom′e·ter (-mŏm′ē-tĕr), *n.* [*microseism* + *-meter.*] A seismometer for measuring microseisms. — **mī′cro-seis·mom′e·try** (-trĭ), *n.*

mī′cro-seis′mo·met′ro·graph (-sīz′mō-mĕt′rō-grăf; -sīs′-mō-), *n.* A seismometrograph of great sensitiveness.

mī′cro-sep′tum (-sĕp′tŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* In anthozoans, a narrow or imperfect mesentery.

mī′cros·mat′ic (mī′krŏz·măt′ĭk), *adj.* [*micr-* + Gr. *osmē* a smell, odor.] *Zool.* Having the organs of smell feebly developed. — **mī·cros′ma·tism** (mī-krŏz′mȧ-tĭz′m), *n.*

mī·cro·so′ma·tous (mī′krō-sō′mȧ-tŭs; -sŏm′ȧ-tŭs), *adj.* *Anat.* Characterized by a small body; dwarfish.

mī′cro·some (mī′krō-sōm), *n.* [*micro-* + 3d *-some.*] *Biol.* One of the minute granules embedded in protoplasm.

mī′cro·som′ite (-sŏm′īt), *n.* *Mineral.* A mineral close to cancrinite, in minute colorless hexagonal crystals.

Mī′cro·so′rex (-sō′rĕks; 181), *n.* [NL., fr. *micro-* + L. *sorex* shrewmouse.] *Zool.* A subgenus or genus of very small American shrews typified by *Sorex hoyi.*

mī′cro·spe′cies (mī′krō-spē′shēz; -shĭ-ēz), *n.* *Biol.* **a** A species based upon minute, but fixed, characters; a genetic species. **b** A species of limited or restricted distribution.

mī′cro·spec′tro·scope (mī′krō-spĕk′trō-skōp), *n.* [*micro-* + *spectroscope.*] *Physics.* A spectroscope arranged for attachment to a microscope, for observation of the spectrum of light from minute portions of any substance. — **mī′cro·spec′tro·scop′ic** (-spĕk′trō-skŏp′ĭk), *adj.* — **mī′cro·spec·tros′co·py** (-spĕk·trŏs′kō-pĭ; -spĕk′trō-skō′pĭ), *n.*

Mī′cro·sphae′ra (-sfē′rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *micro-* + *-sphaera.*] *Bot.* A genus of powdery mildews (family Erysiphaceae). *M. alni* is common on the lilac.

mī′cro·sphere (mī′krō-sfēr), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* The central region of the aster surrounding the centrosome.
2. *Zool.* The very small primordial shell of the asexual individuals of certain dimorphic Foraminifera. — **mī′cro-spher′ic** (-sfĕr′ĭk), **mī′cro·sphaer′ic** (-sfĕr′ĭk; -sfēr′ĭk), *adj.*

mī′cro·spher′u·lit′ic (-sfĕr′ū-lĭt′ĭk), *adj.* *Petrog.* Consisting of, or characterized by, spherulites of microscopic size.

mī′cro·spo·ran′gi·um (-spō-răn′jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). [NL. See MICRO-; SPORANGIUM.] *Bot.* A sporangium with microspores, as, in seed plants, the pollen sac of the anther.

mī′cro·spore (mī′krō-spōr; 181), *n.* [*micro-* + *-spore.*]
1. *Bot.* One of the smaller of the two kinds of asexual spores produced by heterosporous plants, giving rise to the male prothallium, as the pollen grain of seed plants.
2. *Zool.* The smaller of two forms of spores produced by certain protozoans, as Radiolaria.
— **mī′cro·spor′ic** (-spōr′ĭk), *adj.* — **mī·cros′po·rous** (mī-krŏs′pō-rŭs; mī′krō-spō′rŭs; 181), *adj.*

Mī′cro·spo·rid′i·a (mī′krō-spō-rĭd′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* Also **Mī′cro-spo′ri·di′i·da** (-spō′rĭ-dī′ĭ-dȧ; 181). [NL., fr. *micro-* + *sporidium.*] *Zool.* An order of Protozoa, of the class Sporozoa, whose members are parasitic in both vertebrates and invertebrates, notably in fishes, insects, and crustaceans. — **mī′cro·spo·rid′i·an** (-spō-rĭd′ĭ-ăn), *adj. & n.*

mī′cro·spo′ro·phyll (mī′krō-spō′rō-fĭl; 181), *n.* *Bot.* A sporophyll bearing microsporangia.

mī′cro·spo·ro′sis (-spō-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *microspore* + *-osis.*] *Veter.* A form of ringworm affecting foals, characterized by the loss of hair in small round patches, esp. on the neck and head, and caused by a vegetable parasite.

Mī′cro·spo′rum (mī′krō-spō′rŭm; 181), *n.* [NL. See MICRO-; -SPORE.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi (family Moniliaceae) causing certain types of ringworm.

mī′cro·stat (mī′krō-stăt), *n.* [*micro-* + *-stat.*] A microscope attachment consisting of a stage and finder.

mī′cro·sthene (-sthēn), *n.* [*micro-* + Gr. *sthenos* strength.] *Zool.* One of an abandoned group of mammals (**Mi·cros′the·nes** [mī-krŏs′thē-nēz]), including Insectivora, Chiroptera, Rodentia, and Edentata. — **mī′cro·sthen′ic** (mī′krō-sthĕn′ĭk), *adj.*

mī′cro·stom′a·tous (-stŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -stō′mȧ-), *adj.* Also **mi·cros′to·mous** (mī-krŏs′tō-mŭs). [*micro* + Gr. *stoma, -atos,* mouth.] Having a small mouth.

mī′cro·stome (mī′krō-stōm), *n.* [*micro-* + *-stome.*] *Bot.* A small orifice.

mī′cro·struc′ture (-strŭk′tûr), *n.* Microscopic structure or appearance. — **mī′cro·struc′tur·al** (-tûr-ăl), *adj.*

mī′cro·sty′lous (mī′krō-stī′lŭs), *adj.* *Bot.* Short-styled; specif., having short styles and long filaments.

mī′cro·sub′li·ma′tion (-sŭb′lĭ-mā′shŭn), *n.* Sublimation for microscopic examination.

mī′cro·ta·sim′e·ter (-tȧ-sĭm′ē-tĕr), *n.* *Physics.* A tasimeter, esp. when arranged to measure minute extensions.

mī′cro·tech′nic (-tĕk′nĭk), **mī′cro·tech·nique′** (-tĕk-nēk′), *n.* Microscopic technic, micrology.

mī′cro·tel′e·phone (mī′krō-tĕl′ē-fōn), *n.* A telephone with a microphone transmitter. — **-phon′ic** (-fŏn′ĭk), *adj.*

Mī′cro·thel′y·phon′i·da (-thĕl′ĭ-fŏn′ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* An order of Arachnida, including very minute species with a whiplash prolongation at the tip of the abdomen.

mī·croth′e·os (mī-krŏth′ē-ŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. *micro-* + Gr. *theos* god.] A divine being or personality on a small scale.

mī′cro·therm (mī′krō-thûrm), *adj.* [*micro-* + *-therm.*] *Bot.* Any plant requiring a mean annual temperature between 0° and 14° C. for full growth. Cf. MEGATHERM, MESOTHERM. — **mī′cro·ther′mic** (-thûr′mĭk), *adj.*

mī′cro·tho′rax (-thō′răks; 181), *n.* [NL., fr. *micro-* + *thorax.*] *Zool.* In insects, a membranous section in the neck region consisting of a number of small sclerites.

Mī′cro·thy′ri·a′ce·ae (-thī′rĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *micro-* + Gr. *thyrion,* dim. of *thyra* door + *-aceae.*] *Bot.* A family of ascomycetes, with shield-shaped or radiate perithecia. See DIPLOCARPON.

mī·cro′ti·a (mī-krō′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MICROTUS.] *Med.* Smallness of the ear, esp. abnormal.

Mī′cro·tĭ′nae (mī′krō-tĭ′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MICROTUS.] *Zool.* A subfamily of rodents (family Cricetidae) including the voles and lemming mice. — **mī′cro·tine** (mī′krō-tĭn; -tīn), *adj.*

mī′cro·ti·tra′tion (-tĭ-trā′shŭn; -tĭ-), *n.* Microanalytical titration.

mī′cro·tome (mī′krō-tōm), *n.* [*micro-* + *-tome.*] An instrument for cutting sections, as of organic tissues, for microscopic examination. In the *rotary microtome* the object to be cut moves vertically downward against the knife, and in the *sliding microtome* the object is held stationary while the knife is carried obliquely across it.

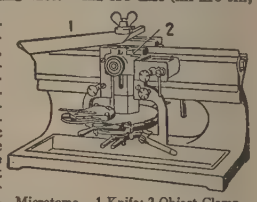

Microtome. 1 Knife; 2 Object Clamp.

mī′cro·tome, *v. t.* *Biol.* To cut in sections with a microtome.

mī′cro·tom′ic (-tŏm′ĭk), **mī′cro·tom′i·cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* Of or pert. to the microtome or microtomy; cutting thin slices.

mī·crot′o·my (mī-krŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* Art of using the microtome, or of preparing, with its aid, objects for microscopic study. — **mi·crot′o·mist** (-ō-mĭst), *n.*

Mī·cro′tus (mī-krō′tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *micr-* + Gr. *ous, ōtos,* ear.] *Zool.* The typical genus of the Microtinae, including many species of the Northern Hemisphere.

mī′cro·type (mī′krō-tīp), *n.* A microspecies; a micro-form. — **mī′cro·typ′al** (-tīp′ăl), *adj.* — **mī′cro·typ′i·cal** (-tĭp′ĭ-kăl), *adj.*

mī′cro·vol′ume (-vŏl′ūm), *n.* A very small volume.

mī′cro·zo′a (mī′krō-zō′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *micro-* + *-zoa.*] *Zool.* Microscopic animals, esp. protozoans. — **mī′cro·zo′al** (-ăl), *adj.* — **-zo′an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **-zo′ic** (-zō′ĭk), *adj.*

mī′cro·zo·a′ri·a (-zō-ā′rĭ-ȧ; 79), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *micro-* + Gr. *zōiarion,* dim. of *zōion* animal.] *Zool.* Infusoria and other minute forms of animal life. *Rare.* — **mī′cro·zo·ar′i·an** (-ār′ĭ-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **mī′cro·zo′a·ry** (-zō′ȧ-rĭ), *n.*

mī′cro·zone (mī′krō-zōn), *n.* [*micro-* + *zone.*] *Mach.* The zone within which the microdrive of an elevator is designed to function.

mī′cro·zo′oid (-zō′oid), *n.* *Biol.* One of the minute free zooids in unicellular organisms with dimorphic zooids.

mī·cro·zo′on (-zō′ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* One of the microzoa.

mī′cro·zo′o·spore (-zō′ō-spōr; 181), *n.* *Biol.* A small motile spore; — dist. from the *macrozoospores* of the same species.

mī′cro·zyme (mī′krō-zīm), *n.* Also **mī′cro·zy′ma** (-zī′-mȧ). [*micro-* + Gr. *zymē* leaven.] A particle in protoplasm regarded as a pathogenic microorganism. — **mī′cro-zym′i·an** (-zĭm′ĭ-ăn), *adj.*

mī′crur·gy (mī′krûr-jĭ), *n.* [*micr-* + *-urgy.*] *Biol.* The science or practice of microdissection and microinjection. — **mī·crur′gic** (mī-krûr′jĭk), *adj.* — **mī·crur′gi·cal** (-jĭ-kăl), *adj.* — **mī′crur·gist** (mī′krûr-jĭst), *n.*

Mī·cru′rus (mī-krōō′rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *micr-* + *-urus.*] *Zool.* A genus of small, venomous elapine snakes of the Western Hemisphere. Syn. *Elaps* **a.** See CORAL SNAKE **a.**

Mic·tlan′ (mēk·tlän′), *n.* [Nahuatl.] *Aztec Relig.* The underworld, abode of the dead, presided over by **Mic·tlan′te·cu·tli** (-tȧ-kōō′tlē), the god of death. Cf. TLALOC, XIBALBA.

mic′tu·rate (mĭk′tū-rāt), *v. i.*; -RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd; -tĭd; 119); -RAT′ING (-rāt′ĭng). [See MICTURITION.] To urinate.

mic′tu·ri′tion (mĭk′tū-rĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *micturire* to desire to make water, desiderative verb fr. *mingere, mictum,* to make water. See MIXEN.] Oris., desire to urinate; hence, excessively frequent passage of urine, due to disease; also, the act of urinating.

mid (mĭd), *prep.* With. *Obs.*

mid (mĭd), *adj.*; *compar. wanting*; *superl.* MID′MOST (mĭd′-mōst). [AS. *midd*; akin to OS. *middi,* D. *mid* (in comp.), OHG. *mitti,* ON. *mithr,* Goth. *midjis,* L. *medius,* Gr.

Mī′cro·pod′i·dae (mī′krō-pŏd′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of APODIDAE **b.** See SWIFT, *n.*, 4.

mī′cro·poi′ki·lit′ic (-poi′kĭ-lĭt′ĭk), *adj.* Also **mī′cro·poi′ci·lit′ic** (-sĭ-lĭt′ĭk), **-poe′ci·lit′ic** (-pē′sĭ-lĭt′ĭk). *Petrog.* See MICRO-.

mī′cro·po′lar·i·za′tion, *n.* See MICRO-, 4.

Mī·cro′pus (mī-krŏ′pŭs; mī′krō-pŭs), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of APUS, 1 **b.**

mī′cro·ra′di·om′e·ter, *n.* = RADIOMICROMETER. [CRO-, 2 **b.**]

mī′cro·re·ac′tion, *n.* See MICRO-, 1 **a.**

mī′cro·re′frac·tom′e·ter, *n.* See MICRO-, 1 **a.**

mī′cro·co·pal (mī-krŏ′kō-păl), *adj.* Also **mī′cro·sco′pi·al** (mī′krō-skŏ′pĭ-ăl). = MICROSCOPIC. *Rare.*

microscopic anatomy. See [ANATOMY, 2 **a.**]

mī′cro·sec′tion, *n.* See MICRO-, 2 c.

mī′cro·seme (mī′krō-sēm), *adj.* [F. *microsème,* fr. Gr. *mikros* small + *sēma* sign.] See ORBITAL INDEX.

mī′cro·so′ma (mī′krō-sō′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -SOMATA (-sō′mȧ-tȧ). [NL.] *Biol.* = MICROSOME.

mī′cro·sper′mae (-spûr′mē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MICRO-; 1st SPERM.] Syn. of ORCHIDALES.

mī′cro·sper′mous (-mŭs), *adj.* Having very small seeds. *Rare.*

mī′cro·spo·range′ (mī′krō-spō-răn′jĭ), *n.* = MICROSPORANGIUM.

mī′cro·spo·ri′a·sis (-spō-rī′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] = RINGWORM, 1.

Mī·cros′po·ron (mī-krŏs′pō-rŏn), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of MICROSPORUM.

mī′cro·spo′ro·phore (mī′krō-spō′rō-fōr; 181), *n.* *Bot.* = MICROSPORANGIUM.

Mī·cros′ty·lis (mī-krŏs′tĭ-lĭs; mī′krō-stĭ′lĭs), *n.* Syn. of MALAXIS.

mī′cro·sty′lo·spore, *n.* *Bot.* See MICRO-, 3 **b.**

mī′cro·vol′u·met′ric, *adj.* See MICRO-, 4.

mī′cro·watt′ (mī′krō-wŏt′), *n.* See MICRO-, 1 **b.**

mic′tion (mĭk′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *mictio, -onis,* fr. *mingere* to urinate.] = URINATION.

---

mesos, Skr. *madhya*, MIr. *mide*, n., middle. Cf. AMID, INTERMEZZO, MEAN intermediate, MEDIATE, MEDIOCRE, MEDIUM, MERIDIAN, MIDDLE, MIDST, MIZZEN, MOIETY.] **1.** Denoting the middle part; being the part in the middle or midst; as, in *mid* ocean or *mid*-ocean.
2. Occupying a middle position; middle; as, the *mid* finger.
3. *Phonet.* Midway between *high* and *low;* half-close or half-open; — said of certain vowel sounds (ā in āle; ē in ēll; ō in ōld). See *Pron.*, § 32.

mid (mĭd), *n.* Middle. *Archaic & Dial.*

mid, *n.* Short for MIDSHIPMAN.

'mid (mĭd). Aphetic form of AMID; — often written *mid.*

mid- (mĭd-). A combining form of the adjective *mid,* used specif.: **a** With nouns to denote the *middle* or *middle part* (of the thing named), as in *mid*-air, *mid*-channel, *mid*-age, *midday, midland,* *mid*-fifties; also, to denote that the thing named is *in the middle,* or *in a central* or *intermediate position,* as in *mid*-hours, *mid*-line, *mid*-point. **b** With adjectives to denote *belonging to* or *situated in the middle part* (of the thing implied by the adjective), as in *mid*-Atlantic, *mid*-ocean, *mid*-German, *mid*facial. **c** *Geom.* To denote a *circle inscribed in a triangle* (a *mid*circle), or relation to such a circle, as in *mid*center, *mid*radius.

☞ The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

mid-act	mid-Italian	midseason
mid-African	mid-January	midsentence
midafternoon	mid-July	mid-September
mid-April	mid-June	mid-Siberian
mid-arctic	mid-lake	mid-side
mid-Asian	midleg	mid-sky
mid-Atlantic	mid-length	mid-slope
mid-August	mid-life	mid-sole
midautumn	mid-line	midspace
midaxillary	mid-link	mid-span
mid-block	mid-lobe	midstory
mid-breast	midmandibular	midstout
mid-Cambrian	mid-March	midstream
mid-career	mid-May	midstreet
mid-century	midmonth	mid-stride
mid-channel	midmonthly	mid-styled
mid-chest	midmorning	mid-sun
mid-continent	mid-mouth	mid-swing
mid-course	mid-movement	midtap
mid-court	mid-nineteenth	mid-tarsal
mid-crowd	mid-November	mid-term
mid-current	mid-ocean	mid-Tertiary
mid-December	mid-October	mid-thigh
mid-diastolic	mid-oestral	mid-thoracic
mid-dish	mid-orbital	mid-tide
middorsal	mid-Pacific	mid-time
mid-eighteenth	mid-part	mid-totality
mid-Empire	mid-period	mid-tow
mid-European	mid-periphery	mid-town
midevening	mid-pillar	mid-travel
midfacial	midpit	mid-Upper
mid-February	mid-Pleistocene	mid-value
mid-field	mid-point	mid-ventral
mid-flight	mid-position	midverse
midforenoon	midrange	mid-Victorian
mid-forty	mid-refrain	mid-volley
midfrontal	mid-region	mid-walk
mid-hour	mid-Renaissance	mid-wall
mid-Huronian	mid-river	mid-water
mid-ice	mid-road	midwestward
mid-incisor	mid-sea	mid-zone

mid'-air', *n.* The region of the air neither very close to nor very far from the ground.

mid'-A·mer'i·can (66), *adj.* Of or pert. to the middle of the United States, sometimes called **Mid'-A·mer'i·ca.**

Mi'das (mī'dăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Midas.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A king of Phrygia to whom Dionysus promised to grant anything he might ask. Midas asked that everything he touched might turn to gold, but, as even his food became thus changed, he begged the god to take his favor back. This was done by his bathing in the river Pactolus, which thereafter had golden sands. For his decision in a musical contest between Pan and Apollo in favor of Pan, Apollo changed Midas's ears into ass's ears.
2. *Zool.* Syn. of LEONTOCEBUS.

Mi'das's-ear' (mī'dăs·ĭz-ēr'), *n.* [See MIDAS.] An Old World snail (*Auricula aurismidae*); — so called from its resemblance to an ass's ear. See AURICULA, **2 a.**

mid'-back' (mĭd'băk'; 66), *adj.* Of a vowel, uttered with the back of the tongue intermediate between high and low, as ō. See *Pron.*, §§ 31, 32.

mid'-bod'y, *n. Biol.* **a** In plant cells, the cell plate. **b** In dividing animal cells, a granular thickening of the spindle fibers at the equator of the spindle.

mid'brain' (mĭd'brān'), *n. Anat. & Embryol.* The middle vesicle of the embryonic brain of vertebrates; also, the mesencephalon.

mid'-car'pal, *adj. Anat.* Designating the articulation between the proximal and distal carpals.

mid'-cen'tral, *adj. Phonet.* Mid-mixed.

mid'day' (mĭd'dā'; 66), *n.* [AS. *middæg.* See MID, *adj.*; DAY.] **1.** The middle part of the day; noon.
2. a *Eccl.* = SEXT, 1. **b** *Obs.* The south.

mid'day', *adj.* Of or pertaining to midday.

midday flower. The fig marigold.

mid'den (mĭd''n), *n.* [ME. *midding,* of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *mödding, mögdynge,* dunghill, fr. *mög* dung + *dynge* heap. See MUCK.] **1.** A dunghill. *Chiefly Dial.*
2. An accumulation of refuse about a dwelling place.

midden mavis. One who rakes over middens for scraps. *Scot.*

mid'den-stead' (mĭd''n·stĕd'), *n.* The site of a dunghill; a dunghill; a laystall. *British.*

mid'dle (mĭd''l), *adj.* [ME. *middel,* fr. AS. *middel;* akin to D. *middel,* OHG. *mittil,* G. *mittel,* and to E. MID.] **1.** Of a member or part, equally distant (as reckoned by numbers, space, or other particular) from the extremes either of a number of things or of one thing; mean; medial; as, the *middle* house in a row; a *middle* rank in life; *middle* age.
2. That constitutes or occupies the middle. *Archaic.*
Through *middle* empire of the freezing air. *Milton.*
3. Intermediate; intervening; mediating; rarely, intermediary; formerly, taking a middle course; as, the *middle* space; of *middle* size; a *middle* opinion or ground.
4. Of middle size, volume, or the like; — now used only of wool of medium-length staple.
5. [*cap.*] Denoting a division intermediate to those prior and later, upper and lower, etc.; as, the *Middle* Ages.
6. *London Stock Exchange.* Designating a price (often called *middle price*) on a security, halfway between the bid and asked prices; as, 87 *middle.*
7. *Philol.* **a** Pertaining to or designating a form or voice of the Greek verb by which its subject is represented as both the agent and the object of action, that is, as performing some act to or upon himself, or with reference to himself (I stop myself; they make laws for themselves); — so called **as being intermediate between active and passive.** Also, designating verbal forms in other languages corresponding in morphology or use to the Greek middle voice. Cf. REFLEXIVE, *adj.* **b** [*cap.*] Designating a period of a language or literature intermediate between periods called *Old* and *New* or *Modern;* as, *Middle* English (see ENGLISH); *Middle* High German. (*Middle German* is geographical, being applied only to dialects of central Germany.)
8. *Phonet.* Medial.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

middle-colored	middle-horned	middle-witted
middle-growthed	middle-statured	middle-wooled

☞ For many phrases beginning with the word *middle,* see the second word of the phrase.

mid'dle (mĭd''l), *n.* [AS. *middel.* See MIDDLE, *adj.*] **1.** The point or part equally distant from the extremities or exterior limits, as of a line, a surface, or a solid; an intervening point or part in space, time, or order of series; middle position; midst; central portion; specif., the waist.
The *middle* of the land. *Judg.* ix. 37.
2. Something intermediate between extremes. *Now Rare.*
In this, as in most questions of state, there is a *middle.* *Burke.*
3. *Obs.* **a** An intermediator. **b** A thing intermediate in position. **c** A medium, or intervening substance.
4. The body proper of an animal; specif., in butchering, either of the pieces forming a side between the shoulder and rump or ham; — usually in *pl.*
5. *pl. Agric.* The balks between rows in barring off a crop.
6. *Cricket.* The guard covering the middle stump.
7. *Football.* A center.
8. *Gram.* Middle voice or form. See MIDDLE, *adj.*, **7 a.**
9. *Journalism.* An article treating discursively some topic, as in literature or ethics; — orig. called **middle article** as being placed between the leaders and the reviews. *Eng.*
10. *Logic.* The middle term.
11. *Naut.* Middle ground.
12. *Paper Mfg.* The inferior sheet of paper, or any of several such sheets, forming the middle or internal layer or layers of a piece of pasteboard.
Syn. — See CENTER. **Ant.** — Outside; edge, border, rim. — ***in the middle of.*** **a** *Obs.* Among. **b** *Now Colloq.* During. **c** At the midmost point of.

mid'dle (mĭd''l), *v. t. & i.*; MID'DLED (-'ld); MID'DLING (-lĭng).
1. To put or be in the middle.
2. To find the middle of; to bisect.
3. To hold a middle opinion as to. *Obs.*
4. *Chiefly Naut.* To fold in the middle; to double.
5. *Football.* To center (the ball).

Mid'dle-Age' (66), *adj.* [Cf. MEDIEVAL.] Medieval.

middle age. a The middle period of life; middle life. **b** [*caps.*] Usually in *pl.* The period of time intervening between ancient and modern times; the medieval period; usually, the period between the fall of the Roman Empire and the revival of letters; also, the period from about 400 to 1400 A.D. The term ***Dark Ages*** is applied to the whole or, more often, to the earlier part of this period because of its intellectual stagnation.

mid'dle-aged' (-ājd'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man, between youth and age; also, pertaining to, or characteristic of, middle-aged people.
2. Medieval. *Obs.*

Mid'dle-Age'ism (mĭd''l·āj'ĭz'm), *n.* Medievalism.

Middle America. Mexico and Central America.

middle and leg. *Cricket.* Guard covering middle and leg stumps.

middle band. *Coal Mining.* = MIDDLEMAN, 5.

middle body. *Shipbuilding.* That portion of the ship's body amidships having a uniform cross section.

mid'dle·break'er (mĭd''l·brāk'ĕr), *n.* Also **mid'dle·bust'er** (-bŭs'tĕr). *Agric. Mach.* = **1st** LISTER, **2 a.**

mid'dle-burst', *v. t.* **To divide** (old plow ridges) in the middle.

middle C. *Music.* The note or tone *c'*, or the key of a keyboard giving it. See PITCH, *Illust.*

middle cerebellar peduncle. See PONS.

middle class. [often in *pl.*] In England, people who have an intermediate position between the nobility or leisured class and the working class. It includes, in general, professional men, bankers, merchants, and small landed proprietors. Hence, a similar class elsewhere. Cf. BOURGEOISIE, INTELLIGENTSIA. — **mid'dle-class'dom,** *n.* — **mid'dle-class'ism,** *n.*

mid'dle-class' (66), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the middle class. — **mid'dle-class'ness,** *n.*

mid'dle-cut' file. A middle file. See 4th FILE, 1.

middle distance. a *Painting.* In a picture, that part between the foreground and the background (or distance); the middle ground. **b** *Running.* Any distance from 880 yards to (but not including) one mile.

middle ear. *Anat.* The tympanum. See EAR.

mid'dle-earth', *n.* [ME. *middelerthe,* formed after the analogy of *middeleard* (see MIDDLE; ERD), itself for AS. *middaneard, middangeard* (see MIDGARD).] **a** *Archaic.* The earth, regarded as situated between the upper and lower regions or as occupying the center of the universe. Cf. MIDGARD. **b** *Obs.* The middle of the earth.

Middle East. The southwestern part of Asia and the northeastern part of Africa; — a term indefinite in its application, sometimes covering only the region, or part of the region, from Egypt and Turkey to Afghanistan, sometimes including countries from Tunisia to Burma. See FAR EAST; cf. NEAR EAST. — **Middle Eastern,** *adj.*

Middle Empire. = MIDDLE KINGDOM **a.**

Middle English. See ENGLISH, *n.*, **2.**

middle file. See 4th FILE, 1.

Middle French. French of the centuries from the 14th to the 16th. See OLD FRENCH.

middle ground. a *Naut.* A shoal in a fairway, having a channel on either side. **b** = MIDDLE DISTANCE **a. c** A standpoint midway between extremes.

Middle High German. See 3d GERMAN, **2 b;** INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Middle Horde. See GREAT HORDE.

Middle Indian. The Prakrit dialects; Prakrit and Pali.

Middle Iranian. The Iranian languages between the ancient and modern tongues, comprising Middle Persian, Sogdian, and North Aryan. See IRANIAN.

Middle Kingdom. a Also **Middle Empire.** In ancient Egypt, the kingdom with Heracleopolis, and later Thebes, as its capital, under the IXth to XVIIth dynasties (Heracleopolitan, Theban, and Hyksos), about B.C. 2400 to B.C. 1580. **b** [Transl. of Chin. (Pek.), *Chung*[1] *kuo*[2].] China; — a name given by the natives: (1) to the eighteen provinces, or China proper, as distinguished from the adjacent tributary countries; or (2) to the Chinese empire as occupying the center of the earth. The present Chinese name for the country (*Chung*[1] *hua*[2] *min*[2] *kuo*[2]) means Middle Flowery Republic. **c** In the medieval period any of several kingdoms between the German Empire and France in the region inherited (843) by Lothaire I, as Lorraine, Burgundy, etc.

mid'dle-land' (mĭd''l·lănd'), *n. & adj.* Midland. *Obs.*

middle latitude. *Navig.* The point situated midway on a north-and-south line between two parallels. *Middle latitude* is half of the sum of two latitudes of the same, or half of the difference of two latitudes of different name or sign.

mid'dle-lat'i·tude sail'ing. See SAILING, *n.*

middle life. a The middle period of a man's life; middle age. **b** *Eng.* The life lived by the middle classes.

mid'dle-line' keel'son. = KEELSON **b.**

mid'dle-man' (mĭd''l·măn'; -mən), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn'; -mən). **1.** *Mil.* A soldier at the middle of a file. *Obs.*
2. A person who adopts or follows a middle course.
3. An agent between two parties; a broker; a go-between; specif.: **a** Any dealer between the producer and the consumer, esp. (*Com.*) between the producer and a retail merchant, as a jobber, or commission merchant. **b** In Ireland and Scotland, one who takes land of the proprietors in large tracts, and then rents it out in small portions.
4. In a negro minstrel troupe, the performer who occupies the middle seat. See MINSTREL, *n.*, 3.
5. *Coal Mining.* A thin stratum of rock lying between two seams of coal; — called also ***middle band.***
6. *Newspapers.* A writer of middles. *Slang or Cant, Eng.*

Mid'dle-march (mĭd''l·märch), *n.* A novel (1872) of English town life, by George Eliot. See BROOKE, DOROTHEA.

middle mast. The mainmast. *Obs.*

Middle Minoan. See MINOAN, *adj.*, 1.

mid'dle-most (-mōst; -mŭst), *adj.* [Cf. MIDMOST.] Being in the middle, or nearest the middle; midmost.

middle mute. *Phonet.* = 1st MEDIA, 1.

middle of the road. Figuratively, = MIDDLE GROUND **c.** — **mid'dle-of-the-road',** *adj.*

Mid'dle-of-the-Road' Pop'u·list. *U. S. Hist.* A member of the radical group of the Populist party who, in the elections of 1896 and 1900, insisted upon independent action, refusing to join with the Democrats.

middle oil. See COAL TAR.

middle pace. See 1st PACE, 8.

middle part *or* **voice.** *Music.* A part between the highest and lowest; in four-part harmony, the alto or tenor.

middle passage. That part of the Atlantic Ocean between Africa and the West Indies; — much referred to in connection with the slave trade.

Middle Persian. Persian between Old Persian and Modern Persian, including chiefly Pahlavi and the language of Christian and Manichaean documents, recently discovered in Chinese Turkestan. See PERSIAN; MIDDLE IRANIAN; INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

middle piece. *Zool.* The portion of a spermatozoon which lies between the nucleus and the flagellum.

middle post. *Arch.* A kingpost.

middle price. See MIDDLE, *adj.*, 6.

mid'dler (mĭd'lĕr), *n.* **1.** An interagent; mediator. *Obs.*
2. One belonging to the middle, or intermediate, class, in some schools and seminaries having three classes. *U. S.*
3. In preparing flax, the workman who does the second of three operations.
4. A rolling-mill operator tending the middle set of rolls.

middle rail. a *Carp.* The rail of a door above the bottom rail. **b** *Elec. Railways.* The current-carrying rail, between the rails for the wheels.

mid'dle-rate', *adj.* Mediocre.

middle rib. A cut of beef between the chuck rib and the foreribs.

middle school. a *Eng.* A middle-class school. **b** A secondary school.

Middle Scots *or* **Scotch. 1.** The literary language of Scotland written between the latter half of the 15th century and the early decades of the 17th. *G. Gregory Smith.*
2. The spoken Scottish of central Scotland.

mid'dle-shot' wheel. A breast wheel.

mid'dle-sized' (66), *adj.* Of medium size. — **mid'dle-sized'ness,** *n.*

middle soap. See SOAP, *n.*

mid'dle·split'ter (mĭd''l·splĭt'ĕr), *n. Agric. Mach.* = 1st LISTER, **2 a.**

middle spoon. *Golf.* See SPOON. *Brit.*

Middle States. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, which, at the time of the formation of the Union, occupied a middle position between the Eastern States (or New England) and the Southern States. Maryland is sometimes included. See ATLANTIC STATES. *U. S*

middle stone. The color honey yellow.

middle sweep. See WOODWORKING CHISEL.

middle tap. A second tap. See 3d TAP, 10 **a.**

mid'dle-tem'per·a·ture er'ror. *Horol.* Irregularity in a timepiece at a temperature between or outside the two temperatures of accurate rate.

Middle Temple. See INNER TEMPLE.

middle term. *Logic.* That term of a syllogism which occurs in both premises. — See MODE, **5 a.**

middle timber. *Shipbuilding.* One of the timbers in the stern amidships. *Now Rare.*

middle tint *or* **tone.** A subdued or neutral tint or tone.

middle vowel. *Etym.* A vowel which lies between the radical syllable and the final syllable of a polysyllabic word.

middle wall. A partition wall.

mid'dle-ward' (mĭd''l·wôrd'), *n.* The middle part, esp. of an army. *Obs.*

middle watch. *Naut.* The period from midnight to 4 A.M.; also, the men then on watch; the midwatch.

middle way. a A middle course. **b** The middle of one's way.

mid'dle-way' (mĭd''l·wā'; 66), *adv.* Midway; halfway.

mid'dle-weight' (-wāt'), *n.* One of average weight; specif., in wrestling, boxing, etc., one of a class heavier than a welterweight and lighter than a heavyweight, the *middleweight* limit being 160 pounds.

Middle West. Also **Mid'west'** (mĭd'wĕst'), *n.* [Also *not cap.*] **a** That part of the United States occupying the northern half of the Mississippi River basin; roughly, the region, extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Alleghenies, north of the Ohio River and the southern boundaries of Missouri and Kansas; the North Central States. **b** The region in Canada comprising the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. — **Middle Western,** *adj.* — **Middle Westerner,** *n.*

---

mid'-age', *n.* = MIDDLE AGE. — **mid'-aged'** (mĭd'ājd'; 66), *adj.* *Both Rare.*

mi·dan' (mĭ·dăn'), **mi·daun'** (mĭ·dôn'). Vars. of MAIDAN.

mi'das fly. = MYDAS FLY.

mid'des. Var. of MIDS.

mid'dest, *adj.*, *superl.* of MID. Midmost. *Archaic.*

mid'din (mĭd'ĭn). *Bib.*

mid'ding. Var. of MIDDEN.

mid'dis. Var. of MIDS.

mid'-dis'tance, *n.* = MIDDLE DISTANCE.

mid'dle-man·ism, mid'dle-man·ship', *n.* See -ISM; -SHIP.

mid'dle-wards, *adv.* See -WARDS.

middle wicket. *Cricket.* The mid-wicket.

mid'dle-wom'an (mĭd'l·wo̅o̅m'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'-ĕn; -ĭn; 119). A woman who acts as intermediary.

mid'dling (mĭd'lĭng), *adj.* [Prob. fr. *mid* + *-ling.* Cf. 1st & 2d -LING.] **1.** Constituting a mean; intermediate. *Obs.* **2.** Of middle or medium rank, state, size, or quality; medium; moderate; mediocre; fair; ordinary. "A town of but *middling* size." *Hallam.* **3.** In moderately good health. *Dial.* **4.** Of or pertaining to the middle class. **5.** *Obs.* **a** Average. **b** Middle-aged. **c** Situated in the middle; midland.
— **mid'dling·ly,** *adv.* — **mid'dling·ness,** *n.*

mid'dling, *adv.* Moderately; rather. *Chiefly Dial.*

mid'dling (mĭd'lĭng), *n.* **1.** A mean; specif., a middle term. *Obs.* **2.** *pl.* Any of various commodities of medium or intermediate position or quality; as: **a** Medium-length pins or needles; betweens. **b** The medium-sized particles separated in the sifting of ground grain. In the old low grinding where the grain passed through the millstones but once, the middlings were used chiefly for feed. In high milling, the middlings consist mostly of coarse particles of endosperm, which are purified by carrying off the fine bran particles by air currents, and ground to produce the highest grades of patent flour. In some localities, middlings is applied to shorts. In England middlings are divided into *semolina, middlings,* and *dunst.* **c** *Agric.* = MIDDLE, *n.,* 5. **d** The basic grade of cotton; the grade, No. 5 of the United States Standards, on which market quotations are based. **e** *Ore Dressing.* A product intermediate between concentrate and tailing, and containing enough of the valuable mineral to make re-treatment of it profitable. **Cf.** HEAD, *n.,* 32 **d.** **f** An inferior refined oil from petroleum.

mid'dy (mĭd'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). A midshipman. *Colloq.*

middy blouse. A loose blouse with sailor collar, worn by women and children; — often called simply **mid'dy.**

mi'de (mē'dă), *n.* [Ojibway *midē.*] **1.** The midewiwin. **2.** A member of the midewiwin. See MIDEWIWIN.

mid'–earth', *n.* The middle of the earth; also, *Archaic,* the middle-earth. — **mid'–earth',** *adj.*

Mid'er (mĭd'ĕr; mē'ĕr), *n. Irish Myth.* A Gaelic god, prob. an underworld deity, who appears in the mythological cycle of Irish tales as a king of the fairies.

Mid'–Eu'ro·pe'an (66), *adj.*

mi·de'wi·win (mĭ·dā'wĭ·wĭn), *n.* Also **mi·de'win** (mĭ·dā'wĭn). [Ojibway *midēwiwin.*] A secret religious organization among the Ojibway Indians and some neighboring tribes. Its purpose is the prolongation of life by the use of herbs and by magic.

mid'–feath'er (mĭd'fĕth'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A longitudinal partition or division; as: **a** A brick partition wall in a salt furnace. **b** *Paper Mfg.* A baffle plate in a beater, hollander, washing engine, etc. **c** *Mining.* A support for the center of a tunnel. **2.** A vertical water space in a boiler firebox. *Obs.*

mid'–front' (-frŭnt'; 66), *adj.* Of a vowel, uttered with the front of the tongue forward and intermediate between high and low, as ē. See *Pron.,* §§ 31, 32.

Mid'gard (mĭd'gärd), *n.* Also **Mid'garth** (-gärth), **Mith'gar'thr** (*Icel.* mēth'gär'th'r). [ON. *mithgarthr;* akin to AS. *middangeard,* Goth. *midjungarde.* See MID; 3d YARD. Cf. MIDDLE-ERD.] *Teut. Myth.* The middle space or region between heaven and hell, the abode of human beings; the earth. See NINE WORLDS.

Midgard serpent. *Norse Myth.* A sea monster, progeny of Loki. See RAGNAROK.

midge (mĭj), *n.* [ME. *migge, mydge,* fr. AS. *mycge, mycg;* akin to OS. *muggia,* D. *mug,* G. *mücke,* OHG. *mucka,* ON. *mÿi,* Sw. *mygga, mygg,* Gr. *myia* fly, L. *musca,* OSlav. *mucha.* Cf. MOSQUITO.] **1.** Any very small gnat or fly, specif. one of the family Chironomidae. The biting midges, familiarly known as *punkies* and *no-see-ums,* belong to the genus *Culicoides* of that family. **2. a** A very small fish. **b** A diminutive person. **3.** A small hackney fly or carriage. *Local, Eng.*

mid gear. *Mach.* Gearing such that the effect of one eccentric neutralizes that of the other and no work is done in the cylinder; — said of a steam engine with valves worked by a link motion, or of the link motion. — **mid'–gear',** *adj.*

midg'et (mĭj'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [Dim. of *midge.*] **1.** A very diminutive person, esp. one on exhibition in a show. **2.** A biting midge; a punkie. *Local, U. S. & Canada.*

midg'et·y (-ĕ·tĭ; -ĭ·tĭ), *adj.* Diminutive.

mid'–gray' (mĭd'grā'), *n.* Median gray.

mid'–gut', *n. Embryol. & Zool.* The middle part of the alimentary canal between the fore-gut and hind-gut; in invertebrates, in the strict sense, the mesenteron.

midg'y (mĭj'ĭ), *adj.* Formed of midges.

mid'heav'en (mĭd'hĕv'ĕn; 66), *n.* **1.** The midst, or middle part, of heaven or the sky. **2.** *Astron.* The meridian, or middle line of the heavens.

‖**Mi'di'** (mē'dē'), *n.* [F.] The south; esp., southern France.

Mid'i·an·ite (mĭd'ĭ·ăn·īt), *n. Bib.* One of a north-Arabian tribe, according to Gen. xxv. 2, the descendants of Midian. — **Mid'i·an·it'ish** (-ĭt'ĭsh), *adj.*

‖**mi'di'nette'** (mē'dē'nĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *midi* noon.] A Parisian shopgirl; — so called because these girls come out of the shops in great numbers at noon. *Colloq.*

mid'i'ron (mĭd'ĭ'ĕrn), *n. Golf.* An iron club having more loft than a cleek and less than a mashie. See GOLF, *Illust.*

mid'–kid'ney, *n.* The mesonephros. See KIDNEY, **1.**

mid'land (mĭd'lănd), *n.* **1.** The interior or central region of a country; — usually in *pl.;* specif. [*cap.*], the central counties of England, esp. Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, Warwickshire; esp., with reference to the district using the Midland dialect (which see), these central counties and South Lancashire, the Welsh borders, Lincolnshire, and East Anglia. **2.** [*cap.*] The Midland dialect.

mid'land (mĭd'lănd), *adj.* **1.** Being, or situated, in the interior country; distant from the coast or seashore; inland. **2.** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the English Midlands. **3.** Surrounded by the land; mediterranean.

Midland dialect. The dialect of Middle English spoken in London and northward through the Midland counties, and from Wales to the North Sea, divided into ***West*** and ***East Midland,*** the latter being the basis of modern standard English.

Mid'land·er (mĭd'lăn·dĕr), *n.* An inhabitant of the Midlands.

Mid'land·ize (mĭd'lăn·dīz), *v. t.* To render Midland.

mid'–lat'i·tudes, *n. pl.* Latitudes that range from 40° to 50° north or south of the equator.

Mid'–Lent', *or* **Mid'lent', Sun'day** (mĭd'lĕnt'; 66). The fourth Sunday in Lent. Cf. MOTHERING SUNDAY.

mid'main' (mĭd'mān'), *n.* The mid-sea. *Poetic.*

mid mashie. *Golf.* A club like a mashie, but having a wider blade and slightly longer shaft. See GOLF, *Illust.*

mid'–mixed' (-mĭkst'; 66), *adj.* Of a vowel, uttered with the middle of the tongue intermediate between high and low, and front and back; neutral; as *a* in *above.* See *Pron.,* §§ 31, 32.

mid'morn' (mĭd'môrn'; 66), *n.* The middle of the morning; the hour of 9 A.M.

mid'most (mĭd'mōst; -mŭst), *adj.* [ME. & AS. *midmest,* superl. of *mid,* adj. Cf. FOREMOST.] **1.** In the exact middle; middlemost. **2.** Partitively, being the middle, or midst, of. **3.** Most intimate.

mid'most, *n.* The midmost part or person.

mid'most, *adv.* In the very midst or middle.

mid'most, *prep.* In the very middle of; middlemost of.

mid'night' (-nīt'), *n.* [AS. *midniht.*] **1.** The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night. **2.** Deep darkness or gloom, or a period of it. **3.** The color midnight blue.

mid'night', *adj.* Of, pertaining to, occurring at, like, or suggestive of, midnight; being in, or characteristic of, the middle of the night; as, *midnight* studies; *midnight* gloom.
— ***to burn the midnight oil.*** See under BURN, *v. t.*

mid'night', *v. t.* To make gloomy. *Rare.*

midnight appointment. *U. S. Politics.* An appointment made during the last hours of an administration; — applied specif. to such made by President John Adams.

midnight blue. A color, reddish-blue in hue, of very low saturation and very low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

midnight line. A hypothetical line imagined as circling the earth so as to pass over every locality exactly at midnight. See DATE LINE, 2.

mid'night'ly (mĭd'nīt'lĭ), *adj.* Occurring at midnight or every midnight. — *adv.* Every midnight.

midnight sun. **a** The sun shining at midnight in the arctic or antarctic summer. **b** Chrome scarlet.

mid'noon' (mĭd'nōōn'; 66), *n.* Midday; noon.

mid'par'ent (mĭd'pâr'ĕnt), *n.* A hypothetical single parent whose deviations from the type are means, calculated according to certain rules, between those of the father and of the mother. — **mid'pa·ren'tal** (-pā·rĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* — **mid'par'ent·age** (mĭd'pâr'ĕn·tĭj), *n.*

mid'rash (mĭd'răsh), *n.; pl.* MIDRASHIM (mĭd·rä'shĕm), MIDRASHOTH (-shōth), or -SHOT (-shŏt). [Heb., explanation.] An exposition of the Hebrew Scriptures or a part of them; Hebrew Scriptural exegesis, esp. [*cap.*] that made during a period of about 1,500 years after the Exile, largely based upon tradition, and of two types represented by the Halakah and the Haggada. When *Midrash* is used without specification the haggadic exegesis is commonly meant. See HAGGADA. — **mid·rash'ic** (mĭd·răsh'ĭk), *adj.*

mid'rib' (mĭd'rĭb'), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The central vein of a leaf. **2.** Any analogous dividing line or depression.

mid'ribbed' (-rĭbd'), *adj. Bot.* Having a midrib.

mid'riff (-rĭf), *n.* [AS. *midhrif,* fr. *midd* mid, middle + *hrif* bowels, womb; akin to D. *middelrif,* OFris. *midref* midriff, *rif, ref,* belly, OHG. *href* body, L. *corpus* body, Gr. *prapides* midriff, Mir. *crī* body, Skr. *krp* form, beauty. Cf. CORPSE, LEPRECHAUN, SANSKRIT.] The diaphragm (of the body).

mids (mĭdz), *n.* [ME. *middes,* n. & adv. Cf. MIDST, AMIDST.] *Obs. exc. Scot.* **a** Midst or middle. **b** A means; method. **c** A mean; middle course. — *adv. & prep.* Midst. *Obs.*

mid'ship' (mĭd'shĭp'), *adj. Naut.* Of, pertaining to, or in, the middle of a ship.

midship beam. The beam in the deck in the midship section.

midship bend. The frame in a vessel at the dead flat.

midship frame. The frame at the greatest breadth in a vessel.

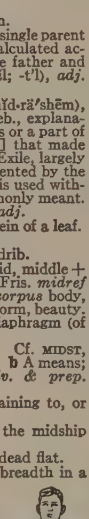

Midshipman, United States Navy, in Dress Uniform.

mid'ship'man (mĭd'shĭp'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1. a** Formerly, a kind of naval cadet, in old-time deep-waisted ships of war. **b** In the British Navy, a subordinate officer, usually a minor, who is receiving on shipboard his professional and general education in preparation for promotion to the grade of sublieutenant (after serving five years, passing an examination, and attaining the age of nineteen). Midshipmen must have served one year as cadets. They are inferior in rank to the warrant officers. **c** In the United States Navy, one of the rank next below a commissioned officer, composed of the students of the Naval Academy and those former students there who are doing duty elsewhere, usually afloat, preparatory to promotion to the grade of ensign. At the Naval Academy they have no prerogatives as officers, but on completing the course there or at sea they outrank all officers not commissioned, being officers in a qualified sense. From 1882 to 1902 the title was **naval cadet.** Until the Naval Academy was founded in 1845, the midshipmen received their education at sea. Since 1912 midshipmen have been commissioned ensigns upon graduation from the Naval Academy. See 1st CADET, 2 **c,** *Note.* **2.** Any American toadfish of the genus *Porichthys,* esp. *P. notatus* of the Pacific coast from Lower California to Puget Sound; — so called from the rows of phosphorescent organs on the belly, likened to a midshipman's buttons.

Midshipman Easy, Mr. The title and hero of a novel (1836) by Capt. Frederick Marryat. He is a dashing, English midshipman of the early 19th century.

mid'ship·man's–but'ter, *n.* The avocado.

mid'ship·mite (mĭd'shĭp·mīt), *n.* A sailor's perversion of midshipman. *Now Humorous.*

mid'ships' (mĭd'shĭps'), *adv.* Amidships.

mid'ships', *n. pl. Naut.* The timbers at the broadest part of the vessel; hence, the middle part of a vessel.

midship spoke. The spoke of a steering wheel which is up when the rudder is amidships.

midst (mĭdst), *n.* [From *middest, in the middest,* for older *in middes,* where -s is adverbial; partly due also to a superl., *middest,* of *mid.* See MID; cf. AMIDST.] **1.** The interior or central part or place; the middle. *Now Rare,* exc. as governed by *in, into, from, out of,* etc.; as, in the *midst* of the forest.
☞ The construction *in our* (*your, their*) *midst* for *in the midst of us* (*you, them*) is common only in recent use, and its propriety has been much disputed.
They saw him *in their midst* like an avenging Marius. *Froude.*
2. Hence, figuratively: **a** The position or condition of being surrounded or beset; the press; the burden; as, in the *midst* of duties or affairs. **b** Surrounding; setting.
A mere . . . thousand per annum had no place in that *midst.* *G. Meredith.*
3. A mean; a middle course; a medium. *Obs. Scot.*
Syn. — See CENTER.

midst (mĭdst), *prep.* In the midst of; amidst; — often written '*midst,* as if it were an aphetic form of *amidst.*

midst, *adv. Rare.* **a** In the middle place. **b** In the midst.

mid'styled' (mĭd'stīld'), *adj. Bot.* Mesostylous.

mid'sum'mer (mĭd'sŭm'ĕr; 66), *n.* [AS. *midsumor.*] The middle of summer; the period about the summer solstice.
— **mid'sum'mer** (66), *adj.*

mid'sum'mer dai'sy. = DAISY, 2.

Midsummer Day. The twenty-fourth of June; St. John the Baptist's Day. It is one of the English quarter days. The evening before is **Midsummer Eve** *or* (*Obs.*) **Even.**

midsummer madness. Extreme folly; emotional extravagance and absurdity; hot-weather madness.

Midsummer Night's Dream. A play by Shakespeare, published in 1600 but perhaps written before 1598. See PUCK; TITANIA; BOTTOM, NICK; 2d HELENA, 2 **c.**

mid'sum'mer·y (mĭd'sŭm'ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, midsummer.

Mid'–Vic·to'ri·an (66), *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the middle period of the reign (1837–1901) of Queen Victoria; as, *Mid-Victorian* fashions. — *n.* One belonging to, or having the moral or aesthetic standards characteristic of, the Mid-Victorian period. — **Mid'–Vic·to'ri·an·ism,** *n.*

mid'–wall' col'umn *or* **shaft.** A column or shaft carrying a wall thicker than its own diameter and standing about midway between the front and back of the wall.

mid'watch' (mĭd'wŏch'), *n. Naut.* The watch from midnight till 4 A.M.; also, the watch then on duty.

mid'way' (-wā'), *n.* [AS. *midweg.*] **1.** The middle of the way or distance; a middle way or course. *Obs.* **2.** At a fair or exposition, a central avenue for exhibition of curiosities, fantastic amusements, scenes from foreign life, or the like; — orig. [*cap.*], short for **Mid'way' Plai'sance'** (plĕ'zăns'), the official name of the space so used at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893.

mid'way' (mĭd'wā'; 66), *adv.* In the middle of the way or distance; halfway.

mid'way' (mĭd'wā'; 66), *adj.* **a** In, or occupying, the middle of the way or distance; as, the *midway* air. **b** *Obs.* Medium; moderate. **c** *Rare.* Mediating.

mid'way', *prep.* In the middle of. *Rare.*

Mid'way' for·ma'tion (mĭd'wā'). *Geol.* The basal Eocene of the southern United States, from Georgia to Texas.

mid'week' (-wēk'), *n.* The middle of the week; among the Friends [*cap.*], Wednesday. — **mid'week',** *adj.* — **mid'week'ly,** *adv. & adj.*

Mid'west' (mĭd'wĕst'; 66), *n.* = MIDDLE WEST. — **Mid'west',** *adj.* — **Mid'west'ern** (-wĕs'tĕrn), *adj. U. S.* — **Mid'west'ern·er** (-tĕr·nĕr), *n.*

mid'–wick'et, *n.* A player (or his position) fielding at mid-off or mid-on, close in to the wicket. See 2d CRICKET, *Illust.*

mid'wife' (mĭd'wīf'), *n.; pl.* -WIVES (-wīvz'). [ME. *midwif,* fr. AS. *mid* with + *wīf* woman, wife. See META-; WIFE.] **1.** A woman who assists other women in childbirth; an accoucheuse. **2.** *Obs.* **a** A man midwife. **b** An effeminate man.

mid'wife', *v. t.;* -WIFED' (-wīft'), -WIVED' (-wīvd'); -WIF'ING (-wīf'ĭng), -WIV'ING (-wīv'ĭng). To assist (a woman or offspring) in childbirth. Also figurative. *Now Rare.* — *v. i.* To perform the office of midwife.

midwife frog *or* **toad.** The obstetrical toad.

mid'wife'ry (mĭd'wīf'rĭ; -ĕr·ĭ; *formerly, and still esp. Brit.,* -wĭf·rĭ; 277), *n.* Art, practice, act, or fact of assisting at childbirth; obstetrics.

mid'win'ter (mĭd'wĭn'tĕr; 66), *n.* [AS.] The middle of winter; specif., the winter solstice; also, formerly, Christmas (**Midwinter Day**). — **mid'win'ter,** *adj.* — **mid'win'ter·ly** (mĭd'wĭn'tĕr·lĭ), *adj.* — **mid'win'try** (-trĭ), *adj.*

mid'wise' (mĭd'wīz'), *adv.* Moderately.

mid'–work'ings, *n. pl. Min.* Workings vertically intermediate.

mid'–world', *n.* **1.** Midgard. *Obs.* **2.** The intermediate world.

mid'year' (mĭd'yĕr'; 66), *adj.* Occurring in the middle of a year, esp. an academic year. — *n.* A midyear examination; *pl.,* the period of midyear examinations. *Colloq.*

mien (mēn), *n.* [Prob. fr. *demean,* n.; influenced by **F.** *mine,* fr. Bret. *min* beak, muzzle.] Air; manner; demeanor; carriage; bearing; as, a man of haughty *mien;* also, formerly, aspect; appearance.
Syn. — See DEPORTMENT.
— ***to make*** (*a*) ***mien.*** To pretend. *A Gallicism.*

mien (mēn). Var. of MEIN.

miers'ite (mē̆rz'īt), *n.* [After H. A. *Miers* (b. 1858), of Oxford, Eng.] *Mineral.* Silver copper iodide, 4 AgI.CuI.

miff (mĭf), *n.* [Perh. orig. an interj. of displeasure; cf. G. *muff* sullenness, sulkiness, *muffen* to be sulky, *muffig* sullen, pouting.] A petty quarrel; a tiff. *Dial. & Slang.*

miff, *v. t.* To offend; to displease. — *v. i.* To take offense; of a plant, to wither. *Both Dial. & Slang.*

miff, *adj.* Miffed. *Dial. & Slang.*

miff'y (mĭf'ĭ), *adj.;* MIFF'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); MIFF'I·EST. Inclined to take offense; touchy; of plants, liable to wither. — **miff'i·ness** (-ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n. Both Dial. & Slang.*

mig (mĭg), *n.* [AS. *micge, micga.* See MIXEN.] Urine; also, liquid manure. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

mig, *n.* A marble; specif., in the game of ringer, one of the marbles placed in the ring; a duck.

mig'ale (mĭg'ăl), *n.* [L. *mygale,* fr. Gr. *mygalē,* fr. *mys* mouse + *galeē* weasel.] A shrew or field mouse. *Obs.*

Mig'dol (mĭg'dŏl; -dōl), *n.* [Heb. *mighdōl* tower.] *Bib.* One of several Palestinian place names, denoting *tower;* often in composite place names (**Mig'dal–Gad', Mig'dal–El'** [mĭg'dăl·găd', -ĕl'].).

Miggs, Miss (mĭgz). Mrs. Varden's tall, gaunt, ill-tempered maid in Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge.*

---

mid'dling·ish, *adj.* See -ISH. *Dial.*

Mid'i·an (mĭd'ĭ·ăn), *n.* *Bib.*

Mid'i·dae (mĭd'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Midas* + *-idae.*] *Zool.* Syn. of CALLITRICHIDAE.

mid'l. Middle. *Ref. Sp.*

mid'land·ward, *adv.* See -WARD.

mid·lent'ing, *n.* = MOTHERING, *n.*

mid'less, *adj.* Having no middle. *Obs.*

mid'ling. Middling. *Ref. Sp.*

mid'–off', *n.,* **mid'–on',** *n.* See 2d CRICKET, *Illust.*

mid'rif. Midriff. *Ref. Sp.*

mid'ship'man·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

midshipman's hitch. See 2d KNOT, 1.

mid spoon. *Golf.* See SPOON. *Brit.*

mid'stead. Var. of MESSESTEAD.

mid'stroke', *n.* See MID-STROKE.

mid'sum'mer·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

mid'vein', *n. Bot.* = MIDRIB.

mid'ward (mĭd'wĕrd), *adj.* [AS. *middeweard.*] Situated in the middle. — *n. & prep.* Midst. *Archaic.*

mid'wa'ters, *adv.* Midway on the water. *Obs.*

mid'wive' (mĭd'wīv'). Var. of MIDWIFE.

Mie'scher's cor'pus·cles *or* **tubes** (mē'shĕrz), *or* **Mie·sche'ri·an sacs** (mē·shĕr'ĭ·ăn). [Sec CORPUSCLE OF MIESCHER.] See SARCOSPORIDIA.

migg. Var. of MIG, a marble.

might (mīt), *past tense* of MAY.

might (mīt), *n.* [AS. *meaht, miht;* akin to D. *magt,* OS. *maht,* G. *macht,* ON. *māttr,* Goth. *mahts,* and to E. MAY, *v.*] **1.** Power of a person (to do something); force or power of any kind, whether of body or mind; energy or intensity of purpose, feeling, or action; means or resources to effect an object; strength; force; power; ability; efficacy. **2.** Great power; mightiness, as of God, a person, a country. **3.** *pl.* An order of angels. Cf. VIRTUE, 1 c. *Obs.* **4.** A considerable amount; a great deal. *Dial.*

might and main. Full strength or vigor. *Rare,* except in ***with might and main*** or ***with all one's might and main,*** with all one's strength; with violent effort.

might'–be', *n.* What might be; a possibility.

might'ed (mīt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Possessed of might. *Obs.*

might'ful (-fōōl; -fl), *adj.* Mighty. — **might'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **might'ful-ness,** *n.* *All Archaic.*

might'–have–been', *n.* What might have been; a person who might have amounted to something or to more.

might'i-ly (mīt'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *mihtiglīce.*] **1.** In a mighty manner; earnestly; vigorously; powerfully. **2.** To a great degree; very much.

Practical jokes amused us *mightily.* *Hawthorne.*

might'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs; 119), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being mighty; possession of might; power; greatness; high dignity. **2.** Highness; excellency; — [*usually cap.*] a title of dignity; as, their High *Mightinesses.*

might'less (mīt'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Without might.

might'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* Mightily. *Obs.*

might'n't (mīt'ŭnt). Colloquial contraction of *might not.*

might'y (mīt'ĭ), *adj.;* MIGHT'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); MIGHT'I-EST. [AS. *meahtig, mihtig;* akin to G. *mächtig,* Goth. *mahteigs.* See MIGHT.] **1.** Possessing might; having great power or authority; powerful; potent; efficacious.

Wise in heart, and *mighty* in strength. *Job* ix. 4.

2. Accomplished or characterized by might; of or showing great power; hence, extraordinary; wonderful.

Marlowe's *mighty* line. *B. Jonson.*

3. Denoting an extraordinary degree or quality in respect of size, amount, character, importance, results, etc.

Syn. — Strong; violent; enormous, vast.

Ant. — Weak, puny.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

mighty-brained	**mightyhearted**	**mighty-mouthed**
mighty-handed	**mighty-minded**	**mighty-spirited**

might'y, *adv.* In a great degree; very; extremely. *Chiefly Colloq.* "He was *mighty* methodical." *Jeffrey.*

might'y, *n.* A person of might.

mig'ma-tite (mĭg'mȧ-tīt), *n.* [Gr. *migma, -atos,* mixture + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* A gneiss produced by the injection of igneous material between the lamellae of a schistose formation; — called also *injection-gneiss.*

mi'gniard (mĭn'yĕrd), *adj.* [F. *mignard,* fr. *mignon.* See 2d MINION.] Dainty; delicate; mincing. *Obs.* — *n.* Minion; mistress. *Obs.*

mi'gniar-dise (mĭn'yĕr-dĭs), *n.* [F. *mignardise.*] Delicate fondling; migniard appearance or behavior. *Now Rare.*

mi'gniar-dize (-dīz), *v. t. & i.* To treat or behave with migniardise. *Obs.*

mi'gnon (mĭn'yŭn). Var. of MINION.

mi'gnon (mĭn'yŏn; *F.* mē'nyôn'), *adj. masc.,* **mi'gnonne** (mĭn'yŏn; *F.* mē'nyôn'), *fem.* [F. See 2d MINION.] Delicate and graceful; dainty; daintily small; petite.

mi'gnon (mĭn'yŏn), *n.* A color, bluish blue-red in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Mi'gnon' (mē'nyôn'), *n.* **1.** In Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship,* a young Italian girl in love with Wilhelm, her protector, who feels for her only compassion. **2.** The title and heroine of an opera (1866) by Ambroise Thomas, based upon episodes of Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister.*

mi'gnon-ette' (mĭn'yŭn-ĕt'), *n.* [F. *mignonnette,* dim. of *mignon.* See MIGNON.] **1.** Any herb of the genus *Reseda,* esp. the garden annual *R. odorata* of northern Africa, having long racemes of fragrant greenish-white flowers. The blossom is the floral emblem of Saxony.

Mignonette (*Reseda odorata*). Slightly reduced.

2. a Mignonette green. **b** Mignonette lace.

mignonette family. The Resedaceae.

mignonette green. The color reseda.

mignonette lace. A narrow bobbin lace, resembling tulle and having a light, open ground.

mignonette pepper. Coarse pepper.

mignonette tree. = HENNA, 1.

mignonette vine. a The Madeira vine. **b** A Californian tarweed (*Madia elegans*) cultivated in England. *Eng.*

mi'graine (mī'grān; mĭ-grān'; mē'grān), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *hemicrania,* fr. Gr. *hēmikrania,* fr. *hēmi-* half + *kranion* skull. See HEMI-; CRANIUM. Cf. HEMICRANIA, MEGRIM.] A kind of nervous headache, usually periodical and confined to one side of the head; hemicrania; sick headache; also, an attack of it. — **mi-grain'ous** (mĭ-grān'ŭs; mī-), *adj.*

mi-grain'oid (mĭ-grān'oid; mī-), *adj.* [See -OID.] *Med.* Resembling migraine.

mi'grant (mī'grȧnt), *adj.* [L. *migrans,* pres. part. of *migrare.* See MIGRATE.] Migrating. — *n.* One that migrates; one that changes habitat, as a plant or animal.

mi'grate (mī'grāt), *v. i.;* MI'GRAT-ED (-grāt-ĕd; -ĭd; 119); MI'GRAT-ING (-grāt-ĭng). [L. *migratus,* past part. of *migrare* to migrate, transfer; akin to Gr. *amoibē* change, and ult. to Skr. *mayate* he exchanges. See MEAN common; cf. AMOEBA.] **1.** To go from one place to another; esp., to move from one country, region, or place of abode or sojourn to another, with a view to residence; to move; as, the Moors who *migrated* from Africa into Spain.

2. To pass periodically from one region or climate to another for feeding or breeding, as various birds and animals.

3. To transfer; to undergo transferal.

mi-gra'tion (mī-grā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *migratio.*] **1.** Act or instance of migrating, as of persons, tribes, animals, plants, etc.; also, collectively, the individuals taking part in a migratory movement, or those migrating during a given period. The majority of birds of the north temperate and arctic regions perform regular migrations, which are dependent on food supply more than on temperature. Migrations of mammals occur in a few arctic species (as reindeer and lemmings). Certain bats, various fishes, notably the anadromous forms, and some insects, also perform migrations.

2. *Chem.* **a** A shifting of an atom or atoms from one part of the molecule to another. **b** A movement or drift of ions toward one or the other electrode under the influence of electromotive force. Cf. ELECTROLYSIS, 1.

3. *Petroleum.* Any underground movement of oil or gas not occasioned by artificial means.

— **mi-gra'tion-al** (mī-grā'shŭn-ȧl; -l), *adj.*

mi-gra'tion-ist (mī-grā'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* A migrator. *Rare.*

migration velocity. See ELECTROLYSIS, 1 a.

mi'gra-tive (mī'grȧ-tĭv), *adj.* Migratory.

mi'gra-tor (mī'grā-tẽr), *n.* [LL.] One who or that which migrates, as a bird.

mi-gra-to'ri-al (mī'grȧ-tō'rĭ-ȧl; 181), *adj.* Migratory.

mi'gra-to'ry (mī'grȧ-tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tẽr-ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Making a migration or migrations; moving habitually or occasionally from one region or climate to another. **2.** Roving; wandering; nomad; as, *migratory* habits. **3.** Of or pertaining to migration.

mi'gra-to'ry, *n.* A migrator, as a bird.

migratory ant. The driver ant.

Migratory Bird Act. *U. S. Hist.* An act passed July 3, 1918, to give effect to a treaty between the United States and Great Britain concluded Aug. 16, 1916 for the purpose of protecting migratory game birds.

migratory cell. *Anat.* A leucocyte.

migratory locust. See LOCUST.

migratory thrush. The American robin.

mi-ha'ra-ite (mĭ-hä'rȧ-īt), *n.* [From *Mihara*-yama volcano, on Oshima, Japan.] *Petrog.* A basic basalt containing abundant phenocrysts of bytownite, and small amounts of hypersthene and augite in a groundmass of basic plagioclase, microlites, augite, magnetite, and rarely apatite or glass.

mih'rab (mē'rȧb), *n.* [Ar. *miḥrāb.*] A niche or chamber in a mosque indicating the direction of Mecca and usually containing a copy of the Koran; sometimes, a slab only, used to indicate the direction. Cf. KAABA.

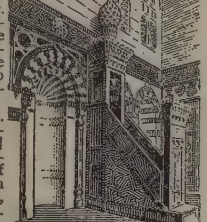

Interior of Mosque of Kait Bey, at Cairo, showing Mihrab and Mimbar.

mi'ja-kite (mē'yȧ-kīt), *n.* [From *Miyake*-shima, or *Mijake*-shima, island of Japan.] *Petrog.* A red-brown augite-basalt with phenocrysts of basic plagioclase and augite in a groundmass of plagioclase, pyroxene, iron ore, and glass.

mi-ka'do (mĭ-kä'dō), *n.* [Jap. *mi,* a term of honor or respect + *kado* door.] **1.** [*often cap.*] The popular title employed by foreigners to designate the Emperor of Japan. See TENNO.

2. A color, reddish red-yellow in hue, of very high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Mi-ka'do, The. A comic opera by Gilbert and Sullivan (1885), laid in Japan. See KO-KO, POOH-BAH.

mi-ka'do-ate (mĭ-kä'dō-āt), *n.* A mikado's office, reign, or rank.

mikado brown. A color, red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

mikado locomotive. See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.,* *Table.*

mikado orange. A color, red-yellow in hue, of very high saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

mikado yellow. See DYE, *Table.*

Mi-ka'ni-a (mĭ-kā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. C. *Mikan,* Bohemian botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of mostly tropical American herbaceous or woody vines of the thistle family (Carduaceae) with opposite leaves, and small discoid heads in panicled clusters. *M. scandens* is the climbing hempweed (which see). Syn. *Willugbaeya.*

Mik'a-su'kī (mĭk'ȧ-sōō'kĭ), **Mik'a-sau'kī** (-sô'kĭ), *n.* An Indian of a Muskhogean tribe, formerly living near Tallahassee, Florida. See SEMINOLE.

Mike (mīk), *n.* Dim. for MICHAEL.

mike (mīk). Var. of MICK. *Slang.*

mike, *n.* A loafing; — esp. in *to do,* or *have, a mike,* to loaf. — *v. i.* To loaf; loiter. *Both Slang, Eng.*

mike (mīk), *n.* Short for MICROPHONE. *Slang.*

Mi-kir' (mē-kĭr'), *n. sing. & pl.* **a** One of a hill tribe in Assam; — called also *Arleng.* **b** Also, their language. See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES, *Table.*

mil (mĭl), *n.* [L. *mille* thousand.] One thousand; as, OX bones per *mil.*

mil (mĭl), *n.* [L. *mille* thousand. See MILLI-.] **1.** A unit used in measuring the diameter of wires, being $\frac{1}{1000}$ in (0.0254 mm.).

2. *Mil.* A unit of angular measurement, equal to $\frac{1}{6400}$ of 360 degrees, used for figuring fire data. The chord subtending an arc which is $\frac{1}{6400}$ of a circumference is for all practical purposes equal to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of the radius.

3. In Palestine, $\frac{1}{1000}$ English pound. There are silver coins of 100 and 50 mils, and bronze coins of 1 and 2 mils. See COIN, *Table.*

4. Short for MILLILITER.

mil (mĭl). Var. of MILL (the money unit).

mil (mēl), *n.* [Dan. & Sw. See MILE.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

mi-la'dy (mĭ-lā'dĭ), *n.* [F., fr. E. *my lady.*] An English noblewoman or gentlewoman; a woman of fashion.

Mi-lan' (mĭ-lăn'; mĭl'ȧn; 66; *see note below*), *n.* A plain braided plait of straw; also, a wide-brimmed hat made from it; — so called from the place of manufacture.

☞ Formerly usually mĭl'ȧn, esp. in Brit. use. It was rhymed with *villain* by Byron and Moore. Cf. MILLINER.

‖ **mi'lan** (mē'lăn), *n.,* *or* **mi'lan d'or'** (dôr'). [*Milan,* name of a king of Serbia + F. *d'or* of gold.] Formerly, a gold coin of Serbia, equal to 20 dinars.

Mi-lan' de-cree' (mĭ-lăn'; mĭl'ȧn). See CONTINENTAL SYSTEM.

Mil'a-nese' (mĭl'ȧ-nēz'; -nēs'; 66), *adj.* [It.] Of or pertaining to Milan in Italy, its inhabitants, etc. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Milan; also, Milanese silk.

Mi-lan'i-on (mĭ-lăn'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Meilaniōn.*] See ATALANTA.

Milan point. A kind of bobbin lace, formerly made at Milan; — called also *point de Milan.*

mi'lar-ite (mē'lăr-ĭt; mĭl'ẽr-), *n.* [From Val *Milar,* Switzerland.] *Mineral.* A silicate of potassium, calcium, and aluminum, in glassy hexagonal crystals.

milch (mĭlch; 105), *adj.* [ME. *mielch, milche;* akin to D. & G. *melk,* ON. *mjolkr,* and to E. *milk;* cf. AS. *melc, meolc,* giving milk. See MILK.] Giving milk; — now applied only to domestic animals. Formerly also used figuratively, as of weeping eyes. "*Milch* camels." *Gen.* xxxii. 15.

milch, *v. t.* To milk. *Obs.*

milch cow. A cow giving, or in, milk, or kept for her milk; hence, a source of easily acquired gain.

milch'er (mĭl'chẽr), *n.* A milch cow.

milch'y (-chĭ), *adj.* **1.** Giving milk. *Obs.* **2.** Milky, as an oyster just before or after spawning. *U. S.*

Mil'com (mĭl'kŏm; -kōm), *n.* *Bib.* A god of the Ammonites.

mild (mīld), *adj.;* MILD'ER (mīl'dẽr); MILD'EST. [AS. *milde;* akin to OS. *mildi,* D. & G. *mild,* OHG. *milti,* ON. *mildr,* Goth. *mildeis,* OIr. *meldach,* Gr. *malthakos* soft, and to L. *mollis.* See MOIL, *v. t.*] **1.** a *Archaic.* Kind; gracious; considerate.

Adore him as a *mild* and merciful Being. *Rogers.*

b Gentle in nature or behavior; expressing or evincing gentleness; as, a *mild* disposition, eye, language.

2. Moderate in action or in sensuous effect; clement; temperate; soft; bland; as, *mild* weather; a *mild* cigar, drug; *mild* as milk; also, of disease, not acute.

3. Tame; — formerly used of animals; hence, of less than normal spiritedness; as, a *mild* attempt, game, swindle.

4. Soft; easy to work; malleable; as, *mild* steel.

Syn. — Calm, tranquil, soothing, indulgent, mollifying, lenitive, assuasive. See GENTLE.

Ant. — Hard, severe, violent, fierce, bitter, strong, rough, harsh. See SHARP.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

mild-aired	**mild-flavored**	**mild-scented**
mild-aspected	**mildhearted**	**mild-seeming,** *adj.*
mild-blowing	**mildheartedness**	**mild-spirited**
mild-brewed	**mild-looking,** *adj.*	**mild-spoken**
mild-cured	**mild-mannered**	**mild-tempered**
mild-eyed	**mild-mooned**	**mild-tongued**
mild-faced	**mild-savored**	**mild-worded**

mild, *adv.* Mildly.

mild, *v. t.* To make mild; to propitiate. *Obs.*

mild, *n.* **1.** Mildness. *Obs.*

2. Mild ale or beer.

3. [*usually cap. & pl.*] See COFFEE, 2.

mild alkali. *Old Chem.* See ALKALI, 1 b.

mild chloride of mercury. Calomel.

mild'en (mīl'dĕn; -d'n), *v. t. & i.;* MILD'ENED (-dĕnd; -d'nd); MILD'EN-ING. To make or become mild or milder.

mil'der (mīl'dẽr), *v. i.* To molder; decay. *Dial. Eng.*

mil'dew (mĭl'dū), *n.* [AS. *meledēaw, mildēaw;* akin to OHG. *militou,* G. *mehltau;* orig. meaning, honeydew; cf. Goth. *milith* honey. See MELLIFLUOUS; DEW.] **1.** = HONEYDEW, 1 a. *Obs.*

2. a A superficial growth, usually thin and whitish, produced on various forms of organic matter and on living plants by fungi, as those of the families Erysiphaceae and Peronosporaceae. **b** Any fungus producing mildew, esp. a downy mildew or a powdery mildew.

3. Popularly, any discoloration caused by parasitic fungi on vegetable matter or on other substances. See 1st MOLD b.

mil'dew (mĭl'dū), *v. t. & i.* To affect, or be affected, with mildew. — **mil'dew-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

mil'dew-y (-ĭ), *adj.* Affected with mildew; like, or of the nature of, mildew.

mild'ful (mīld'fōōl), *adj.* Merciful. — **-ness,** *n.* *Both Obs.*

mild mosaic. See POTATO MOSAIC.

mild process. See WHITE LEAD a.

Mil'dred (mĭl'drĕd; -drĭd; 119), *n.* [From a Latinized form of AS. *Mildthryth;* cf. AS. *milde* mild, and *thrȳth* power, strength.] Fem. proper name. L. *Mildreda* (mĭl-drē'dȧ).

mild silver protein. See SILVER PROTEIN.

mild steel. See STEEL, *n.,* 1. — **mild'–steel',** *adj.*

mi'le (mī'lē), *n.* [L. *milium;* cf. AS. & F. *mil,* fr. L.] Millet. *Obs.*

mile (mīl), *n.* [AS. *mīl,* fr. L. *milia, millia,* pl. of *mille* a thousand, i.e., *milia passuum* a thousand paces; perh. orig. *mīlia,* old coll., multitude, large number, and akin to Gr. *homilia, homilos,* a throng. See MILITATE; cf. 1st MILL, MILLION.] A measure of distance originating with the Romans and subsequently coming into general use, with varying value, among Western nations. Abbr. *m., mi.* The ancient Roman mile was about 1,620 English yards (1,482 meters). The English ***statute mile,*** used in Great Britain, the United States, etc., is equal to 320 rods or poles, 1,760 yards, or 5,280 feet (1,609.3 meters). The old Scotch mile is 1.123, the Irish mile 1.273, statute miles. On the Continent most of the old miles have been replaced, officially at least, by the kilometer. They varied from about 1,100 yards to over 12,000 yards. The ***geographical, nautical*** or ***sea, mile*** is the length of a minute, or $\frac{1}{21600}$ of a great circle of the earth, but, because the earth is not a perfect sphere, several different values are in use. That adopted by the British Hydrographic Office is 6,080 feet (1,853.2 meters), and is called the ***Admiralty mile;*** that of the United States was formerly 6,080.20 feet (1853.248 meters) but on July 1, 1954, the international nautical mile of 6,076.103 feet (1852 meters), which had been proposed for international use in 1929 by the International Hydrographic Bureau and which has since been adopted by a number of countries, became official for the U. S.

-mile (-mīl). MILE, used without pl. sign, with a preceding numeral, as an attributive adjective; as, a four-*mile* walk.

mile'age (mīl'ĭj), *n.* **1.** An allowance for traveling expenses at a certain rate per mile.

2. Aggregate length or distance in miles; as: **a** The track or wire of a railroad company, telegraph company, etc. **b** The total miles traveled in a day, or other given time; also, rate of travel in miles. **c** The amount of service which something, as an automobile tire, will yield, expressed in terms of miles of travel.

3. *Railroads.* **a** A charge per mile, as for the use of the cars of a road; also, loosely, a book of mileage tickets. **b** *Railroad Accounting.* That part of a freight rate which is intended to cover movement expenses and is usually made proportionate to the distance. Cf. TERMINAL, *n.,* 6 c.

mileage ticket. *Railroads.* One of a number of tickets issued in a collective form, as in a **mileage book,** each ticket entitling the bearer to travel one or more miles.

Mi'ledh (mē'lā), **Mil** (mēl), *n.* Latinized, **Mi·le'si·us** (mĭ-lē'shĭ·ŭs; mĭ·lē'sĭ·ŭs). [OIr. *mīl,* gen. *mīled,* soldier, Ir. *mīleadh* champion, hero, fr. L. *miles, militis.* See MILITATE.] The fabulous and eponymous ancestor of the Irish.

Mi'-le'-fo' (mē'lē'fō'), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *Mi² lei⁴ fo².*] = MAITREYA.

mile of line. *Railroad Statistics.* A unit of distance, as distinct from **mile of track,** which is a unit of construction. In a four-track road having an amount of siding and branch-road track equal to another track the length of its line, a *mile of line* would be equal to five *miles of track.*

mile'-ohm', *n. Elec.* The weight of a piece of wire one mile long that will have an electrical resistance of one ohm. For soft copper the *mile-ohm* at 60° F. is 859 lb.; hard copper, 880 lb.; aluminum, 384 lb.; iron, 4,600 lb.

mile'post' (mīl'pōst'), *n.* A post indicating the distance of a mile from a similar post or the distance in miles from a given point.

mile'-pound', *n. Mech.* A unit of energy equivalent to 5,280 foot-pounds.

mil'er (mīl'ĕr), *n. Racing.* A man or a horse specially qualified or trained to run or go a mile. *Slang.*

Miles (mīlz), *n.* [OF. *Miles, Mile,* nom. of *Milon,* fr. OG. *Milo.*] Masc. proper name.

‖**mi'les glo'ri·o'sus** (mī'lēz glō'rĭ·ō'sŭs; 181); *pl.* MILITES GLORIOSI (mĭl'ĭ·tēz glō'rĭ·ō'sī). [L.] Boastful soldier; esp. [*cap.*], the title of a comedy of Plautus.

Mi·le'sian (mĭ-lē'shăn; -zhăn; mĭ-), *adj.* [L. *Milesius,* fr. Gr. *Milēsios.*] Of or pert. to Miletus (an ancient city of Asia Minor) or its inhabitants. — *n.* Native or inhabitant of Miletus.

Mi·le'sian (mĭ-lē'shăn; -zhăn; mĭ-), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Miledh or his descendants; hence, Irish. — *n.* In the mythical history of Ireland, a son of, or one of the followers of, Miledh. They came from the East through Spain some thousand years before Christ, and were ancestors of most of the Irish. Hence, the first of the Celts in Ireland; also, an Irishman.

Milesian tales. A class of short, salacious tales current in the 1st century B.C.

mi·le'si·ma (mē·lā'sē·mä), *n.* [Sp.] Formerly, a money of account, equal to $\frac{1}{1000}$ escudo. *Spain.*

Miles Standish. See *Biog.;* also COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH.

mile'stone' (mīl'stōn'), *n.* A stone serving as a milepost; hence, a significant point in any course. — *v. t.* To furnish or mark (with) as a milestone.

mile'-ton', *n.* A ton-mile.

mile'way' (mīl'wā'), *n. Obs.* **a** The time taken to walk one mile. **b** The distance of a mile.

mil'foil (mĭl'foil), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *milfoil,* fr. L. *millefolium,* fr. *mille* thousand + *folium* leaf; cf. F. *millefeuille.* See MILE; FOIL leaf.] The yarrow.

mil'-foot', *n. Elec.* A unit of conducting material having a length of one foot and a cross section of one circular mil.

mil'i·a'ceous (mĭl'ĭ·ā'shŭs), *adj.* Miliary. *Rare.*

mil'ia·ren'sis (mĭl'yä·rĕn'sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [LL.] A silver coin introduced by Constantine the Great, $\frac{1}{1000}$ pound, or $\frac{1}{14}$ solidus. After the reign of Justinian I, $\frac{1}{12}$ solidus.

mil'i·a'ri·a (mĭl'ĭ·ā'rĭ·ä; 79), *n.* [NL. See MILIARY.] An inflammatory disease of the skin characterized by an eruption, burning and itching, and usually by excessive perspiration.

mi'li·a'ri·um (mĭl'ĭ·ā'rĭ·ŭm; 79), *n.* [L.] A milestone.

mil'i·ar'y (mĭl'ĭ·ĕr'ĭ; -ēr·ĭ; mĭl'yä·rĭ), *adj.* [L. *miliarius,* fr. *milium* millet. See MILLET.] **1.** Like millet seeds. **2.** *Med.* Accompanied with an eruption or formation of spots, vesicles, or other lesions like millet seeds. **3.** *Zool.* Small and numerous; as, *miliary* tubercles.

miliary fever. *Med.* **a** An epidemic disease characterized by fever, sweating, and eruption of miliary vesicles in the skin. **b** *Rare.* Miliaria.

miliary tuberculosis. *Med.* Tuberculosis in which one or several organs of the body contain minute tubercles, each of which has developed from a tubercle bacillus carried in the blood from another focus. It is often accompanied by tuberculous meningitis.

Mil'i·cent (mĭl'ĭ·sĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *Milesent* or Sp. *Melisenda;* also ML. *Milesindis, Milesenda, Milessent,* of Teut. origin.] Fem. proper name.

mi'lieu' (mē'lyū'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *mi* middle (fr. L. *medius*) + *lieu* place. See DEMI-; LIEU.] **1.** Environment; setting. **2.** *Roulette.* A bet placed at the bottom of the middle vertical column, taking in the numbers 13 to 24. It pays 2 for 1.

Mi·li'o·la (mĭ·lĭ'ō·lä; mĭl'ĭ·ō'lä), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *milium* millet; — from its resemblance to millet seed.] *Zool.* A genus of Foraminifera. They have existed since the Triassic, and have contributed extensively to the formation of certain limestones. — **mil'i·ol'i·form** (mĭl'ĭ·ōl'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* — **mil'i·o·line** (mĭl'ĭ·ō·lĭn; -lĭn; 156), *adj. & n.* **mil'i·o·lite** (mĭl'ĭ·ō·līt), *n. Paleontol.* A fossil shell of, or similar to, the genus *Miliola.* — *adj.* Miliolitic.

mil'i·o·lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *adj. Paleontol. & Geol.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Miliola;* containing miliolites.

mil'i·tant (mĭl'ĭ·tănt), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *militans, -antis,* pres. part. of *militare* to be a soldier. See MILITATE.] **1.** Engaged in warfare; fighting; combating; serving as a soldier; also, combative. "The powers *militant.*" *Milton.* **2.** Aggressively active in a cause; as, a *militant* suffragist. **3.** Military; as, a *militant* ensign. *Obs.* — **mil'i·tan·cy** (mĭl'ĭ·tăn·sĭ), **mil'i·tant·ness,** *n.*

mil'i·tant, *n.* A militant person; rarely, a soldier.

mil'i·tar (mĭl'ĭ·tĕr), *adj.* Military. *Obs.*

mil'i·ta·rism (mĭl'ĭ·tä·rĭz'm), *n.* [F. *militarisme.*] Predominance of the military class or prevalence of their ideals; subordination of the civil ideals or policies of a government to the military; the spirit which exalts military virtues and ideals; the policy of aggressive military preparedness.

mil'i·ta·rist (-rĭst), *n.* An expert in military matters; also, one imbued with militarism. — **mil'i·ta·rist** (-rĭst), *adj.* — **mil'i·ta·ris'tic** (-rĭs'tĭk), *adj.* — **mil'i·ta·ris'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mil'i·ta·rize (-rīz), *v. t.;* -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). To bring into a condition of militarism; to imbue with militarism. — **mil'i·ta·ri·za'tion** (-rĭ·zā'shŭn; -rī·zā'-), *n.*

mil'i·tar'y (mĭl'ĭ·tĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [F. *militaire,* fr. L. *militaris,* fr. *miles, militis,* soldier. See MILITATE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to soldiers, arms, or war; belonging to, engaged in, or appropriate to, the affairs of war; according to the methods and customs of war or of armies; as, a *military* parade; *military* discipline, bravery, men. **2.** Performed or made by soldiers; supported by armed force; as, a *military* expedition, government.

Syn. — See MARTIAL.

mil'i·tar'y, *n.* [F. *militaire.*] Soldiery; troops; the army; as, many of the *military* were present.

military attaché. An army officer detailed on duty with the diplomatic representative of his country at a foreign capital. He is supposed to study in all open ways, and report on, the military conditions and progress in the art of war of the country to which he is sent. See PRECEDENCE.

military band. *Music.* **a** A wind band attached to some military establishment. **b** See 1st BAND, 10 a.

military brush. A brush, commonly without a handle and used as one of a pair, for short hair.

military chest. The funds of an army; hence, the funds of a state available for military purposes.

military commission. A court organized in time of war or suspension of the civil power to try offenses against military law not cognizable by court-martial. Its proceedings may be reviewed as those of courts-martial.

Military Cross. **a** A Belgian cross (F. *Croix militaire*). **b** A British cross. See MEDAL, *Plate.*

military engineering. See ENGINEERING, *n.,* 1. — **military engineer.**

military heel. A heel like the Cuban heel, but not so high.

military hospital. A hospital for the care and treatment of the sick and wounded of an army. In the United States Army, the military hospitals for permanent hospitalization are ***station hospitals*** (formerly called ***post***, or ***camp, hospitals***) and ***general hospitals*** (including those formerly called ***department*** and ***base hospitals***), while mobile hospitals, for the use of troops actually in the field include ***hospital stations, surgical hospitals, evacuation hospitals,*** and ***convalescent hospitals.***

mil'i·tar'y·ism (mĭl'ĭ·tĕr'ĭ·ĭz'm; -tĕr·ĭ·ĭz'm), *n.* Militarism.

Military Knights of Windsor. See POOR KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.

military law. A branch of the general municipal law, consisting of rules ordained by the legislative, for the government of the military force (in both army and navy) of a state in peace and war, and administered in courts-martial or courts of inquiry.

military march. *Music.* See 5th MARCH, 7 b.

military mast. *Nav.* A mast of steel carrying one or more military tops, and frequently having a ladder inside.

military medal. See MEDAL, *Plate.*

mil'i·tar'y·ment (mĭl'ĭ·tĕr'ĭ·mĕnt; -tĕr·ĭ-), *n.* Military skill or capacity. *Jefferson.*

military necessity. *Law.* The necessity which in war attends military operations and is held sufficient to justify the damaging or destruction of rights conceded to exist in times of peace. It does not admit of cruelty, wanton destruction, or perfidy.

military order. **a** A command from a military superior. **b** An association of military persons under certain peculiar rules; esp., such an association of knights in the Middle Ages, or a body in modern times taking a similar form, membership in which confers some distinction.

Military Order of Foreign Wars. An American patriotic and military order of commissioned officers who served in any of the foreign wars, and also of their direct lineal descendants. It was incorporated in New York in 1894.

military pit. *Mil.* A trou-de-loup.

military police. **a** *Mil.* An organized part of an army or command, which exercises the functions of police among the soldiers and those attached to the troops. It also arrests stragglers, takes charge of prisoners, etc. **b** Police organized on military lines; often, a well-organized force under the provost marshal, as the former Royal Irish Constabulary, the French gendarmes, the Philippines Constabulary, etc. Abbr., *M. P.* See INSIGNIA, *Illust.*

military quaestor. See QUAESTOR, 1.

military salvage. *Law.* Such a rescue of property from the enemy in time of war as gives the rescuer a right to demand a reward in the prize court.

military school. A school for boys, organized and equipped somewhat after the pattern of a military post. *U. S.*

military service. Service in arms, orig. that rendered by a tenant holding by military tenure.

Military Service Act. = MANPOWER ACT a.

military tenure. *Feudal Law.* Tenure of land on condition of performing military service. Cf. KNIGHT SERVICE.

military testament *or* **will.** A nuncupative will made under the privilege accorded to soldiers in actual service.

military top. *Nav.* A platform protected by light armor on the mast of a war vessel, for mounting small machine guns and affording a vantage point for sharpshooters, etc.

military tribune. See 1st TRIBUNE, 1.

mil'i·tas'ter (mĭl'ĭ·tăs'tĕr), *n.* [L. *miles, militis,* soldier + 2d *-aster.*] A military man of small capacity. *Brome.*

mil'i·tate (mĭl'ĭ·tāt), *v. i.;* MIL'I·TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); MIL'I·TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *militare, militatum,* to be a soldier, fr. *miles, militis,* soldier; akin to Gr. *homilos* a throng, Skr. *melā* an assembly. Cf. MILE.] **1.** To serve as a soldier; to engage in warfare. *Now Rare.* **2.** Of things, to have weight or effect; to make (for or against); to tell; — used esp. with *against;* as, the facts or evidence *militate* against this opinion. **3.** *Obs.* **a** To contend. **b** To conflict. **c** To debate.

mil'i·ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of militating; conflict.

mi·li'tia (mĭ·lĭsh'ä), *n.* [L., military service, soldiery, fr. *miles, militis,* soldier.] **1.** Military service; warfare. *Obs.* **2.** a *Obs.* A body of troops; soldiers collectively; soldiery. **b** A force arrayed for, or actively engaged in, some strenuous service; as, a devoted *militia* of friars. **3.** A body of citizens enrolled as a regular military force for periodical instruction, discipline, and drill, but not called into active service except in emergencies. In the United States the term *militia* as used in the Constitution refers to the forces (National Guard) over which the States and the Federal government have concurrent jurisdiction, formerly known as the ***State militia.*** In Great Britain, the term ceased to be official in 1907, when the militia was created into a ***special reserve.*** In the armies of European and other powers, the territorial reserves correspond to militia. See ARMY ORGANIZATION. **4.** In the United States, by act of Congress (32 Stat. 755; 1903), all able-bodied male citizens and all males of foreign birth who have declared an intention to become citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, subject to a few exemptions. It is divided into two classes, the bodies of ***organized militia*** of the individual States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and the ***reserve militia.*** The organized militia is now called the ***National Guard.***

Militia Bureau. *Mil.* A bureau of the War Department charged with handling the affairs of the National Guard. Its chief is an officer appointed from the National Guard by the President. See INSIGNIA, *Illust.*

mi·li'tia·man (mĭ·lĭsh'ä·măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who belongs to an organized militia.

mi·li'ti·ate (mĭ·lĭsh'ĭ·āt), *v. t. & i.* To prepare for war; to raise militia. *Obs.*

mil'i·um (mĭl'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* MILIA (-ä). [L. See MILLET.] **1.** Millet. *Obs.* **2.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A small and widely distributed genus of grasses having flat leaves, large compound panicles, one-flowered spikelets, and an awnless lemma. They are called *millet grasses,* from resemblance to true millet. **3.** *Med.* A small whitish or yellowish nodule in the skin, due to retention of sebaceous secretion.

milk (mĭlk), *n.* [AS. *meoluc, meoloc, meolc, milc;* akin to OFris. *melok,* D. *melk,* G. *milch,* OHG. *miluh,* ON. *mjolk,* Dan. *melk,* Goth. *miluks,* OIr. *melg, mlicht, blicht,* AS. *melcan* to milk, G. *melken,* OHG. *melchan,* Lith. *milžti,* L. *mulgere,* Gr. *amelgein,* and Skr. *mṛjati* he wipes, rubs off. Cf. MILCH, EMULSION.] **1.** A white or yellowish fluid secreted by the mammary glands of female mammals for the nourishment of their young, consisting of minute globules of fat suspended in a solution chiefly of casein and other protein matter, milk sugar, and inorganic salts. That secreted before delivery and for some days thereafter is called ***colostrum.*** It is yellower and richer in solids than ordinary milk, and is adapted to the special needs of the newborn offspring. Whole milk contains vitamins A, B, G, and C varying according to the food eaten. The average composition of ordinary cow's milk (***whole milk***) and some related products has been given as follows:

PRODUCT	Water	Protein	Fat	Carbohydrates	Ash	Fuel value per lb.
	Per ct.	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Calories*
Whole milk	87.0	3.3	4.0	5.0	.7	310
Skim milk	90.5	3.4	.3	5.1	.7	165
Buttermilk	91.0	3.0	.5	4.8	.7	160
Condensed milk	26.9	8.8	8.3	54.1	1.9	1,430
Cream	74.0	2.5	18.5	4.5	.5	865
Whey	93.0	1.0	.3	5.0	.7	125
Whole milk, dried	4.8	24.3	28.5	36.8	5.6	2,270

The specific gravity of ordinary cow's milk varies from 1.028 to 1.035. Because of the lower specific gravity of the fat globules as compared with the solution, or ***milk plasma,*** the product called ***cream,*** rich in fat, separates by slow rising or is separated centrifugally. Milk is capable of undergoing various fermentations, as lactic (ordinary souring of milk) and alcoholic (preparation of koumiss, kefir, etc.). Whole milk or skim milk is now dried by various processes. It is used as such or reconstituted by mixing with water.

Milk is the whole, fresh, clean lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, excluding that obtained within fifteen days before and five days after calving, or such longer period as may be necessary to render the milk practically free of colostrum. The name *milk* unqualified means cow's milk.
Circular, U. S. Dept. of Agric.

2. A liquid like milk in appearance, as the latex of a plant, the juice of the coconut, the contents of an unripe kernel of grain, the ripe, undischarged spat of an oyster, milt, an emulsion made by bruising seeds, or water with starch. **3.** Milk-white color.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

milk-bearing, *adj.*	**milk-cooling,** *adj.*	**milk route**
milk-blended	**milk-curdling,** *adj.*	**milkshop**
milk-borne	**milk-drying,** *adj.*	**milk-tested**
milk-breeding, *adj.*	**milk-faced**	**milk tester**
milk can	**milk-fed**	**milk-testing,** *adj.*
milk cart	**milk-giving,** *adj.*	**milk train**
milk checker	**milkhouse**	**milk-washed**
milk-condensing, *adj.*	**milk-hued**	**milk-yielding,** *adj.*

milk (mĭlk), *v.;* MILKED (mĭlkt); MILK'ING. [AS. *milcian, meolcian,* fr. *milc, meolc.* See MILK, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To press or draw milk from the breasts or udder of, by the hand or mouth; to withdraw the milk of, as by a mechanical device. **2.** To draw from the breast or udder; to extract, as milk; as, to *milk* wholesome milk from healthy cows. **3.** To make (milk) flow; also, to suckle. *Obs.* **4.** To draw anything from as if by milking; to compel to yield profit or advantage; to "bleed"; to exploit.

They [the lawyers] *milk* an unfortunate estate as regularly as a dairyman does his stock. *London Spectator.*

5. To draw (out); to elicit; to drain, as something away. **6.** To draw out the sap, poison, venom, etc., from. **7.** To subject to an action or manipulation suggestive of that practiced in milking an animal. **8.** *Card Games.* To shuffle (cards) by drawing one from the top and one from the bottom simultaneously, allowing them to fall on the table face down. **9.** *Elec.* To cause (a storage battery) to milk. **10.** *Horse Racing.* To bet against (a horse belonging to oneself and not intended to win). *Slang, Eng.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To draw or to yield milk. **2.** *Elec.* To give off small gas bubbles during charging.

milk, *adj.* Of, from, or made with, milk; producing or dealing with milk; also, milk-fed.

milk adder. The milk snake.

milk and water. **1.** Literally, milk diluted with water. **2.** The color of such milk; also, a cloth of this color. *Obs.* **3.** Weak, silly, or wishy-washy talk, sentiment, etc.

milk'-and-wa'ter (66), *adj.* Weak; insipid; flat; wishy-washy.

milk brother. A foster brother.

milk'bush' (mĭlk'bŏŏsh'), *n.* **a** *Australia.* A shrub (*Wrightia saligna*) of the family Apocynaceae. **b** *South Africa.* The milk hedge. **c** *West Indies.* A shrub (*Rauwolfia tetraphylla*) with milky juice.

milk chocolate. See CHOCOLATE, 1.

milk crust. *Med.* Vesicular eczema occurring on the face and scalp of nursing infants.

milk cyst. *Med.* A cystic tumor containing milk, caused by obstruction to the flow of milk in the mammary ducts.

milk dentition. The set of milk teeth. See MILK TOOTH.

Milk Dipper. *Astron.* A small dipper-shaped group of stars in the constellation Sagittarius.

milk'er (mĭl'kĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which milks, in any sense; also, a mechanical apparatus for milking cows. **2.** One that gives milk or a fluid likened to milk, as a cow or other animal, or, rarely, a tree.

milk'er·ess (-ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A milkmaid. *Rare.*

milk escutcheon. = MILK MIRROR. See ESCUTCHEON, 5 a.

milk fever. **a** *Med.* A fever, usually transitory, occurring at the time of first lactation. **b** *Veter.* A disease, usually curable, appearing at parturition in well-nourished, heavy milking cows.

milk'fish' (mĭlk'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* Either of two large, silvery, swift-swimming, toothless fishes of the genus *Chanos*, allied to the herrings. *C. chanos* abounds in the western Pacific; *C. cyprinella* in the eastern Pacific. They are the only known living representatives of the family Chanidae.

(1/15) Milkfish (*Chanos chanos*).

milk float. A milk cart or wagon. *Eng.*
milk fungus. Any mushroom of the genus *Lactarius.*
milk glass. Glass of a milky appearance, as cryolite glass.
milk'grass' (mĭlk'grăs'; 83), *n.* The corn salad *Valerianella locusta.*
milk hedge. An African cactuslike spurge (*Euphorbia tirucalli*) whose milky juice is used locally to cure syphilis.
milk ill. *Veter.* A form of indigestion in lambs occurring when, at weaning, they begin to take solid food.
milk'ing ma·chine'. A mechanical suctional apparatus used for milking cows.
Milking Shorthorn. See SHORTHORN, **1 b.**
milk ipecac. Flowering spurge.
milk leg. **a** *Med.* A painful general swelling of the leg, usually in women at the time of childbirth, caused by an inflammation and clotting in the veins, and characterized by a white appearance due to an accumulation of serum in the subcutaneous tissue; phlegmasia alba dolens. **b** *Veter.* A chronic general swelling of the leg of a horse, which follows an attack of lymphangitis.
milk'-liv'ered, *adj.* White-livered; timorous. *Shak.*
milk'maid' (mĭlk'mād'), *n.* **1.** A woman who milks cows or is employed in a dairy.
2. Any of various plants, as the cuckooflower, the bird's-foot trefoil, the oxlip, bindweed, etc.; also, a variety of the common holly with white-spotted leaves. *Dial. Eng.*
milk'man' (mĭlk'măn'; -mən), *n.; pl.* MILKMEN (-mĕn'; -mĕn). **1.** A man who sells milk or delivers it to customers.
2. A man who milks cows.
milk mirror. See ESCUTCHEON, **5 a.**
milk molar. One of the deciduous molar teeth of mammals which are shed and replaced by the premolars.
milk mushroom. = MILK FUNGUS.
milk'ness (mĭlk'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Dairy products collectively; also, yield of milk. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
milk of almonds. = ALMOND MILK.
milk of lime. A suspension of calcium hydroxide (slaked lime) in water. Cf. 1st LIME, 2.
milk of magnesia. *Pharm.* A milk-white suspension of magnesium hydroxide, $Mg(OH)_2$, in water, used as an antacid and laxative.
milk of sulphur. = PRECIPITATED SULPHUR.
milk parsley. A Eurasian herb (*Peucedanum palustre*) having an acrid milky juice.
milk pea. Any plant of the genus *Galactia*, esp. *G. regularis.*
milk plant. The caustic creeper.
milk plasma. See MILK, *n.*, **1.**
milk powder. = DRIED MILK.
milk punch. A punch made with spirit, milk, sugar, etc.
milk purslane. Any of several spurges of the genera *Chamaesyce* and *Tithymalopsis.*
milk sap. Latex.
milk shake. See SHAKE, *n.*, **5 d.**
milk'shed' (mĭlk'shĕd'), *n.* The area or region furnishing milk to a particular community.
milk shield. See ESCUTCHEON, **5 a.**
milk'sick' (mĭlk'sĭk'), *adj.* Affected with milk sickness.
milk'sick', *n.* = MILK SICKNESS.
milk sickness. *Med.* A disease characterized by vomiting, constipation, pain, and muscular tremors, and caused by eating the dairy products or meat of cattle poisoned by certain plants; — equiv. to *trembles* of cattle. Hence, sometimes applied to trembles.
milk snake. A common harmless snake (*Lampropeltis triangulum*), gray with black-bordered blotches and an arrow-shaped occipital spot; — called also *spotted adder.* It occurs from Virginia to Iowa and northward, and is popularly supposed to frequent milkhouses to drink milk, though in fact it preys upon the mice infesting such places.
milk'sop' (mĭlk'sŏp'), *n.* **1.** A piece of bread sopped in milk; *pl.*, figuratively, soft speeches.
2. An infant still on a milk diet. *Rare.*
3. An effeminate or unmanly man; a mollycoddle. *Shak.*
To wed a *milksop* or a coward ape. *Chaucer.*
milk'sop'ping (-sŏp'ĭng), *adj.* Milksoppy.
milk'sop'py (-sŏp'ĭ), *adj.* Resembling, or of the nature of, a milksop. Also **milk'sop'pish** (-ĭsh).
milk'stone' (mĭlk'stōn'), *n.* **1.** **a** A stone or gem, such as the galactite, believed to increase milk secretion. **b** Any of various white stones, as a flint pebble.
2. *Veter.* A hard body which forms in the udder.
milk sugar. = LACTOSE **a.**
milk thistle. **a** A southern European thistle (*Silybum marianum*) with white-blotched leaves. It is adventive or naturalized in North America. Called also *lady's-thistle.* **b** The sow thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*).
milk tooth. One of the temporary deciduous teeth of a mammal. In man there are twenty in all (four incisors, two canine, and four molars in each jaw). See TOOTH.
milk tree. **a** = COW TREE **a.** **b** Any of several trees having abundant latex, esp. of *Mimusops, Couma,* etc.
milk vein. A large subcutaneous vein returning blood from the udder of a cow. It extends from the side of the udder along the lower side of the abdomen. The extent of its development is a supposed index of milking qualities.
milk vetch. **a** An Old World herb (*Astragalus glycyphyllos*) supposed to increase the yield of milk in goats. **b** Hence, any plant of this genus or of *Homalobus, Phaca, Geoprumnon,* etc.
milk vine. = SILK VINE.
milk'weed' (mĭlk'wēd'), *n.* **1.** **a** Any plant of the genus *Asclepias;* — so called from the milk, or latex. See ASCLEPIAS. **b** Hence, any plant of the family Asclepiadaceae.
2. Any of several plants with abundant latex, as: **a** Any spurge, esp. the flowering spurge. **b** Any species of *Lactuca.* **c** The dogbane. **d** Specif., in Great Britain, the wild chervil or the milk parsley. **e** The sow thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*).
milkweed butterfly. The monarch butterfly.
milkweed family. *Bot.* The Asclepiadaceae.
milk'-white' (mĭlk'hwīt'; 66; 258), *adj.* Of a white or nearly neutral (slightly bluish) color of high brilliancy resembling that of milk.
milk willow herb. **a** Either of two loosestrifes (*Lythrum salicaria* and *L. alatum*). **b** The swamp loosestrife.
milk'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* Any of several trees or shrubs having abundant latex, or milk, as: **a** In tropical America, the tree *Pseudolmedia spuria,* family Moraceae. **b** In Jamaica, the tree *Sapium laurifolium;* — called also *Jamaica milkwood.* **c** The West Indian shrub *Rauwolfia canescens.* **d** In South Africa, a timber tree (*Sideroxylon inerme*). **e** In Australia, the paperbark.
milk'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Polygala,* esp. the European species *P. vulgaris* formerly reputed to cause flow of milk in nurses. **b** *Rare.* Any species of *Campanula.* **c** = SEA MILKWORT.
milkwort family. The Polygalaceae.
milk'y (mĭl'kĭ), *adj.;* MILK'I·ER (-kĭ·ĕr); MILK'I·EST. **1.** Like, or suggestive of, milk, as in color or consistency; specif., white as milk; whitish and turbid; as, the water is *milky.*
2. Mild; gentle; tame; spiritless; effeminate; timorous.
Has friendship such a faint and *milky* heart? *Shak.*
3. **a** Consisting of, containing, or abounding in, milk.
Pails high foaming with a *milky* flood. *Pope.*
b Yielding milk, as an animal or a plant.
4. Spawning; — of oysters. *U. S.*
5. *Elec.* Of a storage battery, being in such a condition that it milks in charging.
milky hedge. = MILK HEDGE.
milky mangrove. = BLIND-YOUR-EYES.
Milky Way, *or* **Galaxy,** *n. Astron.* **1.** [usually qualified by "the."] The faintly luminous tract or belt seen at night stretching across the heavens, composed chiefly of stars so distant and blended as not to be distinguishable by the naked eye; hence, in modern usage, the great group of several billion suns and many star clusters, nebulae, etc., to which our sun belongs. It is believed by some to be of spiral structure. It is irregular in form, varying in width, and traversed by rifts, one of which parts it throughout one third of its circumference. The camera reveals a number of remarkable dark spaces, such as the Coalsack (which see), that are due probably to large masses of absorbing or occulting dark matter.
2. [*usually not cap.*] By extension, any of the numerous similar celestial aggregations of a billion or more stars forming isolated units of the cosmos. See ISLAND UNIVERSE. Cf. NEBULA.
mill (mĭl), *n.* [L. *mille* a thousand. See MILE.] The thousandth part of a monetary unit; esp., a money of account of the United States having the value of the tenth of a cent or the thousandth of a dollar. See COIN, *Table.*
mill (mĭl), *n.* [ME. *mille, melle, mulle, milne,* fr. AS. *myln, mylen,* like D. *molen,* G. *mühle,* OHG. *mulī, mulīn,* ON. *mylna,* fr. LL. *molina, molinum,* fr. L. *mola* millstone; akin to L. *molere* to grind. See MEAL flour; cf. MOLINE.] **1.** A building provided with machinery for grinding grain into flour; hence, a machine for grinding or comminuting grain, and, by extension, other material, by rubbing and crushing it; as, a coffee *mill;* a bone *mill.*
2. Any of various machines which produce a manufactured product by the continuous repetition of some simple action; as, a sawmill; a stamp *mill,* etc.
3. A building or collection of buildings with machinery by which the processes of manufacturing are carried on; as, a cotton *mill;* a powder *mill;* a rolling *mill.*
4. Any of various machines, as: **a** A machine for stamping coins. **b** A machine for expelling juice, sap, etc., from vegetable tissues by pressure, grinding, etc.; as, a cider *mill;* a cane *mill.* **c** A machine for polishing; as, a lapidary *mill.* **d** A machine which opens and cleans hair.
5. An institution, office, or the like that turns out products easily, rapidly, or in great quantities; as, a diploma *mill;* a divorce *mill. Colloq.*
6. [From the v.] A pugilistic encounter. *Cant.*
7. **a** Figuratively, a condition or experience that tortures but refines or disillusions one. **b** *Scot.* A snuffbox.
8. Short for TREADMILL.
9. *Agric. Mach.* A factory or a machine for reducing hay to meal suitable for poultry and other stock.
10. *Diesinking.* A hardened steel roller having a design in relief, used for imprinting a reversed copy of the design in a softer metal, as copper.
11. *Mach.* A milling cutter.
12. *Mining.* A mill hole.
— *through the mill.* **a** *Eng. Slang.* Through the bankruptcy court. **b** *Colloq.* Through the suffering, discipline, or training necessary to bring one to a certain degree of knowledge or skill, or to a certain mental state. See MILL, *n.*, **7 a.**
mill (mĭl), *v.;* MILLED (mĭld); MILL'ING. [From MILL, *n.;* cf. 2d MULLER.] *Transitive:* **1.** To subject to some operation or process in a mill; to shape, finish, transform, etc., by means of a mill or machine; as: **a** To full (cloth). **b** To grind; comminute; powder. **c** To hull (seeds) by using a mill. **d** To shape or dress, as metal, by means of a rotary cutter; to make, as a key seat, with such a cutter.
2. To make a raised border around, or to cut fine grooves or indentations across, the cylindrical surface of, as of a coin; also, to stamp in a coining press; to coin.
3. To beat, as with the fists; to thrash; vanquish. *Cant.*
4. To make frothy, as by churning or whipping; as, to *mill* chocolate.
5. To cause to mill, or circle round, as cattle.
6. *Machine Shop Practice.* See PLANE, *v. t.*, **4.**
7. *Metal.* To roll, as steel, into bars.
8. *Mining.* **a** To dress or crush (ore) in a mill; hence, to yield when milled or crushed; as, the ore will *mill* $15 to the ton. **b** To fill a mill hole with broken ore; also, to draw off such filling. See MILL HOLE.
9. *Numis.* To make indentations in the rim of a coin, causing ridges to appear on its face. See REEDING.
10. *Sawmilling.* To saw (timber) in a sawmill.
11. *Silk Mfg.* To throw.
12. *Soap Mfg.* To grind (dried boiled soap) and cut into ribbons. These are then pressed into cakes of toilet soap (**milled soap**).
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To take part in a pugilistic encounter; to box. *Slang.*
2. **a** To move in a circle, as cattle upon a plain.
The deer and the pig and the nilghai were *milling* round and round in a circle of eight or ten miles radius. *Kipling.*
b To move in a riotous, esp. eddying, mass.
3. To swim suddenly in a new direction; — said of whales.
4. To undergo milling, hulling, etc.
mill (mĭl), *v. t.* To rob (a house); to steal. *Obs.* — *n.* A housebreaker; a thief. *Obs.*
mill, *n.* [F. *mil.*] Millet. *Obs.*
-mill (-mĭl). A combining form of the noun *mill,* as in gristmill, sawmill, windmill. Cf. MILL, *n.*, 5.
mill (mĭl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or associated with a mill.
Mil'la (mĭl'ä), *n.* [NL., after J. *Milla,* head gardener at the court of Madrid.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs of the lily family (Liliaceae). The only known species is the frost flower (*M. biflora*).
mil'la (mĕl'yä; 170), *n.* [Sp.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
mill'age (mĭl'ĭj), *n.* A rate (as of taxation) expressed in mills per dollar.
mill agent. The responsible local executive at a factory controlled by absentee ownership.
mil'la·nare (mĭl'ä·nâr), *n.* = HORSE MILLANARE. *Obs. Chatterton.*
mill beetle. A cockroach.
mill bill. An adz for dressing millstones.
mill'board' (mĭl'bōrd'; 181), *n.* A board made of wood pulp or waste paper, used esp. in bookbinding. — **mill'board',** *adj.*
mill cake. **a** The incorporated materials for gunpowder, in the form of a dense mass or cake. **b** Oil cake.
mill cinder. *Metal.* Slag from a reheating or puddling furnace. It is used in making bulldog and cinder pig.
mill'clap'per (mĭl'klăp'ĕr), *n.* = CLAPPER, **1 a;** hence, a chatterbox. *Dial.*
mill construction. *Arch.* A type of construction designed to procure the greatest possible protection against fire without actual fireproofing, the end being gained by the disposition of the woodwork in solid masses, by floors and walls built without boxed-up hollow places, the flooring resting directly on girders and brick walls. *U. S.*
mill'course' (mĭl'kōrs'; 181), *n.* Millrace.
mill'dam' (mĭl'dăm'), *n.* A dam to make a millpond; also, the millpond itself.
mil'le- (mĭl'ē-). A combining form, Latin *mille-,* from *mille,* meaning *thousand,* as in **mil'le·flo'rous,** **mil'le·fo'lĭ·ate,** **mil'le·punc'tate.** Cf. MILLI-. See -FLOROUS, -FOLIATE, etc.
mille (mĕl), *n. sing. & pl.* [Ar. *mīl,* fr. L. *mille.* See MILE.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
milled (mĭld), *adj.* Having been subjected to milling.
milled board. = MILLBOARD, *n.*
milled butter. Butter gathered from various sources, blended and packed at a packing house. *New Zealand.*
milled lead (lĕd). Lead rolled into sheets.
milled rice. Rice which has had the hulls, germs, and bran layers removed.
milled soap. See MILL, *v. t.*, 12.
mil'le·fi·o'ri (mĭl'ē·fĭ·ō'rē), *adj.* Also **mil'le·fi·o're.** [It. *mille* thousand + *fiore* flower, pl. *fiori.*] Designating a kind of ornamental glass made by fusing together slender rods or tubes of colored glass, cutting the product transversely, and joining the sections or embedding them in clear glass. — *n.* Millefiori glass or glassware.
‖**mille'fleurs'** (mĕl'flûr'), *n.* [F. *mille-fleurs,* fr. *mille* thousand + *fleurs* flowers.] A kind of perfume.
mille' ma'rin' (mĕl' mä'răn'); *pl.* MILLES MARINS (mĕl' mä'-răn'). [F.] The French geographical mile. See MILE.
mil'le·nar'i·an (mĭl'ē·nâr'ĭ·ăn; 79), *adj.* [See MILLENARY.] Of or pert. to a thousand (years); of or pert. to the millennium, millenarianism, or the millenarians; believing in the millennium. — *n.* A believer in the millennium; a chiliast.
mil'le·nar'i·an·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of the millenarians; belief in the millennium.
mil'le·nar'ist (mĭl'ē·nĕr'ĭst; -nä·rĭst), *n.* A millenarian.
mil'le·nar'y (mĭl'ē·nĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -nēr·ĭ), *adj.* [LL. *millenarius,* fr. *milleni* a thousand each, fr. *mille* a thousand.] **1.** Pertaining to, or consisting of, a thousand, esp. a thousand years; also, in command of a thousand men.
2. Pert. to the millennium or the millenarians; millennial.
mil'le·nar'y, *n.* **1.** A thousand; the space of a thousand years; a millennium. "During that *millenary.*" *Hare.*
2. A millenarian.
3. A thousandth anniversary, or its celebration.
millenary petition. *Eng. Hist.* An unsuccessful petition of 825 clergymen, presented to James I on his way to London (1603), praying reform in the ecclesiastical courts, etc.
mill end. A mill remnant of cloth.
mill engineering. See ENGINEERING, **1.** — **mill engineer.**
mil·len'ni·al (mĭ·lĕn'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a millennium, esp. the millennium of Christian prophecy.
mil·len'ni·al, *n.* A thousandth anniversary.
mil·len'ni·al·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A millenarian. — **mil·len'ni·al·ist,** *adj.* — **mil·len'ni·al·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
mil·len'ni·an (mĭ·lĕn'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a, or the, millennium. — *n.* A millenarian.
mil·len'ni·an·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Millenarianism. *Obs.*
mil·len'ni·a·rism (mĭ·lĕn'ĭ·ä·rĭz'm), *n.* Millenarianism.
mil·len'ni·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ēr·ĭ), *adj.* Millennial.
mil·len'ni·um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NIUMS (-ŭmz), -NIA (-ä). [NL., fr. L. *mille* a thousand + *annus* a year. See MILE; ANNUAL.] **1.** A thousand years; also, a thousandth anniversary; a millenary.
2. Specif., the thousand years mentioned in Revelation xx, during which holiness is to be triumphant. Some believe that during this period Christ will reign on earth.
3. Hence, figuratively, a period of great happiness, good government, freedom from wickedness, or the like.
mil'le·pede (mĭl'ē·pēd), **mil'li·pede** (mĭl'ĭ·-), *n.* [L. *millepeda,* fr. *mille* a thousand + *pes, pedis,* foot.] **1.** Any of numerous myriapods constituting the division Diplopoda (syn. *Chilognatha*). They usually have a more or less cylindrical body covered with hard integument and composed of numerous segments. The millepedes feed largely on vegetable matter, and have no poison fangs.

Millepede (*Julus terrestris*). × 1½

2. A pill bug or wood louse. *Rare.*
Mil·lep'o·ra (mĭ·lĕp'ō·rä; mĭl'ē·pō'rä; 181), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The genus including the millepores.
mil'le·pore (mĭl'ē·pōr; 181), *n.* [F. *millépore,* fr. *mille* thousand + *pore* a pore. Cf. MADREPORE.] Any coral of

sandfold. *Obs.*
mil'le·na·rism, *n.* Millenarianism. *Obs.*
mĭl·len'ni·a (mĭ·lĕn'ĭ·ä), *n., pl.* of MILLENNIUM.
Millennial Church. See SHAKER.
Millennial Dawnist. See RUSSELLITE.
mil·len'ni·al·ly, *adv.* of MILLENNIAL. See -LY.
mil·len'ni·an·ite, *n.* A millenarian. *Obs.*
mil'len·nist, *n.* A millenarian. [*Obs.*]
mil'le·ped (mĭl'ē·pĕd). Var. of MILLEPEDE.

the genus *Millepora*, belonging to the order Hydrocorallinae, of the class Hydrozoa (not to the Anthozoa, as most corals). The millepores form incrusting, branching, or foliaceous masses, often of large size. In the warm parts of the Pacific and Indian oceans they are important reef-building corals. — **mil'le·por'i·form** (-pôr'ĭ·fôrm), — **mil'le·po'rine** (mĭl'ē·pō'rīn; -rĭn), — **mil'le·po'rous** (-pō'rŭs), *adj.*

mil'le·po'rite (mĭl'ē·pō'rīt; 181), *n. Paleontol.* A fossil millepore.

mill'er (mĭl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who operates, keeps, or attends a mill.

2. a Any of various moths; — so called because their wings appear as if covered with dust or powder, like a miller's clothes. **b** The eagle ray *Aëtobatus aquila*. **c** *Local.* The male hen harrier. **d** *Local, Eng.* A young spotted flycatcher. **e** *Local, Eng.* A white throat.

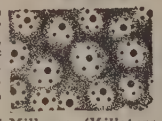

Millepore (*Millepora alcicornis*) of Florida, with part of surface enlarged to show large and small pores.

3. A milling machine, or a tool for use in one.

4. A boxer or pugilist. *Slang or Cant.*

5. *Agric. Mach.* = SOIL MILLER.

6. *Angling.* An artificial fly imitating any of various moth millers.

Mill'er, Daisy (dā'zĭ mĭl'ĕr). The title and heroine of a novel (1878) by Henry James.

mill'er·ess (mĭl'ĕr·ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A miller's wife. *Rare.*

mill'er·ing (-ĭng), *n.* The occupation or business of a miller.

Mill'er·ism (mĭl'ĕr·ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of William Miller. See MILLERITE.

mill'er·ite (-ĭt), *n.* [After W. H. *Miller*, Eng. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* Native nickel sulphide, NiS, a brass-yellow mineral commonly occurring in capillary crystals, also in incrustations; — sometimes called *hair pyrites.*

Mill'er·ite, *n.* A believer in the doctrine of William Miller (d. 1849), an American preacher who taught that the end of the world and the second coming of Christ were at hand. He predicted that this would occur in 1843.

mill'er's–thumb' (mĭl'ĕrz·thŭm'), *n.* **a** Any of certain small fresh-water spiny-finned fishes of the genus *Cottus* (family Cottidae), as *C. gobio* of Europe, *C. tetalops* of the eastern United States, *C. semiscaber* of the Rocky Mountain region, *C. gracilis* of New England, and others. **b** *Local, Eng.* A small bird; esp., the goldcrest, the willow warbler, or the long-tailed titmouse.

Miller's-thumb (*Cottus gobio*).

mil·les'i·mal (mĭ·lĕs'ĭ·măl), *adj.* [L. *millesimus*, fr. *mille* a thousand.] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts; also, of or pertaining to a thousandth; concerned with thousandths; as, *millesimal* fractions. — *n.* A thousandth. — **mil·les'i·mal·ly,** *adv.*

mil'let (mĭl'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [F., dim. of *mil*, fr. L. *milium*; akin to Gr. *melinē*, Lith. *malnos*, pl. and perh. to E. MEAL flour. Cf. GROMWELL, MEALIES.] **1.** Any of various small-seeded cereal and forage grasses; specif.: **a** An annual grass (*Panicum miliaceum*) extensively cultivated in Europe and Asia for its grain, which is used both as an article of diet for man and as a food for birds. In the United States millet is commonly cut for hay. **b** With a descriptive or qualifying word, any of various other grasses; as, pearl *millet*, Italian *millet*, etc.

Millet (*Panicum miliaceum*). (⅙).

2. The seed or grain of any of these grasses.

mil·let' (mĭ·lĕt'; mĭl'ĕt), *n.* [Turk., fr. Ar. *millah* religion, belief, nation.] In Turkey, a non-Moslem group or community, organized under a religious head of its own, who also exercises certain civil functions of importance. Cf. RUM MILLET.

millet disease (mĭl'ĕt; -ĭt; 119). *Veter.* A chronic disease of the bones of horses largely fed with millet, having a very strong resemblance to osteoporosis.

millet grass. a Any grass of the genus *Milium*, esp. a tall woodland grass (*M. effusum*) found throughout the North Temperate Zone. **b** = AUSTRALIAN MILLET.

mil'let–seed' rash. Miliary fever.

Mil·let'ti·a (mĭ·lĕt'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. *Millett*, of Canton, China.] *Bot.* A large genus of trees and shrubs of the pea family (Fabaceae), found in the Old World tropics. Some of the Indian species yield very hard, sometimes beautifully streaked, woods, called *ironwoods.*

mill'feed' (mĭl'fēd'), *n.* Any of the by-products of the milling industry, used for feeding livestock.

mill file. See 4th FILE, 1.

mill finish. *Paper Mfg.* Finish imparted by calendar rolls.

mill furnace. *Ironworks.* A furnace in which the puddled bar is reheated for rolling to a finish.

mill hand. See HAND, *n.*, 10 **b.**

mill head. **a** The head of water employed to turn a mill wheel. **b** In a mill whose wheel is turned by a horse or horses, the part from which the driving gear is hung.

mill'–head'ed, *adj.* Also, *Rare,* **mill'–head'.** Having a milled head.

mill hole. *Mining.* **a** A glory hole. **b** An excavation adjacent to mine workings to obtain waste rock for filling stopes. **c** Any steep passageway filled with broken ore and used as an ore pass.

mill'house' (mĭl'hous'), *n.* A building in which milling is done; a mill.

mil'li- (mĭl'ĭ-). [See MILE.] A combining form from Latin *mille*, thousand, denoting: **a** A thousand, as in **mil'li·fold',** **mil'li·form',** **mil'li·grade'.** See -FOLD, -FORM, -GRADE. **b** A *thousandth*; — in units of the metric system, electricity, etc., as in **mil'li·far'ad,** *milli*gram.

mil'li·ad (mĭl'ĭ·ăd), *n.* [*milli-* + 2d *-ad* **a.**] A period of a thousand years.

mil'li·am'me·ter (mĭl'ĭ·ăm'mē·tĕr), *n.* Also **mil'li·am'pere·me'ter** (-ăm'pēr·mē'tĕr; -ăm·pâr'-). *Elec.* An instrument for measuring milliamperes.

mil'li·am'pere (mĭl'ĭ·ăm'pēr; -ăm·pâr'), *n.* [*milli-* + *ampere.*] A thousandth of an ampere. Abbr. *Ma.*

mil'li·ang'strom (-ăng'strŭm), *n.* [*milli-* + *angstrom.*] *Optics.* One thousandth of an angstrom unit.

mil'li·ard (mĭl'ĭ·ärd; -yärd), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *milhar* a thousand (taken in F. as aug. of *mille*), fr. L. *milliarium.* See MILLIARY.] A thousand millions; — called also (in French and American usage) *billion.* See BILLION.

mil'liard·aire' (mĭl'yĕr·dâr'; *F.* mē'lyär'dâr'), *n.* [F. See MILLIARD.] Billionaire.

mil'li·ar'y (mĭl'ĭ·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *milliarius* containing a thousand, fr. *mille* thousand. See MILE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the ancient Roman mile, or distances by miles.

A *milliary* column, from which they used to compute the distance of all the cities and places of note. *Evelyn.*

2. Of or pertaining to a millennium. *Obs.*

mil'li·bar (mĭl'ĭ·bär), *n.* [*milli-* + Gr. *baros* weight.] One one thousandth of a bar, or one thousand dynes per square centimeter; — used in measuring atmospheric pressure.

mil'li·cron (-krŏn), *n.* [*milli-* + *micron.*] A millimicron.

mil'li·cu'rie (-kū'rē; -kū·rē'), *n.* [*milli-* + *curie.*] *Physical Chem.* One thousandth of a curie.

mil'lième' (mē'lyâm'), *n.* [F.] The thousandth part of a monetary unit; esp., in Egypt, the thousandth of the pound. See COIN, *Table.*

mil'li·e·quiv'a·lent (mĭl'ĭ·ē·kwĭv'ȧ·lĕnt), *n. Physical Chem.* One thousandth of an equivalent. See EQUIVALENT, *n.*, 3.

‖**mil'lier'** (mē'lyā'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *milliarium* a thousand.] **a** A weight of the metric system. = METRIC TON. **b** In the old French system, a weight of 1000 livres.

mil'li·gram, mil'li·gramme (mĭl'ĭ·grăm), *n.* [F. *milligramme*, fr. *milli-* milli- + *gramme.* See 2d GRAM.] One thousandth of a gram. Abbrs. *mgm., mg., Mg.* See METRIC SYSTEM.

mil'li·gram'age (-grăm'ĭj), *n.* [*milligram* + *-age.*] *Med.* Milligram-hour.

mil'li·gram–hour', *n. Med.* A unit in which the therapeutic dosage of radium is expressed, consisting in exposure to the action of one milligram of radium for one hour.

mil'li·hen'ry (mĭl'ĭ·hĕn'rĭ), *n.* One thousandth of a henry.

mil'li·lam'bert (mĭl'ĭ·lăm'bĕrt), *n.* [*milli-* + *lambert.*] *Photom.* One thousandth of a lambert.

mil'lile (mĭl'ĭl; -īl), *n.* [*milli-* + *-ile.*] Any of the values of an attribute which separate the entire distribution into one thousand groups of equal frequency. Cf. DECILE. — **mil'lile,** *adj.*

mil'li·li'ter, mil'li·li'tre (mĭl'ĭ·lē'tĕr), *n.* [F. *millilitre*, fr. *milli-* milli- + *litre.* See LITER.] One thousandth of a liter; a cubic centimeter. Abbr. *ml.* See METRIC SYSTEM.

mil'li·lux' (-lŭks'), *n.* [*milli-* + *lux.*] One thousandth of a lux.

mil'li·me'ter, mil'li·me'tre (mĭl'ĭ·mē'tĕr), *n.* [F. *millimètre*, fr. *milli-* milli- + *mètre.* See 1st METER.] One thousandth of a meter, or 0.03937 of an inch. Abbr. *mm.* See METRIC SYSTEM.

mil'li·mi'cron (mĭl'ĭ·mī'krŏn), *n.* [*milli-* + *micron.*] The thousandth part of a micron, or the millionth part of a millimeter; a micromillimeter; — a unit of length used in measuring light waves, etc. Symbol, mμ.

mil'li·mole (-mōl), *n.* [See 7th MOLE.] Also **-mol** (-mŏl). *Physical Chem.* One thousandth of a mole. — **mil'li·mo'lar** (-mō'lĕr), *adj.*

mil'lin·cost' (mĭl'lĭn·kŏst'; 185), *n.* Cost per milline.

mil'line' (mĭl'lĭn'), *n.* [*million* + *line.*] A unit of space and circulation, equivalent to one agate line, a column wide (about 2¼ inches), appearing in one million copies of a publication. It is obtained by multiplying the number of agate lines by the number of copies circulated and dividing by one million.

mil'li·ner (mĭl'ĭ·nĕr), *n.* [From *Milaner* an inhabitant of *Milan*, in Italy; hence, a man from *Milan* who imported women's finery.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** [*cap.*] An inhabitant of Milan. **b** An importer or vendor of miscellaneous fancy articles, esp. from Milan.

2. A person, usually a woman, who makes, trims, or deals in hats, bonnets, headdresses, etc., for women.

mil'li·ner, *v. t.* To outfit with millinery.

mil'li·ne'ri·al (mĭl'ĭ·nēr'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to milliners or millinery.

mil'li·ner·ing (mĭl'ĭ·nĕr·ĭng), *n.* Milliner's work. — *adj.* Doing such work.

mil'li·ner'y (-nĕr'ĭ; -nĕr·ĭ), *n.* **1.** The articles made or sold by milliners, as hats or bonnets, laces, ribbons.

2. The business or work of a milliner.

mil'ling (mĭl'lĭng), *verbal n.* of MILL; as: The act or employment of grinding or passing through a mill, as cloth, metal, sugar, soap, etc. Cf. ANGULAR MILLING, FACE MILLING, PLAIN MILLING, SIDE MILLING, SPIRAL MILLING.

milling cutter. *Mach.* A rotary tool-steel cutter, used for shaping and dressing metal surfaces. An *angular cutter* is one for finishing surfaces at other than 90 degrees with its axis of rotation.

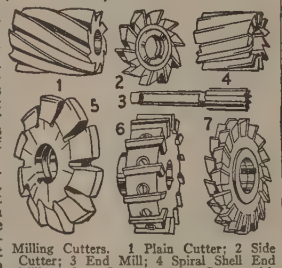

Milling Cutters. 1 Plain Cutter; 2 Side Cutter; 3 End Mill; 4 Spiral Shell End Mill; 5 Gear Cutter; 6 Face Cutter with Inserted Teeth; 7 Interlocking Cutter.

mil'ling–in–tran'sit, *n. Railroads.* An arrangement by which a through shipment may be detained at an intermediate point for the application of some manufacturing process, as conversion of wheat into flour, without increase of freight charge by the carrier.

milling machine. *Mach.* **a** A machine tool upon which the milling process is performed. Various types, designated from some characteristic feature of the cutter, the table, the relative position of the two, the manner of handling, or the kind of work done, are: ***horizontal milling machine, vertical milling machine, tilted milling machine, plain milling machine, universal milling machine, multispindle milling machine, hand milling machine, Lincoln miller, rotary,*** or ***circular, milling machine, drum-type milling machine, continuous milling machine, planer-type milling machine, spline milling machine.*** Cf. THREAD MILLER, PROFILING MACHINE, ROTARY PLANER, WOOD MILLING MACHINE, PLANOMILLER. **b** A machine used in a mint for rolling up the edges of coin blanks prior to stamping.

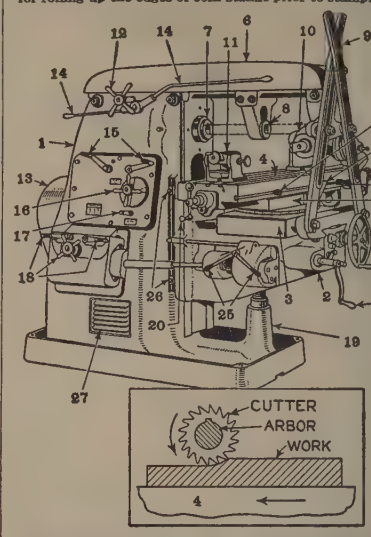

Milling Machine, with parts named, and inset showing manner in which the Cutter performs work. 1 Column; 2 Knee; 3 Saddle; 4 Table; 5 Swivel Block; 6 Overarm; 7 Spindle; 8 Arbor Support; 9 Overarm Braces; 10 Index Head; 11 Index Center; 12 Pilot Wheel for adjusting Overarm; 13 Motor Drive Cover; 14, 14 Spindle-starting and Brake Levers; 15 Speed Change Gear Levers; 16 Speed Change Gear Index; 17 Spindle Reversing Lever; 18 Feed Change Gear Levers; 19 Elevating-screw Housing; 20 Table Traverse-feed Handle; 21 Table Cross-feed Handle; 22 Hand-elevating Handle; 23 Power Feed Cutout Lever; 24, 24 Length Feed Trip Blocks; 25 Power Feed Reversing Levers; 26 Vertical Feed Trip Blocks; 27 Motor Ventilator.

Mil'ling·to'ni·a (mĭl'lĭng·tō'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Thomas *Millington* (1628–1704), professor at Oxford, Eng.] *Bot.* A genus of East Indian trees of the trumpet-creeper family (Bignoniaceae), having as its only known species *M. hortensis*, the Indian cork tree (which see).

mil'li·nor'mal (mĭl'ĭ·nôr'măl), *adj. Physical Chem.* Thousandth normal. See NORMAL, *adj.*, 4 **a.** — **mil'li·nor·mal'i·ty** (-nôr·măl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

mil'li·oc'tave (mĭl'ĭ·ŏk'tăv; -tĭv), *n.* [*milli-* + *octave.*] *Music & Acoustics.* An interval equal to one thousandth of an octave.

mil'li·oer'sted (mĭl'ĭ·ûr'stĕd), *n. Elec.* The thousandth of an oersted.

mil'lion (mĭl'yŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. It. *millione* (now *milione*), aug. fr. *mille* thousand, fr. L. *mille.* See MILE.] **1.** The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand; — written 1,000,000. See HUNDRED, *n.*, 1, *Note.*

2. A very great number; an indefinitely large number.

Millions of truths that a man is not concerned to know. *Locke.*

3. a A million coins or monetary units of some understood kind, as, in the United States, dollars, or, in Great Britain, pounds; as, he is said to be worth a *million.*

We spent a *million* on the Carnival. *S. A. Brooke.*

b The mass of common people; — with the article *the.*

For the play, I remember, pleased not the *million.* *Shak.*

mil'lion, *adj.* Numbering, or consisting of, a million.

mil'lion (mĭl'yŭn). Var. of MELON. *Now Dial.*

mil'lion·aire' (mĭl'yŭn·âr'), *n.* Also **mil'lion·naire'.** [F. *millionnaire.*] One whose wealth is estimated at a million or millions of dollars, pounds, francs, marks, etc.

mil'lion·air'ess (-âr'ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A woman who is a millionaire, or the wife of a millionaire. *Humorous.*

mil'lion·ar'y (mĭl'yŭn·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Having a million or millions (of money); also, of, pertaining to, or consisting of, millions; as, *millionary* chronology. — *n.* A millionaire.

mil'lioned (mĭl'yŭnd), *adj.* **1.** Numbered by millions.

2. Having a million or millions (of money).

mil'lion·er (mĭl'yŭn·ĕr), *n.* Millionaire. *Rare.*

mil'lion·fold' (mĭl'yŭn·fōld'), *adj.* A million times as much or as many. — *adv.* A million times; — with *a.*

mil'lion·ism (-yĭz'm), *n.* State of having a million or millions.

mil'lion·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A millionaire. *Rare.*

mil'lion·ize (-īz), *v. i.* **a** To multiply by a million or millions. **b** To make a millionaire of; to enrich greatly. **c** To accustom to (reckoning by) millions.

mil'lion·oc'ra·cy (mĭl'yŭn·ŏk'rȧ·sĭ), *n.* [*millionaire* + *-cracy.*] Rule of millionaires.

mil'lions (mĭl'yŭnz), *n.* The guppy; — so called from the rapidity with which it reproduces.

mil'lionth (mĭl'yŭnth), *adj.* **1.** Coming last in a series or a million; also, constituting one of a million equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.

2. Constructed or drawn on a scale of one millionth of the natural size; as, a *millionth* map or globe.

mil'lionth, *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by one million; one of a million equal parts into which anything is or may be divided.

millionth comparator. A comparator capable of detecting differences in length of the order of 0.000001 inch.

mil'li·phot (mĭl'ĭ·fōt), *n.* [*milli-* + *phot.*] One thousandth of a phot.

mil'li·poise (-poiz), *n.* [*milli-* + *poise.*] *Physics.* One thousandth of a poise.

mil'li·sec'ond (mĭl'ĭ·sĕk'ŭnd), *n.* The thousandth part of a second.

mil'li·stere (mĭl'ĭ·stēr), *n.* [F. *millistère*, fr. *milli-* milli- + *stère* a stere.] A liter, or cubic decimeter.

Mill'ite (mĭl'ĭt), *n.* A follower of John Stuart Mill.

mil'li·thrum (mĭl'ĭ·thrŭm), *n.* [See MILLER'S-THUMB.] The long-tailed titmouse. *Eng.*

mille'role' (mē'rōl'), *n.* [F.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

millet. † MULLET.

mill'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

mil'li·amp' (mĭl'ĭ·ăm'p'), *n.* Short for MILLIAMPERE.

mil'li·are (mĭl'ĭ·âr; mĭl'ĭ·ȧr'), *n.* [F. See MILLI-; 1st ARE.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

mil'li·a'ri·um (mĭl'ĭ·ā'rĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L. See MILLIARY.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Mil'li·cent (mĭl'ĭ·sĕnt; -s'nt). Var. of MILICENT.

Mil'lie, Mil'ly (mĭl'ĭ), *n.* Dim. of AMELIA, MILDRED, MILICENT.

mill'-ink', *n.* = MILLRYND.

mil'lion·aire'dom, *n.* See -DOM.

mil'lion·air'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

mil'lion·air'ism, *n.* See -ISM.

mil'lion·naire' (mĭl'yŭn·ȧr'; *F.* mē'lyō'nâr'), *n.* [F.] Var. of MILLIONAIRE. [MILLEPEDE.]

mil'li·pede, mil'li·ped. Vars. of

mil'li·volt (mĭl'ĭ·vōlt), *n.* *Elec.* The thousandth of a volt.
mil'li·volt·me'ter (-mē'tĕr), *n.* [*millivolt* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring millivolts.
mil'li·we'ber (-vā'bĕr; -wē'bĕr), *n.* [*milli-* + *weber.*] *Physics.* The thousandth of a weber. *Obs.*
mill'ken' (mĭl'kĕn'), *n.* [*mill* to rob + *ken.*] Housebreaker. *Obs. Cant.*
mill leat. A mill headrace.
mill mail. *Feudal Law.* Mail, or fee money, paid for grinding corn at the lord's mill.
mill'man (mĭl'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who owns, runs, operates, or works in, a mill; a miller.
mill·oc'ra·cy (mĭl·ŏk'rȧ·sĭ), *n.* [*mill* + *-cracy.*] The rule of millowners; the mill-owning class as rulers.
mill'o·crat (mĭl'ō·krăt), *n.* One belonging to the mill-owning or ruling class. — **mill·oc'ra·tism** (mĭl·ŏk'rȧ·tĭz'm), *n.*
Mil'lon's' re·a'gent (mē'yŏnz'). [After A. N. E. *Millon* (1812–67), French chemist.] *Biochem.* A solution of a mercuric salt, as the nitrate, containing free nitrous acid. Protein substances, and also tyrosine and other phenols, react with it, giving a red coloration (**Millon's reaction**).
Mill on the Floss, The. A novel (1860) by George Eliot. See TULLIVER, MAGGIE.
mil·lo'se·vich·ite (mĭ·lō'sĕ·vĭch·īt), *n.* [After Federico *Millosevich,* of Florence, Italy.] *Mineral.* Normal ferric aluminum sulphate, occurring in delicate violet crusts.
mill'own'er (mĭl'ōn'ĕr), *n.* One who owns a mill.
mill pick. A pick for dressing millstones.
mill'pond' (mĭl'pŏnd'), *n.* **1.** A pond that supplies the water for a mill.
2. The Atlantic Ocean. *Jocose.*
mill'pool' (-pōōl'), *n.* A millpond.
mill'post' (-pōst'), *n.* **a** Formerly, a large post supporting a windmill. **b** *U. S.* A post on which the cap of a smock mill turns.
mill'race' (-rās'), *n.* The canal in which water goes to a mill wheel, or the current which drives the wheel. Cf. RACE.
mill ream. A package of 472 sheets of handmade paper (of which the two outer quires, 48 sheets, are imperfect).
mill reek. Lead poisoning. *Eng.*
mill ring. **a** The space between a mill runner and the surrounding frame. **b** The meal that remains clinging to the millstone, — a perquisite of the miller. **c** Mill dust.
mill run. *Mining.* **a** A test of the mineral contents of rock or ore by actual milling. **b** A millrace. **c** *Oxf. E. D.* The work of an amalgamating mill between two cleanups. **d** The salable lumber output of a sawmill. **e** The common run of an article passing through a mill.
mill'–run', *adj.* As it comes from a run in a mill; as, *mill-run* steel; — opposed to *selected* or *graded.*
mill'–run', *v. t. Mining.* To yield (so much weight or worth of precious metal per ton of ore) at a mill run.
mill'rynd', mill'rind' (mĭl'rīnd'), *n.* The rynd of a millstone.
mill sail. A windmill sail, or vane.
mill saw. = SASH SAW.
Mills bomb (mĭlz). *Mil.* = MILLS GRENADE.
mill scale. A black scale of magnetic oxide of iron formed on iron and steel when heated for rolling, forging, etc. See 3d SCALE, 12.
Mills grenade. *Mil.* [After (Sir) William *Mills* (1856–1932), Brit. inventor.] A grenade weighing about 1½ pounds, and having a case filled with high explosive.
mill'site' (mĭl'sīt'), *n.* A site for a mill; specif., *Mining,* a portion of the public mineral lands acquired under regulations of the Revised Mining Laws of the United States to be used for the erection of a mill or reduction plant.
mill'–six'pence, *n.* A milled sixpence; — the sixpence being one of the first English coins milled (1561).
mill soke. *Anglo-Saxon & Early Eng. Law.* The duty of the tenants of certain land, as a manor, or of certain men, to have their grain ground at a certain mill; also, the franchise of receiving the fees for such grinding.
mill'stock' (mĭl'stŏk'), *n.* A fulling stock.
mill'stone' (mĭl'stōn'), *n.* **1.** Either of two circular stones, often built up of several pieces, used for grinding grain or other substance; also, the material of which the stones are composed; buhrstone.
2. Figuratively: **a** Something that grinds or crushes. **b** A heavy burden. (See *Matt.* xviii. 6.)

I am only a *millstone* about your neck. *Hall Caine.*

3. An old species of taxation in Spain. *Obs.*
millstone bridge. The rind of a millstone.
Millstone Grit. *Geol.* A formation, mainly of hard coarse sandstone and fine conglomerate, underlying the coal measures in the British Isles. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
mill'stream' (mĭl'strēm'), *n.* The stream in a millrace.
mill'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* The water that flows from a mill wheel after turning it, or the channel in which the water flows.
mill tax. A tax of one or more tenths of a cent on each dollar of assessed valuation.
mill tooth. a See SAW, *n.*, *Illust.* **b** *Obs.* A molar tooth.
mill'ward' (mĭl'wôrd'), *n.* Keeper of a mill; miller. *Obs.*
mill'ward (mĭl'wĕrd), *adv.* See -WARD.
mill warper. See WARPER.
mill wheel. The water wheel that drives a mill.
mill white. An interior white paint, usually made with a varnish or bodied oil liquid and generally drying with a glossy appearance.
mill'work' (mĭl'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Act or process of doing the work of a mill.
2. a The shafting, gearing, and other driving machinery of mills. **b** The setting up or operating of mill machinery. **c** Work produced by a mill, esp. a planing mill, as wooden doors, window sashes, etc.; — disting. from *cabinetwork.*
mill'work'er (-wûr'kĕr), *n.* A workman in a mill.
mill'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* One whose occupation is to build mills, or to set up their machinery; now, usually, a workman who erects the shafting, moves machinery, cares for belting, etc., in a workshop. — **mill'wright'ing,** *n.*
mill'ly (mĭl'ĭ), *n.* [Pg. *milho.* See MEALIES.] A kind of millet. *Obs.*
mil'ner (mĭl'nĕr), *n.* A millman. *Eng.*
mil'o (mī'lō), *n.* [Sesuto *maili.*] Any of certain grain sorghums derived from *Sorghum vulgare,* and closely related to durra. Erron. called *milo maize.* See GRAIN SORGHUM, DURRA.
mi·lord' (mĭ·lôrd'; -lōr'), *n.* [F., fr. E. *my lord.*] Literally my lord; hence (as used on the Continent), an English nobleman or gentleman. Cf. MILADY.
mi·lo'ri blue (mĭ·lō'rĭ). A variety of Prussian blue.
milori green. = CHROME GREEN, 5.
mil'pa (mĭl'pä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Nahuatl *milpan* in the fields, fr. *milli* field, cultivated plot + *pan* in, on.] Among the Papagos, a cultivated plot or farm.
mil'reis' (mĭl'rās'), *n. sing. & pl.* [Pg. *mil reis,* i. e., one thousand reis, fr. *mil* a thousand + *reis,* pl. of *real.* See REIS money.] **a** A Portuguese money of account and coin, superseded in 1911 by the *escudo.* See CONTO. **b** A former Brazilian money of account and coin, superseded in 1942 by the *cruzeiro.* The currency was chiefly paper. One milreis was written 1$000.
mil'sey, mil'sie (mĭl'sĭ), *n.* [From dial. *milksye,* fr. *milk* + *sie* a sieve; cf. ON. *sīa* sieve.] A milk strainer. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
milt (mĭlt), *n.* [AS. *milte;* akin to D. *milt,* G. *milz,* OHG. *milzi,* ON. *milti,* and prob. to E. MELT.] The spleen.
milt, *n.* [Perh. for older *milk* in this sense, confused with *milt* spleen; or perh. fr. D. *milt* milt of fish, spleen (cf. 1st MILT). Cf. MILK.] The male reproductive glands of fishes when filled with secretion, or the secretion itself. Also used attributively of male breeding fishes, as, a *milt* shad.
milt, *v. t.*; MILT'ED; MILT'ING. To impregnate (the roe of a fish) with milt.
milt'er (mĭl'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. D. *milter.* See 2d MILT.] A male fish in breeding time, or its milt. See 2d MILT.
Mil·to'ni·a (mĭl·tō'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Lord C. W. W. Fitzwilliam (1786–1857), Viscount *Milton.*] *Bot.* **a** A genus of tropical American orchids, the pansy orchids. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus.
Mil·to'ni·an (mĭl·tō'nĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Miltonic.
Mil·ton'ic (mĭl·tŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Characteristic of, or pert. to John Milton (1608–74) or his work, which is characterized by imaginative power and sustained sublimity of style. — *n.* **a** Miltonic language. **b** *pl.* Poems of Milton. *Cowper.*
Mil·ton'i·cal·ly (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* of MILTONIC.
Mil'ton·ism (mĭl'tŭn·ĭz'm), *n.* A Miltonic expression.
Mil'ton·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A follower or student of Milton.
milt'sick' (mĭlt'sĭk'), *adj.* Having a spleen disease; — said of cattle.
milt'y (mĭl'tĭ), *adj.* Like, or of the nature of, the milt.
Mil·va'go (mĭl·vā'gō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *milvus* kite.] *Zool.* A genus of South American caracaras consisting of the chimango and the chimachima.
Mil·vi'nae (mĭl·vī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MILVUS.] *Zool.* A subfamily of the Falconidæ consisting of the kites. — **mil'vine** (mĭl'vīn; -vĭn), *adj. & n.* — **mil·vi'nous** (mĭl·vī'nŭs), *adj.*
Mil'vus (mĭl'vŭs), *n.* [L., a kite.] *Zool.* The genus including the common European kite.
Mil·wau'kee brick (mĭl·wŏ'kĭ). A color, reddish-yellow in hue, of low saturation and very high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
Milwaukee rule. See DEPTH TABLE.
mim (mĭm), *adj.* [Imitative.] Affectedly shy. *Dial.*
mim, *v. i.*; MIMMED (mĭmd); MIM'MING. To act in prim, affected fashion. *Chiefly Dial.*
mi'ma (mī'mȧ), *n.*, *pl.* MIMAE (-mē). [L.] A woman mime.
Mi·mam'sa, Mi·man'sa (mē·mȧn'sȧ), *n.* [Skr. *mīmāmsā.*] The two of the orthodox philosophies of Hinduism collectively known also as *Vedanta,* though this name is usually reserved for the *Later,* or *Uttara, Mimamsa* [Skr. *ūtara* later.] The *Prior,* or *Purva, Mimamsa* [Skr. *pūrva* earlier, prior] is a system of rationalism applied to the study of the Veda. The *Uttara Mimamsa* is more metaphysical, teaching that God is the sole reality.
Mi'mas (mī'mȧs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Mimas.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A giant who, warring against the gods, was killed by lightning.
2. *Astron.* See SATURN.
mim'bar (mĭm'bär), *n.* [Ar. *minbar.*] Moslem pulpit. See MIHRAB, *Illust.*
mim'ble (mĭm'b'l), *v. i.* [See MIM; cf. MUMBLE.] To act or speak mimly. *Rare.*
mime (mīm), *n.* [L. *mimus,* fr. Gr. *mimos;* akin to Gr. *mimeisthai* to imitate, to mimic, and perh. to Bulg. *izmȧma* deception, and Skr. *māyā* illusion. Cf. MIMOSA, PANTOMIME.] **1.** *Antiq.* A kind of drama in which scenes from life were imitated and generally represented in a ridiculous manner; also, a dialogue composed to be recited at such representations. The Greek mime was a sort of popular rhythmical prose, full of slang, dialect, and aphorism, performed as a private comedy, apparently originating with Sophron of Syracuse (5th century B.C.). The Roman mime was a character play of everyday life, in which the actors wore no masks or buskins.
2. An actor in such a representation.
3. A mimic; jester; clown; buffoon.
4. An imitator. *Rare.*
mime (mīm), *v.*; MIMED (mĭmd); MIM'ING (mĭm'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To act out in the manner of a mime.
2. To mimic; imitate.
—, *Intransitive:* To act as a mime; to play a part with mimic action and usually without words.
Mi'me (mē'mĕ), *n.* [G.] In the *Ring of the Nibelungs,* the smith who aids Siegfried to win the ring and is slain by the hero for his treachery. Cf. REGINN.
mim'e·o·graph' (mĭm'ē·ō·grȧf'; 83), *n.* [Gr. *mimeisthai* to imitate + *-graph.*] A stencil duplicator for making many copies which consists (1) of a stencil made by typewriting or by writing with a stylus on a thin wax-covered paper, the typewriting or writing removing the wax and leaving porous lines through which ink will pass, (2) of a frame in which the stencil is stretched, and (3) of an inking roller for pressing ink through the porous lines of the stencil onto paper; also, a communication copied on a mimeograph. — **mim'e·o·graph'ic** (-grȧf'ĭk), *adj.* — **mim'e·o·graph'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adj.* — **mim'e·o·graph'ist** (mĭm'ē·ŏ·grȧf'ĭst; mĭm'ē·ŏg'rȧ·fĭst), *n.*
mim'e·o·graph', *v. t.*; -GRAPHED' (-grȧft'); -GRAPH'ING. To duplicate or make with a mimeograph.
mim'er (mĭm'ĕr), *n.* A mime or mimic; a buffoon.
Mi'mer (mē'mĕr). Var. of MIMIR.
mi·me'sis (mĭ·mē'sĭs; mĭ·mē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mimēsis* imitation.] *Rhet., Biol., & Med.* Imitation; mimicry.
mime'ster (mīm'stĕr), *n.* A mime, or mimic. *Rare.*
mim'e·tene (mĭm'ē·tēn), *n.* *Mineral.* Mimetite.
mi·met'e·site (mĭ·mĕt'ē·sīt; mī-), *n.* *Mineral.* Mimetite.
mi·met'ic (mĭ·mĕt'ĭk; mī-; 277), *adj.* [Gr. *mimētikos,* fr. *mimeisthai* to imitate. See MIME.] **1.** Apt to imitate; imitative.
2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, imitation; as, a *mimetic* dance; *mimetic* language.
3. Representing an emotion by gestures, grimaces, etc.; as, a *mimetic* expression of disgust.
4. = MIMIC, 3.
5. *Biol.* Characterized by mimicry. See MIMICRY, 2.
6. *Mineral.* Imitative; characterized by resemblance to other forms; — applied to crystals.
7. *Philol.* **a** Onomatopoeic; imitative; as, *hiss* is a *mimetic* word. **b** *Rare.* Resulting from analogy; — said of changes in word forms.
mi·met'i·cal·ly (mĭ·mĕt'ĭ·kăl·ĭ; mī-), *adv.* of MIMETIC, -ICAL.
mim'e·tism (mĭm'ē·tĭz'm; mĭ'mē-), *n.* [From MIMETIC.] Mimicry.
mim'e·tite (mĭm'ē·tīt; mī'mē-), *n.* [Gr. *mimētēs* an imitator; — because it resembles pyromorphite.] *Mineral.* A lead arsenate and chloride, $(PbCl)Pb_4(AsO_4)_3$, occurring usually in hexagonal crystals.
Mi'mi' (mē'mē'), *n.* [F.] Heroine of the opera *La Bohème* (1896) by Puccini.
mi'mi·am'bi (mī'mĭ·ăm'bĭ; mĭm'ĭ-), *n. pl.* [L.] Mimes in iambic or choliambic verse. — **mi'mi·am'bic** (-bĭk), *adj.* — **mi'mi·am'bics** (-bĭks), *n. pl.*
mim'ic (mĭm'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *mimicus,* fr. Gr. *mimikos,* fr. *mimos* mime. See MIME.] **1.** a *Obs.* Being, acting as, like, or having the traits of, a mime, or buffoon. **b** Imitative; mimetic.

Oft, in her absence, *mimic* fancy wakes
To imitate her. *Milton.*

2. Pertaining to, befitting, or characteristic of, a mime. *Obs.*
3. Copying or imitating (the thing or person denoted by the noun limited); as, a *mimic* battle; *mimic* gestures.
4. *Mineral.* Mimetic.
mim'ic, *n.* **1.** A mime, or actor in mimes. *Obs.*
2. One who or that which imitates or mimics, esp. to make sport; a mimetic person or thing; also, a person or thing that servilely imitates.
3. Mimicry, imitation. *Rare.*
mim'ic, *v. t.*, MIM'ICKED (-ĭkt); MIM'ICK·ING. **1.** To ridicule by imitation; to make sport of by copying or imitating.
2. To copy or imitate very closely; to ape; as, a monkey *mimics* a man; he *mimicked* her walk.
3. To imitate by representation; to represent by way of imitation; to simulate; as, the clouds *mimicked* a ship.
4. *Biol.* To have or assume a resemblance to (some other organism of a different nature, or some surrounding object), in habit, form, color, or the like; to imitate. See MIMICRY, 2.
Syn. — Counterfeit, mock. See IMITATE.
mim'i·cal (mĭm'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Mimic. *Now Rare.*
mim'i·cal·ly, *adv.* of MIMIC, MIMICAL. See -LY.
mim'i·cism (mĭm'ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* Morbid tendency to mimicry.
mim'ick·er (mĭm'ĭk·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which mimics.
mim'ic·ry (-ĭk·rĭ), *n.* **1.** Act, practice, or art of one who mimics; also, an instance or method of mimicking; a thing that mimics.
2. *Zool.* The superficial resemblance which some animals exhibit to other animals or to the natural objects among which they live, thereby securing concealment, protection, or some other advantage. Such mimicry may be: (1) *cryptic,* rendering them inconspicuous to their enemies or, as in the *aggressive* type esp. characteristic of certain insects, to their prey. (2) *aposematic,* or warning, imitating some dangerous or distasteful object.
mimic thrush. A mocking thrush, esp. a mockingbird.
Mim'i·dae (mĭm'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MIMUS.] *Zool.* A family of American passerine birds including the catbird, mockingbirds, and thrashers. It is often ranked as a subfamily and called **Mi·mi'nae** (mĭ·mī'nē). — **mi'mine** (mĭ'mĭn; mĭm'ĭn), *adj.*
Mi'ming (mē'mĭng), *n.* [ON. *Mīmungr,* name of a sword; cf. ON. *Mīmir,* name of a giant.] *Teutonic Myth.* **1.** An excellent sword forged originally by Mimir though in later accounts assigned to Wayland.
2. A forest spirit, guardian of a powerful sword. Cf. BALDER.
mim'i·ny·pim'i·ny (mĭm'ĭ·nĭ·pĭm'ĭ·nĭ), *adj.* Absurdly nice; finical. — *n.* Finicality.
Mi'mir (mē'mĕr), *n.* [ON. *Mīmir.*] **a** *Norse Myth.* A giant whose abode is in Jotunnheim by the well at the root of the world ash, Yggdrasil. Drinking the waters of the spring, he knows all the past and future. **b** In the Norse *Thithreks Saga,* the smith who rears Sigurd. Cf. MIME, REGINN.
mim·ma'tion (mĭ·mȧ'shŭn), *n.* [Ar. *mīm,* name of the letter *m.*] **a** The frequent occurrence in written or spoken language of the letter *m;* mytacism. **b** The addition of a final *m* in Akkadian, analogous to the Arabic nunnation.
mim'mock (mĭm'ŭk), *n.* [Cf. MIM.] A dainty or fastidious person. — **mim'mock·ing** (-ĭng), *adj.* — **mim'mock·y** (-ĭ), *adj.* *All Dial.*
mim'mouthed' (mĭm'mouth̶d'; -moutht'), *adj.* Also **mim'mou'd', -moo'd'** (-mōōd'). Primly reticent; mim. *Chiefly Scot.* — **mim'mouth'ed·ness** (-mouth̶'ĕd·nĕs; -ĭd-; -nĭs; 119), *n.* *Chiefly Scot.*
mim'o- (mĭm'ō-), **mim-.** A combining form, Greek *mimo-, mim-,* from *mimos,* meaning *mime, mimic,* as in *mimotype,* **mim'o·dra'ma.**
mi·mog'ra·pher (mĭ·mŏg'rȧ·fĕr; mī-), *n.* [L. *mimographus,* fr. Gr. *mimographos,* fr. *mimos* a mime + *graphein* to write.] A writer of mimes.
mi·mog'ra·phy (-fĭ), *n.* **a** Art of reducing gesture or sign language to writing by means of symbols analogous to ideographic hieroglyphics. **b** Writing so made.
mi·mol'o·gist (mĭ·mŏl'ō·jĭst; mī-), *n.* [Gr. *mimologos,* fr. *mimos* mime + *logos* speech.] A reciter of mimes.
Mi·mo'sa (mĭ·mō'sȧ; -zȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *mimus* actor, mime. See MIME.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A genus of trees, shrubs, and herbs, typifying the **mimosa family** (Mimosaceae), natives of tropical and warm regions. They have usually bipinnate, often prickly, leaves (sometimes reduced to phyllodes) and globular heads of small white or pink flowers. In many, as the common sensitive plant (*M. pudica*), the leaves are sensitive to touch. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus or of the related genus *Acacia.* See MIMOSA BARK, *Note.*
2. [*not cap.*] Citron yellow.
mimosa bark. Wattle bark (which see).
☞ The genus *Mimosa* formerly included the genus *Acacia,* and the name *mimosa* survives as the trade term for *wattle bark,* yielded by Australian species of *Acacia.*
Mim'o·sa'ce·ae (mĭm'ō·sā'sē·ē; mĭ'mō-), *n. pl.* [NL. See MIMOSA.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Rosales), sometimes included in the old order or family Leguminosae. *Acacia* and *Mimosa* are the most important genera. — **mim'o·sa'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

---

mil'lo. Var. of MILO.
Mil'lo (mĭl'ō). *Bib.*
mill'roa' (mĭl'rȧ'), **mill'ree',** **mill'reis'.** Vars. of MILREIS.
miln (mĭln). Var. of MILL. *Now Dial.*
milo maize. = MILO.
mil·lor'. Var. of MILORD.
mil'rind'. Var. of MILLRYND.
milt'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
Miltonic sonnet. See SONNET, 2.
Mil'ton·ize (mĭl'tŭn·īz), *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.
milt'waste', *n.* [1st *milt* + *waste.*] = SCALE FERN.
Mil'vi·an Bridge (mĭl'vĭ·ăn). See BATTLE, *Table.*
mil'well. + MULVEL.
milz'brand' (mĭlts'brănt'), *n.* [G., fr. *milz* milt, spleen + *brand* burning.] = ANTHRAX, 2 c.
mim-, -. = MIMO-.
Mim·bre'ño (mēm·brā'nyō), *n.* [Sp.] See GILA APACHE.
mim'e·o, *n.* Short for MIMEOGRAPH.
mim'e·o·graf'. Mimeograph. *Ref. Sp.*
mi·met'i·cal, *adj.* = MIMETIC, 2. *Rare.*
mi'mi' (mī'mī'). Var. of MIAMIA. *Australia.*
mim'i·cal·ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*
mim'ickt. Mimicked. *Ref. Sp.*
mim'ly, *adv.* of MIM.
mim'mest (mĭm'ĕst; 119), *adj. superl.* of MIM.
mi·mo'sa-leaved', *adj.* See LEAVED.
mi·mo'sis (mĭ·mō'sĭs; mĭ-), *n.* [NL.] = MIMESIS.

---

mi·mo'site (mĭ·mō'sĭt; mĭ-), *n.* *Paleontol.* A fossil fruit supposed to be the pod of a mimosa. *Rare.*

mim'o·type (mĭm'ō·tīp), *n.* [Gr. *mimeisthai* to imitate + *-type.*] *Zool.* A type of animal life resembling in many respects that of a different country but not closely related to it; as, the hummingbirds of America are *mimotypes* of the sunbirds. — **mim'o·typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *adj.*

mimp (mĭmp), *n.* [Cf. MIM.] A pursing of the mouth or lips. — *v. i.* To speak or act affectedly or mincingly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mim'sey (mĭm'zĭ), *adj.* [Cf. MIM.] Prim; prudish.

Mim'u·lus (mĭm'ū·lŭs), *n.* [LL., a little mime, dim. of *mimus* mime; — alluding to the ringent masklike corolla.] *Bot.* **a** A rather large genus of American herbs of the figwort family (Scrophulariaceae). The plants are cultivated under the name of *monkey flower.* **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus.

Mi'mus (mī'mŭs), *n.* [NL. See MIME.] *Zool.* The genus containing the mockingbirds.

-mimus. [NL.] *Zool.* A combining form from Greek *mimos*, a mimic, used in generic names, esp. in entomology.

Mi·mu'sops (mĭ·mū'sŏps; mī-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mimō, mimous*, ape + *ōps* face.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American and Asiatic trees of the sapodilla family (Sapotaceae). Several species yield timber and resins. *M. globosa*, the bully tree, yields balata gum. *M. emarginata* is the dilly.

min (mĭn), *v. t.* [ON. *minna.* See MIND.] To remind; remember; also, to make mention of. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To bethink oneself. *Obs.*

min (mĭn), *n.* [ME. *mune*, fr. AS. *myne.*] Memory; remembrance. *Obs.*

Min (mĭn), *n.* *Egypt. Relig.* A god of procreation, chief deity of Panopolis and Coptos.

min (mĭn), *n.* [Mon *hmoin* (written as *swiñ*).] Ruler; prince.

min, *adj.* [ON. *minni.* See MINOR.] Less. *Obs.*

min' (mĭn). Scot. & Ir. var. of MIND.

min (mĭn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MAN.

mi'na (mī'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* MINAE (-nē), MINAS (-nȧz). Also **man'eh** (mȧn'ē). [L. *mina*, fr. Gr. *mna*, of Sem. origin; cf. Heb. *mānah.*] **a** An ancient weight and money unit of varying value; ⅙o talent. See WEIGHT, *Table.* In the Babylonian system 60 shekels made a mina for ordinary merchandise, but 50 shekels for silver and gold. In Syria and Palestine the 50-shekel mina was the usual one (a heavy mina would thus be equal to 100 *light* shekels). See SHEKEL. In Greece the mina was equivalent to 100 drachmae. See TALENT, 1. **b** A modern weight. See WEIGHT, *Table.*

mi'na (mē'nä), *n.* [Hind. *mīnā.*] A member of a low caste of watchmen, Rajputana, India.

mi'na, *n.* A myna, esp. the hill myna (*Eulabes religiosa*).

Mi'na (mē'nȧ), *n.* Feminine proper name; — chiefly dim. of WILHELMINA.

mi·na'cious (mĭ·nā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *minax, -acis.* See MENACE.] Threatening; menacing. — **mi·na'cious·ly,** *adv.* — **-cious·ness,** *n.* — **mi·nac'i·ty** (mĭ·năs'ĭtĭ), *n. R.*

Mi·nae'an (mĭ·nē'ăn), *adj.* [L. *Minaeus*, fr. *Minaei*, name of the people, Gr. *Minaioi, Meinaioi*, fr. Ar. *Ma'ān*, later *Ma'īn.*] Designating or pertaining to an ancient kingdom of southwestern Arabia which began about 1300 B.C. and was overthrown by the Sabaeans about 650 B.C. — *n.* One of the Minaean people; also, their language, which had only dialectic differences from the later Sabaean and Himyarite. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Mi'na·has'sa (mē'nä·häs'sä), *n. sing. & pl.* A native of the district of the same name in northern Celebes. — **Mi'na·has'san** (-sȧn), **Mi'na·has'si·an** (-sĭ·ȧn), *n. & adj.*

mi·nar' (mĭ·när'), *n.* [Ar. *manār.* Cf. MINARET.] A tower; as, the Kutab *Minar*, at Delhi. *India.*

mi'nar (mī'när). Var. of MYNA.

min'a·ret' (mĭn'ȧ·rĕt' *or, esp. Brit.*, mĭn'ȧ·rĕt), *n.* [F. *minaret*, or Sp. *minarete*, fr. Turk. *manārat*, fr. Ar. *manārah* lamp, lighthouse.] *Arch.* A slender, lofty tower attached to a mosque and surrounded by one or more projecting balconies, from which the summons to prayer is cried by the muezzin.

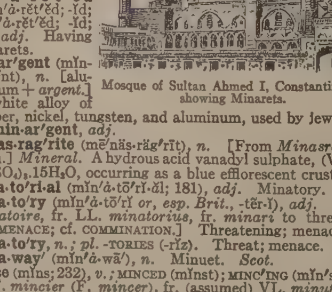

Mosque of Sultan Ahmed I, Constantinople, showing Minarets.

min'a·ret'ed (mĭn'ȧ·rĕt'ĕd; -ĭd; mĭn'ȧ·rĕt'ĕd; -ĭd; 66), *adj.* Having minarets.

min·ar'gent (mĭn·är'jĕnt), *n.* [*aluminum* + *argent.*] A white alloy of copper, nickel, tungsten, and aluminum, used by jewelers. — **min·ar'gent,** *adj.*

mi'nas·rag'rite (mē'năs·räg'rĭt), *n.* [From *Minasragra*, Peru.] *Mineral.* A hydrous acid vanadyl sulphate, (V_2O_3). $H_2(SO_4)_3.15H_2O$, occurring as a blue efflorescent crust.

min'a·to'ri·al (mĭn'ȧ·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Minatory.

min'a·to'ry (mĭn'ȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [OF. *minatoire*, fr. LL. *minatorius*, fr. *minari* to threaten. See MENACE; cf. COMMINATION.] Threatening; menacing.

min'a·to'ry, *n.*; *pl.* -TORIES (-rĭz). Threat; menace. *Obs.*

min'a·way' (mĭn'ȧ·wā'), *n.* Minuet. *Scot.*

mince (mĭns; 232), *v.*; MINCED (mĭnst); MINC'ING (mĭn'sĭng). [OF. *mincier* (F. *mincer*), fr. (assumed) VL. *minutiare.* See MINISH.] *Trans.:* **1.** To cut or chop into very small pieces; to hash; as, to *mince* meat; hence, to subdivide minutely.

2. To cut; slash; carve (a plover). *Obs.*

3. To diminish; lessen. *Obs.*

4. To diminish in representation; to suppress or weaken the force of; to extenuate; minimize; to tell in part or by degrees, instead of fully and frankly; to moderate or restrain (one's words or language); as, a *minced* oath; to utter or pronounce mincingly or with affected daintiness; to clip (words or expressions).

5. To affect; to perform mincingly. *Rare.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To chop flesh or fat fine.

2. To extenuate. *Obs.*

3. To walk with short steps; to walk in a prim, affected manner; to affect delicacy of manner; — sometimes with *it.*

The daughters of Zion are haughty, and walk with stretched forth necks and wanton as they go . . . *mincing* as they go. *Is.* iii. 16.

4. To talk or speak with affected nicety or elegance.

I know no ways to *mince* it in love, but directly to say — "I love you." *Shak.*

mince (mĭns), *n.* **1.** The small bits or pieces, collectively, into which something is chopped; as, a stiff *mince* of mushrooms; specif., minced meat; mincemeat.

2. Act of mincing; a prim step or manner. *Rare.*

mince'meat' (mĭns'mēt'), *n.* **1.** Minced meat; meat chopped very fine; as, to make *mincemeat* of (a person), to chop (a person) into small pieces.

2. A finely chopped, cooked mixture of raisins, apples, suet, spices, etc., with or without meat. In some States of the United States the commercial product must contain at least ten per cent of cooked meat.

mince'meat', *v. t.* To cut into small pieces.

mince pie. A pie made of mincemeat.

min'er (mĭn'sĕr), *n.* One who or that which minces.

min'chen (mĭn'chĕn), *n.* [AS. *mynecenu*, fem. of *munuc.* See MONK.] A nun. *Obs.*

min'cher·y (mĭn'chĕr·ĭ), *n.* [*minchen* + *-ry.*] A nunnery. *Hist.*

min·chia'te (mēn·kyä'tā), *n.* [It.] A variety of tarot.

minc'ing (mĭn'sĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of MINCE. Specif.: *adj.* That minces; esp., affectedly nice. "The clipped, *mincing* speech of the towns." *D. H. Lawrence.* — **minc'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **minc'ing·ness,** *n.*

mincing horse. A kind of bench on which flesh or fat is sliced or chopped up.

mind (mīnd), *n.* [AS. *gemynd*; akin to OHG. *minna* memory, love, MHG. *minne* love, Dan. *minde* mind, memory, remembrance, consent, vote, Sw. *minne* memory, ON. *minni*, Goth. *gamunds*, L. *mens, mentis*, mind, Gr. *menos*, Skr. *manas*, L. *mentio* mention, *meminisse* to remember, *monere* to remind, admonish, Gr. *mainesthai* to rave, *mnasthai* to remember, Skr. *manyate* he thinks, Lith. *mintì* to think, *minėti* to mention. Cf. ADMONISH, AMNESTY, AUTOMATON, COMMENT, MAN, MANDARIN, MANIA, MATHEMATICS, 2d MENTAL, MENTION, MINERVA, MINIKIN, MONEY, MONSTER, NECROMANCY, REMINISCENT.]

I. Remembrance.

1. Memory; now, specif.: **a** State of being remembered; as, to call to *mind;* recollection. **b** Power of remembering; scope of memory; as, time out of *mind.* **c** Retention in memory; mindfulness; heed; as, out of sight, out of *mind.* **d** *Obs.* That which is held in memory.

2. Act of commemorating, or that which commemorates; a commemoration; specif., the commemoration of a deceased person, esp. by a requiem just a month or year after the funeral; a service for such commemoration.

3. Mention; as, to make *mind.*

II. Direction taken by thinking.

4. Act or state of having thought regarding something; as, I have *mind* of thee. *Obs.*

5. That which one thinks regarding something; opinion; as, to know or speak one's *mind.*

A fool uttereth all his *mind.* *Prov.* xxix. 11.

6. Intention or wish; purpose; desire; — now only in phrases; as, to know, make up, or change one's *mind;* to have a *mind* (to).

7. Fixed direction of thought or wish; as, a wife to one's *mind.* "He kept his *mind* on one sole aim." *Tennyson.*

8. Mental disposition or mood; cast of thought or feeling as, brought to a better *mind;* specif.: **a** *Obs.* Sentiment; disposition. **b** Choice; inclination; liking; intent.

If it be your *minds*, then let none go forth. 2 *Kings* ix. 15.

c State of spirits as regards courage; cheer. **d** Type of mentality, as characterized by range of intellectual interests; outlook; as, the international *mind.*

III. That from which thought originates.

9. The subject of consciousness; that which feels, perceives, wills, thinks, etc. It was formerly conceived as an entity residing within an individual. Cf. SOUL.

By the *mind* of man we understand that in him which thinks, remembers, reasons, wills. *Reid.*

Mind may be described as the sentient subject . . . of all feelings; that which has or feels them. *J. S. Mill.*

Mind is sometimes used as coextensive with an individual experience in its entirety, as in empirical psychology, for instance; at other times it is restricted to the subject that has the experience. *James Ward.*

10. The perceptive and thinking part of consciousness, exclusive of will and emotion.

Possessor of a soul refined
An upright heart, and cultivated *mind.* *Cowper.*

IV. Technical senses:

11. [*cap.*] *Christian Science.* Specif., Divine Mind; — a synonym for God.

The basis of all health, sinlessness, and immortality is the great fact that God is the only *Mind.* *Mary Baker Eddy.*

12. *Philos.* **a** The conscious element or factor in the universe; spirit; intelligence; — contrasted with *matter.*

Of these self-expressions of the substance, we mortals know only two. One is the material world, — Spinoza calls it body or bodily substance. The other is the inner world of thought, — Spinoza calls it thinking substance, or *mind.* *Josiah Royce.*

b The quality, relatedness, or temporal organization exhibited by a spatial extensity, and related to it in a manner analogous to the relation of consciousness to a conscious organism. *S. Alexander.*

13. *Psychol.* As conceived by various groups of psychologists: **a** The agent in knowing, feeling, or performing any action, formerly conceived as an entity residing within the individual. **b** The sum total of the conscious states of an individual. **c** The sum total of the individual's adaptive activity, considered as an organized whole, though also capable of being split into dissociated parts such as the conscious and the unconscious mind. **d** One's capacity for mental activity; one's available stock of mental and adaptive responses.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

mind-changing	**mind-perplexing**	**mind-stricken**
mind-healing	**mind-ravishing**	**mind-torturing**
mind-infected	**mind-sick**	**mind-wrecking**

Syn. — MIND, INTELLECT, INTELLIGENCE are here compared in their nontechnical uses only; for technical senses see defs. MIND (commonly contrasted with *body*, sometimes with *heart* or *soul*) is the general term; INTELLECT (contrasted esp. with *feeling* or *will*) suggests rather more definitely a specific faculty; INTELLIGENCE implies quickness or readiness of comprehension; as, "an adamantine veil between his heart and *mind*" (*Shelley*); "that *mind* and soul, according well, may make one music" (*Tennyson*); "In manner . . . an *intellect* speaking to *intellects*, but with something which raised it above the mere intellectual, a subdued glow of feeling pervading all" (*J. R. Green*); "That [Montaigne's] keen-edged *intelligence*, dividing evidence so finely, like some exquisite steel instrument, with impeccable sufficiency, always leaving the last word loyally to the central *intellectual* faculty, in entire disinterestedness" (*W. Pater*). Cf. MENTAL, REASON, SOUL.

— *in, or of, two minds.* Irresolute between two choices. — *to have a mind or great, good*, etc., *mind.* To be inclined or strongly inclined in purpose; — used with an infinitive. "Sir Roger de Coverley . . . told me that he *had* a *great mind* to see the new tragedy with me." *Addison.* — *to have little* or *no mind.* To be slightly or not at all inclined; — with an infinitive. — *to keep mind.* To remember. *Scot.*

mind (mīnd), *v.*; MIND'ED; MIND'ING. [See MIND, *n.*] *Transitive.*

I. To recall to mind.

1. To remember; to call to mind; to bear or have in mind; as, I *mind* his appearance well; do not fail to *mind* your errands; — also, with reflexive force or object complement; as, he *minded* him how they spoke.

Mind tomorrow's early meeting! *R. Browning.*

2. To remind; to put (one) in mind; as, *mind* the boy to perform his tasks; the noise *minded* them of their danger; also, *Rare*, to serve as a reminder of; as, new ills *mind* the old. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

I do thee wrong to *mind* thee of it. *Shak.*

3. To remember or mention, as in prayer. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

II. To think of.

4. To turn the mind or attention to; specif.: **a** To perceive; observe; notice.

Perchance he will not *mind* me. *Shak.*

b To regard with attention; to treat as of consequence; to consider; to heed; mark; note. "*Mind* not high things, but condescend to men of low estate." *Rom.* xii. 16. **c** To give heed to in order to obey; hence, to obey; as, to *mind* parents. **d** To occupy oneself with; to employ oneself about; to attend strictly or closely to.

Bidding him be a good child, and *mind* his book. *Addison.*

5. To purpose; intend; plan, wish. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

I *mind* to tell him plainly what I think. *Shak.*

6. To be concerned, solicitous, or troubled about; to care about; hence, to object to; to dislike; as, you must not *mind* his rough ways; I don't *mind* the change.

7. To be careful or wary about; to take heed as to; to look out for; as, *mind* what you are doing; you must *mind* the precipice below; also, in the *imperative*, be heedful that; see to it that; as, *mind* you do it.

8. To take care or charge of; to have the care or oversight of; to tend; as, to *mind* a baby; to *mind* a house.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To remember. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Do you *mind* of the cabin of logs, Ben Bolt? *T. D. English.*

2. To be careful or wary; to look out.

3. To be concerned; to care; — in negative constructions; as, never *mind*, i. e., do not regard it; don't care.

4. To give or pay attention or heed, esp. in order to obey; hence, to obey; as, the dog *minds* well.

mind one's eye. To keep one's eyes open; look out. *Slang.*

mind one's P's and Q's. To observe care in one's speech and behavior.

mind out. = WATCH OUT, under WATCH, *v. Dial.*

mind (mīnd), *n.* [MIr.] *Irish Antiq.* A head ornament or diadem, most often of gold.

mind blindness (mīnd). See BLINDNESS.

mind cure. A method or act of healing disease, especially the neuroses, by mental procedures; psychotherapy, esp. in nonmedical practice. — **mind'-cur'ist,** *n.*

mind deafness. = MENTAL DEAFNESS. See DEAFNESS.

mind'ed, *adj.* **1.** Having (such) a mind; disposed; inclined.

Joseph . . . was *minded* to put her away privily. *Matt.* i. 19.

2. *Philos.* Having the status of an immediate object of consciousness.

Now with us human folk there is probably little that is cognitively *minded* which is not in some measure conceptualized. *C. Lloyd Morgan.*

-mind'ed. A combining form of *minded*, denoting *having* (such) *a mind.* Corresponding adverbs are formed in *-ly*, as **ab'sent·mind'ed·ly**; corresponding nouns are formed in *-ness*, as **a'ble–mind'ed·ness.**

able-minded	**flat-minded**	**open-minded**
absent-minded	**full-minded**	**passive-minded**
air-minded	**hand-minded**	**proud-minded**
base-minded	**healthy-minded**	**public-minded**
bloody-minded	**high-minded**	**pure-minded**
bold-minded	**humble-minded**	**right-minded**
broad-minded	**large-minded**	**simple-minded**
calm-minded	**lean-minded**	**single-minded**
carnal-minded	**light-minded**	**small-minded**
clean-minded	**like-minded**	**sober-minded**
clear-minded	**literal-minded**	**soft-minded**
contrary-minded	**little-minded**	**spiritual-minded**
dark-minded	**low-minded**	**steady-minded**
deaf-minded	**many-minded**	**stern-minded**
double-minded	**meek-minded**	**stout-minded**
earthly-minded	**mob-minded**	**straight-minded**
evil-minded	**motley-minded**	**strong-minded**
eye-minded	**movie minded**	**weak-minded**
fair-minded	**muddle-minded**	**wide-minded**
feeble-minded	**narrow-minded**	**worldly-minded**
fickle-minded	**noble-minded**	**wrong-minded**

Min'del (mĭn'dĕl), *n.* [From the *Mindel*, small river in Bavaria near the Günz (cf. GÜNZ).] *Geol.* The second stage of glaciation in Europe, during the Pleistocene; Saxonian. — **Min·de'li·an** (mĭn·dē'lĭ·ăn), *adj.*

Min'del–Riss' (-rĭs'), *adj.* [See MINDEL; RISS.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the second interglacial stage of the Pleistocene in Europe, with an estimated duration of about 240,000 years. — **Min'del–Riss',** *n.*

mind'er (mīn'dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who minds: **a** *Obs.* One who is mindful. **b** One who tends or watches something.

2. One to be attended; specif., a pauper child entrusted to the care of a private person. *Eng.*

Min'der·e'rus (mĭn'dĕr·ē'rŭs), *n.* [From Latinized name of R. M. *Minderer* (c. 1570–1621) of Augsburg, who discovered it.] Only in ***spirit of Mindererus,*** *Pharm.*, an aqueous solution of ammonium acetate, formerly much used as a diaphoretic.

mind'ful (mīnd'fo͝ol; -fŭl), *adj.* **1.** Bearing in mind; regardful.

What is man, that thou art *mindful* of him? *Ps.* viii. 4.

2. Remembering; recollecting; — with *of.* *Rare.*

3. Minded; disposed. *Obs.*

— **mind'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **mind'ful·ness,** *n.*

mind'–heal'er, *n.* One who endeavors to cure physical ills by exclusively mental processes.

mind healing. = MIND CURE.

mind'ing (mīn'dĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of MIND. Specif.: *n.* **a** *Obs. exc. Scot.* Remembrance; recollection. **b** *Dial. Eng.* A reminder, as a mark on a stone where it is to be sawed.

Mim'pei (mĭm'pā), *n.* See AWAY POTTERY.

mim'sy. Var. of MIMSEY.

min'a·ble (mĭn'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.

min'ash. Var. of MINA.

mi·nal' (mĭ·năl'; -nȧl'). Var. of MONAL, pheasant.

min'a·to'ri·al·ly, *adv.* of MINATORIAL.

min'a·to'ri·ly (mĭn'ȧ·tō'rĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of MINATORY.

mi·naul'. Var. of MONAL, pheasant.

min·chah' (mĭn·kȧ'; mĭn'kȧ). Var. of MINHAH. [*Rare.*]

minced pie. Mince pie. *Now*

Min'co·pie, **Min'co·pi** (mĭn'kō·pī). = ANDAMAN.

mind'-bod'y, *n.* = BODY-MIND.

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals. Abbreviations, Signs, etc., are explained on pages immediately preceding the Vocabulary.

mind'less (mīnd'lĕs; -lĭs), *adj.* **1.** Destitute of mind; not indued with or exhibiting mind or consciousness; as, *mindless* sleep; without intellectual powers; stupid; unintelligent. **2.** Out of one's mind; stupefied; mad. *Rare.* **3.** Unmindful; inattentive; heedless; careless.

Cursed Athens, *mindless* of thy worth. *Shak.*

— **mind'less-ly,** *adv.* — **mind'less-ness,** *n.*

mind'ly (mīnd'lĭ), *adj.* Mindful; also, mental. *Obs.*

mind reader. One who professes ability in mind reading.

mind reading. The perceiving of another's thought without normal means of communication.

mind'-set', *n.* The flow or current of one's mind or thoughts; esp., a strong current of the mind in one direction or toward a fixed conclusion; also, a fixed or firm state of the mind.

mind'-set' (66), *adj.* Having one's mind, thoughts, or opinions firmly fixed; obstinate; stubborn.

mind's eye (mīndz; 111). An imaginary sight or view, as opposed to one actually seen.

mind'sight' (mīnd'sīt'), *n.* Mental vision.

mind stuff. The elemental material, internally of the nature of mind, externally, or as it appears to us, in the form of matter, which is assumed to be the ground of reality; — a term first used by W. K. Clifford. — **mind'-stuff',** *adj.* — **mind-stuff theory.** See MONISM, 1 a.

mine (mīn), *pron.* [ME. *min,* fr. AS. *mīn* my, of me; akin to D. *mijn,* OS., OFris., & OHG. *mīn,* G. *mein,* Sw. & Dan. *min,* ON. *minn,* Goth. *meins* my, mine, *meina* of me, and E. ME. Cf. MY.] The possessive case of I: **1.** Of me or myself; — used in constructions having in Old English a genitive case (as, *mine* unwitting, without my knowledge). *Obs.*

2. Used absolutely as possessive of I: **a** In a predicative construction.

Vengeance is *mine;* I will repay. *Rom.* xii. 19.

b By ellipsis of the noun denoting that which is possessed; also, my kindred or family.

When a man deceives me once, says the Italian proverb, it is his fault; when twice, it is *mine.* *Bp. Horne.*

This title honors me and *mine.* *Shak.*

c After *of.* "That unhappy sister of *mine.*" *Thackeray.* See POSSESSIVE, *n.*

mine, *adj. Chiefly Archaic & Poetic.* My; — now used only before a vowel or *h,* except when it follows its noun; as, mother *mine.* Specif.: **1.** Of or belonging to me or myself as possessor; associated with me; as, below the level of *mine* eyes; *mine* hostess.

2. Of or relating to me as originator, agent, etc.; as, in *mine* own estimation.

3. Of or relating to me as object of an action; as, *mine* undoing.

mine (mīn), *n.* [OF., fr. (assumed) VL. *mina,* of Celt. origin; cf. Ir. & Gael. *mein* ore, W. *mwyn.* Cf. MINERAL.]

1. a A pit or excavation in the earth, from which ores, precious stones, coal, or other mineral substances are taken by digging or by any of various other mining methods; as, a gold *mine;* an asphalt *mine;* — disting. from pits, called *quarries,* from which stone (as for building or for making lime) is taken. Cf. 5th QUARRY, 1; OPEN CUT. **b** Loosely, in anticipation, an ore deposit; as, a newly discovered *mine.*

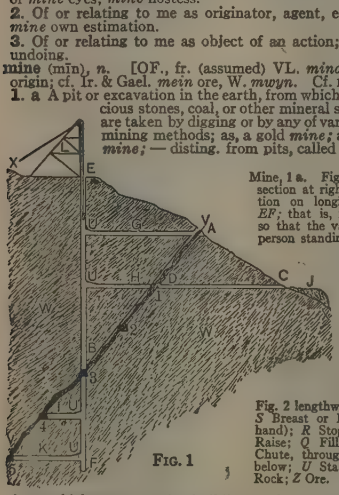

Mine, 1 a. Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 1 Vertical cross section at right angles to vein; Fig. 2 Projection on longitudinal vertical plane through *EF;* that is, if the ground were transparent so that the various passages could be seen, a person standing at *J* (Fig. 1) and looking toward the mine would see the view shown in Fig. 2. *XX* Surface of Ground; *VV* Cross section of Vein; *AB* Slope or Inclined Shaft; *CD* Adit or Tunnel (in this case a crosscut); *J* Waste Dump; *EF* Vertical Shaft; *E* Collar of Shaft; *F* Sump; *L* Gallows or Head-Frame; *C* Mouth or Portal; *G, H, I, K* Crosscuts from Shaft to Vein; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Drifts, shown in Fig. 1 as cross sections, and in Fig. 2 lengthwise as mine levels; *M* Opencast; *S* Breast or Face of Drifts; *N* Stope (Overhand); *P* Stope (Underhand); *P* Winze; *O* Raise; *Q* Filling, Gob, Goaf, or Waste; *T* Chute, through which ore is sent to Level below; *U* Station or Landing; *W* Country Rock; *Z* Ore.

FIG. 1

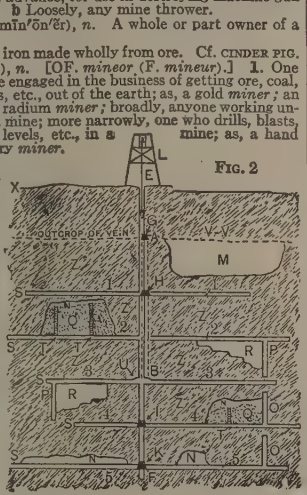

FIG. 2

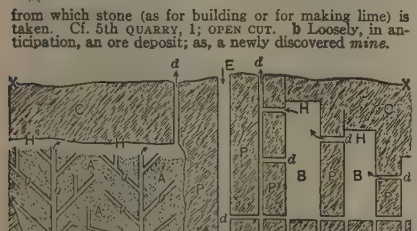

FIG. 3 *a* FIG. 3 *b*

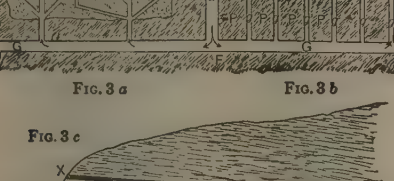

FIG. 3 *c*

Coal mine. Figs. 3 *a*, 3 *b*, 3 *c*: Fig. 3 *a* Plan of Longwall Method; 3 *b* Pillar-and-Stall Method; 3 *c* Vertical section through Slope *EF.* *XX* Surface outcrop of Vein, Bed, or Seam; *EF* Slope; *PP* Pillars of Coal; *BB* Rooms or Stalls; *HH* Working Faces (Breast); *gg* Gangways and Air Passages; *dd* Air Passages; *G* Main Gangway; *A* Filling, Gob, Goaf, or Waste; *C* Coal.

2. Any place where ore, metals, or precious stones are got by digging or washing the soil; as, a placer *mine.*

3. What is mined; mineral; ore; now, specif., iron ore. *Eng.*

4. A rich source; an abundant store.

5. A subterranean cavity or passage. *Shak.*

6. *Fireworks.* A piece comprising various small fireworks which are scattered into the air with a loud report.

7. *Mil.* **a** A cavity in the earth, or a container, holding an explosive charge for destroying enemy personnel, material, or works. **b** An explosive charge contained in a case and placed in the water to destroy or impede enemy vessels. The device is called a ***buoyant mine*** when it is held in place beneath the surface by cables and anchors, and a ***ground mine*** when it is fixed at the bottom.

Buoyant Electric Mine, 7 b. 1 Distribution Box; 2, 2 Single Conductor Cables; 3 Multiple Cable; 4 Raising Rope; 5 Anchor; 6 Mooring Rope; 7 Spherical Case containing explosive, firing devices, and air for flotation.

8. *Zool.* A gallery made by an insect, esp. in a leaf.

mine (mīn), *v.;* MINED (mīnd); MIN'ING (mīn'ĭng). [OF. *miner.* See MINE, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To dig a mine; to get ore, metals, coal, or precious stones, out of the earth; to work in a mine.

2. To form a subterraneous tunnel; to form a burrow or lodge below the surface; to burrow; as, the *mining* cony; insect larvae *mine* into leaves; also, to dig a passage under anything in order to overthrow it, as by explosives.

——, *Transitive:* **1.** To dig in or below the surface of, as the earth; to dig away, or otherwise remove, the foundation of; to lay or make a military mine under; to sap; hence, to ruin by slow degrees or secret means.

2. To make by burrowing, esp. underground; to furnish with underground passages.

3. To get (a natural constituent, as ore, metal, or hydrocarbons) from the earth by digging, blasting, etc.

4. To dig into, for ore or metal.

mine (mēn), *n.* [F.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

mine dragging (mīn). *Mil.* = MINE SWEEPING.

mine field. *Mil.* The whole space occupied or commanded by mines either on land or in the water.

mine layer. *Naval.* A vessel especially equipped for or engaged in the laying of underwater mines.

‖**Mi'nen-wer'fer** (mē'nĕn-vĕr'fĕr), *n.* [G., lit., mine thrower.] *Mil.* **a** A German muzzle-loading rifled trench gun, mounted on wheels and designed esp. to accompany infantry in the advance, for use in destroying machine-gun strong points. **b** Loosely, any mine thrower.

mine'own'er (mīn'ōn'ĕr), *n.* A whole or part owner of a mine.

mine pig. Pig iron made wholly from ore. Cf. CINDER PIG.

min'er (mīn'ĕr), *n.* [OF. *mineor* (F. *mineur*).] **1.** One who mines; one engaged in the business of getting ore, coal, precious stones, etc., out of the earth; as, a gold *miner;* an amber *miner;* radium *miner;* broadly, anyone working underground in a mine; more narrowly, one who drills, blasts, stopes, drives levels, etc., in a mine; as, a hand *miner;* a quarry *miner.*

from which stone (as for building or for making lime) is taken. Cf. 5th QUARRY, 1; OPEN CUT. **b** Loosely, in anticipation, an ore deposit; as, a newly discovered *mine.*

2. *Mil.* A soldier employed in constructing a military mine; — not a technical term.

3. *Zool.* **a** Any of numerous insects which, in the larval state, excavate galleries in the parenchyma of leaves. **b** Any of several honey eaters of Australia and Tasmania, as *Myzantha melanocephala.*

min'er-al (mĭn'ĕr-ăl), *n.* [OF., fr. ML. *minerale.* See MINERAL, *adj.*] **1.** Any chemical element or compound occurring naturally as a product of inorganic processes. Minerals are usually solids, the only ones which are liquids at ordinary temperatures being water and mercury. Except in rare instances they have a definite molecular structure which manifests itself in crystal form, optical properties, etc. Rocks, except certain glassy forms, are either simple minerals or, more frequently, aggregates of two or more minerals. Such substances as coal and amber are not minerals in the true sense.

2. a *Obs.* A mine **b** *Colloq. Mining.* Ore.

3. Anything which is neither animal nor vegetable, as in the old general classification of things into three kingdoms (animal, vegetable, and mineral).

4. Mineral water.

min'er-al, *adj.* [F. *minéral,* fr. ML. *mineralis,* fr. *minera* ore, mine, fr. OF. *miniere,* fr. (assumed), VL., *minaria,* fr. *mina.* See MINE, *n.*] **1.** Of or pert. to mines or mining; also, versed in matters relating to mines or mining. *Obs.*

2. Of or pertaining to minerals; consisting of, or of the nature of, a mineral or minerals; inorganic.

3. Impregnated with minerals; as, *mineral* waters.

mineral acid. *Chem.* An inorganic acid.

mineral alkali. *Chem.* Soda. *Obs.*

mineral black. A permanent black pigment of ground carbonaceous shale, slate, coal, or the like.

mineral blue. 1. a The mineral azurite, or blue copper carbonate, ground and used as a pigment; also, an artificial pigment of the same composition (or one consisting chiefly of copper hydroxide). **b** Prussian blue lightened by mixture, as with white clay.

2. Either of two colors: **a** Azurite blue. **b** Antwerp blue.

mineral brown. Any of the several colors of native earths colored with iron oxide. The average is the color negro. Called also *iron brown, metallic brown.*

mineral candle. A candle made of paraffin.

mineral caoutchouc. Elaterite.

mineral chameleon. *Chem.* = CHAMELEON MINERAL.

mineral charcoal. A substance, resembling charcoal, interlaminated in silky fibrous layers in beds of ordinary bituminous coal; — called by miners *mother of coal.*

mineral coal. Coal (in sense 3).

mineral color. Any inorganic pigment.

mineral cotton. = MINERAL WOOL.

mineral gray. A color, yellow-green in hue, of very low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

mineral green. 1. a Malachite, or green copper carbonate, ground and used as a pigment; also, an artificial pigment of the same composition. **b** Scheele's green.

2. The color malachite green.

min'er-al-i-za'tion (mĭn'ĕr-ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n. Geol.* The process of change or metamorphism whereby minerals are secondarily developed in a rock; esp., the formation or introduction of ore minerals into previously existing rock masses; metallization; also the resultant state.

min'er-al-ize (mĭn'ĕr-ăl-īz), *v.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To transform (a metal) into an ore.

2. To petrify; as, *mineralized* leaves or bones.

3. To impregnate or supply with minerals or any inorganic compound; as, *mineralized* water; to *mineralize* organic matter; to convert into mineral or inorganic form; as, *mineralized* nitrogen in soils.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To go on an excursion for observing and collecting minerals; to mineralogize.

2. To promote the formation of minerals.

min'er-al-iz'er (-īz'ĕr), *n.* **1.** An element which, in combination with a metal, forms an ore. Thus, in galena, or lead ore, sulphur is a *mineralizer.*

2. *Petrog. & Geol.* A dissolved gas or vapor, as water, fluorine, etc., which promotes the crystallization of minerals in a molten magma, in adjacent rock, or in veins genetically related to the intrusion of the magma.

mineral jelly. A semisolid substance from petroleum similar to petrolatum, but cruder, used as a stabilizer in explosives.

mineral kingdom. Popularly, that division of nature which embraces inorganic objects. See MINERAL, *n.,* 3.

mineral lake. A pink pigment consisting of a mixture of chromium oxide and stannic oxide.

mineral line. *Railroads.* A line that carries only minerals, esp. coal. *Eng.*

mineral naphtha. See NAPHTHA, 3.

min'er-al-og'i-cal (mĭn'ĕr-ăl-ŏj'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* Also **min'er-al-og'ic** (-ĭk). [See MINERALOGY.] Of or pertaining to mineralogy as, a *mineralogical* table; *mineralogical* chemistry. — **min'er-al-og'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

min'er-al'o-gist (-ăl'ō-jĭst), *n.* **1.** Specialist in mineralogy.

2. A carrier snail.

min'er-al'o-gize (-ăl'ō-jīz), *v. i.* To study mineralogy.

min'er-al'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*mineral* + *-logy;* cf. F. *minéralogie.*] **1.** The science of minerals. It deals with their crystallography and their physical and chemical properties in general, their classification, and the ways of distinguishing them.

2. The materials of this science; minerals, collectively; the attributes of minerals or mineral formations; as, the *mineralogy* of the Black Hills.

3. A treatise on this science.

mineral oil. Any oil of mineral origin, as petroleum, shale oil, or any oil obtained from them by refining.

mineral orange. a = ORANGE LEAD. **b** = FIRE RED **a.**

mineral pigment. See DYE, *n.,* 2.

mineral pitch. = ASPHALT, *n.,* 1.

mineral pulp. A fibrous variety of talc, used as a filler in paper manufacture.

mineral purple. 1. a A dark-red pigment consisting of iron oxide. **b** Purple of Cassius.

2. The color Mars violet.

mineral red. A color, red in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

mineral right. *Law.* The right or title to all, or to certain specified, minerals in a given tract.

mineral rubber. Any of certain rubbery substances of mineral origin, as asphalt; also, an asphalt artificially obtained or treated.

mineral salt. a A salt of a mineral (inorganic) acid. **b** A salt occurring as a mineral.

mineral seal oil, mineral sperm oil. A burning oil of high fire test, prepared from petroleum.

mineral spirits. A volatile petroleum product, intermediate between gasoline and kerosene, used extensively as a thinner for paints and varnishes.

mineral surveyor. *Mining.* A surveyor appointed under federal law, and authorized to make official surveys of mineral lands; — called also *deputy surveyor.*

mineral tallow. Hatchettine.

mineral tanning. See TAN, *v. t.,* 1.

mineral tar. = MALTHA, 2 **a.**

mineral violet. Manganese violet.

mineral water. Any water naturally or artificially impregnated with mineral salts or gases; as: ***acidulous alkaline water,*** containing sodium bicarbonate; ***acidulous chalybeate water,*** iron carbonate; ***alkaline water,*** sodium bicarbonate and sodium and magnesium sulphates; ***carbonated water,*** carbon dioxide; ***chalybeate water,*** iron; ***lithia water,*** lithium carbonate or chloride; ***saline water,*** magnesium and sodium sulphates and sodium chloride; ***siliceous water,*** alkali-metal silicates; ***sulphur water,*** hydrogen sulphide.

mineral wax. Ozocerite.

mineral white. a Permanent white. See BARIUM SULPHATE. **b** Gypsum, ground and used as a pigment.

mineral wool. A fibrous woollike material, resembling spun glass, made by blowing a jet of air or steam through melted slag; slag wool. It is a poor conductor of heat, and is used as a packing for steam pipes, etc.

mineral yellow. a The color yellow ocher. **b** The color lemon yellow. **c** A pigment. See LEAD OXYCHLORIDE.

min'er's a-ne'mi-a (mĭn'ĕrz). Ancylostomiasis.

miner's consumption. *Med.* Miner's phthisis.

miner's dial. = DIAL, 7.

miner's inch. See WATER-INCH.

miner's phthisis. *Med.* A morbid condition in miners resembling pulmonary tuberculosis in its symptoms, but due to prolonged inhalation of carbon and earthy particles.

miner's worm. The hookworm (*Ancylostoma duodenale*) which often infests miners and tunnel workers.

mine'-run' (66), *n.* Unassorted product of a mine. Hence, any product of common or average grade.

Mi-ner'va (mĭ-nûr'vȧ), *n.* [L.; appar. akin to Gr. *menos* force, purpose. See MIND.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess whose cult probably entered Rome from Etruria. She was primarily a goddess of the handicrafts,

mine. † MIN, *v.,* to remind; MIEN. | **mine'a-ble,** *adj.* Var. of MINABLE. | **mine dial** (mīn). = DIAL, 7. | **min'er-ag'ra-phy** (mĭn'ĕr-ăg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [ML. *minera* ore, mine + *-graphy.*] = CHALKOGRAPHY. — | **min'er-a-graph'ic** (-ȧ-grăf'ĭk), *adj.* | **min'er-al-iz'a-ble,** *adj.* See -ABLE.

and her temple was the center of the worship of the Roman guilds. As patroness of the guild of physicians she was a health goddess. As connected with Jupiter and Juno, in a supreme triad (see JUPITER), she was a political or civic goddess. Under Greek influence she was identified with *Athena*. The *Quinquatrus*, March 19, primarily a feast of Mars, falling on the anniversary of the founding of Minerva's chief temple on the Aventine, became in popular estimation a Minerva feast and was eventually extended over five days. Cf. DI.

2. By metonymy, a province or activity of which the goddess was patron, as literature or war.

Caesar graced with both *Minervas*. *Pope.*

3. Wisdom. *Obs.*

4. A feminine proper name.

Mi·ner′va (mĭ-nûr′vȧ), *n.* *Hort.* A hardy Ghent azalea with rose-colored flowers. See AZALEA **a**.

mi·ner′val (mĭ-nûr′vȧl), *n.* [L., fr. *Minerva.*] A present made by a pupil to a teacher; also, a fee to a teacher. *Eng.*

Mi·ner′van (-vȧn), *adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Minerva.

Mi·ner′vic (-vĭk), *adj.* Of a kind characteristic of Minerva; — specif., with allusion to her skill in spinning. *Rare.*

min′er·y (mĭn′ĕr·ĭ), *n.* [ML. *minaria, minera.*] **1.** A place where mining is carried on.

2. Mining; also, mining materials. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

mines (mīnz), *n. pl.* [L. *minae.*] Threats. *Rare.*

mine ship. *Nav.* **a** *Obs.* = POWDER SHIP. **b** = MINE LAYER.

‖**mi·nes′tra** (mē·nĕs′trȧ), *n.* [It.] Italian vegetable soup; minestrone.

‖**mi′ne·stro′ne** (mē′nȧ·strō′nȧ), *n.* [It.] A rich thick soup, with barley, vermicelli, or the like, and vegetables.

mine sweeping. *Mil. & Nav.* Act of dragging a body of water for submarine or floating mines in order to remove them. — **mine sweeper.**

mine thrower. *Mil.* **a** A Minenwerfer (which see). **b** Any of the numerous small trench mortars; also, any device used to throw projectiles containing a high explosive to a distance of from 400 to 600 yards, as by a catapultic device, gunpowder, etc.

mine transit. A small engineer's transit with a split tripod. It is equipped for measuring vertical angles and for sighting along steep gradients.

mi·nette′ (mĭ·nĕt′), *n.* [F.] *Petrog.* **a** A dark igneous rock, mainly biotite and orthoclase, occurring usually in narrow dikes and sheets. It is one of the malphrohyres. **b** An oölitic iron ore containing as a rule 28–48 per cent of iron and 1.5–2 per cent of phosphorus. It is most plentiful in Luxemburg and Lorraine, and is adapted for the basic Bessemer process.

mine work, mine works, mine workings. The workings of a mine, military or otherwise.

mine′work′er (mīn′wûr′kĕr), *n.* A workman in a mine.

Ming (mĭng), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *Mĭng*[2], lit., luminous.] A dynasty in Chinese history (A.D. 1368–1644) noted for its works of art, paintings, porcelains, textiles, etc. The capital was first at Nanking, later at Peking. The dynasty was succeeded by the Manchu dynasty (1644–1912). — *adj.* Of or pert. to the period; — used esp. of art; as, a *Ming* bowl.

ming, *v. t.* [AS. *myngian;* akin to E. MIND.] *Obs.* **1.** To remind; to call to mind; to remember.

2. To mention; recount.

ming (mĭng). Var. of MENG. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

minge (mĭnj), *n.* [Cf. MIDGE.] A midge. *Local, U. S.*

min′gle (mĭng′g'l), *v.;* MIN′GLED (-g'ld); MIN′GLING (-glĭng). [Freq. of ME. *mengen,* fr. AS. *mengan;* akin to D. & G. *mengen,* ON. *menga;* orig., to knead together, and akin to Gr. *massein* to knead, Skr. *macate* he pounds, cheats, Lith. *minkyti* to knead. See MAKE; cf. AMONG, MACERATE, MASS, MONG mixture, MONGREL.] *Transitive:* **1.** To combine or join (one thing with another, or two or more things together), esp. so that the original elements are distinguishable in the combination; to mix; intermix.

There was . . . fire *mingled* with the hail. *Ex.* ix. 24.

2. To associate or unite, as things by interspersion or persons by ties of relationship; to join in company.

3. To put together, or pool (funds). *Obs. Shak.*

4. To make or prepare by mixing the ingredients of; to concoct; as, to *mingle* a sleeping draft.

5. To confuse; confound. *Obs.*

—, *Intransitive:* To become mingled; to mix or blend.

Syn. — Combine, consolidate, amalgamate, fuse. — MINGLE, MIX, BLEND, MERGE, COALESCE agree in denoting the conjoining of two or more objects, with varying loss of identity, in a new product (cf. JOIN). So far as they differ MINGLE, rather than *mix,* implies that the constituent elements are distinguished in the product; MIX is apt to lay somewhat greater stress on the interpenetration (often promiscuous) of the elements combined; as, *mingled* colors, sensations; to *mix* salt and pepper, wine and water. BLEND expresses a union so intimate as to obscure the individuality of the component parts, whose qualities are shared by the resultant product; as, *blended* teas, shades; MERGE still more distinctly implies the loss in the whole of the constituent elements, or the complete absorption of one element in another; as, to *merge* the private in the general good. COALESCE differs from *merge* in suggesting more definitely the process resulting in the fusion of parts; as, two drops of water in contact *coalesce.* Cf. ATTACH.

min′gle, *n.* Act of mingling, or state of being mingled; also, that which is mingled; a mixture. *Now Rare.*

min′gle·man′gle (-măng′g'l), *n.* [Reduplicated fr. *mingle.*] A mixture, esp. a confused one; medley; hodgepodge.

Have done with such *mingle-mangle* talk. *P. L. Ford.*

min′gle·man′gle, *v. t.* To make a mingle-mangle of. — **min′gle·man′gler,** *n.*

min′gler (mĭng′glĕr), *n.* One who mingles.

Min′go (mĭng′gō), *n.* [Lenape *Mengwe* Iroquois, a treacherous person (cf. IROQUOIS, SIOUX).] An Iroquois; — a term of reproach applied by neighboring Indians esp. to a band in Ohio in the 18th century.

Min·gre′li·an (mĭn·grē′lĭ·ȧn; 159), *n.* Also **Min′grel** (mĭn′grĕl). **a** One of a people of the Kutais region of the Caucasus, related to the Georgians, whose physical beauty they share. **b** Their language. See CAUCASIAN, *adj.*, **2.** — **Min·gre′li·an,** *adj.*

min·guet′ite (mĭn·gĕt′ĭt), *n.* [From *Minguet,* an iron mine near Segré, Dept. Maine-et-Loire, France.] *Mineral.* A black micaceous mineral resembling biotite.

ming′wort′ (mĭng′wûrt′), *n.* The common wormwood *Artemisia absinthium.*

min′gy (mĭn′jĭ), *adj.* Stingy; mean. *Colloq.*

min·hag′ (mĭn·häg′; mĭn′häg), *n.* [Heb. *minhāgh* conduct, manner.] *Jewish Relig.* **1.** Custom.

2. The form of Hebrew liturgy in a particular community.

3. Local religious practices not specified in the Talmud or medieval rabbinical codes, but having authority.

min·hah′ (mĭn·kä′; mĭn′kȧ), *n.* [Heb. *minhāh* offering.] The daily afternoon liturgy of the Jews.

min′i·a′ceous (mĭn′ĭ·ā′shŭs), *adj.* [L. *miniaceus.*] Of the color of minium, or red lead; miniate.

min′i·ate (mĭn′ĭ·āt), *v. t.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *miniatus,* past part. of *miniare.* See MINIUM.] To paint with red lead or vermilion; also, to decorate with letters, or the like, painted red, as a manuscript; to rubricate; hence, to illuminate. — **min′i·a′tor** (-ā′tĕr), *n.*

min′i·ate (-ăt), *adj.* Also **min′i·a′tous** (-ā′tŭs). Miniaceous. *Rare.*

min′i·a·ture (mĭn′ĭ·ȧ·tûr; mĭn′yȧ-; mĭn′ĭ·tûr; 89), *n.* [It. *miniatura,* fr. ML. *miniatura,* fr. *miniare.* See MINIATE, *v.*] **1.** **a** *Obs.* A miniating; rubrication; illumination. **b** A painting in colors, as in medieval manuscripts; an illumination.

2. Any very small painting, esp. a portrait, as on ivory or metal; also, the art of painting miniatures.

3. A representation on a much reduced scale; a small copy; also, greatly diminished size, form, or scale.

4. A lineament; — an erroneous use. *Obs. Massinger.*

5. *Chess.* A problem with few chessmen.

6. *Motion Pictures.* A set built on a reduced scale which appears to be of normal size when photographed. *Cant.*

min′i·a·ture, *adj.* Being, or represented, on a small scale; as, a *miniature* copy.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See SMALL.

min′i·a·ture, *v. t.;* -TURED (-tûrd); -TUR·ING (-tûr·ĭng). **1.** To illuminate with miniatures. *Rare.*

2. To represent in a small compass, or on a small scale.

3. To reduce to small size.

miniature lamp holder. See LAMP HOLDER.

min′i·a·tur·ist (-tûr·ĭst), *n.* A maker of miniatures.

min′i·bus (mĭn′ĭ·bŭs), *n.* [L. *minor* less + *-bus* as in omnibus.] A kind of light passenger vehicle.

Min′i·é ball (mĭn′ĭ·ā; *popularly* mĭn′ĭ). [After the inventor, Capt. C. E. *Minié,* of France.] A kind of conical rifle bullet, much used in the middle of the 19th century.

Minié rifle. A rifle adapted to Minié balls.

min′i·fy (mĭn′ĭ·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [L. *minor* less + *-fy.*] To make small, or smaller; to lessen. — **min′i·fi·ca′tion** (-fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.*

min′i·kin (-kĭn), *n.* [Obs. D. *minneken* a darling, dim. of *minne* love; akin to G. *minne,* and to E. MIND. Cf. MINX.]

1. Anything delicate or diminutive; esp., a minute pin. *Obs.*

2. A little darling; a favorite; a minion. *Obs.*

3. *Music.* A thin gut treble string of a viol or lute. *Obs.*

4. *Print.* The smallest size of type made in England, 3½ points. It is little used.

min′i·kin, *adj.* **1.** Delicate; dainty; elegant; hence (the current use), affected; mincing.

2. Very small; diminutive; miniature; tiny.

3. Of sounds, etc., shrill; treble. *Obs.*

4. Designating a kind of baize; also, made of this material. — **min′i·kin·ly,** *adv.*

min′im (mĭn′ĭm), *n.* [L. *minimus* the least, smallest, a superl. fr. the root of *minor;* cf. F. *minime,* It. *minima* a note in music. See MINOR; cf. MINIMUM.] **1.** *Music.* **a** A half note, formerly the shortest in use (see MENSURABLE MUSIC), now written with stem and outlined head, and having the time value of half a whole note or of two quarter notes. See NOTE, *n.*, **1.** **b** A half rest. See REST, *n.*, 12 **b**.

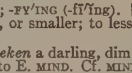

Forms of the Minim, 1: *a* Medieval; *b* Modern.

2. Anything very minute; the smallest or least possible part or particle; a jot; a thing or creature; contemptuously, a person of the smallest size or least consequence; as, the *minims* of existence (applied to animalcules, etc.).

3. The smallest liquid measure, about a drop; one sixtieth of a fluid drachm. See MEASURE, *Table.*

4. A tawny or dun color; — from the color of the habit of the Minims (see sense 6 below).

5. *Penmanship.* A single down stroke, as any of the three in the letter *m.*

6. [*cap.*] *R.C.Ch.* One of an austere order of mendicant hermits or friars founded in the 15th century by St. Francis of Paola (Paula).

7. *Zool.* In ants having polymorphic workers, a small worker ant, as disting. from the regular worker or the *maxim.*

min′im, *n.* [Var. of MENNOM.] A small fish; a minnow. *Dial.*

min′im, *adj.* Smallest; minute; as, *minim* forms.

min′im·ac′id (-ăs′ĭd), *adj.* [*minim* + *acid.*] *Chem.* Having a pH value of 6.5–7.0; — said of faintly acid or nearly neutral soils.

min′i·mal (mĭn′ĭ·mȧl), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or of the character of, a minim or minimum; least; as, a *minimal* amount.

Min′i·mal·ist (mĭn′ĭ·mȧl·ĭst), *n.* [*minimal* + *-ist.*] *Russian Politics.* A member of the less radical wing of the former Social Revolutionary party; — opposed to *Maximalist* (which see).

min′im·al′ka·line (mĭn′ĭm·ȧl′kȧ·lĭn; -līn), *adj.* *Chem.* Having a pH value of 7.5–8.0; — said of faintly alkaline soils, as in limestone areas.

min′i·met′ric (mĭn′ĭ·mĕt′rĭk), *adj.* [*minim* + *metric.*] Of or pertaining to the measurement of minims.

min′i·mi·fid′i·an (mĭn′ĭ·mĭ·fĭd′ĭ·ȧn), *adj.* [L. *minimus* least + *fides* faith.] Having the least possible faith — *n.* — **min′i·mi·fid′i·an·ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

min′i·mism (mĭn′ĭ·mĭz′m), *n.* [See MINIM.] **1.** Devotion to the smallest details.

2. Principle or practice of minimizing what is implied or involved in a dogma, esp. that of papal infallibility.

min′i·mis′tic (-mĭs′tĭk), *adj.* Of the nature of, or characterized by, minimism (sense 2). *Rare.*

Min′im·ite (mĭn′ĭm·ĭt), *n.* *R.C.Ch.* A Minim.

min′i·mi·za′tion (mĭn′ĭ·mĭ·zā′shŭn; -mī·zā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of minimizing.

min′i·mize (mĭn′ĭ·mīz), *v. t.;* -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ′ING (-mīz′ĭng). To reduce to the smallest part or proportion possible; to reduce to, or estimate at, a minimum. — *v. i.* To adopt minimism (sense 2).

Syn. — Belittle, depreciate, detract from, disparage. — MINIMIZE is sometimes wrongly used as synonymous with *decrease* or *diminish* (cf. DECREASE); as, the value of the work is *minimized* by the misprints with which it is disfigured. *Minimize,* properly, denotes the reduction of an object to a minimum, or to the smallest terms possible, often with implied depreciation; as, to *minimize* the dangers of a task, or the results accomplished by one's opponent. Cf. DECRY.

Ant. — Exaggerate, overstate, enlarge upon.

min′i·miz′er (mĭn′ĭ·mīz′ĕr), *n.* One who minimizes.

min′i·mum (mĭn′ĭ·mŭm), *n.;* *pl.* MINIMA (-mȧ), -MUMS (-mŭmz). [L., neut. of *minimus.* See MINIM.] **1.** *Physics.* A portion so small as to be incapable of further division. *Obs.*

2. The least quantity or amount assignable, admissible, possible, etc., in a given case; — opposed to *maximum.*

3. The lowest point or amount reached or registered; — used of something that varies, as temperature.

4. *Astron.* **a** Of a variable star, the time of least brightness, or the magnitude at this time. **b** Of sunspots, the time when they are least numerous in the eleven-year cycle.

5. *Math.* **a** Of a finite set of numbers, a number not greater than any other number of the set. **b** Of a function *y* of one or more independent variables *x*, a value, *Y*, corresponding to a value, or set of values, *X*, such that *Y* is not greater than any *y* in a sufficiently small neighborhood of *X*. See LIMIT, *n.*, 9 **b**.

6. *Pharm.* = MINIM, *n.*, 3.

min′i·mum, *adj.* Being a minimum; lowest or least attainable, possible, usual, etc.

minimum dose. See DOSE, *n.*, **1.**

minimum essential. *Educ.* One of the items in a subject of instruction which every pupil is required to master, esp. at a certain point in the curriculum; — chiefly in plural.

minimum formula. *Chem.* See FORMULA, 5.

minimum premium. See PREMIUM.

minimum rate. See 3d RATE, 11.

minimum wage. **a** = LIVING WAGE. **b** A wage agreed upon or fixed by legally conferred authority as the smallest wage payable to an employee of a specified class. Hence: **min′i·mum–wage′ law,**

min′i·mus (mĭn′ĭ·mŭs), *adj.* [L.] Literally, least; as: **a** In English public schools, designating the youngest or lowest in standing of several pupils of the same surname. **b** *Anat.* Smallest.

min′i·mus (mĭn′ĭ·mŭs), *n.;* *pl.* -MI (-mī). [L. See MINIM.] **1.** A being of the smallest size; a tiny creature.

2. *Anat.* The little finger or toe; the fifth digit.

min′i·mus′cu·lar (-mŭs′kū·lĕr), *adj.* [From L. *minimus,* after LL. *minuscularius.*] Very small; tiny.

min′ing (mīn′ĭng), *n.* Act or business of making or of working mines.

mining claim. A tract of land containing valuable minerals original title to which is usually secured by virtue of discovery and location. See LODE CLAIM, PLACER CLAIM.

mining engineering. See ENGINEERING, *n.*, **1.** — **mining engineer.**

mining geology. See GEOLOGY, **1.**

mining partnership. *Law.* A limited copartnership which arises between two or more individuals when they actually engage in working a mining claim which they have acquired for that purpose. The transfer of the share of any of the partners does not dissolve the copartnership, but brings in the transferee as a partner.

mining race. See 4th RACE, 2 **b**.

mining ship. *Nav.* A mine layer.

min′ion (mĭn′yŭn), *n.* **1.** [MF., fr. L. *minium.*] = MINIUM, 1 & 2. *Obs.*

2. *Metal.* Calcined and screened iron ore.

min′ion (mĭn′yŭn), *n.* [F. *mignon,* fem. *mignonne,* dainty, a darling, fr. OF. *mignot,* dainty, wanton, of Celt. origin; cf. OIr. *mīn* soft, smooth, fine, small. See MITIGATE.] **1.** A loved one; a beloved object: **a** *Now Rare.* A ladylove or lover; a darling; usually, a mistress; a paramour. **b** One highly esteemed and favored; a favorite; idol; — now used only derogatorily. "God's dearest *minion.*" *Sylvester.* **c** Esp., an obsequious or servile dependent or agent; a fawning favorite; a creature; — often (now archaically) used as a form of address.

2. A form of ordnance of about 3-inch caliber and 125 paces range (16th–18th centuries). *Obs. exc. Hist.*

3. [F. *mignonne.*] *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE, *n.*, 17.

☞ This line is printed in *Minion.*

min′ion, *adj.* [See MINION, *n.*] *Now Rare.* **1.** Delicate; dainty; elegant; neat; pretty.

2. Dearly beloved or loved; favorite; darling.

min′ion (mĭn′yŭn). Var. of MUNNION.

min′ion·ette′ (mĭn′yŭn·ĕt′), *adj.* [See MIGNONETTE.] Small; delicate. *Obs.*

min′ion·ette′ (-ĕt′), *n.* *Print.* Formerly, a size of type between nonpareil and minion.

min′ion·ette′. Var. of MIGNONETTE.

min′ion·ly (mĭn′yŭn·lĭ), *adv.* Like a minion; daintily.

min′ish (mĭn′ĭsh), *v. t.;* -ISHED (-ĭsht); -ISH·ING. [ME. *menusen,* fr. OF. *menuisier* to make small, cut small, fr. (assumed) VL. *minutiare,* fr. L. *minutia* minuteness, a trifle. See MINUTIA; cf. DIMINISH, MINCE.] *Now Rare or Archaic.* **a** To diminish; lessen. **b** To remove; withdraw. **c** To depreciate; disparage; belittle. — *v. i.* To diminish; lessen. — **min′ish·er** (-ĕr), *n.* — **min′ish·ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

min′is·ter (mĭn′ĭs·tĕr), *n.* [ME. *ministre,* fr. OF. *ministre,* fr. L. *minister* (after *magister;* cf. MASTER), fr. root of *minor* less, and hence meaning, an inferior, a servant. See MINOR; cf. MINISTREL.] **1.** **a** *Archaic.* A servant; an attendant; now, one who waits upon, or ministers to, another. "Whosoever will be great among you, let him be your *minister.*" *Matt.* xx. 26. **b** *Now Rare.* One who acts under the orders of another or who is employed by another to execute his purposes; an agent.

2. *Obs.* **a** An officer of justice. **b** *Law.* An executor or administrator.

3. One duly authorized or licensed to conduct Christian worship, preach the gospel, administer the sacraments, etc.; esp., a pastor; a clergyman; one who performs sacerdotal duties, etc.

4. One, usually a priest, who officiates, as at an altar, or administers, as sacraments. Specif., *R.C.Ch.* **a** One who performs sacramental functions, as a priest at Mass. **b** A deacon or subdeacon at solemn services. **c** *Rare.* A server at Mass. **d** A head of some religious orders; — called also *minister-general.* **e** The assistant to the rector or the bursar of a Jesuit house.

5. One exercising non-Christian sacerdotal functions.

6. One to whom the sovereign or executive head of a government intrusts the management of affairs of state, or

MEDALS AND ORDERS OF HONOR AND OF MERIT

CROIX DE GUERRE
WITH PALMS
BELGIUM

MILITARY CROSS
BELGIUM

MEDAL OF
KING ALBERT
BELGIUM

MEDAL OF
FRENCH RECOGNITION
FRANCE

MEDAILLE
MILITAIRE
FRANCE

CROIX DE GUERRE
WITH PALM
FRANCE

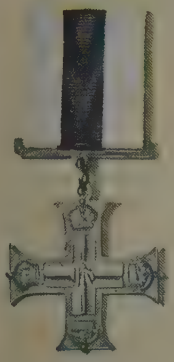

MILITARY CROSS
GREAT BRITAIN

DISTINGUISHED
CONDUCT MEDAL
GREAT BRITAIN

VICTORIA CROSS
GREAT BRITAIN

DISTINGUISHED
SERVICE ORDER
GREAT BRITAIN

MILITARY MEDAL
GREAT BRITAIN

DISTINGUISHED
FLYING CROSS
GREAT BRITAIN

MEDAL FOR VALOR
ITALY

CROSS OF MERIT
ITALY

IRON CROSS
PRUSSIA

MEDAL OF HONOR
ARMY
UNITED STATES

MEDAL OF HONOR
NAVY
UNITED STATES

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE
MEDAL, ARMY
UNITED STATES

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE
MEDAL, NAVY
UNITED STATES

DISTINGUISHED
SERVICE CROSS
UNITED STATES

NAVY CROSS
UNITED STATES

DISTINGUISHED
FLYING CROSS
UNITED STATES

SILVER STAR MEDAL
ARMY
UNITED STATES

ORDER OF
THE PURPLE HEART
UNITED STATES

COPYRIGHT, 1934, G. & C. MERRIAM CO

some department of such affairs; an administrative chief of a department of state. The ministers collectively form the ministry, presided over, usually, by a *prime minister* or *premier*. See MINISTRY, 7; PRIME MINISTER; PREMIER, CABINET, *n.*, 6.
7. A representative of a government sent to the court or seat of government of a foreign nation to transact diplomatic business; a diplomatic agent sent by one country to another; specif., such an agent of the second or third class, who is not the personal representative of the chief executive of the state by which he is sent. See DIPLOMATIC AGENT; FOREIGN SERVICE, 2; PLENIPOTENTIARY; RESIDENT; PRECEDENCE. Cf. AMBASSADOR.
☞ See *Forms of Address*, in Appendix.
min'is·ter (mĭn'ĭs·tĕr), *v.*; -TERED (-tĕrd); -TER·ING. [ME. *ministren*, fr. OF. *ministrer*, fr. L. *ministrare*. See MINISTER, *n.*] *Transitive*: **1.** To serve, as food. *Obs.*
2. To furnish; afford; supply. *Archaic.*
3. To administer; to dispense or perform, as a sacrament or rite; to apply or give, as a remedy; to dispense, as justice; to manage or direct, as affairs. *Now Rare.*
—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To act as a servant, attendant, or agent; to attend and serve; to perform service in any office, sacred or secular. "The Son of man came not to be *ministered* unto, but to *minister*." *Matt.* xx. 28.
2. To do things needful or helpful; to render aid; to be serviceable or conducive.
Canst thou not *minister* to a mind diseased? *Shak.*
min'is·ter·gen'er·al, *n.* = MINISTER, *n.*, **4 d.**
min'is·te'ri·al (mĭn'ĭs·tē̆r'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* [F. *ministériel*, fr. ML. *ministerialis*, fr. L. *ministerium*. See MINISTRY; cf. MINSTREL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to ministry or service.
2. Of or pertaining to the office of minister or the ministry as a body, whether civil or sacerdotal.
3. Specif.: Of the nature of those acts or duties belonging to the administration of the executive function; designating, or pertaining to, an act that a person performs in a given state of facts, in a prescribed manner, in obedience to the mandate of legal authority without regard to, or without the exercise of, his own judgment upon the propriety of the act done; — opposed to *judicial*.
4. Acting or active as an agent, instrument, or means.
Ministerial to intellectual culture. *De Quincey.*
— **min'is·te'ri·al·ly**, *adv.* — **min'is·te'ri·al·ness**, *n.*
min'is·te'ri·al, *n.* *Feudal System.* An administrative household officer. *Rare.*
ministerial benches, the. The benches in the British House of Commons occupied by members of the cabinet and their supporters; also, the persons occupying them.
min'is·te'ri·al·ist (mĭn'ĭs·tē̆r'ĭ·ăl·ĭst), *n.* A supporter of the ministry, or of the party in power.
min'is·te'ri·al'i·ty (mĭn'ĭs·tē̆r'ĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being ministerial.
min'is·te'ri·um (mĭn'ĭs·tē̆r'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L. See MINISTRY.]
1. *Eccl.* The Epistle, or south, corner of the altar. *Rare.*
2. *Lutheran Ch.* **a** A body composed of ordained ministers and charged with the examination, licensure, and ordination of candidates for the ministry, with the trial of ministers for heresy, and, on appeal from a church council, of laymen also for the same offense. **b** A representative body of ministers and laymen meeting periodically to attend to the interests of the churches represented; as, the *ministerium* of Pennsylvania. See SYNOD, 2 **c**.
minister plenipotentiary; *pl.* MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY. A principal diplomatic agent with full power and authority.
minister resident; *pl.* MINISTERS RESIDENT. See RESIDENT, *n.*, 2.
minister without portfolio. *Gov't.* A member of a ministry to whom no special department is assigned, as in Great Britain, Canada, Sweden, etc.
min'is·tra·ble (mĭn'ĭs·trȧ·b'l), *adj.* Administrable.
min'is·tra·ble, *adj. & n.* (One) fit for the ministry.
min'is·trant (mĭn'ĭs·trănt), *adj.* [L. *ministrans*, *-antis*, pres. part. of *ministrare* to minister.] Performing service as a minister; ministering. — *n.* One who ministers.
min'is·trate (-trāt), *v. t.* [L. *ministratus*, past part.] To administer. *Obs.*
min'is·tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ministratio*, fr. *ministrare*.] **1.** Act of ministering, esp. in religion; service; ministry. "The days of his *ministration*." *Luke* i. 23.
2. Act of administering anything; administration. *Obs.*
3. Act of furnishing anything; as, *ministration* of food.
min'is·tra'tive (mĭn'ĭs·trā'tĭv; -trȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Serving to aid; ministering; pert. to, or of the nature of, ministration.
min'is·tra·tor (-trā'tŏr), *n.* [L., an attendant.] One who ministers or administers.
min'is·try (mĭn'ĭs·trĕr), *n.* One who ministers.
min'is·try (-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [L. *ministerium*, fr. *minister*. See MINISTER, *n.*; cf. MÉTIER.] **1.** Act of ministering; ministration. "Tender *ministry*." *Thomson.*
2. A specific kind of service; office. *Obs.*
3. The office, duties, or functions of a minister; ecclesiastical, executive, or ambassadorial function or profession.
4. Ministers of religion, collectively; the clergy.
5. Agency; instrumentality.
6. An incumbent's period of ministration.
7. a The body of ministers of a state; sometimes, loosely, the body consisting of those ministers who, as in Great Britain, acting together, with the prime minister, form the cabinet. Properly, the ministry includes all the ministers who constitute the politically responsible head of any government. Cf. CABINET, *n.*, 6. **b** In Great Britain and many of the countries of continental Europe, a government department presided over by a minister, as the *Ministry* of Health; the Air *Ministry*; also, the minister and his associated subordinates; also, the building in which such a (specified) department transacts its business.
8. Administration; ministerial term; as, Pitt's *ministry*.
min'i·tant (mĭn'ĭ·tănt), *adj.* [L. *minitans*, pres. part.] Threatening. *Rare.*
min'i·um (mĭn'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L. *minium*, an Iberian word, the Romans getting all their cinnabar from Spain; cf. Basque *armineá*. Cf. CARMINE, MINIATURE.] **1. a** The color vermilion. **b** Fiery red.
2. Red oxide of lead, Pb_3O_4, sometimes found as a mineral but usually prepared synthetically. See RED LEAD.
min'i·ver (mĭn'ĭ·vĕr), *n.* [OF. *menu vair* a grayish fur, fr. *menu* small + *vair* a kind of fur. See MENU; VAIR.] **a** A fur esteemed in the Middle Ages as a part of costume. It is uncertain whether it was the fur of some particular animal or of different animals. Officially, in England, the word has been recently used to mean a plain white fur. **b** *Eng.* An ermine in its white winter coat.
min'i·vet (mĭn'ĭ·vĕt), *n.* Any of several shrikelike birds of the Asiatic genus *Pericrocotus*. They are brilliantly colored, the males chiefly black and scarlet, the females usually gray and yellow.
mink (mĭngk), *n.*; *pl.* MINKS (mĭngks), sometimes MINK. See PLURAL, *Note*. [Cf. Sw. *menk*.] **1.** The fur or pelt of any of the animals mentioned below (sense 2).
2. A slender-bodied, semiaquatic weasellike mammal of the genus *Mustela*; orig., *M. lutreola* of northern Europe, now, usually the North American *M. vison*, considerably larger than most weasels, with partially webbed feet and a somewhat bushy tail. Its thick soft fur is usually dark brown in color with a few white spots on the chin and breast. It lives about water and feeds largely on fish but often invades poultry houses. A related species, *M. siberica*, occurs in eastern Asia. The minks are placed in a distinct subgenus, *Lutreola*, sometimes given generic rank.
mink'er·y (mĭngk'ĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A place where minks are bred for their fur or for ratting.
mink frog. A black-spotted frog (*Rana septentrionalis*) of the northern United States; — from its strong musky odor.
‖**Min'ne** (mĭn'ē), *n.* [MHG. & G. See MIND.] Love.
Min'ne·ha'ha (mĭn'ē·hä'hä), *n.* [Sioux *minihaha* waterfall, lit., laughing water, fr. *mini* water + *haha* cascade, laughter.] In Longfellow's poem *Hiawatha*, a Sioux Indian maiden who becomes the wife of Hiawatha.
‖**Min'ne·lied'** (mĭn'ē·lēt'), *n.*; *pl.* -LIEDER (-lē'dĕr). [G.] A song of, or in the style of, the minnesingers; hence, any love song.
‖**Min'ne·sang'** (mĭn'ĕ·zăng'), *n.* [G.] A minnesong.
‖**Min'ne·säng'er** (-zĕng'ĕr), *n.*, *sing. & pl.* [G.] A minnesinger.
min'ne·sing'er (mĭn'ĕ·sĭng'ĕr), *n.* [G., fr. *minne* love + *singen* to sing. See MINIKIN.] One of a class of German lyric poets and musicians who flourished from about the middle of the 12th to the middle of the 14th century. They were chiefly of noble birth, and made love and beauty the subjects of their verses, sung often in poetical contests.
min'ne·song' (-ĕ·sŏng'), *n.* [G. *minnesang*.] A minnesinger's song.
Min'ne·so'tan (mĭn'ĕ·sō'tăn), *adj.* Of or pert. to Minnesota. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Minnesota.
min'nie, min'ny (mĭn'ĭ), *n.* A child's diminutive of *mother*. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
min'nie (mĭn'ĭ), *n.* Short for MINNENWERFER. *Slang.*
Min'nie (mĭn'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. G. *Minna*.] Lit. remembrance; love; — fem. proper name, often a nickname for MARY.
min'nie·bush' (mĭn'ĭ·bŏŏsh'), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *Menzies' bush*. See MENZIESIA.] A low shrub (*Menziesia pilosa*) of Eastern North America with greenish-purple flowers.
min'ning (mĭn'ĭng), *n.* *Obs.* **a** Remembrance. **b** A year's mind (which see); also, a peal of bells rung on the anniversary of a person's death.
min'now (mĭn'ō), *n.*; *pl.* MINNOWS (-ōz), sometimes MINNOW. See PLURAL, *Note*. [AS. *mynę*; akin to OHG. *muniwa*; cf. also ME. *menuse*, *menyse*, small fish, fr. OF. *menuise*, fr. L. *minutia* (cf. MINISH.).] **1. a** A small European cyprinoid fish (*Phoxinus phoxinus*) common in gravelly streams and becoming only about three inches long. The term is also extended to other closely related species. **b** In America, any of the small species of the family Cyprinidae, or of the killifishes (family Cyprinodontidae); also, erroneously or loosely, any of various other small fishes. See also MUD MINNOW. **c** In New Zealand, the inanga.
2. A live or artificial minnow used as bait in fishing.
min'ny (-ĭ), *n.* A minnow. *Colloq.*
minny bass. The smallmouthed black bass. See BLACK BASS, 1.
mi'no (mē'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [Jap.] In Japan, a kind of cape or overcoat of straw, rushes, or the like, worn by peasants.
Mi·noʼan (mĭ·nō'ăn), *adj.* [L. *Minous*, fr. *Minos*. See MINOS.] **1.** *Archaeol., Arch., etc.* Designating, or pertaining to, the prehistoric culture of Crete, later than Neolithic. It dates from about 3000 to about 1100 B.C., and is subdivided into *Early* (about 3000–2100 B.C.), *Middle* (2100–1600), and *Late* (1600–1100) *Minoan*. Its latest phase (1400–1100) is virtually identical with Mycenaean civilization. See MYCENAEAN; ARCHITECTURE, *Chart*. Cf. HELLADIC, 2.
2. Of, pertaining to, or designating, the language of ancient Crete, or pertaining to its inscriptions and documents, or the hieroglyphic, esp. the linear, script in which they were written and for which no satisfactory decipherment has as yet been found. Cf. JAPHETIC, *adj.*, 2.

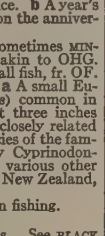
Japanese wearing a Mino.

Mi·noʼan, *n.* **a** An ancient Cretan. **b** The Minoan language.
mi'no bird (mī'nō). A myna.
min'o·ize (mĭn'ō·īz), *v. t.* [See MINOAN, MINOS; -IZE.] To bring under the influence or domination of Minoan culture.
mi'nor (mī'nĕr), *adj.* [L.; akin to G. *minder* less, OHG. *minniro*, adj., *min*, adv., ON. *minni*, adj., *minnr*, adv., Goth. *minniza*, adj., *mins*, adv., L. *minuere* to lessen, Gr. *minythein*, Corn. *minou*, Skr. *minoti* he lessens, damages; cf. OF. *menour*, whence ME. *menour*. Cf. MINISH, MINISTER, MINUS, MINUTE.] **1.** Inferior in bulk, degree, importance, etc.; less; smaller; as, *minor* divisions; of *minor* importance; a *minor* poet, a *minor* heraldic charge.
2. Not having reached the age of majority.
3. Constituting the minority; as, the *minor* vote.
4. In English public schools, second in age or school standing of two or more boys with the same surname; as, Smith *minor*. Cf. MAJOR, *adj.*, 6.
5. *Educ., U. S.* **a** Designating a subject, chosen by a student for a degree, in which he is required to take a certain number of courses or hours, fewer than required for a major subject. **b** Designating a course in which the number of class hours is less than for a major course. Cf. MAJOR, *adj.*, 7.
6. *Music.* **a** Less by a half step than the corresponding major interval; — of a second, third, sixth, or seventh, a half step less than the major second, etc. Thus, the **minor second** is the interval of a half step; the **minor third**, a step and a half, etc. See INTERVAL, 8; MAJOR, *adj.*, 8 **a**. **b** Based on the scale pattern of the minor mode; as, the key A *minor*. See 1st MODE, 7; 6th SCALE, 11. **c** Less by a comma; — of a step or "tone." See MAJOR, *adj.*, 8 **c**. **d** Distant by a minor interval; — of a tone; as, E-flat is the *minor* third of C. Cf. MAJOR, *adj.*, 8 **d**. **e** See MENSURABLE MUSIC.
☞ For many phrases beginning with *minor*, see the second word of the phrase.
mi'nor, *n* **1.** [*cap.*] A Minorite; a Franciscan friar.
2. A person of either sex under full age or majority, that is, one who has not attained the age at which full civil rights are accorded; an infant; in England and generally in the United States, one under twenty-one years of age (see 1st INFANT, 2; AGE, *n.*, 4). A minor attains full age at the beginning of the day preceding the 21st anniversary of his birth. In hereditary monarchies the minority of a sovereign ends at an earlier age than that of a subject. The sovereign of Great Britain as such has no minority, and his minority in a private capacity ends upon the completion of the eighteenth year of his age.
3. In English public schools, a boy designated as minor. See MINOR, *adj.*, 4.
4. *Educ., U.S.* A minor subject or course. See MINOR, *adj.*, 5.
5. *Logic.* The minor term, that is, the subject of the conclusion; also, the minor premise, that is, that premise which contains the minor term; in hypothetical syllogisms, the categorical premise. It is the second proposition of a regular syllogism, as in the following: All men are mortal; *all Greeks are men*; hence all Greeks are mortal.
6. *Math.* = MINOR DETERMINANT.
7. *Music.* **a** A minor chord, key, or mode. **b** See CHANGE RINGING.
8. *Scots Law.* Sometimes, specif., a person over the age of pupillarity but not of full age.
9. *Sports.* A minor league; — usually in *pl.* with *the*. *U. S.*
mi'nor (mī'nĕr), *v. i.* *Educ.* To take the courses of one's minor subject; — with *in*; as, to *minor* in Greek. *U. S.*
mi'nor. Erron. var. of MYNA.
mi'nor·age (mī'nĕr·ĭj), *n.* Legal status of minority. *Rare.*
minor agglutinin. See AGGLUTINATION, 3.
mi'nor·ate (mī'nĕr·āt), *v. t.* [LL. *minoratus*, past part. of *minorare* to diminish.] To diminish; curtail. — **mi'nor·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Both Rare.*
minor axis. The shorter axis in an ellipse. See AXIS OF A CURVE, CONJUGATE AXIS.
minor baron. A lesser baron. See BARON, 1.
minor basilica. *R.C.Ch.* See 1st BASILICA, 3.
Mi·nor'ca (mĭ·nôr'kȧ), *n.* [From *Minorca*, Balearic Islands, fr. Sp. *Menorca*.] A domestic fowl of a Mediterranean breed resembling the Leghorns, but larger.
minor cadence. See CADENCE, *n.*, 6 **c**.
Mi·nor'can (mĭ·nôr'kăn), *adj.* Of or pert. to Minorca or Minorcas. — *n.* A native of Minorca.
minor canon. *Eccl.* See 3d CANON.
minor charge. *India.* See 2d CHARGE, 10.
minor chord. See 2d CHORD, 2; specif., a minor triad.
minor civil division. See 1st COUNTY, 5.
minor coins. Coins of nonprecious metal. *U. S.*
minor determinant. *Math.* The determinant of the constituents (taken in order) left when the same number of columns and of rows in a determinant are deleted. It is minor with respect to the so-called *complementary determinant* or *minor* formed of the constituents (taken in order) that belong to the deleted rows and columns.
minor diameter. The smallest diameter of a screw thread.
mi'nor·ess (mī'nĕr·ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A female minor. *Rare.*
Mi'nor·ess, *n.* [OF. *menouresse*. Cf. MINORITE.] *R.C.Ch.* A Clare. See 2d CLARE, 2.
minor excommunication. See EXCOMMUNICATION.
Minor Friar. = FRIAR MINOR.
minor interval. See INTERVAL, *n.*, 8.
Mi'nor·ite (mī'nĕr·īt), *n.* [L. *minor* less. Cf. 2d MINOR, 1.]
1. A Franciscan friar.
2. [*not cap.*] One of a minor grade or standing. *Obs.*
mi·nor'i·ty (mĭ·nŏr'ĭ·tĭ; mī-), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *minorité*, fr. *mineur* less, under age, fr. L. *minor*. See MINOR.]
1. State of being less or small. *Obs.*
2. State or period of being a minor, or under age.
3. The smaller number; the smaller in number of two aggregates; esp., in a political body, the group having less than the number of votes necessary to control; — opposed to *majority*; as, the leader of the *minority* in the Senate.
4. The body of nationals of any state forming a small but appreciable part of the population of a neighboring state.
mi·nor'i·ty, *adj.* That is in or of a minority.
minor key. *Music.* A key or tonality in the minor mode; hence, figuratively, a tone or mood of melancholy or pathos; — in allusion to an effect sometimes produced by this key In naming the key, *minor* follows the letter; as, C *minor*
minor league. Any league or association of professional clubs in a particular sport, as baseball or ice hockey, other than the recognized major league or leagues. See MAJOR LEAGUE. *U. S. & Can.* — **mi'nor–lea'guer,** *n.*
minor mode. *Music.* The arrangement or grouping of tones as found in the minor scale. When used in musical composition it often gives an effect of somberness or weirdness. See 1st MODE, 7.
minor orders. *R. C. & Eastern Ch.* See ORDER, *n.*, *Eccl.*
minor piece. *Chess.* See PIECE.
minor planet. = ASTEROID, *n.*, 1. See PLANET, *n.*, 1.
minor premise. *Logic.* The premise of a syllogism connecting the minor term with the middle term. See 1st MODE, 5 **a**.
Minor Prophets. See OLD TESTAMENT.
minor scale. *Music.* A scale of eight tones (the eighth being the octave of the first) with a *minor* third between the first and third tones. In the original form the intervals between the scale tones are all whole steps except those between 2–3 and 5–6, which are half steps. For other forms, see 6th SCALE, 11 **a**. Cf. MAJOR SCALE.
minor suit. At bridge, clubs or diamonds. Cf. MAJOR SUIT.
minor surgery. Surgery involving the more simple operations, and the application of dressings and bandages.
minor tactics. *Mil.* **a** The tactics of small bodies of troops; — distinguished from *grand tactics*. **b** Formerly, the tactics of any arm considered separately.
minor tenace. *Whist.* See TENACE.
minor term. *Logic.* The term which appears in the minor premise of a syllogism and forms the subject of the conclusion. See 1st MODE, 5 **a**.
minor triad. **a** *Acoustics.* A triad whose frequencies are in the proportions 10 : 12 : 15. **b** *Music.* See TRIAD.
Mi'nos (mī'nŏs), *n.* [Gr. *Minōs*.] *Gr. Myth.* A king and lawgiver of Crete, son of Zeus and Europa, who was made, after death, a judge of the shades in Hades; — usually in legends identified with a second Minos, a grandson of the first, who was the husband of Pasiphaë, the father of Ariadne, the builder of the labyrinth, and the oppressor of Athens. *Minos*, under the influence of modern archaeological discovery, is now more often regarded as a generic name, like *Caesar*, or *Pharaoh*, applicable to any of a succession of kings of Knossos. Cf. MINOTAUR, PASIPHAË, THESEUS.
mi'not' (mē'nō'), *n.* [F.] An old French dry measure varying with the locality and commodity. Its value for grain at Paris was three boisseaux, or about 39 liters. See MEASURE, *Table*.

---

min'is·te'ri·a·ble, *adj.* = 1st MINISTERIALE.
min'is·te'ri·al·ism, *n.* See -ISM.
min'is·ter·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
min'is·tress, *n.* See -ESS.
Ministry of All The Talents. = ALL-THE-TALENTS ADMINISTRATION.
min'is·try·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
Min'i·ta'ri (mĭn'ĭ·tä'rē), *n.* = HIDATSA.
mink'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
Min'ko·pi (mĭn'kō·pĭ), *n.* *sing.* & *pl. & adj.* = ANDAMAN.
minn (mĭn). *Ir. Antiq.* Var. of MIND.
Min'ne·ta'ree (mĭn'ē·tä'rē), *n.* = HIDATSA.
Min'ni (mĭn'ĭ). *Bib.*
Min'nith (mĭn'ĭth). *Bib.*
Minorca clematis. = EVERGREEN CLEMATIS.
Mi'nor·ist, *n.* = MINORITE. *R.*
mi'nor·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Min'o·taur (mĭn'ō-tôr), *n.* [OF. *Minotaur* (F. *Minotaure*), fr. L. *Minotaurus*, fr. Gr. *Minōtauros*, fr. *Minōs* Minos (the husband of Pasiphaē) + *tauros* a bull.] *Gr. Myth.* A monster, half man and half bull, the offspring of Pasiphaē (which see). It was confined in the labyrinth in Crete, constructed by Daedalus for Minos, where it devoured the periodical tribute of seven youths and seven maidens sent by Athens, until Theseus, volunteering as one of the chosen seven, slew the monster and released Athens from the tribute. See ARIADNE.

Min'sei·to (mĭn'sā-tō), *n.* [Jap. *minsei* democracy + *to* party.] A political party of Japan, formed in 1927 by a union of a majority of the Seiyuhonto and Kenseikai parties. It is democratic in its platform and opposed to the Seiyukai.

min'si·tive (mĭn'sĭ-tĭv), *adj.* Prob., given to mincing. *Obs.*

min'ster (mĭn'stĕr), *n.* [AS. *mynster*, fr. LL. *monasterium*. See MONASTERY.] **1.** A monastery. *Obs.* **2.** A church of a monastery. The name is often retained and applied to the church after the monastery has ceased to exist and is also often used for a cathedral or any large church which has never been monastic; as, Beverley *Minster*; York *Minster*, etc.

-min'ster (-mĭn'stĕr). A combining form of *minster*, used in place names, as in *Axminster*, *Westminster*.

min'ster-yard' (mĭn'stĕr-yärd'), *n.* The close of a cathedral or minster church.

min'strel (mĭn'strĕl), *n.* [ME. *minstrale*, *menestral*, fr. OF. *ministral*, *menestrel*, minstrel, workman, servant, fr. LL. *ministerialis* an official, fr. *ministerium* office, service. See MINISTRY; cf. MINISTERIAL.] **1.** One of a medieval class of musical entertainers, esp. such as sang verses to the accompaniment of a harp or other instrument. See BARD, GLEEMAN, JONGLEUR.
2. Hence, a poet; a musician. *Poetic.*
3. One of a troupe of musical performers and comedians, of a kind originating early in the 19th century in the United States, typically giving a program of negro melodies, jokes, and impersonations, and usually blacked in imitation of negroes; — commonly called *negro minstrels*.

min'strel, *v. t.* To celebrate in song.

min'strel·ess (-ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A female minstrel. *Rare.*

minstrel show. A performance by negro minstrels.

min'strel·sy (mĭn'strĕl-sĭ), *n.* [OF. *menestralsie.*] **1.** The arts and occupation of minstrels; the singing and playing of a minstrel.
2. **a** A collective body of minstrels, or musicians. "*Minstrelsy* of heaven." *Milton.* **b** A collective body of songs, orig. of minstrel's songs. "*Minstrelsy* of the Scottish Border." *Scott.*
3. Musical instruments. *Obs.*

mint (mĭnt), *n.* [AS. *minte*, fr. L. *menta*, *mentha*, fr. Gr. *minthā*, *minthē*, or fr. its source.] An aromatic plant of the genus *Mentha*; by extension, any plant of the Lamiaceae. The mints used for flavoring, condiments, etc., owe their properties to certain essential oils. See PEPPERMINT, SPEARMINT, MENTHA.

mint, *n.* [AS. *mynet* money, coin, fr. L. *moneta* the mint, coined money, fr. *Moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined; akin to L. *monere* to warn, admonish, AS. *manian*, and to E. MIND. Cf. MONEY, MONITION.] **1.** A coin; money. *Obs.*
2. A place where money is coined, usually by public authority; as, the *mint* at San Francisco.
3. The product of a mint; mintage; coinage. *Obs.*
4. Machinery for coining money. *Now Rare.*
5. A great supply of money, such as issues from a mint; a vast sum or amount; as, he inherited a *mint* of money.
He has a *mint* of reasons. *Tennyson.*
6. A place where anything is manufactured or fabricated; as, nature's *mint*. "A *mint* of phrases." *Shak.*

mint, *adj.* In the original condition, as if fresh from a mint; absolutely unmarred and unused; as, *mint* specimens of books or postage stamps; in *mint* condition or state.

mint, *v. t.;* MINT'ED; MINT'ING. **1.** To make by stamping, as money; to coin; to stamp and make into money.
2. To produce as a mint produces coin; to coin; fabricate; to invent; as, words newly *minted*.
Titles . . . of such natures as may be easily *minted*. *Bacon.*

mint (mĭnt), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *myntan.*] *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To think; intend; purpose. **b** To attempt; endeavor; venture; to aim, as a blow; to make a feint at; to feign. **c** *Obs.* To mention; also, to address. **d** To suggest or insinuate; hint at; also, to mimic. — *n.* Aim; attempt; endeavor; also, a blow; a feint. *Now Scot. & Dial.*

mint'age (mĭn'tĭj), *n.* **1.** Act or process of minting coin; hence, production or fabrication as if by minting; coinage.
Literary theories of modern *mintage*. *Sir Henry Maine.*
2. The coin, or other production, of a mint; coinage.
3. The cost of coining, or the duty, or charge, paid to the mint for coining.
4. The stamp impressed upon a coin in minting; — used figuratively. "Unmolding reason's *mintage*." *Milton.*

Min'ta·ka (mĭn'tä-kä), *n.* [Ar. *mintaqah* belt.] See STAR, *Table.*

mint'bush' (mĭnt'bŏŏsh'), *n.* Australian mintbush.

mint camphor. Menthol.

mint'er (mĭn'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *mynetere*, E. MONETARY.] **a** One who mints money. **b** Figuratively, an inventor.

mint family. *Bot.* The Lamiaceae.

mint geranium. = COSTMARY **a.**

mint hog. An Irish shilling. Cf. 1st HOG, 4. *Slang, Ir.*

mint julep. = JULEP, *n.*, 2.

mint mark. A special letter or mark placed upon a coin at the time of coinage to identify the mint.
☞ The *mint marks* that have been used in the mints of the United States are: C for Charlotte, N. C. (1838–61); CC, Carson City (1870–93); D, Dahlonega, Ga. (1838–61); D, Denver (since 1906); O, New Orleans; S, San Francisco; no mark, Philadelphia.

mint'mas'ter (mĭnt'mäs'tĕr), *n.* **1.** The master or manager of a mint.
2. One apt in, or given to, coining words, etc. *Obs.*

mint par of exchange. See PAR, *n.*, 1.

mint price. The price at which the mints of a country are legally obliged to buy the metal for minting standard coin.

mint ratio. = RATIO, **4.**

mint sauce. **a** A sauce of vinegar, sugar, and chopped fresh mint leaves. **b** *Slang, Eng.* Money.

mint stamp. = MINT MARK.

mint'y (mĭn'tĭ), *adj.* Having the flavor of mint.

min'u·end (mĭn'ū-ĕnd), *n.* [L. *minuendus* to be diminished, fr. *minuere* to lessen, diminish. See MINOR.] *Arith.* The number or magnitude from which another number or magnitude is to be subtracted.

min'u·et' (mĭn'ū-ĕt'; mĭn'ū-ĕt; 277), *n.* [F. *menuet*, fr. *menu* small; so called on account of the short steps of the dance. See MENU.] **1.** A slow graceful dance, consisting of a coupee, a high step, and a balance. It originated in France about 1650, and was introduced into England through the court of Charles II, and remained in fashion until the 19th century.
2. *Music.* A piece of music to regulate the movement of such a dance, or having its rhythm and spirit, commonly in 3-4, sometimes in 3-8, measure. See SCHERZO.

min'u·et', *v. i.* To dance the minuet.

min'u·et'ic (-ĕt'ĭk), *adj.* Of the nature of or pertaining to the minuet.

min'u·et'ish (-ĕt'ĭsh), *adj.* Like the minuet.

mi'nus (mī'nŭs), *prep.* [L., *adj.*, neut. of *minor* less. See MINOR, *adj.*; cf. MIS-, fr. French.] Diminished by; with the subtraction or deduction of; less; — orig. denominating the operation indicated by the mathematical symbol —; as, seven *minus* four (or mathematically expressed 7—4); list price *minus* the discount.

mi'nus, *adj.* [L. See MINUS, *prep.*] **1.** Indicating subtraction or requiring to be subtracted; negative (in mode or direction of reckoning); not positive; as, the *minus* sign [—]; a *minus* quantity or value; — used orally to render the sign —. Opp. to *plus*.
2. Deprived of; without; wanting; having lost; as, he was *minus* his hat; he was *minus* $50 or $50 *minus*. *Colloq.*
3. Of a person, lacking; deficient; not "all there." *Colloq.*
4. *Bot.* Pertaining to or designating a physiological sexlike differentiation comparable to *female*, in certain plants, as fungi; as, a *minus* strain, mycelium, hypha. Opposed to *plus*. Cf. HETEROTHALLIC.
5. Concave; as, a *minus* lens; a *minus* head.

mi'nus, *n.* **a** The minus sign; also, a minus quantity. **b** Hence, a lack; a deficiency; a defect.

minus charge. *Elec.* A negative charge.

mi·nus'cule (mĭ-nŭs'kūl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *minusculus* rather small, fr. *minus* less.] **1.** *Paleog.* **a** Any of several styles of ancient and medieval writing developed from the cursive hand, and differing from the *majuscules* in having simplified and smaller forms; also, a letter of this style. **b** A manuscript written in minuscule.
2. *Print.* A lower case letter.
— **mi·nus'cu·lar** (-kū-lĕr), *adj.*

mi·nus'cule, *adj.* **1.** In, or the size or style of, minuscules.
2. Very small; diminutive; petty; insignificant.

minus Latium. See JUS LATII.

minus lens. A diverging lens. See LENS, 1.

minus sight *or* **reading.** *Surv.* = FORESIGHT, **5 a.**

minus sign. **a** *Math.* The sign — (opposed in signification to +, or *plus sign*), indicating that the quantity to which it is prefixed is to be subtracted from the preceding quantity, or is to be reckoned from zero in the opposite direction to that of quantities having the plus sign either expressed or understood. It is read "minus"; thus, in $a - b$ (a minus *b*) *b* is to be subtracted from *a*; and $-10°$ (minus ten degrees) on a thermometer means 10° *below* the zero of the scale. **b** *Symbolic Logic.* (1) With Leibnitz, Boole, and Peirce, the sign of exception or exclusion; thus, $a - b$ indicates the class of A's excepting the B's; hence, more commonly, a prefix indicating negation or contradiction; thus, $-b$ indicates the class of "not-B's" or the proposition "B is false." (2) With Leibnitz also, and with Lambert, the sign of abstraction among concepts; thus, "human — rational" indicates those attributes which man has in common with the other animals.

minus thread. *Mach.* A screw thread on a bolt whose diameter is the same as that at the top of the thread; — opposed to *plus thread*.

min'u·tar'y (mĭn'ū-tĕr'ĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to minutes. *Obs.*

min'u·ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Taking of minutes. *Rare.*

min'ute (mĭn'ŭt; *see note* 3d *below*), *n.* [F. and ML.; F. *minute*, fr. ML. *minuta*, fr. L. *minutus* small. See 3d MINUTE.] **1.** The sixtieth part of a unit, esp. of an hour or a degree; sixty seconds. Abbr. *m.*; as, 4 h. 30 *m.*
☞ Ptolemy, following the Babylonians (who divided the circle into 360 degrees), divided the diameter into 120 equal cuts (*tmēmata*), each of these into 60 equal parts (called in Latin *partes minutae primae*), each of these into 60 equal parts (*partes minutae secondae*), whence the names *minutes*, *primes*, and *seconds*.
☞ *Minute*, as a unit of time, is used in combination with units of rate, in naming certain units of amount; as, ampere-*minute* (see AMPERE-HOUR), etc.
2. The distance one can traverse in a minute; as, five *minutes* from the station.
3. A point or short space of time; a moment.
I go this *minute* to attend the king. *Dryden.*
4. [L. *minutum.*] *Obs.* **a** A mite; a half farthing. **b** A very small part or thing; a jot; a tittle.
5. **a** A memorandum or draft, as of instructions to an ambassador; a note to preserve the memory of anything; as, to take *minutes* of a contract or of a debate. **b** Specif.: *pl.* The official record made of the transactions or proceedings at a meeting or an organized body, as of the stockholders or directors of a corporation.
6. *Arch.* A fixed part of a module. See MODULE, *n.*, 5. Different writers take as the minute one twelfth, one eighteenth, one thirtieth, or one sixtieth part of the module.
7. *Math.* **a** *Geom.* The sixtieth part of a degree; sixty seconds; — called specif. *minute of arc*. Symbol, (′); as, 10° 20′. A minute of a great circle on the earth's surface is a geographical, or nautical, mile. See MILE. **b** In systems of the first subdivision of fractional numeration, esp. the sexagesimal, below the unit. Cf. SECOND, *n.*, **8.**
8. *Scots Law.* A notice of intention presented to the court by a party to a suit.
Syn. — See INSTANT.
☞ Formerly, and still occas. in Brit. use, esp. in sense 5, also pronounced mĭn'ūt, recommended by Walker (1791) as proper "in all solemn speaking."
— *up to the minute.* In the highest degree up-to-date.

min'ute (mĭn'ŭt), *v. t.;* MIN'UT·ED (-ŭt-ĕd; -ĭd; 119); MIN'UT·ING (-ŭt-ĭng). **1.** To determine to the minute; to ascertain or note exactly the time, speed, duration, or the like, of; to time; as, to *minute* a race horse or an eclipse.
2. To make a minute or a summary of; to enter in the minutes of any body; also, to make a draft of.

mi·nute' (mĭ-nūt'; mī-nūt'; 277), *adj.* [L. *minutus*, past part. of *minuere* to lessen. See MINOR; cf. MINUET.] **1.** Very small; little; slight; as, a *minute* period of time; a *minute* speck.
2. Of very small importance; petty; trifling.
3. Marked by, or paying, attention to small things or small details; as, a *minute* observer; a *minute* record.
4. Small or lesser; — chiefly *Scot.*, in "*minute* [small] tithes." *Obs.*
Syn. — See SMALL, CIRCUMSTANTIAL.
Ant. — See ENORMOUS, CONCISE.

min'ute bell (mĭn'ŭt). A bell, or the sound of a bell, tolled at intervals of a minute, as to give notice of a death.

min'ute book. A book in which written minutes, or records, are entered.

min'ute drops. Drops falling every minute. *Milton*

min'ute glass. A sandglass for measuring a minute. Cf. HOURGLASS.

min'ute gun. A discharge of a cannon repeated at intervals of a minute, usually as a sign of distress or mourning.

min'ute hand. The long hand of a watch or clock, which makes the circuit in an hour, and marks the minutes.

min'ute Jack. **1.** = 4th JACK, 3.
2. A timeserver; an inconstant person.

min'ute line. *Naut.* A log line. *Obs.*

min'ute·ly (mĭn'ŭt-lĭ), *adj.* [From 1st MINUTE.] Happening every minute; continual; unceasing.

min'ute·ly, *adv.* Every minute; from minute to minute.

mi·nute'ly (mĭ-nūt'lĭ; mī-), *adv.* [From 3d MINUTE.] In a minute manner or degree; with minuteness; exactly.

min'ute·man' (mĭn'ŭt-măn'), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn'). *Amer. Hist.* One of a class of armed citizens who pledged themselves to take the field at a minute's notice, during, and immediately previous to, the War of Independence. Sometimes, as in Massachusetts, they were regularly enrolled as militia.

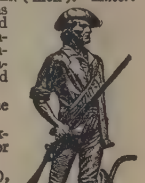

Statue of Minuteman by D. C. French, at Concord, Mass.

min'ute man. One employed under the point system.

min'ute mark. A mark (′) used to express chronological, geographical, or mathematical minutes.

mi·nute'ness (mĭ-nūt'nĕs; mī-; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Quality of being minute; specif.: **a** Extreme smallness in size or degree. **b** Attention to small things or details; extreme precision.

min'ute of arc (mĭn'ŭt). = MINUTE, *n.*, 7 **a.**

min'ut·er (mĭn'ŭt-ĕr), *n.* One who records minutes of proceedings.

min'ute steak (mĭn'ŭt). A small thin steak that can be quickly cooked.

min'ute wheel. *Horol.* The wheel that actuates a minute hand.

min'u·the'sis (mĭn'ū-thē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *minythēsis* a decrease, fr. *minythein* to lessen. See MINOR.] Decrease in the specific sensitivity of the retina resulting from stimulation; retinal fatigue. Cf. AUXESIS, 2 **b.**

mi·nu'ti·a (mĭ-nū'shĭ-ä; mī-), *n.*; *pl.* -TIAE (-ē). [L., fr. *minutus* small, minute. See 3d MINUTE.] A minute, precise, or minor particular or detail; a petty or small matter or thing; — used chiefly in *pl.*

mi·nu'tial (mĭ-nū'shĕl; mī-), *adj.* Pertaining to, or being, minutiae. *Rare.*

mi·nu'ti·ose (-shĭ-ōs), **mi·nu'ti·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.* [See MINUTIA.] Attentive to, or dealing with, minutiae. — **mi·nu'ti·ous·ly,** *adv.*

min'u·tis'si·mic (mĭn'ū-tĭs'ĭ-mĭk), *adj.* [L. *minutissimus*, superl. of *minutus* small.] Extremely small. *Rare*

min'ver·ite (mĭn'vĕr-īt), *n.* [From St. *Minver*, Cornwall.] *Petrog.* A hornblende-diabase.

minx (mĭngks), *n.*; MINXES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [Perh. of LG. origin; cf. LG. *minsk* wench, jade, hussy, D. *mensch*; which is the same word as D. & G. *mensch* man, human being (see MAN); or perh. fr. E. MINIKIN.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A pet dog. **b** A wanton woman.
2. A pert girl; a saucy jade; — now generally used playfully.

min'y (mīn'ĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to, or like, a mine.

Min'y·ad'i·dae (mĭn'ĭ-ăd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Minyas*, type genus (fr. Gr. *Minyas*, king of Orchomenus) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of pelagic sea anemones of southern oceans. The type genus is **Min'y·as** (mĭn'ĭ-ăs).

Min'y·ae (mĭn'ĭ-ē), *n. pl.* A prehistoric, possibly Indo-European people of northern and central Greece, especially associated with Orchomenus in Boeotia.

min'yan (mĭn'yăn), *n.* [Heb. *minyān*, lit., count.] *Jewish Relig.* A quorum, or number necessary, for conducting public worship, consisting, by the rules of Mishnah, of not less than ten males above the age of thirteen.

Min'y·an (mĭn'ĭ-ăn; -yăn), *adj.* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Minyae; — used esp. of gray or yellow unpainted pottery found on prehistoric Greek sites. — *n.* One of the Minyae.

Min'y·as (mĭn'ĭ-ăs), *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Orchomenus in Boeotia, the eponymous hero of the Minyae.

mi'o- (mī'ō-). A combining form, Greek *meio-*, from *meiōn*, denoting *smaller*, *less*, as in *Miocene*; also, in *Med.*, *decrease* or *contraction*, as in **mi'o-car'di·a** (see -CARDIA); **mi'o·plas'mi·a**, abnormal decrease of plasm.

Mi'o·cene (mī'ō-sēn), *adj.* [*mio-* + *-cene.*] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a period of the Tertiary, preceding the Pliocene and succeeding the Eocene. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*; TERTIARY. — *n.* The Miocene period or system.
— **Mi'o·cen'ic** (-sĕn'ĭk), *adj.*

Mi'o·hip'pus (-hĭp'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *mio-* + *-hippus.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of horses, about the size of a sheep, from the Oligocene of North America.

mi'o·ther'mic (mī'ō-thûr'mĭk), *adj.* [*mio-* + *thermic.*] *Geol.* Designating or pertaining to temperature conditions on the earth such as now prevail, as opposed to warmer or colder periods.

miq·ra' (mĭk·rä'; mĭk'rä), *n.* [Heb. *miqrā* reading.] *Jewish Relig.* **a** The liturgical reading of the Bible. **b** The Hebrew text of the Bible.

miq'ue·let (mĭk'ĕ-lĕt), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *miquelete.*] **a** *Obs.* A bandit of the Pyrenees. **b** *Mil.* (1) An irregular or partisan soldier during the Peninsular War. (2) A soldier of certain Spanish local infantry regiments, much used as escorts.

mir (mēr), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *mīr.*] Chief; head; president; — used [*cap.*] as a title with proper names or [*not cap.*] in compound titular words. *India & Persia.*

Mi'ra (mī'rä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *mirus* wonderful.] *Astron.* A remarkable variable star, with fluted spectrum, in the constellation Cetus; Omicron (o) Ceti. See STAR, *Table.*

Mir'a·bel (mĭr'ä-bĕl), *n.* [Sp. (& It., fr. Sp.) *Mirabella*, fr. *mira* (she) looks + *bella* beautiful.] Fem. proper name.

---

min'stre. † MINISTER, MINSTER.
min'strel·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
mint'jac (mĭnt'jăk). Var. of MUNTJAC.
mint'mak'er, *n.* = MINTER **a.**
mint'mak'ing, *n. & adj.* See MAKING, *n. & adj.*
mint'man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. = MINTER **a.**
mint'y. † MINK.
minx'ish, *adj.* See -ISH. — **-ish·ly,** *adv.* — **-ish·ness,** *n.*
minx'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
mi'o·lith'ic (mī'ō-lĭth'ĭk), *adj.* = MESOLITHIC.
mi'ops. † MYOPE.
mi·o'sis. Var. of MEIOSIS, MYOSIS.
mi'o·tax'y (mī'ō-tăk'sĭ). Var. of MEIOTAXY.
mi·ot'ic. Var. of MEIOTIC, MYOTIC.
Mi·phib'o·seth (mĭ-fĭb'ō-sĕth). *D. Bib.*
Miph'kad (mĭf'kăd). *Bib.*
mir (mēr), *n.* [Russ.] = VILLAGE COMMUNITY. *Russia.*
mi'ra (mē'rä), *n. sing. & pl.* [Czech *míra* measure.] = KOREC. See MEASURE, *Table.*

Mir'a·bell (mĭr'ȧ·bĕl), *n.* A brilliant, witty gentleman in Congreve's *Way of the World*, in love with Millamant.

‖**mi·ra'bi·le dic'tu** (mĭ·rȧb'ĭ·lē dĭk'tū; mī-). [L.] Wonderful to relate.

‖**mi'ra·bi'li·a** (mĭr'ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·ȧ). [L.] Wonders; miracles.

mir'a·bil'i·ar'y (mĭr'ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·ĕr'ĭ; -ēr·ĭ), *n.* [L. *mirabiliarius.*] One who deals in wonders or marvels.

Mi·rab'i·lis (mĭ·răb'ĭ·lĭs; mī-), *n.* [L., wonderful.] *Bot.* A genus of American plants of the four-o'clock family (Nyctaginaceae). *M. jalapa* is the common four-o'clock.

mi·rab'i·lite (-līt), *n. Mineral.* Native Glauber's salt.

mi'rach (mī'răk), **mi'rac,** *n.* [Ar. *marāqq.*] **1.** The abdomen. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] [Cf. MIRAK.] *Astron.* See STAR, *Table.*

mi'ra·cid'i·um (mī'rȧ·sĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *meirakidion* youthful person.] *Zool.* See 1st FLUKE, 2.

mir'a·cle (mĭr'ȧ·k'l; -ĭ·k'l), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *miraculum*, fr. *mirari* to wonder. See MARVEL; cf. MIRROR.] **1.** **a** An event or effect in the physical world beyond or out of the ordinary course of things, deviating from the known laws of nature, or transcending our knowledge of these laws; an extraordinary, anomalous, or abnormal event brought about by superhuman agency as a manifestation of its power, or for the purpose of revealing or manifesting spiritual force; sign. "The *miracle* of the loaves." *Mark* vi. 52. **b** In certain phases of liberal theology, any event which functions religiously, as revealing God.
2. **a** A feat or occurrence so unusual as to seem miraculous; as, *miracles* of nature; moral *miracles.* **b** A wonder or wonderful thing; a marvel. "That *miracle* and queen of gems." *Shak.*
3. A story or legend abounding in miracles. *Obs. Chaucer.*
4. A miracle play.
5. *Christian Science.* That which is divinely natural, but must be learned humanly; a phenomenon of Science. *Mary Baker Eddy.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:
miracle-breeding, *adj.*, **miraclemonger, miraclemongering,** *adj.* **miracle-proof,** *adj.*, **miracle-working,** *adj.*

— ***to a miracle.*** Marvelously well or completely; as, he fulfilled the requirements *to a miracle.*

mir'a·cle, *v. t. & i.*; -CLED (-k'ld); -CLING (-klĭng). To work a miracle; to do miraculously.

miracle itself. To appear miraculous or incredible.

miracle man. A worker of miracles.

Miracle of the Mass. Transubstantiation in the celebration of the Mass.

miracle play. One of a medieval type of dramatic representation showing a sequence of episodes from the life of some wonder-working saint or martyr; a miracle; a dramatic composition of this character; also, the type itself. In England the term was the common name for both this type and the *mystery*, which was there the more popular. See 1st MYSTERY, 7. — **miracle player.**

miracle wheat. = POULARD WHEAT.

mir'a·clist (mĭr'ȧ·klĭst), *n.* A recorder or relater of miracles.

mi·rac'u·lar (mĭ·răk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* [L. *miraculum* miracle.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a miracle. *Obs.*

mi·rac'u·list (-lĭst), *n.* A maker of, or believer in, miracles.

mi·rac'u·lize (-līz), *v. t.* To cause to seem to be, or to treat as, a miracle. *Rare.*

mi·rac'u·los'i·ty (mĭ·răk'ū·lŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Miraculousness. *R.*

mi·rac'u·lous (mĭ·răk'ū·lŭs), *adj.* [F. *miraculeux.* See MIRACLE.] **1.** Of the nature of a miracle; performed by supernatural power; effected by the direct agency of almighty power, and not by natural causes; supernatural.
2. Like a miracle; marvelous; wonderful.
3. Working, or able to work, miracles; wonder-working.
Syn. — See SUPERNATURAL.
Ant. — Natural, ordinary, normal.

— **mi·rac'u·lous·ly,** *adv.* — **mi·rac'u·lous·ness,** *n.*

miraculous berry. The berry of a tropical African tree (*Sideroxylon dulcificum*), having the property of sweetening acids; also, the tree itself.

mir'a·dor' (mĭr'ȧ·dōr'; -dôr'), *n.* [Sp., fr. *mirar* to behold, view. See MIRROR.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** A watchtower. **b** A turret, or more often a bay window, oriel window, loggia, or enclosed balcony, designed to command an extensive outlook; — used chiefly in describing Spanish architecture.
2. The color art brown.

mi·rage' (mĭ·räzh'), *n.* [F., fr. *mirer* to look at carefully, to aim, *se mirer* to look at oneself in a glass, to reflect, to be reflected, fr. VL. *mirare* to look at. See MIRROR.] **1.** An optical phenomenon produced by the presence of a stratum of hot air of varying density across which the observer sees reflections, usually inverted and often distorted, of some distant object or objects. International symbol ><.

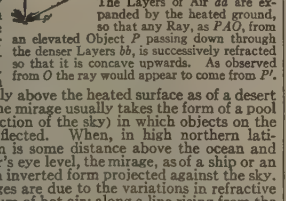

Mirage of the Desert. The Layers of Air *aa* are expanded by the heated ground, so that any Ray, as *PAO*, from an elevated Object *P* passing down through the denser Layers *bb*, is successively refracted so that it is concave upwards. As observed from *O* the ray would appear to come from *P'*.

When the stratum of air is immediately above the heated surface as of a desert or a tarred road, the mirage usually takes the form of a pool of water (the reflection of the sky) in which objects on the ground appear reflected. When, in high northern latitudes, the stratum is some distance above the ocean and above the observer's eye level, the mirage, as of a ship or an iceberg, appears in inverted form projected against the sky. Technically, mirages are due to the variations in refractive power of the stratum of hot air: along a line rising from the lowest point of the stratum the refractive index increases to a maximum and then decreases, so that a ray of light near the lowest point is concave upwards, and virtual images of the objects are formed. The *fata morgana* and *looming* are species of mirage.
2. An atmospheric phenomenon in which the air appears to move in ascending waves, like those above heated metal.
3. Something illusory like a mirage (sense 1); something visionary and unattainable.

mi·rage', *v. t.* To present as a mirage.

mi·rag'y (mĭ·räzh'ĭ), *n.* Like, or pertaining to, a mirage.

Mi·ram'o·lin (mĭ·ram'ō·lĕn), *n.* Also **Mi'ra·mam'o·lin** (mē'rȧ·mäm'ō·lĕn). [Sp., fr. Ar. *amīr-al-mu'minīn* the commander of the believers.] The Emperor of Morocco; — a medieval form of the original Arabic word.

Mi·ra'ña (mē·rä'nyȧ), *n.* **a** An Indian of a tribe of southeastern Colombia. **b** = 2d BORO.

Mi·ran'da (mĭ·răn'dȧ), *n.* [L. *miranda*, fem. of *mirandus* admirable.] **1.** Literally, admirable; — fem. proper name. L. id.; G. *Miranda* (mĭ·răn'dä).
2. The daughter of Prospero, in Shakespeare's *Tempest.* See PROSPERO; FERDINAND, 2 **b**.

mi·ran'dous (mĭ·răn'dŭs), *adj.* [L. *mirandus.*] Wondrous. *Archaic.*

Mi·ra'nhan (mē·rän'yăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a minor South American Indian linguistic family comprising the Boros. See 2d BORO. — **Mi·ra'nha** (-yȧ), *n.*

mi'rate (mī'rāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *mirari, miratus*, to wonder.] To wonder (at); to be pleased (at). *Dial., U. S.*

mird (mĭrd), *v. i. Scot.* **a** To meddle. **b** To toy amorously. — *v. t.* To attempt. *Scot.*

mir'da·ha (mĕr'dȧ·hȧ), *n.* Also **mir'dha** (mĕr'dȧ). [Hind. *mīrdaha, mīrdha*, fr. Per. *mīrdah*, fr. Ar. *amīr* commander + Per. *dah* ten; i. e., a commander of ten.] The chief of the peons of a zamindar; a village overseer. *India.*

mire (mīr), *n.* [ME. fr. ON. *mýrr* swamp; akin to E. MOSS.] **1.** Wet, spongy earth; bog.
2. Soft or deep mud, slush, or the like.
3. A marsh or swamp; also, a patch of dirt.

mire, *v. t.*; MIRED (mīrd); MIR'ING (mīr'ĭng). **a** To cause to stick fast in or as in mire; to plunge or fix in mire; as, to *mire* a horse; hence, to entangle or involve; as, *mired* in broils. **b** To soil with mud or foul matter. — *v. i.* To sink or stick in mire.

mire, *adj.* Miry. *Obs.* *Milton.*

mire (mĕr), *n.* [F., an aiming, a mark to sight by.] *Astron.* = MERIDIAN MARK.

mire crow (mīr). The common black-headed gull. *Eng.*

mire dromble *or* **drum.** The European bittern. *Local, Eng.*

mire duck. **a** The mallard. **b** *Local, Eng.* The common domestic duck.

mire'poix', **mire'pois'** (mĕr'pwȧ'), *n.* [F. *mirepoix.*] A flavoring made from meat, vegetables, and seasonings, strained, and used chiefly in braising meat.

mire'snipe' (mīr'snĭp'), *n.* The common snipe. *Scot.*

Mir'i·am (mĭr'ĭ·ăm), *n.* [Heb. *Miryām.* Cf. MARY.] **1.** Fem. proper name; Mary.
2. *Bib.* Sister of Moses and Aaron.

Mir'i·am, *n.* See PAPUAN LANGUAGES.

Mi'ri·dae (mī'rĭ·dē; mĭr'ĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Miris*, type genus, of uncert. origin.] *Zool.* A large family of small, often brightly colored, oval leaf bugs (order Hemiptera) which feed chiefly on the juices of plants. A few are injurious pests. Syn. *Capsidae.* — **mi'rid** (mī'rĭd), *n. & adj.*

mi·rif'ic (mĭ·rĭf'ĭk), *adj.* Also **mi·rif'i·cal** (-ĭ·kȧl). [F. *mirifique*, fr. L. *mirificus*, fr. *mirus* wonderful + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] Working wonders; wonderful.

mir'i·ti, *or* **mir'i·ty, palm** (mĭr'ĭ·tĭ). [Pg. *muriti, mirity*, fr. Tupi *muriti, miriti.* Cf. MURITI PALM.] A lofty, pinnate-leaved Brazilian palm (*Mauritia flexuosa*) with edible fruits and buds, and yielding wine from the sap, a kind of sago from the stem, and a cordage fiber from the leaf sheaths.

mirled (mŭrld; mĭr'lĕd), *adj.* Also **mir'ly** (mĭr'lĭ; mŭr'lĭ). [Vars. of MARLED, MARLY marbled.] Spotted. *Scot.*

mir'li·go (mŭr'lĭ·gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES (-gōz). [Cf. dial. *mirl* to move rapidly round, to vibrate.] Dizziness; vertigo. *Scot.*

mir'li'ton' (mĕr'lē'tŏn'; mŭr'lĭ'·tŏn), *n.* [F.] A reed pipe.

mi'ro (mē'rō), *n.* [Maori.] **a** A New Zealand timber tree (*Podocarpus ferruginea*) the brown wood of which is used in interior carpentry. **b** In Tahiti, the bendy tree.

Mi'ro (mē'rō; *as genus name, L.* mĭ'rō), *n.* [Maori *miromiro.*] *Zool.* **a** The genus consisting of the wood robins of New Zealand. **b** [*not cap.*] A bird of this genus.

Mi·roun'ga (mĭ·roung'gȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *miouroung*, native name in Australia of *Phoca proboscidea.*] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the elephant seal.

mir'ror (mĭr'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *mirour*, fr. OF. *mirour, mireor* (F. *miroir*), fr. (assumed) VL. *miratorium*, fr. *mirare* to look at, L. *mirari* to wonder. See MARVEL; cf. MIRADOR, MIRAGE.] **1.** A looking glass or a speculum; any glass or polished or smooth substance, as water, that forms images by the reflection of rays of light. Mirrors are commonly made by backing glass with a metallic coating (formerly tin amalgam, now usually silver).
2. A crystal or similar device used by diviners, sorcerers, and the like. *Archaic.*
3. That which gives a true representation, or in which a true image may be seen; hence, a pattern; exemplar.
4. The speculum of a bird's wing.
5. *Arch.* A decorative panel with a projecting and ornamental frame, usually round or oval.

mir'ror (mĭr'ĕr), *v. t.*; MIR'RORED (-ĕrd); MIR'ROR·ING. To reflect or behold, as in a mirror.

mirror carp. See CARP, *n.*, 1.

mir'rored (mĭr'ĕrd), *adj.* Fitted with, or used as, a mirror.

mir'ror-faced', *adj.* Glass-faced.

mirror iron. Spiegeleisen.

mirror plate. **a** A flat glass mirror without a frame. **b** Flat glass suitable for making mirrors.

mirror reflection. See REFLECTION, 1.

mir'ror·scope (mĭr'ĕr·skōp), *n.* [*mirror* + *-scope.*] **a** An apparatus, resembling a camera, used in rapid field sketching or painting. **b** *Optics.* See PROJECTOR, *n.*, 6 **b**.

mirror writing. Backward writing, making manuscript resembling in slant and order of letters the reflection of ordinary writing in a mirror. — **mirror writer.**

mir'ror·y (mĭr'ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of the nature of a mirror.

mirth (mŭrth), *n.* [ME. *mirthe, murthe, merthe*, fr. AS. *myrth, myrgth, mirhth.* See MERRY.] **1.** *a Obs.* Joy; pleasure; happiness; delight; — sometimes in *pl.* **b** Rejoicing, esp. as shown in merrymaking.
2. Gladness or gaiety, as shown by, or accompanied with, laughter; merriment; jollity.
3. *Obs.* **a** Cause of mirth; joyous entertainment; sport. **b** Melody. **c** An object of mirth.
Syn. — Joyousness, glee, hilarity. See CHEERFULNESS.
Ant. — Gloom, unhappiness, melancholy, dejection.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
mirth-inspiring mirth-making mirth-moving
mirth-loving mirth-marring mirth-provoking

mirth, *v. t.* To gladden; gratify; amuse. *Obs.*

mirth'ful (-fŏŏl; -fĭ'l), *adj.* **1.** Full of mirth or merriment.
2. Characterized by, expressing, or indicating, mirth; as, a *mirthful* face; a *mirthful* season; also, inspiring mirth.

— **mirth'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **mirth'ful·ness,** *n.*

mir'y (mīr'ĭ), *adj.*; MIR'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); -I·EST. [From 1st MIRE.] **1.** Resembling or of the nature of mire; boggy.
2. Abounding with mire, or deep mud; as, a *miry* road.
3. Stained, or spattered with mire; hence, filthy.

mir'a·ble (mĭr'ȧ·bl'), *adj.* [L. *mirabilis*, fr. *mirari* to wonder. See MARVEL.] Wonderful. *Obs.* — *n.* A wonder. *Obs.*

Mi'rak (mĭ'răk; mē'-), *or* **Me'rak,** *n.* [Ar. *marāqq al-dubb* the loin of the bear. Cf. MIRACH.] See STAR, *Table.*

mir'bane (mŭr'bān), *n.* [Cf. F. *mirbane.*] See NITROBENZENE.

mir'ey. Var. of MIRY.

Mir'fak (mĭr'făk; mŭr'-), *n.* = ALGENIB. See STAR, *Table.*

mir'i·ness (mĭr'ĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.* See -NESS, MIRY.

mir'ish (mĭr'ĭsh), *adj.* = MIRY.

mirk, mirk'i·ness, mirk'some, mirk'y, etc. Vars. of MURK, etc.

Mir'ma. Mir'mah (mŭr'mȧ). *Bib.*

mirour. ✝ MIRROR.

mirre. ✝ MYRRH.

mirth. Myrth. *Obs. exc. Ref. Sp.*

mir'ror·ize, *v. t.* = MIRROR, *v. t.*

mir'ror·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

mirth'less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **-less·ly,** *adv.* — **-less·ness,** *n.*

mirth'some (mŭrth'sŭm), *adj.* See -SOME. — **-some·ness,** *n.*

mir'tle. Myrtle. *Obs. exc. R. S.*

mis-

mir·ya'chit (mĕr·yä'chĭt), *n.* [Russ. *miryachit'* to be epileptic, fr. Yakut *merjāk* epileptic, *imerek* jerk, rage.] *Med.* A neurotic condition observed in Siberia, similar to jumping disease.

mir'za (mĕr'zȧ), *n.* [Per. *mīrza*, abbr. fr. *mīrzādah*, fr. Ar. *amīr* commander + Per. *zādah* son of. Cf. MURZA.] **1.** The common title of honor in Persia, prefixed to the surname of a person of distinction. When appended to the surname, it signifies *Prince.*
2. (*pron.* mûr'zȧ) [*cap.*] A character whose vision of the tide of time, bridge of human life, and ocean of eternity, is the subject of an allegory by Addison in the *Spectator.*

mis (mĭs), *adj. & adv.* [See AMISS.] Wrong; amiss. *Obs.*

mis- (mĭs-). [In words of Teut. origin, fr. AS. *mis-*; akin to D. *mis-*, G. *miss-*, OHG. *missa-, missi-*, ON. & Dan. *mis-*, Sw. *miss-*, Goth. *missa-*; orig., a past part. from the root of G. *meiden* to shun, OHG. *mīdan*, AS. *mīthan*, Goth. *maidjan* to change (see MISS to fail of). In words from the French, fr. OF. *mes-* (F. *mé-, mès-*), fr. L. *minus* less (see MINUS). In present usage these two prefixes are commonly confounded.] A prefix meaning *amiss, wrong, ill, wrongly.* It was formerly more freely and widely used than at present. Cf. Ist MAL-, ILL. Its uses are: **1.** In its regular senses: **a** With adverbial force, before verbs, and participial and other adjectives, as in *mis*lead, *mis*construe, *mis*spent. **b** With attributive force before verbal and other nouns, *bad*, as in *mis*giving, *mis*conduct, *mis*deed. Specif., *Med.*, *para-*.
2. With the simple negative force of *dis-, in-, un-*, before words meaning something desirable or good, as in *mis*like, *mis*advantage, *mis*thrift. *Archaic.*
3. With merely intensive force before such verbs as *doubt, dread*, and before words meaning something wrong or bad, as in *mis*bode, *mis*demeanor. *Archaic & Dial.*

☞ COMBINATIONS, in sense 1, are:

misaccent	**miscookery**	**misinspired**
misaccentuation	**mis-copy**	**misinstruct**
misachievement	**miscredulity**	**misinstruction**
misacknowledge	**miscultivated**	**misinstructive**
misact	**misculture**	**misintend**
misadapt	**miscurvature**	**misintention**
misadaptation	**miscut**	**misinter**
misadd	**misdaub**	**misinterment**
misaddress	**misdecide**	**misintimation**
misadjust	**misdecision**	**misjoin**
misadmeasurement	**misdeclaration**	**miskeep**
misadministration	**misdeclare**	**miskindle**
misadvice	**misdefine**	**mislabel**
misadvise	**misdeliver**	**mislabor**
misaffection	**misdelivery**	**mislanguage**
misaffirm	**misdentition**	**mislearn**
misagent	**misdesire**	**mis-lie**
misaim	**misdetermine**	**mislight**
misalienate	**misdevise**	**mislikeness**
misalignment	**misdevoted**	**mislive**
misallegation	**misdevotion**	**mislocate**
misallege	**misdiet**	**mislocation**
misallotment	**misdispose**	**mislodge**
misallowance	**misdisposition**	**mis-mark**
misalphabetize	**misdistinguish**	**mismeasure**
misalter	**misdistribute**	**mismeasurement**
misanalyze	**misdistribution**	**mis-meet**
misanswer	**misdivide**	**mismenstruation**
misapparel	**misdower**	**misminded**
misappear	**misdraw**	**mismingle**
misappearance	**misdrive**	**mismotion**
misappellation	**mis-eat**	**misnarrate**
misappoint	**misecclesiastic**	**misnatured**
misappointment	**misedit**	**misnavigation**
misappraise	**miseducate**	**misnumber**
misappraisement	**miseduication**	**misnurture**
misapprehensible	**miseducative**	**misnutrition**
misascribe	**miseffect**	**misobservance**
misascription	**misencourage**	**misobserve**
misassay	**misendeavor**	**misoccupy**
misassent	**misenforce**	**misopinion**
misassert	**misengrave**	**misordination**
misassign	**misenjoy**	**misorganization**
misassociate	**misenroll**	**misorganize**
misassociation	**mis-enter**	**mispage**
misatone	**misentitle**	**mispagination**
misattribute	**mis-entry**	**mispaint**
misattribution	**misenunciation**	**misparse**
misauthorization	**miserected**	**mispart**
misauthorize	**mis-event**	**mispassion**
mis-aver	**misexample**	**mispatch**
misaward	**misexecute**	**mis-pen**
misbandage	**misexecution**	**misperceive**
misbegin	**misexpectation**	**misperception**
misbelove	**misexpend**	**misperform**
misbestow	**misexpenditure**	**misperformance**
misbestowal	**misexplain**	**mispersuade**
misbetide	**misexplanation**	**misperuse**
misbias	**misexplication**	**misphrase**
misbill	**misexposition**	**mispoint**
misbind	**misexpound**	**mispoise**
misbuild	**misexpress**	**mispolicy**
miscanonize	**misexpression**	**misposition**
mis-censure	**misexpressive**	**mispossessed**
mis-center	**misfashion**	**mispractice**
mischallenge	**misfather**	**misprejudiced**
mischaracterization	**misfaith**	**misrepent**
mischaracterize	**misfield**	**misprincipled**
mischarge	**misfile**	**misproceeding**
mischristen	**misfond**	**misproduce**
miscipher	**misform**	**misproportion**
mis-citation	**misformation**	**misproposal**
mis-cite	**misframe**	**mispropose**
misclaim	**misgauge**	**misprovide**
misclaiming	**misgesture**	**misprovidence**
misclass	**misgraft**	**misprovoke**
misclassification	**misgrave**	**mispunctuate**
misclassify	**misground**	**mispunctuation**
miscoin	**misgrow**	**mispurchase**
miscoinage	**misgrown**	**mispursuit**
miscollocation	**misguess**	**misqualify**
miscommand	**mis-hallowed**	**misquality**
miscommit	**mis-hear**	**misraise**
miscommunicate	**mis-hearer**	**misrate**
miscompare	**mis-heed**	**misrealize**
miscomplain	**mis-hit**	**misreason**
miscomplaint	**mis-hold**	**misreceive**
miscompose	**mis-humility**	**misrecital**
miscomputation	**misidentification**	**misrecite**
miscompute	**misidentify**	**misrecognition**
mis-con	**misimagination**	**misrecognize**
misconclusion	**misimagine**	**misrecollect**
misconfer	**misimpression**	**misrefer**
misconfident	**misimputation**	**misreference**
misconfiguration	**misimpute**	**misreflect**
misconjecture	**misincite**	**misreform**
misconjugate	**misinclination**	**misregulate**
misconjugation	**misincline**	**misrehearsal**
misconjunction	**misinfer**	**misrehearse**
misconsecrate	**misinference**	**misrelate**
misconsequence	**misinflame**	**misrelation**
miscook	**misingenuity**	**misreliance**

mis-rely
misrender
misrepeat
misreposed
misreprint
misreputе
misresemblanc
misresolved
miresult
misreward
misrhyme
misrhymer
mis-season
mis-seat
mis-see
mis-seek
missemblance
mis-send
mis-sense
missentence
mis-sheathed
mis-ship
mis-shod
mis-sing
mis-solution
mis-sort
mis-sound
mis-space
mis-start
mis-steer
mis-stitch
mis-stop
mis-strike
mis-stroke
mis-style
missuggestion
mis-suit
missummation
missuppose
mis-sway
mis-swear
missyllabication
missyllabify
mistaught
mistend
mistendency
misterm
misthread
misthrift
misthrive
misthrow
mis-tilled
mistitle
mistouch
mistranscribe
mistranscript
mistranscription
mis-translate
mistranslation
mis-tune
mistutor
mis-union
misyoke

mis-. = MISO-.

mis'ac·cept' (mĭs'ăk·sĕpt'), *v. t.* To understand in a wrong sense. — **mis·ac'cep·ta'tion** (mĭs·ăk'sĕp·tā'shŭn), *n.* — **mis'ac·cep'tion** (mĭs'ăk·sĕp'shŭn), *n. All Obs.*

mis'ad·ven'ture (mĭs'ăd·vĕn'tûr), *n.* **1.** Mischance; misfortune; esp., a mishap.
2. *Law.* Excusable homicide.
Syn. — Accident, casualty, disaster, calamity.

mis'ad·ven'tured (-tûrd), *adj.* Unfortunate. *Obs.*

mis'ad·ven'tur·er (-tûr·ĕr), *n.* One who incurs misadventures.

mis'ad·ven'tur·ous (-tûr·ŭs), *adj.* Unfortunate; unlucky. — **mis'ad·ven'tur·ous·ly**, *adv.*

mis'ad·vise' (-vīz'), *v. t.* To give wrong counsel to.
He had fatally *misadvised* his countrymen. *Grote.*

mis'ad·vised' (-vīzd'), *adj.* Ill-advised. — **mis'ad·vis'ed·ly** (-vīz'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **mis'ad·vis'ed·ness**, *n.*

mis'af·fect' (-ă·fĕkt'), *v. t.* To dislike; also, to harm. *Obs.*

mis'al·li'ance (mĭs'ă·lī'ăns), *n.* [After F. *mésalliance.*] An improper alliance, esp. in marriage; a mésalliance.

mis'al·ly' (-ă·lī'), *v. t.* To ally wrongly or unsuitably.

mis'an·dry (mĭs'ăn·drĭ), *n.* [*mis-* + *-andry.*] Dislike or disesteem of man by woman; — opposed to *misogyny.*

mis'an·thrope (mĭs'ăn·thrōp; mĭz'-; 277), *n.* [Gr. *misanthrōpos*, fr. *misein* to hate + *anthrōpos* a man.] A hater of mankind; a man hater; a misanthropist.

Mi'san'thrope', Le (lĕ mē'zăn'trōp'). [F.] A comedy (1666) by Molière. See ALCESTE; PHILINTE; CÉLIMÈNE.

mis'an·throp'ic (mĭs'ăn·thrŏp'ĭk; mĭz'-), *adj.* Also **mis'an·throp'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). Of, pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a misanthrope; hating or disliking mankind. — **mis'an·throp'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — See CYNICAL. **Ant.** — Philanthropic.

mis·an'thro·pism (mĭs·ăn'thrō·pĭz'm; mĭ'zăn'-), *n.* Misanthropy.

mis·an'thro·pist (-pĭst), *n.* A misanthrope.

mis·an'thro·pize (-pīz), *v. i. & t.;* -PIZED (-pīzd); -PIZ'ING (-pīz'ĭng). To be or make misanthropic.

mis·an'thro·pos (-ăn'thrō·pŏs), *n.; pl.* -PI (-pī). [NL.] A misanthrope. *Obs.*

mis·an'thro·py (mĭs·ăn'thrō·pĭ; mĭ'zăn'-), *n.* [Gr. *misanthrōpia.*] Hatred of mankind; pessimistic distrust of human nature; — opposed to *philanthropy.*

mis'ap·ply' (mĭs'ă·plī'), *v. t.;* -PLIED' (-plīd'); -PLY'ING. To apply wrongly; to use for a wrong purpose; as, to *misapply* a name, public money. — **mis'ap·pli·ca'tion** (mĭs'-ăp·lĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* — **mis'ap·pli'er** (mĭs'ă·plī'ĕr), *n.*

mis'ap·pre'ci·ate (mĭs'ă·prē'shĭ·āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To appreciate or estimate wrongly or improperly. — **mis'ap·pre'ci·a'tion** (-prē'shĭ·ā'shŭn; -sĭ·ā'-), *n.* — **mis'ap·pre'ci·a'tive** (-prē'shĭ·ā'tĭv; -ă·tĭv), *adj.*

mis'ap·pre·hend' (mĭs'ăp·rē·hĕnd'), *v. t.;* -HEND'ED; -HEND'ING. To apprehend wrongly; to misunderstand.

mis'ap·pre·hen'sion (-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* A misapprehending, or state of being misapprehended; misunderstanding. — **mis'ap·pre·hen'sive** (-sĭv), *adj.* — **mis·ap'pre·hen'sive·ly**, *adv.* — **mis·ap'pre·hen'sive·ness**, *n.*

mis'ap·pro'pri·ate (mĭs'ă·prō'prĭ·ĭt), *adj.* See MIS-, 2. — **mis'ap·pro'pri·ate·ly**, *adv.*

mis'ap·pro'pri·ate (mĭs'ă·prō'prĭ·āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To appropriate wrongly or misapply in use, esp. wrongfully and for oneself. — **mis'ap·pro'pri·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

mis'arch·ism (mĭs'ăr·kĭz'm), *adj.* [2d *mis-* + Gr. *archos* chief, *archein* to rule.] Opposition to any form of government. *Rare.* — **mis'arch·ist** (-kĭst), *n. Rare.*

mis'ar·range' (-ă·rānj'), *v. t.;* -RANGED' (-rānjd'); -RANG'ING (-rān'jĭng). To arrange wrongly; to place in a wrong order or manner. — **mis'ar·range'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

mis'at·tend' (-ă·tĕnd'), *v. t.* To misunderstand; to disregard. *Milton.*

mis·aun'ter (mĭs·ôn'tĕr), *n.* Misadventure. *Dial. Eng.*

mis'bap·tize' (mĭs'băp·tīz'), *v. t.* **1.** To misname; miscall.
2. To baptize wrongly.

mis·bear' (mĭs·bâr'), *v. t.* To misbehave. *Obs.*

mis'be·come' (mĭs'bē·kŭm'), *v. t.; past* -BE·CAME' (-kăm'); *past part.* -BE·COME'; *pres. part. & verbal n.* -BE·COM'ING (-kŭm'ĭng). Not to befit; to suit ill; to detract from by according or suiting ill; to be uncomely in (one).
Thy father will not act what *misbecomes* him. *Addison.*

mis'be·com'ing (-kŭm'ĭng), *adj.* Unbecoming. — **mis'be·com'ing·ly**, *adv.* — **mis'be·com'ing·ness**, *n.*

mis·bede' (mĭs·bĕd'), *v. t.* [AS. *mis-bēodan.*] To wrong; injure; abuse. *Obs.*

mis'be·fall' (mĭs'bē·fôl'), *v. t.* To happen amiss to; — used impersonally. — **mis'be·fall'en** (-fôl'ĕn), *adj. Both Obs.*

mis'be·get' (-gĕt'), *v. t.* To beget wrongly or unlawfully. — *n.* A bastard. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

mis'be·got'ten (-gŏt'n), **mis'be·got'** (-gŏt'), *adj.* Unlawfully or irregularly begotten; illegitimate.

mis'be·have' (-hāv'), *v. t. & i.;* -HAVED' (-hāvd'); -HAV'ING (-hāv'ĭng). To behave ill; to conduct improperly.

mis'be·hav'ior, mis'be·hav'iour (-hāv'yĕr), *n.* Improper, rude, or uncivil behavior; ill conduct.

mis'be·hold'en (mĭs'bē·hōl'dĕn; -d'n), *part. adj.* Unbecoming; disobliging; offensive. *Now Dial.*

mis'be·lief' (-lēf'), *n.* **1.** Erroneous or false belief; specif., erroneous or heterodox belief in religious matters; heresy.
2. Lack of belief; disbelief. *Obs.*

mis'be·lieve' (mĭs'bē·lēv'), *v. i.;* -LIEVED' (-lēvd'); -LIEV'ING (-lēv'ĭng). To believe erroneously, or in a false religion. — *v. t.* Not to believe; to disbelieve.

mis'be·liev'er (-lēv'ĕr), *n.* One who believes wrongly; one who holds a false religion; a heretic or infidel.

mis·birth' (mĭs·bûrth'), *n.* An abortion.

mis·bode' (-bōd'), *v. t.* To forebode. *Rare.*

mis·born' (mĭs·bôrn'; 66), *adj.* **a** *Obs.* Aborted; hence, deformed from birth. **b** Born out of wedlock.

mis·brand' (mĭs·brănd'), *v. t. Com.* To brand falsely; specif., to brand, as containers of drugs or foodstuffs, in contravention of statutory requirements.

mis·cal'cu·late (mĭs·kăl'kû·lāt), *v. t. & i.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). To calculate erroneously; to misreckon. — **mis'cal·cu·la'tion** (mĭs'kăl·kû·lā'shŭn), *n.* — **mis·cal'cu·la'tor** (mĭs·kăl'kû·lā'tĕr), *n.*

mis·call' (mĭs·kôl'), *v. t.;* -CALLED' (-kôld'); -CALL'ING.
1. To call by a wrong name; to misname.
2. To read amiss; to mispronounce. *Scot. & Dial.*
3. To call by a bad name; to abuse; revile. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

mis·call'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who miscalls.

mis·car'riage (mĭs·kăr'ĭj), *n.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** Ill conduct; evil or improper behavior; also, an instance of it; a misdemeanor; a misdeed. **b** Mishap; mischance. **c** A lapse.
2. Mismanagement; ill success; a failure or mistake.
3. **a** Failure (of something sent) to arrive. **b** Failure to carry properly; as, *miscarriage* of goods.
4. Premature expulsion of a fetus. See ABORTION, 1.

miscarriage of justice. A failure of proceedings at law to result in justice.

mis·car'ry (mĭs·kăr'ĭ), *v. i;* -RIED (-ĭd); -RY·ING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To undergo mishap or go wrong; specif., *Obs.:* **a** To be injured, lost, or destroyed; to meet with misfortune or death; to perish; die. **b** To go astray; err; do wrong.
2. **a** To suffer miscarriage or be delivered prematurely. **b** *Obs.* To fail to produce; to be abortive; — said of plants, etc.
3. To fail of the intended effect or of one's object; to come to naught; as, the statesman, the project, *miscarried.*
4. To fail of reaching the destination, or to go to the wrong destination; — esp. of letters.
—, *Transitive:* To cause to go astray or do wrong. *Obs.*

mis·cast' (-kăst'; 83), *v. t.* **a** *Now Dial.* To cast or reckon wrongly; miscalculate. **b** To cast in an unsuitable role.

mis·cast', *n.* **a** Act of miscasting; specif., *Obs.*, erroneous reckoning. **b** One who is miscast.

mis·cas'u·al·ty (mĭs·kăzh'ū·ăl·tĭ), *n.* Mischance. *Dial.*

‖**mis'ce** (mĭs'ē). [L., imper. of *miscere* to mix.] *Pharm.* Mix.

mis'ce·a·bil'i·ty (mĭs'ē·ă·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *miscere* to mix.] Capability of being mixed.

mis'ce·ge·nate (mĭs'ē·jē·nāt), *v. i.* To practice miscegenation. — *v. t.* To give rise to by miscegenation. — *n.* A person born of a miscegenetic union.

mis'ce·ge·na'tion (mĭs'ē·jē·nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *miscere* to mix + *genus* race.] **1.** An interbreeding of races.
2. *Law.* Intermarriage or interbreeding of whites and other races; — used chiefly, in the U. S., of marriage with Negroes, but in some States including Orientals or Indians, and frequently made unlawful and criminal by statute.

mis'ce·ge·na'tion·ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who favors intermarriage as a solution of race problems.

mis'ce·ge·na'tor (mĭs'ē·jē·nā'tĕr), **mis·ceg'e·nist** (mĭ·sĕj'ē·nĭst), *n.* One who is guilty of miscegenation.

mis'ce·ge·net'ic (-jē·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to miscegenation.

mis'ce·gine (mĭs'ē·jĭn; -jīn), *n.* A miscegenate.

mis'cel·la·nar'i·an (mĭs'ē·lă·nâr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to miscellanies. — *n.* A writer of miscellanies. *Both Rare.*

mis'cel·lane (mĭs'ē·lān), *adj.* [From MASLIN, confused with MISCELLANEOUS.] Miscellaneous. *Obs.* — *n.* A mixture; miscellany. *Obs.*

mis'cel·la'ne·a (mĭs'ē·lā'nē·ă), *n. pl.* [L. See MISCELLANY.] A collection of miscellaneous matters; matters of various kinds; esp., a literary miscellany.

mis'cel·la'ne·al (-ăl), *adj.* Miscellaneous. *Obs.* — *n. usually pl.* Miscellanies. *Obs.*

mis'cel·la·ne'i·ty (mĭs'ē·lā·nē'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Miscellaneousness.

mis'cel·la'ne·ous (mĭs'ē·lā'nē·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *miscellaneus* mixed, miscellaneous, fr. *miscellus* mixed, fr. *miscere.* See MIX; cf. MISCELLANY.] **1.** Consisting of diverse things or members mingled without forming a system; promiscuous (sense 1); heterogeneous; as, a *miscellaneous* collection.
2. Having various qualities; dealing with, or interested in, diverse topics or subjects; as, a *miscellaneous* writer.
Syn. — See INDISCRIMINATE. **Ant.** — Picked, choice.
—**mis'cel·la'ne·ous·ly**, *adv.* — **mis'cel·la'ne·ous·ness**, *n.*

miscellaneous wools. See WOOL, *n.*, 1.

mis'cel·la'nist (mĭs'ē·lā'nĭst; -lă·nĭst; mĭ·sĕl'ă·), *n.* A writer of miscellanies.

mis'cel·la'ny (mĭs'ē·lā'nĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -lă·nĭ; *Brit. also* mĭ·sĕl'ă·nĭ; 277), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [F. *miscellanée*, pl. *miscellanées*, fr. L. *miscellanea*, neut. pl. of *miscellaneus.* See MISCELLANEOUS.] **1.** A mixture of various things; a medley; esp., a collection of writings on various subjects.
2. *pl.* **a** Miscellaneous treatises, studies, or compositions collected into one book; as, a book or collection of *miscellanies.* **b** *Rare.* Miscellaneous persons.

mis'cel·la·ny, *adj.* Miscellaneous; heterogeneous. *Obs.*

mis·chance' (mĭs·chăns'; *see Pron.*, § 83), *n.* [ME. *meschance*, fr. OF. *mescheance.*] Ill luck; ill fortune; a mishap.
Syn. — Misadventure, calamity, disaster. See MISFORTUNE.

mis·chance', *v. i.* To come by mischance. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* To render or make unfortunate. *Archaic.*

mis·chanc'y (mĭs·chăn'sĭ), *adj.* Unlucky; risky; dangerous. *Scot. & Dial.*

mis'chief (mĭs'chĭf), *n.* [ME. *meschef* bad result, fr. OF. *meschief*, fr. *meschever* to be unfortunate, fr. *mes-* (fr. L. *minus* less) + *chief* end, head (F. *chef* chief). See MIS-; CHIEF. Cf. MUSCOVADO.] **1.** Unfortunate condition; evil plight; misfortune; need; want; also, a mishap. *Obs.*
2. Harm, evil, or damage viewed as the work of some agency or result of a particular cause; an ill consequence; an injury; esp., trouble or vexation caused by human agency or by some living being, intentionally or not.
3. *a Obs.* Wickedness; iniquity. **b** Harmful quality or character; mischievousness.
4. Formerly, a malady; now, a morbid condition.
5. A cause or source of harm, evil, trouble, or vexation; esp., a person who causes mischief or annoyance.
6. Action or conduct that annoys or vexes; esp., such as may cause trivial evil, annoyance, or trouble to others; also, mischievous disposition; as, the boy is all *mischief.*
☞ *Mischief* is often used colloq. or dial. as a euphemism for "devil"; as in, to play the *mischief* with one.
Syn. — Harm, hurt, evil, ill. See INJURY.
☞ COMBINATIONS (*adj.*) are: **mis'chief-lov'ing, mis'chief-work'ing.**

mis'chief (mĭs'chĭf), *v. t. & i.* = MISCHIEVE. *Archaic.*

mis'chief·ful (-fōōl), *adj.* Mischievous. *Chiefly Dial.*

mis'chief-mak'er (-māk'ĕr), *n.* One who makes mischief; one who excites or instigates quarrels or enmity. — **mis'chief-mak'ing** (-māk'ĭng), *adj. & n.*

mis·chieve' (mĭs·chēv'), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *meschever* to come to misfortune. Cf. ACHIEVE.] *a Archaic.* To undergo or cause (one) loss or misfortune; to hurt. **b** *Obs.* To slander.

mis'chie·vous (mĭs'chĭ·vŭs; *see note below*), *adj.* [AF. *meschevous.*] Causing mischief; full of mischief: **a** *Obs.* Unfortunate; distressful; calamitous; also, wretched; needy. **b** Involving, or productive of, harm, injury, or damage; injurious; harmful. "Most *mischievous* foul sin." *Shak.* **c** Characterized by, or inclined to the causing of, petty injury, trouble, or annoyance to others, as from carelessness or in sport; as, a *mischievous* child or action.
☞ The accentuation *mis·chie'vous* has since about 1700 been generally regarded as dialectal or humorous.
Syn. — Naughty, sportive, waggish, mocking. — MISCHIEVOUS, ROGUISH, ARCH, IMPISH. MISCHIEVOUS, as here compared (cf. INJURY), implies sportive malice (cf. MALICIOUS); that is ROGUISH, in modern usage, which is engagingly mischievous; that is ARCH which is slyly or mockingly mischievous — the word is applied chiefly to looks or expression, esp. of women or children; IMPISH heightens the implication of elfishly malicious mockery. Cf. CUNNING.
— **mis'chie·vous·ly**, *adv.* — **mis'chie·vous·ness**, *n.*

mi'schio (mē'skyō), *n.* Also **mischio marble.** [It. *mischio* mixture.] A breccia of white and pink fragments set in a dark cement. It is used as an ornamental stone.

misch metal (mĭsh). [G. *misch-* (*mischen* to mix) + E. *metal.*] A crude mixture of the rare-earth metals cerium, lanthanum, didymium, etc., resulting from the reduction of compounds formed in the thorium industry.

mis·choice' (mĭs·chois'), *n.* A wrong or improper choice.

mis·choose' (mĭs·chōōz'), *v. t. & i.; past tense* -CHOSE' (-chōz'); *past part.* -CHO'SEN (-chō'zn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -CHOOS'ING (-chōōz'ĭng). To choose wrongly.

mis'ci·ble (mĭs'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* [L. *miscere* to mix.] Capable of being mixed; miscible. — *n.* A miscible substance. *Obs.* — **mis'ci·bil'i·ty** (mĭs'ĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

mis·cog'ni·zant (mĭs·kŏg'nĭ·zănt; mĭs·kŏn'-), *adj.* [Cf. OF. *mesconoissant*, pres. part.] *Law.* Not cognizant.

mis·col'or, mis·col'our (mĭs·kŭl'ĕr), *v. t.* To give a wrong color to; figuratively, to misrepresent, as facts.

mis·col'or·a'tion, mis·col'our·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Discoloration.

mis'com·pre·hend' (mĭs'kŏm·prē·hĕnd'), *v. t.;* -HEND'ED; -HEND'ING. To get a wrong idea of or about; to misunderstand. — **mis'com·pre·hen'sion** (-hĕn'shŭn), *n.*

mis'con·ceive' (mĭs'kŏn·sēv'), *v. t. & i.;* -CEIVED' (-sēvd'); -CEIV'ING. To conceive wrongly; to interpret incorrectly.

mis'con·ceiv'er (-sēv'ĕr), *n.* One who misconceives.

mis'con·cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Act or result of misconceiving; an inaccurate or erroneous conception.

mis'con·duct' (mĭs'kŏn·dŭkt'), *v. t.;* -DUCT'ED; -DUCT'ING. To conduct amiss; to mismanage.

misconduct oneself. To behave improperly.

mis·con'duct (mĭs·kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* **1.** Mismanagement. *Rare.*
2. Wrong or improper conduct; bad behavior; unlawful behavior or conduct; specif., malfeasance or adultery.
3. An instance of bad behavior; — chiefly in *pl. Obs.*
Syn. — Misbehavior, misdemeanor, delinquency, offense.

mis'con·stru'a·ble (mĭs'kŏn·strōō'ă·b'l), *adj.* Subject to misconstruction.

mis'con·struct' (mĭs'kŏn·strŭkt'), *v. t.;* -STRUCT'ED; -STRUCT'ING. **1.** To misconstrue. *Obs.*
2. To construct wrongly or badly. *Rare.*

mis'con·struc'tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of misconstruing; erroneous or bad construction; wrong interpretation. — **mis'con·struc'tive** (-tĭv), *adj.*

mis'con·strue' (mĭs'kŏn·strōō'; mĭs·kŏn'strōō; 277), *v.;* -STRUED' (-strōōd'; -strōōd); -STRU'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To construe wrongly; to interpret erroneously; to misinterpret
2. To infer falsely. *Rare.*
—, *Intransitive:* To make a wrong interpretation.
— **mis'con·stru'er** (mĭs'kŏn·strōō'ĕr; mĭs·kŏn'strōō·ĕr), *n.*

mis'con·strue', *n.* A misconstruing.

mis'con·tin'u·ance (mĭs'kŏn·tĭn'ū·ăns), *n. Law.* Continuance by undue process.

mis'con·vey' (-kŏn·vā'), *v. t.* To convey or impart (oneself) wrongly. *Rare.*

mis'cor·rect' (mĭs'kŏ·rĕkt'), *v. t.;* -RECT'ED; -RECT'ING. To alter correctively but erroneously. — **mis'cor·rec'tion** (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.*

mis·coun'sel (mĭs·koun'sĕl), *v. t.;* -SELED (-sĕld) or -SELLED; -SEL·ING or -SEL·LING. [Cf. OF. *mesconseillier.*] To counsel or advise wrongly. — **mis·coun'sel**, *n.*

mis·count' (mĭs·kount'), *v. t. & i.;* -COUNT'ED; -COUNT'ING. [Cf. OF. *mesconter*, F. *mécompter.* Cf. MISCOMPUTE.]
1. To count erroneously; to miscalculate; to misreckon.
2. *a Obs.* To misestimate. **b** *Rare.* To misinterpret.

mis·count', *n.* [Cf. F. *mécompte* error, OF. *mesconte.*] An erroneous counting; a wrong computation.

mis'cre·ance (mĭs'krē·ăns), *n.* [OF. *mescreance* (F. *mécréance*).] Adherence to false faith; unbelief. *Archaic.*

mis'cre·an·cy (-ăn·sĭ), *n.* **1.** Miscreance. *Archaic.*
2. Villainy; turpitude.

mis'cre·ant (-ănt), *adj.* [OF. *mescreant* (F. *mécréant*), pres. part. of *mescroire* (F. *mécroire*) to doubt, disbelieve, fr. *mes-* (fr. L. *minus* less) + *croire* to believe, fr. L. *credere.* See MIS-; CREED.] **1.** Holding a religious faith regarded as false; misbelieving; heretical; unbelieving. *Archaic.*
2. Destitute of conscience; unscrupulous; villainous.

mis'cre·ant, *n.* **1.** One who holds a religious faith regarded as false; a misbeliever; a heretic. *Archaic.*
2. An unscrupulous villain; a vile wretch; a rascal.

mis'cre·ate' (mĭs'krē·āt'), *v. t. & i.;* -CRE·AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CRE·AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To create misshapen or amiss. — **mis'cre·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **mis'cre·a'tive** (-ā'tĭv), *adj. Rare.* — **mis'cre·a'tor** (-tĕr), *n.*

Mis'a·am (mĭs'ă·ăm). *D. Bib.*

mis·ac'ci·dent, *n.* A mishap. *Obs.*

mis'ac·compt', *v. t.* Also **mis'ac·count'.** To misjudge. *Obs.*

mis'ad·van'tage, *n.*, **mis'ad·vert'ence,** *n.* See MIS-, 2.

Mis'a·el (mĭs'ă·ĕl; mĭ'să-). *Bib.*

mis'af·fect'ed, *adj.* See MIS-, 2.

mis'a·gree', *v. i.* See MIS-, 2. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

mis'an·thro'pi·a (mĭs'ăn·thrō'pĭ·ă), *n.* [Gr. *misanthrōpia.*] = MISANTHROPY.

mis·ap'pre·hend'ing·ly, *adv.* of *misapprehending*, pres. part.

mis'ar·ray', *n.* See MIS-, 2.

mis'as·perse', *v. t.* See MIS-, 3.

mis'be·fit'ting, *adj.* See MIS-, 2.

mis'be·had'den (mĭs'bē·hăd'n). Scot. var. of MISBEHOLDEN.

mis'be·liev'ing·ly, *adv.* of *misbelieving*, pres. part.

mis'be·seem', *v. i.* = MISBECOME.

mis·bus'y, *v. t.* See MIS-, 2.

mis·ca', **mis·cas',** Vars. of MISCALL. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

mis·cal', Var. of MISKAL. See WEIGHT, *Table.* [-ABLE.]

mis·car'riage·a·ble, *adj.* See

mis·caw', Scot. var. of MISCALL.

mis·chance'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

mischand, mischant. ✝ MIS-CHANT.

mis·chant'er (mĭs·chăn'tĕr). Var. of MISHANTER, a form of MISAUNTER, misadventure.

Misch'nah, Misch'na, Misch'nic, etc. Vars. of MISHNAH, MISHNA, MISHNIC, etc.

mis'col·lect', *v. t.* To infer erroneously. *Obs.* — **mis'col·lec'tion,** *n. Obs.* [2.]

mis'com·pla'cence, *n.* See MIS-,

mis'con·ceit', *v. t.* = MISCONCEIVE. — **mis'con·ceit',** *n. Both Archaic.*

mis'con·di'tion, *v. t.* See MIS-, 2.

mis·con'fi·dence, *n.*, **mis·con'sti·tu'tion·al,** *adj.*, **mis'con·tent',** *adj.*, *n.*, & *v. t.* Discontent. *Obs.* [2.]

mis'con·ven'ient, *adj.* See MIS-,

mis·cov'et, *v. t.* See MIS-, 3.

---

mis'cre·ate' (mĭs'krē·āt'), *adj.* Miscreated.

mis·creed' (mĭs·krēd'), *n.* A false creed; a misbelief. *Poetic.*

mis·crop' (-krŏp'), *v. t.* To sow (a field) with a crop out of ordinary rotation. — *n.* A bad or poor crop.

mis·cue' (mĭs·kū'), *n.* **a** *Billiards & Pool.* A stroke in which the cue slips from the cue ball without impelling it as desired. **b** *Slang.* Hence, a mistake; a slip.

mis·cue', *v. i.* **a** To make a miscue. **b** *Theater.* To miss one's cue; to answer a wrong cue.

mis·date' (-dāt'), *n.* A wrong date. — **mis·date'ful** (-fŏŏl), *adj.*

mis·date' (mĭs·dāt'), *v. t.;* -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -DAT'ING (-dāt'ĭng). To date erroneously.

mis·deal' (-dēl'), *v. t. & i.;* -DEALT (-dĕlt'); -DEAL'ING. To deal or distribute wrongly. — **mis·deal'er** (-dēl'ĕr), *n.*

mis·deal', *n.* Act or instance of misdealing.

mis·deed' (-dēd'), *n.* [AS. *misdǣd.* See MIS-; DEED, *n.*] A gravely wrongful deed.

Evils which our own *misdeeds* have wrought. *Milton.*

mis·deem' (mĭs·dēm'), *v. t. & i.;* -DEEMED' (-dēmd'); -DEEM'ING. **1.** *Obs.* **a** To judge unfavorably; to think ill (of). **b** To have a suspicion or intimation (of); to suspect. **2.** To have or form a wrong or mistaken opinion (of); to misjudge; also, to think or suppose wrongly.

mis·deem', *n.* Misjudgment. *Obs.*

mis·deem'ful (-fŏŏl; -fl), *adj.* Suspicious. *Dial.*

mis'de·mean' (mĭs'dē·mēn'), *v. t.* To degrade. *Rare.*

mis'de·mean' (mĭs'dē·mēn'), *v. t. & i.;* -DE·MEANED' (-mēnd'); -DE·MEAN'ING. To behave ill; to misbehave.

mis'de·mean', *n.* An act of misbehavior. *Rare.*

mis'de·mean'ant (-ănt), *n.* One convicted of a misdemeanor; also, one guilty of misconduct.

mis'de·mean'ist (-ĭst), *n.* A misdemeanant.

mis'de·mean'or, mis'de·mean'our (-ēr), *n.* **1.** Ill behavior; evil conduct, or a case of it; a misdeed. *Now Rare.* **2.** *Law.* A crime less than a felony (sense 4). The distinction between *felonies* and *misdemeanors* is now purely arbitrary and without any logical basis; it is still maintained in the English system, and is defined by statute in the United States. It has important consequences in criminal proceedings.

3. A misdemeanant. *Obs.*

mis'de·rive' (mĭs'dē·rīv'), *v. t.;* -DE·RIVED' (-rīvd'); -DE·RIV'ING (-rīv'ĭng). **a** *Obs.* To misdirect. **b** To derive erroneously. — **mis·der'i·va'tion** (mĭs·dĕr'ĭ·vā'shŭn), *n.*

mis'de·scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.;* -SCRIBED' (-skrībd'); -SCRIB'ING (-skrīb'ĭng). To describe wrongly or incorrectly. — **mis'de·scrib'er** (-skrīb'ĕr), *n.* — **mis'de·scrip'tion** (-dē·skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* — **mis'de·scrip'tive** (-tĭv), *adj.*

mis'de·sert' (mĭs'dē·zûrt'), *n.* Ill desert. *Archaic.*

mis'de·serve' (-zûrv'), *v. i.* To deserve ill or badly. *Obs.*

mis'di·rect' (mĭs'dĭ·rĕkt'; mĭs'dī-), *v. t.;* -DI·RECT'ED; -DI·RECT'ING. To give a wrong direction to.

mis'di·rec'tion (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of directing wrongly, or state of being so directed; a wrong direction. **2.** *Law.* An error of a judge in charging the jury on a matter of law.

mis'di·vi'sion (mĭs'dĭ·vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Wrong or incorrect division, as of a word.

mis·do' (mĭs·dōō'), *v. t.; past tense* -DID' (-dĭd'); *past part.* -DONE' (-dŭn'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -DO'ING. [AS. *misdōn.* See MIS-; DO, *v.*] **a** To do wrongly or improperly. **b** *Obs.* To do wrong to; to illtreat; to injure. **c** *Obs.* To destroy; to kill. — *v. i.* To do wrong; to do amiss. *Now Rare.*

mis·do'er (mĭs·dōō'ĕr), *n.* A wrongdoer; offender.

mis·do'ing (-dōō'ĭng), *n.* Wrongdoing.

mis·doubt' (mĭs·dout'), *v.;* -DOUBT'ED; -DOUBT'ING. [Cf. OF. *mesdoubter.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To regard with doubts, misgivings, suspicion, or the like; to mistrust. "I do not *misdoubt* my wife." *Shak.*

2. To fear; to be apprehensive of, as an evil; to suspect.

—, *Intransitive:* To have doubt or suspicion; suspect.

mis·doubt', *n.* Suspicion; mistrust.

mis·dread' (-drĕd'), *v. t. & i.* To dread. *Obs.* — *n.* Dread of evil. *Obs.*

mise (mēz; mīz), *n.* [F., a putting, setting, expense, fr. *mettre* to put, lay, fr. L. *mittere* to send. See MISSILE.] **1.** *pl.* Expenses; specif., *Law,* expenses in personal actions. **2.** A levy or customary grant given by way of composition for a liberty, privilege, or immunity, as by the people on the occasion of the entry of a new Lord Marcher, king, etc. **3.** An agreement; as, the *mise of Amiens* and the *mise of Lewes,* the agreements made in January and May, 1264, between Henry III and the rebelling barons. **4.** *Gaming.* **a** The amount staked. **b** The layout. **5.** *Law.* The (general) issue in a proceeding upon a writ of right.

Syn. — See TREATY.

mise (mīz), *v. i.* To be miserly. *Obs.*

mis·ease' (mĭs·ēz'), *n.* [ME. *mesaise,* fr. OF. *mesaise.*] Want of ease; as: **a** Discomfort; distress. **b** *Obs.* Misery; want. **c** Uneasiness.

mis·ease', mis·eased' (-ēzd'), *adj.* Having discomfort or misery. *Obs.*

‖**mise' en scène'** (mē'-zän sän'). [F.] **a** The necessary preparations, as scenery, properties, etc., for the representation of a play; stage setting; also, the arrangement of the scenery and players in a scene. **b** Hence, setting; milieu.

mis·em'pha·sis (mĭs·ĕm'fĭ·sĭs), *n.* Misplaced emphasis. — **mis·em'pha·size** (-sīz), *v. t.*

mis'em·ploy' (mĭs'ĕm·ploi'), *v. t.;* -PLOYED' (-ploid'); -PLOY'ING. To use amiss; as, to *misemploy* one's time. — **mis'em·ploy'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

mis'e·nite (mĭs'ē·nīt), *n.* [From *Miseno,* promontory near Naples, Italy, where it is found.] *Mineral.* A native potassium sulphate (prob. $HKSO_4$).

mis'en·treat' (mĭs'ĕn·trēt'), *v. t.* To treat wrongfully. *Obs.*

Mi·se'nus (mĭ·sē'nŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* One of the followers of Aeneas, drowned near the cape which, according to legend, was named Misenum in his honor.

mi'ser (mī'zĕr), *adj.* [L. *miser* wretched, miserable; cf. It. *misero* wretched, avaricious, Sp. *mísero.*] **a** *Obs.* Wretched; miserable. **b** *Archaic.* Miserly; niggardly.

mi'ser, *n.* [See MISER, *adj.*] **1.** A wretched or severely afflicted person; also, a wretch. *Obs.*

2. A covetous, grasping, mean person; esp., one having wealth who lives miserably for the sake of hoarding.

mi'ser (mī'zĕr), *v. t.* To hoard.

mi'ser (mī'zĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *misère* a trifle.] Bread sopped in water, etc. *Obs.*

mis'er·a·bi·lism (mĭz'ĕr·ə·bĭ·lĭz'm), *n.* Pessimism which takes the form of grumbling discontent. — **mis'er·a·bilist** (-lĭst), **-lis'tic** (-lĭs'tĭk), *adj. Rare.*

mis'er·a·ble (mĭz'ĕr·ə·b'l; 59), *adj.* [F. *misérable,* fr. L. *miserabilis,* fr. *miserari* to lament, pity, fr. *miser* wretched. Cf. MISER.] **1.** In a state of misery, poverty, or extreme unhappiness; wretched; — now chiefly with reference to the mental state and often by way of hyperbole.

What hopes delude thee, *miserable* man? *Dryden.*

2. Full of wretchedness; as, a *miserable* life; also, causing misery, unhappiness, or great discomfort; as, a *miserable* cold. "What's more *miserable* than discontent?" *Shak.*

3. Avaricious; niggardly; miserly. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

4. Pitiable; lamentable; now esp., wretchedly deficient or meager; worthless; mean; paltry; sorry; poor; despicable; as, a *miserable* fellow; a *miserable* dinner.

5. Commiserative; pitiful. *Obs.*

Syn. — Unhappy, disconsolate, abject, forlorn.

Ant. — Fortunate, happy, comfortable. See LUCKY.

— **mis'er·a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **mis'er·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **mis'er·a·bly,** *adv.*

mis'er·a·ble, *n.* One who is miserable, or in misery.

Mi'sé'ra'bles, Les (lā mē'zā'rà'bl'). [F.] See LES MISÉRABLES.

‖**mi'sère'** (mē'zâr'), *n.* [F., poverty.] In solo whist, boston, etc., a declaration by which a player engages to lose every trick, there being no trump suit. In a **spread misère,** ‖**mi'sère' ou'verte'** (ōō'vĕrt'), *or* ‖**mi'sère' sur ta'ble** (sür ta'bl'), the declarer's hand is played as a spread.

‖**mi'sère' par'tout'** (pär'tōō'). [F.] A variety of boston played when no one makes a bid. There is no trump, and the object is to lose tricks.

Mis'e·re're (mĭz'ĕ·rē'rē; -rā'-), *n.* [L., have mercy, fr. *miserari* to have mercy, fr. *miser.* Cf. MISER.] **1.** *Eccl.* The 50th Psalm in the Vulgate (51st in *A.V.*), the most commonly used of the penitential Psalms; — so called from its first word. **2.** A musical setting of this Psalm, as the *Miserere* of Allegri, written (about 1635) for nine voices in two choirs. **3.** [*not cap.*] *Arch.* A small boss or bracket on the under side of the hinged seat of a church stall, intended, the seat being turned up, to give support to a worshiper when standing.

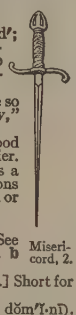

Miserecord, 2.

4. [*not cap.*] *Med.* = ILEUS. *Obs.*

mis'er·i·cord', mis'er·i·corde' (mĭz'ĕr·ĭ·kôrd'; mĭ·zĕr'ĭ·kôrd), *n.* [F. *miséricorde,* fr. L. *misericordia* mercy, compassion, fr. *misereri* to feel pity + *cor, cordis,* heart.] **1.** Compassion; pity; mercy. *Obs.*

2. A thin-bladed medieval dagger; — said to be so called because used to give the death, or "mercy," stroke to a fallen adversary.

3. *Eccl.* A dispensation, as in the matter of food or dress, granted to a member of a religious order.

4. *Eccl.* A small hall in a monastery, used as a refectory by those monks who had dispensations as to food and drink because of having been bled or requiring a change in food.

5. *Eccl. Arch.* = MISERERE, 3.

‖**mi'se·ri·cor'di·a** (mĭz'ĕ·rĭ·kôr'dĭ·ə), *n.* [L. See MISERICORD.] **a** *Old Law.* Amercement; mercy. **b** = MISERICORD.

Mi·se'ri·cor'dia (mē·zā'rē·kôr'dyä), *n.* [It., fr. L.] Short for FRATELLI DELLA MISERICORDIA.

‖**Mi'se·ri·cor'di·as Do'mi·ni** (mĭz'ĕ·rĭ·kôr'dĭ·ăs dŏm'ĭ·nī). [L., mercies of the Lord.] The second Sunday after Easter; — from the opening words, in the Latin, of the introit for the day.

mis'er·i·cor'di·ous (mĭz'ĕr·ĭ·kôr'dĭ·ŭs), **mis'er·i·cor'dous** (-dŭs), *adj.* [OF. *misericordios,* or ML. *misericordiosus.*] Forgiving; merciful. *Obs.*

mi'ser·ism (mī'zĕr·ĭz'm), *n.* Miserliness.

mi'ser·ly (mī'zĕr·lĭ), *adj.* [From MISER, *adj.*] Pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a miser; very covetous; niggardly. — **mi'ser·li·ness** (mī'zĕr·lĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

Syn. — Avaricious, penurious, mean. See PARSIMONIOUS.

Ant. — Generous, open-handed, free. See LIBERAL.

mis'er·y (mĭz'ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [ME. *miserie,* fr. OF. *miserie, misere* (F. *misère*), fr. L. *miseria,* fr. *miser* wretched.] **1.** A state of great distress; wretchedness; distress due to outward conditions, esp. to privation or poverty; as, the *misery* of overcrowded population; distress due to bodily or mental affliction; as, the *misery* of melancholia.

2. A wretched circumstance; a cause of misery; a calamity; a misfortune; as, the *miseries* of a childless age.

3. Covetousness; niggardliness; avarice. *Obs.*

4. A wretched place or person.

5. Bodily pain or aching; a pain or ache. *Dial.*

6. *Card Playing.* = MISÈRE. *Colloq.*

Syn. — Unhappiness, despondency, affliction, distress, anguish, woe. — MISERY, WRETCHEDNESS are often used with little distinction; as, "the fierce light of a blazing *misery*" (*De Quincey*); "the fierce *wretchedness* that glory brings" (*Shak.*). But MISERY often suggests the more acute or persistent, WRETCHEDNESS the more abject or desponding, unhappiness or distress; as, "the gnawing *misery* about that sweet child and its parents" (*Scott*); "Crushed with servitude, he knows his *wretchedness* too late" (*Shelley*). Cf. SORROW, MELANCHOLY.

Ant. — Happiness, fortune, joy. See PLEASURE.

mis'es·teem' (mĭs'ĕs·tēm'; 118), *v. t.;* -ES·TEEMED' (-tēmd'); -ES·TEEM'ING. To esteem amiss, esp. at too low worth.

That race is damned which *misesteems* its fate. *W. E. Henley.*

mis'es·teem', *n.* See MIS-, 2.

mis·es'ti·mate (mĭs·ĕs'tĭ·māt), *v. t.;* -MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -MAT'ING (-māt'ĭng). To estimate erroneously. — *n.* A wrong estimate. — **mis·es'ti·ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.*

mis·faith' (mĭs·fāth'), *n.* Want of faith; disbelief; distrust.

mis·fare' (-fâr'), *v. i.* [AS. *misfaran.*] *Obs.* **a** To fare ill; to fail; miscarry. **b** To go wrong; to misbehave. — *n.* Misfortune; mishap. *Obs.*

mis·fea'sance (-fē'zăns), *n.* [OF. *mesfaisance,* fr. *mesfaire* to do wrong, fr. *mes-* (fr. L. *minus* less) + *faire* to do, fr. L. *facere.* See MALFEASANCE.] *Law.* A trespass; a wrong done; now, specif., the doing wrongfully and injuriously of an act which a person might do in a lawful manner; the doing of a lawful act in an unlawful manner, or the wrongful and injurious exercise of lawful authority; — distinguished from *nonfeasance* and *malfeasance.*

mis·fea'sor (mĭs·fē'zĕr), *n.* [OF. *mesfesour.* Cf. MISFEASANCE.] *Law.* One guilty of misfeasance.

mis·fea'ture (-fē'tûr), *n.* Ill or distorted feature; a bad feature. — *v. t.* To distort the features of.

mis·feign' (mĭs·fān'), *v. i.* To feign with an evil design. *Obs.*

mis·fig'ure (-fĭg'ûr), *n.* Deformity; disfigurement. *Rare.* — *v. t.* To disfigure; disguise. *Now Dial. Eng.*

mis·fire' (mĭs·fīr'), *v. i.;* -FIRED' (-fīrd'); -FIR'ING (-fīr'ĭng). **1.** *Mach.* To have its explosive charge fail to ignite at the proper time; — said of an internal-combustion engine.

2. To fail to be fired; — said of a gun, mine, etc.

mis·fire', *n.* Act of misfiring; an instance of this.

mis·fit' (-fĭt'), *v. t. & i.;* -FIT'TED; -FIT'TING. To fit badly.

mis·fit', *n.* **1.** Act or state of fitting badly; as, a *misfit* in making a coat.

2. Something that fails to fit or fits badly, as a garment.

3. A person ill adjusted to his environment.

mis'fit' (mĭs'fĭt'), *adj.* That does not fit.

mis'for·give' (mĭs'fôr·gĭv'), *v. t.* To misgive. *Obs.*

mis·for'tu·nate (mĭs·fôr'tū·nĭt), *adj.* Unfortunate. — **mis·for'tu·nate·ly,** *adv. Both Now Dial.*

mis·for'tune (-tŭn), *n.* **1.** Bad fortune or luck; calamity; an evil accident; disaster; mishap· mischance.

2. The bearing of an illegitimate child; hence, an illegitimate child; a bastard. *Scot. & Dial.*

Syn., — MISFORTUNE, MISCHANCE, MISHAP, ADVERSITY agree in the idea of ill or adverse fortune. MISFORTUNE is the most general term; MISCHANCE is often more specifically that which in any way goes wrong; MISHAP is sometimes interchangeable with *mischance,* but more frequently denotes an unlucky accident; as, "The famous maxim of Monsieur de Rochefoucault, 'In our friends' *misfortunes* there is something secretly pleasing to us'" (*Thackeray*); "By great *mischance* he heard but fragments of her later words" (*Tennyson*); "Now the doctor's skill [victorious seemed], and now — alas, for unforeseen *mishaps!* they put on a damp nightcap and relapse" (*Cowper*). ADVERSITY, the strongest of the words compared, denotes grave or continued misfortune, as, "The virtue of prosperity is temperance, the virtue of *adversity* is fortitude" (*Bacon*). Cf. ACCIDENT, DISASTER, INJURY.

Ant. — Fortune, success, prosperity.

mis·for'tune, *v. i.* To happen unluckily or unfortunately; to suffer misfortune. *Obs.*

mis·for'tuned (mĭs·fôr'tŭnd), *adj.* Unfortunate. *Rare.*

mis·for'tun·er (mĭs·fôr'tŭn·ĕr), *n.* One in misfortune.

mis·give' (mĭs·gĭv'), *v. t.; past tense* -GAVE' (-gāv'); *past part.* -GIV'EN (-gĭv'ĕn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -GIV'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To give or suggest doubt and apprehension to; to impart fear to; to make apprehensive or suspicious; — usually said of the mind or heart.

Such whose consciences *misgave* them. *Milton.*

2. To give or grant amiss; also, to misquote.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To give out doubt and apprehension; to be fearful. "My mind *misgives.*" *Shak.*

2. To fail; miscarry; of a gun, to miss fire. *Chiefly Scot.*

mis·giv'ing (-gĭv'ĭng), *verbal n.* of MISGIVE; esp., premonition of evil; a sense of distrust or apprehension.

Syn. — See APPREHENSION, QUALM.

Ant. — Confidence, faith, belief, trust.

mis·giv'ing, *adj.* That misgives. — **mis·giv'ing·ly,** *adv.*

mis·go' (-gō'), *v. i.; past tense* -WENT' (-wĕnt'); *past part.* -GONE' (-gŏn'; 185); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -GO'ING. To go wrong or astray; to err; miscarry. *Now Dial.*

mis·got'ten (-gŏt'n), *adj.* Ill-gotten; also, misbegotten.

mis·gov'ern (-gŭv'ĕrn), *v. t.;* -GOV'ERNED (-ĕrnd); -GOV'ERN·ING. To govern ill; specif.: **a** *Obs.* To mismanage; misdirect; misbehave. **b** To rule badly.

— **mis·gov'ern·ance** (-gŭv'ĕr·năns), *n.* — **mis·gov'ernment** (-ĕrn·mĕnt), *n.* — **mis·gov'er·nor** (-ĕr·nĕr; -ē·nĕr), *n.*

mis·graff' (mĭs·grăf'), *v. t.* To misgraft. *Obs.*

mis·growth' (-grōth'), *n.* Distorted or abnormal growth.

mis·gug'gle (mĭs·gŭg'l; -gōōg'l), *v. t.* [Cf. E. dial. *gruggle* to put out of order by much handling.] To mar. *Scot.*

mis·guide' (mĭs·gīd'), *v. t.;* -GUID'ED (-gīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -GUID'ING (-gīd'ĭng). To guide wrongly; specif.: **a** *Obs.* To cause (oneself) to do wrong; to misbehave. **b** To mismanage; misgovern; hence, *Scot.*, to maltreat; abuse; spoil; injure. **c** To lead astray; to mislead; misdirect. — **mis·guid'ance** (-gīd'ăns), *n.* — **mis·guid'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

mis·guide', *n.* Misguidance. *Obs.*

mis·guid'ing (-gīd'ĭng), *adj.* That misguides. — **mis·guid'ing·ly,** *adv.*

mis·han'dle (mĭs·hăn'd'l), *v. t.;* -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). To handle ill, wrongly, or roughly; to maltreat.

mis·hap' (mĭs·hăp'; mĭs'hăp), *n.* **1.** Ill luck; misfortune.

2. **a** An injurious or unfortunate accident. **b** A lapse from chastity. **c** A miscarriage. **d** An illegitimate child.

Syn. — See MISFORTUNE.

mis·hap', *v. i.* Also **mis·hap'pen** (-hăp'ĕn). *Obs.* **a** To meet with misfortune. **b** To happen unluckily; — used impersonally.

Mi·shi'khwut·me'tun·ne (mē·shē'kwŭt·mā'tŭn·ĕ), *n.* An Indian of an Athapascan tribe in Oregon.

mish'mash' (mĭsh'măsh'), *n.* [Cf. G. *misch-masch.* See MASH.] Hodgepodge; medley; jumble. — *v. t.* To make a mishmash of; to jumble.

mish'mee, mish'mi (mĭsh'mē), *n.* [Said to be fr. Assamese *mishmīlīta.*] The tita root.

Mish'mi (mĭsh'mē), *n.; pl.* -MIS (-mēz). One of a primitive Mongoloid hill tribe of the upper Brahmaputra; also, their language. See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Mish'nah, Mish'na (mĭsh'nȧ), *n.; pl.* MISHNAYOTH (mĭsh'nä·yōth'). [NHeb. *mishnāh,* i. e., instruction, oral law, fr. Heb. *shānāh* to repeat, in post-Biblical Heb. to teach, to learn.] **a** The traditional doctrine of the Jews as represented and developed chiefly in the decisions of the rabbis before the 3d century A.D. **b** A single tenet, a view of a rabbi. **c** Any collection of such tenets. **d** The collection of Halakoth, which is the basis of the Talmud. The Mishnah is written in a late literary form of Hebrew known as *Mishnaic Hebrew* or *Neo-Hebraic* (see HEBREW, *n.*, 2). It is divided into six portions or "orders" (*Sedarim*), which are subdivided into 63 treatises (*Massekhtoth*), these into 523 chapters (*Perakim*), and these into *Halakoth.* The Sedarim are: *Zeraim* or "seeds,"

---

mis·cre'dent, *n.* [*mis-* + *credent.* Cf. MISCREANT.] A miscreant or misbeliever. *Obs.*

mis·cred'it·ed, *pari. adj.* See MIS-, 2.

mis'de·formed', *adj.* See MIS-, 3.

mis'de·mer'it, *n. & v.* See MIS-, 3. *Obs.*

mis·dempt', *Obs.* past part. of **mis'de·part',** *v. i.* To distribute wrongly. *Obs.*

mis'de·vout', *adj.* Erroneously devout. *Obs.*

mis·dight', *adj.* Arrayed or treated unsuitably. *Obs.*

mise. † MICE.

mi·self'. Myself. *Ref. Sp.*

misen. † MIZZEN, MIZEN.

mise of Amiens, mise of Lewes. See MISE, *n.*, 3.

mis'er·a'tion (mĭz'ĕr·ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *miseratio.*] = COMMISERATION. *Obs.*

mi'ser·dom (mī'zĕr·dŭm), *n.* See [-DOM.]

mi'ser·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

mis'er·i·cor'dye, *n.* Mercy. *Obs.*

mis'ex·pense', *n.* A spending amiss. *Obs.*

mis·fall', *v. i.* To misbefall. *Obs.*

— *n.* Misfortune. *Obs.*

mis·fate', *n.* Misfortune. *Obs.*

mis·fere', *v. i.* = MISFARE, *v. i.* *Obs.*

mis·for'tune-proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.

Mis'gab (mĭs'găb). *Bib.*

mis·giv', Misgive. *Ref. Sp.*

mis·gra'cious, *adj.* See MIS-, 2.

mis·guid'ed (mĭs·gīd'ĕd; 119), *past part.* of MISGUIDE. — **mis·guid'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **mis·guid'ed·ness,** *n.*

mis·guise', *n. & v.* Disguise. *Obs.*

mis·gye', *v. t.* = MISGUIDE. *Obs.*

Mish'a·el (mĭsh'ā·ĕl; mĭ'shā·ĕl). *Bib.*

Mi'shal (mī'shăl). *Bib.*

Mi'sham (mī'shăm). *Bib.*

mi·sham'ter (mĭ·shăm'tĕr). Var. of MISAUNTER. *Chiefly Scot.*

mis·hap'py, *adj.* See MIS-, 2.

mis·ha'ra (mĭ·shä'rȧ), *n. sing. & pl.* [Ar. *mashārah.*] See MEASURE, *Table.* [*Obs.*]

mis·have', *v. t.* To misbehave.

Mish'e·al (mĭsh'ē·ăl; mĭ'shē·ăl). *Bib.*

Mish'ma (mĭsh'mȧ). *Bib.*

Mish·man'nah (mĭsh·măn'ȧ). *Bib.*

---

on offerings, Biblical regulations, and prayers; *Mood*, "festivals," on the Sabbath, feasts, and fasts; *Nashim*, "women," on marriage and divorce; *Nezikim*, "injuries," on law and idolatrous worship; *Kodashim*, "holy things"; and *Tohorot*, "purifications." See TALMUD. Supplementing the Mishnah, there is a collection of traditions, known as the *Tosephta*, and many traditions of the tannaic or Mishnaic period are preserved in the Gemara of the Talmud, known as *Baraithas*. — **Mish·na'ic** (mĭsh-nā'ĭk), **Mish'nic** (mĭsh'nĭk), **Mish'ni·cal** (-nĭ·kăl), *adj.*

mis'im·prove' (mĭs'ĭm-prōōv'), *v. t.*; -PROVED' (-prōōvd'); -PROV'ING (-prōōv'ĭng). **1.** To fail to improve; esp., to use amiss; to abuse; misuse. *Now Rare.*

2. To make amiss in the effort to improve.

mis'in·form' (-ĭn-fôrm'), *v. t. & i.*; -FORMED' (-fôrmd'); -FORM'ING. To give untrue or misleading information (to). — **mis'in·form'ant** (-fôr'mănt), *n.* — **mis'in·for·ma'tion** (mĭs'ĭn-fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* — **mis'in·former** (-fôr'mĕr), *n.*

mis'in·tel'li·gence (mĭs'ĭn-tĕl'ĭ-jĕns), *n.* Misunderstanding; also, want of intelligence.

mis'in·tel'li·gi·ble (-jĭ-b'l), *adj.* Susceptible of being misunderstood.

mis'in·ter'pret (-tûr'prĕt; -prĭt; 119), *v. t. & i.*; -PRET·ED; -PRET·ING. To interpret erroneously; to understand or to explain in a wrong sense. — **mis'in·ter'pret·a·ble** (-ă-b'l), *adj.* — **mis'in·ter'pre·ta'tion** (-tûr'prĕ-tā'shŭn), *n.* — **mis'in·ter'pret·er**, *n.*

mis·join'der (mĭs·join'dĕr), *n. Law.* An incorrect union of parties or of causes of action in procedure. In common-law pleading it is a ground of demurrer.

mis·judge' (mĭs·jŭj'), *v. t. & i.*; -JUDGED' (-jŭjd'); -JUDG'ING. To judge erroneously or unjustly; to misconstrue. — **mis·judg'er** (-jŭj'ĕr), *n.* — **mis·judg'ing·ly**, *adv.* — **mis·judg'ment, mis·judge'ment** (-jŭj'mĕnt), *n.*

mis·kal' (mĭs·kăl'), *n.* [Per. (fr. Ar.) & Ar. *mithqāl*, colloq. *misqāl*, weight.] **1.** A traditional Mohammedan weight. See WEIGHT, *Table.*

2. A silver ten-dirhem piece of Morocco. **b** A bilingual coin of Chinese Turkestan.

mis·ken'ning (mĭs·kĕn'ĭng), *n. Early Law.* A mistake or variance in pleading.

mis·know' (mĭs·nō'), *v. t.*; *past tense* -KNEW' (-nū'); *past part.* -KNOWN' (-nōn'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -KNOW'ING. **1.** Not to know; to be ignorant of. *Obs.*

2. **a** To fail to recognize, or perceive the identity of. **b** To refuse to recognize; to ignore; overlook.

3. To know amiss; to misunderstand.

— **mis·knowl'edge** (-nŏl'ĕj; -ĭj; 119), *n.*

misk'y (mĭs'kĭ), *adj.* Misty; foggy. *Now Dial. Eng.*

mis·lay' (mĭs·lā'), *v. t.*; -LAID' (-lād'); -LAY'ING. **1.** *Now Rare.* To lay in a wrong place; misplace; to place wrongly. **b** *Obs.* To allege erroneously.

2. To lay in a place not recollected; to lose; as, to *mislay* one's hat or gloves; to *mislay* a paper.

Syn. — See DISPLACE.

mis·lay'er (-lā'ĕr), *n.* One who mislays.

mis·lead' (mĭs·lēd'), *v. t.*; *past tense & past part.* -LED' (-lĕd'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -LEAD'ING. [AS. *mislǣdan*. See MIS-; LEAD to conduct.] **1.** To lead into a wrong way or path; to lead astray; to cause to err; to deceive.

2. *Obs.* **a** To mismanage. **b** To misbehave.

Syn. — Delude, misguide, lead astray.

mis·lead'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which misleads.

mis·lead'ing, *adj.* That misleads.

Syn. — See FALLACIOUS.

Ant. — Candid. See HONEST, FRANK.

— **mis·lead'ing·ly**, *adv.* — **mis·lead'ing·ness**, *n.*

mis·lear' (mĭs·lĕr'), *v. t.* [AS. *mislǣran*. See MIS-; cf. LERE to teach.] To mislead. *Now Dial.*

mis·leared', mis·leered' (mĭs·lĕrd'), *adj.* Mischievous; unmannerly; ill-bred. *Chiefly Scot.*

mis·lest' (mĭs·lĕst'), *v. t.* [Cf. MIS-; MOLEST.] To molest.

mis·like' (mĭs·līk'), *v.*; -LIKED' (-līkt'); -LIK'ING (-līk'ĭng). [AS. *mislīcian* to displease. See LIKE, *v.*] *Transitive:*

1. To be displeasing to; to displease.

> If my best wines *mislike* thy taste. *T. B. Aldrich.*

2. To dislike; to disapprove of; to have aversion to.

—, *Intrans.*: *Obs.* To be displeased. **b** To waste away.

mis·like', *n.* **1.** Dislike; aversion; distaste.

2. *Obs.* **a** Disagreement; dissension. **b** Wasting; disease.

mis·lik'en (-lĭk'ĕn), *v. t.* To disparage. *Chiefly Dial.*

mis·lik'er (mĭs·lĭk'ĕr), *n.* One who dislikes.

mis·lip'pen (mĭs·lĭp'ĕn), *v. t. Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.* **a** To delude; disappoint; also, to neglect. **b** To suspect.

mis·luck' (-lŭk'), *n.* Ill luck; misfortune. *Chiefly Scot.*

mis·luck', *v. i.* To experience misfortune. *Chiefly Scot.*

mis·made' (mĭs·mād'), *adj.* Badly or improperly made or formed. "*Mismade* human nature." *Mrs. Browning.*

mis·make' (mĭs·māk'), *v. t.*; *past tense & past part.* -MADE' (-mād'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* MAK'ING (-māk'ĭng). **1.** To make or form amiss; to spoil in making.

2. To disturb or discompose (oneself). *Scot.*

mis·man'age (mĭs·măn'ĭj), *v. t. & i.*; -AGED (-ĭjd); -AG·ING (-ĭj·ĭng). To manage ill or improperly. — **mis·man'age·a·ble** (-ă-b'l), *adj.* — **mis·man'age·ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* — **mis·man'ag·er** (mĭs·măn'ĭj·ĕr), *n.*

mis·man'age, *n.* Mismanagement. *Rare.*

mis·man'nered (-măn'ĕrd), *adj.* Ill-mannered. *Scot.*

mis·man'ners (-măn'ĕrz), *n. pl.* Ill-bred manners. *Obs.*

mis·mar'riage (mĭs·măr'ĭj), *n.* An unsuitable marriage.

mis·mar'ry (-măr'ĭ), *v. t.* To marry ill or unsuitably.

mis·match' (-măch'), *v. t.* To match unsuitably or ill, as in marriage. — **mis·match'er**, *n.* — **mis·match'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

mis·mate' (-māt'), *v. t. & i.*; -MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -MAT'ING (-māt'ĭng). To mate wrongly or unsuitably.

mis·mean' (-mēn'), *v. t.* To intend or understand wrongly. *Obs.*

mis·move' (mĭs·mōōv'), *n.* A bad or wrong move; also, *U. S.*, a mistaken step.

mis·name' (-nām'), *v. t.*; -NAMED' (-nāmd'); -NAM'ING (-nām'ĭng). **1.** To call by the wrong name; miscall.

2. To call by a bad name; to abuse; revile. *Obs.*

Mis'ni·ac (mĭs'nĭ·ăk), **Mis·ni'a·cal** (mĭs·nī'ă·kăl), *adj* Mishnaic.

mis·nomed' (mĭs·nōmd'), *part. adj.* Misnomered.

mis·no'mer (-nō'mĕr), *n.* [OF. *mesnommer* to misname, inf. used as n., fr. *mes-* amiss, wrong (fr. L. *minus* less) + *nommer* to name, fr. L. *nominare*, fr. *nomen* name. See NAME.] **1.** The misnaming of a person in a legal instrument, as in a complaint or indictment; use of a wrong name. Misnomer of a party to a contract will not in general avoid the contract if the party can be legally ascertained, nor misnomer of a legatee in a will avoid the legacy if the will furnishes the means of ascertaining the person intended.

2. A wrong name; an incorrect designation or term.

mis·no'mer (mĭs·nō'mĕr), *v. t.* To misname.

mis'o- (mĭs'ō-; mī'sō-), **mis-.** A combining form, Greek *miso-, mis-*, from *misein*, to hate, *misos*, hatred, denoting *hating, hatred*; — opposite of *philo-*, as in *misogamy*.

mis'o·cap'nic (mĭs'ō-kăp'nĭk; mī'sō-), *adj.* [*miso-* + Gr. *kapnos* smoke.] Hating tobacco smoke.

mis'o·cap'nist (-nĭst), *n.* A hater of tobacco smoke.

mis'o·gal'lic (mĭs'ō-găl'ĭk; mī'sō-), *adj.* [*miso-* + *Gallic.*] Exhibiting hatred of the French.

mi·sog'a·my (mĭ·sŏg'ă·mĭ; mī-; 227), *n.* [*miso-* + Gr. *gamos* marriage.] Hatred of marriage. — **mis'o·gam'ic** (mĭs'ō-găm'ĭk; mī'sō-), *adj.* — **mi·sog'a·mist** (mĭ·sŏg'ă·mĭst; mī-), *n. & adj.*

mis'o·gyne (mĭs'ō-jĭn; mī'sō-jĭn; -jĭn), *n.* A misogynist. *R.*

mis'o·gyn'ic (mĭs'ō-jĭn'ĭk; mī'sō-), *adj.* Also **mis'o·gyn'i·cal** (-jĭn'ĭ-kăl), **mi·sog'y·nous** (mĭ·sŏj'ĭ-nŭs; mī-). Woman-hating.

mi·sog'y·nist (mĭ·sŏj'ĭ-nĭst; mī-; 277), *n.* [Gr. *misogynēs*, fr. *misein* to hate + *gynē* woman.] A woman hater.

mi·sog'y·ny (-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. *misogynia.*] Also **mi·sog'y·nism** (-nĭz'm). Hatred of women. — **mi·sog'y·nis'tic** (-nĭs'tĭk), **-ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.*

mis'o·hel'lene (mĭs'ō-hĕl'ēn; mī'sō-), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *misellēn.*] A hater of the Greeks.

mi·sol'o·gy (mĭ·sŏl'ō-jĭ; mī-), *n.* [Gr. *misologia*, fr. *misein* to hate + *logos* discourse.] Hatred of argument or discussion or of enlightenment. — **mi·sol'o·gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

mis'o·math (mĭs'ō-măth; mī'sō-), *n.* A hater of mathematics.

mis'o·ne'ism (-nē'ĭz'm), *n.* [*miso-* + Gr. *neos* new + *-ism.*] A hatred or intolerance of anything new or changed. — **mis'o·ne'ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **mis'o·ne·is'tic** (-nē-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

mis'o·pa'ter·ist (-pā'tĕr-ĭst), *n.* [*miso-* + Gr. *patēr* father + *-ist.*] A hater of the Fathers (of the Church).

mis'o·pe'di·a, mis'o·pae'di·a (mĭs'ō-pē'dĭ·ă; mī'sō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *miso-* + Gr. *pais, paidos*, child.] Dislike of children; specif., morbid aversion to one's own children. — **mis'o·pe'dism, mis'o·pae'dism** (-dĭz'm), *n.* — **mis'o·pe'dist, mis'o·pae'dist** (-dĭst), *n.*

mis'o·po·lem'i·cal (-pō-lĕm'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [Cf. Gr. *misopolemos.*] War-hating.

mis·or'der (mĭs·ôr'dĕr), *n.* Disorder.

mis·or'der, *v. t.* To put in disorder; to manage or treat badly; to confuse; to behave (oneself) ill. *Obs.*

mi·sos'co·pist (mĭ·sŏs'kō-pĭst; mī-), *n.* [*miso-* + Gr. *skopein* to witness.] A hater of sights. *Lowell.*

mi·sos'o·phist (-ō-fĭst), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *misosophos.*] Also **mi·sos'o·pher** (-fĕr). A hater of wisdom.

mi·sos'o·phy (-fĭ), *n.* Hatred of wisdom.

mis'o·the'ism (mĭs'ō-thē'ĭz'm; mī'sō-), *n.* [*miso-* + Gr. *theos* god.] Hatred of God or gods. — **mis'o·the'ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **mis'o·the·is'tic** (-thē-ĭs'tĭk), *adj. All Rare.*

mis'o·tyr'an·ny (-tĭr'ă·nĭ), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *misotyrranos.*] Hatred of tyranny.

mis·ox'ene (mĭs·ŏk'sēn; mī-sŏk'-), *n.* [Gr. *misoxenos*, fr. *misein* to hate + *xenos* stranger.] A hater of strangers. — **mis·ox'e·ny** (-sē-nĭ), *n.*

mis·pay' (mĭs·pā'), *v. t.*; -PAID' (-pād'); -PAY'ING. [OF. *mespaier.* Cf. APPAY.] **1.** To displease; dissatisfy. *Obs.*

2. To pay wrongly or mistakenly.

mis·pick' (mĭs·pĭk'), *n. Textiles.* An omission of a pick (sense 2 **b**); also, a defect caused by such an omission.

mis'pick'el (mĭs'pĭk'ĕl), *n.* [G.] *Mineral.* Arsenopyrite.

mis·place' (mĭs·plās'), *v. t.*; -PLACED' (-plāst'; 66); -PLAC'ING (-plās'ĭng). To put in a wrong place or position; to mislocate; mislay; also, to set or place on an improper or unworthy object; as, he *misplaced* his confidence.

Syn. — See DISPLACE.

mis·plant' (-plănt'; 83), *v. t.* To plant wrong; specif., *Fencing*, to direct (a thrust) improperly.

mis·play' (mĭs·plā'), *n.* A wrong play; a mismove.

mis·plead'ing (mĭs·plēd'ĭng), *n. Chiefly Law.* An error in pleading; a wrong pleading. — **mis·plead'** (-plēd'), *v. t. & i.*

mis·praise' (-prāz'), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. MISPRIZE.] To dispraise; also, to praise amiss.

mis·print' (-prĭnt'), *v. t.* To print wrong or incorrectly.

mis·print' (mĭs·prĭnt'; 66), *n.* A mistake in printing; a deviation from the copy; a typographical error; as, a book full of *misprints*.

mis·pris'al (mĭs·prīz'ăl; -'l), *n.* Contempt; scorn. *Rare.*

mis·pri'sion (-prĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *mesprison, mesprision*, mistake, wrongdoing, fr. *mesprendre* to do wrong, prop., to mistake (F. *méprendre*), fr. *mes-* amiss (fr. L. *minus*) + *prendre* to take; cf. F. *méprise* a mistake. The word has been somewhat confused with F. *mépris* contempt, OF. *mespris* (see 1st & 2d MISPRIZE). See PRISON.] **1.** Misconduct; misdemeanor, esp. in office or in neglect of duty. *Negative misprision* is the concealment of something known by one who is under a duty to reveal it. *Positive misprision* is the commission of an act that ought not to be done.

2. **a** *Archaic.* Misunderstanding in which one thing is taken for another; mistake. **b** *Rare.* Mistaken suspicion.

mis·pri'sion (mĭs·prĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Contempt; scorn; depreciation or neglect; misprize. *Archaic.*

misprision of treason, misprision of felony. *Law.* Orig., any serious misdemeanor akin to, but not technically classed or punished as, treason or felony; later, concealment of, or omission to notify the authorities of, treason or felony by a person cognizant thereof.

mis·prize' (mĭs·prīz'), *v. t.*; -PRIZED' (-prīzd'); PRIZ'ING (-prīz'ĭng). Also **mis·prise'**. [OF. *mesprisier* (for orig. *mespreisier*) to despise (F. *mépriser*), fr. *mes-* amiss, wrong (fr. L. *minus* less) + LL. *pretiare* to prize, value, fr. L. *pretium* price. See PRIZE to value.] To scorn; to despise; to slight or undervalue.

mis·prize', *n.* [Cf. OF. *mespris*, F. *mépris.*] Contempt; scorn; also, want of appreciation.

mis·prize', *n. & v.* Also **mis·prise'**. [OF. *mespris*, past part. of *mesprendre* to do wrong, prop. to mistake. See MISPRISION.] Mistake. *Obs.*

mis·pri'zer (mĭs·prīz'ĕr), *n.* One who misprizes.

mis'pro·fess' (mĭs'prō-fĕs'), *v. t. & i.* To profess falsely. — **mis'pro·fes'sor** (-fĕs'ĕr), *n.*

mis'pro·nounce' (mĭs'prō-nouns'), *v. t. & i.* To pronounce incorrectly. — **mis'pro·nounce'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* — **mis'pro·nun'ci·a'tion** (-nŭn'sĭ·ā'shŭn; -shĭ·ā'shŭn), *n.*

mis·proud' (mĭs·proud'), *adj.* Viciously proud. *Archaic.*

mis·put' (-pŏŏt'), *v. t.* To put amiss, as a question; to misplace; to disconcert. *Chiefly U. S.*

mis·quote' (mĭs·kwōt'), *v. t. & i.* To quote erroneously. — **mis'quo·ta'tion** (mĭs'kwō-tā'shŭn), *n.* — **mis·quot'er** (mĭs·kwōt'ĕr), *n.*

mis·read' (-rēd'), *v. t.* To read amiss; to misinterpret in reading. — **mis·read'er** (-rēd'ĕr), *n.*

mis·reck'on (-rĕk'ŭn), *v. t. & i.*; -RECK'ONED (-ŭnd); -RECK'ON·ING. To reckon wrongly; to miscalculate; miscount.

mis're·mem'ber (mĭs'rē-mĕm'bĕr), *v. t. & i.* To mistake in remembering; not to remember correctly.

mis're·mem'brance (-brăns), *n.* Act of misremembering.

mis're·port' (-rē-pōrt'; 181), *n.* **a** *Obs.* Evil report; ill repute. **b** Erroneous report; a false or incorrect account.

mis're·port', *v. t. & i.* To report erroneously or falsely; as: **a** To give a wrong or imperfect account (of). **b** *Obs.* To speak ill (of); defame. — **mis're·port'er** (-pōr'tĕr; 181), *n.*

mis'rep·re·sent' (mĭs'rĕp-rē-zĕnt'), *v. t. & i.* To represent incorrectly; as: **a** To give a false, improper, or imperfect representation (of). **b** To disserve or act counter to as a representative.

Syn. — MISREPRESENT, BELIE. TO MISREPRESENT (chiefly of persons) is to represent imperfectly, unfairly, or falsely; the word commonly implies intent; to BELIE (chiefly of things) is to give (often involuntarily) an impression which contradicts or is at variance with the fact; as, to *misrepresent* a statement, the value of an article; his brusque manner *belied* his real kindness of heart. Cf. DECEIT.

mis'rep·re·sen·ta'tion (-zĕn·tā'shŭn), *n.* Untrue, improper, or unfaithful representation; esp., false or incorrect statement or account, usually unfavorable.

mis'rep·re·sent'a·tive (-zĕn'tă·tĭv), *adj.* Tending to misrepresent. — **n.** One who is not a proper representative.

mis'rep·re·sent'er (-zĕn'tĕr), *n.* One who misrepresents.

mis·rule' (mĭs·rōōl'), *v. t.*; -RULED' (-rōōld'); -RUL'ING (-rōōl'ĭng). To rule badly; specif.: **a** *Obs.* To mismanage; to control badly. **b** To misgovern.

mis·rule', *n.* Act or result of misruling; specif.: **a** *Obs.* Disorderly or irregular conduct or life; excess. **b** Misgovernment; hence, disorder; confusion; rebellion. **c** See LORD OF MISRULE.

miss (mĭs), *n.*; *pl.* MISSES (mĭs'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [Contr. fr. MISTRESS.] **1.** A mistress; also, a prostitute. *Obs.*

2. [*cap.*] A title of courtesy (1) prefixed to the name of an unmarried girl or woman (except one entitled because of her rank to be addressed as "Lady," "Countess," etc.). It is customary in social usage to indicate the eldest unmarried daughter by omitting her Christian name; as, *Miss* Brown, but *Miss Emily* Brown (a younger sister). The use of *Miss* without the surname or Christian name in speaking either to or of a girl or woman is now vulgar or uncultivated. (2) Prefixed to a place name to designate the winner in a beauty contest; as, *Miss* America.

☞ There is diversity of usage in the application of this title to two or more persons of the same name. *The Misses Brown* is usually preferred in formal and business language. *The Miss Browns* is now more common in less formal language.

3. A young unmarried woman or a girl; as, a *miss* of sixteen; *misses'* shoes; — now sportive or in trade use.

4. Dial. pronunciation of MRS.

5. [Perh. a different word.] *Card Playing.* In three-card loo, an extra hand dealt on the table, which may be substituted for the hand dealt to a player; a cat. Cf. WIDOW.

miss, *v. t.* To address as "Miss." *Colloq.*

miss, *v.*; MISSED (mĭst); MISS'ING. [AS. *missan*; akin to D. & G. *missen*, OHG. *missan*, ON. *missa*, Sw. *mista*, Dan. *miste*, and Goth. *maidjan* to change. See MUTABLE; cf. MIS-.] *Transitive:* **1.** To fail of hitting, meeting, finding, attaining, getting, receiving, seeing, hearing, perceiving, etc.; to let slip (an opportunity); to be too late for (a train); as, to *miss* the mark one shoots at; to *miss* opportunities of getting knowledge; to *miss* the point of something.

2. To fail (to do or of doing something). *Archaic & Dial.*

3. To escape; avoid; *Obs.*, to elude; — now *Dial.* or with adverbs; as, he barely or just *missed* being killed.

4. To omit; to leave out; to fail or neglect to have, do, keep, attend, etc.; as, to *miss* one's breakfast.

5. To be, go, or do without; to lack; to dispense with. *Obs.*

6. To discover the absence or omission of; to feel the want of; to mourn the loss of; to want.

> What by me thou hast lost, thou least shalt *miss*. *Milton.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To fail to hit; to fly wide.

> Men observe when things hit, and not when they *miss*. *Bacon.*

2. To go wrong; to err. *Obs.*

3. To fail; specif.: **a** *Obs.* To be absent or wanting; to lack. **b** *Obs.* To come to an end; to be exhausted. **c** Not to succeed; to fail, as a person or his scheme. **d** *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* To fail to germinate or grow. **e** *Archaic.* To fail to obtain, receive, do, find, see, profit, etc.; — with *of*.

miss fire. To fail to discharge; — of firearms; hence, to fail in discharging a function.

miss stays. *Naut.* To fail in the attempt to go about.

miss, *n.* [See MISS, *v.*, MIS-.] **1.** Loss; want; lack; also, disadvantage, harm, regret, etc., ensuing from loss or deprivation; felt absence, lack, or loss. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

2. Wrongdoing; a misdeed; also, a mistake. *Obs.*

3. Failure to hit; as, five shots without a *miss*.

4. Failure to reach, find, obtain, achieve, attend, etc.

— *a miss is as good (rarely, as bad) as a mile.* **a** A failure is a failure, however near to a success. **b** An escape by a narrow margin is nevertheless an escape.

Miss (mĭs). Var. of MASS, service. *Now Dial.*

‖**Mis'sa** (mĭs'ă), *n.*; *pl.* -SAE (-ē). [LL. See MASS.] *R.C.Ch.* The Mass.

‖**Mis'sa ad'ven·ti'ti·a** (ăd'vĕn·tĭsh'ĭ·ă). [L. *adventitia* extraordinary.] A Mass said for the intention of a person who gives an alms.

‖**Mis'sa bas'sa** (băs'ă). [ML. *bassa* low.] Low Mass.

‖**Mis'sa can·ta'ta** (kăn·tā'tă). [L. *cantata*, fem. past part. of *cantare* to sing.] A Mass sung, but without deacon and subdeacon and the ceremonies proper to High Mass.

Mi·shong'no·vi (mĭ·shŏng'nō-vĭ), *n.* See HOPI. [*Bib.*]

Mish'ra·ites (mĭsh'rā-ĭts), *n. pl.* [*Bib.*]

Mi·si'ma (mĭ-sē'mă), *n.* See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

mis'im·pri'sion, *n.* Erron. for MISPRISION.

mis'im·prove'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

mis'in·censed', *adj.* See MIS-, 3.

mis·ken' (mĭs·kĕn'), *v. t.* = MISKNOW. *Chiefly Scot.* [EN.]

mis'ken (mĭs'kĕn). Var. of MIXEN. *Archaic & Dial.*

mis·kill', *v. t.* See MIS-, 3.

mis'kin (mĭs'kĭn). Var. of MIXEN. *Archaic & Dial.*

mis'le (mĭz'l). Var. of MUZZLE, *n. & v.* *Now Dial.*

mis·lead'a·ble (mĭs·lēd'ă·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.

mis·led'. See MISLEAD.

mis'len. † MASLIN.

mis'le·toe. Var. of MISTLETOE.

mis·lik'ing·ly, *adv.* of *misliking*, pres. part.

mis'lin. † MASLIN, mixed grain.

mis'maze. Var. of MIZMAZE.

Mis'na, Mis·na'ic, etc. † MISHNA, etc.

mis'o·be'di·ence, *n.* See MIS-, 2.

mis'o·bey', *v. t.* See MIS-, 2.

mis'o·cath'o·lic, *adj.* See MISO-.

mis'o·clere, *adj.* [*miso-* + Gr. *klēros* clergy.] Hating the clergy. *Obs.*

mi·sog'i·ny. Misogyny. *Ref. Sp.*

mis·or'der·ly, *adj.* Irregular; disorderly. — *adv.* *Both Obs.*

mis'o·tra·mon'tan·ism, *n.* See MISO-.

Mis'par (mĭs'pär). *Bib.*

mis·pell', mis·pence', **mis·pend'**, etc. Vars. of MISSPELL, etc.

Mis'pe·reth (mĭs'pē-rĕth; mĭs·pē'rĕth). *Bib.*

mis·place'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

mis·please', *v. t.* See MIS-, 2.

mis·prise'. Var. of MISPRIZE.

mis're·gard', *n. & v. t.* Disregard; neglect. *Obs.*

mis're·lat'ed par'ti·ci·ple. *Gram.* = DANGLING PARTICIPLE.

mis're·li'gion, *n.* False religion. *Obs.*

Mis're·photh·ma'im (mĭs'rē-fŏth-mā'ĭm, mĭz'rē-; -fōth-). *Bib.*

mis·rul'y, *adj.* Unruly. *Obs.*

Mis'sa·bib (mĭs'ă·bĭb). *Bib.*

miss'able, *adj.* See -ABLE.

‖**Mis'sa ca·pi'tu·la'ris** (mĭs'ȧ kȧ·pĭt'ū·lā'rĭs). [ML.] The obligatory daily Mass in cathedrals and churches that have a chapter.

mis'sal (mĭs'ăl; -'l), *n.* [ML. *missale*, liber *missalis*, fr. *missa* Mass. See MASS.] **a** The book containing all that is said or sung at Mass during the entire year, including, with the ordinary proper and common, votive Masses and supplementary prayers and Masses for certain localities or orders. **b** Loosely, a book of devotions.

mis'sal, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Mass or a missal.

‖**Mis'sa le·ga'ta** (mĭs'ȧ lē·gā'tȧ). [ML. *legata*, fem. past part., appointed by a will.] A Mass said for a special intention in consequence of a legacy or foundation.

missal letter. *Print.* An initial fashioned after the initials used in the old missals.

missal stand. A lectern to support the missal.

‖**Mis'sa ma'nu·a'lis** (mȧn'ū·ā'lĭs). [L. *manualis* of the hand.] A Missa adventitia.

‖**Mis'sa me'di·a** (mē'dĭ·ȧ). [L. *media*, fem. of *medius*, middle, moderate.] A Missa cantata.

miss'–and–out', *n.* A contest in which a competitor is eliminated at his first miss.

‖**Mis'sa prae'sanc·ti'fi·ca·to'rum** (prē'săngk·tĭf'ĭ·kȧ·tō'rŭm; 181). [ML., gen. pl. of *praesanctificatus* presanctified.] = *Liturgy of the Presanctified*, under LITURGY, 1.

‖**Mis'sa pri·va'ta** (prī·vā'tȧ). [L. *privata* private.] A Low Mass or any Mass at which the priest alone communicates.

‖**Mis'sa pu'bli·ca** (pŭb'lĭ·kȧ). [L. *publica* public.] A Mass to which the faithful of either sex are admitted.

‖**Mis'sa sic'ca** (sĭk'ȧ). [L. *sicca* dry.] A quasi celebration of the Mass without either Consecration or Communion, formerly common in emergency.

‖**Mis'sa so·lem'nis** (sō·lĕm'nĭs). [L. *solemnis*, better *sollemnis*, solemn.] High Mass.

mis·sat'i·cal (mĭ·săt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [ML. *missaticus.*] Pertaining to the Mass. *Obs.*

mis·say' (mĭs·sā'), *v. t. & i.*; -SAID' (-sĕd'); -SAY'ING. *Archaic.* **a** To speak evil (of); to slander or utter slander. **b** To say (something) amiss. — **mis·say'er** (-sā'ĕr), *n.*

mis·script' (-skrĭpt'), *n.* A miswriting.

missed labor (mĭst). *Med.* Retention of the fetus in the uterus beyond the normal period of pregnancy.

mis·seem' (mĭs·sēm'), *v. t.* To misbecome. *Now Rare.*

mis'sel (mĭs'ĕl; -'l), *n.* [From obs. *missel, mistle*, mistletoe. See MISTLETOE.] **1.** Mistletoe. *Obs.*

2. Also **missel bird** *or* **thrush.** A large European thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*) which feeds on mistletoe berries.

missel tree. A British Guiana tree (*Bellucia aubletii*) family Melastomaceae, having a yellow edible berry.

mis·serve' (mĭs·sûrv'), *v. i.* To miss fire. *Obs.*

mis·serve', *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *messervir.*] To serve ill or unfaithfully. — **mis·serv'ice** (-sûr'vĭs), *n.*

mis·set' (-sĕt'), *v. t.*; -SET'; -SET'TING. **1.** To set or place wrongly; to misplace.

2. To put out of sorts; to displease. *Scot.*

mis·shape' (mĭs·shāp'), *v. t.*; *past tense* -SHAPED' (-shāpt'); *past part.* -SHAPED' or -SHAP'EN (-shāp'ĕn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -SHAP'ING (-shāp'ĭng). To shape ill; to give an ill or unnatural form to; deform.

mis·shape', *n. Archaic.* **a** Ill-formed or deformed shape. **b** A deformed person.

mis·shap'en (-shāp'ĕn), *adj.* Having a bad or ugly shape or form; deformed; monstrous; figuratively, badly shaped or constructed; distorted; as, *misshapen* minds.

Syn. — Ugly, misshapen. **Ant.** — Shapely, well-formed.

— **mis·shap'en·ly,** *adv.* — **mis·shap'en·ness,** *n.*

mis'si·ble (mĭs'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* [L. *mittere, missum*, to send.] Possible to be sent.

mis'sile (mĭs'ĭl; -'l; 155), *adj.* [L. *missilis*, fr. *mittere, missum*, to cause to go, to send, to throw. See SMITE; cf. ADMIT, COMMIT, DEMISE, EMIT, MASS, MESSAGE, OMIT, PERMIT, PREMISE, PROMISE, REMIT.] Capable of being thrown; adapted for hurling, or to be projected from the hand, or from any instrument or engine, so as to strike an object at a distance; also, adapted for throwing or hurling arrows, bullets, etc.

mis'sile, *n.* [L. *missile.* See the adj.] **1.** A weapon or object thrown, or projected or intended to be projected.

2. *pl.* [L. *missilia* or *res missiles.*] *Rom. Antiq.* Gifts thrown to the people by the emperors.

miss'ing (mĭs'ĭng), *part. adj.* of MISS. Esp.: Absent from the place where it was expected to be found; lost; wanting; not present when called or looked for. — **miss'ing·ly,** *adv.*

missing link. **a** An absent thing or member needed to complete a series. **b** A hypothetical intermediate form between man and his presumed simian progenitors. See PITHECANTHROPUS **b.**

mis'sion (mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *missio*, fr. *mittere, missum*, to send. See MISSILE.] **1.** Act of sending. *Obs.*

2. Dismission; discharge from service. *A Latinism. Obs.*

3. Persons sent; envoys; specif.: **a** A body of persons appointed to go somewhere to perform any service, esp. to a foreign country to carry on negotiations, establish relations, etc.; a special embassy. **b** *U. S.* A permanent foreign embassy or legation.

4. That with which a messenger or agent is charged; an errand, esp. a political one; a commission.

5. A body, association, or organization of missionaries; also, esp. *pl.*, organized missionary work.

6. A station of missionaries; a missionary field or post.

7. A course of sermons and services at a particular place and time for the special purpose of quickening the faith and zeal of Christians, and of converting unbelievers.

8. That which one is destined or fitted to do or which is imposed upon or assumed by one; calling or work; as, he thinks his *mission* in life is to give lectures.

9. An organization for doing religious and charitable work, or one for improving morally and socially, etc., those in need, sickness, poverty, ignorance, etc.

10. [*cap.*] **a** A sweet, purplish-black wine grape introduced into California from Mexico, and thought to be derived from ***Monica***, a Sardinian variety. It is often planted about missions. Also, a wine made from this grape. **b** Any of several varieties or strains of olive, found growing at the old California missions.

11. *Eccl.* **a** The sending forth of men with authority to preach the gospel and administer the sacraments; also, the authority or commission from God or the church to do this. **b** A village or outlying district ministered to by the pastor or priests of a neighboring parish church.

12. *Theol.* The sending of the Son or the Holy Spirit by the Father, or of the Holy Spirit by the Son.

Syn. — Delegation, deputation; charge, message, errand.

mis'sion (mĭsh'ŭn), *v. t.*; -SIONED (-ŭnd); -SION·ING. To send on, or entrust with, a mission; also, to carry on a religious mission among or in. — *v. i.* To carry on a mission; to act as a missionary.

mis'sion, *adj.* Of or pert. to missions or a mission; specif., of, pert. to, or resembling that which was characteristic of, the early Spanish missions in and near California; as, **mission furniture,** a type of plain, dark, heavy furniture, with straight lines and square sections.

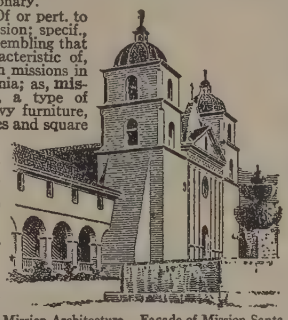

Mission Architecture. Façade of Mission Santa Barbara, California.

mis'sion·al (-ăl; -'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a mission.

mis'sion·a·rize (-ȧ·rīz), *v. t. & i.* To missionize.

mis'sion·ar'y (mĭsh'ŭn·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -ĕr·ĭ, -'n·rĭ), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to missions; befitting, or characteristic of, a person sent on a mission; engaged in, or devoted to, missions; as a *missionary* meeting, society, or zeal.

2. Sent forth or out. *Rare.*

3. Engaged in work like a missionary's.

4. *R.C.Ch.* Not having a canonically established hierarchy and subject to the Congregation of Propaganda.

mis'sion·ar'y, *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *missionnaire.* See MISSION, *n.*] **1.** One who is sent on a mission; an agent or emissary; now, esp., one sent to propagate religion; also, one who conducts or is in charge of a mission station.

2. A missionary body or establishment. *Obs.*

3. *Philately.* A stamp of the first issue of Hawaii (1851–52); — so called because the few copies extant were found on letters sent home by missionaries.

mis'sion·ar'y, *v. i. & t.* To carry on missionary work (with).

missionary alphabet. An alphabet invented by Max Müller, for use by missionaries in recording the sounds and words of primitive or little-known languages.

missionary apostolic. A Roman Catholic missionary sent by commission from the Pope.

missionary rector. *R.C.Ch.* A priest in charge of an important mission or quasi parish.

Missionary Ridge. See *Chattanooga*, under BATTLE, *Table.*

missionary weed. The orange hawkweed.

mission bells. Either of two herbs (*Fritillaria lanceolata* or *F. mutica*) with purple, yellowish mottled flowers.

mission cactus. A treelike prickly pear (*Opuntia megacantha*) long cultivated about Californian missions.

mis'sion·er (mĭsh'ŭn·ĕr), *n.* A missionary; an envoy; esp., one who conducts, or has charge of, a parochial mission.

mission grass. = ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS **a.**

Mission Indians. Remnants of Indian tribes Christianized by Spanish Franciscan missionaries in California.

mis'sion·ize (mĭsh'ŭn·īz), *v. t. & i.* To conduct a mission or do missionary work (among). — **mis'sion·iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.*

mission tile. A roofing tile semicircular in cross section; — called also *pantile, barrel tile, Mexican tile.*

mis'sis (mĭs'ĭs; -ĭz), *n.* Mistress; wife. — *v. t.* To address as "Mrs." *Both Illiterate.*

Mis'si·sau'ga, Mis'sis·sa'ga (mĭs'ĭ·sô'gȧ), *n.* [Ojibway *Missisauga*, river in Ontario, lit., it has a large mouth.] One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians, an offshoot of the Ojibway, now civilized and self-supporting.

Mis'sis·sip'pi (mĭs'ĭ·sĭp'ĭ), *n.* [From Ojibway or some closely related language; cf. Ojibway *Misisipi*, fr. *misi* big + *sipi* river. Cf. MISSOURI.] **1.** A State and a river of the United States.

2. See BAGATELLE, **2.**

Mis'sis·sip'pi·an (-ĭ·ăn), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Mississippi or the Mississippi River.

2. *Geol.* Designating or pertaining to the lowest of the three main divisions of the Carboniferous system in North America. It is the equivalent of the Lower Carboniferous of Europe. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Mis'sis·sip'pi·an, *n.* **a** A native or inhabitant of Mississippi. **b** *Geol.* The Mississippian period or system.

Mississippi catfish. The blue catfish.

Mississippi kite. See 1st KITE, 1.

Mississippi Scheme *or* **Bubble.** A speculative scheme projected by John Law (1671–1729) for colonization and commerce in the Mississippi country. The overissue of paper money and government opposition caused its sudden fall (1720). Called also *Law's Bubble.* Cf. SOUTH SEA BUBBLE.

mis'sive (mĭs'ĭv), *n.* [F. *missive*, lettre *missive.* See MISSION, *n.*] **1.** A writing containing a message; a letter, esp. one formal or stilted; sometimes, a letter missive.

2. *Obs.* **a** One who is sent; a messenger. **b** A missile.

3. *Scots Law.* A formal document in the style of a letter by which a party to a contract submits to the other contracting party his own offer or acceptance.

mis'sive, *adj.* [See MISSIVE, *n.*] **1.** Specially sent or prepared to be sent; as, a letter *missive* (see LETTERS MISSIVE).

2. *Obs.* **a** Sent on a mission or as a message. **b** Missile.

miss'mark' (mĭs'märk'), *n.* One who misses the mark.

miss'ment (mĭs'mĕnt), *n.* **A** mistake or error; a loss. *Dial.*

Miss Nan'cy (năn'sĭ). An effeminate or overprecise man.

Mis·sou'ri (mĭ·zōōr'ĭ; -sōōr'ĭ; mĭ·zōōr'ȧ; 199), *n.* [From Illinois *Emissourita, Oumessourita*, their name for the tribe, prop., Dwellers on the Big Muddy (the Missouri river). Cf. MISSISSIPPI.] **1.** One of a small tribe of Siouan Indians, formerly of northern Missouri. See OTO.

2. A State and a river of the United States. See *Gaz.* — ***from Missouri.*** Skeptical; requiring full explanation or demonstration; — said to have been used first by a congressman from Missouri. *Slang, U. S.*

Mis·sou'ri·an (-ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Missouri.

Mis·sou'ri·an, *n.* **A native of Missouri;** an inhabitant of Missouri.

Missouri breadroot. Breadroot.

Missouri cactus. A low nipple cactus (*Neomamillaria missouriensis*) of the central United States.

Missouri Compromise. *U. S. Hist.* A proviso attached to the act of Congress, passed in 1820, by which Missouri was to be admitted into the Union; — popularly so called. It was that slavery should never be established in any State, except Missouri, that should be formed out of that part of the Louisiana territory lying north of lat. 36° 30′. Cf. KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT.

Missouri currant. The buffalo currant.

Missouri gooseberry. A slender, spiny shrub (*Grossularia missouriensis*) of the central United States, with greenish-white flowers; also, its fruit.

Missouri gourd. The calabazilla.

Missouri grape. A woody vine (*Vitis rubra*) of the central and southern United States; also, its fruit.

Missouri skylark. Sprague's pipit. See PIPIT.

Missouri sucker. The black horse (sucker).

mis·sou'rite (mĭ·zōōr'ĭt), *n. Petrog.* A rare granular, intrusive, igneous rock composed of olivine, pyroxene, and leucite, first found near the Missouri River in Montana.

mis·speech' (mĭs·spēch'), *n.* **1.** Evil speaking. *Obs.*

2. Wrong or incorrect speaking.

mis·speed' (-spēd'), *v. i.* To have ill success or ill luck. *Obs.*

mis·spell' (mĭs·spĕl'), *v. t. & i.*; -SPELLED' (-spĕld') or -SPELT' (-spĕlt'); -SPELL'ING. To spell incorrectly.

mis·spell', *n.* A misspelling.

mis·spell'ing, *n.* A wrong or incorrect spelling.

mis·spend' (-spĕnd'), *v. t.*; -SPENT' (-spĕnt'); -SPEND'ING. To spend amiss; to squander. — **mis·spend'er** (-spĕn'dĕr), *n.*

mis·state' (-stāt'), *v. t.*; -STAT'ED (-stāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -STAT'ING (-stāt'ĭng). To state wrongly. — **mis·state'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* — **mis·stat'er** (mĭs·stāt'ĕr), *n.*

mis·stay' (-stā'), *v. i. Naut.* To miss stays; — of a ship.

mis·step' (-stĕp'), *n.* A wrong step; slip; faux pas.

mis·step', *v. i.* To make a misstep.

mis·suade' (-swād'), *v. t.* To persuade amiss.

mis–sue' (-sū'), *v. t. Law.* To sue wrongly.

‖**mis'sus** (mĭs'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* MISSI (-ī). [ML.] *Hist.* An itinerant official sent by a king or sovereign to represent him.

mis'sus (mĭs'ŭs; -ŭz). Var. of MISSIS.

mis'sus do·mi'ni·cus (dō·mĭn'ĭ·kŭs), *pl.* MISSI DOMINICI (mĭs'ī dō·mĭn'ĭ·sī). [ML.] Under the Carolingians, envoys of the king sent out two or three together to inspect and assist provincial administration. One was always a prelate.

mis–sworn' (66), *adj.* Forsworn; also, sworn by profanely.

miss'y (mĭs'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). An affectionate, or contemptuous, form of *miss*, a young girl; a miss. — **miss'y,** *adj.*

mis'sy (mĭs'ĭ). *Mineral.* Var. of MISY.

mist (mĭst), *n.* [Cf. MISTY mystical.] Mystery. *Obs.*

mist (mĭst), *n.* [AS.; akin to D. *mist*, ON. *mistr*, Lith. *migla*, OSlav. *mĭgla*, Gr. *omichlē*, Armen. *mēg*, Skr. *mih* a mist, *megha* cloud. Cf. 1st MIZZLE.] **1.** Water in the form of particles suspended in the atmosphere at or near the surface of the earth; small water droplets, floating or falling and approaching the form of rain. *Mist* is sometimes distinguished from *fog* as being more transparent or as having particles perceptibly moving downward.

2. Anything which dims or darkens, and obscures, blurs, or intercepts vision, physical or mental.

3. Dimness of vision; a haze or film before the eyes.

4. A cloud, as of some other liquid than water or of small particles, resembling or likened to a mist; a haze.

5. The color mist gray.

6. A suspension of any finely divided liquid in any gas.

7. = BABIES'-BREATH **a.**

8. Obscurity; uncertainty; state of doubt. *Obs.*

Syn. — See HAZE.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

mist-blotted	mist-enshrouded	mist-laden
mist-blurred	mist-exhaling, *adj.*	mist-shrouded
mist-clad	mistfall	mist-wet, *adj.*
mist-covered	mist-impelling, *adj.*	mist-wreathen

mist (mĭst), *v. i.*; MIST'ED; MIST'ING. To be or become misty; to form a mist; to become dim or blurred; as, it *mists*; one's eyes *mist.* — *v. t.* To cloud; to cover with or as with mist; to dim; bedim.

mist, *past tense* of MISS. *Obs. exc. Ref. Sp.*

mis·tak'a·ble (mĭs·tāk'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Liable to be mistaken or misunderstood; capable of being misconceived. — **mis·tak'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **mis·tak'a·bly,** *adv.*

mis·take' (-tāk'), *v. t.*; *past tense & Obs. past part.* -TOOK' (-tōōk'); *past part.* -TAK'EN (-tāk'ĕn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -TAK'ING (-tāk'ĭng). [ON. *mistaka.* See MIS-; TAKE.] **1.** To take wrongfully or through error. *Jocose.*

2. To choose wrongly; as, to *mistake* one's way. *Archaic.*

3. To take in a wrong sense; to misapprehend the meaning or purpose of; to misunderstand, misapprehend, or misconceive; as, to *mistake* a remark.

4. To substitute erroneously in thought or perception; as, to *mistake* one person for another.

5. To err in recognizing, identifying, or estimating; to misidentify; — now chiefly in: there is (or was) no *mistaking*, there is no possibility of mistake in recognizing.

6. *Obs.* **a** To have a wrong idea of; to misjudge. **b** To think or suppose erroneously. **c** To take, put, or bring wrongfully or by error. **d** To err in regard to. **e** To take ill; to disapprove of; to take amiss.

— *Intransitive*: **1.** To do evil; to offend; trespass. *Obs.*

2. To make a mistake; to err in knowledge, perception, action, opinion, or judgment; to misapprehend.

mis·take' (mĭs·tāk'), *n.* **1.** **a** An apprehending wrongly; a misconception; a misunderstanding. **b** A fault in opinion or judgment; an unintentional error.

2. *Law.* Misconception or error of the mind leading a person to do an act which he otherwise would not have done; also, the act or omission so arising, as an intentional act or omission arising from ignorance, surprise, imposition, or misplaced confidence. Mistakes of fact at least when not negligent generally afford ground for relief, but mistakes of law, subject to many exceptions, do not.

Syn. — Misapprehension; blunder, slip. See ERROR.

— ***and no mistake.*** Surely; without fail. *Colloq.*

mis·tak'en (-tāk'ĕn), *adj.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** Erroneously supposed to be. **b** Misunderstood; misconceived.

2. In error; judging wrongly; having a wrong opinion or a misconception; as, he is *mistaken.*

3. Erroneous; wrong; as, a *mistaken* notion.

— **mis·tak'en·ly,** *adv.* — **mis·tak'en·ness,** *n*

---

mis'sa·ry, *n.* [ML. *missarius.*] A Romanist. *Obs.*

miss'-cue', Var. of MISCUE.

mis'set, + MESSET.

miss-fire', Var. of MISFIRE. [*Obs.*]

mis·shap'ened, *adj.* Misshapen.

miss'hood *n.* See -HOOD.

mis'si, *n.*, *pl* of MISSUS.

miss'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

mis'sion·ar'y·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

miss'ish, *adj.* See -ISH. — miss'ish·ness, *n.*

mis·sit', *v. t. & i.* To misbecome; to be inconvenient. *Obs.*

mis'sil·ry. + MESSELRY, leprosy.

miss'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

mis·sit'ive, Var. of MISSIVE.

mis'sive, Missive. *Ref. Sp.*

Miss·ki'to (mĭs·kē'tō). Var. of MOSQUITO, 2.

Mis·sou'ri·an·ism, *n.* See -ISM.

mis·soy', Var. of MASSOY.

mis·speak' (mĭs·spēk'), *v. t. & i.*; -SPOKE' (-spōk'); *past part.* -SPO'KEN (-spō'kĕn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -SPEAK'ING. = MISSAY. *Now Rare.*

mis·spense', *n.* [Cf. MISSPEND, DISPENSE.] A misspending. *Obs.*

mis'suc·cess', *n.* Also mis'succeed'ing. Failure. *Obs.*

miss·word'. Var. of MISWORD.

miss'y·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

mist, *n.* Prob., short for MISTER.

need. *Obs.*

mis'ta·gog. Mystagogue. *R.S.*

mis·take'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

mis·take'proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.

mis·tak'er (mĭs·tāk'ĕr), *n.* One who mistakes.
mis·tak'ing (-ĭng), *adj.* That mistakes. — **-tak'ing·ly,** *adv.*
mis'tas·si'ni (mĭs'tă·sē'nē), *n.* A dwarf primrose (*Primula mistassinica*) of northern and alpine America.
mist blue. Cameo green.
mist'bow' (mĭst'bō'), *n.* A fogbow.
mis·teach' (mĭs·tēch'), *v. t.; past tense & past part.* -TAUGHT' (-tôt'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -TEACH'ING. [AS. *mistǣcan.*] To teach wrongly; to instruct imperfectly. — **mis·teach'er** (-tēch'ĕr), *n.*
mist'ed (mĭs'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Covered with, or enveloped by, or as by, mist.
mis·tell' (mĭs·tĕl'), *v. t.;* -TOLD' (-tōld'); -TELL'ING. **1.** *Obs.* **a** To miscount. **b** To misinform.
2. To tell or narrate erroneously.
mis·tem'per (-tĕm'pĕr), *n. & v. t.* Disorder. *Obs.*
mis·tem'pered (-tĕm'pĕrd), *adj. Archaic.* **a** Ill or unsuitably tempered or mixed. **b** Disordered; disturbed; deranged. **c** Tempered with evil design.
Mis'ter (mĭs'tĕr), *n.* [See MASTER; cf. MISTRESS.] **1.** A title of courtesy prefixed to the name of a man (except one entitled to some higher title, as "Lord" or "General") and to a designation of occupation or office; as, *Mr.* Smith; *Mr.* President. It is usually written in the abbreviated form *Mr.*, of which it is the spoken equivalent. Use of *Mister* alone in speaking to a particular man is now vulgar or illiterate. See MESSIEURS.
2. [*not cap.*] A man entitled only to the title of *Mr.*
mis'ter, *v. t.;* MIS'TERED (-tĕrd); MIS'TER·ING. To address or mention as Mr. *Colloq.*
mis'ter, *n.* [OF. *mestier* trade, office, ministry, need (F. *métier* trade), fr. L. *ministerium* service, office, ministry. See MINISTRY; cf. 2d MYSTERY.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A trade, craft, or occupation. **b** Office; function; also, employment. **c** Skill in workmanship; art.
2. Class; kind; sort; — a development from such phrases as *all mister men. Archaic & Dial.*
3. Need; necessity; want; *pl.*, necessaries. *Obs.*
4. A case or condition of need. *Scot.*
mis'ter, *v. i. Obs.* **a** To be needful, necessary, or useful. **b** To have need (of). — *v. t.* To require; need. *Obs.*
mis·tetch' (mĭs·tĕch'), *n.* [ME. & OF. *teche* quality. Cf. TECHY.] A bad habit. — *v. t.* [Due to confusion with MISTEACH.] To teach bad habits to. *Both Dial. Eng.*
mist'flow'er (mĭst'flou'ĕr), *n.* An American herb (*Eupatorium coelestinum*) with violet heads.
mist gray. A color, red in hue, of very low saturation and high brilliance; — called also *mist.* Cf. COLOR.
mis·think' (mĭs·thĭngk'), *v. i. & t.;* -THOUGHT' (-thôt'); -THINK'ING. To think wrongly, mistakenly, or unfavorably; think erroneously or ill (of).
mis·thought' (-thôt'), *n.* Erroneous thought or opinion.
mis'tic (mĭs'tĭk), *n.* Also **mis'ti·co** (-tĭ·kō). [Sp. *místico.*] A kind of small lateen-rigged sailing vessel used in the Mediterranean.
mist'i·fy (mĭs'tĭ·fī), *v. t.* To convert into mist.
mis'ti·gris (mĭs'tĭ·grĭs), ‖**mis'ti'gri'** (*F.* mēs'tē'grē'), *n.* [F. *mistigris.*] **a** A joker, or blank card, which the holder can play as any card. **b** Poker as played with it.
mist'i·ly (mĭs'tĭ·lĭ), *adv.* With mist; darkly; obscurely.
mis·time' (mĭs·tīm'), *v. t.;* -TIMED' (-tīmd'); -TIM'ING (-tīm'ĭng). [Cf. AS. *mistīmian* to turn out ill.] **1.** To time wrongly or improperly; not to adapt to the time; to reckon or give the time of incorrectly.
2. To disturb the regular routine or habits of. *Dial. Eng.*
mis'tle·toe (mĭs'l·tō; mĭz'-; 277), *n.* [AS. *misteltān,* fr. *mistel* mistletoe + *tān* twig. AS. *mistel* is akin to D., G., Dan., & Sw. *mistel,* OHG. *mistil,* ON. *mistiltein,* and prob. (the plant is propagated by bird droppings) to G. *mist* dung; AS. *tān* is akin to D. *teen,* OHG. *zein,* ON. *teinn,* Goth. *tains.* See MIXEN; cf. MISSEL.] **1. a** A European hemiparasitic green shrub (*Viscum album*), family Loranthaceae, with dichotomously branching stems, thick leaves, small yellowish flowers, and waxy-white glutinous berries. It grows pendent from various trees, esp. the apple. When found on the oak it was held in veneration by the ancient Celts and Teutons and was at all times a ceremonial plant among early European nations, whence probably originated the Christmas custom of kissing under the mistletoe. **b** The similar American mistletoe (*Phoradendron flavescens*) of the same family, which grows on deciduous trees, esp. the tupelo and red maple. A mistletoe is the State emblem of Oklahoma. See STATE FLOWER, *Plate.*

European Mistletoe (*Viscum album*).

2. a In Australia, any of various other plants of the same family; as: (1) The flame tree *Nuytsia floribunda.* (2) Any species of *Loranthus.* (3) *Notothixos incana,* parasitic on other mistletoes. **b** Erron., the dodder laurel.
3. Any plant of the Loranthaceae; as, the dwarf *mistletoe.*
mistletoe bird. An Australian flower pecker (*Austrodicaeum,* syn. *Dicaeum, hirundinaceum*).
mistletoe cactus. Any plant of the genus *Rhipsalis.*
mistletoe family. *Bot.* The Loranthaceae.
mistletoe thrush. The missel thrush.
mis'to·nusk (mĭs'tō·nŭsk), *n.* [Cree *mistanask,* lit., broad, fr. *mist* much + *anāsk* to spread out.] The American badger.
mis'tra·di'tion (mĭs'trā·dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Erroneous tradition.
mis·train' (mĭs·trān'), *v. t.* To train amiss.
mis'tral (mĭs'trăl; mĭs·trăl'), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *mistral, maistral,* prop., dominant, fr. L. *magistralis.* See MAGISTRAL.] A violent, cold, and dry northerly wind of the Mediterranean provinces of France, etc.
mis·treat' (mĭs·trēt'), *v. t.* To treat ill; to abuse.
mis'tress (mĭs'trĕs; -trĭs; 119), *n.* [ME. *maistress(e),* fr. OF. *maistresse* (F. *maîtresse*), fem. of *maistre.* See MASTER, MISTER; cf. MISS a young woman.] **1.** A woman having power, authority, or ownership; a woman, or something personified as a woman, that exercises authority, has power or command, is chief, etc.; the female head of a family, a school, etc.

Mistress of herself, tho' china fall. *Pope.*

2. *Obs.* **a** A governess. **b** A female governor, as of a nation. **c** A woman, a goddess, or personification dominating, directing, or protecting one, or as originator or patroness of something, as an art; hence, a patroness.
3. a A woman with whom a man habitually cohabits unlawfully as his paramour. **b** A woman who has command over one's heart; a beloved object; a sweetheart; ladylove.
4. A form of respectful or polite address to a woman; madam; ma'am. *Archaic & Dial.*
5. A woman teacher.
6. A woman well skilled in anything, or having the mastery of something; as, a *mistress* of music.
7. [*cap.*] A title of courtesy prefixed to the name of a woman, married or unmarried; — now superseded, except *Dial.*, by the contracted forms, *Mrs.* (pronounced mĭs'ĭz or -ĭs), for a married, and *Miss,* for an unmarried, woman.
8. *Dial.* **a** The wife of a clergyman, a chief tenant, a tradesman, etc. **b** *Familiar.* (One's) wife.
9. *Bowls.* The jack. *Obs.*
10. [*cap.*] *Gr. Relig.* Demeter; — a translation of Gr. *Despoina,* in modern Greek folklore a beneficent daemon.
mis'tress (mĭs'trĕs; -trĭs), *v. t.* **a** To address as "Mistress." **b** To master, as an art; — said of a woman. **c** To rule or control like a mistress. **d** To make a paramour of. — *v. i. Obs.* To wanton with a mistress; to be courting.
Mis'tress Dor'o·thy (dôr'ō·thĭ). See DOLL TEARSHEET.
mis'tress·ly, *adj.* **a** *Rare.* Of or pertaining to a mistress (of a household). **b** [After *masterly.*] Resembling, or characteristic of, a woman who has the mastery of something.
Mistress of the Adriatic. Venice.
Mistress of the Robes. In the British royal household, a duchess appointed nominally to have charge of the queen's robes, who attends on the queen at all state ceremonies.
Mistress of the Seas. Great Britain.
Mistress of the World. Ancient Rome; — often so called.
Mis'tress O'ver·done' (ō'vĕr·dŭn'). A bawd in Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure.*
Mis'tress Quick'ly (kwĭk'lĭ). **a** The hostess of the Boar's Head Tavern in Eastcheap in Shakespeare's *Henry IV.* In *Henry V* she is introduced as the wife of Pistol. **b** A servant in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor.*
mis·tri'al (mĭs·trī'ăl), *n. Law.* A trial legally of no effect by reason of some error in the proceedings; loosely, any trial not resulting in a lawful decision or verdict.
mis·trist' (mĭs·trĭst'), *n. & v. t.* Mistrust. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
mis·trust' (-trŭst'), *n.* Want of confidence or trust; suspicion; distrust; also, *Obs.*, doubt.
mis·trust', *v. t. & i.* To distrust; as: **a** To regard with suspicion; to have no trust or confidence (in); to suspect. **b** To doubt the integrity, truth, validity, or the like (of). **c** *Now Rare.* To forebode as near, or likely to occur; to suspect the existence of; to surmise.
Syn. — See DISTRUST.
mis·trust'er (mĭs·trŭs'tĕr), *n.* One who mistrusts.
mis·trust'ful (-trŭst'fŏŏl; -fĭl), *adj.* **1.** Having, or full of, mistrust, suspicions, or forebodings; distrustful; suspicious.
2. Causing mistrust or apprehension. *Shak.*
— **mis·trust'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **mis·trust'ful·ness,** *n.*
mis·trust'ing, *adj.* That mistrusts. — **ing·ly,** *adv.*
mis·try' (mĭs·trī'), *v. t.* To try (a case) improperly.
mis·tryst' (-trĭst'), *v. t. Chiefly Scot.* **a** To fail to keep a tryst with. **b** To perplex; frighten; — only in the passive.
mis·turn' (mĭs·tûrn'), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *mestorner.*] To turn amiss or to a wrong use; to pervert — **mis·turn',** *n.*
mist'y (mĭs'tĭ), *adj.;* MIST'I·ER (-tĭ·ĕr); MIST'I·EST. [AS. *mistig.* See MIST. Perh. sometimes confused with *mystic.*] **1.** Accompanied or characterized by mist; obscured by, blurred by, or overspread with, mist, or something like it; consisting of mist.
2. Obscured as if by mist; dim; obscure; unintelligible; unilluminated; unenlightened; as, *misty* sight.
3. Vague; indistinct; shadowy; mentally cloudy or confused; as, a *misty* recollection; a *misty* author.
4. *Obs.* **a** Like mist; productive of ignorance. **b** [Prob. due to confusion of *misty* obscure with L. *mysticus* mystic.] Mystical; spiritual.
Syn. — Blurry, hazy. **Ant.** — Distinct, sharp. See CLEAR.
mis'un·der·stand' (mĭs'ŭn·dĕr·stănd'), *v. t. & i.; past & past part.* -STOOD' (-stŏŏd'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -STAND'ING. To misconceive or fail to conceive (what should be understood); miscomprehend; to take in a wrong sense. — **mis'un·der·stand'er** (-stăn'dĕr), *n.*
mis'un·der·stand'ing, *verbal n.* of MISUNDERSTAND. Esp.: **a** Mistake of meaning; misconception; misinterpretation. **b** Disagreement; dissension; quarrel.
mis'un·der·stand'ing, *adj.* That misunderstands. — **mis'un·der·stand'ing·ly,** *adv.*
mis'un·der·stood' (-stŏŏd'), *part. adj.* **a** Wrongly or inadequately understood. **b** Not sympathetically appreciated. — **mis'un·der·stood'ness,** *n. Rare.*
mis·us'age (mĭs·ūs'ĭj; -ūz'ĭj), *n.* [Cf. F. *mésusage.*] **a** *Obs.* Ill or improper conduct. **b** Bad treatment; ill usage; abuse. **c** Wrong or improper use, as of words.
mis·use' (mĭs·ūs'), *n.* **1.** Wrong use; misapplication.
2. *Obs.* **a** Improper conduct or practice. **b** Maltreatment.
mis·use' (-ūz'), *v. t.;* -USED' (-ūzd'); -US'ING (-ūz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *mésuser.*] **1.** To treat or use improperly; to use to a bad purpose; to misapply; as, to *misuse* one's talents.
2. To abuse; to treat ill; maltreat.

O, she *misused* me past the endurance of a block. *Shak.*

3. *Obs.* **a** To debauch. **b** To speak ill of; to revile. **c** To misrepresent. **d** To deceive. **e** To misbehave (oneself).
Syn. — Maltreat, misemploy, pervert.
mis·us'er (mĭs·ūz'ĕr), *n.* One who misuses.
mis·us'er (-ĕr), *n.* [OF. *mesuser,* inf. used as n.] *Law.* Use unlawfully in excess of, or varying from, one's right.
mis·val'ue (mĭs·văl'ū), *v. t.;* -UED (-ūd); -U·ING. To value wrongly; to misesteem. — **mis·val'u·a'tion** (-ū·ā'shŭn), *n.*
mis·ven'ture (mĭs·vĕn'tûr), *n.* A misadventure.
mis·ven'tur·ous (-tûr·ŭs), *adj.* Timid. *Rare.*
mis·vouch' (mĭs·vouch'), *v. t.;* MIS·VOUCHED' (-voucht'). Only in the *past part.* **a** To vouch or allege falsely. **b** To attest ill or insufficiently.
mis·wed' (-wĕd'), *v. t. & i.* To wed improperly or unsuitably.
mis·wish' (-wĭsh'), *n.* Wrong or improper desire.
mis·wish', *v. t.* To have wrong wishes or desires as to.
mis·word' (-wûrd'), *n.* A word wrongly spoken; a cross word. *Now Dial.*
mis·word' (-wûrd'), *v. t.;* -WORD'ED; -WORD'ING. To word wrongly; as, to *misword* a message, or a sentence.
mis·wor'ship (-wûr'shĭp; -shĭp), *n.* Wrong or false worship. — **mis·wor'ship,** *v. t. & i.* — **-wor'ship·er, -ship·per** (-ĕr), *n.*
mis·write' (-rīt'), *v. t.; past tense* -WROTE' (-rōt'); *past part.* -WRIT'TEN (-rĭt'n); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -WRIT'ING (-rīt'ĭng). [AS. *miswrītan.*] To write incorrectly.
mi'sy (mī'sĭ; mĭs'ĭ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *misy.*] *Mineral.* Copiapite, or some related species. *Obs.*
mis·zeal'ous (mĭs·zĕl'ŭs), *adj.* Mistakenly zealous. *Rare.*
‖**mit** (mĭt), *prep.* [G.] With; also, *Dial. & Slang, U. S.* therewith.
Mi·tak'sha·ra (mē·tăk'shā·rā), *n.* [Skr. *mitākṣara,* fr. *mita* meted + *akṣara* syllable.] *Hindu Law.* The commentary upon the smriti of Yajnavalkya written by Vijnanesvara, prob. in the latter half of the 11th century. It is a chief authority in the law of inheritance and of civil contracts in many parts of India. Cf. DAYABHAGA.
Mi·tan'ni (mĭ·tăn'ē), *n.* **1.** An ancient people and kingdom in northern Mesopotamia, subjugated by the Hittites. The population was of Hurrian stock, but the ruling class was Indo-European.
2. The language of this people, discovered in one of the Tel el Amarna letters. It was unrelated to Hittite or to Indo-European. Cf. SUBARIAN.
— **Mi·tan'ni·an** (-ăn), **Mi·tan'nish** (-ĭsh), *adj. & n.*
mi·tap'sis (mĭ·tăp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *mit-* + *apsis.*] *Biol.* In cell conjugation, fusion of the chromatin granules.
mitch'board' (mĭch'bōrd'; 181), *n.* [Scot.; cf. MD. *micke* a forked support.] *Naut.* A crotch to support a boom, yard, etc., when not in use. *Eng.*
Mitch·el'la (mĭ·chĕl'ă), *n.* [NL., after John *Mitchell* (d. 1768), Am. botanist.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A genus of creeping evergreen herbs of the madder family (Rubiaceae). The only species are *M. repens,* the partridgeberry of eastern North America, and *M. undulata,* of Japan. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.
2. *Pharm.* The dried plant of the partridgeberry (*M. repens*), used as a diuretic, tonic, and astringent.
mite (mīt), *n.* [AS. *mīte* mite (in sense 1); akin to LG. *mite,* MD. *mite,* D. *mijt,* OHG. *mīza.*] **1.** Any of numerous small, often very minute, arachnids of the order Acarina (cf. TICK). The body is saclike, without a constriction between the cephalothorax and abdomen, the mandibles generally chelate or adapted for piercing; there are usually four pairs of short legs in the adult, though but three in the young larvae; the breathing organs (when present) are tracheae. Many are parasitic on insects or vertebrates, some on plants, on which they may produce galls; others infest stored food products; others are aquatic. See ITCH MITE, CHEESE MITE, BLISTER MITE, etc.
2. [ME. *mite,* fr. MD. *mite* (D. *mijt*), perh. through OF. *mite* (fr. MD.). Same word as MITE, 1.] A small coin or small sum of money; — applied in the New Testament to the *lepton.* Specif.: **a** An old money of account of about 1600, worth usually ½4 penny. **b** Popularly, in England, half a farthing (see *Mark* xii. 42).
3. A small weight; one twentieth of a grain.
4. Anything very small; a minute object, person, or creature; a very little; a particle; bit; jot. *Now Chiefly Colloq.*
— ***one's mite.*** The small amount which is all one can afford to contribute to some object (alluding to the widow's mite, *Luke* xxi. 2); of immaterial things, one's best, although insignificant, contribution; as, *one's mite* of pity.
Mi·tel'la (mĭ·tĕl'ă), *n.* [L., headband, dim. of *mitra.* See MITRA.] *Bot.* A genus of low, slender herbs, the miterworts, family Saxifragaceae.
mi'ter, mi'tre (mī'tĕr), *n.* [OF. *mitre,* fr. L. *mitra* headband, turban, fr. Gr. *mitra.*] **1.** A headband or fillet worn by women; also, an Asiatic headdress, perhaps a kind of turban, worn by Greek and Roman women or occasionally by effeminate young men.
2. A belt or girdle; — in translations of Homer.
3. A liturgical headdress worn by bishops and abbots and,

Development of the Miter shown in Miters of the (1) 11th, (2) 12th, (3) 15th, (4) 18th, and (5) 20th centuries.

as a privilege, by prothonotaries and canons, now with tall conoidal outlines. Its general use dates from the 12th century. At first a soft conical cap rising from a circlet, it became in turn a rounded cap, a cap with an indentation through which an ornamental band passed from front to back, and later to the sides. Two lappets (infulae) hang from the back of the miter. Three kinds of miter are used: ***simple,*** made of white silk or linen; ***orphreyed,*** ornamented with embroidered bands or cloth of gold; ***precious,*** richly adorned, sometimes with precious stones.

The Pope's Miter.

4. Hence, episcopal office or dignity.
5. A 15th-century women's headdress like a bishop's miter.
6. [*cap.*] A tavern so called, esp. one in London in repute among Elizabethan dramatists.
7. *Obs.* **a** An Asiatic turban or conical hat. **b** The head of an alembic.
8. [Perh. a different word.] **a** The surface forming the beveled end or edge of a piece where a miter joint is made. **b** A miter joint. **c** A miter square.

mis·tarb'er, *n.* Corrupt. of MUSTACHIO.
mis·taste', *v. t.* To deprive of taste; to distaste. *Obs.* [MIXTEC.]
Mis·te'ca. Var. of MIXTECA. See
mis'ter·ship, *n.* Corrupt of MISTRESS-SHIP. *Shak.*
mis'ter·y. Var. of MYSTERY, a trade. [of MISTOOK.]
mis·teuk' (mĭs·tŭk'). Scot. var.
mist'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.
mis'tic. Mystic. *Ref. Sp.*
mis·tide', *n. & v. i.* [AS. *mistīdan,* v. See TIDE.] = MISHAP.
mis'ti·fy. Mystify. *Ref. Sp.*
mist'i·hede, *n.* Mistiness; mysticalness. *Obs.*
mist'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mis'tion (mĭs'chŭn), *n.* [L. *mistio, mixtio.* See MIX; cf. MIXTION.] MIXTURE. *Obs.*
mis'tle (mĭs'l; mĭz'-), *n.* = MISTLETOE. *Rare.*
mis'tle (mĭz'l). Var. of MIZZLE, *n. & v. Now Dial.*
mis'tle. Var. of MISSEL.
mist'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
mis'tl·toe. Mistletoe. *Ref. Sp.*
mis·tone', *n.* = DISCORD.
mis·took' (mĭs·tŏŏk'), *past & obs. past part.* of MISTAKE.
mis·tread' (mĭs·trĕd'), *n. & v.* = MISSTEP. *Obs.*
mis·treat'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
mis'tress·dom, *n.* See -DOM.
mis'tress·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
mis'tress·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
mis'tress·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
mistric. † MYSTERY.
mis·trow', *n. & v.* [ON. *mistrūa.* See MIS-; TROW.] = MISTRUST. *Obs.*
mis·trust'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
mist tree. The smoke tree.
mis'ture, ‖. [Prob. fr. *mister* need, with change of suffix (cf. -URE).] Deprivation; loss. *Obs.*
misty blue. = CAMEO GREEN.
mist'y·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
mis'un·der·stand'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
mi·su'ra (mē·sōō'rä), *n.* [It., measure.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
mis·us'ance (mĭs·ūz'ĭns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *mesusance.*] Misconduct; mismanagement. *Obs.*
mis·use'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.
mis·use'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
mis'u·surped', *adj.* See MIS-, 3.
mis·uze', *v.* Misuse. *Ref. Sp.*
mis·wan'der, *v. i.* To go astray. *Obs.*
mis·waste', *v. t.* To waste. *Obs.*
mis·wend', *v. i.* To go astray. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To turn or lead astray. *Obs.*
mis·wern', *v. i.* To wern amiss. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To misjudge. *Obs.*
mis·win', *v. t.* To gain dishonestly. *Obs.*
mis·wis'dom, *n.* See MIS-, 2.
mis·wom'an, *n.* A harlot. *Obs.*
mis·work', *v. i. & i.* To do, make, or act amiss. *Obs.*
mis·wrest', *v. t.* To pervert. *Obs.*
mit. Var. of MITT.
mit-. = MITO-.
mit·cal'. Var. of MISKAL. [*v. i.*]
mitch (mĭch). Var. of MICHE,
mitch. Var. of MUCH. *Obs. exc. Dial.* [GRASS, *Table.*]
Mitch'ell grass (mĭch'ĭl). See
mite'proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.
mi'ter. † METER.

9. [Perh. a different word.] A gusset (sense 2).
10. *Her.* A representation of a bishop's miter, borne usually over the arms of an episcopal see.
11. *Jewish Antiq.* The official headdress of the high priest, of linen rolled into a sort of turban; also, in the Douay and Wycliffe Bibles, the headdress of ordinary priests.
12. *Zool.* Short for *miter shell.* See MITRA, 3.

mi'ter, mi'tre (mī'tĕr), *v.;* MI'TERED or MI'TRED (-tĕrd); MI'TER·ING (-tĕr·ĭng) or MI'TRING (-trĭng). [See MITER, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To place a miter upon; to bestow or confer a miter on; to raise to a rank entitling to a miter.
2. [Perh. a different word.] To match together in a miter joint; to bevel the ends of for the purpose of matching together at an angle.
3. *Bookbinding.* To join (lines of a cover decoration) accurately, without overrunning, at corners or crosslines.
4. [Perh. a different word.] *Dressmaking & Needlework.* To form an angle in, as a fold or band, by cutting out a triangular piece and sewing together the cut edges.
—, *Intransitive:* To meet in a miter joint.

miter box. *Carp., etc.* An apparatus for guiding a handsaw at the proper angle in making a miter joint in wood; esp., a wooden or metal trough with fixed or adjustable vertical kerfs in its upright sides.

Miter Box.

miter cap. *Arch.* The molded cushion of a newel post, into which the handrail is mitered.
miter clamp *or* **cramp.** A cramp to hold together a glued miter joint while the glue sets.—**mi'ter (mi'tre)–clamped',** **mi'ter–cramped',** *adj.*
mi'tered, mi'tred (mī'tĕrd), *adj.* **1.** Entitled to wear, wearing, or adorned with, a miter.
2. Shaped like a miter; having an apex so shaped.
3. Bearing the representation of a miter. *Rare.*
mitered abbey. An abbey under a mitered abbot.
mitered abbot. *R.C.Ch.* An abbot whom the Pope has privileged to wear a miter. The mitered abbots were practically of episcopal rank, and in pre-Reformation England sat and voted in the House of Lords.
mi'ter·er (mī'tĕr·ĕr), **mi'trer** (-trĕr), *n.* One who or that which miters; esp., a tool or machine for forming miters or bevels. *U. S.*
mi'ter·flow'er, mi'tre·flow'er (mī'tĕr·flou'ĕr), *n.* The cyclamen.
miter gear. See BEVEL GEAR.
miter joint. *Carp., etc.* A joint formed by pieces matched and united upon a line bisecting the angle of junction, esp. when the pieces form a right angle.
mi'ter–lock', mi'tre–lock', *v. t.* To join by locked miter joints.
miter mushroom. Any mushroom of the genus *Helvella,* esp. *H. crispa;* — so called from the shape of the pileus.
miter plane. *Carp.* A plane for general utility in angle and butt-joint making.
miter post. The vertical member at the free or swinging end of a gate in a navigation lock.
miter shell. See MITRA, 3.
miter sill. A raised step against which a canal-lock gate shuts.
miter square. *Carp.* A bevel with an immovable arm at an angle of 45°, for striking miter lines; also, a square with an arm adjustable to any angle, or a rigid square with a 45° bevel on the end of the stock.
miter valve. *Mach.* A valve consisting of a disk fitting in a conical seat faced at 45° to the valve axis.
miter wheel. *Mach.* Either of a pair of bevel gears, of equal diameter, adapted for working together.
mi'ter·wort', **mi'tre·wort'** (mī'tĕr·wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Mitella.* The capsule resembles a bishop's miter. **b** An annual herb (*Cynoctonum mitreola*), family Loganiaceae, of the southern U. S.
Mith'ra (mĭth'rȧ; mī'thrȧ), *n.* Mithras.
Mith·ra'ic (mĭth·rā'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Mithras or Mithraism. — **Mith·ra'i·cism** (-ĭ·sĭz'm), **Mith·ra'i·cist** (-sĭst), *n.* — **Mi·thra'i·cize** (-sīz), *v. i.*
Mith'ra·ism (mĭth'rȧ·ĭz'm), *n. Rom. Relig.* The religion of the worshipers of Mithras. — **Mith'ra·ist** (mĭth'rȧ·ĭst), *n. & adj.* — **Mith'ra·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*
Mith'ras (mĭth'răs; mī'thrăs), *n.* [L. & Gr. *Mithras,* fr. OPer. *Mithra.* Cf. MITRA.] A Persian god of the light of the middle zone, between heaven and hell, defender of truth, and chief helper of Ahura-Mazda in his struggle with the powers of darkness. Mithras was regarded as an earthborn or rockborn hero who captured and slew the divine bull (**Mith'ras Tau·roc'to·nus** [tôrŏk'tō·nŭs]) from whose body sprang all the plants and animals beneficial to man, who aided man against adverse nature, and was translated to heaven, there to watch over and aid the faithful until the day of his second coming. Cf. TAUROBOLIUM. The Mithras cult was celebrated in grottoes and underground chapels (**Mith·rae'a** [mĭth·rē'ȧ], sing. **Mith·rae'um** [-ŭm]). It was introduced into Rome in the time of Trajan, and was a prevailing religion among the Roman legionaries, being in the last days of paganism the most serious rival of Christianity.

Mithras Taurotonus, from an ancient shrine.

Mith'ra·ic (mĭth'rȧ·ĭk), *adj.* [LL. *Mithriacus.*] Mithraic. — *n.* A festival of Mithras.
mith'ri·date (mĭth'rĭ·dāt), *n.* [ML. *mithridatum,* fr. LL. *mithridatium.*] *Old Pharm.* An antidote against poison; an alexipharmic; specif., an electuary, supposed to be a remedy or a protection against poison. See MITHRIDATISM.
mithridate mustard. The pennycress.
Mith'ri·dat'ic (mĭth'rĭ·dăt'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *Mithridaticus.*] Of, pert. to, or like Mithridates VI (see MITHRIDATISM).
mith'ri·da'tism (mĭth'rĭ·dā'tĭz'm), *n. Med.* Immunity from a poison, produced by administration of gradually increased doses of it. Mithridates VI, king of Pontus (d. 63 B.C.), is said to have produced this condition in himself. — **mith'ri·dat'ic** (-dăt'ĭk), *adj.*
mith'ri·dat'ize (-dăt'īz), *v. t.* To produce mithridatism in.
mit'i·ga·ble (mĭt'ĭ·gȧ·b'l), *adj.* That can be mitigated.
mit'i·gant (mĭt'ĭ·gȧnt), *adj. & n.* [L. *mitigans,* pres. part. of *mitigare.* See MITIGATE.] Mitigative; lenitive.
mit'i·gate (-gāt), *adj.* Mitigated. *Obs.*
mit'i·gate (-gāt), *v. t. & i.;* -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *mitigatus,* past part. of *mitigare* to soften, mitigate, fr. *mitis* mild, soft; akin to OIr. *mōith, mīn,* Lith. *mielas* dear. Cf. MIGNONETTE.] **1.** To render or become mild or milder; to mollify. *Now Rare.*
2. To moderate; to make or become less severe, violent, fierce, cruel, intense, harsh, rigorous, painful, etc.; to soften; appease; meliorate; diminish; lessen; temper; as, to *mitigate* heat or cold, grief, a punishment or an offense.
Syn. — See ALLEVIATE.
Ant. — Sharpen, aggravate. See INTENSIFY.
mit'i·ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *mitigacioun,* fr. OF. *mitigation,* fr. L. *mitigatio.*] **1.** Act of mitigating, or state of being mitigated; specif.: **a** Abatement or diminution of anything painful, harsh, severe, afflictive, or calamitous; alleviation; moderation; palliation; as, the *mitigation* of pain, grief, rigor, punishment. **b** *Obs.* A softening or qualifying, as of words; a qualification. **c** *Obs.* Propitiation; of an animal, taming.
2. A mitigating thing or fact.
Syn. — Abatement, diminution, mollification, relief.
Ant. — Intensification; increase.
mit'i·ga'tive (mĭt'ĭ·gā'tĭv), *adj.* [F. *mitigatif,* fr. LL. *mitigativus.*] Tending to mitigate; alleviating; lenitive. — *n.* That which mitigates; a soothing remedy.
mit'i·ga'tor (-gā'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which mitigates.
mit'i·ga·to'ry (mĭt'ĭ·gȧ·tō'rĭ; -gā'tō·rĭ), *adj. & n.* [L. *mitigatorius.*] Mitigative; palliative.
mi'tis cast'ing (mī'tĭs; mē'tĭs). [Perh. fr. L. *mitis* soft, mild.] A process, invented by P. Ostberg, for producing malleable iron castings (**mitis,** or **mitis metal**); also, a casting made by this process; — called also *wrought-iron casting.*
Mi'tis green (mē'tĭs). [G. *Mitisgrün,* after the manufacturer, Ignaz *Mitis* of Kirchberg.] **1.** Paris green, used as a pigment.
2. = EMERALD GREEN **a.**
mi'to- (mī'tō-; mĭt'ō-), **mit-.** A combining form, Greek *mito-, mit-,* from *mitos,* thread, as in *mitosome, mitosis.*
mi'to·chon'dri·a (mī'tō·kŏn'drĭ·ȧ; mĭt'ō-), *n. pl.; sing.* MITOCHONDRION (-ŏn); -DRIUM (-drŭm). [NL., fr. *mito-* + Gr. *chondros* grits, cartilage.] *Biol.* Chondriosomes; — used orig. and later specif. for such bodies having the form of granules or globules. — **mi'to·chon'dri·al** (-ăl), *adj.*
mi'to·ge·net'ic (-jē·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [*mito-* + *-genetic.*] *Biol.* Produced by mitosis; — said of certain ultraviolet rays thought to be given off by cells in acute physiological activity.
mi'tome (mī'tōm), *n.* [Gr. *mitos* a thread.] *Biol.* The reticulum of the protoplasm of a cell.
mi·to'sis (mī·tō'sĭs; mĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mitos* a thread.] *Biol.* Cell division in which complex nuclear division, involving differentiation and halving of chromosomes, precedes cytoplasmic fission; indirect cell division; karyokinesis; — opposed to *amitosis.* Cf. MEIOSIS, 2. Typically, mitosis involves a series of steps: (1) *prophase,* during which diffuse resting chromosomes become discrete spiremes, split, and gradually condense into typical rod form while the centrioles of the centrosome separate and pass toward opposite poles of the nucleus as aster rays develop about them, the nuclear membrane disappears, a spindle forms between the centrioles, and spindle fibers attach to each chromosome half; (2) *metaphase,* in which the split condensed chromosomes are oriented in the equatorial plane of the spindle; (3) *anaphase,* during which the chromosome halves separate and pass to opposite poles of the spindle; and (4) *telophase,* which involves reorganization of the resting nuclei and centrosomes, disappearance of asters and spindle, and fission of the cytoplasm into two cells. Sometimes *mitosis* is restricted to nuclear changes and cytoplasmic fission is called *cytokinesis.* In higher plants centrioles are absent, resulting in modified spindle formation.

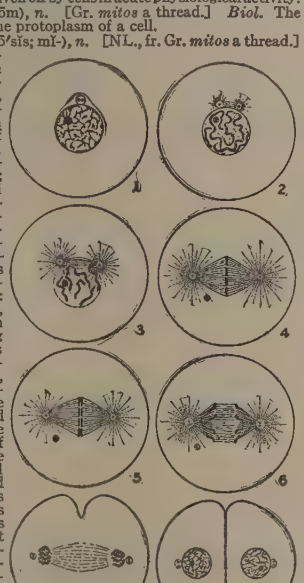

Mitosis. Successive stages of typical process. (After Wilson.) 1 Resting nucleus with chromatin forming a reticulum. A centrosome containing two centrioles above the nucleus. 2 Arrangement of the chromatin in elongated chromosomes. Development of asters and spindle. 3 Destruction of membrane enclosing nucleus, and attachment of fibers to the chromosomes. 4 Spindle completed. Chromosomes drawn into equator of spindle. 5 Split chromosomes separate. 6 Passage of halves to spindle poles, and division of centrioles. 7 Grouping of chromosomes at the spindle poles. Disappearance of aster rays and beginning of division of cell body. 8 Completion of the cell division. Resting nuclei formed as in Stage 1.

mi·to'some (mī'tō·sōm; mĭt'ō-), *n.* [*mito-* + 3d *-some.*] *Biol.* A threadlike cytoplasmic body believed to be derived from the spindle fibers of the preceding mitosis.
mi·tot'ic (mī·tŏt'ĭk; mĭ-), *adj. Biol.* Of or pertaining to mitosis; karyokinetic. — **mi·tot'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*
mitotic figure. *Biol.* The spindle-shaped figure presented by the chromosomes, asters, etc., during mitosis.
mi'tra (mī'trȧ), *n.* [L. See MITER.] **1.** *Antiq.* = MITER, 1.
2. *Bot.* **a** = GALEA, 3. **b** The thick rounded pileus of certain mushroom fungi.
3. [*cap.*] *Zool.* A genus of marine snails (suborder Stenoglossa). The species, which are especially numerous in the East Indies, are called **miter shells.** The genus is the type of a family, **Mit'ri·dae** (mĭt'rĭ·dē).

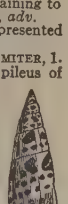
Mitra, 3 (*M. episcopalis*). (¼)

Mi'tra (mē'trȧ), *n. Vedic Myth.* A solar deity, associated with Varuna, and ultimately identical with the Persian Mithras.
‖**mi'traille'** (mē'trā'y'; mĭ·trāl'), *n.* [F. See MITRAILLEUSE.] **1.** Small missiles, as bits of iron, grape, etc., esp. for loading cannon.
2. Smoked pearl.
‖**mi'trail'leur'** (mē'trȧ'yûr'), *n.* [F.] *Mil.* **a** An artilleryman who serves a mitrailleuse. **b** A mitrailleuse.
mi'trail·leuse' (mē'trȧ·ûz'; *F.* mē'trȧ'yûz'), *n.* [F., fr. *mitrailler* to fire grapeshot, fr. *mitraille* old iron, grapeshot, small coins, change, dim. of OF. *mitre, mite,* fragment, small coin. See MITE coin.] *Mil.* A breech-loading machine gun, using small projectiles, consisting of a number of barrels fitted together, so arranged that the barrels can be fired simultaneously or successively and rapidly, first used by the French army in the war of 1870 with Germany.
mi'tral (mī'trăl), *adj.* [F. See MITER.] Pertaining to, or resembling, a miter or the mitral valve.
mitral cell. *Anat.* Any of the pyramidal cells of the olfactory bulb about which terminate numerous fibers from the olfactory cells of the nasal mucosa.
mitral insufficiency. *Med.* The condition of leakage of the mitral valve of the heart.
mitral orifice. *Anat.* The left auriculo-ventricular orifice.
mitral valve. *Anat.* In the heart, the valve which guards the opening between the left atrium, or auricle, and the left ventricle, and prevents the blood in the ventricle from returning to the atrium, or auricle; — called also *bicuspid valve.* It consists of two triangular flaps attached at their bases to the fibrous ring which surrounds the opening and connected at their margins with the ventricular walls by the chordae tendineae and papillary muscles.
mi'trate (mī'trāt), *adj.* [L. *mitratus* wearing a turban, fr. *mitra.*] Suggestive of a miter (sense 1) or bonnet in shape.
mi'tri·form (mī'trĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [NL. *mitriformis.*] *Bot. & Zool.* Miter-shaped.
Mit'su·ku·ri'na (mĭt'sōō·kōō·rī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., after Kakichi *Mitsukuri* of the University of Tokyo.] *Zool.* A genus of sharks having the snout prolonged into a flat blade extending far beyond the mouth. A single species, the **goblin shark** (*M. owstoni*), is known, from Japan. It constitutes a family, **Mit'su·ku·ri'na·dae** (-rĭn'ĭ·dē).
mit'su·ma'ta (mĭt'sōō·mā'tȧ), *n.* [Jap., lit., three-forked.] A low shrub (*Edgeworthia papyrifera*), family Thymelaeaceae, of temperate Asia, cultivated in Japan for its bark used in paper-making.
mits'voth (mĭts'vōth), *n., pl.* of MITSVAH. See MITZVAH
mitt (mĭt), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *mitten.*] **1.** A kind of glove without fingers or with short fingers, covering the wrist and main part of the hand; specif., *Baseball,* a kind of glove protected on the palm side by a large mitten-shaped pad.
2. = MITTEN, 1. **b** *Slang.* A hand.
Mit'tel–eu·ro'pa (mĭt'ĕl·oi·rō'pȧ), *n.* [G.] Central Europe, esp. that portion of Europe which the advocates of Pan-Germanism purposed to form into one great empire.
mit'tel·hand' (mĭt'ĕl·hänt'), *n.* [G., middle hand.] In skat, the second player on the first trick; the one who makes the first bid to vorhand.
Mit'tel·meer' (mĭt'ĕl·mär'), *n.* [G. See MIDDLE; 4th MERE. Cf. MEDITERRANEAN.] **1.** The Mediterranean.
2. *Geol.* The sea, of which the Mediterranean is a remnant, which connected the Atlantic and Pacific in Eocene time.
mit'ten (mĭt'n), *n.* [ME. *mitaine, meteyn,* fr. OF. *mitaine,* fr. (assumed) VL. *medietana,* prop., (a mitten) divided in the middle (between thumb and fingers), fr. *medietas* middle. See MOIETY; cf. MITT.] **1.** A covering for the hand, worn to protect it from cold or injury. It differs from a glove in not having a separate sheath for each finger, but has a division for the thumb.
2. A glove, esp. a thick worsted one. *Chiefly Scot.*
3. *pl. Slang.* **a** *Rare.* The hands. **b** Boxing gloves.
4. = MITT, 1.
5. A kind of glove extending only to the knuckles; a mitt.
— *to get, or give, the mitten.* To be refused or jilted, or to refuse or jilt, as a lover.
mit'ten, *v. t.* To jilt. *Colloq., U. S.*
mit'tened (-'nd), *adj.* Covered with, or wearing, mittens.
mit'ti·mus (mĭt'ĭ·mŭs), *n.* [L., we send, fr. *mittere* to send.] *Law.* **1.** **a** A writ formerly used in England for directing the trial of a cause in a county palatine. **b** A warrant of commitment to prison. **c** A writ for removing records from one court to another.
2. *Brit.* **a** One's dismissal or discharge. **b** A magistrate.
mit'ti·mus, *v. t.* To send to jail on a mittimus. *Eng.*
mit'tle (mĭt'l), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *mutiler.*] Mutilate; hurt. *Scot.*
Mit'tler's green (mĭt'lĕrz). **1.** A variety of chrome green.
2. The color Guignet's green.
mit'ty (mĭt'ĭ), *n.* A stormy petrel. *Local, Eng.*
Mi'tu (mī'tū), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *mitú,* fr. Guarani *mitú.*] *Zool.* **a** A genus of South American curassows. **b** [*not cap.*] (*pron.* mī'tū; mĭt'ū). A bird of this genus, esp. *M. mitu.*
Mi'tu·a (-ȧ), *n.* Syn. of MITU.
mit'y (mĭt'ĭ), *adj.* [FROM MITE.] Infested with mites.
mitz'vah, mits'vah (mĭts'vä), *n.; pl.* MITZVOTH, MITSVOTH (-vōth). [Heb. *mitsvāh* commandment.] *Jewish Relig.* **1.** A Biblical or rabbinic commandment.
2. A meritorious performance, as of a religious or civic duty or a humanitarian or charitable act; a good deed.
3. A privilege of assisting in the ritual in a synagogue.

---

mi'ter-joint'ed, mi'tre-joint'ed (66), *adj.* See -JOINTED.
miter shooting board. See SHOOTING BOARD.
mith (mĭth). Var. of *might,* past tense of MAY. *Chiefly Scot.*
Mith'cah (mĭth'kä). *Bib.*
mither (mĭ'thĕr). Dial. Eng. var. of MOTHER.
mith'er (mĭth'ĕr). Scot. var. of MOTHER.
Mith'garth' (mĭ'th'gär'th'). Var. of MIDGARD.
Mith'gar'thr (-gär'thr'). Vars. of MIDGARD.
mith·kal'. Var. of MISKAL.
Mith·nite (-nĭt). *Bib.*
Mith'ra·it'ic, *adj.* = MITHRAIC.
Mith'ra·ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.
Mith·rat'ic, *adj.* = MITHRAIC.
Mith're·dath (mĭth'rē·dȧth). *Bib.*
mitigal. ✝ MISKAL.
mit'i·gat'ed caus'tic. See SILVER NITRATE.
mit'i·gat'ed·ly, *adv.* of *mitigated.*
mit'i·ga'tiv. Mitigative. *Rare. Sp.*
mit'ing (mĭt'ĭng), *n.* [From MITZ.] A little creature. *Obs.*
mit·kal'. Var. of MISKAL.
mi'tre (mī'tĕr), **mi'tred** (-tĕrd), etc. Vars. of MITER, MITERED, etc. [*Eng.*]
mi'trer (mī'trĕr), *n.* = MITERER
Mit'ri·dae (mĭt'rĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* See MITRA, 3.
Mitsch'er·lich's eu'di·om'eter (mĭch'ĕr·lĭks). See EUDIOMETER.
Mitscherlich's law. [After Eilhard *Mitscherlich,* Ger. chemist.] = ISOMORPHISM, 2.
mits'vah. Var. of MITZVAH.

mi·u'rus (mī-ū'rŭs), *n.* [LL. *miurus versus*, fr. Gr. *meiouros* (sc. *stichos*), fr. *meiōn* less + *oura* tail.] A dactylic hexameter having its last foot an iambus or pyrrhic instead of a spondee or trochee. Cf. DOLICHURUS.

mix (mĭks), *v.;* MIXED (mĭkst) or MIXT; MIX'ING. [From earlier *mixt*, past part., fr. F. *mixte*, fr. L. *mixtus*, past part. of *miscere;* akin to Lith. *maišyti*, Gr. *misgein*, *mignynai*, Skr. *miśra* mixed, OIr. *mescaim* I mix; also to AS. *miscian*, G. *mischen*, which, however, are perh. fr. L., *miscere*. Cf. ADMIX, COMMIX, 2d MASLIN, MEDDLE, MESTIZO, PROMISCUOUS.] *Transitive:* **1.** To cause a promiscuous interpenetration of the parts of, as of two or more substances with each other, or of one substance with others; to unite or blend into one mass or compound, as by stirring together; hence, to mingle; blend; as, to *mix* flour and salt.

Fair persuasions *mixed* with sugared words. *Shak.*

2. To put in as an ingredient. *Obs.*

3. To unite with in company; to join; associate; unite.

Ephraim, he hath *mixed* himself among the people. *Hos.* vii. 8.

4. To form by mingling; to compound.

I have chosen an argument *mixed* of religious and civil considerations. *Bacon.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be mixed; to become united into a compound; to mingle; to admit of being mixed.

2. To associate; to mingle; to have intercourse (with); to join, as in battle; also, to have sexual intercourse (with).

3. *Breeding.* To cross.

Syn. — See MINGLE.

mix up. **a** To mix intimately; intermingle.

That problem, closely as it is *mixed up* with the one immediately before us. *James Ward.*

b To join or associate unsuitably or the like; to confuse; as, to *mix up* facts and illusions. **c** To associate (with inferior or disreputable persons); to involve (in some discreditable affair); — chiefly in passive. **d** *Pugilism.* To come into close quarters; to exchange blows rapidly.

mix (mĭks), *n.* **1.** Act or result of mixing; also, state of being mixed or confused

2. A mixture; as: a *Colloq.* A muddle or mess. **b** *Slang.* A fight. **c** A commercial preparation of mixed ingredients; as, an ice-cream *mix*.

3. *Civ. Engin.* A mixture of materials to form concrete or mortar.

4. *Steel Mfg.* A formula, often empirical, giving the proportions and constituents of a mixture, as of scrap, charcoal, ferro-alloy, etc., for making steel.

mix'blood' (mĭks'blŭd'), *n.* Also **mix blood.** *Anthropol.* A half-breed. *Hrdlička.*

Mix'co-a'tl (mēks'kō·ä'tˈl, mēs'-), **Mix'co·hua'tl** (-wä'tˈl), *n.* [Nahuatl, fr. *mixtli* cloud + *coatl, cohuatl*, serpent.] A star god of the Aztecs, patron of hunters.

Mix'e (mē'hā; 260), *n.; pl.* MIX'ES (mē'hās). The western branch of the Zoquean linguistic family. See ZOQUEAN.

mixed (mĭkst), *adj.* [For *mixt*, fr. F. *mixte*, fr. L. *mixtus*. See MIX, *v.*] **1.** Formed by mixing; mingled; blended.

2. Made up of dissimilar parts, qualities, or the like; not pure or simple; also, combining good and bad elements or qualities; as, *mixed* motives; *mixed* descent.

3. Consisting of individuals of various kinds as to birth, character, etc.; hence, not select; — said of groups.

4. Characterized by the union of features of two or more of the recognized classes or systems (aristocracy, democracy, monarchy, etc.); — said of governments, etc.

5. Applied; not pure; — said of sciences, esp. mathematics.

6. Made up of, or involving the action of, persons of both sexes; as, a *mixed* school; *mixed* doubles in lawn tennis.

7. Confused or muddled, esp. with drink.

8. *Bot.* Combining racemose and cymose formations, as the thyrsus of the lilac; — said of an inflorescence.

9. *Law.* Designating property, actions, statutes, or the like that involve relations with two or more classes of property, rights, etc.; as, a *mixed* action.

10. *Med.* Mingled; combining features or exhibiting symptoms of varieties of disease; as, *mixed* infection.

11. *Phonet.* = CENTRAL, *adj.*, **4.**

☞ For many *mixed* phrases, see the second word.

mixed arch. An arch struck from several centers.

mixed chalice. *Eccl.* The wine in the Eucharist when water is added to it.

mixed commission. *Polit. Science.* A commission composed of representatives of both sides of a matter in dispute, often established to determine boundaries, etc.

mixed concomitant. See CONCOMITANT, *n.*, **3.**

mixed court. = MIXED TRIBUNAL.

mixed crystal. *Chem.* A crystal composed of a mixture of substances.

mixed'-cy'cle en'gine. *Thermodyn.* See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE.

mixed decimal. See DECIMAL, *n.*

mixed ether. *Chem.* See ETHER, **2 b.**

mixed foursome. See FOURSOME, *n.*, **1.**

mixed fraction. = MIXED NUMBER. *Obs.*

mixed gland. *Anat. & Physiol.* A mucoserous gland.

mixed glyceride. *Chem.* See GLYCERIDE.

mixed grill. Several broiled meats and vegetables, as a lamb chop, kidney, bacon, mushroom, and tomato, served on one plate.

mixed ketone. *Chem.* See KETONE.

mixed mail and plate armor. See ARMOR, **1 b.**

mixed marriage. A marriage between persons of different races or religions.

mixed metaphor. A metaphor combining two or more inconsistent or incongruous figures, as that in:

To take arms against a sea of troubles. *Shak.*

mixed mode. **a** *Music.* See MODE, **7. b** *Philos.* In Locke's use: A mode resulting from the combination of simple ideas of different classes.

mixed motion. *Music.* See MOTION, *n.*, **15 b.**

mixed nerve. *Physiol.* A nerve containing both sensory and motor fibers.

mixed nuisance. See NUISANCE, **2.**

mixed number. *Math.* Sum of an integer and a fraction.

mixed person. *Law.* A person who has a twofold or manifold legal status, as the British king or queen, who has both an ecclesiastical and a temporal status, or jurisdiction.

mixed plan *or* **method.** *Life Insurance.* The plan or method of conducting the business of life insurance in which the company has a paid-up capital in addition to its accumulated assets, and a small portion of the profits is awarded to the proprietors or shareholders, the remainder going to the assured, as in the mutual plan.

mixed proportion. *Math.* Proportion by composition and division.

mixed ratio. *Math.* = MIXED PROPORTION.

mixed reflection. See REFLECTION.

mixed salt. *Chem.* A salt derived from more than one base or more than one acid, as sodium potassium carbonate, $NaKCO_3$, or calcium chloronitrate, $Ca(Cl)NO_3$.

mixed time. *Music.* See TIME, *n.*, 22.

mixed tithes. See TITHE.

mixed treaty. *Internat. Law.* See TREATY.

mixed tribunal. *Law.* A court made up of native and foreign judges for administration of justice as between persons of different nationalities. Specif. [*usually caps.*], such a court established in Egypt in 1876.

mixed vessel. *Bot.* A vessel exhibiting both spiral and annular thickening.

mix'en (mĭk's'n), *n.* [AS.; akin to AS. *meox* dung, filth, G. *mist*, Goth. *maihstus*, AS. *mīgan* to make water, L. *mingere, meiere*, Gr. *omichein*, Skr. *mehati* he urinates, OSlav. *mězga* sap. Cf. MASH, MICTURATE, MISTLETOE.] A dunghill; a manure heap; a heap of refuse, or the like. *Archaic & Dial.*

mix'er (mĭk'sĕr), *n.* One who or that which mixes; specif.: **a** A person who mixes things; as: (1) A workman who performs such an operation in some manufacturing process. (2) *U. S.* A bartender. **b** A machine or contrivance for mixing; as: (1) *Mach.* A valve in which fuel is mixed with air on its way to the cylinders of an internal-combustion engine. (2) *Metal.* A storage tank from which molten pig iron drawn from blast furnaces can be transferred to an open-hearth furnace or a converter. **c** *Colloq., U. S.* A person viewed as to his casual sociability; as, a good *mixer;* a bad *mixer*. **d** *Western U. S.* A social gathering to make numbers of people acquainted.

☞ PHRASES are **concrete mixer, paint mixer, tea mixer.**

mix'er-ess (mĭk'sĕr-ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A female mixer.

mix'-Hel'lene, *n.* A person of mixed Hellenic and barbarian blood.

mix'hill (mĭks'hĭl'), *n.* A mixen, or dunghill. *Dial. Eng.*

-mix'is (-mĭk'sĭs). *Biol.* A combining form, from Greek *mixis*, a mingling, denoting *intermingling in reproduction*, as in apo*mixis*. Cf. -GAMY.

mix'ite (mĭk'sīt), *n.* [After A. *Mixa*, inspector of mines in Bohemia.] *Mineral.* A green-to-whitish basic copper bismuth arsenate.

mix'o- (mĭk'sō-). A combining form, Greek *mixo-*, from *mixis*, a mingling, denoting *mixed*, as in *mixo*trophic.

mix'o·bar·bar'ic (mĭk'sō·bär·bär'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *mixobarbaros* half barbarian half Greek.] Semibarbaric.

mix'o·chro'mo·some (-krō'mō·sōm), *n. Biol.* A chromosome supposed to be formed by the complete fusion of conjugating synaptic mates.

Mix'o·dec'tes (-dĕk'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. *mixo-* + Gr. *dēktēs*, fr. *daknein* to bite.] *Paleontol.* A genus of insectivores having very large incisors, from the lower Eocene of the U. S. It is the type of a family, **Mix'o·dec'ti·dae** (-dĕk'tĭ·dē).

mix'o·lyd'i·an mode (mĭk'sō·lĭd'ĭ·ăn). [*mixo-* + *Lydian.*] *Music.* See MODE, **7.**

Mix'o·sau'rus (mĭk'sō·sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *mixo-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of reptiles of Triassic age, similar to *Ichthyosaurus*, but with less fully developed paddles.

mix'o·troph'ic (mĭk'sō·trŏf'ĭk), *adj.* [*mixo-* + *-trophic.*] *Physiol.* Deriving nourishment in part from outside sources, as hemiparasitic plants. Cf. AUTOTROPHIC, HETEROTROPHIC.

Mix'tec (mĭks'tĕk), **Mix·te'co** (mēs·tā'kō), **Mix·te'ca** (-kä), *n.* An Indian of a Mexican people of eastern Guerrero and western Oaxaca. Their language is classed as Zapotecan. Cf. NAHUA. — **Mix·te'can** (mēs·tā'kăn), *adj.*

mix'ti·form (mĭks'tĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *mixtus* mixed + *-form.*] Of a mixed form or character. *Rare.*

mix'ti·lin'e·al (-lĭn'ē·ăl), **mix'ti·lin'e·ar** (-ēr), *adj.* [L. *mixtus* mixed + E. *lineal, linear.*] Containing, or consisting of, lines of different kinds, as straight, curved, and the like.

mix'tion (mĭks'chăn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mixtio, mistio.* See MISTION, MIX.] **1.** = MIXTURE, 1, 2, 3, & 6 **c.** *Obs.*

2. A kind of cement made of mastic, amber, etc., used as a mordant for gold leaf.

mix'ture (mĭks'tûr; 249), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mixtura*, fr. *miscere, mixtum*, to mix. See MIX.] **1.** Act, process, or instance of mixing; also, state of being mixed; as, made by a *mixture* of ingredients.

2. Act of adding as an ingredient; presence of a heterogeneous ingredient in a composition; admixture.

3. That which results from mixing different ingredients together; a compound; also, a medley.

There is also a *mixture* of good and evil wisely distributed by God, to serve the ends of his providence. *Atterbury.*

4. **a** A fabric consisting of threads of various colors, mixed. **b** A preparation consisting of two or more ingredients mixed; as, a freezing *mixture*. **c** A combination of several different kinds of some article of consumption, as tea or tobacco; as, a smoking *mixture*.

5. Interbreeding; crossing.

6. *Obs.* **a** Mixed character. **b** Sexual intercourse. **c** = 2d MIXT. **d** Social association.

7. *Mach.* The explosive charge of inflammable gas or vapor and air, for an internal-combustion engine.

8. *Music.* = MIXTURE STOP. See STOP, *n.*, **18 b.**

9. *Pharm.* Any aqueous liquid medicine; a potion; technically, a preparation in which insoluble substances are suspended in watery fluids by the addition of a gum, sugar, glycerin, or other viscid matters.

10. *Physics & Chem.* A complex of two or more ingredients which do not bear a fixed proportion to one another and which, however thoroughly commingled, are conceived as retaining a separate existence; — contrasted with *compound. Mechanical mixtures*, that is, those whose components are separable by mechanical means, are in general easily distinguishable from chemical compounds, but the class called *physical mixtures*, or *solutions* (gaseous, liquid, and solid), occupies an intermediate position.

mix'ty-max'ty (mĭks'tĭ·măks'tĭ), *adj.* [Reduplication of *mixt, mixed.*] Jumbled together; confused. — *n.* A heterogeneous mixture. *Both Chiefly Scot.*

mix'-up', *n.* A confusion; also, a conflict or melee. *Colloq.*

mix'y (mĭk'sĭ), *adj.* Confusedly mixed; fit to mix.

Mi'zar (mī'zär), *n.* [Ar. *mi'zar* veil, cloak.] *Astron.* A star, Zeta (ζ) Ursæ Majoris, of the second magnitude, the middle star of the handle of the Great Dipper, forming with its smaller star, Alcor, a visual double, while Mizar is itself a telescopic double, and its brighter component is a spectroscopic binary. See URSA MAJOR, *Illust.;* STAR, *Table.*

miz'maze' (mĭz'māz'), *n.* [See MAZE.] **1.** A maze. *Obs.*

2. Confusion; bewilderment. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

Miz'pah (mĭz'pä; -pô), *or* **Miz'peh** (-pĕ), *n.* [Heb. *mitspeh.*] Literally, watchtower; — name of several towns or regions in ancient Palestine; also, in modern use, after Gen. xxxi. 49, a parting salutation. Sometimes used as a talismanic inscription on rings. Hence, **Mizpah ring.**

Miz'ra·im (mĭz'rā·ĭm), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* Egypt.

2. In rabbinic use, figuratively, slavery or oppression.

miz'zen (mĭz'n), *adj.* [See MIZZEN, *n.*] *Naut.* Of or pertaining to the mizzenmast; as, the *mizzen* shrouds.

miz'zen (mĭz'n), *n.* [F. *misaine* foresail, fr. It. *mezzana*, fr. *mezzano* middle. See MEZZANINE.] *Naut.* **a** A fore-and-aft sail set on the mizzenmast. Cf. 3d DANDY, **5 a;** JIGGER, **16 c;** SPANKER, **5. b** A mizzenmast. **c** = 3d DANDY, **5 a.**

miz'zen·mast' (-măst'; *naut.* -mŏst), *n. Naut.* The aftermost mast in a two-masted vessel (yawl or ketch), and in a three-masted vessel (ship, bark, barkentine, and schooner), and the third mast in a vessel having four or more masts.

miz'zen·mast'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One whose duty is at the mizzenmast.

miz'zen·top'man (-tŏp'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One of the division of a crew assigned to the mizzenmast and above.

miz'zle (mĭz'l), *v. t. & i.;* MIZ'ZLED (-ld); MIZ'ZLING (-lĭng). [Late ME. *miselen;* cf. D. dial. *miezelen*, LG. *miseln;* akin to E. MIST.] *Now Dial.* To rain in very fine drops; to drizzle. — *n.* Mist; fine rain; drizzle. — **miz'zly** (mĭz'lĭ), *adj.*

miz'zle, *v. i.* [Cf. Shelta *misli* to go.] *Slang.* To take oneself off; to disappear suddenly; slink away; decamp; also, *Dial. Eng.*, to give up. — **miz'zler** (-lĕr), *n.*

miz'zle, *v. t.* [Cf. MIZMAZE.] To confuse; misinform. *Now Dial.*

miz'zle, *v. t.* [Cf. MEASLES.] *Scot.* To make spotted; to speckle. — **miz'zly** (mĭz'lĭ), *adj.*

miz'zo·nite (mĭz'ō·nīt), *n.* [G. *mizzonit*, fr. Gr. *meizōn* greater; — the vertical axis being longer than in meionite.] *Mineral.* A member of the scapolite group intermediate between meionite and marialite, containing 54 to 57 per cent of silica; specif., a volcanic variety occurring in clear crystals.

miz'zy (mĭz'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. MOSS.] A bog or quagmire. *Dial.*

Mjöll'nir (myŏl'nĕr), **Mjöll'nir** (myûl'-), *n.* [ON.] *Norse Myth.* Thor's hammer. See THOR.

mlech'chha (mlĕch'chä), *n.* [Skr. *mleccha.*] *Hinduism.* A foreigner; one not a Hindu.

mne'me (nē'mē; 173), *n.* [Gr. *mnēmē* memory; akin to E. MIND.] The effect of past experience of the individual or of the race, which persists or is recurrent. — **mne'mic** (nē'mĭk; nĕm'ĭk), *adj.*

Mne'mi·op'sis (nē'mĭ·ŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mnēmē* memory + *-opsis.*] *Zool.* A genus of ctenophores of the family Mnemiidae.

mne·mon'ic (nē·mŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *mnēmonikos*, fr. *mnēmōn* mindful, remembering, fr. *mnasthai* to remember. See MIND.] **1.** Assisting, or intended to assist, memory; of or pertaining to mnemonics.

2. Of or pertaining to memory.

mne·mon'ic (nē·mŏn'ĭk), *n.* **1.** A mnemonic device.

2. Mnemonics.

mne·mon'i·cal·ist (-ĭ·kăl·ĭst), *n.* A mnemonist.

mne·mon'i·cal·ly, *adv.* of MNEMONIC, MNEMONICAL.

mne·mon'i·con (nē·mŏn'ĭ·kŏn), *n.* [Gr. *mnēmonikon*, neut. of *mnēmonikos.* See MNEMONIC.] A mnemonic device.

mne·mon'ics (-ĭks), *n.* See -ICS. [Gr. *ta mnēmonika.*]

1. The art of improving the efficiency of the memory.

2. *pl.* Mnemonic figures or characters.

mne'mo·nism (nē'mō·nĭz'm), *n.* Practice of mnemonics. — **mne'mo·nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

mne'mo·nize (nē'mō·nīz), *v. t.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To make mnemonic; to express mnemonically — **mne'mo·ni·za'tion** (-nĭ·zā'shŭn; -nĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

Mne·mos'y·ne (nē·mŏs'ĭ·nē; nē·mŏz'-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *mnēmosynē* remembrance, memory, and the goddess of memory. See MNEMONIC.] *Gr. Myth.* A Titaness, goddess of memory. She was mother of the Muses by Zeus.

mne'mo·tech'ny (nē'mō·tĕk'nĭ), *n.* [Gr. *mnēmē* memory + *technē* art.] Mnemonics. — **mne'mo·tech'nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

-mnesia. *Psychol.* A combining form from *amnesia*, denoting *a* (specified) *type* or *condition of memory*, as in cryptomnesia, panmnesia.

mne'sic (nē'sĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *mnēsios.*] Of or relating to memory; as, a *mnesic*, or memory, image.

-mnesis. A combining form from Greek *mnēsis*, remembrance, as in hypermnesis.

mnes'tic (nĕs'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *mnēstis* memory.] Pertaining to memory or mneme.

Mne'vis (nē'vĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Mneuis*, fr. Egypt. *Ur-mer.*] *Egypt. Myth.* An incarnation of Ra as a black bull, at Heliopolis.

Mni·a'ce·ae (nĭ·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Mnium* + *-aceae.*] *Bot.* A family of usually rather large, erect mosses (Bryales) widely distributed chiefly in temperate regions. See MNIUM. — **mni·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

mni'oid (nī'oid), *adj., Bot.* Like a moss of the genus *Mnium;* also, *Rare*, by extension, resembling any moss.

Mni'um (nī'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mnion* moss.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of mosses (family Mniaceae) resembling *Bryum* but larger and with usually horizontal capsules. **b** [*not cap.*] Any moss of this genus.

mo (mō), *adj., adv., & n.* [AS. *mā.* See MORE.] More; further; other; greater number. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

-mo (-mō). A suffix added to certain numerals, or to their names, to indicate the number of leaves made by folding a sheet of paper, as in sixteen*mo* or 16*mo*, eighteen*mo* or 18*mo*. It is taken from the Latin forms similarly used, as *duodecimo, sextodecimo*, etc. A small circle, placed after the number and near its top, is often used for *-mo;* as, 16°.

mo (mō), *n.; pl.* MOS (mōz). A book, or volume; — short for DUODECIMO, etc.

mo, *n.* Short for MOMENT. *Slang.*

---

mitz'voth, *n. pl.* of MITZVAH.
mix'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — mix'a·ble·ness, *n.* [TURBINE.]
mixed'-flow' tur'bine. See
mix'ed·ly (mĭk'sĕd·lĭ; mĭkst'lĭ; 119), *adv.* of MIXED.
mix'ed·ness (mĭk'sĕd·nĕs; mĭkst'nĕs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.
mix'es, *n., pl.* of MIX. [MAXTY.]
mix'ey-max'y. Var. of MIXTY-
mix'i·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
mix'ie-max'ie. Var. of MIXTY-MAXTY.
mixt, *v. t.* [L. *mixtus*, past part. See MIX.] To mix. *Obs.*
mixt, *n.* [L. *mixtum*, neut. past part.; cf. F. *mixte.*] A compound. *Obs.*
mixt. Var. of MIXED, *past tense & past part.* of MIX, *v.*
mix'ter-max'ter, mix'tie-max'tie. Vars. of MIXTY-MAXTY.
mix·til'ion (mĭks·tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [ML. *mixtilio.*] = MASLIN, mixed grain.
mixt'ly. Var. of MIXEDLY.
mixture curve. *Colorimetry.* = ELEMENTARY EXCITATION CURVE. See COLOR, *n.*, 2.
mixture stop. See STOP, *n.*, 18 b.
mix'y-max'y. = MIXTY-MAXTY.
Mi'zar (mī'zär), *n.* [Ar. *mi'zar* veil, cloak.] *Astron.* A star, Zeta (ζ) Ursæ Majoris, of the second magnitude, the middle star of the handle of the Great Dipper, forming with its smaller star, Alcor, a visual double, while Mizar is itself a telescopic double, and its brighter component is a spectroscopic binary. See URSA MAJOR, *Illust.;* STAR, *Table.*
miz'maze' (mĭz'māz'), *n.* [See MAZE.] **1.** A maze. *Obs.*
2. Confusion; bewilderment. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
Miz'pah (mĭz'pä; -pô), *or* Miz'peh (-pĕ), *n.* [Heb. *mitspeh.*] Literally, watchtower; — name of several towns or regions in ancient Palestine; also, in modern use, after Gen. xxxi. 49, a parting salutation. Sometimes used as a talismanic inscription on rings. Hence, **Mizpah ring.**
Miz'ra·im (mĭz'rā·ĭm), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* Egypt.
2. In rabbinic use, figuratively, slavery or oppression.
miz'zen (mĭz'n), *adj.* [See MIZZEN, *n.*] *Naut.* Of or pertaining to the mizzenmast; as, the *mizzen* shrouds.
miz'zen (mĭz'n), *n.* [F. *misaine* foresail, fr. It. *mezzana*, fr. *mezzano* middle. See MEZZANINE.] *Naut.* **a** A fore-and-aft sail set on the mizzenmast. Cf. 3d DANDY, **5 a;** JIGGER, **16 c;** SPANKER, **5. b** A mizzenmast. **c** = 3d DANDY, **5 a.**
miz'zen·mast' (-măst'; *naut.* -mŏst), *n. Naut.* The aftermost mast in a two-masted vessel (yawl or ketch), and in a three-masted vessel (ship, bark, barkentine, and schooner), and the third mast in a vessel having four or more masts.
miz'zen·mast'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One whose duty is at the mizzenmast.
miz'zen·top'man (-tŏp'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One of the division of a crew assigned to the mizzenmast and above.
miz'zle (mĭz'l), *v. t. & i.;* MIZ'ZLED (-ld); MIZ'ZLING (-lĭng). [Late ME. *miselen;* cf. D. dial. *miezelen*, LG. *miseln;* akin to E. MIST.] *Now Dial.* To rain in very fine drops; to drizzle. — *n.* Mist; fine rain; drizzle. — **miz'zly** (mĭz'lĭ), *adj.*
miz'zle, *v. i.* [Cf. Shelta *misli* to go.] *Slang.* To take oneself off; to disappear suddenly; slink away; decamp; also, *Dial. Eng.*, to give up. — **miz'zler** (-lĕr), *n.*
miz'zle, *v. t.* [Cf. MIZMAZE.] To confuse; misinform. *Now Dial.*
miz'zle, *v. t.* [Cf. MEASLES.] *Scot.* To make spotted; to speckle. — **miz'zly** (mĭz'lĭ), *adj.*
miz'zo·nite (mĭz'ō·nīt), *n.* [G. *mizzonit*, fr. Gr. *meizōn* greater; — the vertical axis being longer than in meionite.] *Mineral.* A member of the scapolite group intermediate between meionite and marialite, containing 54 to 57 per cent of silica; specif., a volcanic variety occurring in clear crystals.
miz'zy (mĭz'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. MOSS.] A bog or quagmire. *Dial.*
Mjöll'nir (myŏl'nĕr), **Mjöll'nir** (myûl'-), *n.* [ON.] *Norse Myth.* Thor's hammer. See THOR.
mlech'chha (mlĕch'chä), *n.* [Skr. *mleccha.*] *Hinduism.* A foreigner; one not a Hindu.
mne'me (nē'mē; 173), *n.* [Gr. *mnēmē* memory; akin to E. MIND.] The effect of past experience of the individual or of the race, which persists or is recurrent. — **mne'mic** (nē'mĭk; nĕm'ĭk), *adj.*
Mne'mi·op'sis (nē'mĭ·ŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mnēmē* memory + *-opsis.*] *Zool.* A genus of ctenophores of the family Mnemiidae.
mne·mon'ic (nē·mŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *mnēmonikos*, fr. *mnēmōn* mindful, remembering, fr. *mnasthai* to remember. See MIND.] **1.** Assisting, or intended to assist, memory; of or pertaining to mnemonics.
2. Of or pertaining to memory.
mne·mon'ic (nē·mŏn'ĭk), *n.* **1.** A mnemonic device.
2. Mnemonics.
mne·mon'i·cal·ist (-ĭ·kăl·ĭst), *n.* A mnemonist.
mne·mon'i·cal·ly, *adv.* of MNEMONIC, MNEMONICAL.
mne·mon'i·con (nē·mŏn'ĭ·kŏn), *n.* [Gr. *mnēmonikon*, neut. of *mnēmonikos.* See MNEMONIC.] A mnemonic device.
mne·mon'ics (-ĭks), *n.* See -ICS. [Gr. *ta mnēmonika.*]
1. The art of improving the efficiency of the memory.
2. *pl.* Mnemonic figures or characters.
mne'mo·nism (nē'mō·nĭz'm), *n.* Practice of mnemonics. — **mne'mo·nist** (-nĭst), *n.*
mne'mo·nize (nē'mō·nīz), *v. t.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To make mnemonic; to express mnemonically — **mne'mo·ni·za'tion** (-nĭ·zā'shŭn; -nĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*
Mne·mos'y·ne (nē·mŏs'ĭ·nē; nē·mŏz'-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *mnēmosynē* remembrance, memory, and the goddess of memory. See MNEMONIC.] *Gr. Myth.* A Titaness, goddess of memory. She was mother of the Muses by Zeus.
mne'mo·tech'ny (nē'mō·tĕk'nĭ), *n.* [Gr. *mnēmē* memory + *technē* art.] Mnemonics. — **mne'mo·tech'nist** (-nĭst), *n.*
-mnesia. *Psychol.* A combining form from *amnesia*, denoting *a* (specified) *type* or *condition of memory*, as in cryptomnesia, panmnesia.
mne'sic (nē'sĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *mnēsios.*] Of or relating to memory; as, a *mnesic*, or memory, image.
-mnesis. A combining form from Greek *mnēsis*, remembrance, as in hypermnesis.
mnes'tic (nĕs'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *mnēstis* memory.] Pertaining to memory or mneme.
Mne'vis (nē'vĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Mneuis*, fr. Egypt. *Ur-mer.*] *Egypt. Myth.* An incarnation of Ra as a black bull, at Heliopolis.
Mni·a'ce·ae (nĭ·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Mnium* + *-aceae.*] *Bot.* A family of usually rather large, erect mosses (Bryales) widely distributed chiefly in temperate regions. See MNIUM. — **mni·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*
mni'oid (nī'oid), *adj., Bot.* Like a moss of the genus *Mnium;* also, *Rare*, by extension, resembling any moss.
Mni'um (nī'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mnion* moss.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of mosses (family Mniaceae) resembling *Bryum* but larger and with usually horizontal capsules. **b** [*not cap.*] Any moss of this genus.
mo (mō), *adj., adv., & n.* [AS. *mā.* See MORE.] More; further; other; greater number. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
-mo (-mō). A suffix added to certain numerals, or to their names, to indicate the number of leaves made by folding a sheet of paper, as in sixteen*mo* or 16*mo*, eighteen*mo* or 18*mo*. It is taken from the Latin forms similarly used, as *duodecimo, sextodecimo*, etc. A small circle, placed after the number and near its top, is often used for *-mo;* as, 16°.
mo (mō), *n.; pl.* MOS (mōz). A book, or volume; — short for DUODECIMO, etc.
mo, *n.* Short for MOMENT. *Slang.*
m'-mul'ti·ple point. See MULTIPLE POINT **a.**
mna (m'nä; nē), *n.* [L. & Gr.] = MINA, a weight.
M'-Naght'en's case. Also Mc-Naught'en's, Mc-Naught'en's. See INSANITY, *n.*, 2.
Mna'son (nä'sŏn; m'nä'-). *Bib.*
mne·mon'i·cal, *adj.* = MNEMONIC, *adj.*, 1.
mne'mo·tech'nic (nē'mō·tĕk'nĭk), mne'mo·tech'ni·cal, *adj.*, = MNEMONIC, *adj.* [MNEMONICS.]
mne'mo·tech'nics (-nĭks), *n.* = Mnes'theus (nĕs'thūs). *D. Bib.*
Mni'o·til'ti·dae (nĭ'ō·tĭl'tĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Mniotilla*, earlier *Miniotilla*, fr. Gr. *mnion* moss + *tillein* to pluck, pull.] *Zool.* Syn. of COMPSOTHLYPIDAE.

Mo (mō), *n.* = MOLE, the Sudanic language of the Mossi.

mo (mō), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap. *mō*, fr. Chin. (Pek.) *mao*[2] a hair.] See MEASURE, *Table;* WEIGHT, *Table.*

mo'a (mō'ä), *n.* [Native name.] Any of numerous extinct flightless ratite birds confined to New Zealand and constituting a family, Dinornithidae, and a separate order, Dinornithiformes, of Neornithes. The species are mostly large, the largest (*Dinornis robustus*) about 12 feet in height and the smallest (*Anomolopteryx parva*) about the size of a turkey. They are supposed to have been exterminated by the natives (who ate their flesh) about 500 years ago.

Moa (*Dinornis novaezealandiae*). (1/80)

mo'ab (mō'ăb), *n.* A kind of turban-shaped hat. *Archaic.*

Mo'ab-ite (mō'ăb-ĭt), *n.* [LL. *Moabites*, fr. Gr. *Mōabitēs*, fr. Heb. *Mō'ābī.*] **a** One of an ancient Semitic people closely related to the Hebrews, dwelling east of the Dead Sea. *Gen.* xix. 37. **b** The Semitic language of ancient Moab, closely akin to Hebrew. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Mo'ab-ite, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Moab or the Moabites or their language. See MOABITE, *n.*

Mo'ab-it'ess (-ĭt'ĕs; 119), *n.* A female Moabite. *Ruth* i. 22.

Moabite stone. A block of black basalt, discovered at Dibon in Moab by Rev. F. A. Klein, August 19, 1868, which bears an inscription of thirty-four lines, dating from the 9th century B.C. and written in the **Moabite alphabet**, an important representative of the Phoenician script. (See ALPHABET; cf. TYRIAN.) It records the victories of Mesha, king of Moab, esp. those over Israel (2 *Kings* iii. 4, 5, 27).

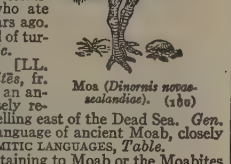

Characters from the Moabite Stone.

Mo'ab-it'ic (mō'ăb-ĭt'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like, the Moabites.

Mo'ab-it'ish (mō'ăb-ĭt'ĭsh), *adj.* Like, or pertaining to, the Moabites. — *n.* The Moabite language.

moan (mōn), *n.* [ME. *mone, mon, mane,* fr. (assumed) AS. *mān;* cf. AS. *mǣnan* to complain, prob. same as *mǣnan* to recite, tell. See 3d MEAN.] **1. a** Lamentation; complaint; now, a low prolonged sound, articulate or not, indicative of pain or of grief. **b** Any similar low mournful or murmuring sound.

Rippling waters made a pleasant *moan.* *Byron.*

2. A state of lamentation; sorrow; grief. *Obs.*

Syn. — See GROAN.

moan, *v.;* MOANED (mōnd); MOAN'ING. [From MOAN, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To bewail audibly; to lament; bemoan.

Ye floods, ye woods, ye echoes, *moan*
My dear Columbo, dead and gone. *Prior.*

2. To condole with; to pity. *Obs.*

3. To cause to lament; to distress. *Rare.* *J. Fletcher.*

4. To utter with lamentation or wailingly.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To lament; to complain; now, to make a low prolonged sound of grief or pain; to groan softly.

Unpitied and unheard, where misery *moans.* *Thomson.*

2. To emit a sound like a moan; as, the wind *moans.*

moan'ful (-fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* **1.** Full of moaning; expressing sorrow or grief; of a song, etc., plaintive; sad.

2. Productive or provocative of lamentation. *Obs.*

— **moan'ful-ly,** *adv.*

moan'i-fi-ca'tion (mōn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Grieving; moaning; lamentation.

Mo-a'ri-a (mō-ä'rĭ-ä; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. MOA.] *Biogeog.* A supposed former continental area now represented only by New Zealand and adjacent parts of Polynesia. — **Mo-ar'i-an** (-är'ĭ-ăn), *adj.*

moat (mōt), *n.* [OF. *mote* hill, dike, bank (F. *motte* clod, turf), of obscure, perh. Teut. or Celt., origin. Cf. MOTE a height.] **1.** *Fort.* A deep and wide trench around the rampart of a castle or other fortified place, usually filled with water; a ditch.

2. A lake or pond. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

moat, *v. t.* To surround with or as with a moat.

mob (mŏb), *n.* [See 1st MOP; cf. MOBCAP, 2d MOBLE.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A prostitute. **b** Undress; a dishabille.

2. A mobcap; as, a Brussels lace *mob.*

mob, *v. t. & i.;* MOBBED (mŏbd); MOB'BING. [See 1st MOB; cf. MOP to wrap up.] To wrap up the head of, as in a hood; to dress negligently. *Obs.*

mob, *n.* [L. *mobile vulgus,* the movable common people. See MOBILE, *n.*] **1.** The lower classes of a community; the populace, or the lower part of it; the masses.

2. The, or a, disorderly element of the populace; the rabble; hence, a promiscuous collection of people; a crowd.

3. Riotous or low people in a crowd; — without *the.* *Obs.*

4. A heterogeneous collection (of objects). *Colloq.*

5. A flock, drove, or herd, as of ducks, horses, sheep, or cattle; — originally Australian.

6. *Slang.* **a** A criminal set, as of pickpockets or gangsters, working together; a gang; also, one of these. **b** Clique; set; group.

mob (mŏb), *v.;* MOBBED (mŏbd); MOB'BING. *Transitive:* **1.** To crowd about, as a mob, and attack or annoy; to attack in a mob; as, to *mob* a house or a person.

Mobbed by all the gossips of the town. *C. Kingsley.*

2. To mix with a mob. *Tennyson.*

3. To scold; abuse; taunt; ridicule; jeer at. *Dial. Eng.*

—, *Intransitive:* To form, or gather in, a mob.

mob (mŏb), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a mob.

mob'ber (mŏb'ĕr), *n.* One who mobs.

mob'bish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Characteristic of a mob; lawless; also, *Obs.,* characteristic of, or attractive to, the lower classes; vulgar; as, a *mobbish* act. — **mob'bish-ly,** *adv.* — **mob'bish-ness,** *n.*

mob'bism (mŏb'ĭz'm), *n.* Mobbish conduct. — **mob'bist** (-ĭst), *n.*

mob'by, mob'bie (mŏb'ĭ), *n.* [Perh. of negro origin. Cf. MABBY.] **1.** A spirituous liquor distilled from sweet potatoes. *West Indies.*

2. Fruit juice for distilling brandy; also, the brandy so made.

mob'cap' (mŏb'kăp'), *n.* [From MOB a mobcap.] A cap or headdress for women; esp., one having a full crown and frills, and fastened under the chin. *Chiefly Hist.*

Mobcap.

mo'bed (mō'bĕd), *n.* [Per. *maubad, mūbad, mūbid.*] A Parsi priest of the second rank. *India.*

mob'i-le (mŏb'ĭ-lē; mō'bĭ-lē), *n.* [L. *mobile vulgus.* See MOBILE, *adj.;* cf. 3d MOB.] The mob; populace. *Now R.*

mo'bile (mō'bĭl; -bēl; 155; 277), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *mobilis,* fr. *movere* to move. See MOVE.] **1.** Capable of being moved; movable. "Fixed or else *mobile.*" *Skelton.*

2. Characterized by an extreme degree of fluidity; as, ether and mercury are *mobile* liquids.

3. Characterized by ease of movement; as: **a** Changing readily in appearance and expression under the influence of the mind or feelings; as, *mobile* features. **b** Easily moved in feeling, purpose, or direction; changeable; also, versatile.

The quick and *mobile* curiosity of her disposition. *Hawthorne.*

4. *Obs.* **a** Wandering, as vision. **b** Not fixed, as planets.

5. *Mil.* Capable of being readily and rapidly moved about.

6. *Physiol.* Capable of being moved, aroused, or excited.

Syn. — See MOVABLE. **Ant.** — Rigid, stiff, inflexible.

mo'bile, *n.* **1.** Something that occasions movement or action; — in the phrases *first, grand, great,* etc., *mobile,* English adaptations of *primum mobile* (which see). *Obs.*

2. An automobile, esp. one propelled by steam. *Colloq., U.S.*

3. A moving or movable body; esp., *Mech.,* a mobile or movable part, as a running gear or pinion wheel.

mobile militia. *Mil.* A category of troops in the Italian scheme of national defense. See ARMY ORGANIZATION.

mobile station. *Radio.* A transmitting station on a ship, aircraft, or other vehicle.

Mo'bile ter'ra-pin (mō'bēl; 66). The mobilianer.

Mo-bil'i-an (mō-bĭl'ĭ-ăn; 159), *adj.* Relating to Mobile, Ala.; specif., designating an Indian trade jargon, based on Choctaw, formerly a lingua franca in the Gulf States.

mo-bil'i-an'er (mō-bĭl'ĭ-ăn'ĕr), *n.* [From *Mobile,* Ala.] A large edible fresh-water turtle (*Pseudemys alabamensis*) of the southern United States.

mo-bil'i-ar'y (mō-bĭl'ĭ-ĕr'ĭ; -ĕr-ĭ; -yĕr-ĭ), *adj.* [F. *mobiliaire.* See MOBILE, *adj.*] **1.** Pertaining or relating to movables. *Local, Eng.*

2. *Mil.* Pertaining to mobilization.

mo-bil'i-ar'y, *adj.* Of or pertaining to furniture.

mo-bil'i-ty (mō-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *mobilité,* fr. L. *mobilitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being mobile; capacity or facility of movement; movableness; as, the *mobility* of a liquid, of an army, of features, or of labor.

2. The measure of the rate at which a solid is deformed under stress after the yield point has been exceeded.

mo'bi-li-za'tion (mō'bĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn; mŏb'ĭ-; -lĭ-zā'shŭn; 277), *n.* [F. *mobilisation.*] Act of mobilizing, or rendering movable; specif.: **a** Act of assembling, equipping, and preparing military and naval forces for active hostilities. **b** Hence, figuratively, the assembly and making ready of various things, as resources, for use. **c** A putting into movement or circulation, as of wealth or (*Physiol.*) of sugar in the blood stream. **d** *Law.* Conversion of real or immovable property into personal or movable property.

mo'bi-lize (mō'bĭ-līz; 277), *v.;* -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). [F. *mobiliser.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To render mobile, or movable; to put into movement or circulation.

Goods in this way may be *mobilized* like money. *Dict. of Political Economy.*

2. *Mil. & Nav.* To assemble and put in a state of readiness for active service in war, as an army corps or a fleet.

3. Fig., to assemble and make ready for use, as resources.

—, *Intransitive:* To undergo mobilization.

mo'bil-om'e-ter (mō'bĭl-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [See MOBILE; -METER.] An apparatus for determining the consistency of plastic materials such as paint, mayonnaise, etc.

Mō'bi-us's sheet (mū'bĭ-ōōs-ĭz). [After A. F. *Möbius,* Ger. mathematician.] *Math.* A one-sided surface formed by holding one end *AB* of a rectangle *ABCD* fixed, rotating the opposite end *CD* through 180° and then applying it to *AB* (*C* falling on *A* and *D* on *B*).

mo'ble (mō'b'l), *adj.* [ME. also *moeble,* fr. OF *mueble, moble,* adj. & n. (F. *meuble*).] Movable; as, *moble* goods. *Obs.* — *n.* Movables; furniture; — chiefly in *pl.* *Obs.*

mo'ble (mŏb'l), *v. t.* [From MOB to wrap up.] To wrap or muffle the head of, as in a hood. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

mob-oc'ra-cy (mŏb-ŏk'rä-sĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [*mob* rabble + *-cracy* as in *democracy.*] **1.** Rule of the mob.

2. The mob as a ruling class; a ruling or governing mob.

mob'o-crat (mŏb'ō-krăt), *n.* One who favors mobocracy; a mob leader. — **mob'o-crat'ic** (-krăt'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.*

mob-ol'a-try (mŏb-ŏl'ä-trĭ), *n.* [*mob* rabble + *-latry.*] Worship of the mob.

mobs'man (mŏbz'măn), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A member of a mob.

2. A pickpocket; usually, with *swell,* one of a gang of stylishly dressed pickpockets. *Slang, Eng.*

Mob'u-la (mŏb'ū-lä), *n.* [NL., of uncert. origin.] *Zool.* A genus of large rays, containing imperfectly known species of warm seas. It is closely related to *Manta* (see DEVILFISH, 1), and is the type of a family, **Mo-bu'li-dae** (mō-bū'lĭ-dē), in which *Manta* is also contained.

Mo'by Dick' (mō'bĭ dĭk'). The short title of a story of whaling, *Moby Dick, or the White Whale* (1851), by Herman Melville.

moc'ca-sin (mŏk'ä-sĭn), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Massachuset *mohkisson,* Narraganset *mocussin.*] **1. a** A heelless shoe of soft leather, the sole of which is brought up the sides of the foot and over the toes, where it is joined with a puckered seam to a U-shaped piece lying on top of the foot. This type of footwear is worn by aborigines in all cold countries and is the distinctive shoe of the American Indian. **b** A regular shoe having a lap seam on the forefront of the vamp imitating the seam of the true moccasin.

2. Any venomous snake (pit viper) of the genus *Agkistrodon,* esp. *A. piscivorus* (see WATER MOCCASIN). The upland moccasin of the southern United States is probably a dark variety of the copperhead. Certain harmless water snakes of the genus *Natrix* resemble the moccasins in color, and are commonly mistaken for them.

3. The color argus brown.

moccasin flower. **a** A well-known North American orchid (*Fissipes acaulis*) with two large basal leaves and a solitary pink or sometimes white moccasin-shaped flower; — called also *pink lady's-slipper* (see WILD FLOWERS, *Plate*). **b** Any species of the related genus *Cypripedium* (which see). The moccasin flower *Cypripedium reginae* is the State flower of Minnesota. See STATE FLOWER, *Plate.*

Moccasin Flower (*Fissipes acaulis*).

moccasin plant. = MOCCASIN FLOWER.

moc'ce-ni'go (mŏk'sē-nē'gō), *n.* [It. (Venetian) *mocinego,* fr. the name of a doge.] A Venetian coin worth about a franc. *Obs.*

moch (mŏk; mŏk), *n.* [Cf. MOTH.] A moth. *Scot.*

Mo'cha (mō'kä), *n.* **1.** A town of Arabia, on the Red Sea.

2. A variety of coffee. See COFFEE, 2.

3. [*not cap.*] **a** A leather made from the skin of an Arabian goat, used esp. for fine gloves. **b** A soft pliable leather made by frizzing off the grain of a skin.

4. The color bark.

Mo'cha dol'lar (mō'kä). A former Arabian money of account equal to about 82 cents of a Spanish dollar (about 1s. 8d. or $.41).

Mocha stone. Moss agate.

Mo'cha-stone' moth. Any of several species of brown moths (family Notodontidae), of the genus *Melalopha,* esp. *M. inclusa,* whose larva feeds on poplars and willows.

Mo-chi'ca (mō-chē'kä), *n.* The language of the Yuncas.

mo'chras (mō'chrăs), *n.* [Hind. *mocras,* fr. Skr. *mocarasa.*] An exudation from the bark of an East Indian silk-cotton tree (*Bombax malabaricum*).

moch'y (mŏk'ĭ; mōk'ĭ), *adj.* [From obs. *moch* moist. Cf. MOKE fog.] Moist; damp; misty; muggy. *Scot.*

mock (mŏk; 185), *v.;* MOCKED (mŏkt); MOCK'ING. [ME. *mokken,* fr. OF. *mocquer* (F. *moquer*), of uncert. origin, prob. not connected with F. *se moucher* to blow the nose; cf. Sp. *mueca* grimace.] *Transitive:* **1.** To treat with scorn or contempt; to deride; ridicule.

Elijah *mocked* them, and said, Cry aloud: for he is a god. 1 *Kings* xviii. 27.

Let not ambition *mock* their useful toil. *T. Gray.*

2. To disappoint the hopes of; to deceive; delude.

Thou hast *mocked* me, and told me lies. *Judg.* xvi. 13.

3. To defy; disregard.

Such a headstrong, potent fault it is,
That it but *mocks* reproof. *Shak.*

4. To imitate; mimic; counterfeit; esp., to mimic in sport, contempt, or derision; to deride by mimicry.

To see the life as lively *mocked* as ever
Still sleep *mocked* death. *Shak.*

5. To pretend; feign; simulate. *Obs.*

Mocking marriage with a dame of France. *Shak.*

—, *Intrans.:* To make sport in contempt or jest; to scoff.

When thou *mockest,* shall no man make thee ashamed? *Job* xi. 3.

She had *mocked* at his proposal. *Froude.*

Syn. — Taunt, jeer, disappoint. See RIDICULE, IMITATE.

mock (mŏk; 185), *n.* **1.** An act of ridicule or derision; a sneer; a jibe; as, to make a *mock* at (*Now Rare*), to mock or deride; to make a *mock* of, to treat with contempt.

Fools make a *mock* at sin. *Prov.* xiv. 9

2. An object of, or worthy of, ridicule, derision, or scorn.

3. Mockery; ridicule; derision; as, in *mock.*

4. Imitation; mimicry; also an imitation; counterfeit.

mock (mŏk), *adj.* Imitating reality, but not real; sham.

That superior greatness and *mock* majesty. *Spectator.*

☞ The adjective is also frequently applied to a thing thought to resemble a thing denominated by the noun qualified; as, *mock* turtle soup; the *mock* nightingale.

mock, *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** The stump and root of a tree; a large block or stick. **b** A tuft of grass or sedge.

mock, mock'ground (mŏk'ground'), *n.* *Anglo-Irish.* A piece of land held in conacre. *Oxf. E. D.*

mock-a'do (mŏ-kä'dō), *n.* [It. *mocaiardo.* See MOHAIR.] **1.** A textile, probably a woolen pile fabric, worn chiefly by commoners in the 16th and 17th centuries.

2. Inferior or imitative stuff; trumpery; mockery.

mock'age (mŏk'ĭj; 185), *n.* Mockery; that which is mocked; also, mimicry; an imitation. *Obs.*

mock apple. The wild balsam apple.

mock auction. A Dutch auction; also, a sham auction.

mock'-beg'gar, *n.* One who mocks beggars; — applied esp. to a house presenting the appearance of wealth, but vacant or inhabited by poor or miserly persons. *Obs.*

mock'bird' (mŏk'bûrd'), *n.* *Local, Eng.* **1.** A bird that mocks, esp. the mockingbird.

2. a The sedge warbler. **b** The blackcap.

mock bishop's-weed. A slender American marsh herb (*Ptilimnium capillaceum*).

mock bisque. A soup made of tomato and milk, with butter and flour to resemble a bisque.

mock brawn. = HEADCHEESE.

mock chervil. **a** Wild chervil. **b** Lady's-comb.

mock cucumber. The wild balsam apple.

mock cypress. A densely branched Eurasian herb (*Kochia scoparia*), cultivated in gardens for its foliage.

mock duck. Meat, as pork chops, prepared to resemble duck.

mock'er (mŏk'ĕr; 185), *n.* One who or that which mocks; as: **a** A scoffer. **b** A deceiver. **c** A mimic. **d** A mockingbird.

mock'er-nut' (mŏk'ĕr-nŭt'; 185), *n.* A smooth-barked North American hickory (*Carya alba*); also, its nut.

mock'er-y (-ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [F. *moquerie.*] **1.** Insulting or contemptuous action or speech; derision.

The laughingstock of fortune's *mockeries.* *Spenser.*

2. A subject of laughter, derision, or sport.

3. Mimicry; imitation; a counterfeit appearance; now, an insincere, contemptible, or impertinent imitation.

4. That which is ridiculously or impudently unsuitable.

It is, as the air, invulnerable,
And our vain blows malicious *mockery.* *Shak.*

mock gillyflower. The soapwort *Saponaria officinalis.*

mock'-he-ro'ic, *adj.* Ridiculing or burlesquing the heroic style, character, or action; as, a *mock-heroic* poem. — *n.* A mock-heroic composition or utterance. — **mock'-he-ro'i-cal,** *adj.* — **mock'-he-ro'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Mo'a-di'a (mō'd-dĭ'd). *D. Bib.*
Mo'a-di'ah (-d). *Bib.*
moan. † MAUND. *India.*
moand. Moaned. *Ref. Sp.*
moan'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of MOAN. — **moan'ing-ly,** *adv.*
moan'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
moap. † MOPE.
moar'le. † MOORY.
moat. † MOTE, n. [CHAUT.]
Mo'a-tcaht. Var. of MOOA-TOATE. † MOTE, MUTE, n.
moat'hill. Var. of MOTE HILL.
Mo-at'ta-lite (mō-ăt'ä-lĭt), *n.* = MOTAZILITE.
mob'ba-ble *adj.* Also **mob'a-ble.** See -ABLE.
mob'ble. Var. of MOBBY.
mobd. Mobbed. *Ref. Sp.*
mo'bee (mō'bē). Var. of MOBBY.
mob'bil. Mobile. *Ref. Sp.*
‖**mo'bi-le vul'gus.** [L. See 3d MOB.] The changeable crowd; the easily led mass of the people.
mo'bi-liz'a-ble (mō'bĭ-lĭz'ä-b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.
mob'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
mob'-mind'ed (66), *adj.* See -MINDED. [*Bib.*]
Mo-bou'nai (mō-bōn'nī; -ā). *D.*
mob'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
mob'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
mob'ster, *n.* See -STER.
moc'ca-sind. Moccasined. *R.S.*
mo-cha'cho. † MUSTACHE.
moch'el, moch'il. † MICKLE.
mo'chi wood. = MOOTCHIE WOOD.
Moch'mur (mŏk'mĕr). *Bib.*
Moch'o-na (mŏk'ō-nä). *D. Bib.*
Moch'o-ri (mŏk'ō-rī). *D. Bib.*
mo'chur-rus (mō'chŭ-rŭs). Var. of MOCHRAS.
mock'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
mock-ad'am. † MOKADDAM.
mockadour. † MUCKENDER.
mockair. † MOHAIR.
mock'a-niste, *n.* A mocker. *Obs.*
mock'a-sin. † MOCCASIN.
mock'aw. † MACAW
mock'er-y-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
mock'e-ter. † MUCKENDER.
mock'ful (mŏk'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* See -FUL. — **mock'ful-ly,** *adv.*

mock'ing·bird' (mŏk'ĭng·bûrd'; 185), *n.* A common bird (*Mimus polyglottos*) of the southern United States, remarkable for its exact imitations of the notes of other birds. Its back is gray, the under parts grayish white, and the tail and wings blackish marked with white. Closely related subspecies are found in Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies.

Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*).

mock'ing·stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* An object of derision; a butt.
mocking thrush. Any bird of the subfamily Miminae, esp. a thrasher.
mocking wren. Any American wren of the genus *Thryothorus* or of *Thryomanes*. See CAROLINA WREN.
mock knees. *Veter.* Large pedunculate fibrous tumors in front of the knees, seen esp. in cattle.
mock lead (lĕd). *Mineral.* = SPHALERITE. Hence, **mock'-lead'y** (-lĕd'ĭ), *adj. Both Cornwall, Eng.*
mock locust. A fetid Caliiornian shrub (*Amorpha californica*) with dark-purple racemose flowers.
mock moon. = PARASELENE.
mock nightingale. *Local, Eng.* **a** The blackcap. **b** The sedge warbler.
mock olive **a** *Australia.* = AXBREAKER. **b** = CHERRY LAUREL **b**.
mock orange. **a** *U. S.* Any shrub of the genus *Philadelphus*. **b** Any of several American shrubs or trees, as the cherry laurel, the southern buckthorn (*Bumelia lyciodes*), the Osage orange, etc. **c** Any gourd resembling an orange. **d** In Australia, the native laurel *Pittosporum undulatum*.
mock ore. = SPHALERITE.
mock pennyroyal. Any mint of the genus *Hedeoma*.
mock plane. = SYCAMORE **b**. *Eng.*
mock plum. = PLUM POCKET.
mock privet. Any Eurasian evergreen shrub of the genus *Phillyrea*, often cultivated for hedges.
mock rainbow. A secondary rainbow. See RAINBOW, **1**.
mock regent bird. An Australian honey eater (*Zanthomiza phrygia*).
mock sun. = PARHELION.
mock thrush. = MOCKING THRUSH.
mock title. = BASTARD TITLE.
mock turtle. Calf's head dressed so as to look and taste somewhat like turtle.
mock turtle soup. A soup of calf's head, veal, or other meat, and condiments, in imitation of green turtle soup.
mock velvet. A fabric in imitation of velvet. See MOCKADO.
mock willow. = MEADOW SWEET **a**.
moc'main (mŏk'mān), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *mu⁴-mien²*, lit., tree cotton.] A soft fiber of an East Indian silk-cotton tree (*Bombax malabaricum*), used in stuffing cushions and trusses.
Mo·co'a (mō·kō'ä), *n.* An Indian of a semicivilized tribe of Colombia and Ecuador; also, their language. — **Mo·co'an** (-ăn), *adj.*
mo'co·mo'co (mō'kō·mō'kō), *n.* [Galibi *moucou, moucou-moucou*.] A South American aroid (*Montrichardia arborescens*).
mo·cuck' (mō·kŭk'), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Ojibway *makak*.] A box, usually of birch bark, for keeping food. *Northern Ontario.*
Mod (mŏd), *n.* [Gael. *mōd*, fr. ON. *mōt*. See MOOT, *n.*] A literary and musical congress held annually in northern Scotland. It began in 1892 in imitation of the Welsh eisteddfod. Cf. EISTEDDFOD, FEIS.
mod'al (mōd'ăl; -'l), *adj.* [ML. *modalis*, fr. L. *modus*. See MODE.] **1.** Consisting in or pert. to form as opposed to substance; having the form without the essence or reality. **2.** *Gram.* **a** Of or pertaining to some particular attitude toward, or concern with, the fulfillment of the action or state predicated in a clause; as, a *modal* force of downrightness (we are here), noncommittalness (he may be here), wish (would he were here), etc., which may be conveyed either by inflectional mood or otherwise. Also, expressive of such an attitude or concern; as, a *modal* auxiliary or link verb (if he *should* come; you *may* be wrong); a *modal* adverb (she *doubtless* smiled; *possibly* he is late). Since a modal form of the verb is predicative, it is distinguished from the gerund and other nonpredicative forms (called also *nonmodal*). **b** *Rare.* = EXPLETIVE, *adj.*, 2. **3.** *Law.* Containing provisions as to the mode or manner of taking effect; — said of a will, contract, etc. **4.** *Logic.* Indicating, or pertaining to, mode or modality; expressing modality. **5.** *Music.* Of or pertaining to mode; specif., written in one of the old church modes. **6.** *Statistics.* Pertaining to a mode. **7.** *Theol.* Of or pertaining to modalism.
mod'al (mōd'ăl; -'l), *n.* *Logic.* A modal proposition. See MODAL, *adj.*, 4.
mod'al·ist (-ĭst), *n.* *Eccl. Hist. & Theol.* One who adheres to the second of the chief forms of monarchianism (which see). — **mod'al·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **mod'al·ist, mod'al·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*
modalistic monarchianism. See MONARCHIANISM.
mo·dal'i·ty (mō·dăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ML. *modalitas*.] **1.** Quality or state of being modal; a modal quality, attribute, or circumstance; a matter of mode or method. **2.** *Logic.* That qualification of propositions according to which they are distinguished as asserting (or denying) the possibility, impossibility, contingency, or necessity, of their content. **3.** *Med.* Any of several agencies used in physical therapy, as diathermy, high-frequency currents, etc.; also, any type of apparatus for applying such agencies. **4.** *Psychol.* One of the main types of sensation, as visual, auditory, olfactory, gustatory, or tactual.
mod'al·ize (mōd'ăl·īz; -'l·īz), *v. t.* To render modal.
modal syllogism. *Logic.* A syllogism containing modal propositions.
modal value. *Statistics.* = 1st MODE, **11**.
mode (mōd), *n.* [L. and F.; F. *mode*, fr. L. *modus* a measure, due or proper measure, bound, manner, form. See METE, *v.*; cf. COMMODIOUS, MODULATE, MODUS, MOLD matrix, MOOD in grammar.] **1.** Manner of doing or being; method; form; fashion.

The duty of itself being resolved on, the *mode* of doing it may easily be found. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Variety; kind; particular form. **3.** *Gram.* = 1st MOOD, 1. **4.** *Lacemaking.* = FILLING, *n.*, 6. **5.** *Logic.* **a** The form of the syllogism, as determined by the quantity and quality of the constituent propositions; mood. The four figures of the syllogism with the names of the modes invented by Petrus Hispanus of Lisbon in the 13th century follow, the letter S standing for the subject of the conclusion, P for its predicate, and M for the middle term:

FIRST FIGURE of the syllogism has four valid modes: — 1. ***Barbara***: all M is P; all S is M; hence all S is P (for example, all trees are plants; all elms are trees; hence all elms are plants). 2. ***Celarent***: no M is P; all S is M; hence no S is P. 3. ***Darii***: all M is P; some S is M; hence some S is P. 4. ***Ferio***: no M is P; some S is M; hence some S is not P.

SECOND FIGURE. 1. ***Cesare***: no P is M; all S is M; hence no S is P. 2. ***Camestres***: all P is M; no S is M; hence no S is P. 3. ***Festino***: no P is M; some S is M; hence some S is not P. 4. ***Baroco*** (or ***Fakofo***): all P is M; some S is not M; hence some S is not P.

THIRD FIGURE. 1. ***Darapti***: all M is P; all M is S; hence some S is P. 2. ***Disamis***: some M is P; all M is S; hence some S is P. 3. ***Datisi***: all M is P; some M is S; hence some S is P. 4. ***Felapton***: no M is P; all M is S; hence some S is not P. 5. ***Bocardo*** (or ***Dokmarok***): some M is not P; all M is S; hence some S is not P. 6. ***Ferison***: no M is P; some M is S; hence some S is not P.

FOURTH FIGURE. 1. ***Bramantip*** or ***Bamalip*** (*Baralipton*): all P is M; all M is S; hence some S is P. 2. ***Camenes, Calemes***: all P is M; no M is S; hence no S is P. 3. ***Dimaris, Dimatis, Dibatis*** (*Dabitis*): some P is M; all M is S; hence some S is P. 4. ***Fesapo*** (*Fapesmo*): no P is M; all M is S; hence some S is not P. 5. ***Fresison*** (*Frisesomorum*): no P is M; some M is S; hence some S is not P. **b** The form in which the proposition connects the predicate and subject, whether by simple, contingent, or necessary assertion. **6.** *Metaph.* Condition or state of being; a manifestation, form, or manner of arrangement; in general use, a particular form or manifestation of some underlying substance, or of some permanent aspect or attribute of such a substance. Spinoza calls particular things *modes* of the one divine substance, particular ideas or mental states *modes* of mind or thought, and particular physical phenomena *modes* of matter or extension. Locke designated as *modes* such ideas as are distinguished by being attributive. Any given substance must always exist in some mode or other, but no *mode* need (from its own nature) be permanent. The distinction of *mode* and *substance* is analogous to, but not identical with, that of *form* and *matter*. Forms may have real independent existence; *modes* are always dependent. **7.** *Music.* An arrangement of the eight diatonic tones of an octave according to one of certain fixed schemes of their intervals; an octave species. The three historic systems of modes in European music are: (1) The ***Greek modes***, in which the octave species consists of two disjunct tetrachords lying between the extreme notes of the "Greater Perfect" system (see TETRACHORD, *Illust.*). Seven modes were recognized: four principal ones, the *Dorian, Phrygian Lydian* and *mixolydian*; and three subordinate ones, the *hypodorian, hypophrygian*, and *hypolydian*, in which the conjunct fourth and fifth composing the octave are in inverse order. The interval schemes of the Greek modes are shown in the accompanying figure, half steps being marked by small slurs. The modes were embodied in scales of about two octaves, which thus became transposable. The actual pitch of these scales, as well as the interval relations of the modes, must doubtless be taken into account to explain the traditional characterization of the Dorian as bold and grave, of the Phrygian as brisk and spirited, and of the Lydian as soft and enervating. The term *mode* is usually confined to the diatonic octave species, as the only ones now known; but other modes, based on chromatic and enharmonic tetrachords, were used by the Greeks. (2) The ***ecclesiastical, Gregorian***, or ***medieval modes***, though adapted and named from the Greek modes, are *ascending* scales of an octave, consisting of a pentachord and a tetrachord of which the highest tone of one is the lowest of the other. The lowest tone of the pentachord is the *final* or *keynote*. With respect to its position the ecclesiastical modes are of two kinds: (*a*) *authentic*, in which the pentachord comes first, and the keynote is the lowest of the octave; (*b*) *plagal*, in which the tetrachord comes first, and the keynote is the fourth of the octave. Each plagal mode thus begins a fourth below its corresponding authentic mode, from which it is named by prefixing *hypo-*, under; as, the *hypodorian* mode, A to *a* in the fig., begins a fourth below the *Dorian*, D to *d* in the fig., D being their common keynote. The pentachords and tetrachords comprise the intervals of *perfect* fifth and fourth, respectively, in all the modes except the theoretical *Locrian* and *hypolocrian*, which, having their pentachord and their tetrachords respectively of the forbidden *diminished* fifth and *augmented* fourth, were in consequence very rarely used. In every mode four tones, called *modulations*, are of special importance: the *final*, on which every melody ends, the *dominant, mediant*, and *participant* (in authentic modes normally the fifth tone, third tone, and a tone between the mediant and either final or dominant), on which, within certain rules, phrases may begin and end. With respect to the octave compass of its mode, a melody is called *perfect* if it covers the compass, *imperfect* if it falls short of it, *superfluous* if it exceeds it. A melody covering the complete range of an authentic mode and the corresponding plagal is said to be in a *mixed mode*. Ecclesiastical modes are still used, esp. in the Roman Catholic Church. The relation of the authentic to the plagal modes, and the interval schemes of all the modes, are shown in the figure on the ascending scale of the white keys from G to *b'*. (3) The modern ***major*** and ***minor modes*** comprise two of the historic modes, the *major mode* being equivalent to the Greek Lydian and the "descending" *minor* being equivalent to the Greek hypodorian. See 6th SCALE, 11 **a**.

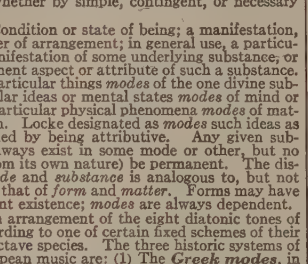

The Greek Modes.

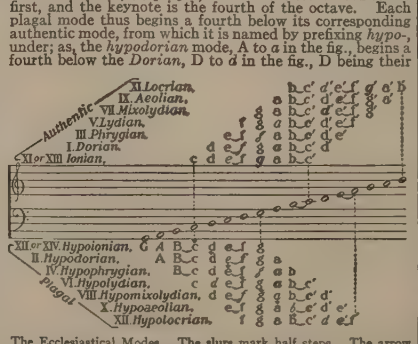

The Ecclesiastical Modes. The slurs mark half steps. The arrow head (↓) in each plagal mode marks the keynote, which is the first of its corresponding authentic mode. Black-faced letters indicate dominants; italics, mediants.

8. *Music.* A rhythmical scheme. Specif.: **a** In early mensurable music, one of the five or six metrical patterns, borrowed from the Greek trochee, iambus, dactyl, etc. and expressed in terms of triple musical meter. **b** In later mensurable music, the proportionate time value of the large in terms of longs, or of the long in terms of breves; also, a rhythm in which these notes are so proportioned. In this sense, a mode admitted of duple as well as triple division. See MENSURABLE MUSIC. **9.** *Petrog.* The actual mineral composition of a rock as distinguished from the norm. **10.** *Psychol.* = MODALITY, 4. **11.** *Statistics.* The item, in a series of statistical data, which occurs oftenest.
mode (mōd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *modus* manner. See 1st MODE.] **1.** A prevailing popular custom or style; a fashion; conventional style of dress, manners, etc.

The easy, apathetic graces of a man of the *mode*. *Macaulay.*

2. = ALAMODE, *n.*, 2. *Obs.* **3.** A color, of variable hue, of low or very low saturation and of medium or high brilliance, produced by dyeing with a mixture of dyes. *Rare.*
Syn. — Manner. See METHOD, FASHION.
mode beige. The color drab.
mod'el (mŏd'l), *n.* [F. *modèle*, fr. It. *modello*, fr. (assumed) VL. *modellus*, for L. *modulus* a small measure, dim. of *modus*. See MODE.] **1.** A set of plans for a building to be erected, or of drawings to scale for a structure already built; sometimes, a ground plan, as of a garden. *Obs.* **2.** That which exactly resembles something; a copy. *Dial.*

I had my father's signet in my purse,
Which was the *model* of that Danish seal. *Shak.*

3. A miniature representation of a thing; sometimes, a facsimile of the same size. **4.** Style of structure; pattern; design; as, perfect in *model*. **5.** An archetype. **6.** Anything or any person that serves, or may serve, as an example for imitation; as, a *model* of virtue. **7.** Something intended to serve, or that may serve, as a pattern of something to be made; as, the clay *model*. **8.** A person or thing that serves as an artist's pattern; specif., a person who poses as a pattern to an artist. **9.** A woman employed by dealers in costume or millinery to put on articles to show their effect to customers. **10.** Short for *model dwelling, cottage*, etc. *Colloq.* **11.** *Obs.* **a** That which enwraps or incases; a mold. **b** Standard; measure; capacity. **c** A small portrait. **d** An abstract, summary, or preliminary outline. **12.** *Arch. Obs.* **a** = MODULE, 5. **b** = MODILLION. **13.** *Biol.* A mimetic type, or species mimicked by another. See MIMICRY, 2. **14.** *Music.* Degree of curvature; — said of the belly and back of instruments of the violin class. **15.** *Plastering.* A tool used in molding cornices, etc.
Syn. — See PATTERN.
mod'el (mŏd'l), *v.*; MOD'ELED (-'ld) or MOD'ELLED; MOD'ELING or MOD'EL·LING. [Cf. F. *modeler*, It. *modellare*.] *Transitive*: **1.** To represent as in a model; to describe in detail. *Obs.*

2. To frame a model of. *Milton.*
3. To plan or form after a pattern; to form in model; to shape; mold; as, to *model* a house, an edifice. **4.** *Now Rare.* **a** To organize, as an army or government. **b** To mold or train according to a model of life. **5.** To plan or plot. *Pope.* **6.** To pose as a model in (a costume, etc.). Cf. MODEL, *n.*, 9.
—, *Intransitive*: **1.** *Fine Arts.* To make a copy or a pattern; to design or imitate forms; as, to *model* in wax. **2.** To assume the appearance of natural relief; — said of parts of drawing when being drawn. **3.** To act, pose, or serve as a model (senses 8 & 9).
— **mod'el·er, mod'el·ler** (-ĕr), *n.*
mod'el (mŏd'l), *adj.* Serving, or suitable, for a model or pattern; as, a *model* house; a *model* husband.
mode'less (mōd'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* **1.** Unmeasured. *Obs.* **2.** Devoid of mode; — used in mystical writings.
— **mode'less·ness,** *n.*
mod'el·ing, mod'el·ling (mŏd'l·ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of MODEL. Specif.: *verbal n. Fine Arts.* Act or art of making a model from which a work of art is to be executed. Also, in painting, drawing, etc., the indication of solid form.
mod'el·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A maker of models.
mod'el·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To model; to form by a model; organize; also, to exemplify as a model. *Obs.*
mod'el·mak'er (mŏd'l·māk'ĕr), *n.* One who makes models, as a model of a proposed tool, machine, or structure. — **mod'el·mak'ing** (-ĭng), *n. & adj.*
model school. A graded school, usually connected with a normal school, or teachers' training college, serving as a model in organization and methods of teaching.
mod'e·na (mŏd'ē·nä), *n.* [From *Modena*, Italy.] A deep purple color.
Mod'e·nese' (mŏd'ē·nēz'; -nēs'; 66), *adj.* [It.] Of or pertaining to Modena or its inhabitants. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Modena.
mod'er·ant (mŏd'ĕr·ănt), *n.* [L. *moderans, -antis*, pres. part.] That which moderates; a moderating factor.
mod'er·ant·ism (-īz'm), *n.* [F. *modérantisme*.] Moderateness; specif., *Fr. Hist.*, the principles of the moderate party in politics. — **mod'er·ant·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

---

mock'ing·ly, *adv.* of *mocking*, pres. part. [*Obs.* — **-ly,** *adv. Obs.*]
mock'ish, *adj.* Mocking; sham.
mo·cock' (mō·kŏk'). Var. of MOCUCK. [VERB.]
modal auxiliary. See AUXILIARY
mod'al·ly, *adv.* of MODAL.
mod'der (*dial.* mŏ'dĕr; -thĕr). Var. of MAUTHER. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
mod'dley·cod'dley (mŏd'lĭ·kŏd'lĭ). Var. of MOLLYCODDLE, *v.*
mo·del'ion. Var. of MODILLION.
mod'er, *v. t.* [OF. *moderer*.] To moderate; check. *Obs.*
moder. † MOTHER, MAUTHER.
mod'er·ance, *n.* [OF., or fr. ML. *moderantia*.] Moderation. *Obs.*

mod'er·ate (mŏd'ĕr·ĭt), *adj.* [L. *moderatus*, past part. of *moderare, moderari*, to moderate, regulate, control. See METE, *v.*] Kept within due bounds; observing reasonable limits; not excessive; restrained; as: **a** Limited in quantity; sparing; temperate; frugal; as, *moderate* in drinking; a *moderate* table. **b** Limited in degree of activity or excitement; reasonable; calm; as, *moderate* language; *moderate* endeavors. **c** Not extreme in opinion, in partisanship, and the like; — often applied [*usually cap.*] to a party or its views; as, a *Moderate* Calvinist; *moderate* views. **d** Not violent, intense, or rigorous; temperate; as, a *moderate* winter; a *moderate* wind. See WIND SCALE. **e** Limited as to the degree in which a quality, principle, or faculty appears; fair; hence, mediocre; as, an infusion of *moderate* strength; a man of *moderate* abilities. **f** Limited in scope or effects; as, a reformation of a *moderate* kind. **g** Reasonable (of prices).

Syn. — Abstemious; judicious, cool. — MODERATE, TEMPERATE are often interchangeable. MODERATE emphasizes esp. the absence of excess, TEMPERATE, the exercise of restraint; as, "O love, be *moderate;* allay thy ecstasy" (*Shak.*); "Peace, lady! Pause, or be more *temperate*" (*id.*); *moderate* counsels or ambitions, a *temperate* reply; a *moderate* drinker. Cf. ABSTINENCE.

Ant. — Extreme, extravagant, unrestrained, inordinate, excessive, intemperate.

mod'er·ate (mŏd'ĕr·ĭt), *n.* A holder of moderate views, as in politics or religion; hence [*usually cap.*], a member of any party designated "Moderate," as a party of French Revolutionaries, etc., or, *Eccl. Hist.*, one of a party dominant in the Church of Scotland in the 18th century and part of the 19th, which held liberal, or even lax, views on questions of doctrine and conduct, but insisted upon strict observance of ecclesiastical law.

mod'er·ate (-āt), *v.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'·ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To render moderate; to restrain from excess; to reduce from a state of violence, intensity, or excess; to keep within bounds; to make temperate; to temper; qualify; as, to *moderate* rage, desires, heat, wind.

By its astringent quality, it *moderates* the relaxing quality of warm water. *Arbuthnot.*

To *moderate* stiff minds disposed to strive. *Spenser.*

2. To regulate; rule; govern; also, to adjust; modify. *Obs.*

3. To preside over, direct, or regulate, as a public meeting; as, to *moderate* a synod; hence, formerly, to settle or decide by arbitration or compromise.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To act as a moderator; to preside.

2. To act as mediator; to mediate; also, *Obs.*, to take a middle or mediating view.

3. To become less violent, severe, rigorous, or intense; as, the wind has *moderated.*

Syn. — Lower, lessen, soften, abate; control.

moderate breeze, moderate gale. See BEAUFORT'S SCALE.

moderate speed. *Naut.* Speed at a reduced rate reasonable under the existing circumstances.

Every vessel shall, in a fog, mist, falling snow, or heavy rain storms, go at a *moderate speed*, having careful regard to the existing circumstances and conditions. *International Rules of the Road.*

moderate tutiorism. See PROBABILISM, 2 a.

mod'er·a'tion (mŏd'ĕr·ā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *modération*, fr. L. *moderatio.*] **1.** Act of moderating; specif.: *Now Rare.* **a** Limitation; a restriction. **b** Control; governance. **c** Settlement by arbitration or agreement. **d** Diminution of severity or intensity; a keeping within due bounds.

2. State or quality of being moderate; temperateness.

The calm and judicious *moderation* of Orange. *Motley.*

3. *pl.* The second examinations (called officially "first public examinations") for the degree of B. A. in classics or mathematics at Oxford University, Eng.

Syn. — Restraint, diminution; abatement, falling off, slackening. **Ant.** — Excess; intensification; increase.

mod'er·a'tion·ist (-ĭst), *n.* An advocate of moderation.

mod'er·at·ism (mŏd'ĕr·ĭt·ĭz'm), *n.* Moderation in doctrines or opinions; the opinions or policy of any sect or party called "Moderate"; specif., *Scot. Eccl. Hist.*, the attitude of the "Moderate" party in the Church of Scotland (see MODERATE, *n.*). — **mod'er·at·ist,** *n.*

mod'e·ra'to (mŏd'ĕ·rä'tō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Moderate; — used as a direction indicating tempo.

mod'e·ra'to, *n.* A halfway person or thing. *Sterne.*

mod'er·a'tor (mŏd'ĕr·ā'tĕr), *n.* [F. *modérateur*, fr. L. *moderator.*] **1.** One who moderates; specif.: **a** *Obs.* A controller; ruler; governor. **b** An arbitrator; umpire; mediator. **c** The officer who presides over an assembly or meeting; esp., *U. S.*, the nonpartisan presiding officer of a town meeting. **d** Formerly, in universities and colleges, an official appointed to preside over the exercises prescribed for candidates for degrees; now, at Oxford, an examiner for moderations; at Cambridge, one of two officers who preside over the examination for the mathematical tripos; also, at Dublin, a member of the first (senior) or second (junior) group in an examination for Bachelor of Arts with honors.

2. One who or that which renders moderate.

Angling was . . . a *moderator* of passions. *Walton.*

3. *Am. Hist.* One of a band of opposers of the violent methods of the regulators (so called) in the Carolinas about 1770.

4. *Eccl.* In Presbyterian churches, the president of any of the courts, from the session upwards. Usually the moderator must be, and nearly always is, a minister. See *Forms of Address*, in Appendix; PRECEDENCE.

5. *Mach.* A mechanical arrangement for regulating motion in a machine, or the supply of oil to the wick in a kind of lamp (**moderator lamp**), or producing equality of effect.

mod'ern (mŏd'ĕrn), *adj.* [F. *moderne*, fr. LL. *modernus*, fr. *modo* just now, orig. abl. of *modus* measure, hence, by measure, just now. See MODE.] **1.** Existing at the moment; immediate; present. *Obs. & Rare.*

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the present time, or time not long past; of recent period; hence, newfashioned; as, *modern* days, authors, fashions; — often in distinction from *classical* and *medieval.*

3. Ordinary; common; trite; commonplace. *Obs.*

We have our philosophical persons, to make *modern* and familiar, things supernatural and causeless. *Shak.*

4. [*cap.*] *Philol.* Of a language, belonging to the present or most recent period of its development as contrasted with earlier periods, usually termed *Old* and *Middle;* as, *Modern* English, *Modern* Greek, *Modern* Icelandic, etc. (see ENGLISH, *n.*, 2; GREEK, *n.*, 7 **d**; etc.). It is sometimes replaced by *New*, as in *New* Latin. See LATIN, *n.*, 1; 3*d* GERMAN, 2 **b**.

☞ For some *modern* phrases, see the second word.

Syn. — See NEW. **Ant.** — Ancient, antique. See OLD.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

modern-bred	**modern-looking,** *adj.*	**modern-practiced**
modern-built	**modern-made**	**modern-sounding,** *adj.*

mod'ern (mŏd'ĕrn), *n.* **1.** A person of modern times.

2. A person whose views and tastes are modern; modernist.

3. *Print.* A style of type which is distinguished from the old style roman faces by greater regularity of shape, more precise curves, delicate, straight hairline serifs, and heavy downstrokes.

☞ This line is printed in 6-point *modern.*

mod'ern·er (mŏd'ĕr·nĕr), *n.* A modern. *Rare.*

mod'ern·ism (-ĕr·nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Modern practice; a thing of recent date; esp., a modern usage, expression, or characteristic; modern quality, taste, style, or character.

2. [*often cap.*] A current movement in the Protestant churches arising mainly from the application of modern critical methods to the study of the Bible and the history of dogma, and emphasizing the spiritual and ethical side of Christianity rather than historic dogmas and creeds. Cf. FUNDAMENTALISM.

3. *Anglican Church.* [*cap.*] The principle that all knowledge by which religion can be affected necessarily reaffirms the fundamental truths of Christianity, but necessitates their official restatement by the Church in the language of successive stages of civilization. The rejection of beliefs and formularies disproved by new learning is thus held to be incumbent upon true Christians, as such, and to lie historically at the basis of the Anglican Church, whose separate existence is due to the application of this principle.

4. [*cap.*] *R.C.Ch.* A body of methods and tendencies in the fields of Scripture, apologetics, dogma, history, and ethics, seeking to adapt the teachings of the Church to the conclusions of modern scientific and critical research; — so called by Pius X, who condemned it as substituting purely subjective criteria in matters of faith and morals for the authority of the Church.

mod'ern·ist (mŏd'ĕr·nĭst), *n.* **1.** A modern. *Obs.*

2. An admirer of modern ways, fashions, etc.

3. An advocate of the teaching of modern subjects, as of the modern rather than the classical languages.

4. A propounder, advocate, or follower of modernism, in religion, art, or literature; specif.: **a** *Art.* A modern artist whose work embodies ideas or tendencies in subject matter or treatment which deviate strikingly from the traditions of the past. Cf. POSTIMPRESSIONISM, FUTURISM. **b** [*cap.*] *Eccl.* One who professes Modernism.

mod'ern·ist, *adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of modernism or modernists.

mod'ern·is'tic (-nĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Modernist.

mo·der'ni·ty (mō·dûr'nĭ·tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Modernness; something modern; — opposed to *antiquity.*

mod'ern·i·za'tion (mŏd'ĕr·nĭ·zā'shŭn; -nī·zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of modernizing, or state of being modernized; also, a modernized version, as of a play.

mod'ern·ize (mŏd'ĕr·nīz), *v. t.;* MOD'ERN·IZED (-nīzd); MOD'ERN·IZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). [F. *moderniser.*] To render modern; to adapt to modern persons or things; to cause to conform to recent or present usage, style, form, method, or taste; as, to *modernize* a text, to change its spelling and language to modern forms and expressions; to *modernize* a building, to alter and equip according to present taste. — *v. i.* To adopt modern ways, or the like.

mod'ern·iz'er (-nīz'ĕr), *n.* One who modernizes.

modern languages. As a department of study or teaching, the living literary languages of Europe, including esp. French and German, often also Spanish and Italian, and sometimes English.

mod'ern·ly (mŏd'ĕrn·lĭ), *adv.* of MODERN; specif.: **a** *Now Rare.* In modern times. **b** In a modern manner.

modern Mes'sa·li'na (mĕs'ȧ·lī'nȧ). Catherine II of Russia (1729–96), who, like Messalina, was notoriously licentious. See MESSALINA, in *Biog.*

mod'ern·ness (mŏd'ĕrn·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Quality or state of being modern; novelty; conformity to present taste.

Modern Painters. The title of a study of modern art and artists (1843) by John Ruskin. It is largely a discussion of landscape painting as exemplified by Turner's work.

modern period. See CHEMISTRY.

Modern Woodmen of America. See WOODMAN, 7.

mod'est (mŏd'ĕst; -ĭst; 119), *adj.* [F. *modeste*, fr. L. *modestus.* See METE, *v.*] **1.** Placing a moderate or low estimate on one's own merits; not forward or boastful.

2. Evincing, or arising from, modesty in the actor, author, or speaker; moderate, as in amount; unpretentious; as, a *modest* request, mansion, income; *modest* joy.

3. Observing the proprieties; free from undue familiarity, indecency, or lewdness; hence, chaste in thought and conduct; of apparel, decent; seemly.

Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the *modest* wife. *Shak.*

The blushing beauties of a *modest* maid. *Dryden.*

4. Well-behaved; orderly; gentle. *Obs.*

Syn. — Reserved, retiring, diffident; chaste, virtuous. See SHY. **Ant.** — Conceited, bold; immodest, brazen, lewd.

— **mod'est·ly,** *adv.* — **mod'est·ness,** *n.*

mod'es·ty (-ĕs·tĭ; -ĭs·tĭ), *n.* [F. *modestie*, fr. L. *modestia.* See MODEST.] **1.** Quality or state of being modest; specif.: *Now Rare.* Freedom from excess or exaggeration; moderation; self-control; as, to govern with *modesty.*

Modesty is imposed on its extravagance. *J. Martineau.*

b That temper which accompanies a moderate estimate of one's own worth and importance; absence of self-assertion, arrogance, or presumption; as, to receive praise with *modesty.* **c** *Obs.* A sense of deference or humiliation. **d** Proper delicacy or purity of thought and manner; due regard for propriety in speech or action.

Her blush is guiltiness, not *modesty.* *Shak.*

e Unpretentious character, as of a home or income.

2. a = HARE'S-EAR, 1 **a**. **b** The bladder ketmie.

Syn. — Humility, diffidence, shyness; decency, chastity.

Ant. — Boldness, boastfulness; immodesty, lasciviousness.

mod'es·ty, *v. t.* To lose, neglect, or let go by because of feelings of modesty. *Richardson.*

mod'i·a'tion (mŏd'ĭ·ā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *modiatio.*] *Law.* A former duty payable on every tierce of wine. *Eng.*

mo·dic'i·ty (mō·dĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *modicité*, fr. ML. *modicitas.*] Moderateness. *Rare.*

mod'i·cum (mŏd'ĭ·kŭm), *n.;* *pl.* -CUMS (-kŭmz). [L., neut. of *modicus* moderate, fr. *modus.* See MODE.] A little; a small quantity or portion; a limited amount or supply.

mod'i·fi'a·ble (mŏd'ĭ·fī'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [From MODIFY.] Capable of being modified. — **mod'i·fi'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **mod'i·fi'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **mod'i·fi'a·bly,** *adv.*

mo·dif'i·ca·ble (mō·dĭf'ĭ·kȧ·b'l), *adj.* Modifiable. — **mo·dif'i·ca·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

mod'i·fi·ca'tion (mŏd'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *modification*, fr. L. *modificatio* a measuring. See MODIFY.] **1.** Act of modifying, or state of being modified; modified form or condition; specif.: **a** Limitation or qualification, as of a statement. **b** Alteration or change of a partial character, as of color, plans, words; state of being so altered, or result of such alteration; a modified form. **c** *Biol.* A nonhereditable change in an organism caused by the influence of its environment.

2. *Naval Ordnance.* See MARK, *n.*, 21 **b**.

3. *Philol.* Umlaut.

4. *Philos.* A mode of being. See MODE, *n.*, 6.

5. *Scots Law.* The action of awarding or decreeing something done or paid in settlement.

mod'i·fi·ca'tion·ist (mŏd'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn·ĭst), *n.* One who advocates a modification, as of a law.

mod'i·fi·ca'tive (mŏd'ĭ·fĭ·kā'tĭv), *adj.* Modifying or qualifying. — *n.* That which modifies.

mod'i·fi·ca'tor (-kā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] A modifier.

mod'i·fi·ca'to·ry (-kā'tō·rĭ), *adj.* Tending or serving to modify; modifying.

mod'i·fied milk (mŏd'ĭ·fīd). Milk altered in composition, as by the addition of lactose; — applied esp. to milk modified for infant feeding.

mod'i·fi'er (-fī'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which modifies.

2. *Biol.* A gene which affects the degree of expression of another (particular) gene.

3. a *Gram.* A qualifier. **b** *Phonet.* A diacritic sign used with a symbol to indicate modification of the sound expressed by that symbol alone (ĕ + indicating a sound made with the tongue slightly more advanced than for ĕ).

4. *Physiol.* A substance or agent which modifies, as by acceleration, inhibition, etc., of cell activities.

mod'i·fy (mŏd'ĭ·fī), *v.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [OF. *modifier*, fr. L. *modificare, modificari*, fr. *modus* limit + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See MODE; -FY.] *Transitive:* **1.** To limit; also, to mitigate; assuage. *Obs.*

2. To reduce in extent or degree; to moderate; qualify; lower; as, to *modify* heat, pain, punishment.

He *modifies* his first severe decree. *Dryden.*

3. To differentiate into, or diversify by, different forms, as light, sound, passion; — now merged in sense 4.

4. To change somewhat the form or qualities of; to alter somewhat; as, to *modify* the terms of a contract.

5. *Gram.* To limit or restrict the meaning of; to qualify.

6. *Philol.* To change by umlaut.

7. *Philos.* To determine the, or a particular, mode of.

8. *Scots Law.* To award or decree as something to be done or paid.

—, *Intrans.:* To undergo or make a modification; change.

Syn. — See QUALIFY.

mo·dil'lion (mō·dĭl'yŭn), *n.* [It. *modiglione.* Cf. MUTULE.] *Arch.* The enriched block or horizontal bracket generally found under the corona of the cornice of the Corinthian and Composite entablature, and sometimes, in a plainer form, in other orders. See ORDER, *n.*, *Illust.*

Mo·di'o·lus (mō·dĭ'ō·lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *modiolus.*] *Zool.* The genus of sea mussels (Mytilidae) including the horse mussels. Syn. *Mo·di'o·la* (-lȧ).

mo·di'o·lus (mō·dĭ'ō·lŭs), *n.;* *pl.* -OLI (-lī). [L., a small measure, dim. of *modius* the Roman corn measure.] *Anat.* The central bony column in the cochlea of the ear. — **mo·di'o·lar** (-lĕr), *adj.*

mod'ish (mōd'ĭsh), *adj.* According to the mode, or prevailing style; fashionable; as, a *modish* dress. — **mod'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **mod'ish·ness,** *n.*

mod'ist (mōd'ĭst), *n.* A follower of the fashion. — **mod'ist,** *adj.*

mo·diste' (mō·dēst'), *n.* [F. See MODE.] A dressmaker or milliner; esp., one who makes, or deals in, fashionable dresses. — **mo'dist·ry** (mō'dĭst·rĭ), *n.*

Mo'doc (mō'dŏk), *n.* One of a small tribe of Indians, formerly of California, but, after a series of wars (**Modoc Wars**) with the whites, placed part upon a reservation in Oregon, part upon one in Oklahoma.

Mo'dred (mō'drĕd), *n.* A knight of the Round Table, the rebellious nephew of King Arthur. He was slain in battle.

mod'u·la·bil'i·ty (mŏd'ū·lȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* *Music.* Capability of being modulated; flexibility; — said of musical tones.

mod'u·lant (mŏd'ū·lănt), *n.* [L. *modulans, -antis*, pres. part.] That which modulates.

mod'u·lar (-lĕr), *adj.* [See MODULE.] Of or pert. to a module or modulus.

mod'u·late (mŏd'ū·lāt), *v.;* -U·LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -U·LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *modulatus*, past part. of *modulari* to measure, to modulate, fr. *modulus* a small measure, meter, melody, dim. of *modus.* See MODE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To form or adjust to, or regulate by, a certain proportion; temper; soften.

2. To tune to a certain key or pitch; to vary or inflect in tone; to give tune to; as, to *modulate* the voice in reading.

3. To sing or intone; as, to *modulate* a prayer.

4. *Music.* To make transition to (a note). *Obs.*

5. *Elec.* To change the frequency of (as electrical oscillations or waves) by imposing upon them others of another, usually a lower, frequency.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To play or sing with modulation.

2. To pass gradually from one state to another; to merge.

3. *Music.* **a** To pass by regular chord progression from one key or tonality into another, or from one mode to another. **b** To pass by regular melodic progression from one key to another.

4. *Radio.* To produce modulation.

mod'u·late, *adj.* Modulated.

mod'u·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *modulatio.*] **1.** Act of modulating; specif. **a** A tempering or toning down. **b** Inflection or varying of the voice musically; a particular intonation or inflection of the voice. **c** *Now Rare.* A singing or making of music; hence, a melody.

2. Melodious use of language, esp. in writing.

3. Extent or degree of being modulated; as, percentage *modulation.*

4. *Arch.* The determination of proportions in a classic order by means of the module, or unit, of length.

5. *Music.* **a** See MODE, 7. **b** Act or process of changing from one key to another; a shifting of tonality so that the succeeding tones center upon a new keynote; art of transition from one key to another, esp. of transition without a break in the melody or chord succession. A modulation is *passing* or *transient* unless carried to a cadence in the new key, when it is called *final.* The simplest modulations are those to the keys of the dominant or subdominant of the original key, or to the relative minors of these three keys, as from C major to G or F major, or to E, D, or A minor.

6. *Radio.* Alteration of the amplitude or frequency of a wave in accordance with speech or a signal.

mod'er·ate·ly, *adv.* of MODERATE.
mod'er·ate·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mod'er·a'tor·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
mod'er·a'trix, *n.* [L.] Also **mod'er·a'tress, mod'er·a'trice.** A female moderator. *Obs.*
modere. ✝ MODER, MOTHER.
mo·der'ni·cide (mō·dûr'nĭ·sīd), *n.* See -CIDE, 1. *Goldsmith.*
mod'ern·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
mod'ern·iz'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
‖**mo'di,** *n.,* *pl.* of MODUS.
mod'i·fi·cate, *v. t.* [See MODIFY.] To modify; differentiate. *Obs.*
Mo'din (mō'dĭn). *Bib.*
mo'di·us (mō'dĭ·ŭs), *n.;* *pl.* MODII (-I). [L. See METE, *v.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*
mo'di·warp. Var. of MOLDWARP. *New Dial.*
mods (mŏdz), *n. pl.* Short for *moderations.* See MODERATION, 4. *Colloq.* [See CONTINUOUS WAVES.] modulated continuous waves.

mod′u·la′tive (mŏd′ū·lā′tĭv), *adj.* Serving to modulate; as, **modulative accent**, musical accent.

mod′u·la′tor (mŏd′ū·lā′tĕr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who or that which modulates; specif., *Radio*, a device, as a form of electron tube (**modulator tube**), for altering the amplitude or frequency of a wave to conform to the signal.

2. *Music.* A chart constituting an essential part of the tonic sol-fa system of teaching sight reading. See TONIC SOL-FA.

s	DOH[1]	f
	TE	m
f	ta le	
m	LAH	r
	la se se	
r	SOH	d
	sa ba fe	t
d	FAH	
t	ME	l
	ma re	
l	RAY	s
	ra de	
s	DOH	f

Modulator, 2, as used in the Tonic Sol-fa System, giving the essential notes (**DOH**, *RAY*, **ME**, etc.), with, at the right, their sharps (de, re, etc.), and, at the left, their flats (ra, ma, etc.), and, outside the lines, the initials of the notes in related scales, at the right those of the dominant — **f(ah)**, **s(oh)**, etc., — at the left those of the subdominant — **s(oh)**, **l(ah)**, etc.

mod′u·la·to′ry (mŏd′ū·lā·tō′rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -lā·tĕr·ĭ), *adj. Music.* Of or pertaining to modulation or that which modulates; as, a *modulatory* passage.

mod′ule (mŏd′ūl), *n.* [F. and L.; F. *module*, fr. L. *modulus* a small measure. See MODEL; cf. MODULUS.] **1.** Measure; compass; capacity. *Obs.*

2. A standard or unit of measurement; specif., one hundred liters per second, the legal Italian unit of flowing water.

3. **a** A device used for measuring the flow of water, or for delivering a fixed volume of water, as in irrigation systems. **b** The volume discharged by such a device.

4. *Obs.* **a** A plan or design on a small scale; also, a representation, as a plastic one, usually on a small scale. **b** An empty representation; a mere image. **c** A model or exemplar; pattern.

5. *Arch.* The size of some one part, as the diameter or semidiameter of the base of a shaft, taken as a unit of measure by which the proportions of the other parts of a classical or nonclassical composition are regulated. Generally, for columns, the semidiameter is taken, and divided into a certain number of parts, called *minutes* (see MINUTE, *n.*, 6), though often the diameter is taken, and any dimension is said to be so many *modules* and *minutes* in height, breadth, or projection.

6. *Gearing.* **a** In the metric system of gear teeth, the pitch diameter of a gear wheel in millimeters, divided by the number of teeth. **b** *U. S.* The pitch diameter, in inches, divided by the number of teeth.

7. *Numis.* Diameter.

mod′ule, *v. t.* [See MODULE, *n.*, MODULATE.] To model; also, to modulate, as in singing. *Obs.*

mod′ul·et (mŏd′ū·lĕt; -lĭt), *n.* A little model. *Obs.*

mod′ul·ize (-līz), *v. t.* To model; also, to regulate or organize. *Obs.*

mod′u·lo (mŏd′ū·lō), *adv.* [L.] *Math.* With respect to a modulus.

mod′u·lus (mŏd′ū·lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a small measure. See MODULE.] **1.** A real positive quantity, numerical or physical, that expresses the measure of some function, property, or effect, as of elasticity, strength, efficiency, etc., esp. under unit conditions; — often denoted by μ or M.

2. A standard or norm.

3. *Math.* **a** = ABSOLUTE VALUE. **b** *Theory of Numbers.* See RESIDUE, *n.*

4. [*cap.*] *Zool.* A genus of marine snails of tropical seas, constituting a family, **Mo·du′li·dae** (mō·dū′lĭ·dē), of the suborder Taenioglossa.

modulus of a section. *Engin.* A function of the dimensions of the section proportional to the moment of resistance of the section (*W. C. Unwin*). It is equal to the moment of inertia (about the neutral axis) of a section subjected to bending, divided by the distance of the farthest stressed fiber from the neutral surface.

modulus of cubic compressibility, modulus of cubic elasticity. Bulk modulus.

modulus of elasticity. Coefficient of elasticity. See ELASTICITY, *n.*, 1. Besides the common Young's modulus, the *modulus of rigidity, modulus of cubic compressibility*, and *Poisson's ratio* are also moduli of elasticity.

modulus of resilience. See RESILIENCE, *n.*, 2.

modulus of rigidity. *Mech.* = COEFFICIENT OF RIGIDITY.

modulus of rupture. *Civ. Engin.* The value at rupture of the unit stress in the extreme fiber of a beam computed from the flexure formula, $M = SI/c$, where M = the bending moment in inch pounds which causes failure; S = apparent unit stress in pounds per square inch when failure occurs and is called the modulus of rupture; I = moment of inertia of the section about the neutral axis of the beam in inch units; and c = the distance in inches from this neutral axis to the extreme fiber where failure occurs.

modulus of transverse elasticity. = COEFFICIENT OF RIGIDITY.

‖**mo′dus** (mō′dŭs), *n.; pl.* MODI (-dī). [L. See MODE.] **1.** Mode of procedure; way of doing something.

2. *Law.* The immediate manner in which property may be acquired, as occupation or prescription. See TITLE. **b** *Rom., Civil, & Early Eng. Law.* The manner, mode, restriction, or enlargement of rights under which the instrument making a gift or conveyance expressly directs that the subject of the gift or conveyance shall be enjoyed; hence, the mode, restriction, or the like, so imposed, or the clause in which it is expressed. Specif.: (1) The clause in a will or other instrument making a gift charging some obligation upon the enjoyment of the gift so that acceptance of the gift assumes the obligation. (2) Formerly, in conveyancing, a clause by which the estate granted was qualified from what otherwise would have been granted. **c** *Eccl. Law.* A customary mode (*modus decimandi*) of tithing by composition instead of by payment in kind.

3. *Music.* = MODE, 8 **b**.

‖**mo′dus de′ci·man′di** (dĕs′ĭ·măn′dī) [L.] See MODUS, 2 c.

‖**mo′dus o′pe·ran′di** (ŏp′ĕ·răn′dī). [L.] Manner or mode of operating or working.

‖**mo′dus po′nens** (pō′nĕnz). [L.] *Logic.* A mode of reasoning from a hypothetical or conditional premise, according to which if the antecedent be affirmed the consequent is affirmed; thus, If A is true, B is true; but A is true; therefore, B is true.

‖**mo′dus tol′lens** (tŏl′ĕnz). [L.] *Logic.* A mode of reasoning from a conditional proposition, according to which if the consequent be denied the antecedent is denied; thus, If A is true, B is true; but B is false; therefore A is false.

‖**mo′dus vi·ven′di** (vĭ·vĕn′dī). [L.]* Literally, mode, or manner, of living; hence, a temporary arrangement of affairs until disputed matters can be settled; specif., such an arrangement as to matters in dispute agreed upon by convention or treaty by two or more states pending settlement.

Mo′ed (mō′ĕd), *n.* [Heb. *mō·ēdh* established time, holiday.] See MISHNAH.

Moeh·rin′gi·a (mō·rĭn′jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after P. H. G. *Moehring* (1710–92), Ger. naturalist.] *Bot.* A genus of low herbs of the chickweed family (Alsinaceae), found in the north temperate regions. *M. lateriflora* is the sandwort.

mo′el·lon (mō′ĕ·lŏn; *F.* mwȧ′lôn′), *n.* [F. See MUTULE.] Rubble masonry.

mo′el·lon, *n.* [F. *moelle* marrow, fr. L. *medulla.*] See DÉGRAS **a**.

Mo′en·cop′i for·ma′tion (mō′ĕn·kŏp′ĭ). [From *Moenkopi* Wash, N.E. Ariz.] *Geol.* The strata representative of the Lower Triassic in northern New Mexico and Arizona and southern Utah. The beds by their varied colors, ranging from chocolate to bright red, contribute notably to the scenery of the Painted Desert and neighboring regions in northeastern Arizona.

Moe′ri·the′ri·um (mē′rĭ·thē′rĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Lake *Moeris*, Egypt (see *Gaz.*) + *-therium.*] *Paleontol.* A genus including the most primitive known proboscidean mammals. Their remains occur in the Upper Eocene and Oligocene of North Africa. They were about as large as tapirs, had a short proboscis and simple mastodont teeth. The genus typifies a family, **Moe′ri·the·ri′i·dae** (-thē·rĭ′ĭ·dē). — **moe′ri·there** (mē′rĭ·thēr), *n.* — **moe′ri·the′ri·an** (-thēr′ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

Moe′so·Goth′, *or* **Moe′so·goth′** (mē′sō·gŏth′), *n.* See GOTH, 1.

Moe′so·Goth′ic, Moe′so·goth′ic (mē′sō·gŏth′ĭk), *adj.* Of or pert. to the Moeso-Goths or their language — *n.* The form of Gothic spoken by the Moeso-Goths. See GOTHIC, *n.*

‖**mœurs** (mûrs), *n. pl.* [F.] Mores; customs.

mo·fette′ (mō·fĕt′), *n.* Also **mof·fette′.** [F. *mofette*, ult. fr. G. *muff* mold, musty smell.] *Geol.* A vent from which carbon dioxide and some nitrogen and oxygen issue from the earth. A mofette marks the last stage of volcanic activity.

moff (mŏf), *n.* A thin silk fabric made in Caucasia.

mo·fus′sil·ite (mō·fŭs′ĭl), *n.* [Hind. *mufassal, mufassil*, fr. Ar. *mufaṣṣal* separated.] In India, the provincial or rural districts; the country; — esp., in legal matters, contrasted with *sudder*, the headquarters.

mo·fus′sil·ite (-īt), *n.* One who lives in the mofussil.

mog (mŏg), *v. i. & t.;* MOGGED (mŏgd); MOG′GING (mŏg′ĭng). [Origin unknown.] To move away or on; to go off; to depart; to move slowly and steadily; to jog. *Dial.*

mog′a·dore′ (mŏg′ȧ·dōr′; 181), *n.* [From *Mogador*, seaport in Morocco.] A ribbed silk fabric used esp. for neckties.

mog′gan (mŏg′ăn), *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Scot.* **1.** A long stocking without a foot; a stocking; also, a closely fitting knit sleeve.

2. A leg; — used in *pl.*

mog′gio (môd′jō), *n.; pl.* MOGGI (-jē). [It.] An old Italian dry measure, varying widely. Hence, a land measure (amount of land on which a moggio of seed is sown).

mog′gy (mŏg′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-īz). *Dial. Eng.* **a** A cow or calf; sometimes, a cat; — a pet name. **b** A scarecrow. **c** A slattern.

mog′i- (mŏj′ĭ-). [Gr. *mogis* with difficulty, *mogos* labor; akin to Lith. *smagus* heavy.] A combining form, Greek *mogi-*, from *mogis*, hardly, used for *mogos-*, from *mogos*, labor, to signify *difficult, painful*, as in **mog′i·graph′i·a, mog′i·graph′ic, mo·gig′ra·phy, mog′i·la′li·a, mo·gil′alism, mog′i·pho′ni·a, mog′i·to′ci·a.**

mo′go (mō′gō), *n.* [Native name.] An aboriginal stone hatchet. *Australia.*

Mo·gul′ (mō·gŭl′; mō′gŭl; 66), *n.* [Per. *Mughul* a Mongolian, the Great Mogul, fr. source of MONGOL.] **1.** A person of the Mongolian race; specif., one of the Mongol conquerors of India or their descendants. The dynasty began with Baber (1526), lost its power at the death of Aurangzeb (1707), and ended in 1857. Under Akbar (1556–1605) the **Mogul Empire** embraced all of northern and central India and Afghan lands about Kabul and Kandahar.

2. Hence: [*not cap.*] **a** A great personage; magnate; autocrat. **b** A type of locomotive. See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.* **c** *pl.* Playing cards of a superior grade.

— *the Mogul.* Short for *the Great Mogul.*

Mo·gul′, *adj.* Pert. to the Moguls or their empire in India.

mogul locomotive. See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*, *Table.*

Mo·gun′tine (mō·gŭn′tĭn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Moguntia, now Mainz (Mayence), in Germany.

mo′ha (mō′hȧ), *n.* [Skr.] *Buddhism.* Delusion. See NIRVANA, *n.*, 2.

mo′ha (mō′hȧ), *n.* [Cf. F. *moha.*] Italian millet.

mo·ha′bat (mō·hä′bȧt), *n.* [Ar. *muḥābāt* favor.] *Moham. Law.* A transaction in the form of a sale, but which, from inadequacy of price, is treated in law as a gift.

mo′hair′ (mō′hâr′), *n.* [It. *moccaiaro*, fr. Ar. *mukhayyar.* Cf. MOCKADO, MOIRE.] **1.** A fine camlet made from the hair of the Angora goat, or an imitation of such fabric, now usually a smooth lustrous one of wool and cotton mixed; also, yarn of this hair. Cf. ALPACA, 3.

2. A garment of this fabric.

3. The long silky hair of the Angora goat.

4. A civilian; — a soldier's nickname. *Old Slang.*

Mo·ham′med·an (mō·hăm′ĕ·dăn; -ĭ·dăn), *adj.* [From *Mohammed*, fr. Ar. *muḥammad* praiseworthy, highly praised.] Of or pertaining to Mohammed, or the religion and institutions founded by Mohammed.

Mo·ham′med·an, *n.* A follower of Mohammed, the founder of Islamism; one who professes Mohammedanism; a Moslem. See MOSLEM.

Mohammedan blue. A dark-violet cobalt blue used as an underglaze color on certain Chinese porcelain under the Ming dynasty.

Mohammedan calendar. A lunar calendar reckoning from the year of the hegira, A.D. 622. Thirty of its years constitute a cycle, of which the 2d, 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 26th, and 29th are leap years, having 355 days; the others are common, having 354 days. By the following tables any Mohammedan date may be changed into the Christian date, or vice versa, for the years 1934–64.

MONTHS OF THE MOHAMMEDAN YEAR

1	Muharram	30	5	Jumada I.	30
2	Safar	29	6	Jumada II.	29
3	Rabia I.	30	7	Rajab	30
4	Rabia II.	29	8	Shaban	29
9	Ramadan	30
10	Shawwal	29
11	Zu'lkadah	30
12	Zu'lhijjah	29*

* In leap year, 30 days.

A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.
1353†	begins April 16, 1934	1369	begins Oct. 24, 1949
1354	April 5, 1935	1370	Oct. 13, 1950
1355*	Mar. 24, 1936	1371*	Oct. 2, 1951
1356	Mar. 14, 1937	1372	Sept. 21, 1952
1357*	Mar. 3, 1938	1373	Sept. 10, 1953
1358	Feb. 21, 1939	1374*	Aug. 30, 1954
1359	Feb. 10, 1940	1375	Aug. 20, 1955
1360*	Jan. 29, 1941	1376*	Aug. 8, 1956
1361	Jan. 19 1942	1377	July 29, 1957
1362	Jan. 8, 1943	1378	July 18, 1958
1363*	Dec. 28, 1943	1379*	July 7, 1959
1364	Dec. 17, 1944	1380	June 26, 1960
1365	Dec. 6, 1945	1381‡	June 15, 1961
1366*	Nov. 25, 1946	1382*	June 4, 1962
1367	Nov. 15, 1947	1383	May 25, 1963
1368*	Nov. 3, 1948	1384	May 13, 1964

* Leap Year † Third year of the 46th cycle
‡ First year of the 47th cycle.

The following general rule for finding the date of commencement of any Mohammedan year has a maximum error of a day; Multiply 970,224 by the Mohammedan year, point off six decimal places, and add 621.5774. The whole number will be the year A.D., and the decimal multiplied by 365 will give the day of the year.

Mohammedan Era. The era in use in Mohammedan countries. See ERA, *Table;* MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.

Mo·ham′med·an·ism (mō·hăm′ĕ·dăn·ĭz′m; -ĭ·dăn-), *n.* The religion, doctrines, or precepts, of Mohammed; — called by believers *Islam.*

Mo·ham′med·an·ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make Mohammedan. — **Mo·ham′med·an·i·za′tion** (-ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ĭ·zā′shŭn), *n.*

Mohammedan year. See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.

‖**mo′ha′tra′** (mō′ȧ′trȧ′), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *mohatra*, fr. Ar. *mukhāṭarah* risk.] *Medieval Law.* A nominal sale of goods on credit and repurchase immediately at a less price for ready money.

Mo·ha′ve (mō·hä′vȧ), *n.; pl.* MOHAVES (-vȧz). An Indian of a Yuman tribe on the Colorado River, in Arizona, California, and Nevada.

Mo′hawk (mō′hôk), *n.; pl.* MOHAWK, MOHAWKS (-hôks). [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Algonquin *mowawak*, Narragansett *mohowaŭuck* they eat animate objects; — applied by their Algonquian enemies to the Kaniengehaga tribe of the Iroquois. Cf. ESKIMO.] **1.** An Indian of a tribe of the Iroquois Confederacy, formerly occupying the Mohawk Valley, New York; also, their language. See IROQUOIS.

2. The color Tuscan brown.

3. In figure skating, a stroke forward on either edge of either skate, followed by a stroke backward on the corresponding edge of the skate on the opposite foot.

Mo·hawk′i·an (mō·hôk′ĭ·ăn), *adj.* [From the *Mohawk* River, New York.] *Geol.* Designating the middle epoch or series of the American Ordovician (Lower Silurian) in New York. — *n.* The Mohawkian epoch or series. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

mo′hawk·ite (mō′hôk·īt), *n.* [From the *Mohawk* mine, Mich.] *Mineral.* A massive metallic-gray copper arsenide.

mo′hawk weed (mō′hôk). A bellwort (*Uvularia perfoliata*) of eastern North America.

mo·hel′ (mō·hĕl′; mō′ĕl; moil), *n.* [Heb. *mōhēl.*] *Jewish Relig.* The person who circumcises male infants.

Mo·hi′can (mō·hē′kăn; *Brit. usually* mō′ĭ·kăn), *n.* See MAHICAN **a**.

mohn′seed′ (mōn′sēd′), *n.* [G. *mohn* poppy.] Poppy seed.

mo′ho (mō′hō), *n.; pl.* MOHOS (-hōz). [NL., fr. Hawaiian.] **a** A Hawaiian honey eater having pectoral tufts of yellow feathers, which were formerly used to ornament the state robes. **b** [*cap.*] *Zool.* The genus consisting of this bird. **c** A small flightless extinct Hawaiian rail (*Pennula ecaudata*). **d** An extinct New Zealand gallinule (*Notornis mantelli*, syn. *Mantellornis hochstetteri*). Cf. NOTORNIS.

Mo′hock (mō′hŏk), *n.* **1.** Var. of MOHAWK, 1. *Obs.*

2. One of certain ruffians, often aristocrats, who in gangs committed outrages in the London streets in the early part of the 18th century.

Mo′hock, *v. t.* To maltreat or attack in the manner of the Mohawks, or Mohocks. — **Mo′hock·ism** (-īz′m), *n.*

mohr (mōr), *n.* [Ar. *muhr.*] A gazelle of northern Africa (*Gazella dama mhorr*) having horns on which are eleven or twelve prominent rings. It is one of the species that produce bezoar.

Mohr′ li′ter (mōr). The volume (about 1.002 true liters) at a standard room temperature (as 17.5°C.) of one kilogram of distilled water weighed in air with brass weights.

Mohr′ pinch′cock′ (mōr). See PINCHCOCK.

Mohr's salt (mōrz). *Chem.* Ferrous ammonium sulphate.

Mohs′ scale (mōz). *Mineral.* A scale of hardness introduced by F. Mohs. See HARDNESS.

Mohr, male.

mo′hur (mō′hĕr), *n.* [Hind. *muhur, muhr*, a gold coin, a seal, fr. Per. *muh(u)r*; akin to Skr. *mudrā* a seal, token, and perh. to OPer. *Mudrāya* Egyptian. Cf. MUDRA.] **a** A former gold coin of India and Persia, of varying values. The last issue of the East India Company (1835) contained about $7.10 in fine gold and was equal to 15 rupees. **b** A recent gold coin of the Calcutta mint, equivalent to 15 rupees.

mo·dum′ite (mō′dŏm·īt), *n.* [From *Modum*, Norway.] *Mineral.* = SKUTTERUDITE.

modur. + MOTHER.

mod′y (mōd′ĭ), *adj.* [From MODE.] Modish. *Obs.*

moe. + MO, MOW, grimace.

Moe′ra (mē′rȧ), **Moe′rae** (-rē). Vars. of MOIRA, MOIRAI.

Moeso-Gothic alphabet. See GOTHIC, *n.*, 1.

Mo′eth (mō′ĕth). *Bib.*

mof′fle (mŏf′l). Dial. Eng. var. of MAFFLE.

mog′a·dor′, *or* **mog′a·dore′,** gum, etc. [See MOGADORE.] = MOROCCO GUM.

Mog·dad′ coff′fee (mŏg·dăd′). [Appar. fr. a tribal or place name in Senegal.] See CASSIA, 1.

mog′et, mogh′et. Vars. of MUGGET. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Mo·ghal′ (mō·gŭl′). Rare var. of MOGUL.

Mo·ghan′ (mō·găn′), *n.* See CAUCASIAN, *n.*, 3.

Mogh′rib. Var. of MAGHRIB.

Mo·ghul′. Var. of MOGUL.

mog′o·graph′i·a (mŏg′ō·grăf′ĭ·ȧ), *n.* = MOGIGRAPHIA.

Mo′gol·lon′ (mō′gō·lyōn′), *n.* See GILA APACHE.

Mo′gra·bi, Mo′greb·bin, Mo′gre·bee, etc. Vars. of MAUGRABEE, MAUGHABIN.

mo′guey (mō′gē). = 1st MOKI **b**.

mogul lamp holder. See LAMP HOLDER.

mo·gul′ship. See -SHIP. [*n.*, 1.]

Mo·ham′med Ali. See ORDER, 1.

Mo·ham′med·ism, *n.* = MOHAMMEDANISM. — **Mo·ham′med·ist,** *n.*

Mo·ham′med·ize, *v. t.* = MOHAMMEDANIZE. — **Mo·ham′med·i·za′tion,** *n.* [COIN, *Table.*]

mo′har, *n.* [Nepali.] See

mo′har (mō′här). Var. of MOHA.

mo·har′ra. Var. of MOJARRA.

Mo·har′ram. Var. of MUHARRAM. See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.

Mohave Apache. = YAVAPAI.

Moh′di. Var. of MAHDI.

Mo·he′gan (mō·hē′găn), *n.* See MAHICAN **b**. [*n.* = SERRANO.]

Mo′hi·ne′yam (mō′hē·nā′yŭm),

Moh′ism. Var. of MOISM. [BOX.]

mo·hoe′ (mō·hō′). Var. of MAHOE.

Mo′ho·la (mō′hō·lȧ). *D. Bib.*

mo·ho′li (mō′hō·lĭ). Var. of MAHOLI.

Mo′ho·li (mō′hō·lĭ). *D. Bib.*

Mohr′o·den′dron (mōr′ō·dĕn′drŏn), *n.* [NL., after C. T. *Mohr* (b. 1824), Am. botanist + Gr. *dendron* tree.] Syn. of HALESIA **a**.

Mo·hum′ma·dan. Var. of MOHAMMEDAN.

Mo·hur′rum. Var. of MUHARRAM. [BUA.]

moh′wa (mō′wȧ). Var. of MA-

Mo'i (mō'ĭ), *n. sing. & pl.* A group of tribes of primitive culture between the Mekong River and the coast of Annam.

moi'der (moi'dĕr), *v. t.* [Origin uncert.] *Dial.* **a** To distract; perplex; bother; worry; make stupid. **b** To wrap up too much; to smother; crowd; encumber. **c** To toil; — with *away.* — *v. i. Dial.* **a** To talk incoherently or foolishly; wander. **b** To toil.

moi'dore (moi'dōr), *n.* [Pg. *moeda d'ouro,* lit., coin of gold. Cf. MONEY; AUREATE.] A gold coin of Portugal and Brazil (about 1640 to 1732) containing 4.93 grams of fine gold and having an intrinsic value of $3.27; also, its double.

moi'e-ter (moi'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [From *moist,* var. of MOTE speck.] *Dyeing.* A roller used to clear fabric of specks; also, its operator.

moi'e-ty (moi'ĕ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *moitié,* fr. L. *medietas,* fr. *medius* middle, half. See MID; cf. MEDIETY, MITTEN.] **1.** One of two equal parts; a half; as, a *moiety* of an estate, jury, nation.
2. Loosely, about a half; a part.
3. A very small part.
4. One's better half. *Humorous.*

moil (moil), *n. Mining.* A steel bar sharpened to a point or a chisel end, for hand use. Cf. 1st GAD, 7.

moil (moil), *v.; p.* MOILED (moild); MOIL'ING. [ME. *moillen* to wet, fr. OF. *moillier, muiller* (F. *mouiller*), fr. (assumed) VL. *mollíare,* fr. L. *mollis* soft; akin to Skr. *mṛdu* soft, weak, and to L. *molere* to grind. See MEAL flour; cf. MELT, MILD, MOLLIFY, MULCH, MULLEIN.] *Transitive:* **1.** To moisten or wet; to daub; to make dirty. *Archaic & Dial.*
2. To tire; weary; worry; torment. *Obs.*
3. To defile. *Obs.*
—, *Intrans.:* **1.** To soil oneself in the mire or wet. *Obs.*
2. To work hard, often in the mire or wet; to toil at a dreary or wearisome task; drudge.
Moiling and delving in the common path. *Longfellow.*
3. *a Obs.* To distress oneself. **b** *Dial. Eng.* To be fidgety. **c** *Obs.* To burrow.

moil (moil), *n.* **1.** Hard work; labor; drudgery; toil.
2. Confusion; turmoil; figuratively, trouble; vexation.
3. Mud; mire. *Dial. Eng.*
4. A spot; a defilement; a taint.

moil (moil), *adj.* [See MULLEY.] Hornless. — *n.* A hornless ox or cow. *Both Dial. Eng.*

moil (moil). Var. of MULE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

moil'er (moil'ĕr), *n.* One who moils; a toiler; a drudge.

moiles (moilz), *n.* [Cf. F. *meule. Ocf. E. D.*] *Glass Mfg.* **a** Metallic oxide adhering to the glass knocked from the end of the blowpipe. **b** A coating of glass on the gathering iron to prevent it from scaling off into the molten glass.

moil'ing, *adj.* Wetting; daubing; dirtying; toiling at a dreary or wearisome task. — **moil'ing-ly,** *adv.*

moil'some (moil'sŭm), *adj.* Toilsome.

moi'neau (moi'nō; *F.* mwá'nō'), *n.* [F.] *Fort.* A small bastion constructed before a curtain for the purpose of giving protection from fire of small arms. *Now Rare.*

Mo-ing'we-na (mō-ĭng'wē-nä), *n.* An Indian of an extinct Algonquian tribe of the Illinois Confederacy. See ILLINOIS.

Moi'ra (moi'rá), *n.; pl.* MOIRAI (-rī). [Gr. See MERIT.] *Gr. Relig.* Orig., the allotted portion or fate of a person; later, the divine power determining the individual fate, or one of a group of such powers. See FATE, *n.,* 5.

Moi'ra (moi'rá), *n.* [Var. of *Maura,* fr. LL. *Mariа, Mariа.* See MARY.] Fem. proper name.

moire (mwär; mōr; 277), *n.* [F., fr. E. MOHAIR.] Orig., a kind of watered mohair; later, any textile fabric, esp. silk, to which a watered appearance is given in calendering.

moi'ré' (mwȧ'rā'; mō'rā; 277), *adj.* [F., past part. of *moirer* to water (silk, etc.). See MOIRE.] Watered; having a watered or clouded appearance; — of silk, paper, rocks, or metals.

moi'ré' (mwȧ'rā'; mō'rā), *n.* **1.** A watered, clouded, or frosted appearance on textile fabrics or metallic surfaces.
2. Erroneously, moire, the fabric.

moi-ré' (mwä-rā'; mō'rā), *v. t.;* MOI-RÉED' (-rād'; -rād); MOI-RÉ'ING (-ĭng). Also **moire.** [From MOIRÉ, MOIRE.] To give a watered or clouded appearance to (a surface).

moir-ette' (mwär-ĕt'), *n.* [*moire* + *-ette.*] Imitation moire.

moise (moiz), *v. i.* To thrive; improve; mend. *Dial. Eng.*

Mo'ism (mō'ĭz'm), *n.* The teachings of Mo Ti (5th century B.C.), called the Chinese philosopher of love.

mois'an-ite (mois'ăn-īt), *n. Mineral.* Carborundum identified by H. Moissan in the Diablo Canyon meteoric iron.

moist (moist), *adj.* [ME. *moiste,* fr. OF. *moiste* (F. *moite*), fr. L. *muccidus,* for L. *mucidus,* moldy, musty. See MUCID; cf. MUSTY.] **1.** Slightly or moderately wet; damp; of the eyes, tearful; of a climate, season, etc., rainy; wet; as, a *moist* air.
The lady wiped her *moist* cold brow. *Coleridge.*
2. Naturally or constitutionally wet; — in ancient natural philosophy, astrology, etc. See ELEMENT, 1; COMPLEXION, 1.
3. Connected or accompanied with liquid; specif.: **a** Accompanied with tears. *Poetic.* "Our *moist* vows." *Milton.* **b** Characterized by the use of liquid, as a process.
4. *Obs.* **a** Fresh, or new; not stale; of plants, juicy; not dry or withered. **b** Watery; liquid. **c** Productive of moisture or water; bringing rain or wet; containing liquid.
5. *Med.* **a** Characterized by the discharge or exudation of liquid; as, *moist* eczema. **b** Suggestive of the presence of liquid; — said of sounds heard in auscultation.

Syn. — MOIST, DAMP, DANK, HUMID. MOIST often suggests little more than the negation of dryness; it applies in general to that which is but slightly wet; DAMP frequently connotes unpleasant or disagreeable moisture; DANK, penetrating or unwholesome dampness; HUMID is chiefly poetical or scientific. Cf. HAZE.

Ant. — Dry, arid, burned, scorched, parched, desiccated.

moist (moist), *n.* Moistness; moisture. *Obs.*

moist, *v. t.* = MOISTEN, *v. t. Obs. exc. Dial.*

moist color. A water-color pigment in the form of paste.

mois'ten (mois''n), *v.;* MOIS'TENED (-'nd); MOIS'TEN-ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To make moist or damp; to wet slightly.
2. To soften by making moist; to make tender. *Rare.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To produce a moist condition; to wet.
2. To become moist, as the eyes.

mois'ten-er (mois''n-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which moistens; specif., a device for moistening stamps, etc.

moist'ful (moist'fŏŏl), *adj.* Full of moisture. *Rare.*

moist gangrene. *Med.* See GANGRENE, *n.*

moist'i-fy (mois'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* To moisten.

moist'less (moist'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Without moisture; dry.

moist signs. See SIGN, *n.,* 12.

moist tetter. *Med.* Eczema.

mois'ture (mois'tûr), *n.* [OF. *moistour* (F. *moiteur*).]
1. = MOISTNESS. *Obs.*
2. Liquid, usually water, diffused or condensed in relatively small quantity. It may be dispersed through a gas as invisible vapor or as fog, or in or on a solid body in insensible form or as sensible dampness, or condensed on a cool surface as visible dew.
3. *Obs.* **a** The liquid part of a body; the humors believed in the Middle Ages to be inherent in living things. **b** A noxious exudation or flood.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
moisture-absorbent, moistureproof, moisture-resisting.

mois'ture, *v. t.* To moisten; dampen. *Obs.*

moist'y (mois'tĭ), *adj.* **1.** New; not stale. *Obs.*
2. Moist; wet; as, *moisty* weather.

moit (moit), *n.* [Var. of MOTE speck.] *Wool-growing.* A piece of foreign vegetable matter, as of stick and scrub, found in wool; — usually *pl.* — **moit'y** (moit'ĭ), *adj. Both Dial. Eng. & Australia.*

mo-jar'ra (mō-här'ȧ; 162), *n.* [Sp.] Any of certain basslike marine fishes (mostly of tropical seas, and having a deep, compressed body, protractile mouth, and large silvery scales) constituting the family Gerridae, as *Eugerres plumieri,* found from Florida to Brazil and used as food. Also, any of numerous fishes of similar appearance belonging to the Holocentridae, Cichlidae, Chaetodontidae, etc.

mo'jo (mō'hō; 162), *n.; pl.* MOJOS (-hōz). [Prob. fr. MAJAGUA.] The majagua.

mo'jo, *n.* A voodoo charm or amulet. *Southern U. S.*

Mo'jo (mō'hō). Var. of MOXO.

mo-kad'dam (mō-kŭd'ȧm), *n.* [Ar. *muqaddam.*] A headman or chief. *India.*

moke (mōk), *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Chiefly Slang.* **a** A donkey. **b** A stupid person; a dolt. **c** *Australia.* A horse. **d** *U. S.* A negro. **e** *Theat.* More fully **musical moke.** A performer, as a minstrel, who plays on several instruments.

moke (mōk), *n.* [Cf. MOCHY.] Fog or mist. *Dial. Eng.*

moke (mōk), *n.* [From *mokes,* fr. AS. *mæx.* See MESH.] A mesh of a net or the like. *Dial. Eng.*

mo'ki (mō'kē), *n.* [Maori.] **a** The bastard trumpeter (fish). *New Zealand.* **b** A native raft made of bundles of flags, rushes, or dry flower stalks of flax.

Mo'ki (mō'kē). Var. of MOQUI. See 1st HOPI.

mo'ki-ha'na (mō'kē-hä'nä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A Hawaiian tree (*Pelea anisata*), family Rutaceae, with fragrant wood.

mo'ko (mō'kō), *n.* [Maori.] The kind of tattooing practiced among the higher ranks of the Maoris; also, a pattern of it. Cf. TATTOO, *Illust.* — *v. t.* To tattoo in moko.

mo'ko-mo'ko, *n.* [Maori.] A common small lizard (*Lygosoma moco*) of New Zealand.

mo'ksha (mō'kshȧ), *n.* [Skr. *mokṣa;* akin to Skr. *muñcati* he releases. See MUCUS.] *Hinduism.* Salvation; release from transmigration; attainment of nirvana.

mo'kum (mō'kŭm), *n.* [Jap. *mokume.*] A kind of alloy, orig. Japanese, used in decorative work on gold and silver.

mok'y (mŏk'ĭ), *adj.* [See MOKE fog.] Foggy; misty. *Dial.*

mo'la (mō'lȧ), *n.* [L.] = 1st MOLE.

Mo'la (mō'lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *mola* millstone. See 2d MOLAR.] The genus consisting of the sunfish (*M. mola*).

Mo-la'la (mō-lä'lä), *n.* See WAILATPUAN.

mo'lar (mō'lĕr), *adj.* [L. *moles* mass. See 6th MOLE.]
1. *Mech.* Of or pertaining to a mass of matter, as disting. from the properties or motions of molecules or atoms.
2. *Chem.* Also **mo'lal** (-lăl). Of, pertaining to, or containing, a mole, or gram molecule; as, a *molar* solution (usually one containing one mole of solute to the liter). Cf. CENTIMOLAR, DECIMOLAR.
☞ According to best modern usage regarding solutions, *molar* refers to moles per liter of solution, while *molal* refers to moles per 1,000 grams of solvent.

mo'lar (mō'lĕr), *adj.* [L. *molaris,* fr. *mola* mill. See MILL machine; cf. 1st MOLE.] **1. a** Having power to grind; grinding. **b** Of or pertaining to the molar teeth.
2. *Med.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by a uterine mole; as, *molar* pregnancy. See 1st MOLE.

mo'lar, *n. Anat. & Zool.* **a** Also **molar tooth.** A tooth adapted for grinding by having a broad rounded or flattened (though often ridged or tuberculated) surface; specif., in mammals, one of the cheek teeth behind the incisors and canines, broadly including the *premolars* (which see), but more exactly restricted to the posterior pairs (three in each jaw on each side in adult man) not preceded by deciduous teeth. See DENTAL FORMULA, TOOTH. **b** A process, with a grinding surface, on the inner aspect of the mandible of an insect or crustacean.

molar conductance *or* **conductivity.** *Physical Chem.* A value equal to the specific conductivity multiplied by the volume in liters of the solution which contains a gram molecule of the dissolved substance.

mo-lar'i-form (mō-lär'ĭ-fôrm), *adj.* Like a molar, esp. in shape.

mo'la-rim'e-ter (mō'lȧ-rĭm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [L. *molaris* millstone + *-meter.*] A thermometer for measuring the temperature of meal as it flows from the place where it is ground.

mo-lar'i-ty (mō-lär'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Chem.* Molar concentration.

molar weight. *Physical Chem.* A gram molecule.

mo'la-ry (mō'lȧ-rĭ), *adj.* Adapted for grinding; molar.

Mo-lasse' (mō-lăs'), *n.* [F.] *Geol.* A series of fossiliferous sedimentary deposits in and near Switzerland, chiefly of Miocene age, but including some Upper Oligocene beds.

mo-las'ses (mō-lăs'ĕz; -lz; 119), *n.; pl.* MOLASSES. [Pg. *melaço,* fr. LL. *mellaceus* honeylike, honey-sweet, fr. *mel, mellis,* honey; cf. Sp. *melaza,* (whence) F. *mélasse.* See MELLIFLUOUS.] **1.** The thick, brown or dark-colored, viscid sirup which drains from sugar in the process of manufacture. Ordinarily the first molasses obtained in making raw sugar is boiled down till more sugar can be removed, leaving "second molasses." This, in turn, may yield a third sugar, and "third molasses," an impure sticky product used in making industrial alcohol, stock feeds, etc. The molasses called *New Orleans molasses* is lighter and has a larger sugar content than that called *Puerto Rico molasses,* which has a rummy flavor. Cf. TREACLE.
2. A sweet sirup from vegetable juice or sap. *Colloq., U. S.*

molasses grass. A valuable perennial forage grass (*Melinis minutiflora*), native to tropical Africa but widely cultivated. The plant is covered with hairs which secrete a sweet substance with the odor of molasses.

mo-las'sied (mō-lăs'ĭd), *adj.* Impregnated with molasses.

mo-las'sy (-ĭ), *adj.* Of the nature of, or impregnated with, molasses.

mo-la've (mō-lä'vā), *n.* [Sp., fr. Tag. *molavin.*] A large Philippine timber tree (*Vitex parviflora*); also, its valuable, durable, hard yellow wood.

mold, mould (mōld), *n.* [ME. *moul,* prob. confused with *mold* earth. See MOLD to become moldy.] **a** A superficial growth, often woolly, produced on various forms of organic matter, esp. when damp or decaying, and on living organisms. It is produced by saprophytic fungi. **b** Any fungus producing such a growth; often specif., any one of the order Mucorales. Cf. BLACK MOLD, BLUE MOLD, MILDEW.

mold, mould (mōld), *v. i. & t.;* MOLD'ED or MOULD'ED; MOLD'ING or MOULD'ING. [From the past part. of ME. *moulen,* of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *mygla* to grow moldy or musty, Nor. *mugla.* See MUGGY.] To become, or cause to be, moldy; to be covered or filled, or to cover or fill, in whole or in part, with mold.

mold, mould (mōld), *n.* [ME. *molde,* fr. AS. *molde;* akin to D. *mul,* G. *mull, mulm,* OHG. *molt, molta,* ON. *mold,* Goth. *mulda,* and E. MEAL flour.] **1.** Crumbling, soft, friable earth; esp., earth containing the remains or constituents of organic matter, and suited to plants; soil; humus.
2. The ground; earth; hence, a grave. *Archaic & Dial.*
For thee was a *mold* meant
Ere thou of mother camest. *Longfellow.*
3. Earthy material; the matter of which anything is formed; composing substance; material.
Nature formed me of her softest *mold.* *Addison.*
4. The earth on which we dwell; also, the land of a particular country or region. *Archaic.*

mold, mould (mōld), *v. t.* To cover with mold, or soil. — *v. i.* Formerly, to molder.

mold, mould, *n.* [ME. *molde,* fr. OF. *modle, molle* (F. *moule*), fr. L. *modulus.* See MODULE.] **1.** The matrix, or cavity, in which anything is shaped, and from which it takes its form; also, the body or mass containing the cavity; as, a sand *mold* for casting metals. See LINOTYPE, *Illust.*
2. That on or about which, or in accordance with which, anything is modeled or formed; frame; body.
3. Distinctive character or nature; kind; cast.
Helen, whose spirit was of softer *mold.* *Shelley.*
4. Form; shape; also, body or corporeal form. "Woman's beauteous *mold.*" *Pope.*
5. That which is molded; material for molding.
6. A pile of goldbeater's skin, usually about 950 pieces.
7. That which is cast or made in a mold, as a piece of molded copper or a molded candle.
8. *Obs.* **a** A model or pattern. **b** A structural model; type. **c** Style or fashion; as, a new *mold* of government.
9. *Arch.* **a** A molding. **b** A group of moldings.
10. *Cookery.* **a** A utensil in which a jelly, pudding, or the like is shaped. **b** A dish made in this utensil.
11. *Geol.* **a** An impression made in earth by the outside of a fossil shell or other organic form. **b** Erron., a cast.
12. *Paper Mfg.* A frame with a wire-cloth bottom, on which the pulp is drained to form a sheet.
13. *Photoengraving.* The grained plate of copper with the gelatin image on it, ready for etching.
14. *Shipbuilding.* A light form of wood made from the mold loft to the outline of some member of a vessel.

mold, mould (mōld), *v.* [From MOLD matrix.] *Transitive:* **1.** To mix or knead (esp. dough or bread) into a required consistency or shape.
2. To mingle or blend (together or with). *Obs.*
3. To form in or into a particular shape; to model; fashion; as, his style was *molded* on Addison.
4. To shape in or as in a mold; as, to *mold* butter.
5. To ornament by molding or carving the material of.
6. *Founding.* To form a mold of, as in sand.
—, *Intrans.:* **1.** To assume form or shape; to mold itself.
2. To make a mold or pattern.

mold, mould (mōld), *adj.* Making molds; made in a mold.

mold, mould (mōld), *n.* [AS. *molda* or *molde* the top of the head.] *Anat.* The top of the head; in an infant's head, the fontanel.

Mol-da'vi-an (mŏl-dā'vĭ-ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Moldavia, formerly a principality but since the Crimean War a part of Rumania. — *n.* A native or citizen of Moldavia; also, the Rumanian language of Moldavia.

Moldavian balm. A European mint (*Moldavica punctata*), family Lamiaceae, with large purple flowers.

mol'da-vite (mŏl'dȧ-vīt), *n. Petrog.* A clear green glass obsidianite found in the Moldau Valley, Bohemia.

mold'board', **mould'board'** (mōld'bōrd'; *dial.* mŭl'bōrd'; 181), *n.* [From MOLD soil.] **1.** A curved iron plate attached to a plowshare which lifts, turns, and pulverizes the soil. See PLOW, *Illust.*
2. One of the boards forming a mold for concrete.

moldboard, *or* **mouldboard, plow.** See PLOW, *n.,* 1.

mold'ed breadth (mōl'dĕd; -dĭd; 119). The greatest breadth of a ship measured horizontally, exclusive of the outside plating.

molded depth. The vertical distance from the top of the keel to the top of the upper deck beams amidships, at the ship's side. *Lloyd's depth* adds to this measurement a round of beam of one quarter of an inch for each foot of breadth.

molded form. *Shipbuilding.* The form of a ship, without plating or planking.

molded hammer-head tail. See PIANO, *Illust.*

mold'er, **mould'er** (mōl'dĕr), *v.;* -ERED (-dĕrd); -ER-ING. [From MOLD soil.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To crumble into particles; to turn to dust by natural decay; to crumble away.
The *moldering* of earth in frosts and sun. *Bacon.*
2. To dwindle, as an army. *Now Rare.*
—, *Transitive:* To cause to molder.

mold'er, **mould'er,** *n.* **1.** *a* One who molds, as in breadmaking, brickmaking, or founding. **b** One whose work is to mold a (specified) thing, or in a (specified) way, as in:
brass molder, candle molder, gelatin molder, hand molder, nail molder, steam molder.
2. That which molds; specif., a molding machine.

mold'er-y, **mould'er-y** (mōl'dĕr-ĭ), *adj.* Covered or filled with, consisting of, or like, mold; friable.

mold fungus. = 1st MOLD, 1 **b.**

mold'ing, **mould'ing,** *n.* **1.** Act or process of shaping in or on a mold, or of making molds; molder's art or occupation.
2. Anything cast in a mold, or which appears to be so.

---

moild. Moiled. *Ref. Sp.*

moile. Var. of MOIL, MOYLE.

moil'ey (moil'ĭ), *n.* [From MOIL.] = MULLEY. *Ir. & Scot.*

moine. † MINE, *n.*

Moine series (moin). = CALEDONIAN SERIES.

moi'o (moi'ō; *Pg.* moi'ŏō), *n.* [Pg.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

moi'son (moi'sŭn), *n.* [OF.] Dimension; size. *Obs.*

mois'tend. Moistened. *Ref. Sp.*

moist'ish, *adj.* See -ISH. — **moist'ish-ness,** *n.*

moist'ly, *adv.* of MOIST.

moist'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

mois'ture-less, *adj.* See -LESS.

moi'ther (moi'thĕr). Var. of MOIDER. [MOHAVE.]

Mo-ja've (mō-hä'vē). Var. of MOHAVE.

mo'ka-mo'ka (mō'kä-mō'kä). Var. of MOKO-MOKO.

mo'ki-hi. Var. of MOKI, a raft.

mol (mōl). *Chem.* Var. of MOLE.

mol. Var. of MOLL.

Mol'a-da (mŏl'ȧ-dȧ). *D. Bib.*

Mol'a-dah (mŏl'ȧ-dȧ; mō-lä'dȧ). *Bib.*

mo'lal (mō'lăl), *adj. Chem.* = 1st MOLAR, 2. — **mo-lal'i-ty** (mō-lăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Mol'a-thi (mŏl'ȧ-thī). *D. Bib.*

Mol'a-thite (-thīt). *D. Bib.*

molave. † MOOLVEE. [a mound.

mold. † MOLE, the animal; MOLE.

mold'a-ble, **mould'a-ble** (mōl'dȧ-b'l), also -ABLE. — **mold'a-bil'i-ty,** **mould'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **mold'a-ble-ness,** **mould'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

mold'i-ness, **mould'i-ness,** *n.* See -NESS.

3. *Arch.* **a** A plane, or curved, narrow surface, either sunk or projecting, used for decoration, often in groups, by means of the lights and shades upon the surface. **b** A strip of material having such a surface and prepared for ornamental application, as to a wall.

Moldings, 3. 1 Fillet and Fascia; 2 Sunk Fillet; 3 Quarter Round, sometimes called Ovolo; 4 Torus (when large and combined with other moldings); 5 Bead, or Astragal; 6 Reed, or Reeding; 7 Ovolo, or Thumb; 8 Cavetto; 9 Scotia; 10 Congé; 11 Cyma Recta; 12 Cyma Reversa; 13 Beak; 14 Splay.

4. *Shipbuilding.* The depth or breadth of a member of a vessel, as distinguished from its siding or thickness. Generally, the siding is the distance between two parallel sides, and the *molding* is the distance between two sides which are not parallel. Cf. MOLDED BREADTH, MOLDED DEPTH.

molding book. *Shipbuilding.* A book prepared in the mold loft, with dimensions of the members of a vessel.

molding edge. *Shipbuilding.* The outline of any member of a vessel as marked from the molding book.

molding knife. See KNIFE, *n.*, 3. *Illust.*

molding machine. **a** A planing machine for cutting moldings, and the like. **b** *Founding.* A machine to assist in making molds, esp. one for molding wheel teeth, or one to pack the sand.

molding plane. *Shipbuilding.* In a wooden frame, the plane traversing the middle; in a metal frame, the back of the standing flange of the outer angle bar.

mold loft. *Shipbuilding.* A large floor on which the lines of a vessel are laid down and molds made. — **mold'-loft'**, *adj.*

mold'made', mould'made' (mōld'mād'), *adj.* Made with a mold; handmade; — of paper, now usually of an imitation of handmade paper.

Mol'do- (mŏl'dō-). A combining form from Rumanian *Moldova*, denoting *Moldavian* and, as in **Mol'do-Wal·la'chi·an** (-wō-lā'kĭ·ăn).

mold'warp', mould'warp' (mōld'wôrp'), *n.* [ME. *moldwerp*, fr. AS. *molde* soil + *weorpan* to throw up; akin to obs. D. *molworp*, G. *maulwurf*. See MOLD soil; WARP.] The European mole. *Local, Eng.*

mold'y, mould'y (mōl'dĭ), *adj.;* MOLD'I·ER, MOULD'I·ER (-dĭ·ĕr); MOLD'I·EST, MOULD'I·EST. [From 1st MOLD.] **1.** Overgrown with, or containing, mold; musty; fusty; stale; as, *moldy* cheese or bread. "*Moldy* jokes." *Hawthorne.* **2.** Of or like mold; as, *moldy* fungi or moss.

mold'y, mould'y, *adj.* Of the nature of, or like, mold, or earth.

moldy nose. *Plant Pathol.* A fungous rot of onion bulbs caused by *Sclerotium cepivorum.*

mole (mōl), *n.* [F. *môle*, fr. L. *mola* mill, grits, cake (after Gr. *mylē*) mola. See 2d MOLAR.] A mass of fleshy or other more or less solid matter generated in the uterus. A ***blood mole*** or ***carneous mole*** is a blood clot containing a degenerated fetus and its membranes. A ***hydatiform mole*** consists of enlarged, edematous, degenerated placental villi, growing in grapelike clusters after death of the ovum.

mole (mōl), *n.* [AS. *māl;* akin to OHG. *meil*, Goth. *mail* wrinkle, and prob. to Gr. *miainein* to pollute. Cf. MIASMA.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A spot; a stain, as on cloth. **b** An imperfection; a fault. **c** A mark of identification or distinction. **2.** A congenital spot, mark, or small permanent protuberance on the human body; now, esp., a pigmentary nevus.

mole, *v. t.* To spot; stain. *Obs.*

mole, *n.* [ME. *molle;* akin to MLG. *mol, mul,* D. *mol.*] **1.** Any of numerous burrowing mammals, chiefly of the family Talpidae, order Insectivora, mostly found in temperate parts of Europe, Asia, and North America. They have minute eyes often covered with skin, small concealed ears, very soft and often iridescent fur, and strong fossorial forefeet. They live almost entirely underground, making extensive galleries and feeding on small life, esp. earthworms. The common European mole is *Talpa europaea.* The common species of the eastern United States is *Scalopus aquaticus*, which has partly webbed feet. The star-nosed mole (*Condylura cristata*) of the same region has a long thick tail and a fleshy starlike appendage on the snout. In the western United States are found several species of the genus *Scapanus*, also the small Gibbs's mole (*Neurotrichus gibbsii*). The golden moles (see CHRYSOCHLORIS) inhabit South Africa. See also DESMAN, MARSUPIAL MOLE, MOLE RAT. Cf. MOLESKIN.

2. One who works in a dark place or in the dark; also, one whose vision is regarded as imperfect.

3. Mole gray.

4. Moleskin; *pl.*, moleskins; moleskin garments.

5. The borer of a mole plow; also, a mole plow.

6. A mole cricket. *Obs.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

mole-blind	mole-catching, *adj.*	moleheap
mole-blindedly	mole-eyed	mole-sighted

mole (mōl), *v. t.;* MOLED (mōld); MOL'ING (mōl'ĭng). To clear of molehills or moles, also, to form holes in, as a mole; to burrow; to excavate; as, "to *mole* the earth.

mole, *n.* [F. *môle*, fr. MGr. *mōlos*, fr. L. *moles* mass, burden, massive structure, mole; akin to Gr. *mōlos* strain, exertion, AS. *mēthe* weary, G. *müde*. Cf. DEMOLISH, 1st MOLAR, MOLECULE, MOLEST.] **1.** [L. *moles.*] A mass or large piece; mass or bulk. *Obs.*

2. A mound or massive work formed of masonry or large stones, etc., laid in the sea, often as a breakwater; also, sometimes, the harbor itself.

3. *Rom. Antiq.* A kind of massive tomb or mausoleum.

mole (mōl), *n.* [L. *mola.*] A sacrificial cake of salted, coarse-ground spelt used by the Romans. *Obs.*

mole (mōl), *n.* [See MOLECULE.] *Chem.* A gram molecule.

Mo'le (mō'lā), *n.* The Sudanic language of the Mossi.

mole'cast' (mōl'kăst'; 83), *n.* A molehill.

mole catcher. **a** One who makes a business of catching moles. **b** The brown king snake.

mole cricket. Any of certain insects of the genera *Gryllotalpa* and *Scapteriscus* (order Orthoptera), having large fossorial front legs adapted for excavating subterranean galleries. They feed largely on the roots of plants. The common European species (*Gryllotalpa vulgaris*), the American (*G. borealis*), and the changa of Puerto Rico are the best-known.

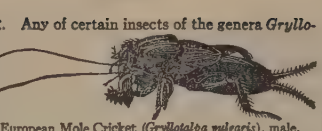

European Mole Cricket (*Gryllotalpa vulgaris*), male.

mo·lec'u·la (mō·lĕk'ū·lȧ), *n.* [NL.] A molecule.

mo·lec'u·lar (mō·lĕk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* [See MOLECULE.] *Physics & Chem.* Pert. to, connected with, produced by, or consisting of, molecules; as, *molecular* grouping, etc.

molecular compound. A compound regarded as a union of molecules retaining their identity, as indicated in formulas such as $FeSO_4.(NH_4)_2SO_4.6H_2O$.

molecular conductivity. Molar conductance.

molecular covolume. See COVOLUME.

molecular depression *or* **lowering.** *Physical Chem.* The lowering of the freezing point produced by a gram molecule of the solute in one hundred grams of the solvent.

molecular formula. *Chem.* See FORMULA, 5.

molecular heat. *Physical Chem.* The thermal capacity of one gram molecule of any substance; the product of the specific heat by the molecular weight.

mo·lec'u·lar·ist (mō·lĕk'ū·lĕr·ĭst), *n.* **An investigator of molecules.** *Rare.*

mo·lec'u·lar'i·ty (-lăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n. Physics & Chem.* State or quality of being molecular.

molecular layer. *Anat.* **a** The outer layer of the cortex of the cerebellum and cerebrum. **b** Either of the two reticular layers of the retina.

molecular magnetic friction. = HYSTERESIS **b.**

molecular rearrangement. *Chem.* = REARRANGEMENT.

molecular refraction *or* **refractive power.** *Physical Chem.* The product of the molecular weight of a compound by its specific refractive power.

molecular rotation *or* **rotatory power.** *Physical Chem.* A value obtained by multiplying the specific rotation by the molecular weight and (to obtain numbers of convenient size) dividing by 100.

molecular silver. See SILVER.

molecular volume. *Chem.* The quotient obtained by dividing the molecular weight by the specific gravity.

molecular weight. *Chem.* The weight of any molecule, being the sum of the weights of its constituent atoms.

mol'e·cule (mŏl'ē·kūl; mō'lē·kūl; 277), *n.* [F. *molécule*, fr. L. *moles* mass. See 6th MOLE.] **1.** Any minute particle. **2.** *Chem.* **a** A unit of matter, the smallest portion of an element or compound that retains chemical identity with the substance in mass. The molecule usually consists of a union of two or more atoms, some organic compounds containing a very large number. According to Avogadro's hypothesis, one cubic centimeter of any gas contains, under standard conditions, the same number of molecules, which number is approximately 27 million million millions (***Loschmidt's number***). An aggregate of some hundreds of molecules is conceivably visible in an ordinary high-power microscope. See ATOMIC THEORY, ION. **b** A quantity proportional to the molecular weight; specif., a gram molecule.

3. *Physics.* The smallest portion of a substance that moves about as a whole; — applied to the particles considered in the kinetic theory of gases.

mole gray. **a** The color fashion gray. **b** Taupe.

mole'head' (mōl'hĕd'), *n.* A pierhead.

mole'hill' (mōl'hĭl'), *n.* A little hillock or ridge of earth thrown up by moles working under ground; hence, a very small hill, or an insignificant obstacle, difficulty, etc. — **mole'hill'ish,** *adj.* — **mole'hill'y,** *adj.*

mole'ism (mōl'ĭz'm), *n.* Molelike character.

mo·len'di·nar (mō·lĕn'dĭ·nĕr), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a mill or miller, — *n.* A molar. — **mo·len'di·nar'y** (-nĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -nēr·ĭ), *adj. & n.* *Scott.*

mo'len·graaf'ite (mō'lĕn·grăf'ĭt), *n.* [After G. A. F. *Molengraaff*, of Delft, Holland.] *Mineral.* A sodium calcium titanosilicate.

mole plant. The caper spurge; — so called because of its supposed efficacy in driving away moles.

mole plow. A plow having a vertical knife and a round, pointed plowing device to make a burrowlike drain.

mole rat. **a** Any of various Old World molelike rodents of the families Spalacidae and Bathyergidae. The mole rat of southeastern Europe and Egypt (*Spalax typhlus*) has the eyes covered by skin. The Cape mole rat of South Africa is *Bathyergus maritimus.* **b** Any of several rodents of eastern Europe and Asia, related to the voles. **c** An Indian rodent of the subfamily Murinae and genus *Nesokia.*

mole salamander. A brownish-black, burrowing salamander (*Ambystoma talpoideum*) of North America.

mole shrew. **a** An American short-tailed shrew of the genus *Blarina.* **b** An American mole of the genus *Scalopus.* **c** The Gibbs's mole. See 4th MOLE, 1.

mole'skin' (mōl'skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of the mole used as fur, or some skin cut to look like it.

2. Any fabric having a thick soft nap or pile, like the fur of a mole; esp., a kind of strong twilled fustian.

3. *pl.* Garments, esp. trousers, made of this fabric.

4. a Chaetura black. **b** Taupe.

mole snake. **a** A harmless colubrid snake (*Pseudaspis cana*) common in South and East Africa, which feeds on rats and mice. **b** The brown king snake.

mo·lest' (mō·lĕst'), *v.;* MO·LEST'ED; MO·LEST'ING. [OF. *molester*, fr. L. *molestare*, fr. *molestus* troublesome, fr. *moles* a heavy mass, load, burden. See 6th MOLE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To interfere with or meddle with unwarrantably so as to injure or disturb.

2. To afflict or affect; — said of a disease. *Obs.*

—, *Intransitive:* To be troublesome or annoying. *Rare.*

Syn. — Bother, incommode, pester, tease. See HARASS.

mo·lest', *n.* [OF. *moleste.*] Molestation; trouble. *Archaic.*

mo·les·ta'tion (mō'lĕs·tā'shŭn; mŏl'ĕs-), *n.* [OF.] **1.** Act of molesting, or state of being molested.

2. An annoyance, disturbance, or vexation. *Now Rare.*

3. a *Scots Law.* Interference with, or troubling one in his possession of land. It is a delict which subjects the molester to a claim of damages. **b** *Eng. & U. S. Law.* Willful injury inflicted upon one by interference with his user of rights as to person, character, social position, or property.

mo·lest'er (mō·lĕs'tĕr), *n.* One who molests.

mo·lest'ful (mō·lĕst'fŏŏl; -fĭ), *adj.* Troublesome; vexatious; annoying. — **mo·lest'ful·ly,** *adj.*

mo'les·ti'e (mō'lĕs·tē'ē), *n.* [OF.] Molestation. *Obs.*

mo·les'ti·ous (mō·lĕs'tĭ·ŭs; -chŭs), *adj.* Molesting; troublesome. *Obs.*

Mol'gu·la (mŏl'gū·lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *molgos* a hide, skin.] *Zool.* A cosmopolitan genus of almost spherical ascidians with long siphons and a thin somewhat transparent tunic.

mo·lī'men (mō·lī'mĕn), *n.* [L.] **1.** Effort; endeavor.

2. *Physiol.* Laborious functioning, as that of the female generative organs in bringing on menstruation.

mo·lim'i·nous (mō·lĭm'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [L. *molimen* a great exertion.] Massive; momentous; also, laborious. *Obs.*

mol'i·nar'y (mŏl'ĭ·nĕr'ĭ; -nēr·ĭ; mō'lĭ·-), *adj.* [LL. *molinarius*, fr. *molina* mill.] Of or pertaining to a mill or grinding.

mo'line (mō'lĭn; mō·līn'), *adj.* [LL. *molinus* pertaining to a mill, *molina* mill. See MILL.] *Her.* Resembling a millrynd in shape; as, a cross *moline.* See CROSS, *Illust.* — **mo'line,** *n.*

mol'i·net (mŏl'ĭ·nĕt), *n.* [F. *moulinet*, dim. of *moulin* mill.] A stick or mill for mixing chocolate. *Obs.*

Mo·lin'i·a (mō·lĭn'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Juan Ignazio *Molina*, a Chilean naturalist.] *Bot.* A small genus of Eurasian grasses having narrow flat leaves, slender panicles, and awnless glumes. *M. coerulea* is a moor grass.

Mo'li·nism (mō'lĭ·nĭz'm; mŏl'ĭ·-), *n. Theol.* A theory to explain grace and free will by God's foreknowledge, named after Luis de Molina (1535–1600), a Spanish Jesuit. Cf. THOMISM, 2. — **Mo'li·nist** (-nĭst), *n.* — **Mo'li·nis'tic** (-nĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

Mo'li·nism (mō'lĭ·nĭz'm; mŏl'ĭ·-), *n. Eccl.* Quietism of Miguel de Molinos (1640–97).

Mo'lisch re·ac'tion *or* **test** (mō'lĭsh). [After Hans *Molisch* (b. 1856), Austrian chemist.] *Biochem.* A color test for carbohydrate, resulting from the interaction of a carbohydrate with a color-producing phenol derivative in the presence of concentrated sulphuric acid.

mo·li'tion (mō·lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *molitio*, fr. *moliri* to construct. See DEMOLISH.] An effort; also, a device; contrivance. *Obs.*

mol'ka (mŏl'kȧ), *n.* [Russ.] The cloudberry. *Alaska.*

Moll (mŏl), *n.* **1.** A familiar diminutive of MARY.

2. [*often not cap.*] *Slang & Dial.* **a** A wench; a prostitute. **b** A female companion of one of the underworld.

Moll'berg (mŏl'bûrg), *n. Fancy Diving.* = GAINER, 2.

Moll Blood (blŭd). The gallows. *Old Slang, Scot.*

mol'le (mŏl'ē), *adj.* [OF. *mol* (F. *mou*, fem. *molle*), fr. L. *mollis* soft.] *Music.* Lower by a half step; flat; as, B *molle*, that is, B-flat. Cf. BĚMOL; GAMUT, *Illust.*

mol·les'cent (mō·lĕs'ĕnt; -nt), *adj.* [L. *mollescens.*] Tending to soften; softening. — **mol·les'cence** (-ĕns; -ns), *n.*

mol'le·ton (mŏl'ĕ·tŏn), *n.* [F.] Canton flannel.

Moll' Flan'ders (mŏl' flăn'dĕrz). The short title and chief character of a novel (1722) by Defoe, *The Fortunes and Misfortunes of the Famous Moll Flanders.* It portrays the life of an English adventuress and thief, rehabilitated in Virginia.

moll hern. The common European heron. *Local, Eng.*

mol'li·chop' (mŏl'ĭ·chŏp'), *n.* [Prob. fr. the proper name *Moll, Molly.*] Something effeminately delicate. *Dial. Eng.*

mol'li·crush' (-krŭsh'), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *mull* to crush.] To crush; beat to jelly; pulverize. *Dial. Eng.*

mol'li·e·nis'i·a (mŏl'ĭ·ē·nĭs'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after François Nicolas Comte de *Mollien* (1758–1850), French statesman.] **a** Any of several species of brightly colored cyprinodont fishes, highly valued as aquarium fishes; esp., *M. latipinna*, of the southern United States. **b** [*cap.*] The genus containing these fish.

mol'li·fi·ca'tion (mŏl'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *mollificacion* (F. *mollification*), fr. ML. *mollificatio.*] Act of mollifying, or state of being mollified; *Obs.*, something that softens or mitigates.

mol'li·fi·ca'tive (mŏl'ĭ·fĭ·kā'tĭv), *adj.* [F. *mollificatif.*] Productive of mollification. *Obs.* — *n.* A softening application. *Obs.*

mol'li·fi'er (mŏl'ĭ·fī'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which mollifies.

mol'li·fy (mŏl'ĭ·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *mollifier*, fr. LL. *mollificare*, fr. *mollis* soft + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See MOIL, *v. t.;* -FY. Cf. EMOLLIENT, MOLLUSK.] *Transitive:* **1.** To soften; to make tender or supple; to reduce the hardness, harshness, or asperity of; qualify; also, to make a favorable representation of. *Rare.*

With sweet science *mollified* their stubborn hearts. *Spenser.*

2. To allay, as rage; to appease; pacify; calm.

3. *Obs.* **a** To enervate; weaken. **b** To lessen the intensity or violence of; to lighten or alleviate (care).

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To become soft or tender. *Obs.*

2. To become softened, as in temper; to relent.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See PACIFY.

mol'li·fy'ing (-fī'ĭng), *adj.* That mollifies. — **mol'li·fy'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **mol'li·fy'ing·ness,** *n.*

mol'li·grant (mŏl'ĭ·grȧnt), *n.* [Cf. dial. *mully* to grumble.] Complaint. *Scot.*

mol'li·pi'lose (-pī'lōs), *adj.* [L. *mollis* soft + *pilosus* hairy.] Having soft hairs or feathers; downy or fluffy.

Mol·lis'i·a'ce·ae (mō·lĭs'ĭ·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Mollisia*, type genus (fr. L. *mollis* soft) + *-aceae.*] *Bot.* A family of fungi of the order Pezizales.

mol·lis'i·ose (mō·lĭs'ĭ·ōs), *n.* [NL. *Mollisia* (fr. L. *mollis* soft) + *-ose.*] *Plant Pathol.* A leaf scorch of strawberries caused by the sac fungus *Diplocarpon* (SYN. *Mollisia*) *earliana.*

mol·li'ti·es (mō·lĭsh'ĭ·ēz), *n.* [L., softness.] **1.** Softness.

2. *Med.* Softening; unnatural softness of an organ or part.

mol·li'tious (mō·lĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [L. *mollities* softness.] Softening; luxurious; sensuous.

mol'li·tude (mŏl'ĭ·tūd), *n.* [L. *mollitudo*, fr. *mollis* soft.] Softness. *Rare.*

Mol·lu'go (mō·lū'gō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *mollugo* a lappaceous plant, fr. *mollis* soft.] A genus of low, chiefly tropical American herbs (family Aizoaceae). Cf. CARPETWEED.

---

mold'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
Mo'lech. Var. of MOLOCH.
mo·lec'u·lar·ly, *adv.* of MOLECULAR.
mole'hill', Molehill. *Ref. Sp.*
mole'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
mole'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
mol'er (mōl'ĕr), *n.* = MOLE CATCHER a.
‖**mo'le ru'it su'a.** [L.] It falls down of its own bigness; — orig. of force devoid of judgment. *Horace* (*Odes*, III. iv. 65).
mo·les'tous, *adj.* Also **mo·les'tu·ous.** [L. *molestus.*] = MOLESTIOUS. *Obs.*
mol'et. Var. of MULLET.
mo·let'ta. † MULATTO. [WARP.]
mole'warp'. Var. of MOLD-
Mol'ge (mōl'jē), *n.* [NL., fr. G. *molch* salamander.] Syn. of TRITURUS.
Mo'li (mō'lī). *Bib.*
mo·lib'date. Molybdate. *Ref. Sp.*
Mo'lid (mō'lĭd). *Bib.*
Mol'i·dae (mŏl'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Mola* + *idae.*] *Zool.* See SUNFISH, 1.
moll. † MOLE, MULL.
mol'la, mol'lah. Vars. of MULLAH.
mol'land, *n.* [Cf. MAIL rent.] See MOLMAN.
moll'cau'dle (mŏl'kô'd'l), **moll'cod'dle** (-kŏd'l). Vars. of MOLLYCODDLE.
mol'le-mock (mŏl'ē-mŏk), **mol'le-moke** (-mōk). Vars. of MALLEMUCK.
mol'li·col'dle. Mollycoddle. *Ref. Sp.*
mol'lie, Mol'lie (mŏl'ĭ). Vars. of MOLLY, MOLLY.
mol'li·ent (mŏl'ĭ·ĕnt; mōl'yĕnt), *adj & n.* [L. *molliens*, pres. part. of *mollire* to soften, fr. *mollis* soft.] = EMOLLIENT, *adj. & n.*
mol'li·ent·ly, *adv.* [See -ABLE.]
mol'li·fi'a·ble (mŏl'ĭ·fī'ȧ·b'l).
mol'li·fi'ed·ly (-fī'ĕd·lĭ; -fīd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* of MOLLIFIED.
mol'li·grubs. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MULLIGRUBS.
mol'lock (mŏl'ŭk). Var. of MULLOCK. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
Mol·lu'gi·na'ce·ae (mō·lū'jĭ·nā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of AIZOACEAE (in part).
mol'lusc. Var. of MOLLUSK.

Mol·lus'ca (mŏ·lŭs'kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MOLLUSK.] *Zool.* A large phylum containing most of the animals popularly called *shellfish* except the crustaceans. It comprises the slugs, snails, mussels, clams, oysters, whelks, limpets, cuttlefishes, etc. They have a soft unsegmented body without segmented appendages, protected in most cases by a calcareous shell secreted by a modified part of the external body wall called the *mantle*, because it generally forms an enveloping flap or fold. Part of the ventral surface of the body usually forms a muscular organ, the *foot*, which in the different groups is variously modified for creeping, digging, swimming, etc. The Mollusca have a well-developed heart and vascular system, and typically one or more pairs of gills (called *ctenidia*), which may be variously modified or entirely replaced by other breathing organs. The nervous system is composed of several pairs of ganglia with longitudinal and transverse commissures. Eyes (sometimes highly developed) and organs of hearing are often present. The sexes may or may not be distinct. In typical cases the embryos pass through trochophore and veliger stages. The phylum is commonly divided into the classes Scaphopoda, Amphineura, Lamellibranchia (or Pelecypoda), Gastropoda, and Cephalopoda. In old classifications the brachiopods and tunicates, and sometimes certain crustaceans were included. — **mol·lus'can** (-kăn), *adj. & n.*

mol'lus·civ'o·rous (mŏl'ŭ·sĭv'ō·rŭs), *adj.* Feeding upon mollusks.

mol·lus'coid (mŏ·lŭs'koid), *adj.* Also **mol'lus·coi'dal.** [*Mollusca* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* **a** Like a mollusk. **b** Belonging to the Molluscoida. — **n.** One of the Molluscoida.

Mol'lus·coi'da (mŏl'ŭs·koi'dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A phylum of animals having a lophophore, and comprising the Bryozoa, Brachiopoda, and, commonly, Phoronidea. It was formerly included in the mollusks. — **mol'lus·coi'dan** (-dăn), *adj.*

mol·lus'cous (mŏ·lŭs'kŭs), *adj.* **1.** *Zool.* Molluscan. **2.** Spineless; flabby. **3.** *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a molluscum. — **mol·lus'cous·ness,** *n.*

mol·lus'cum (mŏ·lŭs'kŭm), *n.* [NL. See MOLLUSK.] *Med.* Literally, something soft; — used in designating various cutaneous affections, esp. ‖**mol·lus'cum con·ta'gi·o'sum** (kŏn·tā'jĭ·ō'sŭm) *or* **e'pi·the'lĭ·a'le** (ĕp'ĭ·thē'lĭ·ā'lē), a mildly contagious, autoinoculable disease characterized by small rounded nodules on the skin, with a central depression and curdlike content.

mol'lusk (mŏl'ŭsk), *n.* [F. *mollusque*, fr. L. *molluscus* soft, fr. *mollis* soft. See MOLLIFY.] One of the Mollusca.

mol'lusk, *v. i.* To behave as a mollusk.

Mol'ly (mŏl'ĭ), *n.* **1.** Pet or colloq. form of MARY. Hence [*often not cap.*]: **a** *Slang & Dial.* A moll. **b** *Orig. Slang.* An effeminate man or boy; a mollycoddle; a milksop; — often *Miss Molly.*

2. [*not cap.*] A kind of large basket for fruit, etc. *Eng.*

mol'ly (mŏl'ĭ), *n.* Short for MALLEMUCK.

mol'ly (mŏl'ĭ). Var. of MALI. *Anglo-Indian.*

mol'ly·cod'dle (mŏl'ĭ·kŏd'l), *n.* **1.** A person who coddles himself or is coddled; an effeminate man or boy.

2. = BETTY, *n.*, 2. *Dial. Eng.*

mol'ly·cod'dle, *v. t. & i.* To coddle; pamper. — **mol'ly·cod'dler** (-kŏd'lĕr), *n.* — **mol'ly·cod'dling** (-lĭng), *n.*

mol'ly·cos'set (-kŏs'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *v. t. & i.* To mollycoddle.

Mol'ly Ma·guire' (mȧ·gwīr'); *pl.* MOLLY MAGUIRES (-gwīrz'). **a** A member of a secret association formed among the tenantry in Ireland about 1843, principally to intimidate law officers and prevent the service of legal writs. Its members disguised themselves in the dress of women. **b** A member of a similar association of Irishmen organized in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, about 1854, and broken up in 1877. — **Mol'ly Ma·guire'ism** (-ĭz'm).

Mol'ly Pitch'er (pĭch'ĕr). A possibly legendary heroine of the Revolutionary War, said to have taken her husband's place as an artilleryman at the battle of Monmouth.

mol'ly wash'dish' (wŏsh'dĭsh'). The pied wagtail. *Local, Eng.*

mol'man (mŏl'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [Cf. MAIL rent.] *Early Eng. Feudal Law.* One of a class of tenants who had been released from most of their service on condition of paying certain rents for their land, called **mol'land** (mŏl'-ănd). They became classed as free.

Mo'loch (mō'lŏk), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *Moloch*, fr. Heb. *Mōlekh*; cf. Heb. *melekh* king.] **1.** *Bib.* A Semitic deity, spoken of in the Old Testament as "the abomination of the Ammonites," but doubtless the same god as Melkarth of the Phoenicians, Milcom of the Ammonites, and various similar Semitic deities. His worship was accompanied by human sacrifice, esp. of firstborn children. The form *Molech*, modeled after the word for "shame," is an intentional distortion of later Hebrew writers for *Melech*, "king." Cf. BAAL, **1.**

2. [*often not cap.*] A vicious practice or evil doctrine for which humanity is sacrificed.

3. [*not cap.*] A very spiny, harmless agamid lizard (*Moloch horridus*) of western and southern Australia.

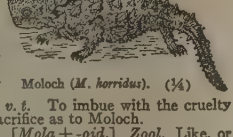

Moloch (*M. horridus*). (¼)

Mo'loch·ize (mō'lŏk·īz), *v. t.* To imbue with the cruelty of Moloch worship; to sacrifice as to Moloch.

mo'loid (mō'loid), *adj.* [*Mola* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Like, or pert. to, the family Molidae. — *n.* A moloid fish.

mol'o·ker (mŏl'ō·kĕr), **mol'ock·er** (-ŭk·ĕr), *n.* A renovated hat. — *v. t.* To renovate (a hat). *Both Slang, Eng.*

mo·lom'pi (mō·lŏm'pĭ), *n.* [Cf. Ila *mulombe*, Bemba *umulombe.*] African rosewood.

Mo·los'si·an (mō·lŏsh'ăn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Molossis, a district of ancient Epirus famous for its breed of large hounds. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Molossis; also, a breed of large hound, a variety of mastiff.

mo·los'sic (mō·lŏs'ĭk), *adj. Pros.* Of or pert. to a molossus.

Mo·los'si·dae (mō·lŏs'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MOLOSSUS.] *Zool.* A family of tropical and subtropical bats having a short fifth finger and short hind legs. — **mo·los'sine** (-ĭn; -īn), *adj.* — **mo·los'soid** (-oid), *adj. & n.*

mo·los'sus (mō·lŏs'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Molossos* Molossian.] **1.** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot of three long syllables.

2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* The type genus of bats of the family Molossidae. Cf. BULLDOG BAT.

Mol'o·thrus (mŏl'ō·thrŭs), *n.* [NL., by error for *Molobrus*, fr. Gr. *molobros* greedy fellow.] *Zool.* A genus of Icteridae consisting of the cowbirds.

mol'pe (mŏl'pē), *n.* [Gr. *molpē.* Cf. MELPOMENE.] *Gr. Antiq.* In Homeric use, song accompanied by dance.

mol'rook·en (mŏl'rŏŏk·ĕn), *n.* The crested grebe (*Colymbus cristatus*). See GREBE. *Local, Ireland.*

molt, moult (mōlt), *v.*; MOLT'ED or MOULT'ED; MOLT'ING or MOULT'ING. [ME. *mouten*, fr. AS. *mūtian*, in *bimūtian* to exchange for, fr. L. *mutare.* See MEW to molt; cf. MUTE to molt.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To be shed or cast; — said of feathers, etc., shed periodically. *Obs.*

2. To shed or cast off the hair, feathers, outer layer of the skin, horns, or the like, the castoff parts being replaced by new growth.

—, *Transitive:* To cast off and renew by molting.

molt, moult, *n.* The act or process of molting; also, the castoff covering. Most mammals shed their hair once a year; birds shed their feathers once, twice, or in some cases three times annually; reptiles slough their skins, crustaceans their entire exoskeleton and even horny parts of internal structures, and insect larvae cast off their outer cuticle several times during their period of growth. Cf. ECDYSIS, EXUVIATE.

mol'ten (mōl'tĕn; -t'n). Archaic past part. of MELT. Hence, *adj.* **1.** Melted; in fusion, esp. from intense heat.

2. Made by melting and casting the substance or metal of which the thing is formed; as, a *molten* image.

3. Having been previously melted and solidified. *Obs.*

— **mol'ten·ly,** *adv.*

molt'er, moult'er (mōl'tĕr), *n.* A bird that is molting.

‖**mol'to** (mŏl'tō), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Much; very; — used in directions. Hence, ‖**mol'to a·da'gio** (ä·dä'jō), very slowly; — a direction.

Mo·luc'ca (mō·lŭk'ȧ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Moluccas, or Spice Islands. — **Mo·luc'can** (-ăn), *adj.*

Molucca balm. See MOLUCCELLA.

Molucca bean. The nicker nut. See GUILANDINA.

Molucca berry. The edible fruit of the wild olive *Elaeocarpus serratus*, native to India.

Molucca grains. The seeds of *Croton tiglium*, the source of croton oil (which see).

Mol'uc·cel'la (mŏl'ŭk·sĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. the *Moluccas*, or Spice Islands, of which the plants were supposed to be natives.] *Bot.* A small genus of mints (family Lamiaceae) found in the Mediterranean region, having small, white, pink-tipped flowers in whorls. *M. laevis*, the **Molucca balm** of gardens, is known also as *shellflower*, from the enlarged shell-like calyx.

mo'ly (mō'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MOLIES (-lĭz). [L., fr. Gr. *mōly*; akin to Skr. *mūla* a root. Cf. HARMEL.] **1.** A fabulous herb, of occult power, having a black root and white blossom, said by Homer to have been given by Hermes to Odysseus to counteract the spells of Circe.

2. A European wild garlic (*Allium moly*), cultivated for its bright-yellow flowers.

mo·lyb'date (mō·lĭb'dāt), *n.* A salt of molybdic acid.

mol'yb·de'na (mŏl'ĭb·dē'nȧ), *n.* [L. *molybdaena.* See MOLYBDENUM.] **a** Any of various lead ores or compounds. **b** Molybdenite. **c** Molybdenite. *Obs.*

mol'yb·den'ic (mŏl'ĭb·dĕn'ĭk), *adj.* Molybdic.

mo·lyb'de·nif'er·ous (mō·lĭb'dē·nĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*molybdenum* + *-ferous.*] Containing molybdenum.

mo·lyb'de·nite (mō·lĭb'dē·nīt; mŏl'ĭb·dē'nīt), *n.* [See MOLYBDENUM.] *Mineral.* Molybdenum disulphide, MoS_2, occurring in foliated masses or scales resembling graphite, but differing from the latter in its bluer color, in giving a greenish streak on porcelain, and yielding a sulphurous odor before the blowpipe. H., 1–1.5 Sp. gr., 4.7–4.8. It is valuable as a source of molybdenum and its compounds.

mo·lyb'de·nous (mō·lĭb'dē·nŭs; mŏl'ĭb·dē'nŭs), *adj.* Molybdous.

mo·lyb'de·num (mō·lĭb'dē·nŭm; mŏl'ĭb·dē'nŭm; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *molybdaena* galena, fr. Gr. *molybdaina*, fr. *molybdos* lead. See PLUMB.] A metallic element of the chromium group, resembling iron in its white color, malleability, difficult fusibility, and its capacity for forming steellike alloys with carbon. Sp. gr., 10.2. Symbol, *Mo*; at. no., 42; at. wt., 95.95. Molybdenum occurs only in combination, chiefly in molybdenite, wulfenite, and molybdite. It is obtained by reducing certain of its compounds with hydrogen, carbon, or aluminum. Chemically, molybdenum has the valences two, three, four, five, and six (as in molybdic acid). It is used, in the form of ferromolybdenum, to strengthen steel. Certain compounds of it are used in coloring pottery, fabrics, leather, etc.

molybdenum steel. Steel containing molybdenum, which increases the elastic limit. A high percentage (10–15 per cent) produces a steel similar to tungsten steel.

molybdenum trioxide. A light white solid, MoO_3.

mo·lyb'dic (mō·lĭb'dĭk), *adj.* [See MOLYBDENUM.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, molybdenum; specif., designating those compounds in which the element has a higher valence as contrasted with *molybdous* compounds.

mo·lyb'dic ac'id (mō·lĭb'dĭk). **a** Any of various acids derived from molybdenum trioxide, MoO_3, of which the simplest is H_2MoO_4. Salts of this acid (*monomolybdates*) are unstable, readily forming complex *polymolybdates*, as $(NH_4)_8Mo_7O_{24}$. Other complex salts are numerous. **b** Molybdenum trioxide.

mo·lyb'dite (mō·lĭb'dīt), *n.* *Mineral.* A yellow pulverulent hydrous ferric molybdate associated with molybdenite; — called also **molybdic ocher.**

mo·lyb'do- (mō·lĭb'dō-), **molybd-.** [See MOLYBDENUM.] A combining form, Greek *molybdo-, molybd-*, from *molybdos*, meaning *lead*, as in **mo·lyb'do·man'cy** (see -MANCY), used in *Chem.* for *molybdous*, and in *Med.* for *lead poisoning*, as in the following:

molybdocardialgia	**molybdodyspepsia**	**molybdoparesis**
molybdocolic	**molybdonosus**	**molybdosis**

mo·lyb'do·me'nite (mō·lĭb'dō·mē'nĭt), *n.* [*molybdo-* + Gr. *mēnē* moon + *-ite.*] Native lead selenite, $PbSeO_3$.

mo·lyb'do·phyl'lite (-fĭl'ĭt), *n.* [*molybdo-* + *phyll-* + *-ite.*] *Mineral.* A hydrous lead magnesium silicate.

mo·lyb'dous (mō·lĭb'dŭs), *adj.* [See MOLYBDENUM.] Of, pertaining to, or containing, molybdenum. See MOLYBDIC.

mol'y·site (mŏl'ĭ·sīt), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *molysma* spot, taint, fr. *molysmos, molynein*, defilement, fr. *molynein* to stain.] *Mineral.* Native ferric chloride, $FeCl_3$, found in Vesuvian lava.

mom·bin' (mŏm·bēn'), *n.* [Sp. *mombín*, of Cariban origin.] A common tropical American shrub or small tree (*Spondias purpurea*) with compound leaves and purple paniculate flowers. Also, its edible purplish fruit. Called also *jocote.* Cf. HOG PLUM.

mom'ble (mŏm'b'l; -l), *n. & v.* Jumble; tangle. *Dial. Eng.*

mome (mōm), *n.* [Origin uncert.; cf. MUM.] A dull, silent person; a blockhead; a fool. *Archaic.*

mome (mōm), *n.* [From MOMUS.] **1.** A caviling critic. *Obs.*

2. [Cf. lt. *momo.*] A buffoon. *Nonce Use.*

mo'ment (mō'mĕnt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *momentum*, for *movimentum*, movement, motion, moment, fr. *movere* to move. See MOVE; cf. MOMENTUM, MOVEMENT.] **1.** A minute portion of time; a point of time; an instant.

In a *moment*, in the twinkling of an eye. 1 *Cor.* xv. 52.

2. *Obs.* **a** In medieval reckoning, the fortieth or fiftieth of an hour. It was the tenth of a "point." **b** In rabbinical reckoning, 1/1080 of an hour. **c** Later, a second.

3. *Obs.* **a** A minute portion or part; a particle. **b** That which causes or prompts action; an influential or deciding point, fact, or consideration. **c** Movement; motion. **d** Momentum. **e** *Math.* An infinitesimal increment or decrement.

4. Importance, as in influence or effect; consequence; weight or value; consideration; — now used after *of.*

Matters of great *moment.* *Shak.*

5. A definite period or point. Specif., *Chiefly Philos.*, a stage in development as in the history of thought, an institution, etc.; esp., a stage in logical development, in cognition, or in the growing adequacy of thought; hence, also, a phase, aspect, or partial apprehension of a subject or thing.

6. An essential or constituent element.

7. *Geol.* The time unit corresponding to the deposition of the strata of a faunal zone.

8. *Mech.* Tendency, or measure of tendency, to produce motion, esp. about a point or axis. It is measured in general by the product of a mass, force, velocity, or the like, into a perpendicular distance from or to the point or axis.

9. *Statistics.* Potency, or the measure of potency, in determining the position of the center or axis of distribution of some subject of statistical investigation.

Syn. — Minute, twinkling; weight, value, signification, avail. See INSTANT, IMPORTANCE.

Ant. — Age, eternity; unimportance, triviality.

mo·men'tal (mō·mĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [F.] **1.** Momentary.

2. *Mech.* Of or pertaining to moment or momentum.

mo·men'tal·ly, *adv.* For a moment; also, every moment. *Obs.*

mo·men'ta·ne'i·ty (mō·mĕn'tȧ·nē'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [From MOMENTANEOUS.] Pertinence to the moment.

mo'men·ta'ne·ous (mō'mĕn·tā'nē·ŭs; 159), *adj.* [LL. *momentaneus.*] **1.** Momentary; also, instantaneous. *Obs.*

2. *Gram.* Indicating action begun and terminated in an instant; — an aspect or form of the verb.

3. *Phonet.* Pronounced with oral and nasal closure (*p, d*, etc.).

— **mo'men·ta'ne·ous·ness,** *n.* — **-ta'ne·ous·ly,** *adv.*

mo'ment–a're·a meth'od. A calculating method making use of the area and statical moment of the bending moment diagram of a member subjected to flexural stress.

mo'men·tar'y (mō'mĕn·tĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *momentarius.* See MOMENT.] **1.** Continuing only a moment; lasting a very short time; transitory; short-lived; ephemeral; as, a *momentary* pang.

2. Occurring, recurring, or acting, at every moment; as, hourly and *momentary* fears.

3. *Rare.* **a** Adapted to the moment. **b** Instantaneous.

4. *Gram. & Phonet.* Momentaneous.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See TRANSIENT.

— **mo'men·tar'i·ly** (-tĕr'ĭ·lĭ; *emphat. also* -târ'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **mo'men·tar'i·ness** (-ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

mo'ment·ly (mō'mĕnt·lĭ), *adj.* Momentary.

mo'ment·ly (mō'mĕnt·lĭ), *adv.* **1.** From moment to moment; every moment; as, increasing *momently.*

2. At any moment; in a moment; instantly.

3. For a, or the, moment; as, *momently* hidden.

moment of a couple. *Mech.* The product of either of its forces into the perpendicular distance between them.

moment of a force (or of a linear momentum, or of any vector quantity). *Mech.* **a** *With respect to a point*, the product of the magnitude of the vector and the perpendicular distance from the point to the line of direction. **b** *With respect to a line*, the product of the component of the vector in a plane perpendicular to the line by the perpendicular distance from the line to the component.

moment of a magnet. Magnetic moment.

moment of flexure. Bending moment.

moment of inertia (of a body or area about a given axis). *Mech.* The integral sum of the products of each indefinitely small portion of mass or area into the square of its distance from the given axis.

moment of population. The product of the population of a locality into its distance from an assumed axis.

moment of resistance. *Mech.* The sum of the moments of all forces in all the layers of a beam, etc., under stress, taken about the neutral axis. Cf. BENDING MOMENT.

mo·men'tous (mō·mĕn'tŭs), *adj.* [Cf. L. *momentosus* rapid, momentary.] **1.** Having moment; of moment or consequence; very important; weighty; as, a *momentous* decision; *momentous* affairs.

2. *Rare.* **a** Important; influential; — said of persons. **b** Of or pertaining to momentum.

— **mo·men'tous·ly,** *adv.* — **mo·men'tous·ness,** *n.*

mo·men'tum (-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ), -TUMS (-tŭmz). [L. See MOMENT.] **1.** *Mech.* Quantity of motion. It is the property of a moving body which determines the length of time required to bring it to rest when under the action of a constant force or moment. *Linear momentum* is momentum of translation and equals the product of the mass and the velocity of the center of mass. It is a vector quantity. *Angular momentum* is momentum of rotation and equals the product of the moment of inertia about the axis of rotation and the angular velocity.

2. *Obs.* **a** *Math.* = MOMENT, *n.*, 3 e. **b** Impulsive power; force of motion. **c** *Mech.* = MOMENT, 8.

3. Popularly, force of motion acquired by a moving body as a result of the continuance of its motion; impetus.

4. = MOMENT, 6.

momentum pump. Any of various intermittent pumps acting on a principle similar to that of the hydraulic ram.

momentum valve. *Engin.* A valve, formerly used, to prevent concussion in a pipe by the sudden closing of a stop valve.

mo'mi·ol'o·gy (mō'mĭ·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [F. *momie* mummy + *-logy.*] The science of mummies. *Rare.*

mom'ish (mōm'ĭsh), *adj.* Like a mome; foolish. *Obs.*

mom'ist (mōm'ĭst), *n.* A faultfinder. *Obs.*

Mol·lus·coi'de·a (mŏl'ŭs·koi'dē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MOLLUSK; -OID.] Syn. of MOLLUSCOIDA. — **mol'lus·coi'de·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.*

mol'ly·cot, *n.* [*molly* + 7th *cot.*] = BETTY, *n.*, 2. *Dial. Eng.*

mol'ly·hawk' (mŏl'ĭ·hôk'), **mol'ly·mauk',** **mol'ly·mawk'** (-môk'). Vars. of MALLEMUCK.

Mol'loch·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

mo·losse' (mō·lŏs'), *n.* = MOLOSSUS. *Rare.*

mo·los'si, *n., pl.* of MOLOSSUS.

mol'ter. + MULTURE.

Mo·lu'che (mō·lōō'chā), *n.* = ARAUCANIAN, *n.* [MAMMA.]

mom (mŏm), *n.* Corrupt. of

Mom·bat'tu, *n.* = MANGBATTU.

Mom'dis (mŏm'dĭs). *Bib.*

mo·men'ta (mō·mĕn'tȧ), *n., pl.* of MOMENTUM.

mo·men'tane, *adj.* [OF. *momentain*, fr. LL. *momentaneus.*] = MOMENTARY. *Obs.* — **mo·men'tane·ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

mo'men·ta'ne·all, *adj.* Also **mo'men·ta'ne·an.** = MOMENTARY, 1. *Obs.*

mo'men·ta'ny (mō'mĕn·tā'nĭ), *adj.* = MOMENTARY. *Obs.* — **mo'men·ta'ni·ness,** *n.* *Obs.* — **mo'men·tar'y-con'tact switch.** See SWITCH, *n.*, 5.

mo·men'tine, *adj.* = MOMENTARY. *Obs.*

mom'ma. Illit. var. of MAMMA.

mom'me (mŏm'mē), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

mom'met (mŏm'ĕt). Dial. Eng. & Scot. var. of MAUMET.

mom'mick (mŏm'ĭk). Var. of MAMMOCK. *Archaic & Dial. Eng.*

mom'my (mŏm'ĭ), *n.* The old squaw duck. *New Jersey.*
mom'my (mŏm'ĭ). Dial. var of MAMMY.
mo'mo (mō'mō), *n.* The short-eared owl. *Guam.*
Mo·mor'di·ca (mō·môr'dĭ·ka), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *mordere, momordisse,* to bite; — alluding to the seeds, which look as if bitten.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Old World herbaceous vines (family Cucurbitaceae), having a berrylike warty fruit. *M. cochinchinensis* yields golkakra. See BALSAM APPLE.
Mo·mot'i·dae (mō·mŏt'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MOTMOT.] A family of tropical American birds (order Coraciiformes) related to the rollers and kingfishers and consisting of the motmots (subfamily **Mo'mo·ti'nae** [mō'mō·tī'nē]) and, according to some, also the todies. The typical genus is **Mo·mo'tus** (mō·mō'tŭs).
Mo'mus (mō'mŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *mōmos* blame, ridicule, Momus; perh. akin to Gr. *mōkos* mocker.] **1.** *Gr. Myth,* Ridicule personified as a mocking and censorious god.
2. Hence, a faultfinder; a (carping) critic.
— ***daughter, disciple or son of Momus.*** A person who takes pleasure in ridiculing others; a wag.
mon (mŏn), *n.* [Jap.] *Japan.* The badge of a family, esp. of a family of the ancient feudal nobility. The most frequent form of the mon is circular, and it commonly consists of conventionalized forms from nature, flowers, birds, insects, the lightning, the waves of the sea, or of geometrical symbolic figures. It appears on lacquer and pottery, and is embroidered on, or woven in, fabrics. Theimperial chrysanthemum, the mon of the reigning family, is used as a national emblem. See KIKUMON.

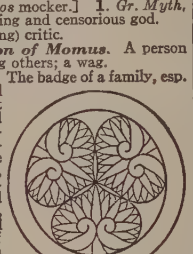
Mon of the Tokugawa Family.

Mon (mōn), *n.* **1.** One of the dominant native race of Pegu in Burma. They are Buddhists, and one of the most progressive peoples of Farther India. Cf. PEGUAN.
2. The language of the Mons, written in an alphabet derived from the Pali. See AUSTROASIATIC, **C**; MON-KHMER.
mon (mŏn). Var. of MAN; MUN, *v Obs. exc. Dial.*
mon- (mŏn-). = MONO- (which see), as in *mon*androus.
mo'na (mō'nȧ), *n.* [NL., of Romanic origin. See MONKEY.] A small, handsome West African guenon monkey (*Cercopithecus mona*).
Mon'a·can (mŏn'ȧ·kăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Monaco. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Monaco.
Mon'a·can (mŏn'ȧ·kăn), *n.* An Indian of a Siouan tribe, or of a confederacy of closely related tribes, now extinct, formerly dwelling in the upper valley of the James River in Virginia.
mon'a·can'thid (mŏn'ȧ·kăn'thĭd), *adj.* Also **mon'a·can'thous** (-thŭs). [See MONO-; ACANTHA.] *Zool.* Having a single row of spines bordering the ambulacra.
Mon'a·can'thi·dae (-kăn'thĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A family of fishes (suborder Scleroderm) including the filefishes. — **mon'a·can'thid** (-thĭd), *n. & adj.* — **mon'a·can'thine** (-thĭn; -thīn), *adj. & n.*
mon'a·chal (mŏn'ȧ·kăl), *adj.* [ML. *monachalis,* fr. *monachus* a monk; cf. F. *monacal.* See MONK.] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, monks or monastic life; monastic.
mon'a·chate (mŏn'ȧ·kăt), *n.* [ML. *monachatus.*] Period or time of being a monk.
mon'a·chism (-kĭz'm), *n.* **1** Monasticism.
2. A monachal peculiarity. *Milton.*
mon'a·chist (-kĭst), *adj.* Monkish.
mon'a·chize (-kīz), *v. i.* [LL. *monachus* monk + *-ize.*] To make monks of. — *v. i.* To become, or live as, a monk. — **mon'a·chi·za'tion** (-kĭ·zā'shŭn; -kĭ·zā'-), *n.*
mon·ac'tin (mŏn·ăk'tĭn), *n.* [See MONACTINE.] *Zool.* A monaxon.
mon·ac'tine (mŏn·ăk'tĭn; -tīn), *adj.* Also **mon·ac'ti·nal** (mŏn·ăk'tĭ·năl; mŏn'ăk·tī'năl; -n'l). [*mono-* + Gr. *aktis, aktinos,* ray.] *Zool.* Single-rayed.
mon·ac'ti·nel'lid (-tĭ·nĕl'ĭd), *n.* [See MONACTINE.] *Zool.* A monaxonial sponge. — **mon·ac'ti·nel'lid,** *adj.* — **mon·ac'ti·nel'li·dan** (-ĭ·dăn), *adj.*
mon'ad (mŏn'ăd; mō'năd), *n.* [LL. *monas, -adis,* a unit, fr. Gr. *monas, -ados,* fr. *monos* alone; cf. F. *monade.* See MONO-.] **1.** *Philos.* **a** In Greek philosophy, a unit; individual; atom. **b** With Giordano Bruno, Leibnitz, and others, an individual elementary being, psychical or spiritual in nature, but constituting the underlying reality of the physical as well. Each monad reflects within itself, with some degree of clearness, the whole universe. See LEIBNITZIANISM.
2. Hence, the supreme being; the deity.
3. *Biol.* Any minute simple organism or organic unit.
4. *Bot.* A zoospore. *Rare.*
5. *Chem.* A univalent element, atom, or radical.
6. *Zool.* A flagellate protozoan (see MASTIGOPHORA), esp. one of the genus *Monas* or related genus.
mon'ad, *adj.* Of the nature of a monad.
monad deme. *Biol.* An aggregate of undifferentiated monads.
mon'a·del'phous (mŏn'ȧ·dĕl'fŭs), *adj.* [*mon-* + Gr. *adelphos* brother.] *Bot.* **a** Having the filaments united into a single tube around the gynoecium, as in the flowers of the mallow family (Malvaceae). Cf. DIADELPHOUS, POLYADELPHOUS. **b** *Obs.* Pertaining to the **Mon'a·del'phi·a** (-fĭ·ȧ), a disused Linnaean class of plants having monadelphous flowers. — **mon'a·delph** (mŏn'ȧ·dĕlf), *n.* — **mon'a·del'phi·an** (-dĕl'fĭ·ăn), *adj.*

Monadelphous Stamens of Lupine.

monadi-, A combining form for *monad,* as in **mo·nad'i·form, mon'a·dig'er·ous.** See -FORM, -GEROUS.
mo·nad'ic (mō·năd'ĭk), **mo·nad'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *monadikos* consisting of units.] Of, pertaining to, or like, a monad. — **mo·nad'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*
Mon'a·di'na (mŏn'ȧ·dī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MONAD.] *Zool.* In older classifications, a group nearly equivalent to Mastigophora.
mon'ad·ism (mŏn'ăd·ĭz'm; mō'năd-), *n.* [*monad* + *-ism.*] The theory that the universe is a composite of monads. — **mon'ad·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*
Mo·nad'noc (mō·năd'nŏk), *n.* A poem (1845) by Emerson.
mo·nad'nock (mō·năd'nŏk), *n.* [From Mt. *Monadnock,* N. H., fr. its Massachuset name, lit., prominent mountain.] *Phys. Geog.* A hill or mountain of resistant rock surmounting a peneplain.
mon'ad·ol'o·gy (mŏn'ăd·ŏl'ō·jĭ; mō'năd-), *n.* [F. *monadologie.* See MONAD; -LOGY.] *Philos.* Monadism.
mo·nal' (mō·nŏl'), *n.* Also **mo·naul', moo·nal'.** [Nepali *munāl.*] Any of several large gorgeous pheasants of the genus *Lophophorus,* found at high altitudes in northern India. In *L. impeyanus* the male has the body shining green and blue, the neck gilded purple, the rump white, and the tail rufous. See IMPEYAN PHEASANT. Also loosely applied to some other Indian pheasants, as certain tragopans.
Mo'na Li'sa (mō'nȧ lē'zȧ; mŏn'ȧ). [It. *Mona, Monna,* madam. Cf. MADONNA.] Leonardo da Vinci's portrait (now in the Louvre) of Lisa, the wife of Francesco del Giocondo, a Florentine gentleman. It is famous for its subtle smile. Called also *La Gioconda.*
mon·am'ni·ot'ic (mŏn·ăm'nĭ·ŏt'ĭk), *adj.* [*mon-* + *amniotic.*] Having only one amnion, as certain twins.
Mo·nan'dri·a (mō·năn'drĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MONANDROUS.] *Bot.* A disused Linnaean class of plants embracing those having flowers with a single stamen. — **mo·nan'der** (-dĕr), *n.* — **mo·nan'dri·an** (-drĭ·ăn), *adj.*
mo·nan'dric (mō·năn'drĭk), *adj.* Of or pert. to monandry.
mo·nan'drous (mō·năn'drŭs), *adj.* [*mono-* + *-androus.*] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to the class Monandria. *Obs.* **b** Having flowers with a single stamen, as many orchids.
2. [Gr. *monandros.*] Of or pertaining to monandry or its practice.
mo·nan'dry (-drĭ), *n.* [Gr. *monandros* having one husband. See MONANDROUS.] **1.** The state or custom of having only one husband at a time. Cf. POLYANDRY.
2. *Bot.* Condition of being monandrous.
mo·nan'thous (-thŭs), *adj.* [*mono-* + *-anthous.*] *Bot.* One-flowered.
mon·ap'sal (mŏn·ăp'săl; -s'l), *adj.* [See MONO-; APSE.] Having but one apse.
mon'arch (mŏn'ĕrk), *n.* [LL. *monarcha,* fr. Gr. *monarchēs, monarchos,* fr. *monos* alone + *archein* to be first, rule, govern. See MONO-; -ARCH.] **1.** A sole supreme ruler; the sovereign of a monarchy; also, often now, the hereditary chief of a limited or constitutional monarchy. Monarchs bear (or have borne) specific titles varying with the country, as *king, queen, emperor, empress, czar* (Russia), *czarina* (Russia), *kaiser* (Germany and Austria), *sultan* (Turkey and Morocco), *shah* (Persia), etc.
2. One likened to a sole ruler in position, or the like, as one first of a kind, a patron or tutelary deity, etc.; as, an oak is called the *monarch* of the forest.
3. A sovereign (Eng. coin). *Slang, Eng.*
4. A large butterfly (*Danaüs archippus,* syn. *Anosia plexippus*) having orange-brown wings with black veins and borders, whose larva feeds on milkweed.
5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = 1st CEPHEUS, 2. See CONSTELLATION, 2.
mon'arch, *v. i.* To play the monarch; — often with *it.*
mon'arch, *n.* [OF. *monarche, monarque.*] Monarchy. *Obs.*
mon'arch, *adj.* [*mono-* + Gr. *archē* beginning, origin.] *Bot.* Having only one xylem strand or group, as certain roots.
mo·nar'chal (mō·när'kăl), *adj.* **1.** Of, pert. to, characteristic of, or suiting, a monarch; sovereign; regal; imperial.
2. Under a monarch; vested in a monarch. *Now Rare.*
3. Of the nature of, having the position of, or acting as, a monarch; as, a *monarchal* viceroy.
— **mo·nar'chal·ly,** *adv.*
mo·nar'chi·al (-kĭ·ăl), *adj.* [See MONARCHY.] Monarchic.
mo·nar'chi·an (-ăn), *n.* [LL. *monarchianus.* See MONARCHY.] *Eccl. Hist.* An adherent of monarchianism. — **mo·nar'chi·an,** *adj.*
mo·nar'chi·an·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Eccl. Hist. & Theol.* An anti-Trinitarian doctrine or theory current in the church of the 2d and 3d centuries in several forms, the common principle of which was that God is a single person as well as a single being. The two chief forms or types of the theory are: (1) ***dynamic, dynamistic, humanitarian,*** or ***rationalistic, monarchianism,*** the adherents of which maintained that Christ was a mere man, and was Son of God by adoption; (2) ***modalistic monarchianism,*** or ***modalism,*** the adherents of which maintained that Christ was truly divine, but as divine was indistinguishable from God the Father, being one of the three modes or manifestations of the divine being. The adherents of this latter type (called also ***modalists***) were numerous. In the West they were called ***Patripassians,*** because the logical consequence of their identification of the Father and the Son was that the Father was born, suffered, and died, while in the East they were usually grouped together under the name of *Sabellians* (see SABELLIAN, *n.*). — **mo·nar'chi·an·ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **mo·nar'chi·an·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*
mo·nar'chic (mō·när'kĭk), *adj.* Also **mo·nar'chi·cal** (-kĭ·kăl). [F. *monarchique,* fr. Gr. *monarchikos.*] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a monarch or monarchy; characteristic of a monarch; adhering to, or favoring the principles of, a monarchy. See GOVERNMENT, **2.** — **mo·nar'chi·cal·ly,** *adv.*
mo·nar'chi·co- (mō·när'kĭ·kō-). A combining form for *monarchic,* denoting *monarchical and,* as in **mo·nar'chi·co-a·ris'to·crat'ĭ·cal.**
mon'arch·ism (mŏn'ĕr·kĭz'm), *n.* Monarchic government or principles, or advocacy of them. — **mon'arch·is'tic** (-kĭs'tĭk), *adj.*
mon'arch·ist (-kĭst), *n.* An advocate of, supporter of, or believer in, monarchy or monarchism. — **mon'arch·ist,** *adj.*
mon'arch·ize (-kīz), *v.* [MON'ARCH·IZED (-kīzd); MON'ARCH·IZ'ING (-kīz'ĭng). *Intransitive:* To play the sovereign; to act or rule as monarch; — sometimes with *it.*
— *Transitive:* **1.** To subject to a single ruler; to rule as a monarch; to govern. *Obs.*
2. To convert into, or establish as, a monarchy
mon'arch·iz'er (-kīz'ĕr), *n.* One who monarchizes.
Mo·nar'cho (mō·när'kō), *n.* The nickname of an Italian who insanely fancied himself an emperor. *Obs.*
mo·nar'cho·mach'ic (mō·när'kō·măk'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *monarchia* monarchy + *machē* battle.] Opposing or fighting monarchy. *Rare.* — **mon'ar·chom'a·chist** (mŏn'ĕr·kŏm'ȧ·kĭst), *n. Rare.*
mon'arch·y (mŏn'ĕr·kĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -IES (-kĭz). [OF. *monarchie,* fr. LL. *monarchia,* fr. Gr. *monarchia.* See MONARCH.] **1.** Sovereignty of a single person. *Now Rare.*
2. A state ruled over by a monarch; also, the rule exercised by such a person. A monarchy is called an ***absolute monarchy*** when there are no constitutional limitations on the monarch's powers; a ***limited,*** or ***constitutional monarchy,*** when there are such limitations.
3. Government in which a single person is sovereign.
In those days he had affected zeal for *monarchy.* *Macaulay.*
mon'arch·y (mŏn'ĕr·kĭ), *n. Bot.* State of being monarch.
Mo·nar'da (mō·när'dȧ), *n.* [NL., after N. *Monardēs* (d. 1578), Sp. physician and botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of North American mints (family Lamiaceae), including the wild bergamot (*M. fistulosa*), horsemint *M. punctata,* and Oswego tea (*M. didyma*). See WILD FLOWER, *Plate.*
Mon'ar·del'la (mŏn'ăr·dĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. See MONARDA.] *Bot.* A genus of fragrant herbs (family Lamiaceae) of the western United States, similar to *Monarda,* but with a 10–13-nerved calyx. *M. lanceolata* is the mustang mint.
mon·ar'tic·u·lar (mŏn'ăr·tĭk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* [*mono-* + *articular.*] *Med.* Pertaining to or affecting one joint only.
mon'as (mŏn'ăs; mō'năs), *n.;* *pl.* MONADES (mŏn'ȧ·dēz). [LL.] **1.** A monad.
2. *Zool.* [*cap.*] A genus of minute flagellate protozoans. **-monas.** [NL.] *Zool.* A combining form from Latin *monas* [see MONAD], meaning *unit,* used in many generic names, esp. for Protozoa, as in *Chlamydomonas.*
Mon'a·sa (mŏn'ȧ·sȧ), *n.* [NL. See MONACHA.] A genus of South American puffbirds. See NUNBIRD.
Mon'as·cid'i·ae (mŏn'ȧ·sĭd'ĭ·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *mono-* + *Ascidiae.*] The Ascidiae simplices — **mon'as·cid'i·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.*
mon'ase (mŏn'ăs), *n.* A nunbird.
mon·as'ter (mŏn·ăs'tĕr), *n.* [*mono-* + 1st *-aster.*] *Biol.* A single aster formed in an aberrant type of mitosis.
mon'as·te'ri·al (mŏn'ăs·tē'rĭ·ăl), *adj.* [LL. *monasterialis,* fr. *monasterium.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a monastery. — **mon'as·te'ri·al·ly,** *adv.*
mon'as·ter'y (mŏn'ăs·tĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -trĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [LL. *monasterium,* fr. Gr. *monastērion,* fr. *monastēs* a solitary, a monk, fr. *monazein* to be alone, live in solitude, fr. *monos* alone. See MONK; cf. MINSTER.] A house of religious retirement, or of seclusion from the world for persons under religious vows, esp. monks; a convent; — rarely, such a house for women.
Syn. — See CLOISTER.
Monastery of Mt. Sinai. See ORTHODOX CHURCH.
Mon'as·ter'y, The. A historical romance (1820) of the 16th century, by Scott. See GLENDINING, HALBERT.
mo·nas'tic (mō·năs'tĭk), *adj.* [ML. *monasticus,* fr. Gr *monastikos,* fr. *monazein.* See MONASTERY.] Of or pert. to monasteries or their occupants; as, *monastic* institutions, rules, etc.; also, secluded from temporal concerns and devoted to religion. "A life *monastic.*" *Denham*
Syn. — MONASTIC, MONKISH apply to whatever pertains to monks or monasteries. Of the two, MONKISH is more frequently used in a depreciatory sense; as, "*monastic* strictness" (*Sheridan*); "*monastic* fare" (*W. Pater*); "the *monkish* stupidity of the times" (*Goldsmith*); "a *monkish* . . . superstition" (*Shelley*). Cf. MONK.
— **mo·nas'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **mo·nas'ti·cal·ly,** *adv*
mo·nas'tic, *n.* A monk.
mo·nas'ti·cism (-tĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* The monastic life, system, or condition; specif., organized asceticism
monastic vows. The vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience taken by a religious
mon'a·tom'ic (mŏn'ȧ·tŏm'ĭk), *adj* [*mono-* + *atomic.*] *Chem.* **a** Preferably, consisting of one atom; having one atom in the molecule. **b** Univalent. **c** Having one replaceable atom or radical. — **mon·at'om·ic'i·ty** (mŏn·ăt'ŭm·ĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **mon·at'om·ism** (mŏn·ăt'ŭm·ĭz'm), *n*
mon·au'los (mŏn·ô'lŏs), *n.;* *pl.* -LI (-lī) [L., fr Gr *monaulos.*] *Music.* A Greek single-pipe flute or flageolet Cf. DIAULOS.
mon·au'ral (mŏn·ô'răl), *adj* [*mono-* + 1st *aural.*] Having, or using, but one ear; pertaining to one ear
mon·ax'i·al (mŏn·ăk'sĭ·ăl), *adj* [*mono-* + *axial.*] Having a single axis; uniaxial; — specif., *Bot.,* developing inflorescence directly on the primary axis Cf PLURIAXIAL
mon·ax'on (-sŏn), *adj* [*mono-* + Gr. *axōn* axis.] Monaxonic. — *n.* A monaxonic sponge spicule or nerve cell
mon'ax·o'ni·al (mŏn'ăks·ō'nĭ·ăl), *adj.* Monaxial.
mon'ax·on'ic (-ŏn'ĭk), *adj* Having but one axis or axis cylinder process.
Mon'ax·on'i·da (mŏn'ăks·ŏn'ĭ·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool* A division of sponges (Demospongiae) having monaxonic spicules only.
mon'a·zite (mŏn'ȧ·zīt), *n.* [Gr. *monazein* to be solitary; in allusion to its isolated crystals.] *Mineral.* A yellow, red, or brown mineral occurring often in sand and gravel deposits, as in the Carolinas and Brazil. It is a phosphate of the cerium metals, essentially $(Ce,La,Nd,Pr)PO_4$ It usually contains thorium.
mon'chi·quite (mŏn'chĭ·kīt), *n.* [From *Monchique* Mts. (Serra di *Monchique*) in southern Portugal.] *Petrog* A porphyritic rock with phenocrysts of biotite, one or more pyriboles, olivine and magnetite in an isotropic groundmass now considered primary analcite. It occurs in dikes.
Mon'day (mŭn'dĭ), *n.* [ME. *moneday, monenday,* fr. AS. *mōnandæg,* i.e., day of the moon, day sacred to the moon; a translation of L. *lunae dies;* cf. D. *maandag,* G. *montag,* OHG. *mānatag,* ON. *mānadagr.* See MOON; DAY.] The second day of the week; the day following Sunday
Mon'day·ish, *adj.* Characteristic of Monday; specif., fagged out after Sunday — **Mon'day·ish·ness,** *n.*
Mon'day·land (-lănd), *n. Eng. Feudal Hist.* Land consisting of the plots held by cotters on condition of working for their lord one day in the week, generally Monday
‖**monde** (mōnd; *E.* mŏnd), *n.* [F. See 1st MOUND.] **1.** The world of fashion; society; one's world, coterie, or circle.
2. A mound, or globe, used as an ensign of royalty.
Mond gas (mŏnd; *G.* mŏnt). [After Ludwig *Mond,* Ger. chemist in England.] A variety of semiwater gas, having typically a calorific value of about 145 B.T.U. per cu. ft. Ammonia is often recovered as a by-product.
‖**mon' Dieu'** (mŏN' dyû'). [F.] Literally, my God; — used as a mild interjection.
Mo·nel' (mō·nĕl'), *n.,* **Monel metal.** [After Ambrose *Monell* (d. 1921), Am. mfr.] A trade-mark for an alloy of approximately 67 per cent of nickel, 28 of copper, and 5 of other elements, chiefly iron and manganese, made by direct

mo'mot (mō'mŏt). Var. of MOTMOT.
mon'a·cal. Var. of MONACHAL.
mon·ac'e·tin (mŏn·ăs'ē·tĭn; mō·năs'-). Var. of MONOACETIN.
mon'ach, *n.* [LL. *monachus.* See MONK.] A monk. *Obs.*
Mon'a·cha (mŏn'ȧ·kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *monacha* nun; — name proposed as correction of earlier *Monasa.*] Syn. of MONASA.
Mo·na'chi (mō·nā'chē), *n.* = MONO.
mon·ac'id. Var. of MONOACID.
mon'a·delph, -del'phi·a, etc. Incorrect for MONODELPH, etc.
mon'a·des, *n.,* *pl.* of MONAS.
mon'aene (mŏn'ēn; mō'nēn), *n.* See -AENE, MONO-.
mon'a·ker. Var. of MONIKER.
‖**mon' a'mi'** (mŏn'-nȧ'mē'), *fem.* ‖**mon' a'mie'** (-mē'). [F.] My friend, also, my lover.
mon·am'ide, mon·am'ine, etc. *Chem.* Vars. of MONOAMIDE, MONOAMINE, etc.
Mon'an·day (mŭn'ăn·dē). Var. of MONDAY. *Chiefly Scot.*
mon'arc. Monarch. *Ref. Sp.*
mon'arch·ess, *n.* See -ESS.
mon'ar·chis'tic (mŏn'ĕr·kĭs'tĭk), *adj.* = MONARCHIANISTIC.
mon'arch·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
mon'ar·thri'tis (mŏn'ăr·thrī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] See MONO-, 3 a.
mo·nas'ti·cize, *v. i.* See -IZE.
mo·naul' (mō·nŏl'). Var. of MONAL.
mo'nax. Var. of MOONACK.
mon·ax'ile (mŏn·ăk'sĭl; -sīl), *adj.*
mon'e·chyn. Archaic var. of MINCHEN.
mo·ne'cian, mo·ne'cious, mo·ne'ciously, mo·ne'cious·ness, mo·ne'cism. Vars. of MONOECIAN, MONOECIOUS, etc.
Mon'e·gasque' (mŏn'ĕ·găsk'), *adj. & n.* [F. *Monégasque.*] = 1st MONACAN, *adj. & n.*
mon'e·ker. Var. of MONIKER

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals. Abbreviations, Signs, etc., are explained on pages immediately preceding the Vocabulary.

reduction from ore in which the constituent metals occur in these proportions. It resembles nickel. Also [*sometimes notcap.*], the metal bearing this trade-mark. — **mo·nel′,** *adj.*

mon·em′bry·o·ny (mŏn·ĕm′brĭ·ō·nĭ), *n.* [See MONO-; EMBRYO.] **1.** *Bot.* The condition of having but a single embryo. **2.** *Embryol.* Production of a single embryo from a single egg. — **mon·em′bry·on′ic** (-ŏn′ĭk), *adj.*

mon·ep′ic (mŏn·ĕp′ĭk), *adj.* [*mono-* + Gr. *epos* word.] Consisting of one word or of sentences of one word.

mon′e·pis′co·pa·cy (mŏn′ē-pĭs′kō·pə·sĭ), *n.* [*mono-* + *episcopacy.*] Monarchical episcopacy; church government by monarchical bishops. — **mon′e·pis′co·pal** (-pəl), *adj.*

‖**mon′e·pis′co·pus** (mŏn′ē-pĭs′kō·pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *mono-* + Gr. *episkopos* bishop.] A monarchical bishop.

mo′ner (mō′nĕr), *n.* *Zool.* One of the Monera.

Mo·ne′ra (mō-nē′rə), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *monērēs* single.] *Zool.* A hypothetical class of Protozoa consisting of those like the amoebas but destitute of a nucleus. — **mo·ne′ral** (-nē′rəl), *adj.* — **mo·ne′ran** (-nē′rən), *adj. & n.*

mo·ner′gic (mō-nûr′jĭk), *adj.* [Contracted form of *monenergidic*, fr. *mono-* + *energid.*] *Bot.* Having a single energid; — applied to unicellular plants.

mon′er·gism (mŏn′ĕr·jĭz′m), *n.* [*mon-* + Gr. *ergos* work + *-ism.*] *Theol.* **a** The doctrine or theory that regeneration is exclusively the work of the Holy Spirit. Cf. SYNERGISM. **b** The doctrine or theory that the two natures of Christ have only one "operation." *Rare.* — **mon′er·gist** (mŏn′ĕr·jĭst), *n. & adj.* — **mon′er·gis′tic** (-jĭs′tĭk), *adj.*

mo·ner′ic (mō-nĕr′ĭk), *adj.* *Zool.* Moneral.

mo·ne′ron (mō-nē′rŏn), *n.; pl.* -RA (-rə), -RONS (-rŏnz). [NL.] *Zool.* One of the Monera.

mo·ner′u·la (mō-nĕr′ū·lə; -ōō-lə), *n.* [NL., dim. of *moner.* See MONERA.] *Embryol.* A supposed nonnucleated stage in the development of an egg immediately following fecundation. *Obs.*

Mo·ne′ses (mō-nē′sēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *monos* alone + *ēsis* delight.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs like *Pyrola*, but with a single flower. Its only known species *M. uniflora*, is the *one-flowered wintergreen.*

mo·ne′sia (mō-nē′shə; -zhə), *n.* [Origin unknown.] *Pharm.* An astringent vegetable extract derived from the bark (**monesia bark**) of the South American tree *Pradosia lactescens*, family Sapotaceae.

Mo·ne′ta (mō-nē′tə), *n.* [L. See 2d MINT.] *Rom. Relig.* An epithet of Juno as a goddess who gives warnings.

mon′e·tar′y (mŏn′ē-tĕr′ĭ; mŭn′-; *or, esp. Brit.*, -tēr-ĭ; 277), *adj.* [L. *monetarius* belonging to a mint, fr. *moneta* mint, money. See MONEY; cf. MINTER, MONEYER.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the coinage or currency.
2. Of or having to do with money; pecuniary.
Syn. — See FINANCIAL.
— **mon′e·tar′i·ly,** *adv.*

monetary unit. The standard of a national currency, as the dollar, the pound, the franc, and the mark.

mon′e·tite (mŏn′ē-tīt), *n.* [From *Moneta*, an island of the West Indies.] *Mineral.* A yellowish-white crystalline mineral occurring with guano. It is an acid calcium phosphate, $HCaPO_4$.

mon′e·tize (mŏn′ē-tīz; mŭn′-), *v. t.;* -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZING (-tīz′ĭng). To convert or coin into money; to adopt as current money; to give a standard value to in a national currency; as, to *monetize* silver. — **mon′e·ti·za′tion** (-tĭ-zā′shŭn; -tī-zā′shŭn; 277), *n.*

mon′ey (mŭn′ĭ), *n.; pl.* MONEYS (-ĭz). The irregular plural *monies* occurs, esp. in the sense of "sums of money." [ME. *moneie*, fr. OF. *moneie* (F. *monnaie*), fr. L. *moneta.* See 2d MINT; cf. MOIDORE, MONETARY.] **1.** Metal, as gold, silver, or copper, coined, or stamped, and issued by recognized authority as a medium of exchange; coinage in general.
2. A given (definite or indefinite) amount of money.
3. Wealth reckoned in terms of money; capital considered as a cash asset; specif., such wealth or capital dealt in as a commodity to be loaned, invested, or the like; wealth considered as a cash asset; as, to make *money.*

The love of *money* is a root of all kinds of evil.
1 *Tim.* vi. 10 (*R. V.*).

4. Any particular form or denomination of coin or paper which is lawfully current as money; — now chiefly *pl.*
5. Anything customarily used as a medium of exchange and measure of value, as sheep, wampum, copper rings, quills of salt or of gold dust, shovel blades, etc.; hence, *Econ.*, anything having a conventional use either (1) as a medium of exchange or a measure of value, or (2) as a measure of value alone. In the latter case it is often called a *money of account*, and may be any arbitrary amount of property or wealth of any kind, as a flock of sheep of determinate size, or a lac (100,000) of rupees.
6. Any written or stamped promise or certificate, such as a government note or bank note (often called *paper money*), which passes currently as a means of payment.
Syn. — MONEY, CASH, CURRENCY, LEGAL TENDER. MONEY is the general term; CASH means money in hand; CURRENCY, money in circulation; LEGAL TENDER, money which a creditor must accept according to law.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

money-bloated	**money-getting,** *adj.*	**money saver**
money-breeding, *adj.*	**money-grasping,** *adj.*	**moneysaving**
money-earning	**money-loving,** *adj.*	**money-spelled**
money getter	**money-mad**	**money teller**

— ***for money.*** For cash; — used on the London stock exchange. — ***in the money.*** In the group finishing as prize winners, esp. in a horse race.

mon′ey (mŭn′ĭ), *v.;* MON′EYED (-ĭd); MON′EY-ING. [Cf. F *monnayer* to coin.] *Transitive:* **1.** *Rare.* To coin.
2. To convert into money by sale. *Rare.*
3. To supply with money. *Obs.*
——, *Intransitive:* To yield in money; — with out. *Slang.*

mon′ey·age (mŭn′ĭ·ĭj), *n.* [Cf. F. *monnayage* coinage.] *Hist.* A payment by the moneyers for the privilege of coining; otherwise explained as a payment by subjects to prevent loss by depreciation or change of coinage. *Oxf. E. D.*

mon′ey·bag′ (mŭn′ĭ·băg′), *n.* A bag for containing money; hence, *Colloq.:* **a** *pl.* Wealth. **b** A rich person.

money bill. *Law.* A bill for raising revenue; a bill imposing a tax on the people, or transferring money or property from the people to the state. In British usage the term has been held to include a bill imposing a money fine or penalty; in the United States it has been held not to include a bill appropriating money from the treasury to particular uses (126 Mass. 557). Money bills must originate in the lower house in both British and American law, and since 1861 in British practice the House of Lords has not had the right to reject a money bill.

money broker. A money-changer; also, one who loans money or procures loans of money for others.

mon′ey–chang′er, *n.* One whose occupation is the exchanging of kinds or denominations of currency. — **money changing.**

money clause. *Parl. Law.* The clause by which appropriations of funds are made. *Chiefly Eng.*

money cowrie. A cowrie used as money. See COWRIE.

money dealer. See DEALER, 1 e.

money drop. See DROP, *n.*, 7 g.

money economy. A system or stage of economic life in which money is the standard of value and medium of exchange.

mon′eyed (mŭn′ĭd), *adj.* **1.** Supplied with money; having money; wealthy; as, *moneyed* men.
2. Consisting in, or composed of, money; derived from, or due to, money; as, *moneyed* influence.

moneyed capital. *Law.* Capital that consists in money or represents money that is used or invested and reinvested from time to time for the sake of making a profit on it as money, as in case of a bank, trust company, money-changer, moneylender, etc.; — chiefly used with reference to U. S. Rev. St. § 5219, prohibiting taxation of national bank shares at a greater rate than that assessed on other moneyed capital in the hands of individuals.

moneyed corporation. *Law.* A corporation authorized to engage in the business of using money for the sake of making a profit upon it as money, as in case of banks, insurance companies, etc. *U. S.*

moneyed interest. *Finance.* That interest in commercial or public affairs which consists of money or capital; also, the people who own it.

mon′ey·er (mŭn′ĭ·ĕr), *n.* [OF. *monoier* (F. *monnayeur*), fr. L. *monetarius* a master of the mint. See MONETARY.]
1. An authorized coiner of money; a minter.
2. A dealer in money; a banker. *Rare.*

money gentleman. A money merchant. *Obs.*

money grass. The rattle *Rhinanthus crista-galli.*

mon′ey·grub′ber (mŭn′ĭ·grŭb′ĕr), **mon′ey·grub′** (-grŭb′), *n.* A person sordidly bent upon accumulating money. — **mon′ey·grub′bing** (-grŭb′ĭng), *n. & adj.*

mon′ey·lend′er (-lĕn′dĕr), *n.* One whose business is lending money; specif., a pawnbroker. — **mon′ey·lend′ing** (-dĭng), *n. & adj.*

mon′ey–mak′er (-māk′ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who coins or prints money; a minter; also, a counterfeiter of money. *Obs.*
2. One who accumulates money or wealth.
3. A plan or thing that produces money or profit.

mon′ey–mak′ing, *adj.* **1.** Affording profitable returns.
2. Engaged in gaining money; as, a *money-making* man.

mon′ey–mak′ing (-māk′ĭng), *n.* Act or process of making money; the acquisition and accumulation of wealth.

money market. The market for loanable capital, esp. for short-term loans.

mon′ey·mon′ger (mŭn′ĭ·mŭng′gĕr), *n.* A dealer in money; esp., a moneylender. — **mon′ey·mon′ger·ing,** *n. & adj.*

money of account. A denominator of value, or basis of exchange, used in keeping accounts, for which there may, or may not, be an equivalent coin; thus, the mill is a *money of account* in the United States, but not a coin.

money of necessity. Money of an abnormal or irregular kind, issued in an emergency, as during a siege.

money order. An order for the payment of money; as, an express *money order;* specif., a government non-negotiable order for the payment of money, issued at one post office and payable to a designated individual or firm at some specified office; — called also, in the United States, *postal money order.* In British official use, an order in which the name of the payee does not appear, but is given in a letter of advice, as in case of international money orders; — popularly called a *post-office order*, that in which the name of the payee appears being called a *postal order.*

money plant. **a** = HONESTY, 3 a. **b** Moneywort.

money Scots. = SCOTS MONEY.

money scrivener. A person who procures the loan of money to others. *Obs.*

money spider. A spider popularly supposed to indicate that the person upon whom it crawls will gain money.

money spinner. **a** = MONEY SPIDER. **b** One who is successful in speculation or usury. — **money spinning.**

mon′ey's worth (mŭn′ĭz). **a** Something worth money. **b** A fair or full equivalent for the money which is paid.

mon′ey·wort′ (mŭn′ĭ·wûrt′), *n.* A trailing European herb (*Lysimachia nummularia*) with rounded opposite leaves and solitary yellow flowers in their axils. It has been introduced into North America.

mong (mŭng), *n.* [From YMONG.] *Obs. exc. Dial.* **a** Mixture; mingling; intercourse. **b** A mixture of meal. **c** A crowd. — *v. t. & i.* [See MONGREL.] To mix; mingle. *Dial.*

mong, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *mangian.* See MONGER.] To barter; traffic. *Now Rare.*

'mong (mŭng). Aphetic form of AMONG.

mon′ger (mŭng′gĕr), *n.* [AS. *mangere*, fr. *mangian* to trade, fr. L. *mango* a seller of furbished wares, a roguish dealer, slave trader (whence also OHG. & ON. *mangari* a trader), fr. Gr. *manganon* means of bewitching or deceiving. See 2d MANGLE.] A trader; a dealer; — since about the 16th century usually implying petty or discreditable dealing or traffic.

-mon′ger (-mŭng′gĕr). A combining form of the noun *monger*, as in:

airmonger	**fleshmonger**	**pardonmonger**
alemonger	**hairmonger**	**partymonger**
applemonger	**hermonger**	**peacemonger**
balladmonger	**horsemonger**	**pearmonger**
beermonger	**humanitymonger**	**peltmonger**
bloodmonger	**insectmonger**	**phrasemonger**
bookmonger	**ironmonger**	**pikemonger**
boroughmonger	**jobmonger**	**placemonger**
bribemonger	**loanmonger**	**playmonger**
buttermonger	**lovemonger**	**pleasuremonger**
carpetmonger	**machinemonger**	**punctiliomonger**
cheesemonger	**Massmonger**	**relicmonger**
clothesmonger	**mealmonger**	**rulemonger**
clubmonger	**melonmonger**	**rumormonger**
coalmonger	**meritmonger**	**scandalmonger**
cornmonger	**miraclemonger**	**scrapmonger**
costermonger	**moneymonger**	**shellmonger**
doubtmonger	**monkmonger**	**spoilsmonger**
fablemonger	**motive-monger**	**starmonger**
fashionmonger	**musicmonger**	**statemonger**
fellmonger	**muttonmonger**	**statesmonger**
feltmonger	**needlemonger**	**versemonger**
fictionmonger	**nettlemonger**	**watermonger**
fishmonger	**newsmonger**	**wordmonger**

mon′ger·ing (mŭng′gĕr·ĭng), *n. & adj.* Dealing; trafficking; trading; — also used contemptuously.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

balladmongering	**ironmongering**	**placemongering**
boroughmongering	**moneymongering**	**scandalmongering**
cheesemongering	**newsmongering**	**wordmongering**
fellmongering	**phrasemongering**	

mon′ger·y (mŭng′gĕr·ĭ), *n.* Mongering.

mon′gler (mŭng′glĕr; mŏng′-), *n.* [Corrupt. of MONGREL.] The stilt sandpiper. *Local, U. S.*

Mon′gol (mŏng′gōl), *adj.* Mongolian.

Mon′gol, *n.* [Mongolian *Mongol.* Cf. MOGUL.] **1.** One of the native tribes of Mongolia, mostly nomadic tent dwellers, by occupation herdsmen and carriers, physically typical of the Mongolian race. They comprise three great divisions, the true Mongols of eastern Mongolia and the Khalkhas, the Buriat of the Buryat-Mongol republic in Siberia, and the Eleuts or Kalmucks. The southernmost Mongols are more directly under Chinese influence. They have their own sect of Buddhism, the head of which resides at Urga. In the 12th and 13th centuries they conquered the greater part of Asia and eastern Europe, founded several powerful khanates (cf. KIPCHAK) and the Mogul Empire of India, and gave dynasties to China and Persia.
2. = MONGOLIAN, *n.*, 2.
3. A member of the Mongolian race.
4. One affected with Mongolism.

Mon′gol–Gal′chic al′pha·bet (-găl′chĭk). An alphabet the same as the Uigur, but with five letters added from the Tibetan, thus adapting it to the Mongolic speech.

Mon·go′li·an (mŏng·gō′lĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Mongolia or the Mongols, or their language.
2. Designating, or belonging or relating to, one of the five great divisions of mankind distinguished by Blumenbach (1775) and named the **Mongolian race.** This race, the most numerous in the world, comprises the peoples of nearly all of Asia excepting Hindustan and the Mohammedan countries of the southwest, and includes also scattered tribes in the latter regions and in eastern and northern Europe. The typical Mongolian is of a yellowish complexion, has coarse straight black hair, scant beard, a broad flat face with small nose and prominent cheek bones, and eyes which often have a narrow and slant appearance owing to the peculiar formation of the lids. They are characteristically short in stature, and almost always brachycephalic. Mentally, the Mongolians rival the Caucasian peoples, two of the oldest civilizations of the world, the Akkadian (which see) and the Chinese, being developed by them. Their languages are mostly comprised in the Indo-Chinese and Ural-Altaic families, together with Japanese and its allied tongues. Buddhism, Confucianism, Shintoism, and shamanism are the chief religions. The American Indians, the Eskimos, and the Malayan peoples are often considered to be Mongolian offshoots.
3. *Med.* Pertaining to or afflicted with Mongolism.

Mon·go′li·an, *n.* **1.** A member of the Mongolian race; also, one of the Mongols (def. 1).
2. The language of the Mongols (def. 1), which comprises various dialects written in an alphabet derived from the Uigur. See UIGUR, *n.*, 2; URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES, *Table.*
3. *Med.* One affected with Mongolism.
4. *Rugs.* = CHINESE TURKESTAN, 2.

Mongolian fold. = EPICANTHIC FOLD.

Mon·go′li·an·ism (mŏng·gō′lĭ·ăn·ĭz′m; 159), *n* *Med.* Mongolism.

Mongolian pheasant. A large pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus mongolicus*) native of the colder part of China. It is similar to the Chinese, or ring-necked, pheasant (*P. C. torquatus*), to which in the U. S. the name has been erroneously applied, but has the wing coverts almost entirely white.

Mongolian release. See ARROW RELEASE.

Mongolian spots. Temporary patches of dark pigmentation which appear upon young children, usually in the sacrolumbar region, especially among Mongolian peoples.

Mon·gol′ic (mŏng·gŏl′ĭk), *adj.* = MONGOLOID, *adj.;* MONGOLIAN, *adj.* — *n.* The Mongolian language.

Mon·go′li·oid (mŏng·gō′lĭ·oid), *adj.* Mongoloid.

Mon·gol′ish (mŏng·gōl′ĭsh), *n.* The Mongolian language.

Mon′gol·ism (mŏng′gōl·ĭz′m), *n.* **1.** See -ISM.
2. *Med.* A congenital malformation, probably due to some glandular disturbance, in which the child has slanting eyes like a Mongolian's, a large tongue, and a broad, short skull. Such children are often imbeciles.

Mon′gol·o- (mŏng′gōl·ō-). A combining form for *Mongol*, meaning *Mongolian and*, as in *Mongolo*-Dravidian, **Mon′gol·o–Man·chu′ri·an, Mon′gol·o–Ta′tar, Mon′gol·o–Turk′ic.**

Mon′gol·o–Dra·vid′i·an, *adj.* *Ethnol.* Designating, pert. to, or belonging to a mixed type of Bengal and Orissa, having a broad head, dark complexion, medium stature, somewhat broad nose, and plentiful beard. See INDIAN, *n.*, 1.

Mon′gol·oid (mŏng′gōl·oid), *adj.* [*Mongol* + *-oid.*] **a** Resembling a Mongol or the Mongols; specif., designating, pert. to, or belonging to, the peoples of the Himalaya regions and Farther India in which the typical Mongolian traits appear in a modified or inconstant form. See INDIAN, *n.*, 1. **b** *Med.* = MONGOLIAN, *adj.*, 3. — *n.* A person exhibiting Mongoloid traits.

Mongoloid eye. An eye having the epicanthic fold (see EPICANTHUS, *Illust.*), such an eye being characteristic of the Mongolian race.

mon′goose (mŏng′gōōs), *n.; pl.* MONGOOSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [Marathi *mungūs*, fr. Skr. *aṅgūṣa*, with *m* fr. Skr. *mūṣa* mouse, rat (which the mongoose kills). Cf. MOUSE, 2d MUNGO.] **1.** A viverrine mammal of India (*Herpestes nyula* syn. *griseus*) about the size of a ferret. It is grizzled dingy brown and black, and has a sharp snout and long tail. By its quick sight and great agility rather than immunity to poison, it fearlessly attacks and kills the most poisonous snakes. It also eats rats and mice, and is often domesticated. The name is extended to all the species of the genus *Herpestes* (cf. ICHNEUMON, 1) and closely related genera.

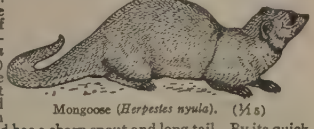
Mongoose (*Herpestes nyula*). (1/5)

2. A Madagascan lemur (*Lemur mongoz*).

mon′grel (mŭng′grĕl; mŏng′-; 277), *n.* [From *mong* to mix; akin to AS. *mengan.* See MINGLE.] **1.** The progeny resulting from the crossing, originally of two, now of several,

mon·em′bry·ar′y (mŏn·ĕm′brĭ·ĕr′ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -ēr-ĭ), *adj.* = MONEMBRYONIC.

Mo·ne′ro·so′a (mō-nē′rō·zō′ə), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Moneres* + *-soa.*] *Zool.* = MONERA. — **mo·ne′ro·so′an** (-ən), *adj. & n.* — **mo·ne′ro·so′ic** (-ĭk), *adj.*

mon′eth (mŭn′ĭth). Var. of MONTH. *New Dial.*

mon′ey·bags′, *n. sing. & pl.* = MONEYWORT.

mon′ey·bawd′, *n.* A usurer. *Obs.*

mon′ey·wise′, *adv.* See 1st -WISE.

mong′corn′ (mŭng′kôrn′), *n.* [*mong*, *n.* + *corn.*] = MASLIN, mixed grain. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Mon′ghol, Mon·gho′li·an. Vars. of MONGOL, MONGOLIAN.

Mon′gi·bel (mŏn′jĭ·bĕl), **Mon′gi·bel′lo** (-bĕl′ō), *n.* [It. *Mongibello*, fr. It. *monte* mountain + Ar. *jabal* mountain.] Mount Etna. *Obs.*

mon′go, **mon′goe.** Var. of MUNGO.

Mon′go (mŏng′gō), *n.* = BALOLO.

mon·gol′fi·er. Var. of MONTGOLFIER.

mon′gol·ize (mŏng′gōl·īz), *v. t.* See -IZE. — **Mon′gol·i·za′tion** (-ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ī·zā′shŭn), *n.*

mon′goos. Var. of MONGOOSE.

mongoose plant. = 2d MUNGO, 2.

Mon′go·yo′ (mōn′gō·yō′), *n.* = CAMACAN.

breeds, as of domestic animals, esp. dogs; anything, as an animal, plant, or person, of mixed breed; — used esp. disparagingly.
2. A person of mixed birth or tendencies or of undefined status; also, a cross between types of persons or things; as, a *mongrel* between cart and basket.
3. The stilt sandpiper. *Local, U. S.*

mon'grel (mŭng'grĕl; mŏng'-; 277), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to an impure breed, as a dog or other animal, or a plant.
2. Of or pertaining to a mixed race or nationality; of mixed parentage; — said, usually disparagingly, of persons.
3. Of mixed origin, character, or kinds; assignable to no definite class, kind, or type; specif., of a word, language, or dialect, formed of elements from different languages. — **mon'grel-dom** (mŭng'grĕl-dŭm; mŏng'grĕl-), *n.* — **mon'grel-ish**, *adj.* — **mon'grel-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* — **mon'grel-i-ty** (mŭng-grĕl'ĭ-tĭ; mŏng-), *n.* — **mon'grel-ly**, *adj.* — **mon'grel-ness**, *n.*

mon'grel, *v. t.* To mongrelize.

mongrel buffalo. A buffalo fish (*Ictiobus urus*) of the Mississippi Valley.

mon'grel-ize (mŭng'grĕl-Iz; mŏng'-), *v. t. & i.* To cause to be, or to become, mongrel. — **mon'grel-i-za'tion** (-I-zā'shŭn; -I-zā'shŭn), *n.*

mongrel skate. The angelfish (*Squatina squatina*). *Brit.*

mongrel whitefish. The tullibee.

mongrel wool. The wool of a mongrel sheep; also, that of any breed having lost its type.

†mongst (mŭngst), *prep.* Aphetic form of AMONGST; — formerly written *mongst.*

mon'heim-ite (mŏn'hĭm-It), *n.* [After J. P. von *Monheim*, who described it.] *Mineral.* A variety of smithsonite containing carbonate of iron.

mo'ni-al (mō'nĭ-ăl), *n.* [OF. *moniale.*] A nun.

Mon'i-ca (mŏn'I-kȧ), *n.* [After St. *Monica* (LL.), mother of St. Augustine.] 1. Fem. proper name.
2. See MISSION, *n.*, 10 a.

mon'i-ker, mon'ick-er (mŏn'I-kĕr), *n.* Also **mon'i-ca** (-I-kȧ), **mon'ni-ker**, etc. a A tramp's identifying sign or mark, which he scratches on watering tanks, etc. b Hence, *Slang*, a name; a nickname.

mon'i-lat'ed (mŏn'ĭ-lāt'ĕd; -Id; 119), *adj.* Moniliform.

mo-nil'e-thrix (mō-nĭl'ē-thrĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *monile* necklace + *-thrix.*] *Med.* A disease of the hair in which each hair appears as if strung with small beads or nodes.

Mo-nil'i-a (mō-nĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MONILIALES.] *Bot.* a A form genus of parasitic fungi typifying the family Moniliaceae. b [*not cap.*] Any fungus of this genus.

Mo-nil'i-a'ce-ae (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large family of imperfect fungi (order Moniliales) including many saprophytes and a lesser number of parasites. — **mo-nil'i-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Mo-nil'i-a'les (-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *monile* necklace; — so named because the conidia are produced in chains. See MANE.] *Bot.* The largest of the three orders into which the Fungi Imperfecti are divided, including miscellaneous forms, some of which are probably the conidial stages of ascomycetes, others possibly constitute genera, and still others are fungi of doubtful affinities. Syn. *Hyphomycetales.*

mo-nil'i-corn (mō-nĭl'ĭ-kôrn), *adj.* [L. *monile* necklace + *cornu* horn.] *Zool.* Having moniliform antennae. — *n.* A monilicorn beetle.

mo-nil'i-form (mō-nĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [L. *monile* necklace + *-form*; cf. F. *moniliforme.*] *Bot. & Zool.* Jointed or constricted at regular intervals, so as to resemble a string of beads; as, a *moniliform* root; a *moniliform* antenna. See ANTENNA, *Illust.* — **mo-nil'i-form-ly**, *adv.*

mo-nil'i-oid (-oid), *adj.* [L. *monile* necklace + *-oid.*] Moniliform.

Mo-nim'i-a (mō-nĭm'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Monima*, fr. Gr. *Monimē*, name of the wife of Mithridates, after whom an allied genus, *Mithridatea*, had been named.] *Bot.* A small genus of shrubs, native of the Mascarene Islands, typifying the **Mo-nim'i-a'ce-ae** (-ā'sē-ē), a family of tropical American trees and shrubs (order Ranales), the boldo family. — **mo-nim'i-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Mo-nim'i-a (mō-nĭm'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* The heroine of Otway's tragedy of *The Orphan*, who, privately married to a son of her guardian, Castalio, stabs herself on discovering that he has been impersonated by his brother, Polydore, on the wedding night.

mo-nim'o-lite (-ō-lĭt), *n.* [Sw. *monimolit*, fr. Gr. *monimos* stable; because decomposed with great difficulty.] *Mineral.* A yellowish or brownish-green mineral, a lead iron antimonate (sometimes also calcium).

mo-nĭ-mo-sty'lic (mŏn'I-mō-stĭ'lĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *monimos* stable + *stylos* pillar.] *Zool.* Having the quadrate bone united to the skull by a suture, as in certain reptiles.

mon'ish (mŏn'Ish), *v. t.* [ME. *monesten.* See ADMONISH, MONITION.] To admonish. *Archaic.* — **mon'ish-er**, *n.* — **mon'ish-ment**, *n.*

mon'ism (mŏn'Iz'm; mō'nĭz'm; 277; cf. MONAD), *n.* [NL. *monismus*, fr. Gr. *monos* single. See MONK.] 1. *Philos.* a The doctrine that there is only one kind of substance or ultimate reality, as mind or matter; — contrasted with *dualism* and *pluralism* (sense 5 a). The doctrine has three generic forms: matter and its phenomena are explained as a modification of mind, involving an idealistic *monism;* or mind is explained by and resolved into matter, giving a materialistic *monism;* or, thirdly, matter, mind, and their phenomena are held to be manifestations or modifications of some one substance, like the substance of Spinoza, or a supposed unknown something of some evolutionists, which is capable of an objective and subjective aspect. The *mind-stuff theory* which asserts that matter and mind are identical, that each is an aspect of the other, may be taken as an attempt to reduce dualism to monism. *Monism* is also called *philosophical unitarianism.* b The doctrine that reality is one unitary, organic whole, with no independent parts; — contrasted with *pluralism* (sense 5 b).
2. *Biol.* = MONOGENESIS, 1.

mon'ist (mŏn'Ist; mō'nĭst), *n.* A believer in monism.

mo-nis'tic (mō-nĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Also **mo-nis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl). Of, pertaining to, or involving, monism. — **mo-nis'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

mo-ni'tion (mō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *monitio*, fr. *monere* to warn, bring to mind. See MIND; cf. ADMONISH, MONEY, MONITOR, MONUMENT.] 1. Instruction or advice given by way of caution; an admonition; a warning; a caution.
2. An intimation, indication, or notice, as of something (now only something dangerous) present or impending.
3. *Law.* a In Civil law and in those branches of English law deriving their procedure from it, a process in the nature of a summons or citation to appear and answer, or to appear and answer in default of performing some certain act. b *Eccl. Law.* An order from an ecclesiastical court, esp. a bishop, to do or forbear something.

mon'i-tor (mŏn'ĭ-tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *monere.* See MONITION; cf. MENTOR.] 1. One who admonishes; one who warns of faults, informs of duty, or gives advice and instruction, esp. in reproof or caution; also, *Obs.*, an inciter; instigator.

> You need not be a *monitor* to the king. *Bacon.*

2. A pupil in a school, or (now only in America) a student in a college, selected to perform some special duty or duties, usually connected with discipline, as, in a school, to have charge of a schoolroom in the absence of the instructor, to note absences or breaches of the rules, or to instruct a division or class, or, in a college, to keep a record of attendance. See LANCASTERIAN, BELL SYSTEM.
3. That which warns, reminds, advises, or instructs, as a Masonic manual of instruction; a warning; a reminder.
4. = BACKBOARD, 3. *Obs.*
5. Any of certain large pleurodont lizards, closely related to the iguanas, constituting the genus *Varanus* and the family Varanidae, of Africa, southern Asia, and Australia. They have a long tongue, a well-developed neck, strong limbs, a very long, often compressed tail, and are covered with small scales. They are all rapacious and some reach a length of ten feet. The African *V. niloticus*, which destroys many crocodile eggs, is the best-known species.
6. [So called from the name given by Captain Ericsson, its designer, to the first ship of the kind, *Monitor*, which was built for the United States.] a [*cap.*] See SHIP, *Table; Hampton Roads*, under BATTLE, *Table.* b A heavily armored war vessel, with very low freeboard, esp. in the earlier models, having one or more heavily armored revolving turrets, carrying heavy guns. Monitors are designed for coast defense, almost exclusively, and hence sacrifice speed and coal capacity to steadiness as gun platforms and to thickness of armor.

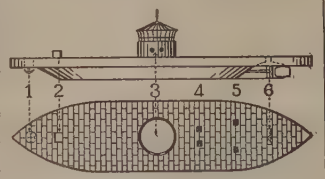

Side Elevation and Deck Plan of Ericsson's *Monitor.* 1 Anchor Well; 2 Pilothouse; 3 Turret (the Canopy was removed during action); 4 Smokestacks; 5 Blower Pipes; 6 Propeller Well.

7. A nozzle capable of turning completely round in a horizontal plane and having a limited play in a vertical plane, used in hydraulic mining, fire-extinguishing apparatus, and the like.
8. *Arch.* Short for MONITOR ROOF, MONITOR TOP.
9. *Logging.* = CATAMARAN, 4. *Western U. S.*
10. *Mach.* A capstan toolholder, or turret holder.
11. *Metal.* = IRONCLAD, *n.*, 2.

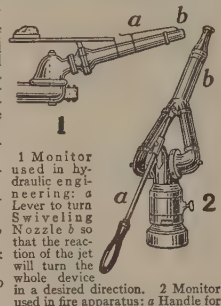

1 Monitor used in hydraulic engineering: *a* Lever to turn Swiveling Nozzle *b* so that the reaction of the jet will turn the whole device in a desired direction. 2 Monitor used in fire apparatus: *a* Handle for turning Nozzle *b* in desired direction.

mon'i-tor, *v. Transitive:* To admonish.

—, *Intransitive:* 1. To act as a monitor.
2. *Radio.* To listen to signals by means of receiving apparatus, as a check on the operation of transmitting equipment.

monitor bug. The conenose.

monitor chuck. See 6th CHUCK, 5.

mon'i-to'ri-al (mŏn'ĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 181), *adj.* 1. Monitory.
2. Of, pertaining to, done by, or in charge of, a monitor or monitors; as, *monitorial* work or instruction. — **mon'i-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

monitor lizard. = MONITOR, *n.*, 5.

monitor roof. *Arch.* A roof with a raised central portion, or clerestory, the **monitor top**, having low windows along its sides, as in a railroad car.

mon'i-to'ry (mŏn'ĭ-tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr-ĭ), *adj.* [L. *monitorius.*] Giving admonition; warning; as, a *monitory* proverb.

mon'i-to'ry, *n.* 1. An admonition; a warning. *Obs.*
2. A letter containing an admonition or warning, as from the Pope; — called also **monitory letter.**

monk (mŭngk), *n.* [AS. *munuc*, fr. VL. *monicus*, for LL. *monachus*, fr. Gr. *monachos*, fr. *monos* alone, single; akin to Gr. *manos* thin, rare, Armen. *manr* small, delicate, Lith. *menkas*, Skr. *manāk* a little. Cf. MONACHAL.] 1. *Eccl.* Orig., a man who retired from the world and devoted himself to asceticism as a solitary or cenobite; now, commonly, a man in religion (sense 2); one who takes the monastic vows. Specif., a member of a religious order, as the Benedictines or Cistercians, devoted primarily to contemplation and solemn liturgical observances. Monks, in this strict sense, differ from hermits or those belonging to hermit orders (which see) as the Carthusians, in that they have community life; from mendicants or friars, as the Franciscans, who originally had no obligation of stability, no community property, no life superior, whereas monks are cloistered and carry on all their activities within the limits of a monastic establishment; from canons regular, as the Premonstratensians, who combine the life of the cloister with the charge of a cathedral or collegiate church; from clerks regular, as the Jesuits, who, though bound by monastic rules, go abroad as ministers of the Gospel; and from members of various congregations, as the Vincentians, who take simple vows, and are engaged in active labors as teachers, hospitalers, missionaries, or the like. See *Forms of Address*, in Appendix. See PRECEDENCE.
2. a A South American saki (*Pithecia monachus*). b *Local, Eng.* The European bullfinch. c = MONKFISH a.
3. Any of various objects arbitrarily so called; as: a *Print. Now Eng.* A blotch or spot of ink on a printed page. b A bit of punk or touchwood used formerly in firing mines.

Syn. — MONK, FRIAR. Since the Reformation, the term *monk* has often been extended to include *friars.* But in strict usage a FRIAR (see *monk*, 1; *friar*, 1) is a member of one of the mendicant orders, and the words are not properly interchangeable. Cf. MONASTIC, HERMIT, CLOISTER.

monk (mŭngk), *n.* a *Collog. or Humorous.* Short for MONKEY. b *Colloq., U. S. & Can.* A ferret.

Monk, The. Title of a novel of terror by Matthew Gregory Lewis (Eng. author; 1775–1818), in full *The Monk: A Romance* (pub. 1796; 4th ed., 1798, titled *Ambrosio, or The Monk*), whence the author's sobriquet of "Monk" Lewis.

monk bat. Any of several species of bat in which the males live in communities; esp., *Molossus tropidorhynchus.*

monk'bird' (mŭngk'bûrd'), *n.* A friarbird.

monk'craft' (-krăft'; 83), *n.* Monkish policy or practice, in a bad sense.

monk'er-y (mŭngk'ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-Iz). 1. State, life, or profession of monks; monastic life; monasticism; *pl.*, monastic usages, customs, practices, etc.
2. A body or community of monks; a monastery.
3. Practice or conduct characteristic of monks; a system of life or conduct characterized by certain abuses or faults attributed to monastic life.
4. *Tramps' Slang, Eng.* a The country as opposed to the city. b Tramps collectively. c Tramping as a practice.

monk'ess (mŭngk'ĕs; -Is; 119), *n.* A nun. *Rare.*

mon'key (mŭng'kĭ), *n.; pl.* -KEYS (-kĭz). [Prob. fr. MLG. *moneke* (recorded as name of an ape), appar. dim. in *-ke* (cf. -KIN), of Romanic origin (cf. F., Sp., Pg., & It. *mona*, OF. *maimon*), and ult. fr. Turk. *maymūn*, whence Ar. & Per. *maymūn.*] 1. a In the broadest sense, any member of the highest order of mammals (*Primates*, which see) except man, and usually excepting also the lemurs. In a narrower sense, designating the smaller, longer-tailed forms as contrasted with the larger, nearly or quite tailless forms called *apes.* The typical monkeys (in the narrow sense) belong to the New World family Cebidae, as the spider monkeys, howling monkeys, capuchins, ouakaris, and sakis, and to certain genera of the Old World family Cercopithecidae, as the mangabeys, guenons, guerezas, langurs, etc. They mostly inhabit tropical forests, and are most numerous in South America, Africa, and southern Asia. Their food consists of fruit, leaves, insects, birds' eggs, and small birds and mammals. b The fur or skin of any of certain long-haired monkeys, used esp. as trimming.
2. a A person resembling a monkey in appearance or behavior, as a mimic or a performer of antics. b A ludicrous figure; a dupe; as, to make a *monkey* of a person.
3. A term of mild or affected disapproval, ridicule, or playful contempt for a person, esp. a mischievous child.
4. Any of various machines, implements, vessels, etc., so named arbitrarily or from some fancied resemblance; as: a = COOLET. b A tray used for holding splints for making matches.
5. *Colloq. or Slang, Eng.* a Temper; anger; as, to get one's *monkey* up. b The sum of £500. c A mortgage; as, to have a *monkey* on a house.
6. *Glass Mfg.* a A small pot or crucible used when but small quantities of glass are to be melted. Four monkeys usually occupy the space of one regular pot. b A monkeypot.
7. *Ironwork.* A heavy weight or tup slung from the roof and used in jumping or upsetting the end of a piece too long to be treated by the steam hammer.
8. *Mach.* A falling weight used for driving something by percussion, as the falling weight of a pile driver, or of a drop hammer. See PILE DRIVER.
9. *Metal.* = CINDER NOTCH.
10. *Mining.* In anthracite mines, an airway.
11. *Naut.* a A monkey block. b *Slang.* The vessel in which a mess receives its allowance of grog. See also *suck the monkey*, under SUCK, *v. t.*

mon'key (mŭng'kĭ), *adj.* 1. Of or characteristic of a monkey; resembling a monkey or a monkey's.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:
monkeyface, monkey-faced, monkey-tailed.

2. *Mining.* Designating something small; as, a *monkey* block or chute.
3. *Naut.* Designating something peculiar in location, arrangement, or use; as, a *monkey* yard; *monkey* gaff.

mon'key (mŭng'kĭ), *v. i.;* -KEYED (-kĭd); -KEY-ING. To act as a monkey does; to act in a grotesque, mischievous, or meddlesome manner; also, to fool or trifle. — *v. t.* To treat as a monkey does; ape; mimic.

monkey with. To meddle with; to tamper with.

monkey apple. a The pond apple. b = WILD FIG c. c A tropical Old World tree (*Anisophyllea laurina*), family Rhizophoraceae, having an edible plumlike fruit.

monkey bag. *Naut.* A small bag to hold money, trinkets, etc., worn hung around the neck by sailors.

mon'key-ball', *n.* The fruit of the plane tree *Platanus occidentalis.*

monkey bear. The koala. *Australia.*

monkey block. *Naut.* A small single block strapped with a swivel.

mon'key-board' (mŭng'kĭ-bôrd'; 181), *n.* A footboard at the back of a vehicle, as for a footman or, on an omnibus, for the conductor. *Eng.*

monkey boat. *Naut.* A small, usually half-decked, boat used in docks and on the River Thames. *Eng.*

monkey bread. The fruit of the baobab; also, the tree.

monkey coconut. = SEA COCONUT, 1.

monkey cup. A pitcher plant of the genus *Nepenthes.*

monkey deck *or* **forecastle.** *Naut.* An anchor deck.

monkey engine. *Mach.* An engine for lifting the monkey of a pile driver.

mon'key-faced' owl. The barn owl.

monkey flower. a A plant of the genus *Mimulus;* — so called from the appearance of its gaping or ringent corolla. b The toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*).

monkey flush. At poker, three cards of the same suit. The odds against making a flush in drawing to them are 23 to 1.

monkey foresail. *Naut.* A square foresail on a sloop or schooner.

mon'key-fy (mŭng'kĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). To make like, or like that of, a monkey; to render ridiculous in appearance.

monkey gaff. *Naut.* A light gaff on the mizzenmast above the spanker gaff for the better display of signals.

mon'key-god', *n.* A god in the form of a monkey.

monkey grass. A coarse fiber yielded by a Brazilian piassava palm (*Attalea funifera*), used for brushes and ropes.

monkey hammer *or* **press.** *Mach.* = DROP HAMMER a.

monkey jack. A jack for pushing over tree trunks and stumps after the lateral roots have been cut.

---

mon-gu'ba. Var. of MUNGUBA.
Mo'ni-as. See MESOENATIDES.
mon'i-de'ism. Var. of MONOIDEISM.
mon'ie (mŏn'ĭ). Var. of MANY.
mon'ied, mon'ies. Irregular vars. of MONEYED, MONEYS.
mon'i-er. ✝ MONEYER.
mo-nil'i-a dis-ease' (mō-nĭl'ĭ-ȧ). = BROWN ROT a (1).
mo-nil'i-thrix (mō-nĭl'ĭ-thrĭks). [NL.] Var. of MONILETHRIX.
mon'i-ment. See MONUMENT, *n.*, 9. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
mon'i-o-do-hy'drin, mon'i-o-do-meth'ane. Vars. of MONO-IODOHYDRIN, MONO-IODOMETHANE.
mon'i-plies' (mŏn'ĭ-plīz'). Var. of MANYPLIES. *Scot.*
mon'i-tive (mŏn'ĭ-tĭv), *adj. & n.* Admonitory. *Obs.*
monitorial system. = BELL SYSTEM.
mon'i-tor-ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
mon'i-tor-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
monitory lizard. = MONITOR, *n.*, 5.
mon'i-tress (mŏn'ĭ-trĕs; 119), **mon'i-trix** (-trĭks), *n.* Fems. of MONITOR.
monk'dom (mŭngk'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
mon'key-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
mon'key-ish, *adj.* See -ISH. — **mon'key-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **mon'key-ish-ness**, *n.*

monkey jacket. A short closely fitting jacket, worn by sailors, etc.

monkey jar *or* **jug.** = GOGLET.

monkey link. *Automobiles.* A repair link for a tire chain, capable of easy insertion.

mon'key·nut' (mŭng'kĭ·nŭt'), *n.* **a** The peanut. **b** The fruit of the basswood *Tilia glabra.*

mon'key·pod' (-pŏd'), *n.* The rain tree. *Hawaii.*

mon'key·pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* **1.** a The curious urn-shaped fruit of various trees of the genus *Lecythis*, of Brazil and British Guiana. It is a large woody capsule opening by a circular lid, and containing numerous nuts (sapucaia nuts). See LECYTHIS. **b** The tree which bears this fruit.
2. = GOGLET.
3. *Glass Mfg.* Any of several (usually 8 to 12) round-topped oval cylinders enclosed in firebrick arches at the base of a chimney, used as melting pots in flint-glassmaking.

monkey puzzle. A tall Chilean evergreen tree (*Araucaria imbricata*) with intertwined branches; and stiff, sharp-pointed leaves. It bears large edible nuts.

monkey rail. *Naut.* A second and lighter rail raised a little above the quarter rail of a ship.

mon'key–rigged', *adj.* [*Naut.* Having reduced spars. *Rare.*

mon'key·ry (mŭng'kĭ·rĭ), *n.* A place where monkeys live.

mon'key's co'co·nut' (mŭng'kĭz). = COQUITO.

mon'key's–hand', *n.* = ASS'S-FOOT **b.**

mon'key·shine' (mŭng'kĭ·shīn'), *n.* A monkeyish trick, antic, or prank. — **mon'key·shine'**, *v. i. Both Slang, U.S.*

monkey skin. A brown, reddish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

monkey spanner. = MONKEY WRENCH.

monkey spar. *Naut.* A mast or yard of reduced size, on a vessel on which boys are trained as seamen.

mon'key·tail' (mŭng'kĭ·tāl'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a** A short, round iron bar formerly used in training naval guns. **b** A piece of rope attached to the bend of a hook to aid in handling it without risk of jamming the hand.
2. *Carp.* A vertical scroll terminating a handrail.
3. A bent strap used to clamp objects down.

mon'key–tail' valve. A kind of starting valve for a marine engine.

monkey vine. A commonly cultivated tropical morning-glory (*Ipomoea nil*).

monkey way. *Mining.* = MONKEY, *n.*, 10.

monkey wheel. A gin block.

monkey wrench. A common form of wrench for general use, having a straight handle, one fixed jaw set at right angles to the handle, and one adjustable jaw.

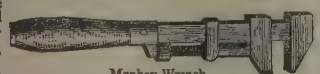
Monkey Wrench.

monk'fish' (mŭngk'-fĭsh'), *n.*; *pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* **a** The angelfish (*Squatina*). **b** The angler (*Lophius*).

monk'flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* Any of several curious orchids of the genus *Catasetum.*

Mon'–Khmer' (mŏn'k'mĕr'), *adj.* Designating a division of the Austroasiatic languages, comprising as its principal members Mon of Pegu, Khmer of Cambodia, and Jakun in the Malay Peninsula. These languages are all monosyllabic, and apparently represent a widespread primitive speech of Farther India, later largely displaced by Indo-Chinese languages.
☞ The term *Mon-Khmer* is sometimes used to designate the entire Austroasiatic family.

monk'hood (mŭngk'hŏŏd), *n.* [*monk* + *-hood.*] **1.** The character, condition, or profession of a monk; monasticism.
2. Monks collectively.

monk'ish (mŭngk'ĭsh), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to monks; monastic.
2. Characteristic of or resembling monks or monasticism; — often derogatory; as, *monkish* manners or dress.
3. Done or used by monks; as, *monkish* Latin, chronicles.
Syn. — See MONASTIC.
— **monk'ish·ly**, *adv.* — **monk'ish·ness**, *n.*

monk'ism (mŭngk'ĭz'ĭm), *n.* Monasticism.

monk'ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a monk or monks; monastic. — **monk'li·ness** (-lĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

monk'mon'ger (-mŭng'gĕr), *n.* A favorer of monks or the monastic life.

monk parrot *or* **parakeet.** A common South American green-and-gray parrot (*Myiopsitta monachus*).

monk sail. = 1st MONK, 2 a.

monk's cloth (mŭngks). A coarse, heavy fabric in basket weave, orig. of worsted and used for monk's habits, but now chiefly of cotton or linen and used for draperies, etc.

monk seal. A seal (*Monachus albiventer*) of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea, and adjacent parts of the Atlantic.

monk's gun *or* **harquebus.** An old form of wheel-lock gun.

monk's'–head', *n.* **a** Monkshood. **b** The dandelion.

monks'hood' (mŭngks'hŏŏd'), *n.* A plant of the genus *Aconitum*, esp. *A. napellus* (see POISONOUS PLANTS, *Plate*); — so called from the shape of the flower.

monk's pepper tree. The agnus castus.

monk's, *or* **monk, seam.** *Naut.* An extra middle seam made at the junction of two breadths of canvas, ordinarily joined by only two rows of stitches.

Mon'mouth (mŏn'mŭth), *adj.* [From *Monmouth*, New Jersey.] *Geol.* Designating an epoch or series of the Cretaceous on the Atlantic coast of North America. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Mon'mouth,** *n.*

Mon'mouth cap (mŏn'mŭth). A flat round cap formerly worn by soldiers and sailors; — from Monmouth, England.

Monmouth cock. A military cock of the hat, fashionable in the latter part of the 17th century; — prob. from the Duke of Monmouth (son of Charles II).

mon'mouth·ite (mŏn'mŭth·ĭt), *n.* [From *Monmouth*, Haliburton Co., Ontario.] *Petrog.* A plutonic rock of the alkali series, consisting predominantly of nephelite.

Mon'na Li'sa (mŏn'ä lē'zä). Var. of MONA LISA.

Mon'na Van'na (mŏn'ä văn'ä; *It.* mŏn'nä văn'nä). The title and heroine of a drama (1902) by Maeterlinck.

mo'no (mō'nō), *n.* [Sp. See MONKEY.] A black howling monkey of Central America (*Alouatta villosa*).

mon'o- (mŏn'ō-), **mon-.** [See MONK.] **1.** A combining form, Greek *mono-, mon-*, from *monos*, one, single, meaning *of, by,* or *with but one; single; alone; one-*, as in *monopoly, monarch, monotony, monody.* Specif.: **a** *Consisting of* or *having but one of a* (specified) *thing*; *uni-*, as in *monocarpellary, monocellular, monochroic, monoplane, monoplast.* **b** *By* or *from one only*, as in *monodrama, monogenesis, monosperm.* **c** *Restricted to but one*, as in *monogamy, monograph, monologue, monomania.* **d** *But one at a time*, as in *monotocous.* **e** *Alone*, as in *monophobia.*
2. (*pron.* mŏn'ō-; mō'nō-) *Chem.* Indicating that a compound contains *one atom* or *group* of that to the name of which it is united, as in *monoxide*, an oxide containing one oxygen atom in the molecule; **mon'o·bro'mo·ac'e·tone**, acetone into which one bromine atom has entered by substitution. *Mono-* is often omitted as being understood; thus, *monobromoacetone* is usually called simply *bromoacetone.* The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of the word or element with which *mono-* is combined:

monoacetate	**monocarbonate**	**mononaphthalene**
monoammonium	**monochloride**	**mononitride**
monocalcium	**mono-iodo**	**monopotassium**
monocarbide	**mono-iodohydrin**	**monosodium**

3. *Med.* In pathology, denoting: **a** *Affection of a single part*, as in *monoblepsia, monopathy.* **b** *Due to a single cause*, as in *monobacillary.*

mon'o (mŏn'ō; mō'nō), *adj. Chem.* = MONO-.

Mo'no (mō'nō), *n.* An Indian of any Shoshonean tribe of southern California.

mon'o·ac'id (mŏn'ō·ăs'ĭd; mō'nō-), *adj.* Also **mon'o·a·cid'ic** (-ä·sĭd'ĭk). [*mono-* + *acid.*] **a** Capable of reacting with but one equivalent of an acid to form a salt or ester; characterized by one hydroxyl group; — said of bases and (less often) alcohols. **b** Having but one acid hydrogen atom in the molecule. — *n. Chem.* An acid having but one replaceable hydrogen atom.

mon'o·am'ide (mŏn'ō·ăm'ĭd; -ĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-id.** [*mono-* + *amide.*] *Chem.* An amide with only one amido group.

mon'o·a·mine' (-ä·mēn'; -ăm'ĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-am'in.** [*mono-* + *amine.*] *Chem.* An amine containing only one amino group. — **mon'o·a·mi'no** (-ä·mē'nō; -ăm'ĭ·nō), *adj.*

mon'o·az'o- (-ăz'ō-; -ä'zō-). *Chem.* A combining form, *mono-* + *azo-*, signifying *containing one azo group.* — **mon'o·az'o** (-ō), *adj.*

mon'o·bac'il·lar'y (mŏn'ō·băs'ĭ·lĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -bä·sĭl'-ĕr·ĭ), *adj. Med.* Containing or caused by a single variety of bacillus.

mon'o·base (mŏn'ō·bās; mō'nō-), *n.* [*mono-* + *base.*] *Chem.* A base capable of reacting with but one equivalent of an acid.

mon'o·bas'ic (-bās'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** *Chem.* **a** Having but one hydrogen atom replaceable by a metal or basic radical; — said of acids. **b** Having but one basic hydroxyl group; as, sodium hydroxide is *monobasic.* **c** Containing a metal or basic radical replacing one acid hydrogen atom; — said of salts; as, the *monobasic* phosphate H_2KPO_4.
2. *Biol.* Originally based upon a single species; — said of genera. Cf. MONOTYPIC.
— **mon'o·ba·sic'i·ty** (-bā·sĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

mon'o·blas'tic (mŏn'ō·blăs'tĭk), *adj.* [*mono-* + *-blastic.*] *Zool.* Having, or derived from, one germ layer.

mon'o·blep'si·a (-blĕp'sĭ·ä), **mon'o·blep'sis** (-blĕp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *mono-* + Gr. *blepsis* vision.] *Med.* **a** A condition in which vision is normal when but one eye is used, although confused and indistinct when both eyes are employed. **b** A form of color blindness in which but one color can be distinguished.

mon'o·bloc (mŏn'ō·blŏk), *adj.* [*mono-* + *bloc.*] In one block or casting; as, a *monobloc* cylinder casting.

mon'o·bran'chi·ate (-brăng'kĭ·āt), *adj. Zool.* Having one gill or set of gills.

monobrom-, mon'o·bro'mo- (mŏn'ō·brō'mō-; mō'nō-). A combining form, *mono-* + *brom-, bromo-*, signifying *containing one atom of bromine*, as in **mon'o·bro'mide, mon'o·bro'mo·ac'et·an'i·lide.** See BROMIDE, etc.

mon'o·bro'mat·ed (-brō'māt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* [See MONO-; BROMATE.] *Chem. & Pharm.* Combined with one bromine atom, either by substitution or addition; as, *monobromated* camphor, a crystalline sedative compound, $C_{10}H_{15}BrO$.

mon'o·car'box·yl'ic (-kär'bŏk·sĭl'ĭk), *adj.* Also **mon'o·car·bon'ic** (-kär·bŏn'ĭk). *Chem.* Containing one carboxyl group.

mon'o·car'di·an (mŏn'ō·kär'dĭ·ăn), *adj.* [*mono-* + Gr. *kardia* heart.] *Zool.* Having a single auricle and ventricle to the heart. — *n.* An animal having such a heart.

mon'o·carp (mŏn'ō·kärp), *n. Bot.* A monocarpic plant. — **mon'o·car'pal** (-kär'păl), *adj.*

mon'o·car'pel·lar'y (mŏn'ō·kär'pĕ·lĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -lĕr·ĭ), *adj. Bot.* Consisting of a single carpel, as a legume.

monocarpellary ovary. See OVARY, *n.*, 2.

mon'o·car'pi·an (-kär'pĭ·ăn), *adj. Bot.* Monocarpic.

mon'o·car'pic (-kär'pĭk), *adj.* [*mono-* + Gr. *karpos* fruit; cf. F. *monocarpe.*] *Bot.* Bearing fruit but once, and dying, as all annuals and biennials and certain other plants, as the century plant.

mon'o·car'pous (-kär'pŭs), *adj.* [*mono-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Having a gynoecium forming a single ovary.

mon'o·cel'lu·lar (-sĕl'ū·lĕr), *adj. Bot. & Zool.* Unicellular.

mon'o·cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk), *adj.* Having but a single center.

mon'o·ceph'a·lous (-sĕf'ä·lŭs), *adj.* [*mono-* + *-cephalous.*] *Bot.* Having a solitary head or capitulum.

mon'o·cer'cous (-sûr'kŭs), *adj.* [*mono-* + Gr. *kerkos* tail.] *Zool.* Uniflagellate, as certain protozoans.

mo·noc'er·os (mō·nŏs'ĕr·ŏs), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *monoceros*, fr. Gr. *monokeros*, fr. *monos* alone, single + *keras* horn.] **1.** *a Obs.* = UNICORN, 1. **b** A fish (as the swordfish or sawfish) with one horn.
2. [*cap.*] *gen.* MONOCEROTIS (mō·nŏs'ō·rō·tĭs). *Astron.* A constellation situated on the Milky Way, adjoining Orion and Canis Major; the Unicorn.

Mo·noc'er·o'tid (-ō'tĭd), *n.* [See 1st -ID.] One of the meteors whose radiants are in the constellation Monoceros.

mo·noc'er·ous (mō·nŏs'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Having only one horn.

mon'o·cha'si·um (mŏn'ō·kā'zhĭ·ŭm; -zĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -SIA (-ä). [NL., fr. *mono-* + Gr. *chasis* division.] *Bot.* A cyme inflorescence which produces only one main axis. Cf. DICHASIUM, POLYCHASIUM. — **mon'o·cha'si·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

Mon'o·chla·myd'e·ae (-klä·mĭd'ē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *mono-* + Gr. *chlamys, chlamydos*, cloak.] *Bot.* A subdivision of the Archichlamydeae in which the flowers have no petals; — called also *Apetalae.* — **mon'o·chla·myd'e·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

mon'o·chlo'ri·nat'ed (mŏn'ō·klō'rĭ·nāt'ĕd; mō'nō-; -ĭd; 119), *adj. Chem.* Combined with one atom of chlorine, by substitution or addition. — **mon'o·chlo'ri·na'tion** (-klō'-rĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.*

mon'o·chlo'ro- (mŏn'ō·klō'rō-; mō'nō-), **monochlor-.** *Chem.* A combining form, *mono-* + *chloro-*, signifying *containing one atom of chlorine*, as in **mon'o·chlor·an'thracene, mon'o·chlo'ride.** — **mon'o·chlor** (mŏn'ō·klōr; mō'-nō-), **mon'o·chlo'ro** (-klō'rō), *adj.*

mon'o·chlo'ro·a·ce'tic (-klō'rō·ä·sē'tĭk), *or* **mon'o·chlor'-a·ce'tic, ac'id** (-klōr'ä·sē'tĭk). *Chem.* A deliquescent crystalline acid, CH_2ClCO_2H, made by action of chlorine on acetic acid, and in other ways. See CHLOROACETIC.

mon'o·chlo'ro·meth'ane (-klō'rō·mĕth'ān), **mon'o·chlor'-meth'ane** (-klōr'mĕth'ān), *n. Chem.* Methyl chloride.

mon'o·cho'a·nit'ic (mŏn'ō·kō'ä·nĭt'ĭk), *adj.* [See MONO-; CHOANA.] *Paleontol.* Designating cephalopod shells having siphuncular funnels extended inward (toward the apical chamber), without collars on the outer side of the septa.

mon'o·chord (mŏn'ō·kôrd), *n.* [F. *monocorde*, fr. LL. *monochordon*, fr. Gr. *monochordon*, fr. *monochordos* with but one string, fr. *monos* only, single + *chordē* string. See CHORD; cf. MANICHORD.] **1.** *Music & Acous.* **a** An instrument of ancient invention for showing and measuring

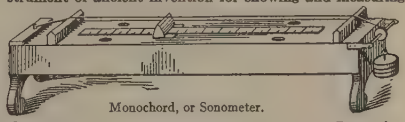
Monochord, or Sonometer.

the mathematical relations of musical sounds. It consists of a single string stretched over a sounding board and a movable bridge set on a graduated scale so that the string can be divided into separate vibrating parts which can be measured. In the modern monochord, or sonometer, the tension of the string is controlled by variable weights at one end. See *Illust.* **b** A medieval musical instrument developed from the preceding, having several strings and bridges over one resonance board. **c** A clavichord. **d** A trumpet marine.
2. A concord or harmony of sound; figuratively, harmony; concord; agreement. *Now Rare.*
— **mon'o·chord'ist** (-kôr'dĭst), *n.* — **-chord'ize** (-dīz), *v. i.*

mon'o·chro'ic (mŏn'ō·krō'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *monochroos*, fr. *monos* single + *chrōa, chroos*, color.] Monochromatic.

mon'o·chro'ma·sy (-krō'mä·sĭ), *n.* Monochromatic vision.

mon'o·chro'mat (-măt), **mon'o·chro'mate** (-māt), *n.* [See MONO-; CHROMATIC.] One whose vision is a function of one variable (brilliance) only; one who sees no colors except grays of varying brilliance.

mon'o·chro·mat'ic (-krō·măt'ĭk), *adj.* [See MONOCHROME.] **a** Having, or consisting of, one color or hue. **b** = HOMOGENEOUS, 4. **c** Of, pertaining to, or designating a monochromat. — **mon'o·chro·mat'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

mon'o·chro'ma·tism (-krō'mä·tĭz'm), *n.* [See MONOCHROME.] *Psychol.* Total color blindness, in which all colors appear as shades of gray.

mon'o·chro'ma·tor (mŏn'ō·krō'mä·tĕr), *n.* [*mono-* + *chromat-* + *-or.*] *Physics.* A modification of a spectroscope designed to isolate for use a narrow portion of the spectrum, the eyepiece of the spectroscope being replaced by a narrow slit parallel to the original slit of the instrument.

mon'o·chrome (mŏn'ō·krōm), *n.* [Gr. *monochrōmos* of one color, fr. *monos* single + *chrōma* color; cf. F. *monochrome.*] A painting or drawing in a single hue; a picture made with a single hue; also, the art or process of producing the same; monochromy. — *adj.* Monochromic.

mon'o·chro'mic (-krō'mĭk), **mon'o·chro'mi·cal** (-mĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or made with, a single hue or color. — **mon'o·chro'mi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mon'o·chrom'ist (mŏn'ō·krōm'ĭst), *n.* A painter in monochrome; also, an advocate of its use.

mon'o·chro'mous (-krō'mŭs), *adj.* Monochromic.

mon'o·chro'my (mŏn'ō·krō'mĭ), *n.* The art or process of producing monochromes.

mon'o·chron'ic (-krŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [*mono-* + Gr. *chronos* time.] Existing at the same time; contemporaneous.

mon'o·cil'i·at'ed (mŏn'ō·sĭl'ĭ·āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Uniflagellate.

mon'o·cle (mŏn'ō·k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *monoculus.* See MONOCULAR.] An eyeglass for one eye. See EYEGLASS, 1.

mon'o·cled (-k'ld), *adj.* Wearing a monocle.

mon'o·cleid, mon'o·cleide (mŏn'ō·klīd), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. *kleis, kleidos*, key.] A cabinet or desk in which all the drawers, etc., are locked simultaneously by one key.

mon'o·cli'nal (-klĭ'năl; -n'l), *adj.* [See MONOCLINIC.] *Geol.* Having, or pertaining to, a single oblique inclination; as, a *monoclinal* fold or flexure. See *Citation.*

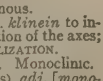
Monoclinal Fold.

A *monoclinal* flexure is a single, sharp bend connecting strata which lie at different levels and are often horizontal except along the line of flexure. *W. B. Scott.*
— *n.* A monoclinal fold. — **mon'o·cli'nal·ly,** *adv.*

mon'o·cline (mŏn'ō·klīn), *n. Geol.* A monoclinal fold.

mon'o·clin'i·an (-klĭn'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Monoclinous.

mon'o·clin'ic (-klĭn'ĭk), *adj.* [*mono-* + Gr. *klinein* to incline.] *Cryst.* Having one oblique intersection of the axes; as, the **monoclinic system.** See CRYSTALLIZATION.

mon'o·cli'no·met'ric (-klĭ'nō·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* Monoclinic.

mon'o·cli'nous (mŏn'ō·klī'nŭs; mŏn'ō·klĭ'nŭs), *adj.* [*mono-* + Gr. *klinē* couch; cf. F. *monocline.*] *Bot.* Having both androecium and gynoecium in the same flower. Cf. DICLINOUS. — **mon'o·cli'nism** (-klĭ'nĭz'm), *n.*

Mon'o·clo'ni·us (-klō'nĭ·ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *mono-* + Gr. *klōnion*, dim. of *klōn* twig.] *Paleontol.* A genus of ceratopsian dinosaurs with a large nasal horn, found in the Upper Cretaceous of North America.

Mon'o·con'dy·la (-kŏn'dĭ·lä), *n. pl.* [NL. See MONO-; CONDYLE.] *Zool.* A division of vertebrates, including the birds and reptiles, or those that have only one occipital condyle; — coextensive with Sauropsida. — **mon'o·con'dy-lar** (-lĕr), **mon'o·con·dyl'i·an** (-kŏn·dĭl'ĭ·ăn), **mon'o·con-dyl'ic** (-ĭk), **mon'o·con'dy·lous** (-kŏn'dĭ·lŭs), *adj.*

‖**mon'o·coque'** (mŏ'nō'kôk'), *n.* [F., lit., single shell.] *Aeronautics.* A type of fuselage constructed by wrapping strips of veneer around formers, in which the veneer is primarily depended on to carry stresses arising in the fuselage; also, an airplane having such a fuselage.

mon'o·cor'mic (mŏn'ō·kôr'mĭk), *adj.* [*mono-* + Gr. *kormos* tree trunk.] *Bot.* Monopodial (sense **a**).

---

mon'key·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
mon'key·ro'ny, *n.* Contamination of MACARONI, a dandy, and MONKEY. *Obs. Sheridan.*
Mon'kir. Var. of MUNKER.
monk'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
monk seam. = MONK'S SEAM.
monk'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
monk's'-rhu'barb, *n.* = PATIENCE, 4 b.
mon'ni·ker. Var. of MONIKER.
mon'ny (mŏn'ĭ). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of MANY.
mon'ny·plies' (mŏn'ĭ·plīz). Var. of MANYPLIES.
mon'o·ac'e·tin, *n.* See ACETIN.
mon'o·am·mo'ni·um phos'-phate. See AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE. [TOMIC.
mon'o·a·tom'ic. Var. of MONA-
mon'o·brom·ac'e·tone. See MONO-, 2.
mon'o·bro'mi·nat'ed, *adj. Chem.* = MONOBROMATED. —
mon'o·bro'mi·na'tion, *n.*
mon'o·bro'mized (-brō'mīzd), *adj.* = MONOBROMATED.
mon'o·bu'ty·rin, *n. Chem.* See BUTYRIN.
Mon'o·cen'tri·dae (mŏn'ō·sĕn'-trĭ·dē), *n. pl.*, **Mon'o·cen'tris** (-trĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *mono-* + Gr. *kentron* point, center.] *Zool.* See FINE-CONE FISH. — **mon'o-cen'trid** (-trĭd), *n.* — **mon'o-cen'troid** (-troid), *adj. & n.*
mon'o·chlo'ro·ben'zene, *n.* Also **mon'o·chlor'ben'zene.** See CHLOROBENZENE. [COLOR, *n.*, 2.]
monochromatic analysis. See
mo·noch'ro·nous (mō·nŏk'rō-nŭs), *adj.* [See MONOCHRONIC.] *Pros.* = MONOSEMIC. [PHOR, 1.]
monoclinic sulphur. See SUL-
Mon'o·coe'li·a (mŏn'ō·sē'lĭ·ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of CEPHALOCHORDA. — **mon'o·coe'li·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **mon'o·coe'lic** (-lĭk), *adj.*

mon'o-cot (mŏn'ō-kŏt), **mon'o-cot'yl** (-kŏt'ĭl), *n. Bot.* A monocotyledon.

mon'o-cot'y-le'don (-kŏt'ĭ-lē'dŭn), *n.* [*mono-* + *cotyledon.*] *Bot.* Any seed plant having a single cotyledon; a member of the class Monocotyledones. — **mon'o-cot'y-le'don-ous** (-lē'dŭn-ŭs; -lĕd'ŭn-ŭs), *adj.*

Mon'o-cot'y-le'do-nes (-lē'dō-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* One of the two subclasses of angiospermous plants (Angiospermae), co-ordinate with the Dicotyledones, and including all that produce a single cotyledon. Monocotyledonous plants are further characterized by the structure of the stem, which rarely exhibits secondary growth in thickness and is without annual rings, the closed collateral vascular bundles being scattered through the ground tissue. The leaves are generally parallel veined; the flowers, trimerous instead of pentamerous. The grasses, sedges, lilies, irises, orchids, palms, etc., are monocotyledons. The palm family includes most of the trees of this type, the other 35 families being chiefly herbaceous. Cf. DICOTYLEDONES.

mo-noc'ra-cy (mō-nŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*mono-* + *-cracy.*] Government by a single person; undivided rule; autocracy.

mon'o-crat (mŏn'ō-krăt), *n.* [Gr. *monokratēs* ruling alone.] One who governs alone; an autocrat; also, one who favors monocracy; — applied specif. by Jefferson about 1790 to the Federalists who sided with the monarchy of England against France. — **mon'o-crat'ic** (-krăt'ĭk), *adj.*

mo-noc'ro-tism (mō-nŏk'rō-tĭz'm), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. *krotos* a beating.] *Physiol.* That condition of the pulse in which the curve or sphygmogram shows but a single crest, with no dicrotic elevation. — **mon'o-crot'ic** (mŏn'ō-krŏt'ĭk), *adj.*

mo-noc'u-lar (mō-nŏk'ū-lĕr; mŏn-ŏk'-), *adj.* [L. *monoculus*, fr. Gr. *monos* single + L. *oculus* eye.] **a** Having only one eye; monoculate; also, *Humorous*, monocled. **b** Pertaining, or adapted, to the use of only one eye; as, *monocular* vision; a *monocular* microscope. — **mo-noc'u-lar,** *n.* — **mo-noc'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **mo-noc'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*

mon'o-cule (mŏn'ō-kūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *monocule.* See MONOCULAR.] *Zool.* Any small crustacean with one median eye.

mo-noc'u-list (mō-nŏk'ū-lĭst; mŏn-ŏk'-), *n.* A monocular person.

mo-noc'u-lous (mō-nŏk'ū-lŭs; mŏn-ŏk'-), *adj.* Monocular.

mo-noc'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L., a one-eyed man.] **a** A one-eyed man. **b** A bandage for holding applications over one eye.

mon'o-cy'clic (mŏn'ō-sī'klĭk), *n.* [*mono-* + *cycle.*] *Mach.* A kind of velocipede having one wheel only.

mon'o-cy'clic (-sī'klĭk; -sĭk'lĭk), *adj.* Having a single cycle; specif.: **a** *Bot. & Zool.* Arranged in or consisting of one whorl or circle, as the floral organs of many plants. **b** (*pron.* mŏn'ō-; mō'nō-). *Chem.* Containing one ring; as, a *monocyclic* terpene. Cf. CYCLIC, *adj.*, 5. **c** *Elec.* Designating a certain system or arrangement of armature windings and transmission lines for utilizing currents in a combined lighting and power service. **d** *Physics.* Designating a dynamical system executing a stable periodic motion in such a way that its generalized velocities depend on a single parameter.

Mon'o-cyc'li-ca (-sĭk'lĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MONOCYCLIC.] *Zool.* A subclass of crinoids in which the cup of the calyx has a single basal series of ossicles.

mon'o-cys'tic (mŏn'ō-sĭs'tĭk), *adj.* [See MONO-; CYST.] **a** Consisting of, or having, a single cyst. **b** *Zool.* Pertaining or related to the genus *Monocystis.*

Mon'o-cys'tis (-sĭs'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *mono-* + Gr. *kystis* bladder, bag.] *Zool.* A genus of Gregarinida in which the protoplasm is not divided into segments by septa. *M. agilis* is an internal parasite of earthworms. The genus is the type of a family, **Mon'o-cys'ti-dae** (-tĭ-dē), or suborder, **Mon'o-cys-tid'e-a** (-sĭs-tĭd'ē-ȧ).

mon'o-cyte (mŏn'ō-sīt), *n.* [*mono-* + leucocyte.] *Anat.* A large mononuclear leucocyte. — **mon'o-cyt'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

mon'o-cy'to-poi-e'sis (-sī'tō-poi-ē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *monocyte* + *-poiesis.*] *Physiol. & Med.* Formation of monocytes.

mon'o-dac'tyl, mon'o-dac'tyle (mŏn'ō-dăk'tĭl), *adj.* Monodactylous.

mon'o-dac'ty-lous (-dăk'tĭ-lŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *monodaktylos*, fr. *monos* single + *daktylos* finger.] **a** Having but one digit or claw. **b** = SURCHELATE b. — **mon'o-dac'ty-lism** (-lĭz'm), *n.* — **mon'o-dac'ty-ly** (-lĭ), *n.*

Mon'o-del'phi-a (-dĕl'fĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *mono-* + Gr. *delphys* the womb.] *Zool.* The placental mammals; — so named from their more or less unified uterus. Cf. DIDELPHIA, EUTHERIA. — **mon'o-del'phi-an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **mon'o-del'phic** (-fĭk), **mon'o-del'phous** (-fŭs), *adj.*

mon'o-der'mic (-dûr'mĭk), *adj.* [See MONO-; DERMIC.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to a single layer of cells.

mo-nod'ic (mō-nŏd'ĭk), *adj.* Also **mo-nod'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). [Gr. *monōidikos.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, monody. — **mo-nod'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

mon'o-di-met'ric (mŏn'ō-dĭ-mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* [*mono-* + *dimetric.*] *Cryst.* Tetragonal.

mon'o-dist (mŏn'ō-dĭst), *n.* A writer, singer, or composer of monody. — **mon'o-dize** (-dīz), *v. i. Nonce Word.*

mo-nod'o-mous (mō-nŏd'ō-mŭs), *adj.* [*mono-* + Gr. *domos* house.] *Zool.* Inhabiting a single nest, as certain colonies of ants. Cf. POLYDOMOUS.

Mon'o-don (mŏn'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL. See MONODONT.] *Zool.* The genus constituted by the narwhal.

mon'o-dont (-dŏnt), *adj.* [Gr. *monodous, -odontos.* See MONO-; -ODONT.] Having only one tooth.

mon'o-don'tal (-dŏn'tăl), *adj.* **a** Monodont. **b** *Elec.* Designating or pertaining to a winding having one armature tooth per hole per phase.

mon'o-dram (mŏn'ō-drăm), **-drame** (-drām), *n.* A monodrama.

mon'o-dra'ma (-drä'mȧ; -drăm'ȧ), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. *drama* drama.] **a** A drama acted, or designed as if to be acted, by a single person. **b** A dramatic representation of what passes in an individual's mind. — **mon'o-dra-mat'ic** (-drȧ-măt'ĭk), *adj.* — **mon'o-dram'a-tist** (-drăm'ȧ-tĭst), *n.*

mon'o-drom'ic (-drŏm'ĭk), *adj.* [*mono-* + Gr. *dromos* course. See -DROME.] *Math.* Uniform; one-valued. See UNIFORM FUNCTION.

mo-nod'ro-my (mō-nŏd'rō-mĭ), *n.* **a** The property of being monodromic. **b** The property that all paths of points of a body simply rotating about an axis shall return into themselves. Cf. LAW OF MONODROMY.

mon'o-dy (mŏn'ō-dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [LL. *monodia*, fr. Gr. *monōidia*, fr. *monōidos* singing alone, fr. *monos* single + *ōidē* song. See MONO-; ODE.] **1.** *Gr. Lit.* **a** An ode sung by one voice, as by one of the actors in a tragedy; hence, a mournful song; a funeral song; a dirge. **b** A funeral oration.
2. A species of poem in which a single mourner laments.
3. *Music.* **a** The style of composition in which but one voice part carries a melody; — applied originally to the solo style of the earliest operas and oratorios, which began about 1600 to supplant the purely contrapuntal music of the Middle Ages. Hence, homophony, as opposed to *polyphony.* **b** A monodic composition; a melody. Also, a composition with but a single voice part.

mon'o-dy-nam'ic (mŏn'ō-dĭ-năm'ĭk; -dĭ-năm'ĭk), *adj.* [*mono-* + *dynamic.*] Possessing but one talent or power.

mon'o-dy'na-mism (-dĭ'nȧ-mĭz'm; -dĭn'ȧ-mĭz'm), *n.* The theory that a single force causes the various forms of activity in nature.

Mo-noe'ci-a (mō-nē'shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MONOECIOUS.] *Bot.* A disused Linnaean class of plants, in which the stamens and pistils are in distinct flowers in the same individual. — **mo-noe'cian** (-shăn), *adj.*

mo-noe'cian (mō-nē'shăn), *n. Zool.* A monoecious animal.

mo-noe'cious (mō-nē'shŭs), *adj.* [*mono-* + Gr. *oikos* house.] *Biol.* Having both male and female reproductive organs in the same individual; specif.: *Bot.* **a** Having the archegonia and antheridia on different branches of the same plant, as most ferns and mosses; — in this sense the form *monoicous* is preferred by bryologists. In *Zool.*, commonly called *hermaphrodite.* **b** In seed plants, having staminate and pistillate flowers on the same plant, as in the hazel, oak, walnut, etc. Cf. DIOECIOUS, SYNOECIOUS. — **mo-noe'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **mo-noe'cious-ness,** *n.*

mo-noe'cism (-sĭz'm), *n. Biol.* State of being monoecious.

mon'o-ei'dic (mŏn'ō-ī'dĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *monoeidēs.*] Of a single form or kind. *Rare.*

mo-noes'trous (mō-nĕs'trŭs; -nēs'trŭs), *adj. Physiol.* Characterized by a single oestrual period per year.

mon'o-flag'el-late (mŏn'ō-flăj'ĕ-lāt), *adj.* Uniflagellate.

mon'o-ga'mi-an (mŏn'ō-gā'mĭ-ăn), *adj.* [See MONOGAMOUS.] **a** Of or pertaining to monogamy; monogamous. **b** *Zool.* = MONOGAMOUS, 2. *Rare.*

mon'o-gam'ic (-găm'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or involving, monogamy; loosely, practicing monogamy.

mo-nog'a-mist (mō-nŏg'ȧ-mĭst), *n.* One who practices or upholds monogamy. — **mo-nog'a-mist,** *adj.*

mo-nog'a-mis'tic (mō-nŏg'ȧ-mĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to monogamists or monogamy; upholding monogamy.

mo-nog'a-mous (mō-nŏg'ȧ-mŭs), *adj.* [LL. *monogamus* having but one wife, fr. Gr. *monogamos*, fr. *monos* single + *gamos* marriage.] **1.** Of or pertaining to monogamy; upholding or practicing monogamy; as, *monogamous* communities, persons, doctrines.
2. *Zool.* Mating with but one of the opposite sex.
— **mo-nog'a-mous-ly,** *adv.* — **mo-nog'a-mous-ness,** *n.*

mo-nog'a-my (-mĭ), *n.* [F. *monogamie*, fr. LL. *monogamia*, fr. Gr. *monogamia.*] **1.** Single marriage; specif.: **a** One marriage only during life; — opposed to *deuterogamy* or *digamy.* **b** Marriage with but one person at a time; — opposed to *bigamy* and *polygamy.* Cf. MONANDRY, MONOGYNY.
2. *Zool.* State of being paired with a single mate.

mon'o-gan'gli-on'ic (mŏn'ō-găng'glĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Having one ganglion.

mon'o-gas'tric (-găs'trĭk), *adj.* [*mono-* + Gr. *gastēr* belly.] **a** Having but one digestive cavity. **b** Of muscles, having but one venter.

mon'o-gene (mŏn'ō-jēn), *adj.* [*mono-* + *-gene.*] *Geol.* Built up by a single eruption or by an uninterrupted succession of eruptions.

mon'o-ge'ne-ous (-jē'nē-ŭs), *adj.* [Cf. MONOGENOUS; HOMOGENEOUS.] **a** *Math.* Monogenic. **b** *Zool.* (1) Developing with little change, as the Monogenetica. (2) Monogenous. — **mon'o-ge-ne'i-ty** (-jē-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

mon'o-gen'e-sis (mŏn'ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *mono-* + *-genesis.*] **1.** Oneness of origin; specif.: *Biol.* **a** The theory of the development of all living things from a single cell; — opposed to *polygenesis.* **b** Monogenism.
2. *Biol.* **a** Asexual reproduction. **b** Direct development without metamorphosis.

mon'o-gen'e-sy (-sĭ), *n.* Monogenism. — **-gen'e-sist** (-sĭst), *n.*

mon'o-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [See MONOGENESIS.]
1. *Biol.* Relating to, or involving, monogenesis.
2. *Dyeing.* Yielding but one color or shade, whatever the mordant used; — said of dyestuffs.
3. *Geol.* One in genesis; resulting from one process of formation; — used of a mountain range.
4. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Monogenetica.

Mon'o-ge-net'i-ca (-ĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MONOGENESIS.] *Zool.* One of two main divisions or orders of trematode worms. Its members are mostly external parasites infesting the gills and integuments of fishes, crustaceans, and amphibians, and pass from the embryonic to the adult form with little, if any, metamorphosis. Cf. DIGENETICA.

mon'o-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Having a single or a common origin; specif.: **a** Descended from one pair; characterized by monogenism; — opposed to *polygenic.* **b** *Biol.* Of or pertaining to monogenesis; monogenetic. **c** *Math.* Having a common origin; — said of a function of a complex variable to denote that it is an analytic function. **d** *Petrog.* Relating to an igneous rock composed of but a single mineral species. Cf. MONOMICT.
2. *Zool.* Reproducing in one way only.

mo-nog'e-nism (mō-nŏj'ē-nĭz'm), *n.* The theory or doctrine that all human races have descended from a single created pair, or from a common ancestral type; — opposed to *polygenism.* — **mo-nog'e-nist** (-nĭst), *n.* — **mon'o-ge-nis'tic** (mŏn'ō-jē-nĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

mo-nog'e-nous (mō-nŏj'ē-nŭs), *adj. Biol.* Of or pert. to monogenesis; as, *monogenous*, or asexual, reproduction.

mo-nog'e-ny (-nĭ), *n.* **1.** Monogenesis (sense 2 **a**).
2. Monogenism; — opposed to *polygeny.*

mon'o-glot (mŏn'ō-glŏt), *adj.* [Gr. *monoglōttos*, fr. *monos* single + *glōtta, glōssa*, tongue.] Familiar with, making use of, or written in, a single language. Cf. POLYGLOT.

mon'o-glot, *n.* A person familiar with but one language.

mon'o-go-neu'tic (mŏn'ō-gō-nū'tĭk), *adj.* [*mono-* + Gr. *goneuein* to beget.] *Zool.* Having but one brood in a year.

mon'o-gon'o-po'ric (-gŏn'ō-pō'rĭk; 181), **mon'o-go-nop'o-rous** (-gō-nŏp'ō-rŭs), *adj.* [*mono-* + *gono-* + Gr. *poros* passage.] *Zool.* Having a single genital opening for both male and female organs.

mo-nog'o-ny (mō-nŏg'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*mono-* + *-gony.*] *Biol.* Asexual reproduction.

mon'o-gram (mŏn'ō-grăm), *n.* [L. *monogrammus*, fr. Gr. *monos* single + *grammē* line.] **1** A picture in lines only; a sketch; an outline. *Obs.*

mon'o-gram (mŏn'ō-grăm), *n.* [L. *monogramma*, fr. Gr. *monos* single + *gramma* letter. See GRAMMAR.] A character or cipher composed of two or more letters interwoven or combined, commonly so as to represent a name, or a part of it. Monograms are often used on seals, ornamental pins, rings, buttons, and by painters, engravers, etc., to distinguish their works. The monogram above, which combines the letters of the name KAROLVS, was used by Charlemagne. The Christian monogram, or monogram of Christ, is composed of the Greek *Ch(i)* and *R(ho)*, the first letters of *Christos* Christ. — **mon'o-gram,** *v. t.* — **mon'o-grammed** (-grămd), *adj.*

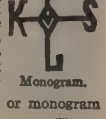
Monogram.

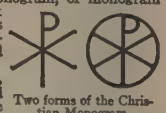
Two forms of the Christian Monogram.

mon'o-gram-mat'ic (-grȧ-măt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **mon'o-gram-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a monogram.

mon'o-gram'mic (-grăm'ĭk), *adj.* Monogrammatic.

mon'o-graph (mŏn'ō-grăf; 83), *n.* [*mono-* + *-graph.*]
1. A written account of a single thing, or class; a special treatise on a particular subject, orig. one in natural history; a learned or scientific paper, printed in a journal or as a pamphlet.
2. Erroneous for 2d MONOGRAM.

mon'o-graph, *v. t.;* -GRAPHED (-grăft); -GRAPH'ING (-grăf'ĭng). To make a monograph on or discuss in a monograph. — **mo-nog'ra-pher** (mō-nŏg'rȧ-fĕr), *n.*

mon'o-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** *a Obs.* Drawn in line only. **b** Monogrammatic.
2. Representing a sphere on a single diagram. *Oxf. E. D.*
3. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a monograph.
— **mon'o-graph'i-cal** (mŏn'ō-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* — **mon'o-graph'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

mo-nog'ra-phist (mō-nŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* A monographer.

mo-nog'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*mono-* + *-graphy.*] **a** *Now Rare.* A monograph. **b** Preparation or production of monographs.

Mon'o-grap'tus (mŏn'ō-grăp'tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *mono-* + Gr. *graptos* written.] *Paleontol.* A genus of graptolites with a single row of overlapping thecae. It is the type of the family **Mon'o-grap'ti-dae** (-tĭ-dē), characteristic of the Silurian. — **mon'o-grap'tid** (-tĭd), *adj. & n.*

mon'o-gyn'ic (-jĭn'ĭk), **mon'o-gyn'i-ous** (-ĭ-ŭs), *adj. Bot.* Monogynous.

mon'o-gy-noe'cial (-jĭ-nē'shăl), *adj.* [See MONO-; GYNOECIUM.] *Bot.* Formed from a single pistil.

mo-nog'y-nous (mō-nŏj'ĭ-nŭs), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* Having but one pistil or style.
2. **a** Having but one wife; of, pertaining to, or living in, monogyny. Hence: **b** *Zool.* Mating with but one female.

mo-nog'y-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. *gynē* woman, female.] State of being monogynous; specif., the state or custom of having only one wife at a time; — contrasted with *polygyny*; also, the state or custom of having one chief, head or jural wife, together with other inferior consorts. Cf. MONANDRY, MONOGAMY. — **mo-nog'y-nist** (mō-nŏj'ĭ-nĭst), *n.*

mon'o-hy'brid (mŏn'ō-hī'brĭd), *n. Biol.* A hybrid whose parents differ in a single character; an individual or type heterozygous for a single pair of genes.

mon'o-hy'drate (mŏn'ō-hī'drāt; mō'nō-), *n. Chem.* A hydrate containing one molecule of water. — **mon'o-hy'drat-ed** (-drāt-ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.*

mon'o-hy'dric (-hī'drĭk), *adj. Chem.* **a** Containing one hydroxyl group. **b** Having one replaceable hydrogen atom.

mon'o-hy'dro-gen (-hī'drō-jĕn), *adj. Chem.* Containing one hydrogen atom, esp. one replaceable hydrogen atom.

mo-noi'cous (mō-noi'kŭs), *adj. Bot.* Monoecious. *Monoicous* is preferred by bryologists.

mon'oid (mŏn'oid; mō'noid), *adj.* [Gr. *monoeidēs* of one form, fr. *monos* single + *eidos* form.] *Math.* Designating a nondegenerate surface having a multiple point of highest possible order. — *n.* A surface of order *n* possessing a multiple point of order *n* − 1.

mon'o-i-de'ism (mŏn'ō-ĭ-dē'ĭz'm), *n.* [*mono-* + *idea* + *-ism.*] *Psychol.* A state of prolonged absorption in a single idea, caused by mental depression, trance, or hypnosis. — **mon'o-i-de'ic** (-ĭk), *adj.* — **mon'o-i'de-is'tic** (-ĭ'dē-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

mon'o-i'on, *n. Physical Chem.* An ion having only one charge.

mo-nol'a-try (mō-nŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. *latreia* worship.] The worship of but one god, although more than one may be recognized as existing. — **mo-nol'a-ter** (-tĕr), **mo-nol'a-trist** (-trĭst), *n.* — **mo-nol'a-trous** (mō-nŏl'ȧ-trŭs), *adj.*

mon'o-line (mŏn'ō-lĭn), *adj.* Having or pertaining to a single line; specif.: **a** *Insurance.* Designating a system by which companies are limited to writing only one main branch of insurance. **b** *Railroads.* = MONORAIL, *adj.*

mon'o-line, *n. Railroads.* = MONORAIL, *n.*

mon'o-lin'gual (-lĭng'gwăl), *adj.* Expressed in, or knowing or using, only one language.

mon'o-lin'guist (-gwĭst), *n.* [*mono-* + *linguist.*] A monoglot.

mon'o-lit'er-al (mŏn'ō-lĭt'ĕr-ăl), *adj.* Consisting of one letter.

mon'o-lith (mŏn'ō-lĭth), *n.* [F. *monolithe*, fr. L. *monolithus* consisting of a single stone, fr. Gr. *monolithos*, fr. *monos* single + *lithos* stone.] **1.** A single stone or block of stone, esp. one of large size, shaped into a pillar, statue, or monument.
2. [*cap.*] A trade-mark for a fireproof and waterproof building material, used esp. for floors, having a sawdust base and applied in a plastic condition; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], the material bearing this trade-mark.

mon'o-lith, *adj.* Monolithic.

mon'o-lith'ic (-lĭth'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** **a** Consisting of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a monolith. **b** Consisting of two or more monoliths; as, Stonehenge is a *monolithic* monument.
2. **a** Consisting of one stone, as the shaft of a column not built up of drums. **b** By extension, designating a kind of architecture or construction depending upon rock cutting or excavation from the solid rock.
3. Of or pertaining to Monolith.
4. *Civ. Engin.* Designating a concrete structure cast as a single piece.

mon'o-lob'u-lar (-lŏb'ū-lĕr), *adj.* [*mono-* + *lobular.*] One-lobed.

mon'o-loc'u-lar (-lŏk'ū-lĕr), *adj.* [*mono-* + *locular.*] Unilocular.

---

mon-oc'u-late (mŏn-ŏk'ū-lāt), *adj.* [*mono-* + *oculate.*] = MONOCULAR a.
mon'o-cy-an'o-gen (mŏn'ō-sĭ-ăn'ō-jĕn), *n.* = CYANOGEN a.
mon'o-dac'ty-late (-dăk'tĭ-lāt), *adj.* = MONODACTYLOUS a.
mon'o-delph (mŏn'ō-dĕlf), *n.* = MONODELPHIAN, *n.*
Mon'o-don't'a (-dŏn'tȧ), *n.* [NL. See MONODONT.] *Zool.* See ROSARY SHELL.
mon'o-em'bry-o-ny. Var. of MONEMBRYONY.
mon'o-eth'yl-a-mine', *n.* See ETHYLAMINE.
mon'o-for'min, *n. Chem.* See FORMIN a.
Mon'o-ge'ne-a (mŏn'ō-jē'nē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = MONOGENETICA.
mon'o-glyc'er-ide, *n.* Also -id. See GLYCERIDE.
mon'o-graph'ics (mŏn'ō-grăf'ĭks), *n. pl.* Monographs. *Obs.*
monohydrated sulphuric acid. See SULPHURIC ACID.
mon'o-hy-drox'y-. *Chem.* See MONO-, 2; HYDROXY-. — **mon'o-hy-drox'y,** *adj.*
mon'o-i-o'do-meth'ane, *n.* [*mono-* + *iodomethane.*] *Chem.* = METHYL IODIDE.
mon'o-ke'tone, *n.* See KETONE.
mon'o-lith'al (mŏn'ō-lĭth'ăl), *adj.* = MONOLITHIC, 1 a.

mon'o·lo'gi·an (mŏn'ō·lō'jĭ·ăn), *n.* A monologist.
mon'o·log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), **mon'o·log'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a monologue.
mo·nol'o·gist (mō·nŏl'ō·jĭst); *in sense* 3, *also* mŏn'ō·lŏg'ĭst), *n.* [See MONOLOGUE.] **1.** One who soliloquizes. *Rare.* **2.** One who monopolizes conversation. **3.** A performer of monologues.
mo·nol'o·gize (mō·nŏl'ō·jīz), *v. i.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING (-jĭz'ĭng). To engage in a monologue; to soliloquize.
mon'o·logue (mŏn'ō·lŏg; 185), *n.* Also **mon'o·log.** [F. *monologue*, fr. Gr. *monologos* speaking alone, fr. *monos* alone, single, sole + *logos* speech, discourse. See LEGEND.] **1.** One who monopolizes the conversation. *Obs.* **2.** Anciently, a dramatic scene in which one person soliloquized; now, a kind of drama performed by one actor. **3.** Literary composition, or a poem, of the nature of, or in the form of, a soliloquy. **4.** A long speech uttered by one person; soliloquy; also, talk or discourse in company, in the strain of a soliloquy.
mon'o·logue, *v. i.* To monologize.
mon'o·logu'ist (mŏn'ō·lŏg'ĭst; 185), *n.* An utterer, performer, or deliverer of monologues.
mo·nol'o·gy (mō·nŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *monologia.*] Formerly, a monologue; now, the habit of soliloquizing.
mo·nom'a·chy (mō·nŏm'ā·kĭ), *n.* [F. *monomachie*, fr. LL. *monomachia*, fr. Gr. *monomachia*, fr. *monomachos* fighting in single combat, fr. *monos* single, alone + *machesthai* to fight.] **A** duel; single combat. — **mo·nom'a·chist** (mō·nŏm'ā·kĭst), *n.*
mon'o·ma'ni·a (mŏn'ō·mā'nĭ·ā), *n.* [NL., fr. *mono-* + *-mania;* cf. F. *monomanie.*] **a** Mental derangement (orig., insanity) restricted to one idea or group of ideas; paranoia (as formerly understood). **b** Popularly, such concentration on a single theme as to suggest mental derangement; also, its object.
mon'o·ma'ni·ac (-ăk), *n.* A person affected by monomania; one who has a monomania or craze.
mon'o·ma'ni·ac (mŏn'ō·mā'nĭ·ăk), *adj.* Monomaniacal.
mon'o·ma·ni'a·cal (-mā·nī'ā·kăl), *adj.* Affected with, characterized by, or pertaining to, monomania.
mon'o·mas'ti·gate (-măs'tĭ·gāt), **mon'o·mas'ti·gote** (-gōt), *adj.* [*mono-* + Gr. *mastix, -igos,* whip.] *Zool.* Uniflagellate.
mon'o·me·nis'cous (-mē·nĭs'kŭs), *n.* [See MONO-; MENISCUS.] *Zool.* Having but one lens, as a simple eye.
mon'o·mer (mŏn'ō·mĕr; mō'nō-), *n.* [*mono-* + *-mer.*] *Chem.* The simple unpolymerized form of a compound, having relatively low molecular weight, as distinguished from *dimer, polymer,* etc. — **mon'o·mer'ic** (mŏn'ō·mĕr'ĭk), *adj.*
mo·nom'er·ous (mō·nŏm'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *monomerēs* single, fr. *monos* alone + *meros* part.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Having a single member in each whorl; — applied to flowers, and frequently written *1-merous.* **b** = MONOCARPELLARY. **2.** *Zool.* Designating, or having, one-jointed tarsi.
mon'o·me·tal'lic (mŏn'ō·mē·tăl'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Consisting of, or employing, one metal; of or pertaining to monometallism. **2.** (*pron.* mŏn'ō-; mō'nō-). *Chem.* Containing one atom of metal.
mon'o·met'al·lism (mŏn'ō·mĕt'ăl·ĭz'm), *n.* [*mono-* + *metal.*] The legalized use of one metal only, as gold or silver, in the standard currency of a country, or as the standard of money values; also, the theory, belief, or practice favoring or employing a single metallic standard. See BIMETALLISM. — **mon'o·met'al·list** (-ĭst), *n. & adj.*
mo·nom'e·ter (mō·nŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *monometros* of one meter, fr. *monos* + *metron* measure.] A rhythmical series consisting of a single meter, whether a foot or a dipody.
mon'o·meth'yl- (mŏn'ō·mĕth'ĭl-; mō'nō-). [*mono-* + *methyl.*] *Chem.* A combining form denoting the *presence of one methyl group* (CH_3). — **mon'o·meth'yl** (-ĭl), *adj.* — **mon'o·meth'yl·at'ed** (-mĕth'ĭ·lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.*
mon'o·me·thyl'ic (-mē·thĭl'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Monomethyl.
mon'o·met'ric (-mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* **1.** *Cryst.* Isometric. **2.** Consisting of, or written in, monometer.
mon'o·met'ri·cal (-rĭ·kăl), *adj.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a monometer or monometers.
mo·no'mi·al (mō·nō'mĭ·ăl), *adj.* [*mono-* + *-nomial* as in *binomial.*] **1.** *Alg.* Consisting of but a single term. **2.** *Biol.* Consisting of a single word or term.
mo·no'mi·al, *n.* A monomial name or expression.
mon'o·mict (mŏn'ō·mĭkt), *adj. Petrog.* Relating to a sedimentary rock composed of but a single mineral species. Cf. MONOGENIC **d.**
mon'o·min'er·al (-mĭn'ĕr·ăl), *adj.* [*mono-* + *mineral.*] *Petrog.* Composed wholly or almost wholly of a single mineral species, as certain igneous rocks. — **mon'o·min'er·al'ic** (-ăl'ĭk), *adj.*
mon'o·mo·lec'u·lar (mŏn'ō·mō·lĕk'ū·lĕr; mō'nō-), *adj. Chem.* Of or pertaining to a single or simple molecule.
Mon'o·mo'ri·um (mŏn'ō·mō'rĭ·ŭm; 181), *n.* [NL., fr. *mono-* + Gr. *morion,* dim. of *moros* portion, piece.] *Zool.* A large, widely distributed genus of ants of the family Formicidae. The red ant *Monomorium pharaonis* and a little black ant, *M. minimum,* are often household pests.
mon'o·mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *adj.* [*mono-* + *-morphic.*] **1.** *Biol.* Having but a single form; exhibiting the same or an essentially similar type of structure; specif.: *Zool.* Retaining the same form throughout the various stages of development (as ametabolous insects), or in different individuals of the same colony or species; — opposed to *heteromorphic, dimorphic, trimorphic,* and *polymorphic.* **2.** *Bot.* In certain plants, as fungi, producing spores of one form or kind. Cf. PLEOMORPHISM, 2.
— **mon'o·mor'phism** (-môr'fĭz'm), *n.*
mon'o·mor'phous (-fŭs), *adj.* Monomorphic.
Mon'o·my·a'ri·a (mŏn'ō·mī·ā'rĭ·ā), **Mon'o·my'a** (-mī'ā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *mono-* + Gr. *mys, myos,* muscle.] *Zool.* A division of bivalve mollusks having but one adductor muscle, as the oysters, pearl oysters, and scallops. Cf. DIMYARIA. — **mon'o·my·ar'i·an** (-ăr'ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*
Mo·non'chus (mō·nŏng'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *mon-* + Gr. *onkos* barb.] *Zool.* A genus of predatory nematodes living in the soil and in fresh water. They typically possess a single pharyngeal tooth. — **mon'onch** (mŏn'ŏngk; mō'-nŏngk), *n.*
mon'o·neu'ral (mŏn'ō·nū'răl), *adj. Zool.* Receiving branches from but one nerve; — said of muscles.
Mo·non'ga·he'la (mō·nŏng'gā·hē'lā), *n.* [From the *Monongahela* River, W. Va., fr. Lenape *Menaungehilla,* lit. (prob.), crumbling banks.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Pennsylvanian or Carboniferous in Pennsylvania, Ohio, etc. — **Mo·non'ga·he'la,** *adj.*
mon'o·ni'trate (mŏn'ō·nī'trāt; mō'nō-), *n. Chem.* A compound containing a single nitrate group (NO_3); as, bismuth *mononitrate,* $BiONO_3$.
mon'o·ni'trat·ed (-trāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj. Chem.* Modified by the introduction of one nitro group (NO_2) or one nitrate group (NO_3). — **mon'o·ni·tra'tion** (-nī·trā'shŭn), *n.*
mon'o·ni'tro- (mŏn'ō·nī'trō-; mō'nō-). *Chem.* A combining form, *mono-* + *nitro-,* signifying *containing one nitro group,* as in **mon'o·ni'tro·ben'zene.**
mon'o·no'mi·al (mŏn'ō·nō'mĭ·ăl), *n. & adj.* Monomial.
mon'o·no'mi·an (-ăn), *adj.* [*mono-* + Gr. *nomos* law.] Founded on, or recognizing, one law. *Rare.*
mon'o·nu'cle·ar (-nū'klē·ĕr), *adj.* Having only one nucleus. — *n.* A mononuclear leucocyte. See LEUCOCYTE.
mon'o·nu'cle·o'sis (-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See MONONUCLEAR; -OSIS.] *Med.* A condition of the body, sometimes infectious, characterized by the presence of an excessive number of mononuclears, esp. in the circulating blood.
mon'o·nych'ous (-nĭk'ŭs), *adj.* [*mon-* + Gr. *onyx, onychos,* claw.] Having an uncleft claw, as certain insects.
mon'o·nym (mŏn'ō·nĭm), *n.*, [*mon-* + Gr. *onyma* name.] **a** A monomial term. **b** *Biol.* The name of a monotypic genus. Cf. MONOTYPE, 2. — **mon'o·nym'ic** (-nĭm'ĭk), *adj.*
mo·non'y·mize (mō·nŏn'ĭ·mīz), *v. t.* To designate by, or change into, a mononym. — **mi·za'tion** (-mĭ·zā'shŭn; -mĭ·zā'shŭn), *adj.*
mo·non'y·my (mō·nŏn'ĭ·mĭ), *n.* A mononymic system.
mon'o·ou'si·an (mŏn'ō·ōō'sĭ·ăn; -ou'sĭ·ăn), **mon'o·ou'si·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.* [*mon-* + Gr. *ousia* being, substance, essence.] *Theol.* Of one substance or essence.
mon'o·pa·ren'tal (-pā·rĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Having or derived from a single parent.
mon'o·pa·re'sis (-pā·rē'sĭs; -păr'ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Paresis of a single limb or part.
mon'o·par'es·the'si·a (-păr'ĕs·thē'zhĭ·ā; -zhā; -zĭ·ā), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Paresthesia affecting one single limb or part of the body.
mon'o·pec'ti·nate (-pĕk'tĭ·nāt), *adj.* Pectinate along one side.
mon'o·per'son·al (-pûr'sŭn·ăl; -'l), *adj.* Having but one person, or form of existence.
mon'o·pet'al·ous (-pĕt'ăl·ŭs), *adj.* [*mono-* + *-petalous.*] *Bot.* **a** Gamopetalous. **b** Having a solitary petal.
mo·noph'a·gism (mō·nŏf'ā·jĭz'm), **mon'o·pha'gi·a** (mŏn'ō·fā'jĭ·ā), *n.* [*mono-* + *-phagism,* NL. *-phagia.*] *Med.* Habitual appetite for or use of but one kind of food.
mo·noph'a·gous (mō·nŏf'ā·gŭs), *adj.* [*mono-* + *-phagous.*] **a** Eating or living on but a single kind of food. **b** Specif., *Zool.,* having only one food plant, as certain vegetarian insects. Cf. POLYPHAGOUS b.
mo·noph'a·gy (mō·nŏf'ā·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *monophagia.* See MONO-; -PHAGIA.] **1.** Eating by oneself. *Now Rare.* **2.** Monophagous character or condition.
mon'o·phase (mŏn'ō·fāz), *adj. Elec.* Single-phase. — **mon'o·phas'ic** (-făz'ĭk), *adj.*
mon'o·pho'bi·a (mŏn'ō·fō'bĭ·ā), *n.* [NL. See MONO-; -PHOBIA.] *Med.* Morbid dread of being alone.
mon'o·phone (mŏn'ō·fōn), *n.* [*mono-* + *-phone.*] *Rare.* **a** A simple or single sound. **b** A homophone.
mo·noph'o·nous (mō·nŏf'ō·nŭs), *adj.* [*mono-* + Gr. *phōnē* sound.] **a** *Music.* Giving its tones singly; — applied to an instrument. **b** Having or representing the same sound; as, *monophonous* letters.
mon'o·phote (mŏn'ō·fōt), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. *phōs, phōtos,* light.] *Elec.* An arc lamp through whose regulator the entire current passes. — **mon'o·pho'tal** (-fō'tăl; -t'l), *adj.*
mon'oph·thal'mic (mŏn'ŏf·thăl'mĭk), *adj.* One-eyed.
mon'oph·thal'mus (-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *mono-* + *ophthalmos* eye.] *Terat.* Monstrosity marked by absence of one eye.
mon'oph·thong (mŏn'ŏf·thŏng; 185), *n.* [Gr. *monophthongos* with one sound, fr. *monos* alone + *phthongos* sound, voice.] A single, simple vowel sound, formed with the superglottal speech organs in a fixed position. Cf. PURE, *adj.,* 15. — **mon'oph·thon'gal** (-thŏng'găl), *adj.*
mon'oph·thong·ize (-thŏng·īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Phonet.* To change into a monophthong; to reduce (a diphthong) to a simple vowel sound. — **mon'oph·thong'i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*
mon'o·phy·let'ic (mŏn'ō·fĭ·lĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [See MONO-; PHYLETIC.] Of or pertaining to a single stock; developed from a single common parent form; — opposed to *polyphyletic.* Cf. MONOGENIC, 1 a. — **-phy·let'i·cism** (-ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.*
mo·noph'y·lite (mō·nŏf'ĭ·lĭt), *n.* [Gr. *monophylos* of one tribe + *-ite.*] *Anthropol.* A believer in the monophyletic theory of man's origin.
mon'o·phyl'lous (mŏn'ō·fĭl'ŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *monophyllos,* fr. *monos* alone + *phyllon* leaf.] *Bot.* Composed of a single leaf; as, a *monophyllous* calyx.
mon'o·phy'o·dont (-fī'ō·dŏnt), *adj.* [Gr. *monophyēs* single (fr. *monos* alone + *phyein* to produce) + *odōn, odontos,* a tooth.] *Zool.* Having but one set of teeth, none of which are replaced at a later stage of growth of the animal; — opposed to *diphyodont.* — *n.* A monophyodont animal. — **mon'o·phy'o·don'tism** (-dŏn'tĭz'm), *n.*
Mo·noph'y·site (mō·nŏf'ĭ·sīt), *n.* [Gr. *monophysitēs,* fr. *monos* single + *physis* nature.] *Eccl.* One of those who, in opposition to the Creed of Chalcedon, maintain that there was but a single nature in Christ or that the human and divine in Jesus Christ constituted but one composite nature. The Monophysites formed a large party in the ancient church, and are now represented by the Armenian, Coptic, Jacobite, and Abyssinian Churches. — **Mon'o·phy·sit'ic** (mŏn'ō·fĭ·sĭt'ĭk), **Mon'o·phy·sit'i·cal** (-sĭt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **Mo·noph'y·sit'ism** (mō·nŏf'ĭ·sĭt'ĭz'm; mŏn·ŏf'-), *n.*
mon'o·plac'u·la (mŏn'ō·plăk'ū·lā), *n.* [NL. See MONO-; PLACULA.] *Biol.* A placula consisting of a single layer of cells. — **mon'o·plac'u·lar** (-lĕr), **mon'o·plac'u·late** (-lāt), *adj.*
mon'o·plane (mŏn'ō·plān), *n.* An airplane with only one main supporting surface. — **mon'o·plan'ist** (-plăn'ĭst), *n.*
mon'o·plas·mat'ic (-plăz·măt'ĭk), *adj.* [*mono-* + *plasmatic.*] Composed of but one substance.
mon'o·plast (mŏn'ō·plăst), *n.* [*mono-* + *-plast.*] *Biol.* A monoplastic element.
mon'o·plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *adj.* [*mono-* + *-plastic.*] *Biol.* Having one form; retaining its primary form.
mon'o·ple'gi·a (-plē'jĭ·ā), *n.* [NL., fr. *mono-* + Gr. *plēgē* a stroke.] *Med.* Paralysis affecting a single limb or part of the body. — **mon'o·pleg'ic** (-plĕj'ĭk; -plē'jĭk), *adj.*
Mon'op·neu'mo·na (mŏn'ŏp·nū'mō·nā), *n. pl.* Also **Mon'op·neu'mo·nes** (-nēz). [NL. See MONO-; PNEUMONIA.] *Zool.* In some classifications, an order including *Ceratodus.* — **mon'op·neu·mo'ni·an** (-nū·mō'nĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.* — **mon'op·neu'mo·nous** (-nū'mō·nŭs), *adj.*
mon'o·pode (mŏn'ō·pōd), *adj.* Having only one foot.
mon'o·pode (mŏn'ō·pōd), *n.* [L. *monopodius;* cf. F. *monopode.* See MONOPODY.] **1.** A one-footed creature; specif., in medieval use, one of a fabulous tribe or race of Ethiopians having but one foot, used as a sunshade. **2.** *Bot.* A monopodium.
mon'o·po'di·al (-pō'dĭ·ăl), *adj. Bot.* **a** Of or pertaining to a monopodium. **b** Racemose. See INFLORESCENCE, 2 **b.** — **mon'o·po'di·al·ly,** *adv.*
mon'o·pod'ic (-pŏd'ĭk), *adj.* Being, or consisting of, a monopody.
mon'o·po'di·um (-pō'dĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ā). [NL.; cf. L. *monopodium* a table with one foot. See MONOPODY.] *Bot.* A main or primary axis that continues its original line of growth, giving off successive axes or lateral branches, as in the excurrent trunks of certain coniferous trees. Cf. SYMPODIUM.
mo·nop'o·dous (mō·nŏp'ō·dŭs), *adj.* One-footed.
mo·nop'o·dy (mō·nŏp'ō·dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [Gr. *monopodia,* fr. *monos* single + *pous, podos,* foot.] *Pros.* A measure of but a single foot.
mon'o·po'lar (mŏn'ō·pō'lĕr), *adj.* Unipolar. — **mon'o·po·lar'i·ty** (-pō·lăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*
mon'o·po·lar'ic (-pō·lăr'ĭk), *adj.* Somewhat monopolar.
mon'o·pole (mŏn'ō·pōl), *n.* [F., monopoly.] *Obs.* **a** Monopoly; an unlawful combination. **b** An emporium.
mo·nop'o·lism (mō·nŏp'ō·lĭz'm), *n.* The system, policy, or practices of monopolies or monopolists.
mo·nop'o·list (-lĭst), *n.* One who monopolizes; one who has a monopoly or favors monopoly. — *adj.* Monopolistic.
mo·nop'o·lis'tic (-lĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Of or pert. to a monopolist; tending to, or characteristic of, a monopoly or monopolies. — **mo·nop'o·lis'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*
mon'o·po·lit'i·cal (mŏn'ō·pō·lĭt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or concerned with, monopoly.
mo·nop'o·lize (mō·nŏp'ō·līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-lĭz'ĭng). [From MONOPOLY.] To acquire a monopoly of; to have or get the exclusive privilege or means of dealing in, or the exclusive possession of; to engross the whole of; as, to *monopolize* the coffee trade, land, conversation. — **mo·nop'o·li·za'tion** (-lĭ·zā'shŭn; -lĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* — **mo·nop'o·liz'er** (mō·nŏp'ō·lĭz'ĕr), *n.*
mo·nop'o·lous (-lŭs), *adj.* Monopolizing. *Rare.*
mo·nop'o·ly (-lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [L. *monopolium,* fr. Gr. *monopōlia, monopōlion,* fr. *monos* alone + *pōlein* to sell.] **1.** **a** Exclusive possession of the trade in some article or exercise of some business. **b** The exclusive right, privilege, or power of selling or purchasing a given commodity or service in a given market; exclusive control of the supply of any commodity or service in a given market; hence, often, in popular use, any such control of a commodity, service, or traffic in a given market as enables the one having such control to raise the price of a commodity or service materially above the price fixed by free competition. At the common law the term *monopoly* was specifically applied to an exclusive privilege of trade created by state grant or charter, and the term is still sometimes so used. Exclusive control of traffic constitutes a monopoly in the economic sense, whether acquired by state grant (as in case of patents or copyright, which are statutory exceptions to the common-law rule making monopolies illegal), by control of sources of supply (as in case of mines), by engrossing (see ENGROSS, *v. t.,* 2) an article (as in case of cornering the market), by combination or concert of action, or by any other means. See TRUST, *n.,* 11, *Note.* **2.** A grant or charter of a monopoly (in sense 1 **b**). **3.** Exclusive possession of anything, as of learning. **4.** The commodity to which the monopoly relates. **5.** A company or combination having a monopoly.
mon'o·pol'y·logue (mŏn'ō·pŏl'ĭ·lŏg; 185), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. *polys* many + *logos* speech.] An entertainment in which one actor sustains many characters. — **-po·lyl'o·gist** (-pō·lĭl'ō·jĭst), *n.*
monopoly value. *Econ.* The value that a thing has for sale under the conditions of monopoly.
mon'o·pri'o·nid (mŏn'ō·prī'ō·nĭd), **mon'o·pri'o·nid'i·an** (-nĭd'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* [*mono-* + Gr. *priōn* saw.] *Paleontol.* Designating graptolites having cells on one side of the stem only.
mon'o·psy'chism (mŏn'ō·sī'kĭz'm), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. *psychē* soul.] The doctrine that there is but one immortal soul, or spirit, of which individual souls are manifestations.
mo·nop'ter·al (mō·nŏp'tĕr·ăl), *adj.* [Gr. *monopteros* with a row of pillars only, fr. *monos* alone, only + *pteron* feather, wing, also, a row of pillars.] **1.** *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION **a.** **2.** *Zool.* Having only one wing, fin, or winglike part.
mo·nop'ter·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* [See MONOPTERAL.] One-winged, as certain seeds.
mon·op'tic (mŏn·ŏp'tĭk), **mon·op'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* One-eyed.
mon'o·pto·tic (mŏn'ŏp·tŏt), *n.* [LL. *monoptota,* pl., fr. Gr. *monoptōta, monoptōtos.* See MONO-; DIPTOTE. Cf. POLYPTOTE.] *Gram.* A noun or adjective having only one case or one form for several or all cases. — **mon'op·tot'ic** (-tŏt'ĭk), *adj.*
Mon'o·py·lae'a (mŏn'ō·pĭ·lē'ā), **Mon'o·py·la'ri·a** (-lā'rĭ·ā; 79), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *mono-* + Gr. *pylē* gate.] *Zool.* A division of radiolarians having only one pseudopodial aperture in the central capsule. — **mon'o·pyl'e·an** (-pĭl'ē·ăn), *adj. & n.*
mon'o·py·re'nous (-pī·rē'nŭs), *adj.* [*mono-* + *pyrene.*] *Bot.* Having a single stone or kernel.
mon'o·rail' (mŏn'ō·rāl'), *n.* [*mono-* + *rail.*] A single rail serving as a track for a wheeled carriage, truck, etc. Specif., *Railroads,* a single rail mounted on trestles, constituting the track for cars that usually sit straddlewise over it or hang suspended from it. — **mon'o·rail',** *adj.* — **mon'o·rail'road** (-rōd), *n.* — **mon'o·rail'way** (-wā), *n.*
mon·or'chid (mŏn·ôr'kĭd), *adj.* [Gr. *monorchis.* See MONO-; ORCHIS.] *Med.* Having but one testicle, or but one in the scrotum. — *n.* A monorchid person or animal. — **mon·or'chid·ism** (-ĭz'm), **mon·or'chism** (-ôr'kĭz'm), *n.*
mon·or'chis (-kĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIDES (-kĭ·dēz). [NL. See MONORCHID.] A monorchid.
mon'or·gan'ic (mŏn'ôr·găn'ĭk), *adj.* [*mono-* + *organic.*] Pert. to, or affecting, a single organ, or set of organs.

mon'o·logu·ize (mŏn'ō·lŏg·īz), *v. i.* Var. of MONOLOGIZE.
mon'o·met'al·ism. Monometallism. *Ref. Sp.*
mon'o·mo·ly'date (-mō·lĭb'dāt), *n.* See MOLYBDIC ACID **a.**
mon'ont (mŏn'ŏnt), *n.* [*mon-* + *-ont.*] *Biol.* = SCHIZONT.
mon'o·nu'cle·at'ed, *adj.* = MONONUCLEAR, *adj.*
mo·nop'a·thy (mō·nŏp'ā·thĭ), *n.* See MONO-, 3 a; -PATHY. — **mon'o·path'ic** (mŏn'ō·păth'ĭk), *adj.*
mon'o·per'sul·phu'ric, *or* **mon'o·per'sul·fu'ric,** *adj.* = PERMONOSULPHURIC ACID.
Mon'o·pet'a·lae (mŏn'ō·pĕt'ā·lē), *n. pl.* [NL.] = METACHLAMYDEAE. [*Music.* = MONODIC.]
mon'o·phon'ic (-fŏn'ĭk), *adj.*
mo·noph'o·ny (mō·nŏf'ō·nĭ), *n. Music.* = MONODY, 3 a.
mon'o·phy·lit'ic. Rare var. of MONOPHYLETIC.
mo·nop'o·ler, **mon'o·po'li·an,** *n.* A monopolist. *Obs.*
mon'o·pol'i·cal, *adj.* Monopolistic. *Obs.*
mon'o·pol'i·tan, *n.* A monopolist. *Obs.*
mo·nop'o·lite, *n.* A monopolist. *Obs.*
mo·nop'o·lis'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
Monopoly Act. = STATUTE OF MONOPOLIES.
Mon'op·ter'i·dae (mŏn'ŏp·tĕr'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MONOPTERAL.] *Zool.* See ICHTHYOCEPHALI. — **mon'op·ter·oid** (mō·nŏp'tĕr·oid), *adj. & n.*
mon'op·ter·on (mō·nŏp'tĕr·ŏn). Also **mon'op·ter·os** (-ŏs), *n.*; *pl.* -TERA (-ā). [NL. See MONOPTERAL.] *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION **d.**
Mon'o·py·lo'a. [NL.] *Zool.* Var. of MONOPYLAEA.

mon′o·rhyme (mŏn′ō·rīm), *n. Pros.* A strophe or poem in which all the lines have the same end rhyme; also, *pl.*, the lines of such a poem or passage. — **mon′o·rhymed** (-rīmd), *adj.*

mon′o·rhyth′mic (-rĭth′mĭk; -rĭth′mĭk), *adj.* Having, or characterized by, a single rhyme; monorhymed.

mon′o·sac′cha·ride (-săk′ə·rīd; -rĭd; 157), *n.* [*mono-* + *saccharide.*] Also **-rid.** *Chem.* A simple sugar, not decomposable by hydrolysis. See SUGAR, *n.* The monosaccharides are classed as *dioses, trioses, tetroses, pentoses, hexoses,* etc., according to the number of oxygen atoms in their molecule. They are commonly represented as open-chain compounds containing hydroxyl groups and either an aldehyde group (*aldoses*) or a ketone group (*ketoses*), but these easily change into isomeric forms having a ring structure. Cf. GLUCOSE, 1.

mon′o·sche′mic (mŏn′ō·skē′mĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *monoschēmos,* fr. *monos* single + *schēma* form.] *Pros.* Consisting throughout of one kind of foot.

mon′ose (mŏn′ōs), *n.* [*mon-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* **a** A monosaccharide. **b** Formaldehyde, HCHO, considered in relation to sugars.

mon′o·se′mic (mŏn′ō·sē′mĭk), *adj.* [*mono-* + Gr. *sēma* sign.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Consisting of, or equal in duration to, one mora, or time.

mon′o·sep′al·ous (-sĕp′ăl·ŭs), *adj.* [*mono-* + *-sepalous.*] *Bot.* **a** Gamosepalous. **b** Having a single sepal.

mon′o·serv′ice (mŏn′ō·sûr′vĭs), *adj.* Usable but once. *Colloq.*

mon′o·si·phon′ic (-sī·fŏn′ĭk), *adj.* **a** *Bot.* Monosiphonous. **b** *Zool.* Consisting of a single tube, as the stem of some hydroids.

mon′o·si′pho·nous (-sī′fō·nŭs), *adj.* [*mono-* + Gr. *siphōn* siphon, tube.] *Bot.* Having a single central tube; — said of certain red algae. Cf. POLYSIPHONOUS.

mon′o·sperm (mŏn′ō·spûrm), *n. Bot.* A monospermous plant.

mon′o·sper′mous (-spûr′mŭs), *adj.* Also **mon′o·sper′mal** (-spûr′măl), *adj.* [*mono-* + Gr. *sperma* seed.] *Bot.* Having only one seed.

mon′o·sper′my (mŏn′ō·spûr′mĭ), *n.* [See MONOSPERMOUS.] *Zool.* Fertilization of an egg by the entrance of a single spermatozoon, as in normal fertilization; — opposed to *dispermy* and *polyspermy.* — **mon′o·sperm′ic** (-spûr′mĭk), *adj.*

mon′o·spher′i·cal (-sfĕr′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Having, or consisting of, one sphere only.

mon′o·spon·dyl′ic (-spŏn·dĭl′ĭk), *adj.* [See MONO-; SPONDYL.] *Zool.* Having no well-developed intercentra alternating with the true centra of the vertebrae. Cf. DIPLOSPONDYLIC.

mon′o·spo·ran′gi·um (-spō·răn′jĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A sporangium which bears monospores.

mon′o·spore (mŏn′ō·spōr; 181), *n.* [*mono-* + *-spore.*] *Bot.* In certain algae, as of Bangiaceae, a simple nonsexual spore; — contrasted with *tetraspore.* — **mon′o·spo·rif′er·ous** (-spō·rĭf′ĕr·ŭs), *adj.*

mon′o·spored (mŏn′ō·spōrd), *adj.* Monosporous.

mo·nos′po·rous (mō·nŏs′pō·rŭs; mŏn′ō·spō′rŭs), *adj.* **a** *Zool.* Having a single spore. **b** *Bot.* Monosporiferous.

mon′o·stele (mŏn′ō·stēl; -stē′lē), *n.* [*mono-* + *stele.*] *Bot.* A protostele. — **mon′o·ste′ly** (-lĭ), *n.* — **mon′o·ste′lic** (-stē′lĭk), **-ste′lous** (-lŭs), *adj.*

mon′o·stich (mŏn′ō·stĭk), *n.* [Gr. *monostichon,* fr. *monostichos* consisting of one verse, fr. *monos* single + *stichos* line, verse.] A single verse, or a poem of one verse.

mo·nos′ti·chous (mō·nŏs′tĭ·kŭs), *adj.* [See MONOSTICH.] **a** *Bot.* Arranged in a single row on one side of an axis. **b** *Zool.* Consisting of a single layer or series.

Mon′o·sto′ma·ta (mŏn′ō·stō′mə·tə), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *mono-* + *-stomata.*] *Zool.* A formerly recognized primary division of Metazoa including all above the sponges. — **mon′o·stom′a·tous** (-stŏm′ə·tŭs; -stō′mə·tŭs), *adj.*

mon′o·stome (mŏn′ō·stōm), *adj. Zool.* Monostomous. — *n.* A monostomous animal; specif., one of the Monostomatidae.

mo·nos′to·mous (mō·nŏs′tō·mŭs), **mon′o·stome** (mŏn′ō·stōm), *adj.* [*mono-* + *-stomous, -stome.*] Having one mouth or sucker.

Mon′o·sto′mum (mŏn′ō·stō′mŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *monostomos* having one mouth.] *Zool.* A genus of trematode worms having a single sucker. It typifies a family, **Mon′o·sto·mat′i·dae** (-stō·măt′ĭ·dē), syn. **Mon′o·stom′i·dae** (-stŏm′ĭ·dē; -stō′mĭ·dē).

mon′o·stro·mat′ic (-strō·măt′ĭk), *adj.* [*mono-* + *stromatic.*] *Bot.* Having the cells in a single layer, as in the leaves of some mosses and the thalli of certain algae.

mo·nos′tro·phe (mō·nŏs′trō·fē; mŏn′ō·strōf), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *monostrophos* monostrophic, fr. *monos* single + *strophē* strophe.] *Pros.* A poem in which all the strophes or stanzas are of the same metric form. — **mon′o·stroph′ic** (mŏn′ō·strŏf′ĭk), *adj.*

mon′o·stroph′ics (mŏn′ō·strŏf′ĭks), *n. pl.* Monostrophic verses.

mon′o·sty′lous (-stī′lŭs), *adj.* [*mono-* + *-stylous.*] *Bot.* Having a single style.

mon′o·sub′sti·tut′ed (-sŭb′stĭ·tūt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj. Chem.* Modified by substitution of one atom or radical in the molecule. — **mon′o·sub′sti·tu′tion** (-tū′shăn), *n.*

mon′o·sul′phide (mŏn′ō·sŭl′fīd; mō′nō-; -fĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-sul′fid.** [*mono-* + *sulphide.*] *Chem.* A sulphide the molecule of which contains but one atom of sulphur.

mon′o·syl·lab′ic (mŏn′ō·sĭ·lăb′ĭk) *adj.* **1.** Having but one syllable; composed of monosyllables.
2. Using or speaking only monosyllables.
— **mon′o·syl·lab′i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **-syl·lab′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mon′o·syl′la·bize (-sĭl′ə·bīz), *v. t. & i.* To make, or be, monosyllabic. — **mon′o·syl′la·bism** (-sĭl′ə·bĭz′m), *n.*

mon′o·syl′la·ble (mŏn′ō·sĭl′ə·b'l), *n.* [L. *monosyllabus* of one syllable, fr. Gr. *monosyllabos.* See MONO-; SYLLABLE.] A word of one syllable; often, specif., the word "Yes," or "No."

mon′o·syl′la·ble, *v. t.;* -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). To reduce to, or express by, a monosyllable.

mon′o·sym·met′ric (mŏn′ō·sĭ·mĕt′rĭk), **mon′o·sym·met′ri·cal** (-rĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** *Cryst.* Monoclinic.
2. *Biol.* Symmetrical bilaterally, with reference to a single plane; zygomorphic. Cf. BISYMMETRICAL.
— **mon′o·sym·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **mon′o·sym′me·try** (-sĭm′ĕ·trĭ), *n.*

mon′o·syn·thet′ic (mŏn′ō·sĭn·thĕt′ĭk), *adj. Philol.* Adding not more than one derivative element to a stem.

mon′o·tel′e·phone (-tĕl′ē·fōn), *n.* A telephone which produces or transmits sounds of one pitch only. — **mon′o·tel′e·phon′ic** (-fŏn′ĭk), *adj.*

mon′o·tel′lu·rite (-tĕl′ŭ·rīt), *n.* A monomineral tellurite.

Mon′o·thal′a·ma (-thăl′ə·mə), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *mono-* + Gr. *thalamos* chamber.] A group of Foraminifera having only one chamber. *Obs.* — **mon′o·thal′a·man** (-mən), *n.* — **mon′o·tha·la′mi·an** (-thə·lā′mĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

mon′o·thal′a·mous (-thăl′ə·mŭs), *adj. Bot. & Zool.* Unilocular; one-chambered.

mon′o·the′cal (-thē′kăl), *adj.* [*mono-* + Gr. *thēkē* box.] *Bot.* Unilocular.

mon′o·the·ism (mŏn′ō·thē·ĭz′m), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. *theos* god.] The doctrine or belief that there is but one God. Cf. THEISM. — **mon′o·the·ist** (-ĭst), *n. & adj.* — **mon′o·the·is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *adj.* — **mon′o·the·is′ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **mon′o·the·is′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Mo·noth′e·lete (mō·nŏth′ē·lēt), *or, more commonly,* **Mo·noth′e·lite** (-līt), *n.* [ML. *monothelitae,* pl., fr. Gr. *monothelētēs,* fr. *monos* alone + *thelein, ethelein,* to will, be willing.] *Eccl.* One who holds that Christ had but one will; specif., *Eccl. Hist.,* one of a party or sect in the Eastern Empire in the 7th century. The now orthodox Maronites maintained this opinion till the 12th century. Cf. DYOTHELETE, MONOPHYSITE; see MARONITE. — **Mo·noth′e·le·tism, Mo·noth′e·li·tism** (mō·nŏth′ē·lē·tĭz′m, -lĭ·tĭz′m), *n.* — **Mon′o·the·le′tian** (mŏn′ō·thē·lē′shăn), *adj.* — **Mon′o·the·let′ic, Mon′o·the·lit′ic** (-lĕt′ĭk, -lĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

mon′o·the′li·ous (mŏn′ō·thē′lĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [*mono-* + Gr. *thēlys* female.] *Zool.* Polyandric.

mon′o·thet′ic (mŏn′ō·thĕt′ĭk), *adj.* [*mono-* + Gr. *thetos,* verbal adj. of *tithenai* to put.] Positing but one essential element.

mon·o′tic (mŏn·ō′tĭk), *adj.* [*mon-* + 2d *-otic.*] Affecting a single ear, as a sound.

mon′o·tint (mŏn′ō·tĭnt), *n.* A single tint or color; also, a picture wholly or chiefly of a single color; a monochrome.

mo·not′o·cous (mō·nŏt′ō·kŭs), *adj.* [*mono-* + Gr. *tokos* birth, offspring.] *Zool.* Uniparous; laying a single egg.

mo·not′o·mous (mō·nŏt′ō·mŭs), *adj.* [*mono-* + Gr. *tomos* cutting, fr. *temnein* to cut.] *Mineral.* Having a distinct cleavage in one direction only.

mon′o·tone (mŏn′ō·tōn), *n.* [See MONOTONOUS, MONOTONY.] **1. a** Succession of syllables, words, or sentences on one unvaried key or pitch. **b** Any similar sound, as of flowing water.
2. Monotony or sameness of tone or style; also, sameness of color; as, engravings in *monotone.*
3. Monotonous reiteration or recurrence, as of pain; also, often figuratively; as, his life was a *monotone.*
4. *Music.* **a** A single unvaried tone. **b** Recitation in such a tone, esp. of liturgy; intoning. **c** A person not able to produce musical intervals properly with the voice.

mon′o·tone, *v. t. & i.* To recite or chant in an unvaried tone; to intone.

mon′o·tone (mŏn′ō·tōn), *adj.* Monotonous.

mon′o·ton′ic (-tŏn′ĭk), *adj.* **a** Of, pertaining to, or uttered in, a monotone. **b** *Math.* Not decreasing or not increasing as the independent variable increases; — said of a dependent variable. **c** *Music.* Producing only one tone. — **mon′o·ton′i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **mon′o·ton′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mo·not′o·nist (mō·nŏt′ō·nĭst), *n.* One addicted to or preferring monotony.

mo·not′o·nize (-nīz), *v. t.* To make monotonic or monotonous.

mo·not′o·nous (mō·nŏt′ō·nŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *monotonos,* fr. *monos* single + *tonos* tone. See TONE.] **1.** Uttered in one unvarying tone; varying little in tone; as, a *monotonous* cry or chant.
2. Marked by monotony; without change or variety; wearisomely uniform; as, *monotonous* habits, scenery, style.
3. *Math.* Of or pertaining to a monotonic function.
Syn. — Dull, tedious, wearisome. **Ant.** — Varied, diversified.
— **mo·not′o·nous·ly,** *adv.* — **mo·not′o·nous·ness,** *n.*

mo·not′o·ny (-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. *monotonia.* See MONOTONOUS.] **1.** Sameness or uniformity of tone or sound; utterance, use, or continuity of one unvarying tone or sound; a monotonous sound.
2. Sameness, uniformity, or want of variety, esp. wearisome sameness, as of a desert, of prison life.
3. *Math.* The property of being monotonic.

mon′o·tre′mal (mŏn′ō·trē′măl), **mon′o·tre′mate** (-māt), **mon′o·tre′mous** (-mŭs), *adj.* Monotrematous.

Mon′o·tre′ma·ta (mŏn′ō·trē′mə·tə; -trĕm′ə·tə), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *mono-* + Gr. *trēma* hole.] *Zool.* The lowest order of mammals, consisting of the only existing representatives of the subclass Prototheria, the duckbills and the echidnas, belonging respectively to the families Ornithorhynchidae and Tachyglossidae, restricted to the Australian region. They lay large-yolked, thin-shelled eggs, similar to those of reptiles, and the young are nourished by a mammary gland having no nipple, and enclosed in a shallow pouch developed only during lactation. True teeth occur only in embryonic stages. See DUCKBILL, 1; ECHIDNA, 2. — **mon′o·trem′a·tous** (mŏn′ō·trĕm′ə·tŭs; -trē′mə·tŭs), *adj.*

mon′o·treme (mŏn′ō·trēm), *n. Zool.* One of the Monotremata. — *adj.* = MONOTREMATOUS.

mo·not′ri·chous (mō·nŏt′rĭ·kŭs), *adj.* Also **mon′o·trich′ic** (mŏn′ō·trĭk′ĭk). [*mono-* + *-trichous.*] *Biol.* Having a single flagellum at one pole, as certain bacteria.

mon′o·tri·glyph′ic (mŏn′ō·trī·glĭf′ĭk), *adj.* [*mono-* + *triglyphic.*] *Arch.* Having only one triglyph over the space between two columns; — said of the usual intercolumniation in a Doric entablature. — **mon′o·tri′glyph** (-trī′glĭf), *n.*

Mo·not′ro·cha (mō·nŏt′rō·kə), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *mono-* + Gr. *trochos* wheel.] *Zool.* **a** An obsolete division of rotifers. **b** In some classifications, a primary division of Hymenoptera including those families in which the trochanter consists of a single joint. — **mo·not′ro·chous** (-kŭs), *adj.*

mo·not′ro·chal (-kăl), *adj.* **a** Of or pertaining to the Monotrocha. **b** Having a prototroch only, as certain annelid larvae.

mon′o·tro′chi·an (mŏn′ō·trō′kĭ·ăn), *adj. Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Monotrocha (sense **a**); monotrochal. — *n.* One of that group. *Rare.*

Mo·not′ro·pa (mō·nŏt′rō·pə), *n.* [NL., fr. *mono-* + Gr. *tropos* turn, fr. *trepein* to turn.] *Bot.* A genus of two herbs typifying the family Monotropaceae, distinguished by the solitary flower with a polypetalous corolla. *M. uniflora* is the Indian pipe.

Mon′o·tro·pa′ce·ae (mŏn′ō·trō·pā′sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MONOTROPA.] *Bot.* A family of leafless, fleshy, saprophytic herbs (order Ericales); the Indian-pipe family. *Monotropa, Hypopitys,* and *Pterospora* are representative genera. — **mon′o·tro·pa′ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

mon′o·troph′ic (-trŏf′ĭk), *adj. Biol.* Feeding only on one kind of food.

mon′o·trop′ic (-trŏp′ĭk), *adj.* [*mono-* + *-tropic.*] **1** *Physical Chem.* Pertaining to or exhibiting monotropy.
2. *Math.* Uniform; monodromic.
3. *Zool.* Visiting only a single kind of flower for nectar, as certain insects. Cf. POLYTROPIC.

Mon′o·trop′sis (-trŏp′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Monotropa* + Gr. *opsis* appearance; — so named from its resemblance to *Monotropa.*] *Bot.* A genus of herbs, family Monotropaceae, consisting of two species, natives of the southeastern United States. *M. odorata,* the sweet pinesap, is one of the rarest of North American plants.

mo·not′ro·py (mō·nŏt′rō·pĭ), *n.* [*mono-* + *-tropy.*] *Physical Chem.* The relation of two different forms of the same substance which have no definite transition point, since only one is stable. Cf. ENANTIOTROPY.

mon′o·typ′al (mŏn′ō·tīp′ăl), *adj. Biol.* Monotypic.

mon′o·type (mŏn′ō·tīp), *n.* [*mono-* + *-type.*] **1.** A print made by painting on metal and then transferring the painting to paper by pressure.
2. *Biol.* **a** The only representative of its group, as a single species constituting a genus. **b** A holotype, when there are no paratypes. **c** The type species of a monobasic genus.
3. *Printing.* [*cap.*] A trade-mark for either of two machines for setting type. One, the keyboard machine, perforates a roll of paper; the other, the casting machine, casts individual types and sets them into justified lines up to 60 picas wide; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], either of these machines.

Fig. 1. Monotype Keyboard and Perforating Machine. When a key of the Keyboard (1) is depressed, one or more of the Punches (2) rise and perforate the Controller Ribbon (3) in such a way as to cause the casting of the desired character or space when the ribbon is transferred to the Casting Machine (Fig. 2). The Feed Mechanism (4) automatically advances the ribbon after each perforation, a Counting Mechanism (5) records the width of each character or space to be cast, a Justifying Scale (6) indicates what special keys must be struck to ensure the proper justification of the line, and a Line Counter (7) records the number of lines set. At the completion of a line, a Restoring Mechanism (8) returns the various parts of the machine to their original positions. The measure, or width of line, is determined by setting a special mechanism (9). The motive power of the machine is compressed air.

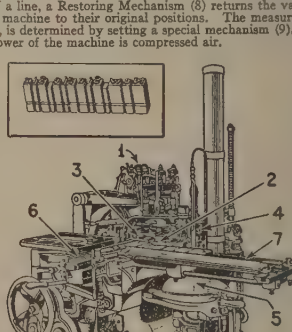

Fig. 2. Monotype Casting Machine, with inset showing appearance of type as cast. The Controller Ribbon, after perforation (see Fig. 1) is placed on the Casting Machine and feeds through the Paper Tower (1). Compressed air passing through the perforations of the ribbon causes the Mold (2) to open to the width of the character or space to be cast and the Matrix Case (3) to present the proper matrix. The Pump (4) then forces molten metal from the Melting Pot (5) into the mold. The Galley Mechanism (6) receives the type from the Mold and delivers each completed line to the Galley Pan (7). Water circulation cools the mold so that type may be cast at a high rate of speed.

Mon′or·rhi′na (mŏn′ôr·rī′nə), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *mono-* + Gr. *rhis, rhinos,* nose.] Syn. of CYCLOSTOMATA, 1. — **mon′o·rhi′nal** (-năl; -n'l), *adj.* — **mon′o·rhine** (mŏn′ō·rīn), *adj. & n.*

mon′o·rime, -rimed. Vars. of MONORHYME, -RHYMED.

Mon′or·rhi′na, mon′or·rhi′nal, etc. Vars. of MONORHINA, MONORHINAL, etc.

mon′o·sac′cha·rose, *n.* = MONOSACCHARIDE.

mon′o·sil′ane (mŏn′ō·sĭl′ăn; mō′nō-), *n.* [*mono-* + *silicon* + *-ane.*] See SILICON HYDRIDE.

mon′o·sil′i·cate, *n.* See SILICATE, 1. [ACID.]

mon′o·si·lic′ic, *adj.* See SILICIC

mon′o·so·mat′ic (mŏn′ō·sō·măt′ĭk), **mon′o·som′a·tous** (-sŏm′ə·tŭs; -sō′mə·tŭs), *adj.* [See MONO-; *-SOMATOUS.*] = UNICELLULAR.

mon′o·some, *n. Biol.* See SEX, *n.,* 2.

mon′o·sul′phone, *n.* Also **-sul′fone.** See SULPHONE.

mon′o·sul·phon′ic, *adj.* Also **-sul·fon′ic.** See SULPHONIC ACID.

monosyllabic language. See ISOLATING LANGUAGES.

mon′o·syl′la·bon, *n.;* *pl.* -LABA. [NL.] A monosyllable. *Obs.*

Mo·noth′e·lism (mō·nŏth′ē·lĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *monothélisme.*] = MONOTHELETISM (see MONOTHELETE).

Mo·not′o·car′di·a (mō·nŏt′ō·kär′dĭ·ə), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *mono-* + *oto-* + *-cardia.*] Syn. of PECTINIBRANCHIA. — **mo·not′o·car′di·ac** (-ăk), *adj.* — **mo·not′o·car′di·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.*

mon′o·troch, mon′o·trocne, *n.* [Gr. *monotrochos* one-wheeled (car).] A one-wheeled vehicle. *Obs.*

mon'o·typ'ic (mŏn'ō·tĭp'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** *Biol.* Having a single type or representative, as a genus with only one species. **2.** Of the nature of a monotype.

mon'o·typ'i·cal (-tĭp'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Monotypic.

mo·not'y·pous (mō·nŏt'ĭ·pŭs), *adj.* Monotypic. *Rare.*

mon'o·va'lent (mŏn'ō·vā'lĕnt; mō·nŏv'ā·lĕnt; 66), *adj.* [*mono-* + *-valent.*] **a** *Bacteriol.* Containing antibodies specific for, or antigens of, one strain of a given species. **b** *Chem.* Univalent. — **mon'o·va'lence** (-lĕns), **mon'o·va'len·cy** (mŏn'ō·vā'lĕn·sĭ), *n.*

mon'o·var'i·ant (mŏn'ō·vâr'ĭ·ănt; mō'nō-; 79), *adj. Chem.* Univariant.

mon'o·ver·tic'il·late (mŏn'ō·vûr·tĭs'ĭ·lăt), *adj.* Having a single whorl; as, a *monoverticillate* shell, leaf.

mon'o·vol'tine (-vōl'tĭn), *adj.* [*mono-* + It. *volta* turn, time.] *Zool.* Producing one brood in a season; univoltine; — said esp. of certain silkworms.

mon·o'vu·lar (mŏn·ō'vū·lĕr), *adj. Bot.* Having a single ovule.

mo·nox'e·nous (mō·nŏk'sē·nŭs), *adj.* [*mono-* + *-xenous.*] *Biol.* Designating a parasite which lives on only one host.

mo·nox'y·lon (mō·nŏk'sĭ·lŏn), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lä). Also **mo·nox'yle** (-sĭl). [NL., fr. Gr. *monoxylon*, fr. *monoxylos* made from one piece of wood, fr. *monos* alone + *xylon* wood.] A canoe or boat made from one piece of timber. — **mon'ox·yl'ic** (mŏn'ŏks·ĭl'ĭk), *adj.* — **mo·nox'y·lous** (mō·nŏk'sĭ·lŭs), *adj.*

Mon'o·zo'a (mŏn'ō·zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *mono-* + *-zoa.*] A small group of Cestoda, mostly parasites of fishes. Syn. *Cestodaria.* Cf. MEROZOA. — **mon'o·zo'an** (-ăn), *adj.*

mon'o·zo'ic (-ĭk), *adj. Zool.* **a** Of or pertaining to the Monozoa. **b** Designating a spore which produces one sporozoite.

mon'o·zy·got'ic (-zĭ·gŏt'ĭk), *adj. Biol.* Developed from a single zygote or fertilized egg; — disting. from ***dizygotic,*** developed from two zygotes, as fraternal twins.

Mon·roe' Doc'trine (mŭn·rō'). *U. S. Hist.* The unilateral statement, now generally accepted, made by President Monroe (Dec. 2, 1823), that the United States will regard as an unfriendly act any attempt on the part of European powers to extend their systems in the Western Hemisphere, or any interference to oppress, or in any manner control the destiny of, governments in this hemisphere whose independence has been acknowledged by the United States.

Mon·roe'ism (mŭn·rō'ĭz'm), *n.* The Monroe Doctrine. — **Mon·roe'ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

mon·ro'lite (mŭn·rō'lĭt), *n.* [From *Monroe*, Orange Co., N. Y.] A variety of fibrolite (sillimanite).

‖**mons** (mŏnz), *n.* [L. See MOUNT.] Mountain; eminence.

Mon'sal·vat' (mŏn'zăl·vät'), *n.* [For *Monserrat*, fr. L. *mons serrata* saw-toothed mountain.] In Wagner's *Parsifal*, the castle of the Holy Grail.

mon'sei·gneur' (mŏn'sā·nyûr'; *F.* mōN'sĕ'nyûr'), *n.; pl.* MESSEIGNEURS (mĕs'ā·nyûrz'; *F.* mā'sĕ'nyûr'). [F., fr. *mon* my + *seigneur* lord, fr. L. *senior* older. See SENIOR. cf. MONSIEUR.] My lord; — a title [*cap.*] given in France esp. to princes, prelates, and some other church and court dignitaries and used before titles of office or rank, not before personal names; as, *Monseigneur* the Prince, or *Monseigneur* the Archbishop. It was given, specif., before the Revolution of 1789, to the dauphin. Abbr. *Mgr.*

mon·sieur' (mĕ·syû'), *n.; pl.* MESSIEURS (mā'syû'). [F., fr. *mon* my + *sieur*, abbr. of *seigneur* lord. See MONSEIGNEUR.] **1.** Literally, my lord; sir; — the common title [*cap.*] of civility in France in speaking to, or of, a man, corresponding to the English *Mr.* Abbr. *M.* in the singular, and *MM.* or *Messrs.* in the plural. Originally it was applied only to men of superior station.
2. [*cap.*] The oldest brother of the king of France; — a title. *Hist.*
3. A Frenchman; — often contemptuous.

Mon·sieur' Beau'caire' (mĕ·syû' bō'kâr'). The title and hero — a typical gallant adventurer — of a romance (1900) by Booth Tarkington.

mon·si'gnor (mŏn·sē'nyôr; *It.* mōn'sē·nyōr'), ‖**mon'si·gno're** (mŏn'sē·nyō'rā), *n.; pl.* MONSIGNORI (mōn'sē·nyō'rē). [It., my lord. Cf. MONSEIGNEUR.] **1.** [*usually cap.*] A title of honor borne by some prelates. See PRELATE, 1 **b.** Abbrs. *Mgr.*, *Mngr.*, *Mon.*, *Monsig.* See *Forms of Address*, in Appendix.
2. A color, blue-red in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
— **mon'si·gno'ri·al** (mŏn'sē·nyō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.*

Mons Men'sae (mŏnz mĕn'sē). [NL., Table Mountain (near Cape Town, South Africa).] *Astron.* A constellation near the southern pole, containing no stars brighter than the fifth magnitude; — a former name of MENSA (def. 3).

Mon·so'ni (mŏn·sō'nĭ), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe, related to the Cree. See CREE.

mon·soon' (mŏn·sōōn'), *n.* [Obs. D. *monssoen*, fr. Pg. *monção*, fr. Ar. *mausim* a time, a season.] A wind blowing part of the year from one direction, alternating with a wind from the opposite direction; specif., a periodic wind in certain latitudes in the Indian Ocean and southern Asia generally, which blows from the southwest from the latter part of April to the middle of October, and from the northeast from about the middle of October to April. Also, the season of the southwest monsoon in India and adjacent countries, which is a season of heavy rainfall; the rainy season. — **mon·soon'al** (-ăl), *adj.*

‖**mons pu'bis** (mŏnz pū'bĭs). [L. *mons* a mountain. See 1st MOUNT.] *Anat.* The eminence, covered with hair in the adult, on the pubic symphysis.

mon'ster (mŏn'stĕr), *n.* [ME. *monstre*, fr. OF. *monstre*, fr. L. *monstrum*, orig., a divine omen, indicating misfortune; akin to L. *monstrare* to show, point out, indicate, and to L. *monere* to warn. See MONITION; cf. DEMONSTRATE, MUSTER, REMONSTRATE.] **1.** A prodigy; a marvel. *Obs.*
2. An animal or plant departing greatly in form or structure from the usual type of the species, as by having too many limbs, etc.; a monstrosity. Cf. TERATOLOGY.
3. A fabulous or actually existing animal of strange, grotesque, or horrible form, as a combination, often of enormous size, of a human and a brute form or of several brute forms; also, an image of such an animal. Such are the Minotaur, dragon, centaur, chimera, griffin, and mermaid.
4. Any huge or enormous animal or thing.
5. Anything monstrous, esp. a person of unnatural or excessive ugliness, deformity, wickedness, cruelty, or, in certain phrases, of unnatural excellence; as, a *monster* of inhumanity, or of perfection.
6. **a** *Obs.* A show; a sight. **b** A construction representing an unusual or imaginary monster.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
monster-bearing **monster-eating** **monster-taming**
monster-breeding **monster-guarded** **monster-teeming**

mon'ster, *adj.* Enormous in size, extent, or numbers.

mon'ster, *v. i.* **1.** To show; exhibit as wonderful.
2. To make monstrous. *Obs.*

Mon'ster·a (mŏn'stĕr·ä), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of tropical American climbing plants of the arum family (Araceae). *M. deliciosa* is the ceriman. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

mon'strance (mŏn'străns), *n.* [OF., fr. ML. *monstrantia*, fr. L. *monstrare* to show. See MONSTER.] *R.C.Ch.* Orig., any receptacle in which sacred relics were exposed to view; now, a vessel in which the consecrated Host is exposed to receive the veneration of the faithful.

Monstrance.

mon'strī-. (mŏn'strĭ-). A combining form, Latin *monstri-*, denoting *monster*, as in **mon'stri·cide, mon·strif'er·ous, mon'stri·fi·ca'tion, mon'stri·fy.** See -CIDE, -FEROUS, -FY.

mon·stros'i·ty (mŏn·strŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *monstrositas*, fr. *monstrosus*; cf. F. *monstruosité.* See MONSTROUS.] Quality or state of being monstrous; also, that which is monstrous; a monster; of plants and animals, a malformation.

mon'strous (mŏn'strŭs), *adj.* [OF. *monstreux*, fr. L. *monstrosus*, fr. *monstrum.* See MONSTER.] **1.** Unnatural; strange. *Obs.*
2. Extraordinary in a way to excite wonder, esp. because of size; huge; enormous; as, a *monstrous* ox, story, tale.
3. Having the qualities or appearance of a monster; as, a *monstrous* figure seen in a dream; a *monstrous* idol.
4. Deviating greatly from the natural form or character; abnormal; malformed; as, a *monstrous* birth or fetus.
5. a Extraordinary on account of ugliness or viciousness. **b** Shockingly wrong or ridiculous.
6. Abounding in monsters. "The *monstrous* world." *Milton.*

Syn. — Vast, gigantic, titanic; overwhelming, overpowering. — MONSTROUS, PRODIGIOUS, TREMENDOUS, STUPENDOUS, COLOSSAL. MONSTROUS commonly suggests the abnormal; PRODIGIOUS, the marvelous or unheard of; TREMENDOUS, the astonishing, awe-inspiring, or momentous; STUPENDOUS, the astounding or overpowering; COLOSSAL applies to that which is vast or gigantic, esp. in size. Cf. GREAT, ENORMOUS, OMINOUS. **Ant.** — Normal, natural.

‖**mons Ve'ne·ris** (mŏnz vĕn'ē·rĭs). [L., mountain of Venus. See 1st MOUNT.] *Anat.* A rounded eminence of fatty tissue upon the pubic symphysis of the female.

‖**mont** (mōN), *n.* [F. See 1st MOUNT.] Mountain.

Mon'ta'gnac' (mōN'tä'nyäk'), *n.* [After Elysée de *Montagnac*, French mfr.] A trade-mark for any of several kinds of cloth, esp. a soft, fleecy, woolen cloth, with curly knap, used for overcoats; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], cloth bearing this trade-mark.

Mon'ta'gnais' (mōN'tä'nyĕ'), *n. sing. & pl.* [Can. F., lit., mountaineer.] An Indian of a group of Algonquian tribes of Quebec and Labrador; also, an Indian of the Athapascan tribes of the region between the Churchill River and the Great Slave Lake.

‖**Mon'ta'gnard'** (-nyär'), *n.* [F., lit., mountaineer, fr. *montagne* mountain.] **1.** *F. Hist.* A member of the Mountain (which see).
2. An Indian of a group of Tinne tribes, the Beavers, Nahane, Sarsi, and Sekani, living among, or near, the Rocky Mountains in Canada and Alaska.
3. [*not cap.*] One who lives among mountains; a highlander.

Mon'ta·gue (mŏn'tä·gū), *n.* In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, the father of Romeo and head of a noble house in Verona which is at deadly enmity with the house of Capulet.

mon·ta'ña (mōn·tä'nyä), *n.* [Sp., mountain.] **1.** [*cap.*] *pl.* A mountain district of Spain; as, the *Montañas* of Burgos.
2. A forested region; esp. [*cap.*], the region including the east slopes of the Andes.

Mon·tan'a (mŏn·tăn'ä; -tä'nä), *n.* **1.** A State of the United States. See *Gaz.*
2. *Geol.* A major subdivision of the Cretaceous in the western interior of North America. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Mon·tan'an (mŏn·tăn'ăn; -tä'năn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Montana. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Montana.

mon'tane (mŏn'tān), *adj.* [L. *montanus.*] Pertaining to, or living in, mountains; — said esp. of flora and fauna.

mon·tan'ic ac'id (mŏn·tăn'ĭk). [From MONTAN WAX.] *Chem.* A crystalline acid, $C_{29}H_{58}O_2$, found free or as esters in montan wax and beeswax.

Mon'ta·nist (mŏn'tä·nĭst), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Montanus, a Phrygian enthusiast of the 2d century, who claimed that the Holy Spirit, the Paraclete, dwelt in him. — **Mon'ta·nism** (-nĭz'm), *n.* — **Mon'ta·nist** (-nĭst), **-nis'tic** (-nĭs'tĭk), **-nis'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.*

mon·tan'ite (mŏn·tăn'ĭt; -tä'nĭt), *n. Mineral.* A basic bismuth tellurate, $Bi_3(OH)_4TeO_4$.

Mon'ta·nize (mŏn'tä·nīz), *v. i.* To adhere to Montanism.

mon'tant (mŏn'tănt), *adj.* [F., pres. part. of *monter* to rise.] Rising; mounting.

mon'tant (mŏn'tănt), *n.* [F., prop., mounting, fr. *monter* to mount. See 2d MOUNT.] **1.** *Fencing.* Apparently, an upward thrust or blow. *Obs.*
2. *Arch.* An upright piece in any framework. *Rare.*

mon·tan'to (mŏn·tăn'tō), *n.* [Sp. *montante* a kind of sword, prop., rising.] *Fencing.* A kind of broadsword; also, a stroke upwards. *Obs.*

mon'tan wax (mŏn'tăn). [L. *montanus* of or belonging to a mountain, fr. *mons, montis*, mountain.] A kind of high-melting wax, of varying composition, but usually containing esters of montanic acid, obtained by extraction of certain lignites, peat, coal, etc. It is used in making candles and phonograph records, as a polish, etc. *Montana wax* and *montanin wax* are similar substances.

Mon·tauk' (mŏn·tôk'), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe of Long Island. Some joined the Brotherton.

mont·bre'ti·a (mōnt·brē'tĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after A. J. Coquebert de *Montbret.*] **a** [*cap.*] *Bot.* Syn. of TRITONIA.
b *Hort.* A plant of the genus *Tritonia*; esp., the bulbous plant called by florists *Montbretia crocosmaeflora.*

‖**mont'-de-pié'té'** (mōN'dĕ·pyā'tā'), *n.; pl.* MONTS-DE-PIÉTÉ (mōN'-). [F., fr. It. *monte di pietà* bank (prop., mount) of pity or piety.] One of certain public pawnbroking establishments which originated in Italy in the 15th century, the object of which was to lend money at a low rate to poor people in need; — called also *mount of piety.*

mon'te (mŏn'tā: mōn'tā), *n.* [Sp., lit., mountain, hence, the stock or cards remaining after laying out a certain number, fr. L. *mons, montis*, mountain. See 1st MOUNT.]
1. = ESPINAL.
2. = MONTE BANK.

monte bank. *Cards.* A favorite Spanish and Spanish-American gambling game, played with a Spanish pack of cards. See THREE-CARD MONTE.

‖**mon'te de pie·dad'** (mōn'tā dā pyä·thäth'; 112). [Sp.] A public pawnbroking institution. See MONT-DE-PIÉTÉ.

mon·teith' (mŏn·tēth'), *n.* **1.** An 18th-century kind of large punch bowl, usually of silver; — from the name of the inventor.
2. A kind of cotton handkerchief having a colored ground with a pattern of white spots produced by discharging the color; — from the Glasgow manufacturers.

monte'-jus' (mōnt'zhü'), *n.* [F., fr. *monter* to bring up + *jus* juice.] An apparatus for raising a liquid by pressure of air or steam in a reservoir containing the liquid.

mon'tem (mŏn'tĕm), *n.* [L. *ad montem* to the hill. See 1st MOUNT.] A custom practiced by the scholars at Eton College, England, of going every third year, on Whit-Tuesday, to a hillock (Salt Hill) near the Bath road, and exacting "money for salt" from all passers-by and spectators, to assist in supporting at King's College, Cambridge, the senior scholar of the school. *Hist.*

Mon'te·ne'grin (mŏn'tē·nē'grĭn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Montenegro or its inhabitants.

Mon'te·ne'grin, *n.* Also **Mon'te·ne'grine.** **1.** A resident or a native of Montenegro.
2. [*not cap.*] A kind of close-fitting outer garment for women, ornamented with braiding and embroidery.

Mon'te·rey' (mŏn'tē·rā'), *n.* **1.** A county, city, and bay of California.
2. A subdivision of the American Miocene. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Monterey cypress. A tall Californian cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) endemic on Monterey Bay.

Monterey halibut. The bastard halibut.

Monterey pine. A handsome southern Californian pine (*Pinus radiata*), often 90 feet high.

Monterey shale. A shale of Middle to Upper Miocene age, occurring in California and considered by many geologists to be the source of petroleum and asphalt accumulations there.

Monterey Spanish mackerel. See SPANISH MACKEREL.

‖**mon·te'ro** (mŏn·tā'rō), *n.; pl.* -ROS (*E.* -rōz). [Sp. *montera* hunting cap, *montero* huntsman, fr. *monte* mountain, forest, fr. L. *mons, montis*, mountain. See 1st MOUNT.]
1. A huntsman.
2. A round cap with a flap, worn by huntsmen.
3. A forester; a ranger. *Phil. I.*

Mon·tes' (mŏn·tās'), *n.; pl.* -TESES (-tā'sās). [Sp. *montés* living in the mountains.] A Bukidnon; one of a pagan mountaineer tribe of Mindanao; also, their language. See BUKIDNON **a**; AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table. Phil. I.*

Mon·tes'co (mŏn·tĕs'kō), *n.; pl.* -COS (*E.* -kōz). A pagan mountaineer; a Montes. *Phil. I.*

Mon'te·si'nos (mŏn'tē·sē'nōs), *n.* A legendary Spanish hero. His name has been given to a cavern in the heart of La Mancha, immortalized by Cervantes in his account of the visit of Don Quixote to the ***Cave of Montesinos.***

Mon'tes·so'ri meth'od *or* **sys'tem** (mŏn'tĕ·sō'rē). *Educ.* A system of training and instruction for children from three to six years of age, devised by Dr. Maria Montessori (b. 1870), of Rome, Italy. Leading features are free physical activity, informal and individual instruction, early development of writing and reading, and extended sensory and motor training. — **Mon'tes·so'ri·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **Mon'tes·so'ri·an·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Mon'te·zu'ma (mŏn'tē·zōō'mä), *n.* [Sp., the name of two Aztec chiefs or kings, fr. Nahuatl *Motecuzoma*, abbr. of *Motecuzomailhuicamina*, lit., chief who when he is angry shoots beyond the horizon.] **1.** See in *Biog.*
2. A hero of folk tales and folk plays among some tribes of Mexico and the southwestern United States.
3. [*not cap.*] A mound indicating the site of a completely ruined pueblo. *Southwestern U. S.*

Montezuma cypress. The ahuehuete.

mont·gol'fi·er (mŏnt·gŏl'fĭ·ĕr; *F.* mōn'gôl'fyā'), *n.* = FIRE BALLOON **a**; — so called from Jaques and Joseph Montgolfier, who first made a fire balloon.

month (mŭnth), *n.* [ME. *month, moneth*, fr. AS. *mōnath*; akin to D. *maand* month, G. *monat*, OHG. *mānōd*, ON. *mānuthr*, *mānathr*, Goth. *menoths*, and to AS. *mōna* moon. See MOON.] **1.** A measure of time corresponding to the period of the moon's revolution; specif.: **a** One of the twelve portions into which the year is divided; the twelfth part of a year, corresponding nearly to the length of a synodical revolution of the moon; — called more explicitly *calendar month* (see below). In popular use, a period of four weeks or of thirty days is often called a *month.* **b** ***calendar month*** is: (1) Any of the months as adjusted in the calendar, now the Gregorian. April, June, September, and November now contain 30 days, and the rest 31, except February, which has 28 and, in leap years, 29. (2) The time from any day of such a month to the corresponding day (if any; if not, to the last day of the next month. **b** *Astron.* More fully ***lunar month.*** The period of a complete revolution of the moon relative to some point, esp. of a synodical revolution, whence ***synodical month,*** that is, the period from one new moon to the next, mean length 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, and 2.8 seconds. The other kinds of lunar month are the ***anomalistic month,*** the mean time of revolution from perigee to perigee, 27 days, 13 hours, 18 minutes, and 33.1 seconds; the ***nodical,*** or ***dracontic, month,*** the mean time of revolution from ascending node to ascending node, 27 days, 5 hours, 5 minutes, and 35.8 seconds; the ***tropical month,*** the mean time of revolution from any point of the ecliptic back to the same point, 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, and 4.7 seconds; the ***sidereal month,*** the mean time of revolution from

any star back to the same star, 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, and 11.5 seconds. Another astronomical month is the **solar month**, the twelfth part of the solar year, or the average time taken by the sun to pass through a sign of the zodiac. **c** A ninth part of a woman's period of gestation or pregnancy, which commonly lasts ten lunar months, or about 280 days.

☞ In the common law, a *month* is a lunar month, or 28 days, unless otherwise expressed; but by statute in Great Britain and generally in the United States the rule of the common law is changed, and a *month* is declared to mean a calendar month unless otherwise expressly stated. The *sing.* was formerly used for the *pl.* after a numeral, and still is dialectally. Cf. TWELVEMONTH.

2. *pl.* = MENSES. *Obs.*

☞ *Month* is used reduplicatively in various expressions, as **month after month; month by month; month in, month out; from month to month; only from month to month.** Cf. DAY, *Note.*

— *today, or* ***this day, month.*** One month hence. Cf. under WEEK.

month (mŭnth), *n.* [Gael. *monadh.*] A mountain. *Scot. Obs.*, exc. in the names of the passes over the eastern Grampians.

month'ly (mŭnth'lĭ), *adj.* [AS. *mōnathlīc.*] **1.** Continued, or in a month; as, the *monthly* revolution of the moon. **2.** Done, happening, payable, published, etc., once a month, or every month; as, a *monthly* visit, magazine. **3.** Of or pertaining to the menses; menstrual.

month'ly, *n.; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). **1.** *pl.* The menses. **2.** A publication which appears regularly once a month. **3.** A monthly rose.

month'ly, *adv.* **1.** Once a month; in every month. **2.** In the manner of a lunatic. *Obs.*

monthly epact. See EPACT **c.**

month of consecution. *Astron.* A month as reckoned from one conjunction of the moon with the sun to another.

mon'thon (mŏn'thŏn), *n.* Also **mon'ton** (-tŏn). [Siamese *mănthăn,* fr. Skr. *maṇḍala.*] A circle or province, constituting an administrative division of Siam.

month's mind. **a** *R.C.Ch.* A requiem Mass for a person a month after his death. **b** *Now Chiefly Dial.* Strong desire; inclination.

I see you have a *month's mind* to them. *Shak.*

monti-. A combining form, Latin *monti-,* from *mons, montis,* mountain, as in **mon·tic'o·line, mon'ti·form, mon'·ti·ge'ne·ous.**

Mon'ti·a (mŏn'tĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Giuseppe *Monti,* It. botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of densely tufted annual herbs of the purslane family (Portulacaceae). *M. fontana* is the blinks.

mon'ti·cel'lite (mŏn'tĭ·sĕl'īt), *n.* [After T. *Monticelli,* It. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A colorless or gray calcium magnesium silicate, $CaMgSiO_4$, of the chrysolite group.

mon'ti·cle (mŏn'tĭ·k'l), *n.* [F. *monticule.* See MONTICULE.] A little hill.

mon·tic'u·late (mŏn·tĭk'ū·lāt), *adj.* Having monticules.

mon'ti·cule (mŏn'tĭ·kūl), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *monticulus,* dim. of *mons, montis,* mountain. See 1st MOUNT.] A little mount; a hillock; a small elevation or prominence; specif., a subordinate cone of a volcano.

Mon'ti·cu·lip'o·ra (mŏn'tĭ·kū·lĭp'ō·rȧ), *n.* [NL. See MONTICULE; MADREPORE.] *Paleontol.* A genus of bryozoans forming massive, corallike zoaria composed of polygonal, mostly thin-walled zooecia. It is the type of a family, **Mon'ti·cu'li·por'i·dae** (-kū'lĭ·pōr'ĭ·dē), represented by numerous species in the Ordovician and extending possibly into the Devonian. — **mon'ti·cu·lip'o·rid'e·an** (-kū·lĭp'ō·rĭd'ē·ăn), *adj. & n.* — **mon'ti·cu·lip'o·roid** (-kū·lĭp'ō·roid), *adj.*

mon·tic'u·lose (mŏn·tĭk'ū·lōs), *adj. Zool.* Covered with small eminences. *Rare.*

mon·tic'u·lous (-lŭs), *adj.* Monticulate.

mon·tic'u·lus (-lŭs), *n.* [LL.] A monticule; specif., *Anat.,* the median dorsal projection of the cerebellum.

mon·til'la (mŏn·tēl'yȧ), *n.* [From *Montilla,* town in Córdoba province, Spain.] A very pale dry sherry. See SHERRY.

mont'joy', mont'joye' (mŏnt'joi'), *n.* [F. *montjoie,* OF. also *monjoie.*] **1.** [*cap.*] The medieval French battle cry; — also, *Montjoye St. Denis.* See APOSTLE OF THE FRENCH. **2.** A commemoration heap of stones. *Obs.*

mont·mar'trite (mŏnt·mär'trĭt), *n.* Gypsum from Montmartre, near Paris.

Mont'mo·ren'cy (mŏnt'mō·rĕn'sĭ), *n. Hort.* A popular variety of sour cherry in America.

mont'mo·ril'lo·nite (mŏnt'mō·rĭl'ō·nīt), *n.* [From *Montmorillon,* France.] A soft, claylike mineral, white, grayish, or pale red, blue, etc. It is a hydrous aluminum silicate.

Mont'pel'lier' green (mŏn'pĕ'lyā'). = VERDIGRIS GREEN.

Montpellier yellow. **1.** A pigment. See LEAD OXYCHLORIDE. **2.** = LEMON YELLOW, 1 **a.**

Mon'tra'chet' (mŏn'trȧ'shĕ'), *n.* [From *Montrachet,* vineyard in Côte-d'Or, France.] The finest white Burgundy wine.

‖**mon'tre** (mŏn'tr'), *n.* [F., show, showcase, organ case.] *Organ Building.* **1.** The open diapason or any other stop having its pipes displayed as a part of the organ case. **2.** *Ceramics.* A pyrometric cone.

mon·troy'dite (mŏn·troi'dīt), *n.* [After *Montroyd* Sharpe, one of the owners of the mine in Texas where it was found.] *Mineral.* Mercuric oxide, HgO. See MERCURY OXIDE.

mon'ture (mŏn'tŭr), *n.* [F., fr. *monter* to mount. See MOUNTURE.] **1.** A saddle horse; a mount. *Obs.* **2.** (*F. pron.* mōn'tür') That on which something is mounted; setting; frame; also, manner of mounting or setting.

mon'u·ment (mŏn'ū·mĕnt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *monumentum,* fr. *monere* to remind, admonish. See MONITION.] **1.** A tomb or burial vault; a sepulcher. *Obs. Shak.* **2.** A written memorial, as a treatise; a record. **3.** A building, pillar, stone, or the like, erected or maintained in memory of the dead or to preserve the remembrance of a person, event, action, etc.; as, the Washington *Monument;* Bunker Hill *Monument;* the *monuments* in Westminster Abbey.

Our bruised arms hung up for *monuments.* *Shak.*

4. A statue; effigy. *Shak.* **5.** Any lasting or notable example or instance; a work, saying, deed, etc., worthy of record or of enduring; as, the work is a *monument* of scholarship.

6. An evidence; an indication; a proof; hence, a mark or token, material or immaterial. *Archaic.* **7.** Any natural feature, as a mountain, canyon, natural bridge, etc., reserved by a government as public property. **8.** A stone or other permanent object serving to indicate a limit or to mark a boundary. In a contested question as to lands, established monuments control, though neither courses, distances, nor computed contents, as stated in deeds or other records, agree.

9. Chiefly in form *moniment.* A ridiculous thing or person; a spectacle; fool. *Scot.*

mon'u·ment (mŏn'ū·mĕnt), *v. t.;* MON'U·MENT'ED; MON'U·MENT'ING. **1.** To erect a monument to; to signalize the memory of; commemorate. **2.** To place or set up monuments on.

3. *Surv.* To mark with monuments.

mon'u·men'tal (mŏn'ū·mĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [L. *monumentalis.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, suitable for, or occurring on, a monument; as, a *monumental* inscription. **2.** Of or pertaining to a tomb. *Obs.* **3.** Serving as a monument; that keeps in remembrance; as, a *monumental* chapel. **4.** Of the nature of, or resembling, a monument; hence, massive and lasting; impressive; stupendous; as, Gibbon's history is a *monumental* work. **5.** As conspicuous as a monument; colossal; notable.

monumental brass. = BRASS, *n.,* 4.

Monumental City. Baltimore; — a nickname from the early date of the erection of two of its finest monuments, the Washington Monument and Battle Monument.

mon'u·men·tal'ity (mŏn'ū·mĕn·tăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Monumental state or quality.

mon'u·men'tal·ize (mŏn'ū·mĕn'tăl·īz; -t'l·īz), *v. t.* To record or memorialize lastingly as by a monument; to make monumental. — **mon'u·men'tal·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī·zā'shŭn), *n.*

mon'u·men'ta·ry (mŏn'ū·mĕn'tȧ·rĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a monument.

monument plant. The American columbo.

-mony. [F. or L.; F. *-monie, -moine,* fr. L. *-monia, -monium.*] A suffix in nouns from Latin, denoting *resulting thing* or *abstract condition; -ment,* as in acr*imony,* ali*mony,* ceremony, matrimony, testimony.

mony-. For words beginning *mony-,* see the forms in MONI-.

mon'y (mŏn'ĭ). Var. of MANY. *Now Dial.*

mon'zo·di'o·rite (mŏn'zō·dī'ō·rīt), *n.* [*monzonite* + *diorite.*] *Petrog.* A plutonic rock intermediate in composition between monzonite and diorite.

mon'zo·gab'bro (-găb'rō), *n.* [*monzonite* + *gabbro.*] *Petrog.* A rock intermediate in mineral composition between monzonite and gabbro.

mon'zo·nite (mŏn'zō·nīt), *n.* [From Mt. *Monzoni,* Tirol.] *Petrog.* A granular igneous rock composed of plagioclase and orthoclase in about equal quantities together with augite and a little biotite; by extension, any of a large group of rocks intermediate between the syenite group and the diorite-gabbro group. — **mon'zo·nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

moo (mōō), *v. i.;* MOOED (mōōd); MOO'ING. [Imitative.] To make the characteristic noise of a cow, or a similar noise; to low.

moo, *n.* The lowing of a cow; also, any similar sound.

moo (mōō), *n. sing. & pl.* [Burmese *mū.*] See WEIGHT.

mooch (mōōch), *v. t. & i.* To eat greedily. — **mooch'er,** *n. Both Now Dial.*

mooch (mōōch), *v. i.* [Cf. MICHE to skulk.] *Now Dial. & Slang.* **a** To play truant; to act or live as a wanderer or vagrant. **b** To skulk or sneak about; to loaf; loiter. — *v. t.* To steal; pilfer. *Slang.* — **mooch'er** (mōōch'ĕr), *n.*

moo'cha (mōō'chä), *n.* [Zulu *umutsha.*] Loin cloth; girdle. *S. Africa.*

mood (mōōd), *n.* [From *mode,* after *mood* temper. See MODE.] **1.** *Gram.* Distinction of form in a verb to express the manner in which the action or state it denotes is conceived, whether as fact, or as a matter of assumption, volition, intention, possibility, etc.; a set of forms expressive of one of these modal forces. Also, less appropriately, a modal force so distinguished (see MODAL, *adj.*). The moods commonly recognized for the English verb are the *indicative, subjunctive,* and *imperative.* Certain verb phrases with *should, would,* etc., are also loosely called moods, taking the names *conditional, potential, obligative, permissive,* etc., according to the modal force expressed.

2. a *Logic.* = 1st MODE, 5. **b** *Music.* = 1st MODE, 8.

mood (mōōd), *n.* [ME. *mood, mod,* fr. AS. *mōd* mind, feeling, heart, courage; akin to OS. & OFris. *mōd,* D. *moed,* OHG. *muot,* G. *mut* courage, Dan. & Sw. *mod,* ON. *mōthr* wrath, Goth. *moths,* gen. *modis,* Gr. *maiomai* I endeavor, *mōsthai* to seek after, and prob. to L. *mos* custom. Cf. MOROSE.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Mind; thought; spirit. **b** Courage; zeal. **c** Anger; temper. **d** Violent grief. **e** Plan.

2. a Temper of mind; humor; esp., the sum of those mental dispositions which give the dominant emotional character or cast of mind; as, a man of somber *mood.* **b** A particular state or temper of mind, esp. as affected by emotion; as, to be in the *mood* to work. **c** *pl* A sullen or morose state of mind; bad temper.

Syn. — Disposition, frame of mind, vein; whim, caprice, freak. — MOOD, HUMOR agree in the idea of a more or less shifting or transitory state of mind or feeling. MOOD often suggests a more compelling or pervasive temper of mind than HUMOR, which emphasizes more strongly the element of whim or caprice; as, "absorbing into the intensity of her *mood* the solemn glory of the afternoon" (*G. Eliot*); "Any man . . . may find, according as his *humors* lead, a meaning suited to his mind" (*Tennyson*). Cf. WIT, DISPOSITION, GOOD NATURE.

mood (mōōd), *v. t.* Var. of MOLD. *Dial.* — **mood'er** (mōōd'ĕr), *n.*

mood'ish (mōōd'ĭsh), *adj.* Subject to moods; variable in temper; also, moody. — **mood'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **mood'ish·ness,** *n.*

mood'y (mōōd'ĭ), *adj.;* MOOD'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); MOOD'I·EST. [AS. *mōdig* courageous.] **1.** Brave; proud; angry; arrogant. *Obs.* **2.** Affected by a mood; subject or given to moods; specif., out of humor; subject to moods, or fits of depression or bad temper. "Every peevish, *moody* malcontent." *Rowe.* **3.** Expressing, or characteristic of, a mood; as, *moody* laughter; a *moody* face.

Syn. — Gloomy, pensive, sad, sullen, capricious.

Ant. — Placid, even, calm. See EQUABLE.

moo'dy (mōō'dĭ). Var. of MOUDIE.

mool (mōōl), *n.* [See MOLD earth.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Mold; soil; dry earth. **b** A grave or its earth; — often in *pl.* — *v. t.* To crumple; to bury. — *v. i.* To mingle.

mools (mōōlz), *n. pl.* [Cf. F. *mule.*] Chilblains. *Dial.*

moo'lum (mōō'lŭm), *n.* [Tamil *muṟam* cubit.] = HATH. See MEASURE, *Table.*

moon (mōōn), *n.* [ME. *mone,* fr. AS. *mōna;* akin to D. *maan,* OS. & OHG. *māno,* G. *mond,* ON. *māni,* Goth. *mena,* Lith. *mėnuo,* Olr. *mī,* L. *mensis* month, Gr. *mēnē* moon, *mēn* month, Skr. *mās* moon, month, and prob. to Skr. *māti* it measures (e. g., time). See MEASURE; cf. MENSES, MONDAY, MONTH.] **1.** The celestial body next in conspicuousness to the sun; the satellite of the earth, revolving about the latter from west to east in a little less than a calendar month and accompanying it in the annual revolution about the sun. The moon's diameter is 2,160 miles; mean distance from the earth, about 238,857 miles; mass, about one eightieth that of the earth, and volume, about one forty-ninth. The period of the moon's revolution about the earth with reference to the sun is about 29½ days; with reference to the stars, about 27⅓ days. The moon rotates while revolving so that it always presents nearly the same face to us; nearly one half of her surface is therefore never seen from the earth. Shining only by light reflected from the sun, the moon passes through her *phases* every month, being *new* when in conjunction with the sun and therefore invisible; at *first quarter* when half her disk becomes illuminated (90° east of the sun); *full* when the earth is between her and the sun (disk wholly illuminated); and at *third,* or *last, quarter* when half her disk again becomes invisible (90° west of the sun). Popularly, the moon is called new when, after passing the sun, she first becomes visible as a thin crescent. At such a time "the old moon in the arms of the new" may be seen faintly shining by earth light. Strictly speaking, the phases last only for an instant. From first quarter to full, and from full to third quarter, the phase is called *gibbous.* Various superstitions as to the effect of the moon upon health, crops, etc., have existed in all ages. See ECLIPSE, LIBRATION, MONTH, TIDE, etc.

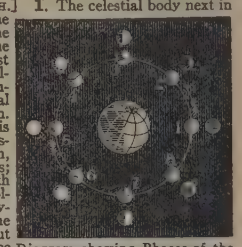

Diagram showing Phases of the Moon, the sunlight being represented as falling from the right upon the Moon in Eight Positions (1–8) and the Earth at the center. Outside each position of the moon is shown its appearance from the Earth. 1 New Moon; 3 First Quarter; 5 Full Moon; 7 Last Quarter.

Symbols:	●	☽	○	☾
	New	First quarter	Full	Last quarter

2. The time occupied by the moon in making one revolution in her orbit; a month; also, the moon during that period; as, this *moon* will last three days more.

3. The direct light of the moon; moonlight.

In the *moon* athwart the place of tombs. *Tennyson.*

4. Something shaped like the moon, esp. like a crescent moon or half-moon; specif.: **a** A crescent; esp., the national emblem of Turkey. **b** See MOONING, *n.,* 2. **c** A representation of the moon, as on the dial of a clock. **d** A kind of slice bar with a nearly circular blade perforated in the middle, used in tending a brickkiln fire.

5. Any satellite, or secondary planet; as, the *moons* of Jupiter or Saturn.

6. [*cap.*] A moon goddess, esp. Diana or Cynthia.

7. Short for HONEYMOON, MOON KNIFE, MOONSHADE, MOONSHINE WHISKY.

8. The European goldcrest. *Local, Eng.*

9. *Obs.* **a** With *the:* (1) *Alchemy.* Silver. (2) *Her.* Argent. **b** Lunacy; madness; frenzy.

10. *Astrol.* A feminine, nocturnal, cold, and moist, phlegmatic planet, the mansion of which is Cancer, the exaltation, 3° Taurus, the depression, 3° Scorpio, the orb, 12°. In elections, the phases of the moon are considered in calculations to determine lucky and unlucky days. See PLANET, *n.*

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

moonbeam	**moon-gathered**	**moon ray**
moon-blanched	**moon-gazing,** *adj.*	**moon-taught**
moon-blasted	**moon-glittering,**	**moontide**
moon-blasting, *adj.*	*adj.*	**moon-tipped**
moon-bright	**moon-led**	**moon-touched**
moon-browed	**moon-loved**	**moon-trodden**
moon-charmed	**moon-made**	**moon-white**
moon-crowned	**moon-raised**	**moon-whitened**

moon (mōōn), *v.;* MOONED (mōōnd); MOON'ING. *Trans.:* **1.** To spend (time) idly like a moonstruck person. *Rare.*

I *moon* away all my time by the waterside. *T. Hughes.*

2. To walk about (an object, as game) so as to bring it into the line of sight between the eyes and the moon. **3.** To scrape (skins or hides) with a moon knife.

—, *Intrans.:* **1.** To revolve or emit light as a moon. *Rare.* **2.** To act as if moonstruck; to wander, idle, or gaze, about in an abstracted manner.

Elsley was *mooning* down the river by himself. *C. Kingsley.*

moo'nack (mōō'năk), *n.* [Virginian *moonack, monack,* lit., digger, fr. *muna, mona,* to dig.] **1.** The woodchuck. *Obs. exc. Dial., U. S.* **2.** In Negro superstition, a mythical animal of baleful portent. *Southern U. S.*

moon'beam' (mōōn'bēm'), *n.* **1.** A ray of moonlight. **2.** The color pearl blue.

moon'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* The ring-necked duck (*Nyroca collaris*). *South Carolina.*

moon'-blind' (-blīnd'), *adj.* Afflicted with moon blindness; also, intellectually blind.

moon'-blind', *n.* Moon blindness.

moon blindness. **1.** *Vetер.* An inflammation of the eye of the horse, recurring at periodic intervals. **2.** *Med.* Nyctalopia, improperly attributed to moonlight.

moon'blink' (mōōn'blĭngk'), *n.* A temporary blindness, popularly said to be caused by sleeping in the moonlight.

moon'-born' (-bôrn'), *adj.* Born on, or under the influence of, the moon.

moon'calf' (-kăf'; -kȧf'; 83), *n.* **1.** *Med.* A uterine mole, formerly believed to be due to the effect of the moon. **2.** A monster; a monstrosity. *Archaic.* **3.** A dolt; a born fool; also, one who moons. **4.** A fickle person, regarded as a child of the moon.

---

mon'ton, *n.* = MONTHON.

mon'ton, *n.* [OF., var. of *mouton* ram. See MUTTON.] A kind of battering-ram. *Obs.*

Mon'tu (mŏn'tōō), **Mont** (mŏnt). = MENTU.

Mo·num'bo (mō·nŭm'bō), *n.* See PAPUAN LANGUAGES.

mon'u·men'tal·ism, *n.* See -ISM.

mon'u·men'tal·ly, *adv.* of MONUMENTAL.

mon'u·ment·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

mon'u·ment·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

mon·u're·ide, *n.* Also id. *Chem.* Var. of MONOUREIDE. See UREIDE.

mon'y. Money. *Ref. Sp.*

Moo'a·chaht (mō'ŏ'ă·chăt'). = NOOTKA, *n.,* **a.**

moo'cher·us (mōō'kĕr·ŭs). Var. of MOCHERAS.

moo·chul'ka, *n.* [Hind.] A bond.

moo'chy wood (mōō'chĭ). Var. of MOOTCHIE WOOD.

mooder. † MOTHER.

mood'i·ly, *adv.* of MOODY.

mood'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

moo·dir'. Var. of MUDIR.

mood'le, *v. i.* See 1st -LE.

mood phrase. See VERB PHRASE.

mool'tee, mool'ti (mōōl'tē). Vars. of MUFTI.

moo'gha. Var. of MUGA.

moo'ing, *n.* = MOO.

mookh·tar', **mook·tar'.** Vars. of MUKTAR.

mool. † MOLE, MULE.

moola. † MULLAH.

moolberry. † MULBERRY.

moolde. † MOLD.

mool'et (mōōl'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), **mool'ly, mool'y** (-ĭ). Vars. of MULLEY.

mool'ings (mōōl'ĭngz), *n. pl.* [See MOLD soil.] Crumbs. *Scot.*

moon. † MOAN.

moo·nal', **moo·naul'.** Vars. of MONAL.

---

moon'creep'er (mōōn'krēp'ĕr), *n.* **a** The moonflower *Calonyction aculeatum.* **b** Moonseed.

moon'-cul'mi-nat'ing, *adj.* Culminating, or coming to the meridian, at or about the same time with the moon; — said of a star or stars.

moon daisy. = DAISY, 2. *Eng.*

moon dial. *Astron.* = NIGHT DIAL **a.**

moon dog. **1.** A dog that barks at the moon.
2. In this sense **moon'dog'** (mōōn'dŏg'; 185). A paraselene.

moon'down' (mōōn'doun'), *n.* Moonset.

moon'drop' (-drŏp'), *n.* A liquid of magical potency, supposed to be shed by the moon.

mooned (mōōnd *or, esp. poet.,* mōōn'ĕd), *adj.* **1.** Of or resembling the moon; crescent; symbolized by, or identified with, the moon. "*Mooned* Ashtaroth." *Milton.*
2. Furnished or marked with a moon or moons or moon-shaped marks; bearing the crescent, or Turkish emblem.

moon'er (mōōn'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A moon dog.
2. One who acts as if moonstruck.
3. One who moons skins or hides.

moon'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Madness.

moon-et' (mōōn-ĕt'), *n.* A little moon or satellite. *Obs.*

moon'eye' (mōōn'ī'), *n.* **1.** **a** An eye affected with moon blindness. **b** = MOON BLINDNESS.
2. **a** Any of three American fresh-water fishes constituting the genus *Hiodon,* esp. *H. tergisus* of the Great Lakes and Mississippi Valley. They resemble the shad, but are of little food value. **b** The mooneye cisco.

mooneye cisco. A cisco (*Leucichthys hoyi*) of the deeper parts of Lake Michigan. It becomes about a foot long.

moon'-eyed' (-īd'), *adj.* **1.** Affected with moon blindness; moon-blind; also, formerly, purblind.
2. Able to see, or to see better, at night. *Obs.*
3. Round-eyed, as in wonder, terror, or dismay.

moon'face' (mōōn'fās'), *n.* A round face like a full moon, — regarded by Orientals as beautiful. — **moon'faced'** (-fāst'), *adj.*

moon'fall' (-fôl'), *n.* Moonset. *Rare.*

moon fern. = MOONWORT **a.**

moon'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -īz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* **1.** Any of a number of compressed, short, deep-bodied, silvery or yellowish marine fishes; as: **a** Any species of either of the carangoid genera *Vomer* and *Argyreiosus* (syn. *Selene*), esp. *V. setapinnis* or *A. vomer* of the southern Atlantic and Pacific coasts of North America. **b** The opah. **c** The harvest fish. **d** The spadefish (*Chaetodipterus faber*).

Moonfish (*Vomer setapinnis*).

2. The sunfish (*Mola mola*).
3. A small Mexican top minnow (*Platypoecilus maculatus*), family Poeciliidae, often kept as an aquarium fish.

moon'flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* **a** *Eng.* The oxeye daisy. See DAISY, 2. **b** *U. S.* A tropical American morning-glory (*Calonyction aculeatum*); — called also *evening-glory.* Also, any of several species of the related genera *Ipomoea* and *Quamoclit.* **c** *Eng.* The wood anemone *Anemone nemorosa.* **d** *S. Africa.* The plant *Datura arborea* or the related *D. suaveolens,* natives of tropical South America.

moon'-gaz'ing (-gāz'ĭng), *n.* Looking at the moon; hence, absent-mindedness. — **moon'-gaz'ing,** *adj.*

moon'glade' (mōōn'glād'), *n.* The bright reflection of the moon's light on an expanse of water. *Poetic.*

moon'glow' (-glō'), *n.* Moonlight.

moon'-god' *or* **moon'-god'dess,** *n. Myth.* A god or goddess representing the moon or one of its aspects.

moon'-gray' (mōōn'grā'), *adj.* Appearing gray in moonlight. *Poetic.*

moon'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A moon-shaped head; also, a moon-struck person.

moon'ing (mōōn'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Vacuous contemplation or imagining.
2. *Ceramics.* The occurrence of small translucent spots (*moons*) in the paste of porcelains, as in Chelsea china of about 1758.

moon'ish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Like or influenced by the moon; flighty; capricious; as, a *moonish* youth.

moon'ite (-īt), *n.* One who lives in the moon. *Sterne.*

moon knife. A crescent-shaped knife with a central handle used to scrape the flesh side of leather.

moon'let (mōōn'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n. Astron.* A small moon; esp. the small discrete particles constituting the rings of Saturn.

moon'light' (mōōn'līt'), *n.* **1.** The light of the moon.
2. A moonlight scene or a representation of one.
3. = MOONSHINE, *n.,* 5. *Slang.*
4. The color flesh. See FLESH, *n.,* 9.

moon'light', *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to moonlight; occurring during or done by moonlight; moonlit.
2. Simulative of moonlight or done by such simulative light; as, *moonlight* dancing.

moon'light', *v. i.* To engage in moonlighting.

moonlight blue. A color, bluish green-blue in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance; — called also *infantry.* Cf. COLOR.

moon'light'ed (-lĭt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Moonlit.

moon'light'er (-lĭt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who follows an occupation or pastime by moonlight; as: **a** *U. S.* A moonshiner. **b** In Ireland, one of a band that engaged in agrarian outrages by night. **c** *Local, U. S.* A serenader by moonlight.
2. One who practices moonlighting (sense 3).

moon'light'ing, *n.* **1.** Action of the Irish moonlighters.
2. Moonshining. *U. S.*
3. An expedition, raid, or adventure by night.

moon lily. The moonflower *Calonyction aculeatum.*

moon'lit' (mōōn'lĭt'), *or, Poetic,* **moon'lit'ten** (-lĭt'n), *adj.* Lighted or illuminated by the moon. "*Moonlit* dells." *Lowell.*

moon'-mad' (-măd'), *adj.* Lunatic. — **moon madness.**

moon'man (mōōn'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A gipsy; also, a night robber. *Obs.*
2. One who lives in the moon; the man in the moon.

moon month. A lunar month. See 1st MONTH, 1 b.

moon'path' (mōōn'păth'; 83), *n.* A pathlike reflection of moonbeams.

moon pillar. See LIGHT PILLAR.

moon plant. **a** An East Indian vine (*Sarcostemma brevistigma*), family Asclepiadaceae, the milky juice of which yields an intoxicating beverage. **b** The moonflower *Calonyction aculeatum.*

moon'rak'er (mōōn'rāk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A native of Wiltshire; — from a story of rustics seeing the moon's reflection in water and attempting to rake it out; hence, a stupid lout. *Eng.*
2. *Naut.* = MOONSAIL.

moon'rak'ing (mōōn'rāk'ĭng), *n.* Woolgathering. *Dial.*

moon rat. A ratlike whitish Bornean insectivore (*Gymnura gymnura*), with a long snout and long naked tail.

moon'rise' (-rīz'), *n.* The rising of the moon above the horizon; also, the time of its rising.

moon'sail' (mōōn'sāl'), *n. Naut.* A sail sometimes, but rarely, carried in light winds, above a skysail.

moon'seed' (-sēd'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Menispermum;* — so called from the crescent-shaped seeds. See also CAROLINA MOONSEED.

moonseed family. *Bot.* The Menispermaceae.

moon'set' (mōōn'sĕt'), *n.* The descent of the moon below the horizon; also, the time of its setting.

moon'shade' (-shād'), *n.* **1.** The plant nightshade. *Bacon.*
2. A circular lamp shade.
3. Shade cast by moonlight.

moon'shine' (-shīn'), *n.* **1.** The light of the moon.
2. Hence, show without substance or reality; empty show; also, empty imaginings; nonsense.
3. A sauce in which eggs were cooked or served. *Now Rare.*
4. A month. *Rare.* *Shak.*
5. Liquor, esp. whisky, illicitly distilled. *Slang.*
6. Short for EGGS IN MOONSHINE. *Shak.*
7. **a** Pearly everlasting. **b** The balsamweed *Gnaphalium obtusifolium.*

moon'shine', *adj.* **1.** Moonlit; also, nocturnal. *Now Rare.*
2. Empty; trivial; idle.
3. Designating, or pertaining to, illicit liquor. *Slang.*

moon'shin'er (-shīn'ĕr), *n.* A person engaged by night in an illicit trade, as illicit distilling. — **moon'shin'ing** (-shīn'ĭng), *n. Both Slang.*

moon'shin'y (-ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Moonlit; as, a *moonshiny* night.
2. Like, or suggestive of, moonlight; hence, visionary; empty; nonsensical; as, *moonshiny* sentiment.

moon'sick' (mōōn'sĭk'), *adj.* Lunatic. — **moon'sick'ness** (-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

moon's man (mōōnz). *Astrol.* = HOMO SIGNORUM.

moon snake. The queen snake.

moon'stone' (mōōn'stōn'), *n.* A transparent or translucent stone of pearly or opaline luster, used as a gem. It is a feldspar, some specimens being classed under orthoclase (var. *adularia*) and others under the triclinic division.

Moon'stone', The. A novel (1868) by Wilkie Collins.

moon'-strick'en, *adj.* Moon-struck.

moon'-struck' (mōōn'strŭk'), *adj.* **1.** Having a mental or physical affection or derangement, or a deterioration, attributed to an influence of the moon; lunatic; obsessed.
2. Of a fish, unsuitable for food.

moon trefoil. The tree medic.

Moon (mōōn), *or* **Moon's** (mōōnz), **type.** A system of type for the blind, formerly widely used, invented by Dr. William Moon (1818–94) of Brighton, England. Cf. BRAILLE.

moon'wort' (mōōn'wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any fern of the genus *Botrychium,* esp. *B. lunaria.* **b** The plant honesty.

moon'y (mōōn'ĭ), *adj.;* MOON'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); MOON'I-EST.
1. Resembling a moon; esp., crescent-shaped; round.
2. Pertaining to, or resembling, moonlight.
Soft and pale as the *moony* beam. *J. R. Drake.*
3. Illuminated by the moon; moonlight.
Encompass'd by this round and *moony* night. *T. L. Beddoes.*
4. Given to mooning; abstracted; dreamy. *Colloq.*
5. Furnished with a crescent moon, as an emblem; bearing a crescent, as the Turkish, or Ottoman, troops. *Obs.*

moor (mōōr; 199), *n.* [ME. *mor,* fr. AS. *mōr* moor, morass; akin to D. *moer* moor, G. *moor,* and to Goth *marei* sea. See MERE a lake.] **1.** An extensive area of waste ground overlaid with peat, and usually more or less wet. In popular usage the word is restricted to the European moors, in which heather is often the prevailing plant; but similar phytogeographical areas occur elsewhere. Sphagnum moss is always characteristic of high moors, and, esp. in North America, various insectivorous plants flourish in them. Cf. HEATH, 1.
2. A game preserve consisting of moorland. *Eng.*
3. A hill; also, sometimes, moorland soil; peat. *Dial. Eng.*

moor (mōōr; 199), *v.;* MOORED (mōōrd); MOOR'ING. [Late ME. *moren;* akin to MD. *mēren, māren,* to moor, to fasten, esp. to a stake, D. *meren,* LG. *vermōren,* AS. *mǣrels* mooring rope, MD. *mēre* stake, boundary stake. See MERE boundary; cf. MARLINE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To fix firmly; to root; secure.
2. *Naut.* To fix or secure (a vessel) in a particular place by fastening with cables and anchors or with lines.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To secure a vessel by mooring; to anchor.
2. To be secured by being moored.
On oozy ground his galleys *moor.* *Dryden.*

Moor (mōōr; 199), *n.* [F. *More, Maure,* fr. L. *Maurus* a Moor, a Mauretanian, inhabitant of Mauretania, fr. Gr. *Mauros;* cf. Gr. *mauros* black, dark. Cf. MOREL, *adj.,* MORRIS dance.] **1.** A native of Morocco, or neighboring North African states, of Arab or Berber blood or of a mixture of the two.
2. A Moslem of one of the native North African races or of the immigrant Arabs settled in North Africa; esp., one of the Saracenic invaders of Spain or their descendants. See MORISCO; cf. MORO.
3. In the Middle East, esp. in southern India and Ceylon, a Moslem. Cf. MOORMAN **b.**
4. One of a group of people of mixed Indian, white, and negro blood, living in southern Delaware. According to their traditions, they are descended from shipwrecked sailors of the Colonial period. Cf. CROATAN.
5. A highly prized variety of goldfish, similar to the Fringe-tail, but velvety black.

moor (mōōr; 199), *n. Naut.* Act of mooring, as a ship.

moor (mōōr; 199), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. MOOR EVIL.] To void bloody urine; to affect with a disease causing this; — said of cattle. *Local, Eng.*

moor (mōōr). Var. of MORE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

moor'age (mōōr'ĭj; 199), *n.* Act of mooring or a place for mooring; also, a charge for mooring.

moor'ball' (mōōr'bôl'), *n.* A globular mass often found in lakes and ponds. It consists of filaments of a green alga (*Cladophora holsatica*).

moor'ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-īz). **a** Any plant of the genus *Vaccinium,* esp. the bog bilberry (*V. uliginosum*). **b** The European cranberry.

moor besom. The heather *Calluna vulgaris.*

moor'bird' (mōōr'bûrd'; 199), *n.* The red grouse.

moor blackbird. The ring ouzel. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

moor'burn' (mōōr'bûrn'; *Scot.* mōōr'-), *n.* The burning of the heather or grass on a moor; hence, an outbreak of ill temper; a quarrel. — **moor'burn'er** (-bûr'nĕr), *n.* — **moor'burn'ing,** *n. All Scot.*

moor buzzard. The marsh harrier. *Brit.*

moor cock. **a** The male of the moorfowl. **b** The blackcock.

moor coot. = MOOR HEN **b.**

moor cultivator. See CULTIVATOR, 2.

Moor dance. = MORISCO, 3 **b.**

Moore vacuum tube (mōōr; mōr; 181). A commercialized form of Geissler tube for lighting purposes, invented by D. McFarlane Moore. — **Moore light, lamp, tube,** etc.

moor evil. Dysentery in sheep and cattle. *Dial. Eng.*

moor'flow'er (mōōr'flou'ĕr; 199), *n.* Buck bean.

moor'fowl' (-foul'), *n.* The red grouse (*Lagopus scoticus*).

moor frog. In England, the edible frog (*Rana esculenta*).

moor game. The moorfowl.

moor grass. **a** = HEATH GRASS. **b** The bog asphodel of Europe. **c** A coarse perennial mountain grass (*Molinia coerulea*) of Europe, considered a good forage grass; — sometimes called *lavender grass.* **d** The sundew. **e** A common cotton grass (*Eriophorum angustifolium*) of the North Temperate Zone. **f** Any grass growing on a moor.

moor hag. Rough moorland.

moor harrier. The marsh harrier.

moor hawk. The marsh harrier. *Local, Eng.*

moor hen. **a** The female of the moorfowl. **b** A gallinule, esp. the common European species. **c** An Australian rail (*Microtribonyx ventralis*). **d** *Md.* The American coot.

moor ill. Moor evil. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

moor'ing (mōōr'ĭng), *n.* **1.** That which moors a vessel, as anchors, cables, etc.; — usually *pl.*
2. *pl.* The place or position of a moored vessel.

mooring buoy. *Naut.* An anchored buoy fitted to receive a ship's mooring chain or hawser.

mooring chocks. *Naut.* Blocks of hardwood or metal with grooves to hold the mooring lines of a vessel.

mooring dog. *Naut.* Any of a number of heavy iron bars on the side of a vessel near the water line to which to secure fasts when the mooring chocks will not accommodate them; — called also *mooring staple.*

mooring drag. *Aeronautics.* A movable weight suspended from the stern or after part of a moored airship so as to restrain vertical and lateral motion of the ship.

mooring mast. A mast on shore or on a ship with a fitting at the top to receive the mooring device of a rigid dirigible airship.

mooring shackle. *Naut.* = MOORING SWIVEL.

mooring staple. = MOORING DOG.

mooring swivel. *Naut.* A swivel used to join the two chain cables of a moored ship near the bow, so as to keep the hawse clear.

mooring tower. = MOORING MAST.

moor'ish (mōōr'ĭsh; 199), *adj.* [From MOOR heath.]
1. Marshy; swampy. "*Moorish* fens." *Thomson.*
2. Of or pertaining to a moor or moorlands; abounding in moorland; resembling a moor.
3. Dwelling on a moor; growing on moors.

Moor'ish, *adj.* [See MOOR; cf. MORRIS dance, MORESQUE.]
1. Of, pertaining to, or in the style of, the Moors.
2. Moslem. *Colloq., India.*

Moorish arch. The horseshoe arch. See ARCH, *Illust.* (4.)

Moorish architecture. The style developed by the Moors in the later Middle Ages, as in North Africa and Spain. See SARACENIC ARCHITECTURE; ALCAZAR, ALHAMBRA, *Illusts.*

Moorish Architecture.
Interior of the Mosque (now a cathedral) of Córdoba. See also ALHAMBRA, ALCAZAR. *Illusts.*

Moorish idol. A brightly colored fish (*Zanclus cornutus*) of the middle and eastern Pacific.

Moorish red. A color, red-yellow in hue, of very high saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

moor'land' (mōōr'-lănd'; 199), *n.* [AS. *mōrland.*] Formerly, fenland; now, land consisting of a moor or moors, esp. with heather. — **moor'land** (-lănd), *adj.* — **moor'land-er** (-lăn-dĕr), *n.*

moor macaque. A large gray-legged black macaque (*Macus maurus*) of Celebes.

moor'man' (mōōr'măn'; -măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn'; -mĕn). A dweller on a moor; specif., an official in charge of a moor.

Moor'man', *n.; pl.* -MEN. **a** *Now Rare.* A Moor. **b** In Ceylon, a Moslem. **c** Formerly, in Canton, any native of India trading in China.

Moor monkey. A black macaque of Celebes (*Macaca maura*).

moor myrtle. Sweet gale.

moor palm. **a** Any of various sedges (*Carex*) or their flower heads. **b** Any of various cotton grasses (*Eriophorum*) or their flower heads. **c** The catkin of the willow *Salix aurita.*

moor pawm. = MOOR PALM.

moor pout *or* **poot.** A young grouse. *Scot.*

---

moond. Mooned. *Ref. Sp.*

moone. † MOAN, MOON.

moon'ey. Var. of MOONY.

moong (mōōng). Var. of MUNG.

moon'ga. Var. of MUGA.

moon'gus (mōōng'gŭs). Var. of MONGOOSE.

moon'i-ly, *adv.* of MOONY.

moon'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

moon'ja, moon'jah (mōōn'jä), *n.* [Hind. *munja,* fr. Skr. *muñja.*] = MUNJ.

moon'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

moon'light'y, *adj.* See -Y.

moon'like', *adj.* See -LIKE. — **moon'like'ness,** *n.*

moon'ling, *n.* A simpleton; a lunatic. *Obs.*

moon'pen'ny, *n.* = DAISY, 2.

moon'proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.

moon'scape, *n.* See -SCAPE.

moon'shee (mōōn'shē). Var. of MUNSHI.

moon'ward, *adv.* See -WARD.

moon'wards, *adv.* See -WARDS.

moon'way', *n.* See -WAY.

moop. Var. of MOUP. *Scot.*

moor. † MOHUR.

moor'band', *n.* = HARDPAN.

moor'-bred', *adj.* See -BRED.

moord. Moored. *Ref. Sp.*

moor'ga (mōōr'gä). Var. of MUGA.

moor'ish-ly, *adv.* of MOORISH, marshy.

moor'ish-ness, *n.* See -NESS; MOORISH, marshy.

moor'ism, *n.* See -ISM. *Obs.*

Moor'-lipped', *adj.* See -LIPPED.

moorn (mōōrn). Var. of MOURN. *Now Dial.*

moor'pan', *n.* = HARDPAN. [Cf. HARDPAN.]

---

moors (mŏŏrz), *adj.* [Perh. fr. D. *Moorsch* Moorish.] Designating the Urdu or Hindustani language. *Obs.* — **moors,** *n.*

moor's, or moor, head (mŏŏrz; 199). *Obs.* **a** [*usually cap.*] A representation of the head of a Moor, in *Her.* usually depicted in profile. **b** Any of various things suggestive of, or likened to, a Moor's head.

moor silk. = MOOR PALM **b.**

moor'stone' (mŏŏr'stōn'; 199), *n.* Granite. *Dial. Eng.*

moor'tet'ter (-tĕt'ĕr), *n.* **a** The stonechat. **b** The meadow pipit. See PIPIT.

moor tit, moor titling. **a** The European stonechat (*Saxicola torquata*). **b** The meadow pipit. See PIPIT.

moo-rup', mu-rup' (mōō-rŏŏp'), *n.; sing. & pl.* [Of imitative origin.] A cassowary (*Casuarius bennetti*) with rather small, stout legs, found on the island of New Britain.

moor whin. = NEEDLE FURZE.

moor'wort' (mŏŏr'wŭrt'; 199), *n.* A small bog or moor shrub (*Andromeda polifolia*) found in the North Temperate Zone.

moor'y (-ĭ), *adj.;* MOOR'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); MOOR'I-EST. [AS. *mōrig.*] Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, moors; marshy.

moor'y, *adj.* Dusky; swarthy.

moo'ry (mōō'rĭ), *n.* [Malay *muri*, fr. F. *moiré.* See MOIRÉ.] A kind of cloth, usually blue, made in India.

moo'sa (mōō'sä), *n.* sing. & pl. [Pr. fr. colloq. Turk. *Mūusa*, for *Māghuṣa* Famagusta, Cyprian city.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

moose (mōōs), *n. sing. & pl.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Passamaquoddy *mus*, Massachuset *moos*, prop., he strips, eats off.] **1. a** A large mammal of the deer family (*Alces americana*), inhabiting forested parts of Canada and the northern United States. It is allied to the European elk, but is slightly larger, standing about seven feet high at the humped shoulders and often weighing over 1,000 pounds. The form is ungainly, the legs long, the tail short, and the head large with a thick overhanging snout and broadly palmated antlers with many points. A small pouch of hairy skin called the "bell" hangs from the neck. A variety found in Alaska (*A. gigas*) is the largest existing member of the deer family. See ELK. **b** The European elk.

Moose (*Alces americana*), 1 **a.**

2. [*cap.*] A member of a secret fraternal and beneficiary society (***Loyal Order of Moose***), founded in 1888 at Louisville, Ky., and now having many lodges in the U. S.

3. [*sometimes cap.*] = BULL MOOSE **a.** *Polit. Slang.*

moose'ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr.ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The hobblebush or its fruit. *U. S.*

moose'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* The Canada jay.

moose'bush' (-bŏŏsh'), *n.* Hobblebush.

moose'call' (-kôl'), *n.* A piece of birch bark rolled like a horn and used by hunters in calling moose.

moose'-ear' (-ēr'), *n.* The pickerelweed *Pontederia cordata.*

moose elm. The slippery elm. *U. S.*

moose'flow'er (mōōs'flou'ĕr), *n.* The flower of the *Trillium.*

moose fly. A rusty-black biting fly (*Haematobia alcis*) of Canada and the northern United States.

moose maple. The mountain maple *Acer spicatum. U. S.*

moose tick. A North American tick (*Dermacentor albipictus*), family Ixodidae, occurring on moose, deer, elk, etc.

moose'tongue' (mōōs'tŭng'), *n.* The willow herb *Chamaenerion angustifolium.*

moose'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** The striped maple. **b** = LEATHERWOOD **a** (1). **c** The hobblebush.

moot (mōōt), *n.* [AS. *mōt* (in comp.), *gemōt*, a meeting; akin to ON. *mōt*, MHG. *muoz.* See MEET to come together; cf. EMPTY, FOLKMOOT, WARDMOTE.] **1.** Meeting; encounter. *Obs.*

2. *Eng. Hist.* A meeting for discussion and deliberation; esp., such a meeting of the freemen, or their representatives, of a village, town, hundred, shire, or in Anglo-Saxon times the kingdom; a gemot (which see). The term *moot* was applied to any assembly met to administer justice or for administrative purposes. Cf. HUNDRED, 6; FOLKMOOT; WITENAGEMOT.

3. The place where such a meeting is held.

4. Discussion, debate, or argument; now, a discussion of fictitious causes by way of practice.

5. A plea or an action at law; litigation. *Obs.*

moot (mōōt), *v.;* MOOT'ED; MOOT'ING. [ME. *moten, motien*, fr. AS. *mōtian* to meet or assemble for conversation, to discuss, dispute, fr. *mōt, gemōt*, a meeting, an assembly. See MOOT, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To argue; plead; discuss. **b** *Scot.* To tell; speak; also, to complain.

2. To argue or plead in a supposed case. *Archaic.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To speak; utter. *Obs.*

2. To argue for and against; to debate; to discuss; now, to propose, or bring up, for discussion.

3. To discuss by way of exercise; to argue for practice; to propound and discuss in a mock court. *Archaic.*

moot (mōōt), *adj.* Subjected or subject to argument or discussion; disputed; mooted; as, a *moot* case or question.

moot (mōōt), *n. Shipbuilding. Now Rare.* **a** A ring gauge used in shaping treenails. **b** The diameter to which a treenail is to be gauged. **c** A piece of hardwood, hooped with iron at the ends, used in blockmaking.

moot, *v. t. Shipbuilding.* To gauge (a treenail) to the correct size with a moot. *Now Rare.*

moot (mōōt), *v. t.* To root, dig, or grub. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

moot (mōōt), *n.* [Beng. *muṭ*, perh. fr. Skr. *muṣṭi* fist.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

-moot (-mōōt). *Eng. Hist.* A combining form of the noun *moot*, as in burghmoot, hallmoot.

moot (mōōt). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of MOLT.

moo'tchie wood (mōō'chĭ). [Cf. Tamil *mucciyar* cabinetmaker, etc., Telugu *mucce* of the muchi caste.] The soft light-colored wood of an East Indian coral tree (*Erythrina indica*).

moot court. A mock court, such as is held by students of law for practicing the conduct of hypothetical law cases.

moot'er (mōōt'ĕr), *n.* One who moots, argues, or disputes.

moot'er (mōōt'ĕr), *n. Shipbuilding.* One who moots treenails; also, a treenail, bolt, or spike. *Now Rare.*

moo'ter (mōō'tĕr). Var. of MULTURE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

mooth (mūth), *adj.* [Cf. ON. *mōtha* condensed vapor from the breath.] Damp and wet; misty. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

mooth (mōōth). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MOOTH.

moot hall. **1.** A council chamber or town hall. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

2. A hall where a moot (sense 4) is held.

moot hill. A hill where a moot was held. *Hist.*

moot house. [AS. *mōthūs.*] = MOOT HALL. *Obs.*

moot'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of MOOT. Hence: **n. 1.** A gathering; meeting for discussion; hence, discussion.

2. *Law.* Participation in a moot court.

moot'man (mōōt'mĕn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who argued moot cases in the Inns of Court. *Eng.*

moot'stead' (-stĕd'), *n.* A moot-stow.

moot'-stow' (-stō'), *n.* [AS. *mōtstōw.*] The place where a moot was held. *Hist.*

moot'wor'thy (mōōt'wŭr'thĭ), *adj. AS. Law.* Competent to attend as a member of a moot; free.

mop (mŏp), *n.* [ME. *mappe*, fr. *mapple*, perh. fr. *Mabel, Mab*, the prop. name. Cf. MAB, 1st MOB, 1st MOPPET.] **1.** An implement for washing floors, or the like, made of a piece of cloth, or a collection of thrums, coarse yarn, or rags, fastened to a handle; also, a smaller similar implement used in washing dishes, etc.

2. Something resembling or likened to a mop, as a kind of dredge for collecting starfish, a tangled mass of hair, etc.; as, a surgical *mop* of absorbent cotton.

3. [Perh. because servant girls brought their mops with them.] A statute fair held formerly for hiring servants and farm laborers. *Dial. Eng.*

4. *Metalworking.* **a** A tangled boss of fine wire used when soldering with the blow pipe. **b** A polishing device used in the lathe.

mop (mŏp), *v. t.;* MOPPED (mŏpt); MOP'PING. **1.** To use a mop on; to rub or wipe with or as with a mop; as, to *mop* a floor, one's face; also, to take up or out of the way, as water, with a mop; as, to *mop* up water.

2. Hence, to accomplish or dispose of effectively, as food, drink, profits, etc. *Slang.*

3. To polish with a mop. See MOP, *n.*, **4 b.**

4. To apply with or as with a mop.

5. To drink; — usually with *up. Colloq. Eng.*

mop up. **a** *Mil.* In trench warfare, to complete the seizure of (an area just taken) by searching out and capturing or destroying any enemy there found. **b** *Slang.* To dispose of completely; to finish utterly.

mop, *v. t.* [See MOB to wrap up.] To wrap or muffle up (the head), as with a scarf; to wrap up the head of; blindfold; figuratively, to hoodwink. *Local, Eng.*

mop, *v. i.* To make a wry mouth.

mop, *n.* [Cf. D. *moppen* to pout.] A made-up face; a pout; grimace. "What *mops* and mowes it makes!" *J. Fletcher.*

mo-pa'ne (mō-pä'nĕ), *n.* [Sechuana dial.] A tropical African ironwood (*Copaifera mopane*) yielding hard durable timber.

mope (mōp), *v.;* MOPED (mōpt); MOP'ING (mōp'ĭng). [Origin uncert.; cf. Dan. *maabe* to mope, Sw. dial. *mopa* to sulk, LG. *mopen* to gape.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To go or act abstractedly, bewilderedly, or aimlessly. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

2. To be dull and spiritless. "*Moping* melancholy." *Milton.*

—, *Trans.:* **1.** To make spiritless or dejected.

You will be getting *moped* to death. *Hughes.*

2. To pass in moping; — with *away.*

mope, *n.* [See MOPE, *v.*] **1.** [Cf. MD. *mop.*] A fool. *Obs.*

2. A dull, spiritless person; a moper.

3. *pl.* Low spirits; dumps.

mope'-eyed', *adj.* Shortsighted; purblind; stupid.

mop'er (mōp'ĕr), *n.* One who mopes.

mop'head' (mŏp'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** The end of a mop, to which the thrums or rags are fastened.

2. *Colloq.* **a** A head with a mop of hair on it. **b** A person with a shaggy, unkempt head of hair.

3. A clamp for holding the thrums or rags of a mop. *U. S.*

mop'head'ed (mŏp'hĕd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having a shaggy head.

mop'ish (mōp'ĭsh), *adj.* Foolish; confused. *Obs.*

mop'ish (mŏp'ĭsh), *adj.* Given to, or characterized by, moping. — **mop'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **mop'ish-ness,** *n.*

mop'la, mop'lah (mŏp'lä), *n.* [Malayalam *māppila.*] One of a class or caste of Moslems, chiefly of Malabar, believed to be descendants of Arab immigrants of the 9th century A.D.

mop'per (mŏp'ĕr), *n.* One who mops.

mop'per-up', *n. Mil.* One engaged in mopping up.

mop'pet (mŏp'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [Dim. fr. ME. *mop, moppe*, rag doll, baby. Cf. MOPS, MOPSY.] **1.** Baby; darling; — used in endearment or contempt. *Archaic.*

2. A long-haired pet dog.

mop'pet, *n.* A mop or sponge, as for cleaning a cannon. *Obs.*

mop'py (mŏp'ĭ), *adj.* Like a mop.

mops (mŏps), *n.* [ME. *mop, moppe*, rag doll, baby. See 1st MOPPET.] **A** girl; — used in endearment or playfulness. *Obs.*

Mop'sa (mŏp'sä), *n.* **1.** A character in Sidney's *Arcadia.*

2. In Shakespeare's *The Winter's Tale*, a shepherdess.

mop'stick' (mŏp'stĭk'), *n.* The long handle of a mop; hence, any of various things resembling or likened to this; as: **a** *Join.* A handrail of nearly round section; — called also **mopstick rail.** **b** *Music.* = 1st STICKER, **5 b.**

Mop'sus (mŏp'sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Mopsos.*] *Gr. Myth.* **a** A seer, one of the Lapithae. He took part in the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithae, the Calydonian boar hunt, and the Argonautic expedition. **b** A seer, the son of Apollo and Manto, daughter of Tiresias. He defeated Calchas in a prophecy contest.

mop'sy (mŏp'sĭ), *n.* [See 1st MOPPET.] **1.** A young son; a moppet. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

2. A slattern. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

mop'-up', *n.* Act or instance of mopping up.

mo'pus (mō'pŭs), *n.; pl.* -PUSES, -PUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). *Slang, Eng.* **1.** A small coin.

2. Money; — usually in *pl.*

Mo'quel-um'nan (mō'kĕl-ŭm'năn), *adj.* Designating or pert. to an almost extinct linguistic stock of American Indians in California. See PENUTIAN.

mo-quette' (mō-kĕt'), *n.* [F.] A kind of carpet or upholstery fabric having a velvety pile. Cf. AXMINSTER **b.**

mor-. A combining form from Latin *morus*, or Greek *moron*, the mulberry tree, as in *Morinda.*

mo'ra (mō'rä: 181), *n.; pl.* MORAE (-rē), MORAS (-räz). [L. See MORATORY.] **1.** *Rom. & Civil Law.* Delay; esp., culpable delay; postponement; default.

2. *Pros.* The unit of quantitative meter, a common short syllable; — represented by ⏑ or by the eighth note (♪).

mo'ra (mō'rä), *n.* [Pg., the fruit of various forest trees, fr. Tupi *moira, mara*, a poisonous tree of the Amazon valley.] **a** A tree (*Dimorphandra mora*), family Caesalpiniaceae, of Guiana and Trinidad; also, its valuable wood. **b** *Mex. & W. Ind.* = RUSTIC, 1.

‖**mo'ra** (mō'rä), *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Hist.* One of the main divisions of the Spartan army.

mo-ra' (mō-rä'), *n.* [Hind. *morhā.*] A stool, esp. a wicker stool; footstool. *Anglo-Indian.*

Mo-ra'ce-ae (mō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MORUS.] *Bot.* A family of trees or shrubs (order Urticales). The family includes the important genera *Ficus* (the fig), *Morus* (the mulberry), *Artocarpus* (the breadfruit), *Brosimum* (the breadnut), etc. — **mo-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Mo-rae'a (mō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL., after Johannes *Moraeus*, father-in-law of Linnaeus.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of South African or Australian plants of the iris family (Iridaceae). **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

mora hair. The long moss, used for stuffing.

mo-raine' (mō-rān'), *n.* [F., of uncert. origin; cf. Pr *mourreno.*] *Geol.* An accumulation of earth, stones, etc., carried and finally deposited by a glacier. A moraine at the end of a glacier is called a ***terminal moraine***; at the side, a ***lateral moraine***; beneath the ice but back from its end or edge, a ***ground moraine. Medial moraines***, or those on the middle of the glacier parallel to its sides, are often formed by the union of the lateral moraines when two glaciers coalesce. A moraine of material pushed into a ridge in front of the glacier, is sometimes called a ***push moraine.*** — **mo-rain'al** (mō-rān'ăl; -ĭ), **mo-rain'ic** (-ĭk), *adj.*

mor'al (mŏr'ăl), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *moralis*, fr. *mos, moris*, manner, custom, habit, way of life, conduct. See 2d MOOD.] **1.** Characterized by excellence in what pertains to practice or conduct; springing from, or pertaining to, man's natural sense or reasoned judgment of what is right and proper; — chiefly in the phrase *moral virtue. Moral virtue* was distinguished from *intellectual virtue* by Aristotle. See VIRTUE, **4.**

2. Dealing with, or concerned with establishing and disseminating, principles of right and wrong in conduct or behavior; ethical; as, *moral* philosophy; *moral* theology; hence, of, pertaining to, or derived from, a science or philosophy of morals; as, *moral* values; *moral* laws.

3. Expressing that which is moral; as: **a** Moralizing; specif., *Obs.*, writing allegorically. **b** Serving to teach or convey a moral; as, a *moral* lesson; *moral* tales. See FOUR SENSES.

4. Pertaining to character, conduct, intentions, social relations, etc., viewed ethically; as, *moral* ideas; *moral* convictions; within the sphere of what can be viewed as right or wrong; capable of being judged as good or evil; proceeding from good or evil character, conduct, etc.; as, to consider only *moral* actions; the *moral* graces of Sidney.

5. **a** Conforming to a standard of what is good and right; righteous; virtuous; as, *moral* conduct; a *moral* life; a *moral* work of art. **b** *Hegelianism.* Relating to virtuous conduct or natural excellence as distinguished from civic or legal righteousness.

6. Pertaining to morals or morale; affecting morality, morals, or morale; as, a *moral* agency, force.

7. Sanctioned by, or operative upon, one's conscience or ethical judgment; as, to feel a *moral* obligation; to urge *moral* considerations; hence, acting upon, or designed to act upon, one's will, character, or the like, or sometimes, one's morale; — often opposed to *material* or *physical*; as, to exert *moral* pressure.

8. Capable of right and wrong action or of being governed by a sense of right; as, a *moral* agent.

9. Virtual, rather than actual, immediate, or completely demonstrable; as, to have *moral* certainty of B's guilt.

Syn. — Pure, righteous, upright. — MORAL, ETHICAL. MORAL may refer to either the science or the practice of right conduct; ETHICAL commonly suggests the science only; as applied to persons, MORAL connotes right practice; ETHICAL, the assent to right principles; as *ethical* (or *moral*) principles; an *ethical* system; a *moral* act; a *moral* agent.

Ant. — Immoral, vicious, sinful, depraved.

mor'al (mŏr'ăl; 185), *n.* [From *moral*, adj.; cf. F. *morale.* Cf. MORALE.] **1.** Formerly, moral principles or conduct.

2. The essential moral import or instruction of or derivable from a fable, a narrative, an occurrence, an experience, etc., or the practical lesson taught.

3. A passage pointing out, usually in conclusion, the lesson or moral significance of a narrative; a maxim.

4. *Obs.* **a** A symbolic figure. **b** Import. **c** A moralist. **d** Individual moral practice or principles.

5. (*pron.* mō-rälʹ) = MORALE.

6. Likeness; counterpart. *Slang.*

The long chin . . . is the very *moral* of the governor's. *Smollett.*

7. A morality play. See MORALITY, **7.**

mor'al, *v. i. & t.* To moralize. *Obs.*

mo-rale' (mō-räl'; -räl'; 277), *n.* [F. *moral.* See MORAL, *n. & adj.*] **1.** Formerly, moral principles or conduct.

2. Prevailing mood and spirit conducive to willing and dependable performance, steady self-control, and courageous, determined conduct despite danger and privations, based upon a conviction of being in the right and on the way to success and upon faith in the cause or program and in the leadership, usually connoting, esp. when qualified by the adjective *high*, a confident, aggressive, resolute, often buoyant, spirit of wholehearted co-operation in a common effort, often attended particularly by zeal, self-sacrifice, or indomitableness.

mor'al-er, mor'al-ler (mŏr'ăl-ĕr), *n.* A moralizer. *Obs.*

moral faculty. The power of moral judgment or feeling.

moral hazard. *Insurance.* The hazard arising from the uncertainty of the honesty of the insured.

Moor'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

moors'man (mŏŏrz'măn; 199), *n.; pl.* -MEN. = MOORMAN.

moo-ruk' (mōō-rŏŏk'), *n.* Eron. var. of MOOKUP.

moor'va. Var. of MURVA.

moose'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

moose'mise' (mōōs'mīz').

moose'-misse' (-mĭs'), *n.* = MOUNTAIN ASH **b** (1).

moose'wob' (mōōs'wŏb'). Scot. var. of MOOSEWEB.

moose'y, *adj.* See -Y.

moos'ey. Var. of MOSEY.

moo-shik'. Var. of MUSHIK.

Mo'o-si'as (mō'ō-sī'ăs), **Mo-os'si-as** (mō-ŏs'ĭ-ăs). *Bib.*

moost. Var. of MUST, musk.

Scot.

Moo'sul-mann. Var. of MUSSULMAN.

moot'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

mootch. † MOOCH, skulk.

mooto. † MOAT, MOOT, MOTE, particle. [DY.]

moot-sud'dy. Var. of MUTSUD-

moot-wal'lee (mōōt-wälʹē). Var. of MUTAWALLI.

moo-zoo'na. Var. of MOUZOUNA. See COIN, *Table.*

Mo-pan' (mō-pänʹ), *n.* See 3d MAYA, 2. [*U. S.*]

mop'board', *n.* = BASEBOARD.

mope'hawk'. Var. of MOREPORK.

moph (mŏf), *n.* = MORPHIDITE.

moph'ro-dite, *n.* A corruption of HERMAPHRODITE.

moph'ty. † MUFTI.

mop'ing (mōp'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of MOPE. — **mop'ingly,** *adv.* [MOREPORK.]

mo'poke' (mō'pŏkʹ). Var. of

mop'sey. Var. of MOSEY.

mopt. Moped. *Ref. Sp.*

mo-quet'. Moquette. *Ref. Sp.*

Mo'qui (mō'kē). See 1st HOPI.

Mor. † MOOR.

morabit. † MARABOUT.

mor'a-bot. † MARABOUT.

mo'rae (mō'rē), *n. pl.* of 1st MORA. [MARAE.]

mo-ra'i (mō-rīʹē; -ēʹ). Var. of

mor'a-im. Var. of MORION.

moraine. † MURRAIN.

---

moral insanity. *Law.* Formerly, such an abnormal condition as is characterized by incapacity to distinguish between right and wrong; in some jurisdictions, formerly, incapacity to resist the doing of immoral acts whether or not known to be wrong. See INSANITY.

moral inspiration. *Theol.* See INSPIRATION, 2 a.

mor'al·ism (môr'ăl·ĭz'm; 185), *n.* **1.** Moral teaching or counsel; inculcation of morality; moralizing.
2. A maxim or saying embodying a moral truth.
3. Practice of morality as distinct from religion; leading of a moral life as distinguished from a religious life.

mor'al·ist (-ĭst), *n.* **1.** One who moralizes; a teacher or student of morals; a writer seeking to inculcate moral duties.
2. One who practices moral duties; a person who conforms to moral rules; esp., one who leads a moral life.

mor'al·is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Characterized by moralism, or characteristic of moralists. — **mor'al·is'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mo·ral'i·ty (mō·răl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *moralité,* fr. LL. *moralitas.*] **1.** Knowledge of moral principles; moral wisdom. *Obs.*
2. Moral quality or character; righteousness; virtue.

Gentillesse and eek *moralitee* and holinesse. *Chaucer.*

3. That which conveys or instills moral lessons or expresses moral sentiment; specif.: **a** *Obs.* A moral tale or writing; also, its moral. **b** Moral inference, meaning, or lesson; moral, or moral sense, as of a story. *Shak.* **c** Moralizing; sermonizing.
4. The science, or a system, of morals; also, *pl.,* ethical principles or doctrines, as of a man or system.
5. Moral practice or action; rectitude of life; morals; conformity to the mores of a particular time and place. Cf. VIRTUE, 2.
6. The quality of that which conforms to right ideals or principles of human conduct, or of that which is based upon or derived from such principles; as, to admit the expediency of a law but to question its *morality.*
7. A kind of allegorical play, so termed because it consisted typically of discourses in praise of morality between actors representing such characters as Charity, Faith, Death, Vice, etc.; a dramatization of an allegory.

The *morality* may even be defined as an attempt to dramatize a sermon, whereas the mystery is simply a dramatization of the text. *Brander Matthews.*

mor'al·i·za'tion (môr'ăl·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The giving of a moral interpretation or effect to something; explanation or interpretation in a moral sense.
2. The act of, or indulgence in, moralizing; a moral reflection or discourse.
3. A rendering moral or becoming moral; attainment of that stage of culture where the moral sense is awakened.

mor'al·ize (môr'ăl·īz), *v.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-Iz'Ĭng). [F. *moraliser.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To explain or interpret in a moral sense; to draw a moral from or furnish with a moral; as, to *moralize* fables.

Did he not *moralize* this spectacle? *Shak.*

2. To furnish with moral lessons, teachings, etc.; to lend a moral to or exemplify the moral of. *Archaic.*

While chastening thoughts of sweetest use, bestowed
By Wisdom, *moralize* his pensive road. *Wordsworth.*

3. To render moral or morally better; to give a moral quality to; to affect the moral quality or state of; as, the modern efforts to *moralize* business.
4. To bring from one state to another by moralizing.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make moral reflections; to regard or treat acts and events as involving a moral.
2. To have a moral effect or influence. *H. Spencer.*

mor'al·iz'er (môr'ăl·Iz'ĕr; 185), *n.* One who moralizes.

moral law. = LAW, *n.,* 11 b.

mor'al·ly (môr'ăl·ĭ), *adv.* of MORAL; specif.: **a** *Rare.* In a moral or ethical sense. **b** In respect of, or from the point of view of, morality; also, according to moral rules; virtuously. **c** In respect to the moral nature; as, one who physically and *morally* endures hardships. **d** According to the usual course or the normal human judgment; according to reason and probability; virtually.

It is *morally* impossible for a hypocrite to keep himself long upon his guard. *L'Estrange.*

moral necessity. See NECESSITY, 6 a.

moral philosophy. Morals; ethics.

moral play. = MORALITY, 7.

mor'als (môr'ălz; 185), *n. pl.* **1.** Science or doctrine of conduct, esp. as to the sense of duty; ethics (which see).
2. Moral principles and practice; conduct with respect to the moral aspect; morality; as, a man of loose *morals.*

An authoritative code of *morals* has force and effect when it expresses the settled customs of a stable society. *Walter Lippmann.*

moral science. Morals.

moral sense. The feeling of the rightness or wrongness of an action or the power of having such feelings.

moral theology. That branch of theology which treats of morals; also, that theology or those theological doctrines developed as inferences from moral grounds or reasons.

moral theory (of atonement). See ATONEMENT, 3.

moral turpitude. *Law.* The quality of a crime involving grave infringement of the moral sentiment of the community as distinguished from statutory *mala prohibita.*

moral victory. An actual defeat regarded as a virtual victory, as because of the narrowness of the margin or of some circumstance that gives satisfaction or hope.

moral virtue. See MORAL, *adj.,* 1.

mo·rass' (mō·răs'), *n.* [D. *moeras,* fr. OF. *marais,* fr. ML. *mariscus,* of Teut. origin. See MARSH; cf. MARISH.] A tract of soft, swampy, or boggy ground; a marsh; swamp; figuratively, an entangling and distressing situation from which it is difficult to emerge. — **mo·rass'ic** (-Ĭk), *adj.* — **mo·rass'y** (-ĭ), *adj.*

morass ore. Bog iron ore.

mo·rass'weed' (mō·răs'wēd'), *n.* The hornwort.

mo'rat (mō'răt), *n.* [ML. *moratum.*] An ancient drink of honey flavored with mulberries.

mo'rate (mō'răt), *adj.* [L. *moratus,* fr. *mos* manner.] Mannered; esp., of good manners or morals. *Obs.*

mo·ra'tion (mō·rā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *moratio.*] Delay. *Rare.*

mor'a·to'ri·um (môr'ă·tō'rĭ·ŭm; 181), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ă), -RIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL. See MORATORY.] A period of permissive or obligatory delay; specif., *Law,* a period during which an obligor has a legal right to delay meeting an obligation, esp. such a period granted in an emergency, as to a bank or debtors generally, by a moratory law.

mor'a·to'ry (môr'ă·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [LL. *moratorius* delaying, fr. *morari* to delay; akin to MIr. *marain* I remain. See MEMORY; cf. DEMUR.] Of or pertaining to delay; esp., designating a law granting a moratorium.

Mo·ra'vi·an (mō·rā'vĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Moravia, Moravians, or the Moravian sect.

Mo·ra'vi·an, *n.* **1. a** A native or inhabitant of Moravia, a former Austrian crownland which in 1918 became a part of Czechoslovakia; esp., a descendant of the Slavic people who ruled Moravia in the Middle Ages. **b** The speech of the Moravians; — a group of dialects transitional between Slovak and Czech.
2. *Eccl.* One of a denomination of Christians descended from the Bohemian Brethren, who in 1722 at Hernhut in Saxony reconstituted their church, the *Renewed Church of the Unity of Brethren;* — called also *Herrnhuter.* Separatist tendencies led to the formation of an independent church recognized as such by the Prussian government in 1742. The Augsburg Confession was accepted in 1748, but subscription to a creed is not required, since Scripture is the sole rule of faith and practice. The church is governed by a general synod meeting every six years, and in the interim by a directing board composed of elders under the presidency of a bishop. The only other officers are the deacons. Orders are episcopal, but the government is Presbyterian. Today there are three provinces, German, English, and American.

Mo·ra'vi·an (mō·rā'vĭ·ăn), *n.* An inhabitant of Moray, formerly one of the great divisions of Scotland, now the county of Moray or Elgin. *Oxf.E.D.* — *adj.* Of or pert. to Moray.

Mo·ra'vi·an·ized (-īzd), *adj.* Converted to, or influenced by, the doctrines of the Moravians.

mo·ra'vite (mō·rā'vĭt; mō'rā-), *n.* [From *Moravia.*] *Mineral.* A fine scaly black chloritic mineral of the chlorite group of silicates.

mo·ray' (mō·rā'; mō'rā; 181), *n.* [Prob. fr. Pg. *moreia,* fr. L. *muraena,* whence F. *murène.*] Any of a number of voracious, savage, and often brightly colored, eels, constituting the family Muraenidae. Their gill openings are small and round, the pectoral fins as well as the pelvics are wanting, the back of the head is elevated, the jaws are usually narrow and bear strong knifelike teeth, and in the typical genus, *Muraena,* both pairs of nostrils are barbellate. They occur in all warm seas and are especially common in crevices about coral reefs. The largest genus is *Gymnothorax,* of which the hamlet, or spotted moray (*G. moringa*), of the Atlantic coast and the West Indies is an example. A Mediterranean species, *Muraena helena,* the Roman *muraena,* is a valued food fish.

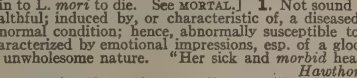

European Moray (*Muraena helena*).

mor'bid (môr'bĭd), *adj.* [L. *morbidus,* fr. *morbus* disease; akin to L. *mori* to die. See MORTAL.] **1.** Not sound and healthful; induced by, or characteristic of, a diseased or abnormal condition; hence, abnormally susceptible to or characterized by emotional impressions, esp. of a gloomy or unwholesome nature. "Her sick and *morbid* heart." *Hawthorne.*
2. Productive of, or subject to, disease. *Obs.*
3. Relating to disease; as, *morbid* anatomy.

Syn. — Sick, unwholesome, unhealthy.

Ant. — Healthy, sound, natural.

‖**mor'bi·dez'za** (môr'bĕ·dĕt'sä), *n.* [It.] In the fine arts, delicacy or softness, esp., *Painting,* in the representation of flesh.

mor·bid'i·ty (môr·bĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** Morbid state or character; specif., disease; sickness.
2. Amount of disease; sick rate.

morbid psychology. Abnormal psychology. See PSYCHOLOGY.

mor·bif'er·al (môr·bĭf'ĕr·ăl), *adj. Med.* Morbiferous.

mor·bif'er·ous (môr·bĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [LL. *morbifer.* See MORBIFIC; -FEROUS.] *Med.* Carrying or producing disease.

mor·bif'ic (-Ĭk), **mor·bif'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [L. *morbus* disease + *-ficus;* cf. F. *morbifique.* See -FIC.] Causing disease; generating a sickly state; also, formerly, diseased. — **mor·bif'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mor'bi·fy (môr'bĭ·fī), *v. t.* [*morbus* + *-fy.*] To make ill. *R.*

mor·bil'la·ry (môr·bĭl'ä·rĭ), *adj.* Resembling measles.

mor·bil'li (-ī), *n. pl.* [ML. See MORBILLOUS.] *Med.* Measles; also, *Obs.,* the spots characteristic of this disease.

mor·bil'li·form (-ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*morbilli* + *-form.*] *Med.* Resembling measles.

mor·bil'lous (-bĭl'ŭs), *adj.* [ML. *morbilli* measles, dim. of L. *morbus* disease; cf. F. *morbilleux.*] *Med.* Pert. to or of the nature of measles; also, resembling its eruptions.

‖**mor'bleu'** (môr'blŭ'), *interj.* [F.] A French expletive or oath, equivalent to *'sdeath,* corrupted from *mordieu.*

‖**mor'bus** (môr'bŭs), *n.* [L.] Disease; illness.

‖**mor'bus Gal'li·cus** (găl'ĭ·kŭs). [NL.] Literally, the Gallic disease; syphilis.

‖**mor'bus ma'cu·lo'sus** (măk'ū·lō'sŭs). [NL.] = PURPURA HAEMORRHAGICA, 2.

‖**mor'ceau'** (môr'sō'), *n.* [F.] A bit; a morsel; — applied esp. to a short literary or musical piece.

mor'cel·late (môr'sĕ·lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -Ĭd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'Ĭng). To divide into small pieces.

mor'cel·lat'ed (môr'sĕ·lāt'ĕd; -Ĭd; 119), *adj.* Divided into small pieces; specif., *Geol.,* traversed by numerous closely spaced joints; as, a *morcellated* sandstone.

mor'cel·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *morceler* to divide into pieces; cf. F. *morcellement.* See MORSEL.] *Surg.* Division and removal in small pieces, as of a morbid growth.

Mor·chel'la (môr·kĕl'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. G. *morchel* morel.] *Bot.* A genus of edible fungi (family Helvellaceae), the morels. *M. esculenta* is the common morel. See MOREL.

mor·da'cious (môr·dā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *mordax, -acis,* fr. *mordere, morsum,* to bite. See MORSEL.] Biting or given to biting; acrid; hence, now of language, caustic. — **mor·da'cious·ly,** *adv.*

mor·dac'i·ty (-dăs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *mordacité,* fr. L. *mordacitas.* See MORDACIOUS.] Quality of being or tendency to be mordacious.

mor'dan·cy (môr'dăn·sĭ), *n.* [See MORDANT.] Mordacity.

mor'dant (môr'dănt), *adj.* [F., pres. part. of *mordre* to bite, fr. L. *mordere.* See MORSEL.] **1.** Biting; caustic; sarcastic; keen; also, *Rare,* burning; corrosive; pungent.
2. *Dyeing & Calico Printing.* Acting as a mordant.
3. Biting, as a dog. *Rare.*

Syn. — MORDANT, CAUSTIC, CORROSIVE, SCATHING are here compared in their figurative senses. That is MORDANT which is biting or acridly cutting; CAUSTIC suggests esp. stinging sharpness or pungency; that is CORROSIVE which bites or wears deeply or blightingly; SCATHING adds the implication of fierce or withering severity. Cf. SOUR, PUNGENT, SHARP, ACRIMONY.

mor'dant (môr'dănt), *n.* [OF., orig., biting.] **1.** A metal plate or chape, sometimes jeweled, at the end of a belt, etc., opposite the buckle. *Obs.*
2. Any corroding substance used in etching.
3. Any sticky matter used to cause leaf metal to adhere.
4. *Dyeing.* Any substance which, by combining with a dyestuff to form an insoluble compound or lake, serves to produce a fixed color in a textile fiber, in leather, etc.
5. *Micros.* Any substance similar to a dyeing mordant which forms an insoluble compound with stains and causes their fixation in cells, tissues, or bacteria.

mor'dant, *v. t.;* -DANT·ED; -DANT·ING. To subject to the action of, or imbue with, a mordant.

Mor'de·cai (môr'dē·kĭ; môr'dē·kā'ĭ), *n. Bib.* In the book of *Esther,* the cousin of Esther, who saved the Jews from the destruction planned by Haman.

Mor·del'li·dae (môr·dĕl'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Mordella,* type genus (fr. L. *mordere* to bite) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of small pubescent beetles. The type genus is **Mor·del'la** (-ä). — **mor·del'loid** (-oid), *adj.* — **mor·del'lid** (-ĭd), *n.*

mor'den·ite (môr'dĕn·īt), *n.* [From *Morden,* N. S.] A zeolite found in minute crystals or fibrous concretions.

mor'dent (môr'dĕnt), *n.* [G., fr. It. *mordente.* See MORDANT.] *Music.* **a** A melodic grace made by a quick alternation of a principal tone with an auxiliary tone usually a half step lower. It is either *single* or *double* (*long*). See *Illust.* The name ***inverted mordent*** is sometimes applied to the pralltriller (which see). **b** *Rare.* The acciaccatura.

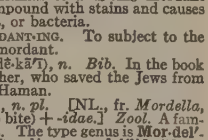

Mordents. 1 As written; 2 As performed.

mor'di·cate (môr'dĭ·kāt), *v. t.* [LL. *mordicatus,* past part. of *mordicare* to bite.] To bite; corrode. — **mor'di·ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **mor'di·ca'tive** (môr'dĭ·kā'tĭv), *adj. All Rare.*

‖**mor'dieu'** (môr'dyû'), *interj.* A French oath; — a more frequent spelling of *mort-Dieu.*

mor'di·sheen' (môr'dĭ·shēn'), *n.* [Pg. *mordexim,* fr. Marathi *modŝ* cholera, fr. *modnē* to break, fail, lose health.] Asiatic cholera. *Obs. Anglo-Ind.*

mor'do'ré' (môr'dō'rā'), *n.* [F.] A brown, reddish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance; — called also *pencilwood.* Cf. COLOR.

Mord·vin'i·an (môrd·vĭn'ĭ·ăn; 159), *n.* **a** One of an agricultural people of the middle Volga provinces of Russia. **b** Their language. See FINNO-UGRIC LANGUAGES, *Table.*

more (mōr; 181), *adj.; now often used as compar. of* MUCH, MANY; *positive wanting; superl.* MOST (mōst). [ME. *more, mare,* and (orig. neut. and adv.) *mo, ma,* fr. AS. *māra,* and (as neut. and adv.) *mā;* akin to D. *meer,* OS. *mēr,* G. *mehr,* OHG. *mēro, mēr,* ON. *meiri, meirr,* Dan. *meere, meer,* Sw. *mera, mer,* Goth. *maiza,* adj., *mais,* adv., AS. *mǣre* great, famous, OHG. *mari* famous, Goth. *mers* (in comp.), OIr. *mōr, mār,* Gr. *enchesimōros* great with the spear (*enchos*). Cf. MOST.] **1. a** Greater, as in size, number, power; — now only in "the *more* part." **b** *Obs.* Elder. **c** Greater in degree or scope; as, the *more 's* the pity. "For the *more* solemnity." *Evelyn.* **d** Greater with respect to possession of a quality or characteristic; — now only in "the *more* fool." "The *more* trifler." *Bacon.*
2. Existing in greater quantity, amount, degree, quality, and the like; — with the singular.

If we procure not to ourselves *more* woe. *Milton.*

3. Greater or exceeding in numbers; — with the plural.

The children of Israel are *more* and mightier than we. *Ex.* i. 9.

4. Additional; other; as, no *more* worlds to conquer.

more (mōr), *n.* **1.** A greater quantity, amount, or number; that which exceeds or surpasses what it is compared with.

And the children of Israel did so, and gathered, some *more,* some less. *Ex.* xvi. 17.

2. That which is in addition; something other and further; an additional or greater amount; as, no *more;* much *more.*

O! That pang where *more* than madness lies. *Byron.*

3. The greater in rank; — esp. in *the more and the less.* — ***and more.*** Together with an additional, unspecified number or amount; as, forty miles *and more.* — ***without more.*** Without further ado, delay, etc. *Obs.*

more (mōr; 181), *adv.* **1.** In a greater quantity; in or to a greater extent or degree: **a** With a verb or participle.

Admiring *more* The riches of Heaven's pavement. *Milton.*

b With an adjective or adverb (instead of the suffix *-er,* and formerly with a comparative in *-er*) to form the comparative degree; as, *more* durable; *more* actively. See COMPARE, *v. t.,* 3. "His *more* braver daughter." *Shak.* **c** With an adjective or prepositional phrase followed by *than:* With a greater measure of fidelity to fact or truth, by way of statement, esp. in correction; closer to being, in the way of strict accuracy; rather; as *more* for satisfaction than for profit; *more* dead than alive.
2. In addition; specif.: **a** Again or further from this or that time on; as, he returned once *more.* **b** Beyond the previous number, amount, distance, etc.; as, to advance three yards *more.* **c** Besides; moreover; as, it is foolish and, *more,* it is wrong.

— ***more and more.*** With continual increase. "Among trespassed *more and more.*" 2 *Chron.* xxxiii. 23. — ***more by token.*** **a** As corroboration or further proof. **b** Besides; moreover; indeed. — ***more or less.*** To a varying or undetermined extent or degree; somewhat; as, sure to fluctuate *more or less.* — ***more than.*** Beyond: **a** Beyond or in excess of, in respect to number, amount, etc.; as, *more than* ten years ago. **b** So as to go beyond, in some evident regard, the significance of the adjective, adverb, or verb qualified; as, he was *more than* popular; *more than* level full. — ***neither, or no, more nor less.*** Precisely. — ***the more.*** To a greater degree; by an added quantity; for a reason already specified. — ***the more . . . the more.*** By how much more . . . by so much more. "*The more* he praised it in himself, *the more* he seems to suspect that in very deed it was not in him." *Milton.*

more (mōr; 181), *v. t. & i.* To increase; also, to exaggerate. *Obs.*

---

mor'al·is'ing·ly, *adv.* of *moralising,* pres. part.
mor'al·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
mor'al·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Mo·rash'tite (mō·răsh'tĭt). *Bib.*
Mo·ras'thite (mō·răs'thĭt; mō'răs-). *Bib.*
Mo·raṡ'ta. ✝ MARATHA.
Mo·raṡ'ty. ✝ MARATHI.
Mo·ra'vi·an·ism, *n.* See -ISM.
Mo'ra·vid, *n. & adj.* = ALMORAVID.
morb, *n.* [L. *morbus;* cf. OF. *morbe.*] Sickness; malady. *Obs.*
mor'bid·ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.
mor'bid·ly, *adv.* of MORBID.
mor'bid·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mor·bil'ĭ·ty (môr·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [See MORBILLOUS.] = MORBIDITY, 2.
mor·bose', *adj.* [L. *morbosus,* fr. *morbus* disease.] Morbid; diseased. *Rare.* — **mor·bos'i·ty** (-bŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n. Obs.*
Mor·co'te (môr·kō'tā), *n.* See TUNEBO.
mor'dant. Var. of MORDENT.
mordant dye *or* **dyestuff.** See DYE, 2 (4).
mor'dant·ly, *adv.* of MORDANT.
mor'dent. ✝ MORDANT.
mor'di·cant (môr'dĭ·kănt), *adj.* [LL. *mordicans,* pres. part. of *mordicare* to bite, fr. *mordere.*] Mordant. — **mor'di·can·cy** (-kăn·sĭ), *n. Obs.*
Mor·do'vi·an. Var. of MORDVINIAN.
mordre. ✝ MURDER. [*Obs.*]
mor'dre·man, *n.* A murderer.
Mor'dred (môr'drĕd). Var. of MODRED.
mordu. ✝ MORT-DIEU.
Mordv (m ŏ r d v), **Mord·vä'** (môrd·vä'), **Mord·vin'** (-vĭn'), *n.* = MORDVINIAN.
Mord'vi·an (môrd'vĭ·ăn). Var. of MORDVINIAN.

more (mōr; 181), *prep.* With in addition. *Obs.*

more, *n.* [AS. *mōrbēam,* fr. L. *morus.* See MULBERRY.] The mulberry tree. *Obs.*

more (mōr; 181), *n.* [AS. *more, moru;* akin to G. *möhre* carrot, OHG. *moraha, morha.*] **a** *Obs. exc. Dial.* A root; a stump. **b** *Rare.* Plant. *Spenser.*

more, *v. t.* To root; to uproot. — *v. i.* To take root. *Both Obs. exc. Dial.*

more (mōr). Var. of MOOR. *Now Dial.*

-more (-mōr; 181). A combining form of the adverb *more,* used with some adverbs to intensify the comparative degree, as in further*more,* outer*more.* Cf. -MOST.

‖**mo're** (mō′rē; 181), *adv.* [L., abl. of *mos* custom, manner.] In the fashion, style, manner, or way; — occurring in Latin phrases occasionally used in English; as, **mo're An′gli-co** (ăn′ġlĭ-kō), in English fashion; **mo're su′o** (sū′ō), in his own manner or way.

mo·reen′ (mō-rēn′), *n.* [Cf. MOIRE.] A coarse, stout woolen or woolen-and-cotton fabric, usually watered or embossed.

more′ish (mōr′ĭsh; 181), *adj.* Causing desire for more; palatable. *Colloq.*

mo·rel′ (mō-rĕl′), *n.* [F. *morelle,* fr. LL. *maurella.*] Any of various nightshades, esp. the black nightshade (which see).

mo·rel′ (mō-rĕl′; mŏr′ĕl), *n.* [F. *morille,* fr. D. *morilje,* fr. OHG. *morhila* (G. *morchel*), dim. fr. *morha* carrot. See MORE root.] **a** Any edible fungus of the genus *Morchella,* esp. *M. esculenta.* **b** Also, any fungus of several closely related genera.

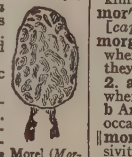

Morel (*Morchella esculenta*).

mo·rel′la (mō-rĕl′ȧ), *n.* A 17th-century fabric for dresses and draperies.

mo·rel′lo (mō-rĕl′ō), *n.* [Flem. *marelle,* fr. *amarelle,* fr. It. *amarella,* dim. fr. *amaro* bitter, fr. L. *amarus.*] **1.** *Hort.* Any of a group of cultivated cherries derived from the sour cherry *Prunus cerasus,* distinguished from the *amarelles* by their dark-colored skin and juice.

2. The color mulberry.

Mo·re′los or′ange worm (mō-rā′lōs). [From *Morelos,* State in Mexico.] The Mexican fruit fly.

‖**mo·re′na** (mō-rā′nä), *n.* [Sp., fem.] A brunette.

mo·ren′cite (mō-rĕn′sīt), *n.* [From *Morenci,* Arizona.] *Mineral.* A hydrated ferric silicate in yellow fibrous forms.

‖**mo·ren′do** (mō-rĕn′dō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Dying; — a direction that the tone become softer and the movement slower until nothing is left.

more′ness (mōr′nĕs; -nĭs; 119; 181), *n.* Quality of being more; also, *Obs.,* plurality.

mo′re·ni′ta (mō′rā-nē′tä), *n.* [Sp., fem. dim.] A little brunette.

mo·ren′o·site (mō-rĕn′ō-sīt), *n.* [After *Moreno,* a Spaniard.] *Mineral.* Nickel sulphate, $NiSO_4.7H_2O$, occurring in light-green crystals or fibrous crusts.

More of More Hall (mōr; 181). A ballad hero in *Percy's Reliques.*

Mo′re·ote (mō′rē-ōt; 181), *n.* [NGr. *Mōreōtēs.*] A native or inhabitant of the Morea. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Moreotes.

more·o′ver (mōr-ō′vĕr; 181), *adv.* [*more* + *over.*] Beyond what has been said; further; besides; in addition.

Syn. — See BESIDES.

more′pork′ (mōr′pōrk′; 181), *n.* [So named from its cry.] **a** *Australia & Tasmania.* Any of several species of night-jars, esp. *Podargus strigoides cuvieri.* **b** *New Zealand.* The boobook.

mo′res (mō′rēz), *n. pl.* [L.] Customs; specif., fixed customs or folkways imbued with an ethical significance; customs or conventions which have the force of law; manners.

Mo·resque′ (mō-rĕsk′), *adj.* [F., fr. It. *moresco,* fr. *Moro.* See MOOR.] Moorish. — *n.* The Moorish style of architecture or decoration. See SARACENIC ARCHITECTURE.

More′ton Bay (mōr′t'n). A bay of eastern Australia.

Moreton Bay ash. An Australian tree (*Eucalyptus tesselaris*) with tough durable wood and gum rich in tannin.

Moreton Bay chestnut. = BEAN TREE **a.**

Moreton Bay fig. An Australian fig tree (*Ficus macrophylla*) often planted for shade.

Moreton Bay laurel. An Australian tree (*Cryptocarya australis*). Its bitter bark contains a poison like curare.

Moreton Bay lily. The Brisbane lily.

Moreton Bay pine. The colonial pine.

Moreton Bay tulipwood. See HARPULLIA.

mor·found′ (mōr-found′), *v. t. & i.* Also **mor·found′er** (-found′ĕr). [F. *morfondre* to chill, to cause to have a cold.] To become or make chill or benumbed. *Obs.*

mor′found (mōr′found), *n.* Also **mor′fond** (-fŏnd). A severe cold. *Obs.*

mor′frey, mor′phrey (mōr′frĭ), *n.* [From HERMAPHRODITE.] A farmer's cart that can be used as a wagon. *Dial. Eng.*

Mor′gain, *or, commonly,* **Mor′gan, le Fay** (mōr′găn; -găn lē fā). [OF. *Morgain la fée* Morgan the fairy; *Morgain* is of Celtic origin.] A fairy, sister of King Arthur. See FATA MORGANA, 1.

Mor′gan (mōr′găn), *n.* [W.; cf. W. *Morgant,* and *morgant* shore of the sea.] **1.** Literally, a dweller on the sea; — masc. proper name.

2. One of a celebrated American breed of light horses which originated in Vermont from a stallion Justin Morgan.

mor′gan (mōr′găn), *n.* **a** *Eng.* Any of various species of *Anthemis.* **b** = DAISY, 2.

mor′ga·nat′ic (mōr′gȧ-năt′ĭk), *adj.* [ML. *matrimonium ad morganaticum,* fr. *morganatica* a morning gift, fr. OHG. *morgan* morning, in *morgengeba* morning gift (G. *morgengabe*). See MORN.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a form of marriage which members of various royal families in Europe and certain nobility formerly belonging to reigning families may contract with persons of inferior rank, and wherein the wife, if inferior, does not acquire the husband's rank, and the children do not succeed to the titles, fiefs, or entailed property of the parent, whether father or mother, of higher rank. It is sometimes called a *left-handed marriage,* because the left hand is often given in the ceremony. A morganatic marriage is a valid marriage, and while existing precludes any other; the children of it are legitimate. The morganatic marriage is historically connected with an early Germanic form of marriage in which the mund (which see) was not acquired, but the morning gift was made.

mor′ga·nat′i·cal (mōr′gȧ-năt′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* Morganatic. — **mor′ga·nat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mor·gan′ic (mōr-găn′ĭk), *adj.* = MORGANATIC. *Rare.*

mor′gan·ite (mōr′găn-īt), *n.* [After J. P. *Morgan,* Am. financier.] A rose-colored gem variety of beryl.

mor′gan·ize (mōr′găn-īz), *v. t.* To make away with secretly, in order to prevent or punish disclosure of secrets; — from Wm. Morgan, alleged to have been so treated in 1826 by Masons.

Mor·gan′te (mōr-găn′tā), *n.* [It.] The hero of Pulci's (1432–84) romantic poem *Morgante Maggiore.* He is a ferocious pagan giant, whom Orlando conquers and converts.

mor′gay (mōr′gā), *n.* [W. *morgi* dogfish, shark, fr. *mor* sea + *ci* dog.] Dogfish. *Cornwall.*

mor′gen (mōr′gĕn), *n.;* *pl.* MORGEN *or* MORGENS (-gĕnz). [D. & G. See MORNING.] A land measure of various values, now or formerly used in various Germanic countries of Europe, originally the amount plowed or mowed in a morning by one team or man. The old Dutch *morgen* was equal to about 2.1 acres. See MEASURE, *Table.*

Mor′gi·a′na (mōr′gĭ-ä′nä), *n.* In the *Arabian Nights,* a clever female slave who saves Ali's life by outwitting and killing the thieves. Ali makes her his daughter-in-law.

mor′glay (mōr′glā), *n.* [Cf. CLAYMORE.] A sword, esp. [*cap.*] that of Sir Bevis of Hampton. *Obs.*

morgue (mōrg), *n.* [F., of obscure origin.] **1.** A place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, that they may be identified, or claimed by friends; a deadhouse.

2. *a Journalism.* A department of a newspaper office where miscellaneous material for reference is filed. *U. S.* **b** Any filing cabinet or storage place where material only occasionally in use is kept, as in a library.

‖**morgue** (mōrg), *n.* [F.] Haughtiness; stolidity; impassivity.

Mo·ri′ah (mō-rī′ȧ), *n. Bib.* The Temple mount in Jerusalem.

mor′i·bund (mŏr′ĭ-bŭnd), *adj.* [L. *moribundus,* fr. *moriri* to die. See MORTAL.] In a dying state; near death. — **mor′i·bun′di·ty** (-bŭn′dĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **mor′i·bund·ly,** *adv.*

mor′i·bund (mŏr′ĭ-bŭnd), *n.* A dying person.

mo′ric ac′id (mō′rĭk; 181). *Chem.* **a** An acid found in the bark of the white mulberry. **b** Morin.

mor′i·form (mōr′ĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [L. *morum* mulberry + *-form.*] Shaped like a mulberry.

mo·rig′er·ate (mō-rĭj′ĕr-āt), *adj.* [L. *morigeratus,* past part. of *morigerari* to comply with.] Morigerous. *Rare.*

mo·rig′er·a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Compliance.

mo·rig′er·ous (mō-rĭj′ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *morigerus,* fr. *mos, moris,* custom, manner + *gerere* to bear, conduct.] Obedient; obsequious. — **mo·rig′er·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **-ous·ness,** *n.*

mo·ril′lon (mō-rĭl′ŭn), *n.* [F. Cf. MOREL, *adj.*] **1.** Any of several European ducks; esp., a female or immature male goldeneye.

2. A variety of grape.

3. A color, yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

mo′rin (mō′rĭn), *n.* [See MORUS.] *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{10}O_7$, the chief coloring principle of fustic (sense 1). It is colorless but forms yellow and orange salts.

Mo·rin′da (mō-rĭn′dȧ), *n.* [NL., contraction of NL. *Morus indica.*] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical, chiefly East Indian, trees and shrubs of the madder family (Rubiaceae). Several yield valuable yellow dyes and hard wood.

mo·rin′din (mō-rĭn′dĭn), *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline glucoside, $C_{26}H_{28}O_{14}$, extracted from the root bark of various species of *Morinda.* On hydrolysis it yields a sugar and **mo·rin′done** (-dōn), $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$, an orange-red crystalline dye.

mor′i·nel (mŏr′ĭ-nĕl), *n.* [F. *morinelle.*] The dotterel.

Mo·rin′ga (mō-rĭng′gȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Tamil *murunġai,* or Singhalese *murunġā.*] *Bot.* A small genus of East Indian and African trees constituting the **Mo′rin·ga′ce·ae** (mō′-rĭng-gā′sē-ē), a family of uncertain relationship. *M. oleifera* is the horse-radish tree. See 5th BEN. — **mo′rin·ga′ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.* — **mo·rin′gad** (mō-rĭng′găd), *n.*

Mo′rin·gu′i·dae (mō′rĭng-gū′ĭ-dē; 181), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Moringua,* type genus (said to be fr. Tamil *malaṅgu* eel) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of very slender wormlike eels. The type genus is **Mo′rin·gu′a** (-ȧ). — **mo′rin·gu′id** (-ĭd), *n. & adj.* — **mo′rin·gu′oid** (-oid), *adj. & n.*

mo′ri·on (mō′rĭ-ŏn; 181), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *morrión,* fr. *morra* the upper part of the head.] A foot soldier's visorless high-crested helmet, of Spanish origin, with the edge turned up as in a hat.

mo′ri·on (mō′rĭ-ŏn; 181), *n.* [G.] *Mineral.* A dark, nearly black variety of smoky quartz.

Mo′ri·o′ri (mō′rē-ō′rĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -RIS (-rĭz). A member of the native race of the Chatham Islands, east of New Zealand. They are now practically extinct.

Mo·ris′can (mō-rĭs′kăn), *adj.* Moorish.

Mo·ris′co (mō-rĭs′kō), *adj.* [Sp., fr. *Moro* Moor. See MOOR.] Moorish.

Mo·ris′co, *n.;* *pl.* -COS or -COES (-kōz). [Sp., Moorish.] **1.** *Hist.* A Moor, esp. one of the Moorish people in Spain.

2. The language of the Moriscos. *Obs.*

3. [*not cap.*] **a** A Moorish dance; specif., a grotesque carnival dance in which either sex or both participated. **b** A morris dance; also, *Obs.,* one who dances it.

4. Moresque decoration or architecture.

5. In Mexico, the offspring of a mulatto and a Spaniard.

Mor′i·so′ni·an (mōr′ĭ-sō′nĭ-ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of James Morison (1816–93); a member of the Evangelical Union. — **Mor′i·so′ni·an,** *adj.* — **-so′ni·an·ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

mor′kin (mōr′kĭn), *n.* [AF. *mortekine,* for OF. *mortecine,* fr. L. *morticina,* fr. *mors* death.] A beast dead by disease or mischance. *Obs.*

mor′lop (mōr′lŏp), *n.* A variety of jasper. *Local, Australia.*

mor·ma′or (mōr-mä′ĕr), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *mōrmhaor,* fr. *mōr* great + *maor* steward.] *Scot. Hist.* A high steward. — **mor·ma′or·dom** (-dŭm), *n.* — **mor·ma′or·ship,** *n.*

mor′mo (mōr′mō), *n.* [Gr. *mormō.* See FORMIDABLE.] *Gr. Myth.* An imaginary bugbear; esp., a hideous shemonster with which mothers or nurses frighten children.

Mor′mon (mōr′mŭn), *n.* **1.** According to the *Book of Mormon,* a 4th-century prophet, historian, and warrior who condensed the voluminous Nephite records, added to them, and committed these writings to his son Moroni.

2. A member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; — unofficially but generally called **Mormon Church.**

Mor′mon, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Mormons.

mor′mon (mōr′mŭn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mormōn* monster, bugbear.] **1.** The mandrill.

2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* **a** Syn. of FRATERCULA. **b** Syn. of PAPIO.

Mor′mon crick′et (mōr′mŭn). A large black cricketlike grasshopper (*Anabrus simplex*) of the western U. S.

Mormon gold. *Numis.* See PRIVATE GOLD COINS.

Mor′mon·ite (mōr′mŭn-īt), *n. & adj.* Mormon.

Mormon State. Utah; — a nickname.

Mormon tea. Brigham tea.

Mormon tree. = BLACK POPLAR **a.**

Mor′mon·weed′ (mōr′mŭn-wēd′), *n.* Velvetleaf.

Mor·mo′ops (mōr-mō′ŏps), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mormō* bugbear + *ōps, ōpos,* face.] *Zool.* A genus of phyllostome bats of tropical America.

‖**mor′mo·ran′do** (mōr′mō-răn′dō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Murmuring.

Mor·myr′i·dae (mōr-mĭr′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Mormyrus,* type genus (fr. L. *mormyr* a sea fish, fr. Gr. *mormyros*) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of African fresh-water soft-finned fishes. Some include also certain eellike forms, as *Gymnarchus.* The type genus is **Mor·my′rus** (mōr-mĭ′-rŭs) (see SACRED FISH). — **mor′myr** (mōr′mĕr), **mor′myre** (-mīr), *n.* — **mor·myr′i·an** (mōr-mĭr′ĭ-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **mor·my′rid** (-mĭ′rĭd), *n. & adj.* — **mor·my′roid** (-roid), *adj. & n.*

morn (mōrn), *n.* [ME. *morn, morȝen, morwen, morgen,* fr. AS. *morgen;* akin to D. *morgen,* OS. *morgan,* G. *morgen,* ON. *morginn, morgunn,* Goth. *maurgins,* Lith. *merkti* to wink, and ult. to AS. *ǣmerian* to purify, examine, Gr. *marmairein* to flash, sparkle, Skr. *marīci* ray of light. Cf. MERE pure, MORGANATIC, MORNING, MORROW, MURK.] The first or early part of the day; dawn; morning; hence, the east. *Chiefly Poetic.*

— *the morn.* Tomorrow. *Archaic & Dial.*

morn, *adj.* Morning; as, *morn* dew.

morne (mōrn), *n.* [F., fr. *morner* to blunt, fr. *morne* dull, of Teut. origin. See MOURN.] The head of a lance blunted for tilting.

‖**mor′né′** (mōr′nā′), *adj.* [F., lit., blunted.] *Her.* Without teeth, tongue, or claws; — said of a lion.

morned (mōrnd), *adj. Her.* Blunt-headed; — of a spear.

mor·nette′ (mōr-nĕt′), *n.* One of the blunt points of the coronal of a medieval tilting spear. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

morn′ing (mōr′nĭng), *n.* [ME. *morning, morwening,* with *-ing* after *evening.* See MORN.] **1.** The first or early part of the day, orig. understood as the earliest hours of light, the time near sunrise; now, the time from midnight to noon, from rising to noon, or to the time of the midday meal.

2. The first or early part; as, the *morning* of life.

3. **a** The dawn. **b** [*cap.*] The goddess Aurora or Eos.

4. A dram or slight meal taken before breakfast. *Scot.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are **morn′ing-breath′-ing, morn′ing-bright′, morn′ing-col′ored, morn′ing-winged′.**

morn′ing, *adj.* **1.** Pertaining to the morning; being, used, occurring, or the like, in the morning.

Morning roses newly washed with dew. *Shak.*

2. Worn in the morning or afternoon; as, *morning* dress.

morning campion. The red campion.

morning coat. A cutaway coat.

morning dress. **a** A woman's dress suitable for wear around the home, esp. in the performance of household duties. **b** The conventional attire for men for formal daytime wear, as at weddings or receptions. It consists of a cutaway coat (or frock coat), fancy waistcoat, and gray or black-and-white striped trousers.

morning gift. A gift made to the wife the morning after the consummation of marriage, security for it often being given by antenuptial contract. *Historical.*

morn′ing-glo′ry (mōr′nĭng-glō′rĭ; 181), *n.;* *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** **a** Any vine of the genus *Ipomoea,* esp. *I. purpurea.* See JAPANESE MORNING-GLORY. **b** Loosely, any plant of certain related genera, as *Convolvulus,* etc.

2. The hooded merganser. *Local, U. S.*

morn′ing-glo′ry fam′i·ly. The Convolvulaceae.

morning-glory sphinx. A hawk moth (*Herse convolvuli*) of Europe, whose larva feeds on the morning-glory and similar plants. A related species (*H. cinguiata*) feeds on the sweet potato in the southern United States.

morning gown. = MORNING DRESS **a.**

morning gun. A gun fired at the first note of reveille or of a preceding march at military posts and on naval vessels.

morning land. The Orient or East.

morning loan. A day loan.

morn′ing·ly, *adv.* In the morning, esp. recurrently.

morning performance. A matinee.

morning planet. = MORNING STAR **a.**

morning prayer. [*often caps.*] The morning service of the churches of the Anglican Communion; matins.

morning report. *Mil.* A daily report of permanent record, made by each company, troop, or battery, and all higher headquarters, giving its daily history (strength, movements, etc.).

morning room. A parlor or subordinate sitting room for the general family use, esp. during the day; — distinguished from a *drawing room.*

morn′ings (mōr′nĭngz), *adv.* In the morning. *Chiefly Dial.*

morning sickness. *Med.* Nausea and vomiting on rising in the morning; — a common sign of pregnancy.

morning sphinx. Any of several sphinx moths (genus *Celerio*) which fly in the morning.

morning star. **a** Any of the planets, Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, and Saturn, when it precedes the sun in rising, esp. Venus. Cf. EVENING STAR, 1; LUCIFER. Also figuratively with allusion to earliness and guidance. **b** A weapon consisting of a heavy ball set with spikes, either attached to

more′fold′ (66), *adv.* See -FOLD.
Mo′reh (mō′rĕ; 181). *Bib.*
mo·relle′. Var. of MOREL.
moren. † MURRAIN.
more′pe·on. Error for MORPION.
Mo·res′co (mō-rĕs′kō), *adj. & n.* [It.] = MORISCO. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
Mo′resh-eth-gath′ (mō′rĕsh-ĕth-găth′; mō-rĕsh′-). *Bib.*
mor′fi·a. Morphia. *Ref. Sp.*
mor·fol′o·gy. Morphology. *Ref. Sp.*
mor·fo′sis. Morphosis. *Ref. Sp.*
morg. Morgue. *Ref. Sp.*
morg (mōrg), **mor′ga** (mōr′gȧ), *n.* [Pol., fr. G. *morgen.* See MORGEN.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
Mor·ga′gni's crypt (mōr-gä′-nyĕz). = CRYPT OF MORGAGNI.
Mor·ga′na, *n.* See FATA MORGANA, 1.
‖**Mor′gen·ga′be** (mōr′gĕn-gä′-bĕ), *n.* [G.] = MORNING GIFT.
mor′gen·gift′, *n.* = MORNING GIFT. *Pseudo-archaic.*
mor′gen-stern′ (mōr′gĕn-stûrn′; G. -shtĕrn′), *n.* [G.] = MORNING STAR **b.**
Mo·ri′a (mō-rī′ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Mo′ri·an (mō′rĭ-ăn; 181), *adj.* [OF. *Morien.*] Moorish; swarthy. *Obs.* — *n.* A Moor; a blackamoor. *Obs.*
mor′ice. Var. of MORRIS.
mo·ri′che (mō-rē′chā), *n.,* *or* **moriche palm.** [Sp. & Pg. *moriche,* fr. Tupi *moriche.* Cf. MURITI PALM.] = MURITI PALM.
mo·ri′glio (mō-rē′lyō), *n.* [It.] = 5th MOREL. *Obs.*
mor′ill (mŏr′ĭl). Var. of MOREL.
‖**mo·rille′** (mō-rē′y′), *n.* [F.] = 5th MOREL.
Mo′ri·na′ce·ae (mō′rĭ-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of DIPSACACEAE.
morise. † MORRIS.
mor′ish. Var. of MORKISH.
Morish. † MOORISH.
Mo·risk′, *adj.* [See MORISCO.] Moorish. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
Mo·risk′, *adj. & n.* = MORISCO.
‖**mo′ri·tu′rĭ te sa′lu·ta′mus** (mōr′ĭ-tū′rĭ tē sä′lŏ-tä′mŭs). [L.] We (who are) about to die salute thee; — cry of the Roman gladiators to the emperor.
mor′ley. Corrupt. of MAULEY.
mor′ling. † MORTLING.
mor·ma′er. Var. of MORMAOR. — **mor·ma′er·ship,** *n.*
mor′mo (mōr′mō), *n.* [Gr. *mormō.* See FORMIDABLE.] *Gr. Myth.* An imaginary bugbear; esp., a hideous shemonster with which mothers or nurses frighten children.
Mor′mon (mōr′mŭn), *n.* **1.** According to the *Book of Mormon,* a 4th-century prophet, historian, and warrior who condensed the voluminous Nephite records, added to them, and committed these writings to his son Moroni.
2. A member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; — unofficially but generally called **Mormon Church.**
Mor′mon, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Mormons.
mor′mon (mōr′mŭn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mormōn* monster, bugbear.] **1.** The mandrill.
2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* **a** Syn. of FRATERCULA. **b** Syn. of PAPIO.
Mor′mon crick′et (mōr′mŭn). A large black cricketlike grasshopper (*Anabrus simplex*) of the western U. S.
Mormon gold. *Numis.* See PRIVATE GOLD COINS.
Mor′mon·ite (mōr′mŭn-īt), *n. & adj.* Mormon.
Mormon State. Utah; — a nickname.
Mormon tea. Brigham tea.
Mormon tree. = BLACK POPLAR **a.**
Mor′mon·weed′ (mōr′mŭn-wēd′), *n.* Velvetleaf.
Mor·mo′ops (mōr-mō′ŏps), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mormō* bugbear + *ōps, ōpos,* face.] *Zool.* A genus of phyllostome bats of tropical America.
‖**mor′mo·ran′do** (mōr′mō-răn′dō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Murmuring.
Mor·myr′i·dae (mōr-mĭr′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Mormyrus,* type genus (fr. L. *mormyr* a sea fish, fr. Gr. *mormyros*) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of African fresh-water soft-finned fishes. Some include also certain eellike forms, as *Gymnarchus.* The type genus is **Mor·my′rus** (mōr-mĭ′-rŭs) (see SACRED FISH). — **mor′myr** (mōr′mĕr), **mor′myre** (-mīr), *n.* — **mor·myr′i·an** (mōr-mĭr′ĭ-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **mor·my′rid** (-mĭ′rĭd), *n. & adj.* — **mor·my′roid** (-roid), *adj. & n.*
morn (mōrn), *n.* [ME. *morn, morȝen, morwen, morgen,* fr. AS. *morgen;* akin to D. *morgen,* OS. *morgan,* G. *morgen,* ON. *morginn, morgunn,* Goth. *maurgins,* Lith. *merkti* to wink, and ult. to AS. *ǣmerian* to purify, examine, Gr. *marmairein* to flash, sparkle, Skr. *marīci* ray of light. Cf. MERE pure, MORGANATIC, MORNING, MORROW, MURK.] The first or early part of the day; dawn; morning; hence, the east. *Chiefly Poetic.*
— *the morn.* Tomorrow. *Archaic & Dial.*
morn, *adj.* Morning; as, *morn* dew.
morne (mōrn), *n.* [F., fr. *morner* to blunt, fr. *morne* dull, of Teut. origin. See MOURN.] The head of a lance blunted for tilting.
‖**mor′né′** (mōr′nā′), *adj.* [F., lit., blunted.] *Her.* Without teeth, tongue, or claws; — said of a lion.
morned (mōrnd), *adj. Her.* Blunt-headed; — of a spear.
mor·nette′ (mōr-nĕt′), *n.* One of the blunt points of the coronal of a medieval tilting spear. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
morn′ing (mōr′nĭng), *n.* [ME. *morning, morwening,* with *-ing* after *evening.* See MORN.] **1.** The first or early part of the day, orig. understood as the earliest hours of light, the time near sunrise; now, the time from midnight to noon, from rising to noon, or to the time of the midday meal.
2. The first or early part; as, the *morning* of life.
3. **a** The dawn. **b** [*cap.*] The goddess Aurora or Eos.
4. A dram or slight meal taken before breakfast. *Scot.*
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are **morn′ing-breath′-ing, morn′ing-bright′, morn′ing-col′ored, morn′ing-winged′.**
morn′ing, *adj.* **1.** Pertaining to the morning; being, used, occurring, or the like, in the morning.
Morning roses newly washed with dew. *Shak.*
2. Worn in the morning or afternoon; as, *morning* dress.
morning campion. The red campion.
morning coat. A cutaway coat.
morning dress. **a** A woman's dress suitable for wear around the home, esp. in the performance of household duties. **b** The conventional attire for men for formal daytime wear, as at weddings or receptions. It consists of a cutaway coat (or frock coat), fancy waistcoat, and gray or black-and-white striped trousers.
morning gift. A gift made to the wife the morning after the consummation of marriage, security for it often being given by antenuptial contract. *Historical.*
morn′ing-glo′ry (mōr′nĭng-glō′rĭ; 181), *n.;* *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** **a** Any vine of the genus *Ipomoea,* esp. *I. purpurea.* See JAPANESE MORNING-GLORY. **b** Loosely, any plant of certain related genera, as *Convolvulus,* etc.
2. The hooded merganser. *Local, U. S.*
morn′ing-glo′ry fam′i·ly. The Convolvulaceae.
morning-glory sphinx. A hawk moth (*Herse convolvuli*) of Europe, whose larva feeds on the morning-glory and similar plants. A related species (*H. cinguiata*) feeds on the sweet potato in the southern United States.
morning gown. = MORNING DRESS **a.**
morning gun. A gun fired at the first note of reveille or of a preceding march at military posts and on naval vessels.
morning land. The Orient or East.
morning loan. A day loan.
morn′ing·ly, *adv.* In the morning, esp. recurrently.
morning performance. A matinee.
morning planet. = MORNING STAR **a.**
morning prayer. [*often caps.*] The morning service of the churches of the Anglican Communion; matins.
morning report. *Mil.* A daily report of permanent record, made by each company, troop, or battery, and all higher headquarters, giving its daily history (strength, movements, etc.).
morning room. A parlor or subordinate sitting room for the general family use, esp. during the day; — distinguished from a *drawing room.*
morn′ings (mōr′nĭngz), *adv.* In the morning. *Chiefly Dial.*
morning sickness. *Med.* Nausea and vomiting on rising in the morning; — a common sign of pregnancy.
morning sphinx. Any of several sphinx moths (genus *Celerio*) which fly in the morning.
morning star. **a** Any of the planets, Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, and Saturn, when it precedes the sun in rising, esp. Venus. Cf. EVENING STAR, 1; LUCIFER. Also figuratively with allusion to earliness and guidance. **b** A weapon consisting of a heavy ball set with spikes, either attached to
mor′mal, *n.* [OF. *mormal* deadly evil; cf. ML. *malum morticum.*] A bad sore or ulcer. *Obs.*
mor′me·lu′che, mor′mo·lu′kee, *n.* [Gr. *mormolykē, -keion.*] = MORMO. *Obs.*
Mor′mon·dom (mōr′mŭn-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. [MON.]
Mor′mon·ess, *n.,* *fem.* of MOR-
Mor′mon·ism, *n.* See -ISM. [2.
Mor′mon·ist, *n.* = MORMON, *n.,*
morn′ing·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

a staff or suspended from one by a chain. **c** An annual Californian herb (*Mentzelia aurea*) having handsome yellow flowers. See WILD FLOWERS, *Plate.*

morn'ing-tide' (môr'nĭng-tīd'), *n.* Morning time; morning. *Poetic.*

morning watch. **a** The last watch of those into which the night was anciently divided. **b** *Naut.* The watch between four A.M. and eight A.M.

morn'time' (môrn'tīm'), *n.* Morning.

Mo'ro (mō'rō), *n.; pl.* MOROS (-rōz). [Sp., Moor.] A member of any of the Moslem tribes of the southern Philippine Islands, chiefly of the Sulu Archipelago and parts of Mindanao. They are of mixed Malayan stock, probably with some Arab blood. Also, the language of the Moros, which embraces a number of dialects. See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.* — **Mo'ro,** *adj.*

mo'ro (mō'rō), *n.* [Sp. *Moro* Moorish (sc. sparrow).] A thick-billed Afro-Asian finch (*Erythrospiza githaginea*).

mo'ro- (mō'rō-). A combining form, Greek *mōro-*, from *mōros*, meaning *silly, stupid*, as in **mo'ro-man'cy** (see -MANCY), *Morosaurus.*

mor'oc (mŏr'ŏk), *n.* [Eth. *marēḥ* leader, *marēḥa* to guide, show the way, Tigré *marḥa.*] A honey guide.

Mo-roc'can (mō-rŏk'ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Morocco or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Morocco; also, Morocco red.

Mo-roc'co (-ō), *adj.* Pertaining to, from, or made in Morocco (see *Gaz.*).

mo-roc'co, *n.* [It. *Marocco*, Sp. *Marruecos*, fr. Ar. *Marrākish.*] **1.** [*cap.*] A city and a country of Africa.
2. More fully **morocco leather.** A fine kind of leather, prepared commonly from goatskin (imitations are made of sheepskin, etc.) tanned with sumac, or subjected to chrome tanning, and dyed on the grain side; — said to have been first made by the Moors. It is very hard, firm, and flexible. See FRENCH MOROCCO, LEVANT MOROCCO.
3. A local strong ale of Westmorland, Eng.
4. [*cap.*] Morocco red.
— ***in one's morocco.*** Naked; — of a gipsy. *Longfellow.*

Morocco gum. A variety of gum arabic from Mogador in Morocco.

Mo-roc'co-head', *n.* The American merganser. *Local, U. S.*

Mo-roc'co-jaw', *n.* The surf scoter. *Local, U. S.*

Morocco millet. Johnson grass.

Morocco red. A brown, reddish red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. It is redder than henna. Called also *caldron, redwood.* Cf. COLOR.

mo-rol'o-gy (mō-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *mōrología* foolish talk, fr. *mōros* foolish + *logos* discourse.] Nonsense; folly. — **mo'ro-log'i-cal** (mō'rō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **mo-rol'o-gist** (mō-rŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

‖**mo-rón'** (mō-rōn'), *n.; pl.* -RONES (-rō'nās). [Sp.] *Olive Trade.* A small, inferior olive from near Morón, Spain.

mo'ron (mō'rŏn), *n.* [Gr. *mōron*, neut. of *mōros* sluggish, dull, stupid (whence L. *morus*); akin to Skr. *mūra.*] **1.** A moderately feeble-minded person. Most morons can do routine work under supervision, and can be happy with tasks too simple and monotonous to satisfy an intelligent person. See MENTAL DEFICIENCY.
2. Popularly, a very stupid person.
— **mo'ron-cy** (-sĭ), *n.* — **mo-ron'ic** (mō-rŏn'ĭk), *adj.* — **mo'ron-ism** (mō'rŏn-īz'm), *n.* — **mo-ron'i-ty** (mō-rŏn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **mo'ron-ry** (mō'rŏn-rĭ), *n.*

mo'rong (mō'rŏng), *n.* [Malay.] A Papuan communal house.

Mo-ro'ni (mō-rō'nĭ), *n.* According to the *Book of Mormon*, the last of the Nephite prophets and historians, who buried the gold plates containing their records about 420 A.D., and who, in 1823, as the Angel Moroni, revealed the location of these plates to Joseph Smith. See BOOK OF MORMON.

Mo-ron'i-dae (mō-rŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Morone*, type genus + *-idae.*] *Zool.* An important family of carnivorous spiny-finned fishes of northeastern North America, Russia, and Siberia, including numerous food and game fishes as the striped bass, yellow bass, white perch, etc.

Mor'o-pus (mŏr'ō-pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *moron* mulberry + *opos* juice.] *Paleontol.* A genus of American Miocene perissodactyls of the family Chalicotheriidae.

Mo'ro-sau'rus (mō'rō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *moro-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of large dinosaurs, of the group Sauropoda, found in Jurassic strata in Colorado and Wyoming. — **mo'ro-sau'ri-an** (-rĭ-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **mo'ro-sau'roid** (-roid), *adj. & n.*

mo-rose' (mō-rōs'), *adj.* [LL. *morosus*, fr. *mora* delay.]
1. Full of delay; lingering; as, *morose* delectation. *Rare.*
2. *Civil Law.* Chargeable with delay, or mora. *Rare.*

mo-rose' (mō-rōs'), *adj.* [L. *morosus*, prop., excessively addicted to one's own way or habit, fr. *mos, moris*, manner, habit, way of life. See MORAL.] **1.** Of a sour or gloomy temper; sullen; ill-humored.
2. Particular; fastidious; also, difficult to deal with. *Obs.*
Syn. — Gloomy, crabbed, crusty, surly, moody. See SULLEN. **Ant.** — Cheerful, contented, gay, blithe.
— **mo-rose'ly** (mō-rōs'lĭ), *adv.* — **mo-rose'ness,** *n.*

mo-ro'sis (-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mōrōsis*, fr. *mōros* silly.] Oriz., idiocy; now, moronity.

mo-ros'i-ty (mō-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *morosité*, fr. L. *morositas.*] Moroseness; surliness; also, an example of it.

mo-rox'ite (mō-rŏk'sĭt), *n.* [Gr. *moroxos* a sort of pipe clay.] *Mineral.* A greenish-blue or bluish variety of apatite.

-morph (-môrf). A combining form, from Greek *morphē*, form, denoting *one characterized by a* (specified) *form*; — in nouns, usually corresponding to adjectives ending in *-morphic*, or *-morphous*, as in celeo*morph*, holo*morph*.

-mor'pha (-môr'fä). [NL.] *Zool. & Paleontol.* A combining form denoting *a classification of animals formed like a* (specified) *type*, as in Cetomorpha. Cf. -OIDEA.

-mor'phae (-môr'fē). [NL.] *Zool.* = -MORPHA; — used to denote a *group* or *division*, as in Alectoro*morphae*, Peristero*morphae*. Derivative adjectives are usually formed in *-morphic.*

mor'phal-lax'is (môr'făl-lăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *morph-* + Gr. *allaxis* exchange.] *Biol.* Regeneration in which a new and smaller individual is modeled from a part of an organism with little or no cell division. Cf. EPIMORPHOSIS.
T. H. Morgan.

mor-phe'a (môr-fē'ä), *n.* [ML., fr. It. *morfea.*] *Med.* An eruption of the skin allied to scleroderma, and characterized by irregular colored patches, of firm texture.

Mor'phe-an (môr'fē-ăn), *adj.* Of or relating to Morpheus, dreams, or sleep.

mor'pheme (môr'fēm), *n.* [F. *morphème*, fr. Gr. *morphē.*] An element or property of language showing the relations between nouns, verbs, adjectives, and concrete adverbs. It may be a prefix or suffix (John's), a preposition, conjunction, relation adverb, auxiliary or copulative verb, intonation, accentuation, an ablaut variation, or an order of words. Cf. SEMANTEME. — **mor-phe'mic** (môr-fē'mĭk), *adj.*

mor-phet'ic (môr-fĕt'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pert. to sleep.

Mor'pheus (môr'fūs; *popularly* môr'fē-ŭs; 277), *n.* [L., as if fr. Gr. *Morpheus*, prop., the fashioner or molder, because of the shapes he calls up before the sleeper, fr. *morphē* form, shape.] *Gr. Myth.* The god of dreams, — a figure of literature rather than of religion. Hence, popularly, the god of sleep.

mor'phew (môr'fū), *n.* Morphea. — *v. t.* To cover with a morphea. *Both Archaic & Dial.*

mor'phi-a (môr'fĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.] Morphine.

mor'phi-ate (môr'fĭ-āt), *v. t.* To treat with morphine (morphia) or one of its salts.

-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk). [Gr. *morphē* form + *-ic.*] **a** A combining form meaning *characterized by a* (specified) *type of formation*, as in allo*morphic*, xeno*morphic*. Corresponding nouns denoting *state* are formed in *-morphism, -morphy.* **b** See -MORPH. **c** See -MORPHAE.

mor'phic (môr'fĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *morphē* form.] *Zool.* Pertaining to form; morphological. *Rare.* — **mor'phi-cal-ly** (-fĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv. Rare.*

mor'phic, *adj.* Sleepy. *Rare.*

mor'phine (môr'fēn; -fĭn; 157; 277), *n.* Also **mor'phin.** [F. *morphine*, G. *morphin*, fr. MORPHEUS.] *Chem.* A bitter, white, crystalline, narcotic base, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$, the principal alkaloid of opium of which it constitutes 7.5 to 15 per cent. Chemically, it is a complex derivative of phenanthrene. In medical properties it resembles opium, but is more powerful and less constipating. Morphine is used as an analgesic, hypnotic, and calmative, chiefly in the form of the sulphate, acetate, and hydrochloride. See OPIUM. — **mor-phin'ic** (môr-fĭn'ĭk), *adj.*

mor'phine, *v. t.* To stupefy with morphine.

morphine meconate. The morphine salt of meconic acid which occurs naturally in opium.

mor'phin-ism (môr'fĭn-īz'm), *n. Med.* A morbid condition produced by the habitual use of morphine; morphine habit. — **mor'phin-ist** (-īst), *n.*

mor'phin-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To treat with, or subject to the influence of, morphine. — **mor'phin-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zä'-), *n.*

mor'phi-no- (môr'fĭ-nō-). A combining form for *morphine*, as in **mor'phi-no-ma'ni-a, mor'phi-no-ma'ni-ac.**

mor'phi-o- (môr'fĭ-ō-). A combining form for *morphia*, as in **mor'phi-o-ma'ni-a, mor'phi-o-ma'ni-ac.**

-mor'phite (-môr'fĭt). A combining form, *-morph* + *-ite*, as in allo*morphite*, pyro*morphite*.

Mor'pho (môr'fō), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *Morphō*, an epithet of Venus.] *Zool.* A genus of large, handsome, tropical American butterflies (family Nymphalidae), noted for the very brilliant metallic luster and bright-blue color of the upper surface of the wings.

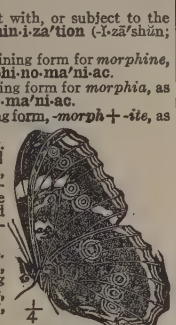
Morpho (*M. helenor*).

mor'pho- (môr'fō-), **morph-.** Comb. form, Greek *morpho-, morph-*, from *morphē*, meaning *form*, used in the senses *shape, structure, type*, as in *morphology, morphometry, morphotropism.*

mor'pho-gen'e-sis (môr'fō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *morpho-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Morphogeny. — **mor'pho-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

mor-phog'e-ny (môr-fŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*morpho-* + *-geny.*] *Biol.* Production or evolution of morphological characters. — **mor'pho-gen'ic** (môr'fō-jĕn'ĭk), *adj.*

mor-phog'ra-pher (môr-fŏg'rä-fĕr), *n.* A portrayer of forms in art; also, a morphographist.

mor-phog'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*morpho-* + *-graphy.*] Descriptive morphology; also, the phenomena or aspect, as of a region, which it describes. — **mor'pho-graph'ic** (môr'fō-grăf'ĭk), *adj.* — **mor'pho-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* — **mor-phog'ra-phist** (môr-fŏg'rä-fĭst), *n.*

mor'pho-line (môr'fō-lēn; -lĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*morphine* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* An oily, strongly basic liquid, C_4H_9NO, synthetically prepared, and resembling piperidine.

mor'pho-log'i-cal a-nal'o-gy (môr'fō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl). See ANALOGY, 8.

morphological botany. Structural botany.

mor-phol'o-gy (môr-fŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*morpho-* + *-logy.*]
1. a The branch of biology dealing with the form and structure of animals and plants; the science of structural organic types; the study of the forms, relations, metamorphoses, and phylogenetic development of organs apart from their functions. Broadly, morphology includes *anatomy, histology*, and *organography*, and also the nonphysiological aspects of *cytology* and *embryology.* It is sometimes restricted to external form. The morphology of plants is sometimes called *structural botany*, their internal morphology being known as *plant anatomy* (cf. BOTANY, 1). **b** The features, collectively, comprised in the form and structure of an organism or any of its parts; as, the *morphology* of an ascus, of a larval instar.
2. The science of structure or form; specif., of language, that branch of linguistic study which deals with the history and functions of inflections and derivational forms.
3. Variation in form considered historically.
4. *Geol.* The external structure of rocks in relation to the development of erosional forms or topographic features.
5. *Phys. Geol.* Geomorphology.
— **mor'pho-log'ic** (môr'fō-lŏj'ĭk), **mor'pho-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* — **mor'pho-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **mor-phol'o-gist** (môr-fŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

mor-phom'e-try (môr-fŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*morpho-* + *-metry.*] Measurement of external form. — **mor'pho-met'ri-cal** (môr'fō-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *adj.*

mor'phon (môr'fŏn), *n.* [Gr. *morphōn*, pres. part. of *morphoun* to form.] *Biol.* A morphological individual, characterized by definiteness of form. See BION, TECTOLOGY. Haeckel recognized these categories: (1) Plastids or elementary organisms. (2) Organs, antimers, and metamers. (3) Persons (as shoots or buds of plants, and individuals among the higher animals). (4) Corms (stocks or colonies).

mor-phon'o-my (môr-fŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*morpho-* + *-nomy.*] *Biol.* The laws of morphology. — **mor'pho-nom'ic** (môr'fō-nŏm'ĭk), *adj.*

mor-phoph'y-ly (môr-fŏf'ĭ-lĭ), *n.* [*morpho-* + Gr. *phylē* a clan.] That part of phylogeny which deals with form.

mor'pho-plasm (môr'fō-plăz'm), *n.* [*morpho-* + *-plasm.*] *Biol.* The reticulum as distinguished from the enchylema in protoplasm. — **mor'pho-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *adj.*

mor-pho'sis (môr-fō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *morphōsis* form, fr. *morphoun* to form.] **1.** Form; figure. *Obs.*
2. *Biol.* Mode of development of an organism or one of its parts.

-mor'pho-sis (-môr'fō-sĭs; -môr-fō'sĭs). A combining form, from Greek *morphōsis*, a shaping, denoting *development* or *change of form:* **a** *Of a* (specified) *thing*, as in cyto*morphosis.* **b** *By a* (specified) *agency*, as in photo*morphosis.* **c** *In a* (specified) *manner*, as in hetero*morphosis.*

mor-phot'ic (môr-fŏt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *morphōtikos* fit for forming.] Of or pert. to morphosis; formative; specif., connected with the formation of tissues; as, *morphotic* proteids.

mor-phot'ro-pism (môr-fŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* Also **mor-phot'ro-py** (-pĭ). [*morpho-* + *-tropism, -tropy.*] *Chem.* The modifying influence upon crystal form of change in chemical constitution, esp. of substitution in carbon compounds. — **mor'pho-trop'ic** (môr'fō-trŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

-mor'phous (-môr'fŭs). **a** A combining form, Greek *-morphos*, from *morphē* form, meaning *formed* or *shaped of* or *like*, denoting *of a* (specified) *form* or *shape*, as in iso*morphous*, tauto*morphous.* **b** See -MORPH.

mor'phous (môr'fŭs), *adj.* Having determinate form.

mor-pun'kee (môr-pŭng'kē), *n.* [Hind. *morpaṅkhī*, fr. *morpaṅkh* peacock feather.] A large, long, ornamental pleasure craft propelled by paddles, formerly used as a state barge in India.

Mor-re'ni-an (mō-rē'nĭ-ăn), *or* **Mor'ren's** (mŏr'ĕnz), **glands.** [After C. F. A. *Morren* (1807–58), Belgian naturalist.] *Zool.* The calciferous glands of earthworms.

mor'rhu-ate (mŏr'ū-āt; mōr'ōō-), *n.* [See MORRHUINE.] *Pharm.* Any soap obtained by the saponification of cod-liver oil.

mor'rhu-ine (-ēn; -ĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-in.** [NL. *Morrhua*, specific name of the cod (fr. F. *morue;* cf. ML. *morua, moruca*) + *-ine.*] *Biochem.* A ptomaine, $C_{15}H_{27}N_3$, found in cod-liver oil obtained from putrefied liver.

Mor'rice, Gil (jĭl mŏr'ĭs). The hero of a Scottish ballad.

mor'ric-er (mŏr'ĭ-sĕr), *n.* A morris dancer. *Rare.*

Mor'rig-an (mŏr'ē-ăn; *g silent*), **Mor'rig-u** (-ōō), *n.* [MIr. *Mor(r)īgain*, fr. *mor* a spirit + *rīgain, rīgan*, queen. See MARE incubus; RICH.] A war goddess of the ancient Irish. Like Badb, she appears prominently in the epic tales as a demoniac figure, often in the form of a bird or animal and hovering over the battlefield or the slain. Cf. BADB.

mor'ris (mŏr'ĭs), *n.* More fully **morris dance.** [From earlier *morys, morish*, Moorish. See MOOR.] A spectacular, often mumming dance, once commonly performed in England in pageants, processions, and May-day games by men, typically by a group of six men in costume prescribed by tradition, carrying sticks or handkerchiefs, and wearing bunches of bells. Hence, a representation of it; any similar mummery with fantastic dancing.

mor'ris, *adj.* Pert. to or dancing the morris; dancing.

mor'ris, *v. i.* To dance; also, *Obs.*, to move off quickly. — *v. t.* To perform by dancing; to dance.

mor'ris (mŏr'ĭs), *n.* [From *merels*, pl., the game. See MEREL.] An old game played with pebbles, disks, or other counters, placed at the angles of a figure which consists of three concentric squares, with lines from the angles of the outer one to those of the inner, and from the middle of each side of the outer square to that of the inner. The game is played by two persons with five, nine, or twelve pieces each (hence called ***fivepenny morris, nine-men's,*** or ***ninepenny, morris***, or ***twelve-men's morris***). Each player endeavors to prevent his opponent from making a straight row of three.

Mor'ris, Di'nah (dī'nä mŏr'ĭs). A Methodist field preacher in George Eliot's *Adam Bede.* She is a young woman of beauty and fine character, and is the real heroine.

Mor'ris, Peter. Pseudonym of J. G. Lockhart in *Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk*, published in 1819.

Morris chair. [After William *Morris*, Eng. artist, but in use before his time.] An easy chair, simple in design, with adjustable back and removable cushions in the seat and back.

morris dance. = 1st MORRIS.

Mor'ri-se'an (mŏr'ĭ-sē'ăn; mŏ-rĭs'ē-ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to William Morris, or the movement toward aestheticism in industrial arts inaugurated by him and his school.

Mor'ri-son for-ma'tion *or* **beds** (mŏr'ĭ-sŭn; -s'n). [From *Morrison*, Colo.] *Geol.* A series of nonmarine beds, rich in reptilian remains, in and near Colorado. It belongs to the top of the Jurassic, or the base of the Comanchean (Lower Cretaceous) system, and is similar, if not equivalent, to the *Como formation* or *beds* of Wyoming, etc.

mor'ris-pike', *n.* [Cf. MORRIS dance.] *Mil.* A kind of large pike.

Morris Plan bank. An industrial bank organized to extend character loans in small amounts to wage earners. *U. S.*

Morris style. *Furniture.* A simple style developed by Wm. Morris as a protest against overdecoration.

‖**mor'ro** (mŏr'rō), *n.* [Sp.] A round hill or point of land; hence, **morro castle,** a castle on a hill.

mor'row (mŏr'ō), *n.* [ME. *morwe, morwen*, fr. AS. *morgen.* See MORN.] **1.** Morning; as, good *morrow. Archaic.*
2. a The next following day; the day subsequent to any day specified or understood. *Lev.* vii. 16. **b** Tomorrow.
3. The time immediately after a specified event.

mor'row, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the next day.

mor'row, *v. i.* To become morning; to dawn. *Rare.*

mor'row-ing (mŏr'ō-ĭng), *n. Obs.* **a** Morning. **b** Putting off till tomorrow.

mor'row-mass' (mŏr'ō-măs'), *n.* A Mass said early in the morning; daily mass. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

mor'row-speech' (-spēch'), *n.* A periodical business meeting of a guild the day after the guild feast. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

Mors (mōrz), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* Death, as a deity.

mor'sal (môr'săl; -s'l), *adj.* [L. *morsus* a biting. See 1st MORSE.] *Anat.* Designating, or pertaining to, the grinding surface or cutting edge of a tooth.

---

morn'ing-ward, *adv.* See -WARD.
morn'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
morn'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
morn'ly, *adv.* Morningly. *Obs.*
morn'speech', *n.* = MORROW-SPEECH. *Obs.*
morn star. = MORNING STAR **a.**
morn'ward (môrn'wĕrd), **-wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* See -WARD.
mo'ro-co'ta (mō'rō-kō'tä), *n.* [Amer. Sp., fr. *Morocoto*, a mouth of the Orinoco river, of Amerind origin.] See COIN, *Table.* [*Obs.*]
mo-ro'so, *n.* A morose person.
mo'ro-soph, *n.* [F. *morosophe*, fr. Gr. *mōrosophos.* Cf. SOPHOMORE.] A learned fool. — **mo-ros'o-phist,** *n.* — **mo-ros'o-phy,** *n. All Obs.*
morph-. = MORPHO-.
mor-phae'a. Var. of MORPHEA.
mor-phe'ous, *adj.* Pertaining to morphea, a skin disease. *Obs.*
mor'phi-dite (môr'fĭ-dīt), *n.* Corrupt. of HERMAPHRODITE.
mor'phin-ate (môr'fĭ-nāt), *v. t.* = MORPHIATE. [-ISM.
-mor'phism. See -MORPHIC,
mor'phi-um (môr'fĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] Morphine. *Obs.*
mor'pho-dite. Corrupt. of HERMAPHRODITE. *Colloq.*
mor-phoe'a. Var. of MORPHEA.
mor-phot'o-my (môr-fŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* = ANATOMY, 1.
mor'phrey. Var. of MORFREY.
-morphy. See -MORPHIC.
mor'pi-on, *n.* [F., fr. *mordre* to bite + *pion* foot soldier.] A crab louse. *Obs.*
mor'rey. † MURREY.
Mor'rhu-a (mŏr'ōō-ä), *n.* [NL. See MORRHUINE.] *Zool.* Syn. of GADUS.
mor'rice. Var. of MORRIS.
Mor'rill Acts (mŏr'ĭl). [After Justin Smith *Morrill* (1810–98), senator from Vermont.] See LAND-GRANT COLLEGE.
Morrill Tariff. See TARIFF, 1 d.
mor'ri-on. † MORION.
mor'rot. Var. of MARROT.
mor'row-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
mor'row-tide', *n.* Morningtide. *Obs.*

morse (môrs), *n.* [L. *morsus* a biting, a clasp. See MORSEL.] A clasp or brooch to fasten a cope in front.

morse (môrs), *n.* [Lapp *morsa.*] The walrus.

Morse (môrs), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a Morse telegraph system or code; — also used loosely of any similar system or code. See RECORDER, TAPPER, TELEGRAPH, etc. — *n.* The Morse alphabet, Morse telegraph, or the like. *Colloq.*

morse, *v. t. & i.* To signal (to) by the Morse alphabet.

Morse alphabet *or* **code.** *Teleg.* The telegraphic alphabet or code, consisting of dots, dashes, and spaces, invented by Samuel F. B. Morse and given below. The duration of one dash is theoretically equal to three dots; the space between the elements of a letter is equal to one dot; the interval in spaced letters, as O - -, is equal to three dots. There are no spaces in any letter composed wholly or in part of dashes. Cf. CONTINENTAL CODE.

A · —	H · · · ·	O - -	V · · · —
B — · · ·	I · ·	P · · · · ·	W · — —
C — · — ·	J · — — —	Q — · — ·	X — · · —
D — · ·	K — · —	R · — ·	Y — · — —
E ·	L · — · ·	S · · ·	Z — — · ·
F · · — ·	M — —	T —	& · — · · ·
G — — ·	N — ·	U · · —	
1 · — — —	4 · · · · —	7 — — · · ·	
2 · · — — ·	5 · · · · ·	8 — — — · ·	
3 · · · — ·	6 — · · · ·	9 — — — ·	
0 — — — —	Period · — · — · —	Comma — · · — —	

mor'sel (môr'sĕl; -sĭl), *n.* [OF. (F. *morceau*), fr. *mors,* fr. L. *morsus* a biting, bite, fr. *mordere* to bite. See SMART; cf. MORDANT, REMORSE, SMIRCH.] **1.** Orig., a little bite or bit of food; now, a small quantity; a little piece; a fragment; — used also jocularly or contemptuously of a person.

2. a A tasty dish. b A small meal; a bite.

mor'sel, *v. t.* To divide into or apportion in small parts.

Morse lamp. A flash lamp used for signaling by flashes like the dashes and dots of the Morse code.

mor'sel·ize (môr'sĕl·īz), *v. t.* To morsel. — **mor'sel·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n. Both Rare.*

Morse taper. *Mach.* See 1st TAPER, 2.

Morse tapper. See 2d TAPPER d.

mors'ing (môr'sĭng), *n.* Priming. *Scot.*

mor'sure (môr'sûr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mordere, morsum,* to bite.] Biting; a bite. *Now Rare.*

mort (môrt), *adj.* [F., dead.] Dead; also, fatal; deadly. *Obs.*

mort, *n.* [F., death, fr. L. *mors, mortis;* cf. F. *mort* dead, fr. L. *mortuus.*] **1.** Death. *Obs.*

2. *Hunting.* a The note sounded on the horn at a kill. b A dead stag. c The kill.

3. The skin or fleece of a "morkin." *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

4. A dead body or skeleton. *Rare.*

mort (môrt), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A salmon in its third year.

mort, *n.* [Origin uncert.] **1.** A woman; female. *Cant.*

2. A loose woman.

mort, *n.* Lard; pig's grease. *Dial. Eng.*

mort (môrt), *n.* [Perh. fr. MORTAL, *adj.,* 6 a. Cf. MORTAL, *adv.*] A great quantity or number; a great deal or many; an abundance. *Dial.*

mort, *n.* [F., dummy, lit., dead.] A variety of dummy whist for three players; also, the dummy hand in this game.

mor·ta'cious (môr·tā'shŭs), *adv.* Very; extremely. *Dial.*

mor'tal (môr'tăl; -tĭl), *adj.* [OF. *mortal, mortel,* fr. L. *mortalis,* fr. *mors, mortis,* death; akin to L. *mori* to die. See MURDER; cf. MORBID, MORTGAGE.] **1.** Subject to death; destined to die; as, man is *mortal;* also, *Obs.,* about to die.

2. a Destructive to life; causing or occasioning death; exposing to or deserving death, esp. spiritual death; deadly; fatal; as, a *mortal* wound, sin (see DEADLY SINS), plague. b So severe as to be thought of as threatening death; as, *mortal* fear; *mortal* offense. c Aiming at extermination; fought to the death; as, *mortal* combat. d Wishing, or involving a wish, to kill; deadly; as, a *mortal* enemy.

Mortal foes do turn to faithful friends. *Spenser.*

3. a Human; belonging to man; as, *mortal* wit, power. b Whatsoever; "earthly"; — an intensive, esp. with negatives. "By no *mortal* means." *B. Jonson.*

4. Of or pertaining to death or its occasion; denoting the time or circumstances of death; deathly; relating to, or denoting, deadly agencies, susceptibility to death, etc.; as, the *mortal* hour; *mortal* place, a vital spot.

Last of all, against himself he turns his sword, but missing the *mortal* place, with his poniard finishes the work. *Milton.*

5. Attended or visited by many deaths; as, a *mortal* year. *Now Rare.*

6. a *Colloq.* Extreme; very great; esp., very tedious; wearisome; as, a sermon lasting two *mortal* hours. b *Chiefly Scot.* Mortal, or dead, drunk.

Syn. — See DEADLY, HUMAN. **Ant.** — Inhuman; immortal.

mor'tal, *adv.* Mortally; — now rare except, *Chiefly Dial.,* in the sense of "extremely."

Though slight was that grasp so *mortal* cold. *Byron.*

mor'tal, *n.* **1.** A being subject to death; a human being.

We *mortals* cross the ocean of this world. *Browning.*

2. That which is mortal. 1 *Cor.* xv. 53, 54.

3. A person; an individual. *Humorous.*

mor'tal·ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who holds the soul to be mortal. — **mor'tal·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

mor·tal'i·ty (môr·tăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [OF. *mortalité,* fr. L. *mortalitas.*] **1.** Condition or quality of being mortal; subjection to death or to the necessity of dying; as, to put off *mortality,* to die.

2. The death of large numbers, esp. by war or contagious disease; hence, *Obs.,* a pestilence; also, unusual frequency of death.

3. a The whole sum or number of deaths in a given time or a given community; also, the proportion of deaths to population, or to a specific number of the population; death rate; as, a time of great, or of low, *mortality.* b Loss, or number lost, in personnel by removal, change of status, etc.

4. Quality of being deadly or, of sin, mortal.

5. Those who are, or that which is, mortal; the human race; humanity; human nature; human life.

Take these tears, *mortality's* relief. *Pope.*

6. Mortal part; mortal remains. *Rare.*

7. Death. *Obs.* "Here on my knee I beg *mortality.*" *Shak.*

mortality table. *Ins.* A table giving the number, l_x, of people out of an arbitrarily selected number of births who have been found to reach the age of x years. It may be constructed from two sources: population statistics and statistics of insured lives. It is called *select* when the data are for newly medically selected lives; *ultimate,* when the experience of the first five (or some other number of) years, representing the benefit of medical selection, is eliminated; and *aggregate,* when the experience of the first five, as well as of subsequent years, is included. The most important mortality tables are as follows:

Name	Basis, Date, Constructor, and Use
actuaries', *or* combined experience, table*	Experience of 17 British companies; constructed 1838; pub. 1843; in U. S., in connection with insurance written before 1901.
American experience table†	Experience of Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York; Sheppard Homans; used in U. S.
American men table	Experience of many leading companies during years 1900 to 1915 as ascertained in American-Canadian Mortality Investigation; published 1918; Actuarial Society of America in cooperation with American Institute of Actuaries and National Convention of Insurance Commissioners.
Breslau table	Records kept by the city of Breslau (Silesia) for the five years 1687–91.
British Offices life tables (O^M and O^F tables)‡	Experience of 60 companies for 30 years; 1893; joint commission of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries; used by many British offices for valuation purposes.
Carlisle table	Statistics of Carlisle, Eng.; 1779–87.
Farr table, No. 3	Observations of entire pop. of Eng.; pub. 1864; Dr. William Farr; no longer used.
Institute of Actuaries' life tables (H^M and H^F tables)§	Experience of 10 English and 10 Scottish companies; pub. 1869, 1872; largely used by British and Canadian companies.
McClintock's tables of mortality among annuitants	Experience of 15 American companies; pub. 1896; E. R. McClintock; adopted as standard of annuity valuation by several States.
National Fraternal Congress table of mortality	Experience of the leading fraternal benefit associations of the United States.
Northampton table	Statistics of Northampton, Eng.; 1735–80.
Thirty American Offices' experience table (Meech table)	Experience of 30 American companies; pub. 1881; L. W. Meech; not used in valuations.

* Assumes that last one of 100,000 persons 10 years of age will die in the 100th year of his age.
† Assumes that last one of 100,000 persons 10 years of age will die in the 96th year of his age.
‡ O^M = Offices Males; O^F = Offices Females.
§ H^M = Healthy Males; H^F = Healthy Females.

mor'tal·ly (môr'tăl·ĭ; -tĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of MORTAL. Esp.: a In a deadly or fatal manner; so as to cause death; as, *mortally* wounded. b Very severely; grievously; as, *mortally* offended. c By way of mortal sin. d In the manner of a mortal. e *Collog.* Extremely; as, *mortally* jealous.

mortal mind. *Christian Science.* Nothing claiming to be something, for Mind is immortal; a belief that life, substance, and intelligence are in and of matter; the opposite of Spirit, and therefore the opposite of God, or good; the belief that man is the offspring of mortals; the belief that there can be more than one creator. *Mary Baker Eddy.*

mortal sin. *R.C.Ch.* A serious sin, or a lesser sin aggravated by circumstances, committed deliberately and with full consent of the will. It is called *mortal* because it involves spiritual death and loss of divine grace; — contrasted with *venial sin.* Cf. DEADLY SINS.

mor'tar (môr'tĕr), *n.* [ME. *morter,* fr. AS. *mortere* (fr. L.), and fr. OF. *mortier,* fr. L. *mortarium.* See 2d MORTAR.] **1.** a A strong vessel in which substances are pounded or rubbed with a pestle. b Hence, any similar mechanical device.

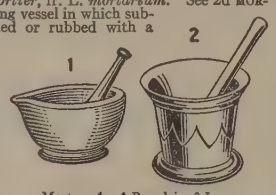

Mortars, 1. 1 Porcelain; 2 Iron.

2. A night light, usually either a bowl of oil with a floating wick or a thick candle. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

3. *Obs.* a A mortarlike instrument of punishment. b A mortier.

4. [F. *mortier,* fr. L. *mortarium* mortar (for triturating).] a *Mil.* A cannon with a tube short in relation to its caliber, used to throw projectiles with low muzzle velocities at high angles. b A similar cannon used to throw a life line. Cf. LIFESAVING GUN. c Any of various contrivances for throwing pyrotechnic bombs or shells.

5. *Ore Dressing.* A large cast-iron receptacle in which ore is crushed in a stamp mill; — called also *mortar box.*

mor'tar, *n.* [ME. *mortier,* fr. OF. *mortier,* fr. L. *mortarium* mortar, a trough in which mortar is made; akin to Skr. *mṛṇāti* he grinds, crushes. See SMART; cf. 1st MORTAR.] **1.** A plastic building material which hardens, esp. that made by mixing lime, cement, or gypsum plaster with sand, water, and sometimes other materials, used in masonry, plastering, etc.

2. A mixture of fire clay, water, and sand, or other material, used for setting firebrick, etc., in a furnace.

mor'tar (môr'tĕr), *v. t.;* MOR'TARED (-tĕrd); MOR'TAR·ING. To plaster or make fast with mortar.

mortar bed. *Ordn.* The support for old smoothbore mortars, consisting of two wrought-iron cheeks to receive the trunnions, connected by transoms, and resting with broad shoes on the platform.

mortar bed. a A shallow box or receptacle in which mortar is mixed. b *Geol.* A layer of sand or gravel cemented by calcium carbonate and resembling hardened mortar.

mor'tar·board' (môr'tĕr·bōrd'; 181), *n.* a A small square board with a handle beneath, for holding mortar. b An academic cap with a broad, projecting, square top.

Mortarboard b.

mortar boat *or* **vessel.** *Naut.* A boat adapted to carrying a mortar or mortars for bombarding.

mortar box. = 1st MORTAR, 5.

mor'tar·ware' (môr'tĕr·wâr'), *n.* A hard stoneware first made by Wedgwood and used in the manufacture of mortars.

mor'tar·y (môr'tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of, full of, or like mortar.

mort'bell' (môrt'bĕl'), *n.* A funeral bell. *Scot.*

mort'cloth' (môrt'klôth'; 185), *n.* A funeral pall; also, a fee for the hire of a pall. *Chiefly Scot.*

‖**mort d'an'ces·tor** (môr dăn'sĕs·tĕr). [AF.] Literally, death of the ancestor; — used of an obsolete writ or brieve for the recovery by an heir from an abator of a tenement which his deceased ancestor held in seizin at his death.

mort'-Dieu' (môr'dy'û'), *interj.* [F.] Literally, God's death; — a French oath.

Morte' d'Ar'thur, Le (lĕ môrt' där'tür'), *or* **Mort Dar'thur** (môrt där'thĕr). [From the title in the orig. Caxton edition, *Le morte Darthur,* 1485, for F. *La mort d'Arthur,* OF. *Le mort Arthure.*] The Death of Arthur; — title of a compilation of Arthurian romance in prose made by Sir Thomas Malory about 1470.

mor'ter·sheen (môr'tĕr·shēn), *n.* [Earlier *mortieschein;* cf. F. *morve* glanders, and E. *mourning of the chine.*] Glanders. *Scot.*

mort'gage (môr'gĭj), *n.* [OF., fr. *mort* dead (fr. L. *mortuus*) + *gage* pledge. See MORTAL; GAGE.] **1.** *Law.* At the common law, a conveyance of property, upon condition, as security for the payment of a debt or the performance of a duty, and to become void upon payment or performance according to the stipulated terms. *Mortgage* was orig. applied, in English real estate law, to a conveyance of land with transfer of possession to the mortgagee, who was entitled to keep the rents and profits without applying them to the debt (whence the name *mortgage,* Lat. *mortuum vadium,* dead pledge, as being dead to the mortgagor) and who acquired an indefeasible title to the mortgaged property upon default. Later it became customary for the mortgagor to retain possession, and the mortgagee's defeasible estate in the land was subjected to the equity of redemption and foreclosure rules of the equity courts. Technically, therefore, at common law the mortgagee's interest is an estate in real property; but, without any corresponding changes in the form of conveyance, the estate has long been treated in equity in England and in many States of the United States as personal, the heir or devisee being treated as trustee of the mortgage for the personal representative, and now, by statute, the interest of the mortgagee is made personal property in Great Britain and generally in the United States. Under these conditions, therefore, a mortgage is: a nominally absolute conveyance of property defeasible only upon certain conditions, but actually operating as a lien or charge securing the payment of money or the performance of an obligation so that the mortgagee may, under certain conditions, take possession and may foreclose the property upon default. Cf. EQUITY OF REDEMPTION, PLEDGE, HYPOTHEC, ANTICHRESIS. The following are types of mortgages: ***construction mortgage,*** a mortgage the proceeds of which are to be used to finance the construction of a building; ***installment mortgage,*** one in which the sum loaned is to be repaid in installments over a period of time; ***leasehold mortgage,*** one in which the property pledged is a leasehold interest; ***participating mortgage,*** one in which two or more persons have a share; ***trust mortgage,*** one made to a trustee, generally to secure an issue of bonds.

2. The instrument by which a mortgage conveyance is made, the state of the property so conveyed, or the interest of the mortgagee therein.

mort'gage, *v. t.;* MORT'GAGED (-gĭjd); MORT'GAG·ING (-gĭj·ĭng). **1.** *Law.* At common law, to grant or convey by a mortgage; to make a mortgage conveyance of.

2. Hence: To pledge; to subject to a claim or obligation.

Mortgaging their lives to covetise. *Spenser.*

mortgage bond. See 3d BOND, 14.

mortgage broker. See BROKER.

mortgage debenture. See DEBENTURE c.

mortgage deed. *Law.* A deed given by way of mortgage.

mort'ga·gee' (môr'gĭ·jē'), *n. Law.* A person to whom property is mortgaged.

mortgagee clause. *Fire Insurance.* A clause endorsed on a mortgagor's policy whereby the insurance company agrees to protect the mortgagee's interest regardless of any violation of the policy terms by the mortgagor.

mortgage guaranty insurance. See INSURANCE, *n.,* 1.

mortgage note. A promissory note the payment of which is secured by a mortgage.

mort'ga·gor' (môr'gĭ·jôr'; môr'gĭj·ĕr), *n.* Also **mort'gager** (môr'gĭj·ĕr). *Law.* One who gives a mortgage.

morth (môrth), *n.* [AS. See MURDER.] *Teut. Tribal Law.* Any of various unemendable kinds of homicide, apparently originally killing by poison or witchcraft, later by lying in ambush.

morth'wyr'tha (môrth'wĭr'tă), *n.* [Erroneous for AS. *morthwyrhta.*] One guilty of morth. *Pseudoarchaic.*

mor·ti'cian (môr·tĭsh'ăn), *n.* [L. *mors, mortis,* death + *physician.*] A professional undertaker, trained to care for the bodies of the dead.

mor'tier' (môr'tyā'), *n.* [F., prop., a mortar.] The peculiar headdress, resembling a druggist's mortar, worn by certain high functionaries of the law in France.

mor·tif'er·ous (môr·tĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Deadly; fatal. — **mor·tif'er·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **mor·tif'er·ous·ness,** *n. All Rare.*

mor·tif'ic (-ĭk), *adj.* Mortiferous. *Rare.*

mor'ti·fi·ca'tion (môr'tĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *mortificatio* a killing. See MORTIFY.] **1.** A mortifying, or state of being mortified; as: a Subjection of the passions and appetites, by penance, abstinence, or painful severities inflicted on the body. b *Obs.* The numbing or deadening of a faculty, sense, quality, or consciousness, as at the approach of death. c Humiliation and chagrin caused esp. by something which wounds one's pride, as a slight.

2. That which mortifies; the cause of humiliation, chagrin, or vexation; as, his blunder was a *mortification.*

3. *Alchemy & Old Chem.* Neutralization. *Obs.*

4. *Med.* Death and post-mortem change of one part of an animal body, while the rest continues to live; gangrene.

5. *Scots Law.* A gift corresponding to mortmain.

Syn. — Shame. See VEXATION. **Ant.** — Pride, self-esteem.

mortification root. Marsh mallow.

mor'ti·fied (môr'tĭ·fīd), *part. adj.* of MORTIFY. Esp.: a Chastened by mortification (sense 1 a). b Affected by gangrene. c Humiliated; chagrined. d *Obs.* Dead; deadened. — **mor'ti·fied'ly,** *adv.* — **mor'ti·fied'ness,** *n.*

mor'ti·fi'er (-fī'ĕr), *n.* One that mortifies.

mor'ti·fy (môr'tĭ·fī), *v.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [ME. *mortifien,* fr. OF. *mortifier,* fr. LL. *mortificare,* fr. L. *mors, mortis,* death + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See MORTAL; -FY.] *Transitive:* **1.** *Obs.* a To kill; to destroy. b To deaden; to make insensible; to destroy the vigor, strength, vitality, or the like, of.

2. a To deaden by religious or other discipline, as the carnal affections, bodily appetites, or worldly desires; to bring into subjection; to abase; humble. b *Now Rare.* To render (one) dead to worldliness and sin.

3. To affect with vexation, chagrin, or humiliation; to cause to feel mortification; — chiefly in the passive.

4. To cause (a part of the body) to mortify.

5. *Alchemy & Old Chem.* To destroy the active powers or essential qualities of; to change by chemical action.

6. *Cookery.* To subject (meat) to pounding, exposure, aging, etc., in order to make it tender. *Obs.*

7. *Irish Gram.* To change by mutation (sense 5 b). *Obs.*

8. *Scots Law.* To grant in mortmain.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To practice mortification (sense 1 a).

2. To be subdued; to decay, as appetites, desires, etc. *R.*

3. To lose vitality and organic structure; to gangrene.

Syn. — Humiliate, shame, abash. Cf. ABASE.

‖mors om'ni·bus com·mu'nis. [L.] Death (is) common to all.
Mor'ta, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Moirā.*]
See FATE, 5.
mor'tal·ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.
mor'tal·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mor'tal·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
mor'tard. Mortared. *Ref. Sp.*
mor'tar·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
mor'tar·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
mor'tar·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
mort'blue', Var. of MORBLEU.
mor'tel. † MORTAL.
mor'tess. † MORTISE.
mort'gage·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
morther. † MURDER.
mor'tice. Var. of MORTISE.
mor'tic·er. Var. of MORTISER.

mor'ti·fy'ing (môr'tĭ·fī'Ĭng), *adj.* That mortifies. — **mor'ti·fy'ing·ly,** *adv.*

Mor'ti·mer (môr'tĭ·mĕr), *n.* Masc. prop. name.

‖**mor'tis cau'sa** (môr'tĭs kô'zȧ). [L.] *Law.* By reason of (impending) death.

mor'tise, mor'tice (môr'tĭs), *n.* [F. *mortaise,* fr. OF. *mortoise,* fr. Ar. *murtazz* fastened, fixed in.] **1.** A cavity, hole, or the like, usually rectangular, into or through which some other part of any arrangement of parts fits or passes; specif., a cavity cut into a piece of timber, or other material, to receive a tenon.

2. Figuratively, that which secures; stable foundation.

3. *Her.* A square piece of wood with a square hole.

4. *Print.* A slip, hole, or cavity, made so that an engraving, type, etc., may be inserted for printing.

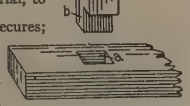

a Mortise, 1; *b* Tenon.

mor'tise, mor'tice, *v. t.;* MOR'TISED, -TICED (-tĭst); MOR'TIS·ING, -TIC·ING (-tĭs·Ĭng). [From MORTISE, *n.*] **1.** To join or fasten securely; specif., to join or fasten by a tenon and mortise.

2. To cut or make a mortise in.

mor'tise (môr'tĭs), *v. t.* [OF. *mortir,* fr. *mort* dead.] *Law.* To amortize. *Obs.*

mortise gauge. *Carp.* A carpenter's tool for scribing parallel lines for mortises.

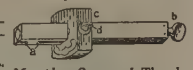

Mortise Gauge. *b* Thumbscrew regulating distance between Scribing Points (*a*); *c* Sliding Block secured by Screw *d*.

mortise gear. = MORTISE WHEEL.

mortise joint. A joint made by a mortise and tenon.

mortise lock. A door lock inserted in a mortise.

mor'tis·er, mor'tic·er (môr'tĭ·sĕr), *n.* **a** One who mortises. **b** A woodworking machine for cutting mortises; also, its tender.

mortise wheel. *Mach.* A cast-iron wheel, with wooden teeth inserted in mortises.

mort'ling (môrt'lĭng), *n.* [Cf. MORKIN.] Wool taken from a dead sheep. *Archaic.*

mort'main (môrt'mān), *n.* [OF. *mortemain* (F. *main-morte*), fr. ML. *mortua manus.* See MORTAL; MANUAL. Cf. AMORTIZE.] *Law.* **a** Literally, dead hand; hence, the hand or possession of ecclesiastical corporations, ecclesiastics being in the early law deemed civilly dead; later, the possession of, or tenure by, any corporation which, by reason of the nature of corporations, may be perpetual. See STATUTES OF MORTMAIN. **b** A license from the sovereign to alienate lands in mortmain.

mort'main (môrt'mān), *v. t.* To alienate in mortmain. — **mort'main·er** (môrt'mān·ĕr); môrt·mān'ĕr), *n.*

mort note. = 2d MORT, 2 a.

‖**mor·tor'io** (môr·tôr'yō), *n.* [It.] A group of sculpture in which the dead body of Christ is the principal figure.

mor'tu·ar'y (môr'tū·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [ML., *mortuarium.* See MORTUARY, *adj.*] **1.** A customary gift to the priest of a parish from the personal estate of a person dying in the parish or to a priest's superior from the estate of a priest; a corsepresent. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

2. *Obs.* **a** A funeral; funeral rites. **b** A sepulcher.

3. A deadhouse; a morgue.

mor'tu·ar'y, *adj.* [L. *mortuarius,* fr. *mortuus* dead. See MORTAL.] Of or pertaining to the burial of the dead; also, of, pertaining to, or connected with, death or mourning for the dead; as, *mortuary* emblems, monuments.

mor'tu·ous (môr'tū·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *mortuus* dead.] Deathlike. *Rare.*

mor'u·la (môr'ū·lȧ; -ōō·lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *morum* a mulberry.]

1. *Med.* Any mulberry-shaped excrescence, as one of the lesions of yaws.

2. *Embryol.* The globular mass of cells (blastomeres) formed by cleavage of the egg of many animals in its early development. A typical morula has no central cavity. See SEGMENTATION.

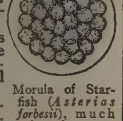

Morula of Starfish (*Asterias forbesii*), much enlarged.

— **mor'u·lar** (-lĕr), *adj.* — **mor'u·la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **mor'u·loid** (môr'ū·loid; -ōō·loid), *adj.*

Mo'rus (mō'rŭs; 181), *n.* [L., mulberry tree. See MULBERRY.] *Bot.* A genus of trees, the mulberries, typifying the family Moraceae, having mostly dentate or lobed leaves and spicate flowers, forming a multiple fleshy fruit. *M. alba,* the white mulberry, *M. nigra,* the black mulberry, and *M. rubra,* the red mulberry, are planted as shade trees, the first also as food for silkworms. See MULBERRY.

Mor'ven (môr'vĕn), *n.* In the poems of Ossian, the mythical kingdom which Fingal rules.

mor'vin (môr'vĭn), *n.* [F. *morve* glanders.] Mallein.

mor'wong' (môr'wŏng'), *n.* [Native name.] Any of several Australian spiny-finned marine food fishes, esp. *Dactylosparus carponemus* and *Cheilodactylus fuscus* (the latter called *red morwong*), and the jackass fish. They closely resemble the Serranidae.

Mo·sa'ic (mō·zā'ĭk), *adj.* [NL. *Mosaicus,* fr. L. *Moses* Moses; cf. F. *mosaïque.*] Of or pertaining to Moses, the leader of the Israelites, or the institutions or writings attributed to him; as, the *Mosaic* law.

mo·sa'ic, *n.* [F. *mosaïque,* fr. It. *mosaico,* fr. ML. *musaicus,* adj., fr. Gr. *Mouseios* belonging to the Muses. See MUSE; cf. MUSEUM.] **1.** *Fine Arts.* A surface decoration made by inlaying in patterns small pieces of variously colored glass, stone, or other material; also, the process of making it. In ancient mosaic, the following kinds have been distinguished: ***Opus tesselatum,*** work in cubes, arranged in simple geometric patterns; ***opus vermiculatum,*** work in small stones which may be arranged in patterns of curved lines, often forming actual pictures; ***opus musivum,*** mosaic decoration of walls, in which glass was often used; ***opus sectile,*** a sort of inlaying using larger stones than ordinary mosaic.

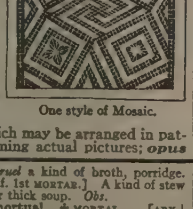

One style of Mosaic.

2. A picture or design made in mosaic; an article decorated in mosaic.

3. Something likened to mosaic, as a literary composition.

4. A detail photograph formed by matching a number of photographs of contiguous parts taken from the air.

5. *Arch. Drawing.* In a plan drawing, anything shown between wall masses, or poché, as floor patterns.

6. **a** *Biol.* A mosaic hybrid. **b** *Bot.* A leaf mosaic.

7. Also **mosaic disease.** *Plant Pathol.* Any of certain virus diseases of plants characterized by the pale-spotting or mottling of the foliage, and transmitted through seeds, tubers, and cuttings, or by means of insect carriers, as aphids. See POTATO MOSAIC.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

mosaic-drawn, mosaic-floored, mosaic-paved.

mo·sa'ic (mō·zā'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, mosaic; as: **a** Tessellated; variegated. **b** Composed of various materials or ingredients. **c** *Biol.* Of or pertaining to mosaic inheritance or to a mosaic hybrid. **d** *Petrog.* Having a texture resembling a mosaic; — called also *granoblastic.* **e** *Plant Pathol.* Affected with mosaic.

mo·sa'ic (mō·zā'ĭk), *v. t.;* -ICKED (-ĭkt); -ICK·ING. To form by or as by inlaying as in mosaic; to inlay or combine as in mosaic work; also, to decorate with mosaic work.

Mo·sa'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Mosaic, or pert. to, or resembling, Mosaic institutions, customs, or the like. *Now Rare.*

mo·sa'i·cal, *adj.* = MOSAIC, *adj.* — **mo·sa'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mosaic binding. A full-leather bookbinding with inlaid colored designs; — called also *inlaid binding.*

mosaic dwarf. = CURLY DWARF a.

mosaic gold. **a** Stannic sulphide, SnS_2, obtained as a yellow scaly crystalline powder, and used as a pigment; — called also *aurum musivum,* or *aurum mosaicum* (alchemical names), and *bronze powder.* **b** Ormolu.

mosaic hybrid. *Biol.* A hybrid which exhibits certain alternative (allelomorphic) characters of both parents in juxtaposition unblended, as when a hybrid between a white and a red carnation produces white flowers streaked or mottled with red. See ALLELOMORPH.

mosaic inheritance *or* **heredity.** *Biol.* The inheritance of alternative (allelomorphic) parental characters.

mo·sa'i·cist (mō·zā'ĭ·sĭst), *n.* A designer of mosaics, or a workman who makes them; also, a dealer in mosaics.

Mo'sa·ic'i·ty (mō'zā·ĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Mosaic origin.

Mosaic law. *Bib.* The ancient law of the Hebrews, moral and ceremonial, attributed to Moses. See LAW, 8.

mosaic theory. **a** *Zool.* The theory that each crystalline cone in the compound eye of an arthropod receives and transmits to the brain but a portion of an image, the portions being combined by the brain into a picture of the whole. Hence, **mosaic vision.** **b** *Embryol.* A theory that each portion of the protoplasm of an egg has its function in forming a special part of the embryo.

mosaic work. = MOSAIC, *n.,* **1.** — **mosaic worker.** — **mosaic working.**

Mo'sa·ism (mō'zā·Ĭz'ĭm), *n.* The religious and legal system prescribed by, or attributed to, Moses; attachment to the system or doctrines of Moses; that which is peculiar to the Mosaic system or doctrines.

Mo'sa·ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who believes the Mosaic history of the Creation.

mo'sa·ist (mō'zā·ĭst), *n.* A mosaicist.

mo·san'drite (mō·zăn'drĭt), *n.* [After K. G. *Mosander* (1797–1858), of Stockholm.] *Mineral.* A silicate of the cerium metals.

Mo'sa·sau'ri·a (mō'sȧ·sô'rĭ·ȧ; mōs'ȧ-), **Mo'sa·sau'ri** (-rĭ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MOSASAURUS.] The Pythonomorpha. — **mo'sa·saur** (mō'sȧ·sôr; mōs'ȧ-), *n.* — **mo'sa·sau'ri·an** (-sô'rĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

Mo'sa·sau'rus (mō'sȧ·sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Mosa* the river Meuse (on which Maastricht is situated, near which the first known species was discovered) + *-saurus.*] *Paleontol.* The typical genus of Pythonomorpha, known from the upper Cretaceous of Europe and the United States. The genus typifies a family, **Mo'sa·sau'ri·dae** (-sô'rĭ·dē). — **mo'sa·sau'rid** (-rĭd), *n.* — **mo'sa·sau'roid** (-roid), *adj.*

Mo'sa·te'nan (mō'sȧ·tē'năn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a minor linguistic family of Indians, comprising two tribes, the *Chimanes* and the *Mosetenas,* of Bolivia.

mos'chate (mŏs'kāt), *adj.* [NL. *moschatus,* fr. ML. *moschus* musk. See MUSK.] Having the odor of musk; musky.

mos'cha·tel' (mŏs'kȧ·tĕl'; mŏs'kȧ·tĕl), *n.* [F. *moscatelle,* fr. It. *moscatella.* See MUSCATEL, MUSK.] A small herb (*Adoxa moschatellina*) of the North Temperate Zone, with greenish-white musk-scented flowers.

moschatel family. The Adoxaceae.

mos'cha·tel'line (mŏs'kȧ·tĕl'ĭn), *adj.* Designating an oil based on musk and nutmeg; also, moschate. *Obs.*

Mos'chi (mŏs'kī), *n. pl.* An ancient people of the Caucasus district, the Meshech of the Scriptures.

mos·chif'er·ous (mŏs·kĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [ML. *moschus* musk + *-ferous.*] Producing musk.

Mos'chus (mŏs'kŭs), *n.* [NL. See MUSK.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the musk deer which constitutes a subfamily of Cervidae, the **Mos·chi'nae** (mŏs·kĭ'nē), sometimes ranked as a family, **Mos'chi·dae** (mŏs'kĭ·dē). — **mos'chine** (mŏs'kĭn; -kīn; 156), *adj.*

Mos'cow (mŏs'kō), *n.* **a** Capital of Soviet Russia. **b** Figuratively, the government of Soviet Russia.

mose in the chine (mōz). In Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew,* III. ii. 51, a corruption of *mortersheen,* glanders, apparently influenced by the dialect word *mose,* to mold, rot.

Mo·selle' (mō·zĕl'), *n.* Wine made in the valley of the Moselle from Trier to Coblenz, and in the valleys of its tributaries, the Saar and the Ruwer. See RHINE WINE.

Mo'ses (mō'zĭz; -zĭs; 119), *n.* [L. *Moses,* *Moyses,* fr. Gr. *Mōsēs,* *Mōysēs,* fr. Heb. *Mōsheh,* perh. fr. Egypt. *mesu* child.] **1.** Masc. proper name. F. *Moïse* (mō'ēz'); It. *Mosè* (mō'ē·zā'); Sp. *Moisés* (-sās'); Pg. *Moises* (-zāsh'); G. *Moses* (mō'zĕs). — Dim. *Mose* (mōz).

2. *Bib.* The great Hebrew prophet and lawgiver who led the Israelites from Egypt through the wilderness to Canaan.

3. Figuratively, a leader; also, a meek man. *Num.* xii. 3.

4. A colossal (seated) statue of Moses by Michelangelo, now in the church of San Pietro in Vincoli, at Rome.

5. [*not cap.*] A broad, flat ship's boat formerly used in the West Indies.

mo'ses·ite (mō'zĭz·Īt; mō'zĭs-), *n.* [After Alfred J. *Moses,* of Columbia Univ.] *Mineral.* A mercury-ammonium compound containing chlorine and sulphur.

Mo'ses' law (mō'zĭz; -zĭs; 119). Thirty-nine lashes; — an old pirates' phrase. See *Deut.* xxv. 3.

Moses Primrose. See PRIMROSE, MOSES.

mo'sey (mō'zĭ), *adj.* [ME. *mosy,* fr. *mos* moss. See MOSS; cf. MOSSY.] **1.** Hairy; esp., having soft hair like down. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

2. Moldy or rotten, as overripe fruit. *Dial.*

mo'sey (mō'zĭ), *v. i.* [Perh. fr. VAMOSE.] To go or move in a strolling, shuffling manner; esp., to depart; — usually with *out, off, along,* etc. *Slang, U. S.*

Mos'gu (mŏs'goō), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **Mus'gu** (mŭs'-). A numerous family of Negro tribes of the Sudan, south of Lake Chad. They are mostly fetishists.

mos'ke·neer' (mŏs'kē·nēr'), *v. t.* [Yiddish, fr. NHeb. *mashkōn* pledge.] To pawn (an article) for more than its worth to a pawnbroker. — *n.* = MOSKER. *Both Slang, Eng.*

mosk'er (mŏs'kĕr), *n.* One who moskeneers. *Slang, Eng.*

mosk'er, *v. i.* To decay; to molder. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Mos'lem (mŏz'lĕm; -lĕm; mŏs'-; 277), *n.; pl.* Mos'LEMS (-lĕmz; lĕmz), *or collectively* MOSLEM. [Ar. *muslim* a believer in the faith established by Mohammed, fr. *aslama* to surrender (to God). Cf. ISLAM, MUSSULMAN, SALAAM.] A Mussulman; an orthodox Mohammedan.

Mos'lem, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Mohammedans.

Mos'lem·ah (mŏz'lĕ·mä; mŏs'-), *n. pl.* Moslems. *Scott.*

Mos·lem'ic (mŏz·lĕm'ĭk; mŏs-), *adj.* Moslem.

Mos'le·min (mŏz'lĕ·mĕn; mŏz'lĕ·mĕn'), *n. pl.* [Ar. *muslimīn,* gen. pl. See MUSSULMAN.] Moslems; — also, erroneously, as a sing., a Moslem.

Mos'lem·ism (mŏz'lĕm·Īz'ĭm; mŏs'-), *n.* Mohammedanism.

Mos'lem·ite (mŏz'lĕm·Īt; mŏs'-), *n. & adj.* Moslem.

mos'lings (mŏz'lĭngz), *n. pl.* Thin shreds of leather shaved off in dressing skins.

mosque (mŏsk), *n.* Also **mosk.** [F. *mosquée,* fr. It. *moschea,* fr. Ar. *masjid,* pron. *masqid* in North Africa, fr. *sajada* to bow down, adore.] An Islamic place of public religious worship; a masjid. — ***the mosque.*** The collective body of worshipers in mosques.

Mosque of Omar, Jerusalem. See also MIHRAB, MINARET, MOORISH ARCHITECTURE, *Illustr.*

mosque swallow. Any of certain swallows of Asia and northern Africa, which commonly nest about buildings.

mos·qui'tal (mŭs·kē'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Pertaining to, or transmitted by, mosquitoes.

mos·qui'to (mŭs·kē'tō), *n.; pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [Sp., fr. *mosca* fly, fr. L. *musca.* See MUSKET.] Any of certain insects (order Diptera) of the family Culicidae, having a rather narrow abdomen, usually a long and slender but firm proboscis, and narrow wings with a fringe of scales on the margin, and commonly on each side of the wing veins. The males have featherlike antennae, and the mouth parts are not fitted for piercing, but the females have slender antennae, and a set of needlelike organs in the proboscis with which they puncture the skin of animals to suck up their blood. In most species the eggs are laid on the surface of stagnant water, often in raftlike masses. The larvae (called ***wigglers*** from their peculiar motions in swimming) are aquatic, but come to the surface to breathe, and the pupae float at the surface. Many species pass through several generations in the course of a year and hibernate as adults; others overwinter in the egg stage. Some mosquitoes are the only instruments in the dissemination of certain diseases (see MALARIA, YELLOW FEVER). In most northern temperate regions the common mosquitoes are of the genera *Culex* and *Aëdes.* Other important genera are *Anopheles, Psorophora,* and *Mansonia.* Cf. GNAT.

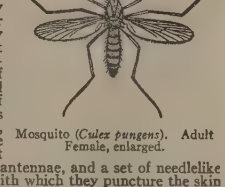

Mosquito (*Culex pungens*). Adult Female, enlarged.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

mosquito-bitten, mosquito-bred, mosquito-free.

Mos·qui'to, *n.* [Sp., fr. Mosquito *Miskito* Indian.] An Indian of a group of closely related tribes, constituting a distinct stock, inhabiting the Mosquito Coast in Honduras and Nicaragua. Their languages constitute a linguistic family, the **Mos·qui'to·an fam'i·ly** (-ăn).

mos·qui'to. Var. of MESQUITA.

mosquito bar. A mosquito net.

mosquito bee. Any of certain small stingless honeybees of the genus *Melipona* or *Trigona.* See ANGELITO, KARBI.

mos·qui'to·bill' (mŭs·kē'tō·bĭl'), *n.* The flower of a Californian shooting star (*Dodecatheon hendersonii*); also, the plant.

mosquito blight. **a** A bug of the genus *Helopeltis* (family Miridae), esp. *H. theivora* of southern Asia. **b** A disease of the tea plant caused by its punctures.

mos·qui'to·ey (mŭs·kē'tō·Ĭ), *adj.* Full of mosquitoes.

mosquito fish. Any of a large number of small fishes used to exterminate mosquito larvae, esp. the gambusia.

---

mor'tis. Mortise. *Ref. Sp.*
mort'lake. *n.* [From *Mortlake,* Eng.] A make of tapestry. *Obs.*
mort'pay' (môrt'pā'), *n.* [OF. *mort-paye* an old soldier retired from active service, lit., deadpay.] Deadpay. *Obs.*
mor'tre. ✝ MORTAR.
mort'reux. ✝ MORTREWES.
mor'trewes, *n. pl.* Also **mor'tress.** [OF. *mortreux, mortereus,* nom. sing. or acc. pl. of *mortreul* a kind of broth, porridge. Cf. 1st MORTAR.] A kind of stew or thick soup. *Obs.*
mortual. ✝ MORTAL. [ARY.]
mor'tu·ar'i·an, *adj.* = MORTU-
‖**mor'tu·um va'di·um.** [ML.] See MORTGAGE.
mor'ule, *n.* = MORULA.
morw. MORROW. ✝ MORROW.
morwen, morwene. ✝ MORN.
morwenspeche. Var. of MORROWSPEECH. *Obs.*
moryn. ✝ MORION, MORN, MURRAIN.
mosch. (mŏs), *n., sing.* of MORES.
Mo·sa'bab (mō·sā'bĭb). *D. Bib.*
mos'car·di'no (mŏs'kär·dē'nō), *n.; pl.* -DINI (-nē). [It.] A confection containing musk for the breath. *Obs.*
mos'ca·tel. Var. of MUSCATEL.
mosch. ✝ MOSQUE, MUSK.
moschite. ✝ MESQUITA. [VITE.]
Mos'co·vite. Var. of MUSCOVITE.
Moscow International. See INTERNATIONAL, *n.,* 2.
Mose (mōz), *n.* Dim of MOSES.
mose. ✝ MOOSE, MOSS.
Mo·se'ra, -rah (mō·sē'rȧ; mō'sē·rē). *Bib.* [-rōth). *Bib.*
Mo·se'roth (mō·sē'rōth; mō'sē·-)
Mo'ser's im'ag·es (mō'zĕrz Ĭm'ĭj·ĕz; -Ĭz). *Physics* = IONIC FIGURES. [= OYSTER PLANT c.]
Mo'ses-in-the-bul'rush'es, *n.*
Mo·se·te'na (mō'sē·tē'nȧ), *n.* See MOSATENAN. [MOSATENAN.]
Mo'se·te'nan (-năn). Var. of
mo·sette' (mō·zĕt'), *n.* = MOZ-ZETTA. [of MOSQUE.]
moak (mōsk). Var. & Ref. Sp.
Mos·kva' (mŏs·kvä'), *n.* See *Borodino,* under BATTLE, *Table.*
Mos'lem·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
Mo·sol'lam (mō·sŏl'ăm). *Bib.*
Mo·sol'la·mi'a (-ȧ·mĭ'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Mo·sol'la·mon (-ȧ·sŏl'ȧ·mŏn), **-mus** (-mŭs). *Bib.*
Mo·sol'la·moth (-mŏth; -mōth). *D. Bib.* [SAURUS.]
Mo'so·sau'rus. Var. of MOSA-
mosque'let, *n.* Dim of MOSQUE.
mos'quet. ✝ MUSKET.
mos·quet'to, *n.* A mosque. *Obs.*
mosqu'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
mos·quit', **mos·qui'to.** Vars. of MESQUITE.
mos·qui'to·cide (mŭs·kē'tō·sīd), *n.* See -CIDE. — **mos·qui'to·cid'al** (-sĭd'ăl), *adj.*

---

mosquito fleet. An aggregation of comparatively small vessels associated in some way, as the smaller coasting vessels of a port, the torpedo boats of a navy or fleet, etc.
mosquito hawk. **a** A dragonfly; — because it captures and feeds upon mosquitoes. **b** *Local, U. S.* A nighthawk.
mosquito net. A net, screen, or curtain for excluding mosquitoes. — **mosquito netting.**
mosquito plant. **a** An Asiatic vine (*Cynanchum acuminatifolium*) whose flowers sometimes entrap small insects; — called also **mosquito trap.** **b** Any plant of real or supposed efficacy in driving away mosquitoes, as the mint *Ocimum viride*, pennyroyal, etc.
Mosquito State. New Jersey; — a nickname.
moss (mŏs; 185), *n.* [ME. *mos*, fr. AS. *mos* a marshy place; akin to AS. *mēos* moss, D. *mos*, G. *moos*, OHG. *mos*, *mios*, ON. *mosi*, L. *muscus*, OSlav. *mŭchŭ*. See 1st MOTHER; cf. LITMUS, MIKE, MUSHROOM.] **1.** **a** *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.* A bog; a morass; a swamp; esp., a peat bog, as on the Scottish border. **b** Spongy soil; bog.
2. **a** Any bryophytic plant of the class Musci, characterized by the small, leafy, often tufted stems bearing sex organs (antheridia and archegonia) at the tips. The fertilized egg cell (oöspore) develops into the sporophyte, a naked stalked capsule usually opening by means of a lid (operculum) and containing asexual spores. The asexual spores, on germination, give rise to the gametophyte which in most mosses consists of a branching filamentous embryonic structure (protonema) on which the leafy moss plant originates by budding. Mosses are found in all parts of the world growing on earth or rocks, the bark of trees, or rarely in streams. **b** A mat or clump in which the individual plants of a species occur. See MUSCI, BRYOPHYTA, ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS.

Moss (*Mnium hornum*). 1 Plant with Theca still covered by Calyptra (*c*); 2 Plant with ripe Sporogonium. *s* Seta; *th* Theca or Capsule; *o* Operculum; *rh* Rhizoids. Nat. size.

3. Hence: **a** Any of numerous mosslike lichens, esp. those of economic importance, as Iceland *moss*, rock *moss*, etc. **b** Any of several pteridophytic plants of a mosslike habit or form, as club mosses (*Lycopodium*), species of *Selaginella*, etc. **c** Any of several flowering plants of the genera *Eriophorum*, *Portulaca*, *Ranunculus*, or *Sedum*; — usually of low stature or cushionlike habit. **d** Long moss. **e** *Rare.* Seaweed.
4. Money; — in allusion to the proverb, "A rolling stone gathers no moss." *Slang.*
5. **a** A mossy outgrowth or covering, as on the moss rose. **b** A moss rose. **c** A mosslike incrustation; as, a *moss* of ashes.
6. The color old moss green.
7. Formerly, a mosslike sweetened confection of paste.
☞ COMBINATIONS (in various senses) are:
moss-begrown **moss-clad** **moss-inwoven**
moss-bordered **moss-covered** **moss-lined**
moss-brown, *adj.* **moss-crowned** **moss-woven**
— ***the mosses.*** See MOSSTROOPER.
moss (mŏs; 185), *v. t.;* MOSSED (mŏst); MOSS'ING. To cover, overgrow, or fill in, with moss; also, to remove moss from. — *v. i.* To become mossy; also, to gather moss.
moss agate. *Mineral.* A variety of agate, containing brown, black, or green mosslike or dendritic markings, due in part to oxide of manganese; — called also *Mocha stone.*
moss animal *or* **animalcule.** A bryozoan.
moss'back' (mŏs'băk'), *n.* **1.** An old fish, turtle, or the like, having a mosslike growth, as of seaweed, on the back.
2. [*cap.*] In the Civil War, a Southerner who hid, esp. in swamps, to avoid conscription. *U. S.*
3. A person likened to a stone or old tree covered with moss; specif., an extremely conservative partisan in politics. *Slang, Chiefly U. S.*
moss'–backed', *adj.* **1.** Having a mosslike growth on the back; overgrown with moss.
2. Sluggish in thought or life; behind the times. *Slang.*
moss'ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr-ĭ), *n.* The European cranberry.
moss'–bound', *adj.* **1.** Boggy; — of land.
2. Addicted to old-fashioned ways; hidebound. *U. S.*
moss'bunk'er (mŏs'bŭngk'ĕr), *n.* [D. *marsbanker.* Cf. BUNKER mossbunker.] The menhaden.
moss bush. = MOSS PLANT **b.**
moss campion. A mosslike campion (*Silene acaulis*) with purple flowers, found esp. within the Arctic Circle.
moss capsule. *Bot.* The theca or spore case of a moss.
moss cheeper. **a** The meadow pipit. See PIPIT. **b** The reed bunting (*Emberiza schoeniclus*).
moss coral. A bryozoan.
moss corn. = SILVERWEED **a.**
moss crop. Cotton grass. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
moss duck. The mallard. *Local, Eng.*
mossed (mŏst; 185), *adj.* Overgrown with moss.
moss'er (mŏs'ĕr), *n.* One who gathers or works with moss.
moss'er-y (mŏs'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* A place where mosses are grown.
Moss'es from an Old Manse (mŏs'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). A collection of tales (1854) by Hawthorne.
moss fern. See FERN, *Table.*
moss fruit. See SPOROGONIUM.
moss gold. Gold in dendritic forms.
moss gray. A color, yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR. — **moss'–gray',** *adj.*
moss green. A color, greenish-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance; — called also *mousse.* Cf. COLOR. — **moss'–green'** (66), *adj.*
moss'–grown', *adj.* Overgrown with moss; antiquated.
moss hag. A pit or slough in a marshy place; esp., a place where peat has been cut. *Chiefly Scot.*
moss hammer. The European bittern. *Local, Eng.*
moss'head' (mŏs'hĕd'), *n.* The hooded merganser. *U. S.*
Mos'si (mŏs'ē), *n. sing. & pl.* A Negro tribe of west central Sudan, largely pagan, and related to the Mandingo; also, their language. See MOLE.
moss locust. = ROSE ACACIA **a.** *Local, U. S.*
‖**mos'so** (mŏs'sō), *adj.* [It., past part. of *muovere* to move.] *Music.* Literally, moved; rapid; — used in directions; as, *meno mosso*, less rapid.
moss owl. The short-eared owl. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
moss pink. A low, tufted, mosslike plant (*Phlox subulata*) of the eastern United States, with pink or white flowers.
moss plant. **a** A moss; — applied esp. to the leafy gametophyte. **b** A small mosslike heath (*Cassiope hypnoides*), family Ericaceae, of arctic regions, having delicate bell-shaped white flowers.
moss polyp. A bryozoan.
moss rose. **1.** **a** A variety (*Rosa centifolia muscosa*) of the cabbage rose, having a glandular, mossy calyx and flower stalk. **b** A false mallow (*Malvastrum coccineum*) of the western United States, with racemose red flowers.

Moss Rose, 1 **a.**

2. A color, red in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
moss rush. A European rush (*Juncus squarrosus*).
moss silver. Silver in dendritic or filiform shapes.
moss'troop'er (mŏs'trōōp'ĕr), *n.* [*moss* + *trooper.*] One of a class of 17th-century marauders or freebooters that infested the border country between England and Scotland, called ***the mosses*** from its mossy or boggy character; hence, a freebooter. — **moss'troop'er-y** (mŏs'trōōp'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* — **-troop'ing,** *n. & adj.*
moss'wort' (mŏs'wŭrt'), *n.* A moss; also, any bryophyte.
moss'y (mŏs'ĭ; 185), *adj.;* MOSS'I-ER (-Y-ĕr); MOSS'I-EST.
1. Marshy; boggy. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
2. Overgrown, covered, abounding, or edged, with moss or something like moss; downy; as, *mossy* trees or streams.
3. Resembling moss; as, *mossy* green.
4. Stupid; dull. *Old Slang.*
moss'y–cup' oak. The bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*).
mossy saxifrage. A low, tufted perennial herb (*Saxifrage hypnoides*) of the mountains of Europe, often cultivated for its white flowers.
mossy stonecrop. The common stonecrop (*Sedum acre*).
mossy zinc. See ZINC, *n.,* **1.**
most (mōst), *adj.; superl.* of MORE. [ME. *most, mast, mest*, fr. AS. *mǣst;* akin to D. *meest*, OS. *mēst*, G. *meist*, ON. *mestr*, Goth. *maists;* a superl. corresponding to E. *more*, which has influenced the vowel. See MORE.] **1.** Greatest in number, quantity, size, or extent; — often as superlative of *many, much;* as, he having the *most* speed.
2. Greatest in degree; as, he has the *most* need of it.
3. Highest in importance, power, rank, or the like. *Obs.*
4. The greatest number, amount, or quantity of; nearly all; as, *most* men; *most* problems.
— ***for the most part.*** In most cases; in the main.
most (mōst), *adv.* [AS. *mǣst.* See MOST, *adj.*] **1.** In the greatest or highest degree or to the greatest extent: **a** With a verb, participle, or phrase; as, those *most* his favorites. **b** With an adjective or adverb (equivalent to *-est*) to form the superlative degree; as, *most* wicked; *most* rapidly. See COMPARE, *v. t.,* 3. "The *most* unkindest cut of all." *Shak.*
2. For the most part; mostly; chiefly. *Obs.*
3. [Short for *almost.*] Almost; nearly. *Now Colloq. & Dial.*
— ***most an end.*** Generally; continually; also, almost at an end. *Dial.* "She sleeps *most an end.*" *Massinger.*
-most (-mōst; *in familiar words, as foremost, also commonly* -mŭst). [AS. *-mest*, a double superlative ending, = *ma* (as in AS. *forma* first, *meduma* midmost; cf. L. *-mus*) + *-est.* Influenced by *most*, adj.] A suffix forming superlatives chiefly of adjectives and adverbs, as in after*most*, ut*most*, hinder*most*, top*most*. Cf. -MORE.
most (mōst), *n.* **1.** The greatest or most important. *Archaic.*
2. The greatest or largest quantity, amount, or the like; as, the one who bids *most;* the *most* that he effected.
3. **a** The greatest number or part; preponderating portion; — with *of* and *you* usually without *the.* "The *most* of my patrons." *Stevenson.* **b** Most persons; the general; as, cleverer than *most.*
4. The utmost; greatest possible amount, value, degree, result, etc.; esp. in the phrases *at the most, at most.*
A quarter of a year, or some months *at the most.* *Bacon.*
most (mōst). Contraction of *almost. Dial. & Colloq.*
most. Past tense of MOTE. *Obs.*
Most Catholic Majesty. An epithet formerly bestowed upon the reigning king of Spain.
Most Christian King. An epithet bestowed from early times upon the reigning king of France.
most'–fa'vored–na'tion clause. *Diplomacy.* A clause, often inserted in treaties, by which a nation binds itself to grant to another nation in certain stipulated matters the same terms as are then, or may be thereafter, granted to any other nation. Such clauses may be *reciprocal*, requiring that concessions between signatory states be at all times equal, or *imperative and unconditional*, offering no compensating privileges in return. Cf. RECIPROCITY, **2.**
Most High, the. The Supreme Being; God.
Most Honorable. See HONORABLE, **4.**
Mös'ting (mûs'tĭng), *n.* [After *Mösting*, Ger. astronomer.] *Astron.* A lunar crater, 3,000 feet deep, very sharply defined.
most'like' (mōst'lĭk'), *adv.* Very likely. *Chiefly Dial.*
most'lings (-lĭngz), *adv.* Mostly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
most'ly (mōst'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** For the greatest part; chiefly.
2. Most; in or to the greatest degree or extent. *Obs.*
3. Almost. *Illit.*
most'what' (mōst'hwŏt'), *adv. & adj.* Generally; for the most part. *Obs.*
Mo'sul' (mō'sōōl'), *n.* Any of various Kurdish rugs marketed in Mosul. See KURDISTAN.
mot (mōt; mō), *n.* [F. See MOTTO; cf. MOTET.] **1.** (*pron.* mōt) **a** *Obs.* A motto; a device. **b** *Obs.* A word. *c Dial.* An opinion.
2. (*pron.* mō) A pithy or witty saying. *A Gallicism.*
3. (*pron.* mōt). [OF.] A note or brief strain of a bugle or horn. *Archaic.*
mot (mŏt), *n.* [F. *motte* hillock, (Cotgrave) a butt to shoot at. See MOTE hill.] A mark, esp. at quoits. *Dial.*
mot (mŏt). Var. of MOAT. *Now Dial.*
Mo'ta-cil'li-dae (mō'tȧ-sĭl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *motacilla* wagtail.] *Zool.* A family of oscine birds of which **Mo'ta-cil'la** (-ȧ) is the type genus. It contains the wagtails, subfamily **Mo'ta-cil-li'nae** (-sĭ-lĭ'nē), and pipits, subfamily Anthinae. — **mo'ta-cil'lid** (-sĭl'ĭd), *n. & adj.* — **mo'ta-cil'line** (-lĭn; -līn; 156), *adj.*
mo'ta-to'ri-ous (mō'tȧ-tō'rĭ-ŭs; 181), *adj.* [L. *motare, motatum*, to keep moving.] *Zool.* Keeping in almost constant motion, as certain insects and spiders. Also **mo'ta-to'ry** (mō'tȧ-tō'rĭ).
mote. ✝ MOIST, MOST, MUST.
moste. Past tense of MOTE.
mostick. ✝ MAULSTICK.
most'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖**mos'tra** (mōs'trȧ), *n.* [It.] *Music.* = DIRECT, *n.*
mo'sy. Var. of MOSEY.
mot. ✝ MOOT, MOTE, MUST.
mo'ta. Var. of MUTA.
‖**mot' à mot'** (mō'-tȧ mō'). [F.] Word for word; verbatim.
‖**mot' de l'é'nigme'** (mō' d' lȧ'nēg'm'). [F.] The word which is the subject of the enigma and is to be guessed.
mote. ✝ MOT, MOTH.
mote hill. = 5th MOTE, **1.** *Obs exc. Hist.*
mote'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
mo-tet'to. ✝ MOTTETTO.
moth. ✝ MOTE.
moth'en, *adj.* Full of moths moth-eaten. *Obs.*
mother. ✝ MAUTHER.

Mo-taz'i-lite (mō-tăz'ĭ-līt), *n.* [Ar. *mu'tazil* a seceder. Cf. MUTAZALA.] A Shiite sect of Islam, dating from the 8th century, which denied divine predestination, and affirmed free will. — **Mo-taz'i-lite,** *adj.*
mote (mōt), *v. i.; past tense* MOSTE (mōst). [See MUST, *v.*] May; might. *Archaic.*
The fairest face that eye *mote* see. *Spenser.*
— ***so mote it be.*** So be it; amen; — a phrase in some rituals, as that of the Freemasons, and the modern Rosicrucians.
mote (mōt), *n.* [ME. *mot*, fr. AS. *mot;* akin to D. *mot* dust.] **1.** A small particle, as of floating dust; a speck.
The little *motes* in the sun do ever stir. *Bacon.*
2. *Obs.* **a** Anything minute; a trifle. **b** An atom. **c** A speck.
3. A straw or stalk. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
4. A kind of match or squib, formerly used in blasting. *Eng.*
5. *Cotton Mfg.* A small undeveloped seed, or fragment, not removed in ginning; also, a black spot in yarn or cloth due to such an impurity.
mote (mōt), *v. i.* To form motes, as wool. — *v. t.* To remove motes from.
mote, *n.* [L. *motus.*] Motion. *Obs.*
mote, *n.* [OF. (F. *motte*). See MOAT.] **1.** A height; eminence; hill, esp. one used for a fortification. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
2. A barrow; tumulus. Cf. MOTTE.
mot'ed (mōt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Filled with motes, esp. of dust.
mote nut. A carap nut.
mot'er (mōt'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which removes motes from cotton; an attachment to a cotton gin for this purpose.
mo-tet' (mō-tĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *mot* word; cf. It. *mottetto*, dim. of *motto* word, device. See MOT, MOTTO.] *Music.* A polyphonic choral composition on a sacred text, usually without instrumental accompaniment. The oldest forms (c. 1300) have a cantus firmus, for which later motets, as those of J. S. Bach, often substitute the Protestant chorale. Also, loosely, the English anthem.
mo-tet'tist (mō-tĕt'ĭst), *n.* A writer or singer of motets.
‖**mo-te'tus** (mō-tē'tŭs), *n.* [ML. *motetus, motetum.* See MOTET.] *a Medieval Music.* A middle voice; a mean. **b** A motet.
mote'y (mōt'ĭ), *adj.* Full of motes.
moth (mŏth; 185), *n.; pl.* MOTHS (mŏthz; mŏths; 277). [ME. *mothe*, AS. *moththe;* akin to D. *mot*, G. *motte*, ON. *motti*, and prob. E. MATHE.] **1.** A clothes moth; hence, any insect which feeds on woolens, furs, etc.; also, *Obs.*, vermin. See DERMESTES, CARPET BEETLE.
2. Anything which gradually and silently eats, consumes, or wastes any other thing. *Now Rare.*
3. Moth gray.
4. *Med.* Chloasma.
5. Any of certain insects of the order Lepidoptera; — disting. from *butterflies* (see BUTTERFLY). The moths, which form a division, Heterocera, are usually nocturnal or crepuscular, and the antennae (often featherlike) are rarely distinctly club-shaped, as in the butterflies. The body is usually stouter and the wings proportionately smaller than in that group, and the colors less brilliant. The wings, when at rest, are not kept erect over the body as with many butterflies. In the larval or caterpillar state most moths feed upon plants, many being very destructive (see GYPSY MOTH, BROWNTAIL MOTH, etc.), and very few (see SILKWORM) are of any direct use to man. See BUTTERFLY, *Plate.*
moth, *v. i.* To hunt for moths.
Moth (mŏth), *n.* Don Adriano de Armado's quick-witted page in Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost.*
moth ball. A ball, formerly of camphor, now of naphthalene, for keeping moths from clothing. — **moth'–balled',** *adj.*
moth bean. An East Indian bean (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*); also, its small seeds, used for food in India.
moth blight. Any of various insects of the Aleyrodidae.
moth'–eat'en, *part. adj.* Eaten into by moths; like moth-eaten cloth. — **moth'–eat',** *v. t.*
mothed (mŏtht; 185), *adj.* Moth-eaten; also, eaten by the larva of a moth. *Rept. Div. of Biol. & Hort., U. S. Govt.*
moth'er (mŭth'ĕr), *n.* [Prob., after *mother* parent, fr. MD. *modder* filth, mud; akin to G. *moder* mold, mud, MLG. *mudde* mud, Skr. *mūtra* urine, MIr. *mūn*, OSlav. *myti* to wash, L. *mundus* neat, clean, prop., washed, G. *schmutz* dirt, mud, MHG. *smuz*, L. *mustus* young, new, fresh, prop., moist, *muscus* moss. Cf. MOSS, MUD, MUNDIFY, MUSTARD, SMUT.] **1.** Lees; dregs. *Obs.*
2. A slimy membrane which develops on the surface of alcoholic liquids undergoing acetous fermentation. It is composed of yeast cells and bacteria of the genus *Acetobacter* (chiefly *A. acetus*, syn. *Mycoderma aceti*) which produce the acetous fermentation. It is added to wine or cider, as a starter, to produce vinegar, and hence is called also *mother of vinegar.* See FERMENTATION.
moth'er, *v. i.* To become like, or full of, mother.
moth'er, *n.* [ME. *moder*, fr. AS. *mōdor;* akin to D. *moeder*, OS. *mōdar*, G. *mutter*, OHG. *muotar*, ON. *mōthir*, Dan. & Sw. *moder*, OSlav. *mati*, OIr. *māthir*, L. *mater*, Gr. *mētēr*, Skr. *mātṛ.* Cf. MATERNAL, MATRIMONY, MATRIX, MATRON, MATTER, METROPOLIS.] **1.** **a** A female parent, esp. one of the human race; specif. [*often cap.*], one's own mother. **b** Ancestress. **c** Stepmother; also, mother-in-law.
2. **a** That which has produced or nurtured anything; source of birth or origin. **b** The parent stock; physical source.
3. *Obs.* **a** The womb. **b** Hysterical passion; hysteria.
4. **a** A woman in authority or dignity like a mother's; — used specif. as a title of a woman head of a religious house; as, a *mother* superior. **b** An old or elderly woman, esp. of humble station; — in familiar address or as a title; as, *Mother* Hubbard.
5. The qualities inherited from or characteristic of a mother; maternal tenderness or affection.
All the *mother* in her soul awakes. *Pope.*
6. **a** A vat in which vinegar is made by fermentation. **b** Usually *pl.* Mother liquor.
7. A device for sheltering chickens after incubation.
8. A goddess (cf. DEVI, SHAKTI), esp. one of a group called the *Seven Mothers*, connected with Siva. *India.*
9. *Astrol.* A plate which forms the body of an astrolabe.
10. *Navy.* A mother ship.
11. *Phonographs.* A mother matrix. See MATRIX, **6.**
-moth'er (-mŭth'ĕr). A combining form of the noun *mother*, used in compounds and phrases, as in:

foremother	godmother	housemother
foster mother	grandmother	stepmother

mos-qui'to-ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
mos-qui'to-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
moss'bank'er. Var. of MOSSBUNKER. [BARK.]
mossed bark. See NATURAL.
mos'sel. Var. of MUSSEL. *Now Dial.*
mos'sel. ✝ MUZZLE.
moss'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.
moss'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
moss'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
moss'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
mos-soo'. Corrupt of MONSIEUR.
mos-soon'. ✝ MONSOON.
moss'y-back', *n.* = MOSSBACK.
moss'y-backed', *adj.* = MOSSBACKED.
most. Mossed. *Ref. Sp.*
mos-tac'chi. Obs. pl. of MUSTACHE.
mos'tard. ✝ MUSTARD.
most'deal', *adv.* [See MOST; DEAL a share.] Mostly. *Obs.*

moth'er (mŭth'ĕr), *v. t.;* MOTH'ERED (-ĕrd); MOTH'ER-ING. **1.** To be, or act as, the mother of. *Rare.*
2. To adopt or care for as a son or daughter.
The queen, to have put lady Elizabeth besides the crown, would have *mothered* another body's child. *Howell.*
3. To acknowledge that one is the mother of; as, to *mother* a foundling, a book of verse; also, to attribute the maternity or origin of to a woman.
4. To find the mother of or a mother for (a lamb or calf).
moth'er, *adj.* **1.** a That is a mother or a mother's; as, *mother* birds; *mother* love. b Bearing the relation of a mother; as, a *mother* church; *mother* liquor.
2. Derived from or as from one's mother; native; as, one's *mother* tongue; *mother* wit.
3. *Biol.* Denoting parentage without reference to sex.
mo'ther (*dial.* mō'thĕr). Var. of MAUTHER. *Now Dial.*
Moth'er Car'ey *or* **Car'y** (kâr'ĭ; 79). An Anglicization, in sailors' use, of *Mater cara*, an epithet of the Virgin Mary, regarded as a protector of sailors (cf. MARIS STELLA).
Moth'er Car'ey's chick'en (kâr'ĭz). Any of several species of small petrels, esp., the stormy petrel. See PETREL.
Mother Carey's goose. The giant fulmar (which see).
Mother Carey's hen. Any petrel of medium size.
mother cask. = 3d MOTHER, 6 a.
mother cell. A cell from which another is formed.
mother church. a *Obs.* A parish church. b The principal church of a locality or land; specif., a cathedral or a metropolitan church. c The original church or a church from which other churches have sprung. d [*caps.*] Specif., the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, Mass., head of all other Christian Science churches.
mother city. A metropolis (sense 1).
mother cloves. The dried fruits of the clove tree. They resemble the true cloves, but are less aromatic.
mother country. a The country of one's parents or ancestors. b The country from which the people of a colony derive their origin. c A country as the origin of anything.
mother earth. Earth regarded as the mother of everything animate or inanimate upon it.
moth'ered (mŭth'ĕrd), *adj.* a Having a mother. b Of or pertaining to one coddled by a mother.
moth'ered (mŭth'ĕrd), *adj.* Thick, like mother; viscid.
moth'er·er (mŭth'ĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who mothers; specif., *Australia*, a man who finds a mother for a motherless lamb.
mother gate, *or* **moth'er·gate'** (mŭth'ĕr·gāt'), *n. Coal Mining.* A bord or tramway used as a central collecting road for the coal from a district of workings in a mine. *Eng.*
mother goddess. Any goddess personifying the female principle of life and fertility.
Mother Goose. **1.** The feigned narrator of a celebrated volume of fairy tales (*Contes de ma Mère l'Oye*), written by Charles Perrault, and first published under the name of his young son, Perrault d'Armancour, in 1697. Of the ten stories in this work, seven are to be found in the *Pentamerone*, an earlier Italian collection.
2. The pretended writer or compiler of the collection of ancient nursery rhymes known orig. as *Mother Goose's Melodies* but usually entitled in modern editions *Mother Goose's Nursery Rhymes.* The name is probably of French origin, though the rhymes are English. They were published at London about 1760 by John Newbery.
moth'er·hood (mŭth'ĕr·hŏŏd), *n.* a State of being a mother; character, qualities, or spirit of a mother. b A body of mothers collectively. c *Anthropol.* A group of individuals in a tribe determined by relationship through the mothers.
mother house. a The monastery or convent in which the superior-general of a religious order resides; also, the one in which a provincial resides. b The original monastery or convent of an order.
Moth'er Hub'bard (hŭb'ĕrd). **1.** The subject of an old and well-known nursery rhyme.
2. A kind of loose full gown worn by women.
moth'er·ing (mŭth'ĕr·ĭng), *adj.* Acting as a mother, esp. in giving tender care.
moth'er·ing, *n.* A rural custom in England of visiting one's parents on Mid-Lent Sunday and presenting an offering. Hence: **Mothering Sunday.**
moth'er–in–law', *n.; pl.* MOTHERS-IN-LAW. a Mother of one's husband or wife. b A stepmother; — now not in standard use.
moth'er·land' (mŭth'ĕr·lănd'), *n.* a A country regarded as a place of origin. b = FATHERLAND.
mother language. = MOTHER TONGUE a & b.
moth'er·less, *adj.* [AS. *mōdorlēas.*] Destitute of a mother; having lost a mother. — **moth'er·less·ness,** *n.*
mother liquor *or* **liquid.** The residual solution, often impure or complex, which remains after the substances readily or regularly crystallizing have been removed.
mother lode. *Mining.* a The principal vein or lode of a region. b [*cap.*] The principal belt of gold-bearing quartz along the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada, California.
moth'er·ly (mŭth'ĕr·lĭ), *adj.* [AS. *mōdorlīc.*] a *Now Rare.* Of or pertaining to a mother. b Like, suitable for, or characteristic of, a mother; as, *motherly* authority, love, or care.
Syn. — MOTHERLY, MATERNAL are often interchangeable. MATERNAL, however, more frequently has reference to actual motherhood; MOTHERLY often suggests such tenderness, comprehension, or sympathy as a mother shows; as, the *maternal* instinct, a *motherly* woman. Cf. BROTHERLY.
— **moth'er·li·ness** (mŭth'ĕr·lĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*
moth'er·ly, *adv.* In the manner of a mother.
Mother Maid. The Virgin Mary.
mother mark. = MOTHER'S MARK.
mother matrix. See MATRIX, 6.
mother of coal. = MINERAL CHARCOAL; — a miner's term.
Mother of God. *Eccl.* The title of the Virgin Mary, sanctioned by the Council of Ephesus (431), in opposition to the Nestorians. See THEOTOKOS.
moth'er–of–mil'lions, *n.* Kenilworth ivy.
mother of parliaments. The British Parliament; also, England.
moth'er–of–pearl', *n.* The hard pearly internal layer of several kinds of shells, esp. of pearl oysters, river mussels, and the abalone shells; nacre. Because of its iridescence it is extensively used for making buttons, other small articles, and inlays. Also, sometimes, the shell or shellfish itself. See PEARL. — **moth'er–of–pearl'**, *adj.*
Mother of Presidents. Virginia, which has been the birthplace of eight U. S. Presidents (Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, and Wilson).
Mother of Sorrows. The Virgin Mary. See DOLORS OF MARY.
Mother of States. Virginia, because the first settled of the original States of the United States, or because a number of States have been formed out of its original territory.
Mother of the Believers. Aisha or Ayeshah (A.D. 611–678), the favorite wife of Mohammed.
Mother of the Gods. a = GREAT MOTHER. b [*not cap.*] *Ir.* See BRIGANTIA.
mother of the months. The moon. *Poetic.*
moth'er–of–thou'sands, *n.* a The Kenilworth ivy. b The beefsteak saxifrage. c = DAISY, *n.*, 1.
moth'er–of–thyme', *n.* a The wild thyme. b The basil thyme *Clinopodium acinos.*
mother of vinegar. See 1st MOTHER, 2.
mother queen. A queen mother; also, a queen bee.
mother right. The principle, or the custom, of tracing lineage and kinship through the maternal or female line; also, any right or rights inherited by virtue of such descent.
mothers' aid, allowance, *or* **compensation.** = MOTHERS' PENSION.
Mother's Day. A day appointed for the honoring of motherhood and the loving remembrance of one's mother by some act of regard. The second Sunday in May, or in schools the preceding Friday, was designated by the founder (Anna Jarvis, of Philadelphia) for the day. *U. S. & Can.*
mother sense. a = MOTHER WIT. b Sensibility of or as of a mother.
moth'er's–heart', *n.* The shepherd's-purse. *U. S.*
mother ship. *Nav.* A naval vessel escorting or guarding torpedo boats, submarines, or other small craft; a tender. *Chiefly Eng.*
Moth'er Ship'ton (shĭp'tŭn). A reputed prophetess first mentioned in a tract of 1641 as foretelling the death of Cardinal Wolsey and others. A so-called *Life and Death of Mother Shipton* was brought out by Richard Head in 1677; additions were made by Charles Hindley in 1862.
moth'er–sick', *adj.* a *Obs.* Hysterical. b Yearning for one's mother.
mother's mark. A birthmark.
mothers' pension. An allowance from the public treasury to needy, usually widowed, mothers of minor children.
moth'er–spot', *n.* A birthmark.
mother superior. See 3d MOTHER, 4 a. See *Forms of Address*, in Appendix.
mother tongue. **1.** The language of one's mother; the language naturally acquired by reason of parentage or nationality.
2. A language from which another language originates.
mother tree. = SEED TREE.
mother tulip. *Hort.* A seedling tulip before its flowers have "broken," or assumed distinct variegations of color.
mother water. Mother liquor.
mother wit. Natural or native wit or intelligence.
moth'er·wort' (mŭth'ĕr·wûrt'), *n.* a A bitter Old World mint (*Leonurus cardiaca*) with dentate, wedge-shaped leaves and axillary whorls of small purple flowers; also, any other species of *Leonurus.* b The mugwort *Artemisia vulgaris.* c Feverfew. d The joe-pye weed *Eupatorium purpureum.* e = MONEYWORT.
moth'er·y (mŭth'ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Consisting of, containing, or resembling, mother (in vinegar).
moth fly *or* **gnat.** Any small two-winged fly of the family Psychodidae, having hairy or scaly wings.
moth gray. A color, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
moth hawk, moth hunter. A goatsucker.
moth hole. A hole eaten in cloth by a moth.
moth miller. A moth or miller. See MILLER, 2 a.
moth mullein. A European mullein (*Verbascum blattaria*), naturalized as a weed in America. It has smooth leaves and large yellow or purplish flowers frequented by moths.
moth orchid *or* **plant.** Any orchid of the genus *Phalaenopsis*, esp. *P. amabilis.*
moth patch. *Med.* = CHLOASMA.
moth'worm' (mŏth'wûrm'), *n.* The larva of a moth.
moth'y (mŏth'ĭ; 185), *adj.;* MOTH'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); -I·EST. Full of moths.
mo·tif' (mō·tēf'), *n.* [F. See MOTIVE.] **1.** In literature and the fine arts, a salient feature or element of a composition or work; esp., the theme, or dominant feature.
The design . . . is . . . based on the peacock — a *motif* favored by decorative artists of all ages. *R. D. Benn.*
2. Prompting stimulus; — used for motive when volition is not present.
3. *Dressmaking.* A decorative appliqué design or figure, as of lace or velvet, used in trimming.
4. *Music.* = MOTIVE, *n.*, 6.
mo·tif'ic (mō·tĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *motus* motion (fr. *movere* to move) + *-fic.*] Producing motion. *Rare.*
mo'tile (mō'tĭl; 155), *adj.* [See MOTIVE.] a *Biol.* Exhibiting, or capable of, spontaneous movement; as, *motile* cilia, spores. b Producing motion; as, *motile* powers.
mo'tile, *n. Psychol.* A person whose prevailing mental imagery takes the form of inner feelings of action, as incipient pronunciation of words, muscular movements, etc.
mo·til'i·ty (mō·tĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n. Physiol.* Quality of being motile; contractility.
mo'tion (mō'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *motio*, fr. *movere*, *motum*, to move. See MOVE.] **1.** Act, process, or instance of changing place or position; movement; the passing of a body from one place or position to another, voluntarily or involuntarily; — opp. to *rest*; as, the *motion* of a ship.
2. Change in the relative position of the parts of anything; action of a machine with respect to the relative movement of its parts.
The great wheel to which the clock owes its *motion.* *Dr. H. More.*
3. Direction of movement; course; tendency; as, the direct *motion* of the planets is from west to east.
4. a Commotion; agitation; — now only of material things. b *Archaic.* Movement of the mind, will, or desires; mental act, or impulse to any action; internal activity; inclination; tendency of desire; as, he did it of his own *motion.*
Motions of thought which elevate the will. *Wordsworth.*
5. a Act or instance of moving the body or any of its members. b A conventionalized bodily movement, as a step, gesture, gait, pass in fencing, etc. c Style of moving; carriage. d *Archaic.* Power of, or capacity for, motion.
6. A proposal or suggestion looking to action or progress; esp., a formal proposal made in a deliberative assembly; as a *motion* to adjourn.
7. *pl.* Movements; actions; activities; as, to employ a detective to watch a man's *motions.*
8. *Obs.* a Instigation; suggestion. b A stirring of the soul, esp. by religious influence; an emotion; agitation. c An impelling cause; reason; motive. d A puppet show or puppet. e Exertion involved in moving; *pl.*, exercises. f Passage from place to place, as in changing one's abode.
9. *Fine Arts.* The change of attitude, position, or the like, suggested by the posture of a figure as that which is taking place or about to take place.
10. *Law.* An application made to a court or judge orally in open court or by a petition or other written application to obtain an order, ruling, direction, or the like, in favor of the applicant. It may be made ex parte or on notice.
11. *Mach.* A mechanism; as, a straight-line *motion.*
12. *Math.* A one-to-one correspondence between points of a space possessing a congruence axiom such that any straight line transforms into a straight line, the segment determined by any two points on it being congruent to the segment determined by the points corresponding to them.
13. *Med.* An evacuation of the bowels; also, often in *pl.*, the matter evacuated.
14. *Mil. pl.* Each of the stages of an exercise of arms. *Brit.*
15. *Music.* Melodic progression: a Change of pitch in the successive tones of a voice part. It is *conjunct* when the progression is by single degrees, *disjunct* when by skips. b Melodic progression of two or more voice parts relatively considered. It is *similar* when their progression is in the same direction, *parallel* when in the same direction by the same intervals, *oblique* when one continues stationary while another rises or falls, *contrary* when they move oppositely, and *mixed* when in several simultaneous voice parts two of the kinds just described are used.
16. *Philos.* Change of any kind, — so conceived in ancient philosophy because the Greeks interpreted all changes as motion (kinesis). *Chiefly Hist.*
Syn. — MOTION, MOVEMENT, MOVE. *Motion* and *movement* are often interchangeable. But MOTION may be employed with reference to anything which is not at rest; MOVEMENT more frequently suggests a definite, regulated, or (esp.) progressive motion; as, "the lazy foam, forever in *motion*, and never moved away" (*D. Wordsworth*); "No mind so well render Homer's swift-flowing *movement* as he who has himself something of the swift-moving spirit of Homer" (*M. Arnold*). A MOVE is a definite change of position or a step in an undertaking, usually in the execution of a purpose; as, the next *move* in the game. Cf. MOVE, MOVABLE, MOTIVE.
mo'tion (mō'shŭn), *v.; mo'tioned* (-shŭnd); **mo'tion·ing.** *Intransitive:* **1.** To make proposal; to offer plans. *Obs.*
2. To move or make a movement indicating some action; as, he *motioned* to go or to strike. *Now Rare.*
3. To make a significant movement or gesture, as with the hand; as, to *motion* to one to take a seat.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To propose; move; suggest; request; also, to petition; urge. *Obs.*
2. To direct or invite by a motion, as of the hand or head; as, to *motion* one to a seat.
mo'tion·a·ble (-ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of motion. *Rare.*
mo'tion·al (-ăl; -'l), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, motion; kinetic.
motional impedance. *Elec.* In a telephone receiver, the part of the electrical impedance due to the motion of the diaphragm.
motion block. *Mach.* Any of the blocks in a crosshead, as of a locomotive, that rub against the slide bars.
mo'tion·er (mō'shŭn·ĕr), *n.* One who motions; specif., *Obs.*, a proposer.
mo'tion·ist (-ĭst), *n.* One dexterous in motion. *Obs. Milton.*
mo'tion·less, *adj.* Without motion; unable to move. — **mo'tion·less·ly,** *adv.* — **mo'tion·less·ness,** *n.*
motion photomicrograph. A motion picture of microscopic objects, taken by a motion-picture camera in conjunction with a microscope. — **motion photomicrography.**
motion picture. a A series of pictures, usually photographs taken with a special machine, a **mo'tion–pic'ture cam'er·a** (see CAMERA, *n.*, 2 b), presented to the eye in very rapid succession, with some or all of the objects in the picture represented in successive positions slightly changed, and producing, because of the persistence of vision, the optical effect of a continuous picture in which the objects move. b Specif., a photoplay. A machine for projecting and showing motion pictures on a screen is a **mo'tion–pic'ture pro·jec'tor,** or *cinematograph.* Since about 1930, such machines are usually fitted with suitable electrical or mechanical attachments for reproducing sound in synchronism with the picture. Cf. SOUND PROJECTOR. Among early motion-picture machines were: in America, the *kinetoscope* of Thomas A. Edison (1893); in France, the *Cinématographe* of Louis and Auguste Lumière (1893); and in England, the *animatograph* of Robert W. Paul (1896), first called the *theatrograph.* See FILM, *n.*, 5; 1st FRAME, 20. — **mo'tion–pic'ture** (66), *adj.* — **mo'tion–pic'ture,** *v. t. Colloq.*

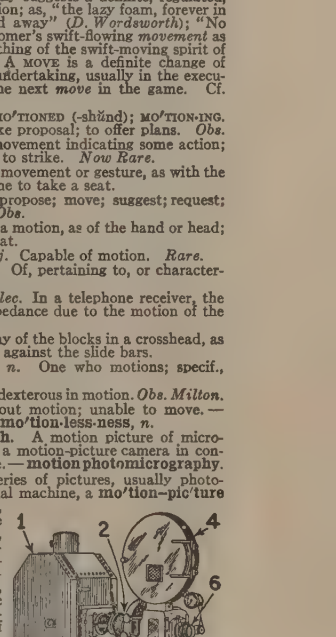

Motion-picture Projector. 1 Lamp House; 2 Shutter; 3 Housing containing Intermittent-Movement Mechanism; 4 Upper, and 5 Lower, Film Magazine; 6 Projection Lens.

motion plate. *Mach.* A transverse plate, now usually annealed cast steel, situated between the cylinders and driving axle of an inside-cylinder locomotive, to which the slide bars and intermediate valve-rod guides are attached.
motion wheel. *Horol.* One of the wheels of the motion work.
motion work. *Horol.* The wheelwork controlling the relative motions of the hour and minute hands.
mo'ti·ta'tion (mō'tĭ·tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *motitare*, freq. of *movere*, *motum*, to move.] A quivering movement. *Rare.*
mo'ti·vate (mō'tĭ·vāt), *v. t.;* -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -VAT'ING (-vāt'ĭng). [From MOTIVE, *n.*] a To provide with or base upon a motive; to move; impel; induce; incite. b *Educ.* To stimulate active interest in (some study) through appeal to associated interests or by special devices. — **mo'ti·va'tion** (mō'tĭ·vā'shŭn), *n.* — **mo'ti·va'tion·al** (-ăl; -'l), *adj.*
mo'tive (mō'tĭv), *n.* [ME. *motif*, fr. OF. *motif*, fr. ML. *motivus* moving, fr. L. *movere*, *motum*, to move. See

MOVE.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** That which is proposed or suggested; a motion; proposal. **b** Incitement; prompting. **c** That which moves; a mover; instigator. **d** A cause.
2. Any consideration or object prompting or exciting to choice, or moving the will.
3. That within the individual, rather than without, which incites him to action; any idea, need, emotion, or organic state that prompts to an action.
4. A part of the body capable of movement. *Shak.*
5. In literature and the fine arts, the guiding or controlling idea manifested in a work or any part of one; motif.
6. *Music.* The theme or subject; a leading phrase or passage which is reproduced and varied through the course of a composition or a movement. See also LEITMOTIV.
Syn. — Influence, incitement, instigation, stimulus, spur, consideration. — MOTIVE, INDUCEMENT, INCENTIVE, IMPULSE are here compared in their nontechnical senses; for technical uses see defs. A MOTIVE is in general a consideration which determines choice or induces action; an INDUCEMENT is an attractive consideration held out to persuade, esp. to some action; an INCENTIVE stirs or incites to performance; an IMPULSE is esp. an unpremeditated or involuntary feeling which prompts one to act. See CAUSE; cf. MOVE, *v. t.*

mo'tive (mō'tĭv), *adj.* **a** *Now Rare.* Moving or tending to move to action; as, a *motive* argument. **b** Relating to motion or the causing of motion; as, *motive* power. **c** Having or concerned with the function of initiating action, or, *Obs.*, motion. **d** Pertaining to a motive or motives; — the noun used attributively. — **mo'tive·ness,** *n. Rare.*

mo'tive (mō'tĭv), *v. t.*; -TIVED (-tĭvd); -TIV·ING (-tĭ'vĭng). **1.** To prompt or incite by or as a motive or motives; to provide with a motive; as, an act *motived* by pleasure.
2. To connect with the guiding or controlling idea of a work, as in art, literature, etc.

motive column *or* **head.** *Mine Ventilation.* A column of air of such a height as to equal the difference in weight between the downcast and upcast columns.

mo'tive–mon'ger, *n.* Dealer in motives. — **mo'tive–mon'ger·ing,** *n.*

motive power. **a** Any power, as water, steam, wind, electricity, etc., used to impart motion to machinery; a motor; a mover; — also used figuratively. **b** The locomotives of a railroad, collectively.

mo·tiv'i·ty (mō·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [See MOTIVE, *adj. & n.*] The power of moving or producing motion; available energy.

‖**mot' juste'** (mō' zhüst'). [F.] The exactly right word; precisely expressive phrasing.

mot'ley (mŏt'lĭ), *adj.*; MOT'LEY·ER; MOT'LEY·EST. [ME. *motteley*, appar. fr. OF., and possibly ult. fr. (assumed) VL. *mustelatus*, fr. L. *mustela* weasel. See MUSTELIDAE.]
1. Variegated in color; consisting of different colors; checkered; parti-colored; as, a *motley* coat.
2. Hence: a Diverse; heterogeneous. "How *motley* are the qualities that go to make up a human being." *Maugham.* **b** Composed of different or various parts; heterogeneously made or mixed up; discordantly composite; as, *motley* style; a *motley* crowd. "The *motley* scene." *Byron.*
3. *Obs.* **a** Changeable. **b** Made of motley.
4. Wearing motley. "A *motley* fool." *Shak.*
Syn. — Variegated, mottled; heterogeneous, mixed.
— **mot'ley·ness,** *n.*

mot'ley, *n.* **1.** A woolen fabric of mixed colors, made in England between the 14th and 17th centuries. Fine varieties were used for clothing, coarser varieties for cloak bags or portmanteaus.
2. A garment of such cloth; the characteristic dress of the professional fool. "*Motley's* the only wear." *Shak.*
3. Hence: *Obs.* **a** Foolery. **b** A jester; a fool.
4. Any mixture, esp. an incongruous mixture, as of colors.

mot'ley, *v. t.* To make motley or variegated.

motley color. In the painting of ceramic ware, irregular or sprinkled decoration, in mineral colors, which fuse and give a metallic luster.

mot'ley–mind'ed (66), *adj.* Having a mind full of whimsically diverse ideas, as a jester.

mot'mot (mŏt'mŏt), *n.* [Prob. named from its note. Cf. MOMOT.] Any of numerous birds of the subfamily Momotinae, confined to tropical forests from Mexico to Brazil. The form resembles that of the jays; the color is chiefly green with blue, black, and rufous markings; the tail is long and peculiarly shaped. See MOMOTIDAE.

Motmot (*Momotus momota*). (⅛)

motmot blue. [From MOTMOT.] A color, bluish green-blue in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

motmot green. [From MOTMOT.] A color, greenish yellow-green in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

‖**mo'to** (mō'tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* Movement. See CON MOTO.

mo'to- (mō'tō-). A combining form for *motion* and *motor*, as in **mo'to·fa'cient, mo'to·neu'ron.** Cf. -FACIENT, NEURON.

mo'to·graph (mō'tō·grăf; 83), *n.* [L. *movere, motum*, to move + *-graph.*] *Elec.* A device utilized in the making of a loud-speaking telephone, depending on the fact that the friction between a metallic point and a moving cylinder of moistened chalk, or a moving slip of paper, on which it rests, is diminished by the passage of a current between the point and the moving surface. — **mo'to·graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *adj.*

mo'to·mag·net'ic (-măg·nĕt'ĭk), *adj. Elec.* Designating a form of motor interrupter in which the motor consists of a star-shaped piece of soft iron the points of which are successively attracted by an electromagnet.

Mo'to Me'ter (mō'tō). *Mach.* A trade-mark applied to a thermometric device for indicating the temperature of the vapor above the water in the radiator of an internal-combustion engine; hence [*sometimes not caps.*], the device bearing this trade-mark.

mo'to·phone (mō'tō·fōn), *n.* [L. *movere, motum*, to move + *-phone.*] A device in which a diaphragm, set in vibration by sound waves, is made to turn a ratchet wheel.

mo'tor (mō'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *movere, motum*, to move.]
1. One who or that which imparts motion; a source of mechanical power.
2. A prime mover, as a steam engine, a windmill, etc.
3. **a** Short for MOTORCAR. **b** Any automotive vehicle.
4. *Elec.* A rotating machine which transforms electrical energy into mechanical energy. It consists of two principal parts: a field-magnet winding or a distributed-stator winding producing a magnetic field, and a rotating armature or rotor in whose conductors flow currents which are acted upon by the magnetic field and cause rotation. Some of these machines can be used as either a motor or a generator. See DYNAMOELECTRIC.
5. *Mach.* Any internal-combustion engine; orig., a small, compact, powerful engine, esp. a gasoline engine, for an automotive vehicle, motorboat, etc. Cf. OUTBOARD MOTOR.
6. *Math.* A localized-vector system; specif., the localized-vector system consisting of a translation and an angular velocity from which the linear velocity of every point of a moving rigid body is calculated.
7. *Stock Exchange. pl.* Securities issued by automobile manufacturing companies.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES in senses 4 & 5 are: **motor-borne, motor builder, motor-drawn.**

mo'tor (mō'tĕr), *adj.* [See MOTOR, *n.*] **1.** Causing, setting up, or imparting, motion.
2. **a** Equipped with or driven by a motor or motors. **b** Of or pertaining to automotive vehicles.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

motor ambulance	**motor road**	**motor travel**
motor corps	**motor ship**	**motor truck**
motor law	**motor tractor**	**motor van**
motor lorry	**motor traffic**	**motor vehicle**
motor meet	**motor transport**	**motorway**

3. *Anat. & Physiol.* Designating or pertaining to a nerve or nerve fiber which passes from the central nervous system or a ganglion to a muscle and by the impulse (*motor impulse*) which it transmits causes movement. The term is often loosely applied to any efferent nerve as opposed to a *sensory* or *afferent* nerve.
4. *Psychol.* Involving, or pertaining to, muscular movement; as, *motor* activity, response, image. See PSYCHOLOGY.

mo'tor, *v. Intransitive:* **1.** To ride in, travel by, or drive, a motor-propelled vehicle, as an automobile or airship.
2. To continue in action, as a motor, without doing useful work. Cf. IDLE, *v. i.*, 2.
— *Transitive:* **1.** To convey or transport by motorcar.
2. To set or keep in motion, as by a motor.

mo'tor·a·ble (mō'tĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Usable by motor vehicles.

motor aphasia. See APHASIA.

motor apraxia. See APRAXIA.

motor area. *Anat. & Physiol.* See AREA, *n.*, 7.

motor automatism. Self-motion, including messages written, or words uttered, without intention.

motor bicycle. **a** A motorcycle. **b** A light motorcycle resembling a bicycle in design and structure.

mo'tor·boat' (mō'tĕr·bōt'), *n.* **1.** A boat or small vessel propelled by an internal-combustion engine or an electric motor.
2. According to U. S. statutes, any of certain classes of boats, as a boat not more than 65 feet long propelled by machinery, except steam-propelled tugboats and towboats.

mo'tor·boat', *v. i.* To ride in or drive a motorboat; also, figuratively, to make sounds like the exhaust of a motorboat. — **mo'tor·boat'man** (-măn), *n.*

mo'tor·bus' (-bŭs'), *n.* An automotive omnibus.

mo'tor·cab' (-kăb'), *n.* An engine-driven cab; specif., a taxicab.

mo'tor–camp'er, *n.* A motorist who camps or lodges in a camp. — **mo'tor–camp'ing,** *n.*

mo'tor·car' (mō'tĕr·kär'), *n.* **1.** An automobile, locomobile, or locomotive designed to run and be steered on a street or roadway; esp., an automobile specially designed for passengers. See AUTOMOBILE, *n.* In British statutory classification a *motorcar* is included under the term *light locomotive* (which see). In the Motor Car Act (3 Edw. VII, c. 36) the term *motorcar* includes also *motorcycle*, except where the contrary intention appears. See MOTORCYCLE.
2. *Elec. R. R.* Any car containing motors for propulsion. *U. S.*

motor coach. An automotive omnibus.

motor converter. *Elec.* A machine consisting of an induction motor and a synchronous converter mounted on a common shaft so that the secondary current of the motor flows directly into the armature of the converter.

motor cushion. *Bot.* The pulvinus.

mo'tor·cy'cle (mō'tĕr·sī'k'l), *n.* A two-wheeled automotive vehicle having one or two riding saddles and sometimes having a third wheel for the support of a sidecar. In Great

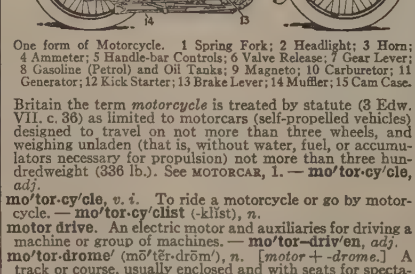

One form of Motorcycle. 1 Spring Fork; 2 Headlight; 3 Horn; 4 Ammeter; 5 Handle-bar Controls; 6 Valve Release; 7 Gear Lever; 8 Gasoline (Petrol) and Oil Tanks; 9 Magneto; 10 Carburetor; 11 Generator; 12 Kick Starter; 13 Brake Lever; 14 Muffler; 15 Cam Case.

Britain the term *motorcycle* is treated by statute (3 Edw. VII. c. 36) as limited to motorcars (self-propelled vehicles) designed to travel on not more than three wheels, and weighing unladen (that is, without water, fuel, or accumulators necessary for propulsion) not more than three hundredweight (336 lb.). See MOTORCAR, 1. — **mo'tor·cy'cle,** *adj.*

mo'tor·cy'cle, *v. i.* To ride a motorcycle or go by motorcycle. — **mo'tor·cy'clist** (-klĭst), *n.*

motor drive. An electric motor and auxiliaries for driving a machine or group of machines. — **mo'tor–driv'en,** *adj.*

mo'tor·drome' (mō'tĕr·drōm'), *n.* [*motor* + *-drome.*] A track or course, usually enclosed and with seats for spectators, for races, tests, etc., of automobile vehicles.

motor dynamo. = DYNAMOTOR.

mo'tored (mō'tĕrd), *adj.* Equipped with a motor.

motor end plate. *Anat.* The terminal arborization of a motor axon on a muscle fiber.

motor fiber. *Anat.* A nerve fiber whose stimulation causes muscular contraction.

motor generator, motor generator set. *Elec.* One or more motors mechanically coupled to one or more generators for transforming electric currents.

motor horn. **a** = ELECTRIC HORN. **b** A warning horn used on a motor vehicle.

motor impulse. See MOTOR, *adj.*, 3.

mo'tor·ing (mō'tĕr·ĭng), *n.* Act or recreation of riding in or driving a motorcar, or automobile.

mo'tor·ing, *adj.* Pertaining to motorcars or automobiles, or to the technology of such; addicted to riding in or driving automobiles; as, *motoring* parlance; my *motoring* friend.

motor interrupter. *Elec.* An interrupter in which the contact is made and broken by an electric motor.

mo'tor·ism (mō'tĕr·Iz'm), *n.* Addiction to motoring.

mo'tor·ist (-Ĭst), *n.* One who motors, esp. habitually.

mo·to'ri·um (mō·tō'rĭ·ŭm; 181), *n.* [LL., the power of motion, prop. neut. of *motorius* moving, fr. *movere, motum*, to move.] The part of an organism, esp. of the nervous system, which is concerned in movement, as distinguished from that concerned in sensation.

mo'tor·ize (mō'tĕr·Iz), *v. t.* [*motor* + *-ize.*] **a** To equip with a motor or motors, specif. in substituting motor-driven vehicles for those which are horse-drawn or propelled by steam or electricity; as, to *motorize* a fire department or a railroad. **b** *Mach.* To design or adapt, as a machine or a tool, for direct operation by a motor, esp. an electric motor. — **mo'tor·i·za'tion** (-I·zā'shŭn; -I·zā'shŭn), *n.*

motor launch. A launch propelled by an internal-combustion engine. See 3d LAUNCH.

motor liner. A motor-driven ocean liner.

motor load. *Mech. & Elec. Engin.* See LOAD, *n.*, 12.

mo'tor·man (mō'tĕr·măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who controls or drives a motor; esp., the driver of an electric car on a street railway, or of an electric locomotive.

motor meter. See 3d METER, 2.

mo'tor–mind'ed (66), *adj.* Inclined to think of things in terms of the muscular movements they involve. — **mo'tor–mind'ed·ness,** *n.*

mo'tor·neer' (mō'tĕr·nēr'), *n.* [*motor* + *engineer.*] A motorman, as on a street railway. *Local, U. S. & Canada.*

motor oculi. *Anat.* = OCULOMOTOR NERVE.

motor paralysis. Paralysis of the voluntary muscles.

motor pendulum. See PENDULUM, *n.*, 1.

mo'tor·pho'bi·a (mō'tĕr·fō'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *motor* + *-phobia.*] Dread or dislike of motor vehicles. — **mo'tor·pho'bi·ac** (-ăk), *n.* — **mo'tor·phobe** (mō'tĕr·fōb), *n.*

motor point. *Physiol.* Any of certain points on the skin, at which electrical or other stimulation produces maximum contraction of some muscle, because of nearness to the point of entrance of the nerve into this muscle.

motor pumper. A unit of automotive fire apparatus with fire pump driven by the engine.

motor root. *Anat.* Any nerve root containing only motor fibers; esp., the ventral root of a spinal nerve.

motor sailer. A motorboat with sailing equipment; specif., *U. S. Navy*, a type of service launch so equipped.

motor ship. A ship with engines driven by a motor or motors.

motor sledge. An automobile sled.

motor spirit. Any volatile liquid used as a fuel in internal-combustion engines; specif., gasoline or petrol.

motor stage. An automotive omnibus.

motor starter. *Elec.* A device, as a rheostat, for controlling the current taken by a motor when starting.

motor transportation insurance. See INSURANCE, *n.*, 1.

Mo'to·zin·tle'ca (mō'tō·sĕn·tlā'kä), *n.* Also **Mo'to·zin·tlec'** (-sĕn·tlăk'). An Indian of a Mayan tribe of Chiapas, Mexico. See 2d MAYA; MAYAN, *adj.*

mo·tric'i·ty (mō·trĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Motor function.

motte (mŏt), *n.* [Cf. F. *motte* clod, clump, hillock. See MOTE a height.] **1.** = MOTE, a height; specif., *Archaeol.*, a type of palisaded mound common in prehistoric Europe.
2. Also **mott.** A clump of trees in a prairie. *Local, U. S.*

mot'tle (mŏt'l), *v. t.*; MOT'TLED (-'ld); MOT'TLING (-lĭng). [From MOTTLED.] To mark with spots or blotches of different color, or shades of color, as if stained; to spot; blotch. — *v. i.* To become mottled.

mot'tle, *n.* **1.** A colored spot.
2. An appearance like that of a surface having colored spots, blotches, or cloudings; also, the arrangement of such markings on a surface, as in many kinds of marble.
3. A yarn of mottled wool.

mot'tle, *adj.* Mottled.

mot'tled (-'ld), *adj.* [From MOTLEY.] Marked with spots of different colors; dappled; spotted; as, *mottled* wood. — **mot'tled·ness,** *n.*

mottled brant *or* **goose.** The white-fronted goose.

mottled calf. *Bookbinding.* = MARBLED CALF.

mottled duck. A Louisiana and Texas variety (*Anas fulvigula maculosa*) of the Florida duck.

mottled iron. Cast or pig iron intermediate between white and gray iron, showing a mottled surface on fracture.

mottled owl. An American screech owl in the gray phase of plumage.

mottled soap. Eschwege soap.

mot'tle–leaf', *n.* Also **mottled leaf.** *Plant Pathol.* A nutritional disease of citrus plants characterized by a partial chlorosis, reduced size of leaves and fruits, and stunting.

mot'tle·ment (mŏt'l·mĕnt), *n.* Condition or appearance of being mottled.

mot'tler (mŏt'lĕr), *n.* **a** One who mottles, as in dyeing, ceramics. **b** A brush for producing a mottled surface.

mot'tling (-lĭng), *n.* **a** Mottle or its production. **b** *Bot.* A mingling of other-colored spots with the normal green in foliage, as in mosaic diseases.

mot'to (mŏt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* MOTTOES, MOTTOS (-ōz). [It., word, saying, fr. F. *mot*, fr. L. *muttum* a mutter, grunt, fr. *mutire, mutire*, to mutter, mumble. See MUTE; cf. 1st MOT.]
1. **a** *Obs.* = IMPRESA **b.** **b** A sentence, phrase, or word inscribed on anything as appropriate to, or indicative of, its character or use. **c** A short suggestive expression of a guiding principle; a maxim.

It was the *motto* of a bishop eminent for his piety and good works, . . . "Serve God, and be cheerful." *Addison.*

2. A short passage, usually quoted, prefixed as to an essay, chapter, or canto, suggestive of its subject matter.
3. **a** A paper printed with a bit of sentimental poetry or a sentiment wrapped with a sweetmeat in a fancy wrapper, used esp. at children's parties. **b** The wrapper containing such a motto and sweetmeat together with its contents.
4. *Her.* A sentence, phrase, or word forming part of a heraldic achievement.
5. *Music.* A recurring phrase.

mot'toed (mŏt'ōd), *adj.* Bearing or having a motto.

mot'tram·ite (mŏt'răm·Ĭt), *n.* [From *Mottram* St. Andrews, Cheshire, England.] A lead copper vanadate in black crystalline incrustations on sandstone.

---

mo'tive·less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **mo'tive·less·ly,** *adv.* — **mo'tive·less·ness,** *n.*

‖**mo·ti'vo** (mō·tē'vō), *n.* [It. See MOTIVE, *n.*] = MOTIVE, *n.*, 5 & 6.

mo'to·car', **mo'to·cy'cle,** **mo'to·cy'clist.** Var. of MOTORCAR, etc.

mo'tor·dom, *n.* See -DOM.

mo·to'ri·al (mō·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* [See MOTORY.] = MOTOR, *adj.*, 3.

mo·tor'ic (mō·tŏr'ĭk) *adj.* = MOTOR, *adj.*, 4.

mo'tor·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

mo'to·ry (mō'tō·rĭ), *adj.* [LL. *motorius* moving.] = MOTOR, *adj.*, 1 & 3.

motte. † MUTTER.

motte. † MOAT, MOT, MOTE.

‖**mot·tet'to** (mŏt·tĕt'tō), *n.* [It. See MOTET.] *Music.* = MOTET.

mot'tie. Var. of MOTTY.

mot'tled·leaf' mo·sa'ic. = CUCUMBER MOSAIC.

mot'tled·top' dis·ease'. = TOBACCO MOSAIC.

motto kiss. = MOTTO, 3 b.

mot'to·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

mot'to·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

mot'ty (mŏt'ĭ), *adj.* Full of, or like, motes; dusty. *Scot.*

mo·tu'ca fly (mō·tōō'kä). [Pg. *motuca*, fr. Tupi *mutuca, mutiqua*, fr. *cotuca* to prick, puncture.] A large Brazilian biting fly (*Lepiselaga lepidota*) of the family Tabanidae.

‖**mo'tu pro'pri·o** (mō'tū prō'prĭ·ō). [L.] By one's own motion; of one's own impulse; — often in papal decrees.

mou·ba'ta bug *or* **tick** (mōō·bä'tä). [Origin uncert.] An African tick (*Ornithodoros moubata*) which sometimes bites man. It is the carrier of one form of relapsing fever.

mou·char'a·by (mōō·shär'ä·bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [F., fr. Ar. See MESHRABIYEH.] **1.** *Moham. Arch.* A projecting oriel window or enclosed balcony, of which the enclosure is largely made up of open latticework. **2.** A machicolated balcony projecting from the wall of a fortified structure, as a castle.

Part of a House Wall showing two Moucharabies.

‖**mou'chard'** (mōō'shär'), *n.* [F.] A police spy. — **mou'chard'ism** (mōō·shärd'ĭz'm), *n.*

mouche (mōōsh), *n.* [F., lit., fly.] A patch, usually black, formerly worn as an ornament.

‖**mou'choir'** (mōō'shwär'), *n.* [F.] A handkerchief.

mou'die (mou'dĭ; mō'-; mōō'-), *n.* Also **mou'dy.** [Short for MOUDIWARP.] *Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** A mole; — often used attributively. **b** Also **mou'dieman** (-măn). A mole catcher.

‖**moue** (mōō), *n.* [F.] A pout; a grimace expressive of petulance, dissatisfaction, or the like.

mouf'lon, mouf'flon (mōōf'lŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -LONS (-lŏnz), sometimes -LON. See PLURAL, *Note.* [F. *mouflon*, fr. It. *muflolo* (dial.), *muffione*, fr. LL. dial. *mufro*. Cf. MUSIMON.] A wild sheep (*Ovis musimon*), inhabiting the mountains of Sardinia and Corsica. Its horns are large, have a triangular base, and curve in a semicircle. It is reddish brown, with a grayish-buff patch on the sides, and white on the legs, belly, and buttocks. The female is hornless. The name is sometimes extended with qualifying terms to various wild sheep having similar horns.

Moufion (*Ovis musimon*). (⅛s)

Mou'ge·o'ti·a (mōō'jē·ō'tĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after J. B. *Mougeot* (1776–1858), French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of delicate filamentous green algae (order Zygnematales) of world-wide occurrence. It is sometimes regarded as typifying a family, **Mou'ge·o'ti·a'ce·ae** (-ā'sē·ē).

mouil·la'tion (mōō·yā'shŭn), *n.* [See MOUILLÉ.] *Phonet.* Act of uttering, or conversion into, a mouillé sound.

mouil'lé' (mōō'yā'), *adj.* [F., lit., wet.] *Phonet.* Softened in sound; given a palatal quality; specif.: **a** Pronounced as, or changed into, any of several palatal consonants, as It. *gl* (*egli*), Fr. *gn* (*agneau*), or the *y*-sound of *ll* in Parisian French (*fille*). **b** Palatalized, as *l* or *n* modified by a following *y*-sound (*million, minion*), or combined *ly, ny* (*million, minion*). See PALATAL, *adj.*; PALATALIZE; *Pron.*, §§ 43 (9), 58.

mouil'lure' (mōō'yōōr'; -yūr'), *n.* [F.] Mouillation.

mou·jik' (mōō·zhĭk'; mōō'zhĭk), *n.* A muzhik.

moul (mōōl). Var. of MOOL. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

moul, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *moulen.* See 2d MOLD.] To make or become moldy. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

moul (mōl), *n.* = MOLD, pattern. — **moul,** *v. t. Both Rare.*

‖**mou'lage'** (mōō'läzh'), *n.* [F.] Molding; specif., *Criminology*, the making of plastic molds of objects for future use as evidence; also, a mold of such an object.

mould (mōld), **mould'board'** (mōld'bōrd'; 181), **mould'er** (mōl'dĕr), **mould'y** (-dĭ), etc. Vars. of MOLD, MOLDBOARD, etc.; — the usual forms in British use.

mou'lin' (mōō'lăn'), *n.* [F., lit., a mill, fr. LL. *molinum.* See 2d MILL.] A nearly vertical shaft in a glacier into which a stream of water pours. See POTHOLE.

mou'lin·age (mōō'lĭ·nĭj), *n.* [F.] Act or process of reeling off, twisting, and doubling silk filaments.

mou'li·net' (mōō'lĭ·nĕt'; mōō'lĭ·nĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of *moulin* mill. See MOULIN.] **1.** Drum of a capstan, crane, etc. **2.** A machine formerly used for bending a crossbow by winding it up. **3.** In sword, saber, and singlestick exercises, a circular swing of the weapon.

moul·leen' (mōō·lēn'), *n.* [Ir. *maolīn*, dim. See MULLEY.] A hornless cow. Cf. MULLEY. *Anglo-Irish.*

moul'rush' (mōōl'rŭsh'), *n.* [Ir. *mulrus, murlus.*] The pollack. *Ireland.*

moult'er (mōl'tĕr). Var. of MOLTER.

moult'er, *v. t. & i.* To molt. *Obs.*

moul'ter (*dial.* mou'tĕr, mōō'-), *v. t. & i.* To molder. *Now Dial.*

moul'ter (*dial.* mou'tĕr, mōō'-). Var. of MULTURE. *Dial.*

moul'y (mōl'ĭ), *adj.* Moldy. *Now Dial.*

mound (mound), *n.* [F. *monde* the world, fr. L. *mundus.* See MUNDANE.] The globe of a sovereign. See GLOBE, *n.*, **4.**

mound, *n.* [Appar. fr. obs. D. *mond* protection (akin to AS. *mund*), confused with *mount* mound (cf. 1st MOUNT). See MUND.] **1.** A boundary hedge or fence. *Now Dial.* **2.** A boundary; bounds. *Obs.* **3.** An artificial hill or elevation of earth; a raised bank; a tumulus; bulwark; rampart; also, a natural elevation appearing as if thrown up artificially; a hill, hillock, or knoll. **4.** A dam or embankment. *Now Rare.* **5.** *Baseball.* The slightly elevated ground on which the pitcher stands when pitching. *Cant.* **6.** *Civil Engin.* In excavation work, a piece of the original ground left at intervals to show the depth excavated.

mound, *v. t.*; MOUND'ED; MOUND'ING. **a** To enclose, fortify, or bound with a fence, hedge, mound, or rampart. **b** To form into, or heap up like, a mound. — *v. i.* **a** To make or repair a fence. **b** To form into mounds; as, the ice *mounded.*

mound bird *or* **fowl.** A megapode.

mound builder. **1.** One who or that which builds a mound; specif. [*cap.*], usually *pl.*, the builders of the earthworks, known as Indian mounds, in the Mississippi Valley, the Gulf States, and the region of the Great Lakes. They are

Serpent Mound (500 ft., or following the convolutions 1330 ft., long) of Mound Builders in Ohio.

now known to have been Indians, some of them belonging to stocks recently inhabiting the region. The mounds, some post-Columbian but many several centuries older, are of several kinds: conical burial mounds, altar mounds, effigy mounds, walls and enclosures in various geometric figures, fortifications truncated pyramids or teocalli, etc. Among the most celebrated are: the *Cahokia Mound*, Madison Co., Ill.; *Elephant Mound*, Grant Co., Wis.; *Etowah Mound*, Bartow Co., Ga.; *Fort Ancient*, Warren Co., Ohio; the *Newark Works*, Licking Co., Ohio; and the *Serpent Mound*, Adams Co., Ohio. **2.** A megapode.

— **mound'-build'ing,** *adj.*

mound burial. *Archaeol.* Burial under a mound.

Mound City. St. Louis; — so called from the numerous artificial mounds that occupied the site of the city.

mound layer. *Hort.* A layer rooting above ground by mounding with soil. — **mound layering.**

mound lily. The Spanish dagger (*Yucca gloriosa*) of the southwestern U. S. and Mexico. See YUCCA, *Illust.*

mound maker. A maker of mounds; specif., a megapode.

mound making. See MAKING, *n.* — **mound'-mak'ing,** *adj.*

mound turkey. Any of several of the larger megapodes; esp., the brush turkey and the so-called jungle fowl (*Megapodius reinwardtii tumulus*).

mound'work' (mound'wŭrk'), *n.* An artificial mound, as in gardens.

mount (mount), *n.* [ME. *mount, munt, mont*, fr. AS. *munt* and OF. *mont*, both fr. L. *mons, montis*; akin to L. *eminere, prominere*, to project, *imminere* to project, to threaten, Av. *mati-* promontory, *framanyente* they gain advantage, and prob. L. *minari* to project, threaten. Cf. EMINENT, IMMINENT, MARMOT, MENACE, MONTE, MOUNT, *v.*, MOUNTAIN, PROMINENT.] **1.** A mass of earth, or earth and rock, usually conical, rising considerably above the common surface of the surrounding land; a mountain; a high hill; — used always instead of *mountain* before a proper name; as, *Mount* Sinai; otherwise, chiefly in poetry. Abbr., *Mt.* **2.** A mound or raised work, as one for military operations, or a raised place or walk in a garden. *Obs. exc. Hist.* **3.** [See MONT-DE-PIÉTÉ.] A bank; a fund. *Obs.* **4.** *Fort.* A cavalier. **5.** *Her.* A hill, proper (vert), in the base of the shield. **6.** *Palmistry.* See PALMISTRY.

mount (mount), *v.*; MOUNT'ED; MOUNT'ING. [ME. *mounten, monten*, fr. OF. *monter*, fr. (assumed) VL. *montare*, fr. L. *mons, montis*, mountain. See 1st MOUNT.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To rise or ascend to a higher position, status, or plane, esp. by a steep course; — often with *up.*

Though Babylon should *mount* up to heaven. *Jer.* li. 53.
As high as we have *mounted* in delight. *Wordsworth.*

Hence, specif.: **a** *Obs.* To tower aloft. **b** *Now Rare.* To extend or grow upward. **c** To rise to the cheeks; — of blood. **d** To go back in time. **2.** To get up (on something, as a platform or scaffold); esp. to seat oneself on a horse or other animal for riding. **3.** To rise or increase in amount; as, debts *mount* fast. **4.** To attain or equal in total or value; to amount. *Obs.* **5.** To swear falsely for pay. *Slang, Eng.*

—, *Transitive:* **1. a** To ascend; to climb; to ascend along, into, or through; as, to *mount* the air.

Shall we *mount* again the rural throne? *Dryden.*

b To get upon as for riding; to place or seat oneself on; as, to *mount* a horse; also, to cover, as animals in copulation. **2.** To cause to ascend or rise; to erect; to raise or elevate, literally or figuratively; lift; exalt. *Obs.*

What power is it which *mounts* my love so high? *Shak.*

3 To cause to mount, or get on horseback; to put on horseback; to furnish with animals for riding.

To *mount* the Trojan troop. *Dryden.*

4. To put or place upon something elevated; as, to *mount* a statue on its pedestal. **5.** To put or fasten upon anything that sustains and fits for use, as a gun on a carriage, a map or picture on paper, a postage stamp in an album, etc.; to prepare for use by placing in proper position or arrangement, as a diamond by setting, a sword blade by adding the hilt, etc. **6.** To prepare or set up (a skin, skeleton, etc.) for view, esp. in a natural position or attitude. **7.** To furnish with the necessary appurtenances and appliances, esp. for representation; as, to *mount* a play or an opera, that is, to furnish the scenery, properties, etc. **8.** To put on or show oneself in (an article of clothing); to assume; to take up or on. **9.** *Obs.* **a** To direct upward. **b** To ascend to in rivalry. **c** To soar into. **d** To estimate as amounting. **e** To raise in value. **10.** *Bookbinding.* To glue or paste, as a sheet of paper, upon a reinforcing ground. **11.** *Micros.* To place (an object) upon a slide or prepare for microscopic examination or manipulation; to arrange (a slide) for such examination or manipulation. **12.** *Mil. & Nav.* **a** To place or have in position, as guns or cannon. **b** To be armed or equipped with. **c** To post as a means of defense or observation; as, to *mount* a guard.

Syn. — See ASCEND.

mount guard. *Mil.* To take post and go on duty as a guard; also, to install a guard, as by guard mounting.

mount the ass. To become bankrupt.

mount, *n.* [From MOUNT, *v.*] **1.** = AMOUNT, *n. Obs.* **2.** Act or manner of mounting; as, the pedal *mount* in bicycling. **3.** That upon which a thing is mounted; mounting; as: **a** The space between a picture and its frame. **b** The cardboard or cloth on which a drawing, photograph, or the like is mounted; a mounting. **c** Of a fan: (1) The handle or frame. (2) The surface, or the material of the surface, used to agitate the air. **4. a** A saddle horse used or provided for one's riding; also, humorously, a bicycle, etc. **b** *Colloq.* An opportunity or act of riding horseback; esp., a riding or undertaking to ride in a race. **5.** *Furniture.* Usually *pl.* One of the ornaments, as of a cabinet, chair, or table, serving as edgings or as guards to angles or projections. **6.** *Microscopy.* The glass slide, with its accessories, on which objects are placed for examination with a microscope. **7.** *Ordn.* The structure supporting a cannon, including the carriage proper. **8.** *Philately.* A hinge.

moun'tain (moun'tĭn; -tĕn; 277), *n.* [ME. *mountaine, montaine*, fr. OF. *montaigne* (F. *montagne*), fr. (assumed) VL. *montanea, montania*, fr. L. *mons, montis*, a mountain; cf. LL. *montaniosus* mountainous, and L. *montanus.* See 1st MOUNT.] **1.** Any part of a land mass which projects conspicuously above its surroundings; in general, an elevation higher than a hill, with comparatively steep slopes, a base rounded rather than greatly elongated, and relatively small summit area; *pl.*, a row or group of such elevations; as, the White *Mountains.* Abbr. *Mt.*, *pl. Mts.* (cf. 1st MOUNT, 1). Most mountains of the earth are the result of the compression and slow folding of the outer part of the crust; but mountains are also formed by faulting, by the piling up of products of volcanic eruptions, by the lifting action of igneous intrusion, and by various combinations of these processes. The present form of most mountains and the features suggested by the word *scenery* are mainly the work of erosion. Some mountains, indeed, are entirely the result of this process, being mere remnants of former extensive plateaus largely removed by erosion. No sharp distinction can be made between plateaus and flat-topped mountains, such as the famous Table Mountain near Cape Town, South Africa. The most beautifully symmetrical mountains, such as Fujiyama in Japan, are built up of volcanic material. Popularly the term *mountain* is variously used. In generally flat countries, any small hill, a few hundred feet in height, may be locally termed a mountain, while in a mountainous region elevations a thousand feet or more in height may be called hills. **2.** *pl.* A mountainous region, esp. one remote from civilization. *Poetic.* **3.** A great mass; something of great bulk; a vast amount or quantity. "A *mountain* of debts." *J. A. Froude.* **4.** A Malaga wine made of white grapes picked when thoroughly ripe. **5.** *Palmistry.* A mount (see PALMISTRY).

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
mountain-built **mountain-girded** **mountain-loving**
mountain-dwelling **mountain-high** **mountain-walled**

— ***the Mountain.*** [F. *la Montagne.*] *Fr. Hist.* **a** In the National Convention during the French Revolution, the benches (the highest) occupied by the deputies of the extreme revolutionary faction; hence, these deputies or their party. Cf. *the Plain*, under PLAIN, *n.* **b** Hence, also, in England about 1800 and in France about 1848, a similar extreme faction in the parliament.

moun'tain (moun'tĭn; -tĕn), *adj.* [From MOUNTAIN, *n.*] **1.** Like a mountain; mountainous; vast; very great.

The high, the *mountain* majesty of worth. *Byron.*

2. Native to or inhabiting a mountainous region. **3.** Of, pert. or appropriate to, or situated in, the mountains; also, consisting of mountains.

mountain accentor. A Siberian warbler (*Prunella montanella*) related to the hedge sparrow.

mountain adder. = BERG ADDER.

mountain alder. **a** A true alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*) a native of upland regions in the western United States. **b** = MOUNTAIN MAPLE **a.**

mountain andromeda. = MOUNTAIN FETTERBUSH.

mountain and valley winds. *Meteorol.* Breezes of diurnal period depending on the unevenness of land surfaces. The *valley winds* blow down valleys at night and are usually stronger than the *mountain winds* that blow up the slope by day.

mountain antelope. = GOAT ANTELOPE.

mountain artillery. Artillery designed for use in, or serving in, a mountainous country or one inaccessible to field artillery, the guns and carriages being light enough to be carried on pack animals and the guns being often portable in sections.

mountain ash. **a** A Texan species of ash (*Fraxinus texensis*). **b** Any of several trees having ashlike leaves, corymbose white flowers, and bright-red fruits: (1) In the U. S., *Sorbus americana* and *S. decora*, the latter often called *western mountain ash.* (2) In Europe, the rowan tree (*S. aucuparia*). **c** In Australia: (1) Any of several eucalypts, esp. *Eucalyptus virgata* and *E. sieberiana.* (2) A blueberry ash (*Elaeocarpus cyaneus*), and a related tree (*E. longifolia*).

mountain asp. The American aspen.

mountain aster. The whorled aster.

mountain avens. The arctic or alpine plant *Dryas octopetala.* See DRYAS, 2 **a**; WILD FLOWERS, *Plate.*

mountain badger. = HOARY MARMOT.

mountain balm. **a** Oswego tea. **b** The yerba santa of California, or the related plant *Eriodictyon angustifolium* of the Rocky Mountains.

mountain balsam. Any of several American firs, esp. *Abies fraseri* in the Alleghenies and *A. amabilis* or *A. lasiocarpa* in the mountains of the western United States.

mountain banana. The fei (*Musa fehi*).

‖**mo'tus pe·cu'li·a'ris.** [L.] *Astron.* = PECULIAR MOTION.

mo·tyk'a (mō·tĭk'ä), *n. sing. & pl.* [Slav., hoe, hence, ground hoed in a certain time. See MATTOCK.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

mou, *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *mou*[3], less commonly written *mu*[3].] Var. of MU, the measure. [MOUTH.]

mou (mōō), *n.* Scot. var. of MOUTH.

mou (mōō), *n. sing. & pl.* See MEASURE, *Table.*

mouch (mōōch). Var. of MOOCH.

mouchache. † MUSTACHIO.

mouche. † MOOCH, MUCH.

mouch'er. Var. of MOOCHER.

mouch·ra'bi·eh (mōōsh·rä'bĭ·ĕ), *n.* = MOUCHARABY.

moud (mōd). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MOLD.

moud'i·warp', **mou'die·wort',** Vars. of MOLDWARP. *Now Dial.*

mou·e'dhin (mōō·ĕd'ĭn). Var. of MUEZZIN.

mou·ez'zin. Var. of MUEZZIN.

mouf·fette', *n.* [F. *mouffette, mofette.* See MOFFETTE.] A skunk. *Obs.*

mouf'ti. † MUFTI. [MUCKET.]

mou'gat (mōō'gĕt). Var. of

mough. Var. of MOW, *n.* *Obs. exc. Dial.* [of MAY. *Now Dial.*]

mought (mŏt: mout), past tense of MOTE, MOUTH.

mouh'tar (mōō'tär). Var. of MUKTAR.

mouk'et. Var. of MUCKET.

mou'ls, **mou'lsh.** † MULLAR.

mould. † MOLD.

mould, *adj.* = MOLDY. *Now Dial.*

mould'ed, *adj.* = MOLDY.

mould'er, *n.* Mold; clay. *Obs.*

mould'y-warp'. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MOLDWARP.

moule. † MOLE, animal; MOLD.

moule (mōōl), *n.* [Swiss F., fr. L. *modulus.* See MOLD matrix.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

mouls (mōōlz). Var. of MOOLS. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

moult, *adj.* [F., adv., fr. L. *multum.*] Many; much. *Obs.*

moult. Var. of MOLT.

moult. Obs. past part. of MELT.

moult'en, *adj.* Molted. *Obs.*

moul'ture. † MULTURE.

moun. † MOAN, *v.*; MOW, *v.*, may; MUN, *v.*; MOUNT, *n.*, a mountain.

mound'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

mound'let, *n.* See -LET.

mound'y, *adj.* See -Y.

moun·seer', Var. of MONSIEUR; — now only humorous.

mount'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — **mount'a·bly,** *adv.*

mountain barometer. A portable barometer used in measuring the heights of mountains. Cf. OROMETER.
mountain battery. *Mil.* A battery of mountain artillery.
mountain bay. A small tree (*Gordonia alatamaha*) of the southern United States.
mountain beaver. A sewellel.
mountain beech. **a** *Australia.* The tree *Lomatia longifolia.* **b** *Australia & N. Z.* Any tree of the genus *Nothofagus* (which see).
mountain bindweed. Any plant of the genus *Soldanella.*
mountain blackberry. A common prickly bramble (*Rubus allegheniensis*) of the eastern U. S., with compound leaves, white flowers, and juicy black fruits.
mountain blackbird. The ring ouzel. *Local, Eng.*
mountain black snake. The pilot black snake.
mountain blue. = MINERAL BLUE, 1 **a.** — **moun'tain-blue',** *adj.*
mountain bluebird. See BLUEBIRD, 1 **a.**
mountain bluet. A European perennial herb (*Centaurea montana*), often cultivated for its blue flowers, resembling the related bachelor's-button.
mountain bobcat. = LYNX CAT.
mountain boomer. **a** The collared lizard. **b** *Southeastern U. S.* The red squirrel.
mountain box. **a** = BEARBERRY **a.** **b** *N. Z.* A common shrub (*Veronica buxifolia*) with heathlike leaves and white flowers.
mountain bracken. See FERN, *Table.*
mountain bramble. The cloudberry.
mountain bunch grass. A forage grass (*Festuca viridula*) of the western United States.
mountain cabbage. The cabbage palm *Roystonea oleracea.*
mountain caribou. A caribou (*Rangifer montanus*) found from British Columbia to Alaska. It is the largest of the woodland caribou group in America.
mountain cat. **a** The cougar. **b** A bobcat. **c** The cacomistle.
mountain centaury. = MOUNTAIN BLUET.
mountain cherry. = CHICKASAW PLUM.
mountain chickadee. See CHICKADEE.
mountain chicken. Frog meat. *West Indies.*
mountain cock. The capercaillie.
mountain colley. The ring ouzel. *Local, Eng.*
mountain cork. *Mineral.* A variety of asbestos, resembling cork in its texture and lightness; rock cork.
mountain cowslip. = AURICULA, 1.
mountain cranberry. A low evergreen shrub (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*) of high north temperate regions, with thick oval leaves, white, nodding, bell-shaped flowers, and dark-red berries; — often called *lingonberry.*
mountain crystal. Rock crystal.
mountain curassow. See OREOPHASIS.
mountain damson. **a** = PARADISE TREE **a.** **b** A related Brazilian tree (*Simarouba amara*); — called also *marupa.*
mountain devil. = MOLOCH, 3.
mountain dew. Whisky, esp. Scotch whisky, illicitly distilled among the mountains. *Colloq.*
mountain duck. **a** *Local, U. S. & Can.* The harlequin duck. **b** *Australia.* The sheldrake *Casarca tadornoides.*
mountain eagle. The golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaëtos*).
mountain ebony. A small East Indian tree (*Bauhinia variegata*) having hard dark wood; also, its wood. The bark is used medicinally and in tanning.
moun'tained (moun'tĭnd; -tĕnd), *adj.* **a** *Rare & Poetic.* Placed, stationed, or being on a mountain; elevated. **b** *Obs.* Massed or heaped up like a mountain. **c** *Obs.* Impeded by mountains. **d** Having, abounding in, or containing, mountains.
moun'tain·eer' (moun'tĭ-nēr'), *n.* [Cf. OF. *montanier,* adj., ML. *montanarius.* See MOUNTAIN.] **1.** An inhabitant or native of a mountain region.
2. A mountain climber.
3. *Fr. Hist.* A member of the Mountain.
moun'tain·eer', *v. i.;* -EERED (-nēr'd'); -EER'ING. To be a mountaineer; to climb mountains.
moun'tain·et (moun'tĭ-nĕt; moun'tĭ-nĕt'), **moun'tain·ette',** *n.* [F. *montagnette,* dim. of *montagne* mountain.] A small mountain. *Rare.*
mountain fern. Either of the two common shield ferns (*Dryopteris oreopteris* and *D. phegopteris*).
mountain fetterbush. An ornamental, evergreen shrub (*Pieris floribunda*) of the southeastern United States, with small white bell-shaped flowers.
mountain fever. *Med.* Any febrile disease contracted in the mountains and believed locally to be the result of residence in the mountains.
mountain finch. The brambling.
mountain flax. **a** The purging flax. **b** The senega snakeroot. **c** The centaury *Centaurium umbellatum.* **d** = QUAKING GRASS **a.** **e** The corn spurry. **f** A New Zealand herb (*Phormium cookianum*). **g** *Mineral.* Amianthus.
mountain flesh. A fleshlike variety of asbestos.
mountain flower. A common Eurasian crane's-bill (*Geranium sylvaticum*).
mountain fly honeysuckle. A common erect shrub (*Lonicera coerulea*) of the North Temperate Zone, with yellow flowers and bluish-black berries.
mountain folks. The Cameronians. *Obs.*
mountain foxtail. See GRASS, *Table.*
mountain fringe. **a** The climbing fumitory. **b** In Colorado, a wormwood (*Artemisia frigida*).
mountain gentian. A Tasmanian gentian (*Gentiana saxosa*).
mountain geranium. The herb Robert.
mountain goat. **a** A peculiar goatlike mammal (*Oreamnos montanus*) of the mountains of the northwestern U. S. and northward to Alaska. The form is thickset, the legs short, the horns (present in both sexes) small, polished black, and slightly curved, the chin tufted, and the thick hairy coat pure white. **b** A goat antelope.

Mountain Goat **a.**

mountain grape. The sand grape.
mountain green. **1.** **a** *Obs.* = MINERAL GREEN, 1 **a.** **b** Terreverte (glauconite). **c** Paris green mixed with gypsum or barite.
2. = MOUNTAIN PRIDE.
3. The color malachite green.
mountain groundsel. The wood groundsel.
mountain guide. One who guides travelers in climbing or traversing mountains, especially those difficult of ascent near his home.
mountain gum. The Australian tree *Eucalyptus tereticornis.*
mountain gun. A gun used by mountain artillery.
mountain hare. The American varying hare (*Lepus americanus*) or one of its varieties.
mountain heath. A small shrub (*Phyllodoce caerulea*) with tiny evergreen leaves and pink or purple flowers. It is found in cool regions of the north.
mountain hemlock. **a** = BLACK HEMLOCK. **b** *Local, Eng.* = LOVAGE **a.**
mountain hickory. A large Australian timber tree (*Acacia penninervis*) with hard wood similar to blackwood.
mountain holly. *U. S.* **a** A shrub (*Nemopanthus mucronata*) of eastern N. A., with smooth obovate leaves and scarlet drupes. **b** An upland species of holly (*Ilex dubia monticola*) of the eastern United States.
mountain holly fern. = HOLLY FERN **a.**
mountain howitzer. A howitzer used by mountain artillery.
mountain ivy. = MOUNTAIN LAUREL **a.** *Local, U. S.*
mountain knapweed. = MOUNTAIN BLUET.
mountain larch. A Rocky Mountain larch (*Larix lyallii*).
mountain laurel. **a** A North American evergreen shrub (*Kalmia latifolia*) with glossy leaves and umbels of rose-colored or white flowers. The foliage is poisonous if eaten. It is the State flower of Connecticut and of Pennsylvania and has many popular names, as *American laurel, ivy,* or *mountain ivy, calico bush,* etc. See STATE FLOWER, *Plate;* KALMIA. **b** The California laurel.
mountain leather. *Mineral.* A variety of asbestos in thin flexible sheets, tough like leather.
mountain leatherwood. The fiannelbush. *Calif.*
mountain licorice. Alpine clover; — from the sweetish root.
mountain lilac. Any Californian shrub of the genus *Ceanothus,* esp. *C. divaricatus.*
mountain lily. **a** The garden Turk's-cap lily (*Lilium martagon*). **b** A Japanese lily (*Lilium auratum*) with showy, crimson-spotted, yellow-banded white flowers. Its bulbs once served as food for the Japanese. **c** *N. Z.* A showy white-flowered buttercup (*Ranunculus lyallii*).
mountain limestone. *Geol.* = CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE **a;** — so called because of its occurrence in hills and mountains in England. It is generally equivalent to the Mississippian of the North American section.
mountain linnet. The twite. *Eng.*
mountain lion. The cougar.
mountain locomotive. See LOCOMOTIVE, *Table.*
mountain lover. A small trailing evergreen shrub (*Pachystima canbyi*) of the southeastern United States; also, the related Oregon box (*P. myrsinites*).
mountain magnolia. Any of several upland American magnolias, as *Magnolia acuminata* and *M. fraseri.*
mountain magpie. **a** The green woodpecker. **b** *Local, Eng.* The European butcher bird (*Lanius excubitor*).
mountain mahoe. A West Indian tree (*Pariti elatum*), related to the majagua, with flowers that change from pale pink in the morning to deep red in the evening.
mountain mahogany. **a** Any western American shrub or tree of the genus *Cercocarpus,* family Rosaceae, esp. *C. montanus* (called also *feather tree*), and *C. ledifolius.* They have gray bark and reddish wood. **b** The sweet birch *Betula lenta.* **c** A yew (*Taxus brevifolia*) of the Pacific coast of the United States.
mountain maker, making. See MAKER, MAKING, *n.* — **moun'tain-mak'ing,** *adj.*
mountain manchineel. = POISONWOOD **a.**
mountain mango. = WILD FIG **c.**
mountain maple. Any of various American shrubby maples, found in mountain regions; as: **a** In the Eastern States, *Acer spicatum.* **b** In the Rocky Mountains, *A. glabrum.* **c** In Oregon, the vine maple.
mountain mint. **a** Any American mint of the genus *Pycnanthemum,* esp. the basil mint. **b** Calamint. **c** Oswego tea.
mountain mint weevil. A Californian undershrub (*Chamaebatia foliolosa*), which often forms an impenetrable thicket.
Mountain Mother. *Gr. Myth.* See GREAT MOTHER.
mountain oak. The chestnut oak *Quercus prinus. U. S.*
mountain of piety. = MONT-DE-PIÉTÉ. *Now Humorous.*
mountain of Venus. **a** = MONS VENERIS. **b** [*caps.*] = VENUSBERG.
moun'tain·ous (moun'tĭ-nŭs), *adj.* [F. *montagneux,* fr. LL. *montaniosus.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Situated or being in the mountains. **b** Inhabiting mountains; hence, barbarous. **c** Derived or coming from, or peculiar to, mountains.
2. Containing, or abounding in, mountains; characterized by mountains; as, *mountainous* country or district.
3. Resembling a mountain, esp. in size; huge.
— **moun'tain·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **moun'tain·ous·ness,** *n.*
mountain ouzel. The ring ouzel. *Local, Eng.*
mountain panther. **a** The ounce. **b** The cougar.
mountain paper. *Mineral.* A form of asbestos similar to mountain leather.
mountain parrot. The kea.
mountain parsley. **a** A European herb (*Peucedanum oreoselinum*). The aromatic seed and root possess aperient properties. **b** The parsley fern *Cryptogramma crispa.*
mountain partridge. **a** In Jamaica, the partridge dove. **b** The mountain quail.
mountain partridgeberry. The creeping snowberry.
mountain peach. = YERBA SANTA. *Calif.*
mountain pear. A South African timber tree (*Cathastrum capense*), family Celastraceae.
mountain pheasant. The ruffed grouse. *North Carolina.*
mountain phlox. A common mountain herb (*Phlox ovata*) of the southeastern U. S., with showy pink or red flowers.
mountain pine. **a** In the United States any of several pines, esp. a tall western timber tree (*Pinus monticola*) resembling the white pine. **b** *Australia.* One of the sandarac trees (*Callitris muelleri*). **c** *N. Z.* (1) Any of various trees of the genus *Dacrydium,* with cedarlike foliage and tough wood. (2) An evergreen tree (*Libocedrus bidwillii*) resembling the kawaka. **d** In Europe, the Swiss mountain pine.
mountain pink. **a** *U. S.* (1) = ARBUTUS, 2. (2) Moss pink. (3) Pinkster flower. **b** *Eng.* The Cheddar pink.
mountain plover. A small plover (*Eupoda montana*) of the plains of the western United States.
mountain plum. A tropical tree (*Ximenia americana*), family Olacaceae, common in Florida and the West Indies, the edible fruit of which resembles a yellow plum.
mountain pride. A Jamaican tree (*Spathelia simplex*), family Simaroubaceae — with pinnate leaves and panicles of red flowers.
mountain quail. A partridge (*Oreortyx picta palmeri*) of California, slightly larger than the California quail.
mountain railroad *or* **railway.** A railroad for places so steep that special means, as cables, racks and pinions, central rails, and gripping devices, or the like, have to be used.
mountain range. A series of mountains, or mountain ridges, closely related in position and direction.
mountain raspberry. The cloudberry.
mountain rat. A bushy-tailed rat (*Neotoma cinerea*) of the western United States.
mountain redtop. = RHODE ISLAND BENT.

Mountain Quail (*Oreortyx picta palmeri*).

mountain rhubarb. The European dock *Rumex alpinus.*
mountain ribbonwood. The ribbonwood *Adenostoma sparsifolium.*
mountain rice. **a** Any American grass of the genus *Oryzopsis,* esp. the Rocky Mountain forage grass *O. hymenoides.* **b** Any of several other grasses, as various species of *Stipa, Elymus condensatus, Andropogon scoparius,* etc.

Mountain Rice (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*).

moun'tain ri'mu (rē'mōō). A shrub (*Dacrydium laxifolium*) of New Zealand.
mountain ring. *Astron.* = RING MOUNTAIN.
mountain rose. **a** A European alpine rose (*Rosa pendulina*) with crimson flowers. **b** A West Indian plant (*Antigonon leptopus*). See ANTIGONON. **c** The great laurel.
mountain rush. A common joint fir (*Ephedra antisyphilitica*) of the central and western United States.
mountain sage. **a** Any of several plants of the genus *Artemisia.* **b** Wood germander.
mountain sandwort. A boreal or alpine sandwort (*Arenaria groenlandica*) with pretty white flowers.
mountain sheep. **1.** Any of various wild sheep inhabiting high mountains in different parts of the world. In America, applied esp. to the ***bighorn,*** or ***Rocky Mountain sheep*** (*Ovis canadensis*), which ranges from northern Mexico to northern British Columbia. It is similar to the Asiatic argali, but smaller, the horns rarely exceeding 16 inches in circumference at the base. Its color is chiefly grayish brown. A paler form (*O. nelsoni*) inhabits the arid ranges of California. Another species (*O. dalli*) found in Alaska is smaller and entirely white. *O. stonei,* found in the Yukon Territory and British Columbia, is iron-gray.
2. Any of several breeds of domestic sheep of the highlands of England and Scotland, as the Cheviot and Dartmoor.
mountain sickness. *Med.* A feeling of illness experienced by mountain climbers or by those ascending to extreme altitudes, due to the rarefaction of the air. It is marked by difficulty of breathing, fatigue, general debility, and, often, by nausea. — **moun'tain-sick',** *adj.*
mountain snow. = SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN.
mountain snuff. = MOUNTAIN TOBACCO.
mountain soap. An unctuous variety of halloysite.
mountain sorrel. A low perennial herb (*Oxyria digyna*), with kidney-form leaves and greenish flowers, found in northern latitudes in both hemispheres.
mountain sparrow. The European tree sparrow.
mountain specter. = BROCKEN SPECTER.
mountain spinach. The garden orach.
mountain spleenwort. See FERN, *Table.*
mountain spruce. The Engelmann spruce.
mountain starwort. The mountain sandwort.
Mountain State. West Virginia; — a nickname.
Mountain States. The States of the Rocky Mountain region of the United States, according to the United States Census Bureau comprising a geographic division. They are Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada.
mountain sumac. **a** The dwarf sumac. **b** The mountain ash *Sorbus americana.*
mountain sweet. The New Jersey tea.
mountain tallow. Hatchettine.
Mountain Tatar. See TAULI.
mountain tea. The wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*); also, an infusion of its leaves.
mountain thrush. **a** *Local, Eng.* The ring ouzel. **b** An Australian thrush (*Oreocincla lunulata*).
Mountain time. See STANDARD TIME.
mountain timothy. See GRASS, *Table.*
mountain tobacco. A species of *Arnica* (*A. montana*).
moun'tain·top' (moun'tĭn-tŏp'; moun'tĕn-), *n.* The summit of a mountain.
mountain trout. **a** *Alabama.* The smallmouthed black bass. See BLACK BASS. **b** *Eastern U. S.* The brook trout.
mountain white. A white person dwelling in the mountains, specif. of the southeastern United States.
mountain willow. **a** A willow (*Salix phylicifolia*) of Europe and northeastern North America. **b** A tree willow (*Salix scouleriana*) of uplands in the western U. S.
mountain wine. = MOUNTAIN, *n.,* 4.
mountain witch. The quail dove *Geotrygon versicolor. Jamaica.*
mountain wood. *Mineral.* Compact fibrous asbestos, in appearance recalling dry wood.
moun'tain·y (moun'tĭ-nĭ), *adj.* **1.** Mountainous.
2. Of, pertaining to, or living in the mountains. *Dial.*
mountain yellow. = YELLOW OCHER **b.**
mountain zebra. The South African narrow-striped zebra (*Equus zebra*).
moun'tant (moun'tănt), *adj.* [F. *montant,* pres. part. See MONTANT.] Mounting; rising; raised. *Obs.* — *n.* **a** *Astrol. Obs.* Ascendant. **b** Any adhesive used for mounting photographs, drawings, etc.
Mount Ba'don (bā'dŭn). See BADON.
moun'te-bank (moun'tē-băngk), *n.* [It. *montimbanco, montambanco,* fr. *montare* to mount + *in* in, upon +

moun'tain·er, *n.* = MOUNTAINEER, 2, 1. *Obs.*	**moun'tain·less,** *adj.* See -LESS. **moun'tain·like',** *adj.* See -LIKE.	**moun'tain·ly,** *adj.* Hilly. *Obs.* **moun'tain·side',** *n.* See -SIDE.	**moun'tain·ward** (-wĕrd), *adj.* & *adv.,* **-wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* See -WARD, -WARDS. **mountan.** † MUNTIN.	**moun'tance,** *n.* [OF. *montance.*] Amount; sum; value. *Obs.*

banco bench. See 2d MOUNT; BANK money.] **1.** One who mounts a bench or stage in the market or other public place and sells quack medicines; a traveling quack doctor.
2. Any boastful and unscrupulous pretender; a man of trickery and buffoonery; a charlatan.
3. = MOUNTEBANKERY. *Obs.*
Syn. — See IMPOSTOR.

moun'te·bank (moun'tē·băngk), *v. t.;* -BANKED (-băngkt); -BANK'ING. *Obs.* **a** To cheat by boasting and false pretenses; to gull. **b** To introduce by mountebankery, or false pretensions. — *v. i.* To play the mountebank.

moun'te·bank'er·y (moun'tē·băngk'ĕr·ĭ), **moun'te·bank·ism** (-băngk·ĭz'm), *n.* The practices of a mountebank; charlatanry.

moun'te·bank'ly, *adv.* In mountebank fashion. *Rare.*

mount'ed (moun'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Raised; elevated; — literally or figuratively. *Now Rare.*
2. Seated, serving, or performed on horseback or the like; as, *mounted* police; *mounted* infantry.
3. Adjusted or prepared for use; placed on a suitable support, fixed in a setting, etc.; furnished; equipped; as, a *mounted* gun; a *mounted* map; a *mounted* gem.
4. *Organ Building.* Set up; displayed; — said of a stop having its pipes displayed as part of the organ case or otherwise specially set up. Cf. MONTRE.

mounted infantry. *Mil.* See INFANTRY, 1 **a**.

Mounted Police. = NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

mounted work. Silverware with ornaments soldered on.

moun'tee (moun'tē), *n.* [F. *montée* a mounting.] *Mil.* A call or alarm to mount. *Obs.*

mount'er (moun'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which mounts

Mount'ie, mount'ie (moun'tĭ), *n.* A member of the North-West Mounted Police. *Colloq.*

mount'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who mounts; specif., of one who mounts on horseback, or who mounts skins, etc.
2. That which serves as a mount or by which anything is prepared or equipped for use, or set off to advantage; equipment; embellishment; setting; as, the *mounting* of a sword, diamond, gun, or picture; specif., of a telescope: **a** The nonoptical parts (pier axes, circles, tubes, etc.). **b** The standard or support; as, an equatorial *mounting.*
3. The harness of a loom.

mounting, *adj.* That mounts. — **mount'ing·ly,** *adv.*

mount of Apollo, Jupiter, lower Mars, etc. See PALMISTRY, 1.

mount of piety. See MONT-DE-PIÉTÉ. *Obs.*

moun'ture (moun'tŭr), *n.* [F. *monture.* See 2d MOUNT.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A mount, as a horse. **b** A structure for mounting on; also, a mound, as of earth. **c** = MOUNTING, 3.
2. *Gun.* Angle of elevation. *Rare.*

mount'y (moun'tĭ), *n.* [F. *montée,* fr. *monter.* See 2d MOUNT.] Rise of a hawk after prey. *Obs.*

moup, moop (mōōp), *v. t. & i.* To nibble; also, to keep company or associate (with). *Scot.*

mourn (mōrn; 181), *v.;* MOURNED (mōrnd); MOURN'ING. [ME. *mournen,* fr. AS. *murnan;* akin to OS. *mornian,* OHG. *mornēn,* Goth. *maurnan,* and to L. *memor* mindful. See MEMORY.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To express or to feel grief or sorrow; to grieve; to be sorrowful; to lament, esp. someone's death.
2. To show the customary tokens of grief for the death of someone; esp., to wear the customary garb of a mourner.

Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then *mourn* a year. *Pope.*

3. *Obs.* **a** To have longing; to long. **b** To pine; — of animals. **c** To address lamentations; — with *to.* **d** To droop; — of plants.
4. To make a low continued sound likened to moaning; — said esp. of doves; also, *Scot. & Dial. Eng.,* to moan.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To grieve or express grief for (a misfortune, fault, bereavement, or person deceased); to lament; deplore; bemoan; bewail. "As if he *mourned* his rival's ill success." *Addison.*
2. To utter in a mournful manner or voice.
Syn. — See GRIEVE. **Ant.** — Exult, rejoice, joy.

mourn (*Scot.* mŭrn), *n.* **1.** Mourning; sorrow. *Obs.*
2. A murmur. *Scot.*

mourn (mōrn; 181), *v. i.* [Prob. (after *mourn* to lament) fr. the F. source of *mortechien. Oxf. E. D.*] In phrase *to mourn of the chine,* to have mourning of the chine. *Obs.* — **mourn'er,** *n. Obs.*

mourn'er (mōr'nĕr; 181), *n.* **1.** One who mourns or is grieved at any misfortune; specif., one especially afflicted by a death, as of a near relative or friend; one present at a funeral out of affection or respect for the dead.
2. One hired to attend a funeral to mourn for the dead.
3. One professing conviction of sin at a revival meeting. *Local, U. S.*

mourn'ers' bench (-nĕrz). At revival meetings, a seat near the front reserved for "mourners"; anxious seat. *Local, U. S.*

mourn'ful (mōrn'fŏŏl; -f'l; 181), *adj.* **1.** Full of sorrow or grief; also, denoting or expressing sorrow; sorrowful; sad; doleful; as, a *mournful* person; *mournful* looks, tones.
2. Causing sorrow; saddening; as, *mournful* news.
— **mourn'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **mourn'ful·ness,** *n.*

mournful widow. *Bot.* The sweet scabious.

mourn'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of sorrowing or expressing grief, esp. for a person's death; lamentation; sorrow; also, an expression of grief; a lament.
2. The customary exhibition of grief for the death of a person, esp. the wearing of black clothes; an instance of this; also, the period of so doing.
3. Garb, drapery, or emblems indicative of grief; esp., among Western nations, clothing or a badge of black.
— *in mourning.* **1.** Expressing conventionally grief at another's death, as specif. by wearing mourning.
2. Hence, *Slang:* **a** Of the eyes, blackened. **b** Of the fingernails, black-bordered with dirt.

mourn'ing, *adj.* **a** That mourns; sorrowing; sad. **b** Suitable for or indicative of mourning; esp., of or ornamented with black, as indicative of mourning; as, a *mourning* coach; a *mourning* band, usually of crape and worn on the sleeve or the hat; a *mourning* ring; specif., of stationery, black-bordered. — **mourn'ing·ly,** *adv.*

mourn'ing, *verbal n.* of 3d MOURN; — only in **mourning of the chine,** glanders. *Obs.*

mourning bride. The sweet scabious.

mourning cloak. **a** A black cloak formerly worn by mourners at a funeral. **b** A purplish-brown butterfly (*Euvanessa antiopa*) with a broad yellow border to the wings, found both in Europe and America.

mourning dove. A wild dove (*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*), of the United States, resembling the passenger pigeon in form and plumage, though much smaller; — so named from its plaintive note. An allied race *Z. m. marginella* occurs in western North America.

Mourning Dove.

mourning warbler. A warbler (*Oporornis philadelphia*) of eastern North America. The male has the head, neck, and chest deep ash-gray, mixed with black on the throat and chest. The lower parts are pure yellow.

mourning widow. **a** The sweet scabious. **b** A European geranium (*Geranium phaeum*) with dark-colored flowers.

mourning willow. = SAGE WILLOW **a**.

mour'ni·val (mōr'nĭ·văl; 181), *n.* [F. *mornifle* a game at cards.] **1.** A set of four aces, kings, queens, or knaves, in one hand. *Archaic.*
2. Hence, a set or group of four.

mouse (mouz; *n.; pl.* MICE (mīs). [ME. *mous, mus,* fr. AS. *mūs,* pl. *mȳs;* akin to D. *muis,* G. *maus,* OS., OHG. & ON. *mūs,* L. *mus,* Gr. *myς,* Alban. *mī,* OSlav. *myšĭ,* Armen. *mukn,* Skr. *mūş.* Cf. MARMOT, MUSCLE, MUSK, MUSSEL.] **1.** Any of numerous species of small rodents, esp. the *house mouse* (*Mus musculus*), orig. a native of Eurasia, but now found in human habitations throughout most of the world. It is about six inches long, including the long tail, with soft fur which is grayish brown above and buffy below. The house mouse is the parent form of numerous variously modified domesticated varieties, as the white mice. The name is applied to all the smaller species of *Mus,* and is extended with or without qualifying terms to members of various other genera of the family Muridae, and also of other families of rodents, comprising forms differing greatly in habits, appearance, and details of structure, but all of small size. The common native mouse of Europe is *Apodemus sylvaticus,* which has reddish-brown upper parts and a pure-white belly. The smallest British species is the harvest mouse (*Micromys minutus*). In America the most common wild mice are those of the genus *Peromyscus,* containing the white-footed mouse (which see) and its numerous allies, and certain voles of the genus *Microtus,* commonly known as *meadow mice.* See VOLE, HARVEST MOUSE, POCKET MOUSE, JUMPING MOUSE, etc.

White-footed Mouse (*Peromyscus leucopus*).

2. A person, as a woman, so called by way of endearment.
3. A kind of match used in blasting or in firing guns.
4. A small round hair pad. Cf. RAT. *U. S.*
5. **a** A small leaden weight fastened to a string, used in pulling the sash cords into place over the pulleys in the jambs of a window-sash frame. **b** A similar weight used by plumbers to clear a stoppage in a closet pipe. **c** A conical piece of wood to which a fine wire is attached and so constructed that it may be forced by the pressure of compressed air through underground conduits. It is used to pull cables, attached to the wire, into place in the conduits.
6. *Slang.* **a** A dark-colored swelling caused by a blow. **b** A person of small importance; one without spirit or courage; as, Are you a man or a *mouse?*
7. [AS. *mūs* muscle. See MUSCLE.] A muscle; now, *Dial. Eng.,* any of various muscular parts of meat.
8. The color mouse gray.
9. *Anthropol.* In old European folk belief, the form taken by the soul at death as it escapes through the mouth.
10. *Naut.* **a** A knob made on a rope with spun yarn parceling, or the like, as to prevent a running eye from slipping. **b** = MOUSING **a**.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

mouse-brown, *adj.*	**mouse-eaten**	**mouseproof**
mouse-colored	**mouse-killing,** *adj.*	**mouse-still**

mouse (mouz), *v.;* MOUSED (mouzd); MOUS'ING (mouz'ĭng). *Intrans.:* **1.** To hunt or watch for and catch mice.
2. To watch for or pursue anything in a sly or diligent manner; to pry about, on the lookout for something.
3. To move about softly, like a mouse; to prowl.
—, *Trans.:* **1.** To handle as a cat does a mouse; hence, to pull about roughly in sport; to toy or play with wantonly. *Obs.* "[Death] *mousing* the flesh of men." *Shak.*
2. To hunt as a cat hunts a mouse; also, to search for patiently and carefully, as in odd corners.
3. *Naut.* To furnish with a mouse; to secure by means of a mousing.

mouse over. To pore over; to study absorbedly. *U. S.*

mouse'bane' (mous'bān'), *n.* A common European monkshood (*Aconitum napellus*) with poisonous foliage.

mouse barley. = WALL BARLEY **a**.

mouse'bird' (mous'bûrd'), *n.* **a** A coly (which see). **b** *U. S.* The white-rumped shrike.

mouse bloodwort. = MOUSE-EAR **a**.

mouse bur. The fruit of the unicorn plant.

mouse chop. A South African fig marigold (*Mesembryanthemum murinum*).

mouse control. A mechanical device which automatically corrects small errors of a driving clock.

mouse deer. A chevrotain.

mouse'–dun', *n.* Mouse gray. — **mouse'–dun'** (66), *adj.*

mouse'–ear', *n.* **a** Also **mouse'–ear' hawk'weed'.** A European hawkweed (*Hieracium pilosella*); — from its soft hairy leaves. **b** The forget-me-not (*Myosotis*). **c** Mouse-ear chickweed. **d** Also **mouse'–ear' ey'er·last'ing** *or* **plan'tain.** The cat's-foot *Antennaria plantaginifolia.* **e** = LOW CUDWEED.

mouse'–ear', *or* **mouse'–eared', chick'weed'.** Either of the two common hairy chickweeds *Cerastium vulgatum* and *C. viscosum.*

mouse–ear cress. A Eurasian crucifer (*Arabidopsis thaliana*), naturalized as a weed in the United States.

mouse'–eared' (mous'ērd'), *adj.* Having an appendage suggestive of the ear of a mouse.

mouse–ear scorpion grass. The forget-me-not *Myosotis palustris.*

mouse'fish' (mous'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* The common sargassum fish (*Histrio pictus*).

mouse galago. A West African galago (*Galago demidoffi*).

mouse grass. See GRASS, *Table.*

mouse gray. The color of the house mouse, reddish-yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

mouse hare. A pika.

mouse'hawk' (mous'hôk'), *n.* **a** *Local, Eng.* An owl; esp., the short-eared owl or the hawk owl. **b** Any of several hawks; esp., the marsh hawk or the rough-legged hawk.

mouse'hole' (mous'hōl'), *n.* A hole made by a mouse, for passage or abode, as in a wall; hence, a very small hole.

mouse'hound' (-hound'), *n.* A weasel. *Local, Eng.*

mouse hunt. **a** *Obs. exc. Dial.* An animal that hunts mice, esp. a weasel. **b** *Rare.* A hunt for or as if for a mouse.

mouse lemur. **a** A dwarf lemur. **b** A lemur of the genus *Cheirogaleus.*

mouse'let (mous'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), **mouse'ling** (-lĭng), *n.* A small or young mouse.

mouse milk. The sun spurge.

mouse mill, *or* **mouse'mill'** (mous'mĭl'), *n. Elec.* A small induction machine used for electrifying the needle of a quadrant electrometer, or the ink in a siphon recorder to cause it to fall in drops.

mouse opossum. See OPOSSUM.

mouse owl. The short-eared owl.

mouse pea. The meadow pea.

mous'er (mouz'ĕr), *n.* A cat or, rarely, other animal that catches mice. Hence: One who pries about looking or searching for something; specif., *Slang,* a detective.

mous'er·y (mous'ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* MOUSERIES (-ĭz). A place inhabited by a colony of mice or voles.

mouse septicemia. An infectious disease of mice caused by *Erysipelothrix murisepticae* (syn. *Bacillus murisepticus*).

mouse'tail' (mous'tāl'), *n.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Myosurus,* esp. *M. minimus;* — from the taillike torus of the flower. **b** Any of various other plants with a taillike inflorescence.

mouse thorn. = STAR THISTLE **a**.

Mouse Tower. In German legend, the tower on an island in the Rhine near Bingen in which Hatto was eaten by mice. See HATTO.

mouse'trap' (mous'trăp'), *n.* A trap for mice. Hence: **a** *Humorous.* A little house. **b** A lure to destruction. **c** A fishing tool for removing chopped-up rope and other small objects from a drilled well.

mouse'trap', *v. t.* To catch or entrap in or as in a mousetrap.

mousetrap switch. *Elec.* An automatic switch operated by an electromagnet.

mouse'web' (mōōs'wĕb'), *n.* A cobweb; gossamer; also, phlegm. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

mous'ey (mouz'ĭ; mous'ĭ). Var. of MOUSY, *adj.*

mous'ey (mouz'ĭ), *n.* A mouse; — a playful diminutive.

mous'ing (mouz'ĭng), *n.* **a** *Naut.* A turn or lashing of spun yarn or small stuff, or a metallic clasp or fastening, uniting the point and shank of a hook to prevent its unhooking or straightening out. **b** A ratchet movement in a loom.

mousing, *adj.* That mouses; prowling; prying; hence, inquisitive; also, rapacious. — **mous'ing·ly,** *adv.*

mousing hook. A hook with an attachment like a mousing which prevents its unhooking.

mou'sle (mou'z'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *mouse,* v.] To pull about roughly; to rumple. *Now Rare.*

mous'mee (mōōs'mā), *n.* Also **mous'mé,** [Jap. *musume* daughter, girl.] An unmarried Japanese girl, as a tea girl.

mous'que·taire' (mōōs'kē·târ'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A musketeer esp. [*cap.*], one of the French royal musketeers of the 17th and 18th centuries conspicuous both for their daring and their dandified dress and carriage. The term is used adjectively of various articles of dress fancied to resemble those worn by them; as, *mousquetaire* cuff, glove, sleeve, etc.

Mousquetaire, 17th cent.

2. = MOUSQUETAIRE GLOVE.

mousquetaire cuff. A deep flaring cuff.

mousquetaire glove. A glove with long loose wrist and no lengthwise opening, or a short one with few buttons.

mousquetaire sleeve. A long tight sleeve shirred lengthwise to give soft horizontal folds around the arm.

mousse (mōōs), *n.* [F., froth, foam, fr. L. *mulsa* hydromel. See MULSE.] **1.** *Cookery.* **a** A frozen dessert of sweetened and flavored whipped cream or thin cream and gelatin, frozen without stirring; a similar unsweetened product, often containing cheese or vegetables, and used for salad. **b** A gelatin dish made of a purée of meat or fish lightened with whipped cream.
2. Moss green.

mousse (mōōs), *n.* [F., fr. It. *mozzo,* fr. Sp. *mozo* young man, fr. L. *mustеus, mustus* young. See 1st MOTHER.] *Naut.* A boy serving in an officers' mess. *Brit.*

‖**mousse'line'** (mōōs'lēn'), *n.* [F. See MUSLIN.] **1.** Muslin.
2. Muslin glass; — called also **mousseline glass;** also, a wineglass made of it.

‖**mousse'line' de laine'** (dĕ lĕn'). [F., muslin of wool.] Muslin delaine. See DELAINE.

‖**mousse'line' de soie'** (swȧ'). [F., muslin of silk.] A soft thin silk fabric with a weave like that of muslin; silk muslin.

‖**mous'seux'** (mōō'sû'), *adj.* [F.] Of wine, sparkling.

mous·tache', **mous·ta'chio,** etc. Vars. of MUSTACHE, etc.

Mous·te'ri·an, Mous·tie'ri·an (mōōs·tē'r'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* [F. *moustérien.*] Of, pertaining to, or designating, a period of paleolithic culture named after the type station of Moustier cave, on the bank of the Vézère, in France. This period marks the culmination of the Neanderthal race.

mous'toc (mōōs'tŏk), *n.* The mustache monkey.

mous'y (mous'ĭ; mouz'ĭ), *adj.;* MOUS'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); MOUS'I·EST. **a** Of or resembling a mouse. **b** Quiet like a mouse. **c** Infested with mice; smelling of mice. — **mous'i·ly,** *adv.* — **mous'i·ness,** *n.*

mous'y (mous'ĭ). Var. of MOUSEY, *n.*

mou'tan' (mōō'tăn'), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *mu²·tan¹,* lit., tree peony.] The tree peony.

mouth (mouth), *n.; pl.* MOUTHS (mouthz). [ME. *mouth, muth,* fr. AS. *mūth;* akin to D. *mond,* OS. *mūth,* G. *mund,* ON. *muthr, munnr,* Sw. *mun,* Dan. *mund,* Goth. *munths,* Gr. *mastax* mouth, morsel, *masasthai* to chew, *mastichan*

---

mou'te·bank'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
moun'te·nance (moun'tē·nănz), *n.* Amount; quantity; value. *Obs.*
mounting medium. See MEDIUM, *n.,* 7 **b**.
mountjack. ✝ MANJAK.
mount'let, *n.* See -LET. [MOURN.
mourne. ✝ MORNE, lance head;
mourn'er·ess, *n.* See -ESS.
mourn'some (mōrn'sŭm; 181), *adj.* See -SOME.
mour'sa. Var. of MURSA.
mous, *n., pl.* of MOW, a jest. *Obs. exc. Scot.* [COLORED.
mouse'-col'or, *adj.* = MOUSE-
Mou·sei'on, *n.* = MUSEUM, 1.
mouse'kin, *n.* See -KIN.
mouse'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
mouse'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
mousetail grass. **a** = SLENDER FOXTAIL. **b** = RATTAIL, *n.* **c**.
mousick, mousike. ✝ MUZHIK.
mous'ie. Var. of MOUSEY, *n.*
mous'ie (mous'ĭ; *Scot.* mōōs'ĭ).
Var. of MOUSEY, *dim.* [MONSONI.
Mou'so·ni' (mōō'sō·nē'), *n.* =
mous·sen'a (mōō·sĕn'ȧ). Var. of MESENNA.
moust. Var. of MUST, musk.
mous'tang, mous'tang·er.
Vars. of MUSTANG, MUSTANGER.
mous'tick, *n.* [F. *moustique.*] = 1st MOSQUITO. *Obs.* [MOUGHT.
mout (mōt; mout). Var. of
mout (*Scot.* mōōt). Obs. exc. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MOLT.

---

to gnash the teeth, L. *mandere* to chew. Cf. MANGER, MASSETER, MASTIC, MASTICATE.] **1.** The opening through which an animal receives food; the aperture between the jaws or between the lips; also, the cavity, containing the tongue and teeth, between the lips and the pharynx; the buccal cavity; also, the structures enclosing this cavity; as, to seize with the *mouth*.

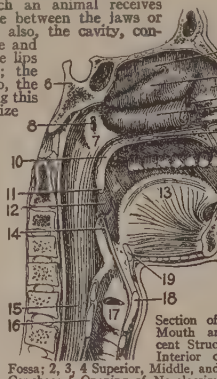

Section of Human Mouth and adjacent Structures. 1 Interior of Nasal Fossa; 2, 3, 4 Superior, Middle, and Inferior Conchae; 5 Opening of Nasolacrimal Duct; 6 Sphenoid Bone; 7 Interior of Pharynx; 8 Opening of Eustachian Tube; 9 Hard Palate; 10 Soft Palate; 11 Uvula; 12 Tonsil; 13 Tongue; 14 Epiglottis; 15 Interior of Esophagus; 16 Cricoid Cartilage; 17 Interior of Larynx; 18 Thyroid Cartilage; 19 Hyoid Bone.

2. a The mouth as the means of eating, swallowing, tasting, etc.; hence, a person as a consumer of food; as, hungry *mouths*. **b** The mouth as the means of speech or voice; as, out of the *mouths* of fools; hence, speech; utterance.

That in the *mouth* of two or three witnesses every word may be established. *Matt.* xviii. 16.

3. An opening resembling or likened to a mouth, as one affording entrance or exit; orifice; aperture; as: **a** The *mouth* of a jar or pitcher; the *mouth* of a cave, pit, well, or embrasure in a fortification; the *mouth* of a volcano. **b** The opening through which the waters of a river or any stream are discharged. **c** The entrance into a harbor. **d** The opening out of a hollow way, as in a tube, burrow, or drain. **e** The opening between the jaws of a pair of scissors or pincers or of a vise or similar tool. **f** The space in front of the cutter of a carpenter's plane through which the shavings pass.

4. Of a horse, capability of being guided by the bit.

5. A wry face; a grimace; a mow.

Make *mouths* upon me when I turn my back. *Shak.*

6. A mouthpiece, or spokesman. *Now Rare.*

7. Short for MOUTHPIECE, as of a bit or pipe.

8. *Slang.* **a** A noisy fellow. **b** A dupe. **c** Impudence.

9. *Arch.* = SCOTIA.

10. *Bot.* The summit of the tube of a corolla.

11. *Ceramics.* Any of several furnaces, each connected by a flue to a central opening in the oven, in a pottery kiln.

12. *Metal.* The opening in a metallurgical furnace through which it is charged; also, the taphole.

13. *Mining.* The entrance to a mine shaft or adit.

14. *Music.* The opening between the lips of an organ pipe (see FLUE PIPE, *Illust.*); also, an opening in a flute or similar instrument across which the performer blows.

15. *Ordnance.* The opening of a piece of ordnance, through which it is discharged.

16. *Railroads.* The space between the toe and throat of a frog.

17. *Zool.* The opening, or aperture, of any univalve shell.

— *by mouth.* = BY WORD OF MOUTH. *Obs.* **— *down in the mouth.*** Dejected; chapfallen. *Colloq.* **— *from mouth to mouth.*** From one speaker to another, as in repetition or speaking in turn. **— *keep one's mouth shut.*** To maintain silence. *Colloq.* **— *mouth to mouth.*** In close conference; face to face. *A Hebraism. R.* **— *with one mouth.*** Unanimously. *A Hebraism.*

mouth (mouth), *v.;* MOUTHED (mouthd); MOUTH'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To utter; now usually, to utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling; to speak in a strained or unnaturally sonorous manner; to declaim; as, *mouthing* platitudes.

"*Mouthing* out his hollow oes and aes." *Tennyson.*

2. To make mouths at. *Rare.*

3. To take into, or put in, the mouth; to seize with the mouth or teeth; to mumble; lick; also, rarely, to eat with much movement of the jaws and mouth.

4. a To accustom (a horse) to the bit and bridle. **b** To examine the mouth of (a horse).

5. To swage the top of (a metal can) to receive the cover.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To speak; talk; now only, to speak with a full, loud, or affected voice; to declaim; rant.

2. To be, or be capable of being, mouthed, or declaimed.

3. Of a river, to empty; to disembogue.

4. To put mouth to mouth; to kiss. *Obs. Shak.*

5. To make mouths or grimaces, esp. in contempt.

mouth (mouth), *adj.* **1.** Pert. to or used for the mouth.

2. Merely verbal; lip; as, *mouth* honor, love.

mouth (mōt; mout). Obs. past tense of MAY (auxiliary verb).

mouth'a·ble (mouth'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of, or fitted for, being mouthed. "*Mouthable* lines." *O. W. Holmes.*

mouth breathing. Habitual inhalation through the mouth.

mouth'breed'er (mouth'brēd'ĕr), *n.* Any of several small fishes, family Cichlidae, which carry their eggs and young in the mouth, esp. *Haplochromis multicolor*, of Africa.

mouthed (mouthd; moutht; 277), *adj.* **1.** Having a mouth; formed in respect to the mouth; as, *mouthed* like a cony.

2. Having the mouth open; gaping. *Obs.*

-mouthed (-mouthd; -mouth). A combining form of *mouthed*, denoting *having* (so many) *mouths* or (such a) *mouth* or, by extension, *voice* or *manner* or *kind of speech*. Corresponding adverbs are formed in *-ly*, as *weak-mouthedly;* corresponding nouns are formed in *-ness*.

bellmouthed	flat-mouthed	mealymouthed
bigmouthed	foulmouthed	narrow-mouthed
birdmouthed	free-mouthed	openmouthed
black-mouthed	fullmouthed	port-mouthed
bloody-mouthed	gentlemouthed	rabbit-mouthed
blue-mouthed	gobmouthed	red-mouthed
broad-mouthed	golden-mouthed	roundmouthed
broken-mouthed	greatmouthed	single-mouthed
bull-mouthed	hardmouthed	slowmouthed
butter-mouthed	hog-mouthed	smallmouthed
closemouthed	honeymouthed	smoothmouthed
dainty-mouthed	hotmouthed	splaymouthed
deepmouthed	humblemouthed	square-mouthed
double-mouthed	largemouthed	sweetmouthed
evilmouthed	lightmouthed	three-mouthed
fine-mouthed	longmouthed	weakmouthed
fire-mouthed	loosemouthed	white-mouthed
flannelmouthed	loudmouthed	widemouthed
flapmouthed	many-mouthed	wry-mouthed

mouth'er (mouth'ĕr), *n.* **a** One who mouths; an affected or declamatory speaker. **b** *Slang.* A blow on the mouth.

mouth'-fill'ing, *adj.* Filling the mouth, as a bombastic phrase, title, or the like.

mouth' foot'ed, *adj.* Having maxillipeds.

mouth'ful (mouth'fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* MOUTHFULS (-fo͝olz). **1.** As much as the mouth will hold. **b** As much as is usually put into the mouth at one time.

2. Figuratively: **a** A small quantity. **b** A mouth-filling word, etc. **c** *Slang.* Full measure for one speech; a lot.

mouth harp. *Music.* A mouth organ, or harmonica.

mouth hole. *Music.* The hole in the side of a transverse flute across which the player blows.

mouth'ish·ly (mouth'ĭsh·lĭ), *adv.* Mouthily.

mouth'-made' (mouth'mād'), *adj.* Spoken insincerely.

mouth mirror *or* **glass.** A small, usually long-handled, mirror for inspecting the mouth.

mouth organ. 1. *Music.* **a** The Panpipe. See PANDEAN HARMONICA. **b** A harmonica (sense **c**).

2. *Zool.* A mouth part.

mouth part. Also **mouth'-part'**, *n. Zool.* Any of the structures and appendages composing the mouth, as in insects; — usually in the plural, and technically called *trophi*.

mouth'piece' (mouth'pēs'), *n.* **1.** Something placed at or forming a mouth; as, the *mouthpiece* of a reed organ pipe.

2. a *Jocular.* The mouth. **b** That which represents the mouth in a model.

3. The part of a horse's bit that passes through the mouth.

4. a The part of a musical instrument, bugle, pipe, or the like, to which the mouth is applied. **b** A cigar or cigarette holder or tube.

5. A mouth protector; a respirator.

6. An appendage to an inlet or outlet opening of a pipe or vessel, to direct or facilitate the inflow or outflow of a fluid. See BORDA'S MOUTHPIECE.

7. One who delivers the opinion of others or of another; a spokesman; as, the *mouthpiece* of his party.

8. Specif., a criminal lawyer. *Slang.*

mouth pipe. *Music.* **a** An organ flue pipe. See FLUE PIPE. **b** Usually **mouth'pipe'** (mouth'pīp'). The section of a wind instrument into which the mouthpiece is inserted.

mouth'wash' (mouth'wŏsh'), *n.* A liquid preparation, as an antiseptic solution, for cleansing the mouth and teeth.

mouth'-wa'ter·ing, *n.* Flow of saliva in the mouth. **—** *adj.* Having or causing mouth-watering.

mouth'y (mouth'ĭ; mouth'ĭ), *adj.;* MOUTH'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); -I·EST. Given to mouthing; wearisomely or emptily loquacious; bombastic. "With many a *mouthy* speech." *Irving.* **—mouth'i·ly** (-ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* **— mouth'i·ness** (-nĕs; 119), *n.*

mou'ton (mo͞o'tŏn; mo͞o·tŏn'), *n.* [OF., prop. sheep. See MUTTON.] **a** = AGNEL. **b** [F.] A prison spy.

mou'ton·née' (mo͞o'tŏ·nā'), *adj.* Also **mou'ton·néed'** (-nād'). [F. *moutonnée.*] *Phys. Geog.* Rounded like a sheep's back. See ROCHE MOUTONNÉE.

mou'zah (mou'zä), *n.* [Hind. *mauzā*, fr. Per. *mawza*, fr. Ar. *mawḍa'.*] A village, sometimes consisting of separate parcels. *India.*

mov'a·ble, move'a·ble (mo͞ov'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [OF. *movable.* See MOVE.] **1.** Apt or inclined to move; having a tendency to move; moving readily or quickly; figuratively, fickle; inconstant; changeable. *Obs.*

2. Capable of being moved, lifted, carried, drawn, turned, or conveyed, or in any way made to change place or posture; susceptible of motion; not fixed or stationary; as, a *movable* steam engine.

3. Changing from one date to another; as, *movable* feasts, the dates of which vary from year to year.

4. *Astrol.* Designating the zodiacal signs Aries, Cancer, Libra, and Capricorn, in which the process of renewal in complexion takes place. See SIGN, 8.

5. *Gr. Gram.* Designating any of certain consonants which may be added or dropped according to euphony. Thus, in Greek, "N (nu) movable" is generally added to words in *si* and to verbs of the third person in *e*, when the next word begins with a vowel (*didōsi* (*n*) *emoi*).

6. *Semit. Gram.* Pronounced, as disting. from "quiescent"; — of certain consonants and syllables, as in Hebrew.

Syn. — MOVABLE, MOBILE. That is MOVABLE which may be moved, esp. from one place to another; that is MOBILE which is characterized by great facility, flexibility, or responsiveness of movement; as, *movable* type, a *movable* attachment (to an instrument, etc.); *mobile* as a fluid; "the gray restless eye, the thin *mobile* lips" (*J. R. Green*); "... the *mobile* mirror of his mind" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). Cf. FLEXIBLE.

Ant. — Fixed, stationary, immovable.

— mov'a·bil'i·ty, move'a·bil'i·ty (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **— mov'a·ble·ness, move'a·ble·ness,** *n.* **— mov'a·bly, move'a·bly** (mo͞ov'ȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

mov'a·ble, move'a·ble, *n.* **1.** One capable of being moved.

2. An article of wares or goods; esp., and now only, an article of furniture; — usually in *pl.*

3. *Obs.* **a** Something that can be moved or set in motion, as any part of a watch's works. **b** A person who moves or changes readily or often.

4. *Law.* **a** *Rom. & Civil Law.* A subject of property which is of such a nature as to admit of being moved from place to place without injury; a subject of property not attached to the soil; — usually in *pl.* Strictly, movables are limited to tangible objects, but the term is sometimes used to include choses in action. In a general way movables correspond to the personal property of English law; but the two terms are not synonymous, some forms of personal property, such as growing crops, rent, etc., not being movables. **b** *Scots. Law.* Any property, corporeal or incorporeal, that does not descend to an heir in heritage. **c** *Scots. & Civil Law.* Not heritable.

5. *Ptolemaic Astron.* Any of the nine spheres. *Obs.*

movable dam. *Hydraulic Engin.* A dam at the head of a shoal in a stream, so constructed that it can be raised, lowered, laid prostrate, or removed, at will.

mov'able-do' sys'tem (-dō'). *Music.* The application of the sol-fa syllables in reading music in such a way that the major tonic or keynote is called *do*. *Do* thus moves from one position on the staff to another as different keys are used. Sometimes the minor tonic also is called *do*, in which case the syllables for the harmonic minor scale are *do, re, me, fa, sol, le, ti, do*. But more often the minor tonic is called *la*, the syllables then being *la, ti, do, re, mi, fa, si, la*. Opposed to *fixed-do system*.

movable exchange. *Finance.* = INDIRECT EXCHANGE, 2.

movable fixture. See FIXTURE, 5.

movable kidney, liver, etc. *Med.* = FLOATING KIDNEY, LIVER, etc. See FLOATING, *adj.*, 6.

mov'ant (mo͞ov'ănt), *adj.* Moving. **—***n.* One that is moving.

move (mo͞ov), *v.;* MOVED (mo͞ovd); MOV'ING (mo͞ov'ĭng). [ME. *moven*, fr. OF. *moveir* (3d pl. pres. *muevent;* cf. ME. *meven* to move), F. *mouvoir*, fr. L. *movere;* akin to Gr. *amynein* to ward off, Lith. *mauti* to put on or pull off, Skr. *mīvati* he moves, pushes, past part. *mūta*. Cf. EMOTION, 3d MOB, MOMENT, MUNDANE, MUTINY, PROMOTE, REMOTE.] *Transitive:* **1. a** To change the place or position of in any manner; to carry, convey, draw, push, or the like from one place to another; to impel; shift; as, the wind *moves* a vessel; the horse *moves* a carriage; to *move* troops; to *move* a house. **b** To remove; displace. **c** *Colloq.* To force (one) to betake himself off or away; — with *on*.

2. To set in motion; to stir; to impart motion to; actuate; as, to *move* one's head; as, a device is *moved* by a spring.

3. To excite to action by the presentation of motives; to rouse by appeal to the mind or desires; to influence; prompt; impel; as, nothing could *move* him to reconsider.

4. To arouse the feelings or passions of; esp., to excite to tenderness or compassion; to touch pathetically; to affect with any emotion; as, the pitiful tale deeply *moved* them; the outrage *moved* him to wrath; also, to excite, as an emotion, passion, or a sentiment or its expression. "To *move* wild laughter." *Shak.*

5. To propose; recommend; specif., to propose formally for consideration and determination, in a deliberative assembly; to submit, as a resolution; as, I *move* we adjourn. ☞ In the best parliamentary usage, the expressions "I move you," or "I make a motion," are held to be incorrect.

6. a To apply to, as for relief or aid; — now used only of a formal application, as to a court or legislative body. **b** *Archaic.* To urge; incite; solicit.

The Scripture *moveth* us, in sundry places, to acknowledge and confess our manifold sins and wickedness. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

7. *Obs.* **a** To set in motion; to commence; to stir up; as, to *move* a lawsuit; to *move* hostilities. **b** To introduce or plead in a law court. **c** To apply; administer. **d** To evoke, as dreams or lies. **e** To utter, emit (sound). **f** To cause to be angry.

8. *Chess, Checkers, etc.* To transfer (a piece or man) from one space or position to another, according to the rules.

9. *Com.* To cause to move, or be sold.

10. *Med.* To cause to operate; as, to *move* the bowels.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To change or undergo change of, place, position, or posture; to stir; to go, in any manner, from one place or position to another; to proceed; advance; as, a ship *moves* rapidly; also, of a door, machine, etc., to turn; work; revolve.

2. a Figuratively, to progress; advance; as, the campaign *moves* rapidly; the action of the play *moves* slowly. **b** *Colloq.* To move or progress rapidly; to show marked activity. "Things were beginning to *move*." *Masefield.*

3. To carry on one's mode of life or one's activities; as, to *move* in select circles.

4. To act; to take action; to begin to act; as, to *move* in a matter. "God *moves* in a mysterious way." *Cowper.*

5. To depart; betake oneself off; — often with *on*. *Colloq.*

6. To make an appeal, application, or the like; — used with *for;* as, the plaintiff *moved* for a rehearing.

7. To change residence; to remove, as from one house, town, or state, to another.

8. To bow or salute, as by lifting the hat. *Dial. Eng.*

9. Of the bowels, to have an evacuation.

10. *Obs.* **a** To be stirred or inclined; to tend. **b** To be stirred up; to commence; also, to originate; proceed; as, a fierce war *moved*. **c** To speak; say; argue. **d** To dance.

11. *Chess, Checkers, etc.* To make a move.

12. *Com.* To be sold or exchanged;—said of commodities.

13. *Music.* To progress melodically, as a voice or part.

Syn. — Induce, cause, animate, stimulate, provoke, rouse, kindle, spur, goad. — MOVE, ACTUATE, IMPEL, PROMPT, INCITE, INSTIGATE. MOVE (cf. MOTIVE) is the general term for rousing one to action or inducing one to act; ACTUATE suggests more definitely the inner springs or motives of conduct; as, "If kingdom *move* thee not, let *move* thee zeal and duty" (*Milton*); "whether such vanity, and nothing else, *actuated* him therein" (*Carlyle*). To IMPEL (cf. COMPEL) is to move (esp. to almost involuntary action) as if by a push forward; to PROMPT is to stimulate to act, as by suggestion, as, "A mightier power . . . several men *impels* to several ends" (*Pope*). "Here was a world which did not halt in meditation, but *prompted* one to make actual trial of it" (*W. Pater*). INCITE and INSTIGATE agree in the idea of stirring or provoking to action; to *instigate* is commonly (but not always) to incite to evil; as, "Commonly, though not always, we exhort to good actions, we *instigate* to ill; we animate, *incite*, and encourage indifferently to good or bad" (*Johnson*). Cf. EXCITE, KINDLE. See REMOVE.

Ant. — Dissuade; repress, restrain; stop.

move of or by. *Law.* To be held by; to belong or pertain to; — said of property. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

move the previous question. *Parl. Practice.* To move that the main question be now considered, — esp. for closing or postponing debate. See PREVIOUS QUESTION.

move (mo͞ov), *n.* **1.** Act of moving; a movement; specif.: **a** *Rare.* A motion or proposal. **b** An act for the attainment of an object; a step in the execution of a purpose; a device; as, a shrewd *move*. **c** A moving from a fixed position; a beginning to move or leave. **d** A change of place or habitation.

2. *Chess, Checkers, etc.* Act of moving a piece or man; an instance of this; also, a turn to move.

3. *Glass Mfg.* A nominal period used in determining the pay of workmen when based on the amount of piecework fairly done in that time.

Syn. — See MOTION.

— *the move.* *Checkers.* The final move, after men are paired off, which leaves the adversary unable to escape blocking or capture. Possession of the move usually changes with single exchanges of man for man.

move'less (mo͞ov'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Without movement; fixed. **— -less·ly,** *adv.* **— -less·ness,** *n.*

move'ment (mo͞ov'mĕnt), *n.* [OF. (F. *mouvement*). See MOVE; cf. MOMENT.] **1.** Act, process, or instance of moving; change of place, position, or posture; a particular act or manner of moving; as, the *movement* of a wagon, of freight, of heavenly bodies.

2. A mental motion; impulse; emotion. *Now Rare.*

3. An act of evacuation of the bowels; also, the matter evacuated.

4. A connected and long continued series of acts and events tending toward some more or less definite end; an agitation in favor of some principle, policy, etc.; as, the Tractarian *movement;* the prohibition *movement*.

5. An effect as of motion; hence, in literature and other art, action; incident; as, a poem of dramatic *movement*.

6. *pl.* Activities of a person or group of persons.

mouth'ing (mouth'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of MOUTH. — mouth'ing·ly, *adv.*	mouth'less, *adj.* See -LESS. mouth'like', *adj.* See -LIKE. mouthly, *adj.* Done with the mouth. *Obs.*	mouth'root', *n.* = GOLDTHREAD 8. mouth'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.	moux, *v.* Mouse. *Ref. Sp.* moux'er. Mouser. *Ref. Sp.* mouton. † MUTTON.	mou·sou'na (mo͞o·so͞o'nȧ), *n.* [Ar. *mawzūnah* of full weight.] See COIN, *Table.*	mov'al, *n.* Moving. *Obs.* move'a·ble, *etc.* Var. of MOVABLE, etc.

7. Tendency of change; trend; as, the *movement* of the age.
8. *Mech.* A system of mechanism for transmitting a definite motion, or for transforming motion; esp., a delicate train of wheelwork, as in a watch. Cf. IMPULSE MOVEMENT.
9. *Mil. & Nav.* A component part of a maneuver.
10. *Music.* **a** = MOTION, *n.*, 15. **b** Rhythm; as, a dance *movement*. **c** = TIME, *n.*, 22. **d** = TEMPO. **e** A distinct structural division, complete in its own key, rhythmic structure, themes, etc., forming part of an extended composition; as, a *movement* of a suite, sonata, symphony.
11. *Pros.* Particular rhythmical flow, as of a verse or strophe; as, the majestic *movement* of the Homeric hexameter.
Syn. — See MOTION.

mov'er (mōōv'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A person or thing that moves, stirs, or changes place, or is in action.
2. A person or thing that imparts motion; a motor.
3. One who or that which excites, instigates, or causes movement, a movement, change, etc.; as, *movers* of sedition.
4. A proposer; one who offers a proposition, or recommends anything; as, the *mover* of a resolution.
5. One who moves, or works at moving others, from one residence to another.
6. *Chess.* A problem solvable in a (specified) number of moves; — used in combination; as a three-*mover*.

mov'ie (mōōv'Ĭ), *n.* A motion picture. — **mov'ie,** *adj. Both Chiefly U. S. & Canada.*
— ***the mov'ies*** (-Īz). A motion-picture performance; also, motion pictures, collectively considered. *Slang, U. S.*

mov'ie-go'er, *n.* One who goes to see motion pictures.

mov'ie-land' (mōōv'Ĭ-lănd'), *n.* The land of the imagination, as pictured in the "movies"; also, the region, esp. southern California, where some of the most important American motion pictures are made. *Colloq.*

mov'ing (mōōv'Ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of MOVE. Specif.: *adj.* **a** Changing place or posture; causing motion or action; as, a *moving* car, power, or cause. **b** Exciting movement of the mind; adapted to move the sympathies, passions, etc. — **mov'ing-ly,** *adv.*

I sang an old and *moving* story. *Coleridge.*

Syn. — See AFFECTING.

moving cause. See CAUSE, *n.*, 1.

moving cluster. *Astron.* See CLUSTER, *n.*, 4.

moving coil. *Elec.* A coil mounted on a rotatable vertical axis, used esp. in galvanometers. — **mov'ing-coil',** *adj.*

mov'ing-coil' gal'va·nom'e·ter. *Elec.* A galvanometer in which the current flows through a coil suspended between the poles of a permanent magnet and is measured by the deflections of the coil. The deflections are indicated by a pointer or a beam of light reflected from a small mirror (see REFLECTING GALVANOMETER). The reflecting moving-coil galvanometer is often known as the *d'Arsonval galvanometer*, from its inventor. See GALVANOMETER.

moving day. A day when one's residential, store, or office effects are transported to another location.

mov'ing-i'ron me'ter. *Elec.* An instrument in which a vane or plunger of soft iron is moved by the magnetic field set up by a coil carrying the current to be measured. This principle is used in making both ammeters and voltmeters. Called also *iron-vane meter*.

moving picture. A motion picture. *Colloq.*

moving sidewalk. A sidewalk constructed on the principle of an endless belt, or of a series of such, side by side, and moving at different gradated speeds, so that a person stepping on it will be carried along.

moving staircase *or* **stairway.** An escalator.

mow (mou), *n.* [ME. *mowe*, fr. AS. *mūga, mūha, mūwa*, mow, heap; akin to ON. *mūgi*, Gr. *mykōn*.] **1.** A heap or mass of hay, sheaves of grain, etc., esp. one stowed in a barn, also, the place in a barn for such stowing.
2. A cornfield. *Obs.*

mow (mou), *v. t.;* MOWED (moud); MOW'ING. To lay, stack, or stow in or as in a mow.

mow (mō; mou), *n.* Also **moe, mowe.** [ME. *mowe, mouwe*, fr. OF. *moue*, fr. MD. *mouwe*.] **1.** A grimace; a mocking face; a mouth. *Archaic.*

The mops and *mows* of the old witch. *Stevenson.*

2. A jest; mockery. *Obs. exc. pl.*, esp. in ***not mows,*** not a jesting matter. *Chiefly Scot.*

mow *v. i.* To make grimaces; to mock; also, *Obs.*, to jest.

mow (mō), *v.; past tense* MOWED (mōd); *past part.* MOWED or MOWN (mōn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* MOW'ING. [ME. *mowen, mawen*, fr. AS. *māwan;* akin to D. *maaijen*, G. *mähen*, OHG. *māen*, Gr. *amaōn*, MIr. *meithel* a party of reapers, L. *metere* to reap, mow, OHG. *mad* math. Cf. MATE, MEADOW.] *Transitive:* **1.** To cut down, as grass, with a scythe or machine. **b** To cut the grass, grain, etc., from; as, to *mow* a lawn.
2. To cut down; to cause to fall in rows or masses, as in mowing grass; as, the machine guns *mowed* down the men.
— *Intrans.:* To cut grass, etc., with a scythe or machine.

mow (mō). Var. of MU, the measure.

mow, mowe (mō), *v. i.* [AS. *magan*. See MAY, *v.*] *Obs.*
1. May; can.
2. Must; ought; should.

mow'a·ble (mō'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That can be mowed.

mo·wa'na (mō·wä'nä), *n.* [Sechuana dial.] The baobab.

mow'burn' (mou'bûrn'), *v. i.* To become heated while stacked in the mow, as uncured hay. *Obs.* — *n.* Overheating and fermentation from being stacked in the mow. — **mow'burnt'** (-bûrnt'), *adj.*

mow'er (mō'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which mows; specif., a mowing machine.

mow'er (mō'ĕr; mou'ĕr), *n.* One who makes mows, or grimaces; a mocker. *Obs.*

Mow'gli (mou'glĭ), *n.* In Kipling's *Jungle Books*, a native boy reared by wolves in the jungles of India.

mow'ie (mou'Ĭ), *n.* A stackyard. *Cornwall.*

mow'ing (mō'Ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of MOW. Specif.: *n.* **a** A quantity mowed. **b** *U. S.* Land from which grass or hay is cut; meadowland.

mow'ing (mō'Ĭng; mou'-), *n.* [From 4th MOW.] A grimacing; derision; mockery. — *adj.* Grimacing; derisive.

mow'ing grass. Grass grown for mowing.

mowing machine. *Agric. Mach.* An implement for cutting standing grass, grain, or hay, and consisting of (1) a cast-iron frame supported by two drive wheels in frictional contact with the ground, (2) a cutting mechanism comprising a reciprocating knife or sickle operated through guards or fingers and driven by a pitman from a crank, (3) gearing governing the speed of the crank, and (4) dividers to divide the cut hay or grass from that standing. Cf. VERTICAL-LIFT MOWER.

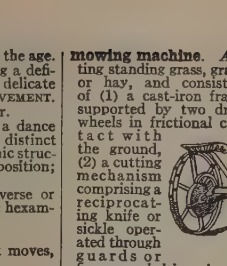
Mowing Machine.

mow'land' (mō'lănd'), *n.* Also **mow lot.** A field where grass is grown for hay; meadowland. *Local, U. S.*

mow'stead' (mou'stĕd'; mō'-), *n.* The stand or standing place of the rick; also, the threshing floor. *Dial. Eng.*

mowth (mōth), *n.* A mowing.

mox'a (mŏk'sȧ), *n.* [Corrupt. of Jap. *mogusa* (pronounced *mongsa*), an escharotic made from the plant *yomogi;* cf. F. *moxa*.] **1.** *Med.* A soft woolly mass prepared from the young leaves of a Chinese wormwood (*Artemisia moxa*), and used as a cautery by burning it on the skin; hence, any substance used in a like manner as a counterirritant.
2. The plant from which this substance is obtained.
3. The creeping snowberry.

mox'ie·ber'ry (mŏk'sĭ·bĕr'Ĭ), *n.* Creeping snowberry. *U. S.*

Mox'o (mŏk'sō; mō'hō), *n.* An Indian of an Arawakan tribe of northern Bolivia.

moy (moi), *adj.* [Cf. F. *mou, mol*, soft, fr. L. *mollis*.] Gentle; mild; also, demure; affected. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

moy (moi), *n.* [OF. *moi* (F. *muid*).] In *Henry V.*, V. iv, Pistol's misunderstanding of French *moi*, me, as a measure or coin.

moy'en (moi'ĕn), *n.* [OF. *moien, meien*, means (F. *moyen*). See MEAN, *n. & adj.*, intermediate.] **1.** Means; agency; influence; course; way. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
2. Property; substance. *Obs.*

moy'en, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *moiener*.] To effect by means; to bring about. *Scot.*

moy'en, *adj.* [OF. *moien* (F. *moyen*).] Medium in position, size, or status. *Obs.*

‖mo'yen' âge' (mwȧ'yĕ'-näzh'). [F.] The Middle Ages.

moy·enne' (moi·ĕn'), *n.* Also **moy·en'.** [F., lit., of middle size.] An early form of cannon about ten feet long.

moy'ite (moi'Ĭt), *n.* [From *Moyie*, Brit. Columbia.] *Petrog.* A granite whose quartz forms over 50 per cent of the light-colored constituents.

moyle (moil), *n.* [F. *mule* a slipper; cf. L. *mulleus*. See MULE slipper.] A kind of shoe or slipper.

Mo·yune' gun'pow'der. See TEA, *n.*, 1 **b**.

Mo'zam·bi'can (mō'zăm·bē'kăn), *adj.* Pertaining to Mozambique.

mo'zam·bique' (mō'zăm·bēk'), *n.* An open dress fabric with a warp of double cotton threads, and a soft woolen filling.

Mo'zam·bique' Cur'rent (mō'zăm·bēk'). A warm ocean current flowing from the Indian Ocean southward through the Mozambique Channel, past Natal (hence called also *Natal Current*) and along the coast of Cape Province, where it is known as the *Agulhas Current*. Off Cape Agulhas it is deflected to the left and flows southeastward toward Australia. It is considered to have a decided effect on the climate of Cape Province.

Moz·ar'ab (mōz·ăr'ăb), **Muz·ar'ab** (mŭz-), *n.* [Sp. *mozárabe*, fr. Ar. *musta'rib* a would-be Arab.] An Arabized person; — a name given to Christians in Moslem Spain, who adopted Arabic speech and customs. — **Moz'a·ra'bi·an** (mōz'ȧ·rā'bĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.* — **Moz·ar'a·bic** (mōz·ăr'ȧ·bĭk), *adj.*

Moz·ar'a·bic lit'ur·gy (mōz·ăr'ȧ·bĭk). The rite used in the Spanish Church until the 12th century, called ***Gothic*** in reference to the Visigothic period, ***Toledan*** from the primatial see of Spain, and ***Isidorian*** because of a supposed revision by Isidore of Seville. The name *Mozarabic* does not refer to Arabic elements in the liturgy, but to its use by the Mozarabs. It is closely related to the Gallican rite. See LITURGY, 1.

Mo·zar'te·an (mō·zär'tē·ăn; mō·tsär'-), *adj.* Of or pert. to Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–91); characteristic of his smooth and graceful style.

mo'zing (mō'zĭng), *n.* The teaseling of cloth with a gig.

‖mo'zo (mō'thō; 267), *n.* [Sp. See MOUSSE boy.] A manservant or man of all work.

moz·zet'ta (mō·zĕt'ȧ; *It.* mōt·sĕt'tä), **mo·zet'ta** (mō·zĕt'ȧ), *n.* [It. *mozzetta*. Cf. AMICE a hood.] A short cape with a small ornamental hood, worn, ordinarily, over the rochet by the Pope, cardinals, bishops, abbots and canons. It is a symbol of jurisdiction and may not be worn by bishops outside their diocese.

Mpon'do (ˈmpŏn'dō), *n.* A Pondo. See 2d M-.

mpret (ˈm·prĕt'), *n.* [Alban. *mbret* king, fr. L. *imperator*. See EMPEROR.] The title of the ruler of Albania (1913–14).

Mr. (mĭs'tĕr). **1.** The written form of the title Mister.
2. = MASTER. *Obs.*

M radiation. *Physics.* X rays emitted when an electron becomes an M electron.

Mr. Al'fred Jin'gle. See JINGLE, Mr. ALFRED.

Mr. Doo'ley (dōō'lĭ). A humorous Irish-American saloon-keeper, created by Finley Peter Dunne as a vehicle for satiric comment on current events of the late nineties and the early years of the 20th century.

M roof. *Arch.* A kind of roof formed by the junction of two common gable roofs with a valley between them, so that the section resembles the letter M. When repeated it becomes a *saw-tooth* roof. See ROOF, *Illust.*

Mrs. (mĭs'Ĭz; -Ĭs; 277). **1.** The form of Mistress when used as a title. See MISTRESS, 7; MADAM, 2 **c**.
2. = MISTRESS. *Obs.*

Mrs. Grun'dy. See GRUNDY, MRS.

Mrs. Gum'midge. See GUMMIDGE, MRS.

Mrs. Jewkes. See JEWKES, MRS.

Mr. Sludge, "The Medium" (slŭj). A poem (1864) by Robert Browning, dealing with spiritualism.

Mrs. Sai'rey Gamp'. See GAMP, MRS. SAIREY.

Mru (mrōō), *n.* A member of an Indo-Chinese people of the hill districts of Chittagong and Arakan; also, their language. See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES, *Table.*

mu (mū; mōō; mü), *n.* [Gr. *my*.] **1.** The twelfth letter (M, *μ*) of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to English *m*. See M.
2. a An instance of the letter M, *μ*, written, printed, etc. **b** As a numeral, 40. Cf. GREEK NUMERAL.
3. Used variously, often in the form M, *μ*, for classifying, as [*cap.*], *Astron.*, to designate some star, usually the twelfth brightest, of a constellation; as, *Mu* (*μ*) Boötis.
4. *Elec.* The amplification factor in an electron tube; as, high *mu;* low *mu*.

mu (mōō), *n. sing. & pl.* [Chin. *mu*³.] A Chinese unit of area: **a** Under the old system, 6,000 sq. ch'ih of varying lengths. See CH'IH; MEASURE, *Table.* **b** With the adoption of the metric system, an are.

mu·ang' (mü·äng'), *n.* [Siamese *mīaṅ* city, country.] The capital of a province. *Siam.*

Mu'av lime'stone' (mōō'ăv). [From *Muav* Canyon, which debouches into Grand Canyon.] *Geol.* The uppermost formation of the Cambrian in the Grand Canyon region of Arizona, consisting of platy, impure, mottled limestone, with thin layers of sandstone and shale, having a total thickness of about 500 feet. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

mu·ba'rat (mōō·bä'rät), *n.* [Ar. *mubārāh* mutual discharge.] *Moham. Law.* A divorce made at the instance of any person other than the wife.

mu·ca'go (mū·kā'gō), *n.* [ML.] *Obs.* **a** Mucus; a coating of mucus. **b** Mucilage.

mu'ca·ro (mōō'kä·rō), *n.* A West Indian owl (*Gymnasio nudipes*). *Puerto Rico.*

mu'ce·din (mū'sĕ·dĭn; mū·sē'dĭn), *n.* [L. *mucedo* mucus.] *Biochem.* A protein held to be present in wheat, rye, etc., similar to, or identical with, gliadin. *Now Rare.*

mu·ced'i·na'ceous (mū·sĕd'Ĭ·nā'shŭs), *adj.* Mucedinous.

mu'ce·dine (mū'sĕ·dĭn), *n.* [See MUCEDIN.] A mold fungus.

mu·ced'i·nous (mū·sĕd'Ĭ·nŭs), **mu'ce·din'e·ous** (mū'sĕ·dĭn'ē·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *mucedo, -inis*, mucus.] *Bot.* Of the nature of, or resembling, mold or mildew.

much (mŭch), *adj.; compar.* MORE (mōr; 181); *superl.* MOST (mōst); — both from another root. [ME. *moche, muche*, fr. *mochel, muchel*, fr. AS. *mycel, micel*. See MICKLE.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Great in size; big; also, of full growth or stature. **b** Uncommon in degree. **c** High in rank or position; mighty. *Chaucer.*
2. Many in number. *Archaic.*

Edom came out against him with *much* people. *Num.* xx. 20.

3. Great in quantity, extent, or duration.
Syn. — Great, abundant.
Ant. — Little, inconsiderable, slight.
— ***much cry and little wool.*** See under CRY. — ***too much for one.*** More than a match for one. *Colloq.*

much (mŭch), *n.* **1.** A great quantity; a great deal; also, an indefinite quantity; as, you have as *much* as I.
2. A thing uncommon, wonderful, or noticeable; something considerable; as, it is *much* even to be alive.
3. Persons of rank or eminence; — in the phrase *much and late*, everybody. *Obs. Chaucer.*

☞ *Much* can be regarded as an adjective qualifying a word unexpressed, and may often, therefore, be modified by *as, so, too, very.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

much-containing	**much-enduring**	**much-pondering**
much-devouring	**much-loving**	**much-suffering**

much, *adv.* [See MUCH, *adj.*] **1.** To a great degree or extent; greatly; abundantly; far.

Thou art *much* mightier than we. *Gen.* xxvi. 16.

2. Nearly; almost.

All left the world *much* as they found it. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. Very. *Rare.* "A *much* unskillful . . . guide." *Dryden.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

much-admired	**much-engrossed**	**much-praised**
much-advertised	**much-honored**	**much-revered**
much-branched	**much-lauded**	**much-sought**
much-coiled	**much-loved**	**much-valued**
much-discussed	**much-mooted**	**much-worshiped**

— ***much of a muchness.*** Much the same. *Colloq.* "Men 's men; gentle or simple, they 're *much of a muchness.*" *G. Eliot.*

much (mŭch), *v. t.* To make much of; to put confidence in; also, to caress. *Dial.*

‖mu·cha'cha (mōō·chä'chä), *n.* [Sp.] Girl; lass; also, sometimes, a female servant.

‖mu·cha'cho (-chō), *n.; pl.* -CHOS (*Sp.* -chōs). [Sp.] Boy; lad; also, a male servant.

Much Ado About Nothing. A comedy by Shakespeare, published 1600. See BENEDICK; BEATRICE, 3.

much'-hun'ger (mŭch'hŭng'gĕr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Trillium*. *U. S.*

much'ly (mŭch'lĭ), *adv.* Much. *Obs. exc. Slang.*

much'ness (-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* **1.** Greatness in size. *Obs.*
2. Greatness in number, amount, or degree; a large amount. "Quantity and *muchness* of time." *W. Whately.*

muci-. A combining form from Latin *mucus*, mucus, as in **mu·cif'er·ous, mu'ci·form, mu·cig'e·nous, mu·cip'a·rous.**

mu'cic (mū'sĭk), *adj.* [F. *mucique*, fr. L. *mucus* mucus.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline diacid, $(CHOH)_4(CO_2H)_2$, obtained by the oxidation of gums, dulcitol, lactose, etc. It has been used as a substitute for cream of tartar in baking powder.

mu'cid (mū'sĭd), *adj.* [L. *mucidus*, fr. *mucus* mucus. See MUCUS; cf. MOIST.] Musty; slimy; mucous. — **-cid·ness,** *n.*

mu·cif'ic (mū·sĭf'Ĭk), *adj.* [*mucus* + *-fic.*] **1.** *Med.* Inducing or stimulating the secretion of mucus; blennogenous.
2. *Physiol.* Secreting mucus, as a gland.

mu'ci·gen (mū'sĭ·jĕn), *n. Biochem.* Mucinogen.

mu'ci·lage (mū'sĭ·lĭj), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *mucilago* a musty juice, fr. L. *mucus*. See MUCUS.] **1.** *Bot.* Any of certain

---

movement of variation. See ALLASSOTONIC.

mov'ent (mōōv'ĕnt). Var. of MOVANT.

mov'er-ess (mōōv'ĕr·ĕs; -Ĭs; 119), *n.* A female mover or instigator. *Obs.*

mov'ie-dom, *n.* See -DOM. [*Inc.*]

mov'ie-ise, *n. i.* See -ISE, 1 **b**. *Colloq.*

mov'ie-mind'ed, *adj.* See -MINDED. *Colloq.*

mov'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

mo'wah (mō'wȧ). Var. of MAHUA.

mowch (mōōch). Scot. var. of [MOOCH, to pilfer.]

mowcht (mōxt; mouxt). Past tense of MAY. *New Dial.*

mowd. Mowed. *Ref. Sp.*

mow'die, mow'die-man, mow'die-wort'. Vars. of MOUDIE, MOUDIEMAN, MOLDWARP.

mowe. ✝ MAY, MEW, MOVE, MOW.

mow'ha (mou'hȧ), *n.* = MAHUA.

mowl (mōl; mōōl). Var. of MOLD. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

mowle. ✝ MOLE, animal; MOLD.

mowle. Var. of MOOL; 4th MULE.

mow'ly. Var. of MOULY, MOLDY.

mown (mōn), *past part. & part. adj.* of MOW, to cut.

mowne. Obs. pl. pres. indic. of MAY.

mow'ra, mow'rah (mou'rȧ), *n.* = MAHUA.

mow'rah-seed' oil, mowrah butter. [See MAHUA TREE.] = MAHUA BUTTER. [a jest.]

mowse (mōōz), *Scot. pl.* of MOW,

mowt (mōt; mout). Past tense of MAY. *New Dial.*

mow'en-ant, *prep.* [F. *moyeannant*.] By means of. *Obs.*

moy'en-er, *n.* [OF. *moienor*, or *moienier*.] An intermediary. *Obs. Scot.*

moy'en-less, *adj.* See -LESS. *Scot.*

moyle. Var. of MOIL, MULE.

mo'yo (mō'yō), *n.* [Sp.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Moz'za, Mo'zah (mō'zȧ). *Bib.*

Moz'ca (mōs'kȧ; 267). Var. of MUYSCA.

mozell. ✝ MUZZLE.

mo'ze·mize (mō'zē·mīz; mōz'-mīz), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Nipissing *monsomish* viburnum, lit., moose bush.] = MOUNTAIN ASH **b** (1).

Mpang'we (ˈmpăng'wĕ), *n.* = FAN.

m-ple point. = MULTIPLE POINT **a**.

M series. *Physics.* See K SERIES.

M'-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.

‖m'sieu (m'syū), *n.* [F.] Short for MONSIEUR.

M star, M'-type' star. *Astrophysics.* See SPECTRAL TYPE.

M-Swa·hi'li, *n.* See 2d M-.

M'-to-M' cor're·spond'ence. See CORRESPONDENCE, 5.

M tooth. See SAW, *n.*, *Illust.*

mu-. See 2d M-.

mu'a·ble, *adj.* [OF.] Changeable; mutable. *Obs.*

mu'ance (mū'ăns), *n.* [OF.] Change; mutation. *Obs.*

mu·az'zin (mū·ăz'Ĭn). Var. of MUEZZIN.

mub'ble-fub'bles (mŭb'l·fŭb'lz), *n. pl.* A fit of depression; the blues. *Obs.*

muc-. = MUCO-.

muccinigo. ✝ MOCCENIGO.

muce (mūs). Var. of MEUSE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

muchel. ✝ MICKLE.

much'fold', *adj.* See -FOLD.

much'what', *adv.* Nearly; almost; much. *Obs.*

gelatinous substances found in plants, as in fucoid seaweeds, marsh mallow, flaxseed, and quinces. Chemically, they are mixtures from which have been isolated complex carbohydrates, as araban, and related compounds, as alginic acid.
2. An aqueous solution of gum, or of substances allied to it, used in pharmacy as an excipient, in medicine as a demulcent, and generally as an adhesive.
3. Any soft, moist, sticky mass.

mucilage cell. *Bot.* Any plant cell that secretes mucilage, as in fucoid seaweeds, in the testa of certain seeds, and in some bulbs, as the onion. Mucilage is generally formed by disorganization of the cell wall, thus often leading to the development of canals called **mucilage canals** or **ducts.**

mu'ci·lag'i·nous (mū'sĭ·lăj'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [F. *mucilagineux.* See MUCILAGE.] 1. Partaking of the nature of, or like, mucilage; moist and viscid, or sticky; as, a *mucilaginous* liquid.
2. Of, pertaining to, or secreting, mucilage, as a cell.
— **mu'ci·lag'i·nous·ly,** *adv.* — **-nous·ness,** *n.*

mucilaginous glands. *Anat.* Fringed folds of synovial membrane containing much fat, present in many joints.

mu'cin (mū'sĭn), *n.* [From MUCUS.] *Biochem.* Any of the glycoproteins found in various secretions and tissues of man and animals, as in saliva, lining of the stomach, skin, etc. They are white or yellowish powders when dry, and viscid when moist. Cf. MUCOITIN-SULPHURIC ACID, MUCOPROTEIN. — **mu'cin·ous** (-sĭ·nŭs), *adj.*

mu·cin'o·gen (mū·sĭn'ō·jĕn), *n.* [*mucin* + *-gen.*] *Biochem.* Any of a class of substances easily converted into mucins, as by the action of alkalies.

mu'cin·oid (mū'sĭ·noid), *adj.* [*mucin* + *-oid.*] *Chem.* Resembling mucin. — *n. Chem.* = MUCOID.

mu·civ'o·rous (mū·sĭv'ō·rŭs), *adj.* [L. *mucus* slime, mucus + *-vorous.*] *Zool.* Feeding on juices of plants, as certain flies. — **mu'ci·vore** (mū'sĭ·vōr), *n.*

muck (mŭk), *n.* [ME. *muk,* of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *myki,* Dan. *mög.* See MEEK; cf. MIDDEN.] 1. Dung in a moist state; manure. *Bacon.*
2. Any kind of impure or decayed peat or black swamp earth, esp. when used as a manure.
3. That which is foul or dirty and readily adheres or befouls; filth; also, formerly, dust.
4. Money; wealth; — in contempt. *Spenser.*
The fatal *muck* we quarreled for. *Beau. & Fl.*
5. An offensively moist or befouled condition; a mess; as, in a *muck* of sweat. *Colloq.*
6. Earth (including soft earth, gravel, hardpan, and rock) to be, or being, excavated; in *Mining,* ore or rock in a loose heap as first broken; also, in hydraulic mining, burden.

muck, *v.;* MUCKED (mŭkt); MUCK'ING. [Cf. MUCK, *n.*] *Transitive:* 1. To manure with muck.
2. To clear of muck or manure.
3. To defile with muck or filth; — often with *up. Colloq.*
You can't touch pitch and not be *mucked,* lad. *Stevenson.*
4. To make a botch of; to bungle. *Slang.*
5. To excavate or remove muck from. See MUCK, *n.,* 6.
—, *Intransitive:* 1. To work hard; to toil. *Dial. Eng.*
2. To play or spend time idly; to potter. *Slang.*

muck (mŭk), *n.* A word, manufactured from the adverb *amuck. Erron.* "Ran a Malayan *muck.*" *Tennyson.*

muck'en·der (mŭk'ĕn·dĕr; -ĭn·dĕr; mŏŏk'-), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *mocador,* F. *mouchoir.*] A handkerchief. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

muck'er (mŭk'ĕr), *n.* 1. One who removes or clears away muck, as from stables. *Rare.*
2. One who excavates earth, or "muck," as in a mine.
3. A hoarder of money. *Rare.*

muck'er (mŭk'ĕr; mŏŏk'-), *n.* [See MUCK, *n.*] A mess; confusion; disorder. *Dial.*

muck'er (mŭk'ĕr; mŏŏk'-), *v. t.* [Perh. fr. 1st MUCK.] To scrape together, as money; to hoard. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

muck'er (mŭk'ĕr; mŏŏk'-), *v. i. Dial. Eng.* 1. To make a mess of a thing; to muddle.
2. To be very dirty or slovenly.

Muck'er (mŏŏk'ĕr), *n.;* *G. pl.* MUCKER. [G.] A follower of Johann Wilhelm Ebel (1784–1861), a Lutheran preacher and teacher at Königsberg, who because of his adherence to the theosophic system of Schönherr, was accused of sectarianism and gross immorality. After a trial of six years (1835–41) he was declared innocent, but was removed from office on the score of "neglect."

muck'er (mŭk'ĕr), *n.* [From MUCKER.] A coarse, vulgar person, esp. one guilty or capable of offense against standards of courtesy or honor; as, a *mucker* in football. *Slang, U. S.*

muck'er, *n.* A heavy fall; a "cropper"; — esp. in the phrase *to come a mucker,* to have a heavy fall. — *v. i.* To fall heavily, as from a horse. *Both Slang.*

muck'et (mŭk'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Any of several fresh-water mussels; esp., the common species *Actinonaias carinata,* which commands a high price for button manufacture.

muck'hill' (mŭk'hĭl'), *v. t.* To pile (up) like muck. *Obs.*

muck'ite (mŭk'ĭt; mŏŏk'ĭt), *n.* [After H. *Muck,* who discovered it.] *Mineral.* A yellow resinous hydrocarbon from the Silesian coal beds.

muck'le (mŭk'l), *v. t.* [From MUCK to toil.] To fret; bother. — *v. i.* To apply oneself; putter. *Both Dial.*

muck'le, *n.* [Prob. fr. *muckle-hammer,* fr. *muckle,* var. of *mickle.* See MICKLE.] A club used for killing fish. *Dial., U. S.*

muck'le (mŭk'l). Var. of MICKLE.

muckle hammer. An axlike hammer for spalling stone, etc.

muck'ment (mŏŏk'mĕnt), *n.* Filth; dirt; trash. *Dial. Eng.*

muck'mid'den (mŭk'mĭd''n; mŏŏk'-), *n.* A dunghill. *Scot.*

muck'na (mŭk'nä), *n.* [Hind. *makhnā.*] A male elephant without tusks or with only rudimentary ones. Also, a cock without spurs. *India.*

muck rake. A rake for scraping up muck or dung.

muck'rake' (mŭk'rāk'), *v. i.;* -RAKED' (-rāk'); -RAK'ING (-rāk'ĭng). [The original allusion was to a character in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* so intent on raking up muck that he could not see a celestial crown held above him. On April 14, 1906, President Roosevelt delivered a speech in which he used the term *muckrake* in attacking the practice of making sweeping and unjust charges of corruption against public men and corporations, after which the term obtained wide currency.] To seek for, expose, or charge, esp. habitually, corruption, real or alleged, on the part of public men and corporations. — **muck'rak'er** (-rāk'ĕr), *n.*

muck rolls. *Ironworking.* The first pair of a train of rolls for rolling wrought iron.

muck'sweat' (mŭk'swĕt'), *n.* A profuse sweat.

muck'sy (mŭk'sĭ; mŏŏk'sĭ), *adj.* Somewhat mucky. *Dial.*

muck'thrift' (mŭk'thrĭft'), *n.* A miser; niggard. *Rare.*

muck'weed' (mŭk'wēd'), *n.* a Curly muckweed. b = LAMB'S-QUARTERS a.

muck'worm' (mŭk'wûrm'), *n.* 1. A larva or grub that lives in muck or manure.
2. One who scrapes together money by mean labor and devices; a miser. "Misers are *muckworms.*" *Pope.*

muck'y (-ĭ), *adj.;* MUCK'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); MUCK'I·EST. 1. Filthy with muck; miry; as, a *mucky* road; also, of or like muck.
2. Vile, in a moral sense; sordid. *Now Rare. Spenser.*
3. Disgusting; contemptible. *Slang, Eng.*

muck'y (mŭk'ĭ; mŏŏk'ĭ), *v. t. & i.* To soil. *Dial. Eng.*

mu'co- (mū'kō-), **muc-.** [See MUCUS.] A combining form for *mucus,* denoting: a *Relation to mucus* or *mucous membrane;* — in nouns, as in *mucocele, mucoid-.* b *Mucous and;* — in adjectives, as in *mucocellulose,* **mu'co·cu·ta'ne·ous, mu'co·der'mal, mu'co·fi'brous, mu'co·mem'bra·nous, mu'co·pu'ru·lent, mu'co·san·guin'e·ous, mu'co·se'rous.**

mu'co·cele (mū'kō·sēl), *n.* [*muco-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* a Enlargement of the lachrymal sac due to catarrhal inflammation and obstruction with accumulation of mucus. b Any cyst containing mucus. c Any saclike swelling due to distention of a hollow organ with mucus; as, a *mucocele* of the appendix.

mu'co·cel'lu·lose (-sĕl'ū·lōs), *n. Chem.* Any of a class of substances consisting of a combination of cellulose and a mucilaginous constituent. They are found chiefly in seeds and fruits. — **mu'co·cel'lu·lo'sic** (-lō'sĭk), *adj.*

mu'co·floc'cu·lent (-flŏk'ū·lĕnt), *adj.* [*muco-* + *flocculent.*] *Med. & Veter.* Consisting of or containing flaky shreds of mucus.

mu'coid (mū'koid), *adj.* Also **mu·coi'dal** (mū·koi'dăl). [*muc-* + *-oid.*] Resembling mucus.

mu'coid, *n.* [*mucin* + *-oid.*] *Biochem.* Any of a group of glycoproteins resembling true mucin, but differing in some reactions. They occur in the vitreous humor and the cornea, in cysts, in connective tissues, etc.

mucoid degeneration. Degeneration marked by conversion of cell substance into a glutinous substance like mucin.

mucoid fermentation. = VISCOUS FERMENTATION.

mucoid tissue. *Anat.* Mucous tissue.

mu·co'i·tin·sul·phu'ric ac'id (mū·kō'ĭ·tĭn). *Biochem.* An acid found especially in mucin, in ovomucoid, and in the vitreous humor and cornea of the eye.

mu·con'ic ac'id (mū·kŏn'ĭk). [*mucic* + *itaconic.*] *Chem.* A white, crystalline, unsaturated diacid, $(CH{:}CHCO_2H)_2$, obtained indirectly from mucic acid; 1,4-butadiene-dicarboxylic acid.

mu'co·pro'te·in (mū'kō·prō'tē·ĭn), *n.* [*mucoitin* + *protein.*] *Biochem.* Any of a class of glycoproteins in which protein is combined with chondroitin-sulphuric acid or mucoitin-sulphuric acid.

mu'co·pus' (mū'kō·pŭs'), *n. Med.* Mucus mingled with pus.

mu'cor (mū'kôr), *n.* [L. See MUCUS.] 1. Hoariness; moldiness; filthiness. *Rare.*
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* a A genus of molds typifying the family Mucoraceae. It includes some of the commonest molds, as that on bread, jam, etc. b Any mold of the order Mucorales.
3. *Med.* Mucus.

Mu'co·ra'ce·ae (mū'kō·rā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of fungi typifying the order Mucorales. — **mu'co·ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Mu'co·ra'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of fungi (class Phycomycetes) including many of the common molds found as saprophytes on organic substances, or as parasites on other molds.

mu'cor·ine (mū'kôr·ĭn; -īn), *adj. Bot.* a Mucedinous. b Pertaining to the genus *Mucor.*

mu·co'ri·oid (mū·kō'rĭ·oid; 181), *adj.* [See -OID.] *Bot.* Resembling the genus *Mucor.*

mu'cor·my·co'sis (mū'kôr·mī·kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Mucor* + *mycosis.*] *Med.* A disease due to pathogenic molds of the genus *Mucor* or allied genera.

mu'cor·rhe'a, mu'cor·rhoe'a (mū'kŏ·rē'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *muco-* + *-rhea, -rhoea.*] Discharge of mucus, esp. excessive.

mu·co'sa (mū·kō'sä), *n.;* *pl.* -SAE (-sē). [NL. See MUCOUS.] *Anat.* A mucous membrane. — **mu·co'sal** (-săl; -sĭ'), *adj.*

mu'cose (mū'kōs), *adj.* Mucous. *Rare.*

mu·cos'i·ty (mū·kŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality of being mucous.

mu·co'so- (mū·kō'sō-). A combining form from Latin *mucosus,* mucous, equivalent to MUCO- b (which see), as in **mu·co'so·cal·car'e·ous, mu·co'so·gran'u·lar, mu·co'so·pu'ru·lent, mu·co'so·sac'cha·rine.**

mu'cous (mū'kŭs), *adj.* [L. *mucosus,* fr. *mucus* mucus. See MUCUS.] 1. Covered with mucus or similar viscous matter; slimy.
2. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, mucus.
3. Secreting or containing mucus.

mucous colitis. *Med.* A morbid state resulting from nervous derangement, in which large amounts of mucus are passed from the bowels.

mucous fermentation. Viscous fermentation.

mucous gland. *Anat.* A gland embedded in mucous membrane and secreting mucus.

mucous membrane. *Anat.* The lining membrane of the passages and cavities of the body which communicate directly or indirectly with the exterior, as the alimentary, respiratory, and genito-urinary tracts. Mucous membranes consist of two chief layers: a deep vascular connective-tissue stroma, or *corium,* which in many parts of the alimentary canal contains a thin but definite layer (the *muscularis mucosae*) of nonstriated muscle, and a superficial epithelium varying in kind and thickness, but always soft and smooth and kept lubricated by the secretions of the cells and of numerous glands embedded in the membrane.

mucous patches. *Med.* Elevated patches, usually syphilitic, found on mucous membranes or moist skin, esp. of the mouth or anus.

mucous tissue. *Anat.* A gelatinous form of connective tissue containing stellate cells with long processes, in the umbilical cord and in the embryo, and in the tumors called *myxomata.*

mu'cro (mū'krō), *n.;* *pl.* MUCRONES (mū·krō'nēz). [L.; akin to Lith. *mušti* to strike, beat.] *Bot. & Zool.* Any abrupt point, tip, or process, as that which terminates some leaves.

mu'cro·nate (mū'krō·nāt), *adj.* Also **mu'cro·nat'ed** (-nāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119). [L. *mucronatus,* fr. *mucro* a sharp point.] Ending abruptly in a sharp point, or spine. See LEAF, *Illust.* — **mu'cro·nate·ly,** *adv.*

mu'cro·na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* State or quality of being mucronate; also, a mucronate process.

mu'cro·nif'er·ous (mū'krō·nĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *mucro, -onis,* sharp point + *-ferous.*] Mucronate.

mu·cro'ni·form (mū·krō'nĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *mucro, -onis,* sharp point + *-form.*] Shaped like a mucro.

mu·cron'u·late (mū·krŏn'ū·lāt), *adj.* [Dim. of *mucronate.*] Tipped with a very small point, or mucro.

mu·cron'u·la·tous (mū·krŏn'ū·lā·tŭs), *adj.* Mucronulate.

mu'cu·lent (mū'kū·lĕnt), *adj.* [LL. *muculentus,* fr. *mucus.*] 1. Slimy; moist and viscous; also, full of mucus.
2. *Bot.* Like mucus; gelatinous.

Mu·cu'na (mū·kū'nä), *n.* [NL., fr. Pg. *mucuna, mucuná,* name of some of the species, fr. Tupi *mucuná, mucunan.*] a *Bot.* A genus of tropical herbs and woody vines of the pea family (Fabaceae). *M. urens* of tropical America yields fiber. *M. pruriens* is the cowhage. Syn. *Stizolobium.* b [*not cap.*] The fiber of *M. urens,* used in Brazil for rope.

mu'cus (mū'kŭs), *n.* [L.; akin to L. *mucor* mold, mildew, *emungere* to blow the nose, Gr. *myxa* mucus, Lith. *mukti* to escape, Skr. *muñcati* he releases; basic idea: to slip. Cf. MOIST, MOKSHA, MUCILAGE, MUGGY, MYCOSIS.] 1. A viscid, slippery secretion produced by mucous membranes, which it serves to moisten and protect. Its character is largely due to mucins (see MUCIN). Also, any of many other viscid animal secretions, as that secreted from the external surface of the body by snails, slugs, etc.
2. *Bot.* = MUCILAGE, 1.

mucus body. *Biochem.* Any mucin or mucoid.

mu'cus·in (mū'kŭs·ĭn), *n. Biochem.* Mucin. *Rare.*

mud (mŭd), *n.* [ME. *mode, mudde,* appar. fr. MLG. *mudde* or MD. *modde.* See 1st MOTHER.] 1. A slimy, sticky, fluid-to-plastic mixture of finely divided particles of solid material with water; as, the *mud* of a wet country road; the *mud* that collects in a storage battery; etc.
2. The foulest or vilest part; the offscourings.
3. Abusive and malicious remarks or charges; as, to throw *mud* at a rival.
4. Drill cuttings mixed with water.
5. *Geol.* Any deposit having the physical character of mud (sense 1); as, the *mud* erupted by some volcanoes, in which the particles may be volcanic ash.
6. *Railroads.* Natural soil, esp. as used for ballast.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

mudbank	**mud heap**	**mud-roofed**
mud-bespattered	**mud house**	**mud-shot**
mud-built	**mudland**	**mud-splashed**
mud-color	**mud-lost**	**mudstain**
mud-colored	**mud pie**	**mudtrack**
mud-exhausted	**mud puddle**	**mud-walled**

mud, *v. Trans.:* 1. To bury in mud; to soil or daub. *Rare.*
2. To make muddy or turbid, as by stirring up sediment.
3. To introduce mud into, esp. artificial muds containing a heavy constituent, such as barite, into oil wells to hold back the natural gas during drilling.
4. To rear as a cade, or pet; to cosset. *Dial. Eng.*
—, *Intransitive:* To burrow, or hide, in mud, as an eel.

mud (mŭd), *n.;* *pl.* MUDDEN (-ĕn). [D.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

mu·dar' (mū·där'), *n.* [Hind. *madār.*] Either of the two East Indian shrubs *Calotropis gigantea* and *C. procera;* also, their fine bast fiber, resembling flax in strength, but too short to be of great commercial value. The bark of the root is used as an emetic and as a substitute for ipecac in dysentery.

mud bass. a A small fresh-water sunfish (*Acantharchus pomotis*) of the eastern United States. b *Indiana.* The large-mouthed black bass. See BLACK BASS, 1.

mud bath. An immersion of the body, or a part of it, in mud, esp. as a remedy for rheumatism, gout, etc.

mud boat. 1. A large flatboat used in dredging to carry off the mud and silt to deep water.
2. *Logging.* A low sled with broad runners, on which logs are hauled in swamps.

mud'cap' (mŭd'kăp'), *n. Mining.* A kind of shot used in secondary blasting in which the explosive is placed on the surface of a rock fragment and covered with mud or clay; — called also *adobe.*

mud'cap', *v. i. & t.;* -CAPPED' (-kăpt'); -CAP'PING. To prepare and blast a mudcap (on).

mud cat. Either of two edible catfishes, *Opladelus olivaris* of the Mississippi Valley and southern States, and *Ameiurus platycephalus* of Carolina and Georgia.

Mud Cat State. Mississippi; — so called because of the large number of catfish caught in the Mississippi River.

mud coot. The coot *Fulica americana.*

mud crab. Any of several American marine crabs of *Panopeus* and allied genera.

mud crack. One of a system of cracks by which drying mud is divided; specif., *Geol.* (called also *fossil mud crack*), one of the same cracks after it has been filled and the mud and filling material changed to rock.

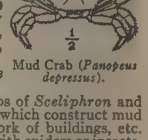

Mud Crab (*Panopeus depressus*). ½

mud dab. a The winter flounder. b Any of several flounders (family Pleuronectidae) of the genus *Limanda,* esp. *L. limanda* of northern Europe, resembling the winter flounder.

mud dabbler. A killifish (*Fundulus heteroclitus*). *Local, U. S.*

mud dauber. Any of numerous wasps of *Sceliphron* and other genera of the family Sphecidae, which construct mud cells attached to stones or to woodwork of buildings, etc. The female places an egg in each cell, with spiders or insects, paralyzed by a sting, to serve as food for the larva.

mud devil. The hellbender.

mud'di·fy (mŭd'ĭ·fī), *v. t.* To muddy. *Rare.*

mud dipper. The ruddy duck. *Virginia.*

mud'dish (mŭd'ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat muddy. *Rare.*

mud'dle (mŭd''l), *v.;* -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). [From MUD.] *Trans.:* 1. To make turbid or muddy. *Now Rare.*
2. To confuse or stupefy; specif.: a To cloud or fog, as one's brain; to render indistinct, as speech. b To render stupid with liquor; to intoxicate partly.
Often drunk, always *muddled.* *Arbuthnot.*
c To bewilder or perplex. d To mix confusedly; to jumble or confound; as, to *muddle* up history with myths. e To make a mess of; to bungle; as, to *muddle* account books.
3. To potter or squander as one does who is stupid or intoxicated; as, to *muddle* away a fortune.
4. To stir, as a drink with a spoon. *Rare.*
—, *Intransitive:* 1. To dabble or wallow in mud. *Obs.* "[Unicorns] *muddle* in the dirt like swine." *Topsell.*
2. To think, act, or go in a confused, aimless way or in a way that tends to make a mess of the business in hand.
Syn. — Disorder, confound, bewilder.
Ant. — Clear, illuminate, clarify.

muck'el (mŭk''l; mŏŏk''l). Var. of MICKLE. *New Dial.*

muck'er·er, *n.* A miser; a niggard. *Obs.*

muck'er·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

muck'er·ism, *n.* See -ISM.

muck'i·bus, *adj.* Tipsy; drunk. *Obs. Slang.*

muck'in·der. Var. of MUCKENDER. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

muck'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS, MUCKY.

muck'man, *n. Mining.* = BARGUARD.

muckt. Mucked. *Ref. Sp.*

mu'cous·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

mu·cro'nes (mū·krō'nēz), *n., pl.* of MUCRO.

mudd (mŏŏd), *n. sing & pl.* [Ar.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

mud·dar'. Var. of MUDAR.

mud'de (mŭd'ĕ), *n.;* *pl.* -DEN (-ĕn). [MD.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

mud'den, *n. pl.* of 3d MUD.

mud'den, *adj.* Muddied.

mud'did. Muddied. *Ref. Sp.*

mud'di·ly, *adv.* of MUDDY.

mud'di·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

mud'ding, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of MUD.

mud'dld. Muddled. *Ref. Sp.*

mud'dle (mŭd''l), *n.* **1.** A state of being confused or bungilingly entangled; as, the business is in a hopeless *muddle;* hence, intellectual cloudiness or confusion.

We both grub on in a *muddle.* *Dickens.*

2. A jumbled mess; as, a *muddle* of metaphors.

mud'dle-dom (mŭd''l-dŭm), *n.* [See -DOM.] Muddling, or thinking or acting in an aimless or confused manner, as a prevalent practice; also, a realm of unintelligible confusion

mud'dle-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A dolt; blockhead. — **mud'dle-head'ed** (-hĕd'ĕd; -Id; 66; 119), *adj.* — **mud'dle-head'edness,** *n.*

mud'dler (mŭd'lĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which muddles; specif., a utensil used in stirring or mixing some liquid.

2. A miller's-thumb.

mud'dle-some (mŭd''l-sŭm), *adj.* Characterized by muddling.

mud drag. A dredger bucket.

mud'dy (mŭd'ĭ), *adj.;* MUD'DI-ER (-I-ĕr); MUD'DI-EST. **1.** Of or formed from mud or earth; as, a *muddy* flavor.

This *muddy* vesture of decay. *Shak.*

2. Abounding in mud; besmeared, dashed, or turbid with mud; as, a *muddy* road, boots. Also, turbid with sediment; as, *muddy* coffee.

3. Living naturally close to or in mud; as, a *muddy* fish.

4. Not clear or bright; dull or cloudy in color; murky; indistinct; as, a *muddy* complexion; a *muddy* voice.

5. Base; sensual; dirty. *Now Rare.*

6. a Clouded or confused, as if turbid with mud; obscure in meaning; as, *muddy* thinking; a *muddy* style. *Burke.*

Cold hearts and *muddy* understandings.

b Cloudy in mind; muddled.

Dost think I am so *muddy,* so unsettled? *Shak.*

7. Gloomy; dejected. *Obs.*

8. *Music.* Run together; not clearly defined;—said of tones.

Syn. — See TURBID. **Ant.** — Clear, pellucid.

mud'dy (mŭd'ĭ), *v.;* MUD'DIED (-Id); MUD'DY-ING (-I-Ing). *Trans.:* **1.** To soil with mud; to dirty; to render turbid.

2. To cloud or fog; to make dull or heavy, as wit.

—, *Intransitive:* To become muddy.

mud'dy-brained' (-brānd'), *adj.* Dull-witted; stupid.

mud'dy-breast' (-brĕst'), *n.* The golden plover. *Local, U.S.*

mud'dy-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd; -Id; 66; 119), *adj.* Muddybrained.

mud'dy-met'tled (66), *adj.* Dull-spirited.

mud eel. See SIREN, *n.,* **7 a.**

Mu-de'jar (mōō-thē'här; 112), *n.; pl.* -JARES (mōō-thē'härās). [Sp. *mudéjar* a Moslem who has become subject to a Christian ruler, fr. Ar. *mudajjan* domesticated.] *Sp. Hist.* A Mohammedan living under a Christian king, esp. during 8th to 11th centuries, but retaining his religion, laws, and customs. Also attrib.; as, *Mudejar* architecture, style, a Moorish modification of the earlier Renaissance style in Spain.

mud fever. *Vet.* The scratches.

mud'fish' (mŭd'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -Iz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* Any of several fishes which frequent muddy water or burrow in the mud; as: **a** The common European loach (*Cobitis barbatula*). **b** The bowfin. **c** A dipnoan of the genus *Lepidosiren* or *Protopterus.* **d** Any mud minnow. **e** The killifish (*Fundulus heteroclitus*). **f** A West Indian parrot fish (*Scarus vetula*). **g** A small goby (*Gillichthys mirabilis*) of the Pacific coast from San Francisco southward. **h** A New Zealand fish (*Neochanna apoda*), of the family Galaxiidae, that lives in burrows like a crayfish.

mud flat. = FLAT, *n.,* **2.**

mud'flow' (mŭd'flō'), *n. Geol.* **a** A mass of mingled volcanic particles and water which flows, like lava, from a volcano. **b** A body of rock formed in the above manner. **c** An eruption of mud from a mud volcano or mud spring. **d** A moving mass of soil rendered fluid by rain or melting snow; a mud avalanche; mudspate. **e** A minor structure present in certain fine-grained sedimentary rocks and indicative of local flowage while the material was still soft.

mud frog. A European frog (*Pelobates fuscus*).

mudge (mŭj), *n.* [Cf. BUDGE.] A movement; a stir; also, a rumor. — *v. i. & t.* To move. *Both Scot.*

mud goose. Hutchins's goose. *Long Island, N. Y.*

mud'guard' (mŭd'gärd'), *n.* A guard over a cycle or vehicle wheel to catch or deflect mud.

mud gun. *Metal.* A device for forcibly applying stiff mud or clay, as to the taphole of a blast furnace for closing it.

mud'head' (mŭd'hĕd'), *n.* A stupid person; blockhead.

mud hen. A coot, gallinule, or large rail; a marsh hen.

mud'hole' (mŭd'hōl'), *n.* A hole, or hollow place, containing much mud, as in a road.

mu-dir' (mōō-dēr'), *n.* [Ar. *mudīr.*] The governor of a mudiria.

mu-di'ri-a (mōō-dē'rĭ-ä), **mu-di'ri-eh** (-ē), *n.* [Ar. *mudīriyah.*] In Egypt and the Sudan, a province.

mud knotwort. The water persicaria.

mud lark. 1. a *Slang.* A person who grubs mud, as in search of stray bits of coal, iron, rope, etc. **b** A street urchin; a gamin. **c** *Slang.* A race horse that runs well on a muddy track.

2. a *Local, Eng.* A pipit. **b** Any of various birds that live in moist places, as the meadow lark, the shoveler, etc. **c** The Australian magpie lark (*Grallina cyanoleuca*), which makes mud nests.

mud'lark' (mŭd'lärk'), *v. i.* To play, delve, run, race, etc. in mud or on muddy ground. — **mud'lark'er** (-lär'kĕr), *n.*

mud lava. Volcanic mud. See MUD, *n.,* **5.**

mud mark. = MUDFLOW **e.**

mud minnow. Any small fish of the genus *Umbra,* allied to the pickerels, as *U. limi* of the Mississippi Valley.

mud peep. The least sandpiper.

mud pike. The saury.

mud plantain. A North American marsh or water plant (*Heteranthera reniformis*), family Pontederiaceae.

mud plover. The black-bellied plover. *Local, Eng.*

mud puppy. Any of various, mostly large, American salamanders; esp.: **a** One of the genus *Necturus;* specif., *N. maculosus.* See NECTURUS. **b** The hellbender. **c** Any of the genus *Ambystoma.*

mud purslane. Any plant of the genus *Elatine* (see Elatinaceae).

mu-dra' (mōō-drä'), *n.* [Skr. *mudrā* seal, token. See MOHUR.] Symbolic positions of the fingers and hands constituting a language of gesture, employed in iconography, in worship, and in some forms of YOGA. *India.*

mud ring. *Steam Boilers.* The ring or frame forming the bottom of a water leg.

mud shad. See GIZZARD SHAD

mud shoveler. The spoonbill duck. *Local, Eastern U.S.*

mud'sill' (mŭd'sĭl'), *n.* **1.** The lowest sill of a structure, as of a house, bridge, or dam, usually embedded in soil or mud; also, *Local, U. S.,* a cabin with a pounded earthen floor.

2. Figuratively, a person of the lowest stratum of society; — a term of opprobrium or contempt. *Southern U. S.*

mud'skip'per (mŭd'skĭp'ĕr), *n.* Any of several small Asiatic and Polynesian gobies, of the genera *Periophthalmus* and *Boleophthalmus,* which are able to leave the water and skip about actively over wet mud and sand and even to climb the roots of mangroves in pursuit of their prey. See GOBY, *Illust.*

mud'sling'ing (-slĭng'ĭng), *n.* The use of offensive epithets or personalities, as in politics. — **mud'sling'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

mud snake. The horn snake.

mud snipe. The American woodcock. *Florida.*

mud socket. A device used on drilling tools to clean mud or sand out of a well.

mud'stone' (mŭd'stōn'), *n. Petrog.* An indurated shale, produced by the consolidation of mud.

mud'suck'er (-sŭk'ĕr), *n.* Any bird that thrusts its bill into mud in search of food, as the woodcock and certain ducks.

mud sunfish. a The mud bass *Acantharchus pomotis.* **b** The warmouth.

mud swallow. The cliff swallow. *Local, United States.*

mud teal. The greenwing. *Maine.*

mud turtle, terrapin, *or* **tortoise.** Any of numerous fresh-water tortoises of the United States; esp.: **a** One of the genus *Kinosternon.* **b** The snapping turtle *Chelydra serpentina.*

mud volcano. *Geol.* An orifice in the earth from which gas or vapor issues, either through a pool of mud, or with the ejection of mud, which accumulates in a conical mound.

mud wasp. A wasp that builds a nest of mud for its young; esp., a mud dauber.

mud'weed' (mŭd'wēd'), *n.* Any herb of the genus *Limosella,* esp. *L. aquatica.* See LIMOSELLA.

mud'wort' (mŭd'wûrt'), *n.* Mudweed.

Muen'len-beck'i-a (mū'lĕn-bĕk'ĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., after H. G. *Muehlenbeck,* Alsatian physician.] *Bot.* A genus of plants of the buckwheat family (Polygonaceae). *M. complexa* of New Zealand is the wire plant.

muer'mo (mwĕr'mō), *n.* [Sp., of Araucan origin.] A tall Chilean timber tree (*Eucryphia cordifolia*); also, its hard wood.

muermo family. The Eucryphiaceae.

mu-ez'zin (mū-ĕz'ĭn; mōō-), *n.* [Ar. *mu'adhdhin.*] A Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer.

muff (mŭf), *n.* [D. *mof,* fr. Walloon *mouffe,* fr. F. *moufle* mitten, fr. ML. *muffula* fur-lined glove, of uncert., perh. Teut., origin; cf. ML. *mulfola,* MLG. *mol* soft and *vel* skin, hide, E. *fell.* Cf. MUFFLE.] **1.** A soft, thick cover into which both hands may be thrust to protect them from the cold. It is most commonly of fur and is now carried only by women.

2. = MITTEN, *n.,* **5.** *Obs.*

3. A cluster of feathers on the side of the face, found in certain varieties of domestic fowls, as Houdans.

4. A whitethroat. *Local, Eng.*

5. A bungling performance; a clumsy failure; specif., in games, a failure to hold a ball in attempting to catch it.

6. A stupid or poor-spirited fellow; a duffer. *Colloq.*

7. *Glass Mfg.* A blown cylinder of glass which is afterwards flattened out to make a sheet.

8. *Mach.* A short hollow cylinder surrounding an object, or used to connect two abutting objects, as pipes or shafts.

muff (mŭf), *v. t.;* MUFFED (mŭft); MUFF'ING. To handle awkwardly; to do awkwardly; to bungle; specif., in games, to fail to hold (a ball) when attempting to catch it. — *v. i.* To act, or do anything, stupidly or clumsily; to bungle; specif., in games, to muff a ball.

muff, *n.* A German or Swiss; — used disparagingly. *Obs.*

muffed (mŭft), *adj.* Wearing a muff; crested.

muffed, *adj.* Irritated; vexed. *Slang.*

muff'et (mŭf'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [*muff* + *-et.*] A whitethroat. *Eng.*

muf'fe-tee' (mŭf'ĕ-tē'; mōōf'-), *n.* [See MUFF.] *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A wrister or wristlet.

2. A muffler.

muf'fin (mŭf'ĭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *mouflet* soft bread.] **1.** A quick bread made of batter containing egg and baked in a small cup-shaped pan; also, a similarly shaped biscuit made from yeast dough. See ENGLISH MUFFIN.

2. A small earthen plate.

3. The color hazel.

4. *Ceramics.* A small-sized plate.

muffin cap. A cap shaped something like a muffin; specif.: **a** A flat woolen cap worn by English charity-school boys. **b** A fatigue cap worn by some British regiments.

muf'fin-eer' (mŭf'ĭ-nēr'), *n.* A dish for keeping muffins hot; also, a vessel with a perforated top for sprinkling muffins with sugar, spice, salt, or the like.

muffin pan. A baking pan for muffins, formed of a group of connecting cups.

muffin ring. A metal ring in which English muffins are baked.

muffin stand. A small three-tiered table for holding sandwiches, cakes, etc., at tea.

muffin turner. See TURNER.

muf'fle (mŭf''l), *v.;* -FLED (-'ld); -FLING (-lĭng). [OF. *enmoufler.* See MUFFLE, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To wrap up so as to conceal or protect; to wrap, as the face and neck, in folds; hence, to conceal or cover the face of; to envelop.

Muffled up in darkness and superstition. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To prevent seeing, or hearing, or speaking, by wraps bound about the head; to blindfold; now esp., to silence.

3. To wrap or pad with something to deaden or dull the sound of; as, to *muffle* oars or a bell; hence, to deaden the sound of (a cry, a drum) by any means; to mute.

—, *Intrans.:* [Cf. MAFFLE.] To speak indistinctly. *Rare.*

Syn. — Wrap, shroud, envelop; deaden, damp, dull.

Ant. — Expose, bare, disclose; amplify.

muf'fle (mŭf''l), *n.* [F. *moufle* mitten, also in senses 3 & 4. See MUFF.] **1.** Anything with which another thing is muffled; specif.: **a** *Obs.* A boxing glove. **b** A muff. **c** A muffler for the throat.

2. That which deadens sound or the sound deadened.

3. A compartment or oven used in a muffle furnace in firing certain wares which must be protected from flame, esp. wares decorated over the glaze. See MUFFLE FURNACE.

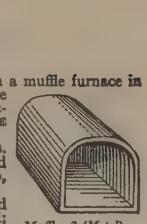

Muffle, 3 (*Metal*).

4. A pulley block with several sheaves.

5. In mammals, the flabby thickened end of the muzzle; the rhinarium; also, the large expansive lips of a moose.

muf'fled (mŭf''ld), *adj.* **1.** Wrapped up closely; esp., deadened as to sound; as, a *muffled* cry; *muffled* oars.

2. Decorated or painted and treated in a muffle furnace to fix the color, as pottery, glass, or glassware.

3. Wearing boxing gloves. *Fielding.*

4. With feathered feet, as certain breeds of pigeons.

muffle furnace. A furnace having its charge inside a compartment (*muffle*) and the source of heat outside, so that the charge has no contact with the flame. Cf. REVERBERATORY, *adj.,* **2.**

muffle kiln. *Ceramics.* = MUFFLE, *n.,* **3.**

muf'fle-man (mŭf''l-mĕn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who attends to a muffle furnace.

muf'fler (mŭf'lĕr), *n.* **1.** A scarf for the throat in cold weather; a tippet.

2. Hence: **a** *Obs.* A bandage placed over the eyes. **b** A covering, as a veil or scarf, worn as a protection or as a disguise. **c** A mitten with a thumb. **d** A boxing glove.

3. A muffleman. *U. S.*

4. *Mach.* Any of various devices to deaden the noise of escaping gases or vapors, as a tube filled with baffles, through which the exhaust gases of an internal-combustion engine are passed (called also *silencer*).

5. *Music.* A cushion for terminating or softening the tones made by a stringed instrument, as in the piano.

muf'fler (mŭf'lĕr), *adj. Radio.* Pertaining to a device, or a stage of amplification, used with a radiating receiving set, to suppress the radiation.

muf'flin (mŭf'lĭn), *n.* The long-tailed titmouse. *Brit.*

muff'y (mŭf'ĭ), *adj.* Mufflike. *Rare.*

muf'ti (mŭf'tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIS (-tĭz). [Ar.] An official expounder of Mohammedan law, often an assessor to a court.

muf'ti, *n.* [Appar. fr. 1st MUFTI.] *Colloq., Chiefly Eng.* **a** Citizen's dress when worn by a naval or military officer; hence, ordinary dress as distinguished from that denoting a calling or station; — a term derived from the British service in India. **b** One who wears mufti.

muf'ty (mŭf'tĭ), *n.* [Cf. MUFF.] A whitethroat. *Local, Brit.*

mug (mŭg), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *mugg,* Nor. *mugge, mugga,* Fris. *mukke.*] **1.** A kind of earthen or metal drinking cup, with a handle, — usually cylindrical, with no lip.

2. The quantity a mug holds; a mugful; as, a *mug* of beer.

3. [Perh. a different word.] *Slang.* **a** The face or mouth. *Thackeray.* **b** A grimace; a "face." **c** *Brit.* A person easily imposed upon; a dupe; a fool.

mug (mŭg), *v. i. & t.;* MUGGED (mŭgd); MUG'GING (mŭg'ĭng). **1.** To grimace; to make faces (at). *Slang.*

2. To cram; to study, as for an examination. *Slang, Eng.*

mug (mŭg), *v. t. & i.* [From MUG face.] **1.** To photograph; — esp. used of photographing criminals.

2. (*pron.* mŭg; mōōg) To stand treat. *Dial. & Slang, Eng.*

mug (mŭg), *n.* A breed of sheep with wool over the face. *Dial.*

mug (mōōg), *n.* [Hind. *mūg.* See 1st MUNGO.] The pulse, or mungo (*Phaseolus mungo*). *India.*

mug (mŭg; mōōg), *n. & v. i.* [See MUGGY.] Drizzle. *Dial.*

mu'ga (mōō'gä), *n.* [Assamese *mugā,* so named from the color (light brown), fr. Skr. *mudga* a kind of bean.] **a** Also **muga silk.** A kind of silk made from the cocoons of an Indian moth (*Antheraea assama*), the **muga moth. b** The caterpillar producing this silk. Cf. TUSSAH.

mu-gear'ite (mū-gēr'ĭt; -gā'rĭt), *n.* [From *Mugeary,* Isle of Skye, Scotland.] *Petrog.* A fine-grained, melanocratic, extrusive rock with trachytic or basaltic texture, rarely with small feldspar phenocrysts, composed of oligoclase, orthoclase, olivine, augite, magnetite, and apatite.

mug'ger (mŭg'ĕr), *n.* Also **mug'gar, mug'gur** (-ŭr). [Hind. *magar,* fr. Skr. *makara* sea monster.] The common crocodile (*Crocodilus palustris*) of India, the East Indies, etc.

mug'ger (mŏŏg'ĕr), *n.* [See MUG a cup.] A peddler of earthenware; tinker. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

mug'get (mŭg'ĕt), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *midgen,* AS. *mycgern* kidney fat.] Entrails of a sheep or calf. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

mug'get (mŭg'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* Also **mug'wet'** (mŭg'wĕt'). [F. *muguet* woodruff.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** The woodruff. **b** The lily of the valley.

mug'gins (mŭg'ĭnz), *n.* [Prob. fr. prop. name.] **1.** A simpleton.

2. A game of dominoes in which the object is to make the sum of the two ends of the line some multiple of five; — so called because counts overlooked by a player can be scored by his adversary after announcing "Muggins."

3. Any of several simple card games that depend upon building in suits or matching exposed cards, the object being to get rid of one's cards; also, an exclamation used in exacting a penalty, or the player penalized.

mug'gins, *v. i. & t.* To exact a penalty at muggins

mug'gish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Muggy.

Mug'gle-to'ni-an (mŭg''l-tō'nĭ-ăn; 159), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect, nearly extinct, named after Lodowicke Muggleton (1609–98), an English tailor, who (1651) claimed to be inspired. — **Mug'gle-to'ni-an,** *adj.* — **Mug'gle-to'ni-an-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

mug'gy (mŭg'ĭ), *adj.;* MUG'GI-ER (-I-ĕr); MUG'GI-EST. [From dial. *mug* a mist, (ME. *mugen*) to drizzle, of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *mugga* fine rain, Nor. *mugg* mist, mold; akin to ON. *mygla* to become moldy, W. *mign* mold, Gr. *myxa* mucus. See MUCUS; cf. 2d MOLD, MUCK.] **1.** Moist; damp; moldy; as, *muggy* straw. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

2. Warm, damp, and close; as, *muggy* air, weather.

mug'gy (mŭg'ĭ), **mŏŏg'ĭ**), *n.* A whitethroat. *Local, Eng.*

mu'gho pine (mū'gō). [Cf. F. *mugho,* It. *mugo.*] A pine (*Pinus mugo mughus*) of southern Europe, a variety of the Swiss mountain pine.

mug'house' (mŭg'hous'), *n.* Alehouse; pothouse.

mu'gi-ent (mū'jĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *mugiens,* pres. part. of *mugire* to bellow.] Lowing; bellowing. — **mu'gi-ence** (-ĕns), *n.* — **mu'gi-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

---

mud'dle-brained', *adj.* See -BRAINED.

mud'dle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

mud'dle-mind'ed (66), *adj.* See -MINDED.

mud'dle-proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.

mud'dling-ly, *adv.* of *muddling,* pres. part. [-BRAINED.]

mud'dy-brained', *adj.* See

mud'dy-com-plex'ioned (66), *adj.* See -COMPLEXIONED.

mude. † MOOD, MUD.

mud'hop'per, *n.* = MUDSKIPPER.

mud'l. Muddle. *Ref. Sp.*

mud'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

mud'proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.

mud'sill'. Mudsill. *Ref. Sp.*

mud'spate (mŭd'spāt'), *n.* [See SPATE.] *Geol.* = MUDFLOW d.

mu-ed'din (mū-ĕd'ĭn). Var. of MUEZZIN.

Muel'ler gi'a-gram (mūl'ĕr). = REULEAUX DIAGRAM. See VALVE DIAGRAM. [LERIAN.]

Muel-le'ri-an. Var. of MÜL-

Muellerian duct. = MÜLLERIAN DUCT.

Muel'ler's bent grass. See GRASS, *Table.*

mues. † MEWS. See 3d MEW, 5.

muet. † MUTE.

muf. Muff. *Ref. Sp.*

mu-fau'al. Var. of MOFUSSIL.

muf'fa-tee (mŭf'ä-tē; mōōf'-). Var. of MUFFETEE. [LING.]

muff coupling. = BOX COUP-

muff'ish, *adj.* See -ISH; MUFF, 6. — **muff'ish-ness,** *n.*

muf'fle-jaw' (mŭf''l-jô'), *n.* = MILLER'S-THUMB a. [-SHAPED.]

muf'fle-shaped', *adj.* See

muf'flon, muf'lon. Vars. of MOUFLON.

muf'l. Muffle. *Ref. Sp.*

muf'ld. Muffled. *Ref. Sp.*

muft. Muffed. *Ref. Sp.*

mugd. Mugged. *Ref. Sp.*

mug'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

mug'gi-ly, *adv.* of MUGGY.

mug'gi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

muggs. Var. of MUGS.

mug'gur. Var. of 1st MUGGER.

Mu-ghal', **Mu-ghul'** (mōō-gŭl'). Vars. of MOGUL.

Mu·gil'i·dae (mū·jĭl'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *mugil* a sort of fish.] *Zool.* The family consisting of the gray mullets. See MULLET. **Mu'gil** (mū'jĭl) is the type genus. — **mu·gil'i·form** (mū·jĭl'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* — **mu'gil·oid** (mū'jĭ·loid), *adj. & n.*

mugs, muggs (mŭgz), *n.* Teeswater sheep. *Chiefly Scot.*

mug'weed' (mŭg'wēd'), *n.* [See MUGWORT.] **a** The cross-wort *Galium cruciatum.* **b** = MUGWORT **a.**

mug'–wet' (mŭg'wĕt'), *n.* **a** Woodruff. **b** The guelder-rose.

mug'wet (mŭg'wĕt). Var. of 2d MUGGET.

mug'wort' (mŭg'wûrt'), *n.* [AS. *mucgwyrt.* See MIDGE; WORT.] **a** A Eurasian perennial herb (*Artemisia vulgaris*) related to wormwood, and possessing tonic properties. **b** Any of several American species of *Artemisia* resembling the above, as *A. ludoviciana.* **c** The bastard feverfew. **d** The crosswort *Galium cruciatum.*

mug'wump' (-wŭmp'), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Massachuset *muqquomp* a chief, Narraganset *muckquomp.*] **1.** A "big" man; chief; a person of importance; — usually with a semi-ironical implication. *Colloq.*

2. A bolter from the Republican party in the national election of 1884; hence, an independent in politics. *Polit. Cant, U. S.*

☞ The bolters in 1884 were charged with regarding themselves as superior to their party in character and intelligence, and were called *mugwumps* and, synonymously, *pharisees.* They adopted the name quite generally.

3. A chronic objector; — applied by regular members of a party to independent members who are liable to bolt. *Polit. Cant, U. S.*

—mug'wump'er·y (mŭg'wŭmp'ĕr·ĭ), *n.*—**mug'wump'i·an** (mŭg'wŭmp'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* — **mug'wump'ism** (mŭg'wŭmp'ĭz'm), *n. All Polit. Cant, U. S.*

Mu·har'ram (mōō·här'ăm), *n.* [Ar. *muḥarram* sacred, forbidden, the first month of the lunar year.] **1.** The first month of the Mohammedan year. See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.

2. A festival of the Shiite sect of the Mohammedans held during the first ten days of the month Muharram, in commemoration of the martyrdom of Husain, the second son of Fatima, Mohammed's daughter, and Ali.

Muh'len·ber'gi·a (mū'lĕn·bûr'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after G. H. E. *Muhlenberg* (1753–1815), Am. botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of American and Asiatic grasses. Some of the western species are important forage grasses.

Muh'len·berg's tur'tle (mū'lĕn·bûrgz). [See MUHLENBERGIA.] A small American fresh-water turtle (*Clemmys muhlenbergii*).

Mu·il'la (mū·ĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., anagram of *Allium.*] *Bot.* A small genus of bulbous Californian herbs, family Liliaceae, with onionlike but odorless foliage.

muir (mär; mūr), *n.* Moor. *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.*

muir'burn' (mär'bŭrn'; mūr'-), *n.* The burning of the heath and stubble on a moor. *Scot.*

muir'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* Moor cock. *Scot.*

muir'fowl' (-fōōl'), *n.* The red grouse. *Scot.*

muir ill. Var. of MOOR ILL. *Scot.*

muir poot (pōōt). Var. of MOOR POUT. *Scot.*

muis'hond' (mûs'hŏnt'), *n.* [S. Afr. D., lit., mouse dog.] **1.** The zoril. *S. Africa.*

2. Either of two South African striped weasels: **a** The zoril *Ictonyx striata.* **b** A smaller white-naped species (*Poecilogale albinucha*).

‖mu·jer' (mōō·hĕr'; 162), *n.; pl.* -JERES (-hā'rās). [Sp.] Woman; wife.

muj·ta'hid (mōōj·tä'hĭd), *n.* [Ar., one who exerts himself.] *Moham. Theology.* A Moslem theologian; specif., a religious teacher among the Shiites who has the right to formulate an opinion on matters of theology or law.

Muk'ri (mōōk'rĭ), *n.* One of an ancient tribe of Kurds of Persia; also, their Kurdish dialect.

muk'tar (mōōk'tär), *n.* [Hind. (fr. Ar.) *mukhtār*, lit., chosen.] A native agent or attorney. *India.*

muk·tat'ma (mōōk·tät'mȧ), *n.* [Skr. *mukta* freed + *ātman* spirit.] *Hindu Philos.* Emancipated spirit.

muk'ti (mōōk'tĭ), *n.* [Skr.] *Hinduism.* Release from conditioned existence; moksha.

mu'la·prak'ri·ti (mōō'lȧ·prŭk'rē·tē), *n.* [Skr. *mūlaprakṛti.*] *Hindu Philos.* Undifferentiated matter; the first emanation of parabrahm.

mu·lat'to (mū·lăt'ō), *n.; pl.* MULATTOES (-ōz). [Pg. & Sp. *mulato*, masc., *mulata*, fem., of mixed breed, fr. *mulo* mule, fr. L. *mulus.* See MULE.] The first generation offspring of a pure negro and a white; in popular use, any person of mixed Caucasian and negro blood.

mu·lat'to, *adj.* Pert. to mulattoes; having the yellowish-brown color of a mulatto.

mulatto jack. Yellow fever.

mu·lat'to–wood', *n.* The wood of any of several Mexican timber trees, genera *Celtis, Bursera, Zanthoxylum,* etc.

mul'ber'ry (mŭl'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [ME. *mulberie, murberie* (see BERRY), fr. OF. *mure, moure, meure,* fr. VL. *mora,* fr. L. *morum* mulberry, fr. Gr. *mōron, moron.* Cf. MORE mulberry tree, MURREY, SYCAMORE.] **1. a** Any tree of the genus *Morus;* also, the edible, pleasantly acid, berrylike fruit, usually dark purple. *Morus alba,* the white mulberry, is grown especially for its leaves, which serve as food for silkworms. See MORUS, PAPER MULBERRY. **b** *Local, U. S.* The thimbleberry. **c** *Eng.* The blackberry *Rubus fruticosus.* **d** Any of several other plants, as the dodder, whitebeam, etc.

Black Mulberry (*Morus nigra*). Leaves and Fruit. Reduced.

2. A color, reddish-blue in hue, of very low saturation and very low brilliance; — called also *murrey, morello.* Cf. COLOR.

mulberry bird. The rose-colored starling (which see).

mul'ber'ry–faced' (-fāst'), *adj.* Having a face of a mulberry color, or blotched as if with mulberry stains.

mulberry family. The Moraceae.

mulberry fig. = SYCAMORE **a.**

mulberry fruit. A color, bluish-red in hue, of low saturation and very low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

mulberry purple. A color, bluish blue-red in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance; — called also *camerier.* Cf. COLOR.

mulch (mŭlch; 105), *n.* [ME. *molsh,* adj.; akin to G. dial. *molsch* soft, rotten, AS. *melsc* mellow, L. *mollis.* See MOIL, *v. t.*; cf. MELCH.] *Agric.* **a** Any substance, straw, sawdust, leaves, paper, etc., spread upon the ground to protect the roots of plants from heat, cold, or drought, or to keep fruit clean. **b** A dust mulch (which see).

mulch, *v. t.;* MULCHED (mŭlcht); MULCH'ING. To cover or dress with mulch. — **mulch'er** (mŭl'chĕr; 105), *n.*

Mul'ci·ber (mŭl'sĭ·bĕr), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* An epithet of Vulcan.

Mul'ci·bri'ri·an (-bē'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like Vulcan.

mulct (mŭlkt), *n.* [MF. *mulcte,* fr. L. *mulcta, multa.*] **1.** A fine or penalty; an amercement.

All injury or damage . . . was to be paid for by a *mulct* to the owner, not a compensation to the sufferer. *H. H. Milman.*

2. A blemish or defect. *Rare.* *Massinger.*

mulct, *v. t.; past tense* MULCT'ED; *past part.* MULCTED, MULCT; *pres. part. & verbal n.* MULCT'ING. [F. *mulcter,* fr. L. *mulctare, multare.*] **1.** To punish for an offense by imposing a fine or forfeiture, esp. a pecuniary fine; to exact a mulct from; fine; hence, to deprive of, as by deceit, trickery, or by way of punishment.

The absorption that *mulcted* Guthrie's words of half their meaning, and more than half their weight. *C. E. Craddock.*

2. To impose punishment for. *Obs.*

— mulc·ta'tion (mŭlk·tā'shăn), *n.* — **mulc'ta·tive** (mŭlk'tȧ·tĭv), *adj.* — **mulc'ta·to'ry** (-tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.*

mulc'ta·ble (mŭlk'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Punishable by a mulct.

mulc'ta·ry (mŭlk'tȧ·rĭ), *adj.* Consisting of, or paid as, a fine. "*Mulctary* punishments." *Sir W. Temple.*

mulct law. *Law.* A statute which in practical effect licenses a prohibited activity by imposition of a tax, or of a fine to be imposed at stated periods. *119 Iowa Reports, 400.*

mulc'tu·ar'y (mŭlk'tū·ĕr'ĭ; -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Imposing a pecuniary penalty; punishable by fine; as, *mulctuary* crimes.

mule (mūl), *n.* [OF. *mul,* masc., *mule,* fem., fr. L. *mulus, mula;* akin to Gr. dial. *mychlos* ass, Alban. *mushk* mule. Cf. MULATTO.] **1.** A hybrid between the horse and the ass; esp., the offspring of a male ass and a mare, that produced by a stallion and a she-ass being usually called a *hinny.* Mules have the large head, long ears, and small hoofs of the ass with the form and size of the horse. Their endurance and sure-footedness make them particularly valuable as draft and pack animals. They are usually sterile, but the hinny sometimes foals.

2. A very stubborn person. *Colloq.*

3. A sharp-sterned variety of the coble, used on the northeast coast of England. *Local, Eng.*

4. A scooplike device which can be lowered vertically from across the bow of a boat so as to catch the current in the water and draw the boat along. *Local, U. S.*

5. A small locomotive or tractor for hauling canalboats, mine cars, agricultural machinery, etc.

6. *Biol.* A hybrid, esp. a sterile one; — used of hybrids between the canary and related birds.

7. *Numis.* The hybrid coin or token resulting from the association of either of the regular dies of an issue with the die of another issue.

8. *Spinning.* A machine for simultaneously drawing and twisting (spinning) cotton, wool, etc., into yarn or thread and winding it into cops; — called also *spinning jenny, jenny, mule-jenny.* Cf. THROSTLE.

mule, *adj.* Hybrid; as, a *mule* cabbage or lamb.

mule (mūl), *n.* [F., fr. D. *muil,* fr. L. *mulleus* a shoe of red leather. See MULLET fish.] A kind of slipper without quarter.

mule (mūl), *n.* [F., fr. OFlem. *muyl.*] Chiblain.

mule (mūl), *v. i.* Rare var. of MEWL.

mule. Var. of MOOL.

mule armadillo (mūl). A South American armadillo (*Dasypus septemcinctus*).

mule'back' (mūl'băk'), *n.* The back of a mule. — *adv.* By muleback.

mule chair. A cacolet.

mule deer. A long-eared deer of western North America (*Odocoileus hemionus,* syn. *Cariacus macrotis*), larger and more heavily built than the Virginia deer. Often called *black-tailed deer.*

mule fat. A Californian shrub (*Baccharis viminea*) whose willowlike shoots are browsed upon by horses and mules. *California.*

mule'foot' (mūl'fŏōt'), **mule'foot'ed** (-fŏōt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having a solid hoof, as certain hogs. — **mule'foot',** *n.*

mule frame. A spinning mule.

mule killer. Any of several arthropods erroneously supposed to kill livestock in the southern United States by stinging or by being swallowed; as: **a** *Fla.* A whip scorpion. **b** *Texas.* A walking-stick insect. **c** A mantis. **d** A wheel bug.

mule'man (mūl'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who tends mules.

mule mark. A dark dorsal stripe, as esp. on mules.

mule pulley. *Mach.* An adjustable guide pulley for a belt.

mule rabbit. A jack rabbit.

mule skinner. A mule driver. *Colloq., U. S.*

mu·le'ta (mōō·lā'tä), *n.* [Sp.] In a bullfight, a matador's staff bearing a red flag.

mu'le·teer' (mū'lĕ·tēr'), *n.* [F. *muletier,* fr. *mulet* a mule, dim. fr. L. *mulus.*] One who drives mules.

mule twist. Cotton yarn in cops, as spun on a mule.

mule'wort' (mūl'wûrt'), *n.* A fern of the genus *Hemionitis.*

mu'ley ax'le (mū'lĭ; mōōl'ĭ; mŏōl'ĭ). [See MULLEY hornless.] *Railroads.* A car axle without collars at the outer ends of the journals.

muley head. A guide carriage for a muley saw.

muley saw. [See MULLEY hornless.] A stiff, long saw, guided at the ends but not stretched in a gate.

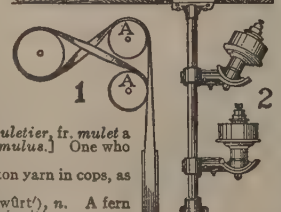

1 Diagram showing Mule Pulleys (*A, A*) for a belt transmitting motion from one shaft to another at right angles. 2 Stand with two adjustable Mule Pulleys.

mul'ga (mŭl'gȧ), *n.* [Native name.] **1.** An Australian wattle (*Acacia aneura*); also, loosely, any of several other acacias.

2. A long, narrow wooden shield, used by the Australian aborigines.

mulga grass. Either of the valuable Australian forage grasses *Danthonia racemosa* and *Neurachne mitchelliana,* often found among mulga trees.

mu'li·e'bral (mū'lĭ·ē'brăl), *adj.* [L. *muliebris.*] Pertaining to womankind. *Rare.*

mu'li·e'bri·a (mū'lĭ·ē'brĭ·ȧ; -ē'brĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Anat.* The female genitalia.

mu'li·e'brile (-brĭl; 155), *adj.* [L. *muliebris.*] Feminine.

mu'li·eb'ri·ty (mū'lĭ·ĕb'rĭ·tĭ), *n.* [LL. *muliebritas,* fr. *muliebris* belonging to a woman, fr. *mulier* woman.] **1.** State of being a woman or of possessing full womanly powers; womanhood; — correlative of *virility.*

2. Womanliness; femininity; effeminacy.

mu'li·e'brous (mū'lĭ·ē'brŭs), *adj.* [L. *muliebris.*] Effeminate.

mu'li·er (mū'lĭ·ĕr), *n.* [ME. *moiller(e)* woman, wife, fr. OF. *moillier* wife, fr. L. *mulier* woman.] A woman married or single; specif., a wife; a mother; — formerly sometimes used attributively of a child born in lawful wedlock, esp. in **mu'li·er puis'ne** (pū'nĭ) or **younger** a younger son born in lawful wedlock, who was preferred at law to a *bastard eigne,* or elder bastard. — **mu'li·er·ine** (-ĭn; 156), *adj.*

Mulga, 2.

mu'li·er·ose (-ōs), *adj.* [L. *mulierosus.*] Excessively fond of women. — **mu'li·er·os'i·ty** (-ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n. Both Rare.*

mul'ish (mūl'ĭsh), *adj.* Like a mule; specif.: **a** Sullen; stubborn. **b** Hybrid; sterile. — **mul'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **mul'ish·ness,** *n.*

mu·li'ta (mōō·lē'tȧ), *n.* [Sp., dim. fr. *mula* she mule.] The mule armadillo.

mulk (mŭlk), *n.* [Turk., fr. Ar. *mulk* property.] *Turkey.* Land that is the absolute property of its owner; freehold land.

mull (mŭl), *n.* [ME. *mul, mol.* See 2d MULLER.] **1.** Dry mold; broken or crumbling bits of earth, peat, or the like; dust; rubbish. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

2. Anything muddled; a failure; mess. *Colloq., Eng.*

mull (mŭl; mōōl), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *múli* a snout, muzzle, projecting crag.] A promontory; as, the *Mull* of Cantyre. *Scot.*

mull (mŭl), *n.* [From MULMUL.] **1.** A thin, soft muslin without stiffening.

2. *Pharm.* An ointment of high melting point intended to be spread on muslin or mull and used like a plaster; as, zinc *mull;* — called also *steatin.*

mull (mōōl), *n.* [Scot. form of MILL machine.] A snuffbox with apparatus for pulverizing tobacco; hence, any snuffbox. *Scot.*

mull (mŭl), *v.;* MULLED (mŭld); MULL'ING. [ME. *mullen.* See 2d MULLER.] *Transitive:* **1.** To powder, pulverize, crush, grind, squeeze, or the like. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

2. To make a mess of; to muddle; to fumble. *Dial. Eng.*

—, *Intransitive:* To work mentally; to cogitate; as, to *mull* over an idea. *Colloq.*

mull (mŭl), *v. t.* [Origin uncert.] **1.** To heat, sweeten, and spice; as, to *mull* wine.

2. To dispirit or deaden; to dull or blunt. *Obs. Shak.*

mull (mōōl; mŏōl), *n.* [Cf. MULLEY.] A cow. *Now Dial.*

mull (mōōl; *Scot.* mōōl). Scot. & Dial. Eng. var. of MILL.

mul'lah (mŭl'ȧ; mŏōl'ȧ), *n.* Also **mul'la.** [Turk., Per., & Hind. *mulla,* fr. Ar. *mawla.*] In Mohammedan countries, a learned teacher or expounder of the law and dogmas of Islam.

mul'lar (mŭl'ĕr), *n.* [See 2d MULLER.] A die, cut in intaglio, for stamping an ornament in relief, as upon metal.

mul'lein (mŭl'ĭn), *n.* Also **mul'len** (-ĕn; -ĭn). [ME. *moleyne,* fr. OF. *moleine* (F. *molène*), prob., after the woolly leaves, fr. *mol* soft, fr. L. *mollis.* See MOIL, *v. t.*] Any herb of the genus *Verbascum.* The common, or great, mullein, with woolly leaves, is *V. thapsus.* The moth mullein is *V. blattaria.*

mullein dock. The common mullein.

mullein foxglove. An American herb (*Seymeria macrophylla*) with coarse leaves and yellow tubular flowers.

mullein pink. A European herb (*Lychnis coronaria*), often cultivated as the *rose campion.*

mul'len·ize (mŭl'ĕ·nīz; -ĭ·nīz), *v. t.* To level (land), freeing it of mallee. *Australia.*

Mul'lens, Pris·cil'la (prĭ·sĭl'ȧ mŭl'ĕnz; -ĭnz). See COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH.

mull'er (mŭl'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which mulls; specif., a vessel in which wine, etc., is mulled over a fire.

mull'er, *n.* [ME. *mullen* to pulverize, fr. *mul, mol,* dust; akin to AS. *myl,* ON. *mylja* to crush, OHG. *mullen,* and to E. MILL. Cf. MULL dirt.] **1.** A stone or thick lump of glass or metal used as a pestle for grinding grains, pigments, drugs, or ore.

2. *Metal.* Any of a number of rotating shoes bearing against the bottom of a cylindrical pan, used for agitating and grinding. Also, the whole of such apparatus.

3. *Mining.* = BUCKING HAMMER.

muller, *n.* [F. *moulure.*] A molding. *Obs.*

Mül·le'ri·an, Muel·le'ri·an (mü·lē'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* Discovered by or named after: **a** Johannes Müller, a German physiologist and comparative anatomist (1801–58). **b** H. M. Müller, a German anatomist (1820–64). **c** Fritz Müller, a German zoologist (1821–97).

Müllerian bodies *or* **corpuscles.** *Bot.* The minute nitrogenous glands on the leaves of the myrmecophyte *Cecropia adenopus.* They serve as food for the symbiotic ants inhabiting the plant.

Müllerian, *or* **Muellerian, duct.** *Embryol.* In vertebrate embryos, either of a pair of ducts parallel to the Wolffian ducts. In the female they give rise to the oviducts.

Müllerian fibers. *Anat.* = FIBERS OF MÜLLER.

Müllerian mimicry. Mimicry (sense 2) between two noxious species.

Müll'er's fi'bers (mül'ĕrz). = FIBERS OF MÜLLER.

Müller's fluid. See WEIGERT'S METHOD.

Müller's glass. *Mineral.* Hyalite.

Müller's larva. *Zool.* See CEPHALOTROCHA.

Müller's muscle. *Anat.* The circular fibers of the ciliary muscle of the eye.

---

mu·hal'. † MAHAL.

Mu·ham'mad·an (mōō·hăm'ȧ·dăn), **Mu·ham'med·an,** *adj. & n.* Vars. of MOHAMMEDAN.

Mu·ham'mad·an·ism (-ĭz'm). Var. of MOHAMMEDANISM.

mu·ham'ma·di, *n.* = MAHMUDI.

muid (mwē), *n.* [D. *mudde* and F. *muid,* both fr. L. *modius.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*

muil. Var. of MOOL; MULE, s.

muir (mūr). Var. of MURE, *adj.*

Muis'ca. Var. of MUYSCA.

muist (müst). Scot. var. of MUST, musk.

mu·jik' (mōō·zhĭk'; mōō'zhĭk). [Var. of MUZHIK.]

muk. † MEEK, MUCK.

Muk'den' (mōōk'dĕn'), *n.* See BATTLE, *Table.*

muke † MUCK.

muk'tar. Var. of MUKTAR.

mul. Var. of MULL.

mul (mōōl). Var. of MIL. See MEASURE, *Table. Denmark.*

mu·lat'ta, *n., fem.* of MULATTO.

mu·lat'to·ism, *n.* See -ISM.

mu·lat'tress, *n., fem.* of MULATTO.

mu'lay saw. Var. of MULEY SAW.

mulcht. Mulched. *Ref. Sp.*

mul'der (mōōl'dĕr; mōōl'-). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MOLDER.

mule'-jen'ny, *n.* = 1st MULE, 8.

mu'le·tress, *n., fem.* of MULETEER.

mu'ley (mū'lĭ; mōōl'ĭ; mŏōl'ĭ). Var. of MULLEY.

mu'ley, *n.* Short for MULEY SAW.

mu'li·er·ly, *adv.* In wedlock; legitimately. See MULIER.

mulier puisne *or* **younger.** *Law.*

mul'ish·er·ly (mū'lĭ·ĕr·tĭ), *n.* Legitimate offspring; attributively = MULIER. *Obs.*

mul'ism, *n.* See -ISM.

mull. † MOOL, MULE.

mul'la·ga·taw'ny. Var. of MULLIGATAWNY.

mul'len. Var. of MULLEIN.

mul'let (mŭl'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), **mol'et** (mŏl'-), *n.* [ME. *molet*, fr. OF. *molette* mullet, rowel.] *Her.* A star, usually five-pointed and pierced. When used as a difference it now indicates the third son. Cf. ESTOILE.

mul'let, *n.; pl.* MULLETS (-ĕts; -ĭts; 119), often MULLET. See PLURAL, *Note.* [ME. *molet, mulet,* fr. OF. *mulet,* prob. dim. fr. L. *mullus* red mullet, fr. Gr. *myllos;* akin to L. *mulleus* reddish, Gr. *melas* black, Skr. *malina* black, filthy. Cf. MELANCHOLY, MULE slipper, SURMULLET.] **1.** Any fish of the family Mugilidae; — distinguished as *gray mullets.* They occur in streams and in most seas, living chiefly near the shores. The largest reach a length of from one to two feet, and all are valued as food. The best-known species are the ***striped mullet*** (*Mugil cephalus*), of the European and American coasts and the Pacific Ocean, and *Liza capito,* of the Mediterranean.

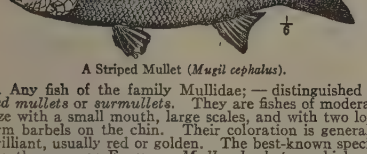

A Striped Mullet (*Mugil cephalus*).

2. Any fish of the family Mullidae; — distinguished as *red mullets* or *surmullets.* They are fishes of moderate size with a small mouth, large scales, and with two long firm barbels on the chin. Their coloration is generally brilliant, usually red or golden. The best-known species are the common European *Mullus barbatus,* which was highly esteemed by the Romans, and the ***striped surmullet*** (*M. surmulletus*) of southern Europe. See GOATFISH.

A Red Mullet (*Mullus barbatus*).

3. In popular usage, any of certain other fishes, esp. certain suckers (Catostomidae) of America.

mul'let (mŭl'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* A puffin. *Brit.*

mul'let, *v. t.* To curl, or dress, with the aid of mullets. See MULLETS. *Obs.*

mullet hawk. The osprey. *Local, Eng.*

mul'let·ry (mŭl'ĕt·rĭ; -ĭt·rĭ), *n.* A pond for breeding mullets.

mul'lets (mŭl'ĕts; -ĭts; 119), *n. pl.* [F. *molet, molette,* a sort of pincers.] Small pincers for curling the hair. *Obs.*

mul'ley (mŏol'ĭ; mōol'ĭ), *n.* [Also *muley, mooley, moiley, moil,* *mul,* of Celt. origin, appar. independently fr. Ir., W., and Gael.; cf. MIr. & Ir. *maol, maol,* bald, blunt, hornless, OW. *mail,* W. *moel,* Gael. *maol.*] **1.** A mulley, or polled, animal. *U. S.*

2. A cow. *Dial. Eng.; U. S.,* a child's word.

mul'ley, *adj.* [See MULLEY, *n.*] Hornless; polled; — said of beef cattle.

Mul'li·dae (mŭl'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *mullus* red mullet.] *Zool.* A family of fishes consisting of the red mullets, or surmullets. See MULLET, 2. — **mul'lid** (-ĭd), *n. & adj.* — **mul'loid** (-oid), *adj. & n.*

mul'li·gan (mŭl'ĭ·găn), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A stew of vegetables, meat, etc.; — used orig. by tramps. *Slang, U.S.*

mul'li·ga·taw'ny (mŭl'ĭ·gȧ·tȯ'nĭ), *n.* [Tamil *milagu-tanni,* or Malayalam *mulagu-tanni,* fr. *mulagu* pepper (cf. Skr. *marica*) + vulgar *tanni* water, fr. *tanniir,* prop., cold water, fr. *tan* cold + *nīr* (cf. Skr. *nīra*) water.] An East Indian curry soup, made of chicken or other meat.

mul'li·grubs (mŭl'ĭ·grŭbz), *n. pl.* [*mull* mold, earth + *grub* worm.] A griping of the intestines; colic; hence, the sulks; the blues. *Slang.*

mul'lion (mŭl'yŭn), *n.* [OF. *moienel, meienel,* medial (F. *meneau* mullion), fr. L. *medianus;* cf. OF. *moinel* sally port (F. *moineau* small bastion in the middle of the curtain), for *moienel.* See MEDIAN.] *Arch.* **a** A slender bar or pier forming a division between lights of windows, screens, etc. **b** An upright member of a framing. See STILE.

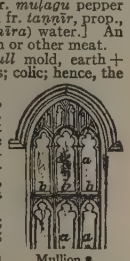

Mullion **a.**
a, a Mullions.
b b b Transom.

mul'lion, *v. t.;* MUL'LIONED (-yŭnd); MUL'LION·ING. To furnish with mullions; to divide by mullions.

mul'lock (mŭl'ŭk), *n.* [From MULL dirt.] **1.** Rubbish; refuse; dirt. *Obs. exc. Dial.* **2.** *Mining.* Refuse earth or rock from a mine; rubbish; deads; also, earth or rock bearing no gold. *Australasia.*

mul'lock (mŭl'ŭk), *v. i.* To work in a hasty slipshod way. — *v. t.* To mess; waste; spoil. *Both Dial. Eng. & Australia.* — **mul'lock·er** (-ĕr), *n. Australia.*

mul'lock·y (-ĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to mullock; littered with mullock. *Australia.*

mul'lo·way (-ō·wā), *n.* The jewfish (*Sciaena antarctica*) of Australia.

mul'mul (mŭl'mŭl), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *malmal.* Cf. MULL muslin.] Mull; muslin.

mulse (mŭls), *n.* [L. *mulsum* (sc. *vinum*), fr. *mulsus* mixed with honey; akin to L. *mel* honey. See MELLIFLUOUS; cf. MOUSSE.] Wine boiled and mingled with honey.

mult (mŭlt), *v. t.* [See MULTURE.] To take multure from.

multi-. = MULTI- (which see), as in:

multangular	**multangulous**	**multocular**
multangularly	**multanimous**	**multungulate**
multangularness	**multarticulate**	

mul·tan'gu·lum (mŭl·tăng'gū·lŭm), *n.* [NL. See MULTANGULE.] *Anat. & Zool.* Either of two wrist bones: the ***mul·tan'gu·lum ma'jus*** (mā'jŭs), or ***greater multangular,*** articulating with the first metacarpal, and the ***mul·tan'gu·lum mi'nus*** (mī'nŭs), or ***lesser multangular,*** articulating with the second metacarpal.

Mul·ta'ni (mŏŏl·tä'nē), *n.* The Lahnda dialect of Multan. See LAHNDA; INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

mul·te'i·ty (mŭl·tē'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *multus* much, many.] Multiplicity; also, an aggregate comprising many.

Mul·tek'a (mŏŏl·tĕk'ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *Multaqa,* lit., confluence.] A Moslem code compiled from traditional sayings and opinions of Mohammed. It is the standard book in Islam on legal traditions.

mul'ti- (mŭl'tĭ-). [L. *multus.* See MULTITUDE.] A combining form, Latin *multi-,* meaning *many, much,* as in *multi*farious, *multi*potent. Specif.: **a** *Consisting of, containing,* or *having, many;* — chiefly in parasynthetic adjectives, as in *multi*cellular, *multi*polar; also in adjectives of the same force, formed by combination with a noun; *multiple,* as in *multi*col, *multi*phase. Cf. POLY-. **b** *Many times over; in many respects;* — in nouns, as in *multi*fetation, *multi*millionaire, *multi*specialist. **c** Often restrictedly, *more than two,* as in *multi*cuspid, *multi*cylinder. **d** *Med. Affecting many parts,* as in *multi*familial.

The meaning of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

multiangular	**multifoliolate**	**multiperforate**
multiareolate	**multifurcate**	**multiperforated**
multiarticular	**multiganglionic**	**multipersonal**
multiarticulate	**multigranulate**	**multiphotography**
multiarticulated	**multigranulated**	**multipinnate**
multiaxial	**multiguttulate**	**multipointed**
multiblade	**multigyrate**	**multiported**
multibladed	**multihead**	**multiradial**
multibranched	**multihearth**	**multiradiate**
multibranchiate	**multihued**	**multiradiated**
multicamerate	**multijet**	**multiradicate**
multicapitate	**multijugate**	**multiradicular**
multicapsular	**multijugous**	**multiramified**
multicarinate	**multilaciniate**	**multiramose**
multicarinated	**multilamellar**	**multiramous**
multicellular	**multilamellate**	**multirate**
multicentral	**multilamellous**	**multireflex**
multicentric	**multilaminar**	**multirooted**
multicharge	**multilaminate**	**multisaccate**
multichord	**multilaminated**	**multisacculate**
multichrome	**multilighted**	**multisacculated**
multiciliate	**multilineal**	**multiseated**
multiciliated	**multilinear**	**multisegmental**
multicipital	**multilingual**	**multisegmentate**
multicircuit	**multilirate**	**multisegmented**
multicoccous	**multilobar**	**multiseptate**
multicoil	**multilobate**	**multiserial**
multicolor	**multilobe**	**multiserially**
multicolored	**multilobed**	**multiseriate**
multicolorous	**multilobular**	**multishot**
multiconductor	**multilobulate**	**multisiliquous**
multicore	**multilobulated**	**multispeed**
multicorneal	**multilocular**	**multispermous**
multicostate	**multiloculate**	**multispicular**
multicourse	**multiloculated**	**multispiculate**
multicrystalline	**multimacular**	**multispindle**
multicuspid	**multimammate**	**multispinous**
multicuspidate	**multimascular**	**multispiral**
multicylinder	**multimedial**	**multispired**
multicylindered	**multimetalic**	**multistage**
multidentate	**multimillion**	**multistaminate**
multidenticulate	**multimolecular**	**multistoried**
multidenticulated	**multimotor**	**multistory**
multidigitate	**multimotored**	**multistratified**
multidimensional	**multinational**	**multistratous**
multidirectional	**multinervate**	**multistriate**
multiengine	**multinervose**	**multisulcate**
multiengined	**multinodal**	**multisulcated**
multiexhaust	**multinodate**	**multitentaculate**
multifaced	**multinodous**	**multithreaded**
multifaceted	**multinodular**	**multititular**
multifactorial	**multinominal**	**multitoed**
multifamilial	**multinominous**	**multitoned**
multifeetation	**multinuclear**	**multituberculate**
multifibered	**multinucleate**	**multituberculated**
multifistular	**multinucleated**	**multitubular**
multiflagellate	**multinucleolar**	**multivalved**
multiflagellated	**multinucleolate**	**multivalvular**
multiflorous	**multinucleolated**	**multivane**
multiflue	**multiovular**	**multivoiced**
multifoceal!	**multiovulate**	**multivolumed**
multifoliate	**multipartisan**	**multivorous**

mul'ti·break (mŭl'tĭ·brāk), *adj. Elec.* Designating a switch that breaks the circuit at two or more points at the same time.

mul'ti·com·po'nent (-kŏm·pō'nĕnt), *adj. Physical Chem.* Denoting or pert. to a system having two or more components.

mul'ti·con'stant (-kŏn'stănt), *adj.* Assuming a large number of constants, as in the theory of elastic bodies.

mul'ti·cy'cle (mŭl'tĭ·sī'k'l), *n.* A cycle or velocipede having many wheels; also, a cycle for carrying two or more riders.

mul'ti·far'i·ous (-fâr'ĭ·ŭs; 79), *adj.* [L. *multifarius,* fr. *multus* much, many. Cf. BIFARIOUS.] **1.** Having multiplicity; having great diversity or variety; of various kinds.

The *multifarious* complexities of human character. *Hare.*

2. *Bot.* Many-ranked, as leaves. *Rare.*

3. *Law.* Of a pleading, improperly uniting distinct and independent matters, and thereby confounding them, whether against one or several defendants.

Syn. — See MANIFOLD. **Ant.** — Identical, homogeneous. — **mul'ti·far'i·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **mul'ti·far'i·ous·ness,** *n.*

mul'tif'er·ous (mŭl·tĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *multifer,* fr. *multus* much, many + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing much or many. *R.*

mul'ti·fid (mŭl'tĭ·fĭd), *adj.* [L. *multifidus,* fr. *multus* much, many + *findere* to split.] Cleft into several or many parts; as, a *multifid* leaf. — **mul'ti·fid·ly,** *adv.*

mul·tif'i·dus (mŭl·tĭf'ĭ·dŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle of the fifth, or deepest, layer of the back, which fills up the groove on either side of the spinous processes of the vertebrae from the sacrum to the skull. It consists of many fasciculi which pass upward and inward to the spinous processes, and help to erect and rotate the spine.

mul'ti·flo'ra rose (mŭl'tĭ·flō'rȧ; 181). *Hort.* A class or race of garden roses derived from a Japanese shrub (*Rosa multiflora*), often called *Japanese rose.* Its vigorous habit has made it a favorite as a stock.

mul'ti·flow' (mŭl'tĭ·flō'), *adj.* Having more than two conduits or channels for flow; as, a *multiflow* water heater.

mul'ti·foil' (mŭl'tĭ·foil'), *n.* A foil of more than five divisions; — applied to foils in windows. — **mul'ti·foil',** *adj.* — **mul'ti·foiled'** (-foild'), *adj.*

mul'ti·fold (-fōld), *adj.* [*multi-* + *-fold.*] Many times doubled; manifold; numerous.

mul'ti·form (-fôrm), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *multiforme,* fr. L. *multiformis,* fr. *multus* many + *forma* shape.] Having many forms, shapes, or appearances. — **mul'ti·for'mi·ty** (-fôr'mĭ·tĭ), *n.*

A plastic and *multiform* unit. *Hare.*

mul'ti·form, *n.* That which is multiform; also, rarely, multiformity.

mul'ti·formed (mŭl'tĭ·fôrmd), *adj.* Multiform.

mul'ti·gap' (-găp'), *adj.* Having many gaps, as a kind of lightning arrester. — *n.* Any of the gaps of a multigap lightning arrester.

Mul'ti·graph (mŭl'tĭ·grȧf; 83), *n.* A trade-mark for a small printing press, used primarily for printing form letters, circulars, and the like; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], the press bearing this trade-mark. It has a cylinder with grooves into which movable types or electrotypes may be inserted.

mul'ti·graph, *v. t.* To print many copies of, by means of a Multigraph. — **mul'ti·graph·er** (-ĕr), *n.*

mul'ti·lat'er·al (mŭl'tĭ·lăt'ĕr·ăl), *adj.* **1.** Having many sides; many-sided.

2. Participated in by more than two states; as, a *multilateral* treaty. Cf. UNILATERAL, BILATERAL.

3. *Law.* Of a contract, having three or more parties. — **mul'ti·lat'er·al·ly,** *adv.*

mul'ti·lin'guist (-lĭng'gwĭst), *n.* One versed in many languages.

mul'ti·lit'er·al (-lĭt'ĕr·ăl), *adj.* Having many letters; also, having many unknown quantities.

mul'ti·lo·ca'tion (-lō·kā'shŭn), *n.* [*multi-* + *location.*] Simultaneous presence in many places.

mul·til'o·quent (mŭl·tĭl'ō·kwĕnt), *adj.* Also **mul·til'o·quous** (mŭl·tĭl'ō·kwŭs), rarely **mul'ti·lo'qui·ous** (mŭl'tĭ·lō'kwĭ·ŭs). [L. *multiloquus,* fr. *multus* much, many + *loqui* to speak.] Speaking much; loquacious. — **mul·til'o·quence** (mŭl·tĭl'ō·kwĕns), *n.*

mul·til'o·quy (mŭl·tĭl'ō·kwĭ), *n.* [L. *multiloquium.*] Use of many words; talkativeness.

mul'ti·mar'ble (mŭl'tĭ·mär'b'l), *v. t.* To decorate with many marbles.

mul'ti·met'al·lism (-mĕt'ăl·ĭz'm; -'l·ĭz'm), *n.* A system of using many metals as money. — **mul'ti·met'al·list,** *n.*

mul'ti·mil'lion·aire' (mŭl'tĭ·mĭl'yŭn·âr'), *n.* One having two or more million (dollars, pounds, francs, or the like).

mul'ti·mod'al (-mōd'ăl; -'l), *adj.* [*multi-* + *modal.*] Having several or many modes; specif.: **a** *Statistics.* Showing several regions of maximum frequency; as, a *multimodal* distribution. **b** *Psychol.* Composed of several distinct types of activity; as, a *multimodal* conception of intelligence. — **mul'ti·mo·dal'i·ty** (-mō·dăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

mul'ti·nu'cle·ate cell (-nū'klē·āt). See NUCLEUS, 7.

mul·tip'a·ra (mŭl·tĭp'ȧ·rȧ), *n.; pl.* -RAE (-rē). [NL. See MULTIPAROUS.] *Med.* A woman who has borne more than one child.

mul'ti·par'i·ty (mŭl'tĭ·păr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* The production of two or more young at a birth.

2. *Med.* The condition of having borne a number of children.

mul·tip'a·rous (mŭl·tĭp'ȧ·rŭs), *adj.* [NL. *multiparus.* See MULTI-; -PAROUS.] **a** *Bot.* Producing several lateral axes; as, a *multiparous* cyme. **b** *Med.* Of or pertaining to a multipara. **c** *Zool.* Producing many, or more than one, at a birth; of or pertaining to multiparity.

mul'ti·par'tite (mŭl'tĭ·pär'tĭt), *adj.* [L. *multipartitus,* fr. *multus* much, many + *partitus* divided, past part. See PARTITE.] Divided into many parts; having several parts; esp., *Math.,* indicating a division into many parts. See UNIPARTITE.

mul'ti·ped (mŭl'tĭ·pĕd) *or* **-pede** (-pēd), *adj.* [L. *multipes, multipeda,* fr. *multus* many + *pes, pedis,* foot.] Having many feet; many-footed. — *n.* A multiped animal. *Rare.*

mul'ti·phase (-fāz), *adj.* [*multi-* + *phase.*] Having many phases; specif., *Elec.,* polyphase.

mul'ti·phas'er (-fāz'ĕr), *n. Elec.* A multiphase generator.

mul'ti·plane' (-plān'), *n.* An airplane with more than two supporting planes.

mul'ti·ple (mŭl'tĭ·p'l), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *multiplex.* See MULTIPLY.] **1.** Containing more than once, or more than one; consisting of more than one; manifold.

2. *Elec.* **a** Designating a circuit having a number of conductors in parallel. **b** Designating a group of terminals which make a circuit available at a number of points.

3. *Gram.* Consisting of more than two co-ordinate elements; — said of a sentence or syntactic member of a sentence. Cf. COMPOUND, *adj.,* 4.

4. *Math.* Repeated, or occurring more than once, or in higher degree than the first; as, *multiple* roots.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) meaning *having,* or *constructed with, more than one* are:

multiple-clutch	**multiple-dome**	**multiple-series**
multiple-die	**multiple-drill**	**multiple-speed**
multiple-disk	**multiple-line**	**multiple-toothed**

mul'ti·ple (mŭl'tĭ·p'l), *n.* **1.** *Elec.* A type of arrangement of an electrical system. See PARALLEL, *n.,* 7.

2. *Math.* **a** The product of a quantity by an integer. **b** An assemblage with respect to any of its divisions or parts. — ***in multiple.*** = *in parallel,* under PARALLEL, *n.,* 7.

multiple algebra. *Math.* See ALGEBRA, *n.,* 2.

multiple allelomorph. See ALLELOMORPH.

multiple boiler. A fire-tube boiler. See BOILER, 6.

multiple circuit *or* **connection.** = SERIES PARALLEL.

multiple cropping. The taking of two or more crops from the same field in one year.

mul'ti·ple-die' press. See PUNCH PRESS.

mul'ti·ple-disk' clutch. See FRICTION CLUTCH.

multiple drill. *Mach.* See DRILLING MACHINE.

multiple effect. *Sugar Mfg.* A system of several vacuum pans arranged so that the vapor from any pan except the last is used to heat the next pan, in which the exhaustion is more complete.

mul'ti·ple-ef·fect' e·vap'o·ra'tor. See EVAPORATOR **b**

mul'ti·ple-ex·pan'sion en'gine. A compound engine.

multiple factor. *Biol.* **a** A multiple allelomorph. **b** One of the nondominant interacting factors required by the multiple-factor hypothesis.

multiple factors. *Genetics.* In a major theory (the **multiple-factor hypothesis**) concerning the inheritance of certain quantitative characters, as size or skin pigmentation, the total group of interacting nondominant genes or factors which cumulatively determine the expression of such characters. Cf. BLENDING INHERITANCE.

multiple feeder. See FEEDER, *n.,* 6.

multiple fission. *Biol.* Division of a cell into more than two parts. Cf. BINARY FISSION.

multiple fruit. *Bot.* = COLLECTIVE FRUIT. See FRUIT, *Table & Illust.*

multiple harmonic telegraph. A multiple telegraph employing as transmitters vibrating reeds of different pitch and as receivers reeds of corresponding pitch.

mul'ti·ple-line' sys'tem of in·sur'ance. The plan of writing all or many kinds of insurance. Many countries permit the practice of multiple-line insurance, but in the United States most states permit only the monoline system.

multiple listing. *Real Estate.* A system adopted by some or all of the real-estate brokers of a given community

---

mul'tiond. Multioned. *Ref. Sp.*
mull muslin. = 3d MULL, 1.
Mul·mu'ti·us (mŭl·mū'shĭ·ŭs), *n.* Traditional 16th king of the Britons.
mul'si·fy (mŭl'sĭ·fī), *v. i.* Aphetic form of EMULSIFY.
mul·tan'gle, *n.* [NL. *multangulum,* fr. L. *multus* much, many + *angulus* angle.] A polygon. *Obs.*
mul'ter. Var. of MULTURE.
mul'ti·cel'lu·lar gem'ma. See GEMMA, 1 b.
multicellular voltmeter. See ELECTROSTATIC VOLTMETER.
mul'ti·di·rec'tion·al il·lu'mi·na'tion. See ILLUMINATION, *n.,* 2.
mul'ti·dis·perse', *v. t. Physical Chem.* = POLYDISPERSE.
mul'ti·fase. Multiphase. *R.S.*
mul·tif'i·dous, *adj. Zool.* = MULTIFID; — of feet.
mul'ti·for'mous (mŭl'tĭ·fôr'mŭs), *adj.* Multiform. *Obs.*
mul'ti·graf. Multigraph. *R.S.*
mul'ti·no'mi·al, *n. & adj.* [*multi-* + *-nomial* as in *binomial.*] = POLYNOMIAL.
mul'ti·par'i·ent (mŭl'tĭ·pâr'ĭ·ĕnt), *adj.* = MULTIPAROUS, *adj.*

whereby all properties listed for sale or rent with each broker are reported to all of the brokers who are parties to the agreement. Any broker may then sell or rent the properties, and the commissions are split in agreed proportions between the brokers listing the properties and the brokers selling them. Sometimes called *compulsory listing.*

multiple multipole breaker. *Elec.* See CIRCUIT BREAKER.

multiple myelomatosis. *Med.* A disease of the bone marrow characterized by the presence of numerous myelomata in various bones of the body.

multiple neuritis. *Med.* Neuritis affecting several nerves at the same time.

mul'ti·ple-pass', *v. t. & i. Steam Boilers.* To pass (gases) more than once across the tubes of a boiler.

multiple personality. See PERSONALITY, 10 b.

mul'ti·ple·poind'ing (mŭl'tĭ-p'l-poin'dĭng; *see* POIND, *v.*), *n. Scots Law.* Lit., a manyfold poinding, or distress; hence, a proceeding equivalent to the interpleader of English law for preventing this.

multiple point. a *Geom.* A point on a curve through which two or more branches of the curve pass; a point on a surface through which three or more nappes of the surface pass; one that appears as a fixed number (m) of points in the total number (n) of intersections of the curve (or surface) with every line through the point; — called an *m-multiple,* or *m-ple, point.* b *Phys. Chem.* Any point representing a set of conditions under which two or more phases can exist together.

multiple press. *Mach.* See PUNCH PRESS.

multiple rod. See MADDOX ROD.

multiple sclerosis. *Med.* A diseased condition of the brain, or the spinal cord, or both, in which parts of the nerve tissue degenerate and become replaced by patches of hardened neuroglia tissue. It is associated with partial or complete paralysis, jerking tremor of the muscles, headache, and other symptoms, depending on the location of the lesions, and is often fatal.

multiple seizure. Simultaneous or successive seizures of property in different federal judicial districts by administrative officials in the enforcement of certain federal statutes, thereby compelling the owner to litigate a single question of law in many different parts of the country. *U. S.*

multiple sentence. = COMPOUND SENTENCE a.

multiple series. a *Elec.* = SERIES PARALLEL. b *Math.* A series of terms, $a_{mnp\ldots}$ each of which requires for its specification the values of the integers $m, n, p\ldots$, there being more than one of these.

multiple shop. A chain store. *Eng.*

mul'ti·ple-speed' trans·mis'sion. Transmission that provides a choice of gear ratios between the engine and the rear axle.

multiple staging. The representation of logically incongruous backgrounds on the same stage side by side, as in French mystery plays.

multiple standard. = TABULAR STANDARD.

multiple star. *Astron.* Several stars in close proximity, which appear to form a single system.

multiple switch. *Elec.* A motor-starting switch used to cut out successive sections of a starting resistance.

multiple switchboard. *Elec.* A telephone switchboard with several sections, one for each operator.

multiple synchronous telegraph. A multiplex telegraph in which at the receiving station apparatus is maintained in exact synchronism with corresponding apparatus at the sending station.

mul'ti·plet (mŭl'tĭ-plĕt; -plĭt; 119), *n.* [From MULTIPLE.] *Physics.* A spectrum line having several components.

multiple tangent. *Geom.* A line tangent to a curve or surface at more than one point, one that appears as a fixed number (m) of lines in the total number (n) of tangents (to the curve) through a fixed point.

multiple telegraph, telegraphy. = MULTIPLEX TELEGRAPH, TELEGRAPHY.

multiple thread. A screw thread composed of two or more distinct parallel intertwined threads or helices. Cf. DOUBLE THREAD, TRIPLE THREAD, QUADRUPLE THREAD. — **multiple-threaded,** *adj.*

multiple transformer. *Elec.* a A transformer connected in multiple, or parallel, with the primary circuit. b A transformer with more than one primary or more than one secondary coil.

mul'ti·ple-tuned' (66), *adj. Radio.* Grounded through inductors at more than one point; — used of antennas.

multiple unit system. A system of electric traction in which two or more motorcars, under a single control, are used to propel a train.

multiple voting. a Voting by the same individual at the same election in various places in each of which he possesses the legal qualifications, as was possible under the British law governing the franchise prior to the Representation of the People Act of 1918. By that act certain voters can vote in two, but not more than two, constituencies. b *U. S.* Unauthorized and illegal voting by one person in two or more constituencies, as voting by floaters.

multiple winding. See DRUM WINDING.

mul'ti·plex (mŭl'tĭ-plĕks), *adj.* [L., *multiplex, -plicis.* See MULTIPLE.] 1. Manifold; multiple.

2. a *Teleg. & Teleph.* Pertaining to or designating a system of transmitting simultaneous messages on the same circuit. b *Radio & Television.* Pertaining to or designating simultaneous transmission of two or more independent signals on the same carrier wave. Cf. DIPLEX.

mul'ti·plex, *v. t. & i.* a *Teleg. & Teleph.* To send (several messages) simultaneously over the same circuit. b *Radio & Television.* To send (several signals) simultaneously on the same carrier wave.

multiplex telegraph. A telegraph system in which several messages are transmitted simultaneously over the same wire line. Hence, **multiplex telegraphy.**

mul'ti·pli·ca·ble (mŭl'tĭ-plĭ-kȧ-b'l), *adj.* [L. *multiplicabilis.*] Capable of being multiplied; multipliable. — **mul'ti·pli·ca·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

mul'ti·pli·cand' (mŭl'tĭ-plĭ-kănd'), *n.* [L. *multiplicandus* to be multiplied.] *Math.* The number that is to be multiplied by another number called the *multiplier.* See MULTIPLICATION, 5.

mul'ti·pli·cate (mŭl'tĭ-plĭ-kāt), *adj.* [L. *multiplicatus,* past part. of *multiplicare.* See MULTIPLY.] 1. Consisting of many, or of more than one; multiple; multifold.

2. *Zool.* Having many plicae, or folds, as certain shells.

mul'ti·pli·cate, *n.* The form or condition of being exactly reproduced in many copies; also, one of such reproductions.

mul'ti·pli·ca'tion (mŭl'tĭ-plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *multiplicatio.* See MULTIPLY.] 1. Act or process of multiplying, or of increasing in number; state of being multiplied; as, the *multiplication* of the human species.

2. *Alchemy.* Art of increasing gold or silver by magic. *Obs.*

3. *Bot.* = AUGMENTATION, 2.

4. *Gambling.* A dice game in three throws, first with three dice, then with two, then with one die, in which the dice eliminated are highest or equally high, and the last cast is multiplied with their sum.

5. *Math.* The process of repeating or adding any given number or quantity a certain number of times; commonly, the process of ascertaining by a briefer computation the result of such repeated additions; also, the rule by which the operation is performed; — the inverse of *division.* Multiplication is denoted by the sign $\times$. The word *multiplication* is sometimes used in mathematics, particularly in multiple algebra, to denote any distributive operation expressed by one symbol upon any quantity or anything expressed by another symbol. Corresponding extensions of meaning are given to the words *multiply, multiplier, multiplicand,* and *product.* Thus, since $\phi\ (x + y) = \phi x + \phi y$, where $\phi\ (x + y)$, ϕx, and ϕy indicate the results of any distributive operation represented by the symbol ϕ upon $x + y$, x, and y, severally, then because of many very useful analogies $\phi\ (x + y)$ is called the *product* of ϕ and $x + y$, and the operation indicated by ϕ is called *multiplication.* Cf. FACIENT, *n.*, 2.

6. *Math.* In general, the process of affecting an operand by an operator, as the multiplication of versors in quaternions (a turning through one angle followed by a turning through another), which is not in general commutative, or the multiplication of derivations (yielding the derivative of a derivative), which in general is commutative. Generally, multiplication is the conjunction (by some defined law) of each element (or unit) of the one factor with each of the other, the result being the product. So understood, it is possible to multiply assemblages and magnitudes of the most diverse kinds.

7. *Symbolic Logic.* The logical operation of conjoining two or more terms to signify their logical product, symbolized by $a \times b$ or $a.b$ or $a\ b$. See PRODUCT, 5.

mul'ti·pli·ca'tion·al (mŭl'tĭ-plĭ-kā'shŭn·ăl; -'l), *adj.* Of or relating to multiplication.

multiplication table. 1. A table of the products of a set of numbers multiplied in some regular way; commonly, a table of the products of the first ten or twelve numbers multiplied successively by 1, 2, 3, etc., up to 10 or 12.

2. In a multiple algebra with n units $(u_1 \ldots u_n)$, a table of the algebra formed with respect to the units, $(u_1, \ldots u_n)$, by the n^2 equations $u_r u_s = \sum_{t=1}^{n} \gamma_{rst} u_t;\ r, s = 1, 2, \ldots n$. The n^3 numbers, γ_{rst}, are called the *constants of multiplication* of the algebra with respect to the units $(u_1, \ldots u_n)$. Cf. *linear algebra,* under ALGEBRA.

mul'ti·pli·ca'tive (mŭl'tĭ-plĭ-kā'tĭv), *adj.* Tending or having the power to multiply, or increase, numbers; taken in multiplication. — *n.* A numeral adjective (*single, double, treble, twofold*) denoting how many times a thing is taken. — **mul'ti·pli·ca'tive·ly,** *adv.*

multiplicative axiom. *Logic.* The rule for finding compound probabilities in the case of dependent events: "The probability that A and B will both happen (or that they will happen together) is the antecedent probability of A multiplied by the probability that if (or when) A happens B will happen also."

mul'ti·pli·ca'tor (mŭl'tĭ-plĭ-kā'tĕr), *n.* [LL. Cf. MULTIPLIER.] *Math.* A multiplier. *Rare.*

mul'ti·pli'cious (mŭl'tĭ-plĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [See MULTIPLEX.] Multiplex; multiply. *Obs.* — **mul'ti·pli'cious·ly,** *adv. Obs.*

mul'ti·plic'i·ty (mŭl'tĭ-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *multiplicitas,* fr. *multiplex* manifold. See MULTIPLE.] Quality of being multiple, manifold, or various; multiple or multiform character; also, a great number; as, a *multiplicity* of thoughts.

The amazing *multiplicity* of creeds (twenty-four religions to one sauce, lamented Talleyrand). *Agnes Repplier*

multiplicity of a curve. *Math.* The total number of its multiple points, or simple crunodes, acnodes, and cusps, into which each multiple point is supposed to be resolved.

mul'ti·pli'er (mŭl'tĭ-plĭ'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *multiplieur.* Cf. MULTIPLICATOR.] 1. One who or that which multiplies or increases in number.

2. *Obs.* a An alchemist. See MULTIPLICATION, 2. b A money-maker.

3. An arithmometer for multiplying.

4. a A set of gears causing the spool of a fishing reel to revolve faster than the crank, thereby accelerating the speed at which the fishing line is gathered in. b A reel so equipped.

5. *Elec.* A resistance placed in series with a voltmeter or pressure coil of a wattmeter when measurements are to be made on a circuit of higher voltage than that for which the instrument alone is suited.

6. *Hort.* One of the small offsets of a bulb, as that of an onion, used for purposes of propagation; a bulbil.

7. *Math.* The number by which another number is multiplied. See MULTIPLICATION, 5.

8. *Physics.* An instrument or device for multiplying or intensifying some effect, as of heat (cf. THERMOMULTIPLIER).

9. *Skat.* An increment of the unit value of the game played, allowed the player for each matador, for winning the game, for winning schneider, etc.

mul'ti·ply (mŭl'tĭ-plī), *v.;* -PLIED (-plīd); -PLY'ING (-plī'-ĭng). [OF. *multiplier,* fr. L. *multiplicare,* fr. *multiplex* manifold. See MULTITUDE; DUPLEX.] *Transitive:* 1. To increase in number; to make more numerous; to add quantity to; as, to *multiply* examples. Specif., *Now Rare,* to increase in number or to people, by generation of children.

2. *Obs.* a To increase (gold or silver) in amount by alchemy. b To amplify or magnify, as a sound or image.

3. *Math.* To take by addition a certain number of times; to find the product of by multiplication; thus, 7 *multiplied* by 8 produces the number 56. Also, *Now Rare,* to serve to increase (a number) in the process of multiplication. See MULTIPLICATION, 6.

— *Intransitive:* 1. To become greater in number.

2. To increase in extent and influence; to spread.

The word of God grew and *multiplied.* *Acts* xii. 24.

3. To increase gold or silver in amount by alchemy. *Obs.*

4. *Math.* To perform the operation of multiplication.

mul'ti·ply (-plĭ), *adv.* In the manner of a multiple.

mul'ti·ply' (mŭl'tĭ-plĭ'), *adj.* See -PLY.

mul'ti·ply·ing (mŭl'tĭ-plĭ'ĭng), *adj.* That multiplies.

multiplying coil. *Elec.* A shunt or series coil connected with an ammeter or voltmeter, adjusted so that the indications of the instrument must be multiplied by a fixed number.

multiplying glass *or* **lens.** *Optics.* a A magnifying glass. b A lens one convex surface of which is made up of a number of facets, so as to present a number of separate images.

multiplying reel. *Angling.* A reel in which one revolution of the handle communicates several revolutions to the spool.

mul'ti·po'lar (mŭl'tĭ-pō'lĕr), *adj.* [*multi-* + *polar.*] Having many poles; specif.: a *Anat.,* having several dendrites; — of nerve cells. b *Elec.* Having the electrical charge localized at several points.

Multipolar (1) Cell (magnified).

mul'ti·pole (mŭl'tĭ-pōl), *adj.* Multipolar.

mul·tip'o·tent (mŭl·tĭp'ō-tĕnt), *adj.* [L. *multipotens,* fr. *multus* much + *potens* powerful. See POTENT.] Having manifold power, or power to do many things.

mul'ti·pres'ence (mŭl'tĭ-prĕz'ĕns; -'ns), *n.* Presence in many places at once. — **mul'ti·pres'ent** (-ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.*

mul'ti·ro·ta'tion (-rō-tā'shŭn), *n.* Multirotation. — **mul'ti·ro'ta·to'ry** (-rō'tȧ-tō'rĭ; -tĕr-ĭ), *adj.*

mul'ti·sci'ence (-sī'ĕns), *n.* [*multi-* + *science.*] Extensive knowledge of many subjects.

mul'ti·sect (mŭl'tĭ-sĕkt), *v. t.* To divide into a number of parts or segments. — **mul'ti·sec'tor** (-sĕk'tĕr), *n.*

mul'ti·sen'su·al (-sĕn'shō-ăl; *cf.* SENSUAL), *adj.* Having many senses (meanings).

mul·tis'o·nous (mŭl·tĭs'ō-nŭs), *adj.* Also **mul·tis'o·nant** (-nȧnt). [L. *multisonus,* fr. *multus* much, many + *sonus* sound.] Having or producing many sounds; also, sounding much.

mul'ti·syl'la·ble (mŭl'tĭ-sĭl'ȧ-b'l), *n.* A polysyllable. — **mul'ti·syl·lab'ic** (-sĭ·lăb'ĭk), *adj.* — **mul'ti·syl'la·bil'i·ty** (-sĭl'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

mul'ti·tar'i·an (-tȧr'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [After *Unitarian.*] Characterized by manyness as well as being fundamentally one.

mul'ti·the·ism (mŭl'tĭ-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [*multi-* + *theism.*] Polytheism.

mul'ti·tube' (mŭl'tĭ-tūb'), *adj. Radio.* Having two or more electron tubes; as, a *multitube* amplifier.

Mul'ti·tu·ber'cu·la'ta (mŭl'tĭ-tū-bûr'kū-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleontol.* An order of small Mesozoic and Eocene mammals (subclass Allotheria) of rodentlike habits. — **mul'ti·tu·ber'cu·late** (-tū-bûr'kū-lāt), *adj. & n.*

mul'ti·tu·ber'cu·ly (-kū-lĭ), *n.* Also **mul'ti·tu·ber'cu·lism** (-lĭz'm). [*multi-* + L. *tuberculum* tubercle.] State of having many tubercles; — used specif. of a theory of the origin of mammalian teeth. Cf. TRITUBERCULY.

mul'ti·tu'bu·lar boil'er (-tū'bū-lĕr). A fire-tube boiler.

mul'ti·tude (mŭl'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *multitudo, multitudinis,* fr. *multus* much, many. See MELIORATE.] 1. A great number of persons collected together; a crowd.

2. A great number of persons or things, regarded collectively; as, the *multitude* of stars; a *multitude* of cares.

3. The state of being many; numerousness.

4. A large amount or quantity. *Now Rare.*

Syn. — MULTITUDE, CROWD, THRONG. MULTITUDE, now somewhat bookish, implies great numbers; CROWD, the common term, denotes a multitude closely gathered or packed together without order; THRONG often suggests a moving multitude or concourse. Cf. COMPANY, FLOCK.

— ***the multitude.*** The populace; the mass of men.

mul'ti·tu'di·nal (-tū'dĭ-năl; -n'l), *adj.* Also **mul'ti·tu'di·nar'y** (-nĕr'ĭ; -nĕr-ĭ). Multitudinous.

mul'ti·tu'di·nism (-nĭz'm), *n.* A doctrine or policy giving primary importance to the interests of the multitude as opposed to the *individual.* — **mul'ti·tu'di·nist** (-nĭst), *n. & adj.* — **mul'ti·tu'di·nis'tic** (-nĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

mul'ti·tu'di·nous (-nŭs), *adj.* 1. Comprising, or existing in, a great multitude; myriad.

2. Issuing from or as from, or resembling, a vast or tumultuous host; comprising innumerable acts, forms, particulars, etc.; as, a *multitudinous* roar; *multitudinous* slaughter; also, rarely, thickly peopled.

3. Of or pertaining to the multitude. *Rare.* *Shak.*

— **mul'ti·tu'di·nos'i·ty** (-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **mul'ti·tu'di·nous·ly,** *adv.* — **mul'ti·tu'di·nous·ness,** *n.*

mul'ti·turn' (mŭl'tĭ-tûrn'), *adj.* [*multi-* + *turn.*] Having many turns. Cf. TURN, *n.*, 3.

mul'tiv'a·gant (mŭl·tĭv'ȧ-gănt), *adj.* [L. *multivagus,* fr. *multus* much + *vagus* wandering; cf. *vagans,* pres. part. of *vagari.* See VAGARY.] Wandering much. *Rare.*

mul'ti·va'lent (mŭl'tĭ-vā'lĕnt; mŭl·tĭv'ȧ-lĕnt), *adj.* [*multi-* + L. *valens,* pres. part. See VALENCE.] 1. *Chem.* a Having a valence of several units. b Having more than one valence, or degree of combining power, as sulphur.

2. *Bacteriol.* = POLYVALENT a.

— **mul'ti·va'lence** (-lĕns), **mul'ti·va'len·cy** (-lĕn·sĭ), *n.*

mul'ti·valve' (mŭl'tĭ-vălv'), *adj.* [Cf. F. *multivalve.*] Having many valves.

mul'ti·valve' (-vălv'), *n.* A multivalve shellfish or shell.

mul'ti·var'i·ant (-vâr'ĭ-ănt; 79), *adj. Physical Chem.* Having more than two degrees of freedom. See PHASE RULE.

mul'ti·var'i·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* Widely diverse. *Now Rare.*

mul'ti·ver'sant (-vûr'sănt; -s'nt), *adj.* [*multi-* + L. *versans,* pres. part. See VERSANT.] Assuming many forms; protean. *Rare.*

mul'ti·verse (mŭl'tĭ-vûrs), *n.* [*multi-* + *-verse* as in *universe.*] *Philos.* The totality of things and forces viewed as constituting an aggregate of incoherent and unrelated parts.

mul'ti·vin'cu·lar (-vĭng'kū-lĕr), *adj.* [*multi-* + *vinculum.*] *Zool.* Having several small separate ligaments; — said of the hinge of certain bivalves.

mul·tiv'i·ous (mŭl·tĭv'ĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *multivius,* fr. *multus* many + *via* way.] Having many ways or roads. *Rare.*

mul·tiv'o·cal (mŭl·tĭv'ō-kăl), *adj.* Signifying many things; of manifold meaning; equivocal. — *n.* A multivocal word. *Rare.* — **mul·tiv'o·cal·ness,** *n.*

mul·tiv'o·lent (mŭl·tĭv'ō-lĕnt), *adj.* [*multi-* + L. *volens, -entis,* pres. part. of *velle* to wish; cf. L. *multivolus.*] Of many minds.

mul'ti·vol'tine (mŭl'tĭ-vōl'tĭn; -tīn; 156), *adj.* [See MULTI-; VOLTA.] *Zool.* Having several broods in a season.

mul'tum (mŭl'tŭm), *n.* [Perh. fr. L. *multus,* neut. *multum,* much.] An extract of quassia and licorice, formerly used by brewers as an adulterant; also, a similarly used preparation made from cocculus indicus, etc., and called specif. **hard multum.**

mul'ture (mŭl'tûr), *n.* [OF. *moulture* (F. *mouture*), fr. ML. *molitura* a grinding, fr. *molere* to grind. See MILL machine.] A toll or fee for the grinding of grain at a mill. When land is subject to thirlage, the toll is *dry multure. Archaic & Dial.*

mul'ture, *v. i.* To exact multure. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

mul'tur·er (mŭl'tûr·ĕr), *n.* 1. One who has grain ground at a mill. Cf. OUTSUCKEN, INSUCKEN.

2. A miller. *N. of Eng.*

Mul·va'ney, Ter'ence (tĕr'ĕns mŭl·vā'nĭ). A big, jovial, witty Irish private in the British army in India, who with Ortheris, a nervous little cockney, and Learoyd, a huge, slow Yorkshireman, appears in *Soldiers Three* and other tales of Indian army life by Rudyard Kipling.

mul'ti·pli'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — mul'ti·pli'a·ble·ness, *n.*

mul'ti·pli'cat·ed, *adj.* Put in many folds. *Obs.*

multiply isomorphic. See ISOMORPHIC, *adj.*, 3.

mul'ti·spin'dle mill'ing machine'. See MILLING MACHINE a.

mul'ti·tu'dine, *n.* [OF.] Multitude. *Obs.*

mul'tum in par'vo. [L.] Much in little.

mul'vel (mŭl'vĕl), *n.* The cod. *Obs.*

mum (mŭm), *interj.* [Of imitative origin. Cf. MUMBLE.] Be silent; hush; — an exclamation enjoining silence. Now esp. in *mum's the word*, that is, let's, or I'll, keep this matter secret.

mum (mŭm; *Scot.* mōōm, mŭm), *n.* **1.** A muttered sound. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

2. Silence; also, *Rare*, a silent person.

mum (mŭm), *adj.* Silent; not speaking.

The citizens are *mum*, and speak not a word. *Shak.*

mum, *v. t. & i.* To make or be mum. *Obs.*

mum, mumm (mŭm), *v. i.;* MUMMED (mŭmd); MUM'MING. [Cf. OF. *momer, mommer*, MD. *mommen*. Cf. MUMMER.] To play in a dumb show, mask, or disguise; specif., *Eng.*, to go about merrymaking in disguise at Christmastide.

With *mumming* and with masking all around. *Spenser.*

mum, *n.* [G. *mumme*, said to be after Christian *Mumme*, who first brewed it in 1489.] A strong ale or beer, orig. made in Brunswick, Germany. "Mugs of *mum*." *Pope.*

mum (mŭm; mŭm; 'm), *n.* Dial. corrupt of MADAM.

mum (mŭm), *n.* Short for CHRYSANTHEMUM.

mum'ble (mŭm'b'l), *v.;* MUM'BLED (-b'ld); MUM'BLING (-blĭng). [ME. *momelen;* cf. D. *mompelen, mommelen*, G. *mummeln*. Cf. MUM, *adj.*, MUMP.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To speak with the lips partly closed, so as to render the sounds inarticulate and imperfect; to utter words in a low, confused, indistinct manner; to mutter.

2. To chew something gently with closed lips, or with little use of the teeth.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To utter with a low, inarticulate voice.

2. To chew or bite gently, as one without teeth.

Gums unarmed, to *mumble* meat in vain. *Dryden*

3. To press or caress with the lips.

4. *Obs.* **a** To treat roughly or abuse; also, to fumble. **b** To wrap or conceal confusedly; — with *up*.

mum'ble, *n.* A mumbling; a low, confused utterance.

mum'ble-bee' (-bē'), *n. Naut.* A sloop-rigged Devonshire fishing boat with a mast stepped far aft, a huge foresail, and a jib.

mum'ble-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Mumbling; a mumble.

mum'bler (mŭm'blĕr), *n.* **1.** One who mumbles.

2. *Glass Mfg.* A blower. *Eng.*

mum'ble-the-peg' (mŭm'b'l-thĕ-pĕg'), **mum'ble-ty-peg'** (-tĭ-), *n.* A boys' game in which several tricks are performed with a jackknife; — so called because orig. the loser had to pull out with his teeth a peg driven into the ground.

mum'bling (mŭm'blĭng), *adj.* That mumbles. — **mum'bling-ly,** *adv.*

Mum'bo Jum'bo (mŭm'bō jŭm'bō); *pl.* MUMBO JUMBOS (-bōz). [From *mama dyambo*, in the language of the Khassonke (a Mandingo tribe) in the district of Kayes, on the Senegal, fr. *mama* ancestor + *dyumbo* pompon, wearer of a pompon.] **1.** Among the Mandingos of the western Sudan, the tutelary genius of a village, represented by one of the men, who, in masquerade and with a headdress of pompons, wards off occult forces of evil and keeps the women in awe and subjection.

2. [*also not cap.*] An object of superstitious homage and fear; a fetish; a bugaboo.

3. [*not cap.*] Meaningless incantation; mummery.

— **Mum'bo-Jum'bo,** *adj.* — **Mum'bo-Jum'bo-ism,** *n.*

mum'budg'et (mŭm'bŭj'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n. & interj.* Silence. *Obs.* — *adj.* Silent. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To be silent. *Hardy.*

mum'chance' (mŭm'chăns'), *n.* **1.** A game of hazard played in silence. *Obs.*

2. **a** *Obs.* A mummer. **b** *Dial.* A silent, stupid person.

3. Mumming; a masking or merrymaking. *Obs.*

mum'chance', *adj.* Silent. *Archaic & Dial.*

mum'chance', *v. i.* Formerly, to masquerade; now, *Dial.*, to be stupidly silent.

mum'mer (mŭm'ĕr), *n.* [MF. *mommeur;* cf. MD. *mommer*.] **a** One who mums, as in a merrymaking at Christmastide; a buffoon. **b** Hence, any theatrical performer.

mum'mer, *v. i.* = 5th MUM.

mum'mer·y (mŭm'ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -MERIES (-ĭz). [MF. *mommerie;* cf. D. *mommerij*.] **1.** Masking; a performance in disguise, as by mummers.

2. Ceremonies, observances, or performances regarded as ridiculous, hypocritical, or pretentious.

mum'mi·chog (mŭm'ĭ·chŏg), *n.* [Narraganset *moamitteatig*, pl., lit., they go in great numbers, a name applied to the smelt and other fish moving in schools.] A killifish, esp. *Fundulus heteroclitus*.

mum'mick (mŭm'ĭk), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. MAMMOCK, *v. & n.*] To eat in a slovenly fashion and without relish. *Dial.*

mum'mied (mŭm'ĭd), *adj.* Mummified.

mum'mi·form (-ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*mummy* + *-form.*] Resembling, or suggestive of, a mummy in appearance, as specif., the pupa obtecta of Lepidoptera.

mum'mi·fy (-ĭ·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *momifier*, fr. *momie* mummy. See -FY.] To embalm and dry as a mummy; to make into, or like, a mummy. — *v. i.* To dry up and shrivel like a mummy, as an organ or tissue; to undergo dry gangrene (see GANGRENE). — **mum'mi·fi·ca'tion** (mŭm'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

mum'ming (mŭm'ĭng), *n.* Participation in mummery.

Mum'mu (mōō'mōō), *n.* The son and messenger of Apsu and Tiamat. See CREATION EPIC.

mum'my (mŭm'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -MIES (-ĭz). [F. *momie*, fr. ML. *mumia*, fr. Ar. *mūmiya* mummy, bitumen, fr. Per. *mūm* wax.] **1.** Part of a mummy (sense 3 **a**) or mummies (probably powdered) formerly used as a drug. It was sometimes regarded as an exudation from mummies. *Obs. exc Hist.*

2. Hence: **a** *Rare.* Lifeless flesh. *Shak.* **b** *Now Dial.* A soft, pulpy mass. **c** *Obs.* Dried meat.

3. **a** A body of a human being or other animal embalmed or treated for burial with preservatives after the manner of the ancient Egyptians; hence, any body unusually well preserved, owing to the manner of its burial or to some special preparation for burial; as, a Peruvian *mummy*. The Egyptians preserved bodies by the use of bitumen, spices, gums, natron, honey, etc. In the more expensive forms of embalmment the body was cut open and filled with preservatives, after the viscera, which were separately preserved (see CANOPIC JARS), had been removed. In the cheaper forms of mummification the body was merely preserved with salt or with salt and bitumen. See USHABTI, *Illust.* **b** A carcass fortuitously preserved, as by being sundried.

4. One whose affections and energies are withered.

5. A brown pigment of varying properties prepared from bitumen, bones, etc.

6. **a** The color Congo. **b** Mummy brown. **c** A brown, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

7. *Plant Pathol.* A dried-up fruit that was first rotted by a fungus; as, the brown-rot *mummies* of stone fruits.

mum'my (mŭm'ĭ), *v. t.;* MUM'MIED (-ĭd); MUM'MY-ING. To embalm; to mummify. — *v. i.* To become mummified.

mummy apple. The papaya.

mummy brown. **1.** The pigment mummy.

2. **a** The color bay. **b** A color, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

mummy case. A case fitted closely to the swathed mummy (sense 3 **a**), usually having the face modeled and the body covered with ritualistic emblems.

mummy cloth. **a** A fabric, probably linen, in which mummies were wrapped. **b** A cloth like this fabric used as a foundation for embroidery. **c** A dress goods like crepe, having a cotton or silk warp and a woolen filling.

mummy fruit. = MUMMY, 7.

mummy pot. *Egypt. Archaeol.* A vase in which mummies of certain small animals were kept. Cf. CANOPIC JAR.

mummy wheat. Poulard wheat.

mump (mŭmp), *v.;* MUMPED (mŭmpt); MUMP'ING. [Cf. D. *mompen* to cheat, perh. orig., to mumble like a beggar, D. *mompelen* to mumble, Nor. dial. *mumpa* to chew, munch. See MUMBLE, MUMPS.] *Now Chiefly Dial. Intransitive:* **1.** To mumble.

2. To beg mumblingly; to play the beggar; to sponge; hence, to play the impostor; to cheat; also, to be sullen or sulky.

—, *Transitive: Now Chiefly Dial.* **1.** To mumble.

2. To cheat; to impose upon; also, to get by begging.

mump (mŭmp), *n.* [E. dial. *mump* to be sulky. Cf. MUMP, *v. t.*] **1.** **a** *Obs.* A grimace. **b** Mumps.

2. *pl.* Sullenness; silent displeasure; the sulks.

mump'er (mŭmp'ĕr), *n.* A beggar; a begging impostor; also, a sulker. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

mump'head' (mŭmp'hĕd'), *n.* A stupid person. *Dial. Eng.*

mump'ing day (mŭmp'ĭng). St. Thomas's Day, Dec. 21. *Dial. Eng.*

mump'ish (mŭmp'ĭsh), *adj.* Sullen; sulky; dull. — **mump'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **mump'ish-ness,** *n.*

mumps (mŭmps), *n. pl.*, construed as a *sing.* [Prob. so called from the patient's appearance; cf. also E. dial. *mump* a lump.] An infectious disease marked by fever, and by swelling of the parotid gland and sometimes other salivary glands in the lower cheek; parotitis.

mumps, *n.* Prob., short for *mumpsimus;* — used in playful familiar address to a woman. *Obs.*

mump'si·mus (mŭmp'sĭ·mŭs), *n.* [A blunder for the L. *sumpsimus* we have received, the story running that an aged priest, when corrected for saying *mumpsimus* in the service, declared that he had said *mumpsimus* for thirty years, and would not change his old *mumpsimus* for the new *sumpsimus*.] A bigoted adherent to exposed but customary error; also, a custom or tenet so adhered to. *Archaic.*

Doctors *mumpsimuses* of divinity. *Tyndale.*

mum'ruf'fin (mŭm'rŭf'ĭn; mōōm'rōōf'-), *n.* The long-tailed titmouse. *Local, Brit.*

mun (mŭn; *dial. also* mōōn), *v. i.* or *auxiliary.* [See MAUN.] *Now Dial.* Must; also, *Rare*, may; *Obs.*, shall.

mun (mŭn; *dial. also* mōōn), *n.* [ON. *munnr*. See MOUTH.] The mouth; *pl.*, the face. *Chiefly Dial.*

mun (mŭn), *n.* One of a class of London street roisterers of the mid-seventeenth century. *Hist.*

mun (mŭn), *pron.* [Prob. fr. *him*, by adding an ending *-en*.] Them; also, him; it. *Dial., Southwestern Eng.*

mun (mŭn). Var. of MAN. *Now Dial.*

Mun·ce'ri·an (mŭn·sēr'ĭ·ăn), *n.* A follower of Thomas Münzer (1490–1525), founder of the fanatical Anabaptists.

munch (mŭnch; 105), *v. t. & i.;* MUNCHED (mŭncht); MUNCH'ING. [ME. *monchen, manchen*, prob. imitative, but perh. partly fr. F. *manger* to eat. See MANGER; cf. CRUNCH.] To chew with a crunching sound, as a beast chews provender; to chew deliberately.

munch, *n.* Act of munching; also, something to munch.

Mun·chau'sen, Baron (mŭn·chō'zĕn; -chou'-). Pretended author of a book of travels (by Rudolph Eric Raspe, 1785) filled with extravagant fictions. The name is corrupted from that of Baron Karl Friedrich Hieronymus von *Münchhausen* (münk'hou'zĕn), a German officer in the Russian service (d. 1797). — **Mun·chau'sen-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Mun·chau'sen-ize** (-ĭz), *v. i.*

mun·cheel' (mŭn·chēl'), *n.* [Malayalam *manjīl, mañcal*, perh. fr. Hind.-Ar. *manzil* lodging, day's journey.] A kind of litter. *India.*

munch'er (mŭn'chĕr; 105), *n.* One who munches.

munch'et (-chĕt; -chĭt; 119), *n.* [See MUNCH.] A small bite. *Rare.*

mund (mŭnd; *AS.* mōōnd), *n.* [AS., hand, palm, hence, protection. See MANUAL.] *Early Eng. Law.* Right of protection or guardianship, as over the person and property of a wife, a widow, an orphan, or the members of one's household or dependents. The exact meaning of the term is doubtful. *Mund* finally came to be used nearly or quite synonymously with *grith*. See GRITH, 4 **b**, PEACE.

Mun'da (mōōn'dä), *n.* A member of any of various tribes occupying parts of eastern Central India, Central Provinces, and Madras, representing an ancient pre-Aryan stock. A few are Hinduized. — **Mun'da,** *adj.*

Munda languages. The languages of the Mundas, a division of the Austroasiatic family. The chief group is that of Santali and allied dialects. See KHERWARI.

mun'dane (mŭn'dān), *adj.* [F. *mondain*, fr. L. *mundanus*, fr. *mundus* the world, universe, heavens, heavenly bodies; prob. akin to L. *movere* to move. See MOVE; cf. MONDE.] **1.** **a** Of or pertaining to the world; worldly; earthly; as, *mundane* affairs. **b** Not concerned with church or spiritual things; as, *mundane* poetry. **c** Cosmic.

2. Indigenous in all parts of the earth. *Rare.*

3. *Astrol.* Pertaining to the horizon; specif., determined or located with reference to the horizon rather than to the ecliptic or zodiac; as, the *mundane* aspect, parallel.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See EARTHLY.

— **mun'dane·ly,** *adv.* — **mun'dane·ness,** *n.* — **mun·dan'i·ty** (mŭn·dăn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

mun'dane (mŭn'dān), *n.* An inhabitant of this world. *R.*

mun'dan·ism (mŭn'dăn·ĭz'm), *n.* Pseudo internationalism. *Rare.*

mun'da·to'ry (mŭn'dä·tō'rĭ or, *esp Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [LL. *mundatorius*.] Cleansing; having power to cleanse. *Obs.* — *n. Eccl.* A purificator.

mun'dic (mŭn'dĭk), *n.* Pyrite. *Cornwall.*

mun·dif'i·cant (mŭn·dĭf'ĭ·kănt), *adj.* [LL. *mundificans*, pres. part. of *mundificare* to make clean, fr. *mundus* clean + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See 1st MOTHER; -FY.] Serving to cleanse and heal. — *n.* A mundificant ointment or plaster.

mun'di·fy (mŭn'dĭ·fī), *v. t. & i.* [F. or LL.; F. *mondifier*, fr. LL. *mundificare*. See MUNDIFICANT.] To cleanse; deterge. — **mun'di·fi·ca'tion** (mŭn'dĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* — **mun'di·fi'er** (mŭn'dĭ·fī'ĕr), *n.*

mun'dil (mŭn'dĭl), *n.* [See MANDIL.] A turban ornamented with an imitation of gold or silver embroidery.

mun·div'a·gant (mŭn·dĭv'ä·gănt), *adj.* [L. *mundus* the world + *vagans* wandering, pres. part. of *vagari*. See VAGARY.] Wandering over the world. *Rare.*

mun'dle (mŭn'd'l), *n.* A stick for stirring. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

mun·dun'gus (mŭn·dŭng'gŭs), *n.* Also **mun·dun'go** (-gō). [Sp. *mondongo* paunch, tripe, black pudding.] **1.** Refuse; waste; trash. *Obs.*

2. Tobacco having an offensive smell. *Archaic.*

mung (mōōng), *n.* Also **mung grass.** Munj.

mung (mōōng). Var. of MUNGO.

mun'ga (mŭng'gä), *n.* [Kanarese *mañga*, fr. Skr. *marka* ape, monkey.] The bonnet monkey.

mun'ga (mŭng'gä). Var. of MUGA.

mung bean (mŭng). [See 1st MUNGO.] A bushy annual legume (*Phaseolus aureus*), 24–40 inches high, bearing the pods near the tips of slender branches. It is valued in Asia for food and forage. Called also *mungo bean, gram.*

munge (mŭnzh; mōōnzh), *v. t. & i.* [See MUNCH.] To munch. *Dial.*

munge, *v. i.* Also **mun'ger** (mŭn'jĕr; mōōn'-; mōōn'-). To grumble; to moan. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

mun'gey (mŭn'jĭ; mōōn'jĭ; mōōn'-), *n.* [See MUNGE to munch.] A bit to eat; a snack. *Dial.*

mun'go (mŭng'gō), *n.* [Tamil *mūṅgu*, fr. Hind. *mūg*, fr. Skr. *mudga*.] The mung bean.

mun'go (mŭng'gō), *n.* [Also *mungos*, var. of MONGOOSE.]

1. A mongoose. *Obs.*

2. A shrubby herb (*Ophiorrhiza mungos*), family Rubiaceae, the roots of which are sold, in India, as charms against snakes; — called also *mongoose plant.*

mun'go, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A reclaimed wool obtained from felted, milled, or hard-spun woolens. Cf. SHODDY.

mun'go, *n.* A negro. *Obs.*

mun'go, *n.* [Mongol *möngö* silver.] See COIN, *Table.*

mun·go'fa (mŭng·gō'fä), *n.* The gopher tortoise. *Local, U.S.*

mun·gu'ba (mŭng·gōō'bä), *n.* [NL., fr. Tupi *munguba, monguba*.] A Brazilian silk-cotton tree (*Bombax munguba*).

mung'y (mŭng'ĭ; mōōng'ĭ), *adj.* [Origin obscure. Cf. MUGGY.] **1.** Gloomy. *Obs.*

2. Warm and damp; muggy. *Now Dial.*

Mu'ni·a (mū'nĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Hind. *muniyā* the female of the birds called *amadavats*, fr. *munī* a saint, a monk, fr. Skr. *muni (ka)*.] *Zool.* **a** A large genus of weaverbirds including the well-known Java sparrow. **b** [*not cap.*] Any bird of this or a closely allied genus.

Mu'nich lake (mū'nĭk). The color carmine.

mu·nic'i·pal (mū·nĭs'ĭ·păl), *adj.* [L. *municipalis*, fr. *municeps* an inhabitant of a *municipium*, or town possessing the right of Roman citizenship, a free town, fr. *munia* official duties + the root of *capere* to take. See MEAN common; HEAVE.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a municipium; as, *municipal* rights.

2. **a** Enjoying a local self-government like that of the Roman municipium; — said of a town, city, etc. **b** Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, such a corporation.

3. Of or pertaining to the internal or governmental affairs of a state, kingdom, or nation; — used chiefly in the phrase **municipal law.**

4. Restricted to one locality. *Rare.*

mu·nic'i·pal, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of a municipium.

2. A member of the municipal guard of Paris.

3. A municipal magistrate or official.

4. A municipal bond or stock.

municipal bond *or* **stock.** A bond or issue of corporate stock by an incorporated municipality or subsidiary governmental body. Cf. CORPORATION STOCK.

municipal corporation. See CORPORATION, 4.

municipal district. A subdivision of a region inhabited chiefly by non-Christians; — called also *township. Phil. I.*

municipal engineering. See ENGINEERING, 1. — **municipal engineer.**

mu·nic'i·pal·ism (mū·nĭs'ĭ·păl·ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Preference for or devotion to one's own municipality.

2. Municipal government; also, a theory that government by municipalities should be extended.

— **mu·nic'i·pal·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

mu·nic'i·pal'i·ty (-păl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *municipalité*.] **1.** A town, city, or other district having powers of local self-government; a municipal corporation; also, the community under the jurisdiction of a municipal government; specif., a municipium. Cf. BOROUGH, 6 **a**.

2. The administrative area into which provinces are divided, comprising a number of barrios. See POBLACIÓN. *Phil. I.*

mu·nic'i·pal·ize (mū·nĭs'ĭ·păl·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [*municipal* + *-ize*.] To make municipal; to bring under municipal oversight, ownership, or control. — **mu·nic'i·pal·i·za'tion** (-păl·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.* — **mu·nic'i·pal·iz'er** (mū·nĭs'ĭ·păl·īz'ĕr), *n.*

municipal savings bank. See SAVINGS BANK.

municipal trading. *Econ.* The carrying on of trade by a municipality, as in development and management of systems of transportation or public utilities.

mu·ni·cip'i·um (mū'nĭ·sĭp'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -CIPIA (-ä). [L. See MUNICIPAL.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* Orig., any of a privileged

---

Mul'vi·an Bridge (mŭl'vĭ·ăn). = MILVIAN BRIDGE. See BATTLE, *Table.*

mum'bl. Mumble. *Ref. Sp.*

mum'bid. Mumbled. *Ref. Sp.*

mum'ble-fub'bles. Var. of MUBBLE-FUBBLES.

mum'ble-mat'ins, *n.* An illiterate priest. *Obs.*

mum'ble-news', *n.* A talebearer. *Obs.*

mumd. Mummed. *Ref. Sp.*

mum'house', *n.* A drinking place selling mum. *Obs.*

mum'i·a. Var. of MUMMIA.

mum·jum'a (mŭm·jŭm'ä), *n.* [Per. *mūm-jāmah* wax stuff.] A wax cloth. *Obs.*

mumm. Var. of 5th MUM.

mum'ma·chog. Var. of MUMMICHOG.

mum'ma·nize, *v. t.* To mummify. *Obs.*

mum'mer·dom, *n.* See -DOM.

mum'mi·a, *n.* [NL.] = MUMMY, 1. *Obs.* — **mum'mi·al,** *adj. Obs.*

mum'mi·an·ize, *v. t.* To mummify. *Obs.*

mum'mock (mŭm'ŭk; mōōm'-). Dial. Eng. var. of MAMMOCK.

mum'my·chog (mŭm'ĭ·chŏg). Var. of MUMMICHOG.

mum'my·dom. See -DOM.

mum'my·hood. See -HOOD.

mum'my·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

mum'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Mu·nan'di (mū·năn'dē), *n.* = NANDI.

mun·chat'to, *n.* Obs. corruption of MUSTACHE.

mun'chee. + MUNSHI.

muncht. Munched. *Ref. Sp.*

mun'dal, *adj.* [L. *mundus* world.] Worldly. *Obs.*

mundane astrology. See ASTROLOGY.

Mundane Eras. See ERA, *Table.*

mundane house. *Astrol.* = HOUSE, 14 **a**.

Mun·da'ri (mŭn·dä'rē), *n.* See KOL, *Cit.*

mun·da'tion (mŭn·dā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *mundatio*, fr. *mundare* to make clean.] A cleansing; state of being cleansed. *Obs.*

mun'di·all, *adj.* [LL. *mundialis.*] Worldly. *Obs.*

mun·dic'a·tive (mŭn·dĭk'ä·tĭv), *n.* Mundificative. *Obs.*

mun·dif'i·ca'tive, *adj. & n. Med.* = DETERGENT. *Obs.*

mune. Var. of MOON. *Now Dial*

mung'corn'. Var. of MONGCORN.

mun·geet' (mŭn·jēt'). Var. of MUNJEET.

mun'goos, mun'goose (mŭng'gōōs). Vars. of MONGOOSE.

mu·nic'i·pal·ly, *adv.* of MUNICIPAL.

mu'ni·cip'i·al (mū'nĭ·sĭp'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* Municipal. *Obs.*

class of towns in Italy whose citizens had the jus Latii (which see), including many of the private rights of Roman citizenship. Later, any town in the empire.
2. *O. Eng. Law.* A castle. *Rare.*

mu·nif'i·cence (mū·nĭf'ĭ·sĕns; -s'ns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *munificentia.*] Quality or state of being munificent; a giving or bestowing with extraordinary liberality; lavish generosity.
Syn. — Benevolence, liberality, bounty, generosity.
Ant. — Stinginess, grudgingness.

mu·nif'i·cen·cy (-sĕn·sĭ; -s'n·sĭ), *n.* Munificence; liberality.

mu·nif'i·cent (-sĕnt; -s'nt), *adj.* [L. *munificus,* fr. *munus* service, gift + *-ficus.* See MEAN common; -FIC. Cf. REMUNERATE.] Very liberal in giving or bestowing; lavish; also, characterized by great liberality or generosity.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See LIBERAL.
— **mu·nif'i·cent·ly,** *adv.* — **mu·nif'i·cent·ness,** *n.*

mu'ni·ment (mū'nĭ·mĕnt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *munimentum,* fr. *munire* to fortify. See MUNITION.] **1.** *pl. Law.* The evidences or writings whereby one is enabled to defend the title to an estate or maintain a claim to rights or privileges; specif., title deeds and papers.
2. That which supports or defends; a means of defense.
3. *pl.* Furnishings; valuables. *Obs.*

mu·ni'tion (mū·nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., munition of war, fr. L. *munitio* a fortifying, fortification, fr. *munire* to fortify, defend with a wall, earlier *moenire,* fr. *moenia* walls; akin to L. *murus* (earlier *moerus*) a wall, MD. *mēre* a stake, Lett. *maide* pole, stake, Skr. *minoti* he fixes in the earth, establishes, constructs; basic idea: a stake, hence, palisades. Cf. AMMUNITION, IMMURE, MERE boundary.] **1.** Fortification; also, a rampart or defense. *Obs.*
2. Whatever materials are used in war for defense or for offense; ammunition; also, military stores of all kinds; hence, necessary equipment or provision in general; as, *munitions* for a political campaign; — usually in *pl.*

mu·ni'tion, (mū·nĭsh'ŭn), *v. t.* To provide with munitions.

mu·ni'tion·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of or consisting of munitions.

mu·ni'tion·eer' (mū·nĭsh'ŭn·ēr'), *n.* A munitioner; sometimes, a profiteer in the sale of munitions.

mu·ni'tion·er (mū·nĭsh'ŭn·ĕr), *n. Mil.* **a** *Obs.* A person charged with the storage and issue of military supplies. **b** One who is engaged in the manufacture of munitions.

mu'ni·ty (mū'nĭ·tĭ), *n.* [See IMMUNITY.] A privilege. *R.*

munj (mŏnj), *n.* [Hind. *munja,* fr. Skr. *mūñja.*] A tough Asiatic grass (*Saccharum munja*) the tenacious culms of which are twisted into ropes, twine, etc.

mun·jeet' (mŭn·jēt'), *n.* [Hind. *manjiṭ,* fr. Skr. *mañjiṣṭhā,* fem., bright red.] = INDIAN MADDER **a.**

mun·jis'tin (mŭn·jĭs'tĭn), *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_{14}H_8O_4$, obtained from the Indian madder; purpuroxanthin-carboxylic acid.

Mun'kar and **Na·kir'** (mŏŏn'kär, nȧ·kēr'). [Ar. *munkar wa-nakīr.*] *Moslem Relig.* "The Unknown" and "the Repudiating," two angels believed to visit the dead in their graves and examine them as to their faith in the Prophet.

mun'nion (mŭn'yŭn), *n.* A mullion.

Mun·nop'sis (mŭ·nŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Munna,* a species of isopods (fr. a proper name) + *-opsis.*] *Zool.* A genus of eyeless marine isopod crustaceans, type of a family, **Mun·nop'si·dae** (-sĭ·dē).

Mun·ro' grass (mŭn·rō'). [After Wm. *Munro* (1818–80), Eng. general and botanist.] A common North American grass (*Panicum agrostoides*) furnishing valuable pasturage.

Mun'see (mŭn'sē), *n.* One of a subtribe of Delaware Indians formerly dwelling along the upper Delaware River, now mostly in Ontario, Wisconsin, and Kansas.

Mun·sell' col'or sys'tem (mŭn·sĕl'). *Colorimetry.* A system of color specification evolved by A. H. Munsell based upon the statement of hue, saturation, and brilliance in terms of certain arbitrary scales presented in an atlas of charts. The hue scale contains five principal and five intermediate hues, and the brilliance scale ten steps from black to white, all purporting to represent equal visual (not physical) intervals.

mun'shi (mŏŏn'shē), *n.* [Hind. *munshī,* fr. Ar. *munshī.*] A writer or secretary; an interpreter; esp., a native teacher of languages. *Anglo-Ind.*

Mun'ster plum (mŭn'stĕr). [From *Munster* province, Ireland.] A potato. *Jocular.*

Mun·ti'a·cus (mŭn·tī'ȧ·kŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the muntjacs.

mun'tin (mŭn'tĭn), **mun'ting** (-tĭng), *n.* [From MONTANT mullion.] **1.** *Arch.* A sash bar; sometimes, less correctly, a mullion.
2. Any of a number of transverse cast-iron stays securing the longitudinal beams in a spinning mule.

Mun·tin'gi·a (mŭn·tĭn'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Abr. *Munting,* Dutch botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American trees (family Elaeocarpaceae), having as its only known species *M. calabura,* the calabur tree.

munt'jac, munt'jak (mŭnt'jăk), *n.* [Malay & Jav. *mĕnjanjan.*] Any of several species of small deer constituting the genus *Muntiacus* (syn. *Cervulus*) of southeastern Asia and the East Indies; esp., *M. muntjak* of Java and adjacent regions. The male has sharp exposed canine tusks, and small antlers. Called *barking deer* from its peculiar barking cry of alarm.

Muntjac (*Muntiacus muntjac*).

Muntz, *or* **Muntz's, metal** (mŭnts, mŭnt'sĭz). [After the inventor, G. F. *Muntz,* of Birmingham, Eng.] An alloy of copper and zinc containing 60 per cent of copper. It can be rolled hot, and is used for sheathing, bolts, etc.

Mu·nych'i·a (mū·nĭk'ĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ta mounychia,* fr. *Mounychiōn.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A festival of Artemis held in the month **Mu·nych'i·on** (-ŏn) to commemorate the defeat of the Persians at Salamis. See GREEK CALENDAR. — **Mu·nych'i·an** (-ăn), *adj.*

Muong (mwŏng), *n.* One of an Indo-Chinese people of Tonkin and northern Anam, probably of Laos origin; also, their language. See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Mu'phrid (mōō'frĭd), *n.* [Ar. *al-mufrid al-rāmiḥ* the solitary (star) of the lancer.] See STAR, *Table.*

Mu'ra (mōō'rȧ), *n.* An Indian of a tribe, constituting a distinct linguistic family, of northwestern Brazil. — *adj.* Muran.

mu'ra (mōō'rȧ), *n.* [Jap.] Village; rural community. *Japan.*

Mu·rae'na (mū·rē'nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *myraina.*] *Zool.* **a** The typical genus of morays. **b** [*not cap.*] A moray.

Mu·rae'ni·dae (-rē'nĭ·dē; -rĕn'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The family consisting of the morays. — **mu·rae'noid** (-rē'noid), *adj. & n.*

mu'rage (mū'rĭj), *n.* [F., fr. *murer* to wall, fr. *mur* wall, fr. L. *murus.* See MURE a wall.] A tax paid for building or repairing the walls of a fortified town.

mu'ral (mū'răl; 199), *n.* A wall. *Obs.*

mu'ral (mū'răl), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *muralis,* fr. *murus* wall. See MURE a wall.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a wall; on or in a wall; growing on or against a wall; as, *mural* paintings.
2. Resembling a wall, as in having or being a perpendicular or steep face; as, a *mural* precipice.
3. *Med.* Attached to and limited to a wall; as, *mural* thrombus.

mu'ral, *n.* **1.** A mural painting.
2. *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* A crown representing the walls and towers of a city, represented as worn by some deities.

mural arch *or* **arc.** *Astron.* The wall or arch in the plane of the meridian. It was formerly used for the attachment of a **mural circle** (see CIRCLE, *n.,* 12).

mural crown. *Rom. Antiq.* A golden crown, or circle of gold, indented so as to resemble a battlement, bestowed on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place, and there lodged a standard.

Mural Crown.

mu'raled (mū'răld), *adj.* Made into a mural crown. *Rare.*

mural gestation *or* **pregnancy.** Interstitial gestation.

mu'ral·ist, *n.* A painter of mural pictures or decorations.

mural quadrant. *Astron.* The great *quadrans muralis* of Tycho Brahe, an inverted arc of 90° attached to a meridian wall, used to ascertain the declination of a celestial body. Cf. *transit circle,* under CIRCLE, *n.,* 12.

Mu'ran (mōō'rȧn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating the linguistic family comprising the Muras. See MURA, *n.*

Mu'ra·nese' (mū'rȧ·nēz'; -nēs'; 66), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Murano, a town in Italy; as, the *Muranese* school.

Mu·ra'no glass (mōō·rä'nō). Glassware made at Murano, Italy; esp., the so-called Venetian glass made there.

mu'ra·sa'kite (mōō'rȧ·sä'kĭt), *n.* [Jap. *murasaki* purple.] *Petrog.* A piedmontite-quartz-schist.

Mu'ra·to'ri·an (mū'rȧ·tō'rĭ·ăn; 181), *adj. Eccl.* Of, pertaining to, or named from, Father Ludovico Antonio Muratori, an Italian archaeologist (1672–1750).

Muratorian fragment. A mutilated fragment containing a list of New Testament Scriptures (**Muratorian canon**), prob. those recognized as canonical by the Roman Church toward the end of the 2d century; — from its publication by Muratori at Milan in 1740.

murch'y (mûr'chĭ), *n.* [See MISCHIEF.] Mischief. *Dial. Eng.*

mur'der (mûr'dĕr), *n.* [ME. *morder* (influenced by OF. *mordre,* of Teut. origin), *morther,* fr. AS. *morthor;* akin to Goth. *maurthr,* AS. *morth* murder, D. *moord,* OS. *morth,* G., Dan., & Sw. *mord,* ON. *morth,* OSlav. *mrĕti* to die, Lith. *mirti,* W. *marw* dead, OIr. *marb,* L. *mors, mortis,* death, *mori, moriri,* to die, Gr. *brotos, mortos,* mortal, Skr. *marate, mriyate,* he dies, *mṛta* death. Cf. AMBROSIA, MORTAL, MURRAIN.] **1.** *Early Eng. Law.* The killing of a person secretly or with concealment, as opposed to an open killing. Cf. MORTH; see MURDRUM. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
2. Slaughter or carnage, esp. in battle. *Obs.*
3. *Law.* The offense of unlawfully killing a human being with malice aforethought, express or implied. At common law there were no grades or degrees of murder, but by statute in many States of the United States the offense is divided into two degrees, murder in the first degree being the more severely punished and restricted to those cases where the killing was willful, deliberate, premeditated, or especially cruel, or where it was done in the commission of some heinous felony, as arson, rape, etc. Murder is intentional and unlawful homicide. See HOMICIDE; MALICE, 4; FELONY; cf. MURDRUM.

mur'der (mûr'dĕr), *v.;* MUR'DERED (-dĕrd); MUR'DER·ING. [ME. *mortheren, mutheren,* fr. AS. *myrthrian;* akin to Goth. *maurthrjan.* See MURDER, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To kill (a human being) unlawfully and with premeditated malice, or willfully, deliberately, and unlawfully.
2. Hence: **a** To destroy; to put an end to. **b** To harass or depress grievously. "*Murdered* this poor heart of mine." *Shak.* **c** To mutilate, spoil, or deform by wretched performance; to mangle; to butcher; as, to *murder* the king's English; to *murder* a song. **d** To kill (time). **e** *Rare.* To defeat, as a motion.
3. To slaughter, as in battle. *Now Rare.*
—, *Intransitive:* To commit murder.
Syn. — Assassinate, slay. See KILL.

mur'der·er (-ĕr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *mordreor,* nom. *mordrêre.*]
1. One guilty of murder (in sense 3).
2. A cannon, probably firing many slugs or bullets at a discharge, used especially for clearing a ship's decks. *Obs.*
3. A metal bar carrying several hooks for cod.

mur'der·ing, *adj.* That murders. — **mur'der·ing·ly,** *adv.*

murdering pie. Any of several European shrikes. *Eng.*

murdering piece *or* **shot.** = MURDERER, 2. *Obs.*

mur'der·ous (mûr'dĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [Cf. OF. *mordreux.*] Of or pert. to murder; characterized by, or causing, murder or bloodshed; having the purpose or quality of murder; bloody; as, *murderous* rapine, intent.
Syn. — Sanguinary, bloodthirsty, fell, savage, cruel.
— **mur'der·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **mur'der·ous·ness,** *n.*

mur'drum (mûr'drŭm), *n.* [ML.] **a** *Early Eng. Law.* = MURDER, *n.,* 1. **b** The fine exacted under the Norman kings from the hundred in which a person was slain unless the slayer was produced or proof was given that the slain person was not a Franco-Norman. See ENGLISHRY, MORTH.

Murd'stone' (mûrd'stōn'), **Mr.** In Dickens's *David Copperfield,* David's stern stepfather.

mure (mūr), *n.* [F. *mur,* fr. L. *murus.* See MUNITION; cf. MURAL.] A wall. *Obs.*

mure (mūr), *v. t.;* MURED (mūrd); MUR'ING (mūr'ĭng). [F. *murer,* fr. L. *murare.* See MURE, *n.*] **1.** To immure.
2. To thrust or squeeze, as against a wall.

mure (mūr), *adj.* [OF. *meür,* F. *mûr.* See DEMURE.] Soft; gentle; meek; modest. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

mure. Var. of MOOR. *Now Dial.*

mu'ren·ger (mū'rĕn·jĕr; mū'rĭn·jĕr), *n.* [Cf. MURAGE.] Formerly, one who has charge of the wall of a town and its repairs.

mu'rex (mū'rĕks), *n.* [L., the purple fish.] **1.** The purple fish. *Obs.*
2. *Art.* A shell used as a trumpet.
3. *Zool.* **a** [*cap.*] A genus of marine gastropods of the suborder Stenoglossa, having a rough, and often spinose, shell. They abound in tropical seas. **b** *pl.* -RICES (mū'rĭ·sēz), -REXES (-rĕk·sēz; -sĭz). A mollusk of this genus, or of the family Muricidae, of which it is the type. A secretion of the animal is used as a purple dye.

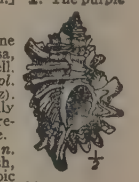
Murex (*M. erinaceus*).

mu·rex'ide (mū·rĕk'sĭd; -sĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-id.** [L. *murex* the purple fish, purple.] *Chem.* A crystalline dichroic compound, $C_8H_5N_5O_6$, the ammonium salt of purpuric acid, forming purple-red solutions with water. It was formerly much used as a dye.

murexide reaction *or* **test.** *Chem.* A reaction occurring when uric acid is heated with nitric acid and the product treated with ammonia. Murexide is formed.

mur'geon (mûr'jŭn), *n.* A grimace; a wry mouth or distorted gesture; murmuring; grumbling. — *v. t. & i.* To mock; make faces; to murmur; grumble. *Both Now Scot.*

mur'geon (mûr'jŭn; -jĭn), *n.* Refuse earth; mud. *Dial.*

mu'ri·ate (mū'rĭ·āt), *n.* [See MURIATIC.] *Chem.* A salt of hydrochloric acid; a chloride. Specif., *Fertilizers,* potassium chloride.

mu'ri·at'ed (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Combined or impregnated chloride; specif.: **a** *Obs.* Put in brine; pickled. **b** *Photog.* Prepared with silver chloride. **c** Containing much salt; briny; as, *muriated* waters.

mu'ri·at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *muriaticus* pickled, fr. *muria* brine.] *Chem.* Hydrochloric; — now principally a commercial term. Muriatic acid was formerly thought to be an oxide of an unknown element *murium.*

mu'ri·cate (mū'rĭ·kāt), *adj.* Also **mu'ri·cat'ed** (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), [L. *muricatus,* fr. *murex* a pointed rock or stone, the purple fish.] Formed with sharp points; prickly.

Mu·ric'i·dae (mū·rĭs'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *murex,* -*icis,* the purple fish + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A large family comprising *Murex* and allied genera of the suborder Stenoglossa. — **mu'ri·cid** (mū'rĭ·sĭd), *adj. & n.* — **mu·ric'i·form** (mū·rĭs'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* — **mu'ri·cine** (mū'rĭ·sĭn; -sīn; 156), *adj.* — **mu'ri·coid** (-koid), *adj.*

mu·ric'u·late (mū·rĭk'ū·lăt), *adj.* Minutely muricate.

mu·rid' (mōō·rĕd'), *n.* [Ar. *murīd.*] *Islamism.* A disciple; esp., a Sufi disciple. — **mu·rid'ism** (-Iz'ĭm), *n.*

Mu'ri·dae (mū'rĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *mus, muris,* mouse + *-idae.*] *Zool.* The largest family of rodents; the true rats and mice and their allies. They are distributed throughout the world and variously modified for terrestrial, arboreal, and aquatic life. The domestic rats and mice belong to the subfamily **Mu·ri'nae** (mū·rī'nē). — **mu'rine** (mū'rĭn; -rīn; 156), *adj. & n.*

Mu'ri·el (mū'rĭ·ĕl), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *myrrha.* See MYRRH.] Fem. proper name.

mu'ri·form (mū'rĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *mus, muris,* mouse + *-form.*] Like a mouse or rat in form or appearance. *Rare.*

mu'ri·form, *adj.* [L. *murus* a wall + *-form.*] *Bot.* Resembling courses of bricks in arrangement; as, *muriform* cellular tissue. — **mu'ri·form·ly,** *adv.*

Mu·ril'lo (mū·rĭl'ō; *Sp.* mōō·rēl'yō), *n.* [After *Murillo,* Sp. painter.] A color, greenish-blue in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

murillo bark. Quillai bark.

mu'rine o·pos'sum (mū'rĭn; -rīn; 156). Mouse opossum. See OPOSSUM.

mu·ri'nus (mū·rī'nŭs), *n.* [L.] Mouse gray.

mu'ri·o· (mū'rĭ·ō-). [L. *muria* brine.] *Chem.* = CHLORO-, as in **mu'ri·o·car'bo·nate, mu'ri·o·ni'tric, mu'ri·o·phos'phate.** *Obs.*

mu·ri'ti palm (mōō·rē'tē). [Pg. *muriti, buriti,* fr. Tupi *muriti, buriti.* Cf. BURITI, MIRITI PALM, MORICHE PALM.] A large, Brazilian fan palm (*Mauritia vinifera*), yielding edible nuts and a useful fiber.

murk, mirk (mûrk), *adj.* [ME. *mirke, merce,* fr. AS. *mirce,* or fr. ON.; akin to ON. *myrkr,* Dan. & Sw. *mörk,* Lith. *mirgėti* to glimmer, and ult. to Lith. *merkti* to wink. See MORN.] Dark or darkened; of mist, dense; hence, obscure; also, gloomy. *Now Poetic & Dial.* — **murk'ly, mirk'ly,** *adv.* — **murk'ness, mirk'ness,** *n.*

murk, mirk, *n.* Darkness; gloom. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

murk, mirk, *v. t.* To make dark, dim, or gloomy; also, to soil. — *v. i.* To become dark. *Obs.*

murk'ish, mirk'ish (mûr'kĭsh), *adj.* Rather murky.

murk'some, mirk'some (mûrk'sŭm), *adj.* Quite murky. *R.*

murk'y, mirk'y (mûr'kĭ), *adj.;* MURK'I·ER (-kĭ·ĕr); MURK'I·EST. [From *murk* + 3d *-y.*] Dark; obscure; gloomy or dejected; of mist, etc., thick or impenetrable. — **murk'i·ly, mirk'i·ly** (mûr'kĭ·lĭ), *adv.*—**murk'i·ness, mirk'i·ness,** *n.*

murk'y, *n. Music.* A composition for the harpsichord with a bass in broken octaves.

murky bass. A bass in broken octaves.

murl (mûrl), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Ir. *muirlim* I crumble.] To crumble; molder away. — *n.* Also **mur'lack, -lock** (-lŭk). A crumb. *All Scot. & N. of Eng.*

mur'lin, mur'lain (-lĭn), *n.* [Also *murlan,* fr. Gael. *murluinn, murlan, murlach, murlag.*] A round basket with a narrow opening. *Scot.*

mur'lin (mûr'lĭn), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. Ir. *muir* sea.] Badderlocks. *Ireland.*

murl'y (mûr'lĭ), *adj.* [See MURL.] Crumbly; — used esp. of soil. *Dial.*

Mur'mi (mōōr'mē), *n. sing. & pl.* **a** One of a tribe on the border between Nepal and Sikkim, a pastoral division of the Bhutia, Mongolian in features. **b** Their language. See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES, *Table.*

mur'mur (mûr'mĕr), *n.* [OF. *murmure,* fr. *murmurer.* See MURMUR, *v.*] **1.** A low, confused, and indistinct sound, like that of running water; as, the *murmur* of bees; a *murmur* of low conversation.
2. A complaint half suppressed, or uttered in a low, muttering voice; also, complaint or repining; grumbling.
Some discontents there are, some idle *murmurs.* *Dryden.*

mu·nif'ic (mū·nĭf'ĭk), *adj.* Also **mu·nif'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). [See MUNIFICENT.] Munificent. *Obs.* — **mu·nif'i·cal·ly,** *adv. Obs.*

mu·ni·fy (mū'nĭ·fī), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. L. *munire* to fortify, and -FY.] To fortify. *Obs.* — **mu·nif'i·cence** (mū·nĭf'ĭ·sĕns), *n. Obs.*

mun'ion. Var. of MUNNION.

munishon. † MUNITION.

mu·nite' (mū·nīt'), *v. t.* [L. *munitus,* past part. of *munire* to fortify.] To fortify. *Obs.* — **mu·ni'tor,** *n. Obs.*

mun'ja, mun'jah (mŏŏn'jȧ; -jȧ). Vars. of MUNJ.

munjack. † MANJACK.

munj'ak. Var. of MUNTJAC.

munk, mun'key. Vars. of MONK, MONKEY; — now only as *Ref. Sp.*

munk'ish. Monkish. *Ref. Sp.*

mun'sel. † MANZIL.

munt, *n.* = MUNTIN, 1. [*Dial.*]

munt (mŏnt). Var. of MINT.

mun'sil. † MANZIL.

muph'tie. † MUFTI.

Mup'pim (mŭp'ĭm). *Bib.*

mur. † MOOR; MURE; MURR, catarrh.

Mu'ra·di'yah (mōō'rȧ·dē'yȧ), *n. pl.* [Ar. *Murādīyah.*] See DERVISH, 1.

mu'ral·ly, *adv.* of MURAL.

muran. † MURRAIN.

Mu·ra'thee. Var. of MARATHI.

mur'derd. Murdered. *Ref. Sp.*

mur'der·ee', *n.* See -EE.

mur'der·ess, *n., fem.* of MURDERER.

Mu'ra·di'yah (mōō'rȧ·dē'yȧ), *n. pl.* [Ar. *Murādīyah.*] See DERVISH, 1.

mur'der·ish, *adj.* = MURDEROUS.

mur'der·ment, *n.* Murder. *Obs.*

mur'dress (mûr'drĕs; -drĭs; 119). Var. of MURDERESS.

Mu·re'na. Var. of MURAENA.

mu·rex'an (mū·rĕk'sĭn), *n.* [From MUREXIDE.] = URAMIL.

mur'ga (mōōr'gȧ), **mur·ga'vi** (mōōr·gä'vĭ), *n. Zool.* = MUKVA.

murie. † MERRY.

mu'ri·um (mū'rĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* See MURIATIC.

mur'le·mewes, *n. pl.* Riddles; obscurities. *Obs.*

3. Rumor. *Rare.* *Shak.*
4. *Med.* An abnormal sound, usually of soft, blowing character, heard on auscultation of the heart as in leaking heart valves.
5. *Phonet.* Also **murmur vowel.** A neutral vowel.

mur'mur (mûr'mĕr), *v.;* MUR'MURED (-mĕrd); MUR'MUR-ING. [OF. *murmurer*, fr. L. *murmurare*, fr. *murmur* murmur; akin to Gr. *mormyrein* to roar and boil, said of water, Skr. *marmara* a rustling sound; of imitative origin.] *Intransitive:* 1. To make a low continued noise, like the hum of bees, a stream of water, distant waves, or the wind.
2. To utter complaints in a low, half-articulated voice; to express discontent; to grumble; — often with *at* or *against.*
—, *Transitive:* 1. To utter or give forth in low or indistinct words or sounds; as, to *murmur* tales. *Shak.*
2. To murmur against; to accuse. *Obs. Scot.*
Syn. — Whisper; mutter; complain.

mur'mur-a'tion (mûr'mĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *murmuracion* (F. *murmuration*), fr. L. *murmuratio.*] A murmuring; murmur. *Now Rare.*

mur'mur-a'tor (mûr'mĕr-ā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] A murmurer. *Obs.*

murmur diphthong. A diphthong ending in the mid-mixed vowel *ə* (*here, there, more, poor,* pronounced with silent r); — called also *centering diphthong.*

mur'mur-er (mûr'mĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who murmurs.

mur'mur-ing, *adj.* That murmurs.—**mur'mur-ing-ly,** *adv.*

mur'mur-ish, *adj.* Like, or of the nature of, a murmur.

mur'mur-ous (mûr'mĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [Cf. OF. *murmuros.*] 1. Attended or filled with, or making, murmurs; murmuring.
The lime, a summer home of *murmurous* wings. *Tennyson.*
2. Of the nature of a murmur; spoken in a murmur or murmurs; low and indistinct.
3. Voicing, or arousing, complaining murmurs.
— **mur'mur-ous-ly,** *adv.*

mu'ro-mon'tite (mū'rō-mŏn'tīt), *n.* [From *Muromontia,* L. name of Maversberg, Saxony. See MURE; MOUNT.] *Mineral.* A mineral like allanite but with more of the cerium metals.

mur'phy (mûr'fĭ), *n.; pl.* MURPHIES (-fĭz). [From proper name.] A potato. *Jocose.*

Mur'phy, *or* **Mur'phy's, but'ton** (mûr'fĭ, -fĭz). *Surg.* A device for reuniting two parts of an intestine after complete division, consisting of two hollow silver pieces which fit into each other; — so called from its inventor, J. B. Murphy, an American surgeon.

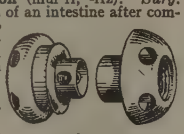
Murphy Button.

murr (mûr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A catarrh; a cold with hoarseness. *Obs.*

murr, *v. i.* [Imitative.] To purr. *Scot.*

mur'ra, mur'rha (mûr'ȧ), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Archæol.* A material of which costly vessels were made, originally a semiprecious stone, perhaps fluorite; also, porcelain.

mur'rain (mûr'ĭn) *n.* [ME. *moreine,* fr. OF. *morine,* fr. *morir* to die, fr. L. *mori, moriri.* See MURDER.] 1. A pestilence or plague, now only one affecting domestic animals; any of a number of different diseases of cattle, as anthrax or Texas fever; — formerly sometimes used in imprecations; as, a *murrain* take you, plague take you!
2. *Obs.* a Dead flesh. b Mortality.
3. Leather from a diseased or poor-conditioned animal.

mur'rain, *adj.* Afflicted with murrain; also, *Obs.,* confounded; plaguy. — **mur'rain,** *adv. Obs.*

Mur'ray-a (mûr'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Johan A. *Murray* (1740–91), Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical Asiatic and Australian trees, family Rutaceae, related to *Citrus. M. exotica* is the orange jessamine.

Mur'ray cod (mûr'ĭ). A large serranoid fish (*Oligorus macquariensis*), abounding in the Murray River and its tributaries, and much esteemed for food. *Australia.*

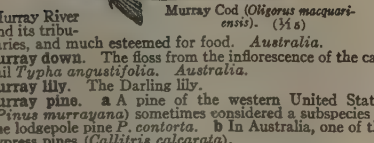
Murray Cod (*Oligorus macquariensis*). (1/15)

Murray down. The floss from the inflorescence of the cattail *Typha angustifolia. Australia.*

Murray lily. The Darling lily.

Murray pine. a A pine of the western United States (*Pinus murrayana*) sometimes considered a subspecies of the lodgepole pine *P. contorta.* b In Australia, one of the cypress pines (*Callitris calcarata*).

murre (mûr), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. MARROT.] a Any of several guillemots of the genus *Uria;* specif., *U. aalge,* often called *foolish guillemot,* common in the North Atlantic. *U. lomvia* is the *Brünnich's,* or *thick-billed, murre* or *guillemot.* b The razor-billed auk.

murre'let (mûr'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* [*murre* + *-let.*] Any of several small sea birds (family Alcidae) of the genera *Synthliboramphus, Brachyramphus,* and *Endomychura,* found chiefly on islands of the North Pacific. Species occurring in North America are the *ancient murrelet* (*S. antiquus*), chiefly dark-slate above with lower parts white, of the North Pacific, the buff-spotted *Kittlitz's murrelet* (*B. brevirostris*), ranging from Japan and Kamchatka to Alaska, the *marbled murrelet* (*B. marmoratus*), dusky with white under parts mottled with brown, found from Alaska to Vancouver, *Xantus's murrelet* (*E. hypoleucus*), slate-colored with under parts and lining of the wings white, found from California to Mexico, and *Craveri's murrelet* (*E. craveri*), similar to the last but having the wing lining gray, of Lower California.

mur'rey (mûr'ĭ), *n.* [OF. *mores* a dark-red color, fr. ML. *morata,* fr. L. *morum* mulberry. See MULBERRY.] 1. a A color, red in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance. b *Her.* Sanguine. c A fabric of this color.
2. The color mulberry.

mur'rey, *adj.* Of a dark-red color.

mur'rhine (mûr'ĭn; -īn; 156; 245), *adj.* [L. *murr(h)inus,* fr. *murr(h)a.*] a *Rom. Antiq.* Made of murra. b Like murrhine vases. — *n.* A murrhine vase.

murrhine glass. Glassware in which the body is transparent and shows embedded pieces of colored glass (*fiori*).

mur-ri'na (mŭ-rī'nȧ), *n.* [Sp. *morriña.* See MURRAIN.] *Veter.* A disease of horses and mules caused by a protozoan blood parasite (*Trypanosoma hippicum*) and characterized by emaciation, anemia, oedema, conjunctivitis, fever, and paralysis of the hind legs.

murr'nong' (mûr'nŏng'), *n.* [Native name.] An Australian herb (*Microseris forsteri*), family Cichoriaceae; also, its sweet, milky tuber, eaten raw by the natives.

Mur'rum-bidg'ee pine (mûr'ŭm-bĭj'ē). [From *Murrumbidgee* River, New South Wales.] The camphorwood *Callitris robusta. Australia.*

mur'shid (mōōr'shĕd), *n.* [Ar.] A Mohammedan religious teacher; sometimes, the head of an order.

Mu'rut (mōō'rōōt), *n. sing. & pl.* a One of six prominent divisions of natives in Sarawak. b Their language.

mu-ru'xi bark (mōō-rōō'shĭ). [Pg. *murici, murixi,* fr. Tupi *mureci, murusi.*] The astringent bark of a tropical American tree (*Byrsonima spicata*), used locally for tanning.

mur'va (mōōr'vȧ), *n.* [Singhalese *mūrvā,* fr. Skr. *mūrvā.*] An Asiatic bowstring hemp (*Sansevieria roxburghiana*) widely cultivated in India for its soft silky leaf fiber; also, the fiber itself.

mur'za (mûr'zȧ), *n.* [Tatar, fr. Per. *mīrza.* See MIRZA.] One of the hereditary nobility among the Tatars.

Mur'zim (mōōr'zēm), *n.* [Ar. *mirzam* roarer.] See STAR, *Table.*

Mus (mŭs), *n.* [L., a mouse.] *Zool.* A genus of rodents, including the common house mouse and a few related small species. The genus is easily identified by the square-notched, not beveled, tip of the upper incisors as seen in profile. See MOUSE, RAT.

Mu'sa (mū'zȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *mawzah* banana.] *Bot.* A genus of perennial herbs typifying the Musaceae. *M. sapientum* is the common banana. See BANANA, 2d PLANTAIN, MANILA HEMP.

Mu-sa'ce-ae (mū-zā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MUSA.] *Bot.* A family of trees or treelike herbs typifying the Musales, characterized by clustered flowers subtended by brightly colored spathaceous bracts, a perianth of two series, both petaloid, five anthers with one staminode, and a baccate or capsular fruit. The only genera are *Musa, Strelitzia, Ravenala,* and *Heliconia.* — **mu-sa'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Mu-sae'us (mū-zē'ŭs), *n.* [Gr. *Mousaios.*] A legendary Greek poet, traditionally connected with Orpheus and with the Eleusinian mysteries.

mus'al (mŭz'ăl; -'l), *n.* Of or pert. to the Muses, or to poetry.

Mu-sa'les (mū-zā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See MUSA.] *Bot.* An order of monocotyledonous tropical plants often called *Scitamineae,* characterized by the cyclic flowers often with irregular perianth and one or more of the stamens suppressed. It includes the four families Musaceae, Zingiberaceae, Cannaceae, and Marantaceae.

mu-sang' (mōō-sȧng'; mū-sȧng'), *n.* [Malay *musaň.*] An East Indian palm civet or paradoxure (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*). Also, any of certain related viverrine animals.

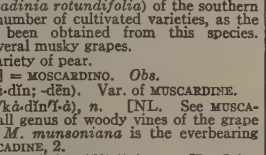
Musang (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*).

mu'sar (mū'zär), *n.* *Music.* A Provençal ballad singer. *Hist.*

Mus'ca (mŭs'kȧ), *n.* [L., a fly. See MIDGE.] 1. *Zool.* A genus of flies, now restricted to the common housefly (*M. domestica*) and immediately related species.
2. *gen.* MUSCAE (mŭs'ē). *Astron.* a A constellation situated between the Southern Cross and Chameleon; the Fly. b Also **Mus'ca Bo're-a'lis** (bō'rē-ā'lĭs). The Northern Fly.

mus'cade' (mŭs'kȧd'), *n.* [F., nutmeg, fr. Pr. *muscada,* fr. *muscat* smelling like musk. See MUSCAT.] A brown, red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

mus'ca-dine (mŭs'kȧ-dĭn; -dīn), *n.* [See MUSCATEL.] 1. Muscatel wine. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
2. a A grape (*Muscadinia rotundifolia*) of the southern United States. A number of cultivated varieties, as the scuppernong, have been obtained from this species. b Loosely, any of several musky grapes.
3. A late summer variety of pear.

mus'ca-dine, *n.* [F.] = MOSCARDINO. *Obs.*

mus'ca-dine (mŭs'kȧ-dĭn; -dēn). Var. of MUSCARDINE.

Mus'ca-din'i-a (mŭs'kȧ-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MUSCADINE.] *Bot.* A small genus of woody vines of the grape family (Vitaceae). *M. munsoniana* is the everbearing grape. See 1st MUSCADINE, 2.

‖**mus'cae vo'li-tan'tes** (mŭs'sē vŏl'ĭ-tăn'tēz). [L., flying flies.] Figures or appearances, usually in the form of dots, threads, beads, or circles, in the field of vision, due to cells and cell fragments in the vitreous humor and lens.

mus'car-dine (mŭs'kĕr-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* [F.] Calcino.

Mus'car-din'i-dae (-dĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Muscardinus,* type genus (fr. F. *muscardin* dormouse, fr. *muscat* smelling like musk) + *-idae.* See MUSCAT.] *Zool.* The family consisting of the dormice, typified by the genus **Mus'car-din'us** (-dī'nŭs). See DORMOUSE.

Mus-ca'ri (mŭs-kā'rī), *n.* [NL.; cf. LL. *muscus* musk.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World bulbous herbs, family Liliaceae, the grape hyacinths, or grapeflowers. See GRAPE HYACINTH.

mus-car'i-form (mŭs-kăr'ĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [L. *muscarium* fly brush + *-form.*] Having the form of a brush.

mus'ca-rine (mŭs'kȧ-rēn; -rĭn; mŭs-kăr'-; 157), *n.* Also **-rin.** [NL. *Amanita muscaria* fly agaric, fr. L. *muscarius* pert. to flies.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_5H_{15}NO_3$, found in fly agaric (*Amanita muscaria*) and other fungi. It is tasteless and poisonous.

mus'cat (mŭs'kăt; -kȧt), *n.* [F., n. & adj., fr. Pr. *muscat,* prop., smelling like musk, fr. LL. *muscus.* See MUSK.] 1. Muscatel (sense 1).
2. Any of several cultivated varieties of the European grape.

mus'ca-tel' (mŭs'kȧ-tĕl'; mŭs'kȧ-tĕl), *n.* [MF. *muscatel, muscadel,* fr. Pr. *muscat.* See MUSCAT; cf. MOSCHATEL.] 1. A rich sweet wine produced in France, Italy, and other countries from muscat grapes. Among its varieties are *Frontignan, Lunel, Montepulciano,* and *Orvieto.* Sparkling muscatel wines are mostly made from any cheap wine flavored with elder flower essence and sweetened.
2. The muscat grape; also, its vine.
3. A type of raisin produced from muscat grapes.

‖**Musch'el-kalk'** (mōōsh'ĕl-kälk'; -kälk'), *n.* [G., fr. *muschel* shell + *kalk* limestone.] *Geol.* The middle division of the German Triassic. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The formation consists mainly of fossil-bearing limestones.

Mus'ci (mŭs'sī), *n. pl.* [L. *muscus* moss. See MOSS.] *Bot.* One of the two classes of Bryophyta, including the mosses, having a well-developed protonema. The class is sometimes subdivided into the Sphagnales, Andreaeales, and Bryales. See MOSS, 2; cf. HEPATICAE.

mus'ci- (mŭs'ĭ-). *Bot.* A combining form from Latin *muscus,* moss, as in **mus'ci-cole, mus-cic'o-line, mus-cic'o-lous, mus'ci-form.**

mus'ci- (mŭs'ĭ-). A combining form from Latin *musca* fly, as in **mus'ci-cide.** See -CIDE.

Mus'ci-cap'i-dae (mŭs'ĭ-kăp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. 2d *musci-* + L. *capere* to catch.] *Zool.* A very large family of oscine passerine birds consisting of the Old World or true flycatchers. The typical genus is **Mus-cic'a-pa** (mŭ-sĭk'ȧ-pȧ), including the common European spotted flycatcher (*M. striata,* syn. *grisola*). Cf. SYLVIIDAE. — **mus-cic'a-pine** (-sĭk'ȧ-pīn; -pĭn), *adj.*

Mus'ci-dae (mŭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MUSCA.] *Zool.* A family of insects (order Diptera) of which the housefly *Musca domestica*) is the type. Formerly coextensive with the superfamily ***Mus-coi'de-a*** (mŭs-koi'dē-ȧ), it is now coextensive with a subfamily, **Mus-ci'nae** (mŭ-sī'nē), including comparatively few species. These are all closely allied to the housefly. — **mus'cid** (mŭs'ĭd), *n. & adj.* — **mus'ci-form** (-ĭ-fôrm), *adj.*

mus'cle (mŭs''l). Var. of MUSSEL.

mus'cle (mŭs''l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *musculus* muscle, little mouse, dim. of *mus* mouse; akin to AS. *mūs* muscle, ON. *mūs* biceps, OHG. *mūs,* G. *maus, mäuschen,* Gr. *mys,* Armen. *mukn* muscle, OSlav. *myšica* arm. To many peoples the movement of the muscles, esp. in the upper arm, has seemed to resemble that of a mouse. See MOUSE; cf. MUSSEL.] 1. An organ whose special function is the production of motion; also, the tissue of which such an organ is made, consisting of modified, usually greatly elongated, cells (called ***muscle fibers***), which contract when stimulated. The ***striated muscles***, which in vertebrates constitute the principal part of the flesh, are in typical cases made up of fibers bound together into bundles and enclosed in a sheath of connective tissue (***perimysium***) continuous with the tendons, or fasciae. Each fiber is enclosed in a delicate membrane (***sarcolemma***), exhibiting alternate transverse layers or segments of lighter and darker material (whence the name), and contains many protoplasmic nuclei (***muscle corpuscles***). In higher vertebrates including man, all those muscles partly under the control of the will are striated. Hence, striated muscles are commonly called ***voluntary muscles***, and nonstriated are called ***involuntary muscles.*** ***Nonstriated muscles*** constitute a large part of the walls of the alimentary canal, blood vessels, uterus, and bladder, and are found also in the iris, skin, etc. They are made up of greatly elongated spindle-shaped cells with a central nucleus. The cells are usually grouped in bundles or sheets. ***Cardiac muscle***, forming the substance of the heart of vertebrates and notable for its rhythmic contractions, is striated, and the cells, or fibers, are extensively branched. In invertebrates the muscle fibers exhibit varying degrees of differentiation, and are, except in the Arthropoda, commonly unstriated.
2. Muscular strength or development; as, to show one's *muscle* by lifting a heavy weight.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

muscle-building, *adj.*	**muscle-kneading,** *adj.*	**muscle making**
muscle cell	**muscle maker**	**muscle-tired**
muscle-celled	**muscle-making,** *adj.*	**muscle tissue**

mus'cle, *v. t.* To move by or as by muscular force. *Dial.* — *v. i.* To make one's way by brute strength; as, to *muscle* through a crowd. *Colloq.*

muscle in. To force one's way in against hostility or opposition, as into a business, a "racket," or the like; as, to *muscle in* on the territory of a rival agent.

mus'cle-bound', *adj. Med.* Having some of the muscles tense and enlarged and of impaired elasticity — a condition sometimes produced by excessive athletic exercise.

muscle column. *Anat.* A sarcostyle.

muscle corpuscle. *Anat.* See 2d MUSCLE, 1.

muscle curve. A myogram.

mus'cled (mŭs''ld), *adj.* Furnished with muscles.

muscle fiber. See 2d MUSCLE, 1.

muscle plasma. *Physiol.* A thick, viscid, protein-rich semifluid muscle substance contained within the sarcolemma. It may be expressed from muscle and on standing yields a coagulum and a liquid called **muscle serum.**

muscle plate. In vertebrate embryos, a differentiated part of a primitive segment which forms voluntary muscle tissue.

muscle segment. *Zool.* A myocommma.

muscle sense. *Psychol. & Physiol.* The sense whose end-organs lie in the muscles. — **muscle sensation.**

muscle serum. See MUSCLE PLASMA.

muscle spindle. *Anat.* A sensory end organ in a muscle, consisting of spindle-shaped striated muscle (***intrafusal fibers***) enclosed in a connective tissue sheath.

muscle sugar. *Chem.* Inositol.

mus'cling (mŭs'lĭng), *n.* Distribution or exhibition of muscles; specif., *Fine Arts,* delineation of the muscles.

mus'cly (-lĭ), *adj.* Constituted or compact of muscle; muscular.

mus'coid (mŭs'koid), *adj.* [L. *muscus* moss + *-oid.*] Mosslike.

mus-col'o-gy (mŭs-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *muscus* moss + *-logy.*] Bryology, esp. that part of it which treats of the mosses. Cf. HEPATICOLOGY.—**mus'co-log'ic** (mŭs'kȯ-lŏj'ĭk), **-log'ical** (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* — **mus-col'o-gist** (mŭs-kŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

mus'cone (mŭs'kōn), *n.* [See MUSK; -ONE.] *Chem.* A colorless, oily, cyclic ketone, $C_{15}H_{28}O$ or $C_{16}H_{30}O$, the chief odoriferous constituent of musk.

mus'cose (mŭs'kōs), *adj.* [L. *muscosus.*] Like moss. — **mus'cose-ness,** *n.* — **mus-cos'i-ty** (mŭs-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

mus'co-va'dite (mŭs'kō-vā'dīt), *n.* [*muscovado* brown sugar + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* A contact rock found between gabbro and schist containing typically iolite, biotite, and norite.

---

mur'murd. Murmured. *Ref. Sp.*

mur'mur-less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **mur'mur-less-ly,** *adv.*

murne, murn (mûrn). Vars. of MOURN. *New Dial.*

mur'ni-val. † MOURNIVAL.

Murphy trusses. See TRUSS, n., *Illust.*

mur'rain-ly, *adv.* Much; excceedingly. *Obs.*

mur'ray. Var. of MORAY.

Mur-ree'. Var. of MARI.

mur'rha. Var. of MURRA.

Murrian. † MORIAN.

mur'ri-an. † MORION.

mur'rine. Var. of MURRHINE.

mur'ri-on. † MORION, MURRAIN.

mur'ry (*dial.* mŭr'ĭ). Var. of MERRY. *New Dial.*

mur'ry (mŭr'ĭ). Var. of MORAY.

mur'ry. Murrey. *Ref. Sp.*

murth. Var. of MIRTH. *Dial.*

murthe. † MIRTH, MURDER.

mur'ther (mûr'thĕr). Var. of MURDER. *New Dial.*

mu-rub'. Erron. var. of MOORUP.

mu-rup'. Var. of MOORUP.

mur'ses. Obs. pl. of MIRZA.

mus, must. Muss, mussed. *Ref. Sp.* [Vars. of MUSKOGRAPHY, etc.]

mu'sae-og'ra-phy, -ol'o-gy, etc.

Mus'al-man. Var. of MUSSULMAN. [*fem.* of MUSALMAN.]

Mus'al-ma'ni (mŭs'ăl-mä'nē), *n.*

mu'sard, *n.* [OF., fr. *muser* to loiter, trifle. See MUSE, v. i.] A dreamer; an absent-minded person; a fool; a dawdler. *Obs.*

mu'sard-ry, *n.* [OF. *musardrie.*] Musing; indolence. *Obs.*

mus'ca-ba'do, mus'co-ba'do. Vars. of MUSCOVADO.

mus'ca-del', *n.* = MUSCATEL.

mus'ca-din. Muscadine. *Ref. Sp.*

mus'cal-longe. Var. of MUSKELLUNGE.

muscat. † MUSKET.

mus-ca'to. † MOSQUITO.

mus'ca-to'ri-um (mŭs'kȧ-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 181), *n.* [ML.] *Eastern Ch.* = RIPIDION. [VADO.]

mus'ca-va'do. Var. of MUSCO-

muschatoe. † MUSTACHIO.

muscheron. † MUSHROOM.

mus'chite. Var. of MUSKET. *Obs.*

Mus-ci'nae (mŭ-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* See MUSCIDAE.

mus'ci. Muscle. *Ref. Sp.*

mus'cid. Muscled. *Ref. Sp.*

mus'cle-less, *adj.* See -LESS.

mus'cle-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

Mus-co'gee. Var. of MUSKOGEE.

Mus-coi'dea (mŭs-koi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* See MUSCIDAE. —

mus'coid (mŭs'koid), *adj. & n.*

muscot. † MESQUITA.

---

mus'co·va'do (mŭs'kō·vä'dō), *n.* [From Sp. *mascabado* or Pg. *mascavado* unrefined, for *mascabado*, past part. of *mascabar* to depreciate, for *menoscabar*, fr. *menos* (fr. L. *minus* less) + *cabo* head, end; cf. F. *moscouade, moscovade.* Cf. MISCHIEF.] Unrefined or raw sugar, obtained from the juice of the sugar cane by evaporation and draining off the molasses. — **mus'co·va'do,** *adj.*

Mus'co·vite (mŭs'kō·vīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *Moscovite.*] **1.** A native or inhabitant of Muscovy, or ancient Russia; hence, a Russian.

2. [*not cap.*] [See MUSCOVY GLASS.] *Mineral.* Common, or potash, mica, essentially $(H,K)AlSiO_4$, usually pale brown. See MICA.

3. [*not cap.*] A color, yellowish-green in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Mus'co·vite (mŭs'kō·vīt), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Muscovy or, sometimes, Moscow; hence, Russian.

Mus'co·vit'ic (mŭs'kō·vĭt'ĭk), *adj.* Muscovite.

mus'co·vit·ize (mŭs'kō·vīt·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To convert, wholly or partially, into muscovite. — **mus'co·vit'i·za'tion** (-vĭt'ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

mus'co·vy (mŭs'kō·vĭ), *n.* Muskus grass.

Mus'co·vy (mŭs'kō·vĭ), *or* **Rus'sia, Com'pa·ny.** A chartered company of London merchants, incorporated in 1553, which carried on commerce with Russia and sent out many polar expeditions.

Mus'co·vy duck (mŭs'kō·vĭ). [A corruption of *musk duck.*] A duck (*Cairina moschata*) native from Mexico to southern Brazil, but widely kept in domestication. It is larger than the mallard, has a small crest and red caruncULations about the eyes and forehead.

Mus'co·vy glass. [From *Muscovy*, old name of Russia, fr. Russ. *Moskva* Moscow; cf. F. verre de *Moscovie.*] Mica, esp. muscovite.

mus'cu·lar (mŭs'kū·lĕr), *adj.* [L. *musculus* muscle. See MUSCLE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a muscle or a system of muscles; consisting of, or constituting, a muscle or muscles; as, *muscular* fiber; *muscular* strength.

2. Performed by, or dependent on, a muscle or the muscles; also, affecting the muscles.

3. Well furnished with muscles; having well-developed muscles; brawny; hence, strong; vigorous.

4. Relating to or concerning the use of muscle.

— **mus'cu·lar'i·ty** (mŭs'kū·lăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **mus'cu·lar·ize** (mŭs'kū·lĕr·īz), *v. t.* — **mus'cu·lar·ly,** *adv.*

muscular excitability. *Physiol.* That property by which a muscle shortens when stimulated; irritability.

muscular sense. Muscle sense.

muscular stomach. A gizzard.

mus'cu·la·ture (mŭs'kū·lā·tūr), *n.* [F.] **1.** The muscles of an animal or of any part of it considered with reference to their arrangement of relations or functions.

2. The muscles collectively.

mus'cule (mŭs'kūl), *n.* [L. *musculus.*] *Mil.* A long movable shed used by besiegers in attacking walls. *Hist.*

mus'cu·lin (mŭs'kū·lĭn), *n.* [L. *musculus* a muscle.] *Biochem.* A globulin in muscle plasma, somewhat like myosin, but having a lower coagulation temperature. *Rare.*

‖**mus'cu·li pa'pil·la'res** (mŭs'kū·lī păp'ĭ·lā'rēz). [NL.] The papillary muscles.

‖**mus'cu·li pec'ti·na'ti** (pĕk'tĭ·nā'tī). [L., pectinated muscles.] *Anat.* Muscular ridges on the inner wall of the auricles (esp., the right) of the heart.

mus'cu·lo- (mŭs'kū·lō-), **muscul-.** A combining form from Latin *musculus*, meaning *a muscle*, used to denote: **a** *Muscle*, as in *musculo*spiral. **b** *Pertaining to the muscles and; containing muscle and;* as in *musculo*phrenic and the words below. See ARTERIAL, etc.

musculoarterial	musculofibrous
musculocellular	musculointestinal
musculocutaneous	musculoligamentous
musculodermic	musculomembranous
musculoelastic	musculopalpal
musculospinal	musculotegumentary
musculotendinous	

mus'cu·lo·cu·ta'ne·ous nerve (-kū·tā'nē·ŭs). *Anat.* A mixed nerve giving off motor fibers to muscles and receiving sensory fibers from muscles and skin. Specif.: **a** A large branch of the brachial plexus supplying flexor muscles of the upper arm, the skin of part of the forearm, etc. **b** The superficial peroneal nerve.

mus'cu·lo·phren'ic (-frĕn'ĭk), *adj.* [*musculo-* + *phrenic.*] *Anat.* Supplying the muscles of the body wall and the diaphragm; as, the **musculophrenic artery,** a branch of the internal mammary artery.

mus'cu·lo·spi'ral (-spī'răl), *adj.* [*musculo-* + *spiral.*] *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or designating muscles having a spiral direction, or structures having a spiral arrangement in relation to muscles.

musculospiral groove. *Anat.* A long, shallow, oblique groove in the shaft of the humerus, lodging the radial nerve (**musculospiral nerve**).

‖**mus'cu·lus** (mŭs'kū·lŭs), *n.;* *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L.] *Anat. & Zool.* A muscle.

muse (mūz), *v.;* MUSED (mūzd); MUS'ING (mūz'ĭng). [OF. *muser* to loiter, trifle, to muse, reflect, to rut, prob. orig., to open the mouth, fr. ML. *musus* muzzle, mouth of an animal. See MUZZLE; cf. AMUSE, MUSETTE.] *Intransitive:*

1. To think closely; to study in silence; to meditate; ponder.

> He *mused* upon some dangerous plot. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To be so occupied in study or contemplation as not to observe passing scenes or things present.

3. To wonder or marvel. *Now Rare.* *Spenser.*

4. To gaze wonderingly or meditatively; — with *on* or *upon.*

5. To murmur; complain. *Obs.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To think or meditate on. *Now Rare.*

> Come, then, expressive Silence, *muse* his praise. *Thomson.*

2. To wonder at. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Ruminate, cogitate; dream. See CONSIDER.

muse (mūz), *n.* **1.** Contemplation which abstracts the mind from passing scenes; absorbing thought. *Obs. Milton.*

2. A state of profound meditation or abstraction.

3. Wonder; astonishment. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

Muse (mūz), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *Musa*, fr. Gr. *Mousa;* prob. akin to Gr. *manthanein* to learn. See MATHEMATIC; cf. MOSAIC, *n.*, MUSIC.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of the nine goddesses, daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, who preside over song and the different kinds of poetry, and also the arts and sciences; — often in *pl.* They are Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polymnia or Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia, and Urania. Cf. APOLLO.

2. [*often not cap.*] The inspiring goddess, or special genius or style, of a poet.

> My wandering *Muse*, how thou dost stray! *Milton.*

3. [*not cap.*] A poet; also, his or her poetry.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

Muse-descended	Muse-inspired	Muse-loved
Muse-haunted	Muse-led	Muse-ridden

— *the Muse.* The goddess in whose gift lies inspiration to poetry; hence, poetry; *pl.*, the liberal arts.

muse (mūs; mūz), *n.* [OF., bagpipe. See MUSETTE.] *Music.* The mouthpiece of a bagpipe.

muse (mūs; mūz). Var. of MEUSE, a gap. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

‖**mu'sée'** (mü'zā'), *n.* [F.] Museum.

Mu'sée' du Lou'vre (dü lōō'vr'). [F.] = LOUVRE.

muse'ful (mūz'fŏōl; -fĭ), *adj.* Meditative; thoughtfully silent. — **muse'ful·ly,** *adv.*

muse'less (-lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Unregardful of the Muses or the power of poetry; unpoetical. — **muse'less·ness,** *n.*

museo-. A combining form for *museum*, as in **mu'se·og'ra·pher, mu'se·og'ra·phist, mu'se·og'ra·phy.**

Muse of Greece. = ATTIC MUSE.

mu'se·ol'o·gy (mū'zē·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*museo-* + *-logy.*] The branch of science which treats of the systematic collection of objects for museums, their arrangement, care, etc. — **mu'se·ol'o·gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

mus'er (mūz'ĕr), *n.* One who muses.

mus'er·y (-ĭ), *n.* Amusement; play. *Rare.*

mu·sette' (mū·zĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *muser* to play the bagpipe, fr. ML. *musus* mouth, muzzle. See MUZZLE.]

1. a A small bagpipe formerly popular in France, esp. in the 18th century, having a soft and sweet tone. **b** A kind of small, simple oboe. **c** A reed stop of 4-foot or 8-foot pitch and bright and pleasing tone.

2. a A quiet, pastoral air, often with a drone bass, adapted to the musette (sense **1 a**). **b** A gavotte with a drone bass often constituting the middle or trio of a group of three gavottes in a suite, the first and third of which are the same.

3. Also **musette bag.** A canvas or leather case or wallet suspended from a belt worn over the shoulder, used esp. by soldiers for carrying provisions.

mu·se'um (mū·zē'ŭm), *n.* [L., a temple of the Muses, hence, a place of study, fr. Gr. *mouseion*, fr. *Mousa* a Muse. See MUSE.] **1.** *Greek Antiq.* A place sacred to the Muses; specif. [*cap.*], the great institution for literary and scientific studies built and equipped by Ptolemy I at Alexandria, which was virtually a university of the Hellenistic world.

2. A house or room devoted to the cultivation of letters or learning. *Obs.*

3. A building, or part of one, in which are preserved and exhibited objects of permanent interest in one or more of the arts and sciences; as, a historical, or art *museum.*

museum beetle. Any one of several beetles, esp. of the genera *Anthrenus* and *Dermestes* (family Dermestidae), which feed on skins, dried insects, etc.

museum piece. A piece, as of art, furniture, etc., of a rarity or special value which makes it suitable for preservation or exhibition in a museum.

mush (mŭsh), *n.* [E. dial. *mush* a mash, crumbled matter; cf. dial. *mushmeat* food in a pulpy state. Cf. MASH.]

1. Meal (esp. Indian meal) boiled in water; hasty pudding; supawn. *U. S.*

2. Anything soft and thick, like mush; as, a *mush* of snow.

3. Sickly sentimentality; mawkish flattery; esp., silly demonstration of affection. *Colloq.*

4. *Radio.* A noise, like that of frying, heard when a receiving apparatus is tuned to waves from an arc transmitting station. It is due to irregularities in operation of the arc.

mush, *v. t. & i.* To reduce to mush; to crumble. *Dial.*

mush (mŭsh), *n.* [Prob. short for *mush on*, a corrupt. of F. *marchons*, the cry of the voyageurs and coureurs de bois to their dogs.] A march on foot, esp. across the snow with dogs. — *interj.* A call to urge dog teams on. *Both Northwestern America.*

mush, *v. i.;* MUSHED (mŭsht); MUSH'ING. To travel on foot, esp. across the snow with dogs. — *v. t.* To cause to travel or journey. *Northwestern America.*

mush, *v. t.* To notch, cut, or indent with a stamp. *Scot.*

mush (mŭsh), *n.* *Slang, Eng.* **a** An umbrella. **b** Also **mush'er.** An owner and driver of one, two, or three cabs.

mush'a (mŏŏsh'ä), *interj.* [Ir. *māiseadh* if so it be, then.] An indefinite expression of asseveration or of surprise; well (*introductory*); even so. Cf. WISHA. *Anglo-Ir.*

mus·haa' (mŏŏs·hä'), *n.* [Ar. *mushā'* common.] *Moham. Law.* Undivided common property.

Mus'hab·bi'hite (mŏŏs'hăb·bē'hīt), *n.* [Ar. *mushabbihah*, lit., assimilators.] A member of a Sifatite sect holding that God has a localized body.

mushed (mŭsht; mŏŏsht), *adj.* Crushed; confused. *Dial.*

mush'er (mŭsh'ĕr), *n.* One who mushes.

mush'er (mŭsh'ĕr), *n.* = 6th MUSH **b.**

Mush'et (mŭsh'ĕt), *or* **Mush'et's** (-ĕts), **steel.** [After Robert F. *Mushet* (1811–91), Eng. metallurgist.] The first self-hardening steel.

mush'head' (mŭsh'hĕd'), *n.* A silly fellow. — **mush'head'ed** (-hĕd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* — **mush'head'ed·ness,** *n.*

mush'-ki'nu (mŏŏsh'kē'nōō), *n.* [Assyr.-Bab. *mushkînu* pauper.] A person of the second of the three social orders recognized by Babylonian law. Cf. AMELU.

mush'la (mŭsh'lä), *n.* [Also *mishlaw*, fr. Mosquito *mísla* or *mišla* (when made from maize), *mīšla* (from cassava), *mūsilá* (from plantains), *mīšila* (from sugar cane).] A fermented drink made by the Mosquito Indians, from cassava or plantain.

mush'mel'on (mŭsh'mĕl'ŭn), *n.* A muskmelon. *Dial.*

mush'room (mŭsh'rōōm; 200), *n.* [ME. *muscheron*, fr. OF. *moisseron, mouscheron* (F. *mousseron*), perh. fr.

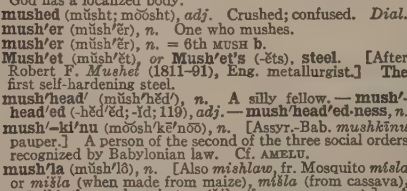

A Mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*); *a* Annulus. *B* Section of Gill of the same, enlarged. 1 Trama; 2 Hymenium; 3 Basidium; 4 Sterigma; 5 Basidiospore.

mousse moss, of Teut. origin. See MOSS.] **1.** Any more or less conspicuous fleshy fungus of the class Basidiomycetes; popularly, any edible fungus of the orders **Agaricales** or Lycoperdales, esp. the meadow or field mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*); also, any edible ascomycete, esp. the morel. Many poisonous species closely resemble edible forms. The common mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*) is extensively cultivated for the market; it is surpassed in flavor, however, by many other species. Botanically the mushroom is a sporophore developed from an underground mycelium; the stalked cap, or pileus, bears spores on the folds or pores of its under surface. See AGARIACACEAE, DEATH CUP, FLY AGARIC FUNGUS, TOADSTOOL.

2. A parvenu; an upstart.

3. Anything like, or likened to, a mushroom in shape. Specif.: **a** *Slang.* An umbrella. **b** *Colloq.* A round low-crowned hat with sloping brim. **c** A metal traffic guide, about 18 inches in diameter, fixed in the pavement surface at an intersection.

4. The color beaver brown.

5. *Bldg.* In one system (**mushroom system**) of reinforced concrete construction, a mushroomlike extension at the top of each column formed by continuing the reinforcing rods laterally for a few feet radially out into the slab, and supporting ring rods on these to carry the lighter reinforcement for the slab construction.

6. *Naut.* An iron cup having a shackle on the convex side, and used as an anchor (cf. MUSHROOM ANCHOR).

7. *Ordn.* In certain systems of obturation for cannon, the steel mushroom-shaped piece the head of which receives the backward pressure of the powder gases and compresses the plastic gas-check pad, forcing it against the wall of the bore, thus sealing the breech end of the chamber.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

mushroom-colored, mushroom-grown, mushroom-shaped.

mush'room (mŭsh'rōōm; 200), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to mushrooms.

2. Mushroomlike in its quick growth and decay; ephemeral; hence, upstart; also, shaped like a mushroom.

mush'room, *v.;* -ROOMED (-rōōmd; 200); -ROOM·ING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To rise or grow rapidly, like a mushroom.

2. To spread at the end so as to resemble a mushroom; — said chiefly of a bullet on striking an object.

3. To gather mushrooms.

4. To bulge upward like a mushroom; — said esp. of wooden block pavements swollen by moisture.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to rise or grow very rapidly.

2. To cause (a bullet) to mushroom.

mushroom anchor. An anchor shaped like a mushroom, capable of grasping the ground however it falls, but used chiefly for permanent moorings. See ANCHOR, *Illust.*

mushroom chair. A turned chair, of the 17th and early 18th centuries, having enlarged and usually flattened balls topping, and made in one piece with, the front posts.

mushroom coral. A coral of the genus *Fungia* (which see).

mush'room·er (mŭsh'rōōm·ĕr; 200), *n.* A gatherer of mushrooms.

mush·room'ic (mŭsh·rōōm'ĭk), *adj.* Upstart. *Rare.*

mushroom root rot. *Plant Pathol.* Any root rot caused by an agaric, esp. *Armillaria mellea.*

mushroom spawn. = SPAWN, *n.*, **4.**

mushroom system. See MUSHROOM, *n.*, **5.**

mush'room·y (mŭsh'rōōm·ĭ; 200), *adj.* Resembling a mushroom.

mush rot. = LEAK, *n.*, **4.**

mush'ru (mŭsh'rōō), *n.* [Ar. *mashrū'* legal, conformable, a stuff of silk and cotton in which it is lawful to pray.] A strong East Indian cotton-backed satin, often figured or striped.

Mush'ta·ri (mŏŏsh'tä·rē; mŏŏsh'tä·rē'), *n.* [Ar.] The planet Jupiter. *Omar Khayyám.*

mush'y (mŭsh'ĭ), *adj.;* MUSH'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); MUSH'I·EST. Soft like mush; figuratively, good-naturedly weak and effusive; weakly sentimental; also, of wool, perished; open.

mu'sic (mū'zĭk), *n.* [OF. *musique*, fr. L. *musica*, fr. Gr. *mousikē* (sc. *technē*), any art over which the Muses presided, esp. music, lyric poetry set and sung to music, fr. *mouskos* belonging to the Muses or fine arts, fr. *Mousa* Muse.] **1.** The science or art of pleasing, expressive, or intelligible combination of tones; the art of making such combinations, esp. into compositions of definite structure and significance, according to the laws of melody, harmony, and rhythm; the art of inventing or writing, or of rendering, such compositions, whether vocal or instrumental. Greek music was generally subordinated to verse, and was further limited in expressiveness by the primitive instruments used, chiefly of the lyre and flute class. It accomplished, however, the establishment of the diatonic scales or modes, based on the tetrachord as unit, and of the rudiments of key relationship. The further growth of the art was in the early church, beginning with the derivation from the Greek of the ecclesiastical modes, followed by the invention of neumes to indicate the pitch of tones, the development of staff notation, and the superseding of the tetrachordal unit by the hexachord, with the device of solmization ascribed to Guido d'Arezzo (c. 990–c. 1050). The practice of descant, or simultaneous melody, gave rise to the system of mensurable music, from which rose the medieval school of counterpoint. This advance in church music was accompanied by the growth of secular song, both popular minstrelsy and the more artificial forms, such as the English round and catch, the settings of madrigals, villanelles, chansons, virelays, etc., throughout western Europe, the productions of the knightly troubadours and minnesingers, and those of the burgher guilds of Meistersinger. Settings of the Mass, psalms, and motets were carried to great contrapuntal elaboration, esp. by Dutch and Italian masters, until, with a reaction against the abuses of secularism and excessive intricacy, the a cappella church music culminated in the work of Palestrina (about 1550). The establishment of the modern major and minor scales with the octave as unit, and of equal temperament, making possible modulation into any key, led to the development of harmony, as in the fugues of Bach (1685–1750), in which it forms the basis of a masterly polyphony. The progress of music since Bach has been rapid and varied. Vocal music has branched out in the great forms of (1) *opera*, which, beginning in Italy about 1600, was perfected in the work of Gluck, Mozart, Weber, Rossini, Wagner, Moussorgsky, Debussy, and Strauss; (2) *oratorio*, best represented by Bach's contemporary, Handel; (3) *lyric*, both secular and sacred, as in the lied and choral. Meanwhile great improvements in the making of instruments marked the growth of purely instrumental music, the modern symphony originating with Haydn and others, about 1770. The classical sonata form, most representative

---

Mus'co·vi, *adj.* = MASKOI.

Mus·co'vi·an, *adj. & n.* Muscovite. *Obs.* [A Muscovite. *Obs.*]

Mus'co·vit'er (mŭs'kō·vĭt'ĕr), *n.*

Mus'co·vit'ish (-vĭt'ĭsh), *adj.* Muscovite. *Obs.*

‖**mus'cu·la'ris mu·co'sæ** (mŭs'kū·lā'rĭs mū·kō'sē; 79). [NL.] See MUCOUS MEMBRANE.

mus'cu·la'tion (mŭs'kū·lā'shŭn). = MUSCULATURE.

mus'cule. † MUSCLE, MUSSEL.

mus'cu·los'i·ty (mŭs'kū·lŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Musculous quality. *Obs.*

mus'cu·lous (mŭs'kū·lŭs), *adj.* [L. *musculosus.*] Muscular. *Obs.*

mused (mūzd), *adj.* Muddled with liquor; bemused; tipsy.

mu·se'ist (mū·zē'ĭst), *n.* = MUSEOLOGIST.

muse'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

mu·sen'na (mū·sĕn'ä). Var. of MESENNA.

mu'set, *n.* [OF. *mucette*, fr. *muce.* See MEUSE.] = MEUSE, a hole. *Obs.*

mu·se'um·ist, *n.* = MUSEOLOGIST.

mu·se'um·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

Mus'gu, *n.* = MOSGU.

Mu'shi (mū'shĭ). *Bib.*

mush'i·ly, *adv.* of MUSHY.

mush'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Mu'shites (mū'shīts). *Bib.*

mush'quash (mŭsh'kwŏsh). Var. of MUSQUASH. [RAT.]

mush'rav'. Dial. var. of MUSH.

mush·reb'i·yeh (mŏŏsh·rĕb'ĭ·yĕ), *n.* = MOUCHARABY.

mush'room·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

mush'roon. Dial. var. of MUSHROOM.

mushrump. † MUSHROOM.

musht. Mushed. *Ref. Sp.*

---

of absolute music, was brought to its highest expressiveness in the sonatas and symphonies of Beethoven (1770–1827). The masters of the succeeding romantic school, Berlioz, Schubert, Schumann, Chopin, etc., have diversified and enriched the expressive resources of music, breaking over too formal restrictions, until both romantic feeling and classical form have been united in the work of Brahms (d 1897). The flavor of folk music has been added by various national composers, notably Moussorgsky; delicate, luxurious harmonic and orchestral shades, the whole step and ancient Greek scales, by Debussy and other French impressionists. More recently, increasingly dissonant linear counterpoint has characterized the Germans and Austrians, especially Schoenberg; polytonality, the French; and barbaric, dynamic rhythm, the influential Russian Stravinsky, while American jazz and the revival of the 18th-century forms have contributed to the animated and antiromantic temper of the time. See INSTRUMENT, MODE, NOTATION, 6, SOLMIZATION, COUNTERPOINT, FUGUE, HARMONY, etc.

2. a *Obs.* A composition so made. **b** Tones arranged into such a composition; as, to set to *music*. **c** Such compositions collectively. **d** Musical composition.

3. The score of such a composition or compositions, or any part thereof; also, scores collectively.

4. Sounds having rhythm, melody, or consonance, whether vocal, instrumental, or made by birds, running water, etc.

5. Figuratively: **a** *Obs. exc. Mil.* A band of musical performers; as, the *music* of a regiment. **b** *Now Rare.* Musical instruments. **c** Responsiveness to music.

The man that hath no *music* in his soul. *Shak.*

d Anything giving the effect of music.

The still, sad *music* of humanity. *Wordsworth.*

6. Instrumental music (in churches). *Scot.*

7. *Colloq., U.S.* **a** Fracas. **b** Fun; sense of humor.

8. *Hunting.* The cry of hounds at sight of the game.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

music-copying, *adj.* **music-drawing**, *adj.* **music-flowing**, *adj.* **music-footed** **music-mad** **musicmonger** **music-panting**, *adj.* **music-stirring**, *adj.* **music-tongued**

mu'sic (mū'zĭk), *adj.* **1.** Musical.

2. Pertaining to, used in, or concerned with music.

mu'sic, *v. t.* To affect (in a specified way) by music; also, to set to music. — *v. i.* To produce, practice, or listen to music.

‖**mu'si·ca** (mū'zĭ·kȧ), *n.* [L.] Music.

‖**mu'si·ca fic'ta** (fĭk'tȧ). [L.] Literally, feigned or artificial music; contrapuntal music in which accidentals or notes foreign to the mode were introduced.

‖**mu'si·ca frac'ta** (frăk'tȧ). [L.] *Music.* See BREAK, *v. t.*, 16

mu'si·cal (mū'zĭ·kăl), *adj.* [F., fr. ML. *musicalis.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to music or the notation or performance of music; as, *musical* proportion; *musical* instruments.

2. Having the pleasing qualities of music; producing music; melodious; harmonious; as, a *musical* voice.

3. Fond of, or intelligently appreciative of, music; as, a *musical* coterie; having a natural aptitude for music.

4. Of or pert. to musicians; as, a *musical* assembly

5. Set to music; accompanied by music.

— **mu'si·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **mu'si·cal·ness,** *n.*

mu'si·cal, *n.* Formerly, music; now, *Colloq.*, a musicale.

musical accent. *Phonet.* Pitch accent; pitch of a sound; intonation.

musical chairs. A game in which the players march, to music, in single file around a row of chairs numbering one less than the players, and halt and seat themselves hastily as the music stops. The player left without a chair is "out," and one chair is removed, the game ending when one of the last two marchers claims the only seat. Called also *going to Jerusalem.*

musical comedy. A type of theatrical performance, typically whimsical or picturesque, consisting of musical numbers and of dialogue, with a slender plot.

mu'si·cale' (mū'zĭ·kăl'), *n.* [F. *soirée musicale.*] A social entertainment, usually private, of which music is the leading feature; a private concert.

musical flame. A flame that produces a musical note by setting in vibration the air in an open tube held over it.

musical glasses. **a** = HARMONICA **a & b.** **b** A set of drinking glasses tuned to the scale and played by rubbing their brims with moistened fingers.

mu'si·cal'i·ty (mū'zĭ·kăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Musicalness.

mu'si·cal·ize (mū'zĭ·kăl·īz), *v. t.* To render musical; to provide with, or adapt to, music. — **mu'si·cal·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zȧ'-), *n.*

musical moke. See 1st MOKE, **e.**

musical proportion. Harmonic proportion. See PROPORTION.

musical sand. Sand, such as is found on certain beaches, that emits a musical note when trodden on.

mu'si·ca men'su·ra'ta (mū'zĭ·kȧ mĕn'shōō·rā'tȧ). Mensurable music.

mu'si·cate (mū'zĭ·kāt), *v. t.* To set to music. *Rare.*

music box. A box or case containing apparatus moved by clockwork so as to play certain tunes automatically.

music case. **1.** A case for holding or carrying music.

2. A printer's case with compartments for music type.

mu'sic de-my' (dĕ·mī'). A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

music director. One in charge of musical activities in a church, school, operatic company, etc.

music drama. An opera in which the text and action are not interrupted by set arias, duets, etc., the music being determined throughout by dramatic appropriateness; musical drama of this character, in general. It involves the use of a kind of melodious declamation.

music education. The scientific and practical study of physical, psychological, and sociological facts pertaining to teaching and learning music. — **music educator.**

music hall. A place for public musical entertainments; specif., esp. *Eng.*, a public hall for vaudeville performances.

music house. **a** *Obs.* A music room (sense **a**). **b** *Obs.* A music hall. **c** A commercial establishment dealing in printed music, musical instruments, etc.

mu·si'cian (mū·zĭsh'ăn), *n.* [F. *musicien.*] One skilled in the art or science of music; esp.: **a** A composer or a professional performer. **b** An enlisted man assigned to play a musical instrument in a military or naval band.

mu·si'cian·er (mū·zĭsh'ăn·ĕr), *n.* A musician. *Now Colloq.*

mu·si'cian·ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Having or exhibiting the taste or skill appropriate to a musician; as, a *musicianly* rendering.

mu·si'cian·ship (-shĭp), *n.* Mastery of music.

mu'sick·er (mū'zĭk·ĕr), *n.* A musician. *Chiefly Dial.*

mu'sic·less (mū'zĭk·lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Without music; unmusical. *Rare.*

music lyre. A detachable device for holding music, used on a wind instrument during a march.

mu'si·co (mū'zĭ·kō), *n.* [It.] A musician. *Byron.*

mu'si·co- (mū'zĭ·kō-). A combining form for *musical* and *music*, denoting: **a** *Musical and;* — in adjectives, as in:

musicoartistic **musicodramatic** **musicomechanical** **musicophilosophical** **musicophysical** **musicopoetic**

b *Music;* — in nouns, as in:

musicofanatic **musicographer** **musicography** **musicomania** **musicophobia** **musicotherapy**

music of the spheres. An ethereal harmony supposed by Pythagoras and his school to be produced by the planetary motions. See HARMONY OF THE SPHERES.

mu'si·col'o·gy (mū'zĭ·kŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [See -OLOGY.] *Music.* Music as a branch of knowledge or field of investigation; esp., historical study of musical documents, investigation of sources, gathering and organization of neglected data, etc. — **mu'si·co·log'i·cal** (-kō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **mu'si·col'o·gist** (-kŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

music paper. Paper ruled with the musical staff.

music rack. An inclined shelf to hold performer's music.

music roll. **a** See ROLL, *n.*, 7. **b** A roll of perforated paper on which music for piano players is recorded.

music room. **a** A room for musicians, esp., one near the stage in a theater. **b** A room or small auditorium for musical performance or practice.

music shell. A marine univalve shell (esp. *Voluta musica* of the East Indies or a related species) having color markings suggesting printed music.

music speech. An oration formerly delivered at the Encaenia at Oxford.

music supervisor. One who has general oversight of the musical instruction in a school system or in some division of it, with underteachers doing a large part of the actual instructing.

music teacher. One who gives instruction in any branch of music, particularly in playing or singing.

music wire. Wire for the strings of musical instruments; hence, specif., piano wire or the like.

Mu'si·do'ra (mū'zĭ·dō'rȧ; 181), *n.* A beautiful young woman, subject of an episode in Thomson's *Seasons.*

Mu'si·do'rus (-rŭs), *n.* A character in Sidney's *Arcadia.*

Mu'si'gny' (mü'zē'nyē'), *n.* [From *Musigny* vineyard in Côte-d'Or, France.] One of the finest red Burgundies.

mus'i·mon (mŭs'ĭ·mŏn), *n.* [LL. *musmo, musimo;* cf. L. *mufro.* Cf. MOUFLON.] **1.** The mouflon.

2. *Her.* A beast said to be a cross between a goat and a ram

mus'ing (mūz'ĭng), *adj.* Meditative; thoughtfully abstracted. — **mus'ing·ly,** *adv.*

mus'ing, *verbal n.* of MUSE. Specif.: *n.* Meditation.

musk (mŭsk), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *musc,* fr. LL. *muscus,* ML. *moschus,* fr. Gr. *moskos, moschos,* fr. Per. *mushk* castoreum, musk (whence Ar. *misk*), fr. Skr. *muṣka* testicle, scrotum, vulva, dim. of *mūṣ* mouse. The word for mouse is often transferred to the musk sac, the scrotum, vulva, and other bodily parts. See MOUSE, MUSCLE; cf. ABELMOSK, MUSCATEL, MUSCOVY DUCK, NUTMEG.] **1.** A substance obtained from a sac (***musk bag***), about the size of an egg, situated under the skin of the abdomen of the male musk deer; — known also as *Chinese musk.* When fresh it is chocolate-colored and viscid, but it dries to a powder having a slightly bitter taste and a powerful odor. Musk is usually imported in the form of a coarse powder (***grain musk***), which is the dried sac, or pod, with the musk inside. It varies in quality according to the season and age of the animal. It is used as the basis for many perfumes. The name is extended to strong-smelling secretions of various other animals, also to an artificial product of musklike odor.

2. The musk deer; also, any similar animal.

3. a The musk plant. **b** The musk mallow. **c** Muskus grass. **d** The grape hyacinth. **e** In Australia, any of several shrubs of the genus *Olearia.*

4. A brown, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

5. The perfume emitted by musk, or any like perfume.

musk, *v. t.* To perfume with musk. *Rare.*

musk ambrette. See AMBRETTE, 2.

mus'kat nut (mŭs'kăt). Any of several nuts yielded by trees of the genus *Myristica,* resembling nutmegs, but used for oil.

musk bag. See MUSK, *n.*, 1.

musk ball. A ball containing musk; — orig., a trinket, later a soap. *Obs.*

musk beaver. The muskrat.

musk beetle. A European longicorn beetle (*Aromia moschata*) having an odor suggesting that of attar of roses.

musk buffalo. The musk ox.

musk carnation. Clove pink.

musk cat. An animal, as the musk deer, supplying musk; — applied also to fops and courtesans. *Obs.*

musk cattle. Musk oxen.

musk cavy. A hutia.

musk cod. A scented exquisite; a fop. *Obs.*

musk cow. A female musk ox.

musk crane's-bill. Muskus grass.

musk crowfoot. The moschatel.

musk cucumber. The cassabanana.

musk deer. **a** A small ungulate (*Moschus moschiferus*) inhabiting high altitudes of central Asia. It is about three feet long and 20 inches high and hornless in both sexes. **b** A chevrotain.

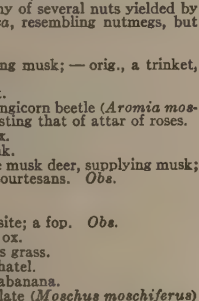

Musk deer **a** (*Moschus moschiferus*).

musk duck. **a** The Muscovy duck. **b** An Australian duck (*Biziura lobata*); — so called from its odor during the breeding season. It has a peculiar disklike leathery chin lobe.

mus'keg (mŭs'kĕg), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Cree *maskek,* Ojibway *mashkig.*] **a** *Northern U.S. & Canada.* A sphagnum bog, esp. one with tussocks in it. **b** Muskeg moss. — **mus'keg·gy** (-ĭ), *adj.*

muskeg moss. Any of various mosses of the genera *Sphagnum, Hypnum,* etc., sometimes used in surgical dressings. *Local, U.S.*

mus'kel·lunge (mŭs'kĕ·lŭnj), *n. sing. & pl.* [Ojibway *mashkinoje,* lit., great pike. Cf. LUNGE a fish.] A large North American pike (*Esox masquinongy*), which reaches a length of six feet with a weight of 60 to 80 pounds, highly prized as a game fish. The typical form, golden-olive spotted with black, occurs in the Great Lakes. A second form (*E. masquinongy ohiensis*), sometimes distinguished as the ***Chautauqua muskellunge***, with dark crossbars and few spots, occurs in Chautauqua Lake and tributaries of the Ohio River. A third form (*E. masquinongy immaculatus*), called the ***great northern pike***, with neither bars nor spots, occurs in the lakes of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

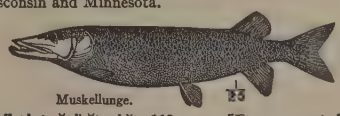

Muskellunge. 1/23

mus'ket (mŭs'kĕt; -kĭt; 119), *n.* [F. *mousquet,* fr. It. *moschetto,* formerly, a kind of hawk, fr. L. *musca* a fly; in sense 1, fr. OF. *mousket, moschet,* a kind of hawk or falcon (F. *mouchet, émouchet*), prop., a little fly (the hawk prob. being named from its small size), fr. L. *musca.* See MIDGE.] **1.** The male of the sparrow hawk.

2. A hand firearm formerly carried by soldiers, esp. infantry. It was originally fired by means of a match, or matchlock, for which several mechanical appliances (including the wheel lock, the flintlock, and finally the percussion lock) were successively substituted. The earliest muskets were heavy and clumsy, smoothbore, and of large caliber. Loosely, any piece carried by infantry.

mus'ket·ade' (-ād'), *n.* A fusillade of muskets.

musket arrow. A feathered wooden arrow fired from a musket or other firearm of the 16th century.

mus'ket·eer' (mŭs'kĕ·tēr'; -kĭ·tēr'), *n.* [F. *mousquetaire;* cf. It. *moschettiere.*] A soldier armed with a musket.

mus'ket·oon' (-tōōn'), *n.* [F. *mousqueton,* fr. It. *moschettone.*] **1.** A former short musket with large bore.

2. One armed with such a musket. *Rare.*

mus'ket·ry (mŭs'kĕt·rĭ; -kĭt·rĭ), *n.* [F. *mousqueterie;* cf. It. *moschetteria.*] **1.** Muskets; also, musketeers

2. a The fire of muskets, or the art of firing muskets. **b** *Mil.* The application to targets and control of the collective fire of rifle and automatic rifle-fire units.

musk'flow'er (mŭsk'flou'ĕr), *n.* The musk plant.

musk geranium. Muskus grass.

musk gillyflower. The clove pink.

musk gland. An odoriferous gland, esp. that of the musk deer.

musk hog. A peccary.

Mus·kho'ge·an (mŭs·kō'gē·ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating one of the chief linguistic families of North American Indians, formerly occupying a large area in the southeastern United States. The Muskhogean languages are classified in five groups; the Muskogee (spoken by most of the Creeks and Seminoles), Hitchiti, Koasati, Choctaw (which includes the Chickasaw), and Natchez. From the numerous Muskhogean tribes about 30,000 Indians still survive, a few scattered in their ancient territory, but most of them, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles (four of the so-called Five Civilized Tribes) citizens of Oklahoma.

musk hyacinth. The grape hyacinth.

musk'i·fied (mŭs'kĭ·fīd), *adj.* Saturated or scented with musk. *Obs.*

musk'ish (mŭs'kĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat like musk.

musk kangaroo. A peculiar kangaroo (*Hypsiprymnodon moschatus*) allied to the potoroos and having the feet intermediate in structure between those of the true kangaroos and the phalangers. It is the only species of its genus.

musk ketone. A synthetic compound (chemically tertiary-butyl-dinitro-xylyl methyl ketone) used in the perfume industry as a substitute for musk.

musk lorikeet *or* **parakeet.** An Australian lorikeet (*Glossopsitta concinna*) having a peculiar odor.

musk mallow. **a** A European mallow (*Malva moschata*), with faintly musk-scented foliage. **b** The abelmosk.

musk'mel'on (mŭsk'mĕl'ŭn), *n.* [*musk* + *melon.*] The fruit of the plant *Cucumis melo* or restrictedly that of the variety *C. m. reticulatus;* also, the plant itself. See MELON, *Illust.* Broadly, Muskmelons are of three general types specified as *muskmelons, cantaloupes,* and *winter melons.* In the United States, there is no clear distinction between the first two types, although the netted varieties, as Rocky Ford, are generally known as *cantaloupes.* In Europe, the term *cantaloupe* is definitely applied to the rough-skinned, deep-ribbed rock melons with usually reddish orange flesh, not grown in the United States. See NUTMEG MELON.

musk milfoil. A European yarrow (*Achillea moschata*) cultivated for forage in Switzerland.

musk mole. A mole of Tibet (*Scaptochirus moschatus*).

Mus·ko'gee (mŭs·kō'gē), *n.* The Muskogean language spoken by the dominant element among the Creeks; also, Creek.

musk okra. The abelmosk.

musk orchis. A European musk-scented orchid (*Herminium monorchis*).

musk ox. A hollow-horned ungulate (*Ovibos moschatus*), circumpolar in distribution during the Pleistocene period, but now confined to Greenland and the barren grounds of North America. It is between the sheep and the oxen in size and in many characters. The thick, long, shaggy pelage is dark grayish brown or blackish with a light saddle marking.

Musk Ox.

musk parakeet. The musk lorikeet.

musk plant. A yellow-flowered North American herb (*Mimulus moschatus*) with hairy foliage of musky odor.

mu·si'ci·a'na (mū·zĭsh'ĭ·ā'nȧ; -ĭ'nȧ), *n. pl.* See -ANA.

mu'sic-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

mu'si·co-logue', *n.* See -LOGUE.

mu'sic-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

mu'sic·ry, *n.* Music. *Obs.*

mus'ie, *n.* Dim. of MUSE, goddess. *Scot.*

mu'si·lage. Var. of MUCILAGE.

mus'i·ly, *adv.* Musingly. [*Obs.*]

mu'si·on (mū'zĭ·ŏn), *n.* A cat.

mu'sive (mū'sĭv), *adj. & n.* [LL. *musivus* of a Muse, *musivum* mosaic. See MOSAIC, *n.*] Mosaic. *Obs.*

mu'sit. † MUSET. [JD.]

mus'jid (mŭs'jĭd). Var. of MASJID.

mus'ka·del'. Var. of MUSCADEL.

mus'kal·longe (mŭs'kă·lŏnj), **mus'kal·lunge.** Vars. of MUSKELLUNGE.

mus'kat. Var. of MUSCAT.

mus'keg'. Var. of MUSKEG.

mus'kel. † MUSCLE, MUSSEL.

mus'ket-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

mus'ket-proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.

Mus·kho'gee, Mus·ko'gi. Vars. of MUSKOGEE. [LUNGE. *U. S.*]

mus'kie, *n.* Short for MUSKELLUNGE.

musk'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

mus·kit' (mŭs·kēt'). Var. of MESQUITE.

musk'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

Mus·ko'gi·an. Var. of MUSKHOGEAN.

mus'kone. Var. of MUSCONE.

musk poulp *or* **polyp.** A Mediterranean octopus (*Eledone moschata*) having an odor of musk.

musk'rat' (mŭsk'răt'), *n.; pl.* -RATS (-răts'), sometimes -RAT. See PLURAL, *Note.* [Cf. MUSQUASH.] **1.** An abundant aquatic rodent (*Ondatra*, syn. *Fiber*, *zibethicus*) found throughout the United States and Canada. It is as large as a small cat and has the tail long, scaly, and laterally compressed, the hind feet webbed, and the fur dark glossy brown. Muskrats live in holes in banks or in dome-shaped houses which they make of rushes and mud. They have small glands emitting a musky odor. See also ROUND-TAILED MUSKRAT.
2. The fur or pelt of this animal.
3. a A musk shrew. **b** A desman.

muskrat weed. The fall meadow rue. *U. S.*

musk'root' (mŭsk'rōōt'), *n.* **1.** Any of several plants having strong-scented roots, as the moschatel, the nard, etc.
2. *Pharm.* = SUMBUL **a.**

musk rose. a A rose (*Rosa moschata*) of the Mediterranean region, with fragrant flowers. **b** = MUSK MALLOW **a.**

musk seed. The seed of the abelmosk.

musk sheep. The musk ox.

musk shrew. a Any of several (East) Indian shrews of the genera *Crocidura* and *Suncus*, syn. *Pachyura*, having a powerful odor; esp., *S. myosurus*, syn. *Crocidura murina*. **b** A desman.

musk thistle. A Eurasian thistle (*Carduus nutans*) with nodding, musky flower heads.

musk tree. Any of several Australasian musk-scented trees, as *Olearia argophylla*. See MUSKWOOD **b.**

musk turtle, terrapin, *or* **tortoise.** Any of several small American fresh-water turtles of the genera *Sternotherus* and *Kinosternon*, esp. *S. odoratus*, which have a strong musky odor.

mus'kus grass (mŭs'kŭs). [D. *muskus* musk.] A low, European annual herb (*Erodium moschatum*) resembling alfilaria.

musk weasel. A civet or other viverrine animal.

musk'wood' (mŭsk'wŏŏd'), *n.* [So called from its fragrance.] **a** Either of the two tropical American trees *Guarea trichilioides* and *Trichilia moschata*; also, their mahoganylike wood. **b** The musk tree *Olearia argophylla;* also, its hard white wood, used for cabinetwork.

musk'y (mŭs'kĭ), *adj.* Having an odor of musk or like musk.

mus'ky (mŭs'kĭ), *n.* Short for MUSKELLUNGE.

musky heron's-bill. Muskus grass.

musky squash. The cushaw.

mus'lin (mŭz'lĭn), *n.* [F. *mousseline*, fr. It. *mussolino*, fr. colloq. Ar. *mūṣilī*, lit., of or from Mosul (Ar. al-*Mawṣil*), city of Mesopotamia, where it was first made.] **1.** Any of various cotton cloths; as: **a** More fully *India*, or *Indian*, *muslin*. A very thin, fine, and soft plain cloth made in India, or an imitation of it. **b** A stouter fabric, of varying fineness, plain, printed, dyed, or dotted, used for women's garments. **c** *U. S.* Any of various coarser and heavier cotton goods.
2. *Slang.* **a** *Obs.* Femininity; womankind. **b** *Naut.* = CANVAS, *n.*, 2 **c.**

muslin clipper. See 2d CLIPPER.

muslin delaine. = DELAINE, 1.

mus'lined (mŭz'lĭnd), *adj.* Clothed in, or draped with, muslin.

mus'lin-et', **mus'lin-ette'** (-ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [F. *mousselinette.*] A sort of thick muslin or light cotton cloth.

muslin glass. a Glass of extreme thinness, as in wineglasses, etc. **b** Glass decorated in imitation of muslin.

mus'lin kail (mŭz'lĭn kāl). Broth of barley and greens. *Scot.*

mus'nud (mŭs'nŭd), *n.* [Hind. *masnad*, fr. Ar. *masnad.*] In India, Persia, etc., a large cushion or draped seat.

Mu'so-phag'i-dae (mū'sō-făj'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Musa* + Gr. *phagein* to eat.] *Zool.* A family of birds (suborder **Mu-soph'a-gi** [mū-sŏf'ȧ-jī]) related to the cuckoos, consisting of the touracos. The typical genus is **Mu-soph'a-ga** (mū-sŏf'ȧ-gȧ). — **mu-soph'a-gine** (mū-sŏf'ȧ-jĭn; -jīn; 156), *adj.*

Mus'pells-heim' (mōōs'pĕls-hām'), *n.* Also **Mus'pel-heim'** (mōōs'pĕl-). [ON. *Mūspells-heimr.*] *Norse Myth.* One of the Nine Worlds, generally viewed as in the south. Its forces are against the gods at Ragnarok.

mus'quash-root' (mŭs'kwŏsh-rōōt'), *n.* Also **musquash poison.** The water hemlock *Cicuta maculata. U. S.*

mus'quash-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* The fall meadow rue. *U. S.*

mus'quas-pen (mŭs'kwäs-pĕn), *n.* [Cf. MUSQUASH.] A root used by Indians of Virginia in making a red dye. *Obs.*

mus'quaw (mŭs'kwô), *n.* [Cree *maskwa.*] The American black bear.

mus'rol (mŭz'rōl), *n.* [F. *muserolle*, fr. It. *museruola*, fr. *muso* muzzle. See MUZZLE.] The noseband of a horse's bridle. *Obs.*

muss (mŭs), *n.* [Prob. var. of *mess;* in sense 1, cf. MF. *mousche*, lit., a fly (F. *mouche*), fr. L. *musca* (cf. MIDGE). See MESS.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A scramble, as when small objects are thrown down for those who can seize them. **b** That which is scrambled for.
2. *Chiefly Dial. or Colloq.* **a** A state of confusion or disorder; a state of dirty disorder or a jumble of things. **b** That which makes a disorder or confusion, as rubbish.
3. A confused conflict; a row; squabble. *Slang, U. S.*

muss, *v. t.;* MUSSED (mŭst); MUSS'ING. *Chiefly Dial. or Colloq.* **a** To disarrange, as clothing; to rumple; also, to throw into disorder; to confuse; — often with *up.* **b** To soil or dirty; to mess.

muss, *n.* Mouth. *Now Dial. Skelton.*

Mus-saen'da (mŭ-sĕn'dȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Singhalese *mussænda.*] *Bot.* A large genus of herbs or shrubs of the madder family (Rubiaceae) found in the Old World tropics. The ornamental calyx has one sepal which is much enlarged and showy. *M. philippica* of the Philippines yields many local remedies.

mus-saen'da cof'fee. See WILD ORANGE **f.**

mus-sal' (mŭ-säl'), *n.* [Hind. colloq. *mussāl*, *mashāl*, fr. Ar. *mish'āl.*] A torch, usually of oil-soaked rags. *India.*

mus-sal'chee (mŭ-säl'chē), *n.* [Hind. colloq. *mashālchī* (through Per. fr. Turk.), fr. Ar. *mish'āl* torch + Turk. suff. *-chi*, denoting agent.] A servant who takes care of lamps, washes dishes, etc.; a scullion. *India.*

mus'sel, **mus'cle** (mŭs'l), *n.* [ME. *muscle, muscule, musselle*, fr. AS. *muscle*, fr. L. *musculus* mussel, muscle, little mouse. See MUSCLE.] **1.** Any of certain marine bivalve mollusks of the genus *Mytilus* and related genera. The common mussel (*Mytilus edulis;* see BYSSUS, *Illust.*) inhabits the shores of both Europe and America, and is much used as food. See HORSE MUSSEL.
2. Any of numerous fresh-water bivalve mollusks of *Unio*, *Anodonta*, and related genera, abundant esp. in rivers of the central United States. Their shells are used in making buttons, etc.

mussel bill. The surf scoter.

mussel crab. A small American commensal crab (*Pinnotheres maculatus*) sometimes found in the mantle cavity of the mussel and other bivalves. The term is often extended to other crabs of the family Pinnotheridae.

mussel digger. The gray whale.

mussel duck. A scaup duck or scoter.

mus'seled (mŭs'ld), *adj.* Affected with poison from mussels.

mus'sel-er (mŭs'l-ĕr), *n.* One who gathers mussels

mussel picker. The oyster catcher. *Local, Eng.*

mussel scale. Any of numerous scale insects, as those of the genus *Lepidosaphes*, shaped like a mussel shell.

mus'si-tate (mŭs'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *mussitatus*, past part. of *mussitare* to be silent, murmur.] To mutter. — **mus'si-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*

mus'suk, **mus'suck** (mŭs'ŭk), *n.* [Hind. *masak*, fr. Skr. *maśaka.*] A leather bag for water. *India.*

Mus'sul-man (mŭs'ŭl-mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MANS (-mȧnz), sometimes -MEN (-mĕn). [Per. & Turk. *musulmān*, fr. Ar. *muslim*, pl. *muslimūn;* cf. F. *musulman*, Sp. *musulmán.* See MOSLEM.] A Mohammedan; a Moslem. — **Mus'sul-man'ic** (-mȧn'ĭk), *adj.* — **Mus'sul-man-ish** (mŭs'ŭl-mȧn-ĭsh), *adj.* — **Mus'sul-man-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Mus'sul-wom'an (-wŏŏm'ăn), *n.* A female Mussulman. *Facetious.*

mus-su-ra'na (mōōs'sōō-rä'nȧ), *n.* [Pg., fr. Tupi *mussurana*, lit., cord.] A large, harmless, colubrid snake (*Cloelia*, syn. *Pseudoboa*, *cloelia*) of the West Indies and tropical America, which constricts and swallows poisonous snakes.

muss'y (mŭs'ĭ), *adj.;* MUSS'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); MUSS'I-EST. [From MUSS.] Of the nature of, or characterized by, a muss; disordered; smeared or soiled; rumpled. *Colloq., U. S.*

mus'sy (mŭs'ĭ). Dial. var. of MERCY.

must (mŭst), *n.* [AS., fr. L. *mustum* (sc. *vinum*), fr. *mustus* young, new, fresh. See 1st MOTHER.] **1.** The expressed juice of the grape, or other fruit, before fermentation; new wine.
2. *Obs.* **a** The new or unfermented state; — said of wine. **b** Any juice in process of fermentation.
3. The refuse of apples or pears from making cider or perry, — used as food for cattle and pigs. *Dial. Eng.*

must (mŭst), *v. i. & t.;* MUST'ED; MUST'ING. [See MUSTY.] To become or make musty or moldy. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

must (mŭst), *n.* Mustiness; mold.

must (mŭst; 71), *v. i.* Used, without inflection, as *pres.*, and (sometimes) *past, tense.* Infinitive and participles lacking. [ME. *moste*, a pret., could, was free to, was obliged, had to, pres. *mot, moot*, fr. AS. *mōste*, pret., *mōt*, pres.; akin to D. *moeten* to be obliged, OS. *mōtan* to be free, to be obliged, OHG. *muozan*, G. *müssen* to be obliged, Goth. *gamotan* to have place, have room, be able, and to E. *mete;* basic idea, prob.: I have allotted. See METE, *v.*] An auxiliary of predication used before the infinitive without *to*, denoting am (or is, are, etc.): **a** Obliged by physical or logical necessity; as, a man *must* eat for nourishment; he *must* be insane. **b** Necessary to a character or result; as, he *must* use care. **c** Morally required; as, we *must* obey the laws. **d** Compelled by resolve or perverse desire; must needs; as, if you *must* laugh; then the fool *must* come calling. **e** *Dial.* May; shall; — chiefly in questions.
☞ The principal verb (usually *go* or an equivalent), if easily supplied by the context, was formerly often omitted after *must;* as, I *must* away. "I *must* to Coventry." *Shak.*
☞ A past conditional with *must* has been supplied by putting the following infinitive in the perfect tense; as, he *must* have seen, or done, it.
Syn. — See OUGHT.

must (mŭst), *n.* **1.** Obligation; that which one must do.
2. *U. S.* **a** In newspaper use, an item marked by the person in chief authority as to be published at a specified time without fail. **b** An item, story, or book of such value as news or literature as obviously to demand publication.

must (mŭst), *n.* Musk; also, hair powder. *Scot.* — *v. t.* To powder (the hair). *Scot.*

must (mŭst), *adj.* Also **musth.** [Hind. *mast* ruttish, intoxicated, fr. Per. *mast;* akin to Skr. *matta*, past part. of *madati* he rejoices, is drunk. See MEAT.] Being in a condition of dangerous frenzy, usually connected with sexual excitement; — said of adult male elephants. Cf. ICHOR, *n.*, 3. — *n.* **a** The condition of frenzy. **b** An elephant in must.

mus-tache', **mous-tache'** (mŭs-tȧsh'; mŭs'tȧsh; *or, esp. in Brit. usage*, mōōs-tȧsh'; 83; 277), *n.* [F. *moustache*, fr. It. *mostaccio, mostacchio*, fr. ML. *mustacia*, fr. Gr. *mystax* mustache, upper lip (cf. *bystax* mustache), fr. or akin to *mastax* mouth. See MOUTH.] **1.** The hair growing on man's (or, rarely, woman's) upper lip or that on either side of the upper lip; as, a pair of *mustaches.*
2. Short for MUSTACHE MONKEY.
3. A soldier; — in phrase *old mustache. A Gallicism.*
4. *Zool.* **a** Hair or bristles, like or likened to a human mustache, growing round the mouth of an animal. **b** Any conspicuous stripe of color on the side of the head, beneath the eye of a bird.

mustache cup. A cup having a guard to keep the mustache out of the liquid while one is drinking.

mus-tached', **mous-tached'** (mŭs-tȧsht'; mŭs'tȧsht; mōōs-; 83), *adj.* Wearing, or having, a mustache.

mustache, *or* **moustache, monkey.** A guenon of West Africa (*Ceropithecus cephus*) having a bluish face with a white stripe on the upper lip.

mus-tach'i-al, **mous-tach'i-al** (mŭs-tȧsh'ĭ-ăl; mōōs-), *adj. Zool.* Designating a color marking on a bird suggesting a mustache.

mus-ta'chio (mŭs-tä'shō), *n.; pl.* MUSTACHIOS (-shōz). A mustache. — **mus-ta'chioed** (-shōd), *adj.*

mus'ta-fi'na (mŭs'tȧ-fē'nȧ), *n.* [See MUSTEE, MESTIZO; cf. Sp. *fino* fine.] The offspring of a white person and a mustee. *West Indies.*

Mus-tah'fiz (mōōs-tä'fēz), *n.* Also **mus-ta'fuz** (-fūz). [Turk. & Ar. *mustaḥfiẓ* who trusts to another's keeping, a soldier of a garrison.] Prior to 1924, a part of the military organization of the Turkish Empire corresponding generally to the Landsturm of the former German Empire. Conscripts served in it two years (but not beyond the age limit of 40 years).

mus'tang (mŭs'tăng), *n.* [Sp. *mesteño* belonging to the graziers, strayed, wild.] **1.** The small, hardy, half-wild horse of Texas, New Mexico, etc. Cf. BRONCO.
2. *U. S. Navy.* A commissioned officer who has risen from the ranks.
3. The color sphinx.

mus'tang-er (mŭs'tăng-ĕr), *n.* One who catches and trains mustangs. *Western U. S.*

mustang grape. A woody vine (*Vitis candicans*) of the southwestern United States, having light-colored berries with a disagreeably pungent pulp.

mustang mint. A fragrant, Californian annual herb (*Monardella lanceolata*) with rose-purple flowers.

mus'tard (mŭs'tĕrd), *n.* [OF. *moustarde* (F. *moutarde*), fr. L. *mustum* must; — mustard was prepared for use by being mixed with *must.* See 1st MUST.] **1.** A yellow powder of mustard seed mixed with water for use as a condiment and as a rubefacient or counterirritant. It is called *French mustard* when prepared by the addition of salt, vinegar, etc., and *German mustard* when made with Rhine wine or tarragon vinegar, spices, etc. Mustard is a stimulant and diuretic, and in large doses an emetic.
2. The sharp pungent flour of mustard seed from which often some of the fixed oil has been removed, sometimes adulterated with other substances, as tumeric.
3. Any of several plants of the genus *Brassica*, with lyrately lobed leaves, yellow flowers, and linear beaked pods. The white mustard (*B. alba*) and the black mustard (*B. nigra*) are cultivated, esp. in Europe, for their seeds.
b Any of several plants of the mustard family (*Brassicaceae*). **c** See TOOTHBRUSH TREE.
4. A color, reddish-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance; — called also *mustard yellow.* Cf. COLOR.

mustard beetle. A small black European leaf beetle (*Phaedon armoraciae*) destructive to cruciferous plants.

mus'tard-er (mŭs'tĕr-dĕr), *n.* One making or selling mustard.

mustard family. The Brassicaceae.

mustard gas. *Chem.* An oily liquid, $(ClCH_2CH_2)_2S$, used extensively as a shell filling in World War I because of its violent irritant and blistering properties; — so named by the British troops from its odor. Called also *dichloroethyl sulphide, yperite*, and, from the German shell marking, *yellow-cross liquid.* It is made by the reaction of ethylene with sulphur monochloride.

mustard oil. **1.** An oil from mustard. Specif.: **a** A fixed semidrying oil of unpleasant odor, obtained from the seeds of black mustard and used in soapmaking and as an illuminant, lubricant, etc. **b** A fixed oil from Indian-mustard seeds, used as a food. **c** A colorless or pale yellow essential oil of pungent odor, from the seeds of black mustard, consisting largely of allylisothiocyanate; also, a similar oil from Indian mustard. Under the name *oleum sinapis volatile* these oils are used in medicine.
2. *Chem.* **a** Allyl isothiocyanate, C_3H_5NCS; — called specif. *allyl mustard oil.* **b** Hence, any of the isothiocyanates, which as a class are pungent, oily liquids.

mustard plaster. a A plaster prepared by spreading a paste made of mustard, flour, and cold water on cloth. **b** *Pharm.* A counterirritant and rubefacient plaster prepared by spreading a mixture of powdered black mustard and a rubber solution on some fabric; — called also **mustard paper.**

mustard seed. **1.** The seed of mustard. *Matt.* xiii. 31.
2. Dust shot, chiefly used in shooting birds, to minimize injury to the plumage; — also **mus'tard-seed' shot.**
3. Also **mus'tard-seed' coal.** See COAL, *n.*, 3 **a.** *U. S.*

mustard shrub. A West Indian caper (*Capparis ferruginea*). Its berries have a flavor suggestive of mustard.

mustard yellow. The color mustard.

mus-tee' (mŭs-tē'; mŭs'tē), *n.* [From MESTIZO.] Strictly, an octoroon; loosely, any half-breed. *West Indies and India.*

Mus-te'la (mŭs-tē'lȧ), *n.* [NL.] A genus (family Mustelidae) consisting of the weasels.

Mus-tel'i-dae (mŭs-tĕl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *mustela* weasel, of uncert. origin. Cf. MOTTLED.] *Zool.* A large and widely distributed family of carnivorous mammals, including many important fur-bearers, mostly of relatively small size but among the most bloodthirsty of mammals. Important subfamilies are the *Melinae*, badgers; *Mephitinae*, skunks; *Lutrinae*, otters; and *Mus'te-li'nae* (mŭs'tē-lī'nē), martens, weasels, minks, etc. — **mus'te-lid** (mŭs'tē-lĭd), *n. & adj.* — **mus'te-line** (-lĭn; -līn; 156), *adj. & n.* — **mus'te-li'nous** (-lī'nŭs), *adj.* — **mus'te-loid** (mŭs'tē-loid), *adj. & n.*

Mus-te'lus (mŭs-tē'lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *mustela* weasel, also a kind of fish.] *Zool.* A genus of dogfishes of the family Carchariidae, including the smooth hound.

mus'ter (mŭs'tĕr), *v.;* -TERED (-tĕrd); -TER-ING. [ME. *mustren*, prop., to show, fr. OF. *mostrer, mustrer, moustrer, monstrer* (F. *montrer*), fr. L. *monstrare* to show. See MONSTER.] *Transitive:* **1.** To show; display; point out; tell; report. *Obs.*
2. To assemble, as troops, for a muster.
3. *Obs.* **a** To enroll. **b** To take a census of.
4. Hence: To summon together; to collect and display

All the gay feathers he could *muster.* *L'Estrange.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To show; make a show; parade. *Obs.*
2. To be gathered together for a muster; to come together as parts of a force or body; collect.

Why does my blood thus *muster* to my heart? *Shak.*

3. To pass muster. *Rare.* *Lamb.*
4. To amount to in numbers; comprise.
Syn. — Gather, marshal. **Ant.** — Disperse, scatter.

mus'ter (mŭs'tĕr), *n.* [ME. *moustre*, fr. OF. *mostre, moustre, monstre* (F. *montre*), fr. the v. See MUSTER, *v.*]
1. A sample; a pattern. *Now Rare*, except in trade.
2. A show; a display; array. *Obs.*
3. An assembling or review of troops or a ship's company, as for parade, inspection, exercise, etc.; specif., in the army and navy, such an assembling for roll call.
4. The sum total of a body of troops or ship's company assembled for muster; also, the register or roll of the men.
5. An assemblage; a collection of animals for enumeration; also, the number of persons or things collected.
6. Of peacocks, a flock. *Archaic.*

mus'ter, *n.* Short for MUSTERDEVILLERS. *Obs.*

mus'ter-de-vil'lers (mŭs'tĕr-dē-vĭl'ĕrz), *n.* [OF. *mostier de Villars* monastery of Villiers or Villars.] A gray woolen cloth, made at Montivilliers, France, used for clothing (13th to 16th centuries).

mus'ter-er (mŭs'tĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who musters; specif., *Australia*, one who rounds up live stock.

---

muskt. Musked. *Ref. Sp.*
Mus-kwa'ki (mŭs-kwä'kĭ), *n.* = FOX, *n.*, 5.
Mus'lem (mŭz'lĕm; mŭs'-), **-lim** (-lĭm). Vars. of MOSLEM.
mus'lidge. † MUCILAGE.
mus'mon (mŭs'mŏn). Var. of MUSIMON.
Mu'so (mōō'sō). Var. of MUZO.
Mus'pel (mōōs'pĕl), *n.* Short for MUSPELLSHEIM.
mus'quash (mŭs'kwosh), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Virginian *musquassus* muskrat, Abnaki *muskwessu* it is red. Cf. MUSKRAT.] = MUSKRAT, 1. [KELLUNGE.
mus'quel-lunge. Var. of MUSKELLUNGE.
mus'quet, mus'quet-eer', etc. Vars. of MUSKET, MUSKETEER, etc.
mus-qui'to (mŭs-kē'tō). Var. of MOSQUITO.
muss'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — **muss'a-bly,** **mus'sack.** Var. of MUSSUK.
musse, *n.* = MOUSE, *n.*, 2. *Obs.*
mus'sick. Var. of MUSSUK.
muss'i-ly, *adv.* of MUSSY.
muss'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mus-soo'la, **mus-soo'lah.** Vars. of MASOOLA.
mustard yellow. = MUSTARD, *n.*, 4.
mus'tee-fi'no. Var. of MUSTAFINA.
mus'te-lin. Musteline. *Ref. Sp.*
mus'ter-a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

---

mus'ter-mas'ter (mŭs'tĕr-măs'tĕr; 83), *n.* An officer or official charged with keeping a muster roll. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

mus'ter-out', *n.* Act of mustering out. *U. S.*

muster roll. *Mil.* A register of all the officers and men in a military body or ship's company present, or accounted for, on the day of muster; hence, any similar list.

mus'ti-fy (mŭs'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make musty. *Rare.*

must'n't (mŭs'nt). Contraction of *must not. Colloq.*

mus'tu-lent (mŭs'tū-lĕnt), *adj.* [L. *mustulentus.*] Abounding in, or like, must; fresh and sweet. *Obs.*

must'y (mŭs'tĭ), *adj.* Of or pert. to must; made with must.

mus'ty (mŭs'tĭ), *adj.;* MUS'TI-ER (-tĭ-ĕr); MUS'TI-EST. [Perh. for earlier *moisty.* See MOIST.] **1.** Damp; moist. *Obs.* **2.** Affected with moldiness, or having the rank, pungent, offensive odor and taste which substances of organic origin acquire during warm, moist weather; foul or sour and fetid; moldy; flat; as, *musty* corn, wine, books. **3.** Spoiled by age; stale; trite.

The proverb is somewhat *musty.* *Shak.*

4. Dull and spiritless; fogyish. **5.** Irritable; testy; gloomy. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Syn. — Fusty. **Ant.** — Fresh, airy; bright, new. — **mus'ti-ly** (mŭs'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **mus'ti-ness**, *n.*

mus'ty (mŭs'tĭ), *v. i. & t.* To become or make musty. *Rare.*

mus'ty, *n.* A former cheap kind of snuff, of a musty flavor.

‖**mu'ta** (mōō'tä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* Change; — a direction to change tuning or crooks before a change of key.

mu'ta (mōō'tä), *n.* [Ar. *mut'ah* enjoyment.] A form of Moslem usufruct marriage for a specified period.

Mu'ta-bil'i-a (mū'tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *mutabilis* changeable.] *Zool.* A suborder of tailed amphibians (order Caudata) comprising the true salamanders, and characterized by the loss of gills in the adult stage.

mu'ta-bil'i-ty (mū'tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *mutabilité,* fr. L. *mutabilitas.*] Quality, state, or instance of being mutable.

mu'ta-ble (mū'tȧ-b'l), *adj.* [L. *mutabilis,* fr. *mutare* to change; akin to Goth. *maidjan* to change, corrupt, Skr. *methati* he alternates, meets, OSlav. *mitě* alternately, and ult. to Skr. *mayate* he exchanges. See MEAN common; cf. MEW to molt, MISS to fail of, MUTUAL.] **1.** Capable of change or being changed in form, qualities, or nature; subject or liable to change, esp. fortuitous change; also, *Gram.,* capable of mutation.

2. Given to constant or frequent change, as of mood or purpose; fickle. "Most *mutable* in wishes." *Byron.*

Syn. — Changeful, alterable, vacillating, variable.

Ant. — Resolute, firm, unyielding, steadfast, unchanging. — **mu'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **mu'ta-bly**, *adv.*

mu'ta-ble, *n. Gram.* A mutable consonant.

mu'tage (mū'tĭj, *F.* mü'tȧzh'), *n.* [F.] The checking of fermentation in the must of grapes, as by adding alcohol.

mu'tant (mū'tȧnt), *adj. & n.* [L. *mutans, -antis,* pres. part. of *mutare* to change.] (One) that undergoes mutation.

mu'ta-ro-ta'tion (mū'tȧ-rō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *mutare* to change + *rotation.*] *Physics & Chem.* A change in optical rotation, shown by certain solutions (as of dextrose, fructose, lactose) on standing. — **mu'ta-ro'tate** (-rō'tāt; -rō-tāt'), *v. i.*

mu'tase (mū'tās), *n.* [L. *mutare* to change + *-ase.*] *Biochem.* Any enzyme that accelerates oxidation-reduction reactions through the activation of hydrogen and oxygen.

mu'tate (mū'tāt *or, esp. Brit.,* mū-tāt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *mutatus,* past part. of *mutare* to change.] To alter; to undergo mutation. See MUTATION, 5.

mu'tate (mū'tāt), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* A mutant.

2. *Gram.* A word form with mutated vowel.

mu-ta'tion (mū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mutatio,* fr. *mutare* to change. See MUTABLE.] **1.** Change; alteration in form or qualities; vicissitude; succession; also, an instance of such change. "Thy strange *mutations.*" *Shak.*

2. *Obs.* **a** Revolution; revolt. **b** A posthouse.

3. *Biol.* **a** Gradual definitely tending variation, such as may be observed in a group of organisms in the fossils of successive geological levels. **b** As now employed (first by De Vries), a sudden variation, the offspring differing from its parents in some well-marked character or characters, as distinguished from a gradual variation in which the new characters become highly developed only in the course of many generations. The occurrence of mutations, and the hereditary transmission, under some conditions, of the characters so appearing, are well-established facts; whether the process has played an important part in the evolution of the existing species and other groups of organisms is a disputed question. **c** The result of the above process; a suddenly produced variation.

4. *Music.* **a** The change from one hexachord to another in medieval solmization, involving a change of syllable for a given tone. **b** The shifting of the hand in violin playing. **c** The change in a boy's voice at puberty. **d** A mutation stop. See STOP, *n.*

5. *Philol.* **a** Umlaut. **b** In the Celtic languages, the change, in historic times, of an initial consonant, determined by the final sound of a preceding word; as the change, after a final vowel, of original initial *c* (pron. *k*) to Irish *ch* (pron. K), Welsh *g.*

Syn. — See CHANGE.

mu-ta'tion-al (mū-tā'shŭn-ȧl; -'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to mutation. — **mu-ta'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

mu-ta'tion-ist (-ĭst), *n. Biol.* A believer in mutation as an important factor in evolution. — **mu-ta'tion-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

mutation stop. *Organ Building.* Any stop sounding pitches other than those indicated by the notes or one of their octaves, as a fifth, a twelfth, a seventeenth, etc.; — opposed to *foundation stop.*

‖**mu-ta'tis mu-tan'dis** (mū-tā'tĭs mū-tăn'dĭs). [L.] Necessary changes having been made.

mu'ta-tive (mū'tȧ-tĭv), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, mutation, or sudden variation.

2. *Gram.* Expressive of change or passing from one place or state into another; — of such verbs as *fall, rise, melt.*

mu'ta-to'ry (mū'tȧ-tō'rĭ; -tĕr-ĭ), *adj.* [LL. *mutatorius.*] Mutable.

mu'ta-wal'li (mōōt'ȧ-wŭl'lē), *n.; pl.* -LIS (-lēz). [Ar.] The trustee of a wakf, esp. that of a religious building.

Mu-ta'za-la (mōō-tȧ'zȧ-lȧ), *n.* Also **Mu-ta'zi-lite** (-zĭ-lĭt). [Ar. *mu'tazilah* a body of seceders. Cf. MOTAZILITE.] *Moham. Law.* A member of a Shiite sect founded by Wasil ibn Ata in the 8th century A.D.

mutch (mŭch), *n.* [MD. *mutse, almutse.* See 2d AMICE.] A woman's cap; esp., the close linen or muslin cap of an old woman; also, an infant's cap or a man's head covering. *Chiefly Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

mute (mūt), *adj.* [L. *mutus;* akin to Gr. *mykos,* Skr. *mūka,* L. *mutire* to mutter, Gr. *my* a groan. ME. *muet* is fr. OF. *muet,* dim. of *mu,* fr. L. *mutus.* Cf. MOTTO, MUTTER, 1st MYSTERY.] **1.** Not speaking; uttering no sound; silent. **2.** Incapable of speaking; dumb; also, unaccompanied by speech or sound; as, a *mute* boy; a *mute* entreaty.

3. *Hunting.* Not giving tongue; silent; — said of the hounds.

4. *Law.* Of a prisoner, making no answer, or refusing to plead directly or to put himself on trial, when arraigned. He is then said to *stand mute.*

5. *Mineral.* Not giving a ringing sound when struck.

6. *Numis.* Destitute of inscription or means of identification other than heraldic or symbolical devices.

7. *Phonet.* **a** Not uttered; unpronounced. **b** Produced with a complete momentary closure of the breath passage.

Syn. — Speechless. See DUMB. **Ant.** — Vocal, oral; noisy.

mute, *n.* **1.** One who does not speak, whether from physical inability, unwillingness, or other cause. Specif.: **a** A deaf-mute. **b** *Now Rare.* A person whose part in a play does not require him to speak. **c** Among the Turks, an officer or attendant who is selected for his place because he cannot speak. **d** A person employed by undertakers to attend a funeral as a hired mourner.

Mute, 3 a.

Mute, 3 b.

2. *Law.* A prisoner who stands mute. See MUTE, *adj.,* 4.

3. *Music.* Any device on a musical instrument serving to deaden, soften, or muffle its tone; esp.: **a** A metal, ivory, or wood clamp that can be attached to the bridge of a violin or similar instrument. **b** A pear-shaped pipe or pad inserted in the bell of a wind instrument. Cf. SORDINE. **c** One of the dampers of a piano action.

4. *Phonet.* **a** A letter representing no sound; a silent letter. **b** A consonant formed with complete momentary stoppage of the breath, as *p, b, t, d, k, g.* See STOP, *n.*

mute (mūt), *v. t.;* MUT'ED (mūt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); MUT'ING (mūt'ĭng). To muffle or deaden the sound of, as by a mute; to attach the mute of.

mute (*dial.* mōōt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *mutare* to change.] To molt. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

mute, *v. i.* = MOOT, to complain. *Obs. Scot.*

mute (mūt), *v. t. & i.* [MF. *mutir,* fr. OF. *esmeutir* (F. *émeutir*), *esmeltir,* of Teut. origin; cf. ODan. *smeite* to digest, ON. *melta.* See MELT.] To void (excrement); to dung. *Obs.* — *n.* Dung. *Obs.*

mute, *n.* [OF. *muete* a riot, pack of hounds (F. *meute*). See MUTINY.] A pack of hounds; also, a cry of the hounds. *Obs.*

mute, *n.* A mule. *Dial. Eng.*

mute, *v. t.* To subject to mutage.

mute e. In English, a silent letter *e,* used esp. to show a preceding vowel long, as in *note;* in French, "*e* muet," or "*e* féminin," the neutral vowel sound of *e,* as in *petit;* also, an unstressed *e* at the end of a syllable, bearing no written accent, formerly sounded like *e* in Fr. *dě,* but now regularly omitted unless its omission would result in bringing together two or more consonants in a combination difficult to pronounce, as in *Mer de Glace* (mâr' dē glȧs'). In singing, the mute *e* is still a full vowel, as in *belle dame* (bĕ'lē dȧ'mē) unless another vowel immediately precedes or follows, as in *aimaient* (ē'mâ'), *quatre amis* (kȧ'tr' ȧ'mē'). In poetry the same rule obtains; or the mute *e* may be omitted and a slight pause, or a lengthening of the preceding syllable, may represent its metrical value.

Mu-ter' (mōō-tĕr'), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Bedouin nomadic tribe in Arabia. Other tribes are the Ateba, Harb, and Shammar.

mu'ter (mōō'tĕr). Var. of MULTURE. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

mu-tes'cence (mū-tĕs'ĕns; -'ns), *n.* [LL. *mutescere,* v.] A becoming or growing mute, or silent, as of a final letter.

mu'tes-sar'if (mōō'tĕ-sär'ĭf), *n.* [Turk. *muteṣarif,* fr. Ar. *muṭaṣarrif* one in charge of, master.] In the Ottoman Empire, an administrative authority of any of certain sanjaks; also, in modern Iraq, the head of a sanjak.

mu'tes-sar'i-fat (-ĭ-făt), *n.* [Ar. *muṭaṣarrifīyah.*] A sanjak whose head was a muttessarif.

mute swan. The common white swan (*Cygnus olor*), of Europe and western Asia, which produces no loud notes.

muth'-lab'ben (mŭth'lăb'ĕn), *n.* [Heb. *mūth-labbēn.*] *Bib.* A term perhaps meant to indicate the opening words of a song to the melody of which the psalm was to be sung.

muth'mann-ite (mōōt'män-ĭt), *n.* [After W. *Muthmann,* Ger. chemist.] *Mineral.* A silver gold monotelluride, (Ag,Au)Te.

mu'tic (mū'tĭk), *adj.* [L. *muticus.* See MUTILATE.] **1.** *Zool.* Lacking the usual defensive parts; — said of toothless jaws, clawless digits, etc.

2. Also **mu'ti-cous** (mū'tĭ-kŭs). *Bot.* Without an awn or point.

mu'ti-late (mū'tĭ-lāt), *adj.* **1.** Mutilated.

2. *Zool.* **a** *Rare.* Having no hind limbs, as a cetacean. **b** Abbreviated; — said of the elytra of certain insects.

mu'ti-late, *n. Zool.* A cetacean or sirenian. *Obs.*

mu'ti-late (mū'tĭ-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *mutilatus,* past part. of *mutilare* to mutilate, fr. *mutilus* maimed; akin to L. *muticus* docked, OIr. *mut* short.] **1.** To cut off or remove a limb or essential part of; to maim; cripple; hack; as, to *mutilate* the body, a statue, etc.; often, reflexively, to castrate.

2. To destroy or remove a material part of, so as to render imperfect; as, to *mutilate* the orations of Cicero.

Syn. — Mangle, injure, dismember.

— **mu'ti-la'tive** (-lā'tĭv), *adj.* — **mu'ti-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.* — **mu'ti-la-to'ry** (-lȧ-tō'rĭ; -tĕr-ĭ), *adj.*

mu'ti-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *mutilatio.*] Act or instance of mutilating, or state of being mutilated; deprivation of a limb or of an essential part, esp. by excision.

Mu-til'la (mū-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., perh. fr. L. *mutilus* mutilated.] *Zool.* A genus of parasitic wasps having wingless females. See VELVET ANT. It is the type of a large family, **Mu-til'li-dae** (-ĭ-dē). — **mu-til'lid** (-ĭd), *n. & adj.*

mu'ti-neer' (mū'tĭ-nēr'), *n.* [F. *mutinier.* See MUTINY.] One guilty of mutiny. — *v. i.* To mutiny.

mu'ti-nous (mū'tĭ-nŭs), *adj.* [See MUTINY.] **1.** Disposed to mutiny; in a state of mutiny; seditious; rebellious; hence, turbulent; unruly; as, *mutinous* passions.

The city was becoming *mutinous.* *Macaulay.*

2. Constituting or characterized by mutiny; as, *mutinous* acts; expressive of an inclination or readiness to, or tending to incite to, mutiny; as, a *mutinous* speech.

Syn. — Intractable, unruly, refractory.

Ant. — Docile, complaisant.

—**mu'ti-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **mu'ti-nous-ness**, *n.*

mu'ti-nus (mū'tĭ-nŭs), *n.* [L.] The Priapean Mutunus.

mu'ti-ny (mū'tĭ-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [From *mutine* to mutiny, fr. F. *se mutiner,* fr. *mutin* stubborn, mutinous, fr. OF. *muete* riot, fr. (assumed) VL. *movita,* fr. L. *movere* to move. See MOVE.] **1.** Violent commotion; tumult; strife. *Obs.*

2. Insurrection against, or refusal to obey, constituted authority, particularly military or naval authority; concerted revolt against the rules of discipline or the lawful commands of a superior officer; hence, generally, forcible resistance to rightful authority; insubordination.

Syn. — See REBELLION.

— *the Mutiny.* The Sepoy Mutiny of 1857–58.

mu'ti-ny, *v. i.;* MU'TI-NIED (-nĭd); MU'TI-NY-ING (-nĭ-ĭng). To rise against, or refuse to obey, lawful authority in military or naval service; to excite, or to be guilty of, mutiny or mutinous conduct; also, *Obs.,* to fall into strife; to quarrel. — *v. t.* To incite to mutiny or revolt. *Rare.*

Mutiny Act. *Law.* An English statute re-enacted annually from 1689 to 1879 to regulate the discipline of military forces. It was repealed and succeeded in 1881 by the *Army Act* which is also re-enacted annually.

Mu-ti'si-a (mū-tĭsh'ĭ-ȧ; -tĭs'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after José Celestino *Mutis,* Sp. botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of South American shrubs, often climbing, of the thistle family.

mut'ism (mūt'ĭz'm), *n.* Condition or state of being mute, or without power of speech; specif.: **a** Deaf-mutism. **b** Persistence in not speaking on occasions calling for speech, characteristic of dementia praecox. — **mut'ist** (-ĭst), *n. & adj.* — **mu-tis'tic** (mū-tĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

mu'tism (mū'tĭz'm), *n.* Mutage.

mu'tive (mū'tĭv), *adj.* Tending to change. — **mu-tiv'i-ty** (mū-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

mu'to-scope (mū'tō-skōp), *n.* [L. *mutare* to change + *-scope.*] A simple form of animated-picture viewing device in which the series of views is printed on paper and mounted around the periphery of a wheel. — **mu'to-scop'ic** (mū'tō-skŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

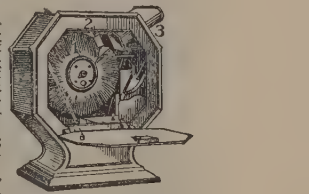

Mutoscope. 1 Pictures mounted around Wheel; 2 Catch for opening out the Pictures successively in front of Binocular Eyepiece (3).

mut-sud'dy, moot-sud'dy (mōōt-sŭd'ĭ), *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *muṭaṣaddi.*] A native accountant or clerk. *Anglo-Ind.*

mutt (mŭt), *n.* Also **mut.** [From *muttonhead.*] *Slang,* **a** An insignificant, commonplace, or stupid person. **b** A mongrel dog; cur.

mut'ter (mŭt'ĕr), *v.;* MUT'TERED (-ĕrd); MUT'TER-ING. [ME. *muteren, moteren,* prob. of imitative origin; cf. L. *mutire, mutire.* Cf. MUTE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To utter words indistinctly or with a low voice and lips partly closed, esp. in expressing complaint or anger; to grumble; growl; as, to *mutter* to oneself.

2. To sound with a low, rumbling noise.

The *muttering* thunder rolls. *Pope.*

—, *Transitive:* To utter with imperfect articulations, or with a low voice.

mut'ter, *n.* Repressed or obscure utterance; murmur.

mut'ter-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who mutters.

mut'ter-ing, *adj.* That mutters. — **mut'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*

mutter, *or* **mattar, pea.** The field pea.

‖**Mut'ter-recht'** (mōōt'ĕr-rĕkt'), *n.* [G.] = MATRIARCHY.

mut'ton (mŭt'n), *n.* [ME. *motoun,* fr. OF. *moton, molton,* a ram (F. *mouton* sheep), fr. ML. *multo,* of Celt. origin; cf. OIr. *molt* ram, W. *mollt.*] **1.** The flesh of a sheep nearly one year of age or older.

2. A sheep; also, a carcass of a sheep. *Now Rare.*

3. Flesh for lust; a prostitute. *Obs. Slang.*

4. A candle made of mutton tallow. *Archaic.*

mut'ton. Var. of MOUTON.

mut'ton-bird' (mŭt'n-bûrd'), *n.* Any of several large petrels and shearwaters of the genera *Pterodroma* and *Puffinus* found in the South Seas; esp., *Puffinus tenuirostris,* destroyed in numbers for its oil and feathers.

mutton cane. A slender panic grass (*Panicum dichotomum*) of the eastern United States, used for sheep forage.

mut'ton-chop', *adj.* Having a form suggestive of a mutton chop, or roundish at one end and narrow and prolonged at the other; — said esp. of side whiskers (**mutton chops**).

mutton chops. The cleavers *Galium aparine.*

mut'ton-fish' (mŭt'n-fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* **a** A mojarra (*Diapterus,* syn. *Gerres, olisthostomus*) of southern Florida and the West Indies. **b** A pargo (*Lutianus analis*). **c** See EELPOUT, 1. **d** An ear shell, or abalone, esp. *Haliotis naevosa* in Sydney, and *H. iris* (called also *pauá*) in New Zealand. The edible contents of the shell are said to resemble mutton in flavor.

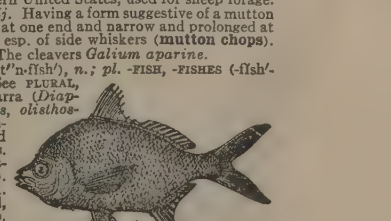

1/10

Muttonfish (*Diapterus olisthostomus*). (1/8)

mutton fist. *Slang.* **a** A big brawny fist or hand. **b** *Print.* An index or "fist."

---

musth. Var. of MUST, *adj.*

mus'ti, mus'ty. Vars. of MUSTEE.

mus-ti'zo. Var. of MESTIZO.

mustours. ✝ MUSTER.

Mus'ul-man. Var. of MUSSULMAN.

mu'su-mee. Var. of MOUSMEE.

mut (mŭt). Var. of MUTT.

Mut (mōōt), *n.* [Egypt., mother.] See AMEN.

mu'ta-bl. Mutable. *Ref. Sp.*

mu'ta-cism (mū'tȧ-sĭz'm). Var. of MYTACISM.

mu'ta-gal'la (mōō'tȧ-găl'ȧ), *n. sing. & pl.* [Origin uncert.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

mu'ta-sar'if. Var. of MUTESSARIF.

mu'ta-scope. Var. of MUTOSCOPE.

‖**mu-ta'to no'mi-ne, de te fa'bu-la nar-ra'tur** (nōm'ĭ-nē, fȧb'ū-lȧ). [L.] The name being changed, the story is told of you, i. e., it fits you.

Horace (*Satires,* I. i. 69–70).

mutch'kin (mŭch'kĭn), *n.* [Obs. D. *mudsken.* Cf. MUDDLE.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

mute. ✝ MOOT; MOTE, may.

mut'ed-ly (mūt'ĕd-lĭ; -ĭd-lĭ; 119), *adv.* of MUTED.

mute'ly, *adv.* of MUTE.

mute'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

muth (mōōt), *n.; pl.* -EN (-ĕn). [G. dial., fr. L. *modius,* or *modus,* measure.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

muth (mūth). Var. of MATH. *India.*

muthe. ✝ MOOD, MOUTH.

Muth'mann's liq'uid (mōōt'mănz). See TETRABROMOETHANE.

muth'mas'sel (mōōt'măs'zĕl), *n. sing. & pl.* [G. dial.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

mu'thos. Var. of MYTHOS.

mu'ti-lous, *adj.* [L. *mutilus.* See MUTILATE.] Mutilated; defective; imperfect. *Obs.*

mu'ti-na'do, *n.* [Pseudo-Sp.] = MUTINEER. *Obs.*

mu'tine (mū'tĭn), *n.* [F. *mutin.*] A mutiny; a mutineer. *Obs.* — *v. i. & t.* [F. *mutiner.*] To mutiny; to urge to rebel. *Obs.*

mu'ti-ner, *n.* = MUTINEER. *Obs.*

mu'ti-nid. Mutinied. *Ref. Sp.*

mu-tin'i-ty, *n.* = MUTINY. *Obs.*

mu'ti-nize, *v. i.* To mutiny. *Obs.*

Mu-tis'i-a'ce-ae (mū-tĭsh'ĭ-ā'sē-ē; -tĭs'-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Mutisia* + *-aceae.*] Syn. of CARDUACEAE (in part).

muts'je (mōōts'yĭ; mōōt'sĕ), *n.* [D. See MUTCHKIN.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

mut'terd. Muttered. *Ref. Sp.*

mutton grass. A bluegrass (*Poa fendleriana*) of drier parts of the western U. S., valuable as forage.

mutton ham. a *Chiefly Scot.* A leg of mutton cured like a ham. b *Local, U. S.* A large sail on certain fishing boats.

mut'ton-head' (mŭt''n·hĕd'), *n.* A dull-witted person. *Colloq.* — **mut'ton·head'ed** (-hĕd'ĕd; -Id; 66; 119), *adj. Both Colloq.*

mut'ton-leg'ger (-lĕg'ĕr), *n. Naut.* A leg-of-mutton sail or a boat using such sails.

mut'ton·mon'ger (-mŭng'gĕr), *n. Obs.* a A pimp. b A gluttonous eater of mutton.

mutton quad. *Print.* An em quad. *Slang.*

mutton snapper. = MUTTONFISH b.

mutton tallow. See TALLOW, 2 a.

mutton tops. a The cleavers *Galium aparine.* b The goosefoot *Chenopodium album.*

mut'ton·wood' (mŭt''n·wŏŏd'), *n.* A New Zealand shrub or small tree (*Olearia colensoi*). It grows on islands frequented by muttonbirds.

mu'tu·al (mū'tū·ăl), *adj.* [F. *mutuel*, fr. L. *mutuus*, orig., exchanged, borrowed, lent; akin to L. *mutare* to change. See MUTABLE.] **1.** Entertained, proffered, or exerted by each with respect to the other of two, or each of the others of a group; reciprocally given and received; as, *mutual* love, advantage, aversion, etc.; a *mutual* promise. Also, having the same relation to each other; as, *mutual* foes. **2.** Possessed, experienced, or done by two or more persons or things at the same time; joint; as, *mutual* effort. This use is now avoided by careful writers. **3.** Belonging to each, respectively, of two or more associates; respective; as, their *mutual* arms. **4.** Marked by intimacy or familiarity. *Obs.* **5.** Responsive. "Those *mutual* eyes." *Byron.* **6.** Pertaining to a plan of operation whereby the members of an organization share in the profits and expenses. See BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. **7.** *Insurance.* Designating, or pertaining to, the method or plan (***mutual plan***) in which the policyholders constitute the members of the insuring company or association, electing their own managers or directors and sharing the profits. The principal forms are: ***assessment***, when the insured may be assessed as needed; ***nonassessable***, when no such assessments may be imposed; ***deposit premium***, when policies are issued at a fixed premium; ***local, town***, or ***county mutual***, when insurance operations are limited locally to a small and restricted area; ***state***, when operations extend over one or more states; ***farmers'***, when operations are practically confined to farm properties; ***factory***, when the insurer specializes in the insurance of factory properties.

Syn. — MUTUAL, COMMON. That is COMMON in which two or more persons or things share (esp.) equally or alike; MUTUAL properly implies reciprocal action; as, "They had all things *common*" (*Acts* iv. 32); "grounds *common* to both sides" (*Coleridge*); "the *common* enemy of man" (*Shak.*); "The English and French have . . . reasons to induce them to *mutual* hatred" (*Goldsmith*); "the bond of . . . *mutual* admiration" (*Stevenson*). See RECIPROCAL.

mutual aid. Reciprocal aid among men in social groups, insects in swarms, or animals in flocks, herds, or packs. — **mu'tu·al·aid'**, *adj.*

mutual benefit society. = BENEFIT SOCIETY b.

mutual conductance. *Elec.* In an electron tube, the quotient of the change in plate current by the change in grid voltage producing it, the plate voltage remaining unchanged.

mutual exchange. = DOUBLE DECOMPOSITION.

mutual gable. *Scots Law.* A party wall.

mutual inductance. See INDUCTANCE, *n.*, 1 b.

mutual induction. See INDUCTION, *n.*, 6.

mutual inductor. *Elec.* A device providing mutual inductance, usually consisting of two inductance coils not connected by conductors.

mu'tu·al·ism (mū'tū·ăl·Iz'm), *n.* **1.** *Ethics.* The doctrine or practice of mutual dependence as the condition of individual and social welfare. *F. Harrison. H. Spencer.* **2.** *Biol.* Symbiosis beneficial to both symbionts. **3.** *Sociol.* A socialistic theory advocating a social organization based on common ownership, effort, and control, and regulated by sentiments of mutual help and brotherhood. — **mu'tu·al·ist**, *n. & adj.* — **mu'tu·al·is'tic** (-Is'tĭk), *adj.*

mu'tu·al'i·ty (-ăl'I·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being mutual; quality of reciprocity; interchange; interaction; interdependence. **2.** An interchange of kind acts or expressions.

mu'tu·al·ize (mū'tū·ăl·Iz), *v. t. & i.;* -IZED (-Izd); -IZ'ING (-Iz'Ĭng). **1.** To make or become mutual. **2.** *Finance.* To organize or reorganize (a corporation) so as to place a substantial amount of the common stock in the hands of its employees or customers. *Colloq.* — **mu'tu·al·i·za'tion** (-I·zā'shŭn; -I·zĭ'-), *n.*

mutual loan association. See BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

mutual parasitism. *Biol.* Mutualism.

mutual plan. See MUTUAL, *adj.*, 7.

mutual savings bank. A savings bank without capital, the depositors of which share in the profits.

mutual wall. *Scots Law.* A party wall.

mutual wills. *Law.* Wills made by two or more persons containing similar or identical testamentary provisions in favor of each other or of the same beneficiary.

mu'tu·ar'y (mū'tū·ĕr'I *or, esp. Brit.*, -ĕr·I), *n.; pl.* -IES (-Iz). [L. *mutuarius*, fr. *mutuus* borrowed.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* The borrower in a contract of mutuum.

mu'tu·a·ti'tious (mū'tū·ā·tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [L. *mutuaticius.*] Borrowed. *Obs.*

mu'tule (mū'tūl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mutulus.* Cf. MODILLION.] *Arch.* A flat block projecting under the corona of the Doric cornice, in the same situation as the modillion of other orders. See GUTTA, *Illust.*; ORDER, *n.*, *Illust.* — **mu'tu·lar'y** (-tū·lĕr'I; -lĕr·I), *adj.*

Mu'tu·nus (mū'tŭ·nŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italic god of marriage, in late times equated with Priapus.

mu'tu·um (mū'tū·ŭm), *n.; pl.* MUTUA (-ä). [L., prop. neut. of *mutuus* borrowed, lent. See MUTUAL.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* A loan of fungible things to be restored in kind and of the same quantity and quality; a contract in which movables are so loaned.

mux (mŭks; *dial. also* mŏŏks), *n. & v. t.* Mess; botch. *Dial.*

‖**muy** (mōō'ē), *adv.* [Sp.] Very; greatly.

mu·zhik', mu·zjik' (mōō·zhĭk'; mōō'zhĭk), *n.* [Russ. *muzhik.*] A Russian peasant.

Mu'zo (mōō'sō; 267), *n.* An Indian of an extinct Chibchan tribe, related to the Colimas, formerly dwelling in Colombia.

muzz (mŭz), *v. i. Slang, Eng.* a To study; "grind." b To idle. — *v. t.* To make muzzy. *Slang, Eng.*

muzz, *n. Slang, Eng.* a One who muzzes, or studies hard. b A muddle.

muz'zle (mŭz'l), *n.* [ME. *mosel*, fr. OF. *musel* (F. *museau*) muzzle or snout, fr. ML. *musellum*, dim. of *musus*, of uncert. origin. Cf. CAMUS, 1st MUSE.] **1.** The projecting jaws and nose of an animal, as a horse or ape; a snout; hence, jocosely, the human mouth or face. **2.** A fastening or covering (as a band or cage) for the mouth of an animal, to prevent eating, vicious biting, etc. **3.** The mouth of a thing; the end for entrance or discharge; as, the *muzzle* of a gun. **4.** The clevis of a plow. **5.** A contrivance worn over mouth and nose for filtering dust or noxious gases; a respirator; a gas mask.

muz'zle (mŭz'l), *v.;* MUZ'ZLED (-ld); MUZ'ZLING (-lĭng). [F. *museler.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To mask; to muffle up. *Obs.* **2.** To bind the muzzle of; to fasten the mouth of, so as to prevent biting or eating; hence, figuratively, to bind; to sheathe; to restrain from speech or action; gag.

My dagger *muzzled*, lest it should bite its master. *Shak.*

3. To fondle with the closed mouth; to press or rub with the muzzle or snout. *Obs.* **4.** *Dial. Eng.* a To root or grub with the muzzle, or snout; — said esp. of pigs. b To muffle, esp. church bells. c To make muzzy. d To handle roughly; maul; thrash. **5.** *Naut.* a To render (a ship) inactive. b To take in (a sail).

——, *Intransitive:* To push or root about with the muzzle.

muz'zle-load'er, *n.* A gun that is loaded through the muzzle. Cf. BREECHLOADER. — **muz'zle-load'ing** (66), *adj.*

muz'zler (mŭz'lĕr), *n.* One who or that which muzzles or restrains. Specif.: a A muzzle-loader. b *Boxing.* A hit on the mouth. c *Naut.* A head-on breeze.

muzzle ring. *Mil.* A ring or ringlike projection near the muzzle of a piece.

muzzle velocity. *Ballistics.* The velocity of a projectile at the moment of leaving the muzzle of a gun.

muz'zle·wood' (mŭz''l·wŏŏd'), *n.* The black sally (*Eucalyptus stellulata*); also, its wood, used for muzzles. *Australia.*

muz'zy (mŭz'I), *adj.* **1.** Dull-spirited; muddled or confused in mind; stupid with drink. **2.** Dull; depressing; as, a *muzzy* day; also, blurred; fuzzy.

my (mī; 71), *pron.* [ME. *mi*, fr. *min.* See MINE; cf., for loss of *n*, A, *adj.*, AN, *adj.*] Possessive case of I. See MINE.

my, *adj.* **1.** Of or belonging to me or myself as possessor; due to me; inherent in me; associated or connected with me; as, *my* head; defending *my* rights; *my* relatives. **2.** Of or relating to me as author, doer, giver, agent, etc.; effected by me; experienced by me as subject; as, *my* son; before *my* downfall; an accident prevented *my* going on. **3.** Of or relating to me as object of an action; experienced by me as object; as, *my* promotion; *my* disparagers.

Who will bear *my* hateful sight in heaven? *M. Arnold.*

4. That I have to do with or am supposed to possess or to have knowledge or a share of or some special interest in; as, I brought down *my* redskin every time I shot. **5.** Preceding ceremonial titles of address; as, *my* lord; *my* lady; — often used between the noun and an attributive adjective; as, "Good *my* mother," "dear *my* liege." **6.** Expressing a relation of kinship, endearment, or familiarity, and used vocatively; as, come here, *my* son; *my* dear; *my* good man.

my (mĭ), *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprise, shortened from ejaculatory phrases, as "my word!"

my-. = MYO- (which see), as in:

myalgia	**myatonia**	**myectomize**
myalgic	**myatonic**	**myectomy**
myasthenia	**myatony**	**myesthesia**
myasthenic	**myatrophy**	**myitis**

-mya. [NL.] A combining form from Greek *mys*, meaning *muscle*, used in conchology, as in *Dimya*, *Isomya*.

My'a (mī'ä), *n.* [L., a kind of mussel. Cf. MYARIAN.] *Zool.* The genus of bivalves including the common long clam, type of a suborder **My·a'ce·a** (mĭ·ā'shē·ä) of the Eulamellibranchia, containing other allied forms that have well-developed siphons, gaping valves, and a pallial sinus.

my'al·ism (mī'ăl·Iz'm), *n.* [*often cap.*] A cult among West Indian negroes, akin to obeah, and probably of West African origin. — **my'al** (mī'ăl), *adj.*

my'all (mī'ôl), *n.* [Native name of the tree in Victoria.] *Bot.* a Any of various Australian acacias having hard fragrant wood; as: *Acacia pendula*, the true myall (called also *bastard gidgee*, *weeping myall*, and *boree*); *A. aneura*, the mulga; *A. homalophylla*, the gidgee *A. glaucescens*, the bastard myall; *A. acuminata*, sometimes also called *bastard myall*, etc. b The fragrant wood (**myall wood**) of any of these trees, often used by the natives for spears.

my'all (mī'ôl), *n.* [Native name.] An uncivilized native. — *adj.* Wild; uncivilized. *Both Australia.*

My·a'ri·a (mĭ·ā'rĭ·ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See MYA.] *Zool.* A group of marine bivalves; — nearly equivalent to *Myacea*.

-my·a'ri·a (-mĭ·ā'rĭ·ä). [NL.] *Zool.* A combining form, *-mya* + *-aria*, as in *Cyclomyaria*, *Heteromyaria*. Derivative adjectives are formed in *-myarian*.

my·ar'i·an (mĭ·ăr'I·ăn; 79), *adj.* [Gr. *mys*, *myos*, muscle, also a shellfish. See MUSCLE, MUSSEL.] *Zool.* Pertaining to or designating classification of bivalves according to the number and position of adductors.

my bird sings. *Card Playing.* A variety of commerce.

my·cele' (mī·sēl'), *n. Bot.* Mycelium.

My·ce'li·a–Ste·ril'i·a (mĭ·sē'lĭ·ä·stē·rĭl'I·ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See MYCELIUM; STERILE.] *Bot.* A group of certain form genera of imperfect fungi which have no known spore stage. See RHIZOCTONIA, SCLEROTIUM C, OZONIUM.

my·ce'li·um (mī·sē'lĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -LIA (-ä). [NL., fr. Gr. *mykēs* mushroom; lit., slimy, and akin to L. *mucus*. See MUCUS.] *Bot.* The mass of interwoven hyphae forming the vegetative portion of the thallus in fungi; also, the similar mass or web of filaments formed by certain of the higher bacteria. In the larger forms, as the mushrooms, it forms cobwebby filaments (mushroom "spawn") penetrating the soil. The mycelium of the smaller parasitic fungi is invisible to the naked eye, but ramifies through the tissues of the host, sending its spore fruits to the surface. See HYPHA. — **my·ce'li·al** (-ăl), *adj.* — **my·ce'li·an** (-ăn), *adj.* — **my·ce'li·oid** (-oid), *adj.* — **my'ce·loid** (mī'sē·loid), *adj.*

Mu·ys'ca (mw·ēs'kä), *n.* = CHIBCHA, *n.*, a.

mu·yu'sa, *n.* See BORZICACTUS.

Muz·ar'ab, Muz·ar'a·bic, etc. Vars. of MOZARAB, MOZARABIC, etc.

Mu'zio gam'bit (mōōt'syō). See 1st CHESS.

muz'l. Muzzle. *Ref. Sp.*

muz'ld. Muzzled. *Ref. Sp.*

mu·zoo'na. Var. of MOUZOUNA. See COIN, *Table.*

muz'zi·ly, *adv.* of MUZZY.

muz'zi·ness (mŭz'I·nĕs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.

my-. Mi-. *Ref. Sp.*

my·a'sis (mĭ·ā'sĭs). Var. of **myc-.** = MYCO-.

my·ce'li·a (mĭ·sē'lĭ·ä), *n., pl.* of MYCELIUM.

My·ce'tes (mĭ·sē'tēz), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of ALOGATTA.

My·ce'to·phil'i·das (mĭ·sē'tō·fĭl'I·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *mycēto-* + *-phil* + *-idae.*] *Zool.* See FUNGUS GNAT. — **my·ce'to·phil'id** (-fĭl'Id), *adj. & n.*

My'co·bac·te'ri·a (mī'kō·băk·tē'rĭ·ä'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of ACTINOMYCETALES.

my'co·des'moid (-dĕs'moid), *n.* [*myco-* + *desmoid.*] = SCIRRHOUS CORD.

Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Mycenae in Argolis; also, formerly, AEGEAN (sense 2). *Mycenaean* is properly used of objects in the Mediterranean area of the time of Mycenae's political ascendancy (about 1400–1100 B.C.) and related in style to those found at Mycenae.

Mycenaean Vase.

Mycenaean marble. A cheap variety of marble, with artificially colored veins, generally of yellow or brown tones.

-my'ces (-mī'sēz). [NL. See MYCO-.] *Bot.* A combining form from Greek *mykēs*, meaning *fungus*, as in *Actinomyces*, *Phycomyces*.

-my·ce'tes (-mĭ·sē'tēz). [NL. See *-myces.*] *Bot.* A combining form from Greek *mycētes*, pl. of *mykēs*, fungus, used in names of large classes, as in *Ascomycetes*, *Schizomycetes*. For a member of the class the singular **-my·cete'** (-mĭ·sēt') is used. Derivative adjectives are formed in **-my·ce'tous** (-mĭ·sē'tŭs) and **-my·ce'tic** (-tĭk).

my'ce·tism (mī'sē·tĭz'm), *n.* [*myceti-* + *-ism.*] *Med.* Mushroom poisoning.

my·ce'to- (mĭ·sē'tō-), **mycet-.** *Bot. & Med.* A combining form, *mykēs*, *mykētos*, meaning *fungus*, as in *Mycetozoa*, *mycetoma*, and the following (see GENESIS, etc.).

mycetogenesis	**mycetogenic**	**mycetological**
mycetogenetic	**mycetogenous**	**mycetology**

my·ce'to·cyte (-sĭt), *n.* [*myceto-* + *-cyte.*] *Zool.* In certain insects, a type of cell containing unicellular fungi believed to be symbiotic.

my·ce'toid (mĭ·sē'toid), *adj.* [*mycet-* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a fungus.

my'ce·to'ma (mī'sē·tō'mä), *n.; pl.* -TOMATA (-mä·tä), -TOMAS (-mäz). [NL., fr. *mycet-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A disease of the skin and underlying tissue, generally of the foot, caused by funguslike bacteria of the genus *Actinomyces* (as *A. madurae* and *A. freeri*) and characterized by nodules, suppurating and discharging sinuses, and destruction of the underlying bones. Cf. MADURA FOOT. — **my'ce·tom'a·tous** (-tŏm'ä·tŭs; -tō'mä·tŭs), *adj.*

My·ce'to·phag'i·dae (mĭ·sē'tō·făj'I·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Mycetophagus*, type genus (see MYCETOPHAGOUS) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of small, oval, usually hairy beetles with five-jointed tarsi, which generally feed on fungi.

my'ce·toph'a·gous (mī'sē·tŏf'ä·gŭs), *adj.* [*myceto-* + *-phagous.*] Fungivorous.

my·ce'tous (mĭ·sē'tŭs), *adj.* Mycetoid.

My·ce'to·zo'a (mĭ·sē'tō·zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *myceto-* + *-zoa.*] *Zool.* The Myxomycetes; — when regarded as an order or class of animals. — **my·ce'to·zo'an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **my·ce'to·zo'on** (-ŏn), *n.*

my'co- (mī'kō-), **myc-.** [See MYCELIUM.] A combining form from Greek *mykēs*, meaning *fungus*, as in *mycology*, *mycosis*; — used also in *Med.* for *mucus*, *mucous membrane*, as in **my'co·cyte, my'co·der·mi'tis, my'co·gas·tri'tis, my'co·myr'in·gi'tis,** and *bacteria*, as in **my'co·hae'mi·a, my'co·he'mi·a, my'co·pro'te·in.** See -CYTE, etc.

My'co·bac·te'ri·a'ce·ae (-băk·tē'rĭ·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Mycobacterium*, type genus + *-aceae.*] *Bacteriol.* A family of rod-shaped bacteria (order Actinomycetales), rarely filamentous and with only occasional slight branching.

My'co·bac·te'ri·um (-tē'rĭ·ŭm; 116), *n.* [NL., fr. *myco-* + *bacterium.*] *Bacteriol.* a A genus of nonmotile, acid-fast, aerobic bacteria of the family Mycobacteriaceae, usually slender. They are difficult to stain. *M.* (syn. *Bacillus*) *tuberculosis hominis* causes tuberculosis in man; *M. t. bovis*, in cattle and also in man. *M.* (syn. *Bacillus*) *leprae* causes leprosy. Some strains are saprophytic. b [*not cap.; pl.* -TERIA (-ä).] Any organism of this genus, or, broadly, of allied genera.

my'co·ce·cid'i·um (mĭ'kō·sē·sĭd'I·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *myco-* + Gr. *kēkis*, *-idos*, gallnut.] *Bot.* A gall produced by the attacks of a parasitic fungus.

my'co·der'ma (mī'kō·dûr'mä), *n.* [NL., fr. *myco-* + *derma.*] **1.** The membrane, or "mother," which forms on wine or other liquors during fermentation. An organism forming it is called **my'co·derm** (mī'kō·dûrm). **2.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A form genus of yeastlike fungi of uncertain relationships, which do not form ascospores but vegetate in contact with the air forming a scum without causing alcoholic fermentation, as at the surface of wine and beer. **3.** [*cap.*] *Bacteriol.* Syn. of ACETOBACTER. — **my'co·der'ma·toid** (-dûr'mä·toid), *adj.* — **my'co·der'ma·tous** (-mä·tŭs), *adj.* — **my'co·der'mic** (-mĭk), *adj.*

my'co·do·ma'ti·um (-dō·mā'shĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *myco-* + Gr. *dōmation* chamber.] *Bot.* = MYCOCECIDIUM.

My'co·gone (mī'kō·gōn), *n.* [*myco-* + *-gone.*] *Bot.* A form genus of imperfect fungi (family Moniliaceae). *M. perniciosa* causes a disease of cultivated mushrooms.

my'coid (mī'koid), *adj.* [*myc-* + *-oid.*] Fungoid.

my·col'o·gy (mĭ·kŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*myco-* + *-logy.*] The branch of botany dealing with fungi. Hence, fungal life, as of a region; as, the *mycology* of Michigan; the properties and life phenomena exhibited by a fungus, fungus type, or group; as, the *mycology* of a mold, of a swamp. — **my'co·log'ic** (mĭ'kō·lŏj'Ik), *adj.* — **my'co·log'i·cal** (-I·kăl), *adj* — **my'co·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **my·col'o·gist** (mĭ·kŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.* — **my·col'o·gize** (-jīz), *v. i.*

My'co·my·ce'tes (mĭ'kō·mĭ·sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *myco-* + *mycetes.*] *Bot.* In Brefeld's classification, a class of fungi including the Ascomycetes and Basidiomycetes. Cf. PHYCOMYCETES. — **my'co·my·cete'** (-mĭ·sēt'), *n.* — **my'co·my·ce'tous** (-tŭs), *adj.*

my·coph'a·gy (mĭ·kŏf'ä·jĭ), *n.* [*myco-* + *-phagy.*] The eating of fungi or mushrooms. — **my·coph'a·gist** (mĭ·kŏf'ä·jĭst), *n.* — **my·coph'a·gous** (-gŭs), *adj.*

My'co·pla'na (mĭ'kō·plā'nä), *n.* [NL., fr. *myco-* + L. *planus*, *plana*, flat.] *Bacteriol.* A genus of Gram-negative bacteria of the family Mycobacteriaceae, occurring in the soil and capable of deriving energy from aromatic compounds, as phenol.

my'co·plasm (mī'kō·plăz'm), *n.* Also **my'co·plas'ma** (-plăz'mä). [NL. *mycoplasma*, fr. *myco-* + *-plasm*, *plasma.*] *Bot.* A form of a fungous body, which may be merged with the protoplasm of the host in the seeds or other dormant structures, and later give rise to a typical mycelium. *Eriksson.* — **my'co·plas'mic** (-mĭk), *adj.*

my·co·rhi'za, my·cor·rhi'za (mī'kō·rī'zȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *myco-* + *-rhiza.*] *Bot.* The symbiotic association of the mycelium of certain fungi (class Basidiomycetes) with the roots of a seed plant, as those of the beech and other Fagaceae, those of many heaths (Ericaceae), orchids (Orchidaceae), and most saprophytes. The hyphae may form an interwoven mass investing the root tips (*ectotrophic mycorhiza*), or they may penetrate the parenchyma of the root (*endotrophic mycorhiza*). See ECTOTROPHIC, ENDOTROPHIC.— **my·co·rhi'zal,** my·cor·rhi'zal (-zăl), *adj.*

my·cose (mī'kōs), *n.* [Gr. *mykēs* mushroom + *-ose.*] *Chem.* Trehalose.

my·co·sin (-kō·sĭn), *n. Biochem.* Chitosan.

my·co'sis (mī·kō'sĭs), *n.; pl.* -COSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. *myco-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* a The infesting of any part of the body by fungi. b Any disease due to such infestation. — **my·cot'ic** (-kŏt'ĭk), *adj.*

-my·co'sis (-mī·kō'sĭs). [NL.] *Med.* A combining form for *mycosis*, denoting *affection of a* (specified) *part by fungi*, as in bronch*omycosis*, gastrom*ycosis*; — to be distinguished from the combination of *-osis* with nouns ending in *-myces*, as in actinom*ycosis*.

My·co·sphae·rel'la (mī'kō·sfē·rĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *myco-* + *Sphaerella.*] *Bot.* A genus of over 500 species of fungi (order Sphaeriales) typifying the family **My·co·sphae'rel·la'ce·as** (-sfē'rĕ·lā'sē·ă) and including many important parasites. *M. grossulariae* causes a leaf spot of currants, *M. tabifica* beet heart rot, and *M. pinodes* a spot of garden peas.

my·cos'ter·ol (mī·kŏs'tĕr·ōl; -ōl), *n.* [*myco-* + *sterol.*] Any of a class of sterols resembling ergosterol in chemical constitution, obtained from fungi.

my·co·sym'bi·o'sis (mī'kō·sĭm'bĭ·ō'sĭs; -bī·ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. fr. *myco-* + *symbiosis.*] Symbiosis in which a fungus participates.

my·co·troph'ic (-trŏf'ĭk), *adj.* [*myco-* + *-trophic.*] *Bot.* Obtaining food by association with a fungus.

Myc·te'ri·a (mĭk·tē'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *myktēr* nose, snout.] *Zool.* A genus of storklike birds, now consisting only of the American wood ibis *M. americana.*

myc·ter'ic (mĭk·tĕr'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *myktēr* nose + *-ic.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the nasal cavities.

myc'ter·ism (mĭk'tĕr·Iz'm), *n.* [Gr. *myktērismos* turning up the nose.] *Rhet.* Sneering derision.

Myc·toph'i·dae (mĭk·tŏf'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A family constituted by the true lantern fishes. **Myc·to'phum** (mĭk·tō'fŭm) is the type genus. — **myc'to·phid** (mĭk'tō·fĭd), *n. & adj.*

my·da'le·ine (mī·dā'lē·ēn; -ĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-in.** [Gr. *mydaleos* dripping, moldy.] *Biochem.* A poisonous ptomaine obtained from putrid flesh and from herring brines.

my'das fly (mī'dăs). Any fly of the small family **My·da'i·dae** (mĭ·dā'ĭ·dē), which contains the largest known flies.

myd'a·tox'ine (mĭd'ȧ·tŏk'sēn; -sĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-in.** [Gr. *mydan* to be clammy (from decay) + *toxic.*] *Biochem.* A poisonous ptomaine, $C_6H_{13}NO_2$, in putrefied animal matter.

Myd'a·us (mĭd'ȧ·ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mydan* to be clammy or damp.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the teledu.

my'dine (mī'dēn; -dĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-din.** [Gr. *mydan* to be clammy from decay.] *Biochem.* A nonpoisonous base, $C_5H_{11}NO$, from putrefied animal matter.

my·dri'a·sine (mĭ·drī'ȧ·sēn; mī-; -sĭn; 157), *n.* [See MYDRIASIS.] *Pharm.* A white crystalline compound (atropine methobromide, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3.CH_3Br$) used like atropine.

my·dri'a·sis (mĭ·drī'ȧ·sĭs; mī-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *mydriasis.*] *Physiol. & Med.* A long-continued or excessive dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

myd'ri·at'ic (mĭd'rĭ·ăt'ĭk), *adj.* Causing dilatation of the pupil. — *n.* A mydriatic medicine or agent, as belladonna.

myd'ri·at'ine (mĭd'rĭ·ăt'ĭn; -ēn), *n.* [*mydriatic* + *-ine.*] *Pharm.* An ethyl-benzoyl derivative of ephedrine, used as a local anesthetic.

my·ec'to·py (mī·ĕk'tō·pĭ), **my'ec·to'pi·a** (mī'ĕk·tō'pĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. *myectopia.* See MYO-; ECTOPIA.] Displacement of a muscle.

myel-. = MYELO- (which see), as in:

myelalgia	**myelasthenia**	**myelauxs**
myelapoplexy	**myelatrophy**	**myelemia**

my'e·len·ceph'a·lon (mī'ē·lĕn·sĕf'ȧ·lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *myel-* + *encephalon.*] *Anat.* a *Now Rare.* The brain and spinal cord; the cerebrospinal axis. b *Anat. & Embryol.* The posterior subdivision of the rhombencephalon; the medulla oblongata. See BRAIN, 1 a. — **my'e·len'ce·phal'ic** (-lĕn'sē·făl'ĭk), *adj.*

my'e·len·ceph'a·lous (-lĕn·sĕf'ȧ·lŭs), *adj. Zool.* Having a brain and spinal cord.

-my·e'li·a (-mī·ē'lĭ·ȧ). [NL.] *Med.* A combining form Greek *-myelos*, from *myelos*, marrow (see *-IA*), denoting *a* (specified) *condition of the spinal cord*, as in micro*myelia.*

my·el'ic (mī·ĕl'ĭk), *adj.* [See MYELO-.] Of or pertaining to the spinal cord.

my'e·lin (mī'ē·lĭn), *n.* Also **my'e·line** (-lĭn; -lēn; 157). [G. *myelin*, fr. Gr. *myelos* marrow, of uncert. origin.] *Anat. & Biochem.* A soft, white, somewhat fatty material which, in medullated nerve fibers, forms a thick sheath (the **myelin,** or **medullary sheath**) about the axis cylinder. Lecithin, cholesterol, cerebrin, and some protein matter and fats can be extracted from it. — **my'e·lin'ic** (-lĭn'ĭk), *adj.*

my'e·li·na'tion (mī'ē·lĭ·nā'shŭn), *n. Physiol.* The process of acquiring a medullary sheath. — **my'e·li·nate** (mī'ē·lĭ·nāt), *adj.* — **my'e·li·nat'ed** (-nāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.*

my'e·lin'o- (mī'ē·lĭn'ō-). *Med.* A combining form for *myelin*, as in **my'e·lin'o·gen'e·sis, my'e·lin'o·ge·net'ic, my'e·lin·og'e·ny.**

my'e·li'tis (mī'ē·lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *myel-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the spinal cord or of the bone marrow. — **my'e·lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

-my'e·li'tis (-mī'ē·lī'tĭs). [NL.] A combining form of the *myelitis*, denoting: a *Inflammation of bone marrow of a* (specified) *part*, as in osteo*myelitis.* b *Inflammation of the spinal cord.*

my'e·lo- (mī'ē·lō-), **myel-.** [See MYELIN.] *Med.* A combining form, Greek *myelo-, myel-*, from *myelos*, meaning *marrow*, as in *myelocyte, myelin*; specif., *bone marrow; the spinal cord;* as in *myel*encephalon, *myel*itis, and the following (see -BLAST, -CELE, etc.).

myeloblast	**myeloganglitis**	**myelomenia**
myeloblastic	**myelogenesis**	**myelomeningitis**
myelocele	**myelogenetic**	**myelomeningocele**
myelocyst	**myelogenous**	**myeloneuritis**
myelocystic	**myelogonium**	**myeloparalysis**
myelocystocele	**myelolymphangioma**	**myelopathic**
myelodiastasis	**myelolymphocyte**	**myelopathy**
myeloencephalitis	**myelomalacia**	**myelopetal**
myelophthisis	**myelorrhaphy**	**myelosyphilis**
myeloplegia	**myelosclerosis**	**myelosyphilosis**
myelorrhagia	**myelospasm**	**myelotherapy**

my'e·lo·bra'chi·um (mī'ē·lō·brā'kĭ·ŭm; -brăk'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *myelo-* + *brachium.*] *Anat.* A restiform body.

my'e·lo·cer'e·bel'lar (-sĕr'ē·bĕl'ēr), *adj.* Pertaining to the spinal cord and cerebellum.

my'e·lo·coele', my'e·lo·cele' (mī'ē·lō·sēl'), *n.* [*myelo-* + *-coele.*] *Anat.* The central canal of the spinal cord.

my'e·lo·cyte' (-sīt'), *n.* [*myelo-* + *-cyte.*] *Anat.* a A marrow cell, esp. a large-nucleated cell of the red marrow ancestral to blood granulocytes. *Myelocytes* may enter the blood in certain diseases. b A nerve cell of the spinal cord or brain. — **my'e·lo·cy·the'mi·a,** *or* **-the'mi·a** (-sī·thē'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* — **my'e·lo·cyt'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

my'e·lo·cy·to'sis (-sī·tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *myelocyte* + *-osis.*] *Med.* A condition in which myelocytes are increased in the body or any of its parts.

my'e·lo'ic (mī'ē·lō'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or designating the type of cell from which is derived the neutrophilic leucocyte.

my'e·loid (mī'ē·loid), *adj.* [*myel-* + *-oid.*] *Anat.* a Of or pertaining to the spinal cord. b Of, pertaining to, arising from, or like the bone marrow. c Resembling a myelocyte.

my'e·lo'ma (-lō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -LOMATA (-tȧ), -LOMAS (-mȧz). [NL. See MYELO-; -OMA.] *Med.* A primary tumor of the bone marrow, formed of any one of several types of bone-marrow cells, as myelocytes, plasma cell, etc. Myelomas are usually multiple, involving several different bones at the same time. — **my'e·lo'ma·toid** (-toid), *adj.* — **my'e·lo'ma·to'sis** (-tō'sĭs), *n.*

my'e·lo·mere' (mī'ē·lō·mēr'), *n.* [*myelo-* + *-mere.*] *Embryol.* Any one of the segments of the developing central nervous system, corresponding with a mesoblastic somite on either side.

my'e·lon (mī'ē·lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *myelos* marrow.] *Anat.* The spinal cord. — **my·el'o·nal** (mĭ·ĕl'ō·năl), *adj.* — **my'e·lon'ic** (mī'ē·lŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

my'e·lo·plast' (mī'ē·lō·plăst'), *n.* [*myelo-* + *-plast.*] *Physiol.* A leucocyte occurring in the bone marrow. — my'e·lo·plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *adj.*

my·el'o·plax (mĭ·ĕl'ō·plăks), *n.; pl.* -PLAXES (-plăk'sēz; -sĭz), MYELOPLACES (mī'ē·lōp'lȧ·sēz). [NL., fr. *myelo-* + Gr. *plax* anything flat and broad.] *Anat.* One of the large multinucleated cells in bone marrow. They are identical with, or very like, the osteoclasts of developing bone.

my'e·lo·poi·e'sis (mī'ē·lō·poi·ē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *myelo-* + *-poiesis.*] *Physiol.* Formation of cells characteristic of marrow, specif., of blood cells, esp. granulocytes. — **my'e·lo·poi·et'ic** (-ĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

my'e·lo·sar·co'ma (mī'ē·lō·sär·kō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -COMATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. *myelo-* + *sarcoma.*] *Med.* A rapidly growing, destructive myeloma.

my'e·lo·spon'gi·um (-spŏn'jĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *myelo-* + *-spongium.*] *Embryol.* A network in the embryonic central nervous system, derived from the spongioblasts and giving rise to the neuroglia.

my·en'ta·sis (mī·ĕn'tȧ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *my-* + *entasis.*] *Surg.* Forcible stretching of a muscle.

my·en'ter·on (-ĕn'tĕr·ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *my-* + *enteron.*] *Anat.* The muscular coat of the intestine. — **my'en·ter'ic** (mī'ĕn·tĕr'ĭk), *adj.*

myg'a·le (mĭg'ȧ·lē), *n.* [L., a field mouse, fr. Gr. *mygalē.*] 1. The shrew mouse.
2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* Formerly, a genus of spiders of the family Aviculariidae. Among them are the bird spider (*Avicularia avicularia*) of South America, and the common tarantula (*Eurypelma hentzii*) of the southwestern United States. — **myg'a·lid** (-lĭd), *n.* — **myg'a·loid** (-loid), *adj.*

-my'ia (-mī'yȧ). [NL.] *Zool.* A combining form from Greek *myia*, a fly, as in Anth*omyia.*

My·iar'chus (mī·yär'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *myia* a fly + *archos* leader, chief.] *Zool.* A genus of large, plainly colored tyrant flycatchers widely distributed in America.

my'ia·sis (mī'yȧ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *myia* fly.] *Med.* Any disease due to presence of larvae of flies in or on the body.

my'lo- (mī'yō-), **myl-.** A combining form, Greek *myio-, myi-*, from *myia*, meaning *a fly*, as in *My*iarchus.

my'io·des·op'si·a (mī'yō·dēs·ŏp'sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *myiōdēs* like flies + *-opsia.*] *Med.* Abnormal vision characterized by the seeing of floating spots.

my'kiss (mī'kĭs; mĭ'kĭs'), *n.* [Russ. *mykiz*, prob. fr. a native name.] a A salmon (*Salmo mykiss*) of Kamchatka. b By extension, the cutthroat trout.

My·lit'ta (mĭ·lĭt'ȧ), *n.* A Babylonian goddess identified by Herodotus with Aphrodite.

my'lo- (mī'lō-), **myl-.** A combining form, Greek *mylo-, myl-*, from *mylē*, a mill or millstone, used for *molar*, as in *my*lohyoid.

My'lo·don (mī'lō·dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *myl-* + *-odon.*] *Paleontol.* a A genus of large slothlike edentates of the Pleistocene of North and South America. It is the type of a family, **My'lo·don'ti·dae** (-dŏn'tĭ·dē). b [*not cap.*] An animal of this genus.— **my'lo·dont** (mī'lō·dŏnt), *adj. & n.*

my'lo·hy'oid (mī'lō·hī'oid), *adj.* [Gr. *mylai* molar teeth + *hyoid.*] *Anat.* Designating, or pert. to, a muscle extending from the inner surface of the mandible to the hyoid, forming the floor of the mouth. — *n.* Mylohyoid muscle.

my'lo·hy·oi'de·an (-hī·oi'dē·ăn), *adj.* Mylohyoid.

my'lo·nite (mī'lō·nīt; mĭl'ō-), *n.* [Gr. *mylē* mill.] *Petrog.* A siliceous schist produced by intense crushing of rocks.

my'lo·nit'ic (-nĭt'ĭk), *adj.* Cataclastic.

My·mar'i·dae (mī·mär'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Mymar*, type genus (fr. Gr. *mymar* blame) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of minute chalcid flies, parasitic in the larval state, living principally in the eggs of other insects. The type genus is **My'mar** (mī'mär). — **My·mar'id** (mĭ·mär'ĭd), *n. & adj.* (2).

Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*). (⅛)

my'na, my'nah (mī'nȧ), *n.* [Hind. *mainā.*] A common bird (*Acridotheres tristis*) allied to the starlings, of southeastern Asia. It is dark brown with a blackish white-tipped tail and white wing markings. Also, any of certain other species of the same and many allied genera. Some are taught to talk. They are sometimes called *grackles.* See HILL MYNA.

My·n·heer' (mĭ·när'; mĭn·hēr'), *n.* [D. *mijnheer.*] **Dutch** equivalent of *Mr.* or *Sir;* [*not cap.*], a Dutchman.

myn'pacht' (mĭn'păkt'), *n.* [D. *mijnpacht*, fr. *mijn* mine + *pacht* lease.] *S. African Mining.* a A mining concession, esp. one by the government to the owner of the surface concerned and expressed in a **myn'pacht'brief'** (-brēf'), or official grant of mining rights. b The landowner's mining location, covering one tenth of the surface leased.

my·o- (mī'ō-), **my-.** A combining form, Greek *myo-, my-*, from *mys, myos*, meaning: a *Zool.* A *mouse*, as in *My*omorpha. b *Med.* A *muscle* (*and*), as in *my*ology, *myo*idema; also, *myoma and;* — with words ending in *-oma*, as in *my*ofibroma. The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of the elements.

myoalbumin	**myogenesis**	**myoparalysis**
myoalbumose	**myogenetic**	**myoparesis**
myoatrophy	**myogenic**	**myopathia**
myoblast	**myogenous**	**myopathic**
myoblastic	**myokinesis**	**myopathy**
myocele	**myolemma**	**myoperitonitis**
myocellulitis	**myolipoma**	**myoprotein**
myoclonic	**myoliposis**	**myorrhaphy**
myoclonus	**myolysis**	**myorrhexis**
myocolpitis	**myomalacia**	**myosalpingitis**
myodegeneration	**myomelanosis**	**myosclerosis**
myodiastasis	**myometritis**	**myoscope**
myodynamia	**myoneural**	**myospasm**
myodynamic	**myoneuralgia**	**myospasmia**
myoedema	**myoneurasthenia**	**myosuture**
myoelectric	**myoneuroma**	**myosynizesis**
myoendocarditis	**myoneurosis**	**myotasis**
myoepicardial	**myonosus**	**myotomy**
myoepithelial	**myopachynsis**	**myotrophy**

my'o·car'di·o·graph' (-kär'dĭ·ō·grăf'; 83), *n.* [*myo-* + *cardiograph.*] *Physiol.* A recording instrument for making a tracing (**my'o·car'di·o·gram'** [-grăm']) of the action of the heart.

my'o·car·di'tis (-kär·dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *myocardium* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the myocardium. — **my'o·car·dit'ic** (-dĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

my'o·car'di·um (-kär'dĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *myo-* + *-cardium.*] *Anat.* The muscular part of the wall of the heart. — **my'o·car'di·ac** (-ăk), *adj.* — **my'o·car'di·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

my'o·coele, myocoel (mī'ō·sēl), *n.* Also **my'o·coe'lom** (-sē'lŏm). [*myo-* + *-coele.*] *Embryol.* The cavity of a myotome.

my'o·com'ma (-kŏm'ȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-ȧ·tȧ). [NL. See MYO-; COMMA.] *Zool.* a One of the segments (conspicuous in the lower forms, as fishes) into which the muscles of the body or trunk of vertebrates are separated by connective-tissue septa; a myotome. b A septum between myotomes.

my'o·cyte (mī'ō·sīt), *n.* [*myo-* + *-cyte.*] 1. *Anat.* A muscle cell.
2. *Zool.* a A contractile cell of a sponge. b The innermost layer of ectoplasm containing the myonemes in gregarines. See SARCOCYTE.

My·o'des (mī·ō'dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *myōdēs*, fr. *mys* mouse + *eidos* form.] Syn. of LEMMUS.

my'o·dy·nam'ics (mī'ō·dĭ·năm'ĭks; -dĭ-), *n.* [*myo-* + *dynamics.*] The physiology of muscular contraction.

my'o·dy·na'mi·om'e·ter (-dĭ·nā'mĭ·ŏm'ē·tĕr; -dĭ-), **my'o·dy'na·mom'e·ter** (-dĭ'nȧ·mŏm'ē·tĕr; -dĭn'ȧ-), *n.* [*myo-* + *dynamometer.*] A dynamometer.

my'o·ep'i·car'di·al lay'er (-ĕp'ĭ·kär'dĭ·ăl). *Embryol.* The layer of mesocardium which enters into the formation of the muscular and epicardial walls of the heart.

my'o·fi'bril (-fī'brĭl), *n.* Also **my'o·fi·bril'la** (-fī·brĭl'ȧ). [*myo-* + *fibril.*] *Anat. & Zool.* A fibril of the muscle cell, supposed to be the contractile element.

my'o·fi·bro'ma (-fī·brō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -BROMATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. *myo-* + *fibroma.*] *Med.* A tumor composed of fibrous and muscular tissue.

my'o·gen (mī'ō·jĕn), *n.* [*myo-* + *-gen.*] *Biochem.* A water-soluble protein present in muscle, held to be the antecedent of myogen fibrin; — called also *myosinogen.*

myogen fibrin. A coagulated protein formed from myogen and held to be present in dead muscle.

my'o·gen'ic (mī'ō·jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pert. to muscular origin, or to the theory (**myogenic theory**) that the rhythmic contractions of the heart muscle arise without stimulus from a nerve.

my'o·glo'bin (-glō'bĭn), *n.* [*myo-* + *globin.*] Myohematin.

my'o·glob'u·lin (-glŏb'ū·lĭn), *n. Biochem.* A globulin, precipitated at 63° C., present in muscle serum.

my'o·graph (mī'ō·grăf; 83), *n.* [*myo-* + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for making a record (**my'o·gram** [-grăm]) of intensity, velocity, etc., of a muscular contraction.

my·og'ra·phy (mī·ŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*myo-* + *-graphy.*] a *Anat.* Description of muscles. b *Physiol.* Use of the myograph. — **my'o·graph'ic** (mī'ō·grăf'ĭk), **-i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **my·og'ra·pher** (mī·ŏg'rȧ·fĕr), *n.* — **my·og'ra·phist** (-fĭst), *n.*

my'o·he'ma·tin, my'o·hae'ma·tin (mī'ō·hē'mȧ·tĭn; -hĕm'ȧ-), *n. Biochem.* A pigment said to occur in muscles. It is held to be cytochrome.

my'oid (mī'oid), *adj.* [*my-* + *-oid.*] Like muscle.

my·ol'o·gy (mī·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*myo-* + *-logy.*] The branch of science that treats of muscles. — **my'o·log'ic** (mī'ō·lŏj'ĭk), **-i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **my·ol'o·gist** (mī·ŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

my·o'ma (mī·ō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. *my-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor consisting of muscular tissue. — **my·om'a·tous** (-ŏm'ȧ·tŭs; -ō'mȧ·tŭs), *adj.*

my'o·man'cy (mī'ō·măn'sĭ), *n.* [*myo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by movements of mice. — **my'o·man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *adj.*

my'o·mere (mī'ō·mēr), *n.* [*myo-* + *-mere.*] *Embryol. & Zool.* A muscular segment. Cf. MYOCOMMA, METAMERE.

my'o·me'tri·um (mī'ō·mē'trĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *myo-* + Gr. *mētra* womb.] The muscular substance of the uterus.

my·o'mo- (mī·ō'mō-), **myom-.** A combining form for *myoma*, as in **my'o·mec'to·my, my·o'mo·hys'ter·ec'to·my, my'o·mot'o·my.** See -ECTOMY, etc.

My'o·mor'pha (mī'ō·môr'fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *myo-* + *-morpha.*] *Zool.* The largest suborder of rodents, a remarkably uniform assemblage, comprising the rats and mice and their allies. Cf. HYSTRICOMORPHA, SCIUROMORPHA. — **my'o·morph** (mī'ō·môrf), *n.* — **my'o·mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *adj.*

my'o·neme (mī'ō·nēm), *n.* Also **my'o·ne'ma** (-nē'mȧ). [*myo-* + Gr. *nēma* thread.] *Zool.* In many protozoans, a specialized musclelike fibril.

my'o·neure (mī'ō·nūr), *n.* [*myo-* + Gr. *neuron* nerve.] *Physiol.* A nerve cell which supplies a muscle.

my'ope (mī'ōp), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *myops*, fr. Gr. *myōps, myōpos*, fr. *myein* to close, shut the eyes + *ōps, ōpos*, the eye.] A myopic person.

my'o·so'zin (mī'ō·sō'zĭn), *n.* See SOZIN.

My·o'to·de'ra (mĭ·ō·tō·dē'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of MUTABILIA.

my·daz'. ✝ MAIDAN.

my'e·li·ni·za'tion (mī'ē·lĭ·nĭ·zā'-shăn; -nĭ·zā'-), *n.* = MYELINATION.

my'e·lo·plaque' (mī'ē·lō·plăk'), Var. of MYELOPLAX.

my'e·lo·syr'in·go'sis (-sĭr'ĭng·gō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = SYRINGOMYELIA.

My'e·lo·zo'a (-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of LEPTOCARDII. — **my'e·lo·zo'an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.*

myenteric plexus. = AUERBACH'S PLEXUS.

my·if'er·ous (mī·lĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* = MYOPHOROUS.

my·io'sis (mī·y·ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = MYIASIS. [of MYCENAEAN.

My'ko·ne'an (mī'kē·nē'ăn). Var.

my'kose. Var. of MYCOSE.

Myles (mīlz). Var. of MILES.

My·lī'o·bat'i·dae (mĭ·lī'ō·băt'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *myliasi* (sc. *lithoi*) millstone + *batis, batidos*, a skate, thornback.] Syn. of ATOBATIDAE. — **my·lī'o·ba·tid** (-ō·bă'tĭd), *n. & adj.* — **my·lī'o·ba'tine** (-tĭn; -tīn; 156), *adj.* — **my·lī'o·ob'a·toid** (-toid), *adj. & n.*

my'o·ol·de'ma (mī'ō·ol·dē'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] = MYXOEDEMA.

my'o·lem'ma (mī'ō·lĕm'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* = SARCOLEMMA.

my'o·phan (mī'ō·făn), *n.* [*myo-* + Gr. *phainein* to show.] *Zool.* A contractile myoneme.

my'o·phore (-fōr; 181), *n.* [*myo-* + *-phore.*] *Zool.* A part or process of a shell adapted for the attachment of a muscle. — **my·oph'o·rous** (mī-ŏf'ō-rŭs), *adj.*

my'o·phys'ics (mī'ō-fĭz'ĭks), *n.* [*myo-* + *physics.*] The physics of muscular action. — **-phys'i·cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.*

my·o'pi·a (mī-ō'pĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MYOPE.] *Med.* Nearsightedness; a condition of the eye in which the rays from distant objects are brought to a focus before they reach the retina and form an indistinct image. It is corrected by the use of a concave lens. Hence, figuratively, shortsightedness. — **my·op'ic** (-ŏp'ĭk), *adj.* — **my·op'i·cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* — **my·op'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

myopic astigmatism. Astigmatism combined with myopia, *simple* when it is in one meridian only, *compound* when in both.

my'o·plasm (mī'ō-plăz'm), *n.* [*myo-* + *-plasm.*] *Physiol. & Anat.* The contractile substance of muscle.

my'o·plas'ty (mī'ō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*myo-* + *-plasty.*] Plastic surgery in which partially detached muscle flaps are used. — **my'o·plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *adj.*

my'o·po'lar (mī'ō-pō'lẽr), *adj.* [*myo-* + *polar.*] *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to muscular polarity.

My·op'o·ra'ce·ae (mī-ŏp'ō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MYOPORUM.] *Bot.* A family of chiefly Australian shrubs and trees (order Polemoniales) related to the Acanthaceae. It includes some valuable timber trees. — **my·op'o·ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.* — **my·op'o·rad** (mī-ŏp'ō-răd), *n.*

My·op'o·rum (mī-ŏp'ō-rŭm; mī'ō-pō'rŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *myein* to close + *poros* pore; — from the resinous dots on the leaves.] *Bot.* A genus of mostly Australasian shrubs or trees typifying the family Myoporaceae. *M. tenuifolium* is the bastard sandalwood.

my'o·pro'te·id (mī'ō-prō'tē-ĭd), *n.* [*myo-* + *proteid.*] *Biochem.* A globulinlike substance, not coagulable by heat, held to be in the muscle plasma of fishes and crabs.

my'o·pro'te·ose (-ōs), *n.* [*myo-* + *proteose.*] *Biochem.* Any of a group of proteoses contained in muscle or obtained from muscle protein.

my'ops (mī'ŏps), *n.* [NL.] A myope.

my'o·py (mī'ō-pĭ), *n.* [F. *myopie.*] *Med.* Myopia.

my'o·sar·co'ma (mī'ō-sär·kō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -COMATA (-tȧ). [NL.] *Med.* Sarcomatous myoma. — **my'o·sar·com'atous** (-kŏm'ȧ·tŭs; -kō'mȧ·tŭs), *adj.*

my'o·sep'tum (-sĕp'tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *myo-* + *septum.*] *Zool.* The septum between myotomes, as in fishes.

my'o·sin (mī'ō-sĭn), *n.* [Gr. *mys, myos,* a muscle.] *Biochem.* a A globulin of muscle, soluble in salt solutions but not in water; — called also *paramyosinogen.* It is held to be the protein concerned in the phenomenon of rigor mortis and to give upon standing a clot of insoluble protein (**myosin fibrin**). b *Now Rare.* Myosin fibrin.

my·o'sis (mī-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *myein* to close the eyes or lips. See 1st MYSTERY.] *Med.* Abnormal smallness or contraction of the pupil.

my·o·si'tis (mī'ō-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mys, myos,* muscle + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a muscle or muscles. — **my'o·sit'ic** (mī'ō-sĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

My'o·so'tis (-sō'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *myosōtis,* lit., mouse ear.] *Bot.* a A large genus of herbs (family Boraginaceae). *M. palustris* is the common forget-me-not; *M. alpestris* is the floral emblem of Alaska. b [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus; — called also **my'o·sote** (mī'ō-sōt).

My'o·su'rus (-sū'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mys, myos,* mouse + *-urus.*] *Bot.* A small genus of herbs of the crowfoot family (Ranunculaceae) found in temperate regions. They are commonly called *mousetails* (which see).

My·o·tal·pi'nae (mī'ō-tăl·pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *myo-* + L. *talpa* mole.] *Zool.* A subfamily of rodents of northern Asia, related to the voles but molelike. In the typical genus, **My'o·tal'pa** (-tăl'pȧ), the front claws are large.

my'o·te·not'o·my (-tē-nŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*myo-* + *teno-* + *-tomy.*] Surgical separation of a muscle from its tendons of origin or insertion.

my'o·ther'mic (-thûr'mĭk), *adj.* [*myo-* + *thermic.*] *Physiol.* Of or pert. to heat produced by contraction of muscle.

my·ot'ic (mī-ŏt'ĭk), *adj.* [See MYOSIS.] *Med.* Of or pert. to myosis; producing myosis, as opium, pilocarpine, etc.; affected with myosis. — *n.* A drug that produces myosis.

my'o·tome (mī'ō-tōm), *n.* [*myo-* + *-tome.*] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* a In vertebrates: (1) The muscle plate of a primitive segment. (2) A myocomma. b In segmented invertebrates, the muscles of a metamere.
2. *Surg.* An instrument for myotomy.
— **my'o·tom'ic** (-tŏm'ĭk), *adj.*

my'o·to'ni·a (-tō'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *myo-* + Gr. *tonos* tension, tone.] a *Physiol.* Muscular tonicity or tonus. b *Med.* Tonic muscular spasm. — **-ton'ic** (-tŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

My·ox'i·dae (mĭ-ŏk'sĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *myōxos* dormouse.] Syn. of MUSCARDINIDAE. See DORMOUSE.

my·ox'ine (-sĭn; -sīn; 156), *adj.* [Gr. *myōxos* dormouse.] *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the dormice.

myr'cene (mûr'sēn), *n.* *Chem.* A liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, occurring in oil of bay (*Pimenta acris*), hop oil, etc.

Myr'ci·a (mûr'shĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *myrtus.* See MYRTLE.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American trees and shrubs, related to the tree myrtles (*Myrtus*). The so-called *oil of myrcia* is from a different plant. See BAY BERRY b.

myr'i·a- (mĭr'ĭ·ȧ-), **myri-.** [See MYRIAD.] Comb. form from Greek *myrias,* meaning *myriad,* denoting: a *Ten thousand* (times); — used esp. in the metric system, as in:

myriacoulomb	**myrialiter**	**myriametre**
myriagram	**myrialitre**	**myriare**
myriagramme	**myriameter**	

See MEASURE, *Table,* WEIGHT, *Table;* METRIC SYSTEM. b = MYRIO-, as in *Myriapoda.*

myr'i·a·can'thous (mĭr'ĭ·ȧ·kăn'thŭs), *adj.* [*myri-* + Gr. *akantha* a spine.] *Zool.* Having numerous spines, or prickles.

myr'i·ad (mĭr'ĭ·ăd), *n.* [Gr. *myrias, myriados,* fr. *myrios* numberless, pl. *myrioi* ten thousand; akin to OIr. *mūr* abundance.] 1. The number of ten thousand; ten thousand persons or things.
2. An immense number; an indefinitely large number.

myr'i·ad, *adj.* Consisting of a very great, but indefinite, number; innumerable; multitudinous. — **myr'i·ad·ly,** *adv.*

myr'i·ad·ed (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Formed in or of myriads.

myr'i·ad-mind'ed (66), *adj.* Having a myriad of minds; also, gifted with a mind of extreme versatility and power.

Myr'i·an'i·da (mĭr'ĭ·ăn'ĭ·dȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *myrios* numberless.] *Zool.* A genus of worms related to *Autolytus* (which see) and similarly reproducing.

Myr'i·ap'o·da (mĭr'ĭ·ăp'ō·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *myria-* + *-poda.*] *Zool.* A group of arthropods formerly regarded as a class, related to the hexapod insects, but having the body made up of numerous similar segments, nearly all of which bear true jointed legs. They have one pair of antennae, three pairs of mouth organs, and numerous tracheae, similar to those of true insects. With the exception of a few forms, the Myriapoda form two divisions now ranked as classes, Diplopoda (syn. *Chilognatha*), the millepedes, and Chilopoda, the centipedes. — **myr'i·a·pod'** (mĭr'ĭ·ȧ·pŏd'), *n.* & *adj.* — **myr'i·ap'o·dan** (-ăp'ō·dăn), *adj.* & *n.* — **myr'i·ap'o·dous** (-dŭs), *adj.*

myr'i·arch (mĭr'ĭ·ärk), *n.* [Gr. *myriarchēs, myriarchos,* fr. *myrioi* ten thousand + *archos* chief.] Gr. *Antiq.* A commander of ten thousand men. — **myr'i·arch'y** (-är'kĭ), *n.*

My·ri'ca (mĭ·rī'kȧ), *n.* [L., tamarisk, fr. Gr. *myrikē.*] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of aromatic shrubs and trees, wax myrtles or bayberries, typifying the Myricaceae, distinguished from *Comptonia* by exstipulate leaves and the 2–4 bractlets of the ovary. Many fossil species occur in the Cretaceous and Tertiary. See WAX MYRTLE.

Myr'i·ca'ce·ae (mĭr'ĭ·kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs constituting the order **Myr'i·ca'les** (-kā'lēz), and including two genera, *Myrica* and *Comptonia.* They have simple, alternate, mostly coriaceous leaves with small diclinous flowers borne in aments in the axils of bracts. The fruit is a small drupe or nut. The family is usually called the bayberry family, though not related to the true bayberry. — **myr'i·ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

my·ri'ca tal'low (mĭ·rī'kȧ). Bayberry wax.

my·ric'e·tin (mĭ·rĭs'ē·tĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A yellow crystalline dye, $C_{15}H_{10}O_8$, occurring in the bark of the box Myrtle, in the leaves of certain sumacs, and elsewhere.

myr'i·cin (mĭr'ĭ·sĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *myricine.* Prob. so called from a fancied resemblance to the wax of the bayberry (*Myrica*).] *Chem.* A silky, crystalline, waxy substance, forming the less soluble part of beeswax, and regarded as essentially myricyl palmitate, $C_{15}H_{31}CO_2C_{31}H_{63}$, or $C_{15}H_{31}\cdot CO_2C_{30}H_{61}$.

myr'i·cyl (-sĭl), *n.* [*myricin* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical, $C_{31}H_{63}$, or $C_{30}H_{61}$, of which myricyl alcohol is the hydroxide. — **myr'i·cyl'ic** (-sĭl'ĭk), *adj.*

myricyl alcohol. *Chem.* A white crystalline alcohol, $C_{31}H_{63}OH$ or $C_{30}H_{61}OH$, occurring as an ester in beeswax.

Myr'i·en·to'ma·ta (mĭr'ĭ·ĕn·tō'mȧ·tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Myriapoda* + Gr. *entomon* insect.] *Zool.* A group, sometimes regarded as a distinct class, of Arthropoda, coextensive with the order Protura.

my·rin'ga (mĭ·rĭng'gȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. ML. *miringa,* fr. LL. *meninga,* fr. Gr. *mēninx, mēningos.* See MENINGITIS.] The tympanic membrane.

myr'in·gi'tis (mĭr'ĭn·jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *myring-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the drum membrane of the ear.

my·rin'go- (mĭ·rĭng'gō-), **myring-.** A combining form for *miringa,* as in **my·rin'go·der'ma·ti'tis, my·rin'go·myco'sis, my·rin'go·plas'ty, my·rin'go·tome, myr'in·got'o·my.** See DERMATITIS, etc.

my·rin'go·dec'to·my (mĭ·rĭng'gō·dĕk'tō·mĭ), *n.* Also **myr'in·gec'to·my** (mĭr'ĭn·jĕk'tō·mĭ). [See MYRINGO-; -ECTOMY.] Surgical removal of the tympanic membrane.

myr'i·o- (mĭr'ĭ·ō-), **myri-.** [See MYRIAD.] A combining form, Greek *myrio-, myri-,* from *myrios,* meaning *countless, indefinitely numerous,* as in *Myrio*phyllum, *myri*orama, **myr'i·o·phyl'lous, myr'i·os'po·rous.**

myr'i·o·logue' (mĭr'ĭ·ō·lŏg'; 185), *n.* [F. *myriologue, myriologe,* fr. NGr. *myriologi, moirologi,* fr. Gr. *Moira* the goddess of fate or death + *logos* speech, discourse.] In modern Greece, an extemporaneous funeral song composed and sung by a woman on the death of a friend. — **myr'i·o·log'i·cal** (-lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **myr'i·ol'o·gist** (-ŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

myr'i·o·phyl'lite (-fĭl'īt), *n.* [*myrio-* + *phyll-* + *-ite.*] *Paleontol.* A fossil root or rhizome of Carboniferous age, with numerous rootlets or rootlike organs attached.

Myr'i·o·phyl'lum (-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *myriophyllon* spiked water milfoil, fr. *myrios* numberless + *phyllon* leaf.] *Bot.* A widely distributed genus of submerged aquatic plants (family Haloragidaceae) having much-divided whorled leaves and emersed, wind-pollinated flowers. See WATER MILFOIL.

myr'i·o·ra'ma (-rā'mȧ; -răm'ȧ), *n.* [*myri-* + Gr. *horama* a sight, fr. *horan* to see.] A picture made up of several smaller pictures combinable in many different ways.

myr'i·o·scope' (mĭr'ĭ·ō·skōp'), *n.* [*myrio-* + *-scope.*] A form of kaleidoscope for repeating a pattern, as of lace or carpet, to show the effect of a large piece.

myr'i·o·the·ism (-thē·ĭz'm), *n.* [*myrio-* + *-theism.*] Belief in a countless number of gods. *Rare.* *Coleridge.*

Myr'i·o·trich'i·a (-trĭk'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *myrio-* + *-trichia.*] *Bot.* A genus of small marine brown algae (order Ectocarpales), forming epiphytic tufts or cushions. It is sometimes classed as a family, **Myr'i·o·trich'i·a'ce·ae** (-ā'sē-ē). — **myr'i·o·trich'i·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

my·ris'tate (mĭ·rĭs'tāt), *n.* A salt or ester of myristic acid.

my·ris'tic (mĭ·rĭs'tĭk; mī-), *adj.* [See MYRISTICA.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline fatty acid, $C_{13}H_{27}CO_2H$, occurring (chiefly as the glyceryl ester) in nutmeg butter, spermaceti, oil of coconut, bile, lanolin, etc.; — called also *tetradecanoic.*

My·ris'ti·ca (-tĭ·kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *myristikos* good for anointing, fr. *myrizein* to anoint.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical trees, typifying the family Myristicaceae, with entire leaves and small white or yellow flowers succeeded by fleshy fruits. *M. fragrans* yields nutmegs and mace.

My·ris'ti·ca'ce·ae (-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of trees (order Ranales), the nutmeg family. See BECUIBA, NUTMEG, 3d MACE. — **my·ris'ti·ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

My·ris'ti·civ'o·ra (-sĭv'ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the nutmeg pigeons. Cf. IMPERIAL PIGEON.

my·ris'ti·civ'o·rous (-rŭs), *adj.* [*Myristica* + *-vorous.*] Feeding on nutmegs; — said of birds.

my·ris'tin (mĭ·rĭs'tĭn; mī-), *n.* *Chem.* Any glyceryl ester of myristic acid, esp. the trimyristate (*trimyristin*).

my·ris'tone (-tōn), *n.* [*myristic* + *-one.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline ketone, $(C_{13}H_{27})_2CO$, found in alfalfa and also made from myristic acid.

Myr·me'ci·a (mûr·mē'shĭ·ȧ; -sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *myrmēx, myrmēkos,* ant.] *Zool.* The genus containing the bulldog ant (which see).

myr'me·co- (mûr'mē·kō-). [See PISMIRE.] A combining form, Greek *myrmēko-,* from *myrmēx, myrmēkos,* meaning *an ant,* as in *myrmeco*phyte, *myrmecology, myrmecophilous, myrmeco*phobic, *myrmeco*phagous.

Myr'me·co'bi·us (mûr'mē·kō'bĭ·ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *myrmeco-* + Gr. *bios* life.] *Zool.* A genus of insectivorous marsupials consisting of one species (*M. fasciatus*), the *banded anteater* of Australia. It is of a rufous-gray color banded with white on the back. The tongue is long and extensile, and the small teeth number 50 to 56. It is the type of a subfamily, **Myr'me·co'bi·i'nae** (-ĭ'nē). — **myr'me·co'bine** (-kō'bĭ·ĭn; -īn; 156), *adj.*

myr'me·coch'o·rous (-kŏk'ō·rŭs), *adj.* [*myrmeco-* + Gr. *chōrein* to give way, retire, go on.] Dispersed by ants, as seeds or fruits. — **myr'me·coch'o·ry** (-rĭ), *n.*

myr'me·coid (mûr'mē·koid), *adj.* [Gr. *myrmēkoeidēs.*] Like an ant. — *n.* An antlike insect or spider.

myr'me·coid'y (-koid'ĭ), *n.* [From *myrmecoid.*] *Zool.* The mimicking of ants by other insects.

myr'me·col'o·gy (-kŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*myrmeco-* + *-logy.*] *Zool.* The scientific study of ants. — **myr'me·co·log'i·cal** (-kō-lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **myr'me·col'o·gist** (-kŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

Myr'me·coph'a·ga (-kŏf'ȧ·gȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *myrmeco-* + *-phaga.*] *Zool.* The genus constituted by the ant bear.

Myr'me·co·phag'i·dae (-kō-făj'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A family of edentate mammals consisting of the American anteaters (see ANTEATER, 1 a); the ant bears, cyclothures, and tamanduas. — **myr'me·coph'a·gine** (-kŏf'ȧ·jĭn; -jīn; 156), *adj.* & *n.* — **myr'me·coph'a·goid** (-goid), *adj.* & *n.*

myr'me·coph'a·gous (-kŏf'ȧ·gŭs), *adj.* [*myrmeco-* + *-phagous.*] Feeding on ants.

myr'me·coph'i·lous (-ĭ·lŭs), *adj.* [*myrmeco-* + *-philous.*] *Biol.* Fond of, or benefited by, ants, as an insect (**myr'me·co·phile'** [mûr'mē·kō·fīl'; -fĭl']) that lives in anthills or a myrmecophyte. — **myr'me·coph'i·lism** (-kŏf'ĭ·lĭz'm), *n.* — **myr'me·coph'i·ly** (-lĭ), *n.*

myr'me·co·pho'bic (-kō·fō'bĭk; -fŏb'ĭk), *adj.* [*myrmeco-* + Gr. *phobos* fear.] *Bot.* Having a repulsion for ants; — said of certain plants which repel ants by hairs, glands, etc.

myr'me·co·phyte' (mûr'mē·kō·fīt'), *n.* [*myrmeco-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A plant that affords shelter or food or both to ants which live in symbiotic relations with it. Special adaptations for this purpose exist; thus *Acacia spadicigera* has large hollow thorns, species of *Cecropia* have stem cavities, and *Cordia nodosa* has enlarged internodes. Special food substances are elaborated which are utilized by the ants. Cf. BELTIAN BODY, MÜLLERIAN BODIES. — **myr'me·co·phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

myr'me·kite (mûr'mē·kīt), *n.* [Gr. *myrmēkia* wart, anthill + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* Wartlike intergrowths of vermicular quartz and feldspar, generally oligoclase, and resembling micropegmatite.

Myr·me'le·on·i·dae (mûr·mē'lē·ŏn'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* Also **-on'ti·dae** (-tĭ·dē). [NL., fr. *Myrmeleon,* type genus, fr. Gr. *myrmēkoleōn* ant lion, fr. Gr. *myrmēx,* *-ēkos,* ant + *leōn* lion.] *Zool.* A family of insects of the order Neuroptera, consisting of the ant lions.

-myr'mex (-mûr'mĕks). [NL.] *Zool.* A comb. form from Greek *myrmēx,* meaning *an ant,* used in generic names.

Myr·mic'i·dae (mûr·mĭs'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *myrmēx,* *-ēkos,* ant + *-idae.* See PISMIRE.] *Zool.* A family of ants having the pedicel of the abdomen in two well-marked segments. It includes many of the commonest species, as the little red ant, pavement ant, etc. (see HOUSE ANT). The type genus is **Myr·mi'ca** (-mĭ'kȧ), — **myr·mi'cid** (-sĭd), *n.* & *adj.* — **myr'mi·cine** (mûr'mĭ·sĭn; -sīn; 156), *adj.* — **myr·mi'coid** (mûr·mĭ'koid), *adj.* & *n.*

Myr'mi·don (mûr'mĭ·dŏn; -dăn), *n.*; *pl.* -DONS (-dŏnz; -dănz), -DONES (mûr·mĭd'ō-nēz). [L. *Myrmidones,* pl., fr. Gr. *Myrmidones.*] 1. *Gr. Myth.* a One of a Thessalian tribe or troop who accompanied Achilles, their king, to the Trojan war. b A son of Zeus, and eponymous ancestor of this tribe.
2. [*not cap.*] Formerly, a loyal retainer or attendant; now chiefly, a personal follower or hireling or a subordinate civil officer who executes orders without protest or pity; — sometimes applied to bailiffs, constables, etc.
— **Myr'mi·do'ni·an** (-dō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.*

myr'mo·the'rine (mûr'mō·thē'rĭn; -rīn; 156), *adj.* [Gr. *myrmos* an ant + *thēran* to hunt.] Feeding on ants, as certain birds.

my·rob'a·lan (mī·rŏb'ȧ·lăn; mĭ-), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *myrobolan,* fr. L. *myrobalanum* fruit of a palm tree from which a balsam was made, fr. Gr. *myrobalanos,* fr. *myron* any sweet juice distilling from plants, any prepared unguent or sweet oil + *balanos* an acorn or any similar fruit. See SMEAR; GLAND.] 1. a A dried astringent fruit much resembling a prune. It contains tannin, and was once used in medicine, but is now chiefly used in tanning and dyeing. Myrobalans are produced by various East Indian species of *Terminalia* (which see). b Any tree producing myrobalans.
2. a = CHERRY PLUM a. b The emblic.

myrobalan family. *Bot.* The Terminaliaceae.

my'ron (mī'rŏn), *n.* [Gr., ointment.] *Eastern Ch.* Chrism.

my·ron'ic ac'id (mī·rŏn'ĭk; mĭ-), *adj.* [F. *myronique,* fr. Gr. *myron* a sweet-smelling unguent.] *Chem.* An acid, $C_{10}H_{19}NO_2S_2$, occurring in the form of its potassium salt, sinigrin, in black mustard seed, horse-radish, etc. — **my'ronate** (mī'rō-nāt), *n.*

my·rop'o·list (mī·rŏp'ō·lĭst), *n.* Also **myr'o·pol'i·tan** (mĭr'ō·pŏl'ĭ·tăn; mī'rō-). [Gr. *myropōlēs,* fr. *myron* unguent + *pōlein* to sell.] = UNGUENTARY. *Obs.*

myr'o·sin (mĭr'ō·sĭn; mī'rō-), *n.* [F. *myrosyne,* fr. Gr. *myron* an unguent.] *Biochem.* An enzyme occurring in various brassicaceous plants, as mustard; — called also *sinigrinase.* It decomposes the glucoside sinigrin into allyl mustard oil, glucose, and acid potassium sulphate.

My'ro·tham'nus (mī'rō·thăm'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *myron* a sweet juice distilling from a plant + *thamnos* shrub.] *Bot.* A small genus of xerophytic, South African shrubs having small dioecious apetalous spicate flowers. They constitute the family **My'ro·tham·na'ce·ae** (-thăm·nā'sē-ē) (order Rosales). — **my'ro·tham·na'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

My·rox'y·lon (mī·rŏk'sĭ·lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *myron* a sweet juice distilling from a plant + *xylon* wood.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American trees (family Fabaceae), distinguished by the one-seeded winged pod. Syn. *Toluifera.*

myrrh (mûr), *n.* [ME. *myrre, mirre,* fr. AS. *myrra, myrre* (fr. L.), and fr. OF. *mirre* (F. *myrrhe*), fr. L. *myrrha, murra,* fr. Gr. *myrrha,* of Sem. origin; cf. Ar. *murr* bitter, also myrrh, Heb. *mar* bitter, *mōr* myrrh. Cf. MARAH.] 1. A yellowish-brown to reddish-brown aromatic gum resin with a bitter, slightly pungent taste. True myrrh (called also *herabol myrrh*) is obtained from the tree *Commiphora abyssinica* (see COMMIPHORA) of East

---

my'o·sin'o·gen (mī'ō·sĭn'ō·jĕn), *n.* [*myosin* + *-gen.*] = MYOGEN.

my'o·sin·ose' (mī'ō·sĭn·ōs'), *n.* [*myosin* + *-ose.*] = MYOPROTEOSE.

myosotis blue. = FORGET-ME-NOT BLUE.

my·o'ta·cis'mus (mī·ō'tȧ·sĭz'mŭs), *n.* [L. See MYTACISM.] = METACISM b.

my·ot'o·ny (mī·ŏt'ō·nĭ). **my·o'o·nus** (-nŭs), *n.* = MYOTONIA a.

my'o·wun, *n.* See 1st WOON.

My·ox'us (-ŏk'sŭs), *n.* [NL. See MYOXIDAE.] See DORMOUSE.

My'ra (mī'rȧ), *n.* Fem. proper name.

myr'a·bal'a·nus (mĭr'ĭ·ă·băl'ȧ·nŭs), **my·rab'o·lan** (-lăn). Vars. of MYROBALAN.

myr'bane. Var. of MIRBANE. See NITROBENZENE. [OIL 3]

myr'ci·a oil (mûr'shĭ·ȧ). = BAY[1]

myr·is'chit. Var. of MIRYACHIT.

myr'i·ad·fold' (66), *adv., adj., & n.* See -FOLD.

myr'i·adth, *n.* See 2d -TH.

Myr'i·op'o·da (mĭr'ĭ·ŏp'ō·dȧ). Rare var. of MYRIAPODA. — **myr'i·op'o·dous** (-dŭs), *adj.*

myr'i·os'po·rous (-ŏs'pō·rŭs), *adj.* [*myrio-* + Gr. *sporos* seed.] *Bot.* Having many spores.

myr'i·os'se, *n.* = MYROSIN.

myr'i·os'tu·ous (-ŏs'tū·ŭs), *adj.* [*myrio-* + L. *ostium* door + *-ous.*] *Zool.* Having many openings.

myr'i·ot'o·my (-ŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*myrio-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Operation for entropion.

myr'i·ra·di'an (-rȧ·dī'ăn), *n.* [*myri-* + *radian.*] *Phys.* A unit of angular measure, equal to 10,000 radians.

myr'i·ra·di'ant (-rȧ·dī'ănt), *n.* [*myri-* + *radiant.*] *Phys.* A unit of radiation, equal to 10,000 radiants.

myr'i·ra·di'um (-rȧ·dī'ŭm), *n.* [*myri-* + *radium.*] *Phys.* A unit of radium, equal to 10,000 radiums.

myr'i·ra·ma'ter (-rȧ·mā'tẽr), *n.* [*myri-* + *ramater.*] *Phys.* A unit of ramater, equal to 10,000 ramaters.

myr'i·ra·ma'ter·i·al (-rȧ·mā'tẽr·ĭ·ăl), *n.* [*myri-* + *ramaterial.*] *Phys.* A unit of ramaterial, equal to 10,000 ramaterials.

myr'i·ra·ma'ter·i·al·ism (-rȧ·mā'tẽr·ĭ·ăl·ĭz'm), *n.* [*myri-* + *ramaterialism.*] *Phys.* A unit of ramaterialism, equal to 10,000 ramaterialisms.

myr'i·ra·ma'ter·i·al·ist (-rȧ·mā'tẽr·ĭ·ăl·ĭst), *n.* [*myri-* + *ramaterialist.*] *Phys.* A unit of ramaterialist, equal to 10,000 ramaterialists.

myr'i·ra·ma'ter·i·al·is'tic (-rȧ·mā'tẽr·ĭ·ăl·ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* [*myri-* + *ramaterialistic.*] *Phys.* A unit of ramaterialistic, equal to 10,000 ramaterialistics.

myr'i·ra·ma'ter·i·al·ize (-rȧ·mā'tẽr·ĭ·ăl·īz), *v.* [*myri-* + *ramaterialize.*] *Phys.* A unit of ramaterialize, equal to 10,000 ramaterializes.

myr'i·ra·ma'ter·i·al·iz'ing (-rȧ·mā'tẽr·ĭ·ăl·īz'ĭng), *adj.* [*myri-* + *ramaterializing.*] *Phys.* A unit of ramaterializing, equal to 10,000 ramaterializings.

myr'i·ra·ma'ter·i·al·iz'ing·ly (-rȧ·mā'tẽr·ĭ·ăl·īz'ĭng·lĭ), *adv.* [*myri-* + *ramaterializingly.*] *Phys.* A unit of ramaterializingly, equal to 10,000 ramaterializingly.

myr'i·ra·ma'ter·i·al·iz'ing·ness (-rȧ·mā'tẽr·ĭ·ăl·īz'ĭng·nĕs), *n.* [*myri-* + *ramaterializingness.*] *Phys.* A unit of ramaterializingness, equal to 10,000 ramaterializingnesses.

myr'i·ra·ma'ter·i·al·iz'ing·ness·es (-rȧ·mā'tẽr·ĭ·ăl·īz'ĭng·nĕs·ĕz), *n.* [*myri-* + *ramaterializingnesses.*] *Phys.* A unit of ramaterializingnesses, equal to 10,000 ramaterializingnesses.

myr'i·ra·ma'ter·i·al·iz'ing·ness·es·es (-rȧ·mā'tẽr·ĭ·ăl·īz'ĭng·nĕs·ĕz·ĕz), *n.* [*myri-* + *ramaterializingnesses.*] *Phys.* A unit of ramaterializingnesses, equal to 10,000 ramaterializingnesses.

myr'i·ra·ma'ter·i·al·iz'ing·ness·es·es·es (-rȧ·mā'tẽr·ĭ·ăl·īz'ĭng·nĕs·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz), *n.* [*myri-* + *ramaterializingnesses.*] *Phys.* A unit of ramaterializingnesses, equal to 10,000 ramaterializingnesses.

myr'i·ra·ma'ter·i·al·iz'ing·ness·es·es·es·es (-rȧ·mā'tẽr·ĭ·ăl·īz'ĭng·nĕs·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz), *n.* [*myri-* + *ramaterializingnesses.*] *Phys.* A unit of ramaterializingnesses, equal to 10,000 ramaterializingnesses.

myr'i·ra·ma'ter·i·al·iz'ing·ness·es·es·es·es·es (-rȧ·mā'tẽr·ĭ·ăl·īz'ĭng·nĕs·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz), *n.* [*myri-* + *ramaterializingnesses.*] *Phys.* A unit of ramaterializingnesses, equal to 10,000 ramaterializingnesses.

myr'i·ra·ma'ter·i·al·iz'ing·ness·es·es·es·es·es·es (-rȧ·mā'tẽr·ĭ·ăl·īz'ĭng·nĕs·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz), *n.* [*myri-* + *ramaterializingnesses.*] *Phys.* A unit of ramaterializingnesses, equal to 10,000 ramaterializingnesses.

myr'i·ra·ma'ter·i·al·iz'ing·ness·es·es·es·es·es·es·es (-rȧ·mā'tẽr·ĭ·ăl·īz'ĭng·nĕs·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz), *n.* [*myri-* + *ramaterializingnesses.*] *Phys.* A unit of ramaterializingnesses, equal to 10,000 ramaterializingnesses.

myr'i·ra·ma'ter·i·al·iz'ing·ness·es·es·es·es·es·es·es·es (-rȧ·mā'tẽr·ĭ·ăl·īz'ĭng·nĕs·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz), *n.* [*myri-* + *ramaterializingnesses.*] *Phys.* A unit of ramaterializingnesses, equal to 10,000 ramaterializingnesses.

myr'i·ra·ma'ter·i·al·iz'ing·ness·es·es·es·es·es·es·es·es·es (-rȧ·mā'tẽr·ĭ·ăl·īz'ĭng·nĕs·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz), *n.* [*myri-* + *ramaterializingnesses.*] *Phys.* A unit of ramaterializingnesses, equal to 10,000 ramaterializingnesses.

myr'i·ra·ma'ter·i·al·iz'ing·ness·es·es·es·es·es·es·es·es·es·es (-rȧ·mā'tẽr·ĭ·ăl·īz'ĭng·nĕs·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz), *n.* [*myri-* + *ramaterializingnesses.*] *Phys.* A unit of ramaterializingnesses, equal to 10,000 ramaterializingnesses.

myr'i·ra·ma'ter·i·al·iz'ing·ness·es·es·es·es·es·es·es·es·es·es·es (-rȧ·mā'tẽr·ĭ·ăl·īz'ĭng·nĕs·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz), *n.* [*myri-* + *ramaterializingnesses.*] *Phys.* A unit of ramaterializingnesses, equal to 10,000 ramaterializingnesses.

myr'i·ra·ma'ter·i·al·iz'ing·ness·es·es·es·es·es·es·es·es·es·es·es·es (-rȧ·mā'tẽr·ĭ·ăl·īz'ĭng·nĕs·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz), *n.* [*myri-* + *ramaterializingnesses.*] *Phys.* A unit of ramaterializingnesses, equal to 10,000 ramaterializingnesses.

myr'i·ra·ma'ter·i·al·iz'ing·ness·es·es·es·es·es·es·es·es·es·es·es·es·es (-rȧ·mā'tẽr·ĭ·ăl·īz'ĭng·nĕs·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz·ĕz), *n.* [*myri-* + *ramaterializingnesses.*] *Phys.* A unit of

Africa and Arabia, but other species of this genus yield similar products. The myrrh of the Bible is supposed to have been a mixture of myrrh and labdanum, the latter being derived from species of *Cistus*. It was used by the ancients as an ingredient of incense and perfumes, and as a remedy for local application. Its principal use today is in the manufacture of dentifrices and perfumes and as a stimulating tonic.
2. The sweet cicely of Europe.

Myrrh (mûr), *n.* Also **Myr'rha** (mĭr'ȧ). [Gr. *Myrrha.*] *Gr. Myth.* See ADONIS.

myrrhed (mûrd), *adj.* Containing myrrh.

myrrh'ic (mûr'ĭk; mĭr'-), *adj.* Of or pert. to myrrh.

myr'rhine (mĭr'ĭn; mûr'-), *adj.* Murrhine.

Myr'rhis (mĭr'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *myrrhis* name of the plant.] *Bot.* A genus of European herbs, family Ammiaceae. See SWEET CICELY.

myr'rhol (mĭr'ôl; -ōl; mûr'-), *n.* [L. *myrrha* myrrh + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* A volatile oil, $C_{10}H_{14}O$, contained in myrrh.

myr'rho·phore (mĭr'ō-fōr; 181), *n.* [*myrrh* + *-phore.*] *Eastern Ch. & Fine Arts.* Any of the women, esp. the Marys, who bore spices to the sepulcher of Christ.

myrrh'y (mûr'ĭ), *adj.* Abounding in, or perfumed with, myrrh.

Myr'si·na'ce·ae (mûr'sĭ·nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *myrsinē* myrtle. Cf. MYRTLE.] *Bot.* A family of tropical trees and shrubs (order Primulales), having alternate glandular leaves, white or pink tetramerous flowers, and one-celled indehiscent fruit. A few genera occur in southern Florida. See ARDISIA. — **myr'si·na'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.* — **myr'si·nad** (mûr'sĭ·năd), *n.*

Myr'si·phyl'lum (mûr'sĭ·fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *myrsinē* myrtle + *-phyllum.*] *Bot.* A section of the genus *Asparagus*, comprising the "smilax" of the florists. See SMILAX, 2.

Myr·ta'ce·ae (mûr·tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MYRTUS.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs, the myrtle family, typifying the Myrtales, and characterized by numerous stamens, cymose flowers with inferior ovary, and opposite exstipulate leaves, which yield a fragrant oil. There are about 60 genera and more than 1,700 species, of wide distribution, including numerous important gum-producing and timber trees, as *Eucalyptus* and *Metrosideros*. Some genera, as *Pimenta* and *Eugenia*, yield spices (cloves, pimento, allspice, etc.). The fruits of others, as *Psidium* (the guava) and *Eugenia*, are edible. — **myr·ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Myr·ta'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* a *Obs.* A Lindleyan alliance comprising the myrtles and allies. Hence **myr'tal** (mûr'tăl; -t'l), *adj. & n. Obs.* b An order of herbs, shrubs, or trees, including among others the Myrtaceae, Melastomaceae, Lythraceae, Rhizophoraceae, and Onagraceae. They have simple leaves, flowers with inferior compound ovary and numerous ovules, and capsular or baccate fruit.

myr'ti·form (mûr'tĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *myrtus* myrtle + *-form.*] Resembling myrtle or myrtle berries.

Myr'ti·lus (mûr'tĭ·lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Myrtilos.*] *Gr. Myth.* The charioteer of Oenomaus (see HIPPODAMIA). He was slain by Pelops, laying a curse upon the latter's house.

myr'tle (mûr't'l), *n.* [F. *myrtille, mirtille,* bilberry, OF., myrtleberry, fr. ML. *myrtillus,* fr. L. *myrtus* myrtle, fr. Gr. *myrtos,* of uncert. origin.] **1.** a Any shrub of the genus *Myrtus,* esp. the European *M. communis,* which has ovate or lanceolate evergreen leaves and solitary, axillary, white or rosy flowers, followed by black berries. The ancients considered it sacred to Venus. The flowers, leaves, and berries are used in perfumery and as a condiment, and the beautifully mottled wood is valued in turnery. b Any of various Myrtaceae or similar plants.
2. In the United States: a The common trailing periwinkle (*Vinca minor*). b California laurel. c *Rare.* Moneywort.
3. a [*cap.*] Used as fem. proper name. b Myrtle green.

Myrtle (*Myrtus communis*).

myrtle berry. The fruit of the common myrtle.

myr'tle·ber'ry (mûr't'l·bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERRIES (-ĭz). The farkleberry; also, its fruit. *U. S.*

myrtle bilberry. = WHORTLEBERRY a.

myrtle bird. The myrtle warbler.

myrtle family. The Myrtaceae.

myrtle flag *or* **grass.** The sweet flag.

myrtle green. A color, greenish green-blue in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

myrtle oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

myrtle sedge. The sweet flag.

myrtle spurge. The caper spurge.

myrtle tree. a = MYRTLE, 1 & 2. b The wax myrtle, esp. *Myrica carolinensis* and *M. cerifera.*

myrtle warbler. A North American warbler (*Dendroica coronata*). In full plumage the male is bluish gray streaked with black above and largely white below, with a yellow patch on the crown, rump, and each side of the breast.

myrtle wax. Bayberry wax.

myr'tol (mûr'tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*Myrtus* + 2d *-ol.*] The fraction of the oil obtained from the leaves of the common myrtle (*Myrtus communis*) distilling between 160° and 170°C. and used as an internal antiseptic.

Myr'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L., myrtle. See MYRTLE.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly South American shrubs, the myrtles, typifying the family Myrtaceae. The common European myrtle (*M. communis*) occurs throughout Asia and southern Europe.

-mys. *Zool.* A combining form from Greek *mys,* meaning *a mouse,* as in Cyno*mys,* Phascolo*mys.*

my·self' (mĭ·sĕlf'; 71), *pron.; pl.* OURSELVES (our-sĕlvz'). An emphasized form of the pronoun for the 1st person singular. Its uses are: **1.** For emphasis: a In apposition with *I* or *me;* as, I *myself* was there. b As a subject nominative; — now usually as part of a compound subject. "*Myself* will decide it." *Webster.* c As a simple objective; — now usually governed by a preposition; as, he brought one for *myself.* d As a predicate nominative, often with the force of *by myself, alone;* as, I have done it *myself* (that is, unaided).
2. Specif., my true, normal self; hence, my normal or sane condition of mind. Cf. HIMSELF, 2.
3. As a reflexive; as, I will defend *myself.*
4. As a substantive. "Another *myself.*" *B. Jonson.*
☞ *Myself* is often divided, as in "*my* own *self,*" being treated as possessive and noun.

Mys'i·an (mĭsh'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Mysia or its inhabitants. — *n.* A citizen or inhabitant of ancient Mysia; also, the language of Mysia. Cf. LYCIAN, LYDIAN.

Mys'i·da'ce·a (mĭs'ĭ·dā'shē-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See *Mysidae.*] *Zool.* An order of Crustacea including the Mysidae and allied families, and formerly with the Euphausiacea constituting the Schizopoda.

Mys'i·dae (mĭs'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mysis* a closing of the lips or eyes.] *Zool.* A family of small shrimplike crustaceans of the order Mysidacea; the opossum shrimps. The eyes are stalked and there are six pairs of leglike appendages, each of which bears an exopodite. They occur

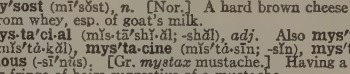
One of the Mysidacea (*Mysis mixta*). (× 2)

in both fresh and salt water, and form an important food supply of certain valuable fishes and whales. The type genus is **My'sis** (mĭ'sĭs). — **my'sid** (mĭ'sĭd), *n. & adj.* — **my·sid'e·an** (mĭ·sĭd'ē·ăn), *adj.* — **my'soid** (mĭ'soid), *adj. & n.*

my'so·pho'bi·a (mĭ'sō-fō'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mysos* uncleanness + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of dirt.

my'sost (mĭ'sōst), *n.* [Nor.] A hard brown cheese made from whey, esp. of goat's milk.

mys·ta'ci·al (mĭs·tā'shĭ·ăl; -shăl), *adj.* Also **mys'ta·cal** (mĭs'tȧ·kăl), **mys'ta·cine** (mĭs'tȧ·sĭn; -sīn), **mys'ta·ci'nous** (-sĭ'nŭs). [Gr. *mystax* mustache.] Having a stripe or fringe of hairs suggestive of a mustache.

mys'ta·gog'ic (mĭs'tȧ·gŏj'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pert. to mystagogue or mystagogy. — **mys'ta·gog'i·cal** (-gŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **mys'ta·gog'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mys'ta·gogue (mĭs'tȧ·gŏg; 185), *n.* [L. *mystagogus,* fr. Gr. *mystagōgos,* fr. *mystēs* one initiated in mysteries + *agōgos* leading, n., a leader, fr. *agein* to lead. See 1st MYSTERY.] **1.** One who initiates into or interprets mysteries, orig. the Eleusinian mysteries.
2. One who keeps and shows church relics. *Obs.*

mys'ta·go'gy (-gō'jĭ), *n.* **1.** The doctrines, principles, or practice of a mystagogue; interpretation of mysteries.
2. *Eastern Ch.* a The liturgy. b Instruction before baptism.

mys'tax (mĭs'tăks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mystax* mustache.] A cluster of hairs above the mouth of certain insects.

mys·te'ri·al (mĭs·tēr'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* Mystic; mysterious. *Rare.*

mys·te'ri·arch (-ärk), *n.* [LL. *mysteriarches,* fr. Gr. *mystēriarchēs,* fr. *mystērion* mystery + *archos* chief.] One presiding over mysteries.

Mys'ter·ies of U·dol'pho (mĭs'tĕr·ĭz ŏv ū·dŏl'fō), *n.* A novel (1794) by Mrs. Ann Radcliffe. Udolpho is a medieval castle in the Apennines, where strange horrors occur.

mys·te'ri·os'o·phy (mĭs·tēr'ĭ·ŏs'ō·fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *mystērion* mystery + *sophia* wisdom.] Esoteric doctrine concerning the ancient mysteries. — **mys·te'ri·o·soph'ic** (-ō-sŏf'ĭk), *adj.*

mys·te'ri·ous (mĭs·tēr'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *mysterium* mystery; cf. F. *mystérieux.* See 1st MYSTERY.] **1.** Of or pertaining to mystery; containing, conveying, intimating, or implying, a mystery; difficult or impossible to understand; obscure; enigmatical; as, a *mysterious* event, or person.
2. *Rare.* a Proper to a mystery or solemn rite. b Stirred by something inexplicable.
Syn. — Secret, occult, dark, abstruse, recondite, cabalistic, esoteric, unfathomable, impenetrable, inexplicable. — MYSTERIOUS, MYSTIC, INSCRUTABLE. That is MYSTERIOUS which excites, and at the same time baffles, wonder or curiosity; MYSTIC (see etym.) is frequently a poetical synonym for *mysterious;* it also suggests that which has secret or esoteric significance; as, "How dark the veil that intercepts the blaze of Heaven's *mysterious* purposes and ways!" (*Cowper*); a *mysterious* stranger; "an arm, clothed in white samite, *mystic,* wonderful" (*Tennyson*); "the ceremonial law, with all its *mystic* rites" (*Boyle*). That is INSCRUTABLE which is unfathomably obscure or enigmatical, or so mysterious as to defy interpretation; as, "The plaything of an *inscrutable* power, called Fortune" (*A. C. Bradley*). Cf. SECRET, RECONDITE, SUPERNATURAL, WEIRD.
Ant. — Explainable, understandable, comprehensible.
— **mys·te'ri·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **mys·te'ri·ous·ness,** *n.*

mys'ter·ize (mĭs'tĕr·īz), *v. t.* To make mysterious; to interpret mystically. — *v. i.* To cultivate mystery or a mysterious air.

mys'ter·y (mĭs'tĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* MYSTERIES (-ĭz). [L. *mysterium,* fr. Gr. *mystērion;* akin to Gr. *mystēs* one initiated in mysteries (prop., closemouthed), fr. *myein* to close, be shut (orig. of the lips), Lett. *musinât* to murmur, and to Gr. *my* a groan. See MUTE.] **1.** Something that has not been, or cannot be, explained; hence, something beyond human comprehension; a mysterious sacred thing.

We speak the wisdom of God in a *mystery.* 1 *Cor.* ii. 7.

2. A profound secret; something unknown to all, or concealed from some, and therefore exciting curiosity or wonder; an enigma; something that has not been, or cannot be, explained; — often used retrospectively of what has been but is no longer unexplained or unrevealed.

The sweet *mysteries* of maiden thought. *G. W. Cable.*

3. a Chiefly *pl.* The secret operations requisite or peculiar to an occupation or accomplishment; as, the *mysteries* of the trade. *Now Chiefly Satirical.* b *pl.* Rites, practices, or doctrine revealed only to initiates; as, the sacred *mysteries* of savage tribes.
4. Profound and inexplicable quality or character; incomprehensibility; as, the *mystery* of nature; inexplicable features or circumstances; as, wrapped in *mystery;* also, disposition to surround things with puzzling circumstances or secrecy; as, to despise *mystery* in a ruler.
5. *Obs.* a Miraculous or divine power; also, a purely spiritual form or interpretation; as, God present in a *mystery.* b A mystical or recondite significance. c A personal secret.
6. *Class. Relig.* a A secret religious rite to which none but duly initiated worshipers were admitted. Sacred objects were shown, formulas pronounced, and ritual acts (washing, eating and drinking, sacrificing) performed with a view to bettering the worshipers in this life and assuring them of life after death, through union with the god thus worshiped. b [*often cap.*] A cult characterized by such rites; — often called *mystery religion.* The chief Greek Mysteries were Orphic, Eleusinian, and Samothracian. In the Roman world, Mysteries from Egypt (Isis, Serapis), Asia Minor (the Great Mother, Attis, Sabazios), Syria (Adonis, Atargatis), and Persia (Mithras) also attracted large followings. Their members formed guilds or brotherhoods, of one sex or of both, which were of great importance in the life of the Empire and the development of Western religion.
7. *Drama.* [After F. *mystère.*] One of a class of medieval religious dramas based on Scriptural incidents, and usually centering in the life, death, and resurrection of Christ; also, this type of drama. These plays often grew into cycles, or series of single pageants (see PAGEANT, 1); as, the Chester *Mysteries.* Cf. MIRACLE PLAY, MORALITY, 7.
8. *Politics.* A state secret. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
9. *R.C. & Eastern Churches.* a The Mass or Divine Liturgy; — in the Eastern churches called the *Holy Mysteries.* b The Eucharist; more generally, in the Eastern churches, a sacrament. c An event in the life of Christ or his mother which serves as a subject for meditation during the recital of a decade of the rosary. There are fifteen mysteries, one for each decade and five for each chaplet.
10. *Theol.* A supposed truth or fact, of great religious import, which is beyond human comprehension, and expressible only in a dogma held to rest ultimately on supernatural revelation. Such, esp. in *R.C. Theol.,* are the doctrines of the Trinity, the Incarnation, and transubstantiation.

mys'ter·y (mĭs'tĕr·ĭ), *n.* [ML. *misterium* (after *mysterium;* cf. 1st MYSTERY), fr. *ministerium.* See MISTER a trade.] **1.** Assigned service; office; also, skill. *Obs.*
2. A trade; handicraft; art; craft; one's occupation or calling; also, a body of persons engaged in a particular trade, handicraft, or the like; a guild. *Archaic.*

Fie upon him, he will discredit our *mystery.* *Shak.*

mystery grass. The death camass.

Mystery of Edwin Drood, The (drōōd). A novel by Dickens, unfinished at his death (1870), on the disappearance and presumed murder of Edwin Drood.

mystery religion. See MYSTERY, 6.

mystery ship *or* **boat.** One of a class of vessels built in England during the World War to represent unprotected merchantmen, but having concealed heavy armament. They were intended to decoy submarines. Called also *hush boat, Q-ship,* etc.

mys'tes (mĭs'tēz), *n.; pl.* MYSTAI (-tī). [L., fr. Gr. *mystēs.*] *Gr. Relig.* An initiate in mysteries, esp. the mysteries of Demeter at Eleusis.

mys'tic (mĭs'tĭk), *adj.* [L. *mysticus,* fr. Gr. *mystikos* belonging to secret rites, fr. *mystēs* one initiated. See 1st MYSTERY.] **1.** = MYSTICAL, 1. *Now Rare.*
2. Of or pertaining to ancient mysteries as the Eleusinian; hence, designating or pertaining to any occult or esoteric rite, observance, religion, etc.

As from the Pythian's *mystic* cave of yore. *Byron.*

3. Of or pertaining to mysticism, mystics, the mystical experience, or the like; as, *mystic* state; the *mystic* way.
4. In various loose or weakened senses: a Baffling or incomprehensible to the understanding; mysterious. "The *mystic* gulf from God to man." *Emerson.* b Enigmatic; obscure; mystifying; also, vague; as, the *mystic* words of the stranger. c Inducing a feeling of awe, wonder, or the like; as, the *mystic* beauty of the night. d Having magical properties or associations; as, *mystic* numbers.
5. Secret; hidden; covert; disguised. *Obs.*
Syn. — Esoteric, occult, cabalistic. See MYSTERIOUS.

mys'tic, *n.* **1.** One having frequent mystical experiences; a follower, often an expounder, of a mystical way of life.
2. One initiated into a mystery. *Rare.*
3. One who holds or is dominated by a theory of mysticism.

mys'ti·cal (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* [See MYSTIC.] **1.** Having a spiritual meaning, existence, reality, or the like, neither apparent to the senses nor obvious to the intelligence, esp. of the unspiritual, unbelieving, uninitiated; pertaining to such a meaning, etc.; symbolical; anagogical; as, the church is the *mystical* body of Christ; the *mystical* interpretation of Scriptures; the *mystical* style of Blake.
2. a Of, resulting from, or manifesting an individual's direct or intimate knowledge of or communion with God through contemplation, vision, an inner light, or the like; as, *mystical* rapture; the *mystical* experience; also, concerned with or pertaining to such experiences; as, *mystical* theology. b Derived immediately rather than mediately; based upon intuition, insight, or similar subjective experience; — said of knowledge, religion, philosophy, etc.; as, the *mystical* character of Neoplatonism; the *mystical* religions of the East.
3. *Now Rare.* a Remote from ordinary human knowledge or comprehension; unintelligible; cryptic; enigmatic; obscure; also, furtive; secret. b = MYSTIC, *adj.,* 2.

mys'ti·cal'i·ty (mĭs'tĭ·kăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Mystical quality.

mys'ti·cal·ly (mĭs'tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* of MYSTIC, MYSTICAL.

Mys'ti·ce'te (mĭs'tĭ·sē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of MYSTICETI.

mys'ti·cete (mĭs'tĭ·sēt), *n.* [NL.] a The right whale of the Arctic. b One of the Mysticeti.

Mys'ti·ce'ti (mĭs'tĭ·sē'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mystikētos,* an obscure word in old editions of Aristotle, prob. for *mystakokētos* whale with a mustache. See MYSTACOCETE.] *Zool.* A suborder of Cetacea consisting of the whalebone whales. — **mys'ti·ce'tous** (-tŭs), *adj.*

mystic hexagram. *Geom.* See HEXAGRAM, 2.

mys'ti·cism (mĭs'tĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *mysticisme.*]
1. The theory, practice, or spirit of mystics. Cf. ECSTASY.
2. A theory of mystical knowledge; the doctrine or belief that direct knowledge of God, of spiritual truth, of ultimate reality, etc., is attainable through immediate intuition, insight, or illumination, and in a way differing from ordinary sense perception or ratiocination; as, nature *mysticism.*
3. Any type of theory asserting the possibility of attaining knowledge or power through faith or spiritual insight.
4. Hence, vague speculation; also, a vagary; a belief without foundation.

mys·tic'i·ty (mĭs·tĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Mystic quality.

mys'ti·co- (mĭs'tĭ·kō-). A combining form from Greek *mystikos,* mystic, denoting *mystical and,* as in **mys'ti·co-al'o·gor'ic, mys'ti·co-re·li'gious.**

mystic, *or* **sealed, will.** *Civil Law.* A will prepared by, or at the instance of, the testator, sealed up in an envelope, and acknowledged on the outside of the envelope.

mys·tif'i·cal·ly (mĭs·tĭf'ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* In a way intended to mystify.

mys'ti·fi·ca'tion (mĭs'tĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [F.] Act of mystifying; state or act of being mystified; also, something designed to, or that does, mystify.

mys'ti·fi·ca'tor (mĭs'tĭ·fĭ·kā'tĕr), *n.* One who mystifies.

mys'ti·fi·ca'to·ry (-kă'tō-rĭ), *adj.* Mystifying.

mys'ti·fi'er (-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which mystifies.

mys'ti·fy (mĭs'tĭ·fī), *v. t.;* MYS'TI·FIED (-fīd); MYS'TI·FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *mystifier.* See MYSTIC; -FY.] **1.** To

---

myrt, *n.* [F. *myrte.*] Myrtle. *Obs.*
myrtiform fossa. *Anat.* = INCISIVE FOSSA.
myr'tle-leaved, *adj.* See [-LEAVED.]
myr'tle-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
myscheant. + MESCHANT.
my·self', *n.* [F. *mysteriarch.*] Dial. vars. of MYSELF.
my sirs. See SIRS.
myso-. Erron. var. of MISO-, as in **my·sog'y·nism, my·sos'o·phist.**
Mys'ta·co·ce'te (mĭs'tȧ·kō·sē'tē), **Mys'ta·co·ce'ti** (-sē'tĭ), *n. pl.* [NL. (rationalized forms of MYSTICETE), fr. Gr. *mystax* mustache + *kētos* whale.] *Zool.* = MYSTICETI.
myst, *n.* = MYSTIC.
mys'tae (mĭs'tē), **mys'tai** (-tī), *n. pl.* of MYSTES.
[**mys'ta·go'gus** (mĭs'tȧ·gō'gŭs), *n.* [L.] = MYSTAGOGUE.
mys'ti·cal·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mys'ti·cize (mĭs'tĭ·sīz), *v. i. & t.* See -IZE.
mys'tic·ly, *adv.* of MYSTIC.
Mystic Shrine, Order of the. See SHRINE, *n.,* 8.
mys·tif'ic, *n.* = MYSTIFICATOR.
mys'ti·fied'ly, *adv.* of MYSTIFIED.

involve in mystery; to make obscure or difficult to understand; as, to *mystify* a passage of Scripture; also, to embellish mystically or fancifully, as fact.
2. To perplex the mind of: to puzzle; to bewilder; to impose upon the credulity of; as, to *mystify* an opponent.
Syn. — See PUZZLE.
— **mys'ti·fy'ing·ly**, *adv.*

my'ta·cism (mĭ'tȧ·sĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *mytakismos.* Cf. METACISM.] Excessive or wrong use of the letter *m*, or of the sound it represents, as in writing or in defective speech.

myth (mĭth; *Brit. also* mīth), *n.* Also **mythe.** [Gr. *mythos* myth, fable, tale, talk, speech, of uncert. origin; cf. F. *mythe.*] **1.** A story, the origin of which is forgotten, that ostensibly relates historical events, which are usually of such character as to serve to explain some practice, belief, institution, or natural phenomenon. Myths are especially associated with religious rites and beliefs, so that mythology is generally reckoned a part of religion; a nonreligious story of mythical character is generally called a *fable* or a *folk tale.* Among the classes of myths commonly distinguished are: ***culture myths***, comprising stories in which some hero (man, god, or animal) is said to have imparted the arts of life to man; ***nature myths***, in which phenomena of nature are fictively described, esp. as to their origin; ***theogonic myths***, narrating the origins of gods; ***etiological myths***, stories of fictive events given as causes of given rites or customs. Cf. EUHEMERISM.
2. a A similar story invented as a veiled explanation of a truth; a parable or allegory; esp., one of Plato's philosophical allegories. **b** The theme or plot of a mythical tale occurring in forms differing only in detail.
3. A person or thing existing only in imagination, or whose actual existence is not verifiable.
4. Myths collectively; mythical matter.
Syn. — MYTH, LEGEND cannot always be sharply distinguished. In general, a MYTH deals with the actions of gods or of beings conceived as divine or possessed of divine attributes; a LEGEND, though it may include supernatural incidents, concerns human beings, and often some definite locality. See FABLE, FABULOUS, TRADITIONAL.

myth'i·cal (mĭth'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also **myth'ic** (-ĭk). [L. *mythicus*, fr. Gr. *mythikos.* See MYTH.] **1.** Based on, or described in, a myth or myths; of the nature of a myth; having or having had no existence except in myths or imaginative traditional stories; also, arbitrarily invented; imaginary; as, a *mythical* championship team.
The *mythic* turf where danced the nymphs. *Mrs. Browning.*
2. Characterized by or using myths or invention; characterizing narratives, esp. of supernatural events, as myths.
Syn. — See FABULOUS. **Ant.** — Actual, real.
— **myth'i·cal'i·ty** (-kăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **myth'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*
— **myth'i·cal·ness**, *n.*

myth'i·cal·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Belief in myths.

myth'i·cism (mĭth'ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* The theory that accounts of supernatural or miraculous events are mythical.

myth'i·cist (mĭth'ĭ·sĭst), *n.* A student or interpreter of myths; also, an adherent of mythicism. — **myth'i·cist**, *adj.*

myth'i·cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To turn into myth or envelop in myths; also, to represent as mythical or fabricated as a myth. — **myth'i·ciz'er** (-sīz'ĕr), *n.*

myth'i·co- (mĭth'ĭ·kō-). A combining form for *mythic*, denoting *mythical and*, as in **myth'i·co–his·tor'i·cal, myth'i·co–phil'o·soph'i·cal, myth'i·co–ro·man'tic.**

myth'i·fy (mĭth'ĭ·fī), *v. t.* [See MYTH; -FY.] To make myth of. — **myth'i·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

myth'ist (mĭth'ĭst), *n.* A mythmaker; a mythicist.

myth'o- (mĭth'ō-). A combining form, Greek *mytho-*, from *mythos*, meaning *fable, legend*, denoting: **a** *Myth, myths*, as in *mythology, mythogenesis.* **b** *Mythical and*, as in **myth'o·his·tor'ic, myth'o·pas'to·ral.**

myth'o·clast (mĭth'ŏ·klăst), *n.* [*mytho-* + *-clast.*] One who decries myths. — **myth'o·clas'tic** (-klăs'tĭk), *adj.*

myth'o·gen'e·sis (mĭth'ŏ·jĕn'ē·sĭs), *n.* Also **my·thog'e·ny** (mĭ·thŏj'ē·nĭ). [NL., fr. *mytho-* + *-genesis.*] The formation or production of myths; also, the tendency to make myths.

my·thog'o·ny (mĭ·thŏg'ŏ·nĭ; mĭ-), *n.* [*mytho-* + *-gony.*] The science or study of the origin of myths. — **myth'o·gon'ic** (mĭth'ŏ·gŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

my·thog'ra·pher (-thŏg'rȧ·fĕr), *n.* Also **myth'o·graph** (-mĭth'ŏ·grăf; 83). [Gr. *mythographos*, fr. *mythos* myth + *graphein* to write.] A mythmaker; also, a writer about myths.

my·thog'ra·phy (-fĭ), *n.* The graphic expression of myth, as in art; also, descriptive mythology. — **-ra·phist** (-fĭst), *n.*

myth'o·green' (mĭth'ŏ·grēn'), *n.* A color, yellowish yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

myth'o·he·ro'ic (mĭth'ŏ·hē·rō'ĭk), *adj.* Celebrating the deeds of heroes of myths. *Rare.*

myth'o·lo·ge'ma (mĭth'ŏ·lō·jē'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. *mythologēma.*] Writing preserving a myth.

my·thol'o·ger (mĭ·thŏl'ŏ·jĕr), *n.* Also **myth'o·lo'gi·an** (mĭth'ŏ·lō'jĭ·ăn). A mythologist.

myth'o·log'ic (mĭth'ŏ·lŏj'ĭk), *n.* A character or tale of mythology. *Obs.*

myth'o·log'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also **myth'o·log'ic** (-ĭk). [LL. *mythologicus*, fr. Gr. *mythologikos.*] Of or pertaining to mythology or myths; treated of in mythology; mythical; fabulous. — **myth'o·log'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

my·thol'o·gist (mĭ·thŏl'ŏ·jĭst; mĭ-), *n.* [Cf. F. *mythologiste.*] One versed in mythology or myths; a mythmaker.

my·thol'o·gize (-jīz), *v.;* -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). *Intransitive:* **1.** To relate, classify, and explain, or attempt to explain, myths; to write about myths.
2. To construct and propagate myths.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To explain the mythological references or the symbolical significance of. *Obs.*
2. To build a myth round; to make the subject of mythical treatment; also to represent mythologically or as mythological; to mythicize.
— **my·thol'o·giz'er** (-jīz'ĕr), *n.*

myth'o·logue (mĭth'ŏ·lŏg; 185), *n.* [See MYTHOLOGY.] A myth. *Rare.*

my·thol'o·gy (mĭ·thŏl'ŏ·jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [F. or LL.; F. *mythologie*, fr. LL. *mythologia*, fr. Gr. *mythologia*, fr. *mythos* fable, myth + *logos* speech, discourse.]
1. a *Obs.* The symbolical significance or explanation, as of a myth. **b** *Now Rare.* An allegorical narrative; a myth.
2. A body of myths; esp., the collective myths describing the gods of a people, esp. demigods and legendary human beings in stories which involve supernatural elements.
3. The science which treats of myths; a treatise on myths.

myth'o·ma'ni·a (mĭth'ŏ·mā'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *mytho-* + *-mania.*] *Psychopathol.* An abnormal propensity for lying and exaggerating. — **-ma'ni·ac** (-ăk), *n. & adj.*

my·thom'e·ter (mĭ·thŏm'ē·tĕr; mĭ-), *n.* [*mytho-* + *-meter.*] A measure for judging myths. *Rare.*

my·thon'o·my (mĭ·thŏn'ŏ·mĭ; mĭ-), *n.* [*mytho-* + *-nomy.*] The science of the laws of myth development.

myth'o·poe'ic, myth'o·pe'ic (mĭth'ŏ·pē'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *mythopoios* making myths, fr. *mythos* myth + *poiein* to make.] Making or producing myths; giving rise to myths. — **myth'o·poe'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **myth'o·poe'ist, -pe'ist** (-pē'ĭst), *n.*

myth'o·po'em (-pō'ĕm; -ĭm; 119), *n.* A mythological poem.

myth'o·po·e'sis (-pō·ē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *mytho-* + *-poiesis.*] Mythmaking.

myth'o·po'et (-pō'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* A mythmaker.

myth'o·po·et'ic (-pō·ĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [*mytho-* + Gr. *poiētikos* able to make.] Mythopoeic.

myth'o·po'et·ize (-pō'ĕt·īz; -pō'ĭt·īz), *v. i.* To make myths.

myth'o·po'et·ry (-pō'ĕt·rĭ; -pō'ĭt-), *n.* Also **myth'o·po'e·sy** (-pō'ē·sĭ). Mythological poetry.

Myt'i·la'ce·a (mĭt'ĭ·lā'shē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MYTILUS.] *Zool.* A suborder of bivalve mollusks of the order Filibranchia, nearly coextensive with the family *Mytilidae.*—**myt'i·la'cean** (-shăn), *adj. & n.* — **myt'i·la'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

myt'i·lo·tox'ine (-lō·tŏk'sēn; -sĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-in.** [*Mytilus* + *-toxic.*] *Biochem.* A poisonous base, $C_5H_{14}NO_3$, found in the common mussel.

Myt'i·lus (mĭt'ĭ·lŭs), *n.* [L., a sea mussel, fr. Gr. *mytilos.*] *Zool.* A cosmopolitan genus of usually smooth-shelled marine mussels which live attached to rocks, wharves, etc., including the common edible species *M. edulis.* It is the type of a family, **My·til'i·dae** (mĭ·tĭl'ĭ·dē), of the suborder Mytilacea. — **myt'i·lid** (mĭt'ĭ·lĭd), *n. & adj.* — **my·til'i·form** (mĭ·tĭl'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* — **myt'i·loid** (mĭt'ĭ·loid), *adj. & n.*

myx-. = MYXO- (which see), as in:

myxadenitis	**myxaemia**	**myxasthenia**
myxadenoma	**myxangitis**	**myxemia**

myx'a (mĭk'sȧ), *n.* [L., a lamp nozzle, fr. Gr. *myxa.*]
1. *Zool.* The fused distal end of the lower mandible of a bird. *Rare.*
2. = SEBESTEN, 1 **a.**

-myx'a (-mĭk'sȧ). [NL.] *Zool.* Comb. form from Greek *myxa*, mucus, slime, used in generic names of protozoa.

myx'a·moe'ba (mĭk'sȧ·mē'bȧ), *n.* [NL. See MYXO-; AMOEBA.] *Bot. & Zool.* A uninucleate, naked, individual myxomycete which lacks flagella or cilia but creeps like an amoeba.

myx'e·de'ma, myx'oe·de'ma (mĭk'sĕ·dē'mȧ), *n.* [NL. See MYXO-; EDEMA.] *Med.* A diseased condition of the skin, characterized by dryness and esp. a firm, inelastic swelling produced by a mucoid change in the connective tissue. It is due to insufficiency of thyroid function from any cause, and is commonly associated with other signs of hypothyroidism. Also, the morbid state of hypothyroidism characterized by this condition of the skin. — **-dem'a·toid** (-dĕm'ȧ·toid), **-dem'a·tous** (-dĕm'ȧ·tŭs; -dē'mȧ·tŭs), **-dem'ic** (-dĕm'ĭk), *adj.*

Myx·i'ne (mĭks·ī'nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *myxinos* slime fish, fr. *myxa* slime.] *Zool.* The genus containing the typical hagfishes, distinguished by having on each side only a single external gill opening. It constitutes a family, **Myx·in'i·dae** (-ĭn'ĭ·dē). — **myx'i·noid** (mĭk'sĭ·noid), *adj. & n.*

myx'o (mĭk'sō), *n. Bot.* A myxomycete. *Collog.*

myx'o- (mĭk'sō-), **myx-.** [See MUCUS.] A combining form, Greek *myxo-, myx-*, from *myxa*, meaning *mucus, slime*, as in *Myxo*mycetes, *myx*oma; specif., *Med.:* **a** *A mucous gland*, as in *myx*adenitis. **b** *Mucous tissue*, as in *myxo*cyte. **c** *Myxoma blended with another* (specified) *tumor*, as in the following, which can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

myxoblastoma	**myxofibroma**	**myxomyoma**
myxochondroma	**myxofibrosarcoma**	**myxoneuroma**
myxochondrosarcoma	**myxoglioma**	**myxopapilloma**
myxocystoma	**myxoinoma**	**myxorrhea**
myxoenchondroma	**myxolipoma**	**myxosarcoma**

Myx'o·bac·te'ri·a'ce·ae (mĭk'sō·băk·tē'rĭ·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *myxo-* + *bacteria* + *-aceae.*] *Bot.* A family of rod-shaped, vegetable microorganisms, commonly classed as bacteria, but in many respects intermediate between them and the slime molds. By a gelatinous secretion they form motile, plasmodiumlike aggregations, before passing into a cyst-producing or resting stage. The family is coextensive with an order, **Myx'o·bac·te'ri·a'les** (-ā'lēz). — **myx'o·bac·te'ri·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Myx'o·coc'cus (-kŏk'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *myxo-* + *-coccus.*] *Bacteriol.* A genus of bacteria of the family Myxobacteriaceae, in which the rodlike cells are transformed into cocciform spores. The species, as *M. rubescens*, occur on manure or decaying matter.

myx'o·cyte (mĭk'sō·sīt), *n.* [*myxo-* + *-cyte.*] *Anat.* A stellate cell characterizing mucous tissue.

myx'o·flag'el·late (-flăj'ĕ·lāt), *n. Bot. & Zool.* A uninucleate individual myxomycete possessing a flagellum.

myx'o·gas'ter (-găs'tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. *myxo-* + Gr. *gastēr* stomach.] A slime mold or myxomycete.

Myx'o·gas·tra'les (mĭk'sō·găs·trā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *myxo-* + Gr. *gastēr, gastros*, stomach.] *Bot.* The largest order of slime molds (class Myxomycetes), including species that form a true plasmodium from which walled spores are developed in aethalia or sporangia.

myx'oid (mĭk'soid), *adj.* [*myx-* + *-oid.*] Like mucus.

myx·o'ma (mĭks·ō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -OMATA (-tȧ), -OMAS (-mȧz). [NL., fr. *myx-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A soft, gelatinous tumor made up of a mucinous type of connective tissue resembling that found in the umbilical cord. — **myx·om'a·tous** (mĭks·ŏm'ȧ·tŭs; -ō'mȧ·tŭs), *adj.*

myx·o'ma·to'sis (mĭks·ō'mȧ·tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *myxoma* + *-osis.*] *Med.* **a** A condition characterized by the presence of myxomata in the body. **b** Mucoid degeneration.

Myx'o·my·ce'tes (mĭk'sō·mĭ·sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *myxo-* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* A class of peculiar organisms, the slime molds, sometimes considered to be animals (Mycetozoa), but commonly regarded as plants and included by some botanists in the phylum Thallophyta, by others separated as a distinct phylum (Myxophyta). Except for a few parasitic species, they are found on damp earth and decaying vegetable matter, and consist of naked masses of protoplasm, which creep very slowly over the surface and ingest solid food. Ultimately these masses (*plasmodia*) come to rest and organize spores which give rise to peculiar bodies known as *myxamoebae*, which again form plasmodia. The class is usually held to contain the orders Acrasiales and Myxogastrales, and, formerly, also Plasmodiophorales. — **myx'o·my·cete'** (mĭk'sō·mĭ·sēt'), *n.* — **myx'o·my·ce'tous** (-sē'tŭs), *adj.*

Myx'o·phyc'e·ae (-fĭs'ē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* The Cyanophyceae.

Myx·oph'y·ta (mĭks·ŏf'ĭ·tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *myxo-* + *-phyta.*] *Bot.* A phylum of the plant kingdom consisting of the single class Myxomycetes (which see).

myx'o·po'di·um (mĭk'sō·pō'dĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -PODIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Zool.* A pseudopodium which tends to branch or anastomose, characteristic of the Foraminifera, Radiolaria, and Mycetozoa.

Myx'o·spon'gi·da (-spŏn'jĭ·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *myxo-* + Gr. *spongia* sponge.] *Zool.* A division of sponges (Demospongiae) without either spicules or horny fibers.

myx'o·spore (mĭk'sō·spōr; 181), *n. Bot.* A spore formed in the sporangium of a myxomycete. — **myx·os'po·rous** (mĭks·ŏs'pō·rŭs), *adj.*

Myx'o·spo·rid'i·a (mĭk'sō·spō·rĭd'ĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MYXO-; -SPORE.] *Zool.* An order of Sporozoa in which the trophic, or growing, phase is amoeboid and multinuclear. They are typically parasites of cold-blooded vertebrates. — **myx'o·spo·rid'i·an** (-ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

Myx'o·spo'ri·um (mĭk'sō·spō'rĭ·ŭm; 181), *n.* [NL., fr. *myxo-* + *-sporium.*] *Bot.* A form genus of imperfect fungi (order Melanconiales), similar to those of the genus *Gloeosporium* and growing on bark. *M. corticolum* causes a superficial canker of the apple and pear.

myx'o·the'ca (-thē'kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *myxo-* + *-theca.*] *Zool.* The horny sheath of the end of a bird's lower mandible.

-myza, -myzon. [NL.] *Zool.* Combining forms from Greek *myzein*, to suck, in generic names, *-myza*, esp. in entomology.

My'zo·den'dron (mĭ'zō·dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *myzein* to suck + *-dendron.*] *Bot.* A small genus of Chilean and Patagonian plants constituting the family **My'zo·den·dra'ce·ae** (-dĕn·drā'sē·ē) (order Santalales). They resemble the mistletoe. — **my'zo·den·dra'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

My·zos'to·ma (mĭ·zŏs'tō·mȧ; mĭ'-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *myzein* to suck + *-stoma.*] *Zool.* A genus of curious parasitic animals found on crinoids and starfishes, by some considered related to the chaetopod worms, by others to the arachnids. Their body is short, unsegmented, and disk-shaped, with ten or more pairs of cirri around the margin and four pairs of suckers and five pairs of hook-bearing parapodia on the under side. With the related genus *Stelechopus* it constitutes a family, **My'zo·stom'i·dae** (mĭ'zō·stŏm'ĭ·dē), and usually a group of higher rank, **My'zo·sto'ma·ta** (-stō'mȧ·tȧ; -stŏm'ȧ-), or **My'zo·stom'i·da** (-stŏm'ĭ·dȧ). — **my·zos'to·mid** (mĭ·zŏs'tō·mĭd; mĭ'-), *adj. & n.* — **my'zo·stom'i·dan** (mĭ'zō·stŏm'ĭ·dăn), *adj.* — **my'zo·stom'a·tous** (-stŏm'ȧ·tŭs; -stō'mȧ-), *adj.* — **my·zos'tome** (mĭ·zŏs'tōm; mĭ'-), *n.* — **my·zos'to·mous** (mĭ·zŏs'tō·mŭs; mĭ'-), *adj.*

---

myth'ism (mĭth'ĭz'm), *n.* = MYTHICISM.
myth'ize, *v. t.* = MYTHICIZE.
myth'land', *n.* See -LAND.
myth'mak'er, *n.* See MAKER. — **myth'mak'ing**, *n. & adj.*
my'thos (mī'thŏs), *n.* [Gr.] Also **my'thus** (mī'thŭs), *n.* [NL.] = MYTH.
my·thought'. [Written also as two words.] Obs. past tense of METHINKS.
Myt'i·li·as'pis (mĭt'ĭ·lĭ·ăs'pĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mytilos* mussel + *aspis* shield.] Syn. of LEPIDOSAPHES.
Myx'i·noi'de·i (mĭk'sĭ·noi'dē·ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *myxinos* a smooth sea fish + *eidos* form.] *Zool.* Syn. of HYPEROTRETA.
Myx'o·bac·te'ri·a, *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of MYXOBACTERIALES.
myx'oe·de'ma. Var. of MYXEDEMA.
Myx'o·gas'ter·es (mĭk'sō·găs'tĕr·ēz), **Myx'o·gas'tres** (-trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syns. of MYXOGASTRALES.
— **myx'o·gas'tric** (-trĭk), **myx'o·gas'trous** (-trŭs), *adj.*
Myx'o·my·ce·ta'les (-mĭ'sē·tā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of MYXOBACTERIALES.
Myx·op'o·da (mĭks·ŏp'ō·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *myxo-* + *-poda.*] *Zool.* Syn. of RHIZOPODA. — **myx'o·pod** (mĭk'sō·pŏd), *adj. & n.* — **myx·op'o·dan** (mĭks·ŏp'ō·dăn), **myx·op'o·dous** (-dŭs), *adj.*
myx'o·poi·e'sis, *n.* See MYXO- b.
Myx'o·spon'gi·ae (-sō·spŏn'jĭ·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] = MYXOSPONGIDA. — **myx'o·spon'gi·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.*
Myx'o·spo'ri·di'i·da (-spō'rĭ·dĭ'ĭ·dȧ; 181), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of MYXOSPORIDIA.
Myx'o·thal·loph'y·ta (-thăl·lŏf'ĭ·tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MYXO-; THALLOPHYTE.] Syn. of MYXOPHYTA.
My'xo·my'ia (mĭ'zō·mĭ'yȧ), *n.* [NL.] See ANOPHELINAE.
My·zon'tes (mĭ·zŏn'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *myzein* to suck.] *Zool.* Syn. of CYCLOSTOMATA. — **my'zont** (mĭ'zŏnt), *adj. & n.*

N

N, n (ĕn), *n.; pl.* N's, n's, Ns, ns (ĕnz). **1.** The fourteenth letter of the English alphabet. It comes through the Latin from the Greek *nu* (*ny*), which took it from the Phoenician (Hebrew *nūn*). It represents either of two voiced nasal continuants: one, as in *new, ran,* commonly classed as a *dental,* though usually formed in English with the oral passage closed by bringing the tip of the tongue against the gums back of the upper front teeth; the other, before the sound of *k* or *g,* as in *sink, conquer, single,* formed with the oral closure between the back of the tongue and the velum, and hence commonly classed as a *velar.* The latter sound is the same as that of *ng* in *sing.* N sometimes has syllabic value, as in *risen* (rĭz'n), *ridden* (rĭd'n). It is silent in some words after *m,* as in *hymn, autumn.* See *Pron.,* §§ 174–178. In cognate words English *n* corresponds to German *n,* Latin *n,* Greek *n,* Sanskrit *n,* as in night, G. nacht, L. *nox,* Gr. *nyx,* Skr. *nakta,* nakti. See ALPHABET.

2. a An instance of the letter N, n, printed, written, painted, etc. b A printer's type, a stamp, etc., for the letter N, n. c The sound, or any sound, of the letter N. d *[cap.]* In medieval Roman numerals, 90 or, in the form $\overline{N}$, 90,000. e See L, 2 d.

3. Anything having the shape of the letter N.

4. *Chem.* a *[cap.]* Nitrogen. b *[often not cap.; ital.]* Normal: as, *n*-hexyl; — used esp. with reference to solutions; as, $\frac{N}{10}$, $\frac{n}{10}$ or 0.1*N* (denoting a solution of one-tenth normal strength), etc. c *[cap. and usually ital.]* Distinguishing certain derivatives of nitrogenous organic compounds in which the hydrogen directly united to the *nitrogen* is replaced; as, *N*-methylpyrrole. d *Physics & Chem.* *[not cap.]* Refractive index.

5. *Math.* *[not cap.]* An indefinite number; esp., a constant integer denoting degree, order, class, or power, as of an equation, curve, or any algebraic expression. See NTH.

6. *Print.* = 2d EN, 3.

7. As a *symbol,* used to denote or indicate anyone or anything arbitrarily or conveniently so designated, esp. as the thirteenth or (see K, *n.,* 4) fourteenth in order or class.

8. As an *abbreviation:* see *Abbreviations,* in Appendix.

N, n, *adj.* **1.** Thirteenth or (see K, *adj.,* 1) fourteenth in order or class; as, Battery *N.*

2. *[cap.]* Having the form of capital N.

n-. = NE, not; — used initially in combinations, as *nam, nad, nas* (ne am, ne had, ne was). *Obs.*

-n. The past-participle ending of some strong verbs, as blown, known. Cf. 2d -EN.

na (nä; nȧ), *adv.* [See NO, *adv.*] No; by no means. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial.* — *conj.* *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial.* a That . . . not; nor. b Than.

naam (nām), *n.* [AS. *nām,* fr. ON. *nām* a taking. Cf. NIMBLE.] *Early Eng. Law.* Distraint of chattels, or things distrained. — *v. t. & i.* To make naam; to distrain.

Na'a·man (nā'ȧ·mȧn), *n.* [Heb. *Na'ămān.*] **1.** Literally, pleasantness; — masc. proper name.

2. A Syrian captain cured of leprosy by Elisha. 2 *Kings* v.

Na·as'senes (nȧ·ăs'ēnz), *n.* One of the Ophite group of Gnostic sects.

nab (năb), *n.* [ON. *nabbr.*] **1.** Any projecting part of an eminence, as a peak, promontory, etc. *Scot.*

2. a The shoulder of the bolt of a lock on which the key acts to shoot the bolt. b The keeper of a door lock.

3. *Firearms.* The cock of a gunlock. *Rare.*

nab, *n.* [Cf. NOB, KNOB.] The head; also, a hat. *Obs. Slang.*

nab (năb), *v. t.;* NABBED (năbd); NAB'BING. [Cf. NAP to seize.] *Slang.* a To catch or seize in arrest, as a criminal. b To seize or catch suddenly; to snatch away, grab.

nab (năb), *v. t. & i.* [Var. of KNAB.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a To nibble. b To speak mincingly.

nab (năb). Scot. var. of NOB, a notable person.

Na'bal (nā'bȧl), *n.* [Heb. *nābāl* ignoble, churlish.] a *Bib.* A churlish, evil-doing, wealthy sheep owner, who refused to pay tribute to David for protecting his flocks, and was saved from David's vengeance by the wisdom of his wife, Abigail, whom David later married. 1 *Sam.* XXV. b Hence, a churlish or niggardly man; a miser. — **Na'bal·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Na'bal·ite** (-īt), *n.* — **Na'bal·it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

Na'ba·loi (nä'bä·loi), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a pagan people of northern Luzon. See IGOROT, *n.*

Nab'a·tae'an, Nab'a·te'an (năb'ȧ·tē'ăn), *n.* a An Arab of an ancient kingdom to the east and southeast of Palestine, which lasted from about 312 B.C. to 106 A.D., when it was made a Roman province. b The dialect of Aramaic spoken by the Nabataeans as shown in their inscriptions. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES. — **Nab'a·tae'an, Nab'a·te'an,** *adj.*

nab'ber (năb'ẽr), *n.* One who nabs.

nabk (năbk; nŭbk), *n.* A Christ's-thorn (*Z. jujuba*).

nab'la (năb'lȧ), *n.* [Gr., of Sem. origin. See NEBEL.] **1.** An ancient stringed instrument, either a Hebrew harp of ten or twelve strings, or an Egyptian lute.

2. *Math.* The Hamiltonian operator ∇, or $i\frac{\partial}{\partial x}+j\frac{\partial}{\partial y}+k\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$, which applied to any scalar-point function gives the gradient vector which furnishes the rate and direction of its most rapid change at each point in space.

na'bob (nā'bŏb), *n.* [Hind. *navvāb, navāb,* colloq. *nabāb,* fr. Ar. *nuwwāb,* pl. of *nā'ib* viceregent, governor. Cf. NAWAB.] **1.** A native deputy or viceroy in India; a governor of a province of the Mogul empire.

2. One who returns to Europe from the East with great riches; hence, any man of great wealth.

3. A woman in opulent garment. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

na'bob'er·y (nā'bŏb'ẽr·ĭ; nä·bŏb'ẽr·ĭ), *n.* Also **na'bob·ry** (nā'bŏb·rĭ). Nabobs collectively; the characteristics of nabobs; also, a region in which nabobs abound.

na'bob·ess (nā'bŏb·ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A female nabob or a woman of a nabob's family.

na·bob'i·cal (nȧ·bŏb'ĭ·kȧl), **na'bob·ish** (nā'bŏb·ĭsh), *adj.* Like, or pertaining to, a nabob. — **na'bob·ish·ly,** *adv.*

na'bob·ism (nā'bŏb·ĭz'm), *n.* State or fact of being a nabob; the traits, collectively, of a nabob.

Nab'o·ni'dus (năb'ō·nī'dŭs), *n.* The last Semitic king (556–539 B.C.) of Babylon and, according to inscriptions, the father of Belshazzar.

Na'both (nā'bŏth; -bōth), *n.* *Bib.* Owner of a vineyard which Ahab coveted and seized at the instigation of Jezebel, who caused Naboth to be stoned to death. 1 *Kings* XXI. Hence, **Na'both's vine'yard'** (-bŏths; -bōths), any greatly coveted thing.

Na·bo'thi·an (nȧ·bō'thĭ·ăn), *adj.* [After M. *Naboth* (1675–1721), Ger. anatomist.] Of, pert. to, or designating the mucous glands of the cervix uteri, esp. when occluded and dilated; as, *Nabothian* cysts.

nabs (năbz), *n.* [Cf. 2d & 5th NAB, NIBS.] A person; — in such phrases as *my nabs,* that is, my good fellow, my friend, or the like. *Slang.*

nac'a·rat (năk'ȧ·rȧt), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *nacarado,* fr. *nácar* mother-of-pearl. See NACRE.] a The color geranium lake. b Fine linen or crepe dyed of this color.

nac'a·rine (năk'ȧ·rĭn; -rēn), *n.* [See NACARAT.] The color geranium lake.

nace (nās), *adj.* [ON. *neiss.*] Ashamed; destitute; — used in connection with *naked.* *Obs. exc. Scot.*

na·celle' (nȧ·sĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *navicella,* dim. fr. L. *navis* ship. See NAVY.] **1.** A small boat. *Obs.*

2. An enclosed shelter on an aircraft for passengers or for a power plant.

Nach'i·toch (năk'ĭ·tŏsh), **Natch'i·toches** (năk'ĭ·tŏsh), *n.* An Indian of one of the chief tribes of the Caddo Confederacy. See CADDO.

Nach'schlag' (näk'shläk'), *n.* [G.] *Music.* a A grace note occurring in the unaccented parts of the measure and beating its time from the preceding note. b The auxiliary note or notes at the close of a trill.

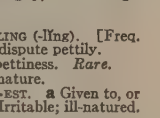

Nachschlag a.

‖nacht'maal' (näkt'mäl'), *n.* [D.] Literally, evening meal; hence, the Lord's Supper, or an observance of it. *S. Africa.*

Na'cio·na·lis'ta (nä'syō·nȧ·lĕs'tȧ; 103), *adj.* [PhillippineSp.] In the Philippines, designating the Nationalist party or principles. See NATIONALIST, *n.,* a. — **Na'cio·na·lis'ta,** *n.*

nack'et (năk'ĕt), *n.* [F. *naquet.*] A caddie at tennis; hence, a saucy boy. *Scot.*

nack'et, *n.* A light lunch; a small cake or the like. *Scot.*

na'cre (nā'kẽr), *n.* [F., fr. It. *nacchera,* fr. ML. *nacchara,* fr. Ar. *naqqārah* drum; cf. Ar. *naqīr* hollowed. Cf. NAKER.] **1.** A shellfish that yields mother-of-pearl.

2. In various shells, the iridescent inner layer consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate deposited in thin overlapping sheets with some organic matter, esp. conchiolin; mother-of-pearl.

3. = ESSENCE D'ORIENT.

‖na'cré' (nȧ'krā'), *adj.* [F. See NACRE.] *Art.* Having the peculiar iridescence of nacre, or mother-of-pearl.

na'cred (nā'kẽrd), *adj.* Lined with nacre; like nacre.

na'cre·ous (nā'krē·ŭs), *adj.* Also **na'crous** (-krŭs), **na'cry** (-krĭ). [See NACRE.] Consisting of or resembling nacre; pearly.

na'crine (nā'krĭn; -krīn), *adj.* Like, or pertaining to, nacre. — *n.* The iridescent hue of nacre.

Na'dab (nā'dăb). *Bib.* A King of Israel. 1 *Kings* XV. 25.

na'dir (nā'dẽr; also, *Brit.,* nā'dẽr), *n.* [OF., fr. Ar. *naẓīr* (*al-samt;* cf. ZENITH) opposite (the zenith).] **1.** That point of the celestial sphere directly under the place where one stands, and directly opposite to the zenith; the inferior pole of the horizon.

2. The lowest point; the time of greatest depression.

3. Short for **nadir of temperature.** The lowest attainable temperature, about 7° absolute.

na'dir·al (nā'dẽr·ȧl), *adj.* Pertaining to the nadir.

nad'or·ite (năd'ẽr·īt), *n.* [From Jebel *Nador,* department of Constantine, Algeria.] *Mineral.* A brownish-yellow lead chloride and stibnite, $PbClSbO_4$.

nae'gate (nā'gāt), **nae'gait, nae'gates** (-gāts). [See NAE, *adj.;* GATE a way.] *Scot. & N. of Eng.* a Nowhere. b In no way.

Naem'ō·rhe'dus (nĕm'ō·rē'dŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nemus, nemoris,* grove + *haedus* kid.] *Zool.* A genus of goat antelopes consisting of the serows. See SEROW. It is the type of a subfamily, **Naem'o·rhe·di'nae** (-rē·dī'nē), which includes the Rocky Mountain goat. — **naem'o·rhe'dine** (-rē'dĭn; -dīn), *adj.*

nag (năg), *n.* [ME. *nagge;* cf. D. *negge.*] **1.** A small horse; a pony; hence, any horse; — now derogatory.

2. A wanton; — in contempt. *Obs.*

3. See HARVEST HOME.

nag, *v. t. & i.;* NAGGED (năgd); NAG'GING (năg'ĭng). [Of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. & Nor. *nagga;* akin to LG. *naggen,* and ult. to E. GNAW.] **1.** To gnaw; to ache as if from gnawing. *Dial. Eng.*

2. To annoy by petty faultfinding; to irritate by persistent scolding or urging; to fret pertinaciously.

nag (năg), *n.* Act of nagging; nagging conduct or speech.

nag. Var. of KNAG, a projection.

nag (năg), **na'ga** (nä'gȧ), *n.* [Hind. *nāg,* Skr. *nāga.* Cf. NAGA.] A snake; esp. the cobra.

Na'ga (nä'gȧ), *n.* [Skr. *nāga* serpent.] **1.** *Hindu Myth.* A member of a race of semihuman serpents, genii of the waters and rain, inhabiting a magnificent subaqueous kingdom, under the rule of Shesha, the sacred serpent of Vishnu.

2. a One of a group of tribes in the Naga Hills, Assam. b Their language. See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES, *Table.*

3. (*pron.* nä'gä) [Hind. *nāgā.*] A Hindu mendicant of one of various sects, some of whom formerly carried arms.

na'ga (nä'gä), *n.* Narra.

na'gaed wood (nä'gȧd). Honduras rosewood. *Trade Term.*

na·gai'ka (nȧ·gī'kȧ), *n.* [Russ. *nagaĭka.*] A thick, tightly twisted whip, used by Cossacks.

na·ga'na (nȧ·gä'nȧ), *n.* [Zulu u(lu)-*nakane.*] *Veter.* A disease of live stock caused by trypanosomes (*Trypanosoma brucei*) transmitted by the tsetse fly. See TSETSE. *S. Africa.*

na·ga'ra (nȧ·gä'rȧ), *n.* [Ar. *naqqārah.* See NACRE.] **1.** A city; — esp. in Indian place names, as in Ahmad*nagar.*

2. A native kettledrum. *India.*

Na'ga·ri (nä'gȧ·rē), *n.* [Skr. *nāgarī,* fr. *nāgara* of the city.] a Devanagari. b Any of the alphabets derived from Devanagari, as Bengali, or such modified forms collectively.

nag'a·tel'ite (năg'ȧ·tĕl'īt), *n.* [From *Nagatejima,* small headland on the Noto Peninsula, Japan + *-lite.*] *Mineral.* A rare phosphosilicate of aluminum, the rare earths, calcium, and iron, occurring in black tabular masses.

‖Nag'el·fluh' (näg'ĕl·flōō'), *n.* [G.] *Geol.* A massive variegated conglomerate forming a prominent member of the Miocene series in the Alps.

nag'ger (năg'ẽr), *n.* One who nags.

nag'ging (năg'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of NAG. Specif.: *adj.* a Persistently annoying, faultfinding, or teasing. b Characterized by nagging. — **nag'ging·ly,** *adv.* — **nag'ging·ness,** *n.*

nag'gish (năg'ĭsh), *adj.* Nagging.

nag'gle (năg'l), *v. i.;* -GLED (-'ld); -GLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *nag* to tease, fret.] To haggle or dispute pettily.

nag'gle (năg'l), *n.* Petty haggling; pettiness. *Rare.*

nag'gly (năg'lĭ), *adj.* Of a naggling nature.

nag'gy (năg'ĭ), *adj.;* -GI·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); -GI·EST. a Given to, or characterized by, nagging. b *Dial.* Irritable; ill-natured.

nag'gy (năg'ĭ), *n.* A little nag.

nag·kas'sar (năg·kăs'ȧr), *n.* [Marathi *nāgkesar,* fr. Skr. *nāgakesara,* fr. *nāga* snake + *kesara* hair, Mesua.] Either of the two East Indian trees *Mesua ferrea* and *Ochrocarpus longifolius* (family Clusiaceae), from flower buds of which the natives get a red or orange dye. See MESUA.

Na'gl·far' (nä'gĭ·fär'), *n.* [ON.] *Norse Myth.* The ship, built from the nails of the dead, in which the forces of Hel advance on the Aesir at Ragnarok.

na'gor (nā'gôr), *n.* [F., coined by Buffon after *nanguer* an antelope, said to be native name in Senegal.] A reddish-brown West African reedbuck (*Redunca redunca*).

nags'man (năgz'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man employed to ride horses to show them off in a sales ring, etc.

nag'ster (năg'stẽr), *n.* A nagging woman or man. *Rare.*

nag'-tailed' (năg'tȧld'), *adj.* Having the tail docked.

na·gual' (nä·gwäl'; nä·wäl'), *n.* [Sp., fr. Nahuatl *nahualli* witch, sorcerer, or fr. Quiche *naual,* prob. ult. of Zapotecan origin; cf. Zapotec *ghnaoghel* wise man.] Among Mexican and Central American Indians, a personal guardian spirit or tutelary genius, often supposed to reside in an animal or bird; also, a fetish or medicine (sense 4). — **na·gual'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **na·gual'ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

na'gyag·ite (nŏd'yȧ·gīt), *n.* [From *Nagyag,* in Transylvania.] *Mineral.* A mineral of lead color and metallic luster.

Na·ha'ne, Na·ha'ni (nȧ·hä'nē), *n.* An Indian of a group of thirteen Athapascan tribes, in three divisions, the Kaska, Tahltan, and Taku, living in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory. See MONTAGNARD, 2.

‖na'hi·e (nä'hĭ·ā), *n.* Also **na'hi·ye** (nä'hĭ·yā). [Turk. *nāḥiye,* fr. Ar. *nāḥiyah* district.] See CAZA.

na·hoor' (nȧ·hōōr'), *n.* [Said to be fr. Nepali *nahur.* Cf. NAYAUR.] The bharal.

Na'hor (nā'hôr), *n.* *Bib.* a Father of Terah, grandfather of Abraham. b Brother of Abraham.

Na'hua (nä'wä), *n. pl.* NAHUAS (-wäz); also NAHUA. a An Indian of the closely related Nahuatlan peoples, comprising the Aztecs and other civilized peoples of western and central Mexico and parts of Central America, who migrated from the north in prehistoric times. Their contact with, and conquest of, the Mayas enabled them to develop, by the time of the Spanish conquest, the highest civilization in North America. Their religion included human sacrifice and ritualistic cannibalism. Some of the more important Nahua peoples were the Aztecs, Nicaraos, Pipils, Tepanecs, Tezcucans, Tlascalans, and Toltecs. See AZTEC, NAHUATLAN. b Nahuatl. — **Na'hua,** *adj.*

Na'hua·tl (nä'wä·tl), *n.* The language of the Aztecs, and closely related dialects, constituting the Nahuatlan branch of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic family. It was one of the most finished languages of America prior to the Spanish invasion. — *adj.* Nahuatlan.

N

naa (nĭ). Dial. var. of NO.

Na'a·loi (nä'ȧ·lōi). *D. Bib.*

Na'am (nä'ĭm). *Bib.*

Na'a·ma (nä'ȧ·mȧ). *D. Bib.*

Na'a·mah (·mȧ). *Bib.*

Na'a·ma·thite (nä'ȧ·mȧ·thīt; nā·ăm'ȧ·thīt). *Bib.* [*pl. Bib.*]

Na'a·mites (nä'ȧ·mīts; nā·ăm'-), *n.* [*Bib.*]

Na'a·ra (nä'ȧ·rȧ). *D. Bib.*

Na'a·rah (·rȧ). *Bib.*

Na'a·rai (·rī). *Bib.*

Na'a·ran (·răn). *Bib.*

Na'a·rath (·răth). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Na·ar'a·tha (nā·är'ȧ·thȧ). *D.*

Na'a·ri'a (nā'ȧ·rĭ'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Na·ash'on (nā·ăsh'ŏn; nā'ȧ·shŏn). *Bib.*

Na·as'son (nā·ăs'ŏn). *Bib.*

‖naas'ting (nās'tĭng), *n.* [D.] *Rom. Dukh Law.* = JUS RETRACTUS a.

Na'a·thus (nā'ȧ·thŭs). *Bib.*

Na·ba'loth (nȧ·bā'lŏth). *D. Bib.*

nab'ak (nĭb'ăk; năb'-). Var. of NABK.

Nab'a·lus (năb'ȧ·lŭs), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. *nabla* harp. See NABLA.] *Bot.* Syn. of PRENANTHES.

Nab'a·ri'as (năb'ȧ·rĭ'ăs). *Bib.*

Nab'a·thae'an (·thē'ăn), **Nab'a·the'an, Nab'a·thite** (năb'ȧ·thīt), *n.* = NABATAEAN.

nab'buk (năb'ŭk). Var. of NABK.

Nab'by. Dim. of ABIGAIL.

nab'cheat', *n.* [*nab* a hat + 2d *cheat,* n., 3.] A hat. *Obs. Slang.*

Na'be·shi'ma ware (nä'bā·shē'-mä). [After the *Nabeshima,* former feudal lords of Hizen, Japan, and patrons of ceramic art.] See HIZEN PORCELAIN.

na'ble (nā'bl), *n.* [L. *nablum, nablium,* = NABLA, 1. *Obs.*

na'ble (nā'bl). Var. of NAVEL. *Now Dial.*

na·bo' (nȧ·bō'). Var. of ANABO.

na'bob·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Nab'o·nas'sar, *E'ra* of (năb'ō·năs'ẽr). See ERA, *Table.*

Na'bu (nā'bŭ), *n.* See NEBO.

Nab'u·cho·don'o·sor (năb'ū·kō·dŏn'ō·sôr). *Bib.*

Nab'u·the'an (nȧ·bū'·thē'ăn). Var. of NABATAEAN. *D. Bib.*

nach (năch; nŏch). Var. of NAUTCH.

naches. Var. of NATCH.

Na'chor (nā'kŏn). *Bib.*

nack, nack'er, nack'y. Vars. of KNACK, etc. *Dial.*

na·co'da, na·co'dah. Vars. of NAKHODA.

nad, nadde. Contr. of *ne had, hadde,* had not. *Obs.* [*Bib.*]

Na·dab'a·tha (nȧ·dăb'ȧ·thȧ).

Nad'a·bi'a (năd'ȧ·bī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

nad'der (*dial.* nȧd'ẽr). Var. of ADDER. *Now Dial.*

nae (nĕ), *adj. & adv.* Scot., N. of Eng. & Ir. var. of NO, NOT.

nae'bod·y (nā'bŏd·ĭ), **nae'thing** (nā'thĭng). Scot. vars. of NOBODY, NOTHING. [WEIGHT, *Table.*]

na'el (nā'ĕl), *n.* [Estonian.] See

nae'ther (nā'thẽr). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of NEITHER.

naeve, *n.* [L. *naevus.*] A naevus; a blemish. *Obs.* *Dryden.*

nae'void, nae'vus. Vars. of NEVOID, NEVUS.

naf'tha. Naphtha. *Ref. Sp.*

Na·ge'uk·tor·miut' (nä·gā'ŏok·tôr·mūt'), *n. sing. & pl.* See ESKIMO, 1.

Nag'ge (năg'ē). *Bib.*

nag'gin (năg'ĭn). Var. of NOGGIN.

naght (*dial.* nȧt). Var. of NAUGHT. *Now Dial.*

nag'maal'. = NACHTMAAL.

nag'man (năg'mȧn), *n.* = HOSTLER, 2. *Eng.* [annoy.]

nag'nag', *v. i. & t.* = NAG, to

nagn'all'. Var. of AGNAIL.

nah. Illit. var. of NO.

Na'ha·bi (nā'hȧ·bĭ). *D. Bib.*

Na·ha'lal (·lăl). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Na·ha'li·el (nȧ·hā'lĭ·ĕl; -hăl'ĭ·ĕl).

Na·hal'lal (nȧ·hăl'ăl). *Bib.*

Na'ha·lol (nā'hȧ·lŏl). *Bib.*

Na'ham (nā'hăm). *Bib.*

Na·ha·ma'ni (nā'hȧ·mā'nĭ; nȧ·hăm'ȧ·nĭ). *Bib.*

Na'ha·rai (nā'hȧ·rī), **Na'ha·ra'im** (·rā'ĭm), **Na'ha·ri** (nā'hȧ·rĭ), **Na'hash** (nā'hăsh), **Na'hath** (nā'hăth), **Nah'bi** (nä'bī). *Bib.*

Na'har·ya'ïl (nā'här·yā'ĭl; nā'·här·wā'ĭl). *n. pl.* Also **Na·ha'·nar·ya'ïl** (nȧ·hā'när·yā'ĭl; nȧ·hā'·när·wā'ĭl). [L.] See ALCIS.

Nah'shon (nä'shŏn). *Bib.*

nahte. Contr. of *ne ahte,* owned or had not. *Obs.*

Na'huan (nä'wȧn), **Na'hua·tlac** (·wä·tlăk), *adj.* = NAHUATLAN.

N

Na'hua·tlan (nä'wä·tlăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating the branch of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic family of American Indians comprising the Nahuas. See NAHUATL. — *n.* Nahuatl.

Na'hum (nā'hŭm; -hŭm), *n.* [Heb. *Naḥūm.*] **1.** Literally, comforter; — masc. proper name.
2. *Bib.* **a** A Hebrew prophet who flourished before the fall of Nineveh (about 606 B.C.), which he predicted. **b** The Book of Nahum. See OLD TESTAMENT.

nai'ad (nā'ăd; nī'ăd; 277), *n.; pl.* NAIADS (-ădz), NAIADES (nā'ă·dēz; nī'ă-). [L. *naias, -adis, nais, -idis,* a water nymph, fr. Gr. *naias, nais;* akin to Gr. *naein* to flow. See NOURISH; cf. NAID.] **1.** *Gr. & Rom. Myth.* One of the nymphs believed to live in, and give life and perpetuity to, lakes, rivers, springs, and fountains.
2. *Bot.* Any plant of the genus *Naias* or family Naiadaceae.
3. *Zool.* Any species of the tribe Naiades; a fresh-water mussel. See MUSSEL, 2.

Nai'a·da'ce·ae (nā'ā·dā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See NAIAD.] *Bot.* A family of aquatic plants (order Naiadales) comprising only the genus *Naias.* — **nai'a·da'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Nai'a·da'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of aquatic or marsh herbs typified by the Naiadaceae and comprising six other families. It has flowers with or without perianth, apocarpous ovaries, and seeds without endosperm.

Nai'a·des (nā'ā·dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See NAIAD.] *Zool.* In older classifications, a tribe of mollusks practically equiv. to the family Unionidae. It is still used as a common collective name for the fresh-water mussels.

nai'ant (nā'ănt), *adj.* [OF. *noiant,* pres. part. of *noier* to swim, fr. L. *natare.* See NATANT.] *Her.* Swimming; — applied to a fish depicted horizontally.

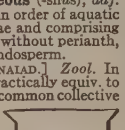
Naiant.

Nai'as (nā'ăs), *n.* [L., a naiad.] *Bot.* A genus of submerged aquatic plants constituting the family Naiadaceae. They have filiform stems, sheathing leaves, and minute diclinous flowers with a double perianth.

na'id (nā'ĭd), *n.* [See NAIAD.] **1.** A naiad. *Obs.*
2. *Zool.* Any of numerous species of small freshwater annelids, of the order Oligochaeta, constituting *Nais* and allied genera.

na·ïf (nä·ēf'), *adj.* [F. See NAÏVE.] **1.** = NAÏVE, *adj.*
☞ *Naïf,* being masculine, should strictly be used with masculine nouns, but in English *naïve* also is so used.
2. Having a true luster when uncut; — of precious stones. — **na·ïf'ly** (nä·ēf'lĭ), *adv.*

na·ïf', *n.; pl.* NAÏFS (-ēfs'). A naïf, or naïve, person.

na'ik (nā'ĭk), *n.* Also **na'ig** (-ĭg), **na'igue** (-ēg), **na'ique** (-ēk). [Hind. *nāyak,* fr. Skr. *nāyaka,* lit., leader.] **a** A leader, chief, or governor in India; — a title of authority. **b** A native subordinate officer in the British India army; specif., a corporal. **c** [*cap.*] = NAYAK.

nail (nāl), *n.* [AS. *nægel;* akin to D. *nagel,* OS. & OHG. *nagal,* G. *nagel,* ON. *nagli* nail (in sense 1), *nagli* nail (in sense 2), Sw. *nagel* nail (in senses 1 and 2), Dan. *nagle,* Goth. *ganagljan* to nail, Lith. *nagas* nail (in sense 1), OIr. *ingen,* Russ. *nogot',* L. *unguis,* Gr. *onyx,* Skr. *nakha.* Cf. AGNAIL, ONYX.] **1.** The horny scale or plate on the upper surface of the end of the fingers and toes of man, apes, and other animals. The nails represent a greatly thickened part of the stratum lucidum of the epidermis, the stratum corneum being here wanting. They are nourished during growth by the underlying cutis, which is very vascular and known as the *matrix.* Nails are strictly homologous with hoofs and claws, and differ from them only in shape and size.
2. A more or less slender, usually pointed piece of metal (rarely of wood — cf. TREE-NAIL), generally with a head intended to be struck by a hammer, used for driving into or through wood or other material to hold two or more pieces together, or as a support from which pictures, etc., may be hung, and occasionally for ornamental purposes. Cf. BRAD, SPIKE, TACK, WIRE NAIL. Nails are variously named from their use, shape, size, etc., as barbed, basket, boat, box, chair, floor, roofing, shingle, diamond, fourpenny (see -PENNY), wrought, wire, cut, finishing, galvanized, tinned, upholsterer's, etc.

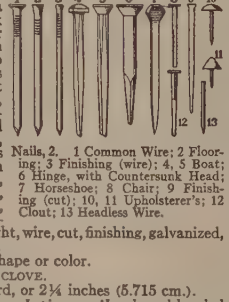

Nails, 2. 1 Common Wire; 2 Flooring; 3 Finishing (wire); 4, 5 Boat; 6 Hinge, with Countersunk Head; 7 Horseshoe; 8 Chair; 9 Finishing (cut); 10, 11 Upholsterer's; 12 Clout; 13 Headless Wire.

3. Anything naillike in shape or color.
4. An old weight. = 1st CLOVE.
5. One sixteenth of a yard, or 2¼ inches (5.715 cm.).
6. A stamping device, as a *dating nail,* a broad-headed nail driven into a railroad tie and bearing note of the date of laying of the tie.
7. *Zool.* The terminal horny plate on the beak of ducks and other allied birds.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

nail-bearing, *adj.*	**nail filer**	**nail-pierced**
nailbin	**nail filing**	**nailprint**
nail-biting, *adj.*	**nail hole**	**nail-shaped**
nailbrush	**nail maker**	**nailshop**
nail caster	**nail-making,** *adj.*	**nailsmith**
nail-clipping, *adj.*	**nail molder**	**nail-studded**
nail-cutting, *adj.*	**nail-paring,** *adj.*	**nail-tailed**

— *a nail in one's coffin.* Something regarded as likely to shorten one's life; as, a fit of anger is *a nail in your coffin.* — *off at the nail.* Crazy. *Scot.* — *on the nail.* **a** On the spot; immediately; without delay. **b** Of immediate interest; under present discussion. — *to the nail.* To the last degree; to perfection.

nail, *adj.* Of, pert. to, or concerned with nails.

nail (nāl), *v.;* NAILED (nāld); NAIL'ING. [AS. *nægelian.* See NAIL, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To fasten with a nail or nails; to close up or secure by means of nails.
2. To stud or boss with nails, or as with nails.
3. To fasten as with a nail; to secure; to bind, pin, or hold, as to a bargain or to acquiescence in an argument or assertion; hence, to catch; to trap.
4. To fix in steady attention, as the eyes or mind.
5. To clench, as an argument. *Rare.*
6. To detect and expose (a lie, assertion, or the like) so as to put a stop to its currency.
7. *Slang.* **a** To get hold of; secure; steal. **b** To seize; arrest. **c** *Obs.* To cheat. **d** To strike; hit.
8. *Mil.* To spike (a cannon). *Obs.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To work at carpentering.
2. To bind oneself to something.

nail one's colors to the mast. To assume and manifest an inflexible attitude, a determination not to acknowledge defeat, or the like.

-nail (-nāl). A combining form of *nail, n.,* used in combinations, as in *doornail, hobnail, toenail, treenail.*

nail bed. *Anat.* The matrix of the nails (see NAIL, *n.,* 1).

nail bit. A wood-boring tool used for cutting across the grain.

nail bone. *Anat.* **a** The lachrymal bone. **b** The terminal phalanx of a digit.

nail'er (nāl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A nail maker.
2. One who fastens with, or drives, nails.
3. One extremely good; a "crackajack." *Slang.*

— *to work like a nailer.* To work fast and energetically. *Colloq.*

nail'er·y (nāl'ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* NAILERIES (-ĭz). A place where nails are made.

nail fold. *Anat.* The fold of the cutis at the margin of a nail.

nail'head' (nāl'hĕd'), *n.* **a** The head of a nail, or an ornament of that shape. **b** *Arch.* = NAIL-HEADED MOLDING. — **nail'head',** *adj.*

nail'–head'ed (66), *adj.* Having a head like that of a nail; formed so as to resemble the head of a nail.

nail–headed characters. Cuneiform characters.

nail–headed, *or* **nailhead, molding.** *Arch.* An ornament consisting of a series of low four-sided pyramids suggestive of nailheads. It is the same as the simplest form of dogtooth.

nailhead rust. *Plant Pathol.* = LEPROSIS.

nailhead spar. *Mineral.* Calcite crystallizing in nail-headed forms.

nailhead spot. *Plant Pathol.* A destructive rot of the tomato caused by *Macrosporium tomato,* characterized by small sunken black spots like the head of a nail.

nail'ing (nāl'ĭng), *adj.* Very good; "crackajack." *Slang.*

nail'less (nāl'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Having no nails; also, requiring no nails for fastening together.

Nail of Crucifixion. *Astron.* The constellation Sagitta.

nail puller. See PULLER, *n.,* 2.

nail'rod' (nāl'rŏd'), *n.* **1.** Iron in rods or strips for cutting into nails; a rod or strip of this.
2. Hard-pressed tobacco, usually very dark, made up in short rods or sticks. *Eng. & Australia.*
3. A North American herb (*Aster hirsuticaulis*) with lanceolate leaves and white or pale-purple flowers.
4. The blue herring.

nail set. = 7th PUNCH, 1 c.

nail'sick' (nāl'sĭk'), *adj. Naut.* Leaking at the nail or rivet holes.

nail'–tailed' kan'ga·roo *or* **wal'la·by.** A kangaroo of the genus *Onychogale,* in which the end of the tail ends in a horny spur.

nail water. *Jewish Ritual.* Water used for washing the hands before prayers.

nail'wort' (nāl'wŭrt'), *n.* **a** The whitlow grasses *Draba verna* and *Saxifraga tridactylites.* **b** Any plant of the genus *Paronychia.*

nail'y (nāl'ĭ), *adj.* Abounding in nails.

nain·sel', nain·sell' (nān·sĕl'), *pron.* [See NAIN own; SELF.] Own self; as, his *nainsel. Highland Scot.*

nain'sook (nān'sŏŏk; nān'-), *n.* [Hind. *nainsukh,* fr. *nain, nayan,* eye (fr. Skr. *nayana,* lit., leading, sc. organ) + *sukh* delight (fr. Skr. *sukha*).] A sort of jaconet, plain or striped, originally made in India.

Na'ir (nä'ĭr), *n.* One of a people of the Malabar coast of India, probably Dravidians with Aryan admixture, noted for the type of polyandry in vogue among them. In the **Nair family** the women are free to contract alliances as they please outside their own clan with men of equal or better rank; the children belong to the mother's clan; and property descends through the female line.

nair'y, *adj.* [*n-*+*ary.*] Not any; not the least. See ARY. *Dial.*

na'is (nā'ĭs), *n.* [L., a naiad.] **1.** A naiad; river nymph.
2. *Zool.* See NAID, 2.

nais'sance (nās'ăns; -'ns), *n.* [F., birth.] **1.** Origin; birth. *Rare.*
2. An original issue or growth; — dist. from *renaissance.*

nais'sant (nā'sănt; -s'nt), *adj.* [F., pres. part of *naître* to be born, fr. (assumed) VL. *nascere,* for L. *nasci.* See NASCENT.] **1.** *Her.* Rising or issuing from the middle of an ordinary, esp. a fess. Cf. ISSUANT, JESSANT.
2. Nascent; newly born or about to come into being.

na·ïve' (nä·ēv'), *adj.* Also **na·ïve',** [F. *naïf,* fem. *naïve,* fr. L. *nativus* innate, natural, native. See NATIVE; cf. NAIF.] **1.** Having native or unaffected simplicity; ingenuous; artless; as, *naïve* manners; a *naïve* person.
2. Untaught; esp., philosophically or scientifically uninstructed; unphilosophic; unsophisticated; as, nature seen from the *naïve* point of view.
— **na·ïve'ly,** *adv.* — **na·ïve'ness,** *n.*
Syn. — See FRANK, SIMPLE. **Ant.** — Artful. See DECEIT.

na·ïve', *n.* A naïve person.

na·ïve'té' (nä·ēv'tā'), *n.* Also **na·ïve'te'.** [F. See NAÏVE; cf. NATIVITY.] The quality or an instance of being naïve; native simplicity or unaffected naturalness; ingenuousness; artlessness.

na·ïve'ty (nä·ēv'tĭ), *n.* Naïveté.

Na'ja (nā'jä), *n.* [NL., fr. Hind. *nāg* snake, fr. Skr. *nāga.*] *Zool.* A genus of elapine serpents containing the cobras. See 1st COBRA **a.**

nak (năk), *n.* [Perh. fr. Hind. *nāk* nose.] *Bot.* The stigmatic point of the fruit of the mango *Mangifera indica.*

na'ked (nā'kĕd; -kĭd; 119), *adj.* [AS. *nacod,* orig. past part. of a lost verb; akin to D. *naakt,* G. *nackt,* OHG. *nackut,* ON. *nökkvithr,* Goth. *nagaths,* OIr. *nochi,* L. *nudus,* Skr. *nagna,* Lith. *nuogas,* OSlav. *nagŭ.* Cf. GYMNASIUM, NUDE.] **1.** Having on no clothes or covering; nude; bare; uncovered; specif.: **a** Of a person, the human body or one of its parts, not wearing, covered by, or protected with, clothing of any sort; stripped to the skin; nude; as, *naked* savages; — also, *Obs.,* clothed with only one scanty garment. "Their *naked* limbs." *Milton.* **b** *Now Rare.* Of an animal used for saddle, pack, or draft purposes, without saddle, pack, or harness. **c** Of a weapon or implement, esp. a sword, and so of a fire, light, candle, etc., out of, or not provided with, a sheath or case; as, *naked* steel; a *naked* dagger; a *naked* light.
2. Unprovided with needful or desirable clothing or, by extension, other accessories, means of sustenance, etc.; destitute; poverty-stricken; bare; as, *naked* of comforts.
3. Without some covering, decoration, or appurtenance customary or natural, so as to seem bare; barren; stripped; as, *naked* hills and fields, that is, without trees, grass, etc.; *naked* trees; *naked* rooms, that is, without furnishings.
4. **a** Without increase or addition; without added power, strength, or authority; unsupported; mere; simple; plain; as, a *naked* command; a *naked* belief. **b** *Now Rare.* Without qualities of power, worth, dignity, or the like; meager; bald; as, a *naked* history.
5. Without concealment or disguise; as: **a** Straightforward or outspoken; without reserve; as, a *naked* confession. **b** Open to view; manifest; clear; obvious; plain; as, his *naked* character; *naked* facts.
6. Having no means of defense or protection; defenseless; unprotected. "Behold my bosom *naked* to your swords." *Addison.*
7. **a** *Rare.* Undiluted: of full strength; as, *naked* spirits. **b** Without admixture; pure; as, *naked* water.
8. *Bot.* **a** Without pubescence; as, a *naked* leaf or stem **b** Destitute of enveloping parts or subtending leaves, as achlamydeous flowers, buds without scales, leafless stems, etc.
9. *Law.* Having nothing to validate, confirm, or support it; nude; as, a *naked* title, contract, or bailment.
10. *Music.* Not having the full complement of tones; — said of a chord of only two tones, which requires a third tone to make the combination pleasing to the ear.
11. *Prosody.* Beginning or ending a word; — of a vowel.
12. *Zool.* Of animals or parts of animals, destitute of the customary external structures, as hair, feathers, shell, etc.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

naked-armed	**naked-flowered**	**naked-seeded**
naked-bladed	**naked-footed**	**naked-stalked**
naked-eared	**naked-fruited**	**naked-tailed**

na'ked (nā'kĕd; -kĭd; 119), *n.* **1.** A, or the, nude. *Obs.*
2. *Arch.* The uniform surface of a wall, either vertical or having a batter, from which decorative features project and in which are doors, windows, and niches; also, the face or surface of the shaft or body of a column or pilaster, from which the moldings or projections may be supposed to rise.

naked barley. See BARLEY, *n.*

naked bat. A large Indo-Malayan bat (*Cheiromeles torquatus*), naked except for a thin half collar.

naked bulb. *Bot.* A bulb consisting of scales, as that of the lily; — opposed to a *coated,* or *tunicated, bulb.*

naked debenture. See DEBENTURE c.

naked eye. The unaided eye; as, visible to the *naked eye.* — **nak'ed–eye',** *adj.*

na'ked–eyed' (66), *adj.* See -EYED; specif., *Zool.,* having the sense organs exposed, as medusae of the order Leptolinae.

naked floor. *Carp.* **a** The timberwork supporting a floor. **b** A floor in which the joists extend from wall to wall.

na'ked·ize (nā'kĕd·īz; nā'kĭd-), *v. t. & i.* To make, be, or go, naked.

naked lady. The meadow saffron *Colchicum autumnale.*

na'ked·ly, *adv.* In a naked manner; specif.: **a** Without covering, disguise, or addition; manifestly; openly; simply; barely. **b** As standing by, or considered by, itself alone; as, a question discussed *nakedly.* **c** In an unclothed, exposed, defenseless, or unprotected manner. **d** In a deficient or imperfect manner; barely; poorly.

naked mollusk. *Zool.* One of the Nudibranchia.

na'ked·ness (nā'kĕd·nĕs; -kĭd·nĭs; 119), *n.* **a** State of being naked; one that is naked. **b** *Chiefly Bib.* That which should be covered, esp. the privates.

naked oat. An oat (*Avena nuda*) having multiple-flowered spikelets with naked or hull-less kernels, long grown in China.

naked possessor. *Law.* A possessor of land without title or color of title. See POSSESSOR, *n.,* 2.

naked power. See POWER, *n.,* 12.

naked seed. See ACHENE.

naked smut. See SMUT, *n.,* 2.

na'ked·wood' (nā'kĕd·wŏŏd'; nā'kĭd-), *n.* The snakebark *Colubrina ferruginosa* and the related *C. reclinata,* with hard, heavy heartwood.

na'ker (-kĕr), *n.* [ME. *nakere,* fr. OF. *nacre, nacaire,* fr. It. *nacchera,* ML. *nacara,* fr. Ar. *naqqārah.* See NACRE; cf. NAGARA.] *Music.* A kettledrum.

nakh'lite (năk'lĭt), *n.* [From *Al-Nakhlah al-Baḥrīyah,* near Alexandria, Egypt.] A meteoritic stone composed of diopside, olivine, and accessory augite, oligoclase, and magnetite, and without chondrules.

na'kho·da (nā'kō·dä), *n.* [Per. *nākhuda,* fr. *nāw* ship + *khuda* master.] A master of a native vessel. *India.*

na·kong' (nä·kŏng'), *n.* [Sechuana.] The sitatunga *Limnotragus spekei gratus* of West Africa.

na'koo (nä'kōō), **-ko** (-kō), *n.* [Singhalese *naku,* or Hind. *nākū,* fr. Skr. *nakra.*] The gavial.

Nak'sha·tra (nŭk'shä·trä), *n.* [Skr. *nakṣatra.*] *Hindu Astrol.* One of the asterisms in the moon's path or one of its celestial houses. Mythologically, the Nakshatras were wives of the moon.

Na'la (nŭl'ä), *n.* The hero of a romance, *Nala and Damayanti,* which forms an episode of the Mahabharata, recounting the love story of Nala and the lady Damayanti. Cf. MAHABHARATA.

Na'lī·ta (nŭl'ē·tä), *n.* [Beng. *nolita,* written as *nalitā.*] = AMBARY HEMP.

Na'ma (nä'mä), *n.* **a** One of a semi-independent Hottentot tribe of Namaqualand. **b** Their language, the most important Hottentot dialect. See HOTTENTOT.

Na'ma (nä'mä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nama* stream.] *Bot.* Syn. of HYDROLEA.

nam'a·ble, name'a·ble (nām'ä·b'l), *adj.* **a** Capable of being named. **b** Worthy of being named or recalled; memorable.—**nam'a·bil'ĭ·ty, name'a·bil'ĭ·ty** (nām'ä·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

na·ma'qua (nä·mä'kwä), *n.* [Because chiefly found in Great *Namaqualand.*] A long-tailed African dove (*Oena capensis*).

Na·ma'qua (nä·mä'kwä), **Na·ma'quan** (-kwăn), *n.* = NAMA.

Na'hua·tle'ca (nä'wä·tlā'kä), *n.* = NAHUA, *n.,* **a.** [NAHUATLAN.]
Na'hua·tle'can (-kăn), *adj.* =
Na'ja. Var. of NAJA.
naic, naick. Vars. of NAIK.
Na'ĭ·dus (nā'ĭ·dŭs). *Bib.*
naig (nāg). Var. of NAG, a horse. *Chiefly Scot.*
naig'ie (-ĭ). Dim. of NAIG, nag.
nail'er·ess, *n.* See -ESS.
nail'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

nail'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
nain (nān), *adj.* [For *ain* = OWN; *mine ain* taken as *my nain.*] = OWN. *Scot.*
Na'in (nä'ĭn). *Bib.*
‖nain' jaune' (năn' zhōn'). [F., yellow dwarf.] *Card Games.* = POPE JOAN, 2.
na'ĭ·o (nä'ē·ō), *n.* [Hawaiian.] **a** = NGAIO. **b** = BASTARD SANDALWOOD b.
Nai'oth (nā'ŏth; -ŏth). *Bib.*
Nai·pa'lī (nī·pä'lē), *n.* Var. of NEPALI.
naip'kin (nāp'kĭn). Scot. var. [of NAPKIN.]
na'ique. Var. of NAIK.
Na'ir *or* **Zau'rak** (nä'ĭr *or* zou'răk). [Ar. *nayyir al-zawraq* the bright star of the boat.] See STAR, *Table.*
naish (nāsh; nĕsh). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of NESH, *adj.*

nait, *n.* [ON. *neyti;* akin to E. NEAT cattle.] Usc. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To use. *Obs.*
nait, *v. i.* [ON. *neita.*] To say no to; to deny; refuse. *Obs.*
nai'ther (*dial.* nā'thĕr). Var. of NEITHER. *Now Dial.*
nait'ly, *adv.* Effectively. *Obs.*
Naj'dĭ. Var. of NEJDI
nake, *adj.* [See NAKED.] Naked. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To make naked; to lay bare; strip. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
na'ked·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
na'ked·wood', *n.* = GUM SUCCORY b.
na'khod (nä'kŏd), *n.* [Per. *nukhūd* grain, pulse.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*
Na·kir' (nä·kĭr'), *n.* See MUN-[KAR.]
Na·kom'gi·lĭ'sa·la (nä·kŏm'gyē·lĭ'sä·lä), *n.* See NAWITI.
Na'ku·la, *n.* See MAHABHARATA.

nalde. Obs. past tense of NILL, *v.*
nale. Corrupt. of ALE, from the phrase "at *then ale,*" at the ale, or alehouse. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
nall (nôl), **nalle.** Var. of AWL. *Now Dial.*
nal'lah. Var. of NULLAH.
nam. Var. of NAAM, a distraint.
nam. Obs. past tense of NIM.
nam. Contr. of *ne am* or *em* not. *Obs.*

nam'ay·cush (năm'ā·kŭsh), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Cree *namekus*, Ojibway *namégoss.*] A large trout

(*Cristivomer namaycush*) Namaycush.
of the lakes of North America from New Brunswick to Alaska. It is grayish with many round paler spots on the body and darker reticulations on the caudal and dorsal fins, and reaches a weight of 20 pounds or occasionally much more.

na'maz' (nä'măz'), *n.* [Turk. *namāz.*] The chief prayer of the Mohammedans, recited five times daily.

nam'by-pam'by (năm'bĭ·păm'bĭ), *adj.* [From *Ambrose Philips*, in ridicule of the extreme simplicity of some of his verses.] Affectedly pretty; weakly sentimental; insipid; inane. "*Namby-pamby* madrigals of love." *W. Gifford.* — **nam'by-pam'bi·cal** (-păm'bĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **nam'by-pam'bics** (-bĭks), *n.* — **nam'by-pam'bi·ness**, *n.* — **nam'by-pam'by·ish**, *adj.* — **nam'by-pam'by·ism** (-lz'm), *n.*

nam'by-pam'by, *n.* That which is weakly sentimental or affectedly pretty, as talk, or writing, or a person.

nam'da (nŭm'dä), *n.* Also **num'da.** [Hind. *namdā*, fr. Per. *namad* felt. Cf. NAMMAD.] A felt rug or saddlecloth, esp. the embroidered felt rugs of Kashmir. *India (Punjab) & Tibet.*

name (nām), *n.* [AS. *nama;* akin to D. *naam*, OS. & OHG. *namo*, G. *name*, ON. *nafn*, for *namn*, Dan. *navn*, Sw. *namn*, Goth. *namō*, OIr. *ainm*, L. *nomen*, Gr. *onoma*, Skr. *nāman.* Cf. ANONYMOUS, COGNOMEN, IGNOMINY, MISNOMER, NOMINAL, NOUN.] **1.** The title by which any person or thing is known or designated; a distinctive specific appellation, whether of an individual or a class. A *singular name* designates the character of the single individual thing which it denotes; as, "the center of the earth" is a *singular name;* a *proper name*, such as "Milton," "Boston," denotes any individual, esp. a person or place, without necessarily saying anything of character; a *general name*, such as "man," "metal," designates a character or connotation applicable to more than one individual, but without reference to this plurality; a *collective name* such as "army," "audience," denotes a plurality of individuals. *Common or class name* is used for any type of name other than *proper.*

The grand old *name* of gentleman. *Tennyson.*

2. A descriptive or qualifying appellation given to a person or thing, on account of character or acts; epithet.

His *name* shall be called Wonderful, Counselor. *Is.* ix. 6.

3. Reputed character; reputation, good or bad; estimation; fame; esp., illustrious fame; honorable reputation; as, a *name* for bravery; he has the *name* of a miser.

4. The designation of a person or, rarely, a thing, regarded as representing his or its individuality and character; as, the most detested *names* in history.

5. The mere appellation or designation of a thing, in distinction from the reality; seeming only; as, there was only the *name* of friendship between them.

6. Those of a certain name; a race; family; clan.

7. *Anthropol.* The appellation of a person as a magic entity,—sometimes confused with the soul or spirit. Many peoples believe that the name of a person contains in itself some essence, a part of the life of the owner, and must not be given or taken away.

8. *Grammar.* A noun. *Obs.*

9. *Logic.* A term; any word or combination of words designating a logical concept.

10. *Math.* **a** *Obs.* Denomination. **b** Sign.

Syn. — NAME, DESIGNATION, DENOMINATION, APPELLATION, TITLE, STYLE. NAME is the general term; a DESIGNATION is a distinctive name; DENOMINATION (somewhat antiquated as a mere synonym for *name*) applies esp. to a class or category; as, "Whatsoever Adam called every living creature, that was the *name* thereof" (*Gen.* ii. 19); He modestly disclaimed the *designation* of philosopher; "All these came under the *denomination* of Anabaptists" (*Strype*). APPELLATION (now somewhat bookish) suggests a more or less descriptive or characterizing name; a TITLE is an appellation which designates rank, office, distinction, and the like; STYLE is more formal or ceremonious than *title;* the verb *style*, however, is not so formal as the noun; as, "This ridiculous *name* . . . struck the fancy of the people; and they commonly affixed to this assembly the *appellation* of Barebone's Parliament" (*Hume*); "'Thane of Cawdor,' by which *title* . . . these weird sisters saluted me" (*Shak.*); "Am I a queen in *title* and in *style?*" (*Shak.*); cf. "Shall I say Jacobites? or, as they were pleased to *style* themselves, the country gentlemen?" (*Gibbon*).

— *by name.* **a** With, or according to, individual mention; with specific personal designation; as, he addressed his soldiers *by name.* **b** With phrases of knowing, recognizing, etc.: (1) As individuals; individually; as, he knew them all *by name.* (2) By reputation, as distinguished from acquaintance or appearance; as, he knew the general *by name*, but not personally. — *by, or of, the name of.* Having, or known by, the name of; called; as, a man *by the name of* Smith. *Now Colloq.* — *in the name of.* **a** In invocation, adjuration, etc., originally of divine or holy persons or things; as, *In the name of* God, amen; *in the name of* common sense, consider. **b** In behalf of; by the authority of; as, *in the name of* the law. **c** In the represented or assumed character of. "I'll to him again *in name of* Brook." *Shak.* **d** As owned by; as, a bank account *in the name of* Smith. — *over one's signature, name*, etc. See *over one's signature, name*, etc., under OVER. — *to one's name.* Belonging to one.

name (nām), *v. t.;* NAMED (nāmd); NAM'ING (nām'ĭng). [AS. *namian.* See NAME, *n.*] **1.** To give a distinctive name or appellation to; to entitle; denominate; style; call.

She *named* the child Ichabod. 1 *Sam.* iv. 21.

2. To mention by name; to utter or publish the name of; to refer to by distinctive title.

None *named* thee but to praise. *Halleck.*

3. To designate by name or specifically for any purpose; to nominate; appoint; as, to *name* a day for a wedding.

4. To call by name; to identify as by mentioning the name of; as, to be able to *name* the flowers or birds; to *name* in order the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico.

5. To speak about or mention; cite; state; as, to *name* a price; to *name* the source of your information.

6. Of the Speaker of the House of Commons, to designate (a member) by name by way of reprimand. *Brit.*

7. *Billiards, etc.* To call (a shot); = CALL, *v. t.*, 19. *Brit.*

name in, or on, the same day. To admit to, or recognize in, comparison; — with a negative or interrogatively; as, no admiral of his time can be *named in the same day* with Nelson.

name (nām), *adj.* **a** Bearing or intended for a name or names; as, a *name* book. **b** Designating a person named for, or in honor or remembrance of, another, or the person for whom another is named; as, a *name* son or father.

name'board' (nām'bōrd'; 181), *n.* **a** A shopkeeper's signboard. **b** *Naut.* The board, or place on the hull, where a ship's name is displayed.

-named (-nāmd). *Named*, part. adj., used in combinations:

above-named	first-named	oft-named
before-named	last-named	self-named

name day. **1.** The day of the saint whose name one bears; also, the day on which a child is named.

2. *London Stock Exchange.* The day, called officially *ticket day*, on which a ticket giving the name of the buyer of securities and the consideration is issued by the purchasing broker to the seller (jobber), which is passed through the hands of all the parties to the transaction to the original seller, so that the middlemen (if any) may settle differences and the actual transfer be made between the final holder of the ticket and the issuing broker.

name'less, *adj.* **1.** Undistinguished; not noted; obscure.

A *nameless* dwelling and an unknown name. *Harte.*

2. Not known, specified, or mentioned by name; anonymous; as, he shall be *nameless;* a *nameless* book.

3. Having no legal right to a name; illegitimate; bastard.

4. Without a name; not having been given a name.

5. Not marked with any name; as, a *nameless* grave.

6. Unnamable; indescribable; inexpressible. "Battling . . . with a legion of *nameless* terrors." *Conrad.*

7. Not to be named, because too horrible or repulsive; as, *nameless* idolatries.

— **name'less·ly,** *adv.* — **name'less·ness,** *n.*

Nameless City. Ancient Rome; — so called because its real name was supposed to be kept secret to prevent an enemy from using it in incantations against its protecting gods.

name'ling (nām'lĭng), *n.* One of a name or clan. *Obs.*

name'ly (nām'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** By name; by particular mention; specifically; especially; expressly. *Obs. Chaucer.*

2. That is to say; to wit; videlicet. "The excellency of the soul, *namely*, its power of divining dreams." *Addison.*

name'ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Famous; noted. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

name part. *Theat.* The title role in a play.

name plate. A plate or plaque bearing or designed to bear a name, as that of the owner, proprietor, or manufacturer.

nam'er (nām'ĕr), *n.* One who names, or calls by name.

name'sake' (nām'sāk'), *n.* [For *name's sake;* i. e., one named for the sake of another's name.] One that has the same name as another; esp., one named after another. — *v. i.* To give the name of another to. *Rare.*

nam'ing (nām'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of NAME. Specif.: *verbal n.* Act, process, or result of giving a name or names, or of devising a nomenclature.

nam'mad (nŭm'ŭd), *n.* [Per. *namad* felt. Cf. NAMDA.] A kind of thick felted Persian rug or carpet with embroidered or inlaid pattern.

nam'ma hole (năm'ä). [Aboriginal *namma* breast.] A cup-shaped hole in the ground forming a natural reservoir for rain water. *Australia.*

Nam·ta'ru (näm·tä'rō), *n.* [Assyr.-Bab. *namtāru* fate, pestilence.] *Babylon. Relig.* Messenger of the underworld goddess Eresh-Kigal-(Allatu), bringing death to mankind with the aid of sixty diseases which he has in charge.

Na'nai (nä'nī), *n.* [Assyr.-Bab. *Nanâ.*] *Babylon. Relig.* An early goddess of Ur and Uruk, daughter of Anu, identified with the planet Venus and later merged in the goddess Ishtar.

Na·nai'mo (nä·nī'mō), *n.* An Indian of a Cowichan tribe. See COWICHAN, *n.*, 2.

Na·nai'mo se'ries (nä·nī'mō). [From *Nanaimo*, Vancouver I., B.C.] *Geol.* The partly marine, partly estuarine, coal-bearing Cretaceous beds of Vancouver Island, British Columbia. They have a total thickness of about 10,000 feet.

nan'cy (năn'sĭ), *n.* A small Australian grasslike herb (*Wurmbea dioica*), family Liliaceae, with white flowers. *Tasmania.*

Nan'cy (năn'sĭ), *n.;* *pl.* NANCIES (-sĭz). [ME. *Annis* Agnes, with *n* prefixed (prob. due to a preceding *mine, thine*). The name *Annis, Agnes*, was somewhat confused with *Anne.* See AGNES.] **1.** A familiar form of ANN or ANNE. — Dim. **Nan, Nance.** See ANN.

2. A girl of dissolute life, but good impulses, in Dickens's *Oliver Twist.* She was the mistress of Bill Sikes.

3. = MISS NANCY.

4. See SWEET NANCY.

Nan'cy (năn'sĭ), *n.* [Ashanti *ananse* spider, personification of spider, *ananse-sem* a tale, story.] **a** A folk tale of the Gold Coast Negroes or their West Indian descendants. **b** See ANANSI.

Nancy Lee. The title and heroine of a popular song by Frederic Edward Weatherly.

Nan'di (nän'dē), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Negro tribe in the British East Africa Protectorate.

Nan·di'na (năn·dĭ'nä), *n.* [NL., fr. Jap. *nandin.*] *Bot.* A genus of Chinese and Japanese evergreen shrubs (family Berberidaceae), having as its only known species *N. domestica*, the *nandin*, or *sacred bamboo.* It has decompound leaves and small white paniculate flowers.

nan'dine (năn'dĭn), *n.* [Of African origin.] An African, spotted, ring-tailed palm civet, of the genus *Nandinia*, of which there are two species, *N. binotata* and *N. gerrardi.*

nand pearl (nănd) [Origin uncert.] A pearly excrescence, formed similarly to a pearl, inside the shell of a bivalve.

nan'du (năn'dōō), *n.* [Pg. or Sp.; Pg. *nandu*, *nhandu*, fr. Tupi *nandú*, *ñhandu;* Sp. *ñandú*, *nandu*, fr. Guarani *ñandu*, *nando.*] A rhea; esp., *Rhea americana.*

nan'ga (năng'gä), *n.* [Luganda *enanga.*] A small Nubian harp.

nang·ca', **nang·ka'** (năng·kä'), *n.* [Tag.] **a** *Phil. I.* The jack tree; also, its fruit. See 1st JACK. **b** In Guam, the breadfruit tree (*Artocarpus communis*).

na'nism (nā'nĭz'm; năn'ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *nanisme*, fr. L. *nanus* a dwarf, fr. Gr. *nanos*, of obscure origin.] The condition of being abnormally small in stature; dwarfishness; — opposed to *gigantism.*

na'ni·za'tion (nā'nĭ·zā'shŭn; năn'ĭ-; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *naniser* to dwarf.] Artificial dwarfing, such as that produced in trees by horticulturists.

nan·keen' (năn·kēn'), *n.* Also **nan·kin'.** [From *Nanking*, or *Nankin*, China, Chin. (Pek.) *nan²-ching¹* southern capital, where orig. made.] **1.** Cloth, of firm texture and great durability, originally brought from China, made of a species of cotton (*Gossypium religiosum*) that is naturally brownish yellow.

2. An imitation of this cloth, with artificial coloring.

3. *pl.* Trousers made of nankeen. *Ld. Lytton.*

4. Also **Nankeen yellow.** = NAPLES YELLOW, 2.

5. [*cap.*] = NANKEEN PORCELAIN.

nankeen bird. An Australian night heron (*Nycticorax caledonicus*).

nankeen hawk *or* **kestrel.** The Australian kestrel (*Falco*, syn. *Cerchneis, cenchroides*).

nankeen lily. A Japanese garden lily (*Lilium testaceum*), with fragrant nankeen-yellow flowers.

Nankeen porcelain. Chinese porcelain painted in blue on white, — a dealer's term, including all except the roughest sorts both ancient and modern.

Nan'king' (năn'kĭng'), **Nan'kin'** (-kĭn'), *n.* **1.** A Capital of China. **b** Figuratively, the government of China.

2. See TREATY, *Table.*

3. The color Naples yellow.

Nan'king·ese' (năn'kĭng·ēz'; -ēs'; 66), *n.* The southern variety of the Mandarin dialect. See MANDARIN, *n.*, 2.

Nanking, *or* **Nankin, porcelain** *or* **china.** = NANKEEN PORCELAIN.

Nanking, *or* **Nankin, yellow.** A yellow dye consisting (like iron buff) essentially of ferric hydroxide, formed on the fabric; also, the color it produces.

Nan'na (nän'nä), *n.* [ON.] *Teut. Myth.* The wife of Balder.

nan·nan'der (nän·ăn'dĕr), *n.* [*nanno-* + *-ander.*] *Bot.* A dwarf male (which see). — **nan·nan'drous** (-drŭs), *adj.*

nan'no·plank'ton (năn'ō·plăngk'tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *nanno-* + *plankton.*] *Biol.* The smallest plankton, comprising those organisms, as flagellates, algae, bacteria, etc., which pass through nets of the finest mesh.

nan'ny (năn'ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* NANNIES (-lz). Short for NANNY GOAT.

nan'ny, *n.* A nurse; — a child's word.

Nan'ny (năn'ĭ), *n.* [From *Nan*, due to mistaking *mine Ann, thine Ann*, for *my Nan, thy Nan.*] Dim. of ANN or ANNE. See ANN.

nanny goat. A female goat. *Colloq.*

nanny plum. = SHEEPBERRY **a.**

na'no- (nā'nō-; năn'ō-), **nan-.** [See NANISM.] A combining form, Greek *nano-*, from *nanos*, meaning *dwarf*, as in *nanism.* The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

nanocephalia	nanocephalus	nanomelus
nanocephalic	nanocephaly	nanosoma
nanocephalism	nanomelia	nanosomia
nanocephalous	nanomelous	nanosomus

na'noid (nā'noid; năn'oid), *adj.* [*nan-* + *-oid.*] Having an abnormally small body; dwarfish.

na·nom'e·lus (nā·nŏm'ē·lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *nano-* + Gr. *melos* limb.] *Terat.* A monstrosity having abnormally short limbs.

na'no·so'mus (nā'nō·sō'mŭs; năn'ō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *nano-* + *-somus.*] A person exhibiting microsomia (nanosomia).

nan'pie (năn'pī), *n.* [Cf. NANNY; PIE magpie.] The magpie. *Local, Eng.*

Nan'ti·coke (năn'tĭ·kōk), *n.* An Indian of an important Algonquian tribe of Maryland, who ultimately united with the Conoy.

nan'to·kite (năn'tō·kīt), *n.* [From *Nantoco*, in Chile.] *Mineral.* Native cuprous chloride, CuCl.

na·ol'o·gy (nā·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *naos* temple + *-logy.*] Study of, or learning in regard to, sacred edifices. — **na'o·log'i·cal** (nā'ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

na·om'e·try (nā·ŏm'ē·trĭ), *n.* [Gr. *naos* temple + *-metry.*] Measurement of a sacred edifice. *Rare.*

Na'o·mi (nā'ō·mī; nä·ō'mĭ; -mĭ), *n.* [Heb. *Nā'omī.*] Lit., my sweetness; — fem. proper name; in the Bible, the mother-in-law of Ruth. *Ruth* i.

na'os (nā'ŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *naos* a temple, the cella.] *Class Antiq.* **a** A temple or shrine. **b** *Arch.* = CELLA. See PARTHENON, *Illust.*

Na'os (nā'ŏs), *n.* [Gr. *naus* ship.] See STAR, *Table.*

nap (năp), *v. i.;* NAPPED (năpt); NAP'PING. [ME. *nappen*, fr. AS. *hnæppian*; cf. OHG. *hnaffezen*, and Nor. *nap*, n.] To have a short sleep; to doze; hence, figuratively, to be in a careless, unguarded state.

I took thee *napping*, unprepared. *Hudibras.*

nap, *n.* A short sleep; a doze; a siesta. *Cowper.*

nap (năp), *n.* [ME. *noppe*, fr. MD. *noppe* (D. *nop*); akin to AS. *āhnēopan* to pluck off.] **1.** *Textiles.* **a** A villous, hairy, or downy surface found on some woven fabrics, esp. those made from wool; now, such a surface raised on certain fabrics by teaseling, brushing, etc.; — disting. from *pile.* **b** *pl.* Fabrics which are napped, as canton flannel, broadcloth, etc.; — used in the trade.

2. *Lithography.* The slight projections or granulations on a roller to reach the bottom of the grain of a stone.

nap, *v. t. & i.* **a** *Obs.* To cut the nap from. **b** To raise a nap (on); to put a nap on.

nap (năp), *v. t. & i.* [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *nappa* to catch, to snatch, Dan. *nappe* to pinch, to twitch, to pull. Cf. KIDNAP, NAB, *v.*] To seize; grasp; steal. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

nap, *v.* Var. of 2d KNAP. — *n.* Var. of 3d KNAP.

nap, *n.* **a** = 2d NAPOLEON, 1. **b** *Cards.* = 2d NAPOLEON, 2.

Na·pae'a (nä·pē'ä), *n.* [L. *Napaea* the nymph, fr. Gr. *Napaia*, fr. *napaios* sylvan, fr. *napē* a woodland vale.] **1.** Also **Na·pe'a.** *Gr. Myth.* A wood nymph.

2. *Bot.* A genus of American herbs of the mallow family (Malvaceae). *N. dioica* is the glade mallow.

— **Na·pae'an, Na·pe'an** (-ăn), *adj.*

nap'al (nāp'ăl; -l), *adj. Anat.* Relating to the nape of the neck.

nap'a leath'er (năp'ä), *or* **nap'a,** *n.* **a** [*cap.*] Orig., a glove leather made in Napa, California, by tawing sheepskins with a soap-and-oil mixture. **b** Now, usually, any of a type of leathers resembling the original product in softness. — **nap'a,** *adj.*

---

na'mas'lik (nä'mĕz'lĭk), *n.* [Turk. *namāslıq*, fr. Per. *namāz* prayers.] = PRAYER RUG.

Nam·bē' (nām·bā'), *n.* See TEWA.

name. Obs. past tense of NIM.

name'a·ble, name'a·bil'i·ty. Vars. of NAMABLE, NAMABILITY.

namore. ✝ NO MORE.

Na·mu'el (nā·mū'ĕl). *D. Bib.*

Na·mu'el·ites (-īts). *D. Bib.*

nan (năn), *interj.* [For *anan.*] = ANAN, ANON. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

nan (nän), **nane** (nän). *Vers.* of NONE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

nan-. = NANO-.

na'na (nā'nd; nā'nd'ä), *n.* [Nursery word.] = NURSE, *n.*, 1.

Na'na (nā'nä), *n.* See NATA.

na·nan'der, na·nan'drous. Vars. of NANNANDER, etc.

na'na·wood', *n.* [Marathi *nānā.*] = BEN-TEAK.

nan-ca', Var. of NANGCA.

nan'di, *n.* [Telugu.] = BEN-TEAK.

nan'dow. Var. of NANDU.

nane (nän). Var. of NAIN, OWN; NAM, NONE.

Na·ne'a (nā·nē'ä). *Bib.*

nanes (nänz). Var. of NONCE. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

nang'nail'. Var. of AGNAIL.

nan·nan'dri·um (năn·ăn'drĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] = NANNANDER.

Nan'nar (năn'nĕr), *n.* [Bab.] *Babylon Relig.* See SIN.

Nan·nette' (năn·ĕt'), *n.* See ANN; — fem. proper name.

nan'ni·nose (năn'ĭ·nōs). Var. of MANINOSE.

nan'no- (năn'ō-). [Gr. *nannos* dwarf.] = NANO-.

nan'ny-ber'ry, nan'ny-bush', *n.* = SHEEPBERRY **a.**

nant, nan'tle. Vars. of NAUNT, NAUNTLE.

Nantz (nănts), *n.* Also **Nants.** [From *Nantes*, France.] = BRANDY. *Archaic.*

Na'o·sau'rus (nā'ō·sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *naos* temple, taken in the sense of nave (from the transverse processes on its neural spines) + *-saurus.*] Syn. of EDAPHOSAURUS.

N

nape (nāp; *see note below*), *n* [ME., of uncert. origin.] The back part of the neck.

☞ *The colloq.* pron. *nǎp*, very common in the United States, is regarded by many as dialectal.

nape, *v. t.* To strike on the nape; to cut at the nape. *Obs.*

nape (nāp), *n.* [L. *napus.* Cf. NEEP.] The yellow turnip. *Obs.*

na·pe′ad (nā·pē′ăd), *n.* [*Also cap.*] *Gr. Myth.* A Napaea. *R.*

nape′crest′ (nāp′krĕst′), *n.* An African bird of the genus *Crinifer*, related to the plantain eaters.

na·pel′lus (nā·pĕl′ŭs), *n.* [ML., fr. L. *napus* turnip; — from the shape of the root.] The common monkshood (*Aconitum napellus*).

na′per·er (nā′pĕr·ĕr), *n.* [*napery* + *-er.*] An officer in a royal household having charge of the table linen.

na′per·y (-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *naperie*, fr. *nape* (F. *nappe*), fr. L. *mappa.* See MAP; cf. APRON, NAPKIN.] **1.** Household linen; esp., table linen.

2. Making or keeping of napery; office of naperer. *Obs.*

nap hand. *Cards.* A hand to bid nap (a napoleon) on; figuratively, favorable chances that invite taking risks.

Naph′ta·li (năf′tȧ·lī), *n. Bib.* **a** One of the twelve sons of Jacob. **b** The tribe named for him. **c** A region in Palestine.

naph′tha (năf′thȧ; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *naphtha;* cf. Av. *napta* moist, Per. *naft* naphtha, Assyr.-Bab. *naptu.*] **1.** Petroleum, esp. the more volatile varieties.

2. *Old Chem.* Any of various volatile, strong-smelling, inflammable liquids, as ordinary ether, ethyl acetate, etc.

3. Any of several volatile inflammable liquids obtained by distilling certain carbonaceous materials and used as solvents in dry cleaning, varnish making, etc., and as fuels; as, ***petroleum naphtha*** or ***mineral naphtha*** from petroleum; ***crude naphtha***, or light oil, from coal tar; ***shale naphtha*** or photogen, from shale; ***wood naphtha*** (chiefly methanol or wood alcohol) from wood, etc. Naphtha from petroleum may be either a crude distillate (***crude naphtha***) comprising petroleum ether, gasoline, benzine, etc., or a refined fraction distinct from gasoline and benzine. ***Solvent naphtha***, used esp. to dissolve rubber, is usually a coal-tar distillate boiling higher than the benzols.

naph′tha·cene (-sēn), *n. Chem.* An orange-yellow, crystalline, cyclic hydrocarbon, $C_{18}H_{12}$, artificially made.

naph′tha·late (năf′thȧ·lāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of naphthalic acid.

naph′tha·lene (năf′thȧ·lēn), *n.* [From NAPHTHA.] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_8$, one of the principal constituents of coal tar, forming brilliant white platelike crystals of peculiar odor. It is obtained esp. from the middle oil from coal tar, and is used extensively in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, as a defense against moths (as in moth balls), etc. It contains a double benzene nucleus and is the parent substance of a large number of derivatives. For convenience in distinguishing isomers, the carbon atoms are designated by numbers, as shown in the formula. There are two kinds of mono derivatives, 1- (or α-) and 2- (or β-) (see NAPHTHOL, 1). Diderivatives are sometimes distinguished by prefixes; as, 1,2-, *ortho-*; 1,3-, *meta-*; 1,4-, *para-*; 1,5-, *ana-*; 1,6-, *epi-*; 1,7-, *kata-*; 1,8-, *peri-*; 2,6-, *amphi-*; 2,7-, *pros-*.

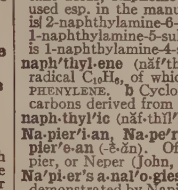

Naphthalene.

naph′tha·lene·sul·phon′ic (-sŭl·fŏn′ĭk), *adj.* [*naphthalene* + *sulphonic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of several acids derived from naphthalene, specif. either of the mono derivatives, $C_{10}H_7SO_3H$. See NAPHTHALENE. Some of these acids are used in dye manufacture.

naph′tha·len′ic (năf′thȧ·lĕn′ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Pertaining to, or derived from, naphthalene.

naphthalenic acid. A yellow crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_6(OH)O_2$.

naph′tha·len′oid (năf′thȧ·lĕn′oid), *adj.* [See -OID.] *Chem.* Resembling naphthalene, esp. in structure.

naph·thal′ic (năf·thăl′ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Pertaining to, or derived from, naphthalene.

naphthalic acid. **a** A crystalline diacid, $C_{10}H_6(CO_2H)_2$, formed by oxidation of acenaphthene. **b** Naphthalenic acid. **c** *Obs.* Phthalic acid.

naph·thal′i·dine (năf·thăl′ĭ·dēn; -dĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-din.** (*naphthalene* + *toluidine.*] *Chem.* Naphthylamine.

naph′tha·lize (năf′thȧ·līz), *v. t.;* -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ′ING (-līz′ĭng). To mingle, saturate, or impregnate, with naphtha. — **naph′tha·li·za′tion** (-lĭ·zā′shŭn; -lī·zā′-), *n.*

naph′tha·mine (năf′thȧ·mēn; -mĭn), *adj.* [*naphth-* + *-amine.*] Designating any of a series of direct azo dyes; as, *naphthamine* blue 2 B.

naph′thene (năf′thēn), *n. Chem.* Any of a series of saturated cyclic hydrocarbons of the general formula C_nH_{2n}; a cycloalkane or cycloparaffin; — applied esp. to those members (chiefly cyclopentane and cyclohexane and alkyl derivatives of them) occurring in certain kinds of petroleum, in shale tar oil, etc. The naphthenes are distinguished as *hexanaphthene* (C_6H_{12}), *heptanaphthene* (C_7H_{14}), *octanaphthene* (C_8H_{16}), *nonanaphthene* (C_9H_{18}), etc., according to the number of their carbon atoms.

☞ The ending *-ene* in these words is objectionable since it customarily denotes unsaturation.

naph·the′nic (năf·thē′nĭk; -thĕn′ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, a naphthene.

naphthenic acid. Any of a large number of carboxylic (esp. monocarboxylic) acids derived from naphthenes and obtained from naphthene-containing petroleum. Salts of these acids have been used as soaps (**naphthenic soaps**), wood preservatives, etc.

naph′thi·o·nate (năf′thĭ·ō·nāt), *n.* A salt of naphthionic acid.

naph′tho- (năf′thō-), **naphth-.** *Chem.* A combining form for *naphtha*, denoting *relation to naphthalene* or the *presence of the naphthalene nucleus*, as in *naphthoquinone* (or *naphthaquinone*). The use of these forms to denote the replacement of a benzene nucleus by a naphthalene nucleus, as in **naph·than′thra·cene**, $C_{18}H_{12}$, **naph′tho·res·or′cin·ol**, $C_{10}H_6(OH)_2$, has been criticized. — **naph′tho** (-thō), *adj.*

naph·tho′ic (năf·thō′ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating either of two crystalline acids, $C_{10}H_7CO_2H$, derived from naphthalene.

naph′thol (năf′thōl; năf·thōl′; năf′thŏl), *n.* Also **naph′tol** (-tōl; -tŏl). [*naphthalene* + *-ol.*] **1.** *Chem.* **a** Either of two white, crystalline hydroxyl derivatives of naphthalene, $C_{10}H_7OH$, distinguished as *alpha-* (α-) or 1- and *beta-* (β-) or 2-; specif., in the United States Pharmacopoeia, beta-naphthol. They occur in coal tar, but are usually prepared artificially from naphthalene. Both are used as antiseptics and in the manufacture of dyes and other substances. **b** Any of various hydroxy derivatives containing the naphthalene nucleus.

2. Any of several compounds used to produce dyes on the fiber by coupling with diazo compounds.

naph′thol·ate (năf′thōl·āt; năf·thōl′-; năf′thŏl-), *n.* [See 1st -ATE, 3.] *Chem.* A salt of naphthol.

naph′thol·sul′phon·ate (-sŭl′fō·nāt), *n.* [See 1st -ATE, 3.] A salt or ester of a naphtholsulphonic acid.

naph′thol·sul·phon′ic (-sŭl·fŏn′ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of a large number of sulphonic acids derived from the naphthols. Many of them are used in the manufacture of dyes. Important monoacids, $C_{10}H_6(OH)SO_3H$, are the 1,4 (*Neville and Winther's or NW acid*), the 1,5 (*L acid*), the 2,6 (*Schäffer's acid*), and the 2,8 (*croceic acid, crocein acid,* or *Bayer's acid*). The 2,3,6 diacid is called *R acid;* the 2,6,8 diacid, *G acid*, etc. See NAPHTHALENE.

naph′tho·qui·none′ (năf′thō·kwĭ·nōn′; -kwĭn′ōn), *n.* [*naphthalene* + *quinone.*] *Chem.* Either of two compounds, $C_{10}H_6O_2$, derived from naphthalene, of which one (1,4- or α-naphthoquinone) is a yellow crystalline paraquinone, and the other (1,2- or β-naphthoquinone) is an orthoquinone forming red needles. See QUINONE.

naph′thous (năf′thŭs), *adj.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of naphtha.

naph′thyl (năf′thĭl), *n.* [*naphthalene* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent hydrocarbon radical, $C_{10}H_7$, of which naphthalene is the hydride.

naph′thyl·a·mine′ (năf′thĭl·ȧ·mēn′; -ăm′ĭn), *n.* Also **-am′in.** *Chem.* Either of two colorless crystalline bases $C_{10}H_7NH_2$, amino derivatives of naphthalene, distinguished as α- (or 1-) and β- (or 2-), and obtained by action of ammonia on α- and β-naphthol respectively. Both are used in dye manufacture.

naph′thyl·a·mine′sul·phon′ic (-sŭl·fŏn′ĭk), *adj.* Designating or pertaining to any of several commercially important acids, sulphonic acid derivatives of naphthylamine, used esp. in the manufacture of dyes. ***Brönner's acid*** is 2-naphthylamine-6-sulphonic acid. ***Laurent's acid*** is 1-naphthylamine-5-sulphonic acid. ***Naphthionic acid*** is 1-naphthylamine-4-sulphonic acid.

naph′thyl·ene (năf′thĭl·lēn), *n. Chem.* **a** The bivalent radical $C_{10}H_6$, of which naphthalene is the hydride. Cf. PHENYLENE. **b** Cyclohexene; also, any of a series of hydrocarbons derived from cyclohexene.

naph·thyl′ic (năf·thĭl′ĭk), *adj.* Of or pert. to naphthyl.

Na·pier′i·an, Na·pe′ri·an (nā·pēr′ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Also **Napier′e·an** (-ē·ăn). Of, pertaining to, or discovered by, Napier, or Neper (John, Laird of Merchiston, 1550–1617).

Na′pi·er′s a·nal′o·gies (nā′pĭ·ērz). *Math.* Four formulas, demonstrated by Napier, giving the tangent of half the sum or difference of two of the angles or sides of a spherical triangle in terms of the others.

Napier's circular parts. *Math.* Five parts of a right spherical triangle; that is, the legs and the complements of their opposite angles and of the hypotenuse. Any part is called *adjacent* to the two next to it and opposite the other two. **Napier's rules** for these parts solve all cases of right triangles; viz., the sine of any part equals the product of the cosines of the opposite parts and also the product of the tangents of the adjacent parts.

Napier's compass. See 1st COMPASS, 7.

Napier's stove. A form of room-heating stove in which the products of combustion are forced downwards through an annular space surrounding the combustion chamber while en route to the chimney.

na′pi·form (nā′pĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *napus* turnip + *-form.* Cf. NAPE turnip.] *Bot.* Turnip-shaped; large and round above, and tapering abruptly below; — of roots.

nap′kin (năp′kĭn), *n.* [Dim. of OF. *nape, nappe,* fr. L. *mappa.* See NAPERY.] **1.** A small cloth, usually square, used at table for wiping the lips or fingers; a serviette; also, a similar cloth used in serving hot dishes.

2. Hence, any little cloth or towel; specif.: **a** *Now Dial.* A handkerchief. **b** *Chiefly Scot.* A kerchief or neckerchief. **c** An infant's diaper.

nap′kin, *v. t.;* NAP′KINED (-kĭnd); NAP′KIN·ING. **1.** To hide or stow away in a napkin.

2. To cover, provide, serve, or the like, with a napkin; — rarely used except in *past part.;* as, a *napkined* tray.

nap′kin·ing (-ĭng), *n.* Material for napkins. Cf. TOWELING.

napkin pattern. = LINEN FOLD.

napkin ring. A ring used to enclose a table napkin.

Na′ples (nā′p'lz), *n.* A city of Italy.

Naples biscuit. = LADYFINGER **c**.

Naples red. **a** = RED OCHER. **b** = INDIAN RED, 3.

nap′less (năp′lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Without nap; threadbare. — **nap′less·ness,** *n.*

Naples yellow. **1.** **a** A basic lead antimonate, used as an enamel color and in oil painting; also, the color it gives. It is not affected by light. **b** Any of several yellow pigments substituted for the above, as a mixture of chrome yellow and zinc white.

2. A color, reddish-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Na·po′le·on (nȧ·pō′lē·ŭn; 129), *n.* [F. *Napoléon,* It. *Napoleone.*] Masc. proper name. F. *Napoléon* (nȧ′pō′lā′ôn′); It. *Napoleone* (nȧ′pō·lā·ō′nȧ).

na·po′le·on, *n.* [After the Emperor *Napoleon* I.] **1.** A former French gold coin of 20 francs. See COIN, *Table.*

2. Usually shortened to **nap.** **a** A card game in which each player holds five cards, and each in turn to the left of the dealer names the number of tricks he will undertake to win. The highest bidder must lead a trump. If he makes good his bid, each player pays him a chip for each trick. If he fails, he pays each a chip for each trick bid. **b** A bid to win all five tricks. Any player bidding nap wins 10 chips from each player if he succeeds, or pays 5 to each if he fails. See WELLINGTON.

3. A kind of top boot of the middle of the 19th century.

4. A form of French pastry consisting of several oblong layers of puff paste filled with cream.

5. a Crimson clover. **b** Cypress spurge.

6. [*cap.*] *Hort.* An important variety of sweet cherry.

Na·po′le·on·a′na (nȧ·pō′lē·ŭn·ā′nȧ; -ä′nȧ; -ăn′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Napoleon* + *-ana.*] Papers, books, relics, etc., relating to Napoleon.

Napoleon blue. A color, reddish-blue in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Na·po′le·on′ic (nȧ·pō′lē·ŏn′ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Napoleon I, or his family; resembling Napoleon I; as, the *Napoleonic* Wars. — **Na·po′le·on′i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

Na·po′le·on·ism (nȧ·pō′lē·ŭn·ĭz′m), *n.* The principles, policy, etc., of the Napoleons, esp. of Napoleon I; attachment to, or advocacy of, the Napoleonic dynasty; Bonapartism. — **Na·po′le·on·ist,** *n.*

Na·po′le·on·is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *adj.* Napoleonic.

Na·po′le·on·ize (nȧ·pō′lē·ŭn·īz), *v. t.* To subject to, or govern in accordance with, Napoleonic theories.

Na·po′le·on′s—bell′, *n.* The plant *Lapageria rosea.*

Na·po′le·on′s—wil′low, *n.* The weeping willow.

na·poo′, na·pooh′ (nȧ·pōō′), *interj.* [Corrupt. of F. *il n'y a plus* there is no more, it is finished.] No more; all gone; all over; "nothing doing"; finished; dead. — *adj.* No; no good; dead. — *v. i.* To be done for; die. — *v. t.* To do for; put an end to; kill. *All Brit. Soldiers' Slang.*

nappe (năp), *n.* [F., cloth, sheet. See NAPERY.] **1.** *Civ. Engin.* The sheet of water above the crest of a weir.

2. *Geol.* A mass thrust over other rocks by a recumbent anticlinal fold, by thrust faulting, or by a combination of both.

3. *Geom.* **a** = 1st SHEET, 16. **b** One of the two sheets or half cones which together make up a complete cone.

napped (năpt), *adj.* Having a nap; as, *napped* cloth.

nap′per (năp′ĕr), *n.* One, esp. a machine, that puts a nap on cloth; a nap raiser or setter; also, a ruffer.

nap′per (năp′ĕr), *n.* One who naps, or sleeps lightly.

nap′per (năp′ĕr; năp′-), *n.* The head. *Dial. Eng. & Slang.*

nap′per (năp′ĕr). Var. of KNAPPER.

nap′pi·ness (năp′ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* [From 1st NAPPY.] Quality of having a nap; abundance of nap, as on cloth.

nap′ping (năp′ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of NAP. Specif.: *n.* **a** Act or process of raising a nap, as on cloth. **b** *Hat Mfg.* The fine nap (as of beaver, hare's fur, musquash, or nutria) on a hat the body of which is of an inferior substance, often of wool.

nap′pish·ness (năp′ĭsh·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Tendency to nap; drowsiness. *Rare.*

nap′py (năp′ĭ), *adj.;* NAP′PI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); -PI·EST. [From 3d NAP.] Having a nap, or pile; downy; shaggy.

nap′py, *adj.* [Prob. fr. NAPPY downy, shaggy.] **1.** Strong; heady; foaming; — said of liquors.

2. Somewhat intoxicated, as by nappy ale.

nap′py (năp′ĭ; nȧp′ĭ), *n.* Liquor; esp., ale. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

nap′py (năp′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -PIES (-ĭz). [Appar. dim. fr. ME. *nap*, fr. AS. *hnæp* cup, bowl. See HANAPER.] A round or oval dish, with a flat bottom and sloping sides, used as a baking or serving dish.

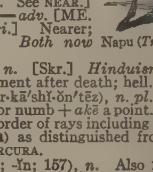
Nappy.

na·prap′a·thy (nȧ·prăp′ȧ·thĭ), *n.* [Czech *naprava* correction + *-pathy.*] A therapeutic system of drugless treatment by manipulation, depending on the theory that disease symptoms result from strained or contracted ligaments in pelvis, spine, or thorax. — **nap′ra·path** (năp′rȧ·pȧth), *n.*

nap′ron (dial. năp′rŭn, năp′ĕrn), *n.* [See APRON.] An apron. *Now Dial.*

na′pu (nä′pōō), *n.* [Malay.] Any of numerous chevrotains of the Indo-Malayan region; esp., *Tragulus napu* of Sumatra or *T. javanicus* of Java. They are similar to the kanchils, but slightly larger. See CHEVROTAIN.

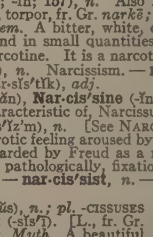
Napu (*Tragulus javanicus*). 1/12

nar (när), *adj.* [ME., *nerre,* fr. AS. *nēarra* & ON. *nærri.* See NEAR.] Nearer; also, nearest. — *adv.* [ME. *nerre,* fr. ON. *nærri.*] Nearer; near; also, nearly. *Both now Scot. & Dial.*

Nar′a·ka (nŭr′ȧ·kȧ), *n.* [Skr.] *Hinduism & Buddhism.* The place of punishment after death; hell.

Nar·ca′ci·on′tes (när·kā′shĭ·ŏn′tēz), *n. pl.* [ML., fr. Gr. *narkan* to grow stiff or numb + *akē* a point.] *Zool.* In some classifications, a suborder of rays including the electric rays (see ELECTRIC RAY **a**) as distinguished from other thick-tailed rays. Cf. SARCURA.

nar′ce·ine (när′sē·ēn; -ĭn; 157), *n.* Also **nar′ce·in** (-ĭn). [L. *narce* numbness, torpor, fr. Gr. *narkē;* cf. F. *narcéïne.* See NARCOTIC.] *Chem.* A bitter, white, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{27}NO_8$, found in small quantities in opium, and closely related to narcotine. It is a narcotic.

nar′cism (när′sĭz′m), *n.* Narcissism. — **nar′cist** (-sĭst), *n.* — **nar·cis′tic** (när·sĭs′tĭk), *adj.*

Nar·cis′san (när·sĭs′ăn), **Nar·cis′sine** (-ĭn; -īn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Narcissus.

nar·cis′sism (när·sĭs′ĭz′m), *n.* [See NARCISSUS, 1; -ISM.] *Psychoanalysis.* Erotic feeling aroused by one's own body and personality, regarded by Freud as a normal stage in sexual development; pathologically, fixation at, or regression to, this stage. — **nar·cis′sist,** *n.* — **nar′cis·sis′tic** (när′sĭ·sĭs′tĭk), *adj.*

Nar·cis′sus (när·sĭs′ŭs), *n.; pl.* -CISSUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119), -CISSI (-sĭs′ī). [L., fr. Gr. *Narkissos.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful youth for vain love of whom Echo died. Nemesis punished his indifference by causing him to fall in love with his own reflection which he saw in the water of a fountain. He pined away in desire for it and was changed into the flower which bears his name.

2. Masculine proper name.

3. *Bot.* **a** A genus of Old World bulbous herbs, family Amaryllidaceae, having erect linear leaves and showy yellow or white or bicolored flowers with a large cup-shaped corona. Most species are well known in cultivation. There are several types chiefly distinguished by the shape of the corona. This in the true daffodils is greatly elongated or trumpet-shaped; in the jonquils and polyanthus narcissus it is very short; in the poet's narcissus, it has an indurated rim or border. See DAFFODIL, 1 b; JONQUIL, 1. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant, flower, or bulb of this genus.

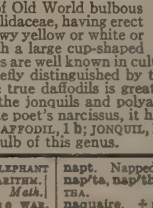
Flower of Narcissus (*N. pseudo-narcissus*).

Na·pe′ri·an. Var. of NAPIERIAN.
na′phew (nă′fū). Var. of NAVEW.
Na′phish (nā′fĭsh). *Bib.*
Naph′i·si (năf′ĭ·sī). *Bib.*
naphth-. *Chem.* = NAPHTHO-.
naphtha distiller. See DISTILLER, 2.
naph′tha·lin (năf′thȧ·lĭn), **naph′tha·line** (-lĭn; -lēn; 157), *n. Chem.* = NAPHTHALENE.
naph′tha·lol (-lōl; -lŏl), *n. Pharm.* = BETA-NAPHTHYL SALICYLATE.
naph′tha·qui·none′. Var. of NAPHTHOQUINONE.
naph·thin′du·line (năf·thĭn′dū·lēn; -lĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-lin.** See INDULINE, *n.*, **a**.
naph′thi·on′ic ac′id (năf′thĭ·ŏn′ĭk). See NAPHTHYLAMINESULPHONIC.
naphthol black, blue black, yellow. See DYE, *Table.*
naph′thol·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
naph′tho·sal′ol (năf′thō·săl′ŏl; -ōl), *n. Pharm.* = BETA-NAPHTHYL SALICYLATE.
naph·thox′ide (năf·thŏk′sīd; -sĭd: 157), *n.* Also **-id** (-sĭd). [*naphth-* + *oxide.*] *Chem.* = NAPHTHOLATE.
naphthylamine black D. See DYE, *Table.*
naphthyl methyl ketone. = ACETONAPHTHONE.
naph′tol (năf′tōl; -tŏl). Var. of NAPHTHOL.
Naph·tu′him (năf·tū′hĭm; năf′tū-). *Bib.*
Napier grass. = ELEPHANT GRASS b. [See LOGARITHM.]
Napierian logarithms. *Math.*
Napoleonic Wars. See WAR, *Table.*
na·po′le·on·ite, *n.* [*Napoleon* + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* = CORSITE.
nap′pa. Erron. var. of NAPA.
nap′pie. Var. of NAPPY, *adj.* & *n.*
napt. Napped. *Ref. Sp.*
nap′ta, nap′tha. Var. of NAPHTHA.
naquaire. + NAKER.
nar′as. Var. of NARRAS.
Nar′ca·ci·on′ti·dae (när′kȧ·sĭ·ŏn′tĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of TORPEDINIDAE.
Nar·cisu′, *n.* = NARCISSUS.

narcissus fly. The bulb fly.

nar'co- (när'kō-). [See NARCOTIC.] A combining form from Greek *narkē*, meaning *numbness, stupor, torpor*, as in *narcolepsy*.

nar'co·an'es·the'si·a, -aes·the'si·a (-ăn'ĕs·thē'zhĭ·ȧ; -zhȧ; -zĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *narco-* + *anesthesia*.] Anesthesia produced by narcotic drugs, as morphine.

Nar·coḃ'a·tus (när·kōb'ȧ·tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *narkē* electric ray (fish) + *batos* a ray.] Syn. of TORPEDO (genus of rays).

nar'co·hyp'ni·a (när'kō·hĭp'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *narco-* + Gr. *hypnos* sleep.] *Med.* Numbness felt on awaking from sleep.

nar'co·lep'sy (när'kō·lĕp'sĭ), *n.* [*narco-* + *-lepsy*.] *Med.* A condition characterized by brief attacks of deep sleep. — **nar'co·lep'tic** (-lĕp'tĭk), *adj.*

nar·co'ma (när·kō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MAS (-mȧz), -MATA (-mȧ·tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *narkoun* to benumb.] *Med.* The state of stupor produced by narcotics. — **nar·co'ma·tous** (-kō'mȧ·tŭs; -kōm'ȧ·tŭs), *adj.*

nar'co·ma'ni·a (när'kō·mā'nĭ·ȧ; 159), *n.* [NL., fr. *narco-* + *-mania*.] Uncontrollable desire for narcotics. — **nar'co·ma'ni·ac** (-ăk), *n.* — **-ma·ni'a·cal** (-mȧ·nī'ȧ·kăl), *adj.*

Nar'co·me·du'sae (-mē·dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL. See NARCO-; MEDUSA.] *Zool.* An order of trachyline Hydrozoa. — **nar'co·me·du'san** (-săn), *adj. & n.*

nar'cose (när'kōs), **nar'cous** (när'kŭs), *adj.* *Med.* In a condition of stupor.

nar·co'sis (när·kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *narkōsis*. See NARCOTIC.] A state of stupor, insensibility, unconsciousness, or arrested activity from which recovery is possible, produced by the influence of narcotics, as by drugs or, in animal or plant tissues or cells, by concentrations of alcohols, ethers, carbon dioxide, magnesium salts, etc.; also, narcotization.

nar'co·stim'u·lant (när'kō·stĭm'ū·lănt), *n.* A substance possessing both narcotic and stimulant properties.

nar·co'ti·a (när·kō'shĭ·ȧ), *n.* Narcotine.

nar·cot'ic (-kŏt'ĭk), *adj.* [F. *narcotique*, or ML. *narcoticus*, fr. Gr. *narkōtikos*, fr. *narkoun* to benumb, fr. *narkē* numbness, torpor; prop., a cramp, contraction, and akin to ON. *marа* a snare, noose. See SNARE.] **1.** Having the properties of a narcotic; yielding a narcotic; of or inducing narcosis; hence, inducing mental lethargy; soporiferous; as, a *narcotic* speech.

2. Of, induced by, or concerned with, narcotics.

3. Of, involving, or for, narcotic addicts or their care.

nar·cot'ic (när·kŏt'ĭk), *n.* **1.** A drug which in moderate doses allays sensibility, relieves pain, and produces profound sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, or convulsions. Among the chief narcotics are opium (with morphine), belladonna (with atropine), Indian hemp, stramonium, and hyoscyamus.

2. Figuratively, something that soothes, relieves, or lulls.

3. One who is addicted to the use of a narcotic.

nar·cot'i·cal (när·kŏt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Narcotic. — **nar·cot'i·cal·ly**, *adv.* — **nar·cot'i·cal·ness**, *n.*

nar·cot'i·cism (när·kŏt'ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* Narcotism.

nar·cot'i·co- (när·kŏt'ĭ·kō-). A combining form for *narcotic*, denoting *narcotic and*, as in **nar·cot'i·co·ac'rid**, **nar·cot'i·co·ir'ri·tant.**

nar'co·tine (när'kō·tēn; -tĭn; 157), *n.* Also **nar'co·tin** (-tĭn), **nar'co·ti'na** (-tē'nȧ). [Cf. F. *narcotine*. Cf. COTARNINE.] *Chem.* A tasteless, colorless, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$, found in opium. Pure narcotine is not a narcotic.

nar'co·tin'ic (-tĭn'ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to narcotine.

nar'co·tism (när'kō·tĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *narcotisme*.] **a** Narcosis. **b** A tendency or influence tending to narcosis or a similar state. **c** Addiction to narcotics.

nar'co·tist (-tĭst), *n.* One addicted to narcotics.

nar'co·tize (-tīz), *v. t.*; NAR'CO·TIZED (-tīzd); NAR'CO·TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To imbue with, or subject to the influence of, a narcotic; to put into a state of narcosis; also, figuratively, to soothe to unconsciousness. — **nar'co·ti·za'tion** (-tĭ·zā'shŭn; -tī·zā'shŭn), *n.*

nard (närd), *n.* [ME. *narde*, fr. OF. or L.; OF. *narde* (F. *nard*), fr. L. *nardus*, fr. Gr. *nardos*, ult., prob. through Sem. (cf. Heb. *nērēḏ*), fr. Skr. *nalada* Indian spikenard.]

1. a SEE SPIKENARD. **b** The matgrass *Nardus stricta*.

2. An ointment made partly from nard. See SPIKENARD.

3. *Pharm.* The rhizomes of any one of several plants of the genus *Valeriana*, as *V. celtica*, *V. tuberosa*, or the related *Nardostachys jatamansi*.

nard, *v. t.* To anoint with nard.

nar'dine (när'dĭn; -dīn), *adj.* [L. *nardinus*, fr. Gr. *nardinos*.] Of or pertaining to nard; having the qualities of nard.

nar·doo', **nar·du'** (när·dōō'), *n.* [Native name of *Sesbania aculeata* in Queensland.] **a** An Australian clover fern (*Marsilea drummondii*). Its spores are made into bread or porridge by the natives. **b** *India.* The plant *Sesbania aculeata*, whose seeds are ground into meal. See DAINCHA.

Nar'dus (när'dŭs), *n.* [NL. See NARD.] *Bot.* A genus of grasses. *N. stricta*, the matgrass, is the only species.

na'res (nā'rēz; 79), *n. pl.*; *sing.* NARIS (-rĭs). [L., pl. of *naris* nostril. See NOSE.] The openings of the nose. See NOSE.

nar'ghi·le, nar'gi·le (när'gĭ·lē; 277), *n.* Also **nar'gi·leh.** [Per. *nārgīleh*, fr. *nārgīl* coconut (of which orig. made), of Indian origin; cf. Skr. *nārikela*.] An Oriental apparatus for smoking tobacco. It has a long flexible tube, and the smoke is drawn through water. Cf. HOOKAH.

Narghile.

nar'gil (när'gĭl), *n.* [See NARGHILE.] The coconut. *India.*

nar'i·al (nâr'ĭ·ăl; 79), **nar'ic** (nâr'ĭk), *adj.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the nares; as, the *narial* septum.

nar'i·ca (nâr'ĭ·kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nares* nostrils, nose.] The brown coati. SEE COATI.

nar'i·corn (nâr'ĭ·kôrn), *n.* [L. *naris* nostril + *cornu* horn.] *Zool.* The horny segment of the rhinotheca covering the nostrils of albatrosses and some other birds.

nar'i·form (nâr'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *naris* nostril + *-form*. See NOSE.] Like a nostril in form.

nar'ine (nâr'ĭn; -īn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the nostrils.

na·rin'gin (nȧ·rĭng'gĭn), *n.* [Marathi *nāriṅgī* orange, fr. Skr. *nāraṅgī*, var. of *nāraṅga*. See ORANGE.] *Chem.* A bitter white crystalline glucoside found in the blossoms, fruit, etc., of the grapefruit. On hydrolysis it yields rhamnose and **nar'in·gen'in** (nâr'ĭn·gĕn'ĭn), $C_{15}H_{12}O_5$.

nark (närk), *n.* [Romany *nāk* nose.] A spy employed by the police; an informer; a stool pigeon. *Slang.* — *v. t. & i.* To spy, or inform on, for the police; to act as a nark. *Slang.*

nark, *v. t.* [Origin obscure. Cf. NAG.] To annoy; irritate; tease. *Dial. Eng. & Australia.*

nark, *n.* [From NARK, *v.*] A tease; a spoilsport. *Slang, Australia.*

nark'y (när'kĭ), *adj.* Vexed. *Chiefly Dial.*

Na'rod·na Skup'shti·na (nä'rŏd·nȧ skōōp'shtĭ·nȧ). [Serbo-Croatian *narodna*, fem., of the people + *skupština* assembly.] See SKUPSHTINA **c.**

narr (när), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To growl or snarl, as a dog. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

narr, *n.* [Short for L. *narratio*.] *Law.* A declaration in pleading. *Obs. exc. Local, U. S.*

nar'ra (nâr'ȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. Tag. & Visayan *narra*.] Any of several timber trees of the genus *Lingoum*; also, their hard wood, which takes a fine polish. The **nar'ra blan'ca** (blăng'kȧ), or **nar'ra a'ma·ril'la** (ä'mȧ·rēl'yȧ), with yellow wood, is distinguished by the natives from the **nar'ra en'car·na'da** (ĕn'kär·nä'thȧ), with dark reddish wood; both varieties come from the species *L. indicum*. *Phil. I.*

Nar'ra·gan'set (năr'ȧ·găn'sĕt; -sĭt), *n. sing. & pl.*; *pl. also* -SETS (-sĕts; -sĭts). [Formerly *Nahiganset*, fr. a Narragansett place name meaning at the small point, fr. *naiag* point + *-ans*, dim. suff. + *-et* locative suff.] **1.** One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians formerly dwelling about Narragansett Bay in Rhode Island.

2. A small, hardy, sure-footed horse of an American breed formerly much used as saddle horses.

3. A dark steel-gray variety of domestic turkey which originated in Rhode Island.

‖**nar·ran'te** (när·răn'tē), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Narrating; well enunciated; — a direction.

nar'ras (nâr'ȧs), *n.* [From fem. (in *-s*) of Nama *gnárab*.] A South African desert shrub (*Acanthosicyos horrida*), family Cucurbitaceae, with melonlike fruits of a pleasant flavor, and oily, edible seeds.

nar·rat'a·ble (nă·rāt'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being narrated.

nar·rate' (nă·rāt'), *v. t. & i.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *narratus*, past part. of *narrare* to narrate, prob. for *gnarare*, fr. *gnarus* knowing. See IGNORE.] To tell, rehearse, or recite, as a story; to relate the particulars (of); to give an account (of). — **nar·rat'er** (-rāt'ẽr), *n.*

Syn. — Relate, recount, detail, describe.

nar·ra'tion (nă·rā'shŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *narration*, fr. L. *narratio*.] **1.** Act of telling or relating the particulars of an act, occurrence, or course of events; rehearsal; recital.

2. That which is related; a narrative; a story.

3. A part of a discourse which recites the particulars of an action, or simply states the facts of the subject.

4. Discourse, or an example of it, designed to represent a connected succession of happenings, usually with description of personages and their environment. SEE STORY, PLOT.

Syn. — Account, relation, detail, tale. SEE NARRATIVE.

— **nar·ra'tion·al** (nă·rā'shŭn·ăl; -'l), *adj.* *Rare.*

nar'ra·tive (nâr'ȧ·tĭv), *n.* **1.** That which is narrated; an account of the particulars of an event or transaction; a story; history; recital.

2. Act, art, or practice of narrating.

3. *Scots Law.* The part of a document containing the recitals; specif., the part of a deed, immediately following the name and designation of the grantor, reciting the inducement for making it.

Syn. — NARRATIVE, NARRATION, ACCOUNT, RECITAL. *Narrative* and *narration* are sometimes interchanged. But NARRATIVE is now commonly applied to that which is narrated, NARRATION, to the act or process of narrating; as, a well-constructed *narrative*, the *narrative* of one's adventures; the art of *narration*, great powers of *narration*. ACCOUNT is less formal than *narrative*; RECITAL commonly implies a somewhat detailed relation. Cf. STORY.

nar'ra·tive, *adj.* [Cf. F. *narratif*.] **1.** Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, narration; relating to the recital of an event.

2. Apt or inclined to relate stories, or to tell particulars of events; story-telling; garrulous. *Now Rare.*

nar'ra·tive·ly, *adv.* **a** In the style or manner of narration. **b** Regarded as narrative; in respect to narrative character; as, a book amusing *narratively*, but shallow.

narrative past or **preterit.** *Gram.* The past absolute. See PAST TENSE.

nar·ra'tor (nă·rā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who narrates.

nar'ra·to'ry (nâr'ȧ·tō'rĭ; -tẽr·ĭ), *adj.* Giving an account of events; narrative; as, *narratory* letters.

nar·ra'tress (nă·rā'trĕs; -trĭs; 119), **-trix** (-trĭks), *n.* A female narrator.

nar'ra·wood' (nâr'rȧ·wŏŏd'), *n.* Narra.

narrow (nâr'ō), *adj.*; NAR'ROW·ER (-ẽr); NAR'ROW·EST. [ME. *narwe*, *naru*, fr. AS. *nearu*; akin to OS. *naru*, *naro*, OHG. *narwa* a scar, prop., drawn together edges of a wound, G. *narbe*, G. *schnuren* to shrink, shrivel, *schnur* cord, OHG. *snuor*, Goth. *snorjo* (meshed) basket, Lith. *narys* loop, knot, link, joint. Cf. SNARE.] **1.** Of little breadth, esp. in comparison with the length; not wide or broad; as, a *narrow* board. "A deep but *narrow* stream." *Shelley.*

2. Of little extent; limited in size or scope; restricted; circumscribed. "So vast is art, so *narrow* human wit." *Pope.*

3. Close around; confining; as, in *narrow* bounds.

4. Close; accurate; exact; scrutinizing; careful; as, to make a *narrow* search.

5. Parsimonious; niggardly; mean. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

6. Having but a little margin; having barely sufficient space, time, or number, etc.; close; near; — with special reference to some peril or misfortune; as, a *narrow* escape; a *narrow* majority.

7. Limited in amount; small; meager; straitened; as, *narrow* circumstances or fortune.

8. Not broad in mind or disposition; illiberal; bigoted; exclusive; as, a *narrow* mind; *narrow* views.

9. *Agric.* Containing a relatively large amount of protein as compared with the carbohydrates and fats; — said of feed rations. Cf. WIDE.

10. *Phonet.* **a** = TENSE, 3. **b** Of phonetic notation, using copious symbols and diacritics to represent many shades and varieties of sounds; also, using different symbols "to represent subsidiary members of phonemes" (*Daniel Jones*).

11. *Textiles.* Woven in widths suitable for ribbons, neckties, and the like; as, *narrow* cloth, goods. Cf. BROAD, 15.

Syn. — NARROW, STRAIT. STRAIT adds to NARROW the implication of closeness or restriction; as, "The sea is set in a wide place, that it might be deep and great. But put the case the entrance were *narrow*, and like a river" (2 *Esdras* vii. 3–5); "Behold now the place where we dwell with thee is too *strait* for us" (2 *Kings* vi. 1). Cf. STRICT, RIGID.

Ant. — Wide. See BROAD.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

narrow-backed	narrow-faced	narrow-petaled
narrow-billed	narrow-headed	narrow-rimmed
narrow-bladed	narrow-hipped	narrow-shouldered
narrow-brained	narrow-jointed	narrow-skulled
narrow-breasted	narrow-laced	narrow-streeted
narrow-celled	narrow-meshed	narrow-throated
narrow-chested	narrow-mouthed	narrow-toed
narrow-ended	narrow-necked	narrow-visioned
narrow-eyed	narrow-nosed	narrow-waisted

nar'row (nâr'ō), *adv.* **1.** Closely; strictly; carefully. *Obs.*

2. In a narrow manner; narrowly. *Now Rare.*

nar'row (nâr'ō), *v.*; -ROWED (-ōd); -ROW·ING. [Cf. AS. *nearwian*.] *Trans.*: **1.** To lessen the breadth or extent of; to contract; to draw into a smaller compass.

2. To contract the reach or sphere of; to make less liberal or broad; to limit; to restrict; as, to *narrow* one's views.

3. *Knitting.* To contract the size of, as a stocking, by taking two stitches into one.

—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To become less broad; to contract; lessen; as, the sea *narrows* into a strait.

2. *Knitting.* To contract the size of a stocking or other knit article, by taking two stitches into one.

3. *Manège.* Not to step out enough to the one hand or the other; as, a horse *narrows*; — said also of the rider.

nar'row (nâr'ō), *n.* **1.** The narrow part of anything; a narrow place or thing; specif., *Mining*, a narrow gallery.

2. A narrow passage, as in a mountain pass or street; esp., a contracted part of a stream, lake, or sea; a strait connecting two bodies of water; — usually in *pl.*; as, the *Narrows* of New York harbor.

nar'row (nâr'ŭ; nâr'-), *adj.* Ne'er a; nary. *Dial. Eng.*

nar'row blue flag (nâr'ō). A slender, blue-flowered iris (*Iris prismatica*).

narrow breeding. Breeding involving a restricted number of ancestors; — opp. to *broad breeding*.

narrow dock. = CURLED DOCK.

nar'row·er (nâr'ō·ẽr), *n.* One who or that which narrows or contracts.

nar'row–fist'ed (66), *adj.* **a** SEE -FISTED. **b** Closefisted.

narrow gauge. SEE GAUGE, *n.*, 15 **a**.

nar'row–gauge' (66), *adj.* Also **-gauged'.** Having a narrow gauge; hence, narrow-minded.

nar'row·heart'ed (nâr'ō·här'tĕd; -tĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Mean; parsimonious; ungenerous. — **nar'row·heart'ed·ness**, *n.*

nar'row·ing·ness, *n.* Tendency to make narrow. *Rare.*

nar'row–leaved' (-lēvd'), *adj.* *Bot.* Having narrow or linear leaves; — a common epithet in vernacular plant names.

nar'row·ly (nâr'ō·lĭ), *adv.* [Cf. AS. *nearulīce*.] In a narrow manner; as: **a** With minute scrutiny; closely; carefully; as, to search *narrowly*; also, closely, as if pressed upon; as, *narrowly* pursued. **b** With little breadth or extent. **c** With a little margin or space; hence, closely; hardly; barely; only just; as, he *narrowly* escaped. **d** Not broadly; illiberally; as, interpreted *narrowly*.

nar'row–mind'ed (-mīn'dĕd; -dĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Of narrow mental scope; illiberal; bigoted. — **nar'row–mind'ed·ly**, *adv.* — **nar'row–mind'ed·ness**, *n.*

nar'row·ness (nâr'ō·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Condition or quality of being narrow (in any sense).

narrow pennant. SEE PENNANT, 2 **a**.

narrow seas. The straits or arms of the sea between Great Britain and Ireland and between England and France.

nar'row–souled' (-sōld'), *adj.* Not broad in sentiment or inclination; ungenerous.

nar'row–spir'it·ed (66), *adj.* Not broad in spirit; illiberal; intolerant; mean. — **nar'row–spir'it·ed·ness**, *n.*

narrow trade. Trade in narrow (sense 11) goods.

narrow weaver. One who makes narrow cloth or goods.

nar'row·y (nâr'ō·ĭ), *adj.* Rather narrow; narrowish.

nar'sar·suk'ite (när'sär·sŭk'ĭt), *n.* [From *Narsarsuk*, Greenland.] *Mineral.* An acidic sodium iron titanosilicate forming honey-yellow tetragonal tabular crystals. H., 7–7.3. Sp. gr., 2.8.

nar'sin·ga (nŭr'sĭng·gȧ), *n.* [Hind. *narsiṅgā*, fr. Skr. *nala* reed + *śṛṅga* horn.] A curved metal trumpet used throughout India.

nar·the'cal (när·thē'kăl), *adj.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a narthex of a church.

Nar·the'ci·um (när·thē'shĭ·ŭm; -sĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL. See NARTHEX.] *Bot.* A genus of four species of bog herbs of the bunchflower family. *N. americanum* is the bog asphodel of New Jersey. Syn. *Abama*.

nar'thex (nâr'thĕks), *n.* [L., giant fennel, fr. Gr. *narthēx*.] **1.** a [*cap.*] *Bot.* Syn. of FERULA, 1. **b** A plant (*Ferula narthex*) of Afghanistan. It is a source of asafetida.

2. *Arch.* The portico of ancient churches; one side or member of the atrium or outer court surrounded by ambulatories; — used, generally, for any vestibule, lobby, or outer porch, leading to the nave of a church.

nar'whal (nâr'hwăl), **n.** Also **nar'wal** (-wăl), **nar'whale** (-hwāl). [Sw. or Dan. *narhval*, fr. ON. *nāhvalr*, appar. fr. *nār* corpse, dead body, in allusion to the whitish color of its skin. See WHALE.] An arctic cetacean (*Monodon monoceros*), of the family Delphinidae, which becomes about twenty feet long. The male has a long, twisted, pointed tusk, projecting forward from the upper jaw like a horn. Sometimes two tusks are developed, side by side. There is no dorsal fin. The color is marbled gray and white. The tusk furnishes ivory of commercial value. — **nar·whal'i·an** (när·hwāl'ĭ·ăn; -hwāl'ĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.*

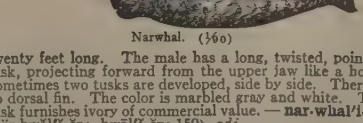

Narwhal. (1/60)

nar'y (nâr'ĭ; nâr'rĭ), *adj.* [SEE NAIRY.] Not one; never a; ne'er a. *Dial.*

nas'ab (nŭs'ŭb), *n.* [Ar., pedigree.] *Moham. Law.* Consanguinity; kinship.

na'sal (nā'zăl; -z'l), *adj.* [L. *nasus* the nose; cf. F. *nasal*. See NOSE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the nose; — applied, specif., *Anat. & Zool.*, to one of the plates through or between which the nostril opens, in certain reptiles.

2. *Phonet.* **a** Uttered through the nose only, the mouth being closed at the lips (*m*), the tongue point (*n*), the tongue front (Fr. *gn*), or the tongue back (*ng*). **b** Uttered normally through both nose and mouth, with velum fully lowered, as the French nasal vowels. **c** Nasalized; — of sounds uttered through both nose and mouth with velum

N

partly lowered, whose normal utterance is oral only. **d** Characterized by such utterance or by the resulting nasal resonance. See *Pron.*, §§ 43, 44.

na'sal (nā'zăl; -z'l), *n.* **1.** [OF. *nasel, nasal.*] = NOSE-PIECE **a.**
2. *Anat. & Zool.* A nasal bone, plate, or scale.
3. [From NASAL, *adj.*] *Phonet.* A nasal sound, as *m, n, ng.*

nasal bones. *Anat. & Zool.* In vertebrates higher than fishes, two bones of the skull, in front of the frontals. In man they are oblong in shape, and form by their junction the bridge of the nose, partly covering in the nasal cavity.

nasal capsule. *Zool.* The structures enclosing the nasal fossae or olfactory organ of a vertebrate.

nasal cartilages. *Anat.* Cartilages forming the anterior part of the nose.

nasal concha. *Anat.* See TURBINATED BONE.

nasal duct. = NASOLACHRYMAL DUCT.

nasal eminence. *Anat.* The glabella.

nasal fossa. **a** *Anat.* The nasal passage or cavity. See NOSE. **b** *Zool.* One of the depressions or grooves on the bill in which the nostrils of most birds are situated.

nasal height. *Craniom.* The height of the nose from the nasion to the middle of the lower margin of the anterior nares.

nasal index. *Craniom.* The ratio of the greatest breadth of the pyriform aperture to the height from the anterior nasal spine to the nasion, usually expressed in hundredths of the latter. Skulls with a nasal index of 58 to 53 (Negroes and Mongols) are *platyrrhinian;* with an index of 52 to 48 (American Indians), *mesorrhinian;* with an index of 47 to 42 (Caucasians), *leptorrhinian.*

na·sa'lis (nā·sā'lĭs), *n.* [NL. See NASAL.] *Anat.* A muscle acting on the aperture of the nose. The *pars transversa* draws the lateral part of the aperture upward; the *pars alaris* draws it downward; the two parts acting together constrict the nasal aperture.

Na·sa'lis (nā·sā'lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The genus constituted by the proboscis monkey.

na'sal·ism (nā'zăl·ĭz'm; nā'z'l-), *n.* Nasal quality or sound; nasality.

na·sal'i·ty (nā·zăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *nasalité.*] Quality or instance of being nasal, esp. in utterance.

nasal·ize (nā'zăl·īz; nā'z'l-), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To change to a nasal sound, as *b* to *m;* to pronounce as a nasal; to utter with nasal resonance. See *Pron.*, § 29. — *v. i.* To speak in a nasal manner. — **na'sal·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

na'sal·ly, *adv.* of NASAL.

nasal nerve. A nasociliary nerve.

nasal notch. *Anat.* The rough surface on the anterior lower border of the frontal bone between the orbits, which articulates with the nasal bones and superior maxillaries.

nasal point. *Craniol.* = NASION.

nasal process (of the maxillary bone). *Anat.* The upwardly extending part which forms part of the sides of the nose.

nasal scale. *Zool.* In birds, the naricorn.

nasal septum. *Anat.* The bony and cartilaginous partition between the nasal passages.

nasal spine. *Anat.* Any of three median bony processes adjacent to the nasal passages: **a** The *superior* or *frontal,* projecting downward from the frontal bone and articulating with both nasal bones. **b** The *anterior,* formed by the union of processes of the two premaxillaries and projecting upward between the anterior nares. **c** The *posterior* or *palatine,* formed by the union of processes of the two palatine bones and projecting between the posterior nares.

nasal twang. See TWANG, *n.,* **2.**

na'ard (nă'zĕrd), *n.* [F.] A mutation organ stop of 2⅔-foot pitch, with metal pipes.

Nas'can (năs'kăn), *n.* An Indian of a pre-Incan people of advanced culture, of the coastlands of Peru. — **Nas'can,** *adj.*

Nas'ca·pi, Nas'ca·pee (năs'kȧ·pē), *n.* One of an Algonquian tribe of the peninsula of Labrador.

nas'cen·cy (năs'ĕn·sĭ; -'n·sĭ; nā'sĕn·sĭ; -s'n·sĭ), *n.* [L. *nascentia.* See NASCENT.] Condition of being nascent; birth; beginning; origin.

nas'cent (năs'ĕnt; -'nt; nā'sĕnt; -s'nt; 277), *adj.* [L. *nascens, -entis,* pres. part. of *nasci* to be born. See NATION; cf. NAISSANT.] Being born; coming into existence; beginning to exist, grow, or develop. "*Nascent* passions and anxieties." *Berkeley.*

nascent state *or* **condition.** *Chem.* The condition of an element at the moment of liberation from a compound, marked, as in the case of hydrogen or oxygen, by a chemical activity greater than the ordinary.

nase'ber'ry (nāz'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), *n.* [Sp. *níspero* medlar, naseberry tree, or *néspera,* fr. L. *mespilus.* See MEDLAR.] = SAPODILLA.

na·seth'moid (nă·zĕth'moid), *adj.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the nasal and ethmoid bones.

nash (năsh; năsh), Var. of NESH, soft.

nash (năsh), *v. i.* To go away; to quit. *Slang, Eng.*

nash'gab' (năsh'gŏb'), **nash'gab'** (-găb'), *n.* [E. dial. *nash, gnash,* insolent talk + *gab.*] Impertinent chatter; an impudent gossip. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

Na·shim' (nȧ·shēm'), *n. pl.* [Heb. *nashīm* women.] See MISHNAH.

Nash'ville beds (năsh'vĭl). [From *Nashville,* Tenn.] *Geol.* A series of the Ordovician system in the central Appalachians.

Nashville warbler. A common greenish-backed, yellow-breasted swamp warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla*) of eastern North America. A subspecies, the *Calaveras warbler* (*V. r. ridgwayi*), is found on the Pacific coast.

na'si (nā'sē), *n.* [Heb. *nāsī* exalted one.] **a** Literally, prince; specif. [*cap.*], the chief presiding officer of the Sanhedrin. **b** Hence, patriarch. Cf. GAMALIEL, *n.,* **2.**

na'si- (-sĭ-). = NASO-, as in **na'si·form, na'si·la'bi·al.**

na'si (nā'sĭ), *n. pl.* of NASUS.

na'si·al (nā'zĭ·ăl), *adj.* [*nasion* + *-al.*] Pert. to the nasion.

na'si·corn (nā'zĭ·kôrn), *adj.* [L. *nasus* nose + *-corn.*] **a** Bearing a horn or horns on the nose. **b** Pertaining to the **Na'si·cor'ni·a** (-kôr'nĭ·ȧ), an abandoned group consisting of the rhinoceroses. — *n.* A rhinoceros.

na'si·cor'nous (-kôr'nŭs), *adj.* Nasicorn.

na'sil·late (nā'zĭ·lāt), *v. i.* [F. *nasiller.*] To speak or sing through the nose. — **na'sil·la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

na'si·o- (nā'zĭ·ō-). *Anat.* A combining form for *nasion,* denoting *nasial and,* as in **na'si·o·al·ve'o·lar, na'si·o·bregmat'ic, na'si·o·in'i·al, na'si·o·men'tal.**

na'si·on (nā'zĭ·ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nasus* nose.] The middle point of the nasofrontal suture. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.* — **na'si·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

na·si'tis (nȧ·sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *nas-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the nose.

Na'smyth ham'mer (nā'smĭth). See STEAM HAMMER.

Na'smyth's mem'brane *or* **cu'ti·cle** (nā'smĭths). [After Alexander *Nasmyth,* Eng. dentist.] *Anat.* The epithelium which surrounds the enamel of a tooth during its fetal development and for a brief period after birth.

na'so- (nā'zō-). [See NOSE.] *Anat.* A combining form for Latin *nasus,* nose, denoting: **a** *The nose;* — in nouns, as in *nasology.* **b** *Nasal and;* — in adjectives, as in *nasoantral.* The meanings of the following may be inferred from the definitions of the second element:

nasoantral	nasolabial	nasopharyngeal
nasobronchial	nasomalar	nasorostral
nasobuccal	nasomaxillary	nasoseptal
nasoethmoidal	nasooccipital	nasoturbinal
nasofrontal	nasoorbital	

na'so·bas'i·lar (nā'zō·băs'ĭ·lĕr), *adj.* *Craniom.* Of or pertaining to the nasion and the basion.

na'so·cil'i·ar'y (-sĭl'ĭ·ĕr'ĭ; -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* *Anat.* Designating a branch of the ophthalmic division of the trigeminal nerve, distributed in part to the ciliary ganglion, in part to the mucous membrane and skin of the nose.

na'so·lach'ry·mal, na'so·lac'ri·mal (-lăk'rĭ·măl), *adj.* [*naso-* + *lachrymal.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the lachrymal apparatus and nose. The **nasolachrymal duct** transmits tears from the lachrymal sac to the inferior meatus of the nose.

na·sol'o·gy (nā·zŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*naso-* + *-logy.*] Science or study of noses. — **na'so·log'i·cal** (nā'zō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **na·sol'o·gist** (nā·zŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

na'son·ite (nā'sŭn·īt; -s'n·īt), *n.* [After F. L. *Nason* (b. 1856), Am. geologist.] *Mineral.* A lead calcium silicate with chloride, occurring as granular white masses.

na'so·pal'a·tal (nā'zō·păl'ȧ·tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Nasopalatine.

na'so·pal'a·tine (-păl'ȧ·tĭn), *adj.* [*naso-* + *palatine.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to, or connecting, the nose and the palate; as, the **nasopalatine nerve,** which arises from the sphenopalatine ganglion and supplies the front part of the roof of the mouth, giving a few fibers to the nasal septum.

na'so·phar'ynx (-fär'ĭngks), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The upper part of the pharynx, continuous with the nasal passages. — **na'so·phar'yn·gi'tis** (-fär'ĭn·jī'tĭs), *n.*

na'so·prog'na·thism (-prŏg'nȧ·thĭz'm), *n.* [*naso-* + *prognathism.*] *Craniol.* Projection limited to the bony parts of the face that support the base of the nose. — **na'so·prog·nath'ic** (-prŏg·năth'ĭk), *adj.*

na'so·scope (nā'zō·skōp), *n.* [*naso-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* An instrument for inspecting the nasal passages.

na'so·si'nus·i'tis (-sĭ'nŭs·ī'tĭs; -sī'n·ĭ-), **na'so·sin'u·i'tis** (-sĭn'ū·ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *naso-* + *sinusitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the nasal sinuses.

na'so·sub·na'sal (-sŭb·nā'zăl; -z'l), *adj.* Pertaining to, or connecting, the nasion and the acanthion.

nas'rol (năz'rōl; -rŏl), *n.* *Pharm.* Sodium caffeine sulphonate, $C_8H_9N_4O_2SO_3Na$. It is used as a diuretic.

Nas'sau (năs'ô), *n.* A golf match in which winning the first nine holes counts one point, winning the second nine one point, and winning eighteen one point.

Nas'sau group'er (năs'ô). [After *Nassau,* Bahamas.] The hamlet. See 2d HAMLET.

nast (năst; năst), *n.* [See NASTY.] Filth; dirt. *Dial. Eng.*

nas'ta·liq (năs'tȧ·lĭk), *n.* [Per. *nasta'līq,* contr. fr. Ar. *naskhi* (see NESKHI) + *ta'līq,* a form of script.] An Arabic script developed about the 15th century, characterized by a tendency to slope downward from right to left, used mainly for Persian poetical writings, and in Urdu and Malay manuscript. — **nas'ta·liq,** *adj.*

nas'tic (năs'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *nastos* pressed close.] *Plant Physiol.* Exhibiting or pertaining to such inequality of cellular pressure or growth on either side of an axis as produces change of position or shape; as, *nastic* movements of leaves. **-nas'tic** (-năs'tĭk). *Plant Physiol.* A combining form, from Greek *nastos,* pressed close, denoting *nastic in a* (specified) *direction* or *by a* (specified) *agency,* as in *epinastic,* nyctinastic, thermonastic. Corresponding nouns denoting *state* are formed in **-nas'ty** (-tĭ).

na'sti·ka (nā'stĭ·kȧ), *n.* [Skr. *nāstika,* fr. *na* not + *asti* is, exists.] *Hinduism.* One who denies the authority of the Vedas; an atheist.

nas'ti·ly (năs'tĭ·lĭ), *adv.* In a nasty manner or condition.

nas'ti·ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being nasty.
2. That which is nasty, as anything dirty, foul, or obscene.

Na'strond (nä'strŏnd), **Na'strönd** (-strûnd), *n.* [ON. *nāströnd,* fr. *nār* corpse + *strönd* (gen. *strandar*) strand, shore.] *Norse Myth.* A dank, venom-dripping hall, in Niflheim, the place of future punishment of murderers and perjurers.

nas·tur'tium (năs·tûr'shŭm), *n.* [L., a cress, prop., nose-twist, in allusion to its pungency, fr. *nasus* nose + *torquere, tortum,* to twist. See NOSE; TORTURE.] **1.** (*pron.* năs·tûr'shĭ·ŭm) [*cap.*] *Bot.* Syn. of RORIPA.
2. *Hort.* Any plant of the genus *Tropaeolum,* esp. *T. majus* and *T. minus.* They are smooth herbs having peltate leaves, and showy spurred flowers in widely varying shades of red and yellow. The plants contain a pungent juice, and the seeds and flower buds are used in salads and pickles. See TROPAEOLUM.

Nasturtium (*Tropaeolum majus*).

3. a Nasturtium red. **b** The color cadmium yellow.

nasturtium family. The Tropaeolaceae.

nasturtium red. A color, reddish red-yellow in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

nasturtium yellow. The color cadmium yellow.

nas'ty (năs'tĭ; *see Pron.,* § 83), *adj.;* NAS'TI·ER (-tĭ·ĕr); NAS'TI·EST. [Perh. for *nasky;* cf. dial. Sw. *naskug, nasket;* or cf. D. *nestig* dirty, ugly.] **1.** Having filth which excites disgust; very dirty or foul; as, a *nasty* cesspool.
2. Morally filthy; obscene; indecent; as, *nasty* language.
3. a Nauseous to taste or smell; disgusting; as, *nasty* medicine. **b** Hence, *Colloq.,* offensive; disagreeable; very unpleasant or objectionable; as, a *nasty* rain; a *nasty* bore.
4. Seriously harmful or dangerous; as, a *nasty* fall.
5. Mean; dishonorable; ungenerous; ill-natured; as, a *nasty* trick; to be *nasty* to a person. *Colloq.*
Syn. and **Ant.** — See DIRTY.

nas'ty, *v. t.* To make filthy or dirty. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

-nas'ty (-năs'tĭ). See -NASTIC.

Na'su·a (nā'shū·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nasus* nose.] **a** *Zool.* The genus consisting of the coatis. **b** [*not cap.*] A coati.

na'sus (nā'sŭs), *n.; pl.* NASI (-sī). [L., nose.] *Zool.* The clypeus.

na'sute (nā'sūt; nȧ·sūt'), *adj.* [L. *nasutus,* fr. *nasus* the nose.] **1.** Having a nice sense of smell; also, astute. *Obs.*
2. *Zool.* a Having prominent, sheathed nostrils. **b** Having a long or large nose. — **na'sute·ness,** *n.*

na'sute, *n.* [See NASUTE, *adj.*] *Zool.* In certain species of termites, or white ants, an individual having the head elongated into a noselike process from the tip of which exudes a fluid, used in making and mending the walls of the nest.

na·su'ti·form (nȧ·sū'tĭ·fôrm), *adj.* Noselike.

nat (năt), *adv.* Not. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

nat (năt), *n.* [Burmese.] A nature spirit. *Burma & Siam.*

Na'ta (nä'tä), *n.* The hero of an Aztec deluge myth. His wife was Nana. Cf. COXCOX.

na'ta (nä'tä). Var. of NIATA.

na'ta·bil'i·ty (nā'tȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [LL. *natabilis* capable of floating.] Ability to float or capability of floating.

na'ta·ka (nä'tȧ·kȧ), *n.* [Skr. *nāṭaka.* Cf. NAUTCH.] *India.* The drama in general; specif., the heroic comedy, the chief of the ten main types of the drama in India.

na'tal (nā'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [L. *natalis,* fr. *natus,* past part. of *nasci* to be born. See NATION; cf. NOEL.] **1.** Presiding over nativity. *Obs.* "*Natal* Jove." *Chaucer.*
2. Native; as, names from their *natal* places.
3. Of or pertaining to one's birth; accompanying or dating from one's birth; as, one's *natal* day or hour.

na'tal (nā'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* *Anat. & Zool.* Of or pertaining to the nates, or buttocks; gluteal.

Na·tal' (nȧ·tăl'; -tăl'), *n.* **1.** A province of South Africa.
2. (*pron.* nȧ·tăl'). A seaport of Brazil.

Natal aloes (nȧ·tăl'; -tăl'). *Pharm.* A commercial variety of aloes. See ALOIN.

Natal boil. *Med.* = ORIENTAL SORE.

Natal brown. A color, red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Natal cotton. A cottony substance, the coma from the seeds of a South African morning-glory (*Ipomoea gerrardi*).

Natal Current. *Phys. Geog.* = MOZAMBIQUE CURRENT.

Natal grass. An ornamental South African forage grass (*Tricholaena rosea*).

Na·tal'i·an (nȧ·tăl'ĭ·ăn; nȧ·tăl'-; -yăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Natal. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Natal.

Nat'a·lie (năt'ȧ·lĭ; *F.* nȧ'tȧ'lē'), *n.* Also **Na·ta'li·a** (nȧ·tā'lĭ·ȧ; -yȧ). [F.; cf. L. *natalis* natal.] Fem. proper name.

Na·ta'lis In·vic'ti (nȧ·tā'lĭs In·vĭk'tī). [L., birthday of the unconquered (sun).] *Rom. Relig.* A festival of the birthday of the sun (Sol Invictus), held on the 25th of December, when the sun had passed the winter solstice.

na'ta·li'tial (nā'tȧ·lĭsh'ăl), *adj.* [L. *natalitius,* fr. *natalis.* See NATAL, *adj.*] Of or pertaining to one's birth or birthday. *Obs.*

na·tal'i·ty (nȧ·tăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [*natal* pertaining to birth + *-ity* as in mortal*ity.*] **a** Birth. **b** Birth rate.

Na·tal'-Ja'va in'di·go (nȧ·tăl'; -tăl'). An African herb (*Indigofera arrecta*) cultivated chiefly in Java as a source of dye; also, the dye itself.

Natal plum. The plumlike fruit of either of the two South African shrubs *Carissa bispinosa* and *C. grandiflora;* also, either of these plants.

Natal redtop. = NATAL GRASS.

Natal slangkop. Any of several South African herbs of the genus *Urginea,* esp. *U. macrocentra,* poisonous to cattle.

na'tant (nā'tănt; -t'nt), *adj.* [L. *natans, -antis,* fr. *natare* to swim, float; akin to L. *nare,* MIr. *snām* I swim, Skr. *snāti* he bathes, and to Skr. *snauti* drips. See NOURISH.] Swimming; floating; specif., *Bot.,* floating in water, as lily pads. — **na'tant·ly,** *adv.*

na·ta'tion (nȧ·tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *natatio,* fr. *natare* to swim.] Act or art of swimming or floating. — **na·ta'tion·al** (-ăl; -'l), *adj.*

na'ta·tor (nā'tȧ·tĕr), *n.* [L.] A swimmer.

na·ta·to'ri·al (nā'tȧ·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* [See NATATORY.]
1. Of or pertaining to swimming; as, *natatorial* skill.
2. Adapted to swim; swimming; as, *natatorial* birds.

na·ta·to'ri·ous (-rĭ·ŭs), *adj.* *Zool.* Natatory. *Rare.*

na·ta·to'ri·um (nā'tȧ·tō'rĭ·ŭm; 181), *n.; pl.* -TORIUMS (-ŭmz), -TORIA (-ȧ). Also, formerly, **natatory.** [LL.] A place for swimming; esp., an indoor swimming pool.

na'ta·to'ry (nā'tȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [LL. *natatorius.* See NATANT.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or characterized by, swimming; as, *natatory* feats.
2. Adapted for, or used in, swimming; as, *natatory* organs.

natch (*dial.* năch, nĕch). Var. of NOTCH. *Now Dial.*

natch (nĕch), *n.* [OF. *nache* buttock. See AITCHBONE.] The rump, esp. of cattle.

natch'bone' (nĕch'bōn'), *n.* The aitchbone.

Natch'ez (nĕch'ĕz; -ĭz), *n. sing. & pl.* An Indian of a Muskhogean tribe formerly living on the lower Mississippi River near the present city of Natchez. Conquered by the French in 1730, they scattered among the Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Creek. — **Natch'ez·an** (-ĕz·ăn; -ĭz·ăn), *adj.*

natch'nee (nĕch'nē), *n.* [Hind. *nachanī.*] = RAGGEE.

na'tes (nā'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl., the buttocks; akin to Gr. *nōton* the back. Cf. NATCH.] *Anat. & Zool.* **a** The buttocks. **b** See CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA. **c** The umbones of a bivalve shell.

Na'than (nā'thăn), *n.* [Heb. *Nāthān.*] **a** Literally, given; a gift; — masc. proper name. **b** *Bib.* A prophet who reproved David for causing Uriah's death. See BATH-SHEBA. 2 *Sam.* xii. 1-9.

Na·than'iel (nȧ·thăn'yĕl; -ĭ·ĕl), **Na·than'a·el** (-ȧ·ĕl), *n.* [LL. *Nathanael,* fr. Gr. *Nathanaēl,* fr. Heb. *Nĕthan'ēl.*] Literally, gift of God; — masc. proper name. F. *Nathaniel* (nȧ'tȧ'nyĕl').

---

na'sal·ward, -wards, *adv.* See -WARD, -WARDS.

Nas'bas (năs'bȧs). *Bib.* [CENCY.]

nas'cence (năs'ĕns), *n.* = NASCENCY.

nasch (năsh), *n. sing. & pl.* [Ar. *nashsh.*] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

Nas'co·pi (năs'kō·pē). Var. of NASCAPI.

nase (nāz), *n.* [OS. *nasa.*] Nose.

nase, *adj.* Drunk, or making drunk. *Obs.*

nase. Var. of NAZE.

Nase'by (nāz'bĭ), *n.* See BATTLE, *Table.*

Nash'i·ra (năsh'ĭ·rȧ), *n.* [Ar. *al-nāshirah* the announcer.] See STAR, *Table.*

Na'shon (nā'shŏn). *Bib.*

Nash'u·a (năsh'ū·ȧ), *n.* See PENNACOOK. [BATTLE, *Table.*]

Nash'ville (năsh'vĭl), *n.* See **Na·si'a** (nȧ·sī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Na'si·o'i (nā'sē·ō'ī), *n.* See PAPUAN LANGUAGES.

Na'sith (nā'sĭth). *Bib.*

Nas'khi (năs'kē), *n. & adj.* [Ar.] = NESKHI.

na'so·al·ve'o·lar, etc. Var. of NASIOALVEOLAR, etc.

Na'sor (nā'sôr). *Bib.*

Nas'sa (năs'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nassa* a kind of basket. See 1st NET.] Syn. of ALECTRION.

Nas'sel·la'ri·a (năs'ĭ·lā'rĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of MONOPYLAEA. — **nas'sel·la'ri·an** (-lā'rĭ·ăn; 79), *adj. & n.*

Nas'si·dae (năs'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of ALECTRIONIDAE.

nas·sol'o·gy (nȧ·sŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *nassein* to stuff + *-logy.*] = TAXIDERMY. *Rare.*

nas·tur'tion (năs·tûr'shŭn). Var. of NASTURTIUM, 2.

na·su'tus (nȧ·sū'tŭs), *n.; pl.* NASUTI (-tī). [L. See NASUTE.] = NASUTE, *n.*

nat. † NOT, *v.,* wot not.

nat. † NOT, *adj.,* horless.

na'ta·li'tious (nā'tȧ·lĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* Natalitial. *Obs.*

na·tal'o·in (nȧ·tăl'ō·ĭn), *n. Chem.* See ALOIN.

na'tals (nā'tăls; -t'lz), *n. pl.* [L. *natales,* pl.] Birthday festivities.

Na'ta·ra'ja, *n.* See 1st SIVA.

Natch'i·toches (năk'ĭ·tŏsh), *n.* = NACHITOCH.

nate, *adj.* Also **nat'ed.** Born; framed. *Obs.*

nath. Contr. of *ne hath,* hath not. *Obs.*

Nath, *n. Astron.* = EL NATH. See STAR, *Table.* [*Bib.*]

Nath'a·ni'a (nĭth'ȧ·nī'ȧ). *D.*

Nath'a·ni'as (-ăs). *Bib.*

TYPES OF NAVAL VESSELS

Official U.S. Navy Photographs

1. U. S. S. Missouri, *Battleship*
2. U. S. S. Chicago, *Heavy Cruiser*
3. U. S. S. Dayton, *Light Cruiser*
4. U. S. S. Orleck, *Destroyer*
5. U. S. S. Cates, *Destroyer Escort*
6. U. S. S. Arcadia, *Destroyer Tender*
7. U. S. S. Sangay, *Ammunition Ship*
8. U. S. S. Soubarissen, *Fuel Oil Tanker*
9. U. S. S. Botetourt, *Attack Transport*
10. U. S. S. Rescue, *Hospital Ship*

COPYRIGHT, G. & C. MERRIAM CO.

TYPES OF NAVAL VESSELS

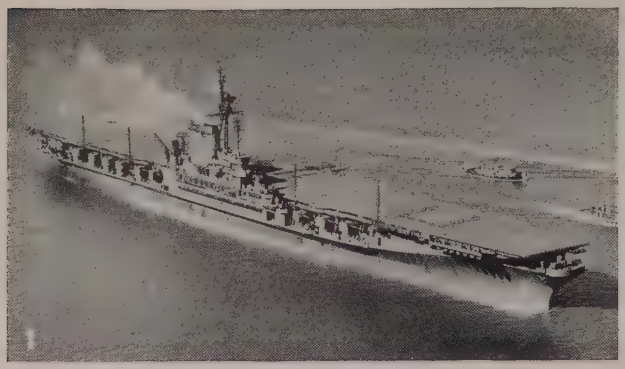

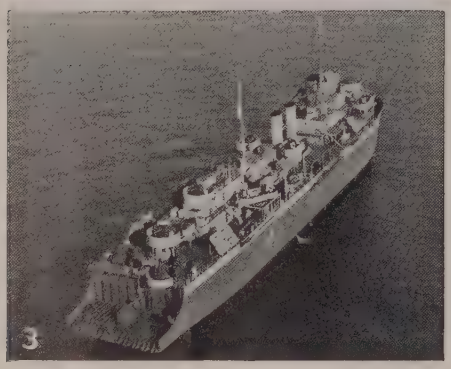

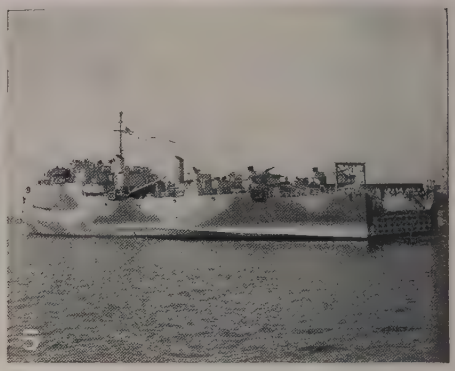

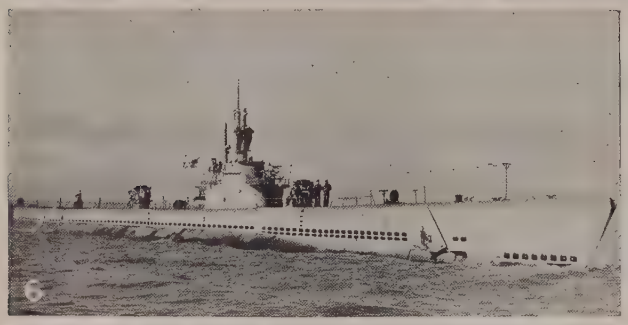

Official U. S. Navy Photographs

1. U. S. S. Midway, *Large Aircraft Carrier*
2. U. S. S. Langley, *Small Aircraft Carrier*
3. U. S. S. Weehawken, *Mine Layer*
4. *Advance Base Sectional Dry Dock*
5. U. S. S. LSD14, *Landing Ship, Dock*
6. U. S. S. Archer Fish, *Submarine*
7. U. S. S. LST265, *Landing Ship, Tank*
8. U. S. S. PC1230, *Submarine Chaser*
9. U. S. S. Proteus, *Submarine Tender*
10. U. S. S. PT117, *Torpedo Boat*
11. U. S. S. YMS449, *Motor Mine Sweeper*

COPYRIGHT, G. & C. MERRIAM CO.

nathe (nāth), *n.* [Var. of 1st NAVE.] The nave of a wheel. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

nathe'less (nāth'lĕs; nāth'-; 119), *adv.* [ME. *natheles, na the lee,* not the less, fr. AS. *nā* never. See NA; THE. Cf. NEVERTHELESS.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding. *Archaic.*

nath'less (nāth'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adv.* Natheless. *Archaic.* — *prep.* Notwithstanding. *Rare.*

Nat'i·ca (năt'ĭ·kȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. ML. *natica* buttock. See AITCHBONE.] *Zool.* An extensive genus of active carnivorous marine snails, having a thick, globose, nearly smooth shell and a large foot which has a fold reflected over the head. They burrow beneath sand or mud along the seashore, and drill other shells. Their peculiar collarlike egg masses are known as *sand collars.* The genus is the type of a family, **Na·tic'i·dae** (nȧ·tĭs'ĭ·dē), of the suborder Taenioglossa. — **na·tic'i·form** (nȧ·tĭs'ĭ·fôrm), **nat'i·cine** (năt'ĭ·sīn; -sĭn), *adj.* — **nat'i·coid** (-koid), *adj. & n.*

Natica (*N. clausa*).

Na'tick (nā'tĭk), *n.* An Indian of the group of "praying Indians" gathered together by John Eliot in 1651, and by whom the town of Natick (Mass.) was founded. Cf. MASHPEE.

na'ti·form (nā'tĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [See NATES; -FORM.] Resembling the nates, or buttocks.

na'ti·mor·tal'i·ty (nā'tĭ·môr·tăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *natus* child, one born, born + *mortality.*] *Statistics.* Stillbirth rate.

na'tion (nā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *nacioun,* fr. OF. *nacion* (F. *nation*), fr. L. *natio* nation, race, orig., a being born, fr. *natus,* past part. of *nasci* to be born, for *gnatus, gnasci,* from the same root as E. KIN. Cf. COGNATE, INNATE, NATAL, NATIVE, NATURE, PREGNANT, PUNY, RENASCENT.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Kindred; race; lineage. **b** Nationality. **c** A community or an aggregation of men or animals; esp., a caste or class formed by the common profession or interests of its members. **d** A country.

2. A people connected by supposed ties of blood generally manifested by community of language, religion, and customs, and by a sense of common interest and interrelation; thus, the Jews and the Gypsies are often called *nations.* See PEOPLE, 1.

3. Popularly, any group of people having like institutions and customs and a sense of social homogeneity and mutual interest. Most nations are formed of agglomerations of tribes or peoples either of a common ethnic stock or of different stocks fused by long intercourse. A single language or closely related dialects, a common religion, a common tradition and history, and a common sense of right and wrong, and a more or less compact territory, are typically characteristic; but one or more of these elements may be lacking and yet leave a group that from its community of interest and desire to lead a common life is called a *nation.*

4. Loosely, the body of inhabitants of a country united under a single independent government; a state.

5. A division of students, determined by district or country of their birth, esp. in medieval universities. *Archaic.*

6. A multitude; a host.

7. One tribe of a group of Indian tribes; as, the Six *Nations.*

Syn. — See PEOPLE.

na'tion (nā'shŭn), *n.* Short for DAMNATION. — *adv.* Extremely; very; as, a *nation* long time. — *adj.* Great; very large. *All Chiefly Dial.*

na'tion·al (năsh'ŭn·ăl; -'l), *adj.* [F.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a (or the) nation; common to a (or the) whole nation; specif.: **a** Of or pertaining to a race or people united by ties of blood, etc. (a nation in sense 2 or 3); as, *national* language, dress, custom, calamity, etc. **b** Of or pert. to a politically united people or state (a nation in sense 4); public; state; as, *national* debt, troops.

2. Attached to one's own country, or devoted to its interests; patriotic.

3. *Hist.* Of or pertaining to the government of France during the First Republic.

— **na'tion·al·ly,** *adv.* — **na'tion·al·ness,** *n.*

na'tion·al (năsh'ŭn·ăl; -'l), *n.* **1.** A member or subject of a nation; also, loosely, a citizen; esp., a fellow countryman.

2. The color national blue.

national anthem. **a** A patriotic song or hymn, esp. one adopted officially, played or sung esp. on certain formal occasions as a mark of loyalty to the nation. **b** Also **national air.** The air or the musical setting of this anthem. *The Star-Spangled Banner* was made the official national anthem of the United States by Act of Congress in 1931.

National Army. *Mil., U. S.* In the World War, the group of units (divisions 76 on) made up of men obtained by the Selective Service Act, after Regular and National Guard quotas had been designated.

national assembly. **1.** An assembly of the representatives of a nation or of some national institution.

2. **a** *Obs. Ch. of Scot.* The General Assembly. See ASSEMBLY, 1 **b.** **b** A synod of the Church in a nation.

3. [*caps.*] [F. *Assemblée nationale.*] *Fr. Govt.* The assembly composed of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies in joint session, which meets at Versailles for two purposes, revision of the constitution and the election of a president. See LEGISLATURE, *Table.*

4. *Fr. Hist.* [*caps.*] [F. *Assemblée nationale constituante.*] **a** The first of the Revolutionary assemblies, formed by the Third Estate, which seceded from the States-General of 1789 and later absorbed the two other estates. It framed a constitution and lasted until 1791. **b** An assembly elected after the Revolution of 1848. It established the Second Republic. **c** An assembly elected at the end of the Franco-Prussian War in 1871. It established the Third Republic.

5. *Ger. Hist.* [*caps.*] [G. *Nationalversammlung.*] **a** The assembly which met in May, 1848, at Frankfort to form a new constitution for a liberal Germany. It was in session about a year and was unsuccessful. **b** The assembly meeting at Weimar, Feb.–Aug., 1919, which drafted the constitution of the German Republic (*Reich*).

6. [*caps.*] *Govt.* The assembly of any one of various countries of Europe meeting to draft a new constitution, as of Czechoslovakia at Prague (1918–20).

national bank. **a** A bank having association with the finances of a nation, as the Reichsbank of Germany. **b** In the United States, a commercial bank organized under the provisions of the National Bank Act, and chartered by the Federal government. It is a member of the Federal Reserve System and operates under the supervision of the comptroller of the currency. It may issue currency (**na'tion·al·bank' notes**) secured by a 100 per cent reserve of specified government bonds, plus a redemption fund of five per cent in gold or lawful money.

National Baptist Convention. See BAPTIST.

national blue. A color, reddish-blue in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

National Charter. People's Charter. See CHARTISM.

national church. **a** A church consisting of a nation, as the ancient Jewish church. **b** A church established by law in a particular nation; specif. [*caps.,* with *the*], with reference to England, the Church of England.

national committee. In the United States, the chief executive agency of a political party, consisting usually of two members from each State, chosen by the national convention. Under its head, the **national chairman,** it determines the date, place, and number of delegates of the next national convention, decides contests, and in general plans and controls the campaign.

National Congress. See LEGISLATURE, *Table.*

National Convention. **1.** *Fr. Hist.* [F. *Convention nationale.*] The elected assembly which governed France from Sept. 20, 1792, to Oct. 26, 1795. It abolished royalty and established a republic.

2. [*not caps.*] *U. S. Politics.* A convention of delegates of a political party elected by State primaries or conventions to nominate candidates for President and Vice President and to issue a "platform," or declaration of policy. In recent years the Democratic convention has had twice as many delegates from each State as the State had representatives and senators in Congress, with additional representation from the territories; the Republican has had about the same total, but apportioned approximately to the Republican votes in the States cast at the previous election. Cf. NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

national council. See COUNCIL, *n.,* **2 a,** 3; specif. [*caps.*], among Congregationalists in the U. S., the most widely inclusive representative body, meeting triennially with advisory and executive but not legislative functions.

National Covenant, the. *Scot. Hist.* A covenant subscribed to by great numbers of the Scottish people in 1638, pledging themselves before God to the defense of Presbyterianism, against the attempt of Charles I to force episcopacy upon them.

national debt. The debt owing by a state for moneys loaned, esp. that which is funded, as distinguished from the *floating debt,* constituted by its miscellaneous and demand debts.

National Defense Act. *U. S.* An act (called also **Army Reorganization Act**), passed June 3, 1916, providing, among other things, for a regular army on a peace footing, a reserve officers' training corps, and the federalization of the National Guard. The act was thoroughly revised and amended in 1920.

national dividend. *Econ.* The amount of enjoyment made available for a nation during a given period, usually a year, comprising the economic value of the goods consumed, personal services received from labor or capital, and net increase of natural wealth, during the period in question.

National Economic Council. See REICHSWIRTSCHAFTSRAT.

national economy. See ECONOMICS, 1.

National Education Association. *U. S.* A national organization of teachers and school supervisors, with headquarters in Washington, D.C. Abbr. *N.E.A.*

national flag. The flag or ensign used as the symbol of the nation; — often distinguished from *merchant flag* (which see). See *Plates I, V, VI, & VII.*

national forest. *U. S.* A forested area, usually about a watershed or the sources of a river, reserved by the Federal Government from private exploitation. In 1930 there were 149 national forests, embracing more than 160 million acres.

National Formulary. See FORMULARY, 3.

National Fraternal Congress table of mortality. See MORTALITY TABLE.

National Guard. **1.** [F. *garde nationale.*] *Fr. Hist.* A body of militia composed of armed citizens, formed in Paris during the French Revolution and existing in France (except from 1827 to 1830) until 1871, when it was abolished, largely because of its misbehavior during the Commune.

2. In the United States, a militia force recruited, controlled, and partly maintained by the several States, and armed, equipped, and partly maintained by the Federal government. It may be employed by the State or may be called by the United States to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion, then becoming a component of the Army of the United States.

National Heroes' Day. See HOLIDAY, *n.,* 3. *Phil. I.*

national hymn. = NATIONAL ANTHEM.

National Industrial Recovery Act. An Act of Congress, passed June 13, 1933, declaring that "a national emergency productive of widespread unemployment and disorganization of industry" was in existence, and vesting in the President of the United States authority to approve or establish codes of fair competition for the various trades and industries, providing esp. for minimum wages and for maximum hours of labor and the operation of machinery; to regulate output if necessary; to regulate, or, if necessary, to bar any imports which might harmfully affect the operation of these codes; to prevent destructive wage or price cutting by licensing business enterprises if necessary; to create a Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, whose head or administrator was charged with preparing a comprehensive program of public works, including highway construction, conservation and development of natural resources, State and local aid, as for housing and slum-clearance projects, etc. The ***National Recovery Administration*** (abbr. *NRA*), consisting of various agencies or officials of the national government, was created for the purpose of administering the Act. On May 27, 1935, the National Industrial Recovery Act was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Abbr. *NIRA.*

na'tion·al·ism (năsh'ŭn·ăl·ĭz'm; -'l·ĭz'm; 59), *n.* **1.** National character, or tendency to it; nationality.

2. An idiom, trait, or character peculiar to any nation.

3. Devotion to, or advocacy of, national interests or national unity and independence; as, the *nationalism* of Ireland or China. Cf. INTERNATIONALISM, 2; NEW NATIONALISM.

4. Zealous adherence to one's own nation or to its principles; patriotism.

5. A phase of socialism advocating the nationalizing of industries; — essentially the same as *collectivism. Chiefly U. S.*

6. *Theol.* The doctrine that the people of a certain nation or nations are God's chosen people.

na'tion·al·ist (-Ĭst), *n.* An advocate of, or believer in, nationalism; esp.: **a** [*often cap. as a party name*] An advocate of national unity and independence, as in Ireland, Turkey, India, or China. **b** One who favors the nationalizing of industries; a collectivist. — **na'tion·al·ist,** *adj.* — **na'tion·al·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* — **is'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

Syn. — See SOCIALIST.

na'tion·al'i·ty (năsh'ŭn·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz), **1.** State or quality of being a nation; racial, political, or institutional solidarity constituting a nation; national character; often, specif., existence as a sovereign nation; political independence as a nation; statehood; as, the *nationality* won by Greece.

2. State, quality, or fact of belonging to, or being connected with, a (or a particular) nation or state as by nativity or allegiance; as, *nationality* acquired by birth may be lost through naturalization in another country; state or quality of being generally characteristic of a nation; as, *nationality* of art usually springs from nationality of character.

3. National feeling or attachment; the feeling or sense of being one of a people bound together by common customs, language, religion, or the like (see NATION, 3); nationalism.

4. A nation; a people united by common institutions, language, etc. (see NATION, 3).

na'tion·al·i·za'tion (năsh'ŭn·ăl·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of nationalizing, or state of being nationalized.

2. The taking over by the state of private property, industrial organizations, or the control of any class of labor, etc., in the interests of the state. See NATIONALIZE, 2.

na'tion·al·ize (năsh'ŭn·ăl·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-Iz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *nationaliser.*] **1.** To make national; to make a nation of; to endow with the character of a nation, or the peculiar sentiments and attachments of citizens of a nation.

2. To vest in the national government the control, ownership, or the like, of. Cf. COLLECTIVISM; NATIONALIZATION, 2.

3. To admit to the rights and privileges of citizenship in a nation or state; to naturalize; also, to incorporate a province or district as an integral part of a nation.

4. To give the status of domestic products to (goods), as by payment of import duty.

na'tion·al·iz'er (-īz'ĕr), *n.* **a** One who nationalizes. **b** One who advocates nationalization of land, public utilities, etc.

National Labor party. See LABOR PARTY **b.**

National Lutheran Council. See LUTHERAN, *n.*

national meridian. A meridian chosen in a particular nation as the zero point in measuring longitude for that nation. Cf. PRIME MERIDIAN.

national monument. In the United States, a monument (see MONUMENT, 7) reserved by the government as public property. Several national monuments, as the Grand Canyon of Arizona, have become national parks through acts of Congress.

national park. In the United States and Canada, an area of special scenic, historic, or forest value, owned by the Federal or Dominion Government and managed, mostly for recreational purposes, by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior. No natural resource may be sold from a national park.

National party. See GREENBACK PARTY.

National Prohibition Act. See VOLSTEAD ACT.

National Recovery Administration. See NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT.

National Republicans. *U. S. Politics.* A short-lived political party, composed of the Adams and Clay Republicans, which participated in the election of 1832, when its candidate, Henry Clay, was decisively defeated by Jackson. In 1834 it fused with other elements to form the Whig party.

National round. *Archery.* See ROUND.

national salute. *U. S.* **a** A salute of twenty-one guns, granted to the President of the United States and to the flag of a foreign independent nation. **b** A salute of one gun for each State in the U. S., fired only on Independence Day (July 4) at noon; — more properly called *salute to the nation.*

national school. In Great Britain, one of the parish or church schools built under the auspices of, or receiving grants from, the National Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, founded in 1811. See VOLUNTARY SCHOOL.

National screw thread. American National screw thread.

National Socialist German Workers' party. *Polit.* A German Fascist party, formerly the ***National Socialist party,*** having an extremely nationalistic program of dictatorship. Abbr. *NSDAP*

na'tion·al·ty (năsh'ŭn·ăl·tĭ; -'l·tĭ), *n.* National property.

nation of shopkeepers. England; — often contemptuously so called by Napoleon.

na'tion-state', *n. Polit. Science.* In European history, any one of several countries, as England, France, or Spain, that between 1500 and 1900 developed a compact, centralized, independent government out of the small or weak feudal units of the medieval period.

na'tive (nā'tĭv), *adj.* [F. *natif,* fr. L. *nativus,* fr. *nasci,* past part. *natus.* See NATION; cf. NAÏVE, NEIF a serf.] **1.** Conferred by birth; derived from origin; born with one; inherent; inborn; not acquired; as, *native* genius, cheerfulness.

2. Closely related, as by birth or race. *Archaic.*

> The head is not more *native* to the heart, . . .
> Than is the throne of Denmark to thy father. *Shak.*

3. Born in a particular place, region, or country; — now used chiefly of non-Caucasian peoples; as, the *native* troops of the British Indian army. Cf. NATIVE, *n.,* **4 a.**

4. Of, pertaining to, or belonging to, one as the place of one's birth, or because of the place or the circumstances in which one is born; as, *native* land, language, color, liberty, etc.

5. Natural; normal; according to nature; as, a *native* result of an act; one's *native* life. *Now Rare.*

6. Natural; without embellishment or artificial change; simple; unaffected. "So *native* a simplicity." *B. Jonson.*

7. Inherent in the text or term; as, the *native* sense of a word.

8. Grown, produced, or originating in a particular place, region, or country; not exotic; as, *native* bread; also, grown or produced in the vicinity; not transported from a distant region; as, *native* strawberries; specif., *Biol.,* indigenous; living or growing naturally in a given region; as, a *native* species. In various countries, esp. the Australasian English colonies, *native* is applied by colonists to indigenous plants and animals related to, or often only superficially like, those of the mother country.

9. Original; constituting the original substance or source of anything; as, *native* dust.

10. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, natives; as, the *native* houses or customs.

11. Unbranded; free from branding marks; — said of hides and cattle.

12. *Obs.* **a** Having a right or title by birth or inheritance; rightful; as, the *native* heir. **b** Arising by birth; having an origin; born.

13. *Geol.* Occurring naturally uncombined with other elements; as, *native* gold, sulphur.

14. *Mineral.* Natural; not artificially prepared; as, *native* gypsum; salt in the *native* state.

Syn. — NATIVE, NATURAL, INDIGENOUS, ABORIGINAL, ORIGINAL. That is NATURAL, as here compared, which belongs to something by nature, or which is formed by nature; NATIVE commonly heightens the implied contrast with what is acquired or artificial, and frequently denotes, esp. in the case of qualities, that which is inborn or inherent; as, "a wretch whose *natural* gifts were poor to those of mine" (*Shak.*); "If . . . sweetest Shakespeare, Fancy's child, warble his

---

Na'than·me'lech (nā'thăn·mē'lĕk). *Bib.*

nathe'more (nāth'mōr; nāth'-), *adv.* [ME. *na the more.*] Never the more. *Obs.* [*Dial.*]

na'ther. Var. of NEITHER. *Now*

Nath'i·ne'ans (nāth'ĭ·nē'ănz), *n. pl. D. Bib.*

na'thing. † NOTHING.

Na'thi·nites (nā'thĭ·nīts), *n. pl. D. Bib.*

‖**Na'ti·o·nal'rat'** (nă'tsĭ·ō·năl'-rät'), *n.* [G.] *Austria & Switzerland.* See LEGISLATURE, *Table.*

na'tion·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

na'tion·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

na'tion·wide', *adj.* See -WIDE.

na'tiv. Native. *Ref. Sp.*

native wood-notes wild" (*Milton*). But *natural* and *native* are often used with little distinction. That is INDIGENOUS which is native esp. to a soil, country, or climate; the word is occasionally used, like *native*, in the sense of inborn; as, "mankind, *indigenous* to so many climates" (*Arbuthnot*). That is ABORIGINAL which, so far as is known, has no predecessor; the word is esp. applied to the earliest ascertainable inhabitants of a country (cf. AUTOCHTHONOUS); that is ORIGINAL which precedes all others of its class; as, the *aboriginal* inhabitants of America, the *aboriginal* forests, rocks; a book in its *original* binding, a modification of the *original* wording. Cf. PRIMARY, INNATE.

Ant. — Strange, foreign, alien, extraneous, acquired, artificial.

— *to go native.* To take up the uncivilized life of savages, barbarians, etc.

na'tive (nā'tĭv), *n.* **1.** One born a serf or thrall. *Now Hist.* **2.** One that is born in a place or country referred to; a denizen by birth; an animal, a fruit, or vegetable, produced in a certain region; as, a *native* of France. **3.** One of a race inhabiting a region or country at the time it was discovered or became familiar to those using the expression; — chiefly used of non-Caucasian peoples of inferior civilization, but often semihumorously of the inhabitants of any region spoken of as if strange or newly discovered; as, the *natives* received Columbus kindly; a cosmopolite can mingle easily with the *natives* wherever he may go. **4.** **a** In Australia, a British subject, not an aborigine, born in the country. **b** In New Zealand, sometimes, a native-born Maori British subject. **5.** **a** A person who has lived all his life in a place, esp. a small town or village, as disting. from a visitor or temporary resident. **b** A local product, as an oyster from near by rather than distant regions. **6.** See SNAPPER, 5 c. **7.** One's native country or locality. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* **8.** *pl.* Natives of the same country or region. *Obs.* **9.** *Astrol.* **a** One born under a particular sign or planet. **b** The subject of a nativity, or horoscope.

Native American party. *U. S. Politics.* A short-lived party similar in principles to the Know-Nothings. It arose about 1843.

native apple. An Australian tree (*Kunzea pomifera*), family Myrtaceae; also, its fleshy, somewhat insipid, fruit.

native arrowroot. An Australian orchid (*Cymbidium canaliculatum*); also, the starchy substance obtained from its grated and boiled pseudobulbs.

native banyan. An Australian fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*).

native bear. The koala. *Australia.*

native beech. **a** The flindosa. **b** An Australian tree (*Callicoma serratifolia*), family Cunoniaceae, the wood of which contains saponin.

native birch. See NOTHOFAGUS.

na'tive-born' (66), *adj.* Indigenous; native.

native box *or* **boxthorn.** An Australian prickly shrub or small tree (*Bursaria spinosa*).

native bread. The large sclerotium of an Australian pore fungus (*Polyporus mylittae*), used as food by the natives.

native cabbage. **a** In Australia, the marsh cress (*Roripa palustris*), used as a pot herb; also, the succulent shrub *Scaevola koenigii*. **b** In New Zealand, the Maori cabbage.

native carrot. **a** In Australia, an indigenous species of carrot (*Daucus brachiatus*). **b** In Tasmania, an adventive European wild crane's-bill (*Geranium dissectum*).

native cascarilla. An Australian shrub (*Croton phebalioides*); also, its bitter aromatic bark.

native cat. A dasyure. *Australia.*

native cherry. *Bot.* An Australian tree (*Exocarpus cupressiformis*), family Santalaceae; also, the edible, cherrylike pedicel of its fruit.

native cod. See 3d COD.

native coke. A substance approximating coke in composition, though not in structure, formed in bituminous coal beds by the local heat.

native companion. An Australian crane (*Mathewsena rubicunda*). It is generally seen in pairs and has a habit of gathering in groups and moving about as in a kind of dance.

native cranberry. Either of two shrubs of the genus *Styphelia*, family Epacridaceae, having thin-fleshed fruits resembling cranberries: **a** In Australia, *S. sapida*. **b** In Tasmania, *S. humifusa*.

native currant. Any of several Australian trees bearing small edible acid berries resembling currants; also, the fruit of any one of these; as: **a** The tree *Coprosma billardieri*. **b** Any of several trees of the genus *Leptomeria*, family Santalaceae, esp. *L. acida*. **c** = BLUEBERRY, 3 a. **d** The black nightshade.

native daisy. A Tasmanian herb (*Brachycome decipiens*), resembling the Swan River daisy.

native damson. An Australian shrub (*Podocarpus spinulosa*), or its fruit; also, the related *P. elata* and its fruit.

native dandelion. An Australian yellow-flowered herb (*Podolepis acuminata*), family Carduaceae.

native daphne. An Australian timber tree (*Myoporum viscosum*).

native date. An Australian caper (*Capparis canescens*); also, its small pear-shaped edible fruit.

native deal. The white pine *Podocarpus elata* of Australia; also, its wood.

native dog. The dingo. *Australia.*

native flax. **a** In Australia, a true flax (*Linum marginale*). **b** In New Zealand, the New Zealand flax.

native fuchsia. **a** *N. Z.* A tree fuchsia (*Fuchsia excorticata*), often 40 feet high, with pendulous, solitary, showy flowers. **b** *Australia & Tasmania.* Any of several species of *Correa* or *Epacris* with showy flowers.

native furze. The Australian evergreen shrub *Hakea ulicina*.

native ginger. An Australian fleshy herb (*Alpinia caerulea*), with globose edible fruit.

native grape. An Australian evergreen grapevine (*Vitis hypoglauca*); also, its black edible berry.

native guava. *Australia.* **a** A shrub or small tree (*Rhodomyrtus psidioides*) resembling the true guava. **b** A timber tree (*Eupomatia laurina*); also, its edible fruit.

native gum. = GUAIACUM, 3.

native hen. An Australian rail (*Tribonyx mortierii*).

native hickory. **a** = HICKORY, 2. **b** In Tasmania, the tree *Phebalium billardieri*, family Rutaceae; also, its wood.

native hop. **a** *Australia.* The hopbush (*Dodonaea*). **b** In Tasmania, the shrub *Daviesia latifolia*.

native indigo. **a** In Australia, any species of *Swainsona*. **b** In Tasmania, a true indigo (*Indigofera australis*).

native ivy. An Australian woody plant (*Muehlenbeckia adpressa*) with currantlike subacid fruit.

native juniper. See BLUEBERRY, 3 a.

native laurel. **a** In Australia: (1) The fragrant-flowered shrub *Pittosporum undulatum*. (2) A timber tree (*Polyscias elegans*) with whitish wood. **b** The Tasmanian laurel.

native leek. A poisonous Australian herb (*Bulbine bulbosa*), often fatal to cattle.

native lime. Either of two Australian citrus trees or their fruit: **a** *Citrus australis.* **b** *Microcitrus australasica*, with very acid fruit.

native loquat. The edible berry of an Australian shrub or small tree (*Rhodomyrtus macrocarpa*); also, the plant itself.

native lucern. = PADDY LUCERN. *Australia.*

na'tive-ly, *adv.* By natural or original condition; naturally; innately; also, simply; plainly; not artificially.

native millet. = AUSTRALIAN MILLET.

native mistletoe. In Australia, any species of *Loranthus*.

native mulberry. Any of several Australian trees: **a** The tree *Pipturus argenteus*, family Urticaceae, with edible white berries. **b** The tree *Hedycarya angustifolia*, family Monimiaceae. **c** The evergreen tree *Litsaea dealbata*, family Lauraceae. **d** The thorny bush *Cudrania javanensis*, family Moraceae.

native myrtle. In Australasia, any of several shrubs or trees; as: **a** The brush cherry *Eugenia myrtifolia*. **b** Australian myrtle. **c** See BLUEBERRY, 3 a.

na'tive-ness, *n.* Quality of being native or natural.

native olive. In Australia: **a** An indigenous species of olive (*Olea paniculata*); also, its fruit, essentially similar to the common olive. **b** The white boree. **c** The ironwood *Notelaea ligustrina*.

native onion. The native leek. *Australia.*

native orange. In Australia: **a** = NATIVE LIME a. **b** The native pomegranate.

native peach. In Australia: **a** The fruit of the quandong; also, the tree. **b** = EMU APPLE a.

native pear. In Australia: **a** The wooden pear. **b** The allied tree *Hakea acicularis*.

native pheasant. The leipoa.

native plantain. An Australian plantain (*Plantago varia*), used as a forage plant.

native plum. **a** In Australia, any of several plumlike trees and fruits; specif.: (1) The black apple. (2) The native damson. **b** In Tasmania, the tree *Cenarrhenes nitida*, family Proteaceae; also, its fruit.

native pomegranate. Any of certain Australian species of *Capparis*; also, their edible pomegranatelike fruit.

native poplar. In Australia: **a** The tree *Homalanthus leschenaultianus*, family Euphorbiaceae. **b** The radish tree.

native potato. **a** *Tasmania.* An orchid (*Gastrodia sesamoides*) having tubers somewhat resembling small potatoes. **b** In Australia, any of several plants of the genus *Marsdenia*.

native quince. The bitterbark *Petalostigma quadriloculare*. *Australia.*

native rabbit. An Australian marsupial (*Thylacomys lagotis*), resembling a rabbit in size and form.

native rose. **a** The Australian rose. **b** In Tasmania, the handsome flowering shrub *Bauera rubioides*.

native rubber. See RUBBER, *n.*, 3.

native sandalwood. An Australian tree (*Fusanus persicarius*), family Santalaceae. Its root bark is edible.

native sarsaparilla. In Australia: **a** = AUSTRALIAN TEA. **b** = AUSTRALIAN SARSAPARILLA.

native sassafras. The plume nutmeg.

native seal. The harbor seal. *Newfoundland.*

native sloth. The koala.

native sparrow. Either of two Australian weaverbirds, *Zonaeginthus oculatus* and *Z. bellus*.

native steel. An alloy of iron and carbon occurring where a burning coal seam has reduced and carbonized iron ore.

native thrush. An Australian thickhead (*Timixos*, syn. *Pachycephala, olivaceus*).

native timothy. See GRASS, *Table.*

native turkey. An Australian bustard (*Choriotis australis*).

native willow. In Australia, any of several trees with foliage somewhat like that of a willow, as the boobyalla, cooba, wilga, and poisonberry tree.

native word. **a** An inherited word; one not borrowed. See FOREIGN WORD. **b** A word of an aboriginal language.

native yam. In Australia: **a** The yam *Dioscorea transversa*. **b** Any of several indigenous species of *Ipomoea*.

na'tiv·ism (nā'tĭv·ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Policy of favoring the native inhabitants of a country as against immigrants. **2.** *Philos.* The doctrine that the mind possesses elements of knowledge not derived from sensation. **3.** *Psychol.* Emphasis upon heredity or native constitution as explaining the origin and development of intelligence, abstract ideas, forms of thought, etc.

— **na'tiv·ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **na'tiv·is'tic** (nā'tĭ·vĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

na·tiv'i·ty (nā·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *nativité*, fr. LL. *nativitas*. See NATIVE; cf. NAÏVETÉ.] **1.** The coming into life or into the world; birth; also, the circumstances attending birth, as time, place, manner, etc.; specif. [*cap.*, usually with *the*], the birth of Christ or the day observed as commemorating his birth; Christmas Day. *Chaucer.* **2.** [*cap.*] A church festival commemorating the birth of Christ (Christmas) or, sometimes, of the Virgin Mary (Sept. 8) or of John the Baptist (June 24). **3.** Fact, status, or condition of being born a native. **4.** *Astrol.* A horoscope at or of the time of one's birth. See HOROSCOPE, 1. **5.** [*cap.*] *Fine Arts.* A picture or relief sculpture representing or symbolizing the early infancy of Christ.

na'tr (nāt''r), *n. sing. & pl.* [Amharic *naṭr*, *naṭĕr*, same word as *neṭĕr*. Cf. NETER.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

na'tri·um (nā'trĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL. See NATRON.] Sodium. Chem. symbol, Na (no period).

Na'trix (nā'trĭks), *n.* [L., water snake. See ADDER.] *Zool.* A genus of colubrid snakes typified by the grass snake (*Natrix natrix*) of Europe and containing the water snakes of temperate regions and tropical Asia and Africa. Formerly it included the garter snakes and similar species, and formed a subfamily, **Nat'rĭ·ci'nae** (nāt'rĭ·sī'nē). — **nat'rĭ·cine** (nā'trĭ·sīn; -sĭn), *adj. & n.*

na'tro- (nā'trō-). A combining form for *natron*, denoting *presence of sodium.*

na'tro·chal'cite (-kăl'sīt), *n.* [*natro-* + *-chalcite.*] *Mineral.* A hydrous sodium copper sulphate, $Na_2SO_4.Cu_4(OH)_3(SO_4)_2.2H_2O$.

na'tro·jar'o·site (-jär'ō-sīt; -jȧ·rō'sīt), *n.* [*natro-* + *jarosite.*] *Mineral.* A variety of jarosite in which sodium takes the place of potassium.

nat'ro·lite (nāt'rō·līt; nā'trō-), *n.* [*natro-* + *-lite.*] *Mineral.* A mineral of the zeolite family. It is sodium aluminum silicate, $Na_2Al_2Si_3O_{10}.2H_2O$.

na'tron (nā'trŏn), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *natrón*, fr. Ar. *naṭrūn*, fr. Gr. *nitron*. See NITER; cf. ANATRON, TRONA.] **a** *Mineral.* Native sodium carbonate, $Na_2CO_3.10H_2O$, occurring only in solution, or with other salts. **b** Glass gall, or sandiver.

na'tron-. *Petrog. Natron* prefixed to names of rocks to indicate that the rock is *rich in sodium*, as in *natron*-granite, *natron*-syenite, etc.

Natt (năt), *n.* See NOTT.

nat'ter (năt'ĕr), *v. i.* [Cf. E. dial. *gnatter*, Fris. *gnattern*. Cf. GNATTER.] To find fault; to be peevish. *Dial. Eng.*

nat'tered (-ĕrd), *adj.* Peevish; querulous. — **nat'tered·ness,** *n.* *Both Dial. Eng.*

nat'ter·jack' (năt'ĕr·jăk'), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Zool.* A common brownish-yellow toad (*Bufo calamita*) of western Europe. Its hind legs are short, and it progresses by running rather than by hopping.

nat'tle (năt''l), *v. i.* [Imitative.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** To nibble; gnaw. **b** To make a slight broken noise, as of rattling or tapping.

Nat Turn'er's In'sur·rec'tion (năt tûr'nĕrz). An insurrection of slaves in Virginia in 1831, led by Nat Turner, a negro, who believed himself divinely chosen to lead his people to freedom. About sixty whites were murdered. Turner and sixteen others were hanged.

nat'ty (năt'ĭ), *adj.*; NAT'TI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); NAT'TI·EST. [Origin uncert.] Trimly neat and tidy; smartly spruce; as, *natty* army officers; *natty* gloves. *Now Colloq.* — **nat'ti·ly** (-ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **nat'ti·ness,** *n.*

Nat'ty Bump'po (năt'ĭ bŭmp'ō). See LEATHERSTOCKING.

nat'u·ar'y (năt'ū·ĕr'ĭ; -ĕr·ĭ), *n.* [L. *natus* birth.] *Med.* A ward or division of a hospital for women during childbirth.

nat'u·ral (năt'ū·răl; 249), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *naturalis*, fr. *natura*. See NATURE.] **1.** Of, from, or by, birth; natural-born; as, a *natural* fool, athlete, musician; existing or characteristic from birth; innate; inborn; as, *natural* instincts. **2.** **a** *Now Chiefly Dial.* Actually begotten by one (opp. to *adopted*), esp. in wedlock. **b** Born out of wedlock; illegitimate. **c** *Rare.* Consanguineous. **d** *Obs.* Native-born. **3.** In accordance with human nature; consonant with the characteristic instincts, feelings, reasonings, etc., of humankind; esp., of social feelings and sensibilities, not unnatural or brutal; kindly; as, the *natural* affections; also, of animals, in accordance with the nature of its kind; as, the *natural* food of a dog is flesh. **4.** Designating, or pertaining to, natural law (see below); as, *natural* liberty, rights, obligations. **5.** In accordance with, or determined by, nature; characteristic of the operations of the physical world; normal; as, the *natural* year; a *natural* cause. **6.** Of, pertaining to, or concerned with, nature, or the physical universe; as, *natural* law or philosophy; specif., relating to some special department of nature; as, *natural* history (which see); a *natural* science. See NATURE, 6. **7.** Physical; real; as, the *natural* body of Christ. **8.** Of or pertaining to the lower or animal nature, as contrasted with the higher or moral powers, or that which is spiritual; being in a state of nature; unregenerate. **9.** Not artificial; in a state of nature, or produced by nature; as, *natural* heat or color; a *natural* jewel; not abnormal; realizing the characteristic type; as, an imperfect crystal lacks its *natural* development; not supernatural; as, prodigies usually turn out to be *natural* phenomena. **10.** Conformed to truth or reality; as: **a** Springing from true sentiment; not artificial or exaggerated; — said of action, delivery, etc.; as, a *natural* gesture. **b** Resembling the object imitated; true to nature; according to life; — said of a thing copied or imitated; as, a portrait is *natural*. **11.** In accordance with or due to the conditions, events, or circumstances of the case; in line with normal experience; as, a father is the *natural* protector of his children. **12.** Of the color flesh. **13.** *Immunol.* Normal; not resulting from disease or inoculation; as, *natural* immunity. **14.** *Math.* Starting from, or referred to, 1 as the base; — said of certain functions or numbers; as, *natural* numbers, the integers 1, 2, 3, etc.; *natural* sines, cosines, etc., those taken in a circle with radius 1. **15.** *Music.* **a** Having neither flats nor sharps; — said of keys and scales; as, the *natural* scale of C major. **b** Neither sharped nor flatted; — said of notes and tones; as, the note (*b*) (see *Illust.*) is *e natural*. **c** Having the pitch it indicates modified by the natural sign (♮); as, the note (*a*) (see *Illust.*) is *f natural*. **d** Not falsetto; — said of a man's singing voice. **e** Produced by the voice; as, *natural* music; — contrasted with *instrumental*. **f** Moving by easy and smooth transitions; digressing but little (as to a relative key) from the original key; — applied to an air or modulation of harmony. **g** Produced without aid of stop, valves, slides, or other supplementary means; — said of harmonics or tones from wind and stringed instruments.

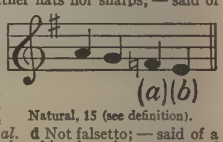

Natural, 15 (see definition).

☞ For some *natural* phrases, see the second word.

Syn. — Unassumed, unfeigned; common, ordinary, regular, usual. See NATIVE; cf. REGULAR.

Ant. — Unnatural, acquired; alien; strange. See ARTIFICIAL.

nat'u·ral (năt'ū·răl; 249), *n.* **1.** A native; an aboriginal. *Obs.* **2.** One living in a state of nature. **3.** One born without the usual powers of reason or understanding; an idiot. "The minds of *naturals*." *Locke.* **4.** A naturalist. *Rare.* **5.** The natural character, form, condition or disposition of a person or thing. **6.** The color flesh. **7.** Natural gasoline. **8.** In gambling games, betting, etc., anything that immediately wins the stakes; as: **a** See CRAPS. **b** At vingt-et-un, an ace and tenth card dealt to any player. **c** In pin pool, a ranche. **9.** **a** Anyone who is naturally expert. **b** *Slang.* Anything that is immediately successful. **10.** *Obs.* **a** *pl.* Natural gifts, powers, etc. **b** *pl.* Products of nature; the objects of the natural world; natural things or objects. **11.** *Music.* **a** A note or tone affected by the natural sign (♮). **b** A character (♮) placed on any degree of the staff to annul, or to remove the effect of, a sharp or flat preceding it. See B-FLAT. **c** A white key of the keyboard, as of a piano.

natural allegiance. See ALLEGIANCE, 2.

natural bark. *Pharm.* Virgin cinchona bark, or that first removed. It is peeled from the tree in alternate longitudinal strips and the remaining bark and trunk are covered with moss until the new bark appears. The old bark is known as *mossed bark* and the new growth as *renewed bark*.

natural base. See LOGARITHM.

nat'u·ral-born' (66), *adj.* Having a (certain) status or character by birth; as, *natural-born* citizens, genius.

natural boundary. A curve up to, but not beyond, which a function may be analytically continued.

natural cement. Cement produced by finely pulverizing the clinker obtained by calcining at a temperature of 900° to 1000° F. a natural argillaceous limestone without preliminary mixing and grinding.

natural co-ordinate. See 3d CO-ORDINATE, 2.
natural day. **a** The time that elapses from sunrise to sunset; — called by astronomers *artificial day;* = DAY, 1. **b** = DAY, 2.
natural draft. See DRAFT, *n.*, 11 **a**.
natural dualism. = NATURAL REALISM.
nat'u·ral·esque' (năt'ū·răl·ĕsk'), *adj.* [*natural* + *-esque.*] Conforming closely to the natural details of objects represented; as, *naturalesque* designs of birds.
natural father. The father of an illegitimate child; also, *Now Dial.*, an actual father, as disting. from a father by marriage, etc.
natural fool. A fool by nature; specif., = NATURAL, *n.*, 3.
natural frequency *or* **wave length.** *Radio.* **a** The frequency or wave length with which a circuit, or part of a circuit, is in tune. **b** The lowest frequency or highest wave length with which an antenna, without added capacity or inductance, is in tune.
natural gas. A gas issuing from the earth's crust through natural openings or bored wells and frequently accompanied by petroleum. It occurs especially in the Paleozoic rocks of the United States, and is of industrial importance in more than a dozen States. When combustible it consists chiefly of methane with small and variable amounts of ethane, propane, butane, hydrogen, oxides of carbon, nitrogen, helium, hydrogen sulphide, etc. When essentially of hydrocarbons, it is valuable as a fuel, 100 cu. ft. being equal to 8 to 13 pounds of coal. About 10 per cent of the gasoline supply of the United States is obtained from natural gas by condensation and extraction processes.
natural gasoline. A gasoline, of high Baumé gravity, extracted from natural gas.
natural geometry. *Math.* The geometry of physical space or space time, as contrasted with geometry founded on a set of consistent axioms and having no necessary connection with physical space or space time.
natural guardian. *Law.* A guardian by natural right, as of relationship.
natural harmonic. *Music.* **a** On a stringed instrument, a harmonic produced on an open string. **b** On a wind instrument, one of the overtones produced without the use of slide or valves.
natural harmony. *Music.* **a** The harmony of the triad or common chord. **b** Harmony without modulations or derived chords.
natural hexachord. *Music.* The hexachord beginning on C.
natural historian. A student of, or writer on, natural history.
natural history. Formerly, the study, description, and classification of animals, plants, minerals, and other natural objects, thus including the modern sciences of zoology, botany, mineralogy, etc., in so far as they existed at that time; — now commonly restricted to a study of these subjects in a more or less unsystematic way.
natural horn. *Music.* The simplest form of the horn, a tapering brass tube with mouthpiece and bell, curved upon itself and without keys or valves.
‖**na'tu·ra'li·a** (năt'ū·rā'lĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.] **a** See JURISTIC ACT. **b** The genital organs.
natural idiot. = NATURAL, *n.*, 3.
natural immunity. See IMMUNITY, *n.*, 4.
nat'u·ral·ism (năt'ū·răl·ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Practice of or attachment to what is natural; action, inclination, or thought based on natural desires and instincts alone.
2. **a** The theory that art or literature should conform to nature; realism; also, the quality, rendering, or expression of art or literature executed according to this theory. **b** Specif., the principles and characteristics professed or represented by a 19th-century school of realistic writers, notably by Zola and Maupassant, who aimed to give a literal transcription of reality, and laid stress on the analytic study of character, and on the scientific and experimental nature of their observation of life. Cf. REALISM, 3.
3. *Philos.* The doctrine which expands conceptions drawn from the natural sciences into a world view, denying that anything in reality has a supernatural or more than natural significance; specif., the doctrine that cause-and-effect laws, such as those of physics and chemistry, are adequate to account for all phenomena, and that teleological conceptions of nature are invalid; loosely, materialism and positivism.
4. *Theol.* The doctrine that religious truth is derived from nature and not from miraculous or supernatural revelation; the denial of the miraculous and supernatural in religion.
‖**nat'u·ra'lis pos·ses'si·o** (năt'ū·rā'lĭs pŏ·zĕsh'ĭ·ō). [L.] See POSSESSION, 6.
nat'u·ral·ist (-ĭst), *n.* [F. *naturaliste.*] **1.** One versed in natural science; a student of natural history, now esp. of the natural history of animals or plants.
2. An adherent of naturalism, as in literature.
3. One who practices or teaches naturalism in art; specif., a painter who is assumed to care more for the study of external nature than for sentiment. Various groups of painters have been called naturalists, the name changing with changing notions of what constitutes naturalism.
4. *Eng.* **a** A dealer in animal pets. **b** A taxidermist.
nat'u·ral·ist, *adj.* Naturalistic.
nat'u·ral·is'tic (năt'ū·răl·ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* **1.** Pertaining to, or closely resembling or reproducing, nature; natural; realistic. "*Naturalistic* bit of pantomime." *W. D. Howells.*
2. Pertaining to naturalism or to the methods and achievements of naturalists, in various senses.
3. Of or pertaining to natural history or the natural order of things; as, a *naturalistic* sense.
— **nat'u·ral·is'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*
nat'u·ral'i·ty (-răl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *naturalité,* fr. LL. *naturalitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being natural; specif.: *Obs.* **a** Characteristic nature; also, a representation of it. **b** Accord with nature; also, closeness to nature. **c** Natural feeling or behavior.
2. The status of a natural-born subject or citizen. *Obs.*
nat'u·ral·i·za'tion (-răl·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *naturalisation.*] Act or process of naturalizing, or state of being naturalized. The privilege of naturalization is now general among civilized nations.
nat'u·ral·ize (năt'ū·răl·īz), *v.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [F. *naturaliser.* See NATURAL.] *Transitive:* **1.** To make really or apparently natural; as: **a** *Obs.* To render familiar by custom and habit; as, custom *naturalizes* labor or study; also, to familiarize or accustom; as, to *naturalize* one to work. **b** To make less artificial; to bring into accord with nature. **c** To treat as natural as opposed to supernatural; to place on a natural basis; as, to *naturalize* so-called miracles.
2. Specif.: **a** To confer the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen on; to make as if native; to adopt (as an alien) into a state and place in the condition of a native subject or citizen. **b** To receive or adopt as native, natural, or vernacular; to make one's own; as, to *naturalize* foreign words. **c** To adapt and cause to grow as under natural conditions; to acclimate; as, to *naturalize* a fruit.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To become as if native.
2. To explain phenomena by natural facts, agencies, or laws, to the exclusion of the supernatural.
3. To carry on investigations in natural history.
nat'u·ral·iz'er (năt'ū·răl·ĭz'ĕr), *n.* One who naturalizes.
natural key. **a** *Bot. & Zool.* See 2d KEY, 14 **a**. **b** *Music.* See 2d KEY, 25 **d**.
natural law. **a** Law which would be binding upon human societies in the absence of institutional law or which is binding as supplementing institutional law. The conception of natural law originated with the Stoics, by whom it was regarded as embodying those rules of justice discernible by right reason. This view was sometimes taken by Roman jurists, who also identified natural law with the *jus gentium* (which see). Justinian adopted Ulpian's definition of it as that law which "nature has taught all living beings," thus forecasting the modern bionomic view. The Scholastics generally regarded natural law as that part of the divine law which is not directly revealed, but is discernible to reason; and the rationalists of the 18th century derived from their analysis of human societies certain **natural rights,** as to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, which they regarded as of prior validity to institutional law (cf. SOCIAL CONTRACT). Modern theories tend to interpret *natural law* as the body of rules or customs which the general development of mankind shows to be essential to human society. See JUSTICE, 4; RIGHT. **b** = LAW OF NATURE **b**.
natural logarithms. See LOGARITHM.
nat'u·ral·ly, *adv.* **1.** By nature; by natural, native, or inherent character, condition, endowment, etc.

A woman, *naturally* born to fears. *Shak.*

2. According to the laws of nature or the usual course of things; as might be expected; as a natural result; as, pain *naturally* weakens one; he *naturally* shrank from pain.
3. Spontaneously; without cultivation or use of art or effort; as, her hair curls *naturally;* figs grow here *naturally.*
4. In physical nature; physically. *Obs.*
5. With truth to nature or life; in a lifelike manner.
natural man. Man as unaffected by civilization, sophistication, or religious regeneration.
natural medium. See MEDIUM, *n.*, 7 **a**.
natural method. *Educ.* A method of teaching foreign, esp. modern, languages by use of objects, pictures, and short sentences, in imitation of the way in which children learn the vernacular.
natural minor scale. See 6th SCALE, 11 **a**.
natural necessity. See NECESSITY, *n.*, 6 **a**.
nat'u·ral·ness, *n.* **1.** Natural feeling or conduct. *Obs.*
2. State or quality of being natural, or in accordance with, or conformity to, nature.
3. Action in accord with one's nature without affectation or artificiality; as, the *naturalness* of her manner.
natural night. = NIGHT, *n.*, 1.
natural order. *Bot.* See FAMILY, 8; ORDER, *n.*, 19.
natural parts. **a** *Obs.* The genitals. **b** Native ability.
natural person. *Law.* A man, woman, or child, in distinction from a juristic person. See PERSON, CORPORATION, UNIVERSITY.
natural philosophy. **a** Orig., the study of nature in general; — contrasted with *mental* and *moral philosophy.* **b** Physics. — **natural philosopher.**
natural points. At cassino, big and little cassino and the four aces.
natural porcelain. See PORCELAIN.
natural Portland cement. = NATURAL CEMENT.
natural predication. *Logic.* Indirect predication; also, predication in which subject and predicate relate to a common substance or matter of which they are accidents.
natural premium. See PREMIUM.
natural price. See PRICE, *n.*, 2.
natural pruning. **a** The natural falling or dropping off of branches and twigs of trees, esp. that caused by suppression (sense 3). **b** Self-pruning.
natural realism. *Philos.* The doctrine, elaborated by the philosophers of the Scottish school, that perception gives direct and indubitable evidence of the independent existence of both mind and matter.
natural religion. Religion derived from human reason and experience apart from miraculous or supernatural revelation.
natural representative. *Law.* See REPRESENTATIVE.
natural resources. Capacities, as native wit, or materials, as mineral deposits and waterpower, supplied by nature.
natural rights. *Law & Polit. Sci.* Those rights that are esteemed to belong to a man by the law of nature; esp., the right to life, liberty, and property, and, with Locke and later writers, to participate in the constitution of government. See RIGHT, *n.*, 2.
natural science. The branches of knowledge collectively which deal directly with natural objects, organic or inorganic, and the substances composing them and the phenomena exhibited by them, thus including biology in all its branches, mineralogy, geology, chemistry, physics, etc., but not abstract mathematics, philosophy, or metaphysics.
natural selection. The natural process tending to cause "the survival of the fittest" (that is, the survival of those forms of animals and plants best adjusted to the conditions under which they live), and extinction of poorly adapted forms. Darwin considered natural selection, operating by means of small fortuitous individual variations, as the most important factor in organic evolution. Later biologists do not generally regard it as of so great importance (relatively to other factors) in the origin of species and higher groups. Cf. DARWINISM, LAMARCKISM, MUTATION.
natural series. *Math.* The series of integers, 1, 2, 3, ...
natural slope. *Civ. Engin.* The slope that a mass of earth thrown up into a heap assumes.
natural steel. Steel made by the direct refining of cast iron in a refinery, or, as wootz, by a direct process from the ore.
natural system. **a** *Chem.* The periodic system of classifying the elements. See PERIODIC LAW. **b** *Biol.* A classification based upon morphological and anatomical relationships and affinities, considered in the light of phylogeny and embryology; specif., *Bot.*, a system other than the *artificial* or *sexual system* established by Linnaeus.
natural theology. Theology deriving its knowledge of God from the study of nature independent of special revelation. — **natural theologian.**
natural vowel. = NEUTRAL VOWEL.
natural wave length. *Radio.* See NATURAL FREQUENCY.
‖**na·tu'ra na·tu'rans** (nȧ·tū'rȧ nȧ·tū'rănz). [NL.] Nature viewed as an informing or creative principle or agency; nature in its unity; specif.: **a** *Scholastic.* God; the divine creator. **b** According to Spinoza, nature in its unity, as that which determines the multiplicity of its modes or manifestations. Cf. NATURA NATURATA.
‖**na·tu'ra na·tu·ra'ta** (năt'ū·rȧ'tȧ). [ML.] Nature viewed as the sum of particular instances; created nature; specif.: **a** *Scholastic.* That which has been created by God. **b** According to Spinoza, nature in the multiplicity of its modes or manifestations, as that which exhibits or is determined by natura naturans.
‖**na·tu'ra non fa'cit sal'tum** (nȧ·tū'rȧ nŏn fā'sĭt săl'tŭm). [L.] Nature makes no leap; — implying the uniformity and continuity of natural phenomena.
na'ture (nā'tûr; 249), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *natura,* fr. *natus* born, produced, past part. of *nasci* to be born. See NATION.]
1. The essential character or constitution of a particular thing, a species, or a kind; distinguishing quality or qualities; essence; as, the *nature* of steel, of matter, of love, of a literary movement.
2. Being of a distinct species or kind; specific essence; as, our physical and spiritual *natures.* Hence: **a** Kind; sort; type; order; general character; as, adventures of this *nature;* in the *nature* of a conquest. **b** One's being; soul; self.

I am shamed thro' all my *nature* to have loved so slight a thing. *Tennyson.*

3. Fundamental character, disposition, or temperament, often regarded as innate or unchangeable; as, contrary to one's *nature;* human *nature.* Cf. sense 8, *below.*

One touch of *nature* makes the whole world kin
That all, with one consent, praise new-born gauds,
Though they are made and molded of things past,
And give to dust that is a little gilt
More laud than gilt o'er-dusted. *Shak.*

Hence: **a** Human nature; as, to err through the frailty of *nature.* **b** A particular kind or type of character, disposition, etc., or a person with such; as, a cheery *nature.*
4. Normal and characteristic quality, strength, vigor, resiliency, or the like; as, to cook meat till it loses its *nature. Now Chiefly Dial.*
5. The vital functions, processes, organs, or the like; also, one of these, esp. a generative or excretory organ, process, etc., or the matter issuing from such an organ; — now chiefly a euphemism; as, a call of *nature;* interference with *nature.*
6. That which is produced by natural forces; the system of all phenomena in space and time; creation; the universe; as, laws governing *nature;* nothing happens without cause in *nature;* more narrowly, the totality of physical reality, exclusive of minds and the mental.
7. [*sometimes cap.*] A creative, controlling agent, force, or principle, or set of such forces or principles, operating or operative in a thing and determining wholly or chiefly its constitution, development, well-being, or the like. Specif.: **a** In the universe, such a force or agency, often viewed as a creative guiding intelligence, or such principles regarded as established for the regulation of the universe or observed in its operation; — often personified and sometimes equivalent to God, natural law, universal order, etc.; as, by provision of *nature;* determined to these ends by *nature;* Dame *Nature.* See def. 11. **b** In an individual, an inner driving or prompting force, as instinct, appetite, desire, or the sum of such; — often, esp. in *Theol.*, opposed to *grace;* as, inciting or corrupting *nature;* to control *nature* by grace.

So priketh hem *nature* in hir corages. *Chaucer.*

c A life-giving or health-giving force in an animate thing; as, to leave a cure to *nature.*
8. Feeling, esp. kindliness or affection, that is genuine, spontaneous, or unstudied in expression; naturalness.
☞ In the first line of the quotation from Shakespeare cited in def. 3, *above,* the word *nature* is often interpreted in this sense.
9. A theoretical condition or stage of existence believed to reveal man in his original or most natural state or status, variously described as: **a** The normal, and hence ideal, element or character, both in particular things and in the universe at large; — sometimes equated with reason and the rational; as, the Stoics' conception of life according to *nature.* **b** Following Rousseau, a simple, undomesticated, uncivilized mode of life among primitive men when wants and obligations were few. **c** A simplified mode of life, esp. as lived out of doors apart from communities and other civilizing and restraining influences; as, back to *nature;* the state of *nature.*
10. A particular order of existence or of existing things, frequently regarded as in contrast with, or as the subject matter of, art. Specif.: **a** That which is in a natural, as distinct from a developed, ordered, perfected, or man-made state; that which is, or is represented, in its original, untouched condition.

Art is the perfection of *nature.* *Sir T. Browne.*

b Real and objective existence; the external world of mind and matter; reality as observed.

His [the actor's] mission is not to paint *nature* as it exists in the light of day, but *nature* as it exists in the heart of man. *W. E. Lecky.*

c The aspect of out-of-doors, esp. of the landscape, sea, sky, etc.; natural scenery; as, wild *nature.*
11. *Philos.* The totality of powers or agencies which determine the character and process of things, in general and in detail; that which is the ground of existing phenomena and determines the order of causes and effects, whether conceived as a plurality of formative agencies or as a single and unitary principle governing all reality in space and time; — often restricted to the totality of finite agencies and forces, in distinction from a creative and guiding intelligence. The conception of *nature* (Gr. *physis,* L. *natura*) has been confused by the mingling of three chief meanings adopted with the word into English, viz.: (1) Creative or vital force. (2) Created being in its essential character; kind; sort. (3) Creation as a whole, esp. the physical universe. The main ambiguity is between *nature* as active or creative and *nature* as passive or created. In the original animistic view, the active vitalistic conception prevailed; but Plato sharply distinguished the passive material from the active formal element, and Aristotle continued the distinction in the conception of a moving cause, or God, as separate from the moved physical universe, or Nature. This antithesis is all but obliterated in pantheistic and naturalistic views. It appears in the pantheism of Spinoza, but the distinction of *natura naturans* and *natura naturata* serves only to discriminate two elements or aspects of the one organic being or substance. The two elements, in the forms of matter and energy, are retained in the modern physical or mechanical view, wherein nature appears as a material universe acting according to rules, but to all intents independent of God or purposive cause.
12. *Theol.* **a** Substance or essence viewed as the principle of specific proper acts or operations; as, the union of two *natures* in Christ; in the Trinity, three persons in one divine *nature.* **b** The state of the unregenerate soul.
na'ture (nā'tûr), *adj.* Pertaining or relating to nature; as, *nature* myths.
na'ture, *v. t. & i.* To endow with or impart to, or to acquire, a (specific) nature or its nature. Cf. NATURING.
na'ture·craft' (nā'tûr·krăft'; 83), *n.* See -CRAFT.
-na'tured (-nā'tûrd). A combining form for *natured,* part. adj., meaning *having (such) a nature, temper, or disposition,* as in good-*natured,* ill-*natured.* — **-na'tured·ly.** — **-na'tured·ness.**
nature deity *or* **god.** A deification of some natural force or phenomenon; as, Thor is a *nature deity.*

N

nature myth. A myth which explains or allegorizes natural phenomena.

nature printing. Any process of printing from metallic or other plates which in the original method (*Auer process*) have received an impression, or which in a later method have been made from matrices which have received an impression, as by heavy pressure, of an object such as a leaf, lace, or the like. — **na'ture-print'**, *v. t.* — **nature print.**

nature spirit. A spirit regarded as the life or soul of any natural object (see ANIMISM); — used to distinguish animistic conceptions from conceptions of the supernatural.

nature study. The objective study of any or all the objects and phenomena of nature, as birds, flowers, weather, etc., esp. as a subject of instruction in elementary schools.

nature worship. **a** Any system of religious beliefs and practices toward the forces manifested in nature or supposed to be inherent in natural objects, usually involving prayer and sacrifices to natural phenomena or objects. **b** Worship of the powers of nature personified. **c** Cosmotheism. See PANTHEISM. **d** Figuratively, the cult, as by some poets, of the beauty of nature.

na'tur·ing (nā'tûr·ĭng), *adj.* [After ML. *naturans*, in *natura naturans.*] Creative; creating each thing with its specific nature. "*Naturing* Nature." *Hardy.*

na'tur·ism (nā'tûr·Iz'm), *n.* **1.** Naturalism.
2. The theory that the earliest religion was nature worship.

na'tur·ist, *n.* A follower of nature; specif., one who believes in, or conforms to, the theory of naturism.

na'tur·is'tic (nā'tûr·Is'tĭk), *adj.* Like, or pertaining to, naturism. — **na'tur·is'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

na'tur·ize (nā'tûr·Iz), *v. t.* To endow with a specific nature. *Rare.*

na'tur·op'a·thy (nā'tûr·ŏp'ȧ·thĭ), *n.* [L. *natura* nature + *-pathy.*] A system of treatment of disease emphasizing assistance to nature, sometimes including the use of certain medicinal substances and certain physical means. — **na'tur·o·path'** (nā'tûr·ō·păth'), *n.* — **na'tur·op'a·thist** (-ŏp'ȧ·thĭst), *n.* — **na'tur·o·path'ic** (-ō·păth'Ĭk), *adj.*

nau-. A combining form, Greek *nau-*, from *naus*, meaning *ship*, as in *nau*pathia, *nau*scopy.

nau'crar (nô'krăr), *n.* [Gr. *naukraros.*] A householder member of a naucrary.

nau'crar'y (nô'krĕr'Ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-Iz). [Gr. *naukraria.*] One of the forty-eight subdivisions of the four phylae into which the Athenian people were originally divided.

nau'fra·gous (nô'frȧ·gŭs), *adj.* [L. *naufragus.*] Causing, or marked by, shipwrecks. *Obs.*

nau'ger (*dial.* nō'gĕr), *n.* An auger. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

naught (nôt), *n.* [See NOUGHT.] **1.** The arithmetical character 0; zero; also, a zero or cipher. See CIPHER, *n.*
☞ For this sense, the spelling *naught* is preferred to *nought* in this Dictionary.
2. Var. of NOUGHT.

naught. Var. of NOUGHT, *adj.*, *adv.*, & *v.*

naugh'ti·ly (nô'tĭ·lĭ), *adv.* In a naughty manner; mischievously; specif.: *Obs.* **a** Wickedly; perversely. **b** Poorly; badly.

naugh'ti·ness (-tĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being naughty; specif.: **a** *Obs.* Wickedness; perverseness. **b** *Obs.* Badness; faultiness. **c** Misbehavior, as of a child.
2. A naughty act, impulse, notion, etc.

naugh'ty (nô'tĭ), *adj.*; NAUGH'TI·ER (-tĭ·ĕr); NAUGH'TI·EST.
1. Having nothing; destitute. *Obs.*
2. Worthless; bad; disagreeable; unhealthy. *Obs.*
3. Wicked; morally bad; wrong. *Archaic.*
So shines a good deed in a *naughty* world. *Shak.*
4. Mischievous; wayward; guilty of disobedience or misbehavior; — now chiefly applied to children, or in playful censure.
5. Insignificant; valueless. *Chiefly Scot.*
Syn. — See BAD.
Ant. — Well-behaved, well-mannered, good.

naughty pack. A person of bad character; esp., a loose woman. Written also **naugh'ty-pack'**. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

nau'ja·ite (nô'jȧ·īt), *n.* [From *Naujakasik*, Greenland.] *Petrog.* A nephelite-sodalite-syenite having a poikilitic texture.

nau·ma'chi·a (nô·mā'kĭ·ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIAE (-ē), -CHIAS (-ȧz). Also **nau'ma·chy** (nô'mȧ·kĭ); *pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz). [L., fr. Gr. *naumachia*, fr. *naus* ship + *machē* fight, battle.] *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A mock sea fight or a spectacle representing a naval battle. **b** A place for such exhibitions, esp. an artificial body of water, surrounded by seats, or in an amphitheater.

nau'mann·ite (nô'mȧn·īt; nou'-), *n.* [After K. F. *Naumann*, Ger. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* Silver lead selenide, (Ag_2Pb)Se, in iron-black cubic crystals or massive. Sp. gr., 8.

Naum·bur'gi·a (nôm·bûr'gĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Johann S. *Naumburg* (1768–99), Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of perennial bog or marsh herbs of the primrose family (Primulaceae), having as its only known species *N. thyrsiflora*, the tufted loosestrife.

naum'keag (nôm'kĕg), *n.* [From *Naumkeag*, former (Indian) name of Salem, Mass., a center of leather and shoe manufacture.] The bottom of the sole of a boot or shoe; — often shortened to **naumk** (nômk).

naum'keag'er (-kĕg'ĕr), *n.* A naumkeag scourer.

naunt (nänt), *n.* [From *mine aunt, thine aunt*, taken as *my, thy, naunt.*] Aunt. *Archaic & Dial. Eng.*

naun'tle (nän't'l), *v. t.* To lift up; to raise. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To strut about; also, to fuss or potter. *Dial. Eng.*

nau·path'i·a (nô·păth'Ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *naus* ship + *-pathia.*] *Med.* Seasickness.

nau'pli·us (nô'plĭ·ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -PLII (-Ĭ). [L., a kind of shellfish.] *Zool.* In many crustaceans, a larval form (usually the first stage after leaving the egg) with three pairs of appendages (corresponding to antennules, antennae, and mandibles), a median eye, and little or no segmentation of the body. — **nau'pli·al** (-dl), **nau'pli·i·form'** (-ĭ·fôrm'), **nau'pli·oid** (-oid), *adj.*

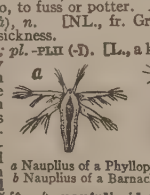

a Nauplius of a Phyllopod (*Artemia*); *b* Nauplius of a Barnacle. Enlarged.

nau'ro·pom'e·ter (nô'rō·pŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *naus* ship + *rhopē* inclination + *-meter.*] *Naut.* An instrument for measuring a ship's heeling at sea. *Rare.*

naus'co·py (nôs'kō·pĭ), *n.* [F. *nauscopie*, fr. Gr. *naus* ship + *-scopy.*] The pretended power or act of discovering ships or land at great distances.

nau'se·a (nô'shē·ȧ; -sē·ȧ; -shȧ; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *nausia*, fr. *naus* ship. See NAVE of a church.] **1.** Any sickness of the stomach, like seasickness, with a desire to vomit; qualm; a feeling of distress associated with loathing of food.
2. Figuratively, extreme disgust; loathing.

nau'se·ant (nô'shē·ănt; -sē·ănt), *adj.* [L. *nauseans*, pres. part. of *nauseare.*] *Med.* Producing nausea; nauseating. — *n.* A substance which produces nausea.

nau'se·ate (-āt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -Id; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *nauseare, nauseatum*, fr. *nausea.* See NAUSEA.] To become affected with nausea; to feel disgust. — *v. t.* **a** To sicken at; to loathe.
The patient *nauseates* and loathes wholesome foods. *Blackmore.*
b To affect with nausea; to sicken; to cause to feel loathing or disgust; as, the stench *nauseated* him. — **nau'se·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

nau'se·ate, *n.* [L. *nauseatum.*] A nauseant. *Obs.*

nau'seous (nô'shŭs; -shē·ŭs; 277), *adj.* [L. *nauseosus.*]
a *Obs.* Feeling nausea; inclined to nausea; squeamish.
b Causing, or fitted to cause, nausea; sickening; loathsome; disgusting; as, a *nauseous* odor; *nauseous* hypocrisy. — **nau'seous·ly**, *adv.* — **nau'seous·ness**, *n.*

Nau'set (nô'sĕt; -sĭt), *n.* An Indian of an extinct Algonquian tribe formerly of Cape Cod.

Nau·sic'a·ȧ (nô·sĭk'ȧ·ȧ; nou-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Nausikaa.*] In the Odyssey, the daughter of Alcinoüs, king of the Phaeacians, who found Ulysses on the shore where he had been shipwrecked, and led him to her father's court.

naut (nôt), *n.* [Prob. for *knot*, confused with *nautical* mile.] A sea mile of 2,029 yards, used as a measure for submarine cables. *Australia.*

nautch (nôch), *n.* [Hind. *nāc*, fr. Prakrit *nacca*, fr. Skr. *nṛtya* dancing.] An entertainment consisting chiefly of dancing by professional dancing girls (**nautch girls**). *India.*

nau'ther (*dial.* nô'thĕr), *pron. & conj.* [AS. *nāwther, nāhwæther.* See NO, *adv.*; WHETHER. Cf. NOUTHER.] Neither. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

nau'tic (nô'tĭk), *adj.* Nautical. *Now Rare.*

nau'ti·cal (nô'tĭ·kăl), *adj.* [From *nautic*, fr. F. *nautique*, fr. L. *nauticus*, fr. Gr. *nautikos*, fr. *nautēs* a seaman, sailor, fr. *naus* ship. See NAVE of a church.] Of or pertaining to seamen, navigation, or ships; as, *nautical* skill. — **nau'ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — Marine, maritime. See NAVAL.

nau'ti·cal, *n.* One having to do with nautical things. *Humorous.*

Nautical Almanac (American). A mathematical publication prepared at the Naval Observatory in Washington. It contains tables of the position of various heavenly bodies at stated times, and other information, for the use of navigators, geodesists, and astronomers. Cf. EPHEMERIS, 3 **a**.

nautical astronomy. That part of practical astronomy by which the position of a ship is found from astronomical observations.

Nautical Box. *Astron.* See ARGO, 2.

nautical day. A day of 24 consecutive solar hours, reckoned from noon to noon.

nautical distance. The length in nautical miles of the rhumb line joining any two places on the earth's surface.

nau'ti·cal'i·ty (nô'tĭ·kăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality of being nautical.

nautical mile. See 2d MILE.

nautical planisphere. The projection of the terrestrial globe on a plane, for navigators' use.

nautical stars. Stars selected with especial reference to their fitness for navigators' use in ascertaining longitude and latitude.

nautical surveying. = MARINE SURVEYING.

nautical tables. Arithmetical tables especially adapted to facilitate the navigator's work in solving problems, particularly in nautical astronomy.

nau'tics (nô'tĭks), *n.* **a** Science or art of navigation; — usually construed as *sing.* **b** Water sports, as boating or swimming; — usually construed as *pl.*

nau'ti·form (nô'tĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [Gr. *naus* ship + *-form.*] Shaped like the hull of a ship. *Rare.*

Nau'ti·la'ce·a (-lā'shē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The Nautiloidea. — **nau'ti·la'ceȧn** (-shăn), *adj. & n.*

nau·til'i·cone (nô·tĭl'Ĭ·kōn), *n.* *Paleon.* Any nautiloid cephalopod shell coiled in a spiral as in the genus *Nautilus.*

nau·til'i·form (-fôrm), *adj.* [*nautilus* + *-form.*] *Zool.* Having the form of a nautilus shell.

nau'ti·lite (nô'tĭ·lĭt), *n.* *Paleontol.* A fossil nautilus.

Nau'ti·loi'de·a (nô'tĭ·loi'dē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See NAUTILUS; -OID.] *Paleontol. & Zool.* An order (or suborder) of tetrabranchiate cephalopods having an external chambered shell, either straight (as in *Orthoceras*) or variously curved or coiled. The group was important in the Ordovician and esp. the Silurian, but only the genus *Nautilus* now survives. — **nau'ti·loid** (nô'tĭ·loid), **nau'ti·loi'de·an** (-loi'dē·ăn), *adj. & n.*

nau'ti·lus (nô'tĭ·lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LUSES (-ĕz; -Iz; 119), NAUTILI (-tĭ·lī). [L., fr. Gr. *nautilos* a seaman, sailor, a kind of shellfish which was supposed to be furnished with a membrane which served as a sail, fr. *naus* ship. See NAVE of a church.] **1.** **a** Any cephalopod mollusk of the genus *Nautilus*, the only surviving genus of the Tetrabranchia. Three or four species exist, living in the South Pacific and Indian oceans. They have a spiral, chambered shell formed of two layers, the outer being porcelaneous, the inner pearly, whence the name *pearly nautilus*, applied to distinguish them from the *paper nautilus* (see ARGONAUTA). The animal, which is contained in the outer chamber, has numerous small tentacles arranged in groups, without suckers or hooks, no ink sac, four gills, four auricles, four nephridia, and the siphon consisting of two lobes, not fused to form a tube. See TETRABRANCHIA.

Pearly Nautilus. *a* Section of Animal and Shell; *b* Shell, side view.

b [*cap.*] *Zool.* The genus containing these species, and fossil forms, some dating back to the Tertiary.
2. The paper nautilus. See ARGONAUTA.
3. A variety of diving bell.

Nav'a·ho, Nav'a·jo (năv'ȧ·hō), *n.*; *pl.* -HOS, -JOS (-hōz), or -HOES, -JOES (-hōz). [Sp. Apaches de *Navajó*, fr. Tewa *Navahú*, lit., great fields, a Tewa pueblo near which the Spaniards first encountered the Navahos.] **1.** One of an important tribe of Athapascan Indians mostly living, as seminomadic herdsmen, on a reservation in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah.
2. A color, reddish red-yellow in hue, of very high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Navaho blanket. A woolen blanket, of bright colors in geometric design, made by Navaho women.

Nav'a·ho sand'stone (năv'ȧ·hō). *Geol.* A massive, cliff-making, red sandstone constituting the uppermost division of the Jurassic strata of northwestern New Mexico and northeastern Arizona.

na'val (nā'văl), *adj.* [L. *navalis*, fr. *navis* ship. See NAVE of a church.] **1.** Of or pert. to ships or shipping. *Obs.*
2. Of, pertaining to, connected with, possessing, or characteristic of, vessels of war or a navy; as, *naval* forces.
Syn. — NAVAL, NAUTICAL. NAVAL designates that which pertains to a navy, or (now rarely) to ships and shipping in general; NAUTICAL applies to seamen, to the art of navigation, or to kinds of ships, their parts, etc.; as, a *naval* engagement, the *Naval* Academy, *naval* stores; a *nautical* almanac, *nautical* tables, *nautical* slang. Cf. MARINE.

naval architect. One who practices the art of designing ships, esp. vessels of war. — **naval architecture.**

naval attaché. A naval officer detailed on duty with the diplomatic representative of his country at a foreign capital. Cf. MILITARY ATTACHÉ. See PRECEDENCE.

naval auxiliary. In the United States Navy, a vessel auxiliary to the fighting vessels, as a tanker, supply vessel, etc. See NAVY, 2 **c**.

naval aviator. *U. S. Navy.* A commissioned officer who has completed the requisite course of training as a pilot of heavier-than-air craft, and whose certificate as *naval aviator* has been issued.

naval base. A port with facilities for maintaining vessels of the fleet in operating readiness.

naval brass. Brass composed usually of copper 62 parts, zinc 37, tin 1, used for bolts, etc., to be normally under water.

naval brigade. See NAVAL MILITIA.

naval cadet. A young man in training for service as a naval officer. In the United States, from 1882 to 1902, the name was given to a midshipman (which see).

naval constructor. *U. S. Navy.* A member of a corps of officers having in charge the designing, construction, and repairing of the hulls of war vessels and their fittings, exclusive of propulsive machinery, and the installation of all armor and ordnance. The corps is composed generally of honor graduates of the Naval Academy.

naval crown. A golden crown consisting of galley prows arranged in a circle to form the rim, invented by the Roman Emperor Claudius as a reward for sea service. Hence, *Her.*, a charge depicting a crown of gold with ship sterns and square sails arranged alternately on the fillet.

naval engineering. See ENGINEERING, *n.*, 1. — **naval engineer.**

na'val·ism (nā'văl·Iz'm), *n.* Policy of maintaining naval interests; also, dominance of the naval class or of naval policies. — **na'val·ist** (-Ĭst), *n. & adj.* — **na'val·is'tic** (-Is'tĭk), *adj.* — **na'val·is'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

naval militia. A naval force maintained by some of the States in about the same manner as the National Guard; — formerly called *naval brigade.*

naval officer. **a** An officer in a navy. **b** *U. S.* An official of the Treasury Department attached to the customhouses at the larger ports to handle manifests and entries, permits, clearances, and other documents. He is now officially called *comptroller of the customs.*

naval pipe. *Naut.* = CHAIN PIPE **a**.

naval reserve. An organization of organized and trained bodies of volunteers, and, sometimes, mercantile vessels, which can be called upon to strengthen the regular navy in war. In Great Britain vessels commanded by officers of the Royal Naval Reserve fly the blue ensign (see ENSIGN, 1).

naval station. A place where vessels of a navy can obtain coal, supplies and, usually, minor repairs.

naval stores. **a** Supplies for vessels, esp. war vessels. **b** *Com.* Tar, pitch, turpentine, and other resinous products.

Na'va·ra'tra (nŭv'ȧ·rā'trȧ), *n.* [Skr. *navarātra* period of nine days (prop., nights).] *Hinduism.* A nine-day festival in honor of Durga, held in the month Ashvin (Sept.–Oct.).

na'varch (nā'värk), *n.* [L. *navarchus*, fr. Gr. *nauarchos*, fr. *naus* ship + *archos* chief.] *Gr. Antiq.* The commander of a fleet.

na'varch·y (-vär·kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *nauarchia.*] *Gr. Antiq.* The office of a navarch.

‖**na'va'rin'** (nä'vä'răN'), *n.* [F.] A mutton stew prepared with turnips, potatoes, and beans.

Na'var·rese' (nä'vär·rēz'; -rēs'; năv'ȧ-), *adj.* Of or pert. to Navarre. See *Gaz.* — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Navarre.

Na·var'ri·an (nȧ·vär'Ĭ·ăn), *n.* Of or pert. to Navarre.

nave (nāv), *n.* [AS. *nafu*; akin to D. *naaf*, G. *nabe*, OHG. *naba*, ON. *nöf*, Skr. *nābhi* nave, navel, L. *umbo* boss of a shield, Av. *nāfa* navel, Lett. *naba.* See NAVEL.] **1.** The block in the center of a wheel, from which the spokes radiate, and in which the axle is fixed; the hub.
2. The navel. *Rare.* "From the *nave* to the chaps." *Shak.*

nave (nāv), *n.* [L. *navis* ship, to which the church was often likened; akin to Gr. *naus*, Skr. nom. *naus*, acc. *nāvam*, OIr. *nau*, ON. *nōr.* Cf. NAUSEA, NAUTICAL, NAVAL, NAVIGATE, NAVY, NEF, NOISE.] **a** In the dromic or basilican churches, and their successors the cruciform churches, the long narrow hall which ordinarily rises higher than the aisles flanking it, and which usually has windows on each side above the aisle roof (see CLERESTORY). See *Illusts.* under ARCHITECTURE and CATHEDRAL. **b** Hence, any higher division rising above lower roofs of the same building, as in a warehouse. **c** That part of a church which anciently was first entered from the atrium or from the narthex, and was usually, therefore, the western great division of the church. In cruciform churches, the part between the crossing and the western, or greater, porch.

nave (nāv). Var. of NIEVE, fist.

Na've (nä'vē). *Bib.*

na'vel (nā'vĕl), *n.* [AS. *nafela*; akin to D. *navel*, G. *nabel*, OHG. *nabalo*, ON. *nafli*, OIr. *imbliu*, L. *umbilicus*, Gr. *omphalos*, Skr. *nābhīla*, and to E. NAVE hub. Cf. NOMBRIL, OMPHALIC, UMBILICAL.] **1.** A mark or depression in the middle of the abdomen, marking the point of attachment of the umbilical cord; the umbilicus.
2. The central part or point of anything; the middle.
Within the *navel* of this hideous wood. *Milton.*
3. Hence: *Obs.* **a** The middle of a horse's back. **b** The nave of a wheel.
4. *Her.* See ESCUTCHEON, 1.

---

nat'u·ral (năt'ū·rĕl), *adj.* Natural. *Obs.* — **nat'u·ral·ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

na'ture·less, *adj.* Without vital nature; also, unnatural. *Obs.*

na'ture·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

nau'frage (nô'frĭj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *naufragium.*] Shipwreck. *Obs.*

nau'fraged (-frĭjd), *adj.* Shipwrecked. *Obs.*

nau'fra·gie, *n.* Naufrage. *Obs.*

naught, nauht. ✝ NIGHT.

naught'ly, *adv.* Naughtily. *Obs.*

naughts'-and-cross'es. Var. of NOUGHTS-AND-CROSSES.

nau'krar, nau'kra·ry. Vars. of NAUCRAR, NAUCRARY.

nau'lum, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *naulon*, fr. *naus* ship.] Ferry money; fare. *Obs.*

Na'um (nā'ŭm). *Bib.*

nau'se·a·proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.

nau'se·at'ing·ly, *adv.* of *nauseating*, pres. part.

nau'se·a'tive (nô'shē·ā'tĭv; nô'sē-), *adj.* Inclined to nausea. *Obs.*

nau'si·ty (nô'sĭ·tĭ), *n.* Nausea. *Obs.*

na'val·ly, *adv.* of NAVAL.

5. *Meat Packing.* The section of the plate below the short ribs.
6. *Ordn.* An eye on the underside of an old-time carronade for securing it to a gunner.

na'veled (nā'vĕld), *adj.* 1. Located in the center. *Rare.* 2. Furnished with a navel or navellike knobs. *Rare.*

navel orange. A type of orange in which the fruit encloses a small secondary fruit, the rind showing on the exterior a navellike pit at the apex. They are usually seedless, or nearly so, and are much grown in California. The type originated in Brazil.

navel pipe. *Naut.* = CHAIN PIPE a.

navel point. *Her.* = NAVEL. See ESCUTCHEON, 1.

na'vel-wort' (nā'vĕl-wûrt'), *n.* a A European succulent herb (*Cotyledon umbilicus*) having round, peltate leaves with a central depression. b Venus's-navelwort.

na'vew (nā'vū), *n.* [OF. *navel, naveau,* dim. fr. L. *napus* navew.] = WILD TURNIP a; also, the rape.

nav'i-cel'la (năv'ĭ-sĕl'ȧ), *n.* [LL., dim. of *navis* ship.] *Art.* Any vessel-shaped ornamental object, as one for holding incense.

na·vic'u·la (nȧ·vĭk'ū·lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-lē). [L., a small ship.] 1. *Eccl.* An incense boat.
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* The largest genus of diatoms, having a lanceolate, usually free-floating, frustule covered with minute striae. The genus typifies a family, **Na·vic'u·la'ce·ae** (-lā'sē-ē), of the group Pennatae.

na·vic'u·lae·form' (nȧ·vĭk'ū·lē·fôrm'), *adj. Bot.* Navicular.

na·vic'u·lar (nȧ·vĭk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* [L. *navicularius,* fr. *navicula,* dim. of *navis* ship.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a boat or ship.
2. Shaped like a boat; cymbiform; scaphoid.
3. *Bot.* Resembling a diatom of the genus *Navicula.*

na·vic'u·lar (nȧ·vĭk'ū·lĕr), **na·vic'u·la're** (-lā'rē), *n. Anat.* A bone having a fancied resemblance to a boat, as the lateral bone on the radial side of the proximal row of the carpus. See CARPUS a.

na·vic'u·loid (nȧ·vĭk'ū·loid), *adj.* Naviform.

na'vi·form (nā'vĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [L. *navis* ship + *-form.*] *Bot.* Boatshaped; navicular.

nav'i·ga·ble (năv'ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *navigable,* fr. L. *navigabilis.* See NAVIGATE.] 1. Capable of being navigated; deep enough and wide enough to afford passage to vessels; as, a *navigable* river. In the United States, for the purpose of defining the rights of ownership, some States have adopted the common-law test of flow of the tide, others that of actual navigability. For determining the right of the public to the use of a body of water as a public highway, however, the test in the United States is as to whether the water is navigable in fact or not. Technically, at the common law of England only those waters, whether rivers or not, are called *navigable* that ebb and flow with the tide, the bed of all navigable waters belonging to the crown and the right of traffic, fishing, etc., to the public; but the public have no common-law right to rivers and streams above the ebb and flow. By prescription, or act of Parliament, however, the larger and more important rivers have been opened to public navigation.

Those rivers must be regarded as public *navigable* rivers in law which are *navigable* in fact. And they are *navigable* in fact when they are used, or are susceptible of being used, in their ordinary condition as highways for commerce, over which trade and travel are or may be conducted in the customary modes of trade and travel on water. 10 *Wall.* 557, 563.

2. Capable of being navigated or steered, as a balloon.
3. *Obs.* a Capable of being reached by navigable water; as, a *navigable* town. b Nautical. c Naval.
— **nav'i·ga·bil'i·ty** (năv'ĭ-gȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **nav'i·ga·ble·ness,** *n.* — **nav'i·ga·bly,** *adv.*

nav'i·gant (năv'ĭ-gȧnt), *adj.* [L. *navigans,* pres. part.] Navigating; voyaging. *Rare.*

nav'i·gant, *n.* [F.] Navigator. *Obs.*

nav'i·gate (năv'ĭ-gāt), *v.;* NAV'I·GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), NAV'I·GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *navigatus,* past part. of *navigare,* v. t. & i, fr. *navis* ship + *agere* to move, direct. See NAVE of a church; AGENT.] *Intransitive:* 1. To journey by water; to go in a vessel; to sail or manage a vessel; to use the waters as a highway for commerce or communication; ply.

The Phoenicians *navigated* to the extremities of the Western Ocean. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Hence, to direct one's course through any medium; to steer; esp., to operate an airplane or airship.
—, *Transitive:* 1. To pass over in vessels; to sail over or on; as, to *navigate* the Atlantic; — said also of vessels; by extension, to direct one's course through (any medium).
2. To steer, direct, or manage in sailing; to conduct (a vessel) upon the water by the art or skill of seamen; hence, to operate, steer, control the course of (an airplane or airship.)

nav'i·gat'ing of'fi·cer (-gāt'ĭng). A navigator of a vessel, an airship, or the like.

nav'i·ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *navigation,* fr. L. *navigatio.*] 1. Act or practice of navigating.
2. a The science or art of conducting ships or other vessels on the water from one place to another, including, more especially, the method of determining a ship's position, course, distance passed over, etc., on the surface of the globe, by the principles of geometry and astronomy, including also reference to landmarks and aids to navigation. b The management of sails, rudder, etc.; the mechanics of traveling by water; seamanship.
3. Science or art of conducting airplanes, etc., from place to place, esp. through the use of calculations as to position and direction, etc.
4. Hence: a Science or art of, or skill in, handling aircraft. b *Now Rare.* A voyage by water. c Ships in general; shipping; also, *Obs.,* maritime commerce. *Shak.* d *Obs.* A navigable passage. e *Obs. exc. Dial.* An artificial waterway or inland channel or canal.

navigation act *or* **law.** An act regulating navigation or shipping; specif. [*caps.*]: *Eng. Hist.* Any of a series of acts of Parliament, beginning with 1645, having for their objects the protection of the shipping of Great Britain and her colonies. They and other navigation laws were finally repealed in 1849.

nav'i·ga'tion·al (năv'ĭ-gā'shŭn-ăl; -'l), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or used in, navigation.

nav'i·ga'tor (năv'ĭ-gā'tĕr), *n.* [L. Cf. NAVVY.] 1. One who navigates or sails; esp., one who directs the course of a ship, or one skillful in the art of navigation; specif., on war vessels, an officer who is, while holding the position, particularly charged with the navigation of the ship; also, a book which teaches the art of navigation, as, Bowditch's *Navigator.* In the United States navy the navigator is usually the officer third or fourth in command.
2. One who handles the controls of, or directs the operations of, an aircraft.
3. A laborer engaged in digging, etc., on a canal, or navigation (see NAVIGATION, 4 e), or, later, in any similar earthwork; — now generally abbreviated to *navvy. Eng.*

na·vig'er·ous (nȧ·vĭj'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *naviger,* fr. *navis* ship + *gerere* to bear.] Capable of floating vessels.

na'vi·pen'du·lum (nā'vĭ·pĕn'jū·lŭm), *n.* [L. *navis* ship + *pendulum.*] *Naval Arch.* A pendular device to reproduce the effect of waves on a ship and used esp. with a view to reduce rolling in designing battleships. — **na'vi·pen'du·lar** (-lĕr), *adj.*

na'vite (nā'vīt), *n.* [From L. *Nava* Nahe River, Germany.] *Petrog.* A coarse-grained olivine-basalt with phenocrysts of altered olivine and a little augite and basic plagioclase in a holocrystalline groundmass of labradorite and augite.

nav'vy (năv'ĭ), *n.; pl.* NAVVIES (-ĭz). [Abbr. fr. *navigator.*] 1. An unskilled, or common, laborer, esp. one engaged on excavating or construction work; a navigator (see NAVIGATOR, 3). *Eng.*
2. A machine for excavating earth; a steam shovel.
3. *Mining.* A barer. *Eng.*

nav'vy, *v. i.* To work as a navvy. — *v. t.* To excavate. *Both Chiefly Eng.*

na'vy (nā'vĭ), *n.; pl.* NAVIES (-vĭz). [ME. *navie,* fr. OF. *navie* ship, fleet, fr. (assumed) VL. *navia,* fr. L. *navis* ship. See NAVE of a church.] 1. A fleet of ships; an assemblage of vessels, or so many as sail in company. *Archaic.* "The *navy* also of Hiram, that brought gold from Ophir." 1 *Kings* x. 11.
2. The war vessels belonging to a nation, considered collectively; as, the *navy* of Italy; also, rarely, the merchant vessels of a nation collectively. Until about the middle of the 19th century the principal classes of war vessels were ships of the line, frigates, and gun vessels. To these correspond the modern battleships, cruisers, and gunboats. The torpedo craft are a new development. Modern navies include three broad classes: combatant vessels for service with the fleet; combatant vessels for special service; and auxiliary vessels. a Combatant vessels for service with the fleet are: (1) ***Battleships***: Heavy armor on sides, turrets, conning tower, and uptakes, lighter armor on protective decks; heavy guns in turrets, lighter guns in broadsides, antiaircraft guns; moderate speed; displacement between 22,000 and 34,000 tons. (2) ***Battle cruisers***: Like battleships except moderate armor and high speed. (3) ***Armored cruiser***: See CRUISER, 2 b. (4) ***Cruisers*** and ***light cruisers***: Little or no armor, some protection being obtained by using heavy hull plating; guns from 5-inch to 8-inch caliber, 8-inch and sometimes 6-inch being mounted in enclosed mounts, antiaircraft guns; high speed; displacement from 3,750 to 10,000 tons. (5) ***Aircraft carriers***: Flush flying decks permitting planes to land and take off; high speed; antiaircraft guns, and sometimes guns up to 8-inch caliber; displacement from 13,000 to 33,900 tons. (6) ***Destroyers***: No armor; torpedoes launched from above-water tubes; guns up to 5-inch caliber; high speed; displacement 600 to 1,700 tons. (7) ***Fleet submarines***: Torpedoes; 5½-6" guns; high surface speed, good submerged speed; good seagoing qualities; displacement from 1,500 to 2,500 tons. b Combatant vessels for special service include: (1) ***Cruisers*** (2d line): utilized for protection of national interests, etc. (formerly called *protected* and *unprotected cruisers* — see CRUISER, 2 b). (2) ***Gunboats***: No armor; light guns; light draft; moderate speed; good fuel capacity. (3) ***River gunboats***: Specially constructed for duty such as up the Yangtse River in China. (4) ***Submarines*** (1st line): 3-inch to 4-inch guns; torpedoes; moderate speed on surface, good speed submerged; displacement from 800 to 950 tons. c Auxiliary vessels include: (1) ***Tankers***. (2) ***Repair ships***. (3) ***Hospital ships***. (4) ***Destroyer*** and ***submarine tenders***. (5) ***Mine sweepers***. (6) ***Tugs***.
3. [*usually cap.*] The naval establishment of a nation, including yards, shops, stations, men, ships, offices and officers, etc.; the complete organization for naval warfare.
4. *Obs.* a Shipping. b A ship. c Lordship of the sea.
5. a The color navy blue. b The color Oxford blue. c The color marine blue.
6. A kind of chewing tobacco.

navy agent. a In Great Britain, an attorney who acts for naval officers in financial matters connected with the service, such as distribution of prize money. b Formerly, in the United States Navy, a disbursing officer.

navy bean. A white-seeded variety of the common kidney bean, grown esp. for its nutritious seeds.

navy bill. a A bill drawn on or by the British Admiralty for naval purposes. b *Now Rare.* A bill drawn by a paymaster of a United States war vessel abroad.

navy blue. a A color, reddish-blue in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. It is of lower brilliance than indigo. Called also *navy.* b Marine blue. c By extension, any color of low or very low brilliance, of a hue varying from reddish-blue to greenish-blue, and of low or medium saturation. Called also *navy.* Cf. COLOR. — **na'vy-blue',** *adj.*

navy board. A government board having control of the navy; specif. [*caps.*], the British Admiralty.

Navy Cross. See MEDAL, *Plate.*

Navy Department. See DEPARTMENT, 4.

navy green. The color light chrome green. See CHROME GREEN, 5.

navy league. An association of citizens for promoting the interests of the navy. — **navy leaguer.**

Navy List. a An official list of the officers of the British Navy, issued quarterly. b A list of the officers of the United States Navy on active duty, issued bimonthly.

navy plug. Strong, dark-colored plug tobacco.

Navy Register. An official list of the officers and ships of the United States Navy, issued annually.

navy yard. A shore station for the navy, with appliances for building, repairing, and equipping war vessels.

na·wab' (nȧ·wŏb'), *n.* [Hind. *nawāb.* See NABOB.] *India.*
1. A deputy ruler or viceroy under the Mogul government; also [*cap.*], the title of a Moslem prince, inferior only to *Nizam.*
2. [*cap.*] A courtesy title (sometimes bestowed by the government without office). *India.*
3. A rich, retired Anglo-Indian; a nabob.

nay (nā), *adv.* [ME. *nay, nei,* fr. ON. *nei,* fr. *ne* not + *ei* ever. See NO, *adv.;* AYE ever.] 1. No; — a negative answer to a question asked or a request made, now superseded by *no.* See YES.

And eke when I say "ye," ne say not "*nay.*" *Chaucer.*

☞ Before the time of Henry VIII *nay* was used to answer simple questions, and *no* was used when the form of the question involved a negative expression; *nay* was the simple form, *no* the emphatic. *Skeat.*
2. Not this merely, but also; not only so, but; — used to mark addition or substitution of a more explicit or emphatic phrase, and thus may be interchanged with *yea.* "Were he my brother, *nay,* my kingdom's heir." *Shak.*
— *to say nay.* a To refuse; also, to forbid. "I'll frown and be perverse and *say* thee *nay.*" *Shak.* b *Obs.* To make denial or express dissent.

nay, *n.* 1. A denial or refusal; also, a prohibition.
2. A negative reply or vote; hence, one who votes no.
— *it, there, etc., is no nay.* It cannot be denied. *Obs.*

nay, *adv.* [*ne* not + *aye* ever.] Never. *Obs.*

nay, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *neier* (F. *nier*), fr. L. *negare;* confused with *nay* no.] To refuse; deny. *Obs.*

nay, *n.* [Ar. (fr. Per.) *nāy.*] *Music.* A flute, used in Moslem lands, played by blowing across the end.

na·yaur' (nȧ·yôr'), *n.* [Cf. NAHOOR.] A wild sheep (*Ovis ammon hodgsoni*) of Tibet.

nay'say' (nā'sā'), *n.* [*nay,* adv. + *say,* n.] A refusal; denial. — *v. t. & i.* To refuse. — **nay'say'er** (-sā'ĕr), *n.*

nay'ward (nā'wĕrd), *n.* The negative; refusal to agree. *Rare.*

nay'word' (nā'wûrd'), *n. Now Rare.* a A watchword; a signal word. b A byword; a proverb of reproach.

Naz'a·rate (năz'ȧ·rāt), *n.* Nazariteship.

Naz'a·rene' (năz'ȧ·rēn'), *adj.* [LL. *Nazarenus,* fr. Gr. *Nazarēnos.*] 1. Of or pertaining to Nazareth. *Rare.*
2. Of or pertaining to the Nazarenes.

Naz'a·rene', *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Nazareth; — applied esp. to Jesus Christ.
2. A follower of Jesus of Nazareth; a Christian.
3. *Eccl.* One of a sect of trinitarian Christians in Hungary.
4. *Painting.* Usually in *pl.* (G. *Nazarener*). One of a group of German painters, who, after their expulsion from the Vienna Academy in 1810, established themselves at Rome, and aimed at restoring Christian art to its medieval purity. The leader was Overbeck. Their works exhibit a certain naïveté, but a very primitive technique.

Naz'a·rite (năz'ȧ·rīt), *n.* Also **Naz'i·rite** (năz'ĭ-). [LL. *Nazaraeus,* fr. Gr. *Nazēraios,* fr. Heb. *nāzar* to dedicate, consecrate; cf. Heb. *nāzīr* one consecrated.] 1. Among the ancient Hebrews, a consecrated person, prohibited from using wine, from cutting the hair, and from touching a corpse. Similar customs exist among the Arabs.
2. a = NAZARENE, *n.,* 1, 3, 4. b *Rare.* = NAZARENE, *n.,* 2.
— **Naz'a·rit'ic** (năz'ȧ·rĭt'ĭk), **Naz'a·rit'ish** (năz'ȧ·rĭt'-ĭsh), *adj.*

naze (nāz), *n.* [See NESS.] A promontory or headland.

Na'zi (nä'tsē; năt'sē), *n.; pl.* NAZIS (-tsēz; -sēz). [G., abbr. representing pron. of first two syllables of *Nationalsozialistische* (Partei).] 1. A member of the former National Socialist German Workers' party, founded on fascist principles in 1919, headed by Hitler from 1921.
2. [*also not cap.*] An adherent of Nazism elsewhere.
— **Na'zi, na'zi,** *adj.* — **Na'zi-fy, na'zi-fy** (nä'tsē-fī; năt'sē-), *v. t.*

na'zim (nä'zĭm), *n.* [Ar. *nāẓim* one who puts things in order.] A military viceroy or governor. *India.*

na'zir (nä'zĭr), *n.* [Ar. *nāẓir* overseer.] a In India, a native court official who serves processes, acts as treasurer, etc. b In Mohammedan countries, any of various officials.

Na'zism (nä'tsĭz'm; năt'sĭz'm), **Na'zi·ism** (nä'tsē-ĭz'm; năt'sē-), *n.* The body of political and economic doctrines held and put into effect by the National Socialist German Workers' party in the Third German Reich, including the totalitarian principle of government, state control of all industry, predominance of groups assumed to be racially superior, and supremacy of the Führer; German fascism.

-nd. An ending used with the figure 2; as, *2nd.* Cf. -D.

n'-di·men'sion·al, *adj. Math.* Consisting of elements each of which is fixed and distinguished from all others by *n* determinations or co-ordinates and by no less.

ne (nē; nĕ), *adv.* [AS. *ne.* See NO.] Not. *Archaic.*
☞ *Ne* was formerly the universal adverb of negation. In the form *n* it was often prefixed to words as in *nacheveth* for "ne achieveth."

ne, *conj.* [See NE, *adv.*] Nor; also, or. *Archaic.* — **ne . . . ne.** Neither . . . nor. *Archaic.*

ne-. = NEO-.

Ne·ae'ra (nē·ē'rȧ), *n.* [L.] A name for a mistress in the poetry of Horace, Vergil, and Tibullus; — sometimes also in modern pastoral poetry, as in Milton's *Lycidas.*

neal (nēl), *adj.* [AS. *nēol, neowol, niwol.*] Deep. *Obs.*

neal (nēl), *v. i. & i.* To anneal; temper. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Neal, Neil (nēl), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *Niall;* cf. Gael. *niata* courageous, Ir. *nia* champion.] Masc. proper name.

ne·al'lo·type (nē·ăl'ō·tīp), *n.* [*ne-* + *allotype.*] *Zool.* A type specimen of the opposite sex to the holotype, and collected and described later. Cf. ALLOTYPE.

Ne·an'der·thal' (nē·ăn'dĕr·tăl'), *adj. Anthropol.* Of, pertaining to, or named from, the Neanderthal, a valley in the Rhine Province, in which were found parts of a skeleton of an early type of man. The skull is characterized by extreme dolichocephaly, flat, retreating forehead, and enormous superciliary ridges. The cranial capacity is estimated at about 1,400 cubic centimeters, approximately the average for modern man. Hence, designating the **Neanderthal race,** or **man,** a species known from other remains to have been widespread in paleolithic Europe. See 1st MAN, 17. — **Ne·an'der·thal'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

Ne·an'der·thal'oid (-tăl'oid), *adj.* Like or pertaining to the Neanderthal skull, or the type of man it represents.

ne·an'ic (nē·ăn'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *neanikos* youthful.] *Zool.* Youthful; immature; — said of a stage of development between the nepionic and ephebic.

neap (nēp), *adj.* [AS. *nēpflōd* neap flood, of uncert. origin; cf. Nor. dial. *næpen* scarcely, touching.] Designating, or, rarely, pertaining to, certain tides (**neap tides**), which are the least in the lunar month. See TIDE.

neap, *n.* A neap tide.

neap, *v. i.* Of a tide, to tend towards the neap stage.

neap (nēp), *n.* [Cf. Nor. dial. *neip* a cleft stick.] The tongue or pole of a vehicle drawn by two animals. *U. S.*

N

neaped (nēpt), *adj. Naut.* Left aground on the height of a spring tide; — called also *beneaped.*

Ne'a·pol'i·tan (nē'ă·pŏl'ĭ·tăn), *adj.* [L. *Neapolitanus,* fr. *Neapolis* Naples, fr. Gr. *Neapolis,* lit., new town.] Of or pertaining to Naples in Italy. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Naples.

Neapolitan fever. See UNDULANT FEVER.

Neapolitan ice cream. A mold of from two to four kinds of ice cream and, often, water ice, arranged in lengthwise layers.

Neapolitan mandolin. See MANDOLIN.

Neapolitan medlar. The azarole; also, its fruit.

Neapolitan ointment. *Pharm.* Mercurial ointment.

Neapolitan sixth. *Music.* A chromatic chord on the subdominant of a minor key, formed by its minor third and minor sixth. It is the first inversion of the major triad on the minor second of the scale.

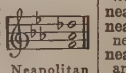

Neapolitan Sixth in the key of C minor.

Neapolitan violet. A variety of the common cultivated violet.

Neapolitan yellow. = NAPLES YELLOW.

near (nēr), *adv.* [AS. *nēar,* compar. of *nēah* nigh (cf. *nēarra,* adj., nearer). The change to a positive sense was prob. aided by Scand.; cf. ON. *nær* near, nearer, prop., compar., Dan. *nær* near, Sw. *när.* See NIGH.] **1.** At, within, or to a little distance; at or to a point of proximity in place or time; hence, in or into intimate relation; as, the enemy approached quite *near;* shells kept falling *nearer* to us; the shot that fell *nearest* us. See LIKE, *adv.,* 1, *Note.*

2. Within little; almost; nearly; — denoting proximity in degree; as, a dark brown coming *near* to absolute black; not *near* so good.

3. Closely; as, do it as *near* as you can.

An heir, and *near* allied unto the duke. *Shak.*

4. Thriftily. "I had lived so *near.*" *Defoe.*

5 *Veter.* With legs close to each other.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

near-acquainted	**near-fighting**	**near-smiling**
near-adjoining	**near-following**	**near-stored**
near-bordering	**near-growing**	**near-threatening**
near-colored	**near-guessed**	**near-touching**
near-coming	**near-related**	**near-ushering**
near-dwelling	**near-resembling**	**near-white**

— *come or go near or nigh.* **a** To approach; to draw near. **b** To want but little of; to approximate to. "Such a sum would *go near* to ruin him." *Addison.*

— *near the wind. Naut.* Close to the wind; close-hauled; as, no *nearer;* — a command to the steersman.

near (nēr), *adj.;* NEAR'ER (-ēr); NEAR'EST. [See NEAR, *adv.*] **1.** Closely akin or related by blood; as, a *near* relative.

2. Close to one's interests, affection, etc.; touching, or affecting, intimately; as, one's *near* affairs, friends.

3. Not far distant in time, place, or degree; not remote; adjacent; nigh. "Every country far and *near.*" *Shak.*

Now I think my time is *near.* *Tennyson.*

4. Close; narrow; such as barely avoids, passes, or misses something; as, a *near* escape.

5. Designating or pertaining to the left side of animals, vehicles, etc.; left; as, the *near* ox; the *near* wheel; — from the fact that among English-speaking peoples the driver of yoked cattle commonly walks on the left. See OFF.

6. Direct; short. "The *nearest* way." *Milton.*

7. Closefisted; parsimonious; stingy.

8. Close to anything followed or imitated; not free, loose, or rambling; as, a version *near* to the original; also, approximating the genuine; as, *near* silk; — sometimes used in combination; as, *near*-antique, *adj.; near*-leather, *adj.*

Syn. — NEAR, CLOSE. CLOSE commonly implies more immediate contact or proximity than NEAR; as, "The red rose cries, 'She is *near,* she is *near*'" (*Tennyson*); "I'd clasp it round so *close* and tight" (*id.*). Figuratively, both *close* and (colloq.) *near* are used in the sense of *stingy, parsimonious;* as, "He was *close* in small matters of money" (*Trollope*); "His neighbors called him '*near,*' which always means that the person in question is a lovable skinflint" (*G. Eliot*). Cf. ADJACENT, NEAREST, PROXIMITY, NEIGHBORHOOD.

Ant. — Far, remote. See DISTANT.

near (nēr), *prep.* At or within little distance from; close to or upon. See NEAR, *adv.,* 1.

My wife! my traitress! let her not come *near* me. *Milton.*

near (nēr), *v. t. & i.;* NEARED (nērd); NEAR'ING. [See NEAR, *adv.*] To draw near (to); approach.

near, *adv. & prep.* [AS. *nēar.*] Nearer. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

near (nēr). Var. of NEER, a kidney. *Dial.*

near'a·bout' (nēr'ă·bout'), *adv.* Also **-a·bouts'** (-bouts'). Nearby. *Now Dial.*

near'-at-hand', *adj.* Nearby; intimate.

near'a·way' (nēr'ă·wā'), **near'a·ways'** (-wāz'), *adv.* Nearly. *Rare.*

near'by', **near by,** **near'-by'** (nēr'bī'), *adv.* **1.** Near at hand; close by; as, *nearby* flows a river; a plane lands *nearby.*

2. Nearly; thereabouts; as, sixty miles, or *nearby. Scot.*

near'by', **near'-by'** (66), *prep.* Near; close to; hard by; as, he lives *nearby* the river.

near'by', **near'-by',** *adj.* Being or set close at hand; adjacent; neighboring; as, a *nearby* river or hospital.

Ne·arc'tic (nē·ärk'tĭk), *adj.* [*ne-* + *arctic.*] *Biogeog.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a terrestrial division including Greenland, Arctic America, and the northern and mountainous parts of North America. It is now generally regarded as a subdivision of the Holarctic region.

Ne·arc'ti·ca (-tĭ·kă), *n.* [NL.] The Nearctic region.

Near East. **a** Formerly, the Balkan States. **b** The southwestern part of Asia with Egypt; — a term indefinite in its application, often restricted to those countries at or near the east end of the Mediterranean Sea but sometimes equivalent to Middle East (which see). See FAR EAST. — **Near Eastern,** *adj.*

Near Eastern Question. The Eastern Question.

near'est (nēr'ĕst; -ĭst; 119), *adj., superl.* of NEAR.

Syn. — Closest, proximate. — NEAREST, NEXT. NEAREST expresses simple proximity; NEXT, in earlier usage identical with *nearest* in sense, now implies immediate succession or precedence in an order or series; as, the *nearest* house (without respect to order or arrangement); the *next* house (in a given street or row); one's *nearest* friend, the *next* of kin; the *next* day previous. Cf. NEAR.

near'-hand', *adv.* Also **near hand.** **a** Near at hand; adjacent. **b** Almost; nearly. — *adj* Near; adjacent. — *prep.* Also **near hand.** Close to; near. *All Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

near'ish (nēr'ĭsh), *adj.* Rather near.

near'-leg'ged (nēr'lĕg'ĕd; -ĭd; -lĕgd'; 66), *adj.* Having the legs near; esp., having the legs so near that the feet interfere when traveling; — of horses. *Shak.*

near'ly (nēr'lĭ), *adv.;* MORE NEARLY; MOST NEARLY; *also, Rare,* NEAR'LI·ER (nēr'lĭ·ēr); NEAR'LI·EST (nēr'lĭ·ĕst; -ĭst; 119). In a near manner or degree; specif.: **a** Closely; with careful scrutiny. **b** Closely as to relationship, similarity, personal connection or interest, or intimacy; as, *nearly* related; the accusation touched his honor *nearly.* **c** Closely as to location. "I doubt some danger does approach you *nearly.*" *Shak.* **d** Approximately; with an approach to completeness or exactness. "To live more *nearly* as we pray." *Keble.* **e** Within a little; almost; all but; as, *nearly* a year. **f** With niggardliness; parsimoniously.

near'most (nēr'mōst; -mŭst), *adj.* Nearest. *Chiefly Dial.*

near'ness (-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* State or quality of being near, as in ties of blood, resemblance, parsimony, etc.

near point. *Physiol.* The nearest point at which objects are seen distinctly, when the maximum power of accommodation of the eye is employed.

near seal. *Furriery.* Any of several furs prepared to imitate the true seal. French dyed rabbit is sometimes called *French seal.*

near'sight'ed (nēr'sīt'ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Seeing distinctly at short distances only; shortsighted. — **near'-sight',** *n.* — **near'sight'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **near'sight'ed·ness,** *n.*

ne'ar·thro'sis (nē'är·thrō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See NEO-; ARTHROSIS.] *Med.* The formation of a new joint, as the result of fracture, disease, or operation; a false joint.

neat (nēt), *n. sing. & pl.* [AS. *nēat;* akin to OHG. *nōz,* ON. *naut,* Sw. *nöt,* Dan. *nöd,* and to AS. *nēotan* to make use of, enjoy, G. *genießen,* Goth. *niutan* to attain, obtain, Lith. *nauda* use, profit. Cf. HUGUENOT.] Cattle of the ox kind, as distinguished from horses, sheep, and goats; an animal of the genus *Bos;* as, a *neat's* tongue or foot. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Bos,* or cattle of that genus; as, *neat* cattle.

neat, *adj.;* NEAT'ER (-ēr); NEAT'EST. [F. *net,* fr. L. *nitidus* brilliant, sleek, elegant, LL., clean, pure, fr. *nītere* to shine; akin to MIr. *niam* brightness. Cf. NET, *adj.,* NITID.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Clean; pure. **b** Fastidiously trim.

2. Free from admixture or adulteration; as, *neat* silk; of liquors, etc., undiluted. "Our old wine *neat.*" *Chapman.*

3. Free from what is unbecoming, inappropriate, or tawdry; of simple elegance; tasteful; refined; as, a *neat* style.

4. Free from awkwardness in execution; adroit; as, a *neat* cake; a *neat* thief; a *neat* retort.

5. Orderly and cleanly; tidy; as, a *neat* housewife; the *neat* habits of the cat; clothes kept *neat* as a pin.

6. With all deductions or allowances made; clear; net. [In this sense usually written *net.* See 4th NET, 3.]

7. *Civ.Engin.* Without sand; as *neat* cement; *neat* plaster, etc.

Syn. — NEAT, TIDY, TRIM, PRIM. NEAT suggests cleanliness, simplicity, and a certain orderliness, deftness, or precision, which sometimes becomes the chief implication of the word; TIDY often implies habitual neatness; as, "He was remarkably *neat* in his dress" (*Johnson*); *neat* workmanship; to keep a room *tidy.* TRIM adds the implication of spruceness or smartness, often of snugness or compactness; PRIM suggests formality, or (often) affected nicety or precision; as "The sward was *trim* as any garden lawn" (*Tennyson*); "*Prim* little scholars are the flowers in her garden, trained to stand in rows and asking if they please" (*G. Meredith*). Cf. FINICAL, NICE, CORRECT, PRECISION.

Ant. — Disorderly, confused, messy, slovenly, slipshod.

— *as neat as wax.* See under WAX, *n.*

neat, *adv.* Neatly.

neat, *v. t.* To make neat; also, to net (a profit).

neat-. Combining form for NEAT, *adj. & adv.,* as in:

neat-dressed	**neat-folded**	**neat-handedness**
neat-faced	**neat-footed**	**neat-limbed**
neat-fingered	**neat-handed**	**neat-looking,** *adj.*

neat'en (nēt'ĕn), *v. t. & i.* **a** To make neat. **b** *Sewing.* To finish carefully.

'neath (nēth; nēth), *prep.* Aphetic form of ANEATH; also, contr. of BENEATH; — often written *neath. Poetic & Dial.*

neat'-hand'ed (66), *adj.* Neat and deft in handling things; dexterous. — **-hand'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **-hand'ed·ness,** *n.*

neat'herd' (nēt'hûrd'), *n.* A herdsman; a cowherd.

neat'herd'ess (-hûr'dĕs; -dĭs; 119), *n.* A female neatherd.

neath'most (nēth'mōst; -mŭst), *adj.* Lowest. *Scot.*

neat house. **1.** A shelter for cattle.

2. [*cap.*] Also *pl.* A locality near Chelsea Bridge, London, where there was a celebrated market garden. *Oxf. E. D.*

neat'i·fy (nēt'ĭ·fī), *v. t.* [*neat* + *-fy.*] To make neat. *R.*

neat'ly (nēt'lĭ), *adv.* In a neat manner; tidily; tastefully; cleverly; as, it was *neatly* done, expressed.

neat'ness (-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Quality or state of being neat.

neat's foot (nēts). The foot of an ox.

neat's'-foot' oil (nēts'fŏŏt'). A pale-yellow fixed oil made by boiling the feet and shin bones of neat cattle, used chiefly as a leather dressing and fine lubricant.

neat soap. See SOAP, *n.,* 1.

neat's tongue. Ox tongue.

neb (nĕb), *n.* [AS. *nebb* beak, nose, face; akin to D. *neb,* MLG. *nebbe, nibbe,* beak, ON. *nef* beak, nose, and to D. *sneb, snavel,* bill, beak, G. *schnabel,* OHG. *snabul,* Lith. *snapas.* Cf. NIB, NIPPLE, SNAFFLE, SNAP.] **1.** The beak of a bird or tortoise; bill. Hence: **a** The face. **b** The nose; a snout. **c** A person's mouth.

2. The pointed or narrowed end of a thing; the tip. Specif., the nib, or point, of a pen or pencil.

neb, *v. t. & i.* To kiss. *Dial.*

Ne·ba'ioth (nē·bā'yŏth; -bī'ŏth), *n. Bib.* **1.** Son of Ishmael.

2. An Arabian tribe. *Is.* lx. 7.

Ne·ba'li·a (nē·bā'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., of uncert. origin.] *Zool.* A genus of small marine crustaceans of the division Phyllocarida, having the body enclosed in a bivalved carapace, the thoracic feet leaflike, the abdominal feet biramous, and the abdomen composed of eight segments. With one related genus it constitutes the family **Neb'a·li'i·dae** (nĕb'ȧ·lĭ'ĭ·dē) and the order **Ne·ba'li·a'ce·a** (nē·bā'lĭ·ā'shē·ȧ). — **ne·ba'li·an** (nē·bā'lĭ·ăn), **ne·ba'li·oid** (-oid), *adj. & n.*

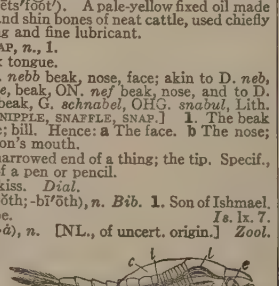

Nebalia (*N. geoffroyi*), male. *a, a'* First and Second Antennae: *m* Mouth Organs: *b, s* Thoracic and Abdominal Appendages; *e* Eye; *i* Stomach; *i* Intestine; *c* Carapace.

nebbed (nĕbd), *adj.* Having a neb.

neb'by (nĕb'ĭ), *adj.* [From NEB, *n.*] Given to impertinent interference; also, *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.,* spiteful; sharp.

ne'ben·kern' (nā'bĕn·kĕrn'), *n.* [G.] *Biol.* A staining body associated with the nucleus in the animal spermatid.

Ne'bi·im' (nĕb'ē·ēm'; *Heb.* nĕ·vē'ēm'), *n. pl.* [Heb. *nĕbī·'īm,* pl. of *nābī* prophet.] The books of the Hebrew Bible placed between the Torah and the Hagiographa, and generally called the *Prophets.*

Ne'bo (nā'bō), **Na'bu** (nä'bōō), *n.* [Assyr.-Bab. *Nabū,* lit., the announcer.] *Babylon. Reliq.* God of wisdom and agriculture, and patron of scribes and protector of schools.

Ne'bo (nē'bō), *n. Bib.* The mountain in Moab from which Moses saw the land of Canaan.

Ne·bras'kan (nē·brăs'kăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Nebraska. — *n.* **a** A native or inhabitant of Nebraska. **b** *Geol.* See GLACIAL EPOCH.

neb'ris (nĕb'rĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *nebris,* fr. *nebros* fawn.] A fawnskin, worn in classic art by Dionysus, Silenus, satyrs, etc.

Neb'u·chad·nez'zar (nĕb'ū·kăd·nĕz'ẽr), or, *more properly,* **Neb'u·chad·rez'zar** (-rĕz'ẽr), *n. Bib.* King of Babylon from 605 to 562 B.C., who captured Jerusalem, invaded Egypt, and rebuilt Babylon.

neb'u·la (nĕb'ū·lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-lē), -LAS (-lȧz). [L., mist, vapor, cloud; akin to Gr. *nephelē, nephos,* cloud, mist, G. *nebel* mist, OHG. *nebul,* D. *nevel,* OSlav. *nebo* sky, Skr. *nabhas* mist, cloud, atmosphere, sky; cf. Hittite *nebis* sky. Cf. IMBRICATE, NIMBUS.] **1.** *Astron.* One of a large class of celestial structures, of great extension and extreme tenuity, composed of matter in a gaseous or finely divided state. Nebulae are sometimes classified as *galactic* and *anagalactic,* according as they are situated within our Galaxy or outside it. The usual classification is into *planetary nebulae, diffuse nebulae,* and *spiral nebulae,* with the so-called *dark nebulae* as a possible fourth class. All but the third class are galactic. ***Planetary nebulae*** are relatively small gaseous nebulae, frequently annular, or ring-shaped, and containing a central star. They are quite rare, about 150 being known. The Nebula of Lyra is the type object of the class. ***Diffuse nebulae*** (sometimes called *diffused nebulosities*) are enormous structures of extreme tenuity, usually gaseous. Several thousands of them are known, the Nebula of Orion being the type object of the class. ***Spiral nebulae*** show usually a structure of spiral arms and whorls. Formerly thought to be of nebulous constitution, they are now regarded as other milky ways comparable with our Galaxy in dimensions and structure, and are termed *spirals.* See ISLAND UNIVERSE. They are far outside our galaxy. The Nebula of Andromeda is the type object of this class. ***Dark nebulae*** are great extensions of presumably nebulous matter, either nonluminous or very faintly luminous, seen against the luminous background of stars or other nebulae, as the Coalsack, near the Southern Cross.

2. *Med.* **a** A white spot or a slight cloudlike opacity of the cornea. **b** A cloudy appearance in the urine.

3. *Pharm.* A liquid preparation intended for spraying.

Nebula of Andromeda. *Astron.* The type object of the spiral nebulae, located in the girdle of Andromeda and visible to the naked eye. Cf. ISLAND UNIVERSE.

Nebula of Lyra. An annular nebula, known as the Ring Nebula, in the constellation Lyra, not visible without a telescope. It is the type object of the planetary nebulae.

Nebula of Orion. *Astron.* One of the largest of the nebulae and type object of the diffuse nebulae, located in the sword hilt of Orion.

neb'u·lar (nĕb'ū·lẽr), *adj.* Of or pertaining to nebulae; of the nature of, or resembling, a nebula.

nebular hypothesis. *Cosmog.* A hypothesis to explain the process of formation of the stars and planets. As framed by Laplace, it supposed the matter of the solar system to have existed originally in the form of a vast, diffused, rotating nebula, which, gradually cooling and contracting, threw off, in obedience to physical laws, successive rings of matter, from which, by the same laws, were produced the several planets, satellites, and other bodies of the system. See PLANETESIMAL HYPOTHESIS.

neb'u·lar·ize (nĕb'ū·lẽr·īz), *v. t. & i.* To become, or to cause to become, a nebula, or like a nebula. — **neb'u·lar·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*

neb'u·lat'ed (nĕb'ū·lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Clouded; indistinctly marked. — **neb'u·la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

neb'u·lé (nĕb'ū·lā), *adj.* [F. *nébulé.*] **1.** *Her.* Composed of successive short curves made to resemble a cloud; — said of a heraldic line by which an ordinary or subordinary may be bounded, or of the ordinary or subordinary.

2. *Arch.* Designating a molding consisting of an overhanging band the lower projecting edge of which conforms in shape to a continuous undulating curve.

neb'ule (nĕb'ūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *nébule.* See NEBULA.] **a** *Rare.* A cloud; a mist. **b** A nebula.

neb'u·les'cent (nĕb'ū·lĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* Becoming a nebula or like a nebula.

neb'u·lif'er·ous (-lĭf'ẽr·ŭs), *adj.* [*nebula* + *-ferous.*] Having nebulous spots. *Rare.*

neb'u·lite (nĕb'ū·līt), *n.* [See NEBULA.] *Petrog.* A metamorphic rock of a nebulous appearance forming the boundary between an intrusive and the country rock.

ne·bu'li·um (nē·bū'lĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *nebula.*] *Astrophysics.* A hypothetical chemical element whose existence in nebulae is inferred from two characteristic green lines in their spectra. Its terrestrial identification is not definitely established.

neb'u·lize (nĕb'ū·līz), *v. t.;* -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). [See NEBULA.] To reduce to a fine spray or vapor; to atomize. — *v. i.* To become nebulous. — **neb'u·li·za'tion** (-lĭ·zā'shŭn; -lĭ·zā'-), *n.* — **neb'u·liz'er** (nĕb'ū·līz'ẽr), *n.*

neb'u·lon (-lŏn), *n.* [L. *nebulo.*] A paltry rascal. *Obs.*

neb'u·lose (nĕb'ū·lōs), *adj.* Nebulous.

neb'u·los'i·ty (-lŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *nebulositas.*] **1.** State or quality of being nebulous; cloudiness.

The *nebulosity* . . . of the mother idiom. *I. Disraeli.*

2. Nebulous matter; a nebula.

neb'u·lous (nĕb'ū·lŭs), *adj.* [L. *nebulosus.* See NEBULA.] **1.** Cloudy; hazy; misty; — often figuratively.

That *nebulous* quality known as charm. *Edna Ferber.*

2. Resembling clouds.

3. Clouded; not transparent.

4. *Astron.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a nebula; nebular. — **neb'u·lous·ly,** *adv.* — **neb'u·lous·ness,** *n.*

nebulous cluster. *Astron.* A cluster of stars so remote, and of so many stars, that it presents a hazy appearance.

nebulous star. *Astron.* One of a small class of stars known, from spectroscopic or photographic evidence, to possess large gaseous atmospheres.

Ne·ap'o·lis (nē·ăp'ŏ·lĭs). *Bib.*

neap tide. See 1st NEAP.

near'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

Ne'a·ri'ah (nē'ȧ·rī'ȧ). *Bib.*

near'-an'kled (66), *adj.* See -ANKLED.

near'ness (nēr'ĕs; 119), *n.* [From NEAT cattle.] A neatherdess. *Obs.*

neave. Var. of NIEVE. [*v. t.*]

neav'il (nĕv'ĭl). Var. of NEVEL, *Bib.* [*Bib.*]

neb'ack (nĕb'ăk). Var. of NABK.

Neb'a·has (nĕb'ȧ·hăz). *D. Bib.*

Ne'bai (nē'bī; nē·bā'ī; nĕb'ā·ī). *Bib.*

Ne·ba'joth (nē·bā'jŏth; -jŏth).

Ne·bal'lat (nē·băl'ăt). *Bib.*

Ne'bat (nē'băt). *Bib.* [NABK.]

neb'buck, **neb'buk.** Var. of NABK.

nebd. Nebbed. *Ref. Sp.*

ne'bel (nē'bĕl), *n.* [Heb. *nēbel.*

Cf. NABALUS.] *Music.* = NABLA — **ne'bel·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

neb'-neb', *n.* See BABUL, 2 **a.**

neb'uk. Var. of NABK.

Ne·ca'tor (nē-kā'tĕr), *n.* [LL., slayer.] *Zool.* A genus of strongyloid nematodes of which the American hookworm (*N. americanus*) is the type. Syn. *Uncinaria.*

nec'es·sar (nĕs'ĕ-sĕr), *adj. & n.* Necessary. *Scot.*

nec'es·sar'i·ly (nĕs'ĕ-sĕr'ĭ-lĭ; *emphatic also* nĕs'ĕ-sâr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** *Obs.* a Unavoidably. b Indispensably. c By or in accord with a necessary principle.

2. a Of necessity. b As a necessary consequence.

nec'es·sar'y (-sĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -sĕr-ĭ; 68; 277), *adj.* [L. *necessarius,* fr. *necesse* unavoidable, necessary, fr. *ne-* not + *cedere* to go away. See CEDE.] **1.** Essential to a desirable or projected end or condition; not to be dispensed with without loss, damage, inefficiency, or the like; as, a *necessary* tool, evil; a most *necessary* law, help.

A certain kind of temper is *necessary* to the pleasure and quiet of our minds. *Tillotson.*

2. Resulting from or happening in accordance with necessity; determined by the nature of things; predestined or obedient to natural law; as, *necessary* death; a *necessary* climax.

3. Having the character of being compelled or resulting from compulsion; not voluntary; as, a *necessary* penance; having the character of acting under compulsion; as, a *necessary* rather than a free agent.

4. Rendering service esp. of an essential and intimate kind; — now only in phrase **necessary woman.**

5. Providing for comfort and personal convenience; specif., *Now Dial.,* used as a toilet; as, a *necessary* house.

6. Near of kin or closely connected. *Obs.*

7. *Logic.* a Logically required or unavoidable; as, a *necessary* consequence. b Impossible of denial without contradiction; a priori; as, a *necessary* truth. c Involving, stating, or having to do with what is necessary in the sense of a or b; as, a *necessary* relation; a *necessary* judgment; — opposed to *contingent.*

8. *Philos.* Having the character of necessity.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See NEEDFUL.

nec'es·sar'y, *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). **1.** A thing that is necessary or indispensable to some purpose; something that one cannot do without; a requisite; an essential.

2. A privy; a water closet. *Now Dial.*

3. A near kinsman or friend. *Obs.*

4. *pl. Law.* Such things, in respect to infants, lunatics, married women, and other similarly incompetent or dependent, as are requisite for support suitable to station.

necessary condition. a *Logic.* See CONDITION, *n.,* 10. b *Math.* See CONDITION, *n.,* 11.

necessary hypothecation. *Rom. Dutch Law.* A hypothecation arising by operation of law.

necessary improvement. See IMPROVEMENT, 4.

nec'es·sism (nĕs'ĕ-sĭz'm), *n.* [From L. *necesse.* See NECESSARY, *adj.*] Necessitarianism. — **nec'es·sist** (-sĭst), *n.*

ne·ces'si·tar'i·an (nĕ-sĕs'ĭ-târ'ĭ-ăn; 79), *adj.* Of or pert. to necessitarianism. — *n.* An adherent of necessitarianism.

ne·ces'si·tar'i·an·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of philosophical necessity; the doctrine that results follow by invariable sequence from causes, and esp. that the will is not free; determinism.

ne·ces'si·tate (nĕ-sĕs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.;* -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [ML. *necessitatus,* past part. of *necessitare,* fr. *necessitas.* See NECESSITY.] **1.** To make necessary, or indispensable; to render unavoidable; to demand as a condition or involve as a consequence.

Sickness [might] *necessitate* his removal from the court. *South.*

2. To reduce to the necessity of; to force; to compel.

The Marquis of Newcastle, being pressed on both sides, was *necessitated* to draw all his army into York. *Clarendon.*

3. To reduce to want or privation. *Obs.*

Syn. — Constrain, impel, oblige.

— **ne·ces'si·ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*

ne·ces'si·tate (-tāt), *adj.* Forced by necessity; necessitated. *Archaic.*

ne·ces'si·ta'tive (nĕ-sĕs'ĭ-tā'tĭv), *adj.* Making, or tending to make, necessary.

ne·ces'si·tous (-tŭs), *adj.* [Cf. F. *nécessiteux.*] **1.** Living in, or characterized by, poverty; needy.

Necessitous heirs and penurious parents. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Narrow; destitute; pinching; pinched; as, *necessitous* circumstances.

3. Necessary; forced by necessity; as, *necessitous* selling drove prices down.

— **ne·ces'si·tous·ly,** *adv.* — **ne·ces'si·tous·ness,** *n.*

ne·ces'si·tude (nĕ-sĕs'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *necessitudo,* fr. *necesse.* See NECESSARY.] **1.** Connection or relation. *Obs.*

2. Need; necessity.

ne·ces'si·ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [ME. *necessite,* fr. OF. *necessité,* fr. L. *necessitas,* fr. *necesse.* See NECESSARY.] **1.** Certain and unavoidable character or quality; inevitableness; as, the *necessity* of death; an act of *necessity.*

2. That which is necessary. Specif.: a That which is unavoidable because compelled, predetermined, inevitable, obligatory, or the like; hence, constraint; compulsion; as, to submit to *necessity;* to happen without *necessity.* b Something indispensable; a necessary; a requisite; as, sufficient for the *necessities* of life.

3. A state or condition imperatively demanding relief or assistance; urgent need; as, telephone in case of *necessity;* the army's *necessity* is the enemy's opportunity; want; poverty.

Necessity makes an honest man a knave. *Defoe.*

4. A compelling force or principle, esp. one conceived of as inherent in nature or in the constitution of things; specif., a power that determines human action; fate; as, a world governed by *necessity;* the doctrine of *necessity* versus the doctrine of free will.

5. *Obs.* a That which is needed; also, lack; need. b Business; a necessary pursuit, task, or duty. c Anything unavoidable.

6. *Philos.* a The relation of that which must be to the grounds of its being; inevitable connection. *Necessity* has been distinguished as: ***logical,*** or ***metaphysical,*** the necessity of the forms or laws of thought and of thinking according to these; ***hypothetical,*** the inevitableness of a consequent when the ground is given; ***mathematical,*** logical necessity applied to mathematical reasonings or the necessity of axioms; ***physical,*** or ***natural,*** the necessity of the causal relation; ***moral,*** the compulsion of a moral being to choose the good. ***Internal*** and ***external necessity*** are contrasted: ***Internal necessity*** may be ***absolute,*** the necessity that a thing must be what it is if otherwise it would be contradictory, or secundum quid, the necessity of a matter of fact in its own uninterfered-with happening. ***External necessity*** is always ex hypothesi, due to some condition or ground. Leibnitz reduced all types of necessity to three: ***absolute,*** the rational necessity that the self-contradictory cannot be conceived to exist; ***physical,*** that which could be conceived otherwise, but follows from the nature of things as they are; and ***moral*** (see above). If ***moral necessity*** be conceived also as ***teleological,*** or including the necessity of that which follows from purpose, this division appears adequate. Hegel made all necessity relative; hence, subordinate to some self-determination which included the related elements. On this ground is based his paradox that "freedom is the truth of *necessity.*" b The character of that whose contradictory is inconceivable; the a priori; that which is logically unavoidable, whether absolutely, or in certain conditions when those conditions are satisfied. c The principle of inevitable connection as a characteristic of nature; the principle of universal and uniform causation; — contrasted with *chance.*

For that philosophy, matter and energy are indestructible and ingenerable, and the laws of their working rigorous, exact, and unalterable. And this, beyond all cavil, is what is meant by natural or blind *necessity.* *James Ward.*

d The negation of freedom in voluntary action; necessitarianism; — contrasted with *freedom* or *liberty.*

Syn. — See NEED.

neck (nĕk), *n.* [ME. *necke,* fr. AS. *hnecca;* akin to D. *nek* the nape of the neck, G. *nacken, genick,* ON. *hnakki,* and prob. to OIr. *cnocc* hump, hill. Cf. NOOK.] **1.** The part (usually narrowed) of an animal connecting the head and the trunk or body; the cervical region or vertebrae.

2. The part of a garment covering, or nearest to, the neck.

3. A part of anything, or between the parts of anything, corresponding to, or suggestive of, the neck of an animal; as: a The slender part of a bottle, or of a gourd or various other fruits, or the projecting tube formed by the united siphons of the long clam. b A narrow stretch of land, as an isthmus, a cape or promontory, or a mountain pass. c A narrow body of water between two larger bodies; a strait.

4. *Anat.* A constricted part of an organ; as the *neck* of a bone; the *neck* of the uterus; the *neck* of a tooth (the part between the root and the crown).

5. *Arch.* = GORGERIN, 1.

6. *Bot.* a = COLLUM, 2 b. b The tapering portion of an archegonium. c In certain fungi, the apical part of a perithecium or pycnidium.

7. *Brickmaking.* Any of a number of walls of bricks, usually 60 bricks long, 24 to 30 high, and 3 thick, placed on each side of an upright or double battering wall to form a clamp.

8. *Geol.* A mass of solidified lava or igneous rock, massive or fragmental, in what was once the vent of a volcano. Cf. BYSMALITH.

9. *Golf.* The curved part of the head of a golf club next the shaft.

10. *Mach.* A part reduced in circumference, formed by a groove around, usually near the end of, an object; as, a *neck* forming the journal of a shaft.

11. *Music.* The part of a violin, guitar, or similar instrument, extending from the head to the body.

12. *Naut.* That part of a mast just below the bibbs. *Rare.*

13. *Ordn.* a The slender part of a cascabel between the knob and the fillet. b The part of a cannon immediately behind the swell of the muzzle.

14. *Print.* The beard of a type.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

neck-breaking	neck-deep	neck-high
neck-cracking	neck-fast	neck-stretching

— ***in the neck.*** In a vulnerable spot; as, to catch, get, etc., *it in the neck,* to suffer a penalty, punishment, rebuke, etc. *Slang.* — ***in,*** *or* ***on, the neck of.*** Immediately after; following closely.

neck (nĕk), *v. t.;* NECKED (nĕkt); NECK'ING. **1.** To kill by striking or straining the neck.

2. *Mach.* To reduce the diameter of (an object), by making a groove around it; — used with *down.*

3. To put the arm around the neck; — also as *v. i. Slang.*

neck, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the neck; for use at or round the neck. For some *neck* phrases, see the second word.

-neck (-nĕk). A combining form of the noun *neck,* as in break*neck,* rough*neck.*

neck (nĕk). Var. of NIX.

neck (nĕk), *n. Chess.* A move covering check. — **neck,** *v. Both Obs.*

neck, *n.* The last sheaf of grain cut, often with traditional ceremonies (cf. HARVEST HOME), at harvesttime, sometimes decorated and preserved. *Local, Eng.*

neck and crop. Bodily; summarily; — implying energy and haste; as, to throw one out *neck and crop. Colloq.*

neck and heels. a = NECK AND CROP. b Securely; as, to tie one *neck and heels.*

neck and neck. *Racing.* So nearly equal that one cannot be said to be before the other; very close.

neck'a·tee (nĕk'ä-tē), *n.* A neckerchief. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

neck'band' (nĕk'bănd'), *n.* A band which goes around the neck, often part of a garment; esp., the band of a shirt to which a collar is attached.

neck'-break', *adj., n., & adv.* Breakneck. *Rare.*

neck canal cell. See CANAL CELL.

neck cell. *Bot.* One of the sterile cells constituting the enclosing jacket of the canal cells of the neck of an archegonium.

neck'cloth' (nĕk'klŏth'; 185), *n.* A neckerchief.

necked (nĕkt), *adj.* **1.** Having a neck or such a neck.

2. [Past part. of *neck* to break the neck.] *Naut.* Cracked or bent; — said of a treenail.

-necked (-nĕkt). A combining form of *necked,* denoting *having* (so many or such) *necks.* Corresponding adverbs are formed in *-ly,* as stiff-necked*ly;* corresponding nouns are formed in *-ness,* as stiff-necked*ness.*

barenecked	loose-necked	stiff-necked
black-necked	low-necked	straight-necked
bull-necked	narrow-necked	straw-necked
crooknecked	red-necked	thick-necked
full-necked	ring-necked	thin-necked
high-necked	rough-necked	three-necked
lean-necked	short-necked	two-necked
leather-necked	skinny-necked	white-necked
long-necked	smooth-necked	wry-necked

neck'er (nĕk'ĕr), *n.* One who necks, in various senses; specif., a worker who attaches necks to bodies, as by knitting, seaming, or soldering.

neck'er·cher (nĕk'ĕr-chĕr), *n.* A neckerchief. *Now Dial.*

neck'er·chief (nĕk'ĕr-chĭf), *n.* [For *neck kerchief.*] A kerchief for the neck; — called also **neck handkerchief.**

neck'guard' (-gärd'), *n.* A piece of armor, or the like, protecting the neck.

neck'-hole', *n.* a A hole, as in a garment, for the neck. b *Obs. exc. Dial.* The nape of the neck; also, the space between it and a collar or other garment.

neck'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of NECK. Hence, *n.* a *Arch.* (1) Any small molding near the top of a column or pilaster, as a neckmold. See IONIC, *Illust.* (2) A gorgerin. b *Railroads.* The wearing away of a spike under the head, due to the vibration of the rail against it.

neck'in·ger (nĕk'ĭn-jĕr), *n.* [Alteration of *neckercher.*] A neckerchief. *Now Dial.*

neck journal. *Mach.* A journal supported at both ends.

neck'lace (nĕk'lĭs), *n.* **1.** A string of jewels, beads, or the like, or a band or chain of platinum, gold, or other metal, worn around the neck.

2. Hence, any neck ornament, as of lace; a necktie; loosely, anything suggesting a necklace, as in shape, composition, or position.

3. A noose; halter. *Jocose.*

4. *Naut.* A rope or chain fitted around a mast near the top to hold hanging blocks.

neck'lace, *v. t. & i.* **1.** To twine in the form of a necklace. *R.*

2. To encircle with or as with a necklace.

neck'laced (nĕk'lĭst), *adj.* Wearing a necklace; marked as with a necklace.

necklace of Freya. See FREYA.

necklace orchid. An orchid (*Coelogyne dayana*) of Borneo, with showy streaked flowers.

necklace poplar. The cottonwood *Populus balsamifera.*

necklace tree. Any tree of the genus *Ormosia,* esp. *O. dasycarpa* of the West Indies; — from the use of the seeds as beads in making necklaces.

neck'lace·weed' (nĕk'lĭs-wēd'), *n.* a *U.S.* The white baneberry. b A false gromwell (*Onosmodium virginianum*).

neck'let (nĕk'lĕt; -lĭt), *n.* Anything worn around the neck.

neck'line' (-līn'), *n.* The line to which a dress comes about the neck; also, the outline of that part of a garment covering, or nearest to, the neck.

neck'mold', **neck'mould'** (-mōld'), *n. Arch.* A molding around a column at the junction of the shaft and capital.

neck molding. = NECKMOLD.

neck of the woods. Orig., a settlement in a wooded country; hence, *Colloq.,* a neighborhood. *U.S.*

neck or nothing (*or* **naught**). Figuratively, at all risks or hazards; as, I'll try it, *neck or nothing.*

neck'piece' (nĕk'pēs'), *n.* A scarf, boa, etc., usually of fur.

neck rot. *Plant Pathol.* A fungous disease of onions caused by *Botrytis allii.*

neck strap. A strap placed, or to be placed, over the neck, as one over the neck of a horse supporting the breastband. See HARNESS, *Illust.*

neck'tie' (nĕk'tī'), *n.* A scarf, band, or tie, as of silk, passing round the neck or collar and tied in front; also, a bow, as of silk, fastened at the front of the neck.

neck verse. a *Hist.* A verse read as a test of learning by a person claiming benefit of clergy. b Hence, a verse or saying the utterance of which decides one's fate; a shibboleth.

neck'wear' (nĕk'wâr'), *n.* Apparel for the neck, as ties, collars, boas, etc., collectively.

neck'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* a An American speedwell (*Veronica peregrina*), with flowers reputed to cure scrofula. b *Slang.* Hemp; — from the hangman's hempen rope.

nec·rec'to·my (nĕk-rĕk'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*necr-* + *-ectomy.*] Excision of necrosed material.

ne·cre'mi·a, **ne·crae'mi·a** (nĕ-krē'mĭ-ä), *n.* [NL. See NECRO-; -EMIA.] *Med.* State in which the vital elements of the blood are dead.

nec'ro- (nĕk'rō-), **necr-.** [See NOXIOUS.] A combining form, Greek *nekro-, nekr-,* from *nekros,* meaning *a dead body; the dead;* denoting: a *The dead; deaths;* as in *necromancy, necrology.* b *A corpse,* as in *necrophilian, necropsy.* c *Atrophy; necrosis; gangrene;* as in *necrobiosis, necremia.* d *Dead tissue,* as in *necrectomy.* e *Fossil,* as in *necrotype.*

nec'ro·bac'il·lo'sis (nĕk'rō-băs'ĭ-lō'sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz), [NL., fr. *necro-* + *bacillus* + *-osis.*] Any of several diseased conditions in domestic animals, esp hogs and sheep, caused by the necrosis bacillus *Actinomyces,* syn. *Bacillus, necrophorus.* — **nec'ro·bac'il·lar'y** (-băs'ĭ-lĕr'ĭ; -bä-sĭl'ĕr-ĭ), *adj.*

nec'ro·bi·o'sis (-bī-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *necro-* + Gr. *biōsis* way of life.] *Med.* A stage of degeneration of a part or tissue in which some portions are alive and others dead. — **nec'ro·bi·ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk), *adj.*

nec'ro·gen'ic (nĕk'rō-jĕn'ĭk), **ne·crog'e·nous** (nĕ-krŏj'ĕ-nŭs), *adj.* [*necro-* + *-genic, -genous.*] Pertaining to, living in, or coming from, dead animals.

ne·crol'a·try (nĕ-krŏl'ä-trĭ), *n.* [*necro-* + *-latry.*] Worship or excessive veneration of the dead; manes worship.

nec'ro·log'i·cal (nĕk'rō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* Also **nec'ro·log'ic** (-lŏj'ĭk). Of or pertaining to necrology; of the nature of necrology. — **nec'ro·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ne·crol'o·gist (nĕ-krŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* A writer of obituaries.

nec'ro·logue (nĕk'rō-lŏg; 185), *n.* [See NECROLOGY.] Obituary.

ne·crol'o·gy (nĕ-krŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*necro-* + *-logy;* cf. F. *nécrologie.* See NECROMANCY.] **1.** A register of deaths, esp. in an ecclesiastical organization; a roll of the dead.

2. An obituary notice.

3. The history of the dead. *Rare.*

nec'ro·man'cer (nĕk'rō-măn'sĕr), *n.* [ME. *nigromancer,* fr. OF. *nigromanceur.*] One who practices necromancy. — **nec'ro·manc'ing** (-măn'sĭng), *adj. & n.*

nec'ro·man'cy (-sĭ), *n.* [ME. *nigromaunce, nigromancie,* fr. OF. *nigromance* (F. *nécromance, nécromancie*), fr. L. *necromantia,* fr. Gr. *nekromanteia,* fr. *nekros* a dead body + *manteia* divination, fr. *mantis* diviner, seer; akin to Gr. *mania* frenzy. See NOXIOUS; MANIA. The old spelling is due to confusion with L. *niger* black. Hence the name *black art.*] The art of, or a device for, revealing the future by pretended communication with the spirits of the dead; hence, magic in general; conjuration; enchantment.

neb'u·ly (nĕb'ū-lĭ). Var. of NEBULE. [băn). *Bib.*

Neb'u·shas'ban (nĕb'ū-shăs'-|

Neb'u·zar-a'dan (nĕb'ū-zär-ĕ'-dăn; nĕb-ū'zär-ĕd'ăn). *Bib.*

necc. + NEBE, nose; NECK.

|ne ce'de ma'lis. [L.] Yield not to misfortune. *Vergil (Aeneid,* VI. 95).

nec'es·saire, *adj.* [F. *nécessaire.*] Necessary. *Obs.*

nec'es·sar'i·an (nĕs'ĕ-sâr'ĭ-ăn; 79), *n. & adj.* [Cf. F. *nécessarien.*] = NECESSITARIAN, *n. & adj.* — *n.* Necessity. — *v. i.* [L. *necessare.*] To compel. *All Obs.*

nec'es·sar'i·an·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.*

nec'es·sar'i·ness (nĕs'ĕ-sĕr'ĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* See -NESS. [*Obs.*]

nec'es·sar'i·ous, *adj.* Necessary.

|ne'ces·sa'ri·us he'res (nĕ's'ĕ-sâ'rĭ-ŭs hē'rēz); *pl.* NECESSARII HEREDES (-rĭ-ī hĕr'ĕ-dēz). [L.] See HEIRS.

ne·cesse', *adj.* [F.] Necessary.

ne·ces'si·tate, *v. t.* [L. *necessare.*] To compel. *All Obs.*

ne·ces'si·at'ed, *adj.* = NECESSITATED. *Obs.*

ne·ces'si·tat'ed·ly, *adv.* of NECESSITATED, past part.

ne·ces'si·tat'ing·ly, *adv.* of NECESSITATING, pres. part.

ne·ces'site, *v. i.* [F. *nécessiter.*] Necessitate. *Obs.* [NECESSITY.]

necessity money. = MONEY OF

Nech'a·o (nĕk'ä-ō). *D. Bib.*

neck'ar. Var. of NICKER.

neck'ar nut (nĕk'ĕr). Var. of NICKER NUT.

neck'en·ger. Var. of NECKINGER.

neck'ful, *n.* See -FUL. [*Obs.*]

neck'land, *n.* A neck of land.

neck'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

neck'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

neck'stock', *n.* = STOCK, *n.,* 16.

neck'tie'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

neck'ward, *adv. & adj.* See -WARD.

neck'yoke', *n.,* **neck yoke.** = 1st YOKE, 4 d. See HARNESS, *Illust.*

Ne·co'dan (nĕ-kō'dăn). *Bib.*

necr-. = NECRO-.

ne·crae'mi·a. Var. of NECREMIA.

ne·crog'ra·pher (nĕ-krŏg'rä-fĕr), *n.* [*necro-* + *-grapher.*] = NECROLOGIST.

N

nec'ro·man'tic (nĕk'rō·măn'tĭk), *adj.* **1.** Practicing necromancy.
2. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, necromancy performed by necromancy; hence, marvelous; magical.

nec'ro·man'tic (-măn'tĭk), *n.* **1.** A necromancer. *Obs.*
2. A necromantic device. *Rare.*

nec'ro·man'ti·cal·ly (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* of NECROMANTIC, -MANTICAL.

nec'ro·mor'phous (-môr'fŭs), *adj.* [*necro-* + *-morphous.*] Feigning the appearance of death, as certain beetles. See THANATOSIS.

nec'ro·nite (nĕk'rō·nīt), *n.* [Gr. *nekros* a dead body.] *Mineral.* A variety of orthoclase exhaling a fetid odor when broken.

ne·crop'a·thy (nĕ·krŏp'ȧ·thĭ), *n.* [*necro-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Any disease attended with necrosis.

Ne·croph'a·ga (nĕ·krŏf'ȧ·gȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See NECROPHAGOUS.] *Zool.* A group composed of the burying beetles; — from the typical genus, *Necrophorus.* — **ne·croph'a·gan** (-găn), *adj. & n.*

ne·croph'a·gous (nĕ·krŏf'ȧ·gŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *nekrophagos* eating corpses, fr. *nekros* a dead body + *phagein* to eat.] Feeding on carrion.

nec'ro·phile (nĕk'rō·fīl; -fĭl), *n.* [*necro-* + *-phile.*] One affected with necrophilia.

nec'ro·phil'i·a (nĕk'rō·fĭl'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Love of the dead. — **nec'ro·phil'ic** (-fĭk), *adj.*

ne·croph'i·lous (nĕ·krŏf'ĭ·lŭs), *adj.* *Zool.* Fond of, or attracted to, carrion.

nec'ro·pho'bi·a (nĕk'rō·fō'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *necro-* + *-phobia.*] An exaggerated fear of death or horror of dead bodies. — **nec'ro·pho'bic** (-fō'bĭk; -fŏb'ĭk), *adj.*

Ne·croph'o·rus (nĕ·krŏf'ō·rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *necro-* + *-phorus.*] *Zool.* A genus of burying beetles. See BURYING BEETLE.

ne·crop'o·lis (nĕ·krŏp'ō·lĭs; nē-), *n.; pl.* -LISES (-lĭs·ēz; -lĭz; 119), NECROPOLEIS (-lĭs). [Gr. *nekropolis,* fr. *nekros* a dead body + *polis* city.] A cemetery, esp. one of large size or of olden times. — **nec'ro·pol'i·tan** (nĕk'rō·pŏl'ĭ·tăn), *adj.*

nec'rop·sy (nĕk'rŏp·sĭ), *n.* [*necr-* + Gr. *opsis* sight.] *Med.* A post-mortem examination; an autopsy.

ne·cros'co·py (nĕ·krŏs'kō·pĭ), *n.* [*necro-* + *-scopy.*] *Med.* Autopsy. — **nec'ro·scop'ic** (nĕk'rō·skŏp'ĭk), **-scop'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

ne·crose' (nĕ·krōs'; nĕk'rōs), *v. t. & i.;* NE·CROSED' (-krōst'; -rōst); NE·CROS'ING (-krōs'ĭng; -rōs·ĭng). To affect with, or undergo, necrosis.

ne·cro'sis (nĕ·krō'sĭs), *n.; pl.* NECROSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *nekrōsis,* fr. *nekroun* to make dead, to mortify, fr. *nekros* a dead body.] **1.** Death or mortification, esp. of a bodily tissue, as from loss of blood supply, corrosion, burning, etc.
2. *Plant Pathol.* **a** A localized or general death of plant tissue caused by low temperatures, fungi, etc. **b** = DEAD-ARM.

ne·crot'ic (nĕ·krŏt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *nekrotēs* state of death.] Affected with, characterized by, or producing, necrosis; of or pertaining to death.

necrotic enteritis. *Veter.* Enteritis in swine, characterized by necrotic and ulcerative patches on the intestinal mucosa.

nec'ro·tize (nĕk'rō·tīz), *v. i. & t.* To undergo, or to affect with, necrosis. — **nec'ro·ti·za'tion** (-tĭ·zā'shŭn; -tĭ·zā'-), *n.*

ne·crot'o·my (nĕ·krŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*necro-* + *-tomy.*] **a** *Med.* The dissection of dead bodies. **b** The surgical removal of necrosed bone. — **nec'ro·tom'ic** (nĕk'rō·tŏm'ĭk), *adj.* — **ne·crot'o·mist** (nĕ·krŏt'ō·mĭst), *n.*

nec'ro·type (nĕk'rō·tīp), *n.* [*necro-* + *-type.*] An extinct organism or group of organisms. — **-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *adj.*

-nec'tae (-nĕk'tē). [NL., pl.] *Zool.* A combining form from Greek *nēktēs,* meaning *a swimmer,* used in group names, as in Physo*nectae.* Corresponding adjectives are formed in **-nec'tous** (-tŭs).

Nec·tan'dra (nĕk·tăn'drȧ), *n.* [NL. See NECTAR; -ANDROUS. Alluding to the nectar glands of the anthers.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American trees of the laurel family (Lauraceae). Many species are large timber trees; some yield aromatic oils. See BEBEERU, GREENHEART.

nec'tar (nĕk'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *nektar,* prop., death-overcoming; akin to L. *nex* violent death, and (*-tar*) to Skr. *tarati* he overcomes, crosses over. See NOXIOUS; TERM.]
1. *Gr. Myth. & Poetic.* The drink (sometimes, less properly, the food) of the gods; hence, any delicious or inspiring beverage. Cf. AMBROSIA, 1.
2. A color, red in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
3. *Bot.* A sweet liquid secreted by the nectaries of a plant. It is the chief source of the honey of bees.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

nectar-bearing	**nectar-loving**	**nectar-spouting**
nectar-breathing	**nectar-secreting**	**nectar-streaming**
nectar-dropping	**nectar-seeking**	**nectar-tongued**

nectar bird. A honey eater or sunbird.

nec'tar·e·al (nĕk·tär'ē·ăl; 79), *adj.* **1.** Nectareous.
2. *Bot.* Nectarial.

nec·tar'e·an (nĕk·tär'ē·ăn; 79), *adj.* [See NECTAREOUS.] Nectareous.

nec'tared (nĕk'tĕrd), *adj.* Imbued or mingled with nectar; hence, sweet or fragrant as nectar.

nec·tar'e·ous (nĕk·tär'ē·ŭs; 79), *adj.* [L. *nectareus,* fr. Gr. *nektareos.*] Of, pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of, or like, nectar; sweet as nectar; delicious; nectarean. — **nec·tar'e·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **nec·tar'e·ous·ness,** *n.*

nec·tar'i·al (nĕk·tär'ĭ·ăl; 79), *adj.* *Bot.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a nectary.

nec·tar'i·an (nĕk·tär'ĭ·ăn; 79), *adj.* Nectarean.

nec'ta·ried (nĕk'tȧ·rĭd), *adj.* Having a nectary.

nec·tar'if'er·ous (nĕk'tĕr·ĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *nectar* nectar + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Secreting nectar; — said of the nectaries.

nec'tar·ine (nĕk'tĕr·ĭn), *adj.* Nectareous.

nec'tar·ine' (nĕk'tĕr·ēn'; nĕk'tĕr·ĭn, -ēn; 277), *n.* [See NECTAR.] **1.** A smooth-skinned variety of peach. Nectarines may arise from peaches, or peaches from nectarines, by bud variation.
2. The color peach.

Nec'ta·ri·ni'i·dae (nĕk'tȧ·rĭ·nī'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The family of Old World oscine birds consisting of the sunbirds. A leading genus is **Nec'ta·rin'i·a** (-rĭn'ĭ·ȧ).

nec·tar'i·ous (nĕk·tär'ĭ·ŭs; 79), *adj.* Nectareous. *Rare.*

nec·tar'i·um (-ŭm; 79), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* A nectary.

nec'tar·iv'o·rous (nĕk'tĕr·ĭv'ō·rŭs), *adj.* [L. *nectar* + *-vorous.*] *Zool.* Feeding on nectar.

nec'tar·ize (nĕk'tĕr·īz), *v. t.* To sweeten as with nectar. *Rare.*

nec'tar·o· (nĕk'tĕr·ō·). *Bot.* A combining form for *nectar.*

nec'tar·ous (nĕk'tĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Nectareous.

nec'ta·ry (nĕk'tȧ·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [From NECTAR.]
1. *Bot.* A gland that secretes nectar; also, sometimes, the organ or part containing the gland. In flowers, the nectaries are usually at the base of the corolla or petals, or in the spur of such flowers as the larkspur and violet. Nectaries on other parts of the plant are *extrafloral nectaries.*
2. *Zool.* The honey tube of an aphid.

nec·tif'er·ous (nĕk·tĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Nectariferous.

nec'to- (nĕk'tō-), **nect-.** A combining form from Greek *nēktos,* swimming, as in *nectocalyx, Necturus.*

nec'to·ca'lyx (-kā'lĭks; -kăl'ĭks), *n.; pl.* -CALYCES (-kăl'ĭ·sēz; -kā'lĭ-). [NL., fr. *necto-* + Gr. *kalyx* a calyx.] *Zool.* A swimming bell. See DIPHYES. — **-cal'y·cine** (-kăl'ĭ·sĭn; -sīn), *adj.*

Nec'to·ne'ma (nĕk'tō·nē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *necto-* + *-nema.*] *Zool.* A genus of marine hairworms of the family Gordiidae.

nec'to·phore (nĕk'tō·fōr; 181), *n.* [*necto-* + *-phore.*] *Zool.* A swimming bell. Cf. DIPHYES.

nec'to·pod (nĕk'tō·pŏd), *n.* [*necto-* + *-pod.*] A limb adapted for swimming.

Nec'tri·a (nĕk'trĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nēktris,* fem. of *nēktēr* swimmer.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of sac fungi (family Hypocreaceae) having bright-colored perithecia. Some occur as parasites, as *N. cinnabarina* on currants and other plants, *N. galligena* on apple trees, and *N. cucurbitula* on various conifers. Some species were formerly included in the form genera *Fusarium, Cephalosporium,* and *Tubercularia.* **b** [*not cap.*] Any fungus of this genus. — **nec'tri·a'ceous** (-ā'shŭs), *adj.*

Nec'tri·oid·a'ce·ae (nĕk'trĭ·oid·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Nectria.*] *Bot.* A family of imperfect fungi (order Sphaeropsidales) including mostly saprophytic species.

Nec·tu'rus (nĕk·tū'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nēktos* swimming + *oura* tail.] *Zool.* A genus of large wholly aquatic salamanders of the United States, having large external gills, and a broad flat tail. They constitute a family, **Nec·tu'ri·dae** (-rĭ·dē).

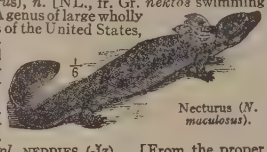

Necturus (*N. maculosus*).

ned'der (nĕd'ĕr), *n.* [See ADDER.] An adder. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

ned'dy (nĕd'ĭ), *n.; pl.* NEDDIES (-ĭz). [From the proper name *Ned* (from *mine Ed,* taken as *my Ned*).] **a** [*often cap.*] A donkey. **b** *Slang.* = LIFE PRESERVER, 2.

Ne'der·lands (nā'dĕr·lănts), *n.* [S. Afr. D.] The Dutch language. *S. Africa.*

nee (nā), *adj. fem.* [F., fr. L. *nata,* fem. of *natus,* past part. of *nasci* to be born. See NATION.] Born; — used in introducing the maiden family name of a married woman; as, Madame de Staël, *nee* Necker.

nee (*dial.* nē). Var. of NIGH. *Now Dial.*

need (nēd), *n.* [ME. *need, neod, nede,* fr. AS. *nēad, nīed, nēd, nēod, nȳd;* akin to D. *nood,* G. *not,* ON. *nauthr,* Sw. & Dan. *nöd,* Goth. *nauths,* OPruss. acc. *nautin.*] **1.** Force used on a person or thing; violence. *Obs.*
2. a A condition requiring supply or relief; urgent exigency.
Be governed by your *needs,* not by your fancy. *Jer. Taylor.*
b The lack of anything requisite, desired, or useful; as, he felt the *need* of a better education. **c** Want of the means of subsistence; poverty; indigence; destitution. **d** *Now Rare.* Needful; — used predicatively as an adjective equivalent; as, he worked harder than was *need.*
3. That which is necessary to be done; in *pl.,* in necessary duties or business; also, an emergency; strait. *Obs.*
4. Anything needed or felt to be needed; as, our daily *needs.*
5. *Psychol.* Any requirement of an organism, native or acquired, which prompts to action and is experienced as a desire; as, an organic *need;* the *need* for security.
Syn. — Extremity, compulsion, urgency, lack, want. — NEED, NECESSITY. NECESSITY, implying esp. constraint or compulsion, is commonly stronger than NEED, which suggests pressing or urgent want; as, "Nature must obey *necessity*" (*Shak.*); "grace to help in time of *need*" (*Heb.* iv. 16). Cf. NEEDFUL, LACK, POVERTY.
Ant. — Luxury, wealth; sufficiency.
— *at need, or at one's need.* In an emergency.

need (nēd), *v.;* NEED'ED; NEED'ING. [See NEED, *n.* Cf. AS. *nēodian* to be necessary.] *Transitive:* To be in need of; to have cause or occasion for; to require, as supply or relief; as, to *need* food or sleep; to *need* an assistant; to *need* advice.
☞ *Need* is used like an auxiliary before a complementary infinitive, now regularly without *to* (and without inflection for the 3d person sing.) when followed by a negative (as in, "he *need* not fear") and in interrogative clauses such as "why *need* it be?" "why *need* they sing?" etc.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be needful; to be necessary; — now chiefly in various impersonal constructions, as what *needs?* it *needs* not; we have done all that *needs.*
It does not *need* that a poem should be long. *Emerson.*
2. To be in need or want; as, give to them who *need.*
Syn. — Lack, want, demand.

need, *adv.* Of necessity. *Obs.*

need'-be' (nēd'bē'), *n.* A necessary reason; a necessity. *R.*

need'er (nēd'ĕr), *n.* One who needs.

need'fire' (nēd'fīr'), *n.* **1.** *Teut. Folklore.* A fire of purification, of heathen origin, formerly kindled esp. during cattle plague, and finally associated with the St. John's fires.
2. A bonfire or beacon. *Rare.*

need'ful (-fŏol; -fĭ), *adj.* **1.** Full of needs; needy.
2. Necessary for supply or relief; requisite.
All things *needful* for defense abound. *Dryden.*
Syn. — Indispensable, vital, integral. — NEEDFUL, NECESSARY, REQUISITE, ESSENTIAL. That is NEEDFUL which is required esp. to supply a want; NECESSARY implies more pressing need or urgent constraint; as, "His personal return was most required and *necessary*" (*Shak.*); "The *needful* qualities for a fit prose are regularity, uniformity, precision, balance" (*M. Arnold*). That is REQUISITE which is needful esp. for fulfillment, completion, attainment, and the like; that is ESSENTIAL (cf. INTRINSIC) which is absolutely and indispensably necessary; as, "Tenderness is a *requisite* quality in an instructor" (*Goldsmith*); knowledge of one's subject is *essential* to successful teaching. Cf. NEED, REQUIREMENT.
Ant. — Unnecessary, superfluous, unessential, needless.
— **need'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **need'ful·ness,** *n.*

need'ful (nēd'fŏol; -fĭ), *n.* Something needed.
— *the needful.* Anything necessary; specif., *Slang,* money.

need'gates (nēd'gāts), *adv.* [See NEED, *n.;* GATE a way.] Necessarily.

need'ham (nēd'ăm), *n.* Need; want; — adapted punningly from Needham Market, a town in Suffolk, England. *Obs.*

need'i·ness (nēd'ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* State or quality of being needy.

need'ing (nēd'ĭng), *n.* A need; need.

nee'dle (nē'd'l), *n.* [ME. *nedle,* fr. AS. *nǣdl;* akin to D. *naald,* OS. *nādla,* G. *nadel,* OHG. *nādala,* ON. *nāl,* Goth. *nethla,* OIr. *snāthat,* and to G. *nähen* to sew, OHG. *nājan,* L. *nere* to spin, Gr. *neein,* *nēma* thread, OIr. *snāthe,* Skr. *snāyu, snāvan,* sinew. Cf. NERVE, SNOOD.] **1.** A small instrument for sewing, usually of steel, sharp at one end, with an eyehole for thread. In some needles (as for sewing machines) the eye is at the pointed end, but in ordinary needles it is at the blunt end. Ordinary sewing needles in order of length include: ***darners*** (the longest), ***straws, sharps, long-eyed sharps, ground-downs, betweens,*** and ***blunts.***
2. A slender rod or wire used in knitting; a knitting needle; also, a hooked instrument with which the knots or loops are made in netting, knitting, or crocheting.
3. Any slender, pointed object, like a needle, as a pointed crystal, a sharp rock, an obelisk, etc.
4. A slender, sharp-pointed piece of a jewel, or of steel, wood, or fiber, used in a phonograph to transmit vibrations from the record.
5. Short for MAGNETIC NEEDLE, NEEDLEWOMAN.
6. Part of the knotting mechanism of a grain binder.
7. *Bacteriol.* A wire, usually of platinum, used for transferring microorganisms into culture mediums.
8. *Blasting.* A slender tapering rod set in a bore during charging and then withdrawn, leaving an opening for the priming, fuse, or squib; a pricker; — called also *blasting needle.*
9. *Bot.* Any acicular or needle-shaped leaf, specif. that of the pine.
10. *Building.* A short stout timber, steel, or iron beam passing through a hole in a wall, to support the end of a shore or the like. See SHORING, *Illust.*
11. *Mach.* A slender pointed rod controlling a fine inlet or outlet, as in a valve.
12. *Med.* A sharp-pointed, slender instrument for sewing or puncturing tissues. See HYPODERMIC NEEDLE.

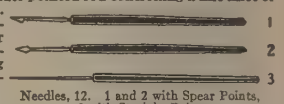

Needles, 12. 1 and 2 with Spear Points, 3 with Straight Point.

13. *Textile Mfg.* One of a set of parallel wires found in knitting machines and Jacquard looms.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

needle-form, *adj.*	**needlemaker**	**needle-scarred**
needle grinder	**needlemaking**	**needle-shaped**
needle grinding	**needlemonger**	**needle-sharp**
needle-leaved	**needleproof**	**needleworked**
needle-made	**needle-nosed**	**needleworker**

— *a needle in a haystack or a bottle of hay.* Figuratively, an object hard to find or attain. — *the needle.* Nervous tension; nervousness.

nee'dle (nē'd'l), *v.;* NEE'DLED (-d'ld); NEE'DLING (-dlĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To sew with a needle.
2. To pierce or treat with or as with a needle; also, to push (something) through like a needle.
3. To form in the shape of a needle; as, to *needle* crystals.
4. To strengthen, or increase the alcoholic content of, as beer, ale, etc., by adding raw alcohol; as, to *needle* beer. *Colloq.*
5. *Surg.* To puncture, or to operate on, with a needle.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To sew or embroider with a needle.
2. To pass back and forth like a needle in sewing. *Rare.*
3. To crystallize in the form of needles.

needle and thread. = NEEDLE GRASS **a.**

needle bar. **a** Any long, usually pointed, bar, resembling a needle, as a bar used in ice harvesting. **b** The reciprocating bar holding the needle of a sewing machine.

nee'dle·bar', *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a needle bar; as, a **needle-bar cam** (see 3d CAM **a,** *Illust.*).

needle bath. A bath in which water is forcibly projected on the body in fine jets.

needle beam. **a** *Building.* = NEEDLE, *n.,* 10. **b** A transverse floor beam in a bridge.

nee'dle·bill' (nē'd'l·bĭl'), *n.* Also **nee'dle-billed' snipe** (-bĭld'). Wilson's phalarope. See PHALAROPE. *Local, U. S.*

needle blight *or* **cast.** = LEAF CAST.

nee'dle·book' (nē'd'l·bŏŏk'), *n.* A book-shaped needlecase.

needle bug. A bug of the genus *Ranatra* (which see).

nee'dle·bush' (nē'd'l·bŏŏsh'), *n.* **a** Any of several Australian shrubs or trees with rigid, needle-shaped leaves, esp. *Hakea leucoptera* and *Acacia rigens. Calif.* **b** The chaparral pea.

nee'dle·case' (-kās'), *n.* A case to hold needles.

needle cast. = LEAF CAST.

needle chervil. The lady's-comb.

nee'dled (nē'd'ld), *adj.* Having, done with, or shaped or pointed like, a needle. Also figuratively; as, *needled* ironies.

needle dam. *Hydraul. Engin.* A barrier consisting of horizontal bars dropped into grooves in the abutments of a pass through a dam, and removable in case of flood.

needle diatom. A diatom of the genus *Synedra.*

needle file. See 4th FILE, 1.

needle fir. A Chinese evergreen tree (*Abies holophylla*) with pectinate leaves and erect cones.

nee'dle·fish' (nē'd'l·fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -lz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* **1.** Any member of the Belonidae, a family of voracious elongate teleost fishes (called also billfishes, garfishes, and gars), resembling superficially, but not related to, the fresh-water ganoids also called gars. Needlefishes are green and silvery in color; even the bones are often bright green. *Belone belone* is a common European species; the best-known American forms belong to the genus *Tylosurus.* See GAR.
2. A pipefish.

nee'dle·ful (-fŏŏl), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fŏŏlz). As much thread as is used in a needle at one time.

needle furze. A prickly shrub (*Genista anglica*) of western Europe.

needle girder. A girder used as a needle beam in a bridge.

needle gorse. Needle furze.

needle grass. **a** A grass (*Stipa comata*) of the western United States, with filiform leaves, and slender awns on the spikelet. **b** Any of several grasses of the genus *Aristida,* esp. *A. longiseta* of the western United States, furnishing rather poor forage.

nec'ro·man'ti·cal, *adj.* = NECROMANTIC, *adj. Obs.* [*Obs.*]
necromantic, *n.* Necromancy.
ne·croph'i·liam (nĕ·krŏf'ĭ·lĭz'm), *n.* [*necro-* + Gr. *philos* lovinc.] = NECROPHILIA. — **ne·croph'i·lis'tic** (-lĭs'tĭk), *adj.*
ne·croph'i·ly (-lĭ), *n.* = NECROPHILIA. [CROPOLIS.]
necropoles, *n., erron. pl.* of NE-

nec'tar·ell, *adj.* Like nectar. *Obs.*
nec'tar·in. Nectarean. *Ref. Sp.*
nec'tar·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
-nec'tes (-nĕk'tēz). [NL.] = -NECTAE, as in Rhachia*nectes.*
-nec'tous (-tŭs). See -NECTAE.
nec'tron. † NECTARINE.
Ned (nĕd), *n.* Dim. of EDGAR, EDMUND, EDWARD.
Ned'a·bi'ah (nĕd'ȧ·bī'ȧ). *Bib.*

ned'der. † NETHER.
ned'dick. Dial. var. of NIDDICK.
ned'dre. † ADDER.
nede. † NEED. [of NEIGHBOR.]
nee'bor, nee'bour. Scot. vars.

Need'ham's sac (nēd'ăms). See SPERMATOPHORE SAC. [HOOD.]
need'i·hood. Var. of NEEDY-
need'i·ly, *adv.* of NEEDY.
nee'dl. Needle. *Ref. Sp.*

needle gun. A Dreyse rifle.

needle ironstone, needle iron ore. *Mineral.* Göthite in acicular crystals.

needle juniper. An Asiatic evergreen shrubby tree (*Juniperus rigida*) with needle-shaped leaves.

needle lace. Needle-point lace.

needle loom. *Weaving.* A loom in which the weft thread is carried through the shed by a long eye-pointed needle.

nee'dle-man (nē'd'l-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who works with a needle; specif., a tailor.

needle ore. *Mineral.* = AIKINITE.

needle palm. = BLUE PALMETTO.

nee'dle-point', *adj.* **1.** Having points like needles.
2. Designating a type of lace made entirely with a needle on a parchment or paper pattern; — disting. esp. from *bobbin lace.* In **needle-point lace,** made chiefly in Venice and Brussels, the threads are held together by buttonhole stitches, not by plaiting as in bobbin lace. See LACE, *n.,* 5.

needle point. **1.** Needle-point lace.
2. *Embroidery.* See 1st POINT, 21.

nee'dle-point'ed (66), *adj.* Pointed as needles.

needle pointer. See POINTER, 2 b.

nee'dler (nē'dlĕr), *n.* **1.** One who makes, uses, or deals in, needles.
2. One who sews up packages. *Eng.*

nee'dles (nē'd'lz), *n.* Lady's-comb.

needle spar. Aragonite. *Rare.*

needle spike rush. A common perennial sedge (*Eleocharis acicularis*) with needlelike leaves.

need'less (nēd'lĕs; 119), *adj.* **1.** Not needed; unnecessary; as, *needless* labor. "*Needless* jealousy." *Shak.*
2. Having no need; not in want. *Obs.*
— **need'less-ly,** *adv.* — **need'less-ness,** *n.*

nee'dle-stone (nē'd'l-stōn'), *n.* Natrolite.

needle telegraph. A telegraph signaling by the deflections of a magnetic needle, as in a form of telegraph in which the receiver is a galvanometer with vertical needle.

needle tooth. Any of the small, dark, sharp teeth of newborn pigs; — called also *black tooth.*

needle trade. One of the several trades, such as clothing manufacture, in which the sewing-machine needle is the principal tool used.

needle valve. *Mach.* **a** A valve consisting essentially of a slender pointed rod or needle fitting into a conoidal seat and capable of fine adjustment. See CARBURETOR, *Illust.* **b** A valve consisting of a small needle fitting in a cylindrical bore to give increased aperture with a greater lift.

needle weir. A needle dam.

needle whin. = NEEDLE FURZE.

nee'dle-wom'an (nē'd'l-wŏŏm'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'-ĕn; -ĭn; 119). A woman who does needlework; a seamstress.

nee'dle-wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* The needlebush *Hakea leucoptera. Australia.*

nee'dle-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Work done with a needle; sewing; embroidery; also, the occupation of one who sews, as of a seamstress.
2. The combination of timber and plaster in making the outside framework of some houses. *Obs.*

needle zeolite. *Mineral.* Natrolite.

nee'dling (nē'dlĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of NEEDLE. Hence: *n.* **a** *Rare.* Work done with the needle. **b** A temporary support of needle beams.

nee'dly (nē'dlĭ), *adj.* Like a needle or needles.

need'ly (nēd'lĭ), *adv.* [See NEED.] Necessarily. *Obs.*

need'ments (nēd'mĕnts), *n. pl.* Things needed or wanted; necessary luggage. *Archaic & Dial.*

need'-not', *n.* A superfluity. *Rare.*

needs (nēdz), *adv.* [Orig. a gen. of *need,* AS. *nēdes.*] Of necessity; necessarily; indispensably; — now chiefly with *must,* and equiv. to *of need.*

And he must *needs* go through Samaria. *John* iv. 4.

needs'-be', *n.* Necessity. *Rare.*

need'y (nēd'ĭ), *adj.;* NEED'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); NEED'I-EST. **1.** Distressed by want of the means of living; poverty-stricken.
2. Necessary; requisite. *Obs.* "*Needy* bread." *Shak.*

neel'-bhun'der (nēl'bŭn'dĕr), *n.* [Hind. *nīl-bandar,* lit., blue monkey.] The wanderoo.

neele (nēl), *n.* [OF. *nelle, neele, nielle* (F. *nielle*). See DARNEL.] Darnel. *Local, U. S. & Canada.*

neem (nēm), *n., or* **neem tree.** Also **neem'ba** (-bä). [Hind. *nīm,* fr. Skr. *nimba.*] The margosa.

ne'en-ceph'a-lon (nē'ĕn-sĕf'ä-lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *ne-* + *encephalon.*] *Anat.* The part of the brain having the most recent phylogenetic origin; specif., the cerebral cortex and parts developed in relation to it. Cf. PALEENCEPHALON. — **ne-en'ce-phal'ic** (nē-ĕn'sĕ-făl'ĭk), *adj.*

neep (nēp), *n.* [AS. *nǣp,* fr. L. *napus.* Cf. NAVEW.] A turnip. *Chiefly Dial.*

neer (nēr), *n.* [ME. *nere;* akin to D. *nier.* See NEPHRITIS.] A kidney. *Now Dial.*

ne'er'-do-well' (nâr'dōō-wĕl'), *n.* A person who never does well; a good-for-nothing. — *adj.* Good-for-nothing.

ne ex'e-at (nē ĕk'sē-ăt). [L. *ne exeat regno* let him not go out of the kingdom.] *Law.* Orig., in England, a high prerogative writ used in matters of state to restrain a person from leaving the country; later, a writ issued out of chancery or equity to restrain a person from leaving the jurisdiction of the court pending an action. In the equity practice in the United States the equivalent process is called **ne ex'e-at re-pub'li-ca** (rē-pŭb'lĭ-kä) and is still existent in the Federal practice and in some States.

neeze, neese (nēz), *v. i. & n.* [ME. *nesen* (perh. fr. ON.); akin to ON. *hnjōsa,* Dan. *nyse,* D. *niezen,* G. *niesen,* Lith. *skiaudėti,* Skr. *kṣauti* he sneezes. Cf. SNEEZE.] Sneeze. *Now Scot. & N. of Eng.*

nef (nĕf), *n.* [F., fr. L. *navis* ship. See 2d NAVE.] **1.** The nave of a church. *Obs.*
2. A table vessel for napkins, salt, etc., in the shape of a ship, formerly used by nobles or princes. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
3. A clock in the form of a ship, of the 16th century, with mechanical devices to illustrate astronomical movements.
4. *Eccl.* = NAVICULA, 1.

ne-fan'dous (nē-făn'dŭs), *adj.* [L. *nefandus* not to be spoken, fr. *ne-* not + *fari* to speak.] Unfit to speak of; unmentionable; impious; execrable. — **ne-fan'dous-ness,** *n.*

The like *nefandous* wickedness. *Increase Mather.*

ne-far'i-ous (nē-fâr'ĭ-ŭs; 79), *adj.* [L. *nefarius,* fr. *nefas* crime, wrong, fr. *ne-* not + *fas* divine law; akin to L. *fari* to speak. See NO, *adv.;* FATE.] Heinously or impiously wicked; iniquitous.

Syn. — Detestable, horrible, heinous, atrocious, villainous, infamous, impious. See INIQUITOUS; cf. FLAGRANT.

Ant. — Virtuous, godly; innocent; exemplary.

— **ne-far'i-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ne-far'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

‖**ne'fas** (nē'făs), *adj.* [L.] Contrary to divine law; sinful; hence, not permissible. See FAS.

ne-fast' (nē-făst'), *adj.* [L. *nefastus.*] Wicked. *Rare.*

nefit'gil (nĕfĭt'gĭl), *n.* [Per., naphtha clay.] Ozocerite.

ne-gate' (nē-gāt'; nē'gāt), *v. t.;* NE-GAT'ED (nē-gāt'ĕd; nē'gāt-; -ĭd); NE-GAT'ING (-ĭng). [See NEGATION.] **a** To deny; to nullify. **b** To declare or prove nonexistent.

ne-ga'tion (nē-gā'shŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *négation,* fr. L. *negatio,* fr. *negare* to say no, to deny, fr. *neg-* not, no, fr. *nē* not + strengthening particle; akin to Lith. *negi, negu,* not, OS. *nec* and not. See NO, *adv.;* cf. ABNEGATE, DENY, NEGLECT, NEGOTIATE, RENEGADE.] **1.** Act or instance of denying; assertion involving a negative; a refusal; — opposite of *affirmation.*

Our assertions and *negations* should be yea and nay. *Rogers.*

2. State of being, or a making, empty, blank, or nugatory; blankness; nullity; negativity; obliteration; annihilation.
3. *Logic.* A negative proposition. See NEGATIVE, *adj.,* 6 a.
4. *Philos.* A nonexistence or merely privative state; as, in the philosophy of Plotinus, matter is a mere *negation.*

ne-ga'tion-ist (-ĭst), *n.* Also, *Rare,* **ne-ga'tion-al-ist** (-ăl-ĭst). An adherent of a doctrine or theory of mere negation.

neg'a-tive (nĕg'ä-tĭv), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *négatif,* fr. L. *negativus,* fr. *negare* to deny. See NEGATION.] **1.** Expressing, implying, or containing negation, denial, prohibition, or refusal; refusing assent; as, a *negative* answer, opinion; — opp. to *affirmative.*

Between an affirmative bow and a *negative* shake. *Dickens.*

2. Not positive; without affirmative statement or demonstration; privative; as, a *negative* argument, character.

There is another way of denying Christ, . . . which is *negative,* when we do not acknowledge and confess him. *South.*

3. *a Bacteriol., etc.* Not affirming the presence of the organism or condition in question; as, a *negative* diagnosis. **b** *Biol.* Directed or moving away from a source of stimulation; as, a *negative* tropism.
4. *Chem.* **a** Gaining electrons; acid. **b** See CATALYSIS, 2.
5. *Elec.* Designating or pertaining to a kind of electricity (see ELECTRICITY, 2); electronegative.
6. *Logic.* **a** Denying a predicate of a subject, or of a part of a subject; also, asserting the falsity of something; thus, "No A is B," "Some A is not B," and "It is false that A is B," are *negative* propositions; — opposed to *affirmative.* **b** Denoting the absence of something, or the contradictory of something; as, "not-white" is a *negative* term.
7. *Math., Physics, etc.* **a** Designating a quantity to be subtracted; minus. **b** Reckoned or proceeding oppositely to an ordinary or arbitrary positive direction. **c** Falling on the side of a line or plane opposite to an arbitrary positive side.
8. *Optics.* **a** Designating, or exhibiting, rotation to the left; levorotatory. **b** Having, or characterized by, a smaller index of refraction for the extraordinary ray than for the ordinary ray; — said of certain doubly refracting crystals.
9. *Photog.* Having the lights and shades in approximately inverse order to those of the original subject.
10. *Psychol.* Characterized by resistance or retreat; as, a *negative* reaction of a child to a suggestion. Cf. POSITIVE.

☞ For some *negative* phrases, see the second word.

Syn. — See NEUTRAL. **Ant.** — Positive, actual.

neg'a-tive (nĕg'ä-tĭv), *n.* [Cf. F. *négative.*] **1.** A proposition by which something is denied or forbidden; an opposite or contradictory term, conception, or sense.
2. A negative reply; specif., a refusal or withholding of assent; as: **a** A right of veto; veto (which see). **b** *Obs.* An adverse vote or negative decision (of a body or majority).
3. That side of a question which denies or refuses, or which is taken by an opposing or denying party; as, the debate was decided in favor of the *negative.*
4. A word, particle, or term that expresses negation or denial (*not; no*). See DOUBLE NEGATIVE.
5. = 2d IMPRESS, 2.
6. *Elec.* The negative plate of a voltaic or electrolytic cell.
7. *Logic.* A negative proposition, or a negative term.
8. *Math.* A negative quantity or symbol.
9. *Photog.* A negative image, usually on transparent material and used for printing the positive pictures.

neg'a-tive, *v. t.;* NEG'A-TIVED (-tĭvd); NEG'A-TIV-ING (-tĭv-ĭng). **1.** To refuse assent to; specif.: **a** *Rare.* To reject the nomination of (a person to an office). **b** To veto.
2. To pronounce against; to refuse to entertain; specif., to reject by vote; as, the Senate *negatived* the bill.
3. To prove unreal or untrue; to disprove.

The omission or infrequency of such recitals does not *negative* the existence of miracles. *Paley.*

4. To contradict; deny.
5. To neutralize; counteract.

negative acceleration. *Mech.* Retardation. See ACCELERATION, 4.

negative allowance. *Mach.* See ALLOWANCE, *n.,* 10 a.

negative angle. *Math.* See ALGEBRAIC ANGLE.

negative apostrophe. *Plant Pathol.* See 1st APOSTROPHE, 2.

negative buoyancy. *Aeronautics.* See BUOYANCY, 4.

negative catalyst. = ANTICATALYST.

negative crystal. **a** In a mineral mass, a cavity of the form of a crystal. **b** A crystal showing negative double refraction.

negative curvature. *Math.* Concavo-convex curvature.

negative definite. *Math.* See DEFINITE QUADRATIC FORM.

negative demonstration. See DEMONSTRATION, 5.

negative direction of bending. *Math.* See DIRECTION OF BENDING.

negative double. *Bridge.* An informatory double.

negative double refraction. See DOUBLE REFRACTION.

negative easement. See EASEMENT, 4.

negative electricity. See ELECTRICITY, 2.

negative eyepiece. An eyepiece consisting of two plano-convex lenses; — called also ***Huygenian eyepiece*** (because devised by Huygens and applied by him to the telescope) or, sometimes, ***Campani's eyepiece*** (because applied by Campani to the microscope).

negative glow. Also **neg'a-tive-pole' glow.** *Physics.* The thin layer of luminosity adjacent to the cathode in a vacuum tube through which an electric discharge is passing.

negative lap. See 3d LAP, 8.

negative lead. See 5th LEAD, 18 b.

negative lens. *Optics.* A lens which is thinnest at its center, causing light which passes through it to diverge.

negative logarithm. The logarithm of the reciprocal.

neg'a-tive-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a negative manner, direction, or way; esp., with or by denial; in or on the negative; — opposed to *positively;* as, he is *negatively* moral.
2. *Elec.* With negative electricity; as, *negatively* charged.

negative misprision. See 1st MISPRISION, 1.

negative pedal. *Geom.* A curve or surface of which a given curve or surface is the pedal.

negative phase. *Immunol.* A phase of lowered resistance which may follow the injection of foreign protein in active immunization.

negative photophoresis. See PHOTOPHORESIS.

negative plate. *Elec.* The plate to which current flows from the external circuit when a battery or cell is discharging.

negative pole. *Elec.* The pole of a cell which has the lower potential. — **neg'a-tive-pole',** *adj.*

negative potential. *Physics.* An electric potential less than that of the earth considered as a conductor.

negative pregnant. *Law.* In pleading, a negation which may or does imply an affirmative.

negative preponderance. *Gun.* See PREPONDERANCE, 2.

neg'a-tiv-er (nĕg'ä-tĭv-ĕr), *n.* One who negatives; specif., *Gram.,* a word or word element expressive of negation. *Rare.*

negative reaction *or* **test.** *Med.* Absence of a positive reaction; as, a *negative* Wassermann *reaction.*

negative resistance. *Elec.* A resistance phenomenon, as one exhibited by an electric arc or vacuum tube, in which the voltage drop across the circuit decreases as the current increases.

negative sensation. *Psychol.* **a** The hypothetical sensation arising from a stimulus lying below the threshold of consciousness. **b** Any sensation opposite in quality or intensity to one regarded as positive.

negative servitude. *Law.* See SERVITUDE, *n.,* 8.

negative sign. = MINUS SIGN a.

negative skewness. *Statistics.* See SKEWNESS.

negative theology. See POSITIVE THEOLOGY.

negative valence. *Physical Chem.* **a** The valence of a negatively charged ion. **b** The number of electrons an atom can take up; as, oxygen has a *negative valence* of two.

negative well. = ABSORBING WELL.

neg'a-tiv-ism (nĕg'ä-tĭv-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The doctrines of one who holds skeptical or agnostic views, or of one who denies reality, esp. of the phenomenal universe.
2. *Psychol.* A peculiarity of behavior often observed in early childhood, and in exaggerated degree in dementia precox, consisting either in not performing acts which are commanded or suggested (***passive negativism***) or in doing the opposite (***active negativism***).
— **neg'a-tiv-ist** (-ĭst), *n. & adj.* — **neg'a-tiv-is'tic** (-ĭs'-tĭk), *adj.*

neg'a-tiv'i-ty (-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Negativeness.
2. Self-denial; privation or deprivation.

Some austerity and wintry *negativity.* *Wm. James.*

ne-ga'tor (nē-gā'tŏr), *n.* [LL.] One who negates, or denies; a denier; specif. [*cap.*], one of a sect of Russian anarchists.

neg'a-to'ry (nĕg'ä-tō'rĭ; -tĕr-ĭ), *adj.* [From LL. *negatorius,* perh. through F. *négatoire.*] Expressing, or of the nature of, negation.

Ne-gau'nee for-ma'tion (nē-gô'nē). [From *Negaunee,* Mich., fr. Ojibway *Nēgawaning,* lit., place of the sands.] *Geol.* A Proterozoic iron-bearing formation in the Lake Superior region.

ne'ger (*dial.* nē'gĕr, nā'gĕr), *n.* [F. *nègre,* fr. Sp. *negro.* See NEGRO.] A negro. *Now Dial.*

neg'i-noth (nĕg'ĭ-nŏth; -nōth; nĕg'ē-nōth'), *n. pl.* [Heb. *nĕgīnōth.*] *Bib.* A term used in the heading of several psalms, and probably meaning stringed instruments or melodies.

neg-lect' (nĕg-lĕkt'), *v. t.;* NEG-LECT'ED; NEG-LECT'ING. [L. *neglectus,* past part. of *negligere, neglegere,* fr. *neg-* not + *legere* to pick up, gather. See NEGATION; LEGEND.] **1.** To disregard or slight; specif.: **a** To omit to notice; to treat with little or no attention or respect; to consider or deal with as though of no consequence. **b** To fail to attend to with due care or attention; negligently to omit or to suffer to pass unimproved, unheeded, undone, etc.; as, to *neglect* business or a guest.
2. To cause to be neglected. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Syn. — NEGLECT, DISREGARD, SLIGHT. To NEGLECT is to fail to give due attention, esp. to the performance of a task or duty; to DISREGARD (so also, less frequently, to *neglect*) is to pay no attention, esp. to something which is felt as unimportant; to SLIGHT is intentionally and somewhat contemptuously to neglect or disregard; as, to *neglect* a precaution, to *neglect* to pay one's debts; to *disregard* petty annoyances; one may *disregard* his alleged evidence; to *slight* a duty. Cf. NEGLIGENCE, OVERLOOK, DESPISE.

neg-lect', *n.* [L. *neglectus.* See NEGLECT, *v.*] **1.** Act or fact of disregarding, slighting, or neglecting (a person or thing), or state or fact of being disregarded, slighted, or neglected; also, formerly, indifference or lack of consideration; as, to treat an offer with *neglect.*
2. Omission of proper attention; disregard of duty, from indifference or willfulness; failure to do, use, or heed anything; negligence; as, *neglect* of business, of health.
3. An instance of negligence; a slight. *Now Rare.*

Syn. — Inattention, disregard. See NEGLIGENCE.

neg-lect', *adj.* Neglected; also, negligent. *Obs.*

neg-lect'a-ble (nĕg-lĕk'tä-b'l), *adj.* Negligible. *Rare.*

neg-lect'er (-tĕr), *n.* One who neglects.

neg-lect'ful (nĕg-lĕkt'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* Characterized by, or prone to, neglect; careless; negligent; inattentive. — **neg-lect'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **neg-lect'ful-ness,** *n.*

neg-lec'tion (nĕg-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *neglectio.*] **a** *Obs.* Negligence. **b** *Dial.* Neglect.

neg-lec'tive (-tĭv), *adj.* Neglectful.—**neg-lec'tive-ly,** *adv.*

neg-lec'tor (nĕg-lĕk'tĕr), *n.* [LL.] One who neglects.

neg'li-gee' (nĕg'lĭ-zhā'; nĕg'lĭ-zhā'), ‖**né'gli'gé'** (nā'glē'-zhā'), *n.* [F. *négligé,* past part. of *négliger* to neglect, fr. L. *negligere.* See NEGLECT.] **1.** A kind of easy robe or dressing gown formerly worn by women; hence, any easy, unceremonious attire; undress.
2. Formerly, a long necklace of beads.

---

nee'dle-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

needles and pins. = PINS AND NEEDLES.

needle's eye. = EYE OF A NEEDLE.

needs'-cost', *adv.* Of necessity. *Obs.*

needs'ly, *adv.* Of necessity. *Obs.*

need'some, *adj.* = NEEDY. *Rare.*

need'y-hood, *n.* Neediness. *Obs.*

neef (nĕf). Var. of NIEVE.

nee'ger (*dial.* nē'gĕr). Var. of NEGER, negro. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

neeld. Var. of NEEDLE. *Now Dial.*

neel'ghau (nēl'g'ô). Var. of NILGAI.

Ne'e-mi'as (nē'ē-mī'ăs). *Bib.* NEEN (nēn; năn). Var. of NINE, NONE. *Now Dial.*

Ne-ĕn'ga-tu' (nyā'-ĕng'gä-tōō'), *n.* See TUPI, *n.,* 6.

nee'pour (nē'pĕr). Scot. var. of NEIGHBOR.

ne'er (nâr; nār; 79), *adv.* Contr. of NEVER. *Chiefly Poetic.*

ne'er'-do-weel'. Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of NE'ER-DO-WELL.

neese (nēz). Var. of NEEZE.

neet (nēt). Dial. Eng. var. of NIGHT.

neet. ✝ NEAT.

nee'tup. Var. of NETOP.

neeve. Var. of NIEVE.

nee'vie-nee'vie-nick'-nack'. Var. of NIEVIE-NIEVIE-NICK-NACK. *Scot.*

neeze'wort', *n.* Hellebore. *Obs.*

‖**ne-fas'tus** (nē-făs'tŭs), *adj. masc.; pl.* NEFASTI (-tī). [L.] See DIES NEFASTUS.

nef'ew. Nephew. *Ref. Sp.*

nef'ly. Dial. var. of NEPHEW.

ne-fol'o-gy. Nephology. *Ref. Sp.*

nef'rite. Nephrite. *Ref. Sp.*

nefte, *n.* [From Russ. *neft',* or Per. *nefi.*] Naphtha. *Obs.*

ne'gar (nē'gĕr). Var. of NEGRO, NIGGER. *Now Rare.*

ne-gat'ed-ness (nē-gāt'ĕd-nĕs; -ĭd-; -nĭs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.

ne-ga'tion-proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.

neg'a-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Ne-gi'nah (nē-gē'nä). *Bib.*

neg-lect'ed-look'ing, *adj.* See -LOOKING.

neg-lect'ed-ly, *adv.* of NEGLECTED.

neg-lect'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

neg-lect'ing-ly, *adv.* of *neglecting,* pres. part.; — formerly used for *negligently.*

neg-lect'proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.

N

neg'li·gence (nĕg'lĭ·jĕns), *n.* [OF. or L.; OF. *negligence*, fr. L. *negligentia.*] **1.** Quality or state of being negligent; lack of due diligence or care; omission of duty; neglect.
2. *Law.* Failure to exercise the care that the circumstances justly demand; omission of duty in doing or forbearing. When such failure results in injury to another the negligent person is liable in damages, and may be criminally liable. (Cf. TORT, CRIME.) *Negligence* is substantially equivalent to *culpa* (which see) of the Roman and Civil law. It is often divided into three degrees, *slight*, *ordinary*, and *gross*, or *crass*, *negligence*, corresponding respectively to (1) absence of such care as would be exercised by an extraordinarily prudent person, (2) by a person of ordinary prudence, and (3) by a person who is wantonly neglectful of the consequences of his acts, or shows little or no regard for their effect upon the rights of others. The degrees correspond to the similar division of *culpa* and of *diligence;* but they have no exact legal definition or value. The definition generally approved by both English and American courts is:

Negligence is the omission to do something which a reasonable man, guided upon those considerations which ordinarily regulate the conduct of human affairs, would do, or doing something which a prudent and reasonable man would not do. 11 *Exchcq.* 781.

3. An act or instance of negligence or carelessness.
4. Indifference as to appearance, manner, or style; disregard of convention; as, *negligence* in dress.
Syn. — NEGLIGENCE, NEGLECT, INATTENTION, INADVERTENCE, REMISSNESS, OVERSIGHT. *Negligence* and *neglect* are sometimes used with little distinction; but NEGLIGENCE commonly emphasizes the habit, NEGLECT, the fact, of leaving things undone or unattended to; as, "No one has done more through *negligence* to corrupt the language" (*Byron*); "a princely *negligence* of little things" (*Landor*); "a plague that Cupid will impose for my *neglect* of his almighty dreadful little might" (*Shak.*). INATTENTION is (often culpable) failure to attend; INADVERTENCE is esp. unintentional or involuntary failure to heed or to pay attention; as, "this universal indolence and *inattention* among us to things that concern the public" (*Tatler*); "It is . . . a practice to which I am extremely averse, and into which I could fall only by *inadvertence*" (*Macaulay*). REMISSNESS implies a lax and careless attitude toward duty or performance; OVERSIGHT, as here compared (cf. OVERSIGHT), suggests esp. omission through inadvertence; as, "some *remissness* or tardiness in good offices, or some *neglects* and failures in services" (*Waterland*); "whose gross defaults thy dainty pen may file, and unadvised *oversights* amend" (*Spenser*). Cf. NEGLECT, OVERLOOK, CARELESS, SLOVENLY.
Ant. — Care, carefulness, attention, prudence, heed.
neg'li·gen·cy (nĕg'lĭ·jĕn·sĭ), *n.* Negligence.
neg'li·gent (-jĕnt), *adj.* [OF. or L.; OF. *negligent*, fr. L. *negligens*, pres. part. of *negligere.* See NEGLECT.] **1.** Guilty of, or given to, neglect or disregard; neglectful; characterized by negligence; heedless; culpably careless; as, in *negligent* order; *negligent* of traffic rules.
2. Caused by, or due to, negligence. *Rare.*
neg'li·gent, *n.* A negligent person.
neg'li·gi·ble (nĕg'lĭ·jĭ·b'l), *adj.* [Cf. F. *négligible, négligeable.*] That may be neglected or disregarded. — **neg'li·gi·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **neg'li·gi·ble·ness,** *n.* — **-gi·bly,** *adv.*
ne·go'ti·a·bil'i·ty (nē·gō'shĭ·ā·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality of being negotiable.
ne·go'ti·a·ble (nē·gō'shĭ·ā·b'l), *adj.* [Cf. F. *négociable.* See NEGOTIATE.] **1.** Capable of being negotiated; assignable or transferable in the ordinary course of business; specif., transferable by delivery, with or without endorsement as the case may be, so that the title passes to the transferee, who, if a bona fide holder without notice, is not prejudiced in his rights by any defect or flaw in the title of prior parties or by any personal defenses available to prior parties among themselves; as, *negotiable* instruments or paper. Bills of exchange, promissory notes, and checks that are payable to bearer or order are negotiable instruments by the law merchant, but other instruments used as evidences of debt have in some jurisdictions become negotiable, as bonds, some forms of stock, etc. *Negotiable paper* is sometimes used in a restricted sense as including only instruments negotiable by the law merchant. In some jurisdictions statutes make certain instruments negotiable that are not negotiable at common law.
2. Possible to be negotiated (in sense 4). *Colloq.*
ne·go'ti·ant (-shĭ·ănt), *n.* [L. *negotians*, prop. pres. part. of *negotiari;* cf. F. *négociant.*] A negotiator.
ne·go'ti·ate (nē·gō'shĭ·āt), *v.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *negotiatus*, past part. of *negotiari*, fr. *negotium* business, fr. *neg-* not + *otium* leisure. See NEGATION; OTIOSE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To transact business. *Obs.*
2. To hold intercourse or treat with a view to coming to terms upon some matter, as a purchase or sale, a treaty, etc.; to conduct communications or conferences as a basis of agreement; as, to *negotiate* for the purchase of a house.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To deal with, direct, manage, or conduct, as a client's financial affairs. *Now Rare.*
2. To transfer for a valuable consideration under rules of commercial law; to sell; pass; — said chiefly of commercial paper, as notes or bills of exchange, or of securities.

The notes were not *negotiated* to them. *Kent.*

3. To carry on negotiations concerning; to procure, induce, or arrange for, by negotiation; as, to *negotiate* peace.
4. To surmount or traverse; accomplish; to deal with as desired; — said of any obstacle or test of skill, strength, etc.; as, the mare *negotiated* the fence easily. *Colloq.*
ne·go'ti·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *negotiatio.*] **1.** A business transaction; also, mercantile business; trading. *Obs.*
2. Act or process of negotiating; a treating with another with a view to coming to terms, as for a sale or purchase or in international affairs; as, *negotiations* for a treaty.
ne·go'ti·a'tor (nē·gō'shĭ·ā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] **1.** A trader; merchant. *Obs.*
2. One who negotiates; one who treats with others, as with a view to purchase or sale or an international agreement.
ne·go'ti·a·to'ry (-ā·tō'rĭ), *adj.* Pert. to negotiation. *Rare.*
ne·go'ti·a·tress (-shĭ·ā·trĕs; -trĭs; 119), **ne·go'ti·a·trix** (-shĭ·ā'trĭks; nē·gō'shĭ·ā·trĭks), *n.* [LL. *negotiatrix.*] A female negotiator.
Ne'gress (nē'grĕs; -grĭs; 119), *n.* [F. *négresse.*] A female Negro; — regarded by Negroes as derogatory.
Ne'gri bod'y (nā'grē), [After A. *Negri* (1876–1912), It. physician.] *Med.* An inclusion body found in the nerve cells in rabies.
ne·gril'lo (nē·grĭl'ō), *n.;* *pl.* -LOS (-ōz). [Sp., dim. of *negro* black.] **1.** A little black child. *Rare.*
2. [*cap.*] A Pygmy or Bushman. See NEGRITO, 1.
ne'grine (nē'grĭn; -grīn), *adj.* Of or like black people.
Ne·grit'ic (nē·grĭt'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Negroes; composed of Negroes.
2. Of or pertaining to the Negritos, or resembling or derived from them, or designating or belonging to the common stock from which they, with the Papuans and Melanesians, are wholly or in part sprung.
Ne·gri'to (nē·grē'tō), *n.;* *pl.* -TOS or -TOES (-tōz). [Sp., dim. of *negro* black.] **1.** A member of any of a number of dwarfish Negroid peoples, found especially in central and southern Africa and in Oceania. The Negritos are less uniformly black than the Negroes, the upper lip is longer and less everted, hairiness is more pronounced, and brachycephaly is usual. In stature they range from 3 feet, 4 inches, to about 5 feet. Mentally they are probably the lowest of mankind. They include, besides the Aëtas of the Philippines, the Andamanese, Sakais, etc., and the Pygmies and Bushmen of Africa, who are sometimes distinguished as *Negrillos.*
2. [*not cap.*] = GUMBO LIMBO **b.**
Ne·grit'oid (nē·grĭt'oid), *adj.* [*Negrito* + *-oid.*] Resembling the type or traits of the Negritos.
Ne'gro (nē'grō), *n.;* *pl.* NEGROES (-grōz). [Sp. *negro*, fr. *negro* black, fr. L. *niger;* perh. akin to Gr. *anigros* unclean, base. Cf. DARNEL, NIELLO, NIGGER.] **1.** A person belonging to the black race, esp. to the typical African branch of that race (formerly called the Ethiopian), the type being characterized by tall stature and often powerful physique, extreme dolichocephaly, convex forehead, prognathous jaws with large teeth, flat broad nose, everted lips, woolly hair, and dark-brown to sooty-black complexion; specif.: **a** A person of the typical race inhabiting the Sudan, or that part of Africa between the Congo and the Sahara, also inhabited by Hamites, Arabs, and Pygmies. See NIGRITIAN. **b** A person of any of the black or Negroid races of Africa, including, besides the Negroes proper, Bantus, Pygmies, Hottentots, and Bushmen. Cf. NEGROID, NEGRITO. **c** A member of the aboriginal race of Papua, or of a similar Oceanian tribe.
2. A black man; esp., a person having more or less Negro blood. Cf. BLACK, *n.*, 6.
3. *Law.* A person of African descent. In the absence of statutory definition it has been held not to include a mulatto (18 *Ala.* 720), but statutes define it differently, some even including one having any measurable trace of Negro blood.
4. [*not cap.*] A brown, red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance; — called also *iron, iron brown.* Cf. COLOR.
ne'gro, *adj.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, dark-skinned people or specif. [*cap.*] Negroes.
negro bug. Any of numerous minute convex black bugs of the family Thyreocoridae, esp. *Corimelaena pulicaria*, common on the blackberry and raspberry.
negro coffee. See CASSIA, 1.
negro corn. A variety of *Sorghum vulgare. W. Ind.*
negro fly. The carrot rust fly.
Ne'gro·fy (nē'grō·fī), *v. t.* [*Negro* + *-fy.*] To make like a Negro.
ne'gro·head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A dark lump or mass of tobacco or inferior rubber. Cf. NIGGERHEAD, 5.
negrohead beech. An Australian timber tree (*Nothofagus moorei*) of little value because of its tendency to be hollow-trunked.
Ne'groid (nē'groid), *adj.* [*Negro* + *-oid.*] Characteristic of, or resembling, the Negro or Negroes; also, of or pertaining to those who resemble the Negro.
Ne'groid, *n.* [*Negro* + *-oid.*] A member of a race perceptibly sharing Negro blood or displaying Negro traits; as: **a** A person of the Ethiopian race. See ETHIOPIAN, *adj.*, 4. **b** A member of any of the Bantu tribes of Africa. See BANTU.
Ne'gro·ism (nē'grō·ĭz'm), *n.* [*Negro* + *-ism.*] **1.** Partiality to, or advocacy of, the cause of Negroes.
2. A Negro peculiarity or idiom, esp. in the use of English.
Ne'gro·ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*Negro* + *-ize.*] To make like a Negro or Negroes. — **Ne'gro·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*
negro lethargy. = SLEEPING SICKNESS, 1.
negro minstrel. = MINSTREL, *n.*, 3.
negro monkey. **a** The moor monkey (*Macaca maura*). **b** A black langur (*Semnopithecus maurus*). **c** A black Brazilian tamarin (*Leontocebus ursulus*).
Ne'gro·phile (nē'grō·fīl; -fĭl), *n.* Also **Ne'gro·phil** (-fĭl). [*Negro* + *-phile, -phil.*] One friendly to the Negro. — **Ne·groph'i·lism** (nē·grŏf'ĭ·lĭz'm), *n.* — **Ne·groph'i·list,** *n.*
Ne'gro·phobe (nē'grō·fōb), *n.* & *adj.* (One) having Negrophobia.
Ne'gro·pho'bi·a (-fō'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* [*Negro* + *-phobia.*] Dread of, or strong aversion to, the Negro. — **Ne'gro·pho'bi·ac** (-ăk), *adj.* — **Ne·groph'o·bist** (nē·grŏf'ō·bĭst), *n.*
Ne·grot'ic (nē·grŏt'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pert. to Negroes. *Rare.*
negro vine. A herbaceous vine (*Vincetoxicum hirsutum*) with hairy foliage and dark-purple flowers.
Ne·gun'do (nē·gŭn'dō), *n.* [NL., fr. Malayalam *negundo* = *Vitex negundo;* transferred to *Acer negundo* by Mönch.] *Bot.* **a** Syn. of ACER (in part). **b** [*not cap.*] The box elder *Acer negundo.*
Ne'gus (nē'gŭs), *n.* [Amharic (fr. Eth.) *nĕgūš* king.] The title of the sovereign of Abyssinia.
ne'gus (nē'gŭs), *n.* [After Col. Francis *Negus* (d. 1732), its first maker.] A beverage of wine, hot water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon juice.
Ne·he·mi'ah (nē·hē·mī'ȧ; nē'ē-), *n.* [Heb. *Nĕḥemyāh.*] **1.** Literally, comfort of Jehovah; — masc. proper name. L. *Nehemias.*
2. **a** A famous Jewish leader, empowered by Artaxerxes to rebuild Jerusalem. **b** The Book of Nehemiah, following Ezra in the Bible canon. See OLD TESTAMENT.
ne'hi·loth (nē'hĭ·lŏth; -lōth), *n. pl.* [Heb. *nĕḥīlōth.*] *Bib.* Probably, wind instruments, as flutes. Cf. *Ps. v.*
Ne·hush'tan (nē·hŭsh'tăn), *n.* [Heb. *nĕḥushtān.*] A brazen serpent. *Num.* xxi. 4–9; 2 *Kings* xviii. 4.
neif (nēf), *n.* Also, *fem.*, **neife.** [OF. *neïf, naïf*, native, fr. L. *nativus* born, imparted by birth. See NATIVE.] *Feud. Law.* One born a serf; a native. *Hist.*
neif (nēf). Var. of NIEVE, fist.
neigh (nā), *v. i.;* NEIGHED (nād); NEIGH'ING. [ME. *neien*, AS. *hnǣgan;* akin to MHG. *nëgen*, Icel. *hneggja*, ON. *gneggja*, Sw. *gnägga.*] To utter the loud and prolonged cry of the horse. — *v. t.* To utter with a neigh or similar sound.
neigh (nā), *n.* The, or a, sound of neighing.
neigh (nā; nē). Var. of HIGH. *Now Dial.*
neigh'bor, neigh'bour (nā'bĕr), *n.* [ME. *neighebour*, fr. AS. *nēahgebūr*, lit., nigh-dweller; akin to D. *nabuur*, G. *nachbar*, OHG. *nāhgibūr.* See NIGH; BOOR.] **1.** A person who lives near another; one whose abode is (relatively) not far off; as, *neighbors* of the same village.
2. A person or thing which is near another.

And every one looked in his *neighbor's* face. *Shelley.*

3. One entitled as a fellow being to receive, and expected to render, kindness. Cf. *Luke* x. 27, 36, 37.
4. One on friendly terms; — often used in familiar address
5. One of a pair; a fellow; mate. *Chiefly Scot.*
neigh'bor, neigh'bour, *adj.* Near to another; adjoining, adjacent; neighboring. "The *neighbor* cities." *Jer.* l. 40
neigh'bor, neigh'bour, *v.;* -BORED or -BOURED (-bĕrd), -BOR·ING or -BOUR·ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To adjoin; to border on; to be near to or a neighbor to; as, hills that *neighbor* the shore.
2. To approach. *G. Meredith.*
3. To bring near; hence, to draw into close association.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To dwell or be situated in the vicinity. "A copse that *neighbors* by." *Shak*
2. To be or associate on neighborly or friendly terms.
neigh'bored, neigh'boured (nā'bĕrd), *adj.* Having neighbors or surroundings of a specified kind; also, being or living as a neighbor to (another person).
neigh'bor·er, neigh'bour·er (nā'bĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who neighbors; a neighbor.
neigh'bor·ess, neigh'bour·ess (-ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A female neighbor.
neigh'bor·hood, neigh'bour·hood (nā'bĕr·hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** Neighborly disposition or relations, esp. of kindness and good will; neighborliness. *Now Rare.*
2. Quality or condition of being neighbors; proximity; as, palaces and slums in distressing *neighborhood.*
3. Vicinity; a place or region near; — usually with *of.*
4. The people living near one, or near one another; a community; as, the fire alarmed the *neighborhood.*
5. A district or section, esp. with reference to the character of its inhabitants; as, a squalid *neighborhood.*
6. *Math.* The assemblage of all points, *z*, whose distances from a given point, *a*, are not greater than a given *h.*
Syn. — NEIGHBORHOOD, VICINITY. *Neighborhood* (Saxon) and *vicinity* (Latin) are often interchangeable. But NEIGHBORHOOD commonly implies closer proximity than VICINITY; as, "We, wanting to buy food, came from our ship into the *neighborhood* of your cave" (*Shelley*); "those birds which are looked upon as signs of the *vicinity* of land" (*Cook*). Cf. PROXIMITY, ADJACENT, NEAR.
— ***in the neighborhood of.*** About; approximately; as, it is *in the neighborhood of* 100,000. *Colloq.*
neighborhood house. = SETTLEMENT, 17.
neigh'bor·ing, neigh'bour·ing, *adj.* **1.** Living or being near; adjacent; as, the *neighboring* nations or countries.
2. *Chem.* Vicinal.
neigh'bor·ly, neigh'bour·ly, *adj.* Appropriate to the relation of neighbors; having frequent or familiar intercourse; friendly. — **-li·ness** (-lĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*
neigh'bor·ly, -bour·ly, *adv.* In a neighborly manner.
neigh'bor·stain'ed (nā'bĕr·stān'ĕd), *adj.* Stained with the blood of neighbors. *Shak.*
neigh'er (nā'ĕr), *n.* One that neighs; a horse.
neigh'er (nĭk'ĕr), *n.* & *v. i.* [Imitative. Cf. NEIGH.] = 4th NICKER. *Scot.*
Neis·se'ri·a (nī·sē'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Albert L. S. *Neisser* (1855–1916), Ger. physician.] *Bacteriol.* A genus of strictly parasitic Gram-negative bacteria of the family Coccaceae, growing in pairs and occasionally tetrads, and thriving best at 98.6° F. in the animal body of serum media. *N.* (syns. *Diplococcus, Micrococcus*) *gonorrhoeae* is the gonococcus, causing gonorrhea, and *N. intracellularis* (syns. *Streptococcus intracellularis meningitidis, Micrococcus intracellularis*) is the meningococcus, causing epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis. The genus typifies a tribe, **Neis'ser·i'e·ae** (nī'sĕr·ĭ'ē·ē).
nei'ther (nē'thĕr; nī'thĕr; 277: *see note under* EITHER), *adj.* [ME. *neither, nother, nouther*, fr. AS. *nāwther, nāhwæther, nōhwæther, nōwther*, fr. *nā, nō*, not + *hwæther* whether. The word has followed the form of *either.* See NO; WHETHER. Cf. NEUTER, NOR.] Not either; as, *neither* one of us.

Where *neither* party is nor true nor kind. *Shak.*

— *pron.* Not the one or the other; sometimes, not any one of more than two; as, *neither* is a man of substance; — sometimes construed as plural, not any.

Neither of them were in. *Galsworthy.*
Neither's friends have cause to be sorry. *Ben Jonson.*
Neither of these are the causes of it. *Ruskin.*

nei'ther, *conj.* **1.** Not either; — usually introducing the first of two or more co-ordinate words or clauses joined by *nor* or, formerly, *neither.* Some authorities class *neither* so used as an adverb.

When she put it on, she made me vow
That I should *neither* sell, nor give, nor lose it. *Shak.*

2. Nor yet; also not.

Ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it. *Gen.* iii. 3.

nei'ther, *adv.* Any more so; any more truly or certainly; — used (instead of *either*) at the end of a clause to enforce a foregoing negative (*nor, not, no*). *Now Chiefly Dial.*

He is very tall, but not too tall *neither.* *Addison.*

neither party. *Law.* In some courts, an entry on the docket of the words "neither party [will proceed]," signifying that an action pending is discontinued without costs.
Nejd (nĕzhd; nād), *adj.* Also **Nej'di** (nĕzh'dē; nā'dē). Of or pertaining to the kingdom of Nejd in Arabia.
Nej'di (nĕzh'dē; nā'dē), *n.;* *pl.* NEJDIS (-dēz). **A native** or inhabitant of the kingdom of Nejd.
Nekh'e·bet (nĕk'ĕ·bĕt), **Ne·khebt'** (nē·kĕbt'), *n.* [Egypt.] Tutelary goddess of Upper Egypt, represented as a vulture.
nek'ton (nĕk'tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nēkton*, neut. of *nēktos* swimming.] *Zool.* The actively swimming pelagic organisms. — **nek·ton'ic** (nĕk·tŏn'ĭk), *adj.*
N electron. *Physics.* In certain atoms, one of the thirty-two electrons whose orbits are outside of and nearest to those of the M electrons.

---

negligent escape. See 3d ESCAPE, 9.
neg'li·gent·ly, *adv.* of NEGLIGENT.
neg'li·gesse, *n.* Negligence. *Obs.*
ne·goce', *n.* [F. *négoce.*] Business; commercial intercourse. *Obs.*
ne·go'tious (nē·gō'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *negotiosus.*] Involving, or involved in, business. *Obs.*
Ne·gri'tian (nē·grĭsh'ăn), *n.* & *adj.* = NIGRITIAN.
Ne·grit'ize (nē·grĭt'īz), *v. t.* See -IZE.
ne'gro·dom (nē'grō·dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
ne'gro·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
Ne·gro'idal (nē·groi'dăl; -d'l), *adj.* = NEGROID, *adj.*
ne'gro·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
ne'gro·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
Ne·gro·loid (nē'grō·loid), *adj.* = NEGROID, *adj.* [NIANTIC.
Ne·han'tic (nē·hăn'tĭk). Var. of
Ne·hel'a·mite (nē·hĕl'ȧ·mīt; nē'·hĕ·lē'mīt). *Bib.*
Ne'hi·el (nē'hĭ·ĕl). *D. Bib.*
Ne'hum (nē'hŭm). *Bib.*
Ne·hush'ta (nē·hŭsh'tȧ). *Bib.*
ne'i (nā'ē), *n.* *Music.* = NAY, *n.*
neid (nēd). Scot. var. of NEED.
Ne·i'el (nē·ĭ'ĕl). *Bib.*
neigh'bor·less, neigh'bour·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
neigh'bor·like', neigh'bour·like', *adj.* & *adv.* = NEIGHBORLY, *adj.* & *adv.* *Rare.*
neigh'bor·ship, neigh'bour·ship. *n.* See -SHIP.
neighd. Neighed. *Ref. Sp.*
Neil (nēl). Var. of NEAL.
Neil'li·a (nēl'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Patrick *Neill*, Scot. horticulturist.] Syn. of PHYSOCARPUS.
nei'per (nē'pĕr). Scot. var. of NEIGHBOR.
neir (nēr). Scot. var. of NEAR.
neir. Var. of NEER, a kidney.
neist (nēst). Var. of NEXT. *Scot.*
& *N. of Eng.*
neive. Var. of NIEVE, fist.
Ne'keb (nē'kĕb). *Bib.*
Nek·kar' (nĕk·kär'), *n.* [Ar. *naqqār* digger.] See STAR, *Table.*
Nek'kar. Var. of NAKIR. See MUNKAR.
Ne·ko'da (nē·kō'dȧ). *Bib.*
ne·krop'o·lis. Var. of NECROPOLIS.
Nell (nĕl), *n.* Dim. of ELLEN, HELEN, ELEANOR.

Nel'ly (nĕl'ĭ), *n.* **1.** Also **Nel'lie.** Dim. of ELLEN, HELEN, or ELEANOR; — fem. proper name.
2. [*not cap.*] **a** The giant fulmar. **b** The sooty albatross.
nel'son (nĕl'sŭn; -s'n), *n.* A full nelson. See HALF NELSON, *Illust.*
nel'son-ite (-ĭt), *n.* [From *Nelson* co., Va.] *Petrog.* An abnormal differentiation rock occurring in dikes and consisting chiefly of ilmenite and apatite.
Ne·lum'bo (nē-lŭm'bō), *n.* [NL., fr. Singhalese *nelumbu.*] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of large water lilies constituting the family **Ne·lum'bo·na'ce·ae** (-nā'-sē-ē). They have flowers with four or five sepals, numerous petals, and the distinct carpels embedded in a fleshy receptacle. *N. nucifera* is the Indian lotus or sacred bean; *N. lutea*, the water chinquapin. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus. — **ne·lum'bi·an** (-lŭm'bĭ-ăn), *adj.*

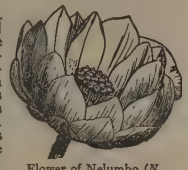
Flower of Nelumbo (*N. lutea*). (1/6)

nem'a (nĕm'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *nēma* thread.] **1.** *Paleontol.* The tubular filament which connects the disk of attachment of a graptolite with the primary theca.
2. *Zool.* A nematode worm; roundworm; eelworm.
-nema. Also **nema-.** [NL.] Combining forms from Greek *nēma*, meaning *a thread*, used chiefly in generic names in botany and zoology, as in Hyalo*nema*, Scyto*nema*.
nem'a·line (nĕm'ȧ-lĭn), *adj.* [Gr. *nēma* thread. See NEEDLE.] *Mineral.* Having the form of threads; fibrous.
Ne·ma'li·on (nē-mȧ'lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nēma* thread + *leōn* lion.] *Bot.* A small genus of North Atlantic cylindrical branching red algae (family Helminthocladiaceae) known as *threadweeds.*
Ne·ma'li·o·na'ceS (-lĭ-ō-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See NEMALION.] *Bot.* An order of red algae (Rhodophyceae) in which the carpospores develop from the end cells of short filaments sprouting from the carpogonial cell.
nem'a·lite (nĕm'ȧ-līt), *n.* [*nema-* + *-lite.*] *Mineral.* A fibrous variety of brucite.
Nem'a·sto·ma'ce·ae (-stō-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *nema-* + *stom-* + *-aceae.*] *Bot.* A family of red algae (order Cryptonemiales) with cylindrical, flat, or leaflike thalli and sunken cystocarps. It includes *Furcellaria.*
nem'a·the'ci·um (-thē'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -CIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. *nema-* + *-thecium.*] Also **nem'a·thece** (nĕm'ȧ-thēs). *Bot.* In certain red algae, a wartlike prominence on the thallus, containing tetraspores, antheridia, or cystocarps. — **nem'a·the'ci·al** (-ăl), *adj.*
Nem'a·thel·min'thes (-thĕl·mĭn'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See NEMATO-; HELMINTHES.] *Zool.* A phylum of worms, including the roundworms, having a cylindrical unsegmented body covered by an unciliated ectoderm which secretes an external cuticle. — **nem'a·thel'minth** (-thĕl'mĭnth), *n.*
nem'a·to- (nĕm'ȧ-tō-), **nemat-.** [See NEEDLE.] *Bot. & Zool.* A combining form from Greek *nēma*, *nēmatos*, meaning *a thread*, as in *Nemato*spora; — used also for *nematode*, as in *nemato*cide.
nem'a·to·blast' (-blăst'), *n.* [*nemato-* + *-blast.*] *Biol.* A spermatocyte or spermatoblast.
nem'a·to·blas'tic (-blăs'tĭk), *adj.* [*nemato-* + *-blastic.*] *Petrog.* Of metamorphic rock, having a texture corresponding to the fibrous texture in igneous rock.
Nem'a·toc'er·a (-tŏs'ĕr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *nemato-* + *-cera.*] *Zool.* A suborder of flies including the mosquitoes, fungus gnats, and crane flies. Cf. BRACHYCERA. — **nem'a·toc'er·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **nem'a·toc'er·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*
nem'a·to·cide' (nĕm'ȧ-tō-sīd'), *n.* [*nemato-* + *-cide.*] Any chemical substance used to destroy nematodes.
nem'a·to·cyst' (-sĭst'), *n.* [*nemato-* + *-cyst.*] *Zool.* **a** One of the minute stinging organs of hydrozoans, scyphozoans, and actinozoans. In some of the larger jellyfishes and siphonophores they can penetrate the human skin and inflict painful stings. **b** One of the stinging organs of similar structure in various protozoans, mollusks, worms, etc. Cf. TRICHOCYST. — **nem'a·to·cys'tic** (-sĭs'tĭk), *adj.*
Nem'a·to'da (-tō'dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See NEMATOIDEA.] *Zool.* A class of worms of the phylum Nemathelminthes. In typical nematodes the coelom is not lined with epithelium; there are dorsal and ventral nerve cords and lateral excretory canals. The group includes the genus *Ascaris*, the pinworm, trichina, and Guinea worm.
nem'a·tode (nĕm'ȧ-tōd), *adj.* Pertaining to the Nematoda. — *n.* One of the Nematoda; a roundworm; a nema.
nem'a·to·di'a·sis (nĕm'ȧ-tō-dī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See -IASIS.] *Med.* Infestation with nematodes or roundworms.
nem'a·to·gene' (nĕm'ȧ-tō-jēn'), **nem'a·to·gen'** (-jĕn'), *n.* [*nemato-* + *-gene, -gen.*] *Zool.* One of the dimorphic forms, of the species of Dicyemida, which produces vermiform embryos; — opposed to *rhombogene.* — **nem'a·to·gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* — **nem'a·tog'e·nous** (-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *adj.*
Nem'a·tog'na·thi (nĕm'ȧ-tŏg'nȧ-thī), *n. pl.* [NL. See NEMATO-; GNATHIC.] *Zool.* An order of scaleless fishes of the division Ostariophysi comprising the catfishes (families Siluridae, Amejuridae, Ariidae, Loricariidae, etc.). Syn. *Siluroidei.* See SILURIDAE. — **nem'a·tog·nath'** (nĕm'ȧ-tŏg·nāth'), *adj. & n.* — **nem'a·tog'na·thous** (-tŏg'nȧ-thŭs), *adj.*
nem'a·to·gone' (nĕm'ȧ-tō-gōn'), *n.* [*nemato-* + Gr. *gonē* offspring.] *Bot.* One of the thinwalled propagative cells in the gemmae of certain mosses. — **nem'a·tog'o·nous** (-tŏg'-ō-nŭs), *adj.*
Nem'a·toi'de·a (-toi'dē-ȧ) *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *nemato-* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* **a** Syn. of NEMATODA. **b** An order of Nematoda containing the typical nematodes, as distinguished from the Gordioidea. — **nem'a·toid** (nĕm'ȧ-toid), *adj. & n.*

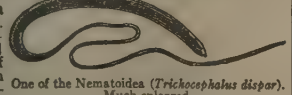
One of the Nematoidea (*Trichocephalus dispar*). Much enlarged.

nem'a·toi'de·an (-toi'dē-ăn), *adj. & n. Zool.* Nematoid.
nem'a·toi'o·gy (nĕm'ȧ-tŏi'ō-jĭ), *n.* The department of zoology that treats of nematodes. — **nem'a·toi'o·gist** (-jĭst), *n.*
Nem'a·to·mor'pha (-tō-mōr'fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *nemato-* + Gr. *morphē* form.] *Zool.* The Gordioidea regarded as a group separate from the Nematoda.
nem'a·toph'y·ton (nĕm'ȧ-tŏf'ĭ-tŏn), *n.* [NL. fr. *nemato-* + Gr. *phyton* plant.] *Paleontol.* A large, branching, fossil plant, apparently a thallophyte, found in Devonian rocks; — originally called *prototaxites.*
Nem'a·tos'po·ra (nĕm'ȧ-tŏs'pō-rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *nemato-* + *-spora.*] *Bot.* A genus of yeasts (family Saccharomycetaceae) forming ascospores with threadlike, nonvibratile extensions. Forms have been connected with inspissosis of oranges, a boll rot of cotton, and an anthracnose of Lima beans.
nem'a·to·zo'oid (nĕm'ȧ-tō-zō'oid), *n.* [*nemato-* + *-zooid.*] *Zool.* A defensive zooid in a hydroid or siphonophore.
Ne·me'an (nē-mē'ăn; nē'mē-ăn), *adj.* [L. *Nemeus*, *Nemeaeus*, fr. Gr. *Nemeos*, *Nemeios*, *Nemeaios*, fr. *Nemea.*] Of or pertaining to Nemea, a valley in Argolis.
Nemean games. A festival in honor of Zeus, inaugurated in 573 B.C. and celebrated once in two years at his temple at Nemea in the Argolid. These athletic games constituted one of the four chief Panhellenic festivals, the others being the Olympic, the Pythian, and the Isthmian.
Nemean lion, the. The fierce lion killed by Hercules at Nemea. See HERCULES.
ne·mer'te·an (nē-mŭr'tē-ăn), **ne·mer'ti·an** (-tĭ-ăn), *adj.* Of or pert. to the Nemertinea. — *n.* One of the Nemertinea.
ne·mer'tine (-tĭn; -tīn; 156), *adj.* Of or pert. to the Nemertina (syn. of Nemertinea). — *n.* One of the Nemertinea.
Nem'er·tin'e·a (nĕm'ĕr-tĭn'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* Also **Nem'er·ti'na** (nĕm'ĕr-tī'nȧ), **Nem'er·ti'ni** (-nī). [NL., fr. Gr. *Nēmertēs*, name of a Nereid, fr. *nēmertēs* unerring.] *Zool.* A class of worms generally included in, or considered related

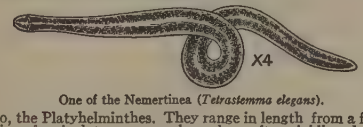

One of the Nemertinea (*Tetrastemma elegans*).

to, the Platyhelminthes. They range in length from a fraction of an inch to many yards, and are often vividly colored. Most of them are marine and burrow in mud or sand along the seacoasts. A few live on land or in fresh water. They are carnivorous, feeding on small invertebrates or dead fragments. — **nem'er·tin'e·an** (-tĭn'ē-ăn), *adj. & n.*
ne·mer'toid (nē-mŭr'toid), *adj. & n.* [*Nemertea* + *-oid.*] Of or pertaining to the Nemertinea; nemerteau.
Ne·me'si·a (nē-mē'shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. (Dioscorides) *nemesis* snapdragon.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of African herbs or subshrubs of the figwort family (Scrophulariaceae), having variously colored, irregular, slightly spurred, mostly racemose flowers. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus.
ne·mes'ic (-mĕs'ĭk), *adj.* Of the character of Nemesis; avenging.
Nem'e·sis (nĕm'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr., prop., imputation, distribution, fr. *nemein* to deal out, distribute. See NIMBLE.] **1.** *Gr. Relig.* An ancient goddess whose chief significance in Greek literature is as a personification of retributive justice. *Nemesis of Rhamnus*, more concrete, was possibly a local form of Artemis (which see).
2. [*often not cap.*; *pl.* -ESES (-sēz).] **a** Someone or something that inflicts retribution; also, one that avenges relentlessly, destroys inevitably, or the like. **b** Act or effect of retributive justice; unavoidable penalty; hence, inevitable result.
Many animals . . . illustrate natural death as the *nemesis* of starting new lives. *J. Arthur Thomson.*
Ne·mich'thys (nē-mĭk'thĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *nema-* + *-ichthys.*] *Zool.* A genus of apodal fishes, the snipe eels. It is the type of a family, **Nem'ich·thy'i·dae** (nĕm'ĭk·thĭ'ĭ-dē).
nemo-. A combining form from Greek *nemos*, a glade.
nemo-. = NEMATO-, as in *Nemo*cera.
Ne'mo·pan'thus (nē'mō-păn'thŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *nemo-* + Gr. *pous* foot + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs of the holly family, having as its only known species *N. mucronata*, the mountain holly.
Ne·moph'i·la (nē-mŏf'ĭ-lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nemos* wooded pasture + *-phila.*] *Bot.* **a** A genus of ornamental, chiefly Californian, annual herbs, family Hydrophyllaceae. *N. menziesii* is the baby blue-eyes. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.
ne·moph'i·ly (-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. *nemos* wooded pasture, glade + *philos* loving.] Love of the woods or forest. — **ne·moph'i·list** (-lĭst), *n.* — **ne·moph'i·lous** (-lŭs), *adj.*
nem'o·ral (nĕm'ō-răl), *adj.* [L. *nemoralis*, fr. *nemus*, *nemoris*, a wood or grove.] Of, pert. to, or inhabiting, a wood or grove.
Nem'o·ren'sian (nĕm'ō-rĕn'shăn), *adj.* [L. *nemorensis* pert. to a grove.] Of or pertaining to the sacred grove (*nemus*) of Diana. See DIANA, 2.
ne·mor'i·cole (nē-mŏr'ĭ-kōl), **nem'o·ric'o·line** (nĕm'ō-rĭk'ō-lĭn; -līn), **nem'o·ric'o·lous** (-lŭs), *adj.* [L. *nemus*, *nemoris*, grove + *colere* to inhabit.] Inhabiting groves.
Ne'mus Di·a'nae (nē'mŭs dī-ā'nē). [L.] See DIANA, 2.
Nen'ga·hi'ba (nyĕng'ä-ē'bä), *n.* See TUPINAMBA.
nen'ta (nĕn'tä), *n. Veter.* A chronic nervous disease of grazing animals in South Africa, similar to loco disease.
nen'u·phar (nĕn'ū-fär), *n.* [ML., fr. Ar. *naynūfar*, *naylūfar*, through Per. fr. Skr. *nīlotpala* blue lotus, fr. *nīla* blue + *utpala* lotus. See LILAC.] The European white water lily, or the yellow water lily.
ne'o- (nē'ō-), **ne-.** A combining form, Greek *neo-*, *ne-*, from *neos*, meaning: **1.** *New, recent*, as in *neo*logism, *neo*phyte. Specif.: **a** *A new and different period* or *form* of a faith, school, language, etc., as in *Neo*-Catholic, *Neo*-Darwinism, *Neo*-Latin, *Neo*platonism. **b** *Neozoic;* — opposed to *paleo-*, as in *Neo*crinoidea, *neo*lithic, *neo*volcanic.
2. *Biogeog. The new world*, as in *Neo*arctic, *Neo*tropical.
3. *Biol.* **a** *An immature form*, as in *neo*tetus. **b** *A more recently developed part*, as in *neo*morph. **c** *An abnormal new formation*, as in *neo*plasm.
4. *Bot. & Zool. Recent; extant;* — opposed to *paleo-*, as in **ne'o·bot'a·nist, ne'o·bot'a·ny, ne'on·tol'o·gy.**
5. *Chem.* Designating: **a** That variety of isomeric hydrocarbons which, when the name was applied, had been *recently* classified, and in which at least one carbon atom is connected directly with four other carbon atoms; — contrasted with *normal* and *iso-*, as in *neo*paraffin. **b** A new compound isomeric with the one to the name of which it is prefixed, as in *neo*menthol.
6. *Geol.* Denoting the latest subdivision of a period, as in *Neo*paleozoic; — distinguished from *meso-* and *eo-*.
ne'o (nē'ō), *n.* [From NEO-.] One that represents what is newest; esp., an advocate of the novel as distinguished from the conventional or traditional.
ne'o·ars'phen·a·mine' (nē'ō-ärs'fĕn·ȧ-mēn'; -ăm'ĭn), *n.* Also **-am'in.** [*neo-* + *arsphenamine.*] *Pharm.* Asynthetic organic compound of arsenic, essentially $C_{12}H_{11}N_2O_2As_2$ $(CH_2O)SONa$.
Ne'o-At'tic, *adj.* Designating, or pert. to, the later Attic.
Neo-Attic school. *Sculpture.* See ATTIC SCHOOL.
Ne'o-Bab'y·lo'ni·an, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the later Babylonian empire; Chaldean. — *n.* The Chaldean language. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES, *Table.*
Ne'o·ba·lae'na (nē'ō-bȧ·lē'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *neo-* + *Balaena.*] *Zool.* A genus of relatively small whalebone whales of the waters about Australia and New Zealand.
Ne'o·beck'i·a (nē'ō-bĕk'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Lewis C. *Beck*, Am. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of North American herbs of the mustard family (Brassicaceae), having as its only known species *N. aquatica*, the lake water cress.
ne'o·blas'tic (-blăs'tĭk), *adj.* [*neo-* + *-blastic.*] Of the nature of a new growth.
Ne'o-Cath'o·lic, *n.* **a** In France, one who has separated from the Roman Catholic Church because of Modernist views. See MODERNISM, 4. **b** A member of the extreme section of Anglo-Catholics which openly avows preference for Roman Catholic doctrine, ritual, and discipline.
Ne'o·cene (nē'ō-sēn), *adj.* [*neo-* + Gr. *kainos* new.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the later portion of the Tertiary, including both the Miocene and Pliocene. See TERTIARY, *adj.*, 4. — **Ne'o·cene,** *n.*
Ne'o·ce·rat'o·dus (nē'ō-sē·răt'ō-dŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of dipnoan fishes. See CERATODUS.
ne'o·ce·rot'ic (-sē-rŏt'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a crystalline acid, $C_{31}H_{62}CO_2H_6$, found as an ester in beeswax.
Ne'o-Chris'ti·an'i·ty, *n.* [*neo-* + *Christianity.*] *Theol.* A liberal or rationalistic interpretation of Christianity.
ne'o·clas'sic (nē'ō-klăs'ĭk), *adj.* [*neo-* + *classic.*] Belonging to or designating a revival of classical taste and style in art, literature, architecture, etc. — **ne'o·clas'si·cism** (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* — **ne'o·clas'si·cist** (-sĭst), *n.*
Ne'o·co'mi·an (-kō'mĭ·ăn), *adj.* [F. *Néocomien*, fr. *Neocomium*, Latinized name of Neuchâtel, in Switzerland, where these rocks occur.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the earliest subdivision of the European Lower Cretaceous. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Ne'o·co'mi·an,** *n.*
ne'o·cos'mic (-kŏz'mĭk), *adj.* [*neo-* + *cosmic.*] Of or pertaining to the universe in its present state, or to races of men known to history.
ne·oc'ra·cy (nē-ŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*neo-* + *-cracy.*] Government by inexperienced hands; untried officials collectively. *Rare.*
ne'o·crit'i·cism (nē'ō-krĭt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [*neo-* + *criticism.*] The form of Neo-Kantianism developed principally by French idealists, following C. Renouvier. It rejects the noumena of Kant, restricting knowledge to phenomena as constituted by a priori categories.
ne'o·cy'a·nine (-sī'ȧ-nēn; -nĭn), *n.* Also **-nin.** [*neo-* + *cyanine.*] *Photog.* A dye derived from lepidine and used for sensitizing to infrared rays.
ne'o·cyte (nē'ō-sīt), *n.* [*neo-* + *leucocyte.*] An immature leucocyte. — **ne'o·cy·to'sis** (-sī·tō'sĭs), *n.*
ne·od'a·mode (nē·ŏd'ȧ-mōd), *n.* [Gr. *neodamōdēs*, fr. *neos* new + *damos*, *dēmos*, the people + *eidos* shape.] In ancient Sparta, a newly enfranchised Helot.
Ne'o—Dar'win·ism, *n.* The theory which holds natural selection, as explained by Darwin, to be the chief factor in the evolution of plants and animals, and denies the inheritance of acquired characters; — esp. as opposed to *Neo-Lamarckism.* Weismannism is an example of extreme Neo-Darwinism. — **Ne'o—Dar·win'i·an,** *adj. & n.* — **Ne'o—Dar'win·ist,** *n.*
ne'o·dym'i·um (nē'ō-dĭm'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL. See NEO-; DIDYMIUM.] Also **ne'o·di·dym'i·um** (-dĭ-dĭm'ĭ·ŭm; -dĭ-). *Chem.* A rare metallic element having a yellow tinge and occurring (in combination) with cerium, lanthanum, and other rare metals. Symbol, *Nd;* at. no., 60; at. wt., 144.27. It was separated in 1885 by von Welsbach from praseodymium, the two having previously been regarded as a single element (didymium). It is chiefly trivalent, forming colored salts.
Ne'o—E·gyp'tian, *n.* The popular language of Egypt from about 1400 to 1000 B.C.; Late Egyptian. See EGYPTIAN, *n.*, 2.
Ne'o·fa·brae'a (nē'ō-fȧ-brē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., after T. H. *Fabre*, French mycologist.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi (family Mollisiaceae). *N. malicorticis* causes apple anthracnose.
ne'o·fe'tus (-fē'tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *neo-* + *fetus.*] The embryo during the eighth and ninth weeks of gestation. — **ne'o·fe'tal** (-tăl; -t'l), *adj.*
Ne·of'i·ber (nē-ŏf'ĭ-bĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. *neo-* + L. *fiber* beaver.] *Zool.* A genus of voles related to *Microtus*, consisting of *N. alleni*, the round-tailed muskrat (which see).
ne'o·for·ma'tion (nē'ō-fôr·mā'shŭn), *n.* [*neo-* + *formation.*] A new growth; specif.: a *Med.* A tumor or a cancer. **b** *Anat.* An anatomical anomaly peculiar to a small racial group and regarded as recent in appearance, as the overdevelopment of the mandible in many Eskimos. — **ne'o·form'a·tive** (-fôr'mȧ·tĭv), *adj.*
Ne'o·gae'a (-jē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *neo-* + Gr. *gaia* earth.] *Biogeog.* The Neotropical region regarded as one of three primary divisions or realms. — **Ne'o·gae'an, Ne'o·ge'an** (-jē'ăn), *adj.*
ne·og'a·my (nē·ŏg'ȧ·mĭ), *n.* [*neo-* + *-gamy.*] *Zool.* In certain gregarines, association occurring prior to the adult stage of the life cycle. — **ne·og'a·mous** (-mŭs), *adj.*
Ne'o·gene (nē'ō-jēn), *adj. & n.* [Gr. *neogenēs* newborn. See NEO-; -GEN.] *Geol.* = NEOCENE, *adj. & n. Rare in U.S.*
ne'o·gen'e·sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *neo-* + *-genesis.*] New formation; regeneration, as of tissue. — **ne'o·genet'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *adj.*
Ne·og'na·thae (nē-ŏg'nȧ-thē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *neo-* + *-gnathae.*] *Zool.* A superorder of Neornithes comprising most existing birds, in which the palate is modernized through the reduction of its median bones. See BIRD, 2. — **ne·og'na·thous** (-thŭs), **ne'og·nath'ic** (nē'ŏg·năth'ĭk), *adj.*
Ne'o—Goth'ic, *adj.* Designating, or pertaining to, art based on close study of medieval Gothic art, as in the Gothic revival of 1840 in England and similar movements in Germany, France, and the United States.

Nel'son's o'ri·ole (nĕl'ŭ·sŭnz; -s'nz). See HOODED ORIOLE.
Ne·lum'bi·um (nē-lŭm'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Singhalese *nelumbu.*] Syn. of NELUMBO.
‖**ne lu·mi'ni·bus of·fi'ci·a'tur** (lū·mĭn'ĭ-bŭs ŏ·fĭsh'ĭ·ā'tĕr). [L.] *Law.* See SERVITUDE, *n.*, 5.
Ne·ma'li·o·na'ce·ae (nē-mȧ'lĭ-ō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of HELMINTHOCLADIACEAE.
nemat-. = NEMATO-.
Nem'a·tel'mi·a (nĕm'ȧ-tĕl'mĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = NEMATELMINTHES.
Nem'a·tel·min'thes (-tĕl·mĭn'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syns. of NEMATHELMINTHES. — **nem'a·tel'minth** (-tĕl'mĭnth), *n.*
Nem'a·thel'mi·a (-thĕl'mĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of NEMATHELMINTHES.
ne·mat'ic (nē-măt'ĭk), *adj.* [*nemat-* + *-ic.*] See MESOMORPHIC.
nem'ble, etc. ✝ NIMBLE, etc.
Ne·mer'te·a (nē-mŭr'tē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = NEMERTEANS.
‖**ne'mi·ne con'tra·di·cen'te** (nĕm'ĭ-nē kŏn'trȧ·dĭ·sĕn'tē), **ne'mi·ne dis·sen'ti·en'te** (dĭ·sĕn'shĭ·ĕn'tē). [L.] Without a dissenting vote; unanimously.
nem'ly, ✝ NIMBLY.
nemn, nemme, *v. t.* [AS. *nemnan* to name or call. See NAME, *n.*] To call or mention by name. *Obs.*
‖**ne'mo bis pu'ni·tur pro e·ŏ'dem de·lic'to.** [L.] No man is punished twice for the same offense.
Ne·moc'er·a (nē-mŏs'ĕr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of NEMATOCERA. — **ne·moc'er·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **ne·moc'er·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*
‖**ne'mo dat quod non ha'bet.** [L.] *Law.* No one can give what (that is, title which) he does not have.
‖**ne'mo est he'res vi·ven'tis.** [L.] *Law.* No one is heir of a living person.
‖**ne'mo me im·pu'ne la·cĕs'sit.** [L.] No one attacks me with impunity; — motto of Scotland.
Ne'mo·rhae'dus. Var. of NAEMORHEDUS.
nemp'ne. ✝ NEMN.
nempt, *past part.* of NEMN. *Obs.*
Nem'rod (nĕm'rŏd). *D. Bib.*
Nem'u·el (-ū-ĕl; nē-mū'ĕl). *Bib.*
Nem'u·el·ites (-īts), *n. pl. Bib.*
ne'o·ac'a·dem'ic, *adj.* See NEO-, 1 a.
Ne'o·arc'tic. Var. of NEARCTIC.
Ne'o-Celt'ic, *adj.* See NEO-, 1 a.
ne'o·dim'i·um. Neodymium. *Ref. Sp.*
ne'o·fite. Neophyte. *Ref. Sp.*

N

ne′o·gram·mar′i·an (nē″ō·grə̆·mär′ĭ·ăn), *n.* [*neo-* + *grammarian;* trans. of G. *junggrammatiker.*] One of a school of philologists that arose in Germany about 1875, advocating the more exact formulation of phonetic law and its more rigid application to linguistic phenomena, maintaining that phonetic laws admit no real exceptions, and recognizing analogy as a normal factor in linguistic change. The movement gave new impetus and direction to scientific method in linguistics. — **ne′o·gram·mat′i·cal** (-măt′ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

ne′o·graph′ic (-grăf′ĭk), *adj.* [*neo-* + *graphic.*] Of or pertaining to a new system of writing. *Rare.*

Ne′o-Greek′, *n.* A member of a body of French painters (F. *les néo-Grecs*) of the middle 19th century; — chiefly applied by outsiders to certain artists of grave and refined style, such as Hamon and Aubert.

Ne′o-He·bra′ic, *n.* The modern Hebrew language; post-Biblical Hebrew; Mishnaic Hebrew. See HEBREW, *n.,* 2. — *adj.* Of or designating this language.

Ne′o-He′brew, *n.* The learned language of the Jews of the Christian era; Neo-Hebraic.

Ne′o-He·ge′li·an·ism, *n.* The philosophy of a school of British and American idealists who follow Hegel in dialectical or logical method and in doctrine. See HEGELIANISM. — **Ne′o-He·ge′li·an,** *adj. & n.*

Ne′o-Hel·len′ic, *n.* See GREEK, *n.,* 7 b; INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.* — **Ne′o-Hel·len′ic,** *adj.*

Ne′o-Hel′len·ism, *n.* Hellenism as surviving or revived in modern times; the practice of ancient Greek ideals in modern life or art.

Ne′o·hip·pa′ri·on (nē″ō·hĭ·pā′rĭ·ŏn; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. *neo-* + *Hipparion.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of American Pliocene horses, with one large and two small toes on each foot.

ne′o·im·pres′sion·ism (nē″ō·ĭm·prĕsh′ŭn·ĭz′m), *n. Painting.* A development, on more rigorously scientific lines, of the theory and practice of impressionism, originated by George Seurat (1859–91), and carried on by Paul Signac (b. 1863) and others. Its characteristic method is known as *pointillism.* — **ne′o·im·pres′sion·ist,** *n. & adj.*

Ne′o-Kant′i·an·ism, *n.* The philosophy of modern thinkers who follow Kant in his general theory of knowledge. See KANTIANISM. — **Ne′o-Kant′i·an,** *adj. & n.*

Ne′o-La·marck′ism, *n. Biol.* Lamarckism as revived, modified, and expounded by recent biologists, esp. as maintaining that the offspring inherits characters acquired by the parent from change of environment, use or disuse of parts, etc.; — opposed to *Neo-Darwinism.* — **Ne′o-La·marck′i·an,** *adj. & n.* — **Ne′o-La·marck′ist,** *n.*

Ne′o-Lat′in, *n.* Romance (the group of languages); also, one of a people speaking a Romance language. — **Ne′o-Lat′in,** *adj.*

ne·ol′a·try (nē·ŏl′ə·trĭ), *n.* [*neo-* + *-latry.*] The cult of novelty. — **ne·ol′a·ter** (-tĕr), *n.*

ne′o·lith (nē″ō·lĭth), *n.* A neolithic stone implement.

ne′o·lith′ic (nē″ō·lĭth′ĭk), *adj.* [*neo-* + *-lith* + *-ic.*] Designating, pertaining to, or belonging to, a stage of culture following the paleolithic and preceding the aëneolithic, and characterized by the use of polished stone implements; as, *neolithic* culture, *Neolithic* age. The Neolithic era began in western Europe about 10,000 B.C., being introduced from the east, and continued for about 7,000 years. It was notable for many cultural advances including the art of grinding stone, horn, bone, and ivory tools with sandstone, pottery making, the use of bow and arrow, domestication of animals, the cultivation of grain and fruit trees, the invention of the wheel, and linen weaving. It marked the beginning of settled village life and attained its highest level in Europe among the Swiss lake dwellers. It was represented in America, at the time of the discovery, by the culture of North American Indian tribes, most of which knew the art of polishing stone.

ne′o·lo′gi·an (-lō′jĭ·ăn; 159), *n. Theol.* A neologist.

ne·ol′o·gism (nē·ŏl′ō·jĭz′m), *n.* [F. *néologisme.*] **1.** A new word, usage, or expression; the use of a new word or of an old word in a new or different sense; neology.
2. A new doctrine; esp., *Theol.,* neology.
— **ne·ol′o·gist** (-jĭst), *n.* — **ne·ol′o·gis′tic** (-jĭs′tĭk), **ne·ol′o·gis′ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.*

ne·ol′o·gize (-jīz), *v. i.* To practice neology. — **ne·ol′o·gi·za′tion** (-jĭ·zā′shŭn; -jĭ·zā′-), *n.*

ne·ol′o·gy (-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [F. *néologie.* See NEO-; -LOGY.] **1.** The use of a new word, or words, or of new meanings; esp., the use of expressions not yet sanctioned by conventional good usage; the introduction of such words or meanings into a language; also, a new word or meaning; a neologism.
2. A new doctrine; esp., *Theol.,* a new method of theological interpretation; rationalism.
— **ne′o·log′ic** (nē″ō·lŏj′ĭk), **ne′o·log′i·cal** (-I·kăl), *adj.* — **ne′o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Ne′o-Mal·thu′sian, *adj.* Designating, or pertaining to, the doctrine that only through the limitation of births by the use of artificial contraceptives can the numbers of the population be sufficiently controlled to make possible the elimination of vice and misery and a general elevation of the standard of living. — **Ne′o-Mal·thu′sian,** *n.* — **Ne′o-Mal·thu′sian·ism,** *n.*

Ne′o-Man′i·chae′an, *n.* See CATHARI.

Ne′o-Marx′i·an, *n.* A revisionist (see REVISIONISM); also, a syndicalist (see SYNDICALISM).

Ne′o-Men·de′li·an, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Neo-Mendelism — *n.* An adherent of Neo-Mendelism.

Ne′o-Men′del·ism, *n.* Mendelism as modified and extended by recent biologists, esp. as including the concepts of linkage, multiple factors, etc.

ne′o·me′ni·a (nē″ō·mē′nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *neomēnia,* fr. *neos* new + *mēnē* moon, *mēn* month.] **1.** The time of the new moon; also, the festival of the new moon.
2. [*cap.*] [NL.; partly from the lunate form.] *Zool.* A genus of aplacophorous Amphineura having a thick, tumid body, and the foot represented by a narrow groove. It is the type of a family, **Ne′o·me·ni′i·dae** (-mē·nĭ′ĭ·dē).
— **ne′o·me′ni·an** (-mē′nĭ·ăn; 159), *adj. & n.*

ne′o·mir′a·cle (-mĭr′ȧ·k'l), *n.* A play imitating the miracle plays.

ne′o·mod′al (-mŏd′ăl; -'l), *adj. Music.* Pertaining to new uses of the old ecclesiastical modes based on modern harmonies, or to new modes like that of the whole-step scale; — opposed to *major-minor.*

ne′o·morph (nē″ō·môrf), *n.* [*neo-* + *-morph.*] *Biol.* A structure that is not derived from a similar structure in an ancestor. — **ne′o·mor′phic** (-môr′fĭk), *adj.* — **ne′o·mor′phism** (-fĭz′m), *n.*

Ne′o·mor′pha (-môr′fȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *neo-* + *-morpha.*] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the huia. Syn. *Heteralocha.*

ne′on (nē″ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *neos* new.] *Chem.* A colorless, odorless, inert gaseous element found in the atmosphere, of which it constitutes one or two thousandths of a per cent by volume. Symbol, *Ne;* at. no., 10; at. wt., 20.183. It gives a reddish glow in a vacuum tube and is used in electric lamps, esp. glow lamps and tubes for display purposes. It was discovered by Ramsay and Travers in 1898 by fractionation of liquid air.

ne′o·na′tal (nē″ō·nā′tăl; -t'l), *adj. Med.* Pertaining to the newborn.

ne′o·na′tus (-tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *neo-* + L. *natus* born.] A newly born infant.

neon lamp. *Physics.* A gas-discharge lamp in which the discharge takes place through a mixture of gases containing a large proportion of neon.

ne′o·no′mi·an (nē″ō·nō′mĭ·ăn), *n.* [*neo-* + Gr. *nomos* law.] One who advocates, or adheres to, new laws; esp., one who holds that the gospel is a new law, supplanting the Mosaic. — **ne′o·no′mi·an,** *adj.* — **ne′o·no′mi·an·ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

neon tube. *Elec.* = NEON LAMP.

ne′o·nych′i·um (nē″ō·nĭk′ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *ne-* + *onychium.*] *Embryol.* A protective pad enclosing a claw.

ne′o·pa′gan·ism (-pā′găn·ĭz′m), *n.* [*neo-* + *paganism.*] Revived or new paganism. — **ne′o·pa′gan** (-pā′găn), *adj. & n.* — **ne′o·pa′gan·ize** (-īz), *v. t.*

Ne′o·pa′le·o·zo′ic (-pā′lē·ō·zō′ĭk), *adj.* [*neo-* + *Paleozoic.*] *Geol.* Late Paleozoic. The late Paleozoic, or (Upper) Silurian to the Permian, both inclusive. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Ne′o·pa′le·o·zo′ic,** *n.*

ne′o·pal′li·um (-păl′ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *neo-* + *pallium.*] *Anat.* The phylogenetically new part of the pallium, or cerebral cortex. It develops from the area between the pyriform lobe and the hippocampus. It comprises the nonolfactory region of the pallium, and attains its maximum development in man, where it makes up the greater part of the cerebral hemisphere on each side. See BRAIN, *n.,* 1 a; cf. ARCHIPALLIUM. — **ne′o·pal′li·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

ne·oph′i·lism (nē·ŏf′ĭ·lĭz′m), *n.* [*neo-* + Gr. *philos* loving + *-ism.*] Morbid or excessive desire for novelty.

ne′o·phil′o·log′i·cal (nē″ō·fĭl′ō·lŏj′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Neogrammatical.

ne′o·phi·lol′o·gist (-fĭ·lŏl′ō·jĭst), *n.* A neogrammarian.

ne′o·pho′bi·a (-fō′bĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *neo-* + *-phobia.*] Dread of, or aversion to, novelty. — **ne′o·pho′bic** (-bĭk), *adj.*

ne′o·phras′tic (nē″ō·frăs′tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *neos* new + *phrazein* to speak. See PHRASE.] Of or pertaining to the use or introduction of new words or expressions.

Ne′o·phron (nē″ō·frŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *neophrōn* childish in spirit.] *Zool.* A genus of Old World vultures characterized by horizontal nostrils and containing the Egyptian vulture (*N. percnopterus*) and *N. p. ginginianus* of India.

ne′o·phyte (nē″ō·fīt), *n.* [LL. *neophytus,* fr. Gr. *neophytos,* prop., newly planted, fr. *neos* new + *phytos* grown, *phyton* that which has grown, a plant, fr. *phyein* to grow. See NEW; BE.] **1.** A new convert; a proselyte; usually, a convert to the Christian faith, esp. in the early church or in the Roman Catholic Church.
2. *R.C.Ch.* **a** A newly ordained priest. **b** A novice in a convent.
3. A novice; a tyro; a beginner in anything.
Syn. — See CONVERT.
— **ne′o·phyt′ic** (-fĭt′ĭk), **ne′o·phyt′ish** (nē″ō·fĭt′ĭsh), *adj.* — **ne′o·phyt′ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

Ne′o·pi′er·is (nē″ō·pī′ĕr·ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *neo-* + *Pieris.*] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs or small trees of the heath family (Ericaceae), having persistent leaves and small, cylindric flowers followed by capsules. The only known species are *N. nitida,* the fetterbush, and *N. mariana,* the staggerbush.

ne′o·pla′si·a (-plā′zhĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *neo-* + Gr. *plassein* to form, mold.] *Physiol. & Med.* **a** Growth or development of new material; esp., the growth or development of true tumors. **b** Neoplasty.

ne′o·plasm (nē″ō·plăz′m), *n.; pl.* -PLASMS (-plăz′mz). [See NEOPLASIA.] *Med.* Any abnormal new formation; any morbid growth, as a tumor, esp. one of the so-called "true tumors."

ne′o·plas′tic (-plăs′tĭk), *adj. Med.* **a** Of or pertaining to a neoplasm. **b** Pertaining to neoplasty.

ne′o·plas′ty (nē″ō·plăs′tĭ), *n.* [See NEOPLASIA.] *Surg.* Restoration of a part by a plastic operation; autoplasty.

Ne′o·pla·ton′ic, Ne′o-Pla·ton′ic (-plȧ·tŏn′ĭk; -plā-), *adj.* Of. pert. to, or resembling, Neoplatonism or Neoplatonists.

Ne′o·pla′to·ni′cian, Ne′o-Pla′to·ni′cian (-plā′tō·nĭsh′ăn), *n.* A Neoplatonist.

Ne′o·pla′to·nism, Ne′o-Pla′to·nism (nē″ō·plā′tō·nĭz′m), *n.* The philosophy of a group of thinkers of the early Christian Era who endeavored to reconcile the teachings of Plato and Aristotle with Oriental conceptions; also, teachings and doctrines, similar to those of the ancient Neoplatonists, promulgated in medieval and modern times. Ancient Neoplatonism began at Alexandria with Ammonius Saccas (about 175–250 A.D.), found its chief exponent in Plotinus (205–270), and included also as representatives Porphyry, Iamblichus, Synesius, and Proclus (died 485). Its fundamental conception is a kind of pantheism developed from the Platonic dualism of Idea and Matter, under the influence of Jewish and Oriental conceptions. The physical world was conceived as an emanation (or a lapse from true being) of the immanent divinity, or One, from whom all human souls are arisen and with whom, according to Plotinus, they may be reunited in trance or ecstasy. Contempt for the world of matter and belief in liberation of the soul through asceticism and mystic revelation made this philosophy especially congenial to Christian mystics. Neoplatonism formed the basis of the mysticism of Meister Eckhart.

Ne′o·pla′to·nist, Ne′o-Pla′to·nist, *n.* One who held to Neoplatonism; a member of the Neoplatonic school.

Ne′op·tol′e·mus (nē″ŏp·tŏl′ē·mŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Neoptolemos.*] The son of Achilles, who after his father's death joined the forces against Troy; — called also *Pyrrhus.*

Ne′o-Pu′nic, *adj.* Of, pert. to, or designating, Punic speech, writing, or inscriptions of the period after the fall of Carthage in 146 B.C. — *n.* The later Punic language.

Ne′o-Py·thag′o·re′an·ism, *n.* The doctrines of a school of philosophy, founded at Alexandria about the time of Augustus Cæsar, which revived, with mystical interpretations, many Pythagorean ideas. See PYTHAGOREANISM. — **Ne′o-Py·thag′o·re′an,** *adj. & n.*

ne′o·ra′ma (nē″ō·rȧ′mȧ; -răm′ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *neōs* temple + *horama* a view.] A panorama of the interior of a building, seen from within.

Ne·or′ni·thes (nē·ôr′nĭ·thēz; nē″ôr·nĭ′thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *ne-* + Gr. *ornithes* birds.] *Zool.* A subclass of birds comprising all recent and fossil birds except the Archaeornithes. See ARCHAEORNIS. — **ne·or′nith′ic** (nē″ôr·nĭth′ĭk), *adj.*

Ne′o-Ro′man, *adj. Arch.* Roman of the new or later time as contrasted with antiquity; — applied to Rome and Italy of the Middle Ages, to the classical Renaissance, or to 18th-century or 19th-century classical building.

Ne′o·sal′var·san (nē″ō·săl′vĕr·săn), *n.* [*neo-* + *salvarsan.*] *Pharm.* A trade-mark for neoarsphenamine; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], this substance.

Ne′o-San′skrit, *n.* The modern Sanskritic languages spoken in India. — **Ne′o-San·skrit′ic,** *adj.*

Ne′o-Scho·las′tic, *adj.* Of or pert. to Neo-Scholasticism.

Ne′o-Scho·las′ti·cism, *n.* A movement begun in the middle of the 19th century among Catholic scholars, and having for its aims: (1) the restatement and exposition of the methods and teachings of the medieval Schoolmen in a manner suited to the intellectual needs of the present; (2) further speculation that makes use of the findings of modern research and is grounded on principles derived from the Greeks and the Schoolmen.

Ne′o-Sog′di·an, *adj.* Pertaining to or designating the Uigur alphabet.

Ne′o·so′rex (nē″ō·sō′rĕks; 181), *n.* [NL., fr. *neo-* + *Sorex.*] *Zool.* A subgenus or genus of relatively large aquatic shrews having the feet and toes fimbriate, constituted by *N. palustris* and *N. navigator* of the northern and western United States.

Ne′o·spo·rid′i·a (-spō·rĭd′ĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *neo-* + *-sporidia.*] A group or subclass of Sporozoa which are amoeboid and, in the adult stage, usually multinucleated.

ne·os′sin (nē·ŏs′ĭn), *n.* [Gr. *neossia* a nest of young birds, fr. *neossos* a young bird, fr. *neos* new, young.] *Biochem.* A hyalogen, the chief component of edible birds' nests, secreted from glands well developed in the birds during the nestbuilding season.

ne′os·sol′o·gy (nē″ŏs·ŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *neossos* young bird, + *-logy.*] The study of young birds.

ne′os·sop′tile (-ŏp′tĭl; -tīl), *n.* [Gr. *neossos* young bird + *ptilon* down.] *Zool.* One of the downy feathers of a newly hatched bird.

ne′o·stri·a′tum (nē″ō·strĭ·ā′tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *neo-* + *striatum.*] *Anat.* The phylogenetically new part of the corpus striatum; the caudate nucleus and putamen.

ne′o·style (nē″ō·stīl), *n.* [*neo-* + *style.*] A kind of manifolding device. — *v. t.* To duplicate by neostyle.

Ne′o-Su·me′ri·an, *n.* The later form of the Sumerian language. — **Ne′o-Su·me′ri·an,** *adj.*

Ne′o-Syr′i·ac, *n.* A modern form of Syriac, spoken by Aramaean Christians, which is akin to the ancient literary Syriac, though not directly from it. — **Ne′o-Syr′i·ac,** *adj.*

ne′o·tei′ni·a (nē″ō·tĭ′nĭ·ȧ), **ne′o·te′ni·a** (-tē′nĭ·ȧ), *n.* Also **ne·ot′e·ny** (nē·ŏt′ē·nĭ). [NL., fr. *neo-* + Gr. *teinein* to stretch.] *Zool.* The condition of having the period of immaturity indefinitely prolonged, as in the axolotl, or esp. in certain individuals of some termites which have their development arrested and are held in reserve to take the place of the queen. — **ne′o·tei′nic** (-tī′nĭk), **ne′o·ten′ic,** (-tĕn′ĭk), *adj.*

ne′o·ter′ic (nē″ō·tĕr′ĭk), *adj.* Also, *Rare,* **ne′o·ter′i·cal,** (-I·kăl). [L. *neotericus,* fr. Gr. *neōterikos,* fr. *neōteros,* compar. of *neos* young, new.] Recent in origin; modern; new; — said of things or persons. — **ne′o·ter′ic,** *n.* — **ne′o·ter′i·cal·ly** (I·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

ne·ot′er·ism (nē·ŏt′ĕr·ĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. *neōterismos* innovation.] A neoteric word or phrase; the introduction of new expressions. Cf. NEOLOGISM. — **ne·ot′er·ist,** *n.* — **ne·ot′er·is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *adj.* — **ne·ot′er·ize** (nē·ŏt′ĕr·īz), *v. i.*

ne′o·thal′a·mus (nē″ō·thăl′ȧ·mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *neo-* + *thalamus.*] *Anat.* The phylogenetically more recent part of the thalamus, including the lateral nucleus and the pulvinar, together with the geniculate bodies.

Ne′o-Tho′mism, *n.* Neo-Scholasticism, esp. as it is concerned with the teachings of Thomas Aquinas.

Ne·ot′o·ma (nē·ŏt′ō·mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *neo-* + Gr. *temnein* to cut.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the wood rats.

Ne·ot′ra·gus (-rȧ·gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *neo-* + Gr. *tragos* goat.] *Zool.* The genus constituted by the royal antelope.

Ne′o·trem′a·ta (nē″ō·trĕm′ȧ·tȧ; -trē″mȧ·tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *neo-* + Gr. *trēma* hole.] *Paleontol. & Zool.* An order of inarticulate Brachiopoda having the peduncle restricted throughout life to the ventral valve. It includes the living genera *Discina* and *Crania.*

Ne′o·trop′i·cal (nē″ō·trŏp′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also **Ne′o·trop′ic** (-ĭk). [*neo-* + *tropical.*] *Geog. & Biogeog.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a terrestrial region comprising South America, the West Indies, and tropical North America. Among its characteristic animals are the sloths, anteaters, marmosets, capuchin monkeys, vampire bats, toucans, tinamous, macaws, curassows, and hummingbirds.

ne′o·type (nē″ō·tīp) *n.* [*neo-* + *-type.*] A type specimen selected to replace a destroyed proterotype.

ne′o·vi′tal·ism (-vī′tăl·ĭz′m; -vĭ′t'l·ĭz′m), *n.* [*neo-* + *vitalism.*] Modern vitalism. See VITALISM.

ne′o·vol·can′ic (nē″ō·vŏl·kăn′ĭk), *adj.* [*neo-* + *volcanic.*] *Petrog.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, igneous rocks erupted later than the beginning of the Tertiary.

ne′o·yt·ter′bi·um (nē″ō·ĭ·tûr′bĭ·ŭm), *n.* See YTTERBIUM.

ne·o′za pine (nē·ō′zȧ). [Bhutanese *neoza.*] A tall Himalayan pine (*Pinus gerardiana*) with silvery bark and edible nuts.

Ne′o·zo′ic (nē″ō·zō′ĭk), *adj. & n.* [*neo-* + Gr. *zōē* life.] *Geol.* **a** Pertaining to or designating the entire period from the end of the Mesozoic to the present time. **b** = CENOZOIC, *adj. & n.* **c** = TERTIARY, *adj.,* 4, & *n.,* 3.

nep (nĕp), *n.* [Cf. ME. & AS. *nepte,* fr. L. *nepeta.* Cf. CATNIP, NEPETA.] Catnip. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

nep, *n.* [AS. *nǣp* turnip, fr. L. *napus.*] Bryony. *Obs.*

nep (nĕp), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *nap,* 1st KNAP.] *Cotton Mfg.* Little knots formed by irregular growth or by the rubbing together of the fibers, esp. in ginning; also, one of these knots. Hence, a cluster of fibers occurring in wool staple.

nep, *v. t.;* NEPPED (nĕpt); NEP′PING. To form nep in (cotton) during the operation of ginning.

Nep, NEP (nĕp), *n.* Short for NEW ECONOMIC POLICY.

Ne′pa (nē″pȧ), *n.* [L., scorpion.] **1.** *Zool.* A genus of insects (order Hemiptera) consisting of the water scorpions. It is the type of a family, **Nep′i·dae** (nĕp′ĭ·dē), containing also the needle bugs. See RANATRA.
2. Also **Ne′pas** (nē″pȧs). *Astron.* The constellations of Cancer, Hydra, and Scorpio combined. *Rare.*

Ne·pal′ ac′o·nite (nē·păl′). An East Indian, very poisonous herb (*Aconitum spicatum*); also, the strong drug derived from its roots.

Nepal barberry. The Indian barberry *Berberis lycium.*

Nep′a·lese′ (nĕp′ȧ·lēz′; -lēs′), *adj.* Of or pert. to Nepal (see *Gaz.*). About half of the population are Mongoloid Buddhists, the others followers of Hinduism; the ruling classes are the Gurkhas. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Nepal.

Ne′o·Hin′du, *n.* Neo-Sanskrit.
ne′o·hol′mi·a (nē″ō·hŏl′mĭ·ȧ), **ne′o·hol′mi·um** (-ŭm), *n.* See HOLMIUM.
Ne′o-Kant′ism, *n.* = NEO-KANTIANISM.
ne′o·lo′gi·an·ism (nē″ō·lō′jĭ·ăn·ĭz′m), *n.* = NEOLOGY, 2.
ne′o·me′di·e′val·ism, *n.* See NEO-, 1 a.
ne′o·my′lo·don, *n.* [NL., fr. *neo-* + *Mylodon.*] *Paleontol.* Syn. of GLOSSOTHERIUM. [NEO-, 5 a.]
ne′o·par′al·fin, *n. Chem.* See
Ne′o-Per′sian, *n.* = NEW PERSIAN. See PERSIAN, *n.,* 2.
ne′o·plas′ma (nē″ō·plăz′mȧ), *n.; pl.* -PLASMATA (-tȧ). [NL.] = NEOPLASM. [REALISM.]
Ne′o·wash′ing·to′ni·a (-wŏsh′ĭng·tō′nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *neo-* + (George) *Washington.*] Syn. of WASHINGTONIA 3.

Ne·pa'li (nĕ·pä'lē), *n.* [Hind. *naipālī* of Nepal.] The language of the Nepalese; specif., Khas-kura. Cf. NEWARI.

Nepal paper. A native Tibetan or Himalayan paper made from the bark of shrubs of the genus *Daphne.*

Nepal wheat. = HIMALAYAN BARLEY.

ne·pen'the (nĕ·pĕn'thē), *n.* [L. *nepenthes*, fr. Gr. *nēpenthes*, neut. of *nēpenthēs* removing all sorrow, an epithet of an Egyptian drug, fr. *nē-* not + *penthos* sorrow, grief.] **1.** A potion or drug used by the ancients to give forgetfulness of pain and sorrow — by some supposed to have been opium or hashish. Hence, anything capable of causing oblivion of grief or suffering.

Lulled with the sweet *nepenthe* of a court. *Pope.*

2. The plant which yielded the drug.

— **ne·pen'the·an** (-thē·ăn), *adj.*

ne·pen'thes (-thēz), *n.* [L. See NEPENTHE.]

1. = NEPENTHE.

2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of Malaysian climbing insectivorous plants constituting the family Nepenthaceae (order Sarraceniales). They have leaves with the midrib prolonged to a tendril, the apex expanding in a pitcherlike appendage, whence they are often called *pitcher plants* or *monkey cups.* They secrete an acid liquid that aids in the digestion of insects.

Leaf of Nepenthes, 2. Much reduced.

Ne·pe'ri·an (nĕ·pē'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* Napierian.

Nep'e·ta (nĕp'ē·tä), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A large genus of Eurasian mints. *N. cataria*, the catnip, is the best-known species.

nep'a·lism (nĕp'ä·lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *nēphalismos* soberness, fr. *nēphalios* sober.] Total abstinence from spirituous liquor. — **nep'a·list** (-lĭst), *n.*

Nep'e·le (nĕp'ĕ·lē), *n.* **1.** [L., fr. Gr. *Nephelē.*] See PHRIXOS.

2. [*not cap.*] [Gr. *nephelē* cloud.] = 2d AIR, 16.

neph'e·lig'e·nous (nĕf'ē·lĭj'ē·nŭs), *adj.* [See NEPHELO-; -GENOUS.] Emitting clouds, esp. of tobacco smoke.

neph'e·lin·ite (nĕf'ē·lĭn·ĭt), *n.* *Petrog.* A dark, heavy, volcanic rock which may be regarded as basalt containing no olivine and with nephelite replacing the feldspar. — **neph'e·lin·it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

neph'e·lin·i·toid (-ĭ·toid), *n.* [See -OID.] *Petrog.* **1.** Nephelite glass or a nephelite aggregate in which no individual crystals can be recognized under the microscope.

2. Any of certain rocks, as nephelinites and nephelite-basalts, which contain nephelinitic substances as interstitial material.

neph'e·lite (nĕf'ē·līt), **neph'e·line** (-lĭn), *n.* [F. *néphéline*, fr. Gr. *nephelē* cloud. See NEBULA.] A hexagonal mineral occurring in glassy crystals or grains, or in coarse crystals or masses of greasy luster without cleavage; specif., the glassy variety, as disting. from eleolite. Nephelite is an orthosilicate of sodium, potassium, and aluminum, $K_2Na_6Al_8Si_9O_{34}$. It occurs in various igneous rocks and is an essential constituent of some, as nephelinite, nephelite-basalt, etc. — **neph'e·lin'ic** (-lĭn'ĭk), *adj.*

neph'e·lite–bas'a·nite, *n.* *Petrog.* A basanite whose feldspathoid is nephelite.

neph'e·lite–di'o·rite, *n.* *Petrog.* A diorite which contains nephelite in addition to acid plagioclase and a dark mineral. Therralite is a melanocratic variety.

neph'e·lite–por'phy·ry, *n.* *Petrog.* A porphyritic rock containing phenocrysts of nephelite.

neph'e·lite–sy'e·nite, *n.* *Petrog.* A granitoid, intrusive, igneous rock consisting of nephelite (eleolite) and orthoclase, with other minerals.

neph'e·lite–teph'rite, *n.* *Petrog.* An extrusive rock of basaltic habit, composed of nephelite, plagioclase, augite, sometimes hornblende, and usually magnetite.

Ne·phe'li·um (nĕ·fē'lĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *nephelion* a kind of plant, fr. Gr. *nephelion*, dim. of *nephelē* cloud.] *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic and Australian trees (family Sapindaceae) having terminal panicles of small flowers, succeeded by fruits with a sweet edible pulp and a warty crust. *N. lappaceum* is the rambutan.

neph'e·lo- (nĕf'ē·lō-), **nephel-.** [See NEBULA.] A combining form, Greek *nephelo-, nephel-,* from *nephelē*, meaning *cloud*, denoting: **a** *Clouds*, as in *nephelo*gnosy. **b** *Cloudiness*, as in *nephelo*meter.

Neph'e·lo·coc·cyg'i·a (nĕf'ē·lō·kŏk·sĭj'ĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *Nephelokokkygia* "cloud cuckoo town," fr. *nephelē* cloud + *kokkyx* cuckoo.] A town built in the clouds by the cuckoos in the *Birds* of Aristophanes.

neph'e·log'no·sy (-lŏg'nō·sĭ), *n.* [*nephelo-* + Gr. *gnōsis* knowledge.] Scientific observation of clouds.

neph'e·loid (nĕf'ē·loid), *adj.* [*nephel-* + *-oid.*] Cloudy; turbid; as, *nepheloid* urine.

neph'e·lom'e·ter (-lŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*nephelo-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring cloudiness. Specif.: **a** *Bacteriol.* A set of barium chloride standards used for estimating the turbidity of a fluid and thereby the approximate number of bacteria in suspension. **b** *Physical Chem.* An instrument for studying the character of suspensions by means of diffuse transmitted or reflected light. **c** = TURBIDIMETER. — **neph'e·lo·met'ric** (-lō·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* — **neph'e·lo·met'ri·cal** (-rĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **neph'e·lo·met'ri·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **neph'e·lom'e·try** (-lŏm'ē·trĭ), *n.*

neph'e·lo·rom'e·ter (-lō·rŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*nephelo-* + an uncert. element + *-meter.*] An instrument for observing speed and direction of motion of clouds.

neph'e·lo·scope' (nĕf'ē·lō·skōp'), *n.* [*nephelo-* + *-scope.*] *Meteorol.* An instrument for showing cloud formation by expansion of moist air.

neph'esh (nĕf'ĕsh), *n.* [Heb.] **1.** The soul; the divine breath as it exists in man. See SOUL.

2. *Theos.* The vital animal soul in man.

neph'ew (nĕv'ū *or, esp. Brit.,* nĕv'ū; 3; 277), *n.* [ME. *neveu, nevou, nevu,* fr. OF. *neveu, nevou,* fr. L. *nepos;* akin to AS. *nefa,* D. *neef,* G. *neffe,* OHG. *nevo,* ON. *nefi,* Lith. *nepotis,* Skr. *napāt* grandson, descendant. Cf. NEPOTISM, NEVE, NIECE.] **1.** The son of a brother or a sister, or, loosely, of a brother-in-law or sister-in-law.

2. *Obs.* **a** A grandson or grandchild, or remoter lineal descendant.] *Tim.* v. 4. **b** A niece. **c** A cousin. "His *nephew* Richard." *Shak.* **d** Euphemistically, the illegitimate son of an ecclesiastic.

Neph'i·la (nĕf'ĭ·lä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nein* to spin + *philos.*] *Zool.* A genus of large, elongate, brightly marked, mainly tropical spiders, typifying a subfamily, **Neph'i·li'nae** (-lī'nē), of the family Argiopidae. See SILK SPIDER.

Neph'i·lim (nĕf'ĭ·lĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *nĕphīlīm.*] *Bib.* A race of giants or demigods mentioned in Gen., vi. 4 and Num. xiii. 33, R. V.; in A. V. translated "giants."

Ne'phite (nē'fīt), *n.* According to the Book of Mormon, one of the people of Nephi, son of Lehi, who, about 600 B.C., led a colony from Jerusalem to the American continent.

neph'o- (nĕf'ō-). [See NEBULA.] A combining form, Greek *nepho-,* from *nephos,* meaning *cloud.*

neph'o·gram (nĕf'ō·grăm), *n.* [*nepho-* + *-gram.*] A photograph of clouds.

neph'o·graph (-gräf; 83), *n.* [*nepho-* + *-graph.*] An instrument for photographing clouds.

ne·phol'o·gy (nē·fŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*nepho-* + *-logy.*] The department of meteorology treating of clouds. — **neph'o·log'i·cal** (nĕf'ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **ne·phol'o·gist** (nē·fŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

neph'o·scope (nĕf'ō·skōp), *n.* [*nepho-* + *-scope.*] *Meteorol.* An instrument for observing clouds, their direction, and their velocity.

nephr-. = NEPHRO- (which see), as in:

nephradenoma	nephratonia	nephrelcosis
nephralgia	nephraxue	nephremia
nephralgic	nephrectasia	nephremphraxis
nephrapostasis	nephrectasis	nephroncus

ne·phrec'to·mize (nē·frĕk'tō·mīz; nĕ·frĕk'-), *v. t. Surg.* To perform nephrectomy upon. — *v. i.* To remove a kidney.

ne·phrec'to·my (nē·frĕk'tō·mĭ; nĕ-), *n.* [*nephr-* + *-ectomy.*] The surgical removal of a kidney.

neph'ri·a (nĕf'rĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nephros* kidney.] *Med.* Bright's disease.

neph'ric (nĕf'rĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *nephros* kidney.] Of or pertaining to the kidneys; renal.

ne·phrid'i·al (nē·frĭd'ĭ·ăl; nĕ-), *adj.* *Zool. & Anat.* Of or pertaining to a nephridium.

ne·phrid'i·o·pore' (-ō·pōr'), *n.* [*nephridium* + Gr. *poros* passage.] *Zool.* See NEPHRIDIUM **a**.

ne·phrid'i·um (nē·frĭd'ĭ·ŭm; nĕ-), *n.*; *pl.* IA (-ä). [NL., fr. Gr. *nephridios* of the kidneys.] *Zool. & Anat.* **a** An excretory organ of the type found in annulate worms, mollusks, brachiopods, polyzoans, certain arthropods, etc. In typical cases it consists of a tube opening at one end into the coelom by a ciliated, funnel-shaped aperture (*nephrostome*) and discharging at the other end by a minute pore (*nephridiopore*) on the exterior of the body. It is often lengthened and convoluted, with glandular walls. In the annulate worms a pair of these organs often occurs in each of several or many of the segments of the body, whence the name *segmental organs.* In the mollusks (see ORGAN OF BOJANUS) and brachiopods but one pair is usually present. In many cases these organs also carry off the products of the generative organs from the coelom, and in certain animals some of them are modified to perform this function only. Nephridia of a modified type also occur in *Amphioxus.* **b** *Embryol.* Sometimes, a renal tubule of a craniate vertebrate, which is comparable to a nephridium in many respects, and which in the lower vertebrates possesses nephrostomes. Also, loosely, any of certain other tubular excretory organs of invertebrates.

Nephridia of a Worm. *a, a* External Orifices; *b* Vesicular Portion; *c* Convoluted Tubular Portion; *o* Funnel-shaped Internal Orifice.

neph'rism (nĕf'rĭz'm), *n.* [*nephr-* + *-ism.*] *Med.* The morbid condition caused by chronic disease of the kidney.

neph'rite (-rīt), *n.* [G. *nephrit,* fr. Gr. *nephros* kidney. See NEPHRITIC.] *Mineral.* A compact variety of tremolite or actinolite, constituting the less valuable kind of jade, and formerly worn as a remedy for kidney diseases; kidney stone. See JADE, 1 **b**.

ne·phrit'ic (nē·frĭt'ĭk; nĕ-), *adj.* [LL. *nephriticus,* fr. Gr. *nephritikos.* See NEPHRITIS.] **1.** Arising from, originating in, or affecting, the kidneys.

2. *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with, nephritis.

ne·phrit'ic, *n.* A person affected with nephritis.

ne·phrit'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Nephritic.

nephritic stone. = NEPHRITE.

nephritic wood. *Old Pharm.* **a** The wood of the rosilla *Eysenhardtia polystachya,* formerly used in an infusion (**nephritic tincture**) for kidney diseases. **b** The wood of the horse-radish tree *Moringa oleifera,* similarly used.

ne·phri'tis (nē·frī'tĭs; nĕ-), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *nephritis,* fr. *nephros* a kidney; akin to D. *nier,* G. *niere,* ON. *nýra.* Cf. NEER.] *Med.* Inflammation of the kidneys. Nephritis occurs in acute and chronic forms, certain types of which are known as acute and chronic *Bright's disease.*

-ne·phri'tis (-nē·frī'tĭs; -nĕ-). [NL.] *Med.* A combining form of *nephritis,* as in gastro*nephritis,* pyelo*nephritis.*

neph'ro- (nĕf'rō-), **nephr-.** [See NEPHRITIS.] A combining form, Greek *nephro-, nephr-,* from *nephros,* meaning *kidney,* as in *nephrology, nephritis. Nephro-* in adjectives denotes also *nephric and,* as in **neph'ro·ab·dom'i·nal,** pert. to the kidney and abdominal wall, **neph'ro·car'di·ac, neph'ro·gas'tric.** The meanings of the following words can be supplied from the definitions of the second word or element.

nephrocolic	nephromalacia	nephrorrhagia
nephrocolopexy	nephromegaly	nephrosclerosis
nephrocoloptosis	nephroparalysis	nephrostomy
nephrocystitis	nephrophthisis	nephrotoxin
nephrocystosis	nephroptosis	nephrotuberculosis
nephroerysipelas	nephropyelitis	nephrotyphoid
nephrohydrosis	nephropyeloplasty	nephrotyphus
nephrohypertrophy	nephropyosis	nephrozymosis

neph'ro·cele (nĕf'rō·sēl), *n.* [*nephro-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia of the kidney.

neph'ro·coele (nĕf'rō·sēl), *n.* [*nephro-* + *-coele.*] *Zool.* The cavity of a nephrotome.

neph'ro·cyte (-sīt), *n.* [*nephro-* + *-cyte.*] *Zool.* An excretory cell; specif., a cell which has the ability to store up substances of an excretory nature, as in various invertebrates.

neph'ro·din'ic (nĕf'rō·dĭn'ĭk), *adj.* [*nephr-* + Gr. *ōdis, ōdinos,* travail.] *Zool.* Provided with nephrogonaducts.

Ne·phro'di·um (nē·frō'dĭ·ŭm; nĕ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nephrōdēs* like a kidney.] *Bot.* See DRYOPTERIS **a**.

neph'ro·gen'ic (nĕf'rō·jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* Also **neph'ro·ge·net'ic** (-jē·nĕt'ĭk). [*nephro-* + *-genic.*] *Anat. & Embryol.* Formed from or forming kidney tissue.

ne·phrog'e·nous (nē·frŏj'ē·nŭs; nĕ-), *adj.* [*nephro-* + *-genous.*] Produced, caused by, or arising in, the kidney.

neph'ro·gon'a·duct (nĕf'rō·gŏn'ä·dŭkt), *n.* *Zool.* A nephridium which serves as a gonaduct.

neph'roid (nĕf'roid), *adj.* [*nephr-* + *-oid.*] Reniform.

Ne·phrol'e·pis (nē·frŏl'ē·pĭs; nĕ-), *n.* [NL., fr. *nephro-* + Gr. *lepis* scale.] *Bot.* A small genus of ferns (family Polypodiaceae), mainly tropical, having large pinnate fronds, the pinnae articulated at the rachis, with the sori on the upper branches of the free veins. From *N. exaltata,* the sword fern, the Boston fern was derived.

neph'ro·lith (nĕf'rō·lĭth), *n.* [*nephro-* + *-lith.*] *Med.* A renal calculus. See CALCULUS, 1.

neph'ro·lith'ic (nĕf'rō·lĭth'ĭk), *adj.* [*nephro-* + *-lith* + *-ic.*] *Med.* Of or pertaining to renal calculi; as, *nephrolithic* ischuria.

neph'ro·li·thot'o·my (-lĭ·thŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*nephrolith* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of removing a calculus from the kidney by incision; lithonephrotomy.

ne·phrol'o·gy (nē·frŏl'ō·jĭ; nĕ-), *n.* [*nephro-* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the kidneys, their structure, functions, diseases, etc. — **ne·phrol'o·gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

neph'ro·ly'sin (nĕf'rō·lī'sĭn), *n.* *Biochem.* A specific nephrolytic toxin.

ne·phrol'y·sis (nē·frŏl'ĭ·sĭs; nĕ-), *n.* [NL., fr. *nephro-* + *-lysis.*] **1.** *Med.* Destruction of kidney tissue.

2. The surgical operation of freeing the kidney from surrounding adhesions.

neph'ro·lyt'ic (nĕf'rō·lĭt'ĭk), *adj.* [*nephro-* + *-lytic.*] *Biochem.* Destructive to the kidneys.

neph'ro·mere (nĕf'rō·mēr), *n.* [*nephro-* + *-mere.*] *Embryol.* A segment of the mesoblast giving rise to a part of the kidney.

ne·phrop'a·thy (nē·frŏp'ä·thĭ; nĕ-), *n.* [*nephro-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Any disease of the kidney. — **neph'ro·path'ic** (nĕf'rō·păth'ĭk), *adj.*

neph'ro·pex'y (nĕf'rō·pĕk'sĭ), *n.* [*nephro-* + *-pexy.*] *Surg.* The operation of fixing a floating kidney.

neph'ro·pore (nĕf'rō·pōr; 181), *n.* *Zool.* A nephridiopore.

Neph'rops (nĕf'rŏps), *n.* [NL., fr. *nephr-* + Gr. *ōps* eye.] *Zool.* The genus containing the Norway lobster.

neph'rop·to'sis (nĕf'rŏp·tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See NEPHRO-; -PTOSIS.] *Med.* Abnormal sinking downwards of the kidney; floating kidney.

ne·phror'rha·phy (nē·frŏr'ä·fĭ; nĕ-), *n.* [*nephro-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* The fixation of a floating kidney by suturing it to the posterior abdominal wall.

neph'ros (nĕf'rŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nephros.*] A kidney; — chiefly in combination, as in pro*nephros.*

ne·phro'sis (nē·frō'sĭs; nĕ-), *n.* [NL., fr. *nephr-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Disease of the kidneys; specif., a noninflammatory, degenerative condition of the kidneys, distinguished from nephritis.

-ne·phro'sis (-nē·frō'sĭs; -nĕ·frō'-). [NL.] A combining form of *nephrosis,* as in hydro*nephrosis.*

neph'ro·stome (nĕf'rō·stōm), *n.* [NL. *nephrostoma,* fr. *nephro-* + *-stoma.*] *Zool.* See NEPHRIDIUM **a**. — **ne·phros'to·mous** (nē·frŏs'tō·mŭs; nĕ·frŏs'-), *adj.* — **neph'ro·sto'mi·al** (nĕf'rō·stō'mĭ·ăl), *adj.*

neph'ro·tome (nĕf'rō·tōm), *n.* [See NEPHROTOMY.] *Embryol.* In vertebrate embryos, the modified part of a primitive segment developing into an excretory tubule of the primitive kidney.

ne·phrot'o·my (nē·frŏt'ō·mĭ; nĕ-), *n.* [*nephro-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Cutting into a kidney, as for the extraction of a stone. — **ne·phrot'o·mize** (-mīz), *v. t.*

neph'ro·tox'ic (nĕf'rō·tŏk'sĭk), *adj.* [*nephro-* + *toxic.*] *Med.* Poisonous to the kidney, as salts of mercury. — **neph'ro·tox·ic'i·ty** (-tŏk·sĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

neph'ro—u·re'ter·ec'to·my (-ū·rē'tĕr·ĕk'tō·mĭ), *n.* Surgical removal of the kidney and a part of the ureter.

Neph'thys (nĕf'thĭs), *n.* [Gr., fr. Egypt. *Nebt-het,* lit., the lady of the house.] *Egypt. Relig.* A goddess, daughter of Geb and Nut, sister and wife of Set, who with Isis was especially associated with the ritual of the dead.

nep'i·on'ic (nĕp'ĭ·ŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *nēpios* infant.] *Zool.* Very young; postembryonal; larval; — said of a stage of development next succeeding the embryonic.

‖**ne plus ul'tra** (nē plŭs ŭl'trä). [L., no further, fr. *ne* no, not + *plus* more + *ultra* beyond.] **1.** The uttermost point to which one can go or attain; hence, the summit of achievement; the acme.

The *ne plus ultra* of bell ringing. *Scott.*

2. A prohibition against proceeding further; an insuperable obstacle or limiting condition. *Now Rare.*

nep'man (nĕp'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who engages in private trade as permitted by the Nep. *Russia.*

nep'o·tal (nĕp'ō·tăl), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or like, a nephew.

ne'pote (nē'pōt), *n.* [L. *nepos, nepotis.*] A nephew; also, *Obs.,* a grandson. *Scot.*

ne·pot'ic (nē·pŏt'ĭk), *adj.* [See NEPOTISM.] Of or pertaining to nepotism; disposed to nepotism.

ne·po'tious (nē·pō'shŭs), *adj.* Nepotic. *Rare.*

nep'o·tism (nĕp'ō·tĭz'm), *n.* [F. *népotisme,* fr. It. *nepotismo,* fr. *nepote* nephew, fr. L. *nepos, nepotis.* See NEPHEW.] **1.** Favoritism shown to nephews and other relatives; bestowal of patronage by reason of relationship rather than of merit.

From *nepotism* Alexander V was safe; for he was without kindred or relatives. *Milman.*

2. Excessive fondness for one's nephews. *Rare.*

— **nep'o·tist** (-tĭst), *n.* — **nep'o·tis'ti·cal** (-tĭs'tĭ·kăl), *adj.*

ne·pou'ite (nä·pou'ĭt; -pōō'ĭt), *n.* [From *Nepoui,* New Caledonia.] *Mineral.* A hydrous nickel magnesium silicate, $3(Ni,Mg)O.2SiO_2.2H_2O$.

Nep'tune (nĕp'tūn), *n.* [L. *Neptunus.*] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* In primitive Roman religion, a god who had to do with the perpetuity of springs and streams, and not a sea-god. He was later completely identified with the Greek Poseidon as chief god of the sea. See POSEIDON.

2. Figuratively, the ocean; sea. *Shak.*

3. *Astron.* The third largest of the planets. Its diameter is about 33,000 miles, its mean distance from the sun, about 2,793,000,000 miles, and its period of revolution, 164.79 years. It is invisible to the naked eye, but appears greenish in a telescope. It is known to have one satellite. Its discovery, in 1846, as the result of computations of Leverrier, is regarded as one of the greatest triumphs of mathematical astronomy. Symbol, ♆, or ♅.

4. [*not cap.*] A copper or brass plate or pan used in trade with the natives of Africa.

5. The color Neptune green.

Neptune green. A color, green in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance; — called also *Neptune.* Cf. COLOR.

Nep'au·lese' (nĕp'ô·lēz'; -lēs'; 66). Var. of NEPALESE.

nepe. Var. of NEEP. *New Dial.*

Ne'pen·tha'ce·ae (nē'pĕn·thā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See NEPENTHES, 2. — **ne'pen·tha'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Ne'pheg (nē'fĕg). *Bib.*

nephel-. = NEPHELO-.

neph'e·le·scope' (nĕf'ē·lē·skōp'), *n.* Incorrect for NEPHELOSCOPE.

neph'e·line, *n.* = NEPHELITE.

neph'ew·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Ne'phis (nē'fĭs). *Bib.*

Ne'phish (nē'fĭsh). *Bib.*

Ne·phish'e·sim (nē·fĭsh'ē·sĭm). *Bib.* [TUM.]

ne·phrid'i·a, *n.*, *pl.* of NEPHRIDIUM.

nephridial gland. = NEPHRIDIUM.

neph'ron, *n.* = NEPHROS.

Ne·phrop'si·das (nē·frŏp'sĭ·dăz; nĕ-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = HOMARIDAE.

ne·phros'to·ma (nē·frŏs'tō·mä; nĕ-), *n.* [NL.] = NEPHROSTOME.

Neph'ta·li (nĕf'tä·lī). *D. Bib.*

Neph'ta·lites (-lĭts). *D. Bib.*

Neph'tha·lī (nĕf'thä·lī). *Bib.*

Neph'tha·lim (nĕf'thä·lĭm). *Bib.*

Neph·thu'a·ti (nĕf·thū'ä·tī). *D. Bib.* [*D. Bib.*]

Neph·to'a (nĕf·tō'ä; nĕf'tō·ä).]

Neph·to'ah (-ä). *Bib.*

Neph'tu·im (nĕf'tū·ĭm). *D. Bib.*

Ne·phu'sim (nē·fū'sĭm). *Bib.*

Nep'i·dae (nĕp'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* See NEPA, 1. — **nep'id** (nĕp'ĭd), *adj. & n.* [Catnip. *Obs.*]

nepte, *n.* [AS., fr. L. *nepeta.*]

Nep·tu'ne·an (nĕp·tū'nē·ăn). Var. of NEPTUNIAN.

Nep'tune's-cup' (nĕp'tūnz-kŭp'), *n.* Either of two very large cup-shaped sponges (*Poterion neptuni* and *P. amphitritae*), sometimes four feet high.

Nep·tu'ni·an (nĕp·tū'nĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* [L. *Neptunius.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Neptune, the god, the planet, or, figuratively, the ocean.
2. [*not cap.*] *Geol.* Formed by the agency of water; pertaining to or designating the theory of the neptunists.

Nep·tu'ni·an, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Neptune.
2. [*not cap.*] *Geol.* A neptunist.

Neptunian plain. The ocean surface. *Poetic.*

nep'tun·ism (nĕp'tū-nĭz'm), *n. Geol.* The theory of the neptunists.

Nep'tun·ist (nĕp'tū·nĭst), *n.* **1.** A navigator. *Obs.*
2. [*not cap.*] *Geol.* One who held the now obsolete theory propounded by Werner that all of the rocks of the earth's crust were formed by the agency of water. Cf. PLUTONIST.

nep·tu'ni·um (nĕp·tū'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Neptune* the planet.] *Chem.* A radioactive element artificially produced by bombardment of uranium with neutrons, deuterons, etc. Symbol, *Np*; at. no., 93. The disintegration of neptunium proceeds with the emission of an electron and formation of plutonium.

Ne're·id (nēr'ē·ĭd), *n.* [L. *Nereis, -idis,* fr. Gr. *Nēreis, Nērēis, -idos,* a daughter of Nereus, an ancient sea god, fr. *Nēreus;* akin to Gr. *naein* to flow. See NOURISH.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A sea nymph. The Nereids, fifty or one hundred in number, were the daughters of Nereus and Doris, and attendants upon Poseidon. They were represented as riding sea horses and other sea monsters, and usually as having the human form.
2. In modern Greek folklore, any nymph of springs, trees, etc., as well as of the sea. These spirits are usually considered to be malevolent.
3. [*not cap.*] *Zool.* Any species of the genus *Nereis* or family Nereidae; often, loosely, any of various other polychaete worms, esp. of the order Errantia.

Ne're·id·i·for'mi·a (-ĭ·fôr'mĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See NEREID; -FORM.] *Zool.* A large suborder of polychaete worms, nearly equivalent to Errantia, including the free-swimming or burrowing and a few tubicolous forms. — **ne're·id'i·form'.**

Ne're·is (nēr'ē·ĭs), *n.*; *pl.* NEREIDES (nē·rē'ĭ·dēz). [L.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A Nereid. See NEREID.
2. *Zool.* A large genus of predaceous marine polychaetous worms (suborder Nereidiformia) having the body composed of numerous segments each bearing a pair of biramous

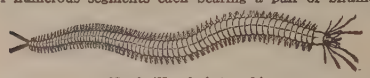

Nereis (*N. pelagica*): (½)

parapodia. Some species are dimorphic (see HETERONEREIS). Most of them live in burrows in the mud or sand or among rocks in shallow water; some are free-swimming. *Nereis virens* is common on the Atlantic coast of the United States. The genus is the type of a family, **Ne·re'i·dae** (nē·rē'ĭ·dē).
3. [*not cap.*] Any marine worm of the genus *Nereis.*

ne're·ite (nēr'ē·īt), *n. Paleontol.* A fossil worm track.

Ne're·o·cys'tis (nē'rē·ō·sĭs'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See NEREID; -CYST.] *Bot.* A genus of gigantic seaweeds (family Laminariaceae), *bladder kelps,* of the North Pacific. The stem is used by Alaskans for fishing lines. The single species *N. lütkeana,* the sea-otter's-cabbage, yields potash.

Ne'reus (nēr'ūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Nēreus.* See NEREID.] *Gr. Myth.* A sea god, father of the Nereids.

Ner'gal (nûr'găl), *n.* [Heb. *Nērgal,* fr. Assyr.-Bab. *Ne-ri-gal,* for *Ne-unu-gal,* the lord of the great abode (Hades).] *Babylon. Relig.* The god of the midsummer sun, the sun in its burning, destructive aspect; also, the god of war and pestilence, and in the later mythology (as a result of having married Eresh-Kigal) the supreme lord of the world of the dead. Mentioned in 2 Kings xvii. 30. Cf. ARALU.

Ne·ri'ne (nē·rī'nē), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Nerine* Nereid.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of fifteen species of South African bulbous herbs (family Amaryllidaceae) with strap-shaped leaves and showy, lilylike, red flowers. *N. sarniensis,* the Guernsey flower, is usually crimson. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

Ne·ris'sa (nē·rĭs'ȧ), *n.* Portia's clever waiting woman in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice.*

Ne·ri'ta (nē·rī'tȧ), *n.* [L., a sort of sea mussel, fr. Gr. *nēritēs, nēreitēs.* See NEREUS.] *Zool.* A genus of marine snails (suborder Rhipidoglossa), type of a family, **Ne·rit'i·dae** (nē·rĭt'ĭ·dē). — **ner'i·toid** (nĕr'ĭ·toid), *adj. & n.*

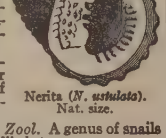

Nerita (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

ne·rit'ic (nē·rĭt'ĭk), *adj.* [See NERITA.] *Biol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the belt or region of shallow water adjoining the seacoast; as, the *neritic* zone or fauna.

Ner'i·ti'na (nĕr'ĭ·tī'nȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of snails of the family Neritidae, closely allied to *Nerita,* but chiefly inhabiting fresh and brackish waters.

Neritina (*N. sebra*). Nat. size.

Ne'ri·um (nē'rĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L., oleander, fr. Gr. *nērion.*] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical Old World shrubs, family Apocynaceae, having coriaceous verticillate leaves and large handsome red or white fragrant flowers. *N. oleander* is the oleander.

Nernst dis'tri·bu'tion law (nĕrnst). [After Walter *Nernst* (b. 1864), Ger. physicist.] *Phys. Chem.* The law that the ratio in which a dissolved substance distributes itself between two immiscible solvents (the ***coefficient of distribution*** or ***partition***) is a constant at constant temperature.

Nernst effect. *Elec.* A transverse electromotive force, analogous to the Hall effect, produced when a metal through which a flow of heat occurs is placed in a magnetic field. The effect is observed when the magnetic lines of force are perpendicular to the thermal flux.

Nernst glower. = NERNST LAMP.

Nernst heat theorem. *Thermodyn.* Specif., a theorem giving the quantitative relation between the free energy change *A* and the total energy change *U*, of a reaction. It is: $A = U_0 - \beta T^3 - \gamma \frac{T^5}{2} - \delta \frac{T^7}{4}$ (where U_0 is *U* at absolute zero, *T* is absolute temperature, and β, γ, and δ are constants).

Nernst lamp. An electric incandescent lamp the filament or rod of which consists of a mixture of magnesia with oxides of the rare-earth metals. This mixture, on being raised to a high temperature, as by a glowing platinum spiral, becomes luminous and conducting, and may be kept thus by the passage of a comparatively weak current and without a vacuum.

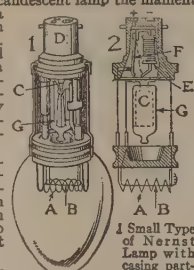

1 Small Type of Nernst Lamp with casing partly removed.

2 Diagrammatic Sectional View of Head. *A* Heating Coil surrounding Filament *B*; *C* Iron Resistance; *D* Chamber containing Electromagnet *E*; *F* Flat Spring forming Armature of *E*; *G* Hydrogen-filled Bulb containing *C*. When the current first passes, *A* becomes incandescent and heats *B*, which at about 600° C. becomes a conductor and establishes a shunt circuit including the electromagnet. The Armature *F* is attracted, thereby breaking the circuit including *A*. *C* is included in the circuit of *B* to compensate for the inverse variation of *B*'s conductivity.

‖**ne'ro·an·ti'co** (nā'rō·ăn·tē'kō), *n.* [It., fr. *nero* black + *antico* ancient.] *Art.* A beautiful black marble, found in fragments among Roman ruins, and usually thought to have come from ancient Laconia.

Ne·ro'ic (nē·rō'ĭk), *adj.* Neronian.

ner'o·li cam'phor (nĕr'ō·lĭ; nē'rō-). [F. *néroli,* fr. It. *neroli,* said to be from the name of an Italian princess.] *Chem.* A white crystalline paraffin, tasteless and odorless, obtained from neroli oil.

neroli oil. A yellowish essential oil obtained from orange flowers, chiefly by distillation, and used in cologne and other perfumes, in liqueurs, etc.

Ne·ro'ni·an (nē·rō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *Neronianus.*] Like, of, or pert. to, Nero (Roman emperor 54–68 A.D.), a profligate and cruel tyrant.

Ne·ron'ic (nē·rŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Neronian.

Ne'ro·nize (nē'rō·nīz), *v. t. & i.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To charge with being, to tend to make, or to be, like Nero, esp. in depravity, tyranny, or cruelty.

Ne'ro's-crown' (nē'rōz-kroun'), *n.* The crape jasmine.

ner'ter·ol'o·gy (nûr'tĕr·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *nerteros* lower, *nerteroi,* pl., the dead, those in the lower world + *-logy.*] Learning about the dead. *Rare.*

Ner'thri·dae (nûr'thrĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Nerthrus,* type genus (prob. fr. L. *Nerthus,* Teut. earth-goddess) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of insects (order Hemiptera) consisting of the toad bugs, type genus **Ner'thrus** (-thrŭs). Syn. *Galgulidae, Gelastocoridae.*

Ner'thus (nûr'thŭs), *n.* [L., of Teut. origin; cf. ON. *Njörthr,* name of a god.] *Teut. Myth.* A goddess, probably of peace and fertility, whose chief seat of worship was the island of Seeland. She is called by Tacitus *Terra Mater.*

nerv'al (nûr'văl), *n.* [M.L. *nervale.*] A salve for the sinews.

nerv'al (nûr'văl), *adj.* [F. *nerval,* or L. *nervalis.*] Of or pertaining to nerves; neural.

nerv'ate (nûr'vāt), *adj.* Also **nerv'at·ed** (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119). *Bot.* Nerved.

nerv'ate, *v. t.* To strengthen or reinforce. *Obs.*

ner·va'tion (nûr·vā'shŭn), *n.* The arrangement of nerves, esp. those of leaves; neuration; venation.

nerv'a·ture (nûr'vȧ·tŭr), *n.* Nervation.

nerve (nûrv), *n.* [L. *nervus;* prob. akin to Gr. *neuron* sinew, nerve, Skr. *snāvan.* See NEEDLE; cf. NEURALGIA, NEUROTIC.] **1.** A sinew or tendon. *Obs.*, exc.: **a** In the phrase *to strain every nerve,* that is, to put forth the utmost exertion. **b** A sinew or tendon taken from an animal, as for a bowstring.
2. One of the cordlike or filamentous bands of nervous tissue that connect parts of the nervous system with the other organs of the body, and conduct nervous impulses to or away from these organs. A nerve is made up essentially of fibers (see NERVE FIBER). The fibers of the larger nerves are gathered into bundles, or funiculi. Each funiculus is surrounded by a connective-tissue sheath (*perineurium*), and these are further enclosed in a common sheath (*epineurium*).
3. That part of anything that is regarded as the source or transmitter of vitality, force, sensation, etc.; as, Washington was the *nerve* of the Continental army.
4. Physical force or steadiness; muscular power and control; constitutional vigor; energy; strength.

> He led me on to mightiest deeds,
> Above the *nerve* of mortal arm. *Milton.*

5. a Power of endurance that is mental rather than physical; self-command under strain; coolness; pluck; resolution; as, to work on one's *nerve;* to lose one's *nerve.* **b** *Slang.* Audacity; "cheek."
6. *pl.* **a** State in reference to sensitiveness and adjustment between the nervous system and the bodily mechanism; as, he has *nerves* of steel. **b** Acute, often hysterical, nervousness; as, an attack of *nerves.*
7. A (specified) respect in which one is nervously sensitive; a weak spot; as, to touch one's pocketbook *nerve. Colloq.*
8. [F. *nerfs,* pl.] *Arch.* A rib, as of a Gothic vault. *Rare.*
9. *Bot.* = VEIN.
10. *Dent.* The sensitive pulp of a tooth.
11. *Rubber.* The aggregate of the physical properties, esp. elasticity, characteristic of raw rubber; rubbery quality.
12. *Textiles.* Strength and durability of wool fiber.
13. *Zool.* A vein or nervure in the wing of an insect.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

nerve-ache	**nerve-irritating,**	**nerve-shaking,** *adj.*
nerve-celled	*adj.*	**nerve-stretching,**
nerve-cutting, *adj.*	**nerve-racked**	*adj.*
nerve-deaf	**nerve-rending,** *adj.*	**nerve-tingling,** *adj.*
nerve-deafness	**nerve-ridden**	**nerve-trying,** *adj.*
nerve-destroying, *adj.*	**nerve-shaken**	**nerve-winged,** *adj.*

nerve, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the nerves.

nerve (nûrv), *v. t.*; NERVED (nûrvd); NERV'ING (nûr'vĭng). To give strength, vigor, or courage to; to supply with physical or moral force; as, fear *nerved* his arm.

nerve block. *Physiol. & Surg.* Interruption of the passage of impulses through a nerve, as with pressure or narcotization; hence, block anesthesia (see ANESTHESIA, 1).

nerve canal. = PULP CANAL.

nerve cavity. = PULP CAVITY.

nerve cell. *Anat.* One of the characteristic cells of nerve tissue, occurring in the gray matter of the brain and spinal cord, and in the ganglia and retina. In man and the higher animals, typical nerve cells are composed of soft reddish or grayish-brown protoplasm, containing irregular granules (*Nissl granules*). They have a large nucleus, usually with a conspicuous nucleolus, and are produced into long protoplasmic processes, called *axons* and *dendrites.* The axon (usually one to each cell) forms the axis cylinder of a nerve fiber. The dendrites, of which there may be many, are finely branched and interlace with the processes of other nerve cells. In a strict sense the term *nerve cell* includes these processes, but in ordinary usage it designates only the cell body from which they arise. Cf. NEURON.

nerve center. *Anat. & Physiol.* A group of associated nerve cells controlling those impulses concerned with or regulating any bodily function, as respiration.

nerve cord. A cord of nervous tissue; specif., *Zool.,* the pair of closely united ventral longitudinal nerves, with their segmental ganglia, which is characteristic of many elongate invertebrates, as earthworms.

-nerved (-nûrvd). A combining form of *nerved,* denoting *having* (so many or such) *nerves,* as in:

basal-nerved	five-nerved	single-nerved
costal-nerved	full-nerved	strong-nerved
false-nerved	many-nerved	triple-nerved
fan-nerved	quintuple-nerved	weak-nerved

nerve eminence. *Zool.* An epithelial sense organ of cyclostomes, fishes, and many amphibians, consisting of cells exposed on the surface of the skin or sunken in a pit or closed canal, and usually receiving branches from the nervus lateralis.

nerve ending. *Anat.* The structure in which the distal end of the axis cylinder of a nerve fiber terminates.

nerve fiber. *Anat.* A protoplasmic process (*axon* or *dendrite*) of a nerve cell. A nerve fiber may be surrounded by a delicate homogeneous sheath (*neurilemma*) provided at intervals with flattened nuclei. In the higher animals many nerve fibers (distinguished as *white* or *medullated*) have, immediately surrounding the axis cylinder, a sheath of white fatty substance (*myelin*) making up the medullary sheath, which is interrupted at intervals by constrictions (*nodes of Ranvier*). Fibers lacking the medullary sheath are said to be *nonmedullated* or *gray.* There are four types of nerve fibers: (1) medullated fibers with a neurilemma, found in the peripheral nervous system, esp. in the cranial and spinal nerves; (2) medullated fibers without a neurilemma, found in the central nervous system; (3) nonmedullated fibers with a neurilemma (*fibers of Remak*), found esp. in the sympathetic system; (4) fibers without coverings of any kind, found abundantly in the gray matter of the brain and spinal cord. Nerve fibers are also classified as *motor* and *sensory, efferent* and *afferent, effectors* and *receptors,* etc.

nerve impulse. = NERVOUS IMPULSE.

nerve'less, *adj.* **1.** Destitute of strength or of courage; wanting vigor; weak; powerless; inert; unnerved.

> Awaking, all *nerveless,* from an ugly dream. *Hawthorne.*

2. Without nerves.
— **nerve'less·ly,** *adv.* — **nerve'less·ness,** *n.*

nerve'let (nûrv'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A little nerve.

nerve net. *Anat. & Zool.* A network of primitive nerve cells, or ***protoneurones,*** each of which appears continuous with one or several adjacent cells, without intervening synapses. Stimulation may therefore be conducted in all directions and with a decrement (cf. SYNAPTIC NERVOUS SYSTEM). A nerve net constitutes the chief nervous system of certain animals, as sea anemones, and occurs in the intestinal wall of vertebrates.

nerve of Co·tun'ni·us (kō·tŭn'ĭ·ŭs). [After Domenico Cotugno (L. *Cotunnius*) (1736–1822), It. anatomist.] *Anat.* The nasopalatine nerve.

nerve of Lan·ci'si (län·chē'zē). [After G. M. *Lancisi* (1654–1720), It. anatomist.] = STRIA LONGITUDINALIS.

nerve of Wris'berg (vrĭs'bĕrg). See FACIAL NERVE.

nerv'er (nûr'vĕr), *n.* One who nerves.

nerve'-rack'ing, *adj.* Extremely trying on the nerves.

nerve ring. *Zool.* A circumesophageal ring formed of ganglia and commissures, as in the lobster.

nerve'root' (nûrv'rōōt'; 200), *n.* The yellow lady's-slipper; also, the moccasin flower. *U. S.*

nerve sheath. *Anat.* = NEURILEMMA.

nerve stretching. *Surg.* Neurectasy.

nerve trunk. *Anat.* A bundle of nerve fibers enclosed in a connective-tissue sheath.

nerve'-wrack'ing. Var. of NERVE-RACKING.

ner'vi- (nûr'vĭ-), **ner'vo-** (-vō-). Combining forms from Latin *nervus,* nerve, as in *nerviduct, nervomuscular.*

ner'vid (nûr'vĭd), *adj.* Having nerve or strength. *Rare.*

ner'vi·duct (nûr'vĭ·dŭkt), *n.* [See NERVI-; DUCT.] *Anat.* A bony or cartilaginous passage transmitting a nerve.

Ner'vi·i (nûr'vĭ·ĭ), *n. pl.* [L.] A Celtic-German tribe of Belgium almost exterminated by Julius Caesar, 57 B.C.

ner'vi·mo'tion (nûr'vĭ·mō'shŭn), *n.* [See NERVE; MOTION.] *Physiol.* Movement due to stimuli transmitted to the muscles by the nerves.

ner'vi·mo'tor (-mō'tĕr), *n.* [See NERVE; MOTOR.] *Physiol.* Any agent capable of causing nervimotion. — *adj.* **a** Pertaining to nervimotion. **b** Pertaining to a motor nerve.

nerv'ine (nûr'vēn; -vĭn; 277), *adj.* [NL. *nervinus;* cf. F. *nervin.* See NERVE.] *Med.* Having the quality of affecting the nerves; soothing nervous excitement.

nerv'ine, *n.* **1.** A nervine agent; a nerve tonic.
2. Any species of *Cypripedium;* — so called from their reputed tonic properties. *Local, U. S.*

‖**ner'vi ner·vo'rum** (nûr'vĭ nûr·vō'rŭm). [NL., nerves of nerves.] *Anat.* Small nerve filaments innervating the sheath of a larger nerve.

nerv'ing (nûr'vĭng), *n. Veter.* The removal of part of a nerve trunk, in cases of chronic inflammation, to destroy sensation in the parts supplied and thus cure lameness.

nerv'ish (-vĭsh), *adj.* Nervous. *Scot., Dial. Eng., & Ir.*

nerv'ism (nûr'vĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Nerve force.
2. Nervous excitement.

ner'vo·san·guin'e·ous (nûr'vō·săng·gwĭn'ē·ŭs), *adj.* Of a nervous and sanguine temperament.

ner'vose (nûr'vōs; nûr·vōs'), *adj.* [See NERVOUS.] **1.** *a Obs.* Sinewy; vigorous. **b** *Now Rare.* Of or pertaining to the nerves; affecting the nerves.
2. Nerved; having nerves.

ner'vo·sism (nûr'vō·sĭz'm), *n.* Nervosity.

ner·vos'i·ty (nûr·vŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *nervositas* strength.] Condition or quality of being nervous or nerved.

> The two Goncourts, . . . whose work may be summed up in one word, *nervosity.* *Encyc. Brit.*

‖**ne quid de'tri·men'ti res·pu'bli·ca ca'pi·at** (dē'tĭ·rĭ·mĕn'tĭ rĕz·pŭb'lĭ·kȧ). [L.] That the republic receive no injury.

‖**ne quid ni'mis.** [L.] Not anything too much or too far; (let there be) no excess; meden agan.

ner. Var. of NEAR, NOR. *Now Dial.*
ner. † NAR, nearer; NE'ER, never. Ner (nûr). *Bib.*
nere. Var. of NEAR. *Now Dial.*
nere. Contr. of *ne were,* were, or wert, not. *Obs.*
nere. † NE'ER, never.
Ner'e·gal (nĕr'ē·găl). *D. Bib.*
Ne'reus (nē'rē·ŭs; nē'rē·ŭs). *Bib.*
nerf, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *nervus.* See NERVE.] A sinew. *Obs.*
Ner'gal-sha-re'zer (nûr'găl-shȧ-rĕz'zĕr). *Bib.*
Ne'ri (nē'rē), *n. pl.* [It., lit., blacks.] See BIANCHI.
Ne'ri (nē'rĭ). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]
Ne·ri'ah (nē·rī'ȧ), Ne·ri'as (-ăs.)
nert. Obs. contr. of *ne art,* art not.
nerv. Nerve. *Raf. Sp.*
nerve'-celled', *adj.* See -CELLED.
nerve'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
‖**ner'vi,** *n., pl.* of NERVUS.
‖**ner'vi e'ri·gen'tes** (nûr'vĭ ĕ'rĭ·jĕn'tēz), *pl.* of NERVUS ERIGENS.
ner'vi·ly, *adv.* of NERVY.
ner'vi·mus'cu·lar (nûr'vĭ·mŭs'kū·lĕr), *adj.* = NEUROMUSCULAR.
ner'vi·ness (nûr'vĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.
ner'vo- (nûr'vō-). = NERVI-.
ner'vo·mus'cu·lar (-mŭs'kū·lĕr), *adj.* = NEUROMUSCULAR.

ner'vous (nûr'vŭs), *adj.* [L. *nervosus* sinewy, vigorous; cf. F. *nerveux*. See NERVE.] **1.** Sinewy; strong; vigorous. "*Nervous* arms." *Pope.* "*Nervous* strength." *Scott.* **2.** Like a sinew or tendon; having strong or abundant sinews or tendons; — said of animals, meat, etc. *Obs.* **3.** Possessing or manifesting vigor of mind; characterized by strength of thought, feeling, or style; forcible; spirited. "*Nervous*, idiomatic English." *W. D. Whitney.* **4.** Full of, or abounding in, nerves; as, the *nervous* parts. **5.** Of, having the quality of, or pertaining to, a nerve or nerves; seated in the nerves; affected by, or employing, the nerves; as, *nervous* excitement, fever, energy. Also, affecting the nerves; as, *nervous* drugs, experience. **6.** *a* Having the nerves weak, diseased, or easily excited; subject to, or suffering from, undue excitement of the nerves; easily agitated or annoyed; excitable. *b* Hence: Timid; fearful; apprehensive. **7.** Tending to produce nervousness; agitating; critical.

The moment was *nervous* — as far as the private secretary knew, quite the most critical moment in the records of American diplomacy. *Henry Adams.*

Syn. — Highstrung, sensitive, touchy.
Ant. — Phlegmatic, sluggish.
— **nerv'ous·ly**, *adv.* — **nerv'ous·ness**, *n.*

nerv'ous, *v. t.* To make nervous; to irritate. *Dial.*

nervous breakdown. *a* Also **nervous prostration.** A condition of mental depression and unusual ineffectiveness. *b* The passing into such a condition.

nervous dyspepsia. See DYSPEPSIA.

nervous fluid. *Physiol.* A hypothetical fluid formerly thought to circulate through nerves, and regarded as the essential agent in transmitting impulses.

nervous impulse. *Physiol.* The change (in the protoplasm), associated with redistribution of electrical charge, which travels like a wave along a nerve fiber when it is stimulated. It is responsible, in sensory nerves, for sensation, and in motor nerves for the contraction of muscles and other effector responses.

nervous system. The nerve cells (*neurons* or *protoneurons*) and associated cells, collectively, which among higher forms are organized into nerves and nerve centers, and which coordinate and regulate excitation of effectors, as muscles and glands, and directly condition behavior and consciousness. The essential constituents are nerve-cell bodies (*perikarya*) and their processes, the nerve fibers (*axons* and *dendrites*). (See NERVE CELL; NERVE, 2.) In all higher, and some lower, animals they form a *central nervous system* with peripheral connections. In vertebrates the nervous system is described as comprising two major parts, the *cerebrospinal nervous system* and the *autonomic nervous system*.

ner'vule (nûr'vūl), *n.* [L. *nervulus*, dim.] A small nerve. — **ner'vu·lar** (-vū·lĕr), *adj.*

ner'vu·let (-vū·lĕt), *n.* A nervule. *Rare.*

ner'vu·lose (-lōs), *adj.* Minutely nerved.

ner'vure (nûr'vūr), *n.* [F. See NERVE.] **a** *Arch.* = NERVE, 8. **b** *Bot.* A nerve or vein. **c** *Zool.* One of the thickened lines or ribs in the wings of insects.

‖**ner'vus** (nûr'vŭs), *n.; pl.* -VI (-vī). [L.] *Anat. & Zool.* A nerve.

‖**ner'vus e'ri·gens** (ē'rĭ·jĕnz); *pl.* NERVI ERIGENTES (nûr'vī ĕr'ĭ·jĕn'tēz). [NL.] Any one of the three autonomic nerves supplying visceromotor and vasodilator fibers to the bladder, prostate gland, and external genitalia.

‖**ner'vus fur·ca'lis** (fûr·kā'lĭs). [NL.] *Anat.* The fourth lumbar nerve.

‖**ner'vus in'ter·me'di·us** (ĭn'tĕr·mē'dĭ·ŭs). [NL.] See FACIAL NERVE.

‖**ner'vus la'te·ra'lis** (lăt'ĕ·rā'lĭs). [NL.] *Zool.* A nerve supplying a lateral line organ, esp. a large branch of the pneumogastric, which is the principal nerve of that organ.

‖**ner'vus ter'mi·na'lis** (tûr'mĭ·nā'lĭs). [NL.] *Anat.* A slender ganglionated nerve associated with the olfactory nerves in most vertebrates from fishes to man.

nerv'y (nûr'vĭ), *adj.;* NERV'I·ER (-vĭ·ĕr); -I·EST. **1.** Strong; sinewy. "His *nervy* knees." *Keats.* **2.** *Colloq.* Characterized by assurance; bold. **3.** Requiring nerve; also, affecting one's nerves. **4.** Nervously unsteady; jerky; as, *nervy* steps; also, *Brit.*, excitable; nervous.

nes'ci·ence (nĕsh'ĭ·ĕns) nĕsh'ĕns), *n.* [LL. *nescentia*, fr. L. *nesciens*, *-entis*, pres. part. of *nescire* not to know, fr. *ne* not + *scire* to know. See NO, *adv.;* SCIENCE.] **1.** Lack of knowledge or the impossibility of knowledge; state of not knowing, or quality of being not known or not knowable; esp., *Philos.*, the doctrine that God, and all that goes beyond natural phenomena, are incapable of being known.

His *nescience* was profound. *H. G. Wells.*

2. The unknown. *Rare.*

nes'ci·ent (-ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *nesciens*, pres. part. See NESCIENCE.] Exhibiting, or characterized by, nescience; ignorant; agnostic. — *n.* An agnostic.

ness (nĕs), *n.* [ME. *nese, neose;* akin to MLG. *nese.* Cf. NESS.] Nose. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

nesh (nĕsh), *adj.* [AS. *hnesce;* akin to Goth. *hnasqus.*] *Obs. exc. Dial.* **a** Soft; tender; juicy; also, *Obs.*, moist. **b** Slack; timid; delicate; weak. **c** *Obs.* Mild; kindly; yielding. **d** Dainty; fastidious; squeamish. — **nesh'ly**, *adv.* — **nesh'ness**, *n.*

nesh, *adv.* Neshly. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

nesh, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *hnescian.*] **a** *Obs.* To make or become soft. **b** *Dial. Eng.* To act timidly; to funk; — with *it*.

-nesia. [NL.] A combining form, from Greek *nēsos*, island, used for *region*, as in Australo*nesia*, Poly*nesia*. Derivative adjectives are formed in **-nesian**.

Ne'si·ot (nē'sĭ·ŏt), *n.* Indonesian.

ne'si·ote (nē'sĭ·ōt), *adj.* [Gr. *nēsiōtēs.*] Inhabiting an island.

Nes'khi, Nes'ki (nĕs'kĭ), *n.* [Ar. *naskhī*, fr. *nasakh* to abolish, copy.] The ordinary cursive Arabic script used in writing scientific and, esp., religious books. — **Nes'khi, Nes'ki**, *adj.*

Nes'li·a (nĕs'lĭ'·ä), *n.* [NL., after J. A. N. de *Nesle* (fl. 1800), French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World annual or biennial herbs, family Brassicaceae, having as its only known species *N. paniculata*, the ball mustard.

ne'so- (nē'sō-). A combining form, Greek *nēso-*, from *nēsos*, meaning *island*, as in *Nesoga*ea.

Ne'so·gae'a (nē'sō·jē'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *neso-* + Gr. *gaia* earth.] *Biogeog.* The Polynesian region. — **Ne'so·gae'an, Ne'so·ge'an** (-ăn), *adj.*

Ne·so'ki·a (nē·sō'kĭ·ä), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of ratlike burrowing rodents of India having a long scaly tail.

Ne'so·net'ta (nē'sō·nĕt'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *neso-* + Gr. *nētta* duck.] *Zool.* A genus of flightless ducks consisting of one species (*N. auckландica*), of the Auckland Islands.

Ne·sot'ra·gus (nē·sŏt'rä·gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *neso-* + Gr. *tragos* goat.] *Zool.* A genus of very small antelopes of southeastern Africa comprising *N. moschatus* and *N. livingstonei*.

nes'que·ho'nite (nĕs'kĕ·hō'nīt), *n.* [From *Nesquehoning* Valley, Pa., a Lenape place name, lit., at the black deer lick.] *Mineral.* A colorless hydrous magnesium carbonate, $MgCO_3 3H_2O$, in prismatic crystals.

ness (nĕs), *n.* [AS. *næs, nes;* akin to ON. *nes*, Sw. *näs*, Dan. *næs*, and E. NOSE.] A promontory; a cape; a headland; — often used as a suffix in place and family names; as, Sheer*ness*, Hark*ness*.

-ness (-nĕs; -nĭs; 119). [AS. *-ness, -nyss, -nys;* akin to OS. *-nissi, -nussi*, D. *-nis*, OHG. *-nissa, -nassī, -nussī*, G. *-nis, -niss*, Goth. *-inassus*. The *n* (*in*) orig. was part of the stem, not of the suffix proper.] A suffix used primarily to form abstract nouns denoting in general *state, condition, quality*, or *degree*, as in good*ness*, great*ness*, sick*ness*, quality or state of being good, great, sick. These nouns often have various derivative senses, as that of: (1) a particular instance of the quality or state; thus, he showed them many kind*nesses*; (2) something exhibiting or causing the quality or state; thus, in the midst of that green*ness;* to rub off the dim*ness* from a glass. The suffix forms a few nouns which are primarily concrete, as in wit*ness*, wilder*ness*. Cf. -ITY, -MENT. It is used chiefly with native adjectives, but now also with those of Latin origin, where, however, a suffix of Latin origin, as *-ity*, is in general preferred, as in spiritual*ness*, for spiritual*ity*. It is now added also, usually jocosely, to pronouns, adverbs, and phrases, as in why*ness*, everyday*ness*.

Nes'sel·rode pud'ding (nĕs'ĕl·rōd). [After Count K. R. *Nesselrode*, Russ. diplomat.] **a** A gelatin pudding containing chestnuts. **b** A rich ice cream containing chestnuts, candied fruit, and maraschino.

ness'ler·ize, Ness'ler·ize (nĕs'lĕr·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [After Julius *Nessler* (1827–1905), Ger. chemist.] *Anal. Chem.* To treat or test with Nessler reagent. — **-i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī·zā'shŭn), *n.*

Ness'ler jar, cyl'in·der, glass, or tube (nĕs'lĕr). *Anal. Chem.* A narrow cylindrical glass jar, used for comparing the colors of liquids, as in the Nessler test.

Nessler reagent *or* **solution.** *Anal. Chem.* An alkaline solution of potassium and mercuric iodide, used in a delicate test (**Nessler reaction** *or* **test**) for ammonia in aqueous solution, as when obtained from water, blood, urine, etc.

Nes'sus (nĕs'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Nessos.*] *Gr. Myth.* A Centaur shot with a poisoned arrow by Hercules for trying to ravish his wife, Deianira. In obedience to the dying advice of Nessus, Deianira steeped her husband's shirt in the Centaur's blood as a love charm, but it poisoned his flesh, causing such agony that he killed himself.

nest (nĕst), *n.* [AS.; akin to D. & G. *nest*, OIr. *net*, W. *nyth*, L. *nidus*, Lith. *lizdas*, Armen. *nist* seat, site, Skr. *nīḍa* resting place, nest; from the particle *ni* down, Skr. *ni* + the root of E. *sit*, and thus orig., a place to sit down in. See NETHER; SIT. Cf. EYAS, NICHE, NIDIFICATION, NYE.] **1.** The bed or receptacle prepared by a bird or fowl for holding its eggs and for hatching and rearing its young.

2. Hence, the place in which the eggs of other animals, as insects, fishes, turtles, etc., are laid and hatched; a settled and often concealed place in which young animals are reared.

3. Any snug, comfortable, or cozy residence or retreat; a lodging; also, the place of deposit of something.

A little cottage, like some poor man's *nest.* *Spenser.*

4. A place where persons of a certain character (usually bad) live or gather or where certain conditions (usually evil) prevail; abode; haunt; den; as, a *nest* of traitors.

5. The inhabitants, occupants, or frequenters of a nest, collectively; swarm; as, a *nest* of mice, hornets, outlaws.

6. A collection, set, or group of similar objects or immaterial things; as, a *nest* of bushes, miracles; specif.: **a** A graduated series of boxes, cases, bowls, or the like, each put within the one next larger. **b** A crowded group of buildings and narrow streets.

7. *Geol.* A small isolated mass of any ore or mineral within another formation.

8. *Mach.* A compact group of pulleys, gears, springs, etc., working together or collectively; a group of boilers, or of tubes in a water-tube boiler, or the like.

9. *Med.* More fully **cell nest.** An isolated collection or clump of cells in tissue of a different structure; as, a cancer *nest*.

nest, *v.;* NEST'ED; NEST'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To put into a nest; to form a nest for; to settle or place in or as in a nest.

2. To pack or fit one within another in a graduated series.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To build or occupy a nest; to settle down in or as in a nest.

2. To hunt for birds' nests.

nest'a·ble (nĕs'tä·b'l), *adj.* That may be nested.

nest'age (nĕs'tĭj), *n.* Nests; a place of nests or a nest.

nest box. **a** A box containing a nest of graduated receptacles. **b** A box designed as a nest for a hen.

‖**n'est-ce pas'** (nĕs·pä') ? [F.] Isn't it so? — often used when the speaker expects agreement with his statement or opinion previously expressed, or when he expects a simple affirmative answer.

nest egg. **1.** An egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it, and to induce her to lay more in the same place; hence, figuratively, something laid up as the beginning of a fund or collection, or as a reserve.

2. A decoy; an artificial inducement. *Washington.*

nest'er (nĕs'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which nests, as a bird; specif., one who nests boxes, ware, etc.

2. A settler on a small ranch, esp. a squatter without legal rights; also, sometimes, a homesteader. *Western U. S.*

nest fungus. Any fungus of the family Nidulariaceae.

nes'ti·at'ri·a (nĕs'tĭ·ăt'rĭ·ä; -ā'trĭ·ä; nĕs·tĭ'ä·trĭ'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nēstis* fasting + *-iatria.*] *Med.* Nestitherapy.

nes'ti·ther'a·py (nĕs'tĭ·thĕr'ä·pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *nēstis* fasting + *-therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment by reducing the amount of food.

nes'tle (nĕs'l), *v.;* NES'TLED (-ld); NES'TLING (nĕs'lĭng). [AS. *nestlian.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To make and occupy a nest; to nest. *Now Rare.*

2. To lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest; to cuddle up; to settle, as in a nest; to take shelter. "Their purpose was to fortify in some strong place . . . and there *nestle.*" *Bacon.*

3. To move about in one's place, like a bird when shaping the interior of her nest or a young bird getting close to the parent; as, a child *nestles* to its mother's breast.

4. To take up one's abode; to settle. *Obs.*

5. To be restless; to fidget. *Now Dial. Eng.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To settle, shelter, or house, as in a nest; to provide with a nest or cozy retreat.

2. To cherish, as a bird her young. *Rare.*

3. To move (a part of the body) against or into something as if nestling; as, the child *nestles* his head on her breast.

nes'tler (nĕs'lĕr), *n.* One who or that which nestles; specif., a nestling.

nest'ling (nĕst'lĭng; nĕs'lĭng), *n.* [*nest* + 1st *-ling.*] A young bird which has not abandoned the nest; hence, a very young child.

nes'tling (nĕs'lĭng), *n.* [*nestle*, v. + *-ing.*] Nest; retreat. *Obs.*

Nes'tor (nĕs'tôr; -tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Nestōr.*] **1.** A king of Pylos, who in his old age joined the Greek expedition against Troy and was noted as a wise counselor.

2. Figuratively, an old man pre-eminent for wisdom.

3. [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of large parrots of New Zealand and Papuasia, including the kaka and the kea. It is the type of a family, *Nes·tor'i·dae* (nĕs·tôr'ĭ·dē), or subfamily, *Nes'tor·i'nae* (nĕs'tō·rī'nē).

Nes·to'ri·an (nĕs·tō'rĭ·ăn; 181), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* **a** An adherent of Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople, condemned as a heretic by the Council of Ephesus in 431. **b** A member of one of the churches founded by his followers. The Christology of these churches represents that in Jesus Christ a divine person (the Logos) and a human person were joined in perfect harmony of action but not in the unity of a single individual. The Nestorians were driven out of their churches and schools and for a time multiplied amazingly outside the bounds of the Empire, in Persia, India, Mongolia, and China. A remnant of the once powerful church survives in the Near East. — **Nes·to'ri·an·ism** (-īz'm), *n.* — **Nes·to'ri·an·ize** (-īz), *v. i.* — **Nes·to'ri·an·iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.*

Nes·to'ri·an, *adj.* **1.** Of or relating to the Nestorians or Nestorius; connected with, or adhering to, Nestorianism.

2. Relating to, or resembling, Nestor, the aged warrior and counselor; hence, wise; aged; as, *Nestorian* caution.

Nestorian alphabet. A Syriac alphabet widely spread by Nestorian missionaries.

Nestorian rite. See LITURGY, 1 *a* (1).

nes'tor·ine (nĕs'tĕr·ĭn), *adj.* Of or pert to the genus *Nestor*, or the subfamily Nestorinae. See NESTOR, *n.*, 3.

nest'y (nĕs'tĭ), *adj.* Full of nests. *Kipling.*

nes'ty (nĕs'tĭ). Scot. var. of NASTY.

net (nĕt), *n.* [AS.; akin to D. *net*, OS. *net, netti*, OHG. *nezzi*, G. *netz*, ON. *net, nōt*, Goth. *nati*, L. *nassa* fish basket, *nodus* a knot, Skr. *nahyati* he binds; basic idea: to knot, weave. Cf. ANNEX, LANYARD, NETTLE, NODE.] **1.** A fabric of twine, thread, or the like, wrought or woven into meshes, and used for catching fish, birds, butterflies, etc.

2. Anything designed or fitted to entrap or catch; a snare; any device for catching; specif., a spider's web.

A man that flattereth his neighbor spreadeth a *net* for his feet. *Prov.* xxix. 5.

3. Anything wrought or woven in meshes; as, a *net* for the hair; a mosquito *net;* a tennis *net;* beaded *net*.

4. Anything netlike in reticulation; a network, as of lines, fibers, or figures.

5. *Aeronautics.* **a** A rigging of ropes and twine, on free balloons, which supports the weight of the basket, etc., distributing the load over the entire upper surface of the envelope. Cf. BALLOON, *Illust.* **b** A rectangular net of cordage used to restrain the envelope of a kite balloon or airship during inflation and before the car is attached.

6. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = RETICULUM, 3.

7. *Math.* **a** In the plane, a system of lines determined by four points and the intersections of lines through these points and subsequent intersections; in space, a system of intersections of planes passed in every way through triads of points consisting of five original points and the subsequent intersections of the planes in sets of three. **b** A doubly infinite system of curves represented by the equation $\lambda U + \mu V + \nu W = 0$, where $U = 0$, $V = 0$, $W = 0$ are, in point co-ordinates, curves of the same degree which do not belong to the same pencil; but if in line co-ordinates, the net is *tangential* or a *web*. See LINEAR SYSTEM OF PLANE CURVES. **c** A doubly infinite system of surfaces $\lambda U + \mu V + \nu W = 0$, where $U = 0$, $V = 0$, $W = 0$ are surfaces of the *n*th degree not belonging to the same pencil.

8. *Mil.* A network of communications between higher, lower, and adjacent units; as, a radio *net*, a road *net*, etc.

9. *Radio.* = CHAIN, *n.*, 12.

10. *Sports.* **a** *Cricket.* A three-sided structure of poles and netting enclosing a wicket, used in batting and bowling practice. **b** *Hockey, Lacrosse, etc.* = GOAL NET. **c** *Lawn Tennis, Ping pong, etc.* A return of the ball that goes into the net. Cf. LET, *n.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

net-fashion, *adj.*	**netmaking**	**net-veined**
netmaker	**netmonger**	**network**, *adj.*

-net (-nĕt). A combining form of the noun *net*, as in drag*net*.

net (nĕt), *v.;* NET'TED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119); NET'TING. *Trans.:* **1.** To cover or enclose with or as with a net or nets.

2. To take in or as in a net; to capture by stratagem or wile.

And now I am here, *netted* and in the toils. *Scott.*

3. To use nets in, as in a stream to catch fish.

4. To make into a net; to make in the style of, or by means of, network; as, to *net* silk.

5. *Lawn Tennis, etc.* To hit (the ball) into the net. Cf. LET, *n.*

—, *Intransitive:* To make, or be occupied in making, netting.

net, *adj.* Netted; also, of net (fabric).

net (nĕt), *adj.* [F. See NEAT clean.] **1.** Neat; trim; clean; bright. *Now Rare.*

Her breast all naked as *net* ivory. *Spenser.*

2. Free from that which is extraneous; pure; unadulterated; unqualified; as, *net* wine. *Rare.*

3. Clear of, or free from, all charges, deductions, etc.; specif.: **a** Remaining after the deduction of all charges, outlay, loss, etc.; as, *net* profit; *net* proceeds; *net* income. See phrases, below. **b** Clear of or excluding all tare, tret, or the like; as, *net* weight.

☞ For some *net* phrases, see the second word.

net, *n.* [From 4th NET.] **1.** A net amount, profit, weight, or the like.

2. *Golf.* The net score in a handicap match, after deducting the player's handicap from his gross.

net, *v. t.* To produce or gain as clear profit; as, he *netted* a thousand dollars by the operation.

net, *v. t.* [OF. *netir*, fr. *net* clean. See NET neat.] To wash, esp. to rinse. — *n.* A rinsing. *Both Obs. exc. Dial.*

net area. See GROSS AREA.

net assets. **a** *Accounting.* See ASSETS, 2. **b** *Insurance.* = ADMITTED ASSETS.

net'ball' (nĕt'bôl'), *n.* A game similar to basketball, played usually out of doors between teams of seven players each.

---

ner'vu·ra'tion (nûr'vū·rā'shŭn). *n.* = NEURATION (of insects).

nes'ci·ous, *adj.* [L. *nescius.*] Ignorant. *Obs.*

Nes·pe'lim (nĕs·pē'lĭm), *n.* See OKINAGAN, *n.*

nest'ful (nĕst'fŏol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fŏolz). See -FUL.

nest'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

Net (nĕt), **Net'ty** (nĕt'ĭ), *n.* Diminutives of ANTOINETTE, JEANNETTE.

net blotch. *Plant Pathol.* A fungous disease of barley, characterized by spots on the leaves, and caused by *Helminthosporium teres.* Cf. SPOT BLOTCH.

net'braid'er (nĕt'brād'ĕr), *n.* A netmaker.

net'bush' (-bŭŏsh'), *n.* = AUSTRALIAN NETBUSH.

netch'a (nĕch'ȧ), *n.* [Esk.] A sealskin coat.

Netch'i-lik (nĕch'ĭ-lĭk), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a tribe of Eskimos west of Hudson Bay, regarded as the typical Central Eskimos.

ne'te (nē'tē), *n.* [Gr. *nētē, neatē,* fr. *neatos* lowest.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*

net earnings. *Accounting.* Excess of earnings over expenses, sometimes including interest charges, during a given period.

‖**Ne Te'me-re** (nē tĕm'ĕ-rē). [L., not rashly, the first words of the decree.] *R.C.Ch.* A decree of the Congregation of the Council declaring invalid any marriage of a Catholic of the Latin rite, or of a person baptized as such though fallen away, if not contracted before a duly qualified priest (or the bishop of the diocese) and at least two witnesses. The decree was issued August 2, 1907, and took effect on Easter, April 19, 1908.

net'er (nĕt'ĕr), *n.* [Amharic *neḫĕr.* See NATR.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

net fixer. See FIXER, *n.*, 2.

ne'the-ist (nē'thē-ĭst), *adj.* [L. *ne-,* or Gr. *nē-* + *theist.* See NO, *adv.*] An atheist. *Rare.*

neth'er (nĕth'ĕr), *adj.* [ME. *nethere, nithere,* fr. AS. *nithera,* fr. the adv. *nither, nithor,* downward; akin to AS. *neothan* below, beneath, D. *neder* down, G. *nieder,* Sw. *nedre* below, nether, adj. & adv., Skr. *nitarām* downwards, *ni* down. Cf. BENEATH, NEST.] Situated down or below; lying beneath or in the lower part; lower in position; lower; under; — opp. to *upper;* as, the *nether* limbs, garments.

neth'er. Var. of NITHER, *v.*

ne'ther (nē'ȯhĕr; nā'-). Var. of NEITHER. *Now Dial.*

Neth'er-land-er (nĕth'ĕr-lăn-dĕr), *n.* A native of the Netherlands, sometimes restricted to Holland, sometimes made to include Belgium. Cf. DUTCH, *n.*, 3 b. — **Neth'er-land'i-an** (-lăn'dĭ-ăn; nĕth'ĕr-lăn'-), **Neth'er-land'ic,** *adj.*

Neth'er-land'ish (-lăn'dĭsh), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Netherlands or its people or language. — *n.* The language of the Netherlands; Dutch.

neth'er-more' (nĕth'ĕr-mōr'; 181), *adj.* [*nether* + *more.*] Lower; nether. *NowRare.* — *adv.* Lower; farther down. *Obs.*

neth'er-most (-mōst; -mŭst), *adj.* [Cf. AS. *nithemest.* See NETHER; cf. AFTERMOST.] Lowest; as, the *nethermost* hell.

neth'er-stock' (nĕth'ĕr-stŏk'), *n.* A stocking; — usually in *pl. Obs. exc. Hist.*

neth'er-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* Nether millstone. *Browning.*

nether vert. See 1st VERT, 1 b.

neth'er-ward (nĕth'ĕr-wĕrd), **neth'er-wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* [AS. *nitherward, -weardes.* See -WARD(S).] Downward. *R.*

nether world. The world of the dead; esp., the world of future punishment. See AMENTI; ARALU; GEHENNA; HADES, 1 b; HELL; NARAKA; NASTROND; NIFLHEIM; SHEOL; TARTARUS.

Neth'i-nim (nĕth'ĭ-nĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *nĕthīnīm* those given.] *Jewish Antiq.* Servants who performed the lowest menial services about tabernacle and temple.

ne'ti (nā'tē), *n.* The eulalia *Miscanthus sinensis,* used in the Pacific Islands as a thatch.

net income. See INCOME, 4.

ne'ti ne'ti (nā'tĭ nā'tĭ). An aphorism denying the validity of any predicate applied to the Absolute. Cf. BRAHMA, *n.*, 1.

net interest. See INTEREST, 3.

net'leaf' (nĕt'lēf'), *n., or* **netleaf plantain.** A common rattlesnake plantain (*Peramium pubescens*).

net'man (nĕt'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Lawn Tennis.* **a** A player stationed near the net or considered with regard to his playing in this position. **b** A lawn-tennis player.

net necrosis. *Plant Pathol.* A necrosis of the phloem of the potato tuber caused by frost or a virus (see LEAF ROLL), in which the pith and cortex contain a broken netlike pattern of necrotic cells.

ne'top (nē'tŏp), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Narragansett *netonp* my friend or companion, Virginian *nitāpeu.*] Friend; crony; — used in salutation to an Indian by the American colonists.

net pitch–diameter tolerance. *Mach.* See SCREW-THREAD TOLERANCE.

net plankton. Plankton filtered from water by means of a specially constructed ***plankton net.***

net profit. See PROFIT, *n.*, 4.

net quick assets. *Accounting.* = WORKING CAPITAL.

net silk. = THROWN SILK. *Brit.*

nets'man (nĕts'măn), *n.* One who uses a net, esp. in fishing.

net'su-ke (nĕt'sōō-kā; *Jap.* nĕts'kĕ), *n.* [Jap.] In Japanese costume and decorative art, a small object carved in wood, ivory, etc., or wrought in metal, and pierced with holes.

net'ta-ble (nĕt'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being fished, or caught, with a net or nets.

Net'ta-pus (nĕt'ȧ-pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nētta* duck + *pous* foot.] *Zool.* See PYGMY GOOSE.

net tare. = CLEAR TARE.

net'ted (nĕt'ĕd; -Id; 119), *adj.* Made into a net; taken or covered as with a net; provided with, or protected by, nets or netting; formed of network; specif., reticulated.

net'ted-veined' (66), *adj. Bot.* Having netted or reticulated veins, as the leaves of most dicotyledons.

net'ter (nĕt'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which makes or uses nets, esp. for fishing; specif., a machine that weaves wire netting; also, its operator.

net'tie-wife' (nĕt'ĭ-wīf'), *n.* A woman who gathers bits of wool. *Scot.*

net'ting, *verbal n.* **a** Act or process of making nets or network, or of forming meshes. **b** Act, process, or right of fishing with a net or nets. **c** A piece of network; any fabric of crossing cords, threads, ropes, wires, or the like, with open spaces between. **d** Specif.: *Nav.* A network of ropes formerly used for various purposes, as for holding the hammocks.

net'ting, *n.* [From 7th NET; urine being used like lye. See NET, *adj.*] Urine. *Dial. Eng.*

netting knot. See 2d KNOT, 1, *Table.*

Net'ti-on (nĕt'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nēttion,* dim. of *nētta* duck.] *Zool.* A genus of ducks including the common European teal, the American green-winged teal, and their allies.

net'tle (nĕt'l), *n.* Also **knit'tle,** the original form. [See KNITTLE, NET, *n.*] *Naut.* **a** A small line made of rope yarn, as a reef point, hammock clews, etc. **b** *pl.* Halves of yarns in the end of a rope twisted up for pointing.

net'tle (nĕt'l), *n.* [AS. *netele, nettle;* akin to D. *netel,* G. *nessel,* OHG. *nezzila, nazza,* Dan. *nelde,* Sw. *nässla,* and prob. to E. NET, *n.*] **1. a** Any plant of the genus *Urtica,* the species of which are chiefly coarse herbs armed with stinging hairs. See URTICA. **b** By extension, any plant of the family Urticaceae.

2. Any of many other prickly or stinging plants; — usually with an attributive; as, Chile *nettle,* hedge *nettle,* etc.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:
nettlebed, nettle-leaved, nettle-rough, nettle-stung.

net'tle (nĕt'l), *v.;* NET'TLED (-ld); NET'TLING (nĕt'lĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To whip with nettles.

2. To fret or sting as with nettles; hence, to irritate; vex.

3. To rouse or incite as by irritation.

—, *Intrans.:* To become irritated, vexed, or provoked.

Syn. — See IRRITATE. **Ant.** — See PACIFY, SOOTHE.

net'tle, *n.* A state of being nettled; uneasiness. *Rare.*

net'tle-bird' (nĕt'l-bûrd'), *n.* A whitethroat. *Local, Eng.*

nettle butterfly. Any of several butterflies whose larvae feed on nettles, as *Vanessa urticae* and the red admiral.

nettle cell. *Zool.* A nematocyst.

nettle cloth. **a** *Obs.* Cloth made of the fibers of nettles. **b** A thick cotton fabric, of German manufacture, intended as a substitute for leather.

nettle creeper. **a** A whitethroat. **b** = BLACKCAP **a.** *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

nettle family. *Bot.* The Urticaceae.

net'tle-fire' (nĕt'l-fīr'), *n.* The burning sting of nettles.

net'tle-foot' (-fŏŏt'), *n.* The hedge nettle *Stachys sylvatica.*

nettle geranium. The common garden coleus.

nettle hemp. The hemp nettle.

nettle potato. = QUEENROOT.

net'ler (nĕt'lĕr), *n.* One who or that which nettles.

nettle rash. *Med.* An eruption on the skin resembling the condition produced by stinging with nettles; urticaria.

net'tle-some (nĕt'l-sŭm), *adj.* Readily nettled; irritable; also, irritating.

nettle tree. **a** Any tree of the genus *Celtis,* esp. the Asiatic *C. australis.* **b** The Australian nettle tree *Laportea gigas.*

net'tle-wort' (nĕt'l-wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the Urticaceae.

net'ting (nĕt'lĭng), *n.* [See 1st NETTLE.] *Ropemaking.* **a** A process (resembling splicing) by which two ropes are joined end to end so as to form one rope. **b** The process of tying together the ends of yarns in pairs, to prevent tangling.

net'ting, *adj.* Stinging; irritating; vexing.

nettling cell. A nematocyst.

net'ty (nĕt'ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Having a profusion of nettles.

2. Readily nettled; irritable.

net ton. A short ton. = TON, 1 b.

net tonnage. *Naut.* See TONNAGE, 5.

net tracery. *Arch.* Window tracery, as in the 14th-century Gothic work, in which the openings are of nearly the same size and of similar form.

net'ty (nĕt'ĭ), *adj.* Like, or made of, network; netted.

Net'ty (nĕt'ĭ), *n.* Dim. of ANTOINETTE, JEANNETTE.

net valuation. See VALUATION.

net value (of a policy). *Life Insurance.* The reserve.

net weaver. **a** One who weaves nets. **b** Any of various sedentary spiders, esp. of the family Theridiidae, which spin irregular webs in which the threads cross in all directions.

net weight. See 4th NET, 3 b.

net'-winged', *adj. Zool.* Having wings with a fine network of veins; neuropteroid.

net'work' (nĕt'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** A fabric or structure of threads, cords, wires, or the like, crossing each other at certain intervals, and knotted or secured at the crossings.

2. Any system of lines or channels interlacing or crossing like the fabric of a net; as, a *network* of veins; a *network* of railroads; also figuratively; as, a *network* of falsehoods.

3. *Elec.* A system of conductors interconnected so as to form closed meshes like those of a net, and used for distributing electrical energy.

4. *Math.* All points of the plane of complex numbers determined by the formula $z = 2m\omega + 2m'\omega'$, where 2ω, $2\omega'$ are constants (whose ratio is not real) and m, m' are any integers positive or negative, or zero.

5. *Radio.* = CHAIN, *n.*, 12.

net worth. Net assets (see ASSETS, 2).

Neuf'châ'tel' (nŭf'shȧ'tĕl'), *n., or* **Neufchâtel cheese.** A kind of soft white cheese made from sweet milk with or without cream; — so called from Neufchâtel in France.

neu'gro'schen (noi'grō'shĕn), *n. sing. & pl.* [G.] A groschen of billon struck in Saxony (1840–73) and divided into 10 pfennige.

neu'ma-tize (nū'mȧ-tīz), *v. t.* [ML. *neumatizare.*] *Music.* To render into neumes. *R.*

neume (nūm), *n.* [F., fr. ML. *neuma* a group of notes sung to a final syllable as long as the breath lasts, a neuma, fr. Gr. *pneuma* breath. See PNEUMA.] *Music.* **1.** = PNEUMA, 4 a.

2. *Medieval Music.* One of an early system of symbols developed from the Greek accents to indicate relative pitch. They date from as early as the 8th century, and were written originally over the words to be sung, but later between two or more horizontal lines denoting fixed pitch, as C or F. Neumes were thus the first step towards modern staff notation. The table shows the more important ones as written in the 11th century and with conjectured present equivalents (the notes being taken as showing merely rise and fall of pitch, not definite intervals, nor time values).

NAME	ELEMENTS	FORM AND EQUIV.
Virga	Acute accent	
Punctum	Grave accent	
Clivis	Acute & grave	
Podatus	Grave & acute	
Scandicus	2 Grave & 1 acute	
Climacus	Acute & 2 grave	
Torculus	Grave, acute, & grave	
Porrectus	Acute, grave, & acute	
Quilisma	Tremolo	

— **neu·mat'ic** (nū-măt'ĭk), **neu'mic** (nū'mĭk), *adj.*

neur-. = NEURO- (which see), as in:
neuradynamia, neurarthropathy, neuraxis, neurectasy, neurectomy, neurectomic, neurectomy, neurectasia, neurectasis, neurectopy, neurectasy, neurectomy, neurectomic, neurepithelium, neurodynia, neurotomy, neurotomize.

-neu'ra (-nū'rȧ). [NL.] *Zool.* A combining form, from Greek *neuron,* nerve, used chiefly in classificational names, as in Schizo*neura,* Strepto*neura.*

neu'rad (nū'răd), *adv.* [Gr. *neuron* nerve + 1st *-ad.*] *Anat.* Toward the neural side; — opposed to *hemad.*

neu'ral (nū'rȧl), *adj.* [Gr. *neuron* nerve. See NERVE.] *Anat & Zool.* **a** Of or pertaining to a nerve or to the nervous system. **b** In vertebrate anatomy, situated in the region of, or on the same side of the body as, the neural axis; — hence in vertebrates equivalent to *dorsal,* and opposed to *hemal* or *ventral.*

neu'ral, neu-ra'le (nū-rā'lē), *n. Anat. & Zool.* A neural element, as a plate or shield.

-neu'ral (-nū'rȧl), *adj.* A combining form of *neural,* adj., denoting: **a** With prepositions, *position with reference to a nerve* or *the nervous system,* as in ab*neural,* sub*neural.* **b** *Affection of the nerves and another* (specified) *part,* as in cardio*neural,* spino*neural.*

neural arch. The cartilaginous or bony arch on the dorsal side of a vertebra. The series of neural arches forms the *neural canal,* in which the spinal cord is situated.

neural axis. The cerebrospinal axis.

neural canal. *Zool. & Embryol.* **a** See NEURAL ARCH. **b** The medullary tube.

neural cavity. *Anat.* The cavity comprising the spinal canal and the interior of the cranium.

neural crest, fold. *Embryol.* See NEURAL PLATE **a.**

neu·ral'gia (nū-răl'jȧ; -jĭ-ȧ; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. *neur-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* An acute pain, constant or intermittent, radiating along the course of a nerve and its branches; also, the morbid condition characterized by such pain. — **neu·ral'gic** (-jĭk), *adj.*

-neu·ral'gi-a. [NL.] A combining form of *neuralgia,* used with word elements denoting an affected part, as in arthro*neuralgia,* oto*neuralgia.*

neu·ral'gi-ac (nū-răl'jĭ-ăk), *n. Med.* One affected with, or subject to, neuralgia.

neu·ral'gi-form (-jĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [*neuralgia* + *-form.*] *Med.* Resembling neuralgia.

neural gland. *Zool.* In ascidians, a glandular mass in close relation to the nerve ganglion, possibly homologous with the pituitary body of vertebrates.

neural groove. *Embryol.* See NEURAL PLATE **a.**

neu·ral'gy (nū-răl'jĭ), *n.* Neuralgia. *Chiefly Dial.*

neu'ral·ist (nū'rȧl-ĭst), *n. Med.* A neuropath.

neural lamina. *Embryol.* One of the medullary folds.

neural plate. **a** *Embryol.* A thickened plate of ectoderm along the dorsal midline of the early vertebrate embryo. On each side it develops a longitudinal fold, the **neural fold,** having a ridge, the **neural crest,** with an intervening hollow, the **neural groove.** The neural folds close over the neural groove beneath the surface, forming the **neural tube,** from which the central nervous system develops. Part of the neural crest, called the ***ganglion crest,*** is pinched off and gives rise to the spinal ganglia, the sympathetic system, and the chromaffin bodies. **b** *Zool.* One of a series of bony plates lying in the middorsal portion of the carapace of most turtles.

neural process. *Zool.* The lateral half of the neural arch of a vertebra, equivalent to the pedicle and lamina together.

neural shield. *Zool.* Any of certain horny shields above the neural plates on the carapace of turtles.

neural spine. *Anat. & Zool.* The median dorsal spine of a vertebra; the spinous process.

neural tube. *Embryol.* See NEURAL PLATE **a.**

neu·ras·the'ni·a (nū'rȧs-thē'nĭ-ȧ; 242), *n.* [NL., fr. *neur-* + Gr. *astheneia* weakness.] *Psychopathol.* A neurotic condition of debility, characterized by feelings of fatigue, worry, and inadequacy, by lack of zest and interest, and often by headache, by undue sensitiveness to light and noise, and by functional disturbances of digestion and circulation. It is sometimes attributed to nervous exhaustion, but now usually to emotional conflict, feeling of inferiority, etc.

neu·ras·then'ic (nū'rȧs-thĕn'ĭk; -thē'nĭk; 242), *adj. Med.* Pertaining to, or having, neurasthenia. — *n.* One having neurasthenia. — **-then'i·cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* — **-then'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

neu·ra'tion (nū-rā'shŭn), *n.* The arrangement of nerves, esp. the nervures of the wings of insects.

neu·rax'is (nū-răk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *neur-* + *axis.*] *Anat.* **a** An axis cylinder. **b** The cerebrospinal axis. — **neu·rax'i·al** (-sĭ-ăl), *adj.*

neu·rax'on (-sŏn), **neu·rax'one** (-sōn), *n.* [NL. *neuraxone.* See NEURO-; AXIS.] *Anat.* An axon.

-neure (-nūr). *Anat.* A combining form, from Greek *neuron,* nerve, denoting *nerve cell,* as in axo*neure,* zygo*neure.*

neu'ren·ter'ic (nū'rĕn-tĕr'ĭk), *adj.* [*neur-* + *enteric.*] *Embryol.* Designating a canal which, in embryos of many vertebrates and tunicates, temporarily connects the medullary tube and the primitive intestine.

neu·rer'gic (nū-rûr'jĭk), *adj.* [*neur-* + Gr. *ergon* work.] *Physiol.* Of or pert. to the action of a nerve or nerves.

neur'ex·ai're·sis (nūr'ĕks-ĭ'rē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *neur-* + Gr. *exairesis* a taking out.] *Surg.* The tearing out of nerves, as for the relief of neuralgia.

neur·hyp'no·tist (nūr·hĭp'nō-tĭst), *n.* [*neur-* + *hypnotist.*] A hypnotist. *Rare.*

-neu'ri·a (-nū'rĭ-ȧ). [NL.] *Med.* A combining form from Greek *neuron,* nerve, denoting *a* (specified) *state of the nervous system,* as in dys*neuria,* metro*neuria.*

neu'ric (nū'rĭk), *adj.* [*neur-* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or provided with, nerves or a nervous system; neural.

-neu'ric (-nū'rĭk). A combining form, of *neuric,* denoting *having* (so many) *neurons,* as in dine*uric,* poly*neuric.*

neu'ri·lem'ma (nū'rĭ-lĕm'ȧ), *n.* [NL. (after Gr. *lemma* peel, skin), fr. NL. *neurilema,* fr. Gr. *neuron* nerve + *eilēma* covering; cf. F. *névrilème.*] *Anat.* **a** The delicate outer sheath of a nerve fiber; the primitive sheath. **b** Formerly, the perineurium. — **neu'ri·lem'mal** (-ăl), **-lem'mat·ic** (-lĕ-măt'ĭk), **-lem'ma·tous** (-lĕm'ȧ-tŭs), *adj.* — **-lem·mi'tis** (-lĕ-mī'tĭs), *n.*

Net·chi'lir·miut' (nĕ'-chē'lĭr-mūt'), *n.* See ESKIMO.

nete. † NEAT, NET, NIT.

net'ful, *n.; pl.* -FULS. See -FUL.

neth (nĕth). = BENEATH. *Scot.*

Ne·than'e·el (nē-thăn'ē-ĕl). *Bib.*

Neth'a·nī'ah (nĕth'ȧ-nī'ȧ). *Bib.*

neth'e·less', *adv.* Nevertheless. *Obs.*

neth'er-est, *adj.* Nethermost. *Obs.*

net'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

net'-mon'ey-re·ceipts' pool. See 5th POOL, 5 b (3).

Ne·to'phah (nē-tō'fȧ). *Bib.*

Ne·toph'a·thi (-tŏf'ȧ-thī). *Bib.*

Ne·toph'a·thite (-thīt). *Bib.*

Ne·toph'a·ti (-tī). *D. Bib.*

nett. Var. of NET, not subject to deduction. [MELON.]

net'ted mel'on. = NUTMEG.

Net'tie (nĕt'ĭ), *n.* Dim. of HENRIETTA.

net'tle-fish' (nĕt'l-fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -Iz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* = JELLYFISH.

net'tle-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

net'tle·mon'ger (nĕt'l-mŭng'gĕr), *n.* = NETTLEBIRD. *Eng.*

Ne·tu'pha (nē-tū'fȧ). *D. Bib.*

net'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

neuck, neuk (*Scot.* nūk). Var. of NOOK. *Scot. & Dial.*

Neu·deck'i·an (noi-dĕk'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [From *Neudeck,* near Freistadt, Germany.] *Geol.* = RISS-WÜRM.

Neuil'ly' (nŭ'yĕ'), *n.* See TREATY, *Table.* [NEUME, 2.]

neu'ma (nū'mȧ), *n.* [ML.] =

neu'ra·poph'y·sis (nū'rȧ-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL. See NEURO-; APOPHYSIS.] **a** = NEURAL PROCESS. **b** = NEURAL SPINE. — **neu·rap'o·phys'e·al** (nū-răp'ō-fĭz'ē-ăl), -i·al (-ĭ-ăl), *adj.*

neur'hyp·nol'o·gy (nūr'hĭp-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* = NEUROHYPNOLOGY.

neu'ri- (nū'rĭ-). = NEURO-.

neu·ri'a·try (nū-rĭ'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*neur-* + *-iatry.*] = NEUROLOGY.

neu'ri·le'ma (nū'rĭ-lē'mȧ), etc. Original forms of NEURILEMMA, etc.

neu·ril'i·ty (nū·rĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [Gr. *neuron* nerve.] *Physiol.* The special properties and functions of the nerves.

neu'rine (nū'rēn; -rĭn; 157; 242), *n.* Also **neu'rin**, in sense 2. [Gr. *neuron* a nerve.] **1.** *Physiol.* Nerve tissue. *Obs.* **2.** *Biochem.* A poisonous ptomaine, $C_5H_{13}NO$, formed from protagon and from choline by boiling with barium hydroxide solution, and in the putrefaction of flesh. It resembles choline, with which it was once thought identical.

neu'ri·no'ma (nū'rĭ·nō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -NOMATA (-mȧ·tȧ), -NOMAS (-mȧz). [NL. See NEURO-; -OMA.] *Med.* A nerve tumor supposed to be derived from the neurilemma.

neu'rism (nū'rĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *neuron* nerve.] Nerve force. Cf. VITAL FORCE.

neu'rite (nū'rīt), *n.* [*neur-* + *-ite.*] *Anat.* The axon of a nerve cell.

neu·rit'ic (nū·rĭt'ĭk), *adj.* *Med.* Pertaining to or affected with neuritis. — *n.* A person having neuritis.

neu·ri'tis (nū·rī'tĭs), *n.*; *pl.* NEURITIDES (-tĭ·dēz). [NL., fr. *neur-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a nerve or nerves; also, the morbid condition resulting therefrom, characterized by pain, sensory disturbances, reflex abnormality, or other signs of nervous disability in the part affected.

-neu·ri'tis (-nū·rī'tĭs). [NL.] A combining form of *neuritis*, denoting *neuritis of a* (specified) *origin* or *part*, as in actino*neuritis*, ophthalmo*neuritis*.

neu'ro- (nū'rō-), **neur-.** [See NERVE.] A combining form, Greek *neuro-*, *neur-*, from *neuron*, meaning *nerve*, denoting *a nerve, of* or *pertaining to a nerve, nervous tissue*, or *the nervous system* (*and*), as in *Neuro*ptera, *neuro*glia, *neur*algia; also, *neuritic* (*and*), as in *neuro*myelitis. The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

neuroanatomical	**neurogenic**	**neurosurgeon**
neuroanatomy	**neurogenous**	**neurosurgery**
neurocardiac	**neurohistology**	**neurosurgical**
neurochemistry	**neuromalacia**	**neurosuture**
neurochorioretinitis	**neuromalakia**	**neurosynapse**
neuroclonic	**neuromuscular**	**neurotherapeutics**
neurocyte	**neuroparalysis**	**neurotherapist**
neurodegenerative	**neuroparalytic**	**neurotherapy**
neurodermatitis	**neuroplasty**	**neurothlipsis**
neurodermatosis	**neuroplexus**	**neurotonic**
neurodermitis	**neuropsychic**	**neurotoxia**
neurodiagnosis	**neuropsychopathic**	**neurotoxic**
neurodynamic	**neuropsychopathy**	**neurotoxin**
neuroganglion	**neurorrhaphy**	**neurotripsy**
neurogastralgia	**neurosarcoma**	**neurotrophic**
neurogastric	**neurosclerosis**	**neurotrophy**
neurogenesis	**neurospasm**	**neurovascular**
neurogenetic	**neurosthenia**	**neurovisceral**

neu'ro-bi'o-tax'is (-bī'ō·tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *neuro-* + *bio-* + *-taxis.*] *Physiol.* A phenomenon of the growth of neurons, interpreted as a kind of taxis consisting in the development of the dendrites toward the most effective source of incident stimulation and ultimately in the movement of the cell body in the same direction. — **neu'ro-bi'o-tac'tic** (-tăk'tĭk), *adj.*

neu'ro·blast (nū'rō·blăst), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-blast.*] **a** *Embryol.* One of the embryonic cells from which nerve cells develop. **b** *Zool.* A portion of the nervous system of a larval insect remaining after histolysis. — **neu'ro·blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *adj.*

neu'ro·blas·to'ma (-blăs·tō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TOMATA (-mȧ·tȧ), -TOMAS (-mȧz). [NL., fr. *neuroblast* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor formed of embryonic ganglion cells, occurring in the sympathetic nervous system, adrenal glands, and roots of the cranial nerves, and in the brain.

neu'ro·ca·nal' (-kȧ·năl'), *n.* [*neuro-* + *canal.*] *Anat.* The central canal of the spinal cord.

neu'ro·cen'tral (-sĕn'trăl), *adj.* *Zool.* Pert. to, or situated between, the neural arch and the centrum of a vertebra.

neu'ro·cen'trum (-sĕn'trŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *neuro-* + *centrum.*] *Embryol.* The dorsal element of a vertebra which unites with its fellow of the opposite side to form a neural arch, from which the vertebral spine is developed.

neu'ro·chi'tin (-kī'tĭn), *n.* *Biochem.* A form of chitin said to replace neurokeratin in insects and crustaceans.

neu'ro·chord' (nū'rō·kôrd'), *n.* [*neuro-* + *chord.*] *Zool.* The primitive central nervous system, as found in *Branchiostoma*.

neu'ro·cir'cu·la·to'ry (-sûr'kū·lȧ·tō'rĭ), *adj.* [*neuro-* + *circulatory.*] *Anat.* & *Med.* Pertaining to both the nervous and circulatory systems.

neu·roc'i·ty (nū·rŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* *Physiol.* Nerve force. See VITAL FORCE.

neu'ro·coele (nū'rō·sēl), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-coele.*] *Zool.* The cavity or system of cavities in the interior of the central nervous system. It includes the central canal of the spinal cord and the ventricles of the brain. — **neu'ro·coe'li·an** (-sē'lĭ·ăn), *adj.*

neu'ro·cy·to'ma (-sī·tō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TOMATA (-mȧ·tȧ), -TOMAS (-mȧz). [NL., fr. *neuro-* + *cyt-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A nervous-tissue tumor composed of cells resembling neural epithelium, commonly arranged in the form of rosettes. It occurs in the brain, esp. in the region of the ventricles, and in the spinal cord, retina, adrenal glands, and sympathetic nervous system.

neu'ro·ep'i·der'mal (-ĕp'ĭ·dûr'mȧl), *adj.* *Embryol.* Pert. to or giving rise to the central nervous system and epidermis.

neu'ro·ep'i·the'li·um (-ĕp'ĭ·thē'lĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] **a** *Embryol.* The part of the epiblast which becomes the nervous system. **b** *Anat.* The modified epithelium of an organ of special sense. — **neu'ro·ep'i·the'li·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

neu'ro·fi'bril (nū'rō·fī'brĭl), *n.* [*neuro-* + *fibril.*] *Biol.* One of a system of many minute axial fibrils in a neurone, believed by some to be conducting elements. — **neu'ro·fi'bril·lar** (-brĭl·ẽr), *adj.*

neu'ro·fi·bro'ma (-fī·brō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -BROMATA (-mȧ·tȧ), -BROMAS (-mȧz). [NL., fr. *neuro-* + *fibr-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A fibroma originating in the fibrous tissue of a nerve sheath.

neu'ro·fi·bro'ma·to'sis (-fī·brō'mȧ·tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See NEUROFIBROMA; -OSIS.] *Med.* Condition marked by the presence of many neurofibromata, usually in the subcutaneous tissue.

neu'ro·fil (nū'rō·fĭl), *n.* [*neuro-* + L. *filum* thread, fiber.] *Anat.* A network of fibers arising at the beginning of the axis cylinder and surrounding the nerve cell.

neu'ro·glan'du·lar (-glăn'jŭ·lẽr), *adj.* [*neuro-* + *glandular.*] *Physiol.* **a** Pertaining to a gland with its nerves and their nerve centers. **b** Having the properties of both nervous and glandular tissue, as the pituitary body.

neu·rog'li·a (nū·rŏg'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *neuro-* + *-glia.*] *Anat.* The sustentacular tissue which fills the interstices and supports the essential elements of nervous tissue, esp. in the brain, spinal cord, and ganglia. It is probably of epiblastic origin, and consists of a network of fine fibrils and of flattened stellate cells with numerous radiating fibrillar processes. — **neu·rog'li·ac** (-ăk), **neu·rog'li·al** (-ăl), **neu·rog'li·ar** (-ẽr), **neu·rog'lic** (-rŏg'lĭk), *adj.*

neu·rog'li·o'ma (nū·rŏg'lĭ·ō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -OMATA (-mȧ·tȧ), -OMAS (-mȧz). [NL.] *Med.* A tumor developed from neuroglia cells; a glioma.

neu·rog'li·o'sis (-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See NEUROGLIA; -OSIS.] *Med.* A condition marked by diffuse growth of neuroglia, as in certain degenerative conditions of the brain and spinal cord.

neu'ro·gram (nū'rō·grăm), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-gram.*] *Psychol.* The modified neural structure resulting from activity and serving to retain whatever has been learned; neural engram. — **neu'ro·gram'mic** (-grăm'ĭk), *adj.*

neu·rog'ra·phy (nū·rŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-graphy.*] **1.** *Anat.* Description of the nervous system. **2.** *Psychol.* **a** The formation of neurograms. **b** The system of engram present in an individual's brain. — **neu'ro·graph'ic** (nū'rō·grăf'ĭk), *adj.*

neu'ro·hyp'no·tism (nū'rō·hĭp'nō·tĭz'm), *n.* Nerve sleep; hypnotism. — **neu'ro·hyp·not'ic** (-hĭp·nŏt'ĭk), *adj.*

neu'ro·hy·poph'y·sis (-hī·pŏf'ĭ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *neuro-* + *hypophysis.*] *Anat.* The neural part of the posterior lobe of the hypophysis.

neu'roid (nū'roid), *adj.* [*neur-* + *-oid.*] *Anat.* & *Zool.* **a** Resembling a nerve or nerve tissue. **b** Pert. to the transmission of excitation through tissues without nerve fibers.

neu'ro·ker'a·tin (nū'rō·kĕr'ȧ·tĭn), *n.* *Biochem.* A variety of keratin present in nerve tissue, as in the sheath of the axis cylinder of medullated nerve fibers.

neu'ro·kyme (nū'rō·kīm), *n.* [*neuro-* + Gr. *kyma* wave.] The kinetic energy of the nerve impulse and of all neural activity.

neu'ro·log'i·cal (-lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or pert. to neurology.

neu·rol'o·gist (nū·rŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.* **a** One versed in neurology. **b** One skilled in the treatment of nervous diseases.

neu·rol'o·gize (-jīz), *v. i.* [*neurology* + *-ize.*] *Psychol.* To explain in neural terms.

neu·rol'o·gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-logy.*] The branch of science dealing with the nervous system, specif. with diseases of the nervous system.

neu'ro·lymph (nū'rō·lĭmf), *n.* = CEREBROSPINAL FLUID.

neu·rol'y·sis (nū·rŏl'ĭ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *neuro-* + *-lysis.*] **a** *Physiol.* The breaking down of nerve substance, as from exhaustion. **b** *Surg.* The operation of freeing a nerve from adhesions. — **neu'ro·lyt'ic** (nū'rō·lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

neu·ro'ma (nū·rō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-mȧ·tȧ), -MAS (-mȧz). [NL. See NEURO-; -OMA.] *Med.* A form of tumor developed from a nerve, esp. one consisting of new-formed nerve fibers or nerve cells. — **neu·rom'a·tous** (nū·rŏm'ȧ·tŭs; -rō'mȧ·tŭs), *adj.* — **neu·ro'ma·to'sis** (-rō'mȧ·tō'sĭs), *n.*

neu'ro·mere (nū'rō·mēr), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-mere.*] *Anat.* A metameric segment of the cerebrospinal nervous system. In the spinal cord neuromeres are marked by the exits of the spinal nerves. — **neu·rom'er·ous** (nū·rŏm'ẽr·ŭs), *adj.*

neu·rom'er·ism (nū·rŏm'ẽr·ĭz'm), *n.* [*neuro-* + Gr. *meros* part.] *Zool.* The metamerism of the nervous system.

neu'ro·mi·me'sis (nū'rō·mĭ·mē'sĭs; -mĭ·mē'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See NEURO-; MIMESIS.] *Med.* Neurotic simulation of organic disease. — **neu'ro·mi·met'ic** (-mĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

neu'ro·mo'tor (-mō'tẽr), *adj.* [*neuro-* + *motor.*] *Physiol.* Pertaining to efferent, or motor, nervous impulses; also, of or pertaining to a system of fibers, the **neuromotor apparatus**, in certain protozoa.

neu'ro·mus'cu·la·ture (-mŭs'kŭ·lȧ·tûr), *n.* [See NEURO-; MUSCULATURE.] *Anat.* The nerves and muscles collectively.

neu'ro·my'e·li'tis (-mī'ē·lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *neuro-* + *myelitis.*] *Med.* **a** Inflammation of the medullary substance of the nerves. **b** Inflammation of both spinal cord and nerves.

neu'ron (nū'rŏn; -rŏn), **neu'rone** (-rōn), *n.*; *pl.* NEURONS (-rŏnz; -rōnz), NEURONES (-rōnz). [NL. *neuron*, fr. Gr. *neuron* nerve.] **1.** *Anat.* & *Rare.* The brain and spinal cord. **b** A nerve cell with all of its processes. **2.** *Zool.* A nervure. *Rare.* — **neu'ro·nal** (nū'rō·năl; nŭ·rō'năl; -n'l), **neu·ron'ic** (nū·rŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

neuron doctrine *or* **theory.** *Anat.* & *Physiol.* The theory that the nervous system is composed of nerve cells, or neurons, each of which is (1) a structural unit, in contact with other units but not in continuity; (2) a genetic unit, derived from a single embryonic cell, the neuroblast; (3) a functional unit or unit of conduction, the nervous pathways being chains of such units; (4) a trophic unit, the nerve processes degenerating when severed from the cell body, and being replaced, or regenerated, by outgrowths from the cell body.

neu'ron·ism (nū'rŏn·ĭz'm), *n.* [*neuron* + *-ism.*] A theory which stresses the brain neurons as the vehicles of mental processes. — **neu'ron·ist** (nū'rŏn·ĭst), *n.*

neu·ro'no·pha'gi·a (nū·rō'nō·fā'jĭ·ȧ), **neu'ro·noph'a·gy** (nū'rō·nŏf'ȧ·jĭ), *n.* [NL. *neuronophagia.* See NEURON; -PHAGIA, -PHAGY.] *Med.* Destruction of neurons by phagocytic cells.

neu'ro·nym (nū'rō·nĭm), *n.* [*neur-* + *-onym.*] The name of a nerve or a part of the nervous system.

neu·ron'y·my (nū·rŏn'ĭ·mĭ), *n.* The nomenclature of the nervous system.

neu'ro·path (nū'rō·păth), *n.* [See NEUROPATHY.] *Med.* **a** One who believes that most diseases are of nervous origin. **b** A person liable to nervous disease.

neu'ro·path'ic (nū'rō·păth'ĭk), **neu'ro·path'i·cal** (-păth'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* *Med.* Of or pert. to neuropathy; of the nature of, or having, nervous disease. — **neu'ro·path'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

neu·rop'a·thist (nū·rŏp'ȧ·thĭst), *n.* **A** specialist in nervous diseases.

neu'ro·pa·thol'o·gy (nū'rō·pȧ·thŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* Pathology of the nervous system. — **neu'ro·path'o·log'i·cal** (-păth'ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **neu'ro·pa·thol'o·gist** (-pȧ·thŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

neu·rop'a·thy (nū·rŏp'ȧ·thĭ), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* An abnormal condition of the nervous system or of a nerve.

Neu'rope (nū'rŭp), *n.* [Contracted from *New Europe.*] *Philately.* The new countries of Europe resulting from World War I; also, their numerous stamp issues.

neu'ro·phile (nū'rō·fĭl; -fīl), **-phil** (-fĭl), *adj.* [*neuro-* + *-phile, -phil.*] *Physiol.* Neurophilic.

neu'ro·phil'ic (-fĭl'ĭk), *adj.* *Physiol.* Neurotropic, as certain drugs.

neu'ro·phys'i·ol'o·gy (-fĭz'ĭ·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* Physiology of the nervous system. — **-phys'i·o·log'i·cal** (-ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

neu'ro·pile (nū'rō·pīl), *n.* Also **neu'ro·pil** (-pĭl), **neu'ro·pi'lem** (nū'rō·pī'lĕm). [*neuro-* + Gr. *pilos* felt.] *Anat.* **a** A feltwork of delicate unmyelinated nerve fibers interrupted by numerous synapses and occurring throughout the central nervous system, highly developed in parts of the brain, where, interspersed with myelinated fibers, it constitutes the *reticular formations.* **b** A delicate terminal branch of a nerve fiber.

neu'ro·plasm (nū'rō·plăz'm), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-plasm.*] *Anat.* The basophilic cytoplasm of a nerve cell. — **neu'ro·plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *adj.*

neu'ro·po'di·um (-pō'dĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. *neuro-* + *-podium.*] **a** *Anat.* One of the delicate terminal branches of an axon. **b** *Zool.* The ventral lobe or branch of a parapodium. — **neu'ro·po'di·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

neu·rop'o·dous (nū·rŏp'ō·dŭs), *adj.* *Zool.* Having limbs directed toward the neural side.

neu'ro·pore (nū'rō·pōr; 181), *n.* [*neuro-* + *pore.*] *Embryol.* An opening from the exterior into the neurocoele.

neu'ro·psy·chi'a·try (-sī·kĭ'ȧ·trĭ; -psĭ-; 205), *n.* [*neuro-* + *psychiatry.*] The study and treatment of nervous and mental diseases; clinical neurology combined with psychiatry. — **neu'ro·psy'chi·at'ric** (-sī'kĭ·ăt'rĭk; -psĭ'-), *adj.* — **neu'ro·psy·chi'a·trist** (-sī·kĭ'ȧ·trĭst; -psĭ-), *n.*

neu'ro·psy·chol'o·gy (-sī·kŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* The science of the connection of psychological and neurological facts. — **neu'ro·psy'cho·log'i·cal** (-sī'kō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **neu'ro·psy·chol'o·gist** (-sī·kŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

neu'ro·psy·cho'sis (-sī·kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *neuro-* + *psychosis.*] *Med.* **a** Mental disorder closely connected with, or caused by, nerve disease. **b** = PSYCHONEUROSIS. See NEUROSIS, *n.*, 2.

Neu·rop'ter·a (nū·rŏp'tẽr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *neuro-* + *-ptera.*] *Zool.* An order of insects to which various limits have been assigned. In addition to the lace-winged flies, ant lions, and allied forms (to which it is now restricted), it includes in old and less natural classifications the Ephemerida, Odonata, Plecoptera, Isoptera, Corrodentia, Mallophaga, Mecoptera, and Trichoptera, which are mandibulate insects having four net-veined wings, but differing in their development and metamorphosis. Cf. PSEUDONEUROPTERA. — **neu·rop'ter·an** (-ăn), *adj.* & *n.* — **neu·rop'ter·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

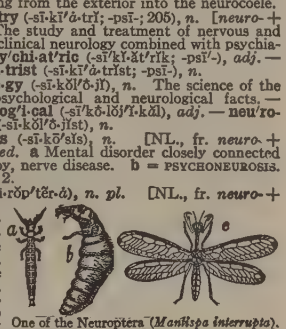

One of the Neuroptera (*Manispa interrupta*). *a* Young Larva; *b* Mature Larva. Both enlarged. *c* Mature Insect. Nat. size.

Neu·rop'ter·is (-tẽr·ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *neuro-* + Gr. *pteris* a kind of fern.] *Paleontol.* A large genus of fossil pteridosperms represented by abundant fronds and stems from the Devonian to the Triassic.

neu·rop'ter·ist (-ĭst), *n.* *Zool.* A student of the neuropteroid insects.

neu·rop'ter·oid (-oid), *adj.* [See -OID.] Like the Neuroptera (in the broad sense). — *n.* A neuropteroid insect.

Neu·rop'ter·ol'de·a (-tẽr·ol'dē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleontol.* A group of extinct insects (order Palaeodictyoptera) whose fragmentary remains suggest relationship with the Neuroptera. — **neu·rop'ter·oid** (nū·rŏp'tẽr·oid), *adj.* & *n.*

neu·rop'ter·ol'o·gy (-ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [NL., fr. *Neuroptera* + *-logy.*] *Zool.* The study of Neuroptera. — **neu·rop'ter·o·log'i·cal** (-ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

neu·rop'ter·on (nū·rŏp'tẽr·ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* One of the Neuroptera.

neu'ro·ret'i·ni'tis (nū'rō·rĕt'ĭ·nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *neuro-* + *retinitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the optic nerve and the retina.

Neu'ror·thop'ter·a (nū'rôr·thŏp'tẽr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleontol.* A group of fossil insects having characters of both the Neuroptera and Orthoptera. — **neu'ror·thop'ter·an** (-ăn), *adj.* & *n.* — **neu'ror·thop'ter·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

neu·ro'sal (nū·rō'săl; -s'l), *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling a neurosis.

neu·ro'sis (nū·rō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *neuron* nerve. See NERVE.] **1.** *Physiol.* Any activity of the nervous system, esp. as correlated with mental activity. Cf. PSYCHOSIS, 1.
2. *Psychiatry.* A functional nervous disorder, without demonstrable physical lesion. Sometimes actual neuroses, like neurasthenia and anxiety neurosis, presumed to be due to physical exhaustion or irritation, are distinguished from *psychoneuroses*, like hysteria and compulsion neurosis, psychogenic in origin; but the terms are commonly used synonymously. Cf. PSYCHOSIS.

-neu·ro'sis (-nū·rō'sĭs). [NL.] A combining form of *neurosis*, used with word elements denoting an affected part, as in acro*neurosis*, myo*neurosis*.

neu'ro·skel'e·ton (nū'rō·skĕl'ē·tŭn), *n.* [*neuro-* + *skeleton.*] *Zool.* The endoskeleton of vertebrates. *Rare.* — **neu'ro·skel'e·tal** (-tăl; -t'l), *adj.* *Rare.*

neu'ro·some (nū'rō·sōm), *n.* [*neuro-* + 2d *-some.*] *Anat.* **a** The cell body of a neuron. **b** One of various small particles in the cytoplasm of a neuron.

neu'ro·spast (nū'rō·spăst), *n.* [L. *neurospaston*, fr. Gr. *neurospaston*, fr. *neurospastos* drawn by strings.] A puppet moved by strings. *Obs.* — **neu'ro·spas'tic** (-spăs'tĭk), *adj.* *Obs.*

neu'ro·spon'gi·um (-spŭn'jĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *neuro-* + *-spongium.*] *Anat.* **a** A network of fibrils in the cytoplasm of a nerve cell. **b** The inner reticular stratum of the retina.

neu'ro·syph'i·lis (-sĭf'ĭ·lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *neuro-* + *syphilis.*] *Med.* Syphilis of the nervous system.

neu'ro·ten'di·nous (-tĕn'dĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [*neuro-* + *tendinous.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to a nerve and tendon; esp., referring to the terminations of nerves in tendons.

neu'ro·ten'sion (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [*neuro-* + *tension.*] *Surg.* Neurectasy.

neu·rot'ic (nū·rŏt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *neuron* nerve. See NEUROSIS.] *Med.* **a** Acting on the nerves; useful in nervous disorders; as, a *neurotic* drug. **b** Of or pertaining to the nerves; seated in the nerves; of the nature of neurosis; nervous; as, a *neurotic* disease. **c** Affected with neurosis; as, a *neurotic* person. — **neu·rot'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

neu·rot'ic, *n.* *Med.* **a** Any toxic agent affecting mainly the nervous system. Neurotics that specially affect the spinal cord are often called *tetanics.* **b** A disease seated in the nerves. **c** A neurotic person.

neu·rot'i·cism (-ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* A neurotic condition, character, or trait.

neu·rot'i·za'tion (nū·rŏt'ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.* *Med.* Regeneration of a nerve after division.

neu'ro·tome (nū'rō·tōm), *n.* [See NEUROTOMY.] *Anat.* & *Zool.* A neurometer.

neu·rot'o·my (nū·rŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-tomy.*] **a** The dissection or cutting of nerves. **b** *Surg.* The division of a nerve, as to relieve neuralgia. — **neu'ro·tom'i·cal** (nū'rō·tŏm'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **neu·rot'o·mist** (nū·rŏt'ō·mĭst), *n.*

---

neu'ro·cele (nū'rō·sēl), *n.* = NEUROCOELE.
neu'ro·chon'drite (-kŏn'drīt), *n.* = NEUROCENTRUM.
neu'ro·den'drite (-dĕn'drīt), *n.* = DENDRITE.
neu'ro·fi·bril'la (-fī·brĭl'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LAE (-ē). [NL.] = NEUROFIBRIL.
neu'ro·den'dron (-drŏn), *n.* = NEUROCOELE.
neu'ro·hyp·nol'o·gy (-hĭp·nŏl'ō·jĭ). = NEUROHYPNOLOGY.
neu'ro·lem'ma (nū'rō·lĕm'ȧ), *n.* Var. of NEURILEMMA.
neu'ro·mast (nū'rō·măst), *n.* [*neuro-* + Gr. *mastos* hillock, breast.] = NERVE EMINENCE. — = NEUROMUSCULAR.
neu'ro·mas'tic (-măs'tĭk), *adj.*
neu'ro·mus'cu·lar spin'dle (-mŭs'kŭ·lẽr). = MUSCLE SPINDLE.
neu'ro·my'ic (nū'rō·mī'ĭk), *adj.* [*neuro-* + Gr. *mys, myos*, muscle.] = NEUROMUSCULAR.
neu·roph'a·gy (nū·rŏf'ȧ·jĭ), *n.* = NEURONOPHAGIA.
neu'ro·poph'y·sis (nū'rō·pŏf'ĭ·sĭs). Var. of NEUROAPOPHYSIS.
neu·rop'ter (nū·rŏp'tẽr), *n.* = NEUROPTERON.
neu·rot'i·cize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

N

neu'ro·trop'ic (nū'rō-trŏp'ĭk; -trō'pĭk), *adj.* [*neuro-* + *-tropic.*] *Med.* Turning or directed toward, or having an affinity for, nerve tissue; as, *neurotropic* poisons, drugs, stains, or bacteria; characterized by, or pertaining to, neurotropism.

neu·rot'ro·pism (nū·rŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* Also **neu·rot'ro·py** (-pĭ). *Physiol.* The attraction toward, or gathering in, nerve tissue (esp. of the central nervous system) of substances, cells, or minute organisms.

neu'ro·vac'cine (nū'rō-văk'sēn; -sĭn), *n.* [*neuro-* + *vaccine.*] *Bacteriol.* A smallpox vaccine virus cultivated in vivo in rabbits' brains. — **neu'ro·vac'ci·na'tion** (-sĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.*

neu'ru·la (nū'rōō-lȧ; 249), *n.* [NL., fr. *neur-* + *-ula.*] *Embryol.* An early embryo comprising an elongated gastrula in which nervous tissue is beginning to differentiate.

neu'ryp·nol'o·gy (nū'rĭp-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*neur-* + Gr. *hypnos* sleep + *-logy.*] Hypnology. — **neu'ryp·no·log'i·cal** (-nō-lŏj'ĭ-kȧl), *adj.* — **neu'ryp·nol'o·gist** (-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

Neus'tri·an (nūs'trĭ-ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Neustria, the northwestern portion of the Frankish empire, including most of the territory between the Loire and the Scheldt and from the ocean east to about the frontier of Lorraine.

neu'ter (nū'tĕr), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *neutre*, fr. L. *neuter*, fr. *ne-* not + *uter* either, one of two. See NO, *adv.*; WHETHER. Cf. NEITHER.] **1.** *Gram.* **a** Conforming, or denoting conformity to, the class of words viewed as neither masculine nor feminine; as, a *neuter* noun or suffix. See GENDER, 3. **b** *Now Rare.* Neither active nor passive; intransitive; also, more restrictedly, expressing mere existence or state; — applied to verbs and verb forms.

2. Being no side; impartial; neutral. *Archaic.*

Providence never stands *neuter.* *South.*

3. Belonging to neither of two, usually opposed, classes. *R.*

4. *Biol.* **a** Having no generative organs; sexless. **b** Having imperfectly developed generative organs, as a worker bee. — **neu'ter·ly**, *adv.* — **neu'ter·ness**, *n.*

neu'ter (nū'tĕr), *n.* **1.** *Gram.* **a** A noun, pronoun, adjective, or inflectional form or class of the neuter gender; also, the gender thus formally distinguished. **b** *Now Rare.* A verb used intransitively.

2. A person who takes no part in a contest or controversy; one who is neutral. Specif. [*cap.*], *Amer. Hist.*, one of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians formerly dwelling along the northern shores of Lake Erie. They were called the **Neutral Nation** by the French, because of neutrality in the war between the Iroquois and the Hurons. They were destroyed by the Iroquois in 1651.

3. A thing that is neutral, in any sense. *Rare.*

4. One of the imperfectly developed females of certain social insects, as ants and honeybees, that perform the labors of the community; a worker.

5. A castrated animal, esp. a castrated cat.

neu'ter, *v. t.;* -TERED (-tĕrd); -TER·ING. To castrate. *R.*

neu'ter·dom (nū'tĕr-dŭm), *n.* State of being neuter sexually.

neuter passive. *Gram.* Passive in form and "neuter," or intransitive, in meaning; — applied to such Latin verbs as *gaudeo*, in which the perfect tense is passive, and to French verbs forming their perfect with *être.*

neu'tral (nū'trȧl), *adj.* [F. or L.; obs. F. *neutral*, fr. L. *neutralis*, fr. *neuter.* See NEUTER.] **1.** Not engaged on either side; not taking part with or assisting either of two or more contending parties; neuter; specif., of a state or power, lending no active assistance to either or any belligerent.

The heart cannot possibly remain *neutral*, but constantly takes part one way or the other. *Shaftesbury.*

2. Of or pertaining to a neutral state or power; not involved in hostilities; as, *neutral* territory.

3. Neither one thing nor the other; belonging to neither of two, usually opposed or contrasted, classes; not decided or pronounced as to characteristics; middling; indifferent; as, a *neutral* character without marked virtues or vices.

4. a Gray; achromatic. **b** Not decided in color; quiet in tone. **c** Free from tinges of other colors; as, a *neutral* blue.

5. Designating a rope, as for hoisting, that has no tendency to twist or untwist, a condition fulfilled esp. by flat ropes.

6. *Bot.* Without stamens or pistils, as the ray florets of many composites, the marginal flowers of *Hydrangea*, etc.

7. *Biol.* Neuter. See NEUTER, *adj.*, 4.

8. *Chem.* **a** Neither acid nor basic; neither acid nor alkaline; specif., having a *p* H value of 7.0. **b** Normal (sense 4 **c**).

9. *Elec.* Neither positive nor negative; of a potential which is midway between, or the average of, the extreme potentials of an electric apparatus or system.

10. *Gram.* Noncommittal; — said of certain types of conditional sentence (which see).

11. *Mach.* Designating the position in which the propelling mechanism, although itself revolving freely, transmits no motion to the parts, as wheels, to be driven.

12. *Philos.* Neither distinctively physical nor distinctively mental but common to both; common to the knowing mind and the object known; as, *neutral* being, entities.

13. *Phonet.* **a** Of the lips, wide open as for sounding *ah*, without being either rounded or spread. Cf. ROUND, *v. t.*, 11. **b** Of the tongue, resting without effort in the center of the mouth, or in the mid-mixed position, as in uttering the first vowel of *above.*

Syn. — NEUTRAL, NEGATIVE, as here compared, agree in suggesting the absence of marked characteristics. But NEUTRAL emphasizes the idea of vagueness or indefiniteness, as of that which is neither one thing nor the other; NEGATIVE involves a more strongly implied contrast with that which is positive; as, "a low, muffled, *neutral* tone, as of a voice heard through cotton wool" (*G. Eliot*); a *neutral* tint; a *negative* character; merely *negative* results. — **neu'tral·ly**, *adv.* — **neu'tral·ness**, *n.*

neu'tral (nū'trȧl), *n.* **1.** A person, party, vessel, or nation that takes, or belongs to one who takes, no part in a contest between others; one that is neutral.

2. A neutral tone or color; specif., = GRAY, *n.*, 1 **a**.

3. = NEUTRAL LARD.

4. [*cap.*] *Amer. Hist.* A Neuter (see NEUTER, *n.*, 2).

5. *Elec.* A neutral point, wire, conductor, bus bar, etc.

6. *Mach.* The neutral position; — esp. of gears; as, the engine was in *neutral.*

neutral acriflavine. See ACRIFLAVINE.

neutral axis (*or* **surface**). *Mech.* That line (or plane), in a beam or other member subjected to a bending action, in which the fibers are neither stretched nor compressed, or where the longitudinal stress is zero.

neutral conductor. *Elec.* The intermediate conductor in a three-wire system, usually grounded or maintained at zero potential.

neutral corner. *Boxing.* Either of the two diagonally opposite corners of the ring that are not appropriated to one or the other of the contestants.

neutral dye *or* **color.** *Dyeing.* A dye capable of dyeing fibers (esp. cotton) directly in a neutral or faintly alkaline bath.

neutral equilibrium. *Mech.* The kind of equilibrium of a body so placed that when moved slightly it neither tends to return to its former position nor to depart more widely from it, as a perfect sphere or cylinder on a horizontal plane.

neutral gray. = GRAY *n.*, 1 **a**.

Neutral Ground. Specif.: **a** *Amer. Hist.* During the Revolutionary War, a region in Westchester County, New York, which lay between the British and the American lines. **b** A tract of ground near Gibraltar lying between the British and the Spanish lines.

neu'tral·ism (nū'trȧl-ĭz'm), *n.* Neutrality. *Rare.*

neu'tral·ist (-ĭst), *n.* **a** One who professes or practices neutrality. **b** One who favors the neutralization of a state or region.

neu·tral'i·ty (nū-trȧl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *neutralité*, or ML. *neutralitas.*] **1.** The party or parties who are neutral; a combination of neutral powers or states; — with *the.* Cf. ARMED NEUTRALITY. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

2. Quality or state of being neutral; the condition of being uninvolved in contests or controversies between others; state of refraining from taking part on either side.

The cold *neutrality* of an impartial judge. *Burke.*

3. The character of a neutral thing, place, or the like, during hostilities; as, the *neutrality* of a port.

4. Quality or state of being neither in one class or category nor in another; indifference in quality. Specif., *Chem.*, quality or state of being neutral. See NEUTRAL, *adj.*, 8.

5. State or fact of being neuter, in any sense. *Rare.*

6. *Internat. Law.* **a** The condition of a state or government which refrains from taking part, directly or indirectly, in a war between other powers. The right to observe neutrality and the name *neutrality* are both comparatively modern, all persons anciently having been considered as friends or foes. **b** In the case of a country or a waterway, the condition of immunity from invasion or use by belligerents in the course of operations against each other. Such neutrality is sometimes guaranteed by treaty.

neu'tral·i·za'tion (nū'trȧl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *neutralisation.*] Act or process of neutralizing, or state of being neutralized.

neu'tral·ize (nū'trȧl-īz), *v.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *neutraliser.*] *Transitive:* **1.** *Chem.* To render neutral (see NEUTRAL, *adj.*, 8); to destroy the peculiar properties or effect of; as, to *neutralize* an acid with a base.

2. To destroy the peculiar properties or opposite dispositions of; to reduce to inefficiency; to counteract; as, to *neutralize* parties, efforts, opposition, etc.

3. *Elec.* To make void of electricity, or electrically inert, by combining equal positive and negative quantities.

4. *Internat. Law.* To invest with conventional or obligatory neutrality conferring inviolability by belligerents.

—, *Intransitive: Radio.* To prevent regeneration by inserting a device to balance the voltage due to the capacitive current between grid and plate.

Syn. — Counterbalance, annul, nullify, frustrate, vitiate. — NEUTRALIZE, COUNTERACT, COUNTERVAIL. To NEUTRALIZE is to render inoperative or ineffective, esp. by an opposite influence, force, or effect; to COUNTERACT implies more positively counter or contrary action; it does not so definitely suggest that the thing itself ceases to act or becomes neutral; as, "White shall not *neutralize* the black, nor good compensate bad in man" (*R. Browning*); "Unless powerfully *counteracted* by all sorts of opposite agencies, [old age] is a miserable . . . blighter to the genial charity of the human heart" (*De Quincey*). But the two words are often used with little distinction. COUNTERVAIL suggests more definitely than either of them a balance of opposing forces; as, "The fact . . . shall, in the absence of strong *countervailing* testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence" (*A. Lincoln*). Cf. ABOLISH.

neu'tral·iz'er (-īz'ĕr), *n.* **a** One who or that which neutralizes. **b** Specif., in the manufacture of glucose from starch, a tank in which the acid liquid is neutralized.

neutral lard. Lard of high quality rendered at low temperatures (not above 55° C. or 131° F.) from the leaf or back fat of swine.

neutral layer. = NEUTRAL SURFACE. See NEUTRAL AXIS.

neutral light. See COLOR, *n.*, 2.

neutral line. **a** *Mech.* = NEUTRAL AXIS. **b** *Elec.* = NEUTRAL POSITION.

neutral monism. *Philos.* A monism which takes primordial reality to be neither mind nor matter but something more fundamental than either of these.

Neutral Nation. See NEUTER, *n.*, 2.

neutral oil. **a** An oil which is neither acid nor alkaline. **b** A paraffin oil deprived of bloom and odor, used for mixing with animal or vegetable oils.

neutral orange. = BITTERSWEET ORANGE.

neutral phosphate. See PHOSPHORIC ACID.

neutral point. *Elec.* The temperature at which the thermoelectric power of two metals is zero. It is the average of the temperature of the cold junction and the corresponding temperature of inversion.

neutral position. **a** *Elec.* The position of the brushes of a dynamoelectric machine for least sparking; — called also **neutral line.** **b** *Mach.* See NEUTRAL, *adj.*, 11.

neutral red. **a** A dye. See DYE, *Table.* **b** A color, red in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

neutral rock. *Petrog.* A rock chemically intermediate between acid and basic, and containing between 64 and 52 per cent of silica.

neutral surface. See NEUTRAL AXIS.

neutral temperature. *Physics.* The temperature at which the thermoelectric power of two metals is zero.

neutral text. See TEXT, *n.*, 9.

neutral tint. **a** A gray pigment of various shades, used by artists. **b** A color approximating to gray; specif., a color, reddish-blue in hue, of very low saturation and very low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

neutral vowel. *Phonet.* Any of various closely similar unstressed mixed vowel sounds (*a* in *above*, *e* in *quiet*, *i* in *possible*). See *Pron.*, §§ 31, 32, 72, 92.

neutral wire. *Elec.* The central wire in a three-wire distribution system. It is connected to the central point of the generator or of two generators connected in series.

neutral zone. **1.** *Amer. Football.* A space between the two lines of scrimmage which may not be encroached upon by either team until the ball is put in play. The width of the zone is equivalent to the length of the ball.

2. In form **Neutral zone.** *Biogeog.* The Transition zone.

3. *Elec.* The position on the armature of a direct-current machine where the magnetic flux from the field poles is zero. It is midway between the poles at no load.

4. *Mach.* = POSITIVE ALLOWANCE.

neu'tro- (nū'trō-). A combining form for *neutral*, as in *neutrophile.*

neu'tro·cep'tor (nū'trō-sĕp'tĕr; nū'trō-sĕp'tĕr), *n.* [*neutro-* + *receptor.*] A receptor for stimuli which are not necessarily either harmful or beneficial. Cf. NOCICEPTOR, BENECEPTOR. — **neu'tro·cep'tive** (-tĭv), *adj.*

neu'tro·clu'sion (nū'trō-klōō'zhŭn), *n.* [*neutro-* + *occlusion.*] *Dent.* The condition in which the anteroposterior occlusal relations of the teeth are normal.

Neu'tro·dyne (nū'trō-dīn), *n.* [*neutro-* + *dyne.*] *Radio.* A trade-mark for radio receiving apparatus in which the effect of capacity between grid and plate in causing regeneration is prevented or controlled by an auxiliary balancing capacity.

neu'tro·lo·gis'tic (nū'trō-lō-jĭs'tĭk), *adj.* [See NEUTER; cf. EULOGY.] Neutral, with respect to favor. *Rare.*

neu'tron (nū'trŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *neuter* neither; — from having neither positive nor negative charge.] *Physics & Chem.* An uncharged particle of slightly greater mass (1.00893 atomic mass units, or 1.675×10^{-24} gm.) than the proton, occurring in atomic nuclei except those of ordinary hydrogen. Symbol, *n* (no period).

neu'tro·phile (nū'trō-fīl; -fĭl), **neu'tro·phil** (-fĭl), *n.* [L. *neuter* + *-phile, -phil.*] *Anat.* One of a group of leucocytes whose granules stain indifferently. — **neu'tro·phil'ic** (-fĭl'ĭk), **neu·troph'i·lous** (nū-trŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *adj.*

neu'tro·phile, neu'tro·phil, *adj.* *Physiol.* Staining indifferently with acid or basic dyes; — said of cells or cell parts.

neu'tro·phil'i·a (nū'trō-fĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *neutro-* + *-philia.*] *Med.* Leucocytosis in which the increase in white corpuscles is chiefly in neutrophile leucocytes.

Ne·vad'a (nĕ-văd'ȧ; -vā'dȧ), *n.* A State of the United States. See *Gaz.*

Ne·vad'an (-văd'ăn; -vā'dăn), *adj.* Of or pert. to the State of Nevada. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Nevada.

ne·vad'ite (nĕ-văd'īt; -vā'dĭt), *n.* *Petrog.* A variety of rhyolite of granitoid appearance, first observed in Nevada.

Ne'va green (nē'vȧ). A color, yellow-green in hue, of high saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

nev'e (nĕv'ē), *n.* [AS. *nefa.* See NEPHEW.] Nephew. *Obs.*

né'vé' (nā'vā'), *n.* [F., ult. fr. L. *nix, nivis*, snow. See SNOW.] The partially compacted granular snow forming the surface part of the upper end of a glacier; by extension, any field of granular snow; firn. See GLACIER.

nev'el, nev'ell (nĕv'l'; -ĭl), *n.* [See NIEVE fist.] A fisticuff. — *v. t.* To beat with the fists. *Both Scot. & N. of Eng.*

nev'er (nĕv'ĕr), *adv.* [AS. *nǣfre*, fr. *ne* not, no + *ǣfre* ever. See EVER.] **1.** Not ever; not at any time; at no time.

Death still draws nearer, *never* seeming near. *Pope.*

2. Not in any degree, in the least, in any way, under any condition, or the like; — used in emphatic negation, often idiomatically; as, *never* fear; he had *never* a cent.

And he answered to him *never* a word. *Matt.* xxvii. 14

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

never-ceasing	**never-lasting**	**never-swerving**
never-certain	**never-needed**	**never-tamed**
never-changing	**never-quenching**	**never-tiring**
never-conquered	**never-ready**	**never-trodden**
never-constant	**never-resting**	**never-twinkling**
never-daunted	**never-satisfied**	**never-vacant**
never-dead	**never-setting**	**never-varied**
never-dying	**never-shaken**	**never-varying**
never-ended	**never-silent**	**never-waning**
never-ending	**never-sleeping**	**never-wearied**
never-fading	**never-smiling**	**never-winking**
never-failing	**never-stable**	**never-withering**

— *never so.* As never before; more than ever before; especially; particularly; — now often expressed or replaced by *ever so.* "Ask me *never so* much dower." *Gen.* xxxiv. 12.

— *never the* (followed by a comparative). None the; not at all, or in any way, the; as, *never the* less (*Obs.*, exc. in *nevertheless*); *never the* more (formerly also *neverthemore*).

nev'er·mass (nĕv'ĕr-măs), *n.* A day that never was or will be. *Obs.*

nev'er·more' (-mōr'; 181), *adv.* Never again; at no time hereafter. "Quoth the raven, '*Nevermore.*'" *Poe.*

nev'er–nev'er coun'try *or* **land.** Also **nev'er–nev'er,** *n.* *Colloq.* **a** *Australia.* The sparsely settled district in the north and west of Queensland. **b** A remote and little-settled district. *Kipling.* **c** An ideal or make believe country; an illusory existence.

nev'er–say'–die', *adj.* Indomitable; as, a *never-say-die* spirit or person. — **nev'er–say'–die',** *n.*

nev'er–strike', *n.* One who never strikes his flag, or yields.

nev'er·the·less' (nĕv'ĕr-thē-lĕs'), *adv.* [*never* + *the* (see THE by that) + *less.*] Not the less; notwithstanding; in spite of that; yet.

Syn. — However, still. See BUT, *conj.*

ne'void, nae'void (nē'void), *adj.* [*nevus* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling a nevus or nevi.

ne'vus, nae'vus (nē'vŭs), *n.;* *pl.* -VI (-vī). [L.] *Med.* A pigmented place on the skin, usually congenital; a birthmark; a mole; esp., a vascular tumor, that is, one mainly of blood vessels, as dilated arteries, veins, or capillaries.

nev·yansk'ite (nĕv-yăn'skĭt), *n.* [From *Nevyansk*, Russia.] *Mineral.* Iridosmine containing over forty per cent of iridium, occurring in tin-white scales.

new (nū; 242), *adj.;* NEW'ER (-ĕr); NEW'EST. [ME. *newe*, fr. AS. *nīwe, nēowe;* akin to D. *nieuw*, OS. *niwi*, OHG. *niuwi*, G. *neu*, ON. *nȳr*, Dan. & Sw. *ny*, Goth. *niujis*, Lith. *naujas*, OSlav. *novŭ*, OIr. *nūe*, W. *newydd*, L. *novus*, Gr. *neos*, Skr. *nava, navya*, and to E. NOW. Cf. INNOVATE, NEOPHYTE, NINE, NOVEL, NUNCIO, RENOVATE.] **1.** Having existed, or having been made, but a short time; having originated or occurred lately; not early or long in being; recent; fresh; modern; — opposed to *old;* as, a *new* coat; a *new* regime; a *new* fashion; *new* potatoes.

2. a With reference to a person himself or thing itself: having been seen or known but a short time, although perhaps existing before; recently manifested, recognized, or experienced; hence, strange; unfamiliar; as, *new* lands, doctrines, grief. **b** With reference to another: other than the former, or old; having freshly come into a use, connection, etc.; as, to turn a *new* leaf; the *new* teacher.

3. Having been in some relationship, position, or condition but a short time; hence, not habituated; unaccustomed; as, a *new* member; *new* from school; *new* to the plow.

neu·rur'gic. Var. of NEURERGIC.
neu'ter·like', *adj.* Neutral. *R.*
neu'tral·ize. Var. of NEUTRALIZE.
neu'tral·iz'ing sign. *Music.* = NATURAL, *n.*, 11 **b**.
neu'tri·a. Var. of NUTRIA.
neu'tro·pas'sive, *adj.* *Gram.* = NEUTER PASSIVE.
‖**neu'vaine'** (nū'vān'), *n.* [F., fr. ML. *novena.*] = NOVENA.
Nevada blue grass. See GRASS, *Table.*
ne·var' (nē-wär'). Var. of NEWAR.
ne·vat' (nĕ-văt'), *n.* [Ar. *nawāh* date stone.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*
nev'en, *v. t.* [ON. *nefna*, fr. *nafn.* See NAME, *n.*] To name; to nominate; tell; speak of. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To tell; speak. *Obs.* [TREE **a**.]
nev'er-die'tree. = HORSE-RADISH.
nev'er·land, *n.* = NEVER-NEVER LAND **c**. *Barrie.*
neveriesse. † NEVERTHELESS.
nevermo. † NEVERMORE.
nev'er·the·lat'ter, **nev'er·the·lat'er,** *adv.* Nevertheless. *Obs.*
nev'er·thrift', *n.* A thriftless person. *Obs.* [& *Ref. Sp.*]
nev'ew. Var. of NEPHEW. *Obs.*
Ne'vile and Win'ther's acid. *Dyes.* See NAPHTHOLSULPHONIC.
nev'o (nĕv'ō), **nev'oy** (nĕv'oi). Scot. vars. of NEPHEW.
Ne'vo·me' (nē'vō-mē'), *n.* See 1st PIMA, 2.

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals. Abbreviations, Signs, etc., are explained on pages immediately preceding the Vocabulary.

4. Beginning or appearing as the recurrence, resumption, or repetition of some previous act or thing; as, a *new* year; a *new* start; also, renovated or recreated; regenerated; as, rest had made him a *new* man.

For as the sun is daily *new* and old
So is my love still telling what is told. *Shak.*

5. Different or distinguished from a person, place, or thing of the same kind or name that has longer or previously existed; as, the *new* reservoir; the *new* theology; *New* York; *New* Guinea.

6. Not of ancient lineage; of a family previously unknown or undistinguished; recently acquiring rank, distinction, or the like; as, *new* blood; a *new* family.

7. [*cap.*] In names of languages, modern; esp., in use since medieval times; as, *New* Greek; *New* Latin; *New* Hebrew; *New* English; *New* High German. See MODERN, *adj.*, 4.

Syn. — NEW, NOVEL, FRESH, RECENT, LATE, MODERN. That is NEW (opposed to *old*) which has existed, or been known, but a short time; that is NOVEL (opposed to *common*, *usual*, *familiar*) which is, often strikingly, out of the ordinary course; as, "No man putteth *new* wine into old bottles" (*Mk.* ii. 22); a *novel* method of bottling wine. That is FRESH, as here compared, which has just been done, made, received, etc., or which retains or suggests the liveliness, brightness, or energy of a new thing; the word may also connote new and original qualities or characteristics; as, *fresh* butter, *fresh* footprints, the work received *fresh* impetus; "*fresh* and lasting in . . . remembrance" (*Shak.*). RECENT is a more relative term; it suggests comparative nearness to the present; as, *recent* discoveries, a *recent* number of a magazine, until *recent* years. LATE (cf. SLOW), which is sometimes interchangeable with *recent* (as, "On the *Late* Massacre in Piedmont," *Milton*), applies esp. to that which has recently ceased to exist, or which is no longer what it recently was; as, his *late* residence, during the *late* reign, the *late* incumbent of the office, the funeral of the *late* Richard Roe. That is MODERN (in ordinary usage) which belongs to the present period, or is characteristic of it; the word commonly suggests contrast with a more distant past than that implied in *recent*, and often applies esp. to that which is of the latest and most approved form, construction, or character; as, *modern* languages, *modern* (cf. *recent*) usage, *modern* artillery; "This strange disease of *modern* life, with its sick hurry, its divided aims, its heads o'ertaxed, its palsied hearts" (*M. Arnold*). Cf. RENEW.

Ant. — Old, ancient; familiar, usual, common; former, early, obsolete; antique.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:
new-bladed, new-bloomed, new-looking.

new (nū; 242), *n.* That which is new; something new; specif., the first phase; as, in the *new* of the moon.

new (nū; 242), *adv.* [AS. *nīwe.*] Newly; recently; anew; afresh (see FLAT, *adj.*, 11).

It must be that when God speaketh he should . . . *new* date and *new* create the whole. *Emerson.*

☞ In recent practice, *new* is generally hyphened to a verb, esp. in its participial or participial-adjective forms, and to derivative agent nouns before which it is used, as in the following selected list:

new-admitted	new-create	new-mown
new-apparel	new-furbish	new-name
new-array	new-grown	new-people
new-awaked	new-laid	new-rigged
new-begotten	new-made	new-risen
new-blown	new-model	new-written
new-built	new-modeler	new-wrought

-new and new. Over and over; again and again. *Obs.*

— of new. Anew. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

new, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *nīwian* to renew.] To renew. *Obs.*

New Al'bi·on (ăl'bĭ·ŭn). **a** A region, including Long Island and the territory now included in New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, granted under this name by Charles I in 1634 to Sir Edmund Plowden and others as a county palatine. **b** An extensive region on the northwest coast of North America, now mostly included in the States of Oregon and Washington; — so called by Drake.

New Apostolic Church. An offshoot (1862) from the Catholic Apostolic Church (which see).

Ne·war' (nē·wär'), *n.* One of the Mongoloid Nepalese.

Ne·wa'ri (nē·wä'rē), *n.* The language of the Newars. See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES, *Table.*

New'ark charg'ing sys'tem (nū'ĕrk). [From *Newark*, N. J.] *Libraries.* A system of charging library books, in which, when a book is lent, the date of issue or the date due is stamped on the book card, on a plate in the book, and on the borrower's card; and the borrower's name or number also is recorded on the book card, which is filed until the book is returned and the return is recorded on the borrower's card.

New'ark for·ma'tion *or* **se'ries** (nū'ĕrk). [From *Newark*, New Jersey.] *Geol.* A series of sedimentary rocks representing the Triassic system in the eastern United States. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Newark Works. See MOUND BUILDER.

New Art. = ART NOUVEAU.

new assignment. *Pleading.* = NOVEL ASSIGNMENT.

New Atlantis. An allegory by Lord Bacon, and the name of an island described in it as being situated, like the Atlantis of the ancients, in the middle of an ocean. Bacon represents himself as wrecked on this island, and as finding there an association for the cultivation of natural science and improvements in the arts.

New Attic School. See ATTIC SCHOOL.

new'ber·y·ite (nū'bĕr·ĭ·īt; 68), *n.* [After J. C. *Newbery*, an Australian.] *Mineral.* An acid magnesium phosphate, $HMgPO_3 3H_2O$, in white orthorhombic crystals in guano.

new birth. *Theol.* Regeneration, or the beginning of a religious or specifically Christian life.

new blue. **a** = ULTRAMARINE **b.** **b** French blue, or a dye of this color.

new'born' (nū'bôrn'; 66), *adj.* **a** Recently born. **b** Born anew.

new bronze. A brown, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

New Bruns'wick green (nū brŭnz'wĭk). = CHROME GREEN, 1 b.

New'burg (nū'bûrg), *adj.* = À LA NEWBURG. — *n.* A dish à la Newburg.

new'cal (nū'k'l), **new'ca'd** (-kăd), *adj.* Newly calved. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

New'cas'tle (nū'kăs'l; 83), *n.* An English folk dance, a round dance for eight, now often revived.

New Christian. = MARRANO.

new chum. A recent arrival; a tenderfoot. *Australia & S. Africa.*

New Church. See NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.

new cocoa. The color Natal brown.

New Code. *R.C.Ch.* = CODEX JURIS CANONICI.

new'come' (nū'kŭm'), *adj.* Recently come. — *n.* A newcomer.

New Comedy. See COMEDY, 1.

new'com'er (-kŭm'ĕr), *n.* One who has lately come.

New'comes, The (nū'kŭmz). The title and family name of the chief characters in a novel (completed 1855) by Thackeray, of life in England in the first half of the 19th century. ***Colonel Newcome*** is a gallant, simple-hearted gentleman, a retired East Indian officer. His unworldliness leads to the loss of his fortune, and he dies, a pensioner, in the Charterhouse.

New Congregational Methodist Church. See METHODIST, *n.*, 2.

New Connexion. *Eccl.* **a** A former division of the General Baptists of England, founded in 1770. **b** A former division of British Methodists formed in 1797 by Rev Alex. Kilham.

new'-cut', *n.* A certain old game at cards.

new cutch. See CATECHU, 1 d.

New Deal. A number of measures of President F. D. Roosevelt, designed to promote economic recovery and social security. Some of the most important of these measures are the National Industrial Recovery Act, farm relief, public works, control of public utility holding companies, old-age pensions, and unemployment insurance.

New Dunkers. = CHURCH OF GOD. See DUNKER (5).

New Economic Policy. The policy of the Russian Soviet government, officially announced in May, 1921, by which the smaller industrial plants (about 70 per cent of the total), confiscated in 1918, were returned to private ownership, state control of agriculture was abandoned, private trading was legitimized, and the wage system was restored. Often called *Nep* or *NEP*. See NEPMAN.

New Egyptian. Late Egyptian. See EGYPTIAN, *n.*, 2.

new'el (nū'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *nowell*, fr. OF. *nouel*, *noiel* (F. *noyau*), stone of a fruit, newel, fr. LL. *nucale*, fr. *nucalis* of a nut, fr. *nux*, *nucis*, nut. See NUCLEUS; cf. NOWEL core.] **1.** *Arch.* The upright post, or the upright made of the inner or smaller ends of the steps, about which the steps of a circular staircase wind; hence, in stairways with straight flights, the principal post at the foot, or a secondary one at a landing. See HOLLOW NEWEL.

Newel at Bottom of Staircase.

2. *Engin.* A cylindrical pillar terminating a wing wall of a bridge or viaduct.

new'el, *n.* [From *novel*, n., after *new*.] A novelty; a new thing. *Obs.*

newel stair. A stair with newels at the angles to receive the ends of the strings; also, a spiral stair in which the inner or smaller ends of the steps are engaged in a solid vertical core.

new'el·ty (nū'ĕl·tĭ), *n.* [From *novelty*, after *new*.] Novelty. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

New Empire. **a** See NEW KINGDOM. **b** See 3d MAYA, 1 a.

New England. The section of the United States comprising the six northeastern States, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. — **New Eng'land·er** (ĭng'glănd·ĕr), *n.* — **New Eng'land·ish** (-dĭsh), *adj.* — **New Eng'land·ism**, *n.*

New England aster. A common perennial aster (*Aster novae-angliae*) of eastern North America, with showy purplish flowers. See WILD FLOWERS, *Plate.* It is the chief parent of the Michaelmas daisies.

New England boxwood. The flowering dogwood.

New England Confederation. *Amer. Hist.* A confederation (1643–84) of the colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven, formed for defense against the Indians and the Dutch.

New England hake. The silver hake. See HAKE, 1.

New England of the West. Minnesota; — so called because so many New Englanders settled there.

New England pine. = WHITE PINE, 1 a.

New England primer. A famous primary school book, probably compiled by Benjamin Harris and printed at Boston about 1690.

New England shilling. A silver coin of Massachusetts, authorized 1652, with NE on the obverse and the Roman numerals XII on the reverse, — along with the sixpence and threepence (marked VI and III on reverse) the earliest silver colonial coinage.

New England short o. See *Pron.*, 179.

New England theology. The modified Calvinism originated by Jonathan Edwards (1703–58). See EDWARDEAN.

New England turpentine. = CANADA BALSAM.

New English. **a** *Now Rare.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, New England. **b** *Obs.* New Englanders collectively. **c** Modern English (see NEW, *adj.*, 7).

new extent. See EXTENT, 1 a.

new'fan'gle (nū'făng'g'l; nū'făng'g'l; 66), *adj.* [ME. *newefangel.* See NEW; FANGLE.] Newfangled. — *n.* A newfangled thing; a novelty. — *v. t.* To make newfangled. *All Now Dial.*

new'fan'gled (-g'ld; 66), *adj.* **1.** Inclined to novelties; given to new theories or fashions. "*Newfangled* men." *Latimer.* **2.** New-made; novel; — used in disparagement.

A *newfangled* nomenclature. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

— **new'fan'gled·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **new'fan'gled·ly**, *adv.* — **new'fan'gled·ness**, *n.*

new'fan'gle·ment (nū'făng'g'l·mĕnt), *n.* Novelty; a novelty. *Rare.*

new'-fash'ion, *adj.* New-fashioned. *Dial.*

new'-fash'ioned (nū'făsh'ŭnd; 66), *adj.* Made in a new fashion or form, or lately come into fashion.

new fire. *Anthropol.* A ceremony in which all household fires are extinguished and the hearths reignited by fire from a newly kindled ceremonial fire, as symbolic of new life, the near year, or rebirth.

new'-fire' meth'od. A method of determining the performance characteristics of a previously heated low-pressure heating boiler by taking observations from the time a new fire is started.

New Foundation. *Ch. of Eng.* The status of having been founded at the Reformation with a new organization; — used of those cathedrals which previously were monastic cathedrals and of those of the new sees created around previous monastic churches.

New'found·land' (nū'fŭn(d)·lănd' (*the local pron.*); nū'fŭn(d)·lănd, -lănd'; *also, esp. for the dog and attributively*, nū·foun(d)'lănd), *n.* **1.** An island on the coast of British North America, famed for the fishing grounds in its vicinity. **2.** Short for NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

New·found'land cariboo. A caribou (*Rangifer terraenovae*) confined to Newfoundland, larger than the woodland caribou.

Newfoundland dog. A very large dog of a breed native to North America but believed to have developed in mid 17th century by crossing dogs found in Newfoundland with other large dogs from England. It is intelligent, self-sacrificing, and very devoted to its owners. It is a strong, active dog, with great swimming powers, stands 26 to 28 inches high, and weighs 110 to 150 pounds. Its head is broad and massive, with well-developed occipital bone, decided stop, and short squarish muzzle. It has a coarse, flat, dense coat, usually black, though bronze and black-and-white dogs are sometimes found.

Head of Newfoundland Dog.

New'found·land'er (nū'fŭn(d)·lăn'dĕr; nū'fŭn(d)·lăn·dĕr, -lăn'dĕr; nū·foun(d)'lăn·dĕr), *n.* **a** A native of Newfoundland. **b** A Newfoundland vessel.

new'-front', *v. t.* To provide with a new front.

New'gate (nū'gāt; -gĭt), *n.* **a** The western gate in the wall of the old city of London. **b** A famous old prison in this locality, rebuilt several times and razed in 1902.

Newgate calendar. An account of prisoners in Newgate, with details of their crimes, formerly published in London.

Newgate frill *or* **fringe.** A fringe or beard under the chin.

New Greeks. *Painting.* The Neo-Greeks.

new growth. = NEOPLASM.

New Guin'ea nut'meg (gĭn'ĭ). = MACASSAR NUTMEG.

New Hamp'shire (hămp'shĭr). A State of the United States. See *Gaz.*

New Hampshire grants. *U. S. Hist.* The early colonial name of the region that became Vermont. See GRANT, *n.*, 3.

New Hamp'shir·ite (nū hămp'shĭr·īt), *n.* Also **New Hamp·shir'e·an** (hămp·shĭr'ē·ăn). A native or inhabitant of New Hampshire.

New Ha'ven the·ol'o·gy (hā'vĕn). See TAYLORISM.

new'ing (nū'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A renewing. *Obs.* **2.** *Chiefly pl.* Anything new; news. *Now Dial.*

New Ionic. See GREEK, *n.*, 5; INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

New Jer'sey (jûr'zĭ). A State of the United States. See *Gaz.*

New Jer'sey·ite (-īt), *n.* A native or inhabitant of New Jersey.

New Jersey pine. The scrub pine *Pinus virginiana.*

New Jersey plan. *U. S. Hist.* A plan for a constitution laid before the convention of 1787 by William Paterson of New Jersey, but rejected. It provided for a single legislative house, with equal representation for each State. See VIRGINIA PLAN.

New Jersey tea. The leaves of an undershrub (*Ceanothus americanus*) of the eastern United States, used during the Revolution as a substitute for tea; also, the plant.

New Jerusalem. The Heavenly, or Celestial, City; the abode of the redeemed; the Holy City. *Rev.* xxi. 2.

New Jerusalem Church, New Church, *or* **Church of the New Jerusalem.** The church holding the doctrines taught by Emanuel Swedenborg. See SWEDENBORGIAN.

New Kingdom, New Empire. In Egypt, the Theban kingdom under the XVIIIth to XXth dynasties from 1580 B.C. to about 1100 B.C., when Egypt was at the height of her power. By some, *New Empire* is also used of the period of decline through the XXXth dynasty (353 B.C.).

new'land·ite (nū'lănd·īt), *n.* [From *Newlands* diamond mine, S. Africa.] *Petrog.* A garnet, enstatite, chrome-diopside metamorphic rock found as a xenolith in diamond pipes.

New Learning. English learning of the 16th century based on the study, then introduced into England, of the Bible and the classics, esp. Greek, in the original (cf. RENAISSANCE); also, the learning or doctrines of the English Reformation.

new'-light', *n.* The crappie. *Local, U. S.*

New Light. *Eccl.* One who accepts new (usually liberal) religious doctrine or views; a member of a liberal party. See LIGHT, *n.*, 4. Specif.: **a** One of the Calvinistic Methodists, organized in the United States about 1740 in consequence of the preaching of Whitefield. They were subsequently organized into separate societies and were called *Separates*, many of them becoming Baptists. **b** One of those among New England Congregationalists who formed the revival movement of 1740–42. **c** One of those parties in the Scottish Secession Churches, both Burgher and Antiburgher, which (about 1800) adopted less rigorous, voluntaryist views with regard to the proper relation between church and state. In 1820 the New Light Burghers and the majority of the New Light Antiburghers united to form the United Secession Church. The minority of the latter in 1827 united with the Auld Licht Antiburghers to form the Original Seceders. Cf. AULD LICHT **b.** **d** One of those Reformed Presbyterians in North America who hold that it is permissible to vote in civil elections and hold civil office. This minority party was organized in 1833 as the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod. Cf. OLD LIGHT, 2 **b.** **e** An Edwardean. **f** One of the Disciples of Christ.

new'ly (nū'lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *nīwlīce.*] **1.** Lately; recently. **2.** Anew; afresh; in a new way; as, a house *newly* furnished; a thought *newly* expressed. **3.** Soon; quickly. *Obs.*

new'ly·wed' (nū'lĭ·wĕd'), *n.* One recently married.

new man, the. The regenerate nature. *Eph.* iv. 24.

New'man·ism (nū'măn·ĭz'm), *n.* The theological and ecclesiastical views taught by John Henry (afterwards Cardinal) Newman (1801–90) while a member of the Church of England, esp. in Tract No. 90, where he argued that the language of the Thirty-nine Articles admits of a "Catholic" interpretation by distinguishing between the corruptions against which they were directed and the doctrines they did not oppose.

New'man·ite (nū'măn·īt), *n.* A follower of Newman; an adherent of Newmanism.

New'man·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To adhere to Newmanism.

new'mar'ket (nū'mär'kĕt; -kĭt; 119), *n.* [From *Newmarket*, England.] **1.** A long, closely fitting coat or cloak; — called also **Newmarket coat.** **2.** A game at cards resembling Pope Joan without the pope, the layout being usually heart ace, club king, diamond queen, spade jack. This is dressed by each player's contributing a chip to each, the dealer two chips. The whole

---

new'al·ty. Var. of NEWELTY.

Newcastle burr. *Phonet.* See 1st BURR, 13 a.

Newcastle glass. [From *Newcastle* upon Tyne, England.] = CROWN GLASS.

Newcastle thorn. = COCKSPUR, 2 a.

new'fan'gle·ness, *n.* [ME. *newefangelnes.* See FANGLE.] Newfangledness. *Obs.*

Ne·wich'a·wan'oc (nē·wĭch'ä·wän'ŏk), *n.* See PENNACOOK.

new'ish, *adj.* See -ISH. [*Dial.*]

newk (nūk) Var. of NOOK. *Now Obs.*, anew. *Scot.*

new'lins, *adv.* Also **newlings.** [See NEW; 2d -LING.] Newly; also,

---

N

pack is dealt out, with a widow to form stops. Eldest hand leads the lowest card in his hand of any suit he selects, and the others continue the sequence until a stop is reached. The last player then starts a suit with his lowest. As fast as cards matching those in the layout are got rid of in play, the holders take all the chips on those cards. Those not won remain and the layout is dressed again for the next deal.

New Mex'i·can (mĕk'sĭ·kăn), *adj.* Of or pert. to the State of New Mexico. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of New Mexico.

New Mexican piñon. The piñon *Pinus edulis.*

new'-mint', *v. t.* To coin anew; specif., to give a fresh meaning to, as a word or phrase.

New Model. *Eng. Hist.* The Parliamentary army as reorganized in 1645.

new moon. **a** The crescent moon before reaching first quarter; also, the phase when in conjunction with the sun. See 1st MOON, 1. **b** Day when the new moon is first seen. Among the Hebrews the period of the new moon was anciently regarded as a religious festival, in postexilic times celebrated chiefly by the women, but still marked by the ceremony of "Blessing the New Moon." The periodical reappearance of the moon is taken as a symbol of the Messianic redemption or renewal of Israel.

new'ness (nū'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* [AS. *nīwnes.*] Quality or state of being new; as, the *newness* of a system; *newness* of life.

New'ness, the. New England transcendentalism. *Hist.*

New Norwegian. See LANDSMAAL.

New Or'le·ans (ôr'lē·ănz *or, esp. in the phrases,* ôr·lēnz'). **1.** A city in the State of Louisiana. **2.** See BATTLE, *Table.*

New Orleans molasses. See MOLASSES.

New Orleans moss. The long moss.

new parish. See PARISH, *n.*, 1 c.

New Place. Shakespeare's residence in Stratford from 1598 to his death in 1616.

New Platonism. Neoplatonism.

New'port (nū'pōrt; 181), *n.* [From *Newport,* R. I.] A game of tenpins in which the object is to knock down one or more pins in each of ten frames without duplicating a number scored in a previous frame. Three balls, not exceeding 6 inches in diameter, are allowed to a frame.

new realism. *Philos.* A form of realism which holds that knowledge is an identity, or partial identity, of the mind and the object known; — called also *neorealism.*

New Red Sandstone. *Geol.* An old name for an English series in which red sandstones of Triassic age predominate.

new'-rich', *adj.* Newly rich. — *n.* A nouveau riche.

news (nūz; 242), *n.; plural* in form but commonly construed as *sing.* [From NEW; cf. F. *nouvelles.*] **1.** Something strange or newly happened; novelties. *Obs.*

2. A report of a recent event; information about something before unknown; fresh tidings; recent intelligence.

> Evil *news* rides post, while good *news* baits. *Milton.*
> *News* have come to me respecting a dear friend. *Hawthorne.*

3. A bearer of news; courier. *Pepys.*

4. Matter adapted to gaining the interest of newspaper readers; material or event suitable for a news article; as, to distinguish between information and *news.*

5. Short for NEWSPRINT, NEWSPAPER, etc.

Syn. — NEWS, TIDINGS, INTELLIGENCE. NEWS is the general term; TIDINGS is now poetical or elevated; INTELLIGENCE is esp. news more or less formally communicated.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

news-greedy	**news-making,** *adj.*	**news-seeking,** *adj.*
news item	**newsreader**	**newsteller**

news, *v. t. & i.* To tell news or as news; to gossip. *Now Dial.*

news agency. An agency for the collection of news to supply newspapers. See ASSOCIATED PRESS, HAVAS AGENCY.

news agent. **a** One who collects and supplies news. **b** A news dealer.

New Salon. See SALON, 3.

news bell. A singing in the ears supposed to portend news. *Dial.*

news'bill' (nūz'bĭl'), *n.* A bulletin containing news. *Brit.*

news'board' (-bōrd'; 181), *n.* A bulletin board for posting newsbills. *Brit.*

news'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A boat which puts out to passing vessels to supply and receive news.

news'boy' (-boi'), *n.* A boy who distributes or sells newspapers.

news case. *Print.* One of a pair of type cases, an upper case and a lower case, especially arranged to facilitate newspaper composition.

New School. *Eccl.* The more liberal of two parties into which the Presbyterian Church in the United States was divided about 1825. It was organized as a separate church from 1838 to 1869, when a reunion was effected with the Old School, or more conservative party.

news dealer. One who sells newspapers, periodicals, etc.

news editor. The editor on a daily newspaper in immediate charge of the telegraphic news; also, sometimes, an editor in charge of local news, or of news gathering and editing in general.

New Side. *Eccl. Hist.* See PRESBYTERIAN, *adj.*

new silver. A color, yellow in hue, of low saturation and very high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

news'let'ter (nūz'lĕt'ĕr), *n.* A circular letter written or printed for the dissemination of news. It was introduced into England from Europe in the latter part of the 17th century, and was the precursor of the newspaper.

news'man (nūz'măn; 242); *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **a** *Now Rare.* A bearer of news. **b** A news writer; also, a newspaperman. **c** A man who distributes or sells newspapers.

news'mon'ger (-mŭng'gĕr), *n.* A gossipy person; one active in hearing and telling news. — **news'mon'ger·ing,** *n.* — **news'mon'ger·y** (-I), *n.*

New South Wales. A State of the Commonwealth of Australia. See in *Gaz.*

New South Wales rosewood. Bastard rosewood.

New South Wales sassafras. Australian sassafras.

news'pa'per (nūz'pā'pĕr; nūs'-), *n.* A paper printed and distributed, at stated intervals, usually daily or weekly, to convey news, advocate opinions, etc., now usually containing also advertisements and other matters of public interest; also, an organization engaged in composing and issuing such a publication.

news'pa'per·ized (-Izd), *part. adj.* Affected by, or conformed to the standards of, newspaper writing.

news'pa'per·man' (-măn'), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn'). One who writes for, or one who owns or conducts, a newspaper.

newspaper post. See 6th MAIL, 3.

newspaper syndicate. **a** An organization which owns or controls a number of newspapers. **b** *U. S.* An organization for the sale of news, illustrations, or miscellaneous material to a number of periodicals for simultaneous publication.

news'pa'per·dom (nūz'pā'pĕr·dŭm, nūs'-), *n.* See -DOM.

news'pa'per·ese', *n.* See -ESE.

news'pa'per·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

news'pa'per·man' (nūz'pā'pĕr·wŏŏm'ăn; nūs'-), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -In; 119). A woman engaged in newspaper work.

news'pa'per·y (-I), *adj.* Like, or in the manner of, newspaper writing; usually (in depreciation), superficial.

news'print' (nūz'prĭnt'), *n.* Cheap machine-finished paper made chiefly from wood pulp, and used mostly for newspapers.

news'reel' (nūz'rēl'), *n.* [*news* + *reel.*] *Motion Pictures.* A reel of motion pictures portraying current events.

news'room' (-rōōm'; 200; 242), *n.* **1.** A room or place where newspapers or periodicals are sold.

2. A reading room having newspapers, magazines, etc.

news'sheet' (nūz'shēt'), *n.* A newspaper. *Colloq.*

news'stand' (-stănd'), *n.* A place, esp. an open-air stall, for the sale of newspapers, periodicals, etc.

new star. *Astron.* A nova.

New Style. See CALENDAR, 1. Abbr. *N. S.*

news vendor. A seller of newspapers.

news writer. A writer of news; esp., formerly, a person who gathered news for, and wrote, newsletters.

news'y (nūz'I), *adj.*; NEWS'I·ER (-I·ĕr); NEWS'I·EST. Abounding in news. — **news'i·ness** (nūz'I·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n. Both Colloq.*

news'y, *n.* Newsboy. *Colloq., U. S.*

newt (nūt), *n.* [ME. *newte,* for *ewte, evete,* fr. AS. *efete, Newt,* with initial *n-,* arose through the incorrect division of *an ewt* as a *newt* (cf. ADDER). See EFT.] Any of various small salamanders of semiaquatic habits, esp. those of the genus *Triturus* (syn. *Triton*); an eft or triton. Among the species occurring in Europe and Great Britain are: the ***crested newt*** (*T. cristatus*), with the male conspicuously crested in the breeding season; the ***palmated newt*** (*T. palmipes*), with the feet webbed; and the common ***smooth,*** or ***spotted, newt*** (*T. vulgaris,* syn. *punctatus*), with the lower parts yellow spotted with black. The American species include *T. torosus* and *T. viridescens* (see GIANT NEWT and RED EFT).

new'take' (nū'tāk'), *n.* [*new* + *take.*] A portion of moorland assigned to a person for enclosure and cultivation. *Eng.*

New Testament. The covenant of God with man embodied in the coming of Christ and the teaching of Christ and his followers as set forth in the Bible; hence, usually, that portion of the Bible in which this covenant is contained. Abbr. *N. T., New Test.* The canonical books of the New Testament are: PAULINE EPISTLES. **a** *First Period:* ***Galatians,*** which insists on freedom from the yoke of the Jewish law, and vindicates Paul's apostleship; ***1 Thessalonians,*** containing practical directions and the assurance that the deceased will share in the Messianic resurrection; ***2 Thessalonians,*** correcting misunderstanding of the eschatology of the previous letter; ***1 & 2 Corinthians,*** which seek to allay contention, give instruction on the eating of meats offered to idols, speaking with tongues, the administration of the Lord's Supper, eschatology, Christian morality, etc.; ***Romans,*** dealing especially with the drama of salvation through Christ, of the place of the law as a preparation, and of the position of Israel in the scheme of salvation. **b** *Second Period (Epistles of the Captivity):* ***Philemon,*** a personal letter, which commends the runaway slave, Onesimus, to his master's forgiveness; ***Philippians, Ephesians,*** and ***Colossians,*** called the *Christological Epistles,* which deal with the place of Christ in the divine plan, rebuke false teaching, and inculcate purity of life. THE SECONDARY CANON OF PAULINE EPISTLES (now commonly regarded as not Pauline in their present form). ***1 & 2 Timothy*** and ***Titus,*** called the *Pastoral Epistles,* dealing with the duties of a minister and the refutation of heresy; ***Hebrews,*** which sets forth the superiority of the high priesthood of Christ, according to the type of Melchizedek, and to that of Aaron, and explains the nature of faith. CATHOLIC EPISTLES. ***1 Peter,*** which urges Christians, the redeemed people of God, to bear persecution in meekness; ***James,*** which emphasizes the ethical rather than the doctrinal, and inveighs against social discriminations in violation of the law of love; ***Jude,*** which denounces libertine teachers and holds to the apostolic word; ***2 Peter,*** which explains the delay in Christ's coming. HISTORICAL BOOKS. **a** *Synoptic Gospels:* ***Mark,*** which relates the public ministry of Jesus chiefly in Galilee and within the compass of a year; ***Matthew*** and ***Luke,*** which add to the framework of Mark the sayings of Jesus taken from the Second Source (see Q). **b** ***Acts of the Apostles,*** which relates the founding of the church by Peter and Paul. JOHANNINE EPISTLES. ***Revelation,*** which apportions praise and blame to the seven churches, and describes symbolic visions of the persecution of the church, of the last judgment, and of the New Jerusalem; the ***Johannine Epistles,*** 1, 2, & 3 ***John,*** which emphasize love and combat Gnostic heresies; the ***Gospel of John,*** which casts the public ministry of Jesus into a framework of Jewish feasts calling for something over two years, places the scene chiefly in Jerusalem, and casts the subject matter into the form of great symbolic discourses.

new theology. Any of various departures from strict Christian Protestant orthodoxy, as, in the last quarter of the 19th century, the teachings of professors in Andover Theological Seminary, or, in the 20th century, the teachings of Rev. R. J. Campbell, minister of the City Temple, London.

New Thought. Any form of modern belief in and practice of mental healing other than those associated with traditional Christianity, Christian Science, and hypnotism and psychotherapy. Locally and in its various separate developments it is known by other names, as *Mental Science, Metaphysical Healing, Practical Christianity, Higher Thought.* See also DIVINE SCIENCE CHURCH. Its characteristic doctrines are the divine immanence, that man's true self is God, that thoughts are forces, and especially that all disease and failure are mental in origin and may be controlled by one's mental attitude. — **New Thought'er, New Thought'ist.**

New·to'ni·an (nū·tō'nĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or following, Sir Isaac Newton (1642–1727), his discoveries, or doctrines. — *n.* **a** A follower of Newton. **b** A Newtonian telescope. — **New·to'ni·an·ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

Newtonian constant of gravitation. *Physics.* The gravitational attraction between two particles of matter, each of unit mass, at a unit distance apart. Expressed in C.G.S. units, it has been found to be 6.6577×10^{-8}.

Newtonian philosophy. The philosophy of Sir Isaac Newton; — applied to the doctrine of the universe as expounded in Newton's *Principia,* and most frequently to his mathematical theory of universal gravitation.

Newtonian potential. *Physics.* A potential in a field of force obeying the inverse square law.

Newtonian telescope. See TELESCOPE.

Newtonian theory. See LIGHT, *n.*, 18 **a.**

New·ton'ic (nū·tŏn'Ĭk), *adj.* Newtonian.

new'ton·ite (nū'tŭn·īt; -t'n·It), *n.* [From *Newton* Co., Arkansas.] *Mineral.* A hydrous aluminum silicate of the clay group, occurring in soft, white, compact masses.

New'ton's al·loy' *or* **met'al** (nū'tŭnz; -t'nz). See FUSIBLE METAL, *Table.*

Newton's disk. A disk divided into sectors of proper relative dimensions, bearing the different colors of the spectrum, so that fusion of the colors by rotation gives a white or gray.

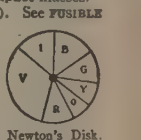

Newton's Disk. *R* Red; *O* Orange; *Y* Yellow; *G* Green; *B* Blue; *I* Indigo; *V* Violet.

Newton's laws of motion. *Physics.* See LAWS OF MOTION.

Newton's problem. The problem, proposed by Sir Isaac Newton, of finding mathematically from mutual gravitational attractions the positions and motions at any time of the bodies of the solar system, given these data for any particular time.

Newton's rings. *Physics.* Colored rings due to light interference, seen about the contact of a convex lens with a plane surface, or of two lenses differing in curvature.

New'town' Pip'pin (nū'toun'). *Hort.* The Yellow Newtown.

New Troy. See 3d BRUT.

New Venus. *Astron.* The nova of 1572 in Cassiopeia; Tycho's star.

New World. The land of the Western Hemisphere.

new year. **1.** The year approaching or just begun; also, the first days of a year; also, New Year's Day.

2. [*caps.*] The first day of Tishri (Rosh Hashana), and, with many orthodox Jews, the second day also. See JEWISH CALENDAR.

new'-year', *adj.* Also **new year's, New Year's.** Of, pertaining to, or suitable for, the commencement of the year; as, *new-year* resolutions.

New Year's Day, *or, Colloq.,* **New Year's.** The first day of a calendar year; the first day of January. The beginning of the year in most Christian countries was March 25 during the Middle Ages; changed to January 1 in many European countries in the 16th century, in Scotland in 1600, and in England in 1752. For the Chinese New Year, see CHINESE CALENDAR. See NEW YEAR, 2.

New Year's Eve. The evening or, by extension, day, before New Year's Day; the last evening, or day, of the year.

New York. **a** A State of the United States of America. **b** A city in that State, the largest in the United States.

New York aster. An erect perennial herb (*Aster novi-belgii*) of northeastern North America, with slender, lanceolate leaves and showy violet-rayed heads.

New York'er, *n.* A native or inhabitant of New York.

New York fern. A slender shield fern (*Dryopteris noveboracensis*) of moist woods in eastern North America.

New York ironweed. See IRONWEED.

New York plaice. The windowpane (flounder).

New York point. A modification of Braille (which see).

New York rod. See LEVELING ROD.

New York weasel. A weasel (*Mustela noveboracensis*).

New York weevil. The peach weevil.

New Zea'land (nū zē'lănd). A group of South Pacific islands constituting a British colony. Abbr. *N. Z.*

New Zealand birch. Any New Zealand tree of the genus *Nothofagus.*

New Zealand bramble. A leafless prickly bramble (*Rubus australis*) of New Zealand. It forms impenetrable thickets, and is also called *wait-a-bit* and *bush lawyer.*

New Zealand broom. Any plant of the genus *Carmichaelia,* family Fabaceae, esp. *C. australis.*

New Zealand bur. Any of several species of *Acaena.*

New Zealand cotton. A substance consisting of the strong bast fiber of the New Zealand ribbon tree (*Plagianthus betulinus*).

New Zea'land·er (zē'lăn·dĕr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of New Zealand.

New Zealand flax *or* **hemp.** **a** A tall New Zealand herb (*Phormium tenax*) having erect, sword-shaped leaves and scarlet or yellow flowers. **b** The strong fiber from its leaves, used for cordage, twine, mattings, etc.

New Zealand frog. A rare discoglossoid toad (*Liopelma hochstetteri*) peculiar to New Zealand, and the only amphibian known from that subregion.

New Zealand holly. A New Zealand prickly-leaved shrub (*Olearia ilicifolia*).

New Zealand laurel *or* **sassafras.** **a** An aromatic shrub (*Laurelia novae-zelandiae*), family Monimiaceae. **b** The plant *Corynocarpus laevigatus.* See CORYNOCARPUS.

New Zealand oak. **a** The puriri. **b** The rewa-rewa.

New Zealand oat grass. See GRASS, *Table.*

New Zealand palm. The nikau.

New Zealand pepper tree. An aromatic and pungent evergreen tree (*Drimys axillaris*).

New Zealand region. *Biogeog.* A terrestrial division including New Zealand and a few adjacent islands. When included in the Australian region it is called the **New Zealand subregion.** It is characterized by the absence of indigenous land mammals except bats, and by many peculiar birds.

New Zealand sandalwood. A New Zealand tree (*Fusanus cunninghamii*), family Santalaceae, with fragrant dark-brown wood, used in cabinetwork, etc.

New Zealand spinach *or* **ice plant.** A coarse annual, chiefly Australasian and Japanese herb (*Tetragonia expansa*), family Aizoaceae, used as a substitute for spinach.

New Zealand teak. The puriri.

New Zealand tea tree. The tea tree *Leptospermum scoparium,* of New Zealand and Australia.

New Zealand water lily. An aquatic crowfoot (*Ranunculus lyallii*) having white flowers.

New Zealand white pine. Kahikatea.

nex'al (nĕk'săl; -s'l), *adj. Rom. Law.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, the contract of nexum.

next (nĕkst), *adj., superl.* of NIGH. [AS. *nēhst, nīehst, nȳhst,* superl. of *nēah* nigh. See NIGH.] **1.** Nearest; having nothing similar intervening; as: **a** Adjoining in a series; immediately preceding or following in order; as, in reference to place: the *next* chapter; the *next* house; in reference to degree, quality, rank, right, or relation: the *next* heir; *next* of kin; in reference to time: the *next* day; *next* Monday.

☞ In Scottish use *next* is often employed to designate the days of the following week.

b Following that approaching (as a season), or in progress (as a piece of work); as, I cannot go this Christmas, but I hope to go *next* (Christmas). **c** First in nearness, without implication of succession or contiguity; first located, appearing, happening, or the like; as, his *next* neighbor was five miles away.

2. Most pressing, convenient, ready, direct, or the like; as, the *next* remedy. *Obs.* "I fled the *next* way." *Bunyan.*

news'book', *n.* A newspaper. *Obs.* **news'ful**, *adj.* See -FUL.	**news'less**, *adj.* See -LESS. — **news'less·ness**, *n.*			**New Testament Apocrypha.** See APOCRYPHA b.
		New'ton·ist (n.-/tŭn·ĭst; -t'n·Ist), *n.* A Newtonian		

3. *U. S. Slang.* **a** Aware of what is happening; "wise," esp. to a secret. **b** Intimate; close.
Syn. — Closest, adjoining, contiguous. See NEAREST.
— **next'ly,** *adv.* — **next'ness,** *n.*

next (nĕkst), *adv.* **1.** In the time, place, or order nearest or immediately succeeding; as, *next* we drove home; — often followed by a complement, in the construction of a preposition. See NEAR, *adv.*
A mad dog . . . will fly upon and bite anyone that comes *next* him. *Defoe.*
2. On the first occasion to come; as, when *next* we meet.

next best. Second best.

next door. The door of the next house; hence, the next house.

next door to. **a** In the next house to. **b** Hence, near to; bordering on; very close to; as, that's *next door to* mutiny.

next friend. *Law.* One who, not being regularly appointed a guardian, acts for the benefit of an infant, a married woman, or any person not sui juris, as in a suit at law; a prochein ami.

next of kin. *Law.* Literally, the person or persons in the nearest degree of relationship by blood to a person; hence, those blood relatives (often called *statutory next of kin*) of a person who in case of his death intestate will be entitled by virtue of the Statute of Distributions to share his estate. In England *next of kin* is taken in the literal sense, as in the construction of wills and settlements, except when the context or circumstances show that the statutory next of kin are intended. This is also the case in some States of the United States, as in Massachusetts, while in others, as New York, the term seems to be equivalent to *statutory next of kin* unless the context shows some other intention. The husband and wife are not included, except as the term is rarely construed to include them where this is necessary to give effect to the intention of a statute.

next suit. At euchre, the other suit of the same color.

next to. The nearest thing to; almost; nearly; as, it is *next to* impossible; he had *next to* no food.

next ways. By the shortest way or route; directly.

nex'um (nĕk'sŭm), *n.* [L., prop. neut. of *nexus*, past part. of *nectere* to bind.] *Rom. Law.* A formal contract with coin and balance in the presence of five witnesses. The obligor could be seized and held in bondage for failure to perform.

nex'us (nĕk'sŭs), *n.; pl.* NEXUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119), NEXUS. [L. See ANNEX.] **1.** Connection or interconnection; tie; link.
Man is doubtless one by some subtile *nexus* . . . extending from the newborn infant to the superannuated dotard. *De Quincey.*
2. A connected group or series.
3. *Gram.* A predicative relation or an expression presenting two ideas either actually or felt as so related; — proposed by Jespersen. Cf. JUNCTION, 4; see RANK.
4. *Rom. Law.* A person bound by a contract of nexum.

ne-yan'da (nĕ-yăn'dȧ), *n.* Ceylon bowstring hemp (see BOWSTRING HEMP).

Nez'i-kim (nĕz'ĭ-kĭm; nē-zē'kĭm), **Nez'i-kin** (-kĭn; nĕz'ē-kĕn'), *n. pl.* [Aram. *nezīqīn* injuries.] One of the six sections of the Mishnah and Talmud, treating of torts, contracts, testimony, and other matters of civil and criminal law. See MISHNAH.

Nez' Per'cé' (nā' pĕr'sā'; *Angl.* nĕz' pûrs'); *pl.* NEZ PERCÉS (-sā'). [F., lit., pierced nose, French name of several western tribes who pierced the nose for insertion of a tooth shell. Nose piercing was not practiced by the Nez Percés.] An Indian of the principal Shahaptian tribe, formerly occupying central Idaho and eastern Oregon and Washington, now gathered on the Colville and Lapwai reservations. When removed from Oregon, a portion of the tribe under chief Joseph conducted a famous campaign, the **Nez Percé War** (1877), in their effort to escape to Canada.

ngai ('ngī'), *n.* [Masai *engai* the god, rain, sky (in which *eng-* is the article).] Among the Negro peoples of East Africa, an impersonal spiritual power equivalent to the Polynesian mana. See MANA. Cf. ORENDA.

nga'ī-o ('ngä'ē-ō), *n.* [Maori.] A small tree (*Myoporum laetum*) of the New Zealand coast, with edible fruit and light, tough wood.

ngan ('ngăn), *n. sing. & pl.* [Siamese *ngan*.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Ngo'ko ('ngō'kō), *n.* The common or vernacular form of Javanese speech. See JAVANESE, *n.*, 2.

ngu ('ngōō), *n. sing. & pl.* [Annamese *nu*, written *ngu*.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Ñhe-en'ga-tu' (nyā-ĕng'gȧ-tōō'). Var. of **Ñeengatu.**

Ni-ag'a-ra (nī-ăg'ȧ-rȧ; 59), *n.* **1.** Niagara Falls (see NIAGARA, in *Gaz.*).
2. [*often not cap.*] Something like Niagara (Falls) in power or effect; specif., an overwhelming flood; as, a *Niagara* of curses.
3. [*not cap.*] A large revolving nozzle, mounted on an elevated platform, for fire fighting.
4. A well-known American variety of green grape, descended from the Concord.

Niagara green. A color, bluish-green in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Ni-ag'a-ran (nī-ăg'ȧ-răn), *adj.* [From *Niagara* River. See *Gaz.*] *Geol.* Designating, or belonging to, a division of the American (Upper) Silurian. The rocks of the **Niagara epoch**, mostly limestones, are extensively distributed, and at Niagara Falls consist of about eighty feet of shale supporting a greater thickness of limestone, which is being gradually undermined by the removal of the shale at the falls. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Ni-ag'a-ran,** *n.*

Niall of the Nine Hostages (nēl). King of Ireland in the 4th century. He led the Irish and Picts against the Romans.

Niam'-Niam' (nyăm'nyăm'), *n.* A member of a group of tribes of the Uele and Ubangi basins, in Central Africa, noted for their cannibalism; — called also *Azande.* Artistic wood and ivory carving, metalwork, and pottery, a varied agriculture, and faculty for organization, give them a superiority to surrounding peoples. They are supposed to be of mixed Negro and foreign (perhaps Hamitic) origin.

Ni-an'tic (nī-ăn'tĭk), *n.* One of a small tribe of Algonquian Indians of southwestern Rhode Island, amalgamated after King Philip's War with the survivors of the Narraganset, whose name they took. A few, of mixed blood, live in Connecticut.

Ni'as' (nē'äs'), *n.* Niasese (the language).

Ni'as'ese' (-ēz'; -ēs'), *n.* **a** *sing. & pl.* A native of Nias island, west of Sumatra. **b** Their language. See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

ni-a'ta (nē-ä'tȧ), *n.* A breed of dwarf cattle produced, about the 17th century, in South America, by a variation.

nib (nĭb), *n.* [Cf. MLG. *nibbe* beak. See NEB.] **1.** *Zool.* A bill or beak.
2. The point of a pen; often, each of the two (rarely more) divisions of the point of a pen; also, the whole pen, as of steel or gold, intended for insertion into a holder.
3. A pointed part; a point; a prong.
4. One of the handles which project from a scythe snath; also, *Dial. Eng.*, the shaft or pole of a wagon.
5. *pl.* **a** Particles of crushed cacao beans. **b** Coffee beans.
6. A kink, knot, or lump of lint in a woven fabric.
7. A small sharp-pointed projecting part, as a scorer.
8. A bead at the center of each leaf of a leaf spring, fitting into depressions in the adjoining leaf to prevent longitudinal movement of the leaves relative to one another.

nib (nĭb), *v. t.;* NIBBED (nĭbd) NIB'BING. **a** To furnish with a nib; to point. **b** To mend the point of (a pen). **c** To crush (cacao beans) to nibs.

nib, *v. t. & i.* **a** *Obs.* To pick. **b** *Now Dial.* To nibble. **c** *Slang.* To nab.

nib (nĭb), *n.* [Cf. NOB a swell.] A gentleman; a swell. Cf. NIBS. *Slang, Eng. Oxf. E. D.* — **nib'like'** (-lĭk'), *adj.* — **nib'some** (-sŭm), *adj.*

nibbed (nĭbd), *adj.* Having a nib.

nib'ber (nĭb'ẽr), *n.* One who or that which nibs; as: **a** One who puts nibs on buckles, etc. **b** A machine for crushing cacao beans; also, its operator. **c** A tool for nibbing a pen.

nib'ble (nĭb''l), *v.;* NIB'BLED (-'ld); NIB'BLING (-lĭng). [Cf. LG. *nibbelen*, D. *knibbelen*, and E. KNABBLE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To bite lightly or gently; to eat in small bits.
2. To take away bit by bit; hence, *Slang*, to nab; to pilfer.
3. *Lens Making.* To shank.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To take bites gently or cautiously; to eat bit by bit; as, fishes *nibble* at the bait.
2. To carp; to make petty criticisms; — often with *at.*
3. To fidget (with the fingers). *Obs.*

nib'ble, *n.* Act of nibbling; a small or cautious bite; also, a quantity (of food) such as might be so taken.

nib'ble. Var. of NIPPLE. *Now Dial.*

nib'bler (-lẽr), *n.* **1.** One that nibbles; specif., *Local, U. S.*, the cunner, which nibbles off the bait of fishermen.
2. *Mining.* = LOCKERMAN.

nib'by (nĭb'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. NIB a point.] A hooked staff. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

nib'by-jib'by (nĭb'ĭ-jĭb'ĭ), *n.* Also, **nib'by-gib'by.** A narrow margin, as in making a train or escaping danger.

Ni'be-lung'en-lied' (nē'bĕ-lōōng'ĕn-lēt'), *n.* [G. See NIBELUNGS; LIED.] A great medieval German late 12th century epic of unknown authorship containing traditions which refer to the Burgundians at the time of Attila (called *Etzel* in the poem) and mythological elements pointing to heathen times. It is written in Middle High German and has a characteristic four-line strophe rhymed *a a b b*, each verse of which is broken midway by a caesura. The first three lines have six accents (3 + 3); the last, seven (3 + 4). See BRUNHILD, GUNTHER, HAGEN, KRIEMHILD, SIEGFRIED; cf. RING OF THE NIBELUNG, VOLSUNGA SAGA.

Ni'be-lungs (-lōōngz), *n. pl.; sing.* NIBELUNG (-lōōng). Also **Ni'blungs** (nē'blōōngz). In German mythology, the children of the mist, a race of dwarfs or demonic beings, the original possessors of the famous hoard and ring won by Siegfried; also, the Burgundian kings in the Nibelungenlied. See SIEGFRIED, RHEINGOLD, RING OF THE NIBELUNG.

Nib'haz (nĭb'hăz), *n. Bib.* A deity worshiped by the Avites in Samaria. *2 Kings* xvii. 31.

nib'lick (nĭb'lĭk), *n.* Also **nib'lic.** [Origin uncert.] A golf club with a heavy iron head, having a wide face laid back at an angle of 45 degrees or more, used esp. for playing the ball from bunkers. See GOLF, *Illust.*

nib'lick, *v. t.* To strike with a niblick.

ni'bong (nē'bŏng), **ni'bung** (-bŭng), *n.* [Malay *niboh*.] A Malay feather palm (*Oncosperma filamentosum*).

nibs (nĭbz), *n.* [Cf. NIB a swell, NABS.] Personage; — used, chiefly humorously, to designate a person as of some importance; as, his *nibs.* See NABS. *Slang.*

Ni-cae'an (nī-sē'ăn), *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Nicaea.
2. *Eccl. Hist.* In the 4th and 5th centuries, an adherent of the Nicene Creed of A.D. 325.

Ni-cae'an (nī-sē'ăn), *adj.* Nicene.

Nic'a-ra'guan (nĭk'ȧ-rä'gwăn; *Brit. usually* -răg'ū-ăn), *adj.* Of or pert. to Nicaragua or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or citizen of Nicaragua. Most of the people are Spanish-American mestizos; a few are of pure Spanish descent, and there are a number of semi-independent wild tribes.

Nic'a-ra'gua rub'ber (nĭk'ȧ-rä'gwȧ; *Brit. usually* nĭk'ȧ-răg'ū-ȧ). Central American rubber. See RUBBER, *n.*, 3; CASTILLA.

Nicaragua wood. See HYPERNIC, *n.*, **b.**

Ni'ca-ra'o (nē'kä-rä'ō), *n.* An Indian of an isolated Nahuatlan tribe, whose descendants are now an integral part of the Nicaraguan population.

nic'co-lic (nĭk'ō-lĭk), **nic'co-lous** (-lŭs), *adj.* Of nickel.

nic'co-lite (nĭk'ō-līt), *n.* [NL. *niccolum* nickel. See NICKEL.] *Mineral.* A mineral of a pale copper-red color and metallic luster, usually occurring massive. It is essentially a nickel arsenide, NiAs. H., 5–5.5. Sp. gr., 7.33–7.67.

nice (nīs), *adj.;* NIC'ER (nīs'ẽr); NIC'EST (nīs'ĕst; -ĭst; 119). [ME., foolish, fr. OF. *nice* ignorant, fool, fr. L. *nescius* ignorant, fr. *nescire* to be ignorant, fr. *ne-* not + *scire* to know. See NO, *adv.*; SCIENCE.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Foolish; silly; stupid; simple; ignorant. **b** Lewd; lascivious; wanton.
2. Affecting coy reserve; shy; reluctant. *Archaic.*
3. Exacting in matters of taste; fastidious; hence, finical; also, refined; discriminating.
4. Demanding close discrimination or treatment; calling for minute analysis, delicate handling, tactful treatment, or the like; as, a *nice* experiment, problem.
5. Displaying, or characterized by, close discrimination, delicate, minute, or tactful treatment, etc.; minute; subtle; fine; as, a *nice* distinction; a *nice* stroke.
6. Susceptible to fine distinctions, or able to make them; delicately discriminative; as, a *nice* ear for music; *nice* judgment; hence, of instruments, methods, etc., minutely accurate; adjusted or adjustable to small differences.
7. Exacting in requirement or standard; scrupulous; punctilious; as, *nice* politics do not always succeed.
8. Pleasing, agreeable, appetizing, delightful, good, kind, considerate, or the like; as, a *nice* day, letter.
9. Properly modest; well-behaved; well-mannered.
10. *Obs.* **a** Strange or uncommon; esp., of dress, appearance, etc.: smart; showy. **b** Unduly weak; effeminate; luxurious. **c** Trivial. **d** Fine. **e** Spare; meager.
Syn. — Particular, exacting; hypercritical; prudish, queasy. — NICE, DAINTY, FASTIDIOUS, FINICAL, SQUEAMISH agree in the idea of very delicate susceptibility or precise discrimination, as shown, in the case of *nice* and *dainty*, chiefly in selection; in the case of *fastidious, finical,* and *squeamish*, rather in rejection. NICE implies fineness of discrimination, and connotes rather more of intellectual quality than the other words; as, "an appetite for knowledge too eager to be *nice*" (*Johnson*); "in language one should be *nice* but not difficult" (*Lowell*). DAINTY implies delicacy of taste or sensibility; as, "No shape but his can please your *dainty* eye" (*Shak.*); *dainty* in personal habits. FASTIDIOUS differs from *dainty* chiefly in suggesting a certain disdainfulness in rejecting what is displeasing to one's taste; as, "I am *fastidious* in voices, and I can't endure listening to an imperfect reader" (*G. Eliot*); "a *fastidious* instinct for the connotations of a phrase" (*W. Pater*). FINICAL implies an affected or fussy fastidiousness; as, "His reserve, his delicacy, his distaste for many of the persons and things surrounding him . . . have produced an impression of Gray as being a man falsely *fastidious, finical,* effeminate" (*M. Arnold*); "a world of little *finical* observances, and little frail proprieties" (*Stevenson*). SQUEAMISH emphasizes strongly the implication of aversion or disgust; as, "I would not be so *squeamish* as to suffer the spirit of prudery to prevail in me" (*Cowper*). See CORRECT; cf. NEAT, DELICACY.
Ant. — Undiscriminating, coarse, unrefined, gross.

nice (nīs), *adv.* Nicely. *Rare.*

nice (nīs), *v. t.* To make or keep nice. *Now Dial.*

Nice (nēs), *n.* The color Quimper.

nice'ling (nīs'lĭng), *n.* [*nice* + 1st *-ling.*] *Rare.* **a** An overfastidious person. **b** A "nice" thing.

nice'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of NICE. Now esp.: **a** Precisely. **b** Scrupulously. **c** Satisfactorily.

nice'ly, *adj.* Well; in good health. *Colloq.*

Ni-cene' (nī-sēn'; nī'sēn; 66; 277), **Ni-cae'an** (nī-sē'ăn), *adj.* [LL. *Nicaenus*, fr. *Nicaea* Nice, fr. Gr. *Nikaia.*] Of or pertaining to Nicaea, or Nice, an ancient city of Asia Minor; also, designating, or pertaining to, the Nicene Creed.

Nicene Council. See COUNCIL, *Table.*

Nicene Creed. **a** A confession formulated and decreed by the First Council of Nicaea, A.D. 325, in opposition to Arianism, and reaffirmed by the First Council of Constantinople, A.D. 381. It was based on the ancient creed of the church of Caesarea, into which were introduced certain crucial changes and additions — "consubstantial with the Father," "of the essence of the Father," etc. — to exclude Arian views, which were further condemned in a series of anathemas. **b** An expanded form of the foregoing read at the Council of Chalcedon (451) as the creed of the Council of Constantinople; — hence called also ***Niceno-Constantinopolitan*** (or ***Constantinopolitan*) *Creed.*** This creed differs from the first only in the substitution of "before all ages" for the words "from the substance of the Father, God of God," the addition of the clauses on the Holy Ghost, the Church, baptism, and the Resurrection, and the omission of the anathemas. It is the creed used in the Eastern Churches. **c** A form now in use in the Western Church, identical with the preceding except for the addition of the "filioque" clause and the restoration of the words 'God of God.' See FILIOQUE. The Book of Common Prayer omits *holy* as a denominative for church, and the Lutheran creeds change *Catholic* to *Christian.*

Ni-ce'no- (nī-sē'nō-), A combining form of *Nicene*, denoting *Nicene and*, as in **Ni-ce'no-Con-stan'ti-no-pol'i-tan.**

nice'tish (nīs'tĭsh), *adj.* Rather nice. *Dial. Eng.*

ni'ce-ty (nī'sē-tĭ; -sĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *nicetè* foolishness.] **1.** Quality or state of being nice; specif.: *Obs.* **a** Folly; light conduct. **b** Ignorance; simplicity. **c** Pleasure; lust. **d** Self-indulgence; luxuriousness; excessive elegance. **e** Modesty; reserve; also, prudishness.
2. A dainty, delicate, or elegant thing or feature; as, to enjoy the *niceties* of life.
3. An expression, act, mode of treatment, distinction, etc., involving delicacy or subtlety; a minute distinction, point, or detail; as, *niceties* of workmanship, of a problem.
4. Delicacy or exactness of perception or discrimination; precision; accuracy; as, he depicted the scene with the greatest *nicety*; the *nicety* of a trained eye and hand.
5. The quality of demanding delicacy and accuracy of treatment; as, a question of great *nicety.*
6. Delicacy of taste or feeling; fastidiousness; often, in a bad sense, excessive fastidiousness; squeamishness.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See DELICACY.
— ***to a nicety.*** Precisely; accurately.

niche (nĭch; 277), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *nichier* to nestle (F. *nicher*), fr. (assumed) VL. *nidicare*, fr. L. *nidus* nest. See NEST.] **1.** A recess in a wall. Specif.: **a** A hollowed space in a wall, made esp. for a statue, bust, or other ornament. **b** A vaulted passage or alcove made usually within the thickness of a wall.
2. A covert or retreat resembling a niche in its formation or privacy.
3. A place, condition of life or employment, position, or the like, suitable for the capabilities or merits of a person or qualities of a thing; as, his poetry fills a *niche* of its own.

niche (nĭch), *v. t.;* NICHED (nĭcht); NICH'ING (nĭch'ĭng). [F. *nicher.* See NICHE, *n.*] To place in, or as in, a niche; hence: **a** To put into a position to attract attention or veneration. **b** To settle snugly or cozily. **c** To secrete. **d** To construct as, or furnish with, a niche or niches. — *v. i.* To settle or grow in a niche; to nestle. *Rare.*

ni'che-li'no (nē'kā-lē'nō), *n.* [It.] The Italian 20-centesimi nickel coin first issued in 1894.

ni'che-vo', **ni'tche-vo'** (nyē'chĕ-vô'), *interj.* [Russ. *nichego* nothing.] A Russian exclamation signifying "It does n't matter"; "Never mind."

nich'il (nĭch'ĭl), *n.* [ML.] *Obs.* **1.** Nothing; nihil.
2. *Eng. Law.* A return of nihil habet on an execution by the sheriff to the Exchequer. *Obs.* — **nich'il,** *v. t. Obs.*

Nich'o-las, **Nic'o-las** (nĭk'ō-lȧs), *n.* [F. *Nicolas*, fr. L. *Nicholaus, Nicolaus*, fr. Gr. *Nikolaos*, fr. *nikē* victory + *laos* people, army.] Masc. proper name. L. *Nicolaus* (nĭk'ō-lā'ŭs); F. *Nicolas* (nē'kō'lä'); *Nicole* (nē'kōl'); It. *Nicolò* (nē'kō'lō), *Nì(c)colò* (nē(k)'kō-lô'), *Nì(c)cola* (nē(k)-kō'lä); Sp. *Nicolás* (nē'kō-läs'); Pg. *Nicoláo* (-läō'); G. *Nikolaus* (nē'kō-lous). — Dim. *Nick.*

Nich'o-las Nick'le-by (nĭk''l-bĭ). The title and hero of a novel (1839) by Dickens. Nicholas's adventures give the author an opportunity to expose the ignorance, narrowness, and cruelties of "Yorkshire Schoolmasters," and to describe the characters and experiences of the actors in a traveling theatrical troupe. See DOTHEBOYS HALL; CREEPYBLE BROTHERS; SMIKE; CRUMMLES, VINCENT.

ney. + NO, NOY, NIGH.

Ne-zib'ah (nē-zĭ'ȧ). *Bib.*

Ne'zib (nē'zĭb). *Bib.*

ngai camphor (n'gī). [Cant. *ngai*, for Chin. (Pek.) *nao*[3] camphor.] See BORNEOL.

n'ga'na. Var. of NAGANA.

nga'pi ('ngä'pē), *n.* [Burmese.] = BALACHONG. *Burma.*

ni (nē), *n.* See BORIZATION.

niaise, niais. + NYAS. [VANA, 2.]

nib-ba'na (nĭ-bä'nȧ), *n.* See NIB-

nib'bling-ly, *adv.* of *nibbling*, pres. part.

Ni'be-lung'en (nē'bĭ-lōōng'ĕn), *n. pl.* [G.] = NIBELUNGS.

nib'l. Nibble. *Ref. Sp.*

nib'-nib', Var. of NEB-NEB.

Nib'shan (nĭb'shăn). *Bib.*

Ni-cae'no-. Var. of NICENO-.

Ni-ca'nor (nĭ-kā'nôr). *Bib.*

nic'co-lif'er-ous (nĭk'ō-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs) *adj.* = NICKELIFEROUS.

nic'co-lo. Var. of NICOLO.

nice. + NIECE.

ni'ce-be-ce'tur, *n.* A dainty or fashionable girl or woman. *Obs.*

nice'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

nice'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Ni-ce'ni-an (nī-sē'nĭ-ăn), *n.* Also **Ni-ce'nist** (-nĭst). = NICAEAN, 2.

ni'cer-y (nī'sẽr-ĭ), *n.* A nicety. *Obs.*

nice'some, *adj.* See 1st -SOME.

nich'er (*Scot.* nĭx'ẽr), *v. & n.* =

4th NICKER. *Chiefly Scot.* [LAS.]

Nicholas, St. See SAINT NICHO-

Nich'ol-son's bal'ance (nĭk'ĭl-sŭnz; -s'nz). See BALANCE, *n.*, 1 *c.*

Nicholson's hydrometer. [After William *Nicholson* (1753–1815), Eng. scientist.] See HYDROMETER.

nick (nĭk), *n.* [Origin uncert.; perh. akin to NOCK.] **1.** A notch, slit, or the like, in or cut into anything; a cut; as: **a** A notch cut as a score in keeping an account. **b** *Colloq., Eng.* A gap, or slight opening, in a range of hills; also, a narrow depressed way along a moor. **c** A broken or indented place in any edge or surface; as, *nicks* in china. **2.** A particular point or place considered as marked by a nick; hence, the precise time of any occurrence or when anything must be done; the (or, rarely, a) critical moment or point; as, the troops arrived at the *nick* of time. **3.** Physical condition, esp. when good. *Colloq., Australia.* **4.** *Obs.* **a** A score; reckoning; exact amount. **b** The exact mark aimed at; the precise point. **c** A play on a likeness in words; a pun. **d** A false bottom in a beer or ale can to lessen fraudulently its capacity. **5.** *Court Tennis.* The junction line of wall and floor. **6.** *Gaming.* **a** *Hazard.* A throw that equals the main, or is 11 if the main is 7, or is 12 if the main is 6 or 8. **b** See CRAPS. **7.** *Logging.* See UNDERCUT, *n.*, 5. **8.** *Print.* A notch on the body of a type. See TYPE. **9.** *Stock Breeding.* An animal superior to either parent; also, the mating which produces such an offspring.
Syn. — See DINT.

nick (nĭk), *v.*; NICKED (nĭkt); NICK′ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To make a nick or nicks in; to notch; hence, to make a dent or dents in; injure by denting; to chip; as, to *nick* the edge. **2.** To keep track of, as a charge or record, by making a nick on a stick or tally; hence, to jot down; to record; to charge; — often with *down. Now Chiefly Collog.* **3.** To suit or fit into, as by a correspondence of nicks; to tally with; to copy closely. *Obs.* **4.** To nickname; to fix a fitting name upon.

> For Warbeck, as you *nick* him, came to me. *Ford.*

5. To fit a nick, or false bottom, to (a beer or ale can) in order to defraud; hence, to cheat; defraud. **6.** To cut; to cut through, into, or out; to cut short; as, a war that *nicked* off millions.

> The itch of his affection should not then
> Have *nicked* his captainship. *Shak.*

Specif., to make a crosscut or cuts on the under side of (the tail of a horse, in order to make him carry it higher); to cut under the tail of (a horse). **7.** To hit at, or in, the nick; to touch rightly; to strike, catch, or grasp at the precise and proper point or time; as, to *nick* the truth; to *nick* a train or an opportunity. **8.** To catch off guard; to arrest; also, to steal; to rob; cheat; as, in the transaction he *nicked* his partner for a thousand dollars. *Slang & Dial.* **9.** To break (windows). See 1st NICKER. *Prior.* **10.** *Hazard & Craps.* To throw (a cast or nick); also, *Obs.*, to win from by throwing a nick.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To throw a nick; to gamble. *Obs.* **2.** *Court Tennis.* Of a ball, to drop so as to touch the wall and floor simultaneously. **3.** *Racing, etc.* To outrun, and take the inner course from, another, esp. by a narrow margin; — usually with *in.* **4.** *Stock Breeding.* To combine; to breed together and produce offspring of good quality.

Nick (nĭk), *n.* **1.** Dim. of NICHOLAS. **2.** The Devil; — usually *Old Nick.*

nick (nĭk), *v. t. & i.* [Perh. fr. ME. & AS. *ne* not + *ic* I; cf. ME. *nich* not I, no.] To deny; say nay to. *Obs.*

Nick′ Car′ter (nĭk′ kär′tĕr). The pseudonym of the author, or authors, of a series of dime novels, chiefly detective stories or tales of adventure, from about 1870.

nick′-eared′ (nĭk′ērd′), *adj.* Crop-eared.

nick′el (nĭk′ĕl; -l), *n.* [G., abbr. fr. *kupfernickel,* a name given by German miners, as the ore seemed to contain copper, but yielded none. The second part of the word is prob. G. *nickel* demon. Cf. KUPPERNICKEL, COPPER-NICKEL.] **1.** *Chem.* A hard, malleable, ductile, metallic element, nearly silver-white, capable of a high polish, and resistant to oxidation. It is attracted by magnets. Sp. gr., about 8.8; symbol, *Ni;* at. no., 28; at. wt., 58.69. Nickel occurs native in meteorites, awaruite, and josephinite; it is found combined in millerite, pentlandite, niccolite, garnierite, and several other minerals. Though used in an alloy by the Chinese in very early times, it was first isolated in 1751 by Cronstedt and obtained in a pure state by Bergman in 1775. At present nickel is obtained chiefly from nickeliferous and cupriferous pyrrhotite, by smelting in the blast furnace and working up the resulting matte. The metal is used principally in alloys, as nickel steel, nickel silver, etc., as a plating on other metals, and as a catalyst, esp. in hydrogenation. Chemically, nickel is closely related to cobalt and iron. It is bivalent and trivalent, but it forms only bivalent salts, the cation of which (Ni^{++}) is green. **2.** The five-cent piece composed of copper (75 per cent) and nickel (25 per cent), which is legal tender for any sum not exceeding twenty-five cents. See COIN, *Table. Colloq., U. S.* **3.** A trifling sum of money. Cf. PENNY, 4. **4.** A nearly neutral gray of high brilliance, slightly blue.

nick′el, *adj.* Pertaining to, made of, or containing, nickel.

nick′el, *v. t.* To plate with nickel.

nickel bronze. *Metal.* Cupronickel.

nickel calciner. See CALCINER.

nickel carbonyl. *Chem.* A colorless, volatile, poisonous liquid, $Ni(CO)_4$, obtained by passing carbon monoxide over finely divided nickel.

nickel glance. Gersdorffite.

nickel gray. = NICKEL, *n.*, 4.

nickel green. A color, yellowish-green in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

nickel gymnite. *Mineral.* Genthite.

nick′el·ic (nĭk′ĕl·ĭk; nĭ·kĕl′-), *adj. Chem.* Pertaining to or containing nickel; designating compounds in which the metal is trivalent; as, *nickelic* oxide, Ni_2O_3, a black solid.

nick′el·if′er·ous (nĭk′ĕl·ĭf′ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*nickel* + *-ferous.*] Containing nickel; as, *nickeliferous* iron.

nick′el·ine (nĭk′ĕl·ĭn; -ēn), *adj.* Nickel. — *n.* Any of several varieties of nickel silver; also, niccolite.

nick′el·ize (nĭk′ĕl·īz), *v. t.* To nickel. — **nick′el·i·za′tion** (-l·ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ī·zā′-), *n.*

nickel ocher. *Mineral.* Annabergite.

nick′el·o′de·on (nĭk′ĕl·ō′dē·ŭn), *n.* [See NICKEL; cf. ODEON.] A theater affording a motion-picture exhibition, variety show, or the like, for an admission price of five cents. *U. S.*

nick′el·ous (nĭk′ĕl·ŭs), *adj. Chem.* Pertaining to or containing nickel; specif., designating those compounds in which the metal is bivalent; as, **nickelous hydroxide,** $Ni(OH)_2$, obtained as a pale-green precipitate; **nickelous oxide, NiO,** obtained as a green powder by heating the preceding. Nickelous salts are in general yellow when anhydrous.

nick′el·plate′, *v. t.* To electroplate with nickel.

nickel silver. A silver-white alloy, essentially of copper, zinc, and nickel, the usual proportion for a good quality being 3:1:1. It contains no silver. It is hard and tough, but malleable and ductile, and not affected by exposure to the air. It is used for tableware, keys, restaurant and hospital equipment, electric-resistance wire, etc. Called also *German silver.*

nickel steel. Steel containing nickel, usually 2.0–3.75 per cent, which improves most of its mechanical properties, esp. elastic limit, tensile strength, and fatigue resistance. It is used in automobile gears, shafts, etc., machine parts, naval armament, etc.

nick′el·type (nĭk′ĕl·tīp; nĭk′l·tīp), *n.* An electrotype made by first depositing a film of nickel in the mold, and then copper on the back of the nickel. — **nick′el·type,** *v. t.*

nick′er (nĭk′ĕr), *n.* [From NICK, *v. t.*] One who or that which nicks; specif., one of the 18th-century night brawlers of London noted for breaking windows with halfpence.

nick′er, *n.* [AS. *nicor* a water monster; akin to ON. *nykr,* OHG. *nihhus,* G. *nix* a water sprite, D. *nikker,* Gr. *nizein, niptein* to wash, OIr. *nigim* I wash, Skr. *nejana* a washing. Cf. NIX.] A fabulous water monster; a water sprite; a nix. See NIX.

nick′er, *n.* = KNICKER, a marble, etc., 1 & 2 **b.**

nick′er, *n. & v. i.* [Imitative. Cf. NEIGH.] Neigh; laugh. *Chiefly Dial.*

nick′er nut (nĭk′ĕr). [Prob. the same word as *knicker* a marble; named from its shape and size.] See GUILANDINA.

nick′er·peck′er (nĭk′ĕr·pĕk′ĕr), *n.* The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*

nick′er tree. **a** The bonduc, which bears the nicker nut. See GUILANDINA. **b** *Local, U. S.* The Kentucky coffee tree.

nick′ey (nĭk′ĭ), *n.* A kind of Manx fishing boat.

nick′ing, *verbal n.* of NICK. Specif.: **a** *Coal Mining.* The cutting made by the hewer at the side of the face; *pl.,* small coal produced in making the nicking. **b** *Furniture.* A kind of gouged or notched carving frequent on cabinetwork of the 17th and early 18th centuries; — called also *gouge carving, notch carving.*

nick′le (nĭk′l), *n.* [Prob. fr. *ickle; an ickle* taken as *a nickle.* Cf. HICKWALL.] The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*

nick′name′ (nĭk′nām′), *n.* [ME. *ekename* surname, hence, a nickname, *an ekename* being understood as *a nekename.* See EKE; NAME.] **1.** A name given instead of the one belonging to a person, place, or thing, usually descriptive and given in sport. **2.** A familiar form of a proper name, as "Bill" or "Tommy."

nick′name′, *v. t.*; -NAMED′ (-nāmd′); -NAM′ING (-nām′ĭng). **1.** To misapply the name of (one person or thing) to another; to misname. **2.** To give a nickname to; to call by a nickname.

nick′nam·ee′ (nĭk′nām·ē′), *n.* One who is nicknamed.

nick′nam′er (nĭk′nām′ĕr), *n.* **1.** Prosonomasia. *Rare.* **2.** One who nicknames.

Nick′ne′ven (-nē′vĕn), *n.* In Scottish folk belief, a hag.

nick′stick′ (nĭk′stĭk′), *n.* A stick on which a reckoning was kept by notches; a tally. *Now Rare.*

nick′um (nĭk′ŭm), *n.* **1.** A sharper. *Obs. Slang.* **2.** Scamp; wag. *Scot.*

nick′y (-ĭ), *n.* Bundle; fagot. *Dial. Eng.*

Nic′o·bar′ (nĭk′ō·bär′; 66), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Nicobar Islands or their inhabitants.

Nic′o·bar′, *n.* The language of the Nicobarese.

Nic′o·bar·ese′ (nĭk′ō·bär·ēz′; -ēs′; 66), *n. sing. & pl.* A native or the natives of the Nicobars, having the general character and culture of the tribes of the Malay Peninsula; also, their language. See AUSTROASIATIC.

Nicobar pigeon. A pigeon (*Caloenas nicobarica*) of Malayan and Polynesian islands, chiefly iridescent green.

Nic′o·de′mite (nĭk′ō·dē′mīt), *n.* In the 16th century, one who to escape persecution concealed his Protestantism while living in a Roman Catholic country.

Nic′o·de′mus (-mŭs), *n.* Masc. proper name; *Bib.,* a Pharisee, and ruler of the Jews, who came to talk with Jesus by night. *John* iii. 1, 2.

Nic′ol (nĭk′ŏl; -l), *n.* Short for NICHOLAS.

Nic′ol (nĭk′ŏl; -l), *n. Optics.* A Nicol prism.

Nic′o·la′i·tan (nĭk′ō·lā′ĭ·tăn), *n.* [After *Nicolas* of Antioch, mentioned in Acts vi. 5.] *Eccl.* **a** One of a group reproved in Rev. ii. 6 and ii. 14 f. (cf. ii. 20) for eating things offered to idols and for fornication. **b** In the 3d century, one of a group of antinomian Gnostics. **c** In the Middle Ages, one of the married or concubinary clergy; also, an opponent of clerical celibacy. — **Nic′o·la′i·tan·ism** (-īz′m), *n.*

Nic′o·las (nĭk′ō·lăs), *n.* **1.** Masc. proper name. See NICHOLAS. **2.** *Bib.* A proselyte of Antioch appointed by the apostles to be one of the seven deacons to administer charity.

nic′o·lay′ite (nĭk′ō·lā′ĭt), *n.* [After C. G. *Nicolay,* Australian mineral collector.] *Mineral.* A rare radioactive mineral containing uranium and thorium.

ni′co·lo (nē′kō·lō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A large 17th-century variety of reed bombardon, a precursor of the bassoon.

nic′o·lo (nĭk′ō·lō), *n.* Also **nic′co·lo.** [It. *niccolo.*] A variety of onyx having a faint bluish layer over black.

Nicol, *or* **Nic′ol′s** (nĭk′ŏlz; -lz), **prism.** [After Wm. *Nicol* of Edinburgh, who first proposed it.] *Optics.* A device, used for the production or analysis of polarized light, consisting of the two parts of a rhombohedron of clear calcite bisected obliquely at a certain angle and subsequently cemented together with a transparent cement of which the refractive index lies between that of calcite for the ordinary ray and the maximum refractive index of calcite for the extraordinary ray. The ordinary ray is totally reflected at the cement interface and the extraordinary ray alone is transmitted. Both rays are plane-polarized at right angles to each other.

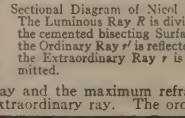

Sectional Diagram of Nicol Prism. The Luminous Ray *R* is divided at the cemented bisecting Surface *a b;* the Ordinary Ray *r* is reflected out; the Extraordinary Ray *r* is transmitted.

ni·co′ti·a (nĭ·kō′shĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Nicotine; *Poet.,* tobacco.

ni·co′tian (nĭ·kō′shăn), *n.* [F. *nicotiane,* fr. NL. *nicotiana,* after Jean *Nicot,* who first introduced it into France, in 1560.] Orig., tobacco; now a user of tobacco.

Ni·co′ti·a′na (-shĭ·ā′nȧ), *n.* [NL. See NICOTIAN.] *Bot.* A genus of American and Asiatic herbs or shrubs, family Solanaceae, having viscid foliage and tubular flowers with a cleft or divided calyx, the capsule being many-seeded. The tobacco plant is a derivative principally of *N. tabacum.*

ni·co′ti·a·nin (nĭ·kō′shĭ·ȧ·nĭn; -tĭ·ȧ·nĭn), *n.* [F. *nicotianine.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline neutral substance obtained from tobacco.

nic′o·ti′na (nĭk′ō·tē′nȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Nicotine. *Obs.*

nic′o·tine (nĭk′ō·tēn; -tĭn; 277), *n.* Also **·tin.** [F. *nicotine.* See NICOTIAN.] *Chem.* A very poisonous alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$, the active principle of tobacco. It is a colorless, pungent, oily liquid, having an acrid burning taste. Nicotine is a dibase, a derivative both of pyridine and of pyrrolidine. The natural alkaloid is levorotatory. In aqueous solution it is used as an insecticide.

nic′o·tin′e·an (-tĭn′ē·ăn), *adj.* Nicotinian.

nic′o·tined (nĭk′ō·tēnd; -tĭnd), *adj.* Full of, or saturated with, tobacco smoke; drugged with nicotine.

nicotine sulphate. *Chem.* A white crystalline compound, $(C_{10}H_{14}N_2)_2.H_2SO_4$, used as an insecticide.

nic′o·tin′i·an (nĭk′ō·tĭn′ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to, or caused by use of, tobacco.

nic′o·tin′ic (-ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Pertaining to nicotine; specif., designating a crystalline acid, $C_6H_5NO_2$ (3-pyridinecarboxylic acid), obtained esp. by oxidation of nicotine. See *vitamin B,* under VITAMIN.

nic′o·tin·ism (nĭk′ō·tēn·īz′m; -tĭn·īz′m), *n.* The morbid condition induced by excessive use of nicotine.

nic′o·tin·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To drug with nicotine.

nic′o·tism (nĭk′ō·tĭz′m), *n.* Nicotinism. *Rare.*

nic′o·tize (-tĭz), *v. t.* To nicotinize.

nic′tate (nĭk′tāt), *v. i.*; -TAT·ED (-tāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -TAT·ING (-tāt′ĭng). [L. *nictare, nictatum.* See CONNIVE.] To nictitate, or wink. — **nic·ta′tion** (nĭk·tā′shŭn), *n.*

nic′ti·tant (nĭk′tĭ·tănt), *adj.* [See NICTITATE.] **1.** Nictitating. **2.** *Zool.* Having the central spot lunate; — of certain ocellated spots on some insects and birds.

nic′ti·tate (nĭk′tĭ·tāt), *v. i.*; -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). [Freq. of *nictate.*] To wink. — **nic′ti·ta′tion** (-tā′shŭn), *n.*

nic′ti·tat′ing (nĭk′tĭ·tāt′ĭng), *pres. part.* of NICTITATE.

nictitating membrane. *Zool.* A thin membrane, found in many animals at the inner angle, or beneath the lower lid, of the eye, and capable of being drawn across the eyeball.

nictitating spasm. *Med.* Clonic spasm of the eyelid.

nid (nĭd), *v. i.* [See NID-NOD.] To nod; to bend and bob; — usually with *nod.*

nid (nĭd). Var. of NIDE.

ni′dal (nī′dăl; -d′l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a nidus.

nid′a·men′tal (nĭd′ȧ·mĕn′tăl; nī′dȧ-; -t′l), *adj.* [L. *nidamentum* materials for a nest, fr. *nidus* nest. See NEST.] **1.** *Zool.* Pertaining to, designating, or producing, a capsule or covering for an egg or mass of eggs. **2.** Resembling, or serving as, a nest or nests. *Rare.*

nidamental gland. *Zool.* In elasmobranchs, a gland in the upper half of each oviduct which secretes the egg shell.

ni·da′na (nĭ·dä′nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *nidāna.*] *Buddhism.* One of the causes of finite existence, as consciousness, individuality, feeling, birth, age, and sorrow.

ni·da′tion (nĭ·dā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *nidus* nest.] *Physiol.* **a** The development of the epithelial membrane lining the inner surface of the uterus, in the periods between menstruation. **b** The formation of the decidua capsularis.

nid′a·to′ry (nĭd′ȧ·tō′rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *n.* Of or pertaining to a nest or nests.

nid′der·ing (nĭd′ĕr·ĭng), *n.* Coward. — *adj.* [Cf. NIDING.] Infamous; base; cowardly. *Both Pseudoarchaic.*

nid′dick (nĭd′ĭk), *n.* The nape; also, back of the head. *Dial. Eng.*

nid′dle (nĭd′l), *v. i.* To move quickly; to trifle. *Scot. & Ir.*

nid′dle–nod′dle, *adj.* [Reduplicated & dim. or freq. fr. *nod.*] Having unstably nodding heads. — *v. i. & t.* To nod to and fro unstably.

nid′dy–nod′dy (nĭd′ĭ·nŏd′ĭ), *v. i. & t.* = NIDDLE-NODDLE.

niddy noddy. A hand reel for yarn. *Hist.*

nide (nīd), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *nid,* fr. L. *nidus* a nest.] A nest or brood of pheasants. *Chiefly Eng.* — *v. i.* To nest.

nidge (nĭj), *v. t. & i.* To shake; quiver. *Rare. Oxf. E. D.*

nidge, *v. t.* = NIG, *v. t.*, 2.

nidg′et (nĭj′ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* A kind of horse hoe. — *v. t.* To hoe (land) with a nidget; also, to mix (manure, etc.) with the soil by means of a nidget. *Both Local, Eng.*

nidg′et (nĭj′ĕt), *n.* [From NIDIOT.] Idiot; fool. *Archaic.*

nidg′et·y (-ĕ·tĭ), *adj.* Frivolous. *Jane Austen.*

ni·dic′o·lous (nĭ·dĭk′ō·lŭs), *adj.* [L. *nidus* nest + *-colous.*] *Zool.* Reared for a time in a nest; altricial; — said of birds.

nid′i·fi·cant (nĭd′ĭ·fĭ·kănt), *adj.* [L. *nidificans,* pres. part.] Nestbuilding.

nid′i·fi·cate (nĭd′ĭ·fĭ·kāt), *v. i.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *nidificare, -catum,* fr. *nidus* nest + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See NEST; -FY.] To build a nest. — **nid′i·fi·ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.* — **nid′i·fi·ca′tion·al** (-ăl; -l), *adj.*

ni·dif′u·gous (nĭ·dĭf′ū·gŭs), *adj.* [L. *nidus* nest + *fugere* to flee.] *Zool.* Leaving the nest soon after birth.

nid′i·fy (nĭd′ĭ·fī), *v. i.* [L. *nidificare.*] To build a nest.

nid′ing (nī′dĭng), *n.* A nithing. *Now Rare.*

nid′–nod′, *v. i. & t.* [From NOD. Cf. NIDDLE-NODDLE.] To nod repeatedly, as when drowsy.

ni·dol′o·gy (nĭ·dŏl′ō·jĭ; nī-), *n.* [L. *nidus* nest + *-logy.*] The study of birds' nests. — **ni·dol′o·gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

ni′dor (nī′dôr; -dĕr), *n.* [L.] Scent or savor, esp. of cooking.

ni′dor·ous (nī′dĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [LL. *nidorosus* steaming, reeking, fr. *nidor* scent, smell.] Rankly odorous; smelling of or like burning or decaying animal matter. *Now Rare* — **ni′dor·os′i·ty** (-ŏs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*

ni·dor′u·lent (nĭ·dôr′ū·lĕnt), *adj.* See -ULENT. *Rare.*

nid′u·lant (nĭd′ū·lănt), *adj.* [L. *nidulans,* pres. part.] Nestling; specif.: *Bot.* Lying free in a cavity.

---

nicht (nĭxt). Scot. var. of NIGHT.
‖**nicht** (nĭxt), *adv.* [G.] Not.
‖**nicht wahr?** (nĭxt vär′). [G.] Not true? Is n't that so?
ni′ci·fin′i·ty, *n.* Finicalness. *Obs.*
nic′ish (nĭs′-). Var. of NICEISH.
nick′a·peck′er (nĭk′ȧ·pĕk′ĕr). Var. of NICKERPECKER.
nick′ar nut, nick′ar tree (nĭk′är). Vars. of NICKER NUT, etc.
nick′el·ate′ (nĭk′ĕl·āt), *n.* Art, act, or process of nickel-plating.
nick′el·chrome′ stain′less steel. See STAINLESS STEEL.
nick′el·chro′mi·um steel. = CHROME-NICKEL STEEL. [ING.]
nick′el·ing, *n. Mil.* See POUL-
nick′el·i′ron ac·cu′mu·la′tor *or* **sto′rage bat′ter·y.** = EDISON ACCUMULATOR.
nick′el·like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.
Nick′er·bock′er. Var. of KNICKERBOCKER.
nick′er·y, *n.* A nickname. *Obs.*
Nick′ie (nĭk′ĭ), *n.* = NICK, the Devil. Also **Nick′ie·ben′.** *Scot.*
Nickleby, Nicholas. See NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.
nick′le·hawk′. Local var. of WINKLEHAWK. *U. S.*
nick′nack′, nick′nack′a·to′ry, etc. Vars. of KNICKNACK, KNICKNACKATORY, etc.
nick′name′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
nick′name′less, *adj.* See -LESS.
nick′pot′, *n.* A deficient ale or beer pot; a tapster. *Obs.*
nickt. Nicked. *Ref. Sp.*
nic′nac′. Var. of KNICKNACK.
Nic′o·la′ite, *n.* = NICOLAITAN. *Obs.* — **Nic′o·la′it·ism,** *n. Obs.*
Ni·com′a·che′an Eth′ics (nĭ·kŏm′ȧ·kē′ăn). See ETHICS, 1.
nic′or. Var. of 2d NICKER.
ni·cot′ic (nĭ·kŏt′ĭk), *adj. Chem.* = NICOTINIC.
nic′o·tine·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
nid′a·ry, *n.* [L. *nidus* a nest.] Nesting place. *Obs.*
nid′der. Var. of NITHER. *Scot.*
nid′der·ling. Corrupt. var. of NIDDERING.
nid′di·cock, *n.* A ninny. *Obs.*
nid′er·ing. Var. of NIDDERING.
Nid′hog, Nid′höggr, *n.* = NIFLHOGG.
ni′di, *n., pl.* of NIDUS.
nid′i·ot, *n.* [From *an idiot,* taken as *a nidiot.*] Idiot. *Obs.*
ni′do·rose′, *adj.* Nidorous. *Obs.*

Nid'u·la'ri·a (nĭd'ū·lā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nidulus*, dim. of *nidus* nest.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi typifying the family Nidulariaceae, having a sessile globose peridium opening by a lacerate mouth.

Nidularia (*N. australis*). Section of Peridium showing Peridiola. Enlarged.

Nid'u·la'ri·a'ce·ae (-ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of small fungi (class Basidiomycetes), the bird's-nest fungi, having the spores formed in peridiola borne in the peridium like eggs in a nest. They constitute the order **Nid'u·la'ri·a'les** (-ā'lēz). — **nid'u·lar'i·a'ceous** (-lär'ĭ·ā'shŭs), *adj.*

nid'u·late (nĭd'ū·lāt), *adj. Bot.* Nidulant.

nid'u·late (-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *nidulari*, fr. *nidulus*, dim. of *nidus* nest.] To make a nest. — **nid'u·la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n. Both Rare.*

nid'u·lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., dim. of *nidus* nest.] *Anat.* The nucleus of origin of a nerve.

ni'dus (nī'dŭs), *n.; pl.* NIDI (-dī), NIDUSES (-dŭs·ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [L. See NIDE, NEST.] **1.** A nest, esp. for the eggs of insects, spiders, etc.
2. A breeding place; esp., the place or substance in an animal or plant where the germs of a disease or other organisms effect lodgment or are developed.
3. Figuratively: A place where anything originates or is made, settled, fostered, or the like.
4. *Anat.* = NUCLEUS, **4**.
5. *Bot.* A place of development for spores, etc.

‖**ni'dus a'vis** (nī'dŭs ā'vĭs), ‖**ni'dus hi·run'di·na'lis** (hĭ·rŭn'dĭ·nā'lĭs), ‖**ni'dus hi·run'di·nis** (hĭ·rŭn'dĭ·nĭs). [NL., lit., bird's nest, or swallow's nest.] *Anat.* One of the fossae, of the under surface of the cerebellum, in which the amygdalae lie.

niece (nēs), *n.* [ME. *nece, nice*, fr. OF. *niece*, fr. VL. *neptia*, for L. *neptis* a granddaughter, niece; akin to L. *nepos*. See NEPHEW.] **1.** A female descendant or relative, esp. a granddaughter. Also, rarely, a nephew. *Obs.*
2. A daughter of one's brother or sister, or, somewhat loosely, of one's brother-in-law or sister-in-law.

ni·el'lat·ed (nĭ·ĕl'āt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* [It. *niellato*, past part.] Nielloed.

ni·elled' (nĭ·ĕld'), *adj.* Nielloed.

ni·el'list (nĭ·ĕl'ĭst), *n.* A maker of, or worker in, niello.

ni·el'lo (nĭ·ĕl'ō), *n.; pl.* NIELLI (-ē), NIELLOS (-ōz). [It., fr. L. *nigellus*, dim. of *niger* black. See NEGRO.] **1.** Any of several metallic alloys of sulphur, with silver, copper, lead, or the like, having a deep-black color.
2. Art, process, or method of decorating metal with incised designs filled with the black alloy; work of this kind.
3. A piece of metal, or any other object, so decorated.
4. An impression on paper taken from the engraved or incised surface before the niello alloy has been inlaid.

ni·el'lo (nĭ·ĕl'ō), *v. t.;* NI·EL'LOED (-ōd); NI·EL'LO·ING. To inlay, or ornament, with niello.

Nie'mey·er pill (nē'mī'ĕr). = GUY'S PILL.

Nien' Fei' (nyĕn' fā'). [Chin. (Pek.) *nien*³-*fei*³.] *Chinese Hist.* Mounted bandits who caused much trouble in northern China, 1853–68.

nie'pa (nē'pȧ), *n., or* **niepa bark.** [Skr. *nīpa.*] The bark of an East Indian tree (*Samandura indica*), which contains a bitter principle similar to quassia; also, the tree itself.

Nie'rem·ber'gi·a (nē'rĕm·bûr'jĭ·ȧ; -jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Juan Eusebio *Nieremberg*, a Spanish Jesuit.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of tropical American creeping herbs, the cupflowers (family Solanaceae), having solitary white or purple flowers. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

Nier'stein·er (nēr'stīn·ĕr; -shtīn·ĕr), *n.* [G., fr. *Nierstein*, Rheinhessen, Ger.] A white, still, Rhine wine.

‖**nies'hout** (nēs'hout), *n.* [D., lit., sneezewood, fr. *niezen* to sneeze + *hout* wood.] The sneezewood. *S. Africa.*

Nie'tzsche·ism (nē'chĕ·ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophical doctrines of Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche (German philosopher, 1844–1900) and his followers, esp. that of the perfectibility of man through forcible self-assertion, leading to criticism of Christian ethics as servile and to glorification of the overman. See OVERMAN, 3. — **Nie'tzsche·an** (nē'chĕ·ăn), *n. & adj.* — **Nie'tzsche·an·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

nieve (nēv), *n.* [AF. *neife, niefe*, prop. fem. fr. OF. *neïf, naïf*, native. See NEIF.] *O. Eng. Law.* A female neif.

nieve (nēv), **neif,** *n.* [ME. *neve, nefe*, fr. ON. *hnefi* (Dan. *næve*, Sw. *näfve*).] The fist; the hand. *Archaic & Dial.*

ni·e·ve'ta (nē'ĕ·vē'tȧ), *n.* [Amer. Sp., fr. *nieve* snow.] Any Californian herb of the genus *Cryptantha*, family Boraginaceae. They are low herbs with small white flowers like forget-me-nots.

niev'ie–niev'ie–nick'–nack' (nēv'ĭ·nēv'ĭ·nĭk'năk'), *n. Scot., Ir., & N. of Eng.* A children's choosing game using these words.

niev'ling (nēv'lĭng), *n.* [Cf. NIEVE fist.] A method of milking cows with the hand doubled in a particular manner. *Scot.*

ni'fe (nī'fē), *n.* [Chem. *Ni* nickel + *Fe* iron.] *Geol.* The hypothetical core material of the earth, supposed to be of nickel and iron. Cf. SIAL, SIMA. — **ni'fic** (-fĭk), *adj.*

ni'fe·si'ma (nī'fē·sī'mȧ), *n.* [See NIFE; SIMA.] *Geol.* Collectively, rocks or magmas rich in nickel and iron.

nif'fer (nĭf'ĕr), *n. & v.* Exchange; bargain. *Chiefly Scot.*

niff'–naff' (nĭf'nȧf'), *v. i.* To trifle. *Scot., Ir., & N. of Eng.*

niff'–naff'y (nĭf'nȧf'ĭ), **nifi'y–nafi'y** (nĭf'ĭ-), *adj.* Trifling; finical. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ni'fle (nī'f'l; nĭf'l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A trifle; a thing of no value or credit. *Now Dial.*

Ni'fl·heim, Ni'fel·heim (nĭv'l·hām), *n.* Also **Ni'fl·heimr** (-hām'r). [ON. *Niflheimr.*] *Norse Myth.* The northern region of cold and darkness. See NINE WORLDS.

Ni'fl·hel (nĭv'l·hĕl), *n.* [ON.] Niflheim, regarded as equivalent to Hel.

ni'fling (nī'flĭng; nĭf'lĭng), *adj.* Insignificant. *Now Dial.*

nif'ty (nĭf'tĭ), *adj.;* NIF'TI·ER (-ĕr); NIF'TI·EST. [Said by Bret Harte to be fr. *magnificat.*] Very good; esp., attractively smart or stylish. — **nif'ty,** *n. Both Slang, Chiefly U. S.*

nig (nĭg), *n.* A niggard. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To be niggardly. *Obs.*

nig, *v. t.* [Cf. 2d NICK.] **1.** To clip the edges of, as coin. *Obs.*
2. To dress (stone) with a sharp-pointed hammer.

nig, *n.* Short for NIGGER.

nig, *v. i.* Short for RENEGE, to revoke. *Colloq.*

Ni'gel (nī'jĕl), *n.* [See NEAL.] **1.** Masc. proper name.
2. In Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*, Nigel Olifaunt, the proud young Scottish lord of Glenvarloch, who goes to England to induce King James I to pay a debt to his father's estate.

Ni·gel'la (nĭ·jĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nigellus* dark. See NIELLO.] *Bot.* A genus of erect annual European herbs, the fennel flowers (family Ranunculaceae), having dissected leaves and blue or white flowers. *N. damascena* is the love-in-a-mist of gardens. The seeds of *N. sativa* are used as a condiment.

Ni'ger eb'o·ny (nī'jĕr). Calabar ebony.

Ni·ge'ri·an (nĭ·jēr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Nigeria.

niger oil, ni'ger–seed' oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

niger seed. [L. *niger* black; from the color of the seeds.] See RAMTIL.

nig'gard (nĭg'ĕrd), *n.* [ME. *nig* a niggard + *-ard*; *nig* is prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Nor. dial. *gnikka, gnigga*, to be stingy.] **1.** A person meanly close and covetous; a miser.
2. A false bottom in a grate. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

nig'gard, *adj.* **1.** Niggardly; stingy.
2. Resulting from or displaying niggardliness; scanty.

nig'gard, *v. t. & i.* To treat or act niggardly. *Obs.*

nig'gard·ly (nĭg'ĕrd·lĭ), *adv.* In the manner of a niggard.

nig'gard·ly, *adj.* **1.** Meanly covetous or parsimonious.
2. Characteristic of or coming from a niggard; scanty.
Syn. — Avaricious, penurious, sordid. See PARSIMONIOUS.
Ant. — Spendthrift, prodigal, wasteful, lavish.
— **nig'gard·li·ness** (-lĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

nig'ger (nĭg'ĕr), *n.* [Earlier *neger*, fr. F. *nègre*, fr. Sp. *negro*. See NEGRO.] **1.** (*A substandard term.*) A Negro; — often used familiarly, now chiefly contemptuously.
2. Improperly or loosely, a member of any very dark-skinned race, as an East Indian, a Filipino, an Egyptian.
3. Any of several dark-colored insect larvae, as of certain ladybirds and of the turnip sawfly (*Athalia spinarum*).
4. A kind of steam capstan for hauling river steamboats over snags and shallows. *U. S.*
5. Any of several crude African rubbers marketed as dark balls.
6. A fault in any apparatus. *Colloq.*
7. *Lumbering.* A long-toothed, power-propelled lever arm, used to turn logs on a sawmill carriage.
8. *Soap Mfg.* An impure soap (often dark-colored) that settles to the bottom of lye soap after fitting and standing.

nig'ger (nĭg'ĕr), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Negroes or negroes. *Colloq.*

nig'ger (nĭg'ĕr), *v. t.;* NIG'GERED (-ĕrd); NIG'GER·ING.
1. To exhaust (land) by working it without proper fertilization; — usually with *out*. *Local, U. S.*
2. With *off*, to burn (off), as a log; also, to burn (charred logs left in clearing land). *Local, U. S. & Canada.*
3. To subject to the influence of or association with negroes. *Colloq.*

nig'ger. Dial. Eng. var. of NICKER, neigh, laugh, NIGGARD.

nigger babies. In California, either of two herbs: **a** A sanicle (*Sanicula bipinnatifida*) with purple flowers. **b** A blue-eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium bellum*) with purplish-blue flowers.

nigger bug. A negro bug.

nigger chaser. A small firework that shoots about on the ground.

nigger daisy. The yellow daisy *Rudbeckia hirta.*

nig'ger·fish' (nĭg'ĕr·fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* **1.** A grouper (*Cephalopholis fulvus*) of the West Indies and southern Florida, varying in color from bright yellow through vivid scarlet to dark brown, in any case more or less spotted with blue or black.

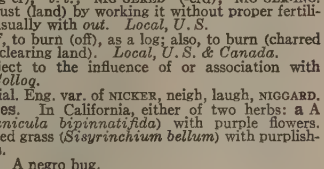

Niggerfish (*Cephalopholis fulvus*). (⅙)

2. Also **nigger club.** The stone toter (*Exoglossum maxillingua*).

nig'ger·goose' (nĭg'ĕr·gōōs'), *n.* A cormorant. *Local, U. S.*

nig'ger·head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** Any dark-colored clump or tussock of vegetation in swamps. *Local, U. S.*
2. **a** In North America, any of several plants, as: (1) The yellow daisy, and other plants of the genus *Rudbeckia*. (2) The ribwort *Plantago lanceolata*. (3) A wild species of peony (*Paeonia brownii*) of the western United States. (4) The common cat brier (*Smilax rotundifolia*). (5) Purple coneflower. See ECHINACEA. **b** In Australia, the spiny head of the saltwort; also, the negrohead beech.
3. Any hard, dark-colored nodule or boulder.
4. Any of certain blackish smooth-shelled fresh-water mussels of *Quadrula* or a closely allied genus. See QUADRULA.
5. A strong black chewing tobacco; negrohead.
6. A scoter. *Local, Canada.*
7. *Mach.* A kind of spool on which to wind a hauling rope.
8. *Print.* A small wire nail driven into the furniture of a form on a cylinder press to produce a black mark on the feed-gauge edge of the printed sheet; also, the mark so made.

niggerhead cactus. Bisnaga.

nigger in the woodpile. A concealed motive, an obscure factor, or the like. *Colloq.*

nig'ger·ish (nĭg'ĕr·ĭsh), *adj.* Like, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the negro.

nig'ger·ism (nĭg'ĕr·ĭz'm), *n.* **a** Negro blood or character. **b** A negro characteristic, esp. of expression or idiom.

nig'ger·ling (-lĭng), *n.* A little negro.

nigger pine. The scrub pine *Pinus virginiana.*

nig'ger·toe' (nĭg'ĕr·tō'), *n.* **a** *Southern U. S.* Any of various herbs having flower heads with black or dark-colored disks, as species of *Gaillardia, Coreopsis, Rudbeckia*, etc. **b** *Chiefly U. S.* A Brazil nut.

nig'ger·weed' (-wēd'), *n.* The joe-pye weed.

nig'ger·y (nĭg'ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Niggerish.

nig'gle (nĭg'l), *v. t.;* NIG'GLED (-'ld); NIG'GLING (nĭg'lĭng). [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Nor. dial. *nigla.*] To trifle with. Specif.: **a** To deceive by petty tricks; to cheat. **b** To perform meticulously; esp., to overelaborate, as in art. — *v. i. Chiefly Eng.* To trifle; to potter. Hence, to fidget; also, to be finicking or meticulous.

nig'gle, *n.* Cramped handwriting. *Rare.*

nig'gle (nĭg'l), *v. t. & i.* To have sexual intercourse with a person. — **nig'gler** (nĭg'lĕr), *n. Both Obs. Slang.*

nig'gler (nĭg'lĕr), *n.* One who niggles, or trifles.

nig'gling (nĭg'lĭng), *n.* [From 2d NIGGLE.] Finicky or pottering work; specif., *Fine Arts*, minute and very careful workmanship, esp. on unimportant detail.

nig'gling, *adj.* That niggles. — **nig'gling·ly,** *adv.*

nig'gly (nĭg'lĭ), *adj.* Niggling.

nigh (nī), *adv.* [ME. *nigh, neigh, neih, neh*, adv. & adj., fr. AS. *nēah, nēh;* akin to D. *na*, adv., OS. *nāh*, adv. & adj., OHG. *nāh*, adj., *nāhe*, adv., G. *nah, nahe*, also *nach* to, after, ON. *nā* (in comp.) nigh, Goth. *nehw, nehwa*, adv., nigh, and perh. ult. to Skr. *nāśati* he reaches, attains. See ENOUGH; cf. NEAR, NEIGHBOR, NEXT.] *Now Archaic & Dial.* **1.** Near, esp. in place, time, relationship, likeness, or in the course of events; close; — often followed by a complement, in the construction of a preposition. "He was sick, *nigh* unto death." *Phil.* ii. 27. See NEAR, *adv.*
2. Almost; nearly; — often, *Dial.*, with *about, by, on, upon*, etc.
3. Near to; not remote or far from. See LIKE, *adv.*, 1, *Note.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

nigh-destroyed	**nigh-ebbed**	**nigh-past**
nigh-drowned	**nigh-naked**	**nigh-spent**

nigh (nī), *adj.;* NIGH'ER (-ĕr); NIGH'EST or NEXT (nĕkst). [AS. *nēah, nēh*. See NIGH, *adv.*] *Now Archaic & Dial.* **1.** Not distant or far off in place, time, kinship, likeness, etc.; near; close.

The loud tumult shows the battle *nigh.* *Prior.*

2. Direct; short; as, the *nighest* road to York.
3. Of domestic animals, vehicles, etc., on the left; near.
4. Close; parsimonious; near. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
Syn. — Adjacent, contiguous, neighboring.
Ant. — See DISTANT.

nigh, *v. t. & i.;* NIGHED (nīd); NIGH'ING. To draw or come near (to); to approach. *Now Rare.*

nigh hand. Also **nigh'–hand'** (66), *adv. & prep. Now Rare.* **a** Near at hand; close by or to. **b** Nearly; almost.

nigh'ly (nī'lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *nēahlīce.*] **1.** Nearly; almost.
2. Niggardly. *Spenser.*

night (nīt), *n.* [ME. *night, niht*, fr. AS. *neaht, niht;* akin to D. *nacht*, OS. & OHG. *naht*, G. *nacht*, ON. *nōtt, nātt*, Goth. *nahts*, Lith. *naktis*, OSlav. *nošti*, W. *nos*, OIr. *innocht* tonight, L. *nox, noctis*, night, Gr. *nyx, nyktos*, Skr. *nakta, nakts.* Cf. EQUINOX, NIGHTINGALE, NOCTURNAL.]
1. That part of the natural day when the sun is beneath the horizon, or the time from sunset to sunrise; esp., the time from dusk to dawn, when no light of the sun is visible. Cf. DAY, **1**.
2. The beginning of darkness; nightfall.
3. The darkness of night; hence, figuratively: **a** Darkness; concealment. "Nature and nature's laws lay hid in *night.*" *Pope.* **b** Intellectual or moral darkness. **c** A period of affliction; adversity; as, a dreary *night* of sorrow. **d** The period after life; death. "She closed her eyes in everlasting *night.*" *Dryden.* **e** A lifeless or unenlivened period. "Sad winter's *night.*" *Spenser.*
4. **a** One's experience during a night. **b** A period between evening and dawn spent in pastime or occupation; as, to make a *night* of it.
5. The part of a natural night during which one is employed for compensation; also, a professional performance after nightfall; as, to work *nights;* to run 50 *nights.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

night-black	**night-faring**	**night-robbing**
night-blooming	**night-feeding**	**night-rolling**
night-blowing	**night-filled**	**night-scented**
night-born	**night-flowering**	**night-shining**
night-bringing	**night-folded**	**night-singing**
night-cheering	**night-foundered**	**night-straying**
night-clad	**night-gaping**	**night-struck**
night-cloaked	**night-grown**	**night-swaying**
night-contending	**night-haired**	**night-swift**
night-cradled	**night-haunted**	**night-swollen**
night-dark	**night-hid**	**night-traveling**
night-decking	**night-mantled**	**night-tripping**
night-dispersing	**night-overtaken**	**night-veiled**
night-enshrouded	**night-prowling**	**night-wandering**
night-fallen	**night-riding**	**night-warbling**

— ***at night.*** At nightfall; in the evening. — ***on night or nights.*** By night; nightly. *Obs.* — ***the night.*** Tonight. *Dial.* — ***within night.*** After nightfall. *Obs.*

night, *adj.* **a** Of or pertaining to the night; esp., for use at night; as, *night* clothes; *night* noises. **b** By night; in the night; as, *night* flying. **c** On, of, or pertaining to, night duty; as, a *night* nurse, watchman.

night (nīt), *v. i.;* NIGHT'ED; NIGHT'ING.
1. To remain during the night; to spend the night. *Now Rare.*
2. To become night; to grow dark. *Obs.*

night adder. Any of four African viperine snakes of the genus *Causus*, having nocturnal habits.

night and day. Continually.

night ape. A monkey of the genus *Aotus.*

Night Before Christmas, 'T was the. The first line, often serving as a title, of a poem (1844) by Clement Clark Moore, *A Visit from St. Nicholas.*

night bird. **1.** A bird associated with night; as: **a** An owl. **b** A nightingale. **c** The moor hen. **d** *Eng.* The Manx shearwater.
2. = NIGHTHAWK, **2**.

night blindness. Nyctalopia. — **night'–blind',** *adj.*

night'–bloom'ing ce're·us. **a** A well-known cactus (*Selenicereus grandiflorus*) with flexuous, climbing, angled branches and large, fragrant, white flowers opening about midnight. **b** Any of several cultivated species of night-blooming cacti, esp. *Peniocereus greggii* and *Hylocereus undatus.*

night blue. See DYE, *Table.*

night bolt. See NIGHT LATCH.

night by night, night after night. Nightly; many nights.

night'cap' (nīt'kăp'), *n.* **1.** A cap or covering for the head, worn in bed or, formerly, in undress.
2. A cloud resting about the summit of a mountain or hill.
3. Something soporific taken (or done) at bedtime, esp. a drink of spirits.
4. A night bully or brawler. *Obs.*

night'capped' (nīt'kăpt'), *adj.* Wearing a nightcap.

night'caps' (-kăps'), *n. sing. & pl.* The wood anemone (*Anemone quinquefolia*).

night cart. A cart for removing night soil.

night chair. A closestool.

night'churr' (nīt'chûr'), *n.* The European goatsucker.

---

nie. † NEIGH, NIGH, NINE.
nie. Obs. pl. of EYE.
niece. † NEEZE, NICE, NICHE.
niece'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
niece'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
nief (nĕf). Var. of NIEVE.
ni·el' (nĭ·ĕl'). Var. of NIELLO.
nier. † NEAR.
niere. Var. of NEEZE, a kidney.
niesse. † NYAS.
nie'ther. Neither. *Ref. Sp.*
niew. Var. of NIU.
nif. Contr. of *ne if*, unless. *Obs.*
Ni'flungs (nē'flōōngz). Var. of NIBELUNGS.
nigd. Nigged. *Ref. Sp.*
nigeot. † NIDGET, NIDIOT.
Ni'ger (nī'jĕr). *Bib.*
ni'ger, *n.* [L.] A negro. *Obs.*
nig'gard·ise, *n.* Niggardliness. *Obs.* [Obs.]
nig'gard·ish, *adj.* Niggardly.
nig'gard·ize, *v. t. & i.* = NIGGARD, *v. t. & i.* *Rare.*
nig'gard·ling, *adj. & n.* = NIGGARD, *adj. & n.* *Rare.*
nig'gard·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
nig'gard·ous, *adj.* Niggardly. *Obs.*
nig'gard·ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Obs.*
nig'gard·y, *n.* Niggardliness. *Obs.*
nig'ger·al'i·ty (nĭg'ĕr·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [From *nigger*, var. of NIGGARD.] = NIGGARDLINESS. *Gall.*
nig'ger·dom (nĭg'ĕr·dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
nig'get. † NIDGET.
nig'gish, *adj.* [See NIGGARD.] Niggardly. — **nig'gish·ly,** *adv.* — **nig'gish·ness,** *n. All Obs.*
nig'gld. Niggled. *Ref. Sp.*
nig'got. † INGOT.
nigh'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
nightcap wig. A small undress wig. *Obs.*
night'-cat', *n.* An instrument to impede cavalry. *Obs.*

N

night clothes. **a** Garments worn in bed. **b** *Obs.* Informal evening dress.
night cloud. Stratus cloud. See STRATUS.
night club. **a** A night stick. **b** A resort, in the guise of a social club, frequented by pleasure seekers at night.
night court. A criminal court, in a large city, which sits at night for summary disposition of criminal charges, the granting of bail, etc. *U. S.*
night crawler. = NIGHTWALKER **d.** *Colloq., U. S.*
night crow. **a** A bird that cries in the night, esp. a night heron. **b** *Local, Eng.* A goatsucker.
night dial. **a** A dial showing time by the moon's shadow; — called also *moon dial.* See LUNAR DIAL. **b** A clockface made luminous at night by a light from behind or by radioluminescent paint. **c** *Obs.* A graduated dial, or disk, held centrally over the polestar, and adjusted for reading off the time of night.
night'dress' (nīt'drĕs'), *n.* A nightgown; night clothes.
night'ed (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **a** Darkened; clouded. **b** *Rare.* Pertaining to the night. **c** Benighted.
night editor. On American morning newspapers, an editor who has charge of the final make-up of the paper.
night emerald. Chrysolite or olivine, used as a gem. By artificial light it is like the emerald in color.
night'-eyed' (nīt'īd'), *adj.* Capable of seeing at night; hence, sharp-eyed.
night'fall' (nīt'fôl'), *n.* The close of the day; dusk.
night fire. **a** *Obs.* Ignis fatuus; will-o'-the-wisp; jack-o'-lantern. **b** A bonfire at night.
night'fish' (nīt'fĭsh'), *n.* Cod reputed to bite only at night. *Local, U. S.*
night'flit' (-flĭt'), *n.* A woodcock. *Local, U. S.*
night flower. A flower that blooms at night; specif., the night jasmine.
night'-flow'er·ing catch'fly'. An herb (*Silene noctiflora*) with fragrant, white or pink, night-blooming flowers.
night'-fly', *n.* **1.** A fly that is active at night.
2. A kind of artificial fly for fishing.
night'-fly', *v. i. & t.* To fly (an airplane) at night. — **night'-fly'ing**, *n. & adj.*
night'fowl' (nīt'foul'), *n.* A night bird.
night'gale (-gāl), *n.* Nightingale. *Obs.*
night'gown' (nīt'goun'), *n.* **1.** A dressing gown worn esp. at night. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
2. A long, loose, light garment worn in bed.
night green. A color, yellow-green in hue, of very high saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
night'hawk' (nīt'hôk'), *n.* **1.** **a** Any of several North American goatsuckers of the genus *Chordeiles*, related to the whippoorwill. *C. minor*, common in the eastern United States, is marbled black, brown, and ocherous, with white on the wings, throat, and, in the male, also on the tail. Its food consists of insects, which it secures on the wing, principally at twilight, flying at a considerable height and often diving almost vertically. Called also *bullbat.* **b** The European nightjar. **c** Any of several large petrels of the genera *Pterodroma* (syn. *Oestrelata*) and *Priofinus*, inhabiting southern seas. **d** *Australia.* A morepork.

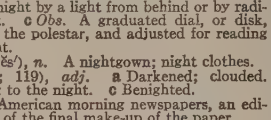
Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*).

2. One who is habitually up or abroad at night; specif.: **a** *Colloq.* One who secures victims at night, as a footpad, prostitute, etc. **b** *Slang, U. S.* The driver of a public vehicle, esp. an independent cab or taxi, plying chiefly at night; also, the vehicle.
night heron. Any of certain nocturnal or crepuscular herons, of *Nycticorax* and allied genera, found in most temperate and tropical regions, esp. *N. nycticorax*, which ranges from southern Europe to India and northern Africa. The American variety, the **black-crowned night heron** (*N. n. hoactli*), is but slightly different. When adult it is chiefly bluish gray with the crown and back greenish black. Several slender white plumes depend from the crown. The **yellow-crowned night heron** (*Nyctanassa violacea*), of the southern United States to South America, has the crown buffy white.

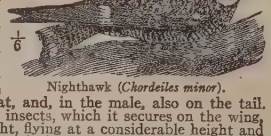
Black-crowned Night Heron (*N. nycticorax hoactli*).

night'ie (nīt'ĭ), *n.* A nightgown; — a child's word.
night'in·gale (nīt'ĭn·gāl; nīt'ĭng-; 277), *n.* [ME. *nihtegale, nightingale*, fr. AS. *nihtegale*, prop., night-singer; akin to D. *nachtegaal*, OS. *nahtigala*, OHG. *nahtigalo*, G. *nachtigall.* See NIGHT; YELL.] **1.** Any of several Old World birds of the genus *Luscinia*, of the thrush family (Turdidae). The common species of Great Britain (*L. megarhyncha*) is about six inches long and russet brown above with the rump and tail lighter and the under parts whitish. It is noted for the sweet song of the male, often heard at night during the breeding season. A species of eastern Europe (*L. luscinia*) is similar, but larger. With a qualifying term, any of various birds, mostly sweet singers, as *mock nightingale, Japanese nightingale*, etc. (see these terms).

Nightingale (*Luscinia megarhyncha*).

2. Loosely, any of various birds that sing at night.
night'in·gale (nīt'ĭn·gāl; nīt'ĭng-), *n.* [After Florence *Nightingale*, Eng. philanthropist.] Any one of a variety of bed jackets made of a single piece of cloth.
night'in·gal·ize (nīt'ĭn·gāl·īz; nīt'ĭng-), *v. i.* To sing like a nightingale. *Southey.*
night'jar' (nīt'jär'), *n.* [See JAR to sound.] A goatsucker, esp. the European species. See GOATSUCKER, *Illust.*
night jasmine. **a** The hursinghar; — called also *tree of sadness* and *sad tree.* **b** A tropical shrub (*Cestrum nocturnum*) with tubular yellow flowers.
night kaka. The kakapo.
night key. See NIGHT LATCH.
night lamp. A lamp, usually with a small flame or bulb, designed to be kept burning all night.
night latch. A kind of door latch or lock having a spring bolt (called the **night bolt**) operated from the outside by a key (**night key**) and from the inside by a knob.
night letter, night lettergram. See LETTERGRAM.
night life. Mode of living of those active at night; specif., the activities of pleasure seekers at night.
night light. **a** The light, not directly from the sun, perceptible during the night. **b** A light kept burning at night. **c** An artificial light to burn through the night.
night line. A fish line set overnight. — **night'-line'**, *v. i.*
night'long' (nīt'lŏng'; 185), *adj. & adv.* Lasting or during the whole night.
night'ly, *adj.* [AS. *nihtlīc.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the night or every night; happening, done, or used by night, or every night; as, *nightly* prowls; he kept *nightly* vigils.
2. Characteristic of, or resembling, night.
Syn. — NIGHTLY, NOCTURNAL are sometimes interchangeable. But NOCTURNAL applies to that which belongs or pertains to night in any way; NIGHTLY, to that which happens or recurs every night; as, "Hail, goddess of *nocturnal* sport!" (*Milton*); "a fortnight hold we this solemnity in *nightly* revels" (*Shak.*). **Ant.** — See DAILY.
night'ly, *adv.* Every night; also, at or by night.
night'man (nīt'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One whose business is emptying privies by night.
2. Usually **night man.** A man whose work is at night, as a night watchman or a member of a night shift.
night'mare' (-mär'), *n.* [*night* + *mare* incubus. See MARE incubus.] **1.** A fiend or incubus formerly supposed to oppress people during sleep.
2. A condition brought on in sleep, commonly by digestive or nervous disorders, and characterized by a sense of extreme uneasiness or discomfort or by frightful or oppressive dreams; incubus.
3. Any impression or experience having a similar effect.
The *nightmare* of this divorce. *Galsworthy.*
night'mare', *v. t.* To oppress like a nightmare.
night'mar'ish (nīt'mâr'ĭsh), *adj.* Like or suggesting a nightmare. — **night'mar'ish·ly**, *adv.*
night'mar'y (nīt'mâr'ĭ), *adj.* Nightmarish.
night monkey. A night ape.
night owl. **a** An owl of especially nocturnal habits. **b** *Colloq.* One who keeps late hours at night.
night palsy. *Med.* A numbness of the arms or legs occurring at nighttime, esp. in women undergoing the menopause.
night parrot. The kakapo.
night partridge *or* **peck.** The woodcock. *Local, U. S.*
night piece. **1.** A picture of a scene at night.
2. A composition dealing with, or referring to, night.
night rail. A woman's loose negligee robe, or wrapper; a nightdress. *Archaic & Dial.*
night raven. A bird that cries at night; esp., a night heron.
night rider. A member of a secret band who ride masked at night doing acts of violence for the purpose of punishing or terrorizing. *Chiefly U. S.*
night robe. A nightgown. — **night'-robed'**, *adj.*
night rocket. The garden rocket.
nights (nīts), *adv.* At or by night. *Now Dial. exc. U. S.*
night school. School held in the evening.
night'shade' (nīt'shād'), *n.* [AS. *nihtscada;* akin to D. *nachtschade*, G. *nachtschatten*, and appar. to E. NIGHT; SHADE.] **a** Any of various species of *Solanum;* esp., the cosmopolitan weed *S. nigrum*, commonly distinguished as black nightshade (called also *African nightshade*), and *S. dulcamara*, the bittersweet. See SOLANUM, BITTERSWEET. **b** The belladonna. **c** The henbane.
night'shade', *n.* **1.** The darkness of night.
2. A night-walking prostitute. *Obs.*
nightshade family. The Solanaceae.
night shift. **a** *Archaic.* A nightgown. **b** A shift of laborers who work at night; the time it works.
night'shirt' (nīt'shûrt'), *n.* Nightgown for a man or boy.
night singer. A bird that sings at night; the sedge warbler.
night soil. The excrement collected at night for manure.
night song. *Eccl.* A complin.
night sparrow. The chipping sparrow, often singing at night.
night spell. A spell or charm designed either to avert or to cause evil at night.
night steed. One of the horses of the chariot of Night.
night stick. A policeman's club carried by night.
night'stock' (nīt'stŏk'), *n.* The garden rocket.
night'stool' (-stōōl'), *n.* A closestool.
night sweat. *Med.* Profuse sweating at night, a common symptom of certain febrile diseases.
night terror. *Med.* A sudden awakening in dazed terror.
night'tide' (nīt'tīd'), *n.* **1.** Nighttime.
2. A flood tide occurring during the night.
night'time' (nīt'tīm'), *n.* The time from dusk to dawn.
night'time', *adj.* Occurring at night.
night vision. **1.** A vision had at night.
2. a Ability to see in the dark. **b** = HEMERALOPIA **a.**
night'wake' (nīt'wāk'), *n.* Watching in the night; a wake. *Obs.*
night'walk'er (nīt'wôk'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which roves about at night; specif.: **a** *Now Rare.* A footpad, street brawler, or the like. **b** A prostitute who walks the street at night. **c** A somnambulist. **d** Any large angleworm crawling about at night. — **night'walk'ing**, *n. & adj.*
night warbler. The sedge warbler.
night'ward (nīt'wĕrd), *adj.* Occurring or done towards night; directed towards, or leading to, night or darkness.
night watch. **a** A watch or guard during the night. **b** A man or men keeping watch by night. **c** A chronological division of the night; — usually in *pl.*
night watcher. One who watches by night, esp., formerly, with evil designs. — **night'-watch'ing**, *adj.*
night watchman. **a** A watchman on duty by night. **b** A member of a night watch.
night'wear' (nīt'wâr'), *n.* Night clothes.
night willow herb. The evening primrose *Oenothera biennis.*
night'work' (nīt'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Work done at night, as the work of an evening or night shift.
2. The lock mechanism operating a night latch.
night'work', *v. t. & i.* To do, or cause to do, nightwork. — **night'work'er** (-wûr'kĕr), *n.*
night'y (nīt'ĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to or like night. *Obs.*
nig'nay (nĭg'nā), **nig'nye** (-nī), *n.* A triviality; a trifle. *Scot. & Ir.*
ni'go·ri (nyĭ'ngō·rĭ), *n.* [Jap., prop., muddling.] The secondary change, in Japanese, of a voiceless consonantal sound to a voiced, when beginning the second element of a compound.
ni·gres'cence (nĭ·grĕs'ĕns; -'ns), *n.* [See NIGRESCENT.] The process of becoming black or dark; blackness or darkness; specif., darkness of complexion.
ni·gres'cent (-ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [L. *nigrescens*, pres. part. of *nigrescere* to grow black, fr. *niger* black. See NEGRO.] Approaching to blackness; blackish.
nig'res·cite (nĭg'rĕs·īt), *n.* *Mineral.* A hydrous iron magnesium silicate, changing by exposure from green to black.
nig'ri·cant (nĭg'rĭ·kănt), *adj.* [L. *nigricans, -antis*, pres. part. of *nigricare* to be blackish.] Black or dark; specif., *Bot.*, nigrescent. — *v. t.* To blacken. *Obs.*
nig'ri·fied (nĭg'rĭ·fīd), *adj.* Niggerish. *Southern U. S.*
nig'ri·fy (nĭg'rĭ·fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [LL. *nigrificare* to blacken, fr. *niger* black + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] To blacken. — **nig'ri·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*
-ni'grin (-nī'grĭn). A combining form from Latin *niger*, black + *-in*, as in *bilinigrin.*
ni'grine (nī'grĭn; nĭg'rĭn), *adj.* [L. *niger* black.] Black.
ni'grine (nī'grĭn), *n.* A black ferruginous variety of rutile.
Ni·gri'tian (nĭ·grĭsh'ăn), *adj.* [From *Nigritia*, fr. L. *niger* black.] Of, pertaining to, or inhabiting, Nigritia, a name formerly given to the Sudan; hence, Negro. — *n.* An inhabitant of Nigritia; a Negro of the purest type.
ni·gri'ti·es (nĭ·grĭsh'ĭ·ēz), *n.* [L., blackness, fr. *niger* black.] *Med.* Abnormally dark pigmentation.
nig'ri·tude (nĭg'rĭ·tūd), *n.* [L. *nigritudo*, fr. *niger* black.] Blackness; intense darkness; also, anything black. — **nig'ri·tu'di·nous** (-tū'dĭ·nŭs), *adj.*
ni'gro·sine (nī'grō·sēn; -sĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-sin.** [L. *niger* black.] **a** Any of several dyes closely related to the indulines. See INDULINE **a.** **b** A bluish-black dye obtained by heating nitrobenzene or nitrophenol with aniline and iron; — called also **nigrosine spirit-soluble.** It is used in coloring varnish, leather, etc., in calico printing, and silk dyeing. **c** A sulphonation product of this; — called also **nigrosine water-soluble.** It is used chiefly in dyeing silk gray.
ni'grous (nī'grŭs), *adj.* Black.
ni'gua (nē'gwä), *n.* [Sp.] The chigoe.
Ni·hal' (nē·häl'), *n.* [Ar. *nihāl* thirsty.] **a** See STAR, *Table.* **b** The group *α, β, γ, δ* Leporis.
‖**ni'hil** (nī'hĭl), *n.* [L. See NIHILISM.] **1.** Nothing; a thing of no value.
2. *Eng. Law.* = NICHIL, *n.*, 2.
ni'hil, *or* **ni'hi·lum, al'bum** (nī'hĭ·lŭm ăl'bŭm). [LL.] See ZINC OXIDE.
ni'hil de'bet (dē'bĕt). [L., he owes nothing.] *Law.* The general issue in an action of debt on a simple contract or on a specialty when the deed is the only inducement to the action.
ni'hil dī'cit (dī'sĭt). [L., he says nothing.] *Law.* A declinature by the defendant to plead or answer.
ni'hil ex ni'hi·lo (ĕks nī'hĭ·lō). [L.] Nothing (comes) from nothing.
ni'hil ha'bet (hā'bĕt). [L., he has nothing.] *Law.* The return made on a writ when the sheriff or other officer executing it has been unable to serve it upon the defendant.
ni·hil'ian·ism (nĭ·hĭl'yăn·ĭz'm), *n.* [*nihil* + *-ian* + *-ism.*] The doctrine that the human nature of Christ was nothing, having no true subsistence. It was never widespread. — **ni·hil'ian·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*
ni·hil'i·fy (nĭ·hĭl'ĭ·fī), *v. t.* [L. *nihili facere.*] To slight or account as nothing. — **ni·hil'i·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*
ni'hil·ism (nī'ĭ·lĭz'm; nī'hĭ-; 277), *n.* [L. *nihil* nothing; cf. F. *nihilisme.* See ANNIHILATE.] **1.** *Philos.* **a** Primarily, the doctrine that no reality exists; more commonly, a doctrine which denies, or is taken as denying, any objective or real ground of truth. **b** The doctrine which denies any objective ground of moral principles; — called also *ethical nihilism.*
2. Annihilation of desires and self-consciousness.
3. **a** The doctrine that conditions in the social organization are so bad as to make destruction desirable for its own sake, independent of any constructive program or possibility; esp. [*cap.*], the program or doctrine of a Russian party, or succession of parties, of the 19th and 20th centuries, who proposed various schemes of revolutionary reform, and resorted to terrorism and assassination; — derived from the use of the term in Turgenev's *Fathers and Sons.* **b** In loose usage, revolutionary propaganda; terrorism.
4. *Med.* Denial of the beneficial properties of medicines.
5. *Psychiatry.* A delusion that everything is unreal.
6. *Theol.* Nihilianism.
ni'hil·ist (-lĭst), *n.* [See NIHILISM.] One who advocates a doctrine of nihilism; esp. [*cap.*], a member of a Russian nihilistic party resorting to terrorism. — **ni'hil·ist**, *adj.*
Syn. — See SOCIALIST.
ni'hil·is'tic (-lĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, nihilism.
ni'hil·it'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.* Characterized by nihility.
ni·hil'i·ty (nī·hĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ML. *nihilitas.*] **1.** Nothingness; a state of being nothing.
2. A thing amounting to nothing; a nullity; a mere trifle.
‖**ni'hil ob'stat** (nī'hĭl ŏb'stăt). [L.] *E.C.Ch.* Nothing hinders; — a formula on title pages signifying the imprimatur of the official censor, whose name follows.
Ni'hon·gi (nyē'hōn·gĭ), *or* **Ni'hon·sho'ki** (nyē'hōn·shō'kĭ). [Jap., The Chronicles of Japan.] The first of the six officially compiled annals of Japan, containing history from the mythical age to A.D. 696, written in the classical Chinese style. Cf. KOJIKI.
Nij'me'gen (nī'mā'gĕn), *n.* See TREATY, *Table.*
ni'kau (nē'kou), *n.*, *or* **nikau palm.** [Maori *nikau.*] A graceful pinnate-leaved palm (*Rhopalostylis sapida*), the only palm native to New Zealand.
Ni·ka'ya (nĭ·kä'yä), *n.* [Skr. *nikāya* collection.] A collection of the sayings of Buddha, esp. one of the five Nikayas of the Suttapitaka. See TRIPITAKA.

night'er·tale, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *nattarthel.*] Nighttime. *Obs.*
night'farm'er, *n.* A remover of offal. *Obs.*
night'ish, *adj.* Nocturnal. *Obs.*
night'ker'chief, *n.* A kerchief used as a nightcap. *Obs.*
night'less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **night'less·ness,** *n.*
night'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
night'mart', *n.* Trading done at night; illicit dealings. *Obs.*
night'shine', *n.* See -SHINE.
night'-sun', *n.* Paraselene. *Obs.*
night'trad'er, *n.* A prostitute. *Obs.* [See -WARDS.]
night'wards (nīt'wĕrdz), *adv.*
night'worm', *n.* *Obs.* **a** A traitor. **b** A prostitute. **c** A glowworm.
ni'gon, *n.* A niggard. *Obs.* — **ni'gon·ry,** *n.* *Obs.*
ni·gran'i·line (nĭ·grăn'ĭ·lēn; -lĭn), *n.* Also **-lin.** [L. *niger* black + E. *aniline.*] See ANILINE BLACK.
nĭ'gre (nĭ'gĕr; nĭg'ĕr), *n.* Var. of NIGGER.
ni'gre, *n.* See SOAP, *n.*
ni·gre'sceous (nĭ·grĕsh'ŭs), *adj.* = NIGRESCENT.
nig'rite, *n.* [L. *niger* black.] A negro. *Obs.*
Ni·grit'ic (nĭ·grĭt'ĭk). Var. of NEGRITIC. [gro. *Obs.*
ni'gro, *n.* [See NEGRO.] A ne-
ni'gro·man'cer, ni'gro·man'cie, ni'gro·mance. ✝ NECROMANCER, NECROMANCY.
ni'gro·man'cien, *n.* [OF.] A necromancer. *Obs.*
nigs (nĭgz), *interj.* A minced oath; — in *God's nigs.* *Obs.*

Ni′ke (nī′kē; nē′kā), *n.* [Gr. *Nikē.*] **1.** *Gr. Relig.* **a** The goddess of victory, in myth daughter of the Titan Pallas and of the Styx, but actually a deliberate personification, generally represented as winged and as carrying a wreath and a palm branch. See ZEUS. **b** Nike Apteros (*Athena Nike*).

Nike of Samothrace.

2. A representation of this goddess in art.

Ni′ke Ap′te·ros (ăp′tē·rŏs). [Gr. *apteros* wingless.] Athena as giver of victory. The temple of Nike Apteros at Athens, on a high stone platform jutting out beyond the Propylaea, is Ionic amphiprostyle tetrastyle and measures 18 by 27 feet.

Ni′ke of Sam′o·thrace (săm′ō·thrās; *L.* săm′ō·thrā′sē). A Hellenistic statue now in the Louvre, representing Victory moving onward on the prow of a ship. It was erected on Samothrace by Demetrius Poliorcetes in memory of a naval victory over the Egyptians about 306 B.C.

Nik′ko (nĭk′kō), *n.* China blue.

Nik′ko fir (nĭk′kō; *Jap.* nyĭk′kō). [From *Nikko*, cen. Japan. See *Gaz.*] A handsome Japanese evergreen tree (*Abies homolepis*), widely cultivated for ornament.

nik′les·ite (nĭk′lĕs·īt), *n.* [From *Niklesdorf*, in the valley of the Morava.] *Petrog.* A pyroxenite consisting of diallage, diopside, and enstatite with accessory olivine and aggregates of chromite.

nil (nĭl), *n.* [L., a contr. of *nihil.* See NIHIL.] **1.** Nothing. **2.** At bridge, no game.

nil (nĭl), *n.* Also **nill.** [Ar. *nīl.* See 1st ANIL.] *Now Rare.* **a** The indigo plant; indigo dye. **b** A blue-flowered ipomoea (*Ipomoea nil*).

nil, *n.* The male nilgai.

Nile (nīl), *n.* [L. *Nilus,* fr. Gr. *Neilos.*] **1.** The great river of Egypt.
2. The color Nile green.

Nile, Battle of the. See BATTLE, *Table.*

Nile bird. **a** *Local, Eng.* The wryneck. **b** The crocodile bird.

Nile blue. A color, greenish green-blue in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Nile goose. The Egyptian goose.

Nile green. A color, yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Called also *boa.* Cf. COLOR.

Nile star. Sirius, the Dog Star, which several thousand years ago rose with the sun at the summer solstice, and so heralded the approach of the inundation of the Nile.

nil′gai (nĭl′gī), *n.; pl.* NILGAIS (-gīz), sometimes NILGAI. See PLURAL, *Note.* [Hind. & Per. *nīlgāw,* prop., a blue cow, fr. Per. *nīl* blue + *gāw* cow. See LILAC; COW the animal.] A large antelope (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*) of India. The male has short horns, a black mane, and a bunch of long hair on the throat. The general color is bluish gray.

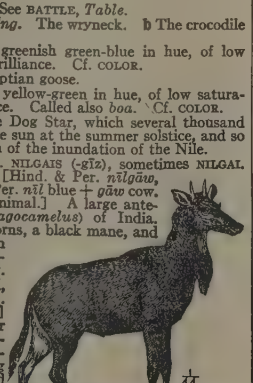

Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*).

Nil′gi·ri, *or* **Nil′ghi·ri, net′tle** (nĭl′gĭ·rĭ). [From *Nilgiri,* India.] **a** An East Indian fiber plant (*Girardinia palmata*), family Urticaceae, with stinging foliage. Its stems yield a strong fiber useful for cordage. **b** Any of several related species of this genus having similar fiber.

nill (nĭl), *v. t.;* NILLED (nĭld); NILL′ING. [AS. *nyllan, nellan,* fr. *ne* not + *willan* to will. See NO; WILL.] Not to will; to refuse; reject; prevent. *Archaic.* — *v. i.* To be unwilling. *Archaic.*

And, will you, *nill* you, I will marry you. *Shak.*

nill, *n.* [From NILL, *v.*] Disinclination. *Obs.*

nill, *n.* Nihil album. *Obs.*

nill. Var. of 2d NIL.

nill. Dial. Eng. var. of NEEDLE.

nil′ly·wil′ly, *adv.* Willy-nilly.

Ni·lom′e·ter (nī·lŏm′ē·tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *Neilometrion,* fr. *Neilos* the Nile + *metron* measure; cf. F. *nilomètre.*] An instrument for measuring the height of water in the Nile, esp. during its flood. — **Ni′lo·met′ric** (nī′lō·mĕt′rĭk), *adj.*

Ni′lo·scope (nī′lō·skōp), *n.* [Gr. *Neiloskopeion,* fr. *Neilos* the Nile + *skopein* to observe.] A Nilometer. *Rare.*

Ni′lot (nī′lŏt), *n.; pl.* NILOTES (nī·lō′tēz). [Cf. Gr. *Neilōtēs.*] A native of the region of the Upper Nile.

Ni·lot′ic (nī·lŏt′ĭk), *adj.* [L. *Niloticus,* fr. Gr. *Neilōtikos,* fr. *Neilos* the Nile.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Nile or the peoples dwelling in the territory directly drained by it.
2. Designating a group of Sudanic languages, including Dinka, Shilluk, and others.

Ni·lot′ic, *n.* One of a Nilotic tribe or nation.

Nil′ous (nĭl′ŭs), *adj.* Of or characteristic of the Nile. *Rare.*

nil′po·tent (nĭl′pō·tĕnt), *adj.* [L. *nil* + *potens,* pres. part. of *posse* to be able. Cf. POWER.] *Math.* Having a power which is zero; hence, dealing with nilpotent quantities. See ALGEBRA.

nim (nĭm), *v. t.; past* NAM (năm; nām) or NIMMED (nĭmd); *past part.* NO′MEN (nō′mĕn) or NOME (nōm); *pres. part. & verbal n.* NIM′MING. [AS. *niman.* See NIMBLE.] To take; specif., to steal; filch. *Archaic.* — *v. i. Obs. exc. Dial.* **a** To go; to betake oneself. **b** To steal; thieve.

nim (nēm). Var. of NEEM.

nimb (nĭmb; nĭm), *n.* A nimbus or halo.

nimbed (nĭmbd; nĭmd), *adj.* Also **nim′bat·ed** (nĭm′bā·tĕd; -ĭd; 119). Having a nimbus, esp. around the head.

nim·bif′er·ous (nĭm·bĭf′ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *nimbifer,* fr. *nimbus* a cloud + *ferre* to bear.] Serving to bring clouds or storms. *Rare.*

nim′bi·fi·ca′tion (nĭm′bĭ·fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *nimbus* cloud + *-fication.*] Cloud formation. *Rare.*

nim′ble (nĭm′b'l), *adj.* [ME. *nimel, nemel,* prob. orig., quick at seizing, fr. *nimen* to take, fr. AS. *niman;* cf. AS. *nǣmel, numol;* akin to D. *nemen* to take, G. *nehmen,* OHG. *neman,* ON. *nema,* Goth. *niman,* Gr. *nemein* to distribute, allot, to pasture, *nomas* pasturing, *nomós* pasture, district, abode, *nómos* anything assigned, custom, law, *nomimos* customary, *nomisma* custom, L. *numerus* number, Lith. *nuoma* interest, rent. Cf. ASTRONOMY, AUTONOMY, BINOMIAL, ECONOMY, NEMESIS, NOMAD, NOME, NOMIC, NUMB, NUMBER, NUMISMATIC, NUMMARY.] **1.** Quick in seizing or comprehending. *Obs.*
2. Quick and light in motion; moving easily, swiftly, dexterously; as, a *nimble* man, rabbit; agile; lively; swift; as, a *nimble* movement, pace.

Through the mid-seas the *nimble* pinnace sails. *Pope.*

3. **a** Rapid in apprehension, conception, or the like; alert; acute; as, a *nimble* wit, imagination, mind; also, quick-witted; clever; adroit; as, a *nimble* thinker. **b** Revealing mental quickness; cleverly devised; as, a *nimble* jest.
4. Quickly or acutely responsive; sensitive.
5. Of coins or money, circulating rapidly; — esp. in the phrase *the nimble ninepence.*

Syn. — Agile, quick, brisk, prompt. See ACTIVE.

Ant. — Sluggish, heavy, slow, awkward, inert, dull.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

nimblebrained	nimble-heeled	nimble-spirited
nimble-eyed	nimble-jointed	nimble-stepping
nimble-feathered	nimble-mouthed	nimble-tongued
nimble-fingered	nimble-moving	nimble-toothed
nimble-footed	nimble-pinioned	nimble-winged
nimble-headed	nimble-shifting	nimble-witted

— **nim′ble·ness,** *n.* — **nim′bly** (nĭm′blĭ), *adv.*

nim′ble (nĭm′b'l), *v. t. & i.* To make nimble; to move or act nimbly.

nimble Kate. = BUR CUCUMBER a.

nimble Will. A slender, branching American grass (*Muhlenbergia schreberi*) of some value for grazing in the central United States.

Nimble Will.

nim′bose (nĭm′bōs; nĭm·bōs′), *adj.* [L. *nimbosus,* fr. *nimbus* cloud.] Cloudy; stormy. — **nim·bos′i·ty** (nĭm·bŏs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

nim′bus (nĭm′bŭs), *n.; pl.* NIMBI (-bī), NIMBUSES (-bŭs·ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [L., rainstorm, cloud; akin to Pahlavi *namb* moisture, and ult. to L. *nebula* mist, cloud. See NEBULA.] **1.** A luminous vapor, cloud, or atmosphere about a god or goddess when on earth; hence, figuratively, a cloud or atmosphere, as of romance, about a person or thing.

2. *Art.* A circle, disk or any indication of radiant light around the heads of divinities, saints, and sovereigns, on medals, pictures, etc. See AUREOLE, 3, and GLORY, *n.*, 8.

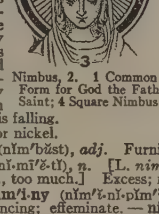

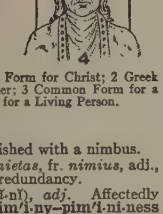

Nimbus, 2. 1 Common Form for Christ; 2 Greek Form for God the Father; 3 Common Form for a Saint; 4 Square Nimbus for a Living Person.

3. *Meteorol.* The rain cloud, characterized by its uniform grayness and extending over the entire sky in seasons of continued rain; in general, any cloud from which rain is falling.
4. The color nickel.

nim′bused (nĭm′bŭzd), *adj.* Furnished with a nimbus.

ni·mi′e·ty (nĭ·mī′ĕ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *nimietas,* fr. *nimius,* adj., *nimis,* adv., too much.] Excess; redundancy.

nim′i·ny-pim′i·ny (nĭm′ĭ·nĭ·pĭm′ĭ·nĭ), *adj.* Affectedly refined; mincing; effeminate. — **nim′i·ny-pim′i·ni·ness** (-nĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* — **nim′i·ny-pim′i·ny·ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

nim′i·ous (nĭm′ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *nimius.*] Excessive; extravagant. *Now Chiefly Scots Law.*

Nim′kish (nĭm′kĭsh), *n.* An Indian of a Kwakiutl tribe. See KWAKIUTL.

nim′mer (nĭm′ĕr), *n.* [From NIM.] A thief.

‖**n'im′porte′** (năn′pôrt′). [F.] It matters not; it's no matter.

Nim′rod (nĭm′rŏd), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A son of Cush, described in Gen. x. 8–10 as a mighty hunter and ruler.
2. Hence: **a** *Obs.* A tyrant. **b** A hunter.

— **Nim·ro′di·an** (nĭm·rō′dĭ·ăn), *adj.* — **Nim·rod′ic** (-rŏd′ĭk), *adj.* — **Nim·rod′i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **Nim′rod·ize** (nĭm′rŏd·īz), *v. i.*

nim′shi (nĭm′shĭ), *n.* [E. dial. *nimshie* flighty girl (*a nimshie,* fr. *an imshie*), Scot. *hims* hasty, flighty, half-witted, fr. ON. *heimskr* foolish, silly.] A fool; a silly person. *Local, U. S.*

nim tree (nēm). The neem, or margosa.

Ni′na (nī′nä; nē′-), *n.* [Prob. fr. a dim. *Annina,* of *Anna.*] Feminine proper name. See ANN.

Ni′na (nē′nä), *n.* [Bab. *Ninā.*] *Babylon. Relig.* A goddess of the watery deep. She is a daughter of Ea.

Ni′ña (nē′nyä), *n.* [Sp.] See SHIP, *Table.*

nin′com·poop (nĭn′kŏm·pōōp; 66), *n.* Also **nin′com** (nĭn′kŏm), **nin′cum** (-kŭm). [Origin obscure.] A fool; a simpleton. — **nin′com·poop′er·y** (-pōōp′ĕr·ĭ), *n.* — **nin′com·poop·hood,** *n.* — **nin′com·poop·ish,** *adj.*

nine (nīn), *adj.* [ME. *nine,* fr. AS. *nigon, nigan;* akin to D. & LG. *negen,* OS. & OFris. *nigun,* OHG. *niun,* G. *neun,* ON. *nīu,* Sw. *nio,* Dan. *ni,* Goth. *niun,* OIr. *nōi,* W. *naw,* L. *novem,* Gr. *ennea,* Lith. *devynì,* Skr. *navá,* and perh., as starting a new series (the dial. form of *eight* in Indo-European suggests counting by fours), to E. NEW. Cf. NOON, NOVEMBER.] Eight plus one; being one more than eight; as, *nine* weeks; — often with ellipsis of the noun; as, *nine* have arrived.

☞ *Nine* is combined with a noun, often with the suffix *-ed* added to the combination, to form compound adjectives, such compounds being written usually with a hyphen, as in:

nine-banded	nine-jointed	nine-power
nine-circled	nine-knot	nine-share
nine-cornered	nine-lived	nine-shilling
nine-day	nine-mile	nine-spined
nine-eyed	nine-part	nine-spotted
nine-foot	nine-ply	nine-tailed
nine-hole	nine-point	nine-voiced
nine-hour	nine-pound	nine-word
nine-inch	nine-pounder	nine-year

nine (nīn), *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than eight; nine units or objects.
2. A symbol representing nine units, as 9, IX, or ix.
3. A playing card with nine pips.
4. Any person or thing distinguished by the number nine, as a glove or shoe, a prisoner or inmate of an institution, a member of a gun crew, or the like.
5. Nine units or objects; a set or group of nine units.
6. Nine o'clock; — often combined with a number for the minutes past the hour; as, *nine*-two.
7. *Baseball.* The nine players composing a side; also, a baseball team, including extra players.

— ***the Nine.*** The Muses. — ***to, or up to, the nines, or, rarely, nine.*** To the highest point, degree, or mark, as in skill, taste, etc.

nine′–band′ed ar′ma·dil′lo. The peba.

nine′bark′ (nīn′bärk′), *n.* Any American white-flowered shrub of the genus *Physocarpus,* having bark which separates into many thin layers.

Nine Classics. The nine books comprising the Five Classics and the Four Books (which see).

nine′–eyes′ (-īz′), *n.* [Cf. G. *neunauge,* D. *negenoog.*] **a** A lamprey **nine′–eyed′ eel** [-īd′]). **b** *Eng.* The gunnel.

nine′fold′ (-fōld′; 66), *adj.* **a** Consisting of nine things or parts; nine times repeated; nine times as much or as many; nonuple. **b** Of nine folds. **c** *Poetic.* Nine.

nine′fold′, *n.* An amount nine times as much or as many; also, a group or set of nine.

nine′fold′ (66), *adv.* To nine times as much or as many.

Nine Gems. See VIKRAMADITYA.

Nine Gods, the. [Transl. of L. *di novensides* or *di novensiles.*] A group of Etruscan gods whose worship was introduced into Rome.

nine′holes′ (nīn′hōlz′), *n.* **1.** A game in which balls are rolled into nine holes, or, sometimes, through arches.
2. A cut of beef from below the brisket. *Brit.*

nine′–kill′er, *n.* [It is believed to kill nine birds, etc., before eating; cf. D. *negen-dooder,* G. *neuntöter.*] A shrike.

nine′pegs′ (nīn′pĕgz′), *n. pl.* Ninepins.

nine′pence (-pĕns), *n.; pl.* -PENCES (-pĕn·sĕz; -sĭz; 119). The sum of nine pence, or a coin of this value. Specif.: **a** A harp shilling. **b** In New England, the real, formerly current in the U. S. at 12½ cents; hence, the sum of 12½ cents.

nine′pen′ny (-pĕn′ĭ; -pĕn·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). A coin worth ninepence. — **nine′pen′ny,** *adj.*

ninepenny morris *or* **marl.** Nine-men's morris.

nine′pin′ (-pĭn′), *n.* One of the pins used in ninepins.

ninepin block. *Naut.* A fair-leader shaped like a ninepin.

nine′pins′ (-pĭnz′), *n.; pl.* in form, but construed as *sing.* **a** A bowling game played with nine wooden pins set on end. **b** Tenpins without the head pin.

nine′–point′ cir′cle. *Math.* The circle bisecting the sides of a triangle and the segments between the orthocenter and the vertices, and passing through the feet of the altitudes.

Nine′–Pow′er Trea′ty. **a** A treaty concerning the status of China signed at the Washington Conference, Feb. 6, 1922, by the United States, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, and Portugal. It pledges respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China, provision for self-government, equality for all nations in commercial opportunities, etc. **b** A treaty signed by the same powers and of the same date, allowing China to increase her customs tariff.

nine′score′ (nīn′skōr′; 181), *adj.* Nine times twenty. — *n.* The product of nine times twenty; ninescore units.

nine′ted (nīn′tĭd), *adj.* [For dial. *nointed, anointed.* Cf. ANOINT, *v.*] Wicked. *Dial. Eng.*

nine′teen′ (nīn′tēn′; 66), *adj.* [AS. *nigontȳne, nigontēne.* See NINE; TEN.] Nine plus ten; eighteen and one more; also, *Obs.,* nineteenth.

nine′teen′, *n.* The number greater by a unit than eighteen; the sum of ten and nine; nineteen units or objects; also, a symbol representing nineteen units, as 19, XIX, or xix.

nine′teenth′ (nīn′tēnth′; 66), *adj.* [AS. *nigontēotha.*] Next in order after the eighteenth; also, constituting one of nineteen equal parts. — **nine′teenth′ly,** *adv.*

nine′teenth′, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by nineteen; one of nineteen equal parts or divisions.
2. The unit or object coming next after the eighteenth.
3. *Music.* **a** An interval of two octaves and a fifth. **b** A tone at this interval. **c** An organ stop sounding pitches two octaves and a fifth above the keys used.

Nineteenth Amendment. *U. S. Const.* The woman's suffrage amendment, in force Aug. 26, 1920.

nineteenth hole. The locker room or other convivial gathering place of golfers after play on the course.

nine′ti·eth (nīn′tĭ·ĕth; -ĭth), *adj.* **a** Next in order after the eighty-ninth. **b** Constituting one of ninety equal parts.

nine′ti·eth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by ninety; one of ninety equal parts or divisions.
2. The unit or object coming next after the eighty-ninth.

nine′ty (-tĭ), *adj.* [AS. *nigontig.* See NINE; cf. FORTY.] Nine times ten; eighty-nine and one more; — often with ellipsis of the noun.

nine′ty, *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **a** The sum of nine tens; nine times ten; ninety units or objects. **b** A symbol representing ninety units, as 90, XC, or xc. COMBINATIONS are:

ninety-acre, *adj.*	ninety-fourth	ninety-seventh
ninety-day, *adj.*	ninety-hour, *adj.*	ninety-six
ninety-eight	ninety-mile, *adj.*	ninety-sixth
ninety-eighth	ninety-nine	ninety-third
ninety-fifth	ninety-ninth	ninety-three
ninety-first	ninety-one	ninety-ton, *adj.*
ninety-five	ninety-second	ninety-two
ninety-four	ninety-seven	ninety-word, *adj.*

— ***the nine′ties*** (nīn′tĭz). The numbers ninety to ninety-nine inclusive; hence, the years numbered ninety to ninety-nine in a person's life or in a particular century; also, the degrees ninety to ninety-nine on a scale, as a thermometer.

Ni·ke′no, *n.* = WIKENO.

nil. Nill. *Ref. Sp.*

‖**nil ad′mi·ra′ri.** [L.] To be moved or excited by nothing; also, to wonder, or the wondering, at nothing. *Horace.*

‖**nil al′bum.** Nihil album.

‖**nil de′spe·ran′dum** (nĭl dē′spĕ·răn′dŭm). [L.] Nothing must be despaired of; never despair. *Horace* (*Odes* I. vii. 27).

‖**nil dĭ′cit.** [L.] = NIHIL DICIT.

nil′gau (nĭl′gô; -gou), **nil′ghai** (nĭl′gī), **nil′ghau** (nĭl′gô). Vars. of NILGAI.

‖**nil nĭ′si bo′num.** Short for DE MORTUIS NIL NISI BONUM.

nilpotent algebra. See ALGEBRA.

‖**nil sĭ′ne nu′mi·ne.** [L.] Nothing without the divine will, or the deity; — the motto of Colorado. **nilt.** Contr. of *ne will,* wilt not. *Obs.* [yond; utmost limit.

‖**nil ul′tra.** [L.] Nothing be-

nim′bi, *n., pl.* of NIMBUS.

nim′bless, *n.* Nimbleness. *Obs.*

nimel. † NIMBLE.

nim′e·ny-pim′e·ny. Var. of NIMINY-PIMINY.

nimf. Nymph. *Ref. Sp.*

nim′fa·do′ro, *n.* [It. (Florio).] A lady's man. *Obs.*

nim′i·ny. Short for NIMINY-PIMINY. [DIY-PIMINY.]

nim′my-pim′my, *adj.* = NIM-

Nim′rah (nĭm′rä). *Bib.*

Nim′rim (nĭm′rĭm). *Bib.*

Nim′shi (nĭm′shī). *Bib.*

Nim′u·ś (nĭm′ōō·ē), *n.* See LADY OF THE LAKE a.

nin′com, nin′cum. Var. of NINCOMPOOP. [MORRIS.]

nine′-men′s′ mor′ris. See 4th

nine′mur′der, nine′mur′der·er, *n.* The nine-killer. *Obs.*

nine′-part′ meas′ure *or* **time.** See TIME, *n.*, 22.

nine′-spined′ stick′le·back′. See STICKLEBACK, *Illust.* [ALCAIC.]

nine′-syl′la·bled Al·ca′ic. See

nine′teen·fold′, *adj.* See -FOLD.

nine′ti·fold′. Ninetyfold. *R. S.*

Ni·net′ta Crum′mles (nĭ·nĕt′ä krŭm′′lz). See CRUMMLES.

N

Nin'e·vite (nĭn'ē·vīt), *n.* An inhabitant of Nineveh, in ancient Assyria, opposite modern Mosul. — **Nin'e·vit'i·cal** (-vĭt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **Nin'e·vit'ish** (nĭn'ē·vīt'ĭsh), *adj.*

Nine Worlds. In Norse cosmology, the divisions of the universe, viz., Asgard, Midgard, Jotunnheim, Muspellsheim, and Niflheim, and possibly Alfheim, Svartalfaheim, Vanaheim, and Hel. See YGGDRASILL.

Nine Worthies. The nine personages rated in the Middle Ages as most worthy. A common list includes: Hector, son of Priam, Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar (three Gentiles); Joshua, conqueror of Canaan, David, king of Israel, Judas Maccabaeus (three Jews); Arthur, king of Britain, Charlemagne, Godfrey of Bouillon (three Christians).

Nin'gal (nĭn'găl), *n.* [Assyr.-Bab. *Nin-gal*, lit., the great lady.] *Babylon. Relig.* A goddess, wife of the moon-god Sin, worshiped especially at Ur.

Nin·gir'su (nĭn·gĭr'sōō), *n.* [Assyr.-Bab.] *Babylon. Relig.* In the older pantheon, god of war and agriculture, patron deity of Lagash.

Nin'gish·zi'da (nĭn'gĭsh·zē'dä), *n.* *Babylon. Relig.* An underworld deity, patron of medicine. His emblem, a snake coiled around a staff, is still the symbol of physicians.

Nin·khur'sag (nĭn·kōōr'săg), *n.* Also **Nin·khar'sag** (-kär'săg). [Assyr.-Bab. (fr. Sumerian) *Nin-khar-sag*, lit., the lady of the great mountain.] *Babylon. Relig.* The great Sumerian mother goddess, worshiped under several names, as *Aruru*, *Mama*, and *Nintu*, throughout ancient Mesopotamia.

Nin'ni (nĭn'ē), *n.* A Sumerian name of Ishtar.

nin'ny (nĭn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). [*A ninny*, prob. fr. *an innocent.*] A fool; a simpleton. — **nin'ny·ish**, *adj.* — **nin'ny·ism** (-ĭz'ĭm), **nin'ny·ship**, *n.*

nin'ny·ham'mer (-hăm'ẽr), *n.* A simpleton; a silly person.

nin'ny·watch' (nĭn'ĭ·wŏch'), **nun'ny·watch'** (nŭn'ĭ-), *n.* A disturbance; commotion; confusion; excitement. *Dial. Eng.*

‖**ni'ño** (nē'nyō), *n.*; *pl.* NIÑOS (-nyōs). [Sp.] Boy; *pl.*, children.

Ni'non' (nē'nôn'), *n.* [F.] **1.** See ANN; — fem. proper name.
2. [*not cap.*] Any of various fabrics, as a silk voile.

Ni'nox (nī'nŏks), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A large genus of owls ranging from Madagascar to the Australian and Indo-Malayan regions. They have bristly feet and long wings.

ninth (nīnth; 232), *adj.* [From NINE; cf. AS. *nigotha.*]
1. Next in order after the eighth.
2. Constituting one of nine equal parts.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

ninth-born	**ninth-formed**	**ninth-mentioned**
ninth-built	**ninth-hand**	**ninth-rate**
ninth-class	**ninth-known**	**ninth-told**

ninth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by nine; one of nine equal parts.
2. The unit or object coming next after the eighth.
3. *Music.* **a** The interval of an octave and a second. **b** A tone at this interval. **c** Also **ninth chord.** A chord of the dominant seventh with the ninth added. See 2d CHORD, 2.

ninth'ly (nīnth'lĭ), *adv.* In the ninth place.

ninth nerve, *Anat.* One of the ninth pair of cranial nerves; the glossopharyngeal nerve.

Ninth of Ab (äb; äb). *Jewish Relig.* A fast day commemorating the two destructions of the temple in Jerusalem (586 B.C. and A.D. 70), observed in the synagogues.

Ni·nur'ta (nĭ·nōōr'tä), *n.* [Assyr.-Bab., fr. Sumerian.] *Babylon. Relig.* A solar deity, the first-born of Bel, one of the chief gods of the pantheon, primarily god of war and the chase and patron of agriculture. He is identified by some authorities with the Biblical Nimrod.

Ni'nus (nī'nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ninos.*] In Greek legend, the founder of Nineveh, and husband of Semiramis.

nin'ut (nĭn'ŭt), *n.* The magpie. *Local, Eng.*

ni'o·bate (nī'ō·bāt), *n.* [See NIOBIUM.] *Chem.* A salt of niobic acid; a columbate. See COLUMBIC ACID, 2.

Ni'o·be (nī'ō·bē), *n.* [L. *Nioba*, *Niobe*, Gr. *Niobē.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes. Her pride in her numerous children led her to compare herself to Leto, who had only two; to punish her, Apollo and Artemis, Leto's children, slew Niobe's children. Niobe herself was changed by Zeus into stone, in which form she continued to weep her loss.
2. *Bot.* Syn. of HOSTA.
— **Ni'o·be'an** (nī'ō·bē'ăn), *adj.*

ni·o'bic (nī·ō'bĭk; nī·ŏb'ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Columbic.

Ni'o·bid (nī'ō·bĭd), **Ni'o·bide** (-bĭd; -bīd), *n.* [Cf. 1st -IN.] One of the children of Niobe.

Ni'o·bite (nī'ō·bīt), *n.* *Eccl. Hist* One of a strict Monophysite party who followed Stephen Niobes (Alexandria, 6th century) in maintaining that Jesus Christ's nature is wholly divine.

ni'o·bite (-bīt), *n.* Columbite.

ni·o'bi·um (nĭ·ō'bĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. & E. *Niobe.*] *Chem.* The element of atomic number 41. See COLUMBIUM.

ni·o'bous (nī·ō'bŭs), *adj.* *Chem.* Derived from niobium; denoting a lower degree of oxidation than *niobic.*

Ni'o·brar'a for·ma'tion (nī'ō·brär'ä). [From the *Niobrara* River, Nebraska.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Upper Cretaceous, lying above the Benton and below the Montana formations. It contains most of the chalk of the United States.

ni·o'ta (nĭ·ō'tä), *n.*, *or* **niota bark.** [Malayalam *ñoṭṭa.*] = NIEPA, NIEPA BARK.

nip (nĭp), *v.*; NIPPED (nĭpt), NIP'PING (-ĭng). [ME. *nippen*; akin to Dan. *nippe* to pinch, twitch, MD. *nēpen*, D. *nijpen*, Lith. *knibti* to pluck, pick, cull.] *Transitive:*
1. To catch hold or squeeze tightly between two surfaces, edges, or points; to compress as by pinching or biting; to clamp; as, a ship *nipped* in the ice.
2. To sever or prick off, esp. by pinching, or clipping with shears, as a bud, a shoot, or the like. *Chiefly Hort.*
3. To benumb (cheeks, fingers, etc.) as by severe cold; to blast (vegetation) as by frost; hence, to blight.
His exhilaration died down, *nipped* by a chilly wind. *W. J. Locke.*
4. To check sharply and, sometimes, to destroy the growth, progress, maturing, or fulfillment of; — now often with *in the bud*, *in the head*, or the like.
5. To seize suddenly and forcibly; snatch; hence, *Slang*, to arrest. Also, *Thieves' Cant*, to steal.
6. *Obs.* **a** To make bare or to diminish by snipping, biting, or cutting off in bits. **b** To censure sharply or bitingly. **c** To affect (one) painfully and closely.
7. *Bookbinding.* **a** To apply pressure to (books) to reduce the protuberance along the binding edge. **b** To press (books) lightly, after casing, to set the cover firmly along the joints. **c** To squeeze up (raised bands) on the backs of leather-covered books.
8. *Naut.* **a** To secure or stop (a cable or rope) with seizing. **b** To press forcibly (a ship) on both sides; — of ice.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To pinch or press tightly.
2. To ache as if pinched. *Chiefly Scot.*
3. To move briskly, quickly, or nimbly; to hurry.

nip (nĭp), *n.* **1.** The act of nipping or an instance of being nipped; a little pinch or bite; peck.
2. Something that nips, esp. a quality or element of a thing. Specif.: **a** A penetrating, stinging remark or rebuke; a pointed turn of expression; a dig. **b** A check to the growth of vegetation due to cold or frost; hence, sudden, sharp cold. **c** A sting in a cold wind. **d** A tang or bite in cheese. **e** Usually *pl.* Nippers.
3. One who nips; as: **a** *Obs.* A cheat; a sly thief; a pickpocket. **b** A sharp or cunning bargainer. **c** A passenger on a coach who avoids paying fare.
4. Something nipped; a bit; a small particle.
5. An effect of nipping or being nipped; as: **a** A frozen or benumbed ear, nose, etc.; vegetation blighted by frost. **b** The crushing of a ship caught between ice.
6. The variation in the radius of bending of the leaves of a leaf spring, decreasing from the larger to the smaller leaves; also, the distance due to this formation between two adjacent leaves when the leaves are placed with the ends of each touching the preceding leaf.
7. A biting or pungent flavor. *Scot.*
8. *Coal Mining.* A pinch, or contraction, of a coal seam.
9. *Naut.* The pressure on a rope where it is bent around, or held by, something; hence, a sharp bend or turn in a rope.

nip (nĭp), *n.* [Cf. D. & LG. *nippen* to sip, and E. *nip* to pinch. Cf. NIPPERKIN.] Formerly, a half pint of ale; now, a sip or small draft; a dram.

nip, *v. t. & i.* To take (liquor) in nips; esp., to tipple.

nip, *n.* [See NEP.] Catnip. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

ni'pa (nē'pä; nĭ'pä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Malay *nipah.*] **1.** **a** An East Indian palm (*Nipa fruticans*); — called also *atap.* **b** An alcoholic drink made from the juice of the nipa palm. **c** A thatch or mat made of its leaves.
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus constituted by *N. fruticans.* It is a palm of low stature, common along tidal streams, and has long pinnate leaves. The seeds are edible, and the sap yields sugar (**nipa sugar**) and alcohol (**nipa alcohol**). See TUBA.

nip and tuck. With rapid alternation of favorable and unfavorable prospects. Cf. NECK AND NECK. *U. S.* — **nip'–and–tuck'** (66), *adj.*

nip'cheese' (nĭp'chēz'), *n.* *Slang.* **a** *Obs.* A ship's purser. **b** A miser.

nipe (nīp), *v. t.* [MD. *nīpen.* See 1st NIP.] To nip. *Obs.* — **nip'er** (nīp'ẽr), *n.* *Obs.*

niph'o- (nĭf'ō-), **niph-.** Comb. form from Greek *nipha* (acc.), snow, as in **niph'a·blep'si·a, niph'o·typh·lo'sis.**

Nip'is·sing (nĭp'ĭ·sĭng), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians formerly living about Lake Nipissing.

Nip'muc, Nip'muck, Nip'muk (nĭp'mŭk), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians formerly living in Southern New England.

nip'per (nĭp'ẽr), *n.* [From NIP to pinch.] **1.** One who or that which nips; esp., a machine or worker that nips; also, a miser; a nipping remark.
2. Usually in *pl.* Any of various devices for nipping; as: **a** Small pincers for holding, breaking, or cutting. Cf. SIDE NIPPER. **b** Long, slender-nosed pliers or pincers used for seizing the end of a key in a lock to turn it. **c** A device for squeezing tar from rope yarn. **d** *Colloq.* Handcuffs or leg irons. **e** A kind of grab for seizing large stones and other heavy objects for hauling, hoisting, etc. **f** *Slang.* Eyeglasses; pince-nez.

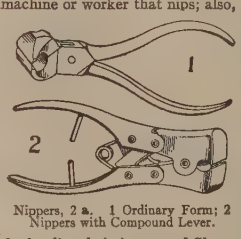

Nippers, 2 a. 1 Ordinary Form; 2 Nippers with Compound Lever.

3. **a** In horses, an incisor, esp. one of the middle four. **b** One of the large claws or pincers of a crab or lobster.
4. **a** The cunner (*Tautogolabrus adspersus*). **b** A European crab (*Polybius henslowii*).
5. A young boy; lad; urchin; specif., a boy who assists a navvy, costermonger, or the like. *Slang, Eng.*
6. A thief. *Obs. Cant.*
7. *Mining.* A workman who distributes sharp, and collects dull, drill steel in the mine.
8. *Print.* A gripper (which see).
9. *Railroads.* In track laying, a man who holds up the ties to the rails while the latter are being spiked down.
10. *Sea Fishing.* A kind of thick band or mitten to protect the hand from the lines.

nip'per (nĭp'ẽr), *v. t.* To rack; to put nippers on. *Naut.*

nip'per, *n.* A nip, or small drink.

Nip'per, Susan (nĭp'ẽr). In Dickens's *Dombey and Son*, a faithful attendant having a sharp and biting manner.

nip'per·kin (nĭp'ẽr·kĭn), *n.* [Cf. D. *nippertje*, and 3d NIP.] A quantity of liquor equaling, or less than, a half pint. *Archaic.* See 3d NIP.

nip'per·ty–tip'per·ty (-tĭ'·tĭp'ẽr·tĭ), *adj.* Silly; trifling. *Scot.*

nip'ping (nĭp'ĭng), *adj.* That nips. — **nip'ping·ly,** *adv.*

nip'ping (nĭp'ĭng), *verbal n.* of NIP. Specif.: **a** The squeezing of cotton to remove mordant previous to dyeing. **b** *Railroads.* Holding ties up to the rails in track laying.

nip'pi·tate (nĭp'ĭ·tāt), *adj.* Strong and good; — of ale, etc.

nip'pi·tate, *n.* Also **nip'pi·ta'to** (-tā'tō), **nip'pi·ta'tum** (-tŭm), **nip'pi·ta'ty** (nĭp'ĭ·tā'tĭ). Particularly good and strong ale or other liquor. *Obs.*

nip'ple (nĭp'l), *n.* [Earlier *neble*, *nible*, perh. dim. fr. NEB, NIB.] **1.** The protuberance of a breast, or mamma, upon which, in the female, the ducts open; the mammilla; a teat; a pap.
2. A papilla that marks the outlet of a secretory gland.
3. **a** An artificial device resembling a teat and used for sucking. **b** A similarly constructed device with an orifice through which the discharge of a fluid can be regulated, as in a stopcock.
4. Any protuberance resembling or suggesting the nipple of a breast; esp., a projection on metal or glass.
5. *Mach.* A pipe or rod coupling consisting of a short piece of tubing, with an external screw thread at each end.
6. *Mil.* On a percussion lock, a hollow conical projection on which the cap is placed, and through which fire from the exploding cap is conveyed to the charge.

nip'ple (nĭp'l), *v. t.*; NIP'PLED (-'ld); NIP'PLING (-lĭng). To provide with a nipple or nipples.

nipple cactus. Any cactus of the genus *Neomamillaria.*

Nip'pon·ese' (nĭp'ō·nēz'; -nēs'; 66), *n.* *sing. & pl.* [From *Nippon*, the Japanese name for Japan.] A Japanese also, the Japanese. — *adj.* Japanese.

Nip'pon·ism (nĭp'ŏn·ĭz'm), *n.* A characteristic or peculiarity of the Nipponese or of Japanese.

nip·po'ni·um (nĭ·pō'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Nippon* + *-ium.*] *Chem.* A supposed element obtained from thorianite, molybdenite, etc.

Nip'pon·ize (nĭp'ŏn·īz), *v. t.* To make Nipponese, or Japanese.

nip'py (nĭp'ĭ), *adj.*; -PI·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); -PI·EST. Disposed or tending to nip; nipping; biting; grasping; hence, active; brisk; vigorous; as, *nippy* air or liquor; a *nippy* person.

nip'ter (nĭp'tẽr), *n.* [MGr. *niptēr*, in Gr., wash basin.] *Eastern Ch.* = MAUNDY, 1.

nirles (nĭrlz), *n.* Also **nirls.** An eruption resembling measles or chicken pox. *Scot. & Ir.*

nir·ma'na·ka'ya (nẽr·mä'nä·kä'yä), *n.* [Skr. *nirmāna* unselfish + *kāya* nature.] **1.** *Buddhism.* See TRIKAYA.
2. *Theos.* The state of an adept or yogi who, to help mankind, after death chooses semipreservation of his personality rather than nirvana; also, an adept in this state.

nir·va'na (nĭr·vä'nä; *popularly* nûr·vä'nä, -văn'ä; 277), *n.* [Skr. *nirvāṇa.*] **1.** *Hinduism.* Extinction of the flame of life; final emancipation; reunion with Brahma.
2. Specif., *Buddhism.* (Also Pali, *nibbana.*) The dying out in the heart of the threefold fire of ***raga*, *dosa*,** and ***moha***, or passion, hatred, and delusion. This emancipation involves a beatific spiritual condition, and freedom from the necessity of future transmigration. See BUDDHISM.
3. Oblivion to care, pain, or external reality induced by joy, intoxication, or the like; as, lost in a *nirvana* of ecstasy; hence, that which induces such a state.
— **nir·va'nic** (-nĭk; -ĭk), *adj.*

Ni·sae'an (nĭ·sē'ăn), *adj.* [Gr. *Nisaios*, fr. *Nisaion*, *Nēsaion*, name of the district.] Of or pertaining to a great plain in ancient Media famous for the **Nisaean horse**, a breed of large fine horses used by Persian kings about 500 B.C.

Ni'san (nī'săn; *Heb.* nē·sän'), *n.* [Heb. *Nīsān.*] The first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical calendar, corresponding to March–April. See JEWISH CALENDAR, ABIB.

nisf ked'dah (nĭs'ĭ kĕd'ä), *sing. & pl.* [Ar. *niṣf* + *gadaḥ* vase.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Ni·sha'da (nĭ·shä'dä), *n.* [Skr. *niṣāda.*] **1.** In ancient Sanskrit literature, one of the native races of India, subjects of Nala.
2. The offspring of a Brahman and a Sudra.

ni'shi·ki (nyĭ'shĭ·kĭ), *n.* [Jap.] Japanese brocade.

‖**ni'si** (nī'sī), *conj.* [L.] Unless; if not; — used in *Law* after the word of *rule, decree, order*, or the like, to denote that it shall take effect at a given time, *unless* before that time it is modified or avoided by cause shown or further proceedings or by the fulfillment of some condition therein named. See DECREE NISI.

ni'si pri'us (prī'ŭs). [L.] *Law.* **1.** Lit., unless before; — used of causes involving issues of fact, which, formerly, being begun in the courts of Westminster, were appointed to be there tried, in an Easter or Michaelmas term, by a jury from the county wherein the cause of action arose, unless before (*nisi prius*) the day appointed the judges of assize came into the county in question and there tried the cause. This they now always do, but the term is retained to designate issues of fact triable at the assizes. *Eng.*
2. Hence: **a** A writ commanding the sheriff to provide a jury at the Court of Westminster on a day certain unless the judges of assize previously come to the county from which the jury is to be returned; also, the clause in this writ introduced by the words "nisi prius," or the authority or commission conferred by this clause on the judges of assize. *Eng.* **b** An action tried or to be tried under such a writ. *Eng.* **c** In England, the trial of civil causes by the judges of assize; hence, the trial of issues of fact in civil causes or court business of that nature, as the trial of causes before the judges of the King's (Queen's) Bench Division in London. **d** Loosely, in the United States and British dominions, any court of record which tries an issue of fact before a jury and a single judge; also, the proceedings in such a court.
—**ni'si–pri'us,** *adj.*

nis'nas (nĭs'nȧs), *n.* [Ar. *nisnās.*] A guenon monkey (*Cercopithecus griseoviridis*) of northeastern Africa or a related species.

ni'spe·ro (nē'spā·rō), *n.* [Sp. *níspero.*] a *Sp. Am.* The sapodilla and one or two related trees. **b** *Spain.* The loquat.

Nis'qual·li (nĭz'kwä·lē), *n.* An Indian of a Salishan tribe dwelling about the southern end of Puget Sound.

Nis'roch (nĭs'rŏk; nĭz'-), *n.* *Bib.* An Assyrian deity at whose shrine Sennacherib while worshiping was slain by his sons. 2 *Kings* xix. 37; *Is.* xxxvii. 38.

nis'se (nĭs'ĕ), *n.*; *pl.* NISSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [Dan. & Sw. *nisse.*] In Scandinavian folklore, a friendly goblin or brownie that frequents the farm buildings; a kobold.

Nis'sl (nĭs'l), *or* **Nis'sl's** (-'lz), **gran'ules, bod'ies,** *or* **cor'pus·cles.** [After Franz *Nissl* (b. 1860), Ger. alienist.] *Anat.* Discrete bodies of variable size, found in the cytoplasm of nerve cells, and staining deeply with methylene blue. The material of which they consist is called **Nissl substance.**

nis'su·ee trout (nĭsh'ŏŏ·ē). [Of Copehan origin.] A large voracious variety of the rainbow trout (*Salmo irideus stonei*) of the upper Sacramento basin.

ni'sus (nī'sŭs), *n.*; *pl.* NISUS. [L., fr. *niti*, past part. *nisus*, to strive.] **1.** A striving; an effort; conative state or character.
A *nisus* or energizing towards a presented object. *Hickok*
2. *Physiol.* The periodic procreative desire manifested in the spring by birds, etc. **b** Contraction of diaphragm and abdominal muscles to evacuate feces or urine.
3. *Philos.* The tendency or principle in reality which is exhibited in the emergence of higher levels of existence and the movement toward the quality of Deity.

Ni'sus and Eu·ry'a·lus (nī'sŭs, ū·rī'ā·lŭs). A pair of friends in Vergil's *Aeneid.*

nit (nĭt), *n.* [AS. *hnitu;* akin to D. *neet,* G. *niss,* OHG. *niz,* Gr. *konis, konidos,* OIr. *sned.*] The egg of a louse or other parasitic insect; also, the insect itself when young; —applied also, contemptuously or jocosely, to persons. See LOUSE.

nit, *n.* A nut; esp., a hazelnut. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

nitch (nĭch), *n.* A notch; a nick. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

nitch, *v. t.* [See KNITCH.] To join together; connect. *Rare.*

nitch. Var. of KNITCH.

nitch. Var. of NICHE, *n.*

nitch'e·vo' (nĭch'ĕ·vō'), *interj.* = NICHEVÓ.

nite (nīt), *v. t.* [ON. *nīta.*] To deny; abjure; refuse. *Obs.*

Ni·tel'la (nī·tĕl'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nitella* splendor.] *Bot.* A large genus of plants (family Characeae), delicate branching aquatics with whorled leaves. See CHARACEAE.

ni'ten·cy (nī'tĕn·sĭ; -t'n·sĭ), *n.* [L. *nitens,* pres. part. of *nitere* to shine.] Brightness; luster. *Rare.*

ni'ter, ni'tre (nī'tĕr), *n.* [F. *nitre,* fr. L. *nitrum* native soda, natron, fr. Gr. *nitron,* fr. Heb. *nether,* prob. fr. Egypt. *ntrj.* Cf. NATRON, NITROGEN.] **1.** Natron. *Obs.*

Though thou wash thee with *nitre.* *Jer.* ii. 22.

2. *Chem.* **a** Potassium nitrate (saltpeter). **b** Sodium nitrate (Chile saltpeter); —called also *cubic,* or *soda, niter.* **3.** A supposed nitrous substance or element, occurring esp. diffused through the air. *Obs.*

4. = NITRATE, *n.,* **1.**

ni'ter, ni'tre, *v. t.;* NI'TERED, NI'TRED (-tĕrd); NI'TER·ING, NI'TRING (nī'trĭng). To treat with nitric acid.

ni'ter-blue', *v. t. Mach.* To make (steel) blue by immersing in a molten niter mixture.

niter cake. See SODIUM BISULPHATE.

ni'tered, ni'tred (nī'tĕrd), *adj.* Fertilized with nitrate.

nit grass. An annual grass (*Gastridium ventricosum*) of the Mediterranean region, having small shining spikelets.

Nit·ham' (nĭt·hăm'), *n.* [See ALNITHAM.] *Astron.* **a** The asterism ϕ (Phi) 1, 2, 3, 4, in the constellation Cetus. **b** The star Alnitham (Alnilam). See STAR, *Table.*

nith'er (nĭth'ĕr), *v. t.* [AS. *nitherian.*] To humiliate; debase; oppress; to blast, as a plant. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

nith'er, *n. & v.* [Cf. Icel. *gnōtra* to shiver.] Shiver; tremble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

nith'er (nĭth'ĕr). Var. of NEITHER, NETHER. *Now Dial.*

ni'thing (nī'thĭng), *n.* [AS. *nīthing,* fr. ON. *nīthingr.*] A coward; niggard; dastard. *Archaic.*

Nith'oth·r. King (nĭth'ŏth·r). See VÖLUND.

Niths'dale (nĭths'dāl), *n.* [After the Countess of *Nithsdale.*] A kind of large riding hood worn in 18th century.

nit'id (nĭt'ĭd), *adj.* [L. *nitidus.*] Bright; lustrous. *R.*

ni·tī'dous (nĭ·tī'dŭs), *adj.* Shining or glossy; nitid.

Ni·tī'du·li·dae (-dū'lĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. dim. of L. *nitidus* bright.] *Zool.* A family of small beetles with 5-jointed tarsi and antennae ending in a 3-jointed clublike expansion. —**ni·tid'u·lid** (nĭ·tĭd'ū·lĭd), *n. & adj.*

ni'to (nē'tō), *n.;* *pl.* NITOS (-tōz). [Tag. & Visayan.] Any of several climbing ferns, genus *Lygodium.* Their stems are used in the Philippine Islands for making hats, baskets, etc. *L. scandens* and *L. circinnatum,* both commonly called *agsam,* are important species.

ni'tra·mine' (nī'trä·mēn'; nĭ·trăm'ĭn), *n.* Also **ni·tram'in.** [*nitr-* + *amine.*] *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds formed indirectly from amines by action of nitric acid, and characterized by the group >N.NO_2.

ni'tra·mi'no- (nī'trä·mē'nō-; nĭ·trăm'ĭ·nō-). *Chem.* A combining form for *nitramine.* —**ni'tra·mi'no** (-nō), *adj.*

ni'tra·nil'ic (nī'trä·nĭl'ĭk), *adj.* [*nitro-* + *chloranil.*] Designating a golden-yellow crystalline acid, $C_6(NO_2)_3(OH)_3O_3$, produced by action of sodium nitrite on chloranil.

ni'trate (nī'trāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *nitrate.*] **1.** *Chem.* A salt or ester of nitric acid. The nitrates of the metals are, as a class, soluble crystalline salts.

2. Potassium nitrate or sodium nitrate, as a fertilizer.

ni'trate, *v. t.;* -TRAT·ED (-trāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -TRAT·ING (-trāt·ĭng). To treat or combine with nitric acid or a nitrate; specif., *Org. Chem.,* to convert into a nitro compound or a nitrate.

nitrate of iron. *Dyeing.* A dark-red liquid, chiefly ferric sulphate, made usually by oxidizing a solution of ferrous sulphate with nitric acid. It is a mordant.

nitrate of lime. A synthetic fertilizer supplying nitrogen and lime in a highly available form.

nitrate of silver. = SILVER NITRATE.

nitrate of soda, nitrate of sodium. Sodium nitrate.

ni'tra·tine (nī'trä·tĭn), *n.* Native sodium nitrate; caliche (sense **a**). See SODIUM NITRATE.

ni·tra'tion (nī·trā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of nitrating.

ni·tra'to- (nī·trā'tō-; nī'trä·tō-). [See NITRATE.] *Chem.* A combining form for *nitrate,* denoting *presence of the nitrate group,* NO_3, esp. in the ammino compounds.

ni'tra·tor (nī'trā·tĕr), *n.* One who or that which nitrates; specif.: **a** An acidproof vessel with cooling equipment, used for the nitration of organic substances. **b** One who makes guncotton or nitroglycerin.

Nit'ri·an (nĭt'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Nitria (Nitriae), a desert region west of Cairo, Egypt, which was in early times the seat of a famous settlement of anchorites.

ni'tri·ar'y (nī'trĭ·ĕr'ĭ; -ēr·ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -IES (-Iz). [F. *nitrière.* See NITER.] An artificial bed of refuse animal matter, etc., for the manufacture of niter by nitrification.

ni'tric (nī'trĭk), *adj.* [F. *nitrique.* See NITER.] *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, nitrogen; specif., designating compounds in which, as contrasted with nitrous compounds, the element has a higher valence; as, *nitric* oxide.

nitric acid. A mono acid, HNO_3. It is made chiefly by the action of sulphuric acid on nitrates (esp. sodium nitrate) by the passage of air through an electric arc, or by the catalytic oxidation of ammonia; aqua fortis. The most concentrated acid is a colorless, fuming, corrosive liquid, which has a sp. gr. of 1.502 and boils at 86° C. (187° F.) with partial decomposition, forming some gaseous nitrogen peroxide. The *fuming nitric acid* of commerce contains this gas in solution, is red or brown in color, and is more active than the colorless acid. Nitric acid is very active, dissociating readily in water and having also strong oxidizing properties. It attacks most metals and certain other elements, and yellows and corrodes various organic matters, as the skin, hair, and dyestuffs. Nitric acid is used in the manufacture of explosives, dyes, celluloid, etc.

nitric anhydride. *Chem.* = NITROGEN PENTOXIDE.

nitric bacteria. Any bacteria which oxidize nitrites to nitrates, as *Nitrobacter.*

nitric oxide. A colorless poisonous gas, NO, obtained by oxidation of nitrogen or ammonia in making nitric acid, or by reduction of nitric or nitrous acid.

ni'trid·a'tion (nī'trĭd·ā'shŭn), *n. Chem.* Conversion into a nitride.

ni'tride (nī'trīd; -trĭd; 157), *n.* Also **ni'trid.** [From NITROGEN.] *Chem.* A binary compound of nitrogen with a more positive element, as boron, silicon, and many metals.

ni'tride (nī'trīd), *v. t.* **a** *Chem.* To convert into a nitride. **b** *Metal.* To treat by the process of nitriding.

ni'trid·ing (nī'trĭd·ĭng), *n.* A process of casehardening steel by causing the surface to absorb nitrogen. It is usually done by heating the steel in ammonia gas at 500 to 550°C.

ni'trid·ize (-īz), *v. t. Chem.* To combine with nitrogen; also, to change (a compound) by increasing the proportion of the electronegative part, or to deprive (an atom or ion) of electrons, by means of nitrogen. Cf. OXIDIZE. —**ni'trid·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī·zā'-), *n.*

ni'tri·fac'tion (nī'trĭ·făk'shŭn), *n.* [*nitro-* + *-faction.*] *Chem.* Formation of niter.

ni·trif'er·ous (nī·trĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*niter* + *-ferous.*] Containing, or yielding, niter.

ni'tri·fi'a·ble (nī'trĭ·fī'ä·b'l), *adj.* Capable of nitrification.

ni'tri·fi·ca'tion (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. See NITRIFY.] *Chem. & Bacteriol.* Act or process of nitrifying; specif., the oxidation, esp. by bacteria, of ammonium salts to nitrites and the further oxidation of nitrites to nitrates. Such oxidation can be produced in the laboratory directly, but it also occurs wherever the proper conditions of temperature, air, moisture, and alkalinity allow the nitrobacteria to act, as in all productive soils, in the heaps of waste organic matter formerly used in manufacturing saltpeter, etc. See NITROBACTERIA.

ni'tri·fy (nī'trĭ·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *nitrifier.* See NITER; -FY.] *Chem.* **a** To combine or impregnate with nitrogen or a nitrogen compound. **b** To convert, by oxidation, into nitrous or nitric acid or their salts; to subject to, or produce by, nitrification. —**ni'tri·fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.*

ni'trile (nī'trĭl; -trēl; -trīl; *in compounds often* -nī·trĭl', -nĭ·trēl'), *n.* Also **-tril.** [See NITRO-.] *Chem.* An organic cyanide, characterized by the univalent group CN; —called also *acid nitrile* as distinguished from *nitrile base* (which see). On hydrolysis the nitriles yield acids (CN being replaced by CO_2H) with elimination of nitrogen as ammonia. Thus, *acetonitrile, acetic nitrile,* or *methyl cyanide,* CH_3CN, gives acetic acid; *propionitrile, propionic nitrile,* or *ethyl cyanide,* C_2H_5CN, gives propionic acid.

nitrile base. *Chem.* A tertiary amine. See AMINE.

ni'tri·lo- (nī'trĭ·lō-). *Chem.* A combining form for *nitrile,* denoting *presence of trivalent nitrogen,* N≡.

ni'tri·ot (nī'trĭ·ŏt), *adj.* Nitrian.

ni'trite (nī'trīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *nitrite.* See NITER.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of nitrous acid.

ni·tri'to- (nī·trī'tō-). *Chem.* A combining form for *nitrite,* denoting *presence of the nitrite group,* NO_2, esp. in the ammino compounds.

ni'tro- (nī'trō-), **nitr-.** [L. *nitrum* native soda, natron, Gr. *nitron.* See NITER.] A combining form, Greek *nitro-, nitr-,* meaning *niter,* denoting: **1.** *Niter,* as in *nitrobacteria, nitrogen.*

2. *Chem.* a *Certain compounds of nitrogen* or *of its acids,* as *nitro*hydrochloric. **b** The *group* or *radical* NO_2, or *its compounds,* as in *nitro*benzene (benzene in which the nitro group replaces a hydrogen atom).

☞ Organic compounds containing the group -O.NO_2 are really nitrates and are more correctly so called; as, cellulose nitrate (rather than *nitro*cellulose). Cf. NITROGLYCERIN. —**ni'tro** (-trō), *adj.*

ni'tro (nī'trō), *n.* Short for NITRO POWDER.

ni'tro·a·mine' (nī'trō·ä·mēn'; -ăm'ĭn), *n.* Also **-am'in.** *Chem.* Any nitro derivative of an amine; specif., a nitramine.

ni'tro·an'i·line (-ăn'ĭ·lĭn; -līn; -lēn), *n.* Also **-lin.** *Chem.* Any nitro derivative of aniline; specif., one of the three mono derivatives, $H_2NC_6H_4NO_2$ (*orthonitroanilines, metanitroanilines,* and *paranitroanilines*), made by nitration of aniline and in other ways. They are compounds used in dye manufacture.

Ni'tro·bac'ter (nī'trō·băk'tĕr), *n.* [NL.] *Bacteriol.* **a** A genus of rod-shaped nonmotile bacteria (family Nitrobacteriaceae) occurring in soil, which secure energy for growth by oxidizing nitrites to nitrates, and grow poorly on organic media. *N. winogradskyi* is common in the soil. **b** [*not cap.*] Any bacterium of this genus.

ni'tro·bac·te'ri·a (-băk·tē'rĭ·ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bacteriol.* The soil bacteria concerned in nitrification. They are of two classes: the *nitric* and the *nitrous* bacteria. By some the term *nitrobacteria* is restricted to the former class, the latter, which oxidize ammonia to nitrites, being called *nitrosobacteria.* See NITRIC BACTERIA.

Ni'tro·bac·te'ri·a'ce·ae (-băk·tē'rĭ·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bacteriol.* A family of Eubacteriales comprising rod-shaped (and some spherical) bacteria capable of subsisting on carbon, hydrogen, sulphur, or nitrogen either in elemental form or in simple compounds.

Ni'tro·bac'te·ri'e·ae (-băk'tē·rī'ē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bacteriol.* A tribe of Nitrobacteriaceae including *Nitrobacter.*

ni'tro·bar'ite (-bär'īt; -bā'rīt), *n. Min.* Native barium nitrate.

ni'tro·ben'zene (-bĕn'zēn; -bĕn·zēn'), *n.* [*nitro-* + *benzene.*] *Chem.* Any nitro derivative of benzene; specif., the mono compound, $C_6H_5NO_2$, produced by action of nitric acid on benzene, and called *oil,* or *essence, of mirbane,* and *artificial oil of bitter almonds* (because of its bitter-almond odor). It is made in the preparation of aniline, and is used in dye manufacture, in explosives, as a perfume, etc.

ni'tro·cal'cite (-kăl'sīt), *n.* [*nitro-* + *calcite.*] *Mineral.* Native calcium nitrate, $Ca(NO_3)_2$+aq., occurring as an efflorescence on old walls, in limestone caves, etc.

ni'tro·cel'lu·lose, ni'tro—cel'lu·lose (-sĕl'ū·lōs), *n.* Nitrated cellulose; cellulose nitrate (which see). —**ni'tro·cel'lu·lose,** *adj.* —**ni'tro·cel'lu·lo'sic** (-lō'sĭk), *adj.*

ni'tro·cot'ton, ni'tro—cot'ton (nī'trō·kŏt''n), *n.* [*nitro-* + *cotton.*] Cellulose nitrate made from cotton; specif., guncotton.

ni'tro·form (nī'trō·fôrm), *n.* [*nitro-* + *formyl.*] *Chem.* A white, crystalline, explosive compound, $CH(NO_2)_3$, analogous to chloroform; trinitromethane.

ni'tro·gel'a·tin, *or* **-tine** (-jĕl'ä·tĭn), *n.* Blasting gelatin.

ni'tro·gen (nī'trō·jĕn), *n.* [F. *nitrogène.* See NITRO-; -GEN.] *Chem.* A colorless gaseous element, tasteless and odorless, constituting about four-fifths (78.03 per cent) of the atmosphere by volume; —called *azote* by French chemists, because incapable of supporting life. Symbol, *N;* at. no., 7; at. wt., 14.008. It was discovered by Daniel Rutherford in 1772. Free nitrogen is very inactive. Except for the action of nitrogen-fixing bacteria, it combines with other elements only at high temperatures or under high pressures (see NITROGEN FIXATION), or when converted by an electric discharge into *active* nitrogen. Once combined, however, it may take part in many transformations. It is chiefly trivalent and quinquevalent and forms many important compounds, as ammonia, nitric acid, the nitrates (occurring native as saltpeter), nitrides, cyanides, etc., and a host of organic substances, as the proteins, alkaloids, and azo compounds. It is a constituent of all living tissues. Pure nitrogen in large quantity is obtained by distillation of liquid air. Nitrogen is a little lighter than air, one liter weighing 1.2506 g. It can be reduced to a colorless liquid boiling at −195.8° C., and to a colorless crystalline solid melting at −209.8° C. It is used in certain types of mercurial thermometers and electric lamps.

ni'tro·gen·ate (nī'trō·jĕn·āt), *v. t.* To combine with nitrogen; to nitrogenize. —**ni'tro·gen·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

nitrogen chloride. *Chem.* A pungent, yellowish, volatile, violently explosive oil, NCl_3, made esp. by passing chlorine into a warm solution of ammonium chloride.

nitrogen dioxide. **a** Nitric oxide (formerly regarded as NO_2, but now as NO). **b** See NITROGEN PEROXIDE.

nitrogen family. *Chem.* The related elements, nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, and bismuth, forming a subdivision of group V of the periodic table.

nitrogen fixation. **a** The conversion of free nitrogen into combined form so as to render it useful for fertilizers, explosives, etc. The industrial fixation processes for nitrogen are: (1) the *arc* process, in which electric sparking causes direct union of the nitrogen and oxygen of the air, the final products being nitric acid, nitrates, and nitrites; (2) *cyanamide* process, in which calcium cyanamide is formed by union of calcium carbide and nitrogen at red heat; (3) *nitride* process, which depends on the formation of a metallic nitride, e.g. by heating alumina, coal, and nitrogen in an electric furnace (*Serpek* process); (4) *cyanide* process, which depends on the formation of a cyanide, e.g. by heating sodium carbonate, carbon, and iron in a stream of nitrogen; (5) *synthetic ammonia* process, as the *Haber* process, *Claude* process, etc., according to which nitrogen and hydrogen, under high pressure and at elevated temperature, combine in the presence of a catalyst to form ammonia. The last process is the most important. **b** The assimilation of free atmospheric nitrogen by certain soil organisms, called **nitrogen fixers,** as *Clostridium butyricum* (syn. *pastorianum*), acting independently, and *Rhizobium* (syn. *Bacillus*) *radicicola,* living symbiotically within nodules or tubercles formed on the roots of various leguminous plants. These plants absorb nitrogen from the bacteria. Upon the death of the bacteria and plants, nitrification takes place, binding the nitrogen to certain elements in the soil, forming compounds available as plant food.

ni'tro·gen-fix'ing, *adj.* Having the power of nitrogen fixation, as certain bacteria; loosely, contributing to the process of nitrogen fixation, as certain leguminous plants.

nitrogen iodide. *Chem.* A brown or black violently explosive powder, $N_3H_3I_3$, obtained by the action of ammonia on iodine and by other methods.

ni'tro'gen·ize (nī'trō·jĕn·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To combine, or impregnate, with nitrogen or its compounds. — **ni'tro·gen·i·za'tion** (nī'trō·jĕn·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī·zā'-), *n.*

nitrogen monoxide. Nitrous oxide.

ni·trog'e·nous (nī·trŏj'ĕ·nŭs), *adj. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, nitrogen.

nitrogenous equilibrium. *Biochem.* Equilibrium of the animal body characterized by equality of income and output of nitrogen. Cf. BALANCE, *n.,* 12.

nitrogenous extractive. Usually *pl.* Any substance, as creatine, creatinine, or xanthine, which contains nitrogen, is soluble in water, and not coagulable by heat, and upon which the flavor of meat depends.

nitrogenous foods. See FOOD, *n.,* **1.**

nitrogen oxide. *Chem.* Any of the oxides of nitrogen, as nitrous oxide, nitric oxide, etc.

nitrogen pentoxide. A white crystalline oxide of nitrogen, N_2O_5; —called also *nitric anhydride.* It combines with water with evolution of much heat to form nitric acid.

nitrogen peroxide. *Chem.* A compound of powerful oxidizing properties obtained as a reddish-brown, suffocating, poisonous gas by mixing nitric oxide and oxygen, by heating lead nitrate, etc. At 150° C. (302° F.) it corresponds to the formula NO_2 (**nitrogen dioxide**). On cooling it becomes lighter in color, condensing to a yellow liquid, N_2O_4 (**nitrogen tetroxide**), which at 0° C. (32° F.) becomes nearly colorless and at −9.3° C. (15.3° F.) changes to a colorless crystalline solid.

nitrogen trioxide. A compound, N_2O_3 (or N_4O_6), obtained at a low temperature as a deep-blue, unstable liquid which readily decomposes into nitric oxide and nitrogen peroxide.

ni'tro·glyc'er·in, ni'tro·glyc'er·ine (nī'trō·glĭs'ĕr·ĭn), *n.* [*nitro-* + *glycerin.*] Any nitrate of glycerol; specif., the trinitrate, a heavy, oily, explosive liquid, $C_3H_5(NO_3)_3$, colorless when pure, obtained by treating glycerol with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, and called more properly *glyceryl nitrate* or *trinitrate.* It is poisonous and has a sweet burning taste. Nitroglycerin burns quietly in the open air, but is exploded by percussion or by heating in a closed vessel. It produces by detonation about ten thousand times its own volume of gas. Compared with gunpowder it is eight times as powerful, weight for weight, or thirteen times, volume for volume. It is a common explosive, but usually mixed with absorbents. See DYNAMITE. Nitroglycerin was first discovered about 1846 by Ascanio Sobrero but its use as an explosive dates from Alfred Nobel's invention of dynamite. See DYNAMITE.

nitro group. *Chem.* The univalent radical NO_2.

ni'tro—hy'dro—car'bon (nī'trō·hī'drō·kär'bŏn), *n.* [*nitro-* + *hydrocarbon.*] *Chem.* Any nitro derivative of a hydrocarbon (as nitrobenzene).

ni'trol·a·mine' (nī'trōl·ä·mēn'; -ăm'ĭn), *n.* Also **-am'in.** [G. *nitrolamin,* fr. *nitroso-* + hydroxy*lamin.*] *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds formed by the action of amines or ammonia on nitrosates, nitrosites, or nitrosochlorides, and characterized by the grouping >NC.CNO (or >NC.C:NOH).

ni·trol'ic (nī·trŏl'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of a series of acids of the general formula RC(:NOH)NO_2, formed by action of nitrous acid on nitroparaffins containing the group -CH_2NO_2, corresponding to

ni'ten·cy, *n.* [L. *nitens,* pres. part. of *nitere* to shine.] Endeavor; effort; tendency. *Obs.*

ni'tent, *adj.* [L. *nitens.*] *Obs.* Shining. — **ni'tent·ly,** *adv.* [1 d.] **ni'ter·bush',** *n.* = LOTUS TREE.

Nith'hogg' (nĭth'hŏg'), **Nith'hög'gr** (-hŭg'r), *n.* [ON. *Nithhöggr.*] See YGGDRASILL.

ni'ton (nī'tŏn), *n.* [L. *nitere* to shine + *-on* as in *argon, neon;* — so called because it glows in the dark.] See RADON; Symbol *Nt.*

ni'tor, *n.* [L.] Brightness. *Obs.*

nitr-. = NITRO-.

ni·tran'i·line (nī·trăn'ĭ·lĭn; -līn; -lēn; 157). Also **-lin.** *Chem.* Var. of NITROANILINE.

ni'tre (nī'tĕr), **ni'tred,** etc. Vars. of NITER, etc.

nitride process. See NITROGEN FIXATION **a** (3).

ni'trine, *adj.* Nitrous. *Obs.* [2.]

ni'tro·a·lin'a·rin, *n.* See NITRO-.

ni'tro·ben'sol (-bĕn'zōl; -zŏl), **ni'tro·ben'sole** (-zōl), *n.* = NITROBENZENE.

ni'tro·chlo'ro·form, *n.* [*nitro-* + *chloroform.*] = CHLOROPICRIN.

ni'tro·gen·free', *adj.* See -FREE.

ni'tro·gen'ic (nī'trō·jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* = NITROGENOUS. [*Rej. Sp.*]

ni'tro·glic'er·in. Nitroglycerin.

ni'tro·hy'dro·chlo'ric ac'id. [*nitro-* + *hydrochloric.*] *Chem.* = AQUA REGIA

N

the primary alcohols. The intense blood-red color of solutions of their alkali salts makes the formation of these acids a convenient test for the primary alcohols. Cf. PSEUDONITROLE.

ni'tro·mag'ne·site (nī'trō·măg'nē·sīt), *n.* [*nitro-* + *magnesite.*] *Mineral.* Native magnesium nitrate, $Mg(NO_3)_2$ + aq., occurring as an efflorescence in limestone caverns.

ni·trom'e·ter (nī·trŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*nitro-* + *-meter.*] *Chem.* An apparatus for determining the amount of nitrogen or of some of its compounds in any substance subjected to analysis. — **ni'tro·met'ric** (nī'trō·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.*

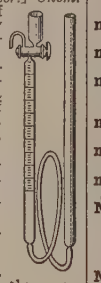

Common form of Nitrometer.

ni'tro·mu'ri·ate (nī'trō·mū'rĭ·āt), *n.* [*nitro-* + *muriate.*] A substance obtained by dissolving a metal in nitrohydrochloric acid (aqua regia); as, *nitromuriate* of tin (a solution of stannic chloride used by dyers as a mordant).

ni'tro·naph'tha·lene (-năf'thȧ·lēn), *n.* *Chem.* Any nitro derivative of naphthalene.

ni'tro·par'af·fin (-păr'ȧ·fĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A nitro derivative of any member of the paraffin series.

ni'tro·phe'nol (-fē'nōl; -nŏl), *n.* *Chem.* Any nitro derivative of phenol.

ni·troph'i·lous (nī·trŏf'ĭ·lŭs), *adj.* [*nitro-* + *-philous.*] *Bot.* Thriving in nitrogenous soils.

ni'tro·phyte (nī'trō·fīt), *n.* [*nitro-* + *-phyte.*] A plant requiring a rich, nitrogenous soil. — **ni'tro·phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

nitro powder. Any explosive powder made from nitrated organic materials. See GUNCOTTON, SMOKELESS POWDER.

ni'tro·prus'si·ate (nī'trō·prŭs'ĭ·āt), *n.* A nitroprusside.

ni'tro·prus'sic (nī'trō·prŭs'ĭk), *adj.* [*nitro-* + *prussic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a red, crystalline, unstable acid, $H_2Fe(NO)(CN)_5$, obtained in the form of its salts, the **ni'tro·prus'sides** (-ĭdz), by action of nitric acid on ferrocyanides, by action of sodium nitrate and acetic acid on ferricyanides, etc.

ni'tros·a·mine' (nī'trōs·ȧ·mēn'; -ăm'ĭn), *n.* Also **-am'in.** *Chem.* Any of a class of neutral compounds formed from secondary amines by action of nitrous acid, and characterized by the grouping >N.NO.

ni'tro·sate (nī'trō·sāt), *n.* [G. *nitrosat,* contr. fr. *nitrosonitrat.*] *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds obtained by the action of nitrogen peroxide on unsaturated hydrocarbons, and characterized by the grouping $O_2NOC.CNO$ (or $O_2NOC.C:NOH$).

ni·tros'i·fy (nī·trŏs'ĭ·fī), *v. t.* *Chem.* To convert, by oxidation, into nitrous acid or nitrites. Cf. NITRIFY. — **ni·tros'i·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

ni'tro·site (nī'trō·sīt), *n.* [G. *nitrosit,* fr. *nitrosonitrit.*] *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds obtained by action of nitrous acid or nitrogen trioxide on unsaturated hydrocarbons and characterized by the grouping ONOC.CNO (or ONOC.C:NOH).

ni·tro'so- (nī·trō'sō-). [See NITROUS.] *Chem.* A combining form of Latin *nitrosus,* nitrous, denoting the univalent group or radical NO (called the ***nitroso group,*** or ***nitrosyl***) or its compounds, as in ***ni·tro'so·ben'zene,*** C_6H_5NO (benzene in which a hydrogen atom has been replaced by the nitroso group). Certain compounds isomeric with nitroso compounds, and containing the grouping C:NOH instead of CH.NO, are called *isonitroso* compounds. — **ni·tro'so** (-sō), *adj.*

ni·tro'so·chlo'ride (-klō'rīd; -rĭd; 157; 181), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds formed by action of nitrosyl chloride (NOCl), or of alkyl nitrites and hydrochloric acid, on unsaturated hydrocarbons, and characterized by the grouping ClC.CNO (or ClC.C:NOH).

Ni·tro'so·coc'cus (-kŏk'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *nitroso-* + *-coccus.*] *Bacteriol.* A genus of large spherical bacteria of the family Nitrobacteriaceae, oxidizing ammonia compounds to nitrites in the soil and on suitable media. It includes *N.* (syn. *Micrococcus*) *nitrosus.*

Ni·tro'so·mo'nas (-mō'năs), *n.* [NL., fr. *nitroso-* + *-monas.*] *Bacteriol.* A genus of rod-shaped, motile bacteria (family Nitrobacteriaceae) found in soil, which obtain energy for growth by oxidizing ammonia to nitrites, and grow poorly on organic matter. It includes *N.* (syn. *Pseudomonas*) *europaea.*

ni'tro·starch' (nī'trō·stärch'), *n.* [*nitro-* + *starch.*] An explosive obtained as a white powder by treating starch with nitric and sulphuric acids.

nitro substitution compound *or* **product.** *Chem.* A compound formed by the substitution of the nitro group, NO_2, esp. for hydrogen.

ni'tro·sul'phate (nī'trō·sŭl'fāt), *n.* A supposed salt of nitric and sulphuric acids; as, **nitrosulphate** (called also **nitrosulphide**) **of iron,** a liquor made by treating ferrous sulphate (copperas) with nitric acid and used in dyeing.

ni·tro'syl (nī·trō'sĭl; nī'trō·sēl'; nī'trō·sĭl), *n.* [*nitroso-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* See NITROSO-.

nitrosyl chloride. *Chem.* An orange-yellow gas, NOCl, formed esp. by reaction of nitric oxide and chlorine.

ni'tro·syl·sul·phu'ric ac'id (-sŭl·fū'rĭk). A colorless or white crystalline acid, $(HSO_3)ONO$ or $(HSO_3)NO_2$, formed by reaction of sulphuric acid with oxides of nitrogen (not N_2O), by reaction of sulphur dioxide with nitric oxide or nitrogen peroxide, etc. It is formed by the latter reaction in sulphuric acid factories, sometimes separating in crystalline form (*chamber crystals*). It is decomposed by water, regenerating sulphuric acid. Called also *nitrososulphuric, nitrosulphonic,* and *nitrosulphuric, acid.*

ni'tro·tol'u·ene (nī'trō·tŏl'ū·ēn), *n.* Also **ni'tro·tol'u·ol** (-ōl; -ŏl). *Chem.* Any nitro derivative of toluene, esp. any of the three isomeric mono derivatives, $C_6H_4(NO_2)CH_3$.

ni'trous (nī'trŭs), *adj.* [L. *nitrosus* full of natron. See NITER.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, containing, or impregnated with, niter; of the nature of, or like, niter; as, *nitrous* powder; *Obs.,* ***nitrous*** air (Priestley's name for nitric oxide). **2.** Pert. to or designating any compound in which nitrogen is relatively lower in valence than in *nitric* compounds.

nitrous acid. *Chem.* An acid, HNO_2, forming a series of well-characterized salts, the *nitrites,* but itself known only in solution, since it readily decomposes.

nitrous anhydride. *Chem.* = NITROGEN TRIOXIDE.

nitrous bacteria. See NITROBACTERIA.

nitrous ether. *Chem.* Ethyl nitrite.

nitrous oxide. *Chem.* A colorless gas, N_2O, obtained esp. by heating ammonium nitrate. When inhaled it produces in-co-ordination of movement and loss of sensibility to pain, preceded by exhilaration and laughter, and hence is called also *laughing gas.* It is much used as an anesthetic agent in dentistry.

nitrous vitriol. *Sulphuric Acid Mfg.* Strong sulphuric acid in which nitrous gases have been absorbed in the Gay-Lussac tower. See GLOVER TOWER.

ni·trox'yl (nī·trŏk'sĭl; nī'trŏks·ēl'), *n.* [*nitr-* + *oxygen* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* **a** = NITRYL. **b** A nitro metal.

ni'tryl (nī'trĭl), *n.* [*nitr-* + *-yl.*] The univalent radical NO_2; the nitro group.

nit'ta tree (nĭt'ȧ). [Appar. fr. Mandingo *netto.*] Either of the two trees *Parkia africana* and *P. biglandulosa* of the Old World tropics.

nit'ter (nĭt'ĕr), *n.* [From NIT.] An insect, as a botfly, that deposits nits on horses.

nit'ty (nĭt'ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Full of, or infested with, nits. **2.** Full of bubbles. *Obs.*

nit'wit' (nĭt'wĭt'), *n.* An empty-headed or stupid person. *Slang.*

Nitzsch'i·a (nĭch'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after C. L. *Nitzsch* (1782–1837), Ger. naturalist.] *Bot.* A genus of mostly solitary and free-floating diatoms, typifying a family, **Nitzsch'i·a'ce·ae** (-ā'sē·ē). *N. acicularis* is a common and rapidly moving pond form.

Ni·u'an (nē·ōō'ăn), *n.* A native of Niue or Savage Island.

Ni·u'e (nē·ōō'ā), *n.* The language of the Niuans. See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

ni'val (nī'vȧl), *adj.* [L. *nivalis,* fr. *nix, nivis,* snow.] Characterized by, abounding with, or living in, snow.

ni·va'tion (nĭ·vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nix, nivis,* snow. See SNOW.] Effect of névé in mountain valleys; — contr. with *glaciation.*

‖**ni'veau'** (nē'vō'), *n.* [F. See LEVEL.] Level.

niv'el·late (nĭv'ĕ·lāt), *v. t.* [F. *niveler* to level, fr. OF. *nivel, livel,* n., level. See LEVEL.] To level. — **niv'el·la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **niv'el·la'tor** (nĭv'ĕ·lā'tĕr), *n.*

niv'el·li·za'tion (-lĭ·zā'shŭn; -lĭ·zā'-), *n.* *Philol.* Leveling.

niv'en·ite (nĭv'ĕn·īt), *n.* [After William *Niven,* of New York.] *Mineral.* A velvet-black variety of uraninite.

niv'e·ous (nĭv'ē·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *niveus,* fr. *nix, nivis,* snow.] Snowy; resembling snow; pure shining white.

‖**ni'ver'naise'** (nē'vĕr'nâzĕ'), *n.* [F.] Carrots glazed in consommé, used as a garnish.

Ni'ver'nois' hat (nē'vĕr'nwȧ'). [F. *Nivernois, Nivernais,* fr. *Nevers,* France.] A small low-crowned tricorn hat, worn esp. by macaronis in the late 18th century.

ni·vic'o·lous (nĭ·vĭk'ō·lŭs), *adj.* [L. *nix, nivis,* snow + *-colous.*] Living in or amid the snow. *Rare.*

ni·vos'i·ty (nĭ·vŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *nivosus* snowy.] Snowiness.

nix (nĭks), *n.; fem.* NIXE (nĭk'sĕ); *pl.* NIXES (nĭk'sĕz; -sĭz; 119); *G. pl.* NIXE (nĭk'sĕ) or NIXEN (-sĕn). [G. See 2d NICKER.] *Teut. Myth.* A water sprite, in the form sometimes of a woman, sometimes of a man, or part man, part fish.

nix (nĭks), *n.* [G. *nichts* nothing.] **1.** Nothing; no one; a nobody; also, no; I don't agree, allow, permit, etc. *Slang.* **2.** *U. S. Mail Service.* A piece of mail matter which cannot be delivered, because improperly addressed. *Cant.*

nix'ie (nĭk'sĭ), *n.* A female water sprite. See 1st NIX.

nix'ie, nix'y (-sĭ), *n.* = 2d NIX, 2.

ni·yo'ga (nē·yō'gȧ), *n.* [Skr., order, necessity, fate.] *Hindu Law.* An appointed task. Specif., the appointment of a brother or any near kinsman to raise up issue to a deceased childless husband by marrying his widow. Cf. LEVIRATE.

Ni·zam' (nĭ·zăm'; -zăm'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *niẓām* ruler, fr. Ar. *niẓām* order, arrangement.] **1.** The title of the native sovereigns of Hyderabad, Deccan, in India since 1713. **2.** [*not cap.*] [Turk. (fr. Ar.) *niẓām.*] *pl.* NIZAM. A regular soldier of the Turkish army.

ni·zam'ate (-āt), *n.* The territory of the Nizam.

ni·za'mut, -mat (nĭ·zä'mŭt), *n.* [Hind. (fr. Ar.) *niẓāmat.*] Office or sovereignty of the Nizam.

niz'y (nĭz'ĭ), *n.; pl.* NIZIES (-Iz). Also **niz'ey;** *pl.* NIZEYS (-Iz). [Cf. NICE.] A fool; a noodle. *Archaic & Dial.*

Njals' Sa'ga (nyälsʹ sä'gȧ), *or* **Njal'sa'ga** (nyäl'sä'gȧ), *n.* The saga of Njal, or the burning of Njal; — the title of a masterpiece of early Norse literature (11th or 12th century).

nja've (nyä'vĕ), *n.* [Mpongwe, the fruit.] A tropical African tree (*Mimusops njave*) the seeds of which yield **njave oil** or **butter.** See OIL, *Table I.*

Njorth (nyôrth), *n.* Also **Njord** (nyôrd). [ON. *Njörthr.*] One of the Vanir, Scandinavian gods of fertility.

no (nō; 71), *adv.* [ME. *no, na,* fr. AS. *nā,* fr. *ne* not + *ā* ever. AS. *ne* is akin to OHG. *ni,* Goth. *ni,* ON. *ne, nē,* OIr. *ní, nā,* L. *ne-* (in comp.), *nē,* Gr. *nē* (in comp.), Skr. *na, nā,* OSlav. *ne,* and E. prefix UN- not. Cf. NAY, NECESSARY, NEFARIOUS, NEGATION, NEUTER, NICE, NONE, NOT; see AYE ever.] **1.** Not; — formerly used generally, but now only *Scot.* or in expressions of alternative or opposing courses of action, judgments, opinions, or the like. Also formerly used with auxiliaries in negative interrogation.

A man may fight and *no* be slain. *Burns.*

2. Not any; not at all; not in any respect or degree; — used with comparative adjectives; as, he is *no* worse than he was yesterday.

3. Not so; — used to express negation, dissent, denial, or refusal in answer to a question, etc., or to introduce a statement correcting or contradicting that of another person or of oneself; the opposite of *yes* (cf. NAY, *adv.,* 1); as, are you going? *No,* I am not going. It is often doubled for emphasis; as, *No, no,* I will not. Before another negative, *no* is emphatic or introduces a more emphatic, explicit, or comprehensive statement (cf. NAY, *adv.,* 2).

There is none righteous, *no,* not one. *Rom.* iii. 10.

— ***no less.*** Not less; no fewer, smaller, or the like; as, *no less* than treason. — ***no more.*** **a** Not anything more or further; as, he wanted *no more;* also, no longer (in time); as, he heard *no more* the roar of the storm. **b** No longer existent; dead; gone; as, Cassius is *no more.* **c** To or in no greater degree; just as little; — with *than;* as, he can *no more* do it than he can fly. — ***no more nor less.*** See under MORE, *adv.* — **no sooner.** = NO MORE **c,** above.

no (nō), *n.; pl.* NOES (nōz). **1.** Act of uttering *no;* a refusal by use of the word *no;* a denial.

2. A negative vote or decision; *pl.,* those who vote in the negative; nays; as, the *noes* have it.

— ***without no.*** Beyond denial; surely. *Obs.*

no (nō), *adj.* [ME. *no, non, na, nan,* the same word as E. *none;* cf. E. *a, an.* See NONE.] Not any; not a; — used in a variety of connections and constructions; as: **a** *Now Dial. or Illit.* With other negatives or redundantly.

Ther nas [was not] *no* man no wher so vertuous. *Chaucer.*

b Without other negatives.

Let there be *no* strife . . . between me and thee. *Gen.* xiii. 8.

c With another adjective, qualifying both it and the noun, the two adjectives taken together usually implying a meaning more commonly expressed by the opposite positive statement; as, he made *no* short speech; I have *no* great regard for him. "*No* small tempest lay on us." *Acts* xxvii. 20. **d** With a noun in the predicate; as, it is *no* (i. e., AD extremely short) distance there.

That goodness is *no* name, and happiness *no* dream. *Byron.*

e With a verbal noun or gerund in the predicate, indicating the impossibility of the specified action; as, there is *no* denying his tale; there is *no* delaying his going.

☞ *No* is used in combination with nouns or adjectives with various forces; as: **a** *Now Rare.* Denoting that a thing or person is not properly entitled to the name.

Under this *no*-government the Schoolhouse began to see bad times. *T. Hughes.*

b Denoting complete absence of what is named; as, a vote of *no* confidence, or, attrib., a *no*-confidence vote.

To extract any such meaning or rather *no*-meaning, . . . is to play tricks with words. *J. Martineau.*

c Denoting objection or opposition; — in attrib. phrases; as, a *no*-compromise position. **d** *Obs.* With adjectives, equivalent to *non-, un-,* or *in-.*

☞ In Middle English before a vowel *non* or *noon* was used. "*No* man." "*Noon* apotecarie." *Chaucer.*

no (nō), *conj.* [ME. *no, na,* nor, not, fr. AS. *nā.* See NO, *adv.*] Nor. *Obs.*

no, *v. t. & i.;* NOED (nōd); NO'ING (nō'ĭng). To say or answer *no.*

no (nō), *n.* *sing. & pl.* Also **no'-ga'ku** (nō'ngȧ'kōō). [Jap. *nō.*] *Japanese Drama.* A kind of drama, originating in an ancient religious dance accompanied with rude choric songs (see SARU-GAKU, SAN-GAKU). The singing, as detached from dance and accompaniment, is called *utai* or *yo-kyoku.* Cf. KYOGEN.

No (nō), *n.* *Bib.*

no'a (nō'ȧ), *adj.* [Polynesian (Hawaiian, etc.).] Common or profane; — opposed to *taboo.*

noa (nō). Dial. var. of NO.

no'–ac·count', *adj.* Worthless; good-for-nothing. *Dial., U.S.*

No·a'chi·an (nō·ā'kĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the patriarch Noah or his time; figuratively, ancient or antique.

No·ach'ic (nō·ăk'ĭk; -ā'kĭk), *adj.* Also **No·ach'i·cal** (nō·ăk'ĭ·kȧl; nō·ā'kĭ-). Noachian.

No'a·chite (nō'ȧ·kīt), *n.* *Freemasonry.* One who has taken the 21st degree of the Scottish rite, called by its possessors not a degree, but the "Very Ancient Order of Noachites," i. e., descendants of Noah. Called also *Prussian Knight,* the order having been established in Prussia in 1755. Some extend the term *Noachites* to all Freemasons.

No'ah (nō'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Nōaḥ.*] **1.** Literally, rest; comfort; — masculine proper name.

2. *Bib.* A patriarch who at God's command built an ark to save his family and a number of individuals of all living creatures in the time of the Deluge, or Flood. *Gen.* v. 28–x.

No·ah'ic (nō·ā'ĭk), **No·a'ic,** *adj.* Noachian.

No'ah's ark (nō'ȧz). **a** *Bib.* The ark in which Noah and his family were saved at the time of the Deluge (*Gen.* vi. 14–22). **b** A set of toys representing Noah's ark (*Gen.* vi. 14–20) and the animals in it. **c** The lady's-slipper (*Cypripedium*); also, the monkshood *Aconitum napellus.* **d** A series of straight, parallel, narrow bands of cloud that by perspective appear to spring from common points on opposite sides of the horizon and to arch and spread apart as they approach the zenith. **e** An ark shell, esp. *Arca noae.* **f** [*caps.*] *Astron.* = ARGO, *n.,* 2.

Noah's Dove. *Astron.* = COLUMBA, 2 **b.**

Noah's Raven. *Astron.* The constellation Corvus.

Noah's Wine Cup. *Astron.* The constellation Crater.

No'a·tun (nō'ȧ·tōon), *n.* [ON. *Nōatūn.*] See ASGARD

nob (nŏb), *n.* [Cf. KNOB.] *Slang.* **1.** The head.

2. A blow on the head.

3. *Cribbage.* A knave, or jack, of the same suit as the card turned up, held in a hand. It counts one to the holder. Usually in the phrase *one for his nob* (or *nobs*).

nob, *v. t. & i.* [See NOB head.] To deliver blows on the head (of). *Boxing Slang.*

nob, *v. t.* To collect (money) or collect money from (a person). *Slang, Eng.*

nob, *v.* To take. Cf. HOB, have; HOBNOB.

nob (nŏb), *n.* [Cf. NOB head.] One in a superior position in life; a swell. *Slang.*

nob, *n.* Short for KNOBSTICK, 2.

nob (nŏb). Dial. var. of KNOB.

no'–ball', *n.* *Cricket.* A ball unfairly bowled. A no-ball counts one run to the batting side and cannot take a wicket.

nob'ber (nŏb'ĕr), *n.* [From 2d NOB.] **1.** A blow on the head; also, a boxer expert in delivering blows on the head.

2. = HEADER, 2.

nob'ber, *n.* One who nobs, or collects money. *Slang, Eng.*

nob'ble (nŏb'l), *v. t.;* NOB'BLED (-ld); NOB'BLING (-blĭng). [Possibly fr. NAB to seize.] **a** *Racing Cant., Eng.* To incapacitate (a horse), as by drugging. **b** *Slang, Brit.* (1) To win over to one's side or interest, as by bribery. (2) To obtain dishonestly; to steal. (3) To overreach; circumvent; cheat; swindle; "do." (4) To catch; seize; "nab."

nob'ble, *v. t.* [From NOB to strike.] To strike on the head; to stun; knobble. *Dial. & Slang, Eng.*

nob'bler (-lĕr), *n.* [From 1st NOBBLE.] *Slang, Brit.* **a** One who "nobbles" horses. **b** A swindler, as a thimble-rigger's confederate.

nob'bler (nŏb'lĕr), *n.* A dram of spirits. *Australia.*

nob'bler, *n.* [See NOBBLE to strike.] **1.** A blow on the head; a knockout blow. *Slang.*

2. *Angling.* A stick for killing a fish. *Cant.*

3. *Eng.* **a** In foundries, a fettler. **b** A shingler who hammers one ball at a time.

nob'but (nŏb'ŭt), *adv.* Also **nob'ut.** Only; just; also, unless; except. *Now Dial.*

nob'by (-Ĭ), *adj.;* -BI·ER (-Ĭ·ĕr); -BI·EST. [From NOB a swell.] Of, pertaining to, or befitting, "nobs"; very stylish or smart. *Slang.*

---

ni'tro·lime', *n.* [*nitro-* + *lime.*] See CALCIUM CYANAMIDE.

ni'tro·mu'ri·at'ic ac'id (nī'trō·mū'rĭ·ăt'ĭk). = AQUA REGIA.

ni'trose (nī'trōs; nĭ·trōs'), *adj.* Nitrous. *Obs.* — **ni·tros'i·ty,** *n.* *Obs.*

ni·tro'so·bac·te'ri·a (nī·trō'sō·băk·tē'rĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bacteriol.* See NITROBACTERIA.

ni·tro'so·sul·phu'ric ac'id (-sŭl·fū'rĭk). = NITROSYLSULPHURIC ACID.

ni'tro·sul·phon'ic ac'id (nī'trō·sŭl·fŏn'ĭk). *Chem.* = NITROSYLSULPHURIC ACID.

ni'tro·sul·phu're·ous, *adj.* Also **ni'tro·sul'phu·rous.** Of the nature of niter and sulphur. *Obs.*

ni'tro·sul·phu'ric ac'id. *Chem.* = NITROSYLSULPHURIC ACID.

ni'tryl (nī'trĭl), *adj.* Nitrous. *Obs.*

nitte. + NIT, NITE.

nit'ti·fy (nĭt'ĭ·fī), *v. t.* To make nitty. *Obs.*

ni'u (nē'ōō), *n. sing. & pl.* [Siamese.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

niv'er (nĭv'ĕr). Dial. var. of NEVER.

Ni'vōse' (nē'vōz'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *nivosus* snowy, fr. *nix, nivis,* snow.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

niv'y-nick'-nack', Var. of NIEVIE-NIEVIE-NICK-NACK.

Ni·war', Var. of NEWAR.

ni·yan'da (nĭ·yăn'dȧ). Var. of NEYANDA.

niz. Var. of NESS, nose.

nja'toh du·jan' (nyä'tō dōō·yăn'). [Malay *ñatoh* tree producing gutta-percha + D. *diejan' dijan,* fr. Malay *diyan* candle.] = GUTTA DUJAN (see GUTTA, *Table*). *Borneo.*

N'jord, *n.* = NJORTH. [= NJORTH.]

Njör'thr (nyûr'thr'), *n.* [ON.] **No·ad'a·ĭ'a** (nō·ăd'ȧ·ī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

No'a·di'ah (nō'ȧ·dī'ȧ). *Bib.*

No'a·di'as (-dī'ȧs). *D. Bib.*

Noakes, John o' *or* **John of the** (nōks). See ROE, RICHARD.

No'-a'mon, *or* **No Amon** (nō'ā'mŏn). *Bib.*

noance. Dial. var. of NONCE.

noap. Var. of NOPE, bullfinch.

Nob, No'bah (nō'bȧ). *Bib.*

nob'bi·ly (nŏb'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of NOBBY. *Slang.*

nob'ble (-l). Var. of KNOBBLE.

nob'bly. Var. of KNOBBLY.

---

nob'by (nŏb'ĭ), *n.* **1.** *Angling.* A nobbler. **2.** The smallest kind of Manx fishing boat.

no'-be'ing, *n.* The negation of being; nonexistence.

No-bel' pow'der (nō-bĕl'). Any of various nitroglycerin powders, as dynamite (**Nobel's safety powder**), named after their inventor, Alfred Nobel; specif., Ballistite.

No-bel' prizes (nō-bĕl'). Prizes for the encouragement of men and women who work for the interests of humanity, established by the will of Alfred Nobel (1833–96), Swedish inventor of dynamite, who left his entire estate for this purpose. They are awarded yearly for what is regarded as the most important work during the year in physics, chemistry, medicine or physiology, idealistic literature, and service in the interest of peace. The prizes, averaging $40,000 (or about £8,000) each, were first awarded in 1901.

No'bert's lines (nō'bĕrts). [After F. A. *Nobert,* Ger. manufacturer.] Fine lines ruled on glass in a group of different closeness of line, and used to test the power of a microscope.

‖**no'bi-le of-fi'ci-um** (nō'bĭ-lē ō-fĭsh'ĭ-ŭm). [L., noble office.] *Scots Law.* The equitable discretion of the Court of Sessions to afford relief in certain cases where none is possible at law.

no-bil'i-ar'y (nō-bĭl'ĭ-ĕr'ĭ; -yā-rĭ; 159), *adj.* [F. *nobiliaire.* See NOBLE.] Of or pertaining to the nobility.

nobiliary particle. A preposition, as F. *de* or G. *von,* in a title of nobility.

No'bi-li's rings (nō'bē-lēz). [After Leopoldo *Nobili,* an It. physicist who first described them in 1826.] *Physics.* Colored rings formed upon a metal plate by the electrolytic deposition of copper, lead peroxide, etc.

no-bil'i-tate (nō-bĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *nobilitatus,* past part. of *nobilitare.*] *Archaic.* To ennoble.—**no-bil'i-ta'tion,** *n.*

no-bil'i-ty (nō-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *nobilité,* fr. L. *nobilitas.* See NOBLE.] **1.** Quality or state of being noble; specif.: **a** *Now Rare.* Quality of possessing characteristics or properties of a very high kind or order; superiority in excellence, value, or the like; as, the *nobility* of gold. **b** Superiority of mind or of character; commanding moral worth or excellence; eminence. **c** Quality, state, or status, of being of noble or of high birth, or exalted rank or station, whether inherited or acquired; pre-eminence or distinction by rank, station, or title, inherited or conferred.

Nobility, then, in the strict sense of the word, is the hereditary handing on from generation to generation of some acknowledged pre-eminence, a pre-eminence founded on hereditary succession, and on nothing else. (*E. A. Freeman*) *Encyc. Brit.*

2. Collectively: **a** Usually with *the,* those who are noble; the body of nobles or titled persons in a state (by 1919 abolished in many countries); the aristocratic and patrician class; in Great Britain, the peerage (greater, or higher, *nobility*). See PRECEDENCE. For the lesser *nobility,* see TITLE, 10 b; cf. GENTRY, 2; YEOMANRY, 2. **b** With the word *a,* a body of nobles; a noble class.

3. A manifestation of noble spirit.

no'ble (nō'b'l), *adj.;* NO'BLER (-blĕr); NO'BLEST (-blĕst; -blĭst; 119). [OF., fr. L. *nobilis* that can be or is known, well known, famous, highborn, noble; akin to L. *noscere* to know. See KNOW.] **1.** Of persons, possessing eminence, dignity, or the like; illustrious; of deeds or acts, famous.

King Arthur and his *noble* knights. *Sir T. Malory.*

2. Possessing the power of transmitting by inheritance some acknowledged pre-eminence founded on hereditary succession; of high birth or exalted rank or station, whether inherited or conferred; of, pertaining to, belonging to, or constituting, the nobility (see NOBILITY, 1 c & 2); highborn; aristocratic; as, *noble* blood, birth, family.

3. **a** Possessing very high or excellent qualities or properties; as, *noble* hawks or falcons; *noble* fir. **b** Broadly, very good or excellent; as, a *noble* estate.

4. Grand, esp. in appearance; stately; magnificent; splendid; impressive; imposing; as, a *noble* edifice.

5. Possessing, characterized by, arising from, or indicating, superiority or commanding excellence of mind or character, or high ideals or morals; magnanimous; lofty.

Statues, with winding ivy crowned, belong
To *nobler* poets for a *nobler* song. *Dryden.*

6. *Chem.* Resisting chemical action; inert; inactive, esp. toward oxygen; relatively stable; as, a *noble* metal; a *noble* gas; a *noble* patina.

Syn. — Honorable, aristocratic, dignified, elevated, sublime, eminent, renowned; generous, liberal.

Ant. — Plebeian, vulgar, lowly, base, sordid, mean.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

noble-born	noblehearted	noble-natured
noble-couraged	nobleheartedly	noble-spirited
noble-featured	nobleheartedness	noble-tempered
noble-fronted	noble-looking	noble-visaged

no'ble (nō'b'l), *n.* **1.** A person of noble rank or birth; one belonging to the nobility; a nobleman; peer.

2. A person of noble or superior nature; a worthy. *Obs.*

3. **a** An English coin, now obsolete, inaugurated by Edward III with a gold content of $5.86, but shortly afterwards reduced to 120 grains ($5.16); it passed current for 6s. 8d. until 1461. For *rose noble,* see ROYAL. The *George noble* of Henry VIII had a value of about $3.05 and was also current for 6s. 8d. Gold nobles were also issued for Scotland. **b** A Scottish silver coin, the half mark, issued by James VI at 6s. 8d.

no'ble (nō'b'l), *v. t.;* NO'BLED (-b'ld); NO'BLING (-blĭng). To make noble; to ennoble. *Obs.*

noble art *or* **science (of defense** *or* **of self-defense).** Boxing; also, *Obs.,* fencing.

noble fir. A valuable, evergreen, timber tree (*Abies nobilis*), attaining a height of 250 feet in the Cascade Mountains, with sprucelike wood.

noble gas. *Chem.* See INERT GAS.

noble liverwort. The hepatica (*Hepatica triloba*).

no'ble-man (nō'b'l-mănˈ), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One of the nobility; a noble; a peer. See NOBLE, *adj.,* 2.

2. *pl. Chess.* The pieces, as distinguished from the pawns.

no'ble-man-ly, *adj.* Of, pert. to, or befitting, a nobleman.

noble metal. Any metal or alloy of comparatively high value, or relatively superior in certain properties, esp. resistance to corrosion or infusibility, as gold, silver, or platinum; — opposed to *base metal.*

no'ble-mind'ed (66), *adj.* Having a noble mind; honorable. — **no'ble-mind'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

no'ble-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being noble; specif.: **a** Nobility; dignity; elevation of mind, character, or station. "His purposes are full of honesty, *nobleness,* and integrity." *Jer. Taylor.* **b** *Obs.* Splendor; grandeur.

2. A noble; collectively, nobility. *Obs.*

noble opal. See OPAL.

noble pine. The pipsissewa.

noble rot. *Plant Pathol.* A fungous rot of grapes caused by *Botrytis cinerea.*

noble serpentine. See SERPENTINE, *n.,* 3.

no-blesse' (nō-blĕs'), *n.* [OF. *noblece,* fr. F. *noblesse.* See NOBLE.] **1.** Noble birth or condition; nobility. *Now Rare.*

2. The nobility, esp. of France; persons of noble rank.

‖**no'blesse' o'blige'** (nō'blĕs' ō'blēzh'). [F.] Nobility obligates; — used to denote the obligation of honorable and generous behavior associated with high rank or birth.

no'ble-wom'an (nō'b'l-wo͝om'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn; 119). A woman of noble rank; a peeress.

no-bley' (nō-blā'), *n.* [OF., *nobleie, noblei,* nobility, magnificence.] *Obs.* **1.** Nobility; grandeur; splendor; prowess.

2. Noble persons; also, property of great value.

no'bly (nō'blĭ), *adv.* of NOBLE. Specif.: **a** With greatness of soul; gallantly; as, a deed *nobly* done. **b** Splendidly; magnificently. **c** Of noble extraction; as, *nobly* born.

no'bod-y (nō'bŏd-ĭ; -bŭd-ĭ), *pron.* No person; not anybody.

no'bod-y, *n.; pl.* -BODIES (-ĭz). A person of no influence, importance, social standing, etc.

no'bod-y-ness (-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Anonymity. *Rare.*

nobs (nŏbz), *n.* **1.** See 1st NOB, 3.

2. Dear; darling. *Obs.*

no'cake (nō'kāk), *n.* [OF Algonquian origin; cf. Narraganset *nokehick,* Massachuset *nookhac,* lit., it is soft. Cf. ROKEAGE.] Indian corn parched and pounded into a powder.

No-car'di-a (nō-kär'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Edmond I. E. *Nocard* (1850–1903), French veterinarian and biologist.] *Bacteriol.* **a** Syn. of ACTINOMYCES. **b** [*not cap.; pl.* -DIAE (-ē).] Any of the filamentous, funguslike organisms of the genus Actinomyces, formerly classed in *Nocardia.*

no'cent (nō'sĕnt; -s'nt), *adj.* [L. *nocens,* pres. part. of *nocere* to hurt. See NOXIOUS.] *Now Rare.* **1.** Doing hurt or harm, or having a tendency to harm; hurtful; harmful.

2. Guilty; criminal; — the opposite of *innocent.*

— **no'cent-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

no'cent, *n.* A criminal; one who is guilty. *Obs.*

no'cer-ite (nō'sĕr-ĭt; nō-chā'rĭt), *n.* [From *Nocera,* Italy.] *Mineral.* A calcium magnesium oxyfluoride.

no'ci-as-so'ci-a'tion (nō'sĭ-ȧ-sō'sĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nocere* to hurt + E. *association.*] *Med.* Nervous energy discharge as manifested in shock, exhaustion consequent upon surgical operation, trauma, etc.

no'ci-cep'tive (-sĕp'tĭv), *adj.* [L. *nocere* to hurt + *-ceptive* as in *receptive.*] **a** *Physiol.* Activated by, or pertaining to, painful stimuli. **b** *Psychol.* Pertaining to or designating nociceptors.

no'ci-cep'tor (nō'sĭ-sĕp'tĕr; nō'sĭ-sĕp'tĕr), *n.* [L. *nocere* to hurt + *receptor.*] *Physiol. & Psychol.* A receptor for injurious or painful stimuli; a pain sense organ.

no'ci-per-cep'tion (-pĕr-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nocere* to hurt + *perception.*] *Med.* Perception of injurious stimuli. — **no'ci-per-cep'tive** (-tĭv), *adj.*

nock (nŏk), *n.* [ME. *nocke,* prob. fr. Sw. *nock, nocka;* akin to MD. *nocke* (D. *nok*).] **1.** *Archery.* **a** Either of two tips of horn fastened on the ends of a bow and having notches for holding the string; also, the notches cut in these or in the bow itself. **b** A horn tip in the butt end of an arrow having a notch for the bowstring; anciently, a thick bulbous wooden end containing the notch; the butt end of any arrow; also, the notch itself.

He took his arrow by the *nock.* *Chapman.*

c *Obs.* The notch in a crossbow for holding the string when the bow is bent. Cf. 1st NUT, 3. **d** Act of slipping the loop of a string into a nock.

2. The cleft in the posteriors; the fundament. *Obs.*

3. [LG. *nock,* or D. *nok.*] *Naut.* **a** *Obs. Scot.* The end of a yardarm. **b** The upper fore corner of a boom sail or staysail when cut with a square tack.

nock, *v. t.;* NOCKED (nŏkt); NOCK'ING. To make a notch in; specif.: *Archery.* **a** In bracing a bow, to slip (the eye of a bowstring) into a bow nock. **b** To fit (an arrow) on the string. **c** To furnish (an arrow or bow) with a nock or nocks.

nock, *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *hnokki,* Dan. *nokke.* See NOCK notch.] A small metal hook on a spindle. *Scot.*

nock. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of KNOCK.

nock-tat' (nŏk-tăt'), *n.* [Turk. *noqṭa,* fr. Ar. *nuqṭah* point, spot.] A measure of length equal to $\frac{1}{2128}$ arshin. *Turkey.*

no confidence. *Politics.* A formal vote of parties in a legislature expressing refusal to support a cabinet's policy. See VOTE OF NO CONFIDENCE. — **no'-con'fi-dence,** *adj.*

no'-count', *adj.* Of no account; worthless. *Local, U. S.*

noc-tam'bu-lant (nŏk-tăm'bū-lănt), *adj.* [See NOCTAMBULATION.] Noctambulous; walking by night.

noc-tam'bu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nox, noctis,* night + *ambulare* to walk; cf. F. *noctambulation.*] Also **noc-tam'bu-lism** (-tăm'bū-lĭz'm). Somnambulism. — **noc-tam'bu-list** (-lĭst), *n.* — **noc-tam'bu-lis'tic** (-lĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

noc-tam'bule (nŏk-tăm'būl), *n.* [F.] A sleepwalker.

noc-tam'bu-lous (nŏk-tăm'bū-lŭs), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or given to, walking by night.

Noc'tes Am-bro'si-a'nae (nŏk'tēz ăm-brō'zhĭ-ā'nē; -zĭ-ā'nē). [NL.] Ambrosian Nights; — title of a series of papers in *Blackwood's Magazine* (1822–35).

nocti-. [See NIGHT.] A combining form, Latin *nocti-,* from *nox, noctis,* meaning night, as in **noc-tif'er-ous, noc'-ti-flo'rous, noc-tip'o-tent.**

noc-tid'i-al (nŏk-tĭd'ĭ-ȧl), *adj.* [*nocti-* + L. *dies* day.] Comprising a night and a day. *Rare.*

noc'ti-di-ur'nal (nŏk'tĭ-dĭ-ûr'nȧl; -n'l), *adj.* [See NOCTI-; DIURNAL.] Comprising a sequence of day and night.

Noc-til'i-o (nŏk-tĭl'ĭ-ō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nox, noctis,* night + L. *vespertilio* bat.] *Zool.* A genus of fish-eating bats, type of a family, **Noc-til'i-on'i-dae** (-ŏn'ĭ-dē).

noc'ti-lu'ca (nŏk'tĭ-lū'kȧ), *n.* [L., something that shines by night, fr. *nox, noctis,* night + *lucere* to shine, fr. *lux* light.] **1.** = PHOSPHOR, 2. *Boyle.*

2. [*cap.*] *Biol.* A genus of marine flagellates (order Dinoflagellata), unusually large and complex, and bioluminescent. The phosphorescence of the sea is often due to myriads of these organisms. The genus is the type of a family, **Noc'ti-lu'ci-dae** (-lū'sĭ-dē). — **noc'ti-lu'can** (-lū'kăn), *n.*

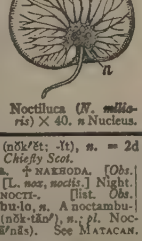

Noctiluca (*N. miliaris*) × 40. *n* Nucleus.

noc'ti-lu'cal (-lū'kȧl), *adj.* Bioluminescent.

noc'ti-lu'cence (nŏk'tĭ-lū'sĕns; -s'ns), *n. Biol.* Bioluminescence. — **noc'ti-lu'cent** (-sĕnt; -s'nt), *adj.*

noc'ti-lu'cin (-sĭn), *n.* A substance extracted from marine flagellates of the genus *Noctiluca,* to which their luminescence is attributed.

noc'ti-lu'cine (-sĭn; -sēn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Noctiluca.*

noc'ti-lu'cous (-kŭs), *adj.* Shining at night; phosphorescent.

noc-tiv'a-gant (nŏk-tĭv'ȧ-gănt), *adj.* [*nocti-* + L. *vagans,* pres. part. of *vagari* to wander about.] Going about in the night; night-wandering.

noc-tiv'a-ga'tion (nŏk-tĭv'ȧ-gā'shŭn), *n.* A roving or going about in the night, a practice formerly unlawful.

noc-tiv'a-gous (nŏk-tĭv'ȧ-gŭs), *adj.* [L. *noctivagus.*] Noctivagant.

noc'to-graph (nŏk'tō-grȧf; 83), *n.* [L. *nox, noctis,* night + *-graph.*] **1.** A kind of writing frame for the blind.

2. An instrument or register which records the presence of watchmen on their beats.

noc'to-vi'sion (nŏk'tō-vĭzh'ŭn), *n. Physics.* A form of television in which the use of infrared rays makes it possible to transmit the image of a subject not visible to the eye on account of darkness, fog, etc.

Noc'tu-ae (nŏk'tū-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Moths of the family Noctuidae.

noc'tu-ar'y (nŏk'tū-ĕr'ĭ; -ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [L. *noctu* by night.] A journal of nocturnal incidents. *Obs.*

Noc-tu'i-dae (nŏk-tū'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *noctua* a night owl.] *Zool.* A family of moths comprising a great variety of forms, but not easily subdivided. It includes the cutworm moths, army-worm moths, and their allies, containing a majority of the moths which fly into houses at night, attracted by lights. They are mostly dull-colored, stout-bodied, and of medium size. The species are known as *owlet moths.* Their larvae are in most cases naked; many of them are well-known pests to agriculture. See UNDERWING, COTTON WORM, BOLLWORM, DAGGER MOTH. — **noc'tu-id** (nŏk'tū-ĭd), *adj. & n.* — **noc'tu-i-form'** (-ĭ-fôrm'), *adj.*

noc'tule (nŏk'tūl), *n.* [F.] A large Old World brown bat (*Nyctalus noctula*).

noc-tu'ri-a (nŏk-tū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *nocti-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Urination, esp. excessive, at night; nycturia.

noc'turn (nŏk'tûrn), *n.* [OF. *nocturne,* fr. ML. *nocturna,* fr. L. *nocturnus,* adj. See NOCTURNAL; cf. NOCTURNE.] *R.C.Ch.* One of the divisions, usually three, into which the nocturnal office, or matins, is divided.

noc-turn' (nŏk-tûrn'), *adj.* Nocturnal. *Obs.*

noc-tur'nal (nŏk-tûr'nȧl; -n'l), *adj.* [LL. *nocturnalis,* fr. L. *nocturnus,* fr. *nox, noctis,* night. See NIGHT; cf. NOCTURN.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, done, held, or occurring in, the night; as, *nocturnal* darkness, cries, trips, etc.; — opposed to *diurnal.*

2. Moving about at night; as, *nocturnal* birds and insects.

3. *Music.* Of the nature of a nocturne.

Syn. — See NIGHTLY. **Ant.** — Diurnal, daily.

— **noc-tur'nal-ly,** *adv.*

noc-tur'nal, *n.* **1.** A night piece; specif., a type of play in which the action takes place to a considerable extent on a darkened stage.

2. A nightwalker, or streetwalker.

3. *Astron.* A kind of astrolabe for finding the time at night, or the latitude.

nocturnal signs. *Astrol.* The even zodiacal signs, 2d, 4th, 6th, etc., in which the planets whose mansions they are exert a less powerful influence than in their diurnal mansions. Called also *cold, feminine,* or *unpropitious signs.*

noc'turne (nŏk'tûrn; nŏk-tûrn'), *n.* [F. See NOCTURN.] **1.** *Music.* A night piece, or serenade; esp., a dreamy, pensive instrumental composition.

2. *Painting.* A night piece; night scene.

noc'u-ous (nŏk'ū-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *nocuus,* fr. *nocere* to hurt.] Hurtful; noxious. — **-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*

nod (nŏd), *v.;* NOD'DED; NOD'DING. [ME. *nodden,* of uncert. origin; cf. OHG. *hnōtōn, genuotōn,* to shake.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To incline the head with a quick motion; to make a quick downward motion of the head as a sign of assent, salutation, or command, or involuntary because of drowsiness; as, to *nod* at one.

2. To incline or sway from the vertical, as a wall; to tend.

3. To bend or incline the upper part downward or forward with a quick motion; as, *nodding* plumes.

4. To be for the moment inattentive, inaccurate, or careless; to make a slip or error.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To incline or bend downward or forward, as the head; specif., to make a quick downward motion of (the head) as a sign of assent, salutation, or command, or involuntarily because of drowsiness or sleep.

2. To bring, invite, or send by a nod; as, to *nod* one back.

3. To signify by a nod; as, to *nod* approbation.

4. To cause to bend. *Poetic.*

nod (nŏd), *n.* Act of one who nods, esp. of one who nods the head; hence, a nap or a slip or lapse.

nod, *n.* [Cf. NODDLE.] The nape of the neck. *Dial. Eng.*

Nod (nŏd), *n. Bib.* The land east of Eden where Cain went after he had killed Abel. *Gen.* iv. 16. See LAND OF NOD.

nod'al (nōd'ȧl; -'l), *adj.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a node or nodes.

no-dal'i-ty (nō-dăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being nodal.

nodal points. *Optics.* Either of two points so located on the axis of a lens (or optical system) that any incident ray directed through one will produce a parallel emergent ray directed through the other.

no'dat-ed (nō'dāt-ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* [L. *nodatus,* past part. of *nodare* to make knotty, fr. *nodus* knot. See NODE.] Knotted.

nod'der (nŏd'ĕr), *n.* One who nods.

nod'ding (nŏd'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of NOD. Hence: *adj.* That nods; specif., *Bot.,* cernuous.—**nod'ding-ly,** *adv.*

nodding cap. A slender, tuberous orchid (*Triphora trianthophora*) of eastern North America.

nodding catchfly. A perennial, European, sticky herb (*Silene nutans*).

nodding lily. Meadow lily.

nodding onion. The wild onion *Allium cernuum.*

nodding pogonia. The nodding cap.

nodding trillium. A nodding variety of trillium. See TRILLIUM.

nodding violet. The plant *Ionidium lineare.* See IONIDIUM, 1.

---

no'bli-fy, *v. t.* [*noble* + *-fy.*] To ennoble. *Obs.*

no'blish, *v. t.* [Cf. ENNOBLISH.] To ennoble. *Obs.*

no-bob', Var. of NABOB.

nob'-pitch'er, *n.* A kind of charger. *Obs. Slang.*

nob'stick', Var. of KNOBSTICK.

nob'ut, Var. of NOBBUT.

no-car'di-o'sis (nō-kär'dĭ-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Nocardia* + *-osis.*] Actinomycosis.

no'cence, *n.* Also **no'cen-cy.** [LL. *nocentia.*] Guilt. *Obs.*

noch, + NOTCH, NOUGHT.

noch. Notch. *Ref. Sp.*

noch'ell. Var. of NOTCHEL.

nocht (nŏkt). Var. of NOUGHT. *Now Dial.*

no'cive (nō'sĭv), **no-ci'vous,** *adj.* [L. *nocivus.*] Hurtful. *Obs.*

nockado. + NAKEDA.

nock'an-dro, *n.* The fundament; the breech. *Obs.*

nock'et (nŏk'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* = 2d NACKET. *Chiefly Scot.*

nockhoda. + NAKEDA. [*Obs.*]

noct, *n.* [L. *nox, noctis.*] Night.

noct-. = NOCTI-. [list. *Obs.*

noc-tam'bu-lo, *n.* A noctambu-

Noc-tăn' (nŏk-tăn'), *n.;* *pl.* NOCTENES (-tē'nēz). See MATACAN.

noc'ti-lu'mi-nous, *adj.* See NOCTI-.

noc-tiv'a-ga'tor, *n.* A nightwalker. *Obs.*

noc'tur-la'bi-um (nŏk'tĕr-lā'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* Also **noc'turn-labe.** [NL. See NOCTURNAL; ASTROLABE.] *Astron.* A nocturnal. *Obs.*

no-cu'i-ty (nō-kū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* = NOCUOUSNESS.

noc'u-ment, *n.* [ML. *nocumentum,* fr. L. *nocere* to hurt.] Harm. *Obs.* — **noc'u-men'tal,** *adj. Obs.*

No'dab (nō'dăb). *Bib.*

nodd, nodde. + NOD. [DING.

nod'den. Corruptreading of NOD-

nod'dle (nŏd'l), *n.* [ME. *nodel, nodle,* of uncert. origin; cf. E. dial. *nod* the nape of the neck.] **1.** a *Obs.* The back of the head.

For occasion . . . turneth a bald *noddle,* after she hath presented her locks in front, and no hold taken. *Bacon.*

b *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* The back, or nape, of the neck.

2. The head; pate; brain. *Chiefly Jocose.*

Come, master, I have a project in my *noddle.* *L'Estrange.*

nod'dle (nŏd'l), *v. t. & i.;* NOD'DLED (-ld); NOD'DLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of NOD.] To nod quickly, slightly, or frequently; to bring or mark by this action.

nod'dle, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. 1st NODDLE.] To strike with the fist; to beat. *Obs.*

nod'dle, *n.* A quick or slight nod.

nod'dle-bone (-bōn), *n.* The occipital bone. *Obs.*

nod'dy (nŏd'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). [Perh. fr. *nod* to incline the head, either as in assent, or from drowsiness; or cf. HODDYPEAK, HODDYPOLL, NODDYPOLL.] **1.** A simpleton; fool; noodle.

2. a Also **noddy tern.** Any of several stout-bodied terns of the genera *Anoüs* and *Micranous,* chiefly of tropical and subtropical seas; esp., *A. stolidus,* common on the southern Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of the United States; — so called from their tameness and stupidity. They are uniform sooty brown with gray or white on the head. **b** *North Carolina.* The ruddy duck. **c** The fulmar. **d** The razor-billed auk.

Noddy (*Anoüs stolidus*). ½

3. [Origin uncert.] *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* **a** An old card game resembling cribbage. **b** The knave, or jack.

4. [Cf. NOD, *v.* or *n.*] **a** A small two-wheeled one-horse hackney vehicle, formerly used in Ireland and Scotland. **b** An inverted pendulum consisting of a short vertical flat spring which supports a rod having a bob at the top; — used for measuring slight horizontal vibrations.

nod'dy (nŏd'ĭ), *adj.* Inclined to nod; drowsy; sleepy.

nod'dy, *adj.* [Cf. NODDY a fool.] Foolish. *Obs.*

node (nōd), *n.* [L. *nodus.* See NET; cf. DENOUEMENT, NODULE, NOOSE, NOWED, OUCH.] **1.** A knot, complication, or difficulty, as in a drama.

2. A knot, knob, protuberance, or swelling.

3. A point at which subsidiary parts center.

4. *Anat. & Zool.* A swelling; some part likened to a knot; as, a lymph *node* (lymphatic gland).

5. *Astron.* Either of the two points where the orbit of a planet, or comet, intersects the ecliptic, or where the orbit of a satellite intersects the plane of the orbit of its primary. The node passed as the body goes north is called the ***ascending node*** (☊), that passed in going south, the ***descending node*** (☋). See DRAGON'S HEAD, 2.

6. *Bot.* The joint of a stem; also, the point of insertion of a leaf or leaves.

7. *Dialing.* A hole, or point, in the gnomon of a dial, the light or shadow from which marks the hour, the parallels of the sun's declination, the sun's place in the ecliptic, etc.

8. *Geom.* **a** A double point, which in regard to intersections counts as more than one point; the coincidence of two nonconsecutive points of a curve regarded as a system of points; a conjugate point; a conical point (on a surface) at which the surface is shaped like a double cone. See CRUNODE, ACNODE, CUSP. **b** A point of a surface considered as a node of the intersection of the surface with the plane tangent at the point (*Cayley*).

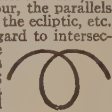

a Node, 8 a.

9. *Mach.* The point at which the lines of a funicular machine meet from different angular directions.

10. *Med.* A protuberance or knotty swelling, as in the neighborhood of a joint affected by rheumatism or gout.

11. *Physics.* A point, line, or surface of a vibrating body marked by absolute or relative freedom from vibratory motion; — contrasted with *antinode, loop, ventral segment.* A stretched string, vibrating as a whole, has nodes only at the ends, and gives its fundamental tone; if, however, the middle point be restrained, as by touching with the finger, it becomes a node, and the string vibrates in two segments, producing the octave. If a point at one third of its length be touched, the interference of waves produces another node at the two-thirds point, and the string then vibrates in three segments, giving the fifth above the octave. These segmentary vibrations may occur simultaneously with the simpler vibration (see HARMONIC). Vibrating columns of air, as in organ pipes, have similar nodes, which are places of maximum condensation and rarefaction (see PIPE, 18.). The nodes of a vibrating plate are illustrated by *sonorous figures* (which see). *Node* is used not only in acoustics, but also in light, electricity, etc.

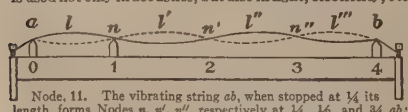

Node, 11. The vibrating string *ab,* when stopped at ¼ its length, forms Nodes *n, n′, n″,* respectively at ¼, ½, and ¾ *ab; l, l′,* etc., are the Loops or Ventral Segments.

nod'ed (nōd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having, or divided into, nodes.

node longitude. *Astron.* = LONGITUDE OF NODE.

node of Ran'vier' (räN'vyā'). [After Louis *Ranvier* (b. 1835), French histologist.] *Anat.* In a medullated nerve fiber, a constriction in the medullary sheath. See NERVE FIBER.

no'di·ak (nō'dĭ·ăk), *n.* The three-toed echidna of New Guinea (*Zaglossus bruijnii*).

nod'i·cal (nŏd'ĭ·kăl; nō'dĭ-), *adj. Astron.* Of or pertaining to the nodes; measured from node to node; as, the *nodical* revolution of the moon.

no'di·corn (nō'dĭ·kôrn), *adj.* [L. *nodus* knot + *cornu* horn.] *Zool.* Having nodose antennae.

no·dif'er·ous (nō·dĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*node* + *-ferous.*] Producing, or having, nodes.

no'di·flo'rous (nō'dĭ·flō'rŭs; 181), *adj.* [*node* + *-florous.*] *Bot.* Bearing flowers at the nodes.

no'di·form (nō'dĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*node* + *-form.*] Like a node or knot.

No'don' valve (nō'-dŏn'). [After A. L. C. *Nodon,* French physicist.] *Elec.* An electrolytic rectifier employing a neutral solution of ammonium phosphate in water as the electrolyte, with aluminum as one electrode and lead or steel as the other.

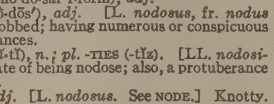

Nodosaria. *b N. consobrina* × 5; *c N. radicula* × 12.

No'do·sa'ri·a (nō'dŏ·sā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nodosus* knotty.] *Zool.* A genus of Foraminifera having the shell composed of chambers arranged in a straight or gently curved line. — **no'do·sar'i·an** (-sär'ĭ·ăn), **no'do·sar'ine** (nō'dŏ·sär'ĭn; -ĭn), *adj. & n.* — **no'do·sar'i·form** (nō'dŏ·sär'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.*

no'dose (nō'dōs; nō·dōs'), *adj.* [L. *nodosus,* fr. *nodus* knot.] Knotty; knobbed; having numerous or conspicuous nodes, or protuberances.

no·dos'i·ty (nō·dŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *nodositas.*] Quality or state of being nodose; also, a protuberance or swelling; a node.

no'dous (nō'dŭs), *adj.* [L. *nodosus.* See NODE.] Knotty.

nod'u·lar (nŏd'ū·lĕr), *adj.* Pertaining to, characterized by, having, or in the form of, nodules; as, *nodular* structure.

nod'u·late (-lāt), *v. t.* = NODULIZE. — *v. i.* To become nodulated.

nod'u·lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Nodulose.

nod'u·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Process of becoming, or state of being, nodular or nodulated; also, a nodule.

nod'ule (nŏd'ūl), *n.* [L. *nodulus,* dim. of *nodus* knot. See NODE.] **1.** A rounded mass of irregular shape; a little lump.

2. *Anat.* A prominence on the inferior surface of the cerebellum forming the anterior end of the vermis.

3. *Astron.* A granule (sense 2).

4. *Bot.* **a** A tubercle, as on the roots of certain leguminous plants. **b** A thickening of the valve in diatoms.

5. *Geol. & Mining.* A small roundish lump of some mineral or mineral aggregate; as, a *nodule* of ironstone.

6. *Med.* A small knotlike protuberance, as a tumor growth.

7. *Old Pharm.* A small quantity of medicine in a bag.

nod'uled (nŏd'ūld), *adj.* Having, or in the form of, nodules.

nodule disease. *Veter.* A disease of sheep, characterized by nodules formed in the mucous membrane of the intestines by a roundworm (*Oesophagostomum columbianum*).

nod'ul·ize (nŏd'ū·lĭz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-lĭzd); -IZ'ING (-lĭz'ĭng). To convert into nodules, as finely divided ores.

nod'u·lose (nŏd'ū·lōs; nŏd'ū·lōs'), *adj.* Also **nod'u·lous** (nŏd'ū·lŭs). Having nodules, or small knots or knobs.

nod'u·lus (nŏd'ū·lŭs), *n.* [L.] A nodule.

no'dus (nō'dŭs), *n.; pl.* -DI (-dĭ). [L., knot. See NODE.] **1.** Knot; node; specif., a complication, or difficulty.

Under all roofs of this distracted City is the *nodus* of a Drama, not untragical, crowding toward solution. *Carlyle.*

2. a *Obs. Dialing.* = NODE, 7. **b** *Obs. Med.* = NODE, 10. **c** *Music.* An enigmatical canon. **d** *Old Pharm.* = NODULE, 7.

no'e·gen'e·sis (nō'ē·jĕn'ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *noēma* understanding + *-genesis.*] *Psychol.* The production of knowledge. *Noegenesis* includes three processes: (1) observation, (2) discovery of relations, and (3) the bringing to mind or the creation of ideas which stand in a given relation to given ideas. — **no'e·ge·net'ic** (-jē·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

no·el' (nō·ĕl'), *n.* [F. *noël,* fr. L. *natalis* birthday, fr. *natalis* natal. See NATAL; cf. 2d NOWEL.] **1.** A Christmas carol; also, the shout of *noel,* made as a sign of joy.

2. [*cap.*] (*pron.* nō'ĕl; -ĕl). Literally, Christmas; — masc. proper name. F. *Noël* (nō'ĕl'); It. *Natale* (nä·tä'lā).

no·e'ma·tach'o·graph (nō·ē'mȧ·tăk'ō·grȧf; 83), *n.* [Gr. *noēma* the understanding + *tachos* swiftness + *-graph.*] An instrument for measuring complex reaction time. See REACTION TIME.

no·e'ma·ta·chom'e·ter (-tă·kŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [See NOEMATACHOGRAPH, -METER.] An instrument for measuring simple reaction time. See REACTION TIME.

no'e·mat'i·cal (nō'ē·măt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *noēma* the understanding. See NOETIC.] *Obs.* = NOETIC. — **-ly,** *adv.*

‖**no·e'sis** (nō·ē'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *noēsis.* See NOETIC.] **1.** *Philos.* Purely intellectual apprehension; in Plato, the highest kind of knowledge, or knowledge of the eternal forms or "ideas"; — contrasted with *dianoia,* (sense 1).

2. *Psychol.* Cognition, esp. through direct and self-evident knowledge.

no·et'ic (-ĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *noētikos,* fr. *noēsis* intelligence, fr. *noein* to perceive, fr. *nous* mind.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by noesis; apprehended only by the intellect; as, *noetic* truths; given to purely intellectual or abstract reasoning; as, a *noetic* thinker.

no·et'ic, *n.* **1.** One who or that which is noetic.

2. Also **no·et'ics** (-ĭks). The logical doctrine of axioms, or of the laws of thought. See -ICS.

No·et'ic (nō·ĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *Noe* Noah.] Noachian.

‖**nœud** (nū), *n.; pl.* NŒUDS (*F.* nū). [F.] A bow; a knot.

no'-eye' pea. The pigeon pea. *Jamaica.*

nog, *or* **nogg** (nŏg), *n.* [Origin uncert. Cf. NOGGIN.] **1.** A kind of strong ale, formerly brewed in Norfolk. *Dial. Eng.*

2. Short for EGGNOG.

3. Loosely, any mixed drink containing an egg beaten with (usually) spirits; as, a brandy *nog. U. S.*

nog (nŏg), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A wooden peg, pin, or block, of the size of a brick; as: **a** A small block built into a wall, as a hold for nails. **b** One of the square logs of wood used in a pile to support the roof of a mine. **c** A projecting pin, as on a sliding piece in a machine to engage with a fork or the like; also, a treenail.

nog (nŏg), *v. t.;* NOGGED (nŏgd); NOG'GING (nŏg'ĭng). To fill in, as between scantling, with brickwork.

nog, *n.* [Cf. NOGGIN.] A noggin. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

no·ga'da (nō·gä'dȧ; 112), *n.* [Amer. Sp.; cf. Sp. *nogada* a sauce containing nuts, fr. L. *nux, nucis,* nut.] Pecan candy. *Southern Texas.*

No'gai (nō'gī), *n. sing. & pl.* A nomad Tatar people of the northeastern Caucasus; also, their language. See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES, *Table.*

no·gal' (nō·gäl'), *n.* [Sp., walnut tree.] Any of several walnuts (*Juglans*) or hickories (*Carya*), esp. the pecan. *U. S.*

nog'gen (nŏg'ĕn), *adj.* [Prop., made of hemp, fr. E. dial. *nogs* hemp.] Hempen; hence, clumsy; rough. *Dial.*

nog'gin (nŏg'ĭn), *n.* [Origin uncert. Cf. NOG noggin, NOG ale.] A small mug or cup; also, a small quantity of drink, usually equivalent to a gill; as, a *noggin* of milk.

nog'ging (-ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of NOG. Specif.: *verbal n.* Rough brick masonry used to fill in the open spaces of a wooden frame.

nog'head' (nŏg'hĕd'), *n.* A blockhead; noodle. *Dial.* — **nog'head'ed** (-hĕd'ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119), *adj. Dial.*

no'-go' gauge. *Mach.* Not-go gauge. See GAUGE, *n.,* 10.

no'-good', *adj. & n.* (One) entirely worthless. *Colloq.*

no'how' (nō'hou'), *adv.* [*no,* adj. + *how,* adv.] *Chiefly Dial.* In no manner or way; not at all. — *adj.* In a disordered condition; out of sorts; — often *all nohow.*

noil (noil), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A piece or knot of short hair or fiber, as a short piece or knot of wool separated from the longer staple by combing, or a similar piece or shred of waste silk; also, such pieces collectively.

noil'age (noil'ĭj), *n.* Amount of noil separated in combing.

noil'er (-ĕr), *n.* A worker who packs noils.

noil'y (-ĭ), *adj.* Of a quality that produces waste (noil) in combing; — of wool. Also, designating wool that is open and fuzzy, or weak, webby, or frothy.

noint (noint), *v. t.* To anoint; beat; thrash. *Now Dial.*

noint'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Ointment.

‖**no'ī·o** (nō'ē·ō), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A noddy tern. *Hawaii.*

‖**noir** (nwär), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *niger.* See NEGRO.] Black.

noir (nwär), *n.* [F., lit., black.] **1.** See SOU MARQUE.

2. *Roulette.* A bet on black, paying even money.

noise (noiz), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *noise* noisy strife, quarrel, brawl, appar. fr. L. *nausea,* with obscure change in meaning. See NAUSEA.] **1.** Loud, confused, or senseless shouting or outcry; clamor; din or uproar of persons.

2. *Obs.* **a** General or common talk or discussion; rumor; report; specif., evil report; slander; also, repute; reputation. **b** Quarrel; strife. **c** A company of musicians; a band.

3. Sound or a sound of any sort, whether loud or harsh, or low, pleasant, or melodious; also, sounds collectively.

In Paradise perchance such perfect *noise*
Resounds from angel choirs in unison. *J. A. Symonds.*

4. Sound or a sound without agreeable musical quality.

5. Any sound that is undesired or that interferes with something to which one is listening.

Syn. — See SOUND.

Ant. — Silence, quiet, peace, tranquillity.

— *to make, or, Obs., keep, a noise.* Figuratively: **a** To make a clamor or talk much or loudly (about); as, they *make* a great *noise* about his action. **b** To be the common or general topic of conversation; to be talked of generally.

Socrates lived in Athens during the great plague which has *made* so much *noise* in all ages. *Spectator.*

noise, *v.;* NOISED (noizd); NOIS'ING (noiz'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To report; to rumor; to spread by rumor or report.

All these sayings were *noised* abroad. *Luke* i. 65.

2. *Obs.* **a** To spread or circulate rumors, esp. ill rumors, about; to defame; slander. **b** To fill or disturb with noise; also, to put or force by clamor.

—, *Intrans.:* [Cf. OF. *noisier.*] **1.** To talk much or loudly.

2. To make a noise or outcry.

Noi'se (noi'shē), *n.* One of the sons of Usnech. See DEIRDRE, USNECH.

noise field intensity. *Radio.* The electromagnetic field intensity produced by waves of an interfering character, in radio reception.

noise'ful (noiz'fŏol; -fĭ), *adj.* Full of noise: **a** Full of, abounding in, or making, sounds, whether loud or low; noisy.

From *noiseful* arms, and acts of prowess done. *Tennyson.*

b *Obs.* Full of evil report. — **noise'ful·ly,** *adv.*

noise'less, *adj.* Making, or causing, no noise or stir; without noise; silent; quiet; as, the *noiseless* foot of time.

Syn. — NOISELESS, SILENT. That is NOISELESS which (esp.) moves without noise or stir; that is SILENT (the positive term) which makes or is broken by no sound at all; as, "Along the cool sequestered vale of life they kept the *noiseless* tenor of their way" (*T. Gray*); "She from west her *silent* course advance[s]" (*Milton*).

Ant. — Noisy, turbulent, tumultuous. See BOISTEROUS.

— **noise'less·ly,** *adv.* — **noise'less·ness,** *n.*

noise'mak'er (noiz'măk'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which makes noise; specif., any of several devices, as a horn, a clapper, a razzle-dazzle, for making noise at celebrations, etc.

— **noise'mak'ing,** *n. & adj.*

noi'sette' (nwä'zĕt'), *n.* [F., hazel nut.] A small choice piece of lean meat, usually the eye of a chop.

noi'sette', *n.* The color hazel.

noisette brown. = HAZEL, *n.,* 3.

Noi'sette' rose (nwä'zĕt'). A class or race of hardy garden roses descended from a hybrid between the China rose *Rosa chinensis* and the moss rose *R. centifolia muscosa.* It includes many fine varieties, as the Maréchal Niel, etc.

noi'some (noi'sŭm), *adj.* [For *noysome,* fr. *noy* for *annoy.* See ANNOY; cf. NOY.] **1.** Noxious; harmful; unwholesome; destructive. "*Noisome* pestilence." *Ps.* xci. 3.

2. Offensive to the smell or other senses; disgusting; offensive. "Foul breath is *noisome.*" *Shak.*

3. Annoying. *Obs.*

Syn. — See PERNICIOUS. **Ant.** — Wholesome, healthy.

— **noi'some·ly,** *adv.* — **noi'some·ness,** *n.*

nois'y (noiz'ĭ), *adj.;* NOIS'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); NOIS'I·EST. [From NOISE.] **1.** Making, or given to making, a noise, esp. a loud sound; clamorous; vociferous; as, the *noisy* crowd.

2. Full of, or characterized by, noise; as, the *noisy* town.

‖**noix** (nwä), *n.; pl.* NOIX. [F., lit., walnut.] *Cookery.* The lymphatic gland, with the surrounding fat, in the thigh of an ox, sheep, etc.; a pope's-eye; as, *noix* de veau (of veal).

No·ko'mis (nō·kō'mĭs), *n.* In Longfellow's *Hiawatha,* the grandmother and nurse of Hiawatha.

nok'ta (nŏk'tȧ), *n. Math.* A mark (◈, ⊙), in a table of logarithms, indicating a change of the figure in a decimal place.

Nol'ī·chuck'y shale (nŏl'ĭ·chŭk'ĭ). [From the *Nolichucky* River, Tenn.] *Geol.* A Cambrian formation of the southern Appalachians.

‖**no'li me tan'ge·re,** *or* **no'li–me–tan'ge·re** (nō'lĭ·mē·tăn'jē·rē), *n.* [L., touch me not.] **1.** A warning against touching or interference.

2. A painting representing Christ's appearance to Mary Magdalene after the Resurrection; — so called from the Latin form of his warning to her. *John* xx. 17.

---

nod'dle-case', *n.* A wig. *Obs.*
nod'dock, *n.* A niddick. *Obs.*
nod'dy-poll', *n.* [Cf. NODDY a fool, HODDYPOLL.] A simpleton. *Obs.*
nod'dy-poop', *n. & v. i.* Fool. [*Obs.*]
No'dens, No'dons, *n.* See NUADA.
nodgs'combe, *n.* Also **nodge'-cock',** **nodg'combe',** **nodge'-comb'.** A simpleton. *Obs.*
no'di, *n., pl.* of NODUS.
nodical month. See 1st MONTH.
nod'il. Noddle. *Ref. Sp.* [*Dial.*]
nod'le. Var. of NODDLE. *Now*
nodular goiter. See GOITER, *n.*
nodular leprosy. See LEPROSY.
No'dus Se·cun'dus. [L., second knot.] See STAR, *Table.*
No'e (nō'ē), *n. Bib.* Noah.
No'e·ba (nō'ē·bȧ). *Bib.*
No'e·ma (nō'ē·mȧ). *D. Bib.*
No'e·man (-măn). *D. Bib.*
No'e·man·ites (-ĭts). *D. Bib.*
no·e'ma·tach'o·met'ic (nō·ē'mȧ·tăk'ō·mĕt'ĭk), *n.* = NOEMATACHOGRAPH.
No'e·mi (nō'ē·mī). *D. Bib.* [*Obs.*]
no·et'i·cal, *adj.* = NOETIC, *adj.*
nof. Contr. of *ne of,* nor of. *Obs.*
No'gah (nō'gȧ). *Bib.* [NO.]
no'-ga'ku, *n. sing. & pl.* = 6th nogg. Var. of IST NOG.
nog'gur. Var. of NUGGAR.
noght (nōkt). Var. of NOUGHT. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
no go. See *no go,* under GO, **s.**
No'hah (nō'hȧ). *Bib.*
noht. Var. of NOUGHT. *Now Dial.*
No'hunt·sik (nō'kōnt·sĭk). See HEILTSUK. [BETHABARA.]
no'ib·wood' (nō'ĭb·wŏŏd'), *n.* = noint, 'noint, noint'ed, 'noint'ed, noint'er, etc. Aphetic forms of ANOINT, etc.
noi'sance, *adj.* [OF. Cf. NUISANCE.] Annoyance; vexation; trouble; nuisance. *Obs.*
noisd. Noised. *Ref. Sp.*
noise'proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.
nois'ĭ·ly, *adv.* of NOISY. See -LY.
nois'ĭ·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
noit. Dial. var. of NOTE, *n. & v.*
noit, *v. & n.* Var. of KNOIT. *Scot.*
noi'ther. Dial. var. of NOTHER.
Nokes, John o' *or* **John of the** (nōks). Var. of NOAKES, etc.
no'kin', *adj.* Also **no'kins'.** Of no kind; not any. *Obs.*
nol. + NILL, *v.* NOLL.
No·las'can (nō·lăs'kăn), **n.** *R. C. Ch.* = MERCEDARIAN, **n.**
nold, nol'de. Contraction of *ne wolde,* would not. *Obs.*
‖**no'lens vo'lens.** [L.] Unwilling (or) willing, whether one will or not; willy-nilly.

---

3. A person or thing not to be touched, or meddled with. **4.** *Bot.* Any plant of the genus *Impatiens;* specif., the European touch-me-not (*I. noli-me-tangere*). **5.** *Med.* Any of several ulcerous cutaneous diseases of the face; esp., lupus vulgaris and rodent ulcer.

no·li′tion (nō·lĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *nolle* not to will, to be unwilling, fr. *ne* + *velle* to will, to be willing.] Adverse action of will; unwillingness; — opposed to *volition.*

noll (nŏl; nōl), *n.* [ME. *nol,* fr. AS. *hnoll* top; akin to OHG. *hnol* top.] Head; noddle. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

noll (nŏl). Scot. var. of KNOLL, *n.*

Noll (nŏl), *n.* Dim. of OLIVER.

nol·le′i·ty (nō·lē′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *nolle* to be unwilling.] State of being unwilling. *Rare.*

nol′le pros′e·qui (nŏl′ē prŏs′ē·kwī). [L., to be unwilling to prosecute.] *Law.* An entry on the record denoting that the prosecutor or plaintiff will proceed no further in his action or suit, either as a whole, or as to some count, or as to one or more of several defendants. In a criminal suit a nolle prosequi can be entered without the defendant's consent until the jury is impaneled, but not afterward. Abbr. *nol. pros.*

noll′–kholl′ (nŏl′kōl′), *n.* [D. *knolkool.*] Kohlrabi. *India.*

‖**no′lo con·ten′de·re** (nō′lō kŏn·tĕn′dē·rē). [L., I do not wish to contend.] *Law.* A plea by the defendant in a criminal prosecution, which, without admitting guilt, subjects him to a judgment of conviction as in case of a plea of guilty, but does not preclude him from denying the truth of the charges in a collateral proceeding. The form in the third person singular is ***non vult con·ten′de·re.***

nol′–pros′ (nŏl′prŏs′), *v. t.;* -PROSSED′ (-prŏst′); -PROS′SING. To discontinue by entering a nolle prosequi.

‖**nom** (nŏn), *n.* [F. See NOUN.] Name.

no′ma (nō′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nomē,* lit., a feeding.] *Med.* Gangrenous stomatitis, occurring oftenest in debilitated children, esp. after exhausting diseases.

no′mad (nō′măd *or, esp. Brit.,* nŏm′ăd; 277), *n.* [L. *nomas, -adis,* fr. Gr. *nomas, -ados,* pasturing, roaming about for pasture. See NIMBLE.] One of a race or tribe that has no fixed location, but wanders from place to place.

no′mad, *adj.* Roving; nomadic.

no·ma′di·an (nō·mā′dĭ·ăn), *n.* A nomad. *Rare.*

no·mad′ic (nō·măd′ĭk), *adj.* Also, *Rare,* **no·mad′i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). [Gr. *nomadikos.* See NOMAD.] Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, nomads or their way of life; wandering; as, a *nomadic* tribe. — **no·mad′i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

No·mad′i·dae (nō·măd′ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See NOMAD, *n.*] *Zool.* A family of small wasplike bees. See CUCKOO BEE.

no′mad·ism (nō′măd·ĭz′m; nŏm′ăd-), *n.* A pronounced tendency to wander, as in vagabonds.

no man. Also, *Obs.,* **no′man′** (nō′mȧn′), *n.* No person; nobody.

no′man·cy (nō′mȧn·sĭ), *n.* [F. *nomancie,* fr. *onomancie.* See ONOMANCY.] Divination by letters.

no man's land. **a** A stretch of unowned land, as at a border. **b** In modern warfare, the belt of ground between the most advanced trenches of opposing armies. **c** *Rare. Naut.* A space amidships not regarded as belonging distinctly to either the port or starboard watch; hence, a space or, by extension, a job, on a ship not a part of anyone's duty.

nom′arch (nŏm′ärk), *n.* [Gr. *nomos* a district + *-arch.*] The chief magistrate of a nome, or nomarchy.

nom′arch·y (-är·kĭ), *n.; pl.* -ARCHIES (-kĭz). A province of the modern Greece; a nome or department.

No·mar′thra (nō·mär′thrȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nomos* law + *arthron* joint.] *Zool.* A group of edentates now usually equiv. to *Pholidota.* — **no·mar′thral** (-thrăl), *adj.*

‖**nom′ de guerre′** (nŏn′ dĕ gâr′). [F.] Literally, war name; hence, a fictitious name; pseudonym.

nom′ de plume′ (nŏm′ dĕ plōōm′; *F.* nôn′ dĕ plüm′). [An English formation from French.] Literally, pen name; a name assumed by an author; a pseudonym.

nome (nōm), *n.* [Gr. *nomos,* fr. *nemein* to divide. See NIMBLE.] *Gr. Lit. & Music.* A type of musical composition intended either for instrumental performance alone, or to be accompanied by words, usually solemn in subject.

nome (nōm), *n.* In Greek form **no′mos** (nō′mŏs). [Gr. *nomos.* See NIMBLE.] **a** A province of ancient Egypt. **b** A province or department of modern Greece; a nomarchy.

nome, *n.* [Cf. BINOMIAL.] *Alg.* = TERM, **15 a.** *Obs.*

nome. Past tense & past part. of NIM.

‖**no′men** (nō′mĕn), *n.; pl.* NOMINA (nŏm′ĭ·nȧ). [L.] **1.** A name.

2. The name of the gens, the second of the three usual names of a person, among the ancient Romans. Cf. AGNOMEN, COGNOMEN, PRAENOMEN.

no′men·clate (nō′mĕn·klāt), *v. t.* [From NOMENCLATURE.] To give a name or names to. *Rare.*

no′men·cla′tive (nō′mĕn·klā′tĭv), *adj.* Tending to name.

no′men·cla′tor (nō′mĕn·klā′tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *nomen* name + *calare* to call. See NAME; CLAIM.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A book containing collections or lists of words; a vocabulary. **b** A compiler of vocabularies or dictionaries. **c** A recounter or reckoner-up.

2. One who calls persons or things by their names; specif.: **a** In ancient Rome: (1) A slave who attended a candidate for office to tell him the names of influential persons whom they met. (2) A slave who told his master the names of the other slaves. **b** *Antiq.* An officer, as at the Roman imperial court of Constantinople, charged with inviting guests to banquets. **c** In modern use, one who announces the names of guests or of persons generally.

3. One who gives names to, or invents names for, things; a classifier of objects under appropriate names.

no·men′cla·to′ri·al (nō·mĕn′klȧ·tō′rĭ·ăl; 181), **no·men′cla·to′ry** (nō·mĕn′klȧ·tō′rĭ; 68), *adj.* Nomenclatural.

no′men·cla′tur·al (nō′mĕn·klā′tŭr·ăl), *adj.* Pertaining to, or connected with, nomenclature; nomenclatorial.

no′men·cla′ture (nō′mĕn·klā′tŭr; nō·mĕn′klȧ·tŭr; 277), *n.* [L. *nomenclatura.* See NOMENCLATOR.] **1.** A designation. *R.*

2. **a** A list, catalogue, or register, as of names or particulars. **b** *Obs.* A vocabulary, dictionary, or glossary.

3. The system of names used in a particular branch of knowledge or art, or by any school or individual; esp., the names used in classifications as distinguished from other technical terms (see TERMINOLOGY, CLASSIFICATION). Hence: **a** *Bot. & Zool. Nomenclature* designates the Latin names of species, genera, and other groups, adopted that the same name may be intelligible to scientists of all nationalities; *terminology* designates names of organs, functions, processes, and all other technical terms of these sciences. The binomial system of nomenclature is now almost universally adopted; the first works in which it was systematically employed were Linnaeus's *Species Plantarum* (1753) for botany, and the tenth edition of his *Systema Naturae* (1758) for zoology. In binomial nomenclature the first word (generic name) is that of the genus to which the species belongs, and is always treated as a Latin noun; the second (specific name) is that peculiar to the species. Subspecies and other categories lower than species are often indicated by a third name (as *Branta canadensis hutchinsii*). When (as is often the case) more than one name has been applied to the same genus, or used as the specific name of the same species, the earliest published of the names in dispute is adopted, and all later ones regarded as synonyms, not to be used (if generic names) for any other genus in the same kingdom (animal or vegetable), or (if specific names) for any other species of the same genus. There is much less uniformity of usage in regard to names of groups of higher categories than the genus, and the law of priority is less strictly adhered to, but in recent classifications names of families and subfamilies (and, in *Bot.,* also orders) are formed according to definite rules (see FAMILY, 8; SUBFAMILY for BOTANY, see INTERNATIONAL CODE OF BOTANICAL NOMENCLATURE). **b** *Chem.* In chemical nomenclature, names of simple compounds are formed from the most positive element (using its unchanged name or a form ending in *-ic* or *-ous*) and the less positive elements (indicated by a noun ending in *-ide*); as, mercu*ric* oxi*de;* phosphorus oxychlori*de;* tin tetrachlori*de.* For acids and salts see 1st -ATE, 3; HYPO-, 3; -IC, 1 e; 3d -ITE; -OUS, 2; PER-, 2. For hydrocarbons, aldehydes, alcohols, etc. see -ANE **a**; 1st -ENE; -YNE; 2d -INE, 1; 1st -OL; -ONE; 2d -OSE; and GENEVA SYSTEM. The name of a parent organic compound is often modified by prefixes in naming its derivatives; as *chloro*acetic acid.

no′men·cla′ture (nō′mĕn·klā′tŭr; nō·mĕn′klȧ·tŭr; 277), *v. t. & i.* To name; designate.

no′men·cla′tur·ist (nō′mĕn·klā′tŭr·ĭst), *n.* = NOMENCLATOR, 3.

‖**no′men con′ser·van′dum** (nō′mĕn kŏn′sĕr·văn′dŭm); *pl.* NOMINA CONSERVANDA (nŏm′ĭ·nȧ kŏn′sĕr·văn′dȧ). [L.] A name that should not be changed; specif., in botanical and zoological nomenclature, a generic or specific name to be preserved by special sanction in exception to the usual rules, as of priority. See INTERNATIONAL CODE OF BOTANICAL NOMENCLATURE.

‖**no′men no′vum** (nō′vŭm). [L., new name.] *Bot. & Zool.* A new Latin name for a plant or animal, substituted for an untenable one.

‖**no′men nu′dum** (nū′dŭm); *pl.* NOMINA NUDA (nū′dȧ). [L., naked name.] *Biol.* A mere name without description. Such a name is usually accorded no status, but may be used later when published with a proper description.

No·me′us (nō·mē′ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nomeus* herdsman.] *Zool.* The genus to which the man-of-war fish belongs. It is the type of a family, **No·me′i·dae** (nō·mē′ĭ·dē).

no′mi·al (nō′mĭ·ăl), *n.* [See BINOMIAL.] *Alg.* A single name or term.

nom′ic (nŏm′ĭk; nō′mĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *nomikos,* fr. *nomos* law, custom. See NIMBLE; cf. NOMISTIC.] Characterized by a constancy or a customary procedure having the general force of a natural law; hence, customary, ordinary, or conventional; — often applied to the usual English, as distinguished from phonetic, spelling. — *n.* Nomic spelling.

nom′ic, *adj. Music.* Of or pertaining to a nome.

nom′ic, *adj.* Of or pertaining to a nome, or province.

nom′i·na·ble (nŏm′ĭ·nȧ·b'l), *adj.* [L. *nominare* to name.] Namable; worthy of mention.

nom′i·nal (nŏm′ĭ·năl; -n'l), *adj.* [L. *nominalis,* fr. *nomen, nominis,* name. See NAME.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or consisting in, a name or names.

2. Existing in name only; not real or actual; — often with the implication that the thing named is so small, slight, or the like, in comparison with what might properly be expected, as scarcely to be entitled to the name; as, a *nominal* difference; a *nominal* price.

3. Consisting of, containing, or giving, names, as of a ship's company; bearing the name of a person, as shares.

4. *Gram.* **a** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a noun or nouns; substantival. **b** Of, pertaining to, or denoting a word otherwise characteristically an adjective or adverb, but taking a noun construction in a given context ("How sleep the *brave*"; from *now* till *then*).

5. *Metaph.* Of or pertaining to the nominalists. *Rare.*

☞ For some *nominal* phrases, see the second word. — **nom′i·nal·ly,** *adv.*

nom′i·nal, *n. Gram.* **a** *Rare.* A noun or adjective. **b** *Obs.* A verb formed from a noun.

nom′i·nal, *n.* **a** *Obs.* A nominalist. **b** *Obs.* A nominal or unreal thing. **c** *Music.* A note from which a scale or other series of tones is named.

nominal damages. *Law.* The damages given for a violation of a right where no actual loss has accrued; a trifling sum awarded in token of the plaintiff's right.

nom′i·nal·ism (nŏm′ĭ·năl·ĭz′m; -n'l·ĭz′m), *n. Philos.* The doctrine of the nominalists, namely, that there are no universal essences in reality, and that the mind can frame no single concept or image corresponding to any universal or general term; — opposed to (logical) *realism.* Cf. CONCEPTUALISM. The doctrine arose in Scholastic philosophy, and became a center of dispute first in the time of Roscellinus (11th century A.D.), who held that universal terms such as indicate genus or species, and all general collective words or terms such as *animal, man, horse, tree, air, cloud, rock, ship, city, nation, wagon,* etc., have no objective, real existences corresponding to them, but are mere words, names, or terms, mere vocal utterances, and that only particular individual things and events exist. According to nominalism the Trinity could be understood only as three gods, denying the unity or oneness. The great Schoolmen were able to silence the nominalists for a long period, but Occam, three centuries after Roscellinus, was able to make a theological defense, discriminating between the logical, real, and grammatical meaning of words and setting up the principle: Entities must not be multiplied unnecessarily. The existence, unity, infinity of God, Creation, and Incarnation are factitious unities and cannot be supported on rational grounds, although there is a safe place for them as religious dogmas in the Christian faith in Divine revelation, according to Occam. He held that to our intellects everything real must be some particular individual thing. See REALISM. — **nom′i·nal·ist** (-ĭst), *n. & adj.* — **nom′i·nal·is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *adj.*

nom′i·nal′i·ty (nŏm′ĭ·năl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality of being nominal; also, a nominal thing. *Rare.*

nominal par. See 1st PAR, 2.

nominal partner. See PARTNER, *n.,* **5.**

nominal rate. *Finance.* The rate, as of interest, according to which the principal, as of a note, is compounded. Cf. EFFECTIVE RATE.

nominal value. Value named or stated, as on the face of a certificate of stock; par value; as, the *nominal value* was $100 but the market price only $80.

nominal wages. *Econ.* See REAL WAGES.

nom′i·nate (nŏm′ĭ·nāt), *v. t.;* NOM′I·NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); NOM′I·NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [L. *nominatus,* past part. of *nominare* to nominate, fr. *nomen* name. See NAME.] **1.** Formerly: **a** To call; entitle; denominate; name. **b** To furnish with a name or names; to name. **c** To mention by name or expressly. **d** To specify.

Is it so *nominated* in the bond? *Shak.*

2. To name, or designate by name, for an office or place; to appoint; esp., to name as a candidate for an election, choice, or appointment; to propose for office.

3. *Billiards, etc.* = CALL, *v. t.,* 19. *Brit.*

nom′i·nate (-nĭt), *adj.* **1.** Having a special or certain name; specif., *Rom. Law,* designating the contracts that fell within the recognized formal real or consensual contracts; — disting. from *innominate.*

2. Appointed *to* an office; — chiefly used in Scots law of a tutor appointed by a father in his will. See TUTOR, *n.*

nom′i·nate. Obs. past part. of NOMINATE, *v.*

nom′i·nat′ed (-nāt′ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.* **1.** Named (for an office).

2. Noted; renowned. *Obs.*

Nominated Parliament. Barebone's, or the Little, Parliament.

nominated passages. Assisted passages granted to immigrants on the nomination of persons resident in a State, the nominator assuming certain obligations. *Australia.*

nom′i·nate·ly, *adv.* By name; particularly; namely. *Rare.*

nom′i·na′tion (nŏm′ĭ·nā′shŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *nomination,* fr. L. *nominatio.*] **1.** A nominating, or state of being nominated; as: **a** Act or right of designating by name for an office or duty; appointment. **b** Designation or proposal of a person as a candidate for office.

2. The giving or assigning of a name or names. *Rare.*

3. *Obs.* **a** Mentioning by name. **b** Naming; appointing; state of being appointed. **c** Name; denomination.

4. *Ch. of Eng.* The naming of a clergyman by a patron to the rightful authority for presentation in cases where patronage does not include the legal rights of a presentor.

5. *Horse Racing.* The preliminary entry of a horse by name.

6. *Rom. Law.* See FORMULA, 8.

nomination borough. A pocket borough.

nom′i·na·tive (nŏm′ĭ·nȧ·tĭv; -nā′tĭv), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *nominatif,* fr. L. *nominativus* of a name, nominative.] **1.** (*pron. usually* nŏm′ĭ·nā′tĭv) Named for an office; nominated.

2. Denominative. *Rare.*

3. Bearing a person's name; nominal, as shares.

4. *Gram.* Designating or pert. to the case denoting the subject of a finite verb, a predicate noun referring to the subject, a noun word in apposition with either, or one in certain absolute constructions; also, designating or pertaining to the relation of subject, etc., denoted by this case.

nom′i·na·tive, *n.* The nominative case, or a word in it; also, the sense relation denoted by it. — **nom′i·na·ti′val** (-nȧ·tī′văl), *adj.*

nominative absolute. Also, *Rare,* **nominative independent.** *Gram.* A construction consisting of a nominative noun or pronoun with a participle (sometimes with an infinitive) standing apart in syntax from the rest of the sentence, but adding a qualification as of time, cause, condition, or attendant circumstance ("*She failing* in her promise, I have been diverting my chagrin." *Sheridan*). Cf. ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

nom′i·na′tor (nŏm′ĭ·nā′tĕr), *n.* [LL.] **1.** One who nominates.

2. *Horse Racing.* A person in whose name a horse is entered for a race.

nom′i·na′trix (nŏm′ĭ·nā′trĭks), *n.* A woman who nominates.

nom′i·na·ture (nŏm′ĭ·nȧ·tŭr), *n.* Nomination. *Rare.*

nom′i·nee′ (nŏm′ĭ·nē′), *n.* [See NOMINATE; -EE.] **1.** The person named, as the recipient in an annuity or grant.

2. A person named for any office, duty, or position.

nom′i·nee′ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* [*nominee* + *-ism.*] The practice of appointment (as disting. from election) to office.

nom′i·ny (nŏm′ĭ·nĭ), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. phrase *in nomine* in the name (of).] A form of words, esp. a rhyming doggerel; a rigmarole; a wordy tale. *Dial. Eng.*

no′mism (nō′mĭz′m), *n.* Ethical or religious basing of conduct on the observance of moral law; legalism. — **no·mis′tic** (nō·mĭs′tĭk), *adj.*

no·mis′ma (nō·mĭz′mȧ), *n.; pl.* NOMISMATA (-mȧ·tȧ). [Gr.] The Byzantine solidus. See SOLIDUS.

nomo-. A combining form, Greek *nomo-,* from *nomos,* meaning *usage, law,* as in *nomology.*

no·moc′a·non (nō·mŏk′ȧ·nŏn), *n.* [MGr. *nomokanōn,* fr. Gr. *nomos* law + *kanōn* rule, rod. See NIMBLE; CANON.] *Eastern Ch.* **a** Properly, a collection of ecclesiastical laws (canons) of church councils, fathers, or patriarchs, and of imperial laws which are of importance for the administration of the church. The more important nomocanons are: **nomocanon in 50 titles** (called also **nomocanon of Johannes Scholasticus**), composed about 570; **nomocanon in 14 titles** (called also **nomocanon of Photius**), begun in the 6th century or earlier, augmented in the 7th century, and finished in 883. The last one is, since the decision of the synod of Constantinople in 920, the basis of all Orthodox Church law. **b** Loosely, a collection of canons alone.

no·moc′ra·cy (nō·mŏk′rȧ·sĭ), *n.* [*nomo-* + *-cracy.*] Government in accordance with a system of law.

no·mog′e·ny (nō·mŏj′ē·nĭ), *n.* [*nomo-* + *-geny.*] The origination of life by natural processes rather than by miracle. — **no·mog′e·nist** (-nĭst), *n.* — **no·mog′e·nous** (-nŭs), *adj.*

nom′o·graph (nŏm′ō·grăf; 83), *n.* [*nomo-* + *-graph.*] **a** An alignment chart; a graph that enables one by the aid of a straightedge to read off the value of a dependent variable when the value of the independent variable is given. **b** A graphic representation of numerical relations by any of various systems. **c** A treatise on the drafting of laws.

no·mog′ra·pher (nō·mŏg′rȧ·fĕr), *n.* A writer or maker of laws; one who is expert in nomography.

no·mog′ra·phy (nō·mŏg′rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *nomographia,* fr. *nomos* law + *graphein* to write.] **1.** The art of, or a treatise on, drafting laws.

2. *Math.* **a** The doctrine of alignment charts. **b** The making of nomographs.

— **nom′o·graph′ic** (nŏm′ō·grăf′ĭk), **nom′o·graph′i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **nom′o·graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

---

nol′le (nŏl′ē), *v. t.* Short for NOLLE PROSEQUI. *U. S.*

nol′le·pros′. Short for NOLLE PROSEQUI. *U. S.* [CONTENDERE.]

no′lo (nō′lō). Short for NOLO

nolt (nōlt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of NOWT. [part. of NIM.]

nom. Obs. past tense & past

no′made (nō′măd; nŏm′ăd; *F.* nô·mȧd′). Var. of NOMAD.

no′mȧd·ize, *v. i.* See -IZE. —

no′mȧd·i·za′tion (nō′mȧd·ĭ·zā′shŭn); -ĭ·zā′shŭn), *n.*

nom′bles (nŭm′b'lz). Var. of NUMBLES. *Archaic.*

nom′bril (nŏm′brĭl), *n.* [F., navel, fr. OF. *lombril,* i. e., *ombril,* with the article, dim. fr. L. *umbilicus* navel. See NAVEL.] *Her.* See ESCUTCHEON, 1.

nome. + NAME, NUMB.

No·me′i·dae (nō·mē′ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* See NOMEUS. [-SHIP. *Rare.*

no′men·cla′tor·ship, *n.* See

‖**no′mi·na** (nŏm′ĭ·nȧ), *n., pl.* of NOMEN.

‖**no′mi·na con′ser·van′da,** *pl.* of NOMEN CONSERVANDUM.

‖**no′mi·na nu′da,** *pl.* of NOMEN NUDUM.

nom′i·na·tiv. Nominative. *Ref. Sp.* [NATIVE.

nom′i·na·tive·ly, *adv.* of NOMI-

nom′i·nor, *n.* A nominator. *Obs.*

nom′o·gram (nŏm′ō·grăm), *n.* = NOMOGRAPH.

N

no·mol′o·gy (nō·mŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.* [*nomo-* + *-logy.*] **a** The science of law and legislation. **b** The science of the laws of the mind. — **nom′o·log′i·cal** (nŏm′ō·lŏj′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **no·mol′o·gist** (nō·mŏl′ō·jĭst), *n.*

nom′o·pel′mous (nŏm′ō·pĕl′mŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *nomos* law, custom + *pelma* sole of the foot.] *Zool.* Having a separate and simple tendon to flex the hallux, as passerine birds.

no·moph′y·lax (nō·mŏf′ĭ·lăks), *n.; pl.* NOMOPHYLACES (nŏm′ō·fĭl′ō·sēz). [Gr. *nomophylax*, fr. *nomos* law + *phylax* guard.] *Gr. Antiq.* One of a body of officials whose duty was to see that the laws were observed, esp. in assemblies.

nom′o·phyl·lous (nŏm′ō·fĭl′ŭs), *adj.* See -PHYLLOUS.

‖**no′mos** (nō′mŏs), *n.; pl.* NOMOI (-moi). [Gr.] A nome or province.

no′mos (nō′mŏs), *n.* Also **noum′os** (nōō′mŏs; nou′-). [Gr.] The legal coin unit of a Greek city-state. Cf. STATER, NUMMUS.

nom′o·thete (nŏm′ō·thēt), *n.* [Gr. *nomothetēs*, fr. *nomos* law + *tithenai* to assign.] A nomothetes. *Rare.*

no·moth′e·tes (nō·mŏth′ē·tēz), *n.; pl.* NOMOTHETAI (-tī). [Gr. *nomothetēs.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A lawgiver; esp., at Athens, a member of a committee of discards charged with revising laws.

nom′o·thet′ic (nŏm′ō·thĕt′ĭk), **nom′o·thet′i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *nomothetikos.*] Giving or enacting laws; legislative; arising from, or based on, law; made by lawgivers; as, a *nomothetical* power.

-nomy. A combining form, Greek *-nomia*, fr. *nomos*, law, denoting *a system of laws governing a* (specified) *field* or *the sum of knowledge regarding them*, as in astr*onomy*, agr*onomy*, hist*onomy*, tax*onomy*. Cf. -GRAPHY, -LOGY.

‖**non** (nŏn), *adv.* [L.] Not.

non, *n.* [L.] *Obs.* **a** A negative; a prohibition. **b** Short for NON PLACET.

non- (nŏn-; *see note below*). [F. and L.; OF. *non-*; fr. L. *non*, fr. OL. *noenum*, fr. *neoenum*, lit., not one. See NONE.] A prefix, Old French *non-*, Latin *non-*, in common use in English in the sense of *not*, *un-*, *in-*. *Non-* is generally less emphatic than *in-* or *un-*, being merely negative, while *in-* and *un-* are positive, often implying an opposite thing or quality. Cf. *non*religious, *ir*religious; *non*moral, *im*moral; *non*-Christian, *un*christian.

☞ The prefix varies in accent, even in the same word, according to emphasis or sentence rhythm, from just enough to preserve the full vowel ŏ to full accent, as in *non′sense.* For words below, see the word to which *non-* is prefixed. For other words beginning with *non-*, see in Vocabulary.

nonabandonment
nonabdication
nonabiding
nonabjuration
nonabolition
nonabridgment
nonabsentation
nonabsolute
nonabsolution
nonabsorbable
nonabsorbent
nonabsorptive
nonabstainer
nonabstaining
nonabstemious
nonabstention
nonabstract
nonacademic
nonacceding
nonacceleration
nonaccent
nonacceptance
nonacceptant
nonacceptation
nonaccession
nonaccessory
nonaccidental
nonaccompaniment
nonaccompanying
nonaccomplishment
nonaccredited
nonaccretion
nonachievement
nonacid
nonacknowledgment
nonacoustic
nonacquaintance
nonacquiescence
nonacquiescent
nonacquisitive
nonacquittal
nonactinic
nonaction
nonactionable
nonactive
nonactuality
nonaculeate
nonacute
nonadditive
nonadherence
nonadherent
nonadhesion
nonadhesive
nonadjacent
nonadjectival
nonadjournment
nonadjustable
nonadjustment
nonadministrative
nonadmiring
nonadmission
nonadmitted
nonadoption
nonadornment
nonadult
nonadvancement
nonadvantageous
nonadventitious
nonadventurous
nonadverbial
nonadvertence
nonadvertency
nonadvocate
nonaerating
nonaesthetic
nonaffection
nonaffiliated
nonaffirmation
non-African
nonagency
nonagent
nonagglutinative
nonagglutinator
nonaggression
nonaggressive
nonagrarian
nonagreement
nonagricultural
nonaid
nonair
nonalarmist
nonalcohol
nonalcoholic
non-Alexandrian
nonalgebraic
nonalienating
nonalienation
nonalignment
nonalkaloidal
nonallegation
nonallegorical
nonalliterated
nonalliterative
nonallotment
nonalluvial
nonalphabetic
nonaltruistic
nonaluminous
nonamalgamable
nonamendable
non-American
nonamotion
nonamphibious
nonamputation
nonanalogy
nonanalytical
nonanalyzable
nonanalyzed
nonanaphoric
nonanatomical
nonancestral
nonanesthetized
nonangelic
nonangular
non-Anglican
nonangling
nonanimal
nonannexation
nonannouncement
nonanuitant
nonanulment
nonanonymity
nonanswer
nonantagonistic
nonanticipative
nonantigenic
nonapologetic
nonapostatizing
nonapostolic
nonapparent
nonappealable
nonappearing
nonappellate
nonappendicular
nonapplication
nonapposing
nonappointment
nonapportionable
nonapposable
nonappraisal
nonappreciation
nonapprehension
nonappropriation
nonapproval
nonaqueous
non-Arab
non-Arabic
nonarbitrable
nonargentiferous
nonaristocratic
nonarithmetical
nonarmament
nonarmigerous
nonaromatic
nonarraignment
nonarrival
nonarsenical
nonarterial
nonartesian
nonarticulated
nonarticulation
nonartistic
non-Aryan
nonascendancy
nonascertainable
nonascertaining
nonascetic
nonascription
nonaseptic
non-Asiatic
nonaspersion
nonasphalt
nonaspirate
nonaspiring
nonassault
nonassent
nonassentation
nonassented
nonassenting
nonassertion
nonassertive
nonbureaucratic
nonassessable
nonassessment
nonassignable
nonassignment
nonassimilable
nonassimilating
nonassimilation
nonassistance
nonassistive
nonassociable
nonassortment
nonassurance
nonastigmatic
nonastronomical
nonathletic
nonatmospheric
nonatonement
nonattached
nonattachment
nonattainment
nonattendance
nonattendant
nonattention
nonattestation
non-Attic
nonattribution
nonattributive
nonauctioneer
nonauricular
nonauriferous
nonauthentication
nonauthoritative
nonautomatic
nonautomotive
nonavoidance
nonaxiomatic
nonbachelor
nonbacterial
nonballable
nonballoting
nonbanishment
nonbankable
non-Bantu
non-Baptist
nonbarbarous
nonbaronial
nonbase
nonbasement
nonbasic
nonbathing
nonbathing
nonbearded
nonbearing
nonbeliever
nonbelieving
nonbelligerent
nonbeneficial
nonbenevolent
nonbetrayal
non-Biblical
nonbilabiate
nonbilious
nonbinomial
nonbiological
nonbitter
nonbituminous
nonblack
nonblameless
nonbleeding
nonblended
nonblockaded
nonblockading
nonblooded
nonblooming
nonbodily
non-Bolshevik
non-Bolshevist
nonbookish
nonborrower
nonbotanical
nonbourgeois
non-Brahmanical
nonbranded
nonbreakable
nonbreeder
nonbreeding
non-British
nonbroodiness
nonbroody
nonbrowsing
non-Buddhist
nonbudding
nonbulbous
nonbulkhead
nonburgage
nonburgess
nonburnable
nonburning
nonbursting
nonbusiness
nonbuttress
noncabinet
noncaffeine
noncaking
noncalcareous
noncalcified
non-Calvinist
noncancellable
noncannibalistic
noncanonical
noncanonization
noncanvassing
noncapillarity
noncapillary
noncapital
noncapitalist
noncapitalistic
noncapitulation
noncapsizable
noncapture
noncarbonate
noncareer
noncarnivorous
noncarrier
noncartelized
noncastigation
noncataloguer
noncatarrhal
noncatechizable
noncategorical
noncathedral
non-Catholic
noncatholicity
non-Caucasian
noncausality
noncausation
noncelebration
noncelestial
noncellular
noncellulosic
non-Celtic
noncensored
noncensorious
noncensus
noncentral
noncereal
nonceremonial
noncertainty
noncertified
nonchafing
nonchalky
nonchallenger
nonchampion
nonchangeable
nonchanging
noncharacteristic
nonchargeable
nonchastisement
nonchastity
non-Chaucerian
nonchemical
nonchemist
non-Chinese
nonchivalrous
nonchokable
nonchokeree
non-Christian
nonchronological
nonchurch
nonchurched
nonchurchgoer
nonciliate
noncircuit
noncircuital
noncircular
noncirculation
noncitation
noncitizen
noncivilized
nonclaimable
nonclassable
nonclassical
nonclassifiable
nonclassification
nonclastic
nonclearance
noncleistogamic
noncleargable
nonclerical
nonclimbable
nonclinical
nonclose
nonclosure
nonclotting
noncoagulability
noncoagulable
noncoagulation
noncoalescing
noncock
noncoercion
noncoercive
noncognate
noncognition
noncognitive
noncognizable
noncognizance
noncoherent
noncohesion
noncohesive
noncoinage
noncoincidence
noncoincident
noncoincidental
noncoking
noncollaboration
noncollaborative
noncollapsible
noncollectable
noncollection
noncollegiate
noncollinear
noncolloid
noncollusion
noncollusive
noncolonial
noncoloring
noncombat
noncombination
noncombining
noncombustible
noncombustion
noncoming
noncommemoration
noncommencement
noncommendable
noncommercial
noncommonable
noncommoracy
noncommunal
noncommunicable
noncommunicating
noncommunication
noncommunist
noncommunistic
noncompensating
noncompensation
noncompetency
noncompetent
noncompeting
noncompetitive
noncompetitively
noncompliance
noncompliance
noncomplicity
noncomplying
noncomposite
noncompoundable
noncomprehension
noncompressible
noncompression
noncompulsion
noncomputation
nonconcealment
nonconceiving
nonconcentration
nonconception
nonconcern
nonconcession
nonconciliating
nonconcludency
nonconcludent
nonconcluding
nonconclusion
nonconcordant
nonconcur
nonconcurrence
nonconcurrency
nonconcurrent
noncondensable
noncondensation
noncondensible
noncondimental
noncondition
noncondonation
nonconducive
nonconductibility
nonconductible
nonconducting
nonconduction
nonconductive
nonconfederate
nonconferrable
nonconfession
nonconficient
nonconfident
nonconfidential
nonconfinement
nonconfirmation
nonconfirmative
nonconfiscable
nonconfiscation
nonconfitent
nonconflicting
nonconformance
nonconfutation
noncongealing
noncongenital
noncongestion
noncongratulatory
non-Congregational
non-Congressional
noncongruence
nonconjectural
nonconjugal
nonconjugate
nonconjunction
nonconnection
nonconnective
nonconnivance
nonconnotative
nonconnubial
nonconscientious
nonconscious
nonconscription
nonconsecration
nonconsecutive
nonconsenting
nonconsequence
nonconsequent
nonconservation
nonconservative
nonconserving
nonconsideration
nonconsignment
nonconsistorial
nonconsoling
nonconsonant
nonconsorting
nonconspirator
nonconspiring
nonconstituent
nonconstitutional
nonconstraint
nonconstruable
nonconstruction
nonconstructive
nonconsular
nonconsultative
nonconsumable
nonconsumption
noncontact
noncontagion
noncontagionist
noncontagious
noncontagiousness
noncontamination
noncontemplative
noncontemporaneous
noncontemporary
noncontending
noncontention
noncontentious
noncontentiously
noncontterminous
noncontiguity
noncontiguous
noncontinental
noncontingent
noncontinuance
noncontinuation
noncontinuous
noncontraband
noncontraction
noncontradictory
noncontributing
noncontribution
noncontributor
noncontributory
noncontrivance
noncontrolled
noncontrolling
noncontroversial
nonconvective
nonconvenable
nonconventional
nonconvergent
nonconversable
nonconversant
nonconversational
nonconversion
nonconvertible
nonconveyance
nonconviction
nonconviviality
non-co-operate
non-co-operative
non-co-ordination
noncoplanar
noncopyright
noncoring
noncorporate
noncorporeality
noncorpuscular
noncorrection
noncorrective
noncorrelative
noncorrespondence
noncorrespondent
noncorresponding
noncorroboration
noncorroborative
noncorrodible
noncorroding
noncorrosive
noncorruption
noncortical
noncosmic
noncosmopolitism
noncostraight
noncottager
noncotyledonous
noncounty
noncranking
noncreation
noncreative
noncredence
noncredent
noncredibility
noncredible
noncreditor
noncreeping
noncrenate
noncretaceous
noncriminal
noncriminality
noncriminal
noncritical
noncrucial
noncruciform
noncrusading
noncrushability
noncrushable
noncrustaceous
noncrystalline
noncrystallizable
noncrystallized
noncrystallizing
nonculmination
nonculpable
nonculticated
nonculti vation
nonculture
noncumulative
noncurdling
noncurrency
noncurrent
noncursive
noncustodial
noncuspidate
noncustomary
noncutting
noncyclical
non-Cymric
non-Czech
nondamagable
nondamnation
nondancer
nondangerous
non-Danish
non-Darwinian
nondatival
nondealer
nondebtor
nondecadence
nondecadent
nondecalcified
nondecasyllabic
nondecatoic
nondecaying
nondecagonal
nondeception
nondeceptive
nondeciduous
nondecision
nondeclarant
nondeclaration
nondeclarer
nondecomposition
nondecoration
nondedication
nondeduction
nondefalcation
nondefamatory
nondefaulting
nondefection
nondefense
nondefendant
nondefensive
nondeference
nondeferential
nondefiance
nondefilement
nondegradation
nondefinition
nondefinitive
nondeforestation
nondegenerate
nondegeneration
nondegerming
nondegradable
nondegreased
nondehiscent
nondeist
nondelegable
nondelegate
nondelegation
nondeleterious
nondeliberate
nondeliberation
nondelineation
nondeliquescent
nondelirious
nondeliverance
nondelivery
nondemand
nondemise
nondemobilization
nondemocratic
nondemonstration
nondendroid
nondenial
nondense
nondenunciation
nondepartmental
nondeparture
nondependence
nondepletion
nondeportation
nondeported
nondeposition
nondepositor
nondepravity
nondepreciating
nondepressed
nondepression
nondeprivable
nonderivable
nonderivative
nonderogatory
nondesecration
nondesignate
nondesigned
nondesire
nondesirous
nondesisting
nondespotic
nondesquamative
nondestructive
nondesulphurized
nondetachable
nondetailed
nondetention
nondetermination
nondeterminist
nondeterrent
nondetest
nondetonating
nondetrimental
nondevelopable
nondevelopment
nondeviation
nondevotional
nondexterous
nondiabetic
nondiabolic
nondiagnosis
nondiagonal
nondiagrammatic
nondialectal
nondialectical
nondialyzing
nondiametral
nondiastatic
nondiathermanous
nondiazotizable
nondichogamous
nondichogamy
nondichotomous
nondictation
nondictatorial
nondictionary
nondidactic
nondieting
nondifferentiable
nondifferentiation
nondiffractive
nondistinguishing
nondigestion
nondilatable
nondilution
nondiocesan
nondiphtheritic
nondiphthongal
nondiplomatic
non-Diptera
nondirection
nondirectional
nondisagreement
nondisappearing
nondisarmament
nondisbursed
nondiscernment
nondischarging
nondisciplinary
nondisclaim
nondisclosure
nondiscontinuance
nondiscordant
nondiscountable
nondiscovery
nondiscretionary
nondiscrimination
nondiscriminatory
nondiscussion
nondisestablishment
nondisfigurement
nondisfranchised
nondisingenuous
nondisintegration
nondisinterested
nondisjunctive
nondismemberment
nondismissal
nondisparaging
nondispersate
nondispensation
nondispersal
nondispersion
nondisposal
nondisqualifying
nondissenting
nondissolution
nondistant
nondistinctive
nondistortion
nondistribution
nondistributive
nondisturbance
nondivergence
nondivergent
nondiversification
nondivinity
nondivisibility
nondivisible
nondivision
nondivisional
nondivisional
nondivorce
nondoctrinal
nondocumentary
nondogmatic
nondoing
nondomestic
nondomesticated
nondominant
nondonation
nondramatic
nondrinker
nondrinking
nondropsical
non-Druid
nondrying
nonduality
nonduplication
nondutiable
nondynastic
nondyspeptic
nonearning
noneastern
noneatable
nonecclesiastical
nonechoic
noneclectic
noneclipsing
noneconomic
nonedible
noneditor
noneditorial
noneducable
noneducation
noneducational
noneffectrescent
noneffete
noneffacious
nonefficacy
nonefficiency
nonefficient
noneffusion
nonegoistical
non-Egyptian
non-Egyptologist
nonejection
nonelastic
nonelasticity
nonelect
nonelection
nonelective
nonelector
nonelectric
nonelectrical
nonelectrification
nonelectrified
nonelectrized
nonelectrocution
nonelectrolyte
nonelemosynary
nonelemental
nonelementary
nonelimination
nonelopement
nonemanating
nonemancipation
nonembarkation
nonembellishment
nonembezzlement
nonembryonic
nonemendation
nonemergent
nonemigration
nonemission
nonemotional
nonemphatic
nonemphatical
nonempirical
nonemploying
nonemployment
nonemulative
nonenactment
nonenclosure
nonencroachment
nonencyclopedic
nonendemic
nonendorsement
nonenduring
nonenemy
nonenergic
nonenforceability
nonenforceable
nonenforcement
nonengagement
nonengineering
non-English
nonenrolled
nonentailed
nonenteric
nonentertainment
nonentomological
nonentrant
nonenumerated
nonenunciation
nonenvious
nonenzymic
nonephemeral
nonepic
nonepicurean
nonepileptic
nonepiscopal
nonepiscopalian
nonepithelial
nonepochal
nonequal
nonequation
nonequatorial
nonequestrian
nonequilateral
nonequilibrium
nonequivalent
nonequivocating
nonerasure
nonerecting
nonerection
nonerghter
nonerroneous
nonerudite
noneruption
nonescape
nonespionage
nonespousal
nonessential
nonesthetic
noneternal
noneternity
nonethereal
nonethical
nonethnological
nonethyl
noneugenic
nonevaporation
nonevasive
noneviction
nonevident
nonevidential
nonevil
nonevolutionary
nonevolutionist
nonevolving
nonexaction
nonexaggeration
nonexamination
nonexcavation
nonexcepted
nonexcerptible
nonexcessive
nonexchangeability
nonexchangeable
nonexciting
nonexclamatory
nonexclusion
nonexclusive
nonexcommunicable
nonexculpation
nonexcusable
nonexecution
nonexecutive
nonexemplary
nonexemplification
nonexempt
nonexercise
nonexertion
nonexhibition
nonexistential
nonexisting
nonexoneration
nonexotic
nonexpansion
nonexpansive
nonexpansively
nonexpectation
nonexpendable
nonexperience
nonexperienced
nonexperimental
nonexpert
nonexpiation
nonexpiry
nonexploitation
nonexplosive
nonexportable
nonexportation
nonexposure
nonexpulsion
nonextant
nonextempore
nonextended
nonextensile
nonextension
nonextensional
nonextensive
nonextenuatory
nonexteriority
nonextermination
nonexternal
nonexternality
nonextinction
nonextortion
nonextracted
nonextraction
nonextraditable
nonextradition
nonextraneous
nonextreme
nonextrication
nonextrinsic
nonexuding
nonexultation
nonfabulous
nonfacetious
nonfactial
nonfacility
nonfacing
nonfact
nonfactious
nonfactory
nonfactual
nonfacultative
nonfaculty
nonfaddist
nonfading
nonfailure
nonfalse
nonfamily
nonfamous
nonfanatical
nonfanciful
nonfarm
non-Fascist
nonfastidious
nonfat
nonfatal
nonfatalistic
nonfatty
nonfavorite
nonfeatured
nonfebrile
nonfederal
nonfederated
nonfeldspathic
nonfictious
nonfelony
nonfenestrated
nonfermentability
nonfermentable
nonfermentation
nonfermentative
nonfertile
nonfertility
nonfestive
nonfeudal
nonfibrous
nonfiction
nonfictional
nonfiduciary
nonfighter
nonfigurative
nonfilamentous
nonfimbriate
nonfinancial
nonfinding
nonfinishing
nonfinite
nonfireproof
nonfiscal
nonfisherman
nonfissile
nonfixation
nonflaky
non-Flemish
nonfloating
nonfloatation
nonfloriferous
nonflowering
nonflowing
nonfluctuating
nonfluid
nonfluorescent
nonflying
nonfocal
nonfood
nonforeclosure
nonforeign
nonforeknowledge
nonfluorescent
nonforested
nonforfeitable
nonforfeiting
nonforfeiture
nonform
nonformal
nonformation
nonformulation
nonfortification
nonfortuitous
nonfossiliferous
nonfouling
nonfrat
nonfraternity
nonfrauder

nonfraudulent
nonfreedom
nonfreeman
nonfreezable
nonfreeze
nonfreezing
non-French
nonfricative
nonfriction
nonfrosted
nonfruition
nonfrustration
nonfulfillment
nonfunctional
nonfundable
nonfundamental
nonfungible
nonfuroid
nonfusion
nonfuturition
nonfuturity
non-Gaelic
nongalactic
nongalvanized
nonganglionic
nongas
nongaseous
nongassy
nongelatinizing
nongelatinous
nongenealogical
nongenerative
nongenetic
nongentile
nongeographical
nongeological
nongeometrical
non-German
non-Germanic
nongermination
nongerundial
nongildsman
nongipsy
nonglacial
nonglandered
nonglandular
nonglare
nonglucose
nonglucosidal
nonglucosidic
nongod
nongold
nongolfer
nongospel
non-Gothic
non-Government
nongovernmental
nongraduate
nongraduated
nongraduation
nongrain
nongranular
nongraphitic
nongrass
nongratuitous
nongravitation
nongravity
nongray
nongreasy
non-Greek
nongreen
nongregarious
nongremial
nongrey
nongrooming
nonguarantee
nonguard
nongutural
nongymnast
nongypsy
nonhabitable
nonhabitual
nonhallucination
non-Hamitic
nonhandicap
nonhardenable
nonharmonious
nonhazardous
nonheading
nonheathen
non-Hebraic
non-Hebrew
nonhedonistic
non-Hellenic
nonhepatic
nonhereditarily
nonhereditary
nonheritable
nonheritor
nonhero
non-Hibernian
nonhieratic
non-Hindu
non-Hinduized
nonhistoric
nonhistorical
nonhomaloidal
non-Homeric
nonhomogeneity
nonhomogeneous
nonhomogenous
nonhostile
nonhousehold
nonhousekeeping
nonhuman
nonhumanist
nonhumorous
nonhumus
nonhunting
nonhydrogenous
nonhydrolyzable
nonhygrometric
nonhygroscopic
nonhypostatic
noniconoclastic
nonideal
nonidealist
nonidentical
nonidentity
nonidiomatic
nonidolatrous
nonidyllic
nonignitible
nonignominious
nonignorant
nonillumination
nonillustration
nonimaginary
nonimbricating
nonimitative
nonimmateriality
nonimmersion
nonimmigrant
nonimmigration
nonimmune
nonimmunity
nonimmunized
nonimpact
nonimpairment
nonimpartment
nonimpatience
nonimpeachment
nonimperative
nonimperial
nonimplement
nonimportation
nonimporting
nonimposition
nonimpregnated
nonimpressionist
nonimprovement
nonimputation
nonincandescent
nonincarnated
nonincitement
noninclination
noninclusion
noninclusive
nonincrease
nonincrusting
nonindependent
non-Indian
nonindictable
nonindictment
nonindividual
nonindividualistic
non-Indo-European
nonindurated
noninductorial
noninfallibilist
noninfallible
noninfantry
noninfected
noninfection
noninfectious
noninfinite
noninfinitely
noninflammability
noninflammable
noninflammatory
noninflectional
noninfluence
noninformative
noninfraction
noninhabitant
noninheritable
noninherited
noninitial
noninjurious
noninjury
noninoculation
noninquiring
noninsect
noninsertion
noninstitution
noninstruction
noninstructional
noninstructress
noninstrumental
noninsurance
nonintegrable
nonintegrity
nonintellectual
nonintelligence
nonintelligent
nonintent
nonintention
noninterchangeability
noninterchangeable
nonintercourse
noninterference
noninterferer
noninterfering
nonintermittent
noninternational
noninterpolation
noninterposition
noninterrupted
nonintersecting
nonintoxicant
nonintoxicating
nonintrospective
nonintrospectively
nonintuitive
noninverted
noninvidious
noninvincibility
noniodized
non-Ionic
nonionized
nonionizing
nonirate
non-Irish
nonirradiated
nonirrational
nonirreparable
nonirrevocable
nonirrigable
nonirrigated
nonirrigating
nonirrigation
nonirritable
nonirritant
nonirritating
non-Islamic
nonisotropic
non-Israelite
non-Israelitish
non-Italian
non-Japanese
non-Jew
non-Jewish
nonjudicial
nonjurable
nonjuristic
nonjury
nonjurying
non-Kaffir
nonknowledge
nonkosher
nonlabeling
nonlactescent
nonlaminated
nonlanguage
non-Latin
nonlaying
nonleaded
nonleaking
nonlegato
nonlegume
nonlepidopterous
nonleprous
nonlevel
nonlevulose
nonliability
nonliable
nonliberation
nonlicensed
nonlicentiate
nonlicking
nonlife
nonlimitation
nonliniting
nonlinear
nonlipoidal
nonliquefying
nonliquid
nonliquidating
nonliquidation
nonlister
nonlisting
nonliterary
nonlitigious
nonliturgical
nonliving
nonlixiviated
nonlocal
nonlocalized
nonlogical
nonloosable
nonloser
nonlover
nonloving
nonloxodromic
nonluminescent
nonluminosity
nonluminous
nonluster
nonlustrous
non-Lutheran
nonmagnetic
nonmagnetizable
non-Magyar
nonmaintenance
nonmajority
nonmalarious
non-Malay
non-Malayan
nonmalicious
nonmalignant
nonmalleable
non-Malthusian
nonmammalian
nonmandatory
nonmanifest
nonmanifestation
nonmanila
nonmannite
nonmanual
nonmanufacture
nonmanufactured
nonmanufacturing
non-Marcan
nonmarine
nonmarital
nonmaritime
nonmarket
nonmarriage
nonmarriageable
nonmarrying
nonmartial
non-Mason
nonmastery
nonmaterial
nonmaterialistic
nonmateriality
nonmaternal
nonmathematical
nonmathematician
nonmatrimonial
nonmatter
nonmechanical
nonmechanistic
nonmedical
nonmedicinal
non-Mediterranean
nonmedullated
nonmelodious
nonmember
nonmembership
non-Mendelian
nonmenial
nonmental
nonmercantile
nonmetalliferous
nonmetallurgical
nonmetamorphic
nonmetaphysical
nonmeteoric
nonmeteorological
non-Methodist
nonmetric
nonmetrical
nonmetropolitan
nonmicrobic
nonmicroscopical
nonmigratory
nonmilitant
nonmilitary
nonmillionaire
nonmimetic
nonmineral
nonmineralogical
nonminimal
nonministerial
nonministration
nonmiraculous
nonmischievous
nonmiscible
nonmissionary
nonmobile
nonmodern
non-Mohammedan
nonmolar
nonmolecular
nonmomentary
nonmonarchical
nonmonarchist
nonmonastic
non-Mongol
non-Mongolian
nonmonist
nonmonogamous
nonmonotheistic
non-Moorish
nonmorainic
non-Mormon
nonmortal
non-Moslem
non-Moslemah
nonmotile
nonmotoring
nonmotorist
nonmountainous
nonmucilaginous
nonmucous
nonmulched
nonmultiple
nonmunicipal
nonmuscular
nonmusical
nonmussable
nonmutationally
nonmutative
nonmutual
nonmystical
nonmythical
nonmythological
nonnarcotic
nonnasal
nonnational
nonnative
non-natty
nonnautical
nonnaval
nonnavigable
nonnavigation
nonnebular
nonnecessary
nonnecessity
nonnegligible
nonnegotiable
nonnegotiation
non-Negritic
non-Negro
nonnephritic
nonnervous
nonnescience
nonnescient
nonneutral
nonneutrality
non-Nicene
nonnitrogenized
nonnobility
nonnobleman
nonnomad
nonnomination
non-Norman
non-Norse
nonnotification
nonnotional
nonnucleated
nonnumeral
nonnutrient
nonnutritious
nonnutritive
nonobedience
nonobedient
nonobjection
nonobligatory
nonobservable
nonobservance
nonobservant
nonobservation
nonobstetrical
nonobstructive
nonobvious
nonoccidental
nonocculting
nonoccupant
nonoccupation
nonoccupational
nonoccurrence
nonodorous
nonoecumenic
nonoffender
nonofficeholding
nonofficial
nonofficially
nonofficinal
nonoily
nonolfactory
nonomerous
nonopacity
nonoperating
nonoperative
nonopposition
nonoppressive
nonoptical
nonoptimistic
nonoptional
nonorchestral
nonordination
nonorganic
nonorganization
nonoriental
nonornamental
nonorthodox
nonorthographical
nonoscine
nonostentation
nonoutlawry
nonoutrage
nonoverhead
nonoverlapping
nonowner
nonoxidating
nonoxidizable
nonoxidizing
nonoxygenated
nonoxygenous
nonpacific
nonpacification
nonpacifist
nonpagan
nonpaid
nonpainter
nonpalatal
non-Pali
non-Paninean
nonpapal
nonpapist
nonpar
nonparallel
nonparalytic
nonparasitic
nonparasitism
nonparent
nonparental
nonparishioner
non-Parisian
nonparliamentary
nonparochial
nonparochial
nonpartial
nonpartiality
nonparticipant
nonparticipation
nonpartisanship
nonpartner
nonparty
nonpassenger
nonpastoral
nonpatentable
nonpatented
nonpaternal
nonpathogenic
nonpauper
nonpaying
nonpayment
nonpeak
nonpeaked
nonpearlitic
nonpecuniary
nonpedestrian
nonpedigree
nonpelagic
nonpeltast
nonpenal
nonpenalized
nonpending
nonpensionable
nonpensioner
nonperception
nonperceptual
nonperfection
nonperforated
nonperforating
nonperformance
nonperformer
nonperforming
nonperiodic
nonperiodical
nonperishable
nonperishing
nonperjury
nonpermeability
nonpermeable
nonpermissible
nonpermission
nonperpendicular
nonperpetual
nonperpetuity
nonpersecution
nonperseverance
nonpersistence
nonpersistent
nonperson
nonpersonal
nonpersonification
nonpertinent
non-Peruvian
nonperversive
nonphagocytic
nonpharmaceutical
nonphenolic
nonphilanthropic
nonphilological
nonphilosophical
nonphilosophy
nonphonetic
nonphosphatic
nonphosphorized
nonphotobiotic
nonphysical
nonphysiological
nonpickable
nonpigmented
nonplacental
nonplanar
nonplanetary
nonplantowning
nonplastic
nonplate
nonplausible
nonpleading
nonplushed
nonplutocratic
nonpoet
nonpoetic
nonpoisonous
nonpolarizable
nonpolarizing
non-Polish
nonpolitical
nonponderosity
nonponderous
nonpoundery
nonpopular
nonpopularity
nonporous
nonporphyritic
nonport
nonportability
nonportable
nonportrayal
non-Portuguese
nonpossession
nonposthumous
nonpostponement
nonpotential
nonpower
nonpraedial
nonpractice
nonpraedial
nonpreaching
nonprecious
nonprecipitation
nonpredatory
nonpredestination
nonpredicative
nonpredictable
nonpreference
nonpreferential
nonpreformed
nonpregnant
nonprehensile
nonprejudicial
nonprelatical
nonpremium
nonpreparation
nonprepayment
nonpropositional
nonpresbyter
non-Presbyterian
nonprescribed
nonprescriptive
nonpresence
nonpresentation
nonpreservation
nonpresidential
nonpress
nonpressure
nonprevalence
nonprevalent
nonpriestly
nonprimitive
nonprincipiate
nonprincipled
nonprobable
nonprocreation
nonprocurement
nonproducer
nonproducing
nonproduction
nonprofane
nonprofessed
nonprofession
nonprofessional
nonprofessionalism
nonprofessorial
nonproficence
nonproficiency
nonproficient
nonprofit
nonprofiteering
nonprognostication
nonprogressive
nonprohibitable
nonprohibition
nonprohibitive
nonprojection
nonprojective
nonprojectively
nonproletarian
nonproliferous
nonprolific
nonprolongation
nonpromiscuous
nonpromissory
nonpromotion
nonpromulgation
nonpronunciation
nonpropagandistic
nonpropagation
nonprophetic
nonpropitiation
nonproportional
nonproprietary
nonproprietor
nonprorogation
nonproscriptive
nonprosecution
nonprospect
nonprotection
nonprotective
nonproteid
non-Protestant
nonprotestation
nonprotractile
nonprotractility
nonprovided
nonprovidential
nonprovocation
non-Prussian
nonpsychic
nonpsychological
nonpublic
nonpublication
nonpublicity
nonpueblo
nonpulmonary
nonpulsating
nonpunpable
nonpunctilious
nonpunctuation
nonpuncturable
nonpunishable
nonpunishing
nonpunishment
nonpurchase
nonpurchaser
nonpurgative
nonpurification
nonpurposive
nonpursuit
nonpurulent
nonpurveyance
nonputrescent
nonputrescible
nonputting
nonpygenic
nonpyritiferous
non-Quaker
nonqualification
nonquality
nonracial
nonradiable
nonradiating
nonradical
nonrailroader
nonranging
nonratability
nonratable
nonratified
nonratifying
nonrational
nonrationalist
nonrationalized
nonrayed
nonreaction
nonreactor
nonreader
nonreading
nonrealistic
nonreality
nonrealization
nonreasonable
nonreasoner
nonrebel
nonrebellious
nonreceipt
nonreceiving
nonreception
nonrecess
nonrecipient
nonreciprocal
nonreciprocating
nonreciprocity
nonrecital
nonreclamation
nonreclusive
nonrecognition
nonrecognized
nonrecoil
non-recoiling
nonrecollection
nonrecommendation
nonrecompense
nonreconciliation
nonrecourse
nonrecoverable
nonrecovery
nonrectangular
nonrectified
nonrecuperation
nonrecurrent
nonrecurring
nonredemption
nonredressing
non-reduction
nonre-eligibility
nonre-eligible
nonreference
nonreifiable
nonreflector
nonreformation
nonrefraction
nonrefrigerant
nonrefueling
nonrefutation
nonregardance
nonregarding
nonregenerating
nonregenerative
nonregimented
nonregistered
nonregistrability
nonregistrable
nonregistration
nonregression
nonrehabilitation
nonreigning
nonreimbursement
nonreinforcement
nonreinstatement
nonrejection
nonrejoiner
nonrelapsed
nonrelation
nonrelative
nonrelaxation
nonrelease
nonreliance
nonreligion
nonreligious
nonreligiousness
nonrelinquishment
nonremanié
nonremedy
nonremembrance
nonremission
nonremonstrance
nonremuneration
nonremunerative
nonrendition
nonrenewable
nonrenewal
nonrenouncing
nonrenunciation
nonrepair
nonreparation
nonrepayable
nonrepealing
nonrepeat
nonrepeater
nonrepentance
nonrepetition
nonreplacement
nonreplicate
nonreportable
nonreprehensible
nonrepresentation
nonrepresentational
nonrepresentative
nonrepression
nonreprisal
nonreproduction
nonreproductive
nonrepublican
nonrepudiation
nonrequirement
nonrequisition
nonrequital
nonrescue
nonresemblance
nonrecent
nonreservation
nonreserve
nonresidental
nonresidential
nonresidual
nonresignation
nonresiniffable
nonresisting
nonresistive
nonresolvability
nonresolvable
nonresonant
nonrespectable
nonrespirable
nonresponsibility
nonrestitution
nonrestricted
nonrestriction
nonresumption
nonresurrection
nonresuscitation
nonretaliation
nonretention
nonretentive
nonretrocence
nonretinal
nonretirement
nonretiring
nonretraceable
nonretractation
nonretractile
nonretraction
nonretrenchment
nonretroactive
nonreturn
nonreturnable
nonrevaluation
nonrevealing
nonrevelation
nonrevenge
nonrevenue
nonreverse
nonreversed
nonreversible
nonreversing
nonreversion
nonreversionable
nonreviewable
nonrevision
nonrevival
nonrevocation
nonrevolting
nonrevolutionary
nonrevolving
nonrhetorical
nonrhymed
nonrhyming
nonrhythmic
nonriding
non-Riemannian
nonrioter
nonripariean
nonritualistic
nonrival
non-Roman
nonromantic
nonrotatable
nonrotative
nonround
nonroutine
nonroyal
nonroyalist
nonrubber
nonruminant
nonrun
nonrupture
nonrural
non-Russian
nonrustable
nonsabbatic
nonsaccharine
nonsacerdotal
nonsacramental
nonsacred
nonsacrifice
nonsacrificial
nonsailor
nonsalable
nonsalaried
nonsale
nonsaline
nonsalutary
nonsalutation
nonsalvation
nonsanctification
nonsanction
nonsanctity
nonsanguine
nonsanity
non-Sanskritic
nonsaponifiable
nonsatisfaction
nonsaturated
nonsaturation
nonsaving
nonsawing
non-Saxon
nonscalding
nonscaling
nonscandalous
non-Scandinavian
nonschematized
nonschismatic
nonscholastic
nonscience
nonscientific
nonscientist
nonscoring
nonscraping
nonscrutiny
nonseasonal
nonsecession
nonseclusion
nonsecrecy
nonsecret
nonsecretarial
nonsecretion
nonsecretive
nonsecretory
nonsectarian
nonsectional
nonsectorial
nonsecular
nonsecurity
nonsedentary
nonseditious
nonsegmented
nonsegregation
nonseizure
nonselected
nonselection
nonselective
nonself
nonselfregarding
nonselling
non-Semite
non-Semitic
nonsenatorial
nonsentible
nonsensitive
nonsensitiveness
nonsensitized
nonsensorial
nonsensuous
nonsentient
nonseparation
nonseptate
nonseptic
nonsequacious
nonsequaciousness
nonsequestration
nonserial
nonserif
nonserious
nonserous
nonservential
nonservile
nonsetter
nonsetting
nonsettlement
nonsexist
nonsexual
nonsexually
nonshaft
non-Shakespearean
nonsharing
nonshatter
nonshedder
nonshipper
nonshipping
nonshredding
nonshrinkable
nonshrinking
nonsiccative
nonsidereal
non-Siemens
nonsignatory
nonsignature
nonsignificance
nonsignificant
nonsignification
nonsignificative
nonsilicated
nonsiliceous
nonsilver
nonsimplification
nonswimmer
nonsinging
nonsingular
nonsinkable
nonsinusoidal
nonsister
nonskeptical
nonskipping
nonslaveholding
non-Slavic
nonslip
nonslippery
nonslipping
nonsludging
nonsmoker
nonsmoking
nonsitter
nonsitting
nonsmutting
nonsocial
nonsocialist
nonsocialistic
nonsociety
nonsociological
nonsolar
nonsoldier
nonsolicitation
nonsolid
nonsolidified
nonsolution
nonsolvency
nonsolvent
nonsonant
nonsovereign
nonspalling
non-Spanish
nonsparing
nonsparking
non-Spartan
nonspeaker
nonspeaking
nonspecial
nonspecialist
nonspecialized
nonspecie
nonspecific
nonspecification
nonspecificity
nonspecified
nonspectacular
nonspectral
nonspeculation
nonspeculative
nonspherical
nonspill
nonspillable
nonspinning
nonspinose
nonspiny
nonspiral
nonspirit
nonspiritual
nonspirituous
nonspontaneous
nonsporeformer
nonsporeforming
nonsporting
nonspottable
nonsprouting
nonstainable
nonstaining
nonstampable
nonstandard
nonstandardized
nonstanzaic
nonstaple
nonstarch
nonstarter
nonstarting
nonstatement
nonstatic
nonstationary
nonstatistical
nonstatutory
nonsticky
nonstimulant
nonstipulation
nonstock
non-Stoic
nonstooping
nonstrategic
nonstress
nonstretchable
nonstretchy
nonstriker
nonstriking
nonstriped
nonstructural
nonstudent
nonstudious
nonstylized
nonsubject
nonsubjective
nonsubmission
nonsubmissive
nonsubordination
nonsubscribing
nonsubscription
nonsubsiding
nonsubsidy
nonsubsistence
nonsubstantial
nonsubstantiality
nonsubstantiation
nonsubstantive
nonsubstitution
nonsubtraction
nonsuccess
nonsuccessful
nonsuccession
nonsuccessive
nonsuccour
nonsuction
nonsuctorial
nonsufferance
nonsuffrage
nonsugar
nonsuggestion
nonsulphurous
nonsummons
nonsupplication
nonsupporter
nonsupporting
nonsuppositional
nonsuppressed
nonsuppression
nonsuppurative
nonsurface
nonsurgical
nonsurrender
nonsurvival
nonsurvivor
nonsuspect
nonsustaining
nonsustenance
nonsweating
non-Swedish
nonswimmer
nonswimming
non-Swiss
nonsyllogistic
nonsyllogizing
nonsymbolic
nonsymmetrical
nonsympathetic
nonsympathizer
nonsympathy
nonsymphonic
nonsymptomatic
nonsynchronous
nonsyndicate
nonsynodic
nonsynonymous
nonsyntactic
nonsyntactical
nonsynthesized
nonsyntonic
non-Syrian
nonsystematic
nontabular
nontactical
nontan
nontangential
nontannic
nontannin
nontariff
nontarnishable
nontarnishing
non-Tartar
nontautomeric
nontautomerizable
nontax
nontaxability
nontaxable
nontaxonomic
nonteachable
nonteacher
nonteaching
nontechnical
nontechnological
nonteetotaler
nontelegraphic
nonteleological
nontelephonic
nontemporal
nontemporizing
nontenant
nontenurial
nonterrestrial
nonterritorial
nonterritoriality
nontestamentary
non-Teuton
non-Teutonic
nontextual
nontheatrical
nontheistic
nontheological

N

nontheosophical
nontherapeutic
nonthinker
nonthinking
nonthoracic
nonthoroughfare
nonthreaded
nontidal
nontillable
nontimbered
nontitaniferous
nontitular
nontolerated
nontopographical
nontourist
nontoxic
nontraction
nontrade
nontrader
nontrading
nontraditional
nontragic
nontrailing
nontransferability
nontransferable
nontransgression
nontransient
nontransitional
nontranslocation
nontransmission
nontransparency
nontransparent
nontransportation
nontransposing
nontransposition
nontraveler
nontraveling
nontreasonable
nontreated
nontreatment
nontreaty
nontrespass
nontrial
nontribal
nontribesman
nontributary
nontrier
nontrigonometrical
non-Trinitarian
nontropical
nontrunked
nontruth
nontuberculous
nontuned
nonturbinated
non-Turkish
non-Tuscan
non-Ukrainian
nonulcerous
nonultrafiltrable
nonumbilical
nonumbrellaed
non-Umbrian
nonunanimous
nonuncial
nonundergraduate
nonunderstandable
nonunderstanding
nonunderstandingly
nonunderstood
nonundulatory
nonuniformity
nonunique
nonunion
non-Unitarian
nonunited
nonuniversal
non-Universalist
nonuniversity
nonupholstered
nonupright
non-Uralian
nonurban
nonurgent
nonusage
nonuse
nonusing
nonusurping
nonuterine
nonutile
nonutilitarian
nonutility
nonutilized
nonutterance
nonvacant
nonvaccination
nonvaccinous
nonvaginal
nonvalidity
nonvaluation
nonvalue
nonvanishing
nonvariable
nonvariant
nonvariation
nonvascular
nonvassal
non-Vedic
nonvegetative
nonvenereal
non-Venetian
nonvenomous
nonventilation
nonverbal
nonverdict
non-Vergilian
nonverminous
nonvernacular
nonvertebral
nonvertical
nonvertically
nonvesicular
nonvesting
nonvesture
nonveteran
nonveterinary
nonviable
nonvibratile
nonvibration
nonvibrator
nonvibratory
nonvicarious
nonvictory
nonvillager
nonvillainous
nonvindication
nonvinous
nonvintage
nonviolation
nonviolence
nonvirginal
non-Virginian
nonvirile
nonvirtuous
nonvirulent
nonviruliferous
nonvirtue
nonvissed
nonvisceral
nonviscid
nonviscous
nonvisional
nonvisitation
nonvisiting
nonvisual
nonvisualized
nonvital
nonvitreous
nonvitrified
nonviviparous
nonvocal
nonvocalic
nonvocational
nonvolant
nonvolatile
nonvolatilized
nonvolcanic
nonvolition
nonvoter
nonvoting
nonvulcanizable
nonvulvar
nonwalking
nonwar
nonwasting
nonwatertight
nonweakness
non-Welsh
non-Western
nonwetted
nonwhite
nonwinged
nonwoody
nonworker
nonworking
nonworkship
nonwrinkleable
non-Yahgan
nonyielding
nonzealous
nonzero
non-Zionist
nonzodiacal
nonzonal
nonzonate
nonzoological

non'a- (nŏn'ă-), **non-.** A combining form, from Latin *nonus*, meaning *ninth*, as in *nona*decane, etc.

No'na (nō'nȧ), *n.* [L.] See FATE, *n.*, 5.

non'a-bil'i-ty (nŏn'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **a** Want of ability; incapacity. **b** *Law.* An exception taken against a plaintiff in a cause as not having legal capacity to sue.

non'ab-jur'er (nŏn'ăb-jo͝or'ẽr), *n. Eng. Hist.* One who refused to take the oath of abjuration of the Stuart line, contained in an act in 1702.

non-ac'cess (nŏn-ăk'sĕs), *n. Law.* The nonexistence of opportunity for sexual intercourse, esp. as between husband and wife.

non'a-co'sane (nŏn'ă-kō'sān), *n.* [*nona-* + Gr. *eikosi* twenty.] *Chem.* Any paraffin hydrocarbon of the formula $C_{29}H_{60}$; specif., the one of normal structure.

non'act' (nŏn'ăkt'), *n.* That which is not an act; a forbearance.

non'ad-dress' (nŏn'ă-drĕs'), *n.* Dissent from the address of Parliament to the King. *Obs.* — **non'ad-dress'er** (-ẽr), *n. Obs.*

non'a-dec'ane (nŏn'ă-dĕk'ān), *n.* [*nona-* + L. *decem* ten.] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon of the paraffin series, $C_{19}H_{40}$; — so called from the number of carbon atoms in the molecule; specif., the normal variety.

non'ad-jus'tive (nŏn'ă-jŭs'tĭv), *adj.* [*non* + *adjustive.*] *Psychol.* Ill-suited to the conditions of one's life; contributing to maladjustment.

non'a'er-o-bi-ot'ic (nŏn'ā'ẽr-ō-bī-ŏt'ĭk), *adj. Biol.* Anaerobic.

no'nage (nō'nĭj; nŏn'ĭj), *n.* [ML. *nonagium*, fr. L. *nonus* ninth. See NOON.] *Eccl.* The ninth part of movable goods of a decedent, formerly payable to the clergy.

non'age (nŏn'ăj; nŏn'ĭj), *n.* [OF. See NON-; AGE.] State of not being of age; legal minority; immaturity.

non'a-ge-nar'i-an (nŏn'ă-jẽ-nâr'ĭ-ăn *or, esp. Brit.,* nō'nȧ-; 277), *adj.* [L. *nonagenarius* containing, or consisting of, ninety, fr. *nonageni* ninety each; akin to L. *novem* nine.] Ninety, or between ninety and one hundred, years old. — *n.* A person of such age.

non'a-ges'i-mal (-jĕs'ĭ-măl), *adj.* [L. *nonagesimus* the ninetieth. Cf. NONAGENARIAN.] Ninetieth.

non'a-ges'i-mal (nŏn'ă-jĕs'ĭ-măl), *n. Astron.* The middle or highest point of that half of the ecliptic which is at any moment above (or, sometimes, below) the horizon; the ninetieth degree of the ecliptic, reckoned from the horizon.

non'a-gon (nŏn'ă-gŏn), *n.* [L. *nonus* ninth + Gr. *gōnia* angle.] *Math.* A polygon having nine angles and therefore nine sides. The area *A* of a regular nonagon of side *a* may be found from the formula $A = 6.182\ a^2$.

non'a-hy'drate (nŏn'ă-hī'drāt), *n.* [*nona-* + *hydrate.*] *Chem.* A compound with nine molecules of water.

non'a-mi'no (nŏn'ă-mē'nō; -ăm'ĭ-nō), *adj.* [*non-* + *amino.*] *Anal. Chem.* Not in the form of the amino group, NH_2; as, *nonamino* nitrogen.

no'nane (nō'nān; nŏn'ān), *n.* [L. *nonus* ninth.] *Chem.* Any of several liquid isomeric hydrocarbons, C_9H_{20}, of the methane series; specif., the normal variety, obtained from petroleum.

non'ap-pear'ance (nŏn'ă-pē̆r'ăns), *n.* Default of appearance, as in court, to prosecute or defend; failure to appear. — **non'ap-pear'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

non'-Ar'chi-me'de-an, *adj. Math.* Not assuming the axiom of Archimedes. Cf. NON-PYTHAGOREAN.

non-arc'ing, non-arck'ing (nŏn-ärk'ĭng), *adj.* Designating a metal, as metals of the zinc group and their alloys, that will not readily maintain an electric arc.

no'na-ry (nō'nȧ-rĭ), *adj.* [L. *nonus* ninth; cf. L. *nonarius* of the ninth hour.] **1. a** Nonuple. **b** *Obs.* = NONAN. **2.** *Math.* **a** Using nine as the radix or base; — said of a system of numeration. **b** Involving nine variables.

no'na-ry, *n.* [See NONARY, *adj.*] A group of nine. *Rare.*

‖**non as-sump'sit** (ŏ-sŭmp'sĭt; ŏ-sŭm'sĭt). [L., he did not undertake.] *Law.* The general plea or denial in an action of assumpsit.

non'be'ing (nŏn'bē'ĭng), *n.* Absence of being; nonexistence; void; also, *Rare,* a nonexistent thing.

non-bev'er-age (nŏn-bĕv'ẽr-ĭj), *adj.* Not used as a beverage; not suitable for use as a beverage.

Non'cal-ca're-a (nŏn'kăl-kā'rē-ȧ; 79), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* One of two main divisions into which the sponges are often separated, including all except the Calcarea (which see).

non-call'a-ble (nŏn-kôl'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be called. Cf. CALLABLE. — **non'call-a-bil'i-ty** (nŏn'kôl-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

non'caste' (nŏn'kăst'; 66), *adj.* Of no caste or rank.

nonce (nŏns; 232), *n.* [For the *nonce,* fr. ME. for the *nones,* fr. for *then ones,* where *n* in *then* is a relic of AS. *m* in *tham,* dat. of the article and demonstrative pronoun, E. *the.* See THE; ONCE.] Literally, the one, single, particular, or present (occasion, use, or purpose); — chiefly used in the phrase *for the nonce,* which, in modern literary English, denotes, for the special occasion, or, more usually, for the time being; temporarily.

I dismissed my curiosity for the *nonce.* *Poe.*

— *at the very nonce.* At the very moment. — *for the very nonce.* For the express purpose. *Obs.*

non'cer-tain' (nŏn'sẽr-tān'), *adj.* Uncertain. — *n.* Uncertainty. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

nonce word. A word formed and used for the nonce, that is, to suit one particular occasion, but not adopted into use (*decorist; diphrelatic; mammonolatry*). A nonce word is sometimes used independently by different writers.

non'cha-lance (nŏn'shȧ-lăns; -lāns), *n.* [F. See NONCHALANT.] State of being nonchalant; want of enthusiasm or interest; carelessness; also, *Colloq.,* jaunty carelessness, as of consequences; gay imperturbability.

The cat . . . eying the pigeons with an air of *nonchalance.* *Poe.*

non'cha-lant (-lănt; -lānt), *adj.* [F., fr. *non* not (fr. L. *non*) + *chaloir* to concern (oneself) for, fr. L. *calere* to be warm, to be inflamed with desire, to be troubled. See NON-; CALDRON.] **1.** Lacking in warmth of feeling, enthusiasm, or interest; indifferent; careless; also, *Colloq.,* jauntily indifferent, as to consequences; casual and imperturbable. **2.** Evoking nonchalance.

Syn. — See COOL. **Ant.** — Interested, enthusiastic.

— **non'cha-lant-ly,** *adv.* — **non'cha-lant-ness,** *n.*

non'claim' (nŏn'klām'), *n.* [AF. *nounclaim.*] *Law.* Neglect or failure to make a demand within the time limited by law.

non'com' (nŏn'kŏm'), *adj. & n. Mil.* Noncommissioned (officer). *Colloq.*

non-com'bat-ant (nŏn-kŏm'bȧ-tănt; -kŭm'-), *n. Mil.* A person whose military or naval duties do not include fighting, as a chaplain, a member of the medical or pay corps, etc.; also, any civilian.

non'come' (nŏn'kŭm'), *n.* Prob., short for NON COMPOS MENTIS. *Shak.*

non'com-men'su-ra-ble (nŏn'kŏ-mĕn'shŏŏ-rȧ-b'l), *adj.* Not commensurable; specif., *Math.,* = INCOMMENSURABLE, *adj.*, 1.

non'com-mis'sioned (nŏn'kŏ-mĭsh'ŭnd), *adj.* Not having a commission.

noncommissioned officer. *Mil.* A subordinate officer appointed from the enlisted personnel of an army, holding his rank by virtue, not of a commission, but of a warrant issued by an appointing officer named by law. In the United States Army, noncommissioned officers consist of corporals and sergeants appointed by regimental commanders, by commanders of detached companies and battalions, by corps area and department commanders, and by the chiefs of branches, according to specific War Department authorization. Their warrants of appointment may terminate by termination of enlistment, by court-martial as provided by the Articles of War, at the will of the Secretary of War, or for misconduct or inefficiency, at the will of the appointing officer.

non'com-mit'tal (nŏn'kŏ-mĭt'ăl; -'l), *adj.* Characterized by forbearance or refusal to commit oneself; indicating neither consent nor dissent. — **non'com-mit'tal-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **non'com-mit'tal-ly,** *adv.* — **non'com-mit'tal-ness,** *n.*

non'com-mit'tal (nŏn'kŏ-mĭt'ăl; -'l), *n.* State of not being committed or pledged; forbearance to commit oneself.

non'com-mu'ni-cant (-kŏ-mū'nĭ-kănt), *adj.* Not partaking of the Communion; not communicating. — *n. Eccl.* One not a communicant; one who does not receive the Communion; specif., in England, in the 17th century, often, one who did not communicate in a church of the Establishment.

non'com-mun'ion (-mūn'yŭn), *n.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** Want of communion, or fellowship. **b** Exclusion from the Communion. **2.** Neglect or refusal to receive the Communion, esp. in a church of the Establishment in England.

non'com-mu'ta-tive (-kŏ-mū'tȧ-tĭv; -kŏm'ū-tā'tĭv), *adj.* Not commutative; as, **noncommutative algebra** (see ALGEBRA, *n.*, 2).

non'com-pear'ance (nŏn'kŏm-pē̆r'ăns), *n. Scots Law.* Default in appearing in court.

non' com'pos (nŏn' kŏm'pŏs). Short for NON COMPOS MENTIS.

non-com'pos (nŏn-kŏm'pŏs), *n.; pl.* -POSES, -POSSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). One who is non compos mentis.

‖**non com'pos men'tis** (mĕn'tĭs). [L.] *Law.* Not of sound mind; — a term including all forms of mental unsoundness.

non'com-pound'er (nŏn'kŏm-poun'dẽr), *n.* One who does not compound; specif. [*usually cap.*], *Eng. Hist.,* one of those Jacobites who desired the unconditional restoration of James II after his abdication.

non'con-dens'ing (-kŏn-dĕn'sĭng), *adj.* Not condensing; as, a **noncondensing engine** (see STEAM ENGINE).

non'con-duc'tor (-dŭk'tẽr), *n. Physics.* A substance that does not conduct (convey or transmit) heat, electricity, sound, or the like, or rather, that conducts them with difficulty; an insulator; as, rubber, dry gases, silk, glass, wax, shellac, etc., are *nonconductors* of electricity.

non'con-form' (nŏn'kŏn-fôrm'), *v. i.* To fail to conform.

non'con-form', *adj.* Nonconforming. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

non'con-form'a-ble (-fôr'mȧ-b'l), *adj.* Nonconforming — **non'con-form'a-bly,** *adv.*

non'con-form'er (-fôr'mẽr), *n.* Nonconformist. *Rare.*

non'con-form'ing (-fôr'mĭng), *adj.* Not conforming declining conformity, esp. to the established church.

non'con-form'ing, *n.* Failure to conform; nonconformity

non'con-form'ism (-fôr'mĭz'm), *n.* Nonconformity as a system.

non'con-form'ist (-mĭst), *n.* **1.** One who does not conform to an established church or its doctrine, discipline, or polity; esp. [*often cap.*], one who does not conform to the established church of England, — orig., a member who refused to conform to its discipline or practice in certain respects; specif., one of the clergymen (about 2,000) who left the Church of England in 1662, rather than submit to the Act of Uniformity; later, a member of a religious body separated from it; a dissenter, now, chiefly, a Protestant dissenter.

2. One who refuses to conform to some practice or course of action or conduct. *Obs.*

Syn. — See HERETIC.

non'con-form'ist, *adj.* [*often cap.*] Nonconforming.

non'con-for-mis'ti-cal (nŏn'kŏn-fôr-mĭs'tĭ-kăl), *adj.* Characteristic of nonconformists, or dissenters. — **non'con-for-mis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

non'con-form'i-ty (nŏn'kŏn-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Neglect, failure, or want of conformity, or refusal to conform, as to a rule or practice; specif., refusal or neglect to conform to an established church, orig., and now chiefly [*often cap.*], to the Church of England, or its doctrine, discipline, or polity; principles or practice of nonconformists, esp. Protestant dissenters.

2. [*often cap.*] Nonconformists collectively.

3. Absence of agreement or correspondence in any matter.

non'con-tent' (nŏn'kŏn-tĕnt'), *n.* **1.** In the British House of Lords, one who gives a negative vote; — sometimes shortened into *noncon* or *non con.* Cf. 4th CONTENT, 4.

2. A person who is not content. *Rare.*

non'con-tin'u-ous ease'ment (-kŏn-tĭn'ū-ŭs). *Law.* A discontinuous easement. See EASEMENT, *n.*, 3.

non'con-tra-dic'tion (nŏn'kŏn-trȧ-dĭk'shŭn), *n. Logic.* See NON-; — sometimes used in the phrase *law of noncontradiction,* which is equivalent to *law of contradiction.*

non'-co-op'er-a'tion, *n.* Failure or refusal to co-operate; specif., refusal, through civil disobedience, of a people to co-operate with the government of a country, esp. by nonpayment of taxes, and, sometimes, by boycotting the courts, legislative councils, educational institutions, etc.; — used esp. of the policy of Gandhi and his followers in India. See SATYAGRAHA. — **non'-co-op'er-a'tion-ist,** *n.* — **non'-co-op'er-a'tive,** *adj.* — **non'-co-op'er-a'tor,** *n.*

non'cu-ran'tist (nŏn'kū-răn'tĭst), *adj.* [It. *noncurante* indifferent.] Characterized by indifference.

non'da (nŏn'dȧ), *n.* [Native name.] The edible plumlike fruit of an Australian tree (*Parinarium nonda*); also, the tree itself.

Non'de-cid'u-a'ta (nŏn'dē-sĭd'ū-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool* The mammals having a nondeciduate placenta.

non'de-cid'u-ate (-sĭd'ū-āt), *adj. Zool.* Having no decidua; indeciduate; as, a **nondeciduate placenta** (see PLACENTA, 1).

non'de-nom'i-na'tion-al (-dē-nŏm'ĭ-nā'shŭn-ăl; -'l), *adj.* Not restricted to a denomination. — **non'de-nom'i-na'tion-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

non'de-nu'mer-a-ble (-nū'mĕr-ȧ-b'l), *adj.* [*non* + *denumerable.*] *Math.* Having elements that cannot be set into one-to-one correspondence with the positive integers; having a cardinal number greater than alefnull; — said of a class or aggregate.

non'de-pend'ent (-dē-pĕn'dĕnt), *adj. Gram.* Independent.

non'de-script (nŏn'dē-skrĭpt), *adj.* [*non-* + L. *descriptus* described.] **1.** Not hitherto described. *Obs.* **2.** Not easily described; unclassifiable; belonging, or apparently belonging, to no particular class or kind.

Syn. — Indeterminable, indescribable.

Ant. — Definite, classifiable.

non'de-script, *n.* **1.** A thing, as a species of a plant, mineral, etc., not hitherto described. *Obs.* **2.** A person or thing not easily classified, or of no particular class or kind; — usually applied disparagingly.

‖**non de'ti-net** (dĕt'ĭ-nĕt). [L., he does not detain.] *Law.* The general issue in an action of detinue. It puts in issue only the question of detainer.

non'dis-junct' (nŏn'dĭs-jŭngkt'), *adj. Biol.* Nondisjunctional.

non'dis-junc'tion (-jŭngk'shŭn), *n. Biol.* The failure of two homologous chromosomes to separate during reduction division. — **non'dis-junc'tion-al** (-ăl; -'l), *adj.*

non'do (nŏn'dō), *n.* A perennial herb (*Ligusticum canadense*) of the eastern United States, having an aromatic root.

non-dump'ing (nŏn-dŭmp'ĭng), *adj.* Not dumping; as, a *nondumping* certificate. See DUMPING, *n.*, 2.

none (nŭn), *pron.* [ME. *none, noon, non, nan,* fr. AS. *nān,* fr. *ne* not + *ān* one. See NO, *adj. & adv.*; ONE. Cf. NON-, NULL.] **1.** Not any. As subject, *none* with a plural verb is the commoner construction.

None of their productions are extant. *Blair.*

2. No one; not one; nobody.

None but the brave deserves the fair. *Dryden.*

3. Not any such thing or person; as, half a loaf is better than *none.*

Like those that go for honest men, and are *none.* *T. Wilson.*

none (nŭn), *adj.* No; not any; — now only before a vowel or *h,* or after its noun; as, thou shalt have *none* assurance of thy life. *Archaic.*

none (nŭn), *adv.* Not at all; in no way; to no extent.

none (nōn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *nona.* See NOON.] **1.** The part of the day from 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. *Obs.*

2. [*often cap.*] *Eccl.* One of the canonical hours, being the ninth hour (according to the ancient Roman and Eastern reckoning), or 3 P.M.; hence, an office recited, formerly at 3 P.M., but now in the Roman Catholic Church often somewhat earlier.

Non'ad'o-ran'tes, *n. pl.* [NL.] *Eccl. Hist.* See ADORANTES.

‖**No'nae Ca'pro-ti'nae** (nō'nē kăp'rō-tī'nē). [L.] See JUNO, 1.

non'a-ko'sane. Var. of NONACOSANE.

no'nan (nō'năn), *adj.* Also **no'nane.** [L. *nonanus,* fr. *nonus* ninth.] Recurring on the ninth day; as, *nonan* fever. *Obs.*

non'a-naph'thene (nŏn'ȧ-năf'thēn), *n. Chem.* See NAPHTHENE.

‖**non An'gli sed an'ge-li.** [L.] Not Angles, but angels; — according to Bede (*Eccl. Hist.,* II. 1) said by Pope Gregory the Great of some English slaves whom he saw exposed for sale in the public market at Rome.

non'a-no'ic (nŏn'ȧ-nō'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* = PELARGONIC.

non-aph'thene. Var. of NONANAPHTHENE (see NAPHTHENE).

nonapparent easement *or* **servitude.** See APPARENT EASEMENT.

non'as-ses'a-ble mu'tu-al. See MUTUAL, *adj.*, 7.

non-as'o-tized (nŏn-ăz'ō-tīzd), *adj. Biochem.* = NONNITROGENOUS.

non'chord' tone. *Music.* = AUXILIARY TONE.

noncon, *n.* Short for NONCONFORMIST, NONCONTENT. *Colloq.*

non'con-form'i-tan-cy, *n.* Nonconformity. *Obs.*

non'con-form'i-tant, *n.* Also **non'con-form'i-tan.** Nonconformist. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]

non'con-sent', *n. & v.* See NON-; **non con'stat** (kŏn'stăt). [L.] It does not appear; it is not plain or clear; it does not follow.

non'cu-pa'tive. Var. of NUNCUPATIVE.

non'cu-ple, *adj.* [*nona-* + *decuple.*] Ninefold. *Obs.*

non-cy'clic (nŏn-sī'klĭk; -sĭk'lĭk), *adj.* = ACYCLIC. [illegible] ordinates (see 3d [illegible] ORDINATE, 2), **noncyclic motion** (see ACYCLIC MOTION).

non-dec'ane, *n.* = NONADECANE.

none. † NOON, NUN.

---

non'ef·fec'tive (nŏn'ĕ·fĕk'tĭv; -ĭ·fĕk'-), *adj.* **a** Not effective. **b** *Mil. & Nav.* Not fit or available for duty.

non'ef·fec'tive, *n.* A soldier or sailor unfit or unavailable for regular duty, as because of sickness, wounds, detached service, etc.

non·e'go (nŏn·ē'gō; -ĕg'ō), *n.; pl.* -GOS (-gōz). *Philos.* The external world or object of knowledge as contrasted with the subject or ego; — esp. so applied in the idealistic doctrines of Fichte and Schelling. See EGO **b**.

no'nene (nō'nēn; nŏn'ēn), *n.* [*non-* (see NONA-) + *-ene.*] *Chem.* Any of four normal hydrocarbons, C_9H_{18}, of the ethylene series.

non'ent' (nŏn'ĕnt'), *n. Philos.* That which does not exist.

non·en'ti·ta'tive (nŏn·ĕn'tĭ·tā'tĭv; -tə·tĭv), **non·en'ti·tive** (-tĭv), *adj.* That is a nonentity; nonexistent.

non·en'ti·tize (-ĕn'tĭ·tīz), *v. t.* To reduce to nonentity.

non·en'ti·ty (nŏn·ĕn'tĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of not existing; nonexistence; negation of being. **2.** A thing not existing, or existing only in the imagination. **3.** A person or thing of little or no account. — **non·en'ti·ty·ism,** *n.*

non·en'tres, non·en'tresse (nŏn·ĕn'trĕs), *n.* [*non-* + *entresse.*] *Scots Feudal Law.* Failure of an heir to make entry, or the feudal casualty arising therefrom.

non·en'try (-ĕn'trĭ), *n.* Fact of not entering; specif., *Scots Feudal Law,* nonentres.

nones (nōnz). Archaic or dial. Eng. var. of NONCE.

nones (nōnz), *n., pl.* [F., fr. L. *nonae,* so called because it was the ninth day before the ides, fr. *nonus* ninth. See NOON.] **1.** The ninth day before the ides (counting the ides) in the Roman calendar. See ROMAN CALENDAR. **2.** [*cap.*] *Eccl.* = 4th NONE, 2; — orig. an error.

none'-so-pret'ty, *n.* **1.** A kind of decorative braid or tape used in the late 18th century. **2.** a The London pride *Saxifraga umbrosa.* **b** Mahon stock.

‖**non es'se** (nŏn ĕs'ē). [L.] Nonbeing; nonexistence.

non'es·sen'tial clause (nŏn'ĕ·sĕn'shăl). *Gram.* A nonrestrictive clause.

nonessential property. See PROPERTY, *n.*, 7 **b**.

‖**non est** (nŏn ĕst). [L.] **1.** It is not; it is wanting. **2.** Short for NON EST INVENTUS.

‖**non est dis'pu·tan'dum** (dĭs'pū·tăn'dŭm). [L.] Not to be disputed; not subject to argument.

‖**non est fac'tum** (făk'tŭm). [L., it was not done.] *Law.* The plea of the general issue in an action of debt on bond or other specialty.

‖**non est in·ven'tus** (ĭn·vĕn'tŭs). [L., he was not found.] *Law.* The return of a sheriff on a writ when the defendant is not found in his jurisdiction.

none'such' (nŭn'sŭch'), *n.* **1.** A person or thing that no other approaches in likeness; specif.: **a** An unequaled or unrivaled thing or person; a paragon. **b** *Rare.* A thing unequaled for badness or the like. **c** *Rare.* The greatest, most conspicuous, most eminent, etc., one. **2.** a A kind of apple, mentioned in literature, usually the Hubbardston. **b** The black medic. **c** The scarlet lychnis.

none'such', *adj.* Unequaled; unrivaled; matchless.

no·net' (nō·nĕt'), *n.* Also ‖**no·net'to** (nō·nĕt'tō). [It. *nonetto,* fr. *nono* ninth. Cf. NONES.] *Music.* A composition for nine instruments or, rarely, for nine voices.

none'the·less' (nŭn'thĕ·lĕs'), *adv.* None the less, written as one word in analogy with *nevertheless.*

non'·Eu·clid'e·an (nŏn'ū·klĭd'ē·ăn), **non'·Eu·clid'i·an** (-ū·klĭd'ĭ·ăn), *adj. Math.* Not Euclidean; specif., not assuming all the axioms and postulates assumed in the *Elements* of Euclid; not assuming the 11th axiom, concerning parallels; — applied to forms of space and of geometry. See EUCLIDEAN, ELLIPTIC, SPACE, HYPERBOLIC SPACE, GEOMETRY.

non'ex·ist'ence (nŏn'ĕg·zĭs'tĕns), *n.* **1.** Absence of existence; the negation of being; nonentity. **2.** That which or a thing that has no existence.

non'ex·ist'ent (-tĕnt), *adj.* Not having existence. — *n.* A person or thing that has no existence; a nonbeing.

non·fea'sance (nŏn·fē'zăns), *n. Law.* Omission to do something, esp. what ought to have been done.

non·fea'sor (-fē'zĕr), *n. Law.* One guilty of nonfeasance.

non·fer'rous (-fĕr'ŭs), *adj.* [*non-* + *ferrous.*] Not containing, including, or pertaining to, iron; relating to metals other than iron; as, a *nonferrous* foundry.

non·flam'ma·ble (-flăm'ə·b'l), *adj.* Not flammable; capable of being burned when subjected to fire, but not supporting flame; — preferred for technical use to *uninflammable.*

non·for'feit·ure law (nŏn·fôr'fĭ·tûr). *Life Insurance.* A law requiring life-insurance companies, within certain limitations, to grant surrender values (which see) on policies for which premium payments have been discontinued.

‖**non gra'ta** (nŏn grā'tə). [L.] Unwelcome; not approved.

non'har·mon'ic (nŏn'här·mŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Not harmonic; specif., *Music,* not belonging to the essential harmony; ornamental; auxiliary; — said of notes and tones.

non·hear'er (nŏn·hēr'ĕr), *n. Scot. Hist.* One of the Cameronians, or Presbyterian nonjurors, when they had become so few as not to have a meetinghouse anywhere.

non'hy·dro·gen'ic at'om (nŏn'hī·drō·jĕn'ĭk). *Physics & Chem.* An atom or ion consisting of a positive nucleus and more than one electron.

no'nic (nō'nĭk; nŏn'ĭk), *n.* [L. *nonus* ninth.] *Math.* A curve or quantic of the ninth degree.

no·nil'lion (nō·nĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *nonus* ninth, after *million.*] In French and American notation, a thousand octillions, or a unit with 30 ciphers annexed; in English notation, a million octillions, or a unit with 54 ciphers annexed. See NUMERATION, *Note.* — **no·nil'lionth** (-yŭnth), *n.*

Non'im·por·ta'tion Act *or* **A·greement** (nŏn'ĭm·pôr·tā'shŭn). *U. S. Hist.* Any of several acts of the American colonies (1768–74) prohibiting the importation of certain articles from Great Britain and her colonies, or a similar act of the United States in 1806.

non'in·creas'ing (nŏn'ĭn·krēs'ĭng), *adj.* Not increasing; decreasing; as, a *nonincreasing* function (see DECREASING FUNCTION).

non'in·duc'tive (nŏn'ĭn·dŭk'tĭv), *adj.* Not inductive, as an electrical resistance. See RESISTANCE, 4. — **non'in·duc'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **non'in·duc·tiv'i·ty** (-dŭk·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

Non·in'ter·course Act (nŏn·ĭn'tĕr·kôrs; 181). *U. S. Hist.* An act of Congress, March 1, 1809, following the Embargo Act of 1807 (which see), which prohibited all commercial intercourse with England and France and their dependencies.

non'in·ter·sec'tor (nŏn'ĭn·tĕr·sĕk'tĕr), *n. Math.* A line not meeting a given line.

non'in·ter·ven'tion (nŏn'ĭn·tĕr·vĕn'shŭn), *n.* State or habit of not intervening or interfering; failure or refusal to intervene. — **non'in·ter·ven'tion·al·ist** (-ăl·ĭst), *n.* — **non'in·ter·ven'tion·ist,** *n.*

non'in·tru'sion (nŏn'ĭn·trōō'zhŭn), *n.* Want of intrusion; refusal to intrude; specif., *Scot. Eccl. Hist.,* the principle that a minister may not be settled in a parish against the will of the people. — **non'in·tru'sion·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **non'in·tru'sion·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

no'ni·on (nō'nĭ·ŏn), *n.* [L. *nonus* ninth.] *Math.* The general linear vector function involving nine constants. *Obs.*

non'i·so·bar'ic (nŏn'ī·sō·băr'ĭk), *adj. Meteorol.* Not directly associated with any definite form of isobars or isobaric gradients.

non·is'su·a·ble (nŏn·ĭsh'ū·ə·b'l), *adj. Law.* Not of such a nature as to support an issue on the merits; — said of pleas.

no'ni·us (nō'nĭ·ŭs), *n.* [After Pedro *Nunes,* Latinized as Petrus *Nonius,* Pg. mathematician.] A device formerly used in graduating instruments, etc. It was subsequently improved into the vernier. See VERNIER.

non·join'der (nŏn·join'dĕr), *n. Law.* The omission of some person who ought to have been made a party to a suit, or of some cause of action which ought to be joined.

non·ju'ran·cy (nŏn·jōō'răn·sĭ), *n. Eng. Hist.* State of being a nonjuror; nonjuring principles. — **non·ju'rantism** (-ăn·tĭz'm), *n. Obs.*

non·ju'rant (nŏn·jōō'rănt; 242), *adj. Eng. Hist.* Nonjuring; pert. to, or characteristic of, nonjurors. — *n. Eng. Hist.* A nonjuror; sometimes, specif., a Presbyterian nonjuror.

non·ju'ring (-ĭng), *adj.* [From NONJUROR.] Not swearing allegiance; — applied specif. to the party in Great Britain that would not swear allegiance to William and Mary or to their successors.

non·ju'ror (nŏn·jōō'rĕr; 242), *n.* [*non-* + *juror.*] *Eng. Hist.* One who refused to take a certain oath (esp. one of allegiance, supremacy, or abjuration); specif. [*often cap.*]: **a** Esp. and orig., one of those beneficed clergy in England and Scotland who refused to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary, or to their successors, after the revolution of 1688. **b** Among the Scotch Presbyterians, one who refused to take the oath of abjuration (1702), as involving recognition of episcopacy. — **non·ju'ror·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

non le day (nŏn' lē' dā). [*le* is abbr. fr. ML. (*dies*) *legibilis* day for reading. *Oxf. E. D.* See LEGIBLE.] *Hist.* In schools, a day on which the ordinary exercises were omitted; a holiday; day of rest.

non·le'gal (nŏn·lē'găl), *adj.* Not legal; specif., not having legal qualities of any kind; not within the province of the law so as to be either required as legal or forbidden as illegal.

non'·Le·gen'dre·an (nŏn'lē·jĕn'drē·ăn), *adj. Math.* Not accepting the theory of parallels developed in Legendre's *Éléments de géométrie* (1794), but admitting an infinity of nonintersectors of a line drawn through a point not on the line, in the plane of the point and line; also, having the sum of the three angles of a triangle always greater than two right angles.

‖**non li'bet** (lī'bĕt; lĭb'ĕt). [L.] It is not pleasing.

‖**non li'cet** (lī'sĕt; lĭs'ĕt). [L.] It is not permitted or lawful.

non·li'cet, *adj.* Not permitted; unlawful.

‖**non li'quet** (nŏn lī'kwĕt; lĭk'wĕt). [L.] *Rom. Law.* Literally, it is not clear; — used by judices in rendering a decision in a doubtful case.

non·lo'cal·ized vec'tor (nŏn·lō'kăl·īzd). *Math.* A vector which requires for its description only its magnitude and direction. Cf. LOCALIZED VECTOR.

non·mem'ber bank (nŏn·mĕm'bĕr). *U. S. Banking.* **a** A commercial bank not a member of the Federal Reserve System. **b** *Local.* A bank not a member of a clearing-house association.

non'met'al (nŏn'mĕt'l), *n. Chem.* An element that is not a metal; any of several elements, as boron, carbon, phosphorus, nitrogen, argon, oxygen, sulphur, chlorine, bromine, etc., which do not form basic oxides or basic hydroxides. The nonmetals do not in general resemble the metals physically, and most of them, unlike the metals, form stable compounds with hydrogen. Certain elements, as arsenic, antimony, and tellurium, which share the properties of metals and nonmetals, are by some placed in a special class called *metalloids.* See METAL, 8.

non'me·tal'lic (nŏn'mĕ·tăl'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Not metallic. **2.** *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a nonmetal.

non·me'tered mail (nŏn·mē'tĕrd). *Post Office.* Mail matter prepared in a manner similar to that of metered mail, but by an electrical machine that is not controlled by the post office. The postage is paid by count or weight or at bulk rates.

non·mod'al (nŏn·mōd'ăl; -'l), *adj.* Not modal; specif., *Gram.,* see MODAL, 2 **a**.

non·mor'al (nŏn·mŏr'ăl), *adj.* Neither moral nor immoral; not in the sphere of morals or ethics; also, wanting in morality. — **non'mo·ral'i·ty** (nŏn'mō·răl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

non'nant' (nŏn'nănt'), *n.* [*non-* + L. *nans, nantis,* swimming, pres. part.] At Eton College, England, one who cannot swim.

non'nat (nŏn'ăt), *n.* [F.] **a** A very small, translucent, gobioid food fish (*Aphia pellucida*) of the Mediterranean. **b** The young of various other fishes caught with the true nonnat.

non·nat'u·ral (nŏn·năt'ū·răl), *adj.* Not natural; specif.: **a** *Old Med.* Not naturally a cause of disease. **b** Not belonging or conforming to the order or course of nature; not dependent on or harmonious with nature; unnatural. **c** Not according to the natural interpretation; forced; as, to take a word in a *nonnatural* sense. — **non'nat·u·ral'i·ty** (nŏn'năt·ū·răl'ĭ·tĭ), **non·nat'u·ral·ness,** *n.*

non·nat'u·ral·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Nonnatural quality, character, or style; a nonnatural or forced word, expression, or characteristic. — **non'nat·u·ral·is'tic** (nŏn'năt·ū·răl·ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

non·nat'u·rals (-răls), *n. pl.* Nonnatural things or objects; — rare in *sing.*

non'ni·trog'e·nous (nŏn'nī·trŏj'ĕ·nŭs), *adj.* Devoid of nitrogen; as, a *nonnitrogenous* principle. See FOOD, *n.*, 1.

non'ny–non'ny (nŏn'ĭ·nŏn'ĭ). An expression used as a refrain, often with indelicate suggestion. *Archaic.*

‖**non ob·stan'te** (nŏn ŏb·stăn'tē). [L.] Abbr. *non obst.* **1.** As an adverbial or prepositional phrase: Notwithstanding; in opposition to, or in spite of, what has been stated, or is to be stated or admitted. **2.** As a noun phrase: a *Law.* A clause, *non obstante aliquo statuo in contrarium,* in old English statutes and letters patent, importing a license from the crown to do a thing, or a dispensation from the legal penalty for a thing done, notwithstanding any statute to the contrary. This prerogative was abolished by the Bill of Rights. **b** *Eccl. Hist.* A clause, *non obstantibus quibuscumque privilegiis* (notwithstanding any privileges whatsoever), introduced into the canon law by Innocent III (Pope 1198–1216). It imported the setting aside of all obstacles to the enjoyment of a benefice by him who had obtained it. The clause was used also in papal bulls, and hence was imitated by King Henry III, the introducer of the clause described in **a**. **c** *Obs.* A dispensation or relaxation, as of a rule; also, an exception, as to a rule.

‖**non ob·stan'te ve're·dic'to** (nŏn ŏb·stăn'tē vĕr'ē·dĭk'tō). [ML.] *Law.* A judgment entered by order of the court on motion of the plaintiff, for the plaintiff, *notwithstanding a verdict* for the defendant (as when the record shows that the defendant is not entitled to the judgment).

no·no'ic (nō·nō'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *nonus* ninth.] *Chem.* Designating any saturated monobasic acid containing nine carbon atoms ($C_9H_{18}O_2$); specif., *n*-nonoic or pelargonic.

non·o'pen·ing (nŏn·ō'pĕn·ĭng; -ōp'nĭng), *adj.* Not opening; as, a **nonopening die head** (see DIE HEAD).

non'pa·reil' (nŏn'pə·rĕl'), *adj.* [F., fr. *non* not + *pareil* equal, fr. LL. *pariculus,* dim. of L. *par* equal. See NON; PEER, *n.*] Having no equal; peerless.

non'pa·reil', *n.* [See NONPAREIL, *adj.*] **1.** Something of unequaled excellence; a nonesuch; paragon; — often used as a name, as for a kind of sweetmeat (orris powder covered with sugar), a kind of apple, a kind of wheat, etc. **2.** The painted bunting. **3.** [F. *nonpareille.*] *Print.* A size of type (6 points). See TYPE, *n.*, 17.

☞ This line is printed in *nonpareil.*

non·par'ous (nŏn·păr'ŭs), *adj.* [*non-* + *-parous.*] *Physiol. & Med.* Not having borne children.

non'par·tic'i·pat'ing (nŏn'pär·tĭs'ĭ·păt'ĭng; nŏn'pĕr-), *adj.* See NON-; specif., *Insurance,* not participating, or giving the right to participate, in surplus or profit.

non·par'ti·san (nŏn·păr'tĭ·zăn), *adj.* Not partisan; of, pert. to, or consisting of, persons appointed or elected without regard to political affiliations; not controlled by parties or party spirit or interests; as, a *nonpartisan* board.

Nonpartisan League. An organization formed in North Dakota in 1915 as a nonpartisan body to reform the system of marketing farm products in agricultural States, and to promote the public ownership of public necessities.

nonpartisan primary election. See PRIMARY ELECTION.

non·pas'ser·ine (-păs'ĕr·ĭn; -īn), *adj. Zool.* Not passerine; — often designating esp. the birds of the order Coraciiformes.

non·per'ma·nent (nŏn·pûr'mə·nĕnt), *adj.* Not permanent; specif., designating any one of nine member states of the League of Nations elected by the Assembly, three each year for a period of three years, as members of the Council.

non'phe·nom'e·nal (nŏn'fē·nŏm'ĕ·năl; -n'l), *adj.* Noumenal; existing as a reality.

‖**non pla'cet** (nŏn plā'sĕt). [L.] It does not please; — used in giving a negative vote in ecclesiastical assemblies and in the legislative assemblies of the older universities; hence, a negative vote; an expression of disapproval.

non·pla'cet (nŏn·plā'sĕt), *v. t.* To vote *non placet,* or in the negative; to reject, as a grace (*Eng. Univ.*).

non'plane' (nŏn'plān'; 66), *adj. Math.* Not lying in one plane; twisted; — said of certain curves.

non'plus (nŏn'plŭs), *n.* [L. *non* not + *plus* more, further. See PLURAL.] A state in which no more can be said or done, or which baffles reason or confounds judgment; inability to proceed or decide; puzzle; quandary; — usually in the phrases *at, to,* or *in a nonplus.* "A perfect *nonplus* and baffle to all human understanding." *South.*

non'plus, *v. t.;* NON'PLUSED (-plŭst) or NON'PLUSSED; NON'PLUS·ING or NON'PLUS·SING. To bring, put, reduce, etc., to a nonplus; to puzzle; to stop, or render helpless, by perplexity or the like; as, he was *nonplused* by the question.

non'plus, *adj.* At a nonplus; nonplused; perplexed. *Obs.*

non'plus·a'tion, non'plus·sa'tion (nŏn'plŭs·ā'shŭn), *n.* A nonplusing; state of being nonplused.

non·po'lar (nŏn·pō'lĕr), *adj.* Not polar; specif., *Physical Chem.,* pert. to or designating combination in which two or more atoms with incomplete electron shells make up for their instability by sharing electrons, thus achieving completed outer shells which neither could attain individually. A single nonpolar bond, then, consists of a pair of shared electrons.

non·pos'i·tive (-pŏz'ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* Negative or privative.

‖**non pos'su·mus** (pŏs'ū·mŭs). [L.] Literally, we cannot; — used to express the impossibility of acting or moving in a matter, as by the Pope in refusal of a request.

non'pro·duc'tive (nŏn'prō·dŭk'tĭv), *adj.* Unproductive; also, not directly productive; — applied specif. to: **a** Labor not directly concerned with production, as clerks, inspectors, etc. **b** *Cost Accounting.* Sometimes, general or overhead expenditures. — **non'pro·duc'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **non'pro·duc'tive·ness,** *n.*

non'·pros' (nŏn'prŏs'), *v. t.;* NON'·PROSSED' (-prŏst'); NON'·PROS'SING. To enter a non prosequitur against.

‖**non pro·se'qui·tur** (nŏn prō·sĕk'wĭ·tĕr). [L., he does not prosecute.] *Law.* A judgment entered against the plaintiff in a suit where he does not appear to prosecute; — usually abbr. to **non pros.** See NOLLE PROSEQUI.

non·pro'te·in (nŏn·prō'tē·ĭn), *n. Biochem.* Any substance not a protein, esp. any, or the sum of all, of the nitrogenous constituents of plant or animal tissues or fluids that are less complex in structure than protein, as asparagine of plants, urea, uric acid, etc., of urine, and various extractives of muscle.

non'·Py·thag'o·re'an (nŏn'pĭ·thăg'ō·rē'ăn), *adj. Math.* Not maintaining the Pythagorean theorem concerning the right triangle; — said of a non-Archimedean geometry that does not assume the symmetry of the plane.

non·quo'ta (-kwō'tə), *adj.* Not included in the, or a, quota.

nonquota immigrant. *U. S.* By the immigration law of 1924, an immigrant who is: (1) the unmarried child, under 18, or the wife, of a citizen resident in the United States; (2) returning from a temporary visit abroad, after having been previously lawfully admitted; (3) born in Canada, Newfoundland, or any independent country of North, South, or Central America; (4) a visiting minister or professor who has been two years in his profession, and his family; or (5) a bonafide student not under 15, entering for study. All other immigrants are quota immigrants. See QUOTA, 3.

---

non·gran'u·lar leu'co·cyte. See LEUCOCYTE. [HALATION.]
non'ha·la'tion, *n. Photog.* See
non'ho'mo·ge'ne·ous dif'fer·ence e·qua'tion. *Math.* See DIFFERENCE EQUATION.
noninductive load. *Elec.* See LOAD, *n.*, 10. [See RESISTANCE.]
noninductive resistance. *Elec.*
non'i·nuc' A word used as a refrain. *Obs.* [INVENTUS.]
‖**non in·ven'tus.** = NON EST
non·ju'ress, *n.* Fem. of NONJUROR
non·ju'rist, *adj. Eng. Hist.* Non-juring. — **non'ju·ris'ti·cal,** *adj.* *Obs.*
non'ly (nōn'lĭ). Contraction of *as only.*
non'ny. Var. of NINNY. *Dial.*
‖**non om'nis mo'ri·ar.** [L.] I shall not wholly die; i. e., my poems will live. *Horace.*
non'o·naph'thene (nŏn'ō·năf'thēn). Var. of NONANAPHTHENE (see NAPHTHENE).
non'pa·rel'la (nŏn'pə·rĕl'ə). Pseudo-Italian var. of NONPAREIL.
non·pa'ri·el'lo, *n.* Nonpareil.
non'plust. Var. of NONPLUSED.
‖**non plus ul'tra.** [L.] = NE PLUS ULTRA, 1.
non'pro·mo'vent, *adj.* [*non-* + L. *promovens,* pres. part., advancing.] Not advancing. *Obs.*
non'pro·vid'ed school. See VOLUNTARY SCHOOL. *Eng.*
non·prov'en, *part. adj.* Not established by proof; not proved.
‖**non quis, sed quid.** [L.] Not who, but what.
‖**non quo, sed quo'mo·do.** [L.] Not by whom, but how.

non're·ac'tive (nŏn'rē·ăk'tĭv), *adj. Elec.* Without inductance or capacity; — said of a circuit offering only ohmic resistance to a current.

non're·duc'ing (nŏn'rē·dūs'ĭng), *adj. Chem.* Not reducing; specif., of sugars, not readily reducing Fehling solution or a similar reagent. See FEHLING SOLUTION.

non·re'gent (nŏn·rē'jĕnt), *n. Eng. Universities.* A master of arts whose regency has ceased. See REGENT.

non'reg·u·la'tion (nŏn'rĕg·ū·lā'shŭn), *adj.* **a** Not in accordance with regulations; as, *nonregulation* uniform. **b** Not subject to regulation; — formerly used in India of certain provinces for which the governor-general in council had power to make special laws.

non·res'i·dence (nŏn·rĕz'ĭ·dĕns), *n.* Also **non·res'i·den·cy** (-dĕn·sĭ). State or fact of being nonresident.

non·res'i·dent (-dĕnt), *adj.* **1.** Not residing in a particular place, on one's own estate, or in one's proper place; systematically absent from one's benefice, charge, or estate. **2.** Figuratively, deviating or departing (from). *Obs.*

non·res'i·dent, *n.* A nonresident person.

non·res'i·dent'er (-dĕn'tĕr), *n.* A nonresident, as a clergyman.

non'res·i·den'tia·ry (nŏn'rĕz·ĭ·dĕn'shā·rĭ), *n.* A nonresident church dignitary. — *adj.* Not residentiary.

non·res'i·den'tor (nŏn·rĕz'ĭ·dĕn'tĕr), *n.* [Appar. transferred from the owner to the land. See -OR.] Vacant land, as disting. from improved land; — a former usage in tax assessors' returns.

non're·sist'ance (nŏn'rē·zĭs'tăns), *n.* The principles or practice of a nonresistant; passive obedience or submission.

non're·sist'ant (-tănt), *adj.* Making no resistance.

non're·sist'ant, *n.* One who maintains, or acts on the theory, that no resistance should be made to constituted authority, even when unjust or oppressive; also, one who holds that violence should never be resisted by force.

non're·strainť (nŏn'rē·strānť), *n.* **a** Freedom from or lack of restraint. **b** *Med.* The treatment of the insane without mechanical restraint.

non're·stric'tive (-strĭk'tĭv), *adj.* Not restrictive; specif., *Gram.*, not limiting the reference of the term it qualifies.

nonrestrictive clause. *Gram.* An adjective clause which adds information but is so loosely attached to its noun as to be not essential to the definiteness of the noun's meaning (the aldermen, *who were present*, assented); — called also *descriptive clause.* Such a clause is marked off by commas, whereas the corresponding restrictive clause is not (the aldermen *who were present* assented = such aldermen as were present assented).

non·rig'id (nŏn·rĭj'ĭd), *adj.* Not rigid. See AIRSHIP.

non·ro'tat·ing (-rō'tāt·ĭng), *adj.* Not rotating; as, a **nonrotating die head** (see DIE HEAD).

Non'ru·mi·nan'ti·a (nŏn'rōō·mĭ·năn'shĭ·ā), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The Artiodactyla exclusive of the Ruminantia.

non·scrip'tur·al (nŏn·skrĭp'tūr·ăl), *adj.* Not scriptural; unscriptural; specif., *Mohammedanism*, not believing in the scriptures (said of a person not professing any of the so-called revealed faiths). — **non·scrip'tur·al·ist,** *n.*

non'sense (nŏn'sĕns or, *esp. Brit.*, -sĕns; -s'ns), *n.* [*non-* + *sense*; cf. F. *nonsens.*] **1.** That which is not sense, or has no sense; words, or language, having no meaning, or conveying no intelligible ideas; also, senseless action or behavior; absurdity.
2. A piece of nonsense or absurdity. *Now Rare.*
3. Trifles; things of no importance or value.
4. An interpretation that is not sense.
5. Humbug; also, evasive or trifling treatment or conduct; as, to stand no *nonsense.*
Syn. — Silliness, folly, twaddle, triviality, frivolity.
Ant. — Sense, wisdom, seriousness, earnestness.

non'sense, *adj.* Nonsensical. *Obs.*

non·sen'si·cal (nŏn·sĕn'sĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of the nature of, or full of, nonsense; without sense; unmeaning; absurd; foolish; preposterous. — **non·sen'si·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **non·sen'si·cal·ness, non·sen'si·cal'i·ty** (-kăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

non·sen'si·cal, *n.* A nonsensical thing.

non·sen'si·fy (-sĭ·fī), *v. t.* To make nonsense of. — **non·sen'si·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

non·sen'tence (nŏn·sĕn'tĕns), *n.* A word or group of words not grammatically forming a complete sentence, esp. one that assumes the force of a sentence, as in an answer to a question or command.

‖**non se'qui·tur** (sĕk'wĭ·tĕr). [L., it does not follow.] *Logic.* An inference that does not follow from the premises; specif., any fallacy resulting from a simple conversion of a universal affirmative proposition or from the transposition of a condition and its consequent; — called also *fallacia consequentis.*

‖**non sĭ'bi sed pa'tri·ae** (sĭb'ĭ sĕd pā'trĭ·ē). [L.] Not for self but for country.

non·si'phon·age (nŏn·sī'fŏn·ĭj), *adj.* Antisiphon.

non'skid' (nŏn'skĭd'; 66), **non'skid'ding** (nŏn'skĭd'ĭng), *adj.* Having the tread corrugated or otherwise specially constructed to resist skidding.

non'spored' (nŏn'spōrd'; 181), *adj.* Without spores; not producing spores.

non·stel'lar (nŏn·stĕl'ĕr), *adj.* Not stellar; — applied specif., *Astron.*, to celestial objects, as asteroids, that resemble stars but are not stars.

non'stop' (nŏn'stŏp'; 66), *adj. & adv.* Without a stop. — **non'stop',** *n.*

non·stri'at·ed (nŏn·strī'ăt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Without striations; unstriped; as, ***nonstriated muscles*** (see 2d MUSCLE, 1).

non'sub·scrib'er (nŏn'sŭb·skrīb'ĕr), *n.* One who does not subscribe; specif. [*often cap.*], one who refuses to subscribe to a confession of faith, covenant, or the like, as the National Covenant of 1638 in the Church of Scotland.

non'sub·stan'tial·ism (-stăn'shăl·Iz'm), *n.* The doctrine of the unreality of phenomena; denial of substance. — **non'sub·stan'tial·ist,** *n.*

non'suit' (nŏn'sūt'), *v. t.;* NON'SUIT'ED; NON'SUIT'ING. **1.** *Law.* To determine, adjudge, or record (a plaintiff) as having terminated his suit by default or failure to establish a good cause of action; to subject to a nonsuit. In strict common-law practice *nonsuit* is used only of the termination of the suit on motion of the defendant against a defaulting plaintiff; but in modern practice the term is often used of other terminations of a case not on the merits, as by a nolle prosequi, or where a judgment is directed against the plaintiff because he fails to establish a prima facie case. Not being on the merits, a nonsuit does not bar another action on the same cause. In code pleading the term *discontinuance* is generally used instead of *nonsuit.*
2. Hence, to deny the suit of.

non'suit' (nŏn'sūt'), *n. Law.* A judgment given against a plaintiff because of his failure to prosecute his case or his inability to establish a prima facie case at the trial.

non'suit', *adj.* Nonsuited. *Now Rare.*

non'sup·port' (nŏn'sŭ·pōrt'; 181), *n.* **a** Lack of support; failure to support. **b** *Law.* Failure to provide maintenance or means of sustenance on the part of one under obligation, either by contract or by statutory liability, to provide such support.

non·swear'er (nŏn·swăr'ĕr), *n.* **a** One who does not swear. **b** *Obs.* A nonjuror. — **non·swear'ing,** *adj.*

non'syl·lab'ic (nŏn'sĭ·lăb'ĭk), *adj.* Not forming a syllable; as, a *nonsyllabic* consonant; specif., *Phonet.*, of a vowel, not forming a syllable, but constituting the unstressed part of a diphthong, that is, the first part of a rising diphthong or the last part of a falling diphthong (*i* of *oi*). — **non'syl·lab'ic·ness,** *n.*

non'sym·bi·ot'ic (nŏn'sĭm·bĭ·ŏt'ĭk; -bĭ·ŏt'ĭk), *adj. Biol.* Not living in a state of mutualism or symbiosis, as azotobacters. — **non'sym·bi·ot'i·cal·ly** (-I·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

‖**non tan'to** (nŏn tăn'tō). [It.] Not as much; specif., *Music*, = NON TROPPO.

non·ten'ure (nŏn·tĕn'ūr), *n. Law.* A former plea in bar made by a defendant in a real action setting up that he did not hold the land.

non'term' (nŏn'tûrm'), *n. Law.* The vacation between two terms of a court. *Rare, Eng.*

non·ter'mi·nat'ing (nŏn·tûr'mĭ·nāt'ĭng), *adj.* Not terminating, or ending.

nonterminating decimal (between 0 and 1). *Math.* Any decimal whose law of formation does not assign 0 to all places after a given place; an interminate decimal.

non'the·mat'ic (nŏn'thē·măt'ĭk), *adj. Philol.* Not thematic; having no thematic vowel.

nonthematic verb. A verb whose present-tense stem does not end in the thematic vowel *eo*, as Latin *es*, thou art, *est*, he is, for *es-si*, *es-ti*; as compared with the thematic stem *duc-e-* in *duci-s*, thou leadest, *duci-t*, he leads.

non'tro·nite (nŏn'trō·nīt), *n.* [From the arrondissement of *Nontron*, France.] *Mineral.* A pale-yellow or greenish earthy mineral, consisting chiefly of hydrous iron silicate, and classed with chloropal.

‖**non tro'po** (nŏn trŏp'pō). [It.] *Music.* Not excessively; — used as a warning in directions pertaining to tempo and dynamics; as, ‖**non tro'po pres'to** (prĕs'tō), not too fast.

non'um·bil'i·cate (nŏn'ŭm·bĭl'ĭ·kăt), *adj. Zool.* Characterized by lack or closure of the umbilicus, as imperforate spiral shells.

non·u'ni·form (nŏn·ū'nĭ·fôrm), *adj.* Not uniform; specif., *Math.*, many-valued. — **non·u'ni·form·ly,** *adv.*

non·u'ni·form'ist (-ū'nĭ·fôr'mĭst), *n.* One who believes that past changes in the structure of the earth have proceeded from cataclysms or processes more violent than are now operating; — called also **non·u'ni·form'i·tar'i·an** (-mĭ·târ'ĭ·ăn; 79).

non·un'ion (nŏn·ūn'yŭn), *n.* Lack of union; failure to unite; specif., *Med.*, failure of the fragments of a broken bone to knit together.

non·un'ion (nŏn·ūn'yŭn), *adj.* **a** Not belonging to, or affiliated with, or according with the requirements of, a trade-union; as, *nonunion* carpenters, labor. **b** Not recognizing or favoring trade-unions or trade-unionists; as, a *nonunion* contractor. **c** Not united or affiliated with others of its kind; as, a *nonunion* high school.

non·un'ion·ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The theories, opinions, or practices of those who do not support trade-unions or do not believe that they are beneficial. — **non·un'ion·ist,** *n. & adj.*

nonunion shop. **a** An establishment in which the employer recognizes no labor union and excludes from employment anyone affiliated with a labor union. **b** A shop in which a labor union forbids its members to accept employment.

non'u·ple (nŏn'ū·p'l), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *nonus* ninth, with ending as in *quadruple, quintuple*, etc.] **a** Consisting of nine; ninefold. **b** Taken by nines or in groups of nine.

non'u·plet (-plĕt), *n.* [Dim. fr. *nonuple.*] *Music.* A group of nine notes to be performed in the time of eight or six.

nonuple time *or* **measure.** *Music.* See TIME, *n.*

non·us'er (nŏn·ūz'ĕr), *n.* [*non-* + *user.*] **a** One not a user. **b** *Law.* Neglect or omission to use; failure to use or exercise any right or privilege, as of an easement or franchise or office.

An office . . . may be forfeited by misuser or *nonuser.* *Blackstone.*

non·va'lent (-vā'lĕnt), *adj. Chem.* Of zero valence. Cf. ZERO GROUP.

non·val'ue bill (-văl'ū). An accommodation bill.

non·vi'o·lence (-vī'ō·lĕns), *n.* Restraining from all use of violence, as in strikes, resistance to arrest, etc.

non·vol'un·tar'y (-vŏl'ŭn·tĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ, -trĭ), *adj.* Neither voluntary nor involuntary; not affected by volition or desire; aconative.

non·vor'ti·cal (-vôr'tĭ·kăl), *adj.* Not vortical. — **non·vor'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

nonvortical motion. Irrotational motion.

no'nya (nō'nyä), *n.* [Jav. & Malay *ñoñah* foreigner's wife, foreign lady, prob. fr. Pg. *senhora* lady.] In Java, the daughter of a Malay mother and a European father.

non'yl (nŏn'ĭl), *n.* [*nonane* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent hydrocarbon radical, C_9H_{19}, of which nonane is the hydride; specif. and preferably, normal nonyl, $CH_3(CH_2)_7CH_2$-.

non'yl·ene (nŏn'ĭ·lĕn), *n.* [*nonane* + *ethylene.*] *Chem.* Any hydrocarbon of the ethylene series having the formula C_9H_{18}. — **non'yl·en'ic** (-lĕn'ĭk), *adj.*

no·nyl'ic (nō·nĭl'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Nonoic.

noo (nōō). Dial. var. of NEW, NOW.

noo-. A combining form, Greek *noo-*, from *noos*, meaning *the mind*, as in noology.

noo'dle (nōō'd'l), *n.* = NODDLE, the head. *Slang.*

noo'dle (nōō'd'l), *n.* [Origin uncert. Cf. NODDY.] A simpleton; a blockhead; a stupid person; a ninny.

noo'dle, *v. t.* To make a noodle, or fool, of. *Rare.*

noo'dle, *n.* [G. *nudel* vermicelli.] **1.** An alimentary paste, shaped in ribbon form, and usually made with egg. Commercially, in the U. S., noodles must contain 5.5 per cent of egg solids, or must be labeled *water noodles.*
2. One of the trimmings discarded in manufacturing cotton garments.
3. *Sugar Mfg.* = 1st CHIP, 16.

noo'dle–head' (nōō'd'l·hĕd'), *n.* A noodle, or blockhead.

noo·goo'ra bur (nōō·gōō'rä). [Prob. fr. a place name in Queensland.] A European cocklebur (*Xanthium strumarium*), now a noxious weed in Australia.

nook (nŏŏk), *n.* [ME. *nok;* cf. Nor. dial. *nøk* hook, bent figure, *nøkja* to bend, and E. NECK.] **A** tapering or gradually narrowing place, space, part, portion, etc., formed by an angle within a body or between bodies; a corner; specif.: **a** *Now Chiefly Scot.* A corner of cloth, paper, or the like, or of an angular figure. **b** A corner piece or angular portion of land; specif., *Obs.*, a headland or promontory. **c** A corner of a building, street, etc. **d** An interior angle or corner formed by the meeting of two walls or the like, as in a room; recess; as, a chimney *nook.* **e** A remote, secluded, out-of-the-way, or sheltered corner, recess, part, place, or the like. *"Nooks and corners of history."* *A. J. Balfour.* **f** An old measure of land, sometimes equal to two fardels, sometimes to one.

nook (nŏŏk), *v. t. & i.;* NOOKED (nŏŏkt); NOOK'ING. To hide or put in a nook, or corner.

nooked (*dial.* nŏŏkt; nŏŏk'ĕt), *adj.* Having nooks, corners, or angles; — often in comb. *Now Dial.*

nook'er·y (nŏŏk'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* A snug nook.

nook shaft. *Arch.* A column set in a re-entrant angle, as that made by the parts of a compound pier, differing from an angle shaft in standing free and being therefore usually larger.

Cross Section through Nook Shaft and adjacent parts of Pier.

nook'–shot'ten (nŏŏk'shŏt'n), *adj.* Jutting out angularly; crooked. *Archaic & Dial.*

nook'y (nŏŏk'ĭ), *adj.;* NOOK'I·ER (-I·ĕr); -I·EST. Full of nooks; like a nook.

no·ol'o·gy (nō·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*noo-* + *-logy.*] The science of the intuitive truths of reason. — **no·o·log'ic·al** (nō'ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **no·ol'o·gist** (nō·ŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

no·om'e·try (nō·ŏm'ĕ·trĭ), *n.* [*noo-* + *-metry.*] Measurement of the mind. *Nonce Word.*

noon (nōōn), *n.* [AS. *nōn*, orig., the ninth hour, fr. L. *nona* (sc. hora) the ninth hour, or the church services (called *nones*) at that hour, the time of which was afterwards changed to noon, fr. *nonus* ninth; akin to Skr. *navama*, and to L. *novem* nine. See NINE; cf. NONES, NUNCHEON.]
1. *Obs.* **a** The ninth hour of the day according to the Roman reckoning, that is, 3 P.M. **b** *Eccl.* = 4th NONE, 2. **c** The midday meal; dinner.
2. The middle of the day; midday; the time when the sun is on the meridian; twelve o'clock in the daytime. ***Apparent noon*** is the instant when the sun's center is on the meridian; ***mean noon*** is the instant when the mean, or fictitious, sun's center is on the meridian; ***sidereal noon*** is the instant when the vernal equinox is on the meridian.
3. a Midnight; — chiefly in *noon of night.* **b** *Poetic.* The moon's position in the sky at midnight.
4. The highest point; culmination; as, the *noon* of life.
5. The most important hour, as of a social day.

noon, *adj.* Of or pertaining to noon; occurring or taken at or about noon; as, the *noon* hour or meal.

noon, *v. i.;* NOONED (nōōnd); NOON'ING. **1.** To take a nooning; — often with *it. Local, U. S.*
2. To reach the highest point, or culmination.

noon (nōn). Var. of NONE. *Now Dial.*

noon'day' (nōōn'dā'), *n. & adj.* Midday.

no one, *or* **no'–one',** *pron.* No person; nobody; none.

noon'flow'er (nōōn'flou'ĕr), *n.* **a** Goatsbeard (*Tragopogon*). **b** Fig marigold (*Mesembryanthemum*); — in allusion to the closing of the flowers about noon.

noon'ing (nōōn'ĭng), *n. Now Chiefly Dial. U. S.* **a** Noontime. **b** A meal or drink taken at noon; midday meal or draft. **c** A rest at noon; a midday intermission for rest or food.

noon'light' (nōōn'lĭt'), *n.* The light of noon; the brightest daylight. "A strange *noonlight.*" *W. H. Hayne.*

noon'lit' (-lĭt'), *adj.* Illumined by noonlight.

noon'stead (-stĕd), *n.* The position of the sun at noon. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

noon'tide' (-tīd'), *n.* [AS. *nōntīd* the ninth hour. See NOON; TIDE time.] **1.** The time of noon; midday.
2. Midnight; the moon's place at midnight.
3. Figuratively, highest or culminating point; noon.

noon'time' (-tīm'), *n.* Midday; noontide.

noop (nōōp), *n.* A rounded prominence, as of the elbow. *Scot.*

noop, *n.* [Cf. Nor. dial. *njupa, nupe*, cornelian cherry.] The fruit of the cloudberry. *Dial. Eng.*

no'o·scop'ic (nō'ō·skŏp'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *noos* mind + *-scopic.*] Of or pertaining to the examination of the mind.

noose (nōōs), *n.* [Pr. *nous*, fr. L. *nodus.* See NODE.] **1.** A loop with a running knot, as in a hangman's halter or a lasso, which binds closer the more it is drawn.
2. Figuratively, a tie, bond, or snare.
3. *Archery.* The thick, ropelike, free end of a bowstring, fastened to the bow nock by a timber hitch. See EYE, *n.*, 9.

noose (nōōs; nōōz), *v. t.;* NOOSED (nōōst; nōōzd); NOOS'ING (nōōs'ĭng; nōōz'ĭng). **1.** To secure by or as by a noose; to catch or capture in a noose; to put a noose round; to entrap.
2. To execute by hanging; to hang.
3. To furnish with a noose; to make a noose in or of; to pass, as a rope, so as to make a noose (around something).

noos'er (nōōs'ĕr; nōōz'ĕr), *n.* One who nooses something.

Noot'ka (nōōt'kä), *n.; pl.* -KA, -KAS (-käz). **a** An Indian of a small Wakashan tribe. **b** An Indian of one of the two major divisions of the Wakashan stock.

Nootka, *or* **Nootka Sound, cypress.** = YELLOW CEDAR **a.**

Nootka dog. A dog of a long-haired white breed formerly kept by the American Indians of the Nootka Sound region.

no'pal (nō'păl), *n.* [Sp., fr. Nahuatl *nopalli.*] **a** Any cactus of the genus *Nopalea;* specif., the cochineal fig (*N. coccinellifera*). **b** Hence, any prickly pear.

No·pa'le·a (nō·pā'lē·ä), *n.* [NL., fr., Sp. *nopal.* See NOPAL.] *Bot.* A small genus of cacti differing from *Opuntia*, with which it is sometimes combined, by the erect petals, scarlet flowers, etc. The most important species, *N. coccinellifera*, is the cochineal fig or cochineal cactus.

no'pal·ry (nō'păl·rĭ), *n.* A plantation of the nopal for raising the cochineal insect.

no'–par' (66), *adj.* Having no face value; as, *no-par* share; *no-par* value. Cf. 1st PAR, 2. — **no'–par'–val'ue,** *adj.*

nope (nōp), *n.* [From *alp* bullfinch, dial. *ope.* The *n* is from the article *an.*] The bullfinch. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

no'pi·nene (nō'pĭ·nēn), *n.* [G. *nopinsäure*, formed by transposition, fr. *pinonsäure*, with which it is isomeric + *-ene.*] *Chem.* **A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, found in turpentine** oils, hyssop oil, etc.

no'–place', *n.* See NO, *adj.*, 1st *Note* **a.**

no place. Nowhere. *Dial., U. S.*

No–Pop'er·y Ri'ots. = See GORDON RIOTS.

nor (nôr; 71), *conj.* [ME., contr. fr. *nother.* See NEITHER.] Introducing the second (and each following) member of an alternative proposition or of a negative proposition ex-

---

non're·ac'tive load. See LOAD, 10.

‖**non' sans' droict'** (nŏn' sänz' drōit'). [OF.] Not without right; — motto on Shakespeare's coat of arms.

non'sine', *adj.* = NONSINUSOIDAL.

non'such. Var. of NONESUCH.

non'suf·fi'cience, *n.* Insufficiency. *Obs.*

‖**non sum qua'lis e'ram.** [L.] I am not such as I was. *Horace.*

non·sure'ty, *n.* Insecurity. *Obs.*

non vult con·ten'de·re. See NOLO CONTENDERE.

noo'dle·dom, *n.* See -DOM.

noo'dle·ism, *n.* See -ISM.

nook'ing, *n.* = NOOK. *Dial. Eng.*

nook'let, *n.* See -LET.

nook'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

noon'meat', *n.* A midday meal; luncheon. *Obs.*

noon'shun. Var. of NUNCHEON. *New Dial.*

noon'wards, *adv.* See -WARDS.

noost. Noosed. *Ref. Sp.*

noot. Contr. of *ne wot*, know not. *Obs.* [*adj.*, 1st *Note* **b.**]

no·par stock. See STOCK; cf. NO, 1.

Noph (nŏf). *Bib.*

No'phah (nō'fä). *Bib.*

---

pressing reciprocation, and indicating the continuation of the force of a negative in the first member to apply equally to the second (and each following); or not; no more; and not; likewise not; — used: **a** Following a negative such as *no, not, never.*

We will not serve thy gods, *nor* worship the golden image. *Dan.* iii. 18.

b Following *neither* as a correlative (as *or* in affirmative propositions follows *either*); also, when *neither* has been omitted in the first member and implied by use of *nor* in the second member.

Provide neither gold *nor* silver, *nor* brass, in your purses, *nor* scrip for your journey. *Mat.* x. 9, 10.

Simois *nor* Xanthus shall be wanting there. *Dryden.*

c *Chiefly Poetic.* Following *nor* as a correlative.

Where neither party is *nor* true, *nor* kind. *Shak.*

d Following an affirmative equivalent to or implying a negative. Usually *nor* causes inversion of order of subject and predicate.

Man wants but little here below *Nor* wants that little long. *Goldsmith.*

e *Now Dial.* Preceding another negative qualifying the same member. "Not nat'ral, *nor* not nice, says you." *Stevenson.*

nor (nôr), *conj.* [Cf. NOR, the negative connective, NA than.] Than. *Dial.*

nor' (nôr). Also **nor.** Abbr. of *north*, esp. in compounds; as, *nor*'easter, *nor*'wester; *nor'-nor*'west; *nor'* by east.

nor-. [From *normal.*] *Chem.* A prefix denoting: **a** The parent compound from which another may be regarded as derived, as in *nor*camphane (of which camphane is the trimethyl derivative; see NORCAMPHANE). **b** Less often, a normal compound isomeric with the one to the name of which it is prefixed, as in *nor*leucine.

no·rate' (nō·rāt'), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. dial. *a noration* for *an oration.*] To spread by report; to noise; to gossip. *Dial.*

no·ra'tion (nō·rā'shŭn), *n.* Loud talking; clamor. *Dial.*

nor'berg·ite (nôr'bûrg·īt), *n.* [From *Norberg*, Sweden.] *Mineral.* A magnesium silicate with fluorine and hydroxyl.

nor·cam'phane (nôr·kăm'fān), *n.* [*nor-* + *camphane.*] *Chem.* A compound, C_7H_{12}, known only in the form of derivatives and conveniently regarded as the parent compound of the terpenes of the camphane group; — called also *bicycloheptane.*

nord'cap'er (nôrd'kăp'ĕr), *n.* [D. *noordkaper*, prop., one of the North Cape.] A right whale.

nor'den·skiöld·dine (nôr'dĕn·shûl·dĭn), *n.* [After N. A. E. *Nordenskjöld*, Swed. explorer.] *Mineral.* A calcium tin borate, $CaSn(BO_3)_2$.

Nord'hau'sen ac'id (nôrd'hou'zĕn; nôrt'hou'zĕn). Fuming sulphuric acid; — so called from Nordhausen in the Harz, where it was originally manufactured. See SULPHURIC ACID.

Nor'dic (nôr'dĭk), *adj.* [NL. *nordicus* of the north. See NORTH.] Of or pertaining to the Germanic peoples of northern Europe, esp. the Scandinavians, and their languages. — *n.* A Nordic individual. — **Nor·dic'i·ty** (nôr·dĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

Nor'di·cism (nôr'dĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* The belief in the superiority of the Nordic, or Teutonic, racial type and its cultural capacities. — **Nor'di·cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

Nor'di·cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To introduce Nordic blood into a population; also, to modify a people in culture under Nordic influence. — **Nor'di·ci·za'tion** (-sĭ·zā'shŭn; -sĭ·zā'-), *n.*

Nordic race. *Ethnol.* A blond, dolichocephalic race, one of the tallest in the world, found chiefly in Scandinavia, Scotland, and northern England;—so termed by J. Deniker.

Nord'mann's fir (nôrd'mănz). [After Alex. von *Nordmann* (1803–66), Russian naturalist.] An evergreen tree (*Abies nordmanniana*), native to the Caucasus region.

nord'mark·ite (nôrd'märk·īt), *n.* [From *Nordmark*, Sweden.] **a** *Mineral.* A variety of staurolite containing manganese. **b** *Petrog.* An alkalic variety of syenite containing a little quartz.

Nor'folk (nôr'fŭk), *n.* **1.** An eastern county of England. **2.** Short for NORFOLK JACKET. **3.** The color chocolate.

Norfolk capon. A red herring. *Jocose, Eng.*

Norfolk dumpling. *Eng.* **a** A kind of boiled dumpling made in Norfolk. **b** A native or inhabitant of Norfolk.

Norfolk Island palm *or* **cabbage.** A palm (*Rhopalostylis baueri*) of Norfolk Island and Kermadec and the Chatham Islands.

Norfolk Island pine. A handsome evergreen tree (*Araucaria excelsa*) of Australia and Norfolk Island, with whorls of horizontal branches densely set with deep-green awl-shaped leaves. When grown in pots it seldom exceeds a few feet in height, though in its native home it grows to 200 feet.

Norfolk jacket *or* **coat.** A loose fitting, single-breasted jacket, box-plaited in the front and back, and belted.

Norfolk plover. The stone curlew.

Norfolk spaniel. The English springer spaniel. See SPRINGER SPANIEL.

Norfolk wherry. See WHERRY, 1 c.

nor'gine (nôr'jĭn; -jĭn), *n.* [Nor. & Sw. *Norge* Norway + *-ine.*] A vegetable gelatine made from seaweed and used in combination with starch as a finish for fabrics.

nor'i (nôr'ĭ), *n.* [Jap.] **a** An alga or a product prepared from algae. **b** Specif., a purple seaweed (*Porphyra laciniata*), in Japan dried and pressed into sheets and used, crumbled, to sprinkle on food.

no'ri·a (nō'rĭ·ä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *nā'ūrah.*] A Persian wheel of the bucket type. See PERSIAN WHEEL.

Nor'ic (nôr'ĭk; nō'rĭk; 181), *adj.* [From *Noric* Alps.] *Geol.* Designating or pert. to the basal stage of the upper Triassic as developed in the eastern Alps. — **Nor'ic,** *n.*

nor'ie (nôr'ĭ), *n.* The common cormorant. *Eng. & Scot.*

nor'i·mon (-ĭ·mŏn), *n.* [Jap. *norimono*, lit., riding thing.] A Japanese covered litter, carried by men.

nor'ite (nôr'ĭt), *n.* [*Norway* + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* A variety of gabbro consisting of a granular aggregate of basic plagioclase, orthopyroxene, and usually some magnetite.

nor'land (nôr'lănd), *n.* [For *northland.*] [*often cap.*] **1.** The land in the north; north country. *Chiefly Poetic.* **2.** = NORLANDER. *Chiefly Scot.*

nor'land·er (-lăn·dĕr), *n.* A northerner; a person from the north country.

nor'land·ism (nôr'lăn·dĭz'm), *n.* A norland peculiarity of speech. *Scot. & Eng.*

nor·leu'cine (nôr·lū'sēn; -sĭn; 157; 242), *n.* [*normal* + *leucine.*] *Biochem.* A sweet, crystalline amino acid, $C_6H_{13}NO_2$ (a-amino-caproic acid), obtained from the hydrolyzed proteins of nerve tissue.

norm (nôrm), *n.* [L. *norma* a rule. See NORMAL.] **1.** A rule or authoritative standard; model; type; pattern. **2.** *Educ.* A set standard of development or achievement, usually the average or median achievement of a large group. **3.** *Math.* **a** A rational integer, the continued product in any field of an integer by its conjugates. **b** The absolute value of a complex number. **c** In Dedekind's theory of ideals, the number of classes into which all the integers of a field may be sorted, so that any two elements of a class, and no two elements of different classes, are congruent. **4.** *Petrog.* A hypothetical mineral composition of a rock calculated according to certain definite rules, and usually differing widely from the actual mineral composition or mode. **5.** *Psychol.* The average score of a given class of individuals in a given test; as, an age or a grade *norm.*

nor'ma (nôr'mä), *n.; pl.* -MAE (-mē). [L.] **1.** A norm; a pattern or rule; a model; a standard. **2.** A mason's or a carpenter's square or rule. **3.** A template or gauge. **4.** *Anat. & Craniom.* A standard position for viewing a part, esp. the skull; hence, an aspect, esp. of the cranium; also, a line or pattern indicating the contour of the cranium. **5.** [*cap.*] *gen.* NORMAE (-mē). *Astron.* A southern constellation between Scorpio and Triangulum; the Square (and Rule).

Nor'ma (nôr'mä; -mä), *n.* **a** Feminine proper name. **b** The title and heroine of an opera (1831) by Bellini.

nor'mal (nôr'măl), *adj.* [L. *normalis*, fr. *norma* rule, pattern, carpenter's square, perh. of Gr. origin; cf. Gr. *gnōrimos* well known, *gnōmōn* gnomon, also, carpenter's square, *gignōskein* to know. See KNOW; cf. ABNORMOUS, ENORMOUS.] **1.** According to a square or rule; perpendicular; forming a right angle.

2. According to, constituting, or not deviating from, an established norm, rule, or principle; conformed to a type, standard, or regular form; performing the proper functions; not abnormal; regular; natural; analogical.

3. *Biol., Immunol., etc.* **a** Unaffected by, or not exposed to, any particular infection or experimental treatment; as, a *normal* animal. **b** Occurring naturally and not because of disease, inoculation, or any experimental treatment.

4. *Chem.* **a** *Anal. Chem.* Denoting a solution of such strength that one liter contains one gram atom of replaceable hydrogen or its equivalent; as, a *normal* salt solution. One liter of a normal solution contains the molecular weight in grams of a monoacid or monobase, half the gram-molecular weight of a diacid or dibase, etc. Abbr. *N* or *n* (normal), $\frac{N}{10}$ $\frac{n}{10}$ or 0.1 *N* (decinormal or tenth normal), 6 *N* or 6 *n* (six-normal), etc. **b** Denoting certain assumed fundamental compounds, as acids from which the ordinary acids are obtained by dehydration; thus, *normal* sulphuric acid and *normal* nitric acid are respectively S(OH)$_4$ and N(OH)$_5$ (Cf. ORTHO-, 2 a.) **c** Denoting a salt, ester, amide, or the like, that contains neither basic hydroxyl nor acid hydrogen; neutral; as, *normal* silver phosphate, Ag_3PO_4. **d** *Physical Chem.* Not associated; as, *normal* liquids, molecules. **e** *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating aliphatic hydrocarbons or hydrocarbon derivatives having a straight-chain structure, that is, one in which no carbon atom is united with more than two other carbon atoms; as, *normal* pentane, hexane, etc. Cf. ISO-, 3 b.

5. *Econ.* Pertaining or conforming to a more or less permanent standard, deviations from which, on either side, on the part of the individual phenomena are to be regarded as self-corrective. Thus, the *normal price* is a price which corresponds to cost of production. In economics, *natural* and *normal* are sometimes used as synonymous; but *natural* involves certain assumptions not connoted by *normal.*

6. *Geom.* Of or pertaining to a normal.

7. *Meteorol.* Of a meteorological element, average over many years at a particular place and for a definite time, a certain day, or some other specified period.

8. *Philol.* Pertaining to or designating the high ablaut grade. See GRADE, *n.*, 11 a.

9. *Psychol.* **a** Of or indicating average intelligence or development; free from mental defect. **b** Free from mental disorder; not insane or neurotic.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See REGULAR.

— **nor'mal·ly,** *adv.* — **nor'mal·ness,** *n.*

nor'mal, *n.* **1.** One who or that which is normal; a normal individual, instance, etc. **2.** Short for *normal school, temperature,* etc. **3.** A form or state regarded as the norm; an archetypal standard to which individuals may conform. **4.** The ordinary or usual condition, degree, quantity, or the like; average; mean. **5.** *Geom.* **a** Any perpendicular; specif., a line or plane perpendicular to the tangent line (or plane) to a curve (or surface) at a point of the curve (or surface). **b** The intercept (on the normal line) between the curve and the *x* axis. **c** The intercept (on the normal line) between the curve and the center of curvature.

normal axis. See 1st AXIS, 5.

normal barrage. See 2d BARRAGE, 1.

normal butyric acid. See BUTYRIC ACID.

normal co-ordinate. See 3d CO-ORDINATE, 2.

nor'mal·cy (nôr'măl·sĭ), *n.* State, condition, or fact of being normal; normality; as, a return to *normalcy.*

normal dispersion. See DISPERSION, *n.*, 4.

normal dropper. See DROPPER, 6 b.

normal fault. See FAULT, *n.*, 6.

normal forest. = INDEX FOREST.

normal honey. Floral honey.

normal horizontal separation. See SEPARATION, 6.

normal illusion. *Psychol.* See ILLUSION, 4.

normal induction curve. *Elec.* See SATURATION CURVE a.

nor'mal·ism (nôr'măl·ĭz'm), *n.* In early Buddhism and Taoism, a belief in a cosmic order or law not subject to the will of a personal deity; — opp. to *animism.* Cf. RITA.

nor'mal·ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who is normal, as in conduct.

nor·mal'i·ty (nôr·măl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** Normal state or quality. **2.** *Chem.* Concentration or strength on the normal scale.

nor'mal·ize (nôr'măl·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED, (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). To make normal; to make conform to, or reduce to, a norm or standard; specif.: **a** *Metal.* To secure uniformity and destroy coarse structure, strains, etc., in (metal), esp. by heating to a temperature at which recrystallization takes place, specif., in the case of steel, by heating above the upper critical point and then cooling in still air. **b** *Phonet.* To reduce (the spelling of a language or dialect) to a phonetic basis, each sound being represented by one definite spelling. — **nor'mal·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* — **nor'mal·iz'er** (nôr'măl·īz'ĕr), *n.*

normal level. *Physics.* = GROUND LEVEL.

normal minor scale. *Music.* See 6th SCALE, 11 a.

normal phosphate. See PHOSPHORIC ACID.

normal pitch. *Mach.* **a** Of a screw thread, see PITCH, 17 b. **b** Of gear teeth, the distance between points of intersection of the line of action with the working faces of two adjacent teeth.

normal place. *Astron.* The apparent position of a planet or comet at a specified time, as determined from a considerable number of observations.

normal pressure. Standard pressure, usually taken to be equal to that of a column of mercury 760 mm. in height, the mercury being 0° C., and gravity being that at 45° latitude. It is equal to one atmosphere.

normal price. See NORMAL, *adj.*, 5; PRICE, *n.*, 2.

normal pyrotartaric acid. *Chem.* Glutaric acid.

normal salt. **a** *Chem.* See NORMAL, 4 a. **b** *Physiol.* Also **normal saline solution.** An isotonic solution of sodium chloride; a physiological salt solution (which see).

normal school. [After F. *école normale.*] A school, usually state-supported, offering a professional course for the training of persons, usually secondary-school graduates, to become teachers.

normal spectrum. See SPECTRUM.

normal state. *Physics.* The state of least energy of an atomic system. Hence, **normal term,** the term of this state.

normal succinic acid. See SUCCINIC a.

normal syllable. *Phonet.* An accented syllable.

normal tax. *Econ.* A basic rate of taxation applied to large groups of taxpayers, to which varying surtaxes may be added for smaller subgroups.

normal valence. *Physical Chem.* The usually accepted valence of an element, atom, or radical.

normal value. See MARKET VALUE; VALUE, 14 c.

normal volume of a gas. *Physics & Chem.* The volume of a gas at 0° C. and 760 mm. barometric pressure, as ascertained either by direct observation or by calculations in accordance with the laws of Boyle and Charles.

Nor'man (nôr'măn), *adj.* [OF. *normant*, nom. sing. & acc. pl. masc. *normanz, normans*, of Scand. origin. See NORTHMAN; cf. NORSE.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Normandy or the Normans. — **Nor'man·ly,** *adv.*

Nor'man, *n.; pl.* NORMANS (-mănz). [See NORMAN, *adj.*] **1.** Literally, a Northman; a native or inhabitant of Normandy; orig., one of the Northmen or Scandinavians who conquered Normandy in the 10th century; later, one of the mixed (Norman-French) race which, in 1066, conquered England, under William the Conqueror. **2.** = NORMAN-FRENCH. **3.** [*not cap.*] [Cf. F. *normand.*] **a** A heavy wooden or iron bar to insert into a hole in a bitt or stanchion to guide or secure a cable or rope. **b** *Rare.* A pin used in a hole for any of various purposes, as a fid through a rudder head. **4.** Masculine proper name.

Norman architecture *or* **style.** **a** The peculiar type of Romanesque first appearing in and near Normandy about 950 A.D. **b** The Romanesque style as introduced, under Norman influence, into England; — a sense appearing about 1845, but not now used by careful writers.

Norman Conquest. The conquest of England by the Normans under Duke William (William I of England) in 1066.

Norman crimson *or* **red.** The color vermilion, or a color resembling it.

nor'mande' sauce (nôr'mănd'). [F. *sauce normande* Norman sauce.] A white sauce made with cream, Rhine wine, egg yolk, and the liquor of fish, oysters, and mushrooms, and served with fish.

Nor'man–French', *adj.* Anglo-French. — *n.* The French language as used by the Normans; Anglo-French; also, loosely, law French.

‖**Nor'ma Ni·lo'ti·ca** (nôr'mä nĭ·lŏt'ĭ·kä). [L., the Nilometer.] *Astron.* An asterism in Aquarius, supposed to suggest the ancient Nilometer.

Nor'man·ism (nôr'măn·ĭz'm). Norman quality or character; partiality to the Normans; a Norman idiom, expression, custom, etc.

Nor'man·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A favorer of the Normans.

Nor'man·ize (-īz), *v. i.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To adopt Norman speech, customs, etc. — *v. t.* To render Norman, as in character. — **Nor'man·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* — **Nor'man·iz'er** (nôr'măn·īz'ĕr), *n.*

Nor·man'nic (nôr·măn'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Normans.

norm'at·ed (nôr'măt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Made conformable to a norm.

nor'ma·tive (nôr'mä·tĭv), *adj.* [Cf. F. *normatif.*] **a** Relating to, or establishing, a norm. **b** *Gram.* Concerned with norms or standards of usage; as *normative* grammar. **c** *Petrog.* Relating to minerals of the norm. — **nor'ma·tive·ly,** *adv.* — **nor'ma·tive·ness,** *n.*

normative currency. *Econ.* A currency system in which the unit is based upon a metallic standard.

normative science. A science that tests or evaluates, and not merely describes or generalizes, facts; specif., the group comprising logic, ethics, and aesthetics.

nor'mo- (nôr'mō-). A combining form for *normal.*

nor'mo·cyte (nôr'mō·sīt), *n.* [*normo-* + *-cyte.*] In mammals, a red blood corpuscle (see BLOOD, *n.*, 1). — **nor'mo·cyt'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

Norn (nôrn), *n.* [ON. *norn*, pl. *nornir.*] *Teut. Myth. & Folklore.* One of the demigoddesses or divine giantesses who preside over and determine the fates of both men and gods. Orig., there appears to have been but one Norn, called by the Anglo-Saxons *Wyrd* and by the Norse *Urth*, and her character was conceived in a gloomy light, making her name often equivalent to death doom (cf. HEL). Later, two others were added, making the Norse trio *Urth, Verthandi,* and *Skuld,* or Past, Present, and Future, in England represented by the *Weird Sisters* of Macbeth. Two give the blessings, the third the ills, of life. Cf. FATE, *n.*, 5.

Norn, *adj.* [ON. *norrœn.*] Norse. *Local, Scot.* — *n.* [ON. *norrœna.*] The Norse dialect formerly used in the Shetland and Orkney Islands. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

Nor'ridge·wock (nôr'ĭj·wŏk), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe of the Abnaki Confederacy. The survivors now live at St. Francis, Province of Quebec. See ABNAKI.

No'ra, No'rah (nō'rd; 181), *n.* Contraction of HONORA, LEONORA, and ELEANOR; — fem. proper names.

no·ra'ghe (nō·rä'gā). Var. of NURAGHE.

No'ra Hel'mer (hĕl'mĕr). See DOLL'S HOUSE, A.

nor'ard. Contr. of NORTHWARD.

Nor'bert·ine (nôr'bĕr·tĭn), *n.* & *adj.* = PREMONSTRATENSIAN.

nor''east', **nor''east'er,** etc. Contractions of NORTHEAST, etc.

nor'el·in (nôr'ĕl·ĭn), *n.* = NORLAND.

no'-rent' land. = RENTLESS.

Nor·folk'i·an (nôr·fŏk'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* & *n.* *Geol.* = GÜNZ-MINDEL.

no·rha'ge (nō·rä'gā). Var. of NURAGHE.

norice. † NOURICE.

norice. † NOURISH.

norishe, norisse, norishe. † NOURISH.

norkyn. † ORKYN.

‖**nor'ma ba/si·la'ris, fa/ci·a'lis, ver'ti·ca'lis,** etc. (nôr'mä bās'ĭ·lā'rĭs, fā'shĭ·ā'lĭs, vûr'tĭ·kā'lĭs). [NL.] See CRANIOMETRY.

normally ordered. *Math.* = WELL-ORDERED.

Nor'man·esque', *adj.* See [-ESQUE.]

Nor'man·ish, *adj.* = NORMAN.

normative truth. See TRUTH, *n.*, 4 b.

norm'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

nor'mo·blast (nôr'mō·blăst), *n.* [*normo-* + *-blast.*] *Anat. & Med.* See ERYTHROBLAST. — **nor'mo·blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *adj.*

Nor'na (nôr'nä), *n.* [NL.] *Teut. Myth.* = NORN.

nor''-nor''east', **nor''nor''west',** etc. Contractions of NORTH-NORTHEAST, etc.; — also written without apostrophes.

Noroose. † NOWAOSE.

nor·o·pi·an'ic (nôr'ō·pĭ·ăn'ĭk), *adj.*, **nor·pin'ic** (nôr·pĭn'ĭk), *adj.* See NOR = a.

Nôr'rem·berg's po·lar'i·scope (nûr'ĕm·bĕrz). See POLARISCOPE, *Illus.*

nor'rice. † NOURICE.

N

norse (nôrs), *n.* [Prob. fr. G. *nors*, var. of *nörz, nerz*; cf. Russ. *norka*.] The mink. *Obs.*

Norse (nôrs), *adj.* [D. *Noorsch* Norwegian, fr. *Noordsch*, fr. *noord* north. See NORTH.] **1.** Of or pertaining to ancient Scandinavia or the language of its inhabitants.
2. Of or pert. to Norway or the Norwegians; Norwegian.

Norse, *n.* **1.** *Obs. & Rare.* **a** A Scandinavian. **b** The king or the people of Scandinavia.
2. Collectively: **a** Scandinavians. **b** Norwegians.
3. The Scandinavian branch of Germanic; specif., the language of Norway. See OLD NORSE.

Norse′-A·mer′i·can, *adj.* Norwegian and American; specif., of, pertaining to, or designating, Americans of Norwegian origin or descent. — **Norse′-A·mer′i·can,** *n.*

nor′sel (nôr′sĕl; -s′l), *n.* [AS. *nosle, nostle*, a fillet, band. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Fishing.* A short line to fasten nets or hooks.

nor′sel, *v. t.;* -SELED or -SELLED (-sĕld; -s′ld); -SEL·ING or -SEL·LING. To make into or to furnish with norsels. — *v. i.* To make norsels. — **nor′sel·er, nor′sel·ler** (-sĕl·ĕr), *n.*

Norse′land (nôrs′lănd), *n.* The land of the Norse; Scandinavia.

Norse′man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One of the ancient Scandinavians; a Northman.

north (nôrth; *see note below*), *n.* [AS.; akin to OS. *north*, D. *noord*, ON. *norðr*, OHG. *nord*, Umbrian *nertru* left, Gr. *nerteros* nether, infernal; basic idea: left (with eastern orientation). Cf. NORMAN, NORSE, NORWEGIAN.] **1.** That one of the four cardinal points of the compass, at any place (except the poles), which lies in the plane of the true meridian, and on the left hand of a person facing due east; the direction opposite south.
2. Any country or region situated farther to the north than another; the northern section of a country.
3. [*cap.*] Specif.: **a** That part of the United States lying in general north of Mason and Dixon's line and the Ohio River. **b** That part of England or of Great Britain north of the Humber; the North Country.
4. **a** *Poetic.* The north wind. **b** A northerly wind.
☞ In compounds, as *northeast, northwest*, etc., the pron. nôr-, chiefly nautical, is an accepted colloquialism.

north, *adj.* **1.** [*cap.*] Designating the northern division of a race or nation, the northern part of a country, or the more northern of two places of the same name; as, *North* Germany, Germans, Carolina.
2. Northern; specif.: **a** Situated at or toward the north. **b** Proceeding or facing north. **c** Blowing or coming from the north; as, a *north* wind.

north, *adv.* To or toward, **or in, the** north; northward.

north, *v. i.* To blow from, or turn or veer toward, the north. — *v. t.* To steer or go to the north of.

north about. *Naut.* By a northerly route, as, in Great Britain, round the north of Scotland.

North American, *adj.* Of or pert. to North America or its people. —, *n.* An inhabitant of North America.

North American Indian. An Indian of the North American continent, esp. an Indian of the tribes of the United States and Canada. See INDIAN, *n.*, 5 & 6.

North Arabic, *adj. & n.* See SEMITIC LANGUAGES, *Table.*

North Aryan. An Indianized Iranian language, probably identical with Sacian, the language of the ancient Sacae. See MIDDLE IRANIAN; cf. SACAE.

North Atlantic Drift. *Phys. Geog.* A northeastward drift of water in the northern Atlantic Ocean, produced by the spreading out of the Gulf Stream proper.

north′bound′ (nôrth′bound′), *adj.* Going, or prepared to go, north.

North Britain. Scotland; — sometimes so called.

North Briton. A Scot.

north by east. *Navig. & Surv.* One point, or 11° 15′, east of due north; N. 11° 15′ E. See COMPASS CARD.

north by west. *Navig. & Surv.* One point, or 11° 15′, west of due north; N. 11° 15′ W. See COMPASS CARD.

North Car′o·li′na (kăr′ō·lī′nȧ), *n.* A State of the United States.

North Carolina bay *or* **bay tree.** A kind of bay tree (*Magnolia fraseri*) of the southern U. S. with large, prominently auricled leaves and fragrant white flowers.

North Carolina pine. **a** = SHORTLEAF PINE **a**; also, its wood. **b** The loblolly *Pinus taeda;* also, its wood. **c** The scrub pine *Pinus virginiana.*

North Car′o·lin′i·an (kăr′ō·lĭn′ĭ·ăn; 159), *n.* A native or inhabitant of North Carolina.

North Central States. The States of the north central part of the U. S. in the Mississippi Valley north of the Ohio River and the southern boundaries of Missouri and Kansas, divided by the U. S. Census Bureau into: **East North Central States** (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin) and **West North Central States** (Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas).

north country. The north of a country; [*caps.*] the North of England. See NORTH, *n.*, 3. Hence: **north′-coun′tri·ness,** *n.* — **north′-coun′tryman,** *n.*

North Da·ko′ta (dȧ·kō′tăn), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the State of North Dakota.

north′east′ (nôrth′ēst′; *see* NORTH), *n.* **1.** The point of the horizon or direction between the north and east at an equal distance from each; the northeast part or region.
2. The northeast wind. *Chiefly Poetic.*

north′east′ (nôrth′ēst′; *see* NORTH), *adj.* Of or pert. to the northeast; situated in or toward the northeast; proceeding northeast; blowing from northeast.

north′east′, *adv.* [AS. *northēast.*] Toward the northeast.

northeast bird. The northern phalarope. See PHALAROPE.

northeast by east. *Navig. & Surv.* One point, or 11° 15′, east of due northeast; N. 56° 15′ E. See COMPASS CARD.

northeast by north. *Navig. & Surv.* One point, or 11° 15′, north of due northeast; N. 33° 45′ E. See COMPASS CARD.

north′east′er (-ēs′tĕr; *see* NORTH), *n.* A storm, strong wind, or gale, coming from the northeast.

north′east′er·ly, *adj.* Pert. to, or situated toward, the northeast; of the wind, blowing from the northeast.

north′east′er·ly, *adv.* Toward or from the northeast.

north′east′ern (-tĕrn; *see* NORTH), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in, the northeast; northeasterly.

Northeast Passage. A passage by sea between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans along the north coast of Europe and Asia.

north′east′ward (-ēst′wĕrd; *see* NORTH, -WARD), *adv.* Toward the northeast; in a northeast direction. — *adj.* Situated in or toward the northeast. — *n.* The northeast.

north′east′ward·ly, *adj.* Situated or leading toward the northeast; from the northeast. — *adv.* Northeastward.

north′east′wards (nôrth′ēst′wĕrdz), *adv.* Northeastward.

North Equatorial Current. An ocean current moving westward near the equator, caused by the northeast trade winds.

north′er (nôr′thĕr), *adj. & adv.* [AS. *northerra*, adj., *norðor*, adv.] More northward; also, northern. *Obs.*

north′er, *v. i.;* -ERED (-thĕrd); -ER·ING. To turn, veer, or shift to the north; — said chiefly of the wind.

north′er, *n.* **1.** A north wind; specif., a sudden, strong north wind over the Plains, or such a wind in Texas and on the Gulf of Mexico and western Caribbean Sea. *Chiefly U.S.*
2. A person from the north; a northerner.

north′er·ly, *adj.* Of or pert. to, or situated toward, the north; northern; of the wind, blowing from the north. — *adv.* Toward the north. — **north′er·li·ness** (-lĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.*

north′ern (-thĕrn), *adj.* [AS. *northerne.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or living or originating in, the north; being in the north.
2. [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the North, or Northern States. *U. S.*
3. Directed toward, or coming or blowing from, the north.
4. Peculiar to, occurring in, or produced in, the north. — **north′ern·ness,** *n.*

north′ern, *n.* **a** *Obs.* Northern men. **b** A native or inhabitant of the north. **c** *Rare.* A north wind.

north′ern, *v. i.* To become more northerly.

Northern Athens. = ATHENS OF THE NORTH.

northern barracuda. A small barracuda (*Sphyraena borealis*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States from Cape Fear to Cape Cod.

Northern Bear. Russia; — a nickname.

northern black currant. An erect unarmed shrub (*Ribes hudsonianum*) of northern North America; also, its edible black fruit, sometimes called *quinsyberry.*

Northern Buddhism. See BUDDHISM.

Northern Car. *Astron.* = DIPPER, 3 **a**.

northern catfish. The Great Lakes catfish.

Northern Cross. *Astron.* A cross formed by six stars in the constellation Cygnus.

Northern Crown. = CORONA BOREALIS.

northern eider. See EIDER, 1.

Northern English. **1.** The form of English spoken in the North of England; specif., that spoken by educated persons born and bred in northern England.
2. The form of English spoken in the northern United States and most of Canada; specif., that spoken by educated natives in the greater part of the United States and Canada away from the Atlantic coast and the Southern States.

north′ern·er (nôr′thĕr·nĕr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the north, esp. [*cap.*], *U. S.*, of the Northern States.

Northern Fly. *Astron.* The minor constellation *Musca Borealis*, just north of Aries.

northern fox grape. See FOX GRAPE.

Northern Hemisphere. See HEMISPHERE, 2.

northern lights. See AURORA BOREALIS.

north′ern·ly (nôr′thĕrn·lĭ), *adj. & adv.* Northerly; also, of speech, as in the north. *Obs.*

northern mammoth. See MAMMOTH, *n.*

northern morn *or* **morning.** The aurora borealis. *Poetic.*

Northern Paiute. See PAVIOSTO.

northern parula warbler. See PARULA WARBLER.

northern phalarope. See PHALAROPE.

northern pine. **a** In Europe, the Scotch pine; also, its lumber. **b** In North America, the common white pine (*Pinus strobus*); also, its widely used lumber.

northern race. *Ethnol.* = NORDIC RACE.

northern raven. See 3d RAVEN, 1.

northern red oak. = RED OAK **a**.

northern redtop. See GRASS, *Table.*

northern shrike. See SHRIKE.

northern signs. *Astrol.* The zodiacal signs from Aries to Virgo, inclusive, situated north of the equator. See SIGN.

Northern Spy. A popular American variety of fine yellowish-red winter apple.

Northern States. The North (sense 3 **a**). *U. S.*

northern sucker. A sucker (*Catostomus catostomus*) of northern N. A. It reaches a length of two and a half feet and from the Great Lakes northward is a valuable food fish.

Northern Tehuelche. = PUELCHE, *n.*

northern water thrush. See WATER THRUSH.

northern white pine. = NORTHERN PINE **b**.

northern whiting. See 1st WHITING **c**.

north′est (nôr′thĕst; -thĭst; 119), *adj.* Most northern. *Rare.*

north′field·ite (nôrth′fēld·īt), *n.* [From *Northfield*, Mass.] *Petrog.* A very leucocratic, acidic differentiation rock composed essentially of quartz, sodic orthoclase, a little muscovite, and accessories.

north′-fol′low·ing, *adj. Astron.* See FOLLOWING, *adj.*, 3.

North German Confederation. See GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

North Germanic languages. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

north′ing (nôr′thĭng; -thĭng), *n.* **1.** *Surv. & Navig.* Difference of latitude, expressed in nautical miles, to the north from the last preceding point of reckoning; — opposed to *southing.*
2. *Astron.* North declination.
3. **a** A going north. **b** [*often cap.*] The northland.

north′land (nôrth′lănd), *n.* [AS. *northland.*] Land in the north; the north of a country, etc. — **north′land·er,** *n.*

north′light′ (-līt′), *n.* **1.** The aurora borealis; — usually in *pl.*
2. Light from the north, as in an artist's studio.

North′man (nôrth′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [Cf. AS. *northman.* See NORTH; MAN. Cf. NORMAN.] One of the inhabitants of the north of Europe; esp., one of the ancient Scandinavians; a Norseman.

north mark. *Astron.* = MERIDIAN MARK.

north′most (nôrth′mōst; -mŭst), *adj.* [AS. *northmest.*] Northernmost.

north′ness (-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* **a** *Rare.* North-seeking quality of a magnetic needle. **b** Quality or state of being north.

north′-north′east′, *adj.* Lying or situated in, or leading to, a direction or point halfway between north and northeast; blowing or coming from that direction. — *adv.* Toward or from a point in that direction. — *n.* A direction or point halfway between north and northeast; two points, or 22° 30′, east of due north; N. 22° 30′ E. See COMPASS CARD.

north′-north′west′, *adj.* Lying or situated in, or leading to, a direction or point halfway between north and northwest; blowing or coming from that direction. — *adv.* Toward or from a point in that direction. — *n.* A direction or point halfway between north and northwest; two points, or 22° 30′, west of due north; N. 22° 30′ W. See COMPASS CARD.

North Oscan. Designating a group of Italic languages comprising Paelignian, Marrucinian, and Vestinian. See OSCAN; INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

North Pacific Drift. *Phys. Geog.* A northeastward drift of water in the northern Pacific Ocean, produced by the spreading out of the Japan Current.

northern pickerel. The pike (*Esox estor*). See PIKE. *U. S.*

north′-po′lar, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the north pole.

north′-polar distance. *Astron.* The angular distance of a celestial body, measured along its hour circle, from the north celestial pole.

North Pole. **1.** The northernmost point of the earth; the northern extremity of the earth's axis. Its zenith is the *north pole of the heavens* (See POLES OF THE HEAVENS), which is slightly more than 1°, or less than 2 moon breadths, from Polaris. The distance from Polaris is diminishing. In 1930 it was 1° 4′; in 1935 it will be 1° 3′.
2. [*not caps.*] Of a magnet, that pole which lies toward the north when the magnet is free to move and comes to rest

north′-pre·ced′ing, *adj. Astron.* See FOLLOWING, *adj.* 3.

North Sea. **1.** **a** See the *Gazetteer.* **b** *Obs.* The Baltic Sea. **c** The seas or ocean of the Northern Hemisphere; — usually in *pl.* Cf. SOUTH SEA.
2. [*not caps.*] See GROUND SEA.

north′-seeking′, *adj.* Seeking the north.

north shore. A shore or coast extending northward from a given point, as [*caps.*] from a large city, as Chicago or Boston; as, a cottage on the *North Shore.*

north side. The side situated toward or on the north; specif., *Eccl.*, of an altar, chancel, etc., the side (whether toward the true north or not) which is to the left of a person looking from the nave toward the altar; the Gospel or cantoris side. Cf. SOUTH SIDE; EAST, *adj.*, 2.

north′-sid′er, *n.* A person from the north side, as of a city.

North Star. **1.** *Astron.* The star of the Northern Hemisphere toward which the axis of the earth very nearly points, and which accordingly seems almost stationary in the sky; the polestar; — called also *Cynosure. Polaris*, the star Alpha (α) Ursae Minoris (Little Bear), is our present North Star, and will continue so for several centuries. In 1934 it was distant from the pole about 1° 3′, and the pole is slowly moving nearer to it. It is easily located by means of the Pointers (see URSA MAJOR).
2. = POLE STAR. See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

North Temperate Zone. The zone between the tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle. Cf. ZONE.

North·um′ber (nôr·thŭm′bĕr), *n.* [AS. *Norðhymbre*, pl.] An inhabitant of ancient Northumbria; — usually *pl. R.*

North·um′bri·an (nôr·thŭm′brĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Northumberland in England, or the Anglian kingdom of Northumbria, which comprised eastern England and Scotland between the rivers Humber and Forth, and was the foremost of the Anglo-Saxon powers from about 550 to 670 A.D. — *n.* **a** A native of Northumberland or of Northumbria. **b** The Anglo-Saxon dialect spoken in Northumbria (see ANGLO-SAXON, *n.*, 3); also, the modern English dialect of Northumberland.

nor′thup·ite (nôr′thŭp·īt), *n.* [After C. H. *Northup*, who first obtained it.] *Mineral.* A magnesium sodium carbonate, with sodium chloride, $MgCO_3.Na_2CO_3.NaCl$, occurring in colorless octahedral crystals.

north′ward (nôrth′wĕrd; *naut.*, nôr′thĕrd), *adv.* [AS. *northweard.*] Toward the north, or toward a point nearer to the north than to the east or west point. — *adj.* Situated, directed, looking, or extending, northward. — *n.* The northward direction, point, or part.

north′ward·ly, *adj.* Having a northern direction or situation; also, blowing from the north. — *adv.* In a northern direction.

north′wards (-wĕrdz), *adv.* Northward.

north′west′ (-wĕst′; *see* NORTH), *n.* [AS. *northwest.*] The point of the horizon or direction between the north and west equidistant from each; the northwest part or region.

north′west′, *adj.* Of, pert. to, or situated in or toward, the northwest; being in the northwest; proceeding toward the northwest; of the wind, blowing from the northwest.

north′west′, *adv.* Toward, in, or from the northwest.

Northwest Boundary Dispute *or* **Question.** *Amer. Hist.* A boundary dispute between the United States (claiming under a cession in 1824 by Russia of all her claim to territory south of 54° 40′) and Great Britain (claiming by discovery and under a quitclaim in 1819 by Spain of her title to the region north of 42°), which was finally settled in 1846 by a treaty making the 49th parallel the boundary from the Lake of the Woods as far west as the middle of the channel between Vancouver Island and the mainland, this parallel having been accepted by both in 1818 as the boundary as far west as the Rocky Mountains.

northwest by north. *Navig. & Surv.* One point, or 11° 15′, north of due northwest; N. 33° 45′ W. See COMPASS CARD.

northwest by west. *Navig. & Surv.* One point, or 11° 15′, west of due northwest; N. 56° 15′ W. See COMPASS CARD.

north′west′er (nôrth′wĕs′tĕr; *see* NORTH), *n.* **1.** A storm or gale from the northwest; a strong northwest wind.
2. = NOR′WESTER **b**. *Rare.*

north′west′er·ly, *adj.* That is toward the northwest; of wind, blowing from the northwest. — **north′west′er·ly,** *adv.*

north′west′ern (-tĕrn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or being in, the northwest; extending or going toward the northwest.

northwestern anthracnose. = APPLE ANTHRACNOSE.

Northwestern race. *Ethnol.* A tall subdolichocephalic race with chestnut hair, found chiefly in northwest Ireland, in Wales, and in east Belgium; — so called by Deniker.

Northwest Mounted Police. A police body, constituted 1873, to provide protection in the unsettled portions of northwestern Canada, reorganized in 1920 as the ***Royal Canadian Mounted Police***, with headquarters at Ottawa, to serve in any part of the Dominion. It numbers about 1000.

Northwest Passage. A passage by sea between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans along the north coast of America, long sought for by navigators.

Northwest Territory. *U.S. Hist.* A region northwest of the Ohio River, ceded to the Federal Government by the States owning, or claiming to own, it. A bill for its organization was passed by Congress in 1787, but its actual organization did not take place until 1799. See WESTERN RESERVE.

north′west′ward (-wĕst′wĕrd), *adv.* Toward the northwest; in a northwest direction. — *adj.* Situated in or toward, or moving toward, northwest. — *n.* The northwest.

Nor′ro·way (nôr′ō·wā); *n.* = 1st NORWAY. *Scot.*

Nor′roy (-oi), *n.* [Lit., north king, fr. F. *nord* north + *roi* king], or in full **Norroy King-of-Arms.** *Her.* See KING-OF-ARMS.

nor′ry, *n.* [OF. *norri*, past part. of *norrir* to nourish (F. *nourrir*).] A foster child; nursling; pupil; also, a fosterer. *Obs.*

norsh, *v. t.* [See NOURISH.] To **nurse;** to nourish. *Obs.* —

norsh′er, *n.* *Obs.*

Norsk (nôrsk), *adj. & n.* [Sw., Dan., & Nor. *norsk.*] = NORSE. [**Norske Ve′ri·tas** (nôr′skē′ vā′rĭ·tăs). See VERITAS.

nort (nŏrt). Dial. var. of NOUGHT.

nor′tel·ry, *n.* [Cf. NURTURE.] Nurture; education. *Obs.*

North·amp′ton ta′ble (nôr·thămp′tŭn). See MORTALITY TABLE.

north′east′ern·most, *adj.* See -MOST.

north′en. † NORTHERN.

north′ern·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

north′ern·most (nôr′thĕrn·mōst), *adj.* See -MOST.

north′ly, *adj.* Northerly. *Obs.* — *adv.* Northward. *Obs.*

north′-north′east′ward, -wards, north′-north′west′ward, -wards. See -WARD, -WARDS.

Northumbrian, or **North·um′ber·land** (nôr·thŭm′bĕr·lănd), **burr.** See 1st BURR, 13 a.

---

north'west'ward-ly (nôrth'wĕst'wĕrd-lĭ; *see* NORTH), *adj.* Situated or leading toward, or blowing from, the northwest. — *adv.* Northwestward.

north'west'wards (-wĕrdz), *adv.* Northwestward.

Nor'um·be'ga (nôr'ŭm·bē'gȧ), *n.* A region along the northeast coast of North America, or its capital city, given on old maps. The extent of the country varied widely.

nor'ward (nôr'wĕrd), *adj.* Northward. *Poetic.* — *n.* The north.

nor'wards (-wĕrdz), *adv.* Northward. *Rare.*

Nor'way (nôr'wā), *n.* A country of northern Europe.

Nor'way, *n.* [Prob. orig. as pl. *Norweis,* fr. OF. *Noreis,* sing. & pl. (F. *Norois*), influenced by *Norway,* the country.] In *pl.,* Norwegians. *Obs.*

Norway haddock. The rosefish.

Norway iron. A high grade of wrought iron produced in Sweden, but usually finished in, and exported from, Norway.

Norway lobster. A lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*) of European seas, resembling the American lobster but much slenderer.

Norway maple. A handsome European maple (*Acer platanoides*) much planted for shade in the U. S. It has dark-green leaves. Several varieties have colored foliage.

Norway pine. The red pine *Pinus resinosa;* also, its wood.

Norway rat. The common brown rat (*Rattus norvegicus,* syn. *Mus decumanus*). See RAT.

Norway saltpeter. Calcium nitrate.

Norway spruce. A widely cultivated spruce (*Picea abies*), native to northern Europe. It is pyramidal, with spreading branches, dark foliage, and long pendulous cones.

Nor·we'gian (nôr·wē'jăn), *adj.* [ML. *Norwegia, Norvegia,* Norway, fr. ON. *norvegr,* fr. *northr* north + *vegr* way. See NORTH; WAY.] Of or pertaining to Norway, its inhabitants, or its language.

Nor·we'gian, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Norway. The Norwegians are mostly typical Teutons, tall, blond, and dolichocephalic, though in the north there is a considerable Lapp population, and among those in the southwest brunet traits indicate intermixture with a dark race.
2. The language of the Norwegians, which belongs to the Scandinavian branch of the Teutonic languages. In its ordinary literary form it is practically the same as Danish. In its spoken form it possesses three main dialects, the eastern, resembling Swedish, the western, nearer Icelandic, and a coast dialect similar to Danish. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table;* cf. LANDSMAAL, NORSE.

Norwegian duck *or* **widgeon.** The widgeon *Mareca penelope. Local, U. S.*

Norwegian elkhound. The elkhound.

Norwegian Lutheran Church. See LUTHERAN, *n.*

Norwegian saltpeter *or* **nitrate.** Calcium nitrate.

Norwegian stove. A felt-lined box in which a vessel, the contents of which are raised to the boiling point, is left until the food in it is cooked.

Norwegian whist. A variation of whist in which each player in turn offers to win or lose tricks, bidding grand or nullo, there being no trumps. The first bid settles it. The partners score for each odd trick 4 in grands and 2 in nullos, and game is 50 points.

nor''west'er (nôr'wĕs'tĕr), *n.* **a** A northwester. **b** *Eng. Naut. Slang.* A drink of strong liquor, as rum. **c** = SOU'WESTER, 2.

nos·ar'i·an (nŏz·ȧr'ĭ·ăn; 79), *n.* One who argues that there is no limit to the possible largeness of a nose. *Sterne.*

nose (nōz), *n.* [AS. *nosu;* akin to D. *neus,* AS. *nasu,* G. *nase,* OHG. *nasa,* ON. *nŏs,* Sw. *näsa,* Dan. *næse,* Lith. *nosis,* L. *nasus, nares,* Skr. *nāsā.* Cf. NASAL, NASTURTIUM, NESS, NOSTRIL, NOZZLE, NUZZLE.] **1. a** In man, the prominent part of the face which bears the nostrils and covers the anterior part of the nasal fossae. **b** In animals, a corresponding part; the snout, muzzle, or muffle.
2. This part regarded as an organ, whether olfactory or as producing or affecting sound.
3. Sense, power, or faculty of smelling; hence, scent.
4. Something suggestive of, or associated with, the nose; as: **a** *Obs.* A socket on a candlestick, for the candle. **b** A buttress of rock, usually overhanging. **c** A projecting or open end, a beak or a prominent or projecting point, edge, etc., at the front of an object; snout; nozzle; spout; muzzle; as, the *nose* of a pipe, gun, bellows, retort, shovel, teakettle, shell, molding, spindle, chuck, etc. **d** Of a gooseberry, currant, apple, etc., the eye. **e** The bridge of spectacles or eyeglasses. **f** In a projectile, the end which is foremost during flight.
5. An informer; a spy, as of the police. *Slang, Eng.*
6. Odor, as of hay; perfume. *Colloq. Eng.*
7. Short for NOSEHOLE, 2; NOSE PIPE.
8. *Aeronautics.* The forward end of an aircraft; specif., the part of a fuselage or nacelle projecting in front.
9. *Anat. & Zool.* The olfactory organ of vertebrates, usually a pair of cavities or passages (the *nasal fossae*) in the head, which are lined with mucous membrane, part of which receives branches of the olfactory nerves and forms the essential organ of smell. In animals above fishes the nasal fossae open to the exterior by the nostrils or ***anterior nares*** (or by a single nostril in some cetaceans), and into the mouth or pharynx by the ***posterior nares***, and serve also as respiratory passages. In most fishes the nasal cavities are represented by small sacs on the sides of the head in front of the eyes, having no function in respiration. In cyclostomes there is a single median nasal cavity, but it is supplied with paired olfactory nerves. The sensory epithelium of the nose develops from invaginated epiblast.
10. *Golf.* The end of the head of a club away from the shaft.
11. *Mach.* The projecting end of a tool or machine, usually the cutting or lifting part.
12. *Naut.* The stem; the piece protecting the stem.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

nose-belled	**nose-grown**	**nose-leafed**	**nose-pulled**
nosebone	**nose-high**	**nose-led**	**nose-shy**

— ***a nose for.*** A propensity for surmising and detecting. — ***at, before, or under one's nose.*** Just or very close in front of one. — ***in spite of one's nose.*** In defiance or contempt of one. — ***nose to nose.*** Face to face at close quarters. — ***to bite or snap one's nose off.*** To speak to or answer one testily or snappishly. — ***to count, or tell, noses.*** To count the number of persons. — ***to cut, or bite, off one's nose.*** To injure oneself. — ***to keep, hold, put, or bring, one's nose to the grindstone.*** To grind down or oppress one; also, to keep oneself or another at hard, monotonous, or servile work. — ***to put one's nose out of joint.*** To humiliate one's pride, esp. by a supplanting in the affections of another; also, to thwart one's plans. Hence, ***to have one's nose out of joint,*** etc. — ***to thrust, poke,*** *or* ***put one's nose into.*** To pry into; to meddle officiously in.

nose (nōz), *v.;* NOSED (nōzd); NOS'ING (nōz'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To perceive or get the smell or odor of; to smell or scent; hence, to detect by or as by smell; to scent.
2. To confront; as: **a** *Obs. exc. Dial.* To reproach (with). **b** *Now Rare.* To oppose, or treat insolently or impudently. **c** To be closely face to face to; to meet.
3. To deprive by trickery or fraud; to cheat (of). *Obs.*
4. To utter in a nasal manner; to nasalize.
5. To blow the smoke of (tobacco) through the nose. *Rare.*
6. To remove the noses, or eyes, of. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
7. To touch or rub with the nose; to push or thrust the nose into or against, as for the purpose of examining.
8. To furnish with a nose; as, to *nose* a stair tread.
9. To make by advancing the nose or front end; as, the train *nosed* its way into the station.
10. To lead or drag by the nose.
11. To round off the nose of, as a log or gun barrel.
12. *Racing Slang.* To beat by (the length of) a nose.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To use the nose in smelling or examining; to smell; to sniff; to scent.
2. To pry or search, esp. into what does not concern one.
3. To push or move with the nose or front forward.
4. To act as an informer; to inform. *Thieves' Slang.*
5. *Geol. & Mining.* To dip or run in a noselike form.

nose around. To smell around, as a hound for a scent; hence, of persons, to seek quietly and surreptitiously for news, information, etc.

nose down. *Aviation.* To tilt toward the earth.

nose in. *Mil.* To shape the nose end of (a projectile).

nose into. To penetrate by or as by poking with the nose.

nose out. **a** To find out about pryingly; to ferret out. **b** To defeat by a narrow margin.

nose over or up. To turn over by pivoting on the front of an airplane, as when making a faulty landing.

nose up to. To approach and touch affectionately with the nose; — chiefly of dogs.

no'se·an (nō'zē·ăn), *n.* *Mineral.* Noselite.

no'se·an·ite (-īt), *n.* [See NOSELITE.] *Petrog.* A nephelite-basalt rich in noselite (nosean).

nose ape. The proboscis monkey.

nose bag. **a** A bag for feeding grain, mash, etc., to an animal. It covers the nose and fastens on top of the head. **b** *Slang, Australia.* The large tucker bag carried by a swagman, usually containing several smaller bags.

nose'band' (nōz'bănd'), *n.* That part of the headstall which passes over a horse's nose. — **nose'band'ed,** *adj.*

nose bit. *Carp.* A bit similar to a gouge or pod bit, but having a cutting edge on one side of its boring end.

nose'bleed' (nōz'blēd'), *n.* **1.** Epistaxis.
2. Any of several plants, as yarrow, trillium, painted cup.

nosed (nōzd), *adj.* Having a nose; keen of scent.

-nosed (-nōzd). A combining form of *nosed,* denoting *having* (such) *a nose.* Corresponding adverbs are formed in *-ly,* as sharp-nosedly; corresponding nouns are formed in *-ness,* as sharp-nosedness.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

aquiline-nosed	**hook-nosed**	**shovel-nosed**
big-nosed	**knob-nosed**	**slender-nosed**
blunt-nosed	**leaf-nosed**	**smooth-nosed**
bottle-nosed	**long-nosed**	**snotty-nosed**
broad-nosed	**narrow-nosed**	**snub-nosed**
broken-nosed	**pug-nosed**	**soft-nosed**
crooked-nosed	**purple-nosed**	**square-nosed**
crooknosed	**red-nosed**	**star-nosed**
fine-nosed	**Roman-nosed**	**straight-nosed**
flat-nosed	**round-nosed**	**tender-nosed**
great-nosed	**sharp-nosed**	**tube-nosed**
hawk-nosed	**short-nosed**	**wide-nosed**

nose dive. A head-on dive in an airplane; hence, a sharp sudden drop or fall, as in business, security prices, etc. — **nose'-dive',** *v. i.*

no·see'-um (nō·sē'ŭm), *n.* [That is, you don't see 'em; English of Amer. Indians.] A punkie (fly). *Colloq.*

nose flute. A kind of flute played by blowing through the nostrils, used by the Sakai and other tribes.

nose'gay' (nōz'gā'), *n.* [*nose* + *gay* in the sense of a gay or showy thing.] **1.** A bunch of flowers or herbs; posy.
2. A perfume or scent, esp. an artificial one; odor.

nosegay tree. The frangipani.

nose glasses. Pince-nez.

nose guard. **a** *Armor.* = NOSEPIECE **a.** **b** *Am. Football.* A nosepiece of heavy rubber, with straps running around the head, sometimes worn by players to protect the nose from injury during a game.

nose'-heav'y, *adj.* *Aeronautics.* Designating an aircraft in which, in any given condition of normal flight, the nose tends to drop if the longitudinal control is released.

nose hitch. A hitch of rope or wire about the lower jaw of a horse, mule, etc., by which it is directed.

nose'hole' (nōz'hōl'), *n.* **1.** A nostril. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
2. *Glass Mfg.* A boccarella.

nose iron. An adjustable pivot assembly in a weighing scale, for changing the multiplication of a lever.

nose key. *Carp.* A fox wedge.

nose leaf. A leaflike expansion of skin on the nose of certain bats supposed to have a delicate tactile function.

no'se·lite (nō'zĕ·lĭt), *n.* [After K. W. *Nose,* Ger. geologist.] *Mineral.* A grayish, bluish, or brownish mineral allied to hauyne. It is an aluminum sodium silicate and sulphate.

No·se'ma (nō·sē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nosēma* a disease.] *Zool.* A genus of sporozoans (order Microsporidia), the members of which are parasitic in other protozoans and in arthropods. *N. apis* causes a dysentery in the adult honeybee, and *N. bombycis* causes pébrine in the silkworm. It is the type of a family, **No'se·mat'i·dae** (nō'sē·măt'ĭ·dē).

nose'-nip'pers, *n. pl.* Pince-nez.

nose peg. In some spinning mules, a pin or stud fixed in an arm fastened at the upper end of the quadrant to depress the chain so as to obtain terminal acceleration.

nose'piece' (nōz'pēs'), *n.* **a** A piece for the nose, like a nose, or forming a nose; as: **a** *Armor.* A piece, often hinged, to protect the nose. See HELMET, *Illust.* **b** A noseband. **c** The nozzle of a pipe, hose, bellows, etc. **d** (1) The end-piece of a microscopic body to which an objective is attached. (2) A revolving holder for two or more microscope objectives. See MICROSCOPE, *Illust.*

nose'pinch' (nōz'pĭnch'; 105), *n.* Pince-nez.

nose pipe. A projecting piece of pipe, as one forming a terminal to another pipe; specif., in a blast furnace, the nozzle of the blast pipe where it enters a tuyère.

nos'er (nōz'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A blow or fall on the nose; also, a wind in one's face; a dead wind. *Slang.*
2. One who makes noses for machinery.

nose ring. A ring worn in the nose for ornament; also, one fixed in the nose of an animal.

nose'smart' (nōz'smärt'), *n.* A pungent cress, as water cress.

nose stiffener. *Aeronautics.* A bow stiffener.

nose'thirl (nōz'thûrl), *n.* A nostril. *Now Dial.*

nose'-thumb'ing, *n.* Act of thumbing one's nose.

nose'wise' (nōz'wīz'), *adj.* Conceited; also, keen-scented.

no'-side', *n.* *Rugby Football.* The end of the game; — from the phrase announcing expiration of the time.

no'sine (nō'zĭn), **no'site** (nō'zĭt), *n.* *Mineral.* Noselite.

nos'ing (nōz'ĭng), *n.* **1.** That part of the tread of a stair which projects over the riser, or any like projection.
2. *Civ. Engin.* **a** The end of a bridge pier. **b** The cast or steel point that joins the two steel guardrails where they meet in the track on each side of a bridge. **c** The lateral motion of steam locomotives between the railheads due to the alternating thrusts in the cylinders.

nos'ism (nŏs'ĭz'm; nōs'-), *n.* [L. *nos* we + *-ism.*] **1.** Self-exaltation or self-conceit on the part of a group of persons.
2. The practice of using "we" in giving one's opinions.

nos'o- (nŏs'ō-), **nos-.** *Med.* A combining form, Greek *noso-, nos-,* from *nosos,* meaning *disease,* as in **no·se'ti·ol'o·gy.** The meanings of words below can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

nosogenesis	**nosohaemia**	**nosophyte**
nosogenetic	**nosohemia**	**nosopoetic**
nosogenic	**nosomycosis**	**nosopoietic**
nosogeny	**nosonomy**	**nosotaxy**
nosogeography	**nosophobia**	**nosotrophy**

nos'o·co'mi·um (-kō'mĭ·ŭm), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *nosokomeion,* fr. *nosos* disease + *komein* to attend to.] A hospital. — **nos'o·co'mi·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

no·sog'ra·phy (nō·sŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*noso-* + *-graphy.*] A description or classification of diseases. — **no·sog'ra·pher** (-fĕr), *n.* — **nos'o·graph'ic** (nŏs'ō·grăf'ĭk), **nos'o·graph'ic·al** (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* — **nos'o·graph'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

no·sol'o·gy (nō·sŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*noso-* + *-logy;* cf. F. *nosologie.*] *Med.* **a** A classification, or a list, of diseases. **b** That branch of medical science which treats of diseases, or of the classification of diseases. **c** Diagnostic character of a disease. **d** Used with a prefixed word element designating a special department, as in dermo*nosology,* zoo*nosology.* — **nos'o·log'i·cal** (nŏs'ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **nos'o·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **no·sol'o·gist** (nō·sŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

nos'o·ma'ni·a (nŏs'ō·mā'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *noso-* + *-mania.*] Monomania in which one suffers from an imaginary disease.

nos·tal'gi·a (nŏs·tăl'jĭ·ȧ; -jȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *nost-* + *-algia.*] **a** Orig., *Med.,* a severe melancholia caused by protracted absence from home, as of military recruits. **b** Homesickness; esp., a brooding or poignant, enervating homesickness. — **nos·tal'gic** (-jĭk), *adj.*

nos'tic (nŏs'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *nostos* a return home.] Paragerontic.

nos'to- (nŏs'tō-), **nost-.** A combining form from Greek *nostos,* a return home, as in **nos'to·ma'ni·a** (-mā'nĭ·ȧ).

Nos'toc (nŏs'tŏk), *n.* [NL. Coined by Paracelsus; cf. F. *nostoc.*] *Bot.* **a** A widely distributed genus typifying the family Nostocaceae. The filaments are enveloped and united by a gelatinous substance into a generally spherical colony living on damp ground or in the water. These colonies have been called *star jelly, witches'-butter,* etc. **b** [*not cap.*] A dwarf plant of this genus.

Nos'to·ca'ce·ae (nŏs'tō·kā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of minute blue-green fresh-water algae (order Hormogoneales) having moniliform filaments and reproducing by hormogonia. *Nostoc* is the type genus. See ANABAENA. — **nos'to·ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

nos·tol'o·gy (nŏs·tŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*nosto-* + *-logy.*] *Biol.* The study of the senile stages of an organism or race of organisms. — **nos'to·log'ic** (nŏs'tō·lŏj'ĭk), *adj.*

Nos'tra·da'mus (nŏs'trȧ·dā'mŭs), *n.* One who professes to be a prophet; a seer; — from Nostradamus (see *Biog.*).

nos'tri·fi·cate (nŏs'trĭ·fĭ·kāt), *v. t.* [L. *noster* our + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] To accept as, or as equal to, one's own; — of degrees of a foreign university. — **nos'tri·fi·ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

nos'tril (nŏs'trĭl), *n.* [ME. *nostrill, nosethril, nosethirl,* fr. AS. *nosthyrl,* fr. *nos* for *nosu* nose + *thyrel* opening, hole, fr. *thyrel* pierced, for *thyrhel,* fr. *thurh* through. See NOSE; THROUGH. Cf. THRILL.] **1.** An external opening of the nose, serving also in air-breathing vertebrates as an air passage. See NOSE, *n.,* 9; cf. NARES.
2. Figuratively, perception; insight; acuteness.

nos'trilled, nos'trilled (nŏs'trĭld), *adj.* Having nostrils.

nos·tril'i·ty (nŏs·trĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Prominence of nostril.

nos'trum (nŏs'trŭm), *n.;* *pl.* -TRUMS (-trŭmz). [Neut. sing. of L. *noster* our; akin to Gr. *hēmeteros* and to L. *nos* we. See us.] **1.** A medicine recommended by its preparer; esp., a medicine the ingredients of which are kept secret; a patent or quack medicine.
2. A scheme, plan, or the like, proposed for the accomplishment of something; a favorite scheme or remedy.

No'su (nō'sōō), *n.* A Lolo.

-nosus. [NL.] *Med.* A combining form from Greek *nosos,* disease, denoting *a disease of a* (specified) *part* or *origin,* as in myo*nosus.*

nos'y (nōz'ĭ), *adj. Colloq.* **1. a** Malodorous. **b** Fragrant.
2. Sensitive to foul odors; also, given to nosing; inquisitive.
3. Nasal; as, New England *nosy* talk.

nos'y (nōz'ĭ), *n.* **1.** A person having a conspicuous nose; also, one who is nosy. *Colloq.*
2. [*cap.*] In *Old Nosy,* the Duke of Wellington; — a nickname from the prominence of his nose.

not (nŏt; 71), *adv.* [ME. *not, noht, nought,* the same word as E. NOUGHT.] An adverbial particle expressing negation; — corresponding to the attributive *no.* As used with verbs, when immediately after or before a simple tense or form of an ordinary verb it is now archaic and chiefly poetic; as, "that which satisfieth *not*"; "all that *not* harms distinctive womanhood." It is used commonly either with an auxiliary verb or with the substantive verb *be,* in both cases immediately following; as, "Thou shalt *not* steal." When used with an infinitive or verbal noun in *-ing,* it precedes. When preceding negative adjectives or adverbs, esp. those formed

nor''west', **nor''west'ward,** etc. Contractions of NORTHWEST, etc.

Nor·wey'an, *adj.* Norwegian. *Obs.*

nos-. = NOSO-.

No·sai'ri (nō·sī'rĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -RIS (-rĭz). Also **No·sai'ri·an** (-ăn). = ANSARIE.

nos'ca·nonge (nŏs'kȧ·nŏng). Var. of MUSKELLUNGE.

‖**no'sce te ip'sum** (*fem.* ip'sam). [L.] Know thyself.

nose'burn', *n.* See BONACE TREE.

nose'gay·like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.

nose'herb', *n.* An herb to smell.

nose'less, *adj.* See -LESS.—**nose'less·ly,** *adv.* — **nose'less·ness,** *n.*

nose'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

nose'ling, **nose'lings,** *adv.* On the nose or face. *Obs.*

nose'thrill, *n.* A nostril. *Obs.*

nose'wards, *adv.* See -WARDS.

nose'wort', *n.* Hellebore; also, nasturtium. *Obs.*

nose'y, *n. i.,* = NOSE, *v. i.,* 2. *Colloq.*

nose'y. Var. of NOSY.

-nosis, **-nosos.** = -NOSUS.

nos'sel (nŏs'zĭl). Var. of NOSSEL.

nost (nŏst). Contr. of *ne wost,* knowest not. *Obs.*

‖**nos·tal'gy** (nŏs·tăl'jĭ), *n.* = NOSTAL'GIA (nŏs·tăl'jĭ·ȧ), 156), *adj.* = NOSTOCACEOUS.

nos'trild. Nostriled. *Ref. Sp.*

nos'tril·some, *adj.* See 1st -SOME.

‖**nos'tro pe·ri'cu·lo** (nŏs'trō pĕ·rĭk'ū·lō). [L.] At our own risk.

nos'trum·mon'ger, *n.* See -MONGER. — **nos'trum·mon'ger·ship,** *n.* — **nos'trum·mon'ger·y,** *n.*

no'-sur·ren'der, *n.,* **no-sys'tem,** *n.* See NO-, *adj.,* 1st *Note* b.

with *un-*, *in-*, *im-*, etc., it serves in expressing a degree of comparison less than the positive; as, *not* unnatural; *not* implausibly.

— *not a little.* To a considerable extent or degree. — *not but.* Only. Cf. NOBBUT. *Obs.* — *not guilty. Law.* The words of general issue, used to deny the whole declaration or indictment, in various actions. — *not half.* Not at all; — ironically. *Colloq. British.* — *not half, or so, bad.* Rather good. *Colloq.* — *not out.* See 2d CRICKET, *n.*, 1. — *not proved, or, now more commonly, not proven. Scots Law.* The verdict brought in by a jury who find that the charges made are not proved. It operates as an acquittal.

no'- (nŏt-). The word *not* used as a prefix equiv. to *non-*, as in **not'-e-phem'er-al, not'-liv'ing, not'-good',** etc.

not (nŏt), *n.* **1.** Nothingness; nought. *Obs.*
2. An instance of the adverb *not*; a negation.

not, nott (nŏt), *adj.* [AS. *hnot.*] **1.** Shorn; shaven. *Obs.*
2. *Dial.* a Polled; hornless. **b** Smooth; well-tilled.
3. Beardless; awnless; — of grain. *Obs.*

not, nott, *n.* A hornless sheep, cow, or steer. *Dial. Eng.*

not, nott, *v. t.* To poll; shear. *Obs.*

not (nŏt). Contr. of *ne wot*, wot, or know, not. *Obs*

not, nott. Scot. past tense & past part. of NEED.

not-. = NOTO- (which see), as in *notalgia.*

‖**no'ta** (nō'tȧ). [L., imper.] Note; take notice; observe.

no'ta, *n., pl.* of NOTUM.

no'ta-bil'i-a (nō'tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.; pl.* [Neut. pl. of L. *notabilis* notable.] Things worthy of note.

no'ta-bil'i-ty (nō'tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *notabilité.*] **1.** One who or that which is notable; as: **a** *Obs.* A notable fact or circumstance. **b** A person of note.
2. Quality of being notable; specif.: a *Now Rare.* Capability; — used of women. **b** Prominence; distinction.

no'ta-ble (nō'tȧ-b'l), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *notabilis*, fr. *notare* to mark. See NOTE, *v.*] **1.** Worthy of note or notice; remarkable; memorable; also, formerly, notorious.
2. Easily or readily noticed or noted. *Obs.*
3. Capable of being noted; perceptible. *Obs. exc. Chem.*
4. (*the older pron.* nōt'ȧ-b'l *for this sense is still usual among those who observe the distinction in meaning*). Efficient; capable; — now used only of women and in reference to household management.
Syn. — Noteworthy, extraordinary, distinguished.
Ant. — Unremarkable, inconspicuous.
— **no'ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **no'ta-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

no'ta-ble, *n.* **1.** A notable, or remarkable, fact or thing. *R.*
2. A person of note or distinction; a notability.
3. [*cap.*] *F. Hist.* Under the ancien régime, one of a number of persons, chiefly of the higher orders, summoned by the king in emergencies as a deliberative body.

No'ta-can'thi-dae (nō'tȧ-kăn'thĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See NOTACANTHOUS.] *Zool.* A small family of deep-sea, eellike fishes (order Heteromi) having long dorsal and anal fins with both spines and soft rays. The typical genus is **No'ta-can'thus** (-thŭs). — **no'ta-can'thid** (-thĭd), *n.* — **no'ta-can'thoid** (-thoid), *adj. & n.*

no'ta-can'thous (nō'tȧ-kăn'thŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *nōton* the back + *akantha* thorn.] *Zool.* Having spines on the back.

no-tae'um (nō-tē'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nōtaios* pert. to the back.] *Zool.* The upper surface of a bird's body. — **no-tae'al** (-ăl), *adj.*

no'tal (nō'tȧl; -t'l), *adj.* [Gr. *nōton* the back.] **a** Of or pertaining to the back; dorsal. **b** Of or pertaining to a notum.

no-tal'gi-a (nō-tăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nōton* the back + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the back. — **no-tal'gic** (-jĭk), *adj.*

No-ta'li-a (nō-tā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *notos* the south + *halē* the sea.] *Biogeog.* The south temperate marine realm, bounded by the southern isocrymes of 68° and 44° F.

no'tan' (nō'tăn'), *n.* [Jap. *nōtan.*] *Jap. Art.* The combination of lights and darks; the design or pattern of a work of art as seen in dark and light values only.

no-tan'dum (nō-tăn'dŭm), *n.; pl.* -DA (-dȧ), -DUMS (-dŭmz). [L., fr. *notare* to observe.] A thing to be noted, or an entry of it; a note; memorandum; — chiefly in *pl.*

no'tar (nō'tȧr), *n.* A notary. *Scot.*

no-tar'i-al (nō-târ'ĭ-ăl; 79), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a notary or notaries; done, executed, framed, taken, etc., by a notary. — **no-tar'i-al-ly,** *adv.*

notarial separation. *Dutch Law.* A separation of husband and wife by a contract entered into before a notary.

no-tar'i-ate (nō-târ'ĭ-ăt), *n.* The office of notary; also, the collective body of notaries.

no-tar'i-kon (nō-târ'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [MGr., fr. L. *notarius* a shorthand writer.] *Jewish Lit.* In cabalistic phraseology, the art of using each letter of a word to make a new word.

no'ta-rize (nō'tȧ-rīz), *v. t.* To acknowledge or attest (a document) as a notary public.

no'ta-ry (nō'tȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *notarius* notary (in sense 1), fr. *notare* to note. See NOTE, *v.*] **1.** Literally, as among the Romans, a shorthand writer; hence, an official whose duty was to record transactions, to certify the authenticity of documents, etc., as the officials appointed by the Pope in medieval times.
2. *Obs.* **a** A noter; an observer. **b** A notebook.
3. *Law.* **a** A public officer who takes acknowledgment of, or otherwise attests or certifies, deeds and other writings, or copies of them, usually under his official seal, to make them authentic, and takes affidavits, depositions, and protests of negotiable paper. He is generally called a **notary public** (*pl.* NOTARIES PUBLIC). In England notaries are still nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury through his Court of Faculties and are nominally ecclesiastical officials; in the United States they are appointed by the governors of the States. In France they are appointed by the president of the Republic, and cannot serve as advocates or engage in any other business. **b** *Civil Law.* An official who draws up and records documents and instruments of legal importance, certifies to copies of judgments and records, and protests of commercial paper. **c** In Quebec, one who draws up and records instruments, examines titles, and does noncontentious legal business.

no'ta-ry, *adj.* [ML. *notarius.*] Notable; notorious. *Obs.*

no'tate (nō'tăt), *adj.* [L. *notatus* marked. See NOTE, *v.*] *Bot. & Zool.* Marked with spots or lines.

no'tate (nō'tăt), *v. t.* To put into notation.

not'-at-home', *adj.* Away from home; — attributive.

no-ta'tion (nō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *notatio* a marking, etymology, fr. *notare* to mark. See NOTE, *v.*] **1.** Etymological explanation or denotation. *Obs.*
2. **a** Act of noting; observation; a taking note. **b** An annotation; a note.
3. A mark or indication. *Rare.* *Fuller.*
4. Act, process, or method of representing by a system or set of marks, signs, figures, or characters; any system of characters, symbols, or abbreviated expressions used in an art or science, to express technical facts, quantities, etc.
5. The system of figures, letters, and signs in arithmetic and algebra to express number, quantity, or operations. See *Signs and Symbols, Mathematics,* in APPENDIX.
6. *Music.* Act, process, or system of recording music or musical details by means of notes or symbols; also, musical notes and symbols collectively. Notation has been devised to indicate pitch, metrical length, rhythm, tempo, accent or force, harmonic combinations, style, and specific directions about performance. The oldest system known is the *alphabetical notation* of the Greeks, in which the tones of a melody were represented by letters, variously written, as upright, inverted, etc., to denote naturals, sharps, etc., and to which certain time and accent signs were added. Letters, as now, were used to denote fixed pitch in the later medieval tablatures. The next important step was in the early medieval *neumes*, denoting relative pitch. Addition of lines denoting fixed pitch to the neumes resulted in the modern *staff system*, in which a clef gives to lines and spaces their pitch, which may be chromatically altered by accidentals. The original musica mensurata with notes having solid (black) heads is known as *black notation.* Notation of time values was developed in the system of mensurable music with ligatures, which gave rise to time signatures, while metrical accent came to be marked throughout by the bar. Rhythm may be represented by special symbols (see RHYTHM); force, by such signs and abbreviations as Λ, <, *f.*, *p.*, etc.; and special directions as to manner of performance, by the staccato mark, slur, repeat, pedal sign, etc. Harmony has a kind of numerical shorthand in the system of thorough bass. See STAFF, CLEF, SHARP, FLAT, TIME SIGNATURE, NOTE, PITCH. See *Signs and Symbols, Music,* in APPENDIX.

no-ta'tion-al (nō-tā'shŭn-ăl; -'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to notation.

no'ta-tive (nō'tȧ-tĭv), *adj. Logic.* Suggesting or indicating the characteristics or things denoted.

no-ta'tor (nō-tā'tĕr), *n.* [L. *notare* to note.] **a** *Obs.* An annotator. **b** *Rare.* A noter; recorder. **c** One versed in musical notation.

not'-be'ing, *adj.* Nonexistent. — *n.* A nonexistent thing.

notch (nŏch), *n.* [Prob. for *otch* (*an otch* giving *a notch*), fr. MF. *oche*, fr. OF. *osche* (F. *hoche*), fr. *oschier* to notch, nick, of obscure origin.] **1.** A V-shaped indentation or hollow, as in a surface or edge; a nick, as one cut in a tally stick.
2. A narrow passage between two elevations, as mountains; a deep, close pass; a defile; a gap. *U. S.*
3. Figuratively, a degree; step; peg. *Colloq.*
4. Act of notching, or cutting notches.
5. *Cricket.* A run. *Now Rare.*
6. *Logging.* An undercut.
7. *Weighing Scales.* A modified V-shaped cut across the top edge of the beam, defining the position of the sliding weight.
Syn. — See DINT.

notch (nŏch), *v.;* NOTCHED (nŏcht); NOTCH'ING. *Transitive:*
1. To cut (the hair) unevenly or poorly. *Obs.*
2. To cut or make a notch or notches in; to indent; also, to score, mark, record, or tally by or as if by notches.
3. To fasten or insert by means of notches.
4. To cut or chop; as, to *notch* off hands.
5. To change the position of (a control device) step by step.
6. *Archery.* To fit (the arrow) to the string; to nock.
7. *Forestry.* To plant (a tree) in a notch in the soil.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make notches.
2. To become notched, or indented. *Rare.*

notch into. To fashion into by making notches.

notch up. *Mach.* To link up.

notch block. A snatch block.

notch'board' (nŏch'bōrd'; 181), *n. Carp.* The board which receives the ends of the steps in a staircase.

notch carving. *Furniture.* See NICKING, b.

notched (nŏcht), *adj.* Having a notch or notches; indented; serrate; having the hair cut unevenly.

notched falcon. Any of several South American falcons (genus *Harpagus*) having the maxilla doubly toothed.

notched wrack. A common rockweed (*Fucus serratus*) of the northern Atlantic.

notch'el (nŏch'ĕl), *n.* Only in the phrase *cry* (a person) *notch'el,* to give notice as by advertisement, or refusal to be responsible for debts incurred by (the person). — *v. t.* To cry (a person) notchel. *Both Dial. Eng.*

notch'er (nŏch'ĕr), *n.* One who cuts notches; a scorer.

notch'ing, *verbal n.* of NOTCH. Specif.: **1.** Act of making notches; act of cutting into small hollows.
2. The small hollow, or hollows, cut; a notch or notches.
3. *Carp.* A method of joining timbers, scantling, etc., by notching them, as at the ends, and overlapping or interlocking the notched portions; also, a joint so formed.
4. *Engin.* A method of excavating, as in a bank, by a series of cuttings side by side.

notch'weed' (nŏch'wēd'), *n.* Also **notch'wort'** (-wûrt'). The stinking goosefoot.

notch'wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* A European moth (*Peronia caudana*) of the family Tortricidae.

notch'y (nŏch'ĭ), *adj.* Having, or full of, notches.

not'-de-liv'er-y, *n.* Nondelivery.

note (nōt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *nota* a mark, sign, for *gnota;* akin to Lith. *ženklas*, and to L. *gnoscere* to know. See KNOW.] **1.** A mark or token by which a thing may be known; a sign; indication; character; distinctive mark or feature; characteristic quality; as, a *note* of the true church.
2. A musical sound; as: **a** A melody or strain; tune; song. **b** The song or musical call of a bird. **c** A tone of definite pitch, as of a musical instrument or the voice.
3. A cry, call, or sound; as, the raven's *note;* hence, a distinctive tone in style; as, that *note* of revolt in Goethe.
4. A sign or character, excluding letters, used in printing or writing, as ! or ?; as, the *note* of exclamation.
5. Reputation; distinction; eminence; as, a family of *note.*
6. **a** A brief writing intended to assist the memory or to serve as a basis for fuller statement; a memorandum; a minute. **b** Usually in *pl.*, a record of impressions, incidents, etc.; as, Dickens's "American *Notes.*" **c** *pl.* A writing intended to assist in public speaking; memoranda to assist a speaker; as, to preach from *notes;* also, a reporter's memoranda; the original report of a speech or of proceedings. Rarely in *sing.*
7. A brief remark by way of explanation or information; a comment or explanation, as in the margin of a page; a critical, explanatory, or illustrative observation.
8. Observation; notice; heed; as, take no *note* of it.
9. A written communication; specif.: **a** A short informal letter. **b** A list of items or charges, or of particulars; as, a *note* of box-office receipts. **c** A written or printed paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment; a written promise to pay; as, a promissory *note;* a *note* of hand; a negotiable *note;* a bank *note* (*note* being often used alone for any of these phrases). **d** A formal diplomatic or official missive.
10. A joke; as, that's a *note* on you. *Colloq., U. S.*
11. *Archaic.* a Stigma; brand; reproach. **b** A mark or sign made to identify, distinguish, call attention, point out something to notice, or the like. **c** A remark or observation, esp. one worth notice. **d** Notification; information; intelligence. **e** An account or bill.
12. *Art.* An artist's rough sketch, esp. of a detail.
13. a *Law.* An abstract of certain particulars which was recorded in the conveyance by fine. **b** *Scots Law.* A short and concise statement used as a pleading in a case.
14. *Music.* **a** A character used to indicate relative duration by its shape, and definite pitch by its position on the staff. Notes now have from one to three parts: the *head*, the *stem*, and the *hooks*, or *pennants*, which may run together between two or more notes. These parts distinguish the following notes in the present general use: *whole note,* or *semibreve,* 𝅝; *half note,* or *minim,* 𝅗𝅥; *quarter note,* or *crotchet,* ♩; *eighth note,* or *quaver,* ♪; *sixteenth note,* or *semiquaver,* 𝅘𝅥𝅯; *thirty-second note,* or *demisemiquaver,* 𝅘𝅥𝅰; *sixty-fourth note,* or *hemidemisemiquaver,* 𝅘𝅥𝅱. Their time value may be modified by various marks, as the *dot, tie, hold,* and *staccato.* Their pitch value is taken from the staff degree — with its modifying sharp, flat, etc. — on which they are placed. In Gregorian music the older *large, long, breve,* and *semibreve* are still sometimes used. See NOTATION, 6. **b** Inaccurately, a key of a pianoforte or similar instrument; also, an actual tone.
15. *Paper Mfg.* A size of paper (8 x 10). See PAPER, *Table.*
Syn. — NOTE, DISPATCH, REPORT. Considered in its diplomatic sense, a NOTE is a formal communication sent by one government to another; a DISPATCH is a communication sent by a government to one of its own diplomatic officers; a REPORT is sent by a diplomat to his home government. See REMARK.

-note (-nōt). A combining form of the noun: *note,* as in foot*note,* key*note.*

note (nōt), *v.;* NOT'ED (nōt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); NOT'ING (nōt'ĭng). [OF. *noter*, fr. L. *notare*, fr. *nota.* See NOTE, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To notice or observe with care; to observe; heed.

No more of that; I have *noted* it well. *Shak.*

2. To make a separate or special mention of from among various items or matters; as, he *noted* the man's optimism.
3. To record or set (down) in writing; to make a note of.
4. a *Obs.* To express or set down in or as in writing (as having a certain character). **b** *Obs.* To denote; signify. **c** *Rare.* To indicate, as by pointing; to point out; to show forth. **d** *Now Rare.* To set down in, or provide with, notes, esp., musical notes. **e** *Obs.* To distinguish by a note or mark, as of reference; to mark so as to distinguish, call attention to, or the like. **f** *Rare.* To annotate; also, to make notes in. **g** *Obs.* To charge or accuse, as with some fault or crime (usually with *of*, *for*, or *with*); to brand.
5. *Com.* To make a memorandum of nonpayment of (a negotiable bill) on presentation; — said of a notary public.
—, *Intransitive:* To make or produce musical notes. *Rare.*

note (nōt), *n.* [AS. *notu* use, profit. Cf. NEAT cattle.] **1.** *Obs.* a Use; advantage; profit; good. **b** Occurrence; circumstance.
2. Employment; business; work. *Now Dial.*
3. A cow's period of giving milk. *Dial.*

note (nōt), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *notian*, fr. *notu* use, profit.] To use. *Obs.*

note. [AS. *nāt*, fr. *ne* not + *wāt* wot. See NO, *adv.;* WOT.] *Obs.* a Knows not. **b** Erron., could not.

note'-blind', *adj.* Unable to read musical notes and other similar characters. — **note'-blind'ness,** *n.*

note'book' (nōt'bŏŏk'), *n.* **1.** A book in which notes or memoranda are recorded.
2. A book in which promissory notes are registered.

note broker. *Finance.* A broker who deals in promissory notes and, sometimes, bills of exchange.

note'case' (nōt'kās'), *n.* A pocketbook for banknotes. *Brit.*

not'ed (nōt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Specially marked or noticed; hence, well known by reputation; eminent; celebrated.
2. Provided with musical notes or score.
Syn. — Renowned, famed. **Ant.** — Obscure, unknown.
— **not'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **not'ed-ness,** *n.*

note'head' (nōt'hĕd'), *n.* A printed or engraved heading on sheets of paper used in writing notes.

note'hold'er (-hōl'dĕr), *n.* One who holds a note (sense 9 c).

Not'e-lae'a (nŏt'ē-lē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *notos* the south, southwest + *elaia* olive tree.] *Bot.* A small genus of chiefly Australian trees or shrubs of the olive family (Oleaceae). Most of the species have very hard wood, whence they are known as *ironwoods.*

note'less (nōt'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* **1.** Not noted or not noticed; unmarked; undistinguished.
2. Devoid of musical notes; unmusical; voiceless.
— **note'less-ly,** *adv.* — **note'less-ness,** *n.*

note of addition. A point of addition. See 1st POINT, 35 b.

note of admiration *or* **exclamation.** = EXCLAMATION POINT.

note of hand. A promissory note.

note of interrogation. = INTERROGATION POINT.

note paper. Paper for social notes. See PAPER, *Table.*

not'er (nōt'ĕr), *n.* One who notes; as: a *Obs.* One who provides with, or writes down, the musical notes or scores. **b** One who takes or makes notes. **c** *Rare.* An annotator. **d** *Rare.* One who notes a bill.

note shaver. One who discounts notes at an exorbitant rate. Cf. SHAVER, *n.*, 2. *Slang, U. S.*

note'wor'thy (nōt'wûr'thĭ), *adj.* Worthy of observation or notice; remarkable; notable. — **note'wor'thi-ly** (-thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **note'wor'thi-ness** (-thĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

No-tharc'tus (nō-thärk'tŭs), *n.* [NL. See NOTHO-; ARCTIC.] *Paleontol.* A primitive lemurlike mammal with large orbits and 40 teeth, the incisors not procumbent, found in the North American Eocene. It typifies the family **No-tharc'ti-dae** (-tĭ-dē). — **no-tharc'tid** (-tĭd), *n. & adj.*

‖**no'ta be'ne** (nō'tȧ bē'nē). [L.] Note well or particularly; take notice; — abbr. *N. B., n. b.*

no'ta-bl. Notable. *Ref. Sp.*

‖**no'tae Ti-ro'ni-a'nae.** [L.] See TIRONIAN.

no'tan-en'ce-pha'li-a (nō'tăn-ĕn'sĕ-fā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* See NOTO-.

no'ta-ri-ly, *adv.* Notoriously. *Obs.*

no'ta-ry-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

notch † NAUTCH. [LEAVED.]

notched'-leaved', *adj.* See

notch'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

notch'-lobed', *adj.* See -LOBED.

notcht. Notched. *Ref. Sp.*

note'kin, *n.* See -KIN.

note'let (nōt'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A little or short note.

notemigge, notemugge, notemugge. † NUTMEG.

no'ten-ceph'a-lo-cele' (nō'tĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lō-sēl'), *n.*, **no'ten-ceph'a-lus** (-lŭs), *n. Teral.* See NOTO-.

no-to'um. Var. of NOTAEUM.

note'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

not'-go' gauge. See GAUGE, *n.*, 10.

no'thal, *adj.* [L. *nothus*, fr. Gr. *nothos* spurious.] Spurious. *Obs.*

no'the-less, *conj.* Nevertheless. *Obs.*

noth'er (nŭth'ēr), *pron. & adj.* [*an other*, mistaken as a *nother*.] Other. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

noth'er (nŏth'ēr), *conj.* [See NEITHER, NOR.] Neither; nor. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

noth'ing (nŭth'ĭng), *n.* [From *no*, adj. + *thing*.] **1.** Not any thing; no thing (in the widest sense of the word *thing*); nought; partitively (now rare with an adjective), no share, element, part; — opposed to *anything* and *something*.

Yet had his aspect *nothing* of severe. *Dryden.*

2. That which does not exist; a nonentity.
3. A thing that may be taken as nonexistent; a thing, event, or remark of no account, value, note, or the like; as, airy *nothings*; specif., a person of no importance; a nobody.

Wretched *nothings*, think ye not to flee. *Shelley.*

4. Nothingness; utter insignificance. *Obs.*
5. *Arith.* Absence of all magnitude or quantity; a zero.
6. *Hegelianism.* That which is characterized by utter absence of determination; perfect indistinguishableness.
— *all to nothing.* By all odds; to the fullest extent. *Rare.* **— *for nothing.*** **a** *Obs.* By no means; in no wise. **b** To no purpose. **c** For no reason. **d** Without cost.

noth'ing, *adv.* In no degree; not at all; in no wise; as, *nothing* near so extensive; — now chiefly used with verbs; as, this differs *nothing* from that.

noth'ing, *v. t.* To reduce to nothing. *Rare.*

noth'ing-ar'i-an (-ârʹĭ-ăn; 79), *n.* One of no belief, creed, or particular sect. — **noth'ing-ar'i-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

noth'ing-ar'i-an, *adj.* Do-nothing. *Rare.*

nothing else but. See under BUT, *conj.*

noth'ing-ism (nŭth'ĭng-ĭz'm), *n. Rare.* **a** A triviality. **b** = NIHILISM (esp. sense 3). — **noth'ing-ist,** *n.*

noth'ing-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To reduce to nothing. *Rare.*

noth'ing-less, *adj.* Unimportant; nonexistent. *Rare.*

nothing like. See *anything like*, under LIKE, *adv.*

noth'ing-ly, *n.* A cipher. — *adj.* Valueless; ineffectual.

noth'ing-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being nothing; as: **a** Nonexistence. **b** Utter insignificance. **c** Unconsciousness.
2. A thing that is, or is as if, nonexistent or valueless.
3. *Hegelianism.* The state or quality of utter indistinguishableness; total absence of determination or particularity.

nothing off. *Naut.* An order to the steersman to keep the vessel close to the wind.

noth'o- (nŏth'ō-). *Bot. & Zool.* A combining form, Greek *notho-*, from *nothos*, meaning *bastard, spurious*.

Noth'o-fa'gus (-fāʹgŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *notho-* + L. *fagus* beech.] *Bot.* An important genus of timber trees of the cooler parts of the Southern Hemisphere, differing from the genus *Fagus* in the chiefly evergreen, smaller leaves, and in the flowers of both sexes being solitary or in threes. They are called *evergreen, antarctic*, or *mountain, beech*, and in New Zealand *native birch*.

Noth'o-lae'na (nŏth'ō-lē'nā), *n.* [NL., fr. *notho-* + L. *laena* cloak.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of rock-inhabiting ferns (family Polypodiaceae), of very diverse habit; — often called *cloak ferns*. The fronds are pinnate, bipinnate, or tripinnate, and silky-hairy, tomentose, or farinose.

no'-thor'ough-fare', *n.* A way having no exit at one end.

Noth'o-sau'rus (nŏth'ō-sôʹrŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *notho-* + *-saurus*.] *Paleontol.* A genus of extinct reptiles of the order Sauropterygia from the Triassic of central Europe, resembling the Plesiosauria, but having longer and more slender limbs less completely modified for swimming. It is the type of a family, **Noth'o-sau'ri-dae** (-rĭ-dē), and of a suborder, **Noth'o-sau'ri** (-rī), containing also the genus *Lariosaurus* and allied forms. — **noth'o-saur** (nŏth'ō-sôr), *n.* — **noth'o-sau'ri-an** (-sôʹrĭ-ăn), *adj. & n.*

no'thous (nōʹthŭs), *adj.* [L. *nothus*, fr. Gr. *nothos*.] Spurious; illegitimate.

no'tice (nōʹtĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *notitia* a being known, knowledge, fr. *notus* known, fr. *noscere* to know. See KNOW; cf. NOTORIOUS.] **1.** Information; intimation or warning, esp. of a formal nature; announcement; as, dogs give *notice* of a stranger's approach.
2. Notification by one of the parties to an agreement or relation of intention of terminating it at a specified time, as by an employee to an employer.
3. Act of remarking or observing; observation; heed; cognizance; note; attention; as, brought to *notice*.
4. Polite or favorable attention; favor; respect; civility; as, the *notice* paid to a belle.
5. A written or printed sign, or the like, communicating information or warning; as, to put a *notice* on a door.
6. **a** An announcement or written mention, often accompanied by comments or remarks; as, theatrical *notices*. **b** A paragraph or article of the nature of a review.
7. *Obs.* **a** Knowledge. **b** An idea; a notion.
Syn. — Regard, remark; intelligence, advice, news.

no'tice (nōʹtĭs), *v.;* -TICED (nōʹtĭst); -TIC-ING (nōʹtĭs-ĭng). *Trans.:* **1.** To notify; intimate. *Obs.*, exc. in legal usage.
2. To show that one has observed; to make mention of; remark upon; also, to review briefly, as a book.
3. **a** To take notice or note of; to observe; perceive; mark; heed; pay attention to. **b** To pay polite or favorable attention to; to treat with attention and civility; to recognize.
4. To give a formal notice or notification to; to serve a notice on, as a tenant. See NOTICE, *n.*, 2.
—, *Intransitive:* To take notice.
Syn. — Remark, see, note, mind, regard; mention.
Ant. — Ignore, disregard, overlook.

no'tice-a-ble (nōʹtĭs-ā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being observed; worthy of notice; likely to attract attention; conspicuous. — **no'tice-a-bil'i-ty** (-ā-bĭlʹĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **no'tice-a-bly,** *adv.*

notice of dishonor. *Com.* A notice to the drawer or an endorser of a negotiable bill or note by a subsequent party that it has been dishonored. Failure to duly give such notice in general discharges the obligation of the prior parties.

no'tic-er (nōʹtĭ-sêr), *n.* One who notices or gives notice.

No-tid'a-ni (nō-tĭd'ā-nī), *n. pl.* [NL. See NOTIDANUS.] *Zool.* An order of sharks having diplospondylic vertebrae and six or seven pairs of gill slits, including the Hexanchidae and sometimes, esp. formerly, the Chlamydoselachidae. — **no'ti-da'ni-an** (nōʹtĭ-dāʹnĭ-ăn), *adj. & n.*

No-tid'a-nus (nō-tĭd'ā-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nōtidanos* having a pointed dorsal fin, fr. *nōton* the back + *idanos* comely.] See HEXANCHIDAE.

no'ti-fi'a-ble (nōʹtĭ-fīʹā-b'l), *adj.* That requires notice to be given; that must be reported; as, a *notifiable* disease.

no'ti-fi-ca'tion (nōʹtĭ-fĭ-kāʹshŭn), *n.* [OF. See NOTIFY.] **1.** Act of notifying; an intimation or notice; esp., act of giving official notice or information.
2. A written or printed matter which gives notice.

no'ti-fied (nōʹtĭ-fīd), *adj.* Celebrated; notorious. *Now Dial.*

no'ti-fi'er (-fīʹêr), *n.* One who or that which notifies.

no'ti-fy (nōʹtĭ-fī), *v.;* NO'TI-FIED (-fīd); NO'TI-FY'ING (-fīʹĭng). [OF. *notifier*, fr. L. *notificare*, fr. *notus* known (past part. of *noscere* to know) + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See KNOW; -FY.] *Transitive:* **1.** To give notice of; to make known; to declare; to publish; as, to *notify* a fact to a person.
2. To give notice to; to inform by notice; to apprise; as, the constable *notified* the citizens to meet at the city hall.
3. *a Obs.* To take notice of; to observe. **b** To denote; indicate; point out.
4. To annotate. *Rare.* *Scott.*
—, *Intransitive:* To give notice.

no'tion (nōʹshŭn), *n.* [L. *notio*, fr. *noscere, notum*, to know. See KNOW.] **1.** A mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined; an idea; a conception; more properly, a general or universal conception, as distinguishable or definable by marks or *notae*.

Few agree in their *notions* about these words. *Cheyne.*

2. A view, theory, belief, or the like; an opinion.
3. An inclination or fancy; whim; as, a *notion* to do it.
4. A fondness (for one of the opposite sex). *Scot. & Dial.*
5. An ingenious device; any of various articles or wares, esp. small useful ones; a knickknack. *Colloq.*
6. *Obs.* **a** A form, character, or "sense," in which a thing exists or is taken. **b** Of a word, signification; denotation. **c** A term or phrase. **d** Mind; intellect; understanding; also, fancy; imagination; thought. **e** An invention.
7. *Kantianism.* A pure concept of reason. Cf. NOUMENON.
Syn. — See IDEA.

no'tion-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *adj.* Fanciful; whimsical.

no'tion-al (-ăl; -'l), *adj.* **1.** Consisting of, or conveying, ideas; expressing abstract conceptions; as, *notional* sciences; also, formerly, given to speculation or holding speculative views.
2. Existing in idea only; visionary; imaginary; unreal.

Discourses of speculative and *notional* things. *Evelyn.*

3. Given to foolish or visionary fancies or moods; whimsical; as, a *notional* man; also, *Dial.*, predicatively, of the opinion (that); as, he *'s notional* that he 'll win. *U. S.*
4. *If*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a notion or idea.
5. *Gram.* **a** Carrying a full meaning of its own; having descriptive, as opposed to presenting an idea of a thing, quality, etc.; — distinguished from *relational*. Thus *has* is *notional* in "he *has* luck," *relational*, in "he *has* gone." **b** Of or representing what exists or occurs in the world of things, as related to the world of actuality; — distinguished from *syntactic*; as, sex is a *notional*, gender a *syntactic*, category. — **no'tion-al'i-ty** (nōʹshŭn-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **no'tion-al-ly,** *adv.* — **no'tion-al-ness,** *n.*

no'tion-al, *n.* [See NOTIONAL, *adj.*] An idea. *Obs.*

no'tion-al-ist (-lĭst), *n.* A theorist. — **no'tion-al-ist,** *adj.*

no'tion-ar'y (nōʹshŭn-ĕrʹĭ, *esp. Brit.*, -ēr-I), *adj.* Notional.

no'tion-ate (-āt), *adj.* Fanciful; also, headstrong; stubborn. *Scot., Ir., & U. S.*

no'tioned (nōʹshŭnd), *adj.* Having a notion or notions.

-notioned. A combining form of *notioned*, as in:

lofty-notioned	prim-noticed	queer-noticed
perverse-noticed	quaint-noticed	wild-noticed

no'tion-ist, *n.* **a** *Archaic.* One whose religious opinions are extravagant notions. **b** *Rare.* One who is given to forming notions or opinions. — **no'tion-ist,** *adj.*

No'ti-o-so'rex (nōʹshĭ-ō-sōʹrĕks), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *notius* southern + *sorex* shrew.] *Zool.* A genus of shrews of the southern United States and Mexico, having only 28 teeth.

no-ti'ti-a (nō-tĭshʹĭ-ā), *n.;* *pl.* -TIAE (-ē). [L., knowledge.] A list or register, esp. of ecclesiastical sees or districts.

Not-ke'ri-an (nŏt-kēr'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, any of several Notkers, Benedictines of St. Gall, Switzerland; as: **a** Notker Balbulus (c. 840–912), composer and writer on music, who developed and popularized the sequence. **b** Notker Labeo (c. 952–1022), a teacher and translator into Old High German.

no'to- (nōʹtō-), **not-.** [See NATES.] A combining form, Greek *nōto-*, from *nōton*, meaning *the back, the back part*, as in *notochord*, *notalgia*.

no'to-cen'trum (-sĕn'trŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *noto-* + *centrum*.] *Zool.* The centrum of a vertebra when formed by the dorsal arches, as in toads and frogs. — **no'to-cen'trous** (-trŭs), *adj.*

no'to-chord (nōʹtō-kôrd), *n.* [*noto-* + *chord*.] *Anat. & Zool.* A longitudinal elastic rod of cells which in the lowest vertebrates (as amphioxus and the lampreys), and in the embryos of the higher vertebrates, forms the supporting and stiffening axis of the body; — called also *chorda dorsalis*. It represents the backbone of the higher forms, and serves as a structural basis around which the bodies of the vertebrae are formed. The notochord develops typically from the hypoblast at a very early stage, as a median longitudinal dorsal outgrowth of the wall of the primitive alimentary tract. In the adult of the higher vertebrates it becomes almost obliterated as the bodies of the vertebrae develop. See SPINAL COLUMN. A well-developed notochord is present in the caudal region of larval ascidians, and a structure possibly homologous occurs in the Hemichorda. — **no'to-chord'al** (nōʹtō-kôrʹdăl; -d'l), *adj.*

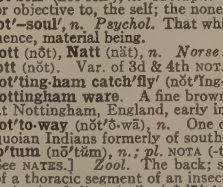

One of the Notodontidae (*Schizura concinna*) which attacks the Apple Tree. *a* Larva; *b* Adult.

No'to-don'ti-dae (-dŏn'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Notodonta*, type genus (fr. *noto-* + *-odonta*) + *-idae*.] *Zool.* An extensive family of moths similar to the Noctuidae, from which they are distinguished chiefly by the venation of the fore wings. The larvae are usually naked and often of grotesque form, having humps, spines, or fleshy processes. Cf. PUSS MOTH, LOBSTER MOTH. — **no'to-don'ti-an** (-shĭ-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **no'to-don'tid** (-tĭd), *n. & adj.* — **no'to-don'toid** (-toid), *adj. & n.*

No'to-gae'a (-jē'ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *notos* the south + *gaia* the earth.] *Biogeog.* A realm, or primary terrestrial division including (according to those recognizing three such realms) the *New Zealand, Australian*, and *Neotropical* regions. Cf. ARCTOGAEA, and NEOGAEA. — **no'to-gae'an,** *or* **-ge'an** (-ăn), *adj.* — **No'to-gae'al,** *or* **-ge'al** (-ăl), *adj.* — **No'to-gae'ic,** *or* **-ge'ic** (-jēʹĭk), *adj.*

No'tom-mat'i-dae (nō'tŏ-mătʹĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A large family of rotifers, order Ploima, including the most typical and commonest forms. They usually have a nearly cylindrical body with a slender posterior foot ending in two toes. — **no-tom'ma-tid** (nō-tŏmʹă-tĭd), *n. & adj.*

No'to-nec'ti-dae (nō'tō-nĕkʹtĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *noto-* + Gr. *nēktēs* swimmer.] *Zool.* A family of aquatic carnivorous insects (order Hemiptera) having the back strongly convex and the hind legs long and oarlike. They habitually swim back downward, and are hence called *backswimmers*. The typical and largest genus is **No'to-nec'ta** (-tă). — **no'to-nec'tal** (-tăl), *adj.* — **no'to-nec'tid** (-tĭd), *n. & adj.*

no'to-po'di-um (nō'tō-pōʹdĭ-ŭm), *n.;* *pl.* -DIA (-ā). [NL., fr. *noto-* + *-podium*.] *Zool.* The dorsal lobe or branch of a parapodium. See PARAPODIUM **a.** — **no'to-po'di-al** (-ăl), *adj.*

No'top-ter'i-dae (nō'tŏp-tĕrʹĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *noto-* + Gr. *pteron* wing.] *Zool.* A small family of fresh-water soft-finned fishes of West Africa and southeastern Asia having the dorsal fin, when present, short and high, the anal fin long and confluent with the caudal, and the air bladder complex. The type genus is **No-top'ter-us** (nō-tŏpʹtĕr-ŭs). — **no-top'ter-id** (-ĭd), *n. & adj.* — **no-top'ter-oid** (-oid), *adj. & n.*

no'to-rhi'zal (nō'tō-rīʹzăl; -z'l), *adj.* [*noto-* + Gr. *rhiza* a root.] *Bot.* Incumbent; — of the embryo in crucifers.

no'to-ri'e-ty (nōʹtō-rī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ML. *notorietas*; cf. F. *notoriété*. See NOTORIOUS.] **1.** Quality or state of being notorious, or generally or publicly known.
2. A well-known, noted, or famous person.

no-to'ri-ous (nō-tōʹrĭ-ŭs; 181), *adj.* [ML. *notorius*, fr. *notus* known. See NOTICE.] **1.** Generally known and talked of; widely or commonly known; forming a part of common knowledge; noted; universally recognized; — now usually unfavorable in sense; as, a *notorious* thief, vice, fact.
2. Evident; manifest; conspicuous. *Obs.*
Syn. — See FAMOUS.
— no-to'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* — **no-to'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

No-tor'nis (nō-tôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *notos* the south + *-ornis*.] *Zool.* A genus of flightless birds allied to the gallinules. *N. mantelli* of New Zealand was first known as a fossil bird, but later a few individuals believed to be the same species were found living on the South Island.

Notornis (*N. hochstetteri*).

No'to-ryc'tes (nō'tō-rĭkʹtēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *notos* the south + *oryktēs* digger.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the marsupial mole.

No-tos'tra-ca (nō-tŏsʹtrā-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *not(o-)* + *-ostraca*.] *Zool.* An order of small fresh-water crustaceans (subclass Branchiopoda) having a shield-shaped carapace, sessile paired eyes, vestigial antennae, and 40–63 pairs of trunk appendages. See TRIOPS.

No'to-the'ri-um (nō'tō-thēʹrĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *notos* the south + *-therium*.] *Paleontol.* A genus of gigantic herbivorous diprotodont marsupials, of the Pleistocene of Australia.

No'to-tre'ma (-trēʹmă), *n.* [NL., fr. *noto-* + Gr. *trēma* a hole.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the marsupial frogs.

no'to-tribe (nōʹtō-trīb), *adj.* [*noto-* + Gr. *tribein* to rub.] *Bot.* Touching the back; — of flowers in which the anthers and stigma are so placed as to touch the backs of insects and thus insure cross-pollination.

no'tour (nōʹtĕr), *adj.* [F. *notoire*, fr. ML. *notorius*. See NOTORIOUS.] Notorious; infamous. — **no'tour-ly,** *adv.* *Both Obs. exc. Scot.*

not'-out' (66), *adj.* *Cricket.* Designating a batsman who has not completed his innings; also, the score of such a batsman. — *n.* A not-out batsman. See 2d CRICKET, *n.*

No'tre Dame' (nōʹtrĕ dăm'; *F.* nô'tr' dăm'). [F.] Our Lady; the Virgin Mary; — used esp. in names of French churches; hence, a church dedicated to her; esp., the noted cathedral of Paris, built chiefly in the early 13th century.

Notre Dame, Paris.

No'tre-Dame' de Pa'ris' (nōʹtr' dăm' dĕ pă'rē'; *com.* nōʹtrĕ dăm'). [F.] The title of a novel by Victor Hugo (1831), of mediaeval Paris. Some English versions are entitled *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*. See ESMERALDA; QUASIMODO.

No'tro-pis (nōʹtrō-pĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nōton* the back + *tropis* keel.] *Zool.* A genus of North American fresh-water minnows. See SHINER.

no'-trump', *adj.* Without trumps; specif., *Bridge*, denoting a declaration to play, or a hand suitable to play, without any suit being trumps. — *n.* At bridge, play or a declaration to play, without any suit being trumps.

no'-trump'er, *n.* *Bridge.* A no-trump hand.

not'self' (nŏt'sĕlf'), *n.* *Metaph.* That which is other than, or objective to, the self; the nonego.

not'-soul', *n.* *Psychol.* That which is other than the soul; hence, material being.

Nott (nŏt), **Natt** (năt), *n.* *Norse Myth.* Night. See DAG.

nott (nŏt). Var. of 3d & 4th NOT.

Not'ting-ham catch'fly' (nŏtʹĭng-ăm). Nodding catchfly.

Nottingham ware. A fine brown-glazed stoneware, made at Nottingham, England, early in the 18th century.

Not'to-way (nŏtʹō-wā), *n.* One of an extinct tribe of Iroquoian Indians formerly of southeastern Virginia.

no'tum (nōʹtŭm), *n.;* *pl.* NOTA (-tă). [NL., fr. Gr. *nōton*. See NATES.] *Zool.* The back; specif., the dorsal surface of a thoracic segment of an insect.

No-tun'gu-la'ta (nō-tŭng'gū-lāʹtă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleontol.* An order of extinct herbivorous mammals, including the Toxodontia. — **no-tun'gu-late** (nō-tŭng'gū-lăt), *adj. & n.*

No'tus (nōʹtŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Notos*.] The south wind.

-notus. *Zool.* A combining form from Greek *nōtos*, meaning *the back*, as in Camponotus, Pycnonotus.

not'with-stand'ing (nŏt'wĭth-stănʹdĭng; -wĭth-), *prep.* [Orig. the participle of *withstand*, with *not* prefixed.] Without prevention or obstruction from or by; in spite of; as, he went, *notwithstanding* the prohibition. *Notwithstanding* was originally a participle absolute corresponding to the Latin *non obstante*, and is still so taken when it follows the noun or demonstrative pronoun with which it is construed; as in, he persisted, threats *notwithstanding*. Cf. CONCERNING, DURING.
Syn. — NOTWITHSTANDING, IN SPITE OF, DESPITE are often interchangeable. NOTWITHSTANDING, the least emphatic, implies the presence of an obstacle; IN SPITE OF suggests

---

noth'ing-ol'o-gy, *n.* See -OLOGY.

No'ti-dan'i-dae (nōʹtĭ-dănʹĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of HEXANCHIDAE. — **no'ti-dan'id** (-dănʹĭd), *n. & adj.* — **no'ti-dan'i-dan** (-ĭ-dăn),

adj. & n. — **no'ti-dan'old** (-oid), *adj. & n.*

no'ti-fy-ee', *n.* See -EE.

no'tion-less, *adj.* See -LESS.

no'tist. Noticed. *Ref. Sp.*

not'ist (nōtʹĭst), *n.* An annotator. *Obs.*

no-ti'tion, *n.* [OF. *noticion*.] Knowledge; information. *Obs.*

no'to-cord. Notochord. *Ref. Sp.*

no-toire', *adj.* [F.] Notorious. *Obs.* — **no-toir'ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

No'to-rhyn'chus (nō'tō-rĭng'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *noto-* + *-rhynchus*.] See HEXANCHIDAE.

no'to-ri-ly, *adv.* Notoriously. *Obs.*

notorious conveyance. *Law.* See CONVEYANCE, *n.*, 4.

no'to-ry, *adj.* Notorious. *Obs.*

No'to-ryn'chus. Var. of NOTORHYNCHUS. [NOT, to know not.]

nott. + NOT, *adv.;* NOT, to poll;

‖not-tur'no (nŏt-tôrʹnō), *n.;* *pl.* -NI (-nē). [It.] *Music.* = NOCTURNE, 1.

active opposition or strongly adverse considerations to be encountered; DESPITE **is somewhat lighter in its emphasis; as,** *notwithstanding* **the rain, I shall go; I shall go** *in spite of* **the rain;** *despite* **his assurances, I doubted him.**

not'with·stand'ing (nŏt'wĭth·stăn'dĭng; -wĭth-), *adv.* Nevertheless; however; yet.

I will surely rend the kingdom from thee.... *Notwithstanding*, in thy days I will not do it. 1 *Kings* xi. 11, 12.

not'with·stand'ing, *conj.* **Although; as, I shall go,** *notwithstanding* **you forbid me.**

notwithstanding that. Although.

nou'gat (nōō'gä; nōō'găt; *Amer. usage, at least, seems to be now almost evenly divided between these two prons.*), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *nogat*, fr. *noga* nut, fr. L. *nux*. See NUCLEUS.] **1.** A kind of candy, made usually with almonds, pistachio, or other nuts, stirred into a sugar paste. Also, an ice cream having similar ingredients.

2. A mixture of blanched almonds, pistachio nuts, filberts, and melted sugar, used to line a mold and form a shell; also, such a shell filled with whipped cream.

nou'ga·tine (nōō'gä·tĭn; -tēn), *n.* A chocolate with a nougat center.

nought (nôt), *n.* [ME. *nought, naught, naht, nawiht*, fr. AS. *nāwiht, nāuht, nāht, nŏwiht, nŏht*, fr. *ne* not + *ā* ever + *wiht* thing, whit; hence, not ever a whit. See NO, *adv.*; WHIT. Cf. AUGHT, NAUGHT, NOT.] **1.** a Nothing; not a whit; naught. **b** A state or result that amounts to nothing; as, to bring or come to *nought*.

2. Nonexistence; nonentity; nothingness. *Archaic.*

3. Wickedness; wrong; hence, that which is wrong. *Obs.*

4. A worthless or valueless thing or person; a nothing.

5. = NAUGHT, 1.

— *for nought.* = *for nothing* **b, c, & d,** under NOTHING. — *to be nought.* To go away or be still; subside; — usually in mild imprecations equiv. to "be hanged to you." *Obs.* — *to call, or speak, all to nought.* To abuse vigorously. *Obs.*

nought (nôt), *adj.* **1.** Of no account; worthless; bad; useless.

It is *nought*, it is *nought*, saith the buyer. *Prov.* xx. 14.

2. *Obs.* **a** Not valid. **b** Vile; base; naughty. **c** Hurtful; bad; unfit. **d** Ruined; wrecked; lost.

nought, *adv.* **1.** Not at all; in no way. *Archaic.*

2. *Obs.* **a** Not. **b** Badly; wrongly.

nought, *v. t.* To account as nought; to annihilate. *Obs.*

noughts'-and-cross'es, *n.* Ticktacktoe, the game. *Chiefly Brit.*

nought'y (nôt'ĭ), *adj.* [From NOUGHT.] Bad; worthless. *Obs. exc. Scot.* — **nought'i·ly, nought'ly,** *adv.* — **nought'i·ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*

‖**nouille** (nōō'y'), *n.; pl.* NOUILLES (nōō'y'). [F., fr. G. *nudel.*] *Cookery.* A noodle; — usually in *pl.*

nou'me·ite (nōō'mē·ĭt; nōō·mā'ĭt), *n.* Also **nou·me'a·ite** (nōō·mā'ä·ĭt). [From *Nouméa, Numea*, New Caledonia, its locality.] Garnierite, esp. a dark-green, unctuous variety.

nou'me·nal (nōō'mē·năl; nou'mē·năl; -nĭ), *adj.* *Metaph.* Of or pertaining to the noumenon or noumena; — opposed to *phenomenal.* — **nou'me·nal'i·ty** (-năl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **nou'me·nal·ly,** *adv.*

nou'me·nal·ism (-lĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of the existence of noumena, or things-in-themselves. — **nou'me·nal·ist,** *n.*

nou'me·nism (nōō'mē·nĭz'm; nou'-), *n.* A philosophy concerned with noumena.

nou·me·non (nōō'mē·nŏn; nou'-), *n.; pl.* -NA (-nä). [NL., fr. Gr. *noeumenon* thing perceived, passive pres. part. of *noein* to perceive.] *Metaph.* **a** An object of purely rational apprehension as opposed to perception. **b** *Kantianism.* An object which is conceived by reason but could not be given in sense experience. **c** An unknowable object whose existence is theoretically problematic, esp. God and the soul.

noun (noun), *n.* [OF. *nun, non, nom* (F. *nom*), fr. L. *nomen* name. See NAME.] *Gram.* A word that is the name of a subject of discourse, as a person, place, thing, quality, idea, action; functionally, any word (except a pronoun) used in a sentence as subject or object of a verb, object of a preposition, or, being a name, in certain absolute constructions or as the predicated element after a copula verb. The older grammarians included the adjective, making a distinction between ***noun substantive*** and ***noun adjective***. Nouns are classed as *proper* and *common*, the latter including certain special classes called *abstract* and *collective*. Nouns may be recognized as such by characteristic inflections (*man, man's, men, men's*), sometimes also by special derivative suffixes; humanity; adaptation). Nouns characteristically take qualifiers (the *wan moon*), but in certain inflectional forms and in prepositional phrases they serve as qualifiers (the *moon's* light; the light of the *moon*). Words characteristically nouns appear in adjective and adverb uses (a *diesel* engine; he waited *years*), called respectively ***adherent noun*** and ***adverbial noun***. Any word, when spoken of merely *as that word*, also the name of any letter, figure, or sign so spoken of, is called a ***quotation noun***. Cf. VERBAL NOUN.

noun, *adj.* *Gram.* Nounal; as, a *noun* phrase or clause.

noun'al (-ăl; -l), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature, function, or quality of, a noun. — **noun'al·ly,** *adv.*

noun clause. See CLAUSE, *n.*, 2.

noun equivalent *Gram.* A word (not otherwise a noun) or a word group taking a construction which is ordinarily taken by a noun.

noun'ize (noun'īz), *v. t.* To change into a noun.

noun of action. An action noun.

noun of agent. An agent noun.

noun of multitude. See COLLECTIVE NOUN.

noup (nōōp), *n.* [ON. *nūpr, gnūpr.*] A high, steep promontory. *Shet. & Orkneys.*

nour'ish (nûr'ĭsh), *v.;* NOUR'ISHED (-ĭsht); NOUR'ISH·ING. [ME. *norisen, norischen*, fr. OF. *nurir, nurrir, norir, norrir* (F. *nourrir*), fr. L. *nutrire*; akin to L. *nutrix* nurse, Skr. *snauti* she drips, gives milk, Gr. *naein* to flow. See NATANT; cf. 2d -ISH, NAIAD, NEREID, NURSE, NUTRIMENT.] *Transitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To bring up; to rear; nurture; cherish; also, to nurse or suckle. **b** To grow; cultivate, as plants; let grow, as hair.

2. To furnish or sustain with nutriment, or, figuratively, with means of support and increase; to supply with whatever promotes growth, development, etc., or keeps in good health; to feed; foster; maintain; support; sustain; as, to *nourish* rebellion, the church, virtues.

3. *Glovemaking.* To feed.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To be nurtured or nursed. **b** To gain nourishment; to be fed.

2. To promote growth; to furnish nutriment.

Grains and roots *nourish* more than their leaves. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Feed, supply. See NURSE. **Ant.** — Starve, famish.

nour'ish·er (nûr'ĭsh·ĕr), *n.* One that nourishes.

nour'ish·ing, *adj.* Nutritious. — **nour'ish·ing·ly,** *adv.*

nour'ish·ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *norrissement.*] **1.** Act of nourishing, or state of being nourished.

2. That which nourishes; nutriment; food; sustenance.

Learn to seek the *nourishment* of their souls. *Hooker.*

3. Nutritiousness; nutritiveness. *Obs.*

nour'i·ture (nûr'ĭ·tûr), *n.* [See NURTURE.] **a** *Now Rare.* Nourishment. **b** *Obs.* Nurture.

nous (nōōs; nous), *n.* [Gr. *nous, noos*, mind.] **1.** *Philos.* Mind, esp. the mind as rational; the reason; the highest intellect; God regarded as the World Reason. Anaxagoras was the author of the doctrine of reason or *Nous* as world principle, though he conceived it as the principle of the order of nature. Plato was the first to free the conception from materiality, making it purely teleological, although it still possessed the objectivity attaching to the nature of ideas. In Aristotle (*De Anim.*, III) the passive reason (*nous pathētikos*) includes sense perception, memory, imagination, and reflection; but the poetic, or creative, reason (*nous poiētikos*), the ***agent intellect*** of the Scholastics, is the pure reason whose activity is theoretic (i. e., beholding what is divine) (*Metaph.* XI, 7) of God always and of man sometimes (when thinking "first philosophy," or "theology"). The most important later conception of the *Nous* was that of the Neoplatonists who distinguished in the One, the divine being, a One above Reason or Mind, from the divine reason. This divine reason, the first emanation or first creation of the Supreme Being, was identified by some of the Gnostics with Christ, as the first-born of the unbegotten Father.

2. Mental quickness or cleverness; ready wit. *Humorous.*

nou'ther, now'ther (nô'thĕr), *pron.* Later also *adv.*, *conj.*, & *adj.* [ME., fr. AS. *nōwther, nōhwæther*, fr. *nō*, var. of *nā* never, not + *hwæther* whether, either. See NO, *adv.*, WHETHER. Cf. NAUTHER.] Neither. *Now Dial.*

‖**nou'veau' riche'** (nōō'vō' rēsh'), *masc., Rarely,* ‖ **nou'·velle' riche'** (nōō'vĕl'), *fem.; pl. masc.* NOUVEAUX RICHES (nōō'vō' rēsh'), *fem.* NOUVELLES RICHES (nōō'vĕl'). [F.] A person newly become rich; parvenu.

‖**nou'veau'té'** (nōō'vō'tā'), *n.* [F.] Something new; — in commercial use, *pl.*, novelties. *U. S.*

‖**nou'velle'** (nōō'vĕl'), *n.; pl.* NOUVELLES (-vĕl'). [F.] News; also, a short story; a novelette.

Nou'velle' Hé'lo'ïse', La (lä nōō'vĕl' ä'lō'ēz'). See JULIE.

no'va (nō'vä), *n.; pl.* NOVAE (-vē), NOVAS (-väz). [L., fem. sing. of *novus* new.] *Astron.* A temporary or "new" star; more properly, a star which suddenly increases its light and energy output tremendously, typically ten thousandfold within a few days. It then sinks, in a few months or years, to its former relative obscurity. Some thirty novae have been observed in our Galaxy in the past few hundred years. The most important are: — **No'va Co·ro'nae Bo're·a'lis** (kō·rō'nē bō'rē·ā'lĭs; -ăl'ĭs) [1866]; **No'va Cyg'ni** (sĭg'nī) [1876]; **No'va An·dro'me·dae** (ăn·drōm'ē·dē) [1885]; **No'va Au·ri'gae** (ô·rī'jē) [1891–92]; **No'va Per'se·i** (pûr'sē·ī) [1901]. There are two novae called *Nova Persei*. They are: **a** A small nova which appeared in 1887. **b** An extraordinary nova, first sighted on February 22, 1901, which for one night (February 23) was the brightest star in the sky. By July it had almost disappeared. Since 1914 a considerable number of faint novae have been discovered in the objects formerly called spiral nebulae. Except in brightness, these seem identical with those in our own Milky Way.

No'va Con'stel·la'ti·o (kŏn'stĕ·lā'shĭ·ō). [LL., new constellation.] One of a series of pattern coins, the dies of which were engraved in England in 1783 and 1785, for use in the United States. The device on the obverse was an eye in the center of radiating rays and stars.

no·vac'u·lite (nō·văk'ū·lĭt), *n.* [L. *novacula* a sharp knife, razor.] *Petrog.* A very hard, fine-grained siliceous rock used for whetstones. It is thought to be of sedimentary origin.

no·va'li·a (nō·vā'lĭ·ä), *n. pl.; sing.* NOVALE (-lē). [L., pl. of *novale* a field newly plowed.] *Scots Law.* Lands newly reclaimed; — specif. applied to certain lands not liable for teinds.

No·van'gli·an (nō·văng'glĭ·ăn), *adj.* [NL. *Nova Anglia* New England.] Pertaining to New England. — *n.* A New Englander.

No·van'gli·can (nō·văng'glĭ·kăn), *adj. & n.* Novanglian.

no'van·tique' (nō'văn·tēk'), *adj.* [L. *novus* new + E. *antique.*] New but yet old. *Cudworth.*

No'va Sco'tia greens (nō'vä skō'shä). The sea plantain *Plantago decipiens. Maine.*

No'va Sco'tian (nō'vä skō'shăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Nova Scotia. — *n.* A native or citizen of Nova Scotia.

no·vate' (nō·vāt'; nō'vāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *novatus*, past part. of *novare* to make new.] To put something new in place of; specif., *Law, esp. Civil Law*, to grant or dispose of by novation; to make a novation; to make a novation of.

No·va'tian (nō·vā'shăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect founded by Novatian (L. Novatianus), a presbyter of Rome, who, representing the sterner portion of the congregation, was elected by them bishop when Cornelius was elected bishop in 251, thus starting a schism, which lasted until the 6th or 7th century. — **No·va'tian,** *adj.* — **No·va'tian·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **No·va'tian·ist,** *n.*

no·va'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *novatio.*] **1.** Innovation. *Now R.*

2. *Obs.* **a** Renewal. **b** Revolution.

3. *Law.* The substitution of a new obligation for an old one, by substituting either: (1) a new obligation between the same parties; or (2) a new debtor in place of the old one (then specifically called a *delegation*); or (3) a new creditor in place of the old one. The two latter forms are usually called an *assignment* in English law.

no·va'tive (nō·vā'tĭv), *adj.* Of the nature of a novation.

no·va'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [L., a renewer.] An innovator. *Rare.*

no'va·to'ry (nō'vä·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Novative.

no·va'trix (nō·vā'trĭks), *n.* [L.] Female renewer.

nov'ciç (nŏĭ'chĭch), *n.* [Serbo-Croatian *novčić*, pl. *-i*, dim. of equiv. *novac*, pl. *novci*.] A minor coin of Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, equal to ⅙₀ florin, superseded by the heller (see HELLER a). See COIN, *Table*.

nov'el (nŏv'ĕl; -l), *adj.* [OF. (F. *nouvel, nouveau*), fr. L. *novellus*, dim. of *novus* new. See NEW.] **1.** Not old; of recent origin or introduction; newly made, acquired, etc. *Obs.*

2. New; not formerly known; of a new kind or character; hence, out of the ordinary course; unusual; strange.

Syn. — See NEW. **Ant.** — Familiar, usual, common.

nov'el, *n.* [OF. *novele* (F. *nouvelle*), fr. L. *novella*, coll. neut. pl. of *novellus*. See NOVEL, *adj.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A novelty or innovation. **b** *Dial.* Newness.

2. *pl.* News; fresh tidings; *sing.*, a piece of news. *Obs.*

3. [It. *novella.*] A novella; — usually in *pl.*

4. [From F. *nouvelle* a short story, or It. *novella.*] A fictitious prose tale of considerable length, in which characters and actions professing to represent those of real life are portrayed in a plot; also, now generically with *the*, the type of prose fiction constituted or exemplified by such tales. Novels usually deal with the passions, esp. love. Cf. ROMANCE.

5. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Rom. Law.* Certain statutes of Justinian subsequent to the Code, now forming the fourth part of the Corpus Juris Civilis. The authoritative text is the Latin *Liber Authenticarum.*

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

novelcraft	**novelmongering**	**novel-sick**
novel-crazed	**novel-purchasing,** *adj.*	**novelwright**
novel maker	**novel reader**	**novel writer**
novel-making, *adj.*	**novel-reading,** *adj.*	**novel-writing,** *adj.*

Syn. — NOVEL, ROMANCE were in earlier usage rather sharply contrasted with reference to subject matter, style, and length; as, "The *novel* is a picture of real life and manners, and of the times in which it is written. The *romance* in lofty and elevated language, describes what never happened nor is likely to happen" (*Clara Reeve*). In more recent usage the distinction is somewhat effaced. Cf STORY, FICTION.

‖**no·ve'la** (nō·vā'lä), *n.* [Sp.] A short tale.

novel assignment. *Pleading.* A new assignment or specification of the cause of action set forth in a previous assignment, as where more certainty or particularity is required.

novel disseizin. *Eng. Law.* A real action (abolished by 3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 27, 1833) granted by Henry II, probably in 1166, for the recovery of land from which the possessor had been recently disseized. It was brought by a writ bidding the sheriff to summon a jury of twelve men to declare whether the defendant had unjustly disseized the plaintiff.

nov'el·et (nŏv'ĕl·ĕt), *n.* **1.** A new booklet or pamphlet. *Rare.*

2. A little novel; a novelette.

nov'el·ette' (nŏv'ĕl·ĕt'), *n.* [Dim. of *novel*, n.; cf. It. *novelletta.* See NOVEL.] **1.** A short novel; a story of no great length having the construction of a novel.

2. *Music.* A kind of pianoforte piece of free form and typically of exuberant character, containing a considerable number of themes; as, Schumann's *novelettes.*

nov'el·et'ist (-ĕt'ĭst), *n.* Also **nov'el·et'er** (-ĕr). One who writes novelettes.

nov'el·ism (nŏv'ĕl·ĭz'm; nŏv'l·-), *n.* **1.** Innovation. *Obs.*

2. Writing or production of novels.

nov'el·ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *nouvelliste*, It. *novellista.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** An innovator; an asserter or favorer of novelty. **b** A novice or beginner. **c** A bearer of news; newsmonger.

2. A writer of a novel or novels.

nov'el·is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, novels. — **nov'el·is'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

nov'el·ize (nŏv'ĕl·īz; nŏv'l·-), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'·ĭng). Orig., to make or render novel, or new; now, to put into the form of a novel; to portray by novels. — *v. i.* To innovate. *Obs.* — **nov'el·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

‖**no·vel'la** (nō·vĕl'ä), *n.; pl.* -LE (-lā). [It.] A tale, narrative, or story, with a compact plot and a point. The stories of Boccaccio's *Decameron* are typical *novelle.*

no·vel'la (nō·vĕl'ä), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-ē). [LL.] *Rom. Law. pl.* [*cap.*] Short for ‖**No·vel'lae Con'sti·tu'ti·o'nes** (kŏn'stĭ·tū'shĭ·ō'nēz). = NOVEL, *n.*, 5.

nov'el·ry (nŏv'ĕl·rĭ), *n.* [OF. *novelerie.*] **1.** Novelty; *pl.* new things. *Obs.*

2. Fiction in the form of the novel.

nov'el·ty (nŏv'l·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *novelté* (F. *nouveauté*), fr. L. *novellitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being novel; newness; freshness; recentness of origin or introduction. "*Novelty* is the great parent of pleasure." *South.*

2. Something novel; a new, strange, or unusual thing, event, or proceeding; an innovation.

3. *Chiefly pl.* In the trade, any of a group of small manufactured articles used largely in personal or household adornment and classed together because novel.

novelty siding. A drop siding.

novem-. A combining form from Latin *novem*, nine, as in **no·vem'fid** (nō·vĕm'fĭd), cleft into nine segments. The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

novemarticulate	**novemdigitate**	**novemnervate**
novemcostate	**novemlobate**	**novemperfoliate**

No·vem'ber (nō·vĕm'bĕr), *n.* [L. *November*, or *Novembris* (sc. *mensis*), the ninth month of the old Roman year, fr. *novem* nine; cf. F. *Novembre.* See NINE.] The eleventh month of the year, having 30 days.

November fifth. See GUNPOWDER PLOT.

No·vem'ber·ish (nō·vĕm'bĕr·ĭsh), *adj.* Also **No·vem'·ber·y** (-ĭ), **No·vem'bry** (-brĭ). Like or characteristic of November; dismal.

November meteor. A Leonid.

no·ve'na (nō·vē'nä), *n.; pl.* -NAE (-nē). [ML., fr. L. *novem* nine. See NINE.] *R.C.Ch.* A nine days' devotion for any religious object.

nov'e·nar'y (nŏv'ē·nĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -nĕr·ĭ; nō·vē'nä·rĭ), *adj.* [L. *novenarius*, fr. *novem* nine.] Of or pertaining to the number nine; consisting of nine.

nov'e·nar'y, *n.* **a** A set or sum of nine. **b** A novena.

no·ven'di·al (nō·vĕn'dĭ·ăl), *adj.* [L. *novendialis*, fr. *novem* nine + *dies* day.] Lasting nine days. — *n.* *Rom. Antiq.* A nine days' festival; also, offerings and feasts for the dead on the ninth day after the funeral.

no'vene (nō'vēn), *adj.* [L. *novenus* nine each.] Novenary.

no·vene' (nō·vēn'), *n.* A novena.

no·ven'ni·al (nō·vĕn'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* [LL. *novennis* of nine years.] Recurring or done every ninth year.

no·ver'cal (nō·vûr'kăl), *adj.* [L. *novercalis*, fr. *noverca* a stepmother.] Pert. to, or like or suitable to, a stepmother.

nouch, nouche. † OUCH, brooch.
‖**no u'ĕ'** (n ōō'ĕ'), *adj.* [F.] Knotted, nowed.
noued. Var. of NOWED.
noul, noule. Var. of NOLL. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
nould. Contr. of *se would*, would.
noumbre. † NUMBER.
nou'me·na, *n., pl.* of NOUMENON.
nou'me·nal·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
noum'mos. Var. of NOMOS.
noun'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
nouns, Corruption of *wounds*; — used in oaths. *Obs.*
nou·ra'ghe. Var. of NURAGHE.
nou'rice (nōō'rĭs), *n. & v.* [See NURSE.] Nurse. *Now Scot.*
nour'ish, *n.* Nurse. *Obs.*
nour'ish·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
nour'isht. Nourished. *Ref. Sp.*
‖**nous' s'vous' chan'gē' tout' ce·la'** (nōō'-zä'vōōs' shăN'zhē' tōō' s'-lä'). [F.] We have changed all that. Molière, *Le Médecin malgré lui* (II. 6).
nouale. † NOZZLE, NUZZLE.
‖**nous' ver'rons'** ce que **nous' ver'rons** (nōō' vĕr'rōN' s'kē nōō' vĕr'rōN'). [F.] We shall see what we shall see. [NOUGHT.]
nout (nŏt; nōt). Dial. var. of NOWT. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
‖**nou'veau'** (nōō'vō'), *adj. masc.;* **nou'velle'** (-vĕl'), *adj. fem.* [F.] New; fresh; green.
nov-. = NOVO-.
nov'ar·sen'o·ben'zene, *n.* [*nov-* + *arseno-* + *benzene.*] = NEOARSPHENAMINE.
nov'el·ant, *n.* [It. *novellante*, pres. part. of *novellare* to tell stories.] Newsmonger. *Obs.* [-DOM.
nov'el·dom (nŏv'ĕl·dŭm), *n.* See
nov'el·ese', *n.* See -ESE.
nov'el·esque', *adj.* See -ESQUE.
nov'el·et'tish, *adj.* See -ISH.
nov'el·et'ty, *adj.* See -Y.
nov'el·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
No·vel'l. Var. of NOVEL (sense 5).
nov'el·ler, *n.* An innovator. *Obs.*
nov'el·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
nov'el·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
nov'el·ly, *adv.* of NOVEL.
nov'el·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
no'vem, *n.* = NOVUM.
no·vem'di·al (n ō·v ĕ m' d ĭ·ăl) Var. of NOVENDIAL.
no'vem quin'que. See NOVUM.
nov'er·int, *n.* [L., lit., let them know.] A writ; writmaking; a scrivener. *Obs.*
Nov'-Es'pe·ran'tō (n ō v' ĕs' p ĕ· răn' tō; -rän'tō), *n.* [See NOVO-.] See INTERNATIONAL AUXILIARY LANGUAGE.

No'vi·al' (nō'vē·ăl'), *n.* [*nov-* new + international auxiliary *language*.] An artificial language, proposed in 1928 by O. Jespersen of Copenhagen, international in vocabulary, simple in grammar and phonetic system. See INTERNATIONAL AUXILIARY LANGUAGE.

nov'ice (nŏv'ĭs), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *novīcius, novitius*, new, fr. *novus* new. See NEW.] 1. *Eccl.* One who has entered a religious house and is on probation; a postulant who has received the habit in a religious house and is under training. 2. One newly received into the church, or one newly converted to the Christian faith. 1 *Tim.* iii. 6. 3. One new in any business, profession, or calling; a beginner; tyro. "A *novice* in the trade." *Dryden.* 4. In competitions, a person or animal that has never won a prize in the class in which he or it is entered.

Syn. — Neophyte, learner, apprentice. — NOVICE, TYRO are often used without distinction. But NOVICE commonly suggests inexperience, esp. in something to be done; TYRO suggests rudimentary acquaintance, esp. with something to be learned; as, a *novice* in golf, the veriest *tyro* knows better; "You must from your years be a *novice* in affliction, whereas I have served a long apprenticeship to misery" (*Fielding*); "The management of *tyros* of eighteen is difficult" (*Cowper*). Cf. AMATEUR, CONVERT.

Ant. — Expert, master, adept.

novice point. *Backgammon.* The deuce point in a player's home table.

no'vi·lu'nar (nō'vĭ·lū'nĕr), *adj.* [L. *novus* new + *luna* the moon.] Pertaining to the new moon. *Rare.*

no·vi'tial (nō·vĭsh'ăl), *adj.* Of or pert. to a novice. *Rare.*

no·vi'ti·ate, no·vi'ci·ate (nō·vĭsh'ĭ·āt), *n.* [ML. *novitiatus*; cf. F. *noviciat*.] 1. *Eccl.* State or time of being a novice; apprenticeship; a place where novices are trained. 2. A novice (in sense 1 or 3).

no·vi'ti·a'tion (nō·vĭsh'ĭ·ā'shŭn), *n.* Admission of a novice.

nov'i·ty (nŏv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [OF. *novité*, fr. L. *novitas*.] Novelty; innovation.

no'vo- (nō'vō-), **nov-.** A combining form from Latin *novus*, new, as in *Novo*-Zelanian, *Novanglian*; specif., *Med. & Pharm.* denoting *a new preparation, instrument*, etc.

No'vo·cain' (nō'vō·kān'; 66), *n.* [*novo-* + *cocaine*.] *Pharm.* A trade-mark applied to the local anesthetic procaine; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], this substance.

no'vo·da'mus (nō'vō·dā'mŭs), *n.* [L. (*de*) *novo damus* we grant anew.] *Scots Law.* A clause sometimes added to a charter by progress granting anew certain rights; also, the charter.

no'–volt'age–re·lease' start'er. See STARTER, 6.

No'vo–Ze·la'nĭ·an (-zē·lā'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Pert. to New Zealand.

no'vum (nō'vŭm), *n.* A game at dice, properly ***novem quinque*** (L. nine five), the two principal throws being nine and five. *Obs.*

No'vum Or'ga·num (ôr'gȧ·nŭm). [L. See ORGANON.] The title of the outline (1620) by Francis Bacon of his scientific and philosophical method, written in Latin.

now (nou), *adv.* [ME. *nou, nu*, fr. AS. *nū*; akin to D., OS., & OHG. *nu*, G. *nu, nun*, ON. *nū*, Dan., Sw., & Goth. *nu*, L. *nunc*, Gr. *ny, nyn*, Lith. *nu*, Skr. *nu, nū*. See NEW.] 1. At the present time; at this moment; at the time of speaking; as, he is busy *now*; also, in or under the present circumstances; as, what alternative *now?* 2. Hence: **a** In the time immediately to follow; forthwith; as, I shall write *now*. **b** At the time immediately before the present; very lately; a moment ago; as, he was here but *now*; — in modern use chiefly in the phrase *just now*. **c** At the time spoken of or referred to; — indicating the historical present; as, peace *now* ensued. 3. With the sense of present time weakened or lost, indicating a point in the thought to which there has been a sequence or simply marking transition of thought.

> Come *now*, and let us reason together. *Is.* i. 18.
> Then cried they all again, saying, Not this man, but Barabbas. *Now*, Barabbas was a robber. *John* xviii. 40.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

now-accumulated	**now-dead**	**now-known**
now-being, *n.*	**now-existing,** *adj.*	**now-lost**
now-big	**now-fallen**	**now-neglected**
now-borne	**now-full**	**now-waning,** *adj.*

now (nou), *conj.* Since, at, or by, this time; seeing that; — often with *that*; as, *now* that the snow was melting.

> Why should he live, *now* nature bankrupt is? *Shak.*

now, *n.* The present time or moment; the present; also, a present moment or point of time; as, from or ere *now*.

now, *adj.* Existing at, or pertaining to, the present time.

now, *interj.* An exclamation of admonition.

now. Dial. Eng. var. of NO.

now'a·days' (nou'ȧ·dāz'), *adv.* [*now* + *a*, prep. + *day* + *-s*. See AMIDST, -S, 3.] In these days; at the present time.

now'a·days', *n.* The present time.

now'a·days', *adj.* Of or pertaining to nowadays.

now and again, *or* **anon,** *or, Obs.,* **now.** Now and then; from time to time; occasionally.

now and (*Obs.,* or) then. At one time and another; from time to time; occasionally.

now . . . again, now, *or* then. Alternately; at one time . . . at another time. "*Now* high, *now* low." *Pope.*

now'a·nights' (nou'ȧ·nĭts'), *adv.* On nights of nowadays.

no'way (nō'wā), **no'ways** (-wāz), *adv.* [*no.* adj. + *way*. Cf. -s, 3.] Nowise. See -WAYS.

now'ed (nōō'ĕd; noud), *adj.* [F. *noué*, past part. of *nouer* to knot, fr. L. *nodare*. See NODATED; cf. NOWY.] *Her.* Knotted.

now'el (nō'ĕl; nou'-), *n.* [See NEWEL.] 1. = NEWEL, 1. *Obs.* 2. *Founding.* **a** The core, or the inner part, of a mold for casting a large hollow object. **b** The bottom part of a mold or of a flask, in distinction from the cope; the drag.

now·el' (nō·ĕl'; nō'ĕl), *n.* [See NOEL.] Noel. *Archaic.*

no'what' (nō'hwŏt'; 258), *adv.* Not at all. *Rare.*

no'when (-hwĕn), *adv.* At no time; never. *Rare.*

no'whence' (-hwĕns'), *adv.* From no place. *Rare.*

no'where (nō'hwâr; 258), *adv.* [AS. *nāhwǣr*. See NO, *adv.*; WHERE.] 1. Not anywhere; not in or at any place; to no place; as, the book is *nowhere* to be found. 2. Not in any part of a writing or writer's work. — *to be nowhere. Slang.* **a** To be badly beaten, or left behind. **b** *Rare, U. S.* To be utterly at a loss.

no'where, *n.* A place that does not exist.

nowhere near *or, Archaic & Dial.,* **nigh.** Not nearly; not by a great deal.

no'wheres (nō'hwârz), *adv.* Nowhere. *Dial., U. S.*

no'whit' (nō'hwĭt'; 66), *adv.* Not at all; not in the least.

no'whith'er (nō'hwĭth'ĕr; 258), *adv.* [*no*, adv. + *whither*; AS. *nāhwider*.] To or toward no place; nowhere.

no'wise (-wīz), *adv.* [*no*, adj. + *wise*. See WISE, *n.*] In no manner or degree; not at all.

now'ness (nou'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* The state or quality of existing at, or belonging to, the present time.

Now'roze' (nou'rōz'), *n.* [Per. *nau-roz*, lit., new day.] The Persian New Year's Day, observed by the Parsis.

nows' and nans' (nōōz' ăn nănz'). Occasionally. *Scot.*

nowt (nout), *n. sing. & pl.* [ME., fr. ON. *naut*. See NEAT cattle; cf. NOLT.] *Chiefly Scot.* **a** *pl.* Neat cattle; oxen. **b** *sing.* An ox or bullock. **c** A blockhead; lout.

nowt (nōt; nŏth). Dial. var. of NOUGHT.

now'the (noo'thĕ), *adv.* [AS. *nūtha*, fr. *nū* now + *thā* then.] Now. *Obs.*

nowt'herd' (nōt'hûrd'), *n.* A neatherd. — **nowt'herd'·ship,** *n.* *Both Scot. & N. of Eng.*

now'y (nou'ĭ), *adj.* [F. *noué* knotted. See NOWED.] *Her.* Having a projection or curvature in or near the middle.

Nox (nŏks), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* Goddess of night.

nox'a (nŏk'sȧ), *n.; pl.* NOXAE (-sē). [L., injury.] *Med.* Anything exerting a harmful effect on the body.

nox'al (nŏk'săl; -s'l), *adj.* [L. *noxalis*, fr. *noxa* injury.] Injurious or harmful; causing, or pert. to, damage or an injury.

noxal action. An action brought against a person to recover damages or compel a noxal surrender.

noxal surrender. The surrender of a person or thing that has done damage to the damaged person, in satisfaction of his damage or injury; also, the right, as among the Romans and in medieval Europe, to make this surrender in full satisfaction of damages.

nox'ious (nŏk'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *noxius*, fr. *noxa* harm; akin to L. *nocere* to hurt, *necare* to kill, *nex* violent death, Gr. *nekros* dead body, OIr. *ēc* death, Skr. *nāyati* disappears, perishes. Cf. INNOCENT, INTERNECINE, NECROMANCY, NECTAR, NUISANCE, OBNOXIOUS, PERNICIOUS.] 1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful; pernicious; injurious; destructive; unwholesome; insalubrious; as, *noxious* air or food; pernicious; corrupting to morals; as, *noxious* examples. 2. Guilty; criminal. *Obs.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See PERNICIOUS.

— **nox'ious·ly,** *adv.* — **nox'ious·ness,** *n.*

noy (noi), *n. & v.* [For ANNOY.] Annoy; harm. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

no·yade' (nwȧ·yȧd'; *F.* nwȧ'yȧd'), *n.* [F., fr. *noyer* to drown, fr. L. *necare* to kill.] Drowning; specif. [*usually cap.*], a drowning of many persons at once, as at Nantes during the Reign of Terror.

no·yade' (nwȧ·yȧd'), *v. t.;* NO·YAD'ED (-yȧd'ĕd; -ĭd); NO·YAD'ING (-yȧd'ĭng). To put to death by drowning.

no'yau' (nwȧ·yō'; nwȧ'yō'; *F.* nwȧ'yō'), *n.* [F., prop., the stone or nut of a fruit. See NEWEL.] A liqueur made from brandy and flavored with, or in imitation of, cherry or peach kernels. There are two varieties, white and pink.

noz'zle (nŏz'l), *n.* [Dim. of NOSE.] 1. The socket for the candle on a candlestick or sconce. *Now Rare.* 2. The projecting vent of anything; a small spout, projecting part with an opening, mouthpiece, terminal pipe, or the like; nose; as, the *nozzle* of a bellows. 3. Specif.: **a** A short tube, usually tapering, forming the vent of a hose or pipe. **b** A short outlet, or inlet, pipe at the end or side of a hollow vessel, as of a teapot or of a steam-engine cylinder. **c** A spray nozzle. 4. The nose; the snout. *Slang as used of persons.* 5. A projecting part; a small beak or nose.

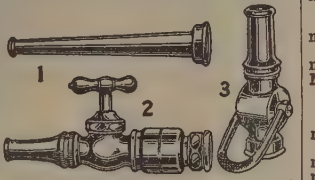

Various Nozzles used with Fire Apparatus. 1 Plain Nozzle; 2 Chemical Engine Nozzle; 3 Shutoff Nozzle.

noz'zle (nŏz'l), *v. t.;* NOZ'ZLED (-'ld); NOZ'ZLING (-lĭng). To furnish with a nozzle; also, to press the nozzle or nose against. — *v. i.* To push the nozzle or beak about.

noz'zle. Var. of NUZZLE.

noz'zler (nŏz'lĕr), *n.* A blow on the nose. *Slang.*

NRA. See NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT.

N radiation. *Physics.* X rays emitted when an electron becomes an N electron.

N series. *Physics.* See K SERIES.

N star. See SPECTRAL TYPE.

N station. *Radio.* A station constantly ready for service.

nth (ĕnth), *adj.* Denoting an ordinal corresponding to *n*. Hence, of any required size of figure; indefinitely large or little. See N, 5.

nth degree. *Math.* An indefinite power.

— *to the nth degree.* To an extreme.

n'–tu·ple (ĕn'tū·p'l), *adj. Math.* Multiple in the degree denoted by *n*; — formed after analogy of *quintuple*, etc. — **n'–tu·ply** (-plĭ), *adv.*

nu (nū; nū), *n.* [Gr. *ny*.] 1. The thirteenth letter (N, ν) of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to Eng. *n*. 2. **a** An instance of this letter written, printed, etc. **b** As a numeral, 50. Cf. GREEK NUMERAL. 3. Used variously, often in the form N, ν, for classifying, as [*cap.*] *Astron.*, to designate some star, usually the thirteenth brightest, of a constellation.

Nu (nōō), *n. Egypt. Myth.* In Egyptian cosmogony, the primeval fluid or chaos out of which the world was created, personified as a god. Cf. CHAOS, 2; TIAMAT.

Nu'a·da, Nu'a·du (nōō'ȧ·thȧ; nōō'ȧ), *n. Celt. Myth.* The Irish counterpart of the Gaulish divinity whose name is found in Celtic-Latin inscriptions as *Nodons, Nodens*, and *Nudens*, probably the equivalent of the Brythonic Lludd. In Irish legend he was a king of the Tuatha De Danann.

nown, nowne. ✝ NOON, NOUN, OWN.

now'ness. Var. of NOUGHTNESS.

now'ra. Obs. aphetic form of ANNOYANCE.

noy'ant, *adj.* [OF. *anoiant*, pres. part. See ANNOY, v.] Injurious; mischievous. *Obs.* [NOYAU.]

no'yeau' (n w ȧ' y ō'). Var. of NOY'FUL, *adj.* Full of annoyance; also, injurious; harmful. *Obs.*

noyl. Var. of NOIL.

noy'ous, *adj.* [FOR ANNOYOUS.] Annoying; also, noxious. *Obs.* — **noy'ous·ly,** *adv. Obs.* — **noy'ous·ness,** *n. Obs.*

No'zi, *n.* = YANAN.

noz'l. Nozzle. *Ref. Sp.*

noz'le. Var. of NOZZLE.

Noz'ze di Fi'ga·ro, Le (lē nōt'sē dē fē'gȧ·rō). Scot. var. of NOOK.

nuance' (nū·ăns', nū'ăns; *F.* nü'ăns'; 277), *n.; pl.* NUANCES (nū·ăn'sĕz, -sĭz; *F.* nü'ăns'). [F.] 1. A shade of difference; a slight variation or difference, as in expression, feeling, color, or tone; a delicate gradation. 2. *Music.* In a performance, a subtle variation in tempo, dynamics, or timbre not indicated in the score.

nu·ance' (nū·ăns'), *v. t.;* NU·ANCED' (-ănst'); NU·ANC'ING (-ăn'sĭng). To express with nicety or fine precision; to sketch or outline in delicate shades, in gradations of colors, contours, etc.

nub (nŭb), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *knub* block, log, LG. *knubbe* knot, and E. KNUB, KNOB.] 1. = KNUB, 2. 2. A knob or knot; a protuberance; knub; lump. 3. The point or gist, as of a story. *Colloq., U. S.* 4. The neck; also, the gallows. *Obs. Cant.*

nub (nŭb), *v. t.* 1. To break or snub off at the nub. *Colloq.* 2. To hang. *Obs. Cant.*

nub, *n. & v. t.* [Var. of KNUB to nudge.] Nudge; knub. *Dial.*

Nu'ba (nōō'bȧ), *n. sing. & pl.* 1. A Nubian; also, one of a Negro tribe of South Kordofan related to the Nubians. 2. The Negro language of the Nuba, with many dialects, and with Nilotic affinities; — called also *Berberi, Berberian.*

nub'bin (nŭb'ĭn), *n.* [From NUB.] *Chiefly U. S.* **a** Any small or imperfect ear of Indian corn. **b** Any imperfect or undeveloped fruit. **c** A tree stump. **d** Any small projecting bit.

nubbin disease. Cucumber mosaic.

nub'ble (nŭb'l), *n.* [Dim. of NUB.] A small knob, lump, or excrescence; often, locally, a knoblike islet.

nub'bling (nŭb'lĭn), *n.* A small lump of coal. *Dial. Eng.*

nub'bly (nŭb'lĭ), *adj.* Having or like nubbles; knobby.

nu·bec'u·la (nū·bĕk'ū·lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-lē). [L., dim. of *nubes* cloud; akin to W. *nudd* mist.] 1. *Med.* A cloudy formation or speck. 2. *Astron.* **a** A nebula. **b** *pl.* [*cap.*] Specif., the two Magellanic Clouds (which see), called respectively **nubecula major** and **nubecula minor.**

nubi-. A combining form, Latin *nubi-*, from *nubes*, cloud, as in **nu·bif'er·ous, nu'bi·form, nu·big'e·nous.**

nu'bi·a (nū'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* [L. *nubes* cloud.] A light fleecy wrap worn over the head and neck by women; a cloud.

Nu'bi·an (-ăn), *adj.* Of or pert. to Nubia, in eastern Africa.

Nu'bi·an, *n.* 1. One of the people of Nubia; esp., a member of one of the group of Negroid tribes who were early Christianized and formed a powerful empire between Egypt and Abyssinia from the 6th to the 14th century, when they were conquered by the Arabs and converted to Mohammedanism. Their autonym is *Barabra*. Also, the Negro language of the Nubians; Nuba. 2. **a** Also **Nubian horse.** An Arabian horse from Nubia. **b** A breed of milch goats (**Nubian goat**) of northern Africa having a Roman nose. They are bright brown to black in color, and the does are relatively heavy milkers.

Nubian afterglow. A secondary twilight sometimes seen in the Nubian desert, caused by re-reflection of rays dispersed through the atmosphere in the primary twilight.

Nubian sandstone. *Geol.* A widespread North African sandstone which rests generally on ancient crystalline rocks and is overlain by Eocene formations. It is supposed to be, in part at least, Cretaceous.

nu'bi·late (nū'bĭ·lāt), *v. t.* [L. *nubilatus*, past part.] To cloud; obscure. — **nu'bi·la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

nu'bile (nū'bĭl), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *nubile*, fr. L. *nubilis*, fr. *nubere* to marry. See NUPTIAL.] Marriageable; — said of females, or of age. — **nu·bil'i·ty** (nū·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

nu'bi·lous (nū'bĭ·lŭs), *adj.* [L. *nubilus*, fr. *nubes* cloud.] Cloudy; foggy; misty; figuratively, obscure; vague.

nubilous star. A nebulous star. *Rare.*

Nu'bi·lum (nū'bĭ·lŭm), *n.* [L., cloud, cloudy sky, neut. of *nubilus* cloudy.] *Astron.* A coarse, extended cluster of stars in the constellation Cancer (in the head of the Crab); Praesepe.

nub yarn. A kind of yarn with recurring twists or knots, used in weaving chinchilla, ratiné, etc.

nu'cal (nū'kăl), *adj.* [LL. *nucalis*.] Of or pert. to a nut.

nu'ca·ment (nū'kȧ·mĕnt), *n.* [L. *nucamenta* for cones, fr. *nux, nucis*, a nut.] *Bot.* Ament. — **nu'ca·men·ta'ceous** (-mĕn·tā'shŭs), *adj.*

nu·cel'lar (nū·sĕl'ĕr), *adj. Bot.* Of or pert. to the nucellus.

nu·cel'lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-ī). [NL., fr. L. *nucella*, dim. of *nux, nucis*, a nut. See NUCLEUS.] *Bot.* The mass of thin-walled parenchymatous cells composing the central and chief part of the body of an ovule. It contains the embryo sac, and is surrounded by the external coats of the ovule. See OVULE.

nu'cha (nū'kȧ), *n.; pl.* NUCHAE (-kē). [ML. (whence F. *nuque*), fr. Ar. *nukhā'* spinal marrow.] 1. *Anat.* **a** *Obs.* The spinal cord. **b** The nape of the neck. 2. *Zool.* In insects, the hind part of the thorax which bears the petiole of the abdomen.

nu'chal (nū'kăl), *adj.* [Cf. F. *nucal*. See NUCHA.] *Anat. & Zool.* Pertaining to, or in the region of, the back, or nape, of the neck; in insects, situated on the back of the prothorax just behind the head; also, pertaining to the nucha.

nu'chal (nū'kăl), **nu·cha'le** (nū·kā'lē), *n. Zool.* A nuchal element, as a scale or bone.

nu·chal'gi·a (nū·kăl'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See NUCHA; -ALGIA.] *Med.* Pain in the back of the neck.

nuchal ligament. The ligamentum nuchae.

nuchal lines. See OCCIPITAL BONE.

nuci-. [See NUCLEUS.] A combining form, Latin *nuci-*, from *nux, nucis*, meaning *nut*, as in **nu'ci·cul'ture, nu·cif'er·ous, nu'ci·form, nu·cif'o·rous.** See CULTURE, etc.

nu'cle·al (nū'klē·ăl), *adj.* Nuclear.

nu'cle·ar (nū'klē·ĕr), *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, constituting, or like, a nucleus. 2. *Chem.* Designating atoms or groups attached directly to a nucleus or ring. Cf. SIDE CHAIN. See NUCLEUS.

nuclear atom. See ATOMIC MODEL.

nuclear complex. *Psychoanalysis.* The Oedipus complex, regarded as the nucleus of the neuroses.

nuclear membrane. *Biol.* See NUCLEUS, 7.

nuclear plate. *Biol.* **a** The equatorial plate. **b** The dividing wall of the nucleus in free cell formation. **c** The wall that divides the nucleus in some forms of amitosis.

nov'ice·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
nov'ice·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
nov'ice·ry, *n.* [OF. *noviceric*.] Novitiate. *Obs.*
nov'ice·ship, *n.* = NOVITIATE, 1.
no·vi'ci·ate (nō·vĭsh'ĭ·ĭt), **no·vi'ci·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), etc. Vars. of NOVITIATE, etc.
novilant. ✝ NOVELANT. [*Obs.*]
novist, *n.* Novice; innovator.
no·vi'ti·ate·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
no·vi'tious (nō·vĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [L. *novitius, novicius*.] Newly invented; recent; new. *Obs.*
no'vus (L.) Literally, a new man; the first of a Roman family to obtain a curule office; hence, a man newly ennobled; an upstart.
now'a·day', *adv.* = NOWADAYS.
now'der. Dial. var. of NOUTHER.
nowe. ✝ NEW, NOW.
now'ey. Var. of NOWY.
no'where'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
no'wise'. Nowise. *Ref. Sp.*
nowl. Var. of NOLL. *New Dial.*
nu·ance' (nū·ăns', nū'ăns; *F.* nü'ăns'; 277), *n.; pl.* NUANCES (nū·ăn'sĕz, -sĭz; *F.* nü'ăns'). [F.] 1. A shade of difference; a slight variation or difference, as in expression, feeling, color, or tone; a delicate gradation. 2. *Music.* In a performance, a subtle variation in tempo, dynamics, or timbre not indicated in the score.
nu·ance' (nū·ăns'), *v. t.;* NU·ANCED' (-ănst'); NU·ANC'ING (-ăn'sĭng). To express with nicety or fine precision; to sketch or outline in delicate shades, in gradations of colors, contours, etc.
nub (nŭb), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *knub* block, log, LG. *knubbe* knot, and E. KNUB, KNOB.] 1. = KNUB, 2. 2. A knob or knot; a protuberance; knub; lump. 3. The point or gist, as of a story. *Colloq., U. S.* 4. The neck; also, the gallows. *Obs. Cant.*
nub (nŭb), *v. t.* 1. To break or snub off at the nub. *Colloq.* 2. To hang. *Obs. Cant.*
nub, *n. & v. t.* [Var. of KNUB to nudge.] Nudge; knub. *Dial.*
Nu'ba (nōō'bȧ), *n. sing. & pl.* 1. A Nubian; also, one of a Negro tribe of South Kordofan related to the Nubians. 2. The Negro language of the Nuba, with many dialects, and with Nilotic affinities; — called also *Berberi, Berberian.*
nub'bin (nŭb'ĭn), *n.* [From NUB.] *Chiefly U. S.* **a** Any small or imperfect ear of Indian corn. **b** Any imperfect or undeveloped fruit. **c** A tree stump. **d** Any small projecting bit.
nubbin disease. Cucumber mosaic.
nub'ble (nŭb'l), *n.* [Dim. of NUB.] A small knob, lump, or excrescence; often, locally, a knoblike islet.
nub'bling (nŭb'lĭn), *n.* A small lump of coal. *Dial. Eng.*
nub'bly (nŭb'lĭ), *adj.* Having or like nubbles; knobby.
nu·bec'u·la (nū·bĕk'ū·lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-lē). [L., dim. of *nubes* cloud; akin to W. *nudd* mist.] 1. *Med.* A cloudy formation or speck. 2. *Astron.* **a** A nebula. **b** *pl.* [*cap.*] Specif., the two Magellanic Clouds (which see), called respectively **nubecula major** and **nubecula minor.**
nubi-. A combining form, Latin *nubi-*, from *nubes*, cloud, as in **nu·bif'er·ous, nu'bi·form, nu·big'e·nous.**
nu'bi·a (nū'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* [L. *nubes* cloud.] A light fleecy wrap worn over the head and neck by women; a cloud.
Nu'bi·an (-ăn), *adj.* Of or pert. to Nubia, in eastern Africa.
Nu'bi·an, *n.* 1. One of the people of Nubia; esp., a member of one of the group of Negroid tribes who were early Christianized and formed a powerful empire between Egypt and Abyssinia from the 6th to the 14th century, when they were conquered by the Arabs and converted to Mohammedanism. Their autonym is *Barabra*. Also, the Negro language of the Nubians; Nuba. 2. **a** Also **Nubian horse.** An Arabian horse from Nubia. **b** A breed of milch goats (**Nubian goat**) of northern Africa having a Roman nose. They are bright brown to black in color, and the does are relatively heavy milkers.
Nubian afterglow. A secondary twilight sometimes seen in the Nubian desert, caused by re-reflection of rays dispersed through the atmosphere in the primary twilight.
Nubian sandstone. *Geol.* A widespread North African sandstone which rests generally on ancient crystalline rocks and is overlain by Eocene formations. It is supposed to be, in part at least, Cretaceous.
nu'bi·late (nū'bĭ·lāt), *v. t.* [L. *nubilatus*, past part.] To cloud; obscure. — **nu'bi·la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*
nu'bile (nū'bĭl), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *nubile*, fr. L. *nubilis*, fr. *nubere* to marry. See NUPTIAL.] Marriageable; — said of females, or of age. — **nu·bil'i·ty** (nū·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*
nu'bi·lous (nū'bĭ·lŭs), *adj.* [L. *nubilus*, fr. *nubes* cloud.] Cloudy; foggy; misty; figuratively, obscure; vague.
nubilous star. A nebulous star. *Rare.*
Nu'bi·lum (nū'bĭ·lŭm), *n.* [L., cloud, cloudy sky, neut. of *nubilus* cloudy.] *Astron.* A coarse, extended cluster of stars in the constellation Cancer (in the head of the Crab); Praesepe.
nub yarn. A kind of yarn with recurring twists or knots, used in weaving chinchilla, ratiné, etc.
nu'cal (nū'kăl), *adj.* [LL. *nucalis*.] Of or pert. to a nut.
nu'ca·ment (nū'kȧ·mĕnt), *n.* [L. *nucamenta* for cones, fr. *nux, nucis*, a nut.] *Bot.* Ament. — **nu'ca·men·ta'ceous** (-mĕn·tā'shŭs), *adj.*
nu·cel'lar (nū·sĕl'ĕr), *adj. Bot.* Of or pert. to the nucellus.
nu·cel'lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-ī). [NL., fr. L. *nucella*, dim. of *nux, nucis*, a nut. See NUCLEUS.] *Bot.* The mass of thin-walled parenchymatous cells composing the central and chief part of the body of an ovule. It contains the embryo sac, and is surrounded by the external coats of the ovule. See OVULE.
nu'cha (nū'kȧ), *n.; pl.* NUCHAE (-kē). [ML. (whence F. *nuque*), fr. Ar. *nukhā'* spinal marrow.] 1. *Anat.* **a** *Obs.* The spinal cord. **b** The nape of the neck. 2. *Zool.* In insects, the hind part of the thorax which bears the petiole of the abdomen.
nu'chal (nū'kăl), *adj.* [Cf. F. *nucal*. See NUCHA.] *Anat. & Zool.* Pertaining to, or in the region of, the back, or nape, of the neck; in insects, situated on the back of the prothorax just behind the head; also, pertaining to the nucha.
nu'chal (nū'kăl), **nu·cha'le** (nū·kā'lē), *n. Zool.* A nuchal element, as a scale or bone.
nu·chal'gi·a (nū·kăl'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See NUCHA; -ALGIA.] *Med.* Pain in the back of the neck.
nuchal ligament. The ligamentum nuchae.
nuchal lines. See OCCIPITAL BONE.
nuci-. [See NUCLEUS.] A combining form, Latin *nuci-*, from *nux, nucis*, meaning *nut*, as in **nu'ci·cul'ture, nu·cif'er·ous, nu'ci·form, nu·cif'o·rous.** See CULTURE, etc.
nu'cle·al (nū'klē·ăl), *adj.* Nuclear.
nu'cle·ar (nū'klē·ĕr), *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, constituting, or like, a nucleus. 2. *Chem.* Designating atoms or groups attached directly to a nucleus or ring. Cf. SIDE CHAIN. See NUCLEUS.
nuclear atom. See ATOMIC MODEL.
nuclear complex. *Psychoanalysis.* The Oedipus complex, regarded as the nucleus of the neuroses.
nuclear membrane. *Biol.* See NUCLEUS, 7.
nuclear plate. *Biol.* **a** The equatorial plate. **b** The dividing wall of the nucleus in free cell formation. **c** The wall that divides the nucleus in some forms of amitosis.
nub'bing chit. Var. of NUBBING CHEAT. [*Dial.*]
nub'by (nŭb'ĭ), *adj.* = NUBBLY.
nu'bil. Nubile. *Ref. Sp.*
nubk (nŭbk). Var. of NABK.
nuche, *n.* [F. *nuque*, fr. earlier *nuche*.] Nucha. *Obs.*
nu'cin (nū'sĭn), *n.* [L. *nux, nucis*, a nut.] *Chem.* = JUGLONE.
nuck (nŭk). Scot. var. of NOOK.
nuckle. ✝ KNUCKLE
nuck'ler. Var. of KNUCKLER.
nucle-. = NUCLEO-.

nuclear sap. *Biol.* The more fluid ground substance of nucleoplasm.

nuclear spindle. *Biol.* The spindle-shaped figure formed in mitosis.

nu'cle-ar'y (nū'klē-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ēr-ĭ), *adj.* Of the nature of a nucleus.

nu'cle-ase (nū'klē-ās), *n.* [*nuclein* + *-ase.*] *Biochem.* Any of the enzymes found in plants and animals that accelerate hydrolysis of nucleins and nucleic acids.

nu'cle-ate (nū'klē-āt), *adj.* [L. *nucleatus* having a kernel.] Nucleated.

nu'cle-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [LL. *nucleare* to become kernelly.] To form (into) a nucleus; to gather as a nucleus. — **nu'cle-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **nu'cle-a'tor** (nū'klē-ā'tĕr), *n.*

nu'cle-ate (-āt), *n. Biochem.* A salt or ester of nucleic acid.

nuclei-. A combining form for *nucleus,* as in **nu'cle-if'er-ous, nu'cle-i-form'** (nū'klē-ĭ-fôrm'; nū-klē'ĭ-fôrm).

nu'cle'ic ac'id (nū-klē'ĭk). *Biochem.* Any of a group of white amorphous acids, combinations of a sugar or a derivative of a sugar with phosphoric acid and a base, widely distributed in nuclear material.

nu'cle-in (nū'klē-ĭn), *n. Biochem.* Any of a group of colorless amorphous substances obtained from cell nuclei, esp. the chromatin portion, by the peptic digestion or hydrolysis of cells or of nucleoproteins. They are mixtures of nucleic acid and proteins rich in phosphorus.

nu'cle-in-ase (-ās), *n.* [*nuclein* + *-ase.*] *Biochem.* An enzyme that accelerates hydrolysis of nuclein.

nuclein base. *Biochem.* Any base obtained from nucleic acid or its derivatives by hydrolysis.

nu'cle-o- (nū'klē-ō-), **nucle-.** A combining form for *nucleus,* denoting *connection with,* or *relation to,* a *nucleus* or *nuclei,* as in **nu'cle-o-fu'gal, nu'cle-o-pet'al** (see -FUGE, -PETAL); specif., *nuclein,* as in *nucleo*albumin.

nu'cle-o-al-bu'min (-ăl-bū'mĭn), *n.* [*nucleo-* + *albumin.*] *Biochem.* Phosphoprotein.

nu'cle-o-his'tone (-hĭs'tōn), *n.* [*nucleo-* + *histone.*] *Biochem.* A phosphorized substance obtained from the thymus gland, yielding on cleavage histone and other products.

nu'cle-oid (nū'klē-oid), *adj.* [*nucle-* + *-oid.*] Like a nucleus.

nu'cle-o-id'i-o-plas'ma (nū'klē-ō-ĭd'ĭ-ō-plăz'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *nucleo-* + *idioplasma.*] *Biol.* Formative nucleoplasm.

nu'cle'o-lar (nū-klē'ō-lĕr), *adj. Biol.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a nucleolus.

nu'cle-o-lat'ed (nū'klē-ō-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Also **nu'cle-o-late** (nū'klē-ō-lāt). Having a nucleolus or nucleoli.

nu'cle-ole (nū'klē-ōl), *n.* [See NUCLEOLUS.] A nucleolus.

nu'cle-o-li'nus (nū'klē-ō-lī'nŭs), *n.; pl.* -LINI (-nī). [NL. See NUCLEOLUS.] *Biol.* A body contained within a nucleolus.

nu'cle'o-lo- (nū-klē'ō-lō-). A combining form for *nucleolus.*

nu'cle'o-lo-cen'tro-some (-sĕn'trō-sōm), *n. Biol.* A centrosome in a nucleus.

nu'cle'o-loid (nū-klē'ō-loid), *adj.* Resembling a nucleolus.

nu'cle'o-lus (nū-klē'ō-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [LL., a little nut, dim. of *nucleus.*] **a** A comparatively large and conspicuous, usually rounded body, found in the nucleus of most cells. More than one may be present. Under the term *nucleolus* have been included a variety of bodies the nature and functions of which are in most cases not understood. Those which stain with cytoplasmic stains have been distinguished as ***true nucleoli,*** or ***plasmosomes;*** others (which appear to be nodes or knots in the chromatic network, and stain with nuclear stains) as ***karyosomes;*** while in a few cases (as certain Protozoa) they appear to be true intranuclear centrosomes. The nucleolus of the germinal vesicle is called the ***germinal spot.*** **b** *Obs.* A micronucleus.

nu'cle-ol'y-sis (nū'klē-ŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *nucleo-* + *-lysis.*] *Med.* Karyolysis.

nu'cle-o-mi'cro-some (nū'klē-ō-mī'krō-sōm), *n.* [*nucleo-* + *microsome.*] *Biol.* A nuclear, as distinguished from a cytoplasmic, granule. *Strasburger.*

nu'cle-one, nu'cle-on (nū'klē-ŏn), *n.* [From NUCLEUS.] *Biochem.* A substance, as phosphocarnic acid, held to be related to the nucleins and yielding peptone.

nu'cle-o-plasm (nū'klē-ō-plăz'm), *n.* [*nucleo-* + *-plasm.*] *Biol.* **a** The reticular substance of the nucleus of an egg. **b** Karyoplasm. **c** The ground substance of a cell nucleus. See NUCLEUS, 7. — **nu'cle-o-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *adj.* — **nu'cle-o-plas-mat'ic** (-plăz-măt'ĭk), *adj.*

nu'cle-o-pro'te-in (-prō'tē-ĭn), *n.* Also **nu'cle-o-pro'te-id** (-ĭd). [*nucleo-* + *protein, proteid.*] *Biochem.* Any of a class of conjugated proteins found in nearly all cell nuclei, in protoplasm, etc., yielding, with alkalies, protein and nucleic acid as cleavage products and, by pepsin digestion, true nucleins; — formerly extended by some to include the phosphoproteins.

nu'cle-o-side (nū'klē-ō-sīd; -sĭd), *n.* Also **-sid.** [See NUCLEO-; -IDE.] *Biochem.* Any of a class of compounds of a carbohydrate and a purine or pyrimidine base obtained from nucleic acids. Cf. GUANOSINE.

nu'cle-o-tide (-tīd; -tĭd), *n. Biochem.* Any of a class of compounds consisting of a carbohydrate combined with a purine or pyrimidine base and phosphoric acid, as inosinic acid, guanylic acid.

nu'cle-us (nū'klē-ŭs), *n.; pl.* NUCLEI (-ī), also NUCLEUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [L., a kernel, dim. fr. *nux, nucis,* nut. See NUT; cf. NEWEL, NOUGAT.] **1.** A kernel, as of a nut or seed. **2.** A central mass, part, or point about which matter is gathered or concentrated, or to which accretion is made; the central or focal portion; focus; core.

It must contain within itself a *nucleus* of truth. *I. Taylor.*

3. *Archaeol.* = CORE, *n.,* 5.
4. *Anat.* A mass of gray matter, or group of nerve cells in the central nervous system, esp. in the brain.
5. *Astron.* **a** The small, brighter, and denser portion of the head of a comet. **b** *Obs.* The umbra of a sunspot.
6. *Beekeeping.* A small mass of bees and combs of brood, used in forming a new colony or in rearing queens.
7. *Biol.* An organ present in the protoplasm of most plant and animal cells, and regarded as an essential agent in their constructive metabolism, growth, and reproduction and in the hereditary transmission of characters. It typically consists of a rounded or ovoid mass of protoplasm enclosed in a delicate membrane (***nuclear membrane***) and composed of a hyaline ground substance containing besides one or more nucleoli a network of feebly staining material (***linin***). In this network are embedded granules of chromatin. During ordinary cell reproduction the nuclear membrane disappears and the chromatin is distributed to the new cells (see MITOSIS). Many protozoans have two nuclei, of which the smaller (***micronucleus***) is especially concerned in mitotic reproduction. In many cases multiplication of the nucleus is not followed by division of the cell body, resulting in a ***multinucleate cell,*** or ***coenocyte.***
8. *Bot.* **a** *Obs.* A nucellus. **b** The bilum of a starch granule. **c** In lichens and ascomycetous fungi, the center of an apothecium or perithecium. **d** *Rare.* A bulbet.
9. *Geol.* The interior of the earth. See CRUST, 7.
10. *Gram.* = KERNEL, 6.
11. *Math.* See INTEGRAL EQUATION.
12. *Meteorol.* A particle upon which water vapor condenses in free air.
13. *Org. Chem.* A characteristic and stable complex of atoms to which other atoms may be variously attached.
14. *Physics & Chem.* The central portion of an atom. It contains a positive charge equal to the negative charge of the electrons. It may consist of a single proton, as the nucleus of hydrogen (two protons in heavy hydrogen); or of protons and electrons, as the nucleus of helium with its four protons and two electrons; or of protons, electrons, and alpha particles. Cf. NEUTRON.
15. *Zool.* **a** The earliest formed part of a shell, operculum, or other similar structure. **b** A visceral mass containing the stomach and other organs in certain Tunicata. **c** = MADREPORITE, 2. **d** The eccentrically situated mass around which the rings of a cycloid or ctenoid scale are arranged.

‖**nu'cle-us am-bi'gu-us** (nū'klē-ŭs ăm-bĭg'ū-ŭs). [NL.] *Anat.* An elongated nucleus in the medulla oblongata, giving rise to motor fibers of the glossopharyngeal, vagus, and accessory nerves distributed to the pharynx and larynx.

‖**nu'cle-us cau-da'tus** (kô-dā'tŭs). [NL.] *Anat.* The CAUDATE NUCLEUS.

‖**nu'cle-us cu'ne-a'tus** (kū'nē-ā'tŭs). [NL.] *Anat.* In the medulla oblongata, the nucleus in which the fibers of the fasciculus cuneatus terminate.

‖**nu'cle-us den-ta'tus** (dĕn-tā'tŭs). [NL.] *Anat.* The corpus dentatum.

‖**nu'cle-us dor-sa'lis** (dôr-sā'lĭs). [NL.] The column of Clarke.

‖**nu'cle-us gra'ci-lis** (grăs'ĭ-lĭs). [NL.] *Anat.* In the medulla oblongata, the nucleus in which the fibers of the fasciculus gracilis terminate.

‖**nu'cle-us ha-be'nu-lae** (hȧ-bĕn'ū-lē). [NL.] Habenular nucleus or ganglion. See HABENULA.

nucleus isomerism. See ISOMERIC, 1.

‖**nu'cle-us len-ti'cu-la'ris** (lĕn-tĭk'ū-lā'rĭs; 79). [NL.] *Anat.* The lenticular nucleus.

nucleus of Bechterew. = BECHTEREW'S NUCLEUS. See VESTIBULAR NUCLEUS.

nucleus of Deiters. *Anat.* Deiters' nucleus.

nu'cle-us of Pan'der (păn'dĕr). [After C. H. *Pander* (1794–1865), Russian zoologist.] *Embryol.* In a bird's egg, the expanded upper end of the flask-shaped mass of white yolk.

‖**nu'cle-us pul-po'sus** (pŭl-pō'sŭs) [NL.] *Anat.* An elastic pulpy mass in the center of each intervertebral fibrocartilage, regarded as a remnant of the notochord.

‖**nu'cle-us ru'ber** (rōō'bĕr). [NL.] *Anat.* The red nucleus.

Nu'cu-la (nū'kū-lȧ), *n.* [L., little nut, dim. of *nux, nucis,* a nut.] *Zool.* A genus of marine bivalves (order Protobranchia), having a small nutlike equivalve shell and very large labial palpi. It is the type of a family, **Nu-cu'li-dae** (nū-kū'lĭ-dē), and a suborder **Nu'cu-la'ce-a** (nū'kū-lā'shē-ȧ). — **nu'cu-lid** (nū'kū-lĭd), *n. & adj.* — **nu'cu-li-form'** (-lĭ-fôrm'), *adj.* — **nu'cu-loid** (-loid), *adj. & n.*

nu'cu-la'ni-um (nū'kū-lā'nĭ-ŭm; 159), *n.; pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). Also **nu'cu-lane** (nū'kū-lān). [NL., fr. L. *nucula* little nut.] *Bot.* An indehiscent fleshy fruit resembling a berry except in being superior. The grape is an example.

nu'cule (nū'kūl), *n. Bot.* **a** A nutlet. **b** The oögonium in *Chara.*

Nu'da (nū'dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *nudus* naked.] *Zool.* A class of ctenophores without tentacles, including but one order, Beroida.

nud'dle (nŭd''l), nŏŏd''l), *v. t. & i.* To thrust with the nose, as in suckling; to press close; nuzzle. *Now Dial.*

nude (nūd; 242), *adj.* [L. *nudus.* See NAKED.] **1.** *Law.* Naked; without consideration or, in Roman and Civil law, without a cause; as, a *nude* pact. See NUDUM PACTUM.
2. Mere; plain; manifest. *Obs.*
3. Bare; devoid of covering, as hair, investment, furnishings, etc.; barren; as, a *nude* bud, room, or mountain.
4. Naked; unclothed; as, a *nude* person or statue.
5. Of the color nude.
Syn. — Naked, bare, denuded, stripped.
— **nude'ly,** *adv.* — **nude'ness,** *n.*

nude, *n.* [Obs. F. *nud.*] **1.** A nude or undraped figure.
2. With *the.* The undraped human figure, or a representation of it in art; also, the state of being unclothed.
3. A color, red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance; — called also *Seasan.* Cf. COLOR.

nude, *v. t.* [L. *nudare.*] To make nude; strip. *Rare.*

nudge (nŭj), *v. t.;* NUDGED (nŭjd); NUDG'ING (nŭj'ĭng). [Cf. dial. *nug, nudge,* a lump, a block, *nog* a rough block, *nodge* a nudge, to nudge, Nor. dial. *nugga* to push, *nyggja* to push.] To touch or push gently, as with the elbow, in order to call attention or convey an intimation. — *v. i.* To give a nudge. — **nudg'er** (nŭj'ĕr), *n.*

nudge, *n.* A gentle push, poke, or jog, as with the elbow.

nu'di- (nū'dĭ-). A combining form, Latin *nudi-,* from *nudus,* meaning *naked, bare,* as in *Nudi*branchia.

nu'di-branch (nū'dĭ-brăngk), *n. Zool.* One of the Nudibranchia. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Nudibranchia.

Nu'di-bran'chi-a (nū'dĭ-brăng'kĭ-ȧ), **Nu'di-bran'chi-a'ta** (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See NUDE; -BRANCHIA.] *Zool.* A suborder comprising a great variety of marine gastropod mollusks (order Opisthobranchia) without shell in the adult state and without true ctenidia. They typically have a sluglike body mostly with handsomely colored, often branching, respiratory processes (*cerata*) on the back. The nervous system is concentrated. — **nu'di-bran'chi-an** (-ăn), *adj.* — **nu'di-bran'chi-ate** (-brăng'kĭ-āt), *adj. & n.*

One of the Nudibranchia (*Corynelia pilata*). Nat. size.

nu'di-cau'date (nū'dĭ-kô'dāt), *adj.* [L. *nudus* naked + E. *caudate.*] *Zool.* Having a hairless tail.

nu'di-caul (nū'dĭ-kôl), **nu'di-cau'lous** (-kô'lŭs), *adj.* [L. *nudus* naked + *caulis* stem.] *Bot.* Having leafless stems.

nu'di-fi'er (nū'dĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.* [See NUDE; -FY.] A nudist *Rare.*

nu'di-flo'rous (nū'dĭ-flō'rŭs; 181), *adj.* [L. *nudus* naked + *-florous.*] *Bot.* Having flowers naked, or without hairs or glands.

nu'di-ped (nū'dĭ-pĕd), *adj.* [L. *nudus* naked + *-ped.*] Having naked feet. — *n.* A naked-footed animal.

nud'ism (nūd'ĭz'm; 242), *n.* [See -ISM.] The cult or practice of living in a nude state. — **nud'ist** (-ĭst), *n. & adj.*

nu'di-tar'i-an (nū'dĭ-târ'ĭ-ăn; 79), *adj.* Advocating the study of the nude.

nu'di-ty (nū'dĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *nudité.*]
1. Quality, state, or fact of being nude, or naked; nakedness.
2. That which is nude; as: **a** A nude figure, esp. as represented in art. **b** *Obs. pl.* The private parts exposed.

‖**nu'dum pac'tum** (nū'dŭm păk'tŭm); *pl.* NUDA PACTA (nū'dȧ păk'tȧ). [L., a nude pact.] **a** *Rom. & Civil Law.* A pact not enforceable by action. See PACT. **b** Loosely, a contract without consideration. See CONSIDERATION.

nu-ga'cious (nū-gā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *nugax, nugacis.*] Trifling; trivial. — **nu-ga'cious-ness,** *n.*

nu-gac'i-ty (nū-găs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *nugacitas,* fr. *nugax, -acis,* trifling.] Triviality; futility; also, a trivial idea; a frivolity; a futility. "He had been ruminating the fascination of *nugacity.*" *Aldous Huxley.*

‖**nu'gae** (nū'jē), *n. pl.* [L.] Trifles.

nu'ga-to'ry (nū'gȧ-tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr-ĭ), *adj.* [L. *nugatorius,* fr. *nugari* to trifle, fr. *nugae* jests, trifles.]
1. Trifling; of little or no consequence; worthless.
2. Of no force; inoperative; ineffectual; invalid.
Syn. — See VAIN.

nug-gar' (nŏŏg-gär'), *n.* [Colloq. Ar. *nuqqār.*] A kind of cargo boat used on the Nile.

nug'get (nŭg'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [Prob. fr. dial. *nug* a lump, a block.] **1.** A lump; a mass, esp. a native lump of a precious metal; as, a *nugget* of gold.
2. A sturdy and thickset young beast. *Australia.*
3. The color bronze yellow.

nug'get-y (nŭg'ĕ-tĭ; -ĭ-tĭ), *adj.* [From NUGGET.] **1.** Like a nugget; occurring in nuggets; also, abounding in nuggets.
2. Short and thickset; compact. *Colloq., Australia.*

nu'gi- (nū'jĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*nugi-* + *-fy.*] To render trifling or futile; to make foolish. *Rare.*

nu'gi-fy (nū'jĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*nugi-* + *-fy.*] To render trifling or futile; to make foolish. *Rare.*

nui'sance (nū'sănz; -s'nz; 242), *n.* [OF., fr. *nuire* to harm, hurt, fr. L. *nocere.* See NOXIOUS.] **1.** Hurt; harm; injury; annoyance; as, to do a thing with *nuisance* to others.
2. *Law.* An offensive, annoying, unpleasant, or obnoxious thing or practice; a cause or source of annoyance, especially a continuing or repeating invasion or disturbance of another's right. But a single act may be a nuisance. "Anything that worketh hurt, inconvenience, or damage." *Blackstone.* A nuisance affecting the public or a community in general is a ***public nuisance;*** one affecting some particular person or persons, a ***private nuisance;*** one both affecting the public and doing special individual damage, a ***mixed nuisance.***
3. A person, action, or thing that annoys by obtrusion; as, he's a perfect *nuisance.*

nui'sanc-er (nū'sănz-ĕr; -s'n-sĕr), *n. Law.* One who makes or causes a nuisance. *Blackstone.*

nuisance tax. A small tax which becomes a nuisance from being passed on for collection in small amounts from the consumer, as one of those levied in the U. S. on toilet articles, proprietary medicines, bank checks, etc.

‖**nuit** (nwē), *n.* [F.] Night.

Nu'ku-hi'van (nōō'kōō-hē'vän), *n.* The Polynesian language of Nukuhiva; Marquesan.

nul (nŭl), *adj.* [F. See NULL, *adj.*] *Law.* No; not any; as, *nul* tort.

null (nŭl), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *nul,* fr. L. *nullus* not any, none, fr. *ne-* not + *ullus* any, dim. of *unus* one. See NO, *adv.;* ONE. Cf. ANNUL, NONE.] **1.** Of no legal or binding force or validity; of no efficacy; invalid; void; nugatory.
2. Amounting to nothing or nil; nonexistent.
3. Of no consequence or value; insignificant.
4. *Math. & Symbolic Logic.* Empty or having no members; as, the *null* class; having the character or value of 0; as, the *null* element; having a zero radius; as, a *null* sphere.

null, *v. t.* [From *null,* adj., after *annul.*]
1. To make negative; also, to destroy. *Obs.*
2. To annul; to make void; nullify.

null, *n.* Var. of KNURL; specif., *Furniture,* a raised, convex boss or ornament on a flat surface.

null, *v.,* **nulled** (nŭld), *adj.* Vars. of KNURL, KNURLED.

null, *n.* = NULLO.

nulli. Var. of KNUR.

null, *n.* [F. *nulle.* See NULL, *adj.*] A cipher; zero. *Obs.*

nulli'a-ble (nŭl'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Annullable. *Rare.*

‖**nul'la bo'na** (nŭl'ȧ bō'nȧ). [L., no goods.] *Law.* The return made upon a writ of fieri facias or execution by the sheriff or other officer when he has found no leviable goods.

nul'lah (nŭl'ȧ), *n.* [Hind. *nallā.*] A watercourse, esp. a dry one; ravine; gully; gorge. *Anglo-Ind.*

null and void. Of no force, binding power, or validity; utterly invalid.

nul'la–nul'la, nul'lah–nul'lah (-nŭl'ȧ), *n.* Also **nul'lah.** [Native name.] A kind of hardwood club used by the Australian aborigines.

Nulla-nullas.

nul'li- (nŭl'ĭ-). A combining form, Latin *nulli-,* from *nullus,* meaning *none,* as in *nulli*fidian, *nulli*parous.

nul'li-bic'i-ty (nŭl'ĭ-bĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Also **nul'li-bi'e-ty** (-bī'ĕ-tĭ). [L. *nullibi* nowhere.] State of being nowhere. *Rare.*

nul'li-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Nullibicity. *Rare.*

---

nu'cle-i, *n., pl.* of NUCLEUS.
nu'cle-o-al-bu'mi-nu'ri-a, *n.* See -URIA.
nu'cle-o-hy'a-lo-plasm, *n.* Also **nu'cle-o-hy'a-lo-plas'ma** (nū'klē-ō-hī'ȧ-lō-plăz'mȧ), *n.* [*nucleo-* + *hyaloplasm.*] = LININ, 2.
nu-cle'o-li, *n., pl.* of NUCLEOLUS.
nucquedah. † NAKHODA.
nud. † NEED, NUDE. [PACTUM.
‖**nu'da pac'ta,** *pl.* of NUDUM
nu'date (nū'dāt; nū-dāt'), *v. t.* [L. *nudatus,* past part. of *nudare* to make bare.] To denude. *Now Rare.* — **nu-da'tion,** *n. Rare.*
Nudd (nŭth), *n.* = LLUDD.
nude matter. *Law.* See MATTER, *n.,* 15.
Nu'dens, *n.* See NUADA.
nude pact. A nudum pactum.
nud'ish (nūd'ĭsh), *adj.* See -ISH.
‖**nu'dis o'cu-lis** (nū'dĭs ŏk'ū-lĭs). [L.] *Astron.* Literally, with the naked eyes; as seen without a telescope.
nu'ga-ment, *n.* [L. *nugamenta* trifles.] A trifle. *Obs.*
nu-ga'tion (nū-gā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *nugatio.*] Act or instance of trifling. *Obs.*
nu-ga'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [L.] A trifler. *Rare.*
nu'ga-to'ri-ness (nū'gȧ-tō'rĭ-nĕs; -nĭs), *n.* See -NESS.
nu'gi-friv'o-lous, *adj.* Given to frivolous trifling. *Obs.*
Nu'gu-miut (nōō'gōō-mūt), *n.* See ESKIMO.
Nuhn's gland (nōōnz). [After Anton *Nuhn* (1814–89), Ger. anatomist.] = ANTERIOR LINGUAL GLAND.
nuik (nūk). Scot. & No. Eng. var. of NOOK.
nuisome. † NOISOME.
Nuits'-Saint'-Georges' (n w ē'-sĕn'zhôrzh'), *n.* See BURGUNDY, 2.
nuke, *n.* [F. *nuque.* See NUCHA.] The spinal cord; also, the nape of the neck. *Obs.*
nul. Null. *Ref. Sp.*
nul'la, *n.* **1.** Var. of NULLAH.
2. = NULLA-NULLA. [FIDIAN.
nul'la-fi'di-an. Var. of NULLI-

nul·li·biq'ui·tous (nŭl'ĭ·bĭk'wĭ·tŭs), *adj.* [L. *nullibi* nowhere + E. ubi*quitous*.] Nowhere existent. *Rare.*

nul'li·bist (nŭl'ĭ·bĭst), *n.* [L. *nullibi* nowhere + *-ist*.] One who denies that the soul exists in space.

nul·li·fi·ca'tion (nŭl'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *nullificatio*. See NULLIFY.] A nullifying, or state of being nullified; as: **a** *Obs.* Reduction to nothing; destruction. **b** A rendering void and of no effect, or of no legal effect; specif. [*often cap.*], *U. S. Hist.*, action of a State impeding, or attempting to prevent, the operation and enforcement within its territory of a law of the United States. The right of nullification was maintained by those who held the extreme theory of the sovereignty of the States, as by John C. Calhoun. — **nul·li·fi·ca'tion·ist**, *n.* — **nul'li·fi·ca'tor** (nŭl'ĭ·fĭ·kā'tĕr), *n.*

nul·li·fid'i·an (nŭl'ĭ·fĭd'ĭ·ăn), *n.* [L. *nullus* none + *fides* faith.] **a** A person of no faith or religion; a skeptic; an unbeliever. **b** A person lacking in faith; a disbeliever. — *adj.* Of no faith or religion; skeptical.

nul·li·fi'er (nŭl'ĭ·fī'ĕr), *n.* One who nullifies; specif. [*often cap.*], *U. S. Hist.*, one who maintained the right of nullification.

nul·li·fy (nŭl'ĭ·fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [LL. *nullificare*, fr. *nullus* none + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See NULL, *adj.*; -FY.] **1.** To make null; specif., to make or render legally null or void; to render invalid; to annul. **2.** To make or render of no value, consequence, or efficacy; to reduce to nothing; to destroy.
Syn. — Neutralize, counteract. See ABOLISH.
Ant. — Establish, confirm; execute.

nul·lip'a·ra (nŭ·lĭp'ă·rà), *n.*; *pl.* NULLIPARAE (-rē). [NL.; fr. *nulli-* + L. *parere* to bring forth.] *Med.* A woman who has never borne a child. — **nul·lip'a·rous** (-rŭs), *adj.* — **nul'li·par'i·ty** (nŭl'ĭ·păr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

nul'li·pen'nate (nŭl'ĭ·pĕn'āt), *adj.* [*nulli-* + *pennate*.] Having no flight feathers.

nul'li·plex (nŭl'ĭ·plĕks), *adj.* [*nulli-* + *-plex* as in simplex, duplex.] *Biol.* Characterized by the absence of a particular character, since neither parent carried the gene for it; — said of the progeny.

nul'li·pore (nŭl'ĭ·pōr; 181), *n.* [*nulli-* + L. *porus* pore.] *Bot. & Paleontol.* Any of several lime-secreting coralline algae formerly thought to be animals. — **nul·lip'o·rous** (nŭ·lĭp'ō·rŭs; nŭl'ĭ·pō'rŭs), *adj.*

nul'li·ty (nŭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. or ML.; F. *nullité*, fr. ML. *nullitas*, fr. L. *nullus* none. See NULL.] **1.** Quality or state of being null; specif.: **a** State or fact of being legally null or void; invalidity; also, a case of it; a nullifying or invalidating fact or circumstance. In English law, nullity imports total absence of legal effect or existence; but in the Civil law nullity may be ***absolute*** (the same as that of English law) or ***relative***, where it exists only in favor of particular persons. **b** State of being null, or nothing; nothingness; nihility; want of efficacy or force. **2.** That which is null; as: **a** Any act or proceeding void of legal effect, either absolutely (as in English law) or relatively (as sometimes in the Civil law). **b** *Obs.* A cipher; a zero. **c** A nothing; a nonentity. **3.** Act of nullifying; nullification. *Obs.* **4.** *Math.* The difference between the order and the rank (of a square matrix).

‖**nul·li'us fi'li·us** (nŭ·lī'ŭs fĭl'ĭ·ŭs). [L.] *Law.* The son of nobody; loosely, a bastard, who at the common law is without heritable rights.

nul'li·verse (nŭl'ĭ·vûrs), *n.* [*nulli-* + *-verse* as in universe.] A hypothetical world without the presence of a unifying principle.

null method. A method of measurement in which an unknown quantity is compared with a known quantity of the same kind, as in a Wheatstone bridge or the like, equality being determined by zero deflection of the detector; — called also *zero method*. Cf. DEFLECTION METHOD.

nul'lo (nŭl'ō; nōōl'ō), *n.* [G. *null*; cf. It. *nullo* null.] *Card Playing.* A game or task in which the player undertakes not to take a trick. In skat, if played after taking the skat, it is a ***guck'i nul'lo*** (gōōk'ĭ); if played with cards exposed, an ***open nullo***.

‖**nul'lum tem'pus oc·cur'rit ec·cle'si·ae** (*or* **re'gi**) (nŭl'ŭm tĕm'pŭs ŏ·kûr'ĭt ĕ·klē'zĭ·ē, rē'jĭ). [ML.] *Medieval Eng. Law.* Time does not run against the Church (or King); that is, as to adverse possession or statutory limitations of action, no lapse of time bars the rights of the Church (or Crown).

‖**nul tiel record** (nŭl tēl). [AF., lit., no such record.] *Pleading.* A plea proper to a defense that is to rest on disproof of the existence of a record on which the action is founded.

Nu'man·tine (nū'măn·tīn; -tĭn), *adj.* Also **Nu·man'ti·an** (nū·măn'shĭ·ăn). Of or pertaining to Numantia, in Spain; as, the *Numantine* War, B.C. 143–134. — *n.* A citizen or inhabitant of Numantia.

Nu'ma Pom·pil'i·us (nū'mà pŏm·pĭl'ĭ·ŭs). In Roman legendary history, the second king of Rome.

numb (nŭm), *adj.* [ME. *nume, nome*, prop., seized, taken, past part. of *nimen* to take, fr. AS. *niman*, past part. *numen*. See NIMBLE; cf. BENUMB.] **1.** Enfeebled in, or destitute of, the power of sensation and motion, esp. from cold; rendered torpid; insensible; benumbed or deadened. "A stony image, cold and *numb*." *Shak.*
2. Helpless; incapable; clumsy; stupid.
3. Benumbing. *Rare.* "The *numb* cold night." *Shak.*

numb, *v. t.*; NUMBED (nŭmd); NUMB'ING (nŭm'ĭng). To make numb; to deprive of the power of sensation or motion; to render senseless or inert; to deaden; benumb.
Like dull narcotics, *numbing* pain. *Tennyson.*

numb, *n.* A spell of weather so cold as to benumb fish.

num'ber (nŭm'bĕr), *n.* [ME. *nombre, noumbre*, fr. OF. *nombre*, fr. L. *numerus*. See NIMBLE; cf. NUMERATE, NUMERO, NUMEROUS.] **1.** The or a total, aggregate, or amount of units (whether of things, persons, or abstract units); arithmetical aggregate; as, odd or even *numbers*.
2. A character or symbol, as a figure or word, or a group of figures or words, representing graphically an arithmetical sum; a numeral; as, the *number* 45; four is a *number*. A ***perfect number***, as 6, is equal to the sum of its various divisors, as 1, 2, 3. An ***imperfect number*** is either greater (called then ***deficient***, or ***defective, number***) or less (called then ***abundant number***) than the sum of its several divisors. A number is sometimes used, as in cabalistic or apocalyptic writings (*Rev.* xiii. 18), as a symbol to be interpreted by the word or words the numerical values of whose letters make up its sum. Cf. BEAST.
3. *pl.* The study or science of abstract units and their computation; arithmetic; as, skill in *numbers*.
4. A particular numeral by which a thing or person is designated in a series or collection; as, a conductor's or a policeman's *number*; a house *number*.
5. **a** Also *pl.* The full count or complement (of a particular company or class of persons); as, to repair his *numbers*. **b** An aggregate, collection, or company; an assemblage; — with adjectives, such as *great, small, considerable*, etc. **c** A certain indefinitely large aggregate, collection, or company, as of persons, not actually or accurately counted; a considerable number; many; as, grown to a *number*; — also *pl.* with intensive force; as, they arrived in *numbers*.
☞ When *number* is used collectively, it is regularly followed by the singular verb; as, an increasing *number* of patrons has forced me to enlarge the store; a limited *number* of cars is available. When *number* is used distributively, it is regularly followed by the plural verb; as, a *number* of people have already arrived; a *number* of accidents always occur on slippery pavements.
6. **a** Quantity, as made up of units; the category of discrete quantity; as, the difference between the notions "many" and "few" is one of *number*. **b** Possibility of numbering; — commonly in negative expressions; as, times without *number*, or out of *number*.
7. A single member of a series designated by consecutive numerals, as one of the separate issues of a periodical or of a book issued in parts; as, the May *number* of the Atlantic Monthly; hence, without designation by numerals, one of a collection, as of poems; a distinct part; as, the solo *numbers* of an opera.
8. Information about a person's ability, character, etc., which serves to identify him as belonging to a certain type; as, I've got your *number*. *Colloq.*
9. *Obs.* **a** The counted or reckoned constituents (of a specified class or category); class. "The honor'd *number*." *Shak.* **b** The great body of people; the crowd or multitude. **c** Amount; deal; as, a *number* of money.
10. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Bib.* The fourth book of the Pentateuch, containing the census of the Hebrews. See OLD TESTAMENT.
11. *Chem.* A numerical value obtained as the result of a test and used in characterizing the substance tested; as, the iodine *number* and the Maumené *number* of an oil.
12. *Cotton Mfg.* Of yarn, a count.
13. *Gram.* Distinction of word form to denote reference to one, or to more than one (in some languages also to two), usually expressed by an inflectional change; also, the distinctive form itself (as of noun, adjective, or verb) or one of the groups of forms so distinguished. Thus, a word is said to be in the *singular number* when its form denotes but one; in the *dual number* (as in Greek and Sanskrit) when it denotes two; and in the *plural number* when it denotes more than one (in Greek, Sanskrit, etc., more than two).
14. *Phrenol.* The numbering or calculating faculty. See PHRENOLOGY, *Illust.*
15. *Poetry & Music.* **a** Regular count of syllables or beats, esp. with alternation of accents. **b** *pl.* Metrical, esp. syllabic, verses or measures; hence, verses or verse.
I lisped in *numbers*, for the *numbers* came. *Pope.*
Syn. — See SUM.

num'ber (nŭm'bĕr), *v.*; -BERED (-bĕrd); -BER·ING. [ME. *nombren, noumbren*, fr. OF. *nombrer*, fr. L. *numerare, numeratum*. See NUMBER, *n.*] *Transitive*: **1.** To count; reckon; ascertain the number of; enumerate.
If a man can *number* the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be *numbered*. *Gen.* xiii. 16.
2. To give or apply a number or numbers to; to mark or distinguish by a number; as, to *number* the houses.
3. To reckon as one of a collection, company, or multitude.
He was *numbered* with the transgressors. *Is.* liii. 12.
4. To fix the number or duration of; to reduce or limit in number, esp. to a small number; — chiefly in the passive; as, his days are *numbered*.
5. To appoint, apportion, allot, or destine. *Archaic.*
So teach us to *number* our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. *Ps.* xc. 12.
6. To count as the number of one's years; to be at the age of. "When he *numbered* thirty." *Shak.*
7. To amount to; to equal in number; to have in number; contain; comprise; as, the army *numbers* fifty thousand.
8. To issue in numbers, as a book. *Rare.*
9. *Obs.* **a** To compute; reckon; measure. **b** To levy up to a fixed number.
——, *Intransitive*: **1.** To make an enumeration; to count.
2. To be reckoned as one of a company or collection. *R.*
3. To be equal in number. *Rare.* *Tennyson.*

num'ber·er (nŭm'bĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which numbers or puts on numbers.

number field. *Math.* An aggregate of elements or magnitudes which when combined unlimitedly by addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division (the divisor 0 being excluded) always produce an element of the aggregate. The field of rational numbers is contained in every number field and is therefore called the *absolute number field*.

num'ber·ful (nŭm'bĕr·fŏōl; -fĭ), *adj.* Numerous. *Rare.*

num'ber·less, *adj.* Innumerable; countless.

number lottery. See LOTTERY, 1.

number of expansions. See EXPANSION, 5.

number one. Oneself; one's own interests or welfare; as, to look out for *number one*.

num'ber·ous (nŭm'bĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [Cf. F. *nombreux*.] **1.** Numerous. *Obs.*
2. Having metrical numbers.

number plate. Any plate or tab bearing an identifying number; specif., the enameled plate on which is displayed the registration number of a vehicle.

numbers of algorism. Arabic numerals.

num'ber·some (nŭm'bĕr·sŭm), *adj.* Numerous. *Rare.*

numb'fish' (nŭm'fĭsh'), *n.*; *pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -lz; 119); see PLURAL, *Note*. An electric ray (fish) which numbs with electric shocks. See ELECTRIC RAY 2.

numb'ing (nŭm'ĭng), *adj.* That numbs. — **numb'ing·ly,** *adv.*
He shook himself free of *numbing* dread. *Hergesheimer.*

num'bles, nom'bles (nŭm'b'lz), *n. pl.* [OF., fr. L. *lumbulus*, dim. of *lumbus* a loin. See LOIN; cf. UMBLES.] Certain entrails, esp. of a deer, used for food, as the heart, lights, liver; umbles. *Archaic.* — **num'ble** (nŭm'b'l), *adj.*

num'dah (nŭm'dä), *n.* Also, **num'da.** [Hind. *namdā*, fr. Per. *namad*.] **1.** A namda. *Anglo-Ind.*
2. = NAMMAD.

nu'men (nū'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* NUMINA (-mĭ·nà). [L.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* **a** The divine force or potency ascribed to objects or beings regarded with awe. **b** A god conceived as a person.
2. A divine or presiding spirit; a local or tutelary deity.

Nu·me'ni·us (nū·mē'nĭ·ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *noumēnios* a kind of curlew.] The genus consisting of the curlews.

nu'mer·a·ble (nū'mĕr·ă·b'l; 242), *adj.* [L. *numerabilis*. See NUMBER, *v.*] Capable of being numbered or counted. — **nu'mer·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **nu'mer·a·bly,** *adv.*

nu'mer·a·ble, *adj.* *Math.* = DENUMERABLE.

nu'mer·al (nū'mĕr·ăl; 242), *adj.* [LL. *numeralis*, fr. *numerus* number. See NUMBER, *n.*] **1.** Expressing, denoting, or representing, number; as, *numeral* letters, words, or characters, as X or 10 for ten; a *numeral* adjective.
2. Of or pert. to number; consisting of number or numerals. "A long train of *numeral* progressions." *Locke.*

nu'mer·al, *n.* **1.** A word expressing a number.
2. A figure or character, or group of either, used to express a number; as, the Arabic *numerals*, 1, 2, 3, etc.; the Roman *numerals*, I, V, X, L, etc.; a cardinal number.
3. *pl.* The numbers designating by year a school or college class, worn as a badge of distinction in an extracurricular activity, esp. in athletics.

nu'mer·ant (-ănt), *adj.* [L. *numerans*, pres. part. of *numerare* to number.] Counting, or used in counting.

nu'mer·ar'y (nū'mĕr·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [ML. *numerarius*.] **1.** *Eccl.* Belonging to the regular number.
2. Of or pertaining to a number or numbers.

nu'mer·ate (-āt), *adj.* [L. *numeratus*, past part.] Numbered; counted.

nu'mer·ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *numeratus*, past part. of *numerare* to count. See NUMBER, *v.*] To enumerate; to read according to numeration.

nu'mer·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *numeratio*, fr. *numerare*. See NUMERATE.] **1.** Act, process, or art of numbering; specif.: **a** A method or process of numbering or computing. **b** Calculation; giving or applying of a number or numbers to something. **c** Act, process, or result of ascertaining the number; enumeration; census.
2. *Math.* Act or art of reading numbers when expressed by means of numerals. The term is almost exclusively applied to the art of reading numbers written in the scale of tens by the Arabic method. For convenience in reading, numbers are sometimes separated by commas or by half spaces into periods of three figures each, as 1,155,465 or 1 155 465.
☞ According to the English and the German system, the billion is a million of millions, a trillion a million of billions, and each higher denomination is a million times the one preceding. According to the French and United States systems, the billion is a thousand millions, and each higher denomination is a thousand times the preceding, as shown in the following table:
1,000,000,000, a ***billion***, is a thousand millions.
1 000,000,000,000, a ***trillion***, is a thousand billions.
A ***quadrillion*** is a thousand trillions.
A ***quintillion*** is a thousand quadrillions.
A ***sextillion*** is a thousand quintillions.
A ***septillion*** is a thousand sextillions.
An ***octillion*** is a thousand septillions.
A ***nonillion*** is a thousand octillions.
A ***decillion*** is a thousand nonillions.
An ***undecillion*** is a thousand decillions.
A ***duodecillion*** is a thousand undecillions.
A ***tredecillion*** is a thousand duodecillions.
A ***quattuordecillion*** is a thousand tredecillions.
A ***quindecillion*** is a thousand quattuordecillions.
A ***sexdecillion*** is a thousand quindecillions.
A ***septendecillion*** is a thousand sexdecillions.
An ***octodecillion*** is a thousand septendecillions.
A ***novemdecillion*** is a thousand octodecillions.
A ***vigintillion*** (1,000,000,000

Nu·mid'i·an (nū·mĭd'ĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* [L. *Numidianus.*] Of or pertaining to Numidia, an ancient kingdom of Africa, which as a Roman province in the 1st century B.C., comprised a part of modern Algeria. Cf. MAURETANIAN.

Nu·mid'i·an, *n.* One of the people of ancient Numidia; also, their language, which was written in a script representing the Punic (cf. TUAREG). See HAMITIC LANGUAGES; cf. BERBER.

Numidian crane. The demoiselle crane.

nu'mi·nism (nū'mĭ·nĭz'm), *n.* [See NUMEN; -ISM.] *Rom. Relig.* The form of religion in which belief in numina was the dominant element.

nu'mi·nous (nū'mĭ·nŭs), *adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a numen. — **nu'mi·nous·ly,** *adv.*

nu'mi·nous, *n.* [See NUMEN.] With *the,* that element in the religious object (the holy) and in religious feeling (consciousness of the holy) which is characteristic of all vital religion, moral or nonmoral; the awe and awe-inspiring quality associated with religion and deity.

nu'mis·mat'ic (nū'mĭz·măt'ĭk; nū'mĭs-), *adj.* Also, **nu'mis·mat'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). [F. *numismatique,* fr. L. *numisma, nomisma,* a piece of money, coin, fr. Gr. *nomisma* anything sanctioned by usage, the current coin. See NIMBLE.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, coins; relating to numismatics. — **nu'mis·mat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

nu'mis·mat'ics (nū'mĭz·măt'ĭks; nū'mĭs-), *n.* Usually construed as *sing.* [F. *numismatique.*] The science of coins, tokens, medals, paper money, and objects closely resembling them in form or purpose, including standard media of exchange and decorations. A specialist in numismatics is called a **nu·mis'ma·tist** (nū·mĭz'mȧ·tĭst; nū·mĭs'-), also a **nu·mis'ma·ti'cian** (nū·mĭz'mȧ·tĭsh'ăn; nū·mĭs'-).

nu·mis'ma·tog'ra·phy (-tŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*numismatic* + *-graphy.*] The systematic description of coins and medals.

nu·mis'ma·tol'o·gy (-tŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*numismatic* + *-logy.*] Numismatics. — **nu·mis'ma·tol'o·gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

num'ma·ry (nŭm'ȧ·rĭ), *adj.* [L. *nummarius,* fr. *nummus* a coin, prob. fr. Gr. *nomimos* customary, lawful. See NIMBLE; cf. NUMISMATIC.] Of, pertaining to, or dealing with, coins or money.

num'mi·form (nŭm'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *nummus* coin + *-form.*] Coin-shaped.

num'mu·lar (-ū·lẽr), *adj.* [L. *nummularius,* fr. *nummulus,* dim. of *nummus* a coin.] **1.** Of or pert. to money.

2. *Med.* Coin-shaped; nummiform; as, *nummular* sputum.

Num'mu·la'ri·a (nŭm'ū·lā'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See NUMMULAR.] *Bot.* A genus of mostly saprophytic fungi of the family Xylariaceae. *N. discreta* causes blister canker of apple trees.

num'mu·lar'y (nŭm'ū·lĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -lēr·ĭ), *adj.* Nummary; nummular.

num'mu·la'tion (-jā'shŭn), *n.* *Physiol.* The spontaneous arrangement in rouleaux, like piles of coins, of the red corpuscles in freshly drawn blood of mammals.

num'mu·line (nŭm'ū·lĭn; -līn), *adj.* Nummulitic. — *n.* Nummulite.

num'mu·lite (nŭm'ū·līt), *n.* [L. *nummus* a coin + *-lite.*] *Zool. & Paleontol.* Any member of the family Camerinidae (syn. *Nummulinidae*); esp., a fossil of that family. — **num'mu·lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

Nummulite (*Camerina laevigata*). *a* Side view, with part of the exterior shell removed. *b* Section.

num'mu·lit'ic lime'stone' (nŭm'ū·lĭt'ĭk). *Geol.* The most widely distributed and distinctive formation of the Eocene in Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. It attains a thickness of thousands of feet and is composed chiefly of the remains of Foraminifera, particularly those of the genus *Nummulites.* Some of the pyramids are built partly of this stone.

num'mu·loi'dal (-loi'dăl; -d'l), *adj.* Shaped like a nummulite.

num'mus (nŭm'ŭs), *n.; pl.* NUMMI (-ī). [L.] The copper unit in the Byzantine coinage; the unit was not coined, but multiples were indicated by letters: M = 40, K = 20, I = 10, E = 5. Cf. NOMOS.

num'skull' (nŭm'skŭl'), *n.* [*numb* + *skull.*] A dunce; dolt; also, the head or skull of such a one. — **num'skulled'** (-skŭld'), *adj.* — **num'skull'ed·ness** (-skŭl'ĕd·nĕs; -ĭd-nĭs; 119), *n.* — **num'skull'er·y** (nŭm'skŭl'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* — **num'skull'ism** (nŭm'skŭl'ĭz'm), *n.* *All Colloq.*

nun (nŭn), *n.* [ME. *nun, nunne,* fr. AS. *nunne,* fr. LL. *nonna* nun, child's nurse; cf. Gr. *nanna* aunt, Skr. *nanā* mother, Alban. *nanë* mother, nurse, W. *nain* grandmother; cf. also LL. *nonnus* monk, and (fr. L. *nonna*) OF. *nonne* nun, LGr. *nonna.* Cf. NUNNERY.] **1.** A woman devoted to a religious life under certain vows; commonly, a woman who lives in a convent, under vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. See *Forms of Address,* in Appendix.

2. A priestess or votaress in a non-Christian religion.

3. **a** A breed of domestic pigeons. They are white, with colored head, tail, and wing tips, and have a semicircular crest of white feathers curving forward from the back of the head. **b** The smew. *Ireland.* **c** The European blue titmouse. See TITMOUSE. *Local, Eng.* **d** The nun **moth.**

nun, *v. t.;* NUNNED (nŭnd); NUN'NING. To confine as in a nunnery

nun (nōōn), *n.* [Heb. *nūn,* lit., fish.] The fourteenth letter (נ) of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to English *n.* Its numerical value is 50.

Nun (nŭn), *n.* *Bib.* Father of Joshua.

Nun (nōōn). *Egypt. Myth.* Var. of NŪ.

nu'na·tak (nōō'nȧ·tăk), *n.; pl.* -TAKS (-tȧks) (the *pl.* form NUNATAKKER [-tăk'ĕr] is Swedish). [Esk.] An insular hill or mountain surrounded by an ice sheet.

nun'bird' (nŭn'bûrd'), *n.* Any of several South American puffbirds of the genus *Monasa;* — so called because dark-colored, with white around the face and throat.

nun buoy. See BUOY, *n.,* 1.

Nunc Di·mit'tis (nŭngk dĭ·mĭt'ĭs). [L. *nunc* now + *dimittis* thou lettest depart.] **1.** *Eccl.* The song of Simeon (*Luke* ii. 29–32), used as a hymn or canticle in the public worship of many churches. It begins with these words in the Vulgate. In the Anglican churches it is sung or said after the reading of the second lesson in Evening Prayer.

2. [*not cap.*] Permission to depart; dismissal; departure.

nun'cheon (nŭn'chŭn; -shŭn; *dial. also* nōōn'-), *n.* Also **-chion,** etc. [ME. *nonechenche,* for *noneschenche,* prop., a noon drink, fr. *none* noon + *schench* a draft, fr. AS. *scenc* a draft, fr. *scencan* to pour. See NOON; SKINK, *v. t.*] A light midmorning or midafternoon refreshment, as of bread, cheese, and beer. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

nun'ci·ate (nŭn'shĭ·ăt), *n.* A messenger; announcer.

nun'ci·a'tive (nŭn'shĭ·ā'tĭv; -ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Also **nun'ci·a·to'ry** (-ȧ·tō'rĭ; -ĭ·ĕr·ĭ). Making announcements; conveying messages.

nun'ci·a·ture (nŭn'shĭ·ȧ·tûr), *n.* [It. *nunziatura.* See NUNCIO.] The office or period of office of a nuncio.

nun'ci·o (-shĭ·ō; 228), *n.; pl.* NUNCIOS (-ōz). [It. *nunzio, nuncio,* fr. L. *nuncius, nuntius,* messenger, prob. fr. *noventius, noviventius,* fr. *novus* new + *venire* to come. See NEW; COME. Cf. ANNOUNCE, DENOUNCE, PRONOUNCE, RENOUNCE.] **1.** The permanent official representative of the Pope at a foreign court or seat of government; — distinguished from a *legatus a latere.* Cf. INTERNUNCIO, 2; APOSTOLIC DELEGATE. See *Forms of Address,* in Appendix.

2. Formerly, a messenger.

3. A member of the former Polish diet. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

nun'cle (nŭng'k'l; *dial. also* nōōng'k'l), *n.* Uncle; — a form arising from combination with a preceding *n,* as of *mine* or *thine. Now Dial.* *Shak.*

‖nunc' pro' tunc' (nŭngk' prō' tŭngk'). [L.] *Law.* Now for then; of an entry, judgment, decree, etc., made at the present time to have effect as of an earlier date when it ought to have been made, done, recorded, etc.

nun'cu·pate (nŭng'kū·pāt), *v. t.* [L. *nuncupatus,* past part. of *nuncupare* to nuncupate, fr. *nomen* name + *capere* to take.] **1.** To declare, designate, or proclaim orally, as a will.

2. To dedicate; inscribe.

— **nun'cu·pa'tion** (-pā'shŭn), *n.*

nun'cu·pa'tive (nŭng'kū·pā'tĭv; nŭng·kū'pȧ·tĭv), *adj.* [LL. *nuncupativus.* See NUNCUPATE.] **1.** Oral; not written; — said chiefly of wills.

2. Nominal; so-called. *Obs.*

3. Serving to name or designate; designative.

— **nun'cu·pa'tive·ly,** *adv.*

nuncupative will *or* **testament.** *Law.* a *Rom. Law.* A will consisting (as distinguished from the more formal one executed per aes et libram) in the simple oral declaration of the testator's testamentary dispositions (originally) in the presence of seven witnesses or (later) before a magistrate. **b** Hence, in general, any will consisting in, and primarily evidenced by, the testator's oral declaration to one or more witnesses of his testamentary dispositions, as distinguished from one consisting in, and primarily evidenced by, a written disposition; specif., as in English law, such a will made by a person in extremis, that is, in his last sickness or in anticipation of death. Formerly, nuncupative wills (of personalty) were generally valid. In English law the Statute of Frauds deprived them of their validity, except in case of sailors and soldiers; in Scots law nuncupative legacies are valid up to £100 Scots; in Roman Dutch law nuncupative wills made by soldiers or other persons engaged in military service are good. Statutory regulations exist in many jurisdictions.

nun'di·nal (nŭn'dĭ·năl; -n'l), *adj.* [L. *nundinalis,* fr. *nundinae,* pl., the market day, the weekly market, prop., the ninth day, fr. *nundinus* belonging to nine days, fr. *novem* nine + *dies* day.] Of or pert. to a fair or market; pert. to, or having to do with, the Roman nundines.

nun'di·nal, *n.* A nundinal letter.

nundinal letter. Among the Romans, one of the first eight letters of the alphabet, which were used for the days in succession as are, now, the names of the days of the week.

nun'di·na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Buying and selling; trading.

nun'dine (nŭn'dĭn; -dīn), *n.* [L. *nundinae,* pl.] *Rom. Antiq.* A market day, held every ninth (as we reckon, eighth) day.

nun'ky (nŭng'kĭ), *n.* Also **nunks** (nŭngks). Nuncle. *Now Dial. Eng.*

nun'let (nŭn'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* [*nun* + *-let.*] Any of several small South American puffbirds of the genus *Nonnula.*

nun moth. A European tussock moth (*Psilura monacha*) which often damages coniferous forest trees.

nun'na·ri (nŭn'ȧ·rĭ), *n., or* **nunnari root.** [Origin uncert.] An East Indian shrub (*Hemidesmus indicus*); also, its root, used as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

nun·na'tion (nŭn·ā'shŭn), *n.* [NL. *nunnatio,* fr. *nūn,* Arabic name of letter *n.*] *Gram.* The addition of a final *n* in declension of nouns, as in Arabic. — **nun'nat·ed** (nŭn'ātĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.*

nun'ner·y (nŭn'ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* NUNNERIES (-ĭz). [ME. *nonnerie;* cf. F. *nonnerie,* fr. *nonne* nun. See NUN.] **1.** A house or building in which a body or community of nuns reside; a convent of or for nuns; — now usually called *convent.*

2. Religious life for women in a convent; nunhood. *Obs.*

3. A company of nuns; — chiefly figurative.

Syn. — See CLOISTER.

nun'ni (nŭn'ĭ), *n.* [Sechuana *nōné.*] The blesbok.

nun'ni·fy (nŭn'ĭ·fī), *v. t.* To make a nun of. *Rare.*

nun'nish (nŭn'ĭsh), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a nun. — **nun'nish·ness,** *n.* *Both Rare.*

nun's cloth (nŭnz). A fine woolen bunting used for dresses.

nun's cotton. Fine white embroidery cotton.

Nuns of the Visitation. See *Order of the Visitation,* etc., under VISITATION.

nun's veiling. A soft, fine, thin, untwilled woolen fabric.

Nu'pe (nōō'pā), *n.* A Negro of a nation of western Nigeria; also, their Sudanic language.

Nu'phar (nū'fär; -fĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *nūfar,* fr. Per. *nūfar,* abbr. fr. *naynūfar.* See NENUPHAR.] *Bot.* a A genus of aquatic plants (family Nymphaeaceae); the yellow pond lilies or spatterdocks. **b** (*pron.* nū'fĕr) A plant or flower of this genus.

nup'tial (nŭp'shăl), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *nuptial,* fr. L. *nuptialis,* fr. *nuptiae* marriage, wedding, fr. *nubere, nuptum,* to marry; akin to Gr. *nymphē* bride, nymph, OSlav. *snubiti* to love, woo. Cf. CONNUBIAL, LIMPID, NUBILE, NYMPH.] **1.** Of or pertaining to marriage or the wedding ceremony; done or used at a wedding; as, *nuptial* rites and ceremonies.

2. Having status as such at or from nuptials; as, a *nuptial* father or queen. *Obs.*

Syn. — See MATRIMONIAL.

nup'tial, *n.* Marriage; wedding; nuptial ceremony; — now usually in *pl.* "At the *nuptial* of his son." *Shak.* — *v. t.* To marry; also, to provide with as nuptials.

nup'ti·al'i·ty (nŭp'shĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ; nŭp·shăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [From NUPTIAL, *adj.*] **1.** a Nuptial or conjugal quality or character. **b** *pl. Rare.* A couple about to be married.

2. *pl.* Nuptial ceremonies; a wedding.

3. The marriage rate (see 3d RATE, 3).

nup'tial·ize (nŭp'shăl·īz), *v. t.* To get (oneself) married.

nuptial plumage. Breeding plumage.

nuque (nūk; *F.* nük), *n.* [F. See NUCHA.] The back of the neck; nape.

nu·ra'ghe (nōō·rä'gā), *n.; pl.* -GHI (-gē). Also **nu'ragh** (nōō'räg), etc. [It. dial. (Sardinia) *nuraghe.*] One of the prehistoric towerlike structures found in Sardinia.

The so-called *nuraghi,* conical monuments with truncated summits, 30–60 ft. in height, 35–100 ft. in diameter at the base, constructed sometimes of hewn, and sometimes of unhewn, blocks of stone without mortar. *Baedeker.*

nur'ly (nûr'lĭ). Var. of KNURLY; hence, *Dial. U. S.,* cross-grained; ill-tempered.

nurse (nûrs), *n.* [ME. also *nors, nurice, norice,* fr. OF. *nurrice, norrice* (F. *nourrice*); fr. L. *nutricia* nurse, prop., fem. of *nutricius* that nourishes, fr. *nutrix, -icis,* nurse. See NOURISH; cf. NURTURE, NUTRITIOUS.] **1.** A woman (*wet nurse*) who suckles, and takes care of, an infant not her own; now, more usually, a woman (*dry nurse*) who has the care of a young child or children.

2. One who or that which rears, takes care of, looks after, furnishes nutriment, causes to grow, fosters, or the like; as, the *nurse* of manly sentiment.

3. A person trained to care for and wait upon the sick, injured, or infirm, under the direction of a physician.

4. *Billiards.* Act of nursing the balls; as, the rail *nurse.*

5. *Forestry.* A nurse tree.

6. *Zool.* **a** A worker ant or bee that cares for the young. **b** In certain ascidians, as *Doliolum,* an asexual oözooid which produces and carries the blastozooids.

— *at, or to,* **nurse.** In or under the care of a nurse.

nurse, *v.;* NURSED (nûrst); NURS'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** Lit., to nourish; to act as a nurse for: **a** To nourish at the breast, suckle, or feed and tend (an infant). **b** To take care of (a young child or children). **c** To take care of or tend, as a sick person or an invalid; to attend upon.

2. To care or provide for tenderly or sedulously; to cherish; foster; specif.: **a** To bring up or rear by care from a weak or invalid condition; to promote the growth, development, or progress of; to furnish with nourishment; to cultivate or manage carefully; as, to *nurse* a plant, business, or resources. "To *nurse* the saplings tall." *Milton.* **b** To use, handle, drive, or the like, with especial care to conserve the energy of or avoid injury to; as, to *nurse* a weak ankle; to *nurse* a horse in a race. **c** To cherish or brood over in one's mind or heart. "Incapable of *nursing* malice." *Arnold Bennett.*

3. To give curative care and treatment to (an ailment or ailing part of oneself); as, to *nurse* a cold or a sore finger.

4. To hold between, or clasp in, one's hands, as the knees; to hold fondly; to caress; to fondle, as a nurse does.

5. *Billiards.* To keep (the balls) close together and in good position during a series of caroms.

6. *Games.* To retain possession of (a ball, puck, etc.) by keeping it in motion or play, as by dribbling.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To suckle; of a child, to take the breast.

2. To act, serve, or be employed as a nurse.

Syn. — NURSE, NOURISH, NURTURE. To NURSE is to tend and care for (esp.) that which is thought of as feeble or tender, or to cherish or brood over (a feeling or idea); to NOURISH is esp. to supply with sustenance or means of growth; to NURTURE is to train up with fostering care; as, "For we were *nursed* upon the selfsame hill" (*Milton*); "Tell me where is fancy bred? . . . how begot, how *nourished?*" (*Shak.*); "By solemn vision . . . his infancy was *nurtured*" (*Shelley*). Cf. FOSTER.

nurse balloon. A small balloon made of heavy fabric, employed as a portable means for storing gas.

nurse cell. *Zool.* A cell in the ovary of many animals, believed by many to be a rudimentary egg cell, which supplies nourishment to the developing egg cell.

nurse child. A foster child (of a nurse).

nurse crop. *Agric.* Any crop planted with another to shelter it or promote its growth.

nurse father. Foster father. *Obs.*

nurse frog. The obstetrical toad.

nurse'girl' (nûrs'gûrl'), *n.* A nursemaid.

nurse'hound' (nûrs'hound'), *n.* [See NURSE SHARK, HOUNDFISH.] A European dogfish (*Scyliorhinus canicula*).

nurse'keep'er (-kēp'ĕr), *n.* A nurse who tends the sick.

nurse'maid' (-mād'), *n.* A girl employed to take care of or tend children.

nurse mother. A foster mother.

nurs'er (nûr'sĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which nurses.

2. A bottle, usually graduated, for the feeding of an infant.

nurs'er·y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *nourricerie.*] **1.** The place where nursing is carried on; as: **a** A place, esp. a room in a house, appropriated to the care of children. **b** A place where something is fostered or has its growth or development promoted; a place for training, educating, developing, or the like, as formerly a theater for training players. "Fair Padua, *nursery* of arts." *Shak.*

2. That, as a practice or institution, which fosters, develops, or educates; as, commerce is the *nursery* of seamen.

3. *Obs.* **a** A nursing; fosterage. **b** That which is nursed; a nursling.

4. *Horse Racing.* A race, esp. a handicap, for two-year-olds.

5. *Hort.* A place where trees, shrubs, vines, etc., are propagated for transplanting or for use as stocks for grafting; a plantation of young trees or other plants.

6. *Plant Pathol.* A plot or culture of plants grown for the study of disease-producing organisms, esp. rusts and smuts.

7. *Stock Breeding, etc.* A place where young animals are bred, cared for, developed, etc.; as: **a** In fish culture, a pond, trough, or box in which the young fish are reared or cared for until the yolk sack is absorbed. **b** In poultry raising, a brooder or colony house.

nurs'er·y (nûr'sĕr·ĭ), *v. t.* To cultivate carefully.

nurs'er·y·maid' (-mād'), *n.* A nursemaid.

nu'mi·na, *n., pl.* of NUMEN.

num'mi, *n., pl.* of NUMMUS.

num'mu·lat'ed (nŭm'ū·lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* *Med.* = NUMMULAR, 2.

Num'mu·lin'i·dae (nŭm'ū·lĭn'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of CAMERINIDAE.

Num'mu·li'tes (-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of CAMERINA. — **num'mu·li'toid** (-lī'toid), *adj.*

Num'mu·lit'i·dae (-lĭt'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of CAMERINIDAE.

num'nah (nŭm'nȧ). Var. of NUMDAH.

nump, numps, *n.* A dolt. *Obs.*

num's skul'. Numskull. *Ref. Sp.*

num'ud (nŭm'ŭd), *n.* [Per. *namad.*] = NUMDAH.

nun·a'tion. Var. of NUNNATION.

Nu'na·tog'miut (nōō'nȧ·tŏg'mūt), *n.* See ESKIMO.

nunce, *n.* A nuncio. *Obs.*

nunch (nŭnch; nōōnsh), *n.* = NUNCHEON. *Dial.*

nun'ci·a'tion, *n.* [L. *nunciatio, nuntiatio.*] Annunciation. *Obs.*

nun'ci·o·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

nun'ci·us. Var. of NUNTIUS.

nun'cu·pa'to·ry (nŭng'kū·pā'tō·rĭ), *adj.* Nuncupative; oral; also, dedicatory. *Obs.*

nune. Dial. var. of NOON.

nun'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

Nu'ni·vag'miut (nōō'nē·văg'mūt), *n.* See ESKIMO.

nun'ka, *n.* = NUNCLE. *Obs.*

Nun'ki (nŭng'kē), *n.* [Bab.] See STAR, *Table.*

nun'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

nun'ry, *n.* A nunnery. *Obs.*

nun'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

nun'ti·o (nŭn'shĭ·ō). Var. of NUNCIO.

‖nun'ti·us (-ŭs), *n.; pl.* NUNTII (-ī). [L.] = NUNCIO, 1.

nup'son, *n.* Also **nup.** A simpleton; fool. *Obs.*

nup'tial·ly, *adv.* of NUPTIAL.

nur, nurr. Vars. of KNUR.

nu'rhag (nōō'răg), *n.* = NURAGHE. [*exc. Ref. Sp.*]

nur'ish. Var. of NOURISH. *Obs.*

nur'isht. Nourished. *Ref. Sp.*

nurl. Var. of KNURL.

nur'ry, *n.* [See NORRY.] A foster child; a nursling. *Obs.*

nurs'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

nurse'dom (nûrs'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

nurse'kin, nurse'let, *n.* See [-KIN, -LET.]

nurse'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

nurs'er·i·man. Nurseryman. *Ref. Sp.*

nurs'er·y·dom, *n.* See -DOM.

nurs'er·y·ful, *n.* See -FUL.

nurs'er·y·man (nûr'sĕr·ĭ·măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who conducts or cultivates a nursery.

nursery rhyme. A tale in rhymed verse for children.

nursery stock. *Hort.* Young plants grown in a nursery.

nurse shark. [Perh. fr. *huss* dogfish; *an huss* taken as *a nuss. Oxf. E. D.*] **a** The Greenland shark. **b** The gata.

nurse'tend'er (nûrs'tĕn'dĕr), *n.* A nurse who cares for the sick. *Now Dial.*

nurse tree. *Forestry.* A tree planted to afford protection to other trees when young.

nurs'ing (nûr'sĭng), *adj.* Supplying or taking nourishment. See NURSE, *v.* — **nurs'ing·ly,** *adv.*

nursing bottle. A bottle with a rubber nipple, used in supplying food to infants.

nursing foot. *Bot.* = FOOT, *n.*, 11 **b**.

nursing home. A private hospital. *Chiefly Brit.*

nur'sle (nûr's'l), *v. t.* [See NUZZLE to nurse.] To rear; to bring up.

nurs'ling (nûrs'lĭng), *n.* Also **nurse'ling.** [*nurse* + 1st *-ling.*] A child that is nursed or considered with reference to its nurse; a fondling; hence, a person or thing that is solicitously cared for and fostered.

nurs'y (nûr'sĭ), *adj.* Nurselike.

nur'tur·al (nûr'tŭr·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to nurture.

nur'ture (nûr'tŭr), *n.* [ME. *norture, noriture,* fr. OF. *norriture, norreture* (F. *nourriture*), fr. LL. *nutritura* a nursing, suckling. See NOURISH.] **1.** Breeding; education; training; *Obs.,* moral training or discipline.
2. That which nourishes; nourishment; food.
3. The process of nurturing; rearing; fosterage; tutelage; as, the *nurture* of a nation's youth.

nur'ture (nûr'tŭr), *v. t.;* NUR'TURED (-tŭrd); NUR'TUR·ING (-tŭr·ĭng). **1.** To feed or rear; to foster or cherish.
2. To educate; to bring up or train.
3. To give moral training to; to discipline; chasten. *Obs.*
Syn. — See NURSE.

nur'tur·er (nûr'tŭr·ĕr), *n.* One who nurtures.

Nu·sa'kan (nōō·sä'kăn), *n.* [Ar. *nasaqān* the two in order.] See STAR, *Table.*

nus·fi'ah (nōōsh·fē'ä), *n. sing. & pl.* [Ar. *nuṣfīyah* pertaining to a half.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Nus'ku (nōōs'kōō), *n. Assyrian Relig.* Assyrian god of fire and of light, corresponding to Sumerian *Girru.*

nut (nŭt), *n.* [ME. *nute, note,* fr. AS. *hnutu;* akin to D. *noot,* G. *nuss,* OHG. *nuz,* ON. *hnot,* Sw. *nöt,* Dan. *nød,* OIr. *cnu,* W. *cneuen,* and to L. *nux, nucis.* Cf. NUCLEUS.] **1.** A hard-shelled dry fruit or seed having a more or less distinct separable rind or shell and interior kernel or meat; also, the kernel or meat itself; — loosely used, and including many kinds, as almonds, peanuts, Brazil nuts, etc., not botanically true nuts (see sense 8).
2. Something likened to a nut in the difficulty it presents, as a problem, undertaking, etc.; as, a hard *nut* to crack.
3. [Cf. F. *noix.*] A pivoted piece, as of bone or steel, on the stock of a crossbow, with a notch to hold the string when the bow is bent. Cf. NOCK, 1 **c**. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
4. A perforated block (usually a small piece of metal of square or hexagonal section), with an internal, or female, screw thread, used on a bolt, or screw, for tightening or holding something, or for transmitting motion.

Nut for a Bolt.

5. The pancreas, esp. of veal or lamb; a lump of fat meat. *Dial. Eng.*
6. *Slang.* **a** The head. **b** Fellow; guy; — used disparagingly. **c** *Australia.* A shrewd, daring fellow; hence, also, a youthful bully. **d** One whose thinking or conduct is eccentric; one who is, or seems to be, mentally unbalanced. **e** One who is overenthusiastic about a particular matter, esp. a hobby; a crank. **f** A smartly or sprucely dressed person. **g** The cost of running a theatrical production or the like; also, the amount invested in such a production.
7. *Obs.* **a** A drinking cup made of a portion of a coconut shell. Also in the phrase *to crack a nut,* to drain such a cup. **b** The glans penis. **c** In a leg of mutton, the pope's-eye.
8. *Bot.* An indehiscent, polycarpellary, one-seeded fruit, with a woody pericarp developing from an inferior syncarpous ovary, as the acorn, hazelnut, chestnut, etc.; also, a glans. See FRUIT, *Table* & *Illust.*
9. *Cookery.* A rounded cake or biscuit; as, dough*nut;* spice *nut.*
10. *Firearms.* The tumbler of a gunlock.
11. *Horol.* A small gear wheel with few teeth, esp. one formed integral with a spindle.
12. *Music.* **a** In stringed instruments, the ridge on the upper end of the finger board over which the strings pass. **b** In the bow of the violin, etc., the movable piece at the lower end by which the hairs are tightened.
13. *Naut.* A projection on the shank of an anchor, to secure the stock in place.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
nut-cracking nut-shaped nut-sweet
nut-gathering nut-shelling nut-toasting

nut (nŭt), *adj.* Of or pert. to nuts; having nuts; also, used for nuts; serving as a receptacle for nuts.

nut, *v.;* NUT'TED; NUT'TING. *Intransitive:* To gather or seek nuts; — usually in the form *nutting.*
——, *Transitive:* To curry favor with; pay court to. *Slang.*

-nut (-nŭt). A combining form of the noun *nut,* as in coco*nut,* pea*nut,* wal*nut.*

Nut (nōōt), *n. Egypt. Relig.* The female counterpart of *Nu;* the heavens personified as a goddess, consort of Geb, the earth. Her image, winged, was painted on coffins.

nut (nŭt). Var. of NOT, *adv. & n. Now Dial.*

nu'tant (nū'tănt), *adj.* [L. *nutans,* pres. part. of *nutare* to nod. See NUTATION.] Nodding; drooping.

nut·ar'i·an (nŭt·ăr'ĭ·ăn; 79), *n.* [*nut* + *-arian.*] One who makes nuts a chief article of diet.

nu'tate (nū'tāt), *v. i.;* -TAT·ED (-tāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -TAT·ING (-ĭng). [L. *nutare* to nod.] *Plant Physiol.* To exhibit nutation.

nu·ta'tion (nū·tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nutatio* a nodding, fr. *nutare* to nod, freq. of *nuere* (in comp.) to nod; akin to Gr. *neuein* to nod, Skr. *navate, nauti,* he moves, turns. Cf. INNUENDO.] **1.** Act of nodding, esp. involuntary nodding of the head.
2. *Astron.* A small inequality in the motion of precession; a libratory motion of the earth's axis, like the nodding of a top, by which its inclination to the plane of the ecliptic varies, with a range of only a few seconds of arc, so that the celestial poles describe wavy parallels, not circular, round the poles of the ecliptic. *Lunar nutation* is a perturbation in the motion of the celestial pole round the pole of the ecliptic, due to the action of the moon. *Solar nutation* is such a motion due to change in the sun's declination.
3. *Plant Physiol.* A spontaneous more or less rhythmical change in the position of growing organs; an autonomic movement. Cf. CURVATURE, 4; CIRCUMNUTATION.
4. *Mech.* The vibratory displacement of the axis of a precessing top or gyroscope from the cone of precession.

nu·ta'tion·al (nū·tā'shŭn·ăl; -ĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to nutation.

nut bone. *Veter.* A large, transversely extended, sesamoid bone behind the joint between the cotonary and coffin bone in the foot of a horse.

nut'break'er (nŭt'brāk'ĕr), *n.* A nutcracker (bird).

nut brown. Any color of brown nuts, as ripe hazelnuts, chestnuts, or butternuts. Cf. HAZEL, CHESTNUT, WALNUT BROWN. — **nut'-brown'** (66), *adj.*

Nut'-brown' Maid. The title and heroine of an old ballad in Percy's *Reliques.*

nut buoy. See BUOY, *n.*, **1.**

nut'cake' (nŭt'kāk'), *n.* **1.** Cake containing nut meats.
2. In New England a doughnut. *Colloq.*

nut coal. A size of anthracite. See COAL.

nut crab. Any crab of the genus *Ebalia,* as *Ebalia tuberosa* of Europe.

nut'crack' (nŭt'krăk'), *n.* = NUTCRACKER, 1. *Now Rare.*

nut'crack'er (nŭt'krăk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** Also **nut'crack'ers** (-ĕrz). An instrument for cracking nuts.
2. **a** A European bird (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*) of the crow family. Its color is dark brown, spotted with white. **b** Clark's nutcracker (which see). **c** A nuthatch.
3. *pl. Slang.* **a** A sharp angular nose and chin. **b** The teeth. **c** *Obs.* The pillory.
4. One who cracks nuts; hence, allusively, a spectator in the cheaper seats at the old theaters. *Obs.*

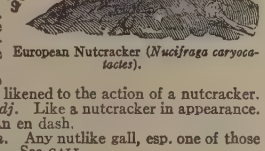

European Nutcracker (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*).

nut'crack'er, *adj.* Suggestive of, or like the jaws of, a nutcracker, from the want of teeth.

nut'crack'er, *v. t.* To subject to treatment likened to the action of a nutcracker.

nut'crack'er·y (-ĭ), *adj.* Like a nutcracker in appearance.

nut dash. *Print.* An en dash.

nut'gall' (nŭt'gôl'), *n.* Any nutlike gall, esp. one of those produced on the oak. See GALL.

nutgall oak. = GALL OAK.

nut grass. **a** Any sedge of the genus *Cyperus;* specif., *C. rotundus* of wide distribution, having slender rootstocks bearing small, edible, nutlike tubers. **b** Any of several American sedges of the genus *Scleria.*

nut'hatch' (nŭt'hăch'), *n.* [ME. *notehach, nuthake.* See NUT; 5th HATCH, 1st HACK. Cf. NUTBREAKER, NUTPECKER.] Any of certain birds of the family Sittidae, intermediate in character and habits between the titmice and creepers. They are chiefly small, with wings long and tail short. They creep over the trunk and branches of trees. The common European species is *Sitta caesia.* The *white-breasted nuthatch* (*S. carolinensis*), the *red-breasted* (*S. canadensis*), the *brown-headed* (*S. pusilla*), and the *pygmy* (*S. pygmaea*) are found in the United States.

nut'hook' (nŭt'hōōk'), *n.* A hook at the end of a pole to pull down boughs for gathering the nuts; formerly, in contempt, a beadle, constable, or the like.

nut'job'ber (-jŏb'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. JOB to jab.] A nuthatch. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

nut'let (-lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* [*nut* + *-let.*] **1.** *Bot.* Any small nutlike fruit or seed, as that of the Boraginaceae.
2. The stone of a drupe.

nut margarine. Margarine made from vegetable fats and oils, as those of the coconut and palm kernel, and churned with soured whole or skimmed milk, and salt.

nut'meg (nŭt'mĕg), *n.* [ME. *notemuge,* fr. *note* nut + OF. *mugue,* var. of *muguete, musguete, muscade,* fr. Pr. *muscada,* fem. fr. *muscat,* orig., smelling like musk. See NUT; MUSCARDINE.] **1.** The seed of a tree (*Myristica fragrans*), native to the Molucca Islands, but widely cultivated in the East and West Indies and in Brazil; also, the tree itself. The fruit, a nearly spherical yellow drupe of the size of a pear, opens into two nearly equal longitudinal valves, enclosing the nut surrounded by a fleshy arillode, which is *mace.* The nutmeg is strongly aromatic, and much used as a spice.
2. **a** Any other species of *Myristica* or its seed. **b** Any of several trees of the Lauraceae or Monimiaceae, having aromatic fruit.
3. The color dark beaver.

nutmeg apple. The fruit of the nutmeg tree.

nutmeg bird, *or* **finch.** The cowry bird.

nutmeg butter. A soft yellow or brownish fat of nutmeg odor obtained from nutmegs. It is used in pomades and medicinal preparations.

nutmeg family. The Myristicaceae.

nutmeg flower. A European annual herb (*Nigella sativa*) with small black aromatic seeds, used medicinally and for excluding moths from furs and clothing.

nut'megged (nŭt'mĕgd), *adj.* **1.** Seasoned with nutmeg.
2. Having the characteristics of nutmeg liver.

nutmeg geranium. A cultivated species of *Pelargonium* (*P. odoratissimum*) with round, fragrant leaves, and small white flowers.

nut'meg·gy (nŭt'mĕg·ĭ), *adj.* Smelling or tasting of nutmeg; also, appearing like, or as if sprinkled with, nutmeg.

nutmeg hickory. A hickory (*Carya myristicaeformis*) of the southern United States and Mexico, having a nutmeg-shaped fruit.

nutmeg liver. A diseased liver, appearing like a nutmeg because of congestion and pigmentation, caused by impaired circulation, esp. from heart or lung disease.

nutmeg melon. A variety (*Cucumis melo reticulatus*) of muskmelon having a thin netted rind, and deep-green, very sweet flesh; a netted melon.

nutmeg oil. **a** A colorless or pale-yellow volatile oil of nutmeg odor, distilled from nutmegs. **b** Nutmeg butter.

nutmeg pigeon. Any of several pigeons of the genus *Myristicivora,* of the East Indies and Australia.

Nutmeg State. Connecticut; — a nickname alluding to the alleged trick of selling wooden nutmegs as genuine.

nut oil. Oil obtained from nuts. Specif.: **a** Walnut oil. **b** Tung oil.

nut palm. **a** An Australian cycad (*Cycas media*) the seed of which is eaten by the natives. **b** *pl.* = HAZEL PALMS.

nut'peck'er (nŭt'pĕk'ĕr), *n.* A nuthatch.

nut'pick', *n.* A small sharp-pointed table implement for extracting the kernels from nuts.

nut pine. Any pine having edible seeds; specif.: **a** Any of several piñons, as *Pinus edulis, P. cembroides, P. quadrifolia, P. monophylla,* and *P. coulteri.* **b** In Europe, the stone pine *Pinus pinea,* or the Swiss pine.

nut quad. *Print.* An en quad.

nu'tra·min (nū'trə·mĭn), *n.* = VITAMIN.

nu'tri·a (nū'trĭ·ä), *n.* [Sp., otter, fr. L. *lutra.*] **1.** **a** The coypu. **b** The plucked fur or pelt of the coypu. It is a light-brown, occasionally black, durable fur and is blended to imitate beaver.
2. A color, red-yellow in hue, of very low saturation and medium brilliance; — called also *grège.* Cf. COLOR.

nu'trice (nū'trĭs), *n.* [L. *nutrix, nutricis.*] Nurse.

nu·tri'cial (nū·trĭsh'ăl), *adj.* [L. *nutrix, nutricis,* nurse.] Of or pertaining to nursing or rearing; as, *nutricial* castration in worker bees.

nu'tri·cism (nū'trĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* [L. *nutrix, -icis,* nurse.] *Biol.* Symbiosis in which one organism is nourished or protected by the other without apparently being of reciprocal benefit.

nu'tri·ent (nū'trĭ·ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *nutriens,* pres. part. of *nutrire.* See NOURISH.] Furnishing nourishment; nutritious; nourishing; promoting growth. — *n.* A nutritious substance; a nutritive ingredient (of food or a food).

nutrient ratio. = NUTRITIVE RATIO.

nu'tri·fy (nū'trĭ·fī), *v. t. & i.* [L. *nutrire* to nourish + *-fy.*] To nourish.

nu'tri·ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *nutrimentum,* fr. *nutrire* to nourish. See NOURISH.] **1.** That which nourishes; anything that promotes growth and repairs the natural waste of animal or vegetable life; nourishment; food; aliment.
2. That which promotes development or growth.
Syn. — See PABULUM.

nu'tri·men'tal (-mĕn'tăl;-t'l), *adj.* Nutritious; nourishing.

nu·tri'tion (nū·trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *nutrition.* See NUTRITIOUS.] **1.** Act or process of nourishing or being nourished; specif.: *Physiol. & Biol.* The sum of the processes by which an animal or plant absorbs, or takes in and utilizes, food substances. Assimilation (which see) is the essential and final part of the process, but is preceded in man and the higher animals by ingestion and digestion, absorption (of the products of digestion) through the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, and transportation of the absorbed nutritive matter by the blood and lymph to its place of utilization. The food material thus absorbed may be incorporated in the living protoplasm, stored for future use, or used (catabolized) immediately to release energy. In plant physiology, the term *nutrition* is sometimes restricted so as not to include the absorption of mineral nutrients. Cf. FOOD, 1; METABOLISM; VITAMIN.
2. That which nourishes; nourishment; nutriment; food.

nu·tri'tion·al (-ăl; -ĭ), *adj.* Also **nu·tri'tion·ar'y** (-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ). Of or pertaining to nutrition.
— **nu·tri'tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

nu·tri'tion·ist (-ĭst), *n.* One professionally engaged in investigating and solving problems of nutrition.

nu·tri'tious (nū·trĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [L. *nutricius, nutritius,* fr. *nutrix, -icis,* a nurse. See NURSE.] Nourishing; promoting growth and repairing natural waste; nutritive; also, rarely, conveying nourishment. — **nu·tri'tious·ly,** *adv.* — **nu·tri'tious·ness,** *n.*

nu'tri·tive (nū'trĭ·tĭv), *adj.* [F. *nutritif.*] Of, pertaining to, or concerned in, nutrition; as, the *nutritive* functions; affording nourishment; nutritious; as, *nutritive* food. — **nu'tri·tive·ly,** *adv.* — **nu'tri·tive·ness,** *n.*

nu'tri·tive, *n.* A nutritive substance; a nourishing food.

nutritive person, polyp, *or* **zooid.** *Zool.* A gastrozooid.

nutritive plasma. *Biol.* = TROPHOPLASM **a**.

nutritive ratio. The ratio obtained by dividing the sum of the digestible carbohydrates and two and one-fourth times the digestible fat in a food or ration, by the digestible protein. Nutritive ratios are used in calculating rations, esp. for livestock.

nu'tri·to'ry (nū'trĭ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [LL. *nutritorius.*] Nutritive.

nut rush. **a** Any sedge of the genus *Scleria* having hard, bony achenes. **b** Nut grass.

nut sedge. = NUT GRASS.

nut'shell' (nŭt'shĕl'), *n.* **1.** The shell, or hard external covering, in which the kernel of a nut is enclosed.
2. Hence, a thing of little or small compass, size, amount, length, or the like, or of little or no value.
— *in a nutshell.* In or within a small compass or limit; in a very brief statement; in a few words.

nut'shell', *v. t.* To state, or sum up, in a few words.

Nut·tal'li·a (nŭ·tăl'ĭ·ä; 159), *n.* [NL., after Thomas *Nuttall,* Anglo-Amer. naturalist.] *Bot.* A genus of 20 species of perennial herbs, family Loasaceae, of western North America, having pinnatifid leaves and showy flowers with five petals, followed by a dehiscent capsule and winged seeds. *N. laevicaulis* is the blazing star; *N. decapetala,* the prairie lily.

Nut·tal'li·a (nŭ·tăl'ĭ·ä; 159), *n.* [NL. See NUTTALLIASIS.] *Zool.* Syn. of BABESIA.

nut'ted (nŭt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Furnished with, or secured by, a nut.
2. Furnished with, or abounding in, nuts. *Rare.*

nut'ter (nŭt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A gatherer of nuts.
2. One who puts nuts on bolts.

nut'ter·y (nŭt'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* A place where nut trees grow; also, a place for storing nuts.

nut'ty (nŭt'ĭ), *adj.;* NUT'TI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); NUT'TI·EST. **1.** Abounding in, or producing, nuts.
2. Having a flavor like that of nuts; as, *nutty* wine; hence, full of flavor; pleasant; *Slang,* spicy; piquant.
3. *Slang.* **a** Dotingly amorous. **b** Enthusiastic, as over aeronautics. **c** Mentally unbalanced; crackbrained; queer. **d** Smart; swagger; fascinating.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
nutty-brown, nutty-flavored, nutty-looking.

---

nurst. Poetic or ref. sp. for NURSED.

nur'tur·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

nur'ture·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

nur'ture·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Nu·sai'ris (nōō·sī'rĭs), *n. pl.* See ANSARIE.

Nu'sha·gag'miut (nōō'shä·gäg'·mŭt), *n.* See ESKIMO.

nusle, nus'sel, nus'sle. Dial. Eng. vars. of NUZZLE.

nuss. Dial. var. of NURSE.

nus'ub. Var. of NASAB

nut'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

nu'tri·ca'tion (nū'trĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nutricatio,* fr. *nutricare, nutricari,* to suckle, nourish.] Nourishment. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

nu'tri·ment'ed, *adj.* Nurtured.

nu'tri·men'tive, *adj.* Nutrimental. *Obs.*

nu·tri'tial (nū·trĭsh'ăl), *adj.* = NUTRICIAL.

nu'tri·ture, *n.* [LL. *nutritura.*] Nourishment; also, fostering. *Obs.*

nut'sed', *n.* = CUPRESS.

nut'tal·li'a·sis (nŭt'ăl·lĭ'ä·sĭs), **nut·tal'li·o'sis** (nŭ·tăl'lĭ·ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., after George H. F. *Nuttall* (b. 1802), Brit. biologist.] = BABESIASIS.

Nut'tall's blis'ter bee'tle (nŭt'·ăls). See BLISTER BEETLE **b**.

nut'-tap'per, *n.* A nuthatch. *Local, Eng.*

nut'ta tree. Var. of NITTA TREE.

nut'ti·ly, *adv.* of NUTTY.

nut'ti·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

nut'ting, *n.* Gathering of nuts.

nut'tish, *adj.* See -ISH.

nut'tish·ness, *n.*

nut weevil. Any weevil, as of the genus *Balaninus*, whose larva lives in nuts.

nux vom'i·ca (nŭks vŏm'I·kȧ). [ML., fr. L. *nux* a nut + *vomere* to vomit.] **1.** The poisonous seed of the Asiatic tree *Strychnos nux-vomica* (see POISONOUS PLANTS, *Plate*). It contains several alkaloids, chiefly strychnine and brucine.
2. The tree that yields these seeds. The bitter tonic bark is sometimes called *false angostura bark.*

nuz'zer (nŭz'ẽr), *n.* [Hind. (fr. Ar.) *nadhr.*] A ceremonial offering to a superior. *Anglo-Indian.*

nuz'zle (nŭz''l), *v. t.;* NUZ'ZLED (-'ld); NUZ'ZLING (-lĭng). [Prob. the same word as *nuzzle* from *nose*, confused with *nurse*. Cf. NURSLE.] **1.** *Hunting.* To accustom or inure (a hawk or dog) to going after or attacking the game or prey. *Obs.*
2. To train or bring up in habituation (with something) or in the practice (of something); to encourage or forward (in some habit, practice, or the like); to cherish; nurture. *Obs.* "The people had been *nuzzled* in idolatry." *Milton.*
3. To impose upon; cheat. *Rare.*
4. To foster; nurse; make snug; nestle. *Now Rare.*

Nut Weevil (*Balaninus nasicus*). × 1½

nuz'zle (nŭz''l), *v.* [Freq. fr. NOSE. Cf. NOZZLE.] *Intransitive:* **1. a** To work with the nose, as a swine does in the mud; to dig, root, thrust, poke, push, rub, or snuff with the nose. **b** By extension, to thrust or push with the fingers.
2. To nestle; to lie close or snug; to associate intimately.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To push, root, touch, or rub with the nose; to push or thrust (the nose, cheek, or the like).
2. To insert a ring in the nose of, as a hog.

nuz'zle, *n.* A nuzzling. *Rare.*

Nya·mwe'zi (nyä·mwā'zē), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **Wa'nyamwe'zi** (wä'nyä-). **a** A Bantu-speaking people of the Unyamwezi region of Tanganyika Territory. **b** Their Bantu language.

Nyan'ja (nyän'jä), *n.* A Bantu language of Nyasaland.

ny·an'za (nĭ·än'zȧ; nĭ-), *n.* [Bantu; Nyamwezi *nyanza*, Nyanja *nyanja*, Yao *nyasa*.] In Central Africa, any large body of water; a lake or river, — chiefly in proper names.

Nya'ya (nyä'yȧ), *n.* [Skr. *nyāya*, lit., rule, principle.] The latest of the six orthodox schools of Hindu philosophy. Originally it was atheistic, but later acknowledged a creator. It treats the physical universe as real and of atomic structure.

nych·the'mer·on (nĭk·thē'mĕr·ŏn), *n.* Also **nych'themer** (nĭk'thē·mĕr). [Gr. *nychthēmeron*, fr. *nyx, nyktos*, night + *hēmera* day.] A full period of night and day. — **nych·the'mer·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

Nyc'ta·gi·na'ce·ae (nĭk'tȧ·jĭ·nā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Nyctago*, obs. syn. of *Mirabilis*, fr. Gr. *nyx, nyktos*, night + L. *-ago* as in Plant*ago*.] *Bot.* A family of chiefly American herbs, rarely shrubs or trees (order Chenopodiales), having apetalous flowers with an involucre simulating a calyx, the fruit enclosed by the persistent base of the perianth. *Allionia* is the largest genus. *Mirabilis* includes the four-o'clock, or marvel-of-Peru. — **nyc'ta·gi·na'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

nyc'ta·lope (nĭk'tȧ·lōp), *n.* [See NYCTALOPS.] One afflicted with nyctalopia.

nyc'ta·lo'pi·a (-lō'pĭ·ȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *nyctalops* a nyctalops, fr. Gr. *nyktalōps*, a person affected either with day blindness or with night blindness, fr. *nyx, nyktos*, night + *alaos* blind + *ōps, ōpos*, eye. Cf. HEMERALOPIA.] *Med.* **a** A condition of the eyes in which the person can see well during the day, in a strong light, or on bright days, but see poorly at night, in a faint light, or on dull or dark days; night blindness; day sight. **b** By confusion, hemeralopia, or day blindness.

nyc'ta·lop'ic (-lŏp'ĭk), *adj. Med.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, nyctalopia.

nyc'ta·lops (nĭk'tȧ·lŏps), *n.* [L.] **1.** Nyctalopia. *Obs.*
2. = NYCTALOPE.

Nyc·tan'thes (nĭk·tăn'thēz), *n.* [NL. See NYCTO-; -ANTHOUS.] *Bot.* A genus of East Indian shrubs, family Oleaceae, having as its only known species *N. arbortristis*, the hursinghar.

Nyc'te·a (nĭk'tē·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nyx, nyktos*, night.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the snowy owl.

Nyc'te·reu'tes (nĭk'tē·rōō'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nyktereutēs* one who hunts by night.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the raccoon dogs.

Nyc'te·ri·bi'i·dae (-rĭ·bĭ'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nykteris* bat + *bios* life.] *Zool.* The family consisting of the bat ticks. — **nyc'te·rib'i·id** (-rĭb'I·Id), *n. & adj.*

Nyc'ter·is (nĭk'tĕr·Is), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nykteris* bat.] **a** Syn. of *Petalia.* **b** A genus of American bats (family Vespertilionidae), having a thickly furred interfemoral membrane, as the red bat. Syn. *Lasiurus.*

-nyc'ter·is (-nĭk'tĕr·Is). [NL.] *Zool.* A combining form from Greek *nykteris*, meaning *a bat*, used in generic names, esp. in paleontology.

nyc'ti- (nĭk'tĭ-), **nyc'to-** (-tō-), **nyct-.** [See NIGHT.] A combining form, Greek *nykti-, nykto-, nykt-*, from *nyx, nyktos*, meaning *night*, as in *nyctitropic, nyctophobia, Nyctanthes.*

Nyc·tic'o·rax (nĭk·tĭk'ō·răks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *nyktikorax.*] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the typical night herons.

Nyc·tim'e·ne (nĭk·tĭm'ē·nē), *n.* [L., daughter of Epopeus, fr. Gr. *Nyktimenē*; she was changed into an owl.] See HARPY BAT a.

nyc'ti·pe·lag'ic (nĭk'tĭ·pē·lăj'ĭk), *adj.* [*nycti-* + *pelagic.*] *Biol.* Bathypelagic and appearing at the surface only at night.

Nyc'ti·pi·the'cus (-pĭ·thē'kŭs), *n.*, **Nyc'ti·pith'e·ci·nae** (-pĭth'ē·sĭ'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *nycti-* + Gr. *pithēkos* ape.] Syns. of AOTES, AOTINAE. — **nyc'ti·pith'e·cine** (-pĭth'ē·sĭn; -sīn; 156), *adj. & n.*

nyc·tit'ro·pism (nĭk·tĭt'rō·pĭz'm), *n.* [*nycti-* + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* The tendency of certain plant organs, as the leaflets of clover, to assume special "sleeping" positions at night. — **nyc'ti·trop'ic** (nĭk'tĭ·trŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

nyc'to·pho'bi·a (nĭk'tō·fō'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *nycto-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of the night or of darkness.

nyc·tu'ri·a (nĭk·tū'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *nyct-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Nocturia.

Nyd'i·a (nĭd'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* A blind flower girl in Bulwer-Lytton's *Last Days of Pompeii.*

nye (nī), *n.* [OF. *ni* (F. *nid*) nest, brood, fr. L. *nidus* nest. See NEST; cf. EYAS, EYE brood, NIDE.] Of pheasants, a brood. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Nym (nĭm), *n.* A follower of Falstaff, and an arrant rogue, in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor* and *King Henry the Fifth.* He is a corporal in Falstaff's "army."

nymph (nĭmf; 206), *n.* [ME. *nimphe*, fr. OF. *nimphe* (F. *nymphe*), fr. L. *nympha* nymph, bride, young woman, fr. Gr. *nymphē.* See NUPTIAL.] **1.** *Gr. & Rom. Myth.* One of the inferior divinities of nature represented as beautiful maidens dwelling in the mountains, forests, meadows, waters, etc. See DRYAD; HAMADRYAD, 1; NAIAD, 1; NEREID, 1; OCEANID; OREAD.
2. a A flowing stream. **b** *Poetic.* A nymphlike maiden.
3. *Zool.* Any of certain insects in an immature form, esp. that characteristic of a preadult stage in insects with incomplete metamorphosis, or, in a narrower sense, of the stage between the last two molts, corresponding to the pupa or chrysalis of holometabolic insects; — formerly sometimes, a pupa. Also, similarly, an immature acarid.
4. Any butterfly of the subfamily Nymphalinae.
5. The color nymph pink.
6. *Angling.* Any artificial fly made in imitation of the larval stage of the Ephemeridae.

nym'pha (nĭm'fȧ; 206), *n.; pl.* -PHAE (-fē). [L. See NYMPH.] *Zool.* **a** = NYMPH, 3. **b** One of the thickened marginal processes behind the beak of many bivalves where the ligament is attached. **c** *pl. Anat.* The labia minora.

Nym·phae'a (nĭm·fē'ȧ), *n.* [L., the water lily, fr. Gr. *nymphaia.* See NYMPHEAN.] *Bot.* **a** Syn of NUPHAR. **b** A genus of widely distributed aquatic plants (family Nymphaeaceae) with showy fragrant flowers; the true water lilies. The common water lily of the eastern U. S. is *N. odorata*; that of Europe, *N. alba.* Syn. *Castalia.*

Nym'phae·a'ce·ae (nĭm'fē·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of aquatic plants, the water-lily family, having long-stalked, often peltate leaves, and large flowers with 3–5 sepals, numerous petals and stamens, and polycarpellary indehiscent fruit. The family is commonly placed among the polypetalous dicotyledons. There are five genera, including *Nymphaea, Nuphar, Victoria,* and *Euryale.* — **nym'phae·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

nym·phae'um (nĭm·fē'ŭm), *n.;* *pl.* -PHAEA (-ȧ). Also **nym·phe'um.** [L., fr. Gr. *nymphaion.*] *Archaeol.* A building, or a room in a building, containing a fountain, adorned with plants, sculpture, etc., and serving as a place of rest.

nymph'al (nĭm'fĭăl), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a nymph or nymphs; consisting of nymphs.
2. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to a nymph or nympha.

nymph'al, *n.* A gathering of nymphs. *Obs.*

Nym·phal'i·dae (nĭm·făl'I·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Nymphalis*, type genus, fr. Gr. *nymphē* nymph.] *Zool.* A widely distributed family of butterflies, mostly of medium or large size, distinguished by having the forelegs much reduced in size in both sexes, so that they are useless in walking and are carried folded on the breast. Owing to this they are called *four-footed butterflies*, and from the usual absence of tarsal claws also *brush-footed butterflies.* The larvae are generally spiny or provided with fleshy processes, and the pupas are generally of angular outline and hang suspended by the tip of the tail. The family comprises the subfamilies Danaïnae, Ithomiinae, Heliconiinae, Nymphalinae, Satyrinae, and Libytheinae which are given family rank by most recent writers. — **nym'phalid** (nĭm'fȧ·lĭd), *adj. & n.*

Nym'pha·li'nae (nĭm'fȧ·lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A very large subfamily of butterflies (family Nymphalidae). Among the important genera are *Argynnis, Brenthis, Melitaea, Vanessa, Polygonia.* — **nym'pha·line** (nĭm'fȧ·lĭn; -līn; 156), *adj.*

nym·phe'al (nĭm·fē'ăl), *adj. Zool.* Nymphal.

nym·phe'an (nĭm·fē'ăn), *adj.* [Gr. *nymphaios.* See NYMPH.] Of or appropriate to nymphs; inhabited by nymphs.

nymph'et (nĭm'fĕt; -fīt; 119), *n.* A young nymph. *Poetic.*

nymph'i·cal (-fĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also **nymph'ic** (-fĭk). [Gr. *nymphikos* bridal.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, nymphs.

nymph'id (-fĭd), *n.* A nymph. *Rare.*

nymph'ine (nĭm'fĭn; -fīn; 156), *adj. Zool.* Nymphal.

nym·phi'tis (nĭm·fī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See NYMPHA; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the nymphae.

nymph'lin (nĭm'flĭn), *n.* A little nymph. *Poetic.*

nym'pho- (nĭm'fō-). A combining form, Greek *nympho-*, from *nymphē*, meaning *a nymph*, denoting: **a** *Nymph*, as in *nymphol*epsy. **b** *Med. Nymphae*, as in *nymphot*omy, *nymphit*is.

Nym·phoi'des (nĭm·foi'dēz), *n.* [NL. See NYMPH; -OID.] *Bot.* A genus of aquatic herbs of the buck-bean family (Menyanthaceae) mostly of tropical regions; the floating hearts. They have floating, round or cordate leaves, and small yellow or white, umbellate flowers. Syn. *Limnanthemum.*

nym'pho·lep'si·a (nĭm'fō·lĕp'sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Nympholepsy.

nym'pho·lep'sy (nĭm'fō·lĕp'sĭ), *n.* [*nympho-* + *-lepsy.*] **1.** A species of demoniac enthusiasm supposed to seize one possessed or bewitched by a nymph; hence, a frenzy of emotion, as for some unattainable ideal.
2. The surgical removal of the nymphae.

nym'pho·lept (-lĕpt), *n.* [Gr. *nympholēptos*, lit., caught by nymphs.] One seized with nympholepsy. — *adj.* Nympholeptic.

nym'pho·lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or dealing with, nympholepsy.
2. Affected with nympholepsy; ecstatic. *Poetic.*

nym'pho·ma'ni·a (-mā'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *nympho-* + *-mania.*] *Med.* Morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in a female. — **nym'pho·ma'ni·ac** (-ăk), *adj. & n.*

Nym'pho·na'ce·a (-nā'shē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nymphōn* bridechamber.] Syn. of PYCNOGONIDA.

nym·pho'sis (nĭm·fō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See NYMPH.] *Zool.* The change into the nymph or pupa.

nym·phot'o·my (-fŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*nympha* + *-tomy.*] The surgical removal of the nymphae or of the clitoris.

nymph pink. A color, bluish-red in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Nyo'ro (nyō'rō), *n.* One of the Banyoro; also, their Bantu language.

Ny·ro'ça (nĭ·rō'kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Russ. *nyrok*, lit., the diver.] *Zool.* A genus of diving ducks, as the redhead and canvasback, or the scaups.

Nys'sa (nĭs'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nyssa* meta, post.] *Bot.* A small genus of American and Asiatic trees, family Cornaceae, the tupelo gums, characterized by flowers with imbricate petals and a single or 2-cleft style. *N. sylvatica* is the black gum. See TUPELO; BLACK GUM.

nys·tag'mic (nĭs·tăg'mĭk), *adj. Med.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, nystagmus.

nys·tag'mus (-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nystagmos* drowsiness, fr. *nystazein* to nod in sleep.] *Med.* A rapid involuntary oscillation of the eyeballs. It occurs normally with dizziness during and after bodily rotation, also after injury to the cerebellum, the vestibule of the ear, etc., or may be of nervous origin.

Nyx (nĭks), *n.* [Gr. See NIGHT.] *Gr. Myth.* An ancient goddess, a personification of night. She was the daughter of Chaos and mother of the Day and the Light. Cf. NOX.

nyx'is (nĭk'sĭs). [NL.] *Surg.* A combining form from Greek *nyxis* a pricking, denoting *puncture*, as in *pyronyxis; sclero*nyxis.

Nzam'bi ('nzăm'bē), *n.* Also **Nyam'be** (nyăm'bē). **a** Among some West African tribes, a supreme being who is neither a personification of a force of nature nor a deified ancestor. **b** Among the Bakongo **Nzam'bi-si'** (-sē') is a goddess, the Earth Mother, and **Nzam'bi-Mpun'gu** (-'mpōōng'gōō), the male creator.

---

nu·wab', **nu·waub'** (nŭ·wŏb'). Vars. of NAWAB.

Nu'wuk·miut (nōō'wŏōk·mūt), *n.* See ESKIMO.

nuz'l. Nuzzle. *Ref. Sp.*

nuz'ld. Nuzzled. *Ref. Sp.*

nuz'zer·a'na (nŭz'ẽr·ä'nȧ), *n.* [Hind. (fr. Per.) *nadhrāna*, fr. Ar. *nadhr* gift.] = NUZZER.

NW acid. *Dyes.* See NAPHTHOLSULPHONIC.

ny. Contr. of *ne I*, nor I. *Obs.*

ny-. For many words sometimes spelled *ny-*, see those beginning *ni-*.

Nyam'-Nyam'. Var. of NIAMNIAM.

Ny·an'tic. Var. of NIANTIC.

ny'as (nī'ăs), *n.* [F. *niais.* See EYAS.] A young hawk; hence, an unsophisticated person. *Obs.*

nyce. ✝ NICE.

nyct-. = NYCTI-.

Nyc'ta·gin'i·a (nĭk'tȧ·jĭn'I·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of ALLIONIA.

nyc'ta·lo'py (nĭk'tȧ·lō'pĭ), *n.* = NYCTALOPIA.

Nyc·ter'i·dae (nĭk·tĕr'I·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of PETALIDAE. — **nyc'ter·ine** (nĭk'tĕr·In; -īn; 156), *adj. & n.*

nyc'the·mer, nyc·the'mer·on. Vars. of NYCHTHEMER, NYCHTHEMERON.

nyc'ti·nas'ty (nĭk'tĭ·năs'tĭ), *n.* = NYCTITROPISM. — **nyc'ti·nas'tic** (-năs'tĭk), *adj.*

nyc'to- (nĭk'tō-). = NYCTI-.

nye (nī). Dial. Eng. var. of NIGH.

nye. ✝ NEIGH, NINE, NOY.

ny'last (nī'lăst), *n.;* *pl.* -LASTEN (-lăs·tĕn). [Sw.] See WEIGHT.

nyl'ghai (nĭl'gī), **nyl'ghaie, nyl'gau** (nĭl'gȯ), **nyl'ghau.** Vars. of NILGAI.

nym. Var. of NIM.

-nym. See -ONYM.

ny'mil (nū'mĭl), *n.;* *pl.* -MILEN (-mĭl·ĕn). [Sw., new mile.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Nym'phas (nĭm'făs). *Bib.*

Nym·phip'a·ra (nĭm·fĭp'ȧ·rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *nympha* nymph + *parere* to bring forth.] *Zool.* Syn. of PUPIPARA. — **nym·phip'a·rous** (-rŭs), *adj.*

nymph'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

nymph'lī·ke', *adj.* See -LIKE.

nymph'ly, *adv. & adj.* See -LY.

nym'pho·ma·ni'a·cal (nĭm'fō·mȧ·nī'ȧ·kăl), *adj.* = NYMPHOMANIAC, *adj.* [of NYMPHOMANIAC.]

nym'pho·man'ic (-măn'ĭk). Var.

nymph'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

Nys·sa'ce·ae (nĭ·sā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of CORNACEAE (in part).

O

O, o (ō), *n.; pl.* O's, o's, Os, os, OES (ōz). **1.** The fifteenth letter of the English alphabet. It comes through the Latin from the Greek, which took it from the Phoenician, where it represented a consonantal sound, that of the Semitic *'ayn* (see 'AYIN). The Greeks not having this consonantal sound, appropriated the symbol for the o vowel, short and long, which they later differentiated as *omicron* and *omega*, a distinction not formally preserved in Latin. O stands for various sounds in English, the chief of which are its long, or name, sound, as in *bone*, its short sound, as in *nod*, and the sounds heard in the words *orb*, *son*, *do* (dōō), and *wolf* (wŏŏlf). With other vowels it forms several digraphs and diphthongs. See *Pron.*, §§ 179–204. In cognate words English *o* (from Anglo-Saxon *o*) corresponds to German *o*, Latin *u*, Greek *y*, Sanskrit *u* as in bottom, AS. botm, G. boden, L. fundus, Gr. pythmēn, Skr. budhna; to Anglo-Saxon *o*, German *a*, Greek *a*, as in *on*, AS. on, G. an, Gr. ana; to Anglo-Saxon ō, German *u*, Latin *a*, Greek *a*, Sanskrit *ā*, as in brother, AS. brōthor, G. bruder, L. frater, Gr. phratēr, Skr. bhrātr; to Anglo-Saxon ā, German *ei*, Gothic *ai*, as in stone, AS. stān, G. stein, Goth. stains. See ALPHABET, *n.*, 1.

2. a An instance of the letter O, o, printed, written, painted, etc. **b** A printer's type, a stamp, etc., for the letter O, o. **c** The sound, or any sound, of the letter O.

Mouthing out his hollow *oes* and aes. *Tennyson.*

d [*cap.*] In medieval Roman numerals, 11, or, in the form Ō, 11,000.

3. Anything having the shape of the letter O; a circle or oval. "This wooden *O* [Globe Theater]." *Shak.*

4. A cipher; zero; hence, one amounting to nothing.

5. *pl.* Round spangles, as in dress of the 17th century. *Obs.*

6. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** Anyone or anything arbitrarily or conveniently so designated, esp. as the fourteenth or (see K, *n.*, 4) fifteenth in order or class. **b** *Logic.* The particular negative proposition (some A is not B). **c** *Psychol.* The observer, who is also the subject, in an introspective experiment.

7. As an *abbreviation:* see *Abbreviations*, in Appendix.

O, o, *adj.* **1.** Fourteenth or (see K, *adj.*, 1) fifteenth in order or class; as, section *O*.

2. Having the general form of capital O; circular; oval.

O'. [Ir. ō a descendant.] A prefix to ancient Irish family names, followed by the genitive case of the name of the ancestor; as, *O'*Neill (nom. Niall) a descendant of Niall. Cf. MAC.

☞ Before surnames of females, *O'* is replaced, in Irish, by *ní*, daughter. It prefixes *h* before a vowel; as, *O h*-Airt, *O'*Hart. The apostrophe is due to the mistaken notion that *O* stands for "of."

O (ō), *interj.* [Cf. F. ô, L. *o*, Gr. ō, hō. Cf. OH.] An exclamation used: **a** In calling or directly addressing a person or personified object. **b** To express pain, grief, surprise, desire, fear, etc.; — sometimes followed by *that*, with ellipsis. "*O* [I wish] that Ishmael might live before thee!" *Gen.* xvii. 18.

For ever, *O* Lord, thy word is settled in heaven. *Ps.* cxix. 89.

☞ *O* is commonly used with the vocative, and precedes the name of the person or thing addressed, with no point of punctuation; as, *O* John! *O* dwellers in the desert! *O* is often also used in mere exclamations, but perhaps less commonly than *oh*. *Oh* is also sometimes used in direct address, but is then followed by a comma; as, *Oh*, mother; *Oh*, Janice.

O for a kindling touch from that pure flame! *Wordsworth.*

Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness! *Cowper.*

o (ō), *n.; pl.* O's (ōz). Act of saying *O;* hence, an utterance of pain, lamentation, or the like.

o, *adj.* [See ONE.] One. *Obs.*

o, *adv.* [AS. ā. See AYE always.] Ever; always. *Obs.*

o' (ō; ŏ), *prep.* Formerly **o.** [See 1st & 2d A, *prep.*] A shortened form of *of* or *on*. *Colloq. or Dial.* "Turning o' the tide." *Shak.*

o-. *Chem.* **a** [*cap. & often italic*] Distinguishing certain derivatives of organic compounds in which hydrogen directly united to oxygen is replaced; as, *O*-methylphenol (anisole). **b** See ORTHO-; — the usual sense.

-o. A suffix to the first element in compound words taken from, or imitative of, Greek, where it is the stem vowel of the first element, or stands for another stem vowel, or sometimes is a secondary addition to a stem ending in a consonant, as in aristocracy, philosophy, Syrophoenician. When the following word element begins with a vowel, *-o-* is usually elided, as in *aristarchy*, *philanthropy*, *cytaster*, *osteitis*, *cyclorama*. It expresses: **a** Adverbial modification; *-ly;* — used with adjectives, as in dolichocephalic. **b** Mutual association; *and;* as in Greco-Roman, Franco-Prussian. **c** Any of various prepositional relations, esp. *of*, *by;* — used with nouns, as in cytogenesis, osteotomy, Anglophobia, photography.

☞ From frequent association with certain terminal elements, *-o-* sometimes becomes a part of them, as in *-oid*, *-ology*. Cf. *-i-*.

-o. A combining form, from the Latin ablative and adverbial ending *-o*, equivalent to *-ly* and *and*, as in dorso-, proximo-.

o'a·dal (ō′ä·dăl), *n.* [Tamil *ōḍal;* cf. Nepali *odāl*, fr. skr. *uddāla(ka)*.] An East Indian tree (*Sterculia villosa*), whose fiber is used in ropemaking.

oaf (ōf), *n.;* OAFS (ōfs), sometimes OAVES (ōvz). [Also *auf*, fr. ON. *alfr* elf. See ELF.] Orig., an elf's child; a changeling left by fairies or goblins; hence, a deformed or foolish child; a simpleton; dolt; blockhead; idiot; also, a lubberly person.

oaf′dom (-dŭm), *n.* [See -DOM.] State of an oaf; doltishness.

oaf′ish (ōf′ĭsh), *adj.* Like an oaf; simple. — **oaf′ish·ly,** *adv.* — **oaf′ish·ness,** *n.*

oak (ōk), *n.* [ME. *oke*, *ook*, *ok*, *ak*, fr. AS. *āc;* akin to D. *eik*, G. *eiche*, OHG. *eih*, ON. *eik*, Gr. *aigilōps*.] **1. a** Any tree or shrub of the genus *Quercus* and of the related genus *Lithocarpus*. The oaks have simple alternate, often evergreen, leaves, varying from linear and entire to broadly obovate, the margin variously indented, lobed, or incised. The fruit is a rounded nut (*acorn*) more or less invested by a scaly involucre (*cup*). Many of the oaks are fine forest trees with timber of great economic value. Cork is furnished by the cork oak (which see). The cups and bark of many species contain tannin, and are used in tanning, dyeing, etc. The oak of English history and literature is chiefly the British species *Q. robur*. See QUERCUS. **b** The wood of these trees. The best oak timber is hard, tough, and durable, with a handsome grain, due to the prominent medullary rays. In England, oak is derived mostly from the British oak. In North America, oak lumber is sold as *white oak*, derived mostly from *Q. alba*, *stellata*, *bicolor*, and *macrocarpa*, and as *red oak*, derived from *Q. borealis*, *velutina*, *palustris*, and *phellos*.

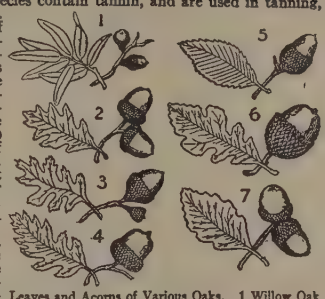

Leaves and Acorns of Various Oaks. 1 Willow Oak (*Q. phellos*); 2 White Oak (*Q. alba*); 3 Black Oak (*Q. velutina*); 4 Red Oak (*Q. borealis*); 5 Chestnut Oak (*Q. prinus*); 6 Bur Oak (*Q. macrocarpa*); 7 Swamp White Oak (*Q. bicolor*). All reduced.

2. a Any of various plants suggestive of the oak in foliage or otherwise; — usually with qualifying adjective or attributive; as, poison *oak*, ground *oak*, etc. **b** In Australia, specif., any species of *Casuarina*. See SHE-OAK.

3. Oak leaves worn in a wreath.

4. A strong door, often made of oak. Hence, *to sport one's oak*, to close one's outer door, signifying either that one is out or that one does not desire callers. When one is willing to receive callers, only a light inner door is closed. *Eng. University Slang.*

5. Woodwork, furniture, or the like, of oak.

6. A brown, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

7. *Angling.* An artificial fly with dark-gray and light-brown mottled wings, orange body, brown hackle, and black ribbing.

8. *Playing Cards.* A club. *Dial. Eng.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

oak-clad	oak-crowned	oak-timbered
oak-covered	oak-paneled	oak-wainscoted
oak-crested	oak-tanned	

— *the Oaks.* A great annual English horse race for three-year-old fillies, run at Epsom on the Friday after the Derby. It was instituted in 1779 by the Earl of Derby, and so called from his estate, Lambert's Oaks. — *to sport one's oak.* See def. 4, above.

oak (ōk), *adj.* Of, made of, or resembling, oak; oaken.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

oak-beamed	oak leaf	oak tree
oak-boarded	oak-leaved	oak veneer

oak apple. **a** Any of several kinds of large applelike galls produced on the leaves of oaks by certain cynipoid gallflies (genera *Amphibolips* and *Diplolepis*) of the Cynipidae. **b** *Australia.* The cone of the she-oak.

Oak′–Ap′ple Day. In England, May 29, the anniversary of the Restoration in 1660, on which formerly country boys wore oak apples or sprigs of oak, in allusion to Charles II's hiding in an oak (1651). See ROYAL OAK **a.**

oak bark. The bark of the oak. See TAN, *v. t.*, 1.

oak beauty. A British moth (*Amphidasis prodomaria*), family Geometridae, whose larva feeds on the oak.

oak′ber′ry (ōk′bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), *n.* Any berrylike gall growing on the oak.

oak blight. A black plant louse (*Anoecia querci*) that lives on the small branches of oak trees.

Oak′boy′ (ōk′boĭ′), *n.* A member of a body of Irish insurgents (who wore oak sprigs in their hats) who rose in 1764 against forced labor on the roads and a stricter exaction of tithes.

oak brown. The color oak. — **oak′–brown′,** *adj.*

oak button. An oak gall.

oak canker. *Plant Pathol.* **a** A fungous disease of oaks and chestnuts caused by *Strumella coryneoidea*. **b** A disease of the twigs and young stems of oaks, attributed to a sac fungus (*Diaporthe taleola*).

oak chestnut. A tree of the genus *Castanopsis*.

Oak Crown. See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

oak′en (ōk′ĕn), *adj.* Made or consisting of, or pert. to, oaks, oak, or oak leaves or twigs. *Chiefly Poetic.*

oak′en·shaw′ (-shô′), *n.* [See SHAW.] An oak grove. *Archaic.*

oak family. The Fagaceae.

oak fern. a *Obs.* Any of several European ferns, as the common polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*). **b** A delicate north temperate fern (*Dryopteris linneana*), with triangular fronds. It is often found in oak woods.

oak fly. *Angling.* = OAK, 7.

oak fungus. The agaric *Armillaria mellea*. See ARMILLARIA.

oak gall *or* **nut.** Any gall on the oak. See 4th GALL.

oak green. = LAUREL GREEN.

oak′–leaf′ brown. The color feuille-morte.

oak–leaf cluster. *U. S.* An addition to certain military decorations, in the form of a bronze or (for five such additions) silver cluster of stylized oak leaves and acorns, to signify a second or subsequent award of the basic decoration.

oak leather. **a** A mycelial plate formed in decaying oak wood. **b** Leather tanned with an oak product.

oak moss. Either of two lichens (*Evernia prunastri* and *E. furfuracea*), family Usneaceae, growing on oak and other trees, and yielding a resin used in perfume manufacture.

oak nut. Oak gall.

oak of Ba′shan (bā′shăn). = VALONIA OAK.

oak of Cap′pa·do′ci·a (kăp′ä·dō′shĭ·ä; -shä). The sea ragweed (*Ambrosia maritima*).

oak of Jerusalem, oak of Paradise. = JERUSALEM OAK **a.**

oak pruner. The twig pruner *Hypermallus villosus*.

oak thistle. The cotton thistle.

oak toad. A small toad (*Bufo quercicus*) of Georgia and neighboring coastal States.

oak′tongue′ (ōk′tŭng′), *n.* The beefsteak fungus.

oak′–tree′ mon′ey. Silver coins bearing an oak tree as device, first issued about 1652 by the Massachusetts colony. Cf. PINE-TREE MONEY.

oa′kum (ō′kŭm), *n.* [AS. *ācumba*, fr. *ā-*′ (cf. A-, 2) + *cemban* to comb, *camb* comb. See KEMB.] Loose fiber obtained by untwisting and picking old hemp ropes. It is used esp. for calking the seams of ships.

oak wart. A wartlike oak gall.

oak′web′ (ōk′wĕb′), *n.* A cockchafer. *Dial. Eng.*

oak′wood′ (ōk′wŏŏd′), *n.*, *or* **oakwood brown.** A brown, red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

oak′y (ōk′ĭ), *adj.* Like oak; abounding in oaks.

oam (ōm), *n. & v.* [Cf. Nor. dial. *ome* smoke.] Steam; warm air. *Chiefly Scot.*

O·an′nes (ō·ăn′nēs), *n.* A deity, part fish and part man, said, in the fragments of Berossos, to have taught the Babylonians letters, science, and civilization.

oar (ōr; 181), *n.* [AS. *ār;* akin to ON. *ār*, Dan. *aare*, Sw. *åra*.] **1.** An implement for propelling or steering a boat, being a slender piece of wood made with a handle at one end and a broad blade at the other, working as a lever. In rowing its fulcrum is a rest called the oarlock or rowlock.

Spoon Oar. *a* Handle; *b* Loom; *c* Blade.

2. A thing resembling an oar in shape, or in use for propulsion, as a man's arm, a bird's wing, or a swimming organ.

3. Usually in *pl.* A rowboat; — called also *pair of oars*.

4. An oarsman; a rower; as, he is a good *oar*.

5. A paddle with which anything, as mash, is stirred.

6. *pl. Nav.* The position of holding the oars pointed directly abeam, with blades feathered (see FEATHER, *v. t.*, 9.); — a command of preparation or of rest.

— *the oar.* The old punishment of the galleys. — *to lie, or rest, on the* (*or one's*) *oars.* To cease rowing and, usually, raise the oar blades out of water by bearing down upon the handles; hence, to cease from work of any kind; to be idle; to rest.

oar, *v.;* OARED (ōrd); OAR′ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To propel with or as with oars; to row. "*Oared* himself." *Shak.*

2. a To make or accomplish by rowing or a rowing motion. **b** To move, as the hand or arm, with a rowing motion.

3. To beat or strike with or as with oars; to traverse by rowing; as, to *oar* the sea.

—, *Intransitive:* To row; to advance as if by rowing.

oar′age (ōr′ĭj; 181), *n.* [*oar* + *-age*.] *Rare.* **a** Rowing motion. **b** Outfit of or as of oars.

oar′cock′ (ōr′kŏk′), *n.* The water rail. *Local, Eng.*

oared (ōrd; 181), *adj.* Furnished with, or propelled by, oars; — used chiefly in composition; as, a four-*oared* boat.

oared shrew. The European water shrew (*Neomys fodiens*).

oar feather. *Zool.* A remex.

oar′fish′ (ōr′fĭsh′; 181), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh′ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* Any of several long narrow fishes of the genus *Regalecus*. They have no caudal fin, the ventral fins are reduced to long filaments, and the dorsal fin runs the entire length of the body, its anterior rays, which are tipped with red, rising like a mane above the head. The body reaches a length of 20 to 30 feet. They have been taken on the coast of Europe and the Pacific coasts of America and Asia.

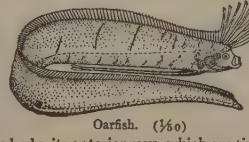

Oarfish. (1/60)

oar′–foot′ed, *adj.* Having feet adapted for swimming.

o·ar′i·o- (ō·ăr′ĭ·ō-; 79), **o·ar′i-** (ō·ăr′ĭ-). A combining form, from Greek *ōiarion*, a small egg, used for *ovario-*, as in:

oariaigia	oariopathic	oariotomy	oaritis
oariocele	oariopathy	oaritic	

See -ALGIA, -CELE, etc.

oar′lock′ (ōr′lŏk′), *n.* [AS. *ārloc*. See OAR; LOCK, *n.* Cf. ROWLOCK.] *Naut.* A rowlock, esp. the one in which a steering oar is worked.

oar′lop (-lŏp), *n.* [Prob. fr. *oar* + *lop* to droop.] A variety of rabbit in which the ears stand out at right angles to the head.

oars′man (ōrz′măn; 181), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who uses an oar or oars; a rower.

oars′wom′an (ōrz′wŏŏm′ăn; 181), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm′ĕn; -ĭn; 119). A woman who rows.

oar′y (ōr′ĭ; 181), *adj.* **a** Having the form or function of an oar; as, the swan's *oary* feet. **b** Equipped with oars.

o·a′sal (ō·ā′săl; -sĭ), **o·a′se·an** (ō·ā′sē·ăn), *adj.* Oasitic.

o·a′sis (ō·ā′sĭs; ō′ä·sĭs; 277), *n.; pl.* OASES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *oasis*, of Egypt. origin; cf. Copt. *ouahe* (whence Ar. *wāhah*).] **1.** A fertile or green spot in a waste or desert, esp. in a sandy desert.

2. Hence, a place in which drink, esp. prohibited drink, may be obtained. *Chiefly Humorous, U. S.*

3. *Astron.* Any of numerous small, roundish spots on the planet Mars, at the intersection of its so-called canals, thought by some astronomers to be due to vegetation.

o′a·sit′ic (ō′ä·sĭt′ĭk), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or like, an oasis.

oast (ōst), *n.* [ME. *ost*, fr. AS. *āst;* akin to D. *eest*, and to L. *aestus* heat. See AESTIVAL.] A kiln to dry hops, malt, or tobacco

---

O

oade. ✝ WOAD.

oaes, *pl.:* of 1st O. *Obs.*

oaker. ✝ OCHER.

Oak·e′si·a (ōk·ē′sĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after William *Oakes*, New England botanist.] Syn. of UVULARIA (in part).

oak′let, *n.* See -LET.

oak′like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.

oak′ling, *n.* See -LING, *dim.*

oar′hole′, *n.* In galleys, the porthole for an oar.

o·ar′ic (ō·ăr′ĭk), *adj.* [See OARIO-.] = OVARIAN.

o·ar′i·um (ō·ăr′ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ä). [NL. See OARIO-.] *Anat.* An ovary. — **o·ar′i·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

oar′lap (ōr′lăp). Var. of OARLOP.

oar′less, *adj.* See -LESS.

oar′like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.

oar′man, *n.* = OARSMAN. *Rare.*

oars′man·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

oar′weed′. Var. of ORZWEED. *Dial. Eng.*

oast. ✝ HOST.

oast′house′, *n.* = OAST.

oasy. ✝ OOZY.

---

oat (ōt), *n.* [ME. *ote, ate,* fr. AS. *āte,* pl. *ātan,* of uncert. origin.] **1.** **a** The grain or seed of the cereal grass *Avena sativa,* or the plant itself; — commonly used collectively in the plural. Oats are an important grain crop in temperate regions, and were cultivated before the Christian Era. Their chief use is as food for horses, but oatmeal is an important article of diet, esp. in Scotland. **b** Any other species of *Avena,* esp. the wild oat *A. fatua.*

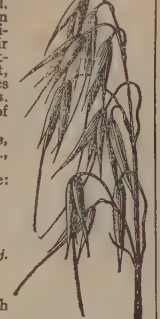

Panicle of Oat (*Avena sativa*).

2. A crude reed instrument made of an oat straw; an oaten pipe.
3. *pl.* **a** Food. Cf. *smell one's oats,* under SMELL, *v.* **b** Oatmeal. **c** Fig., wild oats.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

oat-bearing, *adj.*	**oat-growing,** *adj.*
oatbin	**oat huller**
oat bread	**oat kiln**
oat cleaner	**oatland**
oat-crushing, *adj.*	**oat mill**
oat-fed	**oat-producing,** *adj.*
oat field	**oat-shaped**
oat flour	**oat sheller**
oat grinder	**oat thresher**

oat, *v. t. & i.* To feed (a horse) with oats; — now disused. *U. S.*

oat'cake' (ōt'kāk'), *n.* A thin, flat cake made of oatmeal mixed with water, milk, or buttermilk, and cooked on a griddle or in an oven.

oat'ear' (-ēr'), *n.* The yellow wagtail. *Local, Eng.*

oat'en (ōt'n), *adj.* **a** Made of oat grain or of oatmeal; as, *oaten* cakes. **b** Of the oat; made of an oat straw or stem.

oat'en-meal' (ōt'n-mēl'), *n.* Oatmeal. *Chiefly Dial.*

oat'fowl' (ōt'foul'), *n.* The snow bunting. *Local, Eng.*

oat grass. **a** Any wild oat. **b** The tall meadow oat. **c** Any of several grasses of the genera *Danthonia* and *Trisetum.* **d** In Australia, ulla grass. **e** The Australian forage grass *Anisopogon avenaceus.*

oath (ōth), *n.; pl.* OATHS (ōthz; 277). [ME. *othe, ooth, oth, ath,* fr. AS. *āth;* akin to D. *eed,* OS. *ēth,* G. *eid,* ON. *eithr,* Sw. *ed,* Dan. *eed,* Goth. *aiths;* cf. MIr. *oeth.* Cf. HUGUENOT.] **1.** A solemn appeal to God, or, in a wider sense, to any sacred or revered person or sanction (as the temple, the altar, the blood of Abel, the Koran, a tribal superior, etc.), for the truth of an affirmation or declaration, or in witness of the inviolability of a promise or undertaking; also, the affirmation or promise, or the like, supported by the oath, or the form of expression in which it is made. In law, *judicial oaths* are those duly made as a part of judicial proceedings, and a willfully false statement made in violation of such an oath is perjury (which see); other oaths are *extrajudicial oaths.* The violation of promissory oaths taken under legal authority, such as oaths of office (called *official oaths*), the oath of allegiance, etc., does not involve the crime or penalties of perjury. At common law, a witness is sworn according to the peculiar ceremonies of his own religion or in such manner as he deems binding on his conscience.
2. A solemn affirmation or declaration not invoking the deity or any superior sanction; — often used in statutes of any affirmation or other mode authorized by law for attestation of the truth or inviolability of what is stated.
3. A careless or blasphemous use of the name of the divine Being, or anything divine or sacred, by way of appeal or as a profane exclamation, ejaculation, or imprecation.
Syn. — See CURSE.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

oath-bound	**oath-breaking,** *adj.*
oath breaker	**oath-detesting,** *adj.*
	oath-despising, *adj.*
	oath-making, *adj.*

oath, *v. t.* **a** *Rare.* To put to oath; also, to swear by. **b** To address oaths to; to swear at. — *v. i.* To utter oaths; to swear.

oat'hay' (ōt'hā'), *n.* Unthreshed oats used as hay. *S. Africa.*

oathed (ōthd), *adj.* Having an oath or oaths.

oath helper. *Early Eng. Law.* A man brought into court to swear to the truth of his principal's oath in a wager of law, failing to do which he did not swear at all, in this being distinguished from the recognitor, who took oath to speak the truth whatever that might be. The oath helpers were originally chosen by the principal, but under later laws they were often chosen subject only to his exception. The number varied with the gravity of the offense and often with the rank of the person. Cf. COMPURGATOR.

oath of abjuration. An oath asserting the right of the present royal family to the British crown, and expressly abjuring allegiance to the descendants of the Pretender. Formerly no one could sit in either house of the British Parliament without taking the several oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, and making a declaration against transubstantiation. A single oath or affirmation has been substituted for all of these by the Promissory Oaths Act, 1868, and the Oaths Act, 1888.

oath of allegiance. An oath to bear true allegiance to a particular government or sovereign.

oath of calumny. *Civil Law.* An oath required initially of one seeking relief, stating that he has a good ground of action and is acting in good faith.

oath of supremacy. An oath acknowledging the supremacy of the sovereign in spiritual affairs, and renouncing the supremacy of the Pope in ecclesiastical or temporal affairs. See OATH OF ABJURATION. *Eng.*

Oath of the Tennis Court. *Fr. Hist.* The oath, taken June 20, 1789, by the National Assembly, never to separate until they had given France a constitution. It was sworn in the tennis-court building adjoining their usual meeting place, from which they had been excluded by the king. The oath virtually set aside the royal power and was the beginning of the French Revolution.

oath purgatory. *Law.* An oath by which one clears himself of a contempt or presumptions, charges, or suspicions.

oath supplietory. *Civil & Eccl. Law.* An oath required to supplement half proof so as to supply the full proof required for an adjudication.

oath'wor'thy (ōth'wûr'thĭ), *adj. Law.* Capable of making an oath. At common law only a free man was oath-worthy and in the United States before the 13th Amendment a slave could be a witness only against a slave or a free negro.

oat'meal' (ōt'mēl'; 66), *n.* Meal made of oats, or porridge made of such meal, esp. in the form of rolled oats. — **oat'meal',** *adj.*

oat'seed' (ōt'sēd'), *n.* **a** The seed or grain of the oat. **b** *Obs.* The season for sowing oats.

oatseed bird. The yellow wagtail. *Local, Eng.*

oat thistle. The cotton thistle.

oat'y (ōt'ĭ), *adj.* Like, or full of, oats, esp. wild oats. *Rare.*

ob (ŏb), *n.* Objection; — in phrase **ob and sol,** objection and solution, used in scholastic controversy. *Obs.*

ob-. [L. *ob,* prep. See EPI-.] A prefix signifying: **a** *To, toward, before, facing,* as in *obstacle, obverse.* **b** *Against, in opposition to,* as in *object, obstruct.* **c** *Upon* or *over,* also, *down,* as in *obfuscate, oblige.* **d** *Completely* (sometimes intensive only), as in *obdurate.* **e** In modern scientific Latin and English, *reversely, in an opposite direction;* — with adjectives, as in *obovate. Ob-* is commonly assimilated, before *c, f, g,* and *p,* to *oc-, of-, og-,* and *op-.*

o'ba-di'ah (ō'bȧ-dī'ȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. Heb. *'Obadhyah.*] **1.** Lit., servant of the Lord; — masc. prop. name. L. *Obadias* (ō'bȧ-dī'ȧs).
2. **a** A Hebrew prophet of uncertain date. **b** The Book of Obadiah. See OLD TESTAMENT.
3. Formerly, a Quaker. *Colloq.*

ob-am'bu-late (ŏb-ăm'bū-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *obambulatus,* past part. of *obambulare.*] To walk about; wander. — **ob-am'bu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **ob-am'bu-la-to'ry** (ŏb-ăm'bū-lȧ-tō'rĭ; -tĕr-ĭ), *adj. All Rare.*

o'ban (ō'băn), **o'bang** (ō'băng), *n.* [Jap. *ōban,* fr. Chin. (Pek.) *hung²-p'an²,* lit., red seal.] A large oval gold coin of Japan (16th to 19th century), now obsolete. It varied in size and weight.

Ob'ben-ite (ŏb'ĕn-īt), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Obbe Philipszoon of Leeuwarden (d. 1540?), a leader of an Anabaptist group from which came the Mennonites.

ob'bli-ga'to (ŏb'lĭ-gä'tō), *adj.* [It. lit., bound. See OBLIGE.] *Music.* Required; indispensable; — applied to voices, instruments, or esp. accompaniments, necessary to the just performance of a composition; — opposed to *ad libitum.*

ob'bli-ga'to, *n.; pl.* -TOS (-tōz), -TI (-tē). **a** *Music.* An accompanying part of semi-independent melodic character, usually played by a single instrument, and combining freely with the remainder of the accompaniment; as, a violin *obbligato* to a song with pianoforte accompaniment. **b** An accompaniment of any sort; esp., an attendant sound or noise.

ob-cla'vate (ŏb-klā'vāt), *adj.* Inversely clavate.

ob-clude' (ŏb-klōōd'), *v. t.* [*ob-* + *-clude* as in *occlude.*] To hide from view. *Rare.*

ob'com-pressed' (ŏb'kŏm-prĕst'), *adj. Bot.* Flattened vertically or anteriorly instead of laterally.

ob-con'i-cal (ŏb-kŏn'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* Also **ob-con'ic** (-ĭk). Inversely conical, with the base above and the apex below.

ob-cor'date (ŏb-kôr'dāt), *adj.* Heart-shaped, with the attachment at the apex; inversely cordate. See LEAF, *Illust.;* RETUSE, *Illust.*

ob-cor'di-form (ŏb-kôr'dĭ-fôrm), *adj.* Obcordate. *Rare.*

ob-cu'ne-ate (-kū'nē-āt), *adj.* Inversely cuneate.

ob-del'toid (-dĕl'toid), *adj.* Inversely deltoid.

ob'dor-mi'tion (ŏb'dôr-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *obdormire* to fall asleep.] Numbness and anesthesia in a part, caused by pressure on a nerve; the condition of a limb when "asleep."

ob-duc'tion (ŏb-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obductio.*] **a** *Obs.* A drawing or laying over, as a covering. **b** *Med.* An autopsy.

ob'du-ra-cy (ŏb'dū-rȧ-sĭ; ŏb-dū'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* Quality, state, or instance of being obdurate.

ob'du-rate (ŏb'dū-rāt; *also, esp. in poetry,* ŏb-dū'rāt; 277), *adj.* [L. *obduratus,* past part. of *obdurare* to harden, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *durare* to harden, fr. *durus* hard. See 1st DURE.] **1.** Hardened in feelings, esp. against moral or mollifying influences; unyielding; persistent; hardhearted; also, stubbornly wicked. "The *obdurate* conscience of the old sinner." *Scott.*
2. Hard; harsh; rugged; rough; intractable.
Syn. — Firm, unbending, inflexible, stubborn, obstinate, unfeeling, insensible, unsusceptible. — OBDURATE, INDURATED, CALLOUS, INURED, HARDENED agree in the idea of being or growing hard. OBDURATE has almost entirely lost its physical connotation, and implies stubborn resistance to entreaty or softening influences (cf. OBSTINATE); as, "the *obdurate* heart of . . . Pharaoh" (*Pope*); "windows fast and *obdurate*" (*R. Browning*). INDURATED usually retains its physical sense (as, an *indurated* swelling, *indurated* clay), but sometimes occurs figuratively; as, "her husband's *indurated* conscience" (*H. James*). CALLOUS, both literally and figuratively, implies a hardening or deadening of the sensibilities as a result of constant pressure or friction, or of repeated experience; as, "Till, his relish grown *callous,* almost to disease, who peppered the highest was surest to please" (*Goldsmith*). INURED implies such toughening from use as lessens susceptibility to pain or inconvenience; as, "no hackneyed writer, *inured* to abuse, and *callous* to criticism" (*Mad. D'Arblay*). HARDENED, in its figurative senses, implies greater insensibility to hardship than *inured;* morally, it suggests esp. a settled disregard for the claims of duty or sympathy (cf. *reprobate,* under ABANDONED); as, *hardened* against cold, a *hardened* criminal. Cf. INFLEXIBLE.
Ant. — Yielding, flexible, susceptible, ductile.
— **ob'du-rate-ly,** *adv.* — **ob'du-rate-ness,** *n.*

ob'du-rate (-rāt), *v. t. & i.* To make, or to become, obdurate. — **ob'du-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*

obe (ōb), *n.* [Gr. *ōba.*] *Greek Hist.* In ancient Laconia, a subdivision of a phyle, or clan.

o'be (ō'bē), **o'be-ah** (ō'bē-ȧ; ō-bē'ȧ). Var. of 2d OBI.

o'be-ah (ō'bē-ȧ; 129), *n.* [Of African origin.] **a** [*often cap.*] A religion, probably of Ashanti origin, practiced esp. formerly, among the Negroes, chiefly of the British West Indies, the Guianas, and the Southeastern U. S., and characterized by the use of sorcery and magic ritual. Its practice was formerly often attended by grave or fatal consequences, its practitioners (called **obeah doctors,** or **obeah men** and **women**) being adept in the use of poisonous herbs, ground glass, and the like, and in the production and fostering of fear. Cf. VOODOO. **b** *Colloq.* A charm or fetish used in obeah; also, the influence of obeah; as, to put *obeah* on a person. — **o'be-ah,** *adj.* — **o'be-ah-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

o'be-ah, *v. t.* To bewitch or influence by the practice of obeah. — *v. i.* To practice obeah.

O'bed (ō'bĕd), *n.* [LL., fr. Heb. *'Ōbēdh.*] Literally, serving; — masc. proper name.

o-be'di-ence (ō-bē'dĭ-ĕns; 159), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *obedientia,* fr. *obediens.* See OBEDIENT; cf. OBEISANCE.] **1.** Act or fact of obeying, or state of being obedient; compliance with that which is required by authority; subjection to rightful restraint.
2. a Jurisdiction; control; rule; — now used chiefly of the spiritual authority of the Roman Catholic Church. **b** Hence, sphere of jurisdiction; a dominion, esp. ecclesiastical.
3. A bow or curtsy; an obeisance. *Archaic & Dial.*
4. *Eccl.* **a** An official position, or a cell or offshoot of a monastery, governed by a prior. **b** In monastic vows, conformity to the rule of the order and the will of its superior. **c** The written precept of a superior in a religious order or congregation to a subject.

o-be'di-en-cy (ō-bē'dĭ-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *obedientia.*] Obedience.

o-be'di-ent (ō-bē'dĭ-ĕnt; 159), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *obediens, oboediens, -entis,* pres. part. of *obedire, oboedire,* to obey. See OBEY; cf. OBEISANT.] **1.** Obeying; willing to obey; submissive to restraint, control, or command; as, *obedient* children; an *obedient* temper.
2. Obs. a Subject. **b** Compliant.
3. Acting as if in obedience; — of things.

And floating straight, *obedient* to the stream. *Shak.*

Syn. — Attentive, yielding, submissive, dutiful. — OBEDIENT, COMPLIANT, OBSEQUIOUS, SYCOPHANTIC. OBEDIENT implies due and willing submission to authority or control; COMPLIANT suggests esp. readiness (which may be over facile or even weak) to conform to another's desire or will; OBSEQUIOUS connotes excessive or servile compliance; one is SYCOPHANTICAL who is obsequiously flattering. Cf. FLEXIBLE, DUCTILE, MENIAL, COMPLACENCY.
Ant. — Unruly, intractable, defiant, disobedient.
— **o-be'di-ent-ly,** *adv.*

o-be'di-ent, *n.* An obedient person. *Rare.*

o-be'di-en'tial (ō-bē'dĭ-ĕn'shăl), *adj.* [ML. *obedientialis.*] According to the rule of obedience. — **o-be'di-en'tial-ly,** *adv.* — **o-be'di-en'tial-ness,** *n. All Rare.*

o-be'di-en'ti-ar (-shĭ-ĕr), *n.* An obedientiary. *Rare.*

o-be'di-en'ti-ar'y (ō-bē'dĭ-ĕn'shĭ-ĕr'ĭ; -shȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [ML. *obedientiarius.*] **1.** A person owing or yielding obedience; a subject. *Obs.*
2. One of the minor officials in a medieval monastery; — so called because appointed by the abbot.

obedient plant. The dragonhead *Dracocephalum virginianum.*

o-bei'sance (ō-bā'sȧns; -s'ns; ō-bē'-; 277), *n.* [OF. *obeissance* obedience, fr. *obeissant.* See OBEISANT; cf. OBEDIENCE.] **1.** = OBEDIENCE, 1 & 2. *Obs.*
2. A movement of the body, usually a bending or prostration, or a gesture in token of respect or submission; a bow or curtsy; as, after making his *obeisances,* he approached the altar, also, respectfulness; deference; homage.

Bathsheba bowed and did *obeisance* unto the king. 1 *Kings* i. 16.

o-bei'sant (-sȧnt; -s'nt), *adj.* [OF. *obeissant,* pres. part. of *obeir* to obey. See OBEY; cf. OBEDIENT.] **1.** Obedient. *Obs.*
2. Doing obeisance; deferential; also, obsequious.
— **o-bei'sant-ly,** *adv.*

o-bei'sant, *n.* An obeisant person. *Obs.*

o'be-ism (ō'bē-ĭz'm), *n.* Obeahism.

o-be'li-on (ō-bē'lĭ-ŏn; 159), *n.; pl.* -LIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *obelos* a spit.] *Craniol.* The point on the sagittal suture between the two parietal foramina. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.* — **o-be'li-ac** (-ăk), **o-be'li-al** (-ăl), *adj.*

ob'e-lis'cal (ŏb'ē-lĭs'kăl), *adj.* Also, *Rare,* **ob'e-lis'car** (-kĕr). Of or like an obelisk.

ob'e-lisk (ŏb'ē-lĭsk), *n.* [L. *obeliscus,* fr. Gr. *obeliskos,* dim. of *obelos* a spit, a pointed pillar.] **1.** An upright four-sided pillar, gradually tapering as it rises, and terminating in a pyramid called a *pyramidion.* It is ordinarily monolithic. Egyptian obelisks are commonly covered with hieroglyphic writing recording the triumphs and other achievements of kings. See CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE, *Illust.*
2. An obelus (— or ÷), or the mark of reference †. See DAGGER, *n.,* 4.

ob'e-lisk, *v. t.;* -LISKED (-lĭskt); -LISK'ING. To mark or designate with an obelisk.

ob'e-lis'koid (-lĭs'koid), *adj.* Of the form of an obelisk.

ob'e-lize (ŏb'ē-lĭz), *v. t.;* -LIZED (-lĭzd); -LIZ'ING (-lĭz'ĭng). [Gr. *obelizein,* fr. *obelos.* See OBELUS.] To designate with an obelus or obelisk; to mark as doubtful or spurious. — **ob'e-lism** (-lĭz'm), *n.*

ob'e-lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [LL., fr. Gr. *obelos,* prop., a spit.] **1.** The mark — or ÷; — so called from its shape. In old manuscripts or editions of the classics it marks a passage or reading suspected to be corrupt or spurious.
2. [*cap.*] *Old Astron.* The constellation Sagitta.

O'ber-on (ō'bĕr-ŏn; ŏb'ĕr-; -ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *Auberon,* prob. of Frankish origin.] **1.** In medieval mythology, the king of the fairies, husband of Titania. He is a character in Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream.*
2. A romantic poem (1780) by Wieland.
3. An opera (1826) by Weber.
4. *Astron.* The fourth satellite of Uranus (which see).

‖**O'ber-re-al'schu'le** (ō'bĕr-rā-ăl'shōō'lĕ), *n.; pl.* -LEN (-lĕn). [G.] In Germany, a secondary school which teaches modern languages, mathematics, and the sciences, omitting the classics.

o-bese' (ō-bēs'), *adj.* [L. *obesus* eaten away, lean; also, that has eaten itself fat, fat, stout, past part. of *obedere* to devour, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *edere.* See EAT.] Excessively corpulent; very fat or fleshy. — **o-bese'ly,** *adv.* — **o-bese'ness, o-bes'i-ty** (-bĕs'ĭ-tĭ; ō-bĕs'ĭ-tĭ; 277), *n.*
Syn. and **Ant.** — See STOUT.

o'bex (ō'bĕks), *n.* [L., an obstacle.] **1.** An obstacle. *Rare.*
2. A thin triangular lamina of gray matter above the calamus scriptorius in the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain.

o-bey' (ō-bā'), *v.;* O-BEYED' (-bād'); O-BEY'ING. [ME. *obeyen,* fr. OF. *obeir,* fr. L. *obedire, oboedire,* fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *audire* to hear. See AUDIBLE; cf. OBEISANCE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To be obedient to; to execute the commands or comply with the request of; as, to *obey* one's parents; also, to execute or comply with (a command or request).
2. a To submit to; to be ruled by; as, to *obey* reason. **b** *Obs.* To submit (oneself or one's will); — with *to* or *unto.*
3. To yield to the impulse, power, or operation of; as, a ship *obeys* her helm.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To yield obedience; — formerly with *to.* "Let the wiser make the rest *obey.*" *Pope.*
2. To make obeisance. *Obs.*

o-bey'er (ō-bā'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which obeys.

---

oath'a-ble (ōth'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Capable of taking an oath. *Obs.*

oath'ful (ōth'fōōl; -f'l), *adj.* See -FUL.

oath'let, *n.* See -LET.

oat'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

oatlike bent grass. See GRASS, *Table.*

oatlike grass. = TALL MEADOW OAT.

oaves (ōvz; ō'vĕs). Dial. Eng. var. of EAVES.

O'ba-di'a (ō'bȧ-dī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

O'bal (ō'băl). *Bib.*

ob'-and-soll'er, *n.* A subtle disputant. *Obs.* See OB.

‖**ob-ar'ni, ob-ar'ne,** *n.* [Russ. (*med*) *obvarnyĭ,* scalded (mead).] A kind of Russian drink. *Obs.*

ob-case'cate, *adj.* [L. *obcaecatus,* past part.] Blind. *Obs.* — **ob'-cae-ca'tion,** *n. Obs.*

Ob-di'a (ŏb-dī'ȧ). *Bib.*

Ob-di'as (-ĭs). *D. Bib.*

ob-dip'lo-stem'o-nous (ŏb-dĭp'lō-stĕm'ō-nŭs; -stē'mō-nŭs), *adj.* See DIPLOSTEMONOUS. — **ob-dip'lo-stem'o-ny** (-nĭ), *n.* [Obs.]

ob-dure', *v. t. & i.* To harden.

ob-dure', *adj.* Obdurate. — **ob-dure'ly,** *adv.* — **ob-dure'ness,** *n. All Obs.*

ob-dur'ed-ness, *n.* Obdurateness. *Obs.*

ob-du'ri-ty, *n.* Obduracy. *Obs.*

O'bed-e'dom (ō'bĕd-ē'dŭm). *D. Bib.*

O'be-di'a (ō'bē-dī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

o-be'di-en-cer, *n.* [Cf. F. *obédiencier.*] An obedientiary. *Obs.*

o-beish', o-beis', *v. t. & i.* [F. *obéir.* See 2d -ISH.] Obey. *Obs.*

‖**O'ber-prä'si-dent'** (ō'bĕr-prä'zĭ-dĕnt'), *n.; pl.* -DENTEN (-dĕn'tĕn). [G.] See GOVERNOR, *n.,* 2 b (3).

O'beth (ō'bĕth). *Bib.*

o-bey'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

o-bey'ing-ly, *adv.* of OBEYING.

---

ob·fus'ca·ble (ŏb·fŭs'kȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being obfuscated.

ob·fus'cate (-kāt), *adj.* [LL. *obfuscatus*, past part.] Obfuscated. *Now Rare.*

ob·fus'cate (ŏb·fŭs'kāt; ŏb'fŭs-kāt; 277), *v. t.;* -CAT·ED (-kāt·ĕd; -Id; 119); -CAT·ING (-kāt·ĭng). [LL. *obfuscatus*, past part. of *obfuscare* to darken, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *fuscare* to darken, fr. *fuscus* dark. See DUSK.] To darken by or as by depriving of light; to render obscure; hence, to deprive of mental clearness; confuse; bewilder; also, to dim (sight). — **ob'fus·ca'tion** (ŏb'fŭs·kā'shŭn), *n.* — **ob·fus'ca·tor** (ŏb·fŭs'kā·tĕr; ŏb'fŭs·kā'tĕr), *n.*

ob·fus'ci·ty (ŏb·fŭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Obfuscation. *Rare.*

ob·fus'cous (-kŭs), *adj.* [Cf. OF. *offusque, obfusque.*] Obfuscated.

o'bi (ō'bĭ), *n.* [Jap.] A broad girdle or sash made of a stiff silk fabric, wound around the waist over the main kimono and tied at the back. *Japan.*

O·bid'i·cut (ō·bĭd'ĭ·kŭt), *n.* A medieval devil mentioned by Shakespeare (*Lear* IV. i. 62) as a demon of lust.

‖**ob'i·it** (ŏb'ĭ·ĭt; ō'bĭ·ĭt). [L.] He (or she) died. Abbr. *ob.*

‖**ob'i·it si'ne pro'le** (sī'nē prō'lē). [L.] He (or she) died without issue.

o·bis'po (ō·bĭs'pō), *n.* [Sp., bishop, fr. L. *episcopus.* See BISHOP. So named because the head is shaped like a bishop's miter.] The spotted sting ray.

obispo pine. The bishop pine. *California.*

o'bit (ō'bĭt; ŏb'ĭt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *obitus*, fr. *obire* to go against, to go to meet, (sc. *mortem*) to die, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *ire* to go. See ISSUE.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A person's death; decease. **b** A funeral solemnity; obsequies, specif., a Requiem Mass and (or) Office of the Dead.

2. A service for the soul of a deceased person (esp. by an institution in memory of its founder) on his deathday.

3. A notice or record of a person's death and the date thereof; specif.: **a** An obituary, as in a newspaper. **b** An anniversary death bill; a mortuary roll.

o'bit·al (ō'bĭ·tăl; ŏb'ĭ·), *adj.* Obituary. — *n.* An obituary. *Both Obs.*

‖**ob'i·ter** (ŏb'ĭ·tĕr), *adv.* [L., on the way, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *iter* a going, a walk, way.] In passing; incidentally.

ob'i·ter dic'tum (dĭk'tŭm); *pl.* OBITER DICTA (-tȧ). [L.] **a** *Law.* An incidental and collateral opinion uttered by a judge, and therefore (as not material to his decision or judgment) not binding. Cf. RESPONSA PRUDENTIORUM. **b** Hence, any incidental remark, reflection, comment, or the like; as, Augustine Birrell's essays, *Obiter Dicta*, published in 1884.

o·bit'u·al (ō·bĭt'ū·ăl), *adj.* [L. *obitus* death. See OBIT.] Obituary. *Rare.*

o·bit'u·ar'i·an (ō·bĭt'ū·ăr'ĭ·ăn), *n.* An obituarist.

o·bit'u·ar'i·an, *adj.* Of or pertaining to an obituary.

o·bit'u·ar'ist (ō·bĭt'ū·ĕr'ĭst; -ĕr·ĭst), *n.* An obituary writer.

o·bit'u·a·rize (ō·bĭt'ū·ȧ·rīz), *v. t. & i.* To write an obituary (of). *Rare.*

o·bit'u·ar'y (ō·bĭt'ū·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -ĕr·ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -IES (-Iz). [ML. *obituarius*, fr. *obitus.* See OBIT.] **1.** A record or notice of the death of a person, esp. one in a newspaper with a biographical sketch.

2. *R.C.Ch.* A list of the dead, or a register of anniversary days when service is performed for the dead.

o·bit'u·ar'y, *adj.* [See OBITUARY, *n.*] Of, pertaining to, or recording, the death of a person or persons. — **o·bit'u·ar'i·ly** (-ĭ·lĭ), *adv.*

ob·ject' (ŏb·jĕkt'), *v.;* OB·JECT'ED; OB·JECT'ING. [L. *objectus*, past part. of *objicere, obicere*, to throw or put before, to oppose, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *jacere* to throw. See JET, *v.*] *Transitive:* **1.** *Archaic.* **a** To set before or against; to bring into opposition; to oppose or interpose. **b** To bring or place in view; to expose; hence, to adduce.

2. To offer in opposition, as by way of accusation or reproach; to adduce as an objection or adverse reason; as, he *objected* that the statement was misleading.

3. *Obs.* **a** To expose, as to danger. **b** To impute.

—, *Intransitive:* To make opposition in words or argument, or merely to feel averse; — usually followed by *to;* as, do you *object* to being left alone?

Syn. — Demur, protest. **Ant.** — Agree, assent.

ob'ject (ŏb'jĕkt; -jĭkt; 119), *n.* [L. *objectus*, past part., neut. *objectum*, a thing thrown or put before. See OBJECT, *v.*] **1.** An objection; also, an obstacle or hindrance; an obstruction. *Obs.*

2. That which is put, or which may be regarded as put, in the way of some of the senses; something visible or tangible; as, he observed an *object* in the distance.

When several [sensations] are received simultaneously, as the smell, the taste, the color, the form, etc., of a fruit, their association together constitutes our idea of an *object;* when received successively, their association makes up the idea of an event. *J. Martineau.*

3. Something which, when seen, arouses feelings of pity, amusement, disgust, or the like; a sight; a spectacle.

4. That by which the mind, or any of its activities, is directed; that on which the purposes are fixed as the end of action or effort; that which is sought for; end; aim; motive; final cause. "Let our *object* be, our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country." *D. Webster.*

5. Representation; appearance; show. *Obs.*

6. *Gram.* **a** A noun or noun equivalent denoting in verb constructions that on or toward which the action of a verb is directed either actually or as conceived (I struck the *ball;* I saw *what had happened*). Transitive constructions of the verb give rise to several distinctions among object words; thus: the ***direct object***, denoting that which is immediately acted on; — in Latin taking the accusative (*gratias* ago, I give *thanks*); the ***indirect object***, denoting that which the action affects less immediately or indispensably; — in Latin taking the dative (*tibi* gratias ago, I give *you* thanks; throw *John* the ball); the ***cognate accusative*** or ***object***, an object word which nearly or quite repeats the idea of the governing verb, the latter being otherwise intransitive (eam *vitam* vivere, to live that *life*); the ***secondary object***, a complementary object after certain verbs that take also a direct object (mother taught me *French;* I asked teacher a *question*); the ***retained object***, preserving the object relation in the passive construction, where the verb in the active takes two object words, of which one becomes the subject of the passive (a book was given *me;* I was taught *French* by my mother). **b** A noun or noun equivalent felt as bearing to one of certain adjectives a relation analogous to that of object to verb (worth the *trouble;* like his *brother*). **c** A noun or noun equivalent in a prepositional phrase, where the preposition is (not very appropriately) felt as "governing" the noun.

7. *Philos.* That which is set, or which may be regarded as set, before the mind so as to be apprehended or known; that of which the mind by any of its activities takes cognizance, whether a thing external in space or a conception formed by the mind itself; as, an *object* of knowledge, wonder, fear, thought, study, etc. In philosophical discussions, *object* usually stands in antithesis to *subject, ego,* or *self-consciousness*, and its meaning may be extended to designate the totality of external phenomena, as constituting the notself. Philosophically, *object* is only one term in the *subject-object* relation, that is, it is never considered apart from some relation to a subject, but in ordinary usage it is often equivalent to *thing*, or physical entity conceived as totally independent. With the Scholastics, who gave the term its chief meaning, the *object* is essentially an *object* of thought, and is distinguished as *formal* or *material*, the *formal object* being an abstraction, or peculiar aspect of a thing, the *material object* being the thing considered as a complex whole.

Syn. — See INTENTION.

ob·ject' (ŏb·jĕkt'), *adj.* [L. *objectus*, past part.] Opposed; objected; also, exposed. *Obs.*

ob·ject'a·ble (ŏb·jĕk't'ȧ·b'l), *adj. Rare.* **a** Such as may be objected. **b** Objectionable.

ob'jec·ta'tion (ŏb'jĕk·tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of objecting. *Rare.*

ob·jec'ta·tive (ŏb·jĕk'tȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Given to objecting. *Rare.*

object ball. *Billiards & Pool.* **a** The ball that is first struck by the cue ball. **b** Any ball that may be hit by the cue ball.

ob'jec·tee' (ŏb'jĕk·tē'), *n.* One who is objected to. *Rare.*

object glass. *Optics.* The objective of a microscope, etc. See FIELD GLASS, *Illust.*

ob·jec'ti·fi·ca'tion (ŏb·jĕk'tĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [See OBJECTIFY; -FICATION.] Act or instance of making objective; state of being objectified; also, anything objectified.

ob·jec'ti·fy (ŏb·jĕk'tĭ·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*object* + *-fy.*] **1.** To cause to become, or to assume the character of, an object; to render objective; esp., to give the status of external or independent reality to (that which is in the mind).

2. To externalize visually, as in hallucinatory vision.

ob·jec'tion (ŏb·jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *objectio.*] **1.** Act of objecting; as, to prevent action by *objection.*

2. That which is, or may be, presented in opposition; an adverse reason or argument; a reason for objecting or opposing; also, a feeling of disapproval; as, I have no *objection* to going; unreasonable *objections.*

3. *Obs.* **a** Assault. **b** Accusation, as of crime. **c** Presentation or representation. **d** Interposition; obstruction.

ob·jec'tion·a·ble (-ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Open to objection; offensive. — **ob·jec'tion·a·ble,** *n.* — **ob·jec'tion·a·bil'i·ty** (-ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **ob·jec'tion·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **ob·jec'tion·a·bly,** *adv.*

ob·jec'tion·al (ŏb·jĕk'shŭn·ăl; -l), *adj. Rare.* **a** Of or pertaining to objection. **b** Objectionable.

ob·jec'tion·er (-ĕr), **ob·jec'tion·ist** (-ĭst), *n.* An objector.

ob'jec·ti'val (ŏb'jĕk·tī'văl; ŏb'jĕk·tĭv·ăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting, an object, esp. a grammatical object.

ob·jec'ti·vate (ŏb·jĕk'tĭ·vāt), *v. t.;* -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd; -Id; 119); -VAT'ING (-vāt'ĭng). To objectify. — **ob·jec'ti·va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n.*

ob·jec'tive (ŏb·jĕk'tĭv), *adj.* [ML. *objectivus.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to an object of action or feeling; forming an object of attraction, or a final cause; esp., pertaining to the material object (see OBJECT, *n.*, *7*).

2. Emphasizing or expressing the nature of reality as it is apart from self-consciousness; treating events or phenomena as external rather than as affected by one's reflections or feelings; expressing facts without distortion from one's personal feelings or prejudice.

3. Perceptible to the senses or derived from sense perception; as, *objective* data.

4. Expressive of an objection; also, given to objecting.

5. *Gram.* **a** Pertaining to or designating the case which follows a verb used transitively, or a preposition, being that case which denotes the relation of object; also, designating, or pertaining to, the relation itself. The objective case in English comprises the Anglo-Saxon accusative and dative, which are now united in the pronoun forms *me, us, him, them*, etc., sometimes called the *accusative-dative* case. In English nouns the objective constructions are now taken by the common case (give *Charles* the *book*). See ACCUSATIVE, *adj.*, 1. **b** *Rare.* Taking an object or noun complement; — applied to certain adjectives (*worth* his salt; *like* his mother), and to transitive verbs in contrast to "subjective" (intransitive) verbs.

6. *Med.* Perceptible to persons other than the patient; — of symptoms.

7. *Optics.* Of a lens, etc., nearest the object.

8. *Perspective.* Belonging or relating to the object to be delineated; as, an *objective* line, plane, or point.

9. *Philos.* Of or pertaining to an object; contained in, or having the nature or status of, an object. Cf. SUBJECTIVE, 5. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* Existing only in relation to mind; pertaining to the thing known considered merely in its relation to the knowing subject, or to the thing willed or desired in its relation to the agent willing or desiring. **b** Existing independent of mind; pertaining to an object as it is in itself or as distinguished from consciousness or the subject. **c** Belonging to nature or the sensible world; independent of what is personal or private in our apprehension and feelings; such that rational minds agree in holding it real or true or valid.

Objective means that which belongs to, or proceeds from, the object known, and not from the subject knowing. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

10. *Psychol.* Directed toward external objects.

— **ob·jec'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **ob·jec'tive·ness,** *n.*

ob·jec'tive, *n.* **1.** That toward which effort is directed; an aim or end of action; goal.

2. That which is objective, or external to the mind.

3. An objective point, as the bull's-eye of a target.

4. *Gram.* The objective case, or a word in it.

5. *Mil.* The strategic position to be attained, the purpose to be satisfied, or the designated terrain feature to be reached by a military operation.

6. *Optics.* The lens or system of lenses which forms an image of the object, sometimes on a screen, as in a camera or projector, and sometimes in the focal plane of an eyepiece, as in a telescope, microscope, etc. See MICROSCOPE, *Illust.*

objective complement *or* **predicate.** *Gram.* A noun, adjective, or pronoun used in the predicate as complement to a factitive verb or a verb of choosing, naming, thinking, etc., and as qualifier of its direct object (make John *chairman;* make him *angry;* paint his nose *red*).

objective genitive. See GENITIVE, *n.*

objective idealism. See IDEALISM, *n.*, **1 b.**

objective line. *Perspective.* A line drawn on the geometrical plane to be represented.

objective plane. **a** *Mil.* The plane tangent to the ground at the objective. **b** *Surv.* The horizontal plane upon which the object which is to be delineated, or whose place is to be determined, is supposed to stand.

objective spectroscope. *Astrophysics.* A form of astronomical spectroscope, consisting of a dispersing prism placed in front of the objective of a telescope.

objective time. See TIME, *n.*, 24.

objective validity. *Philos.* A validity independent of the observing mind, or of human limitations.

ob·jec'tiv·ism (ŏb·jĕk'tĭv·ĭz'm), *n.* **a** *Philos.* (1) Any theory that stresses the objective, or external, elements of reality to the relative neglect of the subjective, or mental. (2) A theory that asserts human knowledge to have objective validity. **b** *Ethics.* A theory considering the moral good to be objective and independent of personal or merely human feelings. **c** *Aesthetics.* Theory or practice of objective art or literature. See OBJECTIVE, *adj.*, 2. — **ob·jec'tiv·ist,** *n.* & *adj.* — **ob·jec'tĭ·vis'tic** (ŏb·jĕk'tĭ·vĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

ob'jec·tiv'i·ty (ŏb'jĕk·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* State, quality, or relation of being objective; also, objective reality.

ob·jec'tiv·ize (ŏb·jĕk'tĭv·īz), *v. t.;* OB·JEC'TIV·IZED (-īzd); OB·JEC'TIV·IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To objectify.

ob'ject·ize (ŏb'jĕk·tīz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-tīzd); -IZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To objectify. — **ob'ject·i·za'tion** (-tĭ·zā'shŭn; -tĭ·zā'-), *n.*

object lens. An object glass.

object lesson. A lesson in which a material object is made the basis of instruction; figuratively, something that teaches by exemplifying a principle in concrete form.

object matter. Subject matter.

object of art. = OBJET D'ART.

ob·jec'tor (ŏb·jĕk'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. LL. *objector* an accuser.] One who objects, as to a proposition or measure.

object space. *Optics.* A space in connection with an optical system whose points are considered as possible sources of radiation. See IMAGE SPACE.

object speculum *or* **metal.** The mirror of a reflecting telescope which receives the rays of light from the object viewed. Cf. SPECULUM, 2.

object staff. *Surv.* = LEVELING STAFF.

object teaching. A method of instruction in which illustrative objects are employed with each new word or idea.

‖**ob'jet' d'art'** (ŏb'zhĕ' dȧr'); *pl.* OBJETS D'ART (ŏb'zhĕ'). [F.] An article of artistic worth.

ob·ji'cient (ŏb·jĭsh'ĕnt), *n.* [L. *objiciens*, pres. part. of *objicere* to object.] An objector.

ob'ju·ra'tion (ŏb'jŏŏ·rā'shŭn; 242), *n.* [L. *objurare* to objure.] A binding by oath. *Rare.*

ob·jure' (ŏb·jŏŏr'), *v. i.* [L. *objurare*, to bind by oath, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *jurare* to swear.] To swear. *Rare.*

ob'jur·gate (ŏb'jĕr·gāt; ŏb·jûr'gāt; 277), *v. t.;* -GAT·ED (-gāt·ĕd; -gāt'ĕd; -Id; 119); -GAT·ING (-Ĭng). [L. *objurgatus*, past part. of *objurgare* to chide, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *jurgare* to quarrel, scold.] To chide; to reprove.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See ABUSE, *n.*

— **ob'jur·ga'tion** (ŏb'jĕr·gā'shŭn), *n.* — **ob'jur·ga'tor** (ŏb'jĕr·gā'tĕr; ŏb·jûr'gȧ·tĕr), *n.*

ob·jur'ga·tive (ŏb·jûr'gȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Objurgatory. — **ob·jur'ga·tive·ly,** *adv.*

ob·jur'ga·to'ry (ŏb·jûr'gȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ; ŏb'jĕr·gā'tō·rĭ), *adj.* [L. *objurgatorius.*] Of the nature of objurgation; expressing rebuke. — **ob·jur'ga·to'ri·ly** (-rĭ·lĭ), *adv.*

ob'jur·ga'trix (ŏb'jĕr·gā'trĭks), *n.* [Law L.] *Law.* A common scold. *Hist.*

ob·lan'ce·o·late (ŏb·lăn'sē·ō·lāt), *adj. Bot.* Inversely lanceolate. See LEAF, *Illust.*

‖**ob'last** (ŏb'lăst), *n.* See SOVIET.

o'blat' (ŏ'blȧ'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *oblatus.* See OBLATE.] An oblate.

‖**ob·la'ta** (ŏb·lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *oblatus.* See OBLATE, *adj.*] Formerly, in the English Exchequer, old debts or gifts to the crown remaining unpaid, or the entries for them in the rolls.

ob'late (ŏb'lāt), *n.* [See OBLATA.] *Eng. Exchequer.* Any item of the oblata. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

ob'late (ŏb'lāt; ŏb·lāt'), *adj.* [L. *oblatus*, used as past part. of *offerre* to bring forward, offer, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *latus* borne. In sense **b** taken as the opposite of *prolate.* See TOLERATE.] **a** Offered up; devoted; dedicated; — used chiefly in titles of religious orders. **b** *Geom.* Flattened or depressed at the poles; as, an *oblate* spheroid. — **ob'late·ly,** *adv.*

ob'late (ŏb'lāt; ŏb·lāt'), *n.* [See OBLATE, *adj.*] *R.C.Ch.* One offered or devoted to the monastic life or to some special religious service or work; specif.: **a** A child dedicated in his or her early years by the parents to the monastic life. **b** One of a class of persons who have offered themselves and their property to a monastery, in which they live. They were common in the Middle Ages. **c** [*cap.*] A member of one of the religious orders devoted to a particular work.

ob·late' (ŏb·lāt'), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -Id; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). **a** *Obs.* To offer. **b** *Eccl.* To make an oblation of.

ob·late'ness, *n.* Oblate state or character; specif., *Astron.*, = ELLIPTICITY.

ob·la'tion (ŏb·lā'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *oblatio.* See OBLATE, *adj.*] **a** A religious or ritualistic offering, usually of something without life in contrast to a sacrifice of living things. **b** Anything offered or presented in worship or sacred service; an offering; a sacrifice. **c** An offering made to a church, as for the fabric fund, the support of the clergy, or aid for the poor. **d** *Obs.* Act of giving, or a gift; also, a tax.

ob·la'tion·al (-shŭn·ăl; -l), *adj.* Oblatory.

ob·la'tion·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -ĕr·ĭ), *n.* [ML. *oblationarius.*] In the early Roman rite, a subdeacon who presented the Pope's offerings at Mass.

ob'la·to'ry (ŏb'lȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *oblatus*, past part. of *offerre* to offer + *-ory.*] Of or pertaining to oblation.

ob·lec'tate (ŏb·lĕk'tāt), *v. t.* [L. *oblectatus*, past part. of *oblectare.*] To delight; to please greatly. *Ra"e.* — **ob'lec·ta'tion** (ŏb'lĕk·tā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

ob'ley (ŏb'lĭ), *n.* [OF. *oublee*, (F. *oublie*), fr. LL. *oblata.* Cf. OBLATION.] A wafer, esp. of altar bread. *Hist.*

ob'li·ga·ble (ŏb'lĭ·gȧ·b'l), *adj.* That can be obligated.

ob'li·gant (ŏb'lĭ·gănt), *adj.* [L. *obligans, -antis*, pres. part.] Obligating. *Rare.* — *n.* An obligor. — **ob'li·gan·cy** (-găn·sĭ), *n.*

ob'li·gate (ŏb'lĭ·gāt), *adj.* [See OBLIGATE, *v. t.*] **1.** Bound; under obligation; restricted, as to one line of action.

2. *Biol.* Limited to a single life condition; — opp. to *facultative;* as, an *obligate* anaerobe or parasite.

ob·firm', *v. t.* Also **ob·firm'ate.** [L. *obfirmare, -atum*, to make steadfast. See OB-; FIRM, *n.* & *a.*] To make obdurate. *Obs.* — **ob'fir·ma'tion,** *n.* *Obs.*

ob·fusk', **ob·fusque'**, *v. t.* [OF. *obfusquer, offusquer.*] To obfuscate. *Obs.* [OBEAHISM.]

o'bi, o'bi·ism. Vars. of OBEAH.

o'bi·a, o'bi·ah. Vars. of OBEAH.

O'bil (ō'bĭl). *Bib.*

ob'ject·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

ob'ject·less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **ob'ject·less·ly,** *adv.* — **ob'ject·less·ness,** *n.*

oblate ellipsoid of revolution. See ELLIPSOID OF REVOLUTION.

‖**ob·la'ti·o** (ŏb·lā'shĭ·ō), *n.* [LL.] *Roman Law.* A tender, as of payment.

ob·la'tion·er (ŏb·lā'shŭn·ĕr), *n.* One who makes an oblation. *Obs.*

ob·la'trant, *adj.* [L. *oblatrans, -antis*, pres. part.] Railing. *Obs.*

ob·la·tra'tion, *n.* Railing. *Obs.*

o·bleege' (ō·blēj'); *cf.* OBLIGE). Var. of OBLIGE. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

oblest. ✝ ARBALEST.

oblick. ✝ OBLIQUE.

oblicque. ✝ OBLOQUY.

ob·li·gate (ŏb′lĭ-gāt), *v. t.;* -GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -GAT′ING (-gāt′ĭng). [L. *obligatus*, past part. of *obligare*. See OBLIGE.] **1.** To bind, or fasten. *Obs.*
2. To bring or place under moral or legal duty or constraint; to bind by law or to hold by a constraining motive; to bind by an obligation, as by a sense of duty.
3. To pledge as security. *Obs.*
4. = OBLIGE, 2; — not now in good use.
5. To put under a promise, vow, or oath, esp. as part of a ceremony of initiation into an organization.

ob·li·ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *obligatio*. See OBLIGE.] **1.** The act of obligating, or binding, oneself to a course of action; a putting under a promise, vow, or oath, as in initiation into an organization (see OBLIGATE, *v.*, 5).
2. The agreement, promise, contract, oath, or the like, by which one is obligated or bound.
3. That which a person is bound to do or forbear; any duty imposed by law, promise, or contract, by the relations of society, or by courtesy, kindness, etc.
4. That which obligates or constrains; the binding power of a promise, contract, oath, or vow, or of law; as, the *obligations* of conscience, of affection, or of ideals.
5. State of being bound legally or morally. "Bound in filial *obligation*." *Shak.*
6. State of being indebted for an act of favor or kindness; also, the act itself; as, to place others under *obligations*.
7. *Obs.* **a** Binding tie. **b** Liability. **c** Civility.
8. *Law.* A bond with a condition annexed, and a penalty for nonfulfillment. In a larger sense, it is a formal and binding agreement or acknowledgment of a liability to pay a certain sum or do a certain thing.
Syn. — See DUTY.

ob·li·ga′tion·al (-ăl), **ob·li·ga′tion·ar′y** (-ĕr′ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -ēr-ĭ), *adj.* Obligatory. *Rare.*

ob·li·ga′tive (ŏb′lĭ-gā′tĭv), *adj.* Obligating; also, expressing obligation; as, an *obligative* verb phrase. — **ob·li·ga′tive·ness**, *n. Rare.*

obligative mood. *Gram.* Modal expression of obligation or propriety (the door *should* be closed).

ob·li·ga·tor (ŏb′lĭ-gā′tĕr), *n.* [NL.] Obliger; obligor.

ob·lig′a·to′ry (ŏb·lĭg′ȧ·tō′rĭ, -tĕr·ĭ; ŏb′lĭ-gȧ·tō′rĭ, -gā′tō·rĭ; 277), *adj.* [LL. *obligatorius*.] **1.** Binding in law or conscience; imposing, or of the nature of, duty or obligation; — often followed by *on* or *upon;* as, obedience is *obligatory* on a soldier.
2. Pertaining to, or used to create or enforce, an obligation; as, a writ *obligatory*.
3. That must be done; required.
4. *Biol.* = OBLIGATE, *adj.*, 2.
— **ob·lig′a·to′ri·ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **ob·lig′a·to′ri·ness**, *n.*

obligatory referendum. See REFERENDUM, 1 **a**.

ob·li·ga′tum (ŏb′lĭ-gā′tŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *obligatus*, past part.] *Logic.* A proposition not self-contradictory assumed for argument. By the custom of scholastic disputation, one is obliged to allow such a proposition when it is assumed by one's opponent.

o·blige′ (ō-blīj′; *formerly* ō-blēj′, *after the French*), *v.;* O·BLIGED′ (ō-blījd′); O·BLIG′ING (-blīj′ĭng). [OF. *obligier, obliger*, fr. L. *obligare*, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *ligare* to bind. See LIGAMENT; cf. OBLIGATE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To constrain by physical, moral, or legal force; to put under obligation to do or forbear something; to engage; bind; compel; as, necessity *obliged* him to that action; no one is *obliged* to accept.
2. To bind by some favor rendered; to place under a debt; hence, to do a favor or small service to.
More *obliged* to you than I can express. *Mrs. E. Montagu.*
3. *Obs.* **a** To please; gratify; accommodate. **b** To make fast; to bind, as by tying. **c** To restrain.
4. *Law. Obs.* **a** To pledge as security; to pawn or mortgage. **b** To bind as subject to a penalty, as by a bond; to put under an obligation. **c** *Civil Law.* To render (oneself) liable to punishment.
Syn. — Compel, constrain, force, require.
—, *Intransitive:* To do something as a favor, esp. by way of entertainment; as, he will *oblige* with a song. *Colloq.*

o·bliged′ (-blījd′), *adj.* Obligated, esp. by gratitude. — **o·blig′ed·ly** (-blīj′ĕd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **o·blig′ed·ness**, *n.*

ob·li·gee′ (ŏb′lĭ-jē′), *n.* [*oblige* + *-ee*.] **1.** *Law.* One to whom another is obligated; one toward whom another has undertaken an obligation; — opposed to *obligor*.
2. One who obligates himself. *Obs.*
3. One who is obliged; — opposed to *obliger*.

o·blige′ment (ō-blīj′mĕnt), *n.* Obligation; esp., a service or favor.

o·blig′er (ō-blīj′ĕr), *n.* One who obligates or obliges.

o·blig′ing (ō-blīj′ĭng), *adj.* **a** *Now Rare.* Obligating; obligatory. **b** Disposed to oblige or do favors; hence, helpful; accommodating.
Syn. — Accommodating, complaisant, agreeable, courteous. — **o·blig′ing·ly**, *adv.* — **o·blig′ing·ness**, *n.*

ob·li·gis′tic (ŏb′lĭ-jĭs′tĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the obligations of scholastic disputation; as, an **obligistic proposition** (= OBLIGATUM).

ob·li·gor′ (ŏb′lĭ-gôr′; ŏb′lĭ-gôr), *n.* [*oblige* + *-or*.] *Law.* **a** One who binds himself, or gives his bond to another; one who places himself under a legal obligation; — correlative to *obligee*. **b** *Obs.* One who binds another; an obliger.

ob·liqu′an′gu·lar (ŏb·lēk′ăng′gū-lĕr), *adj.* Oblique-angled.

ob·li·quate (ŏb′lĭ-kwāt), *v. t.* [L. *obliquatus*, past part.] To turn or bend aside or to one side. — **ob·li·qua′tion** (-kwā′shŭn), *n. Both Now Rare.*

ob·lique′ (ŏb·lēk′; *Mil.* -lĭk′; 277), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *oblique*, fr. L. *obliquus*, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + stem of *liquis* oblique. See LIMIT.] **1.** **a** Neither perpendicular nor horizontal; having a slanting direction or position; inclined. **b** Of solids, having the axis not perpendicular to the base.
2. Not straightforward; indirect; obscure; hence, disingenuous; underhand; perverse; sinister; as, *oblique* glances; *oblique* accusations or praise.
3. Not direct in descent; collateral.
4. *Anat.* Designating specif. certain obliquely placed muscles, esp.: **a** The thin flat muscles forming the outer and middle layers of the lateral walls of the abdomen. They are bounded in front by the lineae semilunares, though their aponeuroses extend past these, insheathing the rectus muscles and fusing in the midline to form the linea alba. The fibers of the ***external***, or ***descending***, ***oblique*** run chiefly downward and mesially, those of the ***internal***, or ***ascending***, ***oblique*** upward and mesially. **b** Either of two muscles of the eyeball. One, the ***superior oblique***, arises in mammals above the optic foramen, and, passing forward and through a pulley at the upper inner part of the orbit, is inserted into the sclerotic coat above the external rectus. The other, the ***inferior oblique***, passes directly from the floor of the orbit to the outer side of the eyeball.
5. *Arch. & Engin.* Skew; as, *oblique* arch, bridge, etc.
Syn. — See CIRCUITOUS. **Ant.** — Direct, straight.
— **ob·lique′ly**, *adv.* — **ob·lique′ness**, *n.*

ob·lique′ (ŏb·lēk′; *Mil.* -lĭk′), *n.* **1.** An oblique line.
2. *Anat.* An oblique muscle. See OBLIQUE, *adj.*, 4.
3. *Gram.* An oblique case.
4. *Nav.* In maneuvering, a change of course of less than ninety degrees, usually of three points, to right or left.

ob·lique′ (ŏb·lēk′; *Mil.* -lĭk′), *v.;* OB·LIQUED′ (-lēkt′; -lĭkt′); OB·LI′QUING (-lē′kĭng; -lĭ′kĭng). [F. *obliquer*.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To deviate from a perpendicular line; to move in, or have, an oblique direction.
2. *Mil.* To march or advance obliquely, at an angle of about 45 degrees to the original front, formerly by oblique steps, now by direct steps, the men half-facing to right or left and marching forward.
—, *Transitive:* To turn obliquely. *Rare.*

oblique angle. An acute or obtuse angle; — opposed to *right angle*. — **ob·lique′-an′gled** (66), *adj.*

oblique arytenoid. See ARYTENOID, *adj.*, **b**.

oblique ascension. *Old Astron.* An arc of the equator, intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator which rises at the same time with a star in an oblique sphere.

oblique case. *Gram.* Any case except the nominative and vocative. See DECLENSION, 4.

oblique circle. *Projection.* A circle whose plane is oblique to the axis of the primitive plane.

oblique co-ordinates. See *Cartesian co-ordinates*, under CO-ORDINATE, *n.*, 2 (10).

oblique descension. *Old Astron.* The arc of the equator between the first point of Aries and the equatorial point which sets with a heavenly body in an oblique sphere.

oblique embrasure. See EMBRASURE, *n.*, 2.

oblique fault. *Geol.* See FAULT, *n.*, 6.

ob·lique′-fire′, *adj. Firearms.* Having a firing pin which moves obliquely to the axis of the piece.

oblique helicoid. See HELICOID, *n.*, **b**.

oblique lamination. *Geol.* = CROSS-BEDDING.

oblique motion. *Music.* See MOTION, *n.*, 15 **b**.

oblique narration. = INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

oblique perspective. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 2.

oblique planes. *Dialing.* Planes which decline from the zenith, or incline toward the horizon.

oblique projection. *Mech. Drawing.* The representation of objects on a single plane by means of their projections, the projecting lines making angles other than 90° with the plane. The object is usually placed with the front face, or two of the principal axes, parallel to the plane of projection. The angle of the projectors with the plane is usually 45° and the drawing is then called a ***cavalier projection***. To overcome the distortion often disagreeably apparent in this projection, dimensions parallel to the third (receding) axis of the object are often arbitrarily shortened one half, the projection being then called a ***cabinet projection***.

oblique sailing. The movement of a vessel when she sails upon a course making an oblique angle with the meridian.

oblique section. See SECTION, *n.*, 3.

oblique sphere. *Astron. & Geog.* The celestial or terrestrial sphere when its axis is oblique to the horizon of the place, or as it appears to an observer at any point on the earth except poles and equator.

oblique strophoid. *Math.* See STROPHOID.

oblique triangle. *Geom.* An oblique-angled triangle. See TRIANGLE, *n.*, 1.

ob·liq′ui·tous (ŏb·lĭk′wĭ·tŭs), *adj.* Having obliquity.

ob·liq′ui·ty (-tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *obliquité*, fr. L. *obliquitas*.] **1.** State of being oblique; deviation from a right line; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity; the amount of such deviation; divergence.
2. Deviation from moral rectitude or sound thinking.
3. *Obs.* **a** In speech or conduct, indirectness. **b** Deviation from ordinary rules. **c** Inflection.
4. *Astron.* Of the ecliptic, the angle between the planes of the earth's equator and orbit (ecliptic), the mean value being 23° 26′ 54″.21 in 1930 and diminishing 0″.47 per year. The rate of decrease will gradually slacken, and, after many thousands of years, the obliquity will be about 22½°. and will begin to increase.

ob·li′quus (ŏb·lī′kwŭs), *n.* [L., adj.] *Anat.* An oblique muscle.

‖**ob·li′quus ca′pi·tis** (kăp′ĭ·tĭs). [NL.] *Anat.* Either of two small paired muscles in the back of the neck.

ob·lit′er·a·ble (ŏb·lĭt′ĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That can be obliterated.

ob·lit′er·ate (ŏb·lĭt′ĕr·āt), *adj.* [L. *obliteratus*. See OBLITERATE, *v.*] **1.** Blotted out; obliterated. *Now Poetic.*
2. *Zool.* Indistinct, as certain markings of insects.

ob·lit′er·ate (ŏb·lĭt′ĕr·āt), *v.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *obliteratus*, past part. of *obliterare* to obliterate, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *litera, littera*, letter. See LETTER.] *Transitive:* **1.** To erase or blot out; efface; render undecipherable, as a writing.
2. To remove or destroy utterly by any means; to render imperceptible; as, to *obliterate* ideas, landmarks.
3. To cancel (a postage stamp) in order to prevent its further postal use.
4. *Med.* To cause to disappear, as a duct or vessel.
—, *Intransitive:* To become obliterated.
Syn. — Cancel, efface, erase.

ob·lit′er·a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *obliteratio*.] Act of obliterating, or state of being obliterated; extinction. — **ob·lit′er·a′tive** (-lĭt′ĕr-ā′tĭv), *adj.*

ob·lit′er·a′tor (ŏb·lĭt′ĕr-ā′tĕr), *n.* [LL.] One who or that which obliterates; specif., a hand stamp or machine for canceling postage stamps.

ob·li·ves′cence (ŏb′lĭ-vĕs′ĕns; -'ns), *n.* [See OBLIVISCENCE.] Act or process of becoming oblivious or of forgetting.

ob·liv′i·al (ŏb·lĭv′ĭ·ăl), *adj.* Oblivious, or causing oblivion. — **ob·liv′i·al′i·ty** (-ăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

ob·liv′i·on (ŏb·lĭv′ĭ·ŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *oblivio*, fr. *obliviscī* to forget, prop., to smooth, rub over, wipe out; akin to L. *levis* smooth, *linere* to smear. See OB-; 1st LIME.] **1.** Act of forgetting, or fact of having forgotten; forgetfulness; also, obliviousness. "Second childishness and mere *oblivion*." *Shak.*
2. State or fact of being forgotten.
The origin of our city will be buried in eternal *oblivion*. *Irving.*
3. Specif.: Official ignoring of offenses; amnesty, or general pardon; as, an act of *oblivion*. See AMNESTY, 1.
Syn. — See FORGETFULNESS.
Ant. — Memory, remembrance.

ob·liv′i·on·ate (ŏb·lĭv′ĭ·ŭn·āt), *v. t.* To oblivionize. *Rare.*

ob·liv′i·on·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To relegate to oblivion. *Rare.*

ob·liv′i·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *obliviosus*.] **1.** Evincing unmindfulness; forgetful; forgetting; — often with *of*.
Through age both weak in body and *oblivious*. *Latimer.*
2. Promoting oblivion; causing forgetfulness.
She lay in deep, *oblivious* slumber. *Longfellow.*
3. Consigned to oblivion; forgotten. *Rare.*
4. Unobservant; unconscious; — with *of* or *to;* as, *oblivious* of one's surroundings. *Colloq.*
— **ob·liv′i·ous·ly**, *adv.* — **ob·liv′i·ous·ness**, *n.*

ob·li·vis′cence (ŏb′lĭ-vĭs′ĕns; -'ns), *n.* [L. *obliviscens, -entis*, pres. part. of *obliviscī* to forget.] Forgetfulness.

ob·li·vis′ci·ble (-ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being forgotten.

ob·lo·cu′tor (ŏb′lō·kū′tĕr; ŏb·lŏk′ū·tĕr), *n.* [L.] Disputer; gainsayer.

ob′long (ŏb′lŏng; 185), *adj.* [L. *oblongus*, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *longus* long.] Elongated, esp. as deviating from a square or circular form; longer in one direction than in another, with sides parallel or nearly so; specif.: **a** *Geom.* Rectangular, with adjacent sides unequal. **b** Rectangular, with the (normally) horizontal dimension the greater; — said of a picture, a sheet of paper, a book, or the like. **c** *Bot.* Broadly elliptical. — **ob′long·ly**, *adv.* — **ob′long·ness**, *n.*

ob′long-. A combining form of *oblong*, adj., meaning (1) *between oblong and;* (2) *oblong and;* as in:

oblong-acuminate	**oblong-falcate**	**oblong-ovate**
oblong-cordate	**oblong-hastate**	**oblong-ovoid**
oblong-cylindric	**oblong-lanceolate**	**oblong-spatulate**
oblong-elliptic	**oblong-leaved**	**oblong-triangular**
oblong-elliptical	**oblong-linear**	**oblong-wedgeshaped**

ob′long, *n.* An oblong figure, esp. when a plane rectangle.

ob′long·a′tal (ŏb′lŏng-gā′tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the medulla oblongata.

ob′long·at′ed (ŏb′lŏng-gāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Prolonged; — in **oblongated marrow**, the medulla oblongata.

ob·lon′gi·tude (ŏb·lŏn′jĭ·tūd), *n.* [Cf. LONGITUDE.] State of being oblong. — **ob·lon′gi·tu′di·nal** (-tū′dĭ·năl; -n'l), *adj.*

ob·lo′qui·al (ŏb·lō′kwĭ·ăl), *adj.* Pert. to obloquy. *Rare.*

ob·lo′qui·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* Characterized by obloquy. *Rare.*

ob′lo·quy (ŏb′lō·kwĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -QUIES (-kwĭz). [LL. *obloquium*, fr. *obloqui* to speak against, blame, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *loqui* to speak. See LOQUACIOUS.] **1.** Censorious speech; defamatory language; reprehension; calumny.
Names . . . mentioned with *obloquy* and detraction. *Addison.*
2. State of being spoken ill of; bad repute; disgrace.
3. *Obs.* **a** A calumnious speech or writing. **b** A cause or object of reproach; a disgrace.
Syn. — See ABUSE. **Ant.** — Praise, commendation, acclaim.

ob′mu·tes′cence (ŏb′mū·tĕs′ĕns; -'ns), *n.* [L. *obmutescens*, pres. part. of *obmutescere* to become dumb, or mute.] A becoming or keeping silent, or mute. *R.* — **ob′mu·tes′cent** (-ĕnt; -'nt), *adj. Rare.*

ob·neb′u·late (ŏb·nĕb′ū·lāt), *v. t.* [*ob-* + L. *nebula* fog.] To becloud; befog. *Rare.*

ob·nounce′ (ŏb·nounś′), *v. i.* [L. *obnuntiare*, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *nuntiare* to tell.] *Rom. Antiq.* To tell of an ill omen.

ob′nox·i′o·ty (ŏb′nŏk·sĭ′ĕ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *obnoxius* obnoxious.] Liability. *Rare.*

ob·nox′ious (ŏb·nŏk′shŭs), *adj.* [L. *obnoxiosus*, fr. *obnoxius*, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *noxa* hurt, harm. See NOXIOUS.] **1.** Subject, liable, exposed, or open, orig. only to harm, injury, or evil; — now usually with *to;* as, actions *obnoxious* to censure.
2. Liable to censure; exposed to punishment. *Now Rare.*
3. Subject to the authority or power of another; exposed or open to a (certain) action or influence; answerable; amenable; dependent; — usually with *to*. *Now Chiefly Legal.*
The writings of lawyers, which are tied and *obnoxious* to their particular laws. *Bacon.*
4. Offensive; objectionable; odious; hateful; as, an *obnoxious* statesman; a man *obnoxious* to his associates.
5. *Obs.* **a** Erroneously, harmful; noxious. **b** Submissive; obsequious.
Syn. — See HATEFUL, RESPONSIBLE.
— **ob·nox′ious·ly**, *adv.* — **ob·nox′ious·ness**, *n.*

ob·nu′bi·late (ŏb·nū′bĭ·lāt), *adj.* Obnubilated. *Obs.*

ob·nu′bi·late (ŏb·nū′bĭ·lāt), *v. t.* [LL. *obnubilatus*, past part. of *obnubilare* to obscure. See NUBILATE.] To cloud; obscure. *Now Rare.* — **ob·nu′bi·la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.*

ob·nun′ci·a′tion (ŏb·nŭn′sĭ·ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *obnunciatio*.] *Rom. Antiq.* **a** Act of obnouncing. **b** Dissolution of a meeting because of an obnouncing.

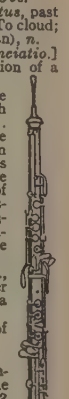
Oboe.

o′boe (ō′bō; ō′boi; 277), *n.* [It., fr. F. *hautbois*. See HAUTBOY.] *Music.* **a** A wood-wind instrument with a double reed and a compass of $b\flat_{-}g'''$ (see PITCH). It has a slender, conical tube, slightly flaring at the lower end and provided with a complicated system of keys for opening and closing the holes. Its tones are reedy and penetrating, suitable for plaintive and pastoral effects. The oboe is an instrument of great antiquity and has been variously called *chalumeau, schalmei, shawm, hautboy*, etc. It is nontransposing and is used in both orchestra and concert band. **b** An organ reed stop giving an oboelike tone. **c** In a bagpipe, a chanter.

‖**o′bo·e d′a·mo′re** (ō′bō-ā dä·mō′rā; ō′bō-ā′). [It., lit., oboe of love.] An older form of oboe, of lower pitch than the modern, having a globular bell and a richer, more sombre tone.

‖**o′bo·e di cac′cia** (dē kät′chä). [It., lit., oboe of the chase.] An obsolete alto or tenor oboe.

o′bo·ist (ō′bō-ĭst), *n.* A performer on the oboe.

ob′ol (ŏb′ŏl; ō′bŏl), *n.* [See OBOLUS.] **a** An ancient Greek coin (orig. a weight), ⅙ drachma. The Attic obol of silver weighed 11¼ grains (0.73 grams). Bronze obols occur in the later issues. See *obolus*, in WEIGHT, *Table*. **b** Any of several small European coins, as the French obole or, *Obs.*, the English halfpenny. **c** In modern Greece the 5-lepta piece, or ⅕ drachma. See COIN, *Table*.

Ob′o·la′ri·a (ŏb′ō-lā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *obolos* obol; — alluding to the coin-shaped upper stem leaves.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly leafless perennial herbs (family Gentianaceae) with white or purplish flowers. *O. virginica*, the only species, is called *pennywort*.

ob′o·lar′y (ŏb′ō-lĕr′ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -lēr-ĭ), *adj.* [See OBOLUS.] Possessing only small coins; impoverished. *Lamb.*

ob′ole (ŏb′ōl), *n.* [F.] **a** The medieval half denier of France. See DENIER. **b** = OBOLUS **b**.

ob′o·lus (ŏb′ō-lŭs), *n.;* *pl.* OBOLI (-lī). [L., fr. Gr. *obolos*.]

---

obligate anaerobe. See ANAEROBE. [3.
obligate parasite. See PARASITE,
ob′li·ga′to. Var. of OBBLIGATO.
oblike. † OBLIQUE.
ob·liq′uid, *adj.* Oblique. *Obs.*
ob·liv′i·ate, *v. t.* [L. *oblivium* forgetfulness.] To forget. *Obs.*
ob·liv′i·on, *v. t.* To oblivionize. *Obs.*
ob·long′ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
ob·lo·cu′tion, *n.* [OF. See OBLOQUY.] Evil speech; slander; also, poor locution. *Obs.*
ob·luc·ta′tion, *n.* [LL. *obluctatio*, fr. *obluctari* to struggle against.] Resistance; opposition. *Obs.*
ob·mit′, *v. t.* Also **ob·miss′.** [L. *ob* + *mittere, missum*, to send.] To omit. *Obs.*
ob·mur′mu·ra′tion, *n.* [LL. *obmurmuratio*, fr. *obmurmurare*, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *murmurare* to murmur.] Act of complaining. *Obs.*
ob′ol·et, *n.* See -ET.
ob′o·lize, *v. t.* Corrupt. of OBELIZE.
‖**ob′o·los** (ŏb′ō-lŏs), *n.* [Gr.] = OBOLUS.

---

a An ancient Greek weight (see WEIGHT, *Table*); also, = OBOL a. **b** *Obs.* A weight of 10 or 12 grains in pharmacy, and 14 grains among goldsmiths. **c** A metric weight of modern Greece. **d** = OBOL b.

ob'o·me'goid (ŏb'ō·mē'goid), *adj.* Obversely omegoid.

ob·o'val (ŏb·ō'văl), *adj.* Obovate. *Rare.*

ob·o'vate (ŏb·ō'vāt), *adj.* *Bot.* Inversely ovate. See LEAF, *Illust.*

ob·o'void (-void), *adj.* *Bot.* Ovoid, with the broad end toward the apex, as some fruits, etc.

ob'py·ram'i·dal (ŏb'pĭ·răm'ĭ·dăl; -d'l), *adj.* Inversely pyramidal.

ob·pyr'i·form (ŏb·pĭr'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* Inversely pyriform.

O'Bra·zil' (ō·brȧ·zĭl'), *n.* = 2d BRAZIL.

ob·rep'tion (ŏb·rĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obreptio*, fr. *obrepere*, *obreptum*, to creep up to, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *repere* to creep. See REPTILE.] **1.** Act of creeping upon with secrecy or by surprise. *Obs.*

2. *Canon & Scots Law.* The obtaining of, or attempting to obtain, a dispensation from ecclesiastical authority or a gift from the sovereign by fraud; — disting. from *subreption.*

ob'rep·ti'tious (ŏb'rĕp·tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [LL. *obreptitius.* See OBREPTION.] Done or obtained by surprise, secretly, or by concealing the truth. — **ob'rep·ti'tious·ly,** *adv.*

ob'ro·gate (ŏb'rō·gāt), *v. t.* [L. *obrogatus*, past part. of *obrogare* to obrogate.] To modify or repeal (a law) in whole or in part by passing a new law. — **ob'ro·ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.*

‖**ob·rok'** (ŏb·rŏk'), *n.* [Russ.] A yearly tax paid by a peasant engaged in trade. *Russia.*

ob'ro·tund' (ŏb'rō·tŭnd'), *adj.* Nearly spherical, but with one diameter slightly exceeding the others.

ob·scene' (ŏb·sēn'; 66), *adj.* [F. *obscène*, fr. L. *obscenus*, *obscaenus*, *obscoenus*, ill-looking, filthy, obscene, fr. *obs-*, equiv. to *ob* (see OB-) + *caenum* filth.] **1.** Offensive to taste; foul; loathsome; disgusting.

Obscene with sweat and grease and soot. *W. E. Henley.*

2. a Offensive to chastity of mind or to modesty; expressing or presenting to the mind or view something that delicacy, purity, and decency forbid to be exposed; lewd; indecent; as, *obscene* language, dances, images. **b** Characterized by or given to obscenity; as, an *obscene* mind or person.

3. Inauspicious; ill-omened; — a Latinism. *Obs.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See COARSE.

— **ob·scene'ly,** *adv.* — **ob·scene'ness,** *n.*

ob·scen'i·ty (ŏb·sĕn'ĭ·tĭ; -sē'nĭ·tĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *obscénité*, fr. L. *obscenitas.*] **1.** Quality of being obscene; obsceneness; *pl.*, obscene or impure language or acts.

2. Filthiness; foulness. *Archaic.*

ob·scu'ran·cy (ŏb·skū'răn·sĭ), *n.* Obscurantism. *Rare.*

ob·scur'ant (ŏb·skūr'ănt), *n.* [L. *obscurans*, pres. part.; cf. G. *obskurant.*] One who obscures; one who strives to prevent enlightenment or to hinder the progress of knowledge and wisdom. — *adj.* Obscuring; pertaining to an obscurant. — **ob·scur'ant·ism** (ŏb·skūr'ăn·tĭz'm; ŏb'skū·răn'tĭz'm), *n.* — **ob·scur'ant·ist,** *n.* & *adj.*

ob'scu·ran'tic (ŏb'skū·răn'tĭk), *adj.* Obscurant.

ob'scu·ra'tion (ŏb'skū·rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obscuratio.* See OBSCURE, *v.*] Act of obscuring, or state of being obscured.

ob·scu'ra·tive (ŏb·skū'rȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Tending to obscure. *Rare.*

ob·scure' (ŏb·skūr'; 199), *adj.*; OB·SCUR'ER (-skūr'ĕr); OB·SCUR'EST. [F. *obscur*, L. *obscurus*, orig., covered, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + a root meaning, to cover; akin to Skr. *skunāti* he covers, OHG. *scūra* (G. *scheuer*) barn. See HIDE of an animal; cf. EQUERRY, SCUM, SHOE, SKY.] **1.** Dark; destitute of light; hence, also, dark of color; dusky; dim; gloomy. "*Obscure* darkness." *Prov.* xx. 20.

2. Not readily seen; as: **a** Retired or remote; hidden. "The *obscure* corners of the earth." *Sir J. Davies.* **b** Not easily understood; not clear or legible; abstruse; vague; not clearly expressed; as, an *obscure* passage or inscription. **c** Not noticeable; inconspicuous; humble; mean. "O base and *obscure* vulgar." *Shak.* **d** Not clear or distinct in form or outline; faint; undefined; as, an *obscure* line.

3. Indistinctly perceived or felt; as, an *obscure* pulse, sound, voice.

4. Of or pertaining to darkness or night; frequenting or enveloped in darkness.

The *obscure* bird clamor'd the live-long night. *Shak.*

Syn. — Indistinct, shadowy, misty; unknown. See DARK.

Ant. — Bright; conspicuous; clear, distinct.

— **ob·scure'ly,** *adv.* — **ob·scure'ness,** *n.*

ob·scure', *v.*; OB·SCURED' (-skūrd'; 199); OB·SCUR'ING (-skūr'ĭng). [OF. *obscurer*, fr. L. *obscurare*, fr. *obscurus.* See OBSCURE, *adj.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To make obscure; as: **a** To darken; to make dim. **b** To conceal or hide, as by covering; also, to keep secret; to disguise. **c** To dim in luster or glory; overshadow. **d** To make unintelligible or vague. **e** To make indistinct or undefined, as a sound.

2. *Phonet.* To reduce (a vowel), chiefly by brevity and lack of stress, to a sound of neutral or indefinite quality; thus, the *o* of the noun "object" is, in the verb, *obscured.* See *Pron.*, §§ 70–72.

——, *Intransitive:* To become obscure or obscured; to become dark; also, to hide.

ob·scure', *n.* Obscurity; an obscure part, as in a picture.

ob·scure'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Obscuration.

ob·scur'er (ŏb·skūr'ĕr; 199), *n.* One who or that which obscures; specif., a workman who makes glass opaque, as by sand blasting, varnishing, or dipping in acid.

obscure vowel. A vowel of little stress formed with the tongue in neutral position; a weak vowel of uncertain quality, or timbre. Cf. OBSCURE, *v. t.*, 2.

ob·scu'ri·ty (ŏb·skū'rĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *obscurité*, fr. L. *obscuritas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being obscure; darkness; state of being inconspicuous, unknown, uncomprehended, or imperspicuous.

2. Someone or something obscure.

ob'se·crate (ŏb'sē·krāt), *v. t.*; -CRAT'ED (-krāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CRAT'ING (-krāt'ĭng). [L. *obsecratus*, past part. of *obsecrare*, prop., to ask on religious grounds, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *sacrare* to declare as sacred, fr. *sacer* sacred.] To beseech; supplicate.

ob'se·cra'tion (-krā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. or L.; OF. *obsecration*, fr. L. *obsecratio.*] **1.** An obsecrating; supplication; hence, one of those suffrages of the Litany beginning with *by* (L. *per*).

2. *Rhet.* Deēsis.

ob'se·cra'tion·ar'y (ŏb'sē·krā'shŭn·ĕr'ĭ; -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Obsecratory. *Rare.*

ob'se·cra'to·ry (ŏb'sē·krā'tō·rĭ), *adj.* Expressing, or used in, entreaty; supplicatory. *Rare.*

ob·sede' (ŏb·sēd'), *v. t.* [F. *obséder*, fr. L. *obsidēre.*] To obsess. *Rare.*

ob'se·quence (ŏb'sē·kwĕns), *n.* [L. *obsequentia*, fr. *obsequens*, pres. part.] Obsequiousness; compliance. *Rare.*

ob'se·quent (ŏb'sē·kwĕnt), *adj.* [L. *obsequens*, pres. part.] Yielding; submissive; obsequious. *Obs.*, exc. in **obsequent stream,** a stream flowing down a steep slope of resistant rock in a direction opposed to the dip of the rock, and joining a subsequent valley developed along the strike of a weaker bed beneath the more resistant one.

ob·se'qui·al (ŏb·sē'kwĭ·ăl), *adj.* Of or pert. to obsequies.

ob·se'qui·ous (ŏb·sē'kwĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [F. *obséquieux*, fr. L. *obsequiosus*, fr. *obsequium* compliance, fr. *obsequi* to comply with, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *sequi* to follow. See SEQUENCE; cf. OBSEQUY.] **1.** Obedient; compliant; devoted. *Now Rare.*

2. Servilely attentive; compliant to excess; cringing; fawning; as, an *obsequious* flatterer, parasite.

3. [See OBSEQUY.] Of or pert. to obsequies; funereal. *Obs.*

Syn. — Subservient, servile, toadying. See OBEDIENT.

Ant. — Arrogant, insolent, impudent, insulting.

— **ob·se'qui·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **ob·se'qui·ous·ness,** *n.*

ob·seq'ui·ty (ŏb·sĕk'wĭ·tĭ; -sē'kwĭ·tĭ), *n.* Obsequiousness. *Rare.*

ob'se·quy (ŏb'sē·kwĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -QUIES (-kwĭz). [OF. *obsequie*, *obseque*, pl. *obseques*, fr. ML. *obsequiae*, pl., funeral rites, due to confusion of L. *obsequium* with *exsequiae* funeral. See OBSEQUIOUS; cf. EXEQUY.] **1.** The last duty or service to a person, rendered after his death; hence, a rite or ceremony pertaining to burial; — now only in *pl.* "Chief mourner at his *obsequies.*" *Dryden.*

2. [L. *obsequium.*] Compliance; obsequiousness; also, ritual. *Obs.*

ob·serv'a·ble (ŏb·zûr'vȧ·b'l), *adj.* [L. *observabilis*; cf. F. *observable.*] **1.** That must or may be observed, regarded, or kept; as, forms *observable* in social intercourse.

2. Capable of being observed; discernible; noticeable.

The difference is sufficiently *observable.* *Southey.*

3. Worthy of being observed; noteworthy; as, an *observable* case. **b** *Obs.* Remarkable; notable.

— **ob·serv'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **ob·serv'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **ob·serv'a·bly,** *adv.*

ob·serv'a·ble, *n.* Anything noteworthy or observable. *Archaic.*

ob·serv'ance (-vȧns), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *observantia.* See OBSERVANT.] **1.** Act or practice of observing a rule, law, custom, etc.; a heeding with care; as, the *observance* of the Sabbath; the strict *observance* of duties.

2. a An act, ceremony, or rite, as of worship; a customary act or service of attention; a form; practice; custom.

Some represent to themselves the whole of religion as consisting in a few easy *observances.* *Rogers.*

b Performance of a **customary ceremony,** as a prescribed ritual.

To do the *observance* due to sprightly May. *Dryden.*

3. Respectful attention or service to a person; deference. *Archaic.*

To compass her with sweet *observances.* *Tennyson.*

4. Act of observing, or noticing; attention; observation.

5. Attentive care; vigilance. *Obs.*

6. *R.C.Ch.* A rule or ordinance for religious; also, a company or order bound to such rule, or their convent; — used specif. of strict Franciscans, or Observants.

Syn. — See OBSERVATION. **Ant.** — Disregard, neglect.

ob'ser·van'dum (ŏb'zĕr·văn'dŭm; -sĕr-), *n.*; *pl.* -DA (-dȧ). [L.] A thing to be observed.

ob·serv'ant (ŏb·zûr'vănt), *adj.* [F., pres. part of *observer.* See OBSERVE.] **1.** Taking notice; viewing or noticing attentively; attentive; as, *observant* spectators, habits.

2. Attentive in observing; regardful; mindful; — with *of*; as, *observant* of rules, contracts, niceties.

3. Careful; heedful; as, *observant* to avoid offense.

4. a *Archaic.* Respectful; deferential; — with *of* or *to.* **b** *Obs.* Observable.

— **ob·serv'ant·ly,** *adv.* — **ob·serv'ant·ness,** *n.*

ob·serv'ant (ŏb·zûr'vănt; ŏb'zĕr-; ŏb'sĕr-), *n.* **1.** One who observes a prescribed form, rule, or law. *Obs.*

2 An assiduous or obsequious servant or attendant. *Obs.*

3. [*cap.*] Also **Ob·serv'ant·ist** (ŏb·zûr'vănt·tĭst). A member of a branch of the Franciscans devoted to primitive Franciscan ideals, esp. the ideal of poverty, — since 1897 merged with the Reformati, Recollects, and Alcantarines, members of the new body being known as *Friars Minor.*

Ob·serv'ant·ine (ŏb·zûr'vănt·tĭn; -tēn), *n.* [F. *observantin.*] *R.C.Ch.* a = OBSERVANT, *n.*, 3. **b** A member of a branch of the Carmelites observing the stricter rule ratified by Innocent IV; — disting. from *Conventual.*

Ob·serv'ant·ine, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the Observants or Observantines.

ob'ser·va'tion (ŏb'zĕr·vā'shŭn; -sĕr-), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *observatio.*] **1.** = OBSERVANCE, 1. *Now Rare.*

2. Act or faculty of observing, or taking notice; act of seeing, or of fixing the mind upon, anything.

My *observation*, which very seldom lies. *Shak.*

3. Act of recognizing and noting some fact or occurrence, esp. in nature, often involving the measurement of some magnitude with suitable instruments; specif., *Naut.*, the ascertaining of the altitude of a heavenly body to find a vessel's position at sea; as, to take an *observation*; temperature *observations.* Also, the record so obtained.

4. A conclusion drawn from observing; view; reflection.

5. An expression of a judgment upon what one has observed; a remark. "That's a foolish *observation.*" *Shak.*

6. Fact of being observed; as, in danger of *observation.*

7. In teacher training, the witnessing of class-room exercises conducted by experienced teachers.

8. *Obs.* **a** Something, as an ordinance, rite, custom, or the like, which has to be observed; an observance. **b** Respectful attention; regard. **c** Heed.

Syn. — OBSERVATION, OBSERVANCE. In modern usage, OBSERVATION (see REMARK) commonly designates the act or the result of considering or marking attentively (esp.) a fact or an occurrence; OBSERVANCE (cf. CELEBRATE) denotes the act of heeding and following, in one's conduct, what is laid down or prescribed as a duty or custom.

ob'ser·va'tion, *adj.* Used or for use in viewing scenery, or the like, or in making observations; as, an *observation* tower, train, car, platform.

ob'ser·va'tion·al (ŏb'zĕr·vā'shŭn·ăl; -sĕr-), *adj.* Of or pert. to observation; — disting. from *experimental.* — **-al·ly,** *adv.*

ob'ser·va'tion·al·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The theory that knowledge is based on observation.

observation balloon. See 1st BALLOON, 2.

observation kite. = WAR KITE.

observation mine. A submarine mine fired electrically by an observer on shore or on board ship, the most modern variety having moored directly above it a contact buoy which when struck by a vessel closes an electric circuit, thus signaling to the observer, who then fires the mine.

observation squadron. See SQUADRON.

ob·serv'a·tive (ŏb·zûr'vȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Observant; observational.

ob·serv'a·to·ri·al (ŏb·zûr'vȧ·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Of or pertaining to an observer or an observatory.

ob·serv'a·to'ry (ŏb·zûr'vȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ, -trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *observatoire.*] **1.** A building or place given over to or equipped for observation of natural phenomena, as in meteorology, magnetism, or astronomy; also, an institution whose primary purpose is making such observations.

2. A situation, position, or place, as a building or elevated chamber, affording or commanding a wide view; a lookout.

ob·serv'a·to'ry (ŏb·zûr'vȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ, -trĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to observation, esp. when scientific.

ob·serve' (ŏb·zûrv'), *v.*; OB·SERVED' (-zûrvd'); OB·SERV'ING. [OF. *observer*, fr. L. *observare*, *observatum*, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *servare* to save, preserve, keep, heed, observe. See SERVE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To take notice of by appropriate conduct; to conform one's action or practice to; to keep; heed; obey; comply with; as, to *observe* rules, courtesy.

2. To give heed to, as in deference; to worship; honor. *Obs.*

3. To inspect or take note of as an augury, omen, or presage; as, to *observe* entrails, times.

4. To celebrate or solemnize as customary, as a ceremony, fast, or rite; as, to *observe* Christmas, the Sabbath.

5. To be on the watch respecting; to pay attention to; watch; as, to *observe* the fashion of a dress, the movements of an army.

6. To perceive or notice; remark. "This everyone *observes* to be the general course of things." *Butler.*

7. To express as what has been noticed; to utter as a remark; to say in a casual or incidental way; to remark.

8. To make an observation (sense 3) of; to ascertain by scientific observation; as, to *observe* phenomena, the height of the sun.

Syn. — See CELEBRATE. **Ant.** — Neglect, ignore, overlook.

——, *Intransitive:* **1. a** To take notice; to be attentive. **b** To make observations; to watch.

2. To remark; to comment; — generally with *on* or *upon.*

ob·serve', *n.* *Scot.* **a** An observation. **b** A remark.

ob·serv'er (ŏb·zûr'vĕr), *n.* **1.** One who observes; as: **a** One who keeps any law, custom, regulation, rite, vow, etc.; one who conforms to anything in practice; as, an *observer* of promises, of old customs. **b** One who observes, or pays attention to, anything; esp., one engaged in, or trained to habits of, close and exact observation; as, an astronomical *observer.* **c** One who makes a remark or verbal observation. **d** *Obs.* A dutiful attendant; a sycophantic follower.

2. Specif., a representative sent to observe and listen, but not to participate officially in a gathering.

3. *Aeronautics.* One who accompanies the pilot of an airplane in order to make observations during flight; also, one, esp. an officer, who ascends in a captive balloon to reconnoiter, observe, etc.

4. *Psychol.* In introspective analysis, the subject, who describes his experiences under physical conditions arranged by the experimenter.

Syn. — See LOOKER-ON.

ob·serv'ing, *adj.* **a** Observant; attentive to what passes. **b** *Obs.* Obsequious; compliant. **c** Engaged in making observations. — **ob·serv'ing·ly,** *adv.*

ob·sess' (ŏb·sĕs'), *v. t.*; OB·SESSED' (-sĕst'); OB·SESS'ING. [L. *obsessus*, past part. of *obsidēre* to besiege, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *sedere* to sit. See SIT; cf. OBSIDIONAL.] **1.** To besiege; to invest. *Obs.*

2. To beset; haunt; — of evil spirits; hence, to harass; to influence, as by a fixed idea, to an unreasonable degree.

ob·ses'sion (ŏb·sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *obsessio.*] **1.** Siege. *Obs.*

2. Act of the Devil or a spirit in besetting a person, or impelling him to action, from without; the fact of being so beset or impelled; — disting. from *possession.*

3. The persistent and disturbing intrusion of, or anxious and unescapable preoccupation with, an idea or emotion; also, the emotion or idea.

ob·ses'sion·al (ŏb·sĕsh'ŭn·ăl), *adj.* **1.** Obsidional. *Rare.*

2. Pert. to, characterized by, or of the nature of, an obsession.

ob·ses'sive (ŏb·sĕs'ĭv), *adj.* Obsessing; pertaining to obsession or obsessions.

ob·ses'sor (-ĕr), *n.* [L.] One that obsesses, as an evil spirit.

ob·sid'i·an (ŏb·sĭd'ĭ·ăn), *n.* [L. *Obsidianus* lapis (an erroneous reading for *Obsianus* lapis), so named, according to Pliny, after one *Obsidius* (erroneous reading for *Obsius*), who discovered it in Ethiopia.] *Petrog.* Volcanic glass of a solid compact structure and containing little or no water; specif., except as limited by the attributive (as in basalt *obsidian*), such glass having the same composition as rhyolite. It is usually black or very dark-colored, reddish, or brown, and transparent or translucent in thin splinters, and with bright luster. In a thin section it often exhibits a fluidal structure, marked by the arrangement of microlites in the lines of the flow of the molten mass.

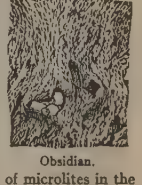

Obsidian.

ob·sid'i·an·ite (-īt), *n.* [See OBSIDIAN; -ITE.] *Petrog.* A material composed of small, more or less spherical, balls of natural glass, usually black, green, or brown.

ob·sid'i·o·nal (-ō·năl; -n'l), *adj.* [L. *obsidionalis*, fr. *obsidio* a siege, fr. *obsidere* to besiege. See OBSESS.] Of or pertaining to a siege; figuratively, besetting.

obsidional coins. Coins struck or stamped for use during a siege; siege pieces.

obsidional crown. *Rom. Antiq.* A crown bestowed upon a general who raised the siege of a beleaguered place, or upon one who held out against a siege.

ob·sid'i·o·nar'y (ŏb·sĭd'ĭ·ō·nĕr'ĭ; -nĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Obsidional.

O·bon'go (ō·bŏng'gō), *n.* = ABONGO.

O'both (ō'bŏth; -bōth). *Bib.*

ob·rize', *n.* Also **ob·ri'zon.** [L. *obryza*, *obryzum* (*aurum*), fr. Gr. *obryzon* (*chrysion*) tried or standard gold.] Fine or refined gold. *Obs.*

ob·sce'nous, *adj.* [L. *obscenus.*] Obscene. — **ob·sce'nous·ly,** *adv.* — **ob·sce'nous·ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*

ob'scu·rate, *adj.* [L. *obscuratus*, past part. of *obscurare* to obscure.] Obscured. *Obs.*

ob·scur'ed·ly (ŏb·skūr'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* of *obscured*, past part. of OBSCURE, *v.*

ob·scu'ri·fy, *v. t.* [*obscure* + *-fy.*] To obscure. *Obs.*

ob·scur'ism (ŏb·skūr'ĭz'm), *n.* = OBSCURANTISM. — **ob·scur'ist,** *adj.* & *n.*

‖**ob·scu'rum per ob·scu'ri·us.** [L.] (Explaining) an obscure thing by one more obscure.

ob·se'qui·ence (ŏb·sē'kwĭ·ĕns). Erron. for OBSEQUENCE. *Rare.*

ob'se·quies, *n.*, *pl.* of OBSEQUY.

ob·se'qui·os'i·ty (ŏb·sē'kwĭ·ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [ML. *obsequiositas.*] = OBSEQUIOUSNESS. *Rare.*

ob·se'qui·um (ŏb·sē'kwĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L. See OBSEQUIOUS.] *Rom. Law.* See PATRON, *n.*, 10.

ob·serv'al, *n.* Observance. *Obs.*

ob·serv'an·cy (ŏb·zûr'vȧn·sĭ), *n.* = OBSERVANCE. *Now Rare.*

ob'ser·va'tor (ŏb'zĕr·vā'tĕr; ŏb'sĕr·vā'tĕr), *n.* [F. *observateur*, fr. L. *observator.*] One who observes. *Obs.*

ob·serv'ed·ly (ŏb·zûr'vĕd·lĭ; -vĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* of *observed*, past part. **ob·serv'er·ship,** *n.* See -SHIP.

ob·sess'ing·ly, *adv.* of *obsessing*, pres. part. of OBSESS.

ob·ses'sion·ist, *n.* See -IST.

ob·side', *v. t.* [L. *obsidēre.* See OBSESS.] To besiege. *Obs.*

ob·sid′i·ous (ŏb·sĭd′ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *obsidium* siege.] Besetting. *Rare.*

ob·sig′nate (ŏb·sĭg′nāt), *v. t.* [L. *obsignatus*, past part. of *obsignare* to seal. See OB-; SIGN.] To seal; ratify, as with a seal or stamp. — **ob·sig·na′tion** (ŏb′sĭg·nā′shŭn), *n.* — **ob·sig′na·to′ry** (ŏb·sĭg′nə·tō′rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj. All Now Rare.*

ob′so·lesce′ (ŏb′sō·lĕs′), *v. i.*; -LESCED′ (-lĕst′); -LESC′ING (-lĕs′ĭng). [L. *obsolescere.*] To be or become obsolescent.

ob′so·les′cence (-lĕs′ĕns; -ĭns), *n.* [See OBSOLESCENT.] **1.** State or process of becoming obsolete.

2. *Accounting.* Depreciation of existing machinery or plant due to the invention of new and better processes or machinery.

ob′so·les′cent (-ĕnt; -ĭnt), *adj.* [L. *obsolescens, -entis*, pres. part. of *obsolescere* to wear out gradually, to fall into disuse, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + (prob.) *solere* to use, be wont.] Going out of use; becoming obsolete. — **ob′so·les′cent·ly**, *adv.*

ob′so·lete (ŏb′sō·lēt), *adj.* [L. *obsoletus*, past part. of *obsolescere.* See OBSOLESCENT.] **1.** No longer in use; disused as being antiquated; neglected; as, an *obsolete* word, author, law, or tax; specif., of a word, phrase, or construction, or a sense of a word, formerly but no longer current (*be-teach; cruent; pitous; to-rend*).

☞ In this dictionary, a word or meaning occurring in any important literary work since 1660 is not usually regarded as obsolete.

2. Of a type or fashion no longer current; out of date; as, an *obsolete* machine, road, ship, theory.

3. Worn out; effaced.

4. *Biol.* Indistinct or absent; — said of an organ, character, or the like, which has a functional counterpart in a related species or in an earlier stage.

5. *Philately.* No longer issued or distributed by a post office; — of postage stamps, whether demonetized or not.

Syn. — Antiquated, old-fashioned, outworn. See OLD. — **ob′so·lete·ly**, *adv.* — **ob′so·lete·ness**, *n.*

ob′so·lete, *n.* One that is obsolete, esp. a word or phrase.

ob′so·lete, *v. t.* To make obsolete. *Now Rare.*

ob′so·le′tion (ŏb′sō·lē′shŭn), *n.* Act of becoming or state of being obsolete. *Rare.*

ob′so·let·ism (ŏb′sō·lĕt·ĭz′m), *n.* A thing, esp. a word or phrase, that is obsolete; also, obsoleteness.

ob′sta·cle (ŏb′stə·k'l; -stĭ·k'l), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *obstaculum*, fr. *obstare* to withstand, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *stare* to stand. See STAND; cf. OBSTETRIC, OUST.] **1.** One that stands in the way, or opposes; anything that hinders progress; a hindrance; an impediment; an obstruction, physical or moral.

2. Opposition; resistance. *Obs.*

Syn. — See DIFFICULTY.

ob′sta·cle, *adj.* Obstinate. *Obs.*

ob′sta·cle, *v. i.* [MF. *obstacler.*] To resist or harass with obstacles. *Rare.*

obstacle race. A race in which certain obstacles have to be surmounted.

ob·stet′ric (ŏb·stĕt′rĭk), **ob·stet′ri·cal** (-rĭ·kăl), *adj.* [L. *obstetricius*, fr. *obstetrix, -icis*, a midwife, fr. *obstare* to stand before. See OBSTACLE.] Of or pert. to midwifery, or obstetrics; as, *obstetric* art, forceps. — **ob·stet′ri·cal·ly**, *adv.*

obstetrical toad. Either of two rather small toads (*Alytes obstetricans* and *A. cisternasi*) of central and southwestern Europe, the male of which takes up and fastens about his hind legs the strings of eggs laid by the female, and carries them about until they hatch.

Obstetrical Toad (*Alytes obstetricans*). Male, carrying eggs. (½)

ob·stet′ri·cate (-kāt), *v. t. & i.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [LL. *obstetricatus*, past part. of *obstetricare*, fr. *obstetrix.*] To assist in delivery at childbirth. — **ob·stet′ri·ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.*

obstetric forceps. A type of forceps for grasping the fetal head or other part to facilitate delivery in difficult labor.

ob′ste·tri′cian (ŏb′stĕ·trĭsh′ăn), *n.* *Med.* A physician specializing in obstetrics; an accoucheur.

ob·stet′rics (ŏb·stĕt′rĭks), *n.*; *see* -ICS. [Cf. F. *obstétrique.* See OBSTETRIC.] Science of midwifery; art of assisting women in parturition; the management of pregnancy and labor.

ob·stet′ri·cy (ŏb·stĕt′rĭ·sĭ), *n.* Obstetrics.

ob·stet′rist (-rĭst), *n.* An obstetrician.

ob·stet′rix (-rĭks), *n.* [L.] A midwife.

ob′sti·na′cious (ŏb′stĭ·nā′shŭs), *adj.* Obstinate. *Rare.*

ob′sti·na·cy (ŏb′stĭ·nə·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [See OBSTINATE.] **1.** Quality or state of being obstinate; fixedness in will, opinion, or resolution; firm and usually unreasonable adherence to an opinion, purpose, or system; stubbornness; pertinacity; persistency.

2. Quality or state of being difficult to remedy, relieve, or subdue; as, the *obstinacy* of a disease or evil.

3. An instance of being obstinate; an obstinate action.

ob′sti·nance (-nĕns), **ob′sti·nan·cy** (-nĕn·sĭ), *n.* [ML. *obstinantia.*] Obstinacy. *Rare.*

ob′sti·nate (ŏb′stĭ·nĭt), *adj.* [L. *obstinatus*, past part. of *obstinare* to set about a thing with firmness, to persist in, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + a word from the root of *stare* to stand. See STAND; cf. DESTINE.] **1.** Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion, purpose, or course; not yielding to reason, arguments, or other means; — usually implying unreasonableness; as, *obstinate* in argument; an *obstinate* resolve.

2. Not yielding; not easily subdued or removed; as, *obstinate* fever; *obstinate* obstructions.

Syn. — Firm, headstrong, perverse, willful; mulish, opinionated, pig-headed; ungovernable, unmanageable. — OBSTINATE, DOGGED, STUBBORN, PERTINACIOUS, INTRACTABLE, REFRACTORY, RECALCITRANT, UNRULY agree in the idea of persistency, often in a bad sense. OBSTINATE implies persistent adherence, esp. against persuasion or attack, to an opinion, purpose, or course; as, "so yielding doubtful points that he can be firm without seeming *obstinate* in essential ones" (*Lowell*); "a few hard and *obstinate* things called facts" (*T. L. Peacock*). DOGGED adds the implication of downright and tenacious, sometimes sullen, persistence; as, "a *dogged* veracity" (*Johnson*); "a *dogged* perseverance" (*Thackeray*). STUBBORN usually implies a certain (often native) fixedness or doggedness of character; as, "*stubborn* as a mule" (*Smollett*); "Their furrow oft the *stubborn* glebe has broke" (*T. Gray*). PERTINACIOUS lacks, as compared with *obstinate*, the implication of resistance, and as compared with *stubborn*, the suggestion of inherent quality; it frequently connotes a persistence that is annoying or irksome; as, *pertinacious* as a mosquito, a *pertinacious* beggar. INTRACTABLE and REFRACTORY imply resistance to direction, *intractable* more commonly referring to passive resistance, *refractory* to that which is active; as, "The phrase would still remain a stiff *intractable* Latinism" (*Landor*); an *intractable* child, temper, soil; "It becomes my duty to struggle against my *refractory* feelings" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); a *refractory* horse, pupil, ore. RECALCITRANT implies obstinate or violent reluctance to obey an order or follow a suggestion; as, "His father became *recalcitrant* and cut off the supplies" (*Stevenson*). UNRULY suggests esp. that which is waywardly ungovernable; as, "a playful and *unruly* boy" (*Landor*); "Whatever my *unruly* tongue may say" (*J. R. Green*). Cf. OBDURATE, INFLEXIBLE, CONTUMACIOUS, WAYWARD, INVETERATE, RESTIVE.

Ant. — Yielding, pliant, ductile, tractable.

— **ob′sti·nate·ly**, *adv.* — **ob′sti·nate·ness**, *n.*

ob′sti·nate (ŏb′stĭ·nĭt), *v. t.* To make obstinate. *Now Rare.* — **ob′sti·na′tive** (-nā′tĭv), *adj. & n. Rare.*

ob′sti·na′tion (ŏb′stĭ·nā′shŭn), *n.* Obstinacy. *Now Rare.*

ob′sti·pa′tion (ŏb′stĭ·pā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *obstipatio* a close pressure, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *stipare* to press.] **1.** Act of stopping up. *Rare.*

2. *Med.* Extreme constipation.

ob·strep′er·ate (ŏb·strĕp′ĕr·āt), *v. i.* [See OBSTREPEROUS.] To make a noise. *Rare.*

ob·strep′er·ous (ŏb·strĕp′ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *obstreperus*, fr. *obstrepere* to make a noise at, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *strepere* to make a noise.] Attended by or making a loud and tumultuous noise, esp. in opposition to control; clamorous; noisy; vociferous; unruly.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See VOCIFEROUS.

— **ob·strep′er·os′i·ty** (-ŏs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **ob·strep′er·ous·ly**, *adv.* — **ob·strep′er·ous·ness**, *n.*

ob·stric′tion (ŏb·strĭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *obstringere, obstrictum*, to bind to or about.] State of being obligated; an obligation.

ob·stringe′ (ŏb·strĭnj′), *v. t.* [See OBSTRICTION.] To constrain or bind; to put under obligation. *Rare.*

ob·struct′ (ŏb·strŭkt′), *v.*; OB·STRUCT′ED; OB·STRUCT′ING. [L. *obstructus*, past part. of *obstruere* to build up before or against, obstruct, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *struere* to pile up. See STRUCTURE.] *Transitive*: **1.** To block up; to stop up or close, as a way; to place an obstacle in, or fill with obstacles or impediments to passing; as, to *obstruct* a street, the veins.

2. To be, or come, in the way of; to hinder from passing, action, or operation; hence, to hinder; impede; retard; as, clouds *obstruct* the light; unwise rules *obstruct* legislation.

3. To cut off the sight of (an object); shut out.

—, *Intransitive*: To place obstacles in the way; to impede; hinder.

Syn. — Bar, barricade, block, choke, clog; arrest, check, interrupt; embarrass, hamper, hinder, oppose. Cf. STOP.

Ant. — Clear, open; forward; facilitate, expedite.

ob′struct (ŏb′strŭkt), *n.* An obstruction. *Obs. Shak.* (an emendation).

ob·struct′ant (ŏb·strŭk′tănt), *n.* That which obstructs.

ob·struct′er (ŏb·strŭk′tĕr), *n.* One who or that which obstructs.

ob·struc′tion (ŏb·strŭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *obstructio.*] **1.** Act of obstructing, or state of being obstructed.

2. Specif.: a State of being clogged; as, aortic or intestinal *obstruction*. **b** *Obs.* Arrest of the vital functions; death. "To lie in cold *obstruction*, and to rot." *Shak.*

3. The delay, or attempted delay, of business by dilatory parliamentary tactics in a deliberative body, as a legislature. Cf. FILIBUSTER, *n.*, 2.

4. A thing that obstructs or impedes; an obstacle, impediment, or hindrance, as in a street, river, or design.

Syn. — See DIFFICULTY.

ob·struc′tion·ist, *n.* One who hinders progress; one who obstructs business, as in a legislative body. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to obstructionists. — **ob·struc′tion·ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

ob·struc′tive (ŏb·strŭk′tĭv), *adj.* Tending to obstruct; presenting obstacles; hindering; causing impediment; also, of or pertaining to obstruction. — **ob·struc′tive·ly**, *adv.* — **ob·struc′tive·ness, ob·struc·tiv′i·ty** (ŏb′strŭk·tĭv′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

ob·struc′tive, *n.* An obstructive person or thing.

ob·struc′tiv·ism (-tĭv·ĭz′m), *n.* Obstructionism. *Rare.*

ob·struc′tor (ŏb·strŭk′tĕr), *n.* One who or that which obstructs.

ob′stru·ent (ŏb′stroō·ĕnt; 242), *adj.* [L. *obstruens*, pres. part.] Causing obstruction; blocking up; as, an *obstruent* medicine. — *n.* Anything that obstructs or closes a passage, esp. a natural passage in the body.

ob·tain′ (ŏb·tān′), *v.*; OB·TAINED′ (-tānd′); OB·TAIN′ING. [F. *obtenir*, fr. L. *obtinere*, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE; cf. CONTAIN.] *Transitive*: **1.** To get hold of by effort; to gain possession of; to procure; to acquire, in any way; as, to *obtain* one's ends, wealth, another's confidence.

2. To prevail in; to win, as a battle or other contest. *Obs.*

3. To hold; keep; possess; occupy; — a Latinism.

He who *obtains* the monarchy of heaven. *Milton.*

4. To arrive at; to attain; gain; reach. *Archaic.*

5. To induce; to prevail upon. *Now Rare.*

—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To prevail; to succeed. *Archaic.*

So run that ye may *obtain*. 1 *Cor.* ix. 24.

2. To attain; arrive; come; — with *to* or *unto*. *Obs.*

3. To have a firm footing; to be recognized or established; to be prevalent or general; as, the custom *obtains* of going to the seashore in summer.

Syn. — Get, achieve, secure. — OBTAIN, ATTAIN, ACQUIRE, PROCURE, GAIN, WIN, EARN agree in the idea of getting. OBTAIN implies effort directed toward the acquisition of something whose possession is desired; one ACQUIRES that of which one obtains, often gradually, permanent possession; to ATTAIN (less frequently applied to material things) is esp. to arrive at the object of one's ambition or the goal of one's endeavor; as, "Ye desire to have, and cannot *obtain*" (*James* iv. 2); "He had become a hard reader, and so *acquired* a great deal of knowledge" (*H. C. Robinson*); "A balance and regulation of mind which is not often *attained* without fruitful effort" (*M. Arnold*). To PROCURE is to come into possession of something, often temporarily, esp. as a result of search, request, or purchase; as, "all the tracts my father was at the pains to *procure* and study in support of his hypothesis" (*Sterne*). One GAINS esp. what is profitable or advantageous; to WIN is to gain esp. against opposition or competition; to EARN is to gain by one's own exertions; as, "Who chooseth me shall *gain* what many men desire" (*Shak.*); "Woo me and *win* me" (*Tennyson*); to *win* one's spurs; a hard-*earned* victory. Cf. ACQUIREMENT, EFFECT.

Ant. — Lose, miss; forfeit, surrender.

ob·tain′al (ŏb·tān′ăl; -l), **ob·tain′ance** (-ăns), *n.* Obtainment. *Rare.*

ob·tain′er (-ĕr), *n.* One who obtains.

ob·tain′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **a** Act or process of obtaining. **b** That which is obtained.

ob·tect′ed (ŏb·tĕk′tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* [L. *obtectus*, past part. of *obtegere* to cover over.] Covered. *Obs.* exc.: *Zool.* Covered with a hard chitinous case, as the pupa of certain flies.

ob·ten′e·brate (ŏb·tĕn′ē·brāt), *v. t.* [LL. *obtenebratus*, past part. of *obtenebrare.*] To darken, as by shadow. — **-bra·tion** (-brā′shŭn), *n.*

ob·ten′tion (ŏb·tĕn′shŭn), *n.* [F.] An obtaining; obtainment.

ob·test′ (ŏb·tĕst′), *v.*; -TEST′ED; -TEST′ING. [L. *obtestari*, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *testari* to witness, fr. *testis* a witness.] *Transitive*: **1.** To beseech; to supplicate; also, to beg for.

2. To call to witness; to invoke as a witness.

—, *Intransitive*: To supplicate; also, to protest. *Rare.*

ob′tes·ta′tion (ŏb′tĕs·tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *obtestatio.*] Act of obtesting; supplication; protestation; adjuration.

ob′tri·an′gu·lar (ŏb′trĭ·ăng′gū·lĕr), *adj.* Obversely triangular.

ob·trude′ (ŏb·troōd′; 242), *v.*; OB·TRUD′ED (-troōd′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); OB·TRUD′ING (-troōd′ĭng). [L. *obtrudere, obtrusum*, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *trudere* to thrust. See INTRUDE.] *Trans.*: **1.** To thrust out; to eject; expel.

2. To thrust forward or present without warrant or request.

The objects of our senses *obtrude* their particular ideas upon our minds, whether we will or no. *Locke.*

—, *Intransitive*: To thrust oneself upon attention; to intrude.

Syn. — See INTRUDE. **Ant.** — Withdraw, retire.

ob·trud′er (ŏb·troōd′ĕr), *n.* One who or that which obtrudes.

ob·trun′cate (ŏb·trŭng′kāt), *v. t.* [L. *obtruncatus*, past part. of *obtruncare.*] To cut the head or top from. — **ob·trun′cate**, *adj.* — **ob′trun·ca′tion** (ŏb′trŭng·kā′shŭn), *n.* — **ob′trun·ca′tor** (ŏb′trŭng·kā′tĕr), *n.*

ob·tru′sion (ŏb·troō′zhŭn; 242), *n.* [LL. *obtrusio.* See OBTRUDE.] Act of obtruding; a thrusting upon others by force or unsolicited; that which is obtruded. — **ob·tru′sion·ist**, *n.*

ob·tru′sive (-sĭv), *adj.* **1.** Thrust out; protruding. *Rare.*

2. Disposed to obtrude; forward; pushing; intrusive.

— **ob·tru′sive·ly**, *adv.* — **ob·tru′sive·ness**, *n.*

ob·tund′ (ŏb·tŭnd′), *v. t.*; OB·TUND′ED; OB·TUND′ING. [L. *obtundere, obtusum*, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *tundere* to strike, beat. See STUTTER.] To reduce the edge, pungency, or violence of; to dull.

ob·tund′ent (ŏb·tŭn′dĕnt), *adj.* [L. *obtundens, -entis*, pres. part.] *Med.* Blunting irritation or lessening pain. — *n.* An obtundent substance; — nearly the same as *demulcent.*

ob·tund′er (-dĕr), *n.* *Med.* An obtundent.

ob·tund′i·ty (-dĭ·tĭ), *n.* State of being obtunded.

ob′tu·rate (ŏb′tū·rāt), *v. t.*; -RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -RAT′ING (-rāt′ĭng). [L. *obturatus*, past part. of *obturare.*] To stop or close, as an opening; specif., *Ordn.*, to stop (a gun breech) so as to prevent the escape of gas in firing. — **ob′tu·ra′tion** (-rā′shŭn), *n.*

ob′tu·ra′tor (ŏb′tū·rā′tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *obturare* to stop up.] That which closes or stops an opening; as: **a** *Ordn.* Any device for preventing the escape of gas through the breech mechanism of a breech-loading gun. **b** *Rare. Photog.* A camera shutter. **c** *Surg.* An apparatus designed to close an unnatural opening, as a fissure of the palate. — **ob′tu·ra′tor**, *adj.*

obturator artery. *Anat.* An artery which passes out through the obturator canal and, dividing into two branches, is distributed to the muscles and fasciae of the hip and thigh.

‖**ob′tu·ra′tor ex·ter′nus** (ĕks·tûr′nŭs). [L. *externus* external.] *Anat.* A muscle which arises from the outer surface of the obturator membrane and the bony surfaces below its margin, and is inserted into the trochanteric fossa of the femur.

obturator fascia. *Anat.* A fascia derived from the pelvic fascia, which descends upon and covers the obturator internus muscle. It forms *Alcock's canal*, which contains the vessels and nerves.

obturator foramen. *Anat.* An opening situated between the pubic and ischial parts of the innominate bone. It is almost entirely closed by a fibrous membrane, the **obturator membrane**, leaving only a small aperture, the **obturator canal**, through which the obturator vessels and nerve pass.

‖**ob′tu·ra′tor in·ter′nus** (ĭn·tûr′nŭs). [L. *internus* internal.] *Anat.* A muscle which arises inside the pelvis chiefly from the obturator membrane and adjacent bony surfaces, and, leaving the pelvis by the lesser sciatic notch, is inserted into the great trochanter of the femur.

obturator nerve. *Anat.* A branch of the lumbar plexus arising from the second, third, and fourth lumbar nerves. It supplies the hip and knee joints, the adductor muscles of the thigh, and the skin.

obturator vein. *Anat.* A tributary of the internal iliac vein which accompanies the obturator artery.

ob·tu′ra·to′ry (ŏb·tū′rə·tō′rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Acting as an obturator. *Rare.*

ob·tur′bi·nate (ŏb·tûr′bĭ·nāt), *adj.* Inversely turbinate.

‖**ob tur′pem cau′sam** (ŏb tûr′pĕm kô′zăm). [L.] *Law.* For a base or immoral (and hence illegal) cause.

ob·tus′an′gu·lar (ŏb·tŭs′ăng′gū·lĕr; 66), *adj.* Obtuse-angled.

ob·tuse′ (ŏb·tūs′; 66), *adj.*; -TUS′ER (-tūs′ĕr); -TUS′EST (-tūs′ĕst; -ĭst; 119). [L. *obtusus*, past part. of *obtundere.* See OBTUND.] **1.** Not pointed or acute; blunt; — applied specif. to angles greater than a right angle and less than two right angles. See ANGLE, *Illust.*

2. Not having acute sensibility or perceptions; dull; stupid; as, too *obtuse* to understand.

3. Not causing an acute impression; dull; as, *obtuse* sound.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See BLUNT.

— **ob·tuse′ly**, *adv.* — **ob·tuse′ness**, *n.* See -NESS.

---

ob·sign′, *v. t.* [See OBSIGNATE.] To obsignate. *Obs.*

ob′stan·cy, *n.* [L. *obstantia*, fr. *obstans*, pres. part. of *obstare.*] Opposition; impediment. *Obs.*

ob′stant, *adj.* [L. *obstans, -antis*, pres. part.] Resisting. *Obs.*

‖**ob′sta prin·ci′pi·is** (prĭn·sĭp′ĭ·ĭs), *or, better*, **prin·ci′pi·is ob′sta.** [L.] Resist the beginnings.

ob′ste·tri′cious (ŏb′stĕ·trĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* Obstetric. *Obs.*

ob′sti·pate (ŏb′stĭ·pāt), *v. t.* [See OBSTIPATION.] To stop or block, as a passage. *Obs.*

ob·strop′o·lous (ŏb·strŏp′ō·lŭs), **ob·strop′u·lous, ob·strop′er·ous.** Vars. of OBSTREPEROUS. *Dial.*

ob·struct′ed·ly, *adv.* of OBSTRUCTED. [STRUCTING.]

ob·struct′ing·ly, *adv.* of OB-

obstructive jaundice. See JAUNDICE, *n.*, 1.

ob·struse′, *adj.* Abstruse. *Obs.*

ob·stu′pe·fy, *v. t.* [Cf. L. *obstupefacere.* See OB-; STUPEFY.] = STUPEFY. *Rare.*

ob·tain′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

ob·tect′, *adj.* = OBTECTED.

ob·tem′per (ŏb·tĕm′pĕr), *v. t. & i.* [F. *obtempérer*, fr. L. See OBTEMPERATE.] To submit or give compliance to; *Obs.*, except, *Scots Law*, to obey.

ob·tem′per·ate, *v. t. & i.* [L. *obtemperatus*, past part. of *obtemperare.*] To obey. *Obs.*

ob·tend′, *v. t.* [L. *obtendere, obtentum*, to stretch or place before or against.] **1.** To offer as a reason; to pretend. *Obs.*

2. To oppose. *Obs.*

ob·ten′sion (ŏb·tĕn′shŭn), *n.* [L. *obtensio.* See OBTEND.] Act of obtending. *Obs.*

ob·tent′ (-tĕnt′), *n.* [OF., consideration, fr. L. *obtentus* a placing before, pretext.] Design; purpose. *Obs.*

ob·trect′, *v. t.* [L. *obtrectare* to detract from through envy.] To slander. — **ob′trec·ta′tion, ob′trec·ta′tor, ob·trec′tor**, *n.* *All Obs.*

ob·tuse' (ŏb·tūs'; 66), *v. t.* To make blunt or obtuse. *Rare.*

ob·tuse'-an'gled (66), *adj.* Also **ob·tuse'-an'gu·lar** (66). Having one or more obtuse angles. See TRIANGLE, *Illust.*

obtuse bisectrix. See BISECTRIX.

ob·tu'si- (ŏb·tū'sĭ-). A combining form from Latin *obtusus*, obtuse, denoting *obtusely*, as in:

obtusifid obtusilingual obtusirostrate
obtusifolious obtusipennate

ob·tu'si·lo'bous (-lō'bŭs), *adj. Bot.* Having obtuse lobes.

ob·tu'sion (ŏb·tū'zhŭn), *n.* [LL. *obtusio*, fr. *obtundere* to blunt. See OBTUND.] A making, or state of being, blunted. *Obs.*

ob·tu'si·ty (ŏb·tū'sĭ·tĭ), *n.* Obtuseness. *Rare.*

ob·um'brant (ŏb·ŭm'brănt), *adj.* [L. *obumbrans*, pres. part.] Overhanging, as certain feathers.

ob·um'brate (ŏb·ŭm'brāt), *adj.* [L. *obumbratus*, past part. of *obumbrare* to overshadow, cloud, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *umbrare* to shade.] Darkened as by shadow; also, concealed beneath a projecting part, as the antennae of certain insects.

ob·um'brate (-brāt), *v. t.* [L. *obumbratus*, past part. See OBUMBRATE, *adj.*] a *Now Rare.* To shade; darken; cloud. b *Obs.* To adumbrate. — **ob'um·bra'tion** (ŏb'ŭm·brā'shŭn), *n. Now Rare.*

ob·val'late (ŏb·văl'ăt), *adj.* [L. *obvallatus*, past part.] Walled in or around; as, *obvallate* cells.

ob've·la'tion (ŏb'vĕ·lā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *obvelare* to cover over.] A veiling, or concealing. *Rare.*

ob·ven'tion (ŏb·vĕn'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *obventio*, fr. *obvenire* to come before or in the way of, to befall, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *venire* to come.] That which comes casually; an incidental advantage; an occasional offering, as tithes.

ob·verse' (ŏb·vûrs'; ŏb'vûrs; 66), *adj.* [L. *obversus*, past part. of *obvertere*. See OBVERT.] **1.** Facing the observer or opponent; — the opposite of *reverse*.
2. Having the base, or end next the attachment, narrower than the top; as, an *obverse* tool; an *obverse* leaf.
3. Being a counterpart, or complement.
— **ob·verse'ly,** *adv.*

ob'verse (ŏb'vûrs), *n.* [See OBVERSE, *adj.*] **1.** As the opposite of *reverse:* a The side of a coin bearing the principal image or inscription. In coins of the United States, the side bearing the date, irrespective of the device. b The front or principal surface of anything. c *Logic.* A proposition, inferred immediately from another, in which the subject term is the same as the subject term of the given proposition, and the predicate term is the negative of the predicate term of the given proposition; as, (given) All A is B; (*obverse*) No A is not-B.
2. A counterpart necessarily involved in, or answering to, a fact or truth; the more conspicuous of two possible sides, or of two corresponding things.
Syn. — See CONVERSE.

ob·ver'sion (ŏb·vûr'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *obversio* a turning towards.] **1.** Act of obverting.
2. *Logic.* The operation of immediate inference which gives the obverse. See OBVERSE.

ob·vert' (ŏb·vûrt'), *v. t.;* OB·VERT'ED; OB·VERT'ING. [L. *obvertere*, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *vertere* to turn. See VERSION.] **1.** To turn (something) so as to present a different surface to view; hence, to change the appearance of.

If its base be *obverted* towards us. *I. Watts.*

2. To turn aside or away. *Obs.*
3. *Logic.* To subject (a proposition) to obversion.

ob'ver·tend' (ŏb'vĕr·tĕnd'), *n.* [L. *obvertendus*, gerundive of *obvertere*.] *Logic.* A proposition upon which the operation of obversion is performed.

ob'vi·a·ble (ŏb'vĭ·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That can be obviated.

ob'vi·ate (ŏb'vĭ·āt), *v. t.;* OB'VI·AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), OB'VI·AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *obviare*, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *via* way. See OBVIOUS.] **1.** To meet or anticipate and dispose of; to make unnecessary; as, to *obviate* the necessity of going.

To lay down everything in its full light, so as to *obviate* all exceptions. *Woodward.*

2. *Obs.* a To oppose. b To intervene. c To anticipate.
Syn. — Preclude, forestall. Cf. PREVENT.
— **ob'vi·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **ob'vi·a'tor** (ŏb'vĭ·ā'tĕr), *n.*

ob'vi·ous (ŏb'vĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *obvius*, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *via* way. See VOYAGE.] **1.** That is in the way or in front; opposite; fronting. *Archaic.*

To the evil turn my *obvious* breast. *Milton.*

2. Easily discovered, seen, or understood; plain; evident; as, an *obvious* meaning, remark, defect.
3. *Obs.* a Presenting itself in the way; occurring often. b Exposed; subject; open; liable.
Syn. — See MANIFEST.
Ant. — Hidden, secret; profound, recondite.
— **ob'vi·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **ob'vi·ous·ness,** *n.*

ob'vo·lute (ŏb'vō·lūt), *adj.* [L. *obvolutus*, past part. of *obvolvere* to wrap round, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *volvere* to roll.] Overlapping; contorted; convolute. Specif., *Bot.*, applied to overlapping vernation, as in the sage. — **ob'vo·lu'tion** (-lū'shŭn), *n.* — **ob'vo·lu'tive** (ŏb'vō·lū'tĭv), *adj.*

ob'vo·lut'ed (ŏb'vō·lūt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Obvolute.

ob·volve' (ŏb·vŏlv'), *v. t.* [L. *obvolvere*.] To enwrap. *Rare.*

ob·vol'vent (-vŏl'vĕnt), *adj.* [L. *obvolvens, -entis*, pres. part. of *obvolvere* to wrap round. See OBVOLUTE.] *Zool.* Curved inward or downward, as elytra that embrace the sides of the thorax.

oc-. An assimilated form taken by *ob-* before *c*, as in *occasion*, *occupy*.

|oc (ŏk), *adv.* [F., fr. Pr.] Yes. See LANGUE D'OC.

|o'ca (ō'kä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Quechua *oca*.] Either of two South American wood sorrels (*Oxalis crenata* and *O. tuberosa*) cultivated for their edible tubers.

O Cap'tain! My Cap'tain! A poem (1865) by Walt Whitman, on the death of Lincoln.

oc'a·ri'na (ŏk'ȧ·rē'nȧ), *n.* [Dim. of It. *oca* goose; named fr. the shape.] *Music.* A simple wind instrument or toy, made in various sizes, having a terra-cotta body, with mouthpiece and finger holes, and giving soft whistlelike tones.

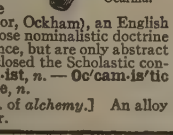

Ocarina.

Oc'cam·ism (ŏk'ăm·ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of William of Occam (or, Ockham), an English Franciscan (died about 1349), whose nominalistic doctrine that universals have no real existence, but are only abstract terms or predicables, practically closed the Scholastic controversy on universals. — **Oc'cam·ist,** *n.* — **Oc'cam·is'tic** (ŏk'ăm·ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* — **Oc'cam·ite,** *n.*

oc'ca·my (ŏk'ȧ·mĭ), *n.* [Corrupt. of *alchemy*.] An alloy made in imitation of gold or silver.

oc·ca'sion (ŏ·kā'zhŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *occasio*, fr. *occidere*, *occasum*, to fall down, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *cadere* to fall. See CHANCE; cf. OCCIDENT.] **1.** A favorable opportunity; a timely chance or juncture; formerly often, specif., excuse or ground for criticism or offense.

☞ The common personification representing *occasion* as bald behind goes back to Phaedrus (*Fables*, V. 8): "Calvus, comosa fronte, nudo occipitio, . . . *Occasionem* rerum significat brevem." (The bald man whose head has a forelock, but is naked behind, represents the transient timeliness in affairs).

2. A juncture affording ground or reason for something; hence, formerly, an excuse; a pretext.
3. a An occurrence, or a condition of affairs, that brings about some unlooked-for event. b One that brings to pass an event, without being its efficient cause.

Her beauty was the *occasion* of the war. *Dryden.*

c Act of occasioning; that which is occasioned.
4. A happening; occurrence; incident. *Now Rare*, except with special reference to the time of the happening; as, on the *occasion* of his reappearance.
5. A special event, ceremony, or function; specif., in Scotland, formerly, communion service; an annual, semiannual, or quarterly sacramental season.
6. A juncture entailing need; an exigency. Hence: *Obs.* a A need so entailed; esp. *pl.*, needs; requirements.

After we have served . . . our own *occasions*. *Jer. Taylor.*

b Necessary business; *pl.*, business affairs.
7. A matter of discussion; subject; topic. *Obs.*
Syn. — OCCASION, CAUSE. The CAUSE of an effect is that which actually produces it or brings it about; the OCCASION is that which, either directly or indirectly, provides an opportunity for the causal agencies to act or serves to set them in motion; as, the *cause* of a war may be a deep-rooted enmity between two peoples, the *occasion* of it, a relatively unimportant incident. See OPPORTUNITY; cf. CAUSE, ORIGIN.

oc·ca'sion (ŏ·kā'zhŭn), *v. t.;* -SIONED (-zhŭnd); -SION·ING. [Cf. F. *occasionner*.] **1.** To give (one) a prompting opportunity or ground; also, to prompt or induce in this way habitually; hence, to habituate. *Obs.* *Latimer.*
2. To give occasion to; to cause, esp. incidentally; to bring about; as, to *occasion* anxiety or mirth.

oc·ca'sion·al (-ăl; -'l), *adj.* **1.** Produced by accident. *Obs.*
2. Of or pertaining to an occasion or occasions; acting, met with, or occurring now and then; made or happening as opportunity requires or admits; casual; incidental.

The . . . *occasional* writing of the present times. *Bagehot.*

3. Occurring at irregular intervals; infrequent.
4. Suitable or designed for, or acting on, a special occasion or particular occasions; as, an *occasional* chair, speaker.
5. Acting as the occasion or contributory cause.
Syn. — Infrequent. **Ant.** — Habitual, customary; constant.

oc·ca'sion·al, *n.* Something occasional; *pl.*, occasional furniture.

occasional cause. *Philos.* a According to the theory of occasionalism, either a mental state, such as desire or decision, considered as the occasion, but not the real cause, of a physical phenomenon, as, for example, bodily behavior, or a physical phenomenon considered similarly as the occasion of a mental state. See OCCASIONALISM. b Some circumstance which precedes an effect and which, without being the real cause, is the occasion of its action. See CAUSE, *n.*, 1.

occasional conformity. *Eng. Hist.* Partial religious conformity, manifested by an occasional reception of the Communion according to the rites of the Church of England. It was practiced by dissenters as a qualification for political office, and a bill against the practice, introduced in 1702, was passed in 1711.

occasional contraband. See CONTRABAND OF WAR.

oc·ca'sion·al·ism (ŏ·kā'zhŭn·ăl·ĭz'm), *n.* *Metaph.* The doctrine of occasional causes. *Occasionalism* is the theory adduced by the Cartesians, Geulincx and Malebranche, that the correspondence of bodily and mental action, or the apparent reciprocal action of the soul and the body, is due to the intervention of God, who, on the occasion of a change in one, produces a corresponding change in the other, it being conceived that mind and matter are inherently incapable of affecting each other. The term is sometimes applied also to the modern form of the theory of psychophysical parallelism. See OCCASIONAL CAUSE.

oc·ca'sion·al·ist, *n.* **1.** An adherent of occasionalism.
2. *Eng. Hist.* An occasional conformist. *Oxf. E. D.*

oc·ca'sion·al·is'tic (ŏ·kā'zhŭn·ăl·ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Like or pertaining to occasionalism or occasionalists.

oc·ca'sion·al'i·ty (-ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being occasional.

oc·ca'sion·ar'y (ŏ·kā'zhŭn·ĕr'ĭ; -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to occasions. *Rare.*

oc·ca'sion·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which occasions.

oc·ca'sive (ŏ·kā'sĭv), *adj.* [LL. *occasivus*, fr. *occasus* a going down, setting, fr. *occidere*. See OCCASION.] Of or pert. to the setting sun; westward.

oc'ci·dent (ŏk'sĭ·dĕnt; 128), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *occidens, occidentis* fr. *occidens*, pres. part. of *occidere* to fall or go down. See OCCASION.] The part of the horizon where the sun last appears in the evening; that part of the earth towards the sunset; the west; — opposed to *orient*. Specif. [*cap.*], orig., Europe as opposed to Asia and the Orient; now, also, the Western Hemisphere. *Chaucer.*

I may wander from east to *occident*. *Shak.*

oc'ci·dent, *adj.* Occidental. *Obs.*

oc'ci·den'tal (-dĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *occidentalis*.]
1. Of, pertaining to, or situated in, the occident, or west; western; as, an *occidental* planet; — opposed to *oriental*. Specif. [*cap.*], of or pert. (orig.) to Europe as distinguished from Asia and the Orient, or (now) to the Western Hemisphere; as, *Occidental* climates, or customs.
2. Inferior in hardness, brilliancy, or beauty; — applied to gems, on the assumption that those found in the Orient are superior. Cf. ORIENTAL, *adj.*, 5 a. *Now Rare.*
3. *Astrol.* Designating a planet or other heavenly body in the western quarter of the sky, esp. a planet so seen after sunset; hence, designating any planet seen after sunset.
— **oc'ci·den'tal·ly,** *adv.*

oc'ci·den'tal, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of an occidental region, or [*cap.*] of the Occident.
2. [*cap.*] See INTERNATIONAL AUXILIARY LANGUAGE.

Oc'ci·den'tal·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The character, institutions, and culture of Occidental peoples; esp., the character and spirit of Europeans as contrasted with Asiatics.

Oc'ci·den'tal·ist, *n.* One who favors, or is versed in, Occidentalism. — **Oc'ci·den'tal·ist,** *adj.*

oc'ci·den·tal'i·ty (ŏk'sĭ·dĕn·tăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** State or quality, as of a planet, of being in the occident, or west.
2. [*cap.*] A trait or characteristic of an Occidental or an Occidental community.

Oc'ci·den'tal·ize (ŏk'sĭ·dĕn'tăl·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To render Occidental; to imbue with Occidentalism. — **Oc'ci·den'tal·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*

oc·cip'i·tal (ŏk·sĭp'ĭ·tăl), *adj.* [MLL. *occipitalis*.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the occiput or the occipital bone.

oc·cip'i·tal, *n.* a The occipital bone. b An occipital plate or scale, as on the head of certain reptiles.

occipital angle. *Craniom.* The angle formed by the plane of the foramen magnum and a line from the opisthion to the inferior border of the orbit (in Daubenton's usage), or to the nasion (in Broca's).

occipital artery. *Anat.* A branch of the external carotid supplying the muscles, etc., of the back of the neck and head.

occipital bone. *Anat.* The compound bone which forms the posterior part of the skull and surrounds the foramen magnum, bearing the condyle or condyles for articulation with the atlas. In the higher vertebrates it is usually composed of four more or less completely united elements. In man it is much curved and of trapezoid outline, ending in front of the foramen magnum in the basilar process, and bearing on its outer surface behind the foramen magnum two curved transverse ridges (the *superior* and *inferior nuchal lines*) besides a median crest and protuberance.

occipital condyle. *Anat. & Zool.* An articular surface on the occipital bone by which the skull articulates with the atlas.

occipital convolutions. See OCCIPITAL LOBE.

occipital crest. *Anat. & Zool.* a Either of the two ridges connecting the occipital protuberances and foramen magnum. b A transverse ridge at the upper posterior border of the skull of many animals, between the occipital and parietal segments. c In birds, a crest of feathers on the back of the head.

occipital foramen. a *Anat.* The foramen magnum. b *Zool.* The opening at the back of an insect's head through which the alimentary canal and other organs pass to the thorax.

oc·cip'i·ta'lis (ŏk·sĭp'ĭ·tā'lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The muscle at the back of the head, forming part of the occipitofrontalis.

occipital lobe. *Anat.* The posterior lobe of the cerebral hemisphere, indistinctly separated from the parietal lobe in front and the temporal lobe below. It has the form of a three-sided pyramid. Its external surface is divided by the *superior* and *middle* **occipital sulci** into the *superior, middle*, and *inferior* **occipital convolutions.**

occipital plane. *Craniom.* The plane of the foramen magnum.

occipital plate. *Zool.* A scute on the back of the head of certain reptiles.

occipital point. *Craniom.* The point on the occiput farthest removed from the glabella.

occipital protuberance. *Anat.* Either of two prominences on the occipital bone. The *external* (called in craniometry the *inion*) is on the outer surface midway between the upper border and the foramen magnum. It gives attachment to the ligamentum nuchae. The *internal* is similarly situated on the inner surface.

occipital segment. See CRANIAL SEGMENTS.

occipital sinus. *Anat.* A venous sinus lodged in a groove on the internal occipital crest.

occipital sulci. See OCCIPITAL LOBE.

occipital triangle. *Anat.* See TRIANGLES OF THE NECK.

oc·cip'i·to- (ŏk·sĭp'ĭ·tō-). [See OCCIPUT.] *Anat.* A combining form for *occiput*, denoting *occipital and*, as in *occipitofrontal*, pert. to the occiput and the forehead. For words below see the word with which *occipito-* is combined.

occipitoanterior	occipitofacial	occipitootic
occipitoatlantal	occipitofrontal	occipitoparietal
occipitoatloid	occipitohyoid	occipitoposterior
occipitoaxial	occipitoiliac	occipitoscapular
occipitoaxoid	occipitomastoid	occipitosphenoid
occipitobasilar	occipitomental	occipitosphenoidal
occipitobregmatic	occipitonasal	occipitotemporal
occipitocalcarine	occipitonuchal	occipitothalamic
occipitocervical		

oc·cip'i·to·fron·ta'lis (-frŏn·tā'lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A fibrous layer covering each side of the vertex of the skull from the eyebrow to the occiput. Its anterior and posterior portions are muscular and constitute the frontalis and occipitalis muscles, respectively.

oc·cip'i·to-pa·ri'e·tal in'dex (-pȧ·rĭ'ĕ·tăl; -t'l). Ratio of the breadth of the skull between the asterions to its greatest breadth.

oc'ci·put (ŏk'sĭ·pŭt; -pŭt), *n.;* *pl.* OCCIPITA (ŏk·sĭp'ĭ·tȧ). [L., fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *caput* head. See CHIEF.] **1.** *Anat.* The back part of the head or skull.
2. *Zool.* The back part of the head of insects.

oc'ci·tone (ŏk'sĭ·tōn), *adj.* [Var. of OXYTONE.] Accented on the last syllable. *R. Bridges.*

oc·clude' (ŏ·klōōd'; 242), *v.;* -CLUD'ED (-klōōd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CLUD'ING (-klōōd'ĭng). [L. *occludere, occlusum*, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *claudere* to shut. See INCLUDE.] *Transitive:*
1. To shut up; to close or obstruct.
2. To shut in or out by or as by closing a passage; as, to *occlude* light; to *occlude* a knot in a tree trunk.
3. *Chem.* To take in and retain; to absorb; — said esp. with respect to the absorbing of gases by certain substances which do not thereby lose their characteristic properties; as, charcoal, iron, platinum, and palladium *occlude* large volumes of hydrogen.
4. *Dent.* To bring upper and lower teeth into occlusal relations.
— *Intransitive: Dent.* To close with the cusps fitting together, as upper and lower teeth.

oc·clud'ent (ŏ·klōōd'ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *occludens*, pres. part. of *occludere*.] Serving to occlude. — *n.* That which occludes.

oc·clu'sal (ŏ·klōō'săl; -s'l), *adj. Anat. & Dent.* Of or pert. to the grinding or biting (occluding) surface of a tooth.

oc·cluse' (ŏ·klōōs'; 242), *adj.* [L. *occlusus*, past part.] Shut.

oc·clu'sion (ŏ·klōō'zhŭn), *n.* [See OCCLUDE.] **1.** Act of occluding, or state of being occluded; closing or shutting.

Constriction and *occlusion* of the orifice. *Howell.*

2. Specif.: a The transient approximation of the edges of a natural opening, as of the eyelids. b *Chem.* Absorption, esp. of gases (see OCCLUDE, 3). c *Dent.* The bringing of the opposing surfaces of the teeth of the two jaws into contact; also, the relation between the surfaces when in contact. d *Med.* Imperforation. e *Phonet.* A complete closure of the breath passage, with consequent implosion of the breath, as in forming a stop.

ob·tuse'ish (ŏb·tūs'ĭsh), *adj.* See -ISH.

ob·um'ber, *v. t.* [F. *obombrer*, fr. L. *obumbrare*.] To obumbrate. *Obs.*

ob·um'brance, *n.* Obumbration. *Obs.*

|o'bus' (ō'bŭs'), *n.;* *pl.* OBUS (ō'bŭs'; -bŭz'), OBUSES (ō·bŭs'ĕz; -ĭz). [F., fr. G. *haubitze*. See HOWITZER.] A howitzer shell.

ob·ver'sant (ŏb·vûr'sănt), *adj.* [L. *obversans*, pres. part. of *obversari* to hover before, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *versare* to move about.] Opposed; also, familiar. *Obs.*

O·ca'pi·a. Var. of OKAPIA.

o'ca·tilli'o. Var. of OCOTILLO.

oc'ca·cate, *v. t.* [L. *occaecatus*, past part. of *occaecare* to blind.] To make blind. *Obs.* — **oc'ca·ca'tion,** *n.* *Obs.*

oc'cam. † OCCAMY, OAKUM.

Oc'cam's ra'zor (ŏk'ăms). = LAW OF PARSIMONY. See PARSIMONY, 2.

oc·ca'sion·a·ble, *adj.* See -BLE.

oc·ca'sion·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

occidental beaver. See BEZOAR, 2 a.

oc·ca'sion·ate, *v. t.* To occasion. *Obs.*

oc·ca'sion·a'tive, *adj.* Incidentally causative. *Obs.*

oc·ca'sion·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

occidental beaver. See BEZOAR, 2 a.

oc·cid'u·ous, *adj.* Western; occidental.

oc·cip'i·tal·ly, *adv.* of OCCIPITAL.

oc'ci·pi'ti·um (ŏk'sĭ·pĭsh'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L.] The occiput. *Obs.*

oc·ci'pion (ŏk·sĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *occisio*.] Slaughter. *Obs.*

oc·clu'sive (ŏ·klōō'sĭv), *adj.* **1.** Tending to occlude, or effecting occlusion; occludent.
2. *Phonet.* Characterized by occlusion.

oc·clu'sive, *n.* An occlusive sound or its symbol; a stop, esp. one formed without explosion (*t* in *footman*). See STOP, *n.*, 9.

oc·clu'so- (ŏ·klōō'sō-). *Dent.* A combining form from the stem of Latin *occlusus*, shut, closed, denoting: **a** *Occlusion*, as in **oc·clu·som'e·ter.** See-METER. **b** *Occlusal and*, as in **oc·clu'so·cer'vi·cal, oc·clu'so·cer'vi·cal·ly, oc·clu'so·gin'gi·val.**

oc·clu'sor (ŏ·klū'sŏr), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* Organ that occludes, or closes.

oc·cult' (ŏ·kŭlt'; ŏk'ŭlt; 66; 277), *adj.* [L. *occultus*, past part. of *occulere* to cover up, hide, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + a verb akin to *celare* to conceal. See HELL.] **1.** Hidden from the eye; concealed; specif., of lines, drawn in dots or to be erased; also, imperceptible. *Now Rare.*
2. Dealing with or in the arts or practices involving the supposed action or influence of supernatural agencies or some secret knowledge of them, as alchemy, magic, necromancy, astrology; also, relating to these arts; as, *occult* sciences or philosophers.
3. Not to be apprehended or understood; beyond the scope of plain understanding; mysterious, supernormal, or supernatural.
It is of an *occult* kind, and is so insensible in its advances as to escape observation. *I. Taylor.*
4. *Med.* Not manifest; as, an *occult* disease; *occult* tuberculosis, etc.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See RECONDITE.

oc·cult' (ŏ·kŭlt'; ŏk'ŭlt), *n.* That which is occult; esp., something mysterious or supernatural; a science, such as alchemy or necromancy, dealing with occult (sense 2) phenomena.

oc·cult' (ŏ·kŭlt'), *v. t.*; OC·CULT'ED; OC·CULT'ING. [L. *occultare* to conceal.] To hide from sight; to conceal; *Astron.*, to conceal, or extinguish the light of, by intervention; to eclipse. — *v. i.* To become concealed, as a disappearing and reappearing light at a lighthouse.

oc·cult'ate (ŏ·kŭl'tāt), *v. i. & t.* To undergo, or to cause to undergo, occultation.

oc'cul·ta'tion (ŏk'ŭl·tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *occultatio* a hiding, fr. *occultare*, v. intens. of *occulere*. See OCCULT.] **1.** Concealment, now only by an object interposed; hence, state of being hidden from view or lost to notice.
The reappearance of such an author after those long periods of *occultation*. *Jeffrey.*
2. *Astron.* Shutting off of the light of a celestial body by intervention of some other of the celestial bodies; — applied esp. to eclipses of stars and planets by the moon.

oc·cult'er (ŏ·kŭl'tĕr), *n.* An occulting screen.

oc·cult'ing (ŏ·kŭl'tĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of OCCULT. Specif.: *adj. Optics & Astron.* Designating, or pert. to, any of various devices for occulting, or cutting off from view, a light or a light-giving body; as, an *occulting* bar, screen.

oc·cult'ism (-tĭz'm), *n.* Occult theory or practice; belief in hidden or mysterious powers and the possibility of subjecting them to human control.

oc·cult'ist (-tĭst), *n.* An adherent of occultism; also, one believed to be proficient in occult practices. — **oc·cult'ist,** *adj.*

occult mineral. *Petrog.* A mineral molecule shown by calculation of chemical analyses to be present in a rock, but not actually seen under the microscope, as plagioclase in orthoclase.

occult spavin. *Veter.* Spavin in which there is pronounced lameness without apparent enlargement on the hock joint.

oc'cu·pance (ŏk'ū·păns), *n.* Occupancy. *Rare.*

oc'cu·pan·cy (ŏk'ū·păn·sĭ), *n.* [See OCCUPANT.] Act of taking or holding possession; occupation; specif., *Law*, act of taking possession of a thing having no owner, as waifs, derelicts, wild beasts, etc., thus acquiring title thereto.

oc'cu·pant (ŏk'ū·pănt), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *occupant*, fr. L. *occupans*, pres. part. See OCCUPY.] **1.** One who occupies, or takes possession; one who has the actual use or possession of a thing.
2. Specif.: *Law.* One who takes the first possession of a thing that has no owner, acquiring a title by occupation.
3. A prostitute. *Obs.* *Marston.*

oc'cu·pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *occupatio*.] **1.** Act or process of occupying, or taking possession; actual possession and control; state of being occupied; a holding or keeping; occupancy; seizure or tenure; use; as, the *occupation* of lands by a tenant; title by *occupation*.
2. That which occupies, or engages, the time and attention; the principal business of one's life; vocation; business.
Absence of *occupation* is not rest. *Cowper.*
3. Those engaged in a calling or trade, collectively. *Obs.*
4. *Obs.* a Engagement in some activity, calling, etc. **b** Act of employing; use. **c** Handicraft; trade.
5. Land held by a tenant; a holding. *Eng.*
Syn. — Business, profession.—OCCUPATION, EMPLOYMENT, PURSUIT, CALLING, VOCATION. One's OCCUPATION is that to which one's time is devoted, or in which one is regularly or habitually engaged; EMPLOYMENT, which is often interchangeable with *occupation*, may also suggest what one does in another's service; as, "Othello's *occupation* 's gone" (*Shak.*); "Whoever the king favors, the cardinal instantly will find *employment*" (*Shak.*). A PURSUIT is an occupation directed, esp. voluntarily, to a given end; as, "a plain English merchant . . . strongly attached to literary *pursuits*" (*De Quincey*). CALLING is now generally used in the sense of one's regular business or profession; VOCATION (cf. VOCATION), the more elevated term, is often exactly equivalent to *calling*; but it sometimes retains the suggestion of an employment to which one is destined by nature, or called, as it were, by some higher power; as, men who have risen from the humblest *callings*; to follow one's *vocation*. Cf. TRADE, OFFICE, WORK, WORKMAN.

oc'cu·pa'tion·al (ŏk'ū·pā'shŭn·ăl; -'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to (an) occupation. — **oc'cu·pa'tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

oc'cu·pa'tion·al, *n.* *Philately.* An occupation stamp.

occupational disease. *Med.* A disease brought on by or arising from the occupation of the patient, as miner's phthisis, etc.

oc'cu·pa'tion·al·ist (-Ĭst), *n.* One engaged in occupational work.

occupation bridge. *Engin.* A bridge connecting the parts of an estate separated by a railroad, a canal, or an ordinary road.

Occupation Day. **a** August 13, formerly a legal holiday in the Philippines, commemorating the occupation of Manila by the American troops in 1898. **b** July 25, the anniversary of the landing of American troops in 1898 at Guanica, Puerto Rico, celebrated as a holiday.

occupation franchise. See OCCUPIER, **2.**

occupation neurosis. *Med.* A nervous affection associated with certain occupations, and often caused by constant repetition of some movement, as in writer's cramp.

occupation stamp. *Philately.* A postage stamp, usually overprinted, for use in a country occupied by enemy forces.

oc'cu·pa'tive (ŏk'ū·pā'tĭv), *adj.* Held by occupation.

oc'cu·pi'er (ŏk'ū·pī'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who occupies.
2. Esp., one in occupation of property as owner or tenant; often, in British usage, a tenant occupying property, as distinguished from an owner, occupiers of property of certain values or classes being liable to certain rates, eligible to the voting franchise (called ***occupation franchise***), etc.
3. One who follows an employment; hence, a tradesman; dealer. *Obs.* "Merchants and *occupiers*." *Holland.*

oc'cu·py (ŏk'ū·pī), *v.*; OC'CU·PIED (-pĭd); OC'CU·PY'ING (-pĭ'-ĭng). [ME. *occupien*, fr. OF. *occuper*, fr. L. *occupare*, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + root of *capere* to take. See HEAVE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To take or enter upon possession of; to seize; — now only of possessing oneself of a place by settling in it, conquering it, or the like.
2. To take up, or have place in, the extent, room, space, or time of; to fill; as, the camp *occupies* five acres.
3. To hold possession of; to hold or keep for use.
Woe *occupieth* the fine [end] of our gladness. *Chaucer.*
4. To possess or use the time or capacity of; to employ.
An archbishop may have cause to *occupy* more chaplains than six. *Eng. Statute (Hen. VIII).*
5. *Obs.* **a** To use; expend; make use of.
All the gold that was *occupied* for the work. *Ex.* XXXVIII. 24.
b To do business in; practice; carry on; follow. **c** To use (capital) in commerce; to invest; trade or do business with. *Ezek.* XXVII. 9. **d** To have sexual intercourse with.
6. To utilize or require for a purpose.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To take possession. *Rare.*
The people would *occupy* without grants. *Burke.*
2. *Obs.* **a** To hold possession; to be an occupant or tenant; reside. **b** To make use; — with *of*. **c** To employ or busy oneself; to do business; to work; practice; also, to trade or traffic. **d** To have sexual intercourse; to cohabit.
Syn. — Engage, engross; hold; fill; pervade.
Ant. — Free; evacuate; empty.

oc·cur' (ŏ·kûr'), *v. i.*; -CURRED (-kûrd'); -CUR'RING (-kûr'-ĭng). [L. *occurrere, occursum*, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *currere* to run. See CURRENT; cf. RECUR.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** To hasten to a meeting. **b** To meet; clash, as two bodies. **c** To meet in opposition (to); to oppose; to make reply.
I must *occur* to one specious objection. *Bentley.*
2. To meet one's eye; to be found or met with; to present itself; to appear; hence, to befall in due course; to happen; as, if opportunity *occurs*; do not let it *occur* again.
3. To meet or come to the mind; to suggest itself.
There doth not *occur* to me any use of this experiment for profit. *Bacon.*
4. *Eccl.* To fall on the same day; — said of festivals. Cf. CONCUR, *v. i.*, 6.
Syn. — OCCUR, HAPPEN are often used without distinction. But OCCUR is the more formal word of the two, and applies esp. to that which is thought of as definitely taking place as an event; HAPPEN is the more general term for that which in any way comes to pass; as, when did it *happen?* cf. when did it *occur?* His death *occurred* at midnight; I don't know what *happened* (cf. what *occurred*) after I left.

oc·cur', *v. t.* To encounter; oppose. *Obs.*

oc·cur'rence (ŏ·kûr'ĕns; 245), *n.* [Cf. F. *occurrence*. See OCCUR.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A casual meeting. **b** That which occurs, esp. adversely.
All the *occurrence* of my fortune. *Shak.*
2. Appearance or happening; as, the *occurrence* of a fire.
3. Any incident or event, esp. one that happens without being designed or expected; as, an unusual *occurrence*.
4. *Eccl.* The occurring of two festivals.
5. *Geol.* The presence of any natural form or material at a particular place.
Syn. — See EVENT.

oc·cur'rent (ŏ·kûr'ĕnt), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *occurrens, -entis*, pres. part. of *occurrere*. See OCCUR.] Occurring or happening; hence, incidental; also, current. *Now Rare.*

oc·cur'rent, *n.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** An occurrence. **b** An item of news. **c** One who meets; hence, an adversary.
2. *Philos.* That which occurs, in distinction from that which continues to exist; an alterable state; — contrasted with *continuant*.

o'cean (ō'shăn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *oceanus*, fr. Gr. *ōkeanos* ocean, in Homer, the great river supposed to encompass the earth.] **1.** The whole body of salt water which covers nearly three fourths of the surface of the globe; — called also the *sea*, or *great sea*. The average depth of the ocean is estimated to be about 13,000 feet; the greatest reported depth is 34,218 feet, northeast of Mindanao. The ocean bottom is in general a level or gently undulating plain, covered with a fine red or gray clay, or, in certain regions, with ooze of organic origin. The water, whose composition is fairly constant, contains on the average 3½ per cent of dissolved salts; of this solid portion, common salt forms about 78 per cent, magnesium salts 15–16 per cent, calcium salts 4 per cent, with smaller amounts of various other substances. The density of ocean water is about 1.026.
2. One of the large bodies of water into which the great ocean is regarded as divided, as the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Antarctic *Oceans*.
3. An immense expanse; any apparently unlimited space or quantity; as, the *ocean* of eternity; an *ocean* of affairs.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

ocean-born	**ocean-girdled**	**ocean-skirted**
ocean-borne	**ocean-going,** *adj.*	**ocean-smelling,** *adj.*
ocean-carrying, *adj.*	**ocean-guarded**	**ocean-spanning,** *adj.*
ocean-compassed	**ocean-rocked**	**ocean-sundered**
ocean-flooded	**ocean-severed**	**ocean trade**
ocean front	**oceanside**	**ocean-wide**

O·ce'a·na (ō·sē'ă·nȧ; ō'shē·ă'nȧ), *n.* An imaginary ideal republic in a political romance, *The Commonwealth of Oceana*, by James Harrington (1611–77).

ocean basin. *Phys. Geog.* The depression occupied by the waters of an ocean; — contrasted with *continental plateau*.

ocean bug. Any insect of *Halobates* or allied genera (order Hemiptera) found on the surface of the sea far from land.

o'ceaned (ō'shănd), *adj.* Having an ocean or oceans. *Rare.*

o'cean·et (ō'shăn·ĕt), *n.* A small ocean. *Rare.*

ocean green. A color, yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

O'ce·an'i·an (ō'shē·ăn'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Oceania (see *Gaz.*) or its inhabitants. — *n.* A member of one of the native races of Oceania.

o'ce·an'ic (-ăn'ĭk), *adj.* [Cf. F. *océanique*.] **1.** Of or pert. to the ocean; found or formed in or about, or produced by, the ocean; frequenting the ocean, esp. mid-ocean; pelagic.
2. [*cap.*] **a** Oceanian. **b** Pertaining to, belonging to, or designating, the Austronesian family of languages or the Melanesian and Polynesian divisions of that family.
3. *Biol.* Living in the open sea. Cf. NERITIC.

O'ce·an'i·can (-ăn'ĭ·kăn), *adj.* Oceanian.

oceanic area. *Biogeog.* The ocean as contrasted with the neritic zone (see NERITIC). It is divided into the photic zone which extends down as far as light penetrates, the ***intermediate*** or ***twilight zone*** at the lower limit of the ***photic zone***; and the ***abyssal zone*** extending to the bottom.

oceanic bonito. Any of certain large oceanic mackerellike fishes of the family Katsuwonidae, esp. the victorfishes, *Katsuwonus pelamis* and *K. vagans*.

oceanic island. An island in the ocean, far from any continent; — contrasted with *continental island*.

Oceanic Mongols. See PROTO-MALAY.

O·ce'a·nid (ō·sē'ă·nĭd), *n.* [Gr. *Okeanis, -idos*; cf. F. *Océanide*.] *Gr. Myth.* An ocean nymph. These nymphs, 3,000 in number, were daughters of Oceanus and Tethys.

o'ce·an'i·ty (ō'shē·ăn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* *Meteorol.* State or quality characteristic of a marine climate. Cf. CONTINENTALITY.

ocean liner. A liner for navigating the ocean. Cf. 2d LINER, 5a.

ocean marine insurance. = MARINE INSURANCE. See INSURANCE.

oceano-. A combining form for *ocean*.

o'ce·a·nog'ra·phy (ō'shē·ȧ·nŏg'rȧ·fĭ; ō'shăn·ŏg'-), *n.* [*oceano-* + *-graphy*.] Geography that deals with the ocean and its phenomena. ***Static oceanography*** treats of the physical and chemical properties of the water, the topography and composition of the ocean bottom, etc.; ***dynamic oceanography*** treats of such phenomena as waves, currents, tides, and formation of islands. — **o'ce·a·nog'ra·pher** (-fĕr), *n.* — **-o·graph'ic** (-ō·grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **-graph'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **o'ce·a·nog'ra·phist** (-ŏg'rȧ·fĭst).

ocean spray. A white-flowered shrub (*Holodiscus discolor*), family Rosaceae, of the western United States; — called also *arrowwood* and *ironwood*.

ocean tramp. A tramp (def. 7).

O·ce'a·nus (ō·sē'ă·nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ōkeanos*.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** The god and personification of the stream Oceanus. He was the eldest Titan. He married his sister Tethys, their children being the Oceanids and the rivers of the earth. **b** The great outer sea, the stream believed to encircle the earth.

o·cel'lar (ō·sĕl'ĕr), *adj.* **1.** *Zool.* Of or pertaining to an ocellus or ocelli; ocellate.
2. *Petrog.* Of or pert. to, or designating, a type of rock structure characterized by radiated, eyelike aggregates.

oc'el·late (ŏs'ĕ·lāt; ō·sĕl'āt), *adj.* *Zool.* Eyelike; ocellated.

oc'el·lat'ed (ŏs'ĕ·lāt'ĕd; ō·sĕl'āt·ĕd; -Id; 119), *adj.* [L. *ocellatus*, fr. *ocellus* a little eye, dim. of *oculus* an eye.] **a** Having ocelli. **b** Like an eye or ocellus; as, an *ocellated* spot.

ocellated blenny. See BLENNY, *Illust.*

ocellated lizard. A moderately large lizard (*Lacerta ocellata*) of parts of southern Europe (esp. Spain) and North Africa, having blue, black-edged spots on the sides.

ocellated turkey. A beautiful wild turkey (*Agriocharis ocellata*) of Yucatan, Honduras, and Guatemala. It is slightly smaller than the common turkey, and has the tail feathers margined with rich coppery color and ocellated with greenish blue.

Ocellated Turkey.

oc'el·la'tion (ŏs'ĕ·lā'shŭn), *n.* *Zool.* **a** State of being ocellated. **b** An ocellus or eyelike spot.

ocelli-. *Bot. & Zool.* A combining form for *ocellus*, as in **oc'el·lif'er·ous, o·cel'li·form, oc'el·lig'er·ous.** See -FEROUS, -FORM, -GEROUS.

o·cel'li (ō·sĕl'ī), *n.*, *pl.* of OCELLUS.

o·cel'li·cyst (ō·sĕl'ĭ·sĭst), *n.* [*ocelli-* + *-cyst*.] *Zool.* An ocellus of a hydrozoon. — **o·cel'li·cys'tic** (-sĭs'-tĭk), *adj.*

o·cel'lus (ō·sĕl'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* OCELLI (-ī). [L., dim. of *oculus* an eye.] *Zool.* **a** A little eye; a minute simple eye or eyespot found in many invertebrates. **b** An eyelike spot of color. **c** Rarely, one of the elements of a compound eye; specif., in insects, one of usually three simple eyes located in a triangle between the compound eyes.

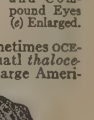

Head of Fly showing the Ocelli (*o*) and Compound Eyes (*e*) Enlarged.

o'ce·loid (ō'sĕ·loid), *adj.* [*ocelot* + *-oid*.] Resembling the ocelot.

o'ce·lot (ō'sĕ·lŏt; ŏs'ĕ-), *n.*; *pl.* -LOTS (-lŏts), sometimes OCELOT. See PLURAL, *Note.* [F., abbr. of Nahuatl *tlalocelotl*, fr. *tlalli* field + *ocelotl* jaguar.] **1.** A large American spotted cat (*Felis pardalis*), ranging from Texas to Patagonia. The ground color is tawny yellow or gray with very variable markings of black.
2. The fur or pelt of the ocelot.

Ocelot (*Felis pardalis*). (1/30)

och (ŭK), *interj.* [Ir. & Gael.] An exclamation expressive of regret, sorrow, or surprise; alas! oh! ah! Cf. OCHONE. *Irish & Scot.*

o·cha'vo (ō·chä'vō), *n.* [Sp.] An obsolete Spanish copper coin equal to ⅛ real, or ½ cuarto.

o'cher, o'chre (ō'kĕr), *n.* [F. *ocre*, fr. L. *ochra*, fr. Gr. *ōchra*, fr. *ōchros* pale, pale yellow.] **1.** *Mineral.* **a** An earthy and often impure ore of iron, usually red (hematite) or yellow (limonite), extensively used as a pigment in making paints, etc. Also, any of various ferruginous clays. **b** An earthy metallic oxide; as, tungstic *ocher*, or tungstite.

---

oc·clu'sive·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
occulting light. See LIGHT-HOUSE.
oc·cult'ly, *adj.* of OCCULT.
oc·cult'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
oc'cu·pa·ble, *adj.* = OCCUPIABLE.
oc'cu·pate, *v. t.* [L. *occupatus*, past part. of *occupare*. See OCCUPY.] To occupy. *Obs.*
oc'cu·pate, *adj.* Occupied. *Obs.*
oc'cu·pa'tion·er, *n.* One engaged in an occupation. *Obs.*
oc'cu·pa'tion·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
oc'cu·pi'a·ble (ŏk'ū·pī'ȧ·bl'), *adj.* [See -ABLE.] OCCUR. † OCKER, OCHER.
oc·curd'. Occurred. *Ref. Sp.*
oc·cur'ren·cy, *n.* An occurrence. *Obs.*
oc·curse', *n.* [L. *occursus*.] A meeting; encounter. *Obs.*
oc·cur'sion (ŏ·kûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *occursio*. See OCCUR.] A meeting; collision. *Obs.*
oc·cur'sive, *adj.* Incidental. — **oc·cur'sive·ly,** *adv.* *Both Obs.*
o'cean·ful, *n.* See -FUL.
ocean lane. = LANE, 3 a.
o'ce·an·ol'o·gy (ō'shē·ăn·ŏl'ō·jĭ; ō'shăn-), *n.* [*ocean* + *-logy*.] = OCEANOGRAPHY.
o'cean·o·phyte', *n.* See -PHYTE.
o'ce·an'ous, *adj.* Pertaining to the ocean. *Obs.*
o'ean·ward, o'ean·wards (ō'shăn·wĕrd, -wĕrdz), *adv.* See -WARD, -WARDS.
o'ean·ways' (-wāz'), *adv.* See [-WAYS.
o'ean·wise' (-wīz), *adv.* See WISE.
oc'el·lar'y (ŏs'ĕ·lĕr'ĭ; -lĕr·ĭ; ō·sĕl'-ē·rĭ), *adj.* = OCELLAR, 1.
o'cha (ō'kȧ). Var. of OKA. See WEIGHT, *Table.*
o·cha'va (ō·chä'vȧ), *n.* [Sp., an eighth.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*
oche, *v. t.* [OF. *ochier, oschier*, to notch.] To lop; cut. *Obs.*

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals. Abbreviations, Signs, etc., are explained on pages immediately preceding the Vocabulary.

2. The color of ocher, esp. of yellow ocher.
3. Money; orig. and specif., gold. *Slang, Eng.*
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
ocher-brown, ocher-colored, ocher-red, ocher-yellow.

o'cher, o'chre (ō'kĕr), *v. t.;* o'CHERED, o'CHERED (-kĕrd); o'CHER·ING, o'CHRING (ō'kring). To color with ocher.

o'cher·ous, o'chre·ous (ō'kĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Of or pertaining to ocher; containing or like ocher; of the color of ocher.

o'cher·ish, o'chre·ish, *adj.* Resembling or suggesting ocher, as in color; somewhat like ocher.

ocher red. A color, yellowish-red in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Called also *faded rose.* Cf. COLOR.

o'cher·y (ō'kĕr·ĭ), **o'chry** (ō'krĭ), *adj.* Ocherous.

och'i·dore (ŏk'ĭ·dōr; 181), *n.* A shore crab. *Kingsley.*

O'chil·tree, E'die (ē'dĭ ō'kĭl·trē; ŏ'kĭl-). An old "gaberlunzie man," king's beadsman, in Scott's *The Antiquary.*

och·le'sis (ŏk·lē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ochlēsis* disturbance, fr. *ochlos* crowd, mob.] *Med.* Morbid condition induced by the crowding together of many persons, esp. sick persons, under one roof. — **och'le·sit'ic** (ŏk'lē·sĭt'ĭk), **och·let'ic** (ŏk·lĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

och·loc'ra·cy (ŏk·lŏk'rȧ·sĭ), *n.* [F. *ochlocratie,* fr. Gr. *ochlokratia,* fr. *ochlos* the populace, multitude + *kratos* strength. See -CRACY.] Government by the mob, or lower classes; mob rule. — **och'lo·crat'ic** (ŏk'lō·krăt'ĭk), **och'lo·crat'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **och'lo·crat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

och'lo·crat (ŏk'lō·krăt), *n.* A partisan of ochlocracy.

och'lo·pho'bi·a (ŏk'lō·fō'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ochlos* crowd + *-phobia.*] Morbid fear of crowds. — **och'lo·pho'bist** (ŏk'lō·fō'bĭst), *n.*

Och'na (ŏk'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ochnē* pear tree.] *Bot.* A genus of African and Asiatic trees and shrubs typifying the family Ochnaceae. Several species are ornamental.

Och·na'ce·ae (ŏk·nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical trees, shrubs, or rarely herbs (order Hypericales) characterized by the thick, shining, parallel-veined leaves and paniculate flowers with elongated anthers. — **och·na'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

och·one' (ŭk·ōn'), *interj.* [Ir. *ochōn,* Gael. *ochōin.*] Alas; — an Irish and Scottish exclamation of grief or lamentation. Cf. OCH. — *n.* The exclamation *ochone.*

Och'o·to'na (ŏk'ō·tō'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *ochodona,* Mongol Tatar name of the pika.] The genus consisting of the pikas.

Och'o·ton'i·dae (-tŏn'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The family containing the pikas.

o·chra'ceous (ō·krā'shŭs), *adj.* Ocherous.

O·chra'na (ō·krā'nȧ), *n.* [Russ., lit., protection, guard.] The Russian secret political police under the czarist regime.

och'r–el–guerche' (ōōsh'rĕl·gōōrsh'), *n.* [With F. influence, fr. Ar. *'ushr* tenth of + *al-ghirsh* the piaster (pl. *ghurūsh*), fr. Turk. *ghirsh,* through Slav. fr. G. *grosch, groschen.* See GROSCHEN.] In Egypt, a nickel coin, 1/10 piaster; a millième.

och'ro- (ŏk'rō-). A combining form, Greek *ōchro-,* from *ōchros,* meaning *pale yellow,* as in *ochrolite.* See OCHER.

o'chro (ō'krō; ŏk'rō). Var. of OKRA.

och'ro·car'pous (ŏk'rō·kär'pŭs), *adj.* [*ochro-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Yellow-fruited.

o'chroid (ō'kroid), *adj.* [Gr. *ōchroeidēs,* fr. *ōchros* pale yellow + *eidos* form.] Like ocher, esp. yellow ocher, in color.

och'ro·leu'cous (ŏk'rō·lū'kŭs), *adj.* [*ochro-* + Gr. *leukos* white.] Of any of several colors of very high brilliance approximating to yellow in hue.

o'chro·lite (ō'krō·līt; ŏk'rō-), *n.* [*ochro-* + *-lite.*] A mineral in small sulphur-yellow crystals, consisting of lead antimonate and chloride.

Och·ro'ma (ŏk·rō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ōchrōma* paleness. See OCHER.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American trees (family Bombacaceae) having as its only known species *O. lagopus,* the balsa or tropical American corkwood, and, possibly, a few allied but little-known relatives.

o·chron'o·sis (ō·krŏn'ō·sĭs; ō'krō·nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *ochro-* + Gr. *nosos* disease.] *Med.* A rare condition in which the cartilages, and often other structures, are pigmented black. — **o'chro·not'ic** (ō'krō·nŏt'ĭk), *adj.*

o'chrous (ō'krŭs), *adj.* Ocherous.

Oc'i·mum (ŏs'ĭ·mŭm), *n.* [L., basil, fr. Gr. *ōkimon.*] *Bot.* A large genus of mints, chiefly of warm climates. The species are usually called *basil, O. sanctum* being the *holy basil* of India. Certain African species are said to drive away mosquitoes, and many natives of tropical America think the shrubs prevent malaria.

-ock (-ŭk). [AS. *-uc, -oc.*] A suffix forming *diminutives,* as in bullock, hillock, haddock, tussock.

ock (ŏk), *n.* = 1st OKA. See WEIGHT, *Table. Turkey.*

ock'er (ŏk'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *oker,* fr. ON. *okr,* fr. MLG. *wōker;* akin to G. *wucher,* AS. *wōcor* increase.] Usury. — *v. t. & i.* To lend, get, or increase, at usury. — **ock'er·er** (-ẽr), *n. All Obs.*

o'clock' (ō-klŏk'; 71). Of the clock. See 1st CLOCK, *Note.*

Oc·ne'ri·a (ŏk·nē'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *oknēria* timidity, shrinking.] *Zool.* Syn. of PORTHETRIA.

O·co'ee se'ries (ō-kō'ē-). [From the *Ocoee* River in Georgia and Tennessee.] *Geol.* A thick series of sedimentary rocks in the southern Appalachians, referred to the Proterozoic.

O'·Con'nell's Tail. (ō-kŏn'ĕlz). *Eng. Hist.* In England, after the passage of the Reform Bill (1832), a body voting together in Parliament under the leadership of Daniel O'Connell; — a nickname.

o·co'te (ō-kō'tā), *n., or* **ocote pine.** [Sp. *ocote,* fr. Nahuatl *ocotl.*] A resinous Mexican pine (*Pinus montezumae*).

O·co'te·a (ō-kō'tē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. an Indian name in Guiana, prob. fr. Galibi.] *Bot.* A very large genus of tropical trees and shrubs, family Lauraceae. Some, as the stinkwood *O. bullata* of South Africa, are useful timber trees. *O. cupularis* and other species yield aromatic bark. *O. foetens* is the til tree of the Canaries.

o'co·til'lo (ō'kō·tēl'yō; -tē'yō; 170), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *ocote.* See OCOTE.] **a** A candlewood (*Fouquieria splendens*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico. It is a desert shrub with naked wandlike thorny branches, which after the rainy season put forth foliage and clusters of scarlet flowers. **b** An ashy-gray Mexican shrub (*Gochnatia hypoleuca*), family Carduaceae, used for making charcoal.

oc'ra·cy (ŏk'rȧ·sĭ), *n.* [See -CRACY.] Government, esp. by a group.

oc're·a (ŏk'rē·ȧ; ō'krē-), *n.; pl.* OCREAE (-ē). Often erroneously **och're·a.** [L., greave, legging.] **1.** *Bot.* A tubular sheath around the base of the petiole. It consists of a single stipule in the red clover or of a pair of coherent stipules in the buckwheat family (Polygonaceae).

Ocrea on Petiole of one of the Polygonaceae (*Persicaria portoricensis*).

2. *Zool.* A sheath, as of a booted tarsus.

oc're·a'ceous (ŏk'rē·ā'shŭs), *adj. Bot. & Zool.* Resembling, or of the nature of, an ocrea.

Oc're·a'tae (-tē), *n. pl.* [NL. See OCREATE.] An abandoned division of birds including those having booted tarsi, as thrushes.

oc're·ate (ŏk'rē·ăt; ō'krē-), *adj.* [L. *ocreatus.*] **1.** Wearing or furnished with a legging; wearing boots.

2. *Bot.* Provided with or having ocreae.

3. *Zool.* Booted, as the tarsus of some birds.

oc're·at'ed (-ā·t'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Ocreate.

oc'ta- (ŏk'tȧ-), **oct-.** A prefix, Greek *okta-,* from *oktō,* meaning *eight,* as in: **oc'ta·chlo'ride, oc'ta·dec'a·hy'drate, oc'ta·hy'drate, oc'ta·hy'drat·ed.**

oc'ta·chord (-kôrd), *n.* [Gr. *oktachordos* with eight strings. See OCTO-; CHORD.] *Music.* **a** An instrument of eight strings. **b** A system of eight tones, as the diatonic octave. — **oc'ta·chor'dal** (-kôr'dăl; -d'l), *adj.*

oc'ta·chord, *adj.* **a** Eight-stringed. **b** Octachordal.

Oc'tac·ne'mus (ŏk'tăk·nē'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *octa-* + Gr. *knēmos* projecting limb.] *Zool.* A genus of deep-sea tunicates, order Ascidiacea, of the South Pacific.

oc'ta·col'ic (ŏk'tȧ·kŏl'ĭk), *adj.* [See OCTA-; 2d COLON.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Of eight cola.

oc·tac'ti·nal (ŏk·tăk'tĭ·năl; -n'l), *adj.* [Gr. *oktō* eight + *aktis, aktinos,* ray.] *Zool.* **a** Having eight rays. **b** Of or pertaining to the Octactiniae, or Alcyonaria.

oc·tac'tine (-tĭn), *n.* [See OCTACTINAL.] *Zool.* A sponge spicule (megasclere) with eight rays.

oc'tad (ŏk'tăd), *n.* [Gr. *oktas, -ados,* the number eight.] A group of eight; esp., in ancient notation, a group of eight figures representing consecutive powers of ten, like our present groups of three or six.

oc'ta·dec'ane (ŏk'tȧ·dĕk'ān), *n.* [*octa-* + *decane.*] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon, $C_{18}H_{38}$, of the paraffin series; specif., the normal variety, $CH_3(CH_2)_{16}CH_3$.

oc'ta·dec'yl (-dĕs'ĭl; -dĕ'sĭl), *n.* [*octa-* + *decyl.*] *Chem.* A univalent hydrocarbon radical, $C_{18}H_{37}$; specif., the radical $CH_3(CH_2)_{16}CH_2$, of which normal octadecane is the hydride.

oc·tad'ic (ŏk·tăd'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to an octad.

oc'ta·drachm (ŏk'tȧ·drăm), **oc'ta·drach'ma** (-drăk'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. *oktadrachmos* weighing or worth eight drachmae.] A coin weighing or worth eight drachmae.

oc'ta·em'er·on (-ĕm'ẽr·ŏn), *n.; pl.* -ERA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *oktaēmeron,* neut. of *oktaēmeros* of the eighth day.] *Eastern Ch.* A fast of eight days before or after a great festival.

oc'ta·e·te'rid (ŏk'tȧ·ē·tē'rĭd), *n.* Also **oc'ta·e·te'ris** (-rĭs). [Gr. *oktaetēris, -ȧdos,* fr. *okta-* (for *oktō* eight) + *etos* year.] A period of eight years during which three months of 30 days were intercalated to bring the year of 12 lunar months into accord with the solar year. It was used by the ancient Greeks before the introduction of the Metonic cycle. — **oc'ta·e·ter'ic** (-tĕr'ĭk), *adj.*

oc'ta·gon (ŏk'tȧ·gŏn; -gŭn), *n.* [L. *octogonos,* adj., fr. Gr. *oktagōnos* eight-cornered, fr. *okta-* (for *oktō*) + *gōnia* an angle. See DIAGONAL.] **1.** A (plane) polygon of eight angles, and therefore eight sides. The area *A* of a regular octagon of side *a* may be found from the formula $A = 4.828\ a^2$.

2. Anything of octagonal form or section.

oc·tag'o·nal (ŏk·tăg'ō·năl; -n'l), *adj.* Having eight angles and eight sides. — **oc·tag'o·nal·ly,** *adv.*

oc'ta·he'dral (ŏk'tȧ·hē'drăl), *adj.* [See OCTAHEDRON.] Having eight plane faces; of, pertaining to, or formed in, octahedrons; as, *octahedral* crystals.

octahedral borax. See BORAX.

octahedral cleavage. *Mineral.* **Cleavage parallel** to the octahedral faces.

octahedral group. *Math.* The group of the 24 permutations of 4 elements; — so called as representing the rotations that bring a regular octahedron or cube out of and back into itself.

octahedral iron ore. *Mineral.* **Magnetite.**

oc'ta·hed'ric (ŏk'tȧ·hĕd'rĭk; -hē'drĭk), **-hed'ri·cal** (-hĕd'rĭ·kăl), **oc'ta·he'drous** (-hē'drŭs) (*Obs.*), *adj.* Octahedral.

oc'ta·he'drite (-hē'drīt), *n. Mineral.* A tetragonal form of titanium dioxide, TiO_2; — called also *anatase.*

oc'ta·he'droid (-droid), *n. Math.* A regular polyhedroid bounded by eight equal cubes.

oc'ta·he'dron (-drŭn), *n.; pl.* -DRA (-drȧ). [Gr. *octaedron,* fr. *oktaedros* eight-sided, fr. *okta-* (for *oktō* eight) + *hedra* seat, base. See EIGHT; CHAIR.] *Geom.* A solid formed by eight faces. The regular octahedron is bounded by eight equal equilateral triangles. The volume *V* of a regular octahedron of side *a* can be found from the formula $V = .471a^3$.

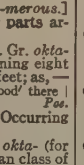
Octahedron.

oc·tam'er·ous (ŏk·tăm'ẽr·ŭs), *adj.* [*octa-* + *-merous.*] *Bot. & Zool.* Having or designating organs or parts arranged in eights. — **oc·tam'er·ism** (-lz'm), *n.*

oc·tam'e·ter (-ĕ·tẽr), *adj.* [LL., in eight feet, fr. Gr. *oktametros.* See OCTA-; 1st METER.] *Pros.* Containing eight measures or feet. — *n.* A verse containing eight feet; as,—

Deep' | into' the | dark'ness | peer'ing, | long' I | stood' there | won'd'ring, | fear'ing. *Poe.*

oc'tan (ŏk'tăn), *adj.* [L. *octo* eight.] *Med.* Occurring every eighth day; as, *octan* fever.

Oc·tan'dri·a (ŏk·tăn'drĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *okta-* (for *oktō* eight) + *-andria.*] *Bot.* A disused Linnaean class of plants, having flowers with eight stamens. — **oc·tan'dri·an** (-ăn), *adj.* — **oc·tan'dri·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

oc'tane (ŏk'tăn), *n.* [*oct-* + *-ane.*] *Chem.* Any of a group of isomeric hydrocarbons, C_8H_{18}, of the paraffin series; specif., normal octane, a colorless liquid boiling at 124.6°C., found in petroleum.

oc'tan·gle (ŏk'tăng·g'l), *adj.* Octangular. — *n.* An octagon.

oc·tan'gu·lar (ŏk·tăng'gū·lẽr), *adj.* [L. *octangulus* eight-cornered, fr. *octo* eight + *angulus* angle.] Having eight angles; eight-angled; octagonal. — **oc·tan'gu·lar·ness,** *n.*

Oc'tans, *n.; gen.* OCTANTIS (ŏk·tăn'tĭs). Also **Oc'tans Had'le·ia'nus** (ŏk'tănz hăd'lē·ā'nŭs). [NL., lit., octant of Hadley. See OCTANT.] A constellation dating from the 18th century. It includes the southern pole, but no bright stars.

oc'tant (ŏk'tănt), *n.* [L. *octans, -antis,* fr. *octo* eight.] **1.** *Geom.* **a** The eighth part of a circle; an arc or angle of 45 degrees. **b** One of the eight regions into which three planes (generally orthogonal) meeting in a point divide all three-dimensioned space around it.

2. *Astron. & Astrol.* The position or aspect of a celestial body, as the moon or a planet, when halfway between conjunction (or opposition) and quadrature (that is, distant from another body by 45 degrees). **b** A kind of instrument for measuring angles, similar to a sextant. See HADLEY'S QUADRANT. **c** [*cap.*] = OCTANS.

3. *Math. & Cryst.* Any of the eight parts into which a space is divided by three co-ordinate planes.

oc·tan'tal (ŏk·tăn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Of or pert. to an octant.

oc'ta·pla (ŏk'tȧ·plȧ), *n.;* etymol. *pl.,* but syntactically *sing.* [NL., fr. Gr. *okta-* (for *oktō* eight) + *-pla* as in hexa*pla;* cf. Gr. *oktaplous* eightfold.] Any polyglot book with eight texts; specif. [*cap.*], a portion of the Old Testament prepared by Origen in the 3d century, containing the Hebrew text and seven Greek versions of it.

oc'ta·ploid (-ploid), *adj.* [*octa-* + *-ploid.*] Eightfold in appearance or arrangement; specif., *Biol.,* having or designating a chromosome number which is eight times that of the basic chromosome number. — **oc'ta·ploi'dic** (-ploi'dĭk), *adj.* — **oc'ta·ploi'dy** (-ploi'dĭ), *n.*

oc'ta·ploid, *n. Biol.* An octaploid cell; hence, an individual, generation, etc. characterized by the octaploid chromosome number.

oc'ta·pod'ic (-pŏd'ĭk), *adj. Pros.* Consisting of eight feet.

oc·tap'o·dy (ŏk·tăp'ō·dĭ), *n.* An octameter.

oc'tarch (ŏk'tärk), *adj.* [*oct-* + Gr. *archē* beginning.] *Bot.* Having eight radiating vascular bundles, as certain roots.

oc'tarch·y (ŏk'tär·kĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-kĭz). [*oct-* + *-archy.*] State of having eight rulers, or that which is thus ruled, esp. a country; also, a group of eight allied or closely related governments, each having independent powers; — applied by some to Anglo-Saxon Britain considered as having eight, instead of seven (see HEPTARCHY) rulers.

oc·ta'ri·us (ŏk·tā'rĭ·ŭs; 79), *n.* [LL.] One-eighth of a gallon; a pint.

oc'tar·tic'u·late (ŏk'tär·tĭk'ū·lăt), *adj.* [L. *octo* eight + *articulus* joint.] Eight-jointed.

oc'ta·se'mic (ŏk'tȧ·sē'mĭk), *adj.* [LL. *octasemus,* fr. Gr. *oktāsēmos,* fr. *okta-* (for *oktō* eight) + *sēma* sign.] *Pros.* Containing eight units of time, or morae.

oc'ta·stich (ŏk'tȧ·stĭk), *n.* Also **oc·tas'ti·chon** (ŏk·tăs'tĭ·kŏn). [Gr. *oktastichon.* See OCTO-; STICH.] *Pros.* A poem, stanza, or strophe of eight verses, or lines.

oc'ta·strophic (ŏk'tȧ·strŏf'ĭk), *adj.* [*octa-* + *strophic.*] *Pros.* Containing, or consisting of, eight strophes.

oc'ta·sty'los (-stī'lŏs), *n.* [NL.] An octastyle building.

oc'ta·teuch (ŏk'tȧ·tūk), *n.* [LL. *octateuchus,* fr. Gr. *oktateuchos.*] A collection of eight books; esp. [*cap.*], the first eight books of the Old Testament.

oc·ta'val (ŏk·tā'văl; ŏk'tȧ-), *adj.* Of or pertaining to an octave or octaves.

oc'ta·va'lent (ŏk'tȧ·vā'lĕnt; ŏk·tăv'ȧ·lĕnt), *adj.* [*octa-* + L. *valens,* pres. part. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* Having a valence of eight.

oc'ta·var'i·um (ŏk'tȧ·vâr'ĭ·ŭm; 79), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [ML., fr. *octava* an octave. See OCTAVE.] *R.C.Ch.* A service book containing collects, lections, etc., for use within the octaves of festivals.

oc'tave (ŏk'tăv; -tĭv), *n.* [F., fr. L. *octava* an eighth, fr. *octavus* eighth, fr. *octo* eight. See EIGHT; cf. OCTAVO, UTAS.] **1.** The eighth day (counting the festival day) after a church festival; also, the week after the festival, or, *Obs.,* a period of festivity; — formerly always in *pl.*

2. Any group of eight; as, the planetary *octave.*

3. A Portuguese gold coin, the dobra or double Johannes.

4. A small cask of wine, the eighth part of a pipe; hence, often, *Brit.,* any cask containing from 13 to 20 gallons.

5. *Chem.* A series of eight elements. See LAW OF OCTAVES.

6. *Fencing.* A parry protecting the same line as seconde, and made like it, but with the hand supine.

7. *Music.* **a** An interval embracing eight diatonic degrees. See INTERVAL, 8. **b** A tone or note at this interval, or at one of successive like intervals above or below. If above the given tone, it is produced by twice as many vibrations; if below, by half as many. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones an octave apart. **d** The whole series of notes, tones, or digitals comprised within this interval; one of several such series or tone groups reckoned from a standard tone, as middle C (for the names of these octaves, see PITCH, *Illust.*). It is the unit of the modern scale. **e** An organ stop giving tones an octave above those corresponding to the digitals.

8. *Physics.* In any vibration series, an interval analogous to the musical octave, that is, such that the wave numbers at its beginning and end are to each other as 1 : 2.

9. *Pros.* The first two quatrains, or first eight verses, of a sonnet.; a stanza of eight lines. See SONNET, OTTAVA RIMA.

oc'tave, *adj.* **1.** Consisting of eight; eight; specif., having eight lines, as a stanza.

2. *Music.* Sounding or producing sounds an octave higher, as, an *octave* organ stop, instrument, etc.

oc'tave, *v. i. Music.* **a** To play in octaves. **b** To reinforce the tone answering to a digital, as of a harpsichord, pianoforte, or organ, by adding the string or pipe giving its octave above or below.

octave flute. *Music.* **a** A piccolo. **b** *Organ Building.* A 4-foot flute stop.

octave scale. *Music.* A scale the lowest and highest tones of which are an octave apart, as the modern major and minor scales.

Oc·ta'vi·an (ŏk·tā'vĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* [L. *Octavianus.*] Of or pert. to the Roman gens Octavii or some one named Octavius or Octavia; as: the **Octavian Library,** the first Roman public library, founded by Augustus, burned in A.D. 80.

Oc·ta'vi·an (ŏk·tā'vĭ·ăn), *n.* [See OCTAVE.] *Scot. Hist.* A member of a committee of eight appointed in 1595 by James VI to manage his finances.

O·chi'el (ō·kĭ'ĕl). *Bib.*
och'i·my (ŏk'ĭ·mĭ). + OCCAMY.
Och'o·zath (ŏk'ō·zăth). *D. Bib.*
Och'o·zi'as (-zī'ăs). *D. Bib.*
O'cho·zo'ma (ō'chō·sō'mȧ; 267), *n.* = UZO. [OKRA.]
o'chra (ō'krȧ; ŏk'rȧ). Var. of
o'chre (ō'kĕr), **o'chre·ish.** Vars. of OCHER, OCHERISH.
och're·a (ŏk'rē·ȧ), *n.* Erroneous spelling of OCREA. Hence **och're·ate** (-ăt), *adj.*

o'chre·ous (ō'kĕr·ŭs; ō'krē·ŭs), *adj.* = OCHEROUS. [OCHERY.]
o'chre·y (ō'kĕr·ĭ; ō'krĭ). Var. of
o'chro·no'sus (ō'krō·nō'sŭs), *n.* [NL.] = OCHRONOSIS.
o'chry (ō'krĭ). Var. of OCHERY.
ocht (ŏkt). Scot. & Ir. var. of OUGHT.
Oc'i·de'lus (ŏs'ĭ·dē'lŭs; ŏk'-). *Bib.* [nd). *Bib.*
O·ci'ne (ō·sī'nē; ōs'ĭ·nē; ŏk'ĭ-
Ock'am·ism, Ock'am·ist. Vars. of OCCAMISM, OCCAMIST. [ISM.
Ock'ham·ism. Var. of OCCAM-
ock'ster. + OXTER.
o'co·til'la. Var. of OCOTILLO.
ocque (ŏk), *n.* [Var. of OKA, OKE.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*
ocque, *n.* = 1st OKA.
o'cra. Var. of OKRA.
O'ran (ŏk'rȧn). *Bib.*
ocro. + OKRA.
oc·tach'ro·nous (ŏk·tăk'rō·nŭs), *adj.* [*octa-* + Gr. *chronos* time.]

Gr. & Lat. Pros. = OCTASEMIC.
Oc'tac·tin'i·ae (ŏk'tăk·tĭn'ĭ·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See OCTACTINAL.] Syn. of ALCYONARIA. — **oc'tac·tin'i·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.*
oc'ta·dec'a·no'ic ac'id (ŏk'tȧ·dĕk'ȧ·nō'ĭk). = STEARIC ACID.
oc'ta·e'chos (ŏk'tȧ·ē'kŏs). Var. of OCTOECHOS. [OCTAHEDRAL.]
oc'ta·e'dral (-ē'drăl). Var. of
oc'ta·he'dra (ŏk'tȧ·hē'drȧ), *n., pl.* of OCTAHEDRON

octahedron group. = OCTAHEDRAL GROUP.
oc'ta·kis·hex'a·he'dron (ŏk'tȧ·kĭs·hĕk'sȧ·hē'drŭn), *n.* [Gr. *oktakis* eight times + *hexahedron.*] = HEXOCTAHEDRON. [THENE.
oc'ta·naph'thene, *n.* See NAPH-
oc'ta·roon'. Var. of OCTOROON.
oc'ta·ry (ŏk'tȧ·rĭ), *adj.* [L. *octo* eight.] = OCTONARY, *adj.*
oc·tas'ti·chous (ŏk·tăs'tĭ·kŭs). Var. of OCTOSTICHOUS.

oc'ta·style (ŏk'tȧ·stīl), *adj. & n.* [L. *octastylos,* fr. Gr. *oktastylos,* fr. *okta-* (for *oktō* eight) + *stylos* pillar.] *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION b & d.
Oc·ta'vi·a (ŏk·tā'vĭ·ȧ), *n.* [L.] Fem. proper name. See OCTAVIUS. F. *Octavie* (ŏk'tȧ'vē'), *Octave* (-tăv'); It. *Ottavia* (ōt·tä'vyȧ); Sp. *Octavia* (ōk·tä'vyȧ); G. *Octavia* (ŏk·tä'vĭ·ä). — Dim. *Tony* (tā'v(ĭ, *Tave* (tāv).

---

oc·tav'ic (ŏk·tăv'ĭk), *adj.* *Math.* Of the eighth degree.

oc'ta·vi'na (ŏk'tȧ·vē'nȧ), *n.* [*octave* + It. dim. suff. *-ina.*] *Music.* A small spinet sounding an octave higher than the ordinary one.

Oc·ta'vi·us (ŏk·tā'vĭ·ŭs; 159), *n.* [L. *Octavius;* cf. *octavus* eighth.] Lit., the eighth born; — masc. proper name. L. *Octavius;* F. *Octave* (ŏk'tăv'); It. *Ottavio* (ōt·tä'vyō). — Fem. *Octavia.*

Oc·ta'vi·us Cae'sar (sē'zẽr). Octavianus. See AUGUSTUS in *Biog.* He appears as a character in Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar* and *Antony and Cleopatra.*

oc·ta'vo (ŏk·tā'vō; ŏk·tä'-; 277), *n.;* *pl.* -VOS (-vōz). [L. *in octavo,* fr. *in* + *octavo,* abl. of *octavus.* See OCTAVE.] A book of sheets folded each into eight leaves; hence, a more or less definite size of book so made; — usually written 8vo or 8°. Octavos are named, and their size differs, according to the size of paper on which they are printed, thus: ***cap octavo,*** about 4¼ by 7 inches; ***crown octavo,*** about 5 by 7½; ***demy octavo*** about 5½ by 8; ***imperial octavo,*** about 8¼ by 11½; ***medium octavo,*** about 6 by 9½ (the size commonly meant by *octavo* unqualified); ***post octavo,*** about 5½ by 7½; ***royal octavo,*** about 6½ by 10. According to the American Library Association scale, an octavo is more than 20 cm. and not over 25 cm. in height.

oc·ta'vo, *adj.* Having eight leaves to a sheet; as, an *octavo* form, book, leaf, size, etc.

oc'tene (ŏk'tēn), *n.* [See OCTO-.] *Chem.* Any normal hydrocarbon of the formula C_8H_{16}. The octenes are oily liquids.

oc·ten'ni·al (ŏk·tĕn'ĭ·ăl; 159), *adj.* [LL. *octennium* period of eight years, fr. *octo* + *annus* year.] Happening every eighth year; also, lasting a period of eight years. — **oc·ten' ni·al·ly,** *adv.*

oc·tet' (ŏk·tĕt'), *n.* Also **oc·tette'.** [From L. *octo* eight, after E. *duet,* fr. L. *duo.* See OCTAVE.] **1.** *Music.* **a** A composition for eight parts, usually for eight solo instruments or voices. **b** A group of eight singers or players in joint performance.

2. Any group of eight; specif., the first eight lines of a sonnet.

oc'tic (ŏk'tĭk), *adj.* [*oct-* + *-ic.*] *Math.* Octavic. — *n.* *Alg.* A quantic of the eighth degree.

octic group. The group **1,** (*ac*) (*bd*), *abcd, adcb, ac, bd,* (*ab*) (*cd*), (*ad*) (*bc*) of eight substitutions on four letters. If the four letters designate the four vertices of a square these substitutions represent the eight movements of the plane which transform the square into itself. Called also *group of the square* and *dihedral group of order eight.*

oc·til'lion (ŏk·tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. Cf. OCTO-; MILLION.] The number denoted by a unit with 27 zeros (according to French-American notation) or with 48 zeros (according to English notation) annexed. See NUMERATION, 2, *Note.* — **oc·til'lion,** *adj.* — **oc·til'lionth** (-yŭnth), *n.* & *adj.*

oc'tin·gen'te·nar'y (ŏk'tĭn·jĕn'tē·nĕr'ĭ; -nēr·ĭ), *n.* [L. *octingenti* eight hundred.] An octocentenary. *Rare.*

oc'to- (ŏk'tō-), **oct-.** [See EIGHT.] A combining form, Greek *oktō-, okt-,* from *oktō,* meaning *eight,* as in *octo*decimal, *octos*yllable. Cf. OCTA-.

☞ The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

octobrachiate	octogynous	octopolar
octocentenary	octolateral	octoradial
octocentennial	octolocular	octoradiate
octocotyloid	octomeral	octoradiated
octodactyl	octomerous	octoreme
octodactyle	octonematous	octosepalous
octodactylous	octopartite	octospermous
octodentate	octoped	octosporous
octofid	octopede	octostichous
octogamy	octopetalous	octosyllabic
octoglot	octophyllous	octovalent

oc'to·ad (ŏk'tō·ăd), *n.* [*octo-* + 2d *-ad.*] An ogdoad.

oc'to·al·loy' (-ă·loi'), *n.* [*octo-* + *alloy.*] Indian bronze as used for casting by the cire-perdue process; — so called because consisting theoretically of eight components (Skr. *aṣṭa-dhātu,* eight constituents), usually copper, tin, zinc, mercury, lead, iron, gold, and silver.

oc'to·ate (ŏk'tō·āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of an octoic acid; esp., a caprylate.

oc'to·bass' (ŏk'tō·bās'), *n.* [F. *octobasse.*] *Music.* A huge contrabass, the largest instrument of the viol class, invented by J. B. Vuillaume about 1849. It had three strings, stopped by finger keys and pedals.

Oc·to'ber (ŏk·tō'bĕr), *n.* [L., the eighth month of the primitive Roman year, which began in March, fr. *octo* eight; cf. F. *Octobre.* See OCTAVE.] **1.** The tenth month of the year, containing 31 days.

2. Ale made in the month of October.

October bird. The bobolink. *West Indies.*

October Club. [From *October ale,* famous as the drink at their meetings.] *Eng. Hist.* A political club of extreme Tories especially active about 1710.

Oc·to'brist (ŏk·tō'brĭst), *n.* A member of a moderately liberal political party in Russia, whose principles of constitutional government and measures of reform were expressed in an imperial manifesto of October, 1905.

oc'to·dec'i·mal (ŏk'tō·dĕs'ĭ·măl), *adj.* Octodecimo.

oc'to·dec'i·mo (ŏk'tō·dĕs'ĭ·mō), *adj.* [L. *octodecimus* eighteenth. Cf. OCTAVO; DUODECIMO.] Having eighteen leaves to a sheet, as a book; eighteenmo.

oc'to·dec'i·mo, *n.;* *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). A size of book resulting from folding each sheet into eighteen leaves, measuring about 4 by 6½ inches; also, a book of such size; — usually written 18mo or 18°, and called *eighteenmo.*

oc'to·di'a·nome (-dī'ȧ·nōm), *n.* *Math.* A quartic surface having eight nodes of which seven are given and the eighth is any point on the dianodal surface of the seven points.

oc'to·dont (ŏk'tō·dŏnt), *adj.* [*oct-* + *-odont.*] *Zool.* **a** Having eight teeth. **b** Of or pertaining to the Octodontidae. — *n.* One of the Octodontidae.

Oc'to·don'ti·dae (-dŏn'tĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Octodon,* type genus (fr. *oct-* + *-odon*) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of hystricomorphic rodents confined to South and Central America, including the degus, coypu, spiny rats, etc. The typical subfamily is **Oc'to·don·ti'nae** (-dŏn·tĭ'nē), the type genus **Oc'to·don** (ŏk'tō·dŏn).

oc'to·e'chos (ŏk'tō·ē'kŏs), *n.* Also **oc'ta·e'chos** (ŏk'tȧ-). [Gr. *oktōēchos* (sc. *biblos* book), fr. *oktō* eight + *ēchos* echo, tone.] *Eastern Ch.* A liturgical book attributed to St. John Damascene, containing all troparia and canons for the Sunday office from the first vespers up to, and including, the Liturgy in the order of their tones.

oc'to·foil' (ŏk'tō·foil'), *n.* An octofoil figure; specif., *Her.,* a double quatrefoil, which is the mark of cadency of a ninth son.

oc'to·foil' (-foil'), **oc'to·foiled'** (-foild'), *adj.* Having eight leaves, or foils; as, a temple column of *octofoil* plan.

oc'to·ge·nar'i·an (-jē·nâr'ĭ·ăn; 79), *adj.* [See OCTOGENARY.] Eighty or more and less than ninety years old; of or pert. to such age. — *n.* A person eighty or more and less than ninety years old. — **oc'to·ge·nar'i·an·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

oc·tog'e·nar'y (ŏk·tŏj'ē·nĕr'ĭ; -nēr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *octogenarius,* fr. *octogeni* eighty each, fr. *octoginta* eighty, fr. *octo* eight. See EIGHT, EIGHTY.] Octogenarian.

oc'to·gild (ŏk'tō·gĭld), *n.* [*octo-* + AS. *gild* payment.] *AS. Law.* A pecuniary compensation for an injury, of eight times the value of the thing.

Oc'to·gyn'i·a (ŏk'tō·jĭn'ĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *octo-* + *-gynia.*] *Bot.* A disused Linnaean order of plants having flowers with eight pistils. — **oc'to·gyn'i·an** (-ăn), *adj.* — **oc'to·gyn'i·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

oc·to'ic (ŏk·tō'ĭk), *adj.* [See OCTO-.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a fatty acid of the formula $C_8H_{16}O_2$. Normal octoic acid is *caprylic acid.*

oc'toid (ŏk'toid), *adj.* A tooth form commonly used for generated bevel gear teeth, closely approximating the involute. The line of action, traced on a sphere whose center is at the pitch cone apex, has a figure-eight shape.

oc'to·nal (ŏk'tō·năl; -n'l), *adj.* Octonary.

oc'to·nare (-nâr), *n.* *Pros.* An octonarian. *Rare.*

oc'to·nar'i·an (-nâr'ĭ·ăn; 79), *adj.* [L. *octonarius,* adj.] *Pros.* Made up of eight feet. — *n.* A verse having eight feet.

oc'to·na'ri·us (-nā'rĭ·ŭs; 79), *n.* [L. See OCTONARY.] *Lat. Pros.* An eight-foot verse, esp. one made up of four iambic or trochaic dipodies.

oc'to·nar'y (ŏk'tō·nĕr'ĭ; -nēr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *octonarius,* fr. *octoni* eight each, fr. *octo* eight.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the number eight; consisting of eight; being in sets of eight.

2. *Math.* **a** Using eight as the radix or base; — said esp. of the earliest known systems of numeration. **b** Involving eight variables; as, an *octonary* form.

oc'to·nar'y, *n.;* *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). An ogdoad, or group of eight; specif.: *Pros.* A stanza or group of eight verses.

oc·to'ni·on (ŏk·tō'nĭ·ŏn), *n.* [*octo-* + quaternion.] *Math.* The sum $(q + wr)$ of two quantities, one (q) a quaternion, and the other (wr) a quaternion (r) multiplied by a symbol (w) whose square is 0, the axes of both the quaternions passing through the same point (o).

oc'to·noc'u·lar (ŏk'tō·nŏk'ū·lẽr), *adj.* [L. *octoni* eight each + E. *ocular.*] Having eight eyes.

oc·toon' (ŏk·tōōn'), *n.* [*oct-* + *-oon* as in quad*roon.*] A person of one-eighth white blood. *Rare.*

oc·to'pe·an (ŏk·tō'pē·ăn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like, an octopus. *Rare.*

oc'toph·thal'mous (ŏk'tŏf·thăl'mŭs), *adj.* [*oct-* + Gr. *ophthalmos* eye.] Eight-eyed.

oc'to·pine (ŏk'tō·pĭn; -pīn; 156), *adj.* Of or pertaining to an octopus. *Rare.*

oc'to·pod (-pŏd), *adj.* **a** Having eight feet, limbs, or arms. **b** Of or pertaining to the Octopoda. — **oc'to·pod,** *n.*

Oc·top'o·da (ŏk·tŏp'ō·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See OCTOPUS.] *Zool.* **a** An order (or suborder) of cephalopod mollusks (subclass Dibranchia) comprising the octopuses, argonauts, and their allies, mollusks having eight arms, with sessile suckers devoid of horny rims. Vestiges of an internal shell may or may not be present. See OCTOPUS. **b** Rare syn. of ARACHNIDA. — **oc·top'o·dan** (-dăn), *adj.* & *n.*

oc·top'o·dous (ŏk·tŏp'ō·dŭs), *adj.* Octopod.

oc'to·pus (ŏk'tō·pŭs; *L.* ŏk·tō'pŭs; 277), *n.;* *pl.* OCTOPUSES (ŏk'tō·pŭs·ĕz; -ĭz; 119); OCTOPODES (ŏk·tŏp'ō·dēz; ŏk·tō'pō·dēz); OCTOPI (ŏk·tō'pī). [NL., fr. Gr. *oktōpous* eight-footed, fr. *oktō* eight + *pous, podos,* foot.] **1.** **a** [*cap.*] *Zool.* The typical genus of cephalopods of the order Octopoda. **b** Any member of that genus, or in a broad sense any of the other members of the Octopoda, usually excepting *Argonauta;* an eight-armed cephalopod. An *octopus* has a large head armed with a strong beak, and a small oval saclike body. The eight arms are more or less united at the base by a membrane and are usually provided with two rows of suckers by means of which they cling to prey or to other objects. Octopuses ordinarily live on the bottom among rocks, but they are also able to swim, after the manner of other cephalopods. There are numerous species, mostly of rather small size, and usually timid and inoffensive. *Octopus vulgaris,* common in the Mediterranean, is said to reach an extent of 7 or 8 feet from tip to tip of the arms, and *O. punctatus,* of the Pacific coast of North America, an extent of 14 feet. Some species are used as food.

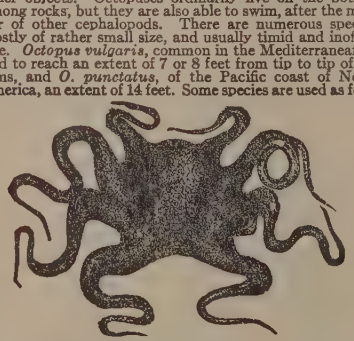

Common European Octopus (*O. vulgaris*). (About ⅛o)

2. Something suggestive of an octopus; esp., an organization with many branches through which it maintains a hold on the interests of others, as of the public in general.

oc'to·pus (ŏk'tō·pŭs), *v. i.* To devour as an octopus.

oc'to·roon' (ŏk'tō·rōōn'), *n.* [*octo-* + *-roon* as in quad*roon.*] The offspring of a quadroon and a white person.

oc'tose (ŏk'tōs), *n.* [*oct-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* Any member of a group of sugars having the formula $C_8H_{16}O_8$.

oc'to·spore (ŏk'tō·spōr; 181), *n.* [*octo-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* One of eight carpospores commonly produced by red algae of the family Bangiaceae.

oc'to·syl'la·ble (ŏk'tō·sĭl'ȧ·b'l; ŏk'tō·sĭl'-), *n.* A line or a word of eight syllables. — **oc'to·syl'la·ble,** *adj.* — **oc'to·syl·lab'ic** (-sĭ·lăb'ĭk), *adj.*

oc'to·yl (ŏk'tō·Il), *n.* [*octoic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent radical, $C_7H_{15}CO$, the radical of octoic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

oc·troi' (ŏk·trwȧ'; *F.* ŏk'trwȧ'), *n.;* *pl.* OCTROIS (ŏk·trwȧz'; *F.* ŏk'trwȧ'). Also, *Rare,* **oc'troy** (ŏk'troi). [F. *octroi.* See OCTROY, *v.*] **1.** A privilege, grant, or concession; esp., a commercial privilege granted by a sovereign, as an exclusive right of trade.

2. **a** A tax on commodities, esp. provisions, as a condition of their being brought into a town. **b** The boundary at which the octroi is payable, or the official body charged with its collection.

oc'troy (ŏk'troi), *v. t.* [F. *octroyer,* fr. (assumed) VL. *auctoricare,* fr. *auctor.* Cf. AUTHORIZE.] **1.** To grant or concede.

2. To dictate or command by virtue of authority. *Rare.*

oc'tu·ple (ŏk'tū·p'l), *adj.* [L. *octuplus;* cf. F. *octuple.*] **a** Consisting of eight; eightfold. **b** Taken by eights or in groups of eight.

oc'tu·ple, *v. t.* & *i.;* OC'TU·PLED (-p'ld); OC'TU·PLING (-plĭng). To make, or to become, eightfold.

oc'tu·plet (-plĕt), *n.* *Music.* A group of eight notes to be performed in the time of six of the same value.

oc'tu·plex (-plĕks), *adj.* [*octo-* + *-plex* as in *duplex.*] *Teleg.* Pertaining to or designating a system of telegraphy by which eight messages can be sent simultaneously over a single wire.

oc'tu·plex (-plĕks), *v. t.* *Teleg.* To render (a line) octuplex.

oc·tu'pli·cate (ŏk·tū'plĭ·kăt), *v. t.* To octuple. — *adj.* (*pron.* -kăt) Eightfold. — *n.* (*pron.* -kăt) An eighth thing corresponding to seven others of the same kind; an exact copy of something of which seven other exact copies exist.

oc·tu'pli·ca'tion (ŏk·tū'plĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *octuplicatio.* Cf. EIGHT; MULTIPLICATION.] *Arith.* Multiplying by eight.

oc'tyl (ŏk'tĭl), *n.* [*octane* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent hydrocarbon radical, C_8H_{17}, of which octane is the hydride; specif., the one of normal structure, $CH_3(CH_2)_6CH_2$.

oc'tyl·ene (ŏk'tĭ·lēn), *n.* [*octane* + ethy*lene.*] *Chem.* Any of a number of isomeric hydrocarbons, C_8H_{16}, of the ethylene series, mostly combustible, colorless liquids.

oc'tyne, oc'tine (ŏk'tĭn), *n.* [*oct-* + *-yne.*] *Chem.* Any hydrocarbon of normal structure having the formula C_8H_{14} and containing a triple bond.

o·cu'ba wax (ō·kū'bȧ). [Pg. *ocuba, ucuuba,* the tree, fr. Tupi *ucaba, ucu-uva,* contr. fr. *ococaba, ucucaba,* lit., domestic fat.] A yellowish-white wax obtained from the fruit of *Virola sebifera,* growing in South America. It resembles becuiba fat.

o'cu·by (ō'kōō·bĭ), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Massachuset *onkuppe* strong drink, Abnaki *a'kubi.*] Rum; — an Indian name.

oc'u·lar (ŏk'ū·lẽr), *adj.* [L. *ocularis,* fr. *oculus* the eye. See EYE; cf. ANTLER, INOCULATE, INVEIGLE.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with the eye, viewed objectively; in or near the eye; used for or by the eye; also, like or suggesting an eye in form or function; as, an *ocular* scale.

2. Of or pertaining to the sight; visual; as: **a** Made or expressed by the eye. **b** Obtained by seeing; as, *ocular* proof. **c** Addressed to, or perceived by, the eye; received by actual sight. **d** Actually seeing or having seen; as, an *ocular* witness.

oc'u·lar (ŏk'ū·lẽr), *n.* **1.** Ocular nature or property. *Obs.*

2. Humorously, the eye.

3. *Optics.* The eyepiece of an optical instrument.

4. *Zool.* An ocular scale or shield.

oc'u·lar·ist, *n.* [F. *oculariste.*] A maker of artificial eyes.

ocular spectroscope. A direct-vision spectroscope of large light power and, usually, small dispersion.

ocular spectrum. See SPECTRUM.

ocular spot. *Zool.* A pigmented organ or part supposed to be sensitive to light.

oc'u·late (ŏk'ū·lăt), **oc'u·lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* [L. *oculatus,* fr. *oculus* eye.] **1.** Furnished with eyes.

2. Having spots or holes resembling eyes; ocellated.

oc'u·lau'di·to'ry (ŏk'ū·lô'dĭ·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *oculus* eye + E. *auditory.*] Possessing both the sense of sight and that of hearing.

oculi-. A combining form for *oculus,* as in **oc'u·lif'er·ous, oc'u·li·form', oc'u·lig'er·ous.**

Oc'u·li'na (ŏk'ū·lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *oculus* the eye.] *Zool.* A genus of tropical aporose corals, usually branched and very solid, with irregularly or spirally distributed corallites. It is the type of a family, **Oc'u·lin'i·dae** (-lĭn'ĭ·dē). — **oc'u·lin'id** (-lĭd), *n.* — **oc'u·lin'oid** (-oid), *adj.*

Oculina (*O. varicosa*). Tip of Branch, nat. size.

oc'u·list (ŏk'ū·lĭst), *n.* [F. *oculiste,* fr. L. *oculus* the eye.] **1.** A specialist in diseases of the eye.

2. One with good eyesight; a sharp-sighted observer. *Rare.*

3. *Med.* An ophthalmologist; also, loosely, one without complete medical training who specializes in the fitting of eyeglasses. — **oc'u·lis'tic** (-lĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

Oc'u·li Sun'day (ŏk'ū·lī). The third Sunday in Lent; — from the first word of the Introit for the day.

oc'u·lo- (ŏk'ū·lō-), **ocul-.** A combining form from Latin *oculus,* eye (see -O), denoting: **a** *The eye,* as in *oculo*motor. **b** *Ocular and,* as in **oc'u·lo·fa'cial,** pertaining to the eyes and the face, **oc'u·lo·ce·phal'ic, oc'u·lo·fron'tal, oc'u·lo·na'sal, oc'u·lo·pal'pe·bral, oc'u·lo·pu'pillar'y, oc'u·lo·spi'nal, oc'u·lo·zy'go·mat'ic.** See FRONTAL, NASAL, etc.

oc'u·lo·mo'tor (-mō'tẽr), *adj.* [*oculo-* + *motor.*] *Anat.* & *Zool.* Moving the eyeball; esp., designating or pertaining to the oculomotor nerve. — *n.* The oculomotor nerve.

oculomotor nerve. *Anat.* One of the third pair of cranial nerves, which have their nuclei of origin in the midbrain and are distributed to all the muscles of the eye except the superior oblique and the lateral rectus, supplying also autonomic fibers by way of the ciliary ganglion to the ciliary muscle and the circular fibers of the iris.

oc'u·lo·mo'to·ry (-mō'tō·rĭ), *adj.* Oculomotor. *Rare.*

oc'u·lus (ŏk'ū·lŭs), *n.;* *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., an eye.] **1.** An eye.

2. *Arch.* A member resembling or suggesting an eye, as the central boss of a volute; esp., a round window (cf. ŒIL-DE-BŒUF); such as is common in the west end of Con-

---

oc'te·nar'y. Erroneous for OCTONARY. [THEORY, 1.]

octet theory. See ATOMIC THEORY, 1.

oc'tile (ŏk'tĭl; -tīl; *see* -ILE), *n.* [L. *octo* eight + *-ile.*] = OCTANT, 2 a. *Rare.*

oc'tine (ŏk'tĭn), *n.* = OCTYNE.

oc'ti·reme (ŏk'tĭ·rēm). Var. of OCTOREME.

oc'to·chlo'ride, etc. Var. of OCTACHLORIDE, etc.

oc'to·chord (ŏk'tō·kôrd), *n.* *Music.* = OCTACHORD.

Oc'to·co·ral'li·a (-kō·răl'ĭ·ȧ), **Oc'to·co·ral'la** (-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See OCTO-; CORAL.] Syns. of ALCYONARIA. — **oc'to·co·ral'lan** (-ăn), **oc'to·co·ral'line** (-ĭn; -īn; 156), *adj.* & *n.* [of OCTADRACHM.] **oc'to·drachm** (ŏk'tō·drăm). Var. of **oc'to·e'dral** (ŏk'tō·ē'drăl), **oc'to·e'dron** (ŏk'tō·ē'drŭn), etc. Vars. of OCTAHEDRAL, OCTAHEDRON, etc.

oc'to·he'dral, oc'to·he'dron, etc. Vars. of OCTAHEDRAL, OCTAHEDRON, etc.

oc·tom'er·ous (ŏk·tŏm'ẽr·ŭs). Var. of OCTAMEROUS.

oc·tom'e·ter (-ē·tẽr), *n.* = OCTAMETER.

oc'to·naph'thene (ŏk'tō·năf'thēn). Var. of OCTANAPHTHENE.

oc'to·pla (ŏk'tō·plȧ). Var. of OCTAPLA.

oc'to·sil'la·ble. Octosyllable. *Ref. Sp.*

oc'to·style (ŏk'tō·stīl). Var. of OCTASTYLE. See COLUMNIATION b & d. [TATEUCH.

oc'to·teuch (-tūk). Var. of OC-

oc'to·va'lent. Var. of OCTAVALENT.

oc'tu·or (ŏk'tū·ôr), *n.* [L. *octo* eight + *-uor* as in F. *quatuor,* fr. L. *quatuor* four.] *Music.* = OCTET, 1. *Rare.*

oc'tu·pld. Octupled. *Ref. Sp.*

octuple press. See QUADRUPLE PRESS.

oc'tu·ply, *adv.* of OCTUPLE.

ocul-. = OCULO-.

oc'u·lar·ly, *adv.* of OCULAR.

oc'u·lar'y, *adj.* Ocular. *Obs.*

oc'u·li·mo'tor (ŏk'ū·lĭ·mō'tẽr). Var. of OCULOMOTOR.

‖**o'cu·lus Chris'ti** (ŏk'ū·lŭs krĭs'tī). [L., eye of Christ.] **a** = WILD SAGE a. **b** = CHRIST'S-EYE.

‖**O'cu·lus Mar'tis** (mär'tĭs). [L., eye of Mars.] *Astron.* = EYE OF MARS.

‖**o'cu·lus mun'di** (mŭn'dĭ). [L., eye of the world.] *Mineral.* Hydrophane. *Obs.*

tinental churches, or a round opening, such as that at the crown of the dome of the Pantheon.
3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* Corona Borealis; — an early name.
4. *Bot.* A leaf bud. *Obs.*

O·cyd'ro·mus (ō·sĭd'rō·mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ōkydromos* swift-running.] *Zool.* Syn. of GALLIRALLUS. — **o·cyd'ro·mine** (-mĭn; -mīn; 156), *adj.* — **oc'y·drome** (ŏs'ĭ·drōm), *n.*

o'cyme (ō'sĭm), *n.* [L. *ocimum*, fr. Gr. *ōkimon.*] Basil. *Obs.*

O·cyp'e·te (ō·sĭp'ē·tē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ōkypetē*, lit., the swift flier.] See HARPY, 1.

O·cyp'o·de (ō·sĭp'ō·dē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *Ōkypous, -podos*, swift-footed, fr. *ōkys* swift + *pous, podos*, foot.] *Zool.* **a** A genus of square-bodied, long-legged crabs which live in holes in the sand along the seashore, and run very swiftly. It is the type of a family, **Oc'y·pod'i·dae** (ŏs'ĭ·pŏd'ĭ·dē), to which the fiddler crabs also belong. **b** [*not cap.*] A member of this genus. — **o·cyp'o·dan** (ō·sĭp'ō·dăn), **oc'y·po'di·an** (ŏs'ĭ·pō'dĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.* — **o·cyp'o·doid** (ō·sĭp'ō·doid), *adj.*

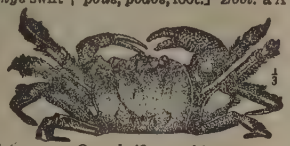

Ocypode (*O. arenaria*).

O·cyr'o·ë (ō·sĭr'ō·ē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ōkyroēs* swift-flowing or swift-swimming.] *Zool.* A genus of ctenophores of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea which swim by means of a large winglike process on each side of the body. It constitutes a family, **Oc'y·ro'i·dae** (ŏs'ĭ·rō'ĭ·dē).

Od, *or* **'Od** (ŏd). Also **Odd.** [*often not cap.*] A minced form of the word *God*, used euphemistically either alone or in compounds; as, *Od*, man; *Odso*; *Od* rat it. Cf. GAD. *Archaic & Dial.* The possessive *Od's, Odd's*, often without the apostrophe and sometimes spelt *Ods*, occurs in many exclamatory phrases, which are sometimes written as one word; as, *Od's* body, *Ods* death, etc. Diminutive, garbled, and merely nonsensical forms of these phrases are common; as, *Od's bodskins, Oddsbud* (= God's blood), *Od zounds* (= God's wounds), *Odsnigs*. In such cases as *Od's me* the *'s* is possibly for *save*.

od (ŏd; ōd), *n.* [G.; coined by Reichenbach.] An alleged force or natural power, supposed, by Reichenbach and others, to produce the phenomena of hypnotism, and to be developed by various agencies, as by magnets, heat, light, chemical or vital action, etc.; — called also *odyl*, or the *odylic force*. The various supposed manifestations of this force were distinguished by special names, as *biod* (the od of animal life), *elod* (electric od), *magnetod* (magnetic od), *pantod* (od in a general sense), etc.

od (ŏd). Var. of ODD. *Obs. exc. Ref. Sp.*

o'da (ō'dä; ō'dä'), *n.* [Turk. *ōdah.*] A room in a harem; also, the inmates of such a room.

O·dac'i·dae (ō·dăs'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. the genus name *Odax*, fr. Gr. *odax*, adv., by biting with the teeth.] *Zool.* A family of fishes of the Australian and New Zealand coasts, much like the Scaridae, but having in each jaw a sharp cutting edge without distinct teeth anteriorly. **O'dax** (ō'dăks) is the only genus. — **od'a·coid** (ŏd'ä·koid), *adj. & n.*

o'dal (ō'dăl; -dl'), *n.* [ON. *ōthal* (Sw. *odal*, Dan. *odel*); akin to AS. *æthele* noble. See ATHELING; cf. 1st ADDLE, UDAL.] *Law.* Among the early and medieval Teutonic peoples, esp. Scandinavians, the heritable land held by the various odalmen constituting a family or kindred of freeborn tribesmen; also, the ownership of such land.

o'dal, *adj. Law.* Noting, or pert. to, odal land or ownership.

od'al (ŏd'ăl; -'l), *n.* [Cf. Panjabi *odālā* a creeper yielding string. See OADAL.] An East Indian woody vine (*Sarcostigma kleinii*), family Icacinaceae. Its seeds yield an oil used as a cure for rheumatism.

o'dal·born', *adj. Teut. Law.* Born with rights in the odal.

o'da·lisque, **o'da·lisk** (ō'dä·lĭsk), *n.* [F. *odalisque*, fr. Turk. *ōdahlıq* chambermaid, fr. *ōdah* chamber + suff. *-lıq.*] A female slave or concubine in a harem, esp. of a Turkish sultan.

o'dal·ler (ō'dăl·ẽr), *n.* An odalman or odalwoman.

o'dal·man (-măn), **-wom'an** (-wŏŏm'ăn), *n. Teut. Law.* A man or woman having odal, or able to share in it by inheritance.

odd (ŏd; 184), *adj.* In sense 6 compared: ODD'ER (-ẽr); ODD'EST. [ME. *odde*, fr. ON. *oddi* a tongue of land, a triangle, an odd number (from the third or odd angle, or point, of a triangle), orig., a point, tip; akin to ON. *oddr* point, point of a weapon, Sw. *udda* odd, *udd* point, Dan. *od*, AS. *ord*, OHG. *ort*, G. *ort* place, D. *oord* (cf. E. *point*, for change of meaning), Lith. *usnis* thistle, Alban. *usht* ear (of grain), spike.] **1.** Not paired with another; remaining over as single after a pairing; without a mate; as, an *odd* shoe; an *odd* glove.
2. Not divisible by 2 without leaving a remainder; — opposed to *even*; as, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, etc., are *odd* numbers. Also, numbered or known by such a number; as, the festival is held in the *odd* years.
3. Left over after a definite round number has been taken or mentioned; indefinitely, but not greatly, exceeding a specified number.

Sixteen hundred and *odd* years after the earth was made, it was destroyed in a deluge. *T. Burnet.*

4. **a** Designating an inconsiderable surplus of a smaller denomination, — as in the phrase *and odd money*, now shortened simply to *odd*; as, it cost ten pounds *odd*. **b** Remaining beyond what is complete in series, or taken into account; occurring between or outside of what is regular or noticed; occasional; out-of-the-way; as, *odd* minutes; an *odd* job; an *odd* corner. **c** Not one of a complete or usual set or series; as, *odd* chairs for sale.
5 Solitary; single. *Now Dial.*

Until a stranger has kinsmen who can do this he is an *odd* or kinless man, protected only by his lord. *F. Seebohm.*

6. **a** Different from what is usual or common; unusual; singular; peculiar; unique; strange. "An *odd* action." *Shak.* "An *odd* expression." *Thackeray.* **b** *Collog.* Marked by oddities; eccentric; — of persons; as, an *odd* fish or stick.
7. *Obs.* **a** Of singular worth or note; pre-eminent; choice. **b** Not according; disagreeing. Also, not balancing the account; not even or quits (with). **c** At odds. **d** Extra. "The *odd* lists." *Shak.*

Syn. — Unpaired, unmatched; queer; droll. See STRANGE.
Ant. — Paired; even; usual, customary, regular, ordinary.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

odd-fangled	odd-mannered	odd-sounding, *adj.*
odd-humored	odd-numbered	odd-thinking, *adj.*
odd-looking	odd-shaped	odd-toed

odd (ŏd; 184), *n.* **1.** Something odd, or additional. Cf. ODDS. Specif.: *Golf.* **a** A stroke more than the last played by an opponent at a hole. Cf. LIKE, *n.*, 2. **b** *Eng.* A stroke taken from a player's total at a hole, to give him odds.
2. A small point or gore of land. *Dial. Eng.*
3. *pl.* Odd-numbered classes or their members. *Slang.*

odd, *adv.* Oddly. *Obs.*

Odd. Var. of OD, God.

odd'–come–short', *n.* **1.** Cloth remnant; *pl.*, odds and ends.
2. An indefinite time soon to come. *Colloq. or Dial.*

odd'–come–short'ly, *n.* Some day or other that may come soon.

Odd Fellow. A member of a secret order, or fraternity, for mutual aid and social enjoyment, originating in the 18th century by a union of British social clubs, and now, under the name Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, comprising many lodges in all British and some other countries; also, a member of a separately organized fraternity in the United States. — **Odd Fellowship.**

odd hand. = ODD MAN.

odd'i·ty (ŏd'ĭ·tĭ; 184), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being odd; singularity; queerness; peculiarity; as, *oddity* of dress, manners, and the like.
2. That which is odd; as, a collection of *oddities*; an odd person or trait; an odd thing or happening.

odd'–job'ber, *n.* Also **odd'–job'man.** One who does odd jobs.

odd lad. = ODD MAN.

odd lot. *Finance & Com.* A number or quantity other than the usual unit in transactions, as less than a hundred shares of stock as in stock-exchange dealings.

odd'ly, *adv.* **1.** In an odd manner.
2. *Math.* So as to be measured by an odd number.

odd man. **1.** A person hired to do odd jobs, whether employed casually or continually. *Eng.*
2. *Eng.* Also **odd'man** (ŏd'măn), *n.* **a** A workman having no fixed working place, being sent to work in vacancies created by absentees. **b** A casual worker on a farm.

odd'man (ŏd'măn), **odds'man** (ŏdz'-), *n.* **1.** An arbiter having the casting vote; umpire.
2. = ODD MAN, 2.

odd man out. A game of choosing one of a number of persons, as by tossing or matching coins, etc.

odd man wins. A game of matching coins by three players, won by the player whose coin does not match another.

odd mark. A portion of land lying fallow in preparation for seeding with a particular crop, as wheat. *Dial. Eng.*

odd'ment (ŏd'mĕnt; 184), *n.* [*odd* + *-ment.*] An odd thing, or one that is left over, disconnected, fragmentary, or the like; something that is separated or disconnected from its fellows; esp. (in *pl.*) odds and ends. Specif.: *Printing.* Any separate small parts or pages in a book, other than the text, such as the title page, contents, etc.

odd'ness, *n.* State of being odd, in any sense, or a thing or action that is odd; an oddity.

odd or even, *or* **odd and even.** A play of guessing whether a group, as a handful of beans, contains an odd or an even number, or whether a concealed number is odd or even.

odd'–pin'nate, *adj. Bot.* Pinnate with a single terminal leaflet. See LEAF, *Illust.*

odds (ŏdz; 184), *n. pl. & sing.* [See ODD, *adj.*] **1.** Unequal things or conditions; as in, *to make odds even*, to level unequal things to equality; formerly also, to wipe offenses from the record.
2. Difference or amount of difference as regards equality in number, quality, benefit, etc.; as, by all *odds* the easier way; what's the *odds?*
3. Difference in favor of one as against another; excess of one of two things or numbers over the other; inequality; advantage; superiority; hence, excess of chances; probability; as, it makes no *odds*; by all *odds* the best.

Judging is balancing an account and determining on which side the *odds* lie. *Locke.*

4. Specif.: An equalizing allowance to the one of two competing parties that is at a disadvantage, as, in betting, a proportional excess in the amount wagered conceded to equalize the chances; as, to give or take *odds*.
5. Quarrel; dispute; dissension; variance; — chiefly in the phrase *at odds*. "Set them into confounding *odds*." *Shak.*

odds, *v. t.* To change; to make even. *Dial Eng.*

Odds, Odd's, Odds'bud' (ŏdz'bŭd'), etc. [*often not cap.*] See OD.

odds and ends. That which is left; remnants; scraps. "My brain is filled . . . with all kinds of *odds and ends*." *Irving.*

odd shroud. *Naut.* The after shroud on either side when there is an odd number on each side.

odds'–on', *adj.* Having better than an even chance to win; as, an *odds-on* favorite. — *n.* A better-than-even chance.

odd trick. *Bridge, Whist*, etc. The seventh trick won by the same side; hence, any trick in excess of the book.

odd woman. A woman hired to do odd jobs.

ode (ōd), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *ode, oda*, fr. Gr. *ōidē* a song, especially a lyric song, contr. fr. *aoidē*, fr. *aeidein* to sing; akin to Skr. *vadati* he says, sings, plays music, Lith. *vadinti* to call, name. Cf. COMEDY, MELODY, MONODY, PARODY, PROSODY, RHAPSODY.] **1.** A poem suited to be set to music and sung or chanted orig. by a chorus moving rhythmically; esp., such a poem characterized by varying length of line, complexity of stanza forms, sustained nobility of sentiment and appropriate dignity of style. In metrical form, odes are of following types: (1) the *regular*, or *Pindaric, ode*, such as Gray's *The Bard*, divided into sections, each having a strophe and an antistrophe of identical form and an epode of contrasting form; (2) the *irregular*, or *pseudo-Pindaric, ode*, such as the so-called *Pindaric Odes* of Cowley, or Wordsworth's *Ode on Intimations of Immortality* marked by lack of design in verse and stanzaic structure and length, and of correspondences between parts; (3) the *Lesbian*, or *Horatian, ode*, such as Keats's *To Autumn*, and Pope's *On Solitude*, a simpler form with uniform lyric stanzas.
2. *Eastern Ch.* **a** One of the nine Scripture canticles used in the orthron of the divine office on certain assigned days. **b** One of the nine hymns of a canon (sense 6 a), each having from three to six troparia. **c** Loosely, a psalm or canticle.

-ode (-ōd). [Gr. *-ōdēs, -ōdes*, fr. *-o-* + *-eidēs* like, fr. *eidos* form. See IDOL; cf. -OID.] A suffix denoting *like, thing that is like*, as in phyllode, cladode, geode, plasmode. The *pl.* **-odes** is used for generic names in *Bot. & Zool.*, chiefly in entomology, as in Acanthodes. Cf. -OID; -OIDEA.

-ode. [See CEDE.] A suffix from Greek *hodos*, way, path, as in cathode, anode, electrode.

O'dels·ting (ō'dĕls·tĭng), *n.* Also **O'dels·thing** (-tĭng). [Nor. *odel* odal + *ting* parliament.] The lower house of the Norwegian Storting. See LEGISLATURE, *Table.*

Ode on a Grecian Urn. A poem (1820) by John Keats.

Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity. A poem (1629) by John Milton.

Ode to a Nightingale. A poem (1820) by John Keats.

Ode to Autumn. A poem (1820) by John Keats.

Ode to the West Wind. A poem (1819) by Shelley.

o·de'um (ō·dē'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ODEA (-ä). [L., fr. Gr. *ōideion*, fr. *ōidē.* See ODE.] A kind of theater in ancient Greece and afterward in Rome, smaller than the dramatic theater and roofed over, in which poets and musicians submitted their works to the approval of the public, and contended for prizes; hence, in modern usage, a hall, gallery, etc., for musical or dramatic performances.

od'ic (ŏd'ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to, or forming, an ode.

od'ic (ŏd'ĭk; ōd'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to od. See OD. — **od'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

O'din (ō'dĭn), **O'thin** (ō'thĭn), *n.* [Dan. *Odin*, ON. *Othinn.* See WODEN.] *Norse Myth.* The chief god of the mythology of the Eddas. Cf. THOR. He was god of war and of those slain in battle whom he entertained in Valhalla where the Valkyries attended him. God of wisdom, he gave one eye to drink of the fountain of wisdom controlled by Mimir. He was also god of poetry. His wife was Frigg. Of his place as god of the dead and leader of the Wild Hunt, see WODEN. See also AESIR, BALDER, FENRIR, VALKYRIE, YMIR, VALI.

O·din'i·an (ō·dĭn'ĭ·ăn), **O·din'ic** (-ĭk). **O'din·it'ic** (ō'dĭ·nĭt'ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to Odin or Odinism.

O'din·ism (ō'dĭn·ĭz'm), *n.* Also **O'thin·ism** (ō'thĭn-). Worship of Odin; broadly, the Teutonic heathenism. — **O'din·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

o'din·ite (ō'dĭn·ĭt), *n.* [From *Odin, or Odenwald*, Germany.] *Petrog.* A dike rock occurring in gabbro, and containing phenocrysts of labradorite and augite, and sometimes diallage altered to uralite, in a felty groundmass of plagioclase and amphibole needles.

o'di·om'e·ter (ō'dĭ·ŏm'ē·tẽr), *n.* [See ODOR; -METER.] A form of olfactometer, measuring the greatest dilution of an odorous vapor detectable by smell.

o'di·ous (ō'dĭ·ŭs *or, esp. Brit.*, ōd'yŭs; 159), *adj.* [OF. *odieus* (F. *odieux*), fr. L. *odiosus*, fr. *odium* hatred. See ODIUM.] Deserving of or provoking hatred or repugnance; exciting odium.

He rendered himself *odious* to the Parliament. *Clarendon.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See HATEFUL.
— **o'di·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **o'di·ous·ness,** *n.*

od'ist (ōd'ĭst), *n.* A writer of an ode or odes.

o'di·um (ō'dĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L.; akin to L. *odi* I hate, Gr. *odyssomai*, Armen. *ateam*, AS. *atol* dire, horrid, ON. *atall*, and perh. ult. to L. *odor* (bad) smell. See ODOR; cf. ANNOY.] **1.** Hatred; now, usually, state or fact of being hated; as, that brought him into *odium*, or, brought *odium* upon him.
2. The stigma attaching to what is hateful; opprobrium.

She threw the *odium* of the fact on me. *Dryden.*

3. That which is hated. *Obs.*

Syn. — Abhorrence, detestation, antipathy. — ODIUM, HATRED agree in the idea of strong aversion. But HATRED denotes either the enmity which one feels for another or that which one experiences or incurs; ODIUM applies chiefly to the latter, and denotes esp. the opprobrium attaching to an object of general aversion; as, "They seek for *hatred* at my hands" (*Shak.*); "Whatever *odium* or loss her maneuvers incurred she flung upon her counselors" (*J. R. Green*). Cf. HATE, HATEFUL, OPPROBRIOUS.

Ant. — Approbation, honor, approval.

O'do·be'nus (ō'dō·bē'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *odōn* tooth + *bainein* to walk; — in ref. to use of tusks in progression.] *Zool.* A genus comprised by the walrus, and type of a largely extinct family, **O'do·ben'i·dae** (ō'dō·bĕn'ĭ·dē).

O'do·coi'le·us (ō'dō·koi'lē·ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *odōn* tooth + *koilos* hollowed.] *Zool.* A genus including the Virginia deer, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and related American species.

o'do·graph (ō'dō·grăf; 83), *n.* [Gr. *hodos* way + *-graph.*] **1.** A machine for registering the distance traversed by a vehicle or pedestrian.
2. A device for recording the length and rapidity of stride and the number of steps taken by a walker.

od·ol'o·gy (ŏd·ŏl'ō·jĭ; ōd-), *n.* [See OD; -LOGY.] Odic theory.

o·dom'e·ter (ō·dŏm'ē·tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *hodometron, hodometros*, an instrument for measuring distances, fr. *hodos* way + *metron* measure; cf. F. *odomètre, hodomètre.*] An instrument attached to a vehicle, to measure the distance traversed; also, a wheel used by surveyors, which registers the miles and rods traversed. — **od'o·met'ri·cal** (ōd'ō·mĕt'rĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **o·dom'e·try** (ō·dŏm'ē·trĭ), *n.*

-o·don (-ō·dŏn). [See -ODONT.] *Zool.* A combining form, Greek *-odōn*, from *odōn, odontos*, tooth, denoting *-toothed*, used chiefly in generic names, as in Iguana*odon*, mast*odon*.

O'do·na'ta (ō'dō·nā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *odōn, odontos*, a tooth.] *Zool.* The order consisting of the dragonflies.

odont-. = ODONTO- (which see), as in:

odontagra	odontatrophia	odontitis
odontalgia	odontatrophy	odontodynia
odontalgic	odontexesis	

-o·dont (-ō·dŏnt). [See TOOTH.] A combining form from Greek *odōn, odontos*, tooth, as in aniso*dont*, loph*odont*. The *pl.* forms **-o·don'ta** (-dŏn'tä), and less often **-o·don'tes** (-tēz), **-o·don'ti·a** (-shĭ·ä), are used in zoological class names, as in Buno*donta*.

O·don'tas·pi'i·dae (ō·dŏn'tăs·pĭd'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* Also **O'·don·tas'pi·dae** (ō'dŏn·tăs'pĭ·dē). [NL., fr. *odont-* + Gr. *aspis, aspidos*, shield.] *Zool.* A family constituted by the genus *Odontaspis*. Syn. *Carchariidae*.

O'don·tas'pis (ō'dŏn·tăs'pĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The genus comprising the sand sharks, characterized by long slender teeth, with smooth edges, and often with cusps at the base. Syn. *Carcharias*.

O·cyp'o·da (ō·sĭp'ō·dä), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of OCYPODE.

O'da·i'a (ō'dä·ĭ'ä). *D. Bib.*

o'da·lik' (ō'dä·lĭk'). Var. of ODALISQUE.

O·da'res (ō·dā'rēz; 79). *D. Bib.*

O'dax (ō'dăks), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* See ODACIDAE, ROCK WHITING.

odd'-bell' syb'tem. See CHANGE RINGING.

odd'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

odd'legs', *n. pl.* = HERMAPHRODITE CALIPER. See CALIPER, *n.*, 1 **a**.

odd'-me-dod', *n.* Corrupt. of HODMANDOD. *Dial.*

odds'man, *n.* = ODDMAN.

ode, + WOAD.

O'ded (ō'dĕd), *Bib.*

o'del, *n. & adj.* = ODAL.

ode'let, *n.* [Cf. F. *odelette.*] Dim. of ODE.

o·de'on (ō·dē'ŏn), *n.* [NL.; cf. F. *odéon.*] = ODEUM.

-odes. See 1st -ODE.

O·dil'a (ō·dĭl'ä). *D. Bib.*

o'di·ble, *adj.* [L. *odibilis.*] Odious. *Obs.*

o·dif'er·ous, *adj.* Odoriferous.

o'di·um·proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.

od'ling, *n.* Perh., cheating. *Obs.*

od'ment. Dial. Eng. var. of ODONTNT.

O·do'ia (ō·dō'yä). *D. Bib.*

O·dol'lam (ō·dŏl'ăm), *n. Bib.* = ADULLAM.

o·dom'e·trous (ō·dŏm'ē·trŭs), *adj.* Serving to measure distance on a road. *Obs.*

Od'o·nar'kes (ŏd'ō·när'kēz; ō'dō-). *Bib.*

o'don·tal'gy (ō'dŏn·tăl'jĭ). Var. of ODONTALGIA.

-o·don'ti·a (-ō·dŏn'shĭ·ȧ). [NL.] *Dent.* A combining form from Greek *odōn, odontos,* tooth (see -IA), denoting *a* (specified) *form, condition,* or *mode of treatment of the teeth,* as in macro*dontia,* ortho*dontia,* sapro*dontia.* Cf. -ODONT.

o'don·ti'a·sis (ō'dŏn·tī'ȧ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *odontian* to cut teeth.] Cutting, or eruption, of the teeth; teething.

o·don'tic (ō·dŏn'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *odontikos,* fr. *odōn, odontos,* tooth.] Of or pertaining to the teeth.

o·don'tist (-tĭst), *n.* [*odont-* + *-ist.*] A dentist. *Rare.*

o·don'to- (ō·dŏn'tō-), **odont-.** A combining form, Greek *odonto-, odont-,* from *odōn, odontos,* meaning *tooth,* as in *odontogy, odontitis.* The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements:

odontochirurgic	**odontonecrosis**	**odontoscope**
odontoclasis	**odontoneuralgia**	**odontotechny**
odontogenesis	**odontonosology**	**odontotherapia**
odontogenic	**odontopathy**	**odontotherapy**
odontogeny	**odontoplerosis**	**odontotripsis**
odontohyperesthesia	**odontoschism**	

o·don'to·blast (-blăst), *n.* [*odonto-* + *-blast.*] **a** *Anat.* One of the more or less columnar cells on the outer surface of the pulp of a tooth which secrete the dentine. See TOOTH. **b** *Zool.* One of the cells which secrete the chitinous teeth of Mollusca. — **o·don'to·blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *adj.*

o·don'to·cele (-sēl), *n.* [NL., fr. *odonto-* + *-cele.*] *Dent.* A cyst of the membrane surrounding the root of a tooth.

o·don'to·cete (-sēt), *adj.* [See ODONTOCETI.] *Zool.* Designating the toothed whales. — *n.* A toothed whale.

O·don'to·ce'ti (-sē'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *odonto-* + Gr. *kētos* a whale.] *Zool.* A suborder of Cetacea comprising the toothed whales. Cf. MYSTICETI.

o·don'to·ce'tous (-tŭs), *adj.* Odontocete.

o·don'to·clast (ō·dŏn'tō·klăst), *n* [*odonto-* + Gr. *klan* to break.] *Anat.* One of the large multinucleated cells which are active during the absorption of the roots of the milk teeth.

o·don'to·gen (-jĕn), *n.* [*odonto-* + *-gen.*] The layer of odontoblasts forming the dentine.

O·don'to·glos'sum (-glŏs'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *odonto-* + Gr. *glōssa* tongue.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of ornamental tropical American epiphytic orchids, having flowers of great diversity of form and color, with the lip not spurred, and distinct from the column. Many species are familiar in cultivation, as *O. grande,* the baby orchid, of Guatemala. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus.

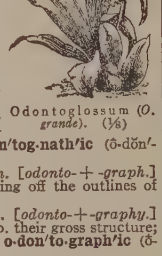

Odontoglossum (*O. grande*). (⅛)

O'don·tog'na·thae (ō'dŏn·tŏg'nȧ·thē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *odonto-* + *-gnathae.*] *Paleontol.* A superorder of extinct toothed birds (subclass Neornithes). See BIRD, 2. — **o'don·tog'na·thous** (-thŭs), **o·don'tog·nath'ic** (ō·dŏn'·tŏg·năth'ĭk), *adj.*

o·don'to·graph (ō·dŏn'tō·grăf; 83), *n.* [*odonto-* + *-graph.*] An instrument for marking or laying off the outlines of gear teeth.

o'don·tog'ra·phy (ō'dŏn·tŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*odonto-* + *-graphy.*] Descriptive science of the teeth, esp. their gross structure; also, a treatise on this subject. — **o·don'to·graph'ic** (ō·dŏn'tō·grăf'ĭk), *adj.*

o·don'toid (ō·dŏn'toid), *adj.* [Gr. *odontoeidēs,* fr. *odōn, odontos,* a tooth + *eidos* form.] *Anat. & Zool.* **a** Having the form of a tooth; toothlike. **b** Of or pertaining to the odontoid process. — *n.* The odontoid process.

odontoid ligaments. The three ligaments, a middle and two lateral, which pass from the odontoid process to the margins of the foramen magnum. See CHECK LIGAMENT.

odontoid process *or* **peg.** *Anat. & Zool.* A toothlike process projecting from the anterior end of the centrum of the axis vertebra on which the atlas vertebra rotates. Morphologically it is the centrum of the atlas; but it has become detached from that vertebra, and is more or less perfectly united with the next one behind. In many reptiles it remains separate, and is known as the **odontoid bone.**

O'don·tol'cae (ō'dŏn·tŏl'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *odonto-* + Gr. *holkos* a furrow.] *Paleontol.* In some classifications, a superorder of extinct aquatic birds having teeth set in a groove. It includes *Hesperornis* and allied genera. — **o'don·tol'cate** (-kăt), **o'don·tol'cous** (-kŭs), *adj.*

o·don'to·lite (ō·dŏn'tō·lĭt), *n.* [*odonto-* + *-lite.*] *Mineral.* Fossil bone or tooth made bright blue by phosphate of iron. It resembles turquoise, and is called *bone,* or *fossil, turquoise.*

o·don'to·lith (-lĭth), *n.* [*odonto-* + *-lith.*] *Dent.* Tartar of the teeth.

o'don·tol'o·gy (ō'dŏn·tŏl'ō·jĭ; ŏd'ŏn-), *n.* [*odonto-* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the teeth, their structure and development, and their diseases. — **o·don'to·log'i·cal** (ō·dŏn'tō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **o'don·tol'o·gist** (ō'dŏn·tŏl'ō·jĭst; ŏd'ŏn-), *n.*

o·don'to·lox'i·a (ō·dŏn'tō·lŏk'sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *odonto-* + Gr. *loxos* oblique.] *Dent.* Irregularity of the teeth.

o'don·to'ma (ō'dŏn·tō'mȧ; ŏd'ŏn-), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-mȧ·tȧ). [NL., fr. *odont-* + *-oma.*] *Dent.* Tumor of a tooth. — **o·don'to·mous** (ō·dŏn'tō·mŭs), *adj.*

o·don'to·phore (ō·dŏn'tō·fōr; 181), *n.* [*odonto-* + *-phore.*] *Zool.* **a** A structure, usually more or less protrusible, in the mouth of most mollusks, except the bivalves, supporting the radula. **b** The radula. — **o'don·toph'o·ral** (ō'dŏn·tŏf'ō·răl), *adj.* — **o'don·toph'o·rine** (-rĭn; -rīn; 156), *adj.*

O·don'to·phor'i·dae (ō·dŏn'tō·fōr'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *odonto-* + *-phore* + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of gallinaceous birds consisting of the American partridges and quails, often ranked as a subfamily. **O·don'to·pho·ri'nae** (ō·dŏn'tō·fō·rī'nē). — **o'don·toph'o·rine** (ō'dŏn·tŏf'ō·rĭn; -rīn; 156), *adj.*

o'don·toph'o·rous (ō'dŏn·tŏf'ō·rŭs), *adj. Zool.* Having an odontophore.

O'don·toph'o·rus (-rŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The typical genus of Odontophoridae, including numerous crested quaillike birds of Central and South America.

O'don·top'ter·is (ō'dŏn·tŏp'tĕr·ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *odonto-* + Gr. *pteris* fern.] *Paleontol.* A genus of fossil pteridosperms found in the coal measures of the Carboniferous.

O'don·top'ter·yx (ō'dŏn·tŏp'tĕr·ĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. *odonto-* + Gr. *pteryx* a wing.] *Paleontol.* A genus of steganopodous birds having serrate jaws, from the lower Eocene of England.

o·don'to·rhyn'chous (ō·dŏn'tō·rĭng'kŭs), *adj. Zool.* Lamellirostral.

O'don·tor'mae (ō'dŏn·tôr'mē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. *odōn, odontos,* tooth + *tormos* a socket.] *Paleontol.* A group equiv. to Ichthyornithidae.

O'don·tor'ni·thes (ō'dŏn·tôr'nĭ·thēz; -tôr·nī'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *odonto-* + Gr. *ornis, ornithos,* a bird.] *Paleontol.* A group of Mesozoic birds provided with teeth. It comprises the Odontolcae and the Odontornithes.

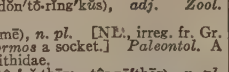

Jaw of *Ichtyornis victor,* one of the Odontornithes. ½

Odontormae. — **o·don'tor·nith'ic** (ō·dŏn'tôr·nĭth'ĭk), *adj.*

o·don'tor·rha'gi·a (ō·dŏn'tō·rā'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *odonto-* + *-rhagia.*] Bleeding from the socket of a tooth.

o'don·to'sis (ō'dŏn·tō'sĭs; ŏd'ŏn-), *n.* [NL., fr. *odont-* + *-osis.*] *Biol.* a Dentition. **b** Odontogeny.

o·don'to·stom'a·tous (ō·dŏn'tō·stŏm'ȧ·tŭs; -stō'mȧ·tŭs), **o'don·tos'to·mous** (ō'dŏn·tŏs'tō·mŭs), *adj.* [*odonto-* + Gr. *stoma, -atos,* the mouth.] *Zool.* Having biting jaws; mandibulate.

O·don'to·syl'lis (-sĭl'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *odonto-* + *syllis.*] *Zool.* A genus of polychaete worms of the family Syllidae. They are bioluminescent during the breeding period.

o'don·tot'o·my (ō'dŏn·tŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*odonto-* + *-tomy.*] *Dent.* The operation of cutting into a tooth.

o'don·tot'ry·py (ō'dŏn·tŏt'rĭ·pĭ), *n.* [*odonto-* + Gr. *trypan* to bore.] *Dent.* The operation of drilling into a tooth.

-odonty. A combining form from Greek *odōn, odontos,* tooth, denoting *a* (specified) *type of tooth formation;* — used chiefly in anthropometry, as in seleno*donty.*

o'doom' (ō·dōōm'), *n.* [Ashanti *o-dum.*] Iroko.

o'do·phone (ō'dō·fōn), *n.* [See ODOR; -PHONE.] A scale of odors.

o'dor, o'dour (ō'dĕr), *n.* [ME. *odor, odour,* fr. OF. *odor, odour* (F. *odeur*), fr. L. *odor;* akin to L. *olere* (fr. *odere*) to smell, Gr. *ozein,* Lith. *uosti,* Armen. *hot* odor. Cf. ODIUM, OLFACTORY, OSMIUM, OZONE, REDOLENT.] **1.** That property of a substance which affects the sense of smell; any smell, whether fragrant or offensive; scent; perfume; esp., a sweet scent.
2. Something that emits a sweet or pleasing scent, as incense, spice, a flower, etc.; a perfume.
3. Repute; estimation; as, to be in good or bad *odor.*
4. *Psychol.* Any sensation of the sense of smell. There have been various attempts to classify the odor sensations. That of Henning recognizes six outstanding odors: spicy, as cloves; flowery, as heliotrope; fruity, as apple; resinous, as turpentine; foul, as rotten egg; scorched, as tar.
Syn. — See SMELL.

o'dor·a·ble (ō'dĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [LL. *odorabilis.*] Susceptible of being smelled. *Obs.* — *n.* A thing that is odorable. *Obs.*

o'dor·ate (-ăt), *adj.* [L. *odoratus,* past part.] Scented. *Now Rare.*

o'dor·a'tor (ō'dĕr·ā'tĕr), *n.* An atomizer for perfumes, etc.

o'dored, o'doured (ō'dĕrd), *adj.* Having an odor; scented.

o'dor·if'er·ant (ō'dĕr·ĭf'ĕr·ȧnt), *adj.* [F. *odoriférant.*] Odoriferous. — **o'dor·if'er·ant,** *n.*

o'dor·if'er·ous (-ĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *odorifer,* fr. *odor* odor + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing or yielding an odor; perfumed; usually, sweet of scent; fragrant; as, *odoriferous* spices, fumes, breezes. — **o'dor·if'er·os'i·ty** (-ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **o'dor·if'er·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **o'dor·if'er·ous·ness,** *n.*

o'dor·if'ic (-ĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *odor, odoris,* odor + *-fic.*] Odoriferous. *Rare.*

o·dor'i·phore (ō·dōr'ĭ·fōr; 181), *n.* Also **-phor** (-fôr). [See ODOR; -PHORE.] *Chem.* A group, as methoxyl, cyanogen, or the aldehyde group, to whose presence in a molecule the odor of a compound is attributed; — called also *osmophore.* Cf. CHROMOPHORE, 1.

o·dor'i·vec'tor (ō·dōr'ĭ·vĕk'tĕr), *n.* [See VECTOR.] A substance which gives rise to an odor.

o'dor·ize (ō'dĕr·īz), *v. t.* To make odorous; to scent; to perfume. *Rare.*

o'dor·less (-lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Free from odor; inodorous.

odor of sanctity. A fragrance reported to have proceeded from the person, clothing, or domiciles of some saints during life or after death; hence, a manner of life reflecting holiness of character; obvious manifestation of sanctity.

o'dor·om'e·ter (ō'dĕr·ŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [See ODOR; -METER.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of odors of substances in varying concentrations in air.

o'dor·os'i·ty (-ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Odorousness.

o'dor·ous (ō'dĕr·ŭs; *formerly sometimes, esp. in poetry,* ō·dō'rŭs, *after the Latin*), *adj.* [L. *odorus,* fr. *odor* odor; cf. obs. F. *odoreux.*] Having or emitting an odor or scent, esp. a sweet odor; odoriferous; fragrant; sweet-smelling.
Syn. — See REDOLENT.
— **o'dor·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **o'dor·ous·ness,** *n.*

od'so (ŏd'sō), *interj.* [From OD, an alteration for *God.*] An exclamation indicating surprise or asseveration. *Archaic.*

-odus. [NL.] *Zool.* A combining form, Greek *-odous,* from *odous* (better *odōn*), *odontos,* tooth, meaning *toothed,* used chiefly in generic names, esp. in ichthyology and paleontology, as in Chiasmo*dus,* Gyro*dus.*

-ody. *Bot.* A combining form, Greek *-ōdia,* fr. *-ōdēs* [see 1st -ODE], denoting *a becoming like, metamorphosis into,* as in petalo*dy,* sepalo*dy.*

od'yl, od'yle (ŏd'ĭl; ōd'-), *n.* [*od* + Gr. *hylē* matter, material.] = 2d OD. Hence: **o·dyl'ic** (ō·dĭl'ĭk), *adj.* — **od'yl·ism** (ŏd'ĭl·īz'm; ōd'-), *n.* — **od'yl·ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **od'yl·i·za'tion** (ŏd'ĭ·lĭ·zā'shŭn; -lī·zā'-; ōd'ĭ-), *n.* — **od'yl·ize,** *v. t.*

Od'y·ne'rus (ŏd'ĭ·nē'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *odynēros* painful, fr. *odynē* pain.] *Zool.* A genus of solitary wasps, having a very short abdominal peduncle, and often resembling yellow jackets in coloration.

-o·dyn'i·a (-ō·dĭn'ĭ·ȧ; -ō·dī'nĭ·ȧ). [NL.] A combining form, Greek *-odynia,* from *odynē,* pain, meaning *state of pain,* denoting *morbid pain in a certain* (specified) *part,* or *from a certain* (specified) *source,* as in crymo*dynia,* neu*rodynia.* Corresponding adjectives are formed in **-o·dyn'ic** (-ō·dĭn'ĭk), as in arthro*dynic.*

Od'ys·se'an (ŏd'ĭ·sē'ȧn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, the *Odyssey.*

O·dys'seus (ō·dĭs'ŭs; -dĭs'ē·ŭs), *n.* [Gr.] A king of Ithaca, one of the Greek chieftains in the Trojan war and a leading figure in Homer's *Iliad,* famed for his craft, wisdom, and eloquence, and the hero of Homer's *Odyssey.* See CALYPSO; CIRCE; LOTOTHAGI; PENELOPE; POLYPHEMUS; SIREN, 1; TELEMACHUS.

Od'ys·sey (ŏd'ĭ·sĭ), *n.* [L. *Odyssea,* fr. Gr. *Odysseia,* fr. *Odysseus* Ulysses; cf. F. *Odyssée.*] **1.** An epic poem attributed to Homer, which describes the ten years' wanderings and adventures of Odysseus (Ulysses) in returning home to Ithaca after the siege of Troy.
2. [*often not cap.*; *pl.* -SEYS (-sĭz).] A long wandering or series of travels.

oe. Also **œ.** In modern English, a digraph representing the Latin diphthong *oe,* the usual Latin spelling of Greek *oi.* In many words in common use, esp. such as are derived from medieval Latin or the Romance languages, English has usually a simple *e,* as in *economy, penal;* but *oe* is retained: (1) in recent words, esp. scientific terms, immediately from Latin or Greek, as *oestriasis, oestrelous;* (2) in words of chiefly classical interest, as *oecist, logaoedic;* (3) and in proper names, as *Oedipus, Phoenicia.* In some words usage varies, as *phoenix, phenix.* The digraph *oe* is frequently printed as a ligature, *œ,* but the best practice now restricts the latter form to Anglo-Saxon and French words. In modern English and the English pronunciation of Latin, *oe,* or *œ,* is pronounced as simple *e* would be in the same position.

oe (ō), *n.* [Cf. Nor. *od,* ode (pron. ō, ōe) violent temper, atmospheric disturbance, ON. *ōthr* violent, furious, mad.] A violent whirlwind off the Faroe Islands.

oe (oi). Var. of OY, grandchild. *Scot.*

‖**oe** (ō), *n.* [Dan. ō.] An islet. *Rare.*

-oeca. [NL.] *Zool.* A combining form from Greek *oikos,* house, denoting *test, shell,* or *nest,* in classificational names, as in Bi*oeca.*

Oe·can'thus (ē·kăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL. See ECO-; -ANTHUS.] *Zool.* The genus of Orthoptera which includes the tree crickets (which see).

-oe'ci·a (-ē'shĭ·ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* A combining form from Greek *oikos,* house, denoting *a* (Linnaean) *class of plants,* as in Mono*ecia,* Dio*ecia.*

oe'cist (ē'sĭst), *n.* [Gr. *oikistēs.*] A colonizer.

oe'co- (ē'kō-). Var. of ECO-. Cf. 1st OE.

oe'co·dom'ic (ē'kō·dŏm'ĭk), **oe'co·dom'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *oikodomikos* skillful in or fit for building.] Architectural.

‖**oe·co'no·mus** (ē·kŏn'ō·mŭs), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *oikonomos* steward.] A steward or manager, as of the temporalities of a diocese, college, or religious society.

oe'co·par'a·site (ē'kō·păr'ȧ·sīt), *n.* [*oeco-* + *parasite.*] *Biol.* A parasite capable of infecting its normal host, even when the host is in a healthy condition and without the aid of wounds or other injuries. — **oe'co·par'a·sit·ism** (-păr'·ȧ·sĭt·īz'm), *n.*

oec'u·me'ni·an (ĕk'ū·mē'nĭ·ăn; ē'kū-; 159), *adj.* Ecumenical. *Rare.*

oec'u·men'ic (ĕk'ū·mĕn'ĭk; ē'kū-), **oec'u·men'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Ecumenic; ecumenical. — **oec'u·men'i·cal·ism** (-īz'm), *n.* — **oec'u·me·nic'i·ty** (-mē·nĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

oe'cus (ē'kŭs), *n.* [L., room, hall, fr. Gr. *oikos* house, room.] *Class. Arch.* An apartment, room, hall, or the like, in a dwelling house; sometimes, a small dining room adjoining a main dining room in a dwelling house.

Oe'de·mer'i·dae (ē'dē·mĕr'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *oidein* to swell + *mēros* thigh.] *Zool.* A family of soft-bodied, elongate beetles with heteromerous instead of isomerous tarsi. The adults are usually strikingly colored and frequent flowers. The larvae feed on decaying wood. — **oe'de·me'rid** (-mē'rĭd), *adj. & n.*

Oe'dic·ne'mus (ē'dĭk·nē'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *oidein* to swell + *knēmē* leg, tibia.] *Zool.* Syn. of BURHINUS. — **oe'dic·ne'mine** (-mĭn; -mīn; 156), *adj.*

Oed'i·pe'an (ĕd'ĭ·pē'ăn; ē'dĭ-), *adj.* Of or pert. to Oedipus.

Oed'i·pus (ĕd'ĭ·pŭs; ē'dĭ·pŭs; *the second pron. is usual in Brit. use*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Oidipous.*] Son of Laius and Jocasta, king and queen of Thebes. At Oedipus's birth an oracle foretold that Laius would be killed by his son. The child was given to a herdsman to expose, who instead committed him to a comrade, and eventually Oedipus was adopted by Polybus, king of Corinth. When grown, an oracle having warned him that he would kill his father and marry his mother, Oedipus left home. On the journey he met Laius and, unaware of his relationship, slew him in an altercation. Later he solved the riddle of the Sphinx, thereby freeing Thebes from distress, and was made king of the city. He married Jocasta, by whom he became father of Eteocles, Polynices, Antigone, and Ismene. Eventually, his parentage being discovered, Jocasta hanged herself and Oedipus tore out his eyes. See ANTIGONE, CREON, ETEOCLES.

Oedipus at Colonus. A tragedy by Sophocles, produced 401 B.C. after the death of the dramatist. The action is laid in the grove of the Eumenides at Colonus, to which the blind Oedipus is led by his daughter Antigone. In the grove he dies, or, according to another tradition, is taken without death directly by the Eumenides.

Oedipus complex. *Psychoanalysis.* A complex arising in early childhood and involving a primary attachment to the parent of opposite sex, with hostility to the other; — sometimes used to mean its appearance in males only. See ELECTRA COMPLEX.

Oed'i·pus Ty·ran'nus (tĭ·răn'ŭs). A tragedy by Sophocles. The action takes place at Thebes and the story treats of Oedipus's discovery of the truth about his parentage and his marriage. See OEDIPUS.

Oe'do·go'ni·a'ce·ae (ē'dō·gō'nĭ·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See OEDOGONIUM.] *Bot.* A small family of filamentous green algae having a characteristic method of growth which gives rise to series of narrow caplike cells occurring at various intervals in the filaments. They develop large zoospores with a crown of cilia and also oogonia and antheridia. The latter are sometimes on the same plant, but frequently on separate plants, the male plants being often of only a few cells and parasitic on the female filaments (see DWARF MALE). The family is included among the Chaetophorales or made a separate order. **Oe'do·go'ni·a'les** (-lēz). See STEPHANOKONTAE. — **oe'do·go'ni·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Oe'do·go'ni·um (ē'dō·gō'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *oidein* to swell + *gonos* seed.] *Bot.* A genus of fresh-water green algae typifying the family Oedogoniaceae, having long unbranched filaments, usually free-floating when mature but attached by special basal cells when young.

O·don'to·ce'te (ō·dŏn'tō·sē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL.] = ODONTOCETI.

O·don'to·glos'sae (-glŏs'ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of PHOENICOPTERI. — **o·don'to·glos'sal** (-sĭl; -'l), **o·don'to·glos'sate** (-ăt), *adj.*

e·don'to·plast (ō·dŏn'tō·plăst), *n.* [*odonto-* + *-plast.*] *Anat.* = ODONTOBLAST.

o·don'tor·tho'sis (ō·dŏn'tôr·thō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *odont-* + *orthosis.*] = ORTHODONTIA.

O·don'to·tor'mae (ō·dŏn'tō·tôr'mē), *n. pl.* [NL.] = ODONTORMAE.

o'dor·a·ment, *n.* [L. *odoramentum.*] A scent; perfume. *Obs.*

o'dor·ant (ō'dĕr·ȧnt), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *odorans, -antis,* pres. part.] = ODOROUS.

o'dor·ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

o'dor·im'e·ter (-ĭm'ē·tĕr), *n.* = ODOROMETER. — **-im'e·try** (-trĭ), *n.*

odorless phosphate. = BASIC SLAG.

o'dor·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

O'do·ste'mon (ō'dō·stē'mŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of MARGINIA.

o'dour, *o'dour·less,* etc. Vars. of ODOR, etc.

Od'o·vi'a (ŏd'ō·vī'ȧ; ō'dō-). *D. Bib.* Ods, Od's (ŏdz). [*Often not cap.*] Also **Odds, Odd's.** See Op.

'Od's bod'i·kins, Ods'nigs', etc. See 1st OD.

O'du·i'a (ō'dū·ī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

o·dum', *n.* = ODOUM.

odylis force. See 2d OD.

Ods. See 1st OD.

Od'zooks' (ŏd'zŏŏks'; ŏd'zŏŏks'), **Od'zook'ers** (-zŏŏk'ĕrz; -zŏŏk'·ĕrz), *interj.* See OD; ZOOKS.

oe'coid. Var. of ECOID.

oe·col'o·gy (ē·kŏl'ō·jĭ), **oe'co·log'i·cal** (ē'kō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), **oe·col'o·gist.** Vars. of ECOLOGY, etc.

oe'co·nom'ic, oe'co·nom'i·cal, etc. Rare vars. of ECONOMIC, ECONOMICAL, etc.

oeconomie. † ECONOMY.

oe·con'o·my. Var. of ECONOMY.

oe'co·pho'bi·a (ē'kō·fō'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *oeco-* + *-phobia.*] Morbid dislike of home.

oe'de·a'gus (ē'dē·ā'gŭs). Var. of AEDEAGUS.

oe·de'ma, oe·dem'a·tous, etc. Vars. of EDEMA, etc.

‖**œil'-de-bœuf'** (ûʹyʹ-dē-bûfʹ), *n.; pl.* ŒILS-DE-BŒUF (ûʹyʹ-). [F., lit., eye of an ox.] *Arch.* A circular or oval window; — generally used of architecture of the 17th and 18th centuries.

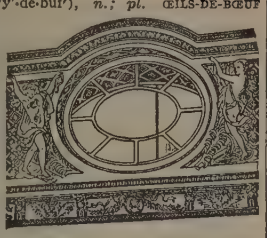

Œil-de-bœuf in Palace at Versailles.

‖**œil'lade'** (ûʹyȧdʹ; *formerly Anglicized, or partly so,* ī|lī'-ȧd, ē-lī'yȧd; ā-lī'yȧd), *n.* [F., fr. *œil* eye. See EYELET.] A glance of the eye; an amorous look; an ogle. *Shak.*

oe'nan-thal'de-hyde (ē'năn-thălʹdē-hīd), *n. Chem.* A pungent oily compound, $C_6H_{12}CHO$, the aldehyde of oenanthic acid, easily obtained by distilling castor oil; — called also *oenanthole.*

oe-nan'thate (ē-năn'thāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of oenanthic acid.

Oe-nan'the (-thē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *oinanthē.* See OENANTHIC.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of Old World herbs, the water dropworts, family Ammiaceae. The roots of many species, as *O. crocata,* are extremely poisonous.

oe-nan'thic (-thĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *oinanthē* the first shoot of the vine, the vine blossom, the vine, fr. *oinē* the vine + *anthē* bloom, *anthos* flower.] *Chem.* **a** Pertaining to or designating an acid ($C_{14}H_{28}O_2$, according to the old nomenclature) believed by Liebig and Pelouze to exist in wine in the form of its ethyl ester, a liquid of ethereal vinous odor called **oenanthic ether.** The latter substance has since been affirmed to be pelargonic ester, or a mixture chiefly of caprylic and capric esters. It is obtained from wine by distillation or artificially from oil of rue, and is used in flavoring artificial wines and liquors. **b** Pertaining to or designating an acid, $CH_3(CH_2)_5CO_2H$ (*heptanoic,* or *normal heptoic,* acid) nearly corresponding in composition to the acid of Liebig and Pelouze (sense **a**); — called also *oenanthylic.* It is a colorless liquid and is best obtained by oxidizing oenanthaldehyde.

oe-nan'thyl (-thĭl), *n.* [*oenanthic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* **a** A univalent radical, $C_6H_{13}CO$, the radical of oenanthic acid. Cf. BENZOYL. **b** Heptyl.

oe-nan'thyl-ate (-thĭ-lāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of oenanthylic acid (oenanthic acid).

Oe'neus (ē'nūs), *n.* [L. *Oeneus,* fr. Gr. *Oineus.*] *Gr. Myth.* King of Calydon in Aetolia, whose realm was ravaged by the Calydonian boar, until his son Meleager slew it.

oe'nin (ē'nĭn), *n.* [Gr. *oinos* wine.] *Biochem.* An anthocyanin obtained from the blue grape. Its chloride, $C_{22}H_{23}ClO_{12}$, forms dark-red or reddish-brown crystals.

oe'no- (ē'nō-), **oen-.** [L., fr. Gr. *oino-,* fr. *oinos* wine. See WINE.] A combining form denoting *of, for, pertaining to,* or *by means of, wine,* as in *oenology, oenopoetic.*

Oe'no-car'pus (ē'nō-kärʹpŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *oeno-* + *-carpus.*] *Bot.* A genus of South American pinnate-leaved palms, family Arecaceae, often having edible, black fruit. Most species yield oil. See BACABA.

oe-noch'o-ē (ē-nŏkʹō-ē), *n.; L. pl.* -CHOAE (-ē). [NL., fr. Gr. *oinochoē,* fr. *oinos* wine + *choē* a pouring.] *Class Archaeol.* A wine pitcher or jug, usually with a trefoil-shaped mouth, found in nearly all periods of Greek art.

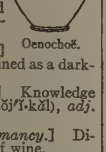

Oenochoë.

oe'no-cyte (ē'nō-sīt), *n.* [*oeno-* + *-cyte.*] *Zool.* One of the peculiar large straw-colored cells that form metameric clusters connected with the tracheae and fat body of insects. — **oe'no-cyt'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

oe'no-lin (ē'nō-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. *oinos* wine.] *Chem.* The red coloring matter of wine, obtained as a dark-red powder by precipitation with lime.

oe-nol'o-gy (ē-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*oeno-* + *-logy.*] Knowledge or study of wines. — **oe'no-log'i-cal** (ē'nō-lŏjʹĭ-kăl), *adj.* — **oe-nol'o-gist** (ē-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

oe'no-man'cy (ē'nō-mănʹsĭ), *n.* [*oeno-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by the color or other peculiarities of wine.

oe'no-mel (ē'nō-mĕl; ĕn'ō-), *n.* [LL. *oenomeli,* fr. Gr. *oinomeli,* fr. *oinos* wine + *meli* honey.] *Gr. Antiq.* A beverage consisting of wine and honey. Hence, figuratively, a strong, sweet drink, in language or thought.

oe-nom'e-ter (ē-nŏmʹē-tĕr), *n.* [*oeno-* + *-meter.*] An alcoholometer for testing wines.

Oe-no'ne (ē-nōʹnē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Oinōnē.*] A nymph of Mt. Ida, wife of Paris, who abandoned her for Helen of Troy.

oe-noph'i-list (ē-nŏf'ĭ-lĭst), *n.* [*oeno-* + Gr. *philos* loving.] A lover of wine.

oe-noph'o-bist (ē-nŏf'ō-bĭst), *n.* [See OENO-; -PHOBIA.] One who has an aversion for wine.

oe'no-po-et'ic (ē'nō-pō-ĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [*oeno-* + Gr. *poiētikos* productive.] Of or pertaining to wine making.

Oe'no-the'ra (ē'nō-thē'rȧ; ē-nŏth'ĕr-ȧ), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, fr. Gr. *oinothēras.*] *Bot.* A genus of mostly North American annual or biennial herbs, the evening primroses, family Onagraceae, having mostly nocturnal yellow flowers. *O. biennis* is a weed in Europe.

Oe-no'tri-an (ē-nōʹtrĭ-ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Oenotria, a region in southern Italy on the Mediterranean. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Oenotria.

o'er (ōr; 181), *prep., adv., & prefix.* A contraction of OVER; as, *o'ercome, o'erlay. Chiefly Poetic & Dial.*

oer'sted (ûr'stĕd), *n.* [After Hans Christian *Oersted,* Dan. physicist.] *Elec.* **a** The C. G. S. unit of intensity of a magnetic field which unit equals the intensity in a vacuum at a distance of one centimeter from a unit magnetic pole. **b** Formerly, a unit of reluctance which equaled one gilbert per maxwell.

oesophag-. For variant forms beginning OESOPHAG- see forms in ESOPHAG-.

oe-soph'a-go-sto-mi'a-sis (ē-sŏf'ȧ-gō-stō-mī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Infestation with roundworms of a genus, **Oe-soph'a-gos'to-mum** (-gōs'tō-mŭm), of the family Strongylidae; specif., *Veter.,* nodule disease.

oe-soph'a-gus (ē-sŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *n.* The esophagus. — **oe'so-phag'e-al** (ē'sō-făjʹē-ăl; ē-sŏf'ȧ-jē'ăl), *adj.*

Oes-trel'a-ta (ēs-trĕl'ȧ-tȧ; ēs-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *oistrēlatos* driven by a gadfly.] *Zool.* A large genus of petrels, found chiefly in southern seas. They are dark-colored, often with a white tail and under parts.

oes-trī'a-sis (ēs-trī'ȧ-sĭs; ēs-), *n.* [NL. See OESTRUS; -IASIS.] *Veter.* The diseased condition of being infested with a botfly of the genus *Oestrus.* See BOTFLY.

Oes'tri-dae (ēs'trĭ-dē; ēs'-), *n. pl.* [NL. See OESTRUS.] *Zool.* A family of the true flies consisting of the botflies and the warble flies. The type genus is called *Oestrus.* See BOTFLY. — **oes'tri-an** (-ăn), **oes'trid** (ēs'trĭd; ēs'-), *adj. & n.* — **oes'troid** (-troid), *adj.*

oes'trin (ēs'trĭn; ēs'-), *n.* [See OESTRUS; -IN.] *Biochem.* Theelin.

oes'trous (ēs'trŭs; ēs'-), *adj. Physiol.* Of or pertaining to the oestrus.

oestrous, *or* **oestrus, cycle.** *Zool. & Physiol.* The entire recurrent sequence of changes, particularly in the reproductive organs, involved in the onset and subsidence of oestrus. It consists of four phases: (1) the *pro-oestrum,* or period of increasing activity of the generative organs, (2) the *oestrum,* or mating period, which is the only time when the female is willing to mate and coition is fruitful, (3) the *metoestrum,* or period of decreasing activity of the organs, and (4) the *dioestrum,* or period of their relative quiescence before the next pro-oestrum.

oes'tru-al (ēs'trōō-ăl), *adj.* [See OESTRUS.] *Zool. and Physiol.* Of or pertaining to sexual desire or, specif., to oestrus; — mostly applied to animals; as, the *oestrual* period.

oes'tru-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [From OESTRUS.] To be in heat; to rut.

oes'tru-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n. Zool. & Physiol.* State or fact of being under oestrual influence; rut.

oes'trum (ēs'trŭm; ēs'-), *n.* [NL.] **1.** = OESTRUS, 2. **2.** *Zool. & Physiol.* Oestrus; esp., the period of sexual heat. See OESTROUS CYCLE.

oes'trus (ēs'trŭs; ēs'-), *n.* [L., a gadfly, frenzy, fr. Gr. *oistros* gadfly, hence, sting, fury, insane desire, frenzy. See IRE.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Zool.* See OESTRIDAE. **2.** A vehement desire or impulse; stimulus; frenzy. **3.** *Zool. & Physiol.* The sexual heat of animals, esp. female mammals; rut; also, the whole oestrous cycle.

Oe-tae'us (ē-tē'ŭs), *n.* [L., of Oeta (a mountain range), fr. Gr. *Oitaios.*] The constellation Hercules.

‖**œu'vre** (ûʹvrʹ), *n.; pl.* ŒUVRES (ûʹvrʹ). [F., fr. L. *opera* pains, work.] A work, as of art or literature; also, the work in general of an artist, etc.

of (ŏv; 71), *prep.* [AS. *of* of, from, off; akin to D. & OS. *af,* G. *ab* off, OHG. *aba* from, away, ON., Dan., Sw., & Goth. *af,* L. *ab,* Gr. *apo,* Skr. *apa;* cf. Hittite *appa* back, off, away, again. Cf. OFF, A-, AB-, AFTER, APO-, POSITION.] In the most general sense: proceeding from; belonging to; relating to; connected with; concerning. *Of* from its primary sense *from, away from* (a sense retained in its independently developed variant, *off*) had already developed in Anglo-Saxon various uses in expressions involving the idea of *moving* or *resulting from,* as those of separation, derivation, source, agent, means, material, etc. The extension of these derived applications was much affected by its early use in translating the Latin *ab, dē, ex,* and as corresponding to the French *de.* The latter influence largely brought about its use in many phrase constructions, esp. with verbs and adjectives, notably as replacing the *genitive* (which see). Its uses including the chief derived uses from both Anglo-Saxon and French sources, usually denoting that from which something proceeds in fact or in thought or with which something has or has had a connection, are: — **1.** Indicating the place or thing from which anything moves, comes, goes, or is directed or impelled; from; away from. *Obs.,* replaced by *off.* "With the least drawing blood *of* another." *Purchas.*

2. Indicating that from which there has been transition, actual or supposed, as an anterior time or state. *Archaic.*

I, *of* brute, human; ye, *of* human, gods. *Milton.*

3. Indicating that from which position or reckoning is defined; from. *Obs.* exc. in certain phrases, such as *north of, within an hour of, upwards of, wide of,* and archaically in *of old,* from long ago; as, within a foot or two *of* him. Cf. def. 18.

4. Indicating that from which a person or thing is delivered, or with respect to which a person or thing is or is made destitute; from; — partly replaced by *from,* and now used only with certain verbs or adjectives; as, to cure, ease, empty, rid, deprive, or strip *of;* quit, rid, bare, destitute, empty *of.*

The man recovered *of* the bite. *Goldsmith.*

5. Indicating origin, source, or the like; thus: **a** From by birth or descent; as, he was born *of* a race of kings; he is *of* noble blood. **b** From as the place of birth, production, or distribution; having as its base of operation, point of initiation, or source as of issuance or derivation; as, *of* or pertaining to Italy, its people, or its language. **c** From as possessor, giver, seller, loser, etc.; as, to buy or rent *of* a dealer. **d** From as cause or occasion; as, to wish him joy *of* a son. **e** From as one who or that which is looked to for something; as, to ask a favor *of* one; to require or expect too much *of* one. **f** From undergoing or coping with; through; — introducing *it,* denoting the circumstances referred to; as, to have a hard life *of it.*

6. Indicating that by which a person or thing is actuated or impelled, as the cause, motive, or reason, etc.; following upon as a result or consequence; — now used chiefly after an intransitive verb, as *die, savor,* etc.; or an adjective, as *sick, ashamed, afraid, glad, proud,* etc.; as, they went *of* their own will; no body can move *of* itself; he did it *of* necessity. Formerly also in such constructions as, to thank him *of* [for] his kindness; shame *of* his conduct.

For it was *of* the Lord to harden their hearts. *Josh.* xi. 20.

7. Indicating the agent, or person by whom or thing by which anything is done or made: (1) after such past participles as *loved, ordained, abandoned, forgotten;* — now most frequently in archaic style; as, murderers go unwhipped *of* justice. "He is despised and rejected *of* men" (*Is.* liii. 3) (2) after an adjective or adjective phrase characterizing the act or conduct; as, it was kind *of* him to offer it (3) after a noun, indicating the maker or author, or, when the noun is one of action, the doer, often with the force of the subjective genitive; as, the Epistles *of* Paul; the plays *of* Shakespeare; the love *of* God, that is, God's love for us. Cf. def. 12.

It was a mad . . . trick *of* him to steal from the state. *Shak.*

(4) after a noun, *Poet.,* indicating that agency or action by which anything is produced or brought about.

Thro' one wide chasm *of* time and frost. *Tennyson.*

8. Indicating means or instrument; with; on. *Archaic.*

Pave it all *of* silver and *of* gold. *Chaucer.*

9. Indicating the material, substance, parts, or elements composing or used in making anything, or the contents held; as, a throne *of* gold; a cup *of* water; an army *of* ten thousand men; a distance *of* five miles; a genus *of* plants or animals; *Her.,* barry *of* six, that is, having six bars.

10. Indicating a particular example belonging to a class denoted by the limited noun, or an appositional relation; as, the continent *of* America; the city *of* Rome; specif., *Now Rare,* identified with; embodied or typified in; in.

You have a nurse *of* me. *Shak.*

11. Indicating that which is treated or dealt with as subject in relation to thought, feeling, or acting, or to which reference is made; about; relating to; with reference to; as regards; as, to boast *of* one's achievements; to tell, judge, or doubt *of* a matter; what has become *of* him? Formerly also after nouns; as, a treatise *of* government.

12. Indicating the object after a noun denoting an action or agent, or the object of action or sensuous perception suggested by certain nouns; — corresponding to the objective genitive; as, the commission *of* a crime; the feeding *of* an army; the love *of* God, that is, our love for God; a swallow *of* wine; a sight *of* squalor. Cf. def. 7.

13. In many verbal and adjective constructions, denoting a relationship that is hardly more than a grammatical construction, or one that approaches, but is not clearly identifiable with, some one of the foregoing applications; — representing an Anglo-Saxon or Latin genitive dependent on a verb or adjective; as, he smelled *of* the flower; to accuse *of* treason; you have the advantage *of* me; guilty *of* homicide; observant *of* change; astride *of* a horse.

14. Indicating that with respect to which an attribute is ascribed, with regard to which a fact is affirmed, or to which a measure of time or extent is applied; in respect to; in; — now to a considerable extent replaced by *in;* as, slow *of* speech; forty years *of* age; after hours *of* study; thousands of miles *of* travel.

False *of* heart, light *of* ear, bloody *of* hand. *Shak.*

15. Indicating an attribute or distinctive mark which characterizes a person or thing; — corresponding to the descriptive genitive, denoting a quality, quantity, age, price distinguishing or specifying fact or thing, or the like, and sometimes passing into or connected with other senses; as, a man *of* courage; she was all *of* a tremble; a ship *of* a hundred tons; a boy *of* ten years; a time *of* drought; a sword *of* their manufacture; a book *of* his selection.

16. Indicating the aggregate or whole which includes the part denoted by the limited word or words or a part referred to, considered, affected, etc.; belonging to a number or quantity mentioned; from amongst; — corresponding to the partitive genitive; as, most *of* the company; "the poor *of* his people" (*Is.* xiv. 32); the flower *of* the family; the King *of* kings; *of* the applicants two passed; he is *of* the aristocracy. Specif.: **a** Indicating that to which a measure of quantity or extent is applied in limitation; as, a ton *of* coal; a year *of* life; one half *of* his salary. **b** Indicating that from which some is removed or expended by the action represented in a preceding verb, such as *give, take, partake, buy, eat;* as, to give *of* one's time and energy; to buy recklessly *of* the peddler's wares.

It is a duty to communicate *of* those blessings we have received. *Franklin.*

☞ Sometimes the partitive word may include the whole, as in, all *of* them; "a hundred upon poor four *of* us" (*Shak.*); rarely, by a curious idiom, the partitive word is a superlative or a noun or pronoun denoting an example of a whole which is logically exclusive of the part, either from the nature of the case; as in, "the fairest *of* her daughters Eve" (*Milton*); or by the use of *other, else,* or the like, as a qualifier; as in, "*Of* all men else I have avoided thee" (*Shak.*).

17. Indicating the possessive relationship, otherwise expressed by the possessive case; belonging or pertaining to, or connected with (a place, time, person, or thing); as, the right *of* the possessor; the gate *of* heaven; the mistletoe *of* Europe; in the days *of* Herod; the genius *of* the language; the cube *of* a number. See POSSESSIVE, *adj.*

18. Indicating a point or space in time relating either to a single or to a usual action or occurrence; thus: at some point or points within the limits of time describing; during; on; — often governing, without distinction of meaning, a singular with an indefinite article or a plural without an article, also used frequently in the phrases *of late, of old* (cf. def. 3), *of yore;* as, he plays golf *of* a Sunday; to sleep well *of* nights; *of* late years.

19. Before (an hour by the clock); as, quarter *of* ten. *Chiefly Colloq.*

20. In obsolete senses and idiomatic uses after certain verbs, now represented by other prepositions except occasionally in dialect speech; as: **a** On; as, a plague *of* all cowards. "He came *of* an errand." *Shak.* **b** In; as, to fail *of* a matter. **c** At. **d** To; as, to set fire *of* it. **e** By; as, to sit *of* oneself. **f** With; as, what was done *of* them?

of-. [AS. See OF, *prep.,* OFF.] A prefix, now replaced by *off-,* used with verbs in the sense of *away, off,* but frequently adding sense of *destroying, injuring,* or *overcoming.*

of-. The form taken by OB- before *f,* as *offend.*

off (ôf; 185), *adv.* [ME. *of,* orig. the same word as E. *of,* prep., AS. *of,* adv. & prep. See OF.] In a general sense, denoting *from,* or *away from,* something. Specifically used: **1.** From a place or position; away; to a distance; as, to march *off;* to fly *off;* also, so as to prevent close approach; to beat *off;* along and from a surface, esp. in a slanting or oblique direction; as, to slide *off.* Hence, a *Naut.* Away from the land, shore, ship, or wind; as, nothing *off* (see NOTHING OFF); the ship stood *off.* **b** Into an unconscious state; as, to drop *off* for a few minutes.

2. To a state or condition of separateness; so as not to be in a position of being supported, attached, or united; as, to take *off* the hat; to cut or peel *off;* to marry *off* a daughter; to mark *off* periods.

3. To a state or point of discontinuance, exhaustion, or completion; to a finish; as, the pain passed *off;* water cools *off;* to break *off* abruptly; also, so as to result in lessening; as, to throw *off* ten dollars; profits fell *off.*

4. In absence from or suspension of regular work; as, to take or ask for a day *off;* time or a few minutes *off.*

5. At a distance or remove as to place or time; as, he stood ten paces *off;* only two weeks *off;* he lives far *off.*

6. Short for OFF STAGE.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

off-bitten	**off-look,** *v.*	**off-standing,** *adj.*
off-break	**off-setting,** *adj.*	**off-taking,** *adj.*
off-cutting, *adj.*	**off-shaving,** *adj.*	**off-thrown**
off-fall, *v.*	**off-shed,** *v.*	**off-turning,** *adj.*
off-flow, *v.*	**off-sloping,** *adj.*	

— **be off.** See under BE. — **off from.** = OFF, *prep.* — **off of.** = OFF, *prep. Now Illiterate.*

off (ôf; 185), *prep.* **1.** Indicating a surface or position of rest, dependence, union, etc., from which separation or removal is made; specif., so as no longer to be on; away or at a distance from; along and from, esp. in a slanting or oblique direction; as, take it *off* the table; eat *off* a plate; to glance *off* a hard surface; get property *off* one's hands; cut two yards *off* the roll; live *off* the road; also, down from; as, step *off* the platform.

oe'kist (ēʹkĭst). Var. of OECIST.
oe'le-o-blast'. Var. of ELEOBLAST.
oe'let. ✝ OILLET.
oen-. = OENO-.
oe-nan'thole, oe-nan'thol (ē-năn'thōl; -thŏl), *n.* [*oenanthylic* + 2d *-ol.*] = OENANTHALDEHYDE.
oe'nan-thyl'ic (ē'nȧn-thĭl'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* = OENANTHIC b.
Oen'gus. Var. of Aengus.
Oe-nom'a-us (ē-nōm'ȧ-ŭs), *n.* [L. *Oenomaus,* fr. Gr. *Oinomaos.*] See HIPPODAMIA a.
Oe'no-the-ra'ce-ae (ē'nō-thē-rāʹsē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See OENOTHERA.] Syn. of ONAGRACEAE. — **oe'no-the-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*
o'er-come'. Var. of OVERCOME.
o'er-lay'. Var. of OVERLAY.
oes (ōz), *n., pl.* of O.
oe'sar (ēʹsär). Var. of OSAR.
oestrus cycle. = OESTROUS CYCLE.

ȯȯ̆ȯ̆ȯ̆

2. Indicating source of material; — now replaced by *of* or *from* except in a few idioms (to dine *off* roast beef) and in dialect uses, esp. after such verbs as *buy, hire, take, live, coin.*
3. Indicating that which one has been or is normally but is not now, engaged upon or occupied with; as, to be *off* duty; glad to get *off* that case; hence, *Slang,* abstaining from or from the use of; having nothing further to do with; as, to be *off* candy for the present.
4. Indicating a standard from which there is a falling away, reduction, or divergence or a main course from which there is branching; as, slightly *off* his game; fifteen per cent *off* the list price; *off* the beat; *off* center; two points *off* the wind; a street opening *off* the avenue.
5. *Naut.* To seaward of; as, two miles *off* shore.
— *off its feet. Print.* Of set type, not absolutely vertical; tilted slightly from a position in which the foot of the type is firmly horizontal.
— *off the wind. Naut.* See under WIND, *n.*

off (ôf; 185), *adj.* [From OFF, *adv.* when predicative; when attributive, chiefly from OFF-, *prefix.*] 1. Away; apart; removed; started on the way; as, he is *off* to the war; he had his coat *off*.
2. Hence, specif.: a More removed or distant; further or reverse; situated to one side (of the confronting or main part); as, on the *off* side; an *off* street. b Designating, or pertaining to, the side of an animal, team, or vehicle which is farther from the driver as he walks or rider as he mounts; hence, right; — opposed to *near*, or left; as, the *off* horse or ox in a team; the *off* leg or wheel. c Taken or spent off duty or in relaxation; as, reading planned for my *off* day. d Discontinued; not to proceed or be put on; given up; as, the lecture is *off* for tonight; all bets are *off*. e Not flowing, or checked from flowing, along its channel; as, the current is *off*; of a controlling device, in such position as to prevent free passage; as, the ignition switch is *off*. f Of a braking device, released or inoperative. g Remote or removed from the fact; divergent or erring from a true line or exact figure; as, *off* in one's reckoning; their speculations on life are far *off*; hence, crazy; delirious; as, the poor fellow is a little *off*. h *Slang, U.S.* Set in motion or launched; beyond halting; — with *all*; as, when the buyer sees this filly, it will be all *off*. i *Bookbinding.* Of a binding or the side of a case nearest the last page of a book; as, the *off* side or board. j *Cricket.* Designating the side of the field or the wicket opposite to that on which the batsman stands. k *Naut.* Farther from the shore; seaward. l *Print.* Printed to completion, whether or not removed from the press.
3. Below standard, esp.: a Not up to normal condition or usual efficiency; not at one's best; as, written by a genius in his *off* hours. b Showing or characterized by a falling off or less than the ordinary activity or amount of business; slack; as, an *off* season; to await an *off* day to go fishing. c In a depression; as, the market is *off*. d Slight; remote; as, an *off* chance. e Of inferior quality; of low grade; as, an *off* grade of cottonseed oil; also, tainted; as, the cream is *off*.
4. Conditioned or circumstanced, esp. as to material welfare; — esp. with qualifying adverb; as, well *off*; badly *off*; — perhaps derived from the phrase *to come off* (which see).
5. Designating, or pertaining to, the sale of liquor to be consumed away from, or not on, the premises; — short for *off the premises*; as, *off* sale; *off* license. *Eng*

off (ôf; 185), *n.* 1. *Naut.* Offing. *Rare.*
2. State or condition of being off.
3. *Cricket.* The off side of the wicket. See OFF, *adj.*, 2 j.

off (ôf; 185), *v.*; OFFED (ôft); OFF'ING. *Transitive:* 1. To put off; to postpone. *Obs.*
2. To eat off; to swallow. *Rare.*
3. To take off; to doff. *Rare.*

Old men *off* hat to the Boy. *H. Melville.*

—, *Intransitive:* 1. To go or get off; to depart; to come off; — chiefly as an imperative, and in the colloq. phrase to *off it*; as, he has *offed it* abroad.
2. *Naut.* To move off from the shore. *Rare.*

off with. To take or have taken off.

off, *interj.* An exclamation expressing a command to move hence; stand or be off; away; begone.

off-. [See OFF, *adv.*] The adverb *off* used as a prefix with verbs, verbal nouns, nouns, and participial adjectives, as in *offset, offspring, offprint, off-lying.*

Of'fa (ôf'fä), *n. Teut. Legend.* A prehistoric hero of the Angles alluded to in *Beowulf* and *Widsith.*

of'fal (ôf'äl), *n.* [*off + fall.*] *Now Chiefly Technical.* 1. That which falls off from anything, or is allowed to fall off as worthless, or as negligible for the immediate purpose, as chips of wood, the extreme side and end pieces of a hide of leather, etc. Specif.: a *sing. & pl.* The parts of a butchered animal removed in dressing it, esp. the inedible parts, as (in American packing houses) the digestive tract, blood, lungs, and feet, and in cattle and sheep also the head, used as raw material for further manufacture, usually into inedible products. b Formerly also *pl.* The by products, screenings, bran, and shorts of wheat. c Small or inferior, or unmarketable fish.
2. Anything that is thrown away as worthless; carrion; refuse; rubbish; garbage; as, the *offal* of jails.

of'fal·ing (-ĭng), *n.* Offal, collectively.

off and on. a Not constantly; not regularly; intermittently; now and then; occasionally. b *Naut.* On different tacks, now toward, and now away from, the land. Also, alternately at a distance from and in proximity to; as, *off and on* shore.

off'-bear', *v. t.* To bear or carry off, as material from a molding bench; specif., *Brickmaking,* to carry off (the freshly molded bricks, or the dried bricks). — **off'-bear'er,** *n.*

off'beat' (ôf'bēt'), *n. Music.* The part of a measure other than the principally accented one.

off'cast' (ôf'kăst'; 185), *adj.* Also **off'-cast'.** Cast off; rejected. — *n.* One who or something that is cast off or rejected.

off'-cen'ter, off'-cen'tered (66), *adj. Philately.* Of a stamp, having margins of unequal width.

off'-chance', *n.* A remote or unlikely chance.

off color. See under COLOR, *n.*; OFF-COLOR, *adj.*

off'-col'or, off'-col'our (66), *adj.* Not of the proper or natural color; hence, below the mark or standard; not in order or good condition; specif.: a Dubious; of doubtful propriety; risqué; as, his stories were rather *off-color*. b Not having the right color or not colorless, and thus being inferior; — said esp. of diamonds.

off'-col'ored, off'-col'oured, *adj.* Off-color.

off'come' (ôf'kŭm'), *n. Chiefly Scot.* a Outcome of an affair. b Excuse; evasion.

off'-corn', *n.* Refuse or offal grain.

off'cut' (ôf'kŭt'; 185), *n.* 1. That which is cut off.
2. Specif.: *Print.* A portion of the printed sheet, either cut off to reduce it to the proper size, or, in certain sizes of books, cut off and folded separately.

off'-drive', *v. t. Cricket.* To drive (a ball) to the off side.

of·fence', **of·fence'less,** etc. Variants of OFFENSE, OFFENSELESS, etc.

of·fend' (ô-fĕnd'), *v.*; -FEND'ED; -FEND'ING. [OF. *offendre,* fr. L. *offendere, offensum,* fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *fendere* (in comp.) to thrust, dash. See DEFEND.] *Intransitive:* 1. *Obs.* a To stumble. b To be shocked. c *Scot.* To be offended.
2. To transgress the moral or divine law; to sin.

If it be a sin to covet honor,
I am the most *offending* soul alive. *Shak.*

3. To cause dislike, anger, or vexation; to displease.

—, *Transitive:* 1. *Obs.* a To transgress; to violate; to sin against; to wrong. "He hath *offended* the law." *Shak.* b To strike against; to attack; assail. c To strike so as to injure; to hurt; to cause to have bodily pain; to injure physically.
2. To oppose or obstruct in duty; to cause to stumble; to cause to sin or to fall. *Obs.*

If thy right eye *offend* thee, pluck it out. *Matt.* v. 29, 30.

3. To cause to feel hurt, vexed, or resentful; to wound; annoy.

Syn. — Affront, anger, annoy, insult, vex; revolt.

Ant. — Delight, please, gratify, satisfy.

of·fend'ant (ô-fĕn'dănt), *adj.* [OF., pres. part.] Injurious. *Obs.*

of·fend'ant, *n.* 1. An offender; a transgressor. *Rare.*
2. An attacker. *Obs.*

of·fend'ed (-dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *adj.* Hurt in feeling. — **of·fend'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **of·fend'ed·ness,** *n.*

of·fend'er (ô-fĕn'dĕr), *n.* One who offends; one who violates any law, divine or human; one who commits an offense; a wrongdoer; a transgressor.

of·fend'ress (-drĕs; -drĭs; 119), *n.* A female offender. *Rare.*

of·fense', **of·fence'** (ô-fĕns'), *n.* See *Orthography,* § 27. [ME. *offense, offence, offens,* fr. OF. *offense, offens* (F. *offense*), fr. L. *offensa, offensus,* fr. past part. of *offendere.* See OFFEND.] 1. *Obs.* a Stumbling. b Injury; hurt; damage; pain. c Disfavor; disgrace. d Quality or state of being offensive or disgusting; also, that which is offensive or disgusting; a nuisance.
2. An occasion of stumbling or of sin; a stumbling block.

Woe to that man by whom the *offense* cometh! *Matt.* xviii. 7.

3. Act of attacking; attack; assault; as, weapons or arms of *offense.*
4. Act of displeasing, affronting, or angering; state of being displeased, affronted, etc.; displeasure; affront.

Just cause of *offense.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

I have given my opinion against the authority of two great men, but I hope without *offense* to their memories. *Dryden.*

5. A breach of moral or social conduct; an infraction of law; a crime; sin; transgression; misdeed; any public wrong, whether a crime or misdemeanor. *Offense* has no technical legal meaning; but it is sometimes used specifically for an indictable crime (as in the British Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act 1878, 41 & 42 Vict. c. 731), and sometimes for a misdemeanor or a wrong punishable only by fine or penalty.

Offenses are those illegal acts which are done wickedly and with the intent to injure, while quasi offenses are those which cause injury to another, but proceed only from error, neglect, or imprudence. *Edwards* v. *Turner,* 6 *Rob.* (*La.*) 382.

Syn. — Umbrage, resentment; misdemeanor, trespass, delinquency; indignity, outrage, insult.

Ant. — Pleasure, satisfaction, gratification.

of·fense'less, **of·fence'less** (ô-fĕns'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Unoffending; inoffensive; incapable of offending or attacking.
— **of·fense'less·ly,** **of·fence'less·ly,** *adv.*

of·fen'si·ble (ô-fĕn'sĭ-b'l), *adj.* [OF.] 1. That may give offense; harmful; injurious. *Obs.*
2. Liable to be offended. *Rare.*

of·fen'sive (ô-fĕn'sĭv), *adj.* [Cf. F. *offensif.* See OFFEND.] 1. Making attack; pert. to, or characterized by, offense or attack; assailant; aggressive; hence, fitted for, or used in, attacking; — opposed to *defensive*; as, an *offensive* war.
2. Giving pain or unpleasant sensations; obnoxious; revolting; as, an *offensive* smell; *offensive* sounds.
3. Giving offense; causing, or such as to cause, displeasure or resentment; insulting; as, *offensive* words.
4. *Obs.* a Causing injury or damage; harmful; injurious. b Of the nature of an offense, sin, or transgression; offending, or tending to offend; transgressive. c Productive of spiritual stumbling.

Syn. — Invading, attacking; displeasing, disagreeable, distasteful; abusive, scurrilous, opprobrious; shocking; foul, loathsome, repugnant.

Ant. — Defensive, pleasant, agreeable; flattering, complaisant; attractive.
— **of·fen'sive·ly,** *adv.* — **of·fen'sive·ness,** *n.*

of·fen'sive, *n.* State or posture of one who offends or makes attack; aggressive attitude; act of the attacking party; — opposed to *defensive*; as, to act on the *offensive.*

offensive strike. A strike to enforce new conditions, as a wage increase, for employees.

of'fer (ôf'ĕr; 185), *v.*; OF'FERED (-ĕrd); OF'FER·ING. [ME. *offren, offrien,* fr. AS. *offrian* to sacrifice, fr. L. *offerre,* fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *ferre* to bear, bring. The English word was influenced by F. *offrir* to offer, of the same origin. See BEAR to carry; cf. PROFFER.] *Transitive:* 1. To present, as an act of worship; to sacrifice; to present in prayer or devotion; — often with *up.*

A holy priesthood to *offer* up spiritual sacrifices. 1 *Pet.* ii. 5.

2. To give or present in general. *Obs.*
3. To present for acceptance or rejection; to hold out; tender; proffer; as, to *offer* a bribe; to *offer* oneself in marriage.
4. To present or bring forward for action or consideration; to propose; suggest; propound; as, to *offer* an opinion. With an infinitive object: To make an offer; to declare one's willingness; as, he *offered* to help me.
5. To attempt or try to inflict, make, or do; hence, to do, make, or give, as to *offer* violence, resistance, an insult, etc.
6. To attempt; undertake; try; — with the infinitive.

All that *offer* to defend him. *Shak.*

7. To present, as to view or notice; as, a notch *offering* a vista; to afford; supply; as, every age *offers* new styles.
8. a To present, bring forward, or expose for sale. b To bid, as a price; to make an offer to give or to pay; as, to *offer* a guinea for a ring; to *offer* a salary or reward.

—, *Intransitive:* 1. To present something as an act of worship or devotion; to make an offering or sacrifice; to sacrifice.
2. To make an attempt, essay, or trial; — usually with *at.* *Archaic.* "Without *offering* at any other remedy." *Swift.*
3. To present itself; to come to hand, as an occasion.
4. To make an offer or proposal, as of a position or of marriage; to propose.
5. To incline; to tend. *Obs.*

Syn. — OFFER, PROFFER. To OFFER is to tender what may be accepted or rejected at the option of the other party; to PROFFER is to make an offer esp. voluntarily, heartily, or in good faith; as, "There was a crown *offered* him: and being *offered* him, he put it by" (*Shak.*); "Dorothea . . . felt that it would be indelicate just then to ask for any information which Casaubon did not *proffer*" (*G. Eliot*).

Ant. — Refuse, deny, withhold.

of'fer (ôf'ĕr; 185), *n.* [F. *offre,* fr. *offrir* to offer. See OFFER, *v.*] 1. Act of offering, bringing forward, proposing, or bidding; a presenting for acceptance; a proffer; a proposal, as of marriage; an advance; a bid. In law an unaccepted *offer* creates no liability. Cf. ACCEPTANCE, 3.

When *offers* are disdained, and love denied. *Pope.*

2. That which is offered, brought forward, or presented for acceptance; an offering, as in worship. *Now Rare.*
3. Attempt; endeavor; essay; as, he made an *offer* to catch the ball. "Some *offer* and attempt." *South.*
4. Condition of being offered, as for sale.
5. A small knob on a deer's antler; a rudimentary tine.
— *on offer.* On or for sale.

of'fer·er (ôf'ĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who offers.

of'fer·ing, *n.* [AS. *offrung* a sacrifice.] 1. Act of one who offers; a proffering; specif.: a A presenting of something as an act of worship or devotion; sacrifice; oblation.

[None] to the *offering* before her should go. *Chaucer.*

b A presenting or tender of something for acceptance or rejection, for sale, etc.
2. That which is offered; specif.: a That which is presented as an expiation or atonement for sin; a sacrifice; an oblation; as, a sin *offering.* b A gift; present.
3. *Jewish Antiq.* One of various ceremonial sacrifices or gifts to the deity. The *offerings* described in the Levitical code are usually classified as ***bloody*** (animal), and ***bloodless*** (vegetable, from the produce of the tilled field and the vineyard, but not the garden or orchard), and ***liquid, offerings.*** Incense and salt were regularly used with all victims and oblations, part of these being burnt, while part fell to the priest. Cf. BURNT OFFERING, DRINK OFFERING, GUILT OFFERING, HEAVE OFFERING, MEAL OFFERING, PEACE OFFERING, SIN OFFERING, WAVE OFFERING.
4. *Eccl.* a A gift, in money or in kind, made at a church service for the support of the church or its charitable, missionary, or other activities; also, the payments made to the officiating minister at a marriage, funeral, etc. b *Obs. Ch. of Eng.* Customary church dues.

of'fer·or (-ĕr), *n.* An offerer.

of'fer·to'ri·al (-tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Of or pert. to an offertory.

of'fer·to'ry (ôf'ĕr·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ; 185), *n.* [LL. *offertorium* the place to which offerings were brought.] 1. [*usually cap.*] *Eccl.* a That part of the Eucharistic service in which bread and wine are offered to God before they are consecrated. In the Eastern rites this takes place before the Liturgy proper begins; in the Roman rite it follows the Credo; in the Anglican rite it follows the Creed and includes offerings of money, if any. b The prayers said by the priest when making the offerings. c An antiphon or anthem sung by the choir at this time; — in Anglican Churches more fully ***offertory sentence*** or ***hymn.***
2. Offer of anything, esp. to God. *Obs.*
3. The offering made during an offertory. Hence, a collection of money taken at a religious service.
4. *Eccl. Antiq.* a A cloth in which the bread received from the people was wrapped. b = OFFERTORY VEIL.

offertory veil. A humeral veil, or a sudary used by the patener.

off'-fall'ing, *n.* That which falls off; a falling off; *pl.,* crumbs or the like from the table; perquisites. *Scot.*

off'-fla'vor, *n.* A flavor that is not natural or up to standard; as, *off-flavors* of cream.

off'-go', *n.* A going or starting off; a start.

off'go'ing (ôf'gō'ĭng; 185), *n.* A going off; departure; removal. — *adj.* Going off or away.

off'grade' (-grād'), *adj.* Varying from and inferior to standard grade. — *n.* Anything, as lumber, that is off grade.

off'hand' (ôf'hănd'; 185), *adv.* Without previous study or preparation; extempore; as, he replied *off hand.*

off'hand' (ôf'hănd'; 66), *adj.* Done or made offhand, extemporaneous; impromptu; as, *off hand* excuses; showing no premeditation; casual; as, an *off hand* manner.

off'hand'ed (-hăn'dĕd; -dĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Offhand. — **off'hand'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **off'hand'ed·ness,** *n.*

offhand position. The standing position in firing a rifle.

off'-hit', *v. t. & i. Cricket.* To hit to the off side.

of'fice (ôf'ĭs; 185), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *officium,* prob. fr. *opus* work + *facere* to do. See OPERATE; FACT.] 1. That which a person does for, or with reference to, another or others; a service.

I would I could do a good *office* between you. *Shak.*

2. That which one ought to do or must do; a requirement or thing to be expected; specif.: a Duty connected with an occupation, position, etc.; an assigned service; one's task or part. b Position of trust or ministration.
3. That which is performed, or intended to be done, by a particular thing; that which anything is fitted to perform; proper action; function.

They [the eyes] resign their *office* and their light. *Shak.*

In this experiment the several intervals of the teeth of the comb do the *office* of so many prisms. *Sir I. Newton.*

4. Voiding of excretions; evacuation. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
5. a A special duty, trust, charge, or position, conferred by an exercise of governmental authority and for a public purpose; a position of trust or authority conferred by an act of governmental power; a right to exercise a public function or employment and receive the emoluments (if any) thereto belonging; as, an executive or judicial *office*; a municipal *office*; — distinguished from an *employment.* In its fullest sense an *office* embraces the elements of tenure, duration, duties, and emoluments, but the element of emoluments is not essential to the existence of an office. b In a wider sense, any position or place in the employment of the government, esp. one of trust or authority; also, that of an employee of a corporation invested with a part of the executive authority. c Official status or employment; — often personified. "The insolence of *Office.*" *Shak.*
6. A ceremonial observance, religious or social; a ceremony; a rite; esp., *pl.,* obsequies.
7. The place where a particular kind of business or service for others is transacted; a house, room, or apartment in

off'-cap', *v. t.* To doff the cap. *Obs.*

off'en, *prep.* Corrupt. of OFF ON, for OFF OF. *Illit.*

of·fend'a·ble, of·fend'i·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. [See -FUL.]

of·fense'ful, of·fence'ful, *adj.*

of·fense'proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.

of·fen'sion, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *offensio* an offense.] Offense. *Obs.*

of·fen'siv, Offensive. *Ref. Sp.*

of'fer·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

of'ferd. Offered. *Ref. Sp.*

of'fer·ee', *n.* See -EE.

‖ **Of'fer·to'ri·um,** *n.* [LL.] = OFFERTORY, 1.

of'fer·ture, *n.* [OF., or ML. *offertura* an offering.] Offering, as in worship; an offer; proposal; overture. *Obs.*

off'-fall', † OFFAL.

off'-glide', *n.* See GLIDE, *n.*, 3.

off'-hit'ting, *n. Cricket.* Off driving.

which public officers and others transact business; the building, room, or department in which the clerical work of an establishment is done; a countinghouse; the room, etc., in which the business or work of some particular department of a large concern or institution is carried on or from which it is directed; as, the register's *office;* a lawyer's *office;* the *office* of a school or hospital; freight *office.*

8. *pl.* The apartments, attached buildings, or outhouses in which the domestics discharge the duties attached to the service of a house, as kitchens, pantries, stables, etc.

9. The company, or persons collectively, whose place of business is in an office; as, I have notified the *office.*

In England the life insurance company is almost universally referred to as the *office.* *J. A. Jackson.*

10. Specif., any of various buildings or sets of rooms in which the business of some branch of governmental administration is conducted or from which it is directed; also, the persons, esp. the chief and his immediate assistants, who conduct or direct the business; — with a qualifying word; as, War *Office;* Colonial *Office;* Home *Office;* Foreign *Office;* Patent *Office;* Pension *Office.* In Great Britain the term is applied to all branches or departments of government business, including those (called in the United States *departments*) of which the chief is a member of the cabinet. In the United States it is applied to certain large branches of the national government's business which rank below the departments, or principal branches, and whose chiefs are not cabinet members.

11. A privy. *Colloq.*

12. A signal; hint; intimation; "tip"; as, to give one the *office* to bet. *Slang.*

13. Discharge of a duty or service; attendance. *Obs.*

14. *Eccl.* Any prescribed service or form of worship; specif.: **a** The daily service of the breviary; the canonical hours; as, to say one's *office.* **b** The daily rites as contained in the missal; as, to begin the *office* of the Mass. **c** The Communion Service. **d** The Morning or Evening Prayer. **e** [*cap.*] An occasional service; as, the Little *Office;* the *Office* of the Dead.

15. *Law.* Inquest of office.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

office building	office furniture	office seeker
office fixture	office girl	office-seeking, *adj.*
office force	office manager	

Syn. — OFFICE, POST, APPOINTMENT, SITUATION, PLACE agree in the idea of a position, but differ somewhat in their connotations. OFFICE commonly suggests a position of (esp. public) trust or authority; POST emphasizes the idea of duty or responsibility, sometimes also of attendant difficulty or danger; as, "Choose what *office* thou wilt in the land, 't is thine" (*Shak.*); "Men like soldiers may not quit the *post* allotted by the gods" (*Tennyson*). AN APPOINTMENT is an office to which one is nominated or appointed; as, the various *appointments* at the disposal of the President. SITUATION emphasizes the idea of employment, esp. in a subordinate position; as, to seek a *situation* as governess, as private secretary. PLACE, once common in the sense of high position, is now used, esp. familiarly or colloq., for position in general; as, he has found a good *place;* to lose one's *place.* The word is often employed particularly with reference to servants; as, a cook, a coachman, looking for a *place.* Cf. OCCUPATION, TRADE.

of'fice (ôf'ĭs; 185), *v. t.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To perform (a duty or service); to discharge. **b** To appoint to, or put in, office. **c** To force or separate by the power of one's office.

A Jack guardant cannot *office* me from my son. *Shak.*

2. To give a signal, "tip," or the like to. *Slang, Eng.*

of'fice–bear'er, *n.* An officeholder; an officer.

office boy. A boy employed, esp. for odd jobs, in a business office.

of'fice–boy', *v. i.* To work as an office boy.

office copy. **1.** *Law.* An authenticated or certified copy of a record, from the proper office.

2. A copy made or kept to be used in an office.

office found. *Law.* The return of a verdict by an inquest of office (which see).

of'fice-hold'er (ôf'ĭs-hōl'dĕr; 185), *n.* An officer, esp. one in the civil service; one holding a government office.

office hours. The hours set for business or work in an office.

office lawyer. *Law.* See CHAMBER PRACTICE. *U. S.*

office lock. A lock with the keyhole above the knob.

office practice. *U. S.* **a** Management of an office. **b** Chamber practice.

office premium. See PREMIUM.

of'fi-cer (ôf'ĭ-sẽr; 185), *n.* [OF. *officier,* fr. ML. *officiarius,* fr. *officium.* See OFFICE.] **1.** One charged with a duty; an agent; a minister. *Obs.* "*Officers* of vengeance." *Milton.*

2. One who holds an office; specif.: **a** A person lawfully invested with an office, whether civil, military, or ecclesiastical, and whether under the state or a private corporation or the like; as, a church *officer;* a police *officer;* an *officer* of an insurance company. See OFFICE, 5. **b** In a large household or college, a chief, or, formerly, a subordinate, official engaged in domestic management or service. **c** One holding office in an institution, society, or similar organization; as, the *officers* of women's clubs; class-day *officers.*

3. a *Mil. & Nav.* One who holds a position of authority or command in an army or navy; specif., a *commissioned officer,* as distinguished from *warrant, noncommissioned,* and *petty officers.* **b** On a merchant or pleasure vessel, the master or any of the mates. The first, second, etc., mates are often called first, second, etc., *officers,* although the master is an officer.

4. A policeman, constable, bailiff, or the like; also, formerly, a jailor or executioner.

5. In some honorary orders, a member in some grade above the lowest; as, an *officer* of the Legion of Honor.

6. *Chess.* = PIECE, *n.,* 11 a.

of'fi-cer (ôf'ĭ-sẽr), *v. t.;* OF'FI-CERED (-sẽrd); OF'FI-CER-ING. **1.** To furnish with officers; to appoint officers over.

2. To command or direct as an officer; as, veterans *officered* the recruits; the troops were well *officered.*

3. To command or direct; to conduct; manage.

of'fi-cer-age (ôf'ĭ-sẽr-ĭj), *n.* The action of an officer.

of'fi-cer–at–arms', **of'fi-cer–of–arms',** *n. Her.* A herald or pursuivant. *Obs.*

of'fi-cer-ess (ôf'ĭ-sẽr-ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A female officer.

of'fi-ce'ri-al (ôf'ĭ-sē'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to officers.

officer of the day. *Mil.* The officer who, on a given day, is in charge of the arrangements of a military force or post, having the oversight of the guard, barracks, etc.

officer of the deck. See WATCH OFFICER.

officer plant. See CHRISTMAS BUSH **a.**

Officers' Reserve Corps. *Mil.* A component of the Organized Reserves consisting of volunteer officers of all grades, in sections corresponding to the various branches of the Regular Army. *Abbr.* O.R.C.

officer tree. An officer's saddletree.

of-fi'cial (ō-fĭsh'ăl), *adj.* [LL. *officialis.* See OFFICE; cf. OFFICIAL, *n.*] **1.** Discharging or performing an office, service, or function; subservient. *Obs.*

Official members is to say: a finger, a joint, an hand, either a foot, [or] limbs of office. *Lanfranc.*

2. Of or pertaining to an office, position, or trust; connected with holding of office; as, *official* duties, or routine.

3. Holding an office or serving in a public position; authorized to perform a service; as, an *official* messenger; an *official* representative of the president.

4. a Derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority; made or communicated by virtue of authority; authorized; authoritative; as, an *official* statement. **b** Prescribed or recognized as authorized; as, an *official* ballot.

5. Befitting to, or characteristic of, a person in office, or a person when acting in this official capacity; formal.

6. *Pharm.* Approved by authority; sanctioned by the pharmacopoeia or National Formulary; appointed to be used in medicine; as, an *official* drug or preparation. Cf. OFFICINAL, 1.

of-fi'cial (ō-fĭsh'ăl), *n.* [OF., fr. ML. *officialis,* n. See OFFICIAL, *adj.*] One who holds, or is invested with, an office; specif.: **a** *Eng. Eccl. Law.* The person appointed by an archbishop, bishop, dean, chapter, archdeacon, etc., to exercise jurisdiction in an ecclesiastical court; — now often called *official principal.* **b** A person invested with an office, esp. one having subordinate administrative or executive powers in a government or public institution.

of-fi'cial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Action characteristic of an official; official system or routine; officials collectively; also, strict adherence to office routine; red-tapism.

of-fi'ci-al'i-ty (ō-fĭsh'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. for sense 1 F. *officialité.*] **1.** *Eccl.* The charge, office, court, or jurisdiction of an official.

2. Officialism. *Rare.*

3. Anything which is official, as a position, notice, etc.

of-fi'cial-ize (ō-fĭsh'ăl-īz), *v. t.* To make official; to put under official control. — *v. i.* To work as an official. — **of-fi'cial-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.*

official oath. See OATH, 1.

official seal. *Post Office.* A label issued for official use by postmasters for resealing mail matter damaged or opened by mistake.

of-fi'ci-ant (ō-fĭsh'ĭ-ănt), *n.* [ML. *officians,* pres. part. See OFFICIATE.] *Eccl.* The officer who officiates or performs an office; an officiating priest or minister.

of-fi'ci-ar'y (-ẽr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ẽr-ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Connected with, or derived from, or having a title or rank in virtue of holding, an office.

2. Of or pertaining to an office or an officer; official. *Rare.*

of-fi'ci-ar'y, *n.* **1.** An officer or official. *Rare.*

2. A body of officers; an official body. *U. S.*

of-fi'ci-ate (-āt), *v.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'-ĭng). [ML. *officiare.* See OFFICE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To perform an office, or prescribed religious service; to perform divine service, as the Mass or the Communion.

2. Hence: **a** To act as an officer in performing a duty; to transact the business of an office or public trust. **b** To carry through a prescribed or traditional ceremony, for example as toastmaster, master of ceremonies.

3. *Obs.* **a** *Physiol.* To perform its function; to function. **b** To minister; to be promotive.

—, *Transitive: Obs.* **1.** To perform or exercise, as a duty or function.

2. To celebrate, as a rite or service.

3. To supply. *Milton.*

of-fi'ci-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or term of officiating.

of-fi'ci-a'tor (ō-fĭsh'ĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* [ML.] One who officiates.

‖**of'fi-ci'na** (ôf'ĭ-sī'nȧ), *n.* [L.] Workshop; laboratory.

of-fic'i-nal (ō-fĭs'ĭ-năl; -n'l; 277), *adj.* [ML. *officinalis,* fr. L. *officina* a workshop, contr. fr. *opificina,* fr. *opifex* a workman. See OFFICE.] **1.** *Pharm.* Kept in stock by apothecaries; — said of such drugs and medicines as may be had without special preparation or compounding; not magistral. This term is sometimes interchanged with *official,* but in strict use *officinal* drugs are not necessarily *official.* See OFFICIAL, *adj.,* 6.

2. Of or pertaining to shops; "shoppy." *Rare.*

— **of-fic'i-nal-ly,** *adv.*

of-fic'i-nal, *n. Pharm.* An officinal drug or medicine.

of-fi'cious (ō-fĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *officieux,* fr. L. *officiosus.* See OFFICE.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Disposed or eager to serve or do kind offices; kind; obliging; of a lie, told as a kind act with the purpose of helping another, or promoting another's concern. **b** Dutiful. **c** Of or pertaining to an office; official; formal.

2. Volunteering, or disposed to volunteer, one's services where they are neither asked nor needed; meddlesome.

3. Performing its office or function; efficacious. *Rare.*

4. *Diplomacy.* Having a connection with official matters or duties merely through the position of the speaker or doer, or the nature of the matters or duties; of an informal or unauthorized nature; unofficial; — opposed to *official;* as, an *officious* conversation or capacity.

Syn. — OFFICIOUS, PRAGMATICAL, IMPERTINENT, IMPUDENT, SAUCY, PERT, COOL. One is OFFICIOUS who obtrudes one's assistance or services where they are not needed; one is PRAGMATICAL who is fussily or dogmatically officious; as, "T was but the *officious* zeal of a well-meaning creature for my honor" (*Sterne*); "I cannot walk home from office, but some *officious* friend offers his unwelcome courtesies to accompany me" (*Lamb*); "His extreme pomposity, the solemn stiffness of his person, the conceited twinkling of his little old eyes, the quaint importance of his delivery, are . . . like some *pragmatical* old coxcomb represented on the stage" (*Mme. d'Arblay*). One is IMPERTINENT who meddles or intrudes (by speech or action) in things which are not one's concern; one is IMPUDENT who is unblushingly or shamelessly impertinent; as, "He did make me feel painfully that I had been guilty of the *impertinence* of praising" (*Mrs. Kemble*); "Peace, *impudent* and shameless Warwick!" (*Shak.*); "I detest the *impudence* which pays a stranger compliments" (*Scott*). SAUCY implies flippant levity, esp. to one's superiors or elders; PERT implies offensive or ill-bred forwardness; as, "A servant . . . is *saucy* only because he is servile" (*Johnson*); "a *pert* jackanapes, full of college petulance and self-conceit" (*Smollett*); "a little upstart, vulgar being . . . with all her airs of *pert* pretension and underbred finery" (*Jane Austen*). COOL, as here compared (cf. COOL), implies calm assurance or effrontery; as, "It is the *cool* manner in which the whole is done that annoys you" (*Hazlitt*). Cf. AUDACITY, ARROGANT, MEDDLE, INTRUDE, MISCHIEVOUS.

Ant. — Retiring, unobtrusive.

— **of-fi'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **of-fi'cious-ness,** *n.*

off'ing (ôf'ĭng; 185), *n.* [From OFF.] That part of the visible sea at a good distance from the shore, or where there is deep water and no need of a pilot; also, distance, or position at a distance, from the shore; hence, somewhat remote distance or future; as, we saw business in the *offing.*

off'ish (ôf'ĭsh; 185), *adj.* Inclined to stand off; stiffly or rudely unapproachable in manner. *Colloq.* — **off'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **off'ish-ness,** *n.*

off'let' (ôf'lĕt'; -lĭt; 119; 185), *n.* [*off* + *let.*] A pipe or channel to let off water or other fluid.

off'–load', *v. t.* To unload. *Chiefly S. Africa.*

off'look' (ôf'lōōk'), *n.* A view obtained by looking off.

off'–ly'ing, *adj.* Lying off, at a distance; remote; outlying.

off'–peak', *adj.* Not at the peak, or maximum; as, the *off-peak* load or capacity of a power plant.

off'print' (ôf'prĭnt'; 185), *n.* An excerpt, as a magazine article, separately printed. — *v. t.* To reprint, as an excerpt.

off'–put', *n.* Act of putting off.

off'–reck'on-ing, *n.* Something reckoned off; a deduction.

off'sad'dle (ôf'săd'l), *v. t. & i.* [After D. *afzadelen.* See OFF; SADDLE.] To unsaddle. *S. Africa.*

off'scape (ôf'skāp), *n.* [*off* + *-scape* as in land*scape.*] A distant view or prospect; the remoter part of a view or prospect; *Paint.,* the distance or background.

off'scour' (ôf'skour'; 66; 185), *v. t.* [*off* + *scour.*] To scour off; to cleanse. — **off'scour'er** (ôf'skour'ẽr), *n.*

off'scour'ing (ôf'skour'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of scouring off. *R.*

2. That which is scoured off; hence, refuse; castoff filth, also, a vile worthless wretch; as, *offscourings* of society.

off'scum' (-skŭm'), *n.* [*off* + *scum.*] Removed scum; refuse; dross.

off'set' (-sĕt'), *n.* [*off* + *set.* Cf. SET-OFF.] **1.** Act of setting off; start.

2. In general, that which sets off, springs, or is derived from, or is set off from, before, or against something; as: **a** A lateral or collateral branch; an offshoot, as a person or family of a collateral branch of a family or race. **b** Something that embellishes or serves to set off something else; a foil. **c** A spur from a range of hills or mountains. **d** In a carriage, the fork in the backstay at the point where the branches separate to reach the hind axle at two points. **e** Something that serves to counterbalance or to compensate for something else, as either of equivalent items on the two sides of an account; a setoff. **f** A well drilled opposite another well on an adjoining property. **g** *Local, New Eng.* A terrace, as in a bank or on a hillside.

3. *Arch.* A horizontal ledge on the face of a wall, formed by a diminution of its thickness above.

4. *Elec.* A conductor leading from a main to convey current to some desired point.

5. *Geol.* In faulting, horizontal displacement from previous alignment; strike slip. See SEPARATION, 6.

6. *Hort.* A short prostrate lateral shoot used for propagation. See HOUSELEEK.

7. *Lithog.* An impression taken for the purpose of transferring a design.

8. *Mach.* An abrupt bend in an object, as a pipe or rod, by which one part is turned aside out of line, but nearly parallel, with the rest; the part thus bent aside.

9. *Mining.* A short drift or crosscut driven from a main level or gangway.

10. *Print.* A more or less distinct transfer of type impression or pictures to the back of the next sheet delivered from the press, made when the sheets are laid together before the ink is dry; — in England usually called a *setoff.*

11. *Shipbuilding.* The distance of any point in a ship's structure from one of the three reference planes, measured normal to that plane.

12. *Surv.* A short distance measured (usually) at right angles from a line, as to a boundary in computing the area of an irregular-shaped piece of land, or to continue a line parallel to itself at some little distance away to avoid an obstruction, or the like.

off'set' (ôf'sĕt'; ŏf'sĕt'; 66; 185), *v.;* OFF'SET'; OFF'SET'TING. *Transitive:* **1.** To set off; to place over against; to balance; as, to *offset* one account or charge against another; also, to counterbalance; to compensate.

2. To form an offset in, as in a wall, rod, pipe, etc.

3. *Geol.* To move horizontally to one side, out of alignment, by faulting.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To proceed or project as an offset.

The way the great toe *offset* from the foot bespoke a race that never wore shoes. *Scribner's Mag.*

2. (*pron.* ŏf'sĕt') *Print.* To make an offset.

off'set', *adj.* **1.** More or less out of position or out of line.

2. *Mach.* Of axes, nonparallel, nonintersecting.

3. *Print.* Designating or pert. to a planographic printing process in which the impression, instead of being made directly upon the paper, is first received by a rubber-surfaced cylinder, from which it is transferred to the paper; as, an *offset* press.

off'set'–lith'o, *n.* A negative not reversed in position. Cf. PHOTOLITHOGRAPH.

offset sheet. *Print.* A sheet of paper put between newly printed sheets to prevent offsets; — called also *slip sheet.*

offset staff. *Surv.* A rod, usually ten links long, used in measuring short offsets.

off'shoot' (ôf'shōōt'; 185), *n.* [*off* + *shoot.*] **1.** *Bot.* A branch of a main stem; a lateral shoot.

2. Hence, a lateral branch, as of a mountain range; a collateral or derived branch, descendant, or member.

off'shore' (ôf'shōr'; 181), *adj.* **1.** Coming, moving, or directed away, from the shore; as, an *offshore* wind.

2. Situated, carried on, or working, at a distance from the shore; as, *offshore* fishing or fishermen; an *offshore* island.

off'shore' (ôf'shōr'; 66; 181; 185), *adv.* From the shore; at a distance from the shore.

off side. In football, hockey, and several other games, said of a player in such a position relative to the ball or the player actually or last in possession of it that according to the rules he is barred from playing the ball and, generally, from interfering with an opponent, until by his own movement or that of the ball he again becomes on side. In general a player is *off side* when the ball has been last played or touched by one of his own side behind him. In the American game of football a player is also said to be *off side* if he is ahead of the line of scrimmage (which see, under LINE, *n.*) when the ball is snapped back.

off'side' (ôf'sīd'; 66), *adj. Football.* That is off side or involves a player that is off side.

---

of'fice-less, *adj.* See -LESS.

of'fi-cer-hood', **of'fi-cer-ism,** *n.* See -HOOD, -ISM.

of'fi-cer-less, *adj.* See -LESS.

of'fi-cer-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

of-fi'cial-dom (ō-fĭsh'ăl-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

of-fi'cial-ese', *n.* See 1st -ESE.

of-fi'cial-ly, *adv.* of OFFICIAL.

of-fi'cial-ship, *n. Eccl.* Officiality. *Obs.* [FICIALITY. *Rare.*

of-fi'cial-ty (ō-fĭsh'ăl-tĭ), *n.* = OFFICIALITY. *Obs.*

of-fi'ci-ar'i-an (ō-fĭsh'ĭ-ẽr'ĭ-ăn), *n.* One who bases moral principles on the sense of duty alone. *Obs.*

of-fi'ci-ate (-fĭsh'ĭ-āt), *n.* A body of officials. *Rare.*

of'fi-cine, *n.* [F.] Workshop; laboratory; monastery office. *Obs.*

offre. † OFFER.

off'sid'er (66), *n.* An assistant, esp. in the bush. *Slang, Australia.*

off'skip. Var. of OFFSCAPE.

off'-sorts', *n. pl. Wool Mfg.* The by-products of wool sorting, as short, coarse, stained, colored wools; also, any wool not adapted to a mill's requirements.

off'spring' (ôf'sprĭng'; 185), *n.* [AS. *ofspring.* See OFF; SPRING.] **1.** That which springs from an animal or plant as an individual or individuals reproducing its kind; progeny; issue; a child or children; a descendant or descendants. **2.** That which springs from something; product; produce; result; issue; fruit. **3.** *Obs.* **a** = GENERATION, 5. **b** Family or ancestral stock; race. **c** Descent; derivation; origin; lineage. **d** Source; origin; spring; fountain; original. **4.** *Moham. Law.* The direct descendants of a deceased person, constituting the first class of residuaries.

off stage. *Theater.* Off or away from the stage, or, esp., the part of it visible to the audience. — **off'-stage'** (66), *adj.*

off'take' (ôf'tāk'; 185), *n.* [*off* + *take.*] **1.** Act of taking off; specif., *Brit.*, the taking off or purchase of goods; also, the amount of goods purchased during a given period. **2.** Something taken off; a deduction. **3.** A channel for taking away air or water, as the side tube of a flask; also, the point of beginning of such a channel; a take-off.

off'type' (ôf'tīp'), *adj.* Not true to type; markedly deviating from the normal or standard. — **off'type'**, *n.*

o·fus'cate (ō-fŭs'kāt; ŏf'ŭs-), *v. t.* To obfuscate. — **of'fus·ca'tion** (ŏf'ŭs·kā'shŭn), *n. Both Now Rare.*

off'ward (ôf'wĕrd; 185), *adv.* [*off* + *-ward.*] Off or away from something as to direction or position; specif., *Naut.*, off or away from the shore. — *adj.* Turned away; off. *Obs.*

off'wards (ôf'wĕrdz), *adv.* Offward. *Rare.*

off'-wheel', *n.* Also **off'-wheel'er.** In a team, an off horse just before the front wheel. *Western U. S.*

off'-white' (66), *adj.* Falling short of white; — with a suggestion of *off-color* (sense **b**), yellowish.

off year. A year characterized by, or noted for, a falling off in activity.

‖**o'fi·ci'na** (ō'fĭ·thē'nä; 103). [Sp.] A factory; works. Also, an office; laboratory.

of'lete (ŏf'lēt), *n.* [AS. *oflæte, oflāte,* fr. ML. *oblata.* Cf. OBLATION.] *Obs. exc. Hist.* **a** Offering; oblation. **b** A eucharistic wafer.

oft (ôft; 185), *adv.* [AS. *oft;* akin to OS. & G. *oft,* OHG. *ofto,* Sw. *ofta,* Dan. *ofte,* ON. *opt,* Goth. *ufta.*] Often. *Archaic, Poetic, & Dial.*

oft, *adj.* Often. *Now Rare.*

oft. Var. of OUGHT. *Now Dial.*

of'ten (ôf'ĕn; -ĭn; 277: *see note below*), *adv.;* OF'TEN·ER (-ẽr); OF'TEN·EST. [Formerly also *ofte,* fr. *oft.* See OFT, *adv.*] Frequently; many times; in many instances; not seldom.

Syn. — OFTEN, FREQUENTLY are ordinarily used with little or no distinction. But OFTEN refers esp. to what is thought of as occurring many times, without regard to the interval of recurrence; FREQUENTLY often suggests repetition, esp. at short intervals; as, he came *often,* he called *frequently.*

Ant. — Seldom, rarely, infrequently.

☞ The pronunciation ôf'ĕn, until recently generally considered as more or less illiterate, is not uncommon among the educated in some sections, and is often used in singing.

of'ten, *adj.* Frequent; common; repeated. "Thine *often* infirmities." 1 *Tim.* v. 23.

of'ten·ness (ôf'ĕn·nĕs; -ĭn·; 119: *see* OFTEN), *n.* Frequency.

of'tens (ôf'nz), *adv.* Often. *Now Dial.*

of'ten·time' (ôf'ĕn·tīm'), *adv.* Oftentimes. *Rare.* — *adj.* Frequent.

of'ten·times' (-tīmz'), *adv.* [*often* + *time.*] Often.

of·think', *v. t. & i.* [AS. *ofthyncan.* See OFF.] To cause or feel displeasure, grief, or repentance; — chiefly impersonal. *Obs.*

of time. *Astron.* Of an hour; as, it took eleven minutes *of time.*

oft'ly (ôft'lĭ), *adv.* Often. *Rare.*

oft'ness (-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* [*oft* + *-ness.*] Oftenness.

oft'time' (ôft'tīm'), *adv.* [*oft* + *time.*] Oftentimes. *Archaic.* — *adj.* Frequent. "*Oft time* maladies." *The Forum.*

oft'times' (-tīmz'), *adv.* Oftentimes.

oft'whiles' (-hwīlz'), *adv.* Frequently for a while. *Rare.*

Og (ŏg), *n.* The Whig poet and dramatist Thomas Shadwell (1642?–92); — so called from his great size, by his enemy Dryden who satirized him in the second part of *Absalom and Achitophel.*

og-. The form taken by OB- before *g,* as *oganition.*

Og'al·la'la (ŏg'ä·lä'lä), *n.* **1.** Var. of OGLALA. **2.** SIOUX. *2. Geol.* A late Tertiary formation of Nebraska and vicinity.

og'am, og'um, og'ham (ŏg'ăm; ō'ăm), *n.* [Ir. *ogham,* MIr. *ogom, ogum.*] **1.** A system of writing peculiar to the early Irish alphabet ascribed by legend to Ogma mac Eladan, Son of Science, one of the Tuatha De Danann, who corresponds to Ogmios, the Gaulish god of eloquence. An invention based as to its values on the Latin alphabet, and consisting of arrangements of notches, representing the vowels, and of lines, representing the consonants, cut on the edges of rough standing tombstones. Of several hundred stones with such inscriptions discovered, dating from the 5th and 6th centuries, most are in Ireland, the remainder on the sites of Irish settlements. Also, a character of this system or an inscription in such characters.

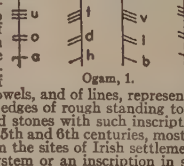

Ogam, 1.

2. A recondite dialect used by the ancient Irish.

o·gam'ic, o·gham'ic (ō·găm'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the ogams or ogam; written in ogams.

Og'co·ceph'a·lus (ŏg'kō·sĕf'ä·lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *onkos* bulk + *kephalē* head.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the typical batfishes (see BATFISH **a**). Syn. *Malthe.* It is the type of a small family, **Og'co·ce·phal'i·dae** (-sē·făl'ĭ·dē), syn. *Malthidae.*

og'do·ad (ŏg'dō·ăd), *n.* [Gr. *ogdoas, -ados,* fr. *oktō* eight.] **a** The number eight. **b** A group or set of eight; specif., *Gnosticism,* a group of eight divine beings or of eight aeons; also, the seat of rule of the higher archon and his son.

og'do·as (ŏg'dō·ăs), *n.* [Gr.] Ogdoad. *Rare.*

o·gee' (ō·jē'; ō'jē), *n.* [F. *ogive.* See OGIVE.] **1.** *Obs. Arch.* **a** = OGIVE, 1. **b** A molding with a profile in the form of a letter S; a cyma recta or cyma reversa. See MOLDING, 3. **2.** Short for OGEE ARCH, etc.

o'gee (ō'jē; 66), *adj.* Also **O'-Gee',** O.G. Having the outline of an ogee, that is, a reversed curve.

ogee arch. *Arch.* A pointed arch having on each side the curve of an ogee, that is, having a reversed curve near the apex. See ARCH, *Illust.* (*ō*). Hence **ogee doorway, window,** etc.

O·gee'chee lime (ō·gē'chē). [From the *Ogeeches* River in Georgia.] The acid, olive-shaped, drupe of a species of tupelo (*Nyssa ogeche*) of the southern United States; also, the tree itself.

o·geed' (ō·jēd'; ō'jēd; 66), *adj.* Provided with an ogee or ogees; shaped like an ogee.

ogee washer. A cast-iron washer with sides shaped in an ogee curve.

og'ga·ni'tion (ŏg'ä·nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *oggannire* to snarl at, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *gannire* to yelp.] A snarl; growl. *Obs.*

O'gi·er the Dane (ō'jĭ·ẽr; ō'zhyä'). [Trans. of F. *Ogier le Danois.*] A Danish prince, a hero of medieval French romance, who saves France from the Saracens. Cf. OLGER DANSKE.

o·gi'val (ō·jī'văl), *adj.* [Cf. F. *ogival.*] **1.** Having the form of an ogive, or pointed arch. **2.** *Arch.* Having the characteristics of a building or style in which pointed arches and ribbed vaulting predominate.

o'give (ō'jīv; ō·jīv'), *n.* [F. *ogive,* OF. also *orgive, augive,* of uncert. origin. Cf. OGEE.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** The arch or rib crossing a Gothic vault diagonally. **b** A pointed arch. **2.** *Mil.* The curve which determines the shape of the head of modern pointed projectiles. It is struck on a line perpendicular to the axis of the projectile on a radius expressed in calibers; also, the ogival head of a projectile. **3.** *Statistics.* The graph of a cumulative frequency distribution.

o'gived (ō'jīvd; ō·jīvd'), *adj.* Consisting of an ogive or ogives; shaped like an ogive.

o'gle (ō'g'l), *v.;* **o'GLED** (ō'g'ld); **o'GLING** (ō'g'lĭng). [Of LG. origin; cf. LG. *oogeln,* freq. of *oegen* to look at, D. *oogen,* fr. *oog* eye. See EYE.] *Intransitive:* To cast coquettish glances designed to invite advances; to gaze or stare amorously.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To eye amorously; to turn (the eye) or bring (oneself to a particular state) by such eyeing. **2.** To fasten or keep one's eyes upon; to eye; examine.

o'gle, *n.* **1.** An eye. *Slang.*

> Y'll 'ave to clap a beefsteak on that *ogle* of yours. *G. B. Shaw.*

2. A markedly amorous stare or coquettish glance, esp. one designed to invite advances.

o'gler (ō'glẽr), *n.* One who ogles.

Og'pu (ŏg'pōō), *n.* [Russ., fr. the initials of the words for Special Government Political Administration. See GAY-PAY-OO.] The Soviet secret service. See GAY-PAY-OO.

o'gre (ō'gẽr), *n.* [F., perh. fr. OF. *Ogre,* fr. Byzantine *Ogōr* Hungarian. Cf. UGRIAN.] A monster or hideous giant of fairy tales and folklore, who lives on human beings; hence, any frightful giant; a hideous or cruel man.

o'gre·ish (ō'gẽr·ĭsh), **o'grish** (ō'grĭsh), *adj.* Resembling an ogre; having the character or appearance of an ogre; suitable for or befitting an ogre.

o'gress (ō'grĕs; -grĭs; 119), *n.* [F. *ogresse.*] A female ogre.

o'gress (ō'grĕs; -grĭs; 119), *n.* [F. *ogresse.*] *Her.* = PELLET, *n.*, 5.

og'ti·ern (ŏg'tē·ẽrn), *n.* [Gael. *ōg* young + *tighearn* lord.] A young lord; a young master; the son of a chief. *Obs. Scot.*

Og'y·ges (ŏj'ĭ·jēz), *n.* Also **Og'y·gos** (-gŏs), *n.* [Gr. *Ōgygēs, Ōgygos.*] *Gr. Myth.* A legendary king of Boeotia or Attica, in whose reign a destructive flood took place.

O·gyg'i·a (ō·jĭj'ĭ·ä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ōgygia.*] See CALYPSO, 1.

O·gyg'i·an (ō·jĭj'ĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* [L. *Ogygius,* Gr. *Ōgygios.*] **a** Of or pertaining to Ogyges, or designating the deluge said to have occurred in his reign. **b** Hence, primeval; very aged; ancient.

oh (ō), *interj.* [See O, *interj.*] An exclamation expressing various emotions, according to the tone and manner, especially surprise, pain, anxiety, disapprobation, or a wish. See O, *interj.*, *Note.*

oh, *n.;* *pl.* OH'S, OHS (ōz). The interjection or exclamation *oh;* as, he uttered several *oh's.*

oh, *v. t. & i.;* OHED (ōd); OH'ING. To exclaim *oh!* (at).

o·he'lo (ō·hā'lō), *n.* [Hawaiian.] An endemic Hawaiian blueberry (*Vaccinium reticulatum*) with a shining, fleshy, rather astringent berry.

o·hi'a (ō·hē'ä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] **a** Any of several timber trees of the genus *Metrosideros.* **b** = MALAY APPLE **a.** *Hawaii.*

O·hi'o (ō·hī'ō), *n.* A State and river of the United States. See *Gaz.*

O·hi'o·an (-ō·ăn), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Ohio.

Ohio buckeye. The common buckeye (*Aesculus glabra*).

Ohio curcuma. The goldenseal.

Ohio horsemint. A stiff, hairy, perennial herb (*Blephia ciliata*) having showy, purple, irregular flowers.

Ohio plan. See BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Ohio River shad. See SHAD, *n.*, 1.

Ohio round. *Archery.* See ROUND.

ohm (ōm), *n.* [After the German electrician G. S. *Ohm.*] *Elec.* The practical unit of electrical resistance, being the resistance of a circuit in which a potential difference of one volt produces a current of one ampere. The ***true ohm,*** or theoretical ohm, is a resistance equal to 10^9 units of resistance of the C. G. S. system of electromagnetic units. The ***international ohm,*** defined by the International Electrical Congress at Chicago in 1893, is substantially equal to the true ohm and is now legalized by Great Britain, the United States, and various other states. It is the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice, 14.4521 grams in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area, and of the length of 106.3 centimeters. The practical ohm, as originally defined in 1863 and called the ***British Association unit*** or ***ohm,*** is equal to .9866 international ohm. The so-called ***legal ohm*** (defined by the Paris Congress of 1884) is equal to .9972 international ohm.

ohm'age (ōm'ĭj), *n. Elec.* The resistance of a conductor expressed in ohms.

ohm'-am'me'ter, *n.* A combined ohmmeter and ammeter.

ohm'-am'pere sys'tem. See UNIT, *n.*, *List.*

ohm'ic (ōm'ĭk), *adj. Elec.* Of or pert. to an ohm; measured in ohms.

ohmic resistance. *Elec.* True (electrical) resistance when necessary to distinguish from certain other quantities, as reactance, apparent resistance, etc.

ohm'me'ter (ōm'mē'tẽr), *n.* [*ohm* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* An instrument for indicating directly resistance in ohms.

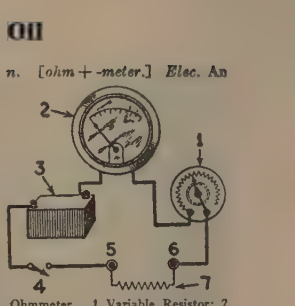

Ohmmeter. 1 Variable Resistor; 2 Milliammeter; 3 Battery; 4 Circuit-closing Switch; 5, 6 Posts; 7 Unknown Resistance. 1 is adjusted to full-scale deflection of 2 when 5 and 6 are short circuited. Insertion of 7 between 5 and 6 causes 2 to show a lower reading. The scale of 2 is then calibrated to read directly in ohms.

ohm'mi·le', *n. Elec.* A resistance of one ohm per mile.

Ohm's law (ōmz). **1.** *Elec.* The law that the strength or intensity of an unvarying electrical current is directly proportional to the electromotive force, and inversely proportional to the resistance of the circuit. The law does not hold for alternating currents unless modified so as to include the effects of counter electromotive force. **2.** *Acoustics.* The statement that the human ear in perceiving a complex sound receives not a sensation of a single sound but sensations of the separate components of the complex wave causing the sound.

o·ho' (ō·hō'), *interj.* [*O* + *ho,* interj.] An exclamation expressing taunting or amused surprise.

-o'ic (-ō'ĭk). *Chem.* A suffix from *benzoic,* used in naming acids and related compounds, as in capr*oic,* naphth*oic.*

-oid (-oid; *see note, below*). [Gr. *-o-eidēs;* cf. F. *-oïde,* L. *-oïdes.* See 1st -ODE.] A suffix meaning *like, resembling, in the form of,* as in adenoid, colloid, Caucasoid, asteroid, spheroid. It forms adjectives, which are often used substantively. Cf. -FORM, -LIKE. In zoology words in *-oid* are often used also as sing. for *-oidea,* as in echin*oid.*

☞ In Greek and Latin the *o* and *i* are pronounced separately, and such pronunciations as ăn·thrō'pō·Id (for *anthropoid*) are occasionally heard among scholars.

-oidal. A suffix, *-oid* + *-al,* forming adjectives corresponding to nouns ending in *-oid,* as in ellips*oidal,* metall*oidal.*

-oi'de·a (-oi'dē·ä; *see note, below*). [NL. See -OID.] *Zool.* A combining form used to denote a *class* or, esp. in entomology, a *superfamily,* as in Echin*oidea,* Musc*oidea,* Geomet*roidea.* Also, esp. formerly, **-oi'da** (-dä), **-oi'de·ae** (-dē·ē), **-oi'de·i** (-dē·ī). Nouns denoting individual members are formed in *-oid,* derivative adjectives in **-oi'de·an** (-oi'dē·ăn).

☞ As Latin these endings *-oida, -oidea, -oideae, -oidei* (*-oideus*) are properly pronounced -ō'ĭ·dä, -ō·Id'ē·ä, etc., but scientific terms formed with them are generally pronounced -oi'dä, -oi'dē·ä, etc., on the analogy of *-oid,* although some scholars insist on the etymological pronunciation.

-oi'de·us (-oi'dē·ŭs). *Anat.* A New Latin suffix, *-oid* + Latin *-eus* (see -EOUS); — used esp. in names of muscles, as in rhomb*oideus.*

o·id'i·oid (ō·Id'ĭ·oid), *adj.* Resembling or pertaining to fungi of the genus *Oïdium.*

o·id'i·o·my·co'sis (ō·Id'ĭ·ō·mī·kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See OIDIUM; MYCOSIS.] *Med.* Infection with fungi of the genus *Oïdium.* — **o·id'i·o·my·cot'ic** (-kŏt'ĭk), *adj.*

O·id'i·um (ō·Id'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *ōion* egg.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A form genus of imperfect fungi of the family Moniliaceae. Many species are now considered to represent conidial stages of various powdery mildews. Cf. 1st THRUSH, 1. *O. lactis* occurs on milk and dairy products. See BLASTOMYCES. **b** [*not cap.; pl.* -IA (-ä).] A fungus of this genus; also, one of the concatenate conidia found in this group. **2.** [*not cap.; pl.* -IA (-ä).] *Plant Pathol.* Any disease, esp. that of the grape, caused by a fungus of the genus *Oïdium;* powdery mildew. Cf. OIDIOMYCOSIS.

o·i'i (ō·ē'ē), *n.* [Maori.] A muttonbird (*Puffinus griseus*) of New Zealand.

oi·kol'o·gy (oi·kŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *oikos* house + *-logy.*] **1.** Var. of ECOLOGY. **2.** The science of housekeeping; household economics.

oi'ko·plast (oi'kō·plăst), *n.* [Gr. *oikos* house + *-plast.*] *Zool.* One of the ectodermal cells which secrete the gelatinous layer in the Appendicularia.

oil (oil), *n.* [ME. *oile,* fr. OF. *oile, oille* (F. *huile*), fr. L. *oleum,* fr. Gr. *elaion* olive oil. See OLIVE; cf. PETROLEUM.] **1. a** Any of a large class of unctuous combustible substances which are liquid, or at least easily liquefiable on warming, and soluble in ether, but not in water. They are usually lighter than water and soluble also in alcohol. They leave a greasy stain (not always permanent) on paper, cloth, etc. According to their origin, oils are classed as ***vegetable, animal,*** and ***mineral, oils;*** according to their behavior on heating, as ***fixed,*** or ***fatty,*** and ***volatile,*** or ***essential, oils.*** Most fixed oils belong chemically to the fats, though a few may be regarded as waxes. See FAT, *n.*, 8; WAX, 2 **a.** The fixed oils are classed as ***drying, semidrying,*** and ***nondrying,*** according to the degree to which they are converted into solids by absorbing oxygen when exposed in thin films to the air. By hydrogenation (hardening) carried out on a large scale many fixed oils are converted into more valuable solid fats. See HARDEN, *v. t.*, 7. The various oils are used as lubricants and illuminants, as fuel, as food, in making soap and candles, in perfuming and flavoring, etc. **b** Specif., petroleum.

☞ See TABLES OF OILS AND FATS, on p. 1693.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES in this sense are:

oil-bearing, *adj.*	**oil-filled**	**oilmongery**
oil-bright, *adj.*	**oil-finding,** *adj.*	**oil-producing,** *adj.*
oil-burning, *adj.*	**oil-finished**	**oil-pumping,** *adj.*
oil camp	**oil-fired**	**oil-refining,** *adj.*
oil-carrying, *adj.*	**oil-forming**	**oil-regulating,** *adj.*
oil-containing, *adj.*	**oil-fueled**	**oil-saving,** *adj.*
oil-dispensing, *adj.*	**oil-harden**	**oil-secreting,** *adj.*
oil distiller	**oil-hardening,** *adj.*	**oil-smelling,** *adj.*
oil-distributing, *adj.*	**oil-insulated**	**oil-soaked**
oil-driven	**oil-laden**	**oil-tempered**
oil extractor	**oil land**	**oil-testing,** *adj.*
oil-fed	**oil-lit**	**oil-thickening,** *adj.*
oil feeder	**oilmongery**	**oil-yielding,** *adj.*

2. Any substance of an oily consistency; as, *oil* of vitriol. **3.** *Art.* **a** Oil color; as, to paint in *oils.* **b** *Colloq.* A painting in oil colors; — usually in *pl.;* as, fine *oils.* **4.** Short for OILSKIN; — usually in *pl. Colloq.* **5.** Unctuous or plausible speech; smooth version or account. *Slang.*

O'ío, *n.* See SIOUAN.

Of table. See MORTALITY TABLE.

oft'er, *adv., compar.* of OFT.

oft'est, *adv., superl.* of OFT. [*Sp.*]

of·thal'mi·a. Ophthalmia. *Ref.*

of·thal'mic. Ophthalmic. *R. Sp.*

oft'-named'. See -NAMED.

Og (ŏg). *Bib.*

og' al'ra (ŏg' ăl'rä). See AIRE.

Og·bo'ni (ŏg·bō'nē), *n.* = EGBO.

og'do·as'tich, -as'tick, *or* **-as'tique,** *n.* [Gr. *ogdoas* ogdoad + *stichos* a verse.] A poem or stanza of eight lines. *Obs.*

og'ham, o·gham'ic. Vars. of OGAM, OGAMIC.

O·ghuz' (ō·gōōz'), *n.* = GHUZ.

Og·la'la (ŏg·lä'lä), *n.* See SIOUX.

o'gid. Oged. *Ref. Sp.*

o'gli·o. + OLIO. [*Rare.*]

og'mic (ŏg'mĭk), *adj.* = OGAMIC.

O'gor, *n.* = UIGUR.

o'gre·ish·ly, *adv.* of OGREISH.

o'gre·ism (ō'gẽr·ĭz'm), **o'grism** (ō'grĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

o'grish, **o'grism.** Vars. of OGREISH, OGREISM.

og'um. Var. of OGAM.

O. G. washer. = OGEE WASHER.

O·gyg'e·an. Var. of OGYGIAN.

O'had (ō'hăd). *Bib.*

O'hel (ō'hĕl). *Bib.*

oh·hone. + OCHONE.

ohm'ad (ōm'ăd), *n.* = OHM. *Obs.*

O'ho·lai (ō'hō·lī; ō·hō'-). *D. Bib.*

O'ho·li (-lī). *D. Bib.*

O·hol'i·bah. Var. of AHOLIBAH.

o·hone', **o·hon'** (ō·hōn'). Vars. of OCHONE.

o·hoy', *interj.* = AHOY.

oht. + AUGHT.

ohte. + OUGHT, obs. past tense of OWE.

ohut. + AUGHT

oi·dem'a·tous (oi·dĕm'ä·tŭs; oi·dē'mä-). Var. of OEDEMATOUS.

oi'ko- (oi'kō-). = ECO-.

oi'koid. Var. of ECOID.

REPRESENTATIVE ORCHIDS

COPYRIGHT, 1934, G & C. MERRIAM CO.

C. *pl. Stock Exchange.* Securities issued by oil and petroleum companies.

— to pour, spread, or throw oil on the (troubled) waters. To smooth the surface of rough water by spreading oil; hence, to calm or allay another's anger; to smooth over a quarrel, or the like.

TABLES OF OILS AND FATS

ABBREVIATIONS

B. = berries adult. = adulterant sub. = substitute
F. = fruits flav. = flavor; flavoring Vocab. = Vocabulary
Fl. = flowers illum. = illuminant *d* = drying
H. = herbage lubr. = lubricant *e* = essential (volatile)
K. = kernels med. = medicine *f* = fixed (fatty)
L. = leaves perf. = perfume, perfuming *nd* = nondrying
R. = roots *s* = solid at ordinary temperatures
S. = seeds pharm. = pharmacy
W. = wood sp. = species *sd* = semidrying

☞ The word oil (or oil of) is to be understood as forming a part of the name (thus: absinthe = absinthe oil or oil of absinthe) except where another word is printed, as in cacao butter.

* Further information will be found in the Vocabulary.

TABLE I. VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS

NAME	SOURCE	APPROX. SP. GR.	NATURE CHIEF USES
absinthe	= WORMWOOD OIL		
adjab oil *or* fat	= NJAVE OIL		
ajowan	Ajowan	.90–.93	*e*: Med., perf., thymol
allspice	= PIMENTO OIL		
almond	See Vocab.		
amber	See OIL OF AMBER, Vocab.		
American wormseed	= CHENOPODIUM OIL		
anda, andassu	*Joannesia princeps*; S.	.92	*f, sd*: Medicine
angelica, angelica-root	*Angelica archangelica*		
anise, aniseed	*Pimpinella anisum* and *Illicium verum*; F.	.86–.91 .98–.99	*e*: Liqueurs, perf. *e*: Med., flavor
apple	See Vocab.		
apricot, apricot-kernel	Apricot kernels. See ALMOND OIL, Vocab.		
arachis	= PEANUT OIL*		
argan	*Argania sideroxylon*; S.	.92	*f, nd*: Food
argemone	Mexican poppy	.93	*f, d*: Soap, arts
artists'	= CANDLENUT OIL, POPPY-SEED OIL, LINSEED OIL, etc.		
asafetida	Asafetida	.92–.99	*e*:
asarum	*Asarum* sp.	.95–1.07	*e*: Perfume
aspic	= SPIKE-LAVENDER OIL		
avocado oil *or* fat	Avocado		*f, nd*: Soap
babassu	Babassu nuts	.87	*f, sd*: Food, soap
balm	*Melissa officinalis*	.89–.93	*e*: Perfume
bambara butter	= SHEA BUTTER		
bambuk, *or* bambui, butter	= SHEA BUTTER		
bay	See Vocab.		
bayberry	See Vocab.		
bayberry wax *or* tallow*	*Myrica* sp.	.99	*f, s*: Candles
bean	= SOYBEAN OIL*		
becuiba fat	*Virola becuhyba*; S.	.91	*f, s*: Candles
beechnut, beech	Beechnuts	.92	*f, sd*: Food, illum.
ben, behen	Ben nuts; S.	.91–.92	*f, nd*: Arts, food
benne	= SESAME OIL		
bergamot	*Citrus bergamia*; rind of F.	.88–.89	*e*: Perfume, flav.
birch	See Vocab.		
birch-bark, birch-tar	*Betula alba*; bark	.89–.95	*e*: Arts, med.
bitter-almond	*Amygdalus communis*, etc.	1.04–1.07	*e*: Med., flavor
bitter-orange	*Citrus aurantium*; rind of F.	.85	*e*: Perfume, flav.
black-mustard	See MUSTARD OIL, Vocab.		
Black Sea rape	= RAVISON OIL		
bois de rose	*Aniba panurensis*; W.	.87–.88	*e*: Perfume
bomah-nut	Bomah nuts		*f*: Cookery
Borneo tallow	*Shorea, Hopea*, etc., sp.		*f, s*: Soap, candles
Brazil-nut	Brazil nuts	.92	*f, sd*: Food, soap
buchu	*Barosma* sp.; L.	.92–.97	*e*: Medicine
cacao butter	*Theobroma cacao*; S.	.96–.97	*f, s*: See CACAO, 2, Vocab.
cade*	*Juniperus oxycedrus*; W.	.98–1.06	*e*: Medicine
cajuput,* cajeput	*Melaleuca leucadendron*; L.	.91–.93	*e*: Medicine
calamus	*Acorus calamus*; R.	.96–1.	*e*: Flavor, perfume
cameline	*Camelina sativa*; S.	.92–.93	*f, sd*: Soap, fuel, food
camomile	See Vocab.		
camphor	Camphor tree	.87–1.	*e*: See Vocab.
cananga	= ILANG-ILANG OIL		
candlenut	Candlenuts; S.	.92–.93	*f, d*: Arts, soap
caoutchouc	= RUBBER OIL*		
carapa oil *or* fat	*Carapa guianensis*, etc.; S.	.92	*f*: See CARAPA, Vocab.
caraway	Caraway seeds	.90–.92	*e*: Med., carvone
cardamom	Cardamom seeds	.90–.95	*e*: Flavor, med.
cascarilla	Cascarilla bark	.89–.93	*e*: Flavor
cassia*	*Cinnamomum cassia*; H.	1.01–1.07	*e*: Perfume, med.
castor	*Ricinus communis*; S.	.95–.97	*f, nd*: See Vocab.
Cayenne linaloe	= BOIS DE ROSE		
cedarwood	*Juniperus virginiana*, etc.; W.	.94–.96	*e*: Perfume, arts
celery	Celery; chiefly S.	.87–.90	*e*: Flavor
Ceylon	See Vocab.		
Ceylon cinnamon	= CINNAMON-BARK OIL		
chaulmoogra* *or* chaulmugra	*Taraktogenos kursii*; S.	.94–.95	*f, sd*: Medicine
chenopodium	Mexican tea	.96–.99	*e*: Medicine
cherry-laurel	*Laurocerasus officinalis*; L.	1.05–1.07	*e*: Flavor
chia	*Salvia* sp.; S.	.93	*f, d*: Food, arts
China wood	= TUNG OIL		
Chinese cinnamon	= CASSIA OIL		
Chinese (vegetable) tallow	Chinese tallow tree; S.	.92	*f, s*: Candles, soap
Chinese wood	= TUNG OIL		
cinnamon	See Vocab.		
cinnamon-bark*	*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*; Bark	1–1.04	*e*: Med, flav., perf.
cinnamon-leaf	*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*; L.	1.04–1.07	*e*: Perfume
citronella	Citronella grass	.89–.92	*e*: Perfume, insectifuge
clove	Cloves	1.04–1.07	*e*: Flav., perf., med.
cochin	See COCONUT OIL, Vocab.		
cocoa butter	= CACAO BUTTER		
coconut oil *or* butter	Coconuts	.93	*f, s*: See Vocab.
cohune (-nut) oil *or* fat	Cohune palm; S.	.87	*f, s*: Food, soap
colza	= RAPE OIL		
copaiba *or* copaiva	Copaiba	.89–.92	*e*: Medicine
copra	See COCONUT OIL, Vocab.		
coriander	Coriander; F.	.86–.89	*e*: Flav., med.
corn*	Indian corn (maize); S.	.92–.93	*f, sd*: Food, soap
costus	*Saussurea lappa*	.98–.99	*e*: Perfume
cotton	= COTTONSEED OIL		
cottonseed*	Cottonseed	.92	*f, sd*: Food, soap
crab	= CARAPA OIL		
croton*	*Croton tiglium*; S.	.94	*f, sd*: Medicine
cubeb	Cubebs	.91–.93	*e*: Medicine
culilaban	*Cinnamomum culilaban*; F.	1.05	*e*:
cumin *or* cummin	Cumin seeds	.90–.93	*e*: Medicine
curcas	*Jatropha curcas*; S.	.92	*f, sd*: Med., soap, illum.
cuscus	= VETIVER OIL		
cypress,* cypress-leaf	*Cupressus sempervirens*; L.	.87–.90	*e*: Medicine
dika fat, butter, *or* oil	*Irvingia barteri, I. gabonensis*; S.	.82	*f, s*: Food
dill	Dill; F.	.90–.92	*e*: Perf., med.
earthnut	= PEANUT OIL*		
estragon	= TARRAGON OIL		
eucalyptus*	*Eucalyptus* sp.; L.	.86–.96	*e*: Med., perf.
expressed almond	= SWEET-ALMOND OIL		
fennel	Fennel; F.	.96–.98	*e*: Medicine
Galam butter	= SHEA BUTTER*		
garlic	Garlic	1.1	*e*: Med., flavor
gaultheria	= WINTERGREEN OIL		
geranium	See Vocab.		
German camomile	See CAMOMILE, *Note*, Vocab.		
German sesame	= CAMELINE OIL		
gingelly *or* gingili	= SESAME OIL		
ginger	Ginger	.87–.89	*e*: Liqueurs, flav.
ginger-grass	*Cymbopogon flexuosus*	.90–.95	*e*: Perfume
Goa butter	= KOKUM BUTTER		
grape-seed	Grape seeds	.92–.93	*f*: Arts, food, illum.
groundnut	= PEANUT OIL*		
gynocardia	See Vocab.		
hazelnut	Hazelnuts	.92	*f, nd*: Lubr., perf.
hemp, hempseed	Hemp; S.	.93	*f, d*: Arts, soap
hop	Hops	.85–.91	*e*: Flavor
hydnocarpus*	*Hydnocarpus* sp.		*f, sd*: Medicine
hyssop	Hyssop	.93–.97	*e*: Liqueurs
ilang-ilang	*Canangium odoratum*; Fl.	.91–.97	*e*: Perfume
illipe butter	See Vocab.		
Indian-geranium	= PALMAROSA OIL		
Indian-mustard	See MUSTARD OIL, Vocab.		
Japanese peppermint	Corn mint (*Mentha arvensis*)	.90	*e*: Flav., perf.
Japanese wood	*Aleurites cordata*; S.	.93–.94	*d*: Arts
jasmine	*Jasminum officinale* & *J. grandiflorum*; Fl.	.92–1.	*e*: Perfume
juniper(-berry)	Juniper; B.	.86–.89	*e*: Med., flavor gin
juniper-tar	= CADE OIL		
kapok	*Ceiba pentandra*; S.	.92–.93	*f, sd*: Food, soap
karite butter *or* oil	= SHEA BUTTER*		
kekuna *or* kekune	= CANDLENUT OIL		
kokum butter	*Garcinia indica*; S.		*f, s*: Food, soap, med.
labdanum	See LABDANUM, Vocab.		
laurel butter *or* oil	The bay (*Laurus nobilis*); B.	.95	*f, s*: Medicine
laurel-leaf	The bay (*Laurus nobilis*); L.	.92–.93	*e*: Medicine
lavender	Lavender; Fl.	.88–.90	*e*: Perfume, med.
lemon	Lemon peel	.86	*e*: Flavor, perfume
lemon-grass	*Cymbopogon citratus*	.88–.91	*e*: Perfume
lignaloe	= LINALOE OIL, Vocab.		
lime, limetta, *or* limette	Lime peel	.85–.90	*e*: Flavor
linaloe *or* linaloa	See Vocab.		
linseed*	Flaxseed	.93	*f, d*: Arts, soap
lumbang	= CANDLENUT OIL		
Macassar	*Schleichera trijuga*; S.	.92–.94	*f, s*: Food, illum., hair restorer
mace	See Vocab.		
mace butter	= NUTMEG BUTTER*		
madia	*Madia sativa*; S.	.92–.93	*f, sd*: Soap, illum., food
mafura, *or* mafurra, tallow	*Trichilia emetica*; S.		*f, s*: Soap, candles
mahua butter	*Illipe latifolia* or *I. longifolia*; S.		*f, s*: Food, soap, candles
maize	= CORN OIL*		
marjoram	Marjoram	.90–.91	*e*: Perf., med.
mowrah-seed, mowrah butter	= MAHUA BUTTER		
mustard	See Vocab.		
myrcia	*Pimenta acris*; L.	96–.99	*e*: See BAY OIL, Vocab.
myristica	= NUTMEG OIL a, Vocab.		
myrtle	*Myrtus communis*; L.	.88–.93	*e*: Medicine
myrtle wax	= BAYBERRY WAX		
neroli*	Orange flowers	.86–.89	*e*: Perf., flavor
niger, niger-seed	Niger seeds	.93	*f, d*: Arts, soap
njave oil *or* butter	*Mimusops njave*; S.	.92	*f, s*: Food
nut	See Vocab.		
nutmeg	See Vocab.		
nutmeg butter*	Nutmegs	.95–1.	*f, s*: Perf., med.
olive*	Olives	.92	*f, nd*: Food, etc.
olive-kernel	Seeds from olive stones	.92	*f, nd*: Same as olive oil
orange	See Vocab.		
origanum	See Vocab.		
orris	Orrisroot		*e*: Perfume
palm,* palm butter	Flesh of palm fruit	.92	*f, s*: Soap, candles
palmarosa	*Cymbopogon martini*	.89–.90	*e*: Perf., adult.
palm-kernel* palm-nut	Palm kernels	.94–.95	*f, s*: Food, soap
parsley	Parsley	1.05–1.10	*e*: Perfume
patchouli	*Pogostemon patchouly*; L.	.96–1.	*e*: Perfume
peach-kernel	Peach kernels. See ALMOND OIL, Vocab.		
peanut*	Peanuts	.92	*f, nd*: Food, soap
pelargonium	= GERANIUM OIL a, Vocab.		
pennyroyal	Pennyroyal (both)	.93–.96	*e*: Med., insectifuge
peppermint	Peppermint	.90–.93	*e*: Flav., med., perf.
perilla	*Perilla frutescens*; S.	.93	*f, d*: Arts, food
petitgrain	Orange tree; H.	.88–.90	*e*: Perfumery
phulwara, *or* phulwara, butter	= MAHUA BUTTER		
physic-nut	= CURCAS OIL		
pili-nut	*Canarium ovatum*; S.	.91	*f, s*: Food
pimento, pimenta	Allspice; B.	1.03–1.06	*e*: Flavor, med.
pine	See Vocab.		
pine-needle	Conifers; H.	.85–.92	*e*: Med., perf.
pine-tar*	Pine tar	.96–.99	*e*: Medicine, ore flotation
poppy (-seed)*	Opium poppy seeds	.92–.93	*f, d*: Food, arts, soap
pumpkin-seed	Pumpkin seeds	.92–.93	*f, sd*: Food, illum.
rape,* rapeseed	Rape seeds	.91–.92	*f, nd* or *sd*: Lubricant, illum.
ravison	Wild radish seeds; S.	.92	*f, nd*: Burning, lubr.
Roman camomile	See CAMOMILE, *Note*, Vocab.		
Roman caraway	= CUMIN OIL		
rose*	Various roses; Fl.	.85–.97	*e*: Perf., flav., med.
rose-geranium	See GERANIUM OIL a, Vocab.		
rosemary	Rosemary	.90–.92	*e*: Perf., med., arts
rubber	Rubber. See Vocab.		
rue	Rue; H.	.83–.95	*e*: Perfume, med.
safflower	Safflower seeds	.93	*f, d*: Burning, arts, food
saffron	See Vocab.		
sandalwood, santalwood, *or* santal	*Santalum album*, etc.; W.	.96–.98	*e*: Perfume, med.
sassafras	Sassafras; R.	1.07–1.09	*e*: Perfume, med.
savin, savine	*Juniperus sabina*; H.	.91–.93	*e*: Medicine
sesame*	Sesame seeds	.92	*f, sd*: Food, soap, illum.
shea butter,* shea-nut oil	Shea tree; S.	.92	*f, s*: Food, illum.
soybean,* soya-bean, *or* soja-bean	Soybeans	.92–.93	*f, sd* or *d*: Soap, arts, food
spearmint	*Mentha spicata*, etc.	.92–.94	*e*: Flavor, med.
spike-lavender, spike	Spike lavender	.90–.92	*e*: Perf., lacquer
spikenard	See Vocab.		
star anise, star aniseed	*Illicium verum*; F.	.98–.99	*e*: Med., flavor
sunflower	Sunflower; S. & F.	.92–.93	*f, d*: Food, soap, varnish
sweet-almond	*Amygdalus communis*	.91–.92	*f*: Med., toilet preparations
sweet-orange*	*Citrus sinensis*; rind of F.	.85	*e*: Perfume, flav.
tansy	Tansy	.92–.95	*e*: Med., perfume
tarragon	*Artemisia dracunculus*; H.	.89–.96	*e*: Flavor
tea	Tea leaves	.86–.87	*e*:
tea-seed, tea	*Thea sinensis, Camellia sasanqua*, etc.; S.	.90–.93	*f, nd*: Soap, illum., food
teel	= SESAME OIL		
theobroma	= CACAO BUTTER		
thuja	Arborvitae; L.	.91–.94	*e*: Medicine
thyme	*Thymus vulgaris*, etc.	.90–.95	*e*: Perfume, med.
til	= SESAME OIL		
tung*	*Aleurites* sp.	.93–.95	*f, d*: Arts
Turkish geranium	= PALMAROSA OIL		
turpentine	See TURPENTINE, Vocab.		
verbena*	*Lippia citriodora*, etc.	.90–.93	*e*: Perfume
vetiver, vetivert	Vetiver roots	.98–1.04	*e*: Perfume
walnut	Walnuts	.93	*f, d*: Arts, illum.
water-fennel	*Oenanthe phellandrium*	.85–.89	*e*:
white-mustard	*Brassica alba*		*e*: Medicine
wild thyme	*Thymus serpyllum*	.91–.95	*e*:
wintergreen	See WINTERGREEN, 2, Vocab.		
wood	See Vocab.		
wormseed (American)	= CHENOPODIUM OIL		
wormseed (Levant)	*Artemisia pauciflora*, etc.; Fl. buds	.92–.94 .92–.96	*e*: Medicine *e*: Absinthe, med.
wormwood	Wormwood		
ylang-ylang	= ILANG-ILANG OIL		

TABLE II. ANIMAL OILS AND FATS

All oils in *Table II* are fixed oils.

arctic sperm	Beaked whale	.88	Lubricant
beef marrow	*Bos taurus*	.93–.94	*s, nd*: Pomades
beef tallow	Oxen, cows	.90–.95	*s, nd*: See TALLOW, 2 a, Vocab.
blackfish	*Globicephalus malaena*, etc.	.91–.93	Fine lubricant
bone	See Vocab.		
bottlenose	See Vocab.		
butter	See Vocab.		
chrysalis	Chrysalises	.93	Soap
cod-liver*	Liver of cod, etc.	.92–.93	Med., leather
cod oil	See COD-LIVER OIL, Vocab.		
doegling	= ARCTIC SPERM OIL		
dolphin	= BLACKFISH OIL		
egg	Yolk of hen's eggs	.91–.92	Pharm., arts
fish	See Vocab.		
herring	Herring	.92–.94	Currying, soap
lard* (fat)	Swine	.93–.94	Food, soap, pharm.
lard oil*	By pressing lard	.91–.92	Lubricant, illum.
menhaden*	Menhaden	.92–.93	Currying, arts
mutton tallow	Sheep, goats	.94–.95	See TALLOW, 2 a, Vocab.
neat's-foot*	Feet of cattle	.92	Leather, lubricant
oleo*	Beef tallow, etc.		Oleomargarine
porpoise	Harbor porpoise, etc.	.93	Fine lubricant
salmon	Salmon	.93	Currying, soap
sardine	Sardines	.92–.93	Soap, dégras, lubr.
seal	Various seals	.92–.93	Soap, burning, currying
shark (-liver)	Liver of sharks	.86–.93	Currying, adult.
sod	See DÉGRAS a, Vocab.		
sperm*	Sperm whale	.88	Lubr., illum., leather
tallow (fat)	See Vocab.		
tallow oil*	By pressing tallow	.91–.92	Lubricant
train	Marine animals, esp. the right whale		Illum., lubricant, etc.
tunny *or* tuna	Tunny	.93	Paints
whale*	Whales, esp. right whale	.92	Illum., lubricant, soap, etc.
wool fat *or* grease*	Wool of sheep	.97	Ointments
wool oil	See Vocab.		

oil (oil), *adj.* **1.** Of, consisting of, containing, or resembling oil; as, an *oil* mixture, tester, or gauge; *oil* fuel; *oil* yellow; relating to the production or distribution of oil; as, *oil* prospector or industry; obtained or made from oil; as, *oil* gas; produced by the burning of oil; as, *oil* heat; yielding or using oil; as, an *oil* shale, lamp, or range; made or used for holding, conveying, or treating oil; as, an *oil* drum, pump, press, or refinery.

2. Consisting of or relating to oil paintings; painted in oils; as, an *oil* group.

oil (oil), *v.;* OILED (oild); OIL′ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To anoint ceremonially with oil. *Obs.* **2.** To smear or rub over with oil; to lubricate with oil; to furnish or feed with oil. **3.** Hence: **a** To bribe; as, to *oil* a person's hand. **b** To make bland or smooth; to flatter; as, to *oil* the tongue. **4.** To turn into, or make of the consistence of, oil.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To become like oil in consistence. **2.** To take in oil for fuel; as, the steamer *oiled* at sea.

oil asphalt. = ARTIFICIAL ASPHALT.

oil bath. A bath of oil; specif.: **a** Oil, in a container, within which a mechanism works, or into which it dips. **b** Oil in which a piece of apparatus is submerged. **c** Oil used in tempering. **d** Oil poured on a cutting tool. **e** The container holding oil used as indicated.

oil beetle. Any beetle of the genus *Meloe* or an allied genus having a swollen body and short elytra which overlap at the base instead of meeting in a straight line. They pass through more than the usual number of stages in their development. When disturbed they emit from the joints of the legs a yellowish oily liquid.

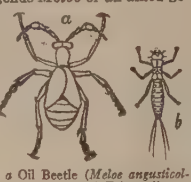

a Oil Beetle (*Meloe angusticollis*). (2/3) *b* Triungulin, or Early Larva, enlarged.

oil berry. An olive. *Obs.*

oil′ber′ry (oil′bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERRIES (-ĭz). The fruit of the oil palm.

oil′bird′ (-bûrd′), *n.* The guacharo.

oil box. A box for oil, as for storage or lubrication. Cf. OIL CUP.

oil burner. A burner consisting of a device for vaporizing or atomizing the oil, for mixing vaporized or atomized oil with air in the proper proportion to produce a combustible mixture, for igniting the mixture, and for directing the resultant flame upon the surface to be heated.

oil bushing. *Mach.* A bushing in which a journal runs in an oil bath.

oil cake. The solid mass, or residue, left after extracting most of the oil from seeds of cotton, hemp, flax, soybeans, etc., or from dried coconut meat, etc., used, esp. after grinding and then called **oil meal**, as a stock feed and some kinds as fertilizer; specif., linseed, or flaxseed, cake.

oil′can′ (oil′kăn′), *n.* A can for oil; specif., an oiler.

oil cellar. A lubricating oil box.

oil circuit breaker. *Elec.* See CIRCUIT BREAKER.

oil′cloth′ (oil′klŏth′; 185), *n.* **a** Cloth treated with oil or paint, and used for garments, table and shelf covering, etc. **b** A covering for floors made by treating a strong open canvas with successive coats of linseed-oil paint, smoothing with pumice after each application, and finally printing from blocks as in calico printing. Cf. LINOLEUM, 2.

oil′coat′ (-kōt′), *n.* A coat of oiled cloth or oilskin.

oil color. **a** Any pigment used for oil paint. **b** Oil paint.

oil column *or* **crane.** A vertical pipe, with control valve, spout, etc., for supplying oil to the tenders of oil-burning locomotives.

oil cup, *or* **oil′cup′** (oil′kŭp′), *n. Mach.* A cup, or the like, connected with a bearing as a lubricator, and usually having a wick, wire, or adjustable valve for regulating the delivery of oil.

oil derrick. A kind of derrick used esp. in boring for oil. See DERRICK, *n.*, 3.

oil′dom (oil′dŭm), *n.* [See -DOM.] The region of production of oil or the oil industry in general.

oil drill. A twist drill having oilholes through which a lubricant is fed to its cutting edge while drilling.

oiled (oild), *past tense & past part.* of OIL. Specif.: *part. adj.* **1.** Anointed ceremonially with oil. *Obs.* **2.** Covered, treated, or lubricated with oil; dressed with, or soaked, ground, etc., in, oil; impregnated with oil; as, *oiled* silk or paper.

oil′-e·lec′tric, *adj.* Pertaining to railroad motive power supplied through electric motors whose current is furnished by oil-engine-driven generators.

oil engine. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE.

oil′er (oil′ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who makes, or deals in, oils. **2.** a One who oils machinery, leather, textiles, etc.; a greaser; also, one who mixes oils. **b** One whose work is to oil a (specified) thing, as in:

axle oiler	lamp oiler	pulley oiler
gear oiler	loom oiler	wool oiler

3. A lubricator; specif., an oil can, usually with a long spout bent at the end, used in lubricating machinery. **4.** An oil engine. **5.** **a** A ship using oil fuel. **b** A ship with oil as its cargo. **6.** An oil well. *Colloq., U. S.* **7.** A coat of oilskin; in *pl.*, a coat and trousers of oilskin.

oil′er·y (oil′ĕr·ĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *huilerie.*] Business, place of business, or the goods of a maker of, or dealer in, oils.

oil field. A district containing a subterranean store of petroleum of economic value.

oil′fish′ (oil′fĭsh′), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh′ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* Either of two fishes noted for their oily flesh: **a** The escolar. **b** A large sculpinlike fish (*Comephorus baikalensis*) of Lake Baikal, having an elongate naked body and soft flesh.

oil fuel. = FUEL OIL.

oil gas. Gas, as Blaugas and Pintsch gas, made by destructive distillation of oil, esp. mineral oil.

oil′-gas′ tar. A tar produced in cracking oils at high temperatures, for the manufacture of oil gas.

oil gauge. Specif., = OLEOMETER **a**.

oil gilding *or* **gold.** Gilding on a surface coated with oil paint and size.

oil gland. A gland which secretes oil; specif., in birds, the uropygial gland.

oil green. The color malachite green.

oil groove. *Mach.* A groove running part way round the inside of a bearing from the oilhole to distribute lubricating oil to the journal.

oil gun. *Mach.* See GUN, *n.*, 8 **a**.

oil′-hard′en, *v. t.* To harden or temper in oil.

oil heater. A heater which imparts heat by means of the flame produced by the combustion of fuel oil.

oil′hole′ (oil′hōl′), *n.* A hole for conducting oil, as from an oil cup, to a bearing.

oil′less (-lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Without oil; not lubricated with oil; not requiring oil. — **oil′less·ness,** *n.*

oil′let (oil′ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [See EYELET.] **1.** A hole worked in cloth, etc., for the passage of a lace, cord, etc.; an eyelet. **2.** Formerly, a small opening or loophole, as for light or for discharge of missiles, as in the walls and parapets of medieval fortifications; an eyelet. **3.** A small eye or bud of a plant. *Obs.*

oil′man (oil′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **a** One who makes, or deals in, oil. **b** One who deals in sweet oils, articles of food preserved in oil, and pickles. **c** A workman in an oil factory. **d** One who lubricates with oil.

oil meal. See OIL CAKE.

oil mill. A mill in which oil is expressed from nuts, seeds, etc. — **oil milling.**

oil mold. The mold *Phycomyces nitens.*

oil nut. **a** The buffalo nut. **b** Any of several nuts and seeds yielding oil, as the coconut, the fruit of the oil palm, the butternut, a West Indian tree (*Virola surinamensis*), family Myristicaceae, related to nutmeg, etc.

oil of almonds. The essential oil distilled from almonds.

oil of amber. A colorless to yellowish-brown oil of empyreumatic odor and acrid taste, made by dry distillation of amber, used as a rubefacient.

oil of bitter almonds. See ALMOND OIL.

oil of brick. Empyreumatic oil obtained by subjecting a brick soaked in oil to distillation at a high temperature, — used by lapidaries as a vehicle for the emery by which stones and gems are sawn or cut.

oil of caoutchouc. A mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by the dry distillation of caoutchouc.

oil of catechumens. See HOLY OIL **b**.

oil of cognac. Any oil used in making artificial cognac, as mixtures containing fusel oil or ethyl oenanthate.

oil of hartshorn. = BONE OIL **a**.

oil of male fern. The oleoresin of aspidium.

oil of mirbane. *Chem.* See NITROBENZENE.

oil of myrcia. = BAY OIL **a**.

oil of petitgrain. = PETITGRAIN **b**. See OIL, *Table I.*

oil of petre. Petroleum.

oil of philosophers. See PHILOSOPHERS' OIL.

oil of salt. Bittern.

oil of the Dutch chemists. Ethylene chloride.

oil of the sick. See HOLY OIL **b**.

oil of turpentine. See TURPENTINE.

oil of vitriol. Concentrated sulphuric acid. See SULPHURIC ACID.

oil of wine. *Chem.* Oenanthic ether.

oil of wintergreen. See WINTERGREEN, *n.*, 2; BIRCH OIL **b**.

oil·om′e·ter (oil·ŏm′ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [*oil* + *-meter.*] **a** = OLEOMETER. **b** A reservoir for oil; an oil tank.

oil omphacine. See OMPHACINE.

oil paint. Paint in which oil is the vehicle.

oil painting. **a** Act or art of painting in oil colors. **b** Any kind of painting of which the pigments are originally ground in oil.

oil palm. An African pinnate-leaved palm (*Elaeis guineensis*), widely cultivated in Africa and Brazil, bearing red or yellow drupaceous fruits in large clusters, the fleshy part yielding palm oil when boiled. The seeds also contain oil.

oil pan. On an internal-combustion engine, the lower section of the crankcase used as a lubricating-oil reservoir.

oil′pa′per (oil′pā′pĕr), *n.* Paper soaked in oil and thus rendered transparent or waterproof.

oil plant. Any plant that yields oil; specif.: **a** Sesame. **b** The castor-oil plant.

oil press. A hydraulic press for expressing oil from nuts, seeds, etc.

oil′proof′ (oil′prōōf′; 66), *adj.* See -PROOF. — *v. t.* To render oilproof.

oil′proof′ing, *n.* Material or treatment that will render anything oilproof.

oil pulp. A foreign substance, as aluminum oleate, added to an oil to increase temporarily its viscosity.

oil refiner. See REFINER, 2.

oil ring. **1.** A seal engravers' finger ring having a small receptacle containing a mixture of oil and diamond dust, used in replenishing the engraving tool. **2.** *Mach.* A ring on a journal, dipping in an oil bath for lubrication.

oil rock. The stratum, usually sandstone, limestone, or shale, from which petroleum is produced.

oil sand. *Geol.* A porous sandstone from which petroleum is obtained by drilled wells. *U. S.*

oil seal. *Mach.* **a** A device for preventing the entrance or return of oil from one chamber to another. **b** A device using oil as the sealing medium to prevent the passage of fluid from one chamber to another. — **oil′-seal′,** *v. t.*

oil′seed′ (oil′sēd′), *n.* **1.** Any seed from which oil is expressed, as rapeseed, linseed, etc.; specif.: **a** The castor bean. **b** Sesame. **c** Cottonseed. **2.** The gold-of-pleasure; also, its seed, yielding cameline oil (see OIL, *Table I*).

oil shale. *Petrog.* Any shale from which oil may be produced by distillation.

oil shark. Any of several sharks from whose livers oil is obtained, esp.: **a** The basking shark. **b** The soup-fin shark. **c** A Japanese shark (*Heptranchias deani*) related to the cow shark.

oil sheet. A sheet made of oilskin or oilpaper.

oil silk. Oiled silk.

oil′skin′ (oil′skĭn′), *n.* Cotton, linen, or silk cloth made waterproof by oil; also, a piece or garment, or *pl.*, a suit (coat, trousers, and usually, hat) of this material. — **oil′-skin′,** *adj.*

oil′skinned′ (oil′skĭnd′), *adj.* Dressed in oilskin.

oil slick. A slick formed by putting oil on the water.

oil spot. *Plant Pathol.* **a** One of the pale transparent areas on the upper leaf surface in the early stages of downy mildew of the grape. **b** = OLEOCELLOSIS.

oil′stock′ (oil′stŏk′), *n. Eccl.* A vessel for holding holy oil.

oil′stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* A whetstone used with oil; stone suitable for such a whetstone.

oil′stone′, *v. t.;* -STONED′ (-stōnd′); -STON′ING (-stōn′ĭng). To sharpen on an oilstone; to polish with oilstone powder or oilstone slips.

oil′stove′ (-stōv′; 66), *n.* A stove that burns oil.

oil switch. See SWITCH, *n.*, 5.

oil tanker. A ship carrying oil in tanks.

oil tanning. See TAN, *v. t.*, 1.

oil tar. **a** A tar formed in the manufacture of oil gas. **b** Loosely, water-gas tar.

oil′-tem′per (66), *v. t.;* -PERED; -PER·ING. To harden (steel) by chilling in oil after heating. See TEMPER, *v. t.*, 13.

oil′tight′ (oil′tīt′; 66), *adj.* So tight as to prevent the passage of oil. — **oil′tight′ness,** *n.*

oil′-tongued′ (oil′tŭngd′; 66), *adj.* Suave.

oil tree. **a** The castor-oil plant. **b** The mahua *Illipe latifolia.* **c** The oil palm. **d** The candlenut.
☞ The oil tree mentioned in Isaiah xli. 19 is thought by some to be the oleaster and by others to be a pine.

oil tube. A tube holding oil; specif., *Bot.*, a vitta.

oil varnish. See VARNISH, 1.

oil′way′ (oil′wā′), *n. Mach.* A channel by which oil may reach a part to be lubricated.

oil well. **a** A dug or drilled well from which petroleum is obtained as a commercial product. **b** = OIL CELLAR.

oil whetstone. An oilstone.

oil′y (oil′ĭ), *adj.;* OIL′I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); OIL′I·EST. **1.** Of, pert. to, or consisting of, oil; containing oil; having the nature or qualities of oil; unctuous; oleaginous; as, *oily* matter. **2.** Covered or impregnated with oil; greasy; hence, resembling oil; as, an *oily* appearance. **3.** Smoothly subservient; supple; compliant; plausible; insinuating; unctuous; bland. "This *oily* rascal." *Shak.*
Syn. and **Ant.** — See SUAVE.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
oily-brown, oily-looking, oily-smooth, oily-tongued.
— **oil′i·ly,** *adv.* — **oil′i·ness,** *n.*

oil′y, *adv.* Oilily.

oily bean *or* **grain.** Sesame.

oil yellow. A color yellow in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

oily palm. The oil palm.

oily pulse. = OILY BEAN. *Obs.*

oi·me′ (oi·mā′), *interj.* Also **oi·mee′.** [It. *ohimè, oimè.*] Alas. *Rare.*

-oin. *Chem.* A suffix from *benzoin,* denoting that the substance in the name of which it appears is a ketol of the general formula RCOCH(OH)R, as in *acetoin.*

oino-. For words beginning *oino-,* see OENO-, as in:
oinochoe, oinology, oinomancy, oinomania, oinomel.

oint (oint), *v. t.* [F., past part. of *oindre.* See ANOINT.] To anoint. *Archaic & Dial.*

oint′ment (oint′mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *oinement,* fr. OF. *oignement,* fr. (assumed) VL. *unguimentum,* for L. *unguentum;* akin to L. *ungere, ungere,* to anoint, *unguen* fat, salve, G. *anke* (in Switzerland) butter, OIr. *imb,* OPruss. *anctan,* Skr. *añjanti* they anoint, smear, adorn, Armen. *aucanem,* I salve. The first *i* in the E. word is due to the influence of *anoint.* Cf. ANOINT, PREEN to dress, UNGUENT.] **1.** That which serves to anoint; a soft greasy substance for smearing or anointing, which melts on the skin; an unguent; salve. Specif., *Pharm.*, a semisolid medicinal preparation usually having fatty material, as petrolatum, lard, wool fat, etc., as a base. *Simple ointment* consists of one part yellow wax and four parts benzoinated lard. Cf. LINIMENT. **2.** Anointing; unction. *Obs.*

Oir′each·tas (ĕr′ĕk·thăs), *n.* [Ir., assembly.] The legislature of the Republic of Ireland, consisting of the President, a Chamber of Deputies (*Dail Eireann*), and a Senate (*Seanad Eireann*). It must meet at least once each year. See LEGISLATURE, *Table.*

oi·siv′i·ty (oi·sĭv′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *oisiveté.*] Laziness. *Rare.*

oi·ta′va (oi·tä′vä), *n.* [Pg.] **a** See WEIGHT, *Table.* **b** A measure in Brazil equal to ⅛ alqueire (which see).

O·jib′way, O·jib′wa (ō·jĭb′wā), *n. sing. & pl.;* also, *pl.* -WAYS, -WAS (-wāz). One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians, the largest tribe north of Mexico. According to their tradition, they emigrated from the St. Lawrence region to that about the Great Lakes, where over 30,000 still live on several reservations in the United States and Canada. They are chiefly hunters, and have few native arts, but are proficient mat weavers and canoe builders. Their mythology furnished the foundation of Longfellow's *Hiawatha.*

‖**o′jo** (ō′hō; 162), *n.* [Sp., prop., an eye.] A spring surrounded by rushes or rank grass; an oasis. *Southwestern U. S.*

ok (ŏk). Obs. past tense of ACHE.

O.K., *or* **OK.** (ō′kā′). [From the *O.K.* Club, a Democratic organization supporting (1840) President Van Buren for re-election, fr. Old Kinderhook, N.Y., his birthplace. See *Saturday Review of Literature,* July 19, 1941.] Correct; all right. *Colloq.*, exc. in endorsing documents.

O.K. (ō′kā′), *v. t.; past tense & past part.* O.K.′D (ō′kād′); *pres. tense & verbal n.* O.K.′ING (ō′kā′ĭng). To put or endorse "O.K." on; to approve. *Colloq.*, exc. on documents.

o′ka (ō′kä), **oke** (ōk), *n.* [Turk. *ōqah,* fr. Ar. *ūqīyah,* fr. Gr. *ouncia, ounkia,* an ounce, fr. L. *uncia.* See OUNCE a weight.] A weight of Turkey, and also of Bulgaria, Egypt, etc., about 2¾ pounds; also, a liquid measure. See WEIGHT, *Table;* MEASURE, *Table.*

o′ka. Var. of OCA.

o·ka′pi (ō·kä′pĭ), *n.; pl.* OKAPIS (-pĭz), sometimes OKAPI. See PLURAL, *Note.* [Mbuba.] A peculiar mammal (*Okapia johnstoni*) closely related to the giraffe, discovered in the deep forests of Belgian Congo in 1900. It is smaller than an ox, and somewhat like a giraffe, except that the neck is much shorter. Like the giraffe, it has no dewclaws. There is a small prominence on each frontal bone of the male. Its color is chiefly reddish chestnut, with the cheeks yellowish white, and upper parts of the forelegs and hind legs striped with purplish black and cream color.

Okapi (*Okapia johnstoni*).

O·ka′pi·a (ō·kā′pĭ·ä), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the okapi.

o′ken·ite (ō′kĕn·ĭt), *n.* [After Lorenz *Oken,* Ger. naturalist.] *Mineral.* A compact or fibrous mineral of a whitish color, a hydrous calcium silicate, $H_2Ca(SiO_3)_3.H_2O$.

o′ket (ō′kĕt), *n.* [Amharic *waqēt,* fr. Eth. *waqēt,* prob. fr. Gr. *onkos* weight, bulk.] An ounce. See WEIGHT, *Table.*

o·ki′a (ō·kē′ä), *n.* Also **o·ki′eh** (-ē). [Ar. *ūqīyah.* See OKA.] = OUNCE (coin and money of account of Morocco).

Ok′i·na′gan (ŏk′ĭ·nä′găn), *n.* One of a tribe of Salishan Indians in Washington and British Columbia; also, one of a group of related tribes including the Okinagan proper, the Colville, Nespelim, and Senijextee.

O′kla·ho′ma (ō′klä·hō′mä), *n.* A State of the United States. See *Gaz.*

O′kla·ho′man (-măn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Oklahoma. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Oklahoma.

Oklahoma plum. A low shrub (*Prunus gracilis*) with white flowers, and globose red fruit.

ok′o·nite (ŏk′ō·nĭt), *n. Elec.* A kind of insulating material.

---

oil′-break′ switch. *Elec.* See SWITCH, *n.*, 5.
oil′case′, *n.* Oilskin. *Obs.*
oilcloth knife. See KNIFE, 1 **a**.
oil′-cooled′ trans·form′er. *Elec.* See TRANSFORMER.
oil′-in′su·lat′ed trans·form′er. *Elec.* See TRANSFORMER.
oil′ish, *adj.* Oily. *Obs.*
oil′like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.
oil′y·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
oiz′in (ōsh′ĭn), *n.* See FENIAN.
oist. † HOST. [O.K.]
o′kay′, o′keh′ (ō′kā′). Vars. of
O·ke′a·nos (ō·kē′ä·nŏs), *n.* = OCEANUS.
oke·corn. † ACORN. [= OTKON.]
o′ki, o′kee (ō′kē), *n.* [Iroquois.]
O′kla·fa·la′ya (ō′klä·fä·lä′yä; -lē′ä), *n.* See CHOCTAW.
O′kla·han′na·li (ō′klä·hăn′ä·lē), *n.* = SIXTOWNS. See CHOCTAW.
O′ko·miut (ō′kō·mūt), *n.* See ESKIMO.

o'kra (ō'krȧ; ŏk'rȧ; 277), *n.* [Corrupt. of Tahi *nkruman.*]
1. A tall annual (*Abelmoschus esculentus*) widely cultivated in the southern United States and the West Indies for its mucilaginous green pods, used as the basis of soups, stews, etc., or made into pickles; also, the pod, or, collectively, the pods, of this plant.
2. A dish prepared of this vegetable; gumbo.

Okra, 1. Reduced.

ok'rug (ŏk'rōōg), *n.; pl.* OKRUZI (-rōō-zē). Also **ok'roog.** [Russ. *okrug* district.] In Slavic countries, an administrative district or department for local government, as in Serbia and Bulgaria; in Soviet Russia, a subdivision of an oblast.
Ok·ua'ri (ŏk·wä'rī), *n.* [Onondaga *ôquwari* bear.] The constellation Ursa Major; — American Indian name.
-ol (ōl; -ŏl). [From alcohol.] *Chem.* A suffix denoting that the substance in the name of which it appears is an alcohol (def. 4) or phenol, as in glycerol, methanol, cresol.
-ol (ōl; -ŏl). *Chem.* Var. of 1st -OLE, as in benzol.
Ol'a·ca'ce·ae (ŏl'ȧ·kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. OLAX.] *Bot.* A family of tropical trees or shrubs (order Santalales) having simple leaves and small flowers with a one-celled ovary followed by a one-seeded fruit. — **ol'a·ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*
o'lam (ō'lăm), *n.* [Heb. *'ōlām.*] Spatial or temporal infinity; hence, the universe or eternity. — **o·lam'ic** (ō·lăm'-ĭk), *adj.*
O·lam' ha·ba' *or* **hab·ba'** (ō·lăm' hä·bä'). [Heb. *'ōlām* world + *habbā'* the coming.] *Jewish Relig.* The world to come; the life after death.
O'lax (ō'lăks), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *olax* odorous, fr. *olere* to smell. See ODOR.] *Bot.* A genus of evergreen trees and shrubs typifying the family Olacaceae, distributed through the tropics of Asia, Africa, and Australia. They have distichous leaves and small racemose flowers having three stamens.
Ol'bers's com'et (ŏl'bĕrs-ĭz). See COMET, *Table.*
Olbers's hypothesis. [After H. W. M. *Olbers*, Ger. astronomer.] *Astron.* A hypothesis accounting for the existence of the asteroids by the explosion of a primordial planet.
Ol'cha (ōl'chä), *n.* Also **Ol'chi** (-chē). A member of a Tungus tribe dwelling near the mouth of the Amur. See TUNGUS.
old (ōld), *adj.;* OLD'ER (ōl'dĕr) or ELD'ER; OLD'EST or ELD'EST. [ME. *old, ald,* fr. AS. *ald, eald;* akin to D. *oud,* OS. *ald,* OFris. *ald, old,* G. *alt,* Goth. *altheis,* and also to Goth. *alan* to grow up, ON. *ala* to bear, produce, bring up, L. *alere* to nourish, rear, *altus* high, prop., grown, *alescere* to grow, OIr. *alim* I nourish, rear, MIr. *alt* a height, cliff. Cf. ABOLISH, ADOLESCENT, ADULT, ALDERMAN, ALIMENT, ALTITUDE, ALUMNUS, AULD, COALESCE, ELDER, EXALT, PROLETARY, WORLD.] **1.** Not young; having lived or existed long; advanced far in years or life; having lived till toward the end of the ordinary term of living; having the characteristics of age; often, specif., having lost the vigor or other qualities of youth; as, an *old* man, tree, head, face. Often used in disparagement or contempt; as, *old* fogy; *old* codger. "An *old* trot." *Shak.*
The melancholy news that we grow *old.* *Young.*
2. Continued in life; advanced in the course of existence; having (a certain) age or length of existence; — designating the age of a person or thing; as, an infant a few hours *old;* a six year *old* (child); a cathedral centuries *old.*
And Pharaoh said unto Jacob, How *old* art thou? *Gen.* xlvii. 8.
☞ In this use *old* regularly follows the noun that designates the age; as, she was eight years *old.*
3. **a** Not new or fresh; not recently made or produced; long used; as, *old* wine; an *old* book; an *old* farm. **b** Worn out; weakened or exhausted from age or by use; dilapidated; decayed; stale; shabby; castoff; obsolete; disused; past usefulness; as, *old* shoes; *old* clothes.
4. Belonging or pertaining to an earlier period, time, stage, or state of things, or to the earliest of several; not new; held, followed, occupied, etc., formerly; earlier; having been formerly; quondam; former, as, an *old* belief or opinion; the *old* order; an *old* pupil of mine.
5. Belonging or relating to the distant past; existing long ago; ancient or medieval; not modern; concerned with, connected with, or proper to, times long removed; antiquated; antique; famous in or from antiquity; as, an *old* writer; *old* times; *old* chemistry.
6. Designating or distinguishing that one of two or more things of the same kind, or periods or stages of the same thing, which precedes the other or others in time or occurrence; prior; preceding; former; known or inhabited earlier; as, the *Old* Testament; the *old* school: the *Old* Red Sandstone; *Old* High German; *Old* England or *Old* France (as distinguished from New England or New France); the *old* country; the *Old* World. See MODERN, 4.
7. Continued from the past, esp. the long past, to the present; dating from a time remote in the past; long-standing; primeval; not new or modern; — often implying familiarity; as, an *old* custom, friendship, friend, trick, plan; *old* territory. "An *old* acquaintance." *Camden.*
8. Long practiced; skilled; experienced; cunning; as, an *old* offender; *old* in vice.
9. **a** Used of the Devil, orig. as one who has existed primevally, esp. in various appellations, as *old* serpent, dragon, fiend, enemy, etc., the *old* one, *Old* Nick, *Old* Harry, etc. **b** A colloquial term of reproach or disparagement; as, that *old* child is the death of me. **c** A colloquial term of cordiality or affection, as for persons or places long familiar, regardless of age; as, *Old* England; *old* chap. "Go thy ways, *old* lad." *Shak.*
10. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, old persons or advanced life; as, *old* age, the latter part of the life of one who lives the ordinary term of living, or the condition of a person advanced in years.
11. Plentiful; more than enough; abundant; great; "grand"; — much used, now with other adjectives, as an intensive; as, a high *old* time. *Colloq.*
12. Designating, or pertaining or according to, the style (called **Old Style,** abbr. **O. S.**) of reckoning time used before the adoption of the present calendar (see CALENDAR, 1); as, *Old* Christmas; *Old* Lady Day.
13. *Phys. Geog.* Well advanced toward reduction to base level; — said of topography and topographic features or their age; as, the *old* age of a river. See RIVER.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

old-aged	**old-growing**	**old-sighted**
old-established	**old-hearted**	**old-sightedness**
old-faced	**old-looking**	**old-standing**
old-gathered	**old-new**	**old-young**

Syn. — OLD, ANCIENT, VENERABLE, ANTIQUE, ANTIQUATED, ARCHAIC, OBSOLETE. That is OLD (opposed to *young, new;* see AGED) which has lived or existed long, or which has been long in use or has stood for a long time in a particular relation to something; that is ANCIENT (opposed esp. to *modern*) which lived, existed, or happened long ago, or which has existed or come down from remote antiquity; as, "O heavens, if you do love *old* men, . . . if yourselves are *old*" (*Shak.*); *old* wine, books, friends; *old* as the hills; "From the *ancient* world those giants came" (*Milton*); "some illustrious line so *ancient* that it has no beginning." (*Gibbon*). But *ancient* and *old* are often interchangeable; as, "It is an *ancient* mariner" (*Coleridge*); "*Old,* unhappy, far-off things, and battles long ago" (*Wordsworth*). VENERABLE, as here compared (cf. AUGUST), suggests the hoariness and dignity of age; as, "an *old* man . . . [who] appeared the more *ancient* from his gray locks, that were truly *venerable*" (*Smollett*); "the *venerable* priest . . . lifting up his aged hands" (*Keats*). ANTIQUE (in present usage) applies to that which has come down from ancient (esp. classical) times, or which is in some way related to them; that is ANTIQUATED which has gone out of vogue or fashion; the word often implies a slight touch of contempt; as, "the famous *antique* statue of the huntress Diana" (*Thackeray*); "Our admiration of the *antique* is not admiration of the *old,* but of the natural" (*Emerson*); "He kissed the young man upon the forehead in a gracious, distant, *antiquated* way" (*Stevenson*). That is ARCHAIC which has the characteristics of an earlier, sometimes of a primitive, period; that is OBSOLETE which has gone out of use; "It [the *Divine Comedy*] is yet the first book of modern times which has such quality as to possess perpetual contemporaneousness. It has become in part *archaic,* but it does not become *antiquated*" (*C. E. Norton*); "Dictionary of *Archaic* and Provincial Words" (*Halliwell*); an *archaic* bas-relief; "All your opinions will be out of date, your jokes *obsolete*" (*Lamb*); "As [a writer's] language grows *obsolete,* his thoughts must grow obscure" (*Dryden*). Cf. PRIMARY.
Ant. — Young, youthful; fresh, recent; unpracticed; modern, later; novel, new-fashioned. See NEW.
— **old'ness,** *n.*
— *for old Sake's sake.* For the sake of old times.
old (ōld), *n.* **1.** An old man or woman. *Masefield.*
2. *pl.* Old ones or persons. *Colloq.*
3. *pl.* Hops between two and four years old. ***Old olds*** are those more than four years old.
4. Old time or a former time; eld; as, days of *old.*
— *of old.* See OF, *prep.,* 3, 18.
adv. Of old; anciently. *Rare.*
old, *v. i.* [AS. *ealdian.*] To grow old. *Obs.*
Old Abe (āb). Abraham Lincoln (1809–65); — a familiar nickname given to him while President of the United States.
old Adam. *Theol.* Original sin.
old'-age' (66), *adj.* Of or pert. to the latter part of the life of a person, animal, or plant; as, *old-age* insurance; also, of or pert. to the old stage, as of a topographical feature.
old'-age' pen'sion. **a** A pension given to one who has reached old age. **b** A pension, usually from public funds, given to aged persons without means. — **old-age pensioner.**
Old American. *Anthropol.* Designating the old colonial stock in the United States, as disting. from later immigrants.
old army game. Orig., crown and anchor; now, any game in which the odds greatly favor the banker.
old as the hills. Very old; — sometimes used slightingly.
old bachelor. A somewhat elderly bachelor. — **old'-bach'e·lor·ish,** *adj.* — **old'-bach'e·lor·ship',** *n.*
Old Bactrian. The language of the Avesta, better called *Avestan.* See AVESTAN, INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.
Old Bailey. The chief criminal court of England, situated in London on the street of the same name, not far northwest of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Old Bay State. Massachusetts.
Old Believers. See RASKOLNIK.
old billy. The old squaw. *Local, U. S.*
old blue. A color, greenish-blue in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
old boy. **a** [*caps.*] *Slang.* The Devil. **b** Used colloquially by younger men or boys to designate an older man, esp. one in authority, as one's father, teacher, or employer. **c** An alumnus, esp. of a boys' school.
old'-boy'ish (66), *adj.* Characteristic of or resembling an old boy; also, grown old yet boyish in appearance.
old Brunswick green. See BRUNSWICK GREEN **a.**
Old'buck', Jonathan (ōld'bŭk'). The Laird of Monkbarns, a whimsical virtuoso whose hobby gives the name to Scott's novel *The Antiquary.*
Old Bulgarian. See CHURCH SLAVIC.
Old Bullion. Colonel Thomas Hart Benton, American statesman; — a nickname alluding to his advocacy of a gold and silver currency.
Old Catholic. *Eccl.* **a** A member of a separate religious communion formed by those members of the Roman Catholic Church who rejected the dogma of papal infallibility as adopted by the Vatican Council of 1870. **b** In America, a member of a communion which retains all the chief doctrines and customs of the Roman Catholic Church but has rejected the ecclesiastical authority of the Roman Catholic hierarchy.
old cedar. = BROWN MADDER.
Old Celtic. See GAULISH.
old china. A color, blue in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
Old Church Slavic *or* **Slavonic.** See CHURCH SLAVIC.
Old Clootie. The Devil. See CLOOT.
old'-clothes'man' (ōld'klōthz'mȧn'; -mȧn; *colloq.* ōl(d)'-klōz'mȧn), *n.* One who deals in secondhand clothing.
Old Colony. That part of Massachusetts included within the original limits of the Plymouth colony, formed at an earlier date than the colony of Massachusetts Bay.
Old Comedy. See COMEDY, 1.
Old Contemptibles. The small British Expeditionary Force in France in 1914; — from an alleged sneer of the Kaiser at England's "contemptible little army."
old coral. = JASPER RED.
old country. **a** The British Isles or some part of them, as Ireland; — so called by emigrants from there and their descendants. **b** Hence, among or in reference to emigrants, the country of their origin. — **old'-coun'try** (66), *adj.*
Old Cracow Bible. See BIBLE, 2.
Old Curiosity Shop, The. A novel (1840–41) by Charles Dickens. See QUILP; LITTLE NELL; MARCHIONESS, THE; JARLEY, MRS.; BRASS, SAMPSON.
Old Dominion. Virginia; — a name of uncertain origin, perhaps from the old designation of the colony as "the Colony and Dominion of Virginia."
old dutch. See DUTCH, *n.,* 4.
Old Egyptian. See EGYPTIAN, *n.,* 2.
Old Empire. See MAYA, 1 **a.**
old'en (ōl'dĕn; -d'n), *adj.* Belonging to or descended from old times; (from) of yore. *Chiefly Poetic.*
old'en, *v. i. & t.;* OLD'ENED (-dĕnd; -d'nd); OLD'EN·ING. To grow, or cause to grow, old; to age. *Rare.*
Ol'den·burg (ōl'dĕn·bûrg), *n.* [In full, *Duchess of Oldenburg* (Germany).] *Hort.* A hardy, early-ripening Russian variety of yellowish-red apple grown in the colder sections of America.
Old English. **a** See ENGLISH, *n.,* 2. **b** *Print.* A style of black letter.
☞ **This is a line of 8-point Old English.**
Old English alphabet. = ANGLO-SAXON ALPHABET.
Old English brown. A color, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
Old English sheep dog. A medium-sized sheep and cattle dog of a breed believed to trace back to the Roman occupation of the British Isles. It has no tail, or a very short one, a square, large skull, nose tapered but blunt-ended, body short and compact with deep brisket and well-sprung ribs, forelegs straight, and hind legs well-muscled. Its length equals its height, which is from about 21 to 25 inches. Its profuse, shaggy, blue-gray and white coat often obscures the eyes and hangs from the body almost to the ground.
old'er (ōl'dĕr), *n.* **a** *pl.* Ancestors; forefathers; predecessors. **b** A superior in age; a senior or elder. **c** An aged person; an elder.
old'er·most (-mōst; -mŭst), *adj.* Eldest. *Dial. U. S.*
old extent. See EXTENT, 1.
old face. *Print.* = OLD STYLE **c.** *Eng.*
Old Faithful. A well-known geyser of Yellowstone National Park which erupts regularly at intervals of about 67 minutes.
old'fan'gled (ōld'făng'g'ld; 66), *adj.* Old-fashioned. — **old'fan'gled·ness,** *n.*
old'-far'rand (-fär'ȧnd), *adj.* [See FARRAND.] Also **old'-far'rand·like'** (-līk'). Sagacious, as one of years; cunning or wise beyond one's years. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
old'-fash'ioned (-făsh'ŭnd; 66), *adj.* **1.** Formed, operated, or acting, according to old or obsolete fashion; antiquated; adhering to old customs or ideas; having tastes or notions characteristic of old times; as, an *old-fashioned* dress, girl.
2. Characterized by behavior, manner, etc., befitting adults; having mature ways; hence, precocious; intelligent. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
— **old'-fash'ioned·ly,** *adv.* — **old'-fash'ioned·ness,** *n.*
old field *or* **fields.** **a** Land exhausted by cultivation and no longer tilled. **b** *Southern U. S.* Disused land in which numerous gullies have been eroded.
old'-field' birch. The paper birch.
old-field dove. The mourning dove. *Ga.*
Old·fiel'di·a (ōld·fēl'dĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Richard Albert *Oldfield,* an English official at Sierra Leone.] *Bot.* A genus of West African trees, family Euphorbiaceae. *O. africana,* the only known species, is the African oak.
old-field lark. The meadow lark. *Southern U. S.*
old-field pine. **a** The loblolly *Pinus taeda.* **b** = SAND PINE **a.** **c** The yellow pine *Pinus echinata.*
old'-fo'gy, old'-fo'gey (66), *adj.* Also **old'-fo'gy·ish, old'-fo'gey·ish.** Characteristic of or appropriate to old fogies (see FOGY). — **old'-fo'gy·ism, old'-fo'gey·ism,** *n.*
Old Foundation. *Ch. of Eng.* The status of having been founded prior to the Reformation; — used of those cathedrals which had a chapter organization of secular canons before the Reformation, and therefore underwent substantially no change at that time. Cf. NEW FOUNDATION.
old fourteenth. See CHECKERS, *n.*
Old Franklin State. Tennessee; — so called in allusion to the earlier State of *Franklin* (which see).
Old French. The French language from the time of the earliest documents preserved until the time of Modern French, or approximately from the 9th to the 16th century; — often divided into *Old French,* from the 9th to the 13th century, and *Middle French,* from the 14th to the 16th century.
old fustic. **a** The fustic *Chlorophora tinctoria,* or any of several related trees of the family Moraceae. See MORIN, MACLURIN. **b** The color amber.
Old Gentleman, the. The Devil.
old'-gen'tle·man·ly, *adj.* Pert. to or like an old gentleman.
Old German Baptist Brethren. See DUNKER.
Old Glory. The flag of the United States, or Stars and Stripes. *Colloq., U. S.*
old gold. A color, reddish-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. — **old'-gold',** *adj.* Cf. COLOR.
old Gooseberry. The Devil. *Slang.*
old granny. The old squaw. *Local, U. S.*
Old Grog. Admiral Edward Vernon (1684–1757). See GROG, *Etym.*
old growth. *Forestry.* = VIRGIN FOREST.
Old Guard. [F. *Vieille Garde.*] **1.** The original imperial guard created by Napoleon I in 1804, which took a prominent part in his campaigns and made the final French charge at Waterloo. It took this name in 1810 after the creation of the Young Guard as a recruiting force for it.
2. Hence [*often not caps.*]: **a** Any old group or body of defenders or supporters of an opinion, belief, style, or the like. **b** The older and, usually, more conservative element of a community, organization, or the like. **c** Specif., the conservative, or "standpat," element in the Republican party.
— **Old Guardism.**
Old'ham cou'pling (ōld'ăm). *Mach.* A shaft coupling consisting of three disks, the two outer ones being keyed on the shafts and the middle one having two diametric feathers, one on each side and at right angles to each other, fitting in corresponding slots in the shaft disks. The middle disk may be omitted and the two feathers secured rigidly together one over the other. It is used to couple two parallel shafts slightly out of line.

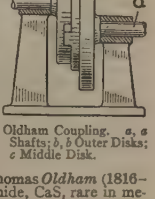

Oldham Coupling. *a, a* Shafts; *b, b* Outer Disks; *c* Middle Disk.

Old·ha'mi·a (ōld·hā'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See OLDHAMITE.] *Paleontol.* A genus of fossils, probably representing algae, found in rocks of the Cambrian age.
old'ham·ite (ōld'ăm·īt), *n.* [After Thomas *Oldham* (1816–78), Irish geologist.] Calcium sulphide, CaS, rare in meteorites.

---

o·ko'te. Var. of OCOTE.
o'kro. Var. of OKRA.
oks'hoofd' (ŏks'hōft'), *n.;* *pl.* -EN. [D.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
ok'ta·e·te'rid, ok'ta·e·te'ris, etc. Vars. of OCTAETERID, etc.
ok'tha·bah, *n. sing. & pl.* [Burmese *ŏkhŏba.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*
o'la (ōl'ȧ), **o'lay** (ō'lī). Vars. of OLLA, palm leaf.
Ol'a·mus (ōl'ȧ·mŭs). *Bib.*
-ol'a·ter (-ŏl'ȧ·tĕr), **-ol'a·try** (-trĭ). = -LATER, -LATRY. See -O.
old'-fash'ion (66), *adj.* Also **old'-fash'ion·a·ble.** Old-fashioned. *Obs.*
old'-fo'gy·dom, old'-fo'gey·dom, *n.* See -DOM.

old hand. **a** A practiced person, or hand; one skilled by experience. **b** *Australasia.* Formerly, an ex-convict.
Old Harry. The Devil.
old helio. The color madder violet.
Old Hickory. **a** General Andrew Jackson; — a nickname given to him, first in 1813, by his soldiers on account of his physical toughness and sturdiness. **b** The 30th Division of the U. S. Army in the World War, recruited from Tennessee, North and South Carolina, and the District of Columbia.
Old High German. See GERMAN, *n.*, 2 **b**.
old home week. A week of celebration characterized by a reunion of those who have resided in a place.
Old Hundred *or* **Hundredth.** The tune, first published about 1551, to which the doxology is usually sung. Its origin is uncertain.
Old Hunker. = HUNKER, *n.*
Old Icelandic. *Philol.* The Icelandic language before the Reformation; Old Norse. See ICELANDIC.
old identity. An old and well-known inhabitant of a locality. *Colloq., Australasia.*
Old Indian. Sanskrit; Vedic Sanskrit.
old injun. The old squaw. *Local, U. S.*
Old Ionic. See GREEK, *n.*, 7.
Old I'ron-sides' (ī'ërn-sīdz'). **a** See SHIP, *Table.* **b** A poem (1830) by Oliver Wendell Holmes, — a successful protest against a proposal to break up the vessel.
old'ish, *adj.* Somewhat old.
old Italian book hand. See SEMICURSIVE.
old ivory. A color, reddish-yellow in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. — **old'-i'vo·ry,** *adj.* Cf. COLOR.
Old Kingdom. The earliest historical kingdom in Egypt, with its seat chiefly at Memphis, under the 1st to VIth dynasties, about 3500 B.C. to 2700 B.C. See MIDDLE KINGDOM.
Old Kirk, the. = AULD KIRK, THE.
Old Ku'ki (kōō'kĭ). See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES, *Table.*
Old Lady Day. See LADY DAY.
Old Lady of Thread'nee'dle Street (thrĕd'nē'd'l). The Bank of England, which is situated in Threadneedle Street; — a nickname.
Old Lammas Day. See LAMMAS.
old'land' (ōld'lănd'; -lənd), *n. Geol.* An extensive area of ancient crystalline rocks reduced to low relief by long erosion.
old lang syne. = AULD LANG SYNE.
Old Latin. See LATIN, *n.*, 1.
Old Law. *Eccl.* The Mosaic law. See LAW, 8.
Old Light. **1.** *Eccl.* One who accepts conservative doctrines or views; a member of a conservative party.
2. *Eccl. Hist.* Specif.: **a** = AULD LIGHT **b.** **b** Any one of those Reformed Presbyterians in North America who hold that it is not permissible to vote in civil elections or to hold civil office. Cf. NEW LIGHT.
Old Light. Accepting conservative doctrines or views, esp. in religion; as, *Old Light* seceders.
old'-line' (66), *adj.* **a** Belonging to or descended from an old line; established of old. **b** Following or adhering to old lines, as in business or politics; conservative; as, *old-line* Democrats.
old-line company. *Life Insurance.* A company that writes an absolute contract, collects a fixed level premium, and accumulates the legal reserve. *J. A. Jackson.*
Old Line State. Maryland, whose northern boundary coincides with Mason and Dixon's line.
Old Low Frankish. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*
old maid. **1.** = SPINSTER, 4.
2. A fussy, nervous, timid person, esp. a man. *Colloq.*
3. A simple game of cards, played by matching them. The removal from the pack of one card, usually a queen, leaves an odd card, and the person who has it at the end of the game is the *old maid.*
4. **a** *Local, Eng.* The lapwing. **b** The tobacco-box skate. See 1st SKATE.
5. *Bot.* **a** *West Indies.* The red periwinkle. **b** *Ala.* The common garden zinnia.
old'-maid's'-bon'net, *n.* The wild lupine.
old'-maid's'-night'cap', *n.* The wild geranium.
old'-maid's'-pink', *n.* **a** The corn cockle. **b** The common soapwort.
old man. **1.** Familiarly, one's father or, sometimes, one's husband; hence, one holding a position resembling that of the head of a family, as the commander of a ship or regiment; the head of a school; an employer, etc. Often used affectionately to or of an old or intimate acquaintance or a person treated as such.
2. A full-grown male kangaroo. *Australia.*
3. A cuckoo (*Hyetornis pluvialis*). *Jamaica.*
4. a Southernwood. **b** Rosemary.
5. a *Anthropol.* The last sheaf of the harvest; — sometimes shaped into a human effigy and buried. **b** *Colloq.* The dominant male or patriarchal chief of a primitive family group.
6. *Mach.* A kind of drilling post for use with a ratchet, electric, or pneumatic drill.
7. *Theat.* An actor who enacts elderly characters.
8. *Theol.* Unregenerate human nature. *Eph.* iv. 22.

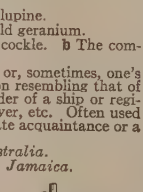
Old Man, 6.

old'-man'-and-wom'an, *n.* The houseleek.
old'-man' cac'tus. A Mexican cactus (*Cephalocereus senilis*). Its joints are crowned by drooping white hairs.
old-man fern. An Australasian tree fern (*Dicksonia antarctica*) with very large, thrice-pinnate fronds.
Old Man of Ferney. See FERNEY, SAGE OF.
Old Man of the Mountain. **a** See ASSASSIN, *n.*, 1. **b** See *the Profile,* under PROFILE, *n.*
Old Man of the Sea. In the *Arabian Nights,* an apparently feeble old man who begged Sindbad the Sailor to carry him across a brook and refused to get down when fixed on Sindbad's back. Sindbad made him drunk and shook him off. Often used figuratively.
old man saltbush. A tall Australian shrub (*Atriplex nummularia*).
old'-man's'-beard', *n.* **a** Any of several species of *Clematis,* esp. *C. vitalba* in England and *C. virginiana* in the United States; — so called from the plumose styles. **b** The long moss. **c** *U. S.* The fringe tree. **d** *Dial. Eng.* The beefsteak saxifrage. **e** *Dial. Eng.* Any of several species of *Equisetum.* **f** = BEARD LICHEN.
old'-man's'-eye'brow', *n.* An Australian sundew (*Drosera binata*).
old'-man's'-flan'nel, *n.* The common mullein.
old'-man's'-head', *n.* **a** *Eng.* The carnation. **b** The old-man cactus.
old'-man's'-root', *n.* The American spikenard.
old master. **a** One of the old masters. **b** A painting by one of the old masters.
old masters, the. Distinguished painters who lived before the modern period (i. e., before the 18th century); esp., the celebrated painters of the 16th and 17th centuries.
Old Mexico. The republic of Mexico, in distinction from the State of New Mexico or the region acquired from Mexico by the United States in 1848.
Old Mortality. Robert Paterson, a Scotch religious itinerant of the latter half of the 18th century, who is said to have gone about cleaning and repairing the monuments of the Covenanters in country churchyards; — a popular nickname. He gives the title to Scott's novel *Old Mortality* (1816), a historical romance of the wars of the Covenanters in Scotland in 1679, the assumed author professing to have got his materials from him.
old moss green. A color, greenish-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
Old Nick. The Devil. *Colloq.*
Old Noll (nŏl). Oliver Cromwell; — contemptuously so called by the Cavaliers.
Old Noll's jig. An English jig of the Restoration period.
Old Norman French. The Old French dialect of Normandy. See NORMAN-FRENCH.
Old Norse. Old Scandinavian, best represented in literary form by Old Icelandic (see ICELANDIC). The oldest forms known are found in runic inscriptions, and in early borrowed words in Finnish. With its descendants, Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish, it forms the Scandinavian, or northern, branch of the Germanic, or Teutonic, family. See ICELANDIC, INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*
Old North Church. Christ Church (P.E.), Boston, Mass., the oldest extant ecclesiastical building in the city; — so called from its location in the northern part of the old town. It dates from 1723, and in its tower were hung, it is said, the lanterns which gave the signal to Paul Revere to start on his famous ride.
Old North French. The northern dialects of Old French, including especially those of Normandy and Picardy. See FRENCH, *n.*, 2.
Old North State. North Carolina; — a nickname.
Old Norwegian. The Norwegian language before the Reformation; Old Norse.
Old Nosy. See NOSY, *n.*, 2.
Old Oaken Bucket, The. A poem (1817) by Samuel Woodworth (see *Biog.*).
old olive. = OLIVE BROWN.
Old One. **a** The Devil. **b** In many primitive religions, an epithet of the chief deity, usually a creator.
Old Order Amish Mennonite Church. See MENNONITE, *n.*
Old Order Brethren. = YORKER BRETHREN. See RIVER BRETHREN.
Old Order Dunkers. = OLD GERMAN BAPTIST BRETHREN. See DUNKER, *n.*
Old Order Mennonite Church (Wisler). See MENNONITE, *n.*, *Table.*
Old Persian. See PERSIAN, *n.*, 2.
old Pharaoh, See PHARAOH, 3.
old pink. A brown, red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
old play, the. The morality play.
old Poker. The Devil.
Old Pretender. *Eng. Hist.* James Francis Edward Stuart (1688–1766), son of James II; — a nickname given him by the supporters of the Hanoverian succession.
Old Prices Riots. See O. P. RIOTS.
Old Probabilities. The chief of the government Weather Bureau in the United States; — humorously so called.
Old Prussian. **a** One of the original Prussian people, akin to the Lithuanians; a Borussian. **b** Their language. See PRUSSIAN, *n.*, 2.
old red. = BURNT CARMINE.
Old Red Sandstone. *Geol.* A thick series of fragmental rocks, chiefly sandstone, predominantly red in color, representing the Devonian system in some parts of Great Britain and elsewhere in northwestern Europe. They are chiefly of nonmarine origin. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
old regime. = ANCIEN RÉGIME.
Old Roman Symbol. A brief Christian creed used in Rome and elsewhere, in variant Greek and Latin forms, as early as the 2d century. It was probably based on a triadic baptismal formula such as that of Matthew xxviii. 19. As a baptismal confession it was displaced in the Western Church by the Apostles' Creed, and in the Eastern Church by the Nicene Creed.
old rose. A color, red in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR. — **old'-rose',** *adj.*
old roseleaf. A color, yellowish-red in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
Old Ro'sey (rō'zĭ). Gen. William S. Rosecrans; — a nickname given to him during the Civil War.
Old Rough-and-Ready. Gen. Zachary Taylor; — a nickname given to him by his soldiers during the Mexican War.
Old Row'ley (rō'lĭ). Charles II, king (1660–85) of England, notorious for his amours; — so nicknamed from a famous stallion in His Majesty's stud.
Old Sabellic. East Italic.
Old St. Paul's. **1.** See ST. PAUL'S.
2. A historical romance (1841) by William Harrison Ainsworth.
Old Salon. See SALON, 3.
old salt. A sailor of long experience; — a landlubber's phrase.
Old Saxon. See SAXON, *n.*, 2.
Old Scandinavian. See OLD NORSE.
old school. A school or party belonging to a former time, or preserving the character, manner, or opinions of a former time; as, a gentleman of the *old school;* — applied specif., *Theol.* [*usually caps.*], to those who were or are faithful to historic views or interpretation of doctrine, in distinction from those who adopt innovations. See NEW SCHOOL. — **old'-school', Old'-School'** (66), *adj.*
Old Scratch. [Cf. ME. *scratte* wizard, monster, ON. *skratti* a wizard, a goblin, imp, OHG. *scrat, scraz,* a goblin, G. *schrettel, schretz.*] An old jocular term for the Devil; the Old Nick.
Old Serpent, the. Satan. *Rev.* xx. 2; cf. *Gen.* iii.
Old Side. See PRESBYTERIAN, *adj.*
old silver. A nearly neutral gray, slightly yellowish, of medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
Old Slavic *or* **Slavonic.** See CHURCH SLAVIC.
old sledge. *Card Games.* = SEVEN-UP.
old sod, the. One's native land; — used esp. by emigrants from Ireland.
Old Sol. The sun. *Colloq.*
old soldier. *Slang.* **a** An emptied liquor bottle; a "dead man." **b** A cigar or cigarette butt. **c** An old tobacco quid.
old song. An obsolete song; hence, a trifle.
Old South Church *or* **Meetinghouse.** A famous ecclesiastical building in Boston, Mass., dating from 1729, formerly a Congregational church but now the property of a preservation society; — so called from its location in the south part of the old town. It is now used as a museum for historical relics. Cf. OLD NORTH CHURCH.
old sow. *Local Eng.* **a** Blue melilot. See MELILOT. **b** The pearly everlasting.
old squaw. A common sea duck (*Clangula hyemalis*) of the more northern parts of the Northern Hemisphere. The adult male is marked with sharply contrasted black and white, and has the middle tail feathers very long and slender. The female is plainer, and lacks the long tail feathers. Its flesh is poor.

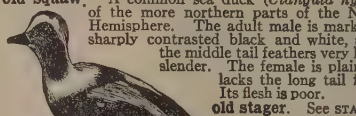
Old Squaw. Male in winter plumage. (1/10)

old stager. See STAGER, 1.
old'ster (ōld'stĕr), *n.* [After *youngster.*] **1.** An old or elderly person. *Colloq.* **2.** In the British navy, a midshipman who has served four years; — distinguished from *youngster.*
Old Stone Age. *Archaeol.* The Paleolithic age.
old story. A story familiar from of old or because of repetition; hence, figuratively, any statement or excuse, or loosely, any occurrence or event, of the same nature as many preceding. *Colloq.*
old style. **a** Literally, a style belonging to, or characteristic of, a former time; a former, bygone, or antiquated style. **b** [*caps.*] See CALENDAR, 1. **c** *Print.* [*often cap.*] A style of type modeled after the roman and italic letters of such early printers as Caslon, Elzevir, etc. Old style is characterized by irregularity among individual letters, oblique serifs, and only a slight contrast between the light and heavy elements of the letter design.

☞ This is a line of 8-point CASLON OLD STYLE.

— **old'-style',** *adj.*
Old'style', **Jonathan** (ōld'stīl'). A pen name of Washington Irving.
Old Testament. The covenant of God with the Hebrews as set forth in the Bible; also, the books of the Bible in which this covenant is given. The canonical books (see CANON) of the Old Testament are broadly grouped as those of the Law (Torah), Prophets (Nebiim), and Hagiographa, or Writings (Ketubim), with which the Roman Catholic Church includes as canonical all but two — namely, 1 & 2 (3 & 4) Esdras and the Prayer of Manasses — of the 14 books specifically called Apocrypha by Protestants. (See APOCRYPHA, 1st CANON, 3.) The titles of these books and the nature of their contents are as follows:

LAW. — ***Genesis.*** i.–xi. Primeval history: the five "generations" of heaven and earth, Adam, Noah, sons of Noah, Shem. xii.–l. Patriarchal history: the five "generations" of Terah, Ishmael, Isaac, Esau, Jacob. — ***Exodus.*** i.–xiii. Deliverance of Israel from Egypt. xiii–xviii. Journey to Sinai. xix–xl. Revelations and laws at Sinai. Making and furnishing of the tabernacle. — ***Leviticus.*** i.–vii. Law of sacrifice. viii.–x. Consecration of priesthood. xi.–xvi. Law of clean and unclean. Day of atonement. xvii.–xxvii. Law of holiness. — ***Numbers.*** Census of the Israelites, and various lawgiving and events of the 40 years in the wilderness. — ***Deuteronomy.*** Three addresses of Moses in Moab. His farewell injunctions, song, and death.

PROPHETS. — **a** "*Former.*" ***Joshua.*** i.–xii. Invasion and conquest of Canaan. xiii.–xxi. Division of the land. xxii.–xxiv. Episode of Reuben, etc. Last days of Joshua. ***Judges.*** History of Israel under the Judges, esp. Deborah and Barak, Gideon, Jephthah, and Samson. — 1 & 2 ***Samuel*** (called 1 & 2 ***Kings*** in the Douay Version). I. i.–xii. Birth of Samuel, and his succession to Eli as judge. xiii.–xxxi. Establishment of the kingdom and reign of Saul. II. Succession and reign of David. — 1 & 2 ***Kings*** (called 3 & 4 ***Kings*** in the Douay Version). I. i.–xi. Reign of Solomon. xii. Disruption of the kingdom under Rehoboam xiii.–II. end. History of the divided kingdoms, with the careers of Elijah and Elisha, to the captivity of Judah in Babylon, 586 B.C. — **b** "*Latter.*" (1) Major. ***Isaiah.*** i.–xxxv. Discourses on the state of Judah and Israel. Oracles, domestic, foreign, and Messianic. xxxvi.–xxxix. Historical passage from the reign of Hezekiah. xl.–lxvi. Later prophecies relating to the Babylonish captivity, and to the Servant of Jehovah, or the Messiah. — ***Jeremiah.*** Prophecy and narrative relating to the fall of Jerusalem and the deportation to Babylon, with incidents of the prophet's life. — ***Ezekiel.*** Visions and prophecies of judgment on apostate Israel (i.–xxiv.), on her enemies (xxv.–xxxii.), and of her final redemption. — (2) Minor. ***Hosea.*** Reproof and prophecy for apostate Israel, symbolized by marriage to a faithless wife. — ***Joel.*** Predictions of judgment on Judah, with exhortation to repentance, and promise of a final blessing. — ***Amos.*** Reproofs, exhortations, and visions, addressed to Israel. — ***Obadiah,*** judgment on Edom for siding with Israel's enemy. — ***Jonah.*** Story of the mission of Jonah to Nineveh. — ***Micah.*** Impending judgment on Israel and esp. Judah, with proffer of Messianic hope. — ***Nahum.*** Judgment of God in the overthrow of Nineveh. — ***Habakkuk.*** i. A dialogue between the prophet and Jehovah over the oppression of the faithful. ii. Prophecy of judgment on the oppressors. iii. Prayer or hymn of deliverance. — ***Zephaniah.*** Prophetic warning to Judah, with admonition and promise. — ***Haggai.*** Four prophecies, addressed to Zerubbabel and the people, urging the completion of the temple. — ***Zechariah.*** i–viii. Exhortations and Messianic visions addressed to the returned exiles. ix.–xiv. Messianic deliverance of Zion. — ***Malachi.*** Reproof of priests for laxity in service, and of the people for foreign intermarriage. Exhortations and prophecies for the faithful.

HAGIOGRAPHA. **a** ***Psalms,*** five books (i.–xli., xlii.–lxxii., lxxiii.–lxxxix., xc.–cvi., cvii.–cl.) of hymns — personal, national, liturgical — of various authorship. — ***Proverbs.*** i.–ix. Discourses on wisdom. x.–xxii. "Proverbs of Solomon" on the conduct of life. xxii.–xxiv. "Words of the wise." xxv.–xxix. Proverbs collected by Hezekiah. xxx.–xxxi. Words of Agur, Lemuel's mother, etc. — ***Job.*** A poem representing chiefly colloquies between Job and his friends. Narrative prologue and epilogue in prose. — **b** The five festival rolls: ***Song of Solomon, Song of Songs, or the Canticles,*** a love poem or group of poems that are capable of allegorical interpretation. — ***Ruth.*** Story of the Moabite ancestress of David. — ***Lamentations***

old'-la'dy-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
old'ly, *adv.* of OLD, *adj.* Specif.: Like an old person; of old; long ago. *Obs.*
old'-maid'en-ish, *adj.* = OLD-MAIDISH.
old'-maid'ish, old'-maid'ism, etc. See -ISH, ISM, etc.
old'-man's-pep'per. = YARROW a.
Old-School Baptists. = PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS. See BAPTIST.

Five poems, four being alphabetical acrostics, on the sufferings of Judah and Jerusalem before and after the capture of the city of Chaldeans, 586 B.C. — ***Ecclesiastes.*** Discourses on the vanity of life, with maxims for the cultivation of wisdom. — ***Esther.*** Story of Esther, Mordecai, Haman, and King Ahasuerus. — **c** ***Daniel.*** i.–vi. Events in Daniel's life at the court of Babylon. vii.–xii. His prophecies. — ***Ezra*** (called 1 ***Esdras*** in the Douay Version). Return of Babylonian exiles, and rebuilding of the temple under Zerubbabel, in spite of Samaritan interruption. Return of exiles with Ezra. — ***Nehemiah*** (called 2 ***Esdras*** in the Douay Version). Rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem, in spite of Sanballat's opposition. Administration and reforms of Nehemiah. — 1 & 2 ***Chronicles.*** I. i.–ix. Genealogies. x.–xxix. Reign of David. II. i.–ix. Reign of Solomon. x.–xxxvi. History of Judah to the fall of Jerusalem.

Other Books. *The Protestant Apocrypha* (deuterocanonical, except the last two, among Roman Catholics). ***Tobit.*** Story of a Jewish captive in Assyria, inculcating obedience to the Law, and the burial of the dead. — ***Judith.*** Story of Judith's deliverance of her people from Holofernes by assassination. — ***Esther.*** A number of letters, prayers, visions, etc., inserted in the Book of Esther. — ***Wisdom of Solomon.*** An essay on Wisdom as the divine agent in the creation and government of the world. — ***Ecclesiasticus or Wisdom of Jesus, Son of Sirach.*** A book of proverbs. — ***Baruch.*** i.–iii. 9. Confession of sins leading to the Captivity. iii. 9 ff. Praise of Wisdom, etc. Chapter vi. Epistle of Jeremy (Jeremiah) to the Jews at Babylon against idolatry. — ***Song of the Three Children.*** Prayer of Azarias, and song of Azarias, Ananias, and Misael for deliverance from the fiery furnace. — ***Susanna.*** Daniel, as judge, delivers Susanna from a false accusation. — ***Bel and the Dragon.*** Two stories of Daniel as a destroyer of heathenism. — (The three preceding books are parts of Daniel in R.C. versions.) — 1 & 2 ***Maccabees.*** I. A history of the Maccabees from 175 to 135 B.C. II. History of the Jews from 187 to 161 B.C. — 1 & 2 ***Ezras*** [or 3 & 4, the books of Ezra counting as 1 & 2]. I. A version of Ezra, with added story of Zerubbabel's victory in a contest of wit. II. Discourses and visions given to Ezra by an angel. — ***Prayer of Manasses.*** Purports to be the prayer mentioned in 2 Chron. xxxiii. 18.

Old Testament Apocrypha. See Apocrypha **b**.

Old Three Stars. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant; — so nicknamed during the Civil War, in allusion to the three stars on his shoulder strap indicating his rank as lieutenant general, he alone holding this rank in the Federal army.

old′–time′, *adj.* Also **old′–times′.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, old or former times.

old′–tim′er (ōld′tīm′ēr), *n.* One who has lived long in a place or held the same position for a long time; one whose experience reaches far back; an old-fashioned person or thing. *Colloq.*

old′–tim′y (-I; 66), *adj.* Characteristic of old times; old-fashioned. *Colloq.* — **old′–tim′i·ness** (-I·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n. Colloq.*

Old Tom. An unsweetened gin.

Old Tom of Lincoln. See Tom of Lincoln.

old top. Old chap; old fellow. See top, *n. Slang.*

old tuberculin. See tuberculin.

old Two–Seed–in–the–Spirit Predestinarian Baptists. = Baptist, 2, *Table,* entry 14.

Old Vic. Royal Victoria Hall (1817) in London, noted once for melodrama, now for classic plays and opera.

old′wife′ (ōld′wīf′), *n.; pl.* oldwives (-wīvz′). Also **old wife.** **1.** Any of several fishes, as: **a** The European black sea bream (*Cantharus lineatus*). **b** Any of several triggerfishes, esp. *Balistes vetula* and *Melichthys picea,* which are common in the West Indies. **c** The banner pompano. **d** A parrot fish (*Scarus vetula*) common in the West Indies. **e** The spot (*Leiostomus xanthurus*). **f** The alewife. **g** The menhaden. **h** An Australian perchlike fish (*Enoplosus armatus*).

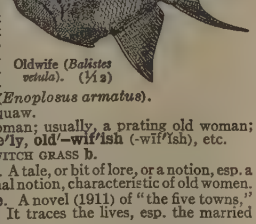

Oldwife (*Balistes vetula*). (1/12)

2. A duck; the old squaw.

old wife. An old woman; usually, a prating old woman; a gossip. — **old′–wife′ly, old′–wif′ish** (-wīf′ĭsh), etc.

old witch grass. = witch grass **b**.

old wives′ tale (wīvz). A tale, or bit of lore, or a notion, esp. a superstitious traditional notion, characteristic of old women.

Old Wives′ Tale, The. A novel (1911) of "the five towns," by Arnold Bennett. It traces the lives, esp. the married lives, of two sisters.

old woman. **a** Literally, a woman of advanced age; disparagingly, a timid or fussy man. **b** *Vulgar.* Familiarly, wife; mother. **c** *Local.* A cap to prevent a chimney from smoking. **d** = beach wormwood.

old′–wom′an's–bit′ter, *n.* **a** *pl.* Majo bitters. **b** A tropical American fiddlewood (*Citharexylum fruticosum*).

old woman's tree, *n.* In Jamaica, the tree *Quiina jamaicensis.*

old wood. A color, red in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. Cf. color.

old′–world′ (66), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the old, or ancient, world or state of things.

2. [In this sense written *Old World.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Old World, or Eastern Hemisphere. — **old′–world′ly,** *adj.* — **old′–world′li·ness,** *n.*

Old World. The Eastern Hemisphere. See old, *adj.,* 6.

Old Year's Day. The last day of the old year.

ole (ōl). Dial. var. of old.

o′le (ō′lē). Var. of olla, palm leaf.

ole-. = oleo-.

-ole (-ōl). Also **-ol** (-ōl; -ŏl). [L. *oleum* oil.] *Chem.* **a** A suffix denoting the presence of a five-membered ring (usually heterocyclic), as in imidazo*le,* pyrro*le.* **b** A suffix used in the names of certain ethers and aldehydes, as in anisol*e,* oenanthol*e.*

-ole (-ōl). [F. or L.; F. *-ole,* fr. L. *-olus, -ola, -olum,* a dim. suffix.] A noun suffix of diminutive force, used chiefly in words of Latin or French origin, as in folio*le,* peti*ole,* aureo*le.*

O′le·a (ō′lē·ȧ), *n.* [L., olive, fr. Gr. *elaia.* See olive.] *Bot.* A genus of trees or shrubs, the true olives, typifying the family Oleaceae. They have simple entire leaves, axillary flowers with induplicate calyx lobes, and oily drupaceous fruit. *O. europaea* is the common olive. Many are valued for their hard wood. See maire **a**.

O′le·a′ce·ae (ō′lē·ȧ′shē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs and trees (order Gentianales), the olive family, having opposite or rarely alternate exstipulate leaves, tetramerous flowers, and the fruits a berry, drupe, or capsule. The most important genera are *Olea, Fraxinus, Jasminum, Syringa, Ligustrum, Chionanthus,* and *Forsythia.* — **O′le·a′ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

O′le·a·ci′na (ō′lē·ȧ·sī′nȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of West Indian carnivorous land snails (suborder Stylommatophora) having elongate, usually smooth, glassy, brownish shells. It typifies a family, **O′le·a·cin′i·dae** (-sĭn′I·dē), occurring mainly in the Western Hemisphere. They feed generally on other snails.

o′le·ag′i·nous (-ăj′I·nŭs), *adj.* [F. *oléagineux,* fr. L. *oleaginus, oleagineus,* of the olive, fr. *olea* olive. See Olea.] Of the nature or quality of oil; containing or producing oil or oily matter; oily; unctuous. — **o′le·ag′i·nous·ness,** *n.*

o′le·an′der (ō′lē·ăn′dĕr; ō′lē·ăn′dĕr), *n.* [ML. (whence F. *oléandre*), perh. corrupted, under the influence of *laurus* laurel, fr. L. *rhododendron.* See rhododendron.] **a** A handsome evergreen shrub (*Nerium oleander*) with narrow entire leaves and clusters of fragrant white to red flowers. It is a native of the East Indies, but is cosmopolitan in cultivation and naturalized in various warm regions. Every part of the plant is poisonous. **b** Any other species of *Nerium.*

oleander fern. A tropical fern (*Oleandra neriiformis*), family Polypodiaceae, having coriaceous fronds like oleander leaves.

oleander scale. A scale insect (*Aspidiotus hederae*) injurious to the oleander, orange, and lemon.

o′le·an′drin (ō′lē·ăn′drĭn), *n. Chem.* A poisonous crystalline glucoside, $C_{31}H_{48}O_9$, found in oleander leaves, and resembling digitalis in its action.

O′le·a′ri·a (-ȧ′rI·ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL., prob. after Adam *Olearius,* Ger. traveler.] *Bot.* A large genus of Australasian shrubs or low trees, family Carduaceae, with alternate leaves and rather large heads of flowers having white or purple rays, the pappus capillary, and the receptacle without chaff.

o′le·ase (ō′lē·ās), *n.* [See oleaster.] *Biochem.* An oxidizing enzyme found in fresh olives and sometimes in olive oil.

o′le·as′ter (-ăs′tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *olea* olive, olive tree. See Olea.] **a** A common shrub or small tree (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*) of southern Europe, with fragrant yellow flowers and bitter olive-shaped fruit. It is often cultivated. **b** Erroneously, the wild variety of the true olive (*Olea*).

oleaster family. *Bot.* The family Elaeagnaceae.

o′le·ate (ō′lē·āt), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A salt or ester of oleic acid. **2.** *Pharm.* Any liquid preparation consisting of a salt of oleic acid dissolved in an excess of the acid; as, *oleate* of mercury; *oleate* of quinine.

oleate of lead. **1.** *Chem.* The lead salt of oleic acid. **2.** *Pharm.* = diachylon **b**.

o′le·cra′nar·thri′tis (ō′lē·krȧ′när·thrī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the elbow joint.

o·lec′ra·non (ō·lĕk′rȧ·nŏn; ō′lē·krā′nŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ōlekranon,* fr. *ōlenē* elbow + *kranion* the head.] *Anat.* The large process of the ulna which, projecting behind the elbow joint, forms the bony prominence of the elbow, and receives the insertion of the triceps muscle. — **o′le·cra′nal** (ō′lē·krā′nȧl; ō·lĕk′rȧ-; -n'l), *adj.*

o′le·fi′ant (ō′lē·fī′ȧnt; ō·lē′fĭ·ȧnt), *adj.* [F. *oléfiant,* fr. L. *oleum* oil + *-ficare* (in comp.). Cf. -fy.] *Chem.* Oil-forming; — only in the phrase **olefiant gas,** an old name for ethylene.

o′le·fin (ō′lē·fĭn), **o′le·fine** (-fĭn; -fēn; 157), *n.* [From olefiant.] *Chem.* Any open-chain hydrocarbon containing one or more double bonds; specif., any member of the ethylene series, having but one double bond, in distinction from *diolefin, triolefin,* etc. See ethylene series. — **o′le·fin′ic** (-fĭn′ĭk), *adj.*

o·le′ic (ō·lē′ĭk; ō′lē·ĭk), *adj.* [L. *oleum* oil; cf. F. *oléique.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to, derived from, or contained in, oil.

oleic acid. *Chem.* **a** A colorless oily olefinic acid, $C_{17}H_{33}CO_2H$, occurring in the form of olein in most animal and vegetable fats and oils, esp. almond, olive, and lard oils. Commercial oleic acid, obtained from the saponification of fats, as tallow, is impure and varies from colorless to reddish brown. **b** By extension, any olefinic acid having the formula $C_{17}H_{33}CO_2H$.

oleic acid series. *Chem.* A series of olefinic acids having the general formula $C_nH_{3n-4}O_2$; — called also *acrylic acid series.* Acrylic acid is the first member, and oleic acid the member most widely distributed.

o′le·if′er·ous (ō′lē·ĭf′ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *oleum* oil + *-ferous.*] Producing oil; as, *oleiferous* seeds.

o′le·in (ō′lē·ĭn), *n.* [L. *oleum* oil; cf. F. *oléine.*] **1.** *Chem.* A glyceryl ester of oleic acid; specif., glyceryl trioleate, $C_{57}H_{104}O_6$, a fat, liquid at ordinary temperatures, but solidifying at low temperatures; — called also *triolein.* It occurs abundantly in animal and vegetable fats and oils. See fat, *n.,* 8.

2. Often **o′le·ine** (-Ĭn; -ēn). **a** The liquid part of any fat; — distinguished from the *stearin,* or solid portion. **b** *Com.* (1) = sulphonated oil. (2) Commercial oleic acid (see oleic acid).

O′le·nel′lus (ō′lē·nĕl′ŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. *Olenus.* See Olenus.] *Paleontol.* A genus of Lower Cambrian trilobites, having a large spine on the fifteenth thoracic segment. — **o′le·nel·lid′i·an** (-nĕ·lĭd′I·ȧn), *adj.*

Olenellus zone. *Geol.* The horizon of the early Cambrian fauna, characterized by trilobites of the genus *Olenellus,* the oldest well-preserved fossil fauna; the Lower Cambrian. See geology, *Chart.*

o′lent (ō′lĕnt), *adj.* [L. *olens,* pres. part. of *olere* to smell. See odor.] Scented; odorous; fragrant.

O′le·nus (ō′lē·nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Olenus* (Gr. *Ōlenos*), husband of Lethaea, and changed with her into a stone.] *Paleontol.* A genus of trilobites from the Upper Cambrian of Europe, having 12–15 thoracic segments, pleurae with sharp, back-bent extremities, and a small pygidium. It is the type of a family, **O·len′i·dae** (ō·lĕn′I·dē). — **o′le·nid** (ō′lē·nĭd), *adj. & n.* — **o′le·nid′i·an** (-nĭd′I·ȧn), *adj. & n.*

Olenus zone. *Geol.* The zone of the Cambrian characterized by trilobites of the genus *Olenus;* the Upper Cambrian. See geology, *Chart.*

o′le·o- (ō′lē·ō-). [See oil.] **1.** A combining form, Latin *oleo-,* from *oleum,* meaning *oil,* as in *oleo*graph, *olein.*

2. *Chem.* A combining form for *olein, oleic,* as in *oleo*margarine.

o′le·o (ō′lē·ō), *n.* Short for: **a** oleomargarine. **b** oleo oil.

o′le·o·cal·car′e·ous (-kăl·kär′ē·ŭs), *adj.* [*oleo-* + *calcareous.*] Consisting of or containing a mixture of oil and lime.

o′le·o·cel·lo′sis (ō′lē·ō·sĕ·lō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *oleo-* + *cell* + *-osis.*] *Plant Pathol.* A spotting of citrus fruits by oil liberated from the oil glands of the rind.

o′le·o·cyst′ (ō′lē·ō·sĭst′), *n.* [*oleo-* + *-cyst.*] *Zool.* In certain Calycophora, a diverticulum of the nectocalyx containing oil.

o′le·o·duct′ (-dŭkt′), *n.* [*oleo-* + *duct.*] A duct or conduit for conveying oil, as from an oil well.

o′le·o·graph′ (-grăf′; 83), *n.* [*oleo-* + *-graph.*] **1.** A kind of chromolithograph imitative of an oil painting.

2. The peculiar form or figure assumed by a drop of oil when placed on water or some other immiscible liquid. — **o′le·og′ra·pher** (-ŏg′rȧ·fĕr), *n.* — **o′le·o·graph′ic** (-ō·grăf′ĭk), *adj.*

o′le·og′ra·phy (-ŏg′rȧ·fĭ), *n.* **1.** Art or process of producing the pictures known as oleographs.

2. A process of identifying oils by their oleographs.

o′le·o·mar′ga·rine (ō′lē·ō·mär′jȧ·rēn; -gȧ·rēn; 277), *n.* Also **-rin.** [*oleo-* + *margarine, margarin.*] **1.** Oleo oil.

2. Margarine, esp. that made from oleo oil. See margarine, 1.

☞ In the United States, by a law approved July 10, 1930, and effective July 10, 1931, the term *oleomargarine* is extended to, with certain specified exceptions, "all lard extracts and tallow extracts; and all mixtures and compounds of tallow, beef fat, suet, lard, lard oil, fish oil or fish fat, vegetable oil, annatto, and other coloring matter, intestinal fat, and offal fat; — if (1) made in imitation or semblance of butter, or (2) calculated to be sold as butter or for butter, or (3) churned, emulsified, or mixed in cream, milk, water, or other liquid, and containing moisture in excess of 1 per centum or common salt."

— **o′le·o·mar·gar′ic** (ō′lē·ō·mär·găr′ĭk), *adj.*

o′le·om′e·ter (-ŏm′ē·tĕr), *n.* [*oleo-* + *-meter.*] **a** A hydrometer for determining the specific gravity of oils. **b** An apparatus, as the Soxhlet extractor, for determining the percentage of oil in a material.

oleo oil. A yellow oil of buttery consistency expressed from certain animal fats (esp. the high grade of beef tallow known as *premier jus*), the greater portion of the solid fat (oleo stearin) being left behind. It is used in making oleomargarine.

o′le·op′tene (ō′lē·ŏp′tēn), *n.* [*oleo-* + Gr. *ptēnos* fleeting.] *Chem.* Elaeoptene. *Rare.*

o′le·o·re′frac·tom′e·ter (ō′lē·ō·rē′frăk·tŏm′ē·tĕr), *n.* A refractometer for use with oils.

o′le·o·res′in (ō′lē·ō·rĕz′ĭn; -'n), *n.* [*oleo-* + *resin.*] **1.** A natural product consisting essentially of essential oil and resin, as copaiba, elemi, etc. See resin; cf. balsam, 1 **a**.

2. *Pharm.* A liquid or semiliquid preparation extracted (as from capsicum, cubebs, or ginger) by means of ether, consisting essentially of fixed or volatile oil holding resin in solution. — **o′le·o·res′in·ous** (-I·nŭs), *adj.*

o′le·o·sac′cha·rum (ō′lē·ō·săk′ȧ·rŭm), *n.* [NL. See oleo-; saccharine.] *Pharm.* A homogeneous mixture made by triturating sugar with two per cent of volatile oil.

o′le·o·ste′a·rate (-stē′ȧ·rāt), *n.* A compound which is both an oleate and a stearate.

o′le·o·ste′a·rin (-stē′ȧ·rĭn; -stē′r′Ĭn), *n.* Also **-ste′a·rine** (-rĭn; -rēn). [*oleo-* + *stearin.*] The solid residue of tallow after removal of oleo oil or tallow oil; beef stearin. Its chief use is in lard substitutes.

o′le·o·tho′rax (-thō′răks), *n.* [*oleo-* + *thorax.*] *Med.* A state in which oil is present in the pleural cavity. Cf. pneumothorax.

o′le·ous (ō′lē·ŭs), *adj.* Also **o′le·ose** (-ōs; ō′lē·ōs′). [L. *oleosus.*] Oily. *Rare.* — **o′le·os′i·ty** (-ŏs′I·tĭ), *n. Rare.*

ol′er·a′ceous (ŏl′ĕr·ā′shŭs), *adj.* [L. *oleraceus, holeraceus,* fr. *olus, oleris, holus, -eris,* garden or potherbs.] **a** Having the qualities of potherbs; esculent. **b** *Obs.* Of or pertaining to the **Ol′er·a′ce·ae** (-sē·ē), in Linnaeus's proposed natural system.

ol′er·i·cul′ture (ŏl′ĕr·I·kŭl′tŭr), *n.* [L. *olus, oleris,* potherb + E. *culture.*] Culture of edible vegetables. — **ol′er·i·cul′tur·al** (-kŭl′tŭr·ăl), *adj.* — **ol′er·i·cul′tur·al·ly,** *adv.*

Ō′lē′ron′ (ō′lā′rôn′), *adj.* Designating, or pertaining to, the laws of Oléron.

Oléron, Laws of. See Laws of Oléron.

O′le·threu′ti·dae (ō′lē·thrōō′tĭ·dē; 242), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Olethreutes,* type genus (fr. Gr. *olethros* destruction) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A large family of small moths including the codling moth, the Oriental peach moth, and others. The typical genus is **O′le·threu′tes** (-tēz). — **o′le·threu′tid** (-tĭd), *n. & adj.*

‖**o′le·um** (ō′lē·ŭm), *n.* [L.] **1.** Oil; an oil; — chiefly in phrases that are the Latin names of oils (cf. oil, *Table* I), in **o′le·um ab·sin′thi·i** (ăb·sĭn′thĭ·ī), oil of wormwood; **o′le·um ci′nae** (sĭ′nē), oil of wormseed; **o′le·um men′thae pi′pe·ri′tae** (pĭp′ĕr·ī′tē), oil of peppermint; **o′le·um ni′grum** (nī′grŭm) (see Celastrus); **oleum sinapis volatile** (see mustard oil, 1).

2. Fuming sulphuric acid. See sulphuric acid.

ol′fact, *n.* [L. *olfactus.*] Smell. *Obs.*

ol·fact′ (ŏl·făkt′), *v. t.* [L. *olfactus,* past part. of *olfacere.*] To smell; — an affected word. *Rare.*

ol·fac′ti·ble (ŏl·făk′tĭ·b'l), *adj.* Also **-ta·ble** (-tȧ·b'l). Capable of being smelled.

ol·fac′tion (ŏl·făk′shŭn), *n.* [See olfactory.] *Physiol.* The sense of smell; act, process, or faculty of smelling.

ol′fac·tol′o·gy (ŏl′făk·tŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.* [See olfactory; -logy.] The scientific study of smells.

ol′fac·tom′e·ter (ŏl′făk·tŏm′ē·tĕr), *n.* [See olfactory; -meter.] Any instrument for measuring the sensitivity of the sense of smell and the relative intensities of different odors. — **ol·fac′to·met′ric** (ŏl·făk′tō·mĕt′rĭk), *adj.* — **ol′fac·tom′e·try** (ŏl′făk·tŏm′ē·trĭ), *n.*

ol·fac′tor (ŏl·făk′tĕr), *n.* A smelling organ; the nose. *Rare.*

ol·fac′to·ri·ly (-tō·rĭ·lĭ), *adv.* In or by the sense of smell.

ol·fac′to·ry (ŏl·făk′tō·rĭ), *adj.* [L. *olfactus,* past part. of *olfacere* to smell, fr. *odefacere,* fr. *odere* to have a smell + *facere* to make. See odor; fact.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with, the sense of smell; as, an *olfactory* nerve or organ. In vertebrates the olfactory organ is situated in the upper portion of the nasal passages (see nose, 9), but in invertebrates the organs which are known or supposed to be organs for smelling are variously placed. The antennae of insects and other arthropods, certain pits on the heads of various worms, and the osphradia of mollusks, are generally considered as olfactory organs.

ol·fac′to·ry, *n.; pl.* -ries (-rĭz). **An olfactory organ;** also, the sense of smell; — usually in *pl.*

olfactory area. See area, 7.

olfactory bulb. See olfactory lobe.

olfactory capsule. *Zool.* A nasal capsule.

ol′fac·to′ri·al (ŏl′făk·tō′rĭ·ăl), *adj.* = olfactory. *Rare.*

ol′fac·to′ry·ing (-ĭng), *n.* = olfactory. *Rare.*

ol′fac·to′ry·ness (-nĕs

olfactory cell. *Anat.* A sensory cell specialized for smell; in vertebrates, one of the spindle-shaped nerve cells buried in the nasal mucous membrane, each having a round nucleus and two slender processes. The inner process is called an **olfactory nerve fiber;** the short outer one is commonly called an **olfactory hair.**

olfactory gyrus. Either of two gyri, lateral and medial, by which the olfactory tract on either side communicates with the olfactory area of the forebrain.

olfactory lobe. A lobe of the brain projecting forward from the anterior lower part of each cerebral hemisphere. In most vertebrates it is well developed, but in man it is reduced and consists of a narrow, elongated body (the **olfactory tract**) which arises by two roots from the limbic lobe and ends in front in an oval mass known as the **olfactory bulb,** in which the olfactory nerves terminate.

olfactory nerves. **a** The special nerves of smell, in man about 20 in number on each side. They arise from the olfactory cells of the nose, pass through the cribriform plate of the ethmoid, and terminate in the olfactory bulb on either side. They constitute collectively the first pair of cranial nerves, as usually enumerated. **b** Incorrectly, in man and some mammals, the olfactory tracts.

olfactory pit. *Zool.* **a** Any olfactory organ having the form of a small depression, as in Amphioxus and various invertebrates. **b** *Embryol.* A depression on the head which afterwards becomes converted into a nasal passage; a nasal pit.

ol·fac′ty (ŏl·făk′tĭ), *n.* An arbitrary unit used in olfactometry for measuring the strength of an odorous stimulus.

Ol′ga (ōl′gȧ), *n.* [Russ.] Fem. proper name.

Ol′ger Dan′ske (ōl′gĕr dăn′skĕ). [Dan., also *Holger Danske,* of OF. origin.] Ogier the Dane, the national hero of Denmark, fabled to be sleeping until danger shall wake him.

ol′i·ban (ŏl′ĭ·băn), *n.* [F., fr. ML. *olibanum.*] Olibanum. *R.*

o·lib′a·num (ō·lĭb′ȧ·nŭm), *n.* [ML., fr. Ar. *al-lubān;* cf. Gr. *libanos,* of Sem. origin.] The fragrant gum resin frankincense.

-olic. *Chem.* **a** A suffix used in naming certain acids containing a triple bond, as in propi*olic* acid. **b** A suffix, 1st *-ol* + *-ic,* used in naming hydroxy acids, as in glyc*olic* acid.

ol′id (ŏl′ĭd), *adj.* [L. *olidus,* fr. *olere* to smell. See ODOR.] Having a strong, disagreeable smell; fetid.

-o·lide (-ō·lĭd; -lĭd). Also **-o·lid.** *Chem.* A suffix, *-ol* + *-ide,* in the Geneva nomenclature used after the names of hydrocarbons in naming *lactones,* as in pentano*lide.*

ol′i·faunt (ŏl′ĭ·fănt), **Ni′gel.** See NIGEL.

olig-. = OLIGO-, as in: **ol′i·ga·can′thous, ol′i·gae′mi·a, ol′i·gan′drous, ol′i·gan′thous, ol′i·ge′mi·a.**

ol′i·garch (ŏl′ĭ·gärk), *n.* [Gr. *oligarchēs.*] A member of an oligarchy; one of the rulers in an oligarchy.

ol′i·garch (ŏl′ĭ·gärk), *adj.* [*olig-* + Gr. *archē* origin.] *Bot.* Having few vascular elements; — said of certain monostelic roots.

ol′i·gar′chal (-gär′kăl), *adj.* Oligarchic.

ol′i·gar′chic (-gär′kĭk), **ol′i·gar′chi·cal** (-kĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *oligarchikos;* cf. F. *oligarchique.*] Of, pertaining to, or supporting, oligarchy. — **ol′i·gar′chi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ol′i·gar·chism (ŏl′ĭ·gär·kĭz′m), *n.* Oligarchy.

ol′i·gar·chist (-kĭst), *n.* An advocate of oligarchy.

ol′i·gar·chize (-kīz), *v. t.* To turn into, or subject to, an oligarchy.

ol′i·garch′y (ŏl′ĭ·gär′kĭ), *n.; pl.* **-IES** (-kĭz). [Gr. *oligarchia,* fr. *oligos* few, little + *archein* to rule, govern; cf. F. *oligarchie.* See OLIGO-; -ARCHY.] Government by the few; a form of government in which the power is in the hands of a few, or a state so governed; also, those who form the ruling few. It is commonly distinguished from an aristocracy as being the rule of a few for corrupt or selfish purposes. Cf. ARISTOCRACY, 1.

ol′i·gid′ri·a (ŏl′ĭ·jĭd′rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *olig-* + Gr. *hidrōs* sweat.] *Med.* Deficient perspiration.

ol′i·gist (ŏl′ĭ·jĭst), *n., or* **oligist iron.** [Gr. *oligistos,* superl. of *oligos* few, little; cf. F. *oligiste.*] *Mineral.* Hematite; specular iron ore; — so called because it contains less iron than magnetite. — **ol′i·gis′tic** (-jĭs′tĭk), **ol′i·gis′ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.*

ol′i·go- (ŏl′ĭ·gō-), **olig-.** [Gr. *oligos* small; akin to Gr. *loigos* ruin, death, Lith. *liga* disease, Alban. *lik* evil, thin.] A combining form, Greek *oligo-, olig-,* meaning *few, but a little, scant,* as in *oligo*dontous *oligo*siderite; specif., *Med., deficiency, insufficiency;* — in nouns denoting *condition,* as in *oligo*cythemia. The meanings of the words below can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

oligocarpous	oligomenorrhea	oligosepalous
oligocholia	oligopepsia	oligosialia
oligochylia	oligopetalous	oligospermia
oligocystic	oligophosphaturia	oligospermous
oligodactylia	oligophyllous	oligostemonous
oligodipsia	oligoplasmia	oligotokous
oligogalactia	oligopnea	oligotrichia
oligohemia	oligopsychia	oligotrophy
oligolactia	oligorhizous	

Ol′i·go·cene (-sēn), *adj.* [*oligo-* + Gr. *kainos* new, recent.] *Geol.* Designating, or pertaining to, a period of the Tertiary between the Eocene and Miocene. See GEOLOGY, *Chart,* TERTIARY, *adj.,* 4. — *n.* The Oligocene period or system.

Ol′i·go·chae′ta (-kē′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *oligo-* + *-chaeta.*] *Zool.* An order of chaetopod worms which includes the earthworms and related species. They are all hermaphrodite, the ovaries and testes being few and compact. There are no definite parapodia, usually no cirri or gills, and only a few setae on each segment. There is no distinct head. The development is direct, without metamorphosis. Most of the Oligochaeta inhabit earth or fresh water; a few are marine. — **ol′i·go·chaete′** (ŏl′ĭ·gō·kēt′), *adj. & n.* — **ol′i·go·chae′tous** (-kē′tŭs), *adj.*

ol′i·go·chete′ (ŏl′ĭ·gō·kēt′), *adj. & n. Zool.* Oligochaete.

ol′i·go·chrome′ (ŏl′ĭ·gō·krōm′), *adj.* [*oligo-* + *-chrome.*] Painted or otherwise decorated in a few colors. — *n.* A design in few colors.

ol′i·go·chro·me′mi·a, *or* **-mae′mi·a** (-krō·mē′mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *oligo-* + *chrom-* + *-emia.*] *Med.* A morbid condition marked by deficiency of hemoglobin in the blood.

ol′i·go·chro·nom′e·ter (-krō·nŏm′ē·tĕr), *n.* Instrument to measure very small time intervals.

ol′i·go·clase (ŏl′ĭ·gō·klās), *n.* [*oligo-* + *-clase.*] *Mineral.* A triclinic soda-lime feldspar. See FELDSPAR.

ol′i·go·cla′site (-klā′sīt), *n.* [*oligoclase* + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* **a** An altered norite whose feldspar has been changed to saussurite and oligoclase. **b** A leucocratic differentiation rock composed essentially of oligoclase.

ol′i·go·cy·the′mi·a, -thae′mi·a (-sĭ·thē′mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See OLIGO-; -CYTE; -EMIA.] *Med.* Anemia in which the blood is deficient in red corpuscles. — **ol′i·go·cy·the′mic, -thae′mic** (-thē′mĭk; -thēm′ĭk), *adj.*

ol′i·go·den·drog′li·a (-dĕn·drŏg′lĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *oligo-* + *dendro-* + *-glia.*] Adventitial cells of the central nervous system, characterized by vinelike processes.

ol′i·go·den′dro·gli·o′ma (-dĕn′drō·glĭ·ō′mȧ), *n.; pl.* **-OMATA** (-mȧ·tȧ), **-OMAS** (-mȧz). [NL. See OLIGODENDROGLIA; **-OMA.**] *Med.* A tumor of the nervous system composed of oligodendroglia.

ol′i·go·don′tous (ŏl′ĭ·gō·dŏn′tŭs), *adj.* [*oligo-* + Gr. *odōn, odontos,* tooth.] *Zool.* Having few teeth.

ol′i·go·dy·nam′ic (-dī·năm′ĭk; -dĭ·năm′ĭk), *adj. Chem., Physiol., etc.* Of certain substances, effective in small quantities; also, designating or characterized by the effect produced by small quantities of such substances.

ol′i·go·hy·dram′ni·os (-hī·drăm′nĭ·ŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. *oligo-* + *hydramnios.*] *Med.* Deficiency in the amount of amniotic fluid. It may lead to deformity of the fetus.

ol′i·gom′er·ous (-gŏm′ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*oligo-* + *-merous.*] *Bot.* Having one or more whorls with fewer members than others, as some heteromerous flowers. — **ol′i·gom′er·y** (-ĭ), *n.*

ol′i·go·me·to′chi·a (-gō·mē·tō′kĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *oligo-* + Gr. *metochē* participle.] Use of few participles or participial constructions; — opposed to *polymetochia.* — **ol′i·go·me·to′chic** (-kĭk), *adj.*

ol′i·go·my·o′dae (-mī·ō′dē), **Ol′i·go·my·o′di** (-dī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *oligo-* + Gr. *mys, myos,* muscle.] *Zool.* A group of birds, nearly equiv. to Picarii, or to Mesomyodi.

ol′i·go·my·o′di·an (-dĭ·ăn), *adj.* **a** Having few syringeal muscles. **b** Pertaining to the Oligomyodae.

ol′i·go·my′oid (-mī′oid), **ol′i·go·my·oi′de·an** (-mī·oi′dē·ăn), *adj.* [*oligo-* + Gr. *mys, myos,* a muscle + *-oid.*] Oligomyodian.

Ol′i·go·neph′ri·a (-nĕf′rĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *oligo-* + Gr. *nephros* kidney.] *Zool.* A division of insects having few Malpighian tubes, as the Thysanura, Hemiptera, Lepidoptera, etc. — **ol′i·go·neph′rous** (-rŭs), *adj.* — **ol′i·go·neph′ric** (-rĭk), *adj.*

ol′i·go·nite′ (ŏl′ĭ·gō·nīt′; ō·lĭg′ō-), *n.* [G. *oligonspat* (fr. Gr. *oligon,* neut. of *oligos* little) + *-ite;* — so called from its poverty in iron.] *Mineral.* A manganiferous variety of siderite.

ol′i·goph′a·gous (ŏl′ĭ·gŏf′ȧ·gŭs), *adj.* [*oligo-* + *-phagous.*] Eating only a few specific kinds of food; — applied, specif., *Zool.,* to certain insects having only a few, usually related, food plants.

ol′i·go·phre′ni·a (ŏl′ĭ·gō·frē′nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *oligo-* + *-phrenia.*] Mental deficiency. — **ol′i·go·phren′ic** (-frĕn′ĭk), *adj. & n.*

ol′i·go·proth′e·sy (-prŏth′ē·sĭ), *n.* [*oligo-* + Gr. *prothesis* a preposition.] *Rhet.* Avoidance of prepositions in composition. — **ol′i·go·pro·thet′ic** (-prō·thĕt′ĭk), *adj.*

ol′i·go·py′rene (-pī′rēn), *adj.* [*oligo-* + *pyrene.*] Containing less than the normal amount of chromatin; — said of sperm cells.

ol′i·go·sid′er·ite (-sĭd′ĕr·īt), *n.* [*oligo-* + *siderite.*] *Mineral.* A meteorite characterized by presence of but a small amount of metallic iron. — **-sid·der′ic** (-sĭ·dĕr′ĭk), *adj.*

ol′i·go·site (ŏl′ĭ·gō·sīt), *n. Petrog.* = OLIGOCLASITE, *n.,* **b.**

ol′i·go·syl′la·bic (-sĭl′ȧ·b′ĭ), *n.* A word of few syllables. — **ol′i·go·syl·lab′ic** (-sĭ·lăb′ĭk), *adj.*

ol′i·go·syn·thet′ic (-sĭn·thĕt′ĭk), *adj.* [*oligo-* + *synthetic.*] *Philol.* Adding but few derivative elements to a stem.

ol′i·go·troph′ic (-trŏf′ĭk), *adj.* [*oligo-* + *-trophic;* with ref. to food for animal life.] Having abundant oxygen in the lower stratum in summer; — said of lakes.

ol′i·go·trop′ic (-trŏp′ĭk), *adj.* [*oligo-* + *-tropic.*] *Zool.* Visiting only a few species of flowers for nectar; — said of certain bees. Cf. MONOTROPIC, POLYTROPIC.

ol′i·gu·re′sis (-gū·rē′sĭs), *n.* Also **-gu·re′si·a** (-sĭ·ȧ). [NL., fr. *olig-* + *uresis.*] *Med.* Deficiency in the excretion of urine. — **ol′i·gu·ret′ic** (-rĕt′ĭk; -rē′tĭk), *adj.*

ol′i·gu′ri·a (-gū′rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *olig-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* A morbid condition characterized by oliguresis.

o·lin′da bug (ō·lĭn′dȧ; ō·lēn′dȧ). [From *Olinda* (town), Maui Island.] A weevil (*Pantomorus godmani*). *Hawaii.*

O·lin′i·a (ō·lĭn′ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Johan Henrik *Olin,* Sw. botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of African shrubs (order Myrtales), constituting the family **O·lin′i·a′ce·ae** (-ā′sē·ē). — **o·lin′i·a′ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

ol′i·o (ō′lĭ·ō; 159), *n.; pl.* **-OS** (-ōz). [Sp. *olla* an earthen pot, a dish of boiled or stewed meat, fr. L. *olla* a pot, dish. See OVEN; cf. OLLA, OLLA-PODRIDA.] **1.** **a** An olla (def. 2). **b** A hodgepodge; a heterogeneous mixture.
2. A mixture; a medley; a hodgepodge.
3. A collection of miscellaneous pieces, as pictures, verses, pieces of music, etc.; a medley; a potpourri.
4. *Theat.* The vaudeville part of a burlesque performance or minstrel show. *U. S.*

ol′i·phant (ŏl′ĭ·fănt), *n.* [OF. *olifant.* See ELEPHANT.]
1. An elephant. *Obs.*
2. An ancient horn, made of ivory. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

ol′i·prance (ŏl′ĭ·prȧns), *n.* **1.** Ostentation; show. *Obs.*
2. Jollity; boisterous merrymaking; a romp. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

ol′i·to′ry (ŏl′ĭ·tō′rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *olitorius, holi-,* fr. *olitor, holitor,* a kitchen gardener, fr. *olus, holus,* vegetables.] Pertaining to, or produced in, a kitchen garden; relating to potherbs.

ol′i·to′ry, *n. Obs.* **a** A potherb. **b** A kitchen garden.

O Little Town of Bethlehem. A hymn (1867) by Phillips Brooks.

o·li′va (ō·lī′vȧ), *n.* = OLIVARY BODY.

O·li′va (ō·lī′vȧ), *n.* [L., an olive.] *Zool.* A genus of marine univalve mollusks, the type of a family, **O·liv′i·dae** (-lĭv′ĭ·dē), of the suborder Stenoglossa. See OLIVE SHELL.

ol′i·va′ceous (ŏl′ĭ·vā′shŭs), *adj.* [L. *oliva* olive.] Resembling the olive; of the color olive; olive-green.

ol′i·var′y (ŏl′ĭ·vĕr′ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -vĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *olivarius* belonging to olives, fr. *oliva* an olive.] *Anat.* **a** Shaped like an olive. **b** Of or pert. to the olivary body.

olivary body. *Anat.* An oval prominence on each side of the anterior surface of the medulla oblongata just below the pons. It is formed by the **olivary nucleus,** a lamina of gray matter the surface of which is covered by a very thin layer of white matter. These structures are sometimes called the *inferior* olivary body or nucleus, to distinguish them from a smaller and more dorsally situated mass of gray matter, the *superior* olivary nucleus, which is a group of cells in the auditory path. There is also a small accessory nucleus on the mesial side of the inferior olivary body.

olivary peduncle. *Anat.* A bundle of nerve fibers entering the olivary body at its inner side.

olivary process. *Anat.* A small eminence behind the optic groove on the sphenoid bone.

ol′i·vas′ter (ŏl′ĭ·văs′tĕr), *adj.* [OF. *olivastre* (F. *olivâtre*), fr. L. *oliva* olive.] Of the color of the olive. *Obs.*

ol′ive (ŏl′ĭv), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *oliva,* fr. Gr. *elai(w)a,* of uncert. origin. Cf. OIL, OLEAGINOUS.] **1.** A tree (*Olea europaea*) cultivated from antiquity throughout Asia Minor and southern Europe for its fruit; also, its fruit or its wood. The tree has a low, often gnarled trunk, willowlike leaves, and yellow flowers. Its branches are familiar emblems of peace. The fruit is an important source of oil, and is eaten as a pickle or relish when green. The ripe olive is bluish black in color, and is also eaten. The wood is hard and yellow, often handsomely variegated, and is used in turnery.

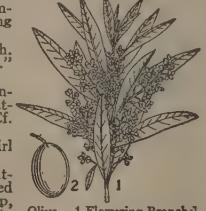

Olive. 1 Flowering Branch; 2 Fruit. (⅓)

2. Any other species of *Olea;* also (with a qualifying term), any of numerous shrubs and trees of the same or other families, more or less resembling the true olive.
3. **a** An olive branch or wreath. **b** A child; an "olive branch." *Rare.*
4. The color of the olive, greenish-yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
5. An olive-complexioned girl or woman. *Colloq.*
6. An oval or olive-shaped button or piece of wood covered with silk, etc., used with a loop, through which it is passed, to fasten a garment.
7. An oval plate on the strap of a satchel or bag, provided with a hole through which a swiveled stud or button passes to fasten the bag.
8. **a** Short for OLIVE FLY, OLIVE SHELL. **b** *Local, Eng.* The oyster catcher.
9. *Anat.* The olivary body.
10. *Cookery.* A small slice of meat seasoned, rolled up, and cooked; — usually in *pl.;* as, *olives* of veal.

ol′ive (ŏl′ĭv), *adj.* **a** Of the color olive. **b** Of a color approaching olive, as a complexion. — **ol′ive·ness,** *n.*

ol′ive-. A combining form of OLIVE, n. & adj., as in:

olive-backed	olive-complexioned	olive-shadowed
olive-bordered	olive-greenish, *adj.*	olive-sided
olive-cheeked	olive-growing, *adj.*	olive-skinned
olive-clad	olive-pale	olive-yellow, *adj.*
olive-colored	olive-shaded	

Ol′ive (ŏl′ĭv), *n.* [See OLIVIA.] Lit., an olive; — fem. proper name.

olive acanthus. *Arch.* An acanthus with lobes resembling olive leaves.

O·liv′e·an (ō·lĭv′ē·ăn), *adj.* Pert. to or designating an extinct linguistic family of Mexican Indians, consisting of a single tribe, the **O·li′ve** (ō·lē′vā).

ol′ive-backed′ thrush. A common thrush (*Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni*) of New England to Labrador, migrating to the tropics. It is brownish-olive above, whitish beneath, and with a buff eye ring, sides of head, and chest, the latter marked with black. Cf. GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH.

olive bark. **a** The bark of the olive. **b** The black olive. **c** The Malabar almond.

olive berry. The fruit of the olive.

olive branch. **a** A branch of the olive tree, considered an emblem of peace; hence, anything offered as a sign of peace or good will. **b** Figuratively, a child; — in allusion to Ps. CXXVIII. 3 (as in *Bk. of Com. Prayer* verse 4):

Thy children like the *olive branches* round about thy table.

olive brown. A color, yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR. — **ol′ive-brown′** (66), *adj.*

olive crown. A wreath of olive leaves. Anciently victors were crowned with such wreaths.

ol′ived (ŏl′ĭvd), *adj.* Decorated or furnished with olive trees or branches. *Rare.*

olive drab. **a** A color, greenish-yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR. **b** A woolen cloth of this color, esp. such cloth used for service uniforms in the United States Army; hence, a uniform of olive-drab cloth. — **ol′ive-drab′** (66), *adj.*

olive dun. *Angling.* An artificial fly with olive body and hackle, and gray wings and tail.

olive family. The Oleaceae.

olive fly. A small acalyptrate fly (*Dacus oleae*), family Trypetidae, whose larva is a pest of the olive in Europe.

olive gnat. *Angling.* An artificial fly with gray wings, olive-green silk body and brown hackle.

olive gray. = SCOTCH GRAY. — **ol′ive-gray′** (66), *adj.*

olive green. The color olive. — **ol′ive-green′** (66), *adj.*

olive gum. A gummy exudation from the olive tree (*Olea europaea*), used as a drug by the ancients, but now used as a perfume.

ol′ive-ker′nel oil. See OIL, TABLE I.

olive knot. *Plant Pathol.* A bacterial disease of the olive caused by *Phytomonas* (syn. *Pseudomonas savastoni,* characterized by small or large excrescences on leaves, branches, or even the main trunk.

Ol′i·vel′la (ŏl′ĭ·vĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim.] *Zool.* **a** A genus of small marine univalves of the family Olividae, having (unlike *Oliva*) an operculum. *O. biplicata* of the Pacific coast of North America was much used by the Indians as money and for necklaces. Cf. OLIVE SHELL. **b** [*not cap.*] A shell of this genus.

olive mangrove. The black mangrove.

o·liv′en·ite (ō·lĭv′ĕn·īt; ŏl′ĭ·vĕn-), *n.* [G. *olivenerz* olive ore + *-ite.*] *Mineral.* An olive-green, dull-brown, or yellowish orthorhombic mineral, occurring in crystallized, fibrous, and earthy forms. It is a basic copper arsenate, $Cu_2(AsO_4)_2.Cu(OH)_2$. H., 3. Sp. gr., 4.1–4.4.

olive nut. The fruit of any tree of the genus *Elaeocarpus.*

olive oil. A pale-yellow or yellowish-green nondrying oil expressed from olives. It is used as a salad oil, and in cooking, as a lubricant and illuminant, in toilet soaps, etc.

olive oil Castile soap. See CASTILE SOAP.

olive ore. *Mineral.* Olivenite.

olive plant. **1.** = OLIVE, 1.
2. *pl.* Children; — in allusion to Ps. CXXVIII. 3. Cf. OLIVE BRANCH b.

olive plum. The fruit of any tree of the genus *Elaeodendron;* also, the tree itself.

olive quill. *Angling.* An artificial fly with gray wings, quill body, and olive hackle and tail.

ol′iv·er (ŏl′ĭv·ĕr), *n.* [F. *olivier.*] An olive tree. *Obs.*

Ol′i·ver (ŏl′ĭ·vĕr), *n.* [F. *Olivier,* of uncert. origin.] **1.** Masc. proper name. L. *Oliverus* (ŏl′ĭ·vē′rŭs); F. *Olivier* (ō′lē′vyā′); It. *Oliviero* (ō′lē·vyā′rō), *Uliviero* (ōō′lē-); Sp. *Oliverio* (ō′lē·vā′rē·ō); Pg. *Oliveiro* (ō′lĭ·vā′roō); G. & D. *Olivier* (ō′lĭ·vēr; ō·lē′vēr).
2. One of the twelve peers of Charlemagne, the friend and companion in arms of Roland (which see).
3. A son of Sir Rowland de Bois in Shakespeare's *As You Like It.* He maltreats his younger brother Orlando until the latter saves his life. He marries Celia.

ol′i·ver, *n.* [Prob. fr. prop. name.] **a** A small tilt hammer, worked by the foot. **b** An old form of smith's hammer, worked by means of a treadle and normally held off the work by a spring pole; also, a device consisting of a pair of swages held together by a spring handle.

Ol′i·ve′ri·an (ŏl′ĭ·vēr′ĭ·ăn), *n. Eng. Hist.* An adherent or partisan of Oliver Cromwell; a Cromwellian. — *adj.* Cromwellian.

ol′i·ver·man (ŏl′ĭ·vēr·măn), *n.; pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). An operator of an oliver.

Ol'i·ver's bark (ŏl'ĭ·vĕrz). *Pharm.* The dried bark of a tree (*Cinnamomum oliveri*) of New South Wales and Queensland, used as a substitute for cinnamon.

ol'i·ver·smith' (ŏl'ĭ·vĕr·smĭth'), *n.* An oliverman.

Oliver Twist. The title and hero of a novel (1838–39) by Dickens. He is a poor boy, born and brought up in the workhouse of an English village, starved, beaten, and abused, but remaining honest under the worst influences. See FAGIN.

olive scab. *Plant Pathol.* A disease of the olive, caused by the fungus *Cycloconium oleaginum* and characterized by blotches on the leaves and peduncles.

olive scale. **a** A small, round scale insect (*Aspidiotus camelliae*) infesting the olive in California. **b** The black scale.

ol'i·ves'cent (ŏl'ĭ·vĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [*olive* + *-escent.*] Approaching olive color.

olive shell. Any of numerous marine univalve mollusks of the genus *Oliva* or the family Olividae. They have an elongate, smooth, highly polished shell with a very short spire, a narrow mouth, notched in front, and a plicate columella. The foot is large, and the mantle envelops the shell. They live mostly along sandy tropical coasts.

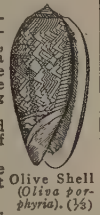

Olive Shell (*Oliva porphyria*). (½)

ol'ive–sid'ed fly'catch'er. A medium-sized flycatcher (*Nuttallornis mesoleucus*) of eastern North America.

ol'i·vet (ŏl'ĭ·vĕt), *n.* [L. *olivetum.*] An olive yard; an olive grove or orchard. *Obs.*, except as a proper name of the Mount of Olives. *Acts* i. 12.

ol'i·vet (ŏl'ĭ·vĕt), *n.* [F. *olivette.*] **1.** = OLIVE, 6. **2.** An imitation pearl, esp. one made for traffic with savages.

Ol'i·ve'tan (ŏl'ĭ·vē'tăn; ŏl'ĭ·vēt'ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A member of a monastic order, established in 1319 by John (St. Bernard) Tolomei, who sought to revive the primitive austerity of the Benedictine rule; — from its first monastery, Our Lady of Monte Oliveto, near Siena, Italy.

ol'ive–tree' ag'a·ric. A red, luminescent mushroom (*Pleurotus phosphoreus*) of Europe.

olive tubercle. = OLIVE KNOT.

ol'ive·wood' (ŏl'ĭv·wo͝od'), *n.* **a** The wood of the olive. **b** The wood of the olive plum, or the tree itself.

olive wood. A brown, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

olive yellow. **a** Chartreuse green. **b** Old moss green.

o·liv'i·a (ō·lĭv'ĭ·ä; 159), *n.* [Cf. It. *Olivia*, OF. *Olive*, and L. *oliva* olive. See OLIVE.] **1.** Literally, an olive; — fem. proper name. L. *Olivia* (ō·lĭv'ĭ·ä); It. & G. *Olivia* (ō·lē'vyä).

2. **a** A countess in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, who rejects the suit of Duke Orsino, falls in love with Viola disguised as a page, and marries Viola's twin brother, Sebastian. **b** The Vicar's elder daughter in Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*. She elopes with the vicious Squire Thornhill.

ol'i·vif'er·ous (ŏl'ĭ·vĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *olivifer.*] Producing olives.

o·liv'i·form (ō·lĭv'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* Shaped like an olive or an olive shell.

ol'i·vil (ŏl'ĭ·vĭl), *n.* Also **ol'i·vile** (-vīl; -vēl), **o·liv'i·lin** (ō·lĭv'ĭ·lĭn). [F. *olivile.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline neutral compound, $C_{20}H_{34}O_7$, obtained from the gum of the olive tree.

ol'i·vine (ŏl'ĭ·vēn; ŏl'ĭ·vēn'; ŏl'ĭ·vĭn), *n.* [*olive* + *-ine;* cf. F. *olivine.*] **1.** **a** *Mineral.* Chrysolite, a semiprecious stone. See CHRYSOLITE. **b** Demantoid (see GARNET, 1); — a designation used by some jewelers.

2. A color, yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

ol'i·vine–an'des·ite, *n.* An extrusive igneous rock of olivine phenocrysts in a groundmass of acid plagioclase.

ol'i·vine–ba'salt, *n.* *Petrog.* A basalt which carries olivine as an essential constituent.

ol'i·vine·fels' (-fĕls'), *n.* [*olivine* + G. *fels* rock.] *Mineral.* A peridotite formed essentially of olivine, often with a small amount of chromite, actinolite, mica, etc.

ol'i·vin'ic (ŏl'ĭ·vĭn'ĭk), **ol'i·vi·nit'ic** (-vĭ·nĭt'ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to, resembling, or containing, olivine.

ol'i·vin·ite (ŏl'ĭ·vĭn·īt), *n.* [*olivine* + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* A variety of peridotite composed of olivine, augite, hornblende, and occasionally a little basic plagioclase.

ol'la (ŏl'ä), *n.*; *pl.* OLLAE (-ē). [L. See OLIO.] *Rom. Archaeol.* A jar or pot, of any kind.

ol'la (ŏl'ä; *Sp.* ōl'yä; 170), *n.*; *pl.* OLLAS (ŏl'äz; *Sp.* ōl'yäs). [Sp. See OLIO.] **1.** In Spain, Spanish America, etc., a round or bulging pot or jar, as of baked clay, having a wide mouth. It is used in cooking, in cooling water by evaporation, etc.

2. Hence, a dish of meat and vegetables cooked in a pot of this kind and, usually, highly seasoned and minced; an olio; an olla-podrida.

ol'la (ŏl'ä), *n.* [Malayalam *ōla.*] A leaf of the palmyra palm, used in India for writing; hence, a document written on such a leaf.

ol'lamh (ŏl'äv), **ol'lav** (ŏl'äv), *n.* [Ir. *ollamh*, MIr. *ollam.*] *Irish Antiq.* One who has attained the highest degree in an art or science; especially, one learned in law, history, genealogy, and poetry.

ol'la–po·dri'da (ŏl'ä·pō·drē'dä), *n.* [Sp., lit., a rotten pot. See OLIO; PUTRID.] **1.** = 2d OLLA, 2.

2. Any incongruous mixture or miscellaneous collection; an olio; a hodgepodge; a medley.

ol'len·ite (ŏl'ĕn·īt), *n.* [From Col d'*Ollen*, Piedmont, Italy.] *Petrog.* A schist composed of quartz, hornblende, epidote, titanite, rutile, and, occasionally, garnets.

ol'lock (ŏl'ŭk), **ol'luck,** *n.* [Malayalam *ārakku*, or Tamil *ārākku.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Ol'ney·a (ŏl'nĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after Stephen *Olney*, Am. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of trees (family Fabaceae) having as its only known species *O. tesota*, the Sonora ironwood, a native of southern California, Arizona, and Mexico. It is a small tree with pinnate leaves, and flowers in racemes.

ol'o·gy (ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [See -LOGY.] A science or branch of knowledge. *Chiefly Humorous.* Geology, mineralogy, and all other *ologies* whatsoever. *De Quincey.* — **o·log'i·cal** (ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), **ol'o·gis'tic** (ŏl'ō·jĭs'tĭk), *adj.* — **ol'o·gist** (ŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

-ol'o·gy. = -LOGY. See -O.

o'lo·ma'o (ō'lō·mä'ō), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A Hawaiian shrub (*Phaeornis lanaiensis*).

o'lo·na' (ō'lō·nä'), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A Hawaiian shrub (*Touchardia latifolia*), family Urticaceae, or its strong bark fiber, used for making fish nets and ropes resistant to sea water; also, a cord made from the fiber.

O·lo'nets (ō·lō'nyĕts), *n.* Also **Ol'o·net'si·an** (ŏl'ō·nĕt'sĭ·ăn), **Ol'o·net'sish** (-sĭsh). A Finnish dialect spoken east of Lake Ladoga.

O'lor (ō'lôr), *n.* [L., swan.] **1.** *Zool.* A genus of swans with no frontal knob, including the whistling and trumpeter swans; — syn. of CYGNUS.

2. *Astron.* Cygnus; — an occasional name.

o'lo·ro'so (ō'lō·rō'sō), *n.* [Sp., fragrant.] A fragrant variety of full-bodied sherry.

ol'pe (ŏl'pē), *n.*; *L. pl.* -PAE (-pē). [NL., fr. Gr. *olpē.*] *Gr. Archaeol.* **a** A leather flask or vessel for oils or liquids. **b** A wine pitcher, resembling the oenochoë, but more cylindrical in body.

ol·pid'i·as'ter (ŏl·pĭd'ĭ·ăs'tĕr), *n.* [NL. See OLPIDIUM; -ASTER.] *Bot.* A genus of pond-scum parasites. *O. radicis* causes a root disease of flax and other plants. See CHYTRIDIALES.

ol·pid'i·um (ŏl·pĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *olpis* leather flask.] *Bot.* A genus of pond-scum parasites. *O. brassicae* causes a seedling disease of cabbages. See CHYTRIDIALES.

ol'tra- (ŏl'trä-). For words formerly spelled *oltra-*, see ULTRA-.

ol'y·cook', **ol'y·koek'** (ŏl'ĭ·kō͝ok'), *n.* [D. *oliekoek*, lit., oil cake.] A kind of doughnut or cruller. *Local, U. S.*

O·lym'pi·a (ō·lĭm'pĭ·ä; 159), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Olympia*, prop. fem. of *Olympios* Olympian, of Olympus.] Literally, heavenly; — fem. proper name. L. *Olympia*; F. *Olympe* (ō'lăNp'); It. *Olimpia* (ō·lēm'pyä); G. *Olympie* (ō·lĭm'pĭ·ē).

O·lym'pi·a, *n.* See SHIP, *Table.*

O·lym'pi·ad (ō·lĭm'pĭ·ăd), *n.* [F. *olympiade*, fr. L. *Olympias, -adis*, fr. Gr. *Olympias, -ados*, fr. *Olympos* Olympus, a mountain in Macedonia near the border of Thessaly.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A period of four (or, in the inclusive reckoning of the Greeks, five) years from one Olympian festival to the next, by which the ancient Greeks reckoned time. See OLYMPIAN, *adj.*, 3; ERA, *n.*, *Table.*

2. **a** The quadrennial celebration of the modern Olympic games. **b** Erroneously, the Olympian games or Olympic games.

— **O·lym'pi·ad'ic** (-ăd'ĭk), *adj.*

O·lym'pi·an (ō·lĭm'pĭ·ăn), *adj.* [LL. *Olympianus, Olympius*, fr. Gr. *Olympios*, fr. *Olympos.* See OLYMPIAD.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or dwelling on, Olympus, a mountain in Macedonia (see OLYMPUS); as, the *Olympian* gods.

2. Hence, befitting or characteristic of Olympus or the Olympian gods; heavenly; celestial; also, resembling the gods, as in power or dignity; godlike; awe-inspiring; as, *Olympian* dignitaries. "*Olympian* speed." *Edith Wharton.*

3. Of or pertaining to Olympia in ancient Elis, in the western part of the Peloponnesus. The **Olympian games** formed the most notable of the four great Panhellenic festivals (the others being the Isthmian, Nemean, and Pythian). The festival was held every fourth year, in the first month after the summer solstice. They claimed a continuous celebration from the year 776 B.C., and this date came to be adopted by the Greeks as the primary date of their chronology, which was reckoned in Olympiads (see OLYMPIAD, 1). A general peace was maintained throughout the festival, and for a week before it began and after it ended. The games were of the usual type (see AGON **a**), the prize of the victor consisting of a crown of wild olive, a palm branch, and the right to erect a statue in the Altis, or central enclosure of the sacred precincts. Zeus was the chief deity to whom the festival was devoted. A modified revival (always called ***Olympic games***), of the ancient Olympian games, consisting of international athletic games, races, etc., is now held once in four years, the first having been at Athens in 1896.

O·lym'pi·an, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Olympus; esp., *Gr. Relig.*, one of the deities supposed to dwell upon Olympus, forming a circle of gods of the highest rank under the direct oversight of Zeus. As generally constituted, the Olympians formed a group of twelve, though the same deities were not always chosen to make up this group. Besides Zeus, the Olympian gods included Apollo, Ares, Hermes, Hephaestus, and Poseidon, generally also Dionysus, and sometimes Hercules. The goddesses were, Aphrodite, Artemis, Athena, Demeter, and Hera, and sometimes Hestia. The Olympians were sharply distinguished from the Chthonian gods. Their color was white; their temples faced the east; sacrifices to them were shared by their worshipers in a sacrificial meal, or sacrament. The color preferred by the Chthonian gods was black or blood color, their temples faced westward, and their rites were often held at night and the sacrifices were burnt whole. The distinction, however, was modified by the fact that many Olympians possessed Chthonian forms or attributes under which they were worshiped.

2. Hence, an Olympian person. *Chiefly Humorous.*

3. A native or inhabitant of Olympia; a participator in the Olympian games or, now, in the Olympic games.

Olympian blue. The color matelot.

Olympian green. The color malachite green.

O·lym'pi·an·ism (ō·lĭm'pĭ·ăn·ĭz'm), *n.* Worship of the Olympian gods, esp. as a dominant cult or religion.

O·lym'pi·an·ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To convert into an Olympian; to act the part of an Olympian.

Olympian religion. = OLYMPIANISM.

Olympian Zeus. *Gr. Antiq.* A statue by Phidias, in the temple of Zeus at Olympia, representing Zeus seated on a throne, holding his scepter in his left hand, and a figure of Nike (Victory) in his right.

O·lym'pic (ō·lĭm'pĭk), *adj.* [L. *Olympicus*, fr. Gr. *Olympikos;* cf. F. *olympique.*] Olympian (in all senses). — **O·lym'pic·ly,** *adv.* — **O·lym'pic·ness,** *n.*

O·lym'pic, *n.* An Olympic game or an Olympian game (see OLYMPIAN, *adj.*, 3); — usually in *pl.*

Olympic blue. The color cobalt blue.

Olympic Era, *or* **Era of the Olympiads.** See ERA, *Table.*

Olympic games. See OLYMPIAN, *adj.*, 3.

O·lym'pi·el'on (ō·lĭm'pĭ·ĭ'ŏn), **O·lym'pi·e'ium** (-ē'yŭm), **O·lym'pi·e'um** (-ŭm), **O·lym'pi·um** (-lĭm'pĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L. *Olympium*, fr. Gr. *Olympieion.*] A temple of the Olympian Zeus or (chiefly in the form *Olympium*) of the Olympian Jove; esp., the great temple at Athens, on the plain southeast of the Acropolis, begun about 540 B.C. and finished between A.D. 117 and A.D. 138.

O·lym'pi·on'ic (-pĭ·ŏn'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. *Olympionikēs* a conqueror in the Olympian games; also adj.] An ode in honor of a victor in the Olympian games.

O·lym'pus (ō·lĭm'pŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Olympos.*] **1.** A mountain in Macedonia believed by the ancient Greeks to be the abode of the Olympian gods. See OLYMPIAN, *n.*, 1; cf. ASGARD.

2. Hence: **a** Any similar abode or circle of gods or godlike beings. **b** Heaven; the sky.

O·lyn'thi·ac (ō·lĭn'thĭ·ăk), *adj.* [Gr. *Olynthiakos*, fr. *Olynthos* Olynthus.] Of or pert. to the ancient Greek city of Olynthus on the coast of Macedonia, destroyed by Philip of Macedon 348 B.C. — *n.* Any of the Olynthiac orations.

Olynthiac orations. Three orations delivered (349 B.C.) by Demosthenes to urge the Athenians to send aid to Olynthus when it was attacked by Philip of Macedon.

O·lyn'thi·an (ō·lĭn'thĭ·ăn), *adj.* Olynthiac. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Olynthus.

O·lyn'thus (ō·lĭn'thŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *olynthos* fig.] *Zool.* A stage in the development of all calcareous sponges during which the young sponge is vaselike in shape with a simple unfolded body wall; an ascon. See ASCON, *Illust.* It is regarded as the hypothetical ancestral type from which all sponges have been developed. *Haeckel.*

om (ŏM), *interj.* [Skr.] *Hinduism, etc.* Orig., a syllable denoting assent; later, a mantra representing the triple constitution of the cosmos. The three component parts ($a + u + m$) of the sound are the Absolute, the Relative, and the relation between them.

om-. = OMO-, as in: **o·mag'ra,** **o·mal'gi·a,** **o'mar·thri'tis.**

-o'ma (-ō'mä); *pl.* -OMATA (-ō'mä·tä), -OMAS (-ō'mäz). [Gr. *-ōma, -ōmatos.*] A suffix used: **a** In medical terms to denote a *morbid affection* of some part, usually some kind of tumor, as in *fibroma*, *sarcoma.* Derivative adjectives are formed in **-om'a·tous** (-ŏm'ä·tŭs; -ō'mä·tŭs). **b** = -OME.

om'a·dhaun', **om'a·dawn'** (ŏm'ä·ŭn̄ôn'), *n.* [Ir. *amadān.*] *Anglo-Ir.* A fool; simpleton; idiot; — often as a term of abuse.

O·ma'gua (ō·mä'gwä; -wä; 142), *n.* An Indian of an important Tupian tribe, of Brazil and Peru.

O'ma·ha (ō'mä·hô), *n.*; *pl.* -HAS (-hôz). [Omaha, lit., those going up stream.] An Indian of a Siouan tribe, now gathered on a reservation in Nebraska, holding lands in severalty.

O·man' (ō·măn'), *adj.* Also **O·ma'ni** (ō·mä'nĭ). Of or pertaining to the State of Oman in Arabia.

o·man'der wood (ō·măn'dĕr). [Origin uncert.] A variety of ebony found in Ceylon.

O·ma'ni (ō·mä'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* OMANIS (-nĭz). A native or inhabitant of Oman.

o·ma'o (ō·mä'ō), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A thrush (*Phaeornis obscura*) of the island of Hawaii.

o'ma·si'tis (ō'mä·sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See OMASUM; -ITIS.] *Veter.* Inflammation of the omasum.

o·ma'sum (ō·mā'sŭm), *n.*; *pl.* OMASA (-sä). [L., bullock's tripe.] *Zool.* The third division, or that between the reticulum and the abomasum, in the stomach of ruminants; the psalterium. See RUMINANT, *Illust.*

-o'ma·to'sis (-ō'mä·tō'sĭs). [NL.] *Med.* A suffix *-omata* (see -OMA) + *-osis*, denoting the *condition* or *disease* resulting from an affection denoted by a corresponding noun in *-oma*, as in *sarcomatosis.*

ombe-. For words formerly spelled *ombe-*, see UMBE-.

om'ber, om'bre (ŏm'bĕr), *n.* [See UMBER the fish.] **a** A large Mediterranean food fish (*Umbrina cirrhosa*) of the family Sciaenidae. **b** The umbrette.

om'ber, om'bre (ŏm'bĕr), *n.* [F. *ombre, hombre*, fr. Sp. *hombre*, lit., a man, fr. L. *homo.* See HUMAN.] *Card Games.* **a** A game of Spanish origin, very popular in the 17th and 18th centuries. It is played by three persons, usually, and with a Spanish pack. **b** In the game of omber, the player who attempts to win the pool.

om'ber. Dial. var. of UMBER.

‖**om'bré'** (ôN'brā'), *adj.* [F.] Shaded; specif., dyed or woven to give a shaded or graduated color effect. — *n.* An ombré fabric.

‖**om'bre che·va'lier'** (ôN'br' sh'·vä'lyā'). [F.] = SAIBLING **a**.

‖**om'bres chi'noises'** (ôN'br' shē'nwäz'). [F.] Literally, Chinese shadows: a dramatic exhibition in which shadows of puppets or persons, etc., are thrown upon a transparent screen, and made to act a play, etc.

om·brette' (ŏm·brĕt'), *n.* [F.] The umbrette.

om'bri·fuge (ŏm'brĭ·fū), *n.* [Gr. *ombros* shower + *-fuge* as in *refuge.*] A refuge or protection from rain. *Rare.*

om'bro- (ŏm'brō-). [Gr. *ombros* rain; akin to Skr. *ambhas* water, and to Gr. *aphros* foam. See IMBRICATE.] A combining form, Greek *ombro-*, from *ombros*, meaning *rain*, as in *ombrograph.*

om'bro·graph (-grăf; 83), *n.* [*ombro-* + *-graph.*] *Meteorol.* A self-registering rain gauge.

om·brol'o·gy (ŏm·brŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*ombro-* + *-logy.*] That branch of meteorology which deals with rain. *Rare.* — **om'bro·log'i·cal** (ŏm'brō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* *Rare.*

om·brom'e·ter (ŏm·brŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*ombro-* + *-meter.*] *Meteorol.* A rain gauge. See RAIN GAUGE, *Illust.*

om'bro·phile (ŏm'brō·fīl; -fĭl), **om'bro·phil** (-fĭl), *n.* *Biogeog.* An ombrophilous plant.

om'bro·phil'ic (-fĭl'ĭk), *adj.* Ombrophilous.

om·broph'i·lous (ŏm·brŏf'ĭ·lŭs), *adj.* [*ombro-* + *-philous.*] *Biogeog.* Capable of withstanding much rain, as the plants of humid tropical regions. — **om·broph'i·ly** (-lĭ), *n.*

om'bro·phobe (ŏm'brō·fōb), *n.* An ombrophobous plant.

om·broph'o·bous (ŏm·brŏf'ō·bŭs), *adj.* [*ombro-* + Gr. *phobos* fear.] *Biogeog.* Incapable of withstanding long-continued rain, as most desert plants. — **om·broph'o·by** (-bĭ), *n.*

om'bro·phyte (ŏm'brō·fīt), *n.* See -PHYTE.

-ome (-ōm). [See -OMA.] *Bot.* A combining form, Greek *-ōma* [see RHIZOME], denoting *group, mass, stem, abstract entity*, as in *caulome, mestome, phyllome;* also, short for *mestome*, as in *hadrome.*

o·me'ga (ō·mē'gä; ō'mĕ·gä; ō·mĕg'ä; 277), *n.* [Gr. *ō mega.*] **1.** Literally, the great, or long *o;* the last letter (Ω, ω) of the Greek alphabet. See ALPHA.

2. The last; that which is final; the end.

3. **a** An instance of the letter Ω, ω, written, printed, etc. **b** As a numeral, 800. Cf. GREEK NUMERAL.

4. Used variously, often in the form ω or Ω, for classifying, as: **a** *Astron.* [*cap.*] To designate some star of a constellation, usually the twenty-fourth in brightness; as, *Omega* (ω) Herculis. **b** *Chem.* As a prefix, to denote that an atom or group is united with the end carbon atom in a chain, as in ω-chloro-styrene, $C_6H_5CH{:}CHCl$.

o·me'ga-. *Chem.* = OMEGA, 4 **b.** — **o·me'ga,** *adj.*

Omega Nebula. *Astron.* A nebula of the general shape of the Greek capital letter omega, No. 17 in Messier's catalogue. It is situated on the border of Scutum Sobieskii.

Oliver Martext, Sir. See MARTEXT, SIR OLIVER.

ol'i·vette. Var. of 2d OLIVET, 1, = 1st OLIVE, 6.

Ol'i·vette' (ŏl'ĭ·vĕt'), *n.* Dim. of OLIVIA.

O·liv'i·das (ō·lĭv'ĭ·dē), *n.* *pl.* [NL.] See OLIVA.

ol'la-pod, *n.* Short for OLLA-PODRIDA.

Ol'lie (ŏl'ĭ), *n.* Dim. of OLIVE, OLIVIA.

olm (ōlm), *n.* [G., orig., a salamander.] See PROTEUS, 3 **a**.

O'lo·fer'nes (ō'lō·fûr'nēz). Var. of HOLOFERNES. *Bib.*

ol'o·graph. Erron. var. of HOLOGRAPH.

Ol'ple (ŏl'ĭ), **olm** (ōlm), *n.* [Dan., bullfinch.] See ALE; TUN.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

olp (ŏlp), **olph** (ŏlf). Vars. of ŏl'tŏn'de (ŏl'tŭn'dē), *n.* *sing. & pl.* [Dan., beer cask. See ALE; TUN.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

ŏl'tun'na (ŏl'tŭn'nä), *n.* *sing. & pl.* [Icel. See ÖLTÖNDE.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

O·lym'pas (ō·lĭm'păs). *Bib.*

O·lym'pi·an·ly, **O·lym'pi·an·wise',** *adj.* See -LY, -WISE. [*Bib.*]

O·lym'pi·as (ō·lĭm'pĭ·ăs). *D.*

O·lym'pi·cal, *adj.* Olympic. *Obs.*

Om'a·e'rus (ŏm'ä·ē'rŭs). *Bib.*

O'mar (ō'mĕr). *Bib.*

-o'ma·ta. *pl.* of -OMA.

-om'a·tous. See -OMA **a**.

O·may'yad (ō·mī'yăd), **O·mey'yad** (ō·mī'-). Vars. of OMMIAD.

om·brel'la. ✝ UMBRELLA.

o·me'goid (ō·mē'goid), *adj.* [*omega* + *-oid.*] Having the form of the Greek capital letter omega (Ω).

om'e·let, om'e·lette (ŏm'ĕ·lĕt; ŏm'lĕt; -lĭt; 119; 277), *n.* [F. *omelette*, fr. *amelette*, fr. *alemette*, fr. *alumette, alumelle*, fr. L. *lamella.* See LAMELLA.] A dish consisting chiefly of eggs beaten up with milk or water and cooked in a frying pan. Just before being removed from the pan, the omelet is commonly folded over to a half-round form. Often chopped ham, parsley, cheese, jelly, or other special ingredient is added, usually giving a distinctive name to the omelet, which without such is called a **plain omelet.**

o'men (ō'mĕn; -mĕn), *n.; pl.* OMENS (-mĕnz; -mĕnz), OMINA (ŏm'ĭ·nȧ). [L. (OL. *osmen*, according to Varro); prob. akin to Gr. *oiomai* I have a presentiment. Cf. ABOMINATE.] An occurrence or phenomenon supposed to portend, or show the character of, some future event; a foretoken; also, an augury or prognostic; foreboding; presage.

o'men, *v. t. & i.;* O'MENED (ō'mĕnd); O'MEN·ING. To divine or to foreshow by signs or portents; to have omens or premonitions regarding; to presage; augur; forebode.

o'mened (ō'mĕnd), *adj.* Attended by, or containing, an omen or omens; as, happy-*omened* day.

o'men·ol'o·gy (ō'mĕn·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [See -OLOGY.] The scientific study of omens.

o·men'tal (ō·mĕn'tȧl; -t'l), *adj. Anat.* Of or pertaining to an omentum or the omenta.

o·men'to- (ō·mĕn'tō-), **ome·nt-.** A combining form for *omentum*, as in *omento*cele, hernia of the omentum. For words below see the word or element with which *omento-, oment-*, is combined.

omentectomy	omentofixation	omentorrhaphy
omentitis	omentopexy	omentosplenopexy
omentocele	omentoplasty	omentotomy

o·men'tu·lum (ō·mĕn'tū·lŭm), *n.* [NL., dim.] The lesser omentum (see OMENTUM).

o·men'tum (-tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., fr. the root of induere to cover. See INDUE.] *Anat.* A free fold of the peritoneum, or one serving to connect viscera, support blood vessels, etc. The ***great***, or ***gastrocolic, omentum***, or ***caul***, forms in most mammals a great sac, in fetal and sometimes adult life consisting of four layers of peritoneum, attached to the stomach and transverse colon. It is loaded with fat, and extends down in front of, and more or less covers the small intestines. The ***lesser***, or ***gastrohepatic, omentum*** connects the stomach and the liver, and contains the hepatic vessels. The ***gastrosplenic omentum***, or ***ligament***, connects the stomach and spleen.

o'mer (ō'mĕr), *n.* [Heb. *'ōmer.*] **1.** A Hebrew measure, the tenth of an ephah. See MEASURE, *Table. Ex.* xvi. 36. **2.** A sheaf; specif., the sheaf of the wave offering; — esp. in ***counting of the omer***, the formal counting of the fifty days from the second day (that on which the sheaf was brought) of the Passover to Pentecost, a custom observed by the Jews (see *Lev.* xxiii. 15, 16).

o'mer (ō'mĕr; ōm'ĕr). Var. of UMBER. *Now Dial.*

om'i·cron (ŏm'ĭ·krŏn; ō·mī'krŏn; 277), *n.* Also **om'i·kron.** [Gr. *o mikron.* See MICRO-.] **1.** Literally, the little, or short, *o;* the fifteenth letter (O, o) of the Greek alphabet.
2. An instance of the letter O, o, written, printed, etc.
b As a numeral, 70. Cf. GREEK NUMERAL.
3. Used variously, often in the form O, o, for classifying, as [*cap.*] *Astron.*, to designate some star, usually the fifteenth brightest, of a constellation; as, *Omicron* (*o*) Persii.

Om'i·cron Ce'ti (ŏm'ĭ·krŏn sē'tī). [NL. See CETUS.] *Astron.* An irregularly variable star with a period of about 331 days, usually visible to the naked eye for about six months, and invisible the next five; Mira; Mira Ceti.

om'i·nous (ŏm'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [L. *ominosus*, fr. *omen.* See OMEN.] Of or pertaining to an omen or omens; being or exhibiting an omen; significant; portentous; — now chiefly in an unfavorable sense: foreboding or foreshowing evil; inauspicious; as, an *ominous* dread. "*Ominous* smiling silence." *Browning.*

Syn. — OMINOUS, PORTENTOUS, SINISTER. That is OMINOUS which foreshadows or foretells the future or (esp.) which is ill-omened or menacing; as, "I should have thought it *ominous* of declining powers, it is in so sober a tone, its coloring so autumnal, its light everywhere that of an evening sun" (*Southey*); "undeterred by those *ominous* voices . . . which are apt to beset all great actions" (*W. Pater*). PORTENTOUS is sometimes applied to that which is ominous of calamity; as, "a lurid light above Helm-crag, . . . a burning of *portentous* red" (*Wordsworth*). But *portentous* often means little more than *prodigious, monstrous, wonderful;* as, "His gravity was unusual, *portentous*, and immeasurable" (*Dickens*). SINISTER (see etym.) heightens the implication of something (often covertly) baleful or malign; as, "The week-old honeymoon looked at them out of its clouds with . . . an aged, *sinister*, and disastrous aspect" (*May Sinclair*). Cf. MONSTROUS, FORETELL.

Ant. — Auspicious, favorable. See PROPITIOUS.

— om'i·nous·ly, *adv.* — **om'i·nous·ness,** *n.*

o·mis'si·ble (ō·mĭs'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* That may be omitted.

o·mis'sion (ō·mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *omissio.* See OMIT.] **1.** Act or instance of omitting, whether by leaving out, or by abstention from inserting, or by neglect or failure to do something; also, state of being omitted.

The most natural division of all offenses is into those of *omission* and those of commission. *Addison.*

2. A thing which is omitted or is left undone.

o·mis'sive (ō·mĭs'ĭv), *adj.* [See OMIT.] Leaving out; failing or neglecting to do; omitting. **— o·mis'sive·ly,** *adv.*

o·mit' (ō·mĭt'), *v. t.;* O·MIT'TED; O·MIT'TING. [L. *omittere, omissum*, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *mittere* to cause to go, let go, send. See MISSION.] **1.** To leave out or unmentioned; not to insert, include, or name.

These personal comparisons I *omit.* *Bacon.*

2. To forbear or fail to perform or to make use of; neglect.

Her father *omitted* nothing in her education that might make her the most accomplished woman of her age. *Addison.*

3. *Obs.* **a** To leave unnoticed or unregarded. **b** To let go; to refrain or cease from keeping.

o·mi'tis (ō·mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *om-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the shoulder.

o·mit'ter (ō·mĭt'ĕr), *n.* One who omits.

om'lah (ŏm'lä), *n. pl.; incorrect pl.* OMLAHS (-läz). [Hind. *'amlah*, fr. Ar. *'umalā'* agents, officials.] The native officials and clerks of a civil court; — used collectively. *India.*

-om'ma (-ŏm'ȧ). [NL.] *Zool.* A combining form from Greek *omma*, the eye, used in generic names, esp. in entomology.

Om·mas'tre·phes (ŏ·măs'trē·fēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *omma* eye + *strephein* to turn.] *Zool.* A widely distributed genus of cephalopods (order Decapoda), called *flying squids*, having a cylindrical body, large, rhombic, terminal fins, and short, strong arms. It is the type of a family,

Om'ma·streph'i·dae (ŏm'ȧ·strĕf'ĭ·dē).

om'ma·te'um (ŏm'ȧ·tē'ŭm), *n.; pl.* -TEA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *omma, -atos*, the eye.] *Zool.* A compound eye, as of insects and crustaceans. **— om'ma·te'al** (-ăl), *adj.*

om'ma·tid'i·um (-tĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -TIDIA (-ȧ). [NL., dim. of Gr. *omma, -atos*, the eye.] *Zool.* One of the elements (each corresponding to a small simple eye or ocellus) of which the compound eyes of arthropods are built up. In typical cases each ommatidium consists of an external cornea lens (see CORNEA), beneath which is a (usually) ***crystalline cone***, and below it a rodlike organ, or ***rhabdome***. This is enclosed in a nervous sheath, constituting the ***retinula***, or sensitive structure. Pigment surrounds the cone and retinula. **— om'ma·tid'i·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

om·mat'o·phore (ŏ·măt'ō·fōr; 181), *n.* [Gr. *omma, -atos*, eye + *-phore.*] *Zool.* A movable peduncle bearing an eye, as of a snail. **— om'ma·toph'o·rous** (ŏm'ȧ·tŏf'ō·rŭs), *adj.*

Om·mi'ad (ō·mĭ'ăd), *n.* Any member of the dynasty of caliphs which reigned in the East from 661 to 750, when it was succeeded by the Abbassides; — from Omayya, great-grandfather of Mo'awiya, its first caliph. An offshoot of this dynasty established the Ommiad dynasty of Spain (756–1031), founded by Abd-er-Rahman. **— Om·mi'ad,** *adj.*

Om·mi'ades (ō·mĭ'ădz; -ȧ·dēz), *n. pl.* The Ommiads.

om·ne'i·ty (ŏm·nē'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *omnis* all.] State of being all-comprehensive; allness.

‖**om'nes** (ŏm'nēz), *n. pl.* [L.] All; — used as a stage direction.

om'ni- (ŏm'nĭ-). [See OMNIBUS.] A combining form, Latin *omni-*, from *omnis*, meaning *all*, used, chiefly in adjectives and their derivative abstract nouns, to denote that some (specified) action or quality has unrestricted or universal range; *all-;* as in *omni*potent, *omni*scient, *omni*vorous. Cf. PAN-. The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

omniactive	omnilingual	omnirevealing
omniactuality	omniloquent	omnisciform
omniarch	omnilucent	omniscriptive
omnibenevolence	omnimental	omnisentience
omnibenevolent	omnimode	omnisentient
omnicausality	omniescience	omnisignificance
omnicredulity	omniescient	omnisignificant
omnicredulous	omniparity	omnispective
omnidenominational	omniparous	omnisufficiency
omnierudite	omnipatient	omnisufficient
omniessence	omnipercipience	omnitemporal
omnifacial	omnipercipiency	omnitenent
omniferous	omnipercipient	omnitolerant
omnific	omniperfect	omnivagant
omnificent	omnipotentiality	omnivalence
omnifidel	omnipregnant	omnivalent
omniform	omnipresence	omnivalous
omniformal	omniprevalent	omnivarious
omniformity	omniproduction	omnividence
omnigerent	omniprudent	omnivident
omnihuman	omniregency	omnivision
omnihumanity	omnirepresentative	omnivolent
omni-ignorant	omnirepresentative-ness	omnivoracious
omnilegent		omnivoracity

om'ni·a'na (ŏm'nĭ·ā'nȧ; -ä'nȧ; -ăn'ȧ), *n. pl.* [*omni-* + *-ana.*] Pieces of information about things of every or all sorts; ana of all sorts.

om'ni·bus (ŏm'nĭ·bŭs; -bŭs), *n.; pl.* -BUSES (-bŭs'ĕz; -bŭs·ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [F., fr. L. *omnibus* for all, dat. pl. fr. *omnis* all, of obscure origin. Cf. BUS.] **1.** A heavy public vehicle, usually four-wheeled, designed to carry a comparatively large number of passengers; a bus. Omnibuses usually travel back and forth along fixed routes. Hence, loosely, almost any large carriage used as a means of public conveyance for passengers paying separate fares.
2. a = OMNIBUS BOX. **b** A receptacle for miscellaneous articles.
3. The general public.
4. A bus boy. *Omnibus* is the earlier term.
5. *Glass Mfg.* A sheet-steel cover for articles in a lehr or annealing arch, to protect them from drafts.

☞ COMBINATIONS AND PHRASES are:
omnibus driver, omnibus-driving, *adj.*, **omnibus-fashion, omnibusman,** *ads.*, omnibus-riding, *adj.*

om'ni·bus (ŏm'nĭ·bŭs; -bŭs), *adj.* Pert. to, or providing for, many things or classes at once; containing or including many items.

omnibus bar. = BUS BAR.

omnibus bill. A legislative bill which makes a number of miscellaneous provisions or appropriations; specif. [*caps.*], *U. S. Hist.*, the bill including a series of compromise measures passed in 1850. See COMPROMISE OF 1850. *Colloq.*

omnibus box. A large box in a theater or opera house, adapted to contain many persons.

omnibus clause. A clause or section, as of a contract, statute, or the like, intended to cover various items not otherwise specifically covered. *Colloq.*

omnibus train. A railroad train that stops at all or nearly all stations. Cf. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN. *Eng.*

om'ni·com'pe·tent (ŏm'nĭ·kŏm'pē·tĕnt), *adj.* [*omni-* + *competent.*] Competent, or having legal capacity to act, in all matters. **— om'ni·com'pe·tence** (-tĕns), *n.*

om'ni·cor·po're·al (-kôr·pō'rē·ăl; 181), *adj.* [*omni-* + *corporeal.*] Comprehending or including all bodies.

om'ni·far'i·ous (-fâr'ĭ·ŭs; 79), *adj.* [L. *omnifarius*, fr. *omnis* all + *-farius.* Cf. BIFARIOUS.] Of all varieties, forms, or kinds. "*Omnifarious* learning." *Coleridge.*
— om'ni·far'i·ous·ly, *adv.* **— om'ni·far'i·ous·ness,** *n.*

om'ni·fy (ŏm'nĭ·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*omni-* + *-fy.*] **1.** To make all of; to account as all. *Obs.*
2. To render universal; to enlarge.

om·nig'e·nous (ŏm·nĭj'ē·nŭs), *adj.* [L. *omnigenus*, fr. *omnis* all + *genus* kind.] Of all types or kinds.

om'ni·graph (ŏm'nĭ·grăf; 83), *n.* [*omni-* + *-graph.*] A device for automatically producing dot and dash sounds of the telegraph code, used in instructing radio telegraph operators.

om·nim'e·ter (ŏm·nĭm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*omni-* + *-meter.*] A theodolite having a microscope rigidly attached to the telescope, so that the vertical angular movement of the telescope can be observed through the microscope.

om·nim'o·dous (-ō·dŭs), *adj.* [L. *omnimodus.*] Of every sort.

om·nip'a·rent (ŏm·nĭp'ȧ·rĕnt), *adj.* [L. *omniparens* all-producing, fr. *omnis* all + *parere* to bring forth.] Being the source or origin of all. *Rare.* **—** n. Parent of all. *Rare.*

om'ni·par'i·ent (ŏm'nĭ·pâr'ĭ·ĕnt), *adj.* Omniparent. *Rare.*

om'nip'o·tence (ŏm·nĭp'ō·tĕns), *n.* [LL. *omnipotentia;* cf. F. *omnipotence.*] Quality or state of being omnipotent; almighty or unlimited power; hence, one who is omnipotent; an almighty force or agency; specif. [*cap.*], the Deity.

om·nip'o·ten·cy (-tĕn·sĭ), *n.* Omnipotence.

om·nip'o·tent (-tĕnt), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *omnipotens, -entis*, fr. *omnis* all + *potens* powerful, potent. See POTENT.] **1. a** = ALMIGHTY, **1 a. b** Able in every respect and for every work; unlimited, or indefinitely great, in power, ability, or authority; all-powerful; almighty.

God's will . . . and his *omnipotent* power. *Sir T. More.*

2. Unequaled; arrant; mighty. *Humorous.* *Shak.*
— om·nip'o·tent·ly, *adv.*

om·nip'o·tent, *n.* One who is omnipotent; [*sometimes cap.*] with *the*, the Almighty; God.

om'ni·pres'ence (ŏm'nĭ·prĕz'ĕns; -ns), *n.* [ML. *omnipraesentia.*] State or quality of being omnipresent; ubiquity.

om'ni·pres'ent (-ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [ML. *omnipraesens.* See OMNI-; PRESENT.] Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitous; as, the *omnipresent* Jehovah. **— om'ni·pres'ent·ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — OMNIPRESENT, UBIQUITOUS are here compared in their ordinary and more colloquial use. OMNIPRESENT applies esp. to that the influence of which is everywhere felt; UBIQUITOUS, which often has humorous connotation, is frequently applied to that which is present or turns up (esp. unexpectedly) in many places; as, the new overseer was *omnipresent;* the *ubiquitous* rascal met us at every turn.

om·nis'cience (ŏm·nĭsh'ĕns *or, esp. Brit.*, -nĭs'ĭ·ĕns), *n.* Also **om·nis'cien·cy** (-ĕn·sĭ), [ML. *omniscientia.*] Quality or state of being omniscient; infinite knowledge; hence, the omniscient being; God; also, universal knowledge or learning.

om·nis'cient (ŏm·nĭsh'ĕnt *or, esp. Brit.*, -nĭs'ĭ·ĕnt), *adj.* [*omni-* + L. *sciens, -entis*, pres. part. of *scire* to know. See SCIENCE.] Having universal knowledge; knowing all things; infinitely wise; as, the *omniscient* God; also, possessed of universal knowledge; very learned. **— om·nis'cient·ly,** *adv.*

om·nis'cient (ŏm·nĭsh'ĕnt; -nĭs'ĭ·ĕnt), *n.* A being or person that is omniscient; specif. [*cap.*], with *the*, God.

om'nist (ŏm'nĭst), *n.* [See OMNI-.] One who believes in all religions. *P. J. Bailey.*

om'ni·to·nal'i·ty (ŏm'nĭ·tō·năl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [*omni-* + *tonality.*] A harmonic treatment characterized by a more fluid and more extensive changing of key than is permitted by classical methods of modulation. **— om'ni·ton'al** (-tōn'ăl; -'l), *adj.*

om'ni·ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [*omni-* + L. *tonus* tone; cf. F. *omnitonique.*] *Music.* Of or relating to every tone or tonality.

om'ni·tude (ŏm'nĭ·tūd), *n.* [*omni-* + *-tude.*] Totality; allness; universality. *Rare.*

om'ni·um (ŏm'nĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -UMS (-ŭmz). [L., of all, gen. pl. of *omnis* all.] **1.** *London Stock Exchange.* The aggregate or total of the different stocks and other items formerly offered by the British government for the capital subscribed in funding a loan, or for a unit of subscribed capital.
2. Hence, *Finance & Com.*, the total or aggregate of the items in any fund or stock made up by combination of various independent constituents. *Eng.*
3. The sum total; all; as, one's *omnium.*
4. A whatnot. *Now Rare.*

om'ni·um-gath'er·um (-găth'ĕr·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -UMS (-ŭmz). [A macaronic compound of L. *omnium*, gen. pl. of *omnis* all, and E. *gather.*] **1.** A miscellaneous collection of all sorts of things or persons; a confused mixture or medley; also, a place or receptacle for holding such a collection.
2. A kind of 17th-century dance. *Obs.*
3. = OMNIUM, **1.**

Om·niv'o·ra (ŏm·nĭv'ō·rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See OMNIVOROUS.] *Zool.* A group including the pigs and the hippopotamuses.

om'ni·vore (ŏm'nĭ·vōr; 181), *n.* One, esp. an animal, who is omnivorous.

om·niv'o·rous (ŏm·nĭv'ō·rŭs), *adj.* [L. *omnivorus*, fr. *omnis* all + *vorare* to eat greedily. See VORACIOUS.] Eating or, figuratively, devouring everything; esp., eating both animal and vegetable food.
— om·niv'o·rous·ly, *adv.* **— om·niv'o·rous·ness,** *n.*

o'mo- (ō'mō-), **om-.** [See HUMERUS.] A combining form, Greek *ōmo-*, from *ōmos*, meaning *the shoulder*, as in *omo*sternum. *Omo-* in adjectives denotes also *pertaining to the shoulder and*, as in *omo*hyoid.

o'mo·dyn'i·a (ō'mō·dĭn'ĭ·ȧ; -dĭ'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *om-* + *-odynia.*] Pain in the shoulder.

o'mo·hy'oid (-hī'oid), *adj.* [*omo-* + *hyoid.*] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the shoulder and the hyoid; designating specif. a muscle arising from the upper border of the scapula and inserted in the body of the hyoid. **—** *n.* The omohyoid muscle.

o·moi'de·um (ō·moi'dē·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *om-* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* The pterygoid bone of a bird.

o'mo·pha'gi·a (ō'mō·fā'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See OMOPHAGOUS.] The eating of raw flesh, practiced as a rite of initiation in the religious mysteries of some primitive peoples and probably in some of the Dionysiac rites of the ancient Greeks.

o·moph'a·gist (ō·mŏf'ȧ·jĭst), *n.* An eater of raw flesh.

o·moph'a·gous (ō·mŏf'ȧ·gŭs), *adj.* Also **o'mo·phag'ic** (ō'mō·făj'ĭk). [Gr. *ōmophagos*, fr. *ōmos* raw + *phagein* to eat.] Eating raw flesh.

o·moph'a·gy (-jĭ), *n.* Omophagia.

o'mo·pho'ri·on (ō'mō·fō'rĭ·ŏn; 181), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [MGr. *ōmophorion*, fr. Gr. *ōmos* shoulder + *pherein* to bear.] *Eastern Ch.* The distinctive vestment of bishops, being an embroidered strip of white silk worn round the neck so that the ends cross on the left shoulder and fall to the knee. It corresponds to the pallium of the Western Church.

o'mo·plate (ō'mō·plāt; ŏm'ō-), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *ōmoplatē*, fr. *ōmos* shoulder + *platē* flat surface.] The scapula. *Rare.*

o'mo·pla·tos'co·py (-plȧ·tŏs'kō·pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ōmoplatē* the shoulder blade + *-scopy.*] Scapulimancy.

o·mos'te·gite (ō·mŏs'tē·jĭt), *n.* [*omo-* + Gr. *stegē* a roof.] The part of a crustacean's carapace covering the thorax.

o'mo·ster'num (ō'mō·stûr'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *omo-* + *sternum.*] *Zool.* **a** A median bony element of the sternum of amphibians, extending forward from the ventral ends of

---

omel. † AMELL.
omelie. † HOMILY.
om'i·na (ŏm'ĭ·nȧ), *n., pl.* of OMEN.
om'i·nate (-nāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *ominatus*, past part. of *ominari* to presage, fr. *omen.*] To forebode; augur; presage. *Obs.* — **om'i·na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
om'ish (ōm'ĭsh). *Eccl. Hist.* Var. of AMISH.
o·mit'ta·ble, *adj.* = OMISSIBLE.
o·mit'tance, *n.* Omission. *Obs.*
Om·mey'ad. Var. of OMMIAD.
‖**om'ne ig·no'tum pro mag·ni'fi·co** (est) (mäg·nĭf'ĭ·kō). [L.] Everything unknown (is thought to be) magnificent.
(*Tacitus Agricola*, 30).
‖**om'ne tu'lit punc'tum qui mis'cu·it u'ti·le dul'ci.** [L.] He has gained all approbation who has mingled the useful with the agreeable. *Horace.*
‖**om'ne vi'vum ex o'vo.** [L.] Every living thing (comes) from an egg.
‖**om'ni·a mu·tan'tur, nos et mu·ta'mur in il'lis.** [L.] All things are changing and we are changing with (in) them; — often quoted *tempora mutantur*, etc. *Lothaire I* of Germany, quoted in *Borbonius* (16th cent.).
‖**om'ni·a vin'cit a'mor.** [L.] Love conquers all things. *Vergil* (*Eclogues*, X. 69).
om'ni·bus·man'. See -MAN.
om'ni·gath'er·um, *n.* Omnium-gatherum. *Obs.*
om'ni·pres'en·cy, *n.* Omnipresence. *Obs.*
om·nis'cious, *adj.* [ML. *omniscius.*] Omniscient. *Obs.*
o m' n i · s c o p e, *n.* [*omni-* + *-scope.*] See PERISCOPE, **3.**
om·niv'o·rant, *adj.* = OMNIVOROUS.

---

the precoracoids. It bears the episternum at its anterior end. **b** In many mammals, an interarticular cartilage or bone between the sternum and each clavicle. — **o'mo·ster'nal** (-năl; -n'l), *adj.*

om'pha·cine (ŏm'fȧ·sĭn), *adj.* [Gr. *omphakinos*, fr. *omphax* an unripe grape or olive.] Of, pertaining to, or expressed from, unripe fruit; as, *oil omphacine*, an oil made from unripe olives. *Obs.*

om'pha·cite (-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *omphakitēs* wine from unripe grapes.] *Mineral.* A grass-green granular or foliated pyroxene found in the rock eclogite.

omphal-. = OMPHALO- (which see), as in:
omphalectomy, omphalitis, omphaloma, omphaloncus. See -ECTOMY, etc.

Om'pha·le (ŏm'fȧ·lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Omphalē*.] *Gr. Myth.* A queen of Lydia whom Hercules, as a punishment, served for three years, wearing female apparel and spinning with the maids, while she wore his lion skin.

om·phal'ic (ŏm·făl'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *omphalikos* having a boss, bossy, fr. *omphalos* the navel. See NAVEL.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the umbilicus, or navel.

om'pha·lism (ŏm'fȧ·lĭz'm), *n. Pol. Science.* Centralization in governmental power or administration. *Rare.*

om'pha·lo- (ŏm'fȧ·lō-), **omphal-.** [See OMPHALOS.] A combining form, Greek *omphalo-*, *omphal-*, from *omphalos*, meaning *the navel*, *umbilicus*, as in *omphalo*psychite. *Omphalo-* in adjectives denotes also *omphalic and*, as in *omphalo*mesenteric. The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.
omphalocele, omphalogenous, omphalolithiasis, omphalorrhagia, omphalorrhea, omphalorrhexis, omphalospinous, omphalotomy, omphalotripsy.

om'pha·lode (-lōd), *n.* [Gr. *omphalōdēs* like a navel.] *Bot.* = OMPHALODIUM.

om'pha·lo'di·um (-lō'dĭ·ŭm), *n., pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* The scar at the hilum of a seed; sometimes, the hilum itself.

om'pha·loid (ŏm'fȧ·loid), *adj.* [*omphal-* + *-oid.*] Resembling a navel; umbilicated.

om'pha·lo·mes'a·ra'ic (-lō·mĕs'ȧ·rā'ĭk), *adj.* [*omphalo-* + *mesaraic.*] Omphalomesenteric.

om'pha·lo·mes'en·ter'ic (-mĕs'ĕn·tĕr'ĭk), *adj. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the umbilicus and mesentery; as, the *omphalomesenteric*, or vitelline, arteries and veins of an embryo.

omphalomesenteric duct. *Embryol.* The vitelline duct.

om'pha·lop'a·gus (ŏm'fȧ·lŏp'ȧ·gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *omphalo-* + the root of Gr. *pēgnynai* to fasten.] *Terat.* A double monster joined by a common umbilical cord.

om'pha·lop'sy·chite (-lŏp'sĭ·kīt), *n.* [*omphalo-* + Gr. *psychē* breath, spirit, soul.] *Eccl. Hist.* A Hesychast; — from habit of gazing upon the navel to produce a mystical trance. — **om'pha·lo·psy'chic** (-lō·sī'kĭk), *adj.*

om'pha·los (ŏm'fȧ·lŏs), *n.; pl.* OMPHALI (-lī). [LL., fr. Gr. *omphalos*. See OMPHALIC.] **1.** *Anat.* The navel.
2. A central part; center; hub; a central point, as of the earth (*Gr. Myth.*), or figuratively of a literary work.
3. [Gr. *omphalos*, prop., the navel.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** A knob or boss, as of a shield.
b An altar of hemispherical or conical form, esp. the one at Delphi anciently supposed to mark the center of the earth.
c One of the projecting knobs or ends of the cylinder upon which a manuscript book was rolled.

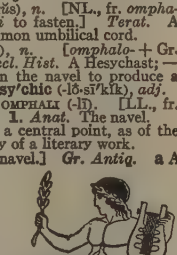
Vase drawing of Apollo seated on the Omphalos at Delphi.

om'pha·lo·site' (ŏm'fȧ·lō·sīt'; ŏm·făl'ō-), *n.* [*omphalo-* + Gr. *sitos* food.] *Terat.* A parasitic monster without a heart, dependent upon another embryo for its supply of blood.

om'pha·lo·skep'sis (ŏm'fȧ·lō·skĕp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *omphalo-* + Gr. *skepsis* a viewing, a looking at. See OMPHALOPSYCHITE.] Meditation while gazing at the navel, as among the Hesychasts.

om'pha·lus (ŏm'fȧ·lŭs), *n.* [NL.] = OMPHALOS.

-om'pha·lus (-ŏm'fȧ·lŭs). [NL.] *Med.* A combining form from Greek *omphalos*, meaning *the navel*, denoting *a* (specified) *state of the navel*, as in cirs*omphalus*.

om'rah (ŏm'rä), *n.* [Ar. *umarā'*, pl. of *amīr*. See EMIR.] A lord or grandee of a Mohammedan court in India.

Om'ri (ŏm'rī), *n. Bib.* A king of Israel. 1 *Kings* xvi. 22.

on (ŏn; 71), *prep.* [ME. *on*, *an*, *o*, *a*, fr. AS. *on*, *an*; akin to D. *aan*, OS. & G. *an*, OHG. *ana*, ON. *á*, Sw. *å*, Goth. *ana*, L. *an-*, in *anhelare* to pant, Gr. *ana*, Av. *ana*. Cf. A-, 1, ANA-, ANON.] The primary signification of *on* is position of contact with or against a supporting surface, or motion into or toward such position. The senses of simple location and of direction, expressed in Old English by the dative and accusative respectively, were in Middle English undistinguished; hence the phrase *on to* came into use to emphasize the distinction of the latter sense. *On* is specifically used in various applications: **1.** Indicating position over and in contact with that which supports from beneath; as, the book lies *on* the table; built *on* an island; to swear (with hands) *on* the Bible; to ride *on* a train (where British usage has *in*); passage *on* an ocean liner (where nautical usage has *in*); also, specif., at, in, or along the surface of; over the projecting edge or point of; in or about the clothing of; as, not a mark *on* it; hung *on* a nail; a pistol was found *on* him.
2. Indicating contiguity or dependence: **a** Contact and support from elsewhere than beneath; as, a fly *on* the ceiling; hanging *on* the wall. **b** Contiguity or juxtaposition; as, a town situated *on* the river; to live *on* Walnut street (where British usage often has *in*); also, specif., about to, or beginning to, affront with violence; as, the storm is *on* us. **c** Connection, employment, or activity with, in, or in respect of; as, he was *on* the committee; he is *on* the third problem; *on* duty; *on* the stage; *on* the run; also, specif., engaged in making or taking; as, to be *on* a tour. ☞ In this sense *on* was formerly used before a verbal noun, as in "the house was *on* building," where *on* is now either reduced to *a* or *a-*, or omitted. See 7th A, *prep.*, **e.**
d Indicating a basis or ground of action, award, opinion, reliance, etc.; as, stated *on* authority; to rely *on* one; taxation *on* imports; *on* certain conditions; to bet *on* the red; also, specif., by reason or by virtue of; as, to congratulate one *on* his victory.
3. Indicating position in respect to place, direction, or time; specif.: **a** At; — esp. with *side*, *front*, *north*, and other words denoting a particular side or direction; as, the town lies *on* the east; hence, in phrases such as *on the offensive*, *on one's behalf*, *on the contrary*. (See BOUNDARY, 1, for use in bounding land.) **b** Within; during; — formerly of any period of time, now esp. of a date or division of time; as, *on* Monday. **c** Coinciding with or following the time of, often as a result of; as, cash *on* delivery; *on* reaching home, he found a visitor; *on* his arrival we were disconcerted.
4. Indicating state or process, also condition of privilege or restriction; as, *on* fire, tap, sale; *on* the increase; *on* pension, sick leave, probation.
☞ *On* is often reduced to *a-*; as, *on* fire, afire. See 7th A, *prep.*, **b.**
5. Indicating manner or arrangement; — now chiefly as followed by certain adjectives; *on* this wise; *on* the bias; *on* the sly, quiet, level, square, etc.
6. Indicating the object of action or motion; esp.: **a** That to which action or motion is directed; specif., down from above so as to touch or cover the top of; to or against the surface of; as, rain falls *on* the earth; to put the lid *on* a jar; to sneak up *on* one; to march *on* the fort. **b** That to which certain actions are thought of as directed; toward; to the account of; as, she smiled *on* him; to impose a fine *on* one; bent *on* fighting; he drew *on* his banker; to blame the accident *on* the driver. **c** The object of passion, imprecation, notification, obligation, etc.; as, pity *on* the poor; his blood be *on* you; to serve an injunction *on* one; to call *on*, or leave cards *on*, a person; a charge *on* an estate. **d** That in connection with which payment, computation of interest, reduction, or the like, is made, or the unit in noting the rate of such payment, etc.; as, to pay off fifty dollars *on* the mortgage; an inroad *on* the supplies; creditors received about fifty cents *on* the dollar; a rebate of five cents *on* a ton.
7. Indicating the subject; specif.: **a** In reference or relation to; with respect to; as, to agree *on* a price; a monopoly *on* wheat; a satire *on* society; at variance *on* prices. **b** *Now Dial.* Of. "Be not jealous *on* me." *Shak.* "Have we eaten *on* the insane root?" *Shak.*
8. Indicating instrumentality, specif., an object, instrument, or device as a means of recording, producing, or reproducing sounds, words, etc.; as, to cut one's finger *on* a knife; to play *on* an organ; to hear a song *on* the radio.
9. Indicating multiplication or succession in a series; specif., in addition to; besides; — used with the same noun immediately preceding and following; as, heaps *on* heaps; mischief *on* mischief; loss *on* loss.
10. Indicating cost or disadvantage; specif., *Chiefly Colloq.*: **a** To the disadvantage, detriment, discomfiture, of; as, the fire went out *on* him; long hours tell *on* one; (*Slang*) to have or get something *on* one, that is, something concerning one which, esp. when revealed, will prove disconcerting. **b** At the expense of; as, a drink *on* the house; a joke *on* me. **c** By way of advantage over; as, two inches *on* him in reach; (*Slang*) to have nothing *on* one (see under HAVE, *v.*).
Syn. and **Ant.** — See ABOVE.
☞ Some phrases with *on*, as *on side*, *on't*, *on to*, are listed alphabetically in the Vocabulary. For other phrases with *on*, see under the chief word (often a noun) of the phrase.

on (ŏn; 184), *adv.* [See ON, *prep.*] **1.** In or into the position of being supported by, attached to, added to, or adhering to or covering, something; as, the cloth is *on*; put *on* the plates; I have boots *on*; to take *on* more work.
He put *on* righteousness as a breastplate. *Is.* lix. 17.
2. With direction toward something; as, to look *on*; sometimes, specif., with direction toward the point or side of contact, approach, or observation; as, broadside *on*; head *on*; bows *on*.
3. Forward, in progression or advance; onward; — usually with a verb of motion; as, move *on*; go *on*; time glides *on*. Sometimes with verb omitted: go on.
Charge, Chester, charge! *on*, Stanley, *on!* *Scott.*
4. In continuance or succession; as, from father to son, from son to grandson, and so *on*; sleep *on*; say *on*.
5. Into action; so as to cause or allow to come forward into action, or to flow, shine, etc.; as, exposure brought *on* pneumonia; to turn *on* the gas, the heat, etc.

on (ŏn), *adj.* Used predicatively or postpositively: **a** Engaged or assigned to play a part; as, he is *on* as Macbeth. **b** In progress; proceeding; as, the game is *on*. **c** Having unobstructed passage along its channel; as, the draft is *on*; of a controlling device, in such position as to allow unchecked flow; as, we found the light switch *on*. **d** Of a braking device, in application or operative. **e** *Colloq.* Arranged for; agreed upon to do; as, what has he *on* tonight? **f** *Slang, U. S.* Aware of that which is concealed or intimated. **g** *Slang.* Willing to join as participant, esp. in a venture. **h** *Cricket.* Designating the side of the field on which the batsman stands; — opposed to *off*. Cf. LEG, *n.*, 8 **a**.

on, *n. Cricket.* The on side of the wicket. See ON, *adj.*

On (ŏn). *Bib. Gen.* lxi. 45. = HELIOPOLIS. See in *Gaz.*

on- (ŏn-). A combining form of the preposition and adverb *on*, forming adjectives when used with participles, and nouns when used with verbal nouns, agent nouns, or nouns of action, as in *on*rushing, *on*coming, *on*slaught, *on*looker.

on-. For words formerly or corruptly spelled *on-*, see UN-, as in *on*easy.

-on (-ŏn). [NL., fr. Gr. *-on*, neut.] A suffix forming nouns, esp. in *Physics*, to denote *an ultimate particle*, as in magnet*on*, proto*n*, photo*n*; used specif. in *Chem.* in naming the *inert gases*, as in argo*n*, rado*n*.

-on. *Chem.* Var. of -ONE (in sense **a**).

o'na (ō'nȧ), *n.* See MEASURE, *Table.*

O'na (ō'nä), *n.; pl.* ONAS (-näz). An Indian of a primitive tribe of Tierra del Fuego. See FUEGIAN, ONAN, TEHUELCHE.

on'a·ger (ŏn'ȧ·jĕr), *n.; pl.* -GRI (-grī), -GERS (-jĕrz). [L. *onager*, *onagrus*, fr. Gr. *onagros*.] **1.** A wild ass (*Equus onager*) of Asia, probably only a variety of the kiang, from which it differs in paler color, broader dorsal stripe, and smaller size.

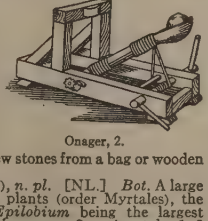
Onager, 2.

2. *Mil.* A kind of catapult acting like a sling, which threw stones from a bag or wooden bucket.

On'a·gra'ce·ae (ŏn'ȧ·grā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large widely distributed family of plants (order Myrtales), the evening primrose family, *Epilobium* being the largest genus. They have an inferior ovary, 2 or 4 petals, 1–8 stamens, and a simple style. The flowers of some species of *Clarkia*, *Godetia*, and *Fuchsia*, are showy. — **on'a·gra'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

O'nan (ō'năn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a South American linguistic family, comprising the Onas, by some considered a branch of the Tsonecan stock.

on and off. = OFF AND ON. *Rare.*

on'-and-off', *v. i. & t.* To jump on and then off; to sail off and on.

on and on. Without cessation; for a long time together; hence, tediously.

o'nan·ism (ō'nȧn·ĭz'm), *n.* [*Onan* (*Gen.* xxxviii. 9).] **a** Uncompleted coitus. **b** Self-pollution; masturbation. — **o'nan·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

o'nan·ist (-ĭst), *n.* One addicted to onanism.

on'-board' sta'tion. A radio transmitting station aboard a ship or an aircraft.

on'ça (ōn'sȧ), *n.* [Pg.] An ounce. See WEIGHT, *Table.*

on'ça de ou'ro (dē ō'rōō). [Pg.] See DOBRA.

once (wŭns; 232), *adv.* [ME. *ones*, *anes*, an adverbial form fr. *one*, *on*, *an*, one. See ONE; cf. -WARDS.] **1.** One time and no more; not twice or any number of times more than one.
Trees that bear mast are fruitful but *once* in two years. *Bacon.*
2. At any one time; on any occasion; ever; as, if *once* he should suspect.
3. At some one time; — used indefinitely, but now usually with reference to the past; formerly.
My soul had *once* some foolish fondness for thee. *Addison.*
4. *Obs.* **a** At one time (as opposed to another). **b** In the first place; for one thing. **c** Once for all; in short.

once (wŭns; 232), *conj.* If ever; whenever; as soon as; as, *once* that is accomplished, all will be well.

once, *adj.* That once was; former; quondam. Cf. THEN. "The *once* province of Britain." *J. N. Pomeroy.*

once, *n.* One or the sole time or occasion; — used in phrases, as *at once* (see below), *for once*, *this* or *that once*. — *at once.* **a** *Obs.* At one stroke, etc.; once for all. **b** *Obs.* In or into union; in one body; together. **c** At one and the same time; simultaneously; as, they all moved *at once*. **d** In one and the same action, condition, degree, etc.; equally. **e** *Obs.* At one, or a, time; each time. **f** At the same point of time; immediately; without delay.

once (ŏns), *n.* [F.] An ounce. See WEIGHT, *Table.*

once and again. Once and once more; twice (at least); also, now and then.

once (and) for all, always, etc. Once to take the place of all possibilities; once and finally.

once'-born', *adj.* Not having been, or not needing to be, born again in the religious sense, or regenerated; not believing in the necessity of regeneration. *Colloq. W. James.*

once in a while, way, etc. Occasionally; now and then.

once or twice. A few times.

once'-o'ver, *n.* A single, swift, and comprehensive view or examination; as, to give a stranger the *once-over*. *Slang, U. S.*

once removed. Removed by one degree of relationship; as, a first cousin *once removed*. See COUSIN, 2.

once'-run' (66), *adj.* That has been run once only; specif., designating an oil which has been through the still or cracking still only once. — **once'-run',** *n.*

on·cet'ta (ōn·chĕt'tȧ), *n.* [It., dim. of *oncia* ounce (fr. L.), also, Italianized form of Sp. *onza* gold coin, introduced by the Sp. Bourbon rulers of Naples and Sicily in the 18th century. See ONZA.] A 19th-century gold coin of Naples and Sicily, equal to three silver ducats.

once upon a time. At a time long past; formerly; — esp. as the opening words of fairy tales and similar narratives. Also, as a noun, the past; the long ago.

On·chid'i·um (ŏng·kĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *onkos* hook, barb.] *Zool.* A genus of slugs which live mostly on rocky seashores between tide levels. It typifies a family, **On'chi·di'i·dae** (ŏng'kĭ·dĭ'ĭ·dē).

On'cho·cer'ca (ŏng'kō·sûr'kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *oncho-* + Gr. *kerkos* tail.] *Zool.* A genus of filarial worms including *O. volvulus*, the parasite of human **on'cho·cer·ci'a·sis** (-sûr·kĭ'ȧ·sĭs; -sûr·sī'-), a condition marked by formation of subcutaneous fibrous nodules and sometimes by invasion of the eye causing intense distress and often blindness.

on'cho·cer·co'sis (-sûr·kō'sĭs). [NL.] Onchocerciasis.

on'cia (ōn'chä), *n.; pl.* ONCE (-chā). [It.] An ounce. See WEIGHT, *Table.*

on'cia (ōn'chä), *n.* [It.] **1.** An Italian money of account equal to 30 tari; later, a Sicilian gold coin, originally equal to 30 tari, but reduced in 1818 to 1½ ducats.
2. A silver coin of Malta, equal to 30 tari, or two scudi.

On·cid'i·um (ŏn·sĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *onkos* barb of an arrow; — from the shape of the labellum.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American epiphytic or terrestrial orchids, the butterfly orchids, having flowers of great beauty, esp. in the commonly cultivated, West Indian *O. papilio* and others grown for ornament.

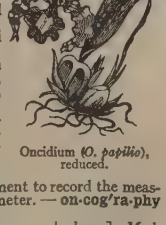
Oncidium (*O. papilio*), reduced.

on'cin (ŏn'sĭn), *n.* [OF., a hooked stick, fr. LL. *uncinus* a hook.] A medieval weapon with a hooked iron head.

onco-, oncho-. A combining form from Greek *onkos*, meaning *bulk*, *a mass*, as in *on*cometer; specif., *Med.*, *a tumor*, as in *on*cology.

on'co· (ŏng'kō), **onc-.** A combining form from Greek *onkos*, meaning *a barb* or *hook*, as in *On*corhynchus, *On*cidium.

on'co·graph (ŏng'kō·grȧf; 83), *n.* [1st *onco-* + *-graph.*] An instrument to record the measurements made with an oncometer. — **on·cog'ra·phy** (ŏng·kŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.*

on·col'o·gy (ŏng·kŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [1st *onco-* + *-logy.*] *Med.* The study of tumors. — **on'co·log'ic** (ŏng'kō·lŏj'ĭk), **on'co·log'i·cal** (-i·kăl), *adj.*

on'come' (ŏn'kŭm'), *n. Now Chiefly Scot.* That which comes on one; a coming on; oncoming; as: **a** A calamity; an attack of disease; a mysterious malady. **b** A heavy fall, as of snow.

on·com'e·ter (ŏng·kŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [1st *onco-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring variations in size of the internal organs. — **on'co·met'ric** (ŏng'kō·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* — **on·com'e·try** (ŏng·kŏm'ē·trĭ), *n.*

on'com'ing (ŏn'kŭm'ĭng), *adj.* **a** Coming on; approaching; shortly to come; as, the *oncoming* generation. **b** Disposed to make advances; forward. **c** Advancing to success, fame, etc.

on'com'ing (ŏn'kŭm'ĭng), *n.* Coming on; approach; as, the *oncoming* of twilight, of old age.

---

om'pha·cy, *n.* Also **om·pha'cium.** [Gr. *omphakion.*] Juice of unripe grapes or olives. *Obs.*
Om'ra'i (ŏm'rī). *D. Bib.*

OM table. See MORTALITY TABLE.
on'a·gra (ŏn'ȧ·grȧ), *n.* Fem. of ONAGER (sense 1).

O·na'gra (ō·nā'grȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *onagra* a kind of plant.] Syn. of ONOTHERA.
O'nam (ō'năm). *Bib.*

O'nan (ō'năn). *Bib.*
ono-. = 2d ONCO-.
once'-ac'cent·ed oc'tave. *Music.* See PITCH, *Illust.*

once pinnate. See PINNATE, *adj.*
oncet (wŭnst; 232). Corrupt. of ONCE.
ono- (ŏng'kō-). = 1st ONCO-.

oncious, oncionely, etc. ✝ UNCLEAN, UNCLEANLY, etc.
on'co·cer·ci'a·sis, -co'sis. Vars. of ONCHOCERCIASIS, etc.

On'co·rhyn'chus (ŏng'kō·rĭng'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *onco-* + Gr. *rhynchos* snout.] *Zool.* A genus of salmon including the commercially important species of the North Pacific and coastal streams of both American and Asiatic shores. It is closely related to *Salmo*, but differs in the increased number of anal rays, branchiostegals, pyloric caeca, and gill rakers. See SALMON.

on'co·sim'e·ter (ŏng'kō·sĭm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *onkōsis* a swelling + *-meter.*] *Metal.* An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of a molten metal by means of an immersed solid ball having a known weight.

on·co'sis(ŏng·kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *onkōsis* a swelling.] *Med.* Condition marked by the development of tumors.

on'co·sphere (ŏng'kō·sfēr), *n.* [1st *onco-* + *sphere.*] *Zool.* An embryonic form of a tapeworm, preceding the cysticercus or coenurus stage.

on'cost' (ŏn'kŏst'), *n.* [*on*, adv. + *cost.*] **a** *Scot.* Contingent or additional cost or expense. **b** *Scot.* An oncost man; — called also **on'cost'man** (-măn). **c** *Accounting, Brit.* = OVERHEAD, *n.*

on'cost', *adj.* *Mining.* Of work, done on time wages; — of men, working on time wages. *Scot.*

on·cot'o·my (ŏng·kŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [1st *onco-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of cutting into an abscess or tumor.

-on'cus (-ŏng'kŭs). [NL.] *Med.* A combining form from Mod. Greek *onkos*, meaning *a tumor*, denoting *a tumor in a certain* (specified) *part*, as in adenoncus, nephroncus. Cf. -OMA **a**.

on'da- (ŏn'dȧ-), = ONDO-, as in:
ondagram, ondagraph, ondameter, ondascope.

on·dat'ra (ŏn·dăt'rȧ), *n.* [Can. F., fr. Huron *ondatra.*] **a** The muskrat. **b** [*cap.*] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the muskrat. Syn. *Fiber.*

on·dine' (ŏn·dēn'; ŏn'dēn), *n.* [F.] **1.** = UNDINE. **2.** A color, yellowish-green in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

on'–ding', *n.* [*on*, adv. + *ding*, v.] Act of dinging or driving on; a heavy fall, as of snow or rain. *Scot. & Dial.*

‖**on' dit'** (ŏn' dē'). [F.] They say, or it is said.

on'–dit' (ŏn'dē'), *n.; pl.* ON-DITS (-dē'; -dēz'). A report; piece of gossip.

on'do- (ŏn'dō-). *Elec.* A combining form from French *onde*, meaning *a wave*, as in *ondograph.*

on'do·gram (ŏn'dō·grăm), *n.* [*ondo-* + *-gram.*]‖*Elec.* The record of an ondograph.

on'do·graph (-grȧf; 83), *n.* [*ondo-* + *-graph.*] *Elec.* An instrument for autographically recording the wave forms of varying currents, esp. rapidly varying alternating currents.

on·dom'e·ter (ŏn·dŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*ondo-* + *-meter.*] An electric wavemeter. See WAVEMETER.

on'do·scope (ŏn'dō·skōp), *n.* [*ondo-* + *-scope.*] *Elec.* An instrument for showing the wave form of alternating currents.

‖**on'do'yant'** (ŏn'dwȧ'yăn'), *adj.* [F., pres. part. of *ondoyer* to undulate, fr. *onde* wave, fr. L. *unda.*] *Art.* Wavy; having the surface marked by waves; as, *ondoyant* glass.

on'–drive', *v. t. Cricket.* To drive (the ball) to the on side.

one (wŭn; *formerly pronounced* ōn, ŏn, *later also* wŏn, wūn, *the present accepted pron.* wŭn *corresponding to the spelling with* w, *which has not survived in standard English*), *adj.* [ME. *one, on, an,* fr. AS. *ān;* akin to D. *een,* OS. *ēn,* OFris. *ēn, ān,* G. *ein,* Dan. *een,* Sw. *en,* ON. *einn,* Goth. *ains,* W. *un,* Ir. & Gael. *aon,* L. *unus,* earlier *oinos,* Gr. *oinē* the ace on dice, and to Skr. *ēka.* The same word as the indefinite article, *a, an.* Cf. ALONE, ANON, ANY, ELEVEN, NONCE, NONE, ONION, ONLY, UNICORN, UNIQUE, UNIT.] **1.** Being a single unit, or entire being or thing, and no more; not multifold; single; individual; — the cardinal numeral noting unity. As added to twenty, thirty, and the other tens in forming numerals, *one* now usually follows without *and;* as, forty-*one* (formerly *one*-and-forty or forty and *one*) years. It is sometimes used for the ordinal *first*, esp. when it follows its noun; as, chapter *one*, room *one.*

2. Closely bound together; undivided; united; constituting a whole; as, they cried out with *one* voice. "The church is *one*, though the members may be many." *Bp. Pearson.*

3. Pointing out a contrast, or denoting a particular thing or person different from some other specified; — used as a correlative adjective, with or without *the*, often in antithesis to *another, other;* as, from *one* side to the other.

4. Denoting a thing conceived or spoken of indefinitely; a certain; as, he was hunting *one* day, that is, on a certain day.

5. Single in kind; identical; the same; a common.

One plague was on you all, and on your lords. 1 *Sam.* vi. 4.

6. = A, AN (indefinite article); — *Now Slang*, and used chiefly for emphasis; as, he is *one* fine man.

7. *Obs.* **a** Single; unmarried. **b** Alone; — used following a noun or pronoun. Hence often adverbially: only.

☞ Like other numerals, *one* was formerly used before a superlative; as, "*one* the wisest prince," that is, a prince, the wisest one.

☞ *One* is combined with a noun (*one*-act), often with the suffix *-ed* added to the combination (*one*-armed), to form compound adjectives, from some of which nouns are formed by the addition of the suffix *-er* (*one*-termer), all such combinations being usually hyphenated, as in:

one-armed	**one-foot,** *adj.*	**one-rail,** *adj.*
one-bladed	**one-footed**	**one-reeler**
one-buttoned	**one-hearted**	**one-ribbed**
one-celled	**one-hoofed**	**one-roomed**
one-chambered	**one-horned**	**one-seeded**
one-class, *adj.*	**one-humped**	**one-sepaled**
one-classer	**one-inch,** *adj.*	**one-septate**
one-colored	**one-jointed**	**one-storied**
one-cusped	**one-layered**	**one-story,** *adj.*
one-day, *adj.*	**one-leaved**	**one-term,** *adj.*
one-decker	**one-letter,** *adj.*	**one-toed**
one-dollar, *adj.*	**one-lunged**	**one-valued**
one-eared	**one-minute,** *adj.*	**one-windowed**
one-eyed	**one-nerved**	**one-winged**
one-eyedness	**one-petaled**	**one-word,** *adj.*
one-finned	**one-pound,** *adj.*	**one-year,** *adj.*
one-flowered	**one-price,** *adj.*	

one (wŭn; 71), *n.* **1.** The number denoting unity; unity; a single unit; as, *one* is the base of all numbers.

2. A symbol representing a unit, as 1, I, or i.

3. A single person or thing. "The shining *ones.*" *Bunyan.* "Hence, with your little *ones.*" *Shak.*

He will hate the *one*, and love the other. *Matt.* vi. 24.

4. Something bearing the number one or of unit denomination; specif., a one-dollar bill.

5. a *Obs.* = NUMBER ONE. **b** *Slang.* = ONER.

6. One o'clock; — often combined with a number for the minutes past the hour; as, *one*-ten.

7. *Philos.* The absolute; the first principle or ultimate being; in Neoplatonism, that which is prior even to being.

— ***after one.*** After one fashion; alike. *Obs.* — ***at one.*** See in the Vocabulary. — ***in one.*** **a** In union or unison; in or into a single whole; together. **b** *Obs.* Straight on; in one course; without stopping. Cf. ANON, *adv.*

one (wŭn; 71), *pron.* **1.** (*pl.* ONES [wŭnz]) A certain person or thing not specified; some person or thing; as, to choose *one* of their own clan; *one* named Brown; a person or thing of the kind under consideration; as, he had apples and gave me *one;* the *ones* they saw yesterday. *One* is often used in this sense after *the, this, some, any, no, each, every, such a, many a, another, the other,* etc.

When any *one* heareth the word. *Matt.* xiii. 19.

She knew every *one* who was any *one.* *Compton Reade.*

2. Any person or thing whatever; anybody, indefinitely.

☞ *One* in this sense corresponds to French *on*, German *man*, and when used alone as an antecedent is usually to be followed by *one, one's, oneself;* as, what *one* would have well done, *one* should do *one*self.

3. One or the other; as, I had to buy, or sell, *one. Southern U. S.*

one (wŭn), *v. t.* To cause to become one; to gather into a single whole; to unite; to assimilate. Cf. ATONE.

Prayer, they said, . . . "*ones* the soul to God." *W. Lippmann.*

-one (-ōn). [From Gr. *-onē*, signifying female descendant.] *Chem.* A suffix indicating: **a** That the substance in the name of which it appears is a *ketone*, as in acet*one.* **b** Formerly, that the hydrocarbon to the name of which it is affixed belongs to the series C_nH_{2n-4}.

one'–act', *adj.* Having one act; as, a *one-act* play. — **one'–act'**, **one'–act'er**, *n.*

one after another. Successively.

one and all. Every one.

one and one, one by one. Singly; one at a time; one after another.

one'–and–one'–half' strip'er. See STRIPER.

one'–and–thir'ty, *n.* An old card game resembling vingt-et-un.

one another. Primarily construed *one*, as a nominative, *other*, as an oblique case (as in, they hailed *one another*, they called *one* to *another*, they saw *one another's* signals), but is now used also as a compound reciprocal pronoun in an oblique case, esp. after a proposition; as in, they called to *one another;* they fought against *one another;* to love *one another*, that is, let each love the other or others. Cf. EACH OTHER.

one'ber'ry (wŭn'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), *n.* **a** The herb Paris. **b** *U. S.* = HACKBERRY **b.** **c** = PARTRIDGEBERRY **a.**

one'–blade', *n.* The bead-ruby.

one'–crop' sys'tem. The continuous culture on the same land of a particular crop for an indefinite period.

one day. **a** On a certain day, not definitely specified, referring to time past; as, *one day* when he was here. **b** Referring to future time: At some uncertain day or period; some day. "I will marry *one day.*" *Shak.*

one'–di·men'sion·al, *adj.* Having a single dimension.

one fifth. See FIFTH, *n.*, 1, *Note.*

one'fold' (wŭn'fōld'), *adj.* [*one* + *fold;* cf. AS. *ānfeald.*] **a** Consisting of a single constituent; simple; single; also, simple in nature; sincere; guileless. **b** *Rare. Math.* Linear. — **one'fold'ness,** *n.*

one fourth. See FOURTH, *n.*, 1, *Note.*

o·ne'gite (ō·nē'gĭt), *n.* [From Lake *Onega*, Russia.] *Mineral.* A pale amethyst gem stone which encloses needles of göthite.

one'–grained' (wŭn'grānd'; 66), *adj.* Having one grain, as a species of wheat. See EINKORN.

one half. One of two halves; also, half of a whole.

one'–hand', *adj.* Employing one hand; as, the *one-hand* alphabet. See DACTYLOLOGY.

one'–hand'ed (66), *adj.* **a** Having but one, or one usable, hand. **b** Done, operated, or used with one hand. — **one'–hand'ed·ness,** *n.*

one'–horse' (66), *adj.* **1.** Drawn or operated by one horse; having but a single horse; as, a *one-horse* carriage.

2. Second-rate; inferior; small; petty. *Colloq.*

One Hoss Shay. The familiar title of a poem, *The Deacon's Masterpiece, or the Wonderful One Hoss Shay* (1858), by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

one'how' (wŭn'hou'), *adv.* Somehow. *Rare.*

O·nei'da (ō·nī'dȧ), *n. sing. & pl.* Also *pl.* ONEIDAS (-dȧz). [Iroquois *Onéhiute'.* See SENECA.] **1.** An Indian of an Iroquoian tribe formerly dwelling near Oneida Lake in the State of New York, and forming part of the Five nations. Remnants of the tribe now live in New York, Canada, and Wisconsin. See IROQUOIS.

2. *Geol.* A subdivision of the (Upper) Silurian in the eastern United States. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The formation is chiefly conglomeratic.

Oneida Community. A communistic society of "Perfectionists," established in 1847–48 at Oneida, New York, by J. H. Noyes (1811–86) under the conviction that the ideal of complete salvation from sin called for a reconstructed society. The most distinctive features of this society were the system of "complex marriage," or community of wives, by which marital relations were carefully regulated and the community occupied the place of the family, and the plan of "mutual criticism," which took the place of the ordinary means of government. The society became prosperous, but through opposition, esp. on the part of the churches to its system of marriage, it was led to abandon this feature in 1879, and on January 1, 1881, voluntarily to dissolve and reorganize as a joint-stock company.

one'–i·de'aed, one'–i·de'a'd (wŭn'ī·dē'ȧd), *adj.* Having, or possessed by, but one idea.

o·nei'ric (ō·nī'rĭk), *adj.* [See ONEIRO-.] Of or pertaining to dreams.

o·nei'ro- (ō·nī'rō-), **oneir-.** A combining form, Greek *oneiro-, oneir-,* from *oneiros*, meaning *a dream*, as in *oneirocritical*, and in the words below.

oneirodynia	**oneiromancer**	**oneiroscopist**
oneirologist	**oneiromancy**	**oneiroscopy**
oneirology	**oneiroscopic**	

o·nei'ro·crit'ic (-krĭt'ĭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *oneirocritique.* See ONEIROCRITICAL.] An interpreter of dreams.

o·nei'ro·crit'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also **o·nei'ro·crit'ic.** [Gr. *oneirokritikos*, fr. *oneiros* a dream + *kritikos* critical, fr. *krinein* to discern.] Of, pertaining to, or skilled in, the interpretation of dreams. — **o·nei'ro·crit'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

o·nei'ro·crit'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Also **o·nei'ro·crit'i·cism** (-ĭ·sĭz'm). Art of interpreting dreams.

o'nei·rot'ic (ō'nī·rŏt'ĭk), **o'ni·rot'ic** (ō'nī-), *adj.* [See ONEIRO-.] Pertaining to dreams.

one'ism (wŭn'ĭz'm), *n.* Monism or egoism. *Rare.*

one leg. *Cricket.* Guard covering leg stump only.

one'–leg'ged (-lĕg'ĕd; -ĭd; -lĕgd'; 66; 277), *adj.* **a** Having but one leg. **b** Productive of only half the required effect; one-sided. — **one'–leg'ged·ness,** *n.*

one'–man' (66), *adj.* **a** Of or pertaining to one man; done by one man; as, a *one-man* job. **b** Devoted to one man only; as, a *one-man* dog.

one'–man'y (wŭn'mĕn'ĭ), *adj. Logic & Math.* Having the character of a relation such that, the first term being given, there may be many things any one of which can be the second term, but if the second term be given, then there is one and only one thing which can be the first term so related to it; thus, the relation of father to child is *one-many*, since a father may have many children but a child has only one father. See MANY-ONE, ONE-ONE.

one'ment (wŭn'mĕnt), *n.* [*one*, v. + *-ment.*] *Obs.* **a** State of being one physically. **b** State of being at one, or reconciled.

one'ness (wŭn'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Quality or state of being one. **a** State of being one in number; singleness; unity. **b** Uniqueness; singularity. **c** Aloneness; loneliness. **d** Undividedness; unity; as, the *oneness* of humanity. **e** Union; unity. "Pearl was the *oneness* of their being." *Hawthorne.* **f** Sameness; identity; also, invariableness; immutability; constancy. **g** Uniformity; identity of character. **h** Singleness in mind, purpose, or feeling; agreement; concord; unity.

one'–night' stand. A place where a traveling show stops for one night only; also, such a stopping for one night.

one'–o'clock', *n.* The fruiting head of the common dandelion.

one off two, one off three, etc. *Golf.* One taken from two, three, etc.; — used, in the reckoning of strokes, of the stroke to be taken by one side when the opposing side has played two, three, etc., strokes more.

one old cat. See CAT, *n.*, **6 d.**

one'–one' (wŭn'wŭn'; 66), *adj. Logic & Math.* **a** Having the character of a relation such that, either term being given, there is one and only one thing which can be the other term. Thus (in monogamous countries) the relation of husband to wife is ONE-ONE. See ONE-MANY, MANY-ONE. **b** = ONE-TO-ONE.

O'ne·on'ta sand'stone' (ō'nē·ŏn'tȧ). [From *Oneonta*, N. Y.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Devonian system of New York.

one or two. A small number; a few.

one'–piece' (66), *adj.* Made in one piece; as, a *one-piece* undergarment or bathing suit.

one'–pound'er, *n.* **a** Something weighing one pound. **b** A gun firing a one-pound shot or shell.

on'er (wŭn'ĕr), *n.* [*one* + *-er*, agent.] **a** *Slang.* A unique or extraordinary person or thing, as a great expert; specif., a heavy blow. **b** *Colloq.* A person or thing that is one or is designated or distinguished in some way by the number one.

on'er·ar'y (ŏn'ĕr·ĕr'ĭ; -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *onerarius*, fr. *onus, oneris*, load, burden.] Fitted for carrying burdens. *Rare.* — *n.* A ship of burden; a transport. *Rare.*

on'er·a'tive (-ā'tĭv; -ȧ·tĭv), *adj. Law.* Onerous. *Rare.*

on'er·os'i·ty (ŏn'ĕr·ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality of being onerous.

on'er·ous (ŏn'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [OF. *onereus* (F. *onéreux*), fr. L. *onerosus*, fr. *onus, oneris*, a load, burden; akin to Skr. *anas* a cart, and prob. to Gr. *ania*, Aeol. *onia*, grief. Cf. EXONERATE.] **1.** Of the nature of, or involving, burden or trouble; burdensome; oppressive; as, an *onerous* utility is one involving human effort.

2. *Econ.* Designating goods, utilities, etc., that are acquired directly or indirectly through effort; — opp. to *gratuitous.*

3. *Law.* **a** Imposing or constituting a legal burden; affected with a legal burden; as, *onerous* property. **b** *Civil Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, that which is done or given for some equivalent; — opposed to *gratuitous.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See HEAVY.

— **on'er·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **on'er·ous·ness,** *n.*

onerous cause. *Scots Law.* A good and legal consideration.

one·self' (wŭn·sĕlf'; 71), *pron.* The reflexive and emphatic form of the indefinite pronoun *one;* as, to hit *oneself.* Orig., and still commonly, written as two words, **one's self,** esp. when emphatic; as, to be acquainted with *one's self.*

one shot in. See BILLIARDS.

one'–sid'ed (wŭn'sĭd'ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* **1.** Having, or existing or occurring on, one side only; having one side prominent or more developed; hence, limited to one side; partial; unjust; unfair; as, a *one-sided* view or statement.

2. Specif.: *Law.* Involving an exercise of the will by one party only; unilateral; as, a *one-sided* act or contract.

3. *Bot.* Unilateral.

— **one'–sid'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **one'–sid'ed·ness,** *n.*

one'signed' (wŭn'sĭnd'), *adj. Math.* Having always the same sign.

one'–step', *n.* An American ballroom dance adapted from the turkey trot and characterized by turns and draw steps; also, music for this dance. — **one'–step',** *v. i.*

one'–strip'er (wŭn'strĭp'ĕr), *n.* See STRIPER.

one third. See THIRD, *n.*, 1, *Note.*

one'–third' speed. See STANDARD SPEED.

one'time' (wŭn'tīm'), *adj.* Quondam; former.

one'time', *adv.* Formerly.

one too many for. More than a match for.

one'–to–one', *adj. Logic & Math.* Correlating uniquely element by element; — said of a correspondence between two aggregates in which every element of each aggregate corresponds to one and only one element of the other.

one–to–one distribution. *Math.* A distribution in which each object is put into a separate class, there being as many classes as objects.

one'–track' (66), *adj.* Having but one track; — of railroads; hence, narrow or undiversified; as, a *one-track* mind.

one'–two', *n. Fencing.* An attack made by simulating a disengagement, and, if a parry is drawn, delivering the thrust in the original line. **One'–two'–three'** is a similar attack with three changes of line.

one'–way' (66), *adj.* Moving or admitting of motion in one direction; as, a *one-way* street.

one'where' (wŭn'hwâr'), *adv.* In one place or one place only. *Rare.*

---

onde, *n.* [AS. *anda* malice, anger; akin to ON. *andi, ond,* breath.] *Obs.* **a** Hatred; spite; animus; envy. **b** Emotion. **c** Breath. [breathe. *Obs.*

onde, *v. i.* [Cf. ANDE, *v.*] To

on'de. Var. of UNDY. [= UNDÉ.

‖**on'dé'** (ôn'dā'), *adj.* [F.] *Her.*

on'dy, *adj.* = UNDE.

one, + ON; OWN; WONE.

one'an·oth'er, *pron.* Nonce form of ONE ANOTHER.

on·eas'y. Dial. var. of UNEASY.

one'·flow'ered win'ter·green', See MONESES.

one'·foot' oc'tave. *Music.* = TWICE-ACCENTED OCTAVE. See PITCH, *Illust.*

one'hood, *n.* Also **one'hede.** Oneness. *Obs.*

one'·hun'dred·per·cent'er. = HUNDRED-PER-CENTER. *Colloq., U. S.*

o·nei'ro·crit, **o·nei'ro·crite** (ō·nī'rō·krĭt, -krīt), *n.* = ONEIROCRITIC, 1. *Rare.*

one'·leaf', *n.* = ONE-BLADE.

one'·line' oc'tave. *Music.* See PITCH, *Illust.* [*Now Dial.*

one'ly (ōn'lĭ). Var. of ONLY.

one'·pipe' fur'nace. = PIPELESS FURNACE.

one'·point' per·spec'tive. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 2.

on'er·ate (ŏn'ĕr·āt), *v. t.* [L. *onerare*, past part. of *onerare.*] To load; burden; oppress. *Obs.* — **on'er·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

on'er·ose', *adj.* [L. *onerosus.*] Onerous. *Obs.*

on'er·y, *adj.* = ORNERY. *Dial.*

ones, *adv.* Once; also, at one. *Obs.* [RE.

one'·seat'er, *n.* = SINGLE-SEAT.

O·nes'i·mus (ō·nĕs'ĭ·mŭs). *Bib.*

On'e·siph'o·rus (ŏn'ē·sĭf'ō·rŭs; ō'nē-). *Bib.* [UNEATHE.

onethe, onethes. † UNEATH.

---

one with another. **a** *Archaic.* Together. **b** On the average. **c** So that the excess of one supplies the deficiency of another.

one'yer (wŭn'yĕr; ōn'yĕr), *n.* A word of uncertain meaning found in the expression, "burgomasters and great oneyers," in Shakespeare (1 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 84), perhaps formed from *great one* and *-yer* as in lawyer, bowyer.

onf-. For words beginning *onf-*, see those beginning UNF-.

on'fall' (ŏn'fôl'), *n.* [*on* + *fall*; cf AS. *onfeall* a swelling, felon.] **1.** = ONCOME **a** & **b**. *Now Scot.*
2. In general: a coming on; an attack or onset.

on·flemed' (ŏn·flĕmd'), *adj.* [Cf. 2d UN-; FLEME to drive away.] Undismayed. *Pseudoarchaic. Chatterton.*

on'flow' (ŏn'flō'), *n.* Act of flowing on; onward flow. — **on'flow'ing**, *adj. & n.*

o'nga–o'nga (ō'ngä·ō'ngä; *colloq.* ŏng'gä·ŏng'gä), *n.* [Maori, lit., prickly.] A New Zealand shrubby nettle (*Urtica ferox*), with copious stinging hairs.

on'–go', *n.* Ongoing.

on'go'ing (ŏn'gō'ĭng), *adj.* Going on; going forward.

on'go'ing (ŏn'gō'ĭng), *n.* Act of going forward; proceeding; progress; *pl.*, proceedings; goings-on; current events.

on'hang'er (-hăng'ĕr), *n.* A hanger-on.

on'–hit', *v. t. & i. Cricket.* To hit to the on side.

-on'ic (-ŏn'ĭk). *Chem.* A suffix used in naming certain acids, esp. certain monoacids obtained by oxidation of sugars, as in glu*conic*, hex*onic*; — disting. from *-ic* added to words ending in *-on*, as in croton*ic*.

o'ni·o·ma'ni·a (ō'nĭ·ō·mā'nĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ōnios* for sale + *-mania.*] A mania for buying things. — **o'ni·o·ma'ni·ac** (-ăk), *n.*

on'ion (ŭn'yŭn), *n.* [OF. *oignon*, fr. L. *unio.* See UNION.] **1.** The bulb of the Asiatic plant *Allium cepa;* also, the plant, having slender hollow tubular leaves. The bulb is a garden vegetable, having a characteristic (alliaceous) pungent taste and odor, and is eaten raw or cooked.
2. Any wild species of *Allium.*
3. A round knob; a bulb; also, *Slang*, the head.
4. *Obs.* **a** A pearl. **b** A bunion. **c** *Thieves' Slang.* A watch seal or the like.

on'ion, *v. t.;* -IONED (-yŭnd); -ION·ING. **1.** To flavor or season with onions.
2. To apply an onion to, as the eyes; to cause (tears) to flow by applying an onion.

onion couch. The tall meadow oat. *Dial. Eng.*

on'ion·et' (ŭn'yŭn·ĕt'), *n.* [F. *oignonet.*] A small onion.

on'ion–eyed', *adj.* Having the eyes full of tears, as if from the effects of an onion. *Colloq.*

onion flute. *Music.* A eunuch flute.

onion fly. **a** A two-winged insect whose larva eats the onion bulb; esp., *Hylemyia antiqua* (syn. *Phorbia ceparum*), a European pest now widely distributed in America. **b** The *black onion fly* (*Tritoxa flexa*) of the family Ortalidae, with similar habits.

a Onion Fly (*Hylemyia antiqua*); *b* Larva.

onion foot. See BALL FOOT.

on'ion·ized (ŭn'yŭn·īzd), *adj.* Seasoned with, or having the smell of, onions.

onion louse. The onion thrips.

onion maggot. The larva of the onion fly.

onion mildew. *Plant Pathol.* A disease of the onion caused by the downy mildew *Peronospora schleideni;* also, the fungus itself.

on'ion·peel' (ŭn'yŭn·pēl'), *n.* = **a** ONIONSKIN **a**. **b** Onion red.

onion red. A color, yellowish-red in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

onion set. See 5th SET, 38 **b**.

on'ion·skin' (ŭn'yŭn·skĭn'), *n.* **a** The skin of the onion. **b** A kind of thin, translucent paper with a glossy finish. **c** (1) Also **onionskin pink.** = SHELL PINK **a**. (2) = ONION RED.

onion smudge *or* **scab.** *Plant Pathol.* A common fungous disease of the onion caused by *Cleistothecopsis circinans*, characterized by black concentric rings or smutty spots on the bulbs.

onion smut. *Plant Pathol.* A smut fungus (*Urocystis cepulae*) attacking seedling onions; also, the disease.

onion structure. *Petrog.* A structure showing a separation into onionlike layers, seen microscopically in perlite and megascopically in spheroidal weathering of basalt.

onion thrips. A minute insect (*Thrips tabaci*) of the order Thysanoptera, often very injurious to the foliage of onions in America, and in some regions to tobacco.

onion twitch. = ONION COUCH. *Dial. Eng.*

on'ion·y (ŭn'yŭn·ĭ), *adj.* Seasoned with, or tasting or smelling of, onions.

O'nis·coi'de·a (ō'nĭs·koi'dē·ä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Oniscus* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* A suborder which includes all the terrestrial isopods, the wood lice, sow bugs, slaters, pill bugs, etc., and a few that are to some extent aquatic. See WOOD LOUSE. — **on'is·coi'de·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.*

O·nis'cus (ō·nĭs'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *oniskos* wood louse, little ass, dim. of *onos* ass.] *Zool.* A genus of typical wood lice, having a flattened body. It is the type of a family, **O·nis'ci·dae** (-ĭ·dē). — **o·nis'ci·form** (-fôrm), *adj.* — **o·nis'coid** (-koid), *adj. & n.*

-o'ni·um (-ō'nĭ·ŭm). *Chem.* A combining form from *ammonium*, used in naming ammonium and certain analogous basic radicals, as in *oxonium*, phosph*onium*, sulph*onium*. The onium compounds (except ammonium hydroxide and its salts) are chiefly organic derivatives, as the quaternary ammonium compounds. — **o'ni·um** (ō'nĭ·ŭm), *adj.*

on'ki·lo·nite (ŏng'kĭ·lō·nīt), *n.* [From the *Onkilones*, a Siberian tribe.] *Petrog.* A nephelite-basalt composed of nephelite, augite, olivine, and perovskite with a little leucite and interstitial glass. Feldspar and iron ores are absent.

on'kos (ŏng'kŏs), *n.* [Gr., prop., bulk, mass.] *Gr. Antiq.* A topknot worn on the tragic mask.

onl-. For various words beginning *onl-*, see form in UNL-.

on'lay' (ŏn'lā'), *n.* Material, esp. decorative material, laid on, or attached to, something so as to be in relief. Cf. INLAY.

on·lay' (ŏn·lā'), *v. t.* To lay on. *Rare.*

on'le·py (ŏn'lē·pĭ), *adj.* [AS. *ānlēpig*, *ānlypig*, going alone, solitary. Cf. ONE; LEAP.] *Obs.* **a** Only; sole. **b** Solitary; unmarried.

on'li·ness (ōn'lĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* **1.** Solitariness. *Obs.*
2. Singularity; uniqueness. *Rare.*

on'look' (ŏn'lo͝ok'), *n.* Looking on.

on'look'er (ŏn'lo͝ok'ĕr), *n.* A looker-on.

on'look'ing, *adj. & n.* Looking on.

on'ly (ōn'lĭ), *adj.;* dial. or poetic intensive superl. ON'LI·EST (ōn'lĭ·ĕst; -ĭst; 119). [ME. *only*, *anly*, *onlich*, fr. AS. *ānlīc*, fr. *ān* one + *-līc.* See ONE; -LY.] **1.** Lonely; companionless. *Now Dial.*
2. Alone in its or their class; without others of the same class or kind; sole; single; as, the *only* man present.
3. Figuratively, alone, by reason of superiority; pre-eminent; chief. "Motley's the *only* wear." *Shak.*
4. Simple; mere. *Obs.* *Milton.*

on'ly (ōn'lĭ), *pron.* Only one. "The *only* of the kind." *Obs.* *Dryden.*

on'ly, *adv.* [See ONLY, *adj.*] **1.** No or nothing more or other than; for no other purpose, at no other time, in no other wise, etc., than; exclusively; solely; merely; as, *only* this remained; he went *only* to ask; they fly by night *only.*

Every imagination . . . of his heart was *only* evil. *Gen.* vi. 5.

2. Uniquely; above all others; particularly. *Obs.*

His most *only* elected mistress. *Marston.*

3. Without there being others; singly; — now chiefly in *only*-begotten.

on'ly, *conj.* But for, or with, this sole limitation, hindrance, or exception; were it not for this one condition, namely; — an adversative used elliptically with or without *that;* as, I would come *only* that I am engaged.

on'ly–be·got'ten, *adj.* Begotten as the only child.

only not. All but; as, he was *only not* a child.

on'march' (ŏn'märch'), *n.* A march onward.

on'o- (ŏn'ō·). A combining form, Greek *ono-*, from *onos*, meaning *an ass*, as in *Onohippidium.*

On'o·bry'chis (ŏn'ō·brĭ'kĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *onobrychis* a kind of leguminous plant, fr. *onos* ass + *brychein* to eat greedily.] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World herbs of the pea family (Fabaceae), having pinnate leaves, pink or white racemose flowers, and flat unjointed pods.

on'o·cen'taur (-sĕn'tôr), *n.* [LL. *onocentaurus*, fr Gr. *onokentauros* a kind of tailless ape, a sort of demon, fr. *onos* ass + *kentauros* centaur.] **a** A fabulous creature like a centaur, but with the body of an ass instead of that of a horse. **b** As described by Aelian, a kind of ape.

On'o·cle'a (-klē'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *onokleia*, *onocheiles*, *onochelos*, *onochēlon*, a species of *Anchusa.*] *Bot.* A genus of ferns (family Polypodiaceae) of cold temperate regions, having as the only known species (*O. sensibilis*), the sensitive fern.

on'o·frite (ŏn'ō·frīt), *n.* [From San *Onofre*, Mexico.] *Mineral.* A lustrous black mineral, mercury sulphide and selenide, Hg(S.Se).

On'o·hip·pid'i·um (ŏn'ō·hĭ·pĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *onos* ass + *Hippidion.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of horses of the pampean formation (Pleistocene) of Argentina.

o·nol'a·try (ō·nŏl'ä·trĭ), *n.* [*ono-* + *-latry.*] The worship of asses.

on'o·man'cy (ŏn'ō·măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *onoma* name + *-mancy;* cf. MF. *onomantie.* Cf. NOMANCY.] Divination by the letters of a name; nomancy.

on'o·mas'tic (-măs'tĭk), *adj.* Also, *Obs.*, **on'o·mas'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl). [Gr. *onomastikos* of naming, fr. *onomazein* to name, fr. *onoma* name. See NAME.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with, a name or names or naming; consisting of names.
2. *Law.* Designating an autograph signature, as to an instrument the body of which is written by another; — distinguished from *symbolic* and *holograph.*

on'o·mas'tic, *n.* **A** writer of an onomasticon or vocabulary; a lexicographer; also, an assumed name. *Obs.*

on'o·mas'ti·con (ŏn'ō·măs'tĭ·kŏn), *n.* [ML., fr. Gr. *onomastikon* (sc. *biblion*), fr. *onomastikos.* See ONOMASTIC.] A vocabulary or collection of names or nouns; — formerly including a lexicon or dictionary, but now applied to a vocabulary or systematic list of proper names, esp. of persons; specif. [*cap.*], a Greek vocabulary, arranged by subjects, made by Julius Pollux, 2d century A.D.

on'o·mat'o- (ŏn'ō·măt'ō-; ō·nŏm'ä·tō-). A combining form, Greek *onomato-*, from *onoma*, *onomatos*, meaning *a name* or *word*, as in *onomato*poetic.

on'o·ma·tol'o·gy (ŏn'ō·mä·tŏl'ō·jĭ; ō·nŏm'ä-), *n.* [*onomato-* + *-logy.*] The science of names; terminology. — **on'o·ma·tol'o·gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

on'o·mat'o·ma'ni·a (ŏn'ō·măt'ō·mā'nĭ·ä; ō·nŏm'ä·tō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *onomato-* + *-mania.*] *Psychiatry.* A mania for repeating certain words, often with fear of forgetting them.

o·nom'a·tope (ō·nŏm'ä·tōp; ŏn'ō·mä-), *n.* [See ONOMATOPOEIA.] An onomatopoeic word.

on'o·mat'o·plasm (ŏn'ō·măt'ō·plăz'm; ō·nŏm'ä·tō-), *n.* [*onomato-* + *-plasm.*] A word formed by onomatopoeia.

on'o·mat'o·poe'ia (ŏn'ō·măt'ō·pē'yä; ō·nŏm'ä·tō-), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *onomatopoiia*, fr. *onoma*, *onomatos*, a name + *poiein* to make.] **1.** *Philol.* **a** Formation of words in imitation of natural sounds; the naming of a thing or action by a more or less exact reproduction of the sound associated with it (*buzz; hiss; bobwhite*); the imitative or echoic principle in language. Cf. BOWWOW THEORY. **b** A word so formed; an onomatope.
2. *Rhet.* The use of words whose sound suggests the sense.

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
The line too labors, and the words move slow;
Not so, when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending corn and skims along the main. *Pope.*

on'o·mat'o·poe'ial (-pē'yăl), *adj.* Onomatopoeic.

on'o·mat'o·poe'ian (-yăn), *adj.* Onomatopoeic. — *n.* An onomatope.

on'o·mat'o·poe'ic (-ĭk), *adj.* Also **on'o·mat'o·poe'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, onomatopoeia; imitative in origin; echoic. — **on'o·mat'o·poe'i·cally,** *adv.*

on'o·mat'o·po·ē'sis (-pō·ē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *onomatopoiēsis*, fr. *onoma*, *onomatos*, name + *poiēsis* a making.] Onomatopoeia.

on'o·mat'o·po'e·sy (ŏn'ō·măt'ō·pō'ē·sĭ; ō·nŏm'ä·tō-), *n.* Onomatopoeia. *Rare.*

on'o·mat'o·po·et'ic (-pō·ĕt'ĭk), *adj.* Onomatopoeic. — **on'o·mat'o·po·et'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

o·nom'a·to·py (ō·nŏm'ä·tō·pĭ), *n.* Onomatopoeia. *Rare.*

o·nom'a·tous (ō·nŏm'ä·tŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *onoma*, *onomatos*, name.] In which the (writer's) name is given; — opposed to *anonymous.*

On'on·da'ga (ŏn'ŏn·dô'gä), *n.; pl.* ONONDAGA, ONONDAGAS (-gäz). [Iroquois *Ononta'ge'*, name of their principal village, lit., on top of the hill.] **1.** One of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians formerly inhabiting Onondaga County in the State of New York. They were the guardians of the council fire of the Iroquois Confederacy. The remnants of the tribe live on reservations in northern New York and in Canada. See IROQUOIS.
2. *Geol.* A subdivision of the American Devonian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The formation is largely limestone.

— **On'on·da'gan** (-găn), *adj.*

O·no'nis (ō·nō'nĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *onōnis* restharrow.] *Bot.* A large genus of European cloverlike herbs (family Fabaceae), with red or yellow solitary or clustered flowers. See RESTHARROW.

On'o·por'don (ŏn'ō·pôr'dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *onopordon* the cotton thistle.] *Bot.* A small genus of Eurasian herbs, the cotton thistles (family Cardiaceae) with tomentose prickly foliage and large heads of purplish flowers.

On'os·mo'di·um (ŏn'ŏs·mō'dĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *onosma* a boraginaceous plant, fr. *onos* ass + *osmē* odor.] *Bot.* A genus of North American perennial herbs, the false gromwells (family Boraginaceae) with hispid foliage, and small yellowish or greenish flowers. See NECKLACEWEED.

onp-, ons-. For words formerly spelled *onp-*, *ons-*, see UNP, UNS-.

on'rush' (ŏn'rŭsh'), *n.* A rushing onward.

on'rush'ing, *adj.* That rushes on.

ons (ŏns), *n.; pl.* ONSEN (ŏn'sĕn). An ounce. See WEIGHT, *Table.*

on'set' (ŏn'sĕt'), *n.* [*on* + *set.*] **1.** A rushing or setting upon; attack; assault; esp., the assault of an army.
2. A setting about; beginning; commencement; start.
3. *Med.* The beginning or the initial symptoms of a disease.

on'set', *v. t.* To attack; to set or begin upon. *Obs. Carew.*

on'set', *n.* [Cf. ONSTEAD, and AS. *set* seat, place where people remain, stall, stable, *gesetz* habitation, house, and E. SET, *v.*, SEAT, *n.*] An onstead. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*

on'set'ter (-sĕt'ĕr), *n.* **a** *Obs.* One who sets on or incites. **b** *Archaic.* An attacker; an assailant. **c** *Mining.* A man at the bottom of the shaft who places the corves upon the cage.

on'shore' (ŏn'shōr'; 181), *adj.* That moves or is directed toward the shore; also, being on the shore. — **on'shore',** *adv.*

on side. *Football, etc.* Not off side. See OFF SIDE. — **on'side'** (ŏn'sīd'; 66), *adj.*

on'sight' (ŏn'sīt'), *n.* Act or faculty of looking onward or seeing into the future. *Rare.*

on'slaught' (ŏn'slôt'), *n.* [*on* + *slaught.*] An attack; onset; esp., a vehement, furious, or murderous attack or assault.

on'–stage', *adj.* That is on the stage; also, used on or suitable to the stage; as, *on-stage* diction; — opp. to *off-stage.*

on'stand' (ŏn'stănd'), *n.* [*on* + *stand*, n.] **1.** *Eng. Law.* Rent paid by an outgoing tenant to an incoming tenant for the use until the harvest of such land as the former has rightfully cultivated before his leaving the farm.
2. That which the outgoing tenant of a farm leaves on the land for the incoming tenant, as manure, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

on'stand'ing, *n.* Occupation of land for a time by the outgoing tenant's crops, etc. *Obs. Eng.*

on'stead (ŏn'stĕd), *n.* [*on* + *stead.*] A farmhouse with its offices; a steading; a homestead; sometimes, the offices only. *N. of Eng. & Scot.*

on'sweep' (ŏn'swēp'), *n.* A sweeping onward. — **on'sweep'ing,** *adj.*

on't (ŏnt). Contraction for *on it;* — chiefly in sense 7, **b** of *on.*

ont-. For words formerly spelled *ont-*, see UNT-.

ont (-ŏnt). A combining form from Greek *-ōn*, *-ontos*, pres. part. ending (see *schizont*), used to denote *an individual organism, esp. in one of its stages of development*, as in spor*ont.*

on'tal (ŏn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [See ONTO-.] *Philos.* Having, or pertaining to, real (esp. as opposed to phenomenal) existence or being; noumenal.

ontal world. See PHENOMENON, 1 **b**.

On·tar'i·an (ŏn·târ'ĭ·ăn; 79), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Ontario, Canada, or Lake Ontario.
2. *Geol.* Also **On·tar'ic** (-tăr'ĭk). Upper Silurian. See SILURIAN.

On·tar'i·an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Ontario.
2. *Geol.* Also **On·tar'ic.** Upper Silurian.

On·tar'i·o vi'o·let (ŏn·târ'ĭ·ō; 79). A color, reddish-blue in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

On the Crown. English title of *De Corona* (Gr. *Peri Stephanou*). See DE CORONA.

on to. Onto (see ON, *prep.*, first part); — to be distinguished from *on to* where *on* is the adverb (they went *on to* the next town). "French windows also looking *on to* the garden." *A. W. Pinero.*

on'to (ŏn'tōō; 71), *prep.* [*on* + *to.*] **1.** To a position on, as on the top or edge of, or against the surface of; upon; — chiefly in colloquial style, after verbs denoting motion or direction. "They drifted out *onto* the balcony." *E. Wharton.*
2. Aware of or familiar with; wise to; as, slow to get *onto* the new methods. *Slang, U. S.*

onto- [See ONTOLOGY.] A combining form from Greek *ōn*, *ontos*, meaning *existing*, used to denote *being*, *existence*, as in *ontology*; specif., *Biol.*, *an individual living being*, as in *ontogeny.*

on'to·cy'cle (ŏn'tō·sī'k'l), *n.* [*onto-* + *cycle.*] *Biol.* A line of development tending toward a circle, the organism in its decline tending to assume the characteristics of early life. — **on'to·cy'clic** (-sī'klĭk; -sĭk'lĭk), *adj.*

on·tog'e·nal (ŏn·tŏj'ē·năl; -n'l), *adj.* *Biol.* Ontogenetic. *Rare.*

on'to·gen'e·sis (ŏn'tō·jĕn'ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* Ontogeny.

on'to·ge·net'ic (-jē·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **on'to·ge·net'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). *Biol.* Of or pertaining to ontogeny. — **on'to·ge·net'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

on'to·gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* *Biol.* Ontogenetic. — **on'to·gen'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

on·tog'e·nist (ŏn·tŏj'ē·nĭst), *n.* A specialist in ontogeny.

on·tog'e·ny (ŏn·tŏj'ē·nĭ), *n.* [See ONTOLOGY; GENESIS.] *Biol.* The life history or development of an individual organism; — disting. from *phylogeny*, or the evolution of a race or group.

on·tog'ra·phy (ŏn·tŏg'rä·fĭ), *n.* [*onto-* + *-graphy.*] Description of being or essential nature.

on'to·log'i·cal (ŏn'tō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also **on'to·log'ic** (-ĭk). Of or pert. to ontology. — **on'to·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ontological argument. *Metaph.* An argument for the existence of God from the nature of His being, which, as commonly stated, is: "God is the most real (or the perfect) being. The most real (or perfect) being necessarily exists. Therefore, God exists"; sometimes, more widely, an argu-

on'ga·ro (ŏng'gä·rō). Var. of UNGARO. [*adj.*]

on'–glaze', *adj.* = OVERGLAZE.

on'gle, *n.* [F.] A claw. *Obs.*

on·glette' *fle* (ŏn·glĕt'). [F. *onglette.*] See 4th FILE, 1.

on'–glide', *n.* See GLIDE, *n.*, 8 **a**.

on'i (ŏn'ĭ). Dial. var. of ANY.

O·ni'a·res (ō·nĭ'ä·rēz; ō'nĭ·ä'rēz; 79). *Bib.*

o·ni'co·lo, *n.* = 2d NICOLO.

on'ion·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

On'ion's al·loy', See FUSIBLE METAL, *Table.*

o·ni'ro-, onir-. Vars. of ONEIRO-, ONEIR-.

o'ni·rot'ic, *adj.* = ONEIROTIC.

on'ix. Onyx. *Ref. Sp.* [*Dial.*]

on·less', Var. of UNLESS. *Now* [*Dial.*]

on'li·est (ōn'lĭ·ĕst; -ĭst), *adj.*, *superl.* of ONLY. *Chiefly Dial.*

On'mun' (ŏn'mŏŏn'), *n.* See KOREAN, *n.*, 2.

O'no (ō'nō). *Bib.*

o·noc'ro·tal, *n.* [L. *onocrotalus*, fr. Gr. *onokrotalos.*] Pelican. *Obs.*

on'o·man'ti·a (ŏn'ō·măn'shĭ·ä), *n.* [ML.] Onomancy. — **on'·o·man'tic** (-tĭk), **on'o·man'tical** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj. All Obs.*

o·nom'a·to·man'cy, *n.* Onomancy. *Obs.* [*Ref. Sp.*]

on'o·mat'o·pe'ia. Onomatopoeia.

on'o·mat'o·poi·e'sis. Var. of ONOMATOPOESIS.

o·nom'o·man'cy (ō·nŏm'ō·măn'sĭ), *n.* = ONOMANCY.

onon, ononе. ✝ ANON.

onor, onour. ✝ HONOR.

onst (wŭnst). Dial. var. of ONCE.

on·till'. ✝ UNTIL.

ment for the existence of what is taken to be fundamental being, as substance, God, or independent reality, from the manner in which the nature of this must necessarily be conceived.

on·tol'o·gism (ŏn·tŏl'ŏ·jĭz'ĭm), *n.* [*ontology* + *-ism.*] *Philos.* **a** The method which derives or analyzes reality from a consideration of the categories. **b** A philosophy founded by Gioberti (1801–52), in Italy, which held that the order of intellectual apprehension follows the order of real being and that knowledge of God is intuitive.

on·tol'o·gist (-jĭst), *n.* One versed in ontology; also, one who teaches ontologism. — **on·tol'o·gis'tic** (-jĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

on·tol'o·gize (ŏn·tŏl'ŏ·jīz), *v. i. & t. Rare.* **a** To deal with ontology. **b** To treat ontologically.

on·tol'o·gy (-jĭ), *n.* [NL. *ontologia*, fr. Gr. *onta* the things which exist (pl. neut. of *ōn, ontos*, being, pres. part. of *einai* to be) + *-logy.*] The science of being or reality; the branch of knowledge that investigates the nature, essential properties, and relations of being, as such. See METAPHYSICS.

o'nus (ō'nŭs), *n.* [L.] **a** A burden; an obligation; a charge; a duty. **b** Short for ONUS PROBANDI.

‖**o'nus pro·ban'di** (prō·băn'dī). [L.] Burden of proof.

on'wait'ing (ŏn'wāt'ĭng), *n.* An awaiting. *Scot.*

on'ward (ŏn'wĕrd), *adv.* [*on* + *-ward.*] **1.** Toward a point before or in front; forward; on; as, to move *onward.* **2.** Toward the final settlement; specif., on account; in advance; as an earnest. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.* **3.** In an advanced position; in front; on; as, it lies farther *onward.*

Syn. — ONWARD, FORWARD are frequently used with little or no distinction. But ONWARD often suggests progress or advance in general; FORWARD (opposed to *backward*) has more specific reference to movement towards what is before; as, "[Death's] truer name is '*Onward*,' no discordance in the roll and march of that eternal harmony whereto the worlds beat time" (*Tennyson*); "The distance beacons. *Forward, forward* let us range" (*id.*).

on'ward (ŏn'wĕrd), *adj.* **a** Moving in a forward direction; tending towards a contemplated or desirable end; forward; as, an *onward* course, progress, etc. **b** *Now Rare.* Advanced or progressing. — **on'ward·ness,** *n.*

on'ward, *v. i.* To move onward.

on'ward, *n.* **a** An onward movement. **b** The future. *Nonce Uses.*

Onward, Christian Soldiers. A hymn (1865) by Sabine Baring-Gould, music by Sir Arthur Sullivan.

on'ward·ly (ŏn'wĕrd·lĭ), *adv.* With an onward motion.

on'wards (ŏn'wĕrdz), *adv.* [See -WARDS.] Onward.

onych-. = ONYCHO-, as in: **on'y·cha·tro'phi·a.**

on'y·cha (ŏn'ĭ·kȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *onyx*, *-ychis*, onyx, also, a kind of mussel, fr. Gr. *onyx, -ychos.* See ONYX.] An ingredient of the Mosaic incense, prob. the operculum of some kind of *Strombus* or other gastropod. *Ex.* xxx. 34.

-on'y·cha (-ŏn'ĭ·kȧ), *pl.* of -ONYCHUS.

on'y·chaux'is (ŏn'ĭ·kŏk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *onych-* + Gr. *auxein* to increase.] Overgrowth of the nails.

o·nych'i·a (ō·nĭk'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ONYX.] *Med.* Inflammation of the matrix or folds of the nail, terminating in suppuration and loss of the nail.

-o·nych'i·a. [NL.] *Med.* A combining form from Greek *onyx, onychos*, meaning *a nail*, denoting *a condition of the nails*, as in *scleronychia.*

-o·nych'i·a, *pl.* of -ONYCHUS.

on'y·chin (ŏn'ĭ·kĭn), *adj.* [L. *onychinus*, fr. Gr. *onychinos.*] Of the nature of onyx. *Obs.* — *n.* Onyx. *Obs.*

on'y·chi'tis (ŏn'ĭ·kī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *onych-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation at the root or side of a nail.

o·nych'i·um (ō·nĭk'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *onychion* little claw, dim. of *onyx, onychos*, nail, claw.] *Zool.* A pulvillus.

on'y·cho- (ŏn'ĭ·kō-), **onych-.** [See ONYX.] A combining form, Greek *onycho-, onych-*, from *onyx, onychos*, meaning *a nail* or *claw*, as in *onychomycosis, onychosis.* The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

onychogryposis	**onychopathic**	**onychophyma**
oncholysis	**onychopathology**	**onychoptosis**
onychomalacia	**onychopathy**	**onychorrhexis**
onychomancy	**onychophagist**	**onychotrophy**
onychonosus	**onychophagy**	

on'y·choid (ŏn'ĭ·koid), *adj.* [*onych-* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling a fingernail in shape or texture.

on'y·cho·my·co'sis (ŏn'ĭ·kō·mī·kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *onycho-* + *mycosis.*] *Med.* Disease of the fingernails caused by a parasitic fungus.

On'y·chop'o·ra (-kŏp'ŏ·rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *onycho-* + Gr. *phoros* bearing.] *Zool.* A class of Arthropoda comprising *Peripatus* and its allies. Syn. *Protracheata.* — **on'y·chop'o·ran** (-răn), *adj. & n.* — **on'y·chop'o·rous** (-rŭs), *adj.*

on'y·cho·schiz'i·a (ŏn'ĭ·kō·skĭz'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *onycho-* + Gr. *schizein* to cleave.] *Med.* Loosening of a nail from its bed without shedding.

on'y·cho'sis (-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *onych-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Disease of a nail of a finger or toe.

-on'y·chus (-ŏn'ĭ·kŭs). Also *pl.* **-on'y·cha** (-kȧ), **-on'y·ches** (-kēz), **-o·nych'i·a** (-ō·nĭk'ĭ·ȧ). [NL.] *Zool.* Combining form, Greek *-onychos*, from *onyx, onychos*, meaning *nail, claw*, used in classificational names.

on'ym (ŏn'ĭm), *n.* [Gr. *onyma* name.] *Biol.* A technical name. — **on'y·mal** (-ĭ·măl), *adj.*

-o·nym (-ō·nĭm). Also **-nym.** Comb. form, Greek *-ōnymon*, fr. *onyma*, name, denoting *a* (specified) *type of name or word*, as in *autonym, organonym, tautonym.* Corresponding adjectives are formed in **-on'y·mous** (-ŏn'ĭ·mŭs) (Greek *-ōnymos*), and nouns denoting *condition* in **-on'y·my** (-mĭ) (Greek *-ōnymia*).

on'y·mat'ic (ŏn'ĭ·măt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *onyma, onymatos*, name.] Pertaining to nomenclature.

o'nym'i·ty (ō·nĭm'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Condition of being onymous.

on'y·mize (ŏn'ĭ·mīz), *v. i. Biol.* To use onyms.

on'y·mous (ŏn'ĭ·mŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *onyma*, Aeol. for *onoma*, name.] Bearing a name: giving or bearing the writer's name; — opposed to *anonymous. Rare.*

on'y·my (ŏn'ĭ·mĭ), *n. Biol.* Nomenclature.

on'yx (ŏn'ĭks; ŏ'nĭks; 277), *n.*; *pl.* ONYXES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [L., fr. Gr. *onyx* a claw, fingernail, hoof, a veined gem, onyx. See NAIL; cf. ONYCHA.] **1. a** Chalcedony in parallel layers of different shades of color. It is used for making cameos. See JET. **b** Mexican onyx (which see). **2.** = ONYCHA. *Obs.*

3. *Med.* A collection of pus in the anterior chamber of the eye, resembling a fingernail.

-on'yx. A combining form from Greek *onyx*, meaning *claw, nail*, as in *acronyx*; — used chiefly in generic names in *Zool.*

o·nyx'is (ō·nĭk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *onyx* fingernail.] *Med.* Ingrowing of a nail of a finger or toe.

onyx marble. See ALABASTER, 1 b.

on'za (ŏn'thȧ; -sȧ; 267), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *uncia.* See 1st OUNCE.] **1.** The ounce of Spain and Spanish America. It is one sixteenth of the libra, and hence has the same value in ounces avoirdupois, in each country, that the libra has in pounds. See WEIGHT, *Table.*

2. A gold coin, the doubloon; — in full **on'za de o'ro** (dā ō'rō), ounce of gold, which orig. it contained. See DOUBLOON, 1.

oo (ōō). Var. of WOOL. *Chiefly Scot.*

o'—o' (ō'ō'), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A Hawaiian bird of the genus *Acrulocercus* (syn. *Moho*) esp. *A. nobilis*, the yellow axillary tufts of which have been used in native featherwork since the extinction of the mamo.

o'ō- (ō'ō-). [See EGG.] A combining form, Greek *ōo-*, from *ōion*, meaning *an egg, eggs*, as in *oögraph, oölogy*; specif., *Biol.*, *an ovum*, as in *oögenesis, oögonium.*

o'—o'—a'—a' (ō'ō'ä'ä'), *n.* [Hawaiian, fr. *o-o* + *a-a* dwarf.] A bird of the family Meliphagidae (*Acrulocercus bracatus*), confined to the island of Kauai. From its small size, it is called *dwarf o-o.*

o'ō·blast (ō'ō·blăst), *n.* [*oö-* + *-blast.*] A cell from which an ovum develops. — **o'ō·blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *adj.*

o'ō·cy·e'sis (-sī·ē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *oö-* + *cyesis.*] *Med.* Extrauterine pregnancy in the ovary.

o'ō·cyst (ō'ō·sĭst), *n.* [*oö-* + *-cyst.*] **a** *Biol.* An encysted oöspore, either before or after division of its cell contents. **b** *Bot.* An oögonium. **c** *Zool.* An egg capsule; specif., an oviceli. — **o'ō·cys'tic** (-sĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

O'ō·cys·ta'ce·ae (ō'ō·sĭs·tā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Oöcystis*, type genus (fr. *oö-* + *-cystis*) + *-aceae.*] *Bot.* A family of free-floating unicellular or colonial green algae (order Chlorococcales), typified by the genus **O'ō·cys'tis** (-sĭs'tĭs) in which the cells are often retained within the distended wall of the old mother cell. — **o'ō·cys·ta'ceous** (-sĭs·tā'shŭs), *adj.*

o'ō·cyte (ō'ō·sīt), *n.* [*oö-* + *-cyte.*] *Embryol. & Zool.* An egg before maturation (formation of the polar bodies); or, in certain Protozoa, a female gamete before undergoing changes believed to correspond to maturation.

oo'dles (ōō'd'lz), *n. pl.* Also **oo'dlins** (-dlĭnz). [E. dial. *oodle* (Ireland), *huddle*, a mass of things. Cf. HUDDLE.] An abundance; a great quantity; a heap; lashings. *Chiefly Slang.*

o·œ'ci·um (ō·ē'shĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -CIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *ōion* an egg + *oikos* a house.] *Zool.* In bryozoans, an ovicell. — **o·œ'cial** (-shăl), *adj.*

oof bird' (ōōf'bûrd'), *n.* [See OOFTISH.] A fabulous bird providing money. *Humorous.*

oof'tish (-tĭsh), *n.* [Yiddish *oof-tish*, for G. *auf* (*dem*) *tisch* on the table.] Money; — often shortened to **oof** (ōōf). *Slang, Eng.*

oof'y (-ĭ), *adj.*; **oof'i·er** (-ĭ·ĕr); -I·EST. [*oof* (see OOFTISH) + 3d *-y.*] Rich; wealthy. *Slang, Eng.*

o'ō·ga·mete' (ō'ō·gȧ·mēt'), *n.* [*oö-* + *gamete.*] *Biol.* A female gamete; an oöspere.

o·ōg'a·mous (ō·ŏg'ȧ·mŭs), *adj.* [*oö-* + *-gamous.*] *Biol.* Having gametes exhibiting distinctions of sex; heterogamous. — **o·ōg'a·my** (-mĭ), *n.*

o'ō·gen'e·sis (ō'ō·jĕn'ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *oö-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Formation of the egg and its preparation for fertilization and development. — **o'ō·ge·net'ic** (-jē·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

o·ōg'e·ny (ō·ŏj'ē·nĭ), *n. Biol.* Oögenesis.

o'ō·gle'a, o'ō·gloe'a (ō'ō·glē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., tr. *oö-* + Gr. *gloia* glue.] *Zool.* Egg cement.

o'ō·go'ni·al (-gō'nĭ·ăl), *adj.* Of or pert. to the oögonium.

o'ō·go'ni·o·phore' (-gō'nĭ·ō·fōr'; 181), *n.* [See OOGONIUM; -PHORE.] *Bot.* A cell or stalk supporting an oögonium.

o'ō·go'ni·um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NIA (-ȧ), -NIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL., fr. *oö-* + Gr. *gonos* offspring.] **1.** *Bot.* The female sexual organ in oögamous thallophytic plants, corresponding to the archegonium in the ferns and mosses, but without differentiation into neck and venter. It contains one or more eggs, or oöspheres, which develop after fertilization into oöspores. Oögonia are found in the higher algae and in oömycetous fungi. Cf. ANTHERIDIUM, ARCHEGONIUM.

2. *Embryol.* One of the descendants of a primordial germ cell which give rise to the oöcytes.

o'ō·graph (ō'ō·grăf; 83), *n.* [*oö-* + *-graph.*] A device for drawing the outline of a bird's egg.

o'oid (ō'oid), **o·oi'dal** (ō·oi'dăl; -d'l), *adj.* [Gr. *ōioeidēs*, fr. *ōion* an egg + *eidos* form.] Egg-shaped.

o'ō·ki·ne'sis (ō'ō·kĭ·nē'sĭs; ō'ō·kī-), *n.* [NL., fr. *oö-* + Gr. *kinēsis* motion.] *Biol.* The mitotic phenomena of the maturation and fertilization of the egg.

o'ō·ki·nete' (ō'ō·kĭ·nēt'; -kī·nēt'), *n.* [See OÖ-; KINETIC.] *Zool.* In certain Protozoa, as the malaria parasite, a motile stage of the zygote. — **o'ō·ki·net'ic** (-nĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

oo·lak' (ōō·lăk'), *n.* [Hind. *ulāk*, fr. Turk *ulāq gemīsī* packet boat, fr. *ulāq* dispatch + *gemī* boat.] An East Indian river freight boat.

o'ō·lem'ma (ō'ō·lĕm'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *oö-* + Gr. *lemma* husk, skin.] **a** *Anat.* = ZONA PELLUCIDA. **b** *Zool.* The vitelline membrane of an egg.

o'ō·lite (ō'ō·līt), *n.* [*oö-* + *-lite*; cf. F. *oölithe.*] *Petrog.* **a** A rock consisting of small round grains, resembling the roe of fish, cemented together. The grains are small concretions. They are usually carbonate of lime, producing a variety of limestone, but sometimes of silica or iron oxide. **b** [*cap.*] *Geol.* The upper part of the Jurassic system (overlying the Lias) in England and in some other parts of Europe; — named from the widespread oölitic texture of its limestones. — **o'ō·lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

o'ō·lit'ic lime'stone' (-lĭt'ĭk). Calcareous oölite, a variety of limestone quarried chiefly for building purposes.

o'ō·log'i·cal (ō'ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also **o'ō·log'ic** (-lĭk). *Zool.* Of or pertaining to oölogy. — **o'ō·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ool'ry (ōōl'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). A lump or loop of iron, as wootz, when taken as a pasty mass from the crucible. *India.*

o·ōl'o·gist (ō·ŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.* **a** One versed in oölogy. **b** A collector of birds' eggs.

o·ōl'o·gize (ō·ŏl'ō·jīz), *v. t.* **a** To study oölogy. **b** To hunt for birds' nests and eggs.

o·ōl'o·gy (ō·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*oö-* + *-logy.*] The branch of ornithology which treats of birds' eggs, esp. of the collection of birds' eggs, and the study of their shape, coloration, etc.

oo'long (ōō'lŏng; *Chin.* ōō'lŏng'), *n.* [Cant. pron. of Chin. (Pek.) *wu¹-lung²*, lit., black dragon.] A kind of tea (see TEA, 1 b.)

‖**oom** (ōm; *S. Afr. D.* ōōm), *n.* [D.] An uncle.

o'ō·man'cy (ō'ō·măn'sĭ), *n.* Also **o'ō·man'ti·a** (-măn'shĭ·ȧ). [*oö-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of eggs.

o·ōm'e·ter (ō·ŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*oö-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring eggs. — **o·ōm'e·try** (-trĭ), *n.* — **o'ō·met'ric** (ō'ō·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.*

Oom Paul (ōōm poul; *cf.* OOM). [D. *oom* uncle.] S. J. P. Kruger, President of the South African Republic during the Boer War.

o'ō·my·cete' (ō'ō·mī·sēt'), *n.*; *pl.* -CETES (-sēts'). *Bot.* A fungus of the group Oömycetes.

O'ō·my·ce'tes (ō'ō·mī·sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *oö-* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* One of the two subclasses into which the algal fungi (class Phycomycetes) are divided, including those having a continuous, or nonseptate, mycelium and reproducing sexually by oögamy as well as by asexual spores. They are parasites or saprophytes and include the pond-scum parasites, water molds, white rusts, downy mildews, fungi of the family Pythiaceae, etc. Cf. ZYGOMYCETES. — **o'ō·my·ce'tous** (-tŭs), *adj.*

oon. (ōōn). Dial. var. of ONE.

oon (ōōn). Dial. var. of OVEN.

oon (ōōn), *adj.* [From E. dial. *oon-egg* a soft egg, laid before shell is formed, fr. *oon-*, *oun-*, un- + *egg.* See 2d UN-.] Shell-less. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

-oon (-ōōn). An English spelling of final syllables, French *-on*, often diminutive, and Italian *-one*, usually augmentative, as in *balloon, cartoon, dragoon, quadroon*; — rarely formative in English, as in *octoroon, spittoon.*

oons (ōōnz), *interj.* [From *wounds.* Cf. ZOUNDS.] An exclamation used as a mild oath; zounds.

oont (ōōnt), *n.* Dial. Eng. of WANT, mole.

oont (ōōnt; ŏŏnt), *n.* [Hind. *ūṭ*, fr. Skr. *uṣṭra.*] Camel. *Anglo-Indian.*

oop (ōōp). Dial. var. of UP.

oop (ōōp), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To bind with a thread or cord; to join; to unite. *Scot.*

oo'pak, oo'pack (ōō'păk), *n.* [Cant. pron. of *Hupeh*, the Chinese province.] A kind of black tea.

oöphor-. = OÖPHORO-, as in:

oöphoralgia, oöphorauxe, oöphorectomy, oöphorhysterectomy, oöphoroma.		

o'ō·phore (ō'ō·fōr; 181), *n.* [Gr. *ōion* an egg + *-phoros* bearing.] An oöphyte. — **o'ō·phor'ic** (-fōr'ĭk), *adj.*

o'ō·pho·rid'i·um (-fō·rĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ), -IUMS (-ŭmz). [NL. See OÖPHORO-; -IDIUM.] *Bot.* The megasporangium in some pteridophytes, as of the genus *Selaginella. Rare.*

o'ō·pho·ri'tis (-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *oöphor-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the ovaries; ovaritis.

o·öph'o·ro· (ō·ŏf'ō·rō-), **oöphor-.** [NL. *oöphoron* ovary, fr. Gr. *ōion* egg + *-phoros* bearing. Cf. OÖPHORE.] A combining form for *oöphoron*, denoting *an ovary, ovarian*, as in *oöphoritis, oöphoromania.* The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

oöphorocele	**oöphoropexy**	**oöphorostomy**
oöphoroepilepsy	**oöphororrhaphy**	**oöphorotomy**
oöphoromalacia	**oöphorosalpingectomy**	

o·öph'o·ro·ma'ni·a (-mā'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *oöphoro-* + *-mania.*] *Med.* Insanity due to ovarian disease.

o·öph'o·ron (ō·ŏf'ō·rŏn), *n.* [NL. See OÖPHORO-.] An ovary.

o'ō·phyte (ō'ō·fīt), *n.* [*oö-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* The sexual generation in the life history of an archegoniate plant, as a moss, fern, or liverwort; the stage in which sexual organs are developed. Cf. GAMETOPHYTE, SPOROPHYTE. — **o'ō·phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

o'ō·plasm (ō'ō·plăz'm), *n.* [*oö-* + *-plasm.*] The cytoplasm of an egg, or oöspere. — **o'ō·plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *adj.*

o'ō·plast (-plăst), *n.* [*oö-* + *-plast.*] *Bot.* The egg, or oöspere.

o'ō·pod (ō'ō·pŏd), *n.*; *pl.* OÖPODA (ō·ŏp'ō·dȧ). [*oö-*+*-pod.*] *Zool.* Any of the pieces composing the ovipositor or sting of an insect. *Rare.* — **o·öp'o·dal** (ō·ŏp'ō·dăl; -d'l), *adj.*

o'ō·por'phy·rin (-fōr'fĭ·rĭn), *n.* [*oö-* + Gr. *porphyra* purple.] *Biochem.* A pigment in the eggshells of certain birds.

oo·ra'li (ōō·rä'lē), *n.* Curare.

oord (ōrd), *n.* [D., place, point, corner, fourth part. See ODD.] A base silver coin of the Netherlands, equal to a double doit, or ¼ stiver.

o'ō·scope (ō'ō·skōp), *n.* [*oö-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for viewing the interior of an egg.

o·ōs'co·py (ō·ŏs'kō·pĭ), *n.* Use of an oöscope; also, oömancy.

o'ō·sperm (ō'ō·spûrm), *n.* [*oö-* + Gr. *sperma* seed.] **a** *Zool.* A fertilized egg; a zygote. **b** *Bot.* = OÖSPORE.

o'ō·sphere (-sfēr), *n.* [*oö-* + Gr. *sphaira* sphere, ball.] *Biol.* An unfertilized egg; a female gamete.

o'ō·spo·ran'gi·um (-spō·răn'jĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. *oö-* + *sporangium.*] *Bot.* **a** The unilocular zoosporangium in certain brown algae (Phaeophyceae), as *Ectocarpus. Rare. Thuret.* **b** An oöganium.

o'ō·spore (ō'ō·spōr; 181), *n.* [*oö-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* The spore resulting from the fertilization of an egg cell, or oösphere, by a sperm cell; — opposed to *zygospore.* The oöspore is capable of undergoing a resting period; the ultimate product of its development is the asexual generation of the plant, or the sporophyte. — **o'ō·spor'ic** (-spŏr'ĭk), **o·ōs'po·rous** (ō·ŏs'pō·rŭs; ō'ō·spō'rŭs), *adj.*

O'ō·spo're·ae (ō'ō·spō'rē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In old classifications, a primary group of thallophytes including all those that produce oöspores.

o'ō·spo·rif'er·ous (-spō·rĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*oöspore*+*-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing or producing oöspores.

o·ōs'te·gite (ō·ŏs'tē·jīt), *n.* [*oö-* + Gr. *stegē* a roof.] *Zool.* A platelike expansion of the basal segment of a thoracic appendage in many crustaceans, which helps to form a receptacle for the eggs. — **o·ōs'te·git'ic** (-jĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

o'ō·the'ca (ō'ō·thē'kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -CAE (-sē). [NL., fr. *oö-* + Gr. *thēkē* a case.] **a** *Zool.* An egg case, esp. that of many kinds of mollusks, and of some insects, as cockroaches. **b** *Bot., Obs.* A sporangium. — **o'ō·the'cal** (-kăl), *adj.*

o'ō·the'co- (ō'ō·thē'kō-), **oöthec-.** A combining form for *oötheca*, equivalent to *oöphoro-, ovario-.*

oo·tos'o·phy (ōn·tŏs'ō·fĭ), *n.* [*onto-* + Gr. *sophia* wisdom.] = ONTOLOGY. *Rare.*

O'nus (ō'nŭs). *Bib.* Var. of ONO.

on·worth'. ‡ UNWORTH.

on'y (ŏn'ĭ), *adj.* Dial. var. of ANY.

-on'y·ches, *pl.* of -ONYCHUS.

on'y·chite (ŏn'ĭ·kīt), **on'y·chi'tes** (-kī'tēz), *n.* [L. *onychitis* onyx, fr. Gr. *onychitis lithos.*] = ALABASTER, 1 b. *Obs.*

on'y·co·man'cy. Var. of ONYCHOMANCY.

on'y·goph'a·gist (ŏn'ĭ·gŏf'ȧ·jĭst), *n.* Erron. for ONYCHOPHAGIST. [= ONYCHOMANCY.]

on'y·man'cy (ŏn'ĭ·măn'sĭ), *n.* [fr. Gr. *onyx* nail + *-itis.*] *Med.* = ONYCHIA.

o'ō·an'gi·um (ō'ō·ăn'jĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *oö-* + *-angium.*] *Bot.* = ARCHEGONIUM.

oo'bit (ōō'bĭt). Var. of WOUBIT. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

o'ō·blas·te'ma fil'a·ment. [NL. *oöblastema*, fr. *oö-* + *blastema.*] *Bot.* = FERTILIZATION TUBE b.

oof. Scot. var. of OAF.

oof. *interj.* Var. of OUF.

o'ō·gone (ō'ō·gōn), *n. Bot.* = OÖGONIUM, 1.

ook (ōōk). Var. of OUK. *Scot.*

oo'la·can, oo'la·chan, oo'lack·an, ·la·kan. Vars. of EULACHON.

O·ō'lĭ·ab (ō·ō'lĭ·ăb). *D. Bib.*

O·ōl'ĭ·ba (ō·ōl'ĭ·bȧ). *D. Bib.*

O'ō·lib'a·ma (ō'ō·lĭb'ȧ·mȧ; ō·ōl'ĭ·bȧ'mȧ). *D. Bib.*

O·ōl'ĭ·a (ō·ōl'ĭ·ȧ). *D. Bib.*

oom'an (ōōm'ăn). Dial. Eng. var. of WOMAN.

oomiac, oomiak. Vars. of UMIAK.

oor (ōōr). Var. of OUR. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*

Oor'doo. Var. of URDU.

oo'ri·al (ōō'rĭ·ăl). Var. of URIAL.

oo'rie. Var. of OURIE. *Scot.*

Oo·rĭ'va. Var. of ORIYA.

o'ō·spo·range' (ō'ō·spō·rănj') *n.* = OÖSPORANGIUM.

oot (ōōt), **oot'by',** **oot'with'.** Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of OUT, OUTBY, etc.

o'ö·tid (ō'ō·tĭd), *n.* [See oö-; -ID.] *Zool.* An egg cell after meiosis, correlative of spermatid.

o·öt'o·coid (ō·öt'ō·koid), *adj.* [Gr. *ōiotokos* laying eggs (fr. *ōion* egg + *tokos* a bearing) + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Semioviparous; pert. to the Oötocoidea. — *n.* One of the Oötocoidea.

O·öt'o·coi'de·a (-koi'dē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A group consisting of the marsupials and monotremes. *Dana.* — **o·öt'o·coi'de·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.*

o·öt'o·cous (ō·öt'ō·kŭs), *adj.* Laying eggs; oviparous.

o'ö·type (ō'ō·tīp), *n.* [oö- + *-type.*] *Zool.* The part of the oviduct of certain trematode worms in which the eggs are furnished with a shell.

ooze (ōōz), *n.* [AS. *wōs* juice, sap; akin to Dan. *os*, MLG. *wōs*, Lett. *vasa.*] **1.** Juice; sap. *Obs.*
2. A decoction of oak bark, sumac, catechu, etc., used for tanning leather; tan liquor.
3. [From OOZE, *v.*] Act of oozing; gentle flow; also, that which oozes; a slow stream.

ooze (ōōz), *v.;* OOZED (ōōzd); OOZ'ING. [From OOZE juice.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To percolate, as a liquid through the pores of a substance; to flow slowly through interstices.

The latent rill, scarce *oozing* through the grass. *Thomson.*

2. Hence: **a** To pass through small openings, as air, gas, or light through crevices. **b** To escape slowly and quietly; as, the secret *oozed* out; his courage *oozed* away.
3. To exude moisture; as, the horse *oozed* with sweat.
4. To pass or go oozily; — with *in, out,* etc.
——, *Transitive:* To exude or give out slowly; — often with *out.*

ooze (ōōz), *n.* [ME. *wose,* fr. AS. *wāse* mud, mire; akin to ON. *veisa* slime, stagnant water, and to L. *virus* slimy liquid, poison. See VIRUS.] **1.** Soft mud or slime, esp. in the bed of a river or estuary; earth so wet as to flow gently, or easily yield to pressure. "My son i' the *ooze* is bedded." *Shak.*
2. A stretch or piece of muddy ground; a marsh; a bog.
3. Seaweed. *Now Rare.*
4. *Oceanography.* A soft deposit covering large areas of the ocean bottom, composed largely or mainly of the shells or other hard parts of minute organisms, as Foraminifera, Radiolaria, and diatoms. The *radiolarian ooze* occurring in many places in very deep water is composed mainly of the siliceous skeletons of radiolarians, calcareous matter being dissolved by the action of carbon dioxide present in high concentration in the water at these depths.

ooze (ōōz), *v. t.* To embed in ooze. *Rare.*

ooze leather. Leather made from sheepskins or calfskins by forcing ooze through them; esp., such leather with a soft, finely granulated finish (called sometimes ***velvet finish***) put on the flesh side for special purposes.

o'ö·zoöid (ō'ō·zō'oid), *n.* *Zool.* A zooid or individual developed from an egg.

oo'zy (ōō'zĭ), *adj.* [See OOZE mud.] **1.** Containing, or composed of, ooze; muddy; miry; resembling ooze.
2. [See OOZE, *v.*] Exuding moisture; damp with exuded or deposited moisture; specif., slimy.
— **oo'zi·ly,** *adv.* — **oo'zi·ness,** *n.*

op-. The form taken by OB- before *p,* as in *oppose.*

o·pa'cate (ō·pā'kāt), *v. t.* [L. *opacatus,* past part. of *opacare.*] To make opaque; to darken. *Rare.*

o·pac'i·fy (ō·păs'ĭ·fī), *v. t. & i.* To cause to become, or to become, opaque, as glass or enamel. — **o·pac'i·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* — **o·pac'i·fi'er** (ō·păs'ĭ·fī'ĕr), *n.*

o·pa'cite (ō·pā'sīt; ō'pȧ-), *n.* [L. *opacus* opaque.] *Petrog.* Any substance appearing microscopically as minute black grains.

o·pac'i·ty (ō·păs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *opacité,* fr. L. *opacitas.*] Quality or state of being opaque; opaqueness; specif.: **1.** State of being shaded or obscure; darkness; obscurity or an instance of it; also, *Rare,* state of not reflecting light.
2. Quality or state of a body which renders it impervious to the rays of light; want of transparency or translucency.
3. Hence: **a** Obscurity of sense; want of clearness; unintelligibleness. **b** Mental dimness or obtuseness; dullness; also, a dull person.
4. *Physics & Astrophysics.* The measurable capacity of matter, as of a celestial body, to obstruct by absorption the transmission of radiant energy, including as well as light, radiant heat, electric waves, sound, etc.

o·pa'cous (ō·pā'kŭs), *adj.* [L. *opacus.* Cf. OPAQUE.] Opaque. *Both Now Rare.* — **o·pa'cous·ness,** *n.*

o'pah (ō'pȧ), *n.* [Ibo *ùbà.*] A large fish (*Lampris regius,* syn. *guttatus*), of the Atlantic Ocean, remarkable for its brilliant colors. It constitutes the family Lampridae.

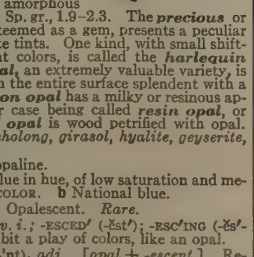

Opah. (1/40)

o'pal (ō'păl), *n.* [L. *opalus,* fr. Gr. *opalios,* fr. Skr. *upala* a rock, stone, precious stone.] **1.** *Mineral.* A mineral consisting, like quartz, of silica, SiO_2, but softer, less dense, and containing a varying amount of water. It occurs in amorphous masses. H., 5.5–6.5. Sp. gr., 1.9–2.3. The ***precious*** or ***noble opal,*** highly esteemed as a gem, presents a peculiar play of colors of delicate tints. One kind, with small shifting patches of brilliant colors, is called the ***harlequin opal.*** The ***black opal,*** an extremely valuable variety, is deep black or gray with the entire surface splendent with a play of color. ***Common opal*** has a milky or resinous appearance, in the latter case being called ***resin opal,*** or ***pitch opal.*** ***Wood opal*** is wood petrified with opal. Other varieties are *cacholong, girasol, hyalite, geyserite,* and *menilite.*
2. *Com.* Opal glass; opaline.

opal blue. **a** A color, blue in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR. **b** National blue.

o'paled (ō'păld), *adj.* Opalescent. *Rare.*

o'pal·esce' (ō'păl·ĕs'), *v. i.;* -ESCED' (-ĕst'); -ESC'ING (-ĕs'-ĭng). To emit or exhibit a play of colors, like an opal.

o'pal·es'cent (-ĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [*opal* + *-escent.*] Reflecting an iridescent light; having a milky iridescence; opaline. — **o'pal·es'cence** (-ĕns; -'ns), *n.*

opal glass. A translucent opalescent glass, much used for stained-glass windows and ornamental ware.

opal gray. A nearly neutral gray, slightly reddish, of medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

O'pa·lī'na (ō'pȧ·lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL. See OPALINE, *adj.*] *Zool.* A genus of flattened, oval infusorians uniformly covered with cilia, with numerous nuclei but with no mouth or contractile vacuole. They are parasitic in the rectum of amphibians. It is the type of a family, **O'pa·lin'i·dae** (-lĭn'ĭ·dē). — **o'pa·lin'id** (-lĭd), *n. & adj.* — **o'pa·lin'ine** (ō'pȧ-lĭn'ĭn; -īn; 156), *adj.*

o'pal·ine (ō'păl·ĭn; -īn; 156), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like, opal in appearance; opalescent.

o'pal·ine (-ēn; -ĭn), *n.* **1.** An opaline variety of yellow chalcedony.
2. Opal glass.
3. An opaline color or expanse.

opaline green. A color, yellowish-green in hue, of low saturation and very high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

o'pal·ize (ō'păl·īz), *v. i. & t.;* O'PAL·IZED (-īzd); O'PAL·IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To opalesce or make opalescent.

opal matrix. A matrix (sense 10) cut from opal.

o'pal·oid (ō'păl·oid), *adj.* [*opal* + *-oid.*] Like opal; milky and translucent.

o·paque' (ō·pāk'), *adj.* [F. and L.; F. *opaque,* fr. L. *opacus* shady, dark.] **1.** Dark; unilluminated. *Obs.*
2. Not reflecting or giving out light; dark; not shining.
3. Impervious to the rays of light; not transparent.
4. Impervious to radiant heat, electric waves, or other form of radiant energy.
5. Obscure; unintelligible; also, dull; stupid; obtuse.
Syn. — See DARK. **Ant.** — Transparent; translucent.
— **o·paque'ly,** *adv.* — **o·paque'ness,** *n.*

o·paque', *n.* **1.** That which is opaque; an opaque medium or space; also, an eyeshade.
2. *Photog.* An opaque paint for blocking out portions of a negative.

o·paque', *v. t. & i.;* O·PAQUED' (-pākt'); O·PA'QUING (-pā'-kĭng). To make or become opaque.

O'pa·ta (ō'pä·tä), *n.* An Indian of a group of closely associated Piman tribes of northeastern Sonora. The most important divisions are the Opata proper, the Eudeve, and the Jova. They are now largely Mexicanized.

op'dal·ite (ŏp'dăl·īt), *n.* [From *Opdal,* Norway.] *Petrog.* A medium-grained, grayish to brownish plutonic rock composed of quartz, acid plagioclase, less potash-feldspar, and the dark minerals biotite, hypersthene, and diopside. It is a hypersthene-tonalite.

ope (ōp), *adj.* [From OPEN.] Open. — *v. t. & i.* To open. *Both Now Poetic.*

ope, *n.* An opening; opportunity; aperture. *Obs., exc. Dial. Eng.,* a narrow covered passage between houses.

ope. Dial. var. of UP.

-ope (-ōp). A combining form from Greek *ōps,* meaning *eye,* denoting *one having the condition of eye* denoted by a corresponding noun ending in *-opia,* as in *platyope.*

‖**o'pe (et) con·si'li·o** (ō'pĕ ĕt kŏn·sĭl'ĭ·ō). [L.] *Civil Law.* With assistance and counsel; — of an accessory in a crime.

O·peg'ra·pha (ō·pĕg'rȧ·fȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *opē* an opening + *graphē* writing.] *Bot.* A genus of crustaceous lichens (family Graphidiaceae), occurring chiefly on bark and forming markings like writing or hieroglyphics.

o·pei'do·scope (ō·pī'dō·skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ops, opos,* voice + *eidos* form + *-scope.*] *Physics.* An instrument consisting essentially of a tube across one end of which is stretched a thin flexible membrane bearing a small mirror. It is used for exhibiting upon a screen, by rays reflected from the mirror, vibratory motions caused by sounds.

ope'let (ōp'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A bright-colored European actinian (*Anemonia,* or *Anthea, sulcata*) with nonretractile tentacles.

o'pen (ō'pĕn; 277), *adj.;* O'PEN·ER (-ĕr); O'PEN·EST. [AS.; akin to D. *open,* OS. *opan,* G. *offen,* OHG. *offan,* ON. *opinn,* Sw. *öppen,* Dan. *aaben,* and prob. to E. UP. Cf. OPE.] **1.** Not shut to; not impeding or preventing passage; as, an *open* gate; not shut up; having its door, lid, etc., not closed, or having no door, lid, etc.; affording free ingress or egress; — applied to passageways; as, an *open* road, window, etc.; also, to enclosed structures or other containing objects; as, *open* houses, boxes, etc.; an *open* harbor. Specif.: Not covered over; as, an *open* boat; not obstructed or clogged.
2. Hence: Free to be entered, visited, or used; as, an *open* library; an *open* session; without restrictions (actually or comparatively) as to the number or character of participants; as, the *open* class in a competition; an *open* fellowship; an *open* market; also, free to avail oneself of; available; as, two courses are *open;* the invitation is still *open.* Specif.: disengaged; as, to keep a day *open* for an appointment; in accounting and business practice, designating an account, charge account, etc., available for use by a customer at any time; as, loans to a retail store on the security of its *open* book accounts.
3. Empty, or nearly so, of obstruction to passage or view; admitting access from all, or nearly all, sides; as, an *open* river, that is, one clear of ice; an *open* field, that is, one clear of woods; hence, of a battle, carried on in such a clear space. Specif., of weather or season, not frosty or inclement; as, an *open* winter.
4. Uncovered or unprotected; not concealed or hidden; exposed; bare; as, *open* plumbing; to lay *open* the lungs with the knife. Figuratively: Liable; — with *to;* as, *open* to temptation. "*Open* to all injuries." *Shak.*
5. Not concealed from the mental view; not secret, hidden, or disguised; revealed; evident; existing, done, or acting, without concealment or in public; public; as, to lay *open* schemes or plans. "His thefts are too *open.*" *Shak.*
6. Not drawn together, folded, or contracted; extended; expanded; spread out; as, an *open* hand, flower, or book.
7. Without reserve or pretense; sincere; unfeigned; frank; candid; as, an *open* avowal of thought and feeling.

With aspect *open,* shall erect his head. *Pope.*

8. Having, or characterized by, openings, interstices, spaces, holes, bare places, or the like; separated by an interval or intervals; as, *open* teeth; *open* ranks; also, perforated, porous. Specif.: **a** Sparsely distributed, as population. **b** *Obs. exc. Dial.* Of soil, not solidified by the action of frost or heat; loose; porous.
9. Yet to be decided; not finally determined; uncertain.

The tendency to regard every question as *open.* *Henry Adams.*

10. Not closed against appeals, proposals, ideas, etc.; ready to hear, see, etc.; accessible; as, a man of *open* ear; — of a person: responsive; amenable; as, to keep one's mind *open;* hence, generous; liberal; as, he gave with *open* hand.
11. Kept available for future custom; as, an *open* pattern.
12. Characterized by lack of effective restrictions as to the opening of drinking places, places of amusement, or the like; as, an *open* town; an *open* Sunday. *Colloq., U. S.*
13. *Automobiles.* Not covered over by a permanent top.
14. *Bookbinding.* Having each leaf separate and distinct from the others; — said of books and signatures.
15. *Chem.* Characterized by open-chain structure.
16. *Chess.* Characterized by a free development of the pieces before the pawns, as in the Ruy Lopez.
17. *Dancing.* Characterized by the feet being apart.
18. *Mach.* **a** Not crossed; as, *open* belt, eccentric rods, etc. Cf. CROSSED BELT. **b** Without covers or parts that restrict ventilation; not enclosed; as, an *open* motor.
19. *Med.* **a** Not enclosed; not covered or grown over; as, an *open* sore; hence, communicating infection to the exterior; as, *open* tuberculosis. **b** Of the bowels, not constipated.
20. *Music.* **a** Not stopped, as a string by the finger or a horn by the hand; not closed, as the top of an organ pipe. **b** Produced by an open string, pipe, etc.; natural; as, an *open* tone or note.
21. *Naut.* **a** *Obs.* In full view; — with *on* or *to.* **b** With a visible opening between; clear; as, steer so as to keep the two spires *open.* **c** Not foggy.
22. *Phonet.* **a** Of a vowel, low. See BROAD, *adj.,* 13 **a.** **b** Of a consonant, formed with the articulating organs narrowed without contact or with loose contact (*s* or Germ. *ch*); continuant; spirant; fricative; — contrasted with *stopped.* See *Pron.* § 44 (4).
23. *Printing.* **a** More or less widely spaced or leaded. **b** Of type, made in outline. See OUTLINE, *n.,* 5.
24. *Soap Mfg.* Granular.
25. *Sports.* **a** Legally available for hunting, fishing, and similar sports; as, *open* brooks or days. **b** Not restricted either to amateurs or to professionals; as, an *open* golf tournament.
26. *Stock Breeding.* Not with young.
27. *Weaving.* Designating, or pertaining to, a process in shedding in which the bulk of the warp forms two stationary lines (forming vertical shallow diamond-shaped figures), changes being made by carrying the threads from one fixed line to the other.
Syn. — Unclosed; plain, apparent, obvious; unreserved, honest, undissembling, artless. See FRANK.
Ant. — Shut, closed; covered; clogged, blocked, obstructed; restricted; concealed, hidden; secret, clandestine; dissimulated, feigned, covert, disguised; prejudiced.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives and their derivatives) are:

open-armed	open-frontedness	open-spaced
open-armedly	open-grained	open-spacedly
open-back	open-hearthed	open-spacedness
open-backed	open-jointed	open-spoken
open-bladed	open-kneed	open-spokenly
open-breasted	open-letter	open-spokenness
open-chested	open-lined	open-top
open-countenanced	open-patterned	open-topped
open-crib	open-pit	open-view
open-cribbed	open-pitted	open-visaged
open-ended	open-roofed	open-weave
open-endedness	open-shelved	open-webbed
open-fire	open-sided	open-webbedness
open-flowered	open-sidedly	open-windowed
open-front	open-sidedness	open-windowedness
open-fronted	open-sleeved	

o'pen (ō'pĕn), *v.;* O'PENED (ō'pĕnd); O'PEN·ING. [AS. *openian.* See OPEN, *adj.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To move (a gate, lid, etc.) from its shut position.

Open thou my lips. *Ps.* li. 15.

2. To spread out; to expand; to extend; to unfold or unroll; as, to *open* the hand; to *open* a book; to *open* a hole.
3. To make one or more openings or apertures in; to cut or break into; to make or effect (an opening or aperture); as, to *open* an abscess or boil; to *open* a chasm.
4. To disclose or expose to view; hence, to reveal or divulge, as one's feelings, intentions, etc.; to unbosom.
5. To interpret or expound, as the Scriptures. *Archaic.*
6. To make more discerning or responsive; to enlighten; to expand; to enlarge, as the understanding.
7. To render open or clear for ingress or egress; to turn back or remove a door, covering, etc., from; as to *open* a box, room, or letter; to clear (a passageway) from obstruction; as, to *open* a road; specif.: **a** To make (bodily passages, as the bowels) unobstructed. **b** To render open or accessible for its special purpose; as, to *open* a shop, office, or park; — often with *up;* specif., to render available or accessible for settlement, trade, etc. **c** To declare (a building, park, etc.) to be open to the public, usually by a formal ceremony.
8. To loosen or make less compact; as, to *open* matted cotton by separating the fibers; to *open* ranks; formerly also, to disintegrate or dissolve.
9. To enter upon; to begin; start; initiate; as, to *open* a discussion, or an account; to *open* fire upon an enemy.
10. In poker, to throw (a jack pot) open for play.
11. *Law.* **a** To make the statement by which the trial of (a case) is begun and put before the court; also, to be the first to speak in summing up or arguing (a case), which the affirmative is generally entitled to do. **b** To restore or recall, as an order, rule, judgment, etc., from a finally determined state to a state in which the parties are free to prosecute or oppose it by further proceedings. The opening of a judgment or other decision is not an annulment or setting aside thereof.
12. *Naut.* To bring into view, or come in sight of, by changing position so as to remove an intervening object from the line of sight; as, we sailed on until we *opened* a bay.
13. *Negotiable Paper.* To free (a check) from the restrictions imposed by crossing it, as by writing "pay cash" and signing the alteration. See *cross a check* under CROSS, *v. Eng.*
14. *Soap Mfg.* To grain or salt out.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To become open; to unclose or become unclosed; — said of a door, lid, etc., of a passageway, or of a containing space or thing; to burst or break open, as a wound; to have the doors opened for business, as a store.
2. To open or make open a door, enclosed place, or the like, to give admittance; as, *open* in the name of the law.
3. To expand; to spread out or apart; figuratively, to become enlightened or more discerning, as the heart.
4. To become or be disclosed, as to view; to begin to appear; to spread out in, or be presented to, the sight; *Naut.,* to come to be seen as separate; to appear distinct.
5. To give access; also, to have an opening, passage, or outlet; — with *to, into, out of, toward,* etc.
6. To disclose or reveal one's mind, feelings, or knowledge by speaking; to speak out; to explain.
7. To begin; to commence; as, the stock *opened* at par; the battery *opened* upon the enemy; a play *opens.*
8. *Hunt.* To bark on finding the scent; to give tongue.
9. *Theat.* To have a first performance; to open a season, tour, or run.
Syn. — Unclose; disclose, bare; commence.
Ant. — See CLOSE, SHUT.

open one's eyes. To cause one to perceive or to stare with surprise; to awake to a knowledge or realization of something.

open one's heart. **a** To disclose or communicate one's intimate thoughts and feelings. **b** To be generous.

open one's mouth. **a** To begin speaking. **b** To give power of speech. **c** To disclose a thing secret or confidential.

oo'yesd' (ōō'yĕzd'). Var. of UYEZD.

ooz. Ooze. *Ref. Sp.*
oozd. Oozed. *Ref. Sp.*

oo'zel. + OUZEL. [cous. *Obs.*
o·pac'ious (ō·pā'shŭs), *adj.* Opa-

o·pac'u·lar (ō·păk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* Somewhat opaque. *Obs.*

o'pal·esque', *adj.* See -ESQUE.
O·pa'li·a, *n. pl.* See OPE.

o'pal·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
o'pal·tint'ed, *adj.* See -TINTED.

open out. **a** To make accessible or visible by taking away what infolds or conceals; to open up; to unpack, etc. **b** To develop, as an undertaking. **c** To disclose or reveal. **d** *Naut.* To bring into view; to open. **e** To enlarge the diameter of (a hole), as by reaming, broaching, or drifting. **f** = OPEN, *v. i.*, in senses 3, 4, and 6.

open ranks. *Mil.* To execute a movement in close-order infantry drill in which the rear rank and the file closers drop back four steps.

open the ball. To be the first to begin a thing. *Slang.*

open the books. *Finance.* To resume use of corporation or other record books after temporary closing.

open up. **a** To open to view, access, traffic, etc.; to lay open; to discover; to disclose; to bring up (a subject) for discussion or treatment; as, poetry *opens up* a world of fancy. **b** To become open to view, access, etc.; to present itself. **c** To break one's reserve; begin to speak with natural freedom.

o'pen (ō'pĕn), *adv.* Openly. *Obs.*

o'pen (ō'pĕn), *n.* **1.** = OPENING. *Now Rare.*
2. Open or unobstructed space, as land without trees, buildings, or obstructions; unenclosed country; open ocean, open water, open air; — with *the.*
3. Short for OPEN MARKET.
— ***in open.*** In full view; clearly; openly.

open account. *Accounting.* See CURRENT ACCOUNT, 1.

open air. The space where air is unconfined, esp. out of doors; as, exercise in the *open air.*

o'pen-air' (66), *adj.* Taking place, done, or existing in, or characteristic of, the open air; outdoor; as, an *open-air* game or meeting. Specif., *Painting,* plein-air. — **o'pen-air'ish,** *adj.* — **o'pen-air'ish·ness,** *n.* — **o'pen-air'ism** (-ăr'ĭz'm), *n.* — **o'pen-air'ness,** *n.*

o'pen-and-shut', *adj.* Quite simple; obvious. *Colloq., U.S.*

open antenna. *Radio.* = CONDENSER ANTENNA.

open arc lamp. See ARC LAMP.

open arms. Outspread arms; hence, an eager or warm welcome.

open back. See SPRING BACK; cf. HOLLOW BACK.

o'pen·band' (ō'pĕn·bănd'; 66), *adj. Textile Mfg.* Designating, or pertaining to, a kind of twist, yarn, or thread produced by a method of twisting the fibers so that they revolve from left to right; — opposed to *crossband.*

o'pen·beak' (-bēk'), *n.* An openbill.

o'pen·bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* A stork of the genus *Anastomus,* in which the bill is grooved, and with the upper and lower parts touching only at the base and tip. *A. oscitans* of eastern Asia is white with black back, wings, and tail. *A lamelligerus* of Africa is chiefly black. See 1st BILL, *Illust.*

Open Brethren. See PLYMOUTH BRETHREN.

open bridle. A bridle having no blinders.

open bundle. *Bot.* A collateral vascular bundle containing cambium between the xylem and phloem portions, and thus capable of secondary increase in thickness. Cf. CLOSED BUNDLE.

open caisson. *Civil Engin.* A box, open at the top and bottom, sunk through water-bearing material to rock or hardpan, then sealed with concrete at the bottom, pumped dry, and filled with concrete. — **o'pen-cais'son,** *adj.*

o'pen·cast' (ō'pĕn·kăst'; 83), *n. Mining.* A working in which excavation is performed from the surface, as in quarrying.

o'pen·cast', *adj. & adv. Mining.* Exposed to the air like a quarry; as, *opencast* working; a deposit worked *opencast.*

open chain. *Chem.* An arrangement of atoms represented in the structural formula by a chain whose ends are open, that is, not joined so as to form a ring; — opposed to *closed chain,* or *ring.* — **o'pen-chain',** *adj.*

open check. *Banking.* In England, an uncrossed check, payable to the order of the bearer.

open circuit. See CIRCUIT, *n.*, 6 & 9. — **o'pen-cir'cuit,** *adj.*

open cluster. *Astron.* See CLUSTER, *n.*, 4.

o'pen-coil' (66), *adj. Elec.* Designating, or pert. to, a method of winding armatures in which each coil is an open circuit during a part of its revolution; — opposed to *closed-coil.*

open-coil armature. An armature with a winding not closed except by the external circuit connected to it through the brushes and commutator.

open commission. *Law.* A commission to take testimony in which the witnesses to be examined are not named, or in which the scope of the inquiry is not limited to specific questions.

open communion. *Eccl.* Among Baptists, communion not restricted to persons who have been baptized by immersion. Cf. CLOSE COMMUNION.

open contact. *Phonet.* See CONTACT, *n.*, 10.

open coursing. The pursuit of any hare discovered, without regard to rules or regulations.

open court. *Law.* **a** A court that is in session and organized for the transaction as such of official business, as distinguished from the sitting of a judge in chambers or when acting as a judge but not as a court. **b** A court at the transactions of which the public are free to be present.

open cure. See VULCANIZATION, 1.

o'pen·cut' (ō'pĕn·kŭt'), *adj., adv., & n. Mining.* Opencast.

open delta connection, *or* **winding.** *Elec.* V connection.

open diapason. *Music.* See DIAPASON e.

open door. **a** Open or free admission to all; hospitable welcome; free opportunity. **b** In modern diplomacy, opportunity for intercourse, esp. commercial, open to all upon equal terms, particularly with reference to a state whose policy is wholly or partially fixed by states foreign to itself, or to territory newly acquired by a conquering nation.

o'pen-door' (66), *adj.* **1.** Done or carried on with the doors open; public.
2. Like an open door.
3. Of, relating to, or sustaining the open door in diplomacy; as, *open-door* system or policy.

o'pen-doored' (66), *adj.* Having the door or doors open; hence, hospitable.

o'pen-eared' (66), *adj.* Having the ears open; attentive to sounds; responsive to appeal, suggestion, etc.

open end. *Mach.* A connecting-rod big end in which the journal is confined by a cap and bolts or by a strap and cotter; — distinguished from a ***solid end,*** in which the metal of the rod takes the strain.

o'pen-end' bond *or* **mortgage.** *Finance.* A bond or mortgage issued under a mortgage which specifies no limit to the amount that may be raised on the security pledged. Cf. CLOSED MORTGAGE.

open-end straight. At poker, four cards in a sequence (as 4, 5, 6, 7) that can be filled at either end.

o'pen·er (ō'pĕn·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which opens; as, a can *opener.* Specif.: **a** *Obs.* An aperient. **b** A machine in which cotton from the bale is loosened and partially cleaned. **c** *Poker Playing.* (1) One who opens a jack pot. (2) *pl.* Cards entitling a player to open a jack pot.

o'pen-eyed' (ō'pĕn·īd'; 66), *adj.* With the eyes open; watchful; vigilant; discerning; receptive. — **o'pen-ey'ed·ly** (-ī'ĕd·lĭ; -īd'lĭ; 119), *adv.*

open face. Unveiled or uncovered face; hence, confidence or assurance (2 *Cor.* iii. 18); also, impudence.

o'pen-faced' (-fāst'; 66), **o'pen-face',** *adj.* Having an open face; as: **a** Of a watch, having the face or dial covered only with a glass. Cf. HUNTING CASE. **b** Having a frank, ingenuous, or undisguised face. **c** Of pies, etc., without top crust.

open field. *Amer. Football.* = BROKEN FIELD; — often used attributively; as, a good *open-field* runner.

o'pen-field' (66), *adj.* Designating, or pertaining to, a system of husbandry in which the arable land of a village or district is made up of unenclosed strips held by the different owners or cultivators.

open file. *Chess.* A file void of pieces and pawns.

open fire. A fire in a forge in which combustion takes place on the top of the fuel.

open flank. *Fort.* The part of the flank of a bastion covered by an orillon. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

open form. *Cryst.* A form whose faces do not completely enclose a space, as a prism.

open furrow. A furrow not filled by a furrow slice.

open fuse. *Elec.* See FUSE, *n.*, 2.

open gait. The gait of a trotting horse that places his hind feet outside of the forward ones in action, probably the fastest method of trotting. — **o'pen-gait'ed,** *adj.*

open gowan. The marsh marigold *Caltha palustris.*

open grand. See GRAND, *n.*, 5 b.

o'pen·hand'ed (ō'pĕn·hăn'dĕd; -dĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Having the hand open: **a** Generous; liberal; munificent. **b** *Obs.* Ready to receive; receptive. — **o'pen·hand'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **o'pen·hand'ed·ness,** *n.*

open hand knot. See 2d KNOT, 1, *Table.*

open harmony. *Music.* See HARMONY, 7 b.

open hawse. *Naut.* A hawse in which the cables lead out on each side of the stem and clear of each other. See HAWSE.

open head. *Mach.* On a leaf spring, a head the top of which is on a tangent with the upper face of the master leaf, or back.

o'pen·head', **o'pen-head'ed** (ō'pĕn·hĕd'; -hĕd'ĕd, -ĭd; 66), *adj. & adv.* Bareheaded. *Obs.*

o'pen·heart'ed (ō'pĕn·här'tĕd; -tĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Candid; frank; generous. — **o'pen·heart'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **o'pen-heart'ed·ness,** *n.*

open hearth. *Metal.* **a** The shallow hearth of a reverberatory furnace. **b** The open-hearth furnace. — **o'pen-hearth'** (ō'pĕn·härth'; 66), *adj.*

o'pen-hearth' proc'ess. *Metal.* A process of making steel in a furnace of the regenerative reverberatory type; — called an **o'pen-hearth' fur'nace.** The steel is made from pig iron, usually charged molten, by adding to it, with lime, etc., either wrought iron and steel scrap (sometimes called the ***Mar'tin proc'ess***), or iron ore (***Sie'mens proc'ess*** [sē'mĕnz]), or both. The open-hearth process, either acid or basic, is the leading method of making steel. Cf. BASIC PROCESS.

open heater. See FEED-WATER HEATER.

open house. **a** Hospitality or entertainment for visitors generally. **b** *Colloq. U. S.* An occasion when a person or institution, as a club, entertains a large number of guests. — **o'pen-house',** *adj.* — **o'pen-housed'** (66), *adj.* — **o'pen-hous'ed·ness,** *n.*

o'pen·ing (ō'pĕn·ĭng; ōp'nĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that opens; a making or becoming open.
2. A place or part which is open, as a strait or a bay or gulf; a breach; an aperture; a gap, cleft, or hole; as, at the *opening* of his tent; also, width; spread; span.
3. A thinly wooded space, without undergrowth, in the midst of a forest or grove; as, oak *openings. U. S.*
4. **a** Act of beginning; start; initiation; commencement. **b** That with which anything opens or begins; initial stage; first step or appearance; as, the *opening* of a speech. **c** A lawyer's statement of his case prior to adducing evidence.
5. An opportunity; as, an *opening* for business.
6. *Bibliog.* Two pages that face one another in a book.
7. *Games.* A series of moves beginning a game. See 1st CHESS, 1; CHECKERS.
8. *Mach.* In a leaf spring, the perpendicular distance from a line drawn through the spring eyes to the inside surface of the master leaf at its center of length.
9. *Theat.* **a** The introduction or burlesque part of a pantomime (the other part being the *harlequinade*). **b** A first performance.

opening bit. A broach; reamer.

opening die. *Mach.* A self-opening die head. See DIE HEAD.

open interval. *Math.* See INTERVAL, *n.*, 6 a.

open jig. *Mach.* = CLAMP JIG.

open joint. *Bookbinding.* **a** The depression on clothbound books between the edge of the back and the edge of the board, caused by the pressing boards during drying. Cf. TIGHT JOINT. **b** A signature and end-paper lining, having a concealed muslin joint.

o'pen-joint' (66), *adj.* Of a pattern, constructed of a number of separate wooden pieces with open spaces between the edges of the joints so that the expansion and contraction of the wood will not cause much change in the outside dimensions of the pattern.

o'pen-ket'tle, *adj.* Consisting of, or made by, evaporation of sap or the juice of sugar cane in open pans; as, *open-kettle* molasses.

open letter. A letter of protest or appeal, addressed to an individual, but intended for the general public and printed in a newspaper or periodical. — **o'pen-let'ter** (66), *adj.*

o'pen-let'ter proof. See PROOF, *n.*, 10.

open market. A market open to all buyers and sellers. — **o'pen-mar'ket,** *adj.*

o'pen-mind'ed (66), *adj.* Having an open mind; receptive of arguments or ideas. — **o'pen-mind'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **o'pen-mind'ed·ness,** *n.*

o'pen·mouthed' (ō'pĕn·moutĥd'; -moutht'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Having the mouth open; widemouthed; gaping; hence, greedy; in full cry; clamorous; vociferous.
2. Having a wide mouth, opening, or entrance.
— **o'pen·mouthed'ly,** *adv.* — **o'pen·mouthed'ness** (-moutĥd'nĕs; -moutht'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

openmouthed grunt. See GRUNT, *n.*, 3.

o'pen·ness, *n.* Quality or state of being open.

open newel. = HOLLOW NEWEL.

o'pen-new'el stair. Open-well stair.

open note. *Music.* **a** A note with an outline nead instead of with a solid one, *♩*. **b** Also, **open tone.** In wind-instrument playing, a natural harmonic of the fundamental tone of the instrument.

open nullo. See NULLO.

open order. *Mil. & Nav.* A formation in which the units are separated by considerable intervals; extended order.

open oscillation circuit. *Elec.* See OSCILLATION CIRCUIT.

open pattern. A pattern for molding only the general form of a casting.

open policy. *Insurance.* See POLICY.

open port. **a** A port open to foreign commerce, as a Chinese treaty port. **b** A port free from ice the year round.

open position. *Music.* Open harmony. See HARMONY.

open price. A price at which goods or commodities are sold, or are to be sold, filed by businesses at a central point of registration, and open to all businesses concerned.

open primary election. See PRIMARY ELECTION.

open punctuation. See PUNCTUATION, 3.

open rate. A railroad rate included in a published tariff.

open riser. See RISER, *n.*, 4 a.

o'pen-round'ed (66), *adj. Phonet.* Of the lips, rounded with a wide opening, as in making the *a* of *all.*

o'pen-sand' (66), *adj. Founding.* Made entirely of sand (as molds), or in sand (as castings), without a flask or cover.

open score. A musical score in which each part has a staff to itself; — opposed to *close score,* in which two or more parts are put on the same staff.

open sea. *Internat. Law.* The main sea, or that not enclosed between headlands or included in narrow straits, or the like; — opposed to a *closed sea,* or *mare clausum.* See CLOSED SEA, TERRITORIAL WATERS.

open secret. A matter ostensibly secret but generally known.

open sequence. = DUTCH STRAIGHT.

Open sesame! The magical command which opened the door of the robbers' den in the *Arabian Nights'* tale of *Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves;* hence [often **o'pen-ses'a·me**], something that unfailingly opens or admits.

open set. *Math.* A metrical point set all of whose points are interior points.

open shelf. *Libraries.* A shelf holding books to which readers are allowed unrestricted access. — **o'pen-shelf',** *adj.*

open shop. An establishment in which eligibility for employment and retention on the payroll are not determined by membership or nonmembership in a labor union, though there may be an agreement by which a union is recognized as sole bargaining agent. — **o'pen-shop'** (66), *adj.*

o'pen-side' (ō'pĕn·sīd'; 66), *adj.* Having one side unobstructed for the reception of large work. See PLANER, *n.*, a.

open sight. *Ordn. & Firearms.* A rear sight having an open notch instead of a peephole or a telescope.

open soap. See SOAP, *n.*, 1.

open spaces. Regions in the open, esp. when remote from habitations.

open spark gap. *Elec.* = FIXED GAP.

open stance. See STANCE, *n.*, 4.

open station. *Railroads.* A station to which freight can be shipped C. O. D.; — contrasted with a *prepaid station.*

open stitch. Any one of several embroidery stitches used to produce openwork.

open stress. = OPEN CONTACT. See CONTACT, *n.*, 10.

open string. *Arch.* In stairs, a string having its upper edge cut out to fit underneath the steps, the ends of which overlap the edge.

open syllable. *Phonet.* A syllable ending in a vowel or diphthong.

o'pen-tank' (66), *adj.* Designating a nonpressure process of treating wood with chemicals, as creosote and oil, to guard against decay.

open tare. The actual weight of the package in which goods are weighed.

o'pen-tim'ber, **o'pen-tim'bered** (66), *adj.* Having the timbers open or exposed.

open-timber roof. *Arch.* A timber roof of which the constructional parts, together with the under side of the covering, or its lining, are treated ornamentally, and left to form the ceiling of an apartment below.

open tone. A tone that is open (sense 20 b); specif., = OPEN NOTE b.

open valley. In roofing, a valley laid with a broad open gutter, the slates, tiles, or shingles lapping over the edges of the metal.

open verdict. *Law.* A verdict on a preliminary investigation, finding the fact of a crime but not stating the criminal, or finding the fact of a violent death without disclosing the cause.

open washer. See WASHER, *n.*

o'pen-well' stair. A stair having successive flights or a continuous spiral surrounding a space left open between the strings.

o'pen·work' (ō'pĕn·wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Any work so constructed or manufactured as to show openings through its substance; work that is perforated or pierced.
2. *Mining.* A working that is open to the sky.
— **o'pen·work',** *adj.* — **o'pen-worked'** (-wûrkt'), *adj.*

open work. See WORK, *n.*, 17.

op'er·a (ŏp'ĕr·ȧ; 59), *n.; pl.* OPERAS (-ȧz). [It., fr. *opera* work, composition, opposed to an improvisation, fr. L. *opera* pains, work, fr. *opus, operis,* work, labor. See OPERATE; cf. 1st AVERAGE.] **1.** A drama of which music forms an essential part; a drama wholly or mostly sung, consisting typically of recitative, arias, choruses, duets, trios, etc., with orchestral accompaniment, preludes, and interludes, together with appropriate costumes, scenery, and action; drama set to music. Modern opera began with Peri's *Daphne* (1597), written for a circle of Florentine amateurs, enthusiasts of the Renaissance, who thought to revive the musical declamation of the Greek drama. To this end they set aside the contrapuntal style of their time for a simple recitative with orchestral support. The movement was furthered by Monteverde (d. 1643), but the quick popularity of opera was followed by a decline in which either the spectacle or the singing was carried to inartistic excesses. Italian work was dominant, esp. in Germany, throughout the 17th century, though French opera was then founded by Lully (d. 1687), and English by Purcell (d. 1695). In the 18th century, an age of great singers found a vehicle in the masterly operas of Handel (d. 1759). A return to the Florentine ideals of dramatic and musical sincerity signalized the work of Gluck (d. 1787), and a blending of dramatic expressiveness with great melodic beauty, that of Mozart (d. 1791). Since then some of the greater names are: (1) in Italian opera — Rossini, Donizetti, Bellini, and Verdi; (2) in French — Cherubini, Spontini, Auber, Meyerbeer, Gounod, Bizet, and Debussy; (3) in German — Beethoven, Spohr, Weber, Wagner, and Richard Strauss; (4) in Russian — Moussorgsky, Borodin, Tchaikovsky, and Rimski-Korsakov. See MUSIC DRAMA.
2. The score of a musical drama, either written or in print.
3. The performance of an opera or operas, or a house where operas are performed; as, to go to the *opera;* a season of *opera;* I heard it at the *opera.*

o'pen·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
o'pen-back' press. *Mach.* See PUNCH PRESS.
o'pen·ly, *adv.* of OPEN. See -LY.
o'pen-pan', *adj.* = OPEN-KETTLE, *adj.*
o'pen-phase' re'lay. *Elec.* See RELAY, *n.*
o'pen-pit', *n., adj., & adv.* = OPENCAST.
openside planer. *Mach.* See PLANER, *n.*, a.

4. Musical drama as a form of art; also, such dramas collectively; as, the origin of *opera;* in French *opera.*

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

opera box	**operagoer**	**opera-mad**
opera dancer	**opera-going,** *adj.*	**opera singer**

‖**o'pe·ra** (ŏp'ĕr·ȧ), *n., pl.* of OPUS.

‖**o'pe'ra' bal'let'** (ŏ'pȧ'rȧ' bȧ'lĕ'). [F.] *Music.* An opera in which ballet dancing constitutes a principal feature.

op'er·a·ble (ŏp'ĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* **a** Practicable; specif., *Med.,* admitting of treatment by operation. **b** That can be operated. — *n.* A thing that may be done. *Rare.* — **op'er·a·bly** (-blĭ), *adv.* — **op'er·a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

‖**o'pe'ra' bouffe'** (ŏ'pȧ'rȧ' bōōf'); *pl.* OPÉRAS BOUFFES (ŏ'pȧ'rȧ' bōōf'). [F., fr. *opéra* opera + *bouffe* comic, fr. It. *buffo.*] Light comic opera with a preponderance of buffoonery or burlesque.

‖**o'pe·ra buf'fa** (ŏ'pȧ·rä bōōf'fä). [It.] An Italian comic opera of farcical character with dialogue in recitative.

opera cloak. A woman's fine loose cloak or wrap for wear in attending an opera, evening party, etc.

‖**o'pe'ra' co'mique'** (ŏ'pȧ'rȧ' kō'mēk'). [F.] Comic opera; — technically distinguished from *grand opera* simply in having its musical numbers interspersed with spoken dialogue, while grand opera is sung throughout.

opera flannel. A light flannel, highly finished.

opera glass *or* **glasses.** A small Galilean telescope, usually binocular; — so called because adapted for use at the opera.

Opera Glass.

opera hat. A hat for wear to or at the opera; specif., a man's collapsible top hat made on a steel frame with spring attached.

opera house. **a** A theater devoted principally to the performance of operas. **b** Loosely, in small towns, a theater.

op'er·a·logue' (ŏp'ĕr·ȧ·lŏg'; 185), *n.* [*opera* + *monologue.*] *Music.* A lecture recital on an opera during which the plot is summarized and parts of the music are played or sung.

op'er·am'e·ter (ŏp'ĕr·ȧm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [L. *opus, operis,* pl. *opera* work + *-meter.*] An instrument for counting the rotations or cyclic movements of a wheel or other part of a machine.

op'er·ance (ŏp'ĕr·ȧns), *n.* Act of operating or working; operation.

op'er·an·cy (-ȧn·sĭ), *n.* Quality of being operative; operation.

op'er·and (-ȧnd), *n.* [From neuter of L. *operandus,* gerundive of *operari.* See OPERATE.] *Math.* The magnitude, quantity, or symbol upon which a mathematical operation is performed.

op'er·ant (-ȧnt), *n.* [L. *operans,* pres. part.] One who or that which operates; operative. — **op'er·ant,** *adj.*

opera pink. A color, yellowish-red in hue, of low saturation and very high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

op'er·ate (ŏp'ĕr·āt), *v.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *operatus,* past part. of *operari* to work, fr. *opus, operis,* work, labor; akin to Skr. *apas* work, performance, G. *üben* to exercise, OHG. *uoben.* See OPULENT; cf. MANEUVER, OFFICE, OPERA.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To perform a work or labor; to exert power or influence; to act; to work; to produce an effect; as, a plain reason *operates* on the mind of a learned hearer.

The virtues of private persons *operate* but on a few. *Atterbury.*

2. To produce or take an appropriate effect; to issue in the result designed; as, the drug *operated* quickly.

3. To perform an operation or series of operations; as, a mill for *operating* upon ores; to *operate* upon one for appendicitis.

4. To deal in stocks or any commodity, esp. speculatively. *Colloq.*

5. *Mil. & Nav.* To conduct operations against the enemy. — *Transitive:* **1.** To produce as an effect; to cause to effect; to bring about; to work.

It commonly *operates* revolutions in our way of life. *Emerson.*

2. To put into, or to continue in, operation or activity; to manage; to conduct; to carry out or through; to work; as, to *operate* a machine or motor vehicle.

op'er·a·tee' (ŏp'ĕr·ȧ·tē'), *n.* One who is operated on.

op'er·at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), *adj.* Rarely **op'er·at'i·cal** (-ĭ·kȧl). Of, pertaining to, or like, opera. — **op'er·at'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

op'er·at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *operatus,* past part.] Working; operative. *Rare.*

op'er·at'ing (ŏp'ĕr·āt'ĭng), *adj.* **1.** That operates; specif., *Colloq. U.S.,* of a company, actually engaged in manufacture, transportation, etc. Cf. HOLDING COMPANY.

2. Arising out of the current operations of a concern engaged in transportation or manufacturing, as distinct from its financial transactions and its permanent improvements; as, *operating* expense or profit.

3. Used for operations; as, the *operating* room in a hospital.

4. *Accounting.* Of or dealing with profit and loss or income and expenses; as, an *operating* statement.

op'er·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *operatio.*] **1.** In general, act, process, or effect of operating. Hence, *Obs.:* **a** A doing or performing action; work; a deed. **b** Effect produced; influence. **c** Production; creation; also, a product or work.

2. Working; agency; exertion of power or influence; as, prevented through the *operation* of law or of an acid.

3. Power to operate; efficacy; potency. *Archaic.*

4. Method or way of operating, working, or functioning.

5. State of being operative or in action; as, the new railroad will soon be in *operation.*

6. Act of operating, or putting into or maintaining in, action; as, the *operation* of a machine, railroad, etc.

7. An action done as a part of practical work or involving practical application of a principle or process, esp. when experimental or involved in a series of actions; as, naval *operations;* the manual *operations* in painting.

8. *Com.* A transaction, esp. a speculative one.

9. *Math.* Something to be done; some transformation to be made upon quantities, the transformation being indicated either by rules or symbols; a definite passage from one form or value to another.

10. *Surg.* A procedure on the living body, usually with instruments, esp. for the purpose of restoring health or alleviating suffering.

11. *Theol.* Actual energy, or activity, viewed as expressing the agent's nature (or natures).

op'er·a'tion·al (ŏp'ĕr·ā'shŭn·ȧl; -'l), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to operation or an operation.

2. *Math.* Referring to operations; as, *operational* calculus.

op'er·a'tive (ŏp'ĕr·ā'tĭv; -ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* [Cf. LL. *operativus,* F. *opératif.*] **1.** Having the power of acting; exerting force or influence; operating; as, an *operative* motive.

2. Producing the appropriate or designed effect; efficacious; as, an *operative* dose, rule, or penalty.

3. Involving, or having to do with, physical operations, as of the hands or of machines; as, *operative* arts.

4. *Surg.* Based upon, or consisting of, an operation or operations; as, *operative* surgery; *operative* dentistry.

5. Engaged in, or doing, work; active; esp., occupied in productive labor; working.

— **op'er·a'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **op'er·a'tive·ness,** *n.*

op'er·a·tive (ŏp'ĕr·ȧ·tĭv *or, esp. in senses* a & b, ŏp'ĕr·ā'tĭv), *n.* One who or that which operates: **a** An agent or means. **b** *Obs.* An operating drug or medicine. **c** A worker, esp. one employed in a mechanical industry, as in a mill or manufactory; artisan; mechanic. **d** A detective.

op'er·a'tive words (ŏp'ĕr·ā'tĭv; -ȧ·tĭv). *Conveyancing.* The words in a deed or other instrument legally effecting the transaction which the instrument is intended to evidence. In a lease these words are usually "lease and demise"; in deeds they vary, as "bargain and sell" in a deed of bargain and sale, "grant" in a grant, or any words clearly indicating an intention of effecting the transaction.

op'er·a·tiv'i·ty (ŏp'ĕr·ȧ·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality of being operative.

op'er·a·tize (ŏp'ĕr·ȧ·tīz), *v. i.* To make into opera.

op'er·a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* [LL.] **1.** In general, one who or that which operates; as: **a** One who produces an effect or does something; an agent. **b** One who does appropriate practical operations, as in a business, art, or science; a professional or official performer of such work. **c** One whose work is to operate a (specified) thing, as in:

brake operator	**linotype operator**	**telegraph operator**
cinema operator	**mangle operator**	**telephone operator**
cloak operator	**press operator**	**wireless operator**

2. *Obs.* **a** A maker or creator. **b** A maker of quack medicines, fraudulent articles, or the like; a mountebank; a quack; one who gets a living by cheating or fraud.

3. *Exchanges.* A dealer in stocks or any commodity; esp., a professional speculator or large-scale trader.

4. *Math.* A symbol indicating an operation and itself the subject of operations; as, the differentiating operator $\frac{d}{dx}$; a facient.

5. *Mining.* One who owns, leases, or manages mining property.

6. *Surg.* One who is skilled in performing surgical operations; an operative surgeon or dentist.

7. *Teleph. & Teleg.* **a** A person who handles telephone calls, connecting and disconnecting the lines at the switchboard. **b** A person who transmits or receives telegraph or radio messages. **c** A person who controls and switches electric power station apparatus.

op'er·a·to'ry (ŏp'ĕr·ȧ·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Operative. *Obs.*

op'er·a·to'ry, *n.* [ML. *operatorium.*] A laboratory.

op'er·a'trix (-ā'trĭks), *n.; pl.* -TRICES (-ȧ·trī'sēz). [LL.] A female operator.

o·per'cle (ō·pûr'k'l; ŏ'pĕr·k'l), *n.* [See OPERCULUM.] An operculum; specif., the upper posterior (and usually the largest) bone of the operculum, or gill cover, of fishes.

o·per'cled (ō·pûr'k'ld; ŏ'pĕr-), *adj.* Operculate.

o·per'cu·lar (ō·pûr'kū·lĕr), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like, an operculum. — *n.* The opercle of the gill cover of a fish.

opercular bones. *Zool.* In most fishes, the bony plates developed in and supporting the gill cover. They are usually the opercle, preopercle, subopercle, and interopercle.

O·per'cu·la'ta (ō·pûr'kū·lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* An old division comprising the operculate gastropods; esp., the operculate land shells, collectively.

o·per'cu·late (ō·pûr'kū·lăt), *adj.* [L. *operculatus,* past part. of *operculare* to furnish with a lid, fr. *operculum* lid.] Having a lid, or operculum, as the capsule of a moss or, *Zool.,* (1) most streptoneurous gastropods, and (2) most existing fishes, the sharks and rays excepted.

o·per'cu·late, *n.* An operculate gastropod.

operculi-. A combining form for *operculum,* as in **o·per'cu·lif'er·ous, o·per'cu·li·form', o·per'cu·lig'e·nous, o·per'cu·lig'er·ous.** See -FEROUS, -FORM, etc.

o·per'cu·lum (ō·pûr'kū·lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lȧ), -LUMS (-lŭmz). [L., a cover or lid, fr. *operire* to cover.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A lid, or covering flap, as of a moss capsule, of a pyxidium in seed plants, of the pitcher in *Nepenthes.* **b** The calyx limb in *Eucalyptus.*

2. *Anat.* A part of the cerebrum bordering the fissure of Sylvius and concealing the island of Reil.

3. *Zool.* A lidlike process or part, as: **a** The horny or shelly plate developed on the posterior dorsal surface of the foot in many gastropod mollusks (esp. in Prosobranchia, rarely in Opisthobranchia or Pulmonata) and serving to close the shell when the animal is retracted. **b** The two or more movable plates of the shell of a barnacle. **c** In the king crab, the first pair of abdominal appendages, which are united and cover the other pairs. **d** In the spiders, one of the small plates covering the orifice of a trachea, or lung sac. **e** In most fishes and some amphibians, the fold of integument, usually supported by bony plates, which protects the gills; the gill cover. **f** The principal bony plate of the gill cover; the opercle. See OPERCULAR BONES. **g** In certain Bryozoa, a flap which covers the mouth.

‖**o'pe·re ci·ta'to** (ŏp'ĕ·rē sĭ·tā'tō). [L.] In the work quoted. Abbr. o.c.

op'er·et'ta (ŏp'ĕr·ĕt'ȧ), *n.; pl.* -TAS (-ȧz), -TE (-ē). [It., dim. of *opera.*] *Music.* A light, amusing, often farcical musical-dramatic work with an inconsequential plot, cheerful music, and spoken dialogue.

op'er·et'tist (-ĭst), *n.* One who composes an operetta.

op'er·ose (ŏp'ĕr·ōs), *adj.* [L. *operosus,* fr. *opera* pains, labor. See OPERA.] **a** Wrought with labor; requiring or involving labor. **b** Laborious; diligent; busy; — said of persons. — **op'er·ose'ly,** *adv.* — **op'er·ose'ness,** *n.*

o·phel'ia (ō·fĕl'yȧ; 159), *n.* [Cf. L. *Ofelia, Ofellia, Ofilia, Ofillia,* Gr. *Ophellia, Ophillia.*] **1.** Fem. proper name. F. *Ophélie* (ō'fā'lē').

2. The daughter of Polonius in Shakespeare's *Hamlet.* Because of Hamlet's treatment of her and his killing of her father, she goes mad and is drowned.

3. A color, reddish blue-red in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

o·phel'ia, *n. Hort.* A hybrid tea rose with salmon-yellow flowers.

o'phe·lim'i·ty (ō'fĕ·lĭm'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ōphelimos* useful.] *Econ.* The power to give satisfaction.

o·phi'a·sis (ō·fī'ȧ·sĭs), *n.* [Gr., bald place on the head.] *Med.* A type of baldness which spreads around the scalp in serpentine bands, usually occurring in children.

oph'ic (ŏf'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *ophis* serpent.] Of or pertaining to serpents; as, *ophic* worship.

oph'i·cal'cite (ŏf'ĭ·kȧl'sīt), *n.* [See OPHIOLITE; CALCITE.] *Petrog.* Crystalline limestone or marble spotted with greenish serpentine; ophiolite; verd antique.

Oph'i·ce·phal'i·dae (ŏf'ĭ·sē·fȧl'ĭ·dē; ō'fĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ophis* serpent + *kephalē* head.] *Zool.* A family of spiny-finned fishes constituted by the snakehead mullets. The typical genus is **Oph'i·ceph'a·lus** (-sĕf'ȧ·lŭs). — **oph'i·ceph'a·loid** (-loid), *adj. & n.*

Oph'ich·thy'i·dae (ŏf'ĭk·thī'ĭ·dē; ō'fĭk-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ophis* serpent + *ichthys* fish.] *Zool.* The family constituted by the snake eels. — **o·phich'thy·oid** (ō·fĭk'thĭ·oid), *adj. & n.*

oph'i·cleide (ŏf'ĭ·klīd), *n.* [F. *ophicléide,* fr. Gr. *ophis* serpent + *kleis,* gen. *kleidos,* a key. So named because it was in effect the old wooden serpent, with keys added.] *Music.* **a** A deep-toned brass-wind instrument of the key-bugle class, consisting of a large tapering tube, bent double and provided with finger keys. The bass ophicleide was displaced in bands by the tuba about 1850. **b** A powerful organ reed stop of 8-foot or 16-foot pitch. — **oph'i·clei'de·an** (-klī'dē·ȧn), *adj.* — **oph'i·cleid'ist** (ŏf'ĭ·klīd'ĭst), *n.*

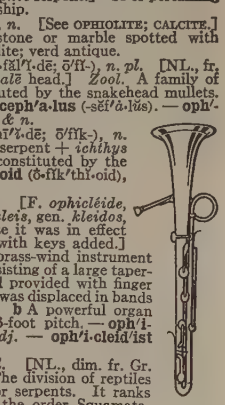

Ophicleide.

o·phid'i·an (ō·fĭd'ĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *ophis* a snake.] *Zool.* The division of reptiles consisting of the snakes or serpents. It ranks usually as a suborder of the order Squamata. Called also *Serpentes.* See SNAKE.

o·phid'i·an (-ȧn), *adj.* *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Ophidia, or snakes. — *n.* A snake.

Oph'i·di'i·dae (ŏf'ĭ·dī'ĭ·dē; ō'fĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Ophidion,* type genus (fr. L. *ophidion* a fish resembling the conger, fr. Gr. *ophidion,* dim. of *ophis* a serpent) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of elongate, compressed, somewhat eel-shaped, spiny-finned fishes, known as *cusk eels.* **O·phid'i·on** (ō·fĭd'ĭ·ŏn) is the typical genus. — **o·phid'i·oid** (-oid), *adj. & n.*

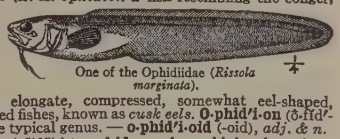

One of the Ophidiidae (*Rissola marginata*).

o·phid'i·o- (ō·fĭd'ĭ·ō-), **ophid-.** A combining form from Greek *ophidion,* meaning *a small serpent,* as in **o·phid'i·o·pho'bi·a,** morbid fear of snakes.

o·phid'i·ous (ō·fĭd'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Ophidian. *Rare.*

oph'i·o- (ŏf'ĭ·ō-; ō'fĭ-ō-), **ophi-.** A combining form, Greek *ophio-, ophi-,* from *ophis,* meaning *a serpent,* as in *ophiolatry, ophi*calcite. The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

ophiography	**ophiological**	**ophiophilism**
ophiolater	**ophiologist**	**ophiophilist**
ophiolatrous	**ophiology**	**ophiophobe**
ophiolatry	**ophiomancy**	**ophiophobia**
ophiologic	**ophiophagous**	**ophiophoby**

Oph'i·ob'o·lus (ŏf'ĭ·ŏb'ō·lŭs; ō'fĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. *ophio-* + Gr. *bolos* a throw.] *Bot.* A genus of sac fungi (family Pleosporaceae) characterized by spindle-shaped, several-septate ascospores. *O. cariceti* (syn. *graminis*) causes take-all of wheat.

Oph'i·o·glos·sa'ce·ae (-ō·glŏ·sȧ'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See OPHIOGLOSSUM.] *Bot.* A family of fern allies, the adder's-tongue family, constituting the order **Oph'i·o·glos·sa'les** (-lēz). They are more or less succulent plants with a stem and usually a single leaf or frond, the sporophylls forming a spike or panicle, and the sporangia opening by transverse slits. The family contains five genera, including *Ophioglossum* and *Botrychium.* — **oph'i·o·glos·sa'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Oph'i·o·glos'sum (-glŏs'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *ophio-* + Gr. *glōssa* tongue.] *Bot.* A genus of fernlike plants, the adder's-tongues, typifying the family Ophioglossaceae. They have a solitary simple leaf or frond, with netted venation, and a terminal spike formed of two rows of coalescent sporangia. See ADDER'S-TONGUE, *Illust.*

oph'i·oid (ŏf'ĭ·oid; ō'fĭ-), *adj.* [Gr. *ophioeidēs.*] Like, or pertaining to, snakes.

oph'i·o·lite' (ŏf'ĭ·ō·līt'; ō'fĭ-), *n.* [*ophio-* + *-lite.*] *Petrog.* **a** *Obs.* Serpentine. **b** Ophicalcite. — **oph'i·o·lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

oph'i·o·mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), **oph'i·o·mor'phous** (-fŭs), *adj.* [*ophio-* + *-morphic, -morphous.*] Having the form of a serpent; of or pertaining to the Ophiomorpha.

O·phi'on (ō·fī'ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ophiōn,* name of a fabulous animal.] *Zool.* A widely distributed genus of ichneumon flies having a compressed abdomen. They infest the caterpillars of various moths, laying in them a single egg. It is the type of a subfamily, **Oph'i·o·ni'nae** (ŏf'ĭ·ō·nī'nē; ō'fĭ-). — **oph'i·on'id** (-ŏn'ĭd), *n.* — **oph'i·o·nine** (ŏf'ĭ·ō·nĭn; -nēn; ō'fĭ-ō-), *adj. & n.*

oph'i·o·plu'te·us (ŏf'ĭ·ō·plōō'tē·ŭs; ō'fĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. *ophio-* + *pluteus.*] *Zool.* The pluteus, or larva, of a brittle star.

oph'i·o·staph'y·le (-stăf'ĭ·lē), *n.* [Gr. *ophiostaphylē.*] Literally, snake grape; a kind of caper.

oph'i·ou'ride (ŏf'ĭ·ōō'rĭd; -rīd), **oph'i·u'rid** (-ū'rĭd), *n.* [*ophio-* + Gr. *oura* tail.] A cubic curve, whose Cartesian equation is $x(x^2 + y^2) = y(ax - cy)$. It is the pedal of a parabola with respect to a point on the tangent at the vertex. When the point is at the vertex, $a = 0$ and the curve becomes a cissoid.

O'phir (ō'fĕr), *n.* [Heb. *Ōphīr.*] *Bib.* **1.** Son of Joktan. *Gen.* x. 29.

2. A region mentioned in the Old Testament as the source of gold. 1 *Kings* x. 11.

-ophis. [NL.] *Zool.* Comb. form from Greek *ophis,* meaning *a serpent,* used in generic names chiefly in herpetology, as in *Acanthophis, Hydrophis.*

Oph'i·sau'rus (ŏf'ĭ·sô'rŭs; ō'fĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ophis* snake + *-saurus.*] *Zool.* A genus of lizards comprising the glass snakes.

Oph'ism (ŏf'ĭz'm; ō'fĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Doctrines and rites of the Ophites.

2. [*not cap.*] Serpent worship or the use of serpents as magical agencies. See SNAKE DANCE.

oph'ite (ŏf'ĭt; ō'fĭt), *n.* [L. *ophites,* fr. Gr. *ophitēs* (sc. *lithos*), a kind of marble spotted like a serpent.] *Petrog.* A variety of green diabase whose augite is altered to uralite and usually contains considerable secondary calcite.

---

op'e·ra (ŏp'ĕr·rē), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Law.* See PATRON, 10.

op'er·a·girls', *n.* = DANCING-GIRLS, *n.*

op'er·ary (ŏp'ĕr·ĕr'ĭ), *adj.* [L. *operarius.*] Practical. *Obs.*

op'er·at'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE; OPERATE, *v.*

operating cost. *Econ.* See [COST, *n.*, 6.]

op'er·a'tiv. Operative. *Ref. Sp.*

o·per'cu·la (ō·pûr'kū·lȧ), *n., pl.* of OPERCULUM.

o·per'cu·lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* = OPERCULATE, *adj.*

op'er·os'i·ty (ŏp'ĕr·ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *operositas.*] = OPEROSENESS.

op'er·ous, *adj.* Operose. *Obs.* — **op'er·ous·ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

oph. ✝ OAP.

oph-. = OF-. *Ref. Sp.*

O'phel (ō'fĕl). *Bib.*

Oph'e·ra (ŏf'ĭ·rȧ). *D. Bib.*

ophi-. = OPHIO-.

Oph'i·an (ŏf'ĭ·ăn), *n.* [Gr. *Ophianoi,* pl., in Clement of Alexandria.] *Eccl. Hist.* = 2d OPHITE.

O·phid'i·o·ba·tra'chi·a (ō·fĭd'ĭ·ō·bd·trā'kĭ·ȧ; ō'fĭ-). = GYMNOPHIONA.

ophidion little snake + *Batrachia.*] Also **Oph'i·o·ba·tra'chi·a** (ŏf'ĭ·ō·bd·trā'kĭ·ȧ; ō'fĭ-). = GYMNOPHIONA.

oph'i·dol'o·gist (ŏf'ĭ·dŏl'ō·jĭst; ō'fĭ-), **oph'i·dol'o·gy** (-jĭ'), etc. = OPHIOLOGIST, etc.

Oph'i·o·mor'pha (-ō·môr'fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See OPHIOMORPHIC.] See GYMNOPHIONA. — **oph'i·o·morph'** (ŏf'ĭ·ō·môrf'; ō'fĭ-), *n.*

Oph'i·o·sau'rus (-ō·sô'rŭs), *n.* Syn. of OPHISAURUS.

Oph'is (ŏf'ĭs; ō'fĭs). See 2d [OPHITE.]

Oph'ite (ŏf'īt; ō'fīt), *n.* [LL. *Ophitae*, pl. See OPHITE, *adj.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect, or group of sects including the Naassenes and Perates, of Gnostics who revered the serpent (*Ophis*) as the symbol of the hidden, divine wisdom and as having befriended Adam and Eve by persuading them to eat of the tree of knowledge. — *adj.* Pertaining to the Ophites, or their belief. — **O·phit'ic** (ō-fĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

oph'ite (ŏf'īt; ō'fīt), *adj.* [Gr. *ophitēs*, fr. *ophis* serpent.] Of, pertaining to, or like, a serpent; serpentine. *Rare.*

o·phit'ic (ō-fĭt'ĭk), *adj. Petrog.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, ophite; having a rock fabric in which lath-shaped plagioclase crystals are enclosed wholly or in part in later-formed augite, as commonly seen in diabase.

Oph'i·tism (ŏf'ĭ-tĭz'm; ō'fĭ-), *n.* Ophism.

Oph'i·u'chid (ŏf'ĭ-ū'kĭd; ō'fĭ-), *n.* [See 1st -ID.] Any of the meteors whose common radiant is in the constellation Ophiuchus.

Oph'i·u'chus (ŏf'ĭ-ū'kŭs; ō'fĭ-), *n.; gen.* OPHIUCHI (-kī). [L., fr. Gr. *ophiouchos*, lit., holding a serpent, fr. *ophis* a serpent + *echein* to hold.] *Astron.* A constellation just south of Hercules, represented on pictorial charts as a man holding the Serpent in his hands;—called also *Serpentarius*.

oph'i·u'ran (ŏf'ĭ-ū'răn; ō'fĭ-), *adj. Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Ophiuroidea. — *n.* One of the Ophiuroidea; a brittle star or basket fish.

Oph'i·u'ri·da (-ū'rĭ·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A group (formerly ranked as an order) of ophiurans with simple arms, including the brittle stars.

Oph'i·u·roi'de·a (-ū·roi'dē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *ophio-* + Gr. *oura* tail + *eidos* form.] *Zool.* A class of echinoderms including the brittle stars and basket fishes. They somewhat resemble the starfishes but have slender flexible arms which are always sharply marked off from the central disc and contain no caeca of the intestine or prolongations of the reproductive organs. The madreporite lies near the mouth on the ventral surface, there are no ambulacral grooves, and the ambulacral tentacles lack ampullae and suckers. Cf. BRITTLE STAR. They are commonly divided into two groups: Ophiurida, those with simple arms, and Euryalida, those with branched arms. — **oph'i·u'roid** (-ū'-roid), *adj. & n.* — **oph'i·u·roi'de·an** (-ū·roi'dē·ăn), *adj. & n.*

oph'ry·on (ŏf'rĭ·ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ophrys* brow.] *Craniol.* The juncture of the median line of the face with a transverse line across the narrowest part of the forehead. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

ophthalm-. = OPHTHALMO- (which see), as in:

ophthalmagra	ophthalmatrophia	ophthalmiatrics
ophthalmalgia	ophthalmectomy	ophthalmodynia
ophthalmalgic		

-oph·thal'ma (-ŏf·thăl'mȧ), **-oph·thal'mi·a** (-mĭ·ȧ). [NL.] *Zool.* Plural combining forms corresponding to *-ophthalmus*, denoting *a group, division*, or *order*, as in Edriophthalma, Podophthalmia.

oph'thal·men·ceph'a·lon (ŏf'thăl·mĕn·sĕf'ȧ·lŏn), *n.* [*ophthalm-* + *encephalon.*] The neural visual apparatus, including the retinae, the optic nerves, and the parts of the brain functioning in vision.

oph·thal'mi·a (ŏf·thăl'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *ophthalmia*, fr. *ophthalmos* the eye. See OPTIC; THALAMUS.] *Med.* An inflammation of the conjunctiva or of the eyeball.

-oph·thal'mi·a (-ŏf·thăl'mĭ·ȧ). [NL.] *Med.* Comb. form, Greek *-ophthalmia*, from *ophthalmia*, denoting *ophthalmia of a* (specified) *type* or *origin*, as in cirsophthalmia, psorophthalmia.

-oph·thal'mi·a. *Zool.* See -OPHTHALMA.

oph·thal'mi·ac (ŏf·thăl'mĭ·ăk), *n.* One having ophthalmia.

‖**oph·thal'mi·a ne'o·na·to'rum** (nē'ō·nȧ·tō'rŭm). [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the eyes in the newborn, esp. from infection during passage through the birth canal. It frequently results in blindness.

oph·thal'mi·a'ter (ŏf·thăl'mĭ·ā'tĕr), *n.* [*ophthalm-* + Gr. *iatēr* healer.] An oculist. *Rare.*

oph·thal'mic (ŏf·thăl'mĭk; 277), *adj.* [Gr. *ophthalmikos.* See OPHTHALMIA.] *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the eye; ocular.

ophthalmic artery. *Anat.* A branch of the internal carotid following the optic nerve through the optic foramen into the orbit and supplying the eye and adjacent structures.

ophthalmic ganglion. *Anat.* The ciliary ganglion.

ophthalmic nerve. *Anat.* The first division of the trigeminal nerve, arising from the Gasserian ganglion and by its branches supplying the lachrymal gland, eyelids, ciliary muscle, nose, forehead, etc. It is a sensory nerve.

ophthalmic reaction. *Med.* A reaction in the eye; specif., a tuberculin reaction of the conjunctiva after instillation of a small amount of tuberculin in the conjunctival sac.

ophthalmic vein. *Anat.* Either of two veins, a superior and an inferior, which pass from the orbit, through the superior orbital fissure, to the cavernous sinus.

oph·thal'mi·ous (ŏf·thăl'mĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Affected with ophthalmia.

oph·thal'mist (-mĭst), *n.* An ophthalmologist. *Rare.*

oph·thal'mite (-mīt), *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos* eye.] An eyestalk.

oph·thal'mi·tis (ŏf·thăl·mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *ophthalm-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Ophthalmia. — **oph·thal·mit'ic** (-mĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

oph·thal'mo- (ŏf·thăl'mō-), **ophthalm-.** A combining form, Greek *ophthalmo-*, *ophthalm-*, from *ophthalmos*, eye, meaning *the eyes*, as in *ophthalmology*, *ophthalmodynia*. The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

ophthalmoblennorrhea	ophthalmomycosis	ophthalmoplasty
	ophthalmomyositis	ophthalmoptosis
ophthalmocarcinoma	ophthalmomyotomy	ophthalmorrhagia
ophthalmocele	ophthalmoneuritis	ophthalmorrhea
ophthalmodiagnosis	ophthalmopathy	ophthalmorrhexis
ophthalmography	ophthalmophlebotomy	ophthalmometer
ophthalmolith		
ophthalmomalacia	ophthalmophthisis	ophthalmotomy

oph·thal'mo·di'a·stim'e·ter (-dĭ'ȧ·stĭm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [See OPHTHALMO-; DIASTIMETER.] *Med.* An instrument for adjusting the distance between the eyes and lenses, as of spectacles.

oph·thal'mo·dy'na·mom'e·ter (-dĭ'nȧ·mŏm'ē·tĕr; -dĭn'ȧ-), *n.* [See OPHTHALMO-; DYNAMOMETER.] *Med.* An instrument used to determine the nearest point to which the two eyes can be made to converge.

oph·thal'mo·leu'co·scope (-lū'kō·skōp), *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *leuco-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* An apparatus for testing the color sense by means of colors produced by polarized light.

oph·thal·mol'o·gist (ŏf'thăl·mŏl'ō·jĭst), *n. Med.* A physician specializing in the study and treatment of defects and diseases of the eye.

oph·thal·mol'o·gy (ŏf'thăl·mŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the structure, functions, and diseases of the eye. — **oph·thal'mo·log'ic** (ŏf·thăl'mō·lŏj'ĭk), **oph·thal'mo·log'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

oph·thal·mom'e·ter (-mŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *-meter.*] *Optics, Physiol., & Med.* An instrument for measuring the eye; specif., an instrument for measuring the size of a reflected image on the convex surface of the cornea of the eye, by which its principal meridians and the presence and amount of astigmatism may be determined. — **oph'thal·mom'etry** (-trĭ), *n.* — **oph·thal'mo·met'ric** (ŏf·thăl'mō·mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri·cal** (-rĭ·kăl), *adj.*

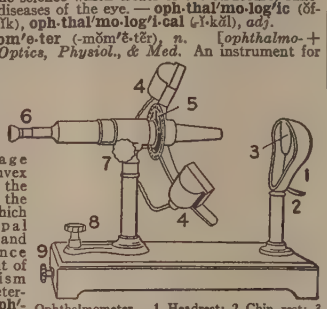

Ophthalmometer. 1 Headrest; 2 Chin rest; 3 Adjustable Blinder; 4, 4 Boxes containing illuminated mirrors, each of which casts an image on the cornea of the patient, the relation of these images to each other, when rotated, determining the sphericity of the eye under examination; 5 Dial; 6 Eyepiece; 7 Focusing Screw; 8 Raising and Lowering Screw; 9 Screw for adjusting chin rest.

oph·thal'mo·phore (ŏf·thăl'mō·fōr), **oph·thal'mo·pho'rium** (-fō'rĭ·ŭm; 181), *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *-phore.*] *Zool.* An ommatophore. — **oph'thal·moph'o·rous** (ŏf'thăl·mŏf'ō·rŭs), *adj.*

oph·thal'mo·ple'gi·a (ŏf·thăl'mō·plē'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* Also **oph·thal'mo·ple'gy** (ŏf·thăl'mō·plē'jĭ). [NL. *ophthalmoplegia*, fr. *ophthalmo-* + *-plegia.*] *Med.* Paralysis of the muscles of the eye. — **-pleg'ic** (-plĕj'ĭk; -plē'jĭk), *adj.*

oph·thal'mo·pod (ŏf·thăl'mō·pŏd), *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *-pod.*] *Zool.* An eyestalk.

oph·thal'mo–re·ac'tion, *n. Veter.* An eye reaction obtained by placing tuberculin or mallein on the mucous membrane of the eye.

Oph·thal'mo·sau'rus (-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *ophthalmo-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous ichthyosaurs of England having no teeth or only a few small ones.

oph·thal'mo·scope (ŏf·thăl'mō·skōp), *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *-scope.*] *Physiol. & Med.* An instrument for viewing the interior of the eye, esp. the retina. It consists usually of a concave mirror having a hole in the center through which the observer examines the eye. Light is thrown into the eye by the mirror, is reflected there, and returns through the opening in the mirror to the eye of the observer. The ophthalmoscope is fitted with lenses of varying strength which may be rotated into the opening in the mirror to neutralize the refracting power of the eye examined and thus make the image of the fundus clear. — **oph·thal'mo·scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), **-scop'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **oph'thal·mos'co·pist** (ŏf'thăl·mŏs'kō·pĭst; ŏf·thăl'mŏ·skō'pĭst), *n.*

Ophthalmoscope. 1 Handle containing dry-cell battery; 2 Rheostat; 3 Focusing Ferrule; 4 Gear Wheel for rotating battery of lenses in front of Sight Hole (5) in back of mirror.

oph·thal'mos'co·py (ŏf'thăl·mŏs'kō·pĭ), *n.* **1.** A branch of physiognomy based on the appearance of the eyes. *Rare.*

2. Examination of the eye with the ophthalmoscope.

oph·thal·mos'ta·sis (ŏf'thăl·mŏs'tȧ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *ophthalmo-* + *-stasis.*] *Surg.* Fixation of the eye by means of the ophthalmostat.

oph·thal'mo·stat (ŏf·thăl'mō·stăt), *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + Gr. *histanai* to make to stand.] *Surg.* An instrument used to fix the eye in one position during an operation.

oph·thal'mo·stat·om'e·ter (-ŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [See OPHTHALMOSTAT; -METER.] *Med.* An apparatus for measuring how far the eyeball protrudes.

oph·thal'mo·to·nom'e·ter (-tō·nŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *tonometer.*] *Med.* An instrument used in determining the intraocular tension. — **oph·thal'mo·to·nom'e·try** (-trĭ), *n.*

oph·thal'mo·trope (ŏf·thăl'mō·trōp), *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *-trope.*] A model of the eyes for illustrating the operation of the muscles governing their movements.

oph·thal'mo·tro·pom'e·ter (-trō·pŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *-trope* + *-meter.*] *Med.* An instrument for measuring ocular movements.

-oph·thal'mus (-ŏf·thăl'mŭs). [NL.] A combining form from Greek *ophthalmos*, eye, used: **a** *Zool.* For generic names, esp. of crustacea and insects. **b** *Med.* For *a* (specified) *form* or *condition of the eye*, as in megalophthalmus.

-o'pi·a (-ō'pĭ·ȧ), **-opy.** [See OPTIC.] A combining form, Greek *-ōpia*, from *ōps*, *ōpos*, eye, denoting *a* (specified) *kind* or *defect of eye*, as in amblyopia, amblyopy, myopia, presbyopia, etc. Cf. -OPSIA.

o'pi·an'ic (ō'pĭ·ăn'ĭk), *adj.* [From OPIANE.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a bitter, crystalline, aldehyde acid, $C_8H_3(OCH_3)_3(CHO)(CO_2H)$, obtained by the oxidation of narcotine, and otherwise.

o'pi·a·nyl (ō'pĭ·ȧ·nĭl), *n.* [*opianic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* **a** Meconin. *Obs.* **b** The univalent radical, $C_{10}H_9O_6$, of opianic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

o'pi·ate (ō'pĭ·āt; -ĭt), *n.* [From OPIATE, *adj.*; cf. ML. *opiatum.*] **1.** Any medicine containing, or derived from, opium, and tending to induce sleep or repose; a narcotic.

2. Anything which induces rest or inaction; that which quiets uneasiness.

They chose atheism as an *opiate*. *Bentley.*

o'pi·ate (ō'pĭ·āt; -ĭt), *adj.* [ML. *opiatus.* See OPIUM.] Containing, or mixed or impregnated with, opium; hence, inducing sleep; somniferous; narcotic; figuratively, anodyne; causing rest, dullness, or inaction; as, the *opiate* rod of Hermes. *Milton.*

o'pi·ate (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1.** To subject to the influence of an opiate; to put to sleep.

2. To diminish the force, intensity, or sensitiveness of; to deaden.

3. To impregnate or mix with opium.

o'pi·at'ic (ō'pĭ·ăt'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like, opiates.

o·pif'i·cer (ō·pĭf'ĭ·sĕr), *n.* [L. *opifex.*] An artificer; a workman. *Now Rare.*

o'pi·ism (ō'pĭ·ĭz'm), *n.* [*opium* + *-ism.*] Condition induced by habitual use of opium.

O·pil'i·a (ō·pĭl'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World tropical climbing shrubs typifying the family Opiliaceae.

O·pil'i·a'ce·ae (-ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small family of shrubs or trees (order Santalales), containing six genera, all tropical. — **o·pil'i·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

O·pim'i·an (ō·pĭm'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *Opimianus.*] Designating a famous Roman wine of the vintage of the year 121 B.C., when Opimius was consul.

o·pin'a·ble (ō·pīn'ȧ·b'l); *formerly* ŏp'ĭn·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [L. *opinabilis.*] **1.** Being a matter of opinion. *Obs.*

2. Capable of being opined or thought.

— **o·pin'a·bil'i·ty** (-ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **o·pin'a·bly** (ō·pīn'ȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

op'i·nant (ŏp'ĭ·nănt; ō·pīn'ănt), *n.* [F.] An opiner. *Rare.*

o·pin'a·tive (ō·pĭn'ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* [ML. *opinativus.*] **1.** *Obs.* Obstinate; opinionated.

2. Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, opinion; uncertain.

— **o·pin'a·tive·ly,** *adv. Obs.*

o·pin'a·tive, *n.* An opinionated person.

o·pine' (ō·pīn'), *v. t. & i.;* O·PINED' (-pīnd'); O·PIN'I·NG (ō·pīn'ĭng). [F. *opiner*, fr. L. *opinari*, past part. *opinatus*; akin to L. *optare* to choose, wish, *optio* free choice, and prob. to OSlav. *zajapŭ* conjecture. Cf. OPTION.] To have, express, form, or hold, an opinion; to give out formally as one's opinion, or to give a formal opinion; to judge; think; suppose. *Now Chiefly Humorous.* — **o·pin'er,** *n.*

o·pine', *n. Opinion. Scot.*

o·pin'i·ate (ō·pĭn'ĭ·āt), *adj.* Opinionated. — *n.* An opinionated person. — **o·pin'i·ate·ly,** *adv.* — **o·pin'i·ate·ness,** *n. All Obs.*

o·pin'i·ate, *v. t.* **a** To opine; suppose. **b** To establish in an opinion. **c** To declare an opinion on. — **o·pin'i·at'ed** (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Opinionated. — **o·pin'i·at'ed·ly,** *adv. All Obs.*

o·pin'i·a·ter, o·pin'i·a'tre (ō·pĭn'ĭ·ā'tĕr), *adj.* [F. *opiniâtre.* See OPINIASTRE.] Opinionated. — *n.* An opinionated person. — **o·pin'i·a·tre·ness,** *n.* — **o·pin'i·a·tre·ly** (-tĭ), *n.*

o·pin'i·a'ter, o·pin'i·a'tre, *v. t. & i.* [F. *opiniâtrer.*] To maintain or persist opinionatedly.

o·pin'i·a·tive (ō·pĭn'ĭ·ā'tĭv), *adj.* Opinionative. — **o·pin'i·a'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **o·pin'i·a'tive·ness,** *n. All Now Rare.*

o·pin'ion (ō·pĭn'yŭn; 190), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *opinio.* See OPINE.] **1.** That which is opined; belief stronger than impression, less strong than positive knowledge; settled judgment in regard to any point; a notion or conviction founded on probable evidence; a belief; a view; a judgment; as, based only on *opinion*; imprisoned for one's *opinions*.

All their *opinions* are downright beliefs. *T. Hughes.*

2. The judgment or sentiment which the mind forms of persons or things; estimation; sometimes, favorable estimation; esteem; as, to have no *opinion* of a person.

I have bought golden *opinions* from all sorts of people. *Shak.*

3. A formal expression by an expert, professional authority, or the like, of his thought upon or judgment or advice concerning a matter; as, a medical expert's *opinion*.

4. *Obs.* **a** Favorable judgment or estimate of oneself; in a good sense, self-confidence; in a bad sense, self-conceit. **b** Estimation in which one is held by others; esp., favorable or good estimation; reputation; repute; credit. **c** Expectation; anticipation. **d** Report; rumor; — a Latinism.

5. *Law.* The formal expression by a judge, court, referee, or the like, of the legal reasons and principles upon which the decision is based; — often used to include also the judgment or decision.

Syn. — Idea, impression, notion, judgment. — OPINION, SENTIMENT, FEELING. An OPINION, in ordinary usage, is what one thinks or believes about something; the word does not imply the definiteness or weight of a judgment or the assurance or certainty of a conviction; as, "'Say freely what you think.' — 'Then this is mine *opinion*'" (*Shak.*); "*Opinion* in good men is but knowledge in the making" (*Milton*); in my *opinion*; a matter of *opinion*. SENTIMENT, as here compared (cf. SENTIMENT), suggests a more or less settled opinion, often, but not necessarily, with reference to something which involves one's feelings; as, "His 'Solomon' had many noble *sentiments* elegantly expressed" (*Johnson*); public *sentiment*. FEELING, as here compared (cf. FEELING), suggests an attitude of mind which rests on what one feels rather than on what one thinks; as, you know my *feeling* (cf. *opinion, sentiment*) about coeducation. Cf. IDEA, BELIEF.

— *to be of the opinion.* To hold the opinion; think.

o·pin'ion (ō·pĭn'yŭn), *v. t. & i.* To opine. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

o·pin'ion·a·ble (-ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Admitting of opinion.

o·pin'ion·al (-ăl; -'l), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, opinion. *Rare.*

o·pin'ion·ate (-āt), *adj. Obs.* **1.** Grounded on opinion.

2. Opinionated; as, an *opinionate* person.

— **o·pin'ion·ate·ly,** *adv.*

o·pin'ion·ate (-āt), *v. t. & i. Obs.* **a** = OPINE, *v.* **b** To make (oneself) opinionated or obstinate. **c** To force or bring (oneself) by thinking.

o·pin'ion·at'ed (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Having or holding a (specified or certain) opinion; opinioned; specif., thinking highly; proud; conceited; — often used with *of*. *Obs.*

2. Stiff in opinion; firmly or unduly adhering to one's own opinion or to preconceived notions; obstinate.

Syn. — OPINIONATED, OPINIONATIVE. OPINIONATIVE (the less common term) is now practically synonymous with OPINIONATED (see DICTATORIAL), but sometimes carries a less disagreeable connotation; as, "[A] painter . . . bold and *opinionated* enough to dare and to dictate" (*Walpole*).

Ant. — Open-minded, tolerant, unprejudiced; pliant, complaisant, vacillating.

— **o·pin'ion·at'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **o·pin'ion·at'ed·ness,** *n.*

o·pin'ion·a·tive (ō·pĭn'yŭn·ā'tĭv), *adj.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** Based on opinion; conjectural; imaginary. **b** Proud or conceited; — with *of*.

2. Of, pert. to, or consisting in, opinion or belief; doctrinal. "Things both *opinionative* and practical." *Bunyan.*

o·phit'i·cal, *adj.* Ophitic; serpentine. *Obs.*

oph'i·u'rid, *n.* **a** *Math.* = OPHIOURIDE. **b** *Zool.* = OPHIURAN, *n.*

Oph'ni (ŏf'nī). *Bib.*

Oph'rah (-rȧ). *Bib.*

Oph'rys (ŏf'rĭs), *n.* [L., a plant with two leaves, bifoil, fr. Gr. *ophrys* brow, eyebrow.] *Bot.* Syn. of LISTERA.

oph·thal'mo·co'pi·a, *n.* [NL., fr. *ophthalmo-* + Gr. *kopos* fatigue.] *Med.* = ASTHENOPIA.

oph·thal'my (ŏf·thăl'mĭ; ŏf'thăl·mĭ), *n.* [F. *ophtalmie.*] *Med.* = OPHTHALMIA.

o'pi·ane (ō'pĭ·ān), *n.* [From OPIUM.] Narcotine. *Obs.*

o'pi·ate-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF. [Ops.]

O'pi·con·siv'i·a, *n.* [L.] See *o'pie, n.* Opium; opiate. *Obs.*

o'pi·fex, *n.* [L.] Opificer. *Obs.*

op'i·fice (ŏp'ĭ·fĭs), *n.* [L. *opificium*, fr. *opifex* workman.] Work or a work. *Obs.*

O·pil'i·o'nes (ō·pĭl'ĭ·ō·nēz), **O·pil'i·o·ni'nȧ** (-ō·nī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *opilio* a sheperd, a kind of bird.] *Zool.* = PHALANGIDA. — **o·pil'i·o·nine** (ō·pĭl'ĭ·ō·nĭn; -nēn; 156), *adj. & n.*

o·pime', *adj.* [L. *opimus.*] Rich; abundant; of spoils, honorable (see SPOLIA OPIMA). *Obs.*

op'i·na'tion (ŏp'ĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *opinatio.* See OPINE.] Act of opining or supposing. *Obs.*

op'i·na'tor (ŏp'ĭ·nā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] An opiner; a theorist. *Obs.*

o·pin'i·as'ter, o·pin'i·as'tre, *adj. & n.* [F. (now *opiniâtre*). See OPINION.] Opiniater. — **o·pin'i·as'tre·ty,** *n.* — **-as'trous,** *adj.*

o·pin'i·a'tor, *n.* One who is opinionated. *Obs.*

o·pin'i·at'ry, *n.* [F. *opiniastrie.* See OPINIASTRE.] Opiniatrety. *Obs.*

o·pin'ion·a'tist, *n.* An opinionated person. *Obs.*

o·pin'ion·a'tiv. Opinionative. *Ref. Sp.*

3. Unduly attached to one's own opinions; opinionated. 4. Of the nature of an opinion. *Rare.*
Syn. — See OPINIONATED.
— **o·pin'ion·a'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **o·pin'ion·a'tive·ness,** *n.*

o·pin'ioned (ō·pĭn'yŭnd), *adj. Now Rare.* **1.** Having or holding an opinion; possessed of (such an) opinion; specif., having a favorable opinion (with respect to a certain thing); thinking highly; proud or conceited; — often used with *of.* **2.** Opinionated. "His *opinioned* zeal." *Milton.*
— **o·pin'ioned·ness,** *n.*

o·pin'ion·ist (-yŭn·ĭst), *n.* One who holds or expresses an opinion; esp., *Obs.*, one who holds an unusual or heretical belief or opinion; a sectary.

opio-. A combining form for *opium*, as in: **o'pi·o·ma'ni·a,** **o'pi·o·ma'ni·ac,** **o'pi·oph'a·gism,** **o'pi·oph'a·gy.** See -MANIA, etc.

-opis. *Zool.* A combining form, Greek *-ōpis*, from *ōps*, *ōpos*, the eye, meaning *eyed*, used in generic names.

op'i·som'e·ter (ŏp'ĭ·sŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *opisō* backwards + *-meter.*] An instrument used to measure curved lines, as on a map. It consists of a screw (*b* in the *Illust.*) with a wheel-shaped nut (*a*) which is made to rotate forward along the curved lines and then backward (to its original position on the screw) along a straight scale.

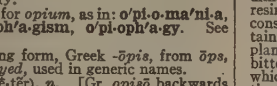
Opisometer.

o·pis'the·nar (ō·pĭs'thē·när), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *opisthenar*, fr. *opisthen* behind + *thenar* palm of the hand.] *Anat.* The back of the hand.

o·pis'thi·on (-thĭ·ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *opisthion*, neut. of *opisthios* hinder, adj.] *Craniol.* The median point of the posterior border of the foramen magnum.

o·pis'tho- (ō·pĭs'thō-), **opisth-.** [See EVEN, *n.*] A combining form Greek *opistho-*, *opisth-*, from *opisthen*, meaning *at* or *on the back*, *backward*, as in *opistho*dome, *opistho*tic, *opistho*tonos.

O·pis'tho·bran'chi·a (-brăng'kĭ·ȧ), **O·pis'tho·bran'chi·a'ta** (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *opistho-* + *-branchia.*] *Zool.* A large order of marine gastropod mollusks of the subclass Euthyneura, having the gills (when present) posterior to the heart (cf. PROSOBRANCHIA) and having no operculum. It comprises the Tectibranchia, including the pteropods, and Nudibranchia. — **o·pis'tho·branch** (ō·pĭs'thō·brăngk), *adj. & n.* — **o·pis'tho·bran'chi·ate** (-brăng'kĭ·āt), *adj. & n.*

o·pis'tho·coe'li·an (-sē'lĭ·ăn; 159), *adj. Zool.* **a** Opisthocoelous. **b** Of or pertaining to the Opisthocoelia. — *n.* One of the Opisthocoelia.

o·pis'tho·coe'lous (-sē'lŭs), *adj.* [*opistho-* + Gr. *koilos* hollow.] *Zool.* Concave behind; — designating vertebrae in which the anterior end of the centrum is flat or convex and the posterior concave.

o·pis'tho·come (ō·pĭs'thō·kōm), *n.* [Gr. *opisthokomos* wearing the hair long behind, fr. *opisthen* behind + *komē* hair.] A hoatzin.

Op'is·thoc'o·mi (ŏp'ĭs·thŏk'ō·mī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A suborder of Galliformes consituted by the hoatzin (which see).

O·pis'tho·com'i·dae (ō·pĭs'thō·kŏm'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The family constituted by the hoatzin. — **op'is·thoc'o·mine** (ŏp'ĭs·thŏk'ō·mĭn; -mīn; 156), **op'is·thoc'o·mous** (-mŭs), *adj.*

o·pis'tho·det'ic (ō·pĭs'thō·dĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [*opistho-* + *-detic* as in amphi*detic.*] *Zool.* Situated behind the beak; — said of the ligament of certain bivalves.

o·pis'tho·dome (ō·pĭs'thō·dōm), *n.* [Gr. *opisthodomos*, fr. *opisthen* behind + *domos* house.] *Arch.* A back chamber; esp., that part of the naos, or cella, farthest from the main entrance. See PARTHENON, *Illust.*

o·pis'tho·dont (-dŏnt), *adj.* [*opisth-* + *-odont.*] *Zool.* Having back teeth only.

o·pis'tho·gas'tric (-găs'trĭk), *adj.* [*opistho-* + *-gastric.*] Behind the stomach.

O·pis'tho·glos'sa (-glŏs'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *opistho-* + Gr. *glōssa* tongue.] *Zool.* A division of amphibians of the order Salientia (syn. Anura) having the tongue attached in front and free behind. — **o·pis'tho·glos'sal** (-ăl; -l), **o·pis'tho·glos'sate** (-āt), *adj.*

O·pis'tho·glyph'a (-glĭf'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *opistho-* + Gr. *glyphein* to carve.] A group of snakes in which one, or a few, of the posterior maxillary teeth have a furrow that conducts the secretion of the enlarged upper labial glands. It is included in the Colubridae in some classifications. Its members are considered poisonous, but, from the position of the fangs, they cannot easily inflict wounds. — **o·pis'tho·glyph'ic** (-lĭk), **op'is·thog'ly·phous** (ŏp'ĭs·thŏg'lĭ·fŭs), *adj.* — **o·pis'tho·glyph** (ō·pĭs'thō·glĭf), *adj. & n.*

op'is·thog'na·thism (ŏp'ĭs·thŏg'nȧ·thĭz'm), *n.* [*opistho-* + Gr. *gnathos* jaw.] *Craniology.* Abnormality of the skull marked by a retreating lower jaw.

op'is·thog'na·thous (-thŭs), *adj.* [*opistho-* + *-gnathous.*] Having retreating jaws; — opp. to *prognathous.*

o·pis'tho·graph (ō·pĭs'thō·grăf; 83), *n.* [Gr. *opisthographos* having writing on the back, fr. *opisthen* behind + *graphein* to write.] A manuscript, slab, or the like, written or inscribed upon both the back and the front. — **op'is·thog'ra·phal** (ŏp'ĭs·thŏg'rȧ·făl), *adj. Rare.* — **o·pis'tho·graph'ic** (ō·pĭs'thō·grăf'ĭk), **o·pis'tho·graph'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **op'is·thog'ra·phy** (ŏp'ĭs·thŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.*

o·pis'tho·gy'rate (-jī'rāt), *adj.* [*opistho-* + *gyrate.*] *Zool.* Curving toward the posterior, as the umbones of some bivalves. Cf. PROSOGYRATE.

O·pis'tho·pa'ri·a (ō·pĭs'thō·pā'rĭ·ȧ; 79) *n. pl.* [NL. See OPISTHO-; cf. HYPOPARIA.] *Paleontol.* An order of trilobites including those in which the genal angles or spines are borne by the free cheeks. — **o·pis'tho·par'i·an** (-păr'ĭ·ăn), *n. & adj.*

o·pis'tho·phag'ic (-făj'ĭk), *adj.* [*opistho-* + *-phagic.*] Eating from front to rear. *Rare.*

O·pis'tho·po·rei'a (-pō·rī'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *opistho-* + Gr. *poreia* a walking.] Involuntary walking backward.

o·pis'thor·chi'a·sis (ō·pĭs'thôr·kĭ'ȧ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Opisthorchis* (fr. *opisth-* + Gr. *orchis* testicle) + *-iasis.*] Infestation with liver flukes of a genus, **Op'is·thor'chis** (ŏp'ĭs·thôr'kĭs), the type species of which, *O. felineus*, occurs in cats and sometimes in man.

o·pis'tho·so'mal (-thō·sō'măl), *adj.* [*opistho-* + Gr. *sōma* body.] Of or pertaining to the posterior region of the body.

O·pis'tho·the'lae (-thē'lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *opistho-* + Gr. *thēlē* nipple.] *Zool.* A suborder of Araneida containing most of the spiders. They have nonsegmented abdomens and the first pair of spinnerets unbranched. Cf. MESOTHELAE.

op'is·thot'ic (ŏp'ĭs·thŏt'ĭk), *adj.* [*opisth-* + Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, ear.] *Zool.* Designating, or pertaining to, the posterior and inferior bone of the bony elements of the capsule of the internal ear. — *n.* An opisthotic bone or element.

op'is·thot'o·noid (-thŏt'ō·noid), *adj.* [*opisthotonos* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling opisthotonos.

op'is·thot'o·nos (-nŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. *opistho-* + Gr. *tonos* a stretching.] *Med. & Physiol.* Tetanic spasm in which the body or trunk is arched, dorsally concave, with the head and posterior bent back toward one another. — **o·pis'thoton'ic** (ō·pĭs'thō·tŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

o'pi·um (ō'pĭ·ŭm; 159), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *opion* poppy juice, dim. of *opos* vegetable juice; prob. akin to Lett. *svakas* resin, OSlav. *sokŭ* juice of plants or fruits.] **1.** A drug consisting of the dried milky juice of the opium poppy obtained from incisions made in the unripe capsules of the plant. It has a brownish-yellow color, a faint smell, and a bitter and acrid taste. It is a stimulant narcotic poison, which usually produces a feeling of well-being, hallucinations, and drowsiness, and may, if the dose be sufficiently large, produce complete coma or death. It is much used in medicine to soothe pain and is smoked as an intoxicant with baneful effects. The continued use of opium in any form causes a habit which is difficult to break and eventually results in physical, mental, and moral deterioration. The chief commercial varieties are **Turkey, Smyrna,** or **Constantinople opium; Persian opium; Chinese opium;** and **Indian opium.** Turkey opium, used almost exclusively for medicinal purposes, is produced in Turkey, Asia Minor, Bulgaria, and Macedonia. Indian and Chinese opium are inferior grades used for the preparation of smoking opium or for the extraction of the opium alkaloids, the most important of which are morphine, codeine, narcotine, and papaverine.
2. Something affecting like opium; a stupefier.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
opium drinker, **opium-drinking**, *adj.*, **opium-drowsed**, *adj.*, **opium eater**, **opium-eating**, *adj.*, **opium poisoning**, **opium-shattered**, *adj.*, **opium smoker**, **opium-smoking**, *adj.*, **opium taker**, **opium-taking**, *adj.*

o'pi·um·ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Med.* **1.** The habitual use of opium.
2. The state resulting from habitual overuse of opium.

opium poppy. A tall Eurasian perennial herb (*Papaver somniferum*) with glaucous foliage and flowers ranging from white to purple. It has produced many garden hybrids, and has also been cultivated from antiquity as the source of opium. See POISONOUS PLANTS, *Plate.*

Opium War. A war (1839–42) between Great Britain and China, due to the dissatisfaction of the former with the treatment of British subjects in China. The immediate cause was the attempt of China to stop the importation of opium. See *Nanking*, under TREATY, *Table.*

op'o- (ŏp'ō-). *Pharm.* A combining form, Greek *opo-*, from *opos*, meaning *juice*, as in *opo*therapy.

op'o·bal'sam (ŏp'ō·bŏl'săm), **op'o·bal'sa·mum** (-băl'sȧ·mŭm), *n.* [L. *opobalsamum*, fr. Gr. *opobalsamon*, fr. *opos* vegetable juice + *balsamon* balsam.] The balm of Gilead tree *Commiphora meccanensis*; also, its balsam.

op'o·del'doc (ŏp'ō·dĕl'dŏk), *n.* [The first syllable may be fr. Gr. *opos* vegetable juice.] **1.** A kind of plaster, variously compounded, used for external injuries; — a name used and thought to be invented by Paracelsus. *Obs.*
2. Any of various soap liniments; esp. in American use, the unofficial camphorated soap liniment, of a soft semisolid consistence.

op'o·did'y·mus (ŏp'ō·dĭd'ĭ·mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ōps*, *ōpos*, face + *-didymus.*] *Teratol.* A monster with a single body and two heads, fused behind, but presenting two separate faces.

o·pop'a·nax (ō·pŏp'ȧ·năks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *opopanax*, fr. *opos* vegetable juice + *panax*, *panakes*, a kind of plant, fr. *panakēs* all-healing. See OPIUM; PANACEA.] **1.** *Pharm.* **a** Orig., an odorous gum resin obtained from an herb, presumably *Opopanax chironium* of southern Europe, but also attributed to *Commiphora kataf.* **b** Now, usually, an odorous gum resin from the tree *C. erythraea* (syn. *glabrescens*). It is used in the manufacture of perfumes and was formerly used in medicine as an antispasmodic. Cf. MYRRH.
2. *Bot.* **a** [*cap.*] A small genus of South European herbs, family Ammiaceae, having compound umbels of yellow flowers, and fruit with numerous oil tubes. **b** The species *O. chironium*, often called *Hercules' allheal*, yielding the gum resin opopanax (see def. 1 **a**).
3. The huisache.

o·pos'sum (ō·pŏs'ŭm), *n.; pl.* -SUMS (-ŭmz), sometimes -SUM. See PLURAL, *Note.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Virginian *ȧpȧsŭm* a white animal, Ojibway *wȧbassim.*]
1. a Any of various American marsupials of the family Didelphidae; esp., *Didelphis virginiana*, of the southern United States, ranging as far north as New York in the east and Illinois in the west. It is about two and a half feet long, including the scaly prehensile tail. The fur is chiefly dusky grayish mixed with coarse whitish hairs. An abdominal pouch is present and the young are transferred to it immediately after birth. It is chiefly nocturnal, largely arboreal, and almost omnivorous. When caught it feigns death, whence the expression "playing possum." (See *play possum* under POSSUM.) Other genera and species range from Mexico to Paraguay. The ***mouse opossums*** (*Marmosa*) are scarcely larger than rats. The ***woolly opossums*** (*Philander*) have no well-developed pouch, and the young are carried on the mother's back. The yapok, or ***water opossum*** (*Chironectes minimus*), of South America, is aquatic. **b** The fur or pelt of any of these animals.

Opossum (*Didelphis virginiana.*) (1/17)

2. Any of several phalangers which somewhat resemble the true opossums. *Australia.*

opossum mouse. The flying mouse.

opossum shrimp. A schizopod crustacean of the family Mysidae, so called because the females carry their eggs in a pouch between their legs. See SCHIZOPODA, *Illust.*

opossum tree. **a** The Australian timber tree *Quintinia sieberi* (family Escalloniaceae). **b** The liquidambar, or copalm. *U. S.*

opossum wood. The wood of the silver bell (*Halesia carolina*). *Ala.* See SILVER BELL.

Op'pi·an (ŏp'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pert. to C. Oppius, a Roman tribune (213 B.C.) of the plebs.

op'pi·dan (ŏp'ĭ·dăn), *adj.* [L. *oppidanus*, fr. *oppidum* town.] Of or pertaining to a town or the town.

op'pi·dan, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of a town; a townsman.
2. In a university town, a townsman or student who lives in the town, as opposed to a gownsman. *Obs. Eng.*
3. At Eton College, England, and formerly also at other schools, a student not on the foundation who boards in the town; — distinguished from *colleger.*

‖op'pi·dum (ŏp'ĭ·dŭm), *n.; pl.* OPPIDA (-dȧ). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A provincial town, not self-governing, and hence to be distinguished from the *colonia* and the *municipium.* London, under Roman rule, was an *oppidum.*

op·pig'no·rate (ō·pĭg'nō·rāt), **op·pig'ner·ate** (-nĕr·āt) *v. t.* [ML. *oppignoratus*, L. *-eratus*, past part. of *oppignorare*, *-erare*, to pawn. See OB-; PIGNORATION.] To pledge; to pawn. *Archaic.* — **op·pig'no·ra'tion** (-rā'·shŭn), *n. Obs.*

op'pi·late (ŏp'ĭ·lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *oppilatus*, past part. of *oppilare* to stop up, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *pilare* to ram down, to thrust. See COMPILE.] To stop up; to fill with obstructions; to block up; to obstruct.

op'pi·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *oppilatio.*] Act of oppilating, or state of being oppilated; also, an obstruction.

op'pi·la'tive (ŏp'ĭ·lā'tĭv), *adj.* [See OPPILATE.] Tending to oppilate; obstructive; constipating.

op·plete' (ō·plēt'), *adj.* [L. *oppletus*, past part. of *opplere* to fill up, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *plere* to fill.] Filled up; crowded. — *v. t.* To fill up. — **op·ple'tion** (ō·plē'shŭn), *n. All Obs.*

op·po'nen·cy (ō·pō'nĕn·sĭ), *n.* **1.** Opposition; antagonism.
2. Action of maintaining an opposing argument in, or opening, an academical disputation, esp. in trying for a degree, by proposing objections to a tenet. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

‖op·po'nens (ō·pō'nĕnz), *n.* [L., pres. part.] *Anat.* One of several muscles of the hand or foot, as the **‖op·po'nens pol'li·cis** (pŏl'ĭ·sĭs) or **‖op·po'nens mi'ni·mi di'gi·ti** (mĭn'ĭ·mĭ dĭj'ĭ·tī), which tend to draw one of the lateral digits across the palm or sole toward the others.

op·po'nent (ō·pō'nĕnt), *adj.* [L. *opponens*, *-entis*, pres. part. of *opponere* to set or place against, to oppose, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *ponere* to place. See POSITION.] **1.** Situated in front; opposite; also, opposing; adverse; antagonistic.
2. *Anat.* Bringing into opposition, as an opponens muscle.

op·po'nent, *n.* **1.** One who opposes a tenet or thesis in a disputation, argument, or other verbal controversy; specif., one who opens an academical disputation by attacking some thesis or proposition, in distinction from the *respondent*, or *defendant*, who maintains it. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
2. One who opposes; an adversary; antagonist; foe.
Syn. — OPPONENT, ADVERSARY, ANTAGONIST agree in the idea of opposition, without of necessity implying personal animosity or hostility (cf. ENEMY). An OPPONENT is one who is on the opposite side in a contest (esp. an argument or disputation); ANTAGONIST implies sharper opposition, esp. in a struggle or combat for supremacy or control; as, "conscientiously an *opponent* of the first revolutionary war" (*Coleridge*); "*Antagonist* of Heaven's Almighty King" (*Milton*). ADVERSARY ranges in connotation from the idea of mere opposition to that of active hostility; as, "To vindicate the permanency of truth is to dispute without an *adversary*" (*Beattie*). Cf. OPPOSITE, HOSTILITY.
Ant. — Ally, friend, aid, colleague, associate.

opponent colors theory. The Hering theory. See COLOR, *n.*, 2.

op'por·tune' (ŏp'ŏr·tūn'; ŏp'ŏr·tūn; 66), *adj.* [F. *opportun*, fr. L. *opportunus*, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *portus* port, harbor, prop., entrance, access. See OB-; PORT harbor. Cf. IMPORTUNE.] **1.** Fit; suitable; convenient; ready; hence, seasonable; timely. "Most *opportune* to our need." *Shak.*
2. *Obs.* **a** Advantageous; helpful; useful. **b** Exposed; open or liable (to).
Syn. — Well-timed. — OPPORTUNE, TIMELY are often interchangeable. But OPPORTUNE frequently suggests that which fits directly into a given concurrence of circumstances, or which comes in the nick of time; TIMELY applies more generally to that which is well-timed or seasonable; as, "The murkiest den, the most *opportune* place, the strongest suggestion . . . shall never melt mine honor into lust" (*Shak.*); an *opportune* resignation opened the way to his own advancement; "To me alone there came a thought of grief; a *timely* utterance gave that thought relief" (*Wordsworth*). Cf. OPPORTUNITY.
Ant. — Unseasonable, ill-timed, untimely, inopportune.
— **op'por·tune'ly,** *adv.* — **op'por·tune'ness,** *n.*

op'por·tune' (ŏp'ŏr·tūn'; ŏp'ŏr·tūn), *adv.* Opportunely. *Obs.*

op'por·tun'ism (-tūn'ĭz'm), *n.* [After F. *opportunisme.*] Art, policy, or practice of taking advantage, as in politics, of opportunities or circumstances, or, often, of seeking immediate advantage with little regard for principles or ultimate consequences. — **op'por·tun'ist** (-ĭst), *n. & adj.* — **op'por·tun·is'tic** (ŏp'ŏr·tūn·ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* — **op'por·tun·is'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

op'por·tu'ni·ty (-tū'nĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *opportunité*, fr. L. *opportunitas.* See OPPORTUNE.] **1.** Quality or state of being opportune; opportuneness. *Now Rare.*
2. Fit or convenient time; a time or place favorable for executing a purpose; a suitable combination of conditions; suitable occasion; chance; as, *opportunity* makes the thief.
3. *Obs.* **a** Fitness. **b** Convenience or advantage of situation. **c** Importunity; — an erroneous use.
Syn. — Chance. — OPPORTUNITY, OCCASION agree in the idea of a condition or juncture of circumstances favorable to some end. OCCASION, as here compared (see OCCASION), often implies little more than a possibility or chance of giving rise to some result; an OPPORTUNITY is a specific, fit, and (esp.) opportune occasion; as, "Ye shall not have *occasion* any more to use this proverb in Israel" (*Ezek.* xviii. 3); "You have many *opportunities* to cut him off" (*Shak.*). Cf. OPPORTUNE.

op·pos'a·bil'i·ty (ō·pōz'ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being opposable.

op·pos'a·ble (ō·pōz'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Capable of being opposed or resisted.
2. Capable of being placed opposite something else; as, the thumb is *opposable* to the forefinger.

op·pos'al (ō·pōz'ăl; -'l), *n.* **1.** A putting of questions; examination; posing; that which poses or puzzles. *Obs.*
2. a *Rare.* Opposition. **b** *Obs. Astron.* = OPPOSITION, 5.

op·pose' (ō·pōz'), *v.; -POSED'* (-pōzd'); OP·POS'ING (-pōz'·ĭng). [OF. *opposer.* See OB-; POSE to place, POSE to question. Cf. PUZZLE.] *Transitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To confront with hard or searching questions, or with objections. **b** = 1st APPOSE **b**. **c** To proffer; offer. **d** To lay bare; expose.

---

o·pip'a·rous (ō·pĭp'ȧ·rŭs), *adj.* [L. *opiparus*, fr. *ops*, *opis*, riches + *parare* to provide.] Sumptuous. *Obs.* — **o·pip'a·rous·ly,** *adv. Obs.*

opisth-. = OPISTHO-.

O·pis'tho·coe'li·a (ō·pĭs'thō·sē'lĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleontol.* Syn. of SAUROPODA.

op'is·thod'o·mes (ŏp'ĭs·thŏd'ō·mēs), **op'is·thod'o·mus** (-mŭs), *n.* = OPISTHODOME.

O·pis'tho·nath'i·dae (ō·pĭs'thō·năth'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See JAWFISH.

o·pis'tho·gy'rous (ō·pĭs'thō·jī'rŭs), *adj.* [*opistho-* + *-gyrous.*] = OPISTHOGYRATE.

op'is·thot'o·nus (ŏp'ĭs·thŏt'ō·nŭs), *n.* = OPISTHOTONOS.

o·pod'y·mus (ō·pŏd'ĭ·mŭs), *n.* [NL.] = OPODIDYMUS. [PORT, I.]

Ō·por'to (ō·pōr'tō), *n.* See 1st **op'o·ther'a·py** (ŏp'ō·thĕr'ȧ·pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *opos* juice + *-therapy.*] *Med.* = ORGANOTHERAPY.

op·pone', *v. t. & i.* [L. *opponere.*] To oppose. *Obs.*

op·por'tu·nate, *adj.* [See OPPORTUNE; cf. IMPORTUNATE.] Suitable; opportune. — **op·por'tu·nate·ly,** *adv. Both Obs.*

op'por·tune'tal, *adj.* Seasonable; opportune. *Obs.*

op'por·tune'less, *adj.* See -LESS. *Rare.*

2. To put in opposition, with a view to counterbalance or countervail; to set against, whether by way of contrast or of resistance; to offer antagonistically, as an opinion.
3. To place in front of, or over against; to exhibit.

Opposing freely
The beauty of her person to the people. *Shak.*

4. To resist or antagonize, whether by physical means or by arguments, etc.; to contend against; to confront; resist; withstand; as, to *oppose* the king; *oppose* a petition.
5. To stand opposite to, or facing; as, to *oppose* the south. *R.*
—, *Intransitive*: 1. To offer hard or searching questions, or objections, as to a thesis. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
2. To act adversely or in opposition; also, formerly: a To be repugnant. b To forbid.
Syn. — Face; fight, oppugn; gainsay, contravene, contradict. — OPPOSE, RESIST agree in the idea of setting oneself against something, and are often interchangeable. But RESIST frequently implies more active striving than OPPOSE, esp. against something which is itself exerting adverse energy or force; as, to *oppose* a measure, an idea; to *resist* attack, arrest; "multitudes . . . banded to *oppose* his high decree" (*Milton*); "Ye have not yet *resisted* unto blood, striving against sin" (*Heb.* xii. 4). Cf. OPPONENT.
Ant. — Support, defend, back, aid, assist, favor, further, help; evade, avoid.
op·posed' (ŏ-pōzd'), *adj.* 1. Set or placed in opposition; opposite; contrary; adverse.
2. *Mach.* Opposite to each other; placed on opposite sides of a common crankshaft; — said of two engine cylinders. Hence, of an engine, having cylinders so placed.
op·pose'less (ŏ-pōz'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Irresistible. *Rare.*
op·pos'er (ŏ-pōz'ĕr), *n.* 1. One who opposes.
2. *Law.* In patent and trade-mark practice, one who formally contests the granting of a patent or registration of a trade-mark. *U. S.*
op·pos'ing (-ĭng), *adj.* Opposite in position; active in or offering opposition. — **op·pos'ing·ly**, *adv.*
op·pos'it (ŏ-pŏz'ĭt), *v. t. & i.* [See OPPOSITE, *adj.*] To set up the contrary; to object. *Rare.*
op'po·site (ŏp'ō-zĭt), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *oppositus*, past part. of *opponere*. See OPPONENT.] 1. Set over against (that which is at the other end or side of an intervening line or space); facing; — often with *to*. Thus in a quadrilateral *opposite* sides are distinguished from *adjacent* sides, between which the intervening space at one point becomes zero; and *opposite* angles at the ends of a diagonal, from *adjacent* angles. With respect to a given line two points are *opposite* when their connecting line would cross it at right angles; in a circle, two points in the circumference are *opposite* only when at the ends of a diameter.

Opposite Leaves.

2. Contrarily turned or moving; as, two points move in *opposite* directions when moving apart along the same straight line, or when moving in the same directions as two such points, but along parallel lines.
3. Opposed or hostile; as, he belonged to the *opposite* faction; the *opposite* sides of the question.
4. Diametrically different; contrary; repugnant; antagonistic.

Particles of speech have divers, and sometimes almost *opposite*, significations. *Locke.*

5. *Bot.* a Situated in pairs on an axis, each being separated from the other by half the circumference of the axis, as leaves. See PHYLLOTAXY. b With reference to floral parts, = SUPERPOSED.
Syn. — OPPOSITE, CONTRARY, CONTRADICTORY. OPPOSITE implies diametrical difference in position or nature, but does not necessarily suggest antagonism; CONTRARY commonly implies mutual opposition or divergence, and often connotes antagonism; but the two words are not always clearly distinguished; as, *opposite* points on a circle, *opposite* directions, the one character is the *opposite* of the other, on *opposite* sides of a dispute; *contrary* directions, *contrary* winds, *contrary* propositions, cf. "on the *contrary*." CONTRADICTORY is a stronger term than *opposite* or *contrary*, implying variance or contrariety that admits no medium; as, *contradictory* terms, statements, attributes. Cf. ADVERSE, INCONSISTENT, CONVERSE.
Ant. — Like, alike, similar, same.
— **op'po·site·ly**, *adv.* — **op'po·site·ness**, *n.*
op'po·site, *n.* 1. One who opposes; an opponent; an antagonist. *Archaic.*

The opposites of this day's strife. *Shak.*

2. That which is opposed, or contrary; as, sweetness and its *opposite*; vice is the *opposite* of virtue.
3. An antonym; as, an *opposites* test.
4. *Astron.* The opposite point of the heavens; opposition; opposite aspect. *Obs.*
5. *Logic.* a A proposition that is characterized by opposition (sense 10). b *pl.* = CONTRARY TERMS.
op'po·site, *adv.* On opposite sides; in an opposed position.
op'po·site, *prep.* Across an intervening space from and usually facing or on the same level with; as, to make a check *opposite* a name; to live *opposite* the post office.
op·pos'i·ti- (ŏ-pŏz'ĭ·tĭ-). A combining form from Latin *oppositus*, meaning *oppositely*, *having the* (specified) *parts opposite*, *situated opposite*, as in **op·pos'i·ti·po'lar**, having the poles on opposite sides; — used chiefly in *Bot.*, as in **op·pos'i·ti·flo'rous**, **op·pos'i·ti·fo'li·ous**, **op·pos'i·ti·pet'al·ous**, **op·pos'i·ti·pin'nate**, **op·pos'i·ti·sep'al·ous**. See -FLOROUS, -FOLIOUS, etc.
op'po·si'tion (ŏp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *oppositio*. See OPPOSITE.] 1. Act of setting opposite, or over against, or the state or position of being so set.
2. Hostile or contrary action or condition; resistance.
3. That which opposes; an obstacle; specif., the aggregate of those opposing; hence [*often cap.*], in politics and parliamentary practice: a In general, the party opposed to the party in power. b Specif., *Eng. Gov't.*, a political party (***His Majesty's Opposition***) opposed to the government and prepared to form a government on the resignation of the ministry in power.
4. *Obs.* a The putting of questions; inquisition; also, the putting forward of objections to be answered by one defending a thesis. b An opposite, contrary, or contrast.
5. [The earliest sense in English.] *Astron. & Astrol.* The situation of a celestial body with respect to another when differing from it in longitude by 180°, that is, when directly opposite to it; esp., such position of a planet or satellite with respect to the sun; — signified by the symbol ☍; as, ☍♃ ☉, opposition of Jupiter to the sun. Cf CONJUNCTION, 5. See ASPECT, *n.*, 7.
6. *Checkers.* = *The move*, under MOVE, *n.*
7. *Chess.* A position of the king preventing the advance of the adverse king, either directly or obliquely.
8. *Fencing.* A position of one's blade, when crossed with that of one's opponent, such that the latter cannot hit in the line of engagement; as, to take *opposition* in carte.
9. *Law.* a In bankruptcy practice, refusal of a creditor to assent to the debtor's discharge. b In patent and trade-mark practice, a formal contesting of the claim to a patent or for a registration of a trade-mark.
10. *Logic.* The relation between two propositions when, having the same subject and predicate, they differ in quantity, in quality, or both. Logicians recognize four kinds of *opposition:* (1) ***Contrariety***, obtaining between a universal affirmative and a universal negative proposition, where the difference is one of quality only. (2) ***Subcontrariety***, obtaining between a particular affirmative and a particular negative, where the difference is of quality only. (3) ***Subalternation***, obtaining between a universal and a particular affirmative, or between a universal and a particular negative, where the difference is one of quantity only. (4) ***Contradiction***, obtaining between a universal affirmative and a particular negative, or between a universal negative and a particular affirmative, where the difference is of both quality and quantity. These relations are represented in the ***square of opposition*** as shown (the letters A, E, I, and O standing for universal affirmative, universal negative, particular affirmative, and particular negative propositions, respectively). An ***immediate inference by opposition*** is an inference from the truth or falsity of a proposition to the truth or falsity of its opposite. Thus, if A be true, E is false, I is true, O is false; if A be false, either E or I may be true, though not both, while O is true. Similar inferences may be drawn from the truth or falsity of E, I, and O. These relations hold only on the assumption, characteristic of traditional logic, that the terms of the propositions in question denote existent things. In cases in which this assumption is false, the relation of contradictories holds as above, but all the other relations of the square of opposition fail to hold.

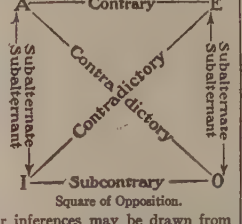

Square of Opposition.

11. *Rhet.* A setting of one proposition against another; a counter proposition. *Obs.*
op'po·si'tion·al (ŏp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn·ăl; -ĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to or constituting opposition.
op'po·si'tion·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -ēr·ĭ), *adj.* Oppositional.
op'po·si'tion·ist (-ĭst), *n.* See -IST. — *adj.* Oppositional.
op'po·si'tious (ŏp'ō-zĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* Opposing; inclined to oppose.
op·pos'i·tive (ŏ-pŏz'ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* [See OPPOSITE.] Capable of being put in apposition; opposing. — **op·pos'i·tive·ly**, *adv.* — **op·pos'i·tive·ness**, *n.*
op·po'sure (ŏ-pō'zhĕr), *n.* [*oppose* + *-ure.*] Opposition.
op·press' (ŏ-prĕs'), *v. t.*; OP·PRESSED' (-prĕst'); OP·PRESS'·ING. [OF. *oppresser*, fr. ML. *oppressare*, fr. L. *opprimere*, *oppressum*, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *premere* to press. See PRESS.] 1. *a Obs.* To hurt by physical pressure; to crush; smother; trample. b *Chiefly Poetic.* To overpower as by weight; overwhelm.
2. To burden spiritually as if with weight; to weigh heavily upon; to weigh down; as, *oppressed* by a sense of failure.

With love and wine at once *oppressed*. *Dryden.*

3. To crush, burden, or trample down by abuse of power or authority; to treat with unjust rigor or with cruelty.
4. *Obs.* a To put down; extinguish; suppress. b To harass; distress. c In senses of Latin *opprimere:* (1) To ravish; rape. (2) To take by surprise. (3) To shut up; stop (the ears, eyes, etc.). d To force; urge. e To conceal.
Syn. — OPPRESS, DEPRESS. To OPPRESS, as here compared, is to weigh upon or burden, as by the imposition of a load; to DEPRESS is to bring down or cause to sink (esp. in value, vigor, and the like); the word is used particularly of that which lowers the spirits; as, "The weary world of waters between us *oppresses* the imagination" (*Lamb*); "The long dull evenings in these dull lodgings when one is weary with work *depress* one sadly" (*J. R. Green*); "a blaze of *oppressive* heat" (*Jane Austen*); "the departure of my family, which was *depressing*" (*Scott*); cf. the *oppression* of slavery, *depression* in trade. Cf. SUPPRESS; MELANCHOLY, *n.*
Ant. — Lighten, uplift; cheer, encourage.
op·pressed' (ŏ-prĕst'), *adj. Her.* Debruised.
op·pres'sion (ŏ-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *oppressio*.] 1. Unjust or cruel exercise of authority or power, esp. by the imposition of burdens; that which so oppresses. "The multitude of *oppressions*." *Job* xxxv. 9.
2. *Obs.* a Act of weighing down (a person, the mind, etc.); also, state of being weighed down, as by misfortune. b Rape. c Repression. d *Astron.* Obscuration.
3. Act of pressing down; pressure; burden.

Stoop with *oppression* of their prodigal weight. *Shak.*

4. A sense of heaviness or obstruction in the body or mind; depression; dullness; lassitude; as, an *oppression* of spirits; an *oppression* of the lungs.
op·pres'sive (ŏ-prĕs'ĭv), *adj.* [ML. *oppressivus.*] 1. Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe, rigorous, or harsh; as, *oppressive* taxes; *oppressive* exactions.
2. Using oppression; tyrannical; as, *oppressive* rulers.
3. Overpowering or depressing to the spirit or senses; hard to be borne; as, *oppressive* grief or heat.

To ease the soul of one *oppressive* weight. *Pope.*

— **op·pres'sive·ly**, *adv.* — **op·pres'sive·ness**, *n.*
op·pres'sor (ŏ-prĕs'ĕr), *n.* [F. *oppresseur*, fr. L. *oppressor.*] One who oppresses, esp. with unjust rigor, exactions, etc.

The orphan pines while the *oppressor* feeds. *Shak.*

op·pro'bri·ate (ŏ-prō'brĭ·āt), *v. t.* [ML. *opprobriare.*] To regard or speak of as opprobrious. *Rare.*
op·pro'bri·ous (ŏ-prō'brĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [ME., fr. OF. or L.; OF. *opprobrieux*, fr. L. *opprobriosus*, fr. *opprobrium.* See OPPROBRIUM.] 1. Expressive of opprobrium; attaching disgrace; reproachful; scurrilous; as, *opprobrious* language.
2. Infamous; despised; rendered hateful; involving or bringing opprobrium; as, an *opprobrious* name, conduct.
Syn. — Disgraceful; abusive, insulting, offensive. — OPPROBRIOUS, CONTUMELIOUS, SCURRILOUS. OPPROBRIOUS implies abusive reproach; CONTUMELIOUS adds to *opprobrious* the implication of insolent contempt; SCURRILOUS, that of grossness and vulgarity; as, "This party . . . has generally mentioned [the allies] under *opprobrious* appellations, and in such terms of contempt or execration as never had been heard" (*Burke*); "Curving a *contumelious* lip, [he] gorgonized me from head to foot with a stony British stare" (*Tennyson*); "They never fail to attack the passengers with all kinds of *scurrilous*, abusive, and indecent terms" (*Fielding*). Cf. ASPERSE, ABUSE, CENSURE.
Ant. — Commendatory, laudatory, eulogistic, flattering.
— **op·pro'bri·ous·ly**, *adv.* — **op·pro'bri·ous·ness**, *n.*
op·pro'bri·um (ŏ-prō'brĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *opprobrare* to taunt, reproach, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *probrum* reproach, infamy, fr. *prober* disgraceful; akin to L. *proferre* to bring forth (against one), Gr. *propherein*. See PRO-; 1st BEAR. Cf. EXPROBRATE.] 1. The disgrace that follows from, or is attached to, conduct considered evil or wrong; infamy; reproach mingled with contempt; opprobrious language.

Being both dramatic author and dramatic performer, he found himself heir to a twofold *opprobrium*. *De Quincey.*

2. Anything which causes disgrace or reprobation.
op·pro'bry (ŏ-prō'brĭ), *n. Obs.* a Opprobrium. b Opprobrious language or treatment.
op·pugn' (ŏ-pūn'), *v.*; OP·PUGNED' (-pūnd'); OP·PUGN'ING [L. *oppugnare*, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *pugnare* to fight. See IMPUGN.] *Transitive*: 1. *Obs.* a To fight against; also, to withstand. b To win over. c To maintain to the contrary.
2. To assail or call in question; controvert; also, to be in conflict with or counter to.

They said the manner of their impeachment . . . did *oppugn* the rights of Parliament. *Clarendon.*

—, *Intransitive*: To contend or stand in opposition.
op·pug'na·cy (ŏ-pŭg'nȧ·sĭ), *n.* Hostility; antagonism. *Rare.*
op·pug'nant (ŏ-pŭg'nȧnt), *adj.* [L. *oppugnans*, pres. part. of *oppugnare.* See OPPUGN.] Hostile; opposing; antagonistic. "*Oppugnant forces.*" *I. Taylor.* — *n.* An opponent. *Rare. Coleridge.* — **op·pug'nance** (-nȧns), **op·pug'nan·cy** (-nȧn·sĭ), *n.*
op·pug'nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *oppugnatus*, past part.] To oppugn.
op'pug·na'tion (ŏp'ŭg·nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *oppugnatio.*] Attack; opposition. *Now Rare.*
op·pugn'er (ŏ-pūn'ĕr), *n.* One who oppugns.
O. P. Riots. [That is, *Old Prices Riots.*] Popular disturbances caused by an advance in the rates of admission at the New Covent Garden Theater in London, in 1809.
Ops (ŏps), *n.* [L. See OPULENT.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess of the harvest, in early times associated with Consus. Later she was identified with the Greek Rhea, consort of Cronus, and was therefore made the consort of Saturn. Her festival was the ***O·pa'li·a*** (ŏ-pā'lĭ·ȧ), Dec. 19. She was also called ***Ops Con·si'va*** (kŏn·sī'vȧ) and under this name celebrated in the ***Op'i·con·siv'i·a*** (ŏp'ĭ·kŏn·sĭv'ĭ·ȧ), Aug. 25.
-ops (-ŏps). *Bot. & Zool.* A combining form, Greek *-ōps*, from *ōps*, *ōpos*, eye, meaning *-eyed*, used in generic names, esp. of insects, fish, and birds, as in Cerato*ps*, Chrys*ops*, Echino*ps*.
-op'si·a (-ŏp'sĭ·ȧ), **-op'sy** (-sĭ). [See OPTIC.] A combining form, Greek *-opsia*, from *opsis*, denoting *a* (specified) *kind* or *condition of vision*, as in ano*psia*, etc. Cf. -OPIA.
op·sig'a·my (ŏp·sĭg'ȧ·mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *opsigamia.*] Marriage at an advanced age. *Rare.*
op'si·math (ŏp'sĭ·mȧth), *n.* [Gr. *opsimathēs* late in learning.] One who begins to learn late in life. *Rare.*
op·sim'a·thy (ŏp·sĭm'ȧ·thĭ), *n.* [Gr. *opsimathia.*] Education late in life. *Rare.*
-op'sis (-ŏp'sĭs). A combining form, Greek *-opsis*, from *opsis*, meaning *appearance*, *sight*, used: a In *Bot. & Zool.* in generic names, as in Ambly*opsis*. b In *Med.* = -OPSIA.
op'sis·form' (ŏp'sĭs·fôrm'), *n.* Also **op'sis·type'** (-tīp'). [Gr. *opsis* appearance.] *Bot.* A rust which lacks the uredinial stage.
op·son'ic (ŏp·sŏn'ĭk), *adj. Bacteriol.* Of, pertaining to, or affected by, opsonin; pertaining to opsonotherapy.
opsonic index. The ratio of the phagocytic index of a tested serum to that of normal serum, the latter being taken as the unit.
op'so·nif'er·ous (ŏp'sō·nĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Bearing or producing opsonin.
op·son'i·fi·ca'tion (ŏp·sŏn'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n. Immunol.* The action or the effect of opsonins in rendering bacteria more readily phagocytized.
op·son'i·fy (-sŏn'ĭ·fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [*opsonin* + *-fy.*] *Immunol.* To subject to opsonification.
op'so·nin (ŏp'sō·nĭn), *n.* [Gr. *opsōnein* to buy victuals, to cater.] *Bacteriol.* A constituent of blood serum which renders cells, as invading pathogenic bacteria, more susceptible to the action of the phagocytes.
op'so·nist (-nĭst), *n.* One who practices opsonotherapy.
op·so'ni·um (ŏp·sō'nĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *opsōnion.*] Food used as a relish. *Rare.*
op'so·nize (ŏp'sō·nīz), *v. t. Immunol.* a To form opsonins in. b To opsonify. — **op'so·ni·za'tion** (-nĭ·zā'shŭn; -nī·zā'-), *n.*
op'so·no-. A combining form for *opsonin*, as in **op'so·nol'·o·gy**, the special science of opsonins. For words below see the word with which *opsono-* is combined.

opsonogen	**opsonophilia**	**opsonophoric**
opsonometry	**opsonophilic**	**opsonotherapy**

op'so·noid (ŏp'sō·noid), *adj.* Resembling an opsonin.
opt (ŏpt), *v. i.*; OPT'ED; OPT'ING. [F. *opter*, fr. L. *optare.*] 1. To make a choice; choose; as, to *opt* in his favor.
2. Specif., to make a choice of citizenship; esp., of inhabitants of a territory transferred by treaty, to choose either to retain the former citizenship or to acquire that of the new sovereign state.
op'ta·ble (ŏp'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* [L. *optabilis.*] That may be chosen; desirable. — **op'ta·ble·ness**, *n.* — **op'ta·bly**, *adv. All Rare.*
op'tant (ŏp'tȧnt), *n.* One who opts. — **op'tant**, *adj.*
op'tate (ŏp'tāt), *v. i.* [L. *optatus*, past part. of *optare.*] To opt. *Rare.* — **op·ta'tion** (ŏp·tā'shŭn), *n.*
op'ta·tive (ŏp'tȧ·tĭv; *Brit. also* ŏp·tā'tĭv, *esp. in sense* 2), *adj.* [F. *optatif*, fr. LL. *optativus*, fr. *optare* to wish. See OPTION.] 1. Expressing desire or wish.
2. *Gram.* a Designating, or pertaining to, that mood of verbs in Greek and other languages which is expressive of wish or desire, and certain related distinctions. The optative mood is an original part of the Indo-European verb, having for its sign an *i*- element inserted between the tense sign and the personal endings. b Designating that form of sentence which is expressive of wish or hope and marked as optative by the subjunctive mood and by word order. (Heaven help him!).
— **op'ta·tive·ly**, *adv.*

op'po·site-leaved' (66), *adj.* See OPPOSITE, *adj.*, 5 a; LEAVED.
opposite tide. See TIDE, *n.*, 5.
op'po·si'tion·ism, *n.* See -ISM.
op'po·si'tion·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
op·pos'i·tor, *n.* An opponent. [*Obs.*]
op·pross', *n.* [OF. *oppresse.*] Oppression. *Obs.*
op·press'er, *n.* Oppressor. *Obs.*
op·press'i·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. *Obs.*
op·pres'sion·ist, *n.* See -IST.
op·pres'siv. Oppressive. *R. Sp.*
op·pres'sure, *n.* Oppression. *Obs.*
op·prest'. Oppressed. *Ref. Sp.*
op'pro·bra'tion, *n.* [L. *opprobratio*, fr. *opprobrare* to reproach.] Opprobrious speaking; taunting. *Obs.*
op'si·om'e·ter (ŏp'sĭ·ŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *opsis* sight + *-meter.*] = OPTOMETER.
-op'sy (-ŏp'sĭ). = -OPSIA.

op'ta·tive (ŏp'tȧ·tĭv; *see the noun*), *n.* **1.** Something to be desired. *Rare.*
2. *Gram.* The optative mood, or a verb or verbal form denoting it.

op'tic (ŏp'tĭk), *adj.* [F. *optique*, fr. ML. *opticus*, fr. Gr. *optikos;* akin to Gr. *opsis* sight, *opōpa* I have seen, *opsomai* I shall see, and to *osse* the two eyes, *ōps* eye, face. See EYE; cf. AUTOPSY, SYNOPSIS.] **1.** Of or pert. to vision.
2. Of or pert. to the eye; ocular; as, the *optic* nerves.
3. Relating to optics; optical. *Archaic.*

op'tic (ŏp'tĭk), *n.* [From OPTIC, *adj.*] **1.** The organ of sight; an eye. *Now Chiefly Humorous.*
2. *Obs.* **a** = OPTIC GLASS. **b** An optician. **c** Optics.

-op'tic (-ŏp'tĭk). A combining form of the adjective *optic*, as in dich*optic*, ent*optic*, magneto-*optic*.

op'ti·cal (ŏp'tĭ·kăl), *adj.* [From OPTIC, *adj.*] **1.** Relating to the science of optics; also, dealing with or expert in optics.
2. Relating to vision; ocular; as, an *optical* illusion.
3. Constructed to aid the vision as by magnifying; acting by means of light; as, an *optical* telegraph.
☞ For some *optical* phrases, see the second word.

optical activity. *Physics & Chem.* Ability to rotate the plane of polarized light. See POLARIZATION, 2.

optical anomaly. An apparent lack of harmony between the crystal form of a mineral and its optical properties.

optical antipode. *Chem.* One of the optically opposite forms in optical isomerism. See ASYMMETRIC CARBON ATOM.

optical axis. **a** A straight line from the posterior wall of the eye through the center of curvature of the lens and cornea. See VISION. **b** *Cryst.* = 1st AXIS, 8.

optical bench. *Optics.* An apparatus consisting essentially of a horizontal rod or of two parallel ways on which may be fitted movable clamps for holding lenses, slits, etc. It is used to observe optical phenomena.

optical center. The point where the axis of a thin lens intersects the lens. Rays passing through it are not deflected.

optical character. See DOUBLE REFRACTION.

optical circle. A graduated circle used for the measurement of angles in optical experiments.

optical constants. *Cryst.* The optical characters of a mineral, as the indices of refraction, axial angle, extinction angle, etc.

optical correction. *Arch.* A slight modification of mathematically correct lines for the purpose of making them appear correct to the eye.

optical cube. = BIPRISM **b**.

optical double. *Astron.* A double star the connection of whose members is optical only. See DOUBLE STAR.

optical equation. *Astron.* The angle at the center of the epicycle between the center of the orbit and the earth's center.

optical flat. A tool for the optical testing of the flatness of a surface. It consists of a polished piece of clear flat glass, which is placed on the surface to be tested. When the glass is illumined with a monochromatic light, variations in the direction and spacing of the light bands (the ***interference pattern***, produced by the interference of the light reflected from the surface being tested and that reflected from the lower surface of the optical flat) will reveal any variations in the thickness of the film of air between the tested surface and the optical flat.

optical gauge. See GAUGE, *n.*, 10.

optical glass. An extra-fine quality of flint or crown glass used for making lenses, prisms, etc.

optical indicator. An engine indicator in which a beam of light is the indicating or recording element. Cf. INDICATOR, 9.

optical inversion. *Chem.* = INVERSION, 3 **a**.

optical isomerism. See ASYMMETRIC CARBON ATOM; ISOMERIC, *adj.*, 1.

optical lever. *Physics.* An arm or lever the displacement of which is measured by an attached mirror and a fixed telescope and scale, commonly used for measuring small lengths.

op'ti·cal·ly, *adv.* By optics or sight; with reference to optics.

optical pair. *Astron.* See BINARY STAR.

optical parallax. = BINOCULAR PARALLAX.

optical resolving power. *Optics.* The power of an optical system using light of one color to form images of two-point sources which are close together so that the images may be recognized as distinct.

optical rotation. See POLARIZATION, 2.

optical rotatory power. = SPECIFIC ROTATORY POWER.

optical square. *Surv.* A small hand instrument for laying off a right angle by means of two mirrors set at an angle of 45 degrees.

optical system. A combination of lenses, mirrors, and prisms, as in a microscope, telescope, etc.

optical telegraphy. = VISUAL SIGNALING.

optical train. A series of prisms or lenses.

optic angle. **a** See BINOCULAR PARALLAX. **b** = VISUAL ANGLE. **c** *Mineral.* The angle between the optic axes of a biaxial crystal.

optic axis. **a** *Mineral.* The line in a doubly refracting crystal, in the direction of which no double refraction occurs. A uniaxial crystal has one such line, a biaxial crystal has two. **b** *Optics.* = OPTICAL AXIS **a**.

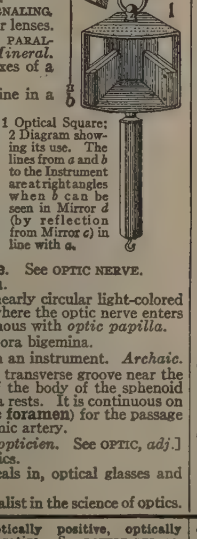

1 Optical Square; 2 Diagram showing its use. The lines from *a* and *b* to the Instrument are at right angles when *b* can be seen in Mirror *d* (by reflection from Mirror *c*) in line with *a*.

optic capsule. *Zool.* One of a pair of cartilaginous capsules which develop around the eyes of elasmobranch fishes and of embryos of higher vertebrates.

optic chiasma, *or* **commissure.** See OPTIC NERVE.

optic cup. See OPTIC VESICLE **a**.

optic disk *or* **entrance.** The nearly circular light-colored area at the back of the retina where the optic nerve enters the eyeball; — usually synonymous with *optic papilla.*

optic ganglia. *Zool.* The corpora bigemina.

optic glass. A lens, esp. one in an instrument. *Archaic.*

optic groove. *Anat.* A narrow transverse groove near the front of the superior surface of the body of the sphenoid bone, in which the optic chiasma rests. It is continuous on each side with a foramen (**optic foramen**) for the passage of the optic nerve and ophthalmic artery.

op·tĭ'cian (ŏp·tĭsh'ăn), *n.* [F. *opticien.* See OPTIC, *adj.*]
1. Formerly, one skilled in optics.
2. One who makes, or who deals in, optical glasses and instruments.

op'tĭ·cist (ŏp'tĭ·sĭst), *n.* A specialist in the science of optics.

op·tic'i·ty (ŏp·tĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* *Physics & Chem.* Optical activity or rotatory power. See POLARIZATION, 2.

optic lobe. *Anat. & Zool.* In mammals, either of the anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina; in lower vertebrates, either of the corpora bigemina.

optic nerve. *Anat. & Zool.* The special nerve of sight, connecting the eye and the optic centers of the brain (see BRAIN, 1). Vertebrates above *Amphioxus* have two optic nerves, which are customarily called the second pair of cranial nerves. They pass out from the ventral region of the diencephalon, and in the cyclostomes go directly to the eye of the corresponding side, but in most classes of vertebrates they form a decussation (the **optic chiasma** or **commissure**), most of the fibers passing to the opposite eye, but some to the eye of the same side. In teleost fishes they simply cross, all the fibers passing to the opposite eye. Penetrating the sclera and retina, each nerve breaks up into branches which spread over the anterior surface of the retina. See 1st EYE, 1 **a**. The term *optic nerve* is often restricted to the part distal to the chiasma, the proximal part being called the ***optic tract.*** The optic nerves with the chiasma may properly be regarded as ***optic tracts,*** being essentially parts of the brain.

optic neuritis. *Med.* Inflammation of the optic nerve.

op'tĭ·co- (ŏp'tĭ·kō-). A combining form for *optic*, denoting *optic and*, as in **op'tĭ·co·chem'ĭ·cal, op'tĭ·co·cĭl'ĭ·ar'y, op'tĭ·co·pap'ĭ·lar'y, op'tĭ·co·pu'pĭl·lar'y.** See CHEMICAL, etc.

op'tĭ·con (ŏp'tĭ·kŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* An external enlargement of the optic lobe of the insect brain. It is the innermost of the ganglionic masses connected with the compound eye.

-op'tĭ·con (-ŏp'tĭ·kŏn). A combining form from stereo*optic*on, as in pano*pticon*, sci*opticon*.

optic papilla. *Anat.* The slight elevation produced by the thick bundles of the fibers of the optic nerve in entering the eyeball. See OPTIC DISK.

optic radiations. *Anat.* Nerve fibers from the pulvinar and lateral geniculate body to the cuneus and other parts of the occipital lobe, functioning in vision.

op'tics (ŏp'tĭks), *n.* [From *optic*, adj., after ML. *optica*, fr. Gr. *ta optika;* cf. Gr. *optikē* (sc. *theōria*). See OPTIC.] The science treating of light (sense 18 **a**), its genesis and propagation, the effects which it suffers and produces, and other phenomena closely associated with it. ***Geometrical optics*** is concerned with the optical phenomena associated with reflection and ordinary refraction, but only in so far as they can be deduced mathematically from the simple empirical laws of reflection and refraction. ***Physical optics*** is concerned with the description and explanation of all optical phenomena in terms of physical theories, as wave theory in general, electromagnetic phenomena, quantum mechanics, etc.
☞ *Optics* is usually construed as a singular noun.

optic thalamus. *Anat.* The thalamus of either side, containing optic centers which are large in man.

optic tract. *Anat. & Zool.* See OPTIC NERVE.

optic tube. A telescope. *Archaic.*

optic vesicle. *Embryol.* **a** An outgrowth on each lateral side of the diencephalon of vertebrate embryos. Originally a pedunculate hollow sphere, it collapses to form a two-layered cup, the ***optic cup,*** which becomes the retina, the peduncle remaining as the optic nerve or tract. Cf. OPTIC NERVE. The two vesicles are called ***primitive optic vesicles*** to distinguish them from: **b** The ***secondary optic vesicles,*** which are the spaces between the retina and lens in which the vitreous humor develops.

op'tĭ·graph (ŏp'tĭ·grăf; 83), *n.* [*optic* + *-graph.* See OPTIC, *adj.*] An instrument for copying landscapes, etc. It consists of a telescope with a diagonal eyepiece, suspended vertically in gimbals beneath a fixed diagonal mirror. By moving the telescope so that a dot in the eyepiece appears to pass over the outlines of objects, a pencil attached to the telescope is made to copy the outline on paper.

op'tĭ·mal (-măl), *adj.* [L. *optimus* best.] Optimum.

op'tĭ·mate (ŏp'tĭ·măt), *adj.* [L. *optimas, -atis,* adj., *optimates,* n. pl., the adherents of the best men, the aristocrats, fr. *optimus* the best. See OPTIMISM.] Of or pertaining to the nobility or aristocracy. — *n.* A noble or aristocrat; a chief man, as in a city.

op'tĭ·ma'tes (-mā'tēz), *n. pl.* [L. See OPTIMATE.] **1.** The nobility or aristocracy of ancient Rome; — opp. to *populares.*
2. [*cap.*] *A.-S. Hist.* The members, collectively, of the national councils of Mercia, Wessex, and Sussex.

op'tĭ·me (ŏp'tĭ·mē), *n.* [L., adv. fr. *optimus* the best.] In Cambridge University, England, a man who obtains honors, but fails to get placed among the wranglers, in the mathematical tripos; — called ***senior optime*** or ***junior optime*** according as he is placed in the second or third class.

op'tĭ·mism (ŏp'tĭ·mĭz'm), *n.* [F. *optimisme,* fr. L. *optimus* the best; prob. akin to L. *ops* wealth, power. See OPULENT.] **1.** *Philos.* **a** Originally, the name applied to Leibnitz's doctrine that the world is the best possible world, based on the argument that God, being all-wise, must know all possible worlds, being all-powerful, must be able to create whichsoever he might choose, and, being all-good, must choose the best. **b** The doctrine or opinion that reality is essentially good, completely good, or as good as it conceivably could be. **c** The doctrine that the goods of life overbalance the pain and evil of it, that life is preponderantly good. Cf. PESSIMISM.
2. *Rare.* **a** The quality of being the best or for the best. **b** The best possible or conceivable state.
3. An inclination to put the most favorable construction upon actions and happenings, minimize adverse aspects, conditions, and possibilities, or anticipate the best possible outcome; a cheerful and hopeful temperament.

op'tĭ·mist (ŏp'tĭ·mĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *optimiste.*] One given to optimism; specif., an adherent of philosophical optimism; — opp. to *pessimist.*

op'tĭ·mist, *adj.* Optimistic.

op'tĭ·mis'tic (-mĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Also **-mis'tĭ·cal** (-tĭ·kăl).
1. *Philos.* Of or pert. to optimism; tending, or conforming, to the opinion that all events are ordered for the best.
2. Hopeful; sanguine; as, an *optimistic* view.
— **op'tĭ·mis'tĭ·cal·ly,** *adv.*

op·tĭm'ĭ·ty (ŏp·tĭm'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [LL. *optimitas,* fr. *optimus* the best.] State or fact of being best. *Rare.*

op'tĭ·mize (ŏp'tĭ·mīz), *v. i.;* -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). To be optimistic. — *v. t.* To treat optimistically. — **op'tĭ·mi·za'tion** (-mĭ·zā'shŭn; -mī·zā'shŭn), *n.*

op'tĭ·mum (-mŭm), *n.; pl.* -MA (-mȧ), -MUMS (-mŭmz). [L., prop. neut. of *optimus* best. See OPTIMISM.] **1.** The best or most favorable degree, quantity, number, etc.
2. *Biol.* The most favorable condition as to temperature, light, moisture, food, etc., for the growth and reproduction of an organism.

op'tĭ·mum, *adj.* [See OPTIMUM, *n.*] Best; most favorable or most conducive to a given end, esp. under fixed conditions.

optimum capacity. *Elec.* Of an induction coil, the capacity which, if placed across the break, will give the longest spark in the secondary circuit.

op'tion (ŏp'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *optio;* akin to L. *optare* to choose, wish. See OPINE; cf. ADOPT.] **1.** The exercise of the power of choice; choice.
Transplantation must proceed from the *option* of the people, else it sounds like an exile. *Bacon.*
2. Power of choosing; the right of choice; an alternative.
There is an *option* left to the United States of America, whether they will be respectable and prosperous, or contemptible and miserable, as a nation. *Washington.*
3. That which is offered for choice, or which is chosen, as an elective study in a university.
4. A wishing; a wish. *Obs.*
5. *Ch. of Eng.* A right formerly belonging to an archbishop to select any one dignity or benefice in the gift of a suffragan bishop consecrated or confirmed by him, for bestowal by himself when next vacant. It was annulled inadvertently by Parliament in 1845.
6. *Com. & Fin.* A stipulated privilege, given to a party in a time contract, of demanding its fulfillment on any day within a specified limit; specif., the right to buy or sell designated securities or commodities at a specified price during the period of the contract.
7. *Insurance.* The right of an insured person to choose the form in which various payments due him on a policy shall be made or applied.
8. *Produce Exchange.* **a** A put or call, esp. in grain futures. **b** A future for a given month; as, the July *option.*
Syn. — See ALTERNATIVE.

op'tion, *v. t.* To grant an option, esp. an option of purchase or rental, on (a property or commodity).

op'tion·al (-ăl; -l), *adj.* Involving an option; depending on the exercise of an option; left to one's discretion; not compulsory; as, *optional* studies; it is *optional* to go or stay.
Syn. — Elective, voluntary.
Ant. — Obligatory, compulsory.
— **op'tion·al·ly,** *adv.* — **op'tion·al'ĭ·ty** (-ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

op'tion·al, *n.* An optional study; an elective.

op'tion·al·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make optional.

op'tion·ar'y (ŏp'shŭn·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Optional. *Rare.*

op'tion·ee' (ŏp'shŭn·ē'), *n.* [See -EE.] The grantee in an option contract.

op'tion·or (ŏp'shŭn·ĕr), *n.* The grantor in an option contract.

op'tive (ŏp'tĭv), *adj.* [L. *optivus* chosen.] That may be chosen; — used in Roman law as opposed to *dative* or *testamentary.*

op'to- (ŏp'tō-). A combining form for *optic*, denoting: **a** *Vision,* as in *optometer.* **b** *Optic; the eye;* as in *optoblast, optotype.*

op'to·blast (ŏp'tō·blăst), *n.* [*opto-* + *-blast.*] *Anat.* A large ganglion cell of the retina.

op'to·gram (ŏp'tō·grăm), *n.* [*opto-* + *-gram.*] *Physiol.* An image of an external object fixed on the retina by the photochemical action of light on the visual purple. — **op·tog'ra·phy** (ŏp·tŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.*

op·tol'o·gy (ŏp·tŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*opto-* + *-logy.*] The testing of the eyes for lenses, regarded as a science. — **op'to·log'ĭ·cal** (ŏp'tō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **op·tol'o·gist** (ŏp·tŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

op'to·me'ninx (ŏp'tō·mē'nĭngks), *n.* [NL., fr. *opto-* + Gr. *mēninx* membrane.] = RETINA.

op·tom'e·ter (ŏp·tŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*opto-* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the distance of distinct vision, or the accommodative scope of the eye, mainly for the selection of eyeglasses.

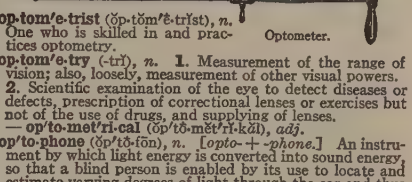
Optometer.

op·tom'e·trist (ŏp·tŏm'ē·trĭst), *n.* One who is skilled in and practices optometry.

op·tom'e·try (-trĭ), *n.* **1.** Measurement of the range of vision; also, loosely, measurement of other visual powers.
2. Scientific examination of the eye to detect diseases or defects, prescription of correctional lenses or exercises but not of the use of drugs, and supplying of lenses.
— **op'to·met'rĭ·cal** (ŏp'tō·mĕt'rĭ·kăl), *adj.*

op'to·phone (ŏp'tō·fōn), *n.* [*opto-* + *-phone.*] An instrument by which light energy is converted into sound energy, so that a blind person is enabled by its use to locate and estimate varying degrees of light through the ear and thus even to read printed matter.

op'to·type (ŏp'tō·tīp), *n.* [*opto-* + *-type.*] *Med.* Type of different size used in testing the acuity of vision; — commonly in *pl.*

op'u·lence (ŏp'ū·lĕns), *n.* Also **op'u·len·cy** (-lĕn·sĭ). [L. *opulentia.* See OPULENT.] Wealth; riches; affluence; hence, plenty, profusion, amplitude, etc.

op'u·lent (-lĕnt), *adj.* [L. *opulens, opulentus,* fr. *ops, opis,* power, wealth, riches; akin to Skr. *apnas* property, work, Lith. *apstas* abundance, store, and to L. *opus* work. See OPERATE; cf. COPIOUS, OPTIMISM.] Having a large estate or property; wealthy; rich; affluent; hence, amply or plentifully provided or fashioned; luxuriant, profuse, lavish, etc.; as, an *opulent* city or citizen; *opulent* blossoms; an *opulent* bosom. — **op'u·lent·ly,** *adv.*
Syn. and **Ant.** — See RICH.

op'u·lus (ŏp'ū·lŭs), *n.* [L., a kind of maple.] Guelder-rose.

O·pun'tĭ·a (ō·pŭn'shĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Opuntia* (*herba*), a plant, fr. *Opus,* city in Locris, Greece, fr. Gr. *Opous.*] *Bot.* **a** A very large genus of cacti, the prickly pears, having flat or terete joints usually studded with tubercles bearing sharp spines or prickly hairs or both. The flowers are mostly yellow, succeeded by edible pulpy fruits, which in some species furnish an article of native diet and are also used to make fermented beverages. The tuna *O. tuna* and the Indian fig *O. ficus-indica* are often planted for hedges. Some species are of value as forage plants in arid regions. Though indigenous in America, the genus is represented in most warm regions by naturalized forms. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

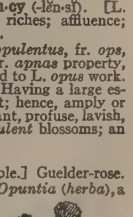
Prickly Pear (*Opuntia*).

O·pun'tĭ·a'ĭes (ō·pŭn'shĭ·ā'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of plants consisting of the family Cactaceae (syn. **O·pun'tĭ·a'ce·ae** [-sē·ē]). See CACTACEAE.

o·pun'tĭ·oid (ō·pŭn'shĭ·oid), *adj.* [*Opuntia* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling *Opuntia* or a plant of that genus.

---

optically active, optically inactive, etc. See ACTIVE, 10 **b**; INACTIVE d, etc.

optically positive, optically negative. See DOUBLE REFRACTION.

op'tĭ·ma·cy (ŏp'tĭ·mȧ·sĭ), *n.* [See OPTIMATE.] = ARISTOCRACY. *Now Rare.*

Op'tĭ·mus Max'ĭ·mus. [L., best (and) greatest.] See JUPITER, 1.

optional referendum. *Polit. Science.* See REFERENDUM, 1 **a**.

op'to·tech'nics, *n.* See -TECHNICS; OPTO-.

Op'u·las'ter (ŏp'ū·lăs'tĕr), *n.* [NL. See OPULUS; ASTER.] **Syn.** of PHYSOCARPUS.

o'pus (ō'pŭs *or, esp. Brit.*, ŏp'ŭs; 277), *n.*; *pl.* OPERA (ŏp'ĕ-rä). [L. See OPERA.] A work; work; specif.: **a** *Music.* A composition, or set of compositions, usually numbered in the order of its issue. Abbr. *op.* **b** *Embroidery.* With qualifying adjective: Any of various kinds of old needlework, as: **o'pus An'gli-cum** (ăng'glĭ-kŭm) or **An'gli-ca'num** (-kā'nŭm) [ML. *Anglicanum* English], (early) English work, also, embroidery imitating the freedom of painting in form; **o'pus a-ra'ne-um** (ȧ-rā'nē-ŭm) [L. *araneum*, neut. of *araneus* of a spider], embroidery in which long, straight lines form the pattern, as in the spider web; in the Middle Ages, embroidery in general; **o'pus con-su'tum** (kŏn-sū'tŭm) [L. *consutum*, neut. of *consutus* sewed], cutwork or appliqué; **o'pus pec-ti'ne-um** (pĕk-tĭn'ē-ŭm) [ML. *pectineum*, neut. adj., fr. L. *pecten, -inis*, comb], woven work done with the aid of an implement like a comb, in imitation of embroidery; **o'pus Phry'gi-cum** (frĭ'jĭ-kŭm) [erroneous for L. *Phrygium*, neut., Phrygian], embroidery of great richness, esp. when done with gold; — called also *Phrygian work*; **o'pus plu-ma'ri-um** (ploō-mā'rĭ-ŭm; 79; 242) [L. *plumarium*, neut. of *plumarius* of soft feathers], featherstitch; **o'pus pul'vi-na'ri-um** (pŭl'vĭ-nā'rĭ-ŭm; 79) [NL., fr. L. *pulvinarium*, neut. adj., belonging to the couches of the gods], cross-stitch and tent-stitch work on canvas; **o'pus Sa'ra-ce'ni-cum** (săr'ȧ-sĕn'ĭ-kŭm), [ML. *Saracenicum*, neut. of *Sarcenicus*, Saracen], carpets, esp. Oriental rugs, — the medieval term for such fabrics not made in Europe; **o'pus ti-ra'tum** (tĭ-rā'tŭm) [ML. *tiratum*, neut. past part. of *tirare* to draw], drawn work.

‖**o'pus A'lex-an-dri'num** (ăl'ĕg-zăn-drī'nŭm). [L. *Alexandrinum* Alexandrian.] A peculiar pavement consisting of marble tiles.

o-pus'cule (ō-pŭs'kūl), **o-pus'cle** (ō-pŭs'l), *n.* [F. *opuscule*, fr. L. *opusculum*, dim. of *opus* work.] A small or petty work. — **o-pus'cu-lar** (-kū-lĕr), *adj.*

o-pus'cu-lum (-kū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -CULA (-lȧ). [L.] An opuscule.

‖**O'pus De'i** (ō'pŭs dē'ĭ). [L., the work of God.] Divine service; — so called in the Benedictine rule.

‖**o'pus la'te-ri'ci-um** *or* **la'te-ri'ti-um** (lăt'ē-rĭsh'ĭ-ŭm). [L. *latericium, -itium*, neut. of *latericius, -itius*, made of bricks.] In Greco-Roman building, masonry of bricks or tiles of baked clay laid in mortar, much used for the facing of walls in stone masonry.

‖**o'pus li'tho-stra'tum** (lĭth'ō-strā'tŭm). [NL., for L. *lithostrotum* mosaic work, fr. Gr. *lithostrōton*.] A facing or covering of stone.

‖**o'pus mag'num** (măg'nŭm). [L.] = MAGNUM OPUS.

‖**o'pus mu-sī'vum** (mū-sī'vŭm). [LL. *musivum*, neut. of *musivus* artistic.] See MOSAIC, *n.*, **1**.

‖**o'pus o'pe-ran'tis** (ŏp'ē-răn'tĭs). [L., pres. part.] The efficacy of the agent. See EX OPERE OPERANTIS.

‖**o'pus o'pe-ra'tum** (ŏp'ē-rā'tŭm). [L. *operatum*, neut. past part. of *operari* to work.] The efficacy of the action. See EX OPERE OPERATO.

‖**o'pus qua-dra'tum** (kwŏd-rā'tŭm). [L.] Roman masonry of squared blocks.

‖**o'pus sec'tĭ-le** (sĕk'tĭ-lē). [L. *sectile*, neut. of *sectilis* cut, divided.] See MOSAIC, *n.*, **1**.

‖**o'pus tes'se-la'tum** (tĕs'ē-lā'tŭm). [L. *tesselatum*, neut. of *tesselatus* checkered.] See MOSAIC, *n.*, **1**.

‖**o'pus ver-mi'cu-la'tum** (vĕr-mĭk'ū-lā'tŭm). [L. *vermiculatum*, neut. of *vermiculatus* vermiculated.] See MOSAIC, *n.*, **1**.

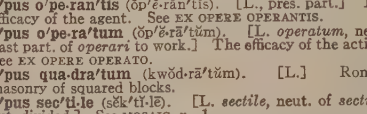

4

o-quas'sa (ō-kwŏs'ȧ), *n.* Oquassa.

[From *Oquassa*, or *Oquassac*, Lake, Maine an Abnaki name of uncert. meaning; cf. Pennacook *Koashak*, a place name, lit., at the pine.] *Zool.* A small, rather slender trout (*Salvelinus oquassa*), found in the Rangeley Lakes of Maine. In lakes of Arctic America it is represented by a related form, *S. oquassa naresi*.

or (ôr), *conj.* [From ON. *ăr*, adv., early, formerly; but influenced by the kindred compar. AS. *ǣr* before. See ERE.] **1.** Ere; before; sooner than; until. *Archaic.*

But natheless, while I have time and space,
Or that I forther in this tale pace. *Chaucer.*

2. Than. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

— ***or ever, or e'er, or ere.*** Before; — *ever* being generally simply emphatic, with the force of *even, at all. Or ee'r* is probably a confusion with *or e'er. Archaic.*

Would I had met my dearest foe in heaven
Or ever I had seen that day, Horatio! *Shak.*

or, *prep.* Before; until. *Now Dial.*

or (ôr; 71), *conj.* [ME. *or*, fr. *outher, other, auther*, either, or, fr. AS. *āwther*, contr. fr. *āhwæther*, fr. *ā* aye + *hwæther* whether (see AYE, WHETHER; cf. EITHER); or ME. *other, or*, may be fr. AS. *ōththe*, akin to OHG. *ōdar, ōdo, eddo*, G. *oder*, Goth. *aththau* (*Ox. E. D.*); the *r* perh. due to the influence of a preceding word *other* or *outher* = either.] A co-ordinating particle that marks an alternative; as, you may read *or* may write, — that is, you may do one of the things at your pleasure, but not both. It often connects a series of words or propositions, presenting a choice of either; as, he may study law *or* medicine *or* he may go into trade. Specific uses are to indicate: **a** Substitution; as, use olive oil *or* any light oil. **b** Explanation; as, transepts, *or* cross aisles. **c** Correction; as, ropes, *or* nautically, sheets. **d** Approximation; as, two *or* three days. **e** Succession by turns; as, one *or* other of them sat by him all night. **f** Consequence; as, pay *or* I 'll sue.

☞ The alternative marked by *or* may be more emphatically set off by using the correlative *either* (formerly *other*) or, in indirect questions, *whether*; as, you may ride *either* to London *or* to Windsor; he is not wise, *or* handsome *either*; in doubt *whether* to go *or* to stay. *Or* formerly was sometimes used for *whether*, and is still in poetic use for *either*; as in, "Without *or* wave or wind" (*Coleridge*). It may join as alternatives terms expressing unlike things or ideas (as, is the orange sour *or* sweet?), or different terms expressing the same thing or idea; as, this is a sphere, *or* globe.

or (ôr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *aurum* gold. See ORIOLE.] *Her.* The color gold or the color yellow, — represented in drawing or engraving by small dots. See TINCTURE, *n.*, **5**.

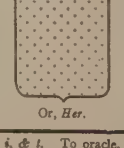

Or, *Her.*

-or (*for pron., see 2d note after defs.*). [L. *-or* or ME. *-or, -ur, -our*, fr. OF.] **1.** [OF. *-or, -ur, -our* (F. *-eur*), fr. L. *-or*.] A noun suffix denoting a *state* or *quality*, as in *error, fervor, pallor, candor*. Often spelled *-our*.

2. [OF. *-or, -ur, -our* (F. *-eur*), fr. L. *-or*; OF. *-eör, -eür* (F. *-eur*), fr. L. *-ator*.] A noun suffix denoting an *agent* or *doer*, as in auditor, one who hears; donor, one who gives; obligor, elevator, creditor, executor. It is correlative to *-ee*. In general *-or* is appended to words of Latin, and *-er* to those of English, origin. See -ER.

☞ Words ending in *-or*, being mostly from the Latin or as if from Latin, are divided accordingly, as *con-duc'tor, cred'i-tor*, and the *-or* is not made a separate syllable as is the English suffix *-er* as in *mak'er, plat'er*.

3. An ending of indeterminate meaning, representing a French *-oir*, as in manor, mirror, parlor.

4. A variant of *-ior*, as in major, minor.

☞ Many derivatives from Latin words in *-or* were taken into ME. in their OF. forms with *-our*. At the Renaissance and later, many words taken directly from Latin retained their Latin ending *-or*, and many similar words borrowed from OF. changed *-our* to *-or* in imitation of Latin. In present British use, some of these words retain the OF.-ME. *-our* (*favour, humour, labour*); others have either changed *-our* to *-or*, or retained the Latin *-or* (*actor, donor, error, dictator, victor*); nearly all agent nouns have *-or*. In American use almost all such words are spelled *-or*.

☞ *-or* is generally pronounced -ēr, the same as *-er*, as in such common words as *conductor, labor*, etc., but often -ôr in learned or technical words, as *donor, obligor, rigor mortis*.

o'ra (ō'rȧ), 181), *n.*; *pl.* -RAS (-rȧz). [AS., fr. ON. *aurar*, pl.] A money of account introduced into England by the Danish invaders and valued in 920 at 2½ shillings, in the Domesday Book (1086) at 20d. sterling.

‖**o'ra** (ō'rȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of os, mouth.

o'ra-bas'su (ō'rȧ-bäs'sōō), *n.* [Of Tupian origin; cf. Tupi *oyapuça, oiapussá*.] Any of several South American titi monkeys of the genus *Callicebus*, esp. *C. moloch*.

or'ach, or'ache (ôr'ăch), *n.* [F. *arroche*, fr. L. *atriplex*, fr. Gr. *atraphaxys*.] Any plant of the genus *Atriplex*, esp. *A. hortensis*.

or'a-cle (ôr'ȧ-k'l; -ĭ-k'l), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *oracle*, fr. L. *oraculum*, fr. *orare* to speak, utter, pray. See ORATION.] **1.** *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* The medium by which a god reveals hidden knowledge or makes known the divine purpose; also, the place where the oracle is given.

2. The revelation or utterance supposed to issue from a divinity through a medium, usually a priest or priestess thought to be inspired; the response of an oracle to a question or petition. The utterances of the ancient oracles were commonly obscure and enigmatical. See DIVINATION; cf. DELPHIAN ORACLE, DODONA.

3. Transferred: **a** A place or medium of communication from the God of Judaism and Christianity, as the holy of holies of the Jewish temple, the breastplate (with the Urim and Thummim) of the high priest, or an inspired prophet. **b** The revelation received from such a medium; specif., *pl.*, the Scriptures. **c** *Obs.* A command of the Pope.

4. A thing or person supposed to give oracular decisions.

5. An authoritative or wise expression; a wise answer, or one delivered with aspect of oracular certainty.

or'a-cle, *v. i. & i.* To proclaim or speak as an oracle. *Rare.* — **or'a-cler** (-klĕr), *n. Obs.*

o-rac'u-lar (ō-răk'ū-lĕr), *adj.* [Cf. L. *oracularius*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an oracle; uttering oracles; forecasting the future; as, an *oracular* tongue.

2. Resembling an oracle in some way, as in solemnity, wisdom, authority, obscurity, ambiguity, dogmatism.

— **o-rac'u-lar-ly,** *adv.* — **o-rac'u-lar-ness,** *n.*

o-rac'u-lar'i-ty (ō-răk'ū-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or instance of being oracular.

o-rac'u-late (ō-răk'ū-lāt), *v. i. & i.* To oracle.

o-rac'u-lous (ō-răk'ū-lŭs), *adj.* Oracular. — **o-rac'u-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **o-rac'u-lous-ness,** *n.* *All Now Rare.*

o-rac'u-lum (ō-răk'ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L., oracle.] An oracle; also, an oratory.

o'rad (ō'răd), *adv.* [L. *os, oris*, the mouth + 1st *-ad*.] *Zool.* Toward the mouth or oral region.

o-rage' (ō-räzh'; *F.* ō'räzh'), *n.* [F.] Storm, tempest. *Rare.*

o-ra'gious (ō-rā'jŭs), *adj.* [F. *orageux*.] Stormy. *Rare.*

O'rak-zai (ō'răk-zī), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a warlike tribe on the northwest frontier of India, on the Kohat border.

o'ral (ō'rȧl; 181), *adj.* [L. *os, oris*, mouth, face, opening; akin to L. *osculum* little mouth, kiss, MIr. *ā* mouth, Skr. *ās*, L. *ora* border, coast, ON. *ōss* mouth of a river, AS. *ōr* beginning, front, *ōra* border, bank. Cf. ORIFICE, ORLE, OROTUND, OSCULATE, USHER.] **1.** Uttered by the mouth, or in words; spoken, not written; as, *oral* traditions; *oral* testimony.

2. Using speech or the lips; as, an *oral* teacher; specif., using lip reading or speech reading in teaching the deaf, as opposed to the use of manual signs.

3. Of or pert. to the mouth; surrounding or lining the mouth; as, *oral* cilia or cirri; also, done by the mouth.

4. *Phonet.* Of speech sounds, uttered through the mouth, with closed nasal passage; as, *l* is an *oral* sound, while *n* is *nasal*. Cf. ORINASAL.

5. *Zool.* Designating the side on which the mouth is situated; on, or pertaining to, the same side as the mouth; actinal; — opposed to *aboral*.

Syn. — ORAL, VERBAL are often used as equivalent terms. But ORAL applies only to that which is spoken by word of mouth, and emphasizes the idea of utterance; as, *oral* tradition, confession, pleading, examination; "I want to read these plays once with some very accurate guide, *oral* or printed" (*E. FitzGerald*). VERBAL strictly applies to that which is communicated in words, whether spoken or written, or to that which has to do with words in contradistinction to ideas; the term is employed esp. of transactions which are not committed to writing; as, a *verbal* message, contract, criticism; "He often loses himself in little trifling distinctions and *verbal* niceties" (*T. Gray*).

— **o'ral-ly,** *adv.*

o'ral (ō'rȧl), *n.* **1.** An oral examination, theme, or the like.

2. *Phonet.* An oral speech sound.

3. *Zool.* An oral plate or valve.

oral arm. *Zool.* In jellyfishes, one of the armlike or streamerlike prolongations of the distal end of the manubrium.

oral disc. *Zool.* In Bryozoa, the lophophore; in most polyps, the more or less flattened upper or free end of the body, bearing the mouth in its center and tentacles near or at its border.

o'ral-er (ō'rȧl-ĕr), *n.* One who bets by word of mouth without giving or receiving any ticket or slip. *Chiefly Racing Slang.*

oral gestation. *Zool.* The carrying of eggs in the mouth until they hatch, as in certain fishes, esp. of the families Cichlidae, Pomatomidae, and Siluridae.

oral gland. Any gland of the mouth. Cf. SALIVARY GLAND.

oral hood. A prolongation of the metapleural folds surrounding the mouth in *Amphioxus*. It bears the oral cirri.

o'ral-ism (ō'rȧl-ĭz'm), *n.* [*oral* + *-ism*.] Advocacy or use of the oral method of instructing the deaf. — **o'ral-ist,** *n.*

o-ral'i-ty (ō-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being oral.

oral lobe. A labial palp of a bivalve mollusk.

oral method. A method of instructing the deaf by which they are taught to speak, and to understand the speech of others, by lip reading. See LIP READING.

o-ral'o-gy (ō-răl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *os, oris*, mouth + *-logy*.] Stomatology. — **o-ral'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

oral plate. **a** *Embryol.* The membrane closing the foregut. **b** *Zool.* One of the plates which together form the skeleton about the mouth of an echinoderm.

o'rang (ō'răng), *n.* The orangutan.

O'rang (ō'răng). [Malay *orang*.] In Malay, the first term in various tribal names, signifying "men" or "people." The three principal divisions so called are: the **O'rang Ben'u-a** (bĕn'ōō-ȧ), or "Men of the Soil," including the uncivilized wild tribes; the **O'rang Laut'** (lout'), or "Men of the Sea"; and the **O'rang Ma-la'yu** (mä-lä'yōō) (see MALAY, *n.*, 2).

or'ange (ŏr'ĕnj; -ĭnj; 185), *n.* [OF. *orenge* (F. *orange*), fr. Pr. *auranja* (after *aur* gold, F. *or*; cf. 4th OR), fr. earlier (*n*)*aranja* (with loss of *n* due to confusion with indef. art.), Sp. *naranja*, fr. Ar. *nāranj*, fr. Per. *nārang*, fr. Skr. *nāraṅga* orange tree, fr. Tamil *naṟu* fragrant. Cf. AURANTIUM, NARINGIN.] **1.** The nearly globose fruit of certain trees of the genus *Citrus*. Botanically the orange is a berry consisting of ten or more separable pulpy carpels, each containing several seeds and numerous juicy cells, the epicarp being a yellow or reddish-yellow leathery rind containing many oil glands. There are several well-marked varieties or subspecies of the orange, distinguished by shape, color, thickness of rind, and degree of acidity of pulp: (1) The sweet, or common, orange (*C. sinensis*). (2) The bitter, or Seville, orange (*C. aurantium*). (3) The bergamot orange (*C. bergamia*). (4) The mandarin orange. See MANDARIN, **4**. The navel and blood oranges exist in cultivation, also hybrids between the sweet orange and other species of *Citrus*. See NAVEL ORANGE. The aromatic peel is used in confectionery and preserves.

Flowering Branch of Orange. Reduced.

2. The orange tree, an evergreen, not over 30 feet in height, with oval unifoliolate leaves and fragrant white flowers. The blossom is the State flower of Florida; see STATE FLOWER, *Plate*. Its hard yellow wood is used for carving and turning.

3. With descriptive qualifier: Any of several trees or fruits more or less resembling the orange, as the Osage *orange*.

4. Any of the colors resembling those of oranges, varying in hue from reddish red-yellow to red-yellow, in saturation from high to very high, and in brilliance from medium to high. Cf. COLOR; 3d ORANGE; ORANGEMAN.

5. Any pigment or dye producing an orange color. See DYE, *Table*.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

orangeade	**orangeman**	**orange peeler**
orange chipper	**orange marmalade**	**orange wife**
orange grower	**orange orchard**	**orangewoman**

or'ange, *adj.* **a** Of or pertaining to an orange. **b** Of the color orange; as, an *orange* ribbon.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

orange-colored	**orange-headed**	**orange-striped**
orange-crowned	**orange-hued**	**orange-tailed**
orange-eared	**orange-red**	**orange-throated**
orange-fleshed	**orange-shaped**	**orange-tipped**
orange-flowered	**orange-sized**	**orange-winged**

Or'ange (ŏr'ĕnj; -ĭnj; 185), *n.* A town and a former small principality now in the department of Vaucluse, France. In 1530 it became a possession of the house of Nassau, whence it passed to a house of princes, who were styled princes of Orange-Nassau, and of whom William, afterward William III of England, was one. The territory was acquired by Louis XIV and annexed to France, but the title continued to be held by the cousin of William and his descendants, who now are the royal line of the Netherlands. From the coincidence of the name with that of the fruit and the color, the wearing of orange ribbons, etc., became an emblem of attachment to William III and the settlement of the crown as determined at the Revolution of 1688–89, and hence became a practice of the Orangemen.

Or'ange, *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Orange family or house in the Netherlands.

2. Of or pertaining to the Orangemen; designating, or pertaining to, those belonging to or in sympathy with them.

orange I, II, III, IV, G. See DYE, *Table*.

orange aphid. = COTTON APHID.

or'an-geat' (ôr'dn-zhăt'; *F.* ō'rän'zhȧ'), *n.* [F., fr. *orange*.] Candied orange peel; also, orangeade.

orange aurora. The color aurora.

orange basketworm. The larva of a small moth (*Platoeceticus gloveri*) found on the orange tree, which forms an oval larval case.

orange bat. A golden-yellow Australian horseshoe bat (*Rhinonycteris aurantius*).

orange berry. The small immature fruit of the bitter orange; petitgrain.

or'ange-ber'ry (ŏr'ĕnj-bĕr'ĭ; ôr'ĭnj-), *n.*; *pl.* -BERRIES (-ĭz) **a** = LIMEBERRY. **b** The small cranberry. See CRANBERRY, **2**.

or'ange-bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* A Jamaican tanager (*Spindalis nigricephala*), with a bright-orange breast.

orange blossom. **a** The white fragrant blossom, or flower, of the orange. It is a favorite flower at weddings, so that **orange blossoms** is often used allusively to mean marriage. The flowers, esp. of the bitter orange, yield a fragrant oil used as an ingredient of eau de Cologne. **b** *U. S.* The flower of the birthroot *Trillium erectum*.

orange chrome yellow. = CHROME ORANGE **b**.

orange creeper. A very showy Brazilian woody vine (*Pyrostegia venusta*), family Bignoniaceae, commonly cultivated for its handsome, crimson-orange flowers in hanging panicles.

or'ange-crowned' war'bler. A small grayish-green and yellowish American warbler (*Vermivora celata*) having a concealed orange crown patch. The *lutescent warbler* (*V. c. lutescens*) is a yellower Pacific-coast race.

orange daisy *or* **fleabane.** A perennial herb (*Erigeron aurantiacus*) of Turkestan, with nearly double orange-yellow flower heads.

-opy. = -OPIA.
o'que, o'quí. † OKA. [YOUR.]
or. † ERE; ORE, mineral; OVER;
or'a-clize, *v. i. & t.* To oracle. *Obs.*
o-rac'u-lize, *v. i.* *Obs.* To constitute an oracle. — -liz'er, *n.*
‖o'ra e sem'pre (ō'rä ā sĕm'prā). [It.] Now and always.
‖o'ra et la-bo'ra. [L.] Pray and work.
or'ai-son. † ORISON.
‖o-ra'le (ō-rā'lē), *n.* [ML., fr. *os, oris*, mouth.] = 1st PANON d.
o'ral-ize, *v. i.* See -IZE; ORAL.
— o'ral-i-za'tion, *n.*
or'ange-a'do, *n.* [Cf. F. *orangeat*.] Candied orange peel. *Obs.*

orange day lily. A Eurasian herb (*Hemerocallis fulva*) with sword-shaped leaves and orange-tawny amaryllislike flowers.

orange dog. The larva of the orange-tree butterfly.

orange flower. **a** = ORANGE BLOSSOM **a.** **b** The Mexican orange. See CHOISYA. **c** The mock orange.

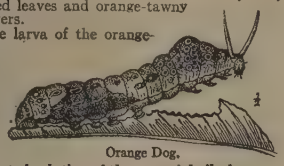

Orange Dog.

or'ange–flow'er wa'ter. A saturated solution of the essential oil of orange flowers.

orange fly. Any of several small flies whose larvae burrow in oranges, esp. *Anastrepha ludens*, of Mexico.

orange gourd. A gourd (*Cucurbita pepo ovifera*) with a small round yellow hard-shelled fruit; also, its fruit.

Orange Fly (*Anastrepha ludens*).

orange grass. A North American weed (*Sarcthra gentianoides*) with wiry stems, minute scale-like leaves, and small bright-yellow flowers.

orange gum. An Australian tree (*Angophora lanceolata*), family Myrtaceae, with yellow wood.

orange hawkweed. A European hawkweed (*Hieracium aurantiacum*) having flower heads with bright orange-red rays. It is a pest in many parts of the *U. S.*

Or'ange·ism (ôr'ĕn·jĭz'm; ŏr'ĭn-), *n.* Attachment to the principles of the society of Orangemen; the tenets or practices of the Orangemen. — **Or'ange·ist,** *n.*

orange jessamine *or* **jasmine.** An East Indian shrub or small tree (*Murraya exotica*) with evergreen, pinnate leaves and fragrant, white, bell-shaped flowers.

orange lead (lĕd)**.** A pigment of the same composition as minium or red lead, Pb_3O_4, but lighter in color, obtained by roasting white lead at a low red heat.

or'ange·leaf' (ôr'ĕnj·lēf'; ŏr'ĭnj-), *n.* A New Zealand karamu (*Coprosma lucida*).

orange leaf rust. *Plant Pathol.* A fungus disease of wheat caused by *Puccinia triticina*, characterized by orange-colored pustules on the leaves. The alternate host is a meadow rue or related species.

orange lily. Either of the two European lilies *Lilium croceum* and *L. bulbiferum*, having erect, bright-orange or orange-red flowers.

orange madder. A color, reddish red-yellow in hue, of very high saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

orange maggot. The larva of an orange fly.

Or'ange·man (ôr'ĕnj·măn; ŏr'ĭnj-), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn)**.** One of a secret society organized in the north of Ireland in 1795, the professed objects of which are the defense of the reigning sovereign of Great Britain, the maintenance of the laws of the Protestant religion, the maintenance of the laws of the kingdom, etc.; — so called in honor of William, Prince of Orange, who became William III of England. See 3d ORANGE.

orange melon. = MANGO MELON.

Or'ange·men's Day (-mĕnz)**.** July 12, celebrated in Northern Ireland in commemoration of the Battle of the Boyne (July 1, 1690) and the Battle of Aughrim (July 12, 1691). See HOLIDAY, *n.*, 3.

orange milkweed. = BUTTERFLY WEED **a.**

orange milkwort. An annual bog herb (*Polygala lutea*) of the pine barrens of the southeastern U. S., with yellow-orange spikes of irregular flowers. See WILD FLOWERS, *Plate.*

orange mineral *or* **minium.** = ORANGE LEAD.

orange ocher. = BURNT ROMAN OCHER.

orange oil. **a** Also **o'range–peel' oil.** A yellow essential oil obtained from orange peel, used principally for flavoring and perfumery; — called ***bitter-orange oil*** or ***sweet-orange oil***, according as obtained from bitter or sweet oranges. Its chief constituent is limonene. **b** Neroli oil.

orange peel. **a** The peel of the orange. **b** A rough surface like that of an orange, often observed on films of shellac, nitrocellulose lacquers, and other rapidly drying finishes. **c** A color, red-yellow in hue, of very high saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

or'ange–peel' buck'et. *Civ. Engin.* A form of bucket used in dredging, excavating, loading and unloading material. See BUCKET, *n.*, *Illust.*

orange peeler. See 3d PEELER, 2 **b.**

orange pekoe. Formerly, a tea made from the tiny leaf and end bud of the spray; now, in India and Ceylon, a similar small-leaved tea obtained by screening fired tea; often, in the retail trade, any good grade of India or Ceylon tea. See TEA, 1 **b.**

orange quince. A variety of quince with roundish yellow fruit of excellent flavor.

orange quit. A Jamaican honey creeper (*Glossiptila ruficollis*).

or'ang·er (ôr'ĕn·jĕr; ŏr'ĭn-), *n.* A vessel used to carry oranges. *Rare.*

Orange River ebony. = CAPE EBONY.

orange rockfish. A rockfish (*Rosicola pinniger*) found from Puget Sound to southern California. It becomes two feet long, and is a common market fish.

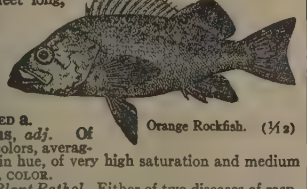

Orange Rockfish. (1/12)

or'ange·root' (ôr'ĕnj·rōōt'; ŏr'ĭnj-; 200)**,** *n.* **a** The goldenseal. **b** = BUTTERFLY WEED **a.**

or'ange–ru'fous, *adj.* Of any of several colors, averaging red-yellow in hue, of very high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

orange rust. *Plant Pathol.* Either of two diseases of raspberries and blackberries caused by the rusts *Gymnoconia interstitialis* and *Kunkelia nitens*; also, the fungus causing either disease. The diseases are characterized by retarded growth, curled and distorted leaves, usually small, lacking in green color and with bright-red or orange powder on the under surfaces. The two diseases can only be separated by the type of germination of the aeciospores.

or'ange·ry (ôr'ĕnj·rĭ; ŏr'ĭnj-), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz)**.** [F. *orangerie*, fr. *orange*. See ORANGE.] **1.** A house or other protected place for raising oranges in cool climates.
2. Orange perfume, or orange-scented snuff. *Obs.*

Orange sand formation. = LAFAYETTE FORMATION. *Obs.*

orange scab. Citrus scab (of the orange).

orange scale. Any of several scale insects which infest orange trees; esp., the purple scale (*Lepidosaphes becki*), Glover's scale (*L. gloveri*), the red scale *Chrysomphalus aurantii*, and the brown scale *L. hesperidum*.

Orange Scales. *a* The Brown Scale (*Lecanium hesperidum*); *b* Purple Scale (*Lepidosaphes becki*); *c* Glover's Scale (*Lepidosaphes gloveri*); *d* Red Scale (*Chrysomphalus aurantii*); *d'* Male, *d''* Female of the last, much enlarged; *e* White Scale (*Aspidiotus hederae*). Nat. size, except *d'* and *d''*.

orange shellac. See SHELLAC, 1.

orange spoon. A teaspoon that tapers to a sharp point.

or'ange, *or* **or'ange·wood', stick.** A thin, pencilike, pointed stick, esp. one of orangewood, used in the care of the fingernails.

orange swallowwort. = BUTTERFLY WEED **a.**

or'ange–taw'ny (66)**,** *adj.* Of any of several colors, averaging the color burnt orange.

orange tip. Any of several small butterflies of *Synchloë* and related genera, in which the males, or both males and females, usually have a conspicuous orange blotch at the tip of the forewing.

orange'–tree' but'ter·fly'. A large black-and-yellow butterfly (*Papilio cresphontes*) whose larva, which feeds on the orange and prickly ash, is known as the *orange dog*. See ORANGE DOG, *Illust.*

orange vermilion. See VERMILION, *n.*, 2 **b.**

orange water. Spirit distilled from orange peel and sweetened, formerly in repute as a cordial.

orange wine. Wine made of orange juice.

or'ange·wood' (ôr'ĕnj·wōōd'; ŏr'ĭnj-)**,** *n.* The wood of the orange (sense 2) used in turnery and for dental work. — **or'ange·wood',** *adj.*

or'ange·y (ôr'ĕn·jĭ; ŏr'ĭn-; 185)**,** *adj.* Suggestive of an orange. *Colloq.*

or'ang·ist (ôr'ĕn·jĭst; ŏr'ĭn-)**,** *n.* An orange grower.

or'ang·ite (-jīt)**,** *n.* *Mineral.* An orange-yellow variety of thorite.

or'ang·ize (-jīz) *v. t. & i.* To make, or to be conformable to Orangeism. *Rare.*

o·rang'u·tan' (ō·răng'ōō·tăn'; *or, as accented in Malay,* ō'räng·ōō'tän; 277)**,** **o·rang'ou·tang'** (-tăng')**,** *n.* [Malay *oran utan* wild man, savage (fr. *oran* man + *utan* wild), wrongly used by Europeans for the ape.] An anthropoid ape (*Pongo pygmaeus*, syn. *Simia satyrus*) found in the low, swampy forests of Borneo and Sumatra. It is about two thirds as large as the gorilla, and is distinguished by its small ears, brown skin, and long, sparse, reddish-brown hair. The adult male stands about four feet high and may weigh as much as 250 pounds. The arms are very long. The face, hands, and feet are naked, and in old males flattened expansions of the cheeks are developed. It is chiefly herbivorous and lives almost exclusively in tree tops, where it constructs rude temporary nests of leaves and branches in which to sleep. In captivity, like the chimpanzee, it has been taught to wear clothes and imitate the actions of men.

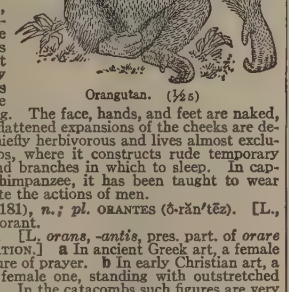

Orangutan. (1/25)

‖**o'rans** (ō'rănz; 181)**,** *n.; pl.* ORANTES (ō·răn'tēz)**.** [L., pres. part.] An orant.

o'rant (ō'rănt)**,** *n.* [L. *orans, -antis*, pres. part. of *orare* to pray. See ORATION.] **a** In ancient Greek art, a female figure in the posture of prayer. **b** In early Christian art, a figure, usually a female one, standing with outstretched arms as in prayer. In the catacombs such figures are very common, and the attitude, as recalling the position of Christ on the cross, was regarded as especially significant. But *orant* is specif. used to designate an artistic symbol of the faithful dead.

o·ra'on (ō·rā'ŏn)**,** *n.* **a** [*pl.* -ON, -ONS (-ŏnz).] One of a Dravidian tribe in Chota Nagpur, India. **b** Their language; Kurukh. See DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES.

o·rar'i·an (ō·râr'ĭ·ăn; 79)**,** *adj.* [L. *orarius*.] Of or pertaining to the coast or seashore. — *n.* A coast dweller; specif. [*cap.*], one of the coast-dwelling Eskimo or Aleuts of the Bering Sea region.

o·ra'ri·on (ō·rā'rĭ·ŏn)**,** *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ä)**.** [MGr. *ōrarion*, fr. LL. *orarium*, in L., a napkin, handkerchief.] *Eastern Ch.* The deacon's stole worn hanging over the left shoulder.

‖**o'ra ser·ra'ta** (ō'rä sĕ·rä'tä)**.** [L.] *Anat.* Serrated margin of the retina.

o·rate' (ō·rāt')**,** *v. i.* To plead. *Obs.*

o·rate' (ō·rāt'; ō'rāt)**,** *v. t. & i.* [See ORATION.] To speak (to) as one pronouncing an oration; harangue. *Humorous.*

‖**o·ra'te fra'tres** (ō·rā'tē frā'trēz)**.** [L., pray, brethren.] The first words of the plea for prayer addressed by the celebrant of the Mass in the Roman rite to the people before the secreta.

o·ra'tion (ō·rā'shŭn)**,** *n.* [F. or L.; F. *oration*, fr. L. *oratio*, fr. *orare* to speak, utter, pray; associated in L. with *os, oris*, mouth (cf. ORAL), but orig. akin to Gr. *arē* prayer, *arētēr* priest, Skr. *āryati* he praises. Cf. ADORE, INEXORABLE, ORACLE, ORATORY, ORISON.] **1.** A petition; prayer. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
2. An elaborate discourse, delivered in public, treating an important subject in a formal and dignified manner, esp., a discourse on some special occasion, as a funeral, an anniversary, or the like; — distinguished from an argument in court, a popular harangue, a sermon, a lecture, etc.
3. Act or faculty of speech; — now only as rendering L. *oratio* in *oratio recta* or *obliqua* (see DIRECT DISCOURSE).
4. Clamor; noise; uproar. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See SPEECH.

o·ra'tion (ō·rā'shŭn)**,** *v. i.* To deliver an oration. *Colloq.*

o·ra'tion·al (-ăl; -'l)**,** *adj.* Of or pertaining to prayer. *Rare.*

o·ra'tion·er (-ĕr)**,** *n.* An orator. *Rare.*

or'a·tor (ŏr'ä·tĕr; 185)**,** *n.* [OF. *oratour* (F. *orateur*), fr. L. *orator*, fr. *orare* to speak. See ORATION.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Advocate; pleader. **b** One who utters a prayer; a petitioner. **c** One who speaks as a representative.
2. A public speaker; one who delivers an oration; esp., one distinguished for his skill and power as a public speaker; one who is eloquent.

I am no *orator*, as Brutus is. *Shak.*

3. *Eng. Universities.* Short for ***public orator***, an officer who is the voice of the university on public occasions, who writes, reads, and records letters of a public nature, presents persons for honorary degrees, etc.
4. *Law.* The petitioner or plaintiff in a bill or information in equity or chancery.

or'a·to'ri·al (ŏr'ä·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181)**,** *adj.* Oratorical. *Rare.* — **or'a·to'ri·al·ly,** *adv.* *Rare.*

or'a·to'ri·an (-ăn)**,** *adj.* [L. *oratorius*.] **a** *Obs.* Oratorical. **b** Pert. to an oratory or the Oratorians.

Or'a·to'ri·an, *n.* *R.C.Ch.* One of the Fathers of the Oratory. — **Or'a·to'ri·an·ism** (-ĭz'm)**,** *n.* — **Or'a·to'ri·an·ize** (-īz)**,** *v. i.*

or'a·tor'ic (ŏr'ä·tŏr'ĭk; 185)**,** *adj.* Characteristic of or like an orator.

or'a·tor'i·cal (-tŏr'ĭ·kăl)**,** *adj.* Of or pert. to an orator or oratory; characterized by oratory; rhetorical; becoming to an orator; as, an *oratorical* essay. — **or'a·tor'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

or'a·to'ri·o (ŏr'ä·tō'rĭ·ō; 181)**,** *n.; pl.* -RIOS (-ōz)**.** [It., orig., place of prayer, fr. LL. *oratorium*; — so called from musical services in the oratory of St. Philip Neri in Rome. See 3d ORATORY; cf. FATHERS OF THE ORATORY.] **1.** *Music.* A more or less dramatic text or poem, usually founded on some Scripture theme, set to music, in recitative, arias, choruses, etc., with an orchestral accompaniment, but without action, scenery, or costume; also, generically, this form of composition. Oratorio includes the developed form of *Passion music*, as in that of Bach, and sometimes has secular — as heroic or mythological — subjects. The great oratorios of Handel have given a lasting popularity to this form in England.
2. Performance or rendering of such a composition.

or'a·tor·ize (ŏr'ä·tĕr·īz)**,** *v. i.* To play the orator. *Colloq.*

or'a·to'ry (ŏr'ä·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ)**,** *n.* [L. *oratoria* (sc. *ars*) oratorical art. See 3d ORATORY.] Art of an orator; art of speaking in public eloquently or effectively; exercise of rhetorical skill in discourse; eloquence; rhetorical language.
Syn. — See ELOCUTION.

or'a·to'ry, *adj.* [L. *oratorius*.] Oratorical. *Obs.*

or'a·to'ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz)**.** [ME. *oratorie*, fr. LL. *oratorium*, fr. L. *oratorius* of praying, of an orator. See ORATOR; cf. ORATORIO.] **1.** A place of orisons, or prayer; esp., a chapel or small room set apart for private devotions.

An *oratory* . . . in worship of Dian. *Chaucer.*

2. A worshiper's faldstool. *Obs.*
3. A place for the delivery of public speeches. *Obs.*
4. *R.C.Ch.* One of certain societies of priests who without vows live in communities. Specif. [*cap.*]: **a** The Oratory of St. Philip Neri established in 1564 in Rome and introduced into England in 1848 by John (later Cardinal) Newman; — called also ***Fathers of the Oratory***. **b** The French Oratory modeled on the preceding, founded in 1611 in Paris by Pierre (later Cardinal) de Berulle. It was destroyed during the Revolution but was re-established in 1852.

or'a·tress (ŏr'ä·trĕs; -trĭs; 119)**,** *n.* A female orator.

or'a·trix (-trĭks)**,** *n.; pl.* -TRICES (ŏr'ä·trī'sēz)**.** [L.] A female orator.

orb (ôrb)**,** *n.* [OF. *orb, orbe*, blind (F. *orbe* without light, blank), fr. L. *orbus* bereft. See ORPHAN.] *Arch.* A detail in medieval architecture, probably a recessed panel surrounded by moldings, as one member of a blind arcade or one of the spaces between the ribs of a Gothic vault. *Obs.*

orb (ôrb)**,** *n.* [F. or L.; F. *orbe*, fr. L. *orbis* circle, disk; akin to L. *orbita* wheel track, and perh. to E. RIB. Cf. ORBIT.]
1. Any of the azure transparent spheres conceived by the ancients to surround the earth, one within another, and to carry the heavenly bodies in their revolutions. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
2. A spherical body; a globe; esp., a celestial sphere (sun, moon, planet, or star); specif., *Obs.*, the earth.

In the small *orb* of one particular tear. *Shak.*

3. A ball, globe, or sphere in special senses: **a** *Now Rare.* A sphere of action; station; as, the *orb* of higher life.

But in our *orbs* we'll live so round and safe. *Shak.*

b A collective whole; a world; as, an *orb* of witnesses. **c** *Poetic.* The eye, as luminous and spherical. **d** *Rare.* A circular or approximately circular ornament, especially when in high relief, as a boss or the key of a vault. **e** A sphere surmounted by a cross symbolizing kingly power and justice and forming part of the English regalia.
4. A circle; anything circular, as a disk, wheel, or ring; as, an *orb* of soldiers. *Poetic.*
5. A period of time marked off by the revolution of a heavenly body. *Rare.*
6. *Astron.* The orbit, or the plane of the orbit, of a planet or other heavenly body. *Obs.*
7. *Astrol.* A spherical space surrounding a planet and within the radius of its influence; also, the space beyond the cusp of a house within which its influence is still active.

orb (ôrb)**,** *v.; ORBED* (ôrbd; *see the adj.*); ORB'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To form into a disk or circle; to round out.
2. To encircle; surround; enclose. *Poetic.*
3. To cause to move in an orbit. *Rare.*

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To move in an orbit. *Rare.*
2. To become round like an orb. *Poetic.*

orb, *adj.* [L. *orbus*.] Bereft, as of children. *Obs.*

orbed (ôrbd; *poet. usually* ôr'bĕd; -bĭd)**,** *adj.* Having the form of an orb; round.

or'bic (ôr'bĭk)**, or'bi·cal** (-bĭ·kăl)**,** *adj.* [L. *orbicus* (doubtful form), fr. *orbis* orb.] Orbicular. *Rare.*

or'bi·cle (ôr'bĭ·k'l)**,** *n.* [L. *orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis* orb.] A small orb, or sphere. *Rare.*

or·bic'u·lar (ôr·bĭk'ū·lĕr)**,** *adj.* [LL. *orbicularis*, fr. *orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis* orb; cf. F. *orbiculaire*.] **a** Resembling a disk or circle; round; spherical. **b** Of the form of a solid of revolution. **c** Of the form of a circle. **d** Of the form of a circle or ellipse. **e** Of the form of a circle or ellipse and a plane perpendicular to its axis. **f** Of the form of a circle or ellipse and a plane parallel to its axis. **g** Of the form of a circle or ellipse and a plane parallel to its axis and passing through its center. **h** Of the form of a circle or ellipse and a plane parallel to its axis and passing through its center and perpendicular to its axis. **i** Of the form of a circle or ellipse and a plane parallel to its axis and passing through its center and perpendicular to its axis and passing through its center. **j** Of the form of a circle or ellipse and a plane parallel to its axis and passing through its center and perpendicular to its axis and passing through its center and perpendicular to its axis and passing through its center. **k** Of the form of a circle or ellipse and a plane parallel to its axis and passing through its center and perpendicular to its axis and passing through its center and perpendicular to its axis and passing through its center and perpendicular to its axis and passing through its center. **l** Of the form of a circle or ellipse and a plane parallel to its axis and passing through its center and perpendicular to its axis and passing through its center and perpendicular to its axis and passing through its center and perpendicular to its axis and passing through its center and perpendicular to its axis and passing through its center. **m** Of the form of a circle or ellipse and a plane parallel to its axis and passing through its center and perpendicular to its axis and passing through its center and perpendicular to its axis and passing through its center and perpendicular to its axis and passing through its center and perpendicular to its axis and passing through its center and perpendicular to its axis and passing through its center. **n** Of the form of a circle or ellipse and a plane parallel to its axis and passing through its center and perpendicular to its axis and passing through its center and perpendicular to its axis and passing through its center and perpendicular to its axis and passing through its center and perpendicular to its axis and passing through its center and perpendicular

bling, or having the form of, an orb; spherical; circular; orbiculate. **b** Figuratively, fully rounded out. **c** *Petrog.* Containing rounded bodies, or orbs, consisting of minerals in generally radial or tangential groupings, usually in successive concentric zones, as corsite, orbicular granite, etc. — **or·bic'u·lar'i·ty** (-lăr'ĭ·tĭ), **or·bic'u·lar·ness**, *n.* — **or·bic'u·lar·ly**, *adv.*

orbicular bone, *or* **or·bic'u·la're** (ôr·bĭk'ū·lā'rē), *n. Anat.* See LENTICULAR PROCESS.

or·bic'u·la'ris (ôr·bĭk'ū·lā'rĭs; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *orbicularis.* See ORBICULAR.] *Anat.* A muscle encircling an orifice.

‖**or·bi'cu·la'ris o'cu·li** (ôr·bĭk'ū·lā'rĭs ŏk'ū·lī). [NL.] *Anat.* The muscle encircling the opening of the orbit of the eye.

‖**or·bi'cu·la'ris o'ris** (ō'rĭs). [NL.] *Anat.* The muscle encircling the mouth.

‖**or·bi'cu·la'ris pal'pe·bra'rum** (păl'pē·brā'rŭm). [NL.] = ORBICULARIS OCULI.

orbicular ligament. The annual ligament of the radius.

or·bic'u·late (ôr·bĭk'ū·lāt), *adj.* [L. *orbiculatus.* See ORBICULAR.] Having the form of an orb; circular, or nearly circular, in outline; as, an *orbiculate* leaf. See LEAF, *Illust.* — **or·bic'u·late·ly**, *adv.*

or·bic'u·late (-lāt), *n.* That which is orbiculate; esp., a solid of oval vertical section and circular horizontal section.

or·bic'u·lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Orbiculate.

or·bic'u·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Formation in or as in an orb.

or·bic'u·la'to- (ôr·bĭk'ū·lā'tō-). A combining form for *orbiculate,* denoting *orbiculately,* as in **or·bic'u·la'to·cor'date**, **or·bic'u·la'to·el·lip'tĭ·cal**.

or·bif'ic (ôr·bĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *orbis* orb + *-fic.*] Lit., orb-making; — of creating the world. *P. J. Bailey.*

Or·bil'i·us (ôr·bĭl'ĭ·ŭs), *n.* The schoolmaster (*Orbilius* Pupillus) of the Roman poet Horace, who describes him as "fond of flogging" (*plagosus*); — often used as the type of any such teacher. — **Or·bil'i·an** (-ăn), *adj.*

‖**or·bis sci·en'ti·a'rum** (ôr'bĭs sī·ĕn'tĭ·ā'rŭm). [L.] Circle of the sciences; hence, total of scientific knowledge.

‖**or·bis ter·ra'rum** *or* **ter'rae** (ôr'bĭs tĕ·rā'rŭm, tĕr'ē). [L. See ORB; TERRACE.] **a** The world. **b** A map or globe of the earth.

or·bit (ôr'bĭt), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *orbite,* fr. L. *orbita* a track or rut made by a wheel, course, circuit. See 2d ORB.] **1.** *Anat.* The cavity of the skull in which the eye and its appendages are located; the eye socket. In man each orbit is a somewhat pyramidal cavity, the frontal sphenoid, the ethmoid, maxillary, zygomatic, lachrymal, and palatine bones entering into the formation of its walls. The optic foramen for the optic nerve is at the apex of the cavity, and eight other openings give passage to nerves, blood vessels, and the nasolachrymal duct. It contains a quantity of fat, in which are embedded the eyeball, the extrinsic muscles, the nerves and blood vessels of the eye, and the lachrymal gland. **2.** The path described by a celestial body in its revolution around another body; as, the *orbit* of Jupiter, of the earth, of the moon, or of a comet. **3.** Region or scope of activity, influence, etc. "Communities . . . outside the *orbit* of modernity." *W. Lippmann.* **4.** An orb or ball. "Roll the lucid *orbit* of an eye." *Young.* **5.** *Zool.* **a** The skin around the eye of a bird. **b** The depression in the front of the carapace of a crustacean in which the eyestalk is situated. **c** A raised, or otherwise marked, area around the compound eye of an insect.

or·bit·al (ôr'bĭ·tăl; -t'l), *adj.* **a** Of or pertaining to an orbit; as, *orbital* revolution, arch. **b** *Anat. & Zool.* Ocular.

orbital arch. *Anat.* The curved upper edge of the orbit of the eye.

orbital convolutions. *Anat.* See ORBITAL LOBE **a**.

or·bi·ta'le (ôr'bĭ·tā'lē), *n.* [NL. See ORBITAL, ORBIT.] *Craniom.* The lowest point on the lower edge of the orbit.

orbital fissure. *Anat.* Either of two openings transmitting nerves and blood vessels to or from the orbit. The *superior* orbital fissure is between the greater and the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone, and the *inferior* orbital fissure is between the greater wing of the sphenoid and the maxilla.

orbital fossa. *Zool.* = ORBIT, 5 **b**.

orbital index. *Craniom.* The ratio of the length of the orbital cavity (measured from the dacryon to the farthest opposite border) to its greatest height (which is determined by a line at right angles with the preceding), usually expressed in hundredths of the length. Skulls having an orbital index of 83 (or sometimes 84) to 89 are called ***mesoseme***, those having an index below 83 (or 84), ***microseme***; and those having an index of 90 or more, ***megaseme***. Cf. CRANIOMETRY.

orbital lobe. **a** *Anat.* The part of the lower surface of the frontal lobe of the brain which overlies the orbits. It is divided by a branched sulcus (the ***orbital sulcus***) into the ***internal, anterior***, and ***posterior, orbital convolutions***, which are the continuations respectively of the superior, middle, and inferior frontal convolutions. **b** *Zool.* The anterior lateral part of the carapace of a crab.

orbital nerve. = ZYGOMATIC NERVE.

orbital point. *Craniom.* The lowest point of the lower border of the orbit. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

orbital process. See PALATINE BONE.

or·bit·ar (ôr'bĭ·tĕr), *adj.* [F. *orbitaire.*] Orbital. *Rare.*

or·bit·ar'y (-tĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Orbital.

or·bite (ôr'bĭt), *n.* [From *Orbis*höhe, Odenwald, Germany.] *Petrog.* A diorite-porphyry containing hornblende phenocrysts in a groundmass of acid plagioclase laths.

Or·bi·te·la'ri·ae (ôr'bĭ·tē·lā'rĭ·ē; 79), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *orbis* orb + *tela* web.] *Zool.* The geometric spiders (family Argiopidae). — **or·bi·te'lar** (-tē'lĕr), *adj.* — **or·bi·te·lar'i·an** (-tē·lăr'ĭ·ăn; 79), *adj. & n.* — **or·bi·tele** (ôr'bĭ·tēl), *n.* — **or·bi·te'lous** (-tē'lŭs), *adj.*

or·bi·to- (ôr'bĭ·tō-). *Med.* A combining form from Latin *orbita,* denoting: **a** *The orbit,* as in **or·bi·tot'o·my**. See -TOMY. **b** *Orbital and,* as in:

orbitofrontal	**orbitomaxillary**	**orbitopalpebral**
orbitomalar	**orbitonasal**	**orbitozygomatic**

Or·bi·toi'des (-toi'dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *orbita* orbit + *-oid.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of Foraminifera similar to *Camerina,* but with radially arranged chambers and several layers of small chambers superimposed on both surfaces of the layer of large chambers. It extended from the Upper Cretaceous to the Miocene.

Or·bi·to·li'na (ôr'bĭ·tō·lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL. See ORBITOLITES; 2d -INA.] *Paleontol.* A genus of Foraminifera very abundant in the Cretaceous, having a bowl-shaped or depressed conic silicous test with agglutinated sandy particles.

or·bit'o·lite (ôr·bĭt'ō·lĭt), *n. Paleontol.* A fossil of the genus *Orbitolites.*

Or·bi·to·li'tes (ôr'bĭ·tō·lī'tēz), *n.* [NL. See ORBIT; -LITE.] *Paleontol.* A genus of Foraminifera of the Eocene, which form thin, broad, circular disks, containing numerous small chambers disposed concentrically about a few spirally wound primordial chambers.

Orbitolites, with part of the surface cut away to show the internal structure.

or'bi·to·na'sal in'dex (ôr'bĭ·tō·nā'zăl; -z'l). A ratio denoting the relative projection of the root of the nose beyond the plane of the eye orbits. The sum of two lines each extending from the front point of the outer edge of one of the orbits to the lowest point on the root of the nose, divided into the direct distance (multiplied by 100) between the two orbital points found, gives the index. Subjects having indices of from 110 to 112.9 (or sometimes of 107.5 to 110) are called ***mesopic***; below 110 (or 107.5), ***platyopic***; above 113 (or 110), ***pro-opic***. Cf. CRANIOMETRY.

or'bi·to·sphe'noid (-sfē'noid), *adj.* [*orbito-* + *sphenoid.*] *Anat. & Zool.* Designating, or pertaining to, a paired element of the skull between the presphenoid and frontal. In man it forms the lesser wing of the sphenoid. — *n.* An orbitosphenoid bone or process. — **or'bi·to·sphe·noi'dal** (-sfē·noi'dăl; -d'l), *adj.*

or'bi·to·stat' (ôr'bĭ·tō·stăt'), *n.* [*orbito-* + *-stat.*] *Craniom.* An instrument for measuring the axis of the orbit.

orbit sweeper. *Astron.* An instrument, an equatorial in general form, but with a third axis at right angles to the declination axis, devised by Sir George Airy. It is used in searching for an expected comet.

Or'bu·li'na (ôr'bū·lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *orbis* orb.] *Zool.* A genus of minute Foraminifera having a globular unilocular shell.

Orbulina (O. *universa*).

orb weaver. A spider of the family Argiopidae. See GEOMETRIC SPIDER.

orb'y (ôr'bĭ), *adj.* [From 2d ORB.] Orblike; having the course of an orb; revolving.

orc (ôrk), *n.* [F. *orque,* fr. L. *orca* a kind of whale.] The grampus or a supposedly similar sea animal.

Or'ca (ôr'kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *orca* a kind of whale.] *Zool.* **a** Syn. of ORCINUS. **b** [*not cap.*] A killer whale. See 1st KILLER, 2.

Or·ca'di·an (ôr·kā'dĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *Orcades* the Orkney Islands.] Of or pert. to the Orkney Islands. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of the Orkneys.

or'ca·net, or'ca·nette, or'cha·net (ôr'kȧ·nĕt), *n.* [F. *orcanète, orcanette,* dim. of OF. *orcane, arcanne,* fr. Ar.; cf. Sp. *arcaneta,* var. of *alcaneta.* See ALKANET.] Alkannin.

or'ce·in (ôr'sē·ĭn), *n.* [From ORCIN.] *Chem.* A purple nitrogenous dyestuff obtained from orcinol by action of aqueous ammonia and atmospheric oxygen. It is the essential coloring matter of cudbear and archil.

or'chard (ôr'chĕrd; 58), *n.* [AS. *orceard, ortgeard;* akin to Goth. *aurtigards,* and to ON. *urt* a plant, herb; AS. *geard* enclosure. See 1st WORT; 2d YARD.] **1.** A garden. *Obs.* **2.** A plantation or enclosure containing fruit trees, nut-bearing trees, sugar maples, etc.; also, the trees collectively. — ***in orchard.*** Planted with orchard trees.

or'chard, *v. t.* To obtain naval stores, as tar, pitch, or resin, from (pine trees) by making wounds for the purpose. *Cant.*

orchard fruit. = TREE FRUIT.

orchard grass. One of the most valuable and widely grown hay and pasture grasses (*Dactylis glomerata*). It is tall and stout, growing in tufts with loose open panicles. It is often used in mixtures of lawn grass for shady places.

Orchard Grass.

orchard heating. The protection of fruit trees in bloom or in fruit from frost injury by means of numerous small heaters utilizing as fuel crude oil, coke, coal, or wood. — **orchard heater.**

orchard house. *Hort.* A glass-house for raising fruit trees.

or'chard·ing, *n.* Cultivation of orchards; orchards, in general.

or'chard·ist (ôr'chĕr·dĭst), *n. Hort.* One engaged in orcharding.

or'chard·man (ôr'chĕrd·măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). An orchardist.

orchard oriole. An oriole (*Icterus spurius*) of eastern North America, smaller than the Baltimore oriole. The adult male is rich chestnut with a black head, neck, and upper back.

or·che'sis (ôr·kē'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *orchēsis.* See ORCHESTRA.] Art of dancing, esp. in the Greek chorus.

or'che·sog'ra·phy (ôr'kē·sŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *orchēsis* dance + *-graphy.*] A treatise on dancing. *Rare.*

or·ches'tic (ôr·kĕs'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *orchēstikos.*] Pertaining to dancing. — *n.* Dancing; — esp. in *pl.*

Or·ches·ti'i·dae (ôr'kĕs·tī'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *orchēstēs* a dancer. See ORCHESTRA.] *Zool.* The family containing the beach fleas. **Or·ches'ti·a** (ôr·kĕs'tĭ·ȧ) is the typical genus. — **or·ches'ti·an** (-ăn), *n.* — **or·ches'ti·id** (-ĭd), *n.*

or'ches·tra (ôr'kĕs·trȧ; -kĭs·trȧ; *formerly often* ôr·kĕs'trȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *orchēstra,* orig., the place for the chorus of dancers, fr. *orcheisthai* to dance; akin to Skr. *rghāyati* he trembles, raves.] **1.** *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* In ancient Greek theaters, the circular space used by the chorus, in front of the proscenium. In Roman theaters it was a corresponding semicircular space used for the seats of persons of distinction. **2.** In a modern theater or other public hall, the space used by a band of instrumental performers, commonly just in front of the stage, and at or below the level of the auditorium floor. By extension, the forward part, sometimes all, of the main floor in a theater. Cf. STALL, *n.,* in a theater. See PARQUET, 2. **3.** Dancing. *Obs.* **4.** Formerly, in churches, the space occupied by the choir. **5.** *Music.* A band of performers on various instruments, including esp. those of the viol class, adapted for rendering the larger kinds of concerted music, as symphonies, overtures, etc., and the accompaniments of operas, oratorios, masses, and the like, or for playing the slighter concerted music for theatrical performances, dances, etc.; — commonly distinguished from the military or street *band* of players on wind instruments, and from a **group of solo** players for rendering chamber music, as *septets, octets,* etc.; also, the set of instruments used by this group of performers. The modern concert orchestra is composed of four important groups of instruments, the three "bands": (1) *strings* — first and second violins, violas, violoncellos, and contrabasses — the largest and predominant group, sometimes used alone as a ***string orchestra***; (2) *wood-wind* — flutes, oboes, bassoons, clarinets, and, frequently, the piccolo, English horn, double bassoon, and bass clarinet; (3) *brass* — horns, trumpets, sometimes cornets, trombones, and tubas; and (4) the "battery" or *percussives* — tympani, cymbals, triangle, etc. Other instruments, as the harp, are introduced for special effects. Each of the three bands and some of their subgroups can play full harmony by themselves, but the surpassing power and expressiveness of the orchestra lies in the possibility of combining members of different groups, each contributing its appropriate timbre to the rich total effect. See ORCHESTRATION.

orchestra bells. = GLOCKENSPIEL.

orchestra circle. A parquet circle.

or·ches'tral (ôr·kĕs'trăl; 277), *adj.* **a** Of or pertaining to an orchestra; like, suitable for, or performed in or by, an orchestra. **b** Resembling an orchestra; — said of a tonal effect. **c** Imitating an orchestral instrument; — used in names of organ stops, such as **orchestral oboe**, etc. — **or·ches'tral·ly**, *adv.*

orchestral horn. *Music.* = FRENCH HORN **a** & **b**.

orchestral organ. *Music.* See ORGAN, 1 **c**.

orchestral score. See SCORE, 14.

orchestra pit. *Theater.* A pit underneath the forestage, from which the orchestra plays, or to which it retires.

or'ches·trate (ôr'kĕs·trāt; ôr'kĭs-), *v. t. & i.;* -TRAT'ED (-trāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -TRAT'ING (-trāt'ĭng). To compose or arrange (music) for an orchestra; to provide with orchestration. — **or'ches·trat'er** (-trāt'ĕr), **-tra'tor** (-trā'tĕr), *n.*

or'ches·tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Music.* The arrangement of music for an orchestra; orchestral treatment of a composition; instrumentation. The science of *orchestration* treats of the structure, manipulation, compass, and timbre of the orchestral instruments, their effective combination, and the writing of orchestral scores. The essentials of good orchestration are: proper distribution of the harmony to secure the prominence of leading parts, and balance of tone; contrast, as between the different divisions of instruments; variety, as by mixing "tints" or timbres from the different groups; and appropriateness of timbre to the sentiment. Called also *instrumentation.* **2.** Harmonious organization or combination.

or·ches'tric (ôr·kĕs'trĭk), *adj.* Orchestral.

or·ches'tri·on (-trĭ·ŏn), *n.* A large music box like an elaborate barrel organ, provided with different stops, imitating a variety of orchestral instruments.

or'chi- (ôr'kĭ-). = ORCHIO- (which see), as in:

orchialgia	**orchiencephaloma**	**orchidynia**
orchichorea	**orchiepididymitis**	**orchioncus**
orchiectomy	**orchilytic**	**orchioscheocele**

or'chic (ôr'kĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *orchis* testicle.] *Anat.* Testicular.

or'chid (ôr'kĭd), *n.* [L. *orchis,* wrongly inflected *orchidis,* etc. See ORCHIS.] **1.** Any plant of the family Orchidaceae. Cf. ORCHIS, 2. **2.** A color, blue-red in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR. **3.** *London Stock Exchange.* A titled member. *Slang.*

orchid-. = ORCHIDO-, as in **or'chi·dal'gi·a, or'chi·dec'tomy, or'chi·di'tis.**

Or'chi·da'ce·ae (ôr'kĭ·dā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large family of perennial epiphytic or terrestrial plants, the orchid family, considered the most highly developed of the monocotyledons. They have entire sheathing leaves, sometimes reduced to scales, and usually showy flowers of remarkable structure; the calyx consists of three often petaloid sepals, the corolla of three petals, one of which (the *labellum* or *lip*) differs greatly from the others and is often spurred. The one fertile stamen is variously united with the gynoecium into a *column;* and the pollen is coherent in waxy or powdery masses (*pollinia*) attached at the base to a viscid gland which adheres to the bodies of visiting insects. The family is noted for the wide variety of its adaptations to cross-pollination. The ovary is completely inferior, and the numerous minute seeds are without endosperm, but contain chlorophyll to aid in the development of the embryo. There are about 450 genera and 7,500 species, most abundant in the tropics. Those of temperate regions are mainly terrestrial, with less conspicuous flowers; a large number of the tropical epiphytes are cultivated in greenhouses. Among the more important and familiar genera are *Cypripedium, Blephariglottis, Dendrobium, Cattleya, Oncidium, Odontoglossum,* etc. *Vanilla* and *Orchis* are the only genera of economic interest.

or'chi·da'cean (-shăn), *n.* An orchidist. *Rare.*

or'chi·da'ceous (-shŭs), *adj.* **a** Of, pert. to, or resembling the Orchidaceae or an orchid. **b** Showy; ostentatious.

Or'chi·da'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of monocotyledonous plants embracing the Orchidaceae and Burmanniaceae. They have irregular flowers, inferior compound ovary, and minute seeds without endosperm.

orchid family. The Orchidaceae.

orchid fly. = CATTLEYA FLY.

or'chid·ist (ôr'kĭ·dĭst), *n.* A cultivator of orchids.

or'chi·do- (ôr'kĭ·dō-), **orchid-.** A combining form: **a** *Med. & Surg.* From *orchidos,* erron. gen. for Greek *orchis,* testicle. **b** *Bot.* Used for *orchid,* as in **or'chi·do·ma'ni·a.** For words below see the word or element with which *orchido-* is combined.

orchidocele	**orchidoplasty**	**orchidotherapy**
orchidocelioplasty	**orchidoptosis**	**orchidotomy**
orchidopexy	**orchidorrhaphy**	

or'chid·ol'o·gy (ôr'kĭd·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*orchido-* + *-logy.*] The branch of botany or horticulture which treats of orchids. — **or'chid·ol'o·gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

orchid peat. *Hort.* The chopped-up stripes, roots, etc. of ferns, used for potting ferns, orchids, and epiphytes.

orchid pink. A color, bluish-red in hue, of high saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

or'chil (ôr'kĭl; -chĭl), *n.* Also **or·chil'la** (ôr·kĭl'ȧ; ôr·chĭl'ȧ). Archil.

or'chi·o- (ôr'kĭ·ō-), **or'chi-** (ôr'kĭ-). A combining form from Greek *orchis, orchios,* testicle, as in **or'chi·o·ca·tab'a·sis,** descent of the testicles. For words below see the word or element with which *orchio-* is combined.

orchiocele	**orchiopexy**	**orchiocirrhus**
orchiomyeloma	**orchioplasty**	**orchiotomy**
orchioneuralgia	**orchiorrhaphy**	

Or·bic'u·loi'de·a (ôr·bĭk'ū·loi'dē·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *orbiculus,* dim. of *orbis* orb + *-oid.*] *Paleontol.* See DISCINA.

or·bi·tude or'bi·ty, *n.* [L. *orbitudo, orbitas,* fr. *orbus.* See ORBATE.] Bereavement. *Obs.*

orb'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

orb'let, *n.* See -LET.

or'chal (ôr'kăl). Var. of ARCHIL.

or'cha·mus (ôr'kȧ·mŭs), *n.* See LEUCOTHOE.

or'chat, *n.* [After Gr. *orchatos* a row of trees, a garden.] An orchard. *Obs.*

or'chel (ôr'kĕl), *n.* [See ARCHIL.] = ARCHIL.

or·chel'la (ôr·kĕl'ȧ), *n.* [It. *orcella,* OSp. *orchillo.* See ARCHIL.] = ARCHIL.

orchella weed. = ARCHIL, 2.

or'chen. Dial. var. of URCHIN.

or'ches·ter (ôr'kĕs·tĕr; ôr'kĭs-), *n.* [F. *orchestre.*] = ORCHESTRA.

or'ches·tra·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

or'ches·tra (ôr'kĕs·trȧ; -kĭs·trȧ), *n.* Also **or'ches·ter.** [F. *orchestre.*] = ORCHESTRA.

or'ches·tri'na (ôr'kĕs·trē'nȧ), *n. Music.* = ORCHESTRION.

or·chid'e·ous (ôr·kĭd'ē·ŭs). = ORCHIDACEOUS. — **or·chid'e·ously,** *adv.* -**or'chid·ism.** = -ORCHISM.

or·chil'la weed (ôr·kĭl'ȧ; -chĭl'ȧ). [See ARCHIL.] = ARCHIL, 2.

Or'chis (ôr'kĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *orchis* testicle, also (from shape of the tubers), orchis; akin to Alban. *herdhe* testicle, Av. *erezi*, dual, Armen. *orji* not castrated, Lith. *eržilas* stallion.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of plants typifying the family Orchidaceae, and consisting of terrestrial herbs with fleshy tubers or rootstocks and spicate flowers with a spurred lip, the pollinia borne in a common pouch. The male orchis (*O. mascula*), *O. morio*, *O. maculata*, and others, have received many vernacular names. One species, *O. rotundifolia*, is found in northern North America; all the others are Eurasian. *O. morio* and others yield the drug salep.

Orchis (*O. maculata*), much reduced.

2. [*not cap.; pl.* ORCHISES (-ĕz; -Iz; 119).] An orchid; specif., one of the genus *Orchis*.

-or'chism (-ôr'kĭz'm). *Med.* A combining form from Greek *orchis* + *-ism*, denoting *a* (specified) *form* or *condition of the testicles*, as in cryptorchism, triorchism.

or·chi'tis (ôr·kī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *orchis* testicle + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a testicle. — **or·chit'ic** (-kĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

or·chot'o·my (ôr·kŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *orchotomia*, fr. *orchis* testicle + *temnein* to cut.] *Surg.* Incision into the testicles.

or'cin (ôr'sĭn), **or'cine** (-sĭn; -sēn; 157), *n.* Orcinol.

or'cin·ol (ôr'sĭ·nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [It. *orcello* archil. See ARCHIL.] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline dihydric phenol, $C_6H_3CH_3(OH)_2$, obtained from certain lichens (*Roccella*, *Lecanora*, etc.), from extract of aloes, and artificially from some derivatives of toluene; 5-methyl-resorcinol. The 2-methyl derivative of orcinol is called *β-orcinol*, *beta-orcinol*, or *betorcinol* (also *β-orcin*, etc.).

Or·ci'nus (ôr·sĭ'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *orca* a kind of whale.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the killer whale. See KILLER, 2.

Or'cus (ôr'kŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* **a** The primitive Roman god of the world of the dead, eventually identified with the Greek Hades or Pluto. **b** The lower world; Hades.

or·dain' (ôr·dān'; *orig. accented* or'dain), *v.*; OR·DAINED' (-dānd'); OR·DAIN'ING. [ME. *ordeinen*, fr. OF. *ordener* (F. *ordonner*), fr. L. *ordinare*, fr. *ordo*, *ordinis*, order. See ORDER; cf. CO-ORDINATE, ORDINANCE, ORNATE.] *Transitive:* **1.** *Obs.* To put in order; arrange; prepare; as: **a** To arrange in rows or order; esp., to draw up in battle array. **b** To govern. **c** To plan. **d** To equip. **e** To dispose mentally.

2. To establish by appointment, decree, or law; to constitute; decree; appoint; institute; enact; esp., of the Deity, fate, etc., to destine; to predestine.

> Jeroboam *ordained* a feast in the eighth month. 1 *Kings* xii. 32.

3. To command; to order. *Archaic.*

4. *Obs.* **a** To appoint to a duty, office, or the like; as, horsemen were *ordained* to carry the messages. **b** To assign; allot; as, goods *ordained* for the poor.

5. *Eccl.* To invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions; to introduce into the office of the Christian ministry by the laying on of hands, or by other forms; to set apart by the ceremony of ordination.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To get ready; to prepare. *Obs.*

2. To issue an order or decree; command.

or·dain'a·ble (-ā·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.

or·dain'er (-ĕr), *n.* [OF. *ordeneor.*] One who ordains; specif. [*cap.*], *Eng. Hist.*, one of a commission of twenty-one nobles and prelates appointed under Edward II, in 1310, to frame ordinances, esp. to regulate the King's household.

or·dain'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *ordenement.*] Appointment or ordinance by divine power, fate, etc.; ordination.

or·da'li·an (ôr·dā'lĭ·ăn), *adj.* [ML. *ordalium* ordeal. See ORDEAL.] Of or pertaining to trial by ordeal. *Obs.*

‖or·da'li·um (-ŭm), *n.* [ML.] Trial by ordeal. *Milton.*

or·danch'ite (ôr·dänsh'ĭt), *n.* [From *Ordanche*, Banne, Dept. Ardèche, France.] *Petrog.* A hauynite-tephrite composed of acid plagioclase, blue hauynite, resorbed hornblende, augite, and accessories.

or·deal' (ôr·dēl'; ôr'dēl; ôr·dē'ăl; 277), *n.* [AS. *ordāl*, *ordǣl*, a judgment; akin to D. *oordeel*, G. *urteil*; orig., what is dealt out, *or-* being akin to *ā-* compounded with verbs, G. *er-*, *ur-*, Goth. *us-*, orig. meaning, out. See A-, 2; DEAL, *v. & n.*] **1.** A primitive means used to determine guilt or innocence by submitting the accused to dangerous or painful tests supposed to be under divine or superhuman control, escape from injury being ordinarily taken as a vindication of innocence. Ordeals are common to many peoples, and were a part of judicial procedure in Europe as late as the 13th century, and sporadically much later. The chief forms were the ordeal by battle, the ordeal by fire, the ordeal by water, used esp. where witchcraft was charged, and the ordeal by lots. In England the various forms were abolished in 1215–19, except the ordeal by battle.

2. Anything used to test character or endurance; any severe trial; a trying experience.

or·deal', *adj.* Of or pertaining to trial by ordeal.

ordeal bark. The poisonous bark of a West African tree (*Erythrophloeum guineense*), family Caesalpiniaceae.

ordeal bean. The Calabar bean.

Ordeal of Rich'ard Fev'er·el, The (rĭch'ĕrd fĕv'ĕr·ĕl). A novel (1859) by George Meredith. The hero is a young man whose father attempts to educate him by repression.

ordeal root. The poisonous root of an African species of *Strychnos* used like the ordeal tree (sense **a**).

ordeal tree. **a** A poisonous Madagascan tree (*Tanghinia venenifera*). Persons suspected of crime are forced to eat the seeds of the plumlike fruit, and criminals are put to death by being pricked with a lance dipped in the juice of the seeds. **b** The ordeal bark. **c** The South African tree *Acocanthera venenata*. See ACOCANTHERA. **d** A poisonous Central African shrub (*Strychnos densiflora*).

or·dené' (ôr·dĕn'), *adj.* [OF. *ordené.* See ORDAIN.] Ordered; regulated; orderly. *Obs.* — **or·dene'ly**, *adv. Obs.*

or'der (ôr'dĕr), *n.* [ME. *ordre*, fr. OF. *ordre*, fr. L. *ordo*, *ordinis*, line, row, order, orig. a technical term in weaving; akin to L. *ordiri* to warp, begin, *exordiri* to begin a web, lay a warp, Gr. *ordein*. Cf. EXORDIUM, ORDAIN, ORDINAL, ORDINARY.] **1.** A body or society of persons united by some common rule of obligation or honorary distinction. Specif.: **a** A monastic brotherhood or society; a religious body, esp. an aggregate of separate communities, living under a distinctive rule, discipline, or constitution; as, the Dominican *order*. **b** One of certain knightly fraternities bound by a discipline both religious and military, as that of the Knights of the Round Table; typically, one of those originating in the era of the crusades, as the Knights Templars, the Hospitalers, Teutonic Knights. **c** A society more or less patterned on the orders of chivalry last named, but typically founded by a sovereign, a prince, or a national legislature, for the conferring of honorary distinction. Also, the insignia or badge of such a society. Orders of this type may be classified as: (1) royal orders, for the most part restricting membership to persons of royal stock or to nobles of the highest rank; (2) noble or family orders, generally selecting members from the higher nobility; (3) orders of merit, conferred primarily in recognition of service. See PRECEDENCE. The following are the chief honorary orders:

☞ In the following list is given information about the chief foreign orders as follows: NAME, *country*: date: name of founder: character of order, or reason for its being conferred: description of the badge (or, where specified, of other insignia), the motto, initials, or words thereon being in italics. Medals of the orders marked with an asterisk are illustrated in the *Order Plate*.

African Star, Belgian Congo: 1888: Leopold II: for services to the Belgian Congo and African civilization: 5-pointed star and laurel wreath. — ***Albert, Saxony***: 1850 (discontinued 1919): Frederick Augustus II: for civil merit: white cross against wreath; medallion of Duke Albert the Bold. ***Alcántara, Spain***: 1156: as Knights of St. Julian, to combat the Moors: orig. religious and military; since 1835, a court order; crest, a pear tree. — ***Alexander Nevski*** (nyĕf'skĕ), ***Russia***: 1725 (discontinued 1917): Catherine I: cross pattée, St. Alexander on horseback. — ***Annunciation*** (***Annunziata*** [änˑnōonˑtsē·ä'tä]). ***Italy***: 1362: Amadeus VI of Savoy: now first aristocratic military order of Italy, with king as grand master: gold medal representing the annunciation; chain of love knots and roses. — ***Avis, or St. Benedict of Aviz*** (ä·vēshˑ), ***Portugal***: c. 1162: Alfonso I: to combat Moors; now for merit: green enamel cross fleury, with gold fleur-de-lis. — ***Bath,*** * ***Great Britain***: 1725: George I: at first military, since 1847 also civil; three classes, ***Knights Grand Cross*** (*Abbr.* G.C.B.), ***Knights Commanders*** (*Abbr.* K.C.B.), and ***Companions*** (*Abbr.* C.B.): Maltese cross with four lions; rose, thistle, and shamrock; *Tria juncta in uno.* — ***Black Eagle, Prussia***: 1701 (discontinued 1919): Frederick I: limited to royal stock and high civil and military officers; confers nobility: blue maltese cross, with black eagles between arms, around cipher *F. R.* — ***British Empire, Great Britain***: 1917: George V: to reward war services, military and civil, by both men and women: five classes, ***Knights Grand Cross*** and ***Dames Grand Cross*** (*Abbr.* G.B.E.), ***Knights Commander*** and ***Dames Commander*** (*Abbr.* K.B.E. & D.B.E.), ***Commanders*** (*Abbr.* C.B.E.), ***Officers*** (*Abbr.* O.B.E.), and ***Members*** (*Abbr.* M.B.E.): cross pattée, circlet and medallion, with representation of Britannia seated; stars for two higher classes; *For God and the Empire.* — ***Calatrava, Spain***: 1158: Sancho III: military; confirmed by pope, 1164: red cross fleury, on red ribbon. — ***Christ,*** * ***Portugal***: 1318: Diniz: orig. military and religious, now honorary, for Catholics of noble descent: Latin cross of red-and-white enamel, edged with gold, surmounted by 8-pointed star. — ***Chrysanthemum Japan***: 1877: Mutsuhito: for members of the royal family and foreign princes: star and four chrysanthemums between leaves. — ***Companions of Honor, Great Britain***: 1917: George V: men or women, for distinguished service of national importance (*Abbr.* C.H.): oval gold medallion, with oak tree, shield, and knight in full armor: *In action faithful and in honor clear.* — ***Crescent.*** See CRESCENT, 2 c. — ***Crown, Prussia***: 1861 (now extinct): William I: for merit on field of battle: banded white-and-gold cross with royal crown, and *Gott mit uns* in its center. — ***Crown of India, Great Britain***: 1878: Victoria, on assuming title "Empress of India": for ladies connected with court of India (*Abbr.* C.I.): for services: royal cipher in jewels within oval; heraldic crown. — ***Crown of Italy,*** * ***Italy***: 1868: Victor Emmanuel II: commemorates union of Italy: white cross pattée, gold-edged, with crowns of Lombardy and Savoy. — ***Dannebrog*** (dänˑĕ·brôg), * ***Denmark***: 1219: Waldemar II; reinstituted 1671: now for merit: cross pattée, white edged with red and gold. — ***Distinguished Service, Great Britain***: 1886: Victoria: for officers of navy, army, and air force (*Abbr.* D.S.O.): gallant service: gold cross with enameled white heraldic crown; G.R.V. (monogram of the reigning sovereign). — ***Double Dragon, China***: 1881 (discontinued 1911): orig. for foreigners in Chinese service: enameled medal showing double dragon. — ***Elephant,*** * ***Denmark***: 1462: Christian I: limited to 30 knights besides royalty: white elephant, tower and driver. — ***Elizabeth Theresa*** (tĕ·rē'sä; -zä), ***Austria***: 1750; restored in 1771 by Maria Theresa: Elizabeth Christina: for service in imperial army: 8-pointed star, initials *E. C.* and *M. T.* — ***Fidelity, Baden*** (discontinued 1918): 1715: Charles William: for high state officials and foreign princes: 8-pointed red cross, *CC* between each 2 arms; *Fidelitas.* — ***Franz Joseph, Austria-Hungary*** (formerly): 1849: Francis Joseph: for civil merit: red cross, double-headed eagle, *F. J.* — ***Garter, Great Britain***: c. 1348: Edward III: highest order of England, composed of sovereign, prince of Wales, and 25 knights companions (*Abbr.* K.G.) besides English princes, foreign sovereigns, and others specially chosen; before time of George III conferred by election: *Honi soit qui mal y pense*: see GARTER, 2. — ***Golden Fleece*** (la **Toison d'or**), ***Austria-Hungary, Spain***: 1429: Philip the Good of Burgundy: for protection of the Church, with sovereign as grand master; was separately maintained in two realms (Austrian order discontinued 1919): only for royalty and highest nobility: golden fleece hanging from an enameled flint stone emitting flames: *Pretium laborum non vile.* — ***Golden Militia or Golden Spur, Papal***: 1559: Paul IV: military; absorbed (1841) by Order of St. Sylvester, reorganized (1905), for merit: 8-pointed yellow, enameled gold cross, *Maria.* — ***Guelphic, Hanover***: 1815 (discontinued 1866): George IV: military and civil; cross with white horse of Hanover. — ***Hohenzollern, Prussia***: 1841: Frederick Wm. Constantine, and Charles Anthony: civil and military: cross striped in black, white and gold. — ***Holy Ghost*** (***St.-Esprit***), ***France***: 1578 (discontinued 1830): Henry III: 8-pointed gold cross with dove. — ***Holy Sepulcher, Papal***: traditionally 1099: more probably 1496 by Pope Alexander VI: members chosen from noble pilgrims by Guardian of the Holy Sepulcher, Jerusalem: red enamel cross potent, with small crosses between the arms. — ***Imperial Service, Great Britain***: 1902 (enlarged 1912): Edward VII: for faithful and meritorious services rendered by administrative members of the civil service (*Abbr.* I.S.O.): gold medallion with royal cipher. — ***Indian Empire, Great Britain***: 1878: Victoria: for British subjects in India: open red rose of gold, with effigy of Queen Victoria. — ***Iron Cross, Prussia***: 1813; renewed 1870, 1895, 1914: Frederick William III: for services in war: iron cross pattée, silver rim; crown, royal initial, and year date. — ***Iron Crown, Austria***: 1805 (now extinct); Napoleon I as king of Italy; adopted 1816 by Francis I: for civil and military merit: iron crown of Lombardy, under the double-headed Austrian eagle. — ***Isabella the Catholic, Spain***: 1815: Ferdinand VII: for loyal colonists and dependents: cross pattée indented; center medallion. — ***Legion of Honor,*** * ***France***: 1802: Napoleon: for civil and military merit: 5-rayed star of white enamel and gold, with center medallion. — ***Leopold, Austria***: 1808 (now extinct): Francis I: for civil and military merit: cross red with white border; *F. I. A.* — ***Leopold,*** * ***Belgium***: 1832: Leopold I: for civil and military merit: white 8-pointed cross edged with gold: wreath of oak and laurel. — ***Louise, Prussia***: 1814 (discontinued 1918): Frederick William III: for women: black cross pattée with silver rim; *L.* — ***Maria Theresa, Austria***: 1757 (discontinued 1918): Maria Theresa: for distinction in war: white enamel moline cross with gold border; *Fortitudini.* — ***Maximilian, Bavaria***: 1853 (since 1918 a society) Maximilian II: for science and art, 100 members: blue enameled cross with white-and-gold border and gold rays between its arms, against a gold wreath. — ***Medjidie*** (mĕ·jē'dĭ·ē), ***Turkey***: 1851 (discontinued 1920): Abdul-Medjid: largely conferred, often upon foreigners: seven silver rays and crescents around medallion. — ***Merit, Great Britain***: 1902: Edward VII: for military, scientific, artistic, professional merit (*Abbr.* O.M.): red-and-blue enamel cross, with *For merit* within a laurel wreath. — ***Merit,*** * ***Prussia***: 1st class, 1740 (discontinued 1918): Frederick the Great: military; blue 8-pointed cross with golden eagles between the arms. 2d class, 1842: Frederick William IV: for distinction in science and art: blue-and-white medallion, with gold center and rims: motto for both classes, *Pour le mérite.* — ***Mohammed Ali*** (ä'lē), ***Egypt***: 1915: instituted by government in memory of the founder of present dynasty: 6-pointed green star, with lotus flowers, on a sun with gold and silver rays; disk with Arabic inscription "Mohammed Ali." — ***Netherlands Lion, Netherlands***: 1815: William I: for civil merit: 8-pointed cross with a gold *W* between its arms; lion. — ***Oak Crown, Luxemburg***: 1841: William II: civil and military; conferred on artists: white cross pattée, gold-edged; medallion within oak crown. — ***Orange-Nassau, Netherlands***: 1892: in name of Wilhelmina: for service to country or royal house: 8-pointed blue and white cross edged with gold; laurel wreath and national arms. — ***Osmanie, Turkey***: 1862: Abdul Aziz: for service to the state: 7-pointed green star; center medallion with crescent. — ***Pius IX, Papal***: 1847: Pius IX: conferred on nobility for virtue and merit: 8-pointed gold star with gold flames between arms: *Virtuti et Merito.* — ***Pole Star*** * (***or North Star***), ***Sweden***: 1748: Frederick I: civil merit, esp. scientific: 8-pointed white star and crown; polar star. — ***Polonia Restituta*** * (Poland restored), ***Poland***: 1921: act of government: exceptional service to the state: red Maltese cross with white border; coat of arms on medallion. — ***Red Eagle, Prussia***: 1705 (discontinued 1919): Margrave of Bayreuth: white cross pattée, with gold border and red eagle. — ***Redeemer,*** * ***Greece***: 1829: for distinction in war of Liberation; also, science, art, etc.: 8-pointed white cross on wreath: figure of Christ. — ***Rising Sun,*** * ***Japan***: 1875: Mutsuhito: civil and military merit: sun of red medallion with 32 white rays; paulownia leaves and flowers. — ***Royal Victorian, Great Britain***: 1896: Victoria: for personal services to the sovereign: white Maltese cross with crimson oval containing the royal and imperial cipher, and *Victoria.* — ***Rue Crown, Saxony***: 1807: (discontinued as state order since 1918): Frederick Aug. I: for high state officials: green Maltese cross with gold-and-white border; gold rue leaves; *FA.* — ***St. Andrew, Russia***: 1698 (abolished 1917): Peter the Great: former chief order of Russia: only for imperial family, princes, chief generals, etc.: black double eagle and Russian crown: St. Andrew on the cross. — ***St. Anne, Russia***: 1735 (abolished 1917): Charles Frederick of Holstein, became Russian, 1797, 1st class confers nobility: red cross, image of St. Anne. — ***St. Catherine, Russia***: 1714 (abolished 1917): Peter the Great: for ladies of imperial and noble houses: diamond cross with oval medallion and image of saint. — ***St. George, Bavaria***: 1729 (since 1918 a society): Charles Albert: requires 8 generations' nobility on both sides: 8-pointed cross; Virgin and St. George. — ***St. George, Russia***: 1769 (abolished 1917): Catharine II: for officers (from colonel up): white cross pattée: image St. George and dragon. — ***St. Gregory the Great,*** * ***Papal***: 1831: Gregory XVI: in two divisions, civil and military: for distinguished services to the Church: Maltese cross, *St. Gregorius Magnus.* — ***St. Hubert, Bavaria***: 1444: Gerhard V: highest Bavarian order; orig. **Order of the Horn**; chiefly for persons of princely rank: 8-pointed white cross tipped with balls; gold rays between the arms: medallion, conversion of St. Hubert: *In Traw vast* (i. e. *In Treue fest*). — ***St. James of the Sword, Spain***: c. 1170: Ferdinand II: originally 13 knights banded to protect shrine of St. James at Santiago de Compostela against the Moors: gold shield, with broad cruciform red sword. — ***St. John of Jerusalem,*** * ***Papal***: see HOSPITALER, 3; revived, 1879, by Leo XIII: Maltese Cross (each branch of order has differences). — ***St. Louis, France***: 1693 (discontinued 1830): Louis XIV: military merit; 8-pointed white cross: fleurs-de-lis; medallion with figure of St. Louis. — ***St. Maurice and St. Lazarus,*** * ***Italy***: 1434: Amadeus VIII: orig. ecclesiastical; now for service to the state: white enamel cross botonée against green 8-pointed cross. — ***St. Michael, France***: 1469 (discontinued 1830): Louis XI: later restricted to noble families: 8-pointed cross with fleurs-de-lis; medallion, St. Mary and dragon. — ***St. Michael and St. George, Great Britain***: 1818: George IV when prince regent: military and civil: orig. for British subjects in the Mediterranean possessions: three classes, **Knights Grand Cross** (*Abbr.* G.C.M.G.), **Knights Commanders** (*Abbr.* K.C.M.G.), and **Companions** (*Abbr.* C.M.G.): gold cross of 14 points of white enamel; medallion in center showing Archangel Michael; reverse, St. George: *Auspicium melioris aevi.* — ***St. Olaf,*** * ***Norway***: 1847: Oscar I: for civil and military merit: 8-pointed white cross; national arms on red ground. — ***St. Patrick, Great Britain***: 1783: George III: consists of sovereign, Governor of Northern Ireland, and 14 knights companions of noble rank (*Abbr.* K.P.): white shield with cross of St. Patrick, shamrock, and three gold crowns: *Quis separabit?* — ***St. Stanislas, Russia***: 1765 (restored 1815; abolished 1917; again restored by Poland, 1921, as *Polonia Restituta*, which see above): Stanislas II of Poland; for merit: 8-pointed red cross, gold eagles, white medallion, laurel. — ***St. Stephen, Hungary***: 1764 (now extinct): Maria Theresa: civil order for nobles: green cross with crown; red medallion with green mountain. — ***St. Sylvester, Papal***: 1841: absorbed Order of *Golden Militia* (which see); reorganized 1905; for merit: 8-pointed, enameled gold cross, *Sanc. Sylvester P.M.* — ***Seraphim, Sweden***: 1285: Magnus Ladulas: for members of royal family and 24 Swedish and 8 foreign members: cross with heads of seraphim between points; blue medallion with *I. H. S.* — ***Star of India, Great Britain***: 1861: Victoria: for dignitaries of India (*Abbr.* K.S.I.): oval medallion, bust of Victoria: *Heaven's Light our Guide.* — ***Star of Rumania, Rumania***: 1877: Charles I: for civil and military merit: blue cross crosslet with golden rays in the angles; red medallion with oak leaf and eagle displayed. — ***Sun and Lion, Persia***: 1808 (discontinued): Fath Ali: civil and military merit: silver many-rayed star with center medallion showing lion and sun. — ***Sword, Sweden***: 1522: Gustavus Vasa; renewed, 1748, by Frederick I: military merit: cross, crowns between the points, and sword on blue medallion. — ***Teutonic Order.*** * See TEUTONIC KNIGHTS. — ***Thistle, Great Britain***: 1540; restored 1687 by James II: now for

16 Scottish nobles, besides royalty (*Abbr.* K.T.): 8-pointed star, charged with figure of St. Andrew, and cross; thistle flower: *Nemo me impune lacessit.* — ***Vasa,*** *Sweden*: 1772: Gustavus III: civil merit: 8-pointed white cross with crown; oval medallion in center.—***Victorian.*** See ROYAL VICTORIAN, above. — ***White Eagle,*** *Yugoslavia*: 1882: Milan I: commemorates establishment of kingdom of Serbia: white 2-headed eagle and crown. — ***White Elephant,*** *Siam*: 1861: civil and military; round medallion, showing white elephant, all within wreaths, surmounted by gold pagoda crown. — ***White Rose,*** *Finland*: 1919: Gen. C. G. E. Mannerheim, Regent of Finland: in 8 classes, for merit: silver cross and lions, with small white rose in circle superposed. — ***William,*** *Netherlands*: 1815: William I: military, "for valor, prudence, fidelity": white cross, laurel between arms.

2. According to medieval angelology, any of the nine grades of angels; also, any similar class of beings.

3. A rank or class in society; a group or division of men in the same social position; a specific rank in the state; also, a group of persons who, by reason of profession, special interests, or the like, are regarded as a distinct class; as, the higher and lower *orders* of society; the *order* of baronets; the military *order*.

with about twenty channelings of nearly semielliptical section and separated by sharp arrises; having no base, and a capital with the echinus — of a peculiar eccentric curve in profile — supporting a square unmolded abacus, and separated from the shaft by one or more annulets. The Doric style was prevalent in Greek temples, and in those of the Periclean age shows a remarkable blending of solidity with refinement of lines and proportions. The *Ionic* order has paired spiral volutes on the front and rear of its capital, with the spiral fillets continued across the face under the abacus, and the volutes united at the sides by scrolls. Its columns are generally about nine diameters high, with 24 flutings separated by fillets; they rest on bases of various styles, esp. the Attic. Its entablature has the architrave, typically in three bands, separated by a rich molding from the sculptured frieze. The *Corinthian* is the most ornate of the orders. Except for the capital, it is similar to the Ionic. Its capital is bell-shaped, and in typical examples is enveloped with rows of acanthus leaves, with volutes under the projecting angles of its abacus, and helices under the anthemion or other ornament at the concaved middle of the abacus. The shaft is typically fluted like the Ionic, and rests on the Attic base. The Corinthian was the latest of the Greek orders to come into favor. Its richly

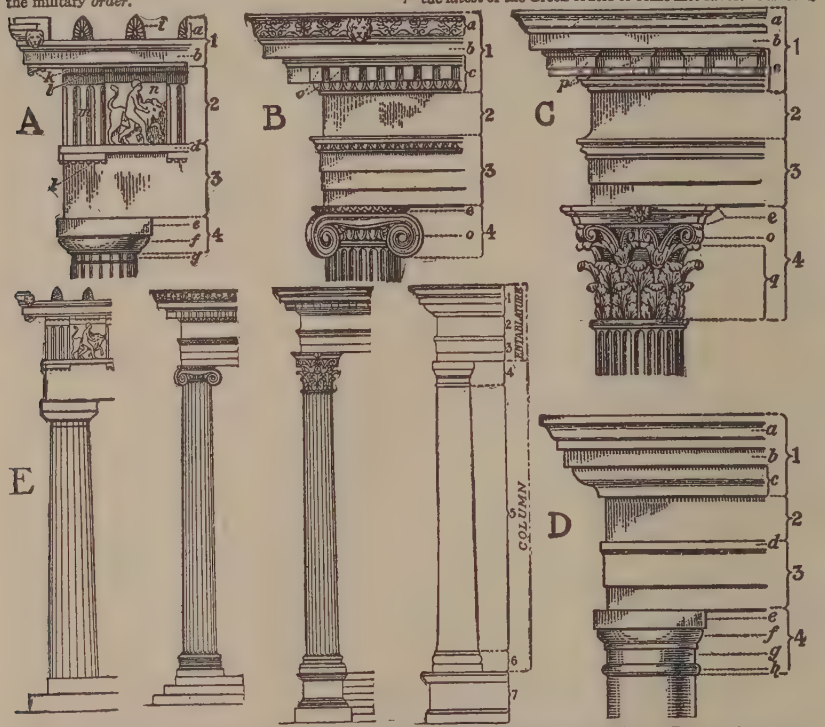

A Capital and Entablature of Greek Doric Order; *B* Same of Greek Ionic; *C* Same of Greek Corinthian; *D* Same of Tuscan; *E* Comparative View of these four Orders. 1 Cornice; 2 Frieze; 3 Architrave; 4 Capital; 5 Shaft; 6 Base; 7 Stylobate. *a* Cymatium; *b* Corona; *c* Bed Molding; *d* Taenia; *e* Abacus; *f* Echinus; *g* Gorgerin; *h* Astragal; *i* Antefix; *k* Mutule; *l* Guttae; *m* Triglyph; *n* Metope; *o* Dentils; *p* Modillions; *q* Bell, enveloped in Acanthus Foliage and Cauliculi.

4. **a** *Archaic.* A rank, row, or series. **b** Degree or grade in a series; class; as, of the *order* of five per cent.

5. Temporal or spatial arrangement of things; course of occurrence, esp. in sequence or succession.

Stand not upon the *order* of your going. *Shak.*

6. Regular arrangement; any methodical or established succession or harmonious relation; method; system; as: of material things, like the books in a library; of intellectual notions or ideas, like the topics of a discourse; of periods of time or occurrences, and the like. Hence: **a** A condition in which everything is so arranged as to play its proper part; as, "*Order* is Heaven's first law." *Pope.* **b** The fixed arrangement of phenomena, both physical and psychical; — used esp. in such phrases as: the moral *order*, *order* of nature, *order* of things, etc.

7. Customary mode of procedure; established usage or method; as, the *order* of brewing. *Obs.*, except as used of procedure in debate, conduct of deliberative bodies, etc., as, to raise a point of *order;* the speaker is out of *order*.

8. Conformity to law or decorum; freedom from disturbance; general tranquillity; public quiet; rule of law or proper authority; as, to preserve *order* in a community.

9. Condition in general; normal state; as, the house is in *order;* in good *order;* in bad *order;* out of *order*.

10. The prevailing mode of a period, as in letters or manners; also, the persons representative of such a mode; as, the new *order* in automobile designing.

The old *order* changeth, yielding place to new. *Tennyson.*

11. Short for *order of the day*.

12. Action suited to a particular end; as, they took *order* to avoid disaster. *Archaic.*

13. A rule or regulation made by competent authority; also, a command; mandate; precept; direction; as, to issue or to execute an *order;* the *orders* of a superior.

14. A direction or pass to admit to a building, a place of entertainment, or the like.

15. **a** An amount ordered as a purchase; specif., the selection of food ordered in a restaurant. **b** *Slang.* Hence, something undertaken; — esp. in the phrases *a large order, a tall order*.

16. A putting or keeping in order; regulation; control. *Obs.*

17. *Agric.* In curing tobacco, a condition of the leaf in which it contains sufficient moisture to be pliable and handled readily without breaking; case.

18. *Arch.* **a** A style of building. **b** *Classical Arch.* A type of column and entablature, viewed, with its forms, proportions, and mode of decoration, as the unit of a style. The Greeks used three orders, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. Of these the oldest and the simplest in outline, is the *Doric*, having its column shaft slightly convex, fluted

decorative character led to its wide use by the Romans, and by the architects of the Renaissance. To the Greek orders the Romans added the ***Tuscan***, a crude Doric with unfluted columns on bases, few and bold moldings, and general lack of ornament; and the ***Composite***, a modified Corinthian, having the capital commonly with eight volutes, adopted (with ovolo between each pair) from the Ionic and grafted on the Corinthian bell. They used the Doric and Ionic in modified forms, lacking the refinement of the Greek. Renaissance writers on architecture recognized five orders as orthodox or classical, the (Roman) *Doric*, the *Ionic*, *Tuscan*, *Corinthian*, and *Composite*. See *Illust.* below. **c** Any columnar treatment based on the classic orders. **d** *Obs.* A system of intercolumniation (which see).

19. *Biol.* A category of classification ranking above the family and below the class. In botany, *order* or *natural order* was formerly exclusively applied to the category now more appropriately called *family*. The suffix denoting the latter is *-aceae*, while the *order* of modern taxonomists has the suffix *-ales*. Thus the order Rosales is made up of the Rosaceae (rose family), Fabaceae (pea family), Caesalpiniaceae (senna family), Mimosaceae (mimosa family), etc. *Order* and *family* are still used interchangeably by some botanists. In zoology no distinctive suffix for names of orders has been adopted.

20. *Com.* **a** The direction by which the payee or holder of negotiable paper prescribes to whom payment shall be made. A piece of commercial paper expressly made "payable to order of ——" or "to —— or his order" is negotiable; and by statute in Great Britain and in many States of the United States checks are payable to order when expressed to be payable to a particular person and not containing words prohibiting, or indicating an intention to prohibit, transfer. **b** A commission to purchase, sell, or supply goods; a direction, in writing, to furnish supplies; as, *orders* for blankets are large.

21. *Eccl.* **a** Any of the several grades or ranks of the Christian ministry. The seven orders of the Roman Catholic Church are those of priest, deacon, and subdeacon, called the ***major, greater, holy***, or ***sacred, orders***, and those of acolyte, exorcist, lector or reader, and doorkeeper, called the ***minor orders***. Some authorities reckon the orders as eight, regarding bishop as a distinct *order* from priest. The three *orders*, or ***holy orders***, of the churches of the Anglican Communion are bishop, priest, and deacon. The *orders*, or *holy orders*, commonly recognized in the Eastern Church are: ***major orders***, bishop, priest, and deacon; ***minor orders***, subdeacon and anagnost or reader, sometimes also, singer. **b** The office, position, or status of a person in the Christian ministry; — now usually in the *pl.* and often with the epithet *holy;* as, the *order* of priesthood; to take *orders*, or *holy orders*, that is, to enter the Christian ministry; in *orders*. **c** The conferment of such office; ordination, which in the Roman Catholic Church, in the Eastern Church, and by some in churches of the Anglican Communion is held to be a sacrament conferring special grace and as such administrable only by bishops; — usually in *pl.* and often with the epithet *holy*. **d** A prescribed form of service, as for a rite; as, the *order* of confirmation.

22. *Law.* **a** In its widest sense, any command or direction of a court. **b** Usually, any direction of a judge or court entered in writing and not included in a judgment or decree.

23. *Math.* **a** Degree; thus, the *order* of a curve or surface is the same as the degree of its equation. **b** Of a determinant, the number of its columns. **c** Arrangement, as of the elements of an aggregate. **d** See BASAL UNITS.

24. *Mil.* Position of order arms (see ORDER ARMS).

Syn. — ORDER, SYSTEM. Order is formal or regular disposition or arrangement; SYSTEM implies a definite, methodical, or logical order or plan; as, "*Order* is Heaven's first law" (*Pope*); his business lacks *system;* cf. books in neat and *orderly* rows, *systematic* reading.

— ***in order.*** **a** In suitable arrangement or sequence; as, to set things *in order*. **b** In due course as the next proceedings; as, it is *in order* to adjourn. — ***in order that.*** = THAT, *conj.*, 3. — ***in order to.*** **a** *Obs.* In regard or reference to. **b** For the purpose of; as means to; — usually followed by the infinitive. — ***on the order of.*** Belonging to the class or kind of. — ***to order.*** In fulfillment of an order given; as, shoes made *to order*.

or'der (ôr'dĕr), *v.;* OR'DERED (-dĕrd); OR'DER-ING. [ME. *ordren*, fr. *ordre*. See ORDER, *n.*] *Transitive*: **1.** To put in order; to reduce to a methodical arrangement; to arrange in a series, or with reference to an end; specif., to draw up in battle array. *Archaic.*

2. Hence, to regulate; dispose; direct; rule; manage.

3. To give an order to; to command; as, to *order* troops to advance.

4. To give an order for; to secure by an order; as, to *order* a carriage; to *order* groceries.

5. *Obs. exc. Dial.* **a** To take a particular course with; to treat; to deal with. **b** To make ready; prepare. **c** To bring (a person) into order; coerce; hence, to correct; punish.

6. *Agric.* To bring (tobacco leaf) into order. See ORDER, *n.*, 17.

7. *Eccl.* To admit to holy orders; to ordain; formerly also, to admit as a member of a monastic order.

—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To put in order; to regulate; direct.

2. To give orders; to issue commands.

Syn. — See COMMAND.

order arms. Of a soldier, to bring his rifle to a vertical position at his side, with the butt on the ground, of a cavalryman, to drop his sword or saber to the front with point on or near the ground; — chiefly as a command; also, the position taken at such command.

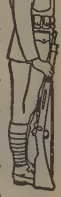

Order Arms.

order up. At euchre, to direct an opponent dealer to take the trump into his hand and discard. Cf. ASSIST, *v. i.*, 4 **b**.

or'der·a·ble (ôr'b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.

order blank. A blank form on which an order for goods may be recorded.

or'dered (ôr'dĕrd), *part. adj.* Arranged; regulated; also, ordained. Specif., *Math.*, having its elements so arranged that if *a* and *b* are distinct, then either *a* precedes *b* or *a* succeeds *b*, and conversely, and if *a* precedes *b* and *b* precedes *c*, then *a* precedes *c;* — said of a class.

or'dered (ôr'dĕrd), *adj.* Having membership in an order. — **or'dered·ness**, *n.*

or'der·er (ôr'dĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which orders.

order in council. In Great Britain, a royal order issued with and by the advice of a privy council. It does not usually have legal force unless authorized by a parliamentary act. Also, in British colonies, a similar order.

or'der·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

or'der·ly (ôr'dĕr·lĭ), *adj.* **1.** Conformed to order; in order; regular; as, an *orderly* course or plan.

2. Observant of order, authority, or rule; hence, obedient; quiet; peaceable; not unruly; as, *orderly* children; an *orderly* community.

3. Performed in good or established order; well-regulated. "An *orderly* . . . march." *Clarendon.*

4. Pertaining to, or charged with the transmission or execution of, military orders.

Syn. — Methodical, systematic, regular.

Ant. — Confused, chaotic, disorderly.

— **or'der·li·ness**, *n.*

or'der·ly, *adv.* In or according to due order; regularly; methodically; duly. *Now Rare.*

or'der·ly (ôr'dĕr·lĭ), *n.; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). **1.** *Mil.* A noncommissioned officer or soldier who attends a superior officer to carry his orders, or to render other service.

2. A hospital attendant who does general work.

3. A street cleaner. *Eng.*

4. A partisan of law and order. *Rare.*

orderly bin. A street box for refuse. *Eng.*

orderly book. *Mil.* An order book. *Eng.*

orderly officer. *Mil.* **a** The officer of the day. **b** *Eng.* An orderly.

orderly room. *Mil.* A room in barracks, sometimes occupied by the *first*, formerly called *orderly*, sergeant, which contains the company, troop, or battery records and the like and is often used for company business and discipline.

orderly sergeant. The first sergeant; — formerly so called.

order of a polar discontinuity. See DISCONTINUITY, 3.

order of battle. *Mil.* **a** The particular disposition given to troops or vessels in preparation for an attack. **b** A tabular compilation by unit, showing organization, commanders, movements, etc. over an extended time.

order of contact. *Math.* A numerical measure of contact equal to or less than the number of points that coincide.

Order of DeMolay for Boys. See DEMOLAY.

Order of Geneva. The Book of Common Order. It was enlarged from the service book published at Geneva in 1556.

Order of Grammont. The order of hermit monks founded by St. Stephen. See GRANDMONTINE; BONI HOMINES.

Order of Our Lady of Mercy. See MERCEDARIAN.

Order of Our Lady of Montesa. See MERCEDARIAN.

Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. See CARMELITE.

Order of Purple Heart. See PURPLE HEART, ORDER OF; MEDAL, *Plate*.

Order of Reformed Cistercians. See TRAPPIST.

Order of St. Clare. See 2d CLARE, 2.

Order of the Cincinnati. The Society of the Cincinnati.

order of the day. **a** In legislative bodies, the special business appointed for a given day. **b** *Mil.* Specific orders or notices issued by a commander to his troops. **c** The prevailing custom or usage of the time.

Order of the Eastern Star. See EASTERN STAR.
Order of the Horn. See ST. HUBERT, under ORDER, *n.*, 1.
Order of the Purple Heart. See PURPLE HEART, ORDER OF THE.
Order of the Saviour. See BRIGITTINE.
Order of the Visitation of Our Lady. See VISITATION.
order pro confesso. *Law.* In U. S. equity practice, an order taking a bill as confessed for want of appearance or want of answer. See PRO CONFESSO.
orders of knighthood, nobility, *and* **merit.** See ORDER, *n.*, 1 c.
or'di·na·ble (ôr'dĭ·nȧ·b'l), *adj.* [See ORDAIN.] That may be ordered or arranged.
or'di·na·ble, *adj.* Ordainable. *Obs.* — **or'di·na·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n. Obs.*
or'di·nal (ôr'dĭ·nȧl; -n'l), *adj.* [LL. *ordinalis*, fr. *ordo, ordinis*, order. See ORDER.] **1.** Regular; orderly. *Obs.* **2.** Indicating order or succession; as, the *ordinal* (disting. from *cardinal*) numbers or numerals, first, second, etc. **3.** Of or pertaining to an order.
or'di·nal, *n.* An ordinal number.
or'di·nal, *n.* **1.** A book of rules or regulations. *Obs.* **2.** *Eccl.* **a** [*often cap.*] *Anglican Ch.* The book of forms to be used in the consecration of bishops and the ordination of priests and deacons. **b** [*usually cap.*] *R.C.Ch.* A book containing directions for the services every day in the year.
or'di·nance (ôr'dĭ·nȧns), *n.* [ME. *ordinance, ordenaunce*, OF. *ordenance* (F. *ordonnance*). See ORDAIN; cf. ORDNANCE, ORDONNANCE.] **1.** Act of ordaining, ordering, or arranging, or state of being ordered or arranged. **2.** a That which is decreed or ordained, as by God; a dispensation or appointment, as of Fate. **b** A prescribed practice or usage. **3.** An authoritative decree or direction; specif., any public enactment, rule, or law promulgated by governmental authority; specif.: a *Eng. Hist.* A law or regulation promulgated without the assent of one of the three powers (Crown, House of Lords, and House of Commons) necessary to an act of Parliament. **b** In modern British usage, any public rule, decree, or regulation enacted by any authority less than the sovereign enacting power. **c** *Chiefly U.S.* A local law or regulation enacted by a municipal government, as a common council, board of aldermen, or the like.
☞ Historically the lines of distinction between what is an ordinance and what is a statute were not definitely drawn. The term was specifically applied to various enactments including: (1) Any of the decrees of the Ordainers (1310–11). (2) The Ordinance of the Forest (33 & 34 Edw. I). (3) The Ordinance of the Staple or statute staple (which see). (4) Any of the acts of the Long Parliament between 1641 and 1649, as the Self-denying *Ordinance.* (5) In *French History*, esp., any of the decrees of Charles X in 1830, subverting the constitution and suspending the liberty of the press. (6) Any of certain acts of U. S. Congress under the Confederation. (7) In Scriptural usage, usually, a law or statute.
4. Planned or regulated disposition of parts or members, as in architecture or literature.
5. *Archaic.* **a** Ordering; regulation; direction; management; control. **b** Authoritative direction as to the way of acting or doing; established rule or system of principles; system of government or discipline.
6. *Obs.* **a** Orderly arrangement or disposition; array; also, an array. **b** Planning, devising, or contriving; a plan, device, or contrivance. **c** Preparation; provision; equipment; apparatus; furniture. **d** Provision or equipment for war; esp., artillery; cannon; ordnance. **e** Decree of settlement by an arbitrator or arbitrators; settlement of relations. **f** Appointment to office, esp. ordination. **g** Appointed place, state, etc.; also, rank, order; station.
7. *Eccl.* An established rite for the administration of a sacrament; hence, a sacrament, esp. the Communion.
or'di·nance, *v. t. Mil.* To equip, as with artillery. *Obs.*
Ordinance of 1787. *U.S. Hist.* An act of Congress, in 1787, establishing the government of the Northwest Territory.
or'di·nand (ôr'dĭ·nȧnd), *n.* [L. *ordinandus.* See ORDAIN.] One about to be ordained.
or'di·nant (-nȧnt), *adj.* [L. *ordinans*, pres. part. of *ordinare.*] Ordaining; decreeing. *Rare.*
or'di·nant, *n.* One who ordains.
or'di·nar (ôrd'nĕr), *adj. & n.* [F. *ordinaire.*] Ordinary. *Scot.*
or'di·nar'y (ôr'dĭ·nĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -nĕr·ĭ, -d'n·rĭ), *adj.* [L. *ordinarius*, fr. *ordo, ordinis*, order; cf. F. *ordinaire.* See ORDER.] **1.** Belonging to what is usual; having or taking its place according to customary occurrence or procedure; usual; normal. "The *ordinary* forms of law." *Addison.* **2.** Belonging to or associated as equal with a regular staff; serving or officiating in ordinary. **3.** Of common rank, quality, or ability; not distinguished by superior excellence or beauty; hence, not distinguished in any way; commonplace; inferior, of little merit.
An *ordinary* lad would have acquired little or no useful knowledge in such a way. *Macaulay.*
4. *Obs.* **a** Conformable to established order; methodical; regular. **b** Occurring commonly or frequently. **c** Usual in practice or experience. **d** Of or pertaining to the common people.
5. *Law.* **a** Having or designating immediate or original jurisdiction, as opposed to that which is delegated; having jurisdiction of his own right, or virtute officii; also, belonging to such jurisdiction. **b** *Eng. Law.* Designating the common-law branch of the court of chancery.
Syn. — Natural, normal; habitual, everyday. See COMMON.
Ant. — Strange, different, unusual, extraordinary.
— **or'di·nar'i·ly** (-nĕr'ĭ·lĭ, -nĕr·ĭ·lĭ; *emphatic also* -nȧr'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **or'di·nar'i·ness** (-ĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.*
or'di·nar'y, *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [L. *ordinarius.*] **1.** An officer who has immediate or original jurisdiction in his own right, and not by deputation. Specif., *Eng. Eccl. Law*, the archbishop of a province, or a bishop or his deputy in a diocese in respect of his proper jurisdiction over causes ecclesiastical.
2. Formerly, in England, a clergyman appointed to give criminals their neck verses or prepare them for the death penalty; specif., the chaplain of Newgate prison.
3. *Obs.* **a** A theatrical prompter. **b** A person or persons in regular service, esp. a mail messenger; hence, mail. **c** [ML. *ordinarius, ordinarium.*] A rule of procedure.
4. [In senses 4–9, 11, from ORDINARY, *adj.*] That which is ordinary, as in use, occurrence, or character; as: *Obs.* **a** A stated lecture. **b** Regular provision or allowance, as of food. **c** A regular practice, condition, course, etc. **d** A common quality or kersey.
5. A meal served to all comers at a fixed price, in distinction from one where each dish is separately charged; a table-d'hôte, or regular, meal; also, formerly, those present at such a meal.
6. A tavern or eating house where regular meals are served, or the dining room in such a house (in the 17th century often used for gambling after meals); sometimes, esp. in the southern United States, any tavern or inn.
7. One who or that which is commonplace. *Rare.*
8. Common stock, or a share or shares of it. *Eng.*
9. A bicycle of the early type, with a very large and a very small wheel, as distinguished from a safety bicycle.
10. *Eccl.* An order of service. Specif. [*sometimes, cap.*] the parts of the Mass which do not vary from day to day though some (printed in brackets) are at times omitted; — more fully the ***Ordinary of the Mass.*** Also, the book containing this prescribed order of service. Hence, a devotional manual.
11. *Her.* A charge or bearing of simple form and in constant use, as the *bend, chevron, chief, cross, fesse, pale,* and *saltier.* Some writers include *bar, bend sinister, pile,* and others. See SUBORDINARY.
12. *Law.* **a** *Civil and Scots Law.* A judge having jurisdiction in his own right; specif., in Scotland, a Lord Ordinary. **b** In some States of the United States, a judge of probate (the probating of wills having formerly been in the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts).
13. *Nav.* **a** *Obs.* The persons formerly employed to care for war vessels when laid up. **b** The state of a ship laid up out of commission; as, the ship is *in ordinary.*
— **by ordinary.** Ordinarily. — **in ordinary.** **a** In actual and constant service; statedly attending and serving. An ambassador *in ordinary* is resident at a foreign court. **b** *Naut.* See 13 b above.
ordinary algebra. See ALGEBRA, *n.*, 2.
ordinary alum. See ALUM, *n.*, 1.
ordinary ambassador. Ambassador ordinary. See AMBASSADOR, 2.
ordinary average. See 2d AVERAGE, 3.
ordinary differential equation. See DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION.
ordinary jubilee. See JUBILEE, *n.*, 2 a.
ordinary lay. *Ropemaking.* See 6th LAY, *n.*, 9 c.
ordinary life insurance. See LIFE INSURANCE.
ordinary negligence. See NEGLIGENCE, 2.
ordinary of arms. A dictionary of coats of arms.
ordinary of the season. *Eccl.* The established service, or any part of it, appointed for any ordinary Sunday or weekday from the octave of Epiphany to the first Sunday in Lent, and from Trinity to Advent.
ordinary point. *Math.* See SINGULAR POINT b (1).
ordinary policy. See LIFE INSURANCE.
ordinary ray. *Optics.* That one of the two parts of a ray divided by double refraction which follows the usual or ordinary laws of refraction. Cf. EXTRAORDINARY RAY.
ordinary refraction. See REFRACTION, 1 b.
ordinary rent. See GROUND RENT, 1.
ordinary seaman. *Naut.* A seaman of some experience but not fully skilled, ranking below an *able-bodied seaman* or, formerly, *U. S. Navy*, a seaman second class.
ordinary side (of chancery). See CHANCERY, 2.
ordinary succinic acid. See SUCCINIC a.
ordinary tartaric acid. See TARTARIC ACID.
or'di·nate (ôr'dĭ·nȧt), *adj.* [L. *ordinatus*, past part. of *ordinare.* See ORDAIN.] **1.** Well-ordered; orderly; moderate; temperate; regular; methodical. *Now Rare.* **2.** *Zool.* Arranged in rows, as spots or markings of insects.
or'di·nate (-nȧt), *n. Math.* That one of the co-ordinates (of a point) which is drawn parallel to a line (called the ***axis of ordinates***) to the point from the other axis (called ***axis of abscissas***) or from the plane of the other axes of co-ordinates, assumed as the base of reference. See 3d CO-ORDINATE, 2.
or'di·nate (-nȧt), *v. t.;* -NAT'ED (-nȧt'ĕd; -ĭd); -NAT'ING (-nȧt'ĭng). To appoint; ordain; harmonize; co-ordinate.
or'di·na'tion (ôr'dĭ·nȧ'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ordinatio.*] **1.** Act of ordaining, or state of being ordained; appointment; specif., *Eccl.*, the setting apart for, or admission into, the Christian ministry; the conferring of holy orders.
2. Disposition; arrangement; order.
3. That which is ordained; an ordinance. *Obs.*
or'di·na'tive (ôr'dĭ·nȧ'tĭv), *adj.* [LL. *ordinativus.*] Tending to ordain; directing. *Rare.*
or'di·na'to- (ôr'dĭ·nȧ'tō-). *Zool.* A combining form for *ordinate*, as in **or'di·na'to-punc'tate, or'di·na'to·mac'u·late,** etc., having dots, spots, etc., in rows.
or'di·na'tor (ôr'dĭ·nȧ'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who ordains.
or'di·nee' (ôr'dĭ·nē'), *n.* [OF. *ordiné, ordené,* past part.] One who has been or is being ordained.
ord'nance (ôrd'nȧns), *n.* [From ME. *ordenance, ordinance,* prop., an ordering, arrangement, hence, supplies. See ORDINANCE.] **1.** Military supplies; ordnance stores; — usually in phrase, "ordnance and ordnance stores," which includes all artillery with mounts, carriages, equipments, and ammunition; small arms; horse equipments and harness, except for the quartermaster's department; tools, machinery, and material for making or repairing anything included in the term, etc. In early times it included armor, arrows, etc. In the United States Navy it includes all material for fighting, including guns, gun mounts, torpedoes, submarine mines, armor, range finders, etc.
2. Arms or engines for throwing missiles of any kind, as catapults, bows, arbalests, etc.; — sometimes in *pl. Obs.*
3. Heavy firearms discharged from mounts; cannon; artillery; — formerly sometimes in *pl.* See FIREARM.
☞ *Ordnance* (in this sense) is prefixed to definitions in this Dictionary to indicate the field in which the word or sense is typically used.
4. The branch of the army service having charge of matters relating to the ordnance. *Chiefly Eng.*
Ordnance Department. **a** In the United States, the service of the Regular Army charged with the duty of procuring, by purchase or manufacture, and distributing, the necessary ordnance and ordnance stores for the army and organized militia, and of establishing and maintaining arsenals and depots for their manufacture and safekeeping. Its head is an officer of the rank of major general, called ***Chief of Ordnance.*** **b** A similar department in the British Army commanded by a ***Director General.***
ordnance engineering. See ENGINEERING, 1. — **ordnance engineer.**
ordnance map. A map made by the Ordnance Survey.
ordnance officer. **a** *U.S. Army.* An officer of the Ordnance Department; also, an officer of the line having charge of the ordnance and ordnance stores at a fortification or other place. **b** *Nav.* See GUNNERY OFFICER.
ordnance sergeant. *U.S. Army.* A sergeant having immediate charge under the ordnance officer of the ordnance property of any post or command, with the duty of preparing all prescribed returns connected therewith.
ordnance stores. See ORDNANCE, 1.
Ordnance Survey. The official government survey of the United Kingdom, conducted by officers of the Royal Engineers, under direction of the Board of Agriculture.
‖**or'do** (ôr'dō), *n.; pl.* ORDINES (-dĭ·nēz). [L.] Order; hence [*cap.*], *R. C. Ch.*, an annual publication containing the list of offices and feasts for each day of the year.
‖**or'do ad nos'** (ăd nōs'). [L.] Literally, order in respect to us, order from a human point of view. Also, and more usually, ***in ordine ad (se) nos,*** meaning (a subject is studied, a thing is considered) "in (its) relation to (itself) us" or "in relation to our mental faculties."
‖**or'do ad u'ni·ver'sum** (ū'nĭ·vûr'sŭm). [L.] Order from a universal point of view.
‖**or'do cog·ni'ti·o'nis** (kŏg·nĭsh'ĭ·ō'nĭs). [L.] Order of cognition.
‖**or'do cog'no·scen'di** (kŏg'nō·sĕn'dī). [L.] Order of knowing.
‖**or'do e·ques'ter** (ĕ·kwĕs'tĕr). [L.] See EQUITES.
‖**or'do es·sen'di** (ĕ·sĕn'dī). [L.] Order of being.
‖**or'do ex'e·cu'ti·o'nis** (ĕk'sĕ·kū'shĭ·ō'nĭs). [L.] Order of execution; real order.
‖**or'do fi·en'di** (fī·ĕn'dī). [L.] Order of becoming.
‖**or'do in·ten'ti·o'nis** (ĭn·tĕn'shĭ·ō'nĭs). [L.] Order of intention; ideal order.
‖**or'do na·tu'rae** (nȧ·tū'rē). [L.] Order of nature; natural sequence.
or'don·nance (ôr'dŏ·nȧns; *F.* ôr'dô'nȧns'), *n.* [F. See ORDINANCE.] **1.** Arrangement; order; specif., disposition of the parts of a composition with regard to one another and the whole.
2. In Europe, a law or decree; an ordinance; specif., an order of a criminal court.
3. *Arch.* **a** Use or disposition of the classic orders. **b** An order; also, a composition of some particular order.
4. *French Hist.* **a** A decree of the king or regent, answering to the capitularies of the Frankish kings; esp., any of the codes on various subjects issued by Louis XIV and the later kings. **b** Men-at-arms organized in a company.
or'don·nant (ôr'dŏ·nȧnt), *adj.* [F., pres. part.] Of or pertaining to ordonnance; arranging. *Coleridge.*
Or'do Ro·ma'nus (ôr'dō rō·mā'nŭs); *pl.* ORDINES ROMANI (ôr'dĭ·nēz rō·mā'nī). [ML.] One of a series of books containing rubrical or ritual directions for liturgical functions.
or'do·site (ôr'dō·sīt), *n.* [From the *Ordos* district, Chinese Inner Mongolia.] *Petrog.* A melanocratic aegiritesyenite, composed of aegirite and microcline (intergrown with phlogopite). Ores and other accessories are entirely absent.
Or'do·vi'cian (ôr'dō·vĭsh'ăn), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Celtic people in Wales, called by the Romans the **Or·dov'i·ces** (ôr·dŏv'ĭ·sēz).
2. *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the period following the Cambrian and next below the Silurian; — sometimes called *Lower Silurian.* See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — *n.* The Ordovician period or system. Important geographic changes, such as the emergence of great areas of land in North America, marked the close of the period. Trilobites, cystoids, and graptolites reached their climaxes; cephalopods, brachiopods, and bryozoans became abundant. The earliest known vertebrate (fish) remains occur in rocks of this system. Cryptogamic plants almost certainly flourished. The Ordovician strata contain important deposits of oil and gas in Ohio and eastern Indiana, and of lead and zinc ores in the upper Mississippi basin.
or'du' (ôr'dōō'), *n.* [Turk. *ordu* camp, army. Cf. HORDE.] A Turkish military district; also, a Turkish army corps.
or'dure (ôr'dŭr; 199), *n.* [OF., fr. *ord* filthy, foul, fr. L. *horridus* horrid. See HORRID.] **1.** Filth. *Archaic.*
2. Dung; excrement; feces.
3. Anything morally defiling; foul language.
or'dur·ous (ôr'dŭr·ŭs), *adj.* Of or pertaining to ordure; filthy.
ō're (ū'rĕ), *n. sing. & pl.* [Dan., Sw., & Nor. Cf. ORA.] A bronze coin and money of account of Denmark and Norway, being 1/100 krone and worth about ¼ cent. In Sweden, 1/100 krona. See COIN, *Table.*
ore (ōr; 181), *n.* [ME. *ōr*, fr. AS. *ār* brass, copper; akin to ON. *eir* brass, copper, Goth. *aiz* brass, money, OHG. *ēr* brass, iron, G. *ehern* brazen, L. *aes* copper, bronze, money, Skr. *ayas* metal, iron; orig. meaning: a lump of metal, prob. copper or bronze. Cf. ERA, ESTEEM, IRON.] **1.** A natural or native mineral that, usually, may be profitably mined and treated for the extraction of any of its constituents.
2. Metal, esp. precious; as, the liquid *ore.* *Poetic.*
3. *Metal.* A soft compact variety of hematite used for the bottoms of puddling furnaces.
4. *Mining.* Any material containing valuable metallic constituents for the sake of which it is mined and worked; thus, cinnabar is an *ore* of mercury; less commonly, material mined and worked for nonmetals, but not including material, such as placer gravels, that may contain gold, tin, platinum, etc.; thus, pyrites is a sulphur *ore.* The term *ore* has usually been applied, among miners, to the crude material obtained without other than hand sorting of the lumps. Although not strictly correct, *ore*, for want of a more appropriate term, is often applied to nonmetalliferous material, as sulphur, fluorite, etc.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

ore-bearing, *adj.*	**ore-extracting,** *adj.*	**ore miner**
ore bed	**ore-forming,** *adj.*	**ore-mining,** *adj.*
ore body	**ore handler**	**ore-roasting,** *adj.*
ore-buying, *adj.*	**ore-handling,** *adj.*	**ore smelter**
ore car	**ore-hoisting,** *adj.*	**ore-smelting,** *adj.*
ore charger	**oreman**	**ore-washing,** *adj.*
ore-crushing, *adj.*	**ore mill**	**ore weigher**
ore digger	**ore-milling,** *adj.*	

ore (ōr; 181), *n.* [AS. *ār;* akin to ON. *eir,* G. *ehre,* Goth. *aistan* to regard. See HIERATIC.] *Obs.* **a** Honor; reverence; respect; glory. **b** Grace; favor; mercy; clemency; happy augury.
ore (ōr; 181), *n.* [AS. *wār.* Cf. WARE seaweed.] Seaweed.
ore, *n.* A kind of fine wool from Leominster, England. *Obs.*
ore, *n.* Ora. *Hist.*
ore-. For variants beginning *ore-*, see OVER-.
ore-. = OREO-, as in *Oreamnos.*
o're·ad (ôr'ē·ăd; 181), *n.* [L. *Oreas, -adis,* fr. Gr. *Oreias, -ados,* fr. *oros* mountain; akin to Skr. *ṛṣva* high, and L. *orior* I rise, become visible. See ORIGIN.] *Gr. Myth.* One of the nymphs of mountains and hills.

[or'di'naire' (ôr'dĭ'nȧr'), *n.* [F.] Short for VIN ORDINAIRE.
or'di·nal·ly, *adv.* of ORDINAL.
or'di·na'ri·us (ôr'dĭ·nȧ'rĭ·ŭs; 79), *n.* [NL. See ORDINARY.] = PROFESSOR ORDINARIUS.
or'di·nar'y's court. See PROBATE.
or'di·nar'y·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
or'di·nate·ly, *adv.* of *ordinate.*
or'di·nes (ôr'dĭ·nēz), *n. pl.* of ORDO.
Or'di·nes Ro·ma'ni, *pl.* of ORDO ROMANUS.
or·donné', *v. t.* [F. *ordonner.*] To ordain. *Obs.*
ore. ✝ ERE; HER, their; HOUR; OAR; OR; OUR.
Or·do'vi·an (ôr·dō'vĭ·ăn), *adj. geol.* Ordovician.
ordrenance. ✝ ORDINANCE.
ordur. ✝ ORDER.
or'dured, *adj.* Befouled. *Obs.*
Ore. *Abbr.* Oregon.

O're·am'nos (ōr'rē·ăm'nŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. *ore-* + Gr. *amnos* lamb.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the mountain goat (sense **a**).

O·re'as (ō·rē'ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Oreas.* See OREAD.] *Zool.* Syn. of TAUROTRAGUS.

ore bridge. A large gantry crane for loading or unloading ore at stock piles.

o·rec'chi·on (ō·rĕch'ĭ·ŏn), *n.* [It. *orecchione*, aug. of *orecchio* ear.] An orillion. *Obs.*

o·rec'tic (ō·rĕk'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *orektikos*, fr. *oregein* to reach after.] *Philos.* Of or pertaining to the desires, hence, impelling to gratification; appetitive.

o·rec'tive (ō·rĕk'tĭv), *adj.* Orectic.

ore dressing. Treatment of ore involving physical, not chemical, change, as crushing, concentrating, sampling, etc. — **ore'-dress'ing,** *adj.*

‖**o·ré'ga·no** (ō·rā'gä·nō), *n.* [Sp.] Any of several fragrant plants of the genera *Lippia, Lantana, Poliomintha,* and *Hyptis,* the leaves of which are used as a condiment.

Or'e·gon (ŏr'ē·gŏn; 185), *n.* **1.** A State of the United States. **2.** See SHIP, *Table.*

Oregon alder. The red alder.

Oregon ash. A timber tree (*Fraxinus oregona*) of western North America; also, its hard, light wood.

Oregon balsam. **a** A liquid oleoresin obtained from the Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*). **b** A mixture of rosin and turpentine.

Oregon bearwood. The cascara buckthorn.

Oregon box. A low, evergreen shrub (*Pachystima myrsinites*) of western North America, with tiny reddish-brown flowers; — called also *goatbrush.*

Oregon buckthorn. The cascara buckthorn.

Oregon cedar. A tall timber tree (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*) of western North America; also, its wood.

Oregon char. The Dolly Varden trout.

Oregon cliff brake. A North American fern (*Pellaea densa*) with wiry, light-brown stipes, cultivated for ornament under the name of *pod fern.*

Oregon crab apple. A small tree (*Malus fusca*) of western North America, with white flowers.

Oregon fir. The Douglas fir.

Oregon grape. An evergreen shrub (*Mahonia aquifolia*) of Oregon and California; also, its small blue-black berry. It is the State flower of Oregon. See STATE FLOWER, *Plate.*

Oregon graperoot. See BERBERIS, *n.*, 2.

Or'e·go'ni·an (ŏr'ē·gō'nĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Oregon. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Oregon.

Oregon Jargon. Chinook Jargon.

Oregon jay. A crestless jay (*Perisoreus obscurus*) of northwestern North America, like the Canada jay, but brownish. A larger form, the ***gray jay*** (*P. o. griseus*), has the brown replaced by deep gray.

Oregon junco. See JUNCO, 1 **b**.

Oregon larch. The western larch.

Oregon lily. A slender bulbous herb (*Lilium columbianum*) of western North America, with scattered leaves and showy orange-red, purple-spotted flowers.

Oregon maple. The broad-leaved maple.

Oregon myrtle. The California laurel.

Oregon oak. An oak (*Quercus garryana*) of western North America, with light-gray bark and obovate, pinnatifid leaves; also, its valuable hard wood, which is the best oak timber grown on the Pacific coast.

Oregon pine. The Douglas fir.

Oregon Question. = NORTHWEST BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Oregon red cedar. The canoe cedar.

Oregon robin. The varied thrush. *California.*

Oregon ruffed grouse. See RUFFED GROUSE.

Oregon sturgeon. The white sturgeon.

Oregon towhee. See TOWHEE.

Oregon Trail. **1.** *U. S. Hist.* An emigrant route to the Oregon Country about 2000 miles long, used esp. between 1804 and 1846. Starting from Independence on the Missouri it crossed Nebraska, following up the Platte to Ft. Laramie, thence across southern Wyoming, and the Rocky Mountains to Forts Bridger and Hall, down the Snake River across Oregon to the Columbia and Ft. Vancouver. **2.** Short title of a volume (1849) on travel through the northwest, by Francis Parkman.

ore hearth. *Lead Smelting.* A small open-blast furnace, used esp. for smelting lead ore low in silver at relatively low temperature.

or'eil·let (ŏr'ĕ·lĕt), ‖**o'reil'lette'** (ō'rĕ'yĕt'), *n.* [F. *oreillette*, dim. of *oreille* ear.] A covering for the ear.

ore in sight. *Mining.* The amount of ore in a mine which is so far exposed by existing developments as to make its availability and value reasonably certain.

O'rei·thy'ia, O'ri·thy'ia (ō'rĭ·thĭ'yä), *n.* [Gr. *Oreithyia.*] *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Erechtheus. She was carried off from the banks of the Ilissus by Boreas.

‖**o're·jón'** (ō'rā·hōn'; 162), *n.*; *pl.* -JONES (-hō'nās). [Sp., fr. *oreja* ear, fr. L. *auricula.*] **1.** A dried fruit, esp. a peach. **2.** [*cap.*] An Inca of the royal clan, whose members wore heavy gold studs in the lobes of the ears. Cf. INCA **c**. **3.** [*cap.*] An Indian of any of several tribes who elongate the lobe of the ear with ornaments, as: (1) the coast tribes of the northwestern United States; (2) an extinct Coahuiltecan tribe, formerly dwelling near the coast in southern Texas; (3) a Uitotan tribe dwelling between the Napo and Putumayo rivers in southern Colombia and eastern Ecuador.

o·rel'lin (ō·rĕl'ĭn), *n.* [From NL. *orellana,* a specific name of annatto, alluding to the fact that the Amazon (on the banks of which annatto is common) was discovered by Francisco *Orellana.*] *Chem.* A yellow substance obtained from the seeds of annatto (*Bixa orellana*). Cf. BIXIN.

or else. A compound conjunction meaning: or; if not; otherwise.

‖**o·re'mus** (ō·rē'mŭs; ō·rā'-), *n.* [L.] Let us pray.

o·ren'da (ō·rĕn'dä), *n.* [Iroquois.] Magic power or potency; — the Iroquoian term for *manito.* Cf. MANA.

o·ren'dite (ō·rĕn'dīt), *n.* [From *Orenda* Butte, Wyoming.] *Petrog.* A peculiar lava consisting mostly of orthoclase and leucite with some diopside and phlogopite.

o're·o- (ō'rē·ō-), **ore-.** [See OREAD.] A combining form, Greek *oreo-, ore-,* from *oros, oreos,* meaning *mountain,* as in *Oreophasis, Oreortyx.* Cf. ORO-.

O're·o·ca'ry·a (-kā'rĭ·ä; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. *oreo-* + Gr. *karyon* nut.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs of the borage family (Boraginaceae), resembling forget-me-nots, found in the western United States and adjacent Mexico. See WHITE FORGET-ME-NOT.

O're·o·pha'sis (ō'rē·ō·fā'sĭs; 181), *n.* [NL., fr. *oreo-* + Gr. *Phasis,* the river Phasis, for *phasianos* pheasant (bird of Phasis).] *Zool.* A genus of curassows containing one large species (*O. derbianus*), called ***mountain curassow,*** of high mountains in Guatemala. It is greenish black with white under parts, a white tail band, red feet, and a red casque on the head. It is the type of a subfamily, **O're·o·pha·si'nae** (-fā·sī'nē). — **o're·o·pha'sine** (-fā'sĭn; -sīn; 156), *adj.*

O're·or'tyx (ō'rē·ôr'tĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. *oreo-* + Gr. *ortyx* a quail.] *Zool.* The genus constituted by the mountain quail of the western United States. See MOUNTAIN QUAIL.

O're·ot'ra·gus (-ŏt'rā·gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *oreo-* + Gr. *tragos* goat.] *Zool.* The genus of antelopes constituted by the klipspringer. — **o're·ot'ra·gine** (-jĭn; -jīn; 156), *adj.*

O're·o·troch'i·lus (-ō·trŏk'ĭ·lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *oreo-* + Gr. *trochilos* sandpiper, wren.] *Zool.* A genus of hummingbirds found near the snow line in the South American Andes.

ore process. Siemens process. See OPEN-HEARTH PROCESS.

ore shoot. *Geol. & Mining.* A shoot.

O'res·te'an (ō'rĕs·tē'ăn), *adj.* [L. *Oresteus,* fr. Gr. *Orestelos.*] Of or pertaining to, or typified by, Orestes.

O'res·te'ia (ō'rĕs·tē'yä; -tī'ä), *n.* [Gr.] A poem narrating the story of Orestes; esp., the dramatic trilogy written by Aeschylus. The first of the Aeschylean dramas is *Agamemnon.* It depicts the return of Agamemnon from Troy and his murder by Clytemnestra with the aid of Aegisthus. The opening chorus sketches the bloody history of the house of Atreus and narrates the sacrifice of Iphigenia, which Clytemnestra makes the justification of her act. The *Choephoroi* depicts the return of Orestes, his encounter with Electra, with whom he plots the death of Clytemnestra and Aegisthus, both of whom he slays. He is then driven forth, maddened, by the Erinyes, aroused to vengeance by his matricide. The *Eumenides* depicts Orestes's trial at the Areopagus, his purification by Apollo, and the conversion of the Erinyes into the Eumenides.

O·res'tes (ō·rĕs'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Orestēs,* fr. *oros* mountain. See OREAD.] **1.** Mountaineer; — masc. proper name. **2.** A son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who avenges his father's murder by slaying his mother and Aegisthus. See ORESTEIA, HERMIONE, 2.

-o·rex'i·a (-ō·rĕk'sĭ·ä). [NL.] *Med.* Comb. form from Greek *orexis,* meaning *desire, appetite,* as in *parorexia.*

o·rex'is (ō·rĕk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *orexis.*] Desire; appetite; the feeling and striving aspect as contrasted with the intellectual.

orf, orfe (ôrf), *n.* [G. *orf,* F. *orphe,* fr. L. *orphus* a kind of fish, fr. Gr. *orphos.*] A yellow domesticated variety of the ide (fish).

‖**or'fè'vre·rie'** (ôr'fĕ'vrē·rē'), *n.* [F.] Goldsmith's or jeweler's work; gold or silver plate; jewelry.

orf'gild' (ôrf'gĭld'), *n.* [AS. *orf* cattle, property + *gild, gield,* a payment.] *O. Eng. Law.* The gild or fine of cattle payable by the hundred to which the wrongdoer belonged.

or'gan (ôr'găn), *n.* Origan. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

or'gan (ôr'găn), *n.* [OF. and L.; OF. *organe,* fr. L. *organum,* pl. *organa,* fr. Gr. *organon.* See WORK; cf. ORGUE.] **1.** **a** *Archaic.* One of various musical instruments, esp. of wind; — now found chiefly in Scriptural passages or allusions. **b** A wind instrument, in its complete modern form the largest, most powerful, and most varied in resources of musical instruments, consisting of from one to many sets of pipes, sounded by compressed air, and played by means of one or more keyboards; a pipe organ; — formerly called also *organs* or *a pair of organs.* The modern organ has the following features: (1) The ***console,*** or key desk, at which the organist sits, consisting of the manual and pedal boards, the stop knobs (or other apparatus for controlling the stops), the couplers, the combination pedals and pistons, the swell pedals, indicators of various sorts, and other mechanical accessories. (2) The ***action,*** by means of which the movement of keys, stop knobs, and other devices in the console is transmitted to the pipes, wind chests, and other parts of the organ. Three main types are in use, the ***tracker action*** (becoming obsolete), the ***tubular-pneumatic*** and the ***electro-pneumatic*** (rapidly becoming universal, esp. in England and America). (3) The

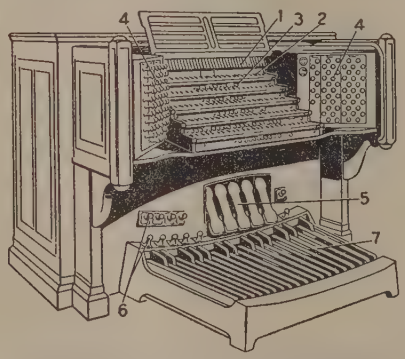

Five-Manual Organ Console, showing: 1 Tilting Tablets controlling Couplers; 2 Top Manual; 3 Thumb Pistons, below Manual, controlling groups of Stops; 4, 4 Stop Knobs; 5 Swell Pedals; 6 Toe Pistons; 7 Pedal Keyboard.

pipework, which comprises various sets of metal and wooden flue and reed pipes, that differ in the quality and pitch of their tones according to their shape, size, material, etc., and that are arranged in sets called ***stops*** or ***registers.*** Stops are most often set in groups upon single wind chests, each of such groups with its keyboard constituting a ***partial organ*** or ***division*** (see def. 6). (4) The ***wind supply,*** which comprises an arrangement of bellows or blower and various conduits for conveying the compressed air (called ***wind***) to a storage bellows or air reservoir and thence to the various wind chests on which the pipes are placed. The wind chests contain the mechanism, controlled by the keys, for causing the individual pipes to sound. Each stop knob (or other device) controls the admission of air to a single set or register of pipes (stop). The organ in its primitive form, according to Josephus, was in use in the Jewish temple at least a century before the Christian era. The ***hydraulic organ*** (*hydraulus*), in which water was used as a means of compressing the air, was a popular instrument in the days of imperial Rome and was used at the various games, combats, etc. In its more or less developed form

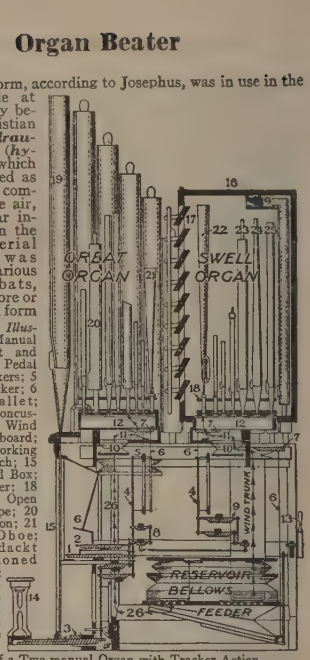

Description of Illustration: 1, 2 Manual Keys of Great and Swell Organ; 3 Pedal Keys; 4, 8 Stickers; 5 Roller and Tracker; 6 Pulldown; 7 Pallet; 9 Backfall; 10 Concussion Bellows; 11 Wind Chest; 12 Soundboard; 13 Handle for working Feeder; 14 Bench; 15 Casing; 16 Swell Box; 17 Swell Shutter; 18 Rackboard; 19 Open Diapason Pipe; 20 Stopped Diapason; 21 Trumpet; 22 Oboe; 23 Lieblich Gedackt (i. e., "sweet-toned covered" pipe); 24 Gemshorn; 25 Principal; 26 Wind Trunk. Arrowheads show the course of the wind.

Section of a Two-manual Organ with Tracker Action.

the organ has been in use in the church since the seventh century. Its use is now common in theater and concert hall as well as in church. In volume, variety of tonal color, and dynamic control the modern organ approaches the orchestra in effect. **c** One of the groups of stops or registers with their actions and usually an independent keyboard, constituting a division of a pipe organ (see under **b** above). The smaller organs usually consist of at least two such divisions, but the larger instruments have three, four, five, or even more, their names being as follows: (1) The ***great organ,*** which, in general, has the pipes of largest scale and loudest tone. (2) The ***swell organ,*** of which the pipes are enclosed in a box or chamber with side shutters that are opened or closed by means of the swell pedal in the console, for louder or softer effects. (3) The ***choir organ,*** which has stops of a lighter and softer character especially suited for accompaniments and which is usually enclosed in a swell box. (4) The ***solo,*** or ***orchestral, organ*** which consists largely of stops having an individual character suitable for solo effects. (5) The ***echo organ,*** which is situated at a considerable distance from the rest of the instrument, and contains soft stops for echo effects. It is often played from the solo organ manual. (6) The ***pedal organ,*** which has mostly deep-toned stops suitable for bass parts and played with the feet. There are also to be found in various instruments certain special organs whose function or placing is indicated in their names, such as: the ***altar organ*** or ***chancel organ,*** an accompanying division in the chancel of churches in which the main part of the organ is at the end of the nave; the ***antiphonal organ,*** louder than the echo organ but, like it, placed at a distance from the main division, for "answering" effects; the ***gallery organ,*** a division (or divisions) of an organ, sometimes the main part, located at the end of the nave in a gallery. Some of the largest modern organs have a ***floating organ,*** a division consisting most frequently of string tone stops and capable of being played from any manual. **d** A reed organ or harmonium. **e** One of various cruder instruments, as the barrel organ. **f** = ORGANUM, 2.

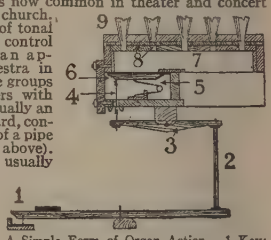

A Simple Form of Organ Action. 1 Key; 2 Sticker; 3 Backfall; 4 Pulldown; 5 Wind Chest; 6 Pallet; 7 Soundboard; 8 Slider 9 Pipes.

2. A part or structure in an animal or plant adapted for the performance of some specific function or functions, as the heart, kidney, etc. Groups of organs having a common function are known as ***systems.***

3. An instrument or medium by which an important action is performed or end accomplished; as, legislatures, courts, taxgatherers, etc., are *organs* of government.

4. A component part performing an essential office in the working of any complex machine.

5. An instrument, in figurative senses, as: **a** *Archaic.* A person or thing by means of which something is performed. **b** A mental faculty regarded as an instrument of the mind or compared to an organ of the body. **c** A medium of communication between one person or body and another; a newspaper is the *organ* of its editor, or of a party, sect, etc.

6. Any piece of mechanism, esp. a firearm. *Obs.*

7. *Journalism.* A house organ.

8. *Phrenol.* **a** One of the cerebral regions thought to control mental and moral characteristics. **b** = BUMP, *n.*, 6.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

organ blower	**organ-building,** *adj.*	**organ maker**
organ-blowing, *adj.*	**organ erector**	**organ player**
organ builder		

or'gan (ôr'găn), *v. t.* **1.** To supply with an organ or organs; organize. *Obs.*

2. To play on an organ.

or'gan·al (ôr'găn·ăl; -'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to an organ or organs.

organ beater. A medieval organist; — so called because the keys were then struck with the fist.

O'reb (ō'rĕb). *Bib.*

or e'er, or **ere.** Vars. of *or ever,* under 1st OR. [DIE.]

o're·ide (ō'rē·ĭd). Var. of OREO-

or'eil·ler (ôr'ĕ'ĭ·lĕr), *n.* [F.] A pillow or cushion. *Obs.*

‖**o'reilles'** (ō'rĕ'y'), *n. pl.* [F.] Ears; as, **o'reilles' de veau'** (dē vō'), calf's ears.

o·reil'lon. Var. of ORILLION.

O'ren (ō'rĕn). *Bib.*

O·re'o·don (ō·rē'ō·dŏn; ō'rē·ō·dŏn), **O·re'o·don'ti·dae** (-dŏn'tĭ·dē). [NL., fr. *oreo-* + *-odon.*] *Paleontol.* Syns. of MERYCOIDODON, MERYCOIDODONTIDAE. — **o·re'o·dont** (-dŏnt), *adj.* — **o·re'o·don'tine** (-dŏn'tĭn; -īn), *adj.* — **o·re'o·don'toid** (-toid), *adj.*

O're·o·dox'a (ō'rē·ō·dŏk'sä; 181), *n.* [NL., fr. *oreo-* + Gr. *doxa* glory.] Syn. of ROYSTONEA.

o're·o·graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), **o're·og'ra·phy** (-ŏg'rä·fĭ), **o're·ol'o·gy** (-ŏl'ō·jĭ), etc. Vars. of OROGRAPHY, etc.

||o're ro·tun'do. [L.] Literally, with round mouth; with well-turned speech; loud and plain. *Horace* (*Ars Poetica,* 323).

ore'weed', *n.* = ORE (seaweed).

or'ewood'. Var. of OREWEED.

ore'y, *adj.* Var. of ORY.

or'fan. Orphan. *Ref. Sp.*

or'fray, *n.* [F. *orfraie.* See OSPREY.] The osprey. *Obs.*

or'fray. Var. of ORPREY.

or'ga·ment, *n.* Also **or'ga·my.** [L. *origanum.* See ORIGAN.] Origan. *Obs.*

or'ga·na, *n.*, *pl.* of ORGANON, ORGANUM

---

or'gan·bird' (ôr'găn·bûrd'), *n.* A Tasmanian crow shrike (*Gymnorhina hypoleuca*) whose discordant notes suggest an organ out of tune; also, a wren (*Leucolepia musica*) of northern South America.

organ building. *Music.* The science and art of constructing pipe organs; also, manufacture of pipe organs.

organ cactus. **a** The saguaro. **b** A tall, columnar, Mexican cactus (*Pachycereus marginatus*). **c** A Mexican cactus (*Lemaireocereus eburneus*) having edible fruit.

organ coral. Organ-pipe coral.

organ desk. *Music.* = CONSOLE, **4.**

or'gan·dy, or'gan·die (ôr'găn·dĭ; *Brit. also* ôr·găn'dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [F. *organdi*, of uncert. origin. Cf. ORGANZINE.] Fine thin, plain or figured, muslin having a permanent stiff finish, and used for dresses.

or'gan·el'la (ôr'găn·ĕl'ä), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-ē). [NL.] *Zool.* An organelle.

or'gan·elle' (-ĕl'), *n.* [NL. *organella.* See 2d -EL.] *Zool.* A specialized part of a cell, as a cilium, performing functions analogous to those of the organs of many-celled animals.

or'gan·er, *n.* An organ maker or player.

or'gan·ette' (ôr'găn·ĕt'), *n.* [See -ETTE.] A small portable organ, sometimes mechanically played; also, a large-sized accordion.

organ fish. The drumfish (*Pogonias cromis*).

organ gallery. An organ loft.

or'gan–grind'er, *n.* One who cranks a hand organ; esp., an itinerant street musician who grinds a barrel organ.

organ gun. A piece of ordnance with several chambers or barrels arranged side by side. Cf. ORGUE, 2. *Rare.*

organ harmonium. A harmonium of large compass and power.

or·gan'ic (ôr·găn'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *organicus*, fr. Gr. *organikos;* cf. F. *organique.*] **1.** Instrumental. *Now Rare.*

2. Of or pertaining to an organ or a system of organs; specif., pertaining to the internal organs of the body; as, *organic* changes in emotion. See ORGANIC SENSATION.

3. **a** Having systematic co-ordination; organized; as, an *organic* whole. **b** Pertaining to, or inherent in, a certain organization; depending upon the constitution or structure; not secondary or accidental.

4. *Biol.* **a** Consisting of, or containing, organs; as, the *organic* structure of animals and plants. **b** *Rare.* Produced by an organ or organs; as, *organic* pleasure. **c** Pertaining to, or derived from, living organisms; exhibiting characters peculiar to living organisms. Cf. INORGANIC, **1 a.**

5. *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating that branch of chemistry which treats of the carbon compounds produced in plants and animals and of many other carbon compounds of artificial origin. See CHEMISTRY, **1.**

6. *Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, the law or laws by virtue of which a government or organization exists as such; designating the laws incorporated or involved in the organization of a state, political corporation, or other organized association; fundamental. *Organic* in this sense is commonly used as essentially synonymous with *constitutional*, but it is sometimes used in a wider sense, esp. with reference to states having a written constitution.

The *organic* law of a territory takes the place of a constitution as the fundamental law of the local government. 101 *U. S.* 133.

The term *organic* act is used to designate acts of Congress conferring powers of government upon the Territories. 135 *U. S.* 443.

7. *Med.* Affecting the structure of the organism.

8. *Music.* **a** Organlike. **b** Of or pert. to the organum.

9. *Philol.* Belonging etymologically to the structure of a word. Cf. INORGANIC, *adj.*, 4.

10. *Philos.* Possessed of a complex structure comparable to that of living beings; possessed of a structure, or forming a totality, in which the relations of the parts involve relations to the whole, which itself is free or comparatively free from external relationship; forming a complex, self-determined unity. See ORGANISM, 4; WHOLE, *n.*, 3, *Note.*

or·gan'ic (ôr·găn'ĭk), *n.* = ORGANISM, **4.**

or·gan'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* = ORGANIC; also, mechanical; instrumental; constitutional. *Now Rare.*

or·gan'i·cal·ly, *adv.* of ORGANIC, ORGANICAL.

organic analysis. *Chem.* The analysis of organic compounds, concerned chiefly with the determination of carbon as carbon dioxide, hydrogen as water, nitrogen as free nitrogen, ammonia, or nitric oxide, and oxygen as the difference between the sum of the others and 100 per cent. See COMBUSTION METHOD.

organic chemistry. See CHEMISTRY, **1.**

organic deposit. *Geol.* Rock or mineral material formed by the activity of plants or animals, or composed of their remains, as coal, chalk, etc.

organic disease. *Med.* A disease attended with morbid changes in the structure of the affected organs.

organic electricity. Animal electricity.

organic evolution. *Biol.* The evolution of organisms.

or·gan'i·cism (ôr·găn'ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* A doctrine which emphasizes the importance of organic relations; specif.: **a** *Med.* The theory that disease is always associated with a material lesion of an organ. **b** *Biol. & Philos.* The doctrine that life and living processes are the manifestation of an activity possible only in virtue of the state of autonomous organization of the system, rather than because of its individual components; — opposed to *mechanism* and to *vitalism.* **c** *Sociol.* The conception of society as a superindividual organism constituted of ideas, beliefs, and volitions, or as an entity analogous to a biological organism. — **or·gan'i·cis'mal** (-sĭz'măl), *adj.* — **or·gan'i·cist** (ôr·găn'ĭ·sĭst), *n. & adj.* — **or·gan'i·cis'tic** (-sĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

or'gan·ic'i·ty (ôr'găn·ĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [See -ICITY.] The quality of being organic.

organic mechanism. *Philos.* A theory, adduced by A. N. Whitehead, that the ultimate entities of nature, though governed by mechanical principles, are not inert, but are enduring structures of activity, and that the nature of each reflects its organic relations with the larger structures of nature into which it enters.

organic memory. Permanent modification of an organism by stimulation and activity; also, mneme.

organic selection. *Biol.* A theory or process by which acquired individual characters are considered to protect congenital variations while these are still too insufficiently developed to be perpetuated by natural selection.

organic sensation. *Psychol.* Any sensation, as hunger, nausea, etc., arising from internal organs.

organic stricture. *Med.* A stricture of a natural passage caused by structural changes in its walls.

organic unity. The unity of any whole, such as an organism, in which the parts are mutually dependent and intrinsically related. See ORGANISM, **4,** UNITY.

or·gan·if'ic (ôr'găn·ĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [*organ* + *-fic.*] Making an organic or organized structure; producing an organism; acting through, or resulting from, organs.

or·gan'i·fy (ôr·găn'ĭ·fī), *v. t.* [L. *organum* (see ORGAN) + *-fy.*] *Photog.* To treat with a solution of an organic substance, esp. in an obsolete process of treating collodion dry plates with albumen or gelatin, etc. — **or·gan'i·fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.*

or'gan·ing (ôr'găn·ĭng), *n.* Organ playing.

or'gan·ism (ôr'găn·ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *organisme.*] **1.** Organic structure; organization. *Now Rare.*

2. A person regarded merely as a biological specimen.

3. *Biol.* An individual constituted to carry on the activities of life by means of parts or organs more or less separate in function but mutually dependent; any living being.

4. *Philos.* Any thing or structure composed of distinct parts and so constituted that the functioning of the parts and their relation to one another is governed by their relation to the whole; according to Kant, a being in which every part is at once a means and an end to every other.

or'gan·is'mal (-ĭz'măl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, an organism, organisms, or organicism.

or'gan·is'mic (-ĭz'mĭk), *adj.* Consisting of or characterized by organisms; organismal.

or'gan·ist (ôr'găn·ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *organiste.*] **1.** *Music.* **a** A player on an organ. **b** *Obs.* An organ builder. **c** *Medieval Music.* One who organizes (sense 3).

2. A tanager of the genus *Tanagra;* esp., *T. musica* of Haiti.

or'gan·is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the organ or organists.

or'gan·is'trum (ôr'găn·ĭs'trŭm), *n.* [NL. See ORGAN.] A kind of large hurdy-gurdy.

or·gan'i·ty (ôr·găn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Organism. *Rare.*

or'gan·i·za'tion (ôr'găn·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn; 277), *n.* [MIL. *organizatio.*] **1.** Act or process of organizing, whether as a living structure or as any systematic whole; as, the *organization* of an army or a government.

2. State or manner of being organized; organic structure; purposive systematic arrangement; constitution.

What is *organization* but the connection of parts in and for a whole, so that each part is, at once, end and means? *Coleridge.*

3. That which is organized; an organism; any vitally or systematically organic whole; an association of persons, as in a club.

4. The executive structure of a business; the personnel of management, with its several duties and places in administration; the various persons who conduct a business, considered as a unit.

5. *Medieval Music.* The singing of the organum.

6. *Politics.* The entire body of the officials and committees, national, State, or local, of a party, which usually determines its policies and platforms; — disting. from *machine* as existing for the benefit of the party as a whole.

— **or'gan·i·za'tion·al** (-ăl; -'l), *adj.* — **or'gan·i·za'tion·al·ly,** *adv.* — **or'gan·i·za'tion·ist,** *n.*

or'gan·iz'a·to'ry (ôr'găn·īz'ä·tō'rĭ), *adj.* Tending to organize; pert. to, characterized by, or serving for organization.

or'gan·ize (ôr'găn·īz), *v.;* OR'GAN·IZED (-īzd); OR'GAN·IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [ML. *organizare*, fr. *organum.* See ORGAN.] *Transitive:* **1.** To furnish with organs; to give an organic structure to. See ORGANIZED.

2. To arrange or constitute in interdependent parts, each having a special function, act, office, or relation with respect to the whole; to systematize; to get into working order; as, to *organize* an army; to *organize* recruits.

3. *Music.* **a** To sing the organum to (a cantus firmus). **b** Hence: To sing in parts; as, to *organize* an anthem.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make oneself, or become, organic.

2. To make oneself, or become, systematized or constituted into a whole of interdependent parts.

3. *Music.* To sing the organum.

or'gan·ized (-īzd), *part. adj.* **a** Having organization. **b** Made into or like an organ. **c** *Biol.* Exhibiting the characters of an organism; forming a part of an animal or plant.

organized ferment. See FERMENT, **1.**

organized labor. Workers affiliated by membership in labor unions.

organized militia. See MILITIA, *n.*, 4.

Organized Reserves. *Mil.* A federal military force, part of the Army of the United States, consisting of the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Enlisted Reserve Corps, and the **Organized Reserve Units,** which is composed of officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps, enlisted men of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, and a small cadre of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army.

or'gan·iz'er (ôr'găn·īz'ĕr), *n.* One who organizes.

organ ling. A kind of large ling. *Obs.*

organ loft. A loft or gallery where an organ stands.

organo-. A combining form, Greek *organo-*, from *organon*, meaning *organ*, denoting *relation to*, or *connection with, an organ* or *organs*, as in *organology*; also, *Chem.*, *organic*, as in *organogen*, *organometallic.*

or'ga·no·chor'di·um (ôr'gä·nō·kôr'dĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *organo-* + Gr. *chordē* string.] *Music.* A combined pipe organ and piano devised by Abbé Vogler.

or'gan of Bo·ja'nus (bō·jā'nŭs; bō·yä'nōōs). [After L. H. *Bojanus* (1776–1827), Ger. anatomist.] *Zool.* One of a pair of nephridial excretory organs of bivalve mollusks, situated on each side of the body just below the pericardium.

or'gan of Cor'ti (kôr'tē). [After A. *Corti* (1822–1876), It. anatomist.] *Anat.* A complex epithelial structure in the cochlea, which in mammals is the chief if not the only part of the ear by which sound is directly perceived. It rests on the internal surface of the basilar membrane, and contains two spiral rows of minute rods (the *rods of Corti*) which arch over a spiral passage, the *tunnel of Corti.* To the inner side of these rows (nearest the axis of the cochlea) is a single row of columnar hair cells (see HAIR CELL), and to the outer side are several rows. The bases of the hair cells are surrounded by arborizations derived from the ganglion cells of the ganglion spirale of the cochlear nerve. Called also *spiral organ* and *organon spirale.*

or'gan of Gi'ral·dès' (zhē'räl'dĕs'). [After C. C. J. A. *Giraldès* (1808–75), French physician.] *Anat.* The paradidymis.

organ of Jacobson. *Zool.* Jacobson's organ.

or'gan of Ro'sen·mül'ler (rō'zĕn·mül'ĕr). [After J. C. *Rosenmüller* (1771–1820), Ger. anatomist.] *Anat.* The epoöphoron.

or·gan'o·gel (ôr·găn'ō·jĕl), *n.* [*organo-* + *gel.*] *Chem.* A jelly formed by the coagulation of an organic substance.

or·gan'o·gen (-jĕn), *n.* [*organo-* + *-gen.*] *Chem.* Any one of the elements, esp. carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, which are common ingredients of organic compounds.

or'ga·no·gen'e·sis (ôr'gä·nō·jĕn'ĕ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *organo-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* The origin and development of organs in plants and animals. — **or'ga·no·ge·net'ic** (-jē·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

or'ga·no·gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* [*organo-* + *-genic.*] *Petrog.* Derived from organic substances.

or'ga·nog'e·ny (ôr'gä·nŏj'ĕ·nĭ), *n.* *Biol.* Organogenesis. — **or'ga·nog'e·nist** (-nĭst), *n.* — **or'ga·no·gen'ic** (-nō·jĕn'ĭk), *adj.*

or'ga·nog'ra·phy (-nŏg'rä·fĭ), *n.* [*organo-* + *-graphy;* cf. F. *organographie.*] **1.** A description of instruments. *Obs.*

2. *Biol.* Description of the organs of animals or plants, esp. the externally recognizable members of the plant body regarded as organs. Cf. MORPHOLOGY, 1.

— **or'ga·no·graph'ic** (-nō·grăf'ĭk), *adj.* — **or'ga·no·graph'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **or'ga·nog'ra·phist** (-nŏg'rä·fĭst), *n.*

or'gan·oid (ôr'găn·oid), *adj.* [See -OID.] *Med. & Zool.* Resembling an organ. — *n.* *Zool.* An organelle.

or'ga·no·lep'tic (ôr'gä·nō·lĕp'tĭk), *adj.* [F. *organoleptique*, fr. Gr. *organon* an organ + *lambainein* to lay hold of.] *Physiol.* **a** Affecting or making an impression upon an organ or the whole organism. **b** Capable of receiving an impression.

or'ga·nol'o·gy (-nŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*organo-* + *-logy;* cf. F. *organologie.*] **1.** The science of organs or of anything considered as an organic structure; also, splanchnology.

2. Phrenology.

3. *Biol.* The study of the organs of animals and plants. — **or'ga·no·log'ic** (-nō·lŏj'ĭk), *adj.* — **or'ga·no·log'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **or'ga·nol'o·gist** (-nŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

or'ga·no·me·tal'lic (-nō·mē·tăl'ĭk), *adj.* [*organo-* + *metallic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an organic compound of a metal or, less often, of a metalloid; specif., designating a compound in which the metal is attached directly to carbon.

or'ga·non (ôr'gä·nŏn), *n.; pl.* -NA (-nä), -NONS (-nŏnz). [Gr. See ORGAN.] **1.** A bodily organ. *Obs.*

2. Any instrumentality for acquisition of knowledge.

3. *Philos.* A method for scientific or philosophic procedure or investigation; also, a body of methodological doctrine; — a term adopted from Aristotelian writers.

or'ga·non'o·my (-nŏn'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*organo-* + Gr. *nomos* law.] The laws that control organic life, or the study of these laws. — **or'ga·no·nom'ic** (-nō·nŏm'ĭk), *adj.*

‖**or'ga·non spi·ra'le** (spī·rā'lē). [NL.] The organ of Corti.

or·gan'o·nym (ôr·găn'ō·nĭm), *n.* [See ORGANONYMY.] *Biol.* The technical name of an organ.

or'ga·non'y·my (ôr'gä·nŏn'ĭ·mĭ), *n.* [*organo-* + Gr. *onyma*, for *onoma*, a name.] *Biol.* The nomenclature of organs. — **or'ga·non'y·mal** (-măl), *adj.* — **or'ga·no·nym'ic** (-nō·nĭm'ĭk), *adj.*

or'ga·nop'a·thy (-nŏp'ä·thĭ), *n.* [*organo-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Disease of an organ or organs; organic disease.

or·gan'o·phone (ôr·găn'ō·fōn), *n.* [*organo-* + *-phone.*] *Music.* A kind of harmonium.

or'ga·no·phon'ic (ôr'gä·nō·fŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [*organo-* + *phonic.*] Like an organ in sound; — applied to a kind of vocalizing.

or'ga·noph'y·ly (ôr'gä·nŏf'ĭ·lĭ), *n.* [*organo-* + Gr. *phylē* clan.] Phylogeny of organs.

or'ga·no·plas'tic (-nō·plăs'tĭk), *adj.* [*organo-* + *-plastic.*] *Biol.* Producing organs.

or'ga·nos'co·py (-nŏs'kō·pĭ), *n.* [*organo-* + *-scopy.*] Examination of the bodily organs; also, phrenology. See ORGAN, 8.

or·gan'o·sol (ôr·găn'ō·sŏl), *n.* [*organo-* + *solution.*] *Phys. Chem.* A colloidal solution in which an organic liquid forms the continuous phase.

or'ga·no·ther'a·py (ôr'gä·nō·thĕr'ä·pĭ), *n.* Also **or'ga·no·ther'a·peu'tics** (-pū'tĭks). [*organo-* + *-therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by the administration of portions of certain animal organs or of extracts of them.

or'ga·no·troph'ic (-trŏf'ĭk), *adj.* [*organo-* + *-trophic.*] *Biol.* Relating to the formation and nutrition of living organs.

or'ga·no·trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk), *adj.* [*organo-* + *-tropic.*] *Biol.* Having affinity for the tissues; pertaining to substances that act on the organs of the body. — **or'ga·no·trop'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* — **or'gan·ot'ro·pism** (ôr'găn·ŏt'rō·pĭz'm), *n.* — **or'gan·ot'ro·py** (-pĭ), *n.*

or'gan–pi·an'o, *n.* A melopiano.

organ pipe. One of the pipes producing the tones of an organ. — **or'gan–pipe',** *adj.*

or'gan–pipe' cor'al. Any alcyonarian coral of the genus *Tubipora.* The skeleton, usually red or purple, consists of a mass of parallel cylindrical tubes united, at intervals only, by horizontal plates. They are found in the tropical parts of the Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean.

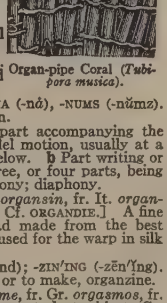

Organ-pipe Coral (*Tubipora musica*).

organ point. A pedal point.

or'gan·ry (ôr'găn·rĭ), *n.* [*organ* + *-ry.*] Organ music. *Rare.*

organ stop. = STOP, **18 b.**

organ swell. *Music.* The swell organ. See ORGAN, **1 c.**

or'gan·ule (ôr'găn·ūl), *n.* [Dim. of *organ.*] *Anat.* An essential cell or element of an organ.

or'ga·num (ôr'gä·nŭm), *n.; pl.* -NA (-nä), -NUMS (-nŭmz). [L. See ORGAN.] **1.** An organon.

2. *Medieval Music.* **a** A voice part accompanying the cantus firmus or melody in parallel motion, usually at a fourth, fifth, or octave above or below. **b** Part writing or singing of this nature, in two, three, or four parts, being the most primitive form of polyphony; diaphony.

or'gan·zine (ôr'găn·zēn), *n.* [F. *organsin*, fr. It. *organzino*, fr. *Urgendj*, in Turkestan. Cf. ORGANDIE.] A fine kind of double-thrown silk thread made from the best grades of the raw material. It is used for the warp in silk weaving. See THROW, *v. t.*

or'gan·zine, *v. t. & i.;* -ZINED (-zēnd); -ZIN'ING (-zēn'ĭng). [F. *organsiner.*] To make into, or to make, organzine.

or'gasm (ôr'găz'm), *n.* [F. *orgasme*, fr. Gr. *orgasmos*, fr. *organ* to swell with moisture, to teem, to lust; akin to Gr. *orgē* impulse, anger, Skr. *ūrjā* sap, vigor.] Paroxysmal emotional excitement; also, an instance of it; specif., *Physiol.*, eager or immoderate excitement or action; the state of turgescence of any organ; esp., the culmination of coitus. — **or·gas'mic** (ôr·găz'mĭk), *adj.* — **or·gas'tic** (ôr·găs'tĭk), *adj.*

or'geat (ôr'zhăt; *F.* ôr'zhä'), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *orjat*, fr. *ordi*, *orge*, barley, fr. L. *hordeum.*] A sirup into the composition of which, formerly, a decoction of barley entered, but which is now prepared with an emulsion of almonds, — used to flavor beverages or edibles.

or'gi·a (ôr'jĭ·ä), *n. pl.* [L.] Orgies.

or'gi·ac (-ăk), *adj.* [See ORGY.] Pertaining to orgies.

or'gi·acs (-ăks), *n. pl.* Orgies. *Rare.*

or'gi·asm (-ăz'm), *n.* [Gr. *orgiasmos* a celebrating of orgies.] Orgiastic emotion. *Rare.*

---

or·gan'i·ca·ness, *n.* See -NESS. **or'gan·ist·ship',** *n.* See -SHIP.

or'gan·iz'a·ble (ôr'găn·īz'ä·b'l); *adj.* See -ABLE. — **or'gan·iz'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **or'gan·less,** *adj.* See -LESS.

or'ga·nog'ra·fy. Organography. *Ref. Sp.*

‖**organo pieno.** See PIENO. **or'ga·ny,** *n.* [OF. *organie.*] An organ. *Obs.* **or'ga·ny,** *n.* [See ORIGAN.] [Origan. *Obs.*

or'gi·ast (ôr'jĭ·ăst), *n.* One who celebrates orgies.

or'gi·as'tic (ôr'jĭ·ăs'tĭk), *adj.* Also **or'gi·as'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl). [Gr. *orgiastikos.* See ORGY.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by orgies.

or'gic (ôr'jĭk), *adj.* Orgiac.

Or·go'glio (ôr·gōl'yō), *n.* [It., pride, arrogance.] A giant in Spenser's *Faerie Queene,* who takes the Redcross Knight unawares and imprisons him in a dungeon of his castle.

Or'gon' (ôr'gôn'), *n.* In Molière's *Tartufe,* a silly bourgeois duped by Tartufe.

orgue (ôrg), *n.* [F., fr. L. *organum* organ. See ORGAN.] **1.** *Fort.* Any of a number of long, thick timbers, pointed and shod with iron, formerly suspended over, or in the vaulted passage behind, a gateway, to be let down in case of attack; also, these pieces collectively.
2. *Mil.* An old-time piece of ordnance consisting of a number of barrels arranged side by side.

‖**or'guell'** (ôr'gŭ'y'), *n.* [F.] Pride; haughtiness.

or'gui·nette' (ôr'gĭ·nĕt'), *n.* [F. *orgue* organ, or fr. E. *organ,* with an ending imitating French.] *Music.* A small portable reed organ mechanically played by turning a crank.

or'gu·lous (ôr'gū·lŭs), *adj.* [OF. *orguillous* (F. *orgueilleux*), fr. *orgoil* pride (F. *orgueil*).] Proud; haughty; hence, showy; splendid. *Now Humorous.* — **or'gu·lous·ly,** *adv.*

or'gy (ôr'jĭ), *n.; pl.* ORGIES (-jĭz). [F. *orgie, orgies,* fr. L. *orgia,* pl., fr. Gr. *orgia.* See WORK.] **1.** *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* Chiefly *pl.* Secret ceremonial rites in honor of any of various deities, esp. those of the worship of Dionysus, or Bacchus, characterized by ecstatic or frenzied singing and dancing, and often by revelry.
2. Any ritual observance or ceremony.
3. Drunken revelry; carousal.
4. A manifestation of excessive indulgence in some predilection; as, an *orgy* of speechmaking, of crime; also, a riotous display; as, an *orgy* of pink stucco.
5. *pl.* Humorously misused for *obsequies. Mark Twain.*

or'i- (ôr'ĭ-). A combining form, Latin *ori-,* from *os, oris,* mouth, as in *orifacial.*

or'i- (ôr'ĭ-). A combining form from Latin *ora* or Greek *horos,* meaning *boundary, limit,* prefixed to the names of various forms in Euclidean geometry to denote the analogous limiting forms in hyperbolic geometry when the center retires to infinity, as in **or'i·con'ic, or'i·cy'cle, or'i-el·lipse',** **or'i·hy·per'bo·la,** etc. See CONIC, etc.

-o'ri·al (-ō'rĭ·ăl; 181). [See -ORY; -AL.] A suffix in adjectives corresponding to nouns ending in *-ory,* as in territo*rial,* purga*torial;* — associated also with agent nouns, and other nouns, ending in *-or,* as in professo*rial,* equato*rial.*

O'ri·an'a (ō'rĭ·ăn'ȧ; -ä'nȧ), *n.* In *Amadis of Gaul,* a daughter of Lisuarte, an imaginary king of England. She is beloved by Amadis. The name was also given in flattery to Queen Elizabeth. Ben Jonson applied it to Anne, queen of James I, as if it were *Oriens Anna* (i.e., the Dawning Anna).

O'ri·an'da (-ăn'dȧ), *n.* See MALAGIGI.

Or'i·bat'i·dae (ôr'ĭ·băt'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Oribates,* type genus (Gr. *oreibatēs* mountain-ranging) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A large family of small oval mites (***wood mites***), with the head separated from the cephalothorax by a suture, found in moss or under stones. They constitute a superfamily, **Or'o·ba·toi'de·a** (ôr'ō·bȧ·toi'dē·ȧ).

or'i·bi (ôr'ĭ·bĭ), *n.* [S. Afr. D., fr. Nama *arab.*] Any of several small South and East African antelopes of the genus *Ourebia,* of a tawny yellow color above, white below, and having straight annulated horns about five inches long.

or'i·chal'ce·ous (ôr'ĭ·kăl'sē·ŭs), *adj.* Of a color or luster intermediate to those of gold and of brass.

or'i·chalch (ôr'ĭ·kălk), *n.* [L. *orichalcum,* fr. Gr. *oreichalkos,* fr. *oros* mountain + *chalkos* brass.] Orig., some yellow metallic substance, considered precious by the ancient Greeks; later, brass alloyed with zinc.

or'i·chal'cum (-kăl'kŭm), *n.* [L.] Orichalch.

o'ri·el (ō'rĭ·ĕl; 181), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *oriol* gallery, corridor, fr. ML. *oriolum* portico, hall, of uncert. origin.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A gallery, corridor, portico, or balcony. **b** A small apartment next a hall; a sort of recess.
2. *Arch.* A large bay or recessed window projecting from the face of the wall, with a semihexagonal or semisquare plan, and when not on the ground floor supported by a corbel or bracket; also, any bay window.

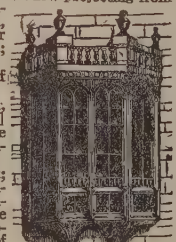
Oriel, 2.

o'ri·en·cy (ō'rĭ·ĕn·sĭ), *n.* Quality of being orient; brilliancy.

o'ri·ent (ō'rĭ·ĕnt; -ênt; 181), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *oriens.* See ORIENT, *adj.*] **1.** The part of the horizon where the sun first appears in the morning; the east. *Now Poetic.*
2. [*now usually cap.*] The East; eastern countries, or, less commonly, the eastern part of a country; esp., the countries east of the Mediterranean or the ancient Roman empire; also, the countries of Asia generally; sometimes, eastern Asiatic countries.
3. Sunrise; dawn. *Chiefly Poetic.*
4. **a** A pearl of great luster. **b** The depth or distinguishing quality of a pearl's luster.
5. **a** Orient blue. **b** Delft blue. **c** French blue.

o'ri·ent (-ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *oriens, -entis,* pres. part. of *oriri* to rise. See ORIGIN; cf. ORIENT, *n.*] **1.** Eastern; oriental. *Now Poetic.*
2. **a** Bright; lustrous; pellucid; — originally applied to superior pearls and precious stones, because the most perfect jewels were anciently found in the East. "*Orient* liquor." *Milton.* **b** Resplendent; shining. **c** *Archaic.* Bright red.
3. Rising, as the sun; dawning.

o'ri·ent (ō'rĭ·ĕnt; 181), *v. t.;* -ENT'ED; -ENT'ING. [F. *orienter.* Cf. ORIENTATE.] **1.** To cause to face or point toward the east; specif., to build, as a church or temple, with its longitudinal axis pointing eastward, and its chief altar at the eastern end; to define the position of in relation to the east; also, to set or arrange in any certain position in relation to the points of the compass; hence, to ascertain the bearings of.
2. To place, as a map, so that its east side, north side, etc., lie toward the corresponding parts of the horizon.
3. To set right by adjusting to facts or principles; to put (esp. oneself) into correct position or relation; to acquaint (esp. oneself) with the existing situation.
4. To arrange in order; to place (an object) in some definite position with respect to other objects or so as to show the relations of its parts among themselves.
5. *Chem.* **a** To direct to a given position in a compound, esp. about a nucleus; as, the *orienting* effect of the nitro group. **b** To ascertain the relative positions of atoms or groups in (a compound).
6. *Cryst.* To place (a crystal) so that its crystallographic axes lie in certain conventional directions.
7. *Math.* To attach a sense of direction to (the normal to the plane, or, by means of some rule, as the right-hand convention, to a closed contour drawn in the plane, or the like).
8. *Surv.* To rotate (a map attached to a plane table) until the line of direction between any two of its points is parallel to the corresponding direction in nature.

o'ri·en'tal (ō'rĭ·ĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *orientalis.*] **1.** In or of that part of the heavens in which the sun rises; eastern.
2. [*usually cap.*] Pertaining to, situated in, occurring in, or characteristic of, the Orient, or East (see EAST, *n.,* 2 **a**); also, pertaining to eastern Europe or the eastern part of Christendom; Eastern; as, *Oriental* countries, languages, or customs; the *Oriental* Church.
☞ *Oriental* (in this sense) is prefixed to definitions in this Dictionary to indicate the field in which the word or sense is typically used.
3. *Astrol.* Designating a planet or other heavenly body in the eastern quarter of the sky, esp. a planet so seen before sunrise; hence, designating a planet seen before sunrise in any quarter.
4. *Biogeog.* Designating a realm or region including Asia south of the Himalayas, the Philippine Islands, and the Indo-Malayan Archipelago as far as Wallace's line. Some authors include also Celebes.
5. *Gems.* [*sometimes cap.*] **a** Orient (sense 2 **a**); precious; of highest quality or grade; as, *oriental* garnet, opal, or pearl. Cf. OCCIDENTAL, 2. **b** [*usually cap.*] Of precious corundum, or sapphire; — designating certain colored gems usually of a different mineralogical formation. Purple, light blue-green, deep-green, and yellow sapphire are respectively called ***Oriental amethyst, Oriental aquamarine, Oriental emerald, Oriental topaz.***

o'ri·en'tal (ō'rĭ·ĕn'tăl; -t'l), *n.* [*usually cap.* in senses 2, 3, & 4.] **1.** An oriental gem, as a pearl. *Obs.*
2. *pl.* Oriental languages. *Obs.*
3. A member of one of the indigenous races of the Orient; esp., a Mohammedan, Indian, or Chinese-Japanese.
4. [*cap.*] *Eccl.* A Christian of any Eastern Church.

O'rien·tal' (ō'ryĕn·tăl'), *n.; pl.* -TALES (*Sp.* -tä'lās). = URUGUAYAN. — **O'rien·tal'** *adj.*

o'ri·en'tal al'a·bas'ter (ō'rĭ·ĕn'tăl; -t'l). = ALABASTER, 1 **b**.

Oriental amethyst. See ORIENTAL, *adj.,* 5 **b**.

Oriental aquamarine. See ORIENTAL, *adj.,* 5 **b**.

Oriental arborvitae. See ARBORVITAE, 1 **a**.

Oriental beetle. A small beetle (*Anomala orientalis*), family Scarabaeidae, with larvae that feed on the roots of grasses, sugar cane, etc. It has become established in Hawaii and the United States.

Oriental bezoar. See BEZOAR, *n.,* 2 **a**.

oriental blue. **a** Delft blue. **b** French blue.

Oriental boil. *Med.* An oriental sore.

Oriental carpet. See ORIENTAL RUG.

Oriental cockroach. The black beetle.

Oriental crepe. Canton crepe.

Oriental emerald. See ORIENTAL, *adj.,* 5 **b**.

oriental garnet. See ORIENTAL, *adj.,* 5 **a**.

oriental green. A color, yellow-green in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

O'ri·en·ta'li·a (ō'rĭ·ĕn·tā'lĭ·ȧ), *n., pl.* [NL.] Materials, esp. literary, artistic, or archaeological materials, pertaining or relating to the Orient.

o'ri·en'tal·ism (ō'rĭ·ĕn'tăl·ĭz'm), *n.* [*often cap.*] **1.** Any trait, style, custom, expression, etc., peculiar to Oriental people.
2. Knowledge or use of Oriental languages, history, etc.
3. Imitation or assimilation of that which is Oriental, esp. in religious or philosophical thought, or in art.

o'ri·en'tal·ist (-ĭst), *n.* [*often cap.*] Formerly, = ORIENTAL, 3 & 4; now, one versed in Eastern languages, literature, etc. — **o'ri·en'tal·ist,** *adj.*

o'ri·en·tal'i·ty (ō'rĭ·ĕn·tăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being oriental or [*usually cap.*] Oriental (in sense 2); oriental, or [*cap.*] Oriental, character.

o'ri·en'tal·ize (-ĕn'tăl·īz), *v. t. & i.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make or become oriental; specif., [*usually cap.*] to render Oriental (in sense 2); to conform to Oriental manners or conditions. — **o'ri·en'tal·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*

Oriental moth. An Old World moth (*Cnidocampa flavescens*) of the family Cochliidae, now established in eastern North America. The larva feeds on fruit trees.

o'ri·en·tal'o·gy (ō'rĭ·ĕn·tăl'ō·jĭ), *n.* The study of problems and conditions affecting the peoples of the Orient.

oriental opal. See ORIENTAL, *adj.,* 5 **a**.

Oriental peach moth. A small moth (*Grapholitha molesta*) of the family Olethreutidae, whose larva is injurious to the twigs and fruit of orchard trees, especially the peach. It is probably native to Japan.

oriental pearl. **a** The color slate gray. **b** See ORIENTAL, *adj.,* 5 **a**.

Oriental plague. The bubonic plague. See PLAGUE.

Oriental plane. A Eurasian shade tree (*Platanus orientalis*) with broad 5–7-lobed leaves and racemose, bristly fruiting heads; — called also *sycamore.*

Oriental poppy. An Asiatic perennial poppy (*Papaver orientale*) with bright-scarlet flowers, commonly cultivated.

oriental red. See VERMILION, *n.,* 3.

Oriental rite. The Eastern rite.

Oriental roller. See ROLLER, pigeon.

Oriental ruby. See RUBY, *n.,* 1; ORIENTAL, *adj.,* 5 **b**.

Oriental rug *or* **carpet.** Any hand-woven or hand-knotted one-piece rug or carpet made in the Orient, esp. in Asia. With the exception of kilims and Sumaks, Oriental carpets and rugs have a pile produced by knotting around one or, generally, two warps of cotton or wool, one or several tufts of colored woolen or silk (or in a few instances, cotton) yarn, over each row of which a woof shot is passed. The texture, workmanship, and esp., the designs, vary with the locality in which the rugs are produced and with the mode of living and traditions of the weavers. They fall into six main groups: ***Turkish, Persian, Caucasian, Turkoman, Chinese,*** and (***East***) ***Indian,*** but are further divided and subdivided. In commerce, they are known as *antiques* when at least 100 years old, as *semiantiques* when approximately 40–100 years old, and *modern* when less. Many old types are now produced for commerce by organized industries.

Oriental seminary. A school of preparation for practice in Oriental diplomacy or business.

Oriental sore. *Med.* A chronic, ulcerating, nodular skin lesion prevalent in the Orient and tropical regions, caused by protozoan parasites of the genus *Leishmania,* esp. *L. tropica;* — called also *Aleppo,* or *tropical, boil,* etc.

Oriental topaz. See ORIENTAL, *adj.,* 5 **b**.

Oriental verd antique. See VERD ANTIQUE **b**.

o'ri·en·tate' (ō'rĭ·ĕn·tāt'; ō'rĭ·ĕn'tāt; 181; 277), *v. t.;* -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd; -tāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -TAT'ING (-ĭng). [See ORIENT.] To orient. — *v. i.* To face east; to have orientation.

o'ri·en·ta'tion (ō'rĭ·ĕn·tā'shŭn; 181), *n.* **1.** Act or process of orienting. See ORIENT, *v. t.*
2. Position, state, or fact of being oriented.
3. Act of turning or facing eastward, as in worship.
4. Figuratively, adjustment to an ideal or a principle; determination or sense of one's position with relation to environment or to some particular person, thing, field of knowledge, etc.
5. *Arch.* The placing of a church or temple so that the most sacred part (as the chancel, containing the altar toward which the congregation fronts in worship) will be at the east end; hence, the placing of a building in any determined relation to the points of the compass.
6. *Biol.* The change of position exhibited by certain protoplasmic bodies within the cell, in relation to external influences, as light, heat, etc. Cf. CIRCULATION, 12; ROTATION.
7. *Chem.* **a** The relative positions of atoms or groups in a compound (esp. about a nucleus). **b** The determination of these positions. See ORIENT, *v. t.,* 5.
8. *Psychol.* Awareness of the existing situation, with reference to time, place, and identity of persons.

o'ri·en·ta'tive (ō'rĭ·ĕn·tā'tĭv; 181), *adj.* Tending to, or serving for, orientation.

o'ri·en·ta'tor (ō'rĭ·ĕn·tā'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which orientates; specif.: **a** A contrivance for ascertaining orientation. **b** *Aeronautics.* A piece of apparatus in which a man seated in a partly enclosed box or cage can be subjected to motions similar to those which an airplane pilot experiences in maneuvers.

orient blue. A color, blue in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

o'ri·en'tite (ō'rĭ·ĕn'tīt; 181), *n.* [From *Oriente,* Cuba.] *Mineral.* A hydrous calcium manganese silicate, $4CaO.2Mn_2O_3.5SiO_2.4H_2O$, occurring in small brown orthorhombic crystals. H., 4.5–5. Sp. gr., 3.

o'ri·ent·ize (ō'rĭ·ĕnt·īz; ō'rĭ·ĕn'tīz), *v. t.* To orient. — **o'ri·en'ti·za'tion** (-ĕn'tĭ·zā'shŭn; -tĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

o'ri·ent·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

orient pink. A color, reddish red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. Called also *cherub.* Cf. COLOR.

orient red. See VERMILION, *n.*

orient yellow. Cadmium yellow.

or'i·fa'cial (ôr'ĭ·fā'shăl), *adj.* [L. *os, oris,* mouth + E. *facial.*] *Craniom.* Designating the angle made by a straight line touching the most prominent points of the upper and lower face with a line on the plane of the crowns of the upper teeth.

or'i·fice (ôr'ĭ·fĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *orificium,* fr. *os, oris,* a mouth + *facere* to make. See ORAL; FACT.] A mouthlike aperture, as of a tube, pipe, etc.; an opening; vent; as, the *orifice* of an artery, wound, volcano, chimney.
Syn. — ORIFICE, APERTURE. An ORIFICE is an opening, of relatively small size, which forms the mouth of something; an APERTURE is an opening (often for passage) esp. through something or between two objects; as, the *orifice* of a tube; "the lower *orifice,* or mouth, of the stomach" (*P. Fletcher*); "Their mouths with hideous *orifice* gaped on us wide" (*Milton*); "The morning light . . . stole into the *aperture* at the foot of the bed, betwixt those faded curtains" (*Hawthorne*). Cf. HOLE.

orifice meter. A form of gas meter consisting of a transverse diaphragm across a pipe, in which there is an orifice; the difference in pressure on the two sides of the diaphragm indicates the velocity of flow.

or'i·fi'cial (ôr'ĭ·fĭsh'ăl), *adj.* Pertaining to an orifice.

or'i·flamme (ôr'ĭ·flăm), *n.* Also **or'i·flamb** (-flăm). [F. *oriflamme,* fr. OF. *orieflambe,* fr. L. *aurea flamma* golden flame, for *labari flamma,* fr. *labarum* (cf. LABARUM); cf. L. *flammula* a little banner. See ORIOLE; FLAME.] **1.** The ancient banner of St. Denis, reported to have been a red silk banderole of two or three points attached to a lance. The early French kings were accustomed, on setting out for battle, to receive it from the abbot of Saint-Denis.
2. A standard or ensign in battle; anything suggestive of the historic oriflamme because of color, position, etc.

or'i·form (ôr'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*ori-* + *-form.*] Shaped like a mouth.

or'i·gan (ôr'ĭ·găn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *origanum.* See ORIGANUM.] **a** Formerly, any of various aromatic mints. **b** A plant of the genus *Origanum.*

or'i·gan·ized (-īzd), *adj.* Tinctured with marjoram. *Rare.*

O·rig'a·num (ō·rĭg'ȧ·nŭm), *n.* [L. *origanum,* fr. Gr. *origanon, oreiganon,* prob. fr. *oros* mountain + *ganos* brightness, beauty. Cf. ORGANY.] *Bot.* A genus of Eurasian, aromatic mints, having globose heads of small flowers. *O. vulgaris* is the wild marjoram; *O. dictamnus,* the Cretan dittany. See SWEET MARJORAM.

origanum oil. Properly, an essential oil obtained from various species of *Origanum,* formerly used in medicine and perfumery. The commercial origanum oil is often thyme oil.

Or'i·ge'ni·an (ôr'ĭ·jē'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or attributed to Origen. — *n.* An adherent or follower of Origen.

Or'i·gen·ism (ôr'ĭ·jĕn·ĭz'm), *n. Eccl. Hist.* The doctrines held by, or attributed to, Origen (185–254), head of the catechetical schools in Alexandria (until 232) and in Caesarea, who sought to work out a complete Christian philosophy based on the Scriptures and developed largely along Platonic lines. He excelled as an exegete, apologist, and theologian, but his use of allegorism in interpreting the Scriptures, his views on subordinationism, the eternity of creation, and the universality of redemption gave rise to bitter theological strugles, known as the **Origenist controversies,** in the 5th and 6th centuries. — **Or'i·gen·ist,** *n. & adj.* — **Or'i·gen·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* — **Or'i·gen·ize** (ôr'ĭ·jĕn·īz), *v. i.*

or'i·gin (ôr'ĭ·jĭn), *n.* [F. *origine,* fr. L. *origo, -iginis,* fr. *orior* I rise, become visible. See RUN; cf. OREAD.] **1.** The fact or process of coming into being from a source; derivation; beginning regarded in connection with its cause.

---

or'gie (ôr'jĭ). Var. of ORGY.
or'gies, *n., pl.* of ORGY.
or'gil·lous (ôr'gĭ·lŭs). Var. of ORGULOUS.
or'guil, or'gul, *n.* [OF. *orgoil,* n. (F. *orgueil*).] Pride; haughtiness. *Obs.* — *adj.* Proud; haughty. *Obs.*
or·gu'li·ty, *n.* Pride. *Obs.*
or·gy'ia (ôr·jĭ'yȧ), *n.; pl.* ORGYIAI (-yī). [Gr., prop., a stretching of the arms.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
O·rī'as (ō·rī'ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *oreias* a mountain nymph. See OREAD.] *Zool.* Syn. of TAUROTRAGUS.
or'i·chal'cite (ôr'ĭ·kăl'sīt). Var. of AURICHALCITE.
o'ri·en'tal·ly, *adv.* of ORIENTAL.
o'ri·ent·ly, *adv.* of ORIENT.
o·rig'a·ny, *n.* Origan. *Obs.*
Or'i·gen'ic (ôr'ĭ·jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* Also **Or'i·gen'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). = ORIGENIAN.

---

2. a Parentage; ancestry. **b** That from which anything primarily proceeds; source; fountain; spring; cause.
3. *Anat.* The more fixed, central, or larger attachment or end of a muscle; — in contradistinction to *insertion*.
4. *Math.* See 3d CO-ORDINATE, 2.
Syn. — Source, root; rise, commencement, beginning. — ORIGIN, INCEPTION. The ORIGIN of anything is its beginning considered esp. with reference to that from which it springs; the INCEPTION of anything is its beginning regarded esp. as initiating or inaugurating whatever follows; as, "To the 'Worship of Sorrow' ascribe what *origin* and genesis thou pleasest" (*Carlyle*); to support an undertaking from its *inception*. Cf. OCCASION, BEGIN.
Ant. — End, conclusion, termination.

or'i·gin (ŏr'ĭ·jĭn), *v. t.* To originate. *Rare.*

o·rig'i·na·ble (ō·rĭj'ĭ·nȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being originated.

o·rig'i·nal (ō·rĭj'ĭ·nȧl; -n'l), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *originalis*.]
1. a Of or pertaining to the origin or beginning; preceding all others; first in order or existence; primitive; pristine; as, the *original* laws of a country; the *original* inventor of a process. **b** Belonging to, or being the origin or source (of something copied or reproduced); as, the *original* text; primary; as, *original* authorities. **c** Originative.
2. Not copied, imitated, reproduced, or translated; underived; not dependent or secondary; new; firsthand; as, an *original* thought; an *original* process; hence, novel; fresh. Also, in derogatory sense, newfangled.
3. Being such from his (her, etc.) birth or beginning; "born." "An *original* thief." *De Foe.*
4. Having the power to produce new thoughts or combinations of thought; independent and creative in thought or action; inventive; as, an *original* genius.
5. Dependent upon heredity and the native constitution of the individual; as, *original* nature, behavior.
Syn. — First, primary. See NATIVE.
Ant. — Final. See LAST.

o·rig'i·nal (ō·rĭj'ĭ·nȧl; -n'l), *n.* [Cf. F. *original*.] **1.** Act or fact of arising from something; origination; origin; commencement; also parentage. *Archaic.*
2. That which is the source or origin (of something); that which is primary, or pristine; specif.: **a** *Archaic.* A source or cause (said of a thing); an originator or author (said of a person). **b** *pl. Obs.* Original elements. **c** That of which anything else is a copy or reproduction, as a writing or document, a piece of firsthand work, or a person or object portrayed in a work of art.
The Scriptures may be now read in their own *original*. *Milton.*
3. A person or (rarely) thing that is original in action or character; esp., one who is singular or eccentric.
4. *pl.* Original settlers; aborigines.
5. *Bridge.* Short for ORIGINAL BID.
6. *Philately.* A postage stamp from the original printing of an issue. Cf. REPRINT, REISSUE.
7. *Zool. & Bot.* The wild species from which a domesticated or cultivated variety has been derived.

original bid. *Card Games.* The first bid made after the deal is complete.

original bill. *Equity Practice.* The initial bill of a proceeding not already before the court between the same parties standing in the same interests. It consists of a statement of the cause of complaint and petition for relief.

original contract. See SOCIAL CONTRACT.

original cost. The amount of prudent investment required to construct a plant at the time when actually built.

original cover. *Philately.* An envelope or letter sheet preserved with stamp, cancellation, postal markings, etc., intact; an entire.

original elastic limit. See ELASTIC LIMIT.

Original Freewill Baptists. See BAPTIST, *n.*, 2, *Table.*

original gum. See 3d GUM, 7.

o·rig'i·nal·ist (ō·rĭj'ĭ·nȧl·ĭst; -n'l·ĭst), *n.* One whose behavior is original. *Rare.*

o·rig'i·nal'i·ty (-năl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *originalité*.] **1.** State or quality of being original; as: **a** Authenticity. **b** Novelty. **c** Quality of being independently conceived.
2. The capacity of originating or creating (something); also, its exercise; as, the *originality* of Leonardo da Vinci.
3. *Law.* In patent law, the creation of some useful device, design, or process not before known or created.

original jurisdiction. *Law.* Jurisdiction of first instance, that is, of a court which takes cognizance of a controversy at the inception of legal proceedings therein.

original line. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 2.

o·rig'i·nal·ly, *adv.* **1.** As regards the nature of origin or source; by virtue of origin; inherently; also, from the first; as, power *originally* the people's.
2. Primarily; first of all. *Now Rare.*
3. At the time of origin or inception; at first; initially. "*Originally* a half length [portrait]." *Walpole.*
4. In unusual manner; as, Gauguin paints *originally*.

original minor scale. See 6th SCALE, 11 **a**.

original package. *Law & Com.* The package in which goods transported from one place to another are shipped, kept, handled, and delivered, as where the goods are imported into one jurisdiction from another. By the interstate commerce clause (Art. I, sec. 8, §3) of the Constitution of the United States the States are prevented from interfering with or regulating the sale in the original package of imported goods, but the (Federal) Wilson Law of 1890 provided that liquors imported should be subject to the police power of a State as if they had been produced there and the Webb-Kenyon Act of 1913 prohibited the shipment of liquor from one State to another to be used in violation of the laws of the latter. When the package is broken, however, the goods become a part of the mass of property in the State, and lose their privileged character. What constitutes an original package under the interstate commerce clause is uncertain.

original process. See 1st PROCESS, 8.

original sin. *Theol.* The sin, or defect, incurred by each man in consequence of the first sinful choice made by the first man. Two prevailing conceptions of this sin are: **a** *R.C.Ch.* The sin by which the human race, rebellious against God through Adam's disobedience, was deprived of grace and Paradise, and made subject to ignorance, evil, death, and all other miseries. **b** The natural evil tendency, or depravity, of man, interpreted as sin involving guilt, and as the source of all actual sins; — a leading conception in Protestant theology.

original writ. *Law.* **a** In England, the writ, or original process, by which the jurisdiction of the court was laid in beginning personal actions, until the summons was substituted by the Judicature Act of 1873. It issued out of chancery to the sheriff. Cf. PRAECIPE. **b** In general, any writ by which a defendant is in the first instance brought into court.

o·rig'i·nant (ō·rĭj'ĭ·nănt), *adj.* Originating. — *n.* That which originates or generates (something). *Rare.*

o·rig'i·nar'y (ō·rĭj'ĭ·nĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -nĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [LL. *originarius*.] *Now Rare.* **a** Original. **b** Causing existence; productive. **c** Derived from or based upon an origin. — *n.* An aboriginal. *Obs.* — **o·rig'i·nar'i·ly,** *adv.*

o·rig'i·nate (ō·rĭj'ĭ·nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [From ORIGIN.] To give an origin or beginning to; to bring into existence; to produce as new; as, the purpose of *originating* a new civil order. — *v. i.* To take or have origin; to begin to exist or act; to be derived; as, the scheme *originated* with the governor and council. Also often with *from*, *in*, and *by*.

o·rig'i·nat'ing no'tice (-nāt'ĭng). *Eng. Law.* A notice the service of which begins a legal proceeding.

originating summons. *Eng. Law.* A mode of beginning proceedings by a summons, without writ or bill, developed extensively in modern English practice, esp. in the Chancery Division. The proceedings are had summarily at chambers, but may be adjourned (*adjourned summons*) for a hearing in court. It is used for declaratory judgments, in the administration of trusts and of estates of deceased persons, in investigations of title, and in such matters as custody of children and property rights between husband and wife.

o·rig'i·na'tion (ō·rĭj'ĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.* [MF., fr. L. *originatio*.] **1.** Act, fact, or process of originating, or state of being originated; origin.
2. Of words, the etymology; — a Latinism.
3. Mode of production, or bringing into being.
4. Creation; first production; invention.

o·rig'i·na'tive (ō·rĭj'ĭ·nā'tĭv), *adj.* Having power, or tending, to originate; productive. — **o·rig'i·na'tive·ly,** *adv.*

o·rig'i·na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which originates.

o·rig'i·na'tress (-trĕs; -trĭs; 119), *n.* A female originator.

‖o·ri'gi·nes (ō·rĭj'ĭ·nēz), *n. pl.* [L.] Original sources.

or'i·gin·ist (ŏr'ĭ·jĭn·ĭst), *n.* One who treats of origins.

origin of angles. *Geom.* The polar axis or base line.

origin of co-ordinate axes. *Math.* The point where the axes intersect. See 3d CO-ORDINATE, 2.

origin of direction. *Math.* See 3d CO-ORDINATE, 2.

Origin of Species, The. Short title of the treatise (1859) by Charles R. Darwin, *On the Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection, or the preservation of favored races in the struggle for life.* See DARWINISM; NATURAL SELECTION.

o·ri'gnal (ō·rĭn'yȧl; ŏ'rē·nyȧl'), *n.* [Can. F., fr. Basque *oreña* stag.] The American moose.

‖o·ri'go ma'li (ō·rī'gō mā'lī). [L.] The origin of the evil.

or'i·hon (ŏr'ĭ·hŏn), *n.* [Jap.] A paper, papyrus, or vellum strip of considerable length, folded in accordion style, the folds coming between the pages or columns of print or writing, which appears on only one side of the strip. Early orihons were protected by boards or covers laced on with thongs or held by metal devices.

o·ril'lion (ō·rĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *oreillon, orillon*, lit., a little ear, fr. *oreille* and ear, fr. L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris* an ear. See EAR; cf. ORECCHION.] *Fort.* A projection at the shoulder of a bastion to cover the flank. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

o·ril'lon (ō·rĭl'ŭn; *F.* ŏ'rē'yôn'), *n.* [F.] An orillion.

o·ri·na'sal (ō'rĭ·nā'zȧl; -z'l; 181), *adj.* [1st *ori-* + *nasal*.] Of the mouth and nose; specif., *Phonet.*, uttered through both mouth and nose, as are the French nasal vowels. — *n.* An orinasal sound. — **o'ri·na·sal'i·ty** (-nā·zăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

o'ri·ole (ō'rĭ·ōl; 181), *n.* [NL. *oriolus*, fr. OF. *oriol*, fr. L. *aureolus* golden, dim. of *aureus* golden, fr. *aurum* gold; prob., as reddish or shining, akin to L. *aurora* dawn. See EAST; cf. AUREOLE, LORIOT, ORIFLAMME, ORMOLU, ORPIMENT.] **1.** Any bird of the family Oriolidae; esp., the European **golden oriole** (*Oriolus oriolus*). It is bright yellow, with the wings and tail chiefly black and sharply contrasted. A related species (*O. kundoo*) is found in India, and others throughout southern Asia and Africa. Those of the Australian region are of the genera *Mimeta* and *Sphecotheres*.

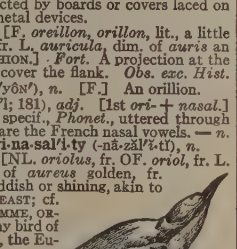
Golden Oriole (*Oriolus oriolus*).

2. Any of various American birds of the family Icteridae, not closely related to the Old World orioles. The males are usually bright black and yellow or orange, the females chiefly greenish or yellowish. See BALTIMORE ORIOLE, BULLOCK'S ORIOLE, HOODED ORIOLE, ORCHARD ORIOLE; BIRD, *Plate.*
3. The color tan.
4. *Angling.* An artificial trout fly having a black-and-tinsel body, yellow feather wings, black hackle, black-and-white tail, and gold tinsel tag.

O'ri·ol'i·dae (ō'rĭ·ŏl'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ORIOLE.] *Zool.* A family of passerine birds related to the crows and consisting of the Old World orioles, most of which inhabit tropical and semitropical regions. The typical genus is **O·ri'o·lus** (ō·rī'ō·lŭs).

O·ri'on (ō·rī'ŏn), *n.*; *gen.* ORIONIS (ō·rī'ō·nĭs; ŏr'ĭ·ō'nĭs). [L., fr. Gr. *Oriōn*.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* According to one legend, a hunter slain by Artemis for making love to Eos, and erected into a constellation. The name given to the constellation may have preceded this myth.
2. *Astron.* The most conspicuous constellation in the heavens, located on the equator east of Taurus, and represented on pictorial charts by the figure of a man, the row of three stars forming **O·ri'on's Belt** (ō·rī'ŏnz), the three lucid stars below being **Orion's Sword.**
3. [*not cap.*] The color Holland blue.

O·ri'on·id (ō·rī'ŏn·ĭd), *n.* [*Orion* + 1st *-id*.] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in Orion. See METEOR, 2.

Orion Nebula. *Astron.* The Nebula of Orion.

O·ri'on's Hound (ō·rī'ŏnz). The constellation Canis Major (Aratus); also, the Dog Star.

-o'ri·ous (-ō'rĭ·ŭs; 181). [*-ori-* as in L. *-orius* + *-ous*. See -ORY.] An adjective suffix denoting *of, pertaining to, serving for*, as in meritor*ious*, censor*ious*, noto*rious*.

Or'is·ka'ni·an (ŏr'ĭs·kā'nĭ·ȧn; 159), *adj.* [From *Oriskany*, New York.] *Geol.* Designating, or pertaining to, a stage of the American Devonian; — from the **O·ris'ka·ny beds** (ō·rĭs'kȧ·nĭ), **a** formation consisting principally of sandstone and conglomerate. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Or'is·ka'ni·an,** *n.*

o'ris·mol'o·gy (ō'rĭs·mŏl'ō·jĭ; 181), *n.* [Gr. *horismos* definition + *-logy*.] Art or practice of defining technical terms; the terminology of a science. — **o·ris'mo·log'ic** (ō·rĭs'mō·lŏj'ĭk), *adj.* — **o·ris'mo·log'i·cal** (-ĭ·kȧl), *adj.*

or'i·son (ŏr'ĭ·zŭn; -z'n), *n.* [OF. *orison, oreison* (F. *oraison*), fr. L. *oratio* speech, prayer. See ORATION.] **1.** A prayer.

Nymph, in thy *orisons* Be all my sins remembered. *Shak.*
Their *orisons*, each morning duly paid. *Milton.*

2. a *Now Rare.* Praying. **b** *Obs.* A speech.

o·ris'tic (ō·rĭs'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *horistikos* of or for defining.] Determinate; definitive. *Rare.*

-o'ri·um (-ō'rĭ·ŭm; 181). [L., neut. of *-orius*. See -ORY.] A noun suffix in words from, or imitative of, Latin, denoting *belonging to*, and chiefly used in words signifying *place for* or *thing used for* (something), as in audit*orium*, natat*orium*, haust*orium*. Cf. -ARIUM.

O·ri'ya (ō·rē'yȧ), *n.* **a** One of the chief Sanskritic languages of India, closely related to Bengali, and written in a form of the Devanagari character. See MAGADHI. **b** One of a distinctive race of Orissa, India, speaking the Oriya language.

or'key (ŏr'kĭ), *n.* Also **or'kyn** (-kĭn). [D. *oortken*, dim. of *oort, oord*, corner, place, fourth part of a thing, a small coin. See ODD.] A small coin. *Obs.*

Or'khon' (ŏr'kŏn'), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating East Turki inscriptions found in the region of the Orkhon River, Mongolia, dating from the 8th century A.D., and written in an alphabet called also *runic, runiform*, or *pseudorunic*, because of a superficial resemblance to the Teutonic runes. Cf. UIGUR.

Ork'ney·an (ŏrk'nĭ·ȧn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Orkney Islands.

Or·lan'do (ôr·lăn'dō; *It.* ôr·län'dō), *n.* **1.** Italian form of ROLAND.
2. A so-called nephew of Charlemagne, the hero of romantic tales and poems on the adventures of Charlemagne and his paladins, as Boiardo's epic (1482) **Or·lan'do Ina'mo·ra'to** (ēn·nä'mō·rä'tō) (Enamored), and Ariosto's epic (1516) **Or·lan'do Fu·rio'so** (fōō·ryō'sō) (Mad). He is identical with the *Roland* of the *Chanson de Roland* and the French romances. See ROLAND, DURENDAL, ASTOLFO.
3. In Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, the son of Sir Rowland de Bois. Ill-treated by his elder brother, Oliver, Orlando retires to the Forest of Arden, where he meets and pays court to Rosalind.

orle (ôrl), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *ourle*, fr. (assumed) VL. *orulum*, dim. fr. L. *ora* border, margin. See ORAL; cf. ORLO.] **1.** *Her.* **a** A bearing, said to be in the form of a fillet, round the shield, within, but at some distance from, the border. It is more rightly described as a voided escutcheon and should be so drawn. **b** The wreath, or chaplet, surmounting or encircling the helmet of a knight and bearing the crest.

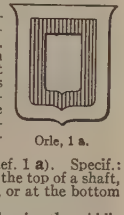
Orle, 1 **a**.

2. Hence, anything likened to an orle (def. 1 **a**). Specif.: *Arch.* A narrow fillet, esp. such a fillet at the top of a shaft, separating it from the bell of the capital, or at the bottom above the molding of the base.
— *in orle.* *Her.* Round the escutcheon, leaving the middle of the field vacant or occupied by something else; — said of bearings on the shield in the form of an orle.

or'le·an (ôr'lē·ăn), *n.* [From the F. form of *Orellana*. See ORELLIN.] Annatto.

Or'le·an·ist (ôr'lē·ăn·ĭst), *n.* An adherent or supporter of the Orleans family, which claims the throne of France from being descended from a younger brother of Louis XIV. There has been but one sovereign in the family, Louis Philippe. — **Or'le·an·ist,** *adj.* — **Or'le·an·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Or'le·an·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

Or'le·ans (ôr'lē·ănz), *n.* [From the city of *Orléans*, in France.] **1.** A dress cloth made of cotton warp and worsted filling, which alternate on the surface in weaving.
2. Annatto.
3. An important European variety of plum.

Or'lē'ans' (ôr'lā'ăn'), *n.* See BATTLE, *Table.*

orl fly (ôrl). A British alder fly (*Sialis lutaria*).

or'lo (ôr'lō), *n.* [It., border, brim. See ORLE.] *Arch.* **a** = ORLE, 2. **b** The smooth surface between two flutes of a shaft. **c** The surface between two grooves of a triglyph. **d** A flat plinth of any width.

Or'loff (ôr'lŏf; *Russ.* ŭr·lôf'), *n.* **1.** [Because from the stud of Count *Orloff* (Russ. *Orlov*), 1737–1809.] A Russian strain of trotting horses derived from admixture of Dutch, Frisian, and Arabian breeds.
2. Short for **Orloff diamond,** a famous diamond, weighing 194¾ carats, in the Russian Imperial scepter. It was sold to Count Orloff for the Empress Catherine in 1772.

or'lop (ôr'lŏp), *n.* [D. *overloop* a covering, passage, overflow, lit., a running over, fr. *overloopen* to run over. See OVER; LEAP.] *Naut.* The lowest deck of a vessel, esp. of a ship of war, consisting formerly of a platform laid over the beams in the hold, on which the cables were coiled; — called also **orlop deck.** See DECK, *n.*, 2.

Or'mazd (ôr'mȧzd) *or* **A'hu·ra·Maz'da,** *n.* [Per. *Ormazd, Ormuzd*, OPer. *Auramazda*, Av. *Ahuramazda*.] *Zoroastrianism.* The supreme deity, the principle of good, creator of the world, and guardian of mankind. He is the opponent of Ahriman, the spirit of evil, both being sprung from Eternity, or, according to another version, Ahriman being the offspring of a moment of doubt on the part of Ormazd in whom coexist the polar opposite principles: (1) his positive, creative spirit (good) *Spenta Mainyu*; and (2) the negative antithesis (evil), *Ahriman*. Ormazd is attended by angels and archangels. He is represented as a bearded man enclosed in a winged circle.

or'mer (ôr'mĕr), *n.* [F. *ormier*.] An ear shell, or abalone, esp. *Haliotis tuberculata*, formerly used as food in Guernsey.

or'mo·lu (ôr'mō·lōō), *n.* [F. *or moulu*, fr. *or* gold + *moulu*, past part. of *moudre* to grind, to mill, fr. L. *molere*. See 4th OR; 1st MEAL.] **1.** Orig., a preparation of ground gold for gilding; hence, bronze or other metal so gilded.
2. A variety of brass made to imitate gold in appearance, used in mounts for furniture, etc. The effect is often heightened by lacquer or acids. Called also *mosaic gold.*

ormolu varnish. A varnish used to give the appearance of gold.

Or'mus (ôr'mŭs), *n.* Ormuz (Hormuz); — used by Milton as a symbol of the East. See HORMUZ, in *Gaz.*

or'muz·ine' (ôr'mŭz·ēn'), *n.* [From *Ormuz* (now *Hormuz*), Persia.] Persian silk fabric. *Obs.*

o·rig'i·nal·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

o·rig'i·nous, *adj.* Original; native. *Obs.*

or'i·sphere', *n.* See 2d ORI-.

o'rix. Oryx. *Ref. Sp.*

ork. Var. of ORC.

orlage. † HOROLOGE.

Orlean red. [See ORLEANS.] Bixin. *Obs.*

Orleans process. See VINEGAR.

orlege. † HOROLOGE.

orl'et (ôr'lĕt), *n.* [OF., dim. of *orle* border.] *Arch.* = ORLE, *n.*, 2.

orle'ways' (ôrl'wāz'), *adv.* Also **orle'wise'** (-wīz'). *Her.* = *in orle*, under ORLE.

or'loge. Var. of HOROLOGE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

or'mer (ôr'mĕr), *n.* [F. *ormier*.] An ear shell, or abalone. *Local, Eng.*

Or'mond, *n.* *Her.* See PURSUIVANT. [ORMAZD.]

Or'muzd (ôr'mŭzd). Var. of

orn, *v. t.* [Cf. ANORN.] To ornament; adorn. *Obs.*

orn. Obs. past tense of RUN.

or'na (ôr'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* ORNE (-nē). [It., fr. L. *urna* urn.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

or'na·cy, *n.* Ornateness. *Obs.*

or'na·ment (ôr'nȧ·mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *ornement*, fr. OF. *ornement*, fr. L. *ornamentum*, fr. *ornare* to adorn. See ORNATE.] **1.** An article of equipment; an adjunct, primarily useful, as of clothing, furniture, etc. *Archaic*, exc. in ecclesiastical usage.

Like that long-buried body of the king
Found lying with his urns and *ornaments*. *Tennyson.*

2. a That which is added to embellish or adorn; that which adds grace or beauty; an embellishment; a decoration. *Ornament*, as in architecture, is often distinguished as *structural* when it is an integral part of what it adorns; or as *applied* when executed on the surface of something structurally complete without it. See APPLIQUÉ, *adj.* **b** An object or quality which serves to adorn.

The *ornament* of a meek and quiet spirit. 1 *Pet.* iii. 4.

3. One whose qualities adorn or confer luster on those about him; as, an *ornament* to his age.
4. Addition or inclusion of anything that beautifies; ornamentation; embellishment; decoration.
5. *Music.* An embellishing note or notes not belonging to the essential harmony or melody, and indicated by the composer or introduced by the performer for purely decorative effect. Ornaments were especially common from the 16th to the 18th century. The commonest are *appoggiatura*, *acciaccatura*, *mordent*, *pralltriller*, *turn*, and *trill*. Called also *grace*, *embellishment*, *fioritura*, *agrêments*, etc.
6. *Print.* A decorative design, as one used to break a blank spot on a page.

or'na·ment (ôr'nȧ·mĕnt), *v. t.*; OR'NA·MENT'ED; OR'NA·MENT'ING. To provide with ornament; decorate; embellish; as, to *ornament* a room, or a city.
Syn. — See ADORN.

or'na·men'tal (ôr'nȧ·mĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Serving to ornament; of the nature of ornament; decorative.

Some think it most *ornamental* to wear their bracelets on their wrists; others, about their ankles. *Sir T. Browne.*

— **or'na·men·tal'i·ty** (-mĕn·tăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **or'na·men'tal·ly**, *adv.*

or'na·men'tal, *n.* A thing which is ornamental or used as ornament; specif., *Hort.*, a plant cultivated essentially for decorative purposes.

or'na·men'tal·ism (ôr'nȧ·mĕn'tăl·ĭz'm; -t'l·ĭz'm), *n.* Addictedness to ornamentation.

or'na·men'tal·ist (-ĭst), *n.* An ornamentist.

or'na·men'tal·ize (ôr'nȧ·mĕn'tăl·īz; -t'l·īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make ornamental.

or'na·men'ta·ry (ôr'nȧ·mĕn'tȧ·rĭ), *adj.* Ornamental. *Rare.*

or'na·men·ta'tion (-mĕn·tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of ornamenting; state of being ornamented.
2. That which ornaments; use of ornament.
3. *Zool.* Characteristic markings or sculpture on the body of an animal; specif., in ticks, a shining color pattern on the body, capitulum, and legs.

or'na·ment'er (ôr'nȧ·mĕn'tẽr), *n.* One who or that which ornaments.

or'na·ment'ist (ôr'nȧ·mĕn'tĭst), *n.* A professional decorator.

ornaments rubric. A rubric in the English Prayer Book on the use of ornaments (things used in service), taken from an act of Elizabeth (1559) directing the retention of usage established in the reign of Edward VI.

or·nate' (ôr·nāt'; 66), *adj.* [L. *ornatus*, past part. of *ornare* to adorn, equip, fr. *ordinare* to arrange. See ORDAIN; cf. ADORN, ORNAMENT.] **1.** Adorned; decorated; now, adorned elaborately, esp. in excess.
2. Of a style of composition, marked by elaborate rhetoric; embellished with figures of speech.
3. Specif., *Zool.*, having a characteristic ornamentation; — said esp. of ticks. See ORNAMENTATION, 3.
— **or·nate'ly**, *adv.* — **or·nate'ness**, *n.*

or·nate' (ôr·nāt'), *v. t.* To adorn; ornament. *Obs.*

or·na'tion (ôr·nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ornatio.*] Ornamentation. *R.*

or'na·ture (ôr'nȧ·tûr), *n.* [LL. *ornatura.*] Ornamentation.

or'ner·y (ôr'nĕr·ĭ). Dial. var. of ORDINARY. Esp., *U. S.*, of bad disposition; hard to manage; as, an *ornery* child. — **or'ner·i·ness** (-ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

or'nis (ôr'nĭs), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. *ornis* bird. See ERNE.] The bird life of a region; an avifauna.

-or'nis (-ôr'nĭs). [NL.] *Zool.* A combining form from Greek *ornis*, meaning *bird*, as in Heli*ornis*, Ichthy*ornis*.

or·nis'co·py (ôr·nĭs'kŏ·pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ornis* bird + *-scopy.*] Ornithomancy. — **or'ni·scop'ic** (ôr'nĭ·skŏp'ĭk), *adj.* — **or·nis'co·pist** (ôr·nĭs'kŏ·pĭst), *n.*

-or'ni·thes (-ôr'nĭ·thēz; -ôr·nĭ'thēz). [NL.] *Zool.* A combining form, Greek *ornithes*, meaning *birds*, as in Dinor*nithes*, Hesper*ornithes*.

or·nith'ic (ôr·nĭth'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *ornithikos*, fr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird.] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of birds.

or'ni·thich'nite (ôr'nĭ·thĭk'nīt), *n.* [*ornith-* + Gr. *ichnos* track.] *Paleontol.* The fossil footmark of a bird. *Obs.*

or'ni·thine (ôr'nĭ·thēn; -thĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-thin.** [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, bird.] *Biochem.* A noncrystalline nitrogenous compound, $C_5H_{12}N_2O_2$; α, δ-diamino-valeric acid. It is found combined in ornithuric acid.

Or'ni·this'chi·a (ôr'nĭ·thĭs'kĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *ornith-* + Gr. *ischion* hip.] *Paleontol.* An order of herbivorous dinosaurian reptiles having a predentary bone in the jaw, pubes which do not meet anteriorly, and postpubic bones parallel to the ischia. Syns. *Orthopoda*, *Predentata*. — **or'ni·this'chi·an** (-ăn), *adj.*

or'ni·thiv'o·rous (ôr'nĭ·thĭv'ŏ·rŭs), *adj.* [See ORNITHO-; -VOROUS.] Feeding on birds. *Rare.*

or'ni·tho- (ôr'nĭ·thō-; ôr·nĭ'thō-; *see note below*), **ornith-.** [See ERNE.] A combining form, Greek *ornitho-*, *ornith-*, from *ornis*, *ornithos*, meaning *bird*, as in *ornithology*, *ornithichnite*.

☞ When accentuation on the second syllable is possible, the second pron. is etymologically correct, but little used. ☞ The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

ornithobiographical	**ornithocoprolite**	**ornitholite**
ornithobiography	**ornithogeographic**	**ornitholitic**
ornithocephalic	**ornithogeographical**	**ornithomorph**
ornithocephalous	**ornithography**	**ornithomorphic**

Or'ni·tho·ceph'a·lus (-sĕf'ȧ·lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *ornitho-* + Gr. *kephalē* head.] *Paleontol.* The first discovered and best-known genus of pterodactyls. It is the type of a family, **Or'ni·tho·ce·phal'i·dae** (-sē·făl'ĭ·dē), syn. *Pterodactylidae*.

or'ni·tho·cop'ros (-kŏp'rŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. *ornitho-* + Gr. *kopros* dung.] The dung of birds; guano.

Or'ni·thod'o·ros (ôr'nĭ·thŏd'ō·rŏs), **-rus** (-rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *ornitho-* + Gr. *doros* leather bag, wallet.] *Zool.* A genus of ticks (family Argasidae) containing certain species that act as carriers of relapsing fever. See PAJAHUELLO.

Or'ni·tho·gae'a (ôr'nĭ·thō·jē'ȧ; ôr·nĭ'thō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *ornitho-* + Gr. *gaia*, *gē*, the earth.] *Biogeog.* The New Zealand region; — so called because of its various peculiar groups of birds, living and extinct. — **Or'ni·tho·gae'an**, *or* **-ge'an** (-jē'ăn), *adj.*

or·nith'o·gal (ôr·nĭth'ō·găl), *n.* An ornithogalum; esp., *O. umbellatum*. *Obs.*

Or'ni·thog'a·lum (ôr'nĭ·thŏg'ȧ·lŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ornithogalon* the plant star-of-Bethlehem, fr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, bird + *gala* milk.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of Old World bulbous herbs (family Liliaceae) with basal grasslike leaves, and naked scapes bearing clusters of white, yellow, or greenish flowers with spreading perianth segments and flattened filaments. *O. umbellatum* and *O. nutans*, both known as *star-of-Bethlehem*, are often cultivated, as is also *O. arabicum*. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus.

or'ni·thoid (ôr'nĭ·thoid), *adj.* [*ornith-* + *-oid.*] Birdlike.

Or'ni·tho·les'tes (ôr'nĭ·thō·lĕs'tēz; ôr·nĭ'thō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *ornitho-* + *-lestes.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of small, light-boned carnivorous dinosaurs of the Jurassic, with small skull, slender neck, and long slim fingers.

or'ni·thol'o·gy (ôr'nĭ·thŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*ornitho-* + *-logy*; cf. F. *ornithologie.*] **1.** That branch of zoology which treats of birds.
2. A treatise or book on this subject.
— **or'ni·tho·log'ic** (-thō·lŏj'ĭk), *adj.* — **or'ni·tho·log'i·cal** (ôr'nĭ·thō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **or'ni·tho·log'i·cal·ly**, *adv.* — **or·ni·thol'o·gist** (-thŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

or'ni·tho·man'cy (ôr'nĭ·thō·măn'sĭ; ôr·nĭ'thō-; *see* ORNITHO-), *n.* [Gr. *ornithomanteia*, fr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird + *manteia* divination.] Divination by observation of birds, their flight, etc. Cf. AUGURY. — **or'ni·tho·man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *adj.* — **or'ni·tho·man'tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

Or'ni·tho·mi'mus (-mī'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *ornitho-* + *-mimus.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of small slender theropod dinosaurs of the Upper Cretaceous. The jaws are toothless, the skeleton birdlike. It typifies a family, **Or'ni·tho·mim'i·dae** (-mĭm'ĭ·dē).

or'ni·tho·my'zous (-mī'zŭs), *adj.* [*ornitho-* + Gr. *myzein* to suck.] Parasitic on birds.

or'ni·thon (ôr'nĭ·thŏn; ôr·nĭ'-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ornithōn*, fr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, bird.] An aviary.

or'ni·thoph'i·lous (ôr'nĭ·thŏf'ĭ·lŭs), *adj.* [*ornitho-* + *-philous.*] Bird-loving; — said specif. of plants or flowers that are pollinated through the agency of birds. — **or'ni·thophile** (ôr'nĭ·thō·fīl; -fĭl; ôr·nĭ'thō-), *adj. & n.* — **or'ni·thoph'i·list** (ôr'nĭ·thŏf'ĭ·lĭst), *n.* — **or'ni·thoph'i·lite** (-līt), *n.* — **or'ni·thoph'i·ly** (-lĭ), *n.*

Or'ni·tho·op'o·da (ôr'nĭ·thŏp'ō·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ORNITHO-; -PODA.] *Paleontol.* **a** A group of dinosaurs of the order Ornithischia having distinctly digitigrade hind limbs, usually with only three functional toes which are blunt, hollow limb bones, a fourth trochanter on the femur, and no dermal armor. *Iguanodon* is the best-known genus. **b** In a wider sense, equiv. to ORNITHISCHIA. — **or'ni·thopod'** (ôr'nĭ·thō·pŏd'; ôr·nĭ'thō·pŏd), *n. & adj.*

Or'ni·thop'ter·a (ôr'nĭ·thŏp'tĕr·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *ornitho-* + *-ptera.*] *Zool.* A genus of large butterflies of the Malay Archipelago, closely related to *Papilio*. The females are much larger and much less brightly colored than the males.

or'ni·tho·rhyn'chous (ôr'nĭ·thō·rĭng'kŭs; ôr·nĭ'thō-; *see* ORNITHO-), *adj.* [See ORNITHORHYNCHUS.] *Zool.* Having a beak like that of a bird.

Or'ni·tho·rhyn'chus (ôr'nĭ·thō·rĭng'kŭs; ôr·nĭ'-; *see* ORNITHO-), *n.* [NL., fr. *ornitho-* + *-rhynchus.*] **a** *Zool.* The genus consisting only of the duckbill and constituting the family **Or'ni·tho·rhyn'chi·dae** (-kĭ·dē). **b** [*not cap.*] A duckbill.

or'ni·thos'co·py (ôr'nĭ·thŏs'kŏ·pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ornithoskopia.* See ORNITHO-; -SCOPY.] Ornithomancy; augury. — **or'ni·tho·scop'ic** (ôr'nĭ·thō·skŏp'ĭk; ôr·nĭ'thō-), *adj.* — **or'ni·thos'co·pist** (-pĭst), *n.*

or'ni·thot'o·my (-thŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*ornitho-* + *-tomy.*] The anatomy or dissection of birds. — **or'ni·tho·tom'i·cal** (ôr'nĭ·thō·tŏm'ĭ·kăl; ôr·nĭ'thō-), *adj.* — **or'ni·thot'o·mist** (ôr'nĭ·thŏt'ō·mĭst), *n.*

or'ni·thot'ro·phy (-thŏt'rō·fĭ), *n.* [*ornitho-* + *-trophy.*] A place where birds are fed. *Rare.*

Or'ni·thu'rae (ôr'nĭ·thū'rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *ornith-* + Gr. *oura* tail.] *Zool.* An abandoned primary division of birds including all except *Archaeopteryx* (cf. ARCHAEORNIS). — **or'ni·thu'rous** (-rŭs), *adj.*

or'ni·thu'ric (ôr'nĭ·thū'rĭk), *adj.* [*ornith-* + *uric.*] *Biochem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{9O}N_4O_4$, formed and secreted when benzoic acid is fed to birds.

or'no·ite (ôr'nō·īt), *n.* [From *Ornö*, Sweden.] *Petrog.* A diorite composed of oligoclase and hornblende and subordinate potash feldspar.

‖**o'ro** (ō'rō), *n.* [Sp.] Gold; in Spanish American countries, sometimes, specif., money of the United States.

O'ro (ō'rō), *n.* [Tahitian.] *Polynesian Relig.* The god of fertility, procreation, and war, who became the national god of Tahiti. *Society Islands.*

or'o- (ôr'ō-). [See OREAD.] A combining form, Greek *oro-*, from *oros*, meaning *mountain*, as in *orography*.

or'o- (ôr'ō-). Comb. form from Greek *oros*, meaning *whey*, *serum*, as in **or'o·di'ag·no'sis**, **or'o·ther'a·py**. Cf. ORRHO-.

o'ro- (ō'rō-). *Anat.* A combining form from Latin *os*, *oris*, the mouth, as in *oropharynx*; denoting also in adjectives *oral and*, as in *oroanal*, *orolingual*, *oronasal*.

o'ro·a'nal (-ā'nȧl; -ă'n'l), *adj.* [3d *oro-* + *anal.*] *Zool.* Functioning both as mouth and anus.

Or'o·ban·cha'ce·ae (ôr'ō·băng·kā'sē·ē; 185), *n. pl.* [NL. See OROBANCHE.] *Bot.* A family of widely distributed leafless root-parasitic herbs (order Polemoniales), the broomrape family. They are brown or yellow, with axillary or spicate 2-lipped flowers and a 1-celled ovary. The best-known genera are *Orobanche*, *Anoplanthus*, *Conopholis*, and *Epiphegus*. — **or'o·ban·cha'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Or'o·ban'che (-băng'kē), *n.* [L., broom rape, fr. Gr. *orobanchē*, prob. the same plant, fr. *orobos* vetch + *anchein* to choke.] *Bot.* A large genus of root-parasitic herbs, type of the family Orobanchaceae, natives of the Old World and western America, with fleshy yellowish-white and spicate, bracted flowers. See BROOMRAPE.

or'o·ban'che·ous (ôr'ō·băng'kē·ŭs), *adj. Bot.* Orobanchaceous. *Rare.*

or'o·bath'y·met'ric (ôr'ō·băth'ĭ·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* [1st *oro-* + *bathymetric.*] Designating or pertaining to the representation of submerged mountains by depth contours.

O'ro·chon', **O'ro·kon'** (ôr'rō·kŏn'), *n.* One of a Tungus tribe dwelling near the mouth of the Amur.

or'o·crat'ic (ôr'ō·krăt'ĭk; 185), *adj.* [1st *oro-* + Gr. *kratein* to prevail, rule. See DEMOCRATIC.] *Geol.* Designating or pertaining to a degree of roughness of the earth's surface comparable to that now existing.

or'o·gen (ôr'ō·jĕn), *n.* [1st *oro-* + *-gen.*] *Geol.* **a** A mountain mass that is a unit as regards origin or uplift. **b** A region of mountain-making disturbance.

or'o·gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or produced by orogeny; pert. to or characteristic of an orogen.

o·rog'e·ny (ō·rŏj'ē·nĭ), **or'o·gen'e·sis** (ôr'ō·jĕn'ē·sĭs), **or'o·gen'e·sy** (-sĭ), *n.* [1st *oro-* + *-geny*, *-genesis*, *-genesy.*] *Geol.* The process of mountain making, esp. by folding of the crust. See DIASTROPHISM. — **or'o·ge·net'ic** (ôr'ō·jē·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

or'o·graph (ôr'ō·grăf; 83), *n.* [1st *oro-* + *-graph.*] *Surveying.* A machine for use in making topographical maps. It is operated by being pushed across country, and not only records distances, like the perambulator, but also elevations.

or'o·graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), **or'o·graph'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to orography or the orograph. — **or'o·graph'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

orographic rain. The rain produced when a mountain deflects moisture-laden wind upward.

o·rog'ra·phy (ō·rŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [1st *oro-* + *-graphy.*] That branch of physical geography which treats of mountains and mountain systems; orology.

or'o·he'li·o·graph' (ôr'ō·hē'lĭ·ō·grăf'; 83), *n.* [1st *oro-* + *helio-* + *-graph.*] *Photog.* A special camera for obtaining a circular panoramic view of the horizon.

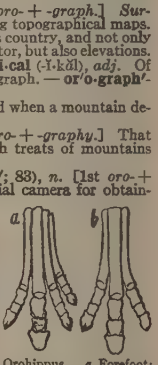

Orohippus. *a* Foreofoot; *b* Hind Foot. Much reduced.

Or'o·hip'pus (ôr'ō·hĭp'ŭs; 185), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *oros* mountain (referring to the Rocky Mountain region) + *hippos* horse.] *Paleontol.* A genus of very small American Eocene horses, having four complete toes in front and three behind, and the tubercles of the molar teeth partially fused into a set of ridges.

or'o·hy·drog'ra·phy (-hĭ·drŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [1st *oro-* + *hydrography.*] That branch of hydrography which deals with the relations of mountains to drainage. — **or'o·hy'dro·graph'ic** (-hī'drō·grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

o'ro·ide (ō'rō·īd; -ĭd; 181), *n.* [F. *or* gold + Gr. *eidos* form. See 4th OR.] An alloy, chiefly of copper and zinc or tin, resembling gold in color and brilliancy, and used in making cheap jewelry.

o·rol'o·gy (ō·rŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [1st *oro-* + *-logy.*] The science of mountains; orography. — **or'o·log'i·cal** (ôr'ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **o·rol'o·gist** (ō·rŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

o·rom'e·ter (ō·rŏm'ē·tẽr), *n.* [1st *oro-* + *-meter.*] *Meteorol.* An aneroid barometer having a second scale that gives the approximate elevation above sea level of the place where the observation is made.

or'o·met'ric (ôr'ō·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to the measurement of mountains, or to the orometer. — **o·rom'e·try** (ō·rŏm'ē·trĭ), *n.*

o'ro·no'co, **o'ro·no'ko** (ō'rō·nō'kō; 181), **o'ro·noo'ko** (-nōō'kō), *n.* [From *Orinoco*, formerly *Oronoque*, river in S. Amer. (whence the variety was introduced into Va.), fr. Carib *Ibirinoco.*] A variety of tobacco.

O·ron'ti·um (ō·rŏn'shĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., perh. fr. Gr. *Orontēs* the Orontes, a river in Syria.] *Bot.* A genus of aquatic herbs of the arum family (Araceae). *O. aquaticum*, the golden club (which see), is the only known species.

O'roo·no'ko (ō'rōō·nō'kō; 181), *n.* The title and hero of a novel (1688) founded on fact, by Mrs. Aphra Behn (1640–89), and of the play by Thomas Southerne (1660–1746) based on the novel. He is a black prince who is decoyed on shipboard and sold into slavery. He meets his wife, Imoinda, whom he had supposed to be dead, and later after avenging her of an attempted seduction, commits suicide as she had done.

o'ro·phar'ynx (ō'rō·făr'ĭngks), *n.* [L. *os*, *oris*, mouth + E. *pharynx.*] *Anat.* The lower part of the pharynx, which is continuous with the mouth and can be seen by direct vision. — **o'ro·pha·ryn'ge·al** (-fȧ·rĭn'jē·ăl; -făr'ĭn·jē'ăl), *adj.*

O'ro·ti'nan (ō'rō·tē'năn), *n.* An Indian of a Chiapanecan tribe of Costa Rica. See CHIAPANECAN.

ore·rotund (ôr'rō·tŭnd; ŏr'ō-; 181), *adj.* [L. (Horace) *ore rotundo*, lit., with round mouth. See ORAL; ROTUND.] Characterized by fullness, clearness, strength, and smoothness; ringing and musical; — said of the voice or of vocal delivery. Also, pompous; bombastic; — said of style in writing or speaking. — **n.** The orotund voice or utterance.

o'ro·tun'di·ty (ō'rō·tŭn'dĭ·tĭ; ôr'ō-), *n.* Quality of being orotund; orotund mode of intonation.

O·ro'ya fe'ver (ō·rō'yä). [From *Oroya*, Peru.] *Med.* An often fatal febrile disease endemic on the western slope of the Peruvian Andes, held to be caused by a blood parasite (*Bartonella bacilliformis*) transmitted by a gnat (*Phlebotomus verrucarum*), and characterized by anemia, prostration, and, commonly, a wartlike skin eruption. See VERRUGA PERUVIANA.

orp (ôrp), *v. i.* [Cf. ON. *verpa* to throw, *orpinn* bowed down, bent.] To fret; to weep. *Scot.*

or'phan (ôr'făn), *n.* [LL. *orphanus*, fr. Gr. *orphanos*: akin to L. *orbus* bereft, Skr. *arbha* child, Armen. *orb* orphan, OIr. *orbe* heir, Goth. *arbja*, G. *erbe*, Goth. *arbaiths* toil, trouble, G. *arbeit* work. Cf. 1st ORB, ROBOT.] **a** A child bereaved by death of both father and mother, or, less commonly, of either parent; — in the latter case sometimes called *half-orphan*. **b** Hence, one bereft of some protection or of some advantage.

or'phan, *adj.* That is an orphan.

or'phan, *v. t.*; -PHANED (-fănd); -PHAN·ING. To cause to become an orphan; to deprive of parents.

or'phan·age (-ĭj), *n.* **1.** State of being an orphan; orphanhood; orphans, collectively.
2. The guardianship of minor orphans and their property formerly exercised in London by Lord Mayor and aldermen.
3. An institution or asylum for the care of orphans.

Or'nan (ôr'năn). *Bib.*

or'na·ry (ôr'nȧ·rĭ). Dial. var. of ORDINARY. See ORNERY.

or'ne, *n. pl.* of ORNA.

or'ni·fy, *v. t.* [L. *ornare*, or F. *orner* to adorn + *-fy.*] To ornament. *Obs.*

ornith-, = ORNITHO-.

Or'ni·tho·del'phi·a (ôr'nĭ·thō·dĕl'fĭ·ȧ; ôr·nĭ'thō-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *ornitho-* + Gr. *delphys* womb.] = PROTOTHERIA. — **or'ni·tho·delph'ic** (ôr'nĭ·thō·dĕl'fĭk; ôr·nĭ'thō-), *n.* — **or'ni·tho·del'phi·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **or'ni·tho·del'phic** (-fĭk), *adj.* — **or'ni·tho·del'phous** (-fŭs), *adj.*

or'ni·thog'ra·fy. Ornithography. *Ref. Sp.*

or'ni·tho·man'ti·a (ôr'nĭ·thō·măn'shĭ·ȧ; ôr·nĭ'thō-), *n.* [NL.] = ORNITHOMANCY.

Or'ni·tho·pap'pi (-păp'ĭ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *ornitho-* + Gr. *pappos* ancestor.] Syn. of ARCHAEORNITHES.

or'ni·thop'ter (ôr'nĭ·thŏp'tẽr), *n.* *Aeronautics.* = ORTHOPTER.

Or'ni·thop'ter·is (-tĕr·ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *ornitho-* + Gr. *pteris* fern.] Syn. of ANEMIA.

or'ni·tho·rhin'cus. Ornithorhyncus. *Ref. Sp.*

Or'ni·tho·sau'ri·a (ôr'nĭ·thō·sô'rĭ·ȧ; ôr·nĭ'thō-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *ornitho-* + *-sauria.*] Syn. of PTEROSAURIA. — **or'ni·tho·saur'** (ôr'nĭ·thō·sôr'; ôr·nĭ'thō-), *n.* — **or'ni·tho·sau'ri·an** (-sô'rĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

Or'ni·tho·scel'i·da (ôr'nĭ·thō·sĕl'ĭ·dȧ; ôr·nĭ'thō-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *ornitho-* + Gr. *skelos* a leg.] Syn. of DINOSAURIA. — **or'ni·tho·scel'i·dan** (-dăn), *adj.*

O'ro·kon'. Var. of OROCHON.

o'ro·lin'gual, *adj.* See 3d ORO-.

O·ro'mo (ō·rō'mō), *n.* = GALLA.

Or'o·na'im (ôr'ō·nā'ĭm). *D. Bib.*

o'ro·na'sal, *adj.* **1.** See 3d ORO-.
2. Less correct var. of ORINASAL.

‖**o'ro y pla'ta** (ō'rō ē plä'tȧ). [Sp.] Gold and silver; — motto of Montana.

Or'pah (ôr'pä), *n.* *Bib.*

or'ped, *adj.* [AS.] Strong; valiant; fierce; brave. — **or'ped·ly**, *adv.* — **or'ped·ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*

or'pe·ment. ✝ ORPIMENT.

or'pha·line. ✝ ORPHELIN.

orphan chamber. *Roman Dutch Law.* The chamber or court having jurisdiction over minors, wills, etc., and presided over by the **orphan master.**

Orphan of the Temple, The. The Duchesse d'Angoulême, daughter of Louis XVI of France and Marie Antoinette. She was imprisoned in the Temple prison by the revolutionists at the time of the French Revolution.

or'phan-ry (ôr'fĭăn-rĭ), *n.* An orphanage. *Rare.*

or·phar'i·on (ôr·fär'ĭ·ŏn; 79), *n.* [*Orpheus* + *Arion. Oxf. E. D.*] *Music.* An old instrument of the lute or cittern kind, having six to nine pairs of metal strings played with a plectrum.

Or·phe'an (ôr·fē'ăn), *adj.* [L. *Orphēus*, fr. Gr. *Orpheios.*] **a** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Orpheus or his music; as, *Orphean* strains. **b** = ORPHIC, *adj.*, 1.

Or·phe'an, *n.* An Orphic; specif., an initiate of the Orphic mysteries.

Or'phe·ist (ôr'fē·ĭst), *n.* = ORPHIC, *n.*

or'phe·on·ist (ôr'fē·ŏn·ĭst), *n.* [F. *orphéoniste.*] A member of an **orphéon,** or French choral society.

or'phe·um (ôr'fē·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -UMS (-ŭmz). A theater, usually of the vaudeville type; also, a hall for programs of music and various features. *U. S.*

Or'pheus (ôr'fūs; *commonly* ôr'fē·ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Orpheus.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A Thracian poet and musician, whose lyre could charm beasts and make trees and rocks move. According to the prevailing legend, he was son of Apollo and the Muse Calliope. When his wife, Eurydice, died, he descended to Hades, and so pleased Pluto by his music that the god allowed him to lead her back to earth on the condition that he should not look behind him till he reached the upper world. But through the anxiety of love he broke the condition, and Eurydice, who was following him, vanished again among the shades. In his obstinate grief Orpheus withdrew to the wilds of the mountains Rhodope and Haemus, where a troop of Thracian bassarids (maenads) tore him limb from limb. His head was thrown into the river Hebrus, whence it was carried, still sweetly singing, to Lesbos, where it was buried. See ORPHIC.
2. *Astron.* Cygnus; — an occasional name.

Orpheus of the Eighteenth Century. Handel, the musical composer; — a nickname. See in *Biog.*

Or'phic (ôr'fĭk), *adj.* [L. *Orphicus*, fr. Gr. *Orphikos.*] **1.** Designating, characteristic of, or pertaining to, Orpheus or the literature, rites, and doctrines ascribed to him.
2. [*also not cap.*] Hence, mystic; esoteric in diction; oracular.
3. Like the music or song ascribed to Orpheus; entrancing.

Or'phic (ôr'fĭk), *n.* An adherent of Orphism; also, an Orphic hymn.

Or'phi·cal (-fĭ·kăl), *adj.* Orphic. — **Or'phi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Orphic egg, The. In the Orphic account of the creation, the egg, offspring of Night, from which the primal Eros was hatched.

Orphic hymns. Mystical or liturgical poems composed by adherents of Orphism. Those extant are mostly addressed to Olympian deities, and of late date, about the 4th century A.D.

Or'phi·cism (ôr'fĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* Orphism.

Orphic mysteries. The secret rites and doctrines of the adherents of the interpretation of Dionysiac worship ascribed to Orpheus as founder. The rites included ceremonies of great antiquity and probable savage origin, such as a sacramental feast of raw flesh, putatively the body of Dionysus under the form of Zagreus (which see); they also included the more civilized symbolism characteristic of the Eleusinian mystery (see under ELEUSINIAN, *adj.*). Their essential import was to teach that the initiate might by pure life and asceticism achieve that mystic identification with the divine nature which the Dionysiacs sought in orgiastic ecstasy and hence might attain immortality. They also (possibly through Egyptian influence; cf. BOOK OF THE DEAD) purported to give instructions for conduct of the soul in the world below. Some of the formulae are preserved in eight **Orphic tablets,** inscribed plates of gold found in the graves of believers, seven in Italy, one in Crete.

Or'phism (ôr'fĭz'm), *n.* The religion of the Orphic mysteries.

or'phrey (ôr'frĭ), *n.; pl.* ORPHREYS (-frĭz). [OF. *orfreis* (F. *orfroi*), fr. L. *aurum* gold + *Phrygius* Phrygian. Cf. AURIPHRYGIATE.] **a** *Obs. exc. Hist.* Elaborate embroidery, esp. of gold; a piece of such embroidery. **b** A band, usually of rich embroidery, wholly or in part of gold, affixed to ecclesiastical vestments, and formerly to knights' robes. — **or'phreyed** (-frĭd), *adj.*

or'pi·ment (ôr'pĭ·mĕnt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *auripigmentum*, fr. *aurum* gold + *pigmentum* pigment. See AUREATE; PIGMENT. Cf. ORPINE.] **1.** Arsenic trisulphide, As_2S_3, or yellow arsenic, occurring naturally as a yellow crystalline mineral and also produced artificially as a lemon-yellow amorphous powder. It is used as a pigment (see KING'S YELLOW, 1), in pyrotechny, and in certain technical processes, as indigo printing.
2. = LEMON YELLOW, **1 a;** — called also **orpiment yellow.**

orpiment orange. A color, reddish red-yellow in hue, of very high saturation and medium brilliance. It is of slightly lower saturation and brilliance than Chinese orange, and very slightly redder than Navaho. Cf. COLOR.

orpiment red. The color Dutch orange.

or'pin (ôr'pĭn), *n.* [F., orpiment, also, the plant orpine, fr. *orpiment.* See ORPIMENT.] **1.** Orpiment. *Obs.*
2. *Bot.* Var. of ORPINE.

or'pine (ôr'pĭn), *n.* [F. *orpin* a kind of stonecrop; — so called from the yellow blossoms of a common species (*Sedum acre*). See ORPIN.] A species of stonecrop (*Sedum telephium*) with fleshy leaves and pink or purple flowers. It is native to Europe, but is often cultivated and occasionally naturalized in the United States. It was formerly used as a vulnerary. Called also *live-forever.*

orpine family. The Crassulaceae.

Or'ping·ton (ôr'pĭng·tŭn), *n.* [From *Orpington*, Kent County, England.] A large, deep-breasted domestic fowl of an English breed with single combs and short unfeathered legs. There are buff, white, black, and blue varieties.

or'pit (ôr'pĭt), *adj.* [Scot. past part. of ORP.] Fretful. *Scot.*

or'ra (ôr'ä), *adj.* [Origin uncert.] Odd; not matched; occasional; unemployed; miscellaneous; good-for-nothing. *Scot.* — *adv.* Oddly. — *n. pl.* Odds and ends; chores.

orra man. A farm laborer hired to do odd jobs.

or'rer·y (ôr'ĕr·ĭ; 185), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [After Charles Boyle, 4th Earl of *Orrery* (1676–1731).] An apparatus which illustrates the relative positions and motions of bodies in the solar system by rotation and revolution of balls moved by wheelwork; a planetarium.

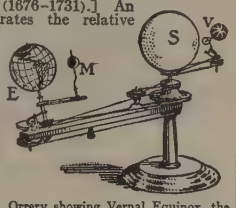

Orrery showing Vernal Equinox, the Sun (*S*) over the Equator, the Moon (*M*) new and in apogee, and Venus (*V*) at superior conjunction. *E* Earth.

orrho-. A combining form, Greek *orrho-*, from *orrhos*, meaning *serum*, as in **or'rhoid,** serous; **or·rhol'o·gy,** serology; **or'rho·ther'a·py,** serum therapy. 2d ORO-.

or'ris (ôr'ĭs; 185), *n.* [Prob. (after *licorice*) fr. *ireos* iris. See IREOS.] The Florentine iris (*Iris florentina*); also, its fragrant rootstock.

or'ris (ôr'ĭs), *n.* [Contr. fr. *orfrays* (var. of *orphreys*), or fr. *arras.*] **a** Gold or silver lace, or braid, in any of various patterns, much used in the 18th century. **b** An upholstery gimp or galloon.

or'ris-root' (ôr'ĭs-rōōt'; 200), *n.* The fragrant rootstock of any of several European irises, esp. the Florentine iris, the German iris, and *Iris pallida.* The powdered root is used pulverized in perfumery and medicine, and as an ingredient of sachet and tooth powders.

or·seil'line (ôr·sāl'ĭn), *n.* [See ORSELLINIC.] An azo dye, used for dyeing wool red.

or·sel'li·nate (ôr·sĕl'ĭ·nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of orsellinic acid.

or'sel·lin'ic (ôr'sĕ·lĭn'ĭk), *adj.* [F. *orseille* archil. See ARCHIL.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_6H_2(OH)_2(CH_3)CO_2H$, found, chiefly in combination, in certain lichens; 2,4-dihydroxy-6-methyl-benzoic; — called also *ortho-orsellinic* or *o-orsellinic* in distinction from *para-orsellinic* or *p-orsellinic* (2, 6-dihydroxy-4-methylbenzoic).

Or·si'no (ôr·sē'nō), *n.* Duke of Illyria in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night.* See VIOLA.

Or'son (ôr's'n), *n.* [F. *ourson* little bear, fr. *ours* bear, fr. L. *ursus.*] **a** See VALENTINE, *n.*, 3. **b** Masc. proper name.

‖**Or'szág·gyū'lés** (ôr'säg·dyü'lās), *n.* [Hung., fr. *országa* state, country + *gyűlés* assembly.] Formerly, the legislature of Hungary.

ort (ôrt), *n.* [Cf. LG. *ort, ortels,* remnants of food, refuse, OFris. *ort,* MD. *oorete, ooraete;* from the same prefix as in E. *ordeal* + a word akin to *eat.*] A morsel left at a meal; *pl.*, scraps; bits. "*Orts* of blackened bone." *Masefield.*

ort (ôrt), *v. t.* [See ORT refuse.] To reject; to select. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ort (ôrt), *n.* [Dan. & Sw.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

ort, *n.* Short for ORTSTALER.

Or·tal'i·dae (ôr·tăl'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ortalis, -ĭdos,* young bird, young animal.] *Zool.* A family of acalyptrate Diptera. It comprises numerous robust flies with usually spotted or banded wings and frequently with metallic colors, whose larvae feed on decaying vegetable matter. The typical genus is **Or'ta·lis** (ôr'tä·lĭs). — **or·tal'id** (ôr·tăl'ĭd; ôr'tä·lĭd), *adj. & n.* — **or'ta·lid'i·an** (ôr'tä·lĭd'ĭ·ăn), *n.*

Or'ta·lis (ôr'tä·lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ortalis* young bird.] *Zool.* A genus of guans including the Texan chachalaca and numerous Central and South American species.

or'thal (ôr'thăl), *adj.* [Gr. *orthos* straight.] Designating mastication effected by a direct or vertical motion. Cf. PALINAL.

or'thi·an (ôr'thĭ·ăn), *adj.* [Gr. *orthios* steep, high-pitched, fr. *orthos* straight.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* Designating a style of singing, or a tune, characterized by high pitch.

Or'this (ôr'thĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *orthos* straight.] *Paleontol.* A genus of articulate Brachiopoda, abundant in the Paleozoic. It is the type of a family, **Or'thi·dae** (ôr'thĭ·dē). — **or'thid** (-thĭd), *adj.*

Orthis (O.—subgenus *Platystrophia*-*lynx*). (⅔)

or'thite (ôr'thīt), *n.* [Gr. *orthos* straight.] *Mineral.* Allanite, esp. when occurring in slender prismatic crystals. — **or·thit'ic** (ôr·thĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

or'tho- (ôr'thō-), **orth-.** [Gr. *orthos* straight; akin to Skr. *ūrdhva* upright, *vardhate* grows, causes to grow.] A combining form, Greek *ortho-, orth-,* from *orthos,* in its senses *straight, upright, right, true;* hence, also *correct, regular.* Specif.: **1. a** *Straight,* as in *orthodromy, Orthoptera, orthospermous.* **b** *Upright, perpendicular,* as in *orthognathous, orthopnoea.* **c** *Right* or *true; correct; proper;* as in *orthodox, orthography, orthotone.* **d** *In correct relation,* as in *orthochromatic.* **e** Denoting a *right angle,* as in *orthoclase, orthodiagonal, orthometric.* **f** *Med. Rectification; correction of deformity;* as in *orthodontia, orthopedics.*
2. *Chem.* A prefix employed: **a** In naming certain higher forms of hydration (either the highest form or the highest stable form), esp. in the case of acids. Thus, *orthoformic* acid, $HC(OH)_3$, is distinguished from ordinary formic acid, $HCO(OH)$, and *orthophosphoric* acid, $OP(OH)_3$, from *metaphosphoric* acid, $O_2P(OH)$. **b** In naming certain benzene derivatives or compounds analogous to them in structure, as in *orthoxylene, orthoxazine.* See BENZENE RING. *Abbr. o-.* **c** See NAPHTHALENE.
3. *Petrog.* A prefix used to indicate: **a** That a metamorphic rock was originally igneous; as, *orthogneiss.* Cf. PARA-. **b** That the feldspar (of a rock) is *orthoclase* or other potash feldspar; as, **or'tho·gran'ite.**

or'tho (ôr'thō), *adj.* = ORTHO-, 2 **a**; as, *ortho* position.

or'tho·bi·o'sis (ôr'thō·bī·ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *ortho-* + *-biosis.*] Correct living; normal life; living according to proper hygienic and moral principles.

or'tho·bo'rate (-bō'rāt; 181), *n.* A salt or ester of orthoboric acid.

or'tho·brach'y·ce·phal'ic (-brăk'ĭ·sē·făl'ĭk), *adj. Craniol.* Being both orthocephalic and brachycephalic.

or'tho·car·bon'ic (ôr'thō·kär·bŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [*ortho-* + *carbonic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a hypothetical acid, $C(OH)_4$, known in the form of its esters, which are prepared by the action of chloropicrin on alcoholates. The ethyl ester, or **orthocarbonic ester** or **ether,** $C(OC_2H_5)_4$, is a liquid having a pleasant odor.

or'tho·car'pous (ôr'thō·kär'pŭs), *adj.* [*ortho-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Having straight fruit.

Or'tho·car'pus (-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *ortho-* + *-carpus.*] *Bot.* A genus of American herbs, family Scrophulariaceae, with alternate leaves and showy, varicolored flowers. The species are mostly Californian, being known as *owl's-clover.*

or'tho·cen'ter, *or* **-cen'tre** (ôr'thō·sĕn'tĕr), *n.* [*ortho-* + *center.*] *Geom.* The common intersection of the three altitudes of a triangle, or of the four altitudes of a tetrahedron provided these latter meet in a point. — **or'tho·cen'tric** (-trĭk), *adj.*

or'tho·ce·phal'ic (ôr'thō·sē·făl'ĭk), **or'tho·ceph'a·lous** (-sĕf'ä·lŭs), *adj.* [*ortho-* + *cephalic, cephalous.*] *Craniom.* Having the relation of the height to the length or breadth of the skull medium. — **or'tho·ceph'a·ly** (-sĕf'ä·lĭ), *n.*

or'tho·cer'a·cone (ôr'thō·sĕr'ä·kōn), *n.* *Paleontol.* A straight nautiloid shell resembling those of *Orthoceras.*

Or·thoc'er·as (ôr·thŏs'ĕr·ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. *ortho-* + Gr. *keras* a horn.] *Paleontol.* A genus of tetrabranchiate

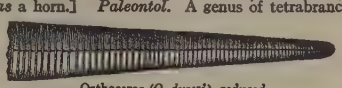
Orthoceras (O. *duseri*), reduced.

cephalopods having a long, nearly or quite straight, tapering, almost smooth and many-chambered, shell. It is the type of a family, **Or'tho·ce·rat'i·dae** (ôr'thō·sē·răt'ĭ·dē). — **Or·thoc'er·an** (ôr·thŏs'ĕr·ăn), *adj.* — **or'tho·cer'a·toid** (ôr'thō·sĕr'ä·toid), *adj.*

or'tho·cer'a·tite (ôr'thō·sĕr'ä·tīt), *n.* [*ortho-* + Gr. *keras, -atos,* a horn.] *Paleontol.* A fossil cephalopod of *Orthoceras* or allied genus. — **or'tho·cer'a·tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

or'tho·chlo'rite (-klō'rīt; 181), *n.* *Mineral.* Any distinctly crystalline form of chlorite, as clinochlore; — opposed to *leptochlorite.*

or'tho·chro·mat'ic (ôr'thō·krō·măt'ĭk), *adj.* [*ortho-* + *chromatic.*] *Photog.* **a** Of, pertaining to, or producing, tone values (of light and shade) in a photograph, corresponding to the tones of nature. **b** Incorrectly, designating a film made sensitive to green, but not to red, light.

orthochromatic erythrocyte. *Anat.* A red blood corpuscle staining only with acid stains.

or'tho·chro'ma·tize (ôr'thō·krō'mä·tīz), *v. t.;* -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To render orthochromatic.

or'tho·chrome T (ôr'thō·krōm), *n.* *Photog.* An isocyanine dye used in sensitizing the green and orange regions of the spectrum. See ISOCYANINE.

or'tho·clase (ôr'thō·klās; -klāz), *n.* [*ortho-* + *-clase.*] *Mineral.* Common or potash feldspar, usually colorless to white, cream-yellow, or flesh-red. It is monoclinic and orthoclastic. Sodium is often present, replacing the potassium in part. H., 6. Sp. gr., 2.57. See FELDSPAR.

or'tho·clase–ba'salt, *n.* *Petrog.* A basaltlike rock containing pyroxene and usually olivine, but with a groundmass of orthoclase.

or'tho·clase–gab'bro, *n.* *Petrog.* A coarse gabbrolike rock consisting of labradorite, augite, and interstitial orthoclase.

or'tho·cla'site (-klā'zīt; -sīt), *n.* [See 1st -ITE, 4.] *Petrog.* **a** Any rock, with or without quartz, in which orthoclase is the principal feldspar, as granite, syenite, and rhyolite. **b** A rock composed almost entirely of orthoclase.

or'tho·clas'tic (-klăs'tĭk), *adj.* *Cryst.* Cleaving in directions at right angles to each other; — said esp. of the monoclinic feldspars.

or'tho–cous'in (ôr'thō·kŭz'n), *n.* One of cousins who are children of two brothers or two sisters; — opp. to *cross-cousin.*

or'tho·cy'mene (ôr'thō·sī'mēn), *n.* See CYMENE **a.**

or'tho·di·ag'o·nal (-dī·ăg'ō·năl; -n'l), *n.* *Cryst.* The diagonal or lateral axis in the monoclinic system which is at right angles with the vertical axis. See CRYSTALLIZATION. — **or'tho·di·ag'o·nal,** *adj.*

or'tho·di'a·gram (-dī'ä·grăm), *n.* [*ortho-* + *diagram.*] *Med. & Physiol.* A tracing showing the outer contours and exact size of an organ, esp. of the heart, made by illuminating the edge of the organ with parallel X rays through a small movable aperture and marking the outer edge of the shadow cast upon a screen.

or'tho·di'a·graph (-grăf; 83), *n.* *Med. & Physiol.* A form of fluoroscope for making orthodiagrams. — **or'tho·di'a·graph'ic** (-dī'ä·grăf'ĭk), *adj.* — **or'tho·di·ag'ra·phy** (-dī·ăg'rä·fĭ), *n.*

or'tho·dol'i·cho·ce·phal'ic (-dŏl'ĭ·kō·sē·făl'ĭk), *adj. Craniol.* Being both orthocephalic and dolichocephalic.

or'tho·don'ti·a (-dŏn'shĭ·ä; -tĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *ortho-* + *-odontia.*] The division of dentistry dealing with irregularity of the teeth; dental orthopedics. — **or'tho·don'tic** (-tĭk), *adj.* — **or'tho·don'tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

or'tho·don'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Orthodontia. See -ICS.

or'tho·dox (ôr'thō·dŏks), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *orthodoxe,* fr. LL. *orthodoxus,* fr. Gr. *orthodoxos,* fr. *orthos* right, true + *doxa* opinion, fr. *dokein* to think, seem. See ORTHO-; DOGMA.] **1.** Sound in opinion or doctrine, esp. in religious doctrine; hence, specif., holding the Christian faith as formulated in the great church creeds and confessions; — opposed to *heretical* and *heterodox;* as, an *orthodox* Christian. Specif.: **a** [*cap.*] Of, pertaining to or designating, the Orthodox Church (which see). **b** In the United States *orthodox* is frequently applied to those who hold the doctrine of the Trinity as distinguished from those who reject it, as the Trinitarian Congregational churches, in distinction from the Unitarian. The conservative Friends, as distinguished from the "liberal," or Hicksite, Friends, are called *orthodox.*
2. According to, or congruous with, the doctrines of Scripture, especially interpreted in some standard, as the creed of a church, the decree of a council, or the like; as, an *orthodox* opinion, book, etc.
3. Approved; conforming to a standardized or formulated doctrine; as, an *orthodox* Marxian, protectionist; also, conventional; as, an *orthodox* greeting.

Syn. — Canonical, accepted, standard, customary.

Ant. — Heretical. See HETERODOX.

— **or'tho·dox·ly,** *adv.* — **or'tho·dox·ness,** *n.*

or'tho·dox, *n.* **1.** One who or that which is orthodox.
2. [*cap.*] A member of the Orthodox Church.

or'tho·ep·y (ôr'thō·ĕp·ĭ), *n.* See -EPY. [-DOM.]

or'phan·dom (-dŭm), *n.* See

or'phan·hood (-hŏod), *n.* See -HOOD. [-ISM.]

or'phan·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See

or'phan·ize, *v. i.* See -IZE. [n., 3.]

or'phan's court (ôr'fănz). See PROBATE.

or'phan·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

or'phant. Var. of ORPHAN. *Errors. or Dial.*

or'phe·lin (ôr'fē·lĭn), *n. & adj.* [F. See ORPHAN.] Orphan. *Obs.*

or'phe·o're·on (ôr'fē·ō'rē·ŏn), **or'phe·ri'an** (-rĭ'ăn). Vars. of ORPHARION.

Or'phize, *v. i.* See -IZE.

or'phreyed mi'ter. See MITER, 1.

or'rach. ✝ ORACH.

orrellette. ✝ ORELLET.

or'rice. Var. of ORRIS.

or'ris. ✝ ARRAS.

or'ris oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

or'row. Var. of ORRA.

Orr's white (ôrz). [After J. B. *Orr,* Eng. chemist.] = LITHOPONE.

or'se·de, or'se·due, or'se·dew, *n.* Dutch foil. *Obs.*

or·seille' (ôr·sāl'; *F.* ôr·sĕy'), *n.* [F.] = ARCHIL. [ler, *n.*]

or'sel, *n.* = NORSEL, *n.* — **or'sel·or·seille'** (ôr·sĕl'), *n.* [Cf. F. *orseille, E. archil.*] = ARCHIL.

or·sel'lic (ôr·sĕl'ĭk), *adj.* [See ORSELLINIC.] *Chem.* = ORSELLINIC.

orth-. = ORTHO-, as in **or·than'ti·mon'ic.**

Or'tha·go·ris'cus (ôr'thä·gō·rĭs'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *orthagoriskos* a sucking pig.] *Zool.* Syn. of MOLA.

Or'the·ris (ôr'thĕ·rĭs), *n.* See MULVANEY, TERENCE.

or'thic (ôr'thĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *orthos* straight.] **a** = ORTHOCLASTIC. **b** *Math.* Orthocentric.

or'tho·an'ti·mo'nic ac'id. See ANTIMONIC ACID.

or'tho·an'ti·mo'ni·ous ac'id. *Chem.* See ANTIMONIOUS ACID.

or'tho·ar·sen'ic ac'id. See ARSENIC ACID.

or'tho·ar·se'ni·ous ac'id. See ARSENIOUS ACID **a.**

or'tho·ar'se·nite (ôr'thō·är'sē·nīt), *n.* *Chem.* See ARSENITE.

or'tho·ax'is, *n.* [*ortho-* + *axis.*] = ORTHODIAGONAL, *n.*

or'tho·ben'zo·qui·none', *n.* *Chem.* See QUINONE **a.**

or'tho·bo'ric ac'id. = BORIC ACID (H_3BO_3).

or'tho·cou·mar'ic, *adj.* See COUMARIC. [CRESOL 1.]

or'tho·cre'sol, *n.* *Chem.* See

or'tho·di'aene, *n.* See -AENE.

or'tho·di·az'ine, *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* See DIAZINE.

or'tho·dome (ôr'thō·dōm), *n.* *Cryst.* See DOME, *n.*, 8. — **or'tho·do·mat'ic** (-dō·măt'ĭk), *adj.*

or·tho·dox'al (ôr'thō·dŏk'sĕl; -s'l), *adj.* Orthodox. — **or'·tho·dox·al'i·ty** (-dŏks·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **or'tho·dox'al·ly,** *adv.* *All Rare.*

Orthodox Church. The body of Christians using the Byzantine rite in various languages (see LITURGY, 1) who are in union with the Ecumenical Patriarch and in schism with the Pope; — officially called *The Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Eastern Church.* The Orthodox Church is the dominant Christian body in Eastern Europe, Asia, and Egypt, and has many representatives in the United States. Before the World War it comprised 16 independent churches; there are now the following eleven (the last five of which [7–11] being offshoots of the first have their dates of independence included): (1) The Great Church, the ***Patriarchate of Constantinople*** under the Ecumenical Patriarch. The plenary civil and spiritual authority of the Patriarch in the Turkish Empire (see PHANAR) was restricted by the Treaty of Lausanne (1923) to merely ecclesiastical jurisdiction. (2) ***Patriarchate of Alexandria,*** including Egypt, Libya, Arabia, and Nubia, under the patriarch styled Pope, All Holiness, Ecumenical Judge. (3) ***Patriarchate of Antioch,*** including Syria, Cilicia, and Mesopotamia. (4) ***Patriarchate of Jerusalem,*** comprising Palestine, the French Syrian Protectorate, and Sinai. (5) ***Church*** or ***Monastery of Mt. Sinai*** with its dependencies forming an autocephalous church. (6) ***Church of Cyprus*** composed of the Orthodox Christians of that island. (7) ***Church of Russia*** (1589), governed by a Holy Synod. The Patriarchate was restored in 1917. (8) ***Church of Greece*** (1850), including the Ionian Islands, Thessaly, and Crete. (9) ***Church of Bulgaria*** (1872). (10) ***Church of Yugoslavia,*** earlier ***Serbia*** (1879), which in 1920 absorbed the formerly autocephalous churches of Karlowitz (1765), the Serbian Church of Hungary, of Czernagora (1756), the national church of Montenegro, and of Bosnia-Herzegovina (1890). (11) ***Church of Rumania*** (1885), which has absorbed the once autocephalous churches of Hermannstadt, the Rumanian Church of Hungary, and of Czernowitz, the church of the Orthodox Ruthenians of Bucovina. The churches of Georgia and the Ukraine proclaimed their independence in 1920. The proclamation has not been confirmed by the Ecumenical Patriarch. An autocephalous church was proclaimed in Albania (1922) to which the patriarch in Constantinople refused recognition but which is governed by a Holy Synod constituted in 1929. All these various churches constitute one body in communion with one another, and except Bulgaria, with the Ecumenical Patriarch. They have the same faith, the same canon law, and all accept the first seven Ecumenical Councils. Though schismatics in the eyes of the Western Church their orders and sacraments are looked on by the latter as valid. They have seven sacraments, venerate the saints, and revere icons, and they have many monasteries. They reject the supremacy of the Pope and exclude the filioque from the Creed. They have a married clergy (bishops are celibates chosen from the monasteries) and they administer communion in both species. A body, called usually ***American Orthodox Catholic Church,*** was incorporated in Massachusetts in 1927 with the aim of uniting the members of all the Orthodox churches in America under one North American Holy Synod.

Or'tho·dox Con·fes'sion of Pe'ter Mo·gi'las (mō·gē'läs). See CONFESSION, *n.*, 7.

Orthodox Conservative Friends. See FRIEND, *n.*, 6.

orthodox economist. A political economist of the classical school.

or'tho·dox'i·an (ôr'thō·dŏk'sĭ·ăn), *n.* An adherent of, or believer in, orthodoxy. *Rare.*

or'tho·dox'i·cal (-kăl), *adj.* Orthodox. — **or'tho·dox'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

or'tho·dox·ism (ôr'thō·dŏks·ĭz'm), *n.* Orthodoxy. — **or'·tho·dox·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

Orthodox Sunday. = FEAST OF ORTHODOXY.

or'tho·dox'y (ôr'thō·dŏk'sĭ), *n.; pl.* -DOXIES (-sĭz). [Gr. *orthodoxia.* See ORTHODOX.] Orthodox character or quality; orthodox belief, practice, or the like; also, that which is orthodox; — opp. to *heterodoxy* or to *heresy.* See 2d DOXY, *Cit.*

or·thod'ro·my (ôr·thŏd'rō·mĭ; ôr'thō·drō'mĭ), **or'tho·drom'ics** (ôr'thō·drŏm'ĭks), *n.* [*ortho-* + Gr. *dromos* a running.] Act or art of great-circle sailing. — **or'tho·drom'ic** (ôr'thō·drŏm'ĭk), *adj.*

or'tho·ëp'ic (ôr'thō·ĕp'ĭk), **or'tho·ëp'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Pertaining or relating to orthoëpy, or correct pronunciation. — **or'tho·ëp'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

or'tho·ëp'ist (ôr'thō·ĕp'ĭst; ôr·thŏ'ĕ·pĭst), *n.* One skilled in orthoëpy. — **or'tho·ë·pis'tic** (ôr'thō·ĕ·pĭs'tĭk; ôr·thŏ'ĕ-), *adj.*

or'tho·ëp'y (ôr'thō·ĕp'ĭ; ôr·thŏ'ĕ·pĭ; 277), *n.* [Gr. *orthoepeia,* fr. *orthos* right + *epos* a word. See ORTHO-; EPIC.] **a** The art of pronouncing words correctly; correct or accepted pronunciation. **b** That part of grammar which treats of pronunciation; phonology.

or'tho·gen'e·sis (ôr'thō·jĕn'ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *ortho* + *-genesis.*] 1. *Biol.* Variation which in successive generations of an organism follows some particular line, resulting in the evolution of some new type irrespective of the effect of natural selection or other external factor; determinate variation or evolution.
2. *Sociol.* The theory that social evolution always follows the same direction and passes through the same stages in each culture despite differing external conditions.
— **or'tho·ge·net'ic** (-jē·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

or'tho·gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* [*ortho-* + *-genic.*] **a** Of, pertaining to, or designating, that branch of educational, medical, and surgical treatment which aims to correct mental and nervous defects in children. **b** *Biol.* Orthogenetic.

or·thog'na·thous (ôr·thŏg'nə·thŭs), *adj.* Also **or'thog·nath'ic** (ôr'thŏg·năth'ĭk). [*ortho-* + Gr. *gnathos* jaw.] *Craniom.* Having straight jaws; not having the lower parts of the face projecting. — **or·thog'na·thism** (-thĭz'm), **or·thog'na·thy** (-thĭ), *n.*

The Greek face is distinctively *orthognathous.* *W. Z. Ripley.*

or·thog'na·thus (-thŭs), *adj.* [NL., fr. *ortho-* + *-gnathus.*] *Anthropom.* Having a facial profile angle of 85° to 93°.

or·thog'o·nal (ôr·thŏg'ō·năl; -n'l), *adj.* [From L. *orthogonium,* neut. of *orthogonius* right-angled, fr. Gr. *orthogōnios;* cf. F. *orthogonal.* See ORTHO-; POLYGON.] Right-angled; rectangular. — **or'tho·go·nal'i·ty** (ôr'thō·gō·năl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **or·thog'o·nal·ly,** *adv.*

orthogonal complexes. *Math.* Complexes that contain each the conjugates of its lines with respect to the other.

orthogonal component. *Astron.* The disturbing force which tends to draw the moving body out of the plane of its orbit.

orthogonal curvilinear co-ordinates. *Math.* See 3d CO-ORDINATE, 2.

orthogonal projection. = ORTHOGRAPHIC PROJECTION.

orthogonal system. See BIORTHOGONAL SYSTEMS OF FUNCTIONS.

orthogonal tetrahedron. *Geom.* See TETRAHEDRON.

or'tho·go'ni·al (ôr'thō·gō'nĭ·ăl), *adj.* Orthogonal.

or'tho·grade (ôr'thō·grād), *adj.* [*ortho-* + *-grade.*] Walking with the body upright or vertical. Cf. PRONOGRADE.

or'tho·graph (ôr'thō·grăf; 83), *n.* [*ortho-* + *-graph.*] *Arch.* An orthographic projection, sometimes partly in section, esp. of a building.

or·thog'ra·pher (ôr·thŏg'rə·fẽr), *n.* One versed in orthography; one who spells correctly.

or'tho·graph'ic (ôr'thō·grăf'ĭk), **or'tho·graph'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* 1. [See ORTHOGRAPHY.] Of or pertaining to orthography; also, correct in spelling.
2. [See ORTHOGRAPH.] *Geom.* Of or pertaining to perpendicular lines or right angles.
— **or'tho·graph'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

orthographic pro'jection. Projection in which the projecting lines are perpendicular to the plane of projection. In mechanical drawing, the two vertical planes are revolved about their respective lines of intersection with the horizontal plane so as to show all three views in a single plane, the plane of the paper.

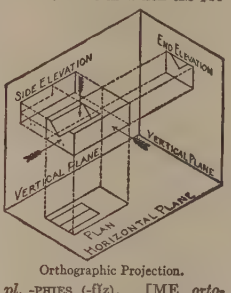

Orthographic Projection.

or·thog'ra·phist (ôr·thŏg'rə·fĭst), *n.* A specialist in orthography.

or·thog'ra·phize (-fīz), *v. t. & i.;* -PHIZED (-fīzd); -PHIZ'ING (-fīz'ĭng). To spell correctly or according to usage; to correct in regard to spelling; to spell.

or·thog'ra·phy (-fĭ), *n.; pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [ME. *ortographie,* fr. OF. *ortographie,* fr. L. *orthographia,* fr. Gr. *orthographia,* fr. *orthographos* writing correctly, fr. *orthos* right + *graphein* to write. See ORTHO-; -GRAPH.]
1. Art of writing words with the proper letters, according to standard usage; correct spelling; also, mode of spelling; as, vicious *orthography.*
2. The part of grammar which treats of the letters and of the art of spelling.
3. A drawing in correct projection, esp. an elevation.

or·thol'o·gy (ôr·thŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *orthologia,* fr. *orthos* right + *logos* speech.] Art of using words correctly. — **or·thol'o·ger** (-jẽr), **or'tho·lo'gi·an** (ôr'thō·lō'jĭ·ăn), *n.* — **or'tho·log'i·cal** (ôr'thō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

or'tho·me·top'ic (ôr'thō·mē·tŏp'ĭk), *adj.* [*ortho-* + *metopic.*] Characterized by a vertical forehead, as most women and children of the white and yellow races.

or·thom'et·ric (ôr'thō·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* [See ORTHO-; -METRIC.] *Cryst.* Having the axes at right angles to one another; — said of crystals or crystalline forms.

or·thom'e·try (ôr·thŏm'ē·trĭ), *n.* [*ortho-* + *-metry.*] Art of correct versification. *Rare.*

Or'tho·nec'ti·da (ôr'thō·nĕk'tĭ·dä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *orthos* straight + *nēktos* swimming.] *Zool.* A small group of minute parasitic animals of doubtful relationship (see MESOZOA), differing from the Dicyemida in having a number of internal or endodermal cells. The chief genus is *Rhopalura.*

or·thop'a·thy (ôr·thŏp'ə·thĭ), *n.* [*ortho-* + *-pathy.*] Treatment of illness without drugs. — **or'tho·path** (ôr'·thō·păth), *n.* — **or'tho·path'ic** (-păth'ĭk), *adj.* — **or'tho·path'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

or'tho·pe'di·a, or'tho·pae'di·a (ôr'thō·pē'dĭ·ə), *n.* [NL.] Orthopedics.

or'tho·pe'dic, or'tho·pae'dic (-pē'dĭk), *adj.* Also **-di·cal** (-dĭ·kăl). *Med.* Pertaining or relating to, or employed in, orthopedics. — **-di·cal·ly,** *adv.*

or'tho·pe'dics, or'tho·pae'dics (-pē'dĭks), *n.* [*ortho-* + Gr. *pais, paidos,* a child.] *Med.* Correction or prevention of deformities, esp. in children. See -ICS.

or'tho·pe'dist, or'tho·pae'dist (ôr'thō·pē'dĭst), *n.* *Med.* One who practices orthopedics.

or'tho·pe'dy, or'tho·pae'dy (ôr'thō·pē'dĭ), *n.* [F. *orthopédie.*] *Med.* Orthopedics.

or·thoph'o·ny (ôr·thŏf'ō·nĭ), *n.* [*ortho-* + *-phony.*] Art of correct articulation; voice training. — **or'tho·phon'ic** (ôr'thō·fŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

or'tho·pho'ri·a (ôr'thō·fō'rĭ·ä; 181), *n.* [NL. See ORTHO-; -PHOROUS.] *Med.* Normal condition of balance of the ocular muscles of the two eyes, in which their visual lines meet at the object toward which they are directed. — **or'tho·phor'ic** (-fŏr'ĭk), *adj.*

or'tho·phos'phate (-fŏs'fāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of orthophosphoric acid.

or'tho·phos·phor'ic (-fŏs·fôr'ĭk), *adj.* [*ortho-* + *phosphoric.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating ordinary phosphoric acid, H_3PO_4; — distinguished from *metaphosphoric,* etc. See ORTHO, 2 **a**; PHOSPHORIC ACID, 1.

or'tho·phyre (ôr'thō·fīr), *n.* [*orthoclase* + *-phyre.*] *Petrog.* A feldspathic porphyry consisting of a compact groundmass of alkalic feldspar with embedded crystals, chiefly of orthoclase, but no quartz. It occurs in intrusions such as dikes, sheets, etc.

or'tho·phy'ric (-fī'rĭk), *adj.* *Petrog.* Relating to a texture found in certain trachytes and orthophyres in which the feldspars have quadratic or short rectangular cross sections.

or'tho·pin'a·coid (-pĭn'ə·koid), *n.* [*ortho-* + *pinacoid.*] *Cryst.* See PINACOID. — **or'tho·pin'a·coi'dal** (-koi'dăl), *adj.*

or'tho·pla'sy (ôr'thō·plā'sĭ), *n.* [*ortho-* + *-plasy.*] *Biol.* The operation of organic selection as a factor in determinate or orthogenetic evolution. See ORGANIC SELECTION.
— **or'tho·plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *adj.*

or'thop·ne'a, or'thop·noe'a (ôr'thŏp·nē'ä), *n.* [L. *orthopnoea,* fr. Gr. *orthopnoia,* fr. *orthos* straight, right + *pnein* to breathe.] *Med.* A morbid condition in which respiration can be performed only in an erect posture.

or'thop·ne'ic, or'thop·noe'ic (-ĭk), *adj.* *Med.* Pertaining to or affected with orthopnoea. — *n.* An orthopnoeic person.

or'tho·prax'y (ôr'thō·prăk'sĭ), *n.* Also **or'tho·prax'is** (-prăk'sĭs). [*ortho-* + Gr. *praxis* a doing.] **a** Right action or practice. **b** *Med.* The treatment of deformities in the body by mechanical appliances; orthopedic surgery.

or'tho·prism (ôr'thō·prĭz'm), *n.* [*ortho-* + *prism.*] *Cryst.* See PRISM.

or'tho·psy·chi'a·try (-sĭ·kī'ə·trĭ; -psī-; 205), *n.* [*ortho-* + *psychiatry.*] Prophylactic psychiatry, concerned especially with incipient mental and behavioral disorders in childhood and youth. — **or'tho·psy·chi·at'ric** (-sĭ'kĭ·ăt'rĭk), **-at'ri·cal** (-rĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **or'tho·psy·chi'a·trist** (-sĭ·kī'ə·trĭst), *n.*

or·thop'ter (ôr·thŏp'tẽr), *n.* [F. *orthoptère,* fr. Gr. *orthos* straight + *pteron* wing.] *Aeronautics.* A flying machine propelled by flapping of wings; a mechanical bird.

or·thop'ter (ôr·thŏp'tẽr), *n.* An orthopteron.

Or·thop'ter·a (ôr·thŏp'tẽr·ä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *ortho-* + Gr. *pteron* feather, wing.] *Zool.* An order of insects comprising the grasshoppers, locusts, crickets, cockroaches, Mantidae, Phasmatidae, and in some classifications the earwigs, but more recently restricted to the grasshoppers, locusts, and crickets. Their mouth parts are fitted for biting, and there are typically two pairs of wings, of which the first pair are coriaceous and much narrower than the thin, transparent second pair, which fold longitudinally like a fan. Many are wingless. The Orthoptera undergo an incomplete metamorphosis. The group is divided into two chief divisions, Cursoria and Saltatoria (which see). See INSECTA, *Table.*
— **or·thop'ter·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **-ter·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

or·thop'ter·al (-ăl), *adj.* Orthopterous. *Rare.*

or·thop'ter·ist (-ĭst), *n.* An orthopterologist.

or·thop'ter·oid (ôr·thŏp'tẽr·oid), *adj.* *Zool.* Resembling the Orthoptera (in the broad sense). — *n.* An orthopteroid insect.

Or·thop'ter·oi'dea (-oi'dē·ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleontol.* A group of extinct insects (order Palaeodictyoptera) whose fragmentary remains suggest relationship with the Orthoptera. — **or·thop'ter·oid** (ôr·thŏp'tẽr·oid), *adj. & n.*

or·thop'ter·ol'o·gy (-ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*Orthoptera* + *-logy.*] The study of, or a treatise on, the Orthoptera. — **or·thop'·ter·o·log'i·cal** (-ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **or·thop'ter·ol'o·gist** (-ŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

or·thop'ter·on (ôr·thŏp'tẽr·ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* One of the Orthoptera.

or·thop'tic (-tĭk), *adj.* [*orth-* + *optic.*] 1. *Med.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or securing, normal binocular vision; as, **orthoptic exercises,** in which the ocular muscles are exercised by means of prisms or forced movements of the eyes in order to correct ocular deviation.
2. *Math.* Of or pertaining to mutually perpendicular tangents to a given curve, esp. to the locus of their intersections (called **orthoptic curve**). Cf. ISOPTIC.

or'tho·pyr'a·mid (ôr'thō·pĭr'ə·mĭd), *n.* [*ortho-* + *pyramid.*] *Cryst.* A pyramid in the monoclinic system, lying between the orthodomes and the zone of unit pyramids.

or'tho·py·rox'ene (-pī·rŏk'sēn), *n.* *Mineral.* Any one of the orthorhombic pyroxenes. Cf. CLINOPYROXENE.

or'tho·rhom'bic (-rŏm'bĭk), *adj.* [*ortho-* + *rhombic.*] *Cryst.* Pert. to or designating the system (**orthorhombic system**) of crystallization which has three unequal axes at right angles to each other; trimetric. See CRYSTALLIZATION.

Or·thor'rha·pha (ôr·thôr'ə·fə), *n. pl.* [NL. See ORTHO-; -RHAPHY.] *Zool.* A large suborder of Diptera in which the pupa case opens by a T-shaped opening behind the head or by a transverse slit between the seventh and eighth abdominal segments. It usually includes the Nematocera and many of the Brachycera but is sometimes restricted to only the more primitive families of Brachycera. — **or·thor'rha·phous** (-fŭs), *adj.* — **or·thor'rha·phy** (-fĭ), *n.*

or'tho·scope (ôr'thō·skōp), *n.* [*ortho-* + *-scope.*] 1. *Med., etc.* **a** An instrument for examining the superficial parts of the eye, esp. the iris. It is usually designed so that the cornea is in contact with water, which neutralizes the corneal refraction. **b** An instrument for measurements on the surface of the skull.
2. *Photog.* An orthoscopic lens.

or'tho·scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *adj.* *Optics.* Giving an image in correct or normal proportions; giving a flat field of view.

or'those (ôr'thōs), *n.* [*orth-* + *-ose.*] *Mineral.* Orthoclase.

or'tho·si·lic'ic (ôr'thō·sĭ·lĭs'ĭk), *adj.* See SILICIC ACID.

or·tho'sis (ôr·thō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *orth-* + *-osis.*] *Psychol.* Any corrective treatment of maladjusted or neurotic individuals.

or'tho·site (ôr'thō·sīt), *n.* [See ORTHOCLASE; -ITE.] *Petrog.* A granular igneous rock composed essentially of orthoclase.

or'tho·so·mat'ic (-sō·măt'ĭk), *adj.* [*ortho-* + *somatic.*] *Zool.* Having the body straight, as certain insect larvae.

or'tho·sper'mous (-spûr'mŭs), *adj.* [*ortho-* + Gr. *sperma* seed.] *Bot.* Having the seeds straight, as certain umbellifers; — opposed to *coelospermous.*

or'tho·stat'ic (-stăt'ĭk), *adj.* [*ortho-* + *-static.*] Of, pert. to, or caused by, erect posture; also, standing upright.

orthostatic albuminuria. *Med.* A form of albuminuria occurring only when the person is in the upright position and disappearing when he lies down for a short time.

or·thos'ti·chous (ôr·thŏs'tĭ·kŭs), *adj.* [See ORTHOSTICHY.] In phyllotaxy, straight-ranked; arranged in vertical ranks.

or·thos'ti·chy (ôr·thŏs'tĭ·kĭ), *n.; pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz). [*ortho-* + Gr. *stichos* row.] *Bot.* In phyllotaxis, a vertical line in which lies a rank or row of leaves or scales on an axis, or the arrangement of leaves or scales in such lines. Cf. PARASTICHY, and see PHYLLOTAXY.

or'tho·style (ôr'thō·stīl), *n.* [*ortho-* + Gr. *stylos* column.] *Arch.* An arrangement of columns in a straight row. — *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, such an arrangement.

or'tho·sub'sti·tut'ed (-sŭb'stĭ·tūt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* *Org. Chem.* Substituted in the ortho position.

or'tho·sym·met'ric (-sĭ·mĕt'rĭk), **or'tho·sym·met'ri·cal** (-rĭ·kăl), *adj.* [*ortho-* + *symmetric.*] **a** Possessing right-angled symmetry; — said of a figure whose symmetry depends on a characteristic right angle. **b** = ORTHORHOMBIC. **c** *Math.* = PERSYMMETRIC. — **or'tho·sym·met'ri·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **or'tho·sym'me·try** (-sĭm'ĕ·trĭ), *n.*

or'tho·tac'tic (-tăk'tĭk), *adj.* See -TACTIC.

or'tho·tec'tic (-tĕk'tĭk), *adj.* [*ortho-* + L. *tectum,* past part. of *tegere* to enclose.] *Geol.* Designating or pertaining to processes, or to the results of processes, that are purely and directly magmatic, as the segregation of an ore body from molten material or magma.

or·thot'ic (ôr·thŏt'ĭk), *adj.* Orthostatic.

or'tho·tom'ic (ôr'thō·tŏm'ĭk), *adj.* [See ORTHO-; -TOMY.] *Geom.* Cutting at right angles.

orthotomic circle. *Geom.* The circle that cuts three given circles at right angles.

---

or'tho·for'mic, *n.* *Chem.* See ORTHO, 2 **a**.

or·thog'a·my (ôr·thŏg'ə·mĭ), *n.* [*ortho-* + *-gamy.*] = AUTOGAMY. — **or·thog'a·mous** (-mŭs), *adj.*

or'tho·gneiss', *n.* *Petrog.* See ORTHO-, 3; GNEISS.

or·thog'ra·fer, or'tho·graf'ic, or'tho·graf'i·cal, or'tho·graf'y. Orthographer, etc. *Raf. Sp.*

or'tho·hy'dro·gen, *n.* *Chem.* See ORTHO-, HYDROGEN.

or'tho·ni'tro·an'i·line, *n.* See NITROANILINE.

or'tho·or'sel·lin'ic, *n.* See ORTHO-. [See 2d PERIODIC.]

or'tho·per'i·od'ic ac'id. *Chem.* ‖

or'tho·phen'yl·ene, *n.* *Chem.* See PHENYLENE.

or'tho·plum'bate (ôr'thō·plŭm'·bāt), *n.*, or'tho·plum'bic ac'id (-blĭk). See PLUMBIC ACID.

Or·thop'o·da (ôr·thŏp'ō·də), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *ortho-* + *-poda.*] *Paleontol.* Syn. of ORNITHISCHIA. — **or'tho·pod,** *n. & adj.*

or'tho·qui·none', *n.* See QUINONE.

Or·thor'ha·pha, *n. pl.* See ORTHORRHAPHA, etc. [*Chem.* See SEMIDINE.]

or'tho·sem'i·dine, *n.* Also **-din.** *Chem.* See TOLIDINE. [TOLUIC.]

Or'tho·si'as (ôr'thō·sī'ăs). *Bib.*

or'tho·sil'i·cate, *n.* *Chem.* See SILICATE.

or'tho·ti·tan'ic ac'id. *Chem.* See TITANIC ACID.

or'tho·tol'i·dine, *n.* Also **-din.** *Chem.* See TOLIDINE. [TOLUIC.]

or'tho·to·lu'ic, *adj.* *Chem.* See

or'tho·to·lu'i·dine, *n.* Also **-din.** *Chem.* See TOLUIDINE.

orthotomic co-ordinates. See 3d CO-ORDINATE, 2.

or'tho·tone (ôr'thō·tōn), *adj.* [Gr. *orthotonos* with the right accent, fr. *orthos* straight, right + *tonos* tone, accent.] *Gr. Gram.* Having or retaining an independent accent; not enclitic or proclitic; — said esp. of certain indefinite pronouns and adverbs when used interrogatively, which otherwise are ordinarily enclitic. — *n.* An orthotone word.

or'tho·tone, *v. t.* To accent; to pronounce as an orthotone.

or'tho·to·ne'sis (-tō·nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *orthotonēsis.*] Pronunciation as an orthotone. — **or'tho·ton'ic** (-tŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

or·thot'o·nus (ôr·thŏt'ō·nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *ortho-* + Gr. *tonos* tension.] *Med.* Tetanic spasm characterized by rigid straightness of the body.

or·thot'ro·pal (ôr·thŏt'rō·păl), *adj. Bot.* Orthotropous.

or·thot'ro·pism (ôr·thŏt'rō·pĭz'm), *n.* [*ortho-* + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* Vertical growth; the tendency to elongate vertically, as most primary stems and roots. Cf. PLAGIOTROPISM. — **or'tho·trop'ic** (ôr'thō·trŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

or·thot'ro·pous (ôr·thŏt'rō·pŭs), *adj.* [*ortho-* + Gr. *trepein* to turn.] *Bot.* **a** Having the nucellus straight, so that the chalaza, hilum, and micropyle are in the same axial line; — applied to certain ovules, as those of Polygonaceae. **b** = HOMOTROPOUS. **c** = ORTHOTROPIC.

or·thot'ro·py (ôr·thŏt'rō·pĭ), *n.* [*ortho-* + *-tropy.*] *Bot.* Condition of being orthotropous.

or'tho·type (ôr'thō·tīp), *n.* [*ortho-* + *-type.*] A genotype (sense 1) designated in the first publication of a generic name.

or'tho·ty'pous (ôr'thō·tī'pŭs; ôr·thŏt'ĭ·pŭs), *adj. Mineral* Having a perpendicular cleavage.

or'tho·van'a·date (ôr'thō·văn'ā·dāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of orthovanadic acid.

or'tho·ve·ra'tric (-vē·rā'trĭk; -răt'-), *adj.* See VERATRIC, *adj.*

or'thron (ôr'thrŏn), *n.* Also **or'thros** (-thrŏs), *n.* [Gr. *orthros* dawn.] *Eastern Ch.* The morning office, somewhat corresponding to the Latin Lauds.

or·ti'ga (ôr·tē'gȧ; *Sp.* ôr·tē'gä), *n.* [Sp., nettle, fr. L. *urtica.*] In tropical America any of several plants of the nettle family, esp. those with stinging hairs, and those yielding fiber, as the introduced ramie; also, other plants resembling a nettle.

or'tive (ôr'tĭv), *adj.* [L. *ortivus,* fr. *oriri, ortus,* to rise.] Of or pertaining to the time or act of rising; eastern; as, the *ortive* amplitude of a planet. *Rare.*

Or'tol (ôr'tŏl; -tōl), *n.* [G., a trade name.] A trade-mark for a yellowish-white powder, soluble in water and used as a photographic developer; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], this powder. It is a compound or mixture of *o*-methylamino-phenol and hydroquinone.

or'to·lan (ôr'tō·lăn), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *ortolan* ortolan, gardener, fr. L. *hortulanus* gardener, fr. *hortulus,* dim. of *hortus* garden; — so called because it frequents the hedges of gardens. See YARD enclosure.] **1.** A European bunting (*Emberiza hortulana*). It is about six inches long, with a greenish-gray head, brown-and-black wings and back, yellowish breast, and buff abdomen. Large numbers of them are netted and fattened for table delicacies.

Ortolan (*Emberiza hortulana*).

2. a *Local, Eng.* The wheatear. **b** The sora rail. **c** *Local, U. S.* The bobolink.

orts'ta'ler (ôrts'tä'lĕr), *n.* [G.] In certain German states, a taler of small size. *Obs.*

ort'stein' (ôrt'stīn'; *G.* ôrt'shtīn'), *n.* [G.] Hardpan.

or'ty·gan (ôr'tĭ·găn), *n.* [Gr. *ortyx, -ygos,* a quail.] One of several East Indian birds of the genus *Turnix.*

Or·tyg'i·an (ôr·tĭj'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* **a** Of or pertaining to Delos; as, *Ortygian* Artemis. **b** Of or pertaining to Ortygia, the island on which modern Syracuse, Sicily, is built.

Or'ty·gi'nae (ôr'tĭ·jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ortyx, ortygos,* quail.] *Zool.* A subfamily of quails, equiv. to *Odontophorinae.* — **or'ty·gine** (ôr'tĭ·jĭn; -jīn; 156), *adj.*

O·run'chun (ō·rōōn'chōōn), *n. sing. & pl.* A Siberian hunting tribe, known also as the *Fishskin Tatars.*

or'vi·e'tan (ôr'vĭ·ē'tăn), *n.* [F. *orviétan,* fr. It. *orvietano;* — because invented at *Orvieto,* in Italy.] A counterpoison formerly in vogue. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

or·vie'tite (ôr·vyā'tīt), *n.* [From *Orvieto,* Italy.] *Petrog.* An extrusive orthoclase-bearing leucite-basanite from Toscanella, Italy.

Or·vie'to (ôr·vyā'tō), *n.* A kind of muscatel wine from Orvieto, Italy. See MUSCATEL, 1.

or'y (ôr'ĭ; 181), *adj.* [*ore* + 3d *-y.*] Resembling or containing metallic ore.

or'y (ôr'ĭ), *adj.* [*ore* seaweed + 3d *-y.*] Resembling seaweed. *Dial. Eng.*

-ory. [F. or L.; ONF. *-ori, -orie,* OF. *-oir, -oire,* fr. L. *-orius, -oria, -orium.*] An adjective suffix meaning *of* or *pertaining to, serving for,* as in auditory, prohibitory, amendatory. Cf. -ORIAL; -ORIOUS.

-ory. [L. *-orium;* cf. F. *-oire.*] A noun suffix denoting *place of* or *for,* or *that which pertains to* or *serves for,* as in ambulatory, offertory, consistory. Cf. -ORIUM.

Or'yc·ter'o·pus (ôr'ĭk·tĕr'ō·pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *oryktēr* digger + *pous* foot.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the aardvarks. It constitutes a family, **Or'yc·ter'o·pod'i·dae** (-pŏd'ĭ·dē).

o·ryc'tics (ō·rĭk'tĭks), *n.* [Gr. *oryktikos* pertaining to digging.] Oryctology. *Rare.*

orycto-. A combining form from Greek *oryktos,* meaning *dug, quarried,* used to denote *fossil, mineral,* as in *oryctology, oryctognosy.*

or'yc·tog'no·sy (ôr'ĭk·tŏg'nō·sĭ), *n.* [F. *oryctognosie,* fr. Gr. *oryktos* dug up + *gnōsis* knowledge.] Mineralogy. — **or'yc·tog·nos'tic** (-tŏg·nŏs'tĭk), *adj.* — **or'yc·tog·nos'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **or'yc·tog·nos'ti·cal·ly,** *adv. All Obs.*

Or'yc·tol'a·gus (-tŏl'ȧ·gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *oryctolagos,* fr. Gr. *oryktos* dug up + *lagōs* hare.] *Zool.* The genus constituted by the common European rabbit. See RABBIT.

or'yc·tol'o·gy (-tŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *oryktos* dug up + *-logy;* cf. F. *oryctologie.*] The science of things dug from the earth; specif.: **a** Mineralogy. **b** Paleontology. — **or'yc·to·log'ic** (-tō·lŏj'ĭk), **-log'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **or'yc·tol'o·gist** (-tŏl'ō·jĭst), *n. All Obs.*

O·rys'si·dae (ō·rĭs'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Orycsus,* type genus (fr. Gr. *oryssein* to dig) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A small, widely distributed family of parasitic horntails constituting the suborder Idiogasta. **O·rys'sus** (-ŭs) is the type genus. — **o·rys'sid** (-ĭd), *n. & adj.*

O'ryx (ō'rĭks; ŏr'ĭks; 181), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *oryx* a kind of gazelle or antelope, fr. Gr. *oryx.*] **1.** *Zool.* A genus of large African antelopes having (in both sexes) long, cylindrical, and nearly straight horns ribbed in their basal half and projecting backward in nearly exact continuation of the plane of the forehead and nose. The principal species are the *gemsbok, beisa, beatrix,* and *leucoryx* antelopes.

Oryx (*O. beatrix*).

2. [*not cap.*] *pl.* ORYXES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119), sometimes ORYX. See PLURAL, *Note.* Any antelope of the genus *Oryx.*

O·ry'za (ō·rī'zȧ), *n.* [L., rice, fr. Gr. *oryza.* See RICE.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical cereal grasses known by the perfect flowers with six stamens. *O. sativa,* the rice, is the most important species. See RICE.

o·ry'za·nin (-nĭn), *n.* Also **-nine** (-nĭn; -nēn; 157). [*Oryza* + *-in.*] *Biochem.* A concentrated antineuritic vitamin preparation obtained from rice (*Oryza sativa*) bran. See VITAMIN B.

o·ry'ze·nin (-zē·nĭn), *n.* [*Oryza* + *-in.*] *Biochem.* A globulin found in the seeds of rice (*Oryza sativa*).

or'y·ziv'o·rous (ôr'ĭ·zĭv'ō·rŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *oryza* rice + *-vorous.*] Feeding on rice.

O·ry'zo·mys (ō·rī'zō·mĭs; ō·rĭz'ō-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *oryza* rice + *mys* mouse.] *Zool.* A large genus of cricetine rodents including the rice rats.

Or'y·zop'sis (ôr'ĭ·zŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *oryza* rice + *-opsis.*] *Bot.* A genus of American tufted grasses with open panicles composed of one-flowered spikelets remotely suggesting rice, whence the species are known as *mountain rice.* See SILK GRASS **a.**

O·ry'zo·ric'tes (ō·rī'zō·rĭk'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *oryza* rice + *oryktēs* digger.] *Zool.* A genus of small molelike insectivores of Madagascar, related to the tenrec. It is the type of a subfamily, **O·ry'zo·ric·ti'nae** (-rĭk·tī'nē).

‖**os** (ŏs), *n.; pl.* OSSA (ŏs'ȧ). [L. See OSSEOUS.] *Anat. & Zool.* A bone.

‖**os** (ŏs), *n.; pl.* ORA (ō'rȧ). [L.] *Anat.* A mouth; an opening.

os (ōs), *n.; pl.* OSAR (ō'sär). [Sw. *ås* ridge, chain of hills, pl. *åsar.*] *Geol.* Esker.

OS (ō ĕs), *v. t.;* OS·ED (ō ĕst); OS·ING (ō ĕs'ĭng). [Telegraph signal for *order sheet,* or *on sheet.*] *Railroad Teleg.* To record the time of arrival and departure of (a train) by telegraphing this information prefixed by the signal OS and the office call. *Cant.*

-os. A termination in nouns from Greek ending in *-os* and in *-ōs,* corresponding to *-us* in nouns from Latin, as in Dolichos, Helios, rhinoceros.

O·sage' (ō·sāj'; *in attributive use generally* ō'sāj, *esp. when the following word is a monosyllable or is accented on the first syllable*), *n.; pl.* OSAGES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [Osage *Wazhazhe* war people.] **1.** One of a tribe of Siouan Indians, formerly dwelling between the Missouri and the Arkansas rivers in Missouri, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, now citizens of Oklahoma.

2. [From the *Osage* River, Missouri.] *Geol.* A series of the Mississippian (Subcarboniferous) in the Mississippi basin and lying above the Kinderhook and below the St. Louis. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

3. Short for OSAGE ORANGE; also, its wood.

O'sage or'ange *or* **apple** (ō'sāj). An ornamental American tree (*Maclura pomifera*) having hard, bright-orange wood yielding a dye; also, its wood and its yellowish, tubercled, apple-shaped fruit, composed of the united fleshy calyxes of the pistillate flowers. The tree was first found in the country of the Osage Indians, and is now commonly planted for hedges.

os'a·mine (ŏs'ȧ·mēn; -mĭn; 157), *n.* Also **os'a·min.** [G. *osamin.* See -OSE; AMINE.] *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds derived from sugars by replacement of a hydroxyl with the amino group.

-osan. *Chem.* A suffix, *-ose* + *-an,* used in naming certain polysaccharides, as in pentosan.

o'sa·zone' (ō'sȧ·zōn'; ŏs'ȧ-), *n.* [*-ose* + hydr*azone.*] *Chem.* A dihydrazone, esp. one from phenylhydrazine, having the two hydrazone groups (:N.NHR) attached to two adjacent carbon atoms; as, gluco*sazone.* See HYDRAZONE. The osazones are usually formed by the action of phenylhydrazine on compounds containing the grouping -CO-CO-, or (as in the case of the sugars) -CH(OH)-CO-, in the latter case with oxidation of the alcohol group. Certain other similar classes of compounds also yield them. The osazones are yellow compounds. Because they are well crystallized, nearly insoluble, and easily distinguishable from one another by melting point, etc., they are of great importance in the isolation and study of the various sugars.

Os'bal·dis'tone, Francis (ŏz'bȧl·dĭs'tŭn). A leading character in Scott's romance *Rob Roy.* He falls in love with Diana Vernon, his cousin, and with the aid of Rob Roy rescues her from his unprincipled cousin **Rash'leigh Os'baldis'tone** (răsh'lĭ), whom Rob Roy kills.

Os'borne, John (ŏz'bĕrn). In Thackeray's *Vanity Fair,* a grasping, arrogant London merchant, whose son, **George Osborne,** against his father's wishes, marries Amelia Sedley, the daughter of a bankrupt. George falls at the battle of Waterloo. See DOBBIN, MAJOR.

Os'can (ŏs'kăn), *n.* **a** One of a people of ancient Italy occupying Campania. **b** The language of Oscans, originally that of the Samnites, preserved in inscriptions of various kinds, written in an alphabet of Etruscan origin. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table;* cf. NORTH OSCAN, SABELLIAN, SAFINE, SAMNITE, UMBRIAN. — **Os'can,** *adj.*

Os'car (ŏs'kĕr; 185), *n.* [Cf. OSWALD.] Masc. proper name. L. *Oscarus* (ŏs'kȧ·rŭs).

Os'ca·rel'li·dae (ŏs'kȧ·rĕl'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A family of Myxospongida with spherical ciliated chambers. **Os'ca·rel'la** (-ȧ) is the type genus.

os'che- (ŏs'kē-). = OSCHEO- (which see), as in **os'che·l'tis, os'che·o'ma, os'che·on'cus.**

os'che·al (ŏs'kē·ăl), *adj.* [Gr. *oscheon* scrotum.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the scrotum.

os'che·o- (ŏs'kē·ō-), **os'che-** (ŏs'kē-). A combining form from Greek *oscheon,* meaning *the scrotum,* as in **os'che·o·car'ci·no'ma, os'che·o·cele',** os'che·o·lith', os'che·o·plas'ty. See CARCINOMA, -CELE, etc.

os'cho·pho'ri·a (ŏs'kō·fō'rĭ·ȧ; 181), *n. pl.* [Gr., fr. *oschos* young branch + *pherein* to bear.] An Athenian festival, held in honor of Dionysus and Athena in the month Pyanepsion, preparatory to the vintage.

os'cil·lance (ŏs'ĭ·lăns), **os'cil·lan·cy** (-lăn·sĭ), *n.* Oscillation. — **os'cil·lant** (-lănt), *adj. Both Rare.*

os'cil·late (ŏs'ĭ·lāt), *v.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *oscillare* to swing.] *Intrans.:* **1.** To move or swing backward and forward; to vibrate like a pendulum.

2. To vary or fluctuate between fixed limits or between opposing beliefs or opinions; to act or move in a fickle or fluctuating manner.

3. *Elec.* = GENERATE, *v. i.,* 3. *Cant.*

4. *Physics, Math., etc.* To vibrate or vary above and below a mean value. See OSCILLATION, 4 & 5.

——, *Transitive:* To cause to oscillate.

Syn. — See FLUCTUATE.

os'cil·lat'ing cur'rent (ŏs'ĭ·lāt'ĭng). *Elec.* Current consisting of electric oscillations. See ELECTRIC OSCILLATIONS.

os'cil·lat'ing–cyl'in·der en'gine, oscillating engine. See ENGINE, *n.,* 5.

oscillating wave. = GREGARIOUS WAVE.

os'cil·la'tion (ŏs'ĭ·lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *oscillatio* a swinging.] **1.** Act or fact of oscillating; a swinging or moving backward and forward, like a pendulum; vibration.

2. Fluctuation; variation; change back and forth.

His mind oscillated, undoubtedly; but the extreme points of the *oscillation* were not very remote. *Macaulay.*

3. *Elec.* **a** = ELECTRIC OSCILLATIONS; in *pl.,* = OSCILLATING CURRENT. **b** Production of an electric current. Cf. OSCILLATE, 3.

4. *Math.* The variation of a function between limits; specif., the difference between the superior and the inferior limits of the values of a real function of a point set over the set.

5. *Physics.* A single swing from one extreme limit to the other of an oscillating body. Oscillations are *damped* when continually decreasing in amplitude, *undamped* (or *persistent*) when maintained with undiminished amplitude, *free* when they are those of a body that has been given an impulse and left to itself, *forced* when they are those of a body that can perform free oscillations but which is subjected to a periodic force. Cf. DAMPED HARMONIC OSCILLATION.

oscillation circuit. *Elec.* A circuit designed to produce electric oscillations. An oscillation circuit that includes a condenser is called ***closed*** when the condenser plates are apart a distance that is small compared with their linear dimensions and ***open*** when this distance is relatively large.

oscillation constant. *Elec.* In an oscillating circuit, the time of one oscillation divided by 2π. It is equal to the square root of the product of inductance and capacity ($\sqrt{LC}$) and is the reciprocal of the oscillation number.

oscillation number. *Elec.* In an oscillating circuit, the number of oscillations in 2π seconds.

oscillation transformer. *Elec.* An air-core transformer of oscillating currents.

os'cil·la'tive (ŏs'ĭ·lā'tĭv), *adj.* Tending to oscillate; vibratory. — **os'cil·la'tive·ly,** *adv.*

os'cil·la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* [NL.] One who or that which oscillates; specif.: **a** An instrument for measuring rigidity by the torsional oscillations of a weighted wire. **b** *Elec.* Any device for producing electric oscillations; specif., *Radio,* a radio -frequency generator, esp. one of a nonrotating type. Oscillators include spark, arc, and electron-tube generators, but not radio-frequency alternators.

Os'cil·la·to'ri·a (ŏs'ĭ·lȧ·tō'rĭ·ȧ; 181), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *oscillare* to swing.] *Bot.* A genus of blue-green algae typifying the family Oscillatoriaceae.

Os'cil·la·to'ri·a'ce·ae (-ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See OSCILLATORIA.] *Bot.* A family of blue-green algae (order Hormogoneales) containing about five or six genera and numerous species, growing in water or on damp ground. They consist of slender filaments, often matted together, and commonly exhibiting oscillating movements. Reproduction is entirely vegetative, by means of segments (hormogonia) into which the filaments divide. — **os'cil·la·to'ri·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.* — **os'cil·la·to'ri·an** (-tō'rĭ·ăn), *n.*

os'cil·la·to'ry (ŏs'ĭ·lȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -lā'tĕr·ĭ, -lȧ·tĕr·ĭ; 68), *adj.* [See OSCILLATE.] Characterized by oscillation; oscillating; vibratory.

oscillatory circuit. *Radio.* A circuit containing capacity and inductance such that a single voltage impulse would give rise to a damped alternating current.

oscillatory current. = OSCILLATING CURRENT.

oscillatory discharge. *Elec.* See DISCHARGE, *n.,* 12 **a.**

os'cil·lo·gram' (ŏs'ĭ·lō·grăm'; ŏ·sĭl'ō-), *n.* [L. *oscillare* + *-gram.*] An autographic record made by an oscillograph.

os'cil·lo·graph' (-grȧf'; 83), *n.* [L. *oscillare* to swing + *-graph.*] *Elec.* An apparatus for recording or indicating alternating-current wave forms or other electrical oscillations, usually consisting of a galvanometer with strong field; specif., such a galvanometer for recording acoustical phenomena transformed to electrical energy upon a sensitized film. — **os'cil·lo·graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *adj.* — **os'cil·log'ra·phy** (ŏs'ĭ·lŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.*

os'cil·lom'e·ter (-lŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [L. *oscillare* to swing + *-meter.*] **a** An instrument for measuring the angle through which a ship rolls or pitches at sea. **b** *Med.* An instrument for measuring the oscillations of blood pressure. — **os'cil·lo·met'ric** (-lō·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* — **os'cil·lom'e·try** (-lŏm'ē·trĭ), *n.*

os·cil'lo·scope (ŏ·sĭl'ō·skōp), *n.* [L. *oscillare* to swing + *-scope.*] *Elec.* An instrument for showing visually the changes in a varying current.

os'cine (ŏs'ēn; -ĭn), *n.* Also **os'cin.** [G. *oscin,* formed fr. *hyoscin* to indicate similarity of derivation to that of *tropin* from *atropin.*] *Chem.* Scopoline.

os'cine (ŏs'ĭn; -īn), *adj. Zool.* Relating to, or having the character of, the Oscines. — *n.* One of the Oscines.

Os'ci·nes (ŏs'ĭ·nēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *oscen, -inis,* singing bird, fr. *ob* (see OB-) + *canere* to sing.] *Zool.* A suborder (in some classifications a superfamily) of over 50 families of passerine birds comprising those with the most highly specialized vocal apparatus. They are commonly referred to as the ***singing birds,*** though many among them do not sing. As now restricted the group consists of eleutherodactyl forms having four to five pairs of diacromyodian syringeal muscles, and comprises by far the majority (about 5,000 species) of the Passeriformes.

os·cin'i·an (ŏ·sĭn'ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n. Zool.* Oscine. *Rare.*

os'ci·nine (ŏs'ĭ·nīn; -nĭn; 156), *adj. Zool.* Pertaining to the Oscines; oscine.

os·chi'tis (ŏs·kī'tĭs). Var. of OSCHEITIS.

Os'cil·la'ri·a (ŏs'ĭ·lăr'ĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of OSCILLATORIA.

Os'cil·la'ri·a'ce·ae (-lā'rĭ·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of OSCILLATORIACEAE. — **os'cil·lar'i·a'ceous** (-lăr'ĭ·ā'shŭs), *adj.*

os'cil·lat'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of OSCILLATE.

Os'ci·nis (ŏs'ĭ·nĭs), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. L. *oscen, oscinis,* a singing bird.] *Zool.* A genus of small acalyptrate dipterous flies, the type of a family, **Os·cin'i·dae** (ŏ·sĭn'ĭ·dē), whose larvae usually burrow in the stalks of grasses or the leaves of succulent plants. The frit fly (*Oscinis frit*) is an example.

os'ci·tan·cy (ŏs'ĭ·tăn·sĭ), **os'ci·tance** (-tăns), *n.* [See OSCITANT.] **a** Act of gaping or yawning. **b** Drowsiness; hence, dullness; sluggishness.

os'ci·tant (-tănt), *adj.* [L. *oscitans, -antis,* pres. part. of *oscitare,* fr. *os* the mouth + *citare,* v. intens. fr. *ciere* to move.] **a** Yawning; gaping. **b** Sleepy; drowsy; hence, dull; sluggish; careless. — **os'ci·tant·ly,** *adv.*

os'ci·tate (-tāt), *v. i.* To yawn. — **os'ci·ta'tion,** *n.*

osc'node' (ŏsk'nōd'), *n.* [*osculate* + *node.*] *Math.* A three-point contact of two branches of a curve, the tangent at which counts as three double tangents. It may be regarded as arising through the coincidence of three ordinary double points of the curve.

Os'co-Um'bri·an (ŏs'kō·ŭm'brĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the language group comprising Oscan and Umbrian. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

os'cu·la·ble (ŏs'kū·lȧ·b'l), *adj.* [See OSCULATE.] Kissable.

os'cu·lant (ŏs'kū·lănt), *adj.* [L. *osculans, -antis,* pres. part. of *osculari* to kiss. See OSCULATE.] **a** Kissing; hence, meeting; clinging. **b** *Biol.* Intermediate in character; forming a connecting link between two groups. **c** *Zool.* Adhering closely; embracing.

os'cu·lar (-lĕr), *adj.* [L. *osculum* little mouth, a kiss.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the mouth or a kiss. **2.** *Math.* Relating to contact of higher than the first order. **3.** *Zool.* Of or pertaining to an osculum. — **os'cu·lar'i·ty** (ŏs'kū·lăr'ĭ·tĭ), *adj.*

os'cu·late (ŏs'kū·lāt), *v. t. & i.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *osculatus,* past part. of *osculari* to kiss, fr. *osculum* a kiss, a little mouth. See ORAL.] **1.** To kiss. **2.** *Biol.* To have characters in common with two groups. See OSCULANT, *adj.,* **b.** **3.** *Geom.* To touch closely so as to have three or more points in common at the point of contact; specif., to have the highest order of contact (with a given curve or surface) that is possible for the particular kind of osculating curve or surface. Thus a circle (in general) osculates a curve when it has contact of second order or meets the curve in three consecutive points; but a conic may osculate at five consecutive points, and a sphere osculates a twisted curve at four consecutive points. See OSCULATION, 2.

os'cu·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *osculatio* a kissing.] **1.** Act of kissing; a kiss. **2.** *Geom.* The contact of a curve or surface with an osculating curve or surface. See OSCULATE, 3.

os'cu·la·to'ry (ŏs'kū·lȧ·tō'rĭ or, *esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ; 68), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to kissing; kissing. **2.** *Geom.* Osculating; relating to osculation.

os'cu·la·to'ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ML. *osculatorium.*] = 1st PAX, 2 b.

os'cu·la'trix (-lā'trĭks), *n.; pl.* -TRIXES (-trĭk·sĕz; -sĭz; 119). [NL.] *Geom.* **a** An osculating curve. **b** The envelope of the osculating planes of a twisted curve.

os'cule (ŏs'kūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *oscule.*] *Zool.* An osculum.

os'cu·lif'er·ous (ŏs'kū·lĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* *Zool.* [L. *osculum* + *-ferous.*] Having oscules.

os'cu·lum (ŏs'kū·lŭm), *n.; pl.* OSCULA (-lȧ). [L., a little mouth.] *Zool.* **a** One of the excurrent orifices of a sponge. **b** One of the suckers of a tapeworm.

os·cu'ran·tist (ŏs·kūr'ăn·tĭst; ŏs'kū·răn'tĭst), *n.* [It. *oscurantista.*] An obscurantist. *Rare.*

ose (ōs), *n.* [See -OSE.] *Chem.* A monosaccharide. See GLUCIDE.

-ose (-ōs; *see note below*). [L. *-osus.* Cf. -OUS.] A suffix equivalent to *-ous,* in words from or simulating Latin, esp. when technical, as in verbose, comatose, globose. Corresponding nouns denoting *state* or *quality* are usually formed in -os'i·ty (-ŏs'ĭ·tĭ).

☞ The original accent in adjectives in *-ose* is on the suffix, and this remains in some common adjectives, esp. disyllables, as *mo·rose', ver·bose',* but otherwise the accent has usually shifted, or is shifting, esp. in polysyllables and scientific terms, as *flex'u·ose, cy'mose.*

-ose (-ōs). [F. *-ose,* fr. glucose. See GLUCOSE.] *Chem.* A suffix indicating that the substance to the name of which it is affixed is: **a** A carbohydrate, as in cellulose, fructose, etc. **b** A primary alteration, or hydrolysis, product of a protein, as in proteose, elastose, albumose, etc.

-ose. *Plant Pathol.* = OSIS, 2.

o·se'la (ō·sā'lä), **o·sel'la** (ō·sĕl'lä), *n.; pl.* OSELE (ō·sā'lē), OSELLE (ō·sĕl'lē). Also **os·cel'la.** [It. dial. (Venetian) *osela,* fr. *oselo, uselo,* Tuscan *uccello,* bird, fr. L. *aucellus, avicellus* (fem. *-a*), dim. of *avis.* See AVIARY.] *Venetian Hist.* A silver (or, occasionally, gold) medal, with the figure of a bird, struck (1522–1797) by order of the doge, as a substitute for a present of wild fowl formerly sent by him to each of the noble families of the republic on New Year's Day.

o'shac (ō'shăk), *n.* [Ar. *ushshaq.*] The ammoniac plant.

O'si·an'dri·an (ō'zĭ·ăn'drĭ·ăn), *n.* Also **O'si·an'drist** (-drĭst). *Eccl. Hist.* An adherent of Andreas Osiander (1498–1552), who held that justification by faith, in Luther's sense, involves that, through a real indwelling of Christ in him, the believer is made righteous (not merely forgiven) by God. — **O'si·an'dri·an,** *adj.*

-o·side (-ō·sĭd; -sīd). Also **-o·sid** (-sĭd). *Chem.* A suffix, *-ose* + *-ide,* used in naming compounds of a simple sugar with some other substance, as in glucoside, fructoside, heteroside.

o'side (ō'sīd; -sĭd), **o'sid,** *n.* See GLUCIDE.

o'sier (ō'zhĕr), *n.* [OF. (F. also dial. *osière*), fr. ML. *ausaria* osier bed, perh. of Celt. origin; cf. Bret. *aoz* river bed.] **1.** Any of various willows whose pliable twigs are used for furniture, basketry, etc. The common osier widely cultivated for this purpose is the European *Salix viminalis,* sometimes called also *velvet osier.* Other useful species are the almond willow *S. amygdalina;* the golden willow (*S. vitellina*); and the purple willow (*S. purpurea*). **2.** An osier rod used in basketry, esp. a coarse unstripped rod used for making hampers, etc. The finer rods are usually stripped and whitened. **3.** Any of several American dogwoods (*Cornus*).

☞ Combinations are:
osier-bordered osier-fringed osier-woven

o'sier (ō'zhĕr), *adj.* Made of, covered with, or containing, osiers.

osier cornel *or* **dogwood.** = RED OSIER b.

o'siered (ō'zhĕrd), *adj.* Covered or adorned with osiers.

osier willow. Any willow used as an osier.

o'sier·y (ō'zhĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* OSIERIES (-ĭz). A bed where osiers are grown; also, work made of osiers.

O·si'ri·an (ō·sĭ'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of, or pertaining to Osiris.

O·si'ride (ō·sĭ'rĭd), *adj.* **O'si·rid'e·an** (ō'sĭ·rĭd'ē·ăn), *adj.* Osirian; esp., designating a pillar or pier having an image of Osiris set before it.

O·si'ri·fy (-rĭ·fī), *v. t.* To identify as or with Osiris. — **O·si'ri·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

O·si'ris (ō·sī'rĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Osiris,* fr. Egypt. *Ȧs-ȧr* or *Us-ȧr.* Cf. ISIS.] *Egypt. Relig.* The great god of the underworld and judge of the dead. He was the son of Geb and Nut, brother and husband of Isis, father of Horus and Anubis. He is said to have been a wise and beneficent king of Egypt, who, with the aid of Isis, taught his subjects agriculture and all the arts and crafts, conquering the rest of the world to civilize it. His brother Set treacherously murdered him, and cast the coffin containing the body into the Nile. It drifted away to Byblos, was discovered by Isis and taken back to Egypt. Set again found the corpse, cut it in pieces, which he cast into the Nile; but Isis found them. Then came Horus to avenge his father Osiris. The gods justified Osiris, and restored his body to life and immortality. Osiris, originally a god of fertility whose symbol was a lopped-off cypress tree, came to Egypt from Western Asia. In the Delta, at a place later called Busiris, he became identified with the fertilizing power of the Nile and generally with the changing phases of nature. As a nature and fertility god he suffered, died, and rose to life immortal, and became god of the underworld and judge of the dead; as such also he symbolized the sun, overcome at night, and rising again the next day, being thus identified with Ra, and becoming a cosmic deity. The Greeks identified Osiris with Dionysus, who also underwent an annual death and resurrection. The worship of Osiris overspread Egypt, his principal seat being Abydos. He is commonly represented as a mummified figure, wearing the crown of Upper Egypt, and carrying a whip and crook.

Osiris.

O·si'rism (ō·sī'rĭz'm), *n.* Worship of Osiris.

-o'sis (-ō'sĭs); *pl.* -OSES (-ō'sēz). [L. or Gr.; L. *-osis,* fr. Gr. *-ōsis,* as in *metamorphōsis* metamorphosis.] A suffix signifying: **1.** a *Condition, state, process,* and the like, as in hypnosis, psychosis, osmosis; specif., in pathology, *abnormal* or *diseased condition,* as in melanosis, stenosis, varicosis, etc. **b** *A physiological increase or formation* (of something specified), as in chylosis, leucocytosis, etc.

2. In plant pathology, *a disease of which a* (specified) *fungus is the causal agent; a mycosis;* as in chytridiosis.

-os'i·ty (-ŏs'ĭ·tĭ). [F. or L.; F. *-osité,* fr. L. *ositas.*] A suffix of nouns corresponding to adjectives in *-ose* and *-ous.* See -OSE, -OUS, -ITY.

Os'lo (ŏs'lō), *n.* **a** Capital of Norway (formerly Christiania). **b** Figuratively, the government of Norway.

-os'ma (-ŏz'mȧ; -ŏs'mȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* A combining form from Greek *-osmos,* from *osmē,* a smell, meaning *-smelling,* used to denote *a genus of plants having a* (specified) *distinctive odor,* as in Barosma, Coprosma.

Os·man'li (ŏs·măn'lĭ; ŏz-), *n.; pl.* -LIS (-lĭz). [Turk. *'Osmānli* belonging to *'Osmān,* Ar. *'Uthmān.* See OTTOMAN.] **1.** A Turk of the Western branch of the Turkish peoples, characteristically tall, brunet, and brachycephalic, but differing little in feature from the surrounding European population. **2.** Also **Osmanli Turkish.** The dominant Turkic language of Turkey; Ottoman Turkish. See TURKISH, *n.;* URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES, *Table.*
— **Os·man'li,** *adj.*

Os·man'thus (ŏs·măn'thŭs; ŏz-), *n.* [NL., fr. *osm-* + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A small, widely distributed genus of evergreen shrubs or trees (family Oleaceae), with inconspicuous, bisexual flowers, and handsome, sometimes hollylike foliage. *O. americanus,* the devilwood, is the only North American species.

os'mate (ŏz'māt; ŏs'-), *n. Chem.* **a** Any of a series of compounds obtained from osmium tetroxide by reduction in the presence of bases, and regarded as salts of the supposed *osmic acid,* H_2OsO_4. **b** A supposed salt of the so-called osmic acid (osmium tetroxide); a perosmate.

os·mat'ic (ŏs·măt'ĭk; ŏz-), *adj.* [Gr. *osmē* smell.] *Zool.* Having effective organs of smell. — **os'ma·tism** (ŏs'mȧ·tĭz'm; ŏz'-), *n.*

os'ma·zome (ŏs'mȧ·zōm; ŏz'-), *n.* [F. *osmazôme,* fr. Gr. *osmē* smell, odor + *zōmos* broth.] **a** *Old Chem.* The mixture formerly supposed to be a savory principle of flesh, and obtained as a brown substance by extracting broth or the like with alcohol. **b** Figuratively, a quintessence. — **os'ma·zo·mat'ic** (-zō·măt'ĭk), **os'ma·zom'a·tous** (-zŏm'ȧ·tŭs; -zō'mȧ-), *adj.*

Os·mer'i·dae (ŏs·mĕr'ĭ·dē; ŏz-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Osmerus,* type genus (fr. Gr. *osmēros* odorous) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* The family to which the true smelts belong. The type genus is **Os·me'rus** (ŏs·mē'rŭs; ŏz-).

os·me'sis (ŏs·mē'sĭs; ŏz-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *osmēsis.*] *Physiol.* The act of smelling; olfaction. — **os·met'ic** (-mĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

os·me·te'ri·um (ŏs'mē·tē'rĭ·ŭm; ŏz'-), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *osmē* smell.] *Zool.* A protrusile forked process, emitting a disagreeable odor, borne on the first thoracic segment of the larvae of many butterflies of the family Papilionidae. It is probably a defensive organ.

os'mic (ŏz'mĭk; ŏs'-), *adj. Chem.* Of or pertaining to osmium; — said specif. of certain compounds in which this element exhibits a relatively high valence.

os'mi·dro'sis (-mĭ·drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *osmē* smell + *hidroun* to sweat.] *Med.* Secretion of fetid sweat.

os'mi·o- (ŏz'mĭ·ō-; ŏs'-). *Chem.* A combining form for *osmium.*

os'mi·ous (-mĭ·ŭs), *adj. Chem.* Of or pertaining to osmium; — said of certain compounds in which this element exhibits a relatively low valence.

os'mi·um (ŏz'mĭ·ŭm; ŏs'-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *osmē* a smell, odor; akin to Gr. *ozein* to smell. So named in allusion to the strong chlorinelike odor of osmium tetroxide. See ODOR.] *Chem.* A hard, bluish-white or grayish-white metallic element of the platinum group, the heaviest substance known (sp. gr. in crystalline form, 22.48). Symbol, *Os;* at. no., 76; at. wt., 190.2. Osmium was discovered by Tennant in 1803. It is found as an alloy (chiefly with iridium) in the form of small hard grains or scales in platinum ores. In compact form it is insoluble in all acids, including aqua regia. It melts at about 2700° C. Its alloy with iridium is used for compass bearings and for tipping gold pens; its alloy with platinum, for standard weights and measures. Chemically, osmium exhibits the valences 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8.

osmium lamp. *Elec.* An incandescent lamp with a filament of osimum or an alloy thereof. Cf. TUNGSTEN LAMP.

osmium oxide. *Chem.* Any oxide of osmium. ***Osmium monoxide*** or ***protoxide,*** OsO, is obtained as a grayish-black powder, and ***osmium sesquioxide,*** Os_2O_3, as a black powder or red crystals. ***Osmium dioxide,*** or ***osmic oxide,*** OsO_2, is a bluish-black or copper-colored, crystalline or colloidal solid. ***Osmium tetroxide*** or ***peroxide,*** or less properly, ***osmic*** or ***perosmic acid,*** OsO_4, a white or yellow volatile crystalline substance, is the most stable and characteristic of the compounds of osmium. It has a burning taste and gives off a vapor which is a powerful irritant poison, violently attacking the eyes, and emitting a strong chlorinelike odor. A solution of it is used in microscopy for hardening and coloring tissues.

os'mo- (ŏs'mō-; ŏz'-). **1.** A combining form, Greek *osmo-,* from *osmē,* meaning *smell, odor,* as in **os'mo·dys·pho'ri·a, os·mol'o·gy, os·mom'e·ter, os'mo·met'ric, os·mom'e·try.** See DYSPHORIA, -LOGY, etc. **2.** *Chem.* A combining form for *osmious.*

os'mo-. A combining form for *osmosis,* and *osmotic,* as in **os'mo·lag'ni·a, os·mol'o·gy, os·mom'e·ter, os'mo·met'ric, os·mom'e·try.** See -LOGY, METER, etc.

os'mo·gene (ŏs'mō·jēn; ŏz'-), *n.* [*osmose* + *-gene.*] An apparatus, consisting of a number of cells whose sides are of parchment paper, for conducting the process of osmosis. It is used esp. in sugar refining to remove potassium salts from the molasses.

os'mo·graph (-grȧf; 83), *n.* [*osmose* + *-graph.*] *Physics.* An instrument for recording the height of the liquid in an endosmometer or for registering osmotic pressures.

os'mond (ŏz'mŭnd). Var. of OSMUND.

Os'mond (ŏz'mŭnd), **Os'mund** (ŏz'mŭnd), *n.* [AS. *Osmund,* fr. *ōs-* (in comp.) god + *mund* mund.] Literally, protection of God; — masc. proper name. F. *Osmont* (ôz'môN').

osmond brake. Var. of OSMUND BRAKE.

os'mond·ite (ŏz'mŭn·dīt), *n.* [After M. *Osmond,* French engineer.] *Metal.* A solid solution of iron carbide in α-ferrite, occurring in steel hardened by quenching. See FERRITE, 1 b.

Os'mo·rhi'za (ŏs'mō·rī'zȧ; ŏz'-), *n.* [NL., fr. *osmo-* + *-rhiza.*] *Bot.* A genus of American and Asiatic white-flowered herbs (family Ammiaceae), the sweet cicelies, with decompound leaves and fleshy, aromatic roots. Syn. *Washingtonia.*

os'mo·scope (ŏz'mō·skōp), *n.* [1st *osmo-* + *-scope.*] A meter for measuring odor intensity.

os'mose (ŏs'mōs; ŏz'-), *v. t. Chem.* To subject to osmosis; to dialyze. — *v. i.* To diffuse by osmosis.

os·mo'sis (ŏs·mō'sĭs; ŏz-), *n.* Also **os'mose** (ŏs'mōs; ŏz'-). [NL. *osmosis. Osmose* is fr. endosmose, exosmose (*Oxf. E. D.*), which are fr. F., the second part coming fr. Gr. *ōsmos* impulse (fr. *ōthein* to push) + *-ose,* fr. L. *-osis,* fr. Gr. *-ōsis,* in abstract nouns from verbs.] **1.** *Physical Chem. & Physiol.* The diffusion which proceeds through a semipermeable membrane (see SEMIPERMEABLE), typically separating two solutions, or a solvent and a solution, and tending to equalize their concentrations. It may be observed in a vertical tube containing sugar water, the lower end closed with an animal membrane and immersed in plain water; sugar is hindered from passage through the membrane and minore water particles pass inward (to where they are fewer per unit volume because of the sugar particles) than outward; the volume of liquid in the tube increases and osmotic pressure (which see) is produced. The net movement in osmosis is diffusion of solvent into the more concentrated solution, whether by vaporization, adsorption, or otherwise is not clear. Living cells characteristically have semipermeable membranes and depend for much of their activity on osmosis (see ABSORPTION, 4; SAP; TURGOR). See also ELECTROOSMOSIS, ENDOSMOSIS, EXOSMOSIS. **2.** Figuratively, interaction or interchange, as of cultural groups, by mutual penetration, esp. through a separating medium.

-os·mo'sis. [NL.] A combining form of *osmosis,* denoting *a* (specified) *kind of osmosis,* as in chemo*osmosis,* endo*osmosis.* Derivative adjectives are formed in **-os·mot'ic** (-ŏs·mŏt'ĭk; -ōz-).

os'mo·tax'is (ŏs'mō·tăk'sĭs; ŏz'-), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* A taxis in which a difference of osmotic pressure is the directing factor. — **os'mo·tac'tic** (-tăk'tĭk), *adj.*

os'mo·ther'a·py (-thĕr'ȧ·pĭ), *n.* [*osmo-* + *-therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by modifying the osmotic pressure of the blood and tissues, as by injecting hypertonic solutions into the blood stream.

os·mot'ic (ŏs·mŏt'ĭk; ŏz), *adj.* Of or pert. to, or having the property of, osmosis. — **os·mot'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kȧl·ĭ), *adv.*

osmotic equivalent. The ratio between the amount of solvent water that passes through the membrane or septum of an osmotic cell and the amount of solute which passes in the opposite direction.

osmotic pressure. Pressure produced by osmosis (which see). It is usually measured by forming a semipermeable membrane, as of copper ferricyanide, in the walls of a porous cell or tube and either (1) measuring the pressure caused by osmosis or (2) applying a measured excess of pressure just sufficient to prevent change of volume by osmosis. The osmotic pressure of a dilute solution of a nonelectrolyte (as sugar) is proportional to the absolute temperature and the molar concentration.

os'mous (ŏs'mŭs; ŏz'-), *adj.* Osmious.

os'mund (ŏs'mŭnd; ŏz'-), *n.* [F. *osmonde,* of unknown origin.] **a** *Obs.* Any of various ferns, as the male fern. **b** Any fern of the genus *Osmunda,* esp. *O. regalis,* the royal fern.

os'mund (ŏz'mŭnd), *n.* [Sw.; cf. LG. *osmunt, osemund.*] A superior kind of iron formerly imported into England from Sweden and used esp. for making arrowheads, fishhooks, clockworks, etc.; also, a piece of this iron.

Os·mun'da (ŏs·mŭn'dȧ; ŏz-), *n.* [ML. See 1st OSMUND.] *Bot.* A genus of large ferns typifying the family Osmundaceae. The large globose sporangia are borne on modified pinnae. See ROYAL FERN, CLAYTON FERN, CINNAMON FERN. — **os·mun'dine** (-dĭn), *adj.*

---

os'cu·la, *n., pl.* of OSCULUM.
O·se'a (ō·zē'ȧ; ō·sē'ȧ). *Bib.*
O·se'as (-ăs). *Bib.*
O'see (ō'zē; ō'sē). *Bib.*
osemond, † OSMUND, iron.
os ha·ma'tum. = HAMATUM.

o' Shanter, Tam. See TAM o' SHANTER.
O'-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.
O·she'a (ō·shē'ȧ). *Bib.*
o'sier-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
O·si'ris-A'pis, *n.* See 1st APIS.

os'ken. Dial. var. of OXGANG.
osm-. = 1st OSMO-.
os mag'num. = CAPITATUM.
Os·ma'zo·me' (ŏs·mȧ'zō·mē'), *n.* See OSMAZOME.
os'ma·to'ri·um (ŏs'mȧ·tō'rĭ·ŭm; ŏz'-). Var. of OSMETERIUM.
os'mi·ate (ŏs'mĭ·āt; ŏz'-). Var. of OSMATE.
os'mic ac'id. **a** See OSMATE a. **b** See OSMIUM OXIDE.
osmic oxide. *Chem.* See OSMIUM OXIDE.

os·min' (ŏs·mēn'), **os·mi'na** (ŏs·mē'nȧ), *n.* [Russ. *osmina,* lit., one eighth.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
os'mi·rid'i·um (ŏs'mĭ·rĭd'ĭ·ŭm; ŏz'-), *n.* Also **os'mi·i·rid'i·um.** [NL., fr. *osmium* + *iridium.*]

Mineral. = IRIDOSMINE.
os'mo·phore (ŏs'mō·fōr; ŏz'-; 181), *n.* *Chem.* = ODOROPHORE.
os'mo·reg'u·la'tion (ŏs'mō·rĕg'ū·lā'shŭn; ŏz'-), *n.* Regulation of osmotic pressure.

Os'mun·da'ce·ae (ŏs'mŭn·dā'sē·ē; ŏz'-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of large ferns, with stout rootstocks and pinnate or bipinnate circinate fronds. The only genera are *Osmunda* and *Todea* (see these terms). — **os'mun·da'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

os'mund brake (ŏs'mŭnd; ŏz'-). The royal fern.

os'mund fur'nace (ŏz'mŭnd). [See 2d OSMUND.] A kind of high forge, intermediate in development between the Catalan forge and the blast furnace, formerly used for making a wrought iron for wire.

osmund iron. Osmund; also, iron made in the osmund furnace.

Os'na·burg (ŏz'nȧ·bûrg), *n.* **a** A species of coarse linen, originally made in Osnaburg (G. *Osnabrück*), Germany. **b** Now, a stout coarse cotton fabric used for overalls, sacking, etc.

o'so·ber'ry (ō'sō·bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Sp. *oso* bear (fr. L. *ursus*) + E. *berry*. See ARCTIC.] The blue-black, cherrylike fruit of the shrub *Osmaronia cerasiformis* (family Amygdalaceae) of Oregon and California; also, the plant.

O's of Ad'vent (ōz). *Eccl.* Seven anthems, each beginning with an invocation, as "O Sapientia," "O Adonai," sung at vespers one each day from December 17 until Christmas Eve; — called also *Great Antiphons* and *Great O's.*

os'one (ŏs'ōn; ō·sōn'), *n.* [G. *oson*, corresp. to *-ose* + *-one* in English.] *Chem.* Any of a series of soluble compounds obtained by hydrolyzing osazones with concentrated hydrochloric acid and characterized by the grouping -CO-CHO. They are hydroxy ketonic aldehydes, and yield sugars (ketoses) by reduction.

os'o·phy (ŏs'ō·fĭ), *n.; pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [From *philosophy*, etc.] A body of doctrine, theory, belief, or the like; — used disparagingly.

os·phra'di·um (ŏs·frā'dĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *osphradion* strong scent.] *Zool.* A sense organ, single or paired, connected with one of the visceral ganglia, and situated near the gill or gills of most aquatic mollusks. It is supposed to be olfactory or to test the purity of the water passing to the gills. — **os·phra'di·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

-os·phre'si·a (-ŏs·frē'zhĭ·ȧ; -zĭ·ȧ; -sĭ·ȧ). [NL.] *Med.* A combining form from Greek *osphrēsis*, meaning *sense of smell*, as in *oxyosphresia.*

osphresio-. A combining form from Greek *osphrēsis*, sense of smell. The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

osphresiolagnia	osphresiology	osphresiometry
osphresiologic	osphresiometer	osphresiophilia
osphresiologist		

os·phre'sis (ŏs·frē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *osphrēsis.*] The sense of smell; olfaction.

os·phret'ic (-frĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *osphrētikos.*] Olfactory.

Os'phro·men'i·dae (ŏs'frō·mĕn'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *osphromenos*, pass. aorist of *osphrainesthai*, to smell; — from a resemblance of certain organs to another supposed by the namer to be an organ of smell.] *Zool.* A family of fresh-water spiny-finned fishes of southeastern Asia and Africa, including the gourami, paradise fish, etc.

os'phy·o- (ŏs'fĭ·ō-), **os'phy-.** A combining form from Greek *osphys*, meaning *the loin*, as in *osphyalgia*, pain in the loin. For words below see the word or element with which *osphyo-*, *osphy-*, is combined.

osphyalgia	osphyarthritis	osphyocele
osphyalgic	osphyitis	osphyomelitis

os'prey (ŏs'prĭ), *n.; pl.* -PREYS (-prĭz). [Prob. through OF. fr. L. *ossifraga* (orig., the bone-breaker); cf. F. *orfraie*, fr. L. See OSSIFRAGE.] **1.** A large hawk (*Pandion haliaëtus*) of a dark-brown color above and mostly pure white below, remarkable for its habit of feeding on fish, which it captures by hovering over the water and diving; the fish hawk. It builds a bulky nest, placed in a tree or on the ground and often occupied year after year. The osprey is harmless, and where protected, often nests close to human habitations. It is found in most countries of the world. The American form is the subspecies *P. h. carolinensis*. Egret plumes are often erroneously called osprey plumes. No plumes are produced by the osprey. See AIGRETTE.

Osprey.

2. A type of feather trimming used in millinery.

Os'ric, Os'rick (ŏz'rĭk), *n.* A euphuistic courtier in Shakespeare's *Hamlet.*

‖**os'sa** (ŏs'ȧ), *n., pl.* of OS, bone.

Os'sa (ŏs'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ossa.*] A mountain of Larissa, Greece. See ALOADAE.

os'sal (ŏs'ăl; -'l), *adj.* = OSTEAL.

os·sar'i·um (ŏ·sâr'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [LL.] An ossuary.

os'sa·ture (ŏs'ȧ·tûr), *n.* [F., prop., skeleton, fr. L. *os, ossis*, bone.] **1.** The skeleton. *Rare.*
2. *Arch.* General framework, as of beams, ribs, etc.

osse (ŏs), *n.* A prophetic or ominous utterance. *Obs.*

osse (ŏs), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To prophesy; presage. *Obs.*
2. To attempt; dare; promise; recommend. *Dial. Eng.*

os'se·in (ŏs'ē·ĭn), *n.* [L. *osseus* bony.] *Biochem.* The chief organic basis of bone tissue, which remains as a residue after removal of the mineral matters from bone by dilute acid. It is considered to be identical chemically with the collagen of connective tissue.

os'se·let (ŏs'ē·lĕt; ŏs'lĕt), *n.* [F.] **1.** A little bone. *Rare*
2. *Veter.* a An exostosis on the inner aspect of the knee of the horse, usually commencing at the head of the internal rudimentary metacarpal bone and extending to all the bones of the carpus. **b** An exostosis on the anterior and lateral aspect of the fetlock, due to retraction of the flexor tendons and the concussion resulting from the abnormal position thus produced. **c** An exostosis on first phalanx.

osse'ments (ŏs'mĕnts), *n. pl.* [F.] Bones, or remains, of the dead. *Rare.*

os'se·o- (ŏs'ē·ō-). A combining form from Latin *osseus*, meaning *bony*, used to denote: **a** *Bone;* — in nouns, as in *osseomucoid.* **b** *Osseous and;* — in adjectives, as in **os'se·o·ap'o·neu·rot'ic, os'se·o·car'ti·lag'i·nous, os'se·o·fi'brous.**

os'se·o·al·bu'mi·noid (-ăl·bū'mĭ·noid), *n. Physiol.* The albuminoid of bone.

os'se·o·mu'coid (-mū'koid), *n. Physiol.* The mucoid of bone.

os'se·ous (ŏs'ē·ŭs; 277), *adj.* [L. *osseus*, fr. *os, ossis*, bone; akin to Gr. *osteon*, Skr. *asthi*, Alban. *asht*, Armen. *oskr*, W. *asgwrn*. Cf. OYSTER.] Composed of, or resembling, bone; bony; ossiferous. — **os'se·ous·ly,** *adv.*

osseous fishes. *Zool.* The Teleostei, or bony fishes.

osseous labyrinth. The bony labyrinth. See 1st EAR, 1.

Os'set (ŏs'ĕt), *n.* Also **Os'sete** (ŏs'ēt; ŏ·sĕt'). One of a people of central Caucasus, possibly immigrants from Persia and of Aryan descent and speech. They are tall, but not well-favored. Their religion is a mixture of Mohammedanism and Christianity. Called also **Os'set·ine** (ŏs'ē·tĭn; -tīn; 156).

os'set, *n.* Prob., a kind of woolen fabric. *Obs.*

Os·set'ic (ŏ·sĕt'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Ossets. — *n.* The Iranian language of the Ossets, descendant of ancient Scythian (which see). See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

ossi-. A combining form, Latin *ossi-*, from *os, ossis*, meaning *bone*, as in:

ossiferous	ossiform	ossivorous
ossific	ossifrangent	

‖**os·si'a** (ŏs·sē'ȧ), *conj.* [It.] *Music.* Or else; — a direction indicating an alternative and, usually, simpler, form of a passage.

Os'sian (ŏsh'ăn; ŏs'ĭ·ăn; *Ir.* ŭsh·ēn'), *n.* [Gael. *Oisin*, dim. fr. *os* a fawn.] **1.** An Irish hero of the 3d century, son of Finn Mac Cool. See FENIAN, *n.*, 1; OSSIANIC.
2. The familiar short title of Macpherson's *Poems of Ossian.* See OSSIANIC, 2.

Os'sian·esque' (ŏsh'ăn·ĕsk'; ŏs'ĭ-), *adj.* After, or suggesting the style of, the Ossianic poems. See OSSIANIC. — *n.* Ossianesque style.

Os'si·an'ic (ŏsh'ĭ·ăn'ĭk; ŏs'ĭ-), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Ossian, the poems ascribed to him, or the cycle of tales dealing with him, his father, Finn Mac Cool, and the Fianna. Cf. FENIAN, *n.*, 1.
2. Pertaining to, designating, or resembling, the poetry or rhythmic prose employed by James Macpherson in *The Poems of Ossian* (pub. 1760, 1762), which he claimed to be translations of poems of Ossian. They do not, however, rest directly on any Gaelic text. These Ossianic poems or fragments include *Fingal, an Epic Poem in Six Books*, and *Temora, an Epic Poem in Eight Books.* Macpherson's work is characterized esp. by descriptions of wild scenery and, in spite of its grandiloquence and monotony, has considerable romantic charm.

Os'sian·ism (ŏsh'ăn·ĭz'm; ŏs'ĭ-), *n.* The realm of Ossianic legend and poetry.

Os'sian·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make Ossianic in style or form.

os'si·cle (ŏs'ĭ·k'l), *n.* [L. *ossiculum*, dim. of *os, ossis*, a bone.] *Anat. & Zool.* A little bone or part resembling a small bone, as: **a** The malleus, incus, or stapes of the ear. **b** One of the small plates of bone in the sclerotic of some reptiles and birds. **c** One of the numerous small calcareous pieces of the skeleton of many echinoderms. **d** One of the parts of the gastric mill of the stomach of some crustaceans.

os·sic'u·lar (ŏ·sĭk'ū·lĕr), *adj. Zool.* Of, like, or pertaining to ossicles.

os·sic'u·late (-lăt), **-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having ossicles.

os'si·cule (ŏs'ĭ·kūl), *n.* [L. *ossiculum.*] An ossicle. *Rare.*

os'si·cu·lec'to·my (ŏs'ĭ·kū·lĕk'tō·mĭ), *n.* [See OSSICLE; -ECTOMY.] The surgical removal of an auditory ossicle.

os'si·cu·lot'o·my (ŏs'ĭ·kū·lŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [L. *ossiculum*, dim. of *os, ossis*, bone + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The division of one or more of the ossicles of the middle ear.

os·sic'u·lum (ŏ·sĭk'ū·lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L.] *Zool.* **a** An ossicle. **b** A lithodesma.

os'si·fi·ca'tion (ŏs'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ossification.* See OSSIFY.] *Physiol.* **1.** The formation of bone; the state or process of being converted into bone. Ossification begins at one or more points (called *centers of ossification*) for each future bone and is accomplished by mesoblastic cells called *osteoblasts*, which deposit the inorganic bone substance about themselves, becoming the *bone cells* or *corpuscles* of the completed bone. Ossification may take place in membrane (*intermembranous ossification*), that is, in connective tissue (see MEMBRANE BONE), or in *cartilage* (*endochondral*, or *intercartilaginous, ossification*). The latter is much the more complex process, involving the calcification (by deposition of lime salts) of the matrix of the cartilage, and its subsequent absorption and replacement by true but spongy bony tissue, which, in the interior of the limb bones, is mostly finally absorbed to form the marrow cavity, the bone meanwhile increasing in size by layers of bony tissue deposited on the outside under the periosteum.
2. The state of being changed into a bony substance; also, a mass or point of ossified tissue; bone.
3. Figuratively, the process of hardening or becoming callous, as in feeling, or fixed or set in a conventional form.

os'si·fied (ŏs'ĭ·fīd), *adj.* **1.** Changed to bone or something resembling bone; hardened by deposits of mineral matter of any kind; — said of tissues.
2. Figuratively, fixed; hardened; set in a conventional form; ultraconservative.

os'si·fi'er (-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which ossifies.

os·sif'lu·ent (ŏ·sĭf'lū·ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *os, ossis*, a bone + *fluens, -entis*, pres. part. of *fluere* to flow.] *Med.* Pert. to or derived from diseased, softening bone, as an abscess or the discharge from a fistula. — **os·sif'lu·ence** (-ĕns), *n.*

os'si·frage (ŏs'ĭ·frĭj), *n.* [L. *ossifraga, ossifragus*, fr. *ossifragus* bone-breaking, fr. *os, ossis*, a bone + *frangere, fractum*, to break. See OSSEOUS; BREAK. Cf. OSPREY.] **a** The lammergeier. **b** A young sea eagle. *Obs.* **c** The osprey; — called also *breakbones.*

os'si·fy (ŏs'ĭ·fī), *v. i. & t.;* os'SI·FIED (-fīd); os'SI·FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *os, ossis*, bone + *-fy;* cf. F. *ossifier.* See OSSEOUS.] **1.** *Physiol.* To change into or form bone. See OSSIFICATION.
2. Figuratively, to harden; to become or make callous; to set or become set in a conventional form.

os'su·ar'i·um (ŏs'ū·âr'ĭ·ŭm; ŏsh'ū-), *n.* [LL.] An ossuary.

os'su·ar'y (ŏs'ū·ĕr'ĭ; -ēr·ĭ; ŏsh'ū-), *n.; pl.* -IES (-īz). [LL., *ossuarium*, fr. *ossuarius* of or for bones, fr. L. *os, ossis*, bone.] **a** A depository for the bones of the dead, as a charnel house, burial chamber, or urn. **b** *Archaeol.* A receptacle, as an urn, in which bones were placed for burial. — **os'su·ar'y,** *adj.*

os'sy·pite (ŏs'ĭ·pīt), *n.* [From the *Ossipees*, a tribe of Indians who formerly lived in New Hampshire.] *Petrog.* An olivine-gabbro composed of diallage, labradorite, olivine, and accessory magnetite.

ost (ŏst). VAR. of OAST.

ost-. = OSTEO- (which see), as in:

ostalgia	ostectomy	ostempyesis
ostarthritis	ostemia	ostitis

-ost (-ŏst). *Zool.* A combining form from Greek *osteon*, meaning *bone*, as in axon*ost.*

O star. See SPECTRAL TYPE.

Os·ta'ri·o·phy'si (ŏs·tā'rĭ·ō·fī'sī; 79), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ostarion*, dim. of *osteon* a bone + *physa* bladder.] *Zool.* An extensive division of teleost fishes having the anterior four vertebrae strongly modified, often grown together and supporting a chain of small bones which connect the air bladder with the ear. It includes the characins, carps, catfishes, the electric eel, etc. Called also **Os·ta'ri·o·phy'se·an** (-fĭ'sē·ē). — **os·tar'i·o·phy'san** (-târ'ĭ·ō·fī'săn), *n.* — **os·tar'i·o·phys'i·al** (-fĭz'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* — **os·tar'i·o·phy'sous** (-fī'sŭs), *adj.*

O station. *Radio.* A radio transmitting station used exclusively for official government business.

oste (ōst). Dial. var. of OAST.

os'te- (ŏs'tē-). = OSTEO- (which see), as in:

ostealgia	ostearthrotomy	osteectopy
osteanabrosis	osteectomy	osteodynia
osteanagenesis	osteectopia	osteoncus
ostearthritis		

os'te·al (ŏs'tē·ăl), *adj.* [Gr. *osteon* a bone.] Of or like bone; pert. to bone; sounding like bone under percussion.

Os'te·ich'thy·es (-ĭk'thĭ·ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *oste-* + Gr. *ichthys* fish.] *Zool.* A division (in some classifications, a class) of fishes including the lungfishes, crossopterygians, teleosts, and sometimes the arthrodires and ostracoderms, distinguished from other fishlike forms by the presence of true bone in their skeleton.

-os·te'i·dae (-ŏs·tē'ĭ·dē). See -OSTEUS.

os'te·in (ŏs'tē·ĭn), *n.* [Gr. *osteon* bone.] Ossein.

os'te·i'tis (-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *oste-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of bone. — **os'te·it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

‖**os'te·i'tis de·for'mans** (dē·fôr'mănz). [NL.] *Med.* A chronic disease of bones, characterized by their enlargement and rarefaction, with deformity.

os·tend' (ŏs·tĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *ostendere* to show.] To manifest; reveal; exhibit. *Archaic.*

Ost·end' Man'i·fes'to (ŏst·ĕnd'). *U. S. Hist.* A manifesto issued from Ostend, Belgium, in 1854, jointly by Buchanan, Mason, and Soulé, United States ministers to Great Britain, France, and Spain respectively, giving the grounds upon which the United States might seize Cuba in case of Spain's refusal to sell it.

os·ten'si·ble (ŏs·tĕn'sĭ·b'l), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *ostendere, ostensum, -tum*, to show, prop., to stretch out before, fr. *obs-* (fr. *ob-*) + *tendere* to stretch. See TEND.] **1.** *a Archaic.* Capable of being shown; proper or intended to be shown. **b** *Obs.* Ostentatious; open to view.
2. Shown; exhibited; declared; avowed; professed; apparent; — often used as opposed to *real* or *actual;* as, an *ostensible* reason, motive, or aim.

Syn. — See SPECIOUS. **Ant.** — Actual, real, true. — **os·ten'si·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **os·ten'si·bly** (ŏs·tĕn'sĭ·blĭ), *adv.*

os·ten'si·ble, *n.* One who or that which is ostensible.

ostensible partner. *Law.* See PARTNER, *n.*, 5.

os·ten'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ostensio* a showing. See OSTENSIBLE.] **1.** Manifestation; exhibition. *Obs.*
2. *Eccl.* Exposition of the Host (see EXPOSITION, 3).

os·ten'sive (-sĭv), *adj.* [Cf. F. *ostensif.*] **a** Manifestly or professedly demonstrative. **b** Showing; exhibiting. **c** Ostensible. — **os·ten'sive·ly,** *adv.*

ostensive definition. *Logic.* A definition accomplished by exhibiting and characterizing the thing to be defined, or by pointing out and characterizing the cases or instances to be covered.

ostensive reduction. *Logic.* A reduction in which the propositions are the same as the original or their conversions; a direct reduction (which see).

os'ten·so'ri·um (ŏs'tĕn·sō'rĭ·ŭm; 181), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [ML. See OSTENSIBLE.] *R.C.Ch.* A monstrance.

os·ten'so·ry (ŏs·tĕn'sō·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). An ostensorium.

os·tent' (ŏs·tĕnt'; ŏs'tĕnt), *n.* [L. *ostentus* a showing, display, fr. *ostendere* (past part. *ostensus* and *ostentus*) to show. See OSTENSIBLE.] **1.** [L. *ostentum.*] A token, portent, or prodigy. *Now Rare.*
2. Manifestation or appearance; air; mien.

Like one well studied in a sad *ostent.* *Shak.*

3. Ostentation; display.

The city of glorious *ostent* and vanity. *Christopher Morley.*

4. A thing deliberately or vainglariously displayed.

Vain *ostents* of pride. *Ben Jonson.*

os·tent', *v. t.* [MF. *ostenter*, fr. L. *ostentare.*] To ostentate. *Obs.*

os'ten·tate (ŏs'tĕn·tāt; ŏs'tĕn-), *v. t.* [L. *ostentatus*, past part. of *ostentare*, v. intens. fr. *ostendere.* See OSTENT, *n.*] To make show ostentatiously. *Now Rare.*

os·ten·ta'tion (ŏs'tĕn·tā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ostentatio.*]
1. Presage; portent. *Obs.*
2. Act of making an ambitious display; unnecessary show; pretentious parade.

Much *ostentation* vain of fleshly arm. *Milton.*

3. Act of displaying, exhibiting, or showing; display. *Archaic.*
4. *Obs.* **a** An exhibition; spectacle. **b** Apparition; false exhibition; pretense.

Syn. — See PARADE.

os'ten·ta'tious (ŏs'tĕn·tā'shŭs; ŏs'tĕn-), *adj.* **1.** Characterized by, fond of, or evincing, ostentation; pretentious.
2. Unduly conspicuous; showy. *Now Rare.*

Syn. — OSTENTATIOUS, PRETENTIOUS, POMPOUS. OSTENTATIOUS implies undue or vainglorious display or parade; as, "Whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar, but not coarse, and elegant, but not *ostentatious*, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison" (*Johnson*); "the *ostentatious* simplicity of their dress" (*Macaulay*). That is PRETENTIOUS (cf. PRETENSE) which lays claim to greater importance, or which makes more show, than is warranted; as, a *pretentious* mansion, equipage, work; "Nothing could induce [Gilbert White] to exaggerate; even his style is free from the faintest tinge of *pretentiousness*" (*T. E. Brown*). POMPOUS implies a solemn and exaggerated self-importance; as, "a well-meaning, civil, prosing, *pompous* woman, who thought nothing of consequence but as it related to her own . . . concerns" (*Jane Austen*). Cf. PARADE, TURGID.

Ant. — Simple, unassuming, unpretentious.

— **os'ten·ta'tious·ly,** *adv.* — **os'ten·ta'tious·ness,** *n.*

os'te·o- (ŏs'tē·ō-), **os'te-** (ŏs'tē-). [See OSSEOUS.] A combining form, Greek *osteo-, oste-* from *osteon*, meaning *bone*, as in *osteo*pathy, *osteitis.* The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

Os·nap'par (ŏs·năp'ĕr), *n.* = ASNAPPER.	o'so·tri'a·zole, *n.* [-*ose* + *triazole.*] See TRIAZOLE.	Os·set'i·an (ŏ·sĕt'ĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* & *n.* = OSSETIC.	os'si·fi·cat'ed, *adj.* Ossified. *Obs.*	also, ostensible. *Obs.*	os·ten'tive, os·ten'tous, *adj.* Ostentatious. — os·ten'tive·ly, os·ten'tous·ly, *adv.*—os·ten'tive·ness, os·ten'tous·ness, *n. All Obs.*
o'so·tri·az'ine (ō'sō·trī·ăz'ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Vicinal triazine. See TRIAZINE.	os, Var. of OSSE. [UPON OSSA.] Os'sa up·on' Pe'li·on. = PELION.	Os·set'i·sh (ŏ·sĕt'ĭ·sh), *n.* = OSSETIC, *n.*	Os'ta·ra, *n.* [Cf. G. *ostern* Easter, E. EASTER.] = EOSTRE	os·ten'ta·tor, *n.* [L.] One fond of display; a boaster. *Obs.* os·ten'tful, *adj.* Portentous. *Obs.*	os·ten'ta·tive, *adj.* Ostentatious.

osteoaneurysm
osteoarthritis
osteoarthropathy
osteoarthrotomy
osteoblastoma
osteocachectic
osteocarcinoma
osteocartilaginous
osteocele
osteocephaloma
osteoclasia
osteoclasty
osteocystoma
osteodermia
osteodiastasis
osteodystrophy
osteoencephaloma
osteoenchondroma
osteoepiphysis
osteofibroma
osteogangrene
osteohalisteresis
osteolysis
osteolytic
osteomyelitis
osteonecrosis
osteoneuralgia
osteoperiosteal
osteophlebitis
osteophyma
osteorrhaphy
osteosarcoma
osteosarcomatous
osteoscope
osteosteatoma
osteostixis
osteostomatous
osteostomous
osteosynovitis
osteosynthesis
osteothrombosis
osteotribe
osteotrophy

os'te·o·blast' (ŏs'tē·ō·blăst'), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-blast.*] *Anat.* A bone-forming cell. See OSSIFICATION, 1.

os'te·o·blas'tic (-blăs'tĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to the formation of bone.

os'te·o·chon'dro- (ŏs'tē·ō·kŏn'drō-), **osteochondr-.** A combining form for **osteochondrous**, of both bone and cartilage, as in:

osteochondritis
osteochondroma
osteochondrophyte
osteochondrofibroma
osteochondromatous
osteochondrosarcoma

os'te·o·chon·drop'a·thy (-kŏn·drŏp'ȧ·thĭ), *n.* [*osteo-* + *chondro-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Any disease involving both bone and cartilage.

os'te·o·chon'drous (-kŏn'drŭs), *adj.* Also **os'te·o·chon'dral** (-drăl). [*osteo-* + Gr. *chondros* cartilage.] *Anat.* Pertaining to or composed of bone and cartilage.

os'te·oc'la·sis (ŏs'tē·ŏk'lȧ·sĭs), *n.* [NL. See OSTEOCLAST.] *Surg.* The operation of breaking a bone in order to correct deformity.

os'te·o·clast' (ŏs'tē·ō·klăst'), *n.* [*osteo-* + Gr. *klastos* broken.] **1.** *Anat.* One of the large multinuclear cells in developing bone which absorb the bony tissue in the formation of the canals, marrow cavity, etc. Cf. MYELOPLAX. **2.** *Surg.* An instrument for performing osteoclasis. — **os'te·o·clas'tic** (-klăs'tĭk), *adj.*

os'te·o·col'la (-kŏl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *osteo-* + Gr. *kolla* glue.] A cellular incrustation of calcium carbonate on stems and roots of plants, — formerly supposed to unite bones.

os'te·o·com'ma (ŏs'tē·ō·kŏm'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *osteo-* + Gr. *komma* a piece.] A metamere of the vertebrate skeleton; a vertebra.

os'te·o·cra'ni·um (-krā'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The bony, as distinguished from the cartilaginous, cranium or chondrocranium.

os'te·o·den'tine (-dĕn'tēn; -tĭn), *n.* Also **os'te·o·den'tin.** [*osteo-* + *dentine.*] *Zool.* A modified dentine approaching true bone in structure, found chiefly in the teeth of fishes. — **os'te·o·den'ti·nal** (-tĭ·năl), *adj.*

os'te·o·derm' (ŏs'tē·ō·dûrm'), *n.* Also **os'te·o·der'mis** (-dûr'mĭs). [*osteo-* + *-derm.*] *Zool.* A bony dermal plate. — **os'te·o·der'mal** (-dûr'măl), *adj.*

os'te·o·der'ma·tous (-dûr'mȧ·tŭs), **os'te·o·der'mous** (-mŭs), *adj.* [*osteo-* + Gr. *derma, -atos,* skin.] *Zool.* Having the dermis more or less ossified, as many animals.

os'te·o·fi'brous (-fī'brŭs), *adj.* [*osteo-* + *fibrous.*] *Anat.* Composed of bone and fibrous connective tissue.

os'te·o·gen (ŏs'tē·ō·jĕn), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-gen.*] *Physiol.* The soft tissue or substance which ossifies to form bone.

os'te·o·gen'e·sis (-jĕn'ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *osteo-* + *-genesis.*] *Physiol.* Development and formation of bone; ossification.

os'te·o·ge·net'ic (-ō·jē·nĕt'ĭk), *adj. Physiol.* **a** Pertaining to osteogenesis. **b** Originating in bone.

os'te·o·gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* Osteogenetic.

os'te·og'e·nous (ŏs'tē·ŏj'ē·nŭs), *adj.* Osteogenetic.

os'te·og'e·ny (-nĭ), *n.* Osteogenesis. — **os'te·og'e·nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

Os'te·o·glos'si·dae (ŏs'tē·ō·glŏs'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Osteoglossum,* type genus (fr. *osteo-* + Gr. *glōssa* tongue) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of very large fresh-water soft-finned fishes consisting of the arapaima and related forms. They have the head naked and largely incased in bone, and the scales are large, bony, and composed of mosaic-like pieces. They live in tropical South America, Africa, Australia, and the East Indies. The typical genus is **Os'te·o·glos'sum** (-ŭm). — **os'te·o·glos'soid** (-oid), *adj. & n.* — **os'te·o·glos'sid** (-ĭd), *n.*

os'te·og'ra·phy (-ŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-graphy.*] Descriptive osteology. — **os'te·og'ra·pher** (-fĕr), *n.*

os'te·oid (ŏs'tē·oid), *adj.* [*oste-* + *-oid.*] Like bone.

Os'te·ol'e·pis (ŏs'tē·ŏl'ē·pĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *osteo-* + Gr. *lepis* a scale.] *Paleontol.* A genus of crossopterygian fishes from the Lower Old Red Sandstone of Scotland. Their body was slender and covered with large rhombic scales, and the head was incased in bone. It is the type of a family, **Os'te·o·lep'i·dae** (-ō·lĕp'ĭ·dē).

os'te·o·lite' (ŏs'tē·ō·līt'), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-lite.*] *Mineral.* A massive impure earthy apatite, or calcium phosphate.

os'te·o·log'ic (ŏs'tē·ō·lŏj'ĭk), **os'te·o·log'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to osteology. — **os'te·o·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

os'te·ol'o·gist (-ŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.* Also **os'te·ol'o·ger** (-jĕr). A specialist in osteology.

os'te·ol'o·gy (-ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-logy;* cf. F. *ostéologie.*] **1.** The science dealing with the bones of vertebrates. **2.** The features, collectively, comprised in the bony structure and organization of an organism or any of its parts; as, the *osteology* of a cat, of the head.

os'te·o'ma (ŏs'tē·ō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MAS (-mȧz), -MATA (-tȧ). Also **os'te·ome** (ŏs'tē·ōm). [NL., fr. *oste-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A benign tumor composed of bone.

os'te·o·ma·la'ci·a (-ō·mȧ·lā'shĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *osteo-* + *malacia.*] *Med.* A chronic, painful, progressive disease of adults, esp. pregnant or lactating women, characterized by gradual softening of various bones, causing deformities. It occurs also in cattle and is then often called *cripples* (see 1st CRIPPLE, 6). — **os'te·o·ma·la'cial** (-shăl), **os'te·o·ma·lac'ic** (-lăs'ĭk), *adj.*

os'te·o·man'cy (ŏs'tē·ō·măn'sĭ), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination from bones.

os'te·o·man'ty (-măn'tĭ), *n.* [*osteo-* + Gr. *manteia* divination.] Osteomancy.

os'te·o'ma·toid (-ō'mȧ·toid), *adj.* [See -OID.] *Med.* Resembling an osteoma.

os'te·o·mere (ŏs'tē·ō·mēr), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-mere.*] An osteocomma.

os'te·om'e·try (ŏs'tē·ŏm'ē·trĭ), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-metry.*] Measurement of bones; esp., anthropometric measurement of the human skeleton. — **os'te·o·met'ric** (-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri·cal** (-rĭ·kăl), *adj.*

-os'te·on (-ŏs'tē·ŏn). [NL.] *Anat. & Zool.* A combining form from Greek *osteon,* meaning *bone,* as in lophosteon, otosteon.

os'te·o·path (ŏs'tē·ō·păth), *n.* A practitioner of osteopathy.

os'te·o·path'ic (-păth'ĭk), *adj. Med.* Of or pertaining to osteopathy. — **os'te·o·path'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

os'te·op'a·thist (-ŏp'ȧ·thĭst), *n.* One who practices osteopathy; an osteopath.

os'te·op'a·thy (-thĭ), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* **a** *Rare.* Any disease of the bones. **b** A system of medical practice based on the theory that disease is due chiefly to mechanical derangement in tissues, placing emphasis on restoration of structural integrity by manipulation of the parts. The use of medicines, surgery, proper diet, psychotherapy, and other diagnostic and therapeutic measures are included in osteopathy.

os'te·o·per'i·os·ti'tis (-ō·pĕr'ĭ·ŏs·tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *osteo-* + *periosteum* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a bone and its periosteum.

os'te·o·pha'gi·a (ŏs'tē·ō·fā'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *osteo-* + *-phagia.*] *Veter.* Abnormal eating or chewing of bones by herbivorous animals, esp. cattle, craving phosphorus.

os'te·o·phone' (ŏs'tē·ō·fōn'), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-phone.*] *Med.* A hearing apparatus to be fastened against the skull or teeth of a deaf person for transmitting sound waves through the skull bones to the internal ear. — **os'te·oph'o·ny** (-ŏf'ō·nĭ), *n.*

os'te·o·phore' (-fōr'; 181), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-phore.*] A mechanical device or holder used in laboratories to hold bones in position for study and drawing.

os'te·o·phyte' (ŏs'tē·ō·fīt'), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-phyte.*] *Med.* A bony outgrowth. — **os'te·o·phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

os'te·o·plaque' (-plăk'), *n.* [See PLAQUE.] *Anat.* A bony layer.

os'te·o·plast' (-plăst'), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-plast.*] *Anat.* An osteoblast.

os'te·o·plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *adj.* [*osteo-* + *-plastic.*] **1.** *Physiol.* Producing bone; as, *osteoplastic* cells. **2.** *Surg.* Of or pertaining to the replacement of bone; as, an *osteoplastic* operation.

os'te·o·plas'ty (ŏs'tē·ō·plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* A plastic operation to remedy a defect or loss of bone.

os'te·o·po·ro'sis (-pō·rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *osteo-* + Gr. *poros* pore.] **a** *Med. & Physiol.* Absorption of bone so that the tissue becomes unusually porous and fragile, occurring esp. in old age. **b** *Veter.* A bone disease of horses and mules causing an enlargement of the head; — called also *bighead.* — **os'te·o·po·rot'ic** (-rŏt'ĭk), *adj.*

os'te·o·scle·ro'sis (ŏs'tē·ō·sklē·rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *osteo-* + *sclerosis.*] **a** Abnormal hardness and density of bone. **b** The process by which a bone becomes abnormally hard and dense.

os'te·o·tome' (ŏs'tē·ō·tōm'), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* Strong nippers or a chisel for dividing bone.

os'te·ot'o·my (-ŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of dividing a bone or of cutting a piece out of it, as to remedy deformity. — **os'te·ot'o·mist** (-ŏt'ō·mĭst), *n.*

os'te·o·trite (ŏs'tē·ō·trīt), *n.* [*osteo-* + L. *tritum,* past part. of *terere* to rub, grind.] An instrument for removing carious bone.

‖**os'te·ri'a** (ŏs'tā·rē'ȧ), *n.* [It. Cf. HOSTRY.] An inn; a tavern.

Os'ter·ta'gi·a (ŏs'tĕr·tā'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Robert *Ostertag* (b. 1864), Ger. veterinarian and scientist.] *Zool.* A genus of parasitic roundworms found in the intestines of cattle and sheep.

-os'te·us (-ŏs'tē·ŭs). [NL.] *Zool.* Comb. form, Greek *-osteos,* from *osteon,* bone, meaning *-boned,* used in generic names, as in Gasterosteus. Corresponding names of *families* are formed in **-os·te'i·dae** (-ŏs·tē'ĭ·dē).

os'ti·al (ŏs'tĭ·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to an ostium.

os'ti·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [L. *ostiarius* doorkeeper, fr. *ostium* door, entrance. See USHER.] **1.** One who keeps the door, esp. the door of a church; specif., a member of the lowest of the minor orders in the Roman Catholic and Armenian Churches. **2.** A mouth of a river. *Obs.*

os'ti·o·lar (ŏs'tĭ·ō·lĕr; ŏs·tī'-), *adj. Bot. & Zool.* Pertaining to an ostiole.

os'ti·o·late (ŏs'tĭ·ō·lăt), *adj. Bot. & Zool.* Having ostioles.

os'ti·ole (-ōl), *n.* [L. *ostiolum* a little door, dim. of *ostium* a door.] A small aperture; an orifice or pore; specif.: **a** *Bot.* (1) In certain fucoid seaweeds (class Phaeophyceae), the opening of a conceptacle. (2) In many fungi and lichens, the mouth of the perithecium or other spore fruit. **b** *Zool.* (1) One of the small inhalent orifices of a sponge. (2) In certain Hemiptera, an orifice of an odoriferous gland.

os'ti·um (ŏs'tĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* OSTIA (-ȧ). [L.] *Anat. & Zool.* An entrance or mouthlike opening; specif., the opening at either end of a Fallopian tube; also, in the heart of arthropods, one of the lateral slits by which the blood enters from the pericardium. — **os'ti·ate** (-ăt), *adj.*

‖**os'ti·um tu'bae** (ŏs'tĭ·ŭm tū'bē). [NL., mouth of a tube.] *Anat.* The abdominal opening of the Fallopian tube or oviduct.

ost'ler (ŏs'lĕr), *n.* A stableman. Var. of HOSTLER (in sense 2).

ost'ler·ess (-ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A female ostler.

ost'mark' (ōst'märk'), *n.* [G., lit., East mark.] A money of account, the unit of currency in Lithuania introduced during the German occupation, which by 1922 became greatly depreciated. It was superseded by the lit.

Ost'men (ōst'mĕn), *n. pl.; sing.* OSTMAN (-măn). [ON. *Austmenn,* ML. *Ostmanni.* See EAST; MAN.] *Hist.* East men; Scandinavian settlers along the east coast of Ireland. — **Ost·man'nic** (ōst·măn'ĭk; ŏst-), *adj.*

os·to'sis (ŏs·tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *osteo-* + *-osis.*] *Physiol.* Bone formation; ossification.

-os·to'sis (-ŏs·tō'sĭs). [NL.] A combining form of *ostosis,* denoting *ostosis of a* (specified) *part* or *type,* as in dermo*ostosis,* paro*ostosis,* sarco*ostosis.*

os'tra·ca (ŏs'trȧ·kȧ), *n., pl.* of OSTRACON.

-os'tra·ca (-ŏs'trȧ·kȧ). [NL.] *Zool.* A combining form from pl. of Greek *ostrakon,* a tile or shell, used in names of orders, divisions, or groups, chiefly of crustacea, as in Arthro*straca.* Derivative adjectives are formed in **-os'tra·can** (-kăn) and **-os'tra·cous** (-kŭs).

Os·tra'ce·a (ŏs·trā'shē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ostrakon* shell of a testacean.] *Zool.* Syn. of OSTRAEACEA. — **os·tra'cean** (-shăn), *adj. & n.* — **os·tra'ceous** (-shŭs), **os'tra·cine** (ŏs'trȧ·sĭn; -sīn; 156), *adj.*

Os·tra·ci'i·dae (ŏs'trȧ·sĭ'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See OSTRACION.] *Zool.* The family consisting of the trunkfishes. — **os·tra'ci·oid** (ŏs·trā'shĭ·oid; -sĭ·oid), *adj.*

Os·tra'ci·on (ŏs·trā'shĭ·ŏn; -sĭ·ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ostrakion* small shell.] *Zool.* A genus of trunkfishes, now restricted to certain forms (mostly East Indian) having a carapace of more or less quadrangular section.

os'tra·cism (ŏs'trȧ·sĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ostrakismos,* fr. *ostrakizein* to ostracize. See OSTRACIZE.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A method of temporary banishment by popular vote (with ballots of potsherds or tiles, and without a trial or special accusation), practiced at Athens and other Greek cities to remove a person considered dangerous, through power or the like, to the state; hence, in general, expatriation. **2.** Exclusion by general consent from common privileges, favor, etc.; as, social *ostracism.*

os'tra·cite (ŏs'trȧ·sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ostrakitēs* earthen, fr. *ostrakon* shell.] A fossil oyster. *Obs.*

os'tra·cize (-sīz), *v. t.;* -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sĭz'ĭng). [Gr. *ostrakizein,* fr. *ostrakon* a tile, a tablet used in voting, a shell. See OYSTER.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* To exile by ostracism; to banish temporarily by a popular vote, as at Athens. **2.** To banish from society; to cast out from social or political favor or fellowship.
— **os'tra·ci·za'tion** (-sĭ·zā'shŭn; -sĭ·zā'-), *n.*

os'tra·ciz'er (-sīz'ĕr), *n.* One who ostracizes.

ostraco-. A combining form, Greek *ostrako-,* from *ostrakon,* meaning *a tile* or *shell,* as in *ostracology.*

Os'tra·co'da (ŏs'trȧ·kō'dȧ; ŏs·trăk'ō·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ostrakōdēs* testaceous.]

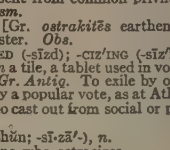

One of the Ostracoda (*Cypridina*). Side view of Male, × about 50; *a, a'* Antennae; *b* Brain; *e* Simple Eye; *e* Compound Eye; *h* Heart; *m* Muscle; *r* Testis; *t* Tail.

Zool. A subclass of small, active, mostly fresh-water Entomostraca having the body enclosed in a bivalve shell composed of right and left valves. Their body is unsegmented, their abdomen rudimentary, and they have only seven pairs of appendages. — **os'tra·cod** (ŏs'trȧ·kŏd), *adj. & n.* — **os'tra·code** (-kōd), *adj. & n.*

os'tra·co·derm' (ŏs'trȧ·kō·dûrm'), *n. Paleontol. & Zool.* One of the Ostracodermi. — *adj.* Having characteristics of the Ostracoderm.

Os'tra·co·der'mi (-dûr'mī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *ostraco-* + Gr. *derma* skin.] **a** *Zool.* A suborder consisting of the trunkfishes. **b** *Paleontol.* A class of fishlike animals known only from imperfect remains found in Ordovician, Silurian, and Devonian rocks. Jaws and limb girdles as well as paired fins homologous with those of recent fishes appear to be lacking. In most forms the anterior part of the body was encased in a bony armor and was very broad, while the posterior part was slender and scaly, ending in an unsymmetrical tail. The orders Heterostraci, Aspidocephali, Anaspida, and Antiarcha are usually included, though the last is closely related to the Arthrodira. See CEPHALASPIS, PTERICHTHYODAS, *Illust.*

os'tra·co'dous (ŏs'trȧ·kō'dŭs; ŏs·trăk'ō·dŭs), *adj.* Ostracod.

os'tra·con (ŏs'trȧ·kŏn), *n.; pl.* OSTRACA (-kȧ). [Gr. *ostrakon.*] A potsherd, esp.: **a** A potsherd used as a ballot in the ancient Athenian practice of *ostracism* (which see). **b** A fragment of pottery or limestone with Egyptian, Coptic, or Greek inscriptions, found in Egypt, and dating from the 6th century B.C. to the 4th century A.D.

os'tra·co·phore' (-kō·fōr'; 181), *n.* [*ostraco-* + Gr. *phoros* bearing.] *Paleontol.* One of the Ostracodermi (syn. *Ostracophori*). — **os'tra·coph'o·rous** (-kŏf'ō·rŭs), *adj.*

os'tra·cum (ŏs'trȧ·kŭm), *n.* An ostracon.

Os'trae·a'ce·a (ŏs'trē·ā'shē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See OSTREA.] *Zool.* A suborder of Eulamellibranchia including the common oysters and allied mollusks.

os'tra·ite (ŏs'trȧ·īt; ŏs·trā'-), *n.* [From *Ostraia* Sopka, Tschistop Range, northern Urals.] *Petrog.* A pyroxenite containing garnets and much spinel and magnetite.

‖**os trans·ver'sum** (ŏs trăns·vûr'sŭm). [L.] *Zool.* The transverse bone (which see) of a reptile's skull.

Os'tre·a (ŏs'trē·ȧ), *n.* [L., an oyster. See OYSTER.] *Zool.* The genus of mollusks (suborder Ostraeacea) including the common edible oysters of Europe and eastern North America. It is the type of a family, **Os·tre'i·dae** (ŏs·trē'ĭ·dē). See OYSTER. — **os'tre·a'ceous** (ŏs'trē·ā'shŭs), *adj.*

os'tre·ger (ŏs'trē·jĕr), *n.* [ME. *ostreger,* fr. OF. *ostruchier, ostrucier* (F. *autoursier*), fr. OF. *ostour* hawk (F. *autour*), fr. LL. *auceptor* (after *avis* bird), fr. *acceptor,* VL. form of L. *accipiter.* See ACCIPTER; cf. ASTUR.] A falconer who keeps goshawks.

os'tre·i·cul'ture (ŏs'trē·ĭ·kŭl'tûr), *n.* Oyster culture. — **-cul'tur·al** (-kŭl'tûr·ăl), *adj.* — **-cul'tur·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

os'tre·i·form' (ŏs'trē·ĭ·fôrm'; ŏs·trē'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*Ostrea* + *-form.*] *Zool.* Shaped like an oyster; oysterlike.

ostreo-. Also **ostrei-.** A combining form from Greek *ostreon,* meaning *oyster,* as in *ostreophagous.*

os'tre·oid (ŏs'trē·oid), *adj.* [*Ostrea* + *-oid.*] Oysterlike.

os'tre·oph'a·gous (-ŏf'ȧ·gŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *ostreon* oyster + *-phagous.*] Feeding on oysters. — **os'tre·o·phage'** (ŏs'trē·ō·fāj'), **os'tre·oph'a·gist** (-ŏf'ȧ·jĭst), *n.*

os'trich (ŏs'trĭch; *formerly often, and still occas.,* -trĭj; 185), *n.; pl.* OSTRICHES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119), sometimes OSTRICH. See PLURAL, *Note.* [ME. *ostriche, ostrice,* fr. OF. *ostruche, ostruce* (F. *autruche*), fr. L. *avis struthio,* fr. *avis* bird + *struthio* ostrich. See AVIARY; STRUTHIOUS.] **a** A ratite bird of the genus *Struthio;* esp., *S. camelus* of arid parts of northern Africa, the largest of existing birds, attaining a height of six or eight feet and a weight of 300 lbs. Ostriches are very swift-footed, but the wings are small and useless for flight. The head and neck are downy, the body covered with soft feathers, the thighs nearly bare, and the feet two-toed. In the male the body plumage is black and the wings and tail white. The female and young male are grayish. The value of its plumes, esp. those of the wings and tail, has led to its domestication. The ostrich (*S. C. australis*) of southern Africa and that (*S. C. molybdophanes*) of eastern Africa are regarded as distinct subspecies. **b** By extension, a rhea.

Ostrich (*Struthio camelus*).

os'te·o·pe'di·on, -pae'di·on (ŏs'tē·ō·pē'dĭ·ŏn), *n.* = LITHOPEDION.

os'te·o·phage (ŏs'tē·ō·fāj), *n.* = OSTEOCLAST, 1. [= OSTOSIS.]

os'te·o'sis (ŏs'tē·ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.]

Os'te·os'trą·ci (ŏs'tē·ŏs'trȧ·sī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *oste-* + Gr. *ostrakon* shell.] Syn. of ASPIDOCEPHALI. See CEPHALASPIS. — **os'te·os'tra·can** (-kăn), *adj. & n.*

os'te·o·su'ture, *n.* [*osteo-* + *suture.*] *Surg.* = OSTEORRHAPHY.

os'ti·a, *n., pl.* of OSTIUM.

Os'ti·ak. Var. of OSTYAK.

Os'tic (ŏs'tĭk), *adj.* [From Ojibway *oshiigwēn* his head; first used by H. R. Schoolcraft, *Algic Researches,* 1839.] = IROQUOIAN.

‖**os'ti·na'to** (ŏs'tē·nä'tō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* See BASSO OSTINATO.

os'tra·cis'a·ble (ŏs'trȧ·sĭz'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.

Os'tra·col'de·a (ŏs'trȧ·kol'dē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ostrakon* shell of a testacean + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Syn. of OSTRACODA. — **os'tra·coid,** *adj. & n.*

os'tra·col'o·gy (-kŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ostrakon* shell + *-logy.*] *Zool.* Conchology. *Obs.* — **os'tra·co·log'i·cal** (-kō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

Os'tra·coph'o·ri (-kŏf'ō·rī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleontol.* Syn. of OSTRACODERMI b.

os'tra·cy, *n.* Ostracism. *Obs.*

os'tra·kon. Var. of OSTRACON.

os'trich (ŏs'trĭch; *formerly often, and still occas.,* -trĭ'; 185), *adj.* Of or pertaining to an ostrich or ostriches; esp., ostrichlike; based on self-delusion; as, an *ostrich* attitude.

os'trich, *v. i.* To hide one's head like an ostrich; to feign not to see.

os'trich-egg' gourd. The hedgehog gourd.

os'trich-feath'er grass. The ditch reed.

ostrich fern. A tall fern (*Matteuccia struthiopteris*) of the North Temperate Zone, with graceful arched bipinnatifid fronds growing in a circle from an erect rootstock. The sporophylls are pinnate with necklacelike segments, and resemble small ostrich plumes; also, any of several other species of *Matteuccia.*

os'trich-like' (ŏs'trĭch-lĭk'), *adj.* Like an ostrich; esp., given to, or characterized by, self-delusion into a sense of security by shutting the eyes.

Os'trich's Nest. *Astron.* An asterism lying mainly in the constellation Eridanus and partly in Cetus.

‖os tri·que'trum (ŏs trĭ·kwē'trŭm); *pl.* OSSA TRIQUETRA (ŏs'ȧ trĭ·kwē'trȧ). [L. *triquetrum* triangular.] *Anat.* **a** A Wormian bone. **b** A bone of the carpus. See CARPUS.

Os'tro·goth (ŏs'trō·gŏth), *n.* [LL. *Ostrogothae,* pl., earlier *Austrogoti,* of Teut. origin; prob. lit., the splendid Goths, taken later as, the eastern Goths. See EAST; GOTH.] One of the East Goths. See GOTH, 1. — **Os'tro·goth'ic** (-gŏth'ĭk), *adj.* — **Os'tro·goth'i·an** (-gŏth'ĭ·ăn), *adj.*

Os'try·a (ŏs'trĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ostrya* a kind of tree with hard wood. Cf. OYSTER; TREE.] *Bot.* A small, widely distributed genus of trees, the hop hornbeams, family Betulaceae, distinguished from the true hornbeam (*Carpinus*) by the conelike fruit with membranous inflated bracts. See IRONWOOD **b**.

Ost'wald's di·lu'tion law (ŏst'vȧlts). [After Wilhelm *Ostwald,* Ger. physical chemist.] *Phys. Chem.* The law that, in a solution of an electrolyte, the square of the number of moles ionized, divided by the number of moles not ionized, varies directly as the dilution. In symbols: $\frac{\alpha^2 C}{1-\alpha} = K$, where α is the degree of dissociation into ions, C is the concentration in moles of the original substance, and K is a constant called the *dissociation constant.*

Os'ty·ak, Os'ti·ak (ŏs'tĭ·ăk), *n.* **a** A member of any of a group of nomadic Finnic peoples of the Ural mountain regions and western Siberia. **b** The language of the Ostyaks. See FINNO-UGRIC LANGUAGES, *Table.* — **Os'ty·ak,** *adj.*

Os'ty·ak Sam'o·yed' (săm'ō·yĕd'). One of the people of mixed Samoyed and Ostyak stock in Siberia; also, their language, with many dialects. See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Os'ty·ak-Sam'o·yed'ic (-săm'ō·yĕd'ĭk), *n.* The language of the Ostyak Samoyeds.

‖os u'te·ri, *or* **‖os u'te·ri ex·ter'num** (ŏs ū'tē·rī ĕks·tûr'nŭm). [L.] *Anat.* The opening of the uterus into the vagina. The opening of the cervix into the body of the uterus is the **‖os u'te·ri in·ter'num.**

Os'wald (ŏz'wôld), **Os'wold** (-wōld), *n.* [AS. *Oswealdl* fr. *ōs-* (in comp.) a divinity, god + *weald, geweald,* power.] Literally, power of God; — masc. proper name.

Os·we'gan (ŏs·wē'găn), *adj.* [From *Oswego,* New York.] *Geol.* Designating an epoch or a series of the (Upper) Silurian in America. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Os·we'gan,** *n.*

Os·we'go tea (ŏs·wē'gō). A North American mint (*Monarda didyma*), with showy, bright-scarlet irregular flowers. See WILD FLOWERS, *Plate.*

ot-. = OTO- (which see), as in:

otectomy	**othygroma**	**otiatry**	**otodynia**
otelcosis	**otiatric**	**otitic**	**otodynic**
othemorrhea	**otiatrics**	**otitis**	**oturia**

-ot. [F., dim. suff.] A suffix appearing in words from French, as in ballot, parrot.

-ot. = -OTE.

o'ta·cous'tic (ō'tȧ·kōōs'tĭk; -kous'tĭk), *adj.* [*ot-* + *acoustic.*] Assisting the sense of hearing. — *n.* An otacoustic instrument.

o'ta·cous'ti·con (-tĭ·kŏn), *n.* An otacoustic.

o'ta·cust (ōt'ȧ·küst), *n.* [L. *otacustes,* fr. Gr. *ōtakoustēs,* fr. *ous, ōtos,* ear + *akoustēs* a hearer.] A listener; spy. *Obs.*

O'ta·hei'te (ō'tȧ·hē'tē), *n.* One of the Society Islands; — now called *Tahiti.*

Otaheite apple. **a** A Polynesian tree (*Spondias cytherea*); also, its fruit, which is larger than an apple, with a sweet edible flesh and a rind having the flavor of turpentine. **b** The Malay apple.

Otaheite arrowroot. The starch obtained from the root of the pia; also, the root or plant yielding it; — called also *Madagascar arrowroot.* See PIA.

Otaheite gooseberry. A tropical African and Asiatic tree (*Cicca disticha*), family Euphorbiaceae; also, its acid, edible fruit.

o·tal'gi·a (ō·tăl'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ōtalgia,* fr. *ous, ōtos,* the ear + *algos* pain.] *Med.* Pain in the ear; earache.

o·tal'gic (-jĭk), *adj. Med.* Of or pertaining to otalgia. — *n.* A remedy for otalgia.

o·tal'gy (ō·tăl'jĭ), *n.* Otalgia.

O'ta·rĭ'i·dae (ō'tȧ·rĭ'ĭ·dē; ŏt'ȧ-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Otaria,* type genus (fr. Gr. *ōtaros* large-eared, fr. *ous, ōtos,* ear) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* The family of pinnipeds consisting of the eared seals, sea lions, sea bears, etc. Sometimes ranked as a subfamily, **O·ta'rĭ·i'nae** (ō·tȧ'rĭ·ī'nē). **O·ta'rĭ·a** (ō·tȧ'rĭ·ȧ; 79) is the typical genus. See EARED SEAL. — **o·tar'i·an** (-tȧr'ĭ·ăn), **o'ta·rine** (ō'tȧ·rĭn; -rīn), **o·tar'i·ine** (ō·tȧr'ĭ·in; -īn), *adj.* — **o·tar'i·oid** (-oid), *adj. & n.*

o'ta·ry (ō'tȧ·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [NL. *otaria.* See OTARIIDAE.] Any eared seal.

o·ta'te (ō·tȧ'tē), *n.* [Sp., fr. Nahuatl *otlatl.*] A giant grass (*Guadua amplexifolia*) used by Mexicans for making baskets.

O·toe'ti Cak'o·win (ō·chē'tĭ shăk'ō·wĭn). See SIOUX.

-ote. [F., fr. L. *-ota,* fr. Gr. *-ōtēs* (as in *Sikeliōtēs* a Sicilian Greek.)] A suffix denoting *a native* or *inhabitant of; -an; -kan;* as in Capriote, Cypriote.

O·tha'ka (ō·thȧ'kȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of annual herbs of the central United States and Mexico, family Cardiaceae, cultivated for their showy heads of pink or purple flowers, under the gardener's name of *Polypteris.*

o'thei·co'sis (ō'thĕl·kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ous, ōtos,* ear + *helkōsis* ulceration.] *Med.* Ulceration or suppuration of the ear.

O·thel'lo (ō·thĕl'ō), *n.* **1.** The usual title, and hero, of a tragedy *Othello, the Moor of Venice* (possibly performed 1604, published 1622) by Shakespeare. He is a noble-spirited Moor who has won honor in the military service of Venice, and marries a senator's daughter, Desdemona. He is led by the malignant villain Iago to believe her unfaithful, and smothers her to death before learning of her innocence, after which he kills himself.

2. An opera by Verdi (It. **O·tel'lo** [ō·tĕl'lô]) based upon Shakespeare's tragedy.

3. [*not cap.*] A small, chocolate-covered cake. *Local, U. S.*

o·the'ma·to'ma, o·thae'ma·to'ma (ō·thē'mȧ·tō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -TOMATA (-mȧ·tȧ), -TOMAS (-mȧz). [NL. See OTO-; HEMATOMA.] *Med.* Hematoma in the external ear, oftenest seen in the insane.

o'the·o·scope' (ō'thē·ō·skōp'), *n.* [Gr. *ōthein* to push + *-scope.*] *Physics.* An instrument for exhibiting the repulsive action produced by light or heat in an exhausted vessel; a modification of the radiometer.

oth'er (ŭth'ĕr), *adj.* [AS. *ōther* one of two, either, the second of two, other; akin to OS. *āthar, ōthar,* D. & G. *ander,* OHG. *andar,* ON. *annarr,* Sw. *annan,* Dan. *anden,* Goth. *anthar,* Skr. *antara,* Lith. *antras;* with compar. suff. fr. pronom. stem in Skr. *anya* other, Lith. *anas, ans,* that (one), Skr. *ana.*] **1.** Being the one of two (or more) distinct from the one already mentioned or understood; (the) remaining; — often with a plural word, and usually preceded by a demonstrative or possessive word; as, his *other* friend; the *other* sons.

One half of the world knoweth not now the *other* half liveth. *Rabelais (trans.).*

2. a Additional; as, without *other* resources; in any *other* place. **b** Not the same; different; as, in *other* circumstances; *other* than what he is. *Other,* meaning "different in identity," is often construed with *than;* as, gifts *other* than flowers; when meaning "different in quality or kind" it may take *than* or *from;* as, hardly *other* than bad; a nature far *other* from ours; in both senses *other* formerly also took *but.* Its redundant use to qualify a word denoting a thing different in kind from that previously mentioned is obsolete; thus, "All these [vices] are portable, with *other* graces weighed." *Shak.*

3. a Second. *Obs.,* except in *every other,* every second or alternate; as, every *other* day. **b** That precedes or follows (something). *Obs.,* except in the *other day,* a recent, unspecified, day; formerly, specif.: (1) The second or next day; (2) A day ago.

4. Left, as opposed to right. *Obs.*

oth'er (ŭth'ĕr), *pron.* **1.** (*pl.* formerly OTHER, now OTHERS [-ĕrz]) One or ones remaining; part remaining; — the substantive use of *other,* adj., 1. *Other (sing.)* is now preceded by *the* or a demonstrative or possessive word, but was formerly used alone as correlative to *each* (cf. EACH OTHER), *either, neither, whether;* and as meaning "each preceding one"; as, "Controversy, which I am less fond of every day than *other.*" *Tillotson.*

Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the *other* also. *Matt.* v. 39.

If he is trimming, *others* are true. *Thackeray.*

2. (*pl.* OTHER, *Archaic;* OTHERS) A different or additional one; — the substantive use of OTHER, *adj.,* 2. *Other (sing.)* in this sense is now used alone only in the correlative expressions: *some . . . or other; one . . . or other;* as, some person or *other* will be there. It generally occurs with *one* (cf. ANOTHER), *any, no, none, some;* as, no *others* could write. In the sense of "another thing," where the noun cannot be supplied from the context *other* is archaic; as, he could not find *other* than falsehood. Cf. also OTHER, *adj.,* 2.

No *other* but such a one as he. *Coleridge.*

3. *Obs.* **a** Second one. **b** *pl.* The rest. Cf. OTHER, *adj.,* 3.

4. Each other; one another. *Now Scot. & Ir.*

oth'er, *adv.* Otherwise; — with *than.*

oth'er, *conj.* [See OR.] Or; either; — often used with *other* or *or* for its correlative (as *either . . . or* is now used). *Obs.*

oth'er, *n. Philos.* That which exists as an opposite of, or as excluded by, something else; as, the nonego is the *other* of the ego, nonbeing the *other* of being, the objective world is the *other* of self-consciousness. Cf. ALTER.

oth'er·est (ŭth'ĕr·ĕst; -ĭst; 119), *adj.* [*other* + *-est.*] Most unlike. *Emerson.*

oth'er·gates' (-gāts'), *adv.* [*other* + *gate* way. See -s, 3.] In another manner. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

oth'er·guess' (-gĕs'), *adj. & adv.* Also, *Obs.,* **oth'er·guise'** (-gīz'). [Corrupt. of *othergates.*] Of another kind or sort; in another way.

oth'er·how' (-hou'), *adv.* In other wise. *Rare.*

oth'er·ism (ŭth'ĕr·ĭz'm), *n.* [*other* + *-ism.*] Altruism. *Rare.* — **oth'er·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

oth'er·ness (ŭth'ĕr·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Quality or state of being other; differentness; diverseness; also, a thing that is other.

oth'er·some (-sŭm), *adj.* Some other. *Archaic & Dial.*

oth'er·some, *pron.* Some others. *Archaic & Dial.*

oth'er·some, *adv.* At some other times. *Chiefly Dial.*

oth'er·time' (-tīm'), **oth'er·times'** (-tīmz'), *adv.* At some other time. *Now Rare.*

oth'er·whence' (-hwĕns'), *adv.* From elsewhere.

oth'er·where' (ŭth'ĕr·hwâr'), *adv.* Also, **oth'er·wheres'** (-hwârz'). In or to some other place, or places; elsewhere; elsewhither; otherwhither.

oth'er·where'ness (-hwâr'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Condition of being otherwhere; also, otherworldliness.

The full moon is a silver trumpet calling a challenge from some enchanted world of *otherwhereness.* *Eleanor Risley.*

oth'er·while' (-hwīl'), *adv.* Also **oth'er·whiles'** (-hwīlz'). At another time, or other times; sometimes; occasionally. *Archaic & Dial.*

oth'er·whith'er (-hwĭth'ĕr), *adv.* To another place or places.

oth'er·wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* [*other* + *wise* manner.] **1.** In a different manner; in another way, or in other ways; contrarily; as, I think *otherwise;* — often with *than.*

2. In different circumstances; under other, or any other, conditions; as, I am engaged; *otherwise* I would accept; if things were *otherwise,* I could easily do it.

3. In other respects; as, weak but *otherwise* well.

4. On the other hand. *Rare.*

oth'er·wise', *adj.* **1.** Different; other than denoted.

Her eyebrows . . . rather full than *otherwise.* *Fielding.*

2. That are, or would be, in another, or any other, case, or character; as, they were entertained by their political enemies, their *otherwise* friends.

oth'er·wise', *n.* Another way or manner. *R. Browning.*

other world. **1.** The supposed world beyond death; the spirit world.

2. *Anthropol.* A supposed dwelling place of the dead or of superhuman beings; also sometimes, a hidden place beneath the oceans or underground, inhabited by other than human beings.

oth'er·world'li·ness (ŭth'ĕr·wûrld'lĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Quality or state of being otherworldly; an otherworldly characteristic.

The fine *otherworldliness* of the poet. *H. L. Mencken.*

oth'er·world'ly (ŭth'ĕr·wûrld'lĭ), *adj.* **1. a** Of or pertaining to a world other than the actual world; transmundane; transcendental. **b** Devoted to the prospect of a world to come, or actuated by motives connected with this prospect, often to the exclusion or hurt of interest in the affairs of this world; also, morbidly ascetic or selfishly spiritual.

2. Of or pertaining to other interests than those of everyday experience; devoted to the pursuit of intellectual or imaginative concerns; characteristic of an ideal life.

oth'er·world'ness, *n.* Otherworldliness.

O·thon'na (ō·thŏn'ȧ), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, fr. Gr. *othonna.*] *Bot.* A large genus of South African herbs or shrubs, family Carduaceae, with smooth, often fleshy leaves and heads of yellow flowers, the discoid ones sterile.

o'ti·ant (ō'shĭ·ănt), *adj.* [L. *otians, -antis,* pres. part. of *otiari* to be at leisure.] Unemployed; idle; of or in repose.

o'tic (ō'tĭk; ŏt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *ōtikos,* fr. *ous, ōtos,* the ear.] Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the ear; auricular; auditory.

-ot'ic (-ŏt'ĭk). [Gr. *-ōtikos.*] A suffix forming adjectives corresponding to nouns ending in *-osis,* as in osmotic, neurotic, narcotic. See -OSIS. To be distinguished from *-ic* following stems ending in *-ōt,* as in erotic, exotic, idiotic.

-o'tic (-ō'tĭk; -ŏt'ĭk). A combining form of the adjective *otic,* as in binotic, entotic, dichotic.

otic ganglion. *Anat.* A small autonomic ganglion on the mandibular nerve just below the foramen ovale.

o'tĭ·co·din'ĭ·a (ō'tĭ·kō·dĭn'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ōtikos,* pertaining to the ear (fr. *ous, ōtos,* the ear) + *dinē* a whirling.] *Med.* Vertigo due to ear disease.

otic vesicle. = AUDITORY CAPSULE.

O·tĭd'ĭ·dae (ō·tĭd'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. OTIS.] *Zool.* A family of Old World birds, the bustards, constituting a suborder, **O'tĭ·des** (ō'tĭ·dēz), of the order Gruiformes, though formerly classed with the Charadriiformes. — **o·tĭd'ĭ·form** (ō·tĭd'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* — **o'tĭ·dine** (ō'tĭ·dĭn; -dīn; 156), *adj.*

O·tĭd'ĭ·phaps (ō·tĭd'ĭ·făps), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ōtis, ōtidos,* bustard + *phaps* wild pigeon.] *Zool.* A genus of large terrestrial pigeons of New Guinea and adjacent islands.

o·tĭd'ĭ·um (ō·tĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* OTIDIA (-ȧ). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *ous, ōtos,* ear.] *Zool.* The otocyst of a mollusk.

O'tĭ·o·rhyn'chĭ·dae (ō'shĭ·ō·rĭng'kĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ōtion,* dim. of *ous, ōtos,* ear + *rhynchos* snout.] *Zool.* An extensive family of weevils in which the mandibles of the pupa have a deciduous process which leaves a scar in the adult. It is often regarded as a subfamily, **O'tĭ·o·rhynchĭ'nae** (-rĭng·kī'nē), of the family Curculionidae. — **o'tĭ·o·rhyn'chĭd** (-rĭng'kĭd), *adj. & n.*

o'tĭ·ose (ō'shĭ·ōs; *see* -OSE), *adj.* [L. *otiosus,* fr. *otium* ease, leisure; akin to Goth. *autheis,* adj., desert. Cf. NEGOTIATE.] **1.** Being at leisure or ease; unemployed; indolent; idle.

2. Without profit; sterile; futile.

3. Without use or effect; useless; functionless; as, *otiose* letters in an alphabet; *otiose* lines in a play.

4. *Anthropol.* Of a supreme deity, remote or aloof; not concerning himself with the details of the world.

— **o'tĭ·ose·ly,** *adv.* — **o'tĭ·ose·ness,** *n.*

o'tĭ·os'ĭ·ty (-ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [OF. *ociosité,* fr. LL. *otiositas.*] State or character of being otiose.

A life of dignified *otiosity.* *Thackeray.*

O'tis (ō'tĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of bustard, fr. Gr. *ōtis.*] *Zool.* A genus of bustards, now restricted to the great bustard and a related Asiatic species.

‖o'tĭ·um (ō'shĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L.] Leisure.

ot'kon (ŏt'kŏn), *n.* [Iroquois.] Among the Iroquois, an evil spirit, a demon.

O'to, O'toe (ō'tō), *n.; pl.* OTOS, OTOES (-tōz). One of a tribe of Siouan Indians formerly of southeastern Nebraska, now together with the Missouri, living in Oklahoma.

o'to- (ō'tō-), **ot-.** [See EAR.] A combining form, Greek *ōto-, ōt-,* from *ous, ōtos,* meaning *the ear,* as in otolith, otosis; — used chiefly in *Anat. & Med.* The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

otoantritis	**otolaryngologist**	**otopolypus**
otoblennorrhea	**otolaryngology**	**otopyorrhea**
otocerebritis	**otomassage**	**otopyosis**
otoencephalitis	**otomucormycosis**	**otorrhagia**
otogenic	**otonecrectomy**	**otorrhea**
otogenous	**otoneuralgia**	**otorrhoea**
otographical	**otoneurasthenia**	**otoscope**
otography	**otopathic**	**otoscopic**
otohemineuras-thenia	**otopathy**	**otoscopy**
	otopharyngeal	**ototomy**
otolaryngologic	**otophone**	

o'to·ca·rĭ'a·sis (-kȧ·rĭ'ȧ·sĭs), *n.* [NL. See OTO-; ACARIASIS.] *Veter.* A diseased condition of the ears of animals, esp. dogs and cats, caused by a mite of the genus *Otodectes.*

o'to·clei'sis (ō'tō·klī'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *oto-* + Gr. *kleisis* closure.] *Med.* Obstruction of the auditory passages.

o·toc'o·nite (ō·tŏk'ō·nīt), *n.* [*oto-* + Gr. *konis* dust.] *Anat.* An otoconium.

o'to·co'nĭ·um (ō'tō·kō'nĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. *oto-* + Gr. *konia* sand, dust.] *Anat.* One of the minute calcareous particles in the internal ear. See OTOLITH, 1. — **o'to·co'nĭ·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

o'to·cra'nĭ·um (-krā'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *oto-* + *cranium.*] *Anat.* The part of the skull containing the internal ear. — **o'to·cra'nĭ·al** (-ăl), **o'to·cra'nic** (-krā'nĭk), *adj.*

O·toc'y·on (ō·tŏs'ĭ·ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *oto-* + Gr. *kyōn* dog.] *Zool.* A genus of small large-eared foxlike mammals of the family Canidae. There is a single species, *O. megalotis,* of South Africa. It is remarkable among placental mammals in having four molars in each jaw.

o'to·cyst (ō'tō·sĭst), *n.* [*oto-* + *-cyst.*] **1.** *Zool.* One of the supposed auditory organs of many invertebrates, containing a fluid and otoliths.

2. *Embryol.* The auditory capsule.

— **o'to·cys'tic** (-sĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

o'to·lite (ō'tō·līt), *n.* [*oto-* + *-lite.*] *Anat. & Zool.* An otolith. — **o'to·lĭt'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

os'trin·ger (ŏs'trĭn·jĕr). ✠ OSTREGER. [BIBLE, *n.,* 2.]

Os·trog' Bi'ble (ŏs·trŏk'). See ‖**os un'guis** (ŭng'gwĭs). [NL., lit., bone of the nail.] = LACHRYMAL, *n.,* 3.

O'ta·hei'tan (ō'tȧ·hē'tăn), *adj. & n.* = TAHITIAN.

‖**O tem'po·ra! O mo'res!** [L.] O the times! O the manners! *Cicero (Catiline,* I. 1, 2).

o·thae'ma·to'ma. Var. of OTHEMATOMA.

O'the·i (ō'thē·ī). *D. Bib.*

oth'er·dom, *n.* See -DOM.

oth'er-group', *n.* = OUT-GROUP.

oth'er-self', *n.* = ALTER EGO.

oth'er-wards, *adv.* See -WARDS.

oth'er-ways', *adv.* = OTHERWISE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

oth'er-wiseness, *n.* See -NESS.

oth'er-wise'. Otherwise. *Ref. Sp.*

oth'er-world', *adj.* = OTHERWORLDLY.

O'thin, O'thin·ism. Vars. of ODIN, ODINISM.

Oth'man (ŏth'măn), *n.; pl.* -MANS (-mănz). Var. of OTTOMAN.

oth'manʒ (-), *n.* = AKCHEH.

Oth'ni (ŏth'nĭ). *Bib.*

Oth'ni-el (ŏth'nĭ·ĕl). *Bib.*

Oth'o·lĭ'a (ŏth'ō·lĭ'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

O·tho'mi. Var. of OTOMI.

Oth'o·ni'as (ŏth'ō·nī'ȧs). *Bib.*

O·tho'ni-el (ō·thō'nĭ·ĕl). *D. Bib.*

o'tĭ·a'tion, *n.* An otiant state. *Obs.*

O'tĭ·dae (ō'tĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of OTIDIDAE.

o·tĭd'ĭ·a, *n., pl.* of OTIDIUM.

‖**o'tĭ·um cum dig'nĭ·ta'te.** [L.] Leisure with dignity; dignified leisure.

o'to·crane (ō'tō·krān), *n.* = OTOCRANIUM.

O'to·gyps (ō'tō·jĭpz), *n.* [NL., fr. *oto-* + Gr. *gyps* vulture.] Syn. of SARCOGYPS.

o'to·lith (ō'tō·lĭth), *n.* [*oto-* + *-lith.*] *Anat. & Zool.* **1.** A calcareous concretion in the internal ear of a vertebrate or in the otocyst of an invertebrate. Otoliths are especially conspicuous in many teleost fishes, where they form hard bodies, generally two in each ear, called *ear stones.* In most of the higher vertebrates, the otoliths are represented by masses of small calcareous particles called *otoconia* or *ear sand.*

2. Incorrectly, a bone of the ear.

O'to·lith'i·dae (-lĭth'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Otolithus,* type genus (fr. *oto-* + Gr. *lithos* stone) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of spiny-finned fishes including the weakfishes and their allies. **O·tol'i·thus** (ō·tŏl'ĭ·thŭs) is the type genus.

o·tol'o·gist (ō·tŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.* An aurist.

o·tol'o·gy (ō·tŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*oto-* + *-logy.*] The branch of science which treats of the ear and its diseases. — **o'to·log'i·cal** (ō'tō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

O'to·ma'co (ō'tō·mä'kō), **O'to·ma'ca** (-kä), **O'to·mac'** (ō'tō·măk'), *n.* An Indian of a savage clay-eating tribe dwelling in southwestern Venezuela.

O·to'mi (ō·tō'mĭ), *n.* An Indian of the most important of the Otomian tribes, formerly occupying a large territory north and west of Mexico City; also, loosely, any Otomian Indian. See OTOMIAN.

O·to'mi·an (ō·tō'mĭ·ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating one of the important linguistic families of Mexican Indians, comprising the Otomi proper and the Mazahua, Pame, and Pirinda, formerly occupying territory in central Mexico, where about 700,000 survive. Their languages are exceptional, among those of native America, in being largely monosyllabic and isolating. Their culture was somewhat inferior to that of the Aztecs, to whom they became subject. By some philologists the Mazatecs and the Indians usually classified as Chiapanecan are included in the Otomian stock. Cf. MAZATEC, CHIAPANECAN.

o'to·my'ces (ō'tō·mī'sēz), *n.* [NL., fr. *oto-* + *-myces.*] *Med.* A fungus found in the ear, esp. in inflammation.

o'to·my·co'sis (-mī·kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *oto-* + *-mycosis.*] *Med.* Disease of the ear produced by the growth of a fungus in the external auditory canal.

o'to·pi'e·sis (ō'tō·pī'ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *oto-* + Gr. *piesis* pressure.] *Med.* Abnormal pressure in the ear, leading to depression or bulging of the tympanic membrane and defective hearing.

o'to·plas'ty (ō'tō·plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*oto-* + *-plasty.*] Plastic surgery of the external ear. — **o'to·plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *adj.*

o'to·rhi'no·lar'yn·gol'o·gy (ō'tō·rī'nō·lăr'ĭng·gŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*oto-* + *rhino-* + *laryngo-* + *-logy.*] *Med.* The branch of medical science concerned with the study of the ear, nose, and larynx, the treatment of their diseases, etc. — **o'to·rhi'no·la·ryn'go·log'ic** (-lā·rĭng'gō·lŏj'ĭk), *adj.* — **o'to·rhi'no·lar'yn·gol'o·gist** (-lăr'ĭng·gŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

o'to·scle·ro'sis (ō'tō·sklē·rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *oto-* + *sclerosis.*] *Med.* Growth of spongy bone in the inner ear and around the parts connecting it with the middle ear, resulting in progressively increasing deafness.

o·to'sis (ō·tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *ot-* + *-osis.*] Mishearing or misapprehension of spoken sounds; also, alteration in word forms due to it.

o·tos'te·al (ō·tŏs'tē·ăl), *adj.* [*ot-* + *osteal.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the bones of the ear.

o·tos'te·on (ō·tŏs'tē·ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *ot-* + *-osteon.*] An otolith or a bone of the ear.

‖**o'to·toi'** (ō'tō·toi'), *interj.* [Gr.] Alas! *Rare.*

O'to·zo'um (ō'tō·zō'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *oto-* + *-zoum.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of biped dinosaurs, known only from large tracks found in the Triassic of the Connecticut valley.

O'·Trig'ger, Sir Lucius (ō·trĭg'ẽr). A fortune-hunting, duel-loving Irishman in Sheridan's *Rivals.*

ot'ta·ja'nite (ŏt'ä·yä'nīt), *n.* [From Mt. *Ottajano,* Italy.] *Petrog.* A leucite-tephrite rich in plagioclase and poor in leucite.

ot'tar (ŏt'ẽr), *n.* Attar.

‖**ot·ta'va** (ŏt·tä'vä), *n.; pl.* OTTAVE (-vā). [It., eighth, octave.] **1.** An octave. *Ottava* or **ot·ta'va al'ta** (äl'tä) (usually abbr. *8va*) is put above a note or beginning of a passage to be performed an octave higher than it is written, the duration of effect being indicated by a dotted line ending at the word *loco. Ottava, 8va,* or **ot·ta'va bas'sa** (bäs'sä) is sometimes so written below the music, when this is to be performed an octave lower. See ALL' OTTAVA.

2. See WEIGHT, *Table.*

ot·ta'va ri'ma (ŏt·tä'vä rē'mä), [It. See OCTAVE; RHYME.] *Pros.* A stanza of eight lines of heroic verse (sometimes, as in its Italian prototype, hendecasyllabic); with three rhymes, the first six lines rhyming alternately and the last two forming a couplet: thus, *abababcc.* It was used by Byron in "Don Juan."

‖**ot'ta·vi'no** (ŏt'tä·vē'nō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A piccolo.

Ot'ta·wa (ŏt'ä·wä), *n.; pl.* -WAS (-wäz). [Can. F. *Otaua, Otawa,* of Algonquian origin, from a word meaning trader; cf. Ojibway *atáwe* to trade, Cree *atáweu* trader.] One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians who, owing to the hostility of the Iroquois, migrated from the shores of Georgian Bay to the shores of Lake Superior and Lake Michigan.

Ot'ta·wa (ŏt'ä·wä), *n.* a Capital of Canada. b Figuratively, the government of Canada.

ot'ter (ŏt'ẽr), *n.; pl.* OTTERS (-ẽrz), sometimes OTTER. See PLURAL, *Note.* [ME. *oter,* fr. AS. *otor;* akin to D. & G. *otter,* ON. *otr,* Dan. *odder,* Sw. *utter,* Lith. *udra,* OSlav. *vydra,* Gr. *hydra* water serpent, hydra, Skr. *udra* otter, and E. WATER. Cf. HYDRA.] **1.** a Any of several aquatic fish-eating musteline mammals chiefly of the nearly cosmopolitan subfamily Lutrinae and genus *Lutra* (cf. SEA OTTER). They are from two to four feet long, the tail being long and flattened, the legs short, the feet completely webbed and with claws, the ears small, and the whiskers very bristly. Its dark-brown fur is highly valued for its beauty and durability; when dressed it resembles beaver. The common European species is *L. lutra.* The similar *L. canadensis* is found throughout the United States and Canada. See also VIVERRINE OTTER, CLAWLESS OTTER. b The fur or pelt of any of these animals.

American Otter (*Lutra canadensis*).

2. *Zool.* The larva of the ghost moth or otter moth. It is very injurious to hopvines.

3. *Fishing.* A kind of tackle consisting of a short plank, weighted at one end so as to stand in the water, to which flies or bait are attached, the movements of the plank being controlled by lines in the hands of the angler ashore.

4. *Nav.* A device for clearing a ship's path of underwater mines; a paravane.

5. The color otter brown.

ot'ter (ŏt'ẽr), *v. i.* To hunt the otter. — *v. t.* To fish with an otter. — **ot'ter·er** (-ẽr), *n.*

ot'ter, *n.* Corrupt. of ANNATTO.

otter board. See OTTER TRAWL.

otter brown. A color, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Called also *otter, loutre, perique, pickaninny.* Cf. COLOR.

otter canoe. A long, shallow boat used by Alaskans in hunting the sea otter.

ot'ter·hound' (ŏt'ẽr·hound'), *n.* A British hound of a very old breed, usually thought to be related to the bloodhound. It has a wiry, shaggy coat, long, pendulous ears, and a scowling expression. It is a good water dog, has a keen scent, but is slow and is usually hunted on foot.

otter raft. A mass of floating kelp frequented by sea otters.

otter sheep. The Ancon sheep.

otter shell. Any of several bivalve mollusks of the genus *Lutraria* which resemble those of the genus *Mya,* but have the shells more porcelaneous.

otter shrew. An African insectivorous mammal (*Potamogale velox*) about the size of a stoat, but similar in form and habits to an otter.

otter trawl. A large trawl in which the net is kept spread by two large boards (*otter boards,* or *trawl boards*) which are attached one to each side of the mouth of the net and caused to flare apart by the pressure of the water.

ot'to (ŏt'ō), *n.* Attar.

Ot'to (ŏt'ō), *n.* [G.] Masc proper name.

Ot'to, Ot'toe. Var. of OTO, OTOE.

Ot'to cy'cle (ŏt'ō). *Thermodynamics.* A four-stroke cycle for internal-combustion engines consisting of the following operations: First stroke, suction into cylinder of explosive charge, as of gas and air; second stroke, compression, ignition, and explosion of this charge; third stroke (the working stroke), expansion of the gases; fourth stroke, expulsion of the products of combustion from the cylinder. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE.

Otto engine. An engine using the Otto cycle.

Ot'to·man (ŏt'ō·măn), *adj.* [F. *ottoman,* fr. It. *Ottomano,* fr. ML. *Ottomanus,* fr. Ar. *'Uthmāni* belonging to *'Uthman* Othman, or Osman, the sultan who assumed the government of Turkey about the year 1300. Cf. OSMANLI, OTTOMAN a stuffed seat.] Of or pertaining to the Turks or Turkey; Osmanli; Turkish.

Ot'to·man (ŏt'ō·măn), *n.; pl.* -MANS (-mănz). **1.** A Turk.

2. [*not cap.*] a An upholstered seat without a back, originally used in Turkey; now, also, a flat overstuffed couch with or without a back. b A stuffed, usually overstuffed, footstool.

3. [*not cap.*] A corded fabric of silk, or of silk and wool.

Ottoman cord. A kind of plain corded silk.

Ot'to·ma·ne'an (ŏt'ō·mä·nē'ăn), *adj.* Ottomanic.

Ottoman Empire. The Turkish Empire, established by a Turkish tribe which emerged from obscurity in the 13th century and attained its maximum power under Soliyman II (1520–66) — so called after the sultan Othman, or Osman (1288–1326). Cf. OSMANLI.

Ot'to·man'ic (ŏt'ō·măn'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Ottomans or their empire.

Ottoman red. The color vermilion.

Ottoman rib. A kind of ribbed fabric on which the rib is formed by the warp.

Ottoman silk. = OTTOMAN, *n.,* 3.

Ottoman Turkish. Osmanli Turkish.

Ot'to·mite (ŏt'ō·mīt), *n.* An Ottoman or Turk. *Rare.*

ot'tre·lite (ŏt'rē·līt), *n.* [From *Ottrez,* Belgium.] *Mineral.* A gray to black micaceous mineral occurring in small scales in certain schists.

O'tu·qui'an (ō'tōō·kē'ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a branch of the Bororoan linguistic family.

O'tus (ō'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Otos.*] See ALOADAE.

oua·ba'in (wä·bä'ĭn), *n.* [*ouabaio* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A poisonous crystalline glucoside, $C_{30}H_{46}O_{12}$, found in certain trees of the genera *Acocanthera* and *Strophanthus,* and forming the active principle of some arrow poisons. It is a powerful local anesthetic and cardiac stimulant.

oua·ba'io (wä·bä'yō), *n.* [Somali *wabayo.*] Either of the two South African trees *Acocanthera ouabaia* and *A. venenata* from which ouabain is obtained.

oua'be (wä'bā), *n.* [Of Arawakan or Cariban origin; cf. Wapisiana *ouabe,* Aparai *ouapou.*] The Jamaica cobnut (*Omphalea triandra*). Its seeds yield **ouabe oil.**

ouach'i·tite (wŏsh'ĭ·tīt), *n.* [From *Ouachita* River, Arkansas.] *Petrog.* A melanocratic and lamprophyric dike rock composed of phenocrysts of biotite, less augite, and rarely hornblende, in a glassy groundmass.

oua·ka'ri (wä·kä'rē), *n.* [Tupi *ouacary, uakary,* fr. some undetermined S. Am. Indian language.] Any of several South American monkeys of the genus *Cacajao* (syn. *Brachyurus*), related to the sakis, but having a short tail like a baboon's. The hair is long, silky, and mostly whitish or yellowish. In *C. rubicundus* and *C. calvus* the face is bright red; in *C. melanocephalus* it is black.

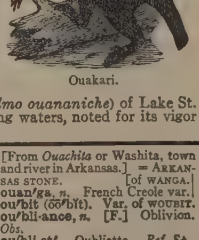

1/10

Ouakari.

oua'na'niche' (wä'nä'nēsh'), *n. sing. & pl.* [Can. F., fr. Montagnais (Algonquian) *wananish;* cf. Ojibway *wininish* unpleasant fat.] A small landlocked salmon (*Salmo ouananiche*) of Lake St. John, Canada, and neighboring waters, noted for its vigor and activity.

ou'bli·ette' (ōō'blē·ĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *oublier* to forget, fr. (assumed) VL. *oblitare,* fr. L. *oblivisci,* past part. *oblitus.*] A dungeon with an opening only at the top.

ouch (ouch), *n.* [ME. *ouche, nouche* (a *nouch* being taken for *an ouch*), fr. OF. *nusche, nosche, nousche,* necklace, collar, of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *nusca, nuscha;* akin to E. NET.] **1.** A clasp or brooch; also, a bezel or other setting for a precious stone; hence, a jewel or ornament worn on the person. *Archaic.*

Set in *ouches* of gold. *Exod.* xxviii. 11.

2. An abrasion or sore on the skin. *Obs.*

ouch (ouch), *v. t.;* OUCHED (oucht); OUCH'ING. To adorn with or as with ouches.

A lamplit bridge *ouching* the troubled sky. *W. E. Henley.*

ouch (ouch), *interj.* [G. *autsch.*] An exclamation expressing sharp and sudden pain.

Ou·de'mi·an (ōō·dē'mĭ·ăn), *adj.* [Gr. *oudemia,* fem. of *oudeis* none.] Of a place nonexistent. *Humorous.*

ou'de·nar'de (ou'dē·när'dē), *n.* A kind of tapestry made in Oudenarde (now Audenarde), Belgium, and noted, esp. in the 17th century, for the beauty of its verdures.

Ou'din' cur'rent (ōō'dăn'). *Elec.* A high-frequency oscillating current of very high voltage, used in therapeutic treatment.

ou'en·ite (ō'ĕn·īt), *n.* [From *Ouen* Island, New Caledonia.] *Petrog.* A fine-grained dike rock occurring in peridotite and composed of chrome diopside, anorthite, olivine, and orthopyroxene.

ouf (ouf), *interj.* An exclamation expressing: a A sense of stifling or impatience. b A dog's bark; woof.

ouf (ouf; ōōf). Var. of OUPHE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

ough (ōōK), *interj.* An exclamation expressing pain or disgust.

ought (ôt), *v.* Orig. *past tense,* later also *past part.,* of OWE (which see); now only an *auxiliary,* except in the illiterate "had ought." See also def. 3. [ME. *oughte, aughte, ahte,* fr. AS. *āhte.* See OWE.] **1.** As the past tense or past participle of OWE, in various senses; as: a Owned; possessed; hence, *Rare,* belonged. *Obs.* b Owed; was or were under obligation to pay or render; was indebted to for; was indebted to the amount of. *Obs.* c Bore; entertained. *Archaic.*

The love and duty I long have *ought* you. *Spelman.*

2. As an auxiliary verb followed by an infinitive, usually with *to;* specif.: a To be bound in duty or by moral obligation; primarily, to be bound by practical duty, by the recognized moral laws, or by conscience; by extension, to be subject to, or determined by, ideal right or ideal necessities; as, we *ought* to pay our debts; what *ought* to be done.

Life as it is and life as it *ought* to be. *J. Martineau.*

b To be necessary, fit, becoming, or expedient; to behoove; — formerly sometimes used impersonally or without a subject expressed. "Well *ought* us work." *Chaucer.*

To speak of this as it *ought,* would ask a volume. *Milton.*

c To be a natural or logical consequence or result; as, the truth *ought* to be inferable from these particulars. d To require; to be in need of; as, this shoe *ought* to be mended. ☞ The infinitive without *to* occurs after *ought* in older or poetic use; as, "you *ought* not walk." *Shak.* A past sense with *ought* is made clear, in modern use, by putting the following infinitive in the perfect tense; as, you *ought* to have gone.

3. Regularly formed from OUGHT as a present tense [*past tense* OUGHTED; *pres. part.* OUGHTING]: a *Obs.* To be under obligations; have as a duty. Cf. OWE, *v. t.,* 2. b *Scot.* To owe (money, etc.). c *Scot.* To have or own.

There's naebody but you and me that *ought* the name. *Stevenson.*

Syn. — OUGHT, SHOULD, MUST. *Ought* and *should* express obligation, OUGHT commonly suggesting duty or moral constraint, SHOULD, the obligation of fitness, propriety, expediency, and the like; but *ought* is often used in the weaker sense conveyed by *should;* as, "We have left undone those things which we *ought* to have done; and we have done those things which we *ought* not to have done" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*); "The participle for the substantive *should* be very rarely used" (*Jowett*); "The translator of Homer *should* be penetrated by a sense of four qualities of his author" (*M. Arnold*); "The translator of Homer *ought* steadily to keep in mind . . . what judges he is to try to satisfy" (*id.*). MUST implies necessity or compulsion, whether physical or moral; as, "I did but taste a little . . . and, lo, I *must* die" (1 *Sam.* xiv. 43); "Duty whispers low, Thou *must*" (*Emerson*). Cf. MAY.

ought (ôt), *n.* Duty or obligation; esp., the moral obligation attached to the verb *ought.*

ought (ôt), *n.* Aught; anything.

ought, *adv.* Aught; at all.

ought (ôt), *n.* Erroneous for NOUGHT; zero; cipher.

ought'lins (ôt'lĭnz), **ought'lings,** *adv.* [*ought* aught + *-lings.*] In any degree. — *n.* Anything. *Both Scot.*

Oui'ja (wē'jä), *n.* [F. *oui* yes + G. *ja* yes.] A trade-mark for a board, on which the alphabet and various signs are written, used with a planchette to obtain mediumistic messages; also [*sometimes not cap.*], the board bearing this trade-mark.

ouk (ōōk), *n.* Week. *Scot.*

oultre-. For words formerly spelled *oultre-,* see OUTRE-.

ounce (ouns; 232), *n.* [ME. *unce,* fr. OF. *unce* (F. *once*), fr. L. *uncia* a twelfth, the twelfth part of a pound or foot; prop., a unit, and akin to L. *unicus* single, sole, *unus* one. See UNIQUE; cf. INCH, OKA, ONZA, UNCIAL.] **1.** A weight of various countries and values, orig. the twelfth part (*uncia*) of the Roman pound. See WEIGHT, *Table.* Specif.: a In avoirdupois weight, the sixteenth part of a pound (437½ grains or 28.3495 grams). b In troy and apothecaries' weight, the twelfth part of a pound (480 grains or 31.1035 grams); — called specif. *troy ounce.* c A unit of measure for thin leather equal to 1/64 inch (0.397 mm.).

2. A liquid measure. See FLUID OUNCE.

3. A small portion or quantity.

By *ounces* hung his locks that he bad. *Chaucer.*

4. A former money of account of Morocco, equal to four blanquillos or 1/10 miskal. Its value is stated to be about ½ penny or ⅔ cent. Called also *okia.* See WEIGHT, *Table;* MEASURE, *Table.*

ounce (ouns), *n.* [OF. *once,* fr. *lonce,* taken as *l'once,* fr. (assumed) VL. *luncea,* for L. *lyncea,* fr. *lynx* lynx. See LYNX.] a A large leopardlike cat (*Felis uncia*), one of the most beautiful of the cat family. It is about four feet long,

---

O·to'mi·tlan (ō·tō'mē·tlän), *adj.* = OTOMIAN.

o'to·sal'pinx (ō'tō·săl'pĭngks), *n.* [NL., fr. *oto-* + *-salpinx.*] = EUSTACHIAN TUBE.

o'to·sphe'nal (-sfē'năl; -nĭ), *n.* = BASIOCCIPITAL.

‖**ot·tet'to** (ŏt·tĕt'tō), *n.* [It.] = OCTET.

ot'ting·er (ŏt'ĭng·ẽr), *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

ot'ting·kar (-kär), *n.* [Dan.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Ot'to·man·ism, *n.* See -ISM.

Ot'to·man·ize, *v. i.* See -IZE. — **Ot'to·man·i·za'tion,** *n.*

Ot'to·man·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

Otto process. a A water-purifying process in which a small transformer and an ozonizer are used to make ozone for mixing with the water as it is drawn. b A process of seasoning wood by heating it in ozone.

ot'troye, *v. t.* [OF. *otroier* (F. *octroyer*).] To concede. *Obs.*

Ott·weil'i·an (ŏt·wīl'ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n. Geol.* = STEPHANIAN.

O'ty·ak (ō'tĭ·ăk), *n.* = VOTYAK.

O'·type' star. *Astrophysics.* See SPECTRAL TYPE.

ou, *interj.* Var. of OW.

ou (ō), Dial. Eng. var. of OE, *interj.*

Ouach'i·ta stone (wŏsh'ĭ·tō). [From *Ouachita* or Washita, town and river in Arkansas.] = ARKANSAS STONE.

ouan'ga, *n.* French Creole var. of OUAGA.

ou'bit (ōō'bĭt). Var. of WOUBIT.

ou'bli·ance, *n.* [F.] Oblivion. *Obs.*

ou'bli·et', Oubliette. *Ref. Sp.*

oucht (äxt; ŏxt). Scot. var. of OUGHT.

Ou·den'o·don (ōō·dĕn'ō·dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *oudeis, oudenos,* no one, none + *odōn, odontos* tooth.] See DICYNODON. — **ou·den'o·dont** (-dŏnt), *adj. & n.*

ought'ness (ôt'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.

ought'n't (ôt'nt). Colloquial contraction of *ought not.*

ou'gie, *adj.* Ugly. *Obs.*

ouis'ti·ti (wĭs'tĭ·tĭ). [F.] Var. of WISTITI.

Oui·to'to. Var. of WITOTO.

ou'ki'a (ōō'kē'ä), *n.* [Ar. *ūqīyah.* See OKA.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

oul, Var. of UL., as in ou·lec'to·my, ou'loid, ou·li'tis, ou'lorha'gi·a.

ou'la·chan (ōō'lä·kăn), **ou'lachon** (-kŏn). Vars. of EULACHON.

ou'lap (ou'läp), *n.* A penny. *Cape Dutch.*

oule. † AWL, HOWL, OWL.

oulk. † WEEK.

oum'ber, ou'mer (ōō'mĕr; ōō'mĕr). Dial. vars. of UMBER.

ăle, chăotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ask, sofa; ēve, hẽre (116), êvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fŏŏt;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals. Abbreviations, Signs, etc., are explained on pages immediately preceding the Vocabulary.

exclusive of the long, thickly furred tail. The color is grayish white irregularly spotted with black. It inhabits very high altitudes of Tibet and southern Siberia. Called also *snow leopard*. **b** The jaguar. *Rare.*

ounce metal. An alloy composed of one ounce each of tin, zinc, and lead to one pound of copper.

ound'ing (oun'dĭng), *n.* [See OUNDY.] Wavelike adornment. *Obs.*

oun'dy (oun'dĭ), *adj.* [F. *ondé*, fr. *onde* wave, fr. L. *unda*; cf. L. *undatus* wavy.] Wavy; waving; curly. *Obs.*

ouphe (ouf; ōōf), *n.* [See OAF, AUF.] An elf or goblin.

our (our), *pron.* [AS. *ūre* our, of us; akin to AS. *ūs* us, to us, and to G. *unser* our, of us, Goth. *unsar*. See US.] **1.** The possessive plural form of the personal pronoun I, pl. we: **a** Of us; of ourselves; — used in partitive and other constructions having in Old English a genitive case. *Obs.* exc. as retained in such phrases as "in *our* midst."

Uprose our host, and was *our* aller cook. *Chaucer.*

b Of us; — used as an objective genitive; as, in *our* despite. *Our* in all attributive uses is now generally regarded as a possessive adjective.

2. = OURS. *Obs.* "The dead are none of *our*." *Daniel.*

our (our), *adj.* [Possessive case of *we*] **1.** Of or belonging to us or ourselves as possessors; due to us; inherent in us; associated or connected with us; as, *our* right hands; *our* passions; *our* representative.

2. Of or relating to us as authors, doers, givers, agents, etc.; effected by us; experienced by us as subjects; that we are capable of; as, *our* children; *our* aspirations.

3. Of or relating to us as objects of an action; experienced by us as objects; as, *our* Creator; *our* dismissal.

4. That we have to do with or are supposed to possess or to have knowledge or a share of or some interest in; as, to calm *our* throng of malcontents.

5. Hence, that we (royal or editorial *we*; cf. WE) have in mind or are speaking of; as, *our* author, readers, topic. See YOUR, *Note.*

Here *our* artist remained six weeks. *Beckford.*

Ou'ra-nos (ōō'rā-nŏs), *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Myth.* Uranus, the god.

Our Father. The Lord's Prayer, esp. a recital of it; as, to say many "*Our Fathers*."

ou'rie (*Scot.* ōō'rĭ), *adj.* [Cf. ON. *ūrigr* wet, fr. *ūr* drizzling rain.] Dingy; dreary; also, cold. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

Our Lady. The Virgin Mary. See LADY, *n.*, 3.

Our Lady Day. LADY DAY; — the original form.

Our-La'dy's-bed'straw', *n.* Yellow bedstraw.

Our Lady's Ellwand. See ELLWAND, 2.

Our-La'dy's-mint', *n.* Spearmint.

Our Lady's Wand. *Astron.* Orion's Belt.

Our Lady's Way. The zodiac. *Obs.*

Our Mutual Friend. A novel (1864) by Dickens. John Harmon, heir to his father's property on condition that he marry Bella Wilfer within one year, appears and woos her after it is thought that he has been murdered. See WEGG, SILAS; HEXAM, LIZZIE; HEADSTONE, BRADLEY.

ou-roub' (ōō-rōōb'), *n.* [Turk. *ūrūb*, fr. Ar. *rub'ah* a fourth part.] A linear measure in India, Persia, etc., equal to ⅛ *guz* (which see).

ours (ourz), *pron.* **1.** The form of the possessive *our* used absolutely, that is, with no noun following; — often after *of*; as, this world of *ours*. See POSSESSIVE, *n.*

Our wills are *ours*, we know not how. *Tennyson.*

2. Used specif., for the speaker's house, husband, etc. *Dial. Eng.* "Tom Burke of *Ours*." *C. Lever.*

our-self' (ōōr-sĕlf'), *pron.* Ourself. *Scot.*

our-self' (our-sĕlf'), *pron.* Equiv. of OURSELVES; — used to denote a single person, as in regal or editorial style.

Unless we would denude *ourself* of all force. *Clarendon.*

our-sels' (ōōr-sĕlz'), *pron.* Ourselves. *Scot.*

our-selves' (our-sĕlvz'), *pron.; sing.* OURSELF (-sĕlf'). An emphasized form of the pronoun of the first person plural; — used (1) as a simple subject or object; (2) in apposition, often with *we*, rarely with *us*; as, what we *ourselves* know; (3) as a predicate nominative; (4) as a reflexive; as, we have outreached *ourselves*. Cf. MYSELF, WE, US.

-ous (*-ŭs*). [F. or L.; OF. *-ous, -us, -os, -eus* (F. *-eux*), fr. L. *-osus*. Cf. -OSE.] **1.** An adjective suffix meaning *full of, abounding in, having, possessing the qualities of, like*, as in gracious, abounding in grace; bulbous, having bulbs, bulblike; riotous, poisonous, piteous, joyous, etc. Cf. -EOUS. It is widely used in adapting Latin adjectives ending in *-us* (and Greek in *-os*), as in various, -ferous, polygamous, -philous.

2. *Chem.* A suffix denoting a valence *lower* than that denoted by *-ic*, as in nitrous, sulphurous, etc., as contrasted with nitric, sulphuric, etc. Cf. 3d -ITE.

‖**ou-sí'a** (ōō-sē'ä), *n.* [Gr.] Nature; substance; essence; true being.

oust (oust), *v. t.*; OUST'ED; OUST'ING. [AF. *ouster*, OF. *oster* (F. *ôter*), fr. L. *obstare* to stand in the way of, oppose. See OBSTACLE.] **1.** *Law.* **a** To put out of possession; to eject or dispossess from, or deprive of, a tenement or hereditament. **b** To bar, take away, or remove.

2. To eject; to turn out; also, to drive out of use.

From mine own earldom foully *ousted* me. *Tennyson.*

oust (ōst). Dial. var. of OAST.

oust'ee' (oust'ē'), *n. Law.* One who is ousted. *Obs.*

oust'er (ous'tĕr), *n.* [AF., infin. used as n. See OUST.] One who ousts, esp.: *Law.* A putting out of possession; dispossession from a corporeal, or, less commonly, from an incorporeal, hereditament; ejection; — now used only of a wrongful dispossession; ejection.

Ouster of the freehold is effected by abatement, intrusion, disseizin, discontinuance, or deforcement. *Blackstone.*

oust'er le main' (lē mān'). [*ouster* + F. *la main* the hand, fr. L. *manus*.] *Feudal Law.* A livery of lands out of the hands of a guardian after majority of the ward, or out of the king's hands; also, a judgment or writ given for that purpose.

out (out), *adv.* [ME. *out, ut, oute*, fr. AS. *ūt*; akin to D. *uit*, OS. *ūt*, G. *aus*, OHG. *ūz*, ON. *ūt*, Goth. *ūt*, Skr. *ud*. Cf. ABOUT, BUT, CAROUSE, ORDEAL, UTMOST, UTTER.] Primarily, *out* means away from within a space; from the interior, or beyond the limits or boundary, of something; — opposed to *in* or *into*. The something may be expressed after *of, from*, etc. (see OUT OF, below); as, he is *out* of the house, office, business, etc.; or, he came *out* from the ship, meeting, sect, etc. *Out* is used in a variety of specific applications, as: **1.** In a direction away from the inside or center; hence, **a** From a container; as, to draw *out* a knife; to empty the milk *out*. **b** From indoors; as, to look *out* in the street. **c** Away from a normal, usual, or particular place, as from home, from land, from its setting, etc.; as, to send the washing *out*; sent *out* to the butcher; carried *out* to sea; to move *out* west; to throw one knee *out*. **d** From others by selection; as, to hunt *out* a formula. **e** Beyond the limits, boundary, or surface of the main body; as, the ledge juts *out* six inches. **f** Of a woman, at or into domestic service.

2. Beyond possession, control, or occupation; from one's hands, or store; hence, specif.: **a** In or into a state of loss or deprivation, as of office, property, etc.; as, the Democrats went *out* and the Whigs came in; he put his money *out* at interest. **b** Into portions for distribution; as, to parcel *out* the farm. **c** Into a confused or perplexed state of mind; as, to put oneself *out* about books.

3. Beyond the limit of existence, continuance, or supply; to a conclusion; completely; hence: **a** In or into a condition of extinction, exhaustion, completion; as, the fuel, or the fire, has burned *out*; he is talked *out*; slang springs up and dies *out* over night. "Hear me *out*." *Dryden.* **b** To a decision, settlement, or solution; as, to thresh the matter *out*; to work *out* a schedule. **c** To the fullest degree; as, decked *out* in regimentals.

4. Beyond the limits of concealment, confinement, privacy, constraint, etc., actual or figurative; hence: **a** In or into a state of freedom, openness, disclosure, publicity, etc.; as, the sun shines *out*; he laughed *out*; the secret has leaked *out*; the disease broke *out* on his face. **b** Into application, esp. from a state of inactivity; as, to put *out* all one's energies. **c** With a considerable volume of sound; as, to cry or speak *out*. **d** Into society; to professional work, as on the stage; as, to bring a young lady *out*. **e** Into using one's unawakened gifts and resources of mind; as, it requires ingenuity to draw *out* diffident students.

5. From agreement or harmony; as, friends often fall *out*.

6. = OUT OF TRUE. See TRUE, *n.*

7. *Baseball, Cricket, etc.* At the end of a turn at batting; so as to lose the right to continue an attempt to score.

☞ For idiomatic uses in which *out* adds a sense of fullness, completion, or exhaustion, see under the verbs, as CARRY, FILL, RUN, WRITE, etc.

— *out and away.* By far; as, that is *out and away* the best. **— *out and out.*** Completely; wholly; openly. **— *out from under.*** See *to get from under* under FROM. **— *out of.*** Indicating: **a** Direction of movement, or exclusion, from an interior or beyond a boundary; specif., from within or among; beyond the limits or range of; as, unable to squeeze any more *out of* the pulp; to choose two *out of* three; *out of* reach, or one's depth; *out of* wedlock; times *out of* number. **b** Origin, source, or motive; specif., from (material or constituents); because of; as, built *out of* old lumber; *out of* curiosity, respect, pity; also, born of; as, a colt by Sun Briar (sire) *out of* Cleopatra (dam). **c** Deprivation or release, or divergence from a proper position, state, or action; as, swindled *out of* his savings; put *out of* his misery; get *out of* attending school; *out of* work; *out of* alignment; *out of* keeping with his words. **— *out of it.*** Not admitted to a share; having no chance. *Slang.*

☞ For **out of date, out of true**, etc., see the phrases under DATE, TRUE, etc.

out (out), *prep.* **1.** From a position in or within; outside of; — obsolete exc. in *from out* and in the prefix *out-* (see OUT-, 1).

2. *Colloq.* Along, in direction away from a center; as, to drive, or live, *out* Elm Street.

3. *Obs.* Without; also, throughout.

out (out), *adj.* Used predicatively or postpositively: **1.** Denoting a condition of absence or removal; specif.: **a** Moving or placed away from a center or beyond certain bounds; not in a certain encompassing or containing space or position; as, his cottage is *out* several miles; in a wink his sword was *out*. **b** Distant from a starting point or base; as, *out* at sea; a ship three days *out*. **c** Removed from, or not in, its usual or proper position or a leading position; overflowing its bounds; as, a chair with the bottom *out*; he found my shoulder blade *out*; keeping the Democrats *out*. **d** Away or absent from one's home, office, etc.; as, the proprietor is *out*. **e** Departed or absent on military service or a hunting trip. **f** Of a girl or woman, engaged in domestic service. **g** *Libraries.* Not available for use; in circulation.

2. Denoting a condition of loss or deprivation or of being beyond control; specif.: **a** Released to the possession of another than the owner; as, land *out* at rack rent. **b** Formerly, at a loss from forgetfulness or confusion. "I have forgot my part, and I am *out*." *Shak.* **c** Exposed through torn or worn clothing; as, to be *out* at elbows. **d** Released from, or not in, confinement, esp. prison; as, *out* on bail. **e** Officially issued or served; as, warrants *out* against him. **f** Standing in loss; lacking something as being taken away without due return; as, *out* on an exchange; *out* a hundred dollars. **g** On strike; not at work.

3. Denoting a condition of completion or exhaustion; specif.: **a** Ended; formerly, also, used up or exhausted; as, before the week is *out*. "When the butt is *out* we will drink water." *Shak.* **b** Extinguished; as, the lights are *out*. **c** Not in vogue or fashion; not in season; as, buckles have been *out* for a long time.

4. Denoting a condition of issuance from concealment or of disclosure; specif.: **a** Opened up; unfolded; as, when apple blossoms are *out*. **b** *Archaic.* Revealed; visible; as, before the symptoms are *out*. **c** Come to light; disclosed; publicly known; as, the secret is *out*. **d** Issued or published; in circulation; as, the latest edition, *out* today. **e** Known or in existence; as, the worst card player *out*. **f** In society; having made a debut. "She has not been *out* very long." *H. James.* **g** Openly in competition; openly declared or active in support; — followed by *for*; as *out* for crew, a record, votes; *out* for a candidate, bill, or policy. **h** Openly engaged in seeking; — followed by an infinitive; as, *out* to win.

5. Denoting a condition of exceeding the bounds of what is true, reasonable, correct, proper, seasonable, etc.; specif.: **a** Erring, varying, or astray from what is correct; in error or mistake; in a wrong position or opinion; as, his computations are found but a few thousandths *out*; he found himself *out* in the quadrille. "Very seldom *out*, in these his guesses." *Addison.* **b** Not in agreement; not in balance; as, the trial balance was *out* $10. **c** In an inharmonious relation; at odds; no longer cordial. "Lancelot and I are *out*." *Shak.* **d** No longer in the best condition; fallen away from perfect skill or dexterity; as, it has been so long that my hand is *out*. **e** Deranged in mind; as, from his wild looks, he is somewhat *out*.

6. That is out of the ordinary; odd; as, *out* sizes.

7. *Archaic.* Outside; outer; external; as, on the *out* edge.

8. *Accounting, etc.* Pertaining to or designating charges or amounts to be paid.

9. *Banking.* Designating, or pertaining to, the clearing of drafts, checks, etc., which a bank must pay; as, the *out* clearing; — opposed to *in*. *Eng.*

10. *Games.* Not having its inning; fielding, as in cricket.

☞ For **out at elbows, out at heels**, etc., see the phrases under ELBOW, HEEL, etc.

out (out), *n.* **1.** One who or that which is out; specif.: **a** One who is out of office; — generally in *pl.* **b** A sum expended or paid out; — generally in *pl.* **c** A place or space outside of something; a nook or corner; an angle projecting outward; an open space; — chiefly used figuratively in the phrase *ins and outs*; as, the *ins and outs* of a question. **d** *Colloq., Eng.* An outing; a short vacation. **e** That which is opposed; a drawback; also, esp. *pl.*, an inharmonious relationship; as, he and his master were at *outs*, or on the *outs*, that is, at odds; — often followed by *with*.

2. An objectionable feature or circumstance in something otherwise satisfactory. *Colloq.*

3. Outcome; result. *Dial.*

4. *Baseball.* An outcurve.

5. *pl. Games.* The players who are not having their innings.

6. *Lawn Tennis.* A return of the ball that, untouched by opponent, goes out of court.

7. *Print.* A word or words omitted by the compositor in setting type; an omission.

— *from out to out.* From one extreme to another, including the length, breadth, or thickness; over all; — applied to measurements.

out (out), *interj.* An exclamation expressing: **a** Impatience, anger, a desire to be rid of; — with the force of command: go out; begone.

Out, idle words, servants to shallow fools! *Shak.*

b Grief, horror, or indignation; — often with *alas!* or in *out upon* or *on* (equivalent in archaic and dialectic use to "shame upon," "away with"); — sometimes merely mildly or playfully reproachful.

out (out), *v.* [Cf. AS. *ūtian*. See OUT, *adv.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To put out; eject; expel; eject from office.

A king *outed* from his country. *Selden.*

2. *Obs. exc. Dial.* **a** To annihilate, extinguish, or blot out. **b** = OUT WITH.

3. *Obs.* **a** To give or bring out; esp., to set out for sale. **b** To come out with; to make known.

4. To knock out; disable or render unconscious, as an opponent by a blow. *Slang.*

5. **a** *Games.* To put or declare out. **b** *Lawn Tennis.* To hit (the ball) so that it strikes the ground outside the court.

6. To kill. *Slang.*

7. To extinguish; as, to *out* a flame or light.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To come or go out; to get out or away.

2. To become disclosed or apparent; to become public.

Truth will *out*. *Shak.*

3. *Lawn Tennis.* To hit the ball out of court.

out with. To bring out; also, to utter; as, he *outs with* the whole story. *Colloq.*

out-. A combining form of the adverb *out* in its various senses (although, esp. in **2 b** below, there is an extension of meaning not found in the purely adverbial uses). The chief meanings are: **1.** (*pron.: primary accent of nouns usually on out-, as in* out'go'; *but cf.* OUT'SIDE', *n.; of adjectives and adverbs the accent varies: cf.* OUT'SIDE', *adj.*, OUT'DOORS', *adv.*) With nouns and adjectives: **a** *Situated* or *placed near* or *beyond the boundaries*, or *belonging to that which is so situated*; as, specif.: *beyond the walls* or *immediate boundaries; exterior; external; outside*; as in *outgarment, outhouse, outstair; out of* or *outside of* (what is designated), as in *outdoor; remote from the center; distant*; as in *outdistrict, outfield; residing, journeying*, or *employed outside* or *abroad*, as in *outclerk, outpatient, outpupil; foreign*, as in *outcity, outmerchant, outpeople*. **b** *Away from the center* or *source; forth; outward*; — generally with the idea of motion, trend, extension, or direction, as in *outbound, outbranching, outgoing, outvoyage*; specif.: *leading* or *opening outward*, as in *outpath, outlet; projecting* or *inclining outward*, as in *outlipped, outbowed*.

2. (*pron.: primary accent usually on verbal element, as* outgo'; *but cf.* OUT'FIT, *v. See Pron.*, § 66) With verbs: **a** As a separable prefix, the combination being equivalent to the verb followed by *out* (chiefly noncc words, now mostly poetic); as, specif.: *forth; out; away*; as in *outflow, outhurl; outward*, as in *outlengthen; out of place, being, content*, etc., as in *outwrench, outblot, outquaff; forth into being* or *manifestation*, as in *outshape, outferret; to the full extent; to the limit; completely*; as in *outwear; to the elimination* or *ejection of*, as in *outawe, outgloom, outhiss, outjest*. **b** As an inseparable prefix, with verbs or with adjectives or nouns converted to verbal use, implying *a going* or *passing beyond in a* (specified) *quality* or *action; an exceeding, excelling, surpassing, beating*, in the respect considered; as, specif.: in respect to time, *outlast, outlive*; in respect to space, *outreach, outpass*; in respect to any action, with reference to a competitor, *outbrag, outdo, outfawn*; hence, in respect to a contest, *outbid, outbargain, outjockey*. In respect to an action, quality, or character, as implying an excessive degree of it, formations with *out-* are used either: without special qualification; as, "this result *outsatisfies* my wish"; or, in an idiom common since the 16th century, by repeating the second element of the compound as a direct object; as, to *out*-Herod Herod, to *outbake* the baker. In loose usage other objects sometimes occur; as, to *out*-Herod the fashions of the times. **c** As an inseparable prefix, with the force of *dis-*; — chiefly in nonce words; as in *outgas, outheart*.

☞ The following compounds contain *out-* in sense **2 b**:

outadmiral	**outbowl**	**outcurse**
outambush	**outbox**	**outdance**
outargue	**outbrag**	**outdazzle**
outbabble	**outbrazen**	**outdevil**
out-Babylon	**outbribe**	**outdispatch**
outbake	**outbuild**	**outdodge**
outbanter	**outbulk**	**outdoer**
outbargain	**outbully**	**outdragon**
outbark	**outburn**	**outdress**
outbawl	**outbuss**	**outdrink**
outbeam	**outcant**	**outdrive**
outbeg	**outcaper**	**outdure**
outbeggar	**outcarol**	**outeat**
outbelch	**outcavil**	**outecho**
outbellow	**outcharm**	**outfable**
outbetter	**outchatter**	**outfame**
outblaze	**outcheat**	**outfast**
outbleat	**outchide**	**outfawn**
outbless	**outclimb**	**outfeast**
outbloom	**outcompass**	**outfeat**
outblossom	**outcomplete**	**outfiction**
outbluff	**outcompliment**	**outfield**
outblunder	**outcrawl**	**outfight**
outblush	**outcricket**	**outfish**
outbluster	**outcrow**	**outflatter**
outboast	**outcure**	**outfloat**

ounds, *interj.* = OONS.

ouph'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

our (*dial.* ōōr). Var. of OVER.

-our. [OF. *-our, -or, -ur* (F. *-eur*).] Var. of -OR, 1. [CURARE.]

ou-ra'li (ōō-rä'lē), *n.* Var. of **ou-rang', ou-rang'-ou-tang'** (ōō-rĭng'). Vars. of ORANG, ORANG-UTAN.

ou-ran'o-graph'ic (ōō-răn'ō-grăf'ĭk; ou-), **ou'ra-nog'ra-phist**, etc. Vars. of URANOGRAPHIC, etc.

ou-ra'ri (ōō-rä'rē). Var. of CURARE. [YOUR.]

ours. ✝ HOUR, ORE, OUR, OVER,

ou're-bi (ōō'rĕ-bē). Var. of ORIBI.

ou-ret'ic (ōō-rĕt'ĭk; ou-). Var. of URETIC.

ou'ric (ōō'rĭk; ou'-). Var. of URIC.

Our-La'dy's-this'tle, *n.* = MILK THISTLE **a**. [of OURS.]

ourn (ourn). Obs. exc. Dial. var.

ouro-. Var. of URO-, as in **ou-rol'o-gy**, **ou-ros'co-py**.

Ou'rou-pa'ri-a (ōō'rōō-pĕ'rĭ-ä; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. Galibi *y-ourou-pari*.] *Bot.* Syn. of UNCARIA.

our-selve'. Ourselves. *Ref. Sp.*

ous. ✝ US.

ouse (ous), **ou'sen** (ou'zĕn). Vars. of OX, OXEN. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

ouse. ✝ OOZE.

ou'sel. Var. of OUZEL.

ou-shab'ti. Var. of USHABTI.

Ou'shak. Var. of USHAK.

outflunky
outflush
outfly
outfool
outfort
outfront
outgabble
outgain
outgallop
outgamble
outgame
outglad
outglare
outglitter
outglow
outgnaw
outgreen
outgrin
outguess
outgun
outhammer
outhasten
outhear
outhit
outhorror
outhowl
outhue
outhumor
outhunt
outhymn
outhyperbolize
outinvent
outjazz
outjinx
outjockey
outjourney
outjuggle
outjump
outkick
outkill
outking
outkiss
outknave
outlabor
outlegend
outlighten
outlimn
outlinger
outlord
outlove
outlustre
out-Machiavelli
outmagic
outmalaprop
outman
outmarch
outmarry
outmaster
outmatch
outmate
outmeasure
out-Milton
outmiracle
outmount
outmouth
out-Nero
outnoise
outpaint
outparagon
outparamour
outpassion
outperform
outpick
outpipe
outpitch
outpity
outplan
outplease
outplod
outplot
outpoison
outpoll
outpomp
outpopulate
outpractice
outpraise
outpray
outpreach
outprice
outprodigy
outproduce
outpromise
outpry
outpull
outpurl
outpurse
outpush
outqueen
outquestion
outquibble
out-Quixote
outquote
outrace
outrail
outrant
outrap
outrate
outrave
outreason
outredden
outrhyme
outrival
outroar
outrogue
outromance
outrunt
outrow
outroyal
outsaint
outsatisfy
outsavor
outscent
outscold
outscore
outscorn
outscream
outshame
outshout
outshower
outshriek
outsain
outsing
outskill
outskip
outskirmish
outslander
outslang
outsleep
outsmile
outsnore
outsonnet
outsophisticate
outsound
outsparkle
outspeed
outspit
outsplendor
outsport
outsprint
outstagger
outstare
outstate
outstature
outsting
outstink
outstorm
outstride
outstrive
outstrut
outstudy
outstunt
outsubtle
outsuffer
outsuitor
outsulk
outsuperstition
outswagger
outsweeten
outswift
outswim
outswindle
outtalent
outtalk
outtask
outtease
outthieve
outthreaten
outthrob
outthwack
out-Timon
outtoil
outtongue
outtower
outtrade
outtravel
outtrick
outtrot
outtrump
outtyrannize
outusure
outvalue
outvaunt
outvelvet
outvenom
outvictor
outvillain
outvocifferate
outvoice
outwait
outwallop
outwar
outwarble
outwaste
outwealth
outweapon
outweary
outwhirl
outwile
outwill
outwish
outwoe
outwoman
outword
outworth
outwrangle
outwrestle
outwriggle
outyelp
outyield
outzany

out·act′ (out·ăkt′), *v. t.* To surpass in acting; to outdo.

out′age (out′ĭj), *n.* [*out* + *-age.*] **1. a** A vent or outlet. **b** The quantity or bulk lost in transportation or storage, as of oil from a cask.
2. State of being out of commission; disuse, as for overhauling, repairs, etc.
3. *Elec.* A period during which the supply of electric energy from a generating station or system is interrupted.

out′-and-out′, *adj.* Being, done, or made completely, or without any qualification, reservation, or disguise; absolute; thoroughgoing; complete; outright; as, an *out-and-out* villain.

out′-and-out′er, *n.* A thoroughgoing specimen or individual of its (or his) class. *Colloq.*

ou·tarde′ (ōō·tärd′), *n.* [F., bustard.] The Canada goose. *Local, N. A.*

ou′tas (ōō′tăs), *n.* [ME. *uthes,* prob. fr. AS. *ūt* + *hǣs* command. See OUT; HEST.] Outcry, as in pursuit of a thief; clamor. *Obs.*

out·ask′ (out·ăsk′), *v. t.* To "ask," or publish, the banns of marriage of (a couple) in church for the third time. *Dial. Eng.*

out′back′ (out′băk′), *n.* The Australian back country, remote from the seaboard cities. — **out′back′,** *adj. & adv.* — **out′back′er** (out′băk′ĕr), *n.* *All Australia.*

out·bal′ance (out·băl′ăns), *v. t.* To outweigh; to exceed in weight or effect.

out·bear′ (-bâr′), *v. t.; past tense* OUT·BORE′ (-bōr′; 181); *past part.* OUT·BORNE′ (-bōrn′); *pres. part. & verbal n.* OUT·BEAR′ING. **1.** To bear, or lead, forth or abroad. *Poetic.*
2. To bear out; sustain. *Obs.*
3. *Naut.* To outcarry.

out′bear′ing (out′bâr′ĭng), *n.* **1. a** *Rare.* A bringing forth. **b** *Obs.* A projection.
2. Arrogant or assertive demeanor. *Scot.*

out′bear′ing, *adj.* Arrogant. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

out′bear′ing, *n.* *Mach.* An outboard bearing. See OUT·BOARD, *adj.,* 2.

out·bid′ (out·bĭd′), *v.; past tense* -BID′ or -BADE′ (-băd′); *past part.* -BID′ OR -BID′DEN (-bĭd′n); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -BID′DING. *Transitive:* **1.** To offer a higher price than; to offer more than (someone); in card playing, to bid more than (an opponent, or one's partner, or the value of a suit already named in the bidding).
2. To exceed in value. *Obs.*
3. To overrate.
4. To surpass in performance, qualities, etc.
——, *Intransitive:* To make a bid or offer higher than another's.

out·bid′der (-bĭd′ĕr), *n.* One who outbids.

out′birth′ (out′bûrth′), *n.* **a** That which is brought forth; a product; progeny. **b** *Rare.* The act of bringing forth.

out·black′en (out·blăk′ĕn), *v. t.* To be or become blacker than.

out′blown′ (out′blōn′), *adj.* **a** Inflated with wind. **b** Spread abroad.

out′board′ (out′bōrd′; 181), *adv.* *Naut.* Outside of the lines of a vessel's bulwarks or hull, or nearer the side than the center; in a lateral direction from the hull or from the keel; — opposed to *inboard;* as, swing the davits *outboard;* stand facing *outboard.*

out′board′, *adj.* **1.** *Naut.* Situated outboard; as, *outboard* rigging; the *outboard* end of a transverse passageway or of an oar.
2. *Mach.* Designating a bearing, center, or other support, used in conjunction with, and outside of, a main bearing, etc., in line, and usually independent of the frame supporting these bearings, being often on a separate foundation.

out′-board′er, *n.* One who does not live in a college house. *Brit. Univ.*

out′board′ mo′tor. A small internal-combustion engine with propeller integrally attached, temporarily secured to the stern of a small boat.

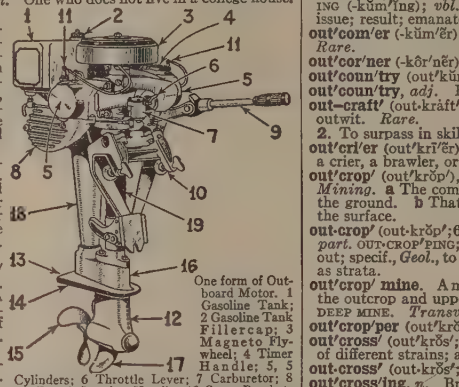

One form of Outboard Motor. 1 Gasoline Tank; 2 Gasoline Tank Fillercap; 3 Magneto Flywheel; 4 Timer Handle; 5, 3 Cylinders; 6 Throttle Lever; 7 Carburetor; 8 Muffler; 9 Steering Handle; 10 Stern Bracket; 11 Spark Plug; 12 Cooling Water Intake Holes; 13 Exhaust (open slot in 14, Antislip Plate); 15 Propeller; 16 Gear Housing; 17 Propeller Skeg; 18 Exhaust Tube; 19 Drive Housing.

out′bond′ (out′-bŏnd′), *adj.* *Masonry.* Laid with its longer side along, or parallel to, the face of the wall. Cf. INBOND.

out′book′ (out′bŏŏk′), *n.* *Banking.* A book containing records of out-clearings. *Eng.*

out′born′ (out′-bôrn′), *adj.* Foreign in birth. — *n.* A foreigner. *Both Obs.*

out′bound′ (-bound′), *adj.* Outward bound; as, an *outbound* ship, cargo, expedition; also, pert. to outbound transportation; — contrasted with *inbound.*

out·braid′ (out·brād′), *v. t.* To pull out; draw; also, to eject. *Obs.*

out·braid′, *v. t.* [Cf. UPBRAID.] To upbraid. *Obs.*

out·brave′ (out·brāv′), *v. t.* **1. a** To face, endure, or resist defiantly. **b** To excel in bravery; to outdare.
2. To excel in dress, or finery; to surpass, as in comeliness or beauty. "The basest weed *outbraves* his dignity." *Shak.*

out·break′ (-brāk′), *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**

out′break′ (out′brāk′), *n.* **1.** A bursting forth; eruption; a sudden or violent manifestation of harmful activity.
The flash and *outbreak* of a fiery mind. *Shak.*
2. A breach of public tranquillity; an insurrection.
3. *Geol. & Mining.* Outcrop.

out′break′er (-ĕr), *n.* One who participates in an outbreak, or insurrection.

out′break′er, *n.* A breaker distant from the shore.

out′break′ing, *n.* Act of breaking out; an outbreak.

out·breath′ (out·brĕth′), *v. t.* To cause to be out of breath; to exhaust.

out·breathe′ (-brēth′), *v. t. & i.* To breathe forth; exhale.

out′breath′er (out′brēth′ĕr), *n.* *Phonet.* The symbol (>) that indicates exhalation. *H. Sweet.*

out·bred′ (out′brĕd′; 66), *adj.* Subjected to, or produced by, outbreeding.

out·breed′ (out·brēd′), *v. t.* To subject to outbreeding.

out′breed′ing, *n.* Breeding or mating of individuals, stocks, etc., which are relatively unrelated; — opposed to *inbreeding.* As commonly practiced, it consists of selecting for individual excellence while avoiding consanguinity. Cf. EXOGAMY.

out′build′ing (out′bĭl′dĭng), *n.* A building separate from, and subordinate to, the main house; an outhouse.

out·burst′ (out·bûrst′), *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**

out′burst′ (out′bûrst′), *n.* **1.** A bursting forth; an outbreak; esp., a giving vent to intense feeling, as of indignation, grief, or enthusiasm.
2. *Geol. & Min.* Outcrop; also, a blower.

out·buy′ (out·bī′), *v. t.* **1.** To beat in bargaining or buying.
2. *Obs.* **a** To pay more than the value. **b** To buy off.

out′by′, out′bye′ (out′bī′), *adv. & adj.* [*out* + *-by.*] **1.** A little way out; at a distance; outside; outdoors. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
2. *Mining.* Toward the shaft or entry; — opposed to *inby.*

out′-car′go, *n.* Outward bound cargo.

out·car′ry (out·kăr′ĭ), *v. t.* **1.** To carry out; as: **a** To accomplish. **b** To export.
2. *Naut.* To carry more sail than; also, to outsail.

out′case′ (out′kās′), *n.* Outer casing.

out·cast′ (out·kăst′), *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a** & **b.**

out′cast′ (out′kăst′; 83), *adj.* **1.** Cast out; degraded.
2. Rejected; thrown aside or away.

out′cast′ (out′kăst′), *n.* **1.** One who is cast out or expelled; an exile; one driven from home, society, or country; hence, often, a degraded person; a vagabond.
2. That which is cast out or forth; specif.: **a** Refuse. **b** *Obs.* A projectile or missile. **c** *Obs.* A structure built out from a building, as a buttress.
3. An outlet, vent, or opening. *Rare.*
4. a Act of casting forth. **b** *Scot.* A quarrel.
Syn. — Pariah, castaway, expatriate.

out′caste′ (-kăst′; 83), *adj.* Of no caste; outcasted.

out′caste′, *n.* In India, one who has been ejected from his caste for violation of its customs or rules. The outcastes are denied all ordinary social rights.

out·caste′ (out·kăst′), *v. t.;* -CAST′ED (-kăs′tĕd; -tĭd; 119); -CAST′ING. To make an outcaste of.

out′cast′ing, *n.* **1.** Act of casting out; expulsion.
2. That which is cast out; refuse.

out′cham′ber (out′chām′bĕr), *n.* An antechamber; a room outside the main apartment or building. *Obs.*

out·class′ (out·klăs′; 83), *v. t.* To excel or surpass so decisively as to appear of a higher class.

out′-clear′er, *n.* *Banking.* The representative who acts for a bank at the out-clearing. *Eng.*

out′-clear′ing, *n.* The checks, collectively, sent out by a bank for collection during the process of clearing. *Eng.*

out′come′ (out′kŭm′), *n.* **1.** An outcoming; egress.
2. That which comes out of, or follows from, something else; issue; result; consequence; upshot; as, the *outcome* of an election.
3. Figuratively, an outlet.

out·come′, *v. i.;* OUT·CAME′ (-kām′); *pres. part.* OUT·COM′ING (-kŭm′ĭng); *vbl. n.* OUT′COM′ING (66). To come out; issue; result; emanate; — now only in **out′com′ing** (66).

out′com′er (-kŭm′ĕr), *n.* One coming out or from without. *Rare.*

out′cor′ner (-kôr′nĕr), *n.* An out-of-the-way corner or place.

out′coun′try (out′kŭn′trĭ), *n.* An outlying country.

out′coun′try, *adj.* Foreign; alien.

out·craft′ (out·krăft′; 83), *v. t.* **1.** To excel in cunning; to outwit. *Rare.*
2. To surpass in skill or workmanship.

out′cri′er (out′krī′ĕr), *n.* One who cries out, as, formerly, a crier, a brawler, or an auctioneer.

out′crop′ (out′krŏp′), *n.* An outcropping; specif., *Geol. & Mining.* **a** The coming out of a stratum to the surface of the ground. **b** That part of a stratum which appears at the surface.

out·crop′ (out·krŏp′; 66), *v. i.;* OUT·CROPPED′ (-krŏpt′); *pres. part.* OUT·CROP′PING; *vbl. n.* OUT′CROP′PING (66). To crop out; specif., *Geol.,* to come out to the surface of the ground, as strata.

out′crop′ mine. A mine in which the property lines include the outcrop and upper portions of a flat vein or reef. Cf. DEEP MINE. *Transvaal.*

out′crop′per (out′krŏp′ĕr), *n.* A worker of an outcrop.

out′cross′ (out′krŏs′; 185), *n.* A cross between individuals of different strains; also, the progeny of such a cross.

out·cross′ (out·krŏs′; 66), *v. t.* To subject to outcrossing.

out′cross′ing, *n.* Breeding or mating of individuals of different strains, but, in livestock, of the same breed; an outcross.

out′cry′ (out′krī′), *n.; pl.* -CRIES (-krīz′). **1.** Act of crying out.
2. A vehement or loud cry; a cry of distress, alarm, opposition, or detestation; clamor.
3. Sale at public auction; also, the crying of wares for sale in the streets.
4. *Rhetoric.* Exclamation; an interjection. *Obs.*

out·cry′ (out·krī′), *v.;* -CRIED′ (-krīd′); -CRY′ING (-krī′ĭng; *verbal n., or adj.,* out′krī′ĭng; 66). *Transitive:* **1.** To cry out; as, formerly, to proclaim; also, to sell by auction.
2. To exceed in clamor. See OUT-, 2 **b.**
——, *Intransitive:* To cry out, make an outcry.

out′curve′ (out′kûrv′), *n.* **1.** A curving out.
2. That which curves out.
3. *Baseball.* See CURVE, *n.,* 5.

out·curve′ (out·kûrv′), *v. t. & i.;* OUT·CURVED′ (-kûrvd′); OUT·CURV′ING. To bend or curve outwards.

out·dare′ (out·dâr′), *v. t.* To surpass in daring; also, to overcome by daring; to defy.

out·date′ (-dāt′), *v. t.* To render out of date; to antiquate.

out·dat′ed (-dāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Antiquated.

out·dis′tance (-dĭs′tăns), *v. t.* To outstrip; to surpass greatly.

out·do′ (-dōō′), *v. t.; past tense* OUT·DID′ (-dĭd′); *past part.* OUT·DONE′ (-dŭn′); *pres. part. & verbal n.* OUT·DO′ING.
1. To put out. *Obs.*
2. To go beyond in performance; to excel; surpass; as, not to be *outdone* in kindness.
3. To overcome; defeat; hence, *Dial., U. S.,* to nonplus.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See EXCEED.

out′door′ (out′dôr′; 181), *n.* An outer door.

out′door′ (out′dôr′; 181), *adj.* **1.** Being, belonging, or done out of doors; as, *outdoor* sports, dress, air, etc.
2. Belonging, occurring, residing, arising, etc., outside the walls of an institution such as a hospital; as, *outdoor* relief; *outdoor* pensions; specif., *Eng.,* arising, done, etc., outside of Parliament; as, *outdoor* ministerial speaking.

out′doors′ (out′dôrz′; 66), *adv.* [*out,* as prep. = out of.] Out of the house; out of doors; in the open air. — (out′-dôrz′), *adj.* Outdoor.

out′doors′ (out′dôrz′), *n.* The world out of doors.

out′doors′man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who lives, or prefers to live, out of doors.

out′door′ the′a·ter. **a** A stage or auditorium in the open air, having no roof. **b** Drama intended for, or appropriate to, performance outdoors.

out′draft′, out′draught′ (out′drăft′; 83), *n.* An outward draft or current.

out·dream′ (out·drēm′), *v. t.* **1.** To dream during the continuance of.
2. To dream through to the end. *Rare.*

out′dwell′er (out′dwĕl′ĕr), *n.* One who dwells outside (the bounds considered).

oute, *adv.* *Obs.* **a** Outside. **b** In existence.

out′en (out′n; *Scot.* ōōt′n), *adv. & prep.* [AS. *ūtan* without, out. See OUT, BUT.] Without. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

out′er (out′ĕr), *adj.* [Compar. of OUT. Cf. UTTER, *adj.*]
1. Of, pertaining to, or being on the outside; external; farthest or farther from the interior, from a given station, or from any space or position regarded as a center or starting place; — opposed to *inner;* as, *outer* wall; an *outer* stump in cricket; the *outer* rim (of a wheel).
2. *Philos.* External; objective. Cf. INNER, 2.
3. *Phonet.* Advanced. See ADVANCE, *v. t.,* **11.**
Syn. — OUTER, OUTWARD, OUTSIDE, EXTERNAL, EXTERIOR are in many cases interchangeable. OUTER (which sometimes retains its comparative force) and less frequently OUTWARD (commonly with the suggestion of motion) may be used of spatial relations; as, "He brought me forth into the *outer* court" (*Ezek.* xlvi. 21); one's *outer* garments, an *outward* curve. Both words (but esp. *outward*) are used

Ou′ta·gam′i (ōō′tä·gäm′ĭ), *n.* = FOX, *n.,* 5. [WEIGHT.]
ou·ta′va. Var. of OITAVA. See
out·awe′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**
out·bam′, *v. t.,* **out·bar′,** *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**
out′bent′, *adj.* See OUT-, 1 **b.**
out′blaze′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b.**
out·bleed′, *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2 **a** & **b.**
out·blot′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**
out·blow′, *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**
out′blow′ing, *adj.* See OUT-, 1 **b.**
out′bolt′ing, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b.**
out′bor′ough, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a.**
out′bound′a·ries, *n. pl.* = OUT·BOUNDS. [OUT-, 1 **a.**]
out′bounds′ (-boundz′), *n. pl.* See
out·bow′ (out·bō′), *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2 **a** & **b.**
out′bowed′, *adj.* See OUT-, 1 **b.**
out·branch′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**
out′branch′ing (66), *adj.* See OUT-, 1 **b.** [OUTBURST.]
out·brast′. Obs. past tense of
out·bray′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a** & **b.**
out·breast′, *v. t.* To surpass in singing. *Obs.*
out′bridge′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a.**
out·bring′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**
out′broth′er, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a.**
out·bud′, *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**
out·bulge′, *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**
out·bus′tle, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**
out′cast′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
out·cept′, *prep. & conj.,* also **v.** [See OUT; EXCEPT.] Except. *Obs.*
out·chase′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**
out′cit′y, *n.,* **out′clerk′,** *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a.**
out·clam′or, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**
out′coat′, *n.* An overcoat. *Obs.*
out·coun′te·nance, *v. t.* To outface. *Obs.*
out′course′, *n.* An excursion; a raid or inroad. *Obs.*
out′court′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a.**
out·crack′, *v. i.* To outboast. *Obs.*
out·crowd′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**
out·cull′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**
out·cut′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**
out·da′cious (out·dā′shŭs), *adj.* Dial. corrupt. of AUDACIOUS. — **out·da′cious·ness,** *n.*
out′dis′trict, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a.**
out·door′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
out′draught′, *n.* An abstract. *Obs.*
out·draw′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a.** *R.*
out′dress′, *n.* Outer dress. *Obs.*
out·dwell′, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**
out′dwell′ing, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a.**
out′ed, *adj.* [From OUT, *v.*] **1.** Ejected; put out.
2. Disappointed. *Dial. U. S.*
out′edge′, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a.**

in implied contrast with the mind or soul; as, the *outer* man; "the *outward* and social forms of life rather than . . . its internal spirit" (*Wordsworth*); "obstinate questionings of sense and *outward* things" (*id.*). That is OUTSIDE which is on, or which pertains to, the outer parts or surface of anything; as, an *outside* stateroom, an *outside* passenger, *outside* shutters. EXTERIOR frequently applies to the outer limits or portions of the thing in question; EXTERNAL, to that which lies wholly outside it; as, "Thou, whose *exterior* semblance doth belie thy soul's immensity" (*Wordsworth*); "I was often unable to think of *external* things as having *external* existence" (*id.*); "In general its culture is *exterior* chiefly; all the *exterior* graces and accomplishments and the more *external* of the inward virtues" (*M. Arnold*). Cf. EXTRINSIC. **Ant.** — See INNER.

out'er (out'ĕr), *n.* **1.** The part of a target outside of the circle or rectangle called *inner;* also, a shot that strikes it. **2.** An outer garment as distinguished from an undergarment.

out'er, *n.* **1.** = UTTERER. *Obs.* **2.** *Elec.* Either of the main or outside wires of a three-wire system, in distinction from the middle or neutral wire. **3.** *Pugilism.* A knockout blow.

outer bar. In England, the body of junior (or utter) barristers. See BARRISTER.

outer darkness. The abode of those cast out of the kingdom of heaven, regarded as a place of torment. *Matt.* viii. 12.

outer form. *Printing.* A form containing the half of a sheet that includes the first and last pages.

outer gap. *Elec.* A spark gap in an outer circuit, as an extra gap in the secondary circuit of an electric ignition device.

Outer House. The great hall in the Parliament house at Edinburgh, in which the Lords Ordinary of the Court of Session sit as judges of the first instance; hence, *Colloq.*, the judges collectively, or the business there transacted; — opposed to *Inner House.*

out'er-ly (out'ĕr-lĭ), *adv.* [See OUTER, *adj.;* cf. UTTERLY.] *Now Dial.* **a** Utterly. **b** Toward or from the outside. **c** Externally.

out'er-ly, *adj.* Blowing from an outward direction.

outer man. Man's material body, as distinguished from the inner man; also, its surface or appearance.

out'er-most (out'ĕr-mōst; -mŭst), *adj.* [From OUTER. Cf. UTTERMOST, UTMOST; OUTMOST.] Being on the extreme external part; farthest outward; as, the *outermost* row. — **out'er-most,** *adv.*

outer multiplication. *Math.* The formation of outer products; — called also *geometric multiplication.*

outer part, *or* **outer voice.** *Music.* The highest or the lowest part; — opposed to *inner part.*

outer speech form. [Used by Oertel as counterpart to INNER SPEECH FORM.] *Psychol.* The external, phonetic aspect of the speech symbols; the audible material of which the articulate words are composed.

outer table. *Backgammon.* The table separated by the bar from the inner table.

out'er-wear' (out'ĕr-wâr'), *n.* Clothing worn on the outside, as dresses, suits, and sweaters.

out'face' (out'fās'), *n.* The surface or outside. *Obs.*

out-face' (out-fās'), *v. t.;* OUT-FACED' (-fāst'); OUT-FAC'ING (-fās'ĭng). **1. a** To face or look (one) out of countenance; to resist or bear down by bold looks or effrontery; to browbeat. **b** To defy; esp., to confront impudently.

Why cannot I, as in a stronger hour, *Outface* the horror that defeats me now? *John Erskine.*

2. To state impudently or defiantly (something false, insolent, or insulting); to give the lie to. *Archaic.*

out'fall' (out'fôl'), *n.* **1.** The mouth or vent of a river, drain, sewer, etc.; the lower end of a watercourse, or the part of any body of water where it drops away into a larger body; as, the *outfall* of the Mississippi River.

2. a *Obs. exc. Hist.* A sally or sortie. **b** *Now Rare.* The people issuing from a large building.

out-fer'ret, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**

out'field' (-fēld'), *n.* **1. a** An outlying or distant field. **b** The outlying land of a farm, in Scotland generally moorland or pasture.

2. Hence, figuratively, an unfamiliar, unsystematized, or unexplored region of thought or fact.

3. *Sports.* **a** *Baseball.* (1) The part of the field beyond the diamond, or infield. (2) The players in the outfield, including the left, right, and center fielders. See BASEBALL. **b** *Cricket.* The part of the field farthest from the batsman, or a fielder stationed there.

out'field'er (-fēl'dĕr), *n. Sports.* A player in the outfield.

out'fields'man (out'fēldz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). An outfielder.

out'fight'er (out'fīt'ĕr), *n. Sports.* One who fights without closing in or clinching. — **out'fight'ing,** *n.*

out'fit (out'fĭt), *n.* **1.** A fitting out, or equipment, as of a ship for a voyage, or of a person or party for an expedition or journey, esp. in an unsettled region or for residence in a foreign land; also, the expense of equipment.

2. The articles forming an equipment, as for a journey or an expedition; as, a bridal *outfit;* also, the tools or instruments comprised in any special equipment; as, a carpenter's or a surgeon's *outfit;* a gambling *outfit;* hence, figuratively, mental or moral endowments or requirements.

3. The persons constituting a party engaged in exploring, herding, mining, railroad building, etc.

4. Hence, any local group of persons engaged in a particular industry or pursuit or assembled about a particular center. *Colloq., North America.*

5. *Mil.* Any military unit or organization. *Slang.*

out'fit', *v. t.* To furnish with an outfit; to fit out. — *v. i.* To acquire an outfit.

out'fit'ter (-fĭt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who furnishes outfits, as for a voyage, a journey, or a business.

2. A retail dealer in clothing, haberdashery, etc.

out-flank' (out-flăngk'), *v. t. Mil.* To go, extend, or be, beyond the flank or flanks of; to turn the flank of. — **out-flank'er,** *n.* — **out-flank'ing,** *adj.*

out-fling' (out-flĭng'), *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**

out'fling' (out'flĭng'), *n.* A flinging out, as in a gibe.

out-flow' (out-flō'), *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**

out'flow' (out'flō'), *n.* **1. a** The act of flowing out; efflux. **b** The thing or amount which flows out.

2. An outpouring, as of language; a movement outward, as of gold.

out'flux' (out'flŭks'), *n.* Outflow or place of outflow.

out-foot' (out-fōōt'), *v. t.* To outstrip in pace, as to outrun, outwalk, or outdance; of a vessel, to move through the water faster than.

out'form' (out'fôrm'), *n.* Outward form; bodily shape.

out-frown' (out-froun'), *v. t.* **1.** To frown more than.

2. To overbear by frowning.

out'gang' (ōōt'găng'), *n.* [AS. *ūtgang.*] Departure; also, a road out, esp. to pasture; overweight. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

out'garth' (out'gärth'), *n.* An outer yard, or garth. See GARTH, 1; OUT-, 1 **a.**

out'gate' (out'gāt'), *n.* [*out* + *gate* a way.] *Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** A going out; exit; egress. **b** An outlet; way out. **c** Outcome.

out'gate' (ōōt'gāt'), *adv.* [Cf. OUTGATE way out.] Outside. *Scot. & Dial.*

out'gate' (out'gāt'), *n.* An outer gate.

out-gauge' (out-gāj'), *v. t.* To put or cause to be out of gauge.

out-gaze' (out-gāz'), *v. t.* To exceed in seeing or looking; also, to stare out of countenance.

out-gaze', *v. i.* To gaze out.

out-gen'er-al (out-jĕn'ĕr-ăl), *v. t.;* -ALED (-ăld) or -ALLED; -AL-ING or -AL-LING. To exceed in generalship; to gain advantage over by superior military skill or strategy or executive ability; to outmaneuver; to outwit.

out-give' (-gĭv'), *v. i.* To give out; cease; end.

out'giv'ing (out'gĭv'ĭng), *n.* Act or process of giving out; also, that which is given out, as a statement; *pl.*, disbursements; expenditures.

out-go' (out-gō'), *v.; past tense* OUT-WENT' (-wĕnt'); *past part.* OUT-GONE' (-gŏn'; 185); *pres. part.* OUT-GO'ING; *verbal n.* OUT'GO'ING. *Intransitive:* To go out. *Obs.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To go beyond; to exceed in swiftness; hence, to surpass; outdo.

2. To outrun; to outdistance. *Archaic.*

3. *Obs.* **a** To pass through (time). **b** To circumvent.

out'go' (out'gō'), *n.; pl.* OUTGOES (-gōz'). **1.** That which goes out; specif., that which is paid out; outlay.

2. The act of going out; an outgoing; efflux; outflow; also, an outlet; egress.

3. An issue; outcome; product.

out'go'er (out'gō'ĕr), *n.* One who goes out, esp. from tenancy or office; one who departs.

out'go'ing, *adj.* Going out; as, an *outgoing* tide; departing; as, an *outgoing* steamer; retiring; as, the *outgoing* administration; also, issuing; emerging; as, an *outgoing* fiber.

out'go'ing, *n.* **1.** Outgo; specif.: **a** Act or fact of going out. "The *outgoings* of the morning." *Ps.* lxv. 8. **b** That which goes out; outlay. **c** Way out; egress; outlet. **d** An emanation; effluence; effluvium.

2. The extreme limit; the place of ending. *Obs.*

out-gone' (out-gŏn'; 185), *adj.* Gone out; retired from office.

out'-group' (out'grōōp'), *n. Sociol.* Any social group conceived as distinct from one's own; — opposed to *in-group.*

out-grow' (out-grō'), *v. t.; past tense* -GREW' (-grōō'); *past part.* -GROWN' (-grōn'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -GROW'ING (66). To surpass in growing; to exceed in growth; as, weeds *outgrow* grass; also, to grow out of or away from; to grow too large for; to develop beyond the need of; to recover from by reason of growth, etc.; as, to *outgrow* clothing, prejudice, usefulness, or an infirmity. — *v. i.* To grow out.

out'grow'ing (out'grō'ĭng; 66), *adj.* Growing outward; protruding. — *n.* Outgrowth.

out'growth' (out'grōth'), *n.* **1.** Process of growing out.

2. That which grows out of, or proceeds from, anything; as, an *outgrowth* of hair; an excrescence; an offshoot.

3. A result or consequence; a product; an evolution; also, esp., a by-product; as, crime is an *outgrowth* of poverty.

out'guard' (-gärd'), *n.* **1.** A guard at a distance from the main body, as an advance guard or outpost; specif., a security detachment sent out by the support or main guard of an outpost.

2. Anything for defense placed at a distance.

out guide. A card or memorandum in a file to indicate the removal of a filed item.

out-gush' (out-gŭsh'), *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**

out'gush' (out'gŭsh'), *n.* A pouring or gushing out; an outburst, as of emotion.

out-haul' (out-hôl'), *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**

out'haul' (out'hôl'), *n. Naut.* A rope used for hauling, as for hauling out a sail upon a spar.

out'haul'er (-hôl'ĕr), *n.* **a** A rope or line to haul anything out. **b** *Rare. Naut.* An outhaul.

out-hec'tor (out-hĕk'tĕr), *v. t.* To surpass in or overcome by hectoring; to browbeat.

out-heel' (-hēl'), *v. t.* To outfoot; esp., to outsail.

outh'er (*dial.* ŏŏ'thĕr), *pron., adv., adj., & conj.* [AS. *āwther* either, one or other. See OR, *conj.*] Either; other. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

out–Her'od (out-hĕr'ŭd), *v. t.* To outdo (Herod) in violence; — in, or in allusion to, *Hamlet,* Act III, Scene ii, which refers to the blustering role of Herod in the mystery plays; hence, to exceed in violence, outrage, or extravagance.

out-hold' (-hōld'), *v. t.* To hold out, as to extend, maintain, or keep out; also, *Obs.*, to withhold.

out home. See HOME, *n.*, 11.

out'house' (out'hous'), *n.* **1.** A small building near the main house; an outbuilding. Specif., *U. S.*, a privy.

2. *Law.* A building subsidiary or appurtenant to a main building or house, usually within the curtilage.

out'hous'ing (out'houz'ĭng), *n.* Outhouses, collectively.

out-im'age (out-ĭm'ĭj), *v. t.* To distort. *Browning.*

out'ing (out'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A going out; esp., a trip or stay in the open; an airing, or an excursion; as, a summer *outing.*

2. Act of driving out; ejection. *Now Rare.*

3. Distance out at sea; seaward distance.

out'ing, *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or suitable for, an outing or outdoor wear.

out'ing, *v. i.* To take an outing; — with *it.*

outing flannel *or* **cloth.** A kind of flannelette sometimes having an admixture of wool.

out'ish (out'ĭsh), *adj.* Out of the way; eccentric.

out'keep'er (-kēp'ĕr), *n. Surv.* A dial plate attached to a surveyor's compass for keeping tally in chaining.

out'knee' (out'nē'), *n.* Bowleg. — **out'-kneed'** (-nēd'), *adj.*

out'land' (out'lănd'), *n.* [AS. *ūtland.*] **1.** A foreign land.

They had sought the *outlands.* *John Buchan.*

2. A foreigner; an outlander. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

3. Lands belonging to a town, colony, or estate, distant from the settlement. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

4. *Feudal Law.* The outlying land not kept in demesne, but granted to tenants; — opposed to *inland. Obs. exc. Hist.*

out'land, *adj.* [*out* + *land.* See OUTLANDISH.] **1.** Foreign.

An altar to the *outland* devils. *John Buchan.*

2. Outlying; beyond the near boundaries or precincts.

out'land'er (out'lăn'dĕr), *n.* A foreigner; alien; stranger; specif., [*cap.*] = UITLANDER.

out-land'ish (out-lăn'dĭsh; *formerly also* out'lăn'dĭsh), *adj.* [Cf. AS. *ūtlendisc* foreign. See OUT; LAND; 1st -ISH.] **1.** Foreign; not native. *Archaic.* "*Outlandish* women." *Neh.* xiii. 26.

2. Of foreign or unfamiliar appearance or manner; strange; hence, bizarre; barbarous; uncouth; as, an *outlandish* dress, behavior, or speech.

3. Remote from civilization or familiarly known regions.

4. Of or pertaining to the Uitlanders.

Syn. — See STRANGE.

— **out-land'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **out-land'ish-ness,** *n.*

out-lash' (out-lăsh'), *v. i.* To make an outburst, as of display; exaggerate; also, to strike out. *Obs.*

out'lash' (out'lăsh'), *n.* A lashing out; a stroke with or as with a lash.

out-last' (out-lăst'; 83), *v. t.* To last longer than; to survive.

out-laugh' (-lăf'; -lăf'; 83), *v. t.* **1.** To surpass or outdo in laughing.

2. To laugh (one) out of; to laugh down. *Now Rare.*

out-laugh', *v. i.* To laugh loudly.

out'law' (out'lô'), *n.* [AS. *ūtlaga, ūtlah,* fr. ON. *ūtlagi,* n., *utlagr,* adj. See OUT; LAW.] **1.** A person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection; a person against whom outlawry has been pronounced; a proscribed person. See OUTLAWRY.

2. Hence: **a** A lawless person, or a fugitive from the law; a person roving and committing acts of violence. **b** *Colloq.* A person or organization under some ban or disability.

3. a A wild beast. **b** *Local, U. S.* An animal, esp. a horse, that is unmanageable and vicious.

out'law', *v. t.;* -LAWED' (-lôd'); -LAW'ING. [AS. *ūtlagian.*]

1. To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to declare to be an outlaw. See OUTLAWRY; cf. INLAW.

2. To remove from legal jurisdiction or enforcement; to bar or make unenforceable, as by operation of a statute of limitations; as, to *outlaw* a debt; to deprive of legal force. "Laws *outlawed* by necessity." *Fuller. Now only Colloq. U. S.*

3. a To place under a ban or disability; as, to *outlaw* a player in a game. **b** To stigmatize as irregular, illegitimate, or reprehensible. **c** To put in the status of an outlaw; as, to *outlaw* war.

out'law' (out'lô'), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or composed of outlaws; proscribed or interdicted by law or by the rules of an organization; as, an *outlaw* band, strike, or player.

out'law'ry (-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** Act of outlawing; act or process of putting a man out of the protection of law; hence, formerly, banishment; exile. In the later times outlawry in civil cases, including contempt of court, incapacitated the outlaw from bringing an action in the courts, but did not deprive him of the right of self-defense. Civil outlawry was abolished by 42 & 43 Vict. c. 59, 1879, having been long obsolete; and criminal outlawry has been in practical abeyance since 1859, though still legally possible. Outlawry is entirely obsolete in the United States, and it is doubtful if it has been employed since the Revolution. In Scotland, when the accused is absent on the day on which he is summoned to appear and stand trial in the High Court, sentence of outlawry or fugitation is pronounced against him (cf. ATTAINDER, 1; CAPUT GERAT LUPINUM; FORFEITURE, 1 **b**; ESCHEAT, 1; EXACT, *v. t.*, 5).

2. By extension, the act or process of making anything illegal; as, the *outlawry* of war.

3. The act or fact of barring a debt, claim, or right by operation of a statute of limitations. *Colloq., U. S.*

out-lay' (out-lā'), *v. t.* **1.** To lay out; spread out; display.

2. To make outlay of (money).

3. To lay more eggs than.

out'lay' (out'lā'), *n.* **1.** The act of laying out, or expending.

2. That which is expended; an expenditure.

3. An outlying haunt. *Obs*

out-leap' (out-lēp'), *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a** & **b.**

out'leap' (out'lēp'), *n.* A leaping out; hence, a sally; outburst.

out-learn' (out-lûrn'), *v. t.* **1.** To learn by inquiry. *Obs.*

2. To excel or surpass in learning.

3. [Cf. G. *auslernen.*] To learn the whole of; to exhaust knowledge of.

out'ler (*Scot.* ōōt'lĕr), *n.* An animal left unhoused; hence, a person out of employment. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

out'let (out'lĕt; *Brit. also* -lĭt), *n.* **1. a** The place or opening by which anything is let out; a passage out; an exit; a vent. **b** A means or way of escape or issue; as, an *outlet* for the emotions; an *outlet* for activity.

2. The outlying parts, as the environs of a town. *Obs.*

3. a That into which anything is let out, as a yard, etc. **b** A stream or branch flowing out of a lake, a larger stream, or the like.

4. Act of letting out.

5. *Com.* A market for a commodity.

out'let' (out'lĕt'), *v. t. & i.* To let or pour out.

outlet box. *Elec.* A terminal box for electric wiring or fittings at which the wires terminate for connection to electric fixtures or appliances.

outlet plate. *Elec.* An outlet box of no depth or of shallow depth.

out-lie' (out-lī'), *v. i.* To extend; to stretch out; also, to lie (sense 7) out; to camp out. *Cooper.* — *v. t.* To lie beyond (a limit).

out'li'er (out'lī'ĕr), *n.* **1. a** One who sleeps outdoors. **b** One who does not live where his office, or business, or estate is. **c** An animal outside the fold or enclosure.

2. That which lies, dwells, or is situated or classed, away from the main or kindred body.

3. An outsider.

4. *Geol.* A minor part of a formation separated by erosion from the main body or outcrop.

out'line' (out'lĭn'), *n.* **1. a** The line which marks the outer limits of an object or figure; an exterior line or edge; con-

out'er-est, *adj.* [Superl. formed on *outer.* Cf. UTTERMOST.] Farthest out; uttermost. *Obs.*
out'er-more, *adj.* Outer. *Obs.*
out'er-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
out'eye', out'eyed', *adj.* See OUT-, 1 b.
out'fang-thief', *n. Law.* A later form of UTFANGTHIEF. See INFANGTHIEF.
out'feed'ing, *adj.* See OUT-, 1 b.
out'fence', *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a.**
out-fig'ure, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a** & **b.**
out-flame', *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2 **a** & **b.**
out'flare', *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b.**
out-flash', *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**
out'flash', *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b.**
out-flour'ish, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**
out'flue', *n.*, out'flush', *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b.**
out-flung', *past tense & past part.* [of OUTFLING.]
out-fly', *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2 **a** & **b.**
out'fold', *n.* = OUTFIELD, *n.*, 2.
out'fort', *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a.**
out'forth', *adj.* [*out*, adv. + *forth*, adv.] Outward. *Obs.* — *adv.* Outwardly. *Obs.*
out'free'man, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a.**
out-froth', *n. i.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**
out'galt'. Var. of OUTGATE. *Scot.*
out'gar'ment, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a.**
out-gas', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **c.**
out'gleam', *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b.**
out-gleam', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a** & **b.**
out-gloom', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**
out'ground', *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a.**
out-heart', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **c.**
out-hire', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**
out-hiss', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**
out'horn', *n.* A horn sounded to give alarm. *Obs.*
out-hurl', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**
out'hut', *n.* = OUTHOUSE.
out-is'sue, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a** & **b.**
out-jest', *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 **a** & **b.**
out'jet', *n.*, out'jet'ting, *adj.* See OUT-, 1 **b.**
out-jut', *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**
out'jut', *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b.**
out'kitch'en, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a.**
out'laid', *adj.* See OUT-, 1 **b.**
out-lance', *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**
out-land'ish-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
out-launch', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**
out'lay'er. † OUTLIGGER.
out-lead', *v. t.* See OUT-, 1 **b.** *Obs.*
out-lean', *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**
outleger. † OUTLIGGER.
out-length', out-length'en, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**
out'lig'ger, out'lick'er, *n.* [E. dial. *lig* to lie. See LIE to be prostrate; cf. OUTLIER.] *Naut.* An outrigger. *Obs.*
out'limb', *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a.**

tour; — commonly in *pl.* **b** In art: A line by which the boundary of a figure is indicated; hence, the style of representation or of drawing in which contours are figured without shading. **c** A sketch drawn in outline.
2. A preliminary or general sketch or indication of a plan, system, course of thought, etc.; as, an *outline* of a course of study; also, *pl.*, the principal features or general principles of a subject.
3. a A short summary, or compendium, often in the form of heads and subheads. **b** Hence, specifically, a compendious presentation, sometimes extending to several volumes, of the most significant features of a general subject; as, an *outline* of history, science, or literature.
4. *Fishing.* A set line. *U. S.*
5. *Print.* A style of type characterized by letters in outline.
☞ **This is a line of 10-point outline.**
Syn. — Sketch, draft, delineation. See FORM.
out'line' (out'lĭn'), *v. t.*; OUT'LINED' (-lĭnd'); OUT'LIN'ING (-lĭn'ĭng). **1** To draw the outline of.
2. To indicate by or as by an outline; as, to *outline* an argument or a campaign; also, to sketch the outlines of.
3. To trace out the outline or contour of.
out·lin'e·ar (out·lĭn'ē-ĕr), *adj.* Of or pertaining to an outline; being in, or forming, an outline.
out'lined' (out'lĭnd'), *adj.* Seen as if drawn in outline; clearly defined; as, figures *outlined* against the sky.
out'lin'er (-lĭn'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who outlines.
2. That which outlines; specif., *Metalcraft,* = 1st TRACER, *n.*, 3 b.
outline stitch. Any of several simple embroidery stitches, such as crewel, overcast, or rope stitch, used to make the outline of a design.
out·live' (out·lĭv'), *v. t.*; -LIVED' (-lĭvd'); -LIV'ING (-lĭv'ĭng). **1.** To live beyond, or longer than; to survive; outlast.
2. To outgrow; to pass beyond or out of (a condition or state); as, he *outlived* his shame.
— *v. i.* To continue to live. *Shak.*
Syn. — OUTLIVE, SURVIVE are frequently interchangeable. OUTLIVE often conveys a certain suggestion of competition, which is never present in SURVIVE; as, "The senior member has *outlived* the whole club twice over" (*Spectator*).
out·liv'er (-lĭv'ĕr), *n.* One who outlives.
out'lodg'ing (out'lŏj'ĭng), *n.* A lodging outside specified or implied limits.
out·look' (out·lo̅o̅k'), *v. t.* **1.** To face down; to outstare.
2. *Rare.* **a** To look out or beyond. **b** To inspect thoroughly; to select. **c** To excel in appearance.
—, *Intransitive:* To look out.
out'look' (out'lo̅o̅k'), *n.* **1. a** = LOOKOUT, 1. **b** Watchfulness.
2. The view obtained by one looking out; prospect; hence, the scope or content of mental vision; a mental perception from a special point of view; as, a misanthropic *outlook* upon life.
3. Probability or prospect for the future; as, the business *outlook* is good.
out'look'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who looks out.
2. *Building.* A projecting member which supports the portion of a roof which extends beyond the face of a gable.
out'lope' (out'lōp'), *n.* [D. *uitloop.*] An expedition or excursion, as a voyage. *Obs.* — **out'lop'er** (-lōp'ĕr), *n. Obs.*
out loud. Aloud (esp. sense 2); as, to talk or laugh *out loud. Colloq.* — **out'-loud'** (66), *adj. Colloq.*
out·lung' (out·lŭng'), *v. t.* To excel (one) in use of lung power.
out'ly (*dial.* o̅o̅t'lĭ), *adv.* [*out,* adv. + *-ly.*] Utterly; also, outwardly. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
out'ly'ing (out'lĭ'ĭng), *adj.* **1.** Lying, or being at a distance from the central part, or the main body; frontier; exterior; remote; as, *outlying* parishes or provinces.
2. Lying outside prescribed limits; not in the direct course or within a given pale or ambit; hence, extrinsic; extraneous; as, *outlying* considerations.
3. Having its lair outside of a park or enclosure.
outlying picket. See PICKET, 2 a.
out'ma·neu'ver, out'ma·noeu'vre (-mȧ·no̅o̅'vĕr), *v. t.* To surpass, or get an advantage of, in maneuvering.
out·man'tle (out·măn'tl), *v. t.* To excel in figurative ornamentation.
out'mar'riage (out'măr'ĭj), *n. Anthropol.* Exogamy; loosely, marriage of unrelated individuals.
out·mode' (out·mōd'), *v. t.* To make unfashionable or obsolete.
out·mod'ed (-mōd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **a** Left behind by change of fashion; demoded. **b** No longer accepted or approved; as, *outmoded* doctrines or styles.
out'most (out'mōst), *adj.* [From OUT. See OUT, UTMOST; cf. OUTERMOST.] **1.** Farthest outward; outermost.
2. Uttermost; utmost; most remote.
3. Final; utter; extremest; most complete. *Obs.*
out·move' (out·mo̅o̅v'), *v. t.* **1.** To move faster or farther than; also, to move, or affect, more than.
2. *Chess, etc.* To outmaneuver in moving.
out·name' (-nām'), *v. t.* To exceed in name or (ill) fame.
out'ness (out'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being out; externality.
2. *Philos.* State or quality of being distinguishable from the perceiving mind, by being in space, and possessing material quality; externality; objectivity.
The *outness* of the objects of sense. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
out·night' (out·nīt'), *v. t.* To surpass in telling of nights.
She could *outnight* the poet by thinking back. *Amy Lowell.*
out·num'ber (out·nŭm'bĕr), *v. t.* To exceed in number.
out of. See under OUT, *adv.*
out'-of-, out'-of-the-. *Out of,* used with nouns to form attributive adjectives corresponding to phrases used predicatively, as in *out-of-door.* The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

out-of-bounds	out-of-place	out-of-the-way
out-of-center	out-of-plumb	out-of-the-world
out-of-course	out-of-pocket	out-of-town
out-of-fashion	out-of-print	out-of-towner
out-of-focus	out-of-reach	out-of-townish
out-of-hand	out-of-school	out-of-tune
out-of-humor	out-of-season	out-of-tunish
out-of-joint	out-of-stock	out-of-turn
out-of-office	out-of-the-common	out-of-vogue

out of commission. Not in working order; not being operated; laid up, as a boat.
out'-of-date', *adj.* Obsolete; unfashionable. — **out'-of-date'ness**, *n.*

out'-of-door' (66), *adj.* **1.** Being out of the house; being, or done, in the open air; outdoor; as, *out-of-door* exercise.
2. Outside of Parliament. *Eng.*
out of doors. Outdoors.
out'-of-doors' (66), *adj.* Out-of-door; outdoor.
out'-of-doors', *n.* Outdoors.
out of sight. Concealed from or beyond the range of vision; hence, *Slang,* immeasurably admirable or delightful.
out'-of-work' (66), *adj.* Unemployed. — *n.* An unemployed person.
out'page' (out'pāj'), *n.* The first right-hand page of a folded book section.
out'par'ish (out'pär'ĭsh), *n.* A parish outside the walls or limits of a town or city; also, a rural or outlying parish.
out'part' (out'pärt'), *n.* An outlying or exterior part; *pl.*, suburbs.
out'pa'tient (-pā'shĕnt), *n.* A patient who is not an inmate of a hospital, but receives treatment from it.
out'pay'ment (-pā'mĕnt), *n. Accounting.* **a** The act of paying out. **b** A payment from; — in contrast to *inpayment.*
out·peer' (out·pēr'), *v. t.* [See PEER an equal.] To excel; to surpass.
out·peer', *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2 a & b.
out'pen'sion (out'pĕn'shŭn), *n.* A public pension granted to one not required to live in a charitable institution. — **out'pen'sion·er** (-ĕr), *n.*
out'pen'sion, *v. t.* To grant an outpension to.
out'pick'et (-pĭk'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n. Mil.* An advanced picket.
out'place' (-plās'), *n.* An outlying or out-of-the-way place. *Obs.*
out·place' (out·plās'), *v. t.* To place out; specif., to allocate (an orphan, a minor, or dependent person).
out'play' (out'plā'), *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.
out·play' (out·plā'), *v. t.* To excel or defeat in a game; to play better than; as, to be *outplayed* in tennis or ball.
out·played' (-plād'), *adj.* Played out.
out'pock'et·ing (out'pŏk'ĕt·ĭng; -ĭt·ĭng), *n.* An evagination.
out·point' (out·point'), *v. t.* **1.** To point out; indicate. *Obs.*
2. To excel (a competitor) in number of points scored; also, to win over by so excelling.
3. *Naut.* To sail closer to the wind than. Cf. OUTFOOT.
out·point', *v. i.* To point outward; protrude.
out·poise' (-poiz'), *v. t.* To outweigh.
out'port' (out'pōrt'; 181), *n.* **1.** A harbor or port outside the limits of a main port or customhouse jurisdiction; specif., *Eng.,* any port other than London.
2. A port of export or departure.
3. Exportation. *Obs.*
4. *Metal.* An emission port or exit.
out'por'ter (-pōr'tĕr; 181), *n.* A luggage porter who plies to or from a station, quay, etc. *Brit.*
out·por'tion (-pōr'shŭn; 181), *n.* The outer part; exterior.
out·por'tion (out·pōr'shŭn; 181), *v. t.* To portion out.
out'post' (out'pōst'), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* **a** A security detachment thrown out by a halted command to protect against enemy enterprises. It is usually subdivided into a reserve, supports, and outguards (pickets, sentry squads, and cossack posts). **b** The post or station of such detachment.

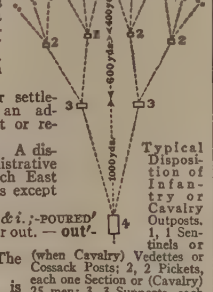

Typical Disposition of Infantry or Cavalry Outposts. 1, 1 Sentinels or Vedettes or (when Cavalry) Cossack Posts; 2, 2 Pickets, each one Section or (Cavalry) 25 men; 3, 3 Supports, each one Platoon or (Cavalry) 50 men; 4 Reserve, of two Companies or (Cavalry) Troops, generally about 2,000 yds. from Main Body.

2. An outlying or frontier settlement; also, figuratively, an advanced position in thought or research.
3. Also **outpost province.** A distant possession or administrative division; esp., in the Dutch East Indies, any of the provinces except Java and Madura.
out·pour' (out·pōr'; 181), *v. t. & i.*; -POURED' (-pōrd'); -POUR'ING. To pour out. — **out'-pour'er**, *n.*
out'pour' (out'pōr'), *n.* **1.** The act of pouring out.
2. That which pours, or is poured, out; outburst; outflow.
out'pour'ing, *n.* Outpour, esp., of emotion.
out·put' (out·pŏŏt'), *v. t.* **1.** To put out; expel. *Obs.*
2. To put forth as output; turn out. *Rare.*
out'put' (out'pŏŏt'), *n.* **1.** The amount of coal or ore put out from one or more mines, or the total product of one or more furnaces or mills, during a given time.
2. Hence, a yielding or a yield of any commodity, esp. of manufactured articles; also, the amount which a man, machine, factory, or industry produces or is able to produce in a given time; as, a weaver's daily *output;* last year's *output* in the cotton industry; sometimes applied to mental production; as, the literary *output*
3. *Logging & Lumbering.* The yield or cut (see 4th CUT, 8 b).
4. *Mech.* Power or energy delivered by a machine, electric storage battery, etc., as disting. from *input.*
5. *Physiol.* That which is expelled from the body by the lungs, skin, and kidneys, as products of metabolic activity; the egesta other than the feces. See 1st INCOME, 3 b.
out'put'ter (-pŏŏt'ĕr), *n.* One who puts out; specif.: *Obs.* **a** One bound to furnish and equip men for military service. **b** One of certain maintainers and abettors of thieves or freebooters. *Oxf. E. D.* **c** An instigator.
out'put'ter, *n.* A producer.
out'rage (out'rāj), *n.* [OF., fr. *outrer* to overdo, fr. *outre* beyond, fr. L. *ultra.* See ULTERIOR.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Intemperance; excess; esp., extravagant indulgence; luxury; sometimes, extravagant conceit; presumption. **b** A violent effort or exertion; a strong attempt.
2. Extravagant or violent misdoing; wrong done to persons or things; hence, an outrageous action.
He wrought great *outrages,* wasting all the country. *Spenser.*
3. Extravagance of mood or behavior; violent disorder; mad passion; also, violence of expression due to such passion. *Archaic.*
Yet saugh I woodnesse laughing in his rage;
Armed compleinte, outhees, and fiers *outrage.* *Chaucer.*
Syn. — Affront, insult, abuse.

out'rage (out'rāj); *formerly* out·rāj'); *v.*; OUT'RAGED (-rājd); OUT'RAG·ING (-rāj·ĭng). [Cf. F. *outrager.* See OUTRAGE, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To be guilty of outrageous behavior.
2. To become enraged; to go into a rage or passion. *Obs.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To commit outrage upon; to subject to violent injury; to treat with violence or excessive abuse.
This interview *outrages* all decency. *Broome.*
2. Specif., to violate or ravish (a female).
3. a *Obs.* To rage against. **b** *Rare.* To rage in excess of.
out'rage (out'rāj), *adj.* = OUTRAGEOUS. — **out'rage·ly,** *adv. Both Obs.*
out·ra'geous (out·rā'jŭs), *adj.* [OF. *outrageus, outrajous* (F. *outrageux*). See OUTRAGE, *n.*] **1.** Of the nature of outrage or of an outrage; exceeding due limits; as, *outrageous* heat, hunger, rains.
2. Violent or unrestrained in action or emotion.
In his *outrageous* anger and ire. *Chaucer*
3. Involving or doing violent injury; atrocious; furious.
The most *outrageous* villainies. *Sir P. Sidney.*
4. Extremely offensive; grossly violating decency; obscene; scandalous. "*Outrageous* epithets." *Tennyson.*
Syn. — Exorbitant; monstrous, heinous. See FLAGRANT. — **out·ra'geous·ly,** *adv.* — **out·ra'geous·ness,** *n.*
out'rag·er (out'rāj·ĕr), *n.* One who commits outrage.
out'rag·ing (-ĭng), *adj.* That outrages; offensive; producing a feeling of outrage.
‖**ou'trance'** (o̅o̅'trănsʼ; *formerly* out'rănsʼ), *n.* [F. See OUTRÉ.] The utmost or last extremity; — formerly adopted from OF., and used as a naturalized English word.
out·range' (out·rānj'), *v. t.* **1.** To exceed in range; surpass; as, landscapes not *outranged* for poetic quality.
2. To range, pass, or extend beyond.
3. To exceed in duration.
out·rank' (-răngk'), *v. t.* To exceed in rank; hence, to take precedence of. Also, to exceed in importance; as, murder *outranks* larceny.
ou'ray (*dial.* o̅o̅t'rā), *v.* [OF. (assumed) *outreier,* fr. *outre* beyond + *-eier,* fr. LL. *-izare.* See OUTRAGE; -IZE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To exceed bounds, or break away from established order. *Obs.*
2. To be immoderate, extravagant, or outrageous; to commit outrages or excesses. *Now Dial.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To vanquish; overcome; also, to surpass. *Now Dial.*
2. *Obs.* **a** To outrage; insult. **b** To expel.
out·ray' (out·rā'), *v. i.* To flash forth as a ray; to emanate.
— *v. t.* To outshine. *Rare.*
‖**ou'tré'** (o̅o̅'trā'; o̅o̅'trā), *adj.* [F., past part. of *outrer* to exaggerate. See OUTRAGE.] Out of the common course or limits; extravagant; bizarre; as, an *outré* costume.
out·reach' (out·rēch'), *v. Transitive:* **1.** To reach, or extend, beyond; to surpass; as, to *outreach* wonder.
2. To surpass in cunning; overreach; outwit.
3. To extend (something), as one's hand.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To reach out; to project; protrude; extend; also, to extend; to branch out.
2. Figuratively: **a** To go too far. **b** To overreach; to deceive; cheat. "*Outreaching* slyness." *Owen Wister.*
out'reach' (out'rēch'), *n.* **1.** Act or process of reaching, or stretching, out.
2. The extent or length of reach.
3. Figuratively, questing; search, as for knowledge.
out·reck'on (out·rĕk'ŭn), *v. t.* To exceed in reckoning; also, to overestimate.
out·reign' (out·rān'), *v. t.* To reign through or longer than.
out're·lief' (out'rē·lēf'), *n.* Outdoor relief.
ou'tre·mer' (o̅o̅'trē·mär'), *n.* [F., beyond the sea, fr. *outre* beyond (fr. L. *ultra*) + *mer* sea, fr. L. *mare.*] **1.** The region beyond the sea; foreign parts.
2. Written **Ou'tre-Mer'.** Short title of a book of travels (1835) by Longfellow.
out·ride' (out·rīd'), *v. Transitive:* **1.** To ride better, faster, or farther than; to pass (one) in riding.
2. To ride out (a storm); — said of ships.
—, *Intransitive:* To ride out; also, to ride as an outrider
out'ride' (out'rīd'), *n.* **1.** A riding out or place for riding out; excursion; raid.
2. A commercial traveler's district. *Local, Eng.*
out'rid'er (-rīd'ĕr), *n.* One who rides out; specif.: **a** *Obs.* (1) A summoner who cited men before the sheriff, collected dues, etc. (2) An officer in charge of the local business of a religious house. (3) A forager. (4) A highwayman. **b** A servant on horseback attending a carriage. **c** *Local, Eng.* A commercial traveler.
out'rid'ing (-rīd'ĭng), *n.* Marauding.
out'rid'ing, *adj.* Projecting outwards.
out·rig' (out·rĭg'), *v. t.*; -RIGGED' (-rĭgd'); -RIG'GING (-rĭg'ĭng). To fit with outriggers (a rowing boat); — chiefly in *past part.*
out'rig'ger (out'rĭg'ĕr), *n.* **1.** Any spar or projecting timber, beam, or the like, run out for temporary use or, less commonly, stationary, as from a ship's mast to extend a rope or a sail, from a building to support hoisting tackle, etc.
2. *Naut.* **a** A projecting support for a rowlock, extended from the side of a boat, allowing greater leverage of the oar. **b** A boat thus equipped. **c** A projecting contrivance at the side, or sides, of a boat to prevent upsetting, as light projecting spars with a shaped log at the end, used in the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. See CANOE, *Illust.*
3. a A projection fastened to a carriage to enable a second horse to be driven outside the shafts. **b** A horse so harnessed or a horse added on the outside of a regular pair. **c** A wagon or truck extension or rack to enable the loading and transportation of bulky materials in large amounts.
4. A pulley, or other part of a machine, or mechanical contrivance, which projects beyond the regular frame.
5. *Aeronautics.* A projecting frame, usually a timber construction of spars, distance pieces, and guy wires, to support the elevator or tail planes, etc.
out'rig'gered (out'rĭg'ĕrd), *adj.* Furnished with an outrigger.
out'rig'ging (-rĭg'ĭng), *n.* Outside rigging.
out'right' (out'rīt'; out'rīt'), *adv.* **1.** Straight ahead or straight onward; directly. *Now Rare.*
2. *Obs.* **a** Immediately. **b** Continuously or consecutively.
3. a To or in entirety; completely; as, mad *outright.* **b** Completely in one act or transaction; as, to sell *outright.* **c** Unreservedly; as, to chide or laugh *outright.*

out'line'less, *n.* See -LESS.
out·lip', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out'lipped', *adj.* See OUT-, 1 b.
out·liv'. Outlive. *Ref. Sp.*
out'man, *n.* An outsider; one who works outside. *Obs.*
out'march', *n.* See OUT-, 1 b.
out'mer'chant, *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.
out'mouth' (-mouth'), *n.* See OUT-, 1 b.
out'nook', *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.
out'of'fice, *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.
out'ov'en (out'ŭv'ĕn), *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.
out·pace', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a & b.
out·pass', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a & b.
out'path', *n.* See OUT-, 1 b.
out·pay', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a & b.
out·peal', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out·peep', *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out'peo'ple, *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.
out·pint'ed, ed, *adj.* See OUT-, 1 b.
out·pop', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out'porch', *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.
out'pouch'ing (out'pouch'ĭng), *n.* = OUTPOCKETING.
out·pow'er, *v. t.* To excel in power; overpower. *Obs.*
out·prize', *v. t.* To surpass in value or estimation. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
out·pub'lish, *v. t.* To outask.
out'pu'pil, *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.
out'push', *n.* See OUT-, 1 b.
out·quaff', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out'quar'ters, *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.
out'rage·proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.
out·ra'gi·ous'i·tie, *n.* [See OUTRAGEOUS.] Violence. *Obs.*
out'rake', *n.* [*out* + *rake* path.] A raid. *Obs.*
out·raught'. Archaic past part. of OUTREACH.
out·raze', *v. t.* To erase; obliterate. *Obs.* [2 a & b.]
out·read' (-rĕd'), *v. t.* See OUT-,
outrede. Emendation of AREDE. *Tyrwhitt (Chaucer).*
outrely. † OUTERLY, UTTERLY.
ou'tré'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
outrenne. † OUTRUN.
out'rick', *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.
out'rig'ger·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
outrigger torpedo. *Naut.* Same as SPAR TORPEDO.

out'right' (out'rīt'; out'rĭt'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Proceeding directly onward; as, an *outright* course.
2. Direct; straightforward; as, *outright* expression.
3. Complete; whole; as, the *outright* expense.
— **out'right'ly,** *adv.* — **out'right'ness,** *n.*

out'roar' (out'rôr'; 181), *n.* Uproar. *Rare.*

out-roll' (out-rōl'), *v. t.* To roll out; to unroll, unfurl, or uncoil; also, to surpass in rolling.

out'roll' (out'rōl'), *n.* See OUT-, 1 b.

out'roop'er (out'rōōp'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. D. *uitroeper* one who cries out.] An auctioneer; specif., the common crier of London. *Obs.*

out-root' (out-rōōt'; 200), *v. t.* To eradicate; extirpate.

out-root', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.

out-run' (-rŭn'), *v.; past tense* OUT-RAN' (-răn'); *past part.* OUT-RUN'; *pres. part. & verbal n.* OUT-RUN'NING. *Intransitive:* To run out; to pass out or away; expire.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To exceed, or leave behind, in running; to outstrip.

Your zeal *outruns* my wishes. *Scott.*

2. Figuratively, to elude or escape from by or as by running; as, to *outrun* punishment.
3. To run through; to spend. *Obs.*

outrun the constable. To spend more than one has; to go in debt; — a phrase arising from the former liability to arrest for debt.

out'run' (out'rŭn'), *n.* **1.** Act or result of running out.
2. An outlying pasture or run for cattle, etc.

out'run'ner (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which runs out; esp., an attendant running with or before a carriage; also, a leader of a team of dogs on a dog sledge.
2. An offshoot; a branch. *Rare.*

out-sail' (out-sāl'), *v. t.* To excel or surpass in sailing; also, to sail farther than; to sail beyond (a limit).

out-scour' (out-skour'), *v. t.* To scour out. — *n.* (*pron.* out'skour'). Outscouring.

out'scour'ing, *n.* The act or process of scouring out; also, that which is scoured out.

out'sea' (out'sē'), *n.* The high sea. — *adj.* Of or from the high seas.

out-see' (out-sē'), *v. t.* To see beyond; to see farther than; hence, to surpass in foresight or insight.

out-sell' (-sĕl'), *v. t.; past tense & past part.* -SOLD' (-sōld'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -SELL'ING. **1.** To exceed in amount of sales; to sell more than.
2. To exceed in the price of selling; to exceed in value.
3. To surpass in selling, or salesmanship.

out'sen'try (out'sĕn'trĭ), *n.* Also **out'sen'ti·nel** (-tĭ·nĕl). A sentry who guards the outer approach.

out'sert (out'sûrt), *n.* [*out* + *-sert* as in *insert.*] Usually, a 4-page section, as of a magazine, so imposed and printed that it can be placed outside another signature; — opp. to *insert.*

out'set' (-sĕt'), *n.* **1.** Act or instance of setting out or beginning; start; as, wrong from the *outset.*
2. An outsert.
3. An outgoing tidal current.
4. *Scot.* **a** An enclosure from the outlying moorland, pasture, or common. **b** That which sets off or adorns.
5. *Obs.* **a** Initial expense. **b** Total outlay.

out-set' (out-sĕt'), *v. t. & i.* To set forth.

out'set'ting (out'sĕt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A setting out, as on a journey.
2. Equipment, as for a journey. *Obs.*

out'set'ting, *adj.* Setting or flowing out; also, *Obs.*, outlying.

out-shad'ow (out-shăd'ō), *v. t.* **1.** To overshadow.
2. To shadow forth; to suggest faintly or obscurely.

out-shake' (-shāk'), *v. t.* To shake out; to throw out or display by shaking.

The Sun that *outshaketh* his hair. *Charles G. D. Roberts.*

out-sharp' (-shärp'), *v. t.* To exceed in, or overcome by, craft, or sharpness; to outwit. *U. S.*

out-sharp'en (-shär'pĕn), *v. t.* **1.** To exasperate. *Obs.*
2. To exceed in sharpness.

out-sheathe' (-shēth'), *v. t.* To unsheathe.

out'shifts' (out'shĭfts'), *n. pl.* The outskirts (of a town or city). *Nova Dial.*

out-shine' (out-shīn'), *v. i.; past tense & past part.* -SHONE' (-shōn'; -shŏn'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -SHIN'ING (-shīn'ĭng; 66). To shine forth. "Bright, *outshining* beams." *Shak.* — *v. t.* To shine brighter than; hence, to excel in any way. — **out-shin'er** (-shīn'ĕr), *n.*

out-shoot' (-shōōt'), *v.; past tense & past part.* -SHOT' (-shŏt'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -SHOOT'ING (66). *Transitive:* **1.** To exceed or excel in shooting; also, to shoot beyond; to shoot farther than.
2. To shoot out; to project.
—, *Intransitive:* To shoot out; to protrude.

Outshooting, sometimes, like a meteor-star. *Keats.*

out'shoot' (out'shōōt'), *n.* **1.** Act of shooting out; also, that which shoots out; a discharge, as of water.
2. *Baseball.* A pitched ball (or its course) that curves suddenly away from a right-handed batter.

out'shot' (out'shŏt'), *adj.* Projecting.

out'shot (*Scot.* ōōt'shŏt), *n.* A projecting part of a building; also, outlying land. *Scot. or N. of Eng.*

out'shut' (out'shŭt'), *adj.* Shut out; debarred. — *v. t.* (*pron.* out-shut'). To shut out; debar.

out'side' (out'sīd'; 66), *n.* **1.** The external part; the part, end, or side which forms the surface or border; hence, that which appears, or is manifest; also, that which is superficial; the mere exterior.

Created beings see nothing but our *outside.* *Addison.*

2. The part or space which lies immediately without an enclosure or bound; the side of anything facing this; the outer side, as of a door, walk, or boundary.
3. The furthest limit, as to number, quantity, extent, etc.; the utmost; as, it may last a week at the *outside.*
4. One who or that which is without; hence, an *outside* passenger. Cf. INSIDE, *n.*, 5. *Colloq., Eng.*
5. *Baseball.* The side of the home plate farthest from the batter.
6. *Rugby Football.* One of the players not in the pack.

out'side' (out'sīd'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Of, on, or pertaining to, the outside; external; exterior; superficial.
2. Reaching the extreme or farthest limit, as to extent, quantity, etc.; as, an *outside* estimate. *Colloq.*
3. Situated or done beyond or outside of certain limits; also, coming from, sojourning, or living, outside of a given place or area; as, *outside* labor.
4. Not included in a society, movement, guild, or the like; as, *outside* influences; an *outside* broker.
5. Of, from, or for outsiders; not in the direct line or group naturally associated with something; as, *outside* interference; *outside* inheritance.
6. Removed or pursued apart from one's regular duties or occupation; specif., in schools, colleges, etc., non-academic; as, an *outside* activity or interest.

Syn. — Set outer. **Ant.** — See INNER.

out'side' (66), *adv.* On or to the outside or outer side; in or into the open; without an enclosure or certain limits, as of a group; as, painted yellow *outside.*

out'side' (out'sīd'; out'sĭd'), *prep.* On or to the outside or exterior of; without or beyond the limits of; as, to ride *outside* the coach; *outside* the scope of this essay.

outside broker. *Stock Exchange.* A broker not a member of an exchange.

outside caliper. See CALIPER, *n.*, 1 a.

outside clinch. *Naut.* See 2d CLINCH, 7 & 2d KNOT, 1, *Table.*

out-sid'ed (out-sīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having a (specified) outside; as, a box irregularly *outsided.*

outside finish. *Arch.* A term for the minor parts, as corner boards, window casings, etc., required to complete the exterior of a wooden building.

outside form. *Printing.* = OUTER FORM.

outside home. *Lacrosse.* See HOME, *n.*, 11.

outside jaunting car. See JAUNTING CAR.

outside lap. *Steam Engines.* See 3d LAP, 8.

outside lead. *Steam Engines, etc.* See 5th LEAD, 18 a.

outside left. In some games, as association football, field hockey, etc., where there are five forwards, the outermost forward on the left of the center. The corresponding forward on the right is the **outside right.**

outside loop. *Aviation.* See 2d LOOP, 3.

outside market. = CURB, *n.*, 11.

outside of. **1.** Without the limits or sphere of; as, *outside of* his class he knows no one.
2. Except; besides. *Colloq., U. S.*

out'sid'er (out'sīd'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who is outside or on the outside; esp., one not belonging to the institution, party, society, clique, etc., spoken of; specif., one not having inside contacts, information, or the like, in a certain connection.
2. *pl.* A pair of long-nosed nippers for grasping the point of a key in the keyhole from the outside.
3. A horse that is not a favorite in the betting. *Slang.*
4. An outside jaunting car. See JAUNTING CAR.
5. *Exchanges.* A dealer who is not a professional or regular speculator; one of the general public. *Colloq.*

out'sight' (out'sīt'), *n.* **1.** Outlook; also, aspect. *Obs.*
2. Act or faculty of observing; perception of things outside.

More insight and more *outsight* and much more. *R. Browning.*

out sister. A nun, especially in a cloistered order, who attends to the outside affairs of the convent.

out-sit' (out-sĭt'), *v. t.; past tense & past part.* -SAT' (-săt'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -SIT'TING. **1.** To remain sitting, or in session, longer than, or beyond the time of; as, to *outsit* twilight.
2. To sit longer than; as, to *outsit* another guest.

He will *outsit* his market and be had cheap. *Scott.*

out'size' (out'sīz'), *n.* An unusual size; esp., a size larger than the standard; also, a size varying in one dimension from the corresponding standard size. — **out'size', out'sized'** (-sīzd'), *adj.*

out'skirt' (out'skûrt'), *n.* A part remote from the center; edge; border; — usually in *pl.*; as, the *outskirts* of a town.

The *outskirts* of the field of consciousness. *George F. Stout.*

out'skirt', *adj.* Of or pertaining to an outskirt.

out-skirt' (out-skûrt'), *v. t.* **1.** To form an outskirt of; to border.
2. To pass through the outskirts of. *Rare.*

out'skirt'er (out'skûr'tĕr), *n.* One who occupies the outskirts; a hanger-on.

out-slip' (out-slĭp'), *v. t.* To evade; also, to let pass by. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To slip out, as an inadvertent remark.

out-smart' (-smärt'), *v. t.* To outwit; to get the better of. *Colloq., U. S.*

We had *outsmarted* the fellow. *Harry Leon Wilson.*

out-soar' (out-sōr'; 181), *v. t.* To soar beyond or above.

out'sole' (out'sōl'), *n.* The outside sole of a boot or shoe.

out'sol'er (-sōl'ĕr), *n.* A worker who puts on outsoles.

out'-soul' (-sōl'), *n.* A spirit or intelligence exterior to man. *Browning.*

out'span' (out'spăn'), *v. t. & i.* [D. *uitspannen.*] To unyoke or disengage, as oxen from a wagon. *S. Africa.* — *n.* Act of outspanning; also, a place for outspanning; specif., a piece of land dedicated or reserved to public use for halting or outspanning. *S. Africa.*

out-span' (out-spăn'), *v. t.* To exceed the span of.

I have *outspanned* life. *Stephen Phillips.*

— *v. i.* To stretch out as a span.

out'span' (out'spăn'), *n.* The extended span of an arch or bridge.

out-speak' (out-spēk'), *v.; past tense* -SPOKE' (-spōk'); *past part.* -SPO'KEN (-spō'kĕn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -SPEAK'ING (66). *Transitive:* **1.** To excel in speaking; to speak longer, louder, or more forcibly, than.
2. To speak (something) out; to declare openly or boldly.
3. To express more than. *Rare.*
—, *Intransitive:* To speak out; to talk openly.
— **out'speak'er** (out'spēk'ĕr), *n.* — **out'speech'** (-spēch'), *n.*

out-spend' (-spĕnd'), *v. t.* To exceed or surpass in spending. — *n.* (*pron.* out'spĕnd'). Outlay. *Rare.*

out'spent' (out'spĕnt'; out-spĕnt'; 66), *adj.* Exhausted.

out'spo'ken (out'spō'kĕn; 66), *adj.* **1.** Speaking, or spoken, freely, openly, or boldly; as, *outspoken* remarks; *outspoken* observations or opinions.
2. Free from conventional reticences; as, an *outspoken* novel.
— **out'spo'ken·ly,** *adv.* — **out'spo'ken·ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Frank, free, unreserved, candid.

Ant. — Reticent, reserved, taciturn.

out-spout' (out-spout'), *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a & b. — **n.** (**out'spout'**). An outpouring; a gushing forth.

out-spread' (-sprĕd'), *v. t. & i.; past & past part.* -SPREAD'; *pres. part. & verbal n.* -SPREAD'ING (66). To spread out; expand; also, to exceed in expanse or spread.

out'spread' (out'sprĕd'), *n.* A spreading out; expansion; an expanse; as, the *outspread* of empire. — *adj.* (*pron.* out-sprĕd'; 66). **a** Extended; expanded. **b** Diffused.

out-stand' (out-stănd'), *v.; past tense & past part.* -STOOD' (-stŏōd'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -STAND'ING (66). *Transitive:* **1.** To resist effectually; to withstand; as, to *outstand* an assault; also, to endure beyond. "I have *outstood* my time." *Shak.*
2. To contradict; assert positively. *Dial. Eng.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To stand out distinctly.
2. To stand out to sea; to sail outward; — said of ships.

out'stand'er (out'stăn'dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who resists; one who dissents obstinately. *Orig. Scot.*
2. An outstanding person or thing.

out-stand'ing (out-stăn'dĭng; 66), *adj.* That stands out; specif.: **a** Projecting; conspicuous. **b** Resisting. **c** Undischarged; uncollected or unpaid; unsettled; undetermined. **d** Going or starting away from. — **out-stand'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **out-stand'ing·ness,** *n.*

out'stand'ing (out'stăn'dĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of standing out; opposition. *Scot.*
2. That which stands out; as: **a** A projection. **b** *pl.* Outstanding moneys or unsettled accounts.

outstanding term. *Eng. Law.* An estate for a long term of years granted, usually to trustees, to secure regular payments to a beneficiary from the tenant of the estate upon which such payments are charged. When the purpose of the creation was fulfilled, as by the death of the beneficiary, the term was called a *satisfied term*, but unless merged in the freehold by assignment, it continued for the period named in its creation. It was then called a *term attendant upon the inheritance.*

out-start' (out-stärt'), *v. i.* To start out or forth. — *v. t.* To get or have the start of.

out'start' (out'stärt'), *n.* The start; outset; beginning.

out'start'er (out'stär'tĕr), *n.* One who takes or makes the start; a pioneer.

out'sta'tion (out'stā'shŭn), *n.* An outlying station, as on the outskirts or in the bush. — **out'sta'tion,** *adj.*

out-sta'tion (out-stā'shŭn), *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.

out-stay' (-stā'), *v. t.;* -STAYED' or -STAID' (-stād'); -STAY'ING. To stay beyond or longer than; to overstay; also, to surpass in staying power.

out-step' (-stĕp'), *v. t.* To step out or beyond; overstep. — **out'step'** (out'stĕp'), *n.*

out-stretch' (out-strĕch'), *v. t.; past tense* -STRETCHED' (-strĕcht'); *pres. part.* -STRETCH'ING; *vbl. n.* OUT'STRETCH'ING (66). **1.** To stretch out or forth; to expand; hence, to strain, esp. beyond a limit.
2. To stretch out beyond; to exceed by stretching.

out'stretch' (out'strĕch'), *n.* See OUT-, 1 b.

out'stretch'er (-strĕch'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which stretches out.

out-strip' (out-strĭp'), *v. t.;* -STRIPPED' (-strĭpt'); -STRIP'PING. [*out-* + *strip* to pass, outstrip.] **1.** To go faster than; to advance beyond; to leave behind.

Appetites which . . . had *outstripped* the hours. *Southey.*

2. Hence, to excel; to surpass.

out'stroke' (out'strōk'), *n.* An outward stroke; specif., in a steam or other engine, a stroke in which the piston is moving towards the crankshaft; — opposed to *instroke.*

out'suck'en (out'sŭk'ĕn), *adj.* [*out* + *sucken.*] *Scots Law.* Not astricted to a particular mill for the grinding of corn.

out-sum' (out-sŭm'), *v. t.* To outnumber.

out-swear' (-swâr'), *v. t.* To outdo in swearing; also, to exculpate oneself from by swearing.

out'sweep'ing (out'swēp'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A sweeping out.
2. That which is swept out; hence, *pl.*, refuse.

out-swell' (out-swĕl'), *v. t.* **1.** To exceed in swelling.
2. To swell beyond; to overflow.
3. To swell out; to enlarge by swelling; to inflate.

out'take' (out'tāk'), *n.* A passage outwards; a vent or outlet. — *v. t.* To withdraw; deliver; exclude; except. *Obs.*

out-take' (out-tāk'), *prep.* Except. *Obs.*

out-taste' (-tāst'), *v. t.* To surpass in its taste.

out-tell' (out-tĕl'), *v. t.;* -TOLD' (-tōld'); -TELL'ING. **1.** To surpass in counting or reckoning. *Obs.*
2. To say out; to utter; to declare openly.

Thus all *outtold* Their fond imaginations. *Keats.*

3. To count or tell to the limit; to tell completely.
4. To have more telling effect than.

The mere quotation of Indian utterances . . . *outtells* all commentary. *Hartley B. Alexander.*

out-think' (-thĭngk'), *v. t.* **1.** To think out. *Rare.*
2. To surpass in thinking.
3. To outwit; to get the better of by thinking more quickly or accurately than. *Colloq., U. S.*

out-through' (-thrōō'), *prep. & adv.* Throughout; right through. *Chiefly Scot.*

out-throw' (-thrō'), *v. t.* To throw out or beyond; to surpass in throwing. — *n.* (*pron.* out'thrō') A throwing out; outburst; output; specif., act or process of throwing soil away from the crop, as by the cultivating gangs of a row-crop cultivator; also, the amount of soil thrown out. — **out'throw'** (out'thrō'), *adj.*

out-thrust' (-thrŭst'), *v. t.* To thrust out. — **out'thrust'** (out'thrŭs'tĕr), *n.*

out'-to-out', *adj.* Measured from out to out. See FROM OUT TO OUT, under *out*, *n.*

out-top' (out-tŏp'), *v. t.;* -TOPPED' (-tŏpt'); -TOP'PING. To exceed in height of top; mount higher than.

out-To'ry, *v. t.* To be more of a Tory than.

He *out-Tories* me. *Barrett Wendell.*

---

out'ring', *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.
out-ring', *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2 a & b. [burst asunder. *Obs.*]
out-rive', *v. t. & i.* To rive; sever;
out'road', *n.* An excursion; a raid. *Obs.*
out'room', *n.* Outchamber. *Obs.*
out'roop', *n.* [D. *uitroep* outcry.] = OUTCRY, auction. *Obs.*
out'rop'er. Var. of OUTROOPER.
out'rush', *n.* See OUT-, 1 b.
out-rush', *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out-sal'ly, *v.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out-say', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a & b.
out'scape', *n. & v.* [Sc. OUT; ESCAPE.] Escape. *Obs.*
out-scout', *v. t.* To overpower by disdain; to outface. *Obs.*
out'scout', *n.* A scout; specif., *Cricket*, an outfielder. *Obs.*
out'seam', *n.* = PRICKSEAM.
out-search', *v. t.*, **out-seek',** *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out-send', *v. t.* To send forth; to emit. *Obs.*
out'serv'ant, *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.
out'set'ter, *n.* One who outsets (*Scot.*); also, outdweller. *Obs.*
out'set'tle·ment, *n.*, **out'set'tler,** *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.
out-shape', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out-shoul'der, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out-shove', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a & b.
out-show', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a & b.
out-shrill', *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2 a & b.
out'side'-cyl'in-der lo'co-mo'tive. See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*
out-sid'ed·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
out-side'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
out-sift', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a & b.
out-sigh', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a & b.
out'skir'mish-er, *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.
out-slan'der, *v. t.*, **out-slang',** *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out-sleep', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out-slide', *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out-sling', *v. t.* To cast as from a sling. *Obs.*
out-slink', See OUT-, 2 a.
out-smell', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a & b.
out-snatch', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out-spell', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a & b.
out-spill', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out-spin', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a & b.
out-spir'it, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 c.
out'spred'. Outspread. *Ref. Sp.*
out'spring', *n.* See OUT-, 1 b. — *v. i & i.* See OUT-, 2 a & b.
out-spun', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out-spurn', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out'spurt', *n.* See OUT-, 1 b.
out'stair', *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.
out-star'tle, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out-steal', *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2 a & b.
out-steam', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out-stood'. See OUTSTAND.
out-strain', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a & b.
out-stream', *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out-streat', *v. i.* To exude. *Obs.*
out-strech'. Outstretch. *Ref. Sp.*
out'street' (out'strēt'), *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.
out-strike', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a & b.
out'stu'dent, *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.
out-suck', *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 a & b.
out-swarm', *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out-sweep', *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 a & b.
out-swing', *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2 a & b. — *n.* See OUT-, 1 b.
out-swirl', *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2 a & b.
out-tak'en (-tāk'ĕn), *prep. & conj.* Except. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
out-tear', *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out-thun'der, *v. i.* See OUT, 2 a & b.
out-tin'kle, *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 a & b.
out-tire', *n. i.* See OUT-, 2 a.

out'trail' (out'trāl'), *n.* An outgoing trail or path. — *v. t.* (*pron.* out·trāl'). See OUT, 2 b.

out'turn' (out'tûrn'), *n.* **1.** That which is turned out or yielded with respect to its quantity or quality; hence, yield, as of a crop; product or output, as of a manufacture. **2.** *Com.* A turning out, or proving to be, with respect to quantity, quality, or condition; also, the quantity, quality, or condition that anything turns out to have or yield.

out'turned' (-tûrnd'; 66), *adj.* Turned inside out; hence, emptied.

out·vote' (out·vōt'), *v. t.* To exceed in the number of votes; to defeat by a majority of votes.

out'vot'er (out'vōt'ĕr), *n.* In British parliamentary elections, a nonresident who was a voter by property qualifications.

out·wake' (out·wāk'), *v. t.* To remain awake longer than; to outwatch.

out'wale' (out'wāl'), *n.* [*out* + *vale*, n.] A past separated as refuse; dregs; an outcast. *N. of Eng. & Scot.*

out·walk' (out·wôk'), *v. t.* **1.** To outdo in walking. **2.** To walk past or beyond (a bound or limit).

out'wall' (out'wôl'), *n.* An outer wall; hence, clothing; the body.

out·wall' (out·wôl'), *v. t.* To wall out; exclude.

out·ward' (-wôrd'), *v. t.* To ward off. *Obs.*

out'ward' (out'wôrd'), *n.* An outlying ward, as of a hospital.

out'ward (out'wĕrd), *adv.* [See OUTWARD, *adj.*] **1.** **a** On the outside; beyond; externally; hence, visibly; publicly. **b** Toward the outside; from the interior toward the exterior; as, to bend a thing *outward*, a ship bound *outward*. **2.** **a** Bodily as distinguished from mentally or spiritually. **b** From the soul or mind toward external manifestation. **3.** Away from a given place or condition; abroad. *Obs.*

out'ward (out'wĕrd), *adj.* [AS. *ūteweard*, *ūtweard*. See OUT, -WARD, -WARDS.] **1.** Out; outer; exterior; external; specif.: turning, directed, or moving toward the outside or away from the center; as, an *outward* road, train; relating to that which is so directed or designating what is to be so moved; as, an *outward* ticket, baggage; situated or done on the outside; as, an *outward* apartment; relating to, or forming, the outer part or surface; as, the *outward* appearance.

The most pleasant of all *outward* pastimes. *Burton.*

2. **a** Of or pertaining to the physical or bodily, as distinguished from the mental or spiritual, character; specif., *Theol.*, designating body in contrast to soul; external; outer. **b** Hence, of or pertaining to the accidental or formal characteristics of anything, as distinguished from its essential or true nature; extrinsic; formal; superficial.

Though our *outward* man perish, yet the inward man is renewed day by day. *Cor.* iv. 16.

c Of or pertaining to external, visible action in contrast to states of mind or emotion; as, the *outward* observances of a religion.

The *outward* and visible signs of the inward and spiritual graces of his charmers. *Thomas Love Peacock.*

3. Externally manifest; appearing to view, patent. Specif., of or pertaining to the outer body or its covering; as, a lotion for *outward* application.

4. External to a country; foreign; as, *outward* war. *Obs.*

5. External to a given interest, office, or sphere of activity.

Of the Izharites, Chenaniah and his sons were for the *outward* business over Israel, for officers and judges. 1 *Chron.* xxvi. 29.

6. Dissipated; wild. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — See OUTER. **Ant.** — See INNER.

out'ward (out'wĕrd), *n.* **a** That which is outward, as an outer part; external form or appearance. **b** (Usually *pl.*) The material world, regarded as external to the mind; an external circumstance or thing, etc.

So fair an *outward* and such stuff within. *Shak.*

out'ward-bound' (66), *adj.* Bound in an outward direction or to foreign parts or away from a port; — said esp. of vessels.

out'ward-bound'er, *n.* One outward bound.

out'ward-flow' tur'bine. See TURBINE.

out'ward·ly, *adv.* **1.** On or toward the outside; outward; externally; — less usual than *outward*.

2. In regard to external or physical character or action; in respect of appearance; — more usual than *outward*.

out'ward·ly, *adj.* Outward.

out'wards (out'wĕrdz), *adv.* [AS. *ūtweardes*. See -WARDS.] From the interior toward the exterior; toward what is outside; out; outward.

out'wash' (out'wŏsh'; 184), *n.* *Geol.* Drift carried by running water from a glacier and deposited beyond the marginal moraine; overwash.

out·watch' (out·wŏch'; 184), *v. t.* To maintain one's watch or vigil till after the disappearance or desistance of.

Love will *outwatch* the stars. *Edwin Markham.*

out'way' (out'wā'), *n.* Exit; byway. *Obs.*

out'-way', *adj.* Out-of-the-way. *Obs.*

out·wear' (out·wâr'), *v.; past tense* OUT·WORE' (-wōr'; 181); *past part.* OUT·WORN' (-wōrn'; 181); *pres. part. & verbal n.* OUT·WEAR'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To wear out; to consume or destroy by wearing; hence, to use up, or destroy the value of, by constant use; to exhaust; as, to *outwear* machinery in time; an *outworn* quotation.

Outworn heart, in a time *outworn*. *W. B. Yeats.*

2. To last longer than; to outlast; as, this cloth will *outwear* the other. "If I the night *outwear*." *Pope.*

3. To wear out or pass through; to spend (time); hence, to outlive or outgrow; as, *outworn* customs or creeds.

——, *Intransitive:* To become worn out. *Rare.*

out·weigh' (-wā'), *v. t.* **1.** To exceed in weight or value.

2. To weigh out in measure, as for making parcels.

out'weight' (out'wāt'), *n.* The weight of goods (as bales of wool) when weighed upon being taken from a warehouse; — distinguished from *inweight*.

out'wick' (-wĭk'), *n.* *Curling.* A shot in which a player's stone is made to strike on the outer edge of another stone, driving the latter toward the tee. — *v. i.* (*pron.* out·wĭk').

To make a carom.

out·win' (out·wĭn'), *v. t. & i.* To get out; to win a way out of. *Obs.*

out·wind' (out·wīnd'), *v. i. & t.* To become unwound; to extricate by winding; unloose. *Obs.*

out'wind' (out'wĭnd'), *n.* A wind from the sea. *Obs.*

out·wind' (out·wīnd'), *v. t.* To exhaust the breath; to put out of breath; as, an *outwinded* runner.

out'wing' (out'wĭng'), *n.* An outer wing, as of an army. *Obs.*

out·wing' (out·wĭng'), *v. t.* **1.** To outstrip or pass in flying. **2.** *Mil.* Formerly, to outflank.

out·wit' (-wĭt'), *v. t.* **1.** To surpass in wisdom. *Archaic.*

Thou shalt . . . *outwit* pages. *Emerson.*

2. To surpass in ingenuity or cunning; overreach.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See FRUSTRATE.

out'with' (out'wĭth'), *prep.* [*out*, adv. + *with*, prep.] Outside of; out of; out from; except. *Now Chiefly Scot.*

out'with', *adv.* Out; outwardly. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

out'with', *adj.* Outlying. — *n.* Outlying parts. *Scot.*

out·wit'tal (out·wĭt'ăl; -'l), *n.* Outwitting.

out·wit'ter (-ĕr), *n.* One who outwits.

out·work' (out·wûrk'), *v. t.; past tense & past part.* OUT·WORKED' (-wûrkt'), or OUT·WROUGHT' (-rôt'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* OUT·WORK'ING (66). **1.** To work out; to produce; to bring to a completion or success.

2. To exceed in working; to work more or faster than; also, formerly, to excel in workmanship.

out'work' (out'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** **a** *Fort.* A minor defense constructed beyond the main body of a work, as a ravelin, lunette, rifle pits, etc. **b** Figuratively: (1) An outlying defense. (2) *Obs.* A side dish or relish; hors d'œuvre.

2. Work upon the outside or exterior, as of a building.

3. Work done outside of the shop or institution from which it is directed or for which it is performed.

out'work'er (out'wûr'kĕr), *n.* One who works outside of the institution or shop for which he works.

out'world' (-wûrld'), *n.* **1.** The external or physical world.

2. The world outside of one's activities and environment.

out'world', *adj.* Out of the world; remote; strange. *Rare.*

out'worn' (-wōrn'; 66; 181), *past part.* of OUTWEAR. Specif.: *adj.* **1.** Worn out; consumed; used up; also, utterly fatigued.

2. Out of date; obsolete; no longer useful.

A creed *outworn*. *Wordsworth.*

out·wrest' (out·rĕst'), *v. t.* To extort by violence.

out·write' (-rīt'), *v. t.; past tense* -WROTE' (-rōt'); *past part.* -WRIT'TEN (-rĭt'n); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -WRIT'ING (-rīt'ĭng). **1.** To exceed or excel in writing; to write more than.

2. To throw off or overcome, as a mood, by writing.

3. = WRITE OUT **b**.

ouu-, ouv-, ouw-. For various words formerly spelled *ouu-*, *ouv-*, or *ouw-*, see the forms in OUV-, OV-, OW-.

‖**ou'vert'** (ōō'vâr'), *fem.* **ou'verte'** (ōō'vĕrt'), *adj.* [F.] Open; overt; unconcealed.

‖**ou'vrage'** (ōō'vrăzh'), *n.* [F.] A work.

‖**ou'vrier'** (-vrē-ā'), *n. masc.*, **ou'vrière'** (-âr'), *fem.* [F.] A worker; an operative.

ou'zel, ou'sel (ōō'z'l; 277), *n.* [ME. *osel*, fr. AS. *ōsle*; akin to G. *amsel*, OHG. *amsala*. Cf. AMSEL.] **a** The European blackbird (*Turdus merula*). **b** Any of certain other thrushes or allied birds. See RING OUZEL, WATER OUZEL.

O'va·he·re'ro (ō'vä·hĕ·rā'rō), *n.* [Name given by the Ovampo, lit., the men of joy, fr. *ova*, a plural prefix + *Herero*.] *a sing. & pl.* The Herero. **b** Their Bantu language. See BANTU LANGUAGES.

o'val (ō'văl; -v'l), *adj.* [F. *oval*, *ovale*, fr. L. *ovum* egg. See EGG; cf. OVARY.] **1.** Having the solid figure or lengthwise outline of an egg; popularly, elliptical or ellipsoidal.

2. Of or pert. to eggs; done in the egg, or inception. *Rare.*

3. *Bot.* Broadly elliptical.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

oval-arched	**oval-faced**	**oval-leaved**
oval-berried	**oval-figured**	**oval-shaped**
oval-bodied	**oval-headed**	**oval-truncate**
oval-bored	**oval-lanceolate**	**oval-visaged**

o'val, *n.* **1.** A body or figure in the shape of the longitudinal section of an egg, or popularly, of an ellipse.

2. An object of oval or ellipsoidal shape; as: **a** A cartouche of an Egyptian king. **b** *Obs. Arch.* (1) = OVUM, 2; (2) = OVOLO. **c** A playground, arena, or athletic field of oval shape.

o'val (ō'văl; -v'l), *v. t. & i.* To make, or become, oval. *Rare.*

o'val, *adj.* [L. *ovalis*.] Designating a crown (*ovalis corona*) granted at an ovation. *Obs.* — **o'val**, *n.*

ov'al·bu'min (ŏv'ăl·bū'mĭn), *n.* [*ovum* + *albumin*.] *Biochem.* An albumin of egg white. Specif., according to some, the crystalline portion of the mixture of egg albumins as disting. from *conalbumin*, the non-crystalline part.

oval chuck. See 6th CHUCK, 5.

oval compass. See 1st COMPASS, 7.

oval file. See 4th FILE, 1.

o·val'i·form (ō·văl'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*oval* + *-form*.] Having the form of an egg; shaped so that plane sections are oval if through the longest diameter and circular or ovoid if perpendicular to it.

o'val·ize (ō'văl·īz), *v. t.* To make oval; to shape into oval form. — **o'val·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*

o'val of Cas·si'ni (kăs·sē'nē). = CASSINIAN OVAL.

o'val·oid (ō'văl·oid), *adj.* [*oval* + *-oid*.] Approximately oval.

oval window. Specif., *Anat.*, the fenestra vestibuli. See FENESTRA, 1.

o'val·wise' (ō'văl·wīz'), *adv.* See -WISE.

O·vam'po (ō·văm'pō), *n. sing. & pl.* [Name given by the Ovaherero; *ova-ambo* the men of ease (*ova* is a plural prefix).] **a** A Bantu people of the northern part of Southwest Africa. **b** Their language.

o·var'i·an (ō·vâr'ĭ·ăn; 79), *adj.* Of or pert. to an ovary.

o'va·rin (ō'vä·rĭn), *n.* [See OVARY; -IN.] *Pharm.* **a** The entire fresh ovaries of cows, dried and powdered. **b** A sterilized extract from the ovaries of swine.

o·var'i·o- (ō·vâr'ĭ·ō-; 79), **ovari-.** [See OVARY.] A combining form of *ovarium*, denoting: **a** *An ovary;* — in nouns, as in *ovariotomy*. **b** *Ovarian and;* — in adjectives, as in **o·var'i·o·ab·dom'i·nal, o·var'i·o·lum'bar, o·var'i·o·tub'al.** For words below see the word or element with which *ovario-* is combined.

ovariocele	**ovariodysneuria**	**ovariosalpingectomy**
ovariocentesis	**ovariohysterectomy**	**ovariosteresis**
ovariocyesis	**ovariorrhexis**	**ovariostomy**

o·var'i·ole (ō·vâr'ĭ·ōl), *n.* [Dim. of *ovary*.] *Zool.* One of the tubes of which the ovaries of most insects are composed.

o·var'i·ot'o·my (-ŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*ovario-* + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* **a** Literally, the cutting of an ovary. **b** Loosely, but commonly, the surgical removal of one or both ovaries. — **o·var'i·ot'o·mist** (-mĭst), *n.* — **o·var'i·ot'o·mize** (-mīz), *v. t.*

o·var'i·ous (ō·vâr'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Of or pertaining to eggs; as, *ovarious* food. *Rare.*

o'va·ri'tis (ō'vä·rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *ovari-* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the ovaries; oöphoritis.

o·var'i·um (ō·vâr'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ä). [NL.] An ovary.

o'va·ry (ō'vä·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [NL. *ovarium*, fr. L. *ovum* egg. See OVUM.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* The essential female reproductive organ; the organ in which the eggs are produced. In vertebrates there are commonly two ovaries, which develop from an outgrowth (the *genital ridge*) of the Wolffian bodies and are hence of mesoblastic origin. In birds only one ovary usually is functional. The adult human ovaries are oval flattened organs about an inch and a half long, suspended from the dorsal surface of the broad ligaments one on each side of the uterus. They are composed of a fibrous vascular stroma in which are embedded the Graafian follicles (containing the eggs), and are invested externally with a condensed layer of the stroma, the *tunica albuginea*, and a layer of columnar cells (the *germinal epithelium*) continuous with the peritoneum. The eggs are discharged by the bursting of the Graafian follicles on the surface of the ovary. The eggs pass out into the body cavity, but are immediately received into the mouth of the oviduct (see FALLOPIAN TUBE).

2. *Bot.* In angiospermous plants, an enlarged (usually the basal) portion of the pistil or gynoecium, containing ovules. Morphologically the ovary is a closed sac consisting of a single sporophyll or carpel (*simple*, or *monocarpellary, ovary*), or of several carpels (*compound*, or *polycarpellary, ovary*, the ovules being borne on the inner margins or *placentae*. The separate cavities of a compound ovary are called *loculi* or *cells*. Such ovaries frequently exhibit additional (false) septa or *dissepiments*. (See PLACENTATION.) With respect to the calyx the ovary may be wholly free (superior) or more or less coalescent (inferior). See GYNOECIUM, CARPEL.

Three Types of Ovary, in Vertical Section. *a* Three-celled Ovary of St.-John's-wort (*Hypericum*) with Axile Placenta; *b* Simple Ovary of May Apple (*Podophyllum*) with Parietal Placenta; *c* One-celled Ovary of *Spergularia*, with Free Central Placenta.

o'vate (ō'vāt), *adj.* [L. *ovatus*, fr. *ovum* egg. See OVAL.] **1.** Shaped like an egg; oval.

2. *Bot.* Having the shape of the longitudinal section of an egg, with the broader end basal.

☞ *Ovate* is combined with other adjectives, esp. in botany, to mean: (1) *Intermediate between ovate and*, as in **o'vate-ob'long.** (2) *Ovate, with a* (particular) *shape in some part*, as in **o'vate-con'i·cal**, ovate with a conical point.

ovate-acuminate	**ovate-deltoid**	**ovate-rotundate**
ovate-cordate	**ovate-ellipsoidal**	**ovate-serrate**
ovate-cuneate	**ovate-elliptic**	**ovate-serrated**
ovate-cylindraceous	**ovate-lanceolate**	**ovate-subulate**
ovate-cylindrical	**ovate-orbicular**	**ovate-triangular**

o'vate (ō'vāt), *v. t.* To render ovate.

ov'ate (ŏv'ăt), *n.* [Coined fr. Gr. *ouateis*, pl. (Strabo IV. iv. 4), fr. an old Celtic word, and incorrectly used to translate W. *ofydd*.] One of a class of bards in Wales who had graduated in bardism and were approved by a session of bards; — artificially equated to an order of druids. Cf. VATES.

o·vat'ed (ō·vāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Ovate. *Rare.*

o·va'tion (ō·vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ovatio*, fr. *ovare* to exult, rejoice, triumph in an ovation.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* Ceremony attending the entering of Rome by a general who had won a victory of less importance than that for which a triumph was granted.

2. Exultation. *Archaic.*

3. Enthusiastic popular homage, or a public expression of it; an enthusiastic popular reception or tribute.

o·va'tion, *v. t.* To give an ovation to. *Colloq.*

o·va'tion·al (-ăl; -'l), *adj.* Of or pert. to an ovation.

o·va'to- (ō·vā'tō-). A combining form of Latin *ovatus*, meaning *ovate*, used to denote *ovately, ovate and*, as in *ovato*oblong. For words below see the word with which *ovato-* is combined.

ovatoacuminate	**ovatoellipsoidal**	**ovatopyriform**
ovatoconical	**ovatoglobose**	**ovatoquadrangular**
ovatocordate	**ovatolanceolate**	**ovatorotundate**
ovatocylindraceous	**ovatooblong**	**ovatoserrate**
ovatodeltoid	**ovatoorbicular**	**ovatotriangular**

ov'en (ŭv'ĕn), *n.* [AS. *ofen, ofn;* akin to D. *oven*, OHG. *ofan, ovan*, G. *ofen*, ON. *ofn*, Dan. *ovn*, Sw. *ugn*, Goth. *aukns*, Gr. *tpnos*, Skr. *ukhā* pot, L. *aula, olla*. Cf. OLIO.]

1. A furnace. *Obs.*

The day cometh that shall burn as an *oven*. *Mal.* iv. 1.

2. A chamber of brick or stonework used for baking, heating, or drying; hence, any hot-air chamber used for such purposes; esp., a chamber in a stove used for baking or roasting, or a laboratory hot-air sterilizer.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

oven-baked, oven furnace, oven-shaped.

ov'en, *v. t.;* OV'ENED (-ĕnd); OV'EN·ING (-ĕn·ĭng). To enclose as in an oven; also, to bake in an oven.

ov'en·bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* **1.** Any of certain South American passerine birds of the genus *Furnarius* and family Furnariidae, as the baker (see BAKER, 3).

2. An American warbler (*Seiurus aurocapillus*) having olivaceous upper parts, with a yellowish-brown black-bordered crown, and white under parts streaked with black. Its dome-shaped nest is placed on the ground.

3. *Local, Eng.* **a** The willow warbler. **b** The long-tailed titmouse.

oven builder. The long-tailed titmouse. *Local, Eng.*

ov'en-dry' (ŭv'ĕn·drī'), *v. t.;* -DRIED' (-drīd'); -DRY'ING. To dry in an oven. — **ov'en-dried',** *adj.*

ov'en·dry', *adj.* Dried at a temperature at or above that of boiling water (usually 100–110°C., or 212–230°F.).

ov'en·ly (ŭv'ĕn·lĭ), *adj.* Ovenlike.

ov'en·man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). Also **ov'ens·man** (ŭv'ĕnz-). One who tends an oven, as a kilnman, baker, or stover.

o'val·ly, *adv.* of OVAL. See -LY.

o'val·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

O·vam'bo (ō·văm'bō). Var. of OVAMPO.

O·van'gan·gel'a, *n.* = GANGUELA.

o'vant, *adj.* [L. *ovans* triumphant, pres. part. of *ovare* to exult.] Triumphing, as in an ovation. *Obs.* [OVARIAN.]

o·var'i·al (ō·vâr'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* =

o'va·rism (ō'vä·rĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *ovarisme*.] *Zool.* = OVISM. *Obs.* — **o'va·rist** (-rĭst), *n.* *Obs.*

o'vate-leaved', *adj.* See -LEAVED.

o'vate·ly, *adv.* of OVATE.

o·va'tion·ar'y (ō·vā'shŭn·ĕr'ĭ; -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* = OVATIONAL. [2.]

‖**ove** (ōv), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* = OVUM,

ov'en·ful, *n.* See -FUL.

ov'en·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

out·twine', *v. t.* To twist out; to disentangle. *Obs.*

out·van'ish, *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 a.

out·vie', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b. —

out·vi'er (out·vī'ĕr), *n.*

out·vig'il, *v. t.* = OUTWATCH.

out'vil'lage, *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.

out'voy'age, *n.* See OUT-, 1 b.

out·walkt', Outwalked. *R. S.*

out·wan'der, *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 a.

out'ward·most, *adj.* See -MOST.

out'ward·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

out'wa'ter, *adj.* See OUT-, 1 a.

out·wave', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a & b.

out·weave', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.

out wedge. *Nav. Arch.* = EMERGED WEDGE (see IMMERSED WEDGE).

out·weed', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.

out·weep', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 & b.

out·well', *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2 a.

out·went', *past tense* of OUTGO.

out'win'dow, *n.* See OUT, 1 b.

out'wood', *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.

out·wore', *past tense* of OUTWEAR.

out·wrench', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.

out·wring', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.

out·wrought', *past tense & past part.* of OUTWORK.

out'yard', *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.

out·yell', *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2 a & b.

ou·va'ro·vite (ōō·vä'rō·vīt). Var. of UVAROVITE. See 1st GARNET, 1.

ou'yezd (ōō'yĕzd). Var. of UYEZD.

o'va, *n., pl.* of OVUM.

O'va. Var. of JOVA. See OPATA.

o'val-es'cent (ō'văl-ĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* See -ESCENT.

o'val-ish, *adj.* = OVALESCENT.

ov'en-peel' (ŭv'ĕn-pēl'), *n.* A baker's peel. See 2d PEEL, 2.

ov'en's-nest' (ŭv'ĕnz-nĕst'), *n.* The long-tailed titmouse.

ov'en-stone' (ŭv'ĕn-stōn'), *n.* A stone used to close the mouth of an oven; also, stone for making ovens.

oven tit. The willow warbler. *Local, Eng.*

ov'en-ware' (ŭv'ĕn-wär'), *n.* See -WARE.

ov'en-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* See -WISE.

oven wood. Brushwood.

o'ver (ō'vĕr), *adv.* [AS. *ofer*, adv. & prep.; akin to D. *over*, G. *über*, OHG. *uber*, *ubar*, prep., *ubiri*, adv., Dan. *over*, Sw. *öfver*, ON. *yfir*, Goth. *ufar*, OIr. *for*, L. *super*, Gr. *hyper*, Skr. *upari*; also to AS. *ufan* above, from above. Cf. ABOVE, HYPER-, ORLOP, SUPER-, SOVEREIGN, UP.]
1. Above; as, the balloon was directly *over*.
2. To the other side; from one side to another across a space or barrier; as, to sail *over* to England; to hand *over* the money; to go *over* to the enemy.
3. Specif.: **a** From inside to outside across the brim.
Good measure, pressed down . . . and running *over*. *Luke* vi. 38.
b Beyond or away from the perpendicular; as, to fall *over*. **c** So as to face oppositely; in a manner to bring the under side to or towards the top; as, to turn (oneself) *over*; to roll a stone *over*; to turn *over* the leaves. **d** From side to side; across; — in expressions of measurement; as, a tree one foot *over*, that is, in diameter.
4. Beyond or above, or in excess of, a certain quantity or limit; as, boys of twelve years and *over*. "Something *over* to remember me by." *Shak.* Hence: **a** In or to excess; beyond the norm; too. "So *over* violent." *Dryden.* **b** Remaining; left to be done later; as, work left *over*.
5. From beginning to end; throughout the course, extent, or expanse of anything; as, to look *over* accounts, or a stock of goods; a dress covered *over* with jewels.
6. Again: — denoting repetition; as, to do the work *over*.
7. To the point, degree, etc., desired; with the effect planned; as, to get his point *over* to his audience. *Colloq.*
8. Aside; as, to throw a friend *over*. *Slang.*
— ***over again.*** Once more; with repetition; afresh; anew.
— ***over against.*** Opposite to; in contrast with. — ***over and above.*** **a** Besides; in addition. "He . . . gained, *over and above*, the good will of all people." *L'Estrange.* **b** Overmuch; too; as, not *over and above* well. — ***over and besides.*** Moreover. *Obs.* — ***over and over.*** Repeatedly; again and again. — ***over or under.*** More or less. — ***over with.*** Finished; ended; as, to get the anxiety *over with*. *Colloq.*

o'ver (ō'vĕr), *prep.* Poetic & dial. contr. **o'er** (ōr; 181).
1. Indicating superior elevation of position, esp. position directly above, often in a way to cover; — opposed to *under*; as, clouds are *over* our heads; ruin hanging *over* him; also, specif., enveloped up to and above the level of; as, *over* head and ears in debt.
2. Indicating superiority as to authority, power, dignity, value, etc. often with an implication of government, responsibility, or influence; as, to have an advantage *over* one; to preside *over* an assembly.
Dost thou not watch *over* my sin? *Job* xiv. 16.
3. Indicating pre-eminence in quality, degree, or measure of importance or amount; esp.: **a** *Obs.* Further than; besides. "*Over* all this." *Chaucer.* **b** Before; as, preference *over* his mates. **c** More than; as, it cost *over* five dollars.
☞ *Over* in this sense may often be regarded either as preposition or adverb (cf., it cost *nearly* five dollars), according as it is felt to govern a noun or qualify an adjective or verb.
4. Indicating extension, movement, or transference in contact with or along a surface; specif.: **a** Upon the surface of; at or to all or various points of a surface; on or upon so as to cover or envelop; throughout; — often emphasized by *all*; as, to wander *over* the earth; to scatter them *over* the floor; to seek them the country *over*. **b** Along the course of; as, to motor *over* a new route. **c** By; as, *over* the air.
5. Indicating passage either above the substance or thing, or on the surface of it, and beyond; specif.: **a** Across; from one side to the other of; to or at a place beyond; as, to leap *over* a stream or a table; to fly *over* the enemy's lines; to escape *over* the border. **b** *Obs.* Contrary to.
6. Indicating time or duration; specif.: **a** *Obs.* After the lapse of; after. **b** Throughout or during; from beginning to end of; as, to keep anything *over* night. **c** On or during the preceding (evening or night); — now only in *over night*. See OVERNIGHT.
7. Indicating occupation or consideration; specif.: **a** During occupation with; with respect to, or in reference to, as the subject of activity or concern; as, merry *over* their wine. **b** On account of; as, to laugh *over* the incident.
8. *Card Games.* To the left of (another player).
9. *Her.* Placed upon other charges, etc.; — said of a charge, ordinary, or escutcheon. Cf. EN SURTOUT.
Syn. — See ABOVE. **Ant.** — See BELOW.
— ***over all, over the side, over the top,*** etc., see under ALL, *n.*, SIDE, *n.*, etc. — ***over (one's) signature, name,*** etc. Having one's signature, etc., subscribed to the writing; — a substitute for the idiomatic English form with *under*. Cf. *under the hand of*, under HAND, *n.*

o'ver (ō'vĕr), *adj.* [Cf. AS. *uferra*, compar. See OVER, *adv. & prep.*] 1. Upper; covering; higher; superior; also, excessive; surplus; as, the *over* crust; an *over* copy. Cf. OVER-.
2. Used predicatively or postpositively: **a** Having reached the opposite side; as, the ferryboat is *over*. **b** Ended; beyond the limit of continuance; completed; finished. "Their distress was *over*." *Macaulay.* **c** *Colloq.* Having an excess or surplus; as, in weight twelve pounds *over*; to find the cashier several dollars *over*.
3. *Radio.* Near enough over an airport to receive; — used by an aircraft operator to report his position.

o'ver, *n.* 1. Something excessive; an excess. *Rare.*
2. That which goes, or is, over. *Chiefly Slang.*
3. A thing made or given in addition to a set number; as, the *overs*, or extra impressions, of a printed job.
4. *pl.* Thick felt boots combined with heavy rubber arctics, worn by lumbermen (***lumbermen's overs***), farmers, etc.
5. *Cricket.* **a** The series of balls (usually six or, in Australia, eight) bowled from each wicket alternately. **b** The play that results.
6. *Mil.* A shot which falls beyond the target.
7. *pl. Milling.* Material that does not pass through any given sieve in the milling process.

o'ver (ō'vĕr), *v. t.;* **o'VERED** (-vĕrd); **o'VER-ING.** [From OVER, *adv.*] 1. To overcome; to recover from. *N. of Eng.*
2. To raise (in amount). *Obs.*
3. To leap over or to go over.
4. To finish; bring to an end. *Dial.*
5. To be over with; as, the harvest is *overed*. *Dial. Eng.*
6. To cause to move over.

o'ver- (ō'vĕr-; the accent varies, even in the same word, according to meaning, being often stronger in sense 4, esp. 4 **c**; to the laws of accent in compounds (*see* PRON., § 63); to rhythm (§§ 64, 66); or to sense stress and emphasis (§ 69). A combining form of the adverb, the adjective, and the preposition *over*, in certain complex senses apparently formed either by composition of the simpler senses or analogically with respect to them. The principal meanings (4 **c** being far the most common) are: 1. *Above;* specif.: **a** *Situated, extending,* or *moving above,* as in the *over*arching sky, the *over*world. **b** *Operating, directed,* or *coming, from above; down toward* or *upon, from above;* as in an *over*bending tree, to *over*look a valley. **c** *On the outside* or *surface; covering* or *traversing the surface;* as in an *over*clouded sky, *over*grown with brush, *over*run by invaders, an *over*coat. **d** *Above,* or *acting above, in degree, quality, station,* or *function,* as in musical *over*tones, an *over*lord, to *over*office, that is, "hold or exercise office over." **e** *Above,* or *reaching above, the top,* or *beyond the normal bound* or *capacity,* as in an *over*flowing cup.
2. Across; specif.: **a** *From limit to limit* or *from extremity to extremity,* as in *over*festoon. **b** *Through the extent; through* or *throughout; to the end;* as in *over*name a hero's exploits. **c** *Beyond; on the other side of,* as in *over*sea. **d** *Across the border* or *bound; from one side to the other,* as in *over*bribe. *Now Rare.*
3. Hence: **a** *Across upon the surface,* as in *over*glide; *across at a height* or *over*head, as in *over*leap. **b** *Across,* or *through, and more; through and beyond,* as in *over*stay.
4. *Above* or *beyond in degree;* specif.: **a** *More than; to a degree beyond* or *in excess;* as in *over*balance, *over*time; hence, *so as to exceed* or *surpass,* as in *over*bid, to *over*plot; also (probably with some reference to 1 **b**), *so as to defeat* or *get the better, as by descending upon, forcing down, outdoing,* etc., as in *over*bear, *over*throw, *over*awe. **b** *To a great* or *surpassing degree; abundantly* or *surpassingly,* as in *over*glorious. **c** *To an excessive degree; excessive* or *to excess; too; too much,* as in *over*do, *over*heat, *over*confident.
5. So as to fall or become inverted, as in *over*balance, *over*throw, *over*turn.
6. *Again; in repetition;* as in *over*say, that is, "say over."
☞ The following compounds contain *over-* in sense 4 **c**. Most of the adjectives have derivatives in *-ly* and *-ness*.

overability
overable
overabound
overabsorb
overabstain
overabstemious
overabstemiousness
overabundance
overabundant
overabundantly
overabuse
overaccentuate
overaccumulate
overaccumulation
overaccuracy
overaccurate
overaccurately
overaction
overactive
overactiveness
overactivity
overacute
overaddiction
overadvance
overadvice
overaffect
overaffirmation
overafflict
overafflicton
overaggravate
overaggravation
overagitate
overagonize
overambitioned
overambitious
overanalyze
overangelic
overannotate
overanswer
overanxiety
overanxious
overanxiously
overapparelled
overappraisal
overappraise
overapprehended
overapprehension
overapprehensive
overapt
overarch
overargue
overartificial
overartificiality
overassail
overassert
overassertion
overassertive
overassertively
overassertiveness
overassess
overassessment
overassumption
overattached
overattachment
overattention
overattentive
overattentively
overawful
overbake
overballast
overbanked
overbarren
overbearingness
overbase
overbaseness
overbashful
overbashfully
overbashfulness
overbelief
overbet
overbig
overbigness
overbitten
overbitter
overbitterly
overbitterness
overblame
overblench
overblessed
overblessedness
overblindly
overblithe
overboastful
overbold
overboldly
overboldness
overbookish
overbooming
overborrow
overbounteous
overbounteously
overbounteousness
overbrace
overbragging
overbrained
overbravely
overbravery
overbred
overbreed
overbright
overbrightly
overbrightness
overbrilliancy
overbrilliant
overbrilliantly
overbroaden
overbroil
overbrown
overbrush
overbrutal
overbrutality
overbrutalize
overbrutally
overbulky
overbumptious
overburdensome
overbusily
overbusiness
overbusy
overcanny
overcapable
overcapably
overcapacity
overcapitalize
overcaptiously
overcaptiousness
overcard
overcare
overcareful
overcarefully
overcarefulness
overcarelessly
overcarelessness
overcaring
overcasual
overcasually
overcaution
overcautious
overcautiously
overcautiousness
overcentralization
overcentrilize
overchafe
overcharitable
overcharitably
overcharity
overchase
overcheap
overcheaply
overcheapness
overcherish
overchidden
overchildish
overchildishness
overchill
overchlorinate
overchurch
overcircumspect
overcircumspection
overcivil
overcivility
overcivilization
overcivilize
overclaim
overclean
overcleanly
overcleanness
overcleave
overclever
overcleverness
overclog
overclose
overclosely
overcloseness
overcloy
overcoached
overcold
overcoldly
overcolor
overcommend
overcommon
overcommonly
overcommonness
overcompetition
overcompetitive
overcomplacency
overcomplacent
overcomplacently
overcomplex
overcomplexity
overcompliant
overconcentrate
overconcentration
overconcern
overconcerned
overcondensation
overcondense
overconfidence
overconfident
overconfidently
overconfute
overconscientious
overconscious
overconsciously
overconsciousness
overconservatism
overconservative
overconservatively
overconsiderate
overconsiderately
overconsideration
overconsume
overconsumption
overcontented
overcontentedly
overcontentment
overcontract
overcontraction
overcontribute
overcontribution
overcook
overcool
overcoolly
overcopious
overcopiously
overcopiousness
overcorned
overcorrupt
overcorruption
overcorruptly
overcostly
overcourteous
overcourtesy
overcovetous
overcovetousness
overcoy
overcoyness
overcram
overcredit
overcredulity
overcredulous
overcredulously
overcreed
overcritical
overcritically
overcriticalness
overcriticism
overcriticize
overcrowd
overcrowded
overcrowdedly
overcrowdedness
overcull
overculturate
overculturation
overculture
overcultured
overcumber
overcunning
overcunningly
overcunningness
overcured
overcurious
overcuriously
overcuriousness
overcurrency
overcustom
overdaintily
overdaintiness
overdainty
overdamn
overdance
overdazzle
overdeal
overdear
overdearly
overdearness
overdecorate
overdecoration
overdecorative
overdeeming
overdeep
overdeepen
overdeeply
overdeliberate
overdeliberation
overdelicacy
overdelicate
overdelicately
overdelicious
overdeliciously
overdemand
overdemocracy
overdepress
overdepressive
overdescant
overdesire
overdesirous
overdesirousness
overdestructive
overdestructively
overdestructiveness
overdevoted
overdevotedly
overdevotion
overdiffuse
overdiffusely
overdiffuseness
overdigest
overdignified
overdignifiedly
overdignifiedness
overdignify
overdiligence
overdiligent
overdiligently
overdilute
overdilution
overdiscipline
overdiscount
overdiscourage
overdiscouragement
overdistance
overdistant
overdistantly
overdistantness
overdistempered
overdistention
overdiverse
overdiversely
overdiversification
overdiversify
overdiversity
overdoctrinize
overdogmatic
overdogmatically
overdogmatism
overdominate
overdoubt
overdoze
overdrain
overdrainage
overdramatic
overdramatically
overdrink
overdry
overdubbed
overdunged
overeager
overeagerly
overeagerness
overearnest
overearnestly
overearnestness
overeasily
overeasiness
overeasy
overeat
overedit
overeducate
overeducated
overeducation
overeducative
overeffort
overegg
overelaborate
overelaborately
overelaboration
overelate
overelegance
overelegancy
overelegant
overelegantly
overelliptical
overembellish
overembellishment
overembroider
overemotional
overemotionality
overemotionalize
overemphasis
overemphasize
overemphatic
overemphatically
overemphaticness
overempired
overenthusiasm
overenthusiastic
overexcitability
overexcitable
overexcitably
overexcite
overexcitement
overexercise
overexert
overexerted
overexertedly
overexertedness
overexertion
overexpand
overexpansion
overexpansive
overexpect
overexpectant
overexpectantly
overexpenditure
overexpert
overexplain
overexplanation
overexpress
overextreme
overexuberant
overeyebrowed
overfacile
overfacilely
overfacility
overfactious
overfactiousness
overfag
overfagged
overfaint
overfaith
overfaithful
overfaithfully
overfamed
overfamiliar
overfamiliarity
overfamiliarly
overfamous
overfanciful
overfancy
overfar
overfast
overfastidious
overfastidiously
overfastidiousness
overfasting
overfat
overfatigue
overfatten
overfavor
overfavorable
overfavorably
overfear
overfearful
overfearfully
overfearfulness
overfeast
overfeatured
overfed
overfee
overfeed
overfeel
overfellowlike
overfellowly
overfelon
overfeminine
overfeminize
overfertile
overfertility
overfew
overfierce
overfierceness
overfill
overfinished
overfix
overflatten
overfleshed
overflexion
overflog
overflorid
overforidness
overfluency
overfluent
overfluently
overfond
overfondle
overfondly
overfondness
overfoolish
overfoolishly
overfoolishness
overforged
overformed
overforward
overforwardly
overforwardness
overfoul
overfoully
overfrail
overfrality
overfranchised
overfrank
overfrankly
overfrankness
overfraught
overfree
overfreedom
overfreely
overfrequency
overfrequent
overfrequently
overfrighten
overfruitful
overfull
overfullness
overfunctioning
overfurnish
overgambler
overgarrison
overgeneral
overgeneralize
overgenerally
overgenerosity
overgenerous
overgeniously
overgenial
overgeniality
overgentle
overgently
overgifted
overgird
overglad
overgladly
overgloominess
overgloomy
overglut
overgoad
overgodliness
overgodly
overgorge
overgrace
overgracious
overgrade
overgrasping
overgrateful
overgratefully
overgratification
overgratify
overgratitude
overgreasiness
overgreasy
overgreat
overgreatly
overgreatness
overgreed
overgreedily
overgreediness
overgreedy
overgrieve
overgrievous
overgross
overgrossness
overguilty
overgun
overhandicap
overhandle
overharass
overhard
overharden
overhardness
overhardly
overharsh
overharshly
overharshness
overhaste
overhasten
overhastily
overhastiness
overhasty
overhate
overhatted
overheadiness
overhaughty
overheady
overheartily
overhearty
overheat
overheatedly
overheaviness
overheavy
overheinous
overhelp
overhelpful
overhigh
overhighly
overholiness
overhollow
overholy
overhomeliness
overhomely
overhonest
overhonestly
overhonesty
overhonor
overhorse
overhot
overhotly
overhuge
overhuman
overhumanity
overhumanize
overhunt
overhurriedly
overhurry
overhysterical
overidealism
overidealistic
overidle
overidly
overillustrate
overillustration
overimaginative
overimaginativeness
overimitate
overimitation
overimitative
overimitatively
overimport
overimportation
overimpress
overimpressible
overinclinable
overinclination
overinclined
overincurious
overindividualism
overindividualistic
overindulge
overindulgence
overindulgent
overindulgently
overindustrialization
overindustrialize
overinflate
overinflation
overinflative
overinfluential
overinsist
overinsistence
overinsistent
overinsistently
overinsolence
overinsolent
overinsolently
overinstruct
overinstruction
overinsure
overintellectual
overintellectuality
overintense
overintensely
overintensification
overintensity
overinterest
overinterested
overinterestedness
overinventoried
overinvest
overinvestment
overiodize
overirrigate
overirrigation
overitching
overjade
overjaded
overjawed
overjealous
overjealously
overjealousness
overjob
overjocular
overjoy
overjoyful
overjoyfully
overjoyous
overjudging
overjudicious
overjust
overkeen
overkeenly
overkeenness
overkick
overkind
overkindly
overkindness
overknavery
overknowing
overlactation
overlarge
overlargely
overlargeness
overlascivious
overlate
overlaudation
overlaudatory
overlaugh
overlavish
overlavishly
overlaxity
overlaxative
overlaxly
overlaxness
overlearn
overlearned
overlearnedly
overlearnedness
overlegislation
overleisured
overlength
overlewd
overlewdly
overlewdness
overliberal
overliberality
overliberally
overlicentious
overlighted
overlightheaded
overlightly
overlightsome
overliking
overlinger
overlisted

overliterary
overlittle
overliveliness
overlively
overloath
overlofty
overlogical
overlogically
overloose
overloud
overlow
overlowness
overloyal
overloyally
overloylaty
overlubricatio
overluscious
overlush
overlustiness
overlusty
overluxurianes
overluxuriant
overluxurious
overmagnify
overmagnitude
overmajority
overmalapert
overmany
overmarl
overmasterful
overmasterfully
overmasterfulness
overmean
overmeanly
overmeanness
overmeddle
overmeek
overmeekly
overmeekness
overmellow
overmellowness
overmelodied
overmelt
overmerciful
overmercifulness
overmerit
overmerrily
overmerry
overmettled
overmighty
overmild
overmill
overminute
overminutely
overminuteness
overmix
overmodest
overmodestly
overmodesty
overmoist
overmoisten
overmoisture
overmortgage
overmotor
overmourn
overmournful
overmournfully
overmultiplication
overmultiply
overnarrow
overnarrowly
overnationalization
overnear
overneat
overneatness
overneglect
overnegligence
overneglligent
overnervous
overnervously
overnervousness
overnew
overnigh
overnimble
overnipping
overnotable
overnourish
overnoveled
overnumerous
overnumerousness
overnurse
overobedience
overobedient
overobediently
overobese
overobjectify
overoblige
overobsequious
overobsequiously
overobsequiousness
overoffend
overoffensive
overofficered
overofficious
overornamented
overpained
overpainful
overpainfully
overpainfulness
overpamper
overpartial
overpartiality
overpartially
overparticular
overparticularly
overpassionate
overpassionately
overpassionateness
overpast
overpatient
overpatriotic
overpay
overpayment
overpensive
overpensiveness
overpepper
overperemptory
overpert
overpessimism
overpessimistic
overpet
overphysic
overpinching
overpiteous
overplain
overplant
overplausible
overplease
overplenitude
overplenteous
overplenteously
overplentiful
overplenty
overplow
overplump
overplumpness
overpointed
overpolemical
overpolish
overpolitic
overponderous
overpopular
overpopularity
overpopularly
overpopulate
overpopulous
overpopulousness
overpositive
overpossess
overpotent
overpowerful
overpraise
overprecise
overpreciseness
overpreface
overpregnant
overpreoccupation
overpreoccupy
overpressure
overpresumption
overpresumptuous
overprice
overprocrastination
overproductive
overproficient
overprolific
overprolix
overprominence
overprominent
overprominently
overpromise
overprompt
overpromptly
overpromptness
overprone
overproneness
overpronounced
overprosperity
overprosperous
overprotect
overprotract
overprotraction
overproud
overproudly
overprove
overprovender
overprovide
overprovident
overprovidently
overprovision
overprovocation
overprovoke
overprune
overpublic
overpublicity
overpuff
overpuissant
overpunish
overpunishment
overquarter
overquick
overquickly
overquiet
overquietly
overquietness
overrace
overrank
overrankness
overrapture
overrapturize
overrash
overrashly
overrashness
overrational
overrationalize
overravish
overreadily
overreadiness
overready
overrealism
overrealistic
overrefine
overrefined
overrefinement
overreflection
overreflective
overregular
overregularity
overregularly
overregulate
overregulation
overrelax
overreliance
overreliant
overreligion
overreligious
overremiss
overremissly
overremissness
overrennet
overreplete
overrepletion
overrepresent
overrepresentation
overrepresentative
overresent
overresolute
overresolutely
overrestore
overrestrain
overretention
overreward
overrich
overrichness
overrife
overrigged
overrighteous
overrighteously
overrighteousness
overrigid
overrigidity
overrigidly
overrigorous
overrigorously
overripe
overripely
overripen
overripeness
overroast
overrough
overroughly
overroughness
overrude
overrudely
overrudeness
overrusset
oversad
oversadly
oversadness
oversale
oversaliva
oversalt
oversalty
oversanded
oversanguine
oversanguinely
oversapless
oversated
oversaturate
oversaturation
oversauce
oversauciness
oversaucy
oversave
overscare
overscented
oversceptical
overscepticism
overscrub
overscruple
overscrupulosity
overscrupulous
overscrupulously
overscrupulousness
overseason
overseasoned
overseated
oversecure
oversecurely
oversecurity
overseed
overseethe
oversensible
oversensibly
oversensitive
oversensitively
oversensitiveness
oversententious
oversentimental
oversentimentalism
oversentimentalize
oversentimentally
overserious
overseriously
overseriousness
overservice
overservile
overservility
oversettle
oversettled
oversevere
overseverely
overseverity
oversharp
oversharpness
overshort
overshorten
overshortly
overshrink
oversick
oversilence
oversilent
oversimple
oversimplicity
oversimplification
oversimplify
oversimply
overslack
overslander
overslavish
overslavishly
overslight
overslope
overslow
overslowly
overslowness
oversmall
oversmitten
oversmooth
oversmoothly
oversmoothness
oversoak
oversoft
oversoftly
oversoftness
oversolemn
oversolemnity
oversolemnly
oversolicitous
oversolicitously
oversolicitousness
oversoon
oversoothing
oversophisticated
oversophistication
oversorrow
oversorrowed
oversot
oversour
oversourly
oversourness
overspacious
overspaciousness
oversparing
oversparingly
oversparingness
overspecialization
overspecialize
overspeculate
overspeculation
overspeculative
overspeculatively
overspeculativeness
overspeculator
overspeculative
overspeculatively
overspeculativeness
overspeculator
overspeculative
overspeculatively
overspeculativeness
overspeculator
overspeculative
overspeculatively
overspeculativeness
overspeculator
overspecul

4. To recover from; to throw off. *Scot.*
5. *Bookbinding.* To fasten, as single sheets, by overcast stitches.
6. (*pron. usually* ō′vĕr-kăst′) *Sewing.* To take long slanting stitches over (raw edges of a seam) to prevent raveling.
—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To darken; to become overcast.
2. *Bowls.* To make an overbowl.
o′ver·cast′ (ō′vĕr-kăst′), *adj.* **1.** Cast over, away, in excess, etc.; specif.: **a** Clouded over; gloomy; — of weather and moods. **b** *Sewing.* Made with overcasting.
2. *Geol.* Overturned; as, an *overcast* fold.
o′ver·cast′ (ō′vĕr-kăst′), *n.* **1.** An outcast person or something cast away. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. A covering; esp., a covering of clouds over the sky.
3. An overestimate; a calculation that is excessive.
4. An arch or support carrying an overhead passage, as one that carries a passage over another passage in a mine.
5. *Sewing.* Overcasting.
o′ver·cast′ing (-kăs′tĭng; ō′vĕr-kăs′tĭng), *n.* Act of casting or coating over; overthrowing, overshadowing, etc.; specif.: **a** Act or process of giving a rough coat of plaster to masonry. **b** *Sewing.* A slanting stitch over the raw edge of cloth to prevent raveling.
o′ver·cast′ stitch. *Embroidery.* A small close stitch, sometimes over a foundation thread, used around openings, such as eyelets, to form outlines, or to fill in a design.
o′ver·catch′ (ō′vĕr-kăch′), *v. t.* To overtake; also, to overreach. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
o′ver·cer′ti·fy (-sûr′tĭ-fī), *v. t. Banking.* To certify a check for an amount in excess of the balance of the deposit account of the drawer. — **o′ver·cer′ti·fi·ca′tion** (-sûr′tĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.*
o′ver·charge′ (-chärj′), *v.*; -CHARGED′ (-chärjd′); -CHARG′ING (-chär′jĭng). [Cf. SURCHARGE.] *Transitive*: **1.** To load too heavily; burden; hence, to fill too full; crowd.
Our language is *overcharged* with consonants. *Addison.*
2. To overburden with expense; to overtax; oppress.
3. To charge excessively or beyond a due rate or price.
4. To make extravagant accusations against. *Obs.*
5. To exaggerate; overdraw; as, to *overcharge* a report.
—, *Intransitive*: To make excessive charges.
o′ver·charge′ (ō′vĕr-chärj′), *n.* [Cf. SUPERCARGO, SUPERCHARGE.] **1.** An excessive load or burden.
2. A charge in an account, either in excess of the proper or agreed amount, or exorbitant.
o′ver·charg′er (ō′vĕr-chär′jĕr), *n.* One who overcharges.
o′ver·check′ (ō′vĕr-chĕk′), *n., or* **overcheck rein.** A checkrein passing between the ears of a horse. — **o′ver·check′**, *adj.*
o′ver·check′, *n.* A checkered fabric pattern with one color woven over another; also, a fabric so checkered.
o′ver·clothes′ (ō′vĕr-klōthz′; *cf.* CLOTHES), *n. pl.* Outer garments.
o′ver·cloud′ (-kloud′), *v. t.* To cover or overspread with clouds; overcast; obscure. — *v. i.* To cloud over.
o′ver·coat′ (ō′vĕr-kōt′), *n.* [Cf. SURCOAT.] A coat worn over a suit, esp. in cold weather; a greatcoat; a topcoat. — **o′ver·coat′ed** (-kōt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.*
o′ver·coat′ing, *n.* Material for making overcoats.
o′ver·coil′ (-koil′), *n. Horol.* The outer coil of a Bréguet spring bent over the spring toward the center.
o′ver·come′ (-kŭm′), *v.; past tense* O′VER-CAME′ (-kām′); *past part.* O′VER-COME′; *pres. part. & verbal n.* O′VER-COM′ING (-kŭm′ĭng). [AS. *ofercuman.* See OVER; COME. Cf. SUPERVENE.] *Transitive*: **1.** To get the better of; to surmount; conquer; subdue; as, to *overcome* dangers; to *overcome* enemies; hence (usually in the passive), to render helpless or exhausted; as, to be *overcome* by illness.
2. To come or pass over; to spread or flow over; specif., to come over suddenly or without premonition. *Now Rare.*
3. To go beyond; to exceed; outstrip. *Archaic.*
4. *Obs.* **a** To be victor in; to win. **b** To come over so as to control. **c** To complete; accomplish.
—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To gain the superiority; to win.
2. To recover from dizziness or a swoon. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
3. To come to pass; to happen. *Obs.*
Syn. — Vanquish, overpower, overthrow, overturn, defeat, crush, overbear, overwhelm, prostrate, beat. See CONQUER.
o′ver·come′ (ō′vĕr-kŭm′), *n. Chiefly Scot.* **a** Surplus. **b** Something often repeated, as the burden of a song.
o′ver·com′er (ō′vĕr-kŭm′ĕr), *n.* **a** One who overcomes. **b** [*cap.*] A member of a religious sect which originated in Chicago about 1880 and founded the American Colony in Jerusalem. They are communistic and reject marriage.
o′ver·com′pen·sa′tion (-kŏm′pĕn-sā′shŭn; -kŏm′pĕn-), *n.* **a** See OVER-, 4 c. **b** *Psychol.* Excessive reaction to a feeling of inferiority or of guilt, leading to maladjustment. — **o′ver·com·pen′sa·to′ry** (-kŏm·pĕn′sə-tō′rĭ; *Brit.* -kŏm·pĕn′sə-tĕr·ĭ *or* -kŏm′pĕn-sā′tĕr-ĭ), *adj.*
o′ver·com·pound′ (-kŏm·pound′), *v. i. Elec.* To add series coils to (a compounded dynamo), beyond those required to maintain a constant terminal voltage, in order to provide proper regulation under varying conditions and at distant points in the distributing circuit.
o′ver·cor·rect′ (-kō-rĕkt′), *v. t.* To go too far in correcting; specif., *Optics*, to correct (a lens) beyond the point of achromatism, or so that there is aberration of a kind opposite to that of the uncorrected lens. — **o′ver·cor·rec′tion** (-rĕk′shŭn), *n.*
o′ver·count′ (-kount′), *v. t.* **1.** To outnumber.
2. To rate too high; to overestimate; also, to count more than the correct number of.
o′ver·cov′er (-kŭv′ĕr), *v. t.* To cover up; cover completely.
o′ver·crop′ (ō′vĕr-krŏp′), *n.* Any earmark for cattle in which a piece is cut off from the upper side of an animal's ear.
o′ver·crop′ (ō′vĕr-krŏp′), *v. t.* **1.** To crop the head of; to overtop. *Obs.*
2. To exhaust the fertility of by excessive production.
o′ver·crow′ (-krō′), *v. t.* To crow, exult, or boast, over; also, to overpower; overbear.
o′ver·cup′ oak (ō′vĕr-kŭp′). A timber tree (*Quercus lyrata*) of the southern United States, with acorns deeply immersed in the cups; also, any of several other species of this character, as the bur oak.
o′ver·cur′rent (-kûr′ĕnt), *n. Elec.* A current whose intensity is higher than a specified amount.
o′ver·cut′ (-kŭt′), *n.* **1.** A short way over, as over a hill.
2. A cutting on the upper surface.
3. Excessive cutting; specif., *Forestry*, cutting of timber in excess of the annual growth of the forest.
4. *Amer. Coll. & Univ.* An absence in excess of the number of "cuts" customarily allowed. *Colloq.*
5. *Tennis, etc.* A cut made with an overhand stroke.
o′ver·cut′ (ō′vĕr-kŭt′), *v. t. & i. Forestry.* To cut timber (from) in excess of the annual growth of the forest or in excess of the annual estimate.
o′ver·dare′ (-dâr′), *v. i.* To dare too much or rashly; to be too daring. — *v. t.* To surpass in daring.
o′ver·deck′ (-dĕk′), *v. t.* **1.** To cover over. *Obs.*
2. To adorn extravagantly; to adorn excessively.
o′ver·de·ter′mi·na′tion (ō′vĕr-dē-tûr′mĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* **a** See OVER-, 4 c. **b** *Psychoanalysis.* State of being overdetermined.
o′ver·de·ter′mined (-dē-tûr′mĭnd), *adj.* **a** See OVER-, 4 c. **b** *Psychoanalysis.* Having more than one determining factor; affording an outlet for more than a single wish; as, an *overdetermined* dream.
o′ver·de·vel′op (ō′vĕr-dē-vĕl′ŭp), *v. t.* To develop excessively; specif., *Photog.*, to subject (an exposed plate, film, or paper) too long or too energetically to the developing process. — **o′ver·de·vel′op·ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
o′ver·dis·charge′ (-dĭs-chärj′), *v. t.* **a** See OVER-, 4 c. **b** *Elec.* To discharge (a battery) beyond a certain, or the proper, point. — **o′ver·dis·charge′**, *n.*
o′ver·do′ (-dōō′), *v.; past tense* O′VER-DID′ (-dĭd′); *past part.* O′VER-DONE′ (-dŭn′); *pres. part. & verbal n.* O′VER-DO′ING (-dōō′ĭng). [AS. *oferdōn.*] *Transitive*: **1.** To do too much; to exceed what is proper or true in doing; to exaggerate; to carry too far.
She stood . . . ignoring the gaze from the fireside with a faintly *overdone* calmness of face. *G. W. Cable.*
2. To surpass; excel. *Archaic.*
3. To cook too much; as, to *overdo* meat.
4. To overtask, or overtax; to fatigue; exhaust; as, to *overdo* one's strength.
5. To do over again.
—, *Intransitive*: To do too much; either to work beyond one's powers or to do more than is necessary.
— **o′ver·do′er** (ō′vĕr-dōō′ĕr), *n.*
O′ver·do′, Jus′tice (ō′vĕr-dōō′). An overzealous justice of the peace in Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair.*
o′ver·door′ (ō′vĕr-dōr′; 181), *n.* A picture or carved panel, or other decorative members, over a doorway or a door-frame. — **o′ver·door′**, *adj.*
o′ver·dose′ (-dōs′), *n.* Too great a dose; an excessive dose.
o′ver·dose′ (ō′vĕr-dōs′), *v. t.* To dose to excess; to give an overdose, or too many doses, to. — **o′ver·dos′age** (-dōs′ĭj), *n.*
o′ver·draft′, o′ver·draught′ (ō′vĕr-drăft′; 83), *n.* **1.** A draft or current of air passing over a fire, kiln, etc.
2. An excessive draft of men for the army.
3. *Banking.* Act of overdrawing, or state of being overdrawn; also, the sum overdrawn; as, an *overdraft* results when a note discounted at a bank is not met when due.
o′ver·drape′ (-drāp′), *n.* A window curtain of decorative material hung over one of lace, net, etc. — **o′ver·drap′er·y** (-drāp′ĕr-ĭ), *n.*
o′ver·draw′ (ō′vĕr-drô′), *v.; past tense* O′VER-DREW′ (-drōō′); *past part.* O′VER-DRAWN′ (-drôn′); *pres. part. & verbal n.* O′VER-DRAW′ING. *Transitive*: **1.** To draw across or draw over.
2. To draw too much or too far; hence, to exaggerate.
3. *Banking.* To make drafts upon in excess of the proper amount, esp. in excess of the amount to the credit of the drawer.
—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To draw or pass over; overpass. *Obs.*
2. To make an overdraft.
overdraw the badger. To overdraw one's account. *Colloq., Eng.*
o′ver·draw′ (ō′vĕr-drô′), *n.* Overdraft.
o′ver·draw′, *adj.* That draws over.
o′ver·draw′er (-drô′ĕr; 66), *n.* One who overdraws, as an account at a bank.
o′ver·dress′ (ō′vĕr-drĕs′), *v. t.* **1.** To dress or adorn to excess.
2. To cook (food) so that it is overdone.
o′ver·dress′ (ō′vĕr-drĕs′), *n.* **1.** An outer or upper dress.
2. Overdressing.
o′ver·drive′ (-drīv′), *v.; past tense* -DROVE′ (-drōv′); *past part.* -DRIV′EN (-drĭv′ĕn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -DRIV′ING (-drīv′ĭng). [AS. *oferdrīfan*, for sense 1.] *Transitive*: **1.** *Obs.* To drive away.
2. To drive too hard, or far, or beyond strength.
—, *Intransitive*: **1.** *Obs.* **a** To pass away. **b** To delay.
2. To overwork.
3. To drive too far.
o′ver·drive′ (ō′vĕr-drīv′), *n. Automobiles.* A transmission gear which transmits to the propeller shaft a speed greater than engine speed.
o′ver·driv′en (-drĭv′ĕn), *past part.* of OVERDRIVE. Specif.: *adj.* (*pron.* ō′vĕr-drĭv′ĕn). *Mach.* Designating, or driven by, a crank that travels outward (that is, in a steam engine, away from the engine cylinder) in the upper part of its stroke, or a pulley driven so that the belt advances toward the pulley from the top; — opposed to *underdriven*, which designates a crank, or machine, etc., driven by such a crank, that travels in the reverse direction, etc.
o′ver·due′ (ō′vĕr-dū′; 66), *adj.* Due and more than due; delayed, or unpaid, beyond the proper time of arrival or payment, etc.; as, an *overdue* vessel or note.
o′ver·dye′ (ō′vĕr-dī′), *v. t.*; -DYED′ (-dĭd′); -DYE′ING. To dye with excess of color; to put one color over (another).
o′ver·eat′en (-ēt′n), *adj.* Gnawed or nibbled all over. *Shak.*
o′ver·en′ter (-ĕn′tĕr), *v. t.* To make an entry of in excess of the due or proper sum. — **o′ver·en′try** (-trĭ), *n.*
o′ver·es′ti·mate (-ĕs′tĭ-māt), *v. t.* To estimate too highly; to overvalue. — **o′ver·es′ti·ma′tion** (-mā′shŭn), *n.*
o′ver·es′ti·mate (ō′vĕr-ĕs′tĭ-mĭt), *n.* An estimate that is too high.
o′ver·ex·pose′ (-ĕks-pōz′), *v. t.* To expose excessively; specif., *Photog.*, to subject too long to the actinic action of light. — **o′ver·ex·po′sure** (-ĕks-pō′zhĕr; -ĭks-), *n.*
o′ver·eye′ (-ī′), *v. t.* To oversee. *Rare.*
o′ver·face′ (-fās′), *v. t.* **a** *Obs. exc. Dial.* To outface; overwhelm. **b** *Rare.* To cover the surface of.
o′ver·fall′ (-fôl′), *v. t. & i.; past tense* O′VER-FELL′ (-fĕl′); *past part.* O′VER-FALL′EN (-fôl′ĕn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* O′VER-FALL′ING. [AS. *oferfeallan.*] To fall over or upon; hence, to attack.
o′ver·fall′ (ō′vĕr-fôl′), *n.* **1.** A cataract; a waterfall. *Obs.*
2. A turbulent surface of water, caused by strong currents setting over submerged ridges or shoals.
3. A sudden increase of depth in the bottom of the sea or other large body of water.
4. A place provided for the overflow of surplus water from a canal, lock, or the like.
o′ver·feed′ (-fēd′), *adj.* Being fed or feeding from above, as of a stoker that feeds the green fuel on to the top of the fuel bed.
o′ver·fine′ (ō′vĕr-fīn′; *see* OVER-), *adj.* Excessively fine; specif., *Wool Trade*, designating wool in which the curves are pointed and run into each other like network.
o′ver·fish′ (-fĭsh′), *v. t.* To fish to the detriment of (a fishing ground) or to the depletion of (a kind of fish).
o′ver·float′ (-flōt′), *v. t.* **1.** = OVERFLOW. *Obs.*
2. To float over. *Poetic.*
o′ver·float′ (ō′vĕr-flōt′), *n.* Overflow. *Obs.*
o′ver·flood′ (-flŭd′), *v. t.* To inundate.
o′ver·flour′ish (-flûr′ĭsh), *v. t. Rare.* **1.** To make excessive display or flourish of.
2. To cover or cause to be covered with foliage or flowers.
o′ver·flow′ (-flō′), *v.*; -FLOWED′ (-flōd′); -FLOW′ING. [AS. *oferflōwan.* See OVER; FLOW.] *Transitive*: **1.** To flow over; to cover with or as with water; to inundate.
The northern nations *overflowed* all Christendom. *Spenser.*
2. To flow over the brim of; also, to cause to overflow.
3. To pour forth. *Shak.*
—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To run or flow over the bounds, as water; hence, of a crowd, to more than fill some space, those for whom there is no room passing out but not dispersing; as, the crowd *overflowed* into the streets.
2. To be filled to running over; hence, to superabound.
o′ver·flow′ (ō′vĕr-flō′), *n.* **1.** A flowing over, as of water or other fluid; an inundation.
2. That which flows over; either, that which overflows its ordinary limits; as, the *overflow* of the Nile; or, that which exceeds due bounds; a superfluous portion.
3. An outlet or receptacle for surplus liquid.
4. That which receives an excess of anything.
5. *Plumbing.* Short for OVERFLOW PIPE.
6. *Pros.* Continuance of the rhythm of a line into the next without pause.
o′ver·flow′ bug. A beetle (*Platynus maculicollis*), family Carabidae, of the western United States, which is sometimes locally so numerous as to be a nuisance. *Local, U. S.*
o′ver·flow′er (-flō′ĕr), *n.* That which overflows or causes to overflow.
o′ver·flow′er (-flou′ĕr), *v. t.* To cover over with flowers; also, to put forth flowers beyond (strength or well-being).
o′ver·flow′ing (ō′vĕr-flō′ĭng; 66), *n.* An overflow or condition where overflow takes place; as, full to *overflowing*; also, that which overflows; inundation; exuberance; copiousness. "The *overflowings* of his full mind." *Macaulay.*
o′ver·flow′ing, *adj.* That overflows. — **o′ver·flow′ing·ly**, *adv.* — **o′ver·flow′ing·ness**, *n.*
o′ver·flown′ (ō′vĕr-flōn′; 66), *adj.* Overflowed.
overflow pipe. A pipe to carry off overflow, as from a cistern.
o′ver·flush′ (-flŭsh′), *n.* **a** See OVER-, 4 c. **b** Surplus. — *v. t. & adj.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o′ver·flut′ter (-flŭt′ĕr), *v. t.* To flutter over.
o′ver·fly′ (-flī′), *v. t.; past tense* -FLEW′ (-flōō′; 242); *past part.* -FLOWN′ (-flōn′); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -FLY′ING.
1. To cross or pass over by flight.
2. To fly better, farther, or higher than.
3. To fly beyond; to outfly.
4. To fly (a falcon) too often or too long. *Obs.*
o′ver·fold′ (-fōld′), *v. t.* To fold over; specif., *Geol.*, to push over so as to form an overturned anticline.
o′ver·fold′ (ō′vĕr-fōld′), *n. Geol.* **a** An overturned anticline, or an anticline of which one limb is inverted and lies beneath the other. **b** A sigmoid fold comprising an overturned anticline and a syncline.
o′ver·foot′ (-fŏŏt′), *v. t.* To foot (sense 4 a) at more than the correct amount.
o′ver·freight′ (ō′vĕr-frāt′), *n.* **a** See OVER-, 4 c. **b** *Railroads.* A shipment without identifying marks or waybill.
o′ver·fret′ (-frĕt′), *v. t.* To wear out with fretting.
o′ver·frieze′ (-frēz′), *v. t.* To cover as with a frieze. *Rare.*
o′ver·gang′ (-găng′), *v. t.* [AS. *ofergangan.*] To go over; specif.: To overcome or conquer; to exceed; to overspread. *Now Scot. & N. of Eng.*
o′ver·gar′ment (ō′vĕr-gär′mĕnt), *n.* An outer garment.
o′ver·gaze′ (-gāz′), *v. t.* **1.** To gaze over; to look out over.
2. To dazzle (oneself) or be dazzled with gazing.
o′ver·gear′ (ō′vĕr-gēr′), *n. Mach.* A gear train in which the angular-velocity ratio of the driven to driving shafts is greater than unity, as when the propelling shaft of an automobile revolves faster than the engine shaft.

---

o′ver·chan′nel, *adv.* See OVER-, 2 c.
o′ver·chant′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o′ver·charge′a·ble, *adj.* Excessive in cost. *Obs.*
o′ver·charge′ment, *n.* See-MENT. *Rare.*
o′ver·chief′, *n.* See OVER-, 1 d.
o′ver·choke′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o′ver·chrome′ (-krōm′), *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c. [1 c.
o′ver·cir′cu·late, *v. t.* See OVER-,
o′ver·clam′or, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o′ver·clasp′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 3 b.
o′ver·climb′ (-klīm′), *v. t.* See OVER-, 3 a.
o′ver·cloak′, *n.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver·clothe′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c & 4 c.
o′ver·clus′ter, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 a.
o′ver·col′lar, *n.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver·com′a·ble, -come′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
o′ver·com′ing·ly, *adv.* of *overcoming*, pres. part. [1 d.
o′ver·com·mand′, *v. t.* See OVER-,
o′ver·com′pen·sate, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a & 4 c. [4 a.
o′ver·com·plete′, *adj.* See OVER-,
o′ver·con′quer, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o′ver·cow′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o′ver·creep′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 3 a.
o′ver·crit′ic, *n.* A hypercritic. *Obs.*
o′ver·cross′, *adv. & prep.* Across. — *adj.* Transverse. *Both Obs.*
o′ver·cross′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 2.
o′ver·crown′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 a.
o′ver·crust′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver·cry′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o′ver·curl′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 a.
overcurrent relay. *Elec.* See RELAY, *n.*
o′ver·cur′tain, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver·cut′ter, *n.* = TURRET CUTTER. [& 6.
o′ver·cut′ting, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c
o′ver·dan′gle, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 a.
o′ver·dar′ing·ly, *adv.* See -LY.
o′ver·dark′en, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver·dash′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver·dat′ed (-dāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Bygone; out of date. *Obs.*
o′ver·dazed′ (ō′vĕr-dāzd′; 66), *adj.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o′ver·de·light′ed, *adj.* See OVER-, 4 b & 4 c. — **o′ver·de·light′ed·ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*]
o′ver·dight′, *v. t.* To cover over.
o′ver·dig′ni·ty, *n.* See OVER-, 1 d.
o′ver·dome′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 a.
o′ver·done′, *past part.* of OVERDO.
Overdone, Mistress. See MISTRESS OVERDONE.
overdraft kiln. = DOWNDRAFT
o′ver·dream′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 2 b.
o′ver·dredge′, *v. t.* To sprinkle over with powder. *Obs.*
o′ver·drench′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver·drift′ed (66), *adj.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver·drip′, *v. t.* Also **o′ver·dreep′**. To overdrop. *Obs.*
o′ver·droop′, *v. i.* See OVER-, 1 b.
o′ver·drop′, *v. t.* To drop over; overhang. *Obs.*
o′ver·drown′, *v. t.* To wet or drench to excess. *Obs.*
o′ver·drowsed′ (ō′vĕr-drouzd′; 66), *adj.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o′ver·dure′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 2 b.
o′ver·dust′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver·edge′, *n. & v.* = OVERSTITCH.
o′ver·emp′ty, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a & 4 c. — **o′ver·emp′ti·ness**, *n.*
o′ver·Eng′lish, *v. t.* To render in English. *Obs.* [2 d. *Rare.*
o′ver·en·treat′, *v. t.* See OVER-,
o′ver·e′qual, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o′ver·est, *adj. & adv.* [Superl. of *ower.*] Uppermost; outermost. *Obs.* — *n.* The highest part; one placed above others. *Obs.*
o′ver·ex·cel′ling (66), *adj.* See OVER-, 4 b.
o′ver·ex′qui·site, *adj.* See OVER-, 4 a & 4 c. — **o′ver·ex′qui·site·ly**, *adv.* [1 c & 4 c.
o′ver·ex·tend′, *v. t. & i.* See OVER-,
o′ver·ex·ten′sion, *n.* See OVER-, 4 a & 4 c. — **o′ver·ex·ten′sive**, *adj.*
o′ver·fes·toon′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 2 a. [See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver·file′, *v. t.*, **o′ver·film′**, *v. t.*
o′ver·fit′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a & 4 c.
o′ver·fleece′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver·fling′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver·flour′ish, *v. i.* See OVER-, 4 b.
o′ver·flow′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
o′ver·flux′, *n.* Overflow. *Obs.*
o′ver·force′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 2 d & 4 c.
o′ver·fought′, *adj.* See OVER-, 6.
o′ver·fright′ed, *adj.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o′ver·front′, *v. t.* To confront; oppose. *Obs.*
o′ver·froth′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver·frown′, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 b.
o′ver·fro′zen, *adj.*, **o′ver·fruit′ed**, *adj.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o′ver·gal′ter, *n.* = 2d GAITER, 1.
o′ver·galled′, *adj.* See OVER-, 1 c.

o'ver·get' (ō'vĕr·gĕt'), *v. t.; past tense* -GOT' (-gŏt'); *past part.* -GOT', -GOT'TEN (-gŏt'n); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -GET'TING. **1.** To reach; overtake; pass. *Now Dial.* **2.** To get beyond; get over or recover from. *Orig. Dial.*

o'ver·gild' (ō'vĕr·gĭld'), *v. t.; past tense & past part.* -GILD'ED, -GILT' (-gĭlt'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -GILD'ING. [AS. *ofergyldan.*] To gild over; to varnish.

o'ver·glance' (-glăns'; 83), *v. t.* To glance over.

o'ver·glaze' (-glāz'), *v. t.* To glaze over; to cover or coat with a glaze or polish; to coat so as to conceal.

o'ver·glaze' (ō'vĕr·glāz'), *adj. Ceramics.* Applied over the glaze after firing; also, suitable for so applying; — said of some colors. See POTTERY. — *n. Ceramics.* A glaze applied over another.

o'ver·glide' (-glīd'), *v. t.* To glide over.

o'ver·gloom' (-glōōm'), *v. t.* To make gloomy; to overshadow.

o'ver·go' (-gō'), *v.; past tense* O'VER·WENT' (-wĕnt'); *past part.* O'VER·GONE' (-gŏn'; 185); *pres. part. & verbal n.* O'VER·GO'ING. [AS. *ofergān.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To pass beyond or over; specif.: **a** *Now Dial.* To cross over or through. **b** *Obs.* To transgress. **c** *Obs.* To mount higher than; to surmount.
2. To exceed; excel; to get the better of; as: **a** *Now Dial.* To overpower; overbear. **b** *Obs.* To overreach; outwit.
3. To overtake; hence, to discover. *Obs.*
4. To go or spread over the surface of or through the extent of; specif.: **a** *Obs.* To cover or spread over. **b** *Now Dial.* To overrun, working injury, or for hostile purposes. **c** To traverse; to journey through. **d** *Obs.* To pass or pass through (time).
5. To go faster than; to excel in going.
6. To pass by; to overlook.
—, *Intransitive:* To pass by; to pass away; as, the years *overgo.*

o'ver·gov'ern (-gŭv'ĕrn), *v. t.* **1.** To rule over.
2. To interfere with by too much government.

o'ver·grain' (-grān'), *v. t.* In painting, to grain over (a surface grained) so as to enrich or emphasize the effect.

o'ver·grain'er (-grān'ĕr), *n.* A brush used for overgraining.

o'ver·graze' (-grāz'), *v. t.* To graze to excess; as, *overgrazing* of land.

o'ver·ground' (ō'vĕr·ground'), *adj.* Situated over or above ground; as, the *overground* portion of a plant.

o'ver·grow' (-grō'), *v.; past tense* -GREW' (-grōō'); *past part.* -GROWN' (-grōn'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -GROW'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To grow over; to cover with growth or herbage, esp. that which is rank; hence, to overcome; to oppress.
2. To grow beyond; to rise above; to outgrow.
3. To exceed in vigor or luxuriance of growth; hence, to exceed or surpass, as by growth.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To grow beyond the fit or natural size; as, a huge, *overgrown* ox.
2. To grow in too great plenty or luxuriance; also, to grow too large; as, an *overgrowing* city.
3. To become grown over, as with weeds.

o'ver·grown' (ō'vĕr·grōn'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Covered with overgrowth.
2. Abnormally, disproportionately, or excessively grown.

o'ver·growth' (ō'vĕr·grōth'), *n.* **1.** Excessive growth or its result; superfluous abundance.
2. That which has grown over some place or thing.

o'ver·hair' (-hâr'), *n.* Long hair overlying the fur of many mammals; guard hair. See 1st FUR, 3.

o'ver·hand' (-hănd'), *adj.* **1.** Down from above, as a blow.
2. Grasping with the palm of the hand downward, or inward toward the body; playing, or played, with the hand in this position; as, an *overhand* stroke in tennis. Cf. UNDERHAND.
3. *Cricket, etc.* = OVERARM, *adj.*
4. *Mining.* Done from below upward. See STOPE.
5. Over and over; — applied to a style of sewing, or to a seam, in which two edges, usually selvages, are sewed together by passing each stitch over both.

o'ver·hand' (ō'vĕr·hănd'; 66), *adv.* **a** In an overhand manner or style. **b** *Obs.* Upside down. **c** *Rare.* Aside.

o'ver·hand' (ō'vĕr·hănd'), *n.* **1.** The upper hand; advantage; mastery. *Now Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. One who uses a particular method or means of action to accomplish a purpose; an enthusiast. "He was an *overhand* for the tomahawk." *J. F. Cooper.*
3. Mastery of, or style in, the execution of overhand strokes, as in tennis; as, he had a splendid *overhand.*

o'ver·hand' (-hănd'), *v. t. Sewing.* To sew over and over.

o'ver·hand'ed (-hăn'dĕd; -dĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* **1.** Oversupplied with workmen, or hands.
2. = OVERHAND, *adj.*, 2.

overhand knitting. A method of knitting in which the right-hand needle is held as a pencil is ordinarily held in writing.

overhand knot. See 2d KNOT, 1, *Table.*

overhand stitch. A small, close stitch used to join two finished edges, as selvages.

overhand stope. See STOPE; MINE, *Illust.*

o'ver·hang' (ō'vĕr·hăng'), *v.; past tense & past part.* -HUNG' (-hŭng'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -HANG'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To hang over; to jut or project over (something) or to be suspended over; esp., to hang over threateningly; to impend over.
2. To adorn with hangings.
3. To suspend from above or from the top, as a door.
—, *Intrans.:* To project so as to be over something.

o'ver·hang' (ō'vĕr·hăng'), *n.* **1.** A thing which juts out; a projection; also, the measure of the projection.
2. Specif.: **a** *Aeronautics.* (1) One half the difference in span of any two main supporting surfaces of an airplane. The overhang is positive when the upper of the two main supporting surfaces has the larger span. (2) The distance from the outer strut attachment to the tip of the wings. **b** *Arch.* A projection of an upper part (as a roof, upper story) of a building beyond the lower part; as, *overhang* of a roof. **c** *Bookbinding.* The part of a cover extending beyond the page edges and forming squares; — called also *overlap.* **d** *Lumber.* The forward pitch of a pile of lumber. **e** *Mach.* The projection of a part beyond another part below it; as, the *overhang* of a shaft. **f** *Naut.* The part of the bow or stern of a vessel that projects over the water beyond the water line; also, the extent of the projection.

Colonial Frame House (1683) showing Overhang of Gable End and of Second Story.

o'ver·haul' (ō'vĕr·hôl'), *v.*; -HAULED' (-hôld'); -HAUL'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To drag over.
2. To subject to strict examination with a view to correction or repair; hence (the usual sense), to repair, as by replacement of worn parts and readjustment, so as to restore to satisfactory working order, as a motor.
3. To gain upon in a chase; to overtake; — said esp. of ships; hence, in general, to overtake; to come up with.
—, *Intransitive: Mech.* To run or slack back when the pulling power is removed, as a tackle or a part of it.

overhaul down. = *round down,* under ROUND, *v.*

o'ver·haul' (ō'vĕr·hôl'), *n.* **1.** An overhauling.
2. *Civ. Engin.* **a** The distance for which payment is made for haulage of excavated material, being the excess over a specified distance of free haulage. **b** Also, the number of cubic yards moved through the overhaul distance multiplied by the overhaul distance in units of 100 feet.

o'ver·haul'er (-hôl'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which hauls.

o'ver·head' (-hĕd'), *adv.* **1.** Above one's head; aloft; above; specif.: in or attached to the ceiling or roof; in the story or upon the floor above; in or near the zenith; in the sky; in an upper region; as, the stars *overhead.*
2. So as to be covered or overtopped, head and all; as, to plunge *overhead* into water.
3. [AS. *oferhēafod.*] Severally or one with another; esp., one by one, or each by each, as they come in the lump or group; as, to buy cattle at a price *overhead. Obs. exc. Scot.*

o'ver·head' (ō'vĕr·hĕd'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Operating or situated above or overhead.
2. Passing over the head; as, an *overhead* rein.
3. Taken one with another; taken singly as representative of the lump or group; hence, average.
4. *Civ. Engin.* Above the grade of a railway or highway.
5. *Com.* General, indirect, undistributed, as distinct from particular and direct; — said of business costs, etc. See OVERHEAD, *n.*
6. *Mech.* Having the driving part above the part driven; as, an *overhead* gear or engine.
7. *Steam and Hot-water Heating.* Downfeed, as in DOWNFEED SYSTEM. See GRAVITY HOT-WATER HEATING.

o'ver·head', *n. Accounting.* Those general charges or expenses, collectively, in any business which cannot be charged up as belonging exclusively to any particular part of the work or product, as rent, taxes, insurance, lighting, heating, accounting and other office expenses, and depreciation; — called also, in manufacturing businesses, *factory cost, expense,* or *overhead, burden,* and, esp. in British use, *oncost.*

overhead conveyer. *Mach.* See CONVEYER, 2 a.

overhead price. *Com.* = ALL-ROUND PRICE.

overhead railway. **1.** An elevated railway. *Brit.*
2. One track crossing another by an overhead bridge.

o'ver·heap' (ō'vĕr·hēp'), *v. t.* To heap up; to amass; also, to heap over; to overlay or overload.

o'ver·hear' (-hēr'), *v.*; -HEARD' (-hûrd'); -HEAR'ING. [AS. *oferhēran.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To hear to the end. *Obs.*
2. To hear (something uttered) beyond the intended range of the speaker's voice; as, to *overhear* a whisper.
3. To hear again. *Shak.*
—, *Intransitive:* To overhear (sense 2) something.

o'ver·hear'er (-hēr'ĕr), *n.* One who overhears.

o'ver·heave' (-hēv'), *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *oferhebban* to pass by, omit.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** To pass by. **b** To exalt.
2. To overstrain by heaving.

o'ver·hit' (-hĭt'), *v. t.* To hit too much; also, to hit beyond what is aimed at. *Rare.*

o'ver·hung' (ō'vĕr·hŭng'), *past tense & past part.* of OVERHANG.

overhung door. A sliding door suspended from the top, as upon rollers.

o'ver·in·form' (ō'vĕr·ĭn·fôrm'), *v. t.* To actuate, or animate, excessively; also, to furnish with abundant or excessive information.

o'ver·in·sur'ance (-ĭn·shōōr'ăns; 242), *n.* Insurance which exceeds in amount the actual cash value of the property insured. — **o'ver·in·sure'** (-shōōr'), *v. t. & i.*

o'ver·is'sue (ō'vĕr·ĭsh'ū), *n.* An excessive issue; an issue, as of bonds, exceeding the limit of capital, credit, or authority.

o'ver·is'sue (ō'vĕr·ĭsh'ū; -ōō), *v. t.* To issue in excess.

o'ver·judge' (-jŭj'), *v. t.* To overestimate. — **o'ver·judg'ment** (-jŭj'mĕnt), *n.*

o'ver·jump' (-jŭmp'), *v. t.* **1.** To jump over; to ignore.
2. To jump too far over, or too far for (one's powers).

o'ver·keep' (-kēp'), *v. t.* To keep too strictly, or too long.

o'ver·king' (ō'vĕr·kĭng'), *n.* A king who has sovereignty over inferior kings or ruling princes.

o'ver·knee' (-nē'), *adj.* Extending above the knee.

o'ver·know' (-nō'), *v. t.* To know too much about.

o'ver·la'bor, o'ver·la'bour (-lā'bĕr), *v. t.*; -LA'BORED, -LA'BOURED (-bĕrd); -LA'BOR·ING, -LA'BOUR·ING. To overwork.

o'ver·lade' (-lād'), *v. t.; past tense* -LAD'ED (-lād'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); *past part.* -LAD'EN (-lād'n); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -LAD'ING (-lād'ĭng). To load with too great a cargo; to overload.

o'ver·land' (ō'vĕr·lănd'; ō'vĕr·lănd'), *adv.* By, upon, or across land; as, a messenger sent *overland.* — *adj.* (*pron.* ō'vĕr·lănd') Going, or accomplished, over the land, instead of by sea. — *v. t. & i.* (*pron.* ō'vĕr·lănd'; ō'vĕr·lănd') To drive long distances overland, as cattle in herds or flocks; also, to journey overland. *Australia.*

o'ver·land' (ō'vĕr·lănd'), *n.* A certain kind of local tenure of land formerly held in the West of England.

o'ver·land'er (ō'vĕr·lăn'dĕr; ō'vĕr·lăn'dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who travels overland.
2. One who drives cattle or sheep long distances overland. *Australia.*

O'ver·land'er (ō'vĕr·lăn'dĕr), *n.* [Cf. G. *oberländer.*] A highlander; specif., an inhabitant of the higher lands of Germany. *Obs.*

o'ver·lan'guaged (-lăng'gwĭjd; 66), *adj.* Employing too many words; diffuse.

o'ver·lap' (-lăp'), *v. t. & i.*; -LAPPED' (-lăpt'); -LAP'PING.
1. To lap over; to overlie; to extend over and beyond.
2. To lap over, as a wave.
3. *Music.* To cross beyond; — said of parts or voices.

o'ver·lap' (ō'vĕr·lăp'), *n.* **1.** Act, instance, or extent of overlapping; also, an overlapping part.
2. *Bookbinding.* = OVERHANG, *n.*, 2 c.
3. *Geol.* The unconformable extension of younger strata over older ones.
4. *Naut.* The position of two vessels when one overtaking the other cannot, without dropping astern, pass on the other side from that on which she is approaching and when the vessels cannot turn toward each other without the risk of fouling. In a sailing race, the overtaking vessel must yield to the other, except that in rounding or passing a mark or obstruction the outside vessel must give room to the inside vessel to round or clear the mark or obstruction, and except that the windward vessel shall not bear away to prevent the other vessel from passing to leeward.
5. *Welding.* The area of deposited metal that is not fused to the parent metal.

overlap fault. *Geol. & Mining.* A reversed fault.

o'ver·launch' (ō'vĕr·lônch'; -lănch'; 105), *v. t. Shipbuilding.* To unite (timbers, etc.) by splices or scarfs.

o'ver·lave' (-lāv'), *v. t.* To lave or bathe over.

o'ver·lay' (-lā'), *past tense & past part.* of OVERLIE.

o'ver·lay' (-lā'), *v. t.*; -LAID' (-lād'); -LAY'ING. **1.** To lay or spread, over or across; to superimpose or to cover.
Framed of cedar *overlaid* with gold. *Milton.*
2. To oppress as with a weight; to weigh down; overburden.
3. To lie over; overlie, as an infant.
4. To hide or obscure as by superimposition.
5. To cover in excess; esp., to overstock. *Obs.*
6. *Print.* To put an overlay or overlays on.

o'ver·lay' (ō'vĕr·lā'), *n.* **1.** A neck covering; cravat. *Scot.*
2. A covering, esp. one of a temporary or removable sort.
3. Ornamental work formed by overlaying, as with veneer.
4. *Metalcraft.* An ornamental metal covering produced by inserting a decoration made of another metal.
5. *Print.* **a** A piece of paper or other material pasted on the tympan sheet to make a stronger impression. **b** A sheet with pieces pasted on the parts that need extra impression. **c** The process of preparing overlays.

o'ver·lay'er (-lā'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which overlays.

o'ver·lead' (-lĕd'), *v. t.* [AS. *oferlǣdan.*] To domineer over; to oppress; to rule; also, to lead over or away. *Obs.*

o'ver·leaf' (-lēf'), *adv.* On or to the other side of the leaf, as of a book. — *n.* (*pron.* ō'vĕr·lĕf') A leaf on the other side, as of letter paper.

o'ver·leap' (-lēp'), *v. t.* [AS. *oferhlēapan,* See OVER; LEAP.]
1. To leap over or across; hence, to omit; ignore.
2. *a Obs.* To leap upon. **b** To excel, as in leaping. **c** To leap beyond (one's mark or aim); defeat by leaping too far.

o'ver·leath'er (ō'vĕr·lĕth'ĕr), *n.* Upper leather.

o'ver·leave' (ō'vĕr·lēv'; 66), *adv.* Beyond the period of leave granted.

o'ver·leav'en (-lĕv'ĕn), *v. t.* To leaven too much; hence, to cause to swell excessively. *Rare.* — *adj.* Overleavened. *Obs.*

o'ver·lick' (-lĭk'), *v. t.* To lick over.

o'ver·lie' (-lī'), *v. t.; past tense* -LAY' (-lā'); *past part.* -LAIN' (-lān'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -LY'ING (-lī'ĭng). **1.** To lie over or upon; specif., to suffocate by lying upon; as, to *overlie* an infant.
2. To lie heavily upon; oppress; also, to lie with. *Obs.*
3. *Finance.* To exist as a claim or security inferior or subordinate to another. Cf. UNDERLIE.

o'ver·li'er (ō'vĕr·lī'ĕr; ō'vĕr·lī'ĕr), *n.* That which overlies something; specif., *Arch.,* a ledger.

o'ver·lift' (ō'vĕr·lĭft'), *v. t. & i.* To lift too high or too much.

o'ver·lift' (ō'vĕr·lĭft'), *n.* **1.** An overlifting.
2. *Locksmithing.* A device to catch the bolt of a lock when one of the tumblers is overlifted.

o'ver·line' (-līn'), *v. t.* To draw a line or lines over or above.

o'ver·ling (ō'vĕr·lĭng), *n.* [*over* + 1st *-ling.*] One who is in authority or of high social status. Cf. UNDERLING.

o'ver·lip' (-lĭp'), *n.* The upper lip. *Now Dial.*

o'ver·lis'ten (-lĭs''n), *v. t.* To overhear or listen so as to overhear.

o'ver·live' (ō'vĕr·lĭv'), *v. t.* [AS. *oferlĭbban.*] To outlive. — *v. i.* To continue to live, or to live too long; too luxuriously, or too actively. — **o'ver·liv'er** (-lĭv'ĕr), *n.*

o'ver·load' (-lōd'), *v. t.* To load or fill to excess.

o'ver·load' (ō'vĕr·lōd'), *n.* An excessive load; the excess beyond a proper load.

o'ver·lock' (-lŏk'), *v. t.* **1.** **a** To interlock above; as, vines *overlocking* trees. **b** To look over, or above.
2. To shoot (a bolt) beyond its first or normal locking.

o'ver·lock' (ō'vĕr·lŏk'), *adj.* Designating an overstitch, or a sewing machine for making it, which is locked on the outside to give strength and better appearance. *Trade name.*

o'ver·lock'er (-lŏk'ĕr), *n.* An overlock stitcher.

o'ver·long' (ō'vĕr·lŏng'; 66; 185: *see* OVER-), *adj.* Too long; specif., *Phonet.* Exceptionally long, as, an *overlong* vowel. — **o'ver·long',** *adv.*

o'ver·long' (ō'vĕr·lŏng'), *v. i.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver·long', *prep.* [See OVER; ALONG.] Along. *Obs.*

o'ver·look' (-lŏŏk'), *v. t.*; -LOOKED' (-lŏŏkt'); -LOOK'ING.
1. To look down upon from a place that is over or above; to look over or view from a higher position; hence, to rise above; to overtop; as, to *overlook* a valley from a hill. "The pile *o'erlooked* the town." *Dryden.*
2. To regard as inferior or low; to slight. *Obs.*
3. To look over or through; to inspect; survey; formerly, to read. "I would I had *o'erlooked* the letter." *Shak.*

---

o'ver·gilt'ed (66), *adj.* Covered with gilding. *Obs.*

o'ver·gird'ed (66), *adj.* See OVER-, 2 m.

o'ver·gir'dle, *n.* See OVER-, 1 c.

o'ver·give' (-gĭv'), *v. i.* To yield; also, to cease. *Obs.*

o'ver·glass', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.

o'ver·glint', *v. i.* See OVER-, 1 a.

o'ver·glo'ri·ous (66), *adj.* See OVER-, 4 b.

o'ver·gloss', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.

o'ver·god', *n.* See OVER-, 1 d.

o'ver·good', *n.* See OVER-, 1 d. — *adj.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver·gov'ern·ment, *n.* See OVER-, 1 d, 4 c.

o'ver·gown', *n.* See OVER-, 1 c.

o'ver·grassed' (-grăst'; 66), *adj.* Overgrown with grass. *Obs.*

o'ver·green', *v. t.* To deck over with green. *Obs.*

o'ver·grind', *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a.

o'ver·hail', **o'ver·hale',** *v. t.* To overhaul (in various senses); to cover; to oppress; also, to disregard. *Obs.*

o'ver·hall', *n.* See OVER-, 1 a.

o'ver·hap'py (66), *adj.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver·har'ry, *v. t.* To harry; devastate. *Obs.* [1 d.

o'ver·head'man, *n.* See OVER-,

o'ver·height', *n.*, **o'ver·height',** *v. t.*, **o'ver·height'en,** *v. t.* See OVER-, 4. [*of* OVERHOLD.

o'ver·held', *past tense & past part.*

o'ver·hie', *v. t.* To overtake. *Obs.*

o'ver·hill', *v. t.* To cover. *Obs.*

o'ver·hill', *adj.* See OVER-, 2 c. — **o'ver·hill'** (66), *adv.*

o'ver·hip', *v. t. & i.* [*over* + *hip* to hop.] To pass over as by a hop. *Obs.*

o'ver·hold', *v. t.* To hold or value too highly; also, to withhold. *Obs.*

o'ver·hope', *n.* Hope beyond measure. *Obs.* — **o'ver·hope',** *v. Obs.*

o'ver·hour', *n.* See OVER-, 4 a.

o'ver·house', *adj.* See OVER-, 3 a.

o'ver·how'er (-hōu'ĕr), *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 a.

o'ver·hurl', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.

o'ver·husk', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.

o'ver·in·crease', *n.* Surplus. *Obs.*

o'ver·in·crust', *v. t.* See OVER-, [2 d & 4 c.

o'ver·in'flu·ence, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.

o'ver·ink', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.

o'ver·jack'et, *n.* See OVER-, 1 c.

o'ver·jut'ting (66), *adj.* See OVER-, 1 a.

o'ver·lace', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.

o'ver·laid', *past & past part.* of OVERLAY.

o'ver·lain', *past part.* of OVERLIE.

o'ver·lard', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.

o'ver·lash', *v. i.* [*over* + *lash;* cf. E. dial. *lash* to be extravagant.] To go to excess; be extravagant; to exaggerate. *Obs.*

o'ver·last', *v. t.* See OVER-, 2 b.

o'ver·lean', *v. i.* See OVER-, 1 b.

o'ver·leer', *v. i.* See OVER-, 1 b.

o'ver·leg', *adv.* See OVER-, 1 c. *Nonce Word.* [1c.

o'ver·let'tered, *adj.* See OVER-,

o'ver·light' (ō'vĕr·lĭt'; 66), *n.*, *adj. & v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver·linked' (ō'vĕr·lĭngkt'; 66), *adj.* See OVER-, 2 a.

o'ver·lip'ping (66), *adj.* Overflowing. *Scot.*

o'ver·load' re'lay. See RELAY, *n.*, 3.

o'ver·load' star'ter. *Elec.* See STARTER, *n.*

overload switch or **circuit breaker.** *Elec.* See SWITCH, *n.*, 5.

---

4. To supervise; to watch over; sometimes, to observe secretly; as, to *overlook* a gang of laborers.
5. To look over and beyond (anything) without seeing it; to miss or omit in looking; hence, to refrain from bestowing notice or attention upon; to neglect; to pass over without censure or punishment; to excuse.

They *overlook* truth in the judgments they pass. *Atterbury.*

6. To look on with the evil eye; to bewitch by looking on.

I will *overlook* you, and then your pigs will die. *C. Kingsley.*

7. To look or appear more than (a certain age). *Rare.*

Syn. — OVERLOOK, IGNORE. To OVERLOOK is to pass over without notice, whether intentionally, or through carelessness or inadvertence; to IGNORE is deliberately and intentionally to disregard; as, "It is the practice of good nature to *overlook* the faults which have already, by the consequences, punished the delinquent" (*Johnson*); "In reality Hook can only support his theory by resolutely *ignoring* the whole private correspondence of the time" (*J. R. Green*). Cf. NEGLECT, NEGLIGENCE, OVERSIGHT.

o'ver·look' (ō'vĕr·lŏŏk'), *n.* 1. Act of overlooking, or a place from which to overlook; also, a general survey.
2. Neglect to see or notice; oversight.
3. The Jack bean *Canavalia ensiformis*, planted around plantations by West Indian negroes, who imagine that it acts as a watchman. *Jamaica.*

o'ver·look'er (-lŏŏk'ĕr; 66), *n.* One who overlooks; an observer; a superintendent or overseer of workers.

o'ver·lord' (ō'vĕr·lôrd'), *n.* One who is lord over another or others; a superior lord; specif., a lord paramount.

o'ver·lord' (-lôrd'), *v. t.* To lord it over; to rule domineeringly; to tyrannize.

o'ver·loup' (ōr'lōōp'; ō'ĕr-), *n.* [*over-* + *loup* a leap.] A trespass or transgression. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

o'ver·love' (ō'vĕr·lŭv'), *v. t. & i.* To love to excess. — **o'ver·lov'er** (-lŭv'ĕr), *n.*

o'ver·ly (ō'vĕr·lĭ), *adv.* [Cf. AS. *oferlīce* excessively.] In an overly manner: **a** *Chiefly Scot. & U. S.* Excessively; too. **b** *Obs.* (1) Superficially; carelessly. (2) Overbearingly; superciliously. (3) Above; on the surface.

o'ver·ly, *adj.* 1. Careless; superficial; negligent. *Obs.*
2. Overbearing or supercilious. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

o'ver·man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). 1. One in authority over others; a chief; usually, an overseer or foreman.
2. An arbiter.
3. (*pron.* ō'vĕr·măn') [Trans. of G. *übermensch.* Cf. SUPERMAN.] A superman; — used in early translations of Nietzsche.

o'ver·man' (-măn'), *v. t.* 1. To overpower. *Rare.*
2. To have or get too many men for the needs of; as, to *overman* a ship.

o'ver·man'tel (ō'vĕr·măn't'l), *n.* An ornamental structure, as a painting, a bas-relief, etc., above a mantelpiece.

o'ver·march' (-märch'), *v. i.* To march too far; to exhaust by marching; also, to pass over in marching.

o'ver·mark' (-märk'), *v. t.* 1. To mark over.
2. To produce overmarking in (a horse).

o'ver·mark'ing, *n.* The effect produced upon a horse, constitutionally as well as locally upon the legs, by overwork and overfeeding. *J. H. Walsh.*

o'ver·mask' (-mȧsk'; 83), *v. t.* To cover with or as with a mask.

o'ver·mast' (-mȧst'; 83), *v. t. Naut.* To furnish (a vessel) with too long or too heavy a mast or masts. *Rare.*

o'ver·mas'ter (-mȧs'tĕr; 83), *v. t.* 1. To overpower; to subdue; to vanquish; to govern.
2. *Obs.* **a** To excel. **b** To master over.

o'ver·mas'ter·ing, *adj.* That overmasters. — **o'ver·mas'ter·ing·ly,** *adv.*

o'ver·match' (-măch'), *v. t.* 1. To be more than equal to or a match for; hence, to vanquish.
2. To marry (one) to a superior. *Rare.*

o'ver·match' (ō'vĕr·măch'), *n.* One superior in power; also, an unequal match; a contest in which one of the opponents is overmatched. — **o'ver·match',** *adj.*

o'ver·ma·ture' (-mȧ·tūr'; 66), *adj.* More than matured; past the age or condition of maturity, or of fitness characteristic of maturity. — **o'ver·ma·tu'ri·ty** (-tū'rĭ·tĭ), *n.*

o'ver·meas'ure (-mĕzh'ĕr), *n.* Excessive measure; the excess beyond true or proper measure; surplus.

o'ver·meas'ure (-mĕzh'ĕr), *v. t.* 1. To measure or estimate in excess of the real or proper amount.
2. To measure across.

o'ver·mick'le (ō'vĕr·mĭk'l), *adj. & adv.* [AS. *ofermicel,* adj.] Overmuch. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

o'ver·mind' (-mīnd'), *v. t.* To regard beyond measure. *Obs.*

o'ver·mod'u·la'tion (ō'vĕr·mŏd'ū·lā'shŭn), *n. Radio.* Defective modulation in which the modulating signal is made too strong.

o'ver·most (ō'vĕr·mōst; -mŭst), *adj.* Uppermost; highest; also, farthest off. *Obs. exc. Dial.* — *n.* The uppermost part (*Obs.*); *pl.* the most part. *Dial. Eng.*

o'ver·mount' (-mount'), *v. t.* [Cf. SURMOUNT.] To mount over; go higher than; rise above. — *v. i.* To mount too high.

o'ver·mount' (ō'vĕr·mount'), *n.* = 5th MAT, 1.

o'ver·mounts' (-mounts'), *adv.* Over the mountains.

o'ver·much' (ō'vĕr·mŭch'; 66), *adj.* Too much. — *adv.* In too great a degree; too much. — *n.* An excess; a surplus.

o'ver·mul'ti·tude (-mŭl'tĭ·tūd), *v. t.* To outnumber. *Rare.*

o'ver·name' (-nām'), *v. t.* To name over or in a series.

o'ver·name' (ō'vĕr·nām'), *n.* [Cf. SURNAME.] Surname. *Obs.*

o'ver·net' (-nĕt'), *v. t.* To cover or to snare with a net. — *v. i.* To fish with nets, or use nets, to excess.

o'ver·nice' (ō'vĕr·nīs'; 66), *adj.* Excessively nice; fastidious. — **o'ver·nice'ly,** *adv.* — **o'ver·nice'ness,** *n.* — **o'ver·ni'ce·ty** (-nī'sĕ·tĭ), *n.*

o'ver·night' (ō'vĕr·nīt'; 66), *adv.* In the fore part of the night last past; in the evening before; in the interval between two days; also, during the night.

I had been telling her all that happened *overnight.* *Dickens.*

o'ver·night' (ō'vĕr·nīt'), *n.* The fore part of the night last past; the previous evening.

o'ver·night' (ō'vĕr·nīt'), *adj.* 1. Done or lasting during the night; also, of, relating to, or resulting from the previous evening.
2. Of the duration of one night; staying one night; as, an *overnight* stop; *overnight* guests.
3. For use on short journeys; as, an *overnight* case.

o'ver·noise' (ō'vĕr·noiz'), *v. t.* To overpower by noise.

o'ver·num'ber (ō'vĕr·nŭm'bĕr), *n.* To outnumber.

o'ver·paint' (-pānt'), *v. t.* 1. To paint over; to paint out.
2. To color or describe too strongly.

o'ver·part' (ō'vĕr·pärt'), *n.* The upper part. *Rare.*

o'ver·part'ed (-pär'tĕd; -tĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Charged with a part or role beyond one's ability.

o'ver·pass' (-pȧs'; 83), *v.;* -PASSED' (-pȧst'); -PASS'ING. [Cf. SURPASS.] *Transitive:* 1. To traverse; hence, to pass through; undergo; also, to pass successfully; overcome.
2. To pass across, over, or beyond; to go to the other side of; as, to *overpass* a river; hence, to pass over or beyond the restrictions of; to transgress; as, to *overpass* moral laws.
3. To pass beyond in quality, value, degree, amount, etc.; to surpass, excel, or exceed.
4. To pass over without notice or mention; to overlook or disregard; as, to *overpass* many beauties of nature.
5. To extend or rise above.
6. To pass by coming up with or going ahead of.

—, *Intransitive:* 1. To pass over, by, away, or off.
2. To pass without notice, beyond, or to excess. *Obs.*

o'ver·pass' (ō'vĕr·pȧs'; 83), *n.* A bridge, road, or culvert for highway traffic above a railway, canal, or other road.

o'ver·pay' (-pā'), *v. t.;* -PAID' (-pād'); -PAY'ING. To pay too much to or for; to more than pay; to compensate or reward beyond deserts. — *n.* Pay in excess. — **o'ver·pay'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

o'ver·peer' (-pēr'), *v. t.* 1. **a** To peer over. **b** To look down on. **c** To rise above.
2. To excel; more than equal or balance.

o'ver·pend'ing (-pĕn'dĭng), *adj.* Overhanging.

o'ver·peo'ple (-pē'p'l), *v. t.* To people too densely.

o'ver·per·suade' (-pĕr·swād'), *v. t.* To persuade to adopt one's side or view. — **o'ver·per·sua'sion** (-swā'zhŭn), *n.*

o'ver·pick' (ō'vĕr·pĭk'), *adj,* Of a loom, having the picking arm, or shuttle-driving device, over the shuttle boxes.

o'ver·pick', *n.* An overpick loom.

o'ver·pic'ture (-pĭk'tūr), *v. t.* To surpass nature in the picture or representation of; to cover with pictures.

o'ver·pitch' (-pĭch'), *v. t.* 1. To exaggerate.
2. *Cricket.* To pitch (a bowled ball) too close to the wicket.

o'ver·pitched' (ō'vĕr·pĭcht'; 66), *adj.* Having a too great pitch or slope, as a roof.

o'ver·place'ment (-plās'mĕnt), *n.* Superposition.

o'ver·play' (-plā'), *v. t.* 1. To play to excess; surpass in playing.
2. *Golf.* To strike (the ball) so that it is driven beyond the putting green.

o'ver·play' (ō'vĕr·plā'), *n. Duplicate Whist.* Replay of a hand.

o'ver·plus (ō'vĕr·plŭs), *n.* [*over* + L. *plus.* See PLUS; cf. SURPLUS.] That which remains above a proper or fit supply, or beyond a quantity proposed; surplus; excess. "The *overplus* of a great fortune." *Addison.* — **o'ver·plus,** *adj.*

o'ver·plus, *adv.* In addition; beyond need.

o'ver·ply' (-plī'), *v. t.;* -PLIED' (-plīd'); -PLY'ING (-plī'ĭng). To ply to excess; to overexert; to overwork.

o'ver·pole' (-pōl'), *v. t. Metal.* To pole too long.

o'ver·pop'u·la'tion (ō'vĕr·pŏp'ū·lā'shŭn), *n.* Condition of being overpopulated; also, excess of population.

o'ver·pot' (-pŏt'), *v. t. Hort.* To plant in too large a pot.

o'ver·pour' (-pōr'; 181), *v. t.* To pour over; transfer by pouring.

o'ver·pow'er (-pou'ĕr), *v. t.;* -ERED (-ĕrd); -ER·ING. 1. To excel or exceed in power; to cause to yield; vanquish; subdue.
2. To affect intensely or overwhelmingly by reason of great power or intensity; as, the odor *overpowered* him.
3. To supply with more power than is needed.

Syn. — Overbear, overcome, defeat, crush, overwhelm, overthrow, rout, conquer.

o'ver·pow'er (ō'vĕr·pou'ĕr), *n.* 1. Excess of power.
2. A dominating power.

o'ver·pow'er·ing, *adj.* That overpowers. — **o'ver·pow'er·ing·ly,** *adv.* — **·ing·ness,** *n.*

o'ver·preach' (-prēch'), *v. t.* To preach "over the heads of" (one's hearers); also, to overdo (oneself) in preaching.

o'ver·press' (ō'vĕr·prĕs'), *v. t.* 1. To bear upon with rigor; to afflict or oppress.
2. To press or insist upon to an unfit degree; to drive (a contention, etc.) too far; also, to press or drive (a person) unreasonably; to overurge or overestimate.
3. To overburden; crush; overwhelm. *Obs.*

o'ver·press' (ō'vĕr·prĕs'), *n.* Overpressure.

o'ver·print' (-prĭnt'), *v. t.* 1. *Print.* **a** To impress, as a printed surface, with other print; to *surprint.* **b** To print too many copies of.
2. *Photog.* To print too long or too intensely.

o'ver·print' (ō'vĕr·prĭnt'), *n.* 1. Anything overprinted; an offprint.
2. *Philately.* Any word, inscription, denomination, or device, printed across the face of a stamp, altering its value, use, locality, etc. Cf. SURCHARGE, 4.

o'ver·prize' (-prīz'), *v. t.* [Cf. OVERPRAISE.] To prize excessively; to overvalue; also, to exceed in value. — **o'ver·priz'er** (-prīz'ĕr), *n.*

o'ver·pro·duce' (-prō·dūs'), *v. t.* To produce beyond the demand or allotted amount.

o'ver·pro·duc'tion (ō'vĕr·prō·dŭk'shŭn), *n.* Excessive production; supply beyond the demand at remunerative prices.

o'ver·proof' (ō'vĕr·prōōf'; 66), *adj.* Containing more alcohol than *proof spirit* (which see).

o'ver·pro·por'tion (ō'vĕr·prō·pōr'shŭn; 181), *n.* Proportion in excess of the norm. — *v. t.* To make of too great proportion. — **o'ver·pro·por'tion·ate** (-ĭt), *adj.* — **o'ver·pro·por'tion·at'ed** (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* — **o'ver·pro·por'tion·ate·ly,** *adv.* — **o'ver·pro·por'tioned** (-shŭnd), *adj.*

o'ver·pur'chase (ō'vĕr·pûr'chĭs), *v. t.* To buy at a too high price.

o'ver·quell' (-kwĕl'), *v. t.* To quell; subdue; overcome.

o'ver·rack' (-răk'), *v. t.* To rack or strain beyond measure.

o'ver·rake' (-rāk'), *v. t.;* -RAKED' (-rākt'); -RAK'ING (-rāk'ĭng). *Naut.* To sweep across from end to end.

o'ver·rate' (-rāt'), *v. t.;* -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). To rate, value, or estimate, too highly.

o'ver·rate' (ō'vĕr·rāt'), *n.* An excessive rate; also, an extra rate.

o'ver·reach' (-rēch'), *v.;* -REACHED' (-rēcht') *or,* **Obs.,** **o'ver·raught'** (-rôt'); -REACH'ING. *Transitive:* 1. To reach above or beyond; to overtop or overpass; also, to reach or extend over; to spread over.
2. a *Now Dial.* To reach or come up with (anything); overtake. **b** *Obs.* To overtake harmfully; overcome, as a harmful agent.
3. To reach out beyond or too far; specif.: **a** To miss by reaching too far. **b** To carry (oneself) too far; to strain (oneself) or defeat (one's purposes) by overdoing. **c** *Obs.* To exaggerate or overestimate. **d** To stretch out too far.
4. To get the better of; esp. to gain an advantage over by artifice or cunning; to outwit; to cheat.

—, *Intransitive:* 1. **a** *Obs.* To encroach. **b** *Obs.* To exaggerate. **c** To reach too far.
2. To go too far in endeavoring to advance oneself, also, to be guilty of sharp practice or of cheating.
3. To strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel or quarter of the forefoot; to grab; — said of horses.
4. *Naut.* To sail on one tack farther than is necessary.

o'ver·reach' (ō'vĕr·rēch'), *n.* 1. An overreaching; hence, **a** An excessive reach; a straining. **b** A deception or cheating. **c** Exaggeration.
2. Act of striking the heel of the forefoot with the toe of the hind foot; — said of horses. Also, the injury so caused.

O'ver·reach', Sir Giles. An unscrupulous extortioner and cheat who overreaches himself in Massinger's comedy, *A New Way to Pay Old Debts.*

o'ver·reach'er (ō'vĕr·rēch'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which overreaches.

o'ver·reach'ing (66), *adj.* That overreaches. — **o'ver·reach'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **o'ver·reach'ing·ness,** *n.*

o'ver·read' (-rēd'), *v. t.; past tense & past part.* -READ' (-rĕd'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -READ'ING (-rēd'ĭng). [AS. *oferrædan.*] 1. **a** To read over, or peruse. **b** *Obs.* To reread. **c** *Rare.* To read more than.
2. To read too much for (oneself, that is, one's welfare).
3. To misread (a scale) above the true reading.

o'ver·read'er (-rēd'ĕr), *n.* One who overreads.

o'ver·reck'on (-rĕk'ŭn), *v. t. & i.* 1. To overestimate.
2. To overcharge, or rate too high, in a reckoning.

o'ver·reg'is·ter (-rĕj'ĭs·tĕr), *v. t. & i.* To register at a greater value than the true value. — **o'ver·reg'is·tra'tion** (-trā'shŭn), *n.*

o'ver·rent' (ō'vĕr·rĕnt'), *n.* Higher or additional rent.

o'ver·rent' (-rĕnt'), *v. t.* To rent (a tenement) for too much; to charge (a tenant) too much rent.

o'ver·ride' (-rīd'), *v. t.; past tense* -RODE' (-rōd'); *past part.* -RID'DEN (-rĭd'n), -RODE', -RID' (-rĭd'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -RID'ING (-rīd'ĭng). [AS. *oferrīdan.*] 1. To ride over or across; as, to *override* hills or a shoal; to ride upon; to trample down; as, to *override* the vanguard.
2. To ride beyond; to pass; outride. *Archaic.*
3. To ride too much, as a horse.
4. To set aside; supersede; annul; as, to *override* a veto; to disregard the rights or wishes of; to domineer over.
5. To extend or pass over; esp., chiefly *Med.,* to overlap, or slip by; as, *overriding* of the ends of a fractured bone.

o'ver·ride', *v. t. & n. Com.* = OVERWRITE, *v. t.,* 4 & *n. Colloq.*

o'ver·right' (-rīt'), *adv. & prep.* Over against; opposite. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

o'ver·rim' (ō'vĕr·rĭm'), *adj.* Having the rim turned or rolled over.

o'ver·ri'ot (-rī'ŭt), *v. t.* To riot all over the surface of. *Rare.*

o'ver·rise' (-rīz'), *v. t.; past tense* -ROSE' (-rōz'); *past part.* -RIS'EN (-rĭz'n); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -RIS'ING (-rīz'ĭng). To rise above.

o'ver·roll' (-rōl'), *v. t.* To roll or push over; to roll above or overhead; also, to envelop by rolling.

o'ver·roof' (-rōōf'; 200), *v. t.* To roof over; to roof.

o'ver–round', *v. t. Phonet.* To round (the lips or a vowel) more than usual. — **o'ver–round'** (66), *adj.*

o'ver·ruff' (-rŭf'), *v. t. & i.* To overtrump. — **o'ver·ruff',** *n.*

o'ver·rule' (-rōōl'; 242), *v.;* -RULED' (-rōōld'); -RUL'ING (-rōōl'ĭng). *Transitive:* 1. To rule over; to govern.
2. **a** To rule or determine in a contrary way; to decide or rule against; as, the chairman *overruled* the point of order. **b** To set aside or reverse a previous decision or ruling; as, the appellate court *overruled* the action of the trial judge.
3. To prevail over; to master; overcome; also, to bring over by persuasion or other influence; to influence over.

His passion and animosity *overruled* his conscience. *Clarendon.*

—, *Intransitive:* To be superior or supreme in ruling or controlling; also, to prevail by influence, character, etc.

o'ver·rule' (ō'vĕr·rōōl'), *n.* See OVER, 1 **d**.

o'ver·rul'er (-rōōl'ĕr), *n.* One who overrules.

o'ver·rul'ing, *adj.* That overrules. — **o'ver·rul'ing·ly,** *adv.*

o'ver·run' (-rŭn'), *v.; past tense* -RAN' (-răn'); *past part.* -RUN' (-rŭn'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -RUN'NING. [Cf. AS. *oferirnan.* See RUN.] *Transitive:* 1. To run over; as: **a** To run across or athwart; to traverse in running. **b** To run over as a fluid or as a rapid growth; to cover the surface of rapidly; to overspread.
2. Hence: **a** To run over destructively or harmfully; either, to run down; to trample or bear down; as, a schooner *overrun* by a liner; or, to grow or spread over in excess; to invade and occupy; to infest; as, a farm *overrun* with weeds; also, to run over as a hostile army; to ravage.

Those barbarous nations that *overran* the world. *Spenser.*

b *Obs.* To crush; overwhelm; destroy.
3. To run through; to pass over rapidly, esp. in thought or speech; as, to *overrun* the contents of a book.
4. To exceed or excel in running; to outrun; to run faster, farther, or better than, or to pass in running.
5. To run away from; to escape by running; to desert.
6. To go, extend, reach, or lie beyond.
7. To run at a speed faster than that imparted by the normally driving element of a machine; — said of certain clutches, couplings, and freewheeling devices.
8. *Mach.* To cause or permit to overrun, as an engine.
9. *Print.* To readjust, as lines, columns, or pages, by shifting letters or words from one line into another, or a line or lines from one column or page to another.

—, *Intransitive:* 1. To run, pass, spread, or flow over or by something; to be in excess; extend beyond limits.
2. *Mach.* To run too far, as an engine in winding.

overrun the constable. To spend more than one's income; to get into debt. *Colloq.*

---

o'ver·lord'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

o'ver·ly'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of OVERLIE.

o'ver·man'tle, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c. [*Obs.*]

o'ver·mate', *v. t.* To overmatch.

o'ver·mat'ter, *n.* See OVER-, 4 a.

o'ver·moc'ca·sin, *n.* See OVER-, 1 c. [by bribing. *Obs.*]

o'ver·mon'ey, *v. t.* To gain over

o'ver·more', *adv.* Beyond; moreover; furthermore. *Obs.*

o'ver·mor'row, *n.* The day following tomorrow. *Obs.*

o'ver·moss', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.

o'ver·much'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

o'ver·muse', *v. t.* To bewilder by excessive musing. *Obs.*

o'ver·of'fice, *v. t.* To domineer over by virtue of office. *Obs.*

o'ver·or'der, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 d.

o'ver·par'ty, *n.* Surface; upper part. *Obs.*

o'ver·perch', *v. t.* To pass over as if by perching upon. *Obs.*

o'ver·pert'ed, *adj.* Having excessive pertness. *Obs.*

o'ver·pes'ter, *v. t.* To encumber to excess. *Obs.*

o'ver·place', *v. t.,* **o'ver·placed'** (-plāst'), *adj.* See OVER-, 1 a.

o'ver·plot', *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a & 4 c.

o'ver·plumb', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 a.

o'ver·plume', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 a, 4 c. [OVER-, 4 a.]

o'ver·poise' (-poiz'), *n. & v. t.* See

o'ver·post', *v. t.* To post over; to pass over swiftly. *Obs.*

o'ver·po·ten'tial, *n. Physical Chem.* = OVERVOLTAGE.

o'ver·pray', *v. t.* See OVER-, 2 d.

o'ver·prick', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.

o'ver·pry', *v. t.* To examine pryingly. *Obs.*

o'ver·put', *v. t.* To recover from. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

o'ver·quan'ti·ty, *n.* See OVER-,

o'ver·range', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.

o'ver·raught'. Obs. past and past part. of OVERREACH.

o'ver·re·cord', *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a.

o'ver·red', *v. t.* To smear with red. *Obs.* [4 b.]

o'ver·rich'es, *n. pl.* See OVER-,

o'ver·root'ed, *adj.* See OVER-, 1 c, 4 c.

o'ver·roy'al, *adj.* See OVER-, 4 a.

o'ver·ruff' (ō'vĕr·rŭf'), *v. t. Cards.* See OVER-, 4 a.

o'ver-run' (ō'vĕr-rŭn'), *n.* Act or instance of overrunning; also, amount by which something overruns; a balance or surplus carried over.

o'ver-run'ner (-rŭn'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which overruns.

o'ver-run'ning, *adj.* That overruns. — **o'ver-run'ning-ly,** *adv.*

o'ver-said' (ō'vĕr-sĕd'; 66), *adj.* Said above.

o'ver-sail' (-sāl'), *v. t.* **1.** To sail over; to sail across. **2.** To strike and sink (a vessel) in sailing. *Obs.*

o'ver-sail' (-sāl'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *saillir* to project (see SALIENT).] To lay (bricks or stones) so that each projects beyond that upon which it rests; hence, to cover by a roof or arch of such construction. — *v. i.* To project or jut out beyond the base. See CORBEL. — *n.* (*pron.* ō'vĕr-sāl') Overhang.

o'ver-scent'ed (ō'vĕr-sĕn'tĕd; -tĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Scented excessively; also, covered or concealed by a different odor.

o'ver-score' (-skōr'; 181), *v. t.* To score over; obliterate by scoring.

o'ver-scurf' (-skûrf'), *v. t.* To cover with or as with scurf.

o'ver-scutched' (ō'vĕr-skŭcht'), *part. adj.* In Shakespeare, probably, overwhipped (cf. SCUTCH, *v.*), the phrase *overscutched huswives* referring to strumpets; as used by Scott, worn out in the service — one of the interpretations of Shakespeare's use.

o'ver-sea' (ō'vĕr-sē'), *adv.* Over the sea; abroad.

o'ver-sea' (66), *adj.* **1.** Beyond or from the sea; foreign. **2.** = COLONIAL, *adj.*, 1; — esp. of troops. *Eng.*

o'ver-seam' (ō'vĕr-sēm'; ō'vĕr-sĕm'), *v. t. & i.* To sew overhand. — *n.* An overhand seam. — **o'ver-seam'er,** *n.*

o'ver-search' (-sûrch'), *v. t.* To search all over.

o'ver-seas' (ō'vĕr-sēz'; 66), *adv. & adj.* Oversea.

overseas cap. *U. S. Army.* A woolen, olive-drab cap, without visor or stiffening, worn overseas in the World War.

o'ver-see' (-sē'), *v.; past tense* -SAW' (-sô'); *past part.* -SEEN' (-sēn'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -SEE'ING. [AS. *ofersēon* to survey, to despise. See OVER; SEE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To look down upon; survey; watch. **2.** *Archaic & Dial.* **a** To fail to observe; neglect; disregard. **b** To deceive or delude (oneself), esp. so as to err or blunder. **3.** To look over; inspect; examine; also, to superintend; supervise; as, to *oversee* proofs, workmen. **4.** To see clandestinely or accidentally. Cf. OVERHEAR. **5.** To cast the evil eye upon. *Obs.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To see too far or too much; blunder. *Obs.* **2.** To act as overseer; supervise.

o'ver-seen' (-sēn'), *past part.* of OVERSEE. Hence: *adj. Archaic & Dial.* **a** Mistaken; rash. **b** Intoxicated; tipsy. **c** Versed or learned.

o'ver-se'er (ō'vĕr-sē'ĕr; 277), *n.* **1.** One who oversees, or superintends; esp., one in charge of a piece of work or of workmen in their labor; a superintendent; a supervisor; as, an *overseer* of a mill. **2.** Specif.: **a** Formerly, a person appointed to act as an adviser to, or check upon, an executor. **b** In England, a parish administrative officer (called in full **overseer of the poor**) whose duties are mainly connected with the relief of the poor. The office was created by the Poor Relief Act of 1601 (43 Eliz. c. 2). In some of the States of the United States, a local officer with similar duties. **3.** *Obs.* **a** Onlooker; spectator. **b** An editor; a critic.

o'ver-sell' (-sĕl'), *v. t.; past tense & past part.* -SOLD' (-sōld'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -SELL'ING. **1.** **a** To sell for more than value. **b** To sell for a higher price than; to exceed in selling price. **c** *Com.* To sell more than can be advantageously purchased. **2.** To sell beyond means of delivery, or, sometimes, beyond what one can provide a margin for in case of an advance in prices. *Brokers' Cant.*

o'ver-set' (-sĕt'), *v.;* -SET'; -SET'TING. [AS. *ofersettan;* akin to OHG. *ubarsezzan,* MHG. *übersetzen* to set over, overburden, oppress, press hard.] *Transitive:* **1.** **a** *Obs.* To press upon; beset. **b** To overpower; overwhelm; defeat. **2.** To set over; as: **a** To adorn with settings, as of jewels. **b** *Obs.* To set over to a later date; to postpone. **c** *Obs.* To overburden, as with taxes; to overweight or overload. **d** *Obs. exc. Dial.* To recover from (an illness). **3.** To overcome mentally or physically; to affect so as to cause disorder of body or mind; to upset. **4.** To turn or tip (anything) over from an upright, or a proper, position; to upset; as, to *overset* a chair, a coach. **5.** To cause to fall, or to fail; to subvert; as, to *overset* a government or a plot. **6.** *Print.* To set too much type for, or to set too wide; as, to *overset* a paper or book; to *overset* a line.

—, *Intransitive:* To turn, or to be turned, over; also, to be or become upset or disordered.

o'ver-set' (ō'vĕr-sĕt'), *n.* **1.** An upsetting; overturn; overthrow; as, the *overset* of a carriage. **2.** An excess; superfluity, as of type set up.

o'ver-set'ter (-sĕt'ĕr), *n.* One who oversets.

o'ver-sew' (ō'vĕr-sō'; ō'vĕr-sōō'), *v. t.; past tense* -SEWED' (-sōd'; -sōōd'); *past part.* -SEWED', *rarely* -SEWN' (sōn'; -sōōn'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -SEW'ING. **1.** To sew over and over; to overhand; to top-sew. **2.** *Bookbinding.* To sew (books) by machine, simulating the hand overcast or whipstitch, the needles and thread passing diagonally through the book section near the back binding edge.

o'ver-shade' (-shād'), *v. t. & i.* [See OVER; SHADE. Cf. OVERSHADOW.] To cover with shade; to overshadow.

o'ver-shad'ow (-shăd'ō), *v. t.;* -SHAD'OWED (-ōd); -SHAD'OW-ING. [AS. *ofersceadwian.* Cf. OVERSHADE.] **1.** To throw a shadow, or shade, over; to darken; obscure. **2.** Figuratively: **a** To cover protectingly with a superior influence. **b** To tower above as if to cast a shadow over; to dominate; to be more important than. — **o'ver-shad'ow-er** (-ĕr), *n.* — **o'ver-shad'ow-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

o'ver-shad'ow-ing, *adj.* That overshadows. — **o'ver-shad'ow-ing-ly,** *adv.*

o'ver-shave' (ō'vĕr-shāv'), *n.* *Coopering.* A shave or plane with a concave blade for dressing the outside of a barrel stave.

o'ver-shine' (ō'vĕr-shīn'), *v. t.* [AS. *ofersciman.*] To shine over or upon; illumine; also, to excel in shining; outshine.

o'ver-shirt' (ō'vĕr-shûrt'), *n.* A shirt. Cf. UNDERSHIRT.

o'ver-shoe' (ō'vĕr-shōō'), *n.* A shoe that is worn over another for protection from wet or for extra warmth; esp., a rubber shoe; a galosh.

o'ver-shoe' (ō'vĕr-shōō'; 66), **o'ver-shoes'** (-shōōz'), *adv.* Beyond the depth to which the shoes cover the feet.

o'ver-shoot' (-shōōt'), *v.;* -SHOT' (-shŏt'); -SHOOT'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To pass swiftly beyond or ahead of; to dart forward over, across, or by. **2.** **a** To shoot over or beyond; to miss by shooting too far or too high. **b** Hence, to exceed; as, to *overshoot* the truth. **3.** **a** To shoot better than; excel in shooting. **b** To deplete of game by too much shooting. **c** To injure (oneself or one's skill) by too much shooting. **4.** **a** To shoot down over, as water over a wheel. **b** To shoot across above or overhead. **c** To force or drive ahead suddenly or quickly as by shooting.

—, *Intransitive:* To fly or shoot above or beyond the mark. ***overshoot oneself or the mark.*** To venture too far; to assert too much.

o'ver-shot' (-shŏt'), *past tense & past part.* of OVERSHOOT. Specif.: *part. adj.* (*pron.* ō'vĕr-shŏt'; 66). **1.** **a** Wide of the mark. **b** Exaggerated. **c** *Slang.* Intoxicated. **d** Of the mouth or jaw, having the upper jaw extending beyond the lower, as in some dogs; of a dislocated fetlock, having the upper bone forced in front of the lower. **e** Variegated. **2.** **a** Actuated by water shooting over from above. **b** Fed, as by a hopper, from above; as, an *overshot* grain separator.

o'ver-shot' (ō'vĕr-shŏt'), *n.* The flow of water that turns an overshot wheel.

overshot wheel. A vertical water wheel the circumference of which is covered with cavities or buckets, and is turned by water that shoots over the top, filling the buckets on the farther side and acting chiefly by its weight.

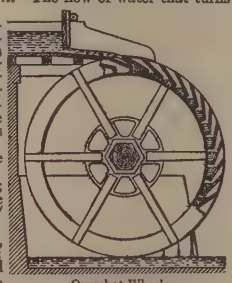

Overshot Wheel.

o'ver-side' (-sīd'), *n.* The upper or higher side.

o'ver-side' (ō'vĕr-sīd'; 66), *adv.* Over the side of a ship. — **o'ver-side'** (ō'vĕr-sīd'; 66), *adj.*

o'ver-sight' (ō'vĕr-sīt'), *n.* **1.** Watchful care; superintendence; general supervision; management. **2.** An overlooking or something overlooked; omission or error due to inadvertence.

Syn. — Inspection, direction, control, charge, watch. — OVERSIGHT, SUPERVISION, SURVEILLANCE OVERSIGHT, as here compared (see NEGLIGENCE), is the general word for the act or office of overseeing; SUPERVISION implies authoritative direction or superintendence; SURVEILLANCE suggests close, sometimes spying, watch; as, to have general *oversight* of a piece of work, the *supervision* of city schools, to keep a suspected criminal under *surveillance.* Cf. CONDUCT.

o'ver-sight' (-sīt'), *v. i.* To commit an oversight. — *v. t.* To supervise.

o'ver-size' (-sīz'), *v. t.* To surpass or make too large in size. *Rare.*

o'ver-size' (ō'vĕr-sīz'), *n.* A size larger than the nominal or normal size, as of a book, a shoe, or a tire. — **o'ver-size',** *adj.* — **o'ver-sized'** (-sīzd'; 66), *adj.*

o'ver-size' (-sīz'), *v. t.* To cover as with size or viscid matter; also, to size too much.

o'ver-skip' (-skĭp'), *v. t.* To skip or leap over; to pass lightly over; omit. — **o'ver-skip'per** (-ĕr), *n.*

o'ver-skirt' (ō'vĕr-skûrt'), *n.* An upper skirt, shorter than the dress, and sometimes draped.

o'ver-slaugh' (-slô'), *n.* [D. *overslag.*] **1.** *Mil.* Exemption from a duty because detailed on a superior duty. *Eng.* **2.** A sand bar in a river, as in the Hudson. *Local, U. S.*

o'ver-slaugh' (ō'vĕr-slô'), *v. t.;* -SLAUGHED' (-slôd'); -SLAUGH'ING. [D. *overslaan.*] **1.** *Mil.* To pass over or remit by overslaugh. *Eng.* **2.** To pass over for an appointment, promotion, or the like, in favor of another; to ignore the claims of. *U. S.* **3.** To hinder or obstruct, as a legislative bill.

o'ver-sleep' (ō'vĕr-slēp'), *v. i.;* -SLEPT' (-slĕpt'); -SLEEP'ING. To sleep beyond the time for waking; — also used reflexively. — *v. t.* To sleep beyond (a time).

o'ver-sleep' (ō'vĕr-slēp'), *n.* Act or instance of oversleeping.

o'ver-slide' (-slīd'), *v. i. & t.; past tense* -SLID' (-slĭd'); *past part.* -SLID'DEN (-slĭd'n) or -SLID'; *pres. part. & verbal n.* -SLID'ING (-slīd'ĭng). To slide over or by.

o'ver-slip' (-slĭp'), *v.;* -SLIPPED' (-slĭpt'); -SLIP'PING. *Transitive:* **1.** To slip or slide over; to pass easily or carelessly beyond; to omit; neglect; as, to *overslip* opportunity. **2.** To slip away from, past, or by; to escape. **3.** To overstep; transgress. *Obs.*

—, *Intransitive:* To pass by without being noticed or taken advantage of; also, to make a slip or error. *Now Rare.*

o'ver-slip' (ō'vĕr-slĭp'), *n.* An overslipping; also, a slipover.

o'ver-smoke' (-smōk'), *v. t.* To cloud over as with smoke; to subject to smoke in excess; as, an *oversmoked* ham. — *v. i.* To smoke to excess.

o'ver-snow' (-snō'), *v. t.* To cover with or as with snow.

o'ver-soul' (ō'vĕr-sōl'), *n.* According to the New England transcendentalists, the absolute reality, conceived as a spiritual being in which the ideal nature, imperfectly manifested in human beings, is perfectly realized, and in which our finite and separate existences are grounded. *Emerson.*

o'ver-sound' (-sound'), *v. i. Music.* To sound a harmonic instead of the fundamental tone, from overblowing; — of an organ pipe.

o'ver-sow' (-sō'), *v. t.; past tense* -SOWED' (-sōd'); *past part.* -SOWN' (-sōn') or -SOWED'; *pres. part. & verbal n.* -SOW'ING. [AS. *ofersāwan.*] **1.** To sow where something has already been sown. **2.** To sow; to scatter seed over; also, to sow too much.

o'ver-span' (ō'vĕr-spăn'), *v. t.;* -SPANNED' (-spănd'); -SPAN'NING. **1.** To reach or extend over. **2.** To erect or throw a span over (a space, or the like).

o'ver-sparred' (ō'vĕr-spärd'; 66), *adj. Naut.* Fitted with too many or too large spars and consequently top-heavy or unstable; *Slang,* unsteady.

o'ver-speak' (-spēk'), *v. t. & i.; past tense* -SPOKE' (-spōk'); *past part.* -SPO'KEN (-spō'kĕn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -SPEAK'ING. See SPEAK. [Cf. AS. *ofersprecan.*] To exceed in speaking; to speak too much or beyond warrant; hence, to exaggerate.

o'ver-spend' (-spĕnd'), *v. t.;* -SPENT' (-spĕnt'); -SPEND'ING. **1.** To spend or use to excess; to wear out; to exhaust. **2.** To spend more than; also, to spend extravagantly. — *v. i.* To spend beyond one's means.

o'ver-spill' (-spĭl'), *v. t. & i.* To spill over. — **o'ver-spill'** (ō'vĕr-spĭl'), *n.*

o'ver-spin' (-spĭn'), *v. t.* To spin over. — *n.* (*pron.* ō'vĕr-spĭn'). Overspinning.

o'ver-spread' (-sprĕd'), *v. t. & i.;* -SPREAD'; -SPREAD'ING. [AS. *ofersprēdan.*] To spread over or above; to extend over. — *n.* Overspreading; anything spread over.

o'ver-spring' (-sprĭng'), *v. t.* To spring or leap over.

o'ver-sprung' (-sprŭng'), *adj.* Having its springs weighted from above or flexible to excess.

o'ver-spun' (ō'vĕr-spŭn'), *adj.* Covered with or as with a spun fabric or casing; specif., wound round with a coil of thin copper wire, as the heavier strings of a piano.

o'ver-stand' (-stănd'), *v. t.;* -STOOD' (-stōōd'); -STAND'ING. **1.** **a** *Rare.* To stand over. **b** To overstay; outstay. **2.** *Naut.* To keep on a course beyond (a mark, etc.).

overstand one's market. To hold out so long about terms as to lose one's chance to purchase or sell; figuratively, to lose one's chance by waiting or holding out too long.

o'ver-state' (-stāt'), *v. t.;* -STAT'ED (-stāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -STAT'ING (-stāt'ĭng). To state in too strong terms; to exaggerate. — **o'ver-state'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

o'ver-stay' (-stā'), *v. t.;* -STAYED' (-stād') or -STAID' (-stād'); -STAY'ING. **1.** To stay beyond the time or the limits of. **2.** *Com.* To carry a transaction in (a market) beyond the point at which the greatest profit would have been made by closing it; as, he *overstayed* his market. *Colloq.*

o'ver-stay'al (-stā'ăl), *n.* Act or instance of overstaying.

o'ver-step' (-stĕp'), *v. t. & i.;* -STEPPED' (-stĕpt'); -STEP'PING. [AS. *ofersteppan.*] To step over or beyond; to transgress. — *n.* Passing of a limit. *Rare.*

o'ver-stitch' (ō'vĕr-stĭch'), *n.* Any of various stitches, now usually made on a sewing machine with one, two, or three threads, for binding over a raw edge on cloth, making an ornamental edging or finish, hemming, etc.

o'ver-stitch' (ō'vĕr-stĭch'), *v. t.* To bind, ornament, or finish with an overstitch.

o'ver-stock' (ō'vĕr-stŏk'), *v. t.;* -STOCKED' (-stŏkt'); -STOCK'ING. To stock beyond requirements or facilities. — **o'ver-stock'** (ō'vĕr-stŏk'), *n.*

o'ver-stop'ing (ō'vĕr-stŏp'ĭng), *n. Mining.* Overhand stoping.

o'ver-sto'ry (-stō'rĭ; 181), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The clerestory. *R.* **2.** *Forestry.* The layer of foliage in a forest canopy; also, its trees.

o'ver-strain' (-strān'), *v. t. & i.;* -STRAINED' (-strānd'); -STRAIN'ING. **1.** To strain to excess; also, *Obs.,* to outdo. **2.** *Mech.* To load until the stress exceeds the elastic limit.

o'ver-strain' (ō'vĕr-strān'), *n.* Excessive strain, mental or physical; a deformation resulting from overstraining.

o'ver-strait'en (-strāt'n), *v. t.* To make too narrow.

o'ver-stretch' (ō'vĕr-strĕch'), *v. t.* **1.** To stretch to excess. **2.** To stretch over or across.

o'ver-strew' (-strōō'; *cf.* STREW, *v. t.*), *v. t.; past tense* -STREWED' (-strōōd'); *past part.* -STREWED' or -STREWN' (-strōōn'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -STREW'ING. To strew or scatter over.

o'ver-stride' (-strīd'), *v. t.; past tense* -STRODE' (-strōd'); *past part.* -STRID'DEN (-strĭd'n); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -STRID'ING (-strīd'ĭng). To stride over, across, or beyond; hence, to exceed; to reach beyond; to surpass; also, to stride too fast or too vigorously for (oneself). — *v. i.* To exceed one's normal stride.

o'ver-strike' (-strīk'), *v. t.; past tense* -STRUCK' (-strŭk'); *past part.* -STRUCK' or -STRICK'EN (-strĭk'ĕn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -STRIK'ING (-strīk'ĭng). **1.** To strike too far. **2.** To strike from above downward. **3.** To impress (a coin) with another design, as to change the value, date, or ruler's name; to restrike.

o'ver-strike' (ō'vĕr-strīk'), *n.* An overstruck coin.

o'ver-string' (-strĭng'), *v. t. & i.;* -STRUNG' (-strŭng'); -STRING'ING. **1.** *Archery.* To string (a bow) with too short a cord. **2.** *Piano Mfg.* To arrange the strings (of) in two sets, one of which — the lower bass strings — crosses obliquely over the other; — chiefly in *past part.*

o'ver-strung' (ō'vĕr-strŭng'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Too highly strung; too sensitive; as, *overstrung* nerves. **2.** *Archery.* Having too short and hence too high a string.

o'ver-stud'ied (-stŭd'ĭd), *adj.* Overlearned.

o'ver-stud'y (-stŭd'ĭ), *v. t. & i.;* -STUD'IED (-ĭd); -STUD'Y-ING. To study too much.

o'ver-stud'y (ō'vĕr-stŭd'ĭ), *n.* Excessive study.

o'ver-stuff' (-stŭf'), *v. t.* **a** See OVER-, 4 c. **b** *Furniture.* To cover completely and deeply with upholstery. — *v. i.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-sub-scribe' (-sŭb-skrīb'), *v. t. & i.* To subscribe for more (of) than is offered for sale; as, to *oversubscribe* an issue of bonds. — **o'ver-sub-scrib'er** (-skrīb'ĕr), *n.* — **o'ver-sub-scrip'tion** (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.*

o'ver-sup-ply' (-sŭ-plī'), *v. t.;* -SUP-PLIED' (-plīd'); -SUP-PLY'ING. To supply in excess. — *n.* An excessive supply.

o'ver-sur-viv'ing (-sûr-vīv'ĭng), *adj.* Living, or having lived, through; surviving throughout (a given time, season, etc.). "*Oversurviving* raffle of half-green things which the gentle winter has suffered to live." *Kipling.*

o'ver-swarm' (-swôrm'), *v. t. & i.* To swarm over, beyond, or to excess; to overrun; also, to spread out.

o'ver-sway' (-swā'), *v. t. Now Rare.* **a** To bear sway over; to rule over; to dominate; govern. **b** To induce to change over, as in a matter of opinion; to influence over; to prevail

---

o'ver-rush', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-rust', *v. i.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-sand', *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a & 4 c.
o'ver-sat'is-fy, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o'ver-say', *v. t. & i.* To say over, or too much. *Obs.*
o'ver-scape', *v. t.* [See ESCAPE.] To escape from; to overlook or be overlooked by. *Obs.* = *n.* Oversight. *Obs.*
o'ver-scat'ter, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-scour', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-scratch', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-scrawl', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-scream', *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o'ver-scrib'ble, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-seal', *v. t.* See OVER-, 2 a.
o'ver-seem'ing, *adj.* Supereminent; apparently superior. *Obs.*
o'ver-se'er-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
o'ver-se'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
o'ver-send', *v. t.* See OVER-, 2 a.
o'ver-shad'ow-y, *adj.* Overshadowing. *Obs.*
o'ver-shake', *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o'ver-sheet', *n. Print.* = OVER, *n.*, 3. [1 a.]
o'ver-shelv'ing, *adj.* See OVER-,
o'ver-shep'herd, *n.* See OVER-, 1 d. [1 b.]
o'ver-shoul'der, *adv.* See OVER-,
o'ver-show'ered, *adj.*, **o'ver-shroud'**, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-sile', *v. t.* [*over* + *obs.* form of *ceil*, *v.* Cxf. E. D.] To cover; obscure; to delude. *Obs.*
o'ver-sil'ver, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-skim', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-sleeve', *n.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-slop', *n.* [AS. *ofersiop.*] An upper outer garment. *Obs.*
o'ver-slur' (-slŭr'), *v. t.* See OVER-, 2.
o'vers-man. = OVERMAN, 2.
o'ver-smite', *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a & 4 c.
o'ver-soar', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 a.
o'ver-sock', *n.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-sold', *past & past part.* of OVERSELL.
o'ver-span'gled, *adj.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-spat'ter, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-splash', *n.* See OVER-, 1 e.
o'ver-spred', Overspread. *R. S.*
o'ver-sprin'kle, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-squeak', *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o'ver-staff' (-stăf'; 83), *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a & c. [OVERSTAY.]
o'ver-staid', *past & past part.* of
o'ver-stain', *v. t. & i.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-stare', *v. t.* To outstare. *Obs.*
o'ver-stif'fle, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o'ver-stocks', *n. pl.* Knee breeches. *Obs.*
o'ver-stoop', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 b.
o'ver-stream', *v. t.* See OVER-, 2 a
o'ver-stud', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-sum', *n.* A surplus. *Obs* = *v. t.* To overrate. *Obs.*
o'ver-surge', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 a.
o'ver-swarth', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.

upon. **c** To sway or swing over; to cause to incline or overturn. — **o'ver·sway'** (ō'vĕr·swā'), *n.*

o'ver·swell' (ō'vĕr·swĕl'), *v. t. & i.; past tense* -SWELLED' (-swĕld'); *past part.* -SWELLED' or -SWOLL'EN (-swōl'ĕn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -SWELL'ING. To swell or rise above; to overflow; also, to swell excessively.

o'vert (ō'vûrt), *adj.* [OF. *overt* (F. *ouvert*) past part. of *ovrir* (F. *ouvrir*) to open, fr. L. *aperire* to open, influenced by *cooperire* to cover, F. *couvrir*. See WEIR; cf. COVER, OVERTURE.] **1.** Uncovered. *Obs.*
2. Open to view; public; apparent; manifest.
3. *Her.* Open, as a gate; expanded, as a bird's wings.
Syn. — Obvious, open. **Ant.** — Clandestine, sly, secret.

overt act. *Criminal Law.* An outward act done in pursuance and manifestation of an intent or design, — the mere design or intent not being punishable without such act.

o'ver·take' (ō'vĕr·tāk'), *v. t.; past tense* -TOOK' (-tŏŏk'); *past part.* -TAK'EN (-tāk'ĕn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -TAK'ING (-tāk'ĭng). **1.** To come or catch up with in a course or motion.

He had him *overtaken* in his flight. *Spenser.*

2. To catch up with in the course of a task or game, or in a press of business; to accomplish within a prescribed time or in the midst of a variety of duties.
3. To come upon suddenly or unexpectedly; often, to come upon suddenly as a calamity; to seize and involve; as, *overtaken* by a storm, disaster.

If a man be *overtaken* in a fault. *Gal.* vi. 1.

4. To lay hold on; seize; detect; apprehend. *Obs.*
5. To lay hold on so as to overpower; as: **a** *Obs. exc. Scot.* To captivate; ensnare. **b** *Archaic.* To cheat. **c** *Colloq.* To intoxicate.
6. To catch up with and pass, as in an automobile.

o'ver·take' (ō'vĕr·tāk'), *n.* An overtaking.

o'ver·tak'er (-tāk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which overtakes.
2. A package of any commodity added to make good loss in transit, as shown by comparison with the invoice.

o'ver·tak'ing ves'sel. *Naut.* A vessel coming up with another from any direction more than two points abaft her beam; — so defined in Art. 24 of the international rules of the road.

o'ver·tax' (-tăks'), *v. t.;* -TAXED' (-tăkst');-TAX'ING. **1.** To tax too heavily or beyond what is due.
2. To lay too heavy a burden or demand upon.
— **o'ver·tax·a'tion** (-tăks·ā'shŭn), *n.*

o'ver·teem' (ō'vĕr·tēm'), *v. i.* To teem or breed to excess; overbreed. — *v. t.* To wear out by breeding to excess.

o'ver·tell' (-tĕl'), *v. t.;* -TOLD' (-tōld'); -TELL'ING. To exaggerate.

o'ver·test' (-tĕst'), *v. t. & i.* To test too severely.

o'ver–the–count'er, *adj.* Of stocks, bonds, etc., sold over the counter, that is, sold in any other way than through the market on the floor of an exchange.

o'ver·think' (-thĭngk'), *v. t. Obs.* **a** To consider; to tire (oneself) with considering. **b** To regard too highly.

o'ver·throw' (-thrō'), *v.; past tense* -THREW' (-thrōō'); *past part.* -THROWN' (-thrōn'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -THROW'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To throw over; to overturn; upset; as, to *overthrow* a table.
2. To cause to fall or to fail; subvert; defeat; to make a ruin of; destroy; as, to *overthrow* religion.
3. To bring to a state of disorder; to derange.

What a noble mind is here *o'erthrown!* *Shak.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To throw oneself, or be thrown, down. *Obs.*
2. To throw too far.
Syn. — Demolish, prostrate, ruin; overcome, conquer, vanquish, rout. See OVERTURN.

o'ver·throw' (ō'vĕr·thrō'), *n.* **1.** Act of overthrowing, or state of being overthrown; defeat; ruin; subversion.
2. That which is overthrown; that which overthrows.
3. **a** *Baseball.* Act of throwing a ball too high, as over a player's head. **b** *Cricket.* A return of the ball by a fielder which is missed by the wicketkeeper or fielder at the wicket; also, a run made on such a missed ball.

o'ver·throw'al (-thrō'ăl), *n.* Act or instance of overthrowing.

o'ver·throw'er (-thrō'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which overthrows.

o'ver·thrust' (-thrŭst'), *v. t.* To thrust over.

o'ver·thrust' (ō'vĕr·thrŭst'), *n.* **1.** A thrusting over.
2. *Geol.* An overthrust fault. See FAULT, *n.*, 6.

o'ver·thwart' (ō'vĕr·thwôrt'), *adv.* [See THWART, *adv.*] **1.** Across; crosswise; transversely.
2. *Obs.* **a** Wrongly; perversely; in an opposite sense. **b** Opposite. **c** On every hand.

o'ver·thwart', *prep.* **1.** Across; from side to side of.
2. On the opposite side of or opposite to.

o'ver·thwart' (ō'vĕr·thwôrt'), *adj.* **1.** Having a crosswise position; placed or situated across or over; hence, transverse.
2. Crossing in kind or disposition; adverse; opposing.
3. *Obs.* **a** Opposite. **b** Slanting. **c** Indirect.
— **o'ver·thwart'ly,** *adv.* — **o'ver·thwart'ness,** *n.*

o'ver·thwart', *n.* Anything transverse, opposite, or adverse; a crossing; a rebuff. *Obs.*

o'ver·thwart' (-thwôrt'), *v. t.* To pass or lie athwart; cross; obstruct; hence, to thwart; to hinder or oppose. *Now Rare.*

o'ver·tide' (ō'vĕr·tīd'), *n.* A secondary tide of higher frequency than the principal tide, to which it bears a relation analogous to that of a musical overtone to its fundamental.

o'ver·time' (-tīm'), *n.* Time beyond, or in excess of, a set limit; esp., extra working time.

o'ver·time' (66), *adv. & adj.* During, at, or for overtime.

o'ver·time' (-tīm'), *v. t.* To exceed the proper limit in timing; as, to *overtime* a photographic exposure.

o'ver·tim'er (ō'vĕr·tīm'ĕr), *n.* One doing overtime.

o'ver·ti'tle (-tī'tl), *v. t.* To give too high a title to. *Rare.*

o'vert·ly (ō'vûrt·lĭ), *adv.* Publicly; openly.

o'ver·toe' (ō'vĕr·tō'), *adj.* Above the toe.

o'ver·toil' (ō'vĕr·toil'), *v. t. & i.* To overwork.

o'ver·toise' (-toiz'), *v. t.* To measure out, as in toises. *Rare.*

o'ver·tone' (ō'vĕr·tōn'), *n.* [Trans. of G. *oberton.* See OVER; TONE.] **1.** *Music.* One of the constituent higher tones, or upper partials, which, with the fundamental, make up a complex musical tone. It is the proportion of the various overtones present in any given tone that determines its quality. See HARMONIC, 1 **a**; TONE.
2. The color of the light reflected, as by a paint or varnish film. Cf. UNDERTONE.
3. *Chiefly pl.* Richness of suggestion, associations, and connotations; — used of language, thoughts, events, etc.

o'ver·tone' (ō'vĕr·tōn'), *v. t.* **1.** To dominate or drown (a subordinate or discordant tone).
2. *Photog.* To tone too much.

o'ver·top' (-tŏp'), *v. t.;* -TOPPED' (-tŏpt');-TOP'PING. **1.** To rise above the top of; to exceed in height; to tower above.
2. To go beyond; to transcend; to override.
3. To make of less importance, or throw into the background, by superior excellence; to surpass; to obscure.
4. To cause to be top-heavy.
5. To cover, flow over, or cast shade over, the top of.

o'ver·top' (-tŏp'), *adv.* Overhead; over the top.

o'ver·tow'er (-tou'ĕr), *v. t.* To tower over or above.

o'ver·trace' (-trās'), *v. t.* To trace over.

o'ver·track' (-trăk'), *v. t.* To run in the tracks of.

o'ver·trade' (-trād'), *v. i.;* -TRAD'ED (-trād'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -TRAD'ING (-trād'ĭng). To trade beyond one's capital; to buy goods beyond the means of paying for or selling them. — *v. t.* To do business beyond (one's capital, etc.). — **o'ver·trad'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

o'ver·train' (-trān'), *v. t.;* -TRAINED' (-trānd'); -TRAIN'ING. To train to excess, beyond advantage, or too high.

o'ver·trav'el (ō'vĕr·trăv'ĕl; -l), *n.* Excess of travel; specif., in steam engines, the distance traveled by the valve in excess of that needed for full opening of the steam port.

o'ver·tread' (ō'vĕr·trĕd'), *v. i.; past tense* -TROD' (-trŏd'); *past part.* -TROD' or -TROD'DEN (-trŏd'n); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -TREAD'ING. To tread over or upon; hence, to oppress; crush; also, to step beyond or across (a boundary).

o'ver·trick' (ō'vĕr·trĭk'), *n. Card Games.* A trick won in excess of the number bid or that needed to win the game.

o'ver·trump' (-trŭmp'), *v. t. & i. Card Games.* To outdo in trumping by playing a higher trump. — **o'ver·trump'** (ō'vĕr·trŭmp'), *n.*

o'ver·tum'ble (-tŭm'b'l), *v. t. & i.* To tumble or fall over.

o'ver·ture (ō'vĕr·tûr), *n.* [OF. (F. *ouverture*), fr. L. *apertura.* See OVERT, APERTURE.] **1.** An opening or aperture; a hole or recess; hence, an opening or opportunity for any action. *Obs.*
2. A proposal; an offer; a proposition formally submitted, as of marriage, of peace.
3. **a** In Scottish and English Presbyterian churches, a formal proposal or request for legislation made to the highest court of the church. **b** In American Presbyterian churches, the submission of a question of doctrine or polity by the highest court to the presbyteries for their judgment on it before formal determination by the court; also, the question thus submitted.
4. *Obs.* **a** Disclosure; discovery; revelation. **b** Overthrow.
5. The proem or prelude of a poem.
6. *Music.* **a** An orchestral composition introductory to an oratorio, opera, or other extended work. **b** A work of similar construction for concert performance.
7. *Scot. Hist.* In a parliament or convention, a motion introduced for enactment.
Syn. — See PRELUDE.

o'ver·ture, *v. t.;* -TURED (-tûrd); -TUR'ING (-tûr'ĭng). To put forward as an overture; to make or present an overture to; also, to introduce with an overture.

o'ver·turn' (ō'vĕr·tûrn'), *v.;* -TURNED' (-tûrnd'); -TURN'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To turn over, esp. with or by the exertion of force; to throw from a basis or position; to overset; as, to *overturn* a carriage or a building.
2. To subvert; destroy; overthrow; overwhelm; as, to *overturn* adversaries, institutions, patience, theories.
3. To turn to an opposite or contrary way; to turn away; to pervert; also, to turn to disorder; to upset. *Obs.*
4. *Geol.* To tilt beyond a vertical position so that, in one limb of an anticline, the underside of a fold or of strata contains the younger beds. See ANTICLINE.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To revolve. *Obs.*
2. To turn over; esp., to upset or capsize.
Syn. — OVERTURN, OVERTHROW, SUBVERT, UPSET. OVERTHROW commonly suggests greater violence or more overwhelming ruin or defeat than OVERTURN; but the two words are often used with little or no distinction; as, "He knoweth their works, and he *overturneth* them in the night" (*Job* xxxiv. 25); "Like the overthrow of Sodom and Gomorrah . . .; which the Lord *overthrew* in his anger, and in his wrath" (*Deut.* xxix. 23). To SUBVERT is to overturn as from the foundations; the word sometimes implies an insidious or corrupting influence; as, "There is not any other medicine . . . so likely to *subvert* that gloomy empire of the spleen" (*Berkeley*); "Temptation and all guile on him to try — so to *subvert* whom he suspected" (*Milton*). UPSET is more familiar and colloquial; as, to *upset* one's plans, to *upset* one's composure, to *upset* an argument. Cf. CONQUER, DESTROY, REVERSE.
Ant. — Right; settle, confirm, strengthen.

o'ver·turn' (ō'vĕr·tûrn'), *n.* **1.** Act of overturning, or state of being overturned; as, an *overturn* of parties.
2. A reversal; also, a turning over, as of goods in trade.
3. The burden of a song. *Scot.*

o'ver·turn'er (-tûr'nĕr), *n.* One who or that which overturns.

o'ver·type' (ō'vĕr·tīp'), *adj. Elec.* Pertaining to or designating a form of dynamo having the armature above the field magnets.

o'ver·vault' (-vôlt'), *v. t.* To arch over; also, to leap over.

o'ver·veil' (-vāl'), *v. t.* To veil over.

over vert. See 1st VERT, 1 b.

o'ver·view' (-vū'), *v. t.* To survey; overlook; inspect. *Obs.*

o'ver·view' (ō'vĕr·vū'), *n.* [Cf. SURVEY.] Inspection; an overlooking.

o'ver·volt'age (-vōl'tĭj), *n.* Excess voltage; specif., *Physical Chem.*, the excess potential required for the discharge of an ion at an electrode, over and above the equilibrium potential of the electrode.

o'ver·vote' (ō'vĕr·vōt'), *v. t.* To outvote. *Rare.*

o'ver·wade' (-wād'), *v. t.* [AS. *oferwadan.*] To wade across. *Rare.*

o'ver·wag'es (ō'vĕr·wāj'ĕz; -ĭz; 119), *n.* Wages for extra labor.

o'ver·wake' (-wāk'), *v. i.* To keep too long awake; also, to stay awake longer than (another). *Obs.*

o'ver·walk' (-wôk'), *v. t.* To walk over or upon; also, to exhaust or injure (oneself) by walking. — *v. i.* To walk too much.

o'ver·wash' (-wŏsh'; 184), *v. t.* To wash over.

o'ver·wash' (ō'vĕr·wŏsh'), *n. Geol.* Outwash.

o'ver·watch' (-wŏch'; 184), *v. t.* **1.** To watch too much; hence, to weary or exhaust by watching.
2. To watch over; also, to watch through or throughout.

o'ver·watch'er (-wŏch'ĕr), *n.* One who overwatches.

o'ver·wear' (-wâr'), *v. t.; past tense* -WORE' (-wôr'; 181), *past part.* -WORN' (-wôrn'; 181); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -WEAR'ING. **1.** To wear out; to use up or exhaust by wearing.
2. To outwear or outgrow.

o'ver·wea'ry (ō'vĕr·wē'rĭ; *see* OVER-), *adj.* Wearied to excess. — *v. t.* To weary too much; to tire out.

o'ver·weath'er (-wĕth'ĕr), *v. t.* To expose too long to weather.

o'ver·ween' (-wēn'), *v. i.;* -WEENED' (-wēnd'); -WEEN'ING. To think too highly or arrogantly; to regard one's own thinking or conclusions too highly; hence, to be egotistic, arrogant, or rash, in opinion. — *v. t.* To hold in unwarranted esteem; also, to cause to be overweening. *Obs.* — **o'ver·ween'er** (-wēn'ĕr), *n.*

o'ver·ween'ing (-wēn'ĭng), *n.* Excessive self-importance, conceit, or arrogance; also, overesteem or overestimation.

o'ver·ween'ing (ō'vĕr·wēn'ĭng), *adj.* Unduly confident; arrogant; presumptuous; conceited; also, of an opinion, purpose, etc., too pretentious; out of bounds; exaggerated. — **o'ver·ween'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **o'ver·ween'ing·ness,** *n.*

o'ver·weep' (-wēp'), *v. t.* To weep over; to weep over again.

o'ver·weigh' (-wā'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight; to overbalance; hence, to weigh down; to oppress. — *v. i.* To weigh too much.

o'ver·weight' (ō'vĕr·wāt'), *n.* **1.** Weight over and above what is required by law, demand, or custom.
2. Superabundance of weight; preponderance; also, excessive or burdensome weight.

o'ver·weight' (ō'vĕr·wāt'), *v. t.* **1.** To weight excessively.
2. To exceed in weight; to overbalance.
3. To give too much weight or consideration to.

o'ver·weight' (ō'vĕr·wāt'), *adj.* Exceeding normal or proper weight. — *n.* One whose weight is more than normal.

o'ver·weight'age (-wāt'ĭj), *n. Transportation.* Amount of overweight, or of charges resulting therefrom.

o'ver·welt' (-wĕlt'), *v. t. & i.* [*over-* + ME. *welten*, fr. AS. *wyltan, wiltan.* to roll, fr. *wealtan* to roll.] To overturn. *Now N. of Eng.*

o'ver·whelm' (-hwĕlm'; 258), *v. t.;* -WHELMED' (-hwĕlmd'); -WHELM'ING. **1.** To overturn, upset, or overthrow.
2. To cover over completely, as by a great wave; to overflow and bury beneath; to submerge; engulf; hence, to immerse and bear down; to overpower; crush; bury; to oppress, engross, deluge, etc., overpoweringly.

The sea *overwhelmed* their enemies. *Ps.* lxxviii. 53.

3. To project over threateningly. *Shak.*
4. To cause to revolve, surround, or cover. *Obs.*

o'ver·whelm', *n.* Act of overwhelming, or state of being overwhelmed.

o'ver·whelm'er (-hwĕl'mĕr), *n.* One who or that which overwhelms.

o'ver·whelm'ing, *n.* Overturning; catastrophe.

o'ver·whelm'ing, *adj.* That overwhelms. — **o'ver·whelm'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **o'ver·whelm'ing·ness,** *n.*

o'ver·win' (-wĭn'), *v. t. & i.;* -WON' (-wŭn'); -WIN'NING. [AS. *oferwinnan.*] To vanquish; win over. *Obs. exc. Dial.* — **o'ver·win'ner,** *n. Obs.*

o'ver·wind' (-wīnd'), *v. t.;* -WOUND' (-wound'); -WIND'ING.
1. To wind too tightly or too far, as a spring or rope.
2. *Elec.* To wind (a magnet, as in a series motor) so that magnetic saturation requires less than normal current.

o'ver·wind' (ō'vĕr·wīnd'), *n.* Act or result of overwinding.

o'ver·wing' (-wĭng'), *v. t.* **1.** To outflank. *Obs.*
2. To wing or fly over.

o'ver·win'ter (-wĭn'tĕr), *v. i.* [AS. *oferwintran.*] To winter; to pass or last through the winter. — *v. t.* To preserve through the winter.

o'ver·wiped' (ō'vĕr·wīpt'), *adj.* Wiped out.

o'ver·wom'an (ō'vĕr·wŏom'ăn), *n.* A superwoman.

o'ver·wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n. Forestry.* The open canopy of a forest, usually formed of seedling trees.

o'ver·word' (-wûrd'), *n.* A word repeated or said over, as in a song; refrain; burden.

o'ver·word' (-wûrd'), *v. t. Theater.* To compose with an excess of dialogue.

o'ver·work' (-wûrk'), *v.; past tense & past part.* -WORKED' (-wûrkt') or -WROUGHT' (-rôt'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -WORK'ING. [AS. *oferwyrcan*, for sense 1; *over-* + *work*, for other senses.] *Transitive:* **1.** To decorate all over; only in *past part.*
2. **a** To cause to labor too much or too long; to tire excessively. **b** *Obs.* To work upon the mind or feelings of so as to bring over. **c** To work upon the mind or feelings of to excess, or so as to excite or confuse.
3. To work too much on; to overdo or overelaborate.
4. To fill too full of work; to crowd with labor.
5. To work beyond a desired condition or point.

—, *Intransitive:* To work too much; overdo.

o'ver·work' (ō'vĕr·wûrk'), *n.* **a** Excessively severe work. **b** (*pron.* ō'vĕr·wûrk') Work in excess of the usual or stipulated time or quantity; extra work.

o'ver·worn' (-wôrn'; 66; 181), *past part.* of OVERWEAR. Hence: *adj.* (*pron.* ō'vĕr·wôrn'; ō'vĕr·wôrn'; *see* OVER-) Worn out; spent, exhausted; also, formerly, stale; obsolete.

o'ver·wrest' (-rĕst'), *v. t.* To wrest out of place; distort.

o'ver·write' (-rīt'), *v.; past tense* -WROTE' (-rōt'); *past part.* -WRIT'TEN (-rĭt'n); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -WRIT'-

---

o'ver·sweep', *v. t.* See OVER-, 3 **a**.
o'ver·sweet'en, *v. t.,* **o'ver·swift',** *adj.* See OVER-, 4 **c**.
o'ver·swim', *v. t.,* **o'ver·swim'mer,** *n.* See OVER-, 2 **a**, 3 **a**.
o'ver·swing'ing (-swĭng'ĭng), *adj.* See OVER-, 1 **a**. [See -ABLE.]
o'ver·tak'a·ble (-tāk'ă·b'l), *adj.*
o'ver·talk', *v. t. & i.* See OVER-, 2 **d**, 4 **c**. — **o'ver·talk',** *n.*
o'ver·tar'ry, *v. i.* See OVER-, 3 **b**.
o'ver·temp', *v. t.* See OVER-, 2 **d** & 4 **c**.
o'ver·throw'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
overthrust fault. See FAULT, *n.*, 6. [sary. *Obs.*]
o'ver·thwart'er, *n.* An adver-
o'ver·thwart'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
o'ver·thwart'ways' (-thwôrt'wāz'), **o'ver·thwart'wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* See -WAYS, -WISE.
o'ver·time'ly, *adv. & adj.* Too early; untimely. *Obs.*
o'ver·tip', *v. t.* = OVERTOP, *v. t.*
o'vert·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
o'ver·top'ple, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 **b**.
o'ver·trailed' (ō'vĕr·trāld'; 66), *adj.* See OVER-, 1 **c**.
o'ver·tram'ple, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 **b**.
o'ver·trav'ail, *n.* Overwork. *Obs.* — **o'ver·trav'ail,** *v. t. Obs.*
o'ver·trav'el, *v. i.* See OVER-, 4 **a**.
o'ver·treat', *v. t.* **a** See OVER-, 4 **c**. **b** *Obs.* To overpersuade.
o'ver·trip', *v. t.* To trip over nimbly. *Obs.*
o'ver·turn'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
o'ver·twine', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 **c**.
o'ver·twist', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 **c** & 4 **c**. [1 **c**.]
o'ver·wan'der, *v. i.* See OVER-,
o'ver·ward, *adv. & prep.* [*over* + *-ward.*] Across. *Obs.*
o'ver·ward', *n.* See OVER-, 1 **a**.
o'ver·wart'. Dial. Eng. var. of OVERTHWART. [2 **b**.]
o'ver·wast'ed, *adj.* See OVER-,
o'ver·wa'ter, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 **b**, 1 **c**, 4 **c**.
o'ver·wave', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 **a**.
o'ver·way', *n.* See OVER-, 1 **a**.
o'ver·weath'ered, *adj.* Weatherworn. *Obs.*
o'ver·weave', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 **c**.
o'ver·web', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 **c**.
o'ver·well', *v. t. & i.* See OVER-, 1 **c**.
o'ver·wend', *v. t.* To traverse; exceed; also, cover. *Obs.* [4 **a** & c.]
o'ver·wheel', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 **b**.
o'ver·whelmd'. Overwhelmed. *Ref. Sp.*
o'ver·whelve', *v. t.* [*over-* + ME. *hwelfen* to roll, fr. AS. *hwylfan* (in comp.).] To overturn; overwhelm. *Obs.*
o'ver·whirl', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 **a**.
o'ver·whis'per, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 **c**.
o'ver·win'ter, *adj.* See OVER-, 2 **b**.
o'ver·wit', *v. t.* To outwit. *Obs.*
o'ver·wom'an·ly (-wŏŏm'ăn·lĭ), *adj.* See OVER-, 4 **a**. [1 **c**.]
o'ver·wood'ed, *adj.* See OVER-,
o'ver·world', *n.* See OVER-, 1 **a**.
o'ver·wound', *past & past part.* of OVERWIND. [OVERWEAVE.]
o'ver·wove', *past & past part.* of
o'ver·wo'ven, *past part.* of OVERWEAVE.
o'ver·wrap', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 **c**.
o'ver·wres'tle, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 **a**.

ING (-rĭt'ĭng). *Transitive*: **1.** To write over; as: **a** To write over the surface of. **b** To write above. **c** To rewrite.
2. To write in too literary or labored style.
3. To write too much for the good of (oneself).
4. To agree to pay or to pay to (a general agent, jobber, etc.), a commission (**o'ver·write'**) on sales made by a subordinate agent, local salesman, etc.
——, *Intransitive*: To write too much.

o'ver·wrought' (ō'vĕr·rôt'; 66), *past & past part.* of OVERWORK. Hence, *adj.* **a** Wrought upon excessively; overexcited. **b** Worked to excess; overworked. **c** Elaborated to excess; overdone.

o'ver·year' (-yēr'), *v. t.* To keep over the year; to superannuate. *Obs.*

o'ver·year' (ō'vĕr·yēr'), *adj.* Kept over the year. *Dial. Eng.*

o'vest (ō'vĭst), *n.* [AS. *ofet, obet;* akin to D. *ooft*, G. *obst.*] Oak mast and acorns. *Dial. Eng.*

o·vey' (ō·vā'), *interj.* A shepherd's call. *Chiefly N. of Eng.*

o'vi- (ō'vĭ-). [See OVUM.] A combining form, Latin *ovi-*, from *ovum*, meaning *egg*, as in *oviparous*, used to denote *ova*, as in *oviduct*. The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

oviferous	ovigenetic	ovigerm
ovification	ovigenic	ovigerous
ovigenesis	ovigenous	ovivorous

O'vi·bos (ō'vĭ·bŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *ovis* sheep + *bos* ox.] *Zool.* **a** The genus consisting of the musk ox, the type of a subfamily, **O'vi·bo·vi'nae** (-bō·vī'nē). — **o'vi·bo'vine** (-bō'vīn; -vĭn), *adj.* **b** [*not cap.*] A musk ox.

o'vi·cap'sule (-kăp'sūl), *n.* [*ovi-* + *capsule.*] **a** *Zool.* An egg case or oötheca. **b** *Anat.* The outer layer of a Graafian follicle. — **o'vi·cap'su·lar** (-sū·lĕr), *adj.*

o'vi·cell' (ō'vĭ·sĕl'), *n.* [*ovi-* + *cell.*] *Zool.* In many bryozoans, a dilatation of the zooecium serving as a brood pouch. — **o'vi·cel'lu·lar** (-sĕl'ū·lĕr), *adj.*

o'vi·cide (-sīd), *n.* [*ovi-* + *-cide.*] An agent that kills eggs, esp. an insecticide effective in the egg stage.

o'vi·cide (-sīd), *n.* [L. *ovis* sheep + *-cide.*] Sheep killing. — **o'vi·cid'al** (-sīd'ăl; -'l; 66), *adj.*

o·vic'u·lar (ō·vĭk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* [L. *ovum* an egg.] Pertaining to or like an egg.

o·vic'u·lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* OVICULA (-lä). [NL., dim. of L. *ovum* egg.] *Arch.* An egg-shaped ornament. — **o·vic'u·lat'ed** (ō·vĭk'ū·lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.*

o'vi·cyst (ō'vĭ·sĭst), *n.* [*ovi-* + *-cyst.*] The pouch in which the eggs develop in some Tunicata. — **o'vi·cys'tic** (-sĭs'·tĭk), *adj.*

O'vi·dae (ō'vĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *ovis* sheep.] *Zool.* A family consisting of the sheep and goats, commonly ranked as a subfamily (Ovinae).

O.vid'i·an (ō·vĭd'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, Ovid (see *Biog.*), or his poetry, noted for imaginative vividness and vivacity. — *n.* A disciple of Ovid, esp. in matters of love.

o'vi·duct (ō'vĭ·dŭkt), *n.* [See OVUM; DUCT.] *Anat. & Zool.* A tube or duct serving exclusively or especially for the passage of the eggs from the ovary to the exterior of the animal or to some part communicating with the exterior. The structures so serving may be directly continuous with the ovary, or distinct from it, receiving the eggs only after their discharge into the body cavity. Portions of the oviduct are often modified into glandular organs for secreting a shell or other covering for the eggs, or a part may be modified to form a *uterus* in which the eggs or embryos develop. The oviducts in mammals are called *Fallopian tubes.* — **o'vi·du'cal** (-dū'kăl), *adj.* — **o'vi·duc'tal** (-dŭk'tăl; -t'l), *adj.*

o'vi·form (ō'vĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*ovi-* + *-form.*] Egg-shaped.

o'vi·form, *adj.* Resembling a sheep.

O.vil'lus (ō·vĭl'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *ovillus* of sheep; — in ref. to the sheep of the Hesperides, by confusion of Gr. *mēlon* sheep with *mēlon* apple.] *Astron.* Hercules; — occasional name.

O.vi'nae (ō·vī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See OVINE.] *Zool.* **a** A subfamily of Ovidae consisting of the sheep. **b** A subfamily of Bovidae. See OVIDAE.

o'vine (ō'vīn; -vĭn; *cf.* BOVINE), *adj.* [LL. *ovinus*, fr. *ovis* sheep.] Designating, or pert. to, sheep; sheeplike.

o'vine, *n.* An ovine animal.

o.vin'i·a (ō·vĭn'ĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *ovinus.* See OVINE.] *Veter.* A contagious febrile disease of sheep, characterized by vesicles or pocks on the skin, like smallpox; — called also *sheep pox.*

o·vip'a·ra (ō·vĭp'ä·rä), *n. pl.* [NL. See OVIPAROUS.] *Zool.* Oviparous animals.

o·vip'a·ral (-răl), *adj.* Oviparous.

o·vip'a·rous (ō·vĭp'ä·rŭs), *adj.* [L. *oviparus*, fr. *ovum* egg + *parere* to bring forth. See OVI-; -PAROUS.] *Zool.* Producing eggs that hatch after exclusion from the body; also, designating this form of reproduction; — contrasted with *viviparous.* Cf. OVOVIVIPAROUS. — **o'vi·par'i·ty** (ō'vĭ·pär'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **o·vip'a·rous·ly**, *adv.* — **o·vip'a·rous·ness**, *n.*

o'vi·pos'it (ō'vĭ·pŏz'ĭt), *v. i.*; -POS'IT·ED; -POS'IT·ING. [See OVUM; POSIT.] To lay eggs; — said esp. of insects. — **o'vi·po·si'tion** (-pō·zĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

o'vi·pos'i·tor (-pŏz'ĭ·tĕr), *n.* [*ovi-* + L. *positor* a placer, fr. *ponere* to place.] *Zool.* A specialized organ for depositing eggs in a position suitable for their development. Such an organ is frequent in insects, consisting of three pairs of unjointed styles at the end of the abdomen of the female. These form a boring apparatus with which a hole (in the ground, in plants, etc.) is made, in which one or more eggs may be placed. The sting of bees and wasps is a modified ovipositor.

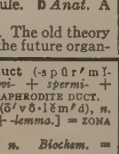

a Ovipositor of Ichneumon Fly (*Pimpla*).

O'vis (ō'vĭs), *n.* [L., sheep.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the domestic sheep and the majority of the wild sheep. Most of the latter are inhabitants of mountainous regions from western North America to western Asia. The horns form a lateral spiral. The most famous for the size and spread of its horns is the ***Thian Shan*** or ***Marco Polo's sheep*** (*O. poli*) of the Pamir and Tien Shan Mountains, Asia.

o'vi·sac (ō'vĭ·săk), *n.* **a** *Zool.* An ovicapsule. **b** *Anat.* A Graafian follicle.

o'vism (ō'vĭz'm), *n.* [*ovi-* + *-ism.*] *Biol.* The old theory that the egg contains the whole embryo of the future organism and the germs of all subsequent offsprings. — **o'vist** (ō'vĭst), *n.* — **o·vis'tic** (ō·vĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

o'vo- (ō'vō-). [See OVI-.] A combining form from *ovum*, denoting: **a** *Ovum*; ō-; — in nouns, as in:

ovocyte	ovogenetic	ovogonium
ovogenesis	ovogenous	ovolytic

b *Ovally*; — in adjectives, as in **o'vo·el·lip'tic, o'vo·rhom'boid, o'vo·rhom·boi'dal.**

o'void (ō'void), *adj.* [*ovo-* + *-oid.*] Egglike; egg-shaped; ovate; as, an *ovoid* apple; specif., *Bot.*, egg-shaped with the large end toward the point of attachment.

o'void, *n.* An ovoid body.

o'vol'dal (ō·voi'dăl; -d'l), *adj.* Ovoid.

o'vo·lo (ō'vō·lō), *n.*; *pl.* OVOLI (-lē). [It. *ovolo, uovolo*, fr. L. *ovum* an egg. See OVULE.] *Arch.* A rounded, convex molding. See MOLDING, *Illust.* In Roman work it is usually a quarter circle in section; in Greek work it is flatter, and is equivalent to the *echinus*. In medieval architecture it is not distinguishable from other convex moldings.

o·vol'o·gy (ō·vŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*ovo-* + *-logy.*] That branch of embryology which treats of the egg. *Rare.* — **o'vo·log'ical** (ō'vō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **o·vol'o·gist** (ō·vŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

o'vo·mu'coid (ō'vō·mū'koid), *n.* [*ovo-* + *mucoid.*] *Biochem.* A mucoid present in egg white.

o'vo·plasm (ō'vō·plăz'm), *n.* [*ovo-* + *-plasm.*] *Biol.* The protoplasm of an unfertilized egg. *Haeckel.* — **o'vo·plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *adj.*

o'vo·pyr'i·form (-pĭr'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*ovo-* + *pyriform.*] Having a form between that of a pear and an egg.

o'vo·tes'tis (-tĕs'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *ovo-* + *testis.*] *Zool.* A hermaphrodite reproductive organ. — **o'vo·tes·tic'u·lar** (-tĕs·tĭk'ū·lĕr), *adj.*

O'vo·vi·vip'a·ra (ō'vō·vī·vĭp'ä·rä), *n. pl.* [NL. See OVOVIVIPAROUS.] *Zool.* An abandoned group including the marsupials and monotremes.

o'vo·vi·vip'a·rous (-rŭs), *adj.* [*ovo-* + *viviparous.*] *Zool.* Producing eggs that have a well-developed shell or covering, as in oviparous animals, but which hatch within the body of the parent, as in the case of many reptiles and elasmobranch fishes. — **o'vo·vi·vip'a·rism** (-rĭz'm), *n.* — **o'vo·viv'i·par'i·ty** (-vĭv'ĭ·pär'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **o'vo·vi·vip'a·rous·ness** (-vī·vĭp'ä·rŭs·nĕs), *n.* — **o'vo·vi·vip'a·rous·ly**, *adv.*

O'vu·la (ō'vū·lä), *n.* [NL. See OVULE.] *Zool.* A genus of marine snails of the family Cypraeidae. Cf. EGGSHELL, 2.

o'vu·lar (ō'vū·lĕr), *adj.* Also **o'vu·lar'y** (-lĕr'ĭ; -lĕr·ĭ). *Bot. & Zool.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an ovule.

o'vu·lar'i·an (-lär'ĭ·ăn; 79), *adj.* Resembling an egg.

o'vu·late (ō'vū·lāt), *adj.* Containing an ovule or ovules.

o'vu·late (ō'vū·lāt), *v. i.*; O'VU·LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -lăd; 119); O'VU·LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). *Biol.* To produce eggs or ovules, or discharge them from an ovary. — **o'vu·la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

o'vule (ō'vūl), *n.* [F., dim. fr. L. *ovum* an egg. See OVUM; cf. OVOLO, OVULUM.] **1.** *Bot.* The megasporangium of a seed plant; popularly, an immature seed. It consists of a central mass of tissue, the nucellus (*n* in the *Illust.*), containing a single megaspore, the embryo sac (*e*), within which is the egg cell. The coat or integument of an ovule is usually double (*primine* and *secundine*) with a minute orifice (***foramen***) leading to an aperture (***micropyle***) through which the pollen tube usually penetrates at the time of fertilization. The point of attachment of the ovule to its support (placenta) is called the ***hilum***; sometimes it has a slender stalk, or ***funiculus*** (*f*). The nucellus and its integuments are closely connected at a point termed the ***chalaza*** (*c*). With respect to the position it assumes during growth the ovule may be *orthotropous* (atropous), *anatropous*, *campylotropous*, *amphitropous*. See these words, also EMBRYO, 3; SEED.

Diagrammatic Section of Ovule of an Angiosperm. *p*, *p* Primine, and *s*, *s* Secundine, Integuments; *m* Micropyle.

2. A small egg; an egg in an early stage of growth.

o'vules of Na'both (ō'vūlz ŏv nä'bŏt). Nabothian glands.

ovuli-. A combining form for *ovule*, as in **o'vu·lif'er·ous, o'vu·lig'er·ous.**

‖**o'vu·lum** (ō'vū·lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lä). [NL.] *Biol.* An ovule.

o'vum (ō'vŭm), *n.*; *pl.* OVA (ō'vä). [L., an egg. See OVAL.] **1.** *Biol.* A female germ cell; an egg cell, or egg, in the biological sense of that word. In animals it is a cell produced in the female reproductive organ or ovary, which is capable of developing into an organism inheriting more or less completely the characters of its ancestors, but it is commonly able to accomplish this only after it has undergone a process of *maturation*, and of *fertilization*, or fusion with a corresponding male, or *sperm*, cell. See FERTILIZATION, 2; PARTHENOGENESIS. The ovum differs from the sperm cell in its larger size, much larger amount of protoplasm (which usually contains nutritive yolk for the embryo), usually rounded or oval form, and lack of motility. Though the result of fertilization is a combination of the male and female germ cells, the latter so vastly exceeds the former in bulk that the term *ovum* or *egg* is still applied to the resulting cell, which may be regarded as the first stage in the life history of an individual. It is a stage in which even the most highly organized animal is temporarily in the unicellular condition characteristic of the lowest organisms. Development first manifests itself in repeated segmentation or cleavage of the ovum by a process of mitosis so that a mass of small cells results. In this mass the grouping of the cells into distinct *germ layers* (see GERM LAYER) and the beginning of their differentiation to form the various tissues soon becomes apparent. The cleavage may be *total* (*holoblastic*) or *partial* (*meroblastic*), according as the ovum contains little or much yolk. (See CLEAVAGE, 3.) In a strict sense the ovum becomes an *embryo* when cleavage has taken place, but the term *ovum* or *egg* is commonly still applied during the cleavage stages, and in some cases even longer, as in mammalian embryology, where the vesicle formed by the enveloping membranes of the embryo is called *ovum* even when the contained embryo has most of its organs already formed. In plants the ovum or egg is a nonmotile female gamete or oösphere. It is found throughout those groups in which fertilization replaces simple conjugation. Thus, while many of the lower algae are isogamous, in the higher forms one gamete has become greatly increased in size and has lost the power of movement, remaining passive but exerting a chemotropic attraction upon the small active gamete of the opposite sex. The same differentiation is found throughout the mosses, ferns, and seed plants, although there is increasing complexity in the mode of development of the structures. See SPORE, GAMETE.

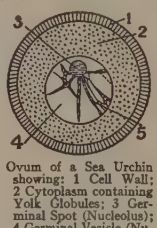

Ovum of a Sea Urchin showing: 1 Cell Wall; 2 Cytoplasm containing Yolk Globules; 3 Germinal Spot (Nucleolus); 4 Germinal Vesicle (Nucleus); 5 Chromatin.

2. *Arch.* An egg-shaped ornament.

3. *Bot.* **a** An egg cell. **b** *Rare.* An ovule.

ow (ou), *interj.* An exclamation of pain, surprise, or the like; ough.

ow (ōō), *interj.* Oh. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

o·wa'la tree (ō·wä'lä). [Mpongwe, etc., *owala, ovala, obala.*] A tropical African tree (*Pentaclethra africana*), family Mimosaceae, the seeds of which yield a lubricant oil, **owala oil.**

owe (ō), *v.*; *past tense* OWED (ōd), formerly OUGHT (ôt), which, becoming specialized as a distinct verb (see OUGHT, *v.*, 2), was replaced by *owed*; *past part.* OWED, formerly OW'EN, which became restricted to the *adj.* OWN (which see), also, *Obs. or Dial.*, OUGHT, *pres. part. & verbal n.* OW'ING (ō'ĭng). [ME. *owen, awen, aghen*, to have, own, have (to do), hence, owe, fr. AS. *āgan* to have; akin to G. *eigen*, adj., own, ON. *eiga* to have, Dan. *eie*, Sw. *äga*, Goth. *aigan*, Skr. *īśe*, ῎ιξτε, he owns, controls. Cf. OUGHT, *v.*, OWN, *adj. & v.*, FRAUGHT.] *Transitive*: **1.** To own; possess. *Obs.*

2. Hence: **a** *Obs.* To have as an obligation or duty; — followed by an infinitive with or without *to*. Cf. OUGHT, *v.*, 2, 3 **a**. **b** *Obs.* To acknowledge as one's own; to own. **c** *Dial.* To claim as owner. **d** To have or bear (a feeling, involving a certain type of conduct); as, to *owe* a grudge; to *owe* good or ill will.

3. To have or be under an obligation to restore, pay, or render (something) in return or compensation for something received; to be indebted in the sum of or to be under obligation to render; as, the subject *owes* allegiance; the fortunate *owe* assistance to the unfortunate.

The one *ought* five hundred pence. *Bible* (1551).

4. To have an obligation to (someone) on account of something done or received; to be indebted to; as, to *owe* the grocer for supplies, or a laborer for services.

5. To have or possess, as something derived or bestowed; to be obliged to ascribe (something to some source); to be indebted or obliged for; as, he *owed* his wealth to his father; he *owed* his victory to his lieutenants.

O deem thy fall not *owed* to man's decree. *Pope.*

6. To have or bear a character due to (a relation or quality); as, beauty *owes* no community with sentiment. *Rare.*

——, *Intransitive*: **1.** To be in debt; as, he *owes* for his house.

2. To be under obligations to someone. *Obs.*

☞ Various phrases with *owe* are entered under their respective nouns, etc.

owe (ō). Dial. var. of EWE.

ow'el·ty (ō'ĕl·tĭ), *n.* [OF. *oelté*. Cf. EQUALITY.] *Law.* **a** Equality. **b** The amount paid or secured by one coparcener to another to equalize a partition of property in kind.

Ow'en (ō'ĕn; -ĭn; 119), *n.* [W.] Masc. proper name.

O·we'ni·a (ō·wē'nĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after Richard *Owen*, Eng. zoologist and anatomist.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical Australian trees (family Meliaceae), having pinnate leaves, small greenish panicled flowers, and edible acid drupaceous fruits called ***native plums.*** *O. venosa* yields a useful gum.

O·we'ni·an (ō·wē'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Robert Owen or Owenism. — *n.* An adherent of Owenism.

Ow'en·ism (ō'ĕn·ĭz'm; ō'ĭn-), *n.* The political and social theories of Robert Owen (1771–1858), who advocated a communistic reorganization of society and established an industrial community on the Clyde, Scotland, and, later, in Indiana. — **Ow'en·ist, Ow'en·ite** (-ĭt), *n.* — **Ow'en·ize** (-īz), *v. t.*

ow'er·ance (ō'ĕr·ăns; ou'ĕr-), *n.* [From *ower*, for *over.*] Ascendancy. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*

ow'here', *adv.* [AS. *ahwǣr.*] Anywhere. *Obs.*

ow'ing (ō'ĭng), *adj.* [Used in a passive sense for *owed.* See OWE.] **1.** **a** *Now Rare.* Indebted; beholden. **b** Due to be paid or rendered; owed.

There is more *owing* her than is paid. *Shak.*

2. Had or experienced as a consequence, result, issue, etc.; ascribable; — with *to*; as, misfortunes *owing* to vices; failure *owing* to speculations. Cf. DUE.

owing to. Because of; caused by; — used correctly either as an adverb or as an adjective.

owl (oul), *n.* [ME. *oule, ule*, fr. AS. *ūle;* akin to D. *uil*, OHG. *ūwila*, G. *eule*, ON. *ugla;* of imitative origin.] **1.** Any member of a well-defined group of widely distributed birds of prey distinguished by their large head and large, more or less forwardly directed eyes, short, hooked bill, strong talons with reversible outer toe, very soft, fluffy, usually mottled plumage, and more or less nocturnal habits, as well as by many anatomical characters. Many species have erectile earlike tufts of feathers, and the large eyes are usually surrounded by stiffened radiating feathers (constituting the *facial disk*) supported by an internal bony ring. They feed on small mammals, birds, reptiles, batrachians, and insects, and with few exceptions are beneficial to man. The owls, formerly included in the Raptores, are usually considered as constituting a separate order, Strigiformes, related to goatsuckers.

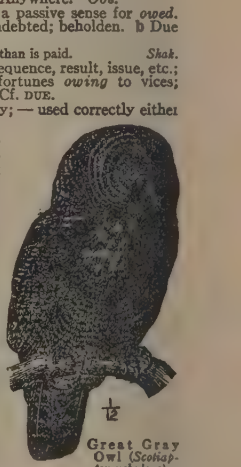

Great Gray Owl (*Scotiaptex nebulosa*).

2. A pigeon of a long-established breed from which it is supposed the turbits and satinettes were derived. They have a frill on the front of the neck, and the bill is very short, with the upper mandible downwardly curved. Two principal varieties, bred in various colors, are the very small *African* and the larger *English*.

---

o'vile (ō'vĭl; 155), *adj.* = OVINE.
o'vin. Ovine. *Ref. Sp.* [TURIA.]
ovine malaria. = ICTEROHEMA-
o'vi·scapt (ō'vĭ·skăpt), *n.* [F. *oviscapte*, fr. L. *ovum* egg + Gr. *skaptein* to dig.] = OVIPOSITOR.
o'vi·sper'ma·ry (ō'vĭ·spûr'mä·rĭ), *n.* [See OVUM; SPERM semen.] = OVOTESTIS.
o'vi·sper'mi·duct (-s p ûr' m ĭ·dŭkt), *n.* [*ovi-* + *spermi-* + *duct.*] = HERMAPHRODITE DUCT.
o'vo·lem'ma (ō' v ō · l ĕ m' ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *ovo-* + *-lemma.*] = ZONA PELLUCIDA.
o'vo·vi·tel'lin, *n.* *Biochem.* = VITELLIN a.
o'vu·list (ō'vū·lĭst), *n.* = OVIST.
o'vu·lite (-lĭt), *n.* [*ovulum* + *-ite.*] A fossil egg. *Obs.*
ow. Owe. *Ref. Sp.*
ow. † OWE, YOU.
O·wain'. Var. of YWAIN.
O'wain (ō'wăn; -wĭn), *or* **O'wen** (ō'wĕn), **Sir.** See ST. PATRICK'S PURGATORY.
owd (ōd; oud). Dial. var. of OLD.
owd (ōd). Owed. *Ref. Sp.*
ow·da'cious. Dial. corrupt. of AUDACIOUS.
owe. † AWE; HOW, *adv.*; OW, *interj.*; OWN, *adj.*; YOU, *pron.*
owen. † OVEN, OWE, OWN.
Ow'en-Glass' Federal Reserve Act. See FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.
Owen Glendower. See GLENDOWER, OWEN.
ow'er, *n.* Orig., owner; now, *Rare*, debtor.
ow'er (ō'ĕr; ou'ĕr). Dial. var. of OVER.
ower. † EWER, a pitcher; OAR.
ow'er·by' (ō'ĕr·bĭ'; ou'ĕr-), **ow'er·come'** (-kŭm'; -kōōm'), **ow'er·gang'** (-găng'), **ow'er·lay'** (-lā'), **ow'er·loup** (-lōp; -loup), **ow'er·word** (-wĕrd), etc. Scot. & N. of Eng. vars. of OVERBY, OVERCOME, OVERGANG, etc.
ow'er·ta'en' (ō'ĕr·tān'; ou'ĕr-). Scot. var. of OVERTAKEN.
owght. Dial. var. of OUGHT.
owk (ōōk). Scot. var. of WEEK.

3. A person owllike in appearance of solemnity, wisdom, or dullness, in habits of night activity or the like.
4. The Athenian tetradrachma, which had an owl for the reverse type; — a colloquial name. Cf. COIT, 2 6.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

owl-eyed	owl-haunted	owl-sighted
owl-faced	owl-headed	owl-winged

owl (oul), *v. i.;* OWLED (ould); OWL'ING. 1. To hoot or stare like an owl; also, to pry about; to prowl. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. To engage in owling. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

owl'-blast'ed, *adj.* Bewitched. *Obs.*

owl butterfly. Any large South American butterfly of the genus *Caligo*, esp. *C. eurylochus*, which has a large ocellated spot, like an owl's eye, on each hind wing.

owl car. A street car operated late at night after the regular car schedule is discontinued. *U. S.*

owl'er (oul'ĕr), *n.* [From OWL, *v. i.*] One who owls; esp., one engaged in owling. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

owl'er (oul'ĕr). Dial. Eng. var. of ALDER.

owl'er·y (oul'ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* OWLERIES (-ĭz). a An abode or a haunt of owls. b Owlish character.

owl'et (-ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [Dim. of OWL.] a The European little owl or other small owl. b A young owl.

owlet moth. Any moth of the family Noctuidae; — so called from nocturnal habits, usually somber colors, and fluffy covering.

owl fly. = ORL FLY.

Owl'glass' (oul'glȧs'; 83), *n.* [*owl* + *glass.*] Tyll Eulenspiegel (see EULENSPIEGEL, TYLL); hence, a jester, or buffoon.

owl'head' (oul'hĕd'), *n.* Black-bellied plover. *New Jersey.*

owl'ing, *n.* [From OWL, *v. i.*] See OWLER.] The act of smuggling wool or sheep out of England; hence, sometimes, the carrying on of any contraband trade. *Hist., Eng.*

owl'ish, *adj.* Resembling, or characteristic of, an owl. — **owl'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **owl'ish·ness,** *n.*

owl'light' (oul'lĭt'), *n.* Dusk.

owl midge. A fly of the family Psychodidae.

owl monkey. A night ape.

owl moth. A Brazilian moth (*Erebus agrippina*), of the family Noctuidae, the largest known moth, having a wingspread of ten inches.

Owl Nebula. *Astron.* A great planetary nebula in Ursa Major, in figure suggestive of an owl's face.

owl parrot. See KAKAPO.

owl's'-clo'ver, *n.* Any Californian herb of the genus *Orthocarpus*, esp. *O. erianthus.*

owl's'-crown', *n.* The Confederate rose. *Dial. Eng.*

Owl'spie'gle (oul'spē'g'l), *n.* [After G. *Eulenspiegel.*] Owlglass. See EULENSPIEGEL, TYLL. *Rare.*

owl swallow. A nightjar of the family Podargidae.

owl'-wide', *adj.* As wide as an owl's eyes and as unseeing.

owl'y (oul'ĭ), *adj.* Owllike. *Rare.*

own (ōn), *adj.* [ME. *owen, awen, auen, aughen,* fr. AS. *āgen,* past part. of *āgan* to possess; akin to OS. *ēgan* own, G. & D. *eigen,* ON. *eiginn,* Sw. & Dan. *egen.* See OWE.] Belonging to oneself or itself; — most frequently following a possessive case or pronoun, as *my, our, thy, your, his, her, its, their,* in order to emphasize or intensify the idea of property, peculiar interest, or exclusive ownership, and commonly with reflexive force; as, my *own* father; my *own* composition; my *own* idea; at my *own* price. "No man was his *own* [i. e., no man was master of himself, or in possession of his senses]." *Shak.* Without the possessive preceding, *own* is now chiefly used to specify relationship as direct or immediate; as, an *own* brother (as distinguished from a half brother or brother-in-law); *own* cousins, that is, first cousins. It is sometimes used in the predicate with the force of *myself, himself,* etc., used as an appositional nominative; as, he cooked his *own* dinner; that is, cooked it himself. *Own* is also used absolutely to denote that which belongs to one; as, he came to his *own;* a poem of his *own.*

— ***on one's own.*** On one's own resources or initiative; independently of outer assistance or control; for or by oneself. *Colloq.* — ***to be one's own man.*** To have command of oneself; not to be subject to another.

own, *v.;* OWNED (ōnd); OWN'ING. [ME. *ohnien, ahnien,* fr. AS. *āgnian,* fr. *āgen* own, adj.; akin to ON. *eigna* to own, OHG. *eiginen,* G. *eignen.* See OWN, *adj.*] *Transitive:* 1. To take or get possession of; to acquire or appropriate. *Obs.*
2. To possess; to have or hold as property or appurtenance; to have rightful title to, whether legal or natural; as, to *own* a house, a title, a prerogative.
3. To acknowledge; variously: to acknowledge as one's own; as, to *own* a fault; to recognize as one's own, or give recognition to; as, to *own* an acquaintance; to admit to be true or pertinent; as, to *own* the force of an argument; to acknowledge as approved; to give countenance to; to authorize; as, to be *owned* as heir; to acknowledge as having authority or as deserving homage; as, to *own* an overlord; to concede as due; as, to *own* a debt.
4. To recognize (offspring) as one's own, esp. of sheep.
5. To claim as one's own. *Obs.*

—, *Intransitive:* To confess; — with *to.*

Syn. — See ACKNOWLEDGE, HAVE.

Ant. — Repudiate. See RENOUNCE, LACK.

own it. *Fox Hunting.* To recognize or find the scent; — said of hounds. *Chiefly Brit.*

own up. To confess frankly and fully. *Colloq.*

-owned (-ōnd). *Owned,* part. adj., in combinations, as in:

employer-owned	government-owned	state-owned
foreign-owned	Russian-owned	Swedish-owned

own'er (ōn'ĕr), *n.* One who owns; a proprietor; one who has the legal or rightful title, whether the possessor or not.

— ***at owner's risk.*** On condition that the owner shall bear the risk of loss. Cf. COMMON CARRIER.

The phrase "*at owner's risk*" as used in a bill of lading providing for the delivery of the property on deck at the owner's risk could not be regarded as intended by the parties to cover risks from all causes, and including negligent or willful acts of the master and crew. 168 *U. S.* 104.

own'er·ship (ōn'ĕr·shĭp), *n.* State, relation, or fact of being an owner; lawful claim or title; property; proprietorship; dominium. All ownership is by purchase (sense 11) or descent. Cf. PROPERTY.

own'-form', *adj. Bot.* Of similar form or origin; — applied by Darwin to corresponding organs or pollen in dimorphous or trimorphous flowers.

own'hood (ōn'hŏŏd), *n.* [*own* + *-hood,* after G. *eigenheit.*] The condition in which one holds oneself or one's own in isolation; reliance upon or desire for one's own way or will; egoism; selfhood.

own'ness (-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* State or quality of belonging to oneself.

own'-root', **own'-root'ed,** *adj., Hort.* Borne upon its own roots; not grafted; — said of a plant.

own'way'ish (ōn'wā'ĭsh), *adj.* Willful. *Dial., U. S.*

owre (ōr; our). Var. of OVER; — also in compounds, as in

owre'come', **owre'lay',** etc. *Dial. & Scot.*

owre'hip' (ōr'hĭp'; our'-). Var. of OVERHIP, *v. Scot.*

owre'hip' (ōr'hĭp'; our'-), *n.* A way of fetching a blow with the hammer over the arm. *Scot.*

ows-, owt-. For words formerly spelled *ows-, owt-,* see OUS-; OUT-.

ow'tchah (ŏŏ'chä), *n.* [Of Slav. origin; cf. Pol. *owca* sheep, Russ. *ovtsa* sheep, *ovcharka* sheep dog; akin to E. EWE.] A shaggy, long-haired dog of a Russian breed, used for herding. It resembles the old English sheep dog, but is larger, standing nearly 30 inches high, and has a long tail.

o·wy'hee·ite (ō·wĭ'hē·īt), *n.* [From *Owyhee* Co., Idaho.] *Mineral.* A lead silver sulphantimonite occurring in metallic fibrous masses and needlelike crystals.

ox (ŏks), *n.; pl.* OXEN (ŏk'sĕn; -s'n), *rarely* OX. See PLURAL, *Note.* [AS. *oxa;* akin to D. *os,* G. *ochs, ochse,* OHG. *ohso,* ON. *oxi,* Goth. *auhsa,* W. *ych,* Skr. *uksan* ox, bull; orig., the besprinkler, begetter, and akin to Skr. *uksati* he emits seed, sprinkles. See HUMOR; cf. AUROCHS.] 1. The domestic bovine quadruped (*Bos taurus*), esp. an adult castrated male (which is used for a draft animal or for food). Cf. BULL, STEER. Not applied to the individual female, or *cow.*
2. Any species of the genus *Bos* or a closely allied genus; any bovine quadruped; as, a wild *ox;* extinct *oxen.*

ox-. *Chem.* Short for *oxal-,* as in *oxamide.* See OXALO-.

ox-. *Chem.* A combining form denoting the *presence of oxygen,* esp. in the names of certain cyclic compounds, as in *oxazole.*

oxa-. *Chem.* A combining form denoting the *presence of oxygen replacing carbon, esp. in a ring,* as in *oxadiazole.*

ox'a·di'a·zole (ŏk'sȧ·dĭ'ȧ·zōl; -dī'ȧz'ōl), **ox·di'a·zole** (ŏks·dī'ȧ·zōl; ŏks'dĭ·ȧz'ōl), *n.* [2d *ox-* + *diazole.*] *Chem.* Any of four parent compounds, $C_2H_2N_2O$, containing a five-membered ring, or a derivative of one of these four; — called also *furodiazole.* Specif., the 1,3,4 variety, $\overset{\diagdown}{O}.CH:N.N:\overset{\diagdown}{C}H$. The 1,2,5 variety, $\overset{\diagdown}{O}.N:CH.CH:\overset{\diagdown}{N}$, is called also *furazan* or *azoxazole;* derivatives of the 1,2,4 variety, $\overset{\diagdown}{O}.N:CH.N:\overset{\diagdown}{C}H$, are called also *azoximes,* and of the 1,2,3 variety, $\overset{\diagdown}{O}.N:N.CH:\overset{\diagdown}{C}H$, *diazo-oxides* or *cyclic diazoanhydrides.*

ox'al·a·ce'tic (ŏk'sȧl·ȧ·sē'tĭk), *adj.* [*oxal-* + *acetic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid, $HO_2C.CO.CH_2CO_2H$, obtained by oxidizing malic acid.

ox'a·late (ŏk'sȧ·lāt), *n.* [F., fr. *oxalique.* See OXALIC.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of oxalic acid. — *v. t. Biochem.* To treat with an oxalate; specif., to add an oxalate to prevent coagulation, as of blood or plasma.

ox'a·la'to- (ŏk'sȧ·lā'tō-). *Chem.* A combining form for *oxalate.* — **ox'a·la'to** (-tō), *adj.*

ox'a·le'mi·a, **ox'a·lae'mi·a** (ŏk'sȧ·lē'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *oxal-* + *-emia.*] *Med.* The presence of oxalates in the blood, esp. in excess.

ox·al'ic (ŏks·ăl'ĭk), *adj.* [F. *oxalique,* fr. L. *oxalis.* See OXALIS.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $C_2H_2O_4$, or $(COOH)_2$, existing in oxalis as acid potassium oxalate, and in many plant tissues as calcium oxalate. Oxalic acid is obtained as a white crystalline compound, containing two molecules of water, by the action of nitric acid on sugar, starch, etc. It is prepared on a large scale by heating sodium formate or by the action of fused caustic soda or potash on sawdust. It has a strong acid taste, and is poisonous in large doses. It is used in dyeing, calico printing, bleaching flax and straw, removal of ink stains, etc.

Ox·al'i·da'ce·ae (ŏks·ăl'ĭ·dā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See OXALIS.] *Bot.* A family of widely distributed herbs, rarely trees (order Geraniales), the sorrel family, having compound leaves and regular pentamerous flowers. *Oxalis, Xanthoxalis,* and *Averrhoa* are the most important genera. — **ox·al'i·da'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Ox'a·lis (ŏk'sȧ·lĭs; 277), *n.* [L., a kind of sorrel, fr. Gr. *oxalis,* fr. *oxys* sharp, pungent, acid. See EDGE.] *Bot.* a A large genus of acaulescent herbs, the wood sorrels, type of the family Oxalidaceae, having palmately or pinnately compound leaves and white, pink, or purple flowers with ten monadelphous stamens. Most species are of warm or tropical regions; some are bulbous. See OCA. The herbage is acid. b [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus.

ox'a·lo- (ŏk'sȧ·lō-), **oxal-.** *Chem.* A combining form for *oxalic.*

ox'a·lu'ra·mide (-lū'rȧ·mīd; -mĭd), *n.* Also **-mid** (-mĭd). [*oxaluric* + *amide.*] *Chem.* The amide, $NH_2CONH.COCONH_2$, of oxaluric acid, obtained as a crystalline powder by the action of ammonia and hydrocyanic acid on alloxan, and in other ways.

ox'a·lu'rate (-lū'rāt), *n.* A salt or ester of oxaluric acid.

ox'a·lu'ri·a (-lū'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *oxal-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence of oxalic acid or oxalates in the urine, esp. in excess.

ox'a·lu'ric (-lū'rĭk), *adj.* [*oxal-* + *uric.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $NH_2CONH.COCO_2H$, salts of which are obtained from parabanic acid by action of alkalies.

ox'a·lyl (ŏk'sȧ·lĭl), *n.* [*oxal-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* a The bivalent radical, $-COCO-$, of oxalic acid. Cf. BENZOYL. b Loosely, the univalent radical, HO_2CCO-, of oxalic acid. c Carbonyl. *Obs.* d Carboxyl. *Obs.*

ox'a·lyl·u·re'a (-ū·rē'ȧ; -ū'rē·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Also **oxalyl urea.** *Chem.* Parabanic acid.

ox'a·mate (ŏk'sȧ·māt), *n.* A salt or ester of oxamic acid.

ox'a·meth'ane (ŏk'sȧ·mĕth'ān), *n.* [*oxamic* + *ethyl.*] *Chem.* Ethyl oxamate, $C_4H_7NO_3$, a white crystalline compound.

ox·am'ic (ŏks·ăm'ĭk), *adj.* [*oxalic* + *amido.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid, NH_2COCO_2H, intermediate between oxalic acid and oxamide.

ox·am'ide (-ĭd; -īd; ŏk'sȧ·mīd; -mĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-id.** [*oxalic* + *amide.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline neutral compound, $(CONH_2)_2$, the amide of oxalic acid, obtained by treating ethyl oxalate with ammonia, and in other ways.

owse (ouz), **ow'ser** (ou'zĕr), *n.* = 1st OOZE, 2.

owt (ōt). Dial. var. of OUGHT.

ow'zel. Var. of OUZEL.

ox·ac'id (ŏks·ăs'ĭd), *n. Chem.* = OXYGEN ACID.

oxal-. *Chem.* = OXALO-.

ox'al·al'de·hyde (ŏk'sȧl·ăl'dē·hīd), *n. Chem.* = GLYOXAL.

ox'al·am'ide (-ăm'ĭd; -īd), *n.* Also -id. [*oxal-* + *amide.*] = OXAMIDE.

ox'a·lan (ŏk'sȧ·lăn), *n.* [Cf. OXALIC.] *Chem.* = OXALURAMIDE.

ox·al'de·hyde (ŏks·ăl'dē·hīd), *n.* [*oxalic* + *aldehyde.*] = GLYOXAL.

ox'a·lite (ŏk'sȧ·lĭt), *n.* [*oxal-* + *-ite.*] Humboldtine. *Obs.*

ox'a·lo·di'a·ce'tic (ŏk'sȧ·lō·dī'ȧ·sē'tĭk), *adj.* [*oxalo-* + *diacetic.*] *Chem.* = KETIPIC.

ox'a·lo·ni'trile (-nī'trĭl; -trēl), *n.* Also -tril. [*oxalo-* + *nitrile.*] *Chem.* = CYANOGEN b.

ox·am'i·dine (ŏks·ăm'ĭ·dēn; -dĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-din.** [*oxygen* + *amido.*] a = AMIDOXIME. b The amidine, $C_2H_6N_2$, of oxalic acid.

ox·am'mite (ŏks·ăm'īt; ŏk'sȧ·mīt), *n.* [*oxalic* + *ammonium* + *-ite.*] *Mineral.* Ammonium oxalate, $(NH_4)_2C_2O_4.2H_2O$, occurring as a crystalline salt in guano.

ox'an (ŏk'săn), *n.* Also **ox'ane.** [2d *oxy-* a + 2d *-an.*] *Chem.* A colorless gas, CNO, formed by the action of nitrogen oxides on heated charcoal and in other ways. It is described by Lidov as existing in two varieties: α-**oxan,** O-C≡N, and β-**oxan,** O-N≡C, the latter being the less stable. Both resemble carbon dioxide, but show a tendency to polymerize. Each variety forms a series of unstable salts (**ox'an·ates**) corresponding to the acid H_2CNO_2 (**ox·an'ic ac'id** [ŏks·ăn'ĭk], α- and β-). α-Oxanates occur in many natural limestones.

ox·an'i·late (ŏks·ăn'ĭ·lāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of oxanilic acid.

ox'a·nil'ic (ŏk'sȧ·nĭl'ĭk), *adj.* [*oxalic* + *aniline.*] *Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid, $C_6H_5NHCOCO_2H$, obtained by heating oxalic acid with aniline; phenyl-oxamic.

ox·an'i·lide (ŏks·ăn'ĭ·līd; -lĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-lid.** [*oxalic* + *anilide.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline compound, $(CO\text{-}NHC_6H_5)_2$, the anilide of oxalic acid, obtained by heating aniline oxalate, and in other ways; diphenyl-oxamide.

ox antelope. A bubaline antelope.

ox'a·zine (ŏk'sȧ·zēn; -zĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*oxygen* + *azine.*] *Chem.* Any of six parent compounds, C_4H_4NO, containing a ring of four carbon atoms, one oxygen atom and one nitrogen atom and called specif. *orthoxazines,* of which there are two, *metoxazines,* of which there are three, and *paroxazine;* also, any derivative of these. Certain paroxazine derivatives are important dyes.

ox'a·zole (ŏk'sȧ·zōl), *n.* [*oxygen* + *azole.*] *Chem.* A hypothetical parent compound, $\overset{\diagdown}{O}.CH:N.CH:\overset{\diagdown}{C}H$. Also, any derivative of it. Cf. ISOXAZOLE.

ox ball. A hair ball from an ox's stomach.

ox balm. = HORSE BALM a.

ox'bane' (ŏks'bān'), *n.* A poisonous South African plant (*Buphane disticha*), injurious to cattle.

ox'ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ); *pl.* -BERRIES (-ĭz). *Dial. Eng.* a The fruit of the black bryony *Tamus communis.* b The cuckoopint; also, its fruit.

ox bile. Ox gall.

ox'bird' (ŏks'bûrd'), *n.* a The dunlin. b *Local, Eng.* The sanderling or other sandpiper. c An African weaverbird (*Textor albirostris*). d An oxpecker.

ox'bit'er (ŏks'bĭt'ĕr), *n.* a *Local, U. S.* The cowbird. b An oxpecker.

ox'blood' (ŏks'blŭd'), *n.* Also **oxblood red.** A color, yellowish-red in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

ox bot *or* **botfly.** A warble fly.

ox'bow' (ŏks'bō'), *n.* 1. A frame, bent into the shape of the letter U, and embracing an ox's neck as a kind of collar, the upper ends passing through the bar of the yoke; a bow.
2. Anything shaped like an oxbow; specif., *Phys. Geog.,* a river bend such that only a neck of land is left between two parts of the stream. The river may cut through, leaving a crescent-shaped lake. Cf. CUTOFF, 8 b. *U. S.*

ox'bow', *adj.* Having, as the front of cabinet furniture, a compound curve, the central curve of which is always concave; — the reverse of *serpentine.*

ox'boy' (-boi'), *n.* A boy who takes care of oxen.

ox'brake' (-brāk'), *n.* A frame in which oxen are shod.

ox'cart' (-kärt'), *n.* A cart drawn by oxen.

ox'cheek' (-chēk'), *n.* An ox's cheek, esp. as a cut of meat.

ox'e·a (ŏk'sē·ȧ; ŏk·sē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *oxys* sharp.] *Zool.* A needle-shaped sponge spicule sharp at both ends. — **ox'e·ate** (-āt), *adj.*

ox'er (ŏk'sĕr), *n.* [From ox.] Among fox hunters, a strong hedge with a wide ditch, and a single rail in front of it. A ***double oxer*** has a rail on each side. *Eng.*

ox'e·tone (ŏk'sē·tōn), *n.* [hydr*oxy* + ke*tone.*] *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds containing the grouping $\overset{\diagdown}{O.CHCH_2CH_2CCH_2CH.O}$ and derived indirectly from γ-lactones; specif., the simplest member, $C_7H_{12}O_2$, a mobile liquid of peppermint odor. The oxetones are spiro compounds containing two furan rings and may be regarded as anhydrides of γ, γ¹-dihydroxy ketones.

ox'eye' (ŏks'ĭ'), *n.* [*ox* + *eye.*] 1. Any of several composite plants having heads with a conspicuous disk and marginal rays: a The oxeye daisy. See DAISY, 2. b *Eng.* The field camomile. c Any plant of the genus *Buphthalmum.* d *U. S.* Any plant of the genus *Heliopsis.* e *New Eng.* The black-eyed Susan.
2. a A large East Indian and Australian fish (*Megalops cyprinoides*) related to the tarpon. b The boce.
3. a *Local, Eng.* (1) The dunlin or other small sandpiper. (2) Any of several titmice. b *U. S.* (1) The least sandpiper. (2) The black-bellied plover.
4. = BULL'S-EYE, 4 a & b.
5. An object suggestive of an ox's eye; esp.: a A round or oval window. b *Naut.* (1) A small cloud which on the African coasts precedes storm. (2) A glass bull's-eye.

oxeye bean. The large orbicular brown seed of a tall tropical American woody vine (*Mucuna urens*), having flat bristly pods; also, the vine.

oxeye camomile. The yellow camomile.

ox'-eyed' (-īd'), *adj.* Having eyes like those of an ox; — translation of Gr. *boōpis* boōpis, used by Homer as an epithet especially for Hera.

oxeye daisy. a See DAISY, 2. b = OXEYE, 1 d.

ox-eyed arch. A pointed arch.

oxeye molding. *Arch.* A form of molding somewhat similar to the cavetto or casement. The oxeye is somewhat deeper than the casement, the circle being struck from a center of a circle the diameter of the intended form, and thus returns at top and bottom.

ox fence. = OXER.

ox'fly' (ŏks'flĭ'), *n.* An ox warble fly or other fly troublesome to cattle.

ox'-foot', *adj.* Made of the feet of oxen; as, *ox-foot* jelly.

Ox'ford (ŏks'fĕrd), *n.* [AS. *oxnaford,* lit., oxen's ford, whence ML. *Oxonia.* See OX; FORD.] 1. The city in England, famous as the seat of Oxford University.
2. [*sometimes not cap.*] Any of certain articles of merchandise named after Oxford; as: a = OXFORD SHOE. b Oxford cloth (see OXFORD, *adj.*).

ox daisy. = DAISY, 2.

ox·di'a·zole. Var. of OXADIAZOLE.

ox'en, *n., pl.* of OX.

ox'e·ote (ŏk'sē·ōt), *adj. Zool.* = OXEATE.

ox'es. Obs. pl. of OX.

ox feather. = HORN, *n.*, 3 b. *Humorous.*

owld (ould). Dial. var. of OLD.

owl'dom (oul'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

owl'ism, *n.* See -ISM.

owl'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

ow'mer (ō'mĕr; ōō'mĕr). Dial. Eng. var. of UMBER.

own'er·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

own'self', Rare sp. of OWN SELF.

owr'ance. Var. of OWERANCE.

owre. ✝ HOUR; OAR; ORE, mineral; OUR; URE; YOUR.

owre'gane' (ōr'gān'; our'-). *Scot. past part.* of OVERGO.

owse (ous), **ow'sen** (ou'zĕn; -zĭn). Vars. of OX, OXEN. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

3. = OXFORD GRAY.
4. = OXFORD DOWN.

Ox'ford (ŏks'fĕrd), *adj.* **a** Designating a woolen fabric woven of dyed threads, usually black and white. **b** Designating a printed cotton fabric used for dresses, shirts, etc.

Oxford blue. A color, reddish-blue in hue, of low saturation and very low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Oxford chrome. = YELLOW OCHER **b**.

Oxford clay. *Geol.* A clay formation which belongs to the Middle Oölite of the English Jurassic period.

Oxford corner. *Printing, Binding, etc.* A plain border rule projecting in each outward direction, making a square outside at each corner.

Book Cover with Oxford Corners.

Oxford dash. See 2d DASH, 13.

Oxford Down. [From *Oxfordshire*, England.] A hornless sheep of the largest of the Down breeds, developed by crossing Cotswolds and Hampshire Downs. The fleece is rather long and of medium quality and the mutton excellent.

Oxford gray. A neutral gray of medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Oxford Group movement. A movement founded in 1921 at Oxford, England, by Frank Buchman, and now international in scope.

The Oxford Group is a Christian revolution, active in more than fifty countries, the aim of which is a new social order under the dictatorship of the Spirit of God, and which issues in personal, social, racial, national, and supernational renaissance. *Frank Buchman.*

Ox·for'di·an (ŏks·fôr'dĭ·ăn; 181), *adj.* [From *Oxford*, England.] *Geol.* Designating a subdivision of the British Jurassic. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Ox·for'di·an,** *n.*

Ox'ford·ism (ŏks'fĕr·dĭz'm), *n.* **a** An Oxford trait or peculiarity. **b** = TRACTARIANISM. — **Ox'ford·ist,** *n.*

Oxford marbles. See ARUNDEL MARBLES.

Oxford movement. See TRACTARIANISM.

Oxford ocher. **a** A superior yellow ocher well found near Oxford, England. **b** = YELLOW OCHER **b**.

Oxford shoe *or* **tie.** A low shoe tied over the instep.

ox gall. The gall of the ox dried and used in medicine.

ox'gall' (ŏks'gôl'), *n.* The color light chrome yellow.

ox'gang' (-găng'), **ox'gate'** (-gāt'), *n.* [See OX; GANG, *n.*, 1; GATE a way.] A bovate. *Hist.*

ox'goad' (-gōd'), *n.* A goad for driving oxen.

Ox'-god', *n. Egypt. Relig.* Apis.

ox'har'row (-hăr'ō), *n.* A kind of large primitive harrow. — *v. t. & i.* To till (soil) with an oxharrow.

ox'head' (ŏks'hĕd'), *n.* **a** The head of an ox. **b** A dolt.

ox'heart' (-härt'), *n. Hort.* **a** Any of certain varieties of the sweet cherry, as Napoleon. **b** A race of cabbage with oval or conical heads.

ox'hide' (-hīd'), *n.* **1.** The skin of the ox, or leather made from it.

2. Erroneously taken (by confusion with *hide*, a land measure) as the name of a measure of land.

ox'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* **1.** The horn of an ox, or a drinking cup made of an ox's horn.

2. The black olive.

ox'house' (-hous'), *n.* A stable for oxen.

ox'i·da·ble (ŏk'sĭ·dä·b'l), *adj.* [F., now *oxydable.*] Oxidizable. — **ox'i·da·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

ox'i·dant (ŏk'sĭ·dănt), *n.* [F., now *oxydant.*] An oxidizing agent.

ox'i·dase (ŏk'sĭ·dās; -dāz), *n.* [*oxidation* + *-ase.*] *Biochem.* Any of a group of enzymes, as laccase, tyrosinase, etc., that promote the oxidation of various substances.

ox'i·date (ŏk'sĭ·dāt), *v. t. & i.*; -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -DAT'ING (-dāt'ĭng). [F. *oxider*, now *oxyder.*] To oxidize.

ox'i·da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* [F., now *oxydation.*] *Chem.* Act or process of oxidizing, or the state or result of being oxidized. — **ox'i·da'tion·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

ox'i·da'tion–re·duc'tion po·ten'tial. *Physical Chem.* In an electrochemical cell, the potential at which oxidation will occur at the anode and reduction at the cathode.

ox'i·da'tive (ŏk'sĭ·dā'tĭv), *adj.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, oxidation; having oxidizing powers.

ox'i·da'tor (-dā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** An oxidizer. *Rare.*

2. A contrivance for causing a current of air to impinge on the flame of the Argand lamp.

ox'ide (ŏk'sīd; -sĭd; 157), *n.* Also **ox'id.** [F. *oxide*, *oxyde*, fr. *oxygene* oxygen + *acide* acid. The French word was originally correctly spelt *oxide;* but later the spelling *oxyde* became substituted to conform it to *oxygen*, and probably from ignorance of the true origin of the name.] *Chem.* A binary compound of oxygen with an element or radical; as, iron *oxide*, ethyl *oxide*, etc. — **ox·id'ic** (ŏks·ĭd'ĭk), *adj.*

☞ In the nomenclature adopted by Lavoisier and his associates, the term *oxides* was made to include all compounds of *oxygen* which had no acid (F. *acide*) properties, as contrasted with the acids, all of which were at that time supposed to contain oxygen.

oxide blue. The color cobalt blue.

oxide brown *or* **purple.** A color, reddish red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

oxide of iron. = IRON OXIDE.

oxide red. Any of several colors, as Indian red, Venetian red, bole, iron-oxide red, etc., resembling those of ferric oxide under various conditions.

oxide yellow. = YELLOW OCHER **b**.

ox'i·dim'e·try (ŏk'sĭ·dĭm'ē·trĭ), *n.* [See -METRY.] *Anal. Chem.* Quantitative determination involving oxidation. — **ox'i·di·met'ric** (-dĭ·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.*

ox'i·diz'a·ble (ŏk'sĭ·dīz'ä·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being oxidized. — **ox'i·diz'a·bil'i·ty** (-ä·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

ox'i·dize (ŏk'sĭ·dīz), *v.*; OX'I·DIZED (-dīzd); OX'I·DIZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** *Chem.* **a** To combine with oxygen or with more oxygen; to add oxygen to; as, to *oxidize* nitrous acid to nitric acid. **b** To deprive (a compound) of hydrogen, as by the action of oxygen; as, to *oxidize* an alcohol to an aldehyde. **c** By extension, to change (a compound) by increasing the proportion of the electronegative part, or to change (an element) from a lower to a higher positive valence; to deprive (an atom or ion) of electrons; as, to *oxidize* mercurous to mercuric chloride; to *oxidize* ferrous to ferric iron.

☞ All these senses are opposed to *reduce.* See REDUCE, *v. t.*, 15 **d**.

2. To produce on (a metallic surface) a decorative film, usually of some compound, as a sulphide.

3. *Electrotyping.* To produce a conducting copper coating on (a wax surface).

4. *Philately.* To change in color, usually to brown or black, by the action of sulphur fumes; — used esp. in the past part., erroneously but commonly, for *sulphureted.*

—, *Intransitive: Chem.* To become oxidized.

ox'i·dized oil (ŏk'sĭ·dīzd). Specif., a blown oil (which see).

oxidized silver. Silver darkened with a coating of sulphide. *Trade Name.*

ox'i·diz'er (ŏk'sĭ·dīz'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which oxidizes; specif., an oxidizing agent, as nitric acid, chromic acid, etc.

ox'i·do- (ŏk'sĭ·dō-). *Chem.* A combining form of *oxide*, used for *oxide, oxidation;* specif., in organic chemistry, *epoxy-.* — **ox'i·do** (-dō), *adj.*

ox'i·do·re·duc'tion (-rē·dŭk'shŭn), *n. Physical Chem.* Oxidation reduction; as, every electrochemical reaction is an *oxidoreduction* reaction.

ox·id'u·lat'ed (ŏks·ĭd'ū·lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* [Dim. fr. *oxidate.*] *Chem.* Existing in an inferior state of oxidation; as, *oxidulated* iron (magnetic iron oxide, Fe_3O_4). *Obs.*

ox'i·mate (ŏk'sĭ·māt), *v. t. Chem.* To convert into an oxime. — **ox'i·ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.*

ox'ime (ŏk'sēm; -sĭm), *n.* Also **ox'im.** [*oxygen* + *imide.*] *Chem.* Any of a series of compounds obtained chiefly by the action of hydroxylamine on aldehydes (aldoximes) and ketones (ketoximes), in which the oxygen of the carbonyl group is replaced by the group :NOH (called the *isonitroso group,* or **oxime group**). Many oximes of aldehydes and of unsymmetrical ketones are known in two stereoisomeric forms, distinguished by the prefixes *syn-* and *anti-.* Cf. BENZALDOXIME.

ox'i·mi'do- (ŏk'sĭ·mē'dō-; ŏks·ĭm'ĭ·dō-). Also **ox'i·mi'no-** (-mē'nō-; -ĭm'ĭ·nō-). *Chem.* A combining form, 1st *ox-* + *imido-,* used to designate *presence of the oxime group,* :NOH; isonitroso-.

ox'lip' (ŏks'lĭp'), *n.* [AS. *oxanslyppe.* See OX; SLOP. Cf. COWSLIP.] **a** Orig., a hybrid primrose. **b** A Eurasian primula (*Primula elatior*) differing from the cowslip (*P. veris*) chiefly in the flat corolla limb.

ox louse. A cattle louse.

ox'man (ŏks'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who tends or drives oxen. — **ox'man·ship,** *n.*

ox'o- (ŏk'sō-). *Chem.* A combining form from 2d *oxy-,* denoting the *presence of oxygen,* esp. replacing H_2 in a methylene group, as in **ox'o·in'do·line;** — distinguished from *oxy-.* — **ox'o** (-sō), *adj.*

Ox·o'ni·an (ŏks·ō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* [ML. *Oxonia* Oxford. See OXFORD.] Of or pertaining to the city of Oxford, or the university of Oxford, England. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Oxford; usually, a student or a graduate of Oxford University.

ox·o'ni·um (ŏks·ō'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *oxygen* + *ammonium.*] *Chem.* A univalent basic radical OH_3, composed of basic quadrivalent oxygen and of hydrogen and known esp. in the form of organic derivatives; as, diethyl-

oxonium chloride, $(C_2H_5)_2O{<}^{H}_{Cl}$

Ox'o·nol'a·try (ŏk'sō·nŏl'ä·trĭ), *n.* [ML. *Oxonia* Oxford + *-latry.*] Worship of Oxford.

ox'o·zone (ŏk'sō·zōn), *n.* [2d *oxy-* **a** + *ozone.*] *Chem.* An allotropic form of oxygen, O_4, believed to be formed with, and to exist in solution in, ozone. Organic oxidation products corresponding to it have been prepared from unsaturated hydrocarbons. These products, called **ox·o'·zo·nides** (ŏks·ō'zō·nīd; ŏk'sō·zō'nĭd), are highly explosive oils.

ox'peck'er (ŏks'pĕk'ĕr), *n.* A beefeater (bird).

ox penny. *Eng. Law.* A tax on oxen. *Obs.*

ox rail. An oxer. *Eng.*

ox ray. A horned ray.

ox'reim' (ŏks'rēm'), *n.* [D. *os* ox + *riem* thong.] A narrow strip of oxhide, flat or twisted, as for straps. *S. Africa.*

ox'shoe' (ŏks'shōō'), *n.* A shoe for an ox, usually consisting of two pieces, one for each side of the hoof.

ox'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* The skin of the ox, or leather made from it.

ox sole. The whiff (fish). *Ireland.*

ox'tail' (ŏks'tāl'), *n.* The tail of an ox, esp. the skinned tail, used for soup. — **ox'tail',** *adj.*

ox team. A team of oxen.

ox'ter (ŏk'stĕr), *n.* [AS. *ōhsta;* akin to G. *achsel* shoulder. See AISLE.] The armpit; the space between the inside of the upper arm and the body; also, an arm or the arms. — *v. t. & i.* To lead or support with the arm; to go or walk arm in arm (with); to put the arm around; to embrace; to put under the arm; also, to elbow. *Both Scot. & Dial.*

oxter plate. *Shipbuilding.* A molded plate used to continue the shell plates immediately above the propeller aperture, esp. when this aperture is kept low to secure shorter, and therefore stronger, stern and propeller posts.

ox'tongue' (ŏks'tŭng'), *n.* Any of several plants having rough, tongue-shaped leaves, as: **a** An Old World annual herb (*Picris echioides*) of the chicory family, with bristly, oblong-lanceolate leaves and flowers in small, yellow heads. **b** The bugloss *Anchusa officinalis.* **c** The borage (*Borago officinalis*).

ox warble. See WARBLE FLY.

ox'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* The butterbur.

ox'y (ŏk'sĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to an ox.

ox'y- (ŏk'sĭ-). [See OXALIS.] **1.** A combining form, Greek *oxy-,* from *oxys,* in its senses *sharp, keen, acute, acid, shrill, quick,* as in *oxygon, oxymel, oxymoron, oxyrhynchus, oxytone.* Specif., *acid,* as in *oxychromatic, oxygen.*

2. *Bot. & Zool.* **a** *Pointed; acute;* as in *oxyphyllous, oxyrhine.* **b** *Smooth,* as in *oxygnathous.*

3. *Med.* Denoting: **a** *Acuteness of perception; hyper-;* as in *oxyblepsia, oxygeusia.* **b** *Swift,* as in *oxytocic.* **c** *Sharp in pitch,* as in *oxyphonia.* **d** *Acute,* as in *oxyosphresia.*

ox'y-. A prefix from *oxygen,* denoting: **a** *Presence* or *addition of oxygen;* specif., in organic chemistry, *an oxygen atom united to two different atoms,* as distinguished from *keto-* and *oxo-,* as in **ox'y·di'a·ce'tic ac'id,** $O(CH_2CO_2H)_2$. Examples are:

oxyberberine	oxycobaltammine	oxypurine
oxycarbonate	oxycopaivic	oxyterpene
oxycholesterol	oxynarcotine	

b The *presence of the hydroxyl group* (in this sense more properly *hydroxy-*), as in:

oxyamine	oxyethyl	oxyproline
oxyanthraquinone	oxymandelic	oxypropionic
oxybenzaldehyde	oxynaphthoic	oxyquinone
oxybenzyl	oxynaphthoquinone	oxysalicylic
oxycamphor	oxyphenol	oxystearic
oxycaproic	oxyphenyl	oxytoluene
oxycinnamic	oxyphthalic	oxytoluic
oxycoumarin	oxypicric	

ox'y (ŏk'sĭ), *adj. Chem.* = 2d OXY-.

ox'y·a·can'thine (ŏk'sĭ·ä·kăn'thēn; -thĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-thin.** [*oxyacanthous* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid obtained from barberry root

ox'y·a·can'thous (-thŭs), *adj.* [Cf. Gr. *oxyakanthos* a plant having sharp thorns. See 1st OXY-; ACANTHA.] *Bot.* Having sharp spines or thorns.

ox'y·a·cet'y·lene (-ä·sĕt'ĭ·lēn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, a mixture of oxygen and acetylene.

oxyacetylene blowpipe *or* **torch.** A welding blowpipe using oxygen and acetylene. See WELDING BLOWPIPE.

oxyacetylene cutting. = OXYGEN-ACETYLENE CUTTING.

oxyacetylene welding. = OXYGEN-ACETYLENE WELDING.

Ox'y·ae'na (ŏk'sĭ·ē'nä), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *oxy-* + Gr. *-aina,* a fem. ending.] *Paleontol.* A genus of creodonts from the North American Eocene, type of a family, **Ox'y·aen'i·dae** (-ēn'ĭ·dē).

ox'y·al'de·hyde (-ăl'dē·hīd), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *aldehyde.*] *Chem.* A hydroxy derivative of an aldehyde.

ox'y·an'thra·cene' (-ăn'thrä·sēn), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *anthracene.*] *Chem.* a Anthroquinone. **b** Anthrone.

ox'y·a'phi·a (-ā'fĭ·ä; -ăf'ĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *oxy-* + Gr. *haphē* touch.] *Med.* Acuteness of touch.

ox'y·as'ter (ŏk'sĭ·ăs'tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *oxy-* + Gr. *astēr* star.] *Zool.* A stellate sponge spicule having acute rays.

ox'y·az'o- (-ăz'ō-; -ā'zō-). *Chem.* A combining form, *oxy-* + *azo-,* denoting *presence of the oxy and azo groups.* — **ox'y·az'o** (-ō), *adj.*

ox·yb'a·phon (ŏks·ĭb'ä·fŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -PHA (-fä). [Gr., vinegar saucer, fr. *oxys* acid + the root of *baptein* to dip, *baphē* dipping.] **1.** *Gr. Archæol.* A vase or vessel for holding sauces, etc. The shape is not precisely known, but the vessel has been wrongly identified with the bell-shaped crater.

2. See MEASURE, *Table.*

ox'y·blep'si·a (ŏk'sĭ·blĕp'sĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *oxyblepsia,* fr. *oxys* sharp + *blepein* to see.] *Med.* Acuteness of sight.

ox'y·bro'mide (-brō'mīd; -mĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-mid.** [2d *oxy-* + *bromide.*] *Chem.* A compound of oxygen and bromine with an element or radical; as, phosphorus *oxybromide,* $POBr_3$.

ox'y·bu·tyr'ĭ·a (-bū·tĭr'ĭ·ä), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* The presence of hydroxybutyric acid or its salts in the urine.

ox'y·cal'ci·um (-kăl'sĭ·ŭm), *adj.* [2d *oxy-* + *calcium.*] Of or pertaining to oxygen and calcium; as, the *oxycalcium* light or limelight.

ox'y·cal'o·rim'e·ter (-kăl'ō·rĭm'ē·tĕr), *n.* A calorimeter in which the energy content of a substance is determined by the direct measurement of the oxygen consumed.

ox'y·cel'lu·lose (-sĕl'ū·lōs), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *cellulose.*] *Chem.* Any of a group of substances regarded as oxidized cellulose, occurring in wood fiber, or obtained artificially by oxidizing cellulose. They fix basic dyes.

ox'y·ceph'a·ly (-sĕf'ä·lĭ), *n.* [1st *oxy-* + Gr. *kephalē* head.] *Craniol.* Loftiness of skull due to early synostosis of the parietal and occipital bones with compensating growth in the region of the anterior fontanel. — **ox'y·ce·phal'ic** (-sē·făl'ĭk), *adj.*—**ox'y·ceph'a·lism** (-sĕf'ä·lĭz'm), *n.* — **ox'y·ceph'a·lous** (-lŭs), *adj.*

ox'y·chlo'ric (-klō'rĭk; 181), **ox'y·chlo'rine** (-rēn; -rĭn), *adj.* [2d *oxy-* + *chloric.*] *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, certain compounds containing oxygen and chlorine; as, *oxychloric* acid, or perchloric acid. See PERCHLORIC. — **ox'y·chlo'rate** (-rāt) (see -ATE, 3 **b**), *n.*

ox'y·chlo'ride (-rīd; -rĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-rid.** [2d *oxy-* + *chloride.*] *Chem.* A compound of oxygen and chlorine with an element or radical; as, phosphorus *oxychloride,* $POCl_3$.

ox'y·chro'ma·tin (-krō'mä·tĭn), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *chromatin.*] *Biol.* Oxyphilic chromatin, often held to include the linin. — **ox'y·chro·mat'ic** (-krō·măt'ĭk), **ox'y·chro'ma·tin'ic** (-krō'mä·tĭn'ĭk), *adj.*

Ox'y·coc'cus (-kŏk'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *oxy-* + Gr. *kokkos* grain, seed.] *Bot.* A small genus of trailing, prostrate evergreen shrubs, the cranberries, family Vacciniaceæ, natives of the Northern Hemisphere. They have small thick leaves and drooping red or pink flowers, succeeded by many-seeded berries. See CRANBERRY, 2.

ox'y·crate (ŏk'sĭ·krāt), *n.* [Gr. *oxykraton,* fr. *oxys* acid + *kerannynai* to mix.] *Pharm.* A mixture of water and vinegar.

ox'y·cy'a·nide (-sī'ä·nīd; -nĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-nid.** [2d *oxy-* + *cyanide.*] *Chem.* A compound of oxygen and cyanogen with an element or radical; as, mercuric *oxycyanide,* $Hg_2O(CN)_2$.

ox'y·dac'tyl (-dăk'tĭl), *adj.* [1st *oxy-* + *dactyl.*] *Zool.* Having slender, tapered digits.

Ox'y·den'drum (-dĕn'drŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *oxy-* + Gr. *dendron* tree.] *Bot.* A genus of North American trees (family Ericaceæ). *O. arboreum,* the sorrel tree, is the only known species.

ox'y·di'act (-dĭ'ăkt), *adj.* [1st *oxy-* + *di-* + Gr. *aktis* ray.] *Zool.* Having three axes, but only two rays developed; — said of certain sponge spicules.

ox'y·es·the'sĭ·a (ŏk'sĭ·ĕs·thē'zhĭ·ä; -zhä; -zĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *oxy-* + *esthesia.*] *Med.* Abnormal acuteness of sensation.

ox'y·e'ther (-ē'thĕr), *adj.* [2d *oxy-* + *ether.*] Of or pertaining to a mixture of oxygen and ether vapor. Cf. OXYHYDROGEN.

Ox'ford·shire Down (ŏks'fĕrd·shĭr; -shēr). = OXFORD DOWN.

ox'-head'ed, *adj.* See -HEADED.

ox'heal', *n.* = BEAR'S-FOOT **a**.

ox'hoft' (ŏks'hôft'), *n. sing. & pl.* [G., fr. D. See OKSHOOFD.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

ox'huv'ud (-hōōv'ŭd), *n. sing. & pl.* [Sw., fr. D. See OKSHOOFD.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

ox'id (ŏk'sĭd). Var. of OXIDE.

ox'i·di·za'tion (ŏk'sĭ·dĭ·zā'shŭn; -dĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* = OXIDATION.

ox'i·dize'ment, *n.* = OXIDATION.

ox'i·diz'ing (ŏk'sĭ·dīz'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of OXIDIZE. — **oxidizing flame.** See FLAME, *n.*, 1.

ox'i·do·re·duc'tase (ŏk'sĭ·dō·rē·dŭk'tās), *n. Biochem.* = DEHYDROGENASE.

ox·id'u·lous, *adj.* Oxidulated. *Obs.*

ox'i·gen. Oxygen. *Ref. Sp.*

ox'i·mi'no- (ŏk'sĭ·m·ē'nō-; ŏks·ĭm'ĭ·nō-). = OXIMIDO-.

ox'i·salt. Var. of OXYSALT.

ox'i·tone. Oxytone. *Ref. Sp.*

ox'land, *n. Eng. Hist.* An oxgang. = BOVATE.

ox'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

ox·on'ic ac'id (ŏks·ŏn'ĭk). [*oxygen* + carb*onic.*] = ALLANTOXANIC ACID.

ox'y·ac'id (ŏk'sĭ·ăs'ĭd), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *acid.*] **a** = OXYGEN ACID. **b** = HYDROXY ACID.

oxy acid. = OXYACID.

ox'y·es·the'sĭ·a. Var. of OXYESthesia.

Ox·yb'a·phus (ŏks·ĭb'ä·fŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *oxybaphos* vessel, vase; — from shape of involucre.] Syn. of ALLIONIA.

ox'y·ben'zene, *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *benzene.*] *Chem.* = PHENOL.

ox'y·ben·zoic ac'id (ŏk'sĭ·bĕn·zō'ĭk). *Chem.* = HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID.

ox'y·bu·tyr'ic ac'id (ŏk'sĭ·bū·tĭr'ĭk). [2d *oxy-* + *butyric.*] *Chem.* = HYDROXYBUTYRIC ACID.

ox'yd, **ox'yde.** Vars. of OXIDE.

ox'y·dant, **ox'y·dase,** **ox'y·date,** **ox'y·da'tion,** **ox'y·de,** **ox'y·dize,** etc. Vars. of OXIDANT, OXIDASE, etc.

ox'y·der'ci·cal, *adj.* [Gr. *oxyderkikos,* fr. *oxys* sharp + root of *derkesthai* to see.] Making the sight sharp. *Obs.*

ox'y·di'a·zole. *Chem.* Var. of OXADIAZOLE.

ox'y·fat'ty ac'id (ŏk'sĭ·făt'ĭ). A hydroxy derivative of a fatty acid, as lactic acid.

ox'y·flu'o·ride (-flōō'ō·rīd; -rĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-id.** [2d *oxy-* + *fluoride.*] *Chem.* A compound of oxygen and fluorine with an element or radical.

ox'y·gas' (-găs'), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a mixture of oxygen and industrial gas. Cf. OXYHYDROGEN.

ox'y·gen (ŏk'sĭ·jĕn), *n.* [F. *oxygène,* fr. Gr. *oxys* sharp, acid + root of *gignesthai* to be born. So called by Lavoisier because supposed by him to be an essential part of every *acid.* See 1st OXY-; -GEN.] **1.** *Chem.* An element occurring free as a colorless, tasteless, odorless gas (ordinary oxygen) in the atmosphere, of which it forms about 23 per cent by weight and about 21 per cent by volume, being slightly heavier than nitrogen. Symbol, *O;* at. no., 8; at. wt., 16.000. Oxygen is the most abundant of all the elements on the earth's surface, for, in addition to its occurrence free in air, it forms, in combination, eight-ninths by weight of water and nearly one-half by weight of the rocks composing the earth's crust, being a constituent of silica, the silicates, the carbonates, the sulphates, etc. It is also a constituent of a large proportion of organic compounds. It is indispensable in respiration. Ordinary oxygen was discovered in 1774 by Priestley (who called it *dephlogisticated air*) and independently by Scheele. The pure gas may be prepared by heating potassium chlorate (best with addition of manganese dioxide), and by various other methods. The chief industrial methods are the liquefaction of air and the electrolysis of water. Sp. gr. referred to air, 1.105. Weight of a liter, 1.429 g. Molecular formula, O_2. It is used in oxyacetylene and oxyhydrogen blowpipes, in metal cutting, in liquid-oxygen explosives, in purifying illuminating gas, in medicine to aid respiration, and for a few other purposes. Oxygen can be condensed to a pale-blue liquid boiling at −183° C., and to a pale-blue solid melting at −218.4° C. The liquid is strongly magnetic. Ordinary oxygen is moderately active at ordinary temperatures, and its activity is greatly increased by heat. It combines with all the elements except those of the argon group and fluorine, the process being called *oxidation,* of which ordinary *combustion* is only an intense form. The element oxygen is commonly bivalent (but see OXONIUM). It is a constituent of all but a very few acids (as hydrochloric, hydrobromic, etc.), and, in general, the greater the proportion of oxygen with which an element combines, the more acidic does it become. Oxygen is also known in an allotropic, more active form, *ozone* (which see). See also OXOZONE.

2. Chlorine used in bleaching. *Manufacturing Name.*

ox'y·gen–a·cet'y·lene cut'ting. Gas cutting with oxygen and acetylene.

oxygen–acetylene welding. Gas welding with oxygen and acetylene.

oxygen acid. *Chem.* An acid containing oxygen, as chloric acid, sulphuric acid.

ox·yg'e·nant (ŏk·sĭj'ē·nănt), *n.* [F. *oxygénant,* pres. part.] An oxidizing agent.

ox'y·gen·ate (ŏk'sĭ·jĕn·āt), *v. t.;* -ĀT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [F. *oxygéner.*] *Chem.* To impregnate or combine with oxygen; to treat with oxygen; to oxidize; as, to *oxygenate* the blood. — **ox'y·gen·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ox'y·gen·at'ed wa'ter (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119). a Water impregnated with oxygen gas. b Hydrogen peroxide.

ox'y·gen·a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* Something which oxygenates, as a lung; oxidizer.

ox'y·gen'er·a'tor (-jĕn'ĕr·ā'tĕr), *n.* A machine for making oxygen.

ox'y·gen–hy'dro·gen weld'ing. Gas welding with oxygen and hydrogen. The heat of the flame produced, estimated at over 5,000° F., is sufficient to consume the diamond and easily fuse platinum. See GAS WELDING.

ox'y·gen'ic (ŏk'sĭ·jĕn'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Pertaining to, consisting of, containing, or resembling, oxygen. — **ox'y·gen·ic'i·ty** (-jĕn·ĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

ox'y·ge'ni·um (ŏk'sĭ·jē'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Pharm.* The Latinized form of OXYGEN. *Rare.*

ox'y·gen·ize (ŏk'sĭ·jĕn·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To oxidize; to oxygenate. — **ox'y·gen·iz'a·ble** (-īz'ā·b'l), *adj.* — **ox'y·gen·iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.*

ox·yg'e·nous (ŏks·ĭj'ē·nŭs), *adj.* Oxygenic.

oxygen ratio. = ACIDITY COEFFICIENT.

ox'y·geu'si·a (ŏk'sĭ·gū'sĭ·ā), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *-oxy-* + Gr. *geusis* taste.] *Med.* Excessive or morbid acuteness of sense of taste.

ox·yg'na·thous (ŏks·ĭg'nā·thŭs), *adj.* [*oxy-* + *-gnathous.*] *Zool.* Having smooth or nearly smooth jaws, as certain land snails and slugs.

ox'y·gon (ŏk'sĭ·gŏn), *n.* [Gr. *oxygōnios* acute-angled, fr. *oxys* sharp + *gōnia* angle.] A triangle having three acute angles. — **ox·yg'o·nal** (ŏks·ĭg'ō·năl), **ox'y·go'ni·al** (ŏk'sĭ·gō'nĭ·ăl), *adj. All Obs.*

ox'y·hal'ide (-hăl'ĭd; -īd; -hā'lĭd; -lĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-id** (-īd). [*oxy-* + *halogen* + *-ide.*] *Chem.* A compound of oxygen and a halogen with an element or radical, as the oxychlorides, oxybromides, etc. — **ox'y·hal'oid** (-hăl'oid; hā'loid), *adj.*

ox'y·hem'a·tin, ox'y·haem'a·tin (ŏk'sĭ·hĕm'ā·tĭn; -hē'mā·tĭn), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *hematin.*] *Biochem.* Hematin in combination with oxygen.

ox'y·hex·ac'tine (-hĕks·ăk'tĭn; -tīn), *n.* [1st *oxy-* + *hexactine.*] *Zool.* A hexactinal sponge spicule whose rays end in sharp points.

ox'y·hex·as'ter (-hĕks·ăs'tĕr), *n.* [1st *oxy-* + *hexaster.*] *Zool.* A hexaster whose rays end in sharp points.

ox'y·hy'drate (-hī'drāt), *n. Chem.* A hydroxide.

ox'y·hy'dric (-drĭk), *adj.* a Composed of oxygen and hydrogen in combination; as, *oxyhydric* acid (a name sometimes given to water). b = OXYHYDROGEN.

ox'y·hy'dro·gen (-hī'drō·jĕn), *adj.* [2d *oxy-* + *hydrogen.*] *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen. — *n.* Oxyhydrogen gas.

oxyhydrogen blowpipe *or* **torch.** A welding blowpipe using oxygen and hydrogen. See WELDING BLOWPIPE.

oxyhydrogen light. A light produced by the incandescence of some substance, esp. lime, in the oxyhydrogen flame. See LIMELIGHT, 1.

oxyhydrogen microscope. A form of microscope arranged so as to use the oxyhydrogen light as a source of illumination.

ox'y·i'o·dide (ŏk'sĭ·ī'ō·dīd; -dĭd; 157), *adj.* Also **-did.** [2d *oxy-* + *iodide.*] *Chem.* A compound of oxygen and iodine, with an element or radical.

ox'y·ke'tone (-kē'tōn), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *ketone.*] *Chem.* A hydroxy derivative of a ketone. Cf. KETOL.

ox'yl (ŏk'sĭl), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* Any radical having an oxygen atom with one free valence.

ox'y·lu·cif'er·in (ŏk'sĭ·lū·sĭf'ĕr·ĭn), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *luciferin.*] *Biochem.* The nonluminous oxidation product of luciferin (which see), yielding luciferin under the reducing action of light.

ox'y·lu'mi·nes'cence (-lū'mĭ·nĕs'ĕns; -'ns), *n. Physical Chem.* Luminescence caused by oxidation. — **ox'y·lu'mi·nes'cent** (-nĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.*

ox'y·mel (ŏk'sĭ·mĕl), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *oxymeli,* fr. *oxys* acid + *meli* honey.] *Pharm.* A mixture of honey and dilute acetic acid, used as an excipient. Cf. HONEY, *n.,* 7.

ox'y·meth'yl·ene (ŏk'sĭ·mĕth'ĭ·lēn), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *methylene.*] *Chem.* See FORMALDEHYDE.

ox'y·mo'ron (-mō'rŏn; 181), *n.; pl.* -RA (-rā). [NL., fr. Gr. *oxymōron,* fr. *oxymōros* pointedly foolish, fr. *oxys* sharp + *mōros* foolish.] *Rhet.* A combination for epigrammatic effect of contradictory or incongruous words (*cruel kindness; laborious idleness*).

ox'y·mu'ri·ate (-mū'rĭ·āt), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *muriate.*] *Old Chem.* A salt of "oxymuriatic acid"; a chloride or chlorate; as, *oxymuriate* of mercury (mercuric chloride), of potash (potassium chlorate), etc.

ox'y·mu'ri·at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), *adj.* [2d *oxy-* + *muriatic.*] *Old Chem.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, oxidized muriatic (hydrochloric) acid, that is, chlorine; as, *oxymuriatic* acid, *oxymuriatic* gas, names given to chlorine before it was known to be an element.

oxymuriatic, *or* **oxymuriate, matches.** Matches tipped with oxymuriate of potash (potassium chlorate).

ox'y·neu'rine (ŏk'sĭ·nū'rēn; -rĭn), *n.* Also **-rin.** Betaine. See BETAINE a.

ox'y·ni'trate (ŏk'sĭ·nī'trāt), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *nitrate.*] *Chem.* A compound of oxygen and the nitrate group with an element or radical; as, bismuth *oxynitrate,* $BiONO_3$.

ox·yn'tic (ŏks·ĭn'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *oxynein* to make acid.] Secreting acid; — applied esp. to the parietal cells of the gastric glands, or the entire glands. See CARDIAC GLANDS a.

ox'y·o·phit'ic (ŏk'sĭ·ō·fĭt'ĭk), *adj.* [1st *oxy-* + *ophitic.*] Designating a variety of ophitic texture in which plagioclase laths are inserted in a mesostasis of quartz and orthoclase. Cf. BASIOPHITIC.

ox'y·o'pi·a (ŏk'sĭ·ō'pĭ·ā), **ox'y·o'py** (ŏk'sĭ·ō'pĭ), *n.* [NL. *oxyopia,* fr. 1st *oxy-* + *-opia.*] *Med.* Unusual acuteness of sight.

Ox'y·op'i·dae (-ŏp'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *oxyōpēs* sharp-eyed.] *Zool.* A family of diurnal hunting spiders with eight eyes and long legs. They do not use webs to trap their prey.

ox'y·os·phre'si·a (-ŏs·frē'zhĭ·ā; -zĭ·ā), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *oxy-* + Gr. *osphrēsis* sense of smell.] *Med.* Great acuteness of smell.

ox'y·pet'al·ous (-pĕt'ăl·ŭs), *adj.* [1st *oxy-* + *-petalous.*] Having sharp-pointed petals.

ox'y·phile (ŏk'sĭ·fīl; -fĭl), **ox'y·phil** (-fĭl), *adj.* [1st *oxy-* + *-phile, -phil.*] *Biol.* Oxyphilic. — *n.* An oxyphilic substance, organism, cell, etc.; specif., one of a group of leucocytes having granules staining with acid dyes.

ox'y·phil'ic (ŏk'sĭ·fĭl'ĭk), **ox·yph'i·lous** (ŏks·ĭf'ĭ·lŭs), *adj.* [See OXYPHILE.] *Biol.* Staining readily with acid stains, as eosin; hence, often, eosinophilic.

ox'y·pho'ni·a (ŏk'sĭ·fō'nĭ·ā), **ox·yph'o·ny** (ŏks·ĭf'ō·nĭ), *n.* [NL. *oxyphonia,* fr. Gr. *oxyphōnia,* fr. *oxys* shrill + *phōnē* voice.] *Med.* Shrillness of voice.

ox'y·phos'phate (-fŏs'fāt), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *phosphate.*] *Chem.* a *Obs.* A higher phosphate. b A compound of oxygen and the phosphate group (PO_4) with an element or radical, specif. one of zinc used by dentists as a filling.

ox'y·phyl'lous (ŏk'sĭ·fĭl'ŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *oxyphyllos,* fr. *oxys* sharp + *phyllon* leaf.] *Bot.* Having sharp-pointed leaves. *Rare.*

ox'y·phyte (ŏk'sĭ·fīt), *n.* [*oxy-* + *-phyte.*] A plant growing in soil which lacks oxygen.

ox'y·pyc'nos (-pĭk'nŏs), *n.* [Gr. *oxypyknos,* adj., fr. *oxys* sharp, high + *pyknon* a small interval.] *Gr. & Medieval Music.* a A tetrachord having the half step at its upper end. b A mode composed of such tetrachords.

ox'y·quin'o·line (-kwĭn'ō·lēn; -lĭn), *n.* Also **-lin.** [2d *oxy-* + *quinoline.*] *Chem.* A hydroxy derivative of quinoline; specif., carbostyril.

oxyquinoline sulphate. *Pharm.* A yellow crystalline compound, $(C_9H_7NO)_2.H_2SO_4$, the normal sulphate of 8-hydroxy-quinoline, used as an antiseptic.

ox'y·rhine (ŏk'sĭ·rīn; -rĭn), *adj.* [1st *oxy-* + *-rhine.*] *Zool.* a Having a sharp-pointed rostrum, or snout. b Having an acute sense of smell.

ox'y·rhi'nous (-rī'nŭs), *adj.* Oxyrhine.

ox'y·rhynch (ŏk'sĭ·rĭngk), *n.* [1st *oxy-* + Gr. *rhynchos* snout.] *Zool.* a A crab having a pointed rostrum; one of the Oxyrrhyncha of Maioidea. b Also **ox'y·rhyn'chus** (-rĭng'kŭs). The sacred fish *Mormyrus oxyrhynchus.*

ox'y·rhyn'chous (-rĭng'kŭs), *adj.* Sharp-snouted; sharp-billed.

Ox'y·rhyn'chus pa·py'ri (ŏk'sĭ·rĭng'kŭs). The collections of papyri found at Oxyrhynchus (see *Gaz.*) in 1896–97, and in 1905–06, by B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt. Several thousand in number, they include literary manuscripts, both classic Greek and early Christian, of importance, and also a mass of nonliterary, commercial documents, letters, etc., from the 3d century B.C. to the 7th century A.D.

Ox'y·rhyn'cha (ŏk'sĭ·rĭng'kā), *n. pl.* Also **Ox'y·rhyn'cha.** [NL., fr. 1st *oxy-* + Gr. *rhynchos* snout.] *Zool.* A superfamily or other division of crabs having typically a globose or subtriangular carapace with a conspicuously projecting rostrum, nine pairs of gills, and the male genital apertures in the basal segments of the last pair of legs. It includes many species mostly known as spider crabs. Syn. *Maioidea.* — **ox'y·rhyn'chid,** **ox'y·rhyn'chid** (-kĭd), *adj.*

ox'y·salt' (ŏk'sĭ·sôlt'), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *salt.*] *Chem.* A salt of an oxyacid (oxygen acid), as a sulphate.

Ox'y·sto'ma·ta (ŏk'sĭ·stō'mā·tā; -stŏm'ā·tā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. 1st *oxy-* + Gr. *stoma, stomatos,* mouth.] *Zool.* A small superfamily or other division of crabs having the buccal area produced anteriorly and more or less acutely triangular, and almost no rostrum. Cf. CALAPPA. — **ox'y·stom'a·tous** (-stŏm'ā·tŭs; -stō'mā-), *adj.* — **ox'y·stome** (ŏk'sĭ·stōm), *adj. & n.*

ox'y·sul'phate (-sŭl'fāt), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *sulphate.*] *Chem.* a *Obs.* A higher sulphate; as, *oxysulphate* of iron (ferric sulphate). b A compound of oxygen and the sulphate group (SO_4) with an element or radical.

ox'y·sul'phide (-sŭl'fĭd; -fīd; 157), *n.* Also **-phid, -fide, -fid.** *Chem.* A compound of oxygen and sulphur with an element or radical. Oxysulphides may be regarded as sulphides in which part of the sulphur is replaced by oxygen.

ox'y·to'ci·a (-tō'shĭ·ā), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Quick childbirth. — **ox·yt'ō·cous** (ŏks·ĭt'ō·kŭs), *adj.*

ox'y·to'cic (-tō'sĭk; -tŏs'ĭk), *adj.* [1st *oxy-* + Gr. *tokos* birth.] *Med.* a Pertaining to or designating the hastening of parturition. b Loosely, stimulating any plain muscle.

ox'y·to'cin (ŏk'sĭ·tō'sĭn), *n.* α-Hypophamine. See HYPOPHAMINE.

ox'y·tone (ŏk'sĭ·tōn), *adj.* [Gr. *oxytonos,* fr. *oxys* sharp + *tonos* tone.] *Gram.* Having an acute accent on the last syllable. — *n.* An oxytone word.

ox'y·tone, *v. t.* To pronounce or mark as an oxytone.

ox'y·to·ne'sis (ŏk'sĭ·tō·nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *oxytonēsis* marking with an acute accent.] Pronunciation or marking as an oxytone.

ox'y·ton'i·cal (-tŏn'ĭ·kăl), *adj. Gr. Gram.* Oxytone; pertaining to oxytones.

ox'y·ton·ize (ŏk'sĭ·tŏn·īz), *v. t.* To oxytone.

Ox·yt'ri·cha (ŏks·ĭt'rĭ·kā), *n.* [NL., fr. *oxy-* + *-tricha.*] *Zool.* A widely distributed genus of ciliated protozoans, order Hypotricha, with eight frontal, five ventral and undeveloped caudal cirri.

Ox·yt'ro·pis (-rō·pĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *oxy-* + Gr. *tropis* keel.] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed, genus of often shrubby herbs of the pea family (Fabaceae) with odd-pinnate leaves, and racemose or spicate flowers. The pealike corolla has a clawed petal. A few species are poisonous to cattle. Syn. *Aragallus.*

ox·yt'y·lote (ŏks·ĭt'ĭ·lōt), *n.* [1st *oxy-* + Gr. *tylos* knot, knob.] *Zool.* A sponge spicule shaped like a common pin. — **ox·yt'y·lo·tate** (-lō·tāt), *adj.*

ox'y·u·ri'a·sis (ŏk'sĭ·ū·rī'ā·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Oxyuris,* type genus (fr. 1st *oxy-* + Gr. *oura* tail) + *-iasis.*] Infestation with pinworms of the family **Ox'y·u'ri·dae** (ŏk'sĭ·ū'rĭ·dē) (type genus *Ox'y·u'ris* [-ū'rĭs]), as *Enterobius vermicularis* of man or *O. equi* in the caecum of the horse.

ox'y·u'ri·cide (ŏk'sĭ·ū'rĭ·sīd), *n.* [*Oxyuris* + *-cide.*] *Med.* A substance that kills pinworms (Oxyuridae).

ox'y·u'rous (-ū'rŭs), *adj.* Sharp-tailed. *Rare.*

ox'y·weld'ing, *n.* Oxygen-acetylene welding.

oy, oye (oi), *n.* [Gael. *ogha, odha,* grandchild.] A grandchild; also, formerly, a nephew or niece. *Scot.*

O·ya'na (ō·yä'nä), *n.* An Indian of a Cariban tribe of the borderlands of Brazil and the Guianas.

o'ya·pock' (ō'yā·pŏk'), *n.* The yapock.

o'yer (ō'yĕr; oi'ĕr), *n.* [AF., a hearing, infin. as n., fr. OF. *oïr* to hear (F. *ouïr*), fr. L. *audire.* See AUDIBLE.] *Law.* a Short for OYER AND TERMINER. b *Common Law. Pleading.* A hearing or an inspection in open court which a party might demand of any instrument of which the opposite party was bound to make profert; also, the demand for such hearing or inspection. In England and most States of the United States oyer is abolished.

oyer and terminer. Literally, to hear and determine; hence, a hearing and determining; — used in England in *commission,* or *writ, of oyer and terminer,* a commission formerly issued to the royal judges, sergeants, and others, empowering them to hear and determine treasons, felonies, and misdemeanors at the assizes or on special occasions. In the United States the phrase is used with reference to various superior courts of similar jurisdiction.

o'yez' (ō'yĕs'), *interj.* Also **o'yes'.** [AF. *oyez* hear ye. See OYER.] Hear; attend; — a cry used by criers of courts to secure silence before a proclamation. It is usually repeated three times. — *n.; pl.* OYESSES (ō'yĕs'ĕz; -īz; 119). A cry of "oyez!" — *v. t.* To proclaim. *Obs.*

oys'ter (ois'tĕr), *n.* [ME. *oistre,* fr. OF. *oistre* (F. *huître*), fr. L. *ostrea, ostreum,* fr. Gr. *ostreon;* akin to Gr. *ostrakon* hard shell, *osteon* bone. See OSSEOUS; cf. ASTACUS, ASTREA, OSPREY, OSTRACIZE.] **1.** Any marine bivalve mollusk of the genus *Ostrea* or family Ostreidae. The *oyster* has a rough, irregular shell, closed by a single adductor muscle. The foot is small or wanting, and there is no siphon. Oysters are found lying on the bottom, or adhering to stones or other objects, in shallow water along the seacoasts or in brackish water in the mouths of rivers. Their food consists of minute plants and animals carried to them by the current. The American oyster (*Ostrea virginica*) of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of North America, the European oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), and the native species (*Ostrea lurida*) of the Pacific coast of North America are the most important as food, the first two being extensively cultivated.

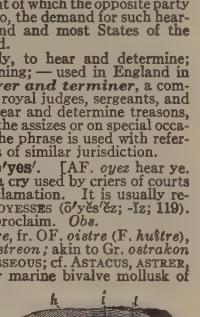

Oyster with the right Valve of the Shell and the right Mantle Lobe removed. *a* Muscle; *b* Gills; *c c'* Mantle; *d* Palpi; *e* Mouth; *h* Anus; *i* Intestine; *f* Liver.

2. Any of various other bivalve mollusks more or less resembling the true oyster, as the pearl oysters (genera *Avicula* and *Pinctada*) or the Bermuda oyster (*Margaritophora radiata*), which is used as food in Bermuda.

3. The delicate morsel contained in a concavity of the pelvic bone on each side of the lower part of the back of a fowl.

4. An extremely taciturn person. *Slang.*

5. A croquette, usually sautéed; as, corn *oyster.*

6. The color oyster white.

oys'ter (ois'tĕr), *v. i.* To gather or dredge oysters.

oyster agaric. = OYSTER MUSHROOM.

oys'ter·age (ois'tĕr·ĭj), *n.* An oyster bed.

oyster bar. A bar at which oysters are served.

oyster bay. A place, as a restaurant, where oysters and other sea food are served.

Oyster Bay pine. An Australian cypress pine (*Callitris rhomboidea*); also, the related *C. oblonga.*

oyster bed. A place where oysters grow or are cultivated.

oys'ter·bird' (ois'tĕr·bûrd'), *n.* a An oyster catcher b The sanderling. *Local, Texas.*

oyster catcher. Any of certain wading birds of the widely distributed genus *Haematopus.* They are from 16 to 20 inches long, and the stout legs and heavy wedge-shaped bill are usually pinkish or bright red. The common species of Europe, Asia, and northern Africa (*H. ostralegus*) and that of the American Atlantic coast (*H. palliatus*) have the plumage chiefly or entirely black and white. The black oyster catcher (*H.*

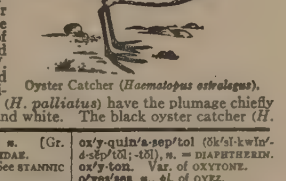
Oyster Catcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*).

oz'y·gen·ize'ment, *n.* = OXIDATION.

oz'y·he'mo·cy'a·nin (ŏk'sĭ·hē'mō·sī'ā·nĭn; -hēm'ō-), **oz'y·he'ma·cy'a·nin** (-hē'mā-; -hēm'ā-), *n.* Also **ox'y·hae'-.** [2d *oxy-* + *hemocyanin, hemacyanin.*] *Biochem.* See HEMOCYANIN.

oz'y·he'mo·glo'bin, **oz'y·hae'mo·** (-hē'mō·glō'bĭn; -hēm'ō-), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *hemoglobin.*] See HEMOGLOBIN.

Ox'y·la·brac'i·dae (-lā·brăs'ĭ·dē), **Ox'y·la'brax** (-lā'brăks). *Zool.* Syns. of CENTROPOMIDAE, CENTROPOMUS.

Ox'y·lus (ŏk'sĭ·lŭs), *n.* [Gr. *Oxylos.*] See HERACLIDAE.

oxymuriate of tin. See STANNIC CHLORIDE.

ox'y·quin'a·sep'tol (ŏk'sĭ·kwĭn'ā·sĕp'tŏl; -tōl), *n.* = DIAPHTHERIN.

ox'y·ton. Var. of OXYTONE.

o'yes'ses, *n., pl.* of OYEZ.

bachmani) of both coasts of the North Pacific is entirely brownish black.

oyster crab. A crab (*Pinnotheres ostreum*) which lives as a commensal in the gill cavity of the oyster.

Oyster Crab. Nat. size.

oyster cracker. A small salted cracker for serving with oyster stew, soups, etc.

oyster culture. The cultivation of oysters in prepared beds. — **oys'ter-cul'tur·ist,** *n.*

oyster dredge. A dredge having a heavy iron frame with strong teeth along its lower lip and a bag of strong cord, used in taking oysters in deep water.

oyster drill. = 1st DRILL, 5.

oys'tered (ois'tĕrd), *adj.* Marked by oysterings; — of furniture, etc.

oys'ter·er (-tĕr·ĕr), *n.* A gatherer or seller of oysters; a boat used in oyster fishing.

oyster farmer. See FARMER, *n.*

oys'ter·fish' (ois'tĕr·fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* **a** The tautog. **b** The toadfish (*Opsanus tau*).

oyster fork. See FORK, 2.

oyster fungus. = OYSTER MUSHROOM.

oyster grass. *U. S.* **a** Kelp. **b** Sea lettuce.

oys'ter·green' (ois'tĕr·grēn'), *n.* Oyster grass.

oys'ter·house' (-hous'), *n.* A restaurant that makes a speciality of serving oysters.

oys'ter·ing, *n.* **1.** The act or business of taking oysters for the market.

2. *Furniture.* **a** The matching, as on two side-by-side doors of a bookcase, of two oval-grained pieces of wood which are split from one piece and suggest the shape of an opened oyster. **b** A kind of veneering, as on a table top, consisting of closely fitted pieces of attractively grained wood cut in diagonal section.

oyster knife. See KNIFE, 1 **a**, *Illust.*

oys'ter·ling (ois'tĕr·lĭng), *n.* A young or small oyster.

oys'ter·man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **a** A gatherer, breeder, or seller of oysters. **b** A vessel used for gathering oysters.

oyster mushroom. **a** An edible agaric (*Pleurotus ostreatus*) growing in shelving masses on dead wood; — so called from the resemblance to an oyster shell. **b** Any of several related species of this genus.

oys'ter·ous (ois'tĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Full of or like oysters.

oyster plant. **a** Salsify. **b** The sea lungwort. **c** A common West Indian herb (*Rhoeo discolor*), with handsome purplish leaves, and showy flower cluster.

oyster plover. Oyster catcher.

oyster rake. A long-handled rake, usually with curved teeth for gathering oysters in water of moderate depth.

oyster rock. An area of solid bottom upon which oysters grow; a natural oyster bed. It usually consists of a mass of dead and broken and more or less compacted shells. *Local, Chesapeake Bay.*

oys'ter·root' (ois'tĕr·rōōt'; 200), *n.* Salsify.

oys'ter·seed' (-sēd'), *n.* The spat of oysters.

oys'ter·shell' (-shĕl'), *n.* Crushed or ground oyster shells, used as a mineral supplement, esp. in feeding poultry.

oys'ter–shell' bark louse. The oyster-shell scale.

oyster–shell scale. An abundant, widely distributed scale insect (*Lepidosaphes ulmi*) which infests and greatly injures various trees and shrubs.

oyster tongs. A pair of wooden tongs, twelve to twenty feet long, bearing opposing rakelike baskets for gathering oysters.

oyster tree. The mangrove (*Rhizophora*).

oyster wench. A girl who deals in oysters. *Archaic.*

oyster white. A color, yellow in hue, of low saturation and very high brilliance.

oys'ter-wife' (ois'tĕr·wīf'), *n.* An oysterwoman. *Archaic.*

oys'ter-wom'an (ois'tĕr·wŏŏm'ăn), *n.* A woman who sells oysters.

O'zark (ō'zärk), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. F. *Aux Arcs* (taken as At the Bows, whence *Bow Indians*, former name of the Quapaw), early name for Arkansas Post, Ark., abbr. fr. F. *aux Arkansas* the Quapaw, lit., at or among the Arkansas, fr. Illinois *Akansea.*] An Indian of a division of the Quapaw. See QUAPAW.

o'zark·ite (-īt), *n.* [From the *Ozark* Mts., Ark.] *Mineral.* A white massive variety of thomsonite.

Ozark series. *Geol.* A series including Cambrian and Ordovician formations in Missouri.

Ozark State. Missouri; — a nickname.

o·ze'na, o·zae'na (ō·zē'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *ozaena*, fr. Gr. *ozaina*, fr. *ozein* to smell.] *Med.* A discharge of fetid matter from the nostril, usually associated with chronic inflammation of the soft parts and disease of the bones of the nose.

O·zī'as (ō·zī'ăs), *n.* [LL. & Gr., fr. Heb. *'Uzzīyā.*] Lit. strength of the Lord; — masc. proper name.

ozo-. **1.** A combining form, Greek *ozo-*, from *ozein*, to smell, meaning *a bad smell*, as in *ozo*cerite.

2. *Chem.* = OZONO-.

o'zo·brome (ō'zō·brōm), *adj.* *Photog.* Designating a process of making a carbon print from a developed silver image, by bleaching the latter in a solution of a dichromate, a ferricyanide and a bromide and bringing into contact with carbon pigmented tissue, after which the tissue is detached, developed with warm water, and printed.

o·zo'ce·rite (ō·zō'kĕ·rīt; -sĕ·rīt; ō'zō·sē'rĭt), *n.* [Gr. *ozein* to smell + *kēros* wax.] *Mineral.* A waxlike mineral, colorless or white when pure, but often greenish, yellowish, or brown. Some varieties have an unpleasant odor. Ozocerite is a mixture of hydrocarbons. It is used in making ceresin, candles, etc., and in taking an impression to be electrotyped. Called also *ader wax.*

o'zo·nate (ō'zō·nāt), *n.* [*ozone* + *-ate*, 3 **b.**] *Chem.* Any of a series of yellow or orange salts, formed by the action of oxygen containing ozone on alkalies. On standing, they change slowly into the corresponding tetroxides.

o'zo·na'tion (ō'zō·nā'shŭn), *n.* *Chem.* Act of converting into, treating with, or producing, ozone; ozonization.

o'zone (ō'zōn; ō·zōn'), *n.* [Gr. *ozein* to smell. See OPOR.] **1.** *Chem.* A faintly blue, gaseous, allotropic form of oxygen, present in minute amounts in the atmosphere, esp. in the upper regions, and obtained (usually much diluted) by the silent discharge of electricity in ordinary oxygen or in air, and by other methods; — so called from its peculiar odor, which recalls that of weak chlorine. It has the molecular formula O_3, being one and one half times as dense as ordinary oxygen gas. It is a much more powerful oxidizer than oxygen gas, and comparatively unstable. It may be condensed to a deep-blue magnetic liquid boiling at −112° C. Ozone is used commercially for sterilizing water, purifying air, bleaching, etc.

2. Hence, pure and refreshing air. *Colloq.*

o'zoned (ō'zōnd; ō·zōnd'; 66), *adj.* Provided with, or having, ozone.

ozone paper. *Chem.* Paper coated with starch and potassium iodide. It turns blue when exposed to oxidizers, as ozone.

o·zon'ic (ō·zŏn'ĭk; ō·zō'nĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to, like, or containing, ozone.

ozonic ether. A solution of hydrogen peroxide in ether.

o'zo·nide (ō'zō·nīd), *n.* Also **-nid.** *Chem.* **a** *Obs.* A compound, as lead dioxide, yielding ozone on decomposition. **b** A compound of ozone. Such compounds are formed esp. with various unsaturated organic compounds and are useful in determining the number and position of double bonds. They are in general sirupy or crystalline explosive compounds which decompose in water and are believed to contain the unstable grouping >C̄-O-O-O-C̄<. *Perozonides* (as the oxozonides) are characterized by the presence of four instead of three oxygen atoms.

o'zo·nif'er·ous (-nĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*ozone* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or producing ozone.

o·zo'ni·fy (ō·zō'nĭ·fī), *v. t.* [*ozone* + *-fy.*] To ozonize. — **o·zo'ni·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

O·zo'ni·um (ō·zō'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ozos* a branch + *-onium.*] *Bot.* A form genus of fungi of the group Mycelia-Sterilia.

o'zo·nize (ō'zō·nīz), *v. t.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'-ĭng). *Chem.* **a** To convert into ozone, as oxygen. **b** To treat or impregnate with ozone. — *v. i.* To become converted into ozone. — **o'zo·ni·za'tion** (-nĭ·zā'shŭn; -nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

o'zo·niz'er (ō'zō·nīz'ĕr), *n.* *Chem.* One that ozonizes; esp., an apparatus for converting ordinary oxygen into ozone, usually by passing a silent electric discharge through a current of oxygen or air.

ozono-. A combining form for *ozone*, as in:

ozonometer, ozonometry, ozonoscope, ozonoscopic.

o'zo·nous (ō'zō·nŭs), *adj.* Pert. to, or containing, ozone.

o'zos·to'mi·a (ō'zŏs·tō'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ozostomos* having foul breath.] *Med.* Foulness of breath.

o'zo·type (ō'zō·tīp), *n.* [Prob. fr. *ozone* + *type.*] *Photog.* A modified carbon process, in which transfer is obviated.

Oz'y·man'di·as (ŏz'ĭ·măn'dĭ·ăs), *n.* The title and hero of a sonnet (1817) by Shelley.

---

oys'ter·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
oys'ter·ish, *adj.* See -ISH. —
oys'ter·ish·ness, *n.*
oys'ter·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
oys'ter-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.
o·zae'na. Var. of OZENA.
O·zan'na (ō·zăn'ȧ), *n.* Syn. of EGOCERUS.
Oz'a·zi'u (ŏz'ȧ·zī'ū). *D. Bib.*
O'zem (ō'zĕm). *Bib.*
O'zen·sa'ra (ō'zĕn·sā'rȧ). *D. Bib.*
O·zī'a (ō·zī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
O·zī'al (-ăl). *D. Bib.*
O'zi·a'u (ō'zĭ·ā'ū). *D. Bib.*
O'zi·el (ō'zĭ·ĕl). *Bib.*
O'zi·el·ites (ō'zĭ·ĕl·īts; ō·zī'-), *n. pl.* *D. Bib.*
ozier. † OSIER.
Oz'ni (ŏz'nī). *Bib.*
Oz'nites (ŏz'nīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
o·zoe'na. Error for OZAENA.
o·zo'ke·rite, o·zo'ke·rit. Vars. of OZOCERITE.
o'zo·na'tor (ō'zō·nā'tĕr), *n.* *Chem.* = OZONIZER.
o'zo·phen (ō'zō·fĕn), *n.* Also **o'zo·phene** (-fēn). See -PHEN.
O·zo'ra (ō·zō'rȧ; 181). *Bib.*
Oz'ri·el (ŏz'rĭ·ĕl). *D. Bib.*

P

P, p (pē), *n.; pl.* P's, p's, Ps, ps (pēz). **1.** The sixteenth letter of the English alphabet. It comes through the Latin from the Greek (*pi*), which borrowed it from the Phoenician (Hebrew *pe*), where it represented the sound which it has ever since retained, that of a voiceless bilabial stopped consonant (English *pet*), corresponding to the voiced *b* (*bet*). P is sometimes silent in English, esp. in the initial combinations *pn*, *ps*, *pt* of words from the Greek (*pneumatic*; *psychic*; *ptomaine*). With *h* it unites to form the independent digraph *ph*, which represents the Greek *phi* and has the value of *f* in words from that language (*phrase*, *graphic*). See *Pron.*, §§ 205–209. In cognate words English *p* corresponds to German *pf*, *f*, Gothic *p*, Latin *b*, Greek *b*, Lithuanian *b*, as in *plow*, G. *pflug*; *hip*, G. *hüfte*, Goth. *hups*, L. *cubitum* (elbow), G. *kybos* (loin); *deep*, G. *tief*, Goth. *diups*, Lith. *dubus*. But *b* was rare in Indo-European, and English *p* occurs most frequently in words of Greek, Latin, or French origin. See ALPHABET, GRIMM'S LAW.
2. a An instance of the letter P, p, printed, written, painted, etc. **b** A printer's type, a stamp, etc., for the letter P, p. **c** The sound, or any sound of the letter P. **d** [*cap.*] In medieval Roman numerals, 400 or, in the form P, 400,000.
3. Anything having the shape of the letter P.
4. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** Anyone or anything arbitrarily or conveniently so designated, esp. as the fifteenth or (see K, *n.*, 2 **a**) the sixteenth in order or class. **b** *Biol.* In Mendelian inheritance, parental generation. See PARENTAL, *adj.*, 3. **c** [*cap.*] *Chess.* [no period, P] The pawn.
5. As an *abbreviation:* see *Abbreviations*, in Appendix.

P, p (pē), *adj.* **1.** Fifteenth or (see K, *adj.*, 1) sixteenth in order or class; as, Company *P*.
2. Having the general form of capital **P**.

p-. *Chem.* See 1st PARA-, 5.

pa (pä; *in some sections* pô, pă), *n.; pl.* PAS (päz; pôz; păz). Papa; — a colloquial or childish form, sometimes regarded as vulgar.

pa, pah (pä), *n.* [From native name.] A stockaded or fortified native settlement; a native fort; loosely, any native village. *New Zealand.*

paar (pär), *n.* [Tamil *pār* layer of rock, ground.] A mass of sand cemented on the sea bottom into calcareous sandstone through the agency of coral-forming animals and algae. *Southern India & Ceylon.*

paa'uw (pä'ōō; pou), *n.* [D., peacock.] A bustard. *S. Afr.*

pab'ble (păb'l), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make a bubbling noise. *Scot.*

pa'blo (pä'blō), *n.* A brown, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

pab'u·lar (păb'ū·lẽr), *adj.* Also **pab'u·lar'y** (-lẽr'ĭ; -lẽr·ĭ). [L. *pabularis.*] Of or pertaining to pabulum. *Rare.*

pab'u·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pabulatio*, fr. *pabulari* to feed.] Act of feeding; also, pabulum. *Rare.* — **pab'u·la·to'ry** (păb'ū·lȧ·tō'rĭ), *adj. Rare.*

pab'u·lum (păb'ū·lŭm), *n.* [L. See FOOD.] The means of sustenance to animals or plants; food; nourishment; hence, that which feeds or sustains, as fuel for a fire; also, that on which the mind or soul is nourished; as, intellectual *pabulum*.

Syn. — Sustenance, support. — PABULUM, ALIMENT, NUTRIMENT are here compared in their figurative senses. PABULUM denotes mental diet or food for the mind; ALIMENT suggests esp. sustenance or support; that is NUTRIMENT which nourishes, or which promotes growth; as, "The new celestial manna . . . this thrice-refined *pabulum* of transcendental moonshine" (*Carlyle*); "For the sustentation and *aliment* of the natural body . . . God hath given meat; . . . for the sustentation and reparation of the world God hath given marriage; . . . the world is one body, and marriage the *aliment*" (*Donne*); "If the spark with which Heaven lit my spirit had been with purer *nutriment* supplied" (*Shelley*). Cf. FOOD.

pac, pack (păk), *n.* [Lenape *pacu*. See SHOEPACK.] A moccasin, usually of oiltanned leather; also, a heavy felt half boot worn in winter by loggers, etc.

pa'ca (pä'kȧ; păk'ȧ), *n.* [Pg. & Sp., of Tupian origin; cf. Tupi *páca*, *paqua*, Guarani *pag.*] Any large South and Central American rodent of the genus *Cuniculus* (syn. *Coelogenys*) esp. *C. paca*. It is allied to the agouti and is reddish or chocolate brown, spotted with white. The skin is chiefly used for leather.

Paca (*Cuniculus paca*).

pa'ca·ble (pä'kȧ·b'l; păk'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [L. *pacare* to pacify.] Placable.

Pa'ca·gua'ra (pä'kä·wä'rä; 142), *n.* An Indian of a group of Panoan tribes of Bolivia and Brazil, of which the *Caripunas* are the most important.

pa'ca·ra'na (pä'kä·rä'nä), *n.* [Tupi *pacarana*, fr. *páca* paca + *rana* false. Cf. UMBURANA.] A very rare South American mammal (*Dinomys branickii*) resembling the paca but having a hairy tail.

pa'cate (pā'kăt), *adj.* [L. *pacatus*, past part. of *pacare* to pacify.] Appeased; pacified. — **pa'cate·ly,** *adv.* — **pa'cate·ness,** *n. All Obs.*

pa'cate (pā'kăt), *v. t.* To calm or appease. — **pa·ca'tion** (pā·kā'shŭn), *n.* — **pa'ca·tive** (pā'kȧ·tĭv), *adj. All Rare.*

pa·cay' (pä·kī'), *n.* [Sp. *pacay*, *pacai*, fr. Quechua *paccay*, *pakai*.] **a** A tree (genus *Inga*, species uncertain) cultivated in Peru and Ecuador for ornament and for the edible pulp of its pods. **b** The mesquite. **c** The angelin.

pa·ca'ya (pä·kä'yä), *n.* [Sp., prob. of Cen. Am. Ind. origin.] Any Central American palm of the genus *Chamaedorea*, (family Arecaceae), esp. the low stemless species with edible spadices.

Pac'ca·na'rist (păk'ȧ·nä'rĭst), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A member of the order of Regular Clerks of the Faith of Jesus, founded by Nicolao Paccanari (or Baccanari) in 1797, and absorbed by the Society of Jesus in 1814.

Pac'chi·o'ni·an (păk'ĭ·ō'nĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Of or described by the Italian anatomist Pacchioni (1665–1726).

Pacchionian body, gland, *or* **granulation.** *Anat.* Any of the small whitish bodies, consisting of enlarged villi of the arachnoid membrane of the brain, protruding into the superior sagittal sinus and into depressions (**Pacchionian depressions**) in the neighboring bone.

pace (pās), *n.* [ME. *pace*, *pas*, fr. OF. *pas*, fr. L. *passus* a step, pace, orig., a spreading of the legs in walking, fr. *pandere*, *passum*, to spread, stretch; akin to L. *patere* to be open, extend. See FATHOM; cf. COMPASS, PAS, PASS.]
1. A movement of one foot over a space to a new position in walking, running, or dancing; a step.
2. The length of a step in walking, measured usually from the heel of one foot to the heel of the other; the distance covered in one step; — used as a vague, or as a definite but varying, unit in measuring lengths or distances; as, he advanced fifty *paces*. Ordinarily the *pace* is estimated at 2.5 feet; but in measuring distances by stepping, the *pace* is extended to three feet (one yard) or to 3.3 feet (one fifth of a rod). The ***geometrical pace***, or ***great pace***, is five feet. The regulation marching *pace* in the United States Army is 30 inches for quick time, and 36 inches for double time; in the British Army, 30 inches for slow and quick time and 40 inches for double time. The ***Roman pace*** (*passus*) was from the heel of one foot to the heel of the same foot when it next touched the ground, five Roman feet. Analogous units of length in various countries are called *paso*, *passo*, *passus*, etc. See MEASURE, *Table.*
3. Manner of stepping or moving; gait; walk; as, the walk, trot, canter, gallop, and amble are *paces* of the horse; a swaggering *pace*; a quick *pace*; hence, in the phrase ***to put one through his paces***, that is, to make one perform his assigned part or exhibit his powers, as for trial or training.
4. Specif., a gait of the horse and some other quadrupeds in which the legs move in lateral pairs, the animal being supported alternately on the right and left legs. See AMBLE, *n.*, 1; 1st GAIT, 3.
5. Rate of movement; speed; as, to set the *pace*.
6. *Obs.* **a** Course; way; as, he went his *pace*. **b** Walking; a footpace. **c** A narrow channel or way; a pass; a strait. **d** A section or division of something written; a passage; a chapter, canto, or the like.
7. *Arch.* A broad step or platform; any raised part of a floor, as around an altar.
8. *Eccl.* The passageway running the length of a church between seats; anciently, a longitudinal division of a church. Specif., the nave; — called also the *middle pace*.
9. *Weaving.* A device in a loom to maintain tension on the warp in pacing the web.
— ***to go*** *or* ***hit the pace.*** To go or proceed very rapidly; to live fast; to dissipate. — ***to keep***, *or*, *Obs.*, ***hold, pace with.*** To keep step with; to keep up with; to go as fast as.

pace (pās), *v.;* PACED (pāst); PAC'ING (pās'ĭng). *Intransitive:* **1.** To move with slow, regular, or measured steps; to step; walk.
2. In speech or action, to proceed; to pass on. *Obs.*
3. To move at a pace, as a horse. See 1st PACE, 4.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To walk over with measured tread; to move slowly over or upon; as, the guard *paces* his round.
2. To measure by paces; as, to *pace* a piece of ground; also, to mark by a succession of paces; as, to *pace* off 100 yards.
3. To develop, guide, or control the pace of; to teach the pace to; to exercise in the pace. "If you can, *pace* your wisdom In that good path that I would wish it go." *Shak.*
4. *Racing.* To set the pace for.
pace the web. *Weaving.* To wind up the cloth on the beam, at regular intervals, as it is woven in the loom.

‖**pa'ce** (pā'sē), *adv. & prep.* [L., abl. of *pax*, *pacis*, peace.] By or with the favor, or leave (of); — usually to express polite disagreement.

Pace (pās), *n.* [Cf. D. *paasch*. See PASCH.] Easter; Pasch. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

pace'board' (pās'bōrd'; 181), *n. Eccl.* The footboard of an altar. See PACE, *n.*, 8.

paced (pāst), *adj.* **a** Having, or trained in, a certain pace; — used in composition; as, slow-*paced*. **b** Gone over or through in a slow or measured pace; measured by pacing. **c** *Racing.* Having the pace set by a pacemaker; made with a pacemaker's assistance; as, a *paced* mile.

pace'mak'er (pās'māk'ẽr), *n. Racing.* One who makes or sets the pace for another; hence, one in the lead. — **pace'mak'ing** (-māk'ĭng), *n.*

pac'er (pās'ẽr), *n.* One who or that which paces; esp., a horse that paces; also, one that acts as pacemaker.

Pa'cha·ca·mac' (pä'chä·kä·mäk'), *n.* [Sp., fr. Quechua *Ppacha-camac*, fr. *ppacha* world + *camac* creator.] The principal god of the Yuncas, later identified by the Incas with Uiracocha the Creator. See UIRACOCHA.

pa·chak' (pȧ·chŭk'), *n.* [Hind.] Costusroot.

pa·chi'si (pä·chē'zĭ), *n.* [Hind. *pacīsī*, fr. *pacīs* twenty-five, the highest throw, fr. Skr. *pañca* five + *viṃśati* twenty. See FIVE.] **1.** A game, somewhat resembling backgammon, much played in India, usually by four persons. It is played on a cross-shaped board or cloth with six cowrie shells for dice. Each player has four cones of a distinguishing color, and the aim is to get these pieces through the spaces into which each arm of the cross is divided, to the center.
2. Commonly spelled **par·chee'si, par·che'si, par·chi'si** (pär·chē'zĭ). A game adapted from the above, using disks, as of pasteboard, and dice. *U. S. & Eng.*

pach'no·lite (păk'nō·līt), *n.* [Gr. *pachnē* hoar frost + *-lite.*] *Mineral.* A hydrous fluoride of sodium, calcium, and aluminum, occurring in colorless to white monoclinic crystals. H., 3. Sp. gr., 3.

Pa·cho'mi·an (pȧ·kō'mĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Pertaining to the cenobitic type of monasticism originated by St. Pachomius, an Egyptian, the first monastic legislator. — *n.* A monk of the order of St. Pachomius.

Pa·chu'ca tank (pä·chōō'kȧ), *Metal.* A high narrow tank, with a central cylinder for the introduction of compressed air, used in the agitation and settling of pulp during treatment by the cyanide process, — originally devised in New Zealand, but first practically introduced in Pachuca, Mexico.

pach'y- (păk'ĭ-). [Gr. *pachys* thick; akin to Skr. *bahu* much, many, great.] A combining form, Greek *pachy-*, meaning *thick*, as: **a** *Dimensionally thick*, as in *pachy*derm, *pachy*dactyl. **b** *Thick in consistence; dense;* as in *pachy*colia, *pachy*hemia. The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

pachyaemia	pachyglossia	pachyperitonitis
pachyblepharon	pachyglossous	pachyphyllous
pachycarpous	pachygnathous	pachypleuritic
pachycephal	pachyhaemia	pachypod
pachycephalia	pachyhaemic	pachypodous
pachycephalic	pachyhaemous	pachypterous
pachycephalous	pachyhematous	pachyrhynchous
pachycephaly	pachyhemia	pachysalpingitis
pachychilia	pachyhymenia	pachysaurian
pachycholia	pachyhymenic	pachysomia
pachychymia	pachyodont	pachysomous
pachycladous	pachyotia	pachytrichous
pachyemia	pachyotous	pachyvaginitis

pach'y·dac'tyl (-dăk'tĭl), **pach'y·dac'ty·lous** (-tĭ·lŭs), *adj.* [*pachy-* + *dactyl.*] *Zool.* Having thick toes. — **pach'y·dac'ty·ly** (-dăk'tĭ·lĭ), *n.*

pach'y·derm (păk'ĭ·dûrm), *n.* [F. *pachyderme*, fr. Gr.] One of the Pachydermata, esp. an elephant or rhinoceros; figuratively, one who is insensitive.

pach'y·der'ma (păk'ĭ·dûr'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] Pachydermia.

pach'y·der'mal (-dûr'mȧl), *adj.* Pachydermatous.

Pach'y·der'ma·ta (-dûr'mȧ·tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pachydermos* thick-skinned, fr. *pachys* thick + *derma* skin. See PACHY-; -DERM.] *Zool.* A group (now abandoned as unnatural) of nonruminant hoofed mammals usually having a thick skin. It included the elephants, hippopotamuses, rhinoceroses, tapirs, horses, pigs, and others.

pach'y·der'ma·toid (-dûr'mȧ·toid), *adj.* Pachydermoid.

pach'y·der'ma·tous (-tŭs), *adj.* **1.** *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the pachyderms.
2. Thick-skinned; also, figuratively, not sensitive to ridicule, insult, etc.
3. *Bot.* = PACHYDERMOUS.
— **pach'y·der'ma·tous·ly,** *adv.*

pach'y·der'mi·a (-mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pachydermia.* See PACHYDERMATA.] *Med.* Abnormal thickness of the skin; elephantiasis. — **pach'y·der'mi·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

‖**pach'y·der'mi·a la·ryn'gis** (lȧ·rĭn'jĭs). [NL.] Thickening of the mucous membrane of the larynx and the vocal cords occurring in chronic laryngitis.

pach'y·der'mic (păk'ĭ·dûr'mĭk), *adj.* Pachydermatous.

pach'y·der'moid (-moid), *adj.* [*pachyderm* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Resembling the pachyderms.

pach'y·der'mous (-dûr'mŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *pachydermos.*] Thick-skinned; pachydermatous; specif., *Bot.*, thick-walled, as the cells of certain mosses.

pach'y·glos'sal (păk'ĭ·glŏs'ăl; -l'), **pach'y·glos'sate** (-glŏs'āt), *adj.* [*pachy-* + Gr. *glōssa* tongue.] *Zool.* Having a thick tongue, as certain lizards.

Pa·chyl'o·phus (pȧ·kĭl'ō·fŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pachy-* + Gr. *lophos* tuft, crest.] *Bot.* A small genus of perennial herbs (family Onagraceae), of the western U. S. *P. caespitosus* has showy white or rose-colored flowers.

pach'y·lo'sis (păk'ĭ·lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pachylos* thick + *-osis.*] *Med.* Condition marked by abnormal thickening and dryness of the skin.

Pa·chy'ma (pȧ·kĭ'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pachys* thick.] *Bot.* A form genus of fungi (class Basidiomycetes) having only the sclerotial stage known.

pach'y·me'ni·a (păk'ĭ·mē'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PACHY-; 1st HYMEN.] *Med.* Thickening of skin or membrane. — **pach'y·me'nic** (-mē'nĭk; -mĕn'ĭk), *adj.*

pach'y·men'in·gi'tis (-mĕn'ĭn·jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pachy-* + *meningitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the dura mater. — **pach'y·men'in·git'ic** (-jĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

pach'y·me'ninx (-mē'nĭngks), *n.* [NL., tr. *pachy-* + Gr. *mēninx* membrane.] = DURA MATER.

pa·chym'e·ter (pȧ·kĭm'ē·tẽr), *n.* [*pachy-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring thickness, as of paper.

pach'y·ne'ma (păk'ĭ·nē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *pachy-* + *-nema.*] *Biol.* The chromatin threads in the pachytene stage; the postsynaptic spireme. Cf. LEPTONEMA.

pa·chyn'sis (pȧ·kĭn'sĭs), *n.* [Gr.] *Med.* Thickening; esp. abnormal thickening. — **pa·chyn'tic** (-tĭk), *adj.*

Pach'y·rhi'zus (păk'ĭ·rī'zŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pachyrrhizos*, adj., fr. *pachys* thick + *rhiza* root.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical herbaceous vines (family Fabaceae) with trifoliolate leaves, a tuberous root, and white or purplish flowers. *P. erosus* is the yam bean. Syn. *Cacara.*

Pach'y·san'dra (păk'ĭ·săn'drȧ), *n.* [NL. See PACHY-; -ANDROUS.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of woody herbs (family Buxaceae). *P. procumbens*, the Allegheny Mountain spurge, and *P. terminalis* of Japan, the only species, are evergreens. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

pa·chys'ti·chous (pȧ·kĭs'tĭ·kŭs), *adj.* [*pachy-* + Gr. *stichos* row, line.] *Bot.* Thick-sided. *Rare.*

Pa·chys'ti·ma (pȧ·kĭs'tĭ·mȧ), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. *pachy-* + *-stigma.*] *Bot.* A small genus of North American evergreen shrubs, family Celastraceae. *P. canbyi*, the mountain lover, and *P. myrsinites*, the Oregon box, are the only species.

pach'y·tene (păk'ĭ·tēn), *adj.* [Gr. *pachytēs* thickness. See PACHY-.] *Biol.* Designating a stage in meiosis, immediately following synapsis, in which the leptotene chromatin threads become shortened and thickened. Cf. DIPLOTENE.

Pa·chyt'y·lus (pȧ·kĭt'ĭ·lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pachy-* + Gr. *tylos* knob, knot.] *Zool.* A genus of locusts including several destructive migratory Old World species.

P

pa'ago. Var. of PEAGE.

paal (pĭl), *n.; pl.* PALEN (pä'lĕn). [D. *paal* stake, boundary.] See MEASURE, *Table.* [PALESTAVE.]

paal'stav' (päl'stäf'). Var. of

Pa'a·rai (pä'ȧ·rī). *Bib.*

Paas (pās; päs). ✝ PACE, Easter.

pab (păb). Var. of POB. *Scot.*

pa·bouch' (pä·bōōsh'), *n.* = BABOUCHE.

pa·cane' (pȧ·kăn'). ✝ PECAN.

Pa·ca'ti·a'na (pȧ·kā'shĭ·ā'nȧ). *Bib.*

Pa·ca·ya'ra (pä'kä·yä'rä). Var. of PACAGUARA.

paccan. ✝ PECAN.

pac·cio'li (păt·chō'lē). Var. of PATCHOULI, the perfume.

pace. ✝ PASS, PEACE.

pace, *v.* Obs. corrupt. of PARSE.

pace'guard'. ✝ PASSEGUARDE.

‖**pa'ce tu'a.** [L.] By your leave.

pach. Patch. *Ref. Sp.*

pa·cha'. Var. of PASHA. — **pa·cha'dom.** — **pa·cha'lic** (pȧ·shă'lĭk).

pa·che'mi·a (-kē'mĭ·ȧ). Var. of HAEMIA.

pa·chom'e·ter (-kŏm'ē·tẽr), *n.* = PACHYMETER.

Pa'chons (pä'kŏnz), *n.* See EGYPTIAN CALENDAR.

pach'ou·li. Var. of PATCHOULI.

pacht. Patched. *Ref. Sp.*

Pacht (păkt), *n.* See PACHT.

pach'y·a·e'ti·a (păk'ĭ·ȧ·ē'shĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *pachy-* + Gr. *akron* end, extremity.] *Med.* = ACROMEGALY.

pach'y·der·mat'o·cele (-dĕrmăt'ō·sēl), *n.* [*pachy-* + *dermato-* + *-cele.*] = DERMATOLYSIS.

pach'y·der'ma·to'sis (-dûr'mȧ·tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = PACHYDERMIA.

pac'i·fi'a·ble (păs'ĭ·fī'ə·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being pacified.
pa·cif'ic (pə·sĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [F. *pacifique*, fr. L. *pacificus*. See PACIFY.] **1.** Making or tending to make peace; of or pertaining to peace; suited to make or restore peace; of a peaceful character; peaceable; not warlike; not quarrelsome; conciliatory; characterized by peace; calm; tranquil; as, *pacific* words or acts; a *pacific* nature or condition.
2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Pacific Ocean.
Syn. — PACIFIC, PEACEABLE, PEACEFUL. That is PACIFIC which tends to make peace or conciliate strife; that is PEACEABLE which is inclined to keep peace or avoid strife; that is PEACEFUL which is at peace or free from strife. Cf. PACIFY, CALM.
Ant. — Stormy, turbulent; quarrelsome, pugnacious. See BELLIGERENT.
pa·cif'ic (pə·sĭf'ĭk), *n.* **1. a** *pl.* Peace offerings. **b** *Obs.* An irenicon.
2. [*cap.*] The Pacific Ocean.
pa·cif'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to peace; pacific; peaceable. — **pa·cif'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*
pa·cif'i·cate (pə·sĭf'ĭ·kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *pacificatus*, past part. of *pacificare*.] To render peaceable; to pacify.
pac'i·fi·ca'tion (păs'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn; pə·sĭf'ĭ·kā'-), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pacificatio*. See PACIFY.] **1.** Act or process of pacifying, or state of being pacified or appeased; reconciliation. "An embassy of *pacification*." *Bacon.*
2. A treaty of peace; as, the *Pacification* of Ghent (1576).
pa·cif'i·ca'tor (pə·sĭf'ĭ·kā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One that pacifies; a peacemaker.
pa·cif'i·ca·to'ry (-kə·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ; 68), *adj.* [L. *pacificatorius*.] Tending to make peace; conciliatory.
pacificatory letters. Letters pacifical.
pacific blockade. *Internat. Law.* A blockade by one state of the ports of another state, without recourse to a state of war, as in the blockade of the island of Crete by the Great Powers in 1897 and of Venezuela in 1902 by Great Britain and Germany. In most cases the pacific blockade has been made applicable to neutrals, but it is not settled that ships of neutrals can be confiscated for violation of it, except upon the assumption that a state of war exists.
Pacific bonito. The victorfish *Katsuwonus vagans*.
Pacific cedar *or* **arborvitae.** = RED CEDAR, **2 a**.
Pacific coast canker. = APPLE ANTHRACNOSE.
Pacific cod. The Alaska cod. See 3d COD.
Pacific dogwood. A flowering dogwood (*Cynoxylon nuttallii*). See CYNOXYLON.
Pacific godwit. See GODWIT.
Pacific gull. A large black-backed Australian gull (*Gabianus pacificus*), the adult having a black band on the tail.
Pacific hemlock. A hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) of western North America; also, its wood.
Pacific Highway. See CAMINO REAL.
pacific iron. *Naut.* A metal band or fixture about the end of a yard used to support the boom iron and the outboard end of a Flemish horse.
pac'i·fic'i·ty (păs'ĭ·fĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Pacific quality. *Rare.*
Pacific kittiwake. See KITTIWAKE.
pacific letters. Letters pacifical. *Obs.*
Pacific locomotive. See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*
‖**pa·ci'fi·co** (pä·sē'fē·kō; 103), *n.*; *pl.* -COS (*Sp.* -kōs). [Sp. *pacífico*. See PACIFIC.] A peaceable person; — applied specif. by the Spaniards to the natives in Cuba and the Philippine Islands who during insurrections did not oppose the Spanish arms.
Pacific Ocean. The ocean between America and Asia; — so called by Magellan, its first European navigator, who encountered no violent tempests while sailing it.
Pacific plum. = SIERRA PLUM.
Pacific rattlesnake. A rattlesnake (*Crotalus oreganus*) of the Pacific slope.
Pacific salmon. Any salmon of the genus *Oncorhynchus*. See SALMON, 2.
Pacific slope. That part of North America, esp. of the United States, lying west of the continental divide.
Pacific standard time, Pacific time. See STANDARD TIME.
Pacific States. Washington, Oregon, and California, the States of the U. S. bordering on the Pacific. According to the U. S. Census Bureau they comprise a geographic division.
Pacific tree toad. See TREE TOAD.
pacific yew. A large yew (*Taxus brevifolia*) of western North America, with hard and heavy wood.
pac'i·fi'er (păs'ĭ·fī'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which pacifies.
2. A nipplelike device, or a ring, commonly of rubber, for babies to suck or bite upon.
pac'i·fism (păs'ĭ·fĭz'm), *n.* Opposition to war or to the use of military force for any purpose; esp., an attitude of mind opposing all war, emphasizing the defects of military training and the cost of war, and advocating settlement of international disputes entirely by arbitration; also, the system of beliefs or opinions opposing war or the use of military force. — **pac'i·fist** (-fĭst), *n. & adj.* — **pac'i·fis'tic** (-fĭs'-tĭk), *adj.* — **pac'i·fis'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*
pac'i·fy (păs'ĭ·fī), *v.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *pacifier*, fr. L. *pacificare*, fr. *pax, pacis*, peace + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See PEACE; -FY.] *Transitive:* To make to be at peace; to appease; calm; still; quiet; to allay the agitation, excitement, or resentment of; to tranquilize; as, to *pacify* an angry man, pride, appetite, or importunity.
—, *Intransitive:* To become peaceful, quiet, or tranquil.
Syn. — Assuage, allay, alleviate, mitigate, soften, soothe, abate. — PACIFY, APPEASE, PLACATE, PROPITIATE, CONCILIATE, MOLLIFY. To PACIFY is esp. to allay anger, agitation, or resentment; to APPEASE is to pacify by satisfying cravings or demands; as, "Soon she *pacified* the wrathful prince" (*Spenser*); "This transient glance served rather to irritate than to *appease* my curiosity" (*Gibbon*). But *appease*, together with PLACATE and PROPITIATE, applies esp. to the satisfaction of one who is offended or hostile, *appease* implying rather the allaying of hostile feeling, *placate* and *propitiate* suggesting more positively the act of rendering favorable or propitious; as, "by prayer the offended Deity to *appease*" (*Milton*); an attempt to *placate* an opposing faction; "He *propitiated* her with a present of a comb, a fan, and a black mantle" (*Thackeray*). To CONCILIATE is to win over from a state of unfriendliness or distrust; to MOLLIFY is to soften or soothe (esp.) wounded feelings, as, "He endeavors rather to *conciliate* your opinion than conquer it by force" (*Scott*); "His careworn look . . . *mollified* my wife toward him" (*Thackeray*). Cf. ALLEVIATE, PROPITIATION, PALLIATE.
Ant. — Madden, enrage; anger, vex, annoy, irritate.
Pa·cin'i·an (pə·sĭn'ĭ·ăn; 159), *adj. Anat.* Of or discovered by the Italian physician Filippo Pacini (1812–83).
Pacinian corpuscle *or* **body.** *Anat.* Any of the oval bodies serving as the terminal capsules of certain sensory nerve fibers, esp. in the skin of the hands and feet.

Pa'ci·not'ti's ring (pä'chē·nōt'tēz). [See GRAMME RING.] *Elec.* A Gramme ring with teeth or projections between which the coils are wound. Hence: **Pacinotti's inductor** (one having a Pacinotti's ring), **projections, teeth,** etc.
pack (păk), *n.* [ME. *pakke*, of LG. origin; cf. MLG. *pak, packe*, D. *pak*. Cf. PACKET.] **1.** A bundle prepared to be carried; esp., a bundle to be carried on the back; a load for an animal or a man; a bale, as of goods.
2. A number or quantity equal to the contents of a pack. In England, by a *pack* of meal is meant 280 pounds; of wool, 240 pounds. *McElrath.*
3. A low or worthless person; — usually with *naughty*. *Archaic.* Cf. BAGGAGE, **4.** "A lot of naughty *packs*." *C. Kingsley.*
4. A number or quantity of associated or similar persons or things; as: **a** A number or set (of persons) closely associated; — now only derogatorily; as, the moneyed *pack;* one of the family *pack;* esp., such a set associated or leagued in a bad design or practice; a gang; as, a *pack* of thieves or knaves. **b** A great collection or group (of things); multitude; "lot." "A *pack* of blessings." *Shak.* **c** A number of hounds or dogs hunting or kept together. **d** A number of wild animals of the same kind, as wolves, or of wild birds, naturally associating, as for seeking food. **e** *Scot. & N. of Eng.* Sheep belonging to a shepherd but given free grazing by the master in return for services. **f** A full set of playing cards; also, the assortment used in a particular game; as, a euchre *pack*. **g** A shook of cask staves. **h** A bundle of sheet-iron plates for rolling simultaneously.
5. = ICE PACK.
6. Act of packing; a method of packing; as, vacuum *pack*.
7. Amount packed, as of fish or fruit in a year.
8. Material used for packing; = 2d PACKING, 2.
9. A cosmetic paste composed chiefly of fuller's earth, bleaches, and astringents, to be applied to the face and left until dry; also, the powder mixture from which it is prepared.
10. Short for PACK ANIMAL, PACKCLOTH, etc.
11. *Coal Mining.* A supporting wall or pillar built of gob.
12. *Med.* In hydropathic practice, a wrapping of blankets or sheets called *dry pack, wet pack, cold pack*, etc., according to the condition of the blankets or sheets used, put about a patient to give him treatment; also, the fact or condition of being so treated.
13. *Photog.* A number of plates or separate films, packed so as to be inserted together into a camera.
14. *Rugby Football.* The forwards of a team collectively.
15. *Scouting.* See DEN, *n.*, 6.
Syn. — See BUNDLE, FLOCK.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are

pack bearer	pack driver	packmaker
pack-bearing, *adj.*	pack hoister	packmaking
pack carrier	pack-laden	pack puller

pack (păk), *v.* [From PACK, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To make a pack of; to arrange closely and securely in a pack; to put in a pack; hence, to place and arrange compactly as in a pack; to prepare and put up for preservation or transportation; as, to *pack* goods in a box; to *pack* meat, fruit, or fish.
Where the bones Of all my buried ancestors are *packed*. *Shak.*
2. To crowd together; to mass compactly; as, to *pack* down snow; to *pack* passengers into a car.
3. To fill (a receptacle or space) with something, in the manner of a pack, that is, compactly and securely, as for transportation; hence, to fill closely or to repletion; to cause to be full; to crowd; cram; as, to *pack* a trunk; a play, or an audience, *packs* the theater.
4. To load with a pack; hence, to load; encumber.
Our thighs *packed* with wax, our mouths with honey. *Shak.*
5. To form into a pack, as hounds, cards, or ice.
6. To cover, envelop, or protect tightly with something.
7. To transport in a pack, or in the manner of a pack (i. e., on the backs of men or beasts); hence, to carry; as, to *pack* a watch; to *pack* water. *Chiefly Western U. S.*
8. To cause to go or depart; to send away with baggage or belongings; esp., to send away peremptorily or suddenly; — often with *off;* as, to *pack* a boy off to school.
9. *Boxing.* To be capable of delivering (a punch, wallop, etc.) with force. *Slang.*
10. *Mach.* To render impervious, as by filling or surrounding with suitable material, or to fit or adjust so as to move without giving passage to air, water, or steam; as, to *pack* a joint.
11. *Med.* To envelop in a wet or dry sheet, within numerous coverings. See 1st PACK, 12.
12. *Mining.* To fill in (mine stopes, old workings, etc.) with waste rock to support the roof.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make up packs, bales, or bundles; to stow articles securely for transportation.
2. To gather or collect into packs; to form a pack; to assemble; to crowd together; as, the grouse begin to *pack*.
3. To admit of stowage, or of making up for transportation or storage; to become compressed, or to settle together, so as to form a compact mass; as, the goods *pack* conveniently; wet snow *packs* well.
4. To depart, esp. in haste; — generally with *off* or *away*.
5. To convey goods upon pack animals or on one's back. *Western U. S.*
pack, or pack on, sail. *Naut.* To carry all the sail possible, considering the wind;—also abbreviated to *pack on*.
pack up. To gather one's belongings into a pack or packs, bags, etc., for departure.
pack (păk), *adj.* **1. a** Used in or suitable for packing. **b** Forming or formed into a pack; packed; as, a *pack* load; *pack* ice.
2. a Carrying, or used or designed for carrying, a pack or packs; as, *pack* animals; a *pack*saddle. **b** Hence, composed of pack animals; as, a *pack* train; also, suitable for use of, or transport by, pack animals; as, *pack* roads; *pack* artillery.
pack (păk), *v.*; PACKED (păkt); PACK'ING. [Perh. orig. a different word fr. *pack* to make into a bundle; cf. PACT.] *Transitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To bring into a plot or conspiracy; to make (a person) a confederate or accomplice in a plot. **b** To contrive unfairly or fraudulently; to plot.
2. To bring together or make up unfairly or fraudulently, to secure a certain result; as, to *pack* a jury or a caucus.
3. To sort and arrange (the cards in a pack) so as to cheat or secure an unfair advantage; to stack. *Archaic.*
—, *Intransitive:* To unite or confederate for ill purposes; to join in collusion; to plot; to intrigue. *Obs. Shak.*
pack cards with (a person). To make a fraudulent arrangement with. *Archaic.*
pack (păk), *n.* [See PACK to plot.] A compact or plot. *Obs.*
pack (păk), *adj.* [Cf. PACK a compact.] Intimate; also, tame. — **pack'ly,** *adv.* — **pack'ness,** *n.* *All Scot. & N. of Eng.*
pack (păk), *n.* = PAC.
pack'age (păk'ĭj), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *pakkage*.] **1.** Act, process, or manner of packing.
2. *Obs.* **a** A collection of things packed together; a cargo. **b** Means for packings; receptacles in which to pack.
3. a A bundle made up for transportation; a packet; a bale; a parcel; as, a *package* of goods. **b** That in which anything is packed; a box, case, barrel, crate, etc., in which goods are packed; a container.
Syn. — See BUNDLE.
pack'age (păk'ĭj), *v. t.*; PACK'AGED (-ĭjd); PACK'AG·ING (-ĭj·ĭng). To make up into a package; also, to enclose in a package or container.
package advertising. Advertising placed on the container or wrapper in which an article is sold.
package conveyer. *Mach.* See CONVEYER, *n.*, **2 a**.
pack'—and—prime' road *or* **way.** A pack road. *Dial. Eng.*
pack animal. An animal used in carrying packs.
pack'build'er (păk'bĭl'dĕr), *n. Coal Mining.* One who builds a pack.
pack'cloth' (-klŏth'; 185), *n.* A coarse cloth, as duck, used in covering packs or bales; also, a piece of it.
pack drill. *Mil.* **a** Drill with pack animals and packsaddles. **b** A punishment consisting of marching up and down a beat with full marching equipment.
pack duck. See PACKCLOTH.
pack'er (păk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A person who packs, or manipulates, as juries or cards; *Obs.*, a conspirator or plotter.
pack'er, *n.* **1.** One who packs; a person who makes up bundles or puts things in bundles or receptacles; specif.: a *Obs. Eng.* An officer of a port having the care or supervision of the packing of dutiable exports. **b** A person whose business is to pack goods; esp., *Chiefly U. S.*, a wholesale dealer in provisions who prepares and packs his wares for transportation and for market; as, the pork *packers* of Chicago. **c** One whose work is to pack a (specified) thing, or in a (specified) way, as in:

axle packer	chocolate packer	sack packer
butter packer	feed packer	tea packer

2. A person who transports goods by pack animals; a carrier. *Western U. S. & Australia.*
3. A pack animal. *Australia.*
4. A device or machine for packing.
5. A glass bottle, usually widemouthed, for containing foodstuffs.
6. *Agric. Mach.* **a** An attachment to a grain binder which forms the grain into compact sheaves before tying. **b** An implement for firming or compacting a plowed and pulverized seed bed.
7. *Coal Mining.* A packbuilder.
8. *Theater.* One who helps fill the house.
9. *Well Drilling.* A device to pack the space between the wall of a well and the pipe or between two strings of pipe in a well.
pack'er·y (păk'ĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PACKERIES (-ĭz). A packing room or establishment; also, a collection of packed things or packages.
pack'et (păk'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [AF. *pacquet*, dim. of ME. *pakke*. See PACK, *n.*] **1.** A small pack or package; a little bundle or parcel; as, a *packet* of letters.
2. A small collection, group, or lot of things or, rarely, persons.
3. *Bacteriol.* A somewhat cubical cluster of organisms, formed as a result of cell division in three planes.
4. *Naut.* **a** Orig., a vessel employed by government to convey dispatches or mails; hence, a vessel conveying dispatches, mails, passengers, and goods, and having fixed sailing days. **b** Loosely, a ship.
pack'et, *v.*; -ET·ED; -ET·ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To make up into, or wrap or put up in, a packet.
2. To send in a packet or dispatch vessel. *Obs.*
—, *Intrans.:* To ply with a packet or dispatch boat. *Obs.*
packet boat, ship, *or* **vessel.** = PACKET, *n.*, **4 a**.
packet day. The day for mailing letters to go by packet; also the sailing day.
packet folio, noteheads, post. See PAPER, *Table.*
pack'house' (păk'hous'), *n.* A building for storing goods; a warehouse; also, an establishment for packing fruit, etc.
pack ice. Ice formed in a chaotic mass by the squeezing together of pans, floes, and brash.
pack'ing, *n.* [See PACK to plot.] **1.** Secret or clandestine arrangement; corrupt dealing; plotting. *Obs.*
2. Making up or manipulating by corrupt action; as, the *packing* of juries.
pack'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of one who or that which packs; esp., the putting up of meat, fruit, etc., for future sale.
2. Any material used to pack, fill up, or make close. Specif.: **a** *Arch.* Furring. **b** *Chem. Tech.* The filling of a tower (which see). **c** *Mach.* (1) A thin layer, ring, or sheet, of yielding or elastic material, as paper, rubber, asbestos, copper, etc., inserted between the surfaces of a flange joint to make it impervious. (2) The substance in a stuffing box which prevents leakage. (3) A yielding ring, as of metal, which surrounds a piston and maintains a tight fit, as inside a cylinder, etc. (4) Material, as felt, wool, or rope, placed in the sawway of a circular saw to prevent vibration. Cf. HYDRAULIC PACKING, STEAM PACKING. **d** *Masonry.* Filling, as of mortar containing small stones. **e** *Print.* The material, including the drawsheet, used to form the tympan on the cylinder of a press. **f** *Shipbuilding.* The blocking used to fill the space between the sliding ways and the hull in launching a vessel.
packing box. **a** A packing case. **b** A stuffing box.
packing case. A kind of rough wooden box in which bulky objects are packed for transportation.
packing effect. *Physics & Chem.* The loss of mass resulting from the loss of energy in the combination of hydrogen nuclei to form a nucleus of a more complex atom.
packing gland. = 1st GLAND, **1 a**.
packing hammer. *Print.* A sheep's-foot.
packing house. A factory where meats, and sometimes other foodstuffs, are prepared for transportation, preservation, etc., as by packing in sealed cans for the market.
packing needle. A pack needle.
packing nut. A stuffing nut. See STUFFING BOX, *Illust.*
packing penny. A penny given at dismissing or parting. *Obs.*
packing press. *Mach.* A press for compressing or packing a substance into a smaller compass.
packing radius. *Physical Chem.* Half the distance of closest approach of atoms or ions in a crystal.
packing ring. *Mach.* A spring ring, or any of a set of such rings, for packing a piston.
packing sheet. **a** A large cloth for packing goods. **b** A sheet for packing a patient, esp. one prepared for giving a wet or cold pack.
pack'less (păk'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Without a pack; of a valve, using or requiring no packing.
pack'man (păk'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who bears a pack; a peddler.

pack needle. A needle for sewing with packthread.
pack rat. A wood rat, esp. a large bushy-tailed species (*Neotoma cinerea*) of the Rocky Mountain area.
pack road. A road suitable for pack animals.
pack'sack' (păk'săk'), *n.* A sack or case of canvas, leather, or the like, to hold blankets, clothing, and other necessaries when traveling on foot, and usually supported on the back by means of straps through which the arms are passed.
pack'sad'dle (păk'săd'l), *n.* A saddle made for supporting the load on a pack animal. — **pack'sad'dle,** *v. t.*
pack sheet. A packing sheet.
pack'staff' (-stăf'; 83), *n.; pl.* -STAVES (-stāvz'). A staff for supporting a pack; a peddler's staff; — used also attributively to express contempt (*Obs.*); as, a *packstaff* salutation.
pack'thread' (-thrĕd'), *n.* Strong thread or small twine used for sewing or tying packs or parcels; — called also **pack twine.**
pack'ware' (-wâr'), *n.* Ware carried in a pack.
pack'way' (-wā'), *n.* A pack road.
pa'co (pä'kō), *n.; pl.* -COS (-kōz). [Sp. See ALPACA.] The alpaca.
pa'co (pä'kō), *n.* [Sp., fr. Quechua *paco, pacco,* red.] *Mineral.* An earthy-looking ore, consisting of brown oxide of iron with minute particles of native silver.
Pac'o-let (păk'ō-lĕt) *n.* A swift horse; — from that of Pacolet, a dwarf in an old romance.
pa·cou'ry·u'va (pȧ·kōō'rĭ·ōō'vȧ), *n.* [Appar. fr. Tupi *bacury* + *ūva, ȳba,* tree; but cf. Galibi *pacoury.*] The bacury. *Brazil.*
pact (păkt), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *pact* (F. *pacte*), fr. L. *pactum,* fr. *paciscere* to covenant; akin to L. *pangere* to fasten, Gr. *pēgnynai,* Skr. *pāśa* bond. See FANG; cf. DISPATCH, IMPINGE, PAGEANT, PEACE, POLE a stake, PROPAGATE.] An agreement between two or more persons; a compact. Specif., *Rom. Law,* an informal agreement which (with some exceptions made in later times) was not enforceable by action, but which the law might recognize as a valid defense; — distinguished from *contract* and *quasi contract.* A pact not enforceable by action was called a ‖***nudum pactum,*** or ***nude pact;*** an enforceable pact, ‖***pac'tum ves·ti'tum.*** The pacta vestita were classified as ‖***pactum prae·to'ri·um,*** or one made enforceable by the praetor, comprising the *hypotheca* (see HYPOTHEC) and the ‖***pac'tum de con'sti·tu'to*** (an agreement to pay another's debt in consideration of forbearance in suing him), and ‖***pac'tum le·git'i·mum*** (lē·gĭt'ĭ·mŭm), or any of those made enforceable by imperial constitutions (of which the chief were ‖***pac'tum de con·sti'tu·en'da do'te*** (kŏn·stĭt'ū·ĕn'·dȧ), or a pact to give ados, and ‖***pac'tum do·na'ti·o'nis,*** a pact to give something to another); and ‖***pac'tum ad·jec'tum,*** a pact accessory to a contract and enforceable if made simultaneously with it.
pact, *v. i. & i.* To make a pact with; to agree to; bargain. *Obs.*
pac'tion (păk'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pactio.* See PACT.] An agreement; a compact; a bargain. *Chiefly Scot.* — **pac'tion·al** (-ăl; -l), *adj.* — **pac'tion·al·ly,** *adv.*
pac'tion, *v. t. & i.* [F. *pactionner.*] To agree to; to make a paction. *Scot.*
Pact of Corfu. = DECLARATION OF CORFU.
Pact of Locarno. See LOCARNO PACT.
Pac·to'li·an (păk·tō'lĭ·ăn), *adj.* Pert. to the Pactolus; golden.
Pac·to'lus (păk·tō'lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Paktōlos.*] A river of Lydia in Asia Minor which yielded gold-bearing sand. A Greek legend attributed the gold to Midas, who by bathing in the river was freed from the curse of the golden touch (see MIDAS).
‖**pac'tum** (păk'tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] *Rom. Law.* A pact (which see).
☞ For many phrases beginning with *pactum* see PACT, *n.*
‖**pac'tum de non pe·ten'do** (dē nŏn pē·tĕn'dō). [L.] *Law.* An agreement not to sue.
‖**pac'tum il·li'ci·tum** (ĭ·lĭs'ĭ·tŭm). [L.] *Law.* An unlawful agreement.
pad (păd), *n.* [D. or LG. See PATH.] **1.** A path; the road or way; hence, act or career of highway robbery. *Now Dial. Eng.*
2. A highway robber; a highwayman; footpad. *Now Rare.*
3. An easy-paced horse; a padnag.
pad, *v.;* PAD'DED; PAD'DING. [Partly imitative; cf. also LG. *padden* and E. PAD path.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To travel on foot; to walk or tramp along; to trudge.
2. To pace; — said of a horse. *Obs.*
3. To walk or run with steady dull footfalls; — said esp. of animals. *"Padded* furtively away." *C. G. D. Roberts.*
4. To be or act as a footpad.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To travel upon foot; to tread.
2. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.* **a** To tread or trample down by foot travel; as, to *pad* snow or ground. **b** To wear (a path) by walking.
pad the hoof. To travel on foot; to tramp. *Slang.*
pad (păd), *n.* [Imitative. Cf. 2d PAD, 3.] The dull sound made by repeated footfalls or impacts of a staff; also, the footfall or footstep making this sound.
pad (păd), *n.* [Origin uncert.] **1.** In general, a cushion; a mass of anything soft; stuffing.
2. A cushion used as a saddle without a tree or frame; a cushion used on an elephant's back, esp. under the howdah.
3. A harness saddle.
4. Something of the nature of a cushion used to lessen or prevent the effect of jarring, impact, pressure, or friction; stuffing used to fill out, to increase the size or height, to alter the natural form, etc.; as: **a** A cushion or stuffing used under a saddle or girgtree or at the top of a surcingle to prevent galling. **b** A stuffed guard for a bodily part, as the leg. **c** A protective cap for the leg of a horse; a boot. **d** Padding, as in a literary work. *Rare.*
5. A kind of cushion for writing or drawing upon, or for blotting; esp., one formed of many flat sheets of writing or drawing paper, or layers of blotting paper, which are removed as used; a block of paper.
6. A kind of cushion of absorbent material saturated with ink for inking the surface of a rubber stamp.
7. The foot of certain animals, as the fox, hare, wolf, otter.
8. A bundle or package, esp. of wool or yarn.
9. A floating leaf of a water plant, esp. a water lily. *U. S.*
10. Usually *pl.* Thick, watered ribbon for watch guards.
11. *Elec.* A nonadjustable attenuator.
12. *Horol.* A pallet.
13. [Cf. 2d POD.] *Mach.* In a brace, the socket for the insertion of the bit; a tool handle into which tools of various sizes or kinds may be inserted.
14. *Med.* A soft bag or cushion to relieve pressure, support a part, etc.
15. *Shipbuilding.* A piece of timber fixed on a beam to fill out the curve of a deck.
16. *Welding.* A local superimposed deposition of weld metal.
17. *Zool.* **a** A cushionlike thickening of the skin on the soles or under side of the toes of certain animals. **b** The pulvillus of an insect's foot.
pad (păd), *v. Transitive:* **1.** To stuff; to furnish with a pad or padding.
2. **a** To fill out or expand with needless matter or with fraudulent entries; as, to *pad* a speech; to *pad* an expense account. **b** To increase in bulk by the addition of other material; to fill; as, to *pad* a soap. **c** To make (a quantity) appear larger than it is.
3. To impregnate with a liquid for a special purpose; specif.: **a** *Dyeing & Calico Printing.* To imbue uniformly with a mordant. **b** *Leather.* To saturate with grease. **c** To treat with waterproofing, as cloth.
4. To glue (sheets of paper) into a pad.
5. To follow, as game, by the footprints; to track.
6. *Hunt.* To put or fasten for transportation, as a dead tiger, on the pad on an elephant's back. *East Indies.*
——, *Intransitive:* To be padded; to wear or use padding.
pad (păd), *n.* [Var. of PED.] An open pannier, as of peeled osiers, used as a measure for fish, fruit, etc.; as, a *pad* of soles. *Dial. Eng.*
pad, *n.* [See PADDOCK toad, frog.] *Obs. exc. Dial.* A toad or frog; also, a starfish.
pad'cloth' (păd'klŏth'; 185), *n.* A saddlecloth; a housing.
pad crimp. A press for molding leather while damp into forms.
pad'der (păd'ĕr), *n.* [See PAD path.] Highwayman; footpad. *Archaic.*
pad'der (păd'ĕr), *n.* One who pads.
pad'ding (păd'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PAD, to tramp, etc. Specif.: *n.* Act of one who or that which pads (see PAD, to travel); as, the light *padding* of moccasined feet; also, highway robbery.
pad'ding, *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that pads (see 5th PAD); insertion of a pad or of stuffing.
2. The material with which anything is padded.
3. Material of inferior or no value, added to or incorporated with a literary composition, painting, book, etc., merely to fill space or to catch the eye.
pad'die (păd''l), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. PADDLE to dabble.] **1.** A kind of long-handled spud for rooting up weeds, cleaning a plowshare, etc. *Chiefly Dial. Eng & Scot.*
2. An implement with a broad blade, used without a fixed fulcrum to propel and steer canoes and other boats.

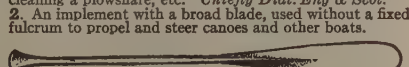
Paddle, 2.

3. One of the broad boards, or floats, at the circumference of a water wheel, or paddle wheel; a paddle board.
4. Short for PADDLE WHEEL, PADDLE BOAT, etc.
5. A small gate in a sluice or lock gate to let water in or out.
6. A sliding panel that regulates the quantity of grain delivered from a hopper to the mill.
7. A more or less paddle-shaped implement for stirring or mixing, as in puddling iron or in tempering clay.
8. A paddle-shaped instrument for beating clothes in washing them in running water, or such an instrument for inflicting punishment, as on prisoners, formerly on slaves, etc.; hence, a blow with or as with a paddle.
9. *Zool.* A paddle-shaped limb or appendage; a flipper.
pad'die (păd''l), *v.;* -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). [From PADDLE, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To use a paddle, or something that serves as a paddle, for propelling one on or through the water; to move on, through, or in, the water by paddles, paddle wheels, etc.; as, *paddling* for their lives.
2. To row easily or gently.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To propel or move with or as with a paddle or paddles; to transport by paddling.
2. To beat or stir with a paddle or paddle wheel, as in washing, dyeing, puddling, etc.; also, *Colloq. U. S.,* to beat or punish (a person) with or as with a paddle.
3. To cut, cut off, root up, or scrape with a paddle; to hoe; as, to *paddle* (or *paddle* up) thistles. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
4. *Leather Mfg.* To treat in a paddle wheel or paddle.
paddle one's own canoe. To do one's work unassisted; to rely entirely upon one's own abilities or exertions. *Colloq.*
pad'dle, *n.* Act of paddling.
pad'dle (păd''l), *v.* [Cf. E. *pad* to tramp, tread, G. dial. *paddeln, padden,* to walk with short steps, to paddle. Cf. 1st PADDLE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To move the feet or wade about in shallow water or the like; to dabble in water with the feet or the hands and feet.
2. To use the hands or fingers in toying or caressing. *Shak.*
3. To trifle; to play foolishly. *Obs.*
4. To toddle.
5. **a** Of a horse, to dish. **b** Of a track athlete, to throw the feet to the side in running.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To pat or stroke with the fingers amorously, or gently. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. To waste; to squander. *Obs.*
3. *Dial. Eng.* **a** To pad; to tread upon; to trample. **b** To assist, support, or lead in walking, as a child.
pad'die (păd''l), *n.* The lumpfish.
paddle beam. *Shipbuilding.* One of two bracket-shaped beams projecting one before and one abaft the paddle wheel, which help to support the paddle box.
paddle board. A paddle (sense 3).
paddle boat, ship, etc. A paddle steamer.
paddle box. The structure enclosing the upper part of a paddle wheel of a vessel.
pad'dle·cock' (păd''l·kŏk'), *n.* The lumpfish. *Dial. Eng.*
pad'dled (păd''ld), *adj.* Furnished with paddles.
pad'die·fish' (păd''l·fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* Any fish of the family Polyodontidae. The American species, *Polyodon spathula,* is found in the Mississippi River and its tributaries and has a long spatula-shaped snout, smooth skin, heterocercal tail, and long gill rakers. It attains a length of four feet or more. Its flesh, though coarse, is used as food and its roe is made into **caviar.** The only closely related fish is *Psephurus gladius* which has a narrower snout and occurs in Chinese rivers.

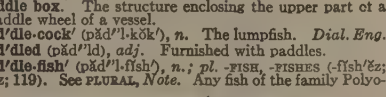
Ventral view of Paddlefish (*Polyodon spathula.*) (1/24)

paddle hole. = 1st PADDLE, 5.
paddle plate. The swimming plate of a ctenophore.
pad'dler (păd'lĕr), *n.* One who or that which paddles.
paddle shaft. The shaft carrying the paddle wheel or wheels.
paddle staff. = 1st PADDLE, 1. *Dial. Eng.*
paddle steamer. A steamer propelled by paddle wheels.
paddle tumbler. *Leather Mfg.* A revolving drum fitted inside with paddles or round pins and used in tanning, dyeing, etc.; — called also *tumbler* (sense 11 b).
paddle wheel. **1.** *Naut.* A wheel used to propel a steam vessel, originally having long paddles arranged about a hub or shaft end, but later having floats or boards on its circumference, and revolving in a vertical plane parallel to the vessel's length. In a ***radial paddle wheel,*** the floats are fixed and lie in planes that contain the center line of the shaft. In a ***feathering paddle wheel,*** the floats oscillate so as to enter and leave the water in a plane perpendicular to the latter. Paddle-wheel steamers on shallow or narrow rivers often have one paddle wheel only, at the stern.
2. *Leather Mfg., etc.* A wheel with paddles to keep skins in motion in a tank.
— **pad'dle–wheel',** *adj.*
pad'dle·wood' (păd''l·wŏŏd'), *n.* The tough elastic wood of a tropical South American tree (*Aspidosperma excelsa*), from whose fluted trunk paddles, rollers, etc., are made.
pad'dling (păd'lĭng), *n.* A number (of birds) together; — said esp. of mallard.
pad'dock (păd'ŭk), *n.* [ME. *paddok,* fr. *padde* toad + *-ock;* akin to D. *pad,* *padde,* toad, ON. *padda.*] **1.** A frog (animal). *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. A toad; — used also in contempt of a person. *Archaic.*
3. A kind of sledge for carrying large stones. *Scot.*
pad'dock (păd'ŭk; 57), *n.* [Corrupted fr. PARROCK.] **1.** A small field or enclosure, esp. one for pasture, adjoining a stable or house.
2. A small enclosure in a park, for sports *Obs.*
3. An enclosure near the stables, esp. at a racecourse, in which horses are exercised, etc.; by extension, a similar enclosure for automobiles at an automobile race track.
4. In Australia, any field or subdivision of arable land or grassland, however extensive, enclosed by a fence.
5. *Mining.* **a** A space or platform near the mouth of a shaft or excavation for temporary storage of ore or wash dirt. **b** *Australia.* An excavation for wash dirt in shallow alluvium.
pad'dock (păd'ŭk), *v. t.;* PAD'DOCKED (-ŭkt); PAD'DOCK·ING. **1.** a To divide into paddocks. **b** *Australia.* To put (animals) into a paddock. **c** To confine in or as in a paddock.
2. To spread out in a paddock.
3. *Mining.* To store (ore) in a paddock; to make a paddock in. *Australia.*
paddock pipe. The horsetail (*Equisetum*). *Dial. Eng.*
pad'dock·ride' (păd'ŭk·rīd'), **-rod'** (-rōd'), **-rud'** (-rŭd'), *n.* Frog or toad spawn. *Dial.*
pad'dock·stone' (-stōn'), *n.* Greenstone.
pad'dock·stool' (*Scot.* păd'ŭk·stōōl'), *n.* Toadstool. *Chiefly Scot.*
pad'dy, pad'i (păd'ĭ), *n.* [Malay *padi.*] In commerce, unmilled or rough rice, whether growing or cut; also, rice in general; — often attributive; as, a *paddy* crop or field.
Pad'dy (păd'ĭ), *n.; pl.* PADDIES (-ĭz). [Dim. fr. Ir. *Pādraig* Patrick, Christian name, after St. Patrick (OIr. *Patrice,* LL. *Patricius*), the tutelar saint of Ireland. See PATRICK; cf. PAT.] **1.** Dim. of Patrick.
2. An Irishman; — used esp. as a nickname.
3. [*not cap.*] *Dial. Eng.* **a** A hod carrier for masons. **b** Short for *paddywhack,* a rage or passion.
4. [*not cap.*] An unlicensed almanac; — for *paddywhack almanac* or *paddywatch.*
5. [*not cap.*] = PADDYWHACK, 4. *North Carolina.*
pad'dy, *adj.* Padlike; cushiony; soft.
pad'dy, pad'dy·bird (păd'ĭ·bûrd'), *n.* **a** The Java sparrow. **b** *India.* Any of several small herons. **c** A sheathbill. **d** *North Carolina.* The ruddy duck.
pad'dy. A form found in Motley's *United Netherlands* resulting from a misreading or mis-copying of "baddy," a term of uncertain meaning, in a letter of T. Digges (1585–86).
paddy blast. A blast (of paddy rice).
Pad'dy·ism (păd'ĭ·ĭz'm), *n.* An Irishism.
paddy lucern. An escoba (*Sida rhombifolia*) introduced into Australia, where it is a pest.
pad'dy·mel'on (păd'ĭ·mĕl'ŭn), *n.* [From a native name.] A small wallaby (*Macropus thetidis*). *Australia.*
Pad'dy's hur'ri·cane (păd'ĭz). A calm. *Naut. Slang.*
Pad'dy·whack' (păd'ĭ·hwăk'), **Pad'dy·wack'** (-wăk'), *n. Colloq.* **1.** An Irishman; — used also as a nickname.
2. [*not cap.*] See PADDY, *n.*, 4. Also **paddywhack almanac, pad'dy·watch'.**
3. [*not cap.*] **a** *Dial. Eng.* A rage, pet, passion, or temper. **b** *Colloq.* A severe thrashing; a blow.
4. [*not cap.*] The ruddy duck. *North Carolina.*
pad'dy·whack' (păd'ĭ·whak'; păd'ĭ·hwak'), *v. t.* To beat.
pad'e·li'on (păd'ē·lī'ŭn; păd'ē·lī'ŭn), *n.* [F. *pied de lion* lion's foot.] The lady's-mantle. *Obs.*
pa·del'la (pȧ·dĕl'ȧ), *n.* [It., prop., a pan, a frying pan, fr. L. *patella* a pan.] In Italy, a shallow dish used to contain fat or oil, in which a wick is placed for burning.
pad eye. *Shipbuilding.* An eye formed on a plate as a base for attachment; used in place of an eyebolt.
pad'foot' (păd'fŏŏt'; *dial.* pȧd'fōō'ĭt), *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** A footpad. **b** *Folklore.* The barghest.
padge (păj), *n.* Also **padge owl.** The barn owl. *Local, Eng.*
pad groom. *Hunt.* The groom who rides the hunter to cover, and brings back the hack.
pad hook. **a** *U. S.* A fishhook having a flattened and enlarged shank instead of an eye. **b** *Harness.* A hook on the pad to receive the checkrein.
pad horse. A road horse. = 1st PAD, *n.*, 3.
Pa·di'na (pȧ·dī'nȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of fan-shaped, somewhat leathery brown algae (family Dictyotaceae) of warm seas. *P. pavonia* is known as *peacock's-tail.*
pa'di·shah (pä'dĭ·shä), *n.* [Per. *pādshāh.* See POTENTSHAH.] Chief ruler; great king; emperor; — [*often cap.*] a title esp. of the shah of Persia; formerly, of the Sultan of Turkey and, in India, of the Great Mogul and, until 1947, of the sovereign of Great Britain as Emperor of India.
pa dle (pä'd'l), *n. & v. t.* [Cf. PADDLE, the implement.] Hoe. *Scot.*
pa'dle (păd''l; pä'd'l). Var. of PADDLE, the lumpfish.

pack'man·ship, *n.* Sec -SHIP.
packmantle. ✝ POCKMANTEAU.
packt. Var. of *packed, past tense & past part.* of PACK.
pack'tong'. Var. of PAKTONG.
pack'wall', *n.* = 1st PACK, 11.
pack'wall'er, *n.* = PACKBUILDER.
packwax. Var. of PATWAX.
pacok. ✝ PEACOCK.
pa·co'ta. ✝ PICOTAH.
pac'quet. Var. of PACKET.
pact. Obs. past part. of PACK.
‖**pac'ta,** *n., pl.* of PACTUM.
‖**pac'ta vest·ti'ta,** *pl.* of PACTUM VESTITUM. See PACT, *n.*
Pa'dan (pä'dän). *Bib.* [Bib.]
Pa'dan-a'ram (-ȧ'răm; -är'ăm).
pa'da·sha. ✝ PADISHAH.
Pad'da (păd'ȧ), *n.* [Jav.] *Zool.* Syn. of MUNIA. [of PAD.]
pad'ded, *past tense & past part.*
padded soap. = FILLED SOAP.
pad'die·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
pad'die·shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.
pad'do (păd'ō). Var. of PADDOCK, toad, frog. *Scot.*
pad'dockt. Paddocked. *Ref. Sp.*
pad'dow (păd'ō), **pad'dy** (-ĭ). Scot. & No. Eng. vars. of PADDOCK, toad.
pad'o·mel'on. Var. of PADDYMELON.
‖**pad'l.** Var. of 1st PADDY.
pad'l, pad'ld. Paddle; paddled. *Ref. Sp.*

pad'lock' (păd'lŏk'), *n.* [*pad* (of uncert. meaning, perh. orig. a basket or pannier) + *lock.* Cf. PAD pannier.] **1.** A detachable, portable lock having a shackle or bow adapted to be opened for engagement through a staple or the links of a chain.

Padlock.

2. An official closing by padlocking.

pad'lock', *v. t.;* -LOCKED' (-lŏkt'); -LOCK'ING. **1.** To fasten with or as with a padlock; to stop, shut, or keep closed as by a padlock. **2.** To interdict the use of (property), as a hotel, storeroom, or manufacturing plant, by an injunction or an administrative order, as a means of enforcing a statute. See PADLOCK INJUNCTION. *U. S.*

padlock injunction. An injunction under Tit. 2, § 22 of the National Prohibition Act (U. S. C. Tit. 27, Ch. 2, § 34) to enjoin the sale of liquor in a given place and prohibiting use of it for any purpose for a period not exceeding one year. Similar closing orders, usually judicial but sometimes administrative, are provided by some State statutes in case of liquor nuisances, prostitution, indecent exhibitions, and the like. *U. S.*

padlock law. A law providing for padlocking. *U. S.*

pad·ma'sa·na (pŭd·mä'sä·nä), *n.* [Skr. *padmāsana,* fr. *padma* lotus + *āsana* sitting.] *India.* **a** The pedestal of an image, in the shape of an expanded lotus flower. **b** The cross-legged manner of sitting (like a Buddha) with the soles of the feet upturned; — usually in the phrase *in padmasana.* See 1st ASANA; BUDDHA, *Illust.*

pad'nag' (păd'năg'), *n.* [*pad* a path + *nag.*] An ambling nag; a pad. — *v. i.* To ride a padnag; to amble.

‖**pa'dou'** (pä'dōō'), *n.* [F., also *padoue,* fr. *Padoue* Padua.] A kind of silk ribbon or ferret.

pa'dre (pä'drĭ; *Sp. & It.* pä'drā), *n.; pl.* PADRES (-drĭz); Sp. PADRES (-drās); It. PADRI (-drē). [Sp., Pg., & It., fr. L. *pater* father. See FATHER.] **1.** A monk or priest; — esp. as used in Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Spanish America. **2.** In India (from the Portuguese), any Christian minister; also, a priest of the native religion. **3.** Chaplain. *Soldiers' & Sailors' Slang.*

pa'dro·a'dist (pä'drō·ä'dĭst), *n.* [Pg. *padroado* patronage + *-ist.*] A Portugese Catholic supporting the claims of the king to **pa'dro·a'do** (-dō; *Pg.* -thōō), ecclesiastical patronage in India.

‖**pa·dro'na** (pä·drō'nä), *n. fem.* [It.] Mistress; landlady; lodginghouse keeper.

‖**pa·dro'ne** (pä·drō'nā), *n.; pl.* -NI (-nē). [It. fr. L. *patronus.* See PATRON.] **1.** A patron; a master. **2.** *Obs.* The prime minister of the Roman Curia. **3.** The master of a small coaster in the Mediterranean. **4.** In Italy, an innkeeper or landlord. **5.** (*pron.* pä·drō'nĭ) [*not italic.*] *pl.* PADRONES (-nĭz). An Italian employment agent, as in America, who also acts as banker and commissary for unskilled Italian laborers, etc., for whom he secures employment, and thus finds it easy to control and exploit them. Importation of laborers under contract and exploitation of child labor are not essential parts of the system, though often combined with it. — **pa·dro'nism** (-nĭz'm), *n.*

pad saddle. A padded saddle without a tree.

pad saw. A small compass saw.

pad'stone' (păd'stōn'), *n.* A stone template fixed in a wall to support the end of a girder or roof truss.

pad'tree' (-trē'), *n. Harness Making.* A piece of wood or metal which gives rigidity and shape to a harness pad.

Pad'u·an (păd'ū·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Padua.

Pad'u·an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Padua. **2.** One of the bronze or silver coins or medallions, imitating ancient pieces, made at Padua in the 16th century. **3.** The pavan.

Pad'u·an·ism (păd'ū·ăn·ĭz'm), *n.* Patavinity.

pad'u·a·soy (păd'ū·ä·soi), *n.* [From F. *pou-de-soie,* influenced by *Padua,* the city in Italy.] A rich and heavy corded silk stuff; also, a garment made of it. Cf. POULT-DE-SOIE. — **pad'u·a·soy,** *adj.*

Pa'dus (pā'dŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pados.*] *Bot.* A genus of about fifteen species of shrubs and trees of the peach family (Amygdalaceae) found in the North Temperate Zone. It differs from the closely related *Prunus* chiefly in having racemose flowers. *P. avium* is the bird cherry. See CHOKECHERRY.

pae'an (pē'ăn), *n.* Also **pe'an.** [L. *paean,* fr. Gr. *paian,* fr. *Paian* the physician of the gods, later, Apollo; akin to Gr. *paieiv* to beat, strike (hence, one who heals by magic stroke or touch), and perh. to L. *pavire.* See PAVE; cf. PAEON.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A hymn of praise, thanksgiving, joy, or triumph, in war often sung on going into battle. It was especially associated with the cult of Apollo and Artemis. It came to be used especially of an invocation to Apollo as a god of healing, and is sometimes used as an epithet of that god. **2.** A song of joy, praise, triumph, thanksgiving, or the like. "Public *paeans* of congratulation." *De Quincey.*

pae'an, *v. t.* To praise or celebrate in paeans.

pae'an. Var. of PAEON.

pae'an·ism (pē'ăn·ĭz'm), *n.* The singing or chanting of paeans.

pae'an·ize (-īz), *v. i.;* PAE'AN·IZED (-īzd); PAE'AN·IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To sing a paean.

pae'darch·y (pē'där·kĭ), *n.* [*paed-* + *-archy.*] Rule by children.

-pae'des (-pē'dēz), *Zool.* A combining form from Greek *paides,* pl. of *pais,* child, denoting *a* (specified) *mode of hatching the young,* as in dasy*paedes,* psilo*paedes.*

pae'do- (pē'dō-), **paed-.** Var. of 2d PEDO- (which see), as in:

paedatrophia	**paedometrical**	**paedotrophic**
paedatrophy	**paedomorphic**	**paedotrophist**
paedometer	**paedomorphism**	**paedotrophy**

pae'do·gen'e·sis (-jĕn'ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *paedo-* + *-genesis.*] *Zool.* Reproduction by young or larval animals; esp., the parthenogenetic reproduction occurring in the larvae of certain gall midges, as those of the genus *Miastor.* — **pae'do·ge·net'ic** (-jē·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

pae'do·nym'ic (-nĭm'ĭk), *n.* [*paedo-* + Gr. *onyma* name.] A name derived from one's child (Althaea *Meleagris,* mother of Meleager). — **pae·don'y·my** (pē·dŏn'ĭ·mĭ), *n.*

pae'do·psy·chol'o·gist (pē'dō·sĭ·kŏl'ō·jĭst). *n.* A specialist in the psychology of children.

pae'do·tribe, pe'do·tribe (pē'dō·trīb), *n.* [Gr. *paidotribēs.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A trainer in gymnastics, often represented in Greek art as supervising the exercises of young athletes.

pae'gle, pae'gel (pā'gĕl), *n.* [Dan. *pægl,* fr. MLG. *pegel;* akin to AS. *pægel.* See PAIL, PEG.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Pae·lig'ni·an (pē·lĭg'nĭ·ăn), *n.* [L. *Paeligni* a people of Italy.] A Sabellian dialect. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

pae'nu·la (pē'nū·lä), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-lē). [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A long sleeveless cloak or mantle of thick dark-colored frieze or leather, usually with a hood, worn by the lower classes and in bad weather by the higher classes. **2.** *Eccl.* An early form (possibly the earliest) of the chasuble; — called *phelonion* in the Eastern Church.

pae'on (pē'ŏn), *n.* [L. *paeon,* fr. Gr. *paiōn* a solemn song, also, a paeon, equiv. to *paian.* See PAEAN.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot of four syllables, one long and three short, called *first, second, third,* or *fourth paeon,* according as the long syllable stood first, second, etc.

Pae·o'ni·a (pē·ō'nĭ·ä), *n.* [L., peony. See PEONY.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs or somewhat woody plants, the peonies, family Ranunculaceae, with divided leaves and large handsome flowers, often double in cultivation, the fruit consisting of several many-seeded follicles. The species are natives of Europe and Asia, a single one (*P. brownii*) being found on the Pacific coast of the United States. See PEONY.

Pae·o'ni·an (-ăn; 159), *adj.* [L. *Paeonius,* Gr. *Paionios.*] *Gr. Antiq.* Pertaining to Apollo as god of healing; hence, medical.

Pae·o'ni·an (pē·ō'nĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* [L. *Paeonius,* fr. Gr. *Paionios,* fr. *Paionia.*] Of or pert. to Paeonia, ancient district north of Macedonia, incorporated into the Macedonian kingdom. — *n.* One of the people of Paeonia.

pae·on'ic (pē·ŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [LL. *paeonicus,* fr. Gr. *paiōnikos.*] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* **a** Of or pertaining to a paeon or paeons. **b** Having the proportion between arsis and thesis of a paeon; hemiolic. See RHYTHM. — *n.* A paeonic foot or verse.

Pa'i·la·go'ni·a (pä'ĭ'lä·gō'nĭ·ä; 159), *n.* The imaginary country of Thackeray's tale of *The Rose and the Ring.*

pa'ga (pä'gä), *n.* [Tag. *paaga.*] An inferior rice grown in the highlands in the Philippines. Cf. MACAN.

pa'gan (pā'găn), *n.* [ME., fr. LL. *paganus* heathen, one who is not a soldier of Christ, fr. L. *paganus* civilian, also, peasant, fr. *pagus* village, district; akin to L. *paciscere* to covenant. See PACT, PEACE; cf. PAYEN, PAYNIM, PEASANT.] **1.** An adherent of the native religion of country districts and remote places not yet Christian; — used in the form *paganus,* in Latin documents; later, one not of a Christian people, as, during the Crusades, a Mohammedan; now, one who is neither a Christian, a Mohammedan, nor a Jew; one who does not worship the God of Christians, Mohammedans, and Jews; a heathen.

> And all the rites of *pagan* honor paid. *Dryden.*

2. An irreligious person. **3.** A prostitute; a harlot. *Obs.*

pa'gan (-găn), *adj.* [From PAGAN, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to pagans or their worship; heathen; idolatrous; as, *pagan* tribes or superstitions.

Syn. — PAGAN, HEATHEN. In modern usage, that is PAGAN which is not Christian, Jewish, or Mohammedan; the word refers esp. to past customs, sentiments, beliefs, or their survivals, and frequently implies contrast with Christianity rather than opposition to it; it often suggests a more detached or disinterested point of view than *heathen;* HEATHEN commonly suggests adherence to polytheism or the practice of idolatry, esp. among rude or uncivilized peoples; as, "The idea of Fate — a *pagan* Fate, uncontrolled by any Christian deity, . . . moving indissuadably in the affairs of Christian men" (*Stevenson*); "the life-giving and joy-giving power of nature, so fondly cherished by the *pagan* world" (*M. Arnold*); "the standpoint of a cultivated *pagan* of the Empire" (*M. Hewlett*); "I'd rather be a *pagan* suckled in a creed outworn; so might I . . . hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn" (*Wordsworth*); "He did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord, after the abominations of the *heathen*" (*2 Kings* xxi. 2); "The *heathen,* in his blindness, bows down to wood and stone" (*Heber*).

Pa'ga·na'li·a (pā'gä·nā'lĭ·ä; 159), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *pagus* district, the country.] *Rom. Antiq.* An Italian rural festival, celebrated January 24–26, in honor of Ceres and Earth. — **Pa'ga·na'li·an** (-ăn), *adj.*

pa·gan'ic (pä·găn'ĭk), *adj.* Also **pa·gan'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [LL. *paganicus.*] Heathenish; paganish. — **pa·gan'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pa'gan·ism (pā'găn·ĭz'm), *n.* [LL. *paganismus.* See PAGAN; cf. PAYNIM.] **1.** State of being pagan; pagan characteristics; esp., the religion and worship of pagans; heathenism. **2.** A pagan characteristic or trait. **3.** Pagan character, morals, or aesthetic quality. **4.** Pagandom; heathendom. *Obs.* — **pa'gan·ist** (-ĭst), *n. & adj.* — **pa'gan·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

pa·gan'i·ty (pä·găn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [LL. *paganitas.*] Quality or state of being pagan; paganism. *Now Rare.*

pa'gan·ize (pā'găn·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [F. *paganiser.*] To render pagan or heathenish; to convert to paganism. — *v. i.* To behave like pagans; to become pagan. — **pa'gan·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zä'shŭn), *n.* — **pa'gan·iz'er** (pā'găn·īz'ẽr), *n.*

pa·ga'no–Chris'tian (pä·gā'nō·krĭs'chăn), *adj.* [*pagano-,* for LL. *paganus* pagan + *Christian.*] Christian with pagan characteristics or features. — *n.* — **pa·ga'no–Chris'tian·ism** (-īz'm), *n.* — **pa·ga'no–Chris'tian·ize** (-īz), *v.*

pa'gan·ry (pā'găn·rĭ), *n.* Heathenry.

page (pāj), *n.* [OF., fr. It. *paggio,* prob. fr. Gr. *paidion,* dim. of *pais, paidos,* child. See FOAL.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A boy; a youth. **b** A serving boy in general. **c** A foot soldier. **d** A soldier's servant. **e** A man of humble birth or status or of rude manners; a menial. **2.** Formerly, a youth undergoing training for knighthood, who acted as the personal attendant of his master and mistress, and after seven or eight years of service and instruction became a squire, or a youth attending a person of high degree, esp. at courts, as a service of honor and education; hence, sometimes at weddings, fancy balls or the like, a small boy in fancy dress who holds a lady's train or performs similar old-fashioned services. **3.** Now, commonly, a youth employed for doing errands, carrying messages, books, etc., to and fro, as in a library; also, in the United States, a boy employed to wait upon the members of a legislative body; a uniformed attendant at a theater. **4.** A boy or man attending a shepherd. *Local, Eng.* **5.** A device for holding in place a lifted shirt. **6.** *Brickmaking.* A track along which pallets carrying newly molded bricks are conveyed to the hack. **7.** *Pottery.* A maker's helper.

page (pāj), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To attend or follow (one) as a page; to act as page. **2.** To seek (one) out, as by calling the name of, in order to give a message to, as pages or bellboys do in a hotel.

page, *n.* [F., fr. L. *pagina;* akin to L. *pangere* to fasten, fix, make. See PACT; cf. PAGEANT, PAGINATION.] **1.** One side of a leaf of a book, manuscript, letter, etc.; also, the matter printed, written, or typewritten on one side of a leaf. **2.** Figuratively: **a** A record; a writing; a book; as, the *page* of history. **b** An event, episode, or circumstance, which fills, or is capable of filling, a written page. **3.** *Print.* The type set for printing a page, or any similar collection of type, as that for a founder's package.

page (pāj), *v. t.;* PAGED (pājd); PAG'ING (pāj'ĭng). **1.** To mark or number the pages of; to furnish with folios. **2.** *Print.* **a** To page up. **b** To pack in pages.

page up. *Print.* To make up (type) in pages.

Page, Mistress (pāj). A gentlewoman, one of the wives in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor,* to whom Sir John Falstaff makes love, and who with Mistress Ford plots to dupe and disgrace him.

pag'eant (păj'ĕnt; *formerly, and still occas., also* pā'jĕnt; 277), *n.* [ME. *pagent, pagen,* a movable scaffold or stage, also what was exhibited on it, fr. Anglo-Lat. *pagina;* akin to L. *pangere* to fasten; cf. L. *pagina* page, leaf, slab, *compagnare* to join together, *compages* a joining together, structure. See PAGE of a book.] **1.** *Obs. exc. Hist.* **a** A structure, as a stage or platform, on which scenes were acted or exhibited; specif., one of a series of (usually) movable structures, on which the scenes or acts of the mysteries were performed in the open air. **b** A theatrical exhibition; a play or a scene in a play; specif., a mystery play, or a scene or act of one. **c** Any show, tableau, or temporary decoration on a fixed stage or a carriage in a public celebration. **2.** Figuratively: **a** *Now Rare.* A part played or acted; as, to play one's *pageant.* **b** A specious display; unsubstantial parade or pomp. **c** An imagined procession of figures; as, the *pageant* of the past. **3.** An elaborate exhibition or spectacle, esp. a stately or showy parade, often with floats, devised for public entertainment and in celebration of an event or in honor of a person; also, a stately funeral procession. **4.** A type of community drama based on local history, given wholly or largely by local actors, out of doors. **5.** *Obs.* **a** A part played for deception; a trick. **b** A scene depicted on something, as on tapestry. **c** A mechanical contrivance, esp. for stage uses.

pag'eant (păj'ĕnt; *see the noun*), *adj.* **1.** Of the nature of a pageant; spectacular; specious. "*Pageant* pomp." *Dryden.* **2.** Acting or used in a pageant.

pag'eant (păj'ĕnt; *see the noun*), *v. t.* **1.** To imitate as in a pageant; to mimic. *Rare.* "He *pageants* us." *Shak.* **2.** To carry or move as a pageant, or show. *Obs.* **3.** To honor with a pageant.

pag'eant·ed (păj'ĕn·tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* **a** *Obs.* Furnished with "pageants," (sense 5 b). **b** Attended with pageantry.

pag'eant·eer' (-tĕr'), *n.* A participant in a pageant; one who conducts or produces a pageant.

pa·geant'ic (pä·jăn'tĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a pageant.

pag'eant·ry (păj'ĕnt·rĭ; *see* PAGEANT, *n.*), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** Pageants or scenic shows or spectacles, taken collectively; also, a pageant, or play. **2.** Elaborate display; pomp; show, as of a specious insubstantial character; spectacular quality.

page cord. *Print.* Cord used to tie up pages of type.

Page effect (pāj). [After Charles G. *Page* (1812–68), Am. physicist.] *Physics.* The clicklike sounds emitted by a piece of iron, when magnetized and demagnetized.

page'–for–page', *adj.* Corresponding in pagination.

page gauge. *Print.* = GAUGE, *n.,* 14.

page proof. *Print.* A proof of paged up type.

pag'er (pāj'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which pages books, etc.

page rest. *Print.* A frame, similar in shape to a composing stick, used in arranging type for packing.

Pag'et proc'ess (păj'ĕt; -ĭt). *Photog.* A process of color photography in which exposure is made on a panchromatic plate behind a three-color screen. Called also *duplex,* or *Finlay, process.*

Pag'et's dis·ease' (păj'ĕts). [After Sir James *Paget* (1814–99), Eng. surgeon.] *Med.* **a** Disease of the breast with eczema of the nipple and areola, usually ending in cancer. **b** Osteitis deformans.

pag'i·na (păj'ĭ·nä), *n.; pl.* -NAE (-nē). [L., page.] The blade of a leaf; any flat surface.

pag'i·nal (păj'ĭ·năl; -n'l), *adj.* [LL. *paginalis.*] Consisting of pages; of or pertaining to a page or pages; page for page.

pag'i·nar'y (-nĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -nĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Paginal.

pag'i·nate (păj'ĭ·nāt), *v. t.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *pagina* a page. See PAGE of a book.] To page, as a book.

pag'i·na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of paging a book, etc.; the characters indicating the sequence of the pages; page numbering; also, the number of pages.

pag'ing (pāj'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PAGE. Hence: *n.* Pagination.

Pa'gi·op'o·da (pā'jĭ·ŏp'ō·dä; păj'ĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pagios* firm + *-poda.*] *Zool.* A group of Hemiptera equivalent to *Cryptocerata.* — **pag'i·o·pod'** (păj'ĭ·ō·pŏd'), *adj. & n.*

Pa·gliac'ci, I (ē pä·lyä'chē). [It., The Players.] A dramatic opera (1892) by Leoncavallo.

‖**pagne** (pän'y'), *n.* [F.] A loincloth or short petticoat worn in the tropics by natives.

---

pad'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
Pad'li·miut (păd'lĭ·mŭt), *n.* See ESKIMO.
pad'lockt'. Padlocked. *Ref. Sp.*
Pad'ma·pa'ni (pŭd'mä·pä'nĭ), *n.* = AVALOKITESHVARA.
pad'mel'on (păd'mĕl'ŭn). Var. of PADDYMELON.
Pa'don (pä'dŏn). *Bib.*
padow. Var. of PADDOCK.
pad'piece' (păd'pēs'), *n. Shipbuilding.* = 4th PAD, 15.
Pad'raic (pŏth'rĭg), **Pad'raig** (-rĭg), *n.* [Ir. *Pādraig,* MIr. *Patraic.* See PADDY.] = PATRICK.
pa·dri'no (pä·drē'nō), *n.* [It. & Sp.] Godfather; assistant. *Obs.*
pad'shah (păd'shä), **pad'shaw** (păd'shô). Vars. of PADISHAH.
Pa·du'cah (pä·dū'kä), *n.* = 1st COMANCHE.
paed-. = PAEDO-.
paed'a·gog'ic, -i·cal, -gog'ics, etc. Vars. of PEDAGOGIC, etc.
pae·dan'tic, *n.* [Prob. fr. It. *pedante. Oxf. E. D.*] A group of pedants. *Obs.*
pae'der·ast, pae'der·as'tic, pae'der·as'ty, etc. Vars. of PEDERAST, etc. [of PAIDEUTICS.]
pae·deu'tics (pē·dū'tĭks). Var.
pae'di·at'ric, -at'rics, pae·di'a·tri'cian, pae·di'a·trist, etc. Vars. of PEDIATRICIAN, PEDIATRIST, etc.
pae·di'a·try (pē·dī'ä·trĭ), *n. Med.* = PEDIATRICS.
pae'do·bap'tism, pae'do·bap'tist, pae·dol'o·gy, etc. Vars. of PEDOBAPTISM, etc.
pae·dol'o·gy. Var. of PEDOLOGY. — **pae'do·log'i·cal,** *adj.* — **pae'do·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **pae·dol'ogist,** *n.* — **pae'do·lo·gis'ti·cal,** *adj.* — **pae'do·lo·gis'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*
Pae·o'ni·a'ce·ae (pē·ō'nĭ·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PAEONIA; -ACEAE.] Syn. of RANUNCULACEAE (in part).
pae'trick (pā'trĭk). Scot. var. of PARTRIDGE.
‖**pa'ga·dor'** (pä'gä·thôr'), *n.* [Sp.] Paymaster.
pa'gan·dom (pā'găn·dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
pa'gan·ish, *adj.* See -ISH. — **pa'gan·ish·ly,** *adv.*
pa'gan·ly, *adv.* of PAGAN.
pa'gan·y, *n.* Pagandom. *Obs.*
pa·gat'pat. See SONNERATIA.
page'dom (pāj'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
page'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
page'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
page'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
page'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
pag'er·y, *n.* Pageship. *Obs.*
page'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pag'gle, *v. i.* To hang loosely; to bag. *Obs.*
Pa'gi·el (pā'gĭ·ĕl; păj'ĭ-). *Bib.*
pag'ine, *n.* [OF., fr.L. *pagina* page.] A page of writing; hence, writing. *Obs.*
pa'gle (pā'g'l). Var. of PAIGLE.

pa·go′da (pȧ·gō′dȧ), *n.; pl.* PAGODAS (-dȧz). [Pg. *pagode*, fr. Tamil *pagavadi*, fr. Skr. *bhagavatī* deity, goddess. See BHAGA.] **1.** A towerlike, storied structure, usually a temple or part of a temple, or a memorial, such as are frequent in India, China, Farther India, and Japan. Pagodas may be either isolated structures or adjuncts to temple architecture, the finest examples being the pyramidal stone towers of Indian temples. Chinese pagodas are ordinarily of brick with a verandalike roof surmounting each successive story. Cf. TOPE, with which the pagoda is sometimes confused.

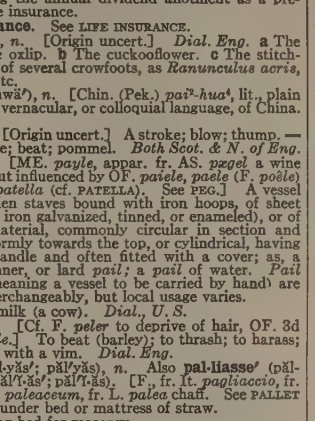

Pagoda at Shanghai.

2. An idol. *Sir T. Herbert.*
3. a [From the figure of a pagoda on the reverse of the coin.] A gold coin of India prior to 1818; the best-known variety, the star pagoda of Madras, contained 42.048 grains of finegold (7s.5¼d.), but was commonly valued at 8s. **b** See WEIGHT, *Table.*
4. A small booth, summerhouse, or the like, built to resemble an Oriental pagoda.

pagoda sleeve. *Costume.* A funnel-shaped sleeve arranged to show the sleeve lining and an inner sleeve.

pagoda stone. Agalmatolite.

pagoda tree. Any of several trees having an erect habit and conical form suggesting a pagoda: **a** The Japanese pagoda tree. **b** In India, the banyan; also, the tree *Plumiera acutifolia.* **c** In the West Indies, the frangipani *P. alba.*

pag′o·scope (pȧg′ō·skōp), *n.* [Gr. *pagos* frost + *-scope.*] A device for showing at a glance whether the prevailing dew point is below freezing; a hygrodeik.

pa′grus (pā′grŭs), *n.* [L. See PARGO.] **1.** See PORGY.
2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* An important genus of sea breams (family Sparidae) including the porgy *P. pagrus*, the tai, etc.

Pa·gu′ma (pȧ·gū′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; arbitrarily formed.] *Zool.* **a** A genus of palm civets of southeastern Asia allied to *Paradoxurus* but having the tail without rings. **b** [*not cap.*] A palm civet of this genus, or its fur.

Pa·gu′ri·dae (pȧ·gū′rĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *pagurus* a kind of crab, fr. Gr. *pagouros.*] *Zool.* The family containing the typical hermit crabs (in older classifications all the hermit crabs). The purse crabs and the hermit crabs constitute a superfamily **Pag′u·rin′e·a** (pȧg′ū·rĭn′ē·ȧ), syns. **Pag′u·roi′de·a** (-roi′dē·ȧ) and **Pag′u·rid′e·a** (-rĭd′ē·ȧ).

Pa·gu′rus (pȧ·gū′rŭs) is the type genus. — **pa·gu′ri·an** (-rĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.* — **pa·gu′rid** (pȧ·gū′rĭd; pȧg′ū·rĭd), *n.* — **pa·gu′rine** (-rĭn; -rīn), *adj.* — **pa·gu′roid** (-roid), *adj. & n.*

pa′gus (pā′gŭs), *n.; pl.* PAGI (-jī). [L.] In ancient Italy, and later in the Roman Empire, a district or region, esp. a country district.

-pa·gus (-pȧ·gŭs). [NL.] *Med.* A combining form from Greek *pagos*, meaning *fixation*, used to denote *a monster with a* (specified) *type of fixation*, as in omphalo*pagus*, thoraco*pagus.*

pah (pä), *interj.* An exclamation expressing contempt or disgust. See BAH. — *adj.* In childish language, nasty; improper.

pah (pä). Var. of PA. *New Zealand.*

pa·ha′ (pä·hä′), *n.* [Dakota *pahá* hill.] *Geol.* A hill or ridge of glacial origin with a capping of loess, as in Iowa.

Pa·ha′ri (pȧ·hä′rē), *n. sing. & pl.* [Hind. *pahāṛī* mountaineer, fr. *pahāṛ* mountain.] **1.** One of a peculiar tribe in the Rajmahal Hills, north of Chota Nagpur, India; — called also *Male* (hillmen). They engage in agriculture and lumbering and are low in the social scale. They are short in stature.
2. The language of the Pahari; Khas-kura. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Pa·ha′ri, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Pahari, their language, or their painting.

pa·hi′ (pä·hē′), *n.* [Tahitian.] A large seagoing canoe; a ship.

Pah′la·vi (pä′lȧ·vē), *n.* Also **Peh′le·vi** (pā′lē·vē). [Per. *Pahlavi*, fr. OPer. *Parthava* Parthia.] The chief Persian language from the 3d to the 9th century A.D., preserved in a literature, chiefly religious. See PERSIAN and MIDDLE PERSIAN. Pahlavi employed a Semitic alphabet, closely related to that of the Avesta, of two varieties: *Chaldean Pahlavi*, used only in old inscriptions, and *Sassanian Pahlavi*, which, somewhat modified, became the literary script. Cf. PAZEND. — **Pah′la·vi, Peh′le·vi,** *adj.*

pah′la·vi (pä′lȧ·vē), *n. sing. & pl.* [Per., pert. to Riza Khan *Pahlavi*, Shah of Persia. See PAHLAVI.] A gold coin of Persia, introduced in 1927, containing 1.94 grams of gold. See COIN, *Table.*

pah′mi (pä′mē), *n.* **1.** The bobac, or its fur.
2. a Either of two Asiatic badgerlike burrowing mammals (*Helictis moschata* and *H. personata*), family Mustelidae. **b** Its fur or pelt.

pa′ho (pä′hō), *n.* [Hopi *páho*, lit., water prayer.] A North American Indian prayer stick.

pa′ho (pä′hō), *n.* [Tag.] The pahutan.

pa·ho′e·ho′e (pä·hō′ā·hō′ā), *n.* [Hawaiian.] *Geol.* Lava that has congealed in smooth or ropy forms; — contrasted with *aa.* *Hawaii.*

pa·hu′tan (pä·hōō′tăn), *n.* A Philippine mango (*Mangifera altissima*) with inferior fruit used for pickles.

Pa′i·co·ne′ca (pä′ē·kō·nā′kä), *n.* An Indian of an Arawakan tribe, dwelling in northern Bolivia.

paid (pād), *past tense & past part.* of PAY. Specif.: *adj.*
1. *Obs.* **a** Satisfied; content. **b** Drunk.
2. Receiving pay; hired; as, a *paid* attorney.
3. Given or handed over to discharge an obligation; discharged; that has been cashed, as a check.

paid in. Paid into a fund, treasury, or the like. — **paid′-in′,** *adj.*

pai·deu′tics (pā·dū′tĭks; pī-), **pai·deu′tic** (-tĭk), *n.* [Gr. *paideutikē*, fr. *paideuein* to teach, fr. *pais, paidos*, child.] Pedagogy.

paid′-in′ sur′plus. *Accounting.* Surplus resulting from sale of shares at a premium.

paido-. Var. of 2d PEDO- (which see), as in: **pai′do·log′i·cal** (pā′dō·lŏj′ĭ·kăl; pī′dō-), **pai·dol′o·gist, pai·dol′o·gy.**

pai′do·no·sol′o·gy (pā′dō·nō·sŏl′ō·jĭ; pī′-), *n.* [Gr. *pais, paidos*, child + *nosology.*] Pediatrics.

paid up. Paid in full, as a debt, etc. — **paid′-up′,** *adj.*

paid′-up′ ad·di′tion. *Life Ins.* Addition to a paid-up policy by using the annual dividend allotment as a premium for more insurance.

paid-up insurance. See LIFE INSURANCE.

pai′gle (pā′g'l), *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** The cowslip, or the oxlip. **b** The cuckooflower. **c** The stitchwort. **d** Any of several crowfoots, as *Ranunculus acris, R. bulbosus*, etc.

pai′-hua′ (bī′hwä′), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *pai²-hua⁴*, lit., plain speech.] The vernacular, or colloquial language, of China. Cf. WEN-LI.

paik (pāk), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A stroke; blow; thump. — *v. t.* To strike; beat; pommel. *Both Scot. & N. of Eng.*

pail (pāl), *n.* [ME. *payle*, appar. fr. AS. *pægel* a wine vessel, a gill, but influenced by OF. *paiele, paele* (F. *poêle*) a pan, fr. L. *patella* (cf. PATELLA). See PEG.] A vessel made of wooden staves bound with iron hoops, of sheet metal (usually iron galvanized, tinned, or enameled), or of some other material, commonly circular in section and widening uniformly towards the top, or cylindrical, having a bail for a handle and often fitted with a cover; as, a milk, slop, dinner, or lard *pail;* a *pail* of water. *Pail* and *bucket* (meaning a vessel to be carried by hand) are often used interchangeably, but local usage varies.

pail, *v. t.* To milk (a cow). *Dial., U. S.*

pail (pāl), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *peler* to deprive of hair, OF. 3d sing. pres. *peile.*] To beat (barley); to thrash; to harass; also, to attack with a vim. *Dial. Eng.*

pail·lasse′ (păl·yăs′; pāl′yăs), *n.* Also **pal·liasse′** (păl·yăs′, pāl′yăs; pāl′ĭ·ăs′; pāl′ĭ·ăs). [F., fr. It. *pagliaccio*, fr. (assumed) VL. *paleaceum*, fr. L. *palea* chaff. See PALLET bed.] **1.** An under bed or mattress of straw.
2. A supporting bed for masonry.

‖**pailles** (pā′y'), *n. pl.* [F.] *Cookery.* Straws.

pail·lette′ (pāl·yĕt′), *n.; pl.* -LETTES (-yĕts′). [F., dim. of *paille* straw. See PALLET bed.] A spangle; specif., a piece of paillon. — **pail·let′ted** (-yĕt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.*

‖**pail′lon′** (pā′yōn′), *n.; pl.* -LONS (*F.* -yōn′). [F., fr. *paille* straw.] A thin leaf of metal, as for use in gilding or enameling, or to show through a translucent medium.

pai′lou′, pai′loo′, *or* **pai′low′** (pī′lō′), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *p'ai²-lou³*, lit., a structure for holding a tablet.] *Chinese Arch.* A memorial archway bearing the record of some hero or heroine.

pain (pān), *n.* [ME. *peine*, fr. OF. *peine*, fr. L. *poena*, penalty, punishment, torment, pain, fr. Gr. *poinē* penalty; akin to Av. *kaēnā*, OSlav. *cěna* honor, reward, price, Gr. *timē*, Skr. *cayate* he revenges. Cf. CURE, IMPUNITY, PENAL, PINE to languish, PUNISH.] **1.** Punishment; suffering or evil inflicted as a punishment for crime, or connected with the commission of a crime; penalty; fine. *Obs.* exc. in certain phrases, esp. *on*, or *under*, *pain of.*

None shall presume to fly, under *pain* of death. *Addison.*

2. **a** A form of consciousness characterized by desire of escape or avoidance, and varying from slight uneasiness to extreme distress or torture. **b** An affection or feeling proceeding from a derangement of functions, disease, or bodily injury. "The *pain* of Jesus Christ." *Chaucer.*
3. Distressing uneasiness of mind; mental suffering; grief.
4. *pl.* The throes or travail of childbirth; labor; — formerly used also in the *sing.*
5. *Obs.* **a** The torment of hell or purgatory; hell; purgatory. **b** Solicitude, apprehension, or anxiety. **c** Labor; effort; trouble; also, difficulty.
6. *Chiefly pl.* Labor; toilsome effort; care or trouble; as, to be at *pains*, or take *pains*, to learn the facts; here is a reward for your *pains.*
7. *Psychol.* A sensation varying in quality from prick to ache, commonly aroused by a stimulus that injures or nearly injures the skin or tissues, usually but not always unpleasant and leading to avoiding reactions.
8. *pl. Vet.* A scabby disease of horses' feet.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

pain-afflicted	pain-distorted	pain-producing
pain-assuaging	pain-drawn	pain-racked
pain-bearing	pain-fearing	pain-stricken
pain-bought	pain-free	pain-worn
pain-chastened	pain-giving	pain-wrought
pain-dispelling	pain-inflicting	pain-wrung

Syn. — PAIN, ACHE. PAIN, in nontechnical use, denotes sharp, sometimes sudden, ACHE, continuous, often dull, bodily suffering; both words are used fig. of mental states; as, "They gnawed their tongues for *pain*" (*Rev.* xvi. 10); "a fellow that never had the *ache* in his shoulders" (*Shak.*); "Joy, . . . too intense, is turned to *pain*" (*Shelley*); "By a sleep to say we end the heart*ache*" (*Shak.*). See EFFORT; cf. PANG, DISTRESS.

Ant. — Gladness, joy; comfort, ease. See PLEASURE.

pain (pān), *v.;* PAINED (pānd); PAIN′ING. [ME. *peinen*, fr. OF. *pener* (3d sing. pres. *peine*), F. *peiner* to fatigue. See PAIN, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To inflict suffering upon as a penalty; punish, fine; also, to enjoin under penalty. *Obs.*
2. To put to bodily uneasiness or anguish; to afflict with uneasy sensations of any degree of intensity; to distress; torment; torture; as, his dinner or his wound *pained* him.

Excess of cold, as well as heat, *pains* us. *Locke.*

3. To render mentally distressed; to give pain to; to distress; grieve; as, a child's faults *pain* his parents.
4. To put to trouble or labor. *Rare.* *Shak.*

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To give pain.
2. *Obs.* **a** To suffer pain; suffer. **b** To take pains; strive.

Syn. — Disquiet, trouble, afflict, wound.

Ant. — Comfort, soothe; gratify, please.

pain oneself. To exert or trouble oneself; to take pains; to be solicitous; to strive. *Archaic.*

pain (pān), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *panis.* See PANTRY.] Bread. *Obs.*

pain′de·maine′ (-dē·mān′), *n.* [OF. *pain* bread + *demaine* manorial, lordly. See PAIN bread; DESMESNE.] White bread of the finest quality; a loaf of it. *Obs.*

pained (pānd), *adj.* Feeling or evincing pain.

pain′ful (pān′fŏŏl; -fĭ), *adj.* **1.** Full of pain; causing or inflicting pain or distress, either physical or mental; afflictive; as, a *painful* wound; *painful* to the eyes.
2. Requiring labor or toil; difficult; executed with laborious effort; as, a *painful* service; a *painful* march.
3. Marked by painstaking; done or performed with pains; laborious; diligent; painstaking; careful; industrious; as, a *painful* reading; *painful* students. *Archaic.*
4. Of the body or a bodily part, affected with pain.

— **pain′ful·ly,** *adv.* — **pain′ful·ness,** *n.*

pain′ing, *adj.* That pains. — **pain′ing·ly,** *adv.*

pain′kill′er (pān′kĭl′ēr), *n.* One who or that which removes pain; specif., a medicine to remove pain. *Colloq.*

pain′less, *adj.* Free from pain; without pain. — **pain′less·ly,** *adv.* — **pain′less·ness,** *n.*

pain spot. One of the many points or small areas of the skin which respond to slight pricking, burning, etc., by giving a sensation of pain.

pains′tak′er (pānz′tāk′ēr), *n.* One who takes pains.

pains′tak′ing (-tāk′ĭng), *n.* Act of taking pains; carefulness and fidelity in performance; assiduity.

pains′tak′ing (pānz′tāk′ĭng), *adj.* Taking pains; careful in doing; diligent; assiduous; characterized by the taking of pains; as, *painstaking* men; a *painstaking* manner. — **pains′tak′ing·ly,** *adv.* — **-ing·ness,** *n.*

pains′wor′thy (-wŭr′thĭ), *adj.* Worth pains or effort.

paint (pānt), *v.;* PAINT′ED; PAINT′ING. [ME. *peinten*, fr. OF. *peint*, past part. of *peindre* to paint, fr. L. *pingere, pictum;* akin to Skr. *piṅga* reddish brown, OSlav. *pěgŭ* many-colored, and to Gr. *pikros* sharp, bitter, *poikilos* many-colored, Skr. *piṅśati* he cuts out, forms, adorns, Lith. *piešti* to write, sketch, draw. Cf. DEPICT, FILE instrument, PICRIC, PICTURE, PIGMENT.] *Transitive:* **1.** **a** To form a representation of, as on a canvas, wall, or ceiling, by applying paints; to represent by means of colors or hues, or to portray with paints; as, to *paint* a portrait; to *paint* a dog. **b** To make or create (a picture or design) by means of pigments.
2. To cover with coloring matter; to apply paint to; to adorn with pigments or colors; to color; stain; rouge; as, to *paint* a house, a signboard, etc.

Jezebel *painted* her face and tired her head. 2 *Kings* ix. 30.

3. To ornament by painting; as, the ceiling was *painted.*
4. Figuratively: To color, stain, or tinge; to adorn or beautify with or as with colors; to diversify with colors.
5. To represent or exhibit vividly to the mind as if by painting; to describe vividly; to delineate; image; depict.

If folly grow romantic, I must *paint* it. *Pope.*

6. To put on or apply like paint; to cover or treat by applying something like paint.
7. *Obs.* **a** To color falsely. **b** To flatter.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To practice the art of painting; to paint pictures. Also, to describe vividly.
2. To color one's face in an attempt to beautify it.

Let her *paint* an inch thick. *Shak.*

3. To serve as a subject for painting.
4. *Obs.* **a** To become changed in facial color; to blush; as, to *paint* white or pale, to turn white or pale. **b** To talk smoothly or speciously; to gloze; feign. **c** *Slang.* To drink intoxicating liquor.

Syn. — Picture, portray, sketch, draw, describe.

paint black. To represent as bad or wicked.

paint forth. To depict or describe vividly. *Obs.*

paint out. **a** *Obs.* To depict or display by or as if by painting. **b** *Obs.* To copy by painting. **c** To obliterate by painting.

paint the lily. To try to make an object of natural beauty more beautiful by artificial adornment. *Shak.*

paint the town red. To go about carousing. *Slang.*

paint (pānt), *n.* **1.** Act of painting; a coloring.
2. A mixture of a pigment with some suitable liquid, as a drying oil, a varnish, or a water dispersion of glue, casein, etc., forming a solid adherent covering when spread on a surface in thin coats for decoration, protection, or both; also, the pigment in the form of a cake; as, a box of *paints.* The liquid portion of a paint is called the vehicle and often contains driers and thinners. Paints differ from varnishes and stains in that they are opaque.
3. The dried film of paint (sense 2) on a surface.
4. Pigment, as rouge, etc., for the face or body.
5. Color; superficial ornament or show.
6. *Med.* An application, as iodine, put on with a brush.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

paint-beplastered	paint grinder	paint-splashed
paint binder	paint hose	paint-spotted
paintbox	paint keg	paint-spraying, *adj.*
paint brusher	paint mixer	paint-stained
paint cleaner	paint-mixing, *adj.*	paint thinner
paint drier	paint primer	paint-washing, *adj.*
paint-filler	paint remover	paint work
paint-filling, *adj.*	paint-removing, *adj.*	paint-worn

paint bridge. *Theater.* = BRIDGE, *n.*, 22 c.

paint′brush′ (pānt′brŭsh′), *n.* **1.** A brush for painting, ordinarily of hog bristles. An artist's brush may be of camel's hair, sable hair, or a fine quality of bristles.
2. a The orange hawkweed. **b** The painted cup (*Castilleja*). **c** The shrubby St.-John's-wort.

paint′ed (pān′tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Portrayed or done in colors, as a picture or design.
2. Coated with paint; as: decorated with pictures or designs in color; having the face rouged; etc.
3. Colored so as to appear different from the real character; artificial; feigned; disguised.
4. Marked or adorned with bright or varied colors; variegated; as, *painted* meadows; the *painted* bunting.

painted bat. A vespertilionine bat (*Kerivoula picta*) of the Indo-Malayan region having bright-orange fur with black markings on the wings.

painted beauty. A handsome American butterfly (*Vanessa virginiensis*, syn. *Pyrameis huntera*), much like the thistle butterfly.

painted bunting. **a** A beautifully colored finch (*Passerina ciris*), of the southern United States. The male has the head and neck deep blue, rump and under parts bright red, back and wings golden green, and the tail bluish purple. The female is green above, yellowish beneath. **b** Smith's longspur. See LONGSPUR.

Painted Chamber. A room in the old palace of Westminster, destroyed by fire in 1834, sometimes the meeting place of Parliament; — so called from its mural paintings.

painted cup. **a** *Eng.* The marsh painted cup. **b** Any plant of the genus *Castilleja;* — so called from the brightly colored bracts. The common eastern species is *C. coccinea; C. linariaefolia* is the State flower of Wyoming (see STATE FLOWER, *Plate*); *C. miniata*, a handsome species, occurs on the Pacific coast (see WILD FLOWERS, *Plate*).

painted duck. **a** The mandarin duck. **b** The harlequin duck.

painted enamel. Limoges enamel.

painted finch. The painted bunting.

painted goose. The emperor goose.

painted grass. Ribbon grass.

painted hyena. The Cape hunting dog.

---

pag′od (pȧg′ŏd; pȧ·gōd′), *n.* [Pg. *pagode.* See PAGODA.] = PAGODA. *Archaic.*

pa·go′da·like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.

pag′o·dite (pȧg′ō·dit; pȧ·gō′dĭt), *n.* [F., fr. *pagode* pagoda.] = AGALMATOLITE.

pa·go′tha. † PAGODA.

pag′ri. † PUGGREE. [of PAHARI.]

Pa·ha′reen (pȧ·hä′rēn), *n.*, *fem.*

Pa·ha′ri·a (-rĭ·ȧ), *n.* **1.** = PAHARI. **2.** = MAL PAHARIA. See MALTO.

Pa′hath-mo′hab (pä′hăth·mō′·hăb). *Bib.*

Pa′hou′in′ (pä′ōō′ĭn′), *n.* = 4th PAN.

Pah′-Ute′ (pä′ūt′). Var. of PAIUTE.

pai (pī). Var. of PIE (money of India). *n. sing. & pl.* [Siamese *phai.* See PIE.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

Pa′i (pä′ī). *Bib.*

pai′dle (pā′d'l). Var. of PADDLE.

pai′de. Var. of PADLE, a hoe.

pai·ja′ma. Var. of PAJAMA.

paik′tha (pāk′thȧ). Var. of PEIKTHA (see WEIGHT, *Table*).

pai′fui (pī′fōōĭ), *n.; pl.* -FUIS (-fōōĭz). See -FUI.

paille finne (pā′y' fĭn; pī). = MAIDEN CANE. *La.*

pai·ma′neh (pī·mä′nē), *n.* [Per. *paymāna*, fr. root of *paymūdan* to measure.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

pain. † PANE, PAYEN.

pain′ bē′nit′ (păn′ bĕ′nĭt′), *n.;* [F. *bénit* blessed, consecrated.] *R.C.Ch.* = EULOGIA.

painch (*dial.* pānsh). Var. of PAUNCH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

paind. Pained. *Ref. Sp.*

pain′proof′ (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

paint′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — **paint′a·bil′ĭ·ty** (pān′tȧ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **paint′a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **paint′a·bly,** *adv.* [Obs.]

pain′tak′ing, *n.* = PAINSTAKING.

---

painted lady. **a** The thistle butterfly (*Vanessa cardui*). **b** The old-fashioned pink-and-white sweet pea. **c** A variegated garden pink. **d** A common garden perennial (*Chrysanthemum coccineum*) grown for its finely divided leaves and very showy flower heads of many colors; — often called *pyrethrum*.
painted leaf. The Mexican fire plant.
painted partridge. A francolin (*Francolinus pictus*) of India.
painted quail. Any small, bright-plumaged quail of the genus *Excalfactoria* of Asia, Africa, and Australasia.
painted sand grouse. See SAND GROUSE.
painted snipe. Any of several highly colored limicoline birds of the genus *Rostratula*, widely distributed in the Southern Hemisphere.
painted trillium. The painted wake-robin.
painted turtle, terrapin, *or* **tortoise.** A common fresh-water turtle (*Chrysemys picta*) of the eastern United States. It has a greenish-black carapace with yellow bands bordering the shields, red markings on the marginal plates, and a yellow plastron.
painted wake-robin. A beautiful perennial herb (*Trillium undulatum*) of northeastern North America, having three broad, stalked leaves and a showy solitary white flower with purple-streaked petals.
paint'er (pān'tĕr), *n.* [Var. of PANTHER.] The cougar or puma.
paint'er, *n.* [OF. *pentoir* suspensory cordage, fr. (assumed) VL. *penditorium*, fr. L. *pendere* to hang. See PENDANT.] **1.** A shank painter. *Obs.*
2. A rope, usually at the bow, for making a boat fast. A painter at the stern is properly called a *stern fast*.
paint'er, *n.* [OF. *peintour*, acc. of *peintre*, fr. (assumed) VL. *pinctor* (with *n* after L. *pingere*), fr. L. *pictor*, fr. *pingere, pictum*, to paint. See PAINT.] **1.** One who paints; esp.: **a** An artist who represents objects or scenes in color on a surface; one who paints pictures. **b** One who covers buildings, ships, ironwork, or the like, with paint. **c** One who depicts or describes something pictorially or vividly.
2. One whose work is to paint a (specified) thing, or in a (specified) way, as in:

chassis painter	house painter	scene painter
flower painter	majolica painter	tile painter

painter etching. Etching as a medium for direct expression. — **painter etcher.**
painter graving. Engraving as a means of direct expression. — **painter graver.**
paint'er·ly (pān'tĕr·lĭ), *adj.* Like a painter's work; pert. to, or characteristic of, a painter; artistic. *Rare.* — *adv.* Artistically. *Rare.*
paint'er's col'ic (pān'tĕrz). Lead colic.
paint'er's cream (pān'tĕrz). A cream, of mastic, nut oil, lead acetate, and water, used to cover a partly finished painting, to preserve its freshness till work is resumed.
Painter's Easel. *Astron.* The constellation Pictor.
painter stainer. A painter (3d PAINTER, **1 a & b**); specif., a member of a certain London livery company of painters.
paint frame. *Theater.* A movable iron framework on which canvas may be stretched for painting scenes.
paint'i·ness (pān'tĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Painty quality.
paint'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PAINT. Specif.: *n.* **1.** Act of laying on, or adorning with, paints or colors; also, that which is painted.
2. Specif.: **a** That which is produced by laying on paint or color; coloring; decoration consisting of painted work. **b** *Obs.* Color laid on; paint. **c** A depicting by words; vivid representation in words. **d** Coloring of the face, etc., with paint for adornment.
3. *Fine Arts.* The work of the painter; representation or depiction of objects or scenes in color on a surface by means of pigments, generally applied with a brush; also, any work of art so produced. See SCHOOL, *n.*
☞ *Painting* (in this sense) is prefixed to definitions in this Dictionary to indicate the field in which the word or sense is typically used.
paint'ing, *adj.* That paints. — **paint'ing·ness,** *n.*
painting plant *or* **root.** The corn gromwell.
paint'less (pānt'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* **1.** Incapable of being painted or described. *Obs.*
2. Destitute of paint.
paint'pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A pot, pail, or bucket for holding paint.
paint pot. *Geog.* A pool containing colored liquid mud through which gases bubble to the surface.
paint'ress (pānt'rĕs; -rĭs; 119), *n.* [F. *peintresse.*] A woman who paints; as: **a** *Obs.* One who paints (her face). **b** A female painter or artist. **c** One who decorates or colors articles, as of pastry or pottery.
paint room. **a** A room for storing paint. **b** *Theat.* A room where a scene painter works.
paint strake. The uppermost strake below the plank-sheer.
pain'ture (pān'tûr), *n.* [OF. *peinture* (for *n.* see 3d PAINTER), fr. L. *pictura.* See PICTURE.] Painting; a painting; also, a pigment. *Obs.*
paint'y (pān'tĭ), *adj.* **1.** Of, or abounding in, paint.
2. Unskillfully painted, the pigment and the painter's work being too obvious; also, having too much pigment applied.
3. Soiled with paint.
pa'iocke, pa'iock (pā'jŏk; pāj'ŭk; pā'yŏk), *n.* A word in Shakespeare's *Hamlet* (III. ii. 295) taken by editors to be a misprint for some var. form of *peacock*. Modern editors usually print **pa'jock** (pā'jŏk; pāj'ŭk).
paip (pāp), *n.* [Var. of PIP.] A stone of a fruit, esp. the cherry; a pip; also, usually in *pl.* with *the*, a children's game played with cherry stones. *Chiefly Scot.*
pair (pâr), *n.; pl.* PAIRS; after a numeral, formerly, and now, sometimes, PAIR. [ME. *paire*, fr. OF. *paire*, fr. L. *paria*, neut. pl. of *par* equal; orig. a term of barter, akin to L. *parare* to value equally, *comparare* to compare, Av. *pairyeinte* they are compared, OIr. *renim* I sell, Gr. *pernēmi, pornē* harlot. See PART; cf. COMPARE to liken, PAR equality, PEER an equal, PORNOGRAPHY.] **1.** Two things of a kind, similar in form, suited to each other, and intended to be used together; as, a *pair* of gloves, stockings, or shoes; a *pair* of eyes or legs.
2. A single thing composed of two corresponding pieces; as, a *pair* of scissors or bellows; a *pair* of trousers.
3. Two of a sort; a set of two, usually of the same kind, but sometimes of a different kind associated together; a span; a yoke; a couple; a brace; as, a *pair* of horses; a *pair* of oxen; the horse and his rider were a fine *pair*.
4. **a** Two animals of opposite sexes associated together; a mated couple, as of birds. **b** A man and a woman associated together; a set of two persons of opposite sexes, as two partners in a dance; a couple married or engaged.
5. A number of things resembling one another, or belonging together; a set; a suit, string, pack, group, etc.; as, a *pair* of virginals or organs; a *pair* or flight of stairs. "A *pair* of beads." *Chaucer. Now Chiefly Dial.*
Two crowns in my pocket, two *pair* of cards. *Beau. & Fl.*
6. Short for *pair of horses*, two horses harnessed together side by side; as, a carriage and *pair*.
7. Two members of opposite parties or opinion in a deliberative body, who mutually agree not to vote on a given question, or on issues of a party nature, during a specified time; also, the arrangement thus made.
8. Short for PAIR-OAR, PAIR OF SPECTACLES, etc.
9. *Archery.* Three arrows forming a set or shot consecutively.
10. *Basketry.* A kind of plait in which two rods are woven alternately one over the other.
11. *Card Playing.* **a** A set of two cards of the same value or denomination; two of a kind (often specified). **b** *pl.* Partners who continue playing against different opponents, as at duplicate whist.
12. *Kinematics.* A combination of two parts, called *elements*, which are so applied to each other as mutually to constrain relative motion. See CHAIN, *n.*, 9, *Illust.* Pairs are named in accordance with the kind of motion they permit; thus, a journal and its bearing form a ***turning pair***, a cylinder and its piston a ***sliding pair***, a screw and its nut a ***twisting pair***, etc. Any pair in which the constraining contact is along lines or at points only (as a cam and roller acting together) is designated a ***higher pair***, while a pair having surface contact (as a cylindrical pin and eye, a screw and its nut, etc.) is called a ***lower pair***.
13. *Mining.* A party working together; gang.
14. *Philately.* Two adhesive stamps attached one to the other, either horizontally or vertically.
Syn. — See COUPLE.
pair (pâr), *v.;* PAIRED (pârd); PAIR'ING. ***Transitive:*** **1.** To unite or arrange in a pair or couple; to form a pair or pairs of; to bring or place together, as things which belong together, or which complement or are adapted to one another; to match so as to form a pair; to associate together in couples of opposite sexes, as guests at dinner, dancers, etc.; to unite in love or marriage; to mate.
Glossy jet is *paired* with shining white. *Pope.*
2. To unite in a pair. See PAIR, *n.*, 7.
3. *Card Games.* To match (a card), so forming a pair.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To form a pair; to match; suit.
My heart was made to fit and *pair* with thine. *Rowe.*
2. To unite in a pair, as those of opposite sexes; to become united in love or marriage; to be joined in a pair or pairs; to couple; to mate, as for breeding.
3. To agree with one of the opposite party or opinion to abstain from voting. See PAIR, *n.*, 7.
pair off. To arrange or separate in pairs or a pair.
‖**pair** (pâr), *adj.* [F.] *Roulette, etc.* Even. — *n. Roulette.* The even numbers; a bet on them, paying even money.
pair, *v. t. & i.* [See IMPAIR.] To impair. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
paired (pârd), *adj.* Arranged in a pair or pairs; specif., *Zool.*, in corresponding positions on the right and left sides. — **paired'ness** (pârd'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*
paired fins. *Zool.* The pectoral and pelvic fins (corresponding to the forelimbs and hind limbs of the higher vertebrates) as distinguished from the *median* (dorsal, anal, and caudal) *fins*.
pair'er (pâr'ĕr), *n.* One who pairs.
pair'-horse', *adj.* Of or pertaining to a pair (def. 6).
pair'ment (pâr'mĕnt), *n.* Impairment. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
pair'-oar', *n.* A boat rowed by two men, each pulling one oar and seated one abaft the other. — **pair'-oar',** *adj.*
pair'-oared', *adj.* Of a boat, pulled or rigged as a pair-oar.
pair of bodies. See BODICE.
pair of calipers. See CALIPER, *n.*, **1 a.**
pair of cancels. A punch for canceling tickets. *Eng.*
pair of carvers. See CARVER **d.**
pair of colors. *Mil.* **a** The two flags, one national and one regimental, carried by a regiment. **b** *Obs.* The position or commission of an ensign.
pair of compasses. **1.** See COMPASS, 7.
2. [*caps.*] *Astron.* The constellation Circinus.
pair of cuirasses. See CUIRASS, **1 a.**
pair of oars. A pair-oar; an oar (sense 3).
pair of organs. = 2d ORGAN, **1 b.**
pair of pincers. See PINCERS, **1.**
pair of scissors. = SCISSORS, **1.**
pair of sights. **a** See SIGHT, *n.*, **21. b** See STAR FINDER.
pair of spectacles. Spectacles or eyeglasses.
pair of suspenders. See SUSPENDER, **2 a.**
pair of tongs. See TONGS.
pair of trammels. See TRAMMEL, *n.*, **6 b.**
pair of virginals. See VIRGINAL, *n.*
pair royal. Three things of a sort; as: **a** *Playing Cards.* Three cards of the same value, as three kings. Called also *three of a kind.* Four of a kind are called a *double pair royal.* **b** Three dice of the same value or denomination thrown at one time; a triplet. **c** A set of three.
pairt (pârt). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of PART.
pairt-. For words formerly spelled *pairt-*, see PART-.
pais (pā), *n.* [OF. See PEASANT.] *Law.* Literally, the country; — used in ***per pais***, of a trial by the country (see COUNTRY, 9), and hence by a jury; and in ***in pais***, of the class of matters so triable. See also CONVEYANCE, **4.**
pai'sa (pī'sä), *n.* [Hind. *paisā.*] **a** Formerly, a copper coin of various parts of India, equal to ¼ anna; a pice. **b** A money of account in Afghanistan, equal to 1/60 rupee.
pai·sa'nite (pī·sä'nīt), *n.* [From *Paisano* Pass, Texas.] *Petrog.* An alkali-quartz-porphyry containing phenocrysts of microperthite and quartz in a finely granular, saccharoidal, greenish groundmass of the same minerals and riebeckite.
‖**pai·sa'no** (pī·sä'nō), *n.; pl.* -NOS (*Sp.* -nōs). [Sp.] Countryman; peasant; also, the road runner.
Pais'ley (pāz'lĭ), *adj.* Having a design characteristic of a Paisley shawl; — said of fabrics and fabric patterns.
Pais'ley, *n.; pl.* **Pais'leys** (-lĭz). **1.** A Paisley fabric or shawl.
2. See CHECKERS, *n.*
Paisley shawl. A kind of woolen shawl imitating a Cashmere shawl, formerly made at Paisley, Scotland.
Paisley terrier. The Clydesdale terrier.
Pai·ute' (pī·ūt'; 66), *n.; pl.* PAIUTES (-ūts'). An Indian of a small Shoshonean tribe of southwestern Utah; — extended to other Shoshonean tribes. Cf. PAVIOTSO.
pai·wa'ri (pī·wä'rē), *n.* [Galibi, of Tupian origin; cf. Tupi *beiju* toasted manioc flour.] In Guiana, an intoxicating drink prepared from fermented cassava bread.
pa'ja·huel'lo (pä'hä·wĕl'yō; 162; 170), *n.* Also **pa'ja·roel'lo** (-rō·ĕl'yō). [Am. Sp. *pajahuello*, fr. Sp. *paja* straw + *huello* undersurface of hoof.] A venomous tick (*Ornithodoros coriaceus*) whose bite causes painful swellings in man and cattle. *Southern California & Mexico.*
pa·ja'ma (pə·jä'mə; -jäm'ə), **py·ja'ma** (pĭ·jä'mə; pī-; -jäm'ə), *n.* [Hind. colloq. *paiyāmā, pajāmā*, fr. Per. *pā(i)* leg + *jāmah* garment.] **1.** In India and Persia, and orig. in Occidental countries, thin loose trousers or drawers such as those worn, tied about the waist, by Mohammedan men and women.
2. [*Chiefly pl.* exc. when used attributively.] A garment consisting usually of jacket and trousers of silk, cotton or the like, and worn as a night robe, dressing gown, or costume.
pa·ja'maed (-mȧd), *adj.* Arrayed in pajamas.
‖**pa·je'ro** (pä·hā'rō; 162), *n.* [Sp., lit., dealer in straw, fr. *paja* straw.] The pampas cat.
Paj'on·ism (pāj'ŏn·ĭz'm), *n. Eccl. Hist.* The doctrine of Claude Pajon (1626–85), a French Protestant theologian, esp. as to the manner of regeneration. He held that this is effected by the Holy Spirit acting upon the individual not as unmediated power, but through and by means of the complex environing conditions of his life, as he apprehends these through intellectual and moral judgments. Cf. AMYRALDISM.
Pa'ka·wa' (pä'kä·wä'), **a.** An Indian of an extinct Coahuiltecan tribe, formerly dwelling on the lower Rio Grande in Texas and Mexico. Cf. 2d PINTO, *n.*, **2.** — **Pa'ka·wan'** (pä'kä·wän'), *adj.*
pak'choi' (păk'choi'). [From Cant. pron. of Chin. (Pek.) *pai²-ts'ai¹*, lit., white vegetable. Cf. PE-TSAI.] The Chinese cabbage.
pa'ke·ha (pä'kā·hä; *colloq.* păk'ē·ȧ), *n.* [Maori, foreign.] A member of the white race; also, a foreigner, not necessarily light-skinned. *New Zealand & Australia.*
Pakh'pu·luk' (păk'pōō·lōōk'), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a tribe in southern Kashmir, speaking a Turkish tongue, racially a mixture of Indo-Aryan and Turkish.
Pakht (păkt), **Pacht** (păkt), *n. Egypt. Relig.* A lioness-headed or cat-headed goddess, like Bast, and of the same nature as Sekhet. She is a solar deity, and represents the sun's heat.

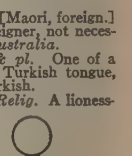
Pakht.

pak'tong', **pack'tong'** (păk'tŏng'), *n.* [From Cant. pron. of Chin. (Pek.) *pai²-t'ung³* pewter, lit., white copper.] A Chinese alloy of nickel, zinc, and copper, resembling German silver.
pal (păl), *n.* [Romany (in England) *pal* brother, mate, *pral* (on the Continent), fr. Skr. *bhrātṛ* brother. See BROTHER.] A partner; esp., an accomplice; also, a close or boon companion. *Slang.*
pal, *v. i.;* PALLED (pȧld); PAL'LING. To be or become a pal (with another) or pals; to keep company; to chum. *Slang.*
pa'la (pä'lȧ; pä'lȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Skr. *phala* fruit, or Beng. *phalā* fruit-bearing, fr. Skr. *phalada*, fr. *phala.*] The plantain tree. *Obs.*
pa'la (pä'lȧ), *n.* See WEIGHT, *Table.*
pa·la' (pä·lä'). Var. of PALAY.
pal'a (păl'ȧ). Var. of PALLAH.
‖**pa·la'bra** (pä·lä'brä), *n.* [Sp.] A word; hence, palaver; talk.
pal'ace (păl'ĭs; -ȧs), *n.* [ME. *palais*, fr. OF. *palais*, fr. L. *palatium*, fr. *Palatium* one of the seven hills of Rome, on which Augustus had his residence; prob., as palisaded place, akin to L. *palus* stake. See 1st POLE; cf. PALADIN.] **1.** The official residence of a sovereign.
2. The official residence of an archbishop or bishop. *Eng.*
3. **a** A large and stately house; — translating the Italian *palazzo* and French *palais*. Hence: **b** A large public building, as for a legislature or superior court.
4. A gaudy establishment fitted up as a place of amusement, refreshment, etc.; as, a gin *palace*. *Colloq.*
5. *Astrol.* A house. *Chaucer.*
pal'ace (păl'ĭs; -ȧs), *v. t.* To place or house in or as in a palace. *Rare.*
pal'ace (păl'ȧs), *n.* [Cf. PALIS.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** A cellar for storing fish, esp. pilchards. **b** *Obs.* An enclosed unroofed landing place; an underground storehouse.
pal'ace, *n.* [F. *palais.*] The palate. *Obs.*
pal'ace car (păl'ĭs; -ȧs). *Railroads.* **a** *Rare.* A sleeping car. **b** A superior kind of stock car.
Palace Court. A court at the Palace of Westminster, created by letters patent of James I, Charles I, and Charles II, representing the king's original justice, and having jurisdiction of personal actions arising within 12 miles of the palace at Whitehall, London excepted. The court was abolished in 1849.
pal'aced (păl'ĭst; -ȧst), *adj.* Furnished with a palace or palaces; housed in a palace.
Palace of Minos. The great palace on the site of Knossos in Crete, the remains of which have been associated with Minos, traditional king of Knossos. A series of rooms, halls, and passages of labyrinthine complexity were grouped about a central rectangular court. The palace was built in great part of rubble with facings of gypsum or of stucco, and with columns and strengthening beams of wood. Squared masonry is also used and unburnt brick; floors are paved or of cement. Some rooms are ornamented with fresco painting and stucco reliefs. The palace in great part belongs to the second phase of the Late Minoan period (**Palace Period**) of about 1550–1400 B.C. It was probably destroyed by invaders from Greece about 1400 B.C.
pa·la'ceous (pə·lā'shŭs), *adj.* [NL. *palaceus*, fr. L. *pala* shovel.] *Bot.* Spade-shaped; — said of leaves.
pal'a·din (păl'ȧ·dĭn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *paladino*, fr. L. *palatinus* an officer of the palace. See PALATINE.] In the Charlemagne romances, one of the douzepers; by extension, one of the Knights of the Round Table; hence, a champion of a medieval prince; a legendary hero.
palae-. Var. of PALE- (see PALEO-), as in:

palaeanthropic	palaeethnologist	palaeontographical
palaeentomology	palaeethnology	palaeontography
palaeethnologic	palaeoceanography	palaeornithological
palaeethnological	palaeontographic	palaeornithology

paint'ed·ness, *n.* See -NESS.	**pain'trix,** *n.* [*paint* + *-trix.*] = PAINTRESS. *Obs.*	**pair'trick** (pâr'trĭk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PARTRIDGE.	**pa·jak'** (pä·yŏk'), *n.* [Russ. *pack* a ration.] See MEASURE, *Table.*	roneous form of PAKTONG. **Pakh·tun',** *n.* Var. of PUKHTUN. See AFGHAN.	**pal'ace-like',** *adj.* See -LIKE.
paint'er-ish, *adj.* See -ISH.	**paint'root'** (pānt'rōōt'; 200), *n.* = REDROOT **a.** [PAINTURE, *Obs.*]	**pair'wise',** *adv.* See -WISE.	**pa'jo** (pä'hō). Var. of PAHO.	**pak'ka** (pŭk'ȧ). Var. of PUCKA.	**pal'ace-ward,** *adv.* Also **pal'aceward.** See -WARD, -WARDS.
paint'er-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.	**pain'ty,** *n.* [MF. *peintrie.*] = PAINT'MENT, *n.* Painting. *Obs.*	**paise** (pāz). Var. of PEISE, *n.* & *v.*	**pa'jock** (pā'jŏk; pāj'ŭk), *n.* See PAIOCKE.	**pak'kah'-lau'in** (păk'păk'lou'-ēn), *n.* [Tag., lit., hawk's wing.] See FERN, *Table.*	**pal'ach.** Var. of PELLOCK.
paint'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.	**paint'proof',** *adj.* See -PROOF.	**paish'cush.** Var. of PESHKASH.	**pake.** Var. of PAIK, *n.*		**pa·la'cious** (pə·lā'shŭs), *adj.* Palatial. *Obs.*
paint'house'. ✝ PENTHOUSE.		**pal'trick** (pŏl'trĭk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PARTRIDGE.	**pak'tong'** (păk'tŏng'), *n.* Erroneous form of PAKTONG.		**paladine.** ✝ PALATINE.

Pa'lae-Al'pine (pā'lē-ăl'pīn; -pĭn; păl'ē-), *adj. Anthropol.* Designating or pertaining to a subtype of the Alpine race, the brachycephalic element in the neolithic population of the Central European highlands.

Pa'lae-arc'tic, Pa'le-arc'tic (pā'lē-ärk'tĭk; păl'ē-), *adj.* [*palae-* + *arctic.*] *Biogeog.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a terrestrial division including Europe, Asia north of the Himalayas, northern Arabia, and Africa north of the Sahara; the Old World part of the Holarctic region.

Pa'lae-e-chi'ni (-ē-kī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL.] The Palaeechinoidea.

Pa'lae-ech'i-noi'de-a (-ĕk'ĭ-noi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *palae-* + *Echinoidea.*] *Paleontol.* In some classifications, a subclass or order of extinct sea urchins almost all of the Paleozoic. The test is usually composed of more than twenty meridional rows of plates, often overlapping. Jaws are always present. — **pa'lae-e-chi'noid** (-ē-kī'noid), *adj. & n.* — **pa'lae-ech'i-noi'de-an** (-ĕk'ĭ-noi'dē-ăn), *adj. & n.*

Pa'lae-eu-dyp'tes (pā'lē-ū-dĭp'tēz; păl'ē-), *n.* [NL., fr. *palae-* + *Eudyptes.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of penguins of the Eocene of New Zealand. *P. antarcticus* was nearly seven feet high.

Pa-lae'ic (pȧ-lē'ĭk), *adj. Geol.* Tertiary.

Pa'lae-ich'thy-es (pā'lē-ĭk'thĭ-ēz; păl'ē-), *n. pl.* [NL. See PALAEO-; ICHTHYOLOGY.] *Zool.* A formerly recognized subclass of fishes consisting of the elasmobranchs, ganoids, dipnoans, and crossopterygians. — **pa'lae-ich'thy-an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **pa'lae-ich'thy-ic** (-ĭk), *adj.*

Pa-lae'mon (pȧ-lē'mŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Palaimōn.*] **1.** A sea-god. See MELICERTES.
2. *Zool.* The genus containing the typical prawns, the type of a family **Pa'lae-mon'i-dae** (pā'lē-mŏn'ĭ-dē; păl'ē-). — **pa-lae'mo-nid** (pȧ-lē'mō-nĭd), *n.* — **pa-lae'mo-noid** (-noid), *adj.*

pa'lae-o- (pā'lē-ō-; păl'ē-ō-). Var. of PALEO- (which see), as in:

palaeoalchemical	palaeodendrologist	palaeolithoid
Palaeo-American	palaeodendrology	palaeolithy
palaeoanthropic	palaeoeremology	palaeological
palaeoanthropography	palaeoethnic	palaeologist
palaeoanthropology	palaeoethnologic	palaeology
Palaeo-Asiatic	palaeoethnological	palaeometallic
palaeobotanism	palaeoethnologist	palaeometeorological
palaeocatavistic	palaeoethnology	palaeomorphic
palaeobiogeography	palaeofauna	palaeopathology
palaeobiologist	palaeogene	palaeophysiography
palaeobiology	palaeogenesis	palaeophysiology
palaeobotanic	palaeogenetic	palaeophytic
palaeobotanical	palaeogeographic	palaeophytological
palaeobotanically	palaeogeography	palaeophytologist
palaeobotanist	palaeoglaciology	palaeophytology
palaeobotany	palaeoglyph	palaeostriatum
Palaeocene	palaeograph	palaeopotamology
palaeochorology	palaeographer	palaeopsychic
Palaeo-Christian	palaeographic	palaeopsychological
palaeoclimatic	palaeographical	palaeopsychology
palaeoclimatology	palaeographically	palaeoptychology
palaeocosmic	palaeographist	palaeostratigraphy
palaeocosmology	palaeography	palaeostylic
palaeocrystal	palaeoherpetologist	palaeostyly
palaeocrystallic	palaeoherpetology	palaeotechnic
palaeocrystalline	palaeohistology	palaeothalamus
palaeocrystic	palaeohydrography	Palaeotropical
palaeocyclic	palaeolatry	palaeovolcanic
palaeodendrologic	palaeolimnology	Palaeozoic
palaeodendrological	palaeolith	palaeozoological
palaeodendrologically	palaeolithic	palaeozoologist
palaeodendrologist	palaeolithical	palaeozoology
	palaeolithist	

Pa'lae-o-car'i-da (pā'lē-ō-kăr'ĭ-dȧ; păl'ē-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *palaeo-* + Gr. *karis, karidos,* a small crustacean.] The Gigantostraca.

Pa'lae-o-con'cha, Pa'le-o-con'cha (pā'lē-ō-kŏng'kȧ; păl'ē-), *n. pl.* [NL. See PALEO; CONCH.] *Paleontol.* A group of simple fossil bivalves, having thin shells and a primitive type of hinge.

Pa'lae-o-cri-noi'de-a (-krĭ-noi'dē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *palaeo-* + *Crinoidea.*] *Paleontol.* A formerly recognized order of Paleozoic stalked crinoids of supposedly primitive type, having a large disk and a number of interradial plates.

Pa'lae-o-dic'ty-op'ter-a (pā'lē-ō-dĭk'tĭ-ŏp'tĕr-ȧ; păl'ē-ō-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *palaeo-* + *dictyo-* + *-ptera.*] *Paleontol.* An extinct order of very primitive insects, known only from the Upper Carboniferous, characterized by homonomous segmentation of the thorax and abdomen, and by a simple wing venation with a network of cross veins. — **pa'lae-o-dic'ty-op'ter-on** (-ŏn), *n.* — **pa'lae-o-dic'ty-op'ter-an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **pa'lae-o-dic'ty-op'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

Pa'lae-o-gae'a (pā'lē-ō-jē'ȧ; păl'ē-), *n.* [NL., fr. *palaeo-* + *-gaea.*] *Biogeog.* A primary division consisting of the Eastern Hemisphere; — opposed to *Neogaea.* — **Pa'lae-o-gae'an** (-ăn), *adj.*

Pa'lae-og'na-thae (pā'lē-ŏg'nȧ-thē; păl'ē-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *palaeo-* + *-gnathae.*] *Zool.* A superorder of birds (Neornithes) having a primitive reptilian type of palate. See BIRD, 2. — **pa'lae-og-nath'ic** (-ŏg-năth'ĭk), *adj.* — **pa'lae-og'na-thous** (-ŏg'nȧ-thŭs), *adj.*

Pa'lae-o-mas'to-don (-ō-măs'tō-dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *palaeo-* + *mastodon.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of primitive proboscidean mammals (family Mammutidae) represented in the Oligocene of Egypt and characterized by a long skull, short tusks, a long lower jaw, and 22 molars. They became about half as large as the Indian elephant.

Pa'lae-o-nem'er-tin'e-a (-nĕm'ĕr-tĭn'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *palaeo-* + *Nemertinea.*] *Zool.* In older classifications, a group of nemerteans without deep lateral grooves on the head or a stylet on the proboscis. — **pa'lae-o-ne-mer'tine** (-nē-mûr'tĭn; -tīn; 156), *adj. & n.*

Pa'lae-o-nis'ci-dae (-nĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *palaeo-* + Gr. *oniskos* a gadoid fish.] *Paleontol.* A family of primitive ganoid fishes which lived from the Devonian to the Lias. They have an elongate body covered usually with rhombic plates, small pectoral and ventral fins, a single dorsal and anal, and a heterocercal tail. The skull is covered with bony plates, and the jaws bear small teeth. The typical genus is **Pa'lae-o-nis'cum** (-nĭs'kŭm). — **pa'lae-o-nis'cid** (-nĭs'ĭd), *adj. & n.* — **pa'lae-o-nis'coid** (-koid), *adj. & n.*

pa'lae-o-phile' (pā'lē-ō-fīl'; -fĭl'; păl'ē-), *n.* Also **pa'lae-oph'i-list** (-ŏf'ĭ-lĭst). [*palaeo-* + *-phile* + *-ist.*] One fond of or versed in what is ancient; an antiquarian.

Pa-lae'o-phis (pȧ-lē'ō-fĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *palae-* + Gr. *ophis* a serpent.] *Paleontol.* A genus of large extinct serpents from the Lower Eocene of England and France, the earliest known ophidians.

Pa'lae-or'nis (pā'lē-ôr'nĭs; păl'ē-), *n.* [NL., fr. *palae-* + Gr. *ornis* bird.] *Zool.* A large genus of long-tailed parakeets of Africa and southern Asia, type of a subfamily **Pa'lae-or'ni-thi'nae** (-nĭ-thī'nē). — **pa'lae-or'ni-thine** (-ôr'nĭ-thĭn; -thīn; 156), *adj.*

Pa'lae-o-sau'rus (pā'lē-ō-sô'rŭs; păl'ē-), *n.* [NL., fr. *palaeo-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of theropodous dinosaurs from the English Trias. — **pa'lae-o-saur'** (pā'lē-ō-sôr'; păl'ē-), *n.*

pa'lae-os'o-phy (pā'lē-ŏs'ō-fĭ; păl'ē-ŏs'ō-fĭ), *n.* [*palaeo-* + *-sophy.*] Learning of olden times.

Pa'lae-o-spon'dy-lus (-ō-spŏn'dĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL. See PALAEO-; SPONDYL.] *Paleontol.* A genus of vertebrates, constituting a group (Cycliae), prob. allied to the cyclostomes, represented by a single species (*P. gunni*), usually about an inch long, from the Devonian of Scotland. It has a segmented vertebral column and a large skull, but no jaws or paired fins.

Pa'lae-os'tra-ca (pā'lē-ŏs'trȧ-kȧ; păl'ē-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *palae-* + *-ostraca.*] *Paleontol. & Zool.* In some classifications, a class of arthropods comprising the king crabs and eurypterids. Cf. MEROSTOMATA. — **pa'lae-os'tra-can** (-kăn), *adj. & n.*

Pa'lae-o-then'ti-dae (pā'lē-ō-thĕn'tĭ-dē; păl'ē-ō-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Palaeothentes,* type genus (irreg. fr. *palaeo-* + Gr. *tenthēs* dainty feeder) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of South American diprotodont marsupials, of which the type genus is **Pa'lae-o-then'tes** (-tēz), having a single pair of very large chisel-shaped incisors in the lower jaw. All of the family are extinct except the genus *Caenolestes.*

Pa'lae-o-the-ri'i-dae (pā'lē-ō-thē-rī'ĭ-dē; păl'ē-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *palaeo-* + Gr. *thērion* beast.] *Paleontol.* A family of extinct tapirlike perissodactyl mammals of the Eocene and Miocene of Europe and America. The typical genus is **Pa'lae-o-the'ri-um** (-thē'rĭ-ŭm), one species of which (*P. magnum* of France) was as large as a rhinoceros. — **pa'lae-o-there'** (pā'lē-ō-thēr'; păl'ē-), *n.* — **pa'lae-o-the'ri-an** (-thēr'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* — **pa'lae-o-the'ri-oid** (-oid), *adj.* — **pa'lae-o-the'roid** (-oid), *adj.*

pa'lae-o-the'ri-o-dont' (-thēr'ĭ-ō-dŏnt'), *adj.* [*Palaeotherium* + *-odont;* — from resemblance to the teeth of that animal.] *Paleontol.* Designating, or having, lophodont teeth with the external tubercles longitudinal and the inner united with them by transverse oblique crests.

pa'lae-o-type' (pā'lē-ō-tīp'; păl'ē-; *the second pron. was preferred by Ellis;* cf. PALAEO-), *n.* [*palaeo-* + *type.*] *Phonet.* A phonetic system devised by A. J. Ellis to represent all speech sounds by means of the printing types in common use. — **pa'lae-o-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *adj.* — **pa'lae-o-typ'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* — **pa'lae-o-typ'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pa'lae-o-type', *v. t.* To write in palaeotypic characters.

pa'lae-o-ty-pog'ra-phy (-tĭ-pŏg'rȧ-fĭ; -tĭ-), *n.* [*palaeo-* + *typography.*] Ancient or early typography. — **pa'lae-o-ty'po-graph'i-cal** (-tī'pō-grăf'ĭ-kăl; -tĭp'ō-), *adj.* — **pa'lae-o-ty-pog'ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n.*

pa-lae'tra, pa-les'tra (pȧ-lēs'trȧ), *n.; pl.* -TRAE (-trē), -TRAS (-trȧz). [L. *palaestra,* fr. Gr. *palaistra,* fr. *palaiein* to wrestle.] **1.** *Antiq.* A wrestling school; hence, a gymnasium, or place for athletic exercise in general.
2. Wrestling; athletic exercise or practice.

pa-laes'tral, pa-les'tral (-trăl), *adj.* — **pa-laes'tri-an, pa-les'tri-an** (pȧ-lĕs'trĭ-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **pa-laes'tric, pa-les'tric** (-trĭk), *adj.*

pa-laes'trics (-trĭks), *n.* Gymnastics. *Rare.*

pa-lae'ti-ol'o-gy (pȧ-lē'tĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*palae-* + *etiology.*] Also **pa-le'ti-ol'o-gy,** etc. Explanation of past events by the laws of causation, as in geology. — **pa-lae'ti-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* — **pa-lae'ti-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

pal'a-fitte (păl'ȧ-fĭt; pȧ'lȧ'fĭt'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *palafitta* pile work, fr. *palo* pole + *fitto,* past part. of *figgere* to fix.] *Archaeol.* A pile-built lake dwelling. Specif., *pl.,* pile structures for neolithic lake dwellings, as in the Lake of Neuchâtel. See LAKE DWELLING.

pa-lag'o-nite (pȧ-lăg'ō-nīt), *n.* [From occurrence in *Palagonia,* Sicily.] *Petrog.* Basaltic glass, more or less altered and devitrified, occurring with volcanic ash and forming a basaltic tuff (*palagonite tuff*). — **pa-lag'o-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

Pa-la'ic (pȧ-lā'ĭk), *n.* Also **Ba-la'ic** (bȧ-). A language mentioned in the Boghazkeui inscriptions. See HITTITE, *n.,* 2.

Pa-laih'ni-han (pȧ-lī'nĭ-hăn), *adj.* Designating a group of Indian tribes of northeastern California, now usually classified as Shastan.

pa'lai-o- (pā'lā-ō-, pā'lī-ō-; păl'ā-ō-, păl'ī-ō-). Var. of PALEO- (which see), as in **pa'lai-o-type'** (-tīp'). *Petrog.,* having characteristics of great age; — said of a rock.

‖**pa'lais'** (pȧ'lē'), *n.* [F.] In France, a palace; specif., a public building or a courthouse, esp. when large. See PALACE.
‖**pa'lais' de danse'** (dē dăns'). [F.] An elaborate public dance hall.

pal'a-ite (păl'ȧ-īt; păl'ȧ-), *n.* [From *Pala,* San Diego Co., Calif.] *Mineral.* A hydrous manganese phosphate, $5MnO.2P_2O_5.4H_2O$, occurring in flesh-colored crystalline masses. Sp. gr., 3.2.

pal'a-ma (păl'ȧ-mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MAE (-mē). [NL., fr. Gr. *palamē* the palm.] *Zool.* The webbing of the feet of aquatic birds.

pal'a-mate (-māt), *adj.* [From PALAMA.] *Zool.* Web-footed.

pa-la'me (pȧ-lā'mē), *n.; pl.* -MAI (-mī). [Gr. *palamē* the palm.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Pal'a-me'des (păl'ȧ-mē'dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Palamēdēs.*] A hero of the Trojan war (in post-Homeric poets) who was treacherously slain by the Greeks, or, according to one version, by Odysseus in revenge for Palamedes' detection of his feigned madness.

Pal'a-mite (păl'ȧ-mīt), *n.* A Hesychast; — so called from Gregorius Palamas, a 14th-century monk of Mount Athos. — **Pal'a-mit-ism** (-mĭt-ĭz'm), *n.*

Pal'a-mon (păl'ȧ-mŏn; -măn), *n.* A noble Theban youth in Chaucer's *Knight's Tale.* Palamon and his friend Arcite become rivals in love for the fair Emelye (*Emilia* or *Emily* in Dryden). To decide the matter, a tournament is held, in which Arcite wins. But Arcite dies, and Palamon weds Emelye. Dryden made a version under the name of *Palamon and Arcite,* and the story is the subject of the play (1634) *The Two Noble Kinsmen.*

pal'am-pore' (păl'ăm-pōr'; 181), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Palanpur,* India.] A printed or painted cotton hanging, or bedcover. *India.*

pal'an-der (păl'ăn-dĕr), *n.* [Cf. It. *palandra,* F. *palandrie,* ML. *palandaria.*] *Obs. exc. Hist.* **a** A flat-bottomed horse transport. **b** A fireboat or mortar boat.

pa-lan'ka (pȧ-lăng'kȧ), *n.* [Cf. It. *palanca,* F. *palanque,* Turk. *palanqah,* ML. *palanga, phalanga,* pole, Gr. *phalanx.*] A Turkish palisadoed camp. *Hist.*

pal'an-quin', pal'an-keen' (păl'ăn-kēn'), *n.* [Pg. *palanquim,* fr. Jav. *pĕlanki,* fr. Prakrit *pallaṅka,* fr. Skr. *palyaṅka,* var. of *paryaṅka* palanquin, bed, a sitting posture, loin cloth, fr. *pari* around, about + *añcati* bends, curves, goes, or *aṅka* a curve, hook. See PER; 1st ANGLE. Cf. PALKEE.] A conveyance, usually for one person, consisting of an enclosed litter, commonly a kind of box with wooden shutters, borne on the shoulders of men by means of projecting poles. It is used in India, China, etc.

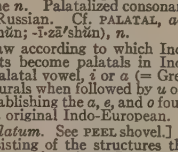
Palanquin.

pal'an-quin', pal'an-keen' (păl'ăn-kēn'), *v. i.;* -QUINED', -KEENED' (-kēnd'); -QUIN'ING, -KEEN'ING. To travel in a palanquin.

pa'la-pa-lai' (pä'lä-pä-lī'), *n.* [Hawaiian, fern.] A large fern (*Microlepia hirta*), family Polypodiaceae, of tropical Asia and the Pacific islands.

Pa-la'qui-um (pȧ-lā'kwĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Tag. *palak.*] *Bot.* A large genus of East Indian trees of the sapodilla family (Sapotaceae) with milky juice, leatherlike leaves, and hexamerous flowers. *P. gutta, P. ahernianum,* and other species, yield gutta-percha. See KALIPAYA.

pa'lar (pā'lĕr), *adj.* [LL. *palaris,* fr. *palus* a stake.] Of the nature of or like a pale or stake.

pa-las' (pȧ-läsh'), *n., or* **palas tree.** [Hind. *palāś,* fr. Skr. *palāśa.*] The dhak (*Butea frondosa*).

palas kino. Kino from the dhak (*Butea frondosa*).

pal'at-a-ble (păl'ĭt-ȧ-b'l), *adj.* [From PALATE.] Agreeable to the palate or taste; savory; hence, acceptable; pleasing; as, *palatable* food, advice. — **pal'at-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **pal'at-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **pal'at-a-bly,** *adv.*

pal'a-tal (păl'ȧ-tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *palatum.* See PALATE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the palate; palatine.
2. *Phonet.* a Formed with the front of the tongue, behind the tip (which is lowered), near or touching the hard palate, as in the voiceless fricative *ch* of Germ. *ich,* the voiced fricative *g* of dialect Germ. *liegen,* or the nonfricative Eng. *y* (*yield*); in the Fr. nasal *gn* (*agneau*), or the It. lateral *gl* (*egli*); in the front stops sometimes heard in place of *k* and *g* in Fr. *qui* and *gas;* and in the vowels *i* and *ē;* — distinguished from *palatalized* and contrasted with *velar.* **b** More inclusively: (1) Formed with the blade of the tongue near the hard palate, as *ch* (*chin*), *j* (*jug*), *sh* (*she*), *zh* (vision). (2) Of a vowel, front. See *Pron.,* §§ 43 (9), 58.
3. *Zool.* Of, pertaining to, or situated on the outside of the aperture of univalve mollusks; as, the *palatal* lip.

pal'a-tal (păl'ȧ-tăl; -t'l), *n.* **1.** A palatine bone.
2. *Phonet.* A palatal sound or its symbol.

palatal index. *Craniom.* The ratio of the breadth of the hard palate to its length, usually expressed in hundredths.

pal'a-tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Phonet.* Palatal character.

pal'a-tal'i-ty (păl'ȧ-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Palatalism.

pal'a-tal-ize (păl'ȧ-tăl-īz; -t'l-īz), *v. t. Phonet.* To pronounce as, or change into, a palatal or front sound; specif., to modify the utterance of (a nonpalatal sound) by simultaneously bringing the front of the tongue to or near the hard palate; thus, while *gn* in Fr. *mignon* is a true palatal, the tongue-tip remains lowered, the *n* of *vineyard* is merely *palatalized,* the tonguetip being against the teethridge as for normal *n* while the front is near the hard palate for the *y* sound, thereby modifying the *n.* Palatalized consonants are especially important in Russian. Cf. PALATAL, *adj.* — **pal'a-tal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

palatal law. *Philol.* The law according to which Indo-European guttural consonants become palatals in Indo-Iranian when followed by a palatal vowel, *i* or *a* (= Greek and Latin *e*), but remain gutturals when followed by *u* or *a* (= Gr. and L. *a* or *o*), thus establishing the *a, e,* and *o* found in the European languages as original Indo-European.

pal'ate (păl'ĭt; -āt), *n.* [L. *palatum.* See PEEL shovel.] **1.** The roof of the mouth, consisting of the structures that separate the mouth from the nasal cavity. In man the portion supported by the maxillary and palatine bones is specifically called the ***hard palate,*** and the membranous and muscular fold suspended from the posterior margin of the hard palate, partly separating the mouth cavity from the pharynx, is called the ***soft palate,*** or ***velum.***
2. Taste; — from the mistaken notion that the palate is the organ of taste. Hence, gourmet.

> Hard task! to hit the *palate* of such guests. *Pope.*

3. Mental relish; intellectual taste.
4. *Bot.* A projection in the throat of a personate corolla.
5. *Zool.* The epipharynx of an insect.

pal'ate, *v. i.* To try with the palate; to taste; to relish.

palate bone. The palatine bone.

pal'at-ed (păl'ĭt-ĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Having palate (def. 2). *Rare.*

pal'ate-ful (păl'ĭt-fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* Having body; — of wines. — **pal'ate-ful-ness,** *n.*

pa-la'tial (pȧ-lā'shăl), *adj.* [L. *palatium* palace. See PALACE.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a palace; suitable for or resembling a palace; magnificent. — **pa-la'tially,** *adv.* — **pa-la'tial-ness,** *n.*

pa-la'ti-an (pȧ-lā'shĭ-ăn; -shăn), *adj.* Palatial. *Rare.*

pa-lat'ic (pȧ-lăt'ĭk), *adj. & n.* Palatal. *Rare.*

pa-lat'i-nal (pȧ-lăt'ĭ-năl; -n'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a palatinate.

pa-lat'i-nate (pȧ-lăt'ĭ-nāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *palatinat.* See 3d PALATINE.] **1.** The province or territory of a palatine or count palatine; a county palatine.
2. [*cap.*] A native or inhabitant of the Palatinate.
— ***the Palatinate.*** A state of the old German Empire, lying along the Rhine. Its ruler, when it was not connected with Bavaria, was a palsgrave or count palatine, who was one of the electors. It was sometimes divided into two parts, the ***Lower,*** or ***Rhine, Palatinate*** and the ***Upper Palatinate.*** The present Palatinate is a district of Bavaria. See *Gaz.*

Palatinate wine. Any of the wines, mostly white, from the Bavarian Palatinate.

pal'a-tine (păl'ȧ-tīn; -tĭn), *adj.* [F. *palatin,* fr. L. *palatum.* See PALATE.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the palate. — *n. Anat.* A palatine bone.

pal'a-tine (păl'ȧ-tīn; -tĭn; 277), *adj.* [F. *palatin,* fr. L. *palatinus,* fr. *palatium.* See PALACE; cf. PALADIN.] **1.**

---

pa'lae-en-ceph'a-lon. Var. of PALAEENCEPHALON.	**Pa'lae-o-ech'i-noi'de-a.** Var. of PALAEECHINOIDEA.	[NL.] *Zool.* Syns. of PALAEONEMERTINEA. — **pa'lae-o-o-nemer'te-an** (-nē-mûr'tē-ăn).	**pa'lam.** Var. of POLLAM (see WEIGHT, *Table*).	**Pa-lap'ter-yx** (pȧ-lăp'tĕr-ĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. *palaeo-* + *Apteryx.*] *Paleon.* Syn. of DINORNIS.
pa'lae-eth-nog'ra-pher. Var. of PALEETHNOGRAPHER.	**pa'lae-o-e-col'o-gy.** Var. of PALEOECOLOGY. [PALAEENCEPHALON.]	**Pa'lae-o-nis'cus** (-nĭs'kŭs), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of PALAEONISCUM.	**pa'lai-ste** (pȧ-lĭs'tē; -lī'stē), *n.; pl.* -STAI (-stī). [Gr. *palaistē, palastē,* lit., palm.] See MEASURE, *Table.*	**Pal'a-me'de-a** (păl'ȧ-mē'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of ANEHIMIDAE.
pa'lae-ich'thy-o-log'ic, etc. Vars. of PALEICHTHYOLOGIC, etc.	**pa'lae-o-en-ceph'a-lon,** *n.* = PALAEENCEPHALON.	**pa'lae-on'to-tol'o-gy.** Var. of PALEONTOLOGY. — **pa'lae-on'to-log'ic,** *adj.* — **pa'lae-on'to-log'i-cal,** *adj.* — **pa'lae-on'to-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **pa'lae-on'tol'o-gist,** *n.*	**pa'la-ma** (pȧ-lā'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MAE (-mē). [NL., fr. Gr. *palamē* the palm.] *Zool.* The webbing of the feet of aquatic birds.	**Pal'a-me'de-an** (-mē-dē'ăn), *n.* [NL., fr. *palaeo-* + *Apteryx.*] *Paleon.* Syn. of DINORNIS.
pa'lae-o-ne-mer'te-a (pā'lē-ō-nē-mûr'tē-ȧ; păl'ē-), **Pa'lae-o-nem'er-tĭ'nĭ** (-nĕm'ĕr-tĭ'nĭ), *n. pl.*	**Pa'lae-o-o-col'o-gy.** Var. of PALEOECOLOGY. [PALAEENCEPHALON.]	**pa'lae-o-ne-mer'te-a** (pā'lē-ō-nē-mûr'tē-ȧ; păl'ē-), **Pa'lae-o-nem'er-tĭ'nĭ** (-nĕm'ĕr-tĭ'nĭ), *n. pl.*	**Pa'lae-o-ceph'a-lon.** Var. of PALAEENCEPHALON.	**pal'at-a-bl.** Palatable. *Ref. Sp.*
				palate. † 2d PALLET.
				pal'ate-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
				pal'ate-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
				pal'a-tin. Palatine. *Ref. Sp.*

Of or pertaining to a palace, esp. that of the Caesars or that of the emperors of Germany; of the nature of, or befitting, any palace; palatial.
2. Possessing royal privileges; as, a count or earl *palatine;* a county *palatine;* of or pertaining to such a count, earl, or county. See COUNT PALATINE, COUNTY PALATINE.
3. [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the Palatinate or the Palatinates.

pal'a·tine (păl'ə·tīn; -tĭn; 277), *n.* **1.** An officer of an imperial palace [L. *palatinus*]: **a** Orig., the chamberlain or mayor of the palace; an imperial chief minister. **b** Hence, esp. in medieval Europe, a lord having sovereign power in an imperial or royal province or dependency; a vassal invested with royal privileges and rights within his domains. **c** In England and Ireland, a count palatine or earl palatine.
2. [*cap.*] **a** A native or inhabitant of the Palatinate; a Palatinate. **b** One of the seven hills of Rome. See SEVEN HILLS.
3. A fur piece covering the neck and shoulders; — so called from the Princess Palatine, wife of the Duke of Orleans, who introduced it in 1676.
4. A palatinate, or county palatine.
5. *Amer. Hist.* See FUNDAMENTAL CONSTITUTIONS.
6. *pl. Rom. Hist.* The palace troops; the Praetorians.

palatine artery. *Anat.* Either of two arteries (or any of their branches) of each side of the face: **a** *Inferior,* or *ascending,* a branch of the facial artery that supplies the soft palate, palatine glands, and tonsils. **b** *Superior,* or *descending,* a branch of the internal maxillary, which sends branches to the soft palate, and one branch to the mucous membrane and glands of the hard palate and gums.

palatine bone. *Anat.* Either of a pair of bones situated behind and between the maxillae and in front of the pterygoids. In man they are of an extremely irregular form, each consisting of a *horizontal plate* which, joining the bone of the opposite side, forms the back part of the hard palate, and a *vertical plate* which is extended into three processes (*pterygoid, orbital,* and *sphenoidal*) and helps to form the floor of the orbit, the outer wall of the nasal cavity, etc. In lower vertebrates they are often merely small rodlike bones in the roof of the mouth. Cf. PALATO-QUADRATE.

palatine canal. *Anat.* Any of several small openings in the bony palate for the passage of vessels or nerves. The *anterior palatine canal* is just behind the incisor teeth; the *posterior palatine canals* are near the last molar teeth.

palatine chrome red B. See DYE, *Table.*

Palatine Confession. *Eccl.* The Heidelberg Confession.

palatine glands. *Anat.* Numerous small glands in the palate, opening into the mouth.

palatine nasal spine. See NASAL SPINE **c.**

palatine nerves. *Anat.* Nerves arising from the sphenopalatine ganglion and supplying the roof of the mouth, parts of the nose, etc.

palatine suture. *Anat.* Either of two sutures in the hard palate. The *transverse* lies between the horizontal plates of the palate bones and the maxillary bones. The *median* lies between the two maxillary bones in front and is continued posteriorly between the palate bones.

palatine tonsil. = TONSIL, **1 a.**

Pal'a·tin'i·an (păl'ə·tĭn'ĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Palatine.

pa·lat'i·nite (pə·lăt'ĭ·nīt), *n.* [From The *Palatinate.* See *Gaz.*] *Petrog.* A porphyrite containing orthopyroxene.

pa·la'ti·on (pə·lā'tĭ·ŏn), *n.* [See PALATE.] *Craniom.* The most anterior point at or near the middle of the hinder edge of the palate of the skull of a mammal.

pal'at·ist (păl'ə·tĭst), *n.* An epicure. *Rare.*

pal'a·ti'tis (păl'ə·tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *palato-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the palate.

pal'a·tive (păl'ə·tĭv), *adj.* Palatable. *Rare.*

pal'a·tize (păl'ə·tīz), *v. t. Phonet.* To palatalize. — **pal'a·ti·za'tion** (-tĭ·zā'shŭn; -tĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

pal'a·to- (păl'ə·tō-). A combining form of Latin *palatum,* denoting: a *The palate;* — in nouns, as in *palatogram,* **pal'a·to·plas'ty, pal'a·to·ple'gi·a, pal'a·tor'rha·phy, pal'a·tos'chi·sis.** See -PLASTY, etc. **b** *Palatal and;* — in adjectives, as in **pal'a·to·al·ve'o·lar,** palatal and alveolar.

palatoglossal	palatomaxillary	palatopharyngeal
palatognathous	palatonasal	palatopterygoid

pal'a·to·den'tal (-dĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Pert. to the palate and teeth; specif., *Phonet.,* alveolar. — *n.* An alveolar consonant.

pal'a·to·gram' (păl'ə·tō·grăm'; pə·lăt'ō·grăm), *n.* [*palato-* + *-gram.*] *Phonet.* A diagram of the mouth showing the part or parts of the palate touched by the tongue in the formation of certain sounds; also, a record made of contacts of the tongue with an artificial palate.

pal'a·to·graph' (păl'ə·tō·grăf'; pə·lăt'ō·; 83), *n.* [*palato-* + *-graph.*] A myograph for recording the movements of the velum and uvula, esp. in speaking.

pal'a·tog'ra·phy (păl'ə·tŏg'rə·fĭ), *n.* [*palato-* + *-graphy.*] Art of making palatograms; the study or teaching of speech sounds by palatograms.

pal'a·to·max'il·lar'y su'ture (păl'ə·tō·măk'sĭ·lĕr'ĭ; -lĕr·ĭ). *Anat.* **a** The suture between the orbital processes of the palatine and maxillary bones. **b** The transverse palatine suture.

pal'a·tom'e·ter (păl'ə·tŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*palato-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the positions and movements of the palate.

pal'a·to·quad'rate (păl'ə·tō·kwŏd'răt), *adj.* [*palato-* + *quadrate.*] *Zool.* Pertaining to the palatine and quadrate bones or regions; specif., designating the **palatoquadrate arch** or **bar,** a series of bones on each side of the skull, comprising in typical cases the palatine, pterygoid, and quadrate bones, which, in most vertebrates except mammals, forms part of the upper jaw or roof of the mouth. In primitive forms, and embryos of higher forms, it is represented by a continuous cartilaginous rod. — **pal'a·to·quad'rate,** *n.*

Pa·la'tu·a (pä·lä'tŭ·ä), *n.* [L.] See PALES.

Pa·lau' (pä·lou'), *n.* Also **Pe·lew'** (pē·lōō'), *n.* The native language of the Palau Islands. See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

pa·laung' (pä·loung'), *n. sing. & pl.* A member of any one of several tribes, among the Mon-Khmer folk in the Shan States. They belong to the Pareoean race, according to Haddon, with a cephalic index of 80.5 and a nasal index of 91.8. Also, their language. See AUSTROASIATIC.

pa·lav'er (pə·lăv'ĕr; pə·lä'vĕr; 277), *n.* [Pg. *palavra,* fr. L. *parabola* a comparison, a parable, ML., tale, word. See PARABLE.] **1.** In Africa, a parley or conference, usually a long one among or with the natives; a talk; hence, a conference; a debate.

Epoch of parliaments and eloquent *palavers.* *Carlyle.*

2. Talk; conversation; esp., profuse, idle, or beguiling talk; talk intended to deceive; flattery.

pa·lav'er (pə·lăv'ĕr; pə·lä'vĕr), *v.;* -ERED (-lăv'ĕrd; -lä'vĕrd); -ER·ING. *Intransitive:* To talk profusely or needlessly; to parley; to use palaver; to talk idly or beguilingly; to employ flattery.
— *Transitive:* **1.** To talk or speak profusely.
2. To affect in a specified way by palavering; as, he *palavered* himself into her good graces.
3. To use palaver to; to flatter; cajole.

pa·lav'er·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who palavers.

pa·lav'er·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A palaverer.

pa·lav'er·ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Palavering or an instance of it.

pa·lav'er·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* Full of, or given to, palaver.

pa·lay' (pä·lī'), *n.* [Tamil.] **a** A tropical African woody vine (*Cryptostegia grandiflora*) cultivated in India for its caoutchouc and flaxlike fiber. **b** An ivory tree (*Wrightia tinctoria*) affording an inferior quality of indigo.

pa·lay' (pä·lī'), *n.* [Tag.] Rice in the husk. Cf. 1st PADDY. *Phil. I.*

‖**pa·laz'zo** (pä·lät'sō), *n.; pl.* -ZI (-sē). [It.] In Italy, a palace; any large, pretentious building or residence.

pal'ber'ry (păl'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. the aboriginal name under the influence of *berry.*] = BLUEBERRY, **3 a.**

palch (pälch; pälsh), *v. t.* To patch; mend. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To walk softly. *Dial. Eng.*

pale (pāl), *adj.;* PAL'ER (pāl'ĕr); PAL'EST (pāl'ĕst; -ĭst; 119). [OF., fr. L. *pallidus.* See PALLOW pale; cf. APPALL, PALLID.] **1.** Wanting in color or in intensity or depth of color; dusky white; ashen; pallid; wan; as, a *pale* face. "Pale as a forpined ghost." *Chaucer.*
2. a Not bright or brilliant; of a faint luster or hue; dim. **b** Wanting in intensity or strength; weak; feeble; faint.
3. Of colors, wanting in chroma; as, a *pale* pink; wanting in vividness of hue or luster, and of high brilliance (sense 2). Cf. DULL.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

pale-blooded	pale-faced	pale-reddish
pale-blue	pale-gray	pale-refined
pale-bright	pale-green	pale-souled
pale-cheeked	palehearted	pale-spirited
pale-colored	pale-hued	pale-spotted
pale-complexioned	pale-leaved	pale-striped
pale-dried	pale-livered	pale-tinted
pale-eared	pale-looking	pale-risaged
pale-eyed	pale-red	pale-yellow

Syn. — White, whitish, ashy; haggard, sickly; obscure. — PALE, PALLID, WAN. PALE suggests either absence of color (esp. with reference to the human face) or lack of depth or intensity of hue; PALLID implies deeper or more permanent pallor, and frequently connotes feebleness or faintness either of light or color; WAN heightens the implication of languor or even sickliness; as, "Of ashy semblance, meager, *pale,* and bloodless" (*Shak.*); "*pale* as his shirt" (*id.*); "Art thou *pale* for weariness?" (*Shelley*); "the *pale* primrose" (*Milton*); *pale* blue, green; "trembling limbs and *pallid* lips" (*Shelley*); "Its little smoke, in *pallid* moonshine, died" (*Keats*); "blue eyes, more *pallid* than his brother's" (*M. Hewlett*); "The blasted stars looked *wan*" (*Milton*); "Her poor *wan* face with its wistful, pitiful little smile" (*M. Hewlett*). Cf. GHASTLY, WHITEN, THIN.
Ant. — Dark; ruddy, florid, high-colored; deep, vivid, intense, bright, brilliant.

pale (pāl), *v. i.;* PALED (pāld); PAL'ING (pāl'ĭng). [OF. *palir,* fr. *pale.* See PALE, *adj.*] To turn pale; to lose color or luster; as, she *paled* at the sight. — *v. t.* To make pale; to diminish the brightness of.

pale, *n.* Paleness; pallor. *Rare.*

pale (pāl), *n.* [OF. *pal,* fr. L. *palus.* See POLE a stake; cf. PALACE, PALISADE, 1st PEEL, TRAVAIL.] **1.** A stake; a pointed slat, either driven into the ground or fastened to a rail at the top and bottom, for fencing or enclosing; a picket.

Deer creep through when a *pale* tumbles down. *Mortimer.*

2. A fence or enclosure of or as of poles; a paling; a palisade; fence; barrier; boundary; defense. *Now Rare.*
3. A space or field having bounds; an enclosed or limited region or place; an enclosure; also, limits; bounds; — now usually figurative.

To walk the studious cloister's *pale.* *Milton.*

4. A territory or district within certain bounds or under a particular jurisdiction (see JEWISH PALE). Specif., *Hist.,* short for *English Pale:* The territory of England; the region under English control; as: **a** In France, the territory of Calais. **b** See *the Pale,* below. **c** In Scotland, a region under English jurisdiction for a time (1645–49).
5. A vertical stripe, as on a coat. *Obs.*
6. *Her.* A perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon; also, one of a number of such vertical stripes in an escutcheon.

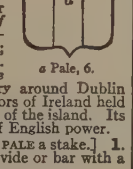

a Pale, 6.

— *beyond, outside, or out of, the pale.* Beyond the limits, privileges, or protection, as of the Church. "*Out of the pale* of civilization." *Macaulay.* — *in pale.* *Her.* In the position of a pale; also, palewise; vertically. — *per pale.* *Her.* Vertically down the middle. — *the Pale, or English Pale.* The country around Dublin within which alone the English conquerors of Ireland held dominion before Cromwell's subjugation of the island. Its boundaries varied with the rise or fall of English power.

pale (pāl), *v. t.* [OF. *paler,* fr. *pal.* See PALE a stake.] **1.** To enclose with or as with pales; to provide or bar with a fence; to encircle; encompass; fence.

[Your isle, which stands] ribbed and *paled* in
With rocks unscalable and roaring waters. *Shak.*

2. To furnish with vertical stripes by way of adornment; to stripe; — chiefly in *past part. Obs.*
3. [Perh. a different word.] To solder, as an embossed figure on a surface.

pale, *n.* [L., *pala* shovel, peel. See PEEL shovel.] A cheese scoop. — *v. t.* To scoop (cheese) with a pale, or scoop. *Both Scot.*

pale (pāl), *n. Bot.* = PALEA.

pale, var. of PAIL. *Now Dial.*

pale. Dial Eng. var. of PEEL, baker's shovel.

pa'le- (pā'lē-; păl'ē-). = PALEO- (which see), as in **pa'le·an·throp'ic, Pa'le·A'si·at'ic, pa'le·en'to·mol'o·gy, pa'le·o'·cean·og'ra·phy.**

pa'le·a (pā'lē·ə), *n.; pl.* PALEAE (-ē). [L., chaff. See PALLET bed.] *Bot.* **a** One of the chaffy scales on the receptacle subtending the disk flowers in the heads of many composite plants, esp. sunflowers. **b** The upper bract, which, with the lemma, encloses the flower in grasses. American writers call it *palet.* See SPIKELET, *Illust.* **c** A ramentum.

pa'le·a·ceous (pā'lē·ā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *palea* chaff.] *Bot.* Chaffy; resembling, or consisting of, paleae, or chaff; furnished with chaff; as, a *paleaceous* receptacle.

pa'le·ate (pā'lē·āt), *adj.* [L. *paleatus,* fr. *palea* chaff.] *Bot.* Paleaceous.

pale bark. *Pharm.* The bark of the tree *Cinchona officinalis.* Quinine constitutes nearly 70 per cent of its alkaloids.

pale'bel'ly (pāl'bĕl'ĭ), *n.* Also **pale'breast'** (-brĕst'). A young golden plover. *Massachusetts.*

pale brandy. See BRANDY.

pale broomrape. The yellow cancerroot.

pale'buck' (pāl'bŭk'), *n.* The oribi.

pale catechu. Gambier.

paled (pāld), *adj.* [See 5th PALE.] **1.** Having vertical stripes; striped; *Her.,* paly. *Obs.*
2. Enclosed with a paling; fenced. *Wyclife.*
3. Made with pales, or pickets.

paled, *adj.* Made pale. *Rare.* — **pal'ed·ness** (pāl'ĕd·nĕs; pāl'ĕd-; pālď-; -nĭs; 119), *n. Rare.*

pale elder. The blue elderberry.

pa'le·en·ceph'a·lon (pā'lē·ĕn·sĕf'ə·lŏn; păl'ē-), *n.* [*pale-* + *encephalon.*] *Anat.* The phylogenetically older part of the brain, consisting of all parts except the cerebral cortex and closely related structures. Cf. NEENCEPHALON.

pa'le·eth·nog'ra·pher, pa'lae- (pā'lē·ĕth·nŏg'rə·fĕr; păl'ē-; *cf.* PALEO-), *n.* [*pale-* + *ethnographer.*] A specialist in the ethnography of prehistoric times.

pa'le·eth·nol'o·gy, *or* **pa'lae-** (-ĕth·nŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*pale-* + *ethnology.*] Ethnology of early prehistoric man. — **pa'le·eth'no·log'ic, pa'lae-, pa'le·eth'no·log'i·cal, pa'lae-** (-ĕth'nō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **pa'le·eth·nol'o·gist, pa'lae-** (-ĕth·nŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

pale'face' (pāl'fās'), *n.* A white person; — so called, as alleged, by the American Indians.

pale goldfinch. See GOLDFINCH.

Pale Horse, The. Death. (*Rev.* vi. 8.)

pa'le·ich'thy·ol'o·gy, pa'lae·ich'thy·ol'o·gy (pā'lē·ĭk'thĭ·ŏl'ō·jĭ; păl'ē-), *n.* [See PALEO-; ICHTHYOLOGY.] The study of fossil fishes. — **pa'le·ich'thy·o·log'ic, pa'lae-** (-ō.lŏj'ĭk), *adj.* — **pa'le·ich'thy·ol'o·gist, pa'lae-** (-ŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

pa'le·i·form' (pā'lē·ĭ·fôrm'), *adj.* [L. *palea* chaff + *-form.*] *Bot.* Chafflike.

pale laurel. = SWAMP LAUREL **a.** *U. S.*

Pale'man (pāl'mŏn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A dweller in the Pale.

Pa·len'que (pä·lĕng'kā), *n.* **1.** A ruined Mayan city of the Old Empire, in northern Chiapas, Mexico, containing the remains of several large buildings adorned with painted stucco and some of the finest bas-reliefs found in the New World. Cf. MAYA, *n.,* **1 b.**
2. An Indian of a division of the Cumanagotos.

pa'le·o-, pa'lae·o- (pā'lē·ō-; păl'ē·ō-; *the first pron. prevails in America, the ēd, apparently, in England*). Before vowels usually **pa'le-, pa'lae-.** A combining form, Greek *palaio-, palai-,* fr. *palaios,* meaning *old, ancient,* used to denote: **a** *Remote in the past,* as in *paleography, paleontology;* also, short for *paleontological,* as in *paleobotany.* Cf. NEO-. **b** *Early; primitive; archaic;* as in *paleolithic, paleotype;* also, short for *paleolithic,* as in *paleoanthropology.* **c** *The Old World,* as in *Paleotropical.* **d** *Petrog. Pre-Tertiary,* as in *paleoandesite, paleopicrite.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

paleoalchemical	paleocyclic	paleolatry
Paleo-American	paleoceremology	paleolimnology
paleoandesite	paleoethnologic	paleolithist
paleoanthropography	paleoethnological	paleolithoid
paleoatavism	paleoethnologist	paleolithy
paleoatavistic	paleoethnology	paleometallic
paleobiogeography	paleofauna	paleometeorological
paleochorology	paleoglaciology	paleometeorology
Paleo-Christian	paleoglyph	paleophystography
paleocosmic	paleoherpetologist	paleophysiology
paleocosmology	paleoherpetology	paleopotamology
paleocrystal	paleohistology	paleostylic
paleocrystalline	paleohydrography	paleostyly

Pa'le·o·Am'er·ind' (-ăm'ĕr·ĭnd'), *n. Anthropol.* One of a hypothetical early people migrant to North America from Asia, slightly cymotrichous, regarded by Deniker as of Iberian origin.

pa'le·o·an·throp'ic (pā'lē·ō·ăn·thrŏp'ĭk; păl'ē-), *adj.* [*paleo-* + *anthropic.*] Pertaining to the earliest types of man.

Pa'le·o·A'si·at'ic (-ā'shĭ·ăt'ĭk; -ā'shĭ-), *adj.* **1.** Designating or pertaining to the primitive tribes of northeastern Siberia. It is equivalent to *Siberian-Americanoid,* used by Jochelson.
2. Belonging to or designating a group of languages in northeastern Asia; — used to include Chukchi, Koryak, Yukaghir, Kamchadal, Giliak, and, by some, Ainu. Cf. AMERICANOID.

pa'le·o·bi·ol'o·gy (pā'lē·ō·bī·ŏl'ō·jĭ; păl'ē·ō-), *n.* [*paleo-* + *biology.*] That branch of paleontology which treats of fossils as organisms. — **pa'le·o·bi·ol'o·gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

pa'le·o·bot'a·ny, pa'lae·o·bot'a·ny (-bŏt'ə·nĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + *botany.*] The paleontology of plants. — **pa'le·o·bo·tan'ic, pa'lae·o·** (-bō·tăn'ĭk), — **pa'le·o·bo·tan'i·cal, pa'lae·o·** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **pa'le·o·bo·tan'i·cal·ly, pa'lae·o·,** *adv.* — **pa'le·o·bot'a·nist, pal'ae·o·** (-bŏt'ə·nĭst), *n.*

Pa'le·o·cene (pā'lē·ō·sēn; păl'ē-), *adj.* [*paleo-* + Gr. *kainos* new, recent. Cf. EOCENE.] *Geol.* Designating the earlier part of the Tertiary, including Eocene and Oligocene. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Pa'le·o·o·cene,** *n.*

pa'le·o·cli·mat'ic, *or* **pa'lae·o·** (pā'lē·ō·klĭ·măt'ĭk; păl'ē·ō-), *adj.* [*paleo-* + *climatic.*] Of or pertaining to the climate of the earth in geological times. — **pa'le·o·cli'ma·tol'o·gist** (-klĭ'mə·tŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.* — **pa'le·o·cli'ma·tol'o·gy** (-jĭ), *n.*

pa'le·o·crys'tic (pā'lē·ō·krĭs'tĭk; păl'ē·ō-), *adj.* Also **pa'lae·o·crys'tic.** [*paleo-* + Gr. *krystallos* ice.] Designating, pertaining to, or characterized by, ice of ancient origin; as, the **Paleocrystic Sea,** a name given by Nares to the region between Smith Sound and Bering Strait.

pa'le·o·den·drol'o·gy, pa'lae·o· (-dĕn·drŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + *dendro-* + *-logy.*] The department of paleobotany that deals with fossil trees. — **pa'le·o·den'dro·log'ic,** *or* **pa'lae·o·** (-dĕn'drō·lŏj'ĭk), *adj.* — **pa'le·o·den'dro·log'i·cal,** *or* **pa'lae·o·** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **pa'le·o·den'dro·log'i·cal·ly,** *or* **pa'lae·o·,** *adv.* — **pa'le·o·den·drol'o·gist,** *or* **pa'lae·o·** (-dĕn·drŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

pa'le·o·e·col'o·gy (-ē·kŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + *ecology.*] Ecology which deals with fossil organisms. — **pa'le·o·e·col'o·gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

Pa'le·o·Es'ki·mo (pā'lē·ō·ĕs'kĭ·mō; păl'ē·ō-), *n.; pl.* -MOS (-mōz). A hypothetical ancestor of the modern Eskimo believed by some anthropologists to have been of Indian origin.

pa'le·o·car'i·da (-kăr'ĭ·dä). Var. of PALAEOCARIDA.

Pa'le·o·cri·noi'de·a (-krĭ·noi'dē·ä). Var. of PALAEOCRINOIDEA.

pa'le·o·crys·tal'lic, *adj.* = PALEOCRYSTIC.

pa'le·o·en·ceph'a·lon, *n.* = PALEENCEPHALON.

pa'le·o·tine·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

pa'le·o·glos'sus (pā'lē·ō·glŏs'ŭs), *n.; pl.* -si (-ī). [NL.] *Anat.* = GLOSSOPALATINUS.

pa·la'to·phar'yn·ge'us (-fär'ĭn·jē'ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* = PHARYNGOPALATINUS. [*Scot.*]

pa·lau'lays. Var. of PALLALL.

pa·lav'erd. Palavered. *Ref. Sp.*

palays. † PALACE.

pa'laz (pā'lăz), *n. sing. & pl.* [Serb. *palac,* lit., thumb.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

pald. Palled. *Ref. Sp.*

pale. † PAIL, to beat.

pale. † PALL, cloth.

Pa'le·arc'tic. Var. of PALAEARCTIC.

Pa'le·och'i·noi'de·a (pā'lē·ŏk'ĭ·noi'dē·ä; păl'ē-). **Pa·lech'i·noi'de·a** (pə·lĕk'ĭ·noi'dē·ä; pă·lĕk'-), *n. pl.* Vars. of PALAEECHINOIDEA. — **pa'le·chi'noid** (pā'lē·kī'noid; păl'ē-), *adj. & n.*

pale'fre·nier' (pāl'frē·nēr'). Var. of PALFRENIER.

Pa'le·ich'thy·es, *n. pl. Zool.* Var. of PALAEICHTHYES.

pale'ly, *adv.* Of PALE.

pal'em·pore'. Var. of PALAMPORE.

pa'len (pā'lĕn), *n., pl.* of PAAL. See MEASURE, *Table.*

pale'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pa'le·o·an'thro·pol'o·gy, *n.* See PALEO- b. — **pa'le·o·an'thro·po·log'i·cal,** *adj.* — **pa'le·o·an'thro·pol'o·gist,** *n.*

Pa'le·o·an·thro'pus (pā'lē·ō·ăn·thrō'pŭs; -ăn'thrō·pŭs; păl'ē-), *n.* [NL.] = HEIDELBERG MAN.

Pa'le·o·ce'ra·tops (-sĕr'ə·tŏp). Var. of PALAEOCERATOPS.

pa'le·o·ce·ron'ti·da (-sĕ·rŏn'tĭ·dä). Var. of PALAEOCERONTIDA.

pa'le·o·ci·ni'de·a (-sĭ·nĭ'dē·ä). Var. of PALAEOCINIDEA.

pa'le·o·cla'di·a (-klăd'ĭ·ä). Var. of PALAEOCLADIA.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ra (-klăd'ō·sē·rä). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCERA.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ran (-sē·răn). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCERAN.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma (-sē·rō'mä). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMA.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·ta (-mä·tä). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATA.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·tous (-mä·tŭs). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOUS.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·ze (-mä·tōz). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZE.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zo·a (-mä·tō·zō'ä). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZOA.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zo·an (-mä·tō·zō'ăn). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZOAN.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zo·ic (-mä·tō·zō'ĭk). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZOIC.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zo·on (-mä·tō·zō'ŏn). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZOON.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zo·ous (-mä·tō·zō'ŭs). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZOUS.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·ma (-mä·tō·zī'mä). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMA.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mic (-mä·tō·zĭ'mĭk). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMIC.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mo·sis (-mä·tō·zĭ·mō'sĭs). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMOSIS.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mot·ic (-mä·tō·zĭ·mŏt'ĭk). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMOTIC.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mo·ty (-mä·tō·zĭ·mō·tĭ). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMOTY.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mu·ria (-mä·tō·zĭ·mū'rĭ·ä). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMURIA.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mu·ric (-mä·tō·zĭ·mū'rĭk). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMURIC.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mu·ri·a (-mä·tō·zĭ·mū'rĭ·ä). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMURIA.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mu·ro·sis (-mä·tō·zĭ·mū·rō'sĭs). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMUROSIS.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mu·rot·ic (-mä·tō·zĭ·mū·rŏt'ĭk). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMUROTIC.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mu·ro·ty (-mä·tō·zĭ·mū·rō·tĭ). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMUROTY.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mu·ro·u·ri·a (-mä·tō·zĭ·mū·rō·ū'rĭ·ä). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMUROURIA.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mu·ro·u·ric (-mä·tō·zĭ·mū·rō·ū'rĭk). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMUROURIC.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mu·ro·u·ri·ty (-mä·tō·zĭ·mū·rō·ū·rĭ·tĭ). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMUROURITY.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mu·ro·u·ro·ma (-mä·tō·zĭ·mū·rō·ū·rō'mä). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMUROUROMA.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mu·ro·u·ro·ma·ta (-mä·tō·zĭ·mū·rō·ū·rō'mä·tä). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMUROUROMATA.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mu·ro·u·ro·ma·to·sis (-mä·tō·zĭ·mū·rō·ū·rō·mä·tō'sĭs). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMUROUROMATOSIS.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mu·ro·u·ro·ma·tot·ic (-mä·tō·zĭ·mū·rō·ū·rō·mä·tŏt'ĭk). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMUROUROMATOTIC.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mu·ro·u·ro·ma·to·ty (-mä·tō·zĭ·mū·rō·ū·rō·mä·tō·tĭ). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMUROUROMATOTY.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mu·ro·u·ro·ma·to·u·ri·a (-mä·tō·zĭ·mū·rō·ū·rō·mä·tō·ū'rĭ·ä). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMUROUROMATOURIA.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mu·ro·u·ro·ma·to·u·ric (-mä·tō·zĭ·mū·rō·ū·rō·mä·tō·ū'rĭk). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMUROUROMATOURIC.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mu·ro·u·ro·ma·to·u·ri·ty (-mä·tō·zĭ·mū·rō·ū·rō·mä·tō·ū·rĭ·tĭ). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMUROUROMATOURITY.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mu·ro·u·ro·ma·to·u·ro·ma (-mä·tō·zĭ·mū·rō·ū·rō·mä·tō·ū·rō'mä). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMUROUROMATOUROMA.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mu·ro·u·ro·ma·ta·to·sis (-mä·tō·zĭ·mū·rō·ū·rō·mä·tä·tō'sĭs). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMUROUROMATATOSIS.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mu·ro·u·ro·ma·ta·tot·ic (-mä·tō·zĭ·mū·rō·ū·rō·mä·tä·tŏt'ĭk). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMUROUROMATATOTIC.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mu·ro·u·ro·ma·ta·to·ty (-mä·tō·zĭ·mū·rō·ū·rō·mä·tä·tō·tĭ). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMUROUROMATATOTY.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mu·ro·u·ro·ma·ta·u·ri·a (-mä·tō·zĭ·mū·rō·ū·rō·mä·tä·ū'rĭ·ä). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMUROUROMATAURIA.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mu·ro·u·ro·ma·ta·u·ric (-mä·tō·zĭ·mū·rō·ū·rō·mä·tä·ū'rĭk). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMUROUROMATAURIC.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mu·ro·u·ro·ma·ta·u·ri·ty (-mä·tō·zĭ·mū·rō·ū·rō·mä·tä·ū·rĭ·tĭ). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMUROUROMATAURITY.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mu·ro·u·ro·ma·ta·u·ro·ma (-mä·tō·zĭ·mū·rō·ū·rō·mä·tä·ū·rō'mä). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMUROUROMATAUROMA.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mu·ro·u·ro·ma·ta·u·ro·ma·ta (-mä·tō·zĭ·mū·rō·ū·rō·mä·tä·ū·rō·mä·tä). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMUROUROMATAUROMATA.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mu·ro·u·ro·ma·ta·u·ro·ma·to·sis (-mä·tō·zĭ·mū·rō·ū·rō·mä·tä·ū·rō·mä·tō'sĭs). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMUROUROMATAUROMATOSIS.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mu·ro·u·ro·ma·ta·u·ro·ma·tot·ic (-mä·tō·zĭ·mū·rō·ū·rō·mä·tä·ū·rō·mä·tŏt'ĭk). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMUROUROMATAUROMATOTIC.

pa'le·o·cla'do·ce·ro·ma·to·zy·mu·ro·u·ro·ma·ta·u·ro·ma·to·ty (-mä·tō·zĭ·mū·rō·ū·rō·mä·tä·ū·rō·mä·tō·tĭ). Var. of PALAEOCLADOCEROMATOZYMUROUROMAT

ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD AND OF MERIT

ORDER OF
THE HOLY SEPULCHER
PAPAL

ORDER OF
ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM
PAPAL

ORDER OF
THE GOLDEN FLEECE
AUSTRIA

ORDER OF CHRIST
PORTUGAL

TEUTONIC ORDER
AUSTRIA

ORDER OF
THE DANNEBROG
DENMARK

ORDER OF THE GARTER
GREAT BRITAIN

ORDER OF ST. MAURICE
AND ST. LAZARUS
ITALY

ORDER OF
THE ELEPHANT
DENMARK

ORDER FOR MERIT
PRUSSIA

ORDER OF THE BATH
GREAT BRITAIN

ORDER OF
THE POLE STAR
SWEDEN

LEGION OF HONOR
FRANCE

ORDER OF THE
NETHERLANDS LION
NETHERLANDS

ORDER OF
THE REDEEMER
GREECE

ORDER OF
ST. GREGORY THE GREAT
PAPAL

ORDER OF LEOPOLD
BELGIUM

ORDER OF ST. OLAF
NORWAY

ORDER OF THE
CROWN OF
ITALY

ORDER OF
THE RISING SUN
JAPAN

ORDER OF
POLONIA RESTITUTA
POLAND

ORDER OF
THE WHITE ROSE
FINLAND

COPYRIGHT, 1934, G. & C. MERRIAM CO.

pa/le·o·eth′nic, pa/lae·o·eth′nic (pā′lē·ō·ĕth′nĭk; păl′ē-), *adj.* [*paleo-* + *ethnic.*] Pertaining to the earliest human races.

pa/le·o·eth·nog′ra·phy (-ĕth·nŏg′rȧ·fĭ), *n.* The ethnography of early prehistoric or paleolithic man.

pa/le·o·ge·net′ic (-jē·nĕt′ĭk), *adj.* Originated in the past; specif., *Biol.*, derived by palingenesis (sense 3 **a**).

pa/le·o·ge·og′ra·phy, pa/lae·o·ge·og′ra·phy (-jē·ŏg′rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + *geography.*] The geography of some former geological epoch, or of former geological time in general. — **pa/le·o·ge′o·graph′ic, pa/la·e-** (-jē′ō·grăf′ĭk), *adj.*

pa/le·o·graph′, pa/lae·o·graph′ (pā′lē·ō·grăf′; păl′ē-; *cf.* PALEO-), *n.* **a** An ancient manuscript. **b** [Cf. F. *paléographe.*] A paleographer.

pa/le·og′ra·pher, pa/lae·og′ra·pher (-ŏg′rȧ·fẽr), *n.* One skilled in paleography.

pa/le·og′ra·phy, pa/lae·og′ra·phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + *-graphy*; cf. F. *paléographie.*] **1.** An ancient manner of writing; ancient writings, collectively.
2. The study of ancient modes of writing including inscriptions; the art or science of deciphering ancient writings, determining their origin, period, etc. See DIPLOMATICS, 2.
— **pa/le·o·graph′ic,** *or* **pa/lae·o-** (-ō·grăf′ĭk), *adj.* — **pa/le·o·graph′i·cal,** *or* **pa/lae·o-** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **pa/le·o·graph′i·cal·ly,** *or* **pa/lae·o-,** *adv.* — **pa/le·og′ra·phist,** *or* **pa/lae-** (-ŏg′rȧ·fĭst), *n.*

pa/le·o·ki·net′ic (-kĭ·nĕt′ĭk; -kī-), *adj.* [*paleo-* + *kinetic.*] Designating a supposed system of peripheral motor nerves functioning in automatic associated movements under the control of the corpus striatum, and regarded as older phylogenetically than the system functioning in voluntary movements.

pa·le′o·la (pȧ·lē′ō·lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LAE (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *palea.*] *Bot.* A small or secondary palea. — **pa/le·o·late** (pā′lē·ō·lāt; păl′ē-), *adj.*

pa/le·o·lith, pa/lae·o·lith (pā′lē·ō·lĭth; păl′ē-), *n.* [*paleo-* + *-lith.*] A paleolithic implement of chipped stone, unpolished.

pa/le·o·lith′ic (-lĭth′ĭk; 277), *adj.* [*paleo-* + *-lith* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the early human culture characterized by rough or chipped stone implements; also, designating the period of this culture. The *Stone Age* is now generally divided into three periods, the Eolithic, the Paleolithic, and the Neolithic. These shade into each other. The Neolithic ended in western Europe about 2500 B.C., but many savage peoples are still living in the paleolithic or neolithic stages. The Paleolithic era is estimated to have endured for from 500,000 to 1,500,000 years. It has been divided into the following epochs or culture stages, earlier than the preceding:
UPPER PALEOLITHIC:
Azilian, transitional to the neolithic.
Magdalenian, cave art, painted tools of bone and ivory, harpoons of reindeer horn.
Solutrean, javelins, shouldered and laurel-leaf points; well-developed art.
Aurignacian, implements and lance points of bone, horn, and ivory, shapely and effective flints.
MIDDLE PALEOLITHIC:
Mousterian, animal traps and pitfalls, flint quarrying, well-defined hearths.
LOWER PALEOLITHIC:
Acheulean, scrapers, planing tools, awls.
Chellean, hand ax or coup de poing.
Pre-Chellean, indefinite.

pa/le·o·lith′i·cal, pa/lae·o·lith′i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Paleolithic.

paleolithic man. *Anthropol.* Any type of man of, or peculiar to, the Paleolithic period, as the Heidelberg, Piltdown, Neanderthal, or Cro-Magnon man.

pa/le·ol′o·gy, pa/lae·ol′o·gy (pā′lē·ŏl′ō·jĭ; păl′ē-), *n.* [*paleo-* + *-logy.*] The study or knowledge of antiquities, esp. prehistoric antiquities. — **pa/le·o·log′i·cal, pa/lae·o-** (-ō·lŏj′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **pa/le·ol′o·gist, pa/lae-** (-ŏl′ō·jĭst), *n.*

pa/le·on·tog′ra·phy, pa/lae·on·tog′ra·phy (-ŏn·tŏg′rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + Gr. *onta* existing things + *-graphy.*] The description of fossils. — **pa/le·on′to·graph′ic,** *or* **pa/lae-** (-ŏn′tō·grăf′ĭk), *adj.* — **pa/le·on′to·graph′i·cal,** *or* **pa/lae-** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

pa/le·on·tol′o·gy, pa/lae·on·tol′o·gy (pā′lē·ŏn·tŏl′ō·jĭ; păl′ē-; 277), *n.* [*paleo-* + Gr. *onta* existing things + *-logy.* Cf. ONTOLOGY.] **1.** The science that deals with the life of past geological periods. It is based on the study of fossils (which see). Cuvier (1769–1832) and some of his contemporaries showed that the fossils of the lower and earlier formations differed from existing organisms more than those of the later or upper formations. The science is commonly considered under three subdivisions, vertebrate and invertebrate paleontology (paleozoology) and paleobotany. Its data may be treated from a biological standpoint (paleobiology, paleoecology, paleopathology) or with reference to geological aspects (stratigraphic paleontology, paleogeography, paleoclimatology). Its chief contribution has been to knowledge of the phylogeny and relationships of modern animals and plants and to the establishment of a chronology in the history of the earth. See FOSSIL, *n.*, 2; GEOLOGY.
2. a A treatise on this science. **b** The materials of this science; fossils, collectively; the structural attributes of a fossil or extinct organism, type, or group.
— **pa/le·on′to·log′ic,** *or* **pa/lae-** (-ŏn′tō·lŏj′ĭk), *adj.* — **pa/le·on′to·log′i·cal, pa/lae·on′to·log′i·cal** (-ŏn′tō·lŏj′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **pa/le·on′to·log′i·cal·ly,** *or* **-pa/lae-,** *adv.* — **pa/le·on·tol′o·gist, pa/lae·on·tol′o·gist** (-ŏn·tŏl′ō·jĭst), *n.*

pa/le·o·pa·thol′o·gy, pa/lae·o·pa·thol′o·gy (pā′lē·ō·pȧ·thŏl′ō·jĭ; păl′ē-), *n.* [*paleo-* + *pathology.*] *Med.* The branch of pathology devoted to diseases of former times as evidenced in fossils, human remains, etc.

pa/le·o·phyt′ic, pa/lae·o·phyt′ic (pā′lē·ō·fĭt′ĭk; păl′ē-), *adj.* [*paleo-* + Gr. *phyton* plant.] Paleobotanical.

pa/le·o·phy·tol′o·gy, pa/lae·o- (-fĭ·tŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + *phytology.*] Paleobotany. — **pa/le·o·phy′to·log′i·cal, pa/lae·o-** (-fĭ′tō·lŏj′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **pa/le·o·phy·tol′o·gist, pa/lae·o-** (-fĭ·tŏl′ō·jĭst), *n.*

pa/le·o·pic′rite (-pĭk′rīt), *n.* [*paleo-* + *picrite.*] *Petrog.* Picrite in Paleozoic formations.

pa/le·o·plain′ (pā′lē·ō·plān′; păl′ē-), *n.* Also **pa/lae·o·plain′.** [*paleo-* + *plain.*] *Geol.* An ancient plain of degradation, now more or less buried beneath deposits of later times.

pa/le·o·psy′chic (pā′lē·ō·sī′kĭk; păl′ē·ō-), *adj.* [*paleo-* + *psychic.*] *Psychoanalysis.* Of or pertaining to remotely ancestral modes of thought and desire, conceived as still operative in unconscious mentality.

pa/le·o·psy·chol′o·gy (-sī·kŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + *psychology.*] *Psychoanalysis.* The study of paleopsychic phenomena. — **pa/le·o·psy′cho·log′i·cal** (-sī′kō·lŏj′ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

pa/le·or′ni·thol′o·gy, pa/lae·or′ni·thol′o·gy (-ôr′nĭ·thŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + *ornithology.*] The study of fossil birds. — **pa/le·or′ni·tho·log′i·cal, pa/lae-** (-thō·lŏj′ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

pa/le·o·stri·a′tum (-strī·ā′tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *paleo-* + L. *striatus, -um,* past part. of *striare* to make channels in.] *Anat.* The phylogenetically older part of the corpus striatum, consisting of the globus pallidus (see LENTICULAR NUCLEUS). — **pa/le·o·stri·a′tal** (-tăl; -t′l), *adj.*

pa/le·o·tech′nic, pa/lae·o·tech′nic (-tĕk′nĭk), *adj.* [*paleo-* + *technic.*] Belonging or pertaining to ancient art.

pa/le·o·thal′a·mus (-thăl′ȧ·mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *paleo-* + *thalamus.*] The phylogenetically older part of the thalamus. See THALAMUS.

pa/le·o·ther′mal (-thûr′măl), *adj.* [*paleo-* + *thermal.*] Also **pa/le·o·ther′mic** (-mĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to warm climates of past geological time.

Pa/le·o·trop′i·cal, Pa/lae·o·trop′i·cal (pā′lē·ō·trŏp′ĭ·kăl; păl′ē·ō-), *adj.* [*paleo-* + *tropical.*] *Biogeog.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the tropical and sub-tropical regions of the Old World, including the Oriental and Ethiopian regions.

pa/le·o·vol·can′ic, pa/lae·o·vol·can′ic (-vŏl·kăn′ĭk), *adj.* [*paleo-* + *volcanic.*] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, igneous rocks erupted earlier than the Tertiary age.

Pa/le·o·zo′ic, Pa/lae·o·zo′ic (-zō′ĭk), *adj.* [*paleo-* + Gr. *zōē* life.] *Geol.* Of or pertaining to, or designating, a grand division of geological history from the beginning of the Cambrian to the close of the Permian. The Paleozoic era was characterized by the culmination of nearly all classes of invertebrates except the insects. In its later epochs land plants, amphibians, and reptiles first appeared. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — *n.* The Paleozoic era or group.

pa/le·o·zo·ol′o·gy, pa/lae·o·zo·ol′o·gy (-zō·ŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + *zoology.*] The paleontology of animals. — **pa/le·o·zo′o·log′i·cal** (-zō′ō·lŏj′ĭ·kăl), **pa/lae·o-,** *adj.* — **pa/le·o·zo·ol′o·gist, pa/lae·o-** (-zō·ŏl′ō·jĭst), *n.*

pal′er (păl′ẽr), *n.* One in charge of palings. *Obs.*

Pa·ler′mi·tan (pȧ·lûr′mĭ·tăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Palermo, Sicily. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Palermo.

Pa·ler′mo (pȧ·lûr′mō; pȧ·lĕr′mō), *n.* The wine of Palermo.

Palermo Stone. *Egypt. Archaeol.* A block of diorite, a piece of which is preserved in the Museum of Palermo, four other fragments being in the Cairo Museum. It contained annals of many predynastic kings and of kings of Egypt from Menes to about the middle of the Vth dynasty.

pale rose. The cabbage rose *Rosa centifolia.*

Pa′les (pā′lēz), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* God or goddess of shepherds and herdsmen. The festival (***Parilia*** or ***Palilia***) of this deity, celebrated on April 21, was the occasion of the lustration of the herds, and it included the building of bonfires (cf. NEEDFIRE, 1) over which men jumped and through which the herds were driven. Later the Parilia were celebrated as the anniversary of the founding of Rome, probably from confusion of Pales with ***Palatua,*** the tutelary goddess of the Palatine.

Pal′es·tin′i·an (păl′ĕs·tĭn′ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Palestine. — *n.* A native of Palestine.

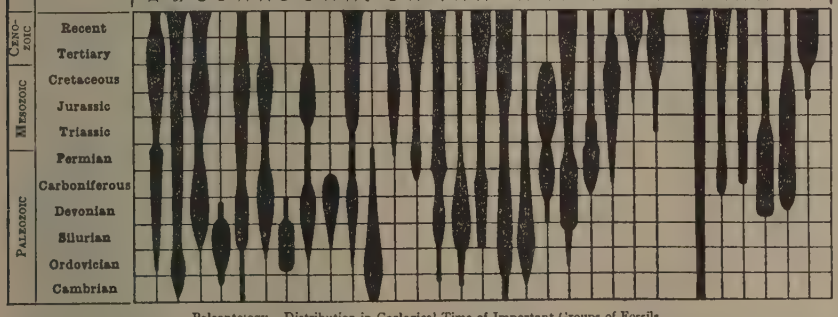

Paleontology. Distribution in Geological Time of Important Groups of Fossils.

pa/le·o·gene (pā′lē·ō·jēn; păl′ē-), *adj.* & *n.* [*paleo-* + *-gene.*] = PALEOCENE.

pa/le·o·gen′e·sis (pā′lē·ō·jĕn′ē·sĭs; păl′ē-), *n.* [NL.] = PALINGENESIS, 3 **a**.

pa/le·o·graf′, pa/le·og′ra·fy, paleograph, paleography. *Ref. Sp.*

pa/le·o·ich′thy·ol′o·gy. Var. of PALEICHTHYOLOGY. [LEO- b.]

pa/le·o·mam·mal′o·gy. See PALEONTOLOGIC GEOLOGY.

pa/le·on·tol′o·gic geology. See GEOLOGY, 1.

Pa/le·o·Si·be′ri·an, *adj.* = PALEO-ASIATIC, 1.

pa/le·o·there′, **Pa/le·o·the′ri·um, pa/le·o·the′roid,** etc. Vars. of PALAEOTHERE, etc. [TYPE.]

pa/le·o·type′. Var. of PALAEOTYPE. [LEO- b.]

pa/le·o·yt·ter′bi·um, *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* See YTTERBIUM.

paleron. ✝ POULDRON.

pales. ✝ PALACE.

pal′es. Var. of PALIS. *Obs.*

Pales′man (pālz′măn), *n.* = PALEMAN. *Rare.*

Palestinian Canon, Talmud, version. See CANON, 3 **a**; TALMUD; VERSION.

pa·les′tra, pa·les′tric, pa·les′trics, etc. Vars. of PALAESTRA, etc.

palet. ✝ PALATE, PALLET.

pal′et (păl′ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* = PALEA **b**.

pa/leth·nol′o·gy (pā′lĕth·nŏl′ō·jĭ; păl′ĕth-). Var. of PALAETHNOLOGY.

pa·le′tl·ol′o·gy. Var. of PALATIOLOGY.

pal′ets (păl′ĕts), *n. sing.* & *pl.* [Russ. *paleto* finger.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

pal′ew, *adj.* Pale yellow. *Obs.*

pal′fry. Palfrey. *Ref. Sp.*

pal′gat (păl′găt), *n. sing.* & *pl.* See MEASURE, *Table.* [PALSGRAVE.]

pal′grave (pôl′grāv). Var. of PALIKAR.

pal′i·car. Var. of PALIKAR.

Pa·lil′i·a (pȧ·lĭl′ĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] See PALES.

pa′les wee′vil (pā′lēz). [NL. *pales,* the specific name of uncert. origin.] A large brown weevil (*Hylobius pales*) destructive to white pine, esp. in the adult stage, when it destroys the bark of the seedlings.

pal′e·tot (păl′ē·tō; păl′tō), *n.* [F.; cf. ME. *paltok,* and E. PALL cloak.] **a** A kind of loose outer garment or coat for men; an overcoat or particular style of overcoat. **b** A woman's outer garment of varying fashion.

pal′ette (păl′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [F. See PALLET a thin board.] **1. a** A thin oval or square board or tablet, with a thumb hole at one end for holding it, or, by extension, any object, as a table top of glass or porcelain, on which a painter lays and mixes his pigments. **b** The set or assortment of colors put on the palette, as by a particular artist.
2. = PALLETTE.
3. Short for PALETTE KNIFE.
4. *Mech.* A breastplate for a breast drill.
5. *Zool.* **a** An adhesive organ on the tarsi of certain aquatic beetles (family Dytiscidae). **b** = 3d, PALLET, 11.

Palette.

palette knife. A knife, having a very flexible steel blade and no cutting edge, used by painters to mix colors, by printers for distributing ink, etc.; a spatula. See KNIFE, *Illust.*

pale′wise′ (pāl′wīz′), *adv.* *Her.* In the manner or direction of a pale or pales; by perpendicular lines or divisions.

pal′fre·nier′ (păl′frē·nēr′), *n.* [F. *palefrenier.*] A groom. *Archaic.*

pal′frey (pôl′frĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -FREYS (-frĭz). [ME. *palefrai,* fr. OF. *palefrei* (F. *palefroi*), fr. LL. *palefredus, parafredus,* fr. *paraveredus* a horse for extraordinary occasions, an extra post horse, fr. Gr. *para* along, beside + L. *veredus* a post horse, of Celt. origin; cf. W. *gorwydd* horse.] **1.** A saddle horse for the road, or for state occasions, as distinguished from a war horse.
2. A small saddle horse for ladies.

pal′freyed (pôl′frĭd), *adj.* Mounted on a palfrey.

pa′li (pä′lĭ), *n.*, *pl.* of PALUS.

pa′li (pä′lē), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A precipice; also, a steep slope. *Hawaii.*

pal′i- (păl′ĭ-). *Med.* A combining form, Greek *pali-,* from *palin,* again, meaning *backward, again,* used to denote *pathologic repetition,* as in **pal′i·ki·ne′si·a, pal′i·la′li·a, pal′i·phra′si·a, pal′ir·rhe′a, pal′i·stro′phi·a.** See -KINESIA, -LALIA, etc.

Pa′li (pä′lē), *n.* [Skr. *pāli* row, line, series, applied to the series of Buddhist sacred texts.] A mixed dialect descended from Vedic Aryan, a dead language, except as used in the sacred writings of the Buddhist religion in Ceylon and Farther India. See PRAKRIT; INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Pali Buddhism. See BUDDHISM.

Pal′i·cou′re·a (păl′ĭ·kōō′rē·ȧ), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American shrubs, family Rubiaceae, having white or yellow flowers, the tube of the corolla distended within. Some of the species are poisonous. Cf. GOLD SHRUB.

pal′i·fi·ca′tion (păl′ĭ·fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.* [ML. *palificatio*; cf. It. *palificazione,* and E. PALAFITTE.] Act or practice of driving piles or posts into the ground to make it firm. *Rare.*

pa′li·form (pā′lĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*palus* + *-form.*] *Zool.* Resembling a palus; as, the *paliform* lobes of the septa in corals.

pal′i·kar (păl′ĭ·kär), *n.* [NGr. *palikari, pallēkari,* young man, dim. fr. Gr. *pallēx, pallax,* a youth.] **a** A Greek or Albanian soldier in the pay of the sultan of Turkey. **b** Esp., a soldier of the Greek militia in the war of independence (1821–28) against Turkey. — **pal′i·kar·ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

pa·li′la (pȧ·lē′lä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A Hawaiian finchlike bird (*Chloridops kona*).

Pal′i·li′ci·um (păl′ĭ·lĭsh′ĭ·ŭm), *n.* Also **Par′i·li′ci·um** (păr′ĭ-). [L. (sc. *sidus*), neut. of *Palilicius* pertaining to *Palilia*; — because the star vanished during that festival.] *Astron.* Originally, the entire group of the Hyades; in Flamsteed's catalogues, Aldebaran.

pal′il·lo′gi·a, pal′i·lo′gi·a (păl′ĭ·lō′jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [LL. *palilogia.*] Palilogy.

pa·lil′o·gy (pȧ·lĭl′ō·jĭ), *n.* [LL. *palilogia,* fr. Gr. *palillogia,* fr. *palin* again + *-logia* speaking. See -LOGY.] *Rhet.* Repetition, esp. immediate repetition, of a word or words for emphasis ("The *living,* the *living,* he shall praise thee." *Is.* xxxviii. 19). — **pa·lil′o·get′ic** (-jĕt′ĭk), *adj.*

pa·lim′bac·chi′us (pȧ·lĭm′bȧ·kĭ′ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CHII (-ī). [L., fr. Gr. *palimbakcheios,* fr. *palin* back + *bakcheios* bacchius.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* An antibacchius. — **pal′im·bac′chic** (păl′ĭm·băk′ĭk), *adj.* & *n.*

pal′imp·sest (păl′ĭmp·sĕst), *n.* [L. *palimpsestus* fr. Gr. *palimpsēstos* scratched or scraped again, *palimpsēston* a palimpsest, fr. *palin* again + *psēn* to rub, rub away.] **1.** A kind or portion of writing material, as parchment or paper, so prepared that the writing could be erased. *Obs.*
2. A parchment, tablet, or other portion of writing material, which has been used twice or three times (*double palimpsest*), the earlier writing having been erased; a manuscript in which one or two earlier erased writings are found; a codex rescriptus. This double or triple use in early times of writing material was chiefly due to scarcity of such material. Valuable texts or fragments have been recovered from *palimpsests* by the use of chemicals, etc.
3. A memorial brass having earlier engraving on the side opposite to that which is now exposed.

pal′imp·sest, *adj.* Rewritten or re-engraved; of a manuscript, having besides its present writing one or two earlier erased writings; of a memorial brass, having earlier engraving on the side opposite to that now exposed.

pal′imp·sest, *v. t.* To make a palimpsest of.

pal′imp·ses′tic (-sĕs′tĭk), *adj.* Of the nature of, or being, a palimpsest; making palimpsests.

pal′i·nal (păl′ĭ·năl; -n′l), *adj.* [Gr. *palin* backward.] *Zool.* Designating mastication effected by a backward motion. Cf. ORTHAL, PROAL, PROPALINAL.

pal′in·drome (păl′ĭn·drōm), *n.* [Gr. *palindromos* running back again, fr. *palin* again + *dramein* to run.] A word, verse, or sentence, that is the same when read backward or forward (*madam; Hannah; Lewd did I live, & evil I did dwel*); also, a word square. — **pa·lin′dro·mist** (pȧ·lĭn′drō·mĭst), *n.*

pal'in·drom'ic (păl'ĭn·drŏm'ĭk), *adj.* Also **pal'in·drom'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a palindrome. — **pal'in·drom'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

pal'ing (pāl'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PALE.

pal'ing (pāl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of ornamenting with pales, or vertical stripes, as cloth. *Obs.* *Chaucer.* **2.** Act of building a fence or enclosing with pales; fencing. **3.** Wood for making pales; pales collectively; a fence formed with pales or pickets; a limit; an enclosure. **4.** A pale, stake, or picket, as for a fence.

paling board. *Lumber Trade.* A slab. *Eng.*

pal'in·ge·ne'si·an (păl'ĭn·jē·nē'sĭ·ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to palingenesis.

pal'in·gen'e·sis (păl'ĭn·jĕn'ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *palin* again + *-genesis;* cf. Gr. *palingenesia.*] **1.** A new birth; a re-creation; regeneration; resuscitation; specif., Christian baptism. **2.** The doctrine of continued rebirths; metempsychosis. **3.** *Biol.* **a** The reproduction of ancestral characters without change; — opposed to *cenogenesis* (which see). **b** *Obs.* Spontaneous generation of organisms from putrefying matter. **c** Abrupt metamorphosis. **4.** *Petrog.* The formation of new rocks by the refusion of former rocks deep within the earth. — **pal'in·ge·net'ic** (-jē·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* — **pal'in·ge·net'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

pal'in·gen'e·sist (-jĕn'ē·sĭst), *n.* A believer in palingenesis.

pa·lin'ge·nist (pă·lĭn'jē·nĭst), *n.* A palingenesist.

pa·lin'ge·ny (-nĭ), *n.* *Biol.* Palingenesis. — **pal'in·gen'ic** (păl'ĭn·jĕn'ĭk), *adj.*

pal'i·node (păl'ĭ·nōd), *n.* [MF. *palinod,* fr. LL. *palinodia* fr. Gr. *palinōidia,* fr. *palin* again + *ōidē* a song. See ODE.] **1.** An ode or song recanting or retracting something in a former one. **2.** A retraction; esp., a formal retraction.

pal'i·node, *v. t. & i.;* -NOD'ED (-nōd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -NOD'ING (-nōd'ĭng). [Cf. Gr. *palinōidein.*] To recant or retract.

pal'i·no'di·al (-nō'dĭ·ăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a palinode, or retraction. *Rare.*

pal'i·nod'ic (-nŏd'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *palinōidikos.*] *Pros.* Pertaining to or designating a verse group in which two corresponding members, as a strophe and antistrophe, are separated by two different, also corresponding, members.

pal'i·nod'ist (păl'ĭ·nōd'ĭst), *n.* One who writes a palinode.

pal'i·no·dy (păl'ĭ·nō·dĭ), *n.* [F. *palinodie,* fr. L.] A palinode. *Archaic.*

Pal'i·nu'rus (-nū'rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Palinouros.*] **1.** In Vergil's *Aeneid,* Aeneas's pilot, who fell asleep at the helm, and tumbled into the sea off the coast of Lucania, where he was murdered by the natives. From him is said to be derived the name of Cape Palinuro, near the spot. **2.** [NL.] *Zool.* The typical genus of spiny lobsters. See LOBSTER, **1.** It is the type of a family, **Pal'i·nu'ri·dae** (-rĭ·dē). — **pal'i·nu'rid** (-rĭd), *n.* — **pal'i·nu'roid** (-roid), *adj.*

pal'is (păl'ĭs), *n.* [OF. See PALISADE.] A paling or a space enclosed by a paling. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To fence in. *Obs.*

pal'i·sade' (păl'ĭ·sād'), *n.* [F. *palissade,* fr. Pr. *palissada,* fr. *palissa,* fr. (assumed) VL. *palicea,* fr. L. *palus* a stake, pale. See PALE a stake.] **1.** A fence of pales or stakes, as for defense. **2.** An espalier, or that which is trained on one. *Obs.* **3.** A long, strong stake, pointed at the top, a number of which are set in the ground vertically or obliquely in a close row as a means of defense. **4.** A wire for sustaining the hair, used in a 17th-century style of headdress. *Obs.* **5.** A line of bold cliffs, esp. one showing basaltic columns; — usually in *pl.* and orig. [*cap.*] the name of the cliffs on the west bank of the lower Hudson. See PALISADES in *Gaz.*

pal'i·sade', *v. t.;* -SAD'ED (-sād'ĕd; -ĭd); -SAD'ING (-sād'ĭng). To surround, furnish, enclose, or fortify, with palisades.

palisade cell. *Bot.* One of the columnar cells forming the tissue called **palisade parenchyma** or **tissue,** situated immediately below the upper epidermis of many foliage leaves. They are cylindrical cells rich in chloroplasts, and have very small intercellular spaces. See LEAF *n.,* **1 a.**

palisade crown. *Her.* = VALLARY CROWN.

palisade worm. A nematode worm (*Strongylus equinus*) which causes aneurysms, often fatal, in the blood vessels of the horse.

pal'i·sad'ing (păl'ĭ·sād'ĭng), *n.* *Fort.* A row or rows of palisades set in the ground.

pal'i·sa'do (-sā'dō), *n.;* *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [Sp. *palizada.* See PALISADE.] A palisade. *Rare.* — *v. t.;* -SA'DOED (-dōd); -SA'DO·ING. To palisade. *Rare.*

pal'i·san'der, pal'is·san'der (păl'ĭ·săn'dĕr), *n.* [F. *palissandre, palixandre,* of Cariban or Arawakan origin.] Brazilian rosewood.

pal'ish (pāl'ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat or rather pale.

Pa'lis'sy' ware (pà'lē'sē'). A pottery decorated with colored glazes laid over embossments, made by the French potter Bernard Palissy (16th century), esp. that having figures of fishes, leaves, etc., in high relief.

Pal'i·u'rus (păl'ĭ·ū'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *paliurus,* fr. Gr. *paliouros.*] *Bot.* A small genus of thorny Eurasian shrubs (family Rhamnaceae), with cymose, perfect flowers and dry, woody, winged fruit. Cf. CHRIST'S-THORN.

pal'kee, pal'ki (păl'kē), *n.* [Hind. *pālkī,* or Marathi *pālkī,* also (prob. after Skr. *prenkha* hammock) *pālkhī,* fr. Prakrit *pallaṅka.* See PALANQUIN.] Palanquin. *India.*

pal'kee ghar'ry or **ghar'ri** (păl'kē găr'ĭ). [Hind. *pālkī-gārī.*] A gharry, shaped somewhat like a palkee.

pall (pôl), *n.* [ME. *pal,* fr. AS. *pæl,* fr. L. *pallium* cover, cloak, mantle, pall; akin to L. *palla* robe, mantle, and perh. to L. *pellis* skin. See PELL; cf. PALLIATE, PALTOCK, TARPAULIN.] **1.** A kind of rich stuff used for garments. *Obs.* **2.** A fine cloth spread over or on something (*Archaic in general sense*); esp., a heavy cloth, as of black or purple velvet, thrown over a coffin, hearse, or tomb; hence, figuratively a coffin, esp. one holding a body.

Warriors carry the warrior's *pall.* *Tennyson.*

3. A covering or concealing thing; formerly, a cloak; as, under a *pall* of humility; now, esp., an overspreading mass or thing which produces a gloomy effect; as, a *pall* of smoke. **4.** An outer garment; a cloak or mantle. *Archaic.*

His lion's skin changed to a *pall* of gold. *Spenser.*

5. *Eccl.* **a** *Archaic.* An altar cloth, as that spread lengthwise on the altar, a corporal, or a frontal. **b** A linen cloth for covering the chalice; now, esp., a square piece of cardboard, covered with linen and usually embroidered on the upper side, which is sometimes of silk.

6. *Her.* A figure resembling the pallium, or pall, charged with crosses, usually formée, fitchée, sable, and five in number.

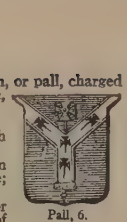

Pall, 6.

7. *R.C.Ch.* = PALLIUM, **3 a.** *Now Rare.*

pall (pôl), *v. t.* To cover with or as with a pall; to cloak.

pall, *v.;* PALLED (pôld); PALL'ING. [From APPALL.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To pale; to faint. *Obs.* **2.** To become vapid, tasteless, dull, or insipid; to lose strength. *Obs.,* as used of liquors or blood.

Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,
Fades in the eye, and *palls* upon the sense. *Addison.*

3. To become satiated or cloyed, as the stomach. —, *Transitive:* **1.** To pale or dim; to make faint or weak. *Obs.* **2.** To make vapid or insipid; make spiritless; stale. *Rare.*

Reason and reflection . . . *pall* all his enjoyments. *Atterbury.*

3. To satiate; cloy; as, to *pall* the appetite.

pall (pôl). Var. of PAWL.

pall, *n.* Nausea; qualm. *Rare.*

pal'la (păl'ȧ), *n.;* *pl.* PALLAE (-ē). [L. See PALL cloak.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A kind of loose mantle or outer garment, like the Greek pallium, consisting of a square piece of cloth, worn by women. **b** A long tunic, worn by women and by musicians.

Palla a.

2. *Eccl.* = PALL, *n.,* **5**

pal'la. Var. of PALLAH.

pal·la'dam·mine (pă·lā'dă·mēn; -mĭn; 157), *or* **-min,** *n.* [*palladium* + *ammine.*] *Chem.* Any of a number of compounds of palladium containing ammonia, analogous to platinammines; specif., a palladosammine.

Pal·la'di·an (pă·lā'dĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* [L. *Palladius,* fr. *Pallas, Palladis.*] Of or pertaining to Pallas Athena, goddess of wisdom; hence, of or pertaining to wisdom or learning.

Pal·la'di·an (-ăn), *adj.* [*Palladio* + *-an.*] *Arch.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a variety of the revived classic style, founded on the works of Andrea Palladio, an Italian architect of the 16th century. — **Pal·la'di·an·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Palladian window. *Arch.* A window consisting of a main window with an arched head, having on each side a long and narrow window with a square head.

pal·lad'ic (pă·lăd'ĭk; pă·lā'dĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Of or pert. to palladium; — used specif. of quadrivalent compounds.

pal'la·dif'er·ous (păl'ȧ·dĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*palladium* + *-ferous.*] Bearing palladium.

pal·la'di·o- (pă·lā'dĭ·ō-; pă·lăd'ĭ·ō-). *Chem.* A combining form for *palladium.*

Pal·la'di·um (pă·lā'dĭ·ŭm), *n.;* *pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *Palladion,* fr. *Pallas, -ados,* Pallas.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* Any statue of the goddess Pallas Athena; esp., the famous statue on the preservation of which was supposed to depend the safety of Troy, which fell only after Odysseus and Diomedes had carried the statue off. Legend says it was later brought to Rome. **2.** [*not cap.*] Hence: That which affords effectual protection or security; a safeguard; as, trial by jury has been called the *palladium* of our civil rights.

pal·la'di·um (pă·lā'dĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. the asteroid *Pallas,* fr. *Pallas,* the goddess.] *Chem.* A rare metallic element of the platinum group, found native, and also alloyed with platinum and gold. Like platinum, it is silver-white, ductile, malleable, and permanent in the air, but is lighter (sp. gr., 12.0) and more easily fusible. Symbol, *Pd;* at. no. 46; at. wt., 106.7. Palladium was discovered in 1803 by Wollaston, who named it from the newly discovered asteroid Pallas. It has a remarkable power of occluding gases, absorbing in the spongy form (**palladium sponge**) nearly a thousand volumes of hydrogen. It is used for graduated scales, for parts of watches, in jewelry, in dentistry, as a catalyst, etc. Chemically palladium resembles platinum, being chiefly bivalent or quadrivalent.

pal'la·dize (păl'ȧ·dīz), **pal·la'di·um·ize** (pă·lā'dĭ·ŭm·īz), *v. t.* To coat or treat with palladium.

pal'la·do·di·am'mine (păl'ȧ·dō·dĭ·ăm'ēn; -ĭn), *or* **-min,** *n.* *Chem.* A compound of palladium with ammonia, having the general formula $Pd(NH_3)_4X_2$; as, *palladodiammine* chloride, $Pd(NH_3)_4Cl_2$.

pal'la·dos·am'mine (-dŏs·ăm'ēn; -ĭn), *n.* Also **-min** (-ăm'ĭn). *Chem.* A compound of palladium with ammonia, having the general formula $Pd(NH_3)_3X_3$; as, *palladosammine* chloride, $Pd(NH_3)_3Cl_3$.

pal·la'dous (pă·lā'dŭs; păl'ȧ-), *adj.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to palladium; — used specif. of bivalent compounds.

pal'lah (păl'ȧ), *n.* [Sechuana *phala.* Cf. IMPALA.] The impala.

pal·lall' (pȧ·lăl'), *n.* Hopscotch; also, the stone or the like used in it. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

pal'lan·es·the'si·a (păl'ăn·ĕs·thē'zhĭ·ȧ; -zhȧ; -zĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pallein* to shake, quiver + *anaisthēsia* anesthesia.] Loss of the vibration sense.

Pal'las (păl'ăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Pallas, -ados.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* **a** An epithet of Athena (which see). **b** A giant slain by Athena in the Gigantomachy. **c** A Titan, husband of Styx. **2.** *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

pal'las·ite (păl'ăs·īt), *n., or* **pal'las i'ron** (păl'ăs). [After P. S. *Pallas,* Prussian naturalist.] *Geol.* A meteorite composed essentially of olivine and metallic iron.

pall'bear'er (pôl'bâr'ĕr), *n.* One of those who attend the coffin at a funeral, formerly holding up the corners of the pall, or cloth; now, a coffin attendant who helps to carry the coffin, nonbearing attendants being known as *honorary* pallbearers.

‖**pal'le** (păl'lā), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *palla* ball.] Balls; esp., the six balls employed as heraldic bearings by the Medici.

palled (pôld), *adj.* Covered with or wearing a pall.

palled (pôld), *past tense & past part.* of PALL, to cloy.

pal·les'cence (pă·lĕs'ĕns; -'ns), *n.* A growing pale. *Rare.*

pal·les'cent (-ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [L. *pallescens, -entis,* pres. part. of *pallescere* to grow pale.] Growing or becoming pale. *Rare.*

pal'les·the'si·a (păl'ĕs·thē'zhĭ·ȧ; -zhȧ; -zĭ·ȧ), [NL., fr. Gr. *pallein* to shake + E. *esthesia.*] *Psychol.* The sense of vibration felt in the skin or bones.

pal'let (păl'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [OF. *palet.*] **1.** *Armor.* A headpiece. *Obs.* **2.** The head; pate. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

pal'let (păl'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [ME. *paillet* (cf. AF. *paillete,* F. dial. *paillet*), fr. OF. *paille* straw, fr. L. *palea* chaff; akin to Skr. *palāva,* OSlav. *plěva,* and prob. to L. *pellis* skin. See 1st PELL; cf. PAILLASSE.] **a** A small and mean bed; a bed of straw. **b** *Chiefly Southern U. S.* A quilt or blanket spread on the floor as a bed.

pal'let (păl'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [F. *palette,* dim. fr. L. *pala* shovel. See PEEL shovel; cf. PALETTE.] **1.** A wooden implement consisting of a flat blade or plate with a handle, as a plasterer's hawk; specif., a wooden implement used by potters, crucible makers, etc., for forming, beating, and rounding their works. It may be oval, round, or of other forms. **2.** An artist's palette (sense **1 a**). **3.** A flat board, plate, or disk, as an oar blade. *Obs.* **4.** *Bookbinding.* A tool, like a part of a fillet, used chiefly in gilding backs of books. **5.** *Brickmaking.* A board upon which a brick molded in a sanded mold is turned and conveyed from the mold. Slop-molded bricks are also sometimes turned out on pallets. **6.** *Gilding.* A flat brush used in manipulating gold leaves. **7.** *Horol.* Any of the clicks or detents connected with the rocking, vibrating, or reciprocating piece which transmits successive impulses from the escape wheel to the balance or pendulum, and checks the escape wheel until the return movement of the balance or pendulum. See ESCAPEMENT, **3.** **8.** *Mach.* **a** A click or pawl driving or regulating a ratchet wheel. **b** Any of the disks or pistons in a chain pump. **9.** *Masonry.* A flat piece of wood laid in a wall to furnish a means of securing more firmly any woodwork that is to be fastened to the wall. **10.** *Organ Building.* A'hinged valve to admit or release compressed air; as: **a** Esp., a valve opened by a keyboard digital to admit the wind to a groove under the pipes (see ORGAN, *Illust.* of *action*). **b** A waste valve to release surplus air from the storage bellows. **11.** *Zool.* One of a pair of shelly plates borne on the siphon tubes of certain bivalves. See SHIPWORM, *Illust.*

pallet board. *Brickmaking.* A pallet.

pallet box. *Organ Building.* A box forming part of the wind chest and containing the pallets belonging to a keyboard.

pallet eye. *Organ Building.* A metal loop in the free end of a pallet for attaching the wire from the tracker.

pal'let·ing, *n.* *Shipbuilding.* A light platform raised above the floor of a magazine to keep powder dry. *Rare.*

pallet leather. *Organ Building.* A lining of soft leather, inside of a pallet, to make it airtight.

pallet stone. *Horol.* A hard stone or jewel forming the rubbing face of a pallet and serving to diminish friction and wear.

pallet tail. *Horol.* In some escapements, any of the arms bearing a pallet.

pal'lette (păl'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [See PALETTE.] *Armor.* One of the plates, usually rounded, at the armpits. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

pall'hold'er (pôl'hōl'dĕr), *n.* A pallbearer.

pal'li (pŭl'ĭ), *n.* [Tamil *paḷḷi.*] A member of a low Sudra caste of field laborers. *India.*

pal'li·al (păl'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* [See PALLIUM.] **a** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the pallium. **b** *Zool.* Of or pertaining to a mantle, esp. of a mollusk; produced by the mantle.

pallial chamber. *Zool.* = MANTLE CAVITY. See MANTLE, *n.,* 10.

pallial impression *or* **line.** *Zool.* The mark on the inner surface of a bivalve shell, more or less parallel with the margin, caused by the attachment of the mantle. An inward bending of this line, called the **pallial sinus,** is usually conspicuous near the posterior end of the shell if the siphons are well developed.

pallial nerve. *Zool.* In mollusks, one of a pair of dorsal nerves which innervate the mantle.

pal'liard (păl'yĕrd), *n.* [F. *paillard,* orig., one who sleeps on straw, fr. *paille* straw. See PALLET bed.] A beggar or vagabond; a low or profligate rascal; a lecher; a lewd person. *Archaic.*

pal·liasse' (păl·yăs', păl'yăs; păl'ĭ·ăs', păl'ĭ·ăs), *n.* A paillasse (which see).

pal'li·a'ta (păl'ĭ·ā'tȧ), *adj.* See COMOEDIA PALLIATA.

pal'li·ate (păl'ĭ·āt), *adj.* [L. *palliatus.* See PALL cloak.] **1.** Covered with a mantle; cloaked; hidden; disguised; also, mitigated; alleviated. *Obs.* **2.** *Zool.* Having a pallium.

pal'li·ate (-āt), *v.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *palliatus* cloaked, fr. *pallium.* See PALL cloak.] *Transitive:* **1.** To cover with or as with a mantle or cloak; to cloak; shelter; hide; disguise. *Obs.*

Being *palliated* with a pilgrim's coat. *Sir T. Herbert*

2. To reduce in violence; to lessen or abate; to mitigate; to ease without curing; as, to *palliate* a disease. **3.** To cover with excuses; to conceal or disguise the enormity of, by excuses and apologies; to extenuate; excuse; as, to *palliate* faults or crimes. **4.** To moderate, mitigate, or qualify. *Rare.*

To *palliate* dullness, and give time a shove. *Cowper.*

5. To satisfy or please (the taste). *Obs.* —, *Intransitive:* To moderate; compromise. *Obs.*

Syn. — Cover, conceal; gloss; soften. — PALLIATE, EXTENUATE. To PALLIATE is properly to conceal or cloak the enormity of a crime or offense, to EXTENUATE, to lessen its magnitude; as, "We have not endeavored to conceal or even *palliate* his errors" (*Lockhart*); "These, however varnished, however colored over, however *extenuated* or diminished, . . . will in the event feel the wrath of God" (*Paley*). But the two words are often employed without sharp distinction, *palliate* suggesting the desire to soften in any way what is wrong or culpable, *extenuate* applying to the attempt to excuse it more formally; as, "his frolics — a name that *palliates* deeds of folly and of shame" (*Cowper*); "[He] undertook, not indeed to vindicate the action, . . . but to *extenuate* it by an apology" (*Johnson*). Cf. ALLEVIATE, DISSEMBLE, EXCULPATE.

Ant. — Expose, denounce.

pal'li·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [F.] A palliating; state of being palliated; as: **a** *Obs.* Cloaking; hiding; a cloak; a disguise. **b** Extenuation; excuse; as, *palliation* of faults. **c** Mitigation; alleviation, as a disease.

pal'li·a'tive (păl'ĭ·ā'tĭv; -ȧ·tĭv; 159), *adj.* [F. *palliatif.*] Serving to palliate. — **pal'li·a'tive·ly,** *adv.*

pal'li·a'tive, *n.* That which palliates; a palliative agent.

pal'li·a'tor (păl'ĭ·ā'tĕr), *n.* One who palliates.

pal'in·ge·ne'si·a (păl'ĭn·jē·nē'zĭ·ȧ; -sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [ML.] = PALINGENESIS.

pal'in·gen'e·sy (-jĕn'ē·sĭ), *n.* [F. *palingénésie.*] = PALINGENESIS.

Pal·la'di·a, *n., pl.* of PALLADIUM.

pal'la·di·a·nize, *v. t.* = PALLADIZE.

pal·la'di·on (pă·lā'dĭ·ŏn), *n.* = 1st PALLADIUM. [= PALLADOUS.]

pal·la'di·ous (-ŭs), *adj. Chem.*

pal'lae, *n. pl.* of PALLA.

Pal'las A·the'ne. See ATHENA.

Pal'las's cor'mo·rant (păl'ăs·ĭz). See CORMORANT. [GROUSE.]

Pallas's sand grouse. See SAND

palld. Palled. *Ref. Sp.*

palle. † PALE; PALL, cloth; PALY. *Her.*

pal'le·kie. † PALKEE.

pal'li·a, *n., pl.* of PALLIUM.

pal'li·a·ment, *n.* [ML. *palliamentum,* fr. *palliare* to clothe, fr. L. *pallium* a mantle.] A dress; a robe. *Obs.*

pal'liar·dise (păl'yĕr·dīz), *n.* [F. *paillardise.*] Lechery. *Obs.*

Pal'li·a'ta (păl'ĭ·ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PALLIATE, *adj.*] **a** Syn. of TECTIBRANCHIA. **b** Syn. of MOLLUSCA.

pal'li-a·to'ry (păl'ĭ-ȧ-tō'rĭ), *adj.* Palliative; extenuating.

pal'lid (păl'ĭd), *adj.* [L. *pallidus.* See PALE, *adj.*] Deficient in color; pale; wan; as, a *pallid* countenance; *pallid* blue.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See PALE.

☞ COMBINATIONS (All adjectives) are:

pallid-faced pallid-gray pallid-ochraceous
pallid-fuliginous pallid-looking pallid-tomentose

— **pal'lid-ly,** *adv.* — **pal'lid-ness,** *n.*

pal'li-di- (păl'ĭ-dĭ-). A combining form from Latin *pallidus,* meaning *pale,* as in **pal'li-di-flo'rous, pal'li-di-pal'pate, pal'li-di-tar'sate, pal'li-di-ven'trate.**

pal·lid'i·ty (pȧ-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Pallidness; paleness.

pal'li-o- (păl'ĭ-ō-). A combining form for *pallium,* as in **pal'li-o-stra'tus** (-strā'tŭs), an extended sheet of stratus clouds; denoting also in adjectives *pallial and,* as in **pal'li-o-car'di-ac** (-kär'dĭ-ăk), **pal'li-o-ped'al** (-pĕd'ăl).

pal'li-o-es'sex-ite (-ĕs'ĕks-ĭt; -ĕs'ĕks-), *n.* [*pallio-* + *essexite.*] *Petrog.* A fine-grained to dense differentiation rock forming the border facies of an essexite.

pal'lion (păl'yŭn), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *pallón* a quantity of gold or silver from an assay.] A small piece; a bit; a pellet.

pal'lion, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pallium.*] A pall, esp. a pallium. *Obs.*

pal'li·um (păl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -LIA (-ȧ), -LIUMS (-ŭms). [L. See PALL cloak.] **1.** *Anc. Costume.* A himation; — the Roman name.

2. *Anat.* The cerebral cortex as a whole, regarded as a mantle or cloak covering the rest of the brain. Cf. BRAIN, *n.,* 1.

3. *Eccl.* **a** *R.C.Ch.* A circular band of white wool with pendants of the same material in front and back, worn by archbishops over the chasuble on certain designated occasions. The Pope alone has the right to confer the pallium and he sends it to archbishops as a sign that they share in his supreme pastoral power. Cf. OMOPHORION. **b** An altar cloth; a pall.

4. *Meteorol.* A mantle, or extended sheet, of clouds.

5. *Zool.* The mantle of a mollusk, brachiopod, or bird.

Pal'li-yan (păl'ĭ-yăn), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a group of Negroid jungle tribes in southern India, speaking Dravidian languages.

pall'-mall' (pĕl'mĕl'), *n.* [Obs. F. *palemail,* fr. It. *pallamaglio,* fr. *palla* ball (of Teut. origin) + *maglio,* fr. L. *malleus* mallet, hammer. See 1st BALL; MALL.] **1.** A mallet used to strike a ball, esp. that used in the game of pall-mall (see def. 2). *Obs.*

2. A game, once common in Italy, France, Scotland, and in England in the 17th century, in which a wooden ball about four inches in diameter was driven with a mallet; also, the alley in which it was played.

3. Written **Pall Mall** (*pron. also* păl'măl'). In London, a street on the site of a former pall-mall alley, the center of club life; also, the War Office, which was in this street.

pal'lo-graph (păl'ō-grăf; 83), *n.* [Gr. *pallein* to quake, quiver + *-graph.*] An apparatus for recording steamship vibrations. — **pal'lo-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *adj.*

pal'lo-met'ric (-mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *pallein* to quake, quiver + *metron* measure.] Of or pertaining to the measurement of artificial vibrations of the earth's surface.

pal·lo'ne (pȧl-lō'nȧ), *n.* [It., a large ball. See BALLOON.] An Italian game, somewhat like tennis. It is played by striking a large leather ball with a cylindrical wooden guard worn over hand and wrist.

pal'lor (păl'ẽr), *n.* [L. See PALLOW pale.] Deficiency of color, as in the face; a wan appearance; paleness.

Pal'lu (păl'ŭ), *n. Bib.* One of the sons of Reuben.

Pal'lu·ites (păl'ŭ-ĭts), *n. pl. Bib.* Descendants of Pallu.

pal'ly (păl'ĭ), *adj.;* PAL'LI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr), -LI-EST. Intimate as pals; characteristic of pals; "chummy." — **pal'li-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n. Slang.*

pal'ly (păl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* PALLIES (-ĭz). [Beng. *pāil.*] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

palm (päm), *n.* [ME. and L.; ME. *paume,* fr. OF. *paume,* fr. L. *palma;* akin to Gr. *palamē,* AS. *folm,* OHG. *folma,* OIr. *lām* hand, Skr. *pāṇi,* and ult. to E. *floor, field;* basic idea: to spread out, extend. See FLOOR; cf. 3d PALM, PLACE.] **1.** The somewhat concave part of the human hand between the bases of the fingers and the wrist, upon which the fingers close when flexed; hence, the corresponding part of the forefoot of any mammal.

2. The part of a glove covering the palm.

3. A lineal measure equal either to the breadth of the hand (3–4 inches) or to its length from the wrist to the ends of the fingers (7–10 inches or more). In Great Britain and the United States it has usually been reckoned at three inches or four inches. Cf. HAND, *n.,* 15. See also *palm, palmo, palmus,* under MEASURE, *Table.*

4. Act of palming, as of cards, dice, or coins.

5. A flat expanding part at the end of an armlike projection; specif., the blade of an oar or paddle.

6. The end of a bar or pipe flattened to be bolted or riveted to a support.

7. The under surface of a ski.

8. The broad flattened part of an antler, as of the moose.

9. *Naut.* **a** The flat inner face of an anchor fluke; also, the fluke itself. See ANCHOR, 1. **b** *Sailmaking.* A metallic disk, attached to a strap, and worn on the palm of the hand, used to push the needle through the canvas in sewing sails, etc. **c** *Shipbuilding.* A flat surface on a strut or stanchion to which is secured plating or upon which plating, beams, or the like, are supported.

10. *Obs.* **a** = PALM PLAY. **b** The ball used in palm play.

palm (päm), *v. t.;* PALMED (pämd); PALM'ING. **1.** To touch with the palm; to handle; to stroke with the palm or hand; to shake hands with.

2. a In dicing and cardsharping, to conceal in the palm. **b** In sleight of hand and trickery, to conceal about the hand.

3. a To impose by fraud; — usually with *on* or *upon.* **b** To pass or put by trickery; — usually with *off.*

For you may *palm* upon us new for old. *Dryden.*

4. To "grease the palm" of; to bribe or tip. *Slang.*

palm (päm), *n.* [AS., *palm, palma,* fr. L. *palma;* — so named from the resemblance of the leaf to a hand. See 1st PALM.] **1.** Any monocotyledonous plant of the family Arecaceae. Palms are mostly trees with tall columnar trunks bearing a crown of gigantic leaves having stout, sheathing, often prickly petioles, the persistent bases of which sometimes clothe the trunk for part or all of its length. Some, as the saw palmetto, are low, nearly acaulescent undershrubs; a few, as the rattan palm, climb by means of hooks or prickles. The wood of palm stems, being without a definite cambium ring, is incapable of secondary growth. The leaves are either pinnate (*feather palms*) or palmately cleft (*fan palms*). The small flowers are borne in huge clusters subtended by spathes; the fruit varies greatly in size and structure, a date and a coconut well illustrating two extremes. Palms are the most important and valuable economic plants of the tropics, and their products are widely used in the arts. The trunks and leaves are used in building and thatching; the leaf sheaths, in the manufacture of boxes, wrapping, etc.; sugar and wine are made from the sap; the fruit is often used for food, and the seeds of many species yield valuable oils and fats. Wax and sago are occasional products. Nearly all palms are ornamental in cultivation. Among the most important kinds are the date palm, coconut palm, oil palm, betel palm, wax palm, piassava, rattan palm, assai, palmyra, and the various palmettos and cabbage palms. See ARECACEAE; COCONUT PALM, *Illust.;* CABBAGE PALMETTO, *Illust.*

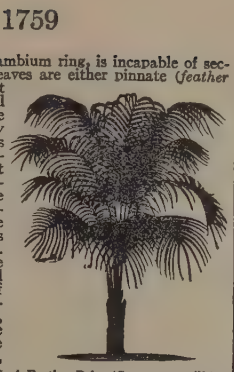

A Feather Palm (*Geonoma gracilis*).

2. A leaf of the palm, anciently, and still on festal occasions in some churches, borne or worn as a symbol of victory or rejoicing; a palm branch; as, to wave *palms.*

3. Hence: Any symbol or token of superiority, success, or triumph; also, victory; triumph; supremacy; prize.

The *palm* of martyrdom. *Chaucer.*

4. A branch of any of several other trees or shrubs substituted for the true palm in church observances; also, any plant so used, as the hazel, willow, laurel, yew, larch, and fir, and in the United States the hemlock spruce.

5. Of a tree, a branch; of a palm tree, a leaf. *Obs.,* exc. as in definition 2, above.

6. Short for PALM WINE. *Obs.*

7. *Mil.* An addition to a military decoration, in the form of a palm frond, to indicate that the wearer has a second time merited the basic decoration, — usually seen with the French *Croix de guerre.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

palm-bearing, *adj.* palm-fringed palm-thatched
palm-crowned palm-shaded palmwood

palm, (päm), *adj.* Of or pert. to the palm; made of palm.

pal'ma (păl'mȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *palma.*] **a** In Spanish America, any palm; also, its leaves, fiber, etc. **b** Any of various plants resembling the palm, as screw pine, yucca, etc.

pal·ma'ceous (păl-mā'shŭs), *adj. Bot.* Pertaining to palms; of the nature of, or resembling, palms.

pal'ma Chris'ti (păl'mȧ krĭs'tĭ). [ML., hand of Christ.] The castor-oil plant. Anglicized form *palmcrist.*

pal'mad (păl'mȧd), *adv.* [See 1st -AD.] Toward the palm.

pal'mar (păl'mẽr), *adj.* [L. *palmaris,* fr. *palma* palm of the hand.] *Anat.* Pertaining to, corresponding to, or situated in, the palm of the hand.

palmar arch. *Anat.* Either of two loops of blood vessels in the palm of the hand. The *deep* palmar arch is formed by the continuation of the radial artery and a branch of the ulnar artery, and supplies principally the deep muscles of the hand, thumb, index finger, etc. The *superficial* palmar arch is the continuation of the ulnar artery which anastomoses with a branch derived from the radial artery, and its branches mostly go to the fingers.

palmar fascia. *Anat.* A very strong fascia, of roughly triangular outline, which binds together and protects the structures of the palm.

pal·mar'i·an (păl-mär'ĭ-ăn; 79), *adj.* [See PALMARY superior.] Bearing or worthy to bear the palm; palmary. *Rare.*

‖**pal·ma'ris bre'vis** (păl-mā'rĭs brē'vĭs; 79). [NL., short palmar muscle (sc. *musculus*).] *Anat.* A short transverse superficial muscle of the ulnar part of the palm of the hand.

‖**pal·ma'ris lon'gus** (lŏng'gŭs). [NL., long palmar (muscle).] *Anat.* A superficial muscle of the forearm, often absent, arising from the medial epicondyle of the humerus and inserted into the palmar fascia and annular ligament.

palmar nerves. *Anat.* The branches of the ulnar and median nerves to the palm of the hand.

pal'ma·ry (păl'mȧ-rĭ), *adj.* [L. *palmarius* belonging to palms, deserving the palm or prize, fr. *palma* a palm.] Bearing or worthy of the palm; palmy; pre-eminent; superior; principal; chief; as, *palmary* work.

pal'ma·ry (păl'mȧ-rĭ), *adj.* Palmar. *Rare.*

pal'mate (păl'māt), *adj.* [L. *palmatus* marked with the palm of a hand, fr. *palma* palm of the hand.] Having the shape of the hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread. Used specif.: **a** *Bot.* Having lobes radiating from a common point; — said esp. of leaf blades. The word was originally applied only to leaves with five lobes, suggesting the palm of a hand, but is now used irrespective of the number of lobes. When the latter extend to the point of insertion of the petiole, the leaf is called *digitate,* or *palmately compound* or *divided. Palmate* is applied similarly to the venation, and sometimes also to other organs than leaves, as the tubers of some species of *Orchis.* See LEAF, *Illust.* **b** *Zool.* (1) Having the anterior toes united by a web, as in most swimming birds; webbed. (2) Having the distal portion broad, flat, and lobed, suggesting a hand with spread fingers, as the branches of certain corals, the antlers of a moose, etc. See BIRD, *Illust.*

-pal'mate (-păl'māt). A combining form of the adjective *palmate,* as in *bipalmate.*

pal'mat·ed (păl'māt-ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Palmate.

pal'mate·ly (-māt-lĭ), *adv.* In a palmate manner

palmately cleft. *Bot.* Palmatifid.

palmately compound. Divided. See PALMATE.

palmately parted. = *Bot.* PALMATIPARTITE.

palmately veined *or* **nerved.** *Bot.* Having the veins palmately arranged; palmiveined. See LEAF, *Illust.*

pal·mat'i- (păl·măt'ĭ-; păl·mā'tĭ-). Combining form from Latin *palmatus,* meaning **a** *Palmate,* as in **pal·mat'i-form.** See -FORM. **b** *Palmately,* as in *palmatifid.*

pal·mat'i·fid (păl·măt'ĭ-fĭd), *adj.* [*palmati-* + *-fid.*] *Bot.* Palmate, with divisions extending halfway to the base, the lobes and sinuses narrow or acute.

pal·mat'i·lo'bate (păl·măt'ĭ-lō'bāt; păl·mā'tĭ-), *adj.* Also **pal·mat'i·lobed** (păl·măt'ĭ-lōbd; păl·mā'tĭ-). [*palmati-* + *lobate.*] *Bot.* Palmate, with divisions extending nearly halfway to the base, the lobes and sinuses rounded or obtuse.

pal·ma'tion (păl·mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of palming, or touching with the palm. *Obs.*

2. State or quality of being palmate; palmate lobation; also, a palmate part.

pal·mat'i·par'tite (păl·măt'ĭ-pär'tīt; păl·mā'tĭ-), **pal·mat'i·part'ed** (-pär'tĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* [*palmati-* + *partite.*] *Bot.* Parted in a palmate manner, the divisions extending more than halfway to the base.

pal·mat'i·sect (păl·măt'ĭ-sĕkt), **-sect'ed** (-sĕk'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* [*palmati-* + *-sect.*] *Bot.* Cleft or cut into palmate segments or divisions extending nearly to the base.

pal'ma·ture (păl'mȧ-tûr), *n.* [L. *palma* palm of the hand; cf. F. *palmature.*] *Med.* Abnormal lateral union of the fingers.

Palm Beach (päm bēch). [From *Palm Beach,* Fla.] A trade-mark for a lightweight fabric made of cotton and wool or mohair and used esp. for men's summer suits; hence, the fabric bearing this trade-mark.

palm beetle. A palm weevil. Its larva is called **palm borer.**

palm branch. A palm leaf with its stalk, used as an emblem of victory, etc. See 3d PALM, 2.

palm butter. = PALM OIL.

palm cabbage. **a** The cabbage palmetto. **b** = 1st CABBAGE, 2.

palm capital. *Arch.* A form of Egyptian capital resembling a spreading group of palm leaves.

palm civet *or* **cat.** **a** Any of various long-tailed, brownish or yellowish gray, black-marked civets of southeastern Asia and the East Indies (genera *Paradoxurus, Arctogalidea, Hemigalus,* etc.). **b** Any member of a related African genus (*Nandinia*); a nandine.

palm cockatoo. See COCKATOO, 1.

palm crab. The purse crab.

palm cross. A cross set up in a churchyard to be decorated with palms on Palm Sunday. *Obs.*

palm dove. Any dove frequenting palms; specif., the Egyptian turtle dove *Streptopelia senegalensis aegyptiaca.*

palmed (pämd), *adj.* Having a palm or palms; palmate.

palmed, *past tense & past part.* of PALM. Specif.: *adj.* Held or hidden in the palm.

Pal·mel'la (păl·mĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *palmos* vibration.] *Bot.* A genus of fresh-water green algae, typifying the family Palmellaceae, which occur as spherical cells uniting by their mucilaginous coats into indefinite mucilaginous masses. *P. miniata* is a common species, found as a reddish film on moist ground. Other green algae (as *Ulothrix, Mycosphaerella, Chaetophora* etc.) and certain flagellates often undergo a stage in which the single cells are held together in similar gelatinous masses, hence this stage is known as a **palmella stage** or **phase.**

Pal'mel·la'ce·ae (păl'mĕ-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of fresh-water green algae (order Volvocales) typified by the genus *Palmella.* — **pal'mel·la'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

pal·mel'loid (păl·mĕl'oid), *adj.* [*Palmella* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling *Palmella;* exhibiting the palmella stage.

palm'er (päm'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *paumier, palmier,* fr. ML. *palmarius.* See PALM tree.] **1.** A pilgrim who wore two leaves of palm crosswise in token that he had visited the Holy Land and its sacred places; also, a wandering religious votary.

2. Short for PALMER WORM, PALMER FLY.

3. A wood louse. *Rare.*

palm'er, *v. i.* To wander or travel about like a palmer; to stroll. *Chiefly Scot.* *Scott.*

palm'er, *n.* [OF. *paumier.*] A ferule for striking boys on the palm of the hand.

palm'er (päm'ẽr), *n.* [F. *palmier,* OF. also *paumier.*] A palm tree; a date palm. *Obs.*

palm'er (päm'ẽr), *n.* [From PALM, *v. t.*] One who palms as at cards or dice; a prestidigitator.

palmer fly. *Angling.* An artificial hackle fly in which the hackle extends along the entire body instead of radiating from the head only.

Pal'mer·in (păl'mẽr-ĭn; *Sp.* päl'mȧ-rēn'), *n.* [Sp. *Palmerín.*] **a** Any of the heroes of several Spanish romances of chivalry, the two most noted being *Palmerín de Oliva* 1511, written by a woman, and *Palmerín de Inglaterra* (England), 1547, by Luis Hurtado. **b** Hence, any famous or redoubtable knight or champion.

pal'mer·ite (păl'mẽr-ĭt), *n.* [After P. *Palmeri,* It. scientist.] *Mineral.* A hydrous potassium aluminum phosphate occurring in white, claylike masses, in guano deposits.

palmer tree. A palm tree; a coconut palm.

palmer trout. A young salmon. *Brit.*

palmer worm. [From *palmer* pilgrim.] Any caterpillar which suddenly appears in great numbers, devouring herbage. In America, esp. the larva of the moth *Dichomeris ligulellus,* which is destructive to fruit trees.

palm'er·y (päm'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* PALMERIES (-ĭz). Place for growing palms; also, a collection of growing palms.

pal·mette' (păl·mĕt'; păl'mĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of *palme* a palm.] **1.** A conventional ornament of very ancient origin, consisting essentially of radiating petals springing from a calyxlike base, closely related to the Egyptian lotus and Greek anthemion.

2. = PELMET.

pal·met'to (păl·mĕt'ō), *n.; pl.* -TOS, -TOES (-ōz). [Sp. *palmito,* dim. of *palma* palm tree. See PALM tree.] **1.** Any of several fan palms as: **a** The cabbage palmetto; also, the Mexican palmetto. See CABBAGE PALMETTO, *Illust.* **b** Any palm of the genus *Thrinax* or *Coccothrinax.* **c** The blue palmetto. **d** The saw palmetto. **e** In Europe, the dwarf fan palm.

2. Strips of the leaf blade of any of certain palmettos, used in weaving; as, baskets of *palmetto.*

3. A tanning material obtained from the roots of the saw palmetto (*Serenoa serrulata*).

4. A color, yellowish yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

pal·met'to, *adj.* Made of palmetto leaves or, esp., woven of palmetto (sense 2) as, *palmetto* baskets, hats, mats.

palmetto flag. Any of several flags adopted by South Carolina after its secession. That adopted in January, 1861 (now the State flag) has a white palmetto in the center of a blue field and a white crescent in the upper left-hand corner.

‖**pal'li·da Mors.** [L.] Pale Death. *Horace* (*Odes,* I. iv. 13).

pallid wren tit. See WREN TIT.

pal'li·fi·ca'tion. Var. of PALIFICATION.

pal'ling, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PALL, to become vapid. — **-ly,** *adv.*

pal'ling, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PALL, to cover with a pall.

Pal'li·o·bran'chi·a'ta (păl'ĭ-ō-brăng'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PALLIUM; -BRANCHIA.] Syn. of BRACHIOPODA. — **pal'li·o·bran'chi·ate** (-brăng'kĭ-āt), *adj.*

pal'lion. † PAVILION.

pallisado crown. *Her.* = VALLARY CROWN.

pall'-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

pal·lour', † PALOUR.

pall'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

Pal·ma'ce·ae (păl-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See 3d PALM.] Syn. of ARECACEAE.

pal'ma·cite (păl'mȧ-sīt), *n. Paleontol.* A fossil palm. *Obs.*

Pal'mae (păl'mē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of ARECACEAE.

pal'man·es·the'si·a (păl'măn-ĭs-thē'zhĭ-ȧ; -zhȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = PALLANESTHESIA.

pal·ma·ro'sa oil (păl'mȧ-rō'zȧ). See OIL, *Table I.*

Pal·ma'tae (păl-mā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PALMATE, *adj.*] *Zool.* The web-footed birds. *Obs.*

palmated newt. See NEWT.

palm'crist (päm'krĭst), *n.* Anglicized from PALMA CHRISTI.

palmd. Palmed. *Ref. Sp.*

pal'mes·the'si·a (păl'mĕs-thē'zhĭ-ȧ; -zhȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = PALLESTHESIA.

palmetto green. The color palmetto.
palmetto scrub. = SAW PALMETTO **a.**
Palmetto State. South Carolina; — a nickname alluding to the State arms, which contain a representation of a palmetto tree.
pal·me′tum (păl·mē′tŭm), *n.* [L., palm grove.] A collection of palms; also, a palm house.
palm family. The Arecaceae.
palm fern. **a** An Australasian tree fern (*Cyathea cunninghamii*) resembling the silver tree fern but smaller. **b** The sago palm *Cycas revoluta.* See CYCAS.
palm′ful (päm′fo͝ol), *n.* The quantity that would fill a palm; as, a *palmful* of coins.
palm′ful (päm′fo͝ol), *adj.* Abounding in palm trees. *Rare.*
palm grease. Money for bribing or tipping. — **palm greaser.** — **palm greasing.** *All Slang.*
palm green. A color, yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
palm grub. A palm borer.
palm honey. The refined sap of the Chilean coquito palm.
palm house. A greenhouse for growing palms.
palmi-. A combining form, Latin *palmi-*, from *palma*, meaning *palm*, used also in *Bot.* as equiv. to *palmati-*. For words below see the word or element with which *palmi-* is combined.

palmicoleus	palmilobate	palminerved
palmiferous	palmilobated	palmiveined
palmiform	palmilobed	palmivorous
palmigrade	palminervate	

pal′mi·fi·ca′tion (păl′mĭ·fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *palma* palm tree + *-fication.*] Artificial cross-pollination of the flowers of the date palm as practiced by the Babylonians, who suspended clusters from the wild staminate trees among the pistillate blossoms of the cultivated trees.
pal′mi·ped (păl′mĭ·pĕd), *adj.* [L. *palmipes, -edis,* broad-footed, fr. *palma* palm of the hand + *pes* foot.] *Zool.* Web-footed. — *n.* A web-footed animal.
palm′ist (päm′ĭst; *formerly also* păl′mĭst; 277), *n.* [Cf. PALMISTER.] One who practices palmistry.
palm′is·try (päm′ĭs·trĭ; *formerly also* păl′mĭs-; 277), *n.* [ME. *paumestry,* fr. *paume* palm of the hand + (prob.) *maistrie* mastery, skill, fr. OF. *maistrie.* See PALM of the hand; MASTERY.] **1.** Art or practice of divining or telling fortunes, or of judging of character, aptitudes, and probabilities, by the lines, marks, etc., in the palm of the hand; art of reading, or inferring, a person's character or his past or possible future from his hand; chiromancy; chirognomy. Palmistry is based on a consideration of the character of the hand in general and esp. of the lines, mounts, and marks on the palm. The ***mounts*** are regions upon the palm (specially named from being formerly regarded as indicative of the influence of planets) considered to denote degrees of temperament or predominant traits. They are the mounts of ***Jupiter*** (A), ambition; ***Saturn*** (B), seriousness; ***Apollo*** (C), brilliancy; ***Mercury*** (D), practicality, adaptability in business; ***Venus*** (E), love, sense of harmony; ***Moon*** or ***Luna*** (F), imagination; ***Mars***, the middle cross section of the hand, including ***upper Mars*** (G), aggression, ***lower Mars*** (H), courage, ***plain of Mars*** (I), temper, also indicated at 16. The principal lines (named from that concerning which they are considered to reveal information) are: ***line of life***, or ***life line*** (1), vitality, duration of life; ***line of the head***, or ***head line*** (2), mentality and judgment; ***line of the heart***, or ***heart line*** (3), the heart, emotional nature, affection, generosity; ***line of fate, line of Saturn***, or ***fate line*** (4), the influence of chance or haphazard, fortune, good or bad; ***line of Apollo, line of the sun, line of fortune***, or ***line of brilliancy*** (5), mental brilliancy; taste, aptitude and success in art, literature, or pursuit of wealth; ***line of Mercury, line of health, line of the liver, hepatic line***, or the ***hepatica*** (6), condition of the liver and digestive apparatus, or maladies due to their derangement. Minor lines, often absent, are: ***girdle of Venus*** (7), indicating nervousness, liability to hysteria, intensity in predominating traits; ***line of Mars*** (8), strengthening the life line; ***ring of Solomon*** or ***Jupiter*** (9), emphasizing the characteristics of the mount and implying ability in occult science; ***rascettes***, or ***bracelets*** (10), generally three, strengthening the life line; ***line of intuition, line of the moon***, or ***line of Luna*** (11), indicating, with other signs a strong intuitive faculty; ***via lascivia*** (12), usually a sister line to the line of Mercury, indicating intensity of sentiments, good or bad, and, sometimes, sensuality. The ***lines of affection*** (15) denote attachment to the opposite sex. ***Islands*** (13) are narrow lanceolate figures, usually on lines, and are interpreted as evil or unfavorable signs. An ***apex*** (16) is a triangle formed by capillary lines on the pads of the fingers and the mounts; it indicates the centers and affects the reading of these parts. The ***percussion*** (14) is formed by the outside of upper Mars and the moon. The ***quadrangle***, or ***table***, is the middle part of the palm, between the head and heart lines.

Palmistry, 1. Diagram showing Lines, Mounts, etc.

2. A dexterity or trick of the hand, esp. as in clapping (applause), pocket picking, or bribery. *Addison.*
pal′mi·tate (păl′mĭ·tāt), *n.* A salt or ester of palmitic acid.
pal′mite (păl′mīt), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *palmito,* dim. of *palma* palm tree.] *Obs.* A kind of palmetto; also, its fiber.
pal·mit′ic (păl·mĭt′ĭk), *adj.* [F. *palmitique.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white, crystalline fatty acid, $CH_3(CH_2)_{14}CO_2H$, occurring free in palm oil, as the cetyl ester in spermaceti, as the myricyl ester in beeswax, and as the glyceryl ester (palmitin) in a large number of fats; hexadecanoic.
pal′mi·tin (păl′mĭ·tĭn), *n.* [G. *palmitinsäure,* trans. of F. *acide palmitique.*] *Chem.* **a** Any of the esters of glycerol and palmitic acid; specif., glyceroi tripalmitate, a solid crystalline fat, found mixed with stearin and olein in the fat of animal tissues, with olein and butyrin in butter, with olein in olive oil, etc. See 3d FAT, 8. **b** Also **-tine** (-tĭn; -tēn; 157). Incorrectly, commercial palmitic acid.
pal·mi′to (păl·mē′tō), *n.; pl.* **-TOS** (-tōz; *Sp.* -tōs). **1.** Var. of PALMETTO.
2. Any of various palms or palmlike plants, the young unexpanded leaves of which are used as a vegetable, esp.: **a** The Mexican palm *Brahea dulcis.* **b** Any of several species of *Yucca, esp. Y. rigida, Y. treculeana,* etc.
pal′mi·to·le′ic ac′id (păl′mĭ·tō·lē′ĭk). *Chem.* An unsaturated acid, $C_{15}H_{29}CO_2H$, found in whale, seal, cod, and other marine animal oils.
pal′mi·tone (păl′mĭ·tōn), *n. Chem.* Palmitic ketone, $(C_{15}H_{31})_2CO$, a crystalline solid; di-pentadecyl ketone.
palm kale. A variety of kale with a stem 6 to 12 feet tall.
palm kernel. The seed of any palm yielding oil, **palm′-ker′nel oil,** a white to yellowish edible fat, differing in composition from *palm oil,* but resembling coconut oil, and used in soap, oleomargarine, etc.
palm leaf. **a** The leaf of a palm, specif. that of a fan palm or palmetto, used for making fans, hats, etc. **b** Short for **palm′-leaf′ hat.** **c** Short for **palm′-leaf′ fan.**
palm lily. The ti *Cordyline terminalis.*
palm marten. A palm civet.
palm nut. = PALM KERNEL. — **palm′-nut′ oil.**
pal·mod′ic (păl·mŏd′ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *palmōdēs* pulselike, throbbing, fr. *palmos* pulsation + *eidos* form.] *Med.* Pertaining to or resembling palmus; jerky.
palm oil. A solid yellow or reddish fat or butter obtained from the flesh of the fruit of several species of palms, esp. the oil palm, and used in the manufacture of soap and candles, in coating iron plates to be tinned, in lubricating greases, etc.
palm oil. Money given as a bribe or tip. *Humorous.*
pal·mos′co·py (păl·mŏs′kō·pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *palmos* pulsation + *-scopy.*] *Med.* Observation of the beat of the heart or pulse.
pal′mo·spas′mus (păl′mō·spăz′mŭs), *n.* [NL. See PALMUS; SPASM.] *Med.* Clonic spasm.
palm peach. The peach palm.
palm play. Tennis as first played by striking the ball with the palm of the hand; handball. *Obs.* — **palm playing.**
palm reader. A palmist.
palm squirrel. A small tree squirrel (*Funambulus palmarum*) of India, gray with three broad white stripes down the back.
palm starch. = SAGO, 1 **a.**
palm stay. *Boilers.* A short stay screwed through a surface into an angle piece riveted to another surface at right angles.
palm sugar. Sugar yielded by the sap of certain palms.
Palm Sunday. *Eccl.* The Sunday preceding Easter on which is commemorated Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in His way.
palm swift. A swift of the genus *Tachornis* or allied genera; esp., *T. phoenicobius* of the West Indies or *Cypsiurus balasiensis* of India.
pal′mu·la (păl′mŭ·lä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *palma* palm.] *Zool.* A pulvillus.
pal′mus (păl′mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *palmos* palpitation.] *Med.* Palpitation; twitching; specif., a disease with nervous twitchings.
pal′mus (păl′mŭs), *n.; pl.* **-MI** (-mī). [L., palm of the hand.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
palm′-veined′, *adj. Bot.* Palmi-veined.
palm warbler. A warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*), the ***western palm warbler***, of central Canada, the Mississippi Valley, etc., having a chestnut crown when adult, and the under parts yellowish. A subspecies (*D. p. hypochrysea*), the ***yellow palm warbler***, in which the yellow is more marked, represents it in eastern North America.
palm wax. A resinous wax obtained from the wax palm. It is used in candles.
palm weevil. Any of certain weevils of the genus *Rhyncophorus* whose larvae bore in palm trees. See GRUGRU, 2.
palm willow *or* **withy.** Any willow whose branches are used as "palms" in religious festivals. See 3d PALM, 4.
palm wine. The fermented juice of any of various palms, used as a beverage, esp. in tropical countries.
palm′wise′ (päm′wīz′), *adv.* With the palm open.
palm worm. The larva of a palm weevil.
palm′y (päm′ĭ), *adj.;* **PALM′I·ER** (-ĭ·ĕr); **PALM′I·EST.** **1.** Bearing palms; abounding in palms; derived from palms, palmlike; as, a *palmy* shore.
2. Bearing or worthy of the palm; flourishing; prosperous.
In the most high and *palmy* state of Rome. *Shak.*
palm′y (päm′ĭ), *n.* [F. *paumée.*] A blow on the palm of the hand as a punishment. *Scot.*
pal·my′ra (păl·mī′rä), *n., or* **palmyra palm** *or* **tree.** [Pg. *palmeira* palm tree.] A tall, African palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*), the only species of the genus, with very large rounded fan-shaped leaves. Its very hard wood is used in building, and its leaves for thatching and writing purposes. The leaf fibers are used in making brushes. See BASSINE. The large drupaceous fruits are eaten roasted or preserved; palm sugar and palm wine are both obtained from the sap.
palmyra wood. **a** The wood of the palmyra. **b** Wood of any palm used in commerce, esp. of the coconut palm.
Pal′my·rene′ (păl′mĭ·rēn′), *adj.* Of or pert. to Palmyra, the Biblical Tadmor, which after the revolt of its queen, Zenobia, was destroyed by the Emperor Aurelian, 273 A.D.
Pal′my·rene′, *n.* **a** One of the people of Palmyra. **b** The language of the Palmyrenes, a dialect of West Aramaic using a script that represented almost the last stage through which the Semitic alphabet passed prior to its development into the square Hebrew characters. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES, *Table.*
Pal′my·re′ni·an (păl′mĭ·rē′nĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.* Palmyrene.
‖**pa′lo** (pä′lō), *n.* [Sp., pole, tree. See PALE a stake.] A pole or wood of any kind; — in names of trees. *Sp. Amer.*
pa′lo blan′co (blăng′kō). [Sp. *blanco* white.] **a** A western American hackberry (*Celtis reticulata*), having light-colored bark; also, the related tree *Celtis lindheimeri.* **b** A tree (*Lysiloma candida*) of Lower California, the bark of which is used in tanning.
pa·lo′lo (pä·lō′lō), *n., or* **palolo worm.** [Samoan *palolo.*] A eunicid worm (*Palolo viridis*) which burrows in the coral reefs of certain of the Pacific Islands. A little before the last quarter of the moon in October and November, they swarm in vast numbers at the surface of the sea for breeding, and are gathered and highly esteemed as food by the natives. An allied species inhabits the tropical Atlantic and swarms in June or July.
‖**pa′lo ma·ri′a** (pä′lō mä·rē′ä). [Philippine Sp. *palo maría.* See PALO; MARIA.] The poon tree; — so called in the Philippines.
pa′lom·bi′no (pä′lōm·bē′nō), *n.* [It., fr. *palomba* dove.] A light-gray Italian marble.
pal′o·me′ta (păl′ō·mē′tä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *paloma* dove, fr. L. *palumbra.* Cf. PERMIT a fish.] **1.** **a** Any of several pompanos, as the banner pompano and round pompano. **b** Any of various marine fishes (family Stromateidae) esp. *Palometa media* of the Pacific coast from Panama to Mazatlán.
2. [*cap.*] A genus of fishes of the family Stromateidae.
pa′lo·sa′pis (pä′lō·sä′pēs), *n.* [Tag.] A tall tree (*Anisoptera thurifera*), family Dipterocarpaceae, common in the Philippines, yielding a resinous oil and valuable timber.
pa·lous′er (pä·lo͝oz′ĕr), *n.* [From the *Palouse,* region in Idaho, also, a tribe of Indians (now in Oregon), fr. F. *pelouse* grassy plain, fr. Pr. *pelouso,* fr. *pelos* hairy, fr. L. *pilosus.* See PILOSE.] An improvised light consisting of candle and a tin can.
pa′lo·ver′de (pä′lō·vĕr′dā; -vûrd′), *n.* [Sp. *verde* green.] **a** Either of two small trees, *Cercidium torreyanum* and *C. floridum* (family Caesalpiniaceae), natives of desert regions in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico, having smooth light-green bark and racemes of bright-yellow flowers. The very small pinnate leaves are early deciduous. **b** A somewhat similar shrub or small tree (*Parkinsonia microphylla*), related to the Jerusalem thorn.
palp (pălp), *n.* [F. *palpe.* See PALPUS.] A palpus; specif.: **a** In lamellibranch mollusks, one of four leaflike fleshy appendages, two on each side of the mouth. **b** In some chaetopod worms, a lobelike sensory process of each side of the head. Cf. PALPUS.
palp, *v. t.* [F. *palper,* fr. L. *palpare.*] To touch, feel, or experience a touch sensation; figuratively, to flatter.
pal′pa·bil′i·ty (păl′pä·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality of being palpable; that which is palpable.
pal′pa·ble (păl′pä·b'l), *adj.* [OF., fr. LL. *palpabilis,* fr. *palpare* to feel, stroke. See FEEL.] **1.** Capable of being touched or felt; perceptible by the touch; tangible; as, a *palpable* form.
2. Easily perceptible by one or another of the other senses; readily visible, audible, etc.; noticeable; patent.
3. Easily perceptible intellectually; plain; distinct; obvious; manifest; readily perceived and detected; as, *palpable* imposture; *palpable* absurdity; *palpable* errors.
Syn. — See MANIFEST.
Ant. — Impalpable; insensible; subtle.
— **pal′pa·ble·ness,** *n.* — **pal′pa·bly,** *adv.*
pal′pa·cle (păl′pä·k'l), *n.* [*palpon* + *tentacle.*] *Zool.* A tentacle of a palpon.
pal′pal (păl′păl), *adj. Zool.* Of or pertaining to a palpus.
palpal organ. In spiders, an accessory reproductive organ developed on the terminal joint of each pedipalp and used to convey the sperms to the genital orifice of the female.
pal′pate (păl′pāt), *adj. Zool.* Having a palpus or palpi.
pal′pate (păl′pāt), *v. t.;* **-PAT·ED** (-pāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119); **-PAT·ING** (-pāt·ĭng). [L. *palpare, palpatum,* to feel.] To examine by touch; to explore by palpation.
pal·pa′tion (păl·pā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *palpatio.* See PALPABLE.] **1.** Act of touching or feeling.
2. *Med.* Physical examination by gentle application of the hand or fingers to the surface of the body, esp. to determine the condition of subjacent parts, as of a diseased organ.
pal′pa·to′ry (păl′pä·tō′rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of, by, or for palpation.
pal′pe·bra (păl′pē·brä), *n.; pl.* **-BRAE** (-brē). [L.] *Anat.* An eyelid.
pal′pe·bral (păl′pē·brăl), *adj.* [LL. *palpebralis,* fr. *palpebra.*] Of or pertaining to the eyelids.
palpebral fissure. *Anat.* The space between the margins of the eyelids.
pal′pe·brate (-brāt), *adj. Zool.* Having eyelids.
pal′pe·brate (-brāt), *v. i.* [L. *palpebra* eyelid.] To wink.
— **pal′pe·bra′tion** (-brā′shŭn), *n.*
pal′pe·bri′tis (-brĭ′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *palpebra* eyelid + *-itis.*] *Med.* Blepharitis.
palped (pălpt), *adj. Zool.* Palpate.
Pal′pi·cor′ni·a (păl′pĭ·kôr′nĭ·ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See PALPUS; CORNU.] *Zool.* A group coextensive with Hydrophilidae.
— **pal′pi·corn** (păl′pĭ·kôrn), *adj. & n.*
pal′pi·fer (păl′pĭ·fĕr), *n.* [*palpus* + L. *ferre* to bear.] *Zool.* **a** In insects, the lobe of the maxilla on which the palpus is borne. **b** A palpiger. — **pal·pif′er·ous** (păl·pĭf′ĕr·ŭs), *adj.*
pal′pi·form (-fôrm), *adj.* [*palpus* + *-form.*] *Zool.* Like a palpus.
pal′pi·ger (-jĕr), *n.* [See PALPUS; -GEROUS.] *Zool.* That portion of the labium bearing the palpi in insects. — **pal·pig′er·ous** (păl·pĭj′ĕr·ŭs), *adj.*
pal′pi·tant (păl′pĭ·tănt), *adj.* [L. *palpitans,* pres. part.] Palpitating; throbbing; trembling.
pal′pi·tate (-tāt), *v. i.;* **-TAT·ED** (-tāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); **-TAT·ING** (-tāt′ĭng). [L. *palpitare, palpitatum,* v. intens. fr. *palpare.* See PALPABLE.] To beat rapidly and strongly; to throb; to bound with emotion or exertion; to pulsate violently; to flutter; — said specif. of the heart when its pulsation is abnormally rapid. — *v. t.* To cause to palpitate.
Syn. — See THROB.
pal′pi·ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *palpitatio.*] A rapid pulsation; a throbbing; a quivering; a tremble; esp., an abnormal, rapid beating of the heart as when excited by violent exertion, strong emotion, or disease.
pal′po·cil (păl′pō·sĭl), *n.* [See PALPUS; CILIUM.] Hairlike tactile process, as of some hydroids.
pal′pon (păl′pŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *palpare* to feel.] *Zool.* In Calycophora, a form of dactylozooid.
pal′pu·lus (păl′pŭ·lŭs), *n.; pl.* **-LI** (-lī). [NL., dim.] *Zool.* A small palpus; specif., one of the maxillary palpi of Lepidoptera.
pal′pus (păl′pŭs), *n.; pl.* **-PI** (-pī). [NL., a feeler, L., the soft palm of the hand. See PALPABLE; cf. PALP.] *Zool.* **a** In arthropods, a segmented process attached to a mouth part, usually having a tactile or gustatory function. In insects two pairs of palpi are usually developed, one on the maxillae (***maxillary palpi***), the other on the labium (***labial palpi***). Some crustaceans have a palpus on each mandible (***mandibular palpus***). **b** A palp.
pals′grave′ (pôlz′grāv′; pälz′-), *n.* [D. *paltsgrave,* now *paltsgraaf,* fr. *palts* palace (fr. L. *palatium*) + *graaf* count; cf. G. *pfalzgraf.* See PALACE; LANDGRAVE.] *Ger. Hist.* A count palatine. See COUNT PALATINE **b.**
pals′gra·vine′ (-grä·vēn′), *n.* [D. *paltsgravin;* cf. G. *pfalzgräfin.*] The consort or widow of a palsgrave.
pal′sied (pôl′zĭd), *adj.* Affected with palsy; paralyzed; tottering; shaky.
pal′si·fy (pôl′zĭ·fī), *v. t.* [*palsy* + *-fy.*] To palsy. *Rare.*
— **pal′si·fi·ca′tion** (-fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n. Rare.*

Pal·mip′e·des (păl·mĭp′ē·dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] = PALMATAE.
pal·mip′e·dous (-dŭs), *adj.* = PALMIPED. *Obs.*
pal′mi·pes (păl′mĭ·pēz), *n., pl.* PALMIPEDES (păl·mĭp′ē·dēz). [L., a foot and a hand (palm) high.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
pal·mi′ra. Var. of PALMYRA.
palm′is·ter (päm′ĭs·tĕr; *formerly* păl′mĭs·tĕr), *n.* [See PALMISTRY.] = PALMIST.
pal′mi·tin′ic (păl′mĭ·tĭn′ĭk), *adj.* Erroneous for PALMITIC.
palm′like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.
pal′mo (păl′mō), *n.; pl.* **-MOS** (*Eng.* -mōz). [Sp. & Pg. See 1st. PALM.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
palmo (păl′mō), *n.; pl.* **-MI** (-mē). [It.] See MEASURE *Table.*
palm′-tree′ cab′bage. = PALM KALE. [LOLO.
pa·lo′la (pä·lō′lä). Var. of PA-
Pa·long′ (pä′lŏng′). Var. of PALAUNG.
pa·lour′ (pä·lo͝or′), *n.* [F. *palourde.*] Cockle or mussel. *Obs.*
pal′pa·bl. Palpable. *Ref. Sp.*
pal′pa·brize, *v. i.* [See PALP, *v.*] = PALP. *Obs.*
pal′pi, *n., pl.* of PALPUS.
pal′pi·cil (păl′pĭ·sĭl). Var. of PALPOCIL.
pal′pi·tat′ing·ly, *adv.* of *palpitating,* pres. part.
palp′less, *adj.* See -LESS.

pal'stave' (pôl'stāv'), *n.* [Dan. *paalstav.*] *Archaeol.* **a** celt, usually of bronze, designed for a split handle.

pal'ster (-stĕr), *n.* [D.] A pilgrim's staff. *Rare.*

pal'sy (pôl'zĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-zĭz). [M.E. *palesie, parlesy,* fr. OF. *paralysie,* fr. L. *paralysis.* See PARALYSIS.] **1.** Paralysis. "One sick of the *palsy.*" *Mark* ii. 3. **2.** A paralytic. *Obs.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

palsy-quaking	palsy-shaking	palsy-stricken	
palsy-shaken	palsy-sick	palsy-struck	

pal'sy, *v. t.;* -SIED (-zĭd); -SY-ING. To affect with or as with palsy; to deprive of action or energy; to paralyze. — *v. i.* To be or become palsied; to shake as if with the palsy.

pal'sy, *adj.* **a** *Obs.* Palsied. **b** Of, pertaining to, or curative of palsy.

palt (pôlt; pŏlt), *v. t. & i.* To pelt. *Obs. exc. Dial.* — *n.* A blow. *Obs.*

Pal'ta (päl'tä), *n.* An Indian of a group of Jivaran tribes formerly occupying the Department of Loja in southwestern Ecuador.

pal'ter (pôl'tĕr), *v.;* -TERED (-tĕrd); -TER-ING. [Origin uncert., cf. PALTRY.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To babble; chatter; mumble. *Obs.*

2. To act insincerely or deceitfully; to play false; to use trickery; equivocate; shift; play fast and loose; trifle.

Romans, that have spoke the word, And will not *palter.* *Shak.*

3. To haggle; chaffer; traffic; bargain; parley.

Who never sold the truth to serve the hour,
Nor *palter'd* with eternal God for power. *Tennyson.*

—, *Transitive:* To shift; jumble; also, to corrupt; squander. *Obs.*

Syn. — See EQUIVOCATE.

pal'ter-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who palters.

pal'ter-ly, *adj.* [Cf. PALTRY.] Paltry; shabby. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

pal'tock (päl'tŏk), *n.* [ME. *paltok.* Cf. PALETOT.] A man's doublet or jacket, worn chiefly in the 14th and 15th centuries. *Obs.*

pal'try (pôl'trĭ), *adj.;* PAL'TRI-ER (-trĭ-ĕr); PAL'TRI-EST. [Prob. of LG. origin; cf. E. dial. or obs. *paltry, peltry, palt, pelt,* rubbish, rags, *pelting* mean, paltry, and LG. *paltrig* ragged, *palte* a rag, tatter. Cf. PALTER.] Rubbishy; trashy; petty; mean; vile; worthless; despicable; contemptible; pitiful; trifling; as, a *paltry* excuse.

The *paltry* prize is hardly worth the cost. *Byron.*

Syn. — See CONTEMPTIBLE.

Ant. — Important, consequential.

— **pal'tri-ly,** *adv.* — **pal'tri-ness,** *n.*

pal'try (pôl'trĭ), *n.* [See PALTRY, *adj.*] Rubbish; refuse; trash. *Obs.*

pa·lu'dal (pȧ·lū'dăl; päl'ū·dăl; -dĭ'l), *adj.* [L. *palus, -udis,* a marsh.] Of or pert. to marshes or fens; marshy.

paludal fever. Malarial, or marsh, fever.

pa·lu'da·men'tum (pȧ·lū'dȧ·mĕn'tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tȧ). Also **pa·lu'da·ment** (pȧ·lū'dȧ·mĕnt). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A military cloak worn by a general; the official imperial cloak.

Roman General wearing Paludamentum.

paludi-. A combining form, Latin *paludi-,* from *palus, -udis,* meaning *marsh,* as in **pa·lu'di·cole** (pȧ·lū'dĭ·kōl), **pal'u·dic'o·line** (päl'ū·dĭk'ō·lēn; -lĭn), **pal'u·dic'o·lous, pal'u·dif'er·ous.** See -COLOUS; -FEROUS.

pa·lu'dic (pȧ·lū'dĭk), *adj.* Paludal.

Pa·lu'di·cel'la (pȧ·dĭ·sĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *palus, -udis,* marsh + *cella* cell.] *Zool.* A genus of ectoproctous, mostly freshwater polyzoans, having coriaceous, club-shaped zooecia.

Pal'u·dic'o·lae (päl'ū·dĭk'ō·lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *palus, -udis,* a marsh + *colere* to inhabit.] *Zool.* A group equiv. to GRUIFORMES.

pal'u·di'nal (päl'ū·dī'năl; pȧ·lū'dĭ·năl; -n'l), **pa·lu'di·nous** (pȧ·lū'dĭ·nŭs), *adj.* Paludine.

pal'u·dine (päl'ū·dĭn; -dīn), *adj.* [L. *palus, -udis,* a marsh.] Of or pertaining to a marsh; marshy.

pal'u·dism (-dĭz'm), *n.* [L. *palus, -udis,* marsh.] *Med.* Malarial disease.

pal'u·dose (päl'ū·dōs; *see* -OSE), *adj.* Paludous.

pal'u·dous (päl'ū·dŭs), *adj.* [L. *paludosus* marshy.] **1.** Living in marshy places; marshy; of or pert. to marshes.

2. Malarial; characterized by paludism.

pal'ule (päl'ūl), **pal'u·lus** (-ū·lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL. *palulus,* dim. of L. *palus* a stake.] *Zool.* A palus, esp. one not attached to a septum.

pa'lus (pā'lŭs), *n.; pl.* PALI (-lī). [L., a stake.] *Zool.* One of several upright slender calcareous processes which surround the central part of the calicle of certain corals.

Pa'lus' (pȧ'lŭs'), *n. pl.* Wines from vineyards planted in rich alluvial soil, either close to the banks of the Gironde, Garonne, or Dordogne, and on islands in the Gironde, or in the plains.

pa·lus'tral (pȧ·lŭs'trăl), *adj.* [L. *palustre, -ustris.*] Paludous. *Rare.*

pa·lus'tri·an (pȧ·lŭs'trĭ·ăn), **pa·lus'trine** (-trĭn; -trīn), *adj.* Palustral. *Rare.*

pal'y (pā'lĭ), *adj.;* PAL'I-ER (-ĭ·ĕr); PAL'I-EST. [From PALE, *adj.*] Pale or rather pale; wan; pallid. *Chiefly Poetic.*

pal'y, *adj.* [F. *palé.* See PALE a stake.] *Her.* Divided into four or more equal parts by perpendicular lines, and of two different tinctures disposed alternately.

Paly of Six, Argent and Gules.

pal'y-bend'y, *adj.* *Her.* Divided into lozenge-shaped figures by lines paly and bendy; — more truly described as "lozengy aslant."

pam (păm), *n.* [F. *pamphile,* fr. Gr. personal name *Pamphilos,* lit., beloved of all, whence L. *Pamphilus.* Cf. PAMPHLET.] *Card Playing.* **a** See 1st LOO, 1. **b** A game like napoleon in which pam is the highest trump.

pam-. Var. of PAN- (which see), as in:

pampharmacon	pamphysicism	pampsychism
pamphysical	pamplegia	pampsychist

pam'ban·man'che (păm'băn·măn'chā), *n.* [Annamese *tam ban muong zuc,* lit., three planks boat.] A long dugout canoe. *Cochin China.*

Pam'e·la (păm'ē·lȧ), *n.* **1.** The short title and heroine of a novel (*Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded,* 1740) by Richardson, who adopted the name from a character in Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia.* She is a servant girl, who resists her master's seductions and is finally made his wife. Cf. JOSEPH ANDREWS.

2. (*pron. also* pȧ·mē'lȧ). Fem. proper name.

pa'ment (pā'mĕnt), **pam'ment** (păm'ĕnt), *n.* [Cf. PAVEMENT.] *Brewing.* Tile or brick used for paving malting floors.

pa'me·roon' bark (pä'mĕ·rōōn'). [Said to be fr. native name in Jamaica.] The muskwood *Trichilia moschata;* also, its bark.

Pa·mir' (pȧ·mēr'), *n.* The language of the Pamiri; Galcha.

Pa·mi'ri (pä·mē'rē), *n. sing. & pl.* One of an Alpinelike people in the Pamirs, moderately tall and with light skin.

Pa·mir'i·an (pä·mēr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the highland region of the Pamir.

Pam'li·co (păm'lĭ·kō), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe, formerly dwelling on the Pamlico River, North Carolina.

‖**pam'pa** (păm'pä), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** *a Sing.* of PAMPAS. **b** Specif. [*cap.*], the grass-covered plain of Argentina, southwest of Buenos Aires.

2. **a** A pampean. **b** [*cap.*] = PUELCHE, *n.*

Pam·pan'go (păm·păng'gō), *n.; pl.* -GOS (-gōz; *Sp.* -gōs). Also **Pam·pan'ga** (-gȧ). **a** A person of one of the foremost civilized peoples of Luzon, having at the time of the Spanish conquest their own culture and alphabet. **b** Their language. See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.* — **Pam·pan'gan** (-găn), *adj. & n.*

‖**pam'pa·ni'to** (păm'pä·nē'tō), *n.* [Am. Sp., dim. See POMPANO.] A pompano (*Trachinotus rhodopus*) found from Panama to the Gulf of California.

pam'pas (păm'pȧz; *attrib.* -pȧs; *Sp.* păm'pȧs), *n. pl.* [Sp., pl. of *pampa,* fr. Quechua *pampa* a plain.] **1.** Vast treeless plains; specif., those south of the Amazon in South America, esp. in Argentina.

2. [*cap.*] *Pl.* of PAMPA, 2.

pampas cat. A small wild cat (*Felis pajeros*) of Argentina and Patagonia. It is yellowish gray, with dark bands on the legs and tail and brownish stripes running obliquely from the back to the flanks.

pampas deer. A deer (*Blastoceros campestris*) of southern South America. It is about the size of a roebuck, reddish brown above and white below, and has small branched antlers.

pampas formation. *Geol.* A Quaternary fluvio-aeolian deposit of Argentina notable for containing the fossil remains of huge extinct ground sloths and armadillos.

pampas fox. Any of several small foxlike mammals of South America.

pampas grass. A South American grass (*Cortaderia argentea*) growing in thick tussocks with basal leaves and sending up stalks 6 to 12 feet high crowned with ample, silky white panicles. It is extensively cultivated as a garden ornamental. The name *pampas grass* is a misnomer, as the plant grows in mountainous regions.

Pampas Grass.

pam·pe'an (păm·pē'ăn; păm'pē·ăn), *adj.* **a** Of or pertaining to the pampas of South America or their Indian inhabitants. **b** [*cap.*] = ARAUCANIAN, *adj.*

pam·pe'an, *n.* An Indian of the pampas; a pampero; specif. [*cap.*], an Araucanian of the pampas tribes.

pam'per (păm'pĕr), *v.;* -PERED (-pĕrd); -PER-ING. [Cf. LG. *pamperen* to pamper, *pampen* to stuff oneself, live luxuriously, *pampe* thick pap, and E. *pap.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To feed to the full; to feed luxuriously; to glut. *Obs.*

2. To treat daintily or indulgently; to gratify or humor in one's tastes and desires; to gratify inordinately; to indulge to excess; as, to *pamper* a child; to *pamper* pride.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To feed luxuriously; to cram. *Obs.*

2. To furnish gratification; to minister daintily. *Rare.*

Syn. — See GRATIFY.

pam'pered (păm'pĕrd), *adj.* Fed to excess or crammed (*Obs.*); fed luxuriously; indulged to the full or to excess; hence, luxuriant. "*Pampered* boughs." *Milton.* "*Pampered* insolence." *Pope.* — **pam'pered·ly,** *adv.* — **pam'pered·ness,** *n.*

pam'per·er (-pĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which pampers.

pam'per·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To pamper. *Rare.*

pam·pe'ro (păm·pā'rō), *n.; pl.* -ROS (-rōz; *Sp.* -rōs). [Sp., fr. *pampa* a plain.] A strong, cold wind from the west or southwest, which sweeps over the pampas of South America from the Andes.

pam·pe'ro, *n.; pl.* -ROS. [Amer. Sp.] An Indian of the pampas; a pampean.

pam'pha·gous (păm'fȧ·gŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *pamphagos,* fr. *pam-, pan-* + *phagein* to eat.] Omnivorous. *Rare.*

Pam'phi·li'i·dae (păm'fĭ·lĭ'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pamphilos* beloved by all + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of sawflies whose larvae are usually gregarious, webbing together the leaves of trees on which they feed. The type genus is **Pam·phil'i·us** (pȧm·fĭl'ĭ·ŭs), syn. *Lyda.*

pam'phlet (păm'flĕt; -flĭt; 119), *n.* [ME. *pamflet, pamfilet, paunflet,* prob. a dim., through OF. *Pamphilet,* fr. *Pamphilus,* a poem in Latin of the 12th century, pamphlets being named from the popularity of this poem. See PAM.] **1.** A book of a few sheets of printed matter, or formerly of manuscript, commonly with a paper cover; specif., sometimes, any such work not exceeding five sheets (80 pages), or sometimes an even smaller number, and not bound.

2. A short prose controversial tract, esp. one dealing with religious or political questions.

pam'phlet, *v. i.* To write and issue a pamphlet or pamphlets. — *v. t.* To issue or report in a pamphlet or pamphlets.

pam'phlet·age (-ĭj), *n.* Pamphlets collectively.

pam'phlet·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pamphlet or pamphlets.

pam'phlet·eer' (-ēr'), *v. i.* To write and publish pamphlets.

pam'phlet·eer', *n.* A writer of pamphlets or a pamphlet; — often used contemptuously.

pam'phlet·er (păm'flĕt·ĕr; -flĭt·ĕr), *n.* A pampheteer.

pam·phlet'ic (păm·flĕt'ĭk), **-phlet'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a pamphlet.

pam'phlet·ize (păm'flĕt·īz; -flĭt·īz), *v. t. & i.* To pamphlet.

pam·pil'ion (păm·pĭl'yŭn), *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Obs.* **a** A kind of fur used for trimming, chiefly in the 15th and 16th centuries. **b** A kind of coarse woolen fabric.

pam·pin'i·form (păm·pĭn'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *pampinus* a tendril + *-form.*] *Anat.* Tendrillike; — designating (1) a convoluted plexus of the spermatic veins which constitutes the chief mass of the spermatic cord, and (2) a corresponding plexus of the ovarian veins.

pam·pin'o·cele (păm·pĭn'ō·sēl), *n.* [L. *pampinus* tendril + *-cele.*] *Med.* Varicocele.

pam·poo'tie, pam·poo'tee (păm·pōō'tē), *n.* [Cf. BABOUCHE.] In the Aran Isles and vicinity, Ireland, a kind of moccasin or sandal of untanned cowhide.

pam'pre (păm'pĕr), *n.* [F., vine branch, fr. L. *pampinus.*] *Sculp.* An ornament of vine leaves and grapes.

pam'pro·dac'tyl (păm'prō·dăk'tĭl), *adj.* [See PAMPRODACTYLOUS.] *Zool.* Having the toes turned forward, as the colies and certain swifts. See BIRD, *Illust.* — *n.* A pamprodactyl animal. — **pam'pro·dac'tyl·ism** (-tĭ·lĭz'm), *n.*

pam'pro·dac'ty·lous (-dăk'tĭ·lŭs), *adj.* [*pan-* + Gr. *pro* forward + *daktylos* finger.] *Zool.* Pamprodactyl.

Pa·mun'key (pȧ·mŭng'kĭ), *n.; pl.* -KEYS (-kĭz). An Indian of an Algonquian tribe, the chief in the Powhatan Confederacy. Although of mixed blood, they still retain their tribal organization, dwelling on a reservation in King William County, Virginia.

Pa·mun'key for·ma'tion (pȧ·mŭng'kĭ). [From *Pamunkey* River.] *Geol.* An Eocene formation in Virginia and Maryland.

pan (păn), *n.* [F. See PANE a piece.] **1.** A part; a portion.

2. *Arch.* The large division of an exterior wall; — a French term used in English as an abbreviated form of *panel,* as for the space between upright and horizontal timbers in a frame structure, the surface of which is to be filled with lath and plaster, brick, or boarding. *Rare.*

3. *Dressmaking.* A tab, lappet, or floating ribbon used as an adornment to a dress.

4. *Fort.* = FACE. See BASTIONED FRONT, *Illust.*

pan, *n.* [ME. *panne,* fr. AS. *panne;* cf. D. *pan,* G. *pfanne,* OHG. *pfanna,* ON., Sw., & ML. *panna;* perh. fr. L. *patina.* See PATEN; cf. PENNY.] **1.** A metal or earthenware dish or vessel for domestic uses, commonly broad and shallow, and often open. "A bowl or a *pan.*" *Chaucer.*

2. Any of various other more or less similar vessels or articles; as: **a** Either of the receptacles for the weights or the bodies weighed in a pair of scales or a balance. **b** A vessel for evaporating, as salt brine. **c** A vessel for grinding and amalgamating ores; also, a vessel for separating gold, stream tin, etc., from gravel, crushed rock, etc.

3. A depressed or hollowed part of, or place in, something, suggesting the hollow of a pan; as: **a** In old guns or pistols, the hollow part of the lock to receive the priming. **b** *Obs.* Of the thigh bone, the acetabulum. **c** A natural basin or depression, esp. one containing standing water or mud and, as in South Africa, in the dry season often dried up, leaving a salt deposit; also, an artificial basin, as for evaporating brine.

4. The brainpan; the cranium. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial.*

5. A hard subsoil; hardpan. See HARDPAN.

6. A fragment of the flat, relatively thin ice which forms in bays or fiords or along the shore and then becomes free and drifts about the sea. Some pans have upturned edges formed when a number bump together in wind or storm.

7. A pile of sealskins left temporarily on ice, as by Newfoundland sealers.

8. *Carp.* A recess, or bed, for the leaf of a hinge.

9. *Elec.* = SHOE, *n.*, 7.

10. *Organ Building.* The channel board.

11. *Railroads.* The head of a tamping bar.

12. *Trapping.* The round flat disk of metal on a steel trap on which the animal steps to spring the trap.

13. *Whaling.* The broad posterior part of the lower jawbone of a whale.

-pan (-păn). A combining form of the noun *pan,* often written separately, as in:

ashpan	dishpan	piepan
bakepan	dustpan	saucepan
bedpan	flashpan	scalepan
brainpan	frying pan	stewpan
bread pan	kneepan	warming pan
cake pan	pattypan	

pan (păn), *v.;* PANNED (pănd); PAN'NING. *Transitive:* To treat in a pan; specif.: **a** *Mining.* To wash in a kind of pan for the purpose of separating heavy particles; to separate by such a process; as, to *pan* dirt or gravel for gold. **b** To extract (salt) by evaporation in a pan. **c** To cook in a pan in a small quantity of fat or water. **d** To pour with a pan; — often with *out.* **e** *Slang.* To attack with harsh criticism; to ridicule mercilessly.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** *Mining.* **a** To wash earth, gravel, etc., in a pan in searching for gold. **b** To yield gold in or as in the process of panning; to yield precious metal; — usually with *out;* as, the gravel *panned* out richly; the dirt *panned* out 40 ounces of gold to the ton.

2. To yield a result; to turn out (profitably or unprofitably); to result; — used with *out;* as, the investigation, or the speculation, *panned* out poorly. *Colloq.*

3. To harden or cake superficially, as ground. *Dial. Eng.*

pan (păn), *n.* [F. *panne.*] *Arch.* A wall plate. *Eng.*

pan, *v. t. & i.* To join or fit together; to unite; fit; agree. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pan (păn), *n.* [Hind. *pān,* fr. Skr. *parṇa* leaf.] The betel leaf; also, the masticatory made of it.

‖**pan** (păn), *n.; pl.* PANOWIE (pä·nô'vyĕ). [Pol.] A title of nobility, used honorifically; sir.

Pan (păn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Pan.*] **1.** *Gr. Relig.* A god of flocks and pastures, forests and their wild life, patron of shepherds, hunters, fishermen, etc. The original seat of his worship was Arcadia, where he was supposed to wander through the forests attended by nymphs, playing upon the syrinx, or "Pan's pipes," fabled to be his invention. He was also regarded as causing sudden and groundless fear, the *panic;* the Athenians, believing him to have caused the panic among the Persians at Marathon, established his worship in a grotto on the Acropolis. In later times Pan became a special god of the Orphics (who interpreted his name, probably originally *ho Paōn,* the feeder, as *to Pan,* the All) as a pantheistic nature god. Plutarch relates how a pilot, Thamus, passing

Pan.

near the island of Paxos in the time of Tiberius, heard a mighty voice commanding him to proclaim "Pan is dead" — probably a misunderstanding of the lament for Tammuz (which see). In later Christian mythology the story is made to coincide with the crucifixion, as if to mark the end of the pagan era. Pan was represented as having the legs and sometimes the ears and horns of a goat, and this type was often multiplied into a plurality — [*not cap.*] *panes, panisci* — who became lesser deities or sprites similar to the satyrs, sileni, fauns, etc. By the Romans he was identified with *Faunus* (which see) or *Inuus*. His cult survives in modern folk beliefs in the Balkan countries and in Italy.
2. *Zool.* The genus of anthropoid apes containing the chimpanzee. Syns. *Anthropopithecus, Simia.*

pan-, pan- (păn-). [Gr. *pas*, m., *pan*, neut., gen. *pantos*, all.] A combining form, Greek *pan-*, from *pas* (neut. *pan*) meaning *all, every*, used to denote: **a** Adverbially with adjectives, *all-*, as in *pancyclopedic, panoptic, pansophic.* **b** [*cap.*] *The entirety of a diversified group;* — with the names of countries or with adjectives from names of countries, peoples, and other associations to imply a common bond or union between the constituents, as in *Pan*-American, *Pan*hellenic, *Pan*-Christian. Derivative nouns are formed with *-ism* and *-ist*. The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of the words with which *Pan-* is combined:

Pan-African	**Pan-Croat**	**Pan-Russian**
Pan-Afrikander	**Pan-Europe**	**Pan-Saxon**
Pan-Afrikanderdom	**Pan-European**	**Pan-Scandinavian**
Pan-America	**Pan-German**	**Pan-Sclavic**
Pan-Arab	**Pan-Germanic**	**Pan-Sclavism**
Pan-Arabia	**Pan-Gothic**	**Pan-Sclavist**
Pan-Arabism	**Pan-Hispanic]**	**Pan-Sclavonian**
Pan-Asianism	**Pan-Hispanism**	**Pan-Serb**
Pan-Asiatic	**Pan-Islam**	**Pan-Slav**
Pan-Asiaticism	**Pan-Islamic**	**Pan-Slavic**
Pan-Babylonian	**Pan-Islamism**	**Pan-Slavism**
Pan-Babylonism	**Pan-Islamist**	**Pan-Slavist**
Panboeotian	**Pan-Israelitish**	**Pan-Slavistic**
Pan-Britannic	**Pan-Latin**	**Pan-Slavonian**
Pan-British	**Pan-Mongolian**	**Pan-Slavonic**
Pan-Buddhism	**Pan-Mongolism**	**Pan-Slavonism**
Pan-Buddhist	**Pan-Moslemism**	**Pan-Syrian**
Pan-Celtic	**Pan-Pacific**	**Pan-Teutonism**
Pan-Celticism	**Pan-Presbyterian**	**Pan-Turanian**
Pan-China	**Pan-Protestant**	**Pan-Turanianism**
Pan-Christian	**Pan-Prussianism**	**Pan-Turanism**

c *A type*, esp. of instrument or theory, *covering* or *superseding more limited forms*, as in *pangenesis, panorama.* Cf. META-. **d** *Extending throughout an implied group* or *field*, as in *panpathy, panharmonic.* **e** *Med. Affecting all or several parts; general*, as in:

panatrophy	**panneuritic**	**panotitis**
panhidrosis	**panneuritis**	**panplegia**
panhyperemia	**panophthalmia**	**pansclerosis**
panhysterectomy	**panophthalmitis**	**pansclerotic**
panidrosis	**panosteitis**	**pansinuitis**
panmyelophthisis	**panostitis**	**pansinusitis**

pan'a·ce (păn'ȧ·sē), *n.* [L. *panax* or *panaces*. Cf. PANACEA.] A fabulous herb said by the ancients to be a panacea.

pan'a·ce'a (păn'ȧ·sē'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *panakeia*, fr. *panakēs* all-healing, fr. *pas, pan*, all + *akeisthai* to heal. Cf. PANAX.] **1.** A remedy for all diseases; a universal medicine or remedy; a cure-all; a catholicon.
2. The plant allheal. *Obs.*

pan'a·ce'an (-ăn), *adj.* Having the properties of a panacea.

pan'a·ce'ist (-sē'ĭst), *n.* A believer in, or user of, a panacea.

pa·nache' (pȧ·nȧsh'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *pennacchio*, fr. *penna* feather.] A plume or bunch of feathers, esp. one on a helmet; any military plume, or ornamental group of feathers; figuratively, swagger.

pa·nached' (pȧ·nȧsht'), *adj.* Variegated with stripes of color.

pan'a·chure' (păn'ȧ·shŏŏr'), *n.* [F., variegation.] *Bot.* Mottling.

pa·na'da (pȧ·nä'dȧ; -nä'dȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *panis* bread. See PANTRY.] Orig., bread crumbs boiled to a pulp in milk, broth, or water, and variously flavored; now, a made dish containing soaked bread crumbs; as, chicken *panada.*

Pa·na'gi·a (pȧ·nä'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [LGr., fem. of Gr. *panagios* all holy, fr. *pas, pan*, all + *hagios* holy.] *Eastern Ch.* **a** Literally, The All Holy; — the most common epithet of the Virgin Mary. **b** A ceremony observed in honor of the assumption of the Virgin Mary, in which a loaf cut into four parts is elevated on a plate and partaken of. **c** [*not cap.*] A medallion of the Virgin Mary, worn by bishops.

pa·nag'i·a'ri·on (pȧ·năj'ĭ·ā'rĭ·ŏn), *n.* [NGr.] *Eastern Ch.* The plate used in the elevation of the Panagia.

Pa·na'ka (pä·nä'kä), *n.* A Tibetan of a group of tribes dwelling about Koko Nor.

pan'a·ma' (păn'ȧ·mä'; *attrib. also* păn'ȧ·mä'; 66), *n.* **1.** A large, handsome tree (*Sterculia apetala*) of tropical America, having oily, edible seeds. *Panama Canal Zone.*
2. Short for PANAMA HAT.

Panama balata. See BALATA **b.**

Panama bark. = QUILLAI BARK.

Panama Congress. See CONGRESS, *n.*, *Table.*

Panama disease. *Plant Pathol.* A destructive fungus disease of the banana caused by *Fusarium cubense.* The water-conducting vessels are plugged with the fungus growth resulting in yellowing, wilting, and death of affected shoots.

Pan'a·ma' hat (păn'ȧ·mä'; *cf.* PANAMA). [From *Panama* (city), formerly the chief center of distribution.] A fine hand-plaited hat, made in Ecuador of carefully selected young leaves of the jipijapa; also, an imitation of it.

Panama ipecac. See IPECAC, 2 **a.**

Panama laurel. = SPANISH ELM.

pan amalgamation. A process for extracting gold and silver from ore by mechanically grinding the ore with mercury in a panlike iron vessel.

Pan'a·ma'ni·an (păn'ȧ·mä'nĭ·ăn), *n.* A native or citizen of Panama. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to Panama or its inhabitants.

Pan'a·ma'no (păn'ȧ·mä'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). A Panamanian. — **Pan'a·ma'no,** *adj.*

Panama redwood. The hard, heavy, red wood of the quira.

Panama rubber. Castilla rubber.

Panama shell. Any shell of the genus *Oliva* esp. *O. sayana*, found on the coasts of Florida and the gulf states.

Panama wood. Quillai bark.

Pan'-A·mer'i·can, *adj.* [See PAN-.] Of or pertaining to both North and South America or all Americans.

Pan-American Congress. Any of several meetings of delegates from various American states; esp. (1) One held in 1889–90 in the United States, at which all the independent states except the Dominican Republic were represented and of which the practical result was the establishment of the Bureau of American Republics for the promotion of trade relations. See PAN AMERICAN UNION. Other congresses have been held: (2) At Mexico in 1901–02; (3) At Rio de Janeiro in 1906; (4) At Buenos Aires in 1910; (5) At Santiago, Chile, in 1923; (6) At Havana in 1928.

Pan-American Exposition. See EXPOSITION, 5, *Table.*

Pan'-A·mer'i·can·ism, *n.* **a** The principle or advocacy of a political alliance or union of all the states of America. **b** Co-operation among the American republics in political and economic matters.

Pan American Union. An international organization (established in 1890 as the *International Bureau of American Republics;* renamed in 1910), with its headquarters in Washington, D. C., for the development of closer relations of friendship and commerce among the 21 republics of the American continent. See PRECEDENCE.

Pan·am'ic (păn·ăm'ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Panama.

Pan'a·mint (păn'ȧ·mĭnt), *n.* An Indian of a Shoshonean tribe of southern California.

Pan'a·mist (păn'ȧ·mĭst), *n.* A person involved in the scandal connected with the first French Panama Canal Company, which, organized in December, 1880, from extravagance and corruption became bankrupt and was dissolved in February, 1889.

Pan'-An'gli·can, *adj.* [*pan-* + *Anglican.*] Of, pert. to, representing, or embracing, all of the Anglican Communion; as, the *Pan-Anglican* Congress, Conference, or Synod. See ANGLICAN COMMUNION.

pan'a·pos'po·ry (păn'ȧ·pŏs'pō·rĭ), *n.* [*pan-* + *apospory.*] The state or condition of being aposporous over the whole surface of the frond.

pan·ar'chic (păn·är'kĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *panarchos.*] All-ruling. *Rare.*

pan'arch·y (păn'är·kĭ), *n.* [*pan-* + *-archy.*] Universal rule or realm.

pa·na'ris (pȧ·nä'rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *panaricium*, for *paronychium, -a*; cf. F. *panaris.*] *Med.* Whitlow; felon; paronychia.

pan'a·ri'ti·um (păn'ȧ·rĭsh'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [LL. *panaricium.*] **a** *Med.* = PANARIS. **b** *Veter.* = FOOT ROT, 2.

pan'ar·te·ri'tis (păn'är·tē·rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pan-* + *arteritis.*] *Med.* **a** Generalized inflammation of the arteries. **b** Inflammation involving all coats of an artery.

pan'ar·thri'tis (păn'är·thrī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of an entire joint or of all joints of the body.

pan'a·ry (păn'ȧ·rĭ), *adj.* [L. *panis* bread.] Of or pertaining to bread or breadmaking.

pan'a·ry, *n.* [L. *panarium* breadbasket.] A storehouse for bread. *Rare.*

pan'a·tel'a (păn'ȧ·tĕl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *panetela.*] A cigar of a certain shape, shorter, slenderer, and with more tapering ends than a belvedere.

Pan'ath·e·nae'a (păn'ăth·ē·nē'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *Panathēnaia*, fr. *pas, pan*, all + *Athēnē* Athena.] The most ancient and important festival of Athens, celebrated in honor of Athena (which see), the tutelary goddess of the city. There were two celebrations, the *Lesser Panathenaea* being held every year, and the *Greater Panathenaea* once in four years, in the third year of the Olympiad. The festival was held in Hecatombaeon, the 28th of this month being the date of the great procession (represented on the Parthenon frieze) in which the people marched to the Acropolis bearing an embroidered peplos for the goddess. The Greater Panathenaea continued several days, and was characterized by the variety of its games (see AGONAE). The prizes in the athletic contests consisted of amphorae adorned with the figure of Athena and filled with olive oil (see AMPHORA, *Illust.*). The origin of the festival was ascribed to Erechtheus, or Erichthonius, and the institution of the greater penteteric celebration is believed to be due to Pisistratus. Pisistratus added recitals from Homer to the festival, and Pericles competitions in music. — **Pan'ath·e·nae'an** (-ăn), *adj.*

Pan'ath·e·na'ic (-nā'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *Panathenaicus*, fr. Gr. *Panathēnaikos.*] Of, pertaining to, or connected with, the Panathenaea; Panathenaean.

pan'an·to·mor'phic (păn'ŏ·tō·môr'fĭk), *adj. Petrog.* Panidiomorphic.

pa'nax (pā'năks), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, fr. Gr. *panax*, also *panakeia.* See PANACEA; cf. OPOPANAX.] **1.** = PANACE.
2. a [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of perennial herbs (family Araliaceae) of eastern North America and Asia, with aromatic tuberous roots, compound verticillate leaves, and a solitary umbel of flowers. See GINSENG. **b** *Hort.* Any plant of the related genera *Polyscias* and *Nothopanax*, differing slightly from *Panax*, chiefly in being trees and shrubs.

Pa·na'yan (pä·nä'yăn), **Pa'na·ya'no** (pä'nä·yä'nō), *n.* [Sp. *Panayano*, fr. *Panay*, Visayan island, Philippines.] **a** A Visayan native of Panay. **b** A Visayan dialect.

pan·bab'y·lon·ism (păn·băb'ĭ·lŏn·ĭz'm), *n.* A theory which tends to find in Babylonian ideas the source of all myths of the ancient world. — **pan'bab·y·lo'ni·an** (păn'-băb·ĭ·lō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.*

pan boiler. See BOILER.

pan bolt. A bolt with the head shaped like an inverted pan. See 3d BOLT, *Illust.*

pan'-broil', *v. t.* To cook in a very hot pan with little or no fat.

pan'cake' (păn'kāk'), *n.* **1. a** = GRIDDLECAKE. **b** A sweet dish made from a batter containing a large proportion of egg, cooked quickly in a thin layer in a frying pan, and usually served rolled over a jam filling and dusted with sugar.
2. Something thin and flat like a pancake (sense 1 **a**); as: **a** An imitation leather made of leather scraps glued together and pressed into sheets, used esp. for insoles. **b** *Dial. Eng.* The fruit of the common mallow. **c** Pancake ice; also, a cake of pancake ice.
3. *Aviation.* A landing made abruptly and with little or no forward movement, as in pancaking.

pan'cake', *adj.* **a** Pertaining to or suitable for pancakes (sense 1). **b** Of pancake form or shape; like a pancake; specif., *Elec.*, of flat spiral form; as, a *pancake* coil.

pan'cake', *v. i. Aviation.* To "level off" an airplane higher than for a normal landing, causing it to stall and descend with the wings at a very large angle of attack and approximately without bank, on a steeply inclined path.

pancake bell. A church bell rung about noon on Shrove Tuesday, prob. formerly the call to confession, but now popularly regarded as the signal to stop work and prepare pancakes.

Pancake Day, Pancake Tuesday. Shrove Tuesday; — so called from the popular custom of having pancakes on that day.

pancake ice. Thin new ice, in pieces about three to six feet in diameter, resembling pancakes, such as forms in the early fall in polar regions.

pancake plant. The dwarf mallow.

pan'car·di'tis (păn'kär·dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pan-* + *carditis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of all parts of the heart; — commonly applied to inflammation involving the pericardium, myocardium, and heart valves and not the whole endocardium.

pan'cha·ma (pŭn'chȧ·mȧ), *n.* [Skr. *pañcama* fifth (see CASTE, 2).] The depressed classes; the lower castes; untouchables. *India.*

pan'chart (păn'kärt), *n.* [ML. *pancharta.* See PAN-; CHART.] A charter, esp. one confirming previous grants; hence, a written record of almost any kind. *Obs.*

Pan'cha·tan'tra (pŭn'chȧ·tŭn'trȧ), *n.* [Skr. *pañcatantra*, prop. the book in five parts, five books.] The earliest Sanskrit recension (about 5th century A.D.) of the animal fables of Bidpai (which see).

pan·cha'yat, pan·cha'yet (pŭn·chä'yŭt), *n.* Also **pun·cha'yet.** [Hindi *pancāyat*, fr. Skr. *pañca* five.] *India* **a** *Hindu Law.* A native communal or village court or committee of arbitration of five, or often more, members. **b** A Parsi council of six destours and ten mobeds, regulating secular affairs.

pan'cheon (păn'shŭn; pȧn'-), *n.* Also **pan'chion.** [Cf. 2d PAN.] A large flaring shallow earthen vessel variously used, as to hold milk set for cream. *Eng.*

pan·chre'ston (păn·krē'stŏn), *n.* [Gr. *panchrēston*, neut. of *panchrēstos* good for everything.] A panacea. *Obs.*

pan'chro·mat'ic (păn'krō·măt'ĭk), *adj.* [*pan-* + *chromatic.*] *Photog.* Sensitive, as a film or plate, to light of all colors. — **pan'chro·mat'ic,** *n.* — **pan·chro'ma·tism** (păn-krō'mȧ·tĭz'm), *n.*

pan·chro'ma·tize (păn·krō'mȧ·tīz), *v. t.* To render panchromatic. — **pan'chro·ma·ti·za'tion** (păn'krō·mȧ·tĭ·zā'-shŭn; -tī·zā'-), *n.*

panch'way (pănch'wā), *n.* [Hind. *pansoẽ.*] *Naut.* A Bengalese four-oared boat with a mast and a matting covering.

pan·chym'a·gogue (păn·kĭm'ȧ·gŏg; 185), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. *chyma* fluid + *-agogue.*] A medicine that purges all humors. *Obs.*

pan conveyer. *Mach.* A form of slow-moving chain conveyer in which a continuous series of overlapping plates or pans are attached to the continuous chains.

pan·cos'mic (păn·kŏz'mĭk), *adj.* [*pan-* + *cosmic.*] Affecting, or pertaining to, the cosmos as a whole; also, of or pertaining to pancosmism.

pan·cos'mism (-mĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. *kosmos* + *-ism.*] The theory that the material universe, or cosmos in time and space, is all that exists. — **pan·cos'mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

‖**pan' cou'pé'** (pȧN' kōō'pā'). [F., lit., piece or portion (of a wall) cut off.] *Fort.* A straight line of parapet instead of a salient angle.

pan·cra'tian (păn·krā'shăn), *adj.* Pancratic.

pan·cra'ti·ast (-shĭ·ăst), *n.* [L. *pancratiastes*, fr. Gr. *pankratiastēs.*] A contestant or victor in the pancratium. — **pan'cra·ti·as'tic** (păn'krā·shĭ·ăs'tĭk), *adj.*

pan·crat'ic (păn·krăt'ĭk), *adj.* [See PANCRATIUM.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the pancratium; athletic; marked by, or giving mastery of, all subjects or matters.
2. *Optics.* Having all or many degrees of power; — of an adjustable eyepiece for a microscope. — **pan·crat'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj. Rare.* — **pan·crat'i·cal·ly,** *adv. Rare.*

pan'cra·tism (păn'krȧ·tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *pankratēs* all-powerful.] Universal sway.

pan'cra·tist (-tĭst), *n.* Pancratiast.

pan·cra'ti·um (păn·krā'shĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *pankration* a complete contest, fr. *pas, pan*, all + *kratos* strength.]
1. *Gr. Antiq.* An athletic contest involving both boxing and wrestling.
2. *Bot.* **a** [*cap.*] A genus of Old World bulbous herbs, family Amaryllidaceae, having mostly pure-white umbellate flowers with a funnel-shaped perianth and conspicuous crown. *P. maritimum* is the sea daffodil. **b** A plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

pan'cre·as (păn'krē·ăs; păng'-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pankreas*, fr. *pas, pan*, all + *kreas* flesh, meat.] *Anat. & Zool.* A large compound racemose gland discharging into the intestine, present in most vertebrates. It is called *sweetbread* when used as food. Its external secretion is the pancreatic juice. In man it is elongated and placed transversely in the abdomen behind the stomach, the larger end, or head, to the right against the duodenum. Its efferent duct (the *pancreatic duct*, or *canal of Wirsung*) opens into the duodenum, usually together with the common bile duct. An *accessory pancreatic duct* (the *duct of Santorini*) is often present. In structure the pancreas resembles a serous salivary gland, but it contains groups of modified acini, the *islands of Langerhans* (which see). See DIGESTION, *Illust.*

pancreas ptyalin. *Biochem.* The amylase of the pancreatic juice; amylopsin.

pancreat-. = PANCREATO- (which see), as in:

pancreatalgia	**pancreatectomy**	**pancreathelcosis**
pancreatectomize	**pancreatemphraxis**	**pancreatoncus**

pan'cre·at'ic (păng'krē·ăt'ĭk; păn'-), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the pancreas.

pancreatic arteries. *Anat.* Specif., the branches of the splenic artery to the pancreas. The largest branch is called ‖**pan'cre·a'ti·ca mag'na** (păng'krē·ăt'ĭ·kȧ măg'nȧ).

pancreatic duct. See PANCREAS.

pancreatic juice. *Physiol.* The clear alkaline secretion of the pancreas which is poured into the duodenum, and (mixed with the bile and intestinal juice) acts on the food already acted on by the gastric juice in the stomach. It contains at least three different enzymes or their precursors, trypsin, amylopsin, and lipase, by which it acts on all three classes of food substances (see FOOD, 1).

pan'cre·at'i·co- (păng'krē·ăt'ĭ·kō-; păn'-). A combining form for *pancreatic* (*and*), as in:
pancreaticochole cystostomy, pancreaticoduodenal, pancreaticoduodenostomy, pancreaticogastrostomy, pancreaticosplenic.

pan'cre·a·tin (păng'krē·ȧ·tĭn; păn'-), *n.* [See PANCREAS.] *Biochem.* **a** Any enzyme of the pancreatic juice; also, a mixture of these enzymes. **b** A preparation made from the pancreas of animals, containing one or more of these enzymes, used as a digestive.

pan'cre·a·tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* [See -ISM.] *Physiol. & Med.* Functioning of the pancreas; — used esp. as a combining form, as in *dyspancreatism.*

---

pan'a·base (păn'ȧ·bās), *n.* Also **pan'a·bas'ite** (-bās'ĭt; pȧ·năb'ȧ-sĭt). [F. *panabase.* See PAN-; BASE, *n.* So called in allusion to the number of metals contained in it.] *Mineral.* Tetrahedrite. *Obs.*

‖**pa'na'che'**, *adj. masc.*, ‖**pa'na'-che'**, *fem.* (pȧ'nȧ'shā'). [F.] = PANACHED; — used esp. in *Cookery.*

pa·nade' (pȧ·nād'; -nȧd'), *n.* [F.] = PANADA.

pa·nade', *n.* [Cf. OF. *penart, panart*, a large knife, cutlass.] A large knife or dagger. *Obs.*

pa·na'do. Var. of PANADA.

pan'aes·the'si·a, pan'aes·thet'ic. Vars. of PANESTHESIA, PANESTHETIC.

pan'age. Var. of PANNAGE.

Pan'ak (păn'ăk), *n.* = BANNOCK.

Pan'a·ma'-Cal'i·for'ni·a Ex'po·si'tion. See EXPOSITION, *n.*, 5, *Table.*

Pan'a·ma'ian (păn'ȧ·mä'yăn), **Pan'a·man'** (păn'ȧ·măn'), *n.* & *adj.* = PANAMANIAN, *n.* & *adj.*

Pan'a·ma'-Pa·cif'ic In'ter·na'tion·al Ex'po·si'tion. See EXPOSITION, 5, *Table.*

pan'carte, *n.* [F. See PANCHART.] = PANCHART. *Obs.*

Pan'ca·tan'tra. Var. of PANCHATANTRA.

pan·cha'et (pŭn·chä'ĭt). Var. of PANCHAYAT.

Panch'han Rin·boch'hi. See TESHU LAMA. [BAZIGAR.]

Panch·pi'rĭ (pănch·pē'rē), *n.* =

pan clas'tic, *adj.* See PAN- **a.**

pan'con·ci'li·a·to'ry, *adj.* See PAN- **a.** [= PANCRATIUM, 1.]

pan·cra'ti·on (păn·krā'shĭ·ŏn), *n.*

---

pan'cre·a·ti'tis (păng'krē·ȧ·tī'tĭs; păn'-), *n.* [NL., fr. *pancreato-* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the pancreas. — **pan'cre·a·tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

pan'cre·a·tize (păng'krē·ȧ·tīz; păn'-), *v. t. Med.* To treat or mix with pancreatin in order to aid digestion. — **pan'cre·a·ti·za'tion** (-tĭ·zā'shŭn; -tĭ·zā'-), *n.*

pan'cre·a·to- (păng'krē·ȧ·tō-; păn'-), **pancreat-.** A combining form from the stem of Greek *pankreas,* used to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, the pancreas.* For words below see the word or element with which *pancreato-* is combined.

pancreatoduodenectomy **pancreatogenous** **pancreatopathy**
pancreatoenterostomy **pancreatolipase** **pancreatorrhagia**
pancreatogenic **pancreatolith** **pancreatotomy**

pan'cre·a·toid' (păng'krē·ȧ·toid; păn'-), *adj. Anat.* Resembling the pancreas.

pan'cre·at'o·my (-ăt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [See PANCREATO-; -TOMY.] *Surg.* The operation of cutting into the pancreas.

pan'cy·clo·pe'dic, pan'cy·clo·pae'dic (păn'sī·klō·pē'dĭk; -pēd'ĭk), *adj.* [See PAN-; CYCLOPEDIC.] Pertaining to the whole range of knowledge.

pand (pănd), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *pente,* fr. *pendre* to hang; influenced by the verb, or by E. *pendant.*] A narrow drapery hung round a bedstead. *Scot.*

pan'da (păn'dȧ), *n.* [Origin uncert.] **1.** A plantigrade carnivorous mammal (*Ailurus fulgens*) of high altitudes in the Himalayas, related to the raccoons. It is rusty reddish above, with black legs and under parts and a whitish face. **2.** Short for GIANT PANDA.

Panda. (1/20)

pan'dal (păn'dăl), *n.* [Tamil, prob. fr. Skr. *bandhana* building, prop., binding. See BANDANNA.] A shed, esp. a temporary one; booth; bower; arbor. *India & Ceylon.*

pan'dan (păn'dăn), *n.* [See PANDANUS.] A plant of the family Pandanaceae; esp., the textile screw pine (*Pandanus tectorius*).

Young plant of Pandanus (*P. utilis*). (1/18)

Pan'da·na'ce·ae (păn'dȧ·nā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PANDANUS.] *Bot.* A family of woody plants typifying the order Pandanales, having rigid leaves and small dioecious flowers without a perianth. *Pandanus* and *Sararanga* bear drupes; the only other genus, *Freycinetia,* bears berries. — **pan'da·na'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Pan'da·na'les (păn'dȧ·nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of monocotyledonous plants including the Typhaceae, Sparganiaceae, and Pandanaceae, distinguished by monoecious or dioecious flowers without a perianth, borne in close spikes or heads, the ovules with mealy or fleshy endosperm.

Pan·da'nus (păn·dā'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Malay *pandan.*] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of tropical Old World plants, the screw pines, typifying the family Pandanaceae. The stems are slender and palmlike, often supported on immense prop roots, and the branches have a terminal crown of swordlike leaves, some of which furnish a useful fiber. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

pan·da'ram (păn·dä'rŭm), *n.* [Tamil *paṇḍāram,* fr. Skr. *piṇḍāra.*] A Hindu ascetic mendicant of the Sudra, or even of a lower, caste; also, low-caste Hindu priest of southern India and Ceylon.

pan·dar'ic (păn·dăr'ĭk), *adj.* [From PANDARUS. See PANDER.] **a** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Pandarus. **b** Of or pertaining to a pander.

Pan'da·rus (păn'dȧ·rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Pandaros.* Cf. PANDER.] A son of Lycaon, and leader of the Lycians in the Trojan war, celebrated in the *Iliad.* In medieval romances, and by Chaucer in *Troilus and Criseyde,* and Shakespeare in *Troilus and Cressida,* he is represented as procuring for Troilus the possession of Cressida.

pan·da'tion (păn·dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pandatio,* fr. *pandare* to bend.] *Arch.* A bending or warping.

Pan·de'an (păn·dē'ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the god Pan. — *n.* One of a Pandean band.

Pandean band. A band mainly of Panpipe players.

Pandean harmonica. A harmonica or mouth organ like the Panpipe.

Pandean pipes. = PANPIPE.

pan'dect (păn'dĕkt), *n.* [F. *pandecte,* fr. L. *pandecta, pandectes,* fr. Gr. *pandektēs* all-receiving, all-containing, fr. *pas, pan,* all + *dechesthai* to receive.] **1.** *pl.* [*cap.*] The digest, or abridgment, in fifty books, of the decisions, writings, and opinions of the old Roman jurists. It was made in the 6th century A.D. by direction of the Emperor Justinian, and forms the leading compilation of the Roman civil law. See CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS.
2. Hence, any complete code of laws.
3. A treatise covering an entire subject; a complete digest.

Pan·dec'tist (păn·dĕk'tĭst), *n.* One specially learned in the laws of the Pandects.

pan·de'mi·a (păn·dē'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pandēmia* the whole people, fr. *pas, pan,* all + *dēmos* the people.] *Med.* An epidemic affecting the majority of people in a large district or country or several countries generally.

pan·dem'ic (păn·dĕm'ĭk), *adj.* [LL. *pandemus,* fr. Gr. *pandēmos, pandēmios,* fr. *pas, pan,* all + *dēmos* the people.] **1.** Of or pertaining to all the people; vulgar; general; universal; specif., *Med.,* affecting the majority of people in a country or a number of countries; everywhere epidemic.
2. Of or pert. to common or sensual love; sensual; carnal.
3. *Phytogeog.* = COSMOPOLITAN, *adj.,* **5.**

pan·dem'ic, *n.* A pandemic disease. — **pan'de·mic'i·ty** (păn'dē·mĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

pan'de·mo·ni'ac (păn'dē·mō'nĭ·ăk), *adj.* [*Pandemonium* + *-ac* as in demoniac.] **1.** Of or pertaining to all divinities.
2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Pandemonium; also [*not cap.*], of or pertaining to riotous tumult or uproar.

Pan'de·mo·ni'a·cal (păn'dē·mō·nĭ'ȧ·kăl), *adj.* Also **Pan'de·mo'ni·an** (-dē·mō'nĭ·ăn). Pandemoniac (sense 2).

Pan'de·mo'ni·an (păn'dē·mō'nĭ·ăn), *n.* An inhabitant of Pandemonium.

pan'de·mon'ic (păn'dē·mŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [Cf. DEMONIC.] Pandemoniac.

pan·de'mon·ism (păn·dē'mŏn·ĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + *demonism.*] Worship of demons or genii localized in all sorts of natural phenomena.

Pan'de·mo'ni·um (păn'dē·mō'nĭ·ŭm; 159), *n.* [NL., fr. *pan-* + Gr. *daimōn* a demon.] **1.** The abode of all the demons; in Milton, the capital of Hell or the palace of Satan; loosely, the infernal regions; hell.
2. [*not cap.*] A place like Pandemonium; a wildly lawless or riotous place; wild uproar; infernal noise or tumult.
3. [*not cap.*] = HELL, *n.,* **4 c.**

Pan·de'mos (păn·dē'mŏs), *n.* [Gr. *pandēmos.*] *Gr. Relig.* An epithet of Aphrodite. See APHRODITE PANDEMOS.

pan'de·my (păn'dē·mĭ), *n.* Pandemia.

pan'der (păn'dĕr), *n.* [From *Pandare* (in Chaucer, also *Pandarus,* in Boccaccio *Pandaro*). See PANDARUS.] **1.** A go-between in love intrigues; a male, rarely a female, bawd; a pimp; procurer or procuress.
2. A minister to the evil designs and passions of others.

Those wicked *panders* to avarice and ambition. *Burke.*

pan'der, *v. t.;* PAN'DERED (-dĕrd); PAN'DER·ING. To play the pander for; to procure for; to minister to. — *v. i.* To act the part of a pander; to cater.
Syn. — See CATER.

pan'der·age (păn'dĕr·ĭj), *n.* Act of pandering.

pan'der·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who panders; a pander.

pan'der·ess (-ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* [*pander* + *-ess.*] A female pander.

pan'der·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Pandering.

pan'der·ize (-īz), *v. i.* To pander.

pan'der·ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Having the quality of a pander.

Pan'der·ma (păn'dĕr·mȧ), *n.* A kind of Turkish rug, esp. any copy of a Ghiordes prayer rug woven in Panderma before the World War.

pan·der'mite (păn·dûr'mīt), *n.* [From *Panderma* (now Bandirma), a port on the Black Sea from which it is exported.] *Mineral.* A hydrous calcium borate, near colemanite.

pan'der·ous (păn'dĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Of, relating to, or characterizing, a pander. *Rare.*

pan·dic'u·la'tion (păn·dĭk'ū·lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pandiculatus,* past part. of *pandiculari* to stretch oneself, fr. *pandere* to spread out.] A stretching and stiffening, esp. of the trunk and extremities, as when fatigued and drowsy, or after waking from sleep.

Pan·di'on (păn·dī'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Pandiōn.*] **1.** In Greek legend, a king of Athens, father of Philomela and Procne.
2. [NL.] *Zool.* A genus comprising the ospreys and constituting a family, **Pan'di·on'i·dae** (păn'dī·ŏn'ĭ·dē).

pan·di'ta (păn·dē'tȧ), *n.* [From Skr. See PUNDIT.] Among the Philippine Moros, a kind of priest.

pan'die (păn'dĭ), *n.* A shrimp. *Local, Eng.*

pan'die·whew' (-hwū'), *n.* The European wigeon. *Local, Brit.*

Pan·do'ra (păn·dō'rȧ; 181), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Pandōra,* fr. *pas, pan,* all + *dōron* a gift.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful woman (the all-gifted), whom Zeus caused Hephaestus to make as punishment for the human race because Prometheus had stolen fire from heaven. She became the wife of Epimetheus, brother of Prometheus. Zeus gave her a box (**Pandora's box**) enclosing all human ills, which escaped over the earth when the box was opened by her out of curiosity. Hope, also in the box, was all she prevented from escaping. Another version makes the box contain all the blessings of the gods, which were lost to men when she opened it.
2. *Zool.* A genus of marine bivalves (suborder Anatinacea), with largely united siphons, thin, inequivalve shell, and tongue-shaped foot. It is the type of a family, **Pan·dor'i·dae** (-dŏr'ĭ·dē).

Pandora (*P. gouldiana*). *a* Side view with the animal expanded; *b* Dorsal view.

pan·do'ra (păn·dō'rȧ; 181), **pan·dore'** (păn·dōr'; păn'-dōr; 181), *n.* [It. *pandora, pandura,* F. *pandore.* See PANDURA.] A bandore.

Pan·do're·a (păn·dō'rē·ȧ; 181), *n.* [NL. See PANDORA.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical Old World woody vines (family Bignoniaceae), having evergreen, compound leaves, and white or pink paniculate flowers. *P. australis,* the wonga-wonga, and *P. jasminoides,* the bower plant, are common in cultivation.

Pan'do·ri'na (păn'dō·rī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *Pandora,* 2 + *-ina.*] *Biol.* A genus of chlorophyll-containing flagellates allied to *Volvox,* sometimes placed in the *Bot.* family Volvocaceae and sometimes in the *Zool.* family Volvocidae. They occur as small spherical colonies usually of sixteen individuals in a delicate gelatinous envelope through which the flagella extend.

Pan·dos'to (păn·dŏs'tō), *n.* A romance (1588) by Robert Greene; — later called *Dorastus and Faunia.* Cf. WINTER'S TALE.

pan'dour (păn'dōōr), *n.* [F., fr. G. *pandur,* fr. Croatian *pandur* constable, mounted policeman, earlier *bandur,* fr. ML. *banderius* one under a banner. See BANNER.] **1.** One of a local military force organized in 1741 by Baron Franz von der Trenck from his Croatian tenants to repress the brigands on the Turkish frontier, and later enrolled as a regiment in the Austrian army. Hence, a brutal, marauding Croatian soldier.
2. In and near Croatia, a guard; an armed servant or retainer of the nobility; one of a mounted constabulary.

pan·dow'dy (păn·dou'dĭ), *n.* A deep pie or pudding of apples, often sweetened with molasses. *U. S.*

pan'drop' (păn'drŏp'), *n.* A white, peppermint-flavored sweet. *Scot.*

Pan'dulph (păn'dŭlf), *n.* Cardinal and Papal legate in Shakespeare's *King John.*

pan·du'ra (păn·dū'rȧ), *n.* [It., fr. LL. *pandura.* See BANDORE.] *Music.* **a** A bandore. **b** A modern stringed instrument like the mandolin.

pan·du'ri·form (-dū'rĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [LL. *pandura* a pandora + *-form.*] Obovate, with a concavity in each side, like a violin. See LEAF, *Illust.*

pan'dy (păn'dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [L. *pande* hold out (your hand), imper. of *pandere* to extend.] A stroke on the palm, as with a cane. — *v. t. & i.* To strike (the hand), as with a cane. *Both Scot., Ir., & N. of Eng.*

Pan'dy (păn'dĭ), *n.; pl.* PANDIES (-dĭz). [From *Pandē,* a common surname in Bengal. See PUNDIT.] In the Sepoy Mutiny, a mutineer. *Colloq.*

pane (pān), *n.* [ME. *pan,* fr. OF. *pan,* fr. L. *pannus* a cloth, fillet, rag, with VL. influence in senses 2 and 4, of L. *panis* panel. See VANE, PANEL.] **1.** *Obs.* A piece or square of cloth; as: **a** Of a garment, a distinct part, as a skirt or lappet. **b** A counterpane, or coverlet. **c** Any of a number of pieces of cloth sewed in one article of dress or furnishing. **d** One of the strips cut in a garment slashed to show the bright-colored fabric within; a slash; — usually in *pl.*
2. A piece, division, section, limited part, or side, of something; specif.: **a** A star facet. **b** One of the sides of a nut or bolthead. **c** Any of the pieces or blocks of buhrstone bound together in a millstone. **d** *Obs.* (1) A section or length of a wall or fence. (2) A side of a quadrangle, square walled place, or the like.
3. *Agric.* A rectangular piece or plot of ground.
4. *Arch.* A division or compartment of a plane surface or a flat space; a panel; hence: **a** One side or face of a building. **b** One of the compartments of a window, door, etc., consisting of one sheet of glass in a frame of wood, lead, etc. **c** In modern use, the glass, or substitute for it, in one compartment of a window sash, door, etc.
5. *Philately.* One of the divisions (usually two or four) of a sheet of stamps. See SHEET; cf. STAMP BOOKLET.

-pane (-pān). A combining form of the noun *pane,* as in counter*pane,* window*pane.*

pane (pān), *v. t.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To make of panes. **b** To panel.
2. To furnish with panes, as a window.

pane (pān), *n. & v.* [Cf. F. *panne,* D. *pen, pin,* pin, iron point and E. PIN, PEEN.] A peen.

paned (pānd), *adj.* Provided with (such or so many) panes; as, a small-*paned* window; a six-*paned* nut.

paned (pānd), *adj.* Having (such) a pane, or peen.

pan·e'go·ism (păn·ē'gō·ĭz'm; -ēg'ō-), *n. Philos.* Egoistic idealism. — **pan·e'go·ist,** *n.*

pan'e·gyre (păn'ē·jīr), *n.* [Gr. *panēgyris* assembly.] A panegyric. *Obs.*

pan'e·gyr'ic (păn'ē·jĭr'ĭk), *n.* [F. *panégyrique,* fr. L. *panegyricus.* See PANEGYRICAL.] A eulogistic oration or writing; a formal or elaborate eulogy or encomium; a laudatory discourse; also, formal or elaborate praise or eulogizing; laudation.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See ENCOMIUM.

pan'e·gyr'ic (păn'ē·jĭr'ĭk), *adj.* Panegyrical.

pan'e·gyr'ic, *v. t. & i.* To panegyrize.

pan'e·gyr'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [F. *panégyrique,* fr. L. *panegyricus,* fr. Gr. *panēgyrikos,* fr. *panēgyris* an assembly of the people, a high festival, fr. *pas, pan,* all + *agyris, agora,* an assembly.] **1.** Of the nature of an assembly of all the people; general. *Obs.*
2. Of the nature of a panegyric; formally or elaborately eulogistic or encomiastic. — **pan'e·gyr'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pan'e·gyr'i·cize (-ĭ·sīz), *v. t.* To panegyrize.

pan'e·gyr'i·con (-kŏn), **pan'e·gyr'i·cum** (-kŭm), *n.; pl.* -ICA (-kȧ). [NGr. *panēgyrikon,* prop. neut. of Gr. *panēgyrikos* fit for a festival.] *Eastern Ch.* A liturgical book of sermons appropriate to different festivals.

pa·neg'y·ris (pȧ·nĕj'ĭ·rĭs; pȧ·nē'jĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *panēgyris.* See PANEGYRICAL.] *Gr. Antiq.* **1.** A festival in a god's honor; a public assembly.
2. A panegyric. *Obs.*

pan'e·gyr'ist (păn'ē·jĭr'ĭst; pănē'ē·jĭr'ĭst), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *panēgyristēs* one who attends a *panēgyris.* See PANEGYRIZE.] One who writes or delivers a panegyric; a eulogist.

pan'e·gy·rize (păn'ē·jĭ·rīz), *v. t.;* -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). [Gr. *panēgyrizein.*] To praise highly; to extol in public; to write or deliver a panegyric on; to eulogize. — *v. i.* To deliver or write panegyrics.

pan'e·gy·riz'er (păn'ē·jĭ·rīz'ĕr), *n.* A panegyrist.

pa·ne'i·ty (pȧ·nē'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *panis* bread.] Quality of being bread; — of eucharistic bread.

pan'el (păn'ĕl; -l), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *panel* (F. *panneau*), fr. (assumed) VL. *pannellus* (for L. *pannulus* piece of cloth, rag, fr. *pannus*), and fr. (assumed) VL. *panellus,* fr. L. *panis* panel (in senses 3, 6, 7, etc.); akin to L. *pannus* cloth. See PANE.] **1.** Formerly, a piece of cloth put under a saddle to prevent galling; now, a saddle pad.
2. A pad or cushion, usually a rude one, serving as a saddle; formerly, a wooden saddle for an ass.
3. *Arch., etc.* A compartment, a distinct portion, or a section of a wall, ceiling, or other surface; specif.: **a** Of a fence or railing, a section or division, as the part between two posts in a rail fence; a hurdle. **b** A portion of a framed structure, as of a bridge truss, between adjacent posts or struts. **c** A thin, usually rectangular, board, or the like, with its edges in the groove of a surrounding frame; as, the *panel* of a door or wainscot. It is usually sunk below the general level of the frame. **d** A sunken, raised, or (rarely) flush compartment of a surface, as a ceiling or wall, with a molded or other margin, sometimes of different material or color. **e** Of or in a window, a compartment or pane; specif., one of the separate compartments or divisions of a stained glass window. **f** A compartment or section of pavement.
4. Something resembling or suggesting a door or wainscot panel or the like; specif.: **a** A slab or thin flat piece of wood on which, instead of canvas, a picture is painted; also, a painting on such a surface. **b** A baker's molding board, a tailor's lapboard, or the like.
5. *Aeronautics.* **a** Any of several units of construction of a wing surface of an airplane. **b** Any unit piece of fabric of which the envelope or outer cover of an aerostat is made. **c** In rigid airships, the area bounded by two adjacent longitudinals and two adjacent transverses.
6. *Bookbinding.* Any area on a book cover enclosed by a tooled or stamped border and having a polished or natural surface, or a label affixed or inserted, on which tooling, stamping, or finishing may be done.
7. *Dressmaking.* An ornamental strip or band placed lengthwise on a dress or skirt.
8. *Elec.* **a** A section of a switchboard. **b** A flat insulating support for parts of an electrical device, usually with control handles arranged on one side thereof.
9. *Gardening.* One of the compartments of a carpet bed.
10. **a** *Law.* A piece of parchment, or a schedule, containing the names of persons summoned as jurors by the sheriff; hence, more generally, the whole jury. **b** *Scots Law.* (1) In the phrase *on, upon,* or later, *in, the panel,* upon one's trial. (2) The person or persons arraigned for trial. **c** A list or group of persons appointed for some service; as, an advisory *panel.*

---

pan'cre·o- (păng'krē·ō-; păn'-), **pan'cre-** (-krē-). = PANCREATO-, as in **pan'cre·eo'to·my,** pand. Panned. *Ref. Sp.*

pan'dae·mo'ni·um, etc. Vars. of PANDEMONIUM, etc.

pan'dar (păn'dĕr), **pan'dar·er,** etc. Vars. of PANDER, etc.

Pan·dar'tos (păn·där'tŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. *panda* + Gr. *arktos* bear.] *Zool.* Syn. of AILUROPODA.

pan'daul. Var. of PANDAL.

Pan'da·va (păn'dȧ·vȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Pāndava.*] See MAHABHARATA.

Pan'dee. Var. of PANDY, sepoy. *India.*

pan·de'mi·an (păn·dē'mĭ·ăn), *adj.* = PANDEMIC, *adj.,* 2.

pan'de·nom'i·na'tion·al, *adj.* See PAN-.

pan'derd. Pandered. *Ref. Sp.*

pan'der·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pan'de·struc'tion, *n.* See PAN-.

pan'di·ab'o·lism, *n.* See PAN-.

Pan'dies, *n. pl.* of 2d PANDY.

pan'dit (pŭn'dĭt). Var. of PUNDIT.

pan·do'la (păn·dō'lȧ). Var. of PANDORA, the bandore.

pan'door. Var. of PANDOUR.

pan'dore. Var. of PANDOUR.

pan·dou'ra. Var. of PANDORA.

pan'du·rate (păn'dū·rāt), *adj.* Also **pan'du·ra'ted** (-rāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119). = PANDUIFORM.

pane. ✝ PAGNE; PAIN; PAN. [PAN-.]

pan'ec·cle'si·as'ti·cal, *adj.* See PAN-.

pa'nee. Var. of PAWNEE, water.

pa·neel' (pȧ·nēl'), *n.* Panela. *Obs.*

pan'e·gir'ic. Panegyric. *R. S.*

pan'e·gyr'y (păn'ē·jĭr'ĭ), *n.* = PANEGYRIS.

11. *Med.* A list or group of physicians registered in a district as accepting and treating patients in conformity with the provisions of the National Insurance Act (of Great Britain, 1911–1948) or of similar acts in other countries. Hence, **panel doctor, panel patient, panel system,** etc. **12.** *Mil.* **a** *Rare.* A carriage for conveying a mortar and its bed on a march. **b** A distinctively shaped or colored piece of cloth for display on the ground by troops as a means of signaling to airplanes.
13. *Mining.* **a** *Obs.* A small portion of coal left uncut. **b** One of the divisions, marked by pillars of extra size, into which a mine is laid off in one system of extracting coal, ore, etc. **c** A heap of dressed ore.
14. *Photog.* A size of photograph much longer than wide.
15. *Print.* A rectangular space set off by a border or by a tinted ground.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
panel-backed, panel-bodied, panel-lined.

pan'el (păn'ĕl; -l), *v.;* -ELED (-ĕld; -ld) or -ELLED; -EL·ING or -EL·LING. *Transitive:* **1.** *Law.* **a** To impanel (a jury). **b** *Scots Law.* To indict.
2. To put a panel on, as on a horse or, esp., an ass.
3. To furnish, fit, or adorn with paneling; to trim or decorate with panels of applied stuff, or embroidery.
4. To set as a panel.
—, *Intransitive:* To form panels.
— **pan'el·a'tion, pan'el·la'tion** (păn'ĕl·ā'shŭn), *n.*

pan'el, *n.* The lower part or end of a hawk's intestines. *Obs.*

pa·ne'la (pä·nā'lä), *n.* [Sp.] Brown sugar from Spanish America, the same as, or inferior to, muscovado.

panel beater. See BEATER.

panel board. **1.** A drawing board with an adjustable outside frame which is forced over paper so as to hold and strain it.
2. A hard-pressed, stiff board, frequently vulcanized, made from waste paper, etc.
3. *Elec.* A switchboard, enclosed in a metal cabinet, for controlling branch circuits, placed usually in or against a wall or partition and accessible only from the front, as for controlling lights or fan motors.

panel body. An enclosed body for a motor truck.

pan'el·er (păn'ĕl·ĕr), *n.* One who panels bodies of vehicles.

panel house *or* **den.** A house of prostitution in which the rooms have secret entrances through sliding panels to facilitate theft (**panel game**) by accomplices of the inmates.

pan'el·ing, pan'el·ling (păn'ĕl·ĭng), *n.* Wood, etc., made into panels; also, panelwork.

panel length. The distance between two adjacent joints on either the upper or the lower chord of a truss.

panel photograph. See PHOTOGRAPH, *n.*

panel plane. *Carp.* A plane having a long stock with a movable slip at the off side and a toat, used chiefly in preparing chamfers in raised panels and wide rabbets.

panel point. *Arch. & Engin.* A point, esp. on one of the chord members, at which members of a truss intersect.

panel saw. A handsaw with fine teeth, used for cutting out panels, etc.

panel strip. *Carp.* **a** A strip of molded wood or metal to cover a joint between two sheathing boards and form a panel or panels. **b** A strip between a stile and a panel to form a secondary or accessory panel, as in elaborate work.

panel system. A system of selection of representatives, as on an international body, whereby each delegation is entitled to set up a panel (def. 10 **c**) from which the allowed number of members may be designated.

panel thief. The person who performs the robbery in a panel house.

panel wall. = CURTAIN WALL **b.**

panel wheel. *Glass Mfg.* A wheel-cutter machine making a flat-bottomed furrow with sloping or curved sides.

pan'el·work' (păn'ĕl·wûrk'), *n.* Work done by making divisions into panels; also, panels collectively; paneling.

pan·en'the·ism (păn·ĕn'thē·ĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. *en* in + *theos* god + *-ism.*] The doctrine that God includes the world as a part, though not the whole, of his being.

pan'es·the'si·a, pan'aes·the'si·a (păn'ĕs·thē'zhĭ·ä; -zhä; -zĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *pan-* + *esthesia.*] Coenesthesis. — **pan'es·thet'ic, pan'aes·thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

pan fish. A small fish suitable for frying whole.

pan'fish' (păn'fĭsh'), *n.* A king, or horseshoe, crab.

pang (păng), *n.* [Prob. (perh. after *pain*) fr. ME. *prange, pronge,* pang. See PRONG.] **1.** A paroxysm of extreme pain or anguish; a sudden and transitory agony; a throe; as, death *pangs.*
2. A sudden sharp attack of any feeling or emotion; a sudden and transitory fit; as, the *pangs* of love, or of remorse.
Syn. — PANG, THROE, TWINGE. A PANG is a keen, intense, and piercing pain; a THROE is a violent, often convulsive, pang; a TWINGE is a sharp, sudden, and (esp.) twitching pain; the word suggests less poignancy or anguish than *pang* or *throe;* as, "*Pangs* have taken hold upon me, as the *pangs* of a woman that travaileth" (*Is.* xxi. 3); "When the *pang* of this thought has passed through my mind, I may say the bitterness of death is past" (*Keats*); "mortal *throes*" (*Shelley*); "passion in its very *throe*" (*Lowell*); *throes* of agony; "Learn, nor account the *pang;* dare, never grudge the *throe!*" (*R. Browning*); "The weary way [gave] my feet the ancient *twinges* of agony" (*Scott*); "*twinges* of conscience" (*Thackeray*). Cf. DISTRESS, PAIN.

pang, *v. t.* To cause to have a pang or pangs of suffering; to pain extremely; to torture; torment. *Now Rare.*

pang, *adj.* Full; crammed; stuffed. — *v. t.* To fill; cram; stuff. *Both Chiefly Scot.*

pang (päng), *n.* [Estonian.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

pan'ga·my (păng'gä·mĭ), *n.* [*pan-* + *-gamy.*] Random or unselective mating of members of a race. — **pan·gam'ic** (păn·găm'ĭk), *adj.* — **pan'ga·mous** (păng'gä·mŭs), *adj.* — **pan'ga·mous·ly,** *adv.*

pan·ga'ne (păng·gä'nā), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Panguni* (see *Gaz.*).] An East African bowstring hemp (*Sansevieria kirkii*); also, its strong leaf fiber used for cordage.

pan·ga'ra (păng·gä'rä), *n.* [Pg. *pangaio,* said to be of Afr. origin.] A light bargelike sailing vessel used in the Indian Ocean. *Obs.*

‖**pang·a'si** (păng·ä'sē), *n.* [Tag.] A beer brewed from rice. *Phil. I.*

Pan·ga'si·nan' (pän·gä'sē·nän'), *n.;* *pl.* -NANS (-nänz'), -NANES (-nā'nās). A Filipino of one of the principal civilized groups of Luzon, their language, which at the Spanish conquest had its own alphabet. See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

pan'gen (păn'jĕn), *n.* Also **pan'gene** (-jēn), [*pan-* + *-gen.*] *Biol.* One of the hypothetical supramolecular units composing protoplasm; — equiv. to *biophore.*

pan·gen'e·sis (păn·jĕn'ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pan-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* A theory to explain heredity that the cells throw off minute granules (gemmules), which, circulating freely throughout the system, and multiplying by subdivision, collect in the reproductive products, or in buds, so that the egg or bud contains gemmules from all parts of the parent or parents. Cf. BLASTOGENESIS **b.** — **pan'ge·net'ic** (păn'jē·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* — **pan'ge·net'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

pan·gen'ic (păn·jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* Pangenetic.

‖**pan'ge·rang'** (păng'gē·räng'), *n.* [Jav. *paṅeran.*] A regent or headman. *Malay Archipelago.*

Pan'–Ger'man·ism, *n.* [See PAN-.] Orig., the principle of the union of all German peoples in one political organization (**Pan'–Ger'ma·ny**); later, the imperialistic doctrine of German world domination (G. *Weltherrschaft*). — **Pan'–Ger'man·ist,** *n.*

Pan'gi·um (păn'jĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Bugi *paṅi.*] *Bot.* A genus of Malayan trees (family Flacourtiaceae), having two Malayan species. They have entire or 3-lobed leaves and axillary dioecious flowers with a scale at the base of each petal. The oily seeds of *P. edule,* the **pan'gi** (păn'jī), are edible only after long boiling to remove their poisonous principle. This plant develops hydrocyanic acid in its tissues.

pang'less (păng'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Without a pang; painless. — **pang'less·ly,** *adv.*

pan·gli'ma (pän·glē'mä). [Malay *paṅlima.*] A petty raja. *Malay Archipel.*

Pan'gloss (păn'glŏs; păng'-), *n.* [F. *Panglosse,* fr. Gr. *pan* all + *glōssa* tongue.] In Voltaire's *Candide,* Candide's tutor, who taught that "all is for the best in this best of possible worlds."
— **Pan·glos'si·an** (păn·glŏs'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* — **Pan·glos'sic** (-ĭk), *adj.*

pan·go'lin (păng·gō'lĭn), *n.* [Malay *pĕṅguliṅ* roller, fr. *guliṅ* to roll; — from its rolling itself into a ball.] Any of several Asiatic and African edentate mammals (order Pholidota) of *Manis* or allied genus; a scaly anteater. They are covered with large flattened reddish-brown imbricated horny scales. Some of them are arboreal and are remarkable for their very long tail. They feed chiefly on ants and somewhat resemble in habit and structure the American anteaters.

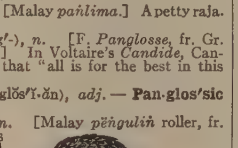

Pangolin (*Manis tricuspis*).

pan·gram'ma·tist (păn·grăm'ä·tĭst), *n.* [*pan-* + *grammatist.*] One who makes verses, sentences, phrases, etc., containing all the letters of the alphabet.

pan grave. *Egypt. Archaeol.* A form of shallow, panlike grave found during the Middle Kingdom. — **pan'–grave',** *adj.*

‖**pan·guin'gui** (päng·gēng'gē), *n.* [Tag. *pangguinggui.*] A Tagalog gambling game. *Phil. I.*

pan'han'dle (păn'hăn'd'l), *n.* The handle of a pan; hence, any arm or projection of land like the handle of a pan.

pan'han'dle (păn'hăn'd'l), *v. t. & i.* [From *panhandler,* fr. *pan* bowl or cup for alms + *handler.*] To accost on the street and beg (from); to get by begging. — **pan'han'dler** (-dlĕr), *n.* *All Slang.*

Panhandle State. West Virginia; — a nickname.

pan'har·mon'ic (păn'härmŏn'ĭk), *adj.* **a** *Gr. Music.* Suited to all the "harmonics" or modes. **b** In universal accord or harmony.

pan'har·mon'i·con (-ĭ·kŏn), *n.* [*pan-* + *harmonicon.*] *Music.* A kind of orchestrion, invented in 1800 by J. N. Maelzel.

pan'head' (păn'hĕd'), *n.* A head of a rivet or bolt shaped like an inverted cooking pan. See RIVET, *n.,* *Illust.* — **pan'–head'ed** (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.*

Pan'hel·len'ic (-hĕ·lĕn'ĭk; -lē'nĭk), *adj.* [*pan-* + *Hellenic.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to all Greece or Panhellenism; including or representing all Greece or all the Greeks.
2. Of or pertaining to all Greek-letter fraternities in American colleges and universities, or to an association representing them.

Pan'hel·le'ni·os (păn'hĕ·lē'nĭ·ŏs), *n.* [Gr. *Panellēnios.*] *Gr. Relig.* An epithet of Zeus as god of all the Greeks.

Pan·hel'len·ism (păn·hĕl'ĕn·ĭz'm), *n.* The idea of, or movement or sympathy for, political union of all Greeks; Panhellenic spirit, policies, etc. — **Pan·hel'len·ist,** *n.*

Pan'hel·le'ni·um (păn'hĕ·lē'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *Panellēnion,* fr. *pas, pan,* all + *Hellēnes* the Greeks.] **a** The temple at Aegina built by the emperor Hadrian as the meeting place of the united Greeks. **b** An assembly or association of united Greeks, formed by Hadrian.

pan·hu'man (păn·hū'măn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to all humanity.

pan·hy'grous (păn·hī'grŭs), *adj.* [*pan-* + Gr. *hygros* moist.] Moist throughout.

Pa'ni (pä'nyī), *n.;* *pl.* PANIE (-nyē). [Pol.] Among Poles, a title of address referring to a married lady; Mrs., Madam.

pan'ic (păn'ĭk), *n.* [L. *panicum,* fr. *panus* ear of millet, tuft. See PANICLE.] Panic grass; also, the edible grain of some species; — first used of Italian millet (*Setaria italica*), originally included in *Panicum.*

pan'ic, *adj.* [F. *panique,* fr. Gr. *panikos,* fr. *Pan* Pan.] **1.** Literally, of or pertaining to Pan; — used of fear, such as Pan was supposed to cause, extreme or sudden and with slight cause; as, *panic* fear, terror, alarm.
2. Of, pertaining to, or coming from, a panic or panics.

pan'ic, *n.* [Cf. Gr. *to panikon* (with or without *deima* fear). See PANIC, *adj.*] **1.** Contagious emotion such as was supposed to be due to Pan. *Obs.*
2. A sudden, overpowering fright; esp., a sudden and groundless fright; terror inspired by a trifling cause or a misapprehension of danger, esp. when accompanied by unreasoning or frantic efforts to secure safety.
3. By extension: A sudden widespread fright concerning financial affairs, resulting in an artificial depression in values caused by violent measures for protection or for the sale of securities or other property. Cf. BUSINESS CYCLE.
Syn. — See FEAR.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

panic-driven	**panic-pale**	**panic-strike,** *v.*
panicmonger	**panic-proof**	**panic-struck**
panicmongering	**panic-stricken**	**panic-stunned**

pan'ic (păn'ĭk), *v. t.* To affect with panic.

panic bar. A horizontal bar across a door to operate the latch if pushed upon by people in a panic.

panic bent. Munro grass.

panic bolt. A fire-exit bolt.

pan ice. Loose small pieces of sea ice, such as are detached by the breaking up of floes.

panic grass. Any grass of the genus *Panicum,* or of one of several closely related genera, as *Echinochloa.*

pan'icked (păn'ĭkt), *adj.* Seized with panic. *Rare.*

pan'ick·y (păn'ĭk·ĭ), *adj.* Of the nature of, or inclined or liable to, panic; characterized by, or resulting from panic; groundlessly or extremely fearful.

pan'i·cle (păn'ĭ·k'l), *n.* = 1st PANIC. *Obs.*

pan'i·cle (păn'ĭ·k'l), *n.* [L. *panicula* tuft on plants, dim. of *panus* tuft, ear of millet, prob. same as the thread wound upon a bobbin, fr. Gr. *pēnos.* See VANE.] *Bot.* **A** compound racemose inflorescence; — called also a *compound raceme.* It is usually a raceme in which the secondary branches are themselves racemose, as the inflorescence of yuccas, but may merge into the cymose type, as in the horse chestnut; popularly, any pyramidal loosely branched flower cluster. See OAT, *Illust.;* ANTHELA; INFLORESCENCE, *Table & Illust.*

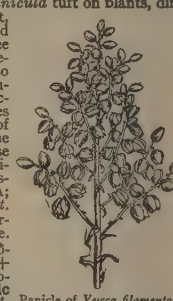
Panicle of *Yucca filamentosa.* Much reduced.

pan'i·cled (-k'ld), *adj.* Furnished with panicles; paniculate.

pan'i·con'o·graph (păn'ĭ·kŏn'ō·grăf; 83), *n.* [*pan-* + *icono-* + *-graph.*] *Photog.* A photozincograph. — **pan'i·con'o·graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *adj.* — **pan'i·co·nog'ra·phy** (păn'ĭ·kō·nŏg'rä·fĭ), *n.*

panic party. An extra crew carried on one of the so-called "mystery ships" during the World War for the purpose of quitting it when attacked and thus leaving it apparently abandoned.

pa·nic'u·late (pä·nĭk'ū·lāt), *adj.* [See PANICLE.] *Bot.* Arranged or disposed in panicles; branching like a panicle. — **pa·nic'u·lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* — **-late·ly,** *adv.*

Pan'i·cum (păn'ĭ·kŭm), *n.* [L., panic grass. See 1st PANIC.] *Bot.* A very large and widely distributed genus of grasses, the panic grasses, of very diverse habit. They have 1–2-flowered spikelets disposed in a close or open panicle. *P. miliaceum,* the broomcorn millet, and its allies, are important in Europe and Asia (see MILLET, 1 **a**). Some species, as guinea grass (*P. maximum*) and Pará grass (*P. barbinode*), are useful for hay and pasturage; a few as *P. plicatum,* are cultivated for ornament; most, as the witch grass *P. capillare,* are weeds. The genus is often treated as including *Echinochloa* and *Digitaria.*

pan'id·i·o·mor'phic (păn'ĭd·ĭ·ō·môr'fĭk), *adj.* [*pan-* + *idiomorphic.*] *Petrog.* Completely idiomorphic.

pan'i·fi·ca'tion (păn'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. *panifier* to make bread, fr. ML. *panificare,* fr. L. *panis* bread. See FOOD; cf. -FICATION.] Conversion into bread.

pan'im·mu'ni·ty (păn'ĭ·mū'nĭ·tĭ), *n.* *Med.* Immunity to all disease, specif. to all infectious disease.

Pa'ni·ne'an (pä'nĭ·nē'ăn), *adj.* Designating the grammatical system of the Sanskrit grammarian Panini (prob. c. 300 B.C.).

Pan'i·o'ni·a (păn'ĭ·ō'nĭ·ä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Paniōnia.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A gathering of all the Ionians held on Mycale, at which Poseidon was worshiped and political matters discussed. — **Pan'i·o'ni·an** (-ăn), *adj.* — **Pan'i·on'ic** (-ŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

Pa'ni·qui'ta (pä'nē·kē'tä), *n.* An Indian of a Paniquitan tribe dwelling in Colombia. — *adj.* Paniquitan.

Pa'ni·qui'tan (-tăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a South American Indian linguistic family in southwestern Colombia.

pan'isc, pan'isk (păn'ĭsk), *n.* [L. *Paniscus,* fr. Gr. *Paniskos,* dim. of *Pan* Pan.] *Gr. Myth.* A godling of the forest, half man, half goat, commonly attendant on Pan.

pa·niv'o·rous (pä·nĭv'ō·rŭs), *adj.* [L. *panis* bread + *-vorous.*] Eating bread; subsisting on bread.

Pan·ja'bi (pŭn·jä'bē), *n.* The language of the Punjab, a Sanskritic language with Arabic and Persian loan words, with only a limited literature. See SARASWENI, INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table;* cf. GURMUKHI.

pan·jan'drum (păn·jăn'drŭm), *n.* [Coined in imitation of words from Gr. beginning with *pan-,* and of L. endings.] **1.** A word used in the expression "the Grand Panjandrum himself," a burlesque title, in some nonsense lines made by Samuel Foote to test Macklin, who had asserted that he could repeat anything after hearing or reading it once.
2. Hence: **a** A burlesque title for a powerful personage or a pretentious official. **b** Ceremonial fuss.

pank (pängk), *v. i.* To pant. *Dial.*

pank (pŭngk), *n.* [Hind. *pankh* feather, fr. Skr. *pakṣa.*] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

pan'kin (păn'kĭn), *n.* [*pan* + *-kin.*] A small earthen pan or jar; also, any earthen vessel. *Now Dial.*

Pan'–Ku' (păn'kōō'), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *P'an*^{2}*-ku*^{3}.] In Chinese myth, the first conscious being, who shaped the world out of chaos.

Pan'–Lat'in·ist, *adj.* Comprising all Latin peoples.

pan'–leaf', *n.* The leaf of the betel.

pan'lo·gism (păn'lō·jĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. *logos* speech, reason.] The doctrine that the absolute or the absolute reality is of the nature of thought or reason; — sometimes applied esp. to Hegel's philosophy. — **pan·log'i·cal** (pănlŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **pan'lo·gis'ti·cal** (păn'lō·jĭs'tĭ·kăl), *adj.*

pan'man (păn'măn), *n.* One who tends a pan in evaporating, pulverizing, etc.; also, one who cleans pans, etc.

pan'me·lo'di·on (păn'mē·lō'dĭ·ŭn), *n.* [See PAN-; MELODY.] *Music.* A keyboard instrument producing its tones by the rubbing of wheels on metal bars.

pan'mer·ism (păn'mĕr·ĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + *-merism.*] *Biol.* The doctrine or theory of the existence of a protoplasmic unit capable of adaptation to any form of growth. — **pan'mer·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

---

pan'eld. Paneled. *Ref. Sp.*

pa·nele' (pä·nēl'), *n.* Panela. *Obs.*

pane'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

pan'el·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

‖**pa'nem et cir·cen'ses.** [L.] Bread and the games of the circus; food and amusements. *Juvenal* (X. 81).

pa'nes, *n.,* *pl.* of PAN.

pan'e·tel'a, -tel'la (păn'ĕ·tĕl'ä). Vars. of PANATELA.

pan·eu'lo·gism (păn·ū'lō·jĭz'm), *n.* See PAN-.

pan'fil (păn'fĭl), *n.* = PAM **b.**

pan'-fired', *adj.* See TEA.

pan'-fry', *v. t.* = SAUTÉ.

pan'ful (păn'fōōl), *n.* See -FUL.

Pan·gae'a (păn·jē'ä), *n.* See -GAEA.

pang'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

Pang'we (päng'wā), *n.* = 4th FAN. [of PANAGIA.]

Pan·ha'gi·a (păn·hā'jĭ·ä). Var.

pan'i·cal, *adj.* — PANIC. *Rare.*

pan'i·cal·ly, *adv.* of PANIC.

pan'ic·ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

pan'ich·thy·oph'a·gous (păn'ĭk·thĭ·ŏf'ä·gŭs), *adj.* See PAN- **a.**

pan'i·cled. Panicled. *Ref. Sp.*

pan'ic·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

pan·i'co·graph, -graph'ic, etc. Vars. of PANICONOGRAPH, etc.

Pa·nic'u·la'ri·a (pä·nĭk'ū·lā'rĭ·ä; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *panicula* panicle.] Syn. of GLYCERIA.

pan'ier. Var. of PANNIER.

panime. † PAYNIM.

pan'ion. For COMPANION. *Obs.*

Pa'ni·pat' (pä'nē·pŭt'), *n.* See BATTLE, *Table.*

pa·nis'cus (pä·nĭs'kŭs), *n.* *masc.,* **pa·nis'ca** (-kä), *fem.;* *pl.* *masc.* -CI (-ī), *fem.* -CAE (-ē). [L. *Paniscus.*] = PANISC.

pan·i'sic (păn·ĭ'sĭk), *adj.* [*pan-* + Gr. *isos.*] Pantisocratic.

pan'isk. Var. of PANISC.

pan'jam (pŭn'jŭm). Var. of PUNJUM.

pan·kra'ti·on (păn·krā'shĭ·ŏn), *n.* [Gr.] = PANCRATIUM. 1.

pan'me·lod'i·con, *n.* = PANMELODION.

---

pan·mix'i·a (păn·mĭk'sĭ·ȧ), *n.* Also **pan'mix'y** (păn'·mĭk'sĭ). [NL., fr. *pan-* + Gr. *mixis* a mixing.] *Biol.* Promiscuous interbreeding uninfluenced by selection. It is supposed to result in the degeneration and ultimate disappearance of organs or parts which are no longer of use.

pan·mne'si·a (păn·nē'zhĭ·ȧ; -sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *pan-* + *-mnesia.*] The continuance in memory of all mental impression; — a doctrine of some psychologists.

pan'mug' (păn'mŭg'), *n.* [*pan* a dish + *mug.*] A large vessel of coarse red and black crockery, used for bread, milk, etc. *Local, Eng.*

Pan'na (păn'nȧ), *n.; pl.* PANNY (-nĭ). [Pol.] Among Poles, a title of address referring to an unmarried lady; Miss.

pan·nade' (pă·nād'), *n.* [OF.] The curvet of a horse. *Rare.*

pan'nag (păn'ăg), *n. Bib.* An unidentified article of trade in Judah and Israel. See *Ezek.* xxvii. 17.

pan'nage (păn'ĭj), *n.* [OF. *pasnage* (F. *panage*), fr. LL. *pastionaticum*, fr. L. *pastio* a pasturing, grazing, fr. *pascere, pastum*, to feed, pasture. See PASTOR.] *Eng. Law.* **a** The feeding, or right of feeding, swine in a wood or forest; also, the charge or payment made for it. **b** The food of swine in the woods, as beechnuts, acorns, etc.

pan'nam, pan'num (păn'ŭm), *n.* Bread. *Thieves' Cant.*

panne (păn), *n.* [F.] A soft fabric resembling velvet, but with a longer, looser nap and a smooth, lustrous finish.

pan'ner (păn'ĕr), *n.* One who pans or puts in a pan.

pan'ner·y (păn'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* [See -RY.] **a** Extraction of salt in pans. **b** Pans collectively.

pan'ni·cle (păn'ĭ·k'l), *n.* **1.** A panniculus. *Obs.*
2. The brainpan or skull. *Spenser.*
3. *Bot.* A panicle.

‖**pan·nĭ'cu·lus** (pă·nĭk'ū·lŭs), *n.* [L., a small piece of cloth.] *Anat.* Any clothlike sheet or layer of tissue. — **pan·nic'u·lar** (-lĕr), *adj.* — **pan·nic'u·li'tis** (-lī'tĭs), *n.*

‖**pan·nĭ'cu·lus a'di·po'sus** (ăd'ĭ·pō'sŭs). [NL.] *Anat.* Any superficial fascia bearing deposits of fat.

‖**pan·nĭ'cu·lus car·no'sus** (kär·nō'sŭs). [NL.] *Zool.* In many mammals, a thin sheet of striated muscle lying within or just beneath the superficial fascia, and derived from the pectoral musculature.

pan'nier (păn'yĕr; -ĭ·ĕr; 159), *n.* [ME. *panier*, fr. OF. *panier*, fr. L. *panarium* breadbasket, fr. *panis* bread. See PANTRY.] **1.** A rather large basket for carrying provisions, etc.; esp., a wicker basket of this sort carried on the back of a horse or other beast of burden or on the shoulder or back of a person. Such baskets are often carried in pairs, one on each side.
2. A covered basket holding surgical instruments and medicines for a military ambulance. *Now Rare.*
3. **a** A framework of steel, whalebone, or the like, formerly worn by women to expand their skirts at the hips. **b** An overskirt puffed or looped full on the sides and back.
4. *Arch.* A corbeil, or a sculptured basket, whether as an abacus of a caryatid or atlas pillar, or as an ornament.
5. *Mil.* **a** Formerly, a shield of basketwork set in the ground, used by archers. **b** A conical basket, with a pole passing through its axis, which can be filled with stones and used as an anchor in bridge and pontoon laying. **c** A pack (**pannier pack**) consisting of two boxes for carriage by a pack animal, containing veterinary and medical supplies.

Pannier. 3 b. 18th cent.

pan'nier, *v. t.* **a** To supply with a pannier or panniers. **b** To put in or as in a pannier.

pan'nier, *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. PANNIER basket.] Formerly, at the Inner Temple, London, a table waiter. *Colloq.*

pan'niered (păn'yĕrd), *adj.* Bearing panniers.

pan'nier·man (păn'yĕr·măn; păn'ĭ·ĕr-), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man bearing or using a pannier or panniers; esp.: **a** *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* A hawker, as of fish, having his wares in panniers. **b** Formerly, at the Inns of Court, an officer who brought (in panniers on a horse) provisions and had duties connected with the meals, etc., as the blowing of the dinner horn.

pan'ni·kin (păn'ĭ·kĭn), *n.* [Dim. of *pan* a dish.] A small pan or cup; a cannikin; also, its contents.

pan'ning, *verbal n.* of PAN. Esp.: Act or process of panning; also, usually *pl.*, the product.

Pan·no'ni·an (pă·nō'nĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* [L. *Pannonius*, fr. L. *Pannonia*, Gr. *Pannonia.*] Of or pert. to Pannonia, a Roman province in what is now western Hungary, northern Yugoslavia and eastern Austria, bounded north and east by the Danube. — *n.* One of the people of Pannonia.

Pan·non'ic (pă·nŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *Pannonicus.*] Pannonian.

pan'nose (păn'ōs), *adj.* [L. *pannosus*, fr. *pannus* cloth.] *Bot.* Like felt or woolen cloth in texture or look. — **pan'·nose·ly,** *adv.*

pan'num (păn'ŭm), *n.* [Said to be fr. native name *panna* in Natal of a species of *Aspidium*; cf. Zulu *pande* root, fr. *panda* to dig.] The dried anthelmintic rootstock of various ferns of the genus *Dryopteris.*

pan'num (păn'ŭm). Var. of PANNAM.

pan'nus (păn'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pannus* cloth, prop., web. See VANE.] *Med.* A vascular tissue causing a superficial opacity of the cornea, occurring esp. in trachoma.

pan'nus·co'ri·um (păn'ŭs·kō'rĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L. *pannus* cloth + *corium* leather.] A leather cloth for boot and shoe uppers. *Trade Name.*

Pa'no·an (pä'nō·ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating an important linguistic family of South American Indians, comprising about thirty-five tribes, occupying two large areas, one in eastern Peru and western Brazil, the other in northern Bolivia and the adjacent borderlands of Brazil and in southeastern Peru. Most have remained savage hunters and fishermen, sometimes practicing a primitive agriculture, and most are peaceful. Among the more important tribes are: the *Amahuacas, Cashibos, Chamicuros, Mayorunas, Pacaguaras* (comprising the *Caripunas*), *Sencis, Setibos,* and *Sipibos.*

pa·no'cha (pä·nō'chä), *n.* [Sp. *panocha, panoja*, fr. L. *panucula, panicula.* See PANICLE.] **a** A Mexican raw sugar. **b** A sweetmeat usually of brown sugar, cream, and nuts.

pan'o·co'co (păn'ō·kō'kō), *n.* [NL., fr. Galibi *panococo.*] Wamara.

pan'o·is'tic (păn'ō·ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* [*pan-* + Gr. *ōion* an egg.] *Zool.* Producing ova only; — said of the ovaries of certain insects.

Pa·no'li·a deer (pȧ·nō'lĭ·ȧ). The thameng.

pan'om·phe'an, pan'om·phae'an (păn'ŏm·fē'ăn), *adj.* Also **pan'om·pha'ic** (-fā'ĭk), **pan·om'phic** (păn·ŏm'fĭk). [L. *panomphaeus*, fr. Gr. *panomphaios.*] *Gr. Relig.* Giving forth all divination; — an epithet of Zeus, humorously misused, after Rabelais, in the sense of "universal."

pan'o·plied (păn'ō·plĭd), *adj.* Dressed in panoply.

pan'o·plist (-plĭst), *n.* [*panoply* + *-ist.*] One who is panoplied.

pan'o·ply (-plĭ), *n.; pl.* -PLIES (-plĭz). [Gr. *panoplia*, fr. *pas, pan*, all + *hoplon* tool, implement, in pl., armor, arms.] **1.** A full suit of armor, as of a hoplite or knight; also figurative, as in Ephesians vi. 11, 13, etc.
2. Anything defending or protecting completely by covering or enveloping; anything forming a bright or magnificent covering, envelopment, or environment.

pan'o·ply, *v. t.;* PAN'O·PLIED (-plĭd); PAN'O·PLY·ING. To provide with a panoply.

pan·op'tic (păn·ŏp'tĭk), *adj.* Also **pan·op'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl). [Gr. *panoptēs.* See PAN-; OPTIC.] Comprising all in one view.

pan·op'ti·con (păn·ŏp'tĭ·kŏn), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. *optikon*, neut. of *optikos* of or for sight. See OPTIC.] **1.** A kind of optical instrument, as a combination of a telescope and microscope.
2. A prison built so radially that the guard at a central position can see all the prisoners.
3. A place where everything may be seen; an exhibition room for novelties.

pan'o·ram' (păn'ō·răm'; păn'ō·răm), *adj.* [Short for PANORAMA.] Panoramic. — *n.* A panoramic camera.

pan'o·ra'ma (-răr'mȧ; -răm'ȧ; 277), *n.* [Gr. *pas, pan*, all + *horama* that which is seen, a view, fr. *horan* to see. See PAN-; WARY. Cf. DIORAMA.] **1.** **a** = CYCLORAMA **a.** **b** A picture exhibited a part at a time, by being unrolled before the spectator. **c** A building designed to contain and exhibit a panorama.
2. An unobstructed or complete view of a region in every direction; hence, a complete and comprehensive view or presentation of a subject matter.
3. A scene that passes continuously before one; a mental picture of a series of images or events, etc.

pan'o·ram'ic (-răm'ĭk), *adj.* Also **pan'o·ram'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). Of, pertaining to, or like, a panorama. — **-ram'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

panoramic camera. A photographic camera to take panoramic views with a revolving lens.

panoramic perspective. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 2.

panoramic sight. A form of hyposcope for use by marksmen, etc. See also FIELDPIECE, *Illust.*

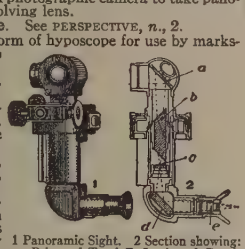

1 Panoramic Sight. 2 Section showing: *a* Prism of Total Reflection; *b* Rectifying Prism; *c* Objective; *d* Roof-shaped Prism; *e* Eyepiece.

panoramic telescope. See TELESCOPE.

pan'o·ra'mist (păn'ō·răr'mĭst; -răm'ĭst), *n.* [*panorama*+*-ist.*] One who paints panoramas.

Pa·nor'pa (pȧ·nôr'pȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *horpē, harpē*, sickle, goad.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the scorpion flies, and with their allies constituting the family **Pa·nor'pi·dae** (-pĭ·dē). — **pa·nor'pi·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **pa·nor'pid** (-pĭd), *n.* — **pa·nor'pine** (-pīn; -pĭn; 156), *adj.*

pan'o·type (păn'ō·tīp), *n.* [*pano-*, irreg. for *pan-* or *panto-* + *-type.*] A collodiotype.

pan·phar'ma·con (păn·fär'mȧ·kŏn), *n.* [NL. See PAN-; PHARMACON.] A panacea.

Pan'pipe' (păn'pīp'), *n., or, pl.*, **Pan'pipes'** (-pīps'). *Music.* A primitive wind instrument, said by the Greeks to have been invented by Pan, consisting of a series of short hollow reeds or pipes graduated in length according to a musical scale and bound together side by side, the lower ends being stopped, the upper ones open and level for playing on with the lips; a syrinx; a mouth organ.

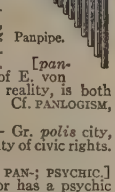
Panpipe.

pan·pneu'ma·tism (păn·nū'mȧ·tĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + *pneumat-* + *-ism.*] The doctrine of E. von Hartmann that the world, or noumenal reality, is both unconscious will and unconscious thought. Cf. PANLOGISM, PANTHELISM.

pan'po·lism (păn'pō·lĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. *polis* city, *polisma* community.] *Polit. Sci.* Equality of civic rights. *Rare.*

pan·psy'chism (păn·sī'kĭz'm), *n.* [See PAN-; PSYCHIC.] The theory that all nature is psychical or has a psychic aspect, and that every physical motion is a rudimentary mental process as well. — **pan·psy'chic** (-kĭk), *adj.* — **pan·psy'chist** (-kĭst), *n. & adj.* — **pan'psy·chis'tic** (păn'·sĭ·kĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

Pan'–Sa'tan·ism, *n.* A doctrine, orig. Gnostic, that the world is the expression of the personality of Satan.

pan·sci'en·tist (păn·sī'ĕn·tĭst), *n.* One generally versed in science.

panse (pȧns), *v. t. & i.* **1.** [F., *penser*, OF. also *panser.* See PANSY.] To think (of); consider. *Obs.*
2. [F. *panser*, orig. same word as *penser* to think.] To attend to or dress (a wound). *Scot.*

pan·sex'u·al·ism (păn·sĕk'shōō·ăl·ĭz'm; *cf.* SEXUAL), *n.* [*pan-* + *sexual* + *-ism.*] *Psychol.* **a** The suffusion of all experience and conduct with erotic feeling. **b** The view that all desire and interest are derived from the sex instinct. — **pan·sex'u·al,** *adj.* — **pan·sex'u·al·ist** (-ĭst), *n. & adj.* — **pan'sex·u·al'i·ty** (păn'sĕk·sh.ōō·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

pan·sex'u·al·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To interpret according to pansexualism.

pan'shard (păn'shĕrd), *n.* A potsherd. *Dial. Eng.*

pan'side' (păn'sīd'), *n.* The vicinity of a pan, as in dye works.

pan'side'man (-măn), *n.* One who works at the panside.

pan'sied (păn'zĭd), *adj.* Covered or adorned with pansies.

‖**pan'sière'** (păn'syär'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *panciere*, fr. *pance* (F. *panse*), belly. See PAUNCH.] *Medieval Armor.* A piece of plate armor covering the lower part of the body in front.

pan'smith' (păn'smĭth'), *n.* A smith who repairs pans.

pan'so·phism (păn'sō·fĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *pansophos* all-wise.] Pretension to universal knowledge. — **pan'so·phist** (-fĭst), *n.*

pan'so·phy (păn'sō·fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *pansophos* all-wise; cf. Gr. *sophia* wisdom.] Universal wisdom or encyclopedic knowledge; esp., a system of universal knowledge proposed by Comenius (1592–1670), a Moravian educator. — **pan·soph'ic** (păn·sŏf'ĭk), *adj.* — **pan·soph'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **pan·soph'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pan'sper'my (păn'spûr'mĭ), *n.* Also **pan·sper'mi·a** (păn·spûr'mĭ·ȧ). [NL. *panspermia*, fr. Gr. *panspermia* mixture of all seeds. See PAN-; -SPERM.] *Biol.* The theory that the widespread distribution of germs accounts for apparent cases of spontaneous generation. — **pan·sper'mic** (-spûr'mĭk), *adj.*

pan·sphyg'mo·graph (-sfĭg'mō·grăf), *n.* [*pan-* + *sphygmograph.*] An instrument for recording simultaneously cardiac, pulse, and chest movements.

pan'ste·re·o·ra'ma (păn'stĕr·ē·ō·rä'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pas, pan*, all + *stereos* solid + *horama* a view.] A model of a town or country, in relief.

pan'sy (păn'zĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-zĭz). [F. *pensée* pansy, fr. *herbe de la pensée*, fr. *pensée* thought, fr. *penser* to think, fr. L. *pensare* to weigh, ponder. See PENSIVE; cf. PREPENSE.] **1.** A garden plant (*Viola tricolor hortensis*), derived from *V. tricolor*, the wild pansy of Europe, and other species. It has irregular 5-petaled flowers and lobed or incised leaves with large stipules. The wild pansy has small and usually purple and yellow flowers; cultivation has developed many different shades and combinations of color.

There is *pansies*, that's for thoughts. *Shak.*

2. A color, bluish blue-red in hue, of very high saturation and low brilliance. Called also *pensée.* Cf. COLOR.
3. [*cap.*] Used as a fem. proper name

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

pansy-colored	**pansy-purple**	**pansy-yellow**
pansy-growing	**pansy-violet**	

pansy orchid. Any tropical American orchid of the genus *Millonia*, also, any of the horticultural varieties of this genus. They are very showy, epiphytic plants with large, blotched flowers.

pansy purple. A color, bluish-red in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

pansy violet. *a U. S.* A form of the bird's-foot violet having the two upper petals very dark purple, with the lower petals normally lilac-purple. **b** The wild pansy. **c** A color, blue-red in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. Called also *Roman violet.* Cf. COLOR.

pant (pănt), *v.;* PANT'ED; PANT'ING. [OF. *pantaisier* to be breathless (F. *pantois* out of breath), fr. (assumed) VL. *phantasiare* to have the nightmare, fr. *phantasia* fancy. See FANCY.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To breathe quickly, spasmodically, or in a labored manner, as from exertion, eagerness, or excitement; to respire with heaving of the chest. Also used of natural phenomena, machines, etc.

Pluto *pants* for breath from out his cell. *Dryden.*

2. To run panting.
3. Hence: To long eagerly; to desire earnestly; yearn.

As the hart *panteth* after the water brooks. *Ps.* xlii. 1.

4. To beat with unnatural violence or rapidity; to palpitate or throb; to pulsate; — said of the heart, blood, etc.
5. *Naut.* To bulge in and out alternately.

——, *Transitive:* **1.** To breathe or utter quickly or laboriously; gasp; to put or drive by gasping; — with *out* or *forth.*
2. To long for; to pant or yearn for. *Rare.*

pant (pănt), *n.* **1.** One of a series of short and quick or spasmodic breaths, as after exertion; a catching of the breath; a gasp. Also, a throb or puff of an engine.
2. A heave, palpitation, or throb, as of the heart.

pant (pănt), *n.* [Cf. Sp. & It. *pantano* slough, swamp.] **1.** A public fountain, cistern, or well. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. A pool or puddle, as in a farmyard. *Dial. Eng.*

pant (pănt), *n., sing.* of PANTS. — **pant,** *adj. Colloq.*

pant (pănt), *v. t.* To clothe in "pants." *Southern U. S.*

pant-. A combining form, Greek *pant-*, fr. *pas, pan*, all, equivalent to *pan-*, as in *pantanemone* and the following list (see ACHROMATIC, etc.).

pantachromatic	**pantamorphia**	**pantatrophia**
pantagogue	**pantanencephalia**	**pantatrophy**
pantalgia	**pantanencephalic**	

panta-. Erron. var. of PANTO- (which see), as in *pantacosm*, and the following:

pantagraph	**pantamorph**	**pantascope**
pantagraphic	**pantamorphic**	**pantascopic**
pantagraphical	**pantaphobia**	**pantatype**
pantameter		

pan'ta·cosm (păn'tȧ·kŏz'm), *n.* [*panta-* + Gr. *kosmos* universe.] An astrolabe or cosmolabe.

pan·tag'a·my (păn·tăg'ȧ·mĭ), *n.* [*panta-* + *-gamy.*] In certain communistic societies, marriage in which every man is regarded as the husband of every woman and vice versa.

Pan·tag'ru·el (păn·tăg'rōō·ĕl; *F.* pȧn'tȧ'grü'ĕl'), *n.* [F.] The son of Gargantua in Rabelais's satirical romance of *Pantagruel.* He is a giant, under whose tongue a whole army takes shelter from rain, in whose mouth and throat are whole cities. He is a jolly drunkard and boon companion, whose unrestrained humor has a serious satirical purpose. Rabelais fantastically derives his name from Greek and "Hagarene" or Arabic with the meaning all-thirsty. See PANURGE.

Pan'ta·gru·el'i·an (păn'tȧ·grōō·ĕl'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Also **Pan'ta·gru·el'ic** (-fk), **Pan'ta·gru·el'ine** (-ĭn), **Pan'ta·gru'el·is'tic** (-grōō'ĕl·ĭs'tĭk), **Pan'ta·gru'el·is'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl). Of, pertaining to, or befitting, Pantagruel. — **Pan'ta·gru·el'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pan'ta·gru·el'i·on (-grōō·ĕl'ĭ·ŏn), *n.* [F. *pantagruélion.*] An herb (prob. hemp, as furnishing the material for the hangman's rope) mentioned in Rabelais's *Pantagruel.*

Pan'ta·gru'el·ism (păn'tȧ·grōō'ĕl·ĭz'm; păn·tăg'rōō·ĕl·ĭz'm), *n.* The theory or practice of Pantagruel; buffoonery or coarse humor with a satirical or serious purpose. — **Pan'ta·gru'el·ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **Pan'ta·gru'el·ize** (-īz), *v. i.*

‖**pan'ta·lan'** (pȧn'tȧ·län'), *n.; pl.* -LANS (*Sp.* -lȧns'). [Philippine Sp. *pantalán*, of uncert. origin.] A raised platform; a wharf. *Phil. I.*

pan·tal'e·on (păn·tăl'ē·ŏn), *n.* [After the inventor, *Pantaleon* Hebenstreit, a German.] A large dulcimer, invented about 1700, with gut and metal strings, struck with wooden mallets.

pan'ta·lets', pan'ta·lettes' (păn'tȧ·lĕts'), *n. pl.; sing.*, *Rare*, PANTALET, PANTALETTE. [Dim., fr. PANTALOON.] In women's and girls' costume about 1830–50, long loose drawers with a frill or ruffle at the bottom of each leg; also, a detachable frill or ruffle showing below the skirt; humorously, women's drawers, bloomers, or the like.

---

pan·na'tion·al·ism (păn·năsh'ŭn·ăl·ĭz'm), *n.* = INTERNATIONALISM, 2.

pan'nel, *n.* Erroneous for PANNAM.

pan'nel. ‡ PANEL.

pan'nel. ‡ PANELE.

pan'nel·la'tion. Var. of PANELATION. [GUIGNET'S GREEN, 1.]

Pan'ne·tier' green (pȧn'tyā'). = **pan'nierd.** Panniered. *Ref. Sp.*

pan'o·pho'bi·a (păn'ō·fō'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = PANTOPHOBIA.

pan'o·plid. Panoplied. *Ref. Sp.*

Pan'or·pa'tae (păn'ôr·pā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of MECOPTERA.

Pan'·Or'tho·dox (păn'ôr'thō·dŏks), *adj.* See PAN-. — **Pan'·Or'tho·dox'y** (-dŏk'sĭ), *n.*

pan'path'y (păn'păth'ĭ), *n.* See PAN- d. [PHENOMENALISM.

pan'phe·nom'e·nal·ism, *n.* = PANSEXUALISM.

pan·pho'bi·a (păn·fō'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = PANTOPHOBIA.

pan·sci'o·lism (păn·sī'ō·lĭz'm), *n.* See PAN-. — **pan·sci'o·list** (păn·sī'ō·lĭst), *n.*

pan'ser. Var. of PANSIÈRE. [ISM.

pan·sex'ism, *n.* = PANSEXUALI-

pan'-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.

Pan'shen Er·de'ni. See DESHU LAMA.

pan·sper'ma·tism (păn·spûr'mȧ·tĭz'm), *n.* See PAN-; -SPERMATISM.

pan'sy-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

pan'ta·let'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

pan'ta·let'ted (păn'tȧ·lĕt'ĕd; -lĕd), *adj.* Wearing pantalets.
pan'ta·lon (păn'tȧ·lŏn), *n.* The first set of a quadrille.
pan'ta·lon (păn'tȧ·lŏn). Var. of PANTALEON.
pan'ta·loon' (păn'tȧ·lōōn'), *n.* [F. *pantalon*, fr. It. *Pantalone*, a masked character in the Italian comedy, fr. *Pantaleone*, the patron saint of Venice, which, as a baptismal name, is very frequent among the Venetians, and is applied to them by the other Italians as a nickname, fr. Gr. *Pantaleōn*, lit., all lion, a Greek personal name.] **1.** [*cap.*] In the Italian comedy, a character, originally and properly Venetian, usually a lean old dotard, with spectacles, slippers, and a kind of tight-fitting combination of trousers and stockings; also, in pantomimes, a buffoon, usually a vicious old dotard, the butt and accomplice of the clown. See MASKED COMEDY.

Pantaloon, 1.

2. A feeble or imbecile old man; an old dotard. *Obs.*
3. Usually in *pl.* A leg garment of varying styles at different periods; as: **a** *Obs.* A kind of wide breeches fashionable in England for some years after 1660. **b** *Obs.* A tight-fitting outer garment consisting of breeches and stockings in one. **c** In recent times, trousers.
pan'ta·loon', *v. i.* To act as Pantaloon.
pan'ta·looned' (păn'tȧ·lōōnd'), *adj.* Wearing pantaloons.
pan'ta·loon'er·y (-lōōn'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* The character or performance of a pantaloon; buffoonery.
pan'ta·nem'o·ne (păn'tȧ·nĕm'ō·nē), *n.* [*pant-* + Gr. *anemos* wind.] A form of windmill with two semicircular vanes.
pan·tarbe' (păn·tärb'), *n.* [OF., fr. Gr. *pantarbē* a kind of precious stone.] A precious stone anciently believed to shine like the sun and act on gold as a magnet. *Rare.*
pan'tarch·y (păn'tär·kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *pantarchia*, fr. *pas, pan*, all + *archē* rule.] Rule by all; a state ruled by all the people.
‖**pan'ta re'i** *or* **rhe'i** (păn'tȧ rē'ĭ). [Gr. *panta rhei* all flows.] The universe is constantly changing. *Heraclitus.*
pan'tas (păn'tăs), *n.* [OF. *pantais*. See PANT, *v.*] A distemper affecting the lungs of hawks. *Obs.*
Pan'ta·stom'i·na (păn'tȧ·stŏm'ĭ·nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *panta-* + Gr. *stoma* mouth.] *Zool.* In some classifications, an order of Mastigophora whose members have no definite mouth.
pan·tech'nic (păn·tĕk'nĭk), *adj.* [*pan-* + *technic.*] Relating to or comprising all the arts.
pan·tech'ni·con (-nĭ·kŏn; -kŭn), *n.* [NL. See PAN-; TECHNIC.] Orig., a London bazaar for all sorts of artistic works; later, a storage warehouse; hence, a furniture van, called also a **pantechnicon van.** *Eng.*
pan tel'e·graph (-tĕl'ē·grăf; 83), *n.* [*pan-* + *telegraph.*] *Elec.* A form of facsimile telegraph using at both ends of the line two isochronously vibrating pendulums. See FACSIMILE TELEGRAPH. — **pan'te·leg'ra·phy** (păn'tē·lĕg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.*
pan'tel·e·ol'o·gism (păn'tĕl·ē·ŏl'ō·jĭz'm; -tē·lē-), *n.* [*pan-* + *teleology.*] The theory that all reality is directed to the realization of ends; specif., the conception that the essential nature of the world is intelligent activity of God.
pan·tel'e·phone (păn·tĕl'ē·fōn), *n.* [*pan-* + *telephone.*] A highly sensitive form of microphone.
pan'tel·e·phon'ic (păn'tĕl·ē·fŏn'ĭk), *adj.* **a** Of or pert. to the pantelephone. **b** Designating, or pert. to, telephonic transmission in which all the components of a complex sound are equally transmitted irrespective of their pitch.
pan·tel'ler·ite (păn·tĕl'ĕr·īt), *n.* [From *Pantelleria*, an island in the eastern Mediterranean, whence it was first described.] A lava, related to rhyolite, but rich in iron and soda, and consisting of anorthoclase feldspar, aegirite-augite, cossyrite (a titaniferous soda amphibole), and glass.
pant'er (păn'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which pants.
pan'ter (păn'tĕr), *n.* [OF. (F. *pantière*), fr. L. *panther* hunting net, fr. Gr. *panthēra*, fr. *pas, pan*, all + *thēr* beast.] A fowler's net or snare. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
pan'ter (păn'tĕr), *n.* Also **pan'ter·er** (-ēr). [ME. See PANTLER.] A keeper of the pantry; a pantler. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
Pan·the'ian (păn·thē'yăn), *adj.* [See PANTHEON.] Common to all gods.
pan·the'ic (păn·thē'ĭk), *adj.* Of the nature of a pantheum.
pan'the·ism (păn'thē·ĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + *theism.*] **1.** The doctrine that the universe, taken or conceived of as a whole, is God; the doctrine that there is no God but the combined forces and laws which are manifested in the existing universe. *Pantheism* is a loose designation for the significance, with reference to the doctrine of deity, of many theories. It contrasts with *agnosticism, atheism, deism, polytheism,* and *theism* (see these terms). It has been commonly understood as including acosmism (which see) and the doctrine of extreme mysticism, that the divine One is the only true reality; but now a distinction is sometimes made between pantheism (all is God) and theopantism (God is all). Pantheism is commonly understood as covering cosmotheism (which see) as being a form of monism. Cf. PANENTHEISM, PANLOGISM, PANPNEUMATISM, PANPSYCHISM, PANTELEOLOGISM, PANTHELISM.
2. The worship of gods of different creeds, cults, or peoples indifferently; also, toleration of worship of all gods, as at certain periods in the Roman Empire.
pan'the·ist (păn'thē·ĭst), *n.* One who holds to pantheism.
pan'the·is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Also **pan'the·is'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl). Of, pertaining to, or like, pantheism; founded in, or leading to, pantheism. — **pan'the·is'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*
pan'the·lism (păn'thē·lĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. *thelein* to will + *-ism.*] The doctrine that the ultimate reality of the universe, or the absolute, is will; specif., the philosophy of Arthur Schopenhauer (1788–1860).
pan'the·ol'o·gy (păn'thē·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*pan-* + *theology.*] A system of theology embracing all religions: a universal system of theology. — **pan'the·ol'o·gist** (-jĭst), *n.*
pan'the·on (păn'thē·ŏn; -ŭn; păn·thē'ŏn; 277), *n.* [L. *pantheon, pantheum*, fr. Gr. *pantheion* (sc. *hieron*), fr. *pantheios* of all gods, fr. *pas, pan*, all + *theios* of the god, fr. *theos* a god. See PAN-; THEISM.] **1.** A temple dedicated to all the gods; esp. [*cap.*], the building so called at Rome. The Roman Pantheon comprises a rotunda with a great hemispherical dome, built by Hadrian about A.D. 120, and an octastyle portico of Corinthian columns, which replaced the temple built by Agrippa about 27 B.C. In 609 it was dedicated as a church to the memory of all the martyrs, in allusion to its supposed earlier use as a temple of all the gods. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.*

2. a Figuratively, a shrine or habitation of all gods or religions. **b** A treatise on the pagan gods.
3. A building resembling or likened to the Roman Pantheon; esp., a building where rest the great and famous dead of a nation, such as Westminster Abbey, or the church of Sainte-Geneviève, called *le Panthéon* at Paris.

The Pantheon at Paris.

4. The aggregate gods of a people; esp., the gods officially recognized as major or state deities.
5. A place of public amusement; — from a building so called opened in London in 1772.
pan'the·on'ic (păn'thē·ŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a pantheon.
pan'the·on·ize (păn'thē·ŏn·īz; păn·thē'ŏn-), *v. t.* To admit to or inter in a pantheon. — **pan'the·on·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*
pan'ther (păn'thĕr), *n.*; *pl.* PANTHERS (-thĕrz), sometimes PANTHER. See PLURAL, *Note.* [ME. *pantere*, fr. OF. *pantere* (F. *panthère*), fr. L. *panthera*, fr. Gr. *panthēr*; cf. Skr. *puṇḍarīka* tiger. Cf. 1st PAINTER.] **a** The leopard; esp., a supposed robust and fierce variety, or the black variety. **b** Any of several other large cats; esp., in America, the cougar or puma, less often the jaguar.
panther cat. The ocelot.
panther cowrie. A spotted East Indian cowrie (*Cypraea pantherina*).
pan'ther·ess (păn'thĕr·ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A female panther.
pan'ther·ine (-īn; -ĭn; 156), *adj.* [L. *pantherinus.*] Of or characteristic of a panther; also, like a panther, esp. in color; as, the **pantherine snake** (*Drymobius bifossatus*) of South America, or the **pantherine toad** (*Bufo mauritanica* or *pantherina*) of northwestern Africa.
panther lily. = LEOPARD LILY **a.**
pan'ther's·bane' (păn'thĕrz·bān'), *n.* The wolfsbane.
pan'ther·wood' (păn'thĕr·wŏŏd'), *n.* The sandarac tree or wood.
pan'the·um (păn'thē·ŭm; păn·thē'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -THEA (-ȧ). [L. See PANTHEON.] **1.** A pantheon.
2. A statue or idol combining the images or emblems of several deities, or of one deity in various aspects.
Pan·thi'no (păn·thē'nō), *n.* A servant in Shakespeare's *Two Gentlemen of Verona.*
pan'tile' (păn'tĭl'), *n.* [*pan* dish + *tile.*] **1. a** A roofing tile whose cross section is a dissymmetrical ogee curve. **b** A longitudinally curved roofing tile, laid alternately with convex covering tiles; a gutter tile. **c** A mission tile.

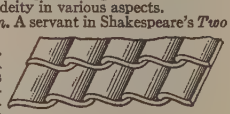
Pantiles, 1 **a.**

2. A flat paving tile, Dutch or Flemish. *Obs.*
3. *Naut.* A sea biscuit; hardtack. *Slang.*
pan'tile', *adj.* Designating, or pertaining to, a Dissenters' meeting house or congregation; — from the roofing. *Obs.*
pan'tiled' (păn'tĭld'), *adj.* Roofed with pantiles.
pantile lath. An extra large lath to support pantiles on roofs.
pan'til·ing (-tĭl'ĭng), *n.* Pantile roofing.
pan'tine (păn'tĭn; -tīn), *n.* [F., commonly *pantin.*] A jointed pasteboard doll or manikin forming a kind of jumping jack. *Obs.*
pant'ing, *adj.* That pants. — **pant'ing·ly,** *adv.*
panting stringer, beam, knee. *Naut.* One designed to strengthen plates and prevent panting.
pan·ti·soc'ra·cy (pănt'ĭ·sŏk'rȧ·sĭ; pănt'ĭ-), *n.* [*pant-* + *isocracy.*] A Utopian community, in which all should rule equally, such as Coleridge, Lovell, and Southey planned in their younger days. — **pant'i·so·crat'ic** (pănt'ĭ·sō·krăt'ĭk; pănt'ĭ-), *adj.* — **pant'i·so·crat'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.*
pant·i'so·crat (pănt·ĭ'sō·krăt; pănt·ĭs'ō-), *n.*, **pant'i·soc'ra·tist** (pănt'ĭ·sŏk'rȧ·tĭst; pănt'ĭ-). An advocate of pantisocracy.
pan'tle (păn'tl), *v. i.* [Dim. or freq. of *pant*, v.] To pant. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
pan'tler (păn'tlĕr), *n.* [ME. *pantlere, pantelere* (after *botelere, buteler*, butler), fr. *panterere, pantrer*, fr. *panter, paneter*, fr. OF. *panetier.* See PANTRY; cf. PANTER pantler.] In a great family, the servant or officer in charge of the bread and the pantry. *Archaic.*
pan'to (păn'tō). Short for PANTOMIME. *Colloq., Brit.*
pan'to- (păn'tō-). A combining form, Greek *panto-*, equivalent to *pan-*, from *pas, pan*, gen. *pantos*, all, as in *pantomime.* The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

pantoganglitis	pantophagous	pantoplethora
pantogelastic	pantophagy	pantopragmatic
pantoiatrical	pantophile	pantopterous
pantopelagian	pantophobia	pantotactic
pantophagic	pantophobic	pantotype
pantophagist	pantophobous	

pan'to·chro'mism (-krō'mĭz'm), *n.* [*panto-* + *-chromism.*] *Chem.* The property, possessed by certain salts, of occurring in any of several colors. Cf. CHROMOISOMERISM. — **pan'to·chrome** (păn'tō·krōm), *adj.* — **pan'to·chro'mic** (-krō'mĭk), *adj.*
pan'to·chro·nom'e·ter (păn'tō·krō·nŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*panto-* + *chronometer.*] An instrument combining the functions of the compass, sundial, and universal time dial, used to determine the time by the solar shadow.
Pan·toc'ra·tor (păn·tŏk'rȧ·tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *pantokratōr* omnipotent.] The All-Ruler; esp., as applied to Christ. — **Pan·toc'ra·tor,** *adj.*
Pan'to·don (păn'tō·dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *pant-* + *-odōn.*] *Zool.* A genus of fresh-water fishes of western Africa consisting of the flying fish *Pantodon buchholzi.* It is the type of a family, **Pan'to·don'ti·dae** (-dŏn'tĭ·dē), closely related to the Osteoglossidae.
pan'to·fle, pan'tof·fle (păn'tō·f'l; păn·tŏf'l; -tōō·f'l), *n.* [F. *pantoufle*, fr. It. *pantofola*, fr. MGr. *pantophellos* whole cork, fr. Gr. *phellos* cork. Cf. PANTO-.] **a** A slipper, esp. for lounging. **b** A kind of chopine with front uppers only, having a cork sole and used as an overshoe in the 16th century.
pan'to·glos'si·cal (păn'tō·glŏs'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Pertaining to all languages. *Rare.*
pan'to·glot (păn'tō·glŏt), *n.* [*panto-* + Gr. *glōtta, glōssa*, tongue, language.] One conversant with all languages. — **pan'to·glot'tism** (-glŏt'ĭz'm), *n.*
pan'to·graph (păn'tō·grăf; 83), *n.* [*panto-* + *-graph.*] **1. a** An instrument, essentially of four light rigid links jointed in parallelogram form, to copy maps, plans, or the like on any predetermined scale. The links are uniformly perforated along their lengths, and are permanently jointed, two and two, together, the other joints being variable, according to the scale. The instrument has a fixed pivot at the end of one of the links, a tracing point at the free end of the link jointed to this, and another tracing point at the permanent joint of the other two links. One tracing point is moved over the outline of the diagram to be copied; the other makes the desired copy. **b** *Mech.* A linkwork of similar construction, or a lazy-tongs device, used as a reducing motion for an indicator, a parallel motion for a beam engine, or the like.

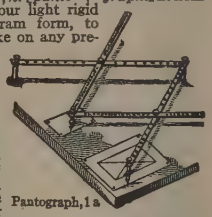
Pantograph, 1 **a**

2. *Elec.* A trolley or current-collecting device carried by a collapsible pantograph frame.
pan'to·graph, *v. t.* To copy with or to function by the use of a pantograph.
pan·tog'ra·pher (păn·tŏg'rȧ·fĕr), *n.* One who engraves or embroiders with a pantograph.
pan'to·graph'ic (păn'tō·grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a pantograph. — **pan'to·graph'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **pan·tog'ra·phy** (păn·tŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.*
pantograph snaffle. A snaffle jointed like a pantograph.
pantograph trolley. See TROLLEY, *n.*
pan·tol'o·gy (păn·tŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*panto-* + *-logy.*] A systematic view of all knowledge. — **pan'to·log'ic** (păn'tō·lŏj'ĭk), *adj.* — **pan'to·log'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **pan·tol'o·gist** (păn·tŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*
pan'to·man'cer (păn'tō·măn'sĕr), *n.* [*panto-* + Gr. *manteia* divination.] One who sees omens in all events.
pan·tom'e·ter (păn·tŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* An instrument to measure all angles in determining elevations, distances, etc. — **pan'to·met'ric** (păn'tō·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* — **pan'to·met'ri·cal** (-rĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **pan·tom'e·try** (păn·tŏm'ē·trĭ), *n.*
pan'to·mime (păn'tō·mīm), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pantomimus*, fr. Gr. *pantomimos*, lit., all-imitating, fr. *pas, pantos*, all + *mimos* mimic, mime. See MIMIC.] **1.** An actor in a dumb-show performance; esp., one of the *pantomimi*, of the ancient Roman pantomime (see def. 2).
2. A dramatic performance by actors using only, or chiefly, dumb show. The Roman *pantomime* was by masked actors, the mimicry being wholly bodily. The subjects were commonly well-known myths, but a chorus usually sang the story by way of interlude. In Italy the pantomime developed the characters of *Harlequin, Pantaloon, Columbine, Scaramouch* (which see), forming a kind of popular burlesque; in France, in the 17th and 18th centuries, the name was applied to allegorical spectacles with characters from classical mythology; in England a kind of folklore drama grew up with subjects largely from popular tales, of which dumb acting as well as burlesque dialogue, music, and dancing by Clown, Harlequin, etc., are features. It has become a characteristic feature of the Christmas season.
3. Hence, dumb show of any sort; significant gesticulation or facial expression.
pan'to·mime, *adj.* Pantomimic.
pan'to·mime, *v. t. & i.* To represent by pantomime.
pan·to·mim'ic (păn'tō·mĭm'ĭk), *adj.* Also **pan'to·mim'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). [L. *pantomimicus.*] Of or pertaining to mimicry or pantomime. — **pan'to·mim'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*
pan'to·mim'ic, *n.* A pantomime actor.
pan'to·mim'ic·ry (-rĭ), *n.* Pantomimic action.
pan'to·mim'ist (păn'tō·mĭm'ĭst), *n.* An actor in pantomime; also, a composer of pantomimes.
pan'tom·ne'si·a (păn'tŏm·nē'zhĭ·ȧ; -zĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *panto-* + *-mnesia.*] *Psychol.* Memory such that nothing once known is ever completely forgotten. — **pan'tom·ne'sic** (-sĭk; -zĭk), *adj.*
pan'to·morph (păn'tō·môrf), *n.* [*panto-* + *-morph.*] Something capable of assuming all shapes.
pan'to·mor'phi·a (-môr'fĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *panto-* + Gr. *morphē* form.] **a** Symmetry throughout. **b** Pantomorphic condition.
pan'to·mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *pantomorphos.* See PAN-; MORPHIC.] Taking or assuming all shapes.
pan'to·scope (păn'tō·skōp), *n.* [*panto-* + *-scope.*] *Photog.* A form of wide-angle lens.
pan'to·scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *adj.* Having a wide field of view; as, **pantoscopic camera,** a panoramic camera; **pantoscopic spectacles,** bifocals.
pan'to·then'ate (păn'tō·thĕn'āt; păn·tŏth'ĕ·nāt), *n.* A salt or ester of pantothenic acid.
pan'to·then'ic ac'id (păn'tō·thĕn'ĭk). [Gr. *pantothen* from every side.] *Biochem.* A growth-stimulating vitamin, $C_9H_{17}NO_5$, of the B group, occurring widely, as in liver and other tissues, yeast, and molasses. It is a derivative of β-alanine.
Pan'to·the'ri·a (-thē'rĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *panto-* + Gr. *thērion* beast.] *Paleontol.* An order of generalized mammals including most of those of the American Jurassic. — **pan·to·the'ri·an** (-thē'rĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*
pan·toum' (păn·tōōm'), *n.* [F. See PANTUN.] *Pros.* A series of quatrains rhyming ABAB, BCBC, CDCD, etc., with A as the final rhyme. See PANTUN.
pan'try (păn'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [ME. *pantrie, panetrie*, fr. OF. *paneterie*, fr. *panetier* pantler, fr. *pain* bread, fr. L. *panis*; cf. ML. *panetarius* baker. See FOOD; cf. PANETELA, PANNIER, PANTLER.] A room or closet where bread and other provisions are kept; also, a room near a dining room for glassware, chinaware, etc.
pan'try·man (-măn), *n.* A man employed in a pantry, as in a hotel. — **pan'try·wom'an** (-wŏŏm'ăn), *n.*
pants (pănts), *n. pl.* [Short for PANTALOONS.] **a** Pantaloons. **b** *Colloq.* Trousers. **c** *Colloq.* Drawers.
pan·tun' (păn·tōōn'), *n.* [Malay.] *Pros.* The Malay verse form imitated under the name *pantoum* (which see).
‖**pa·ñue'lo** (pä·nywā'lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (*Sp.* -lōs). [Sp.] A kerchief or neckcloth; in the Philippines, a square cloth, folded triangularly, worn like a great ruffle or collar.

Pan'ta·lo'ne (păn'tȧ·lō'nē), *n.* [It.] See PANTALOON, 1; MASKED COMEDY.
Pan'ta·sto·mat'i·da (păn'tȧ·stō·măt'ĭ·dȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *panta-* + Gr. *stoma* mouth.] *Zool.* Syn. of PANTASTOMINA.
pan·teo'ni·con. Pantechnicon. *Ref. Sp.* [*Ref. Sp.*]
pan·tel'e·graf. Pantelegraph.
pan'the·le'ma·tism (păn'thē·lē'mȧ·tĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. *thelēma* will.] = PANTHELISM.
pan'ther·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
pan'ther·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
pan'tod, *n.* See 2d OD.
pan'to·graf. Pantograph. *R. S.*
pan'to·mim'ish (păn'tō·mīm'ĭsh), *adj.* See -ISH.
pan'to·mi'mus (păn'tō·mī'mŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -MMI (-mī). [L.] See PANTOMIME, 1.
pan'ton (păn'tŏn), *n.* [Perh. fr. PATTEN.] = PANTOFLE. *New Dial.*
pan·toon', *n.* = SPONTOON, 2.
Pan·top'o·da (păn·tŏp'ō·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *panto-* + *-poda.*] *Zool.* Syn. of PYCNOGONIDA.
pan'to·pod (păn'tō·pŏd), *n.* = PANTOPODA.
pan·tos'o·phy (păn·tŏs'ō·fĭ), *n.* = PANSOPHY.
Pan'to·sto'ma·ta (păn'tō·stō'mȧ·tȧ; -stŏm'ȧ·tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *panto-* + *stoma, -atos*, mouth.] *Zool.* Syn. of PANTASTOMINA. — **pan·tos'to·mate** (păn·tŏs'tō·māt; păn'tō·stō'māt), **pan'to·stom'a·tous** (păn'tō·stŏm'ȧ·tŭs; -stō'mȧ·tŭs), *adj.* — **pan'to·stome** (păn'tō·stōm), *n.* **pan·tou'fle** (păn·tōō'f'l). Var. of PANTOFLE.

pa'nung (pä'nŏŏng), *n.* [Siamese *phā* cloth + *nŭn* one.] In Siam, a strip of cloth about 3 yds. long, worn over the body from waist to knees.

‖**pa'nure'** (pa'nür'), *n.* [F.] Bread crumbs used to cover croquettes, etc., for cooking.

Pan'urge (păn'ûrj; *F.* pa'nürzh'), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *panourgos* ready to do anything, a rogue.] The favorite companion of Pantagruel in Rabelais's *Pantagruel.* He is a spendthrift, tippler, libertine, coward, and rogue, but his good heart and ingenious mocking at all things (except danger) make him attractive. Unable to decide whether to marry, he set out with Pantagruel to the Oracle of the Divine Bottle, where he was answered by the single word *tring* (touch glasses, as for a toast).

pan·ur'gic (păn·ûr'jĭk), *adj.* [See PANURGY.] Apt or ready in all kinds of work.

pan'ur·gy (păn'ûr·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *panourgia*, fr. *panourgos* ready to do anything, knavish, roguish, fr. *pas*, *pan*, all + *ergon* work.] Skill in all work or business; craft. *Rare.*

pan·yar' (păn·yär'), *v. t.* [Pg. *penhorar* to pledge, fr. L. *pignus* pledge.] To seize as a pledge or security; esp., to seize or kidnap (natives); to plunder; raid. *West Africa.*

pan·zo'ism (păn·zō'ĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. *zōion* an animal.] **1.** Vital forces or powers, collectively; vital energy.
2. The primitive belief in the kinship of men and animals.

pan'zo·o'ti·a (păn'zō·ō'shĭ·ə), *n.* Also **pan·zo'o·ty** (păn·zō'ō·tĭ), *n.* [NL. *panzootia*, fr. Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all + *zōion* animal.] A panzootic.

pan'zo·ot'ic (păn'zō·ŏt'ĭk), *adj. Veter.* Afflicting many species of animals. A panzootic disease.

pa'o·lo (pä'ō·lō), *n.; pl.* PAOLI (-lē). [It., after Pope Paul V. See PAUL.] A small papal silver coin, 1/10 scudo, struck under Paul III.

Pa'o·lo, *n.* See FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.

paon (păn), *n.* The color peacock blue.

pap (păp), *n.* [ME. *pap, pappe;* appar. of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. dial. *papp, pappe,* Nor. dial. *pappe;* cf. Lith. *papas* nipple. Cf. PAP soft food, PAPULE.] **1.** A nipple; mammilla; teat. *Archaic exc. Dial.*
2. Anything shaped like a nipple, as: **a** A small tumor or swelling; a pimple. **b** A rounded, nipplelike hill or peak; — chiefly in *pl.*

pap, *n.* [Like D. *pap,* perh. fr. L. *papa, pappa,* the word with which infants call for food but either may have been formed independently. Cf. PAP nipple, PAMPER, PAPA.] **1.** A soft food for infants or invalids, as that made of bread boiled or softened in milk or water.
2. Hence, a paste, pulp, emulsion, or the like.
3. *Colloq. & Contemptuous.* **a** Nourishment or support from official patronage; as, treasury *pap.* **b** Simple discourse, esp. moral, suitable only for the minds of infants.
4. The pulp of an apple, or of similar fruit. *Obs.*

pap (păp), *v. t.* To feed with pap.

pap, *v. i.* To make a light tapping noise. *Thackeray.*

pap, *n.* Short for PAPA. *Chiefly Dial.*

pap (păp). Scot. & Ir. var. of POP.

pa'pa (pä'pə; pə·pä'; *Brit. usually* pə·pä'), *n.* [F., orig. a child's word; cf. L. *papa,* Gr. *papas, pappas,* a child's word meaning father. Cf. POPE, PAP, PAPPUS.] Father; — now chiefly a child's word.

pa'pa (pä'pə), *n.* [L., father, bishop, fr. Gr. See PAPA father.] *Eccl.* **a** The Pope. **b** *Eastern Ch.* (1) The Patriarch of Alexandria. (2) A parish priest, or one of the lower clergy.

‖**pa'pa** (pä'pä), *n.* [Sp.] The potato.

pa'pa (pä'pə), *n.* **a** A baboon. **b** The king vulture.

pa'pa (pä'pə), *n.* [Maori.] In New Zealand, a bluish clay like indurated pipe clay, used for whitening fireplaces. It is often hard as stone, and is then called **papa rock.**

pa·pa' (pə·pä'; pō'pō). Var. of PAPAW.

pa'pa·ble (pä'pə·b'l), *adj.* [F. See PAPAL.] Eligible to the papacy. — **pa'pa·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

pa'pa·bot', **pa'pa·bote'** (pä'pə·bōt'), *n.* [Prob. of Creole origin.] The upland plover. *Louisiana.*

pa'pa·cy (pā'pə·sĭ), *n.; pl.* PAPACIES (-sĭz). [ML. *papatia,* fr. L. *papa* a father, bishop. See POPE.] **1.** The office and dignity of the Pope; papal jurisdiction; as, raised to the *papacy.*
2. The succession of popes; the papal line.
3. The period of time during which a pope reigns.
4. [*cap.*] The system of government in the Roman Catholic Church of which the Pope is the supreme head.
5. Adherence to Roman Catholicism.

pa'pa·gal'lo (pä'pə·gäl'yō; 170), *n.; pl.* -LOS (-yōz; *Sp.* -yōs). [Sp. *papagayo.*] A large brightly colored food fish (*Nematistius pectoralis*) related to the Carangidae, found from the Gulf of California to Panama; called also *roosterfish* from the vividly colored spines of the first dorsal fin which suggest the comb of a rooster.

Pa'pa·ga'yo wind (pä'pə·gä'yō), *n. Meteorol.* A violent northeasterly wind on the Pacific coasts of Nicaragua and Guatemala; — named for the district from which it blows.

Pa'pa·go (pä'pä·gō), *n.* An Indian of a Piman tribe, formerly dwelling south and southeast of the Gila River in Arizona and Sonora. Cf. PIMA.

pa·pa'in (pə·pā'ĭn; pā'pə·ĭn), *n.* [See PAPAW.] *Biochem.* A proteolytic enzyme in the juice of the green fruit of the papaya, and apparently intermediate in action between pepsin and trypsin. It is used as a digestant.

pa'pal (pā'pəl), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *papa* bishop. See PAPACY.] **1.** Of or pert. to the Pope of Rome; proceeding from the Pope; ordered or uttered by the Pope; as, a *papal* edict.
2. Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church.

papal ablegate, chamberlain, chaplain. See *Forms of Address,* in Appendix.

papal brief. An apostolic brief.

papal constitution. = CONSTITUTION, **9.**

papal cross. See CROSS, *Illust.*

papal crown. The tiara.

papal hat. A red hat with gold tassels, worn by popes.

papal infallibility. *R.C.Ch.* The dogma that the Pope cannot, when speaking ex cathedra, that is, in his official character of supreme pontiff, err in defining a doctrine of Christian faith or rule of morals to be held by the Church. This was decreed at the Vatican Council, July 18, 1870.

pa'pal·ism (pā'pəl·ĭz'm), *n.* **a** The papal system. **b** An extreme or exaggerated theory of papal supremacy. — **pa'pal·ist,** *n. & adj.* — **pa'pal·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

pa'pal·ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make, or to become, papal; to Romanize. — **pa'pal·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī·zā'shŭn), *n.* — **pa'pal·iz'er** (pā'pəl·īz'ĕr), *n.*

papal knight. One bearing a title of nobility conferred by the Pope in his capacity as temporal sovereign; a knight of any of the following papal orders (arranged in order of rank): (1) Supreme Order of Christ; (2) Pius IX; (3) St. Gregory; (4) St. Sylvester; (5) The Golden Militia or Golden Spur; (6) the Holy Sepulchre.

Papal State. **a** *pl.* Till 1870, a dominion, in Italy, directly subject to the Apostolic See. It included the Romagna, the Marches, Umbria, and the greater part of Latium; it originated in a grant (*Donation of Pepin*) to Pope Stephen II in 755. **b** Vatican City (which see, in *Gaz.*).

pa'pal·ty (pā'pəl·tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *papauté.*] The papacy.

pa'pane (pā'pān), *adj.* [L. *papa* pope. See -ANE.] Papal. — *n.* A papist. *Both Rare.*

pa'pa·pho'bi·a (pā'pə·fō'bĭ·ə), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *papa* bishop + *-phobia.*] Intense fear or dread of the Pope or popery. *Rare.* — **pa'pa·pho'bist** (pā'pə·fō'bĭst), *n. Rare.*

pa'pa·pre·lat'i·cal (-prē·lăt'ĭ·kəl), *adj.* Pertaining to or like prelates of the pope or given to popery. — **pa'pa·prel'a·tist** (-prĕl'ə·tĭst), *n.*

pa'parch·y (pā'pär·kĭ), *n.* [L. *papa* bishop + *-archy.*] Government by a pope. — **pa·par'chi·cal** (pə·pär'kĭ·kəl), *adj.*

Pa·pa'ver (pə·pā'vĕr), *n.* [L., poppy.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly Old World herbs, the poppies, typifying the family Papaveraceae. They have lobed or dissected leaves and long-peduncled, often nodding, flowers, usually large and showy; the capsule is dehiscent only at the summit. The unripe pods of *P. somniferum* yield opium. See POPPY.

Pa·pav'er·a'ce·ae (pə·păv'ĕr·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PAPAVER.] *Bot.* A family of herbs or shrubs, the poppy family, typifying the order Papaverales. They have milky juice, regular flowers with caducous sepals and hypogynous stamens, and capsular fruit. There are 23 genera and about 150 species, widely distributed. The most important are *Papaver, Sanguinaria,* and *Argemone.* — **pa·pav'er·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Pa·pav'er·a'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of dicotyledonous plants including seven families, as the Papaveraceae, Fumariaceae, and Brassicaceae. They have regular or irregular cyclic flowers with hypogynous stamens and a superior compound ovary.

pa·pav'er·ine (pə·păv'ĕr·ēn; -ĭn; pā·pā'vĕr-; 157), *n.* Also **-in.** A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{21}NO_4$, constituting about one per cent of opium. It relaxes smooth muscle and has a weak analgesic and local anesthetic action.

pa·pav'er·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, the poppy.

pa·paw', **paw·paw'** (pə·pô', *less often* pō·pō', *in sense 1;* pō'pō *in senses 2 & 3*). [Sp. *papayo* papaw tree, *papaya* its fruit, of Arawakan and Cariban origin; cf. Goajiro *papaya* papaw, Porokoto *papada.*] **1.** The papaya.
2. **a** The oblong yellowish fruit of a tree (*Asimina triloba*) of the central and southern United States. The fruit has a sweetish, banana-like, many-seeded pulp. Also, the tree, which has large obovate leaves, and lurid purple flowers. **b** Any of various other American species of *Asimina.*

Papaw (*Asimina triloba*). 1 Flowers; 2 Leaves and Fruit.

3. A bushwhacker. *Missouri.*

papaw family. The Caricaceae.

pa·pay'a (pə·pī'ə), *n.* [Sp., prop., fruit of the papaw. See PAPAW.] The fruit of the tropical American tree *Carica papaya;* also, the tree. The tree is crowned with long-petioled palmately 7-lobed leaves and clusters of dioecious yellow flowers. The oblong, yellow fruit is very large, and has a pulpy flesh and a thick rind. It is mostly eaten raw but also boiled as a vegetable, pickled, or preserved. All its parts, esp. the seeds, contain papain.

1 Fruiting Tree (1/20); of Papaya; 2 Staminate Flower; 3 Fruit.

pa·pay'o·tin (pə·pī'ō·tĭn), *n. Biochem.* Papain.

pap'boat' (păp'bōt'), *n.* **1.** A boat-shaped dish to hold pap for infants.
2. A large spiral East Indian marine shell (*Turbinella rapa*); — so called because used by native priests to hold anointing oil.

pape (pāp), *n.* [Creole.] The painted bunting.

pape (pāp). Scot. var. of POPE.

pap'e·lon·né' (păp'ĕ·lŏ·nā'), *adj.* [F.] *Her.* Covered with semicircular scales, representing feathers, in rows; — said of a shield.

Azure Papelonné Or.

pa'per (pā'pĕr), *n.* [OF. *papier,* fr. L. *papyrus* paper, papyrus, from which the Egyptians made a kind of paper, fr. Gr. *papyros,* of obscure origin. Cf. PAPYRUS, TAPER.] **1.** A substance made in the form of thin sheets or leaves from rags, straw, bark, wood, or other fibrous material, for various uses. The essential processes in the manufacture of paper are: the reduction of the raw material to a thin pulp; the running of this pulp upon a flat sieve of fine mesh, which retains the fibers that become felted together; and the removal and drying of the *felt* so formed. These processes are usually accompanied by others, according to the use for which the paper is designed, as bleaching, sizing, pressing, or calendering, loading, tinting, etc. Machines for making paper in a continuous web were introduced about the year 1800, and most paper is now so made, though certain fine grades are still made by hand. In the ***Fourdrinier machine*** the sieve is a long endless wire cloth carried on rollers. A light cylinder, called the ***dandy roll,*** presses on the upper surface of the felt on the sieve, imparting the watermark and determining the character of the paper as *wove* (bearing the impression of a fine even gauze) or *laid* (marked with parallel lines). From this the felt passes on through rolls which express moisture, and over the driers, which are hollow cylinders heated with steam. A smooth surface is produced by calenders, and apparatus for sizing, etc., may also form a part of the machine. Where a high finish is required the paper is afterward passed through supercalenders. The ***cylinder machine*** differs from the Fourdrinier machine chiefly in having its sieve on a revolving cylinder, which dips into the vat of pulp. It is used principally in making heavy paper, board, and tissue paper. Paper consists of cellulose fibers in a more or less pure condition. It was made in early times from the inner bark of the paper mulberry by the Chinese, who extended the art to other materials and spread a knowledge of it among other nations. The best writing paper is made from linen rags. Newsprint is chiefly made from wood. Paper, when not sold in the roll, is furnished in various sizes (varying somewhat with different makers). The principal sizes are as follows:

TABLE OF PAPER SIZES

NOTE. The abbreviations *dr.* drawing paper, *pr.* printing, *wr.* writing, *U. S.,* *Eng.,* are used where the size denoted by any name varies with the kind of paper or with the country.

Trade Name	Inches	Trade Name	Inches
Albert, note	3 7/8 × 6	foolscap, *U. S.*	13 × 16
antiquarian	31 × 53	" *Eng.*	13 1/2 × 17
atlas, *wr.*	26 × 33	" board	11 1/2 × 17 1/2
" *dr.*	26 × 34	" and half	13 × 24
bag cap, brown	19 1/2 × 24	" third	13 × 21 1/2
bastard	16 × 20	gentlemen's, cards	1 1/2 × 3
billet, note	6 × 8	grand eagle	27 × 40
billheads, halves	8 1/2 × 14	half large, cards	2 1/4 × 3
" quarters	8 1/2 × 7	" small, "	1 3/4 × 2 1/2
" sixes	4 3/4 × 8 1/2	haven cap, brown	21 × 26
" thirds	8 1/2 × 9 1/2	hotel noteheads	5 3/4 × 11
broad twelves	23 × 41	imperial, *U. S.*	23 × 31
cabinet, cards	4 1/4 × 6 1/2	" " *Eng.*	22 × 30
cap	14 × 17	" cap, brown	22 × 29
carte de visite	2 1/2 × 4 1/2	kent cap, brown	18 × 21
casing, brown	36 × 46	ladies', cards	2 1/2 × 3 1/2
check folio	17 × 24	large, "	3 × 4 1/2
" royal	19 × 28	" post	16 1/2 × 21
colombier, *or* (*U. S.*	23 × 24	legal cap	13 × 16
columbier (*Eng.*	23 1/2 × 34 1/2	letter	10 × 16
commercial letter,		medium, *U. S.*	18 × 23
wr.	11 × 17	" *Eng.*	18 1/2 × 23 1/2
" note	5 1/2 × 8 1/2	" *dr.*	17 × 22
" post	11 × 17	" and half	24 × 30
copy	16 × 20	memorandum head	5 1/2 × 8 1/2
crown, *or* [*U. S.*	15 × 19	music demy	14 3/8 × 20 3/4
crown cap [*Eng.*	15 × 20	note	8 × 10
demy, *wr. U. S.*	16 × 21	packet folio	19 × 24
" " *Eng.*	15 1/2 × 20	" noteheads	5 3/4 × 9
" *pr. Eng.*	17 1/2 × 22 1/2	" post	12 × 19
" boards	18 × 22	peerless, *dr.*	18 × 52
" *dr.*	15 × 20	pinched post	14 1/2 × 19
" letterheads	8 × 10 1/2	post	16 × 20
double atlas, *Eng.*	31 1/2 × 55	pott, *wr.*	12 1/2 × 15
" cap	17 × 28	" *pr.*	12 × 19
" copy	20 × 33	Prince of Wales	3 × 4 1/2
" crown	20 × 30	quad crown	30 × 40
" demy,		" demy	35 1/2 × 45
wr. U. S.	21 × 32	" large, cards	6 × 9
" " " *Eng.*	22 1/2 × 35	" royal	40 × 50
" " "	16 × 42	" small, cards	5 × 7
" " *pr.*	22 1/2 × 35	queen note	3 1/2 × 5 3/8
" double cap	28 × 34	reduced small,	
" " crown	30 × 40	cards	2 1/2 × 3 1/2
" " folio	34 × 44	royal, *wr.*	19 × 24
" elephant	27 × 40	" *pr.*	20 × 25
" folio	22 × 34	" packet	6 × 9 1/2
" foolscap	17 × 27	sheet and half cap	13 1/2 × 24 1/2
" " boards	18 × 29	" " " demy	22 1/2 × 26 1/2
" four pound,		" " " "	17 1/2 × 33 3/4
brown	22 × 31	" " " f'lsc'p	13 1/2 × 24 1/2
" imperial	30 × 44	" " " post	19 1/2 × 23 1/2
" " cap,		" " " pott	12 1/2 × 22 1/2
brown	29 × 44	" " third	
" large, cards	4 1/2 × 6	foolscap	13 1/2 × 22
" " post	21 × 33	short demy	14 3/8 × 20 3/4
" letter	16 × 20	small atlas, *Eng.*	23 × 31
" medium	23 × 36	" cap	13 × 16
" "	18 × 46	" cards	2 1/2 × 3 1/2
" packet	19 × 24	" double cap	16 × 26
" post	19 1/2 × 31 1/2	" " post	19 × 29
" pott	15 × 25	" post	13 1/2 × 16 1/2
" royal, *U. S.*	24 × 38	statements	5 1/2 × 8 1/2
" " *Eng.*	25 × 40	" gem	3 3/8 × 5 5/8
" small, cards	3 1/2 × 5	" head-and-	
" " post	19 × 30 1/2	tail	5 1/2 × 8 1/2
" superroyal	27 1/2 × 41	" hotel	5 3/8 × 11
elephant, *wr. & dr.*	23 × 28	" infant	4 1/2 × 5 1/2
" *pr. Eng.*	23 × 30	" short	5 1/2 × 5 1/2
" brown	24 × 34	" square	5 1/2 × 5 5/8
emperor, *U. S.*	40 × 60	" Yankee	3 3/8 × 8 1/2
" *Eng.*	48 × 72	superroyal,	
extra-size folio	19 × 24	*wr. U. S.*	20 × 28
" thirds, cards	1 7/8 × 3	" *Eng.*	19 × 27
flat cap	14 × 17	" *dr.*	19 × 27
" foolscap	13 × 16	" *pr.*	20 1/2 × 27 1/2
" letter	10 × 16	theorem, *dr.*	20 × 28
" packet	12 × 19	thirds, cards	1 1/2 × 3
folio, folio post	17 × 22	town "	2 × 3
" letterheads	8 1/2 × 11		
" noteheads	5 1/2 × 8 1/2		

2. Something resembling true paper, as (in form and use) the papyrus of the ancients or (in material) dried paper pulp molded into any form, or papier-mâché.
3. A sheet, leaf, or piece of such substance.
The mind can never resemble a blank *paper.* *J. H. Newman.*
4. A paper containing (usually) a definite quantity; as, a *paper* of pins, tacks, opium, etc.
5. A printed or written document or instrument; a writing, as a bill, note, or essay; as, a *paper* read before a society; specif., *pl.,* documents proving identity, validity, authorization, etc.; as, an officer's *papers.* Hence: **a** Short for *negotiable paper* (see under NEGOTIABLE). **b** (*pl.*) = SHIP'S PAPERS. **c** An examination paper.
6. A printed sheet appearing periodically; a newspaper; a journal; as, a daily *paper.*
7. Decorated hangings or coverings for walls, made of paper. See PAPER HANGINGS.
8. A paper specially prepared, as by having a medicinal preparation spread over it.
9. A free pass; persons admitted free. *Slang.*
10. The manuscript of a sermon when used in delivering it. Cf. PAPER MINISTER. *Colloq., Scot.*
11. *pl.* Curlpapers.
12. Marked playing cards, collectively. *Slang.*

Pan'we (păn'wā), *n.* = 4th FAN.
Panza, Sancho. See SANCHO PANZA.
Pa·o'phi (pā·ō'fē), *n.* See EGYPTIAN CALENDAR. [FAN.
Pa'ouen' (pä'wăn'), *n.* = 4th
pa·pa'a. Var. of PAPAYA.
pa·pa'io. ✝ PAPAW.
Pa'pa·jo (pä'pä·hō; 162). Var. of PAPAGO.
pap'a·lin (păp'ə·lĭn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *papalino.*] A papist. *Obs.*
pa·pal'i·ty (pə·păl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *papalité.*] The papacy. *Obs.*
pa'pal·ly, *adv.* of PAPAL.
‖**pa'pas** (pä'päs), *n.* [Gr.] *Eastern Ch.* = 2d PAPA b (2).
pa'pa·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pa·pav'er·i'na (pə·păv'ĕr·ī'nə; pə·pā'vĕr-). Var. of PAPAVERINE.
Pap'a·ya'ce·ae (păp'ə·yā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of CARICACEAE. — **pap'a·ya'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*
pa'pe·jay. ✝ POPINJAY.

13. *Obs.* **a** A note on a criminal's back, stating his crime. **b** A state paper.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

paper-backed	paper-folding, *adj.*	paper-shelled
paper baler	paper holder	paper-shuttered
paper-baling, *adj.*	paper jogger	paper-slitting, *adj.*
paper-bound	paper lapper	paper sorter
paper boy	paper-lined	paper-sparing, *adj.*
paper-capped	papermaker	paper stainer
paper carrier	papermaking	paper-stamping, *adj.*
paper-clothed	paper-mended	paper-testing, *adj.*
paper-coated	paper mill	paper-thick
paper-coating, *adj.*	paper-palisaded	paper-thin
paper-collared	paper-paneled	paper-using, *adj.*
paper colorer	paper-patched	paper varnisher
paper-covered	paper pulper	paper-varnishing, *adj.*
paper-cutting, *adj.*	paper rack	paper-waxing, *adj.*
paper-drilling, *adj.*	paper-saving, *adj.*	paper-white, *adj.*
paper-embossing, *adj.*	paper seller	paper-whiteness
	paper-selling, *adj.*	paper-windowed
paper-filled	paper-shell, *adj.*	paper works

Syn. — PAPER, DOCUMENT. PAPER, as here compared, is the general term for a printed or written instrument of whatever sort; DOCUMENT, which may apply to anything written, printed, or inscribed, suggests esp. a source of information, evidence, or proof; as, state *papers;* to sign a *paper;* "A peculiar difficulty I have experienced in dealing with Lord Macaulay's private *papers*" (*Trevelyan*); "Her [Lady Byron's] letters I sent back except those of the quarreling correspondence, and those, being *documents*, are placed in the hands of a third person" (*Byron*); "The history of Shelley's life develops itself clearly before our eyes; the *documents* of importance for it are given with sufficient fullness" (*M. Arnold*); "Life is only a *document* to be interpreted" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*).

— *on paper.* In writing or print, esp. as opposed to in fact; hence, in theory only.

-pa'per (-pā'pĕr). A combining form of the noun *paper*, often written separately, as in

blotting paper	hand paper	sandpaper
bond paper	ice paper	scrap paper
carbon paper	lace paper	shop paper
cartridge paper	letter paper	tissue paper
curlpaper	music paper	toilet paper
drawing paper	newspaper	tracing paper
emery paper	note paper	wallpaper
flint paper	oilpaper	wastepaper
flypaper	paraffin paper	wax paper
garnet paper	plate paper	wrapping paper
glass paper	rice paper	writing paper

pa'per (pā'pĕr), *v. t.;* PA'PERED (pā'pĕrd); PA'PER-ING. **1.** To write on paper; to make a memorandum of; also, to describe on paper and post or publish the description.

I'll have to *paper* your friend from the lowlands. *Stevenson.*

2. To fold or enclose in paper.
3. To furnish with paper; to cover or line with paper; esp., to furnish with paper hangings; as, to *paper* a house. Also, to treat with paper, as with sandpaper.
4. To give out free tickets or passes for, as a theater. *Slang.*
5. *Bookbinding.* **a** To prepare (a volume) for its covers by affixing end papers. **b** To affix to (book backs) the papers for lining up. **c** To protect (book edges) by bands or coverings of paper; — often with *up.*

pa'per, *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to paper; made of paper.
2. Dealing in, or used for, paper or papers.
3. Resembling paper; carried on or existing only on paper; unsubstantial; as, a *paper* army, battle, profit.

pa'per-back' (pā'pĕr-băk'), *n.* A paper-covered book. *Colloq.*

pa'per-bark' (pā'pĕr-bärk'), *n.* Any of several Australian trees of the genus *Melaleuca*, esp. *M. leucadendron*, the cajuput, or the related genus *Callistemon;* — so called from the thin papery bark, which peels off in large sheets.

paper birch. An American birch (*Betula papyrifera*) with peeling, white bark, often worked into fancy articles, as baskets. Cf. AMERICAN GRAY BIRCH.

paper blockade. *Internat. Law.* A blockade proclaimed but not effectively enforced. See BLOCKADE, 1.

pa'per-board' (pā'pĕr-bōrd'; 181), *n.* Cardboard, pasteboard, pulpboard, etc. — **pa'per-board',** *adj.*

paper boards. *Bookbinding.* A style of binding with paper covering the usual board stiffening.

paper book. *Eng. Practice.* A book containing copies or abstracts of the pleadings and other papers exchanged between the parties and of the facts necessary to a complete understanding of a case.

paper chase. Hare and hounds. — **paper chaser.** — **pa'per-chas'ing,** *adj. & n.*

paper cloth. Tapa cloth.

paper coal. A variety of lignite splitting into papery layers.

paper credit. Credit based on evidences of debt, as promissory notes, due bills, etc.

paper cutter. A device fitted with a knife for cutting many sheets of paper simultaneously; also, a paper knife.

paper day. *Eng. Practice.* Any of various days in each term when causes are heard that have been entered for argument.

pa'pered (pā'pĕrd), *adj.* Burdened with liens evidenced by agreements on paper. *Slang.*

pa'per-er (pā'pĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who puts on paper, as a paper hanger, or wraps in paper, as fishhooks, or puts in paper, as a sticker; also, one who sandpapers.

pa'per-faced' (-fāst'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Pale or thin of face.
2. Faced with paper.

paper flower. The strawflower.

paper foot. A foot, as of a dog, with very thin pads. — **pa'per-foot'ed** (66), *adj.*

paper game. A form of butt shooting in which the inches are covered by a paper square or circle.

paper grass. See GRASS, *Table.*

paper hanger. One who covers walls, etc., with wallpaper. — **paper hanging.** — **pa'per-hang'ing,** *adj.*

paper hangings. Paper, commonly ornamental, used to cover the inner walls of houses, etc.

paper hornet. The white-faced hornet. See HORNET.

paper hunt. A paper chase.

pa'per-ing (pā'pĕr-ĭng), *n.* The occupation or work of a paper hanger; also, paper hangings.

paper joint. *Woodworking.* A joint, by which built-up woodwork is secured to a faceplate for turning, consisting of a layer of paper glued to the faceplate and to the first course of the work.

Paper King. John Law. See MISSISSIPPI SCHEME.

paper knife. **a** A thin-bladed instrument, often having an ornamental handle, for slitting envelopes or the leaves of a book. **b** A knife of a paper cutter.

paper machine. *Paper Mfg.* The machine used in the final process of changing pulp into paper. See PAPER, *n.*, 1.

paper minister. A minister who reads his sermons. *Scot.*

paper money. Paper documents that circulate instead of metallic money; strictly, those forms issued for the purpose of such circulation, as government notes, fiat paper money, bank notes, etc.; loosely, all instruments, such as checks and negotiable drafts, that have the effect of replacing money in circulation.

pa'per-mouth' (pā'pĕr-mouth'), *n.* The crappie. *Local, U.S.*

paper mulberry. An Asiatic tree (*Broussonetia papyrifera*), family Moraceae, resembling the mulberry. It is grown as a shade tree in Europe and America. See TAPA.

paper muslin. Glazed muslin, for linings, etc.

pa'pern (pā'pĕrn), *adj.* Made of paper. *Now Dial.*

paper narcissus. The paper-white narcissus.

paper nautilus. A cephalopod of the genus *Argonauta* (which see); — so called from the delicate shell.

Shell of Paper Nautilus. (⅓)

paper office. An office where documents, as state or court papers, are kept or recorded. *Hist.*

paper plant, reed, *or* **rush.** The papyrus.

paper profits. *Finance.* Prospective unrealized profits on transactions not concluded.

paper rate. *Railroads.* A freight rate so high as to prohibit traffic except small exceptional consignments.

paper sailor. The paper nautilus.

paper shale. *Geol.* A shale so thinly laminated that the layers are suggestive of sheets of paper.

pa'per-shell' (pā'pĕr-shĕl'), *n.* A paper-shelled nut or crab.

paper standard. *Finance & Econ.* A monetary standard based upon inconvertible paper money.

paper surplus. Paper profits.

paper title. A title to real property appearing on the face of recorded instruments or of conveyances or documents; — chiefly used where the title is defective.

paper tree. **a** The paper mulberry. **b** Either of the plants yielding Nepal paper (which see). **c** The East Indian tree *Streblus asper* (family Moraceae).

paper wasp. Any wasp making a nest of paperlike material, as the yellow jackets and hornets.

paper wedding. See WEDDING.

pa'per-weight' (pā'pĕr-wāt'), *n.* Any object designed to hold down loose papers by its weight.

paper white. A white (def. 1 **b**) like that of good paper.

pa'per-white', *n., or* **pa'per-white' narcis'sus.** A variety of the polyanthus narcissus bearing clusters of small, very fragrant, pure white blossoms.

paper work. **a** Work made of paper; formerly, a writing. **b** The writing or reviewing of papers, specif., of records, army reports, school compositions or examinations, etc.

paper worm. = BOOKWORM, 1.

pa'per-y (pā'pĕr-ĭ), *adj.* Like paper; of the thinness or consistency of paper.

papery leaf spot. *Plant Pathol.* A blight and leaf spot of ginseng caused by *Alternaria panax.*

pap'e-terie (păp'ĕ-trĭ; *F.* pȧ'pĕ-trē'), *n.* [F., fr. *papetier* maker or seller of paper, fr. *papier* paper.] A case or box with paper and writing materials; also, a kind of writing paper.

pa'pey (pā'pĭ), *n.* [Cf. PAPAL.] The brotherhood of St. John and St. Charity or their house in Aldgate ward, London. *Stow.*

Pa'phi-an (pā'fĭ-ăn), *adj.* [L. *Paphius*, fr. Gr. *Paphios*, fr. *Paphos* the city Paphos.] Of or pertaining to Paphos, an ancient city of Cyprus with a famous temple of Aphrodite; hence, pertaining to love, esp. illicit love, or wantonness. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Paphos; also, a prostitute.

Paphian goddess, the. Aphrodite.

Pa'pia-men'to (pä'pyȧ-mĕn'tō), *n.* [Sp., fr. Papiamento *papia* to talk, of imitative origin.] The jargon spoken by the negroes of Curaçao, with a vocabulary of Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, English, Carib, and native African.

pa·pic'o·list (pȧ-pĭk'ō-lĭst), *n.* [L. *papa* pope + *colere* to worship.] A papist. *Rare.* — **pa·pic'o·lar** (-lĕr), *adj. Rare.*

‖**pa'pier'** (pȧ'pyā'), *n.* [F. See PAPER.] Paper.

‖**pa'pier bulle'** (bül'). Tinted drawing paper, etc.

‖**pa'pier' d'af'faire'** (dȧ'fär'). [F.] A business paper, or letter; — in European postal usage applied to unsealed commercial mail matter.

‖**pa'pier' gla'cé'** (glȧ'sā'). [F.] Ice paper.

pa'pier-mâ·ché' (pā'pĕr-mȧ-shā'; *F.* pȧ'pyā'mä'shā'), *n.* [F., chewed paper. See PAPER; MASTICATE.] A hard and strong substance made of a paper pulp mixed with size, glue, rosin, clay, or the like. It is shaped into various articles, usually by molds. — **pa'pier-mâ·ché',** *adj.*

Pa·pil'i·o (pȧ-pĭl'ĭ-ō; -yō), *n.* [L., a butterfly. See PAVILION.] *Zool.* A Linnaean genus originally comprising all the butterflies, but as now used restricted to the typical swallow-tailed butterflies and some of their near allies. It comprises many subgenera, and is the type of the family Papilionidae.

a Papilionaceous Flower; *b* Detached Petals of same. The upper one is the Vexillum, Banner, or Standard; the laterals are the Wings; the basals form the Keel.

pa·pil'i·o·na'ceous (pȧ-pĭl'ĭ-ō-nā'shŭs), *adj.* Like a butterfly; specif., *Bot.:* **a** Belonging to the family Fabaceae (syn. **Pa·pil'i·o·na'ce·ae** [-sē-ē]). **b** Having an irregular zygomorphic corolla somewhat resembling a butterfly.

Pa·pil'i·on'i·dae (pȧ-pĭl'ĭ-ŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PAPILIO.] *Zool.* A large family of butterflies, having all three pairs of legs well developed in both sexes. The larvae usually have osmeteria, and the pupae are angular and are usually attached by the anal end and a median loop of silk. It comprises the subfamilies Papilioninae and Parnassiinae, and sometimes the Pierinae. It is the type of a superfamily, **Pa·pil'i·o·noi'de·a** (-ō-noi'dē-ȧ), which includes all the true butterflies. — **pa·pil'i·on'id** (-ŏn'ĭd), *adj. & n.* — **pa·pil'i·o·noid** (pȧ-pĭl'ĭ-ō-noid), *adj. & n.*

Pa·pil'i·o·ni'nae (-ō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The typical subfamily of the Papilionidae, containing the swallow-tail butterflies (genus *Papilio*). — **pa·pil'i·o·nine** (pȧ-pĭl'ĭ-ō-nĭn; -nēn; 156), *adj.*

pa·pil'la (pȧ-pĭl'ȧ), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-ē). [L., nipple. See PAPULE.] **1.** The nipple of the breast; any small nipple-like or pimplelike projection or part.
2. *Anat. & Zool.* **a** A vascular process of connective tissue extending into and nourishing the root of a hair, feather, or developing tooth. **b** One of the vascular protuberances of the dermal layer of the skin extending into the epidermal layer. In many cases they contain tactile corpuscles. **c** The apex of a Malpighian pyramid of the kidney. **d** One of the small protuberances over the upper surface of the tongue. They are known according to their shape as *circumvallate* (or *vallate*), *fungiform*, and *filiform* papillae.
3. *Bot.* An epidermal cell which forms a conical protuberance like a minute hair. Papillae often give a velvety appearance to petals.

‖**pa·pil'la la'cri·ma'lis** (pȧ-pĭl'ȧ lăk'rĭ-mā'lĭs). [NL.] *Anat.* A lachrymal papilla. See LACHRYMAL CANAL.

pap'il·lar (păp'ĭ-lĕr; pȧ-pĭl'ĕr), *adj.* Papillary.

pap'il·lar'y (păp'ĭ-lĕr'ĭ; -lĕr-ĭ; pȧ-pĭl'ȧ-rĭ), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a papilla or papillae; papillose.

papillary carcinoma *or* **cancer.** *Med.* A carcinoma characterized by a papillary structure.

papillary layer (of the derma). *Anat.* The superficial layer of the derma raised into papillae fitting in corresponding depressions on the inner surface of the epidermis.

papillary muscles. *Anat.* Small muscular columns attached at one end to the chordae tendineae (which see), at the other to the wall of the ventricle. They maintain tension on the chordae as the ventricle contracts.

‖**pa·pil'la spi·ra'lis** (spī-rā'lĭs). [NL. *spiralis* spiral.] *Anat.* The organ of Corti.

pap'il·late (păp'ĭ-lāt; pȧ-pĭl'āt), *adj.* Papillose.

pap'il·lec'to·my (păp'ĭ-lĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*papilla* + *-ectomy.*] The surgical removal of papillae.

pap'il·le·de'ma (păp'ĭ-lĕ-dē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *papilla* + *edema.*] *Med.* Choked disk.

papilli-. A combining form for *papilla*, as in **pap'il·lif'erous, pa·pil'li·form.** See -FEROUS; -FORM.

pap'il·li'tis (păp'ĭ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *papilla* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the intraocular end of the optic nerve; intraocular optic neuritis; choked disk.

papillo-. A combining form from *papilla*, denoting: **a** *Papillary*, as in **pa·pil'lo·e·de'ma, pa·pil'lo·ret'i·nit'is.** **b** *Papillomatous*, as in **pa·pil'lo·ad'e·no·cys·to'ma, pa·pil'lo·car'ci·no'ma, pa·pil'lo·sar·co'ma.**

pap'il·lo'ma (păp'ĭ-lō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -LOMATA (-tȧ), -LOMAS (-mȧz). [NL., fr. *papilla* + *-oma.*] *Med.* **a** An epithelial tumor formed by hypertrophy of the papillae of the skin or mucous membrane, as a corn or a wart. **b** Any benign epithelial tumor growing outward from an epithelial surface. — **pap'il·lo'ma·to'sis** (-lō'mȧ-tō'sĭs), *n.* — **pap'il·lom'a·tous** (-lŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -lō'mȧ-tŭs), *adj.*

pap'il·lon (păp'ĭ-lŏn; *F.* pȧ'pē'yôn'), *n.* [F., lit., butterfly; — from the shape of the ears.] A tiny European dog of a breed resembling the long-haired variety of Chihuahua dog, kept almost solely as a pet. Its color varies from many shades of brown and orange to white with black spots.

pap'il·lose (păp'ĭ-lōs), *adj.* Covered with, or bearing, papillae; resembling papillae. — **pap'il·los'i·ty** (-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pap'il·lote (-lōt), *n.* [F.] **1.** A curl paper for the hair.
2. A paper wrapper in which cutlets are sometimes served.

pap'il·lous (păp'ĭ-lŭs), *adj.* Papillose. *Rare.*

pa·pil'lule (pȧ-pĭl'ūl), *n.* [NL. *papillula*, dim.] A small papilla. — **pa·pil'lu·late** (-ū-lāt), *adj.*

Pa'pi'na'chois' (pȧ'pē'nȧ'shwȧ'), *n.* An Indian of an extinct Algonquian Montagnais tribe formerly living on the Papinachois River, Province of Quebec.

Pa'pi·o (pā'pĭ-ō), *n.* [F. *papion.*] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the typical baboons. Syn. *Cynocephalus.*

pa'pi·on (pā'pĭ-ŏn), *n.* [OF., fr. M.L. *papio.*] Orig., a leopardlike beast used in hunting; now, any of several baboons, esp. *Papio sphinx* of West Africa.

pa'pish (pā'pĭsh), *adj. & n.* [Cf. PAPAL.] Papist. *Now Dial.*

pa'pish·er (-ĕr), *n.* A papist. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pa'pism (pā'pĭz'm), *n.* [F. *papisme.* See POPE.] Roman Catholicism; — used disparagingly.

pa'pist, Pa'pist (-pĭst), *n.* [F. *papiste.*] A Roman Catholic regarded as a partisan of the Pope; — used disparagingly. — **pa'pist, Pa'pist,** *adj.*

pa·pis'tic (pȧ-pĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Also **pa·pis'ti·cal** (-tĭ-kăl). [Cf. F. *papistique.*] Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church and its doctrines, ceremonies, or government; — used disparagingly. — **pa·pis'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pa'pist·ry (pā'pĭst-rĭ), *n.* Popery; — used disparagingly.

pa'pize (pā'pīz), *v. t.* [See PAPAL.] To papalize. — *v. i.* To play the pope; to assume authority like a pope; also, to conform to the position of the Pope or the papacy.

pap'less (păp'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Devoid of paps. *Rare.*

pap'meat' (-mēt'), *n.* Pap, or food similar to pap. *Rare.*

pap of the hass. The uvula. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

papo-. A combining form from Latin *papa*, pope, as in **pa·pol'a·ter** (pȧ-pŏl'ȧ-tĕr), **pa·pol'a·trous, pa·pol'a·try.** See -LATER, etc.

pa·poose' (pă-pōōs'), *n.* [Narraganset *papoos* suckling.] A young child of North American Indian parents.

papoose board. A cradleboard.

pa·poose'root' (pă-pōōs'rōōt'; 200), *n.* The blue cohosh.

Pap'pe·a (păp'ĕ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Karl W. L. *Pappe*, Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of South African trees, family Sapindaceae, with red, sometimes edible, fruit. *P. capensis* is the wild prune.

pap·pes'cent (pă-pĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [*pappus* + *-escent.*] *Bot.* Producing a pappus.

pappi-. *Bot.* A combining form for *pappus*, as in **pap·pif'er·ous, pap'pi·form.** See -FEROUS; -FORM.

pap'pose (păp'ōs; *see* -OSE), *adj.* Also **pap'pous** (păp'ŭs). *Bot.* Furnished with a pappus; of the nature of a pappus.

pap'pox' (păp'pŏks'), *n.* Cowpox.

pap'pus (păp'ŭs), *n.; pl.* PAPPI (-ī). [L., an old man, pappus, fr. Gr. *pappos.* Cf. PAPA.] **1.** *Bot.* Any appendage or tuft of appendages crowning the ovary or fruit in certain higher families of seed plants, notably the composites. It may take the form of capillary bristles, as in *Aster;* of two or more scales or awns, as in *Silphium* and its allies; or of a crownlike border or of short teeth, as in *Coreopsis.* In the dandelion it is stalked instead of sessile. Morphologically the pappus represents the limb of an adherent calyx variously adapted to secure dispersal of the fruit by wind or other agency. The term *pappus* applies also to the calyx appendages in Valerianaceae, Dipsacaceae, and Calyceraceae.

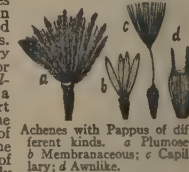

Achenes with Pappus of different kinds. *a* Plumose; *b* Membranaceous; *c* Capillary; *d* Awnlike.

2. *Anat.* Down, esp. the early growth of the beard.

---

pa'perd. Papered. *Ref. Sp.*

pa'per·ful, *n.* See -FUL.

pa'per·i·ness (pā'pĕr-ĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.

pa'per·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

pa'ress (pā'pĕs; 119), *n.* = POPESS.

papey. † PAPAW.

Paph'i·o·pe'di·lum (păf'ĭ-ō-pē'dĭ-lŭm), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of CORDULA.

Pa·pil'i·o'nes (pȧ-pĭl'ĭ-ō'nēz), **Pa·pil'i·on'i·des** (-ŏn'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of RHOPALOCERA.

2. Syn. of PAPILIONIDAE.

pap'il·lat'ed (păp'ĭ-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* = PAPILLATE.

pa'pin·go (pä'pĭn-gō). Scot. var. of POPINJAY.

pa'pist·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

pa'pist·ly, *adv.* of PAPIST.

pa·poosh', **pa·pouche'** (pȧ-pōōsh'). Vars. of BABOUCHE.

pap'pas (păp'ăs). Var. of PAPAS.

pap·poose'. Var. of PAPOOSE.

Pap'pus's the'o·rem (păp'ŭs·lz). = THEOREM OF PAPPUS. See CENTROBARIC METHOD.

pap'py (păp'ĭ), *n.* Dim. of PAPA.

pap'py, *n.* = PAP.

pap'py, *adj.*; PAP'PI·ER (-ĭ.ĕr); PAP'PI·EST. [From PAP soft food.] Pap̆like; soft; succulent; tender.

pa·pri'ka (pä·prē'kä; păp'rĭ·kä), *n.* Also **pa·pri'ca.** [G. *paprika*, fr. Hung. *paprika* Turkish pepper, fr. Gr. *peperi* pepper. See PEPPER.] **1.** a The ripe fruit of the bonnet pepper (*Capsicum tetragonum*) and possibly of other species. **b** The mildly pungent spice prepared from these fruits, valuable in cooking both for its flavor and its red color. The chief kinds are *Hungarian paprika*, made from pods only after removal of stalks and seeds, and *king's paprika* where pods, seeds, and stalks are used. See PEPPER, 3. **c** Spanish paprika.
2. French vermilion. See VERMILION, *n.*

Pap'u·an (păp'ū·ăn), *adj.* [Malay *papuwa* frizzled.] Of or pertaining to Papua or the Papuans.

Pap'u·an, *n.* **1.** a One of the native race of Papua, or New Guinea, Melanesia and parts of the southeasterly islands of the East Indian Archipelago. The Papuans are Negroid in physical type, and are sometimes classed as a branch of that race (see NEGRO). The nose, however, is usually prominent and the expression milder than that of the African Negro, while the hair is frizzly rather than woolly. The color is sooty brown to black. The Papuans have the general culture of Oceania, practicing a restricted agriculture, and on the coast fishing and trading in well-built canoes. They excel in decorative arts and in music. In religion they are animists. **b** Loosely, a member of any of the darker races of Oceania, including the Papuans proper, the Melanesians, and the Negritos.
2. Any of the Papuan languages (which see); also, the Papuan languages, collectively.
— **Pap'u·an-speak'ing,** *adj.*

Papuan languages. A heterogeneous group of languages, spoken in New Guinea, the Moluccas, New Britain, and the Solomon Islands, that do not belong to the Austronesian family. They consist of a large number of local tongues, often entirely different one from another, little known, and not yet capable of classification. Among the better known are Miriam, spoken in Torres Strait; Monumbo, on the northern coast of New Guinea; Baining, in eastern New Britain; Telei and Nasioi, in southern Bougainville.

Papuan subregion. *Biogeog.* A subdivision of the Australian region including New Guinea and the islands to Wallace's line, sometimes excluding Celebes.

pap'u·la (păp'ū·lä), *n.*; *pl.* -LAE (-lē). [L.] **a** *Med.* A papule. **b** *Zool.* A small papilla.

pap'u·lar (păp'ū·lĕr), *adj.* Also **pap'u·late** (-lāt). Consisting of, or characterized by, papules.

pap'u·lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Covered with papules.

pap'u·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n. Med.* The production of papules, or pimples.

pap'ule (păp'ūl), *n.* [L. *papula* pimple; akin to L. *papilla* nipple, Lith. *papas*, Skr. *pippalaka*, Lith. *pampti* to swell up. Cf. 1st PAP, PAPILLA, PEPPER, PIMPLE.] *Med.* A small, solid, usually conical, elevation of the skin, caused by inflammation, accumulated secretion, or hypertrophy; a papula; a pimple.

pap'u·lif'er·ous (păp'ū·lĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*papule* + *-ferous.*] *Med.* Having papules, or pimples; pimply.

pap'u·lo- (păp'ū·lō-). A combining form for *papula*, denoting also *papulous* and, as in **pap'u·lo-er'y·them'a·tous, pap'u·lo-pus'tu·lar, pap'u·lo-pus'tule, pap'u·lo-squa'mous, pap'u·lo-ve·sic'u·lar.**

pap'u·lose (păp'ū·lōs), *adj.* Covered with papulae.

pap'u·lous (-lŭs), *adj.* Papulose.

pap'y·ra'ceous (păp'ĭ·rā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *papyraceus* made of *papyrus.*] Papyrian or papery.

pa·py'ral (pä·pī'răl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to papyrus or papyri; also, rarely, of paper.

pa·pyr'i·an (pä·pĭr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Pert. to, or made of, papyrus.

pap'y·rin, pap'y·rine (păp'ĭ·rĭn), *n.* [F. *papyrin*, fr. L. *papyrus.*] Parchment paper.

pa·py'rine (pä·pī'rĭn), *adj.* Papyrian or papery.

pap'y·ri'tious (păp'ĭ·rĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [See PAPYRUS.] Paper-like.

papyro-. A combining form from Greek *papyros*, papyrus, as in *papyrology*; — used chiefly for *paper*, as in **pap'y·roc'ra·cy, pa·py'ro·pho'bi·a.** See -CRACY, PHOBIA.

pa·py'ro·graph (pä·pī'rō·grăf; pä·pĭr'ō-; 83), *n.* [*papyro-* + *-graph.*] A device to multiply writings, drawings, etc., in which a paper stencil, made by writing or drawing with corrosive ink, is used; also, any of various other multiplying devices. See HECTOGRAPH. — **pa·py'ro·graph,** *v. t.*

pap'y·rog'ra·phy (păp'ĭ·rŏg'rä·fĭ), *n.* **1.** The process of multiplying copies of writings, etc., with the papyrograph.
2. The art or process of making papyrotypes.
— **pap'y·rog'ra·pher** (-fĕr), *n.* — **pa·py'ro·graph'ic** (pä·pĭ'rō·grăf'ĭk; pä·pĭr'ō-), *adj.*

pap'y·rol'o·gy (păp'ĭ·rŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*papyro-* + *-logy.*] Study of papyri. — **pa·py'ro·log'i·cal** (pä·pĭ'rō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl; pä·pĭr'ō-), *adj.* — **pap'y·rol'o·gist** (păp'ĭ·rŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

pa·py'ro·plas'tics (pä·pĭ'rō·plăs'tĭks; pä·pĭr'ō-), *n.* The art or practice of fashioning things from paper. *Rare.*

pa·py'ro·ta'mi·a (-tā'mĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., ill-formed for *papyrotomia* + *-ia.* See PAPER, PAPYRUS; -TOMY.] Art or practice of cutting paper flowers.

pa·py'ro·tint (pä·pĭ'rō·tĭnt; pä·pĭr'ō-), *adj.* [*papyro-* + *tint.*] Designating or pertaining to, a modified papyrotype process for making half-tone prints.

pa·py'ro·type (-tīp), *n.* [*papyro-* + *-type.*] *Photog.* A print similar to a photolithograph, but made from a relief plate prepared by the use of paper with a calcareous surface from which the image is transferred.

pa·py'rus (pä·pī'rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* PAPYRI (-rī). [L. See PAPER.] **1.** A tall sedge (*Cyperus papyrus*), native to Egypt and adjacent countries, with a smooth triangular stem and a large compound umbel with drooping rays. Its fiber served many uses in historic times.
2. The pith of this plant, used as a writing material by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. It was prepared by cutting longitudinal strips, arranging them crosswise in two or three layers, soaking them in water, and pressing them into a homogeneous surface. The use of papyrus for literary and commercial manuscript extended from the 4th century B.C., or earlier, to the 4th century A.D., with occasional use until the 9th century.

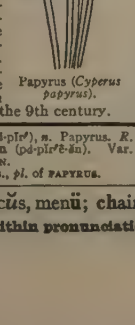
Papyrus (*Cyperus papyrus*).

3. A writing on papyrus; esp., *pl.*, written scrolls made of papyrus. The chief extant Egyptian papyri are: the *Abbott Papyrus*, a law text, in the British Museum; the *Amherst Papyri*, law texts, in the possession of Lord Amherst; the *Anastasi Papyri*, narratives, in the British Museum; the *Berlin Papyri*, tales, in the Berlin Museum; the *Ebers Papyrus*, a medical text; the *Harris Papyrus*, of varied contents, the longest known (135 ft.), in the British Museum; the *D'Orbiney Papyrus*, the "Tale of Two Brothers," in the British Museum; the *Prisse Papyrus*, a moral text, in the Bibliothèque Nationale; the *Rhind Papyrus*, mathematics, in the British Museum, the *Sallier Papyri*, of varied contents, in the British Museum; the *Turin Papyri*, partly chronological. Cf. OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI.

pa·py'rus (pä·pī'rŭs), *adj.* Of or resembling papyrus.

papyrus capital. *Arch.* A form of Egyptian capital resembling a bundle of papyrus buds.

papyrus column. *Arch.* A form of Egyptian column resembling a bundle of papyrus stalks.

par (pär), *n.* [L., equal, an equal, equality. See PEER an equal.] **1.** The established value of the monetary unit of one country expressed in terms of the monetary unit of another using the same metal as the standard of value; — called in full the *mint par of exchange.* This par of exchange is determined solely on the basis of the relative amounts of precious metal contained in the standard monetary units of the two countries; *commercial par of exchange* (sometimes called *real*, or *arbitrated, par*) is the actual rate at a given time and is determined by the demand for and the supply of the foreign currency in a specific market. Thus, one pound sterling is worth at the mint par of exchange $4.86 in the currency of the United States; and (commercial) exchange is *at par* (of exchange) when, for example, a bill in New York, for the payment of one hundred pounds sterling in London, can be purchased for $486 in New York. Exchange is *in favor of* a place when the foreign money is there worth more than the par of exchange, and exchange will then be above par when the price is reckoned, as in London, in terms of a unit of domestic money, but below par when the price is reckoned, as in New York, in terms of a unit of the foreign money. Exchange is *against* a place when the foreign money is worth less there than the par of exchange. Cf. PURCHASING-POWER PARITY.
2. The nominal value of securities or certificates of value (often called *nominal*, or *face, par*), or the value or price at which they are issued (called *issue par*). The *nominal par* for railroad and industrial shares in stocks in the United States is for most stocks (*full stocks*) $100 or for some (*half stocks*) $50; for bonds it is usually $1,000, or less often $500; in Great Britain the usual values for shares are £1, £5, and £10. A security is said to be *at par* when the market price equals the par value. Cf. NO-PAR.
3. Equality as to value, condition, or circumstances; common level; — usually with *on* or *upon;* as, their pretensions are on a *par;* his ability is on a *par* with his rank.
4. An amount which is taken as an average or mean. *Eng.*
5. *Golf.* The number of strokes required for a hole or a round played perfectly up to the putting green, two strokes being allowed on each hole for putting. Length is an important factor, as follows: up to 250 yards, par is 3; 251 to 445, par is 4; 446 to 600, par is 5; over 600, par is 6. (These figures are for men players.) — *above, below, under, or up to, par.* Above, below, etc., the particular value or price taken as the par; hence, *Colloq.*, above, below, etc., an accepted standard or normal level, specif., of health.

par (pär), *adj.* At or up to par or a normal level; average.

par (pär), *v. t.*; PARRED (pärd); PAR'RING. To put on a par.

par, *prep.* [F., fr. L. *per.* See PER.] By; through; also, by way of; — used in Early English in phrases from the French, being sometimes written as a part of the word it governs; as, *par* amour, or *paramour; par compaingne.*

par. Var. of PARR.

par, *v. t.* [ME. *parren;* akin to E. *parrock.*] To enclose in a par, or pen. *Now Dial. Eng.*

par, *n.* [See PARROCK; cf. PAR to enclose.] An enclosure for domestic animals. *Dial. Eng.*

par- (pär-). = 1st PARA-.

pa·ra' (pä·rä'; pä'rä), *n.* [Turk. *pārah*, fr. Per. *pārah* a piece.] A minor coin of: **a** *Obs.* Russia, 1½ kopecks. **b** Turkey, 1/40 piaster. See COIN, *Table.* **c** Yugoslavia (and formerly Serbia), 1/100 dinar. **d** Montenegro, 1/100 perper.

pa'ra (pä'rä), *n.* See WEIGHT, *Table.*

pa'ra (pä'rä). Var. of PARAH (see MEASURE, *Table*).

Pa·ra' (pä·rä'), *n.* **a** The estuary of the Tocantins river in Brazil; also, a seaport (now, officially, *Belem*) on this estuary. **b** Short for PARÁ RUBBER.

par'a- (păr'ä-), **par-.** [See FORE.] **A** prefix, Greek *para-, par-,* from *para,* beside, in its senses: **1.** *Beside, alongside of, beyond, aside from, amiss,* as in *parallel, paragraph, parachronism, paraphrase, parody.*
2. *Anat. & Med. Alongside of, near,* or *at the side of,* as in *paracentral.* Cf. PERI-.
3. *Biol.* **a** *Side by side,* as in *parabiosis, parasynapsis.* **b** *Parasitic,* as in *parazoan.*
4. *Bot.* **a** *Parallel,* as in *paraheliotropism.* **b** *Abortive,* as in *paracarpium, parastyle.*
5. *Chem.* A prefix (also, adjectively, **par'a**) employed in designating a particular variety of a substance, or a substance in some way related to the one to whose name the prefix is attached, as a polymer, an isomer, a modification, a derivative, etc.; as, *paraldehyde, paratartaric acid, paracasein, paraperiodic acid.* Specif., designating certain benzene derivatives, or compounds of analogous structure; as, *paraxylene* (*p*-xylene), *paroxazine, para* position. Abbr. *p-.* See BENZENE RING, NAPHTHALENE.
6. *Med.* **a** *A faulty, irregular,* or *disordered condition; abnormal;* as in *paralexia, paranoia, paraphrenia;* also, *perversion,* as in *parabulia, paracanthosis.* **b** *Associated in a subsidiary* or *accessory capacity,* as in *parasympathetic.* **c** *Closely resembling the true form; almost;* — esp. in names of diseases, as in *paratyphoid.*
7. *Petrog.* A prefix indicating that the metamorphic rock so qualified was derived from an original sediment; as, *paragneiss.* Cf. ORTHO-, 3.

par'a-. [F., fr. It. imper. of *parare* to shield, defend.] A combining form meaning *that which shields* or *protects from,* as in *parachute, parasol.*

-para. See -PAROUS.

par'a-an'al·ge'si·a (păr'ä·ăn'ăl·jē'zĭ·ä; -sĭ·ä), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Analgesia of the lower part of the body.

par'a-an'es·the'si·a, -an'aes·the'si·a (păr'ä·ăn'ĕs·thē'zhĭ·ä; -zhä; -zĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + *anesthesia.*] *Med.* Anesthesia of both sides of the lower half of the body.

par'a·han'ic (păr'ä·băn'ĭk), *adj.* [G. *parabansäure,* prob. fr. Gr. *parabainein* to pass over, to deviate.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white, crystalline, nitrogenous diacid, $C_3H_2N_2O_4$, made esp. by oxidation of uric acid. —

par'a·ba·nate (păr'ä·bä·nāt), *n.* See 1st -ATE, 3.

par'a·bap'tism (păr'ä·băp'tĭz'm), **par'a·hap'ti·za'tion** (-tĭ·zā'shŭn; -tĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* [Gr. *parabaptisma.* See PARA-; BAPTISM.] Irregular or uncanonical baptism.

par'a·bas'al bod'y (-bās'ăl; -'l). *Biol.* A cytoplasmic body closely associated with the blepharoplast of certain flagellates; a kinetonucleus.

pa·rab'a·sis (pä·răb'ä·sĭs), *n.* [Gr., fr. *parabainein* to go aside, step forward.] An important choral ode in the Old Greek comedy, mainly in anapaestic tetrameters. The chorus delivered it at an intermission in the action, facing and moving toward, the audience. — **par'a·bas'ic** (păr'ä·bās'ĭk), *adj. Rare.*

par'a·be'ma (păr'ä·bē'mä), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-mä·tä). [NGr. *parabēma.* See PARA-; BEMA.] *Eastern Ch.* Either the prothesis or diaconicon, or, *pl.*, both, if they form rooms separated by walls from the bema. — **par'a·be·mat'ic** (-bē·măt'ĭk), *adj.*

par'a·bi·o'sis (-bī·ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + *biosis.*]
1. *Biol.* Reversible suspension of obvious vital activities, as by suitable drying of an earthworm, or the temporary suppression of excitability in a nerve.
2. *Biol.* The anatomical and physiological union of two organisms either natural, as in Siamese twins, or artificially produced.
3. *Zool.* A form of co-operative association, in which two or more species live together maintaining friendly relations, but keeping their broods separate; — used esp. of certain colonies of ants.
— **par'a·bi·ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk), *adj.*

par'a·blast (păr'ä·blăst), *n.* [See PARA-; -BLAST.] *Embryol.* **a** The yolk of a meroblastic ovum. **b** The mesoblast, esp. that part giving rise to vascular structures. —

par'a·blas'tic (-blăs'tĭk), *adj.*

par'a·ble (păr'ä·b'l), *n.* [ME., also *parabole,* fr. OF. *parabole,* fr. L. *parabola,* fr. Gr. *parabolē* a placing beside or together, a comparing, comparison, a parable, fr. *paraballein* to throw beside, compare, fr. *para* beside + *ballein* to throw. See PARA-; DEVIL. Cf. BALLISTIC, EMBLEM, HYPERBOLE, PALAVER, PARABOLA, PARLANCE, PARLEY, PAROLE, PROBLEM, SYMBOL.] **1.** A comparison; similitude; specif., a short fictitious narrative of a possible event in life or nature, from which a moral or spiritual truth is drawn; as, the *parables* of Christ.
2. An exemplar or type. *Dial.*
Syn. — See FABLE.

par'a·ble (păr'ä·b'l), *v. t. & i.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). To represent by parable; to compose or speak in parables.

par'a·ble, *adj.* [L. *parabilis,* fr. *parare.*] Procurable. *Obs.*

par'a·blep'si·a (păr'ä·blĕp'sĭ·ä), **par'a·blep'sis** (-sĭs), **par'a·blep'sy** (păr'ä·blĕp'sĭ), *n.* [NL. *parablepsis* fr. Gr. *parablepsis,* fr. *para* beside + *blepsis* vision, fr. *blepein* to see.] *Med.* False vision; abnormality of visual sensation. — **par'a·blep'tic** (-blĕp'tĭk), *adj.*

pa·rab'o·la (pä·răb'ō·lä), *n.*; *pl.* -OLAS (-läz). [NL., fr. Gr. *parabolē* prop., a placing beside (cf. CONIC SECTION). See PARABLE; cf. PARABOLE.] *Geom.* **a** A conic section, the intersection of a cone with a plane parallel to its side; a plane curve, any point of which is equidistant from a fixed point, the *focus,* and a fixed straight line, the *directrix* not passing through the focus. See CONIC SECTION, *Illust.* **b** Any curve defined by the equation $y = ax^n$, where *n* is positive and rational. For the *cubical parabola* $n = 3$; for the *semicubical parabola* $n = 3/2$. Parabolas have infinite branches, but no rectilineal asymptotes. A *cubical parabola* is a plane cubic curve which meets the line at infinity in three coincident points and having a point of inflection as center and a cusp at infinity; or it is a twisted cubic, in space, which meets the plane at infinity in two or in three coincident points. A *cubical hyperbolic parabola* is a plane cubic curve which meets the line at infinity in three points, two of which are coincident and the third of which is distinct from the other two.

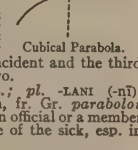
Cubical Parabola.

par'a·bo·la'nus (păr'ä·bō·lā'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LANI (-nī). [LL., fr. *parabolus* a reckless man, fr. Gr. *parabolos* venturesome.] In the early church, an official or a member of a brotherhood devoted to the care of the sick, esp. in infectious or contagious cases.

par'a·bol'ic (păr'ä·bŏl'ĭk), *adj.* [See PARABOLICAL.]
1. = PARABOLICAL, 1.
2. [From PARABOLA.] *Geom.* **a** Resembling, relating to, or generated or directed by, a parabola. **b** Characterized by the equality or coincidence of two elements; — from the fact that a parabola is tangent to the line at infinity while the other conics have two real or imaginary intersections with that line. **c** Hence, having the form of a parabola; as, a *parabolic* course. — **par'a·bol'ic·ness,** *n.*

par'a·bol'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [LL. *parabolicus,* fr. LGr. *parabolikos* figurative. See PARABLE.] **1.** Of the nature of, or expressed by, a parable or figure; allegorical.
2. = PARABOLIC, 2. *Rare.*
— **par'a·bol'i·cal·ism** (-lz'm), *n.*

par'a·bol'i·cal·ly (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* **1.** By way of parable; in a parabolic manner.
2. In the form or manner of a parabola.

parabolic branch (of a curve). *Math.* A branch touching the right line at infinity, at a simple or at a multiple point.

parabolic conoid. *Math.* A paraboloid; a conoid whose directrix is a parabola. See CONOID, *n.*, 1 a.

parabolic co-ordinates. *Math.* See 3d CO-ORDINATE, 2.

parabolic cyclide. See CYCLIDE.

parabolic cylinder. *Math.* A cylinder whose directrix is a parabola. It is the only one whose plane sections are all parabolas.

parabolic geometry. Euclidean geometry.

parabolic governor. *Mach.* See GOVERNOR, 6.

parabolic point, of an algebraic surface. *Math.* A point at which the indicatrix becomes parabolic, that is, a pair of coincident right lines.

parabolic reflector *or* **mirror.** See REFLECTOR.

parabolic space. *Math.* = EUCLIDEAN SPACE.

parabolic spindle. *Math.* The solid generated by revolving the segment of a parabola about its chord, when that chord is perpendicular to the axis.

parabolic velocity. The velocity acquired by a body falling toward the sun from an infinite distance.

Pap'u·a mace (păp'ū·ä; pä'pō·ä). = MACASSAR MACE.
Papua nutmeg. = MACASSAR NUTMEG.
pa·pyr' (pä·pĭr'), *n.* Papyrus. *R.*
pa·pyr'e·an (pä·pĭr'ē·ăn). Var. of PAPYRIAN.
pa·py'ri, *n.*, *pl.* of PAPYRUS.
Paque (päk), *n.* [F. *pâque.*] = PASCH; EASTER.
paq'uet. Var. of PACKET.
par (pär). + PAIR.
par'a-ag·glu'ti·nin, *n.* See AGGLUTININ, 3.
par'a-a·mi'no·phe'nol, *n.* See AMINOPHENOL a.
par'a-ap·pen'di·ci'tis, *n.* [NL.] See 1st PARA-, 2.
par'a·ben'zo·qui·none', *n.* See QUINONE.
par'a·blen' (pär'ä·byĕn'), *n.* [Sp. *parabién.*] Congratulation. *Obs.*
par'a·bl. Parable. *Ref. Sp.*
pa·rab'o·lar, *adj.* Parabolic. *Obs.*

par'a·bol'i·form (păr'ȧ·bŏl'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*parabola* + *-form.*] Like a parabola in form; tangent to the line at infinity.

pa·rab'o·list (pȧ·răb'ō·lĭst), *n.* A narrator of parables.

pa·rab'o·lize (-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-lĭz'ĭng). **1.** To express in fables or explain as parables.
2. To make parabolic or paraboloidal, as a mirror for a telescope.
— **pa·rab'o·li·za'tion** (-lĭ·zā'shŭn; -lī·zā'shŭn), *n.* — **pa·rab'o·liz'er** (-răb'ō·lĭz'ẽr), *n.*

pa·rab'o·loid (-loid), *n.* [*parabola* + *-oid;* cf. F. *paraboloïde.*] *Geom.* The surface generated by the rotation of a parabola about its axis; — called also **paraboloid of revolution**; any conoidal whose sections by planes parallel to a given line are parabolas. There are two kinds, *elliptic* and *hyperbolic paraboloids,* according to the sections made by other planes. — **pa·rab'o·loi'dal** (pȧ·răb'ō·loi'dăl, păr'ȧ·bō-; -d'l), *adj.*

par'a·bot'u·lism (păr'ȧ·bŏt'ū·lĭz'm), *n.* [See BOTULISM.] *Veter.* A bacterial disease of horses and cattle characterized by paralysis of the locomotor system.

Par'a·brahm (pŭr'ȧ·brăm), *or* **Par'a·brah'man** (-brä'mȧn), *n.* [Skr. See FAR; BRAHMA.] *Hindu Philos.* The supreme, absolute, nameless, impersonal principle.

par'a·bran'chi·a (păr'ȧ·brăng'kĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + *-branchia.*] *Zool.* The osphradium of a mollusk when large and gill-like. — **par'a·bran'chi·al** (-ăl), *adj.* — **par'a·bran'chi·ate** (-āt), *adj.*

par'a·bu'li·a (-bū'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + root of Gr. *boulesthai* to will.] *Med.* Abnormality of will power. — **par'a·bu'lic** (-lĭk), *adj.*

par·ac'an·tho'sis (păr·ăk'ăn·thō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Morbid growth in the prickle-cell layer.

par'a·car'mine (păr'ȧ·kär'mĭn; -mīn), *n. Micros.* Carmine stain containing chlorides of aluminum and calcium.

Par'a·cel'si·an (-sĕl'sĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or conforming to, the practice or theories of Paracelsus, a 16th century Swiss physician and philosopher. — **Par'a·cel'si·an, Par'a·cel'sist** (-sĭst), *n.* — **Par'a·cel'si·an·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Par'a·cel'sic** (-sĭk), **Par'a·cel·sis'tic** (-sĕl·sĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

Par'a·cel'sus (păr'ȧ·sĕl'sŭs). The title and hero of a poem (1835) by Browning. See PARACELSUS in *Biog.*

par'a·cen·te'sis (-sĕn·tē'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *parakentēsis,* fr. *parakentein* to pierce at the side, to tap.] *Surg.* The puncture of a cavity of the body with a trocar, aspirator, or other instrument, to draw off any effused fluid; tapping.

par'a·cen'tral (-sĕn'trăl), *adj.* [*para-* + *central.*] *Anat.* Lying near a center or central part.

paracentral lobule, convolution, *or* **gyrus.** An oval portion sometimes marked off from the posterior end of the marginal convolution of the brain by a fissure, the **paracentral fissure,** extending upward from the callosomarginal fissure.

par'a·cen'tric (păr'ȧ·sĕn'trĭk), *adj.* Also **par'a·cen'tri·cal** (-trĭ·kăl). [*para-* + *centric, -ical.*] **1.** Deviating from circularity; changing the distance from a center.
2. *Locksmithing.* Designating a type of key and keyway used with pin-tumbler cylinders and having longitudinal ribs and grooves projecting beyond the center to hinder picking.

par'a·cen'tric, *n.* A paracentric curve, keyway, etc.

paracentric motion. *Astron.* **a** Motion which, compounded with harmonic circulation, Leibnitz believed to constitute planetary motion. **b** *Rare.* The central or radial component of planetary motion.

paracentric velocity. *Astron.* The central or radial component of planetary velocity. *Rare.*

par'a·ceph'a·lus (păr'ȧ·sĕf'ȧ·lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + Gr. *kephalē* head.] *Terat.* A monster with rudimentary misshapen head, imperfect sense organs, and defective trunk and limbs.

par'a·cer'e·bel'lar (-sĕr'ē·bĕl'ẽr), *adj.* [*para-* + *cerebellar.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the lateral part of the cerebellum.

par'a·cho'li·a (-kō'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + Gr. *cholē* bile.] Abnormal secretion of bile.

par'a·chor (păr'ȧ·kôr; 181), *n.* [*para-* + Gr. *chōros* space; — from indicating comparative volume.] *Chem.* A constant dependent on the constitution of a compound and related to molecular volume. It is equal to the molecular weight multiplied by the fourth root of the surface tension and divided by the difference between the densities of the liquid and vapor phases at a given temperature. In symbols: $P = \frac{M\sqrt[4]{\gamma}}{D - d}$.

par'a·chor'dal (-kôr'dăl; -d'l), *adj.* [*para-* + *chordal.*] *Embryol.* Situated at the side of the notochord; specif., designating the cartilaginous plates, one on each side of the anterior part of the notochord, which are the anlage of the base of the cranium. — *n.* A parachordal cartilage.

par'a·chro'ma (-krō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + Gr. *chrōma, -atos,* color.] *Med.* Discoloration, as of the skin.

par'a·chro'ma·tism (-krō'mȧ·tĭz'm), *n. Med.* Abnormality in color perception; color blindness.

par'a·chro'ma·top'si·a (-krō'mȧ·tŏp'sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + *chromat-* + *-opsia.*] Abnormal color vision.

par'a·chro'ma·to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Parachroma.

par'a·chro·moph'o·rous (-krō·mŏf'ō·rŭs), *adj.* [*para-* + *chromophorous.*] *Bacteriol.* Excreting pigment which is insoluble in water and does not diffuse away from the cell wall or capsule. Cf. CHROMOPAROUS, CHROMOPHOROUS.

par·ach'ro·nism (păr·ăk'rō·nĭz'm), *n.* [*para-* + Gr. *chronos* time; cf. F. *parachronisme.*] A chronological error, esp. one by which a date is set later than is correct. — **par·ach'ro·nis'tic** (-nĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

par'a·chrose (păr'ȧ·krōs), *adj.* [Cf. Gr. *chrōsis* coloring.] *Mineral.* Changing color by exposure.

par'a·chute (păr'ȧ·shōōt), *n.* [F., fr. 2d *para-* + *chute* a fall. See PARASOL; CHUTE.] **1.** A folding, umbrella-like contrivance, usually of light fabric, used for making a safe descent through the air from a great height, esp. from an aircraft. The expanded parachute offers great resistance to the air, checking the velocity of the falling body. Early parachutes were equipped with baskets or cars. In 1783 Sebastien Lenormand descended from a building in what is believed to be the first parachute invented; in 1797 Jacques Garnerin made the first successful parachute descent from a balloon.

Parachute.

2. A seed or fruit, as the achene of a dandelion, fitted for wind dispersal by a parachutelike pappus, coma, or other appendage.
3. The patagium of a mammal or reptile.
4. Any contrivance suggestive of a parachute in form, use, or operation, as a device to retard the descent of a cage in a mine, a device to protect the balance wheel of a watch from shock, a flat funnel of tinned copper made to slide up and down the fermenting vat of a brewery, the inverted cup acting as the holding part of a mushroom anchor, etc. — **par'a·chu'tic** (-shōō'tĭk), *adj.* — **par'a·chut·ism** (păr'ȧ·shōōt·ĭz'm), *n.* — **par'a·chut'ist** (-shōōt'ĭst), *n.*

par'a·chute (păr'ȧ·shōōt), *v. t. & i.* To convey or to descend by means of, or as if by means of, a parachute.

parachute light. *Mil.* A light bomb which, exploding in the air, releases a brightly burning composition supported by a parachute; — called also **parachute light ball.**

par'a·clete (păr'ȧ·klēt), *n.* [OF. *paraclet,* fr. LL. *paracletus,* fr. Gr. *paraklētos,* fr. *parakalein* to call to aid, to exhort, encourage, fr. *para* beside + *kalein* to call.] An advocate; one called to aid or support; hence [*cap.*], the Consoler, Comforter, Helper, or Intercessor; — a term applied to the Holy Spirit.

par·ac'me (păr·ăk'mē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *parakmē* the point at which the prime is past, decay. See PARA-; ACME.] *Biol.* The state of decadence or decline in the phylogeny of a group of organisms, after the acme of development.

par'a·coele (păr'ȧ·sēl), *n.* [*para-* + *-coele.*] *Anat. & Zool.* A lateral ventricle of the brain. — **par'a·coe'li·an** (-sē'lĭ·ăn), *adj.*

par'a·col'pi·um (-kŏl'pĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + Gr. *kolpos* womb.] *Anat.* The vascular and connective tissues alongside the vagina. — **par'a·col·pi'tis** (-kŏl·pī'tĭs), *n.*

par'a·con'dy·loid (-kŏn'dĭ·loid), *adj. Zool.* Denoting a process of the occipital bone lying on the outer side of each condyle in the skull of some mammals.

par'a·cone (păr'ȧ·kōn), *n. Zool.* The anterior of the three cusps of a primitive upper molar. In higher forms, it is the principal anteroexternal cusp. The corresponding cusp of a lower molar, called **par'a·con'id** (-kŏn'ĭd), is the anterointernal. See TRITUBERCULY.

par'a·con'ic ac'id (-kŏn'ĭk). [*par-* + *aconic.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline acid, $C_4H_3O_3CO_2H$, isomeric with itaconic, citraconic, and mesaconic acids.

par'a·con'scious (-kŏn'shŭs), *adj.* Accompanying, but independent of, ordinary consciousness.

par'a·co·rol'la (-kō·rŏl'ȧ), *n.* [*para-* + *corolla.*] *Bot.* A corona or other appendage of a corolla.

par'a·co'to bark (păr'ȧ·kō'tō). [I. e., false coto bark.] The dried bark of a Bolivian tree (*Ocotea pseudo-coto*) or of an undetermined tree of the family Lauraceae. It contains the crystalline compound **par'a·co'to·in** (-tō·ĭn), $C_{13}H_8O_4$, which resembles the cotoin, $C_6H_6O_4$, of true coto bark in physiological action.

Pa·rá' cress (pä·rä'). An annual tropical herb (*Spilanthes oleracea*), family Carduaceae, grown for use as a pungent salad.

par'a·cros'tic (păr'ȧ·krŏs'tĭk), *n.* A poetical composition in which the first verse contains, in order, the first letters of all the following verses.

par'a·cu'si·a (-kū'sĭ·ȧ), **par'a·cu'sis** (-kū'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + Gr. *akousis* a hearing.] *Med.* Any disorder in hearing. — **par'a·cu'sic** (-sĭk), *adj. & n.*

par'a·cy·an'o·gen (-sī·ăn'ō·jĕn), *n.* [*para-* + *cyanogen.*] *Chem.* A polymer of cyanogen obtained as a brown or black amorphous by-product on heating mercuric cyanide.

par'a·cy·e'sis (-sī·ē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Extrauterine pregnancy.

par'a·cys·ti'tis (-sĭs·tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + *cystitis.*] Inflammation of the connective tissue about the bladder; pericystitis.

par'a·cys'ti·um (-sĭs'tĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + Gr. *kystis* bladder.] *Anat.* The vascular and connective tissues alongside the bladder. — **par'a·cys'tic** (-tĭk), *adj.*

pa·rade' (pȧ·rād'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *parada* a halt or stopping, an assembling for exercise, a place where troops are assembled to exercise, fr. *parar* to stop, to prepare, fr. L. *parare;* cf. It. *parata* a parrying, guard, a display, parade of troops. See PARE, PARRY.] **1.** Pompous show; formal display or exhibition.

> Be rich, but of your wealth make no *parade.* *Swift.*

2. *Mil.* **a** The ceremonial formation of a body of troops before its commanding officer or other high officer for the display of its condition, numbers, equipment, and proficiency. The ceremony involves exercises in the manual of arms, the report on the numbers of the various units present or accounted for, the publication of orders, etc., and often ends with a review; often loosely, any of various other ceremonial formations. **b** The area upon which troops regularly assemble for parade.
3. Any march or procession; esp., a formal public procession; the movement of any body marshaled in something like military order; as, a *parade* of firemen; a circus *parade.*
4. Place where people promenade; a public walk, square, or promenade; also, those who parade; an assembly of promenaders; as, the Easter *parade.*

Syn. — Show, flourish, pretension; pageantry, grandeur, splendor, magnificence. — DISPLAY, PARADE, OSTENTATION, POMP. DISPLAY is the general term for undue or excessive show; PARADE is flaunting or spectacular display; OSTENTATION is pretentious or vainglorious parade; POMP is a grandiose exhibition, often of real splendor or magnificence; as, "But if proud, Wordsworth is not ostentatious, is not anxious for *display*" (*De Quincey*); "He loves to make *parade* of pain" (*Tennyson*); "Out of the fuss and *parade* of the world" (*Lord Collingwood*); "fond *ostentation* of riches" (*Walton*); "*Ostentation* here, with tawdry art, pants for the vulgar praise which fools impart" (*Goldsmith*); "The boast of heraldry, the *pomp* of power" (*T. Gray*); "The *pomp* of sound, which invests with grandeur his [Homer's] most common words" (*Kingsley*). Cf. OSTENTATIOUS, BOAST, GAUDY.

pa·rade' (pȧ·rād'), *v.*; -RAD'ED (-rād'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -RAD'ING (-rād'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner; to show off.

> *Parading* all her sensibility. *Byron.*

2. To assemble and form; to marshal; to cause to maneuver, or march ceremoniously.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To exhibit oneself, as by walking in a public place; to walk in public with some circumstance of show.
2. To assemble in military order for evolutions and inspection; to form or march, as in review.

pa·rade' (pȧ·rād'), *n.* [F.] *Fencing.* Parry. *A Gallicism.*

par'a·den'tal (păr'ȧ·dĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [See DENTAL.] Adjacent to a tooth.

par'a·den'tl·um (-shĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL. See PARADENTAL; -IUM.] *Dent.* The paradental tissues, collectively, including the gums, the alveolar process, and the pericementum.

pa·rad'er (pȧ·rād'ẽr), *n.* One who parades.

parade rest. *Mil.* A formal position of rest in ranks in which the men remain silent and practically motionless, with the left knee slightly bent and the right foot carried six inches to the rear.

Parade Rest.

par'a·derm (păr'ȧ·dûrm), *n. Zool.* The delicate skin of an insect in the pronymphal stage.

par'a·di·as'to·le (-dī·ăs'tō·lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *paradiastolē* a putting together of dissimilar things.] *Rhet.* Contrast of similar things, as for euphemism, as in styling "prodigality," "liberality."

par'a·di·chlo'ro·ben'zene (-dī·klō'rō·bĕn'zēn; -bĕn·zēn'), *n.* Also **-chlor·ben'zene** (-klōr·bĕn'zēn; -bĕn·zēn'), **-chlo'ro·ben'zol** (-klō'rō·bĕn'zōl; -zŏl), **-chlor·ben'zol** (-klōr-). *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound, $C_6H_4Cl_2$, made by chlorinating benzene and used for the destruction of grubs, borers, etc. and for organic syntheses.

par'a·did'y·mis (-dĭd'ĭ·mĭs), *n.* [NL. See PARA-; EPIDIDYMIS.] *Anat.* Irregular tubules among the convolutions of the epididymis, supposed to be a remnant of tubes of the Wolffian body. — **par'a·did'y·mal** (-măl), *adj.*

par'a·digm (păr'ȧ·dĭm *or, esp. Brit.,* -dīm), *n.* [F. *paradigme,* fr. LL. *paradigma,* fr. Gr. *paradeigma,* fr. *paradeiknynai* to show by the side of, to set up as an example, fr. *para* beside + *deiknynai* to show. See PARA-; DICTION.] **1.** An example, model, or pattern.
2. *Gram.* An example of a conjugation or declension, showing a word in all its inflectional forms.

par'a·dig·mat'ic (-dĭg·măt'ĭk), **par'a·dig·mat'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *paradeigmatikos.*] Exemplary; typical. — **par'a·dig·mat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pa·rad'ing (pȧ·rād'ĭng), *adj.* That parades. — **pa·rad'ing·ly,** *adv.*

par'a·dip'lo·mat'ic (păr'ȧ·dĭp'lō·măt'ĭk), *adj.* Concerned with, or based on, evidence apart from strict textual authority.

par'a·di·sa'ic (-dĭ·sā'ĭk), **par'a·di·sa'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, paradise; paradisiacal. — **par'a·di·sa'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

par'a·dis'al (păr'ȧ·dĭs'ăl; -l; 66), *adj.* Paradisiac.

par'a·dise (-dĭs; -dīz), *n.* [ME. *paradis,* fr. OF. *paradis,* fr. L. *paradisus,* fr. Gr. *paradeisos* park, paradise, of Per. origin; cf. Av. *pairidaēza* an enclosure, fr. *pairi* around (akin to Gr. *peri*) + *daēza* a pile, wall (akin to Gr. *toichos, teichos*). See PERI-; DOUGH. Cf. PARVIS.] **1.** [*cap.*] The garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were first placed. *Gen.* ii. 8.
2. **a** The abode of sanctified souls after death; either heaven, or, as some hold, an intermediate elysium for the souls of the righteous during the interval between death and final judgment. **b** The Mohammedan heaven.
3. A place of bliss; a region of supreme felicity or delight; hence, a state of happiness.
4. A pleasure garden; esp., an Oriental park, or a preserve for foreign birds and animals.
5. An open space in a monastery or next to a church, as in a cloister, the open court before a basilica, etc.
6. The top gallery of a theater. *Slang.*
7. The plumage, esp. the long tail feathers, of the male bird of paradise, used in millinery.
8. *Hort.* A dwarf type (*Malus sylvestris paradisiaca*) of the common apple, used principally as grafting stock.

par'a·dise (-dĭs; -dīz), *v. t.* To affect with visions of felicity; also, to make a paradise of. *Rare.*

Par'a·dis'e·a (păr'ȧ·dĭs'ē·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PARADISEAN.] *Zool.* The typical genus of birds of paradise, including the emerald birds of paradise.

par'a·dis'e·an (-ăn), *adj.* [ML. *paradiseus.*] **1.** Paradisiac.
2. Pertaining to birds of paradise.

paradise apple. *Hort.* = PARADISE, 8.

paradise bird. = BIRD OF PARADISE, 1.

paradise duck *or* **sheldrake.** A highly colored New Zealand duck (*Casarca variegata*) related to the sheldrake.

paradise finch. The painted finch.

paradise fish. A beautiful fresh-water labyrinthine fish (*Macropodus opercularis*), of eastern Asia, with very large fins, often kept in aquariums; also a closely related fish (*M. chinensis*) having a rounded tail.

½

Paradise Fish.

paradise flower. **a** = BIRD-OF-PARADISE FLOWER. **b** The devil's claw, or cat's-claw, *Acacia greggii.*

paradise flycatcher. Any of numerous Asiatic or African flycatchers belonging to the genus *Tchitrea,* in most of which the males have the middle tail feathers greatly elongated.

paradise grackle *or* **pie.** A beautiful long-tailed bird of paradise (*Astrapia nigra*) of New Guinea, having dark velvety plumage with brilliant metallic tints.

paradise green. = HIBERNIAN GREEN.

paradise grosbeak. The cutthroat (bird).

Par'a·di·se'i·dae (păr'ȧ·dĭ·sē'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PARADISEAN.] *Zool.* The family of birds comprising the birds of paradise, and often also the bowerbirds.

Par'a·dis'e·i'nae (-dĭs'ē·ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The typical subfamily of Paradiseidae, including those with a short bill.

---

par'a·car'pi·um, *n.* [NL. See PARA-; CARP.] *Bot.* An aborted ovary. *Obs.*

par'a·ca'se·in, *n.* [*para-* + *casein.*] See CASEIN b & *Note.*

par'a·ca'se·in·ate, *n.* See 1st -ATE, 3.

par'a·cele, par'a·ce'li·an. Vars. of PARACOELE, PARACOELIAN.

Par'a·cel'sic (păr'ȧ·sĕl'sĭk), *adj.* = PARACELSIAN.

par·ac'et·al'de·hyde, *n.* = PARALDEHYDE.

par'a·chre'a (păr'ȧ·krē'ȧ), **par'a·chroi'a** (-kroi'ȧ), *n.* = PARACHROMA.

par'a·chro'ma·tin (-krō'mȧ·tĭn), *n.* [*para-* + *chromatin;* — as found in connection with *chromatin.*] *Biol.* = LININ, 2. *Obs.*

par'a·chro'ma·toph'o·rous (-krō'mȧ·tŏf'ō·rŭs), *adj.* Also **par'a·chrome** (păr'ȧ·krōm), **par'a·chro·mop'arous** (-krō·mŏp'ȧ·rŭs), **par'a·chro'mo·phor'ic** (-krō'mō·fôr'ĭk). = PARACHROMOPHOROUS.

par'a·close (păr'ȧ·klōs). Var. of PARCLOSE.

par·ac'ma·sis (păr·ăk'mȧ·sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* = PARACME.

par'a·co·li'tis (păr'ȧ·kō·lī'tĭs), *n.* See 1st PARA-, 2. [MARIC.]

par'a·cou·mar'ic, *adj.* See COU-

par'a·cou'si·a (păr'ȧ·kōō'zhĭ·ȧ; -zĭ·ȧ), **-cou'sis** (-sĭs). Vars. of PARACUSIA, etc. — **-cou'sic** (-sĭk), *adj.*

par'a·cre'sol, *n.* [*para-* + *cresol.*] See CRESOL, 1.

par'a·cy'mene, *n.* See CYMENE.

pa·ra'da, *n.* † PARADE.

pa·rade'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

pa·rade'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

pa·rade'like', *ad* See -LIKE.

par'ad·e·ni'tis, *n.* [NL.] See 1st PARA-, 2.

par'a·den·ti'tis (păr'ȧ·dĕn·tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] = PARODONTITIS.

par'a·di'a·zine, *n.* Also **-sin.** See DIAZINE.

par'a·dig'ma·tize, *v.i.* [Gr. *paradeigmatizein.*] To set forth as a model. *Obs.*

Paradise Lost. A literary epic poem in twelve books by John Milton (published in part 1667, finished 1674) recounting the fall of man and his expulsion from the Garden of Eden.

paradise nut. The sapucaia nut.

paradise plant. = MEZEREON **a.**

Paradise Regained. A poem (1671) by Milton, dealing with Christ's temptation by Satan.

paradise seed. = GRAINS OF PARADISE **a.**

paradise stock. *Hort.* = PARADISE, 8.

paradise tree. **a** A medium-sized tree (*Simarouba glauca*), of tropical North America. **b** = CHINA TREE.

paradise weaver, paradise whidah bird. See WHIDAH BIRD.

Par'a·dis'i·a (păr'ȧ·dĭs'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of European white-flowered herbs, family Liliaceae, having as its only known species *P. liliastrum*, the St.-Bruno's-lily.

par'a·di·sī'a·cal (-dĭ·sī'ȧ·kăl), *adj.* Also **par'a·dis'i·ac** (-dĭs'ĭ·ăk). [LL. *paradisiacus.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, paradise. — **par'a·di·sī'a·cal·ly,** *adv.*

par'a·dis'i·al (-dĭs'ĭ·ăl), **par'a·dis'i·an** (-ăn), **par'a·dis'ic** (-ĭk), **-i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Paradisiacal.

Pa'ra·di'so, Il (ēl pä'rä·dē'zō). [It.] The third part of Dante's *Divina Commedia.*

pa·ra'do (pȧ·rä'dō; -rä'dō), *n.* [See PARADE.] Formerly, parade (in senses 1, 2, 4); also, *Rare,* a boastful, swaggering air.

par'a·dos (păr'ȧ·dŏs), *n.; pl.* -DOSES (-ēz; -ĭz; 119). [F., fr. *para-* as in *parasol* + *dos* back, L. *dorsum.*] *Fort.* A natural or artificial defense against attack or fire in reverse; a traverse in rear.

par'a·dox (-dŏks), *n.* [F. *paradoxe,* fr. L. *paradoxum,* fr. Gr. *paradoxon,* neut. of *paradoxos,* adj., fr. *para* beside, beyond, contrary to + *doxa* opinion, fr. *dokein* to think, suppose, imagine. See PARA-; DOGMA.] **1.** A tenet or proposition contrary to received opinion; also, an assertion or sentiment seemingly contradictory, or opposed to common sense, but that yet may be true in fact.

This was sometime a *paradox,* but now the time gives it proof. *Shak.*

2. A statement actually self-contradictory or false.

3. Any phenomenon or action with seemingly contradictory qualities or phases.

par'a·dox, *v. t. & i.* To show paradox in; to utter paradoxes.

par'a·dox'al (pȧr'ȧ·dŏk'săl; -s'l), *adj.* [L. *paradoxus,* adj.] Paradoxical.

par'a·dox'er (păr'ȧ·dŏk'sĕr), *n.* One who propounds paradoxes.

paradox gun. A rifled shotgun or chokebore rifle to fire either shot or a ball cartridge. *Rare.*

par'a·dox'i·al (păr'ȧ·dŏk'sĭ·ăl), **par'a·dox'ic** (-sĭk), *adj.* Paradoxical.

par'a·dox'i·cal (-dŏk'sĭ·kăl), *adj.* **a** Of the nature of a paradox. **b** Inclined to paradoxes (in sense 1). — **par'a·dox'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **par'a·dox'i·cal·ness, par'a·dox'i·cal'i·ty** (-kăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

Par'a·dox'i·des (-dŏk'sĭ·dēz), *n.* [NL.] *Paleontol.* A genus of trilobites of the Middle Cambrian. They have from 17 to 20 free segments, a large cephalic shield, and a very small pygidium. Some of them reached a length of about two feet.

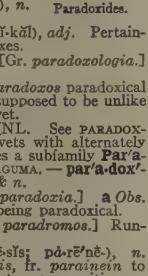

Paradoxides.

Par'a·dox'i·des zone (pȧr'ȧ·dŏk'sĭ·dēz). *Geol.* The zone of the Cambrian characterized by trilobites of the genus *Paradoxides;* the Middle Cambrian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **par'a·dox·id'i·an** (-dŏks·ĭd'ĭ·ăn), *adj.*

par'a·dox'ist (pȧr'ȧ·dŏk'sĭst), *n.* Also **par'a·dox·i'cian** (-dŏks·ĭsh'ăn). One who deals in paradoxes.

par'a·dox·og'ra·pher (-dŏks·ŏg'rȧ·fĕr), *n.* A writer of or given to paradoxes.

par'a·dox'o·graph'i·cal (-dŏk'sō·grăf'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Pertaining or given to the writing of paradoxes.

par'a·dox·ol'o·gy (-dŏks·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *paradoxologia.*] The use of paradoxes.

par'a·dox'ure (-dŏks'ūr), *n.* [Gr. *paradoxos* paradoxical + *oura* tail; — because its tail was supposed to be unlike that of related animals.] A palm civet.

Par'a·dox·u'rus (-dŏks·ū'rŭs), *n.* [NL. See PARADOXURE.] *Zool.* A genus of palm civets with alternately light and dark ringed tails. It typifies a subfamily **Par'a·dox'u·rī'nae** (-dŏks'ū·rī'nē). Cf. PAGUMA. — **par'a·dox'u·rine** (-dŏks'ū·rĭn; -rīn; 156), *adj. & n.*

par'a·dox'y (păr'ȧ·dŏk'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *paradoxia.*] **a** *Obs.* A paradox. **b** Quality or state of being paradoxical.

par'a·drom'ic (-drŏm'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *paradromos.*] Running side by side.

pa·raen'e·sis, pa·ren'e·sis (pȧ·rĕn'ē·sĭs; pȧ·rē'nē-), *n.* [LL. *paraenesis,* fr. Gr. *parainesis,* fr. *parainein* to advise.] Advice; counsel; an exhortatory composition. — **pa·raen'e·size, pa·ren'e·size** (-sīz), *v. t.* — **par'ae·net'ic, par'e·net'ic** (păr'ē·nĕt'ĭk), **-i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

par'af·fin (păr'ȧ·fĭn), **par'af·fine** (-fīn; -fēn), *n.* [G. *paraffin,* fr. L. *parum* too little + *affinis* akin. So named in allusion to its chemical inactivity.] **1.** **a** A waxy substance produced in distilling wood, shale, coal, etc., and occurring also in the earth as a constituent of petroleum or as a solid deposit; paraffin wax; solid paraffin. Pure paraffin is colorless or white, tasteless and odorless. Chemically, it is inert, being unaffected by most strong reagents. It is a complex mixture of hydrocarbons, chiefly of the methane series. According to composition, it melts at from 32° to 80° C. (89.6° to 176° F.) and has a sp. gr. of 0.79 to 0.94. It is used for making candles, waterproofing paper, impregnating matches, preserving food, etc., and for various scientific purposes. **b** By extension, any of a wider range of such mixtures, including some that are oily liquids or semisolids; as, solid *paraffin.* See PETROLATUM.

2. *Chem.* Any hydrocarbon of the methane series, esp. any of the solid members boiling above 300° C., of which commercial paraffin is essentially composed.

3. Short for PARAFFIN OIL.

par'af·fin (păr'ȧ·fĭn), **par'af·fine** (-fĭn; -fēn), *v. t.;* -FINED (-fĭnd; -fēnd); -FIN·ING. To treat or saturate with paraffin; to apply paraffin to. — **par'af·fin·er** (-ĕr), *n.*

par'af·fin·base', *adj.* Designating a crude petroleum containing solid paraffins and practically no asphalt.

paraffin distillate. A petroleum fraction obtained after the gas oil and containing lubricating oils and paraffin.

paraffin hydrocarbon. *Chem.* = PARAFFIN, 2.

par'af·fin'ic (păr'ȧ·fĭn'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Of or pertaining to the paraffin or methane series.

par'af·fin·oid (păr'ȧ·fĭn·oid), *adj.* Resembling, or related to, paraffin; belonging to the paraffin, or methane, series. See METHANE SERIES.

paraffin oil. **a** Any of various hydrocarbon oils obtained with paraffin, as in the distillation of petroleum, or lignite, and used for burning, lubricating, making oil gas, etc. See PETROLATUM. **b** *Brit.* Kerosene.

paraffin paper. Paper waterproofed with paraffin.

paraffin scale. Crude paraffin wax, separated from the heavier oils by crystallization.

paraffin series. = METHANE SERIES.

paraffin wax. Solid paraffin.

paraffin xylol. *Pharm.* A xylene solution of paraffin used by surgeons as a protective coating for the hands.

pa·raf'fle, pa·ra'fle (pȧ·rȧ'f'l), *n.* [F. *parafe, paraphe,* a flourish added to a signature. See PARAPH.] Ostentatious display. *Rare. Scot.*

par'a·floc'cu·lus (păr'ȧ·flŏk'ū·lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + *flocculus.*] *Anat.* A lateral accessory part of the flocculus of the cerebellum. — **par'a·floc'cu·lar** (-lĕr), *adj.*

par'a·form (păr'ȧ·fôrm), *n.* [From *paraformaldehyde.*] *Pharm.* **1.** A white powder, $(HCHO)_3$, a polymer of formaldehyde, used as a disinfectant; — called also **par'a·formal'de·hyde** (-fôr·măl'dē·hīd). See FORMALDEHYDE.

2. A local anesthetic, the butyl ester of p-amino-benzoic acid, $H_2NC_6H_4CO_2C_4H_9$.

par'a·front (-frŭnt), *n.* An altar drapery, probably a dossal. *Obs.*

par'a·gam'ma·cism (-găm'ȧ·sĭz'm), **-cis'mus** (-sĭz'mŭs), *n.* [*para-* + *gammacism.*] Inability to pronounce the sound of *g* and *k,* or difficulty in pronouncing them, some other sound being usually substituted.

par'a·gan'gli·on (-găng'glĭ·ŏn), *n.* [*para-* + *ganglion.*] *Anat.* One of numerous collections of chromaffin tissue, associated with the collateral and chain ganglia of the sympathetic nerves and similar in structure to the medulla of the suprarenal glands.

par'a·gas'ter (păr'ȧ·găs'tĕr), *n.* [*para-* + Gr. *gastēr* belly.] *Zool.* A paragastric cavity.

par'a·gas'tric (-trĭk), *adj.* Also **par'a·gas'tral** (-trăl). *Zool.* **a** Near the stomach. **b** Designating the cavity or one of the cavities of a sponge into which the radial canals open, and which opens outwardly through the cloaca.

par'a·gas'tru·la (-trōō·lȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* The gastrula formed by the invagination of an amphiblastula, as in many sponges. — **par'a·gas'tru·lar** (-lĕr), *adj.*

par'age (păr'ĭj), *n.* [OF., fr. *per* peer. See PEERAGE.] **1.** High or noble lineage; birth; family; rank. *Obs.*

2. Equality of condition, blood, or dignity; specif., *Feudal Law,* equality between persons, as brothers, one of whom holds a portion of a fee of the other, who does homage to the lord paramount and is responsible for the whole service of the fee. *Hist.*

par'a·gen'e·sis (păr'ȧ·jĕn'ē·sĭs), *n.* Also **par'a·ge·ne'si·a** (-jē·nē'sĭ·ȧ). [NL., fr. *para-* + *-genesis.*] *Geol.* **a** The formation of minerals in contact, so as to affect one another's development. **b** The order in which minerals occurring together in rocks and veins have developed together with the characteristic grouping or association of the minerals.

par'a·ge·net'ic (-jē·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **par'a·gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk). [*para-* + *-genetic.*] **1.** Of or pert. to paragenesis.

2. *Cryst.* Designating twins in which the twinned structure dates from the beginnings of the crystal.

par'a·ge·ron'tic (-jē·rŏn'tĭk), *adj. Zool.* Designating the last substage of the senile stage of an organism.

par'a·geu'si·a (-gū'sĭ·ȧ), **par'a·geu'sis** (-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + Gr. *geusis* taste.] Abnormality of the sense of taste. — **par'a·geu'sic** (-sĭk), *adj.*

par'ag·glu'ti·na'tion (păr'ȧ·glōō'tĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.* [*para-* + *agglutination.*] *Bacteriol.* Agglutination of bacteria of one species, by serum from an individual infected with bacteria of another closely related species.

par'a·gle'nal (păr'ȧ·glē'năl; -n'l), *adj. & n.* [*para-* + Gr. *glēnē* socket of a joint.] = HYPERCORACOID.

par'a·glos'sa (-glŏs'ȧ), *n.; pl.* -GLOSSAE (-ē). [NL., fr. *para-* + Gr. *glōssa* tongue.] *Zool.* One of a pair of small appendages of the hypopharynx of certain insects. See LIGULA, 3 **a.** — **par'a·glos'sal** (-ăl; -l), *adj.*

par'a·glos'sate (-āt), *adj. Zool.* Having paraglossae.

par'a·glos'si·a (păr'ȧ·glŏs'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + Gr. *glōssa* tongue.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around or adjacent to the tongue.

par'ag·nath (păr'ăg·năth), *n.; pl.* -NATHS (-năths). [See *para-*; GNATHIC.] *Zool.* **a** One of a pair of foliose lobes of the metastoma, lying behind the mandibles in most crustaceans. **b** One of the small, horny, toothlike jaws of certain annelids.

pa·rag'na·thous (pȧ·răg'nȧ·thŭs), *adj. Zool.* Having both mandibles of equal length, the tips meeting, as in certain birds. — **pa·rag'na·thism** (-thĭz'm), *n.*

pa·rag'na·thus (pȧ·răg'nȧ·thŭs), *n.; pl.* -THI (-thī). [NL.] *Zool.* A paragnath.

par'ag·no'si·a (păr'ăg·nō'sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + *-gnosia.*] A false perception or misunderstanding of what is seen or heard, as in certain brain injuries allied to aphasia.

par'a·go'ge (păr'ȧ·gō'jē), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *paragōgē,* fr. *paragein* to protract, fr. *para* beside + *agein* to lead.] *Gram.* The addition of a sound or syllable to the end of a word. Such sounds and syllables may be either inorganic (*against;* vulgar *oncet* for *once*), or a grammatical device or historical development, as in Hebrew.

par'a·gog'ic (-gŏj'ĭk), **par'a·gog'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting, a paragoge; added to a word by paragoge. — **par'a·gog'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

par'a·go·gize (păr'ȧ·gō·jīz), *v. t.* To affix a termination or syllable to. *Rare.*

par'a·gon (păr'ȧ·gŏn; -gŭn), *n.* [F. (now *parangon*), fr. It. *paragone,* prob. fr. Gr. *parakonan* to rub against, fr. *para* beside + *akonē* whetstone; cf. MGr. *parakonē* a polishing stone.] **1.** A model or pattern; a type of excellence or perfection; as, a *paragon* of beauty or eloquence.

2. A match or mate, as a consort or a rival. *Obs.*

3. Emulation; rivalry; competition. *Obs. Spenser.*

4. In technical senses: **a** A perfect diamond of 100 carats or more. **b** *Obs.* A kind of black marble. **c** A cloth like double camlet, used for clothing and upholstery in the 17th and 18th centuries; peropus. **d** *Print.* A size of type (20 points). See TYPE, *n.*

par'a·gon, *v.;* -GONED (-gŏnd; -gŭnd); -GON'ING. [Cf. F. *parangonner.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To compare or compare with; to parallel; to put in rivalry with; to match.

2. To serve as a paragon or model of; also, to present or set forth as a paragon.

3. To surpass. "A maid That *paragons* description." *Shak.*

—, *Intransitive:* To be equal; to compare. *Rare.*

par'a·gon'i·mi'a·sis (păr'ȧ·gŏn'ĭ·mī'ȧ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Paragonimus,* type genus (fr. *para-* + Gr. *gonimos* generative) + *-iasis.*] *Med.* Infestation of the body with flukes of a genus **Par'a·gon'i·mus** (-gŏn'ĭ·mŭs), esp. with the lung fluke *P. westermanii.*

pa·rag'o·nite (pȧ·răg'ō·nīt), *n.* [From Gr. *paragōn,* pres. part. of *paragein* to mislead.] *Mineral.* A kind of mica corresponding to muscovite, but with sodium instead of potassium. It is characteristic of a schist (**paragonite schist**) of the Alps. — **pa·rag'o·nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

par'a·gram (păr'ȧ·grăm), *n.* [Gr. *paragrammatizein* to alter by changing a letter.] A kind of pun made by changing a letter or letters of a word, esp. the initial letter. — **par'a·gram'ma·tist** (-grăm'ȧ·tĭst), *n.* *Both Rare.*

par'a·graph (păr'ȧ·grăf; 83), *n.* [F. *paragraphe,* fr. LL. *paragraphus,* fr. Gr. *paragraphos* (sc. *grammē*) a line or stroke drawn in the margin, fr. *paragraphein* to write beside, fr. *para* beside + *graphein* to write. See PARA-; -GRAPH. Cf. PARAPH.] **1.** A character used in manuscripts and printing, now usually having the form ¶ or ¶. It was originally, and still is often, used to indicate a *paragraph* in sense 2 (below), and is now also used as a reference mark and, in proofs and manuscripts, to indicate indention. Earlier forms of the character are ¶, ¶, ¶, ¶.

2. A distinct section or subdivision of a discourse, chapter, or writing, whether of one or many sentences, that forms a rhetorical unit as dealing with a particular point of the subject, or as comprising the words of a distinct speaker, etc. Formerly the paragraph was commonly indicated by a special mark (see def. 1, above); now it is usually indicated by beginning on a new line, esp. one that is indented (cf. BLOCK, *adj.,* 2; HANGING INDENTION). Hence, a body of written or printed matter beginning in this way; also, in composition, a short theme consisting of a group of sentences dealing with a single topic and closely related to each other. (Cf. TOPIC SENTENCE.)

3. A composition complete in one typographical section.

par'a·graph (păr'ȧ·grăf; 83), *v.;* PAR'A·GRAPHED (-grăft); PAR'A·GRAPH·ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To sign or initial. *Obs.*

2. To express in the compass of a paragraph; also, to write paragraphs about.

3. To divide into paragraphs.

—, *Intransitive:* To work as a paragrapher.

par'a·graph'er (-grăf'ĕr), *n.* One who paragraphs, esp., a writer of paragraphs, specif. of newspaper editorial paragraphs, often of a humorous kind.

par'a·graph'i·a (-grăf'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + Gr. *graphein* to write.] *Med.* A condition, in mental disorder or brain injury, in which words or letters other than those intended are written.

par'a·graph'ic (păr'ȧ·grăf'ĭk), **par'a·graph'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a paragraph or paragraphs. — **par'a·graph'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

par'a·graph'ist (păr'ȧ·grăf'ĭst), *n.* A paragrapher. — **par'a·graph·is'ti·cal** (păr'ȧ·grăf·ĭs'tĭ·kăl), *adj.*

Pa·rá' grass (pä·rä'). [From *Pará,* Brazil.] **a** A perennial pasture and green forage grass (*Panicum barbinode*) grown in tropical countries. It grows well in soils too wet for other crops. **b** Piassava fiber.

Par'a·guay (păr'ȧ·gwā; -gwī; *Sp.* pä'rä·gwī'), *n.* A country of South America.

Par'a·guay'an (păr'ȧ·gwā'ăn; -gwī'ăn), *adj.* Of or pert. to Paraguay. — *n.* A native of Paraguay.

Paraguay bur. = SHEEP BUR, **a.**

Paraguay Missions. See GUARANI.

Paraguay tea. Maté. See MATÉ, 1 & 2.

pa'rah (pä'rȧ), *n.* [Malayalam *para,* a measure somewhat over four gallons (lit., a drum), or Telugu *parra,* nearly fourteen gallons. See PARIAH.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

par'a·he'li·ot'ro·pism (păr'ȧ·hē'lĭ·ŏt'rō·pĭz'm), *n.* [*para-* + *heliotropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* A tropism or curvature exhibited by certain plant organs, as leaves, which tend to place themselves in a plane parallel to the sun's rays, thus avoiding excessive light; the so-called diurnal sleep of leaves. — **par'a·he'li·o·trop'ic** (-ō·trŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

par'a·hem'a·tin (-hĕm'ȧ·tĭn; -hē'mȧ-), *n.* [*para-* + *hematin.*] *Biochem.* Any of a group of derivatives of hematin and a nitrogen compound.

par'a·he'mo·glo'bin (-hē'mō·glō'bĭn; -hĕm'ō-), *n.* [*para-* + *hemoglobin.*] Any of a group of derivatives of hemoglobin and a nitrogen compound.

par'a·he·pat'ic (-hē·păt'ĭk), *adj.* [*para-* + *hepatic.*] *Anat.* Adjacent to the liver.

Par'a·hip'pus (păr'ȧ·hĭp'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + *-hippus.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of Miocene horses intermediate in structure between the genera *Miohippus* and *Merychippus.* It had three digits on each foot.

par'a·hope'ite (-hōp'ĭt), *n.* [*para-* + *hopeite.*] *Mineral.* A hydrous zinc phosphate, dimorphous with hopeite and occurring in colorless, tabular triclinic crystals. H., 3.7. Sp. gr., 3.3.

par'a·hor'mone (-hôr'mōn), *n.* [*para-* + *hormone.*] *Physiol.* A substance which functions as a hormone but is of relatively nonspecific nature, as carbon dioxide in its effect on the respiratory center in the brain.

pa·rai'ba (pȧ·rī'bȧ), *n.* [Pg., fr. Tupi *paraíba.*] A Brazilian tree (*Simarouba versicolor*) whose bitter bark and fruit are used as anthelmintics and for insect powder.

Pa'rai·yan (pä'rä·yăn), *n.* A member of the pariah caste; a Dravidian laboring class. See PARIAH, *n.,* 1.

par'a·keet (păr'ȧ·kēt), *n.* [OF., *paroquet* (F. *perroquet,* whence prob. It. *parrochetto,* whence some E. forms), fr. *perrot* parrot (whence E. *parrot*), dim. fr. *Pierre* Peter, fr. L. *Petrus.* See PETER; cf. PARROT, PERUKE.] **1.** **a** Any of certain parrots, esp. those of relatively small size and slender form with a long graduated tail. They belong chiefly to the subfamilies Palaeornithinae and Platycercinae of Asia, Africa, Australia, and Polynesia, but the name is applied to some small species of other groups of parrots. See CAROLINA PARAKEET, *Illust.* **b** *N. A.* A puffin.

2. The color parrot green.

par'a·ker'a·to'sis (-kĕr'ȧ·tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Abnormal development of the horny layer of the skin, esp. that caused by edema of the lower layers of the cutaneous epithelium.

par'a·kil'ya (păr'ȧ·kēl'yä), *n.* [Native name *periculia* in Central Australia.] An Australian succulent herb (*Calandrinia balonensis*) relished by sheep.

par'a·ki·ne'sī·a (-kĭ·nē'sĭ·ȧ; -zĭ·ȧ; -kī-), **par'a·ki·ne'sis** (-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *a Med.* Motor irregularity due to nervous disorder. **b** Mediumistic production of movements for which the observed contact cannot account. — **par'a·ki·net'ic** (-nĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

par'a·la'li·a (păr'ă·lā'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + Gr. *lalia* speech; cf. Gr. *paralalein* to talk at random.] A speech disorder marked by distortions of sound.

par'a·lamb'da·cism (-lăm'dă·sĭz'm), **-lamb'da·cis'mus** (-sĭz'mŭs), *n.* [NL. *paralambdacismus*, fr. *para-* + *lambdacism.*] Inability to pronounce the sound of *l*, or difficulty in pronouncing it, some other sound, as of *t*, *r*, or *w*, being usually substituted. Cf. LAMBDACISM.

par'a·lau'ri·on·ite (-lô'rĭ·ŏn·īt), *n.* [*para-* + *laurionite.*] *Mineral.* A hydrous lead chloride, like laurionite in composition but monoclinic and with water in a different constitution. Sp. gr., 6.1.

par·al'de·hyde (păr·ăl'dē·hīd), *n.* [*par-* + *aldehyde.*] *Chem.* A polymeric modification, $C_6H_{12}O_3$, of ordinary aldehyde. It is a colorless liquid used as a hypnotic.

par'a·lec'to·type (păr'ă·lĕk'tō·tīp), *n.* [*para-* + *lectotype.*] *Biol.* Any of a series of cotype specimens remaining after the designation of the lectotype.

par'a·leip'sis (păr'ă·lĭp'sĭs), **par'a·lep'sis** (-lĕp'sĭs), **par'a·lip'sis** (-lĭp'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [Gr. *paraleipsis*, fr. *paraleipein* to leave on one side, to omit, fr. *para* beside + *leipein* to leave.] *Rhet.* A passing over with brief mention so as to emphasize the suggestiveness of what is omitted (I confine to this page the volume of his treacheries and debaucheries). Cf. APOPHASIS, 1.

par'a·lex'i·a (-lĕk'sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + Gr. *lexis* speaking.] *Med.* A condition in which the patient misreads words, because of brain injuries. — **par'a·lex'ic** (-lĕk'sĭk), *adj.*

par'al·ge'si·a (păr'ăl·jē'zĭ·ȧ; -sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *par-* + *algesia.*] Disordered or abnormal algesia. — **par'al·ge'sic** (-jē'sĭk), *adj.*

par'a·li'nin (păr'ă·lī'nĭn), *n.* *Biol.* The ground substance of a cell nucleus.

par'a·li·pom'e·na (păr'ă·lĭ·pŏm'ē·nȧ; păr'ă·lī-), *n. pl.*; *sing.*, *Rare*, -ENON (-nŏn). [Gr. *paraleipomena*, neut. pl. of pass. pres. part. of *paraleipein* to omit.] **1.** Things passed over, but added as a supplement.
2. [*cap.*] = PARALIPOMENON

Par'a·li·pom'e·non (-nŏn), *n. pl.* [LL., fr. Gr. *paraleipomenōn* of things omitted, pass. pres. part. (neut. gen. pl.) fr. *paraleipein* to omit.] A title given in the Vulgate and the Douay Bible to the Books of Chronicles, perhaps to be understood as meaning that they are supplementary to the Books of Kings. See OLD TESTAMENT.

par'a·lit'i·cal (păr'ă·lĭt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Paralytic.

par'al·lac'tic (păr'ăl·lăk'tĭk), *adj.* Also, *Obs.*, **par'al·lac'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl). [Gr. *parallaktikos.*] Of, pertaining to, or due to, parallax. — **par'al·lac'ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

parallactic angle. *Astron.* The spherical angle between the hour circle and the vertical circle passing through a heavenly body.

parallactic equation. *Astron.* A minor inequality of the moon's orbital motion due to the difference between the sun's perturbing action on the moon when at new and full. It is used in finding the sun's parallax. Called also **parallactic inequality of the moon.**

parallactic instrument *or* **telescope.** An equatorial mounting, or an equatorial. *Obs.*

parallactic libration of the moon. *Astron.* See LIBRATION OF THE MOON.

parallactic motion. *Astron.* That part of the observed proper motion of a star which is due to the motion of the observer with the solar system as a whole. Its maximum value is called the ***secular parallax.***

parallactic mounting. *Astron.* An equatorial telescope mounting whose principal axis is directed toward the visible pole of the heavens.

parallactic orbit. *Astron.* The orbit in which a star appears to move round, once each year, owing to the earth's orbital motion round the sun.

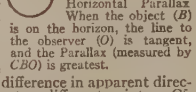

Horizontal Parallax. When the object (*B*) is on the horizon, the line to the observer (*O*) is tangent, and the Parallax (measured by *CBO*) is greatest.

par'al·lax (păr'ă·lăks), *n.* [F. *parallaxe*, fr. Gr. *parallaxis* alternation, the mutual inclination of two lines forming an angle, fr. *parallassein* to change a little, go aside, deviate, fr. *para* beside, beyond + *allassein* to change.] The apparent displacement (or the difference in apparent direction) of an object, as seen from two different points. Cf. BINOCULAR PARALLAX. Specif., *Astron.*, the difference in direction of a heavenly body as seen from some point on the earth's surface (as *O* in the *Illust.*), and as seen from some other conventional point, as the center of the earth (*C*) or the sun. The word *parallax*, when not qualified, is generally understood to mean ***diurnal***, or ***geocentric, parallax***, or the parallax with reference to the earth's center. The ***annual, heliocentric***, or ***stellar, parallax*** is that with reference to the sun, or the angle at a star subtended by lines drawn from it to earth and sun (called annual parallax because it goes through all its values in a year); or, specif., the maximum value of a star's parallax, or the angle subtended by the radius of the earth's orbit as seen from the star. Geocentric parallax is greatest when the body is on the horizon; and, since the earth is not a perfect sphere, this ***horizontal parallax*** is greatest when it is also equatorial, that is, when the point of observation is on the earth's equator. The ***equatorial horizontal parallax*** is used as a standard.

par'al·lel (păr'ă·lĕl), *adj.* [F. *parallèle*, fr. L. *parallelus*, fr. Gr. *parallēlos*, fr. *para* beside + *allēlōn* of one another, fr. *allos* other. See PARA-; ELSE.] **1.** *Geom.* Lying evenly everywhere in the same direction, but never meeting, however far extended; in all parts equally distant; as, *parallel* lines or planes.

☞ This is the Euclidean notion; in projective geometry such parallel lines (or planes) are thought of as having only one point (or line) at infinity and that in common, and are said to meet at infinity, the whole infinitely remote region of the line (or plane) being thought of as a point (or line), and of space as a plane, though for the purposes of inversive geometry it is better conceived as a point. The justification for such conceptions lies in the fact that the whole of these infinite regions is transformed to a line or plane or point as the case may be, and conversely, by transformations, precisely defined, that send only lines into lines, planes into planes, points into points, in all finite regions.

2. a With like direction or tendency; running side by side; being in accordance (with); tending to the same result; like in essential parts; as, *parallel* passages.
When honor runs *parallel* with the laws of God. *Addison.*
b In composition, having identical syntactical elements in corresponding positions (To err is human, to forgive, divine. *Pope*).

3. *Mach., etc.* Having parallel sides; as, a *parallel* file (see 4th FILE, 1), core print, gutter, reamer, etc.

4. ***Music.*** **a** Keeping at the same distance, in pitch, apart; having consecutive motion; as, *parallel* voice parts, fifths, octaves, intervals. See MOTION, 15 **b**; CONSECUTIVE, 5. **b** Of tonalities or keys: relative; as, C major is the *parallel* major of A minor.
— **par'al·lel·ly** (-lĕl·lĭ), *adv.*

par'al·lel (păr'ă·lĕl), *n.* **1.** A parallel line, curve, or surface.
2. Parallel direction or state (physically); parallelism.
Lines that from their *parallels* decline. *Garth.*
3. Conformity in many particulars or in all essential points; resemblance; similarity.
4. A comparison to show resemblance; a tracing of similarity; as, Johnson's *parallel* between Dryden and Pope.
5. Anything equal to or resembling another in all essential particulars; a counterpart.
None but thyself can be thy *parallel.* *Pope.*
6. *sing. or pl.* Short for PARALLEL RULE.
7. *Elec.* That arrangement of an electrical system, as of incandescent lamps, or the cells of a battery, in which all positive poles, electrodes, terminals, etc., are joined to one conductor, and all negative poles, etc., to another conductor, so that each unit is practically on a parallel branch, or shunt; — called also *multiple.* Opposed to *series.* Parts of a system so arranged are said to be ***in parallel*** or ***in multiple.***
8. *Fort.* One of a series of long trenches, approximately parallel to the face of the works attacked, constructed by a besieging force as a cover for troops supporting the attacking batteries or preparing to make an attack, and for the sappers working in the approaches.
9. *Geog.* One of the imaginary circles on the surface of the earth, parallel to the equator, marking the latitude; also, the corresponding line on a globe or map.
10. *pl. Print.* A character consisting of two parallel vertical lines (||) used in the text to direct attention to a similarly marked marginal or footnote. See REFERENCE MARK.

par'al·lel (păr'ă·lĕl), *v.*; -LELED (-lĕld); -LEL'ING (-lĕl'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To set up as closely analogous or agreeing in essential qualities or characteristics; to compare; as, to *parallel* his wit with Sheridan's.
2. To make to conform to something else in character, motive, aim, or the like.
3. To bring forward or procure a parallel or equal to; to match; also, to be or form a parallel to; to correspond to.
4. To produce or adduce as a parallel. *Rare.*
My young remembrance cannot *parallel* A fellow to it. *Shak.*
5. To place so as to be parallel to, or to conform in direction with, something else.
6. To extend, run, or move in a direction parallel to; to correspond to or match in direction; as, a canal *parallels* the railroad; *paralleled* by an avenue. *Chiefly Colloq.*
——, *Intransitive:* To be parallel.

parallel axiom. *Math.* = PARALLEL POSTULATE.

parallel bar. **a** In a beam engine, a rod in a parallel motion parallel with the working beam. **b** Each of a pair of bars raised about five feet above the floor or ground, and parallel to each other, — used for gymnastic exercises.

parallel chorisis. See CHORISIS.

parallel columns. *Print.* Passages printed side by side, to emphasize their similarities or discrepancies.

parallel coping. A flat-topped coping.

parallel cousin. *Anthropol.* An orthocousin.

parallel curves and surfaces. *Math.* Any two curves or surfaces making equal intercepts on all straight lines normal to one of them and hence also normal to the other.

parallel dash. See 2d DASH, 13.

parallel displacement. *Math.* A displacement of the initial point of a vector along a curve so as to obtain a vector field which has the property that the inner product of its covariant derivative by the direction vector of the curve at each point is zero.

par'al·lel'e·pi'ped (păr'ă·lĕl'ē·pī'pĕd; -pĭp'ĕd; -lĕl·ĕp'ĭ·pĕd), **par'al·lel'e·pip'e·don** (-lĕl'ē·pĭp'ē·dŏn), *n.* Commonly, but incorrectly, written *parallelopipedon, parallelopiped.* [Gr. *parallēlepipedon* a body with parallel surfaces, fr. *parallēlos* parallel + *epipedon* a plane surface, fr. *epipedos* on the ground, or level with it, level, flat, fr. *epi* on + *pedon* the ground; cf. F. *parallélépipède.*] *Geom.* A six-sided prism whose faces are parallelograms. — **par'al·lel'e·pip'e·dal** (-lĕl'ē·pĭp'ē·dăl; -d'l), **par'al·lel'e·pip'e·don·al** (-dŏn·ăl), **par'al·lel'e·pip'e·dic** (-pĭp'ē·dĭk), **par'al·lel'e·pip'e·dous** (-pĭp'ē·dŭs), *adj.*

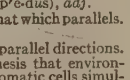
Parallelepipedon.

par'al·lel·er (păr'ă·lĕl·ēr), *n.* One who or that which parallels.

parallel file. See 4th FILE, 1.

parallel forces. *Mech.* Forces acting in parallel directions.

parallel induction. *Biol.* The hypothesis that environmental factors bring about in germ and somatic cells simultaneously similar modifications transmissible to the offspring.

par'al·lel'i·nerv'ate (păr'ă·lĕl'ĭ·nûr'vāt), *adj.* Also **par'al·lel'i·nerved'** (păr'ă·lĕl'ĭ·nûrvd'), **par'al·lel'i·nerv'ous** (-nûr'vŭs). [See PARALLEL; NERVE.] Parallelodrome.

par'al·lel·ism (păr'ă·lĕl·Iz'm), *n.* [Gr. *parallēlismos* comparison of parallels.] **1.** Quality or state of being parallel.
2. Resemblance; correspondence; similarity.
3. Specif., similarity of construction of adjacent word groups equivalent, complementary, or antithetic in sense, esp. for rhetorical effect or rhythm ("What we anticipate seldom occurs; what we least expected generally happens." *Disraeli*); also, as commonly in Hebrew poetry, reiteration in similar phrases.
At her feet he bowed, he fell:
Where he bowed, there he fell down dead. *Judg.* v. 27.
4. *Philos.* The theory that mind and matter accompany one another but are not causally related; specif.: **a** The theory that mind and matter are universally co-ordinate aspects of reality. **b** = PSYCHOPHYSICAL PARALLELISM, 2.

par'al·lel'ist, *n.* **1.** One who draws a parallel.
2. *Philos.* An adherent of parallelism.

par'al·lel·is'tic (păr'ă·lĕl·Is'tĭk), *adj.* **1.** Of the nature of or involving a parallelism.
2. *Philos.* Of or pertaining to parallelism or parallelists; like, or leading to, parallelism.

par'al·lel·ith (păr'ă·lĕ·lĭth), *n.* [*parallel* + *-lith.*] *Archaeol.* Parallel, or nearly parallel, rows of stones forming an avenue.

par'al·lel·ize (-lĕl·Iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-Izd); -IZ'ING (-Iz'ĭng). [Gr. *parallēlizein.*] **a** To render parallel. **b** To place parallel to; to bring into parallelism with. **c** To furnish with a parallel; to match. — **par'al·lel'i·za'tion** (-lĕl'ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.* — **par'al·lel·iz'er** (-lĕl·Iz'ēr), *n.*

Parallel Lives. See PLUTARCH'S LIVES.

parallel motion. **a** *Mach.* A jointed link or other mechanism for reproducing motion parallel to itself; also, erroneously, a straight-line motion. **b** *Music.* See MOTION, 15 **b**.

parallelo-, parallel-. A combining form, Greek *parallēlo-*, from *parallēlos*, meaning *parallel*, as in *parallelometer.* *parallelepipedon.*

par'al·lel'o·drome (păr'ă·lĕl'ō·drōm), *adj.* [*parallelo-* + *-drome.*] *Bot.* With veins running parallel to each other, as in most monocotyledons. See VENATION.

par'al·lel·od'ro·mous (-lĕl·ŏd'rō·mŭs), *adj.* *Bot.* Parallelodrome.

parallel of altitude. *Astron.* One of the small circles of the celestial sphere, parallel to the horizon; an almucantar.

parallel of declination. *Astron.* One of the small circles of the celestial sphere, parallel to the equator. See DECLINATION, 5.

parallel of latitude. **a** *Geog.* = PARALLEL, *n.*, 9. **b** *Astron.* One of the small circles of the celestial sphere, parallel to the ecliptic plane.

par'al·lel'o·gram (păr'ă·lĕl'ō·grăm), *n.* [F. *parallélogramme*, fr. L. *parallelogrammum*, fr. Gr. *parallēlogrammon*, prop. neut. adj., fr. *parallēlos* parallel + *grammē* line. See PARALLEL; -GRAM.] *Geom.* **1.** A quadrilateral with opposite sides parallel, and therefore equal; — sometimes erroneously restricted to an oblong. Its area may be found by multiplying any side by the perpendicular distance between this side and the opposite side.

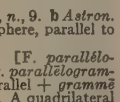
Parallelogram.

2. a *Obs.* A pantograph. **b** *Kinematics.* A four-bar mechanism jointed together in the form of a parallelogram and with one link fixed.

parallelogram law. *Mech.* The law that the resultant of two vector quantities represented in magnitude, direction, and sense, by two adjacent sides of a parallelogram, both directed towards or away from their point of intersection, is the diagonal of the parallelogram through that point.

par'al·lel'o·gram·mat'ic (-grā·măt'ĭk), **par'al·lel'o·gram·mat'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a parallelogram.— **par'al·lel'o·gram'mic** (-ō·grăm'ĭk), **par'al·lel'o·gram'mi·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Parallelogrammatic.

parallelogram of accelerations, forces, momenta, *or* **velocities,** etc. *Mech.* The method of compounding two accelerations, forces, or the like, by the parallelogram law.

par'al·lel'o·graph (păr'ă·lĕl'ō·grăf; 83), *n.* [See -GRAPH.] *Anthropol.* An instrument for measuring the torsion in a bone.

par'al·lel·om'e·ter (-lĕl·ŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*parallel* + *-meter.*] A device to test the parallelism of flat surfaces, esp., glass plates.

par'al·lel'o·trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk), *adj.* Turning toward the source of light parallel to its rays. — **par'al·lel·ot'ro·pism** (-lĕl·ŏt'rō·pĭz'm), *n.*

parallel perspective. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 2.

parallel postulate. *Math.* The fifth of Euclid's postulates: "If a straight line incident on two straight lines make the sum of the angles within and on the same side less than two right angles, the two straight lines being produced indefinitely meet one another on whichever side the two angles are less than the two right angles." Persistent but vain attempts were made to remove this postulate, long felt to be a blemish on geometry. In 1829 Lobachevski substituted for it the following: "All straight lines (in a plane) that radiate from a given point may with respect to any other straight line in the plane be divided into two classes, intersectors and nonintersectors. A *boundary* line of the one class and the other is called *parallel* to the given line." Hence there would be two parallels, one on each side of the point (*P*), both making acute angles with the perpendicular (*p*) from the point to the line. On this basis he built up a geometry free from all possible internal contradiction. The Hungarian Johann Bolyai attained similar results (1823, published 1831). In 1854 Riemann in his inaugural dissertation "On the hypotheses that underlie geometry," published in 1867, showed that where the "measure of curvature" of a space is positive the space will be finite though unbounded (like a closed curve or surface); also, every two straight lines in the plane meet (in one point or in two, according as the space is *polar* or *antipolar*—*Klein*), thus setting aside Euclid's last "definition": "Parallels are straight (lines), which, being in the same plane and being produced indefinitely on both sides, meet each other on neither." In 1890 Sophus Lie showed that the Euclidean, Lobachevskian, and Riemannian are the only three-dimensional space forms in which figures may everywhere move freely in a sixfold infinity of ways. The four logical possibilities are shown in the *Illust.*

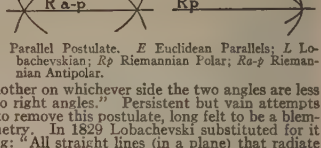

Parallel Postulate. *E* Euclidean Parallels; *L* Lobachevskian; *Rp* Riemannian Polar; *Ra-p* Riemannian Antipolar.

parallel projection. *Math.* See PROJECT, *v. t.*, 7.

parallel resonance. *Elec.* A condition of minimum current in a circuit in which there is inserted a parallel combination of capacity and inductance.

parallel roads. *Geol.* A series of terraces at different levels, esp., those of Glen Roy, Scotland.

parallel rod. A locomotive coupling rod.

parallel rule *or* **ruler.** An instrument for drawing a line parallel to another, or a series of parallel lines, as a flat rule running on a pair of rollers in one of its sides or a pair of straight-edges connected by two equal parallel links so that one straightedge can be moved only parallel to the other.

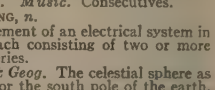
Parallel Rule.

par'al·lels (păr'ă·lĕlz), *n. pl.* *Music.* Consecutives.

parallel sailing. See SAILING, *n.*

parallel series. An arrangement of an electrical system in several parallel branches each consisting of two or more lamps or other devices in series.

parallel sphere. *Astron. & Geog.* The celestial sphere as seen from either the north or the south pole of the earth, where all the celestial bodies seem to move round in small circles parallel to the horizon.

parallel standard. *Finance.* A monetary system in which both gold and silver are freely coined and both are legal tender, but in which their relative values are not fixed. Cf. BIMETALLISM.

parallel sulcus. *Anat.* A sulcus parallel to, but some distance below, the horizontal limb of the fissure of Sylvius.

par'a·lac'tic ac'id (păr'ă·lăk'tĭk). *Chem.* See LACTIC ACID. — **par'a·lac'tate** (see -ATE, 3 **b**), *n.*

pa·ra'li (pä·rä'lē). Rumanian pl. of PARA (coin).

pa·ra'li·an, *n.* [Gr. *paralios* near the sea.] A dweller by the sea. *Obs.*

par'a·lip'sis (păr'ă·lĭp'sĭs). Var. of PARALEIPSIS.

par'al·i·sis, par'a·lize. Paralysis, paralyze. *Ref. Sp.*

par'al·lel'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

par'al·lel·flow' tur'bine. See TURBINE.

par'al·lel·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

par'al·lel'o·pi'ped, -pip'e·don, etc. See PARALLELEPIPED, PARALLELEPIPEDON, etc.

parallel texture. *Petrog.* A texture with tabular or prismatic crystals arranged more or less regularly in parallel positions.
parallel transformer. *Elec.* A transformer connected in parallel.
parallel trench. *Mil.* = PARALLEL, *n.*, 8.
parallel vectors. *Math.* Vectors whose representative segments are parallel.
par'al·lel–veined' (66), *adj. Bot.* Parallelodrome.
parallel vise. A vise with jaws so guided as to remain parallel.
parallel winding. See DRUM WINDING.
par'a·log'i·cal (păr'ȧ·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Containing paralogism; illogical.
pa·ral'o·gism (pȧ·răl'ō·jĭz'm), *n.* [F. *paralogisme*, fr. LL. *paralogismus*, fr. Gr. *paralogismos*, fr. *paralogizesthai* to reason falsely, fr. *para* beside + *logizesthai* to reason, fr. *logos* discourse, reason.] *Logic.* A reasoning false in point of form, that is, contrary to logical rules or formulas; a formal fallacy, or pseudosyllogism, in which the conclusion does not follow from the premises; in the philosophy of Kant, the fallacy of arguing from the empty concept of the ego, or soul, to its simplicity, eternality, etc. — **pa·ral'o·gis'tic** (-jĭs'tĭk), *adj.*
pa·ral'o·gist (-jĭst), *n.* One who uses reasoning that begs the question.
pa·ral'o·gize (pȧ·răl'ō·jīz), *v. i.* [Gr. *paralogizesthai.*] To reason falsely; to draw conclusions not warranted by the premises.
pa·ral'o·gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *paralogia*, fr. *para* beside + *logos* reason.] Paralogism.
par'a·lu'mi·nite (păr'ȧ·lū'mĭ·nīt; 242), *n.* [*par-* + *aluminite.*] *Mineral.* A hydrated basic aluminum sulphate, very like aluminite in composition, $2Al_2O_3.SO_3.15H_2O$.
pa·ral'y·sis (pȧ·răl'ĭ·sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *paralysis*, fr. *paralyein* to loosen, dissolve, or disable at the side, fr. *para* beside + *lyein* to loosen. See PARA-; LOSE. Cf. PALSY.] *Med.* Abolition of function, whether complete or partial; esp., the loss of the power of voluntary motion (*motor paralysis*), or of sensation (*sensory paralysis*), in any part of the body; palsy. See HEMIPLEGIA, PARAPLEGIA. "Utter *paralysis* of memory." *G. Eliot.*
‖**pa·ra'ly·sis a'gi·tans** (pȧ·răl'ĭ·sĭs ăj'ĭ·tănz). [L., lit. shaking palsy.] *Med.* A chronic, progressive, nervous disease, occurring in advanced life and marked by muscular tremor and weakness and a peculiar gait, termed *festination*; shaking palsy; Parkinson's disease.
par'a·lyt'ic (păr'ȧ·lĭt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **par'a·lyt'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). [OF. *paralytique*, fr. L. *paralyticus*, fr. Gr. *paralytikos.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, paralysis; characteristic of paralysis.
2. Affected with paralysis, or palsy.
3. Inclined or tending to paralysis.
4. *Physiol.* Designating, or pertaining to, the discharge or secretion of a gland after section or paralysis of its nerves. — **par'a·lyt'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*
par'a·lyt'ic, *n.* A person affected with paralysis.
paralytic dementia. *Med.* General paralysis.
paralytic hemoglobinemia. = AZOTEMIA **b.**
paralytic rabies. See RABIES.
par'a·lyz'ant (păr'ȧ·lĭz'ănt), *adj.* [*paralyze* + *-ant.*] *Med.* Causing paralysis. — *n.* An agent that causes paralysis.
par'a·ly·za'tion (-lĭ·zā'shŭn; -lĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of paralyzing, or state of being paralyzed.
par'a·lyze (păr'ȧ·lĭz), *v. t.*; -LYZED (-lĭzd); -LYZ'ING (-lĭz'ĭng). [F. *paralyser.* See PARALYSIS.] **1.** To affect or strike with paralysis, or palsy.
2. Hence, to unnerve; to destroy or impair the energy of; to render ineffective; as, the occurrence *paralyzed* the community; despondency *paralyzed* his efforts.
— **par'a·lyz'er** (păr'ȧ·lĭz'ẽr), *n.*
par'a·mag'net (păr'ȧ·măg'nĕt; -nĭt; 119), *n.* A magnet; a paramagnetic substance.
par'a·mag·net'ic (-măg·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [*para-* + *magnetic.*] *Magnetism.* Having, or capable of, a greater magnetization than a vacuum; having a permeability greater than unity; magnetic: — opposed to *diamagnetic.*
par'a·mag'net·ism (-măg'nĕ·tĭz'm), *n.* The magnetism of a paramagnetic substance.
par'a·mas'ti·gate (-măs'tĭ·gāt), *adj.* [*para-* + Gr. *mastix, -igos*, a whip.] *Zool.* Having a long principal flagellum and a shorter accessory one as in certain flagellates. Cf. ISOMASTIGATE, MONOMASTIGATE.
par'a·mas·ti'tis (-măs·tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around the mammary gland.
par'a·mas'toid (-măs'toid), *adj.* [*para-* + *mastoid.*] *Anat.* Beside the mastoid process, as the **paramastoid process** (see PAROCCIPITAL **a**).
par'a·mat'ta, *or* **par'a·mat'ta** (păr'ȧ·măt'ȧ), *n.* [From *Parramatta*, Australia.] A light dress fabric having a cotton warp and formerly a silk filling, now a worsted one, and resembling bombazine or merino.
Paramatta grass. Smut grass. *Australia.*
Par'a·me'ci·um (păr'ȧ·mē'shĭ·ŭm; -sĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *paramēkēs* oblong, fr. *para* (see PARA-) + *mēkos* length.] *Zool.* **a** A well-known genus of holotrichous ciliate infusorians. The body is elongate, bluntly rounded at the anterior end, and has on the oral surface an oblique funnel-shaped buccal groove with the mouth at the extremity. Undigested matter is egested at a definite point on the surface of the body. *P. caudatum* is a large species often found abundantly in putrefying infusions. The species are called **slipper animalcules** from their shape. *Paramecium* is the type and only genus of the family **Par'a·mec'i·dae** (-mēs'ĭ·dē). **b** [*not cap.*; *pl.* -CI·A (-mē'shĭ·ȧ; -sĭ·ȧ).] Any individual of this genus.

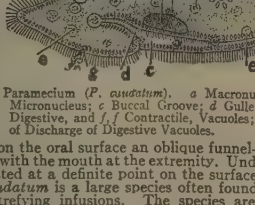

Paramecium (*P. caudatum*). *a* Macronucleus; *b* Micronucleus; *c* Buccal Groove; *d* Gullet; *e, e, e* Digestive, and *f, f* Contractile, Vacuoles; *g* Place of Discharge of Digestive Vacuoles.

par'a·mor'phine (-fēn; -fĭn), *n.* Also **-phin.** = THEBAINE.
par'a·mor'pho·sis (pȧr'ȧ·môr'fō·sĭs; -môr·fō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] = PARAMORPHISM.
par'a·mount·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
par'a·my'o·sin'o·gen, *n. Biochem.* = MYOSIN **a.**
Pa'ran (pȧ'rȧn; 79). *Bib.*
par'an·al·ge'si·a, par'a·n·es·the'si·a. Vars. of PARA-ANALGESIA, PARA-ANESTHESIA.
par'a·naph'tha·lene, *n.* Anthracene. *Obs.*
par'a·ni·tran'i·line red (pȧr'ȧ·nĭ·trăn'ĭ·lĭn; -lēn). See DYE, *Table.*
par'a·ni'tro·an'i·line (pȧr'ȧ·nĭ'trō·ăn'ĭ·lĭn; -lēn), **par'a·ni·tran'i·line** (-trăn'ĭ·lĭn; -lēn), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*para-* + *nitroaniline.*] See NITROANILINE.
par'a·ni·tro'so·phe'nol (-nĭ·trō'sō·fē'nōl; -nŏl), *n.* See QUINONE OXIME.
par'a·noe'a (pȧr'ȧ·nē'ȧ), **par'a·noe'ac** (-ăk). Vars. of PARANOIA, PARANOIAC.
par'a·noe'ic (-ĭk), **par'a·no'ic** (-nō'ĭk). Vars. of PARANOIAC.
par'a·nor'mal (-nôr'măl), *adj.* = PARAPHYSICAL.
par·an'thra·cene, *n.* See 1st PARA-, 5.
par'a·path'i·a (pȧr'ȧ·păth'ĭ·ȧ), **pa·rap'a·thy** (pȧ·răp'ȧ·thĭ), *n.* [NL. *parapathia.*] = NEUROSIS.
par'a·per'i·od'ic ac'id (pȧr'ȧ·pûr'ĭ·ŏd'ĭk). See 2d PERIODIC.
par'a·pet·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
par'a·phe·net'i·dine, *n.* See PHENETIDINE.
par'a·phen'yl·ene, *n.* See PHEN-; **par'a·phen'yl·ene·di'a·mine,** *n.* Also -in. See PHENYLENEDIAMINE.

pa·ran'a·tel'lon (pȧ·răn'ȧ·tĕl'ŏn), *n.* [*para-* + Gr. *anatellōn*, pres. part., rising.] *Astron.* Any one of those celestial bodies whose times of rising are identical.
par'a·ne'ma (păr'ȧ·nē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + Gr. *nēma* thread.] = PARAPHYSIS, **1.** *Obs.* — **par'a·nemat'ic** (-nē·măt'ĭk), *adj. Obs.*
par'a·neph'ric (-nĕf'rĭk), *adj.* [See PARANEPHROS.] *Anat.* **a** Adjacent to the kidney. **b** Pertaining to or designating a suprarenal gland.
par'a·ne·phri'tis (pȧr'ȧ·nĕ·frī'tĭs; -nĕ·frī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* **a** Inflammation of the paranephros. **b** Inflammation of the tissue around the kidney. — **par'a·ne·phrit'ic** (-nĕ·frĭt'ĭk; -nĕ·frĭt'ĭk), *adj.*
par'a·neph'ros (-nĕf'rŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + Gr. *nephros* kidney.] *Anat.* A suprarenal gland.
par'a·nep'i·on'ic (-nĕp'ĭ·ŏn'ĭk), *adj. Paleontol. & Zool.* Late nepionic; — said of the last of the three nepionic stages in the development of an individual.
par'a·ne'te (pȧr'ȧ·nē'tē), *n.* [Gr. *paranētē*, fr. *para* beside + *nētē* the highest in pitch of three strings.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*
pa·rang' (pä·räng'), *n.* [Malay. See BARONG.] A short sword or knife characteristic of the Dyak. The blade often has inlaid designs in metal. Cf. BARONG.
par'a·noi'a (pȧr'ȧ·noi'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *paranoia.* See PARA-; NOUS.] *Psychiatry.* A chronic mental disorder characterized by systematized delusions of persecution and of one's own greatness, sometimes with hallucinations.
par'a·noi'ac (-ăk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to paranoia; affected with, or characteristic of, paranoia. — *n.* A person who is affected with paranoia.
par'a·noid (pȧr'ȧ·noid), *adj.* Resembling paranoia or the paranoiac; also, paranoiac. — **par'a·noi'dal** (-noi'dăl; -d'l), *adj.* — **par'a·noid·ism** (pȧr'ȧ·noid·ĭz'm), *n.*
par'a·no'mi·a (pȧr'ȧ·nō'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + Gr. *onoma* name.] *Med.* Mental disorder characterized by the incorrect naming of objects.
par'a·no'sic (-nō'sĭk), *adj.* [*para-* + Gr. *nosos* disease.] Accompanying or directly connected with a disease.
par'ant·he'li·on (pȧr'ănt·hē'lĭ·ŏn; -ăn·thē'lĭ·ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -LIA (-lĭ·ȧ). [NL., fr. *para-* + *anthelion.*] *Meteorol.* A diffuse image of the sun appearing at the same altitude as the sun and 120° distant on the parhelic circle, reflected from atmospheric ice spicules.
par'a·nu'cle·in (pȧr'ȧ·nū'klē·ĭn; 242), *n.* [*para-* + *nuclein.*] *Biochem.* Any of a class of amorphous substances, sometimes called *false nucleins* or *pseudonucleins*, differing from true nucleins in not yielding nitrogenous bases on decomposition. — **par'a·nu·cle'ic** (-nū·klē' ĭk), **par'a·nu'cle·in'ic** (-nū'klē·ĭn'ĭk), *adj.*
par'a·nu'cle·us (-nū'klē·ŭs; 242), *n.*; *pl.* -CLEI (-ī). [NL., fr. *para-* + *nucleus.*] *Biol.* An accessory or additional nucleus or nucleuslike body in a cell. — **par'a·nu'cle·ar** (-ẽr), *adj.* — **par'a·nu'cle·ate** (-āt), *adj.*
Pa·rá' nut (pä·räē'). The Brazil nut.
par'a·nymph (păr'ȧ·nĭmf; 206), *n.* [LL. *paranymphus*, fr. Gr. *paranymphos*, fr. *para* beside, near + *nymphē* a bride; cf. F. *paranymphe.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* **a** A friend who went with a bridegroom in a chariot to fetch home the bride. **b** The bridesmaid who conducted the bride to the bridegroom.
2. Hence: **a** A best man or a bridesmaid. **b** One who solicits or speaks for another; advocate.
par'a·nym'phal (-nĭm'făl), *adj.* Bridal; nuptial. *Obs.*
pa·ra'o (pȧ·räē'ō), *n.* [Hind. *paraō*, *paraw*, fr. *parnā* to camp, repose, drop down, fr. Skr. *patati* he falls. See FEATHER.] A wayside resting place. *India. Kipling.*
Par'a·pa·gu'ri·dae (pȧr'ȧ·pȧ·gū'rĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PARA; PAGURIDAE.] A family including some of the hermit crabs (which see).
Pa·rá' palm (pä·räē'). The assai palm.
par'a·pa·re'sis (pȧr'ȧ·pȧ·rē'sĭs; -pȧr'ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Partial paralysis affecting the lower limbs. — **par'a·pa·ret'ic** (-pȧ·rĕt'ĭk; -rē'tĭk), *adj.*
par'a·pegm (păr'ȧ·pĕm), *n.* Also **par'a·peg'ma** (-pĕg'mȧ); *pl.* -PEGMATA (-mȧ·tȧ). [L. *parapegma*, fr. Gr. *parapēgma*, fr. *parapēgnynai* to fix beside, fr. *para* beside + *pēgnynai* to fix.] *Gr. Antiq.* An engraved tablet, usually of brass, set up in a public place, and used for publishing laws, proclamations, etc., and recording astronomical phenomena or calendar events.
par'a·pet (păr'ȧ·pĕt; 119), *n.* [F., fr. It. *parapetto*, fr. *parare* to ward off, guard + *petto* the breast, fr. L. *pectus.* See PARRY; PECTORAL.] **1.** *Fort.* A wall, rampart, or elevation of earth, stone, etc., to protect soldiers; a breastwork; in permanent fortifications, usually, a rampart raised upon or above the main wall. See FORTIFICATION, *Illust.*
2. A low wall, or similar barrier, as a railing, esp. one to protect the edge of a platform, roof, bridge, or the like.
3. A sidewalk or footpath of a street or road. *Local, Eng.*
par'a·pet'al·ous (păr'ȧ·pĕt'ăl·ŭs), *adj. Bot.* Growing on each side of a petal.
par'a·pet'ed (păr'ȧ·pĕt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having a parapet.
par'aph (păr'ăf), *n.* [F. *paraphe*, contr. fr. *paragraphe.* See PARAGRAPH.] **1.** A paragraph. *Obs.*
2. A flourish at the end of a signature used in the Middle Ages as a sort of rude safeguard against forgery.
par'aph, *v. t.*; -APHED (-ăft); -APH·ING. [Cf. F. *parapher.*] To add a paraph to; to sign, esp. with the initials.
par'a·pha'si·a (pȧr'ȧ·fā'zhĭ·ȧ; -zhȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + *-phasia.*] *Med.* Aphasia in which the patient talks volubly but misuses words. — **par'a·pha'sic** (-zĭk; -sĭk), *adj.*
par'a·phe'mi·a (pȧr'ȧ·fē'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + *-phemia.*] Incomplete motor aphasia, consisting esp. in false pronouncing of words.
par'a·pher'na (-fûr'nȧ), *n. pl.* [LL.] **1.** *Rom. Law.* The property of a woman which, on her marriage, was not made a part of her dower, but remained her own, and entirely free from the control of the husband.
2. = PARAPHERNALIA, **2.**
par'a·pher'nal (-năl; -n'l), *adj.* [Cf. F. *paraphernal.*] Designating, or of or pert. to, parapherna or paraphernalia.
par'a·pher·na'li·a (pȧr'ȧ·fẽr·nā'lĭ·ȧ; -nāl'yȧ; 159), *n. pl.* [ML. *paraphernalia bona*, fr. LL. *parapherna*, pl., paraphera, fr. Gr. *parapherna*, fr. *para* beside + *phernē* a bride's dowry.] **1.** *Law.* Formerly, the property (other than dower, marriage settlement, etc.) which at common law remained, more or less, under the control of a married woman, and which did not pass into the administration of the husband's estate upon his decease before her.

par'al·lel·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
par'a·lo·gi'cian (pȧr'ȧ·lō·jĭsh'ăn), *n.* = PARALOGIST.
par'a·lys'ant, par'a·lyse, par'a·lys'er, etc. Vars. of PARALYZANT, PARALYZE, etc.
par'a·lys'ed·ly, *adv.* of *paralyzed*, past part. [*ing*, pres. part.]
par'a·lyz'ing·ly, *adv.* of *paralyzing.*
par'am (păr'ăm), *n.* [*para-* + *amide.*] = DICYANODIAMIDE.
par'a·man·del'ic ac'id. See MANDELIC.
‖**pa'ra·men'to** (pȧ'rä·mĕn'tō), *n.* [Sp.] = PARAMENT.
pa·ram'er·on (pȧ·răm'ẽr·ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -MERA (-d). = PARAMERE Q.
par'a·mine (păr'ȧ·mēn; -mĭn), *n.*, **par'amline brown.** See PHENYLENEDIAMINE. [PARAMECIUM.]
Par'a·moe'ci·um, *n.* Syn. of
par'a·mor'phi·a (pȧr'ȧ·môr'fĭ·ȧ),

out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; ṯhen, ṯhin; natūre, verdūre (249); K = ch in G. ich, ach (109); BON; yet; zh = z in azure.

Numbers within pronunciation parentheses here and in vocabulary refer to §§ in Pron., preceding the Vocabulary.

2. Personal belongings, such as equipments, finery, etc.
3. Furnishings or apparatus; articles of equipment; as, the *paraphernalia* of a circus; equestrian *paraphernalia*. — **par'a·pher·na'li·an** (-nā'lĭ·ăn; -nāl'yăn), *adj.*

‖**pa'ra·pher·na'li·a bo'na** (păr'ă·fĕr·nā'lĭ·ă bō'nă). [ML.] *Rom. Law.* Paraphernalia.

pa·ra'phi·a (pă·rā'fĭ·ă), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + Gr. *aphē* touch.] *Med.* Perverted sense of touch.

par'a·phi·mo'sis (păr'ă·fĭ·mō'sĭs; -fĭ·mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + *phimosis.*] *Med.* A condition in which the foreskin, retracted behind the glans penis, is constricted there, and cannot be brought into place.

par'a·pho'ni·a (-fō'nĭ·ă; 159), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + Gr. *phōnē* voice; cf. Gr. *paraphōnos* sounding beside.] 1. *Anc. Gr. Music.* A kind of consonance or joint melodic progression of fourths and fifths.
2. *Med.* Morbid change of voice.

par'a·phon'ic (-fŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pert. to paraphonia.

par'a·phrase (păr'ă·frāz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *paraphrasis*, fr. Gr. *paraphrasis*, fr. *paraphrazein* to say the same thing in other words, fr. *para* beside + *phrazein* to speak. See PARA-; PHRASE.] 1. A restatement of a text, passage, or work, giving the meaning in another form, usually for clearer and fuller exposition; a free rendering; — opposed to *metaphrase;* hence, the use or process of paraphrasing as a literary or educational method.

His sermons a living *paraphrase* upon his practice. *South.*

2. An exemplification or an amplification of a theme, idea, or motive.
3. *Music.* Free or florid transcription.
4. *Presbyterian Ch.* Any of the "Translations and Paraphrases, in verse, of several passages of Sacred Scripture," prepared by a committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 1775–81, and commonly printed along with the metrical version of the Psalms used in Scottish Presbyterian churches.

Syn. — PARAPHRASE, TRANSLATION, VERSION. A PARAPHRASE is a free and commonly amplified rendering of the sense of a passage, whether in the same or in a different language; a TRANSLATION is a more or less close rendering from one language into another; as, "A *translation* must be a *paraphrase* to be readable" (*E. FitzGerald*); "a comparison between the metrical *paraphrase* which we have of passages in the Old and New Testament, and these passages as they exist in our common *translation*" (*Wordsworth*). VERSION and *translation* are often used without distinction; as, "The year 1632 saw a complete *version* of the *Aeneid* by Vicars, and a *translation* of the First Book by Sandys" (*J. Conington*). But *version* is the technical term for the ancient (and certain modern) translations of the Bible; as, the Septuagint *Version;* the Authorized *Version*, the Revised *Version*, the Douay *Version*.

par'a·phrase (păr'ă·frāz), *v. t.;* -PHRASED (-frāzd); -PHRASING (-frāz'ĭng). To express, interpret, or translate with latitude; to give the meaning of (a passage) in other language. — *v. i.* **a** To make a paraphrase. **b** *Obs.* To comment or expand upon a topic.

par'a·phras'er (-frāz'ĕr), *n.* One who paraphrases.

par'a·phra'si·a (-frā'zhĭ·ă; -zhă), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + Gr. *phrasis* enunciation.] *Med.* Speech defect characterized by incoherence in arrangement of words.

par'a·phrast (păr'ă·frăst), *n.* [LL. *paraphrastes*, fr. Gr. *paraphrastēs.*] A paraphraser. — *v.* To paraphrase. *Obs.* — **par'a·phrast'er** (-frăs'tĕr), *n. Obs.*

par'a·phras'tic (-frăs'tĭk), *adj.* Also **par'a·phras'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl). [ML. *paraphrasticus*, fr. Gr. *paraphrastikos.*] Paraphrasing; of the nature of paraphrase; explaining, or translating more clearly and amply, an author's meaning. — **par'a·phras'ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

par'a·phre'ni·a (-frē'nĭ·ă), *n.* [NL. See PARA-; PHRENIC.] *Psychiatry.* **a** Orig., any mental disorder. **b** Dementia precox, esp. the paranoid form, or as including paranoia. — **par'a·phren'ic** (-frĕn'ĭk; -frē'nĭk), *adj. & n.*

par'a·phre·ni'tis (-frē·nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + *phrenitis.*] *Med.* **a** Inflammation of tissues adjacent to the diaphragm. **b** Mental derangement or delirium — formerly supposed to be due to such inflammation.

par'a·phyl'li·um (-fĭl'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -LIA (-ă). [NL. See PARA-; -PHYLL.] *Bot.* **a** One of the minute branched or stipulelike organs between the leaves of certain mosses, as *Thuidium.* **b** *Obs.* A stipule.

pa·raph'y·sate (pă·răf'ĭ·sāt), *adj. Bot.* Bearing, or marked by, paraphyses.

par'a·phys'i·cal (păr'ă·fĭz'ĭ·kăl), *adj. Psychical Research.* Resembling physical phenomena but without recognizable physical cause.

pa·raph'y·sif'er·ous (pă·răf'ĭ·sĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*paraphysis* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Paraphysate.

pa·raph'y·sis (pă·răf'ĭ·sĭs), *n.; pl.* -YSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. *para-* + Gr. *physis* growth.] 1. *Bot.* One of the slender sterile filaments commonly borne among the sporogenous organs in many cryptogamic plants. The paraphyses may be either unicellular or pluricellular, simple or branched, and are often septate; in fucoid algae they protrude from the mouth of the conceptacle; in fungi they are borne intermixed with asci or basidia; in mosses they occur with the antheridia and archegonia; and in ferns they occur with the sporangia in a sorus. Their function is not clearly determined. See ANTHERIDIUM, *Illust.;* ASCUS, *Illust.*
2. *Zool.* **a** In certain lower vertebrates, a median evagination of the roof of the telencephalon anterior to the epiphysis. **b** In certain scale insects, one of several club-shaped chitinous projections near the edge of the pygidium.

Pa·rá' pi·as·sa'va (pä·rä'). = PIASSAVA **b.**

par'a·plasm (păr'ă·plăz'm), *n.* 1. *Biol.* **a** The cortical region of the cell. **b** Metaplasm.
2. *Med.* An abnormal or morbid growth. — **par'a·plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *adj.* — **par'a·plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *adj.*

par'a·plas'tin (-plăs'tĭn), *n. Biol.* In the nucleus and cytoplasm of cells, a substance like linin (def. 2).

par'a·plec'tic (-plĕk'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *paraplēktikos.*] *Med.* Paraplegic.

par'a·ple'gi·a (păr'ă·plē'jĭ·ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *paraplēgia* hemiplegia, fr. *paraplēssein* to strike at the side, fr. *para* + *plēssein* to strike.] *Med.* Paralysis of the lower half of the body on both sides, usually caused by disease of the spinal cord. — **par'a·pleg'ic** (-plĕj'ĭk; -plē'jĭk), *adj. & n.*

par'a·pleu'rum (păr'ă·plōō'rŭm; 242), *n.; pl.* -RA (-rä). [NL. See PARA-; PLEURA.] *Zool.* In insects: **a** The episternum of the mesothorax and metathorax (or of the latter only). **b** The parapterum.

par'a·pod (păr'ă·pŏd), *n. Zool.* A parapodium.

par'a·po'di·um (-pō'dĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -PIA (-ă). [NL., fr. *para-* + *-podium.*] *Zool.* **a** In many annelids, esp. Polychaeta, one of the short unsegmented processes borne one on each side of most of the body segments, and serving as locomotive organs and often also as tactile or branchial organs. A typical parapodium has a dorsal lobe (***notopodium***) and ventral lobe (***neuropodium***), each of which may be lobed and stiffened internally by a stout chitinous bristle (***aciculum***), and bears groups of smaller bristles, and a fleshy process (***cirrus***) which may be developed into a gill. **b** In certain gastropods, esp. the sea hares and the pteropods, a lateral expansion of either side of the foot usually forming a broad swimming organ. — **par'a·po'di·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

par'a·prax'i·a (-prăk'sĭ·ă), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + Gr. *praxis* action.] *Psychol.* Faulty or blundering action.

par'a·prax'is (-prăk'sĭs), *n.; pl.* PARAPRAXES (-sēz). [NL. See PARA-; PRAXIS.] *Psychol.* A faulty act, blunder, or lapse, as a slip of the tongue or of memory.

par'a·proc·ti'tis (-prŏk·tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + *proctitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the outer coat of the rectum, or of tissue adjacent to it.

par'a·proc'ti·um (-prŏk'shĭ·ŭm; -tĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + Gr. *proktos* anus.] *Anat.* The connective tissue adjacent to the rectum.

par'a·pros'ta·ti'tis (-prŏs'tă·tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + *prostatitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissue adjacent to the prostate gland.

Pa·rap'si·da (pă·răp'sĭ·dă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *para-* + Gr. *hapsis, hapsidos*, arch.] *Zool. & Paleontol.* A subclass of reptiles in which the skull has two dorsal temporal openings adjoining the parietals. It comprises the ichthyosaurs and related extinct forms, and in some classifications includes the lizards and snakes. Cf. DIAPSIDA. — **pa·rap'si·dan** (-dăn), *adj. & n.*

pa·rap'si·dal fur'row (-dăl; -d'l). *Zool.* In Hymenoptera, one of the longitudinal sutures that separate the parapsides from the median part of the mesonotum.

pa·rap'sis (pă·răp'sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SIDES (-sĭ·dēz). [NL. See PARA-; APSIS.] *Zool.* One of the lateral pieces of the mesoscutum, esp. in Hymenoptera. — **pa·rap'si·dal** (-sĭ·dăl), *adj.*

par'a·psy'chism (păr'ă·sī'kĭz'm), *n.* Panpsychistic parallelism. — **par'a·psy'chi·cal** (-kĭ·kăl), *adj.*

par'a·psy·cho'sis (-sī·kō'sĭs; -psī-), *n.* [NL.] An abnormal psychosis.

pa·rap'ter·um (pă·răp'tĕr·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -TERA (-ă). Also **pa·rap'ter·on** (-ŏn). [NL. See PARA-; PTERON.] **a** A small sclerite on the side of the mesothorax and metathorax of an insect. **b** = TEGULA, 2 a. — **pa·rap'ter·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

par'a·quad'rate (pă'rä·kwŏd'rāt), *n.* The squamosal bone.

Par'arc·ta'li·a (pă'rärk·tā'lĭ·ă), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + *Arctalia.*] *Biogeog.* The temperate marine realm of the Northern Hemisphere, bounded by the isocrymal lines of 44° and 68° F.; approximately, the realm between the southern limit of floating ice and the northern limit of reef-growing corals. — **Par'arc·ta'li·an** (-ăn; 159), *adj.*

par'a red (păr'ă). **a** Blood red. **b** See DYE, *Table.*

Pa·rá' rhat'a·ny (pä·rä'). See RHATANY.

par'a·ros·an'i·line (păr'ă·rōz·ăn'ĭ·lĭn; -lēn; 157), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*para-* + *rosaniline.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline base, $C(OH)(C_6H_4NH_2)_3$, obtained in red salts by oxidation of a mixture of aniline and paratoluidine; tris(paraaminophenyl)carbinol. It is the parent substance of many dyes.

par·ar'thri·a (păr·är'thrĭ·ă), *n.* [NL., fr. *par-* + Gr. *arthron* joint, articulation; cf. Gr. *parathrein* to be dislocated.] *Med.* Disorder of speech; difficult utterance.

Pa·rá' rub'ber (pä·rä'). Native rubber obtained chiefly from the South American tree *Hevea brasiliensis*, hence called **Pará rubber tree,** but also from *H. benthamiana* and possibly from other species of *Hevea.* It is usually exported in dark-colored flat round cakes, sometimes called *biscuits.* It is the best native rubber, but has been largely replaced by cultivated, or plantation, rubber. See RUBBER, *n.* Hence, by extension, plantation rubber from *Hevea brasiliensis.*

par'a·sang (păr'ă·săng), *n.* [L. *parasanga*, fr. Gr. *parasangēs*, fr. OPer.; cf. Per. *farsang.*] A Persian measure of length, varying in different times and places. Its ancient value, according to Herodotus and Xenophon, was thirty stadia. See MEASURE, *Table.*

Pará sarsaparilla. *Pharm.* A sarsaparilla obtained from a Brazilian species of *Smilax.*

par'a·sce'ni·um (păr'ă·sē'nĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -SCENIA (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. *paraskēnion*, fr. *para* beside + *skēnē* stage.] *Gr. Antiq.* One of two projecting wings of the skene of a Greek theater, flanking and framing the proscenium.

par'a·sceve (păr'ă·sēv; *L.* păr'ă·sē'vĕ), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *paraskeuē*, lit., preparation.] 1. The evening before the Jewish Sabbath or the day of preparation for this Sabbath; also, Good Friday; — now only *R.C.Ch.*
2. Preparation. *Obs.*

par'a·sche·mat'ic (păr'ă·skē·măt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *paraschēmatizein* to change from the true form.] Designating change in word forms by slight alterations in their component parts. *Rare.*

par'a·se·le'ne (-sē·lē'nē), *n.; pl.* -NAE (-nē). [NL., fr. *para-* + Gr. *selēnē* the moon.] *Meteorol.* A mock moon; a luminous appearance seen in connection with lunar halos. Cf. PARHELION. — **par'a·se·len'ic** (-lĕn'ĭk; -lē'nĭk), *adj.*

par'a·sex'u·al'i·ty (-sĕk'shŏō·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Sexual perversion or aberration.

par'a·shah (păr'ă·shä), *n.; pl.* -SHOTH (-shōth) or -SHIOTH (-shē'ōth). [Heb. *pārāshāh.*] A lesson from the Torah, or Law, from which at least one section is read in the Jewish synagogue on every Sabbath and festival and among orthodox Jews on Monday and Thursday. See HAPHTARAH.

par'a·sig'ma·tism (păr'ă·sĭg'mă·tĭz'm), **-tis'mus** (-tĭz'mŭs), *n.* Inability to pronounce the sound of *s*, some other sound, as of *f*, being usually substituted for it.

Par'a·si'ta (-sī'tă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* **a** *Obs.* The parasitic insects (as lice, ticks, and mites) and Arachnida, collectively. **b** The Anoplura (see LOUSE, 1 a). **c** = EPIZOA **b.**

par'a·sit'al (păr'ă·sĭt'ăl; -'l), *adj. Bot. & Zool.* Parasitic.

par'a·sit'a·ry (păr'ă·sĭt'ă·rĭ), *adj.* Parasitic.

par'a·site (păr'ă·sīt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *parasitus*, fr. Gr. *parasitos*, lit., eating beside, or at the table of, another, fr. *para* beside + *sitos* food.] 1. *Gr. Antiq.* **a** One who eats at the table of another, repaying him with flattery or buffoonery. **b** One of a class of assistants in religious rites who dined with the priests after a sacrifice.
2. One frequenting the tables of the rich, or living at another's expense, and earning his welcome by flattery; a hanger-on; a toady; a sycophant. *Milton.*
3. *Biol.* A plant or animal living in, on, or with, some other living organism (called its *host*) at whose expense it is maintained (obtaining food, shelter, or some other advantage) but which, usually, it does not immediately destroy (cf. PREDATISM, PARASITOID). Parasites vary greatly in the benefits received from their hosts and in the amount of injury they in turn inflict; some cause but little inconvenience to the host, while others are fatal to it. Parasitic organisms generally exhibit a greater or less degree of structural change corresponding to their adaptation to this mode of existence. In highly specialized animal parasites, these changes usually involve modifications of the sense organs, locomotive organs, and digestive apparatus, and often result in the development of special organs for adhering to the host. Plant parasites frequently develop rootlike organs (*haustoria*) which penetrate the host tissues and serve as a means of attachment and of absorption of nourishment. Some forms (***obligate parasites***) are wholly dependent upon their hosts while others (***facultative parasites***) are capable of living independently at certain times or when necessary. Parasites may mostly be divided into ***external parasites*** (as fleas, lice, and dodder) living upon, and ***internal parasites*** (as intestinal worms, bacteria, and certain fungi) living within, the body or tissues of the host. Some forms (***secondary parasites***) are parasitic upon other forms (***primary parasites***) which are themselves parasitic. Parasites may be restricted to a single host or may attack several different, sometimes unrelated, hosts, or, in some instances, may require different hosts during different stages of development. Plant parasites are wholly or partly destitute of chlorophyll and draw the whole or part of their organized nourishment from their host; but there is no clear line of demarcation between them and saprophytes (cf. SAPROPHYTE, EPIPHYTE), some forms being capable of assuming either habit of life. Plant parasites include the pathogenic bacteria, certain fungi (as rusts, smuts, etc.) and certain seed plants (as the mistletoes). As applied to animals the term *parasite* is sometimes restricted to those living on other animals, and not on plants, but the distinction does not always hold, since certain protozoans are parasitic upon plants. (Cf. COMMENSAL, 2, INQUILINE, PHORESY, SYMBIOSIS.
4. *Phonet.* A parasitic sound or letter.
5. *Terat.* The less perfectly formed twin of a double monster. See AUTOSITE.

par'a·site (păr'ă·sīt), *v. i.* **a** To play the parasite. **b** *Phonet.* To develop parasitically. — *v. t.* = PARASITIZE.

par'a·sit'ic (păr'ă·sĭt'ĭk), **par'a·sit'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [L. *parasiticus*, fr. Gr. *parasitikos.*] 1. Of the nature of a parasite; fawning for food or favors; sycophantic.
2. In these senses generally *parasitic.* **a** *Biol.* Pert. to, or with the habit of, a parasite; living on other organisms. **b** Caused by or resulting from the effects of parasites.
3. *Phonet.* Designating an inorganic sound (or its symbol) developed through the influence of euphony or ease of utterance next to another sound, usually a liquid or a nasal consonant (esp. *l* or *r*); as, the first *u* in Lat. *saeculum*, the *u* in vulgar Eng. *ellum* for *elm;* — said esp. of vowels but also of epenthetic consonants, as the *b* in *nimble*, from earlier *nimel.*
— **par'a·sit'i·cal·ly**, *adv.* — **par'a·sit'i·cal·ness**, *n.*

Par'a·sit'i·ca (-sĭt'ĭ·kă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* **a** = PARASITA **a, b.** **b** A group of Hymenoptera including ichneumon flies, gallflies, etc., whose larvae are mostly parasites.

par'a·sit'i·cide (-ĭ·sīd), *adj.* [L. *parasitus* + *-cide.*] Destructive to parasites; parasiticidal. — *n.* Any agent used to destroy parasites.

Par'a·sit'i·dae (păr'ă·sĭt'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PARASITE.] *Zool.* A large family of mites with rather short legs, hard body, no eyes, and retractile jaws. Syn. *Gamasidae.*

par'a·sit·ism (păr'ă·sĭt·ĭz'm), *n.* 1. The act or practice of a parasite; the parasitic state or condition; the act of a parasite. "Court *parasitism.*" *Milton.*
2. *Biol.* State of being parasitic; antagonistic symbiosis. Cf. PREDATISM.
3. *Med.* Diseased state, esp. of the skin, due to parasites.

par'a·sit·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To infest, or live on or with, as a parasite.

par'a·si'to- (păr'ă·sĭ'tō-). A combining form for *parasite*, as in: **par'a·si'to·gen'ic, par'a·si'to·pho'bi·a.** See -GENIC, -PHOBIA.

par'a·sit·oid (păr'ă·sĭt·oid), *adj.* [*parasite* + *-oid.*] Resembling a parasite; parasitic.

par'a·sit·oid, *n. Zool.* A parasitoid organism; specif., an insect that develops in the body of an arthropod, usually another insect, which is thereby killed. — **par'a·sit·oid·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

par'a·si·tol'o·gy (-sĭ·tŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *parasitos* + *-logy.*] *Biol.* Study of parasites. — **par'a·si'to·log'i·cal** (-sĭ'tō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **par'a·si·tol'o·gist** (-sĭ·tŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

par'a·si·to'sis (păr'ă·sĭ·tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See -OSIS.] *Med.* Any condition of infestation with parasites.

par'a·si'to·trop'ic (-sĭ'tō·trŏp'ĭk), *adj.* [*parasito-* + *-tropic.*] *Bacteriol. & Pharm.* Having an affinity for parasites, as certain drugs affecting bacteria more actively than body cells. — **par'a·si'to·trope** (-sĭ'tō·trōp), *n. & adj.* — **par'a·si'to·trop'ic,** *n.* — **par'a·si·tot'ro·pism** (-sĭ·tŏt'rō·pĭz'm), *n.* — **par'a·si·tot'ro·py** (-pĭ), *n.*

par'a·sol (păr'ă·sŏl; 185), *n.* [F., fr. It. *parasole*, fr. *parare* to ward off + *sole* sun, fr. L. *sol.* See PARRY; SOLAR.] 1. A light portable sunshade, used in temperate and tropical climates, esp. by women.
2. *Aeronautics.* A monoplane with parasol wings.

par'a·sol, *adj. Aeronautics.* Of the wings of a monoplane, raised above the pilot's head to permit of downward vision.

par'a·sol, *v. t.;* -SOLED (-sŏld); -SOL'ING. To shade as with a parasol. *Rare.*

parasol ant. The sauba ant.

par'a·soled (păr'ă·sŏld; 185), *adj.* Carrying a parasol.

par'a·sol·ette' (păr'ă·sŏl·ĕt'), *n.* A small parasol.

parasol fern. See FERN, *Table.*

parasol mushroom *or* **fungus.** Any mushroom of the genus *Lepiota*, with a flat, spreading pileus.

---

par'a·phil'i·a (păr'ă·fĭl'ĭ·ă), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + *-philia.*] = PARASEXUALITY.

par'a·phos'phate, *n.* A pyrophosphate. *Obs.*

par'a·phos·phor'ic, *adj.* Pyrophosphoric. *Obs.*

par'a·pho·tot'ro·pism, *n.* = PARAHELIOTROPISM. — **par'a·pho'to·trop'ic,** *adj.*

par'a·phras'a·ble (păr'ă·frăz'ă·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. [PHRASER.]

par'a·phra'si·an, *n.* = PARAPHRASER. [PHRASER.]

pa·raph'ra·sis, *n.* = PARAPHRASE. [L.] = PARAPHRASE.

pa·raph'ra·sist, *n.* = PARAPHRASER. [NL., fr. *para-* + *-plasis.*] = CATAPLASIS. [PARAPLEGIA.]

par'a·ple'gy (păr'ă·plē'jĭ), *n.* = PARAPLEGIA.

par'a·pleu·ri'tis, *n.* See 1st PARA-, 2.

par'a·poph'y·sis (-pŏf'ĭ·sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL.] See TRANSVERSE PROCESS. — **par'a·p'o·phys'i·al** (păr·ăp'ō·fĭz'ĭ·ăl), *adj.*

par'a·psy·chol'o·gy (-sĭ·kŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* = PSYCHICAL RESEARCH. — **par'a·psy'cho·log'i·cal** (-sĭ'kō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

par'a·quet (păr'ă·kĕt). Var. of PARAKEET.

par'a·qui·none', *n.* See QUINONE.

par'a·rec'tal, *adj.* See 1st PARA-, 2.

par'a·scene (păr'ă·sēn), *n.* [F. *parascène.*] = PARASCENIUM.

par'a·se·cre'tion (-sē·krē'shŭn), *n. Med.* See PARA-, 6 a.

par'a·sem'i·dine, *n.* Also **-din.** See SEMIDINE.

par'a·ro·sol'ic ac'id (-rō·zŏl'ĭk). = AURIN.

par'a·sal'pin·gi'tis (-săl'pĭn·jĭ'·tĭs), *n.* See 1st PARA-, 2.

par'a·site·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

parasite resistance. See DRAG, *n.*, 10. [CASTRATION.]

parasitic castration. *Biol.* See

par'a·sit'i·cid'al (păr'ă·sĭt'ĭ·sĭd'·ăl; -d'l; 66), *adj.* = PARASITICIDE, *adj.*

parasitic jaeger. See JAEGER, 2.

par'a·ske'ni·on (pär'ă·skē'nĭ·ŏn), *n.; pl.* -NIA (-ă). = PARASCENIUM.

---

parasol pine. **a** The stone pine *Pinus pinea.* **b** The umbrella pine; — called also **parasol fir.**

parasol skirt. A short expanded skirt, as of ballet dancers.

par'a·spe·cif'ic (pär'ȧ·spē·sĭf'ĭk), *n.* A drug or medicinal preparation having other than a specific curative action.

par'a·sphe'noid (-sfē'noid), *adj.* [*para-* + *sphenoid.*] *Zool.* Designating a bone in the base of the skull of many vertebrates, developed in the membrane underlying the basicranial axis. — *n.* The parasphenoid bone.

par'a·sphe·noi'dal (-sfē·noi'dăl; -d'l), *adj. Zool.* Parasphenoid.

pa·ras'tas (pȧ·răs'tăs), *n.; pl.* -TADES (-tȧ·dēz). [L., fr. Gr. *parastas,* fr. *para* beside + *histanai* to make to stand.] *Gr. Arch.* An anta; esp., one of the two large antae enclosing a pronaos or porch.

par'a·stat'ic (pär'ȧ·stăt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *parastatēs* one who stands by, neighbor.] *Zool.* Pertaining to or designating protective imitation.

par'a·ste'mon (-stē'mŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + Gr. *stēmōn* warp. See STAMEN.] *Bot.* A staminodium. — **par'a·stem'o·nal** (-stēm'ō·năl; -stē'mō·năl), *adj.*

par'a·ster'num (-stûr'nŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The bony framework formed by the abdominal ribs in certain reptiles. — **par'a·ster'nal** (-năl; -n'l), *adj.*

pa·ras'ti·chy (pȧ·răs'tĭ·kĭ), *n.; pl.* -TICHIES (-kĭz). [*para-* + Gr. *stichos* a row.] *Bot.* In phyllotaxy, an oblique or secondary spiral line joining leaves or scales where the internodes of the axis are short and the members crowded, as in a pine cone; also, the arrangement of leaves or scales along such lines. See PHYLLOTAXY, *Illust.*; cf. ORTHOSTICHY.

par'a·style (pär'ȧ·stīl), *n.* **a** *Bot.* An abortive style. **b** *Zool.* See STYLE, *n.,* 14 **d.**

par'a·sub'sti·tut'ed (-sŭb'stĭ·tūt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj. Org. Chem.* Substituted in the para position.

Par'a·su'chi·a (pär'ȧ·sū'kĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *para-* + Gr. *souchos* crocodile.] *Paleontol.* An order of Triassic reptiles (subclass Diapsida) related to the crocodiles, but without a secondary palate. They have an elongate snout and nostrils placed far back toward the orbits. *Belodon* (syn. *Phytosaurus*) is a well-known genus. — **par'a·su'chi·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.*

par'a·sym'pa·thet'ic (-sĭm'pȧ·thĕt'ĭk), *adj.* Pert. to or designating one of the two systems (**parasympathetic nervous system**) composing the autonomic nervous system (which see). — *n.* A parasympathetic nerve.

par'a·syn·ap'sis (-sĭ·năp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + *synapsis.*] *Biol.* Side-to-side union of chromosomes in synapsis; — disting. from *telosynapsis.* — **par'a·syn·ap'tic** (-tĭk), *adj.* — **par'a·syn·ap'tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

par'a·syn'de·sis (-sĭn'dē·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + *syndesis.*] *Biol.* Parasynapsis.

par'a·syn'e·sis (pär'ȧ·sĭn'ē·sĭs), *n.* [Gr., fr. *para* beside, amiss + *synesis* understanding.] *Philol.* Corruption of words from a misunderstanding of their elements, as in the folk-etymological *sparrowgrass* for *asparagus.* — **par'a·sy·net'ic** (-sĭ·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

par'a·syn'o·vi'tis (pär'ȧ·sĭn'ō·vī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around a joint.

par'a·syn'the·sis (pär'ȧ·sĭn'thē·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *parasynthesis,* fr. *para* beside + *synthesis* composition.] The formation of words, esp. in the Romance languages, by derivation and composition jointly; the process of word formation by adding a derivative ending and prefixing a particle, as in *denationalize.* — **par'a·syn·thet'ic** (-sĭn·thĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

par'a·syn'the·ton (-sĭn'thē·tŏn), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [Gr., neut. adj. used as n.] A word formed by parasynthesis.

par'a·syph'i·lit'ic (-sĭf'ĭ·lĭt'ĭk), *adj.* [*para-* + *syphilitic.*] Due indirectly to syphilis; as, *parasyphilitic* affections. Certain diseases of the nervous system, including general paralysis and locomotor ataxia, which were formerly considered parasyphilitic affections, are now known to depend directly on syphilitic lesions in the organs concerned. — **par'a·syph'i·lis** (-sĭf'ĭ·lĭs), *n.*

par'a·syph'i·lo'sis (-sĭf'ĭ·lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See -OSIS.] *Med.* A parasyphilitic condition.

par'a·sys'to·le (-sĭs'tō·lē), *n. Physiol. & Med.* The interval between systole and diastole of the heart, esp. when abnormally prolonged.

par'a·tac'tic (-tăk'tĭk), *adj. Gram.* Of or pertaining to parataxis. — **par'a·tac'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **par'a·tac'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

par'a·tar·tar'ic ac'id (-tär·tär'ĭk). *Chem.* Racemic acid.

par'a·tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *parataxis* a placing beside, fr. *paratassein* to place beside.] **1.** Arrangement without logical connection.

2. *Gram.* **a** Co-ordinative ranging of propositions one after another, without other expression of their syntactic relation (he laughed; she cried); — opposed to *hypotaxis.* **b** A construction paratactic in form but hypotactic in meaning (try and go).

3. *Psychol.* Emotional maladjustment.

pa'rate (pā'rāt; pȧ·rā'tē), *adj.* [L. *paratus* ready.] *Rom. Dutch Law.* Immediate; — used to designate a form of summary execution which may be stipulated for between debtor and creditor.

par'a·ter'mi·nal (pär'ȧ·tûr'mĭ·năl; -n'l), *adj. Zool.* Designating the bodies forming the anteromedian wall of the lateral ventricles in reptiles and amphibians. The lamina terminalis extends across the median plane between these bodies.

Par'a·the'ri·a (pär'ȧ·thē'rĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *para-* + Gr. *thēr* or *thērion* beast.] *Zool.* The edentates as a subclass. — **par'a·the'ri·an** (-thē'rĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

pa·rath'e·sis (pȧ·răth'ē·sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *parathesis* a putting beside, fr. *paratithenai* to put beside.] **a** *Gram.* = APPOSITION, 2. **b** *Obs.* A parenthesis. **c** *Eccl.* A bishop's commendatory prayer over converts or catechumens. — **par'a·thet'ic** (pär'ȧ·thĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

par'a·thy'roid (pär'ȧ·thī'roid), *adj.* [*para-* + *thyroid.*] *Anat.* Adjacent to the thyroid gland; specif., designating or pertaining to several (usually four) small ovoid glands near, or embedded in, the thyroid gland, composed of cells arranged in irregular columns, with many intervening capillaries. The glands elaborate an internal secretion, **parathormone,** which is vitally important in regulating the concentration of calcium in the blood and the body. Absence or deficiency of this hormone results in acute toxemia, tetany (**parathyroid tetany**), and death. — **par'a·thy'roid,** *n.*

par'a·thy·roi'dal (pär'ȧ·thī·roi'dăl; -d'l), *adj.* Parathyroid.

par'a·thy'ro·pri'val (-thī'rō·prī'văl), **par'a·thy'ro·priv'ic** (-prĭv'ĭk), *adj.* [*para-* + *thyro-* + L. *privare* to deprive.] *Med.* Of, resulting from, or pertaining to, deficiency of the hormone from the parathyroid glands; as, *parathyroprival* tetany. — **par'a·thy'ro·priv'i·a** (-prĭv'ĭ·ȧ), *n.*

par'a·ti'tla (-tī'tlȧ), *n. pl.; sing.* PARATITLON (-tlŏn). Paratitles. *Rare.*

par'a·ti'tles (-tlēz). *n. pl.* [ML. *paratitla.*] Explanatory abstracts of contents affixed to titles. *Rare.*

par'a·to'mi·um (pär'ȧ·tō'mĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + Gr. *tomos* cutting.] *Zool.* The side of a bird's upper mandible, between culmen and tomium. — **par'a·to'mi·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

par'a·ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [*para-* + *tonic,* adj.] **1.** Retarding or checking movement or growth.

2. *Plant Physiol.* **a** Tending to arrest or retard; — said of the effect of light on growing organs; as, a *paratonic* influence. **b** Resulting from external stimuli; irritomotile; as, *paratonic* movements. Cf. AUTONOMIC.

— **par'a·ton'i·cal·ly** (pär'ȧ·tŏn'ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

‖**pa'ra'ton'nerre'** (pȧ'rȧ'tô'năr'), *n.* [F., *para-* in *parasol* + *tonnerre* thunderbolt.] A lightning rod or conductor.

par'a·to'ri·um (pär'ȧ·tō'rĭ·ŭm; 181), **par'a·to'ry** (pär'ȧ·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *n.* [ML. *paratorium.*] Place of preparation; as: **a** A place for offerings. **b** A sacristy or vestry.

par'a·tra·goe'di·a, -ge'di·a (-trȧ·jē'dĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Mock tragedy.

par'a·trans·ver'san (-trănsˇvûr'săn), *adj. Bot.* Designating a plane which cuts at right angles across the pervalvar axis of a diatom at some other than its middle point and parallel to the transversan plane.

par'a·tri·cho'sis (-trĭ·kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Abnormal location or growth of hair.

par'a·trip'tic (-trĭp'tĭk), *adj.* [*para-* + Gr. *tribein* to rub.] *Med.* Preventing waste of tissue. — *n.* A paratriptic agent.

par'a·troph'ic (pär'ȧ·trŏf'ĭk), *adj.* **a** *Med.* Of or pert. to paratrophy. **b** *Physiol.* Deriving nourishment parasitically from other organisms, as pathogenic bacteria.

pa·rat'ro·phy (pȧ·răt'rō·fĭ), *n.* [*para-* + Gr. *trophē* nourishment.] *Med.* Dystrophy.

par'a·tu·ber'cu·lo'sis (pär'ȧ·tū·bûr'kū·lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See TUBERCULOSIS.] *Veter.* Johne's disease. — **par'a·tu·ber'cu·lous** (-bûr'kū·lŭs), *adj.*

par'a·tung'stic ac'id (-tŭng'stĭk). [See TUNGSTIC.] *Chem.* An acid, $H_{10}W_{12}O_{41}$, known only in aqueous solution and in the form of its salts, the **par'a·tung'states** (-stāts). See SODIUM TUNGSTATE.

par'a·type (pär'ȧ·tīp), *n.* **a** *Zool.* A specimen, not the holotype, but of the original series on which a species was based. **b** *Biol.* In a phenotype, the differentiation due to environmental influence.

par'a·typh·li'tis (-tĭf·lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the connective tissue next to the caecum; perityphlitis.

par'a·ty'phoid (-tī'foid), *n.* [*para-* + *typhoid.*] Any of a great variety of infectious enteric diseases of man and animals more or less resembling typhoid fever and commonly contracted by eating food contaminated with bacteria of the genus *Salmonella.* — *adj.* Resembling typhoid fever; of or pertaining to paratyphoid.

paratyphoid fever. The common paratyphoid of man, caused by *Salmonella paratyphi* or *S. schottmülleri.*

par'a·typ'ic (-tĭp'ĭk), **par'a·typ'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* **a** Deviating from type; atypic. **b** Of or pertaining to a paratype. — **par'a·typ'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

par'a·vail' (pär'ȧ·vāl'), *adj.* [OF. *par aval* below, fr. *par* through + *aval* down, fr. *a-* (fr. L. *ad*) + *val,* fr. L. *vallis* valley. Cf. PARAMOUNT.] *Eng. Law.* Below or at the bottom; — said esp. of a tenant who holds of a tenant, esp. the lowest tenant of the fee in immediate possession.

par'a·vane (pär'ȧ·vān), *n.* [*para-* + *vane.*] *Nav.* **a** A torpedo-shaped underwater protective device with sawlike teeth at its forward end, for use by vessels in mined areas to sever the moorings of mines. Paravanes are towed one on each side of the bow, at some distance from the vessel. Called also *protector paravane* and, esp. when used on merchant vessels, *otter.* **b** A similar device, carrying a large charge of trinitrotoluene (T.N.T.), detonated by means of an electric current passed through a core in the towing wire, for use against submarines;—called specif. *explosive paravane.*

par'a·vaux'ite (-vōks'īt), *n.* [*para-* + *vauxite* (which it resembles), after George *Vaux,* Jr. (1863–1927), Am. lawyer and naturalist.] *Mineral.* A hydrous iron aluminum phosphate occurring as colorless prismatic triclinic crystals. H., 3. Sp. gr., 2.3.

par'a·vent (pär'ȧ·vĕnt), *n.* [It. *paravento,* fr. *parare* to ward off + *vento* wind; cf. F. *paravent.*] A screen from the wind.

par'a·ver'te·bral (-vûr'tē·brăl), *adj. Anat.* Beside the vertebral column; specif., designating a parapophysis. See TRANSVERSE PROCESS.

par'a·ves'i·cal (-vĕs'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [*para-* + *vesical.*] *Anat.* Adjacent to the urinary bladder; — applied esp. to a peritoneal pouch or recess.

‖**par a'vi·on'** (pär ȧ'vyŏN'), [F.] By airplane; — the French official label for mail matter intended for transport by air mail.

par·ax'i·al (pär·ăk'sĭ·ăl), *adj.* [*par-* + *axial.*] **a** *Anat. & Zool.* On either side of the anteroposterior (cephalocaudal) axis of the body. **b** *Optics.* Pertaining to or designating the space in the immediate neighborhood of the optical axis of a lens or mirror. — **par·ax'i·al·ly,** *adv.*

par·ax'on (-ăk'sŏn), *n. Anat.* A lateral branch of an axis cylinder or axon.

par'ax·on'ic (pär'ăks·ŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [See PARA; AXON.] *Zool.* Having the axis of the foot between the third and fourth digits, as the artiodactyl.

par'a·zo'ni·um (pär'ȧ·zō'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *parazōnion.*] A small sword or dagger of the ancient Greeks, short enough to be worn in the girdle; hence, a similar weapon of medieval times.

par'bake' (pär'bāk'), *v. t.* [F. *par* through + E. *bake.* See PARBOIL.] To bake partially. *Rare.*

Par'ba·te (pŭr'bȧ·tē), **Par'ba·ti·a** (-tĭ·ȧ), **Par'ba·ti·ya** (-yȧ), *n.* The Pahari language; specif., Khas-kura.

‖**par'bleu'** (pär'blû'), *interj.* A corruption of *par Dieu,* by God; — a French petty oath.

par'boil' (pär'boil'), *v. t.;* -BOILED' (-boild'); -BOIL'ING. [ME. *parboiler,* fr. OF. *parboillir* to cook well, fr. LL. *perbullire.* The sense has been influenced by E. *part.* See PAR, *prep.;* BOIL, *v.*] **1.** To boil thoroughly. *Obs.*

2. To boil partially; hence, figuratively, to overheat; to render extremely uncomfortable by heat.

par'buck'le (pär'bŭk'l), *n.* [Earlier *parbunkel,* of unknown origin.] **a** A kind of purchase for hoisting or lowering a cylindrical burden, as a cask. The middle of a long rope is made fast aloft, and both parts are looped around the object, which rests in the loops, and rolls in them as the ends are hauled up or paid out. **b** A double sling made of a single rope, for slinging a cask, gun, etc.

Parbuckles a & b.

par'buck'le, *v. t.;* -BUCK'LED (-ld); -BUCK'LING (-lĭng). To hoist or lower by means of a parbuckle.

par'ca (pär'kȧ). Var. of PARKA.

Par'ca (pär'kȧ), *n.; pl.* PARCAE (-sē). [L., fr. *parere* to bring forth. See PARENT.] *Rom. Relig.* Orig., a birth goddess. By a false derivation of the word from *pars* (a part), the Romans first identified Parca with the Greek Moira (fr. *moira,* a part), and then increased the number of Parcae to three, corresponding to the three Moirai, or Fates, of the Greeks. See FATE, *n.,* 5.

par'cel (pär'sĕl; -s'l), *n.* [OF. *parcelle,* fr. VL. *particella,* for L. *particula.* See PARTICLE.] **1.** A portion; a fragment of a whole; part. *Archaic.* "A *parcel* of her woe." *Chaucer.*

2. An item of a statement or account; a detail. *Obs.*

3. An indiscriminate or indefinite number, measure, or quantity; a collection; group; — now usually derogatory.

4. A number or quantity of things wrapped up together; a bundle; package; packet; as, an armful of *parcels.*

5. A collection of articles, as of merchandise, put up in lots for sale or marketing; as, a *parcel* of diamonds.

6. *Law.* **a** A part; portion; piece; as, a certain piece of land is part and *parcel* of another piece. **b** *pl. Eng.* That part of a conveyance which contains the description of the property, usually beginning with the words "All that."

7. a *Math.* See DISTRIBUTION, 13. **b** *Naut.* = PARCELING, 2.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

parcel carrier	**parcel-packing,** *adj.*	**parcel delivery**
parcel-carrying, *adj.*	**parcel paper**	**parcel-tying,** *adj.*

Syn. — See BUNDLE.

par'cel, *v. t.;* -CELED (-sĕld; -s'ld), or -CELLED; -CEL·ING or -CEL·LING. **1.** To divide and distribute by parts or portions.

The broad woodland *parceled* into farms. *Tennyson.*

2. To make up into a parcel; as, to *parcel* a customer's purchases; the machine *parcels* yarn; — often with *up.*

3. [Perh. a different word; cf. OF. *seeler* to seal, F. *scel ler.*] *Naut.* To cover with strips of canvas, or parceling. ☞ The meaning of *parcel* in the passage "that mine own servant should *Parcel* the sum of my disgraces by Addition of his envy" (*Antony and Cleopatra* V. ii. 160ff.) has been variously interpreted as to "make up into a mass," to "add a parcel or item to," to "specify or particularize," etc.

par'cel, *adj. & adv.* Part or half; in part; partly.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

parcel-blind	**parcel-Greek**	**parcel-mad**
parcel-deaf	**parcel-guilty**	**parcel-popish**
parcel-divine	**parcel-Latin**	**parcel-stupid**
parcel-drunk	**parcel-learned**	**parcel-terrestrial**

par'cel-gilt', *adj.* Partly gilt, as on the inside only, or so as to form ornamental figures. — *n.* Parcel-gilt ware. — **par'cel-gild'er,** *n.* — **par'cel-gild'ing,** *n.*

par'cel·ing, par'cel·ling, *n.* **1.** Act of dividing and distributing in portions or parts.

2. *Naut.* Long, narrow slips of canvas, usually daubed with tar, wound about a rope like a bandage to exclude moisture, the interstices between the strands being wormed to make a smooth surface. Cf. SERVICE, WORM.

par'cel-plate', *v. t.* *Electroplating.* To deposit a metal only upon parts of (a piece of work).

parcel poet. A half poet; a poor poet. *Obs.*

parcel post. Also, unofficially, **parcels post.** That branch of the post office having to do with the collection, transmission, and delivery of parcels. A domestic parcel post was established in the U. S. by act of August 24, 1912, which took effect January 1, 1913. Provision is made for **parcel post insurance** (see INSURANCE, 1) up to $100, and for special handling, special delivery, and the sending of parcels C.O.D. See ZONE; cf. DEAD PARCEL POST. The British inland parcel post was established in 1883. An international parcel post exists between all signatory nations under the Universal Postal Convention and the Pan-American Parcel Post Convention. — **par'cel-post',** *adj.*

par'cel-post' stamp. A stamp issued specially for the purpose of prepaying postage on parcels.

par'ce·nar'y (pär'sē·nĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -nēr·ĭ), *n.* [OF. *parçonerie.* See PARCENER.] Joint heirship; coheirship. = COPARCENARY.

par'ce·ner (-nĕr), *n.* [OF. *parçonier,* fr. ML. *partionarius,* for *partitionarius,* fr. *partitio* division. See PARTITION; cf. PARTNER.] *Law.* A joint heir in an estate; a coheir. = COPARCENER.

parch (pärch), *v.;* PARCHED (pärcht); PARCH'ING. [ME. *parchen, perchen,* possibly, with ref. to piercing heat, fr. OF. *parchier, perchier* (F. *percher*), northern forms of OF. *percier* (F. *percer*) to pierce. See PIERCE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To burn the surface of; to scorch; to roast over the fire, as dry grain; as, to *parch* the skin; to *parch* corn or peanuts.

Ye shall eat neither bread, nor *parched* corn. *Lev.* xxiii. 14.

2. To dry to extremity; to shrivel with heat; as, the mouth is *parched* from fever; the ground is *parched.*

3. To shrivel or dry up by exposure to cold or cold winds.

—, *Intransitive:* To become dry and hot; to be scorched.

Syn. — See SCORCH.

par'che·min (pär'chĕ·mĭn), *v. t.* [F. *parcheminer.*] To parchmentize.

parch'er (pär'chĕr), *n.* One who or that which parches. *Rare.*

parch'ing (pär'chĭng), *adj.* Scorching; burning; drying. — **parch'ing·ly,** *adv.*

par'a·sol-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED. [PARA-, 5.]

par'a·sub'pho·nate, *n.* See PARA-THYRIC.

par'a·thyr'ic (pär'ȧ·thĭr'ĭk), *adj.* = PARATHYROID.

par'a·thy're·oid (-thī'rē·oid), **par'a·thy're·o·pri'val** (-ō·prī'văl), **par'a·thy're·o·priv'ic.** Vars. of PARATHYROID, etc.

par'a·thy'roid·ec'to·my, *n.* See -ECTOMY. — **par'a·thy'roid·ec'to·mize,** *v. t.* [TUBERCULIN.]

pa·rat'o·loid (pȧ·răt'ō·loid), *n.* = PARATHYROID.

par'a·to·lu'ic, par'a·to·lu'i·dine. See TOLUIC, TOLUIDINE.

par'a·trim'ma (pär'ȧ·trĭm'ȧ), *n.* [Gr.] *Med.* = INTERTRIGO.

par'a·tu·ber'cu·lin (-tū·bûr'kū·lĭn), *n.* = JOHNIN.

par'a·vag'i·ni'tis (-văj'ĭ·nī'tĭs), *n.* See 1st PARA-, 2.

‖**par a'vance'** (pär ȧ'vănsˇ'). [F.] In advance; by anticipation.

par'a·vant, par'a·vaunt, *adv.* [OF. *par avant.* See PAR, *prep.;* 3d AVAUNT.] In front; before; first. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

para vermilion. See VERMILION.

par'a·xy'lene (pär'ȧ·zī'lēn), *n. Chem.* See XYLENE.

Par'a·zo'a, *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of PORIFERA. — **par'a·zo'an,** *adj. & n.*

Par'bar (pär'bär). *Bib.*

Par'ba·ti, Par'but·ty. Vars. of PARVATI.

par'break' (pär'brāk'; pär'brāk'), *v. & n.* [Cf. PAR, *prep.;* BREAK to vomit.] Vomit. *Obs.*

parc. Var. of PARK.

par·case'. Var. of PERCASE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

parcel checker. See 1st CHECKER.

par'cel·lar'y, *adj.* See -ARY.

par'cel·late, *v. t.* = PARCEL, *v. t. Rare.* — **par'cel·la'tion** (pär'sĕ·lā'shŭn), *n.*

par'cel·lize, *v. t.* = PARCEL, *v. t.* — **par'cel·li·za'tion,** *n.*

par'cel·meal', **par'cel·mele',** *adv.* By parcels; piecemeal. *Obs.*

par'cel·ment, *n.* See -MENT.

par'cel·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

par'ce·ner·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

parch'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

parch'ed·ly, *adv.* of PARCHED, *past part.*

parch'ed·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

par·chee'si, par·che'si, par·chi'si. See PACHISI.

parch'ment (pärch'mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *parchemin*, fr. OF. *parchemin*, fr. (assumed) VL. *particaminum* (after *parthica pellis* Parthian leather), fr. L. *Pergamenus* of or belonging to *Pergamum*, ancient city of Mysia in Asia Minor.] **1.** a The skin of a sheep, goat, or other animal, prepared for writing on. **b** Any of various superior papers of well-beaten rag and wood pulp, made in imitation of the above; parchment paper. The finer varieties are now known as *vellum*. **c** Hence, a document on parchment; a parchment manuscript.

But here's a *parchment* with the seal of Caesar. *Shak.*

2. The envelope of the coffee grains, inside the pulp.

3. The color lark.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

parchment-colored **parchment-faced** **parchment-skinned**
parchment-covered **parchment-maker** **parchment-spread**

parch'ment, *v. t.* = PARCHMENTIZE.

parchment bark. = KARO **a.**

parch'ment-ize (pärch'mĕnt-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To convert to a parchmentlike substance, esp. by sulphuric acid. Cf. PARCHMENT PAPER.

parchment lace. A kind of lace made with a core of parchment. See CARTISANE. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

parchment paper. A substance like animal parchment, made of unsized paper dipped in sulphuric acid of sp. gr. about 1.69, which converts the cellulose on the surface to amyloid. It is used as a substitute for parchment, as a covering for jars, etc. Called also *vegetable parchment.*

parchment worm. Any worm of the genus *Chaetopterus.*

parch'ment-y (pärch'mĕnt-ĭ), *adj.* Parchmentlike.

parch'y (pär'chĭ), *adj.* Parched. *Rare.*

par'ci-den'tate (pär'sĭ-dĕn'tāt), *adj.* [L. *parcus* sparing + *dentate.*] *Zool.* Having few teeth.

par-cil'o-quy (pär-sĭl'ō-kwĭ), *n.* [L. *parciloquium*, fr. *parcus* sparing + *loqui* to speak.] Sparingness of speech.

par'close' (pär'klōz'; -klōs'), **per'close'** (pûr'-), *n.* [OF. *parclose* enclosure, close, end, F. *parclose* (in sense 2), fr. OF. *parclore* to enclose, end, fr. *par* + *clore* to close. See PAR, *prep.*; CLOSE.] **1.** A close or conclusion, as of a discourse. *Obs.*

2. *Eccl. Arch.* A screen or railing, esp. a screen in a church dividing a chapel from the main body.

3. A space railed or screened off. *Obs.*

par-close' (pär-klōz'), *v. t.* [OF. *parclos*, fem. *parclose*, past part. of *parclore.*] To conclude; to enclose. *Obs.*

par collection. *U. S. Banking.* A system of check collection inaugurated by the Federal Reserve Board on July 15, 1916, whereby all member banks, all nonmember clearing banks, and all other banks on the par list, agreed to pay all checks drawn on them, without deducting any exchange charge, when the checks were presented by a Federal reserve bank.

‖**par com'plai'sance'** (pär kôn'plĕ'zänsʼ). [F.] From complaisance.

par'cook' (pär'kŏŏk'), *v. t.* To cook partly.

pard (pärd), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pardus*, fr. Gr. *pardos*, *pardalis*; cf. Skr. *prdāku* tiger, panther. Cf. CAMELOPARD, LEOPARD.] A leopard. *Archaic.* *Shak.*

pard (pärd), *n.* [From *pardner*, for *partner.*] A partner; a chum. *Slang, Chiefly U. S.*

par'da-lote (pär'dȧ-lōt), *n.* [Gr. *pardalōtos* spotted like the pard. See PARDAL.] Any of several small Australasian birds of the genera *Pardalotus* and *Nesopardalotus*, called also *diamond birds* and *diamond sparrows.* A Tasmanian species (*N. quadragintus*) is called *forty-spot* from the spotted plumage.

Pardalote (*Pardalotus punctatus*). The half rupia of Portuguese India. See RUPIA.

par-da'o (pär-dä'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -DAOS (-ōz). [Pg., deriv. of Skr. *pratāpa* splendor.]

pard'ed (pär'dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *adj.* Having leopardlike spots. *Rare.*

par-de'si (pär-dā'shē), *n.* [Hind. *pardesī.*] An outlander; a foreigner. *India.*

par-die' (pär-dē'), *adv.* or *interj.* Also **par-de', par-di', par-dy', per-die'** (pĕr-dē'), *etc.* [OF. *par dé* (F. *pardieu*, *pardi*) by God, fr. L. *per deum.*] Certainly; surely; verily; — orig. an oath. *Archaic.*

‖**par'dieu'** (pär'dyû'), *interj.* [F.] By God. See PARBLEU.

pard'ine (pär'dĭn; -dīn), *adj.* Spotted like a pard; pertaining to or resembling a leopard.

pardine lynx. The lynx (*Lynx pardina*) of southern Europe. Its color is rufous, spotted with black.

pard'ner (pärd'nĕr), *n.* Partner; — a slang variant generally implying familiarity. *Chiefly U. S.*

par'do (pär'dō), *n.* = PARDAO.

‖**par'do** (pär'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (-dōs). [Sp.] A mulatto. *Sp. Amer.*

par'don (pär'dn), *v.*; PAR'DONED (-dnd); PAR'DON-ING. [OF. *pardoner* (F. *pardonner*), fr. LL. *perdonare*, fr. L. *per* through, thoroughly, perfectly + *donare* to give, to present. See PAR, *prep.*; DONATE.] *Trans.*: **1.** To absolve from the consequences of a fault or the punishment of crime; to free from penalty; — applied to the offender.

2. To remit the penalty of; to suffer to pass without punishment; to forgive; — applied to offenses.

3. To refrain from exacting as a penalty. *Now Rare.*

I *pardon* thee thy life before thou ask it. *Shak.*

4. To excuse, tolerate, or make allowance for; — often used in the phrase *Pardon me*, to introduce a courteous denial or contradiction, or, like *Excuse me*, to offer apology for an unintentional discourtesy. Cf. EXCUSE, *v. t.*, 3.

—, *Intransitive*: To grant pardon or forgiveness.

Syn. — See EXCUSE.

par'don (pär'dn), *n.* [OF., fr. the v. See PARDON, *v.*] **1.** Act of pardoning; forgiveness, as of an offender, or of an offense; release from penalty; remission of punishment; absolution. "*Pardon*, my lord, for me and for my tidings." *Shak.*

2. State of being pardoned or forgiven; esp., the religious fact of divine forgiveness.

3. *Eccl.* An indulgence; also, a festival at which an indulgence is granted.

4. *Law.* A release by a sovereign or officer having jurisdiction from the legal penalties or consequences of an offense. A pardon is an act of grace of the pardoning authority, and may be granted before or after conviction, to one person by name or a number of persons, generally a class, conditionally or absolutely, or in any other form, within the power of the pardoning authority. Cf. AMNESTY, 2.

5. An official warrant of remission of penalty.

6. Excuse or toleration of a fault, defect, or annoyance; — often used in expressing courteous denial or contradiction, or in apologizing for a discourtesy, oversight, or the like; as, I beg your *pardon*; or in indicating that one has not understood another; as, I beg *pardon.*

par'don-a-ble (pär'dn-ȧ-b'l), *adj.* [F. *pardonnable.*] Admitting of being pardoned; excusable; as, a *pardonable* fault, culprit. — **par'don-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **par'don-a-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See VENIAL.

pardon bowl. A drinking bowl, or mazer, indulgenced, and often so inscribed, for moderation in drinking from it. *Hist.*

pardon chair *or* **stall.** A confessional.

par'don-ee' (pär'dŭn-ē'), *n.* One granted a pardon.

par'don-er (pär'dŭn-ĕr; pär'd'n-), *n.* **1.** [OF. *pardonier.*] In the Middle Ages, a preacher delegated to raise money for certain religious works, by soliciting offerings to which indulgences were attached. Abuses by pardoners, and popular misunderstanding of the extent of their powers, led to the abolition of the practice of granting indulgences for offerings, by the Council of Trent.

2. [See PARDON, *v.*] One who pardons. *Shak.*

par'don-ing, *adj.* Relating to pardon; having or exercising the right to pardon; willing to pardon; merciful; as, the *pardoning* power; a *pardoning* God.

pardon screen. A screen before or around a confessional.

pare (pâr), *v. t.*; PARED (pârd); PAR'ING (pâr'ĭng). [OF. *parer* to make ready, adorn (F., to deck, dress, trim, curry), fr. L. *parare* to prepare, procure, in LL., to adorn; akin to L. *parere* to bring forth, obtain, Lith. *perėti* to brood, hatch, Gr. *poris* calf, AS. *fearr* bull, ox, Skr. *pṛthuka* young of an animal. Cf. APPAREL, EMPIRE, OVIPAROUS, PARACHUTE, PARADE, PARAPET, PARASOL, PARCA, PARENT, PARRY, POOR, PREPARE, RAMPART, REPAIR to mend, REPERTORY, SEVER.] **1.** To cut off, or shave off, the superficial substance or extremities of; as, to *pare* an apple; to *pare* a horse's hoof; hence, to remove turf or vegetation from; as, to *pare* a field.

2. To remove; to cut or shave, as the skin, rind, or outside part, from anything; — followed by *off* or *away*; as, to *pare* off the rind of fruit; to *pare* away redundancies.

3. To diminish the bulk of by paring or by an analogously gradual process; to reduce; as, to *pare* down expenditures.

4. To prepare; to get ready; also, to form. *Obs.*

Syn. — See PEEL.

pare. Var. of PAIR. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

‖**pa're** (pä'rā), *n.* [Maori.] *New Zealand.* **a** A carved ornamental slab placed over the door of a native house. **b** An ornamental headdress.

par'e-gor'ic (pär'ĕ-gŏr'ĭk), *adj.* Also **par'e-gor'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). [LL. *paregoricus*, fr. Gr. *parēgorikos*, fr. *parēgoros* addressing, encouraging, soothing, fr. *para* beside + *agora* an assembly.] Mitigating; assuaging or soothing pain.

par'e-gor'ic, *n.* *Pharm.* A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne; specif., camphorated tincture of opium.

Pa-rei'a-sau'ri-a (pȧ-rī'ȧ-sô'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pareia* cheek + *sauros* lizard.] *Paleontol.* A suborder of anapsidan reptiles (order Cotylosauria) of the Permian, having a solid cranial roof with a large pineal foramen and separate nostrils, and the teeth small and arranged in an even series. The type genus, **Pa-rei'a-sau'rus** (-sô'rŭs), comprises several heavily built, clumsy land reptiles from the Karoo formations of South Africa. — **pa-rei'a-sau'ri-an** (-rĭ-ăn), *adj. & n.*

Pa-rei'o-pli'tae (pȧ-rī'ō-plī'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pareia* cheek + *hoplitēs* armed.] *Zool.* Syn. of SCLEROPAREI.

pa-rei'ra bra'va (pȧ-rā'rȧ brä'vȧ; brā'vȧ), *or* **pa-rei'ra,** *n.* [Pg. *parreira brava*, fr. *parreira* vine + *brava* wild.] **a** *Pharm.* The root of a South American vine (*Chondrodendron tomentosum*), family Menispermaceae, widely used in medicine as a diuretic. **b** A cosmopolitan tropical vine (*Cissampelos pareira*), or its root, sometimes locally used for similar purposes; velvetleaf. Historically, *Cissampelos* is the true pareira, but in pharmacy *pareira* has now been transferred to *Chondrodendron*, and *Cissampelos* is called *false pareira.* See ABUTA.

par'el (păr'ĕl), *n.* [For *apparel.*] *Obs.* Apparel (in various senses); hence: **a** An array (of troops). **b** A chimney piece; a mantelpiece. **c** A preparation containing eggs, used to refine wine. — *v. t.* To apparel. *Obs.*

par'e-lec'tron-o-my (păr'ĕ-lĕk'trŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*par-* + *electro-* + Gr. *nomos* law.] *Physiol.* A condition in which the electrical action of the sectioned muscle is diminished. — **par'e-lec'tro-nom'ic** (-ē-lĕk'trō-nŏm'ĭk), *adj.*

pa-rel'la (pȧ-rĕl'ȧ), **pa'relle'** (pȧ'rĕl'), *n.* [F. *parelle.*] **a** Any of several Eurasian docks of the genus *Rumex*, esp. *R. patientia* and *R. hydrolapathum.* **b** A kind of lichen (*Lecanora parella*) formerly used in preparing archil.

par'en-ceph'a-lon (păr'ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lŏn), *n.* [NL. See PARA-; ENCEPHALON.] *Anat.* The cerebellum. — **par-en'ce-phal'ic** (pär-ĕn'sĕ-făl'ĭk), *adj.*

pa-ren'chym (pȧ-rĕng'kĭm), **pa-ren'chyme** (-kīm; -kīm), *n.* Parenchyma. — **pa-ren'chy-mous** (-kĭ-mŭs), *adj.*

pa-ren'chy-ma (pȧ-rĕng'kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *parenchyma*, fr. *parenchein* to pour in beside, fr. *para* beside + *en* in + *chein* to pour. See FORE; FOUND to cast.] **1.** *Bot.* In higher plants, a tissue composed of living, thin-walled cells which have the diameters essentially equal and remain capable of cell division after maturity; — sometimes called *fundamental tissue* or *ground tissue.* Parenchyma makes up the bulk of the pulp of fruits, the pith of stems, etc., and is present, as meristem, in all growing regions. In an extended sense, *parenchyma* commonly includes also any differentiated living tissues which perform specific functions, as medullary rays, mesophyll of leaves, etc. Cf. PROSENCHYMA; see STEM, *Illust.*

2. *Anat. & Zool.* **a** The essential and proper tissue of an organ, esp. a gland, as disting. from any sustentacular framework; also, *Med.*, the essential and characteristic tissue of an abnormal growth, as a tumor. **b** The soft jellylike connective tissue containing stellate cells and fibers which fills the interstices between the internal organs in the flatworms. **c** The endoplasm of a protozoan.

pa-ren'chy-mal (-kĭ-măl), **pa-ren'chy-mat'ic** (-măt'ĭk), *adj.* Parenchymatous.

par'en-chym'a-ti'tis (păr'ĕng-kĭm'ȧ-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *parenchyma* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the parenchyma of an organ.

par'en-chym'a-tous (păr'ĕng-kĭm'ȧ-tŭs), *adj.* Of or pert. to or resembling parenchyma. — **par'en-chym'a-tous-ly,** *adv.*

‖**pa'rens pa'tri-ae** (pā'rĕnz pā'trĭ-ē). [L.] Lit., father of the country; — used in law to denote the legal position of the king in England, or the state in the United States, as legal guardian of persons not sui juris and without natural guardians, as heir to persons without natural heirs, etc.

par'ent (pâr'ĕnt; 79), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *parens*, *-entis*, fr. *parere* to bring forth. See PARE; cf. PARTURITION.] **1.** One who begets, or brings forth, offspring; a father or a mother. *Parent* is sometimes used popularly and in statutes to include persons standing in loco parentis other than the natural parents. It is sometimes construed as equivalent to *ancestor*, and regularly so in certain cases in the civil law Cf. PATRIA POTESTAS.

2. That which produces, as a plant; a begetter; that from which something is derived; a source; author; also, a cause; as, idleness is the *parent* of vice.

3. Any relative. *Obs.*, exc. as a Gallicism.

par'ent, *adj.* Of a parent or parents; as, *parent* opposition; that constitutes the original source from which something springs or issues; as, a *parent* cell or word; *parent* speech; that supports, protects, or controls others as subsidiaries; as, a *parent* organization.

par'ent, *v. t.* To be or act as the parent of; to originate or produce; also, to provide with a parent or parents; to derive from its, or a specified, source; as, a legend anciently *parented.*

par'ent, *adj.* [For *apparent*; or fr. OF. *parant*, pres. part.] Apparent. *Obs.*

par'ent-age (pâr'ĕn-tĭj), *n.* [OF.] **1.** Descent from parents or ancestors; parents or ancestors considered with respect to their rank or character; extraction; birth; as, a man of noble *parentage.*

2. Exercise of parental functions; also, the condition or state of being a parent; parenthood.

3. a *Rare.* Parents collectively. **b** *Obs.* Kinship; kindred.

pa-ren'tal (pȧ-rĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [L. *parentalis.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a parent or parents; as, *parental* authority, obligations, affection.

2. Having the character of a parent or originator.

3. *Biol.* In Mendelian inheritance, designating the generation in which fertilization produces hybrids. It is the significant generation from which reckoning is made, and its symbol is *P.* Cf. FILIAL.

— **par'en-tal'i-ty** (pâr'ĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **pa-ren'tal-ly** (pȧ-rĕn'tăl-ĭ; -t'l-ĭ), *adv.*

Par'en-ta'li-a (pâr'ĕn-tā'lĭ-ȧ; 159), *n. pl.* [L., prop. neut. pl. of *parentalis* parental.] *Rom. Relig.* The chief annual festival of the dead, from midday, February 13, to February 21, the day of the Feralia (which see), and the only day of the period on which there were public games.

pa-ren'tal-ism (pȧ-rĕn'tăl-īz'm; -t'l-īz'm), *n.* Assumption of parental attitude or status.

parental school. A school for delinquent or, less often, defective, children.

pa-ren'tate (pȧ-rĕn'tāt), *v. i.* [L. *parentare, parentatum.*] To perform funeral rites, esp. for a relative. *Obs.* — **par'en-ta'tion** (pâr'ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

parent complex. *Psychoanalysis.* The Oedipus complex.

par'en-te'la (pâr'ĕn-tē'lȧ), *n.* [LL.] *Law.* The line of blood relatives; the kin of a person by descent.

par'en-te'lic (-tē'lĭk; -tĕl'ĭk), *adj.* *Law.* Of or pertaining to, or tracing consanguinity by or through, the parentela.

par-en'ter-al (pâr-ĕn'tĕr-ăl), *adj.* [*par-* + *enteral.*] *Anat., Med., & Physiol.* Not intestinal; situated or occurring outside the intestine; other than by way of the intestines; as, *parenteral* administration of a drug; *parenteral* digestion. — **par-en'ter-al-ly,** *adv.*

pa-ren'the-sis (pȧ-rĕn'thĕ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [ML., fr. Gr. *parenthesis*, fr. *parentithenai* to put in beside, insert, fr. *para* beside + *en* in + *tithenai* to put, place. See PARA-; 2d EN-; THESIS.] **1.** a A word, phrase, or sentence, by way of comment or explanation, inserted in, or attached to, a sentence which would be grammatically complete without it. It is usually marked off with curved lines (see def. 2, below), commas, or dashes. **b** Loosely, any remark or series of remarks inserted in a passage of which it is not logically or syntactically a part.

2. a One of the curved marks (), used in writing and printing to enclose a parenthetic word, phrase, etc., and, in mathematics, two or more quantities to be treated as a unit; also, these marks collectively. The expression *in parentheses* is more usual than *in parenthesis.* **b** One of the marks [], usually called *brackets.*

3. An interval or interlude. "During that *parenthesis* of bad government." *Stopford Brooke.*

pa-ren'the-size (-sīz), *v. t.*; -SIZED (-sīzd); -SIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To make a parenthesis of; to include within parenthetical marks; also, to insert a parenthesis in. — *v. i.* To say something in parenthesis.

par'en-thet'ic (pâr'ĕn-thĕt'ĭk), **par'en-thet'i-cal** (-thĕt'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [ML. *parenthetic*us, fr. *parenthetos.*] **1.** Of the nature of a parenthesis; pertaining to, or expressed in or as in, a parenthesis.

2. Containing parentheses; using or given to using parenthesis; as, a *parenthetic* style.

3. Bandy; bowed; as, *parenthetical* legs. *Humorous.*

— **par'en-thet'i-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **par'en-thet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **par'en-thet'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

par'ent-hood (pâr'ĕnt-hŏŏd), *n.* State or relation of a parent; the office or character of a parent.

pa-ren'ti-cide (pȧ-rĕn'tĭ-sīd), *n.* Parricide. *Rare.*

par'ent-in-law', *n.*; *pl.* PARENTS-IN-LAW. *Law.* A father-in-law or mother-in-law.

parent metal. *Welding.* Base metal.

par'ent-teach'er as-so'ci-a'tion. An organization of local groups of teachers and the parents of their pupils for educational and social meetings.

Par'e-oe'an (pâr'ē-ē'ăn), *n. sing. & pl.* [Gr. *para* beside, near + *ēōs* dawn.] One of Mongoloid people, otherwise known as *Indo-Chinese* or as the *Southern Mongols.* The Chinese of the Hwang Ho region are usually regarded as the best examples of this type. They have black hair, with scant face and body hair, yellowish-brown skin, broad face, short flat nose, short stature, and the Mongolian eye fold. — **Par'e-oe'an,** *adj.*

parch'ment-er, *n.* A dealer in parchment. *Obs.*

parch'ment-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

parcht. Parched. *Ref. Sp.*

par'ci-mo'ni-ous, par'ci-mo'ny. Vars. of PARSIMONIOUS, etc.

par'ci-ty (pär'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *parcitas*, fr. *parcus* sparing.] Sparingness; scantiness. *Obs.* [DAR.]

par'dah (pŭr'dä). Var. of PUR-DAH.

par'dal, par'dale, *n.* [L. *pardalis* a female panther, fr. Gr. *pardalis* the pard. See 1st PARD.] A leopard. *Obs.*

Par-dan'thus (pär-dăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pardos* leopard + *anthos* flower; — in allusion to the spotted perianth.] Syn. of BELAMCANDA.

par'don-less, *adj.* See -LESS.

par'don-mon'ger, *n.* See -MONGER.

par-dy', Var. of PARDIE.

pare. ✝ PEAR, PEER.

parea. ✝ PARIAH.

para'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

pa-re'cious, -cious-ly, -cious-ness, -cism, -cy. Vars. of PAROECIOUS, etc.

par'e-gal, *adj.* [OF. *paregal*, *parigal*, fr. *par* (fr. L. *per*) emphasizing + *egal*, *igal*, equal, fr. L. *aequalis.*] Quite equal; worthy. *Obs.* — *n.* An equal; a match. *Obs.*

Pa-rei'a-sau'ri (pȧ rī'ȧ-sô'rī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of PAREIASAURIA.

pa-rei'l, *adj.* [F. See NONPAREIL.] Equal. *Obs.* — *n.* Equality; also, an equal; a mate. *Obs.*

parell. ✝ PAREIL, PAREL, PERIL.

pare'main. ✝ PEARMAIN.

pare'ment. ✝ PARGEMENT.

pa-ren' (pȧ-rĕn'), *n.*; *pl.* PARENS (-rĕnz'). *Print.* Short for PARENTHESIS.

parenchymatous implantation. See IMPLANTATION.

pa-re'ne-sis, par'e-net'ic, etc. Vars. of PARAENESIS, etc.

par'ent-dom (pâr'ĕnt-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

par'ent-tele', *n.* [F. *parentèle*, fr. L. *parentela.*] Kinship; kindred; parentage; birth. *Obs.*

par'ent-less, *adj.* See -LESS.

par'ent-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

par'ent-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

par-ep'i-did'y-mis (pär-ĕp'ĭ-dĭd'ĭ-mĭs), *n.* [NL.] = PARADIDYMIS. — **-did'y-mal** (-măl), *adj.*

par'ep·i·gas'tric (pär'ĕp·ĭ·găs'trĭk), *adj.* *Anat. & Zool.* Near or adjacent to the epigastric region.

par'er (pâr'ẽr), *n.* One who or that which pares; specif., a mechanical device for paring, esp. vegetables or fruits.

par'e·reth'e·sis (pâr'ē·rĕth'ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL. See PARA-; ERETHISM.] Abnormal excitement.

par·er'gal (pär·ûr'găl), *adj.* Of the nature of a parergon.

par·er'gic (pär·ûr'jĭk), *adj.* Of or pert. to a parergon. *Rare.*

par·er'gon (-gŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *parergon*, fr. *para* beside + *ergon* work.] **1.** Something subordinate or accessory, esp. an ornamental accessory or embellishment.

2. A subordinate activity or work; work undertaken in addition to one's main employment.

3. One of the exploits or deeds of Hercules not included among the generally accepted twelve labors. See HERCULES.

pa·re'sis (pȧ·rē'sĭs; pâr'ē·sĭs; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *paresis*, fr. *parienai* to let go, fr. *para* from + *hienai* to send.] **1.** *Med.* Incomplete paralysis. *General paresis*, often called simply *paresis*, is general paralysis.

2. Dropping of word elements (as in *alms*, from AS. *almysse*, from L. *eleemosyna*).

par'es·the'si·a, par'aes·the'si·a (pâr'ĕs·thē'zhĭ·ȧ; -zhȧ; -zĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PARA-; ESTHESIA.] *Med. & Physiol.* A sensation as of pricking, tingling, or creeping, on the skin, without objective cause. — **par'es·thet'ic, par'aes·thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

pa·ret'ic (pȧ·rĕt'ĭk; pȧ·rē'tĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with, paresis. — *n.* A person having paresis. — **pa·ret'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

‖**pa're·u** (pä'rā·ōō), *n.* [Tahitian.] A rectangular cotton skirt or loincloth of standardized size and color, printed with colored conventionalized leaf and flower designs. *Polynesia.*

pa·reu'ni·a (pȧ·rōō'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pareunos* lying beside, fr. *para* beside + *eunē* a bed.] Sexual intercourse.

par ex'cel·lence (pär ĕk'sĕ·läns; *F.* pȧr ĕk'sĕ'läns'). [F.] Pre-eminently.

‖**par ex'em'ple** (pȧr ĕg'zămⁿ'plᵊ). [F.] For example; for instance; — often used, *Colloq.*, interjectionally, as equivalent to *Indeed? Is that so?*

par·fait' (pär·fā'), *n.* [F., lit., perfect.] A frozen dessert made of whipped cream, eggs cooked with sirup, and flavoring. It is frozen without stirring.

par'fi·lage' (pär'fē·läzhʹ), *n.* [F.] The unraveling of textile fabrics, esp. to remove gold or silver thread, a fashionable pastime in the 18th century.

par'fleche (pär'flĕsh; pär·flĕsh'), *n.* [Can. F., appar. fr. F. *parer* to parry + *flèche* arrow; — from its use as a shield.] A rawhide, esp. of buffalo, soaked in lye to remove the hair, and dried; also, among the Plains Indians, a box or saddle-bag of this material.

par·fo'cal (pär·fō'kăl), *adj.* [*pari-* + *focal.*] *Optics.* With the lower focal points all in the same plane; — said of sets of eyepieces so mounted that they may be interchanged without varying the focus of the instrument (as a microscope or telescope) with which they are used.

‖**par force'** (pär fôrs'). [F.] By force; perforce.

par·gan'a, par·gan'na (pär·gŭn'ȧ), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *parganah.*] In India, a territorial division including several towns or villages, answering somewhat to the English *parish*, — now kept up only for purposes of land revenue collections. It is a subdivision of the zillah.

par'gas·ite (pär'gȧs·īt), *n.* [From *Pargas*, in Finland.] *Mineral.* A green or bluish-green variety of hornblende.

parge (pärj), *v. t.* To parget.

par'get (pär'jĕt; -jĭt; 119), *v.;* -GET·ED or -GET·TED; -GET·ING or -GET·TING. [ME. *pargeten*, fr. OF. *pargeter*, *parjeter*, to throw all over (a surface), fr. *par* + *jeter* to throw. See PAR, *prep.;* JET, *v.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To coat or plaster; to cover with plaster or parget; esp., to apply ornamental plasterwork, or pargeting, to.

2. Hence, to decorate with gilding or other ornamental surfacing; also, *Obs.*, to paint (the face or body).

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To lay on plaster.

2. To paint the face or body. *Obs.*

par'get (pär'jĕt; -jĭt), *n.* **1.** Plaster, whitewash, or rough-cast for coating a wall; a plaster of cow's dung and lime for lining chimney flues; also, ornamental pargeting on walls.

2. Gypsum or plaster stone.

3. Paint for the face. *Obs.* *Drayton.*

par'ge·ter (pär'jĕ·tẽr), *n.* A plasterer or whitewasher. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

par'get·ing, par'get·ting (pär'jĕ·tĭng; -jĭ·tĭng), *n.* Plasterwork; esp.: **a** A kind of decorative plasterwork in raised ornamental figures, formerly used for the internal and external decoration of houses. **b** The plastering of the inside of flues, intended to give a smooth surface and help the draft.

par'go (pär'gō), *n.;* *pl.* -GOS (-gōz). [Sp. & Pg., fr. L. *pagrus*, *phagrus*, fr. Gr. *phagros*. Cf. PORGY.] **a** Any of various fishes of the family Sparidae, esp. the European porgy (*Pagrus pagrus*). **b** *Sp. Amer.* Any of various snappers (fishes of the genus *Lutianus*).

par·he'lic (pär·hē'lĭk; -hēl'ĭk), **par'he·li'a·cal** (pär'hē·lī'·ȧ·kăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a parhelion or parhelia.

parhelic circle *or* **ring.** A luminous circle or halo parallel to the horizon at the altitude of the sun.

par·he'li·on (pär·hē'lĭ·ŏn; -hēl'yŏn; 159), *n.;* *pl.* -LIA (-lĭ·ȧ; -hēl'yȧ). [L. *parelion*, fr. Gr. *parēlion*, *parēlios*, fr. *para* beside + *hēlios* the sun. See PARA-; SOLAR.] A mock sun, any one of several bright spots, often tinged with color, on the parhelic circle. Several parhelia, symmetrically distributed, are often seen at once. They are due to the same cause as halos, of which they may be regarded as intensified parts. *Paraselenae* are analogous appearances due to moonlight.

par'ho·mol'o·gy (pär'hō·mŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*para-* + *homology.*] *Biol.* Apparent or imitative homology, esp. between metameres. — **par'ho·mol'o·gous** (-gŭs), *adj.*

par·hyp'a·te (pär·hĭp'ȧ·tē), *n.* [Gr. *parypatē* (sc. *chordē*), fr. *para* beside + *hypatos* uppermost.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*

pa'ri (pä'rē), *n.* *Textiles.* The weight of raw silk before being degummed.

par'i- (pär'ĭ-). [See 1st PAR.] *Bot. & Zool.* A combining form, from Latin *par*, *paris*, meaning *equal*, as in **par'i·dig'i·tate.** See DIGITATE.

pa·rī'ah (pȧ·rī'ȧ; pä'rĭ·ȧ; pär'ĭ·ȧ; pär'ī·ȧ; 277), *n.* [Tamil *paraiyan*, lit., drummer, fr. *paraī* a drum.] **1.** A member of a low caste of southern India and Burma, especially numerous in Hyderabad and the Madras Presidency. They are below Sudra rank, and usually are in the service of Sudra agriculturists, but they are not outcastes nor the lowest in caste rank.

2. An outcast; one despised by society; — sometimes applied also to animals.

pariah dog. A mongrel race of half-wild dogs which act as scavengers in India.

pariah kite. See 1st KITE, **1.**

par'i·al (pär'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* *Zool.* Relating to or arranged in pairs. *Rare.*

pa'ri·an' (pä'rē·ăn'; pär'ĭ·ăn), *n.* [Tag.] A market, orig. one built for the Chinese. *Phil. I.*

Par'i·an (pär'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *Parius.*] **1.** Of or pert. to Paros, one of the Cyclades, noted for its beautiful marble, extensively used for sculptures in ancient times.

2. Resembling the marble of Paros; as, *Parian* ware.

Par'i·an, *n.* **a** A native or resident of Paros. **b** Parian ware.

Parian Chronicle. See ARUNDEL MARBLES.

Parian ware. A cream-colored soft china made from feldspar and china clay and used, unglazed, for making statuettes, etc.

Par'i·dae (pär'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *parus* titmouse.] *Zool.* A large family of passerine birds (suborder Oscines), consisting of the titmice, verdins, and bush tits. See TITMOUSE; cf. SITTIDAE.

par'i·dro'sis (pär'ĭ·drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See PARA-; HIDROSIS.] *Med.* Disordered secretion of sweat, as in chromidrosis.

pa'ri·es (pā'rĭ·ēz; 79), *n.;* *pl.* PARIETES (pȧ·rī'ĕ·tēz). [L., a wall.] *Biol.* A wall; specif.: **a** The wall of a cavity or hollow organ; — usually in *pl.* **b** The triangular middle part of each segment of the shell of a barnacle.

pa·ri'e·tal (pȧ·rī'ĕ·tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [F. *pariétal*, fr. LL. *parietalis*, fr. *paries*, *-ietis*, a wall. Cf. PELLITORY, 1.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* **a** Of or pertaining to the parietes, or walls, of a part or cavity; as, ***parietal layer*** of a serous membrane (the part lining the walls of a cavity as disting. from the part investing a contained organ). Cf. VISCERAL. **b** Specif., designating one of the large scales or plates covering the back of the head in certain reptiles. **c** Designating, or in the region of, the skull near the parietal bones.

2. *Bot.* Attached to the main wall of the ovary, instead of to the axis; — said of ovules or a placenta.

3. Resident within, or pertaining to life or order within, the walls or buildings of a college. *U. S.*

4. Of or pert. to a wall, or to buildings or their care.

pa·ri'e·tal (pȧ·rī'ĕ·tăl; -t'l), *n.* *Anat. & Zool.* **a** One of the parietal bones. **b** A parietal shield, scale, or plate.

parietal angle. *Craniom.* The angle formed by lines from the auricular point to the bregma and to the lambda.

parietal bones. *Anat. & Zool.* A pair of membrane bones of the roof of the skull between the frontals and occipitals. In man they are large and quadrilateral in outline, meeting in the sagittal suture and forming much of the top and sides of the cranium.

parietal cell. *Anat.* Any of the large oval secreting cells of the gastric mucous membrane, lying between the central cells and the basement membrane. See CARDIAC GLAND **a.**

parietal convolutions. *Anat.* Three important convolutions of the external surface of the parietal lobe of the brain. They are all contiguous to the intraparietal fissure, the *ascending* lying in front, the *superior* behind its upper end, and the *inferior* (including the supramarginal, angular, and postparietal convolutions) behind its lower end. The latter two are called also **parietal lobules.**

parietal eye. *Zool.* = *pineal eye*, under PINEAL, **2.**

parietal layer. See PARIETAL, *adj.*, **1 a;** PERITONEUM.

parietal lobe. *Anat.* The middle division of each cerebral hemisphere, situated behind the central sulcus, above the fissure of Sylvius, and in front of the parieto-occipital fissure.

parietal placentation. *Bot.* See PLACENTATION, **2.**

parietal segment. *Zool.* See CRANIAL SEGMENTS.

Pa·ri'e·ta'ri·a (pȧ·rī'ĕ·tā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL. See PARIETAL.] *Bot.* A small genus of widely distributed stingless herbs of the nettle family (Urticaceae), with alternate entire leaves, and small greenish flowers in the leaf axils. Cf. PELLITORY, **1.**

pa·ri'e·tar'y (pȧ·rī'ĕ·tĕr'ĭ; -tẽr·ĭ), *adj.* Parietal. *Rare.*

par'i·e·tar'y (pär'ĭ·ĕ·tĕr'ĭ; -tẽr·ĭ; pȧ·rī'ĕ-), *n.* [ME. *paritorie*, fr. OF. *paritaire*, *paritoire*. See PELLITORY, **1;** cf. PARIETAL.] The pellitory.

pa·ri'e·to- (pȧ·rī'ĕ·tō-). *Anat.* A combining form for the adjective and noun *parietal*, denoting *parietal and.* For words below, see the word with which *parieto-* is combined.

parietofrontal	**parietoquadrate**	**parietosquamosal**
parietojugal	**parietosphenoid**	**parietotemporal**
parietomastoid	**parietosphenoidal**	**parietovaginal**
parieto-occipital	**parietosplanchnic**	**parietovisceral**

pa·ri'e·to-oc·cip'i·tal fis'sure *or* **sul'cus.** A fissure near the posterior end of each cerebral hemisphere, separating the parietal and occipital lobes.

pa·ril'lin (pȧ·rĭl'ĭn), *n.* Also **pa·rigl'in** (pȧ·rĭl'yĭn). [*sarsaparilla* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline glucoside, $C_{26}H_{42}O_{10}$, of the saponin class, found in sarsaparilla root. On hydrolysis it yields sugar and a white crystalline compound called **par'i·gen'in** (pär'ĭ·jĕn'ĭn).

par'i mu'tu·el (pär'ĭ mū'tū·ĕl; *F.* pȧ'rē' mü'twĕl'), *or* (*pl.*) **par'is mu'tu·els** (pär'ĭ mū'tū·ĕlz; *F.* pȧ'rē' mü'twĕl'). [F., lit., mutual stake or wager.] A form of betting on horses in which those who bet on the winning horse share the total stakes, less a small per cent to the management.

par'i·-mu'tu·el (pär'ĭ·mū'tū·ĕl), *n.;* *pl.* PARI-MUTUELS. (-ĕlz). A machine for registering and indicating the number and nature of bets made on horse races, used in the pari-mutuel system of betting; — called also **pari-mutuel machine.**

Par'i·na'ri·um (pär'ĭ·nā'rĭ·ŭm; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. Galibi *parinari*, name of one species, prob. of Tupian origin; cf. Tupi *paranauari.*] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical evergreen trees (family Amygdalaceae) with white or pink flowers and drupaceous fruit. See GINGERBREAD TREE.

par'ine (pā'rĭn; -rīn; 79), *adj.* [L. *parus* titmouse.] *Zool.* Pertaining to or like the titmice.

par'ing (pâr'ĭng), *n.* [From PARE, *v. t.*] **a** *Obs.* Act of preparing; preparation. **b** Act of paring. **c** That which is pared off; as, potato *parings.*

par'ing, *adj.* Used in paring.

paring chisel. See WOODWORKING CHISEL; CHISEL, *Illust.*

paring gouge. *Carp.* A paring gouge chisel. See WOODWORKING CHISEL.

paring iron. A knife used for paring hoofs.

paring plow, spade, *or* **sull.** A breastplow. *Dial. Eng.*

‖**pa'ri pas'su** (pä'rī păs'ū; pär'ĭ păs'ōō). [L.] With or at equal pace; in or to an equal proportion, degree, place, rank, or the like.

par'i·pin'nate (pär'ĭ·pĭn'āt), *adj.* *Bot.* Abruptly pinnate.

Par'is (pär'ĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Paris.*] **1.** In Greek legend, a son of Priam, King of Troy. His mother, Hecuba, when about to give birth to him, dreamed that she brought forth a torch which set the city afire, and, the dream being interpreted as presaging the ruin of his country by the child, he was exposed. He grew up as a shepherd boy on Mt. Ida, where the three goddesses Hera, Aphrodite, and Athena appeared before him with a golden apple (see APPLE OF DISCORD) inscribed "For the beauty," and left the award to his decision. Hera promised him power, Athena glory, and Aphrodite the fairest woman in the world. He gave the apple to Aphrodite, who afterwards fulfilled her promise by enabling him to carry off Helen from her husband, Menelaus. Thus he brought about the Trojan War and the fall of Troy. He killed Achilles, and was killed by an arrow from the bow of Philoctetes. See HELEN OF TROY, ACHILLES, OENONE.

2. A young nobleman in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, to whom Juliet was betrothed by her father against her will. Romeo slays him at the tomb of the Capulets.

Par'is (pär'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. ML. *herba paris* herb Paris, fr. L. *par* equal, a pair; — from its symmetrical parts (cf. TRUELOVE).] *Bot.* A small genus of Eurasian herbs, family Trilliaceae, not unlike *Trillium* in the whorled leaves and floral parts. *P. quadrifolia* is the herb Paris, or truelove.

Par'is (pär'ĭs; *humorously often* pȧ·rē', *approximately the French pron.*), *n.* **1.** **a** The chief city and capital of France. **b** Figuratively, the government of France.

2. See TREATY, *Table.*

Paris blue. **1.** A pigment: **a** A variety of Prussian blue. **b** A variety of cobalt blue. See COBALT BLUE, **1 a.**

2. The color Prussian blue.

Paris daisy. The marguerite *Chrysanthemum frutescens.*

Paris Garden. **a** The bear garden on the Bankside, London, maintained in the 16th–18th centuries for the baiting of bears and bulls, prize fighting, etc. **b** *Obs.* Hence, a bear garden; a noisy resort.

Paris granite. = SEMIPORCELAIN **a.**

Paris green. **1.** **a** An insecticide and pigment prepared as a very poisonous bright-green powder from arsenic trioxide and copper acetate. **b** Methyl green. See DYE, *Table.*

2. A color, greenish yellow-green in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

par'ish (pär'ĭsh), *n.* [ME. *parish*, *paroche*, *parosshe*, fr. OF. *parroche*, *paroisse*, fr. LL. *parochia*, for *paroecia*, fr. Gr. *paroikia* sojourning, a diocese, fr. *paroikos* dwelling beside or near, also, a sojourner, an alien, fr. *para* beside + *oikos* a house, dwelling. See VICINITY; cf. PAROCHIAL.] **1.** Orig., in Great Britain and some British colonies, the ecclesiastical unit of area consisting of the circuit or district committed to the charge of one parson or vicar or other minister having cure of souls therein, to whom its tithes and ecclesiastical dues are (or were originally) paid. Originally this district consisted of one or more vills or towns (in the south of England usually one, in the north usually several). The poor rate (first assessed in 1773) and later other rates were first assessed according to these ecclesiastical parishes as the units of division; later, upon the insistence of the vills or towns in northern England that they should be treated as units in the poor-law system, they became by force of statutes ***civil parishes.*** By this process the civil parish became the important unit of local government, and a separation took place between the civil and ecclesiastical parishes (as in the definitions below). Many of the original parishes have been changed or subdivided by statute, so that now the term *parish* may designate: **a** An original parish (as noted above). **b** A ***district parish*** carved out of an older parish under the Church Building Act, 58 Geo. III, c. 45, and amendments thereof. **c** A ***new parish***, or, as colloquially called, ***Peel parish***, created under the New Parishes Acts of 1843, 1844, and 1856, and amendments thereof. **d** A ***parochial chapelry*** or ***reputed parish***, which is a chapelry having the parochial rights of performing the rites of christening, burying, and churching, and differs from a parish proper essentially only in the want of a rectory and endowment. In Scotland an original parish that remains as such for all purposes is called a ***par'ish quo'ad om'ni·a***; one that is created as an ecclesiastical parish, a ***par'ish quo'ad sa'cra***; and a parish that is a civil parish only (see def. 2), a ***par'ish quo'ad ci·vil'i·a*** (sĭ·vĭl'ĭ·ȧ).

2. In Great Britain and some British colonies, the subdivision of a county often coinciding with an original ecclesiastical parish (see def. 1), constituting the unit and most important district of local government. The parish is chiefly constituted for local revenue purposes, and the term may designate: **a** As originally (see def. 1), a ***poor-law parish***, constituted for the collection of the poor rate and the administration of the poor law. The administrative body of the district is the ***parish council*** or ***meeting.*** **b** A district separately assessed for the land tax, and called a ***land-tax parish.*** **c** A district made a unit for the maintenance of highways, and called a ***highway parish.*** **d** A district treated as a parish for the purpose of the Burial Acts (beginning with 15 & 16 Vict. c. 85, 1852), and called a ***Burial Acts parish.***

3. **a** A portion or subdivision of a diocese committed to the spiritual jurisdiction or care of a priest or minister, called ***rector*** or ***pastor.*** In the Protestant Episcopal Church, it is a territorial division usually following civil bounds, as those of a town. In the Roman Catholic Church, it is usually territorial, but wherever, as in some parts of the United States, there are different rites and languages, the boundaries and jurisdiction are determined by rite or language; as, a Ruthenian or a Polish *parish.* **b** In other Protestant churches, a local ecclesiastical society or organization, usually not bounded by territorial limits, but composed of those persons who choose to unite under the charge of a particular clergyman or minister. **c** Loosely, the territory in which the members of a congregation live. **d** A society (sense 8).

4. In Louisiana, a civil division corresponding to a *county* in other States.

5. The inhabitants or members of a parish, collectively.

6. *Curling.* The circular area, twelve feet in diameter, surrounding the tee, within which a stone must rest in order to count.

—***on the parish.*** Receiving relief from the parish; — said esp. of paupers.

---

par'er·gy (pär'ẽr·jĭ), *n.* A parergon. *Obs.*

par'es·the'sis, par'aes·the'sis (pâr'ĕs·thē'sĭs), *n.* = PARESTHESIA.

par·eth'moid (pär·ĕth'moid), *adj. & n.* [*par-* + *ethmoid.*] *Zool.* = PREFRONTAL.

paretic dementia. = GENERAL PARALYSIS.

parfait. ✝ PERFECT.

par·fay', **par·fey',** ✝ PERFAY.

par'fit (pär'fĭt). Var. of PERFECT. *New Dial.*

parforme, parforn, parfourme, parfourn. ✝ PERFORM.

parge'board (pärj'bôrd'; 181), *n.* = BARGEBOARD.

par·he'li·on (pär·hē'lĭ·ŭm). Var. of PARHELION.

par'hi·dro'sis (pär'hĭ·drō'sĭs). Var. of PARIDROSIS.

pa·ri'ah·dom, *n.* See -DOM.

pa·ri'ah·ism, *n.* See -ISM.

pa·ri'ah·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

pa·ri'al (pȧ·rī'ăl). ✝ PAIR ROYAL.

Pa·ri'a·sau'ri·a, *n.;* *pl.* of PAREIASAURIA, -SAURUS, etc. Vars. of PAREIASAURIA, -SAURUS, etc.

pariet. ✝ PARGET.

Pa·ri·e·ta'les (pȧ·rĭ'ĕ·tā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PARIETAL.] Syn. of HYPERICALES. [PARIES.]

pa·ri'e·tes (pȧ·rĭ'ĕ·tēz), *n.;* *pl.* of

par'i·fy, *v. t.* [OF. *parifier.*] To make equal; compare. *Obs.*

par'ile, *adj.* [L. *parilis*, fr. *par* equal.] Equal. *Obs.*

Pa·rĭl'i·a (pȧ·rĭl'ĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] See PALES. [Var. of PALILICUM.]

Par'i·li·ci·um (pär'ĭ·lĭsh'ĭ·ŭm).

pa·rĭl'la (pȧ·rĭl'ȧ), *n.* See YELLOW PARILLA.

par·ish (pär′ĭsh), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a parish; parochial; maintained by or for the use of a parish.

par·ish, *v. i.* To form a part of a parish. *Dial. Eng*

par·ish (pär′ĭsh). Dial. Eng. var. of PERISH.

Paris hat. A tall silk hat; a belltopper.

parish clerk. **a** The clerk or recording officer of a parish. **b** A layman appointed by the incumbent and parochial church council to assist in various duties connected with the church and its service. See CLERK, 2.

parish council. See PARISH, *n.*, 2 **a**.

par·ished (pär′ĭsht), *adj.* Having (such or so many) parishes.

par·ish·en (pär′ĭsh·ĕn), *n.* [Cf. PARISHIONER.] A parish. *Scot.*

parish house. An auxiliary building belonging to a church and used for its business, social, or extension activities.

pa·rish′ion·al (pȧ·rĭsh′ŭn·ȧl; -ĭ), *adj.* Parochial. *Rare.* — **pa·rish′ion·al·ly,** *adv.*

pa·rish′ion·ate (-ȧt), *adj.* Parishional.

pa·rish′ion·er (pȧ·rĭsh′ŭn·ẽr), *n.* [ME. *parishen* (fr. OF. *paroissien*) + *-er.*] One who belongs to, or dwells in, a parish; specif., a parish elector; hence, in England, ordinarily, an occupant of premises that are liable to be rated in the parish.

parish lantern. The moon. *Dial. Eng.*

parish meeting. See PARISH, *n.*, 2 **a**.

parish priest. A priest in charge of a parish.

par·ish quo′ad ci·vil′i·a, om′ni·a, sa′cra (kwō′ăd sĭ·vĭl′ĭ·ȧ, ŏm′nĭ·ȧ, sā′krȧ). See PARISH, 1 **d**.

parish register. A book kept for recording all the christenings, marriages, and burials in a parish.

parish top. A large top kept for the amusement of parishioners. "His brains turn o' the toe like a *parish top.*" *Shak.*

Pa·ri′sian (pȧ·rĭzh′ăn; pȧ·rĭz′ĭ·ăn; 277), *n.* [F. *parisien.*] A native or inhabitant of Paris, France.

Pa·ri′sian, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Paris; resembling Paris or something of Paris; characteristic of a Parisian or Parisians. — **Pa·ri′sian·ly,** *adv.*

‖**Pa′ri′sienne′** (pȧ′rē′zyĕn′), *n.*; *pl.* -SIENNES (-zyĕn′). [F.] A female native or resident of Paris.

Pa·ris′i·i (pȧ·rĭz′ĭ·ī), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient Gallic tribe from which Paris derives its name.

pa′ri′sis′ (pȧ′rē′zēs′), *n.* [F., of Paris.] A 14th-century gold coin of Philip VI of France, containing pure gold worth about $4.74.

Paris ligne *or* **line.** The French ligne. See MEASURE, *Table.*

par′i·sol′o·gy (păr′ĭ·sŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *parisos* almost equal + *-logy.*] The use of equivocal or ambiguous words. *Rare.*

par′i·son (păr′ĭ·sŏn), *n.* [F. *paraison,* fr. *parer* to prepare.] *Glass Mfg.* The globular mass of molten glass formed when the metal is first taken from the furnace; also, a receptacle in a bottle-making machine from which the exact amount of metal for making a bottle is fed down.

par′i·son, *n.* [Gr., neut. of *parisos* evenly balanced, fr. *para* + *isos* equal.] *Rhet.* Even balance between the members of a sentence. — **par′i·son′ic** (-sŏn′ĭk), *adj.*

Paris Peace Pact. = KELLOGG PACT.

Paris Polyglot. See POLYGLOT, *n.*, 2.

Paris red. **a** An iron red used as a polishing agent and pigment. **b** Minium, used as a pigment. **c** = FIRE RED **a**.

par·isth′mi·on (pȧr·ĭs′mĭ·ŏn; -ĭsth′-; -ĭst′-), *n.* [Gr.] *Anat.* A tonsil. — **par·isth′mic** (-mĭk), *adj.*

Paris white. A good grade of whiting, used as a pigment.

Paris yellow. **1.** A pigment: **a** A variety of chrome yellow. **b** Cassel yellow. See LEAD OXYCHLORIDE.

2. The color light chrome yellow. See CHROME YELLOW.

par′i·syl·lab′ic (păr′ĭ·sĭl·lăb′ĭk), *adj.* [*pari-* + *syllabic.*] Of the same number of syllables in all its inflections; — applied to Greek and Latin nouns. — **par′i·syl·lab′ic,** *n.*

par′i·syl·lab′i·cal (-ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* Parisyllabic. *Rare.*

Pa·ri′ti (pȧ·rĭ′tĭ), *n.* [NL., fr. Malayalam *paritti,* var. of *parutti* cotton plant, hence, cotton tree (cf. COTTON TREE).] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical trees (family Malvaceae) with entire cordate leaves and yellow flowers. See MAJAGUA.

par′i·tor (păr′ĭ·tẽr), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *apparitor;* cf. LL. *paritor* a servant, attendant.] An apparitor. *Archaic & Dial.*

par′i·ty (păr′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [LL. *paritas,* fr. *par, paris,* equal. See PEER an equal.] **1.** The quality or condition of being equal or equivalent; a like state or degree; equality; close analogy; as, *parity* of reasoning; naval *parity.*

2. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* Evenness (as opposed to oddness) in numbers. **b** Equality in purchasing power between different kinds of money at a given ratio, as between gold and silver coins of a fixed weight and fineness. **c** Equivalence in a foreign currency. See PAR, *n.*, 1.

par′i·ty, *n.* [*parous* + *-ity.*] *Med.* Parous condition; state or fact of having borne offspring.

par′i·vin′cu·lar (păr′ĭ·vĭng′kū·lẽr), *adj.* [See PARI-; VINCULUM.] *Zool.* Having an elongated semicylindrical ligament, as most bivalves. Cf. ALIVINCULAR.

Par·jan′ya (pär·jŭn′yȧ), *n.* [Skr.] *Vedic Myth.* The god of rain; — sometimes identified with Indra.

park (pärk), *n.* [ME. *parke, parc,* fr. OF. *parc,* fr. early ML. (assumed VL.) *parricus,* prob. fr. (assumed) VL. *parra* (cf. Sp. *parra* trellis, Pr. *parran* enclosed garden), perh. of Iberian origin. Cf. 2d PADDOCK, PARQUET.] **1.** *Eng. Law.* An enclosed piece of ground stocked with beasts of the chase, held by prescription or the king's grant. A park differs from a *chase* and a *forest* by being enclosed, and from a *forest* in not having special laws or officers.

2. A tract of ground kept in its natural state, about or adjacent to a residence, as for the preservation of game, for walking, riding, or the like.

3. A piece of ground, in or near a city or town, kept for ornament and recreation and usually enclosed; as, Hyde *Park* in London; Central *Park* in New York.

4. An area of land reserved from settlement and maintained in its natural state as a public property; as, Yellowstone National *Park;* Yosemite National *Park.*

5. A pasture or field. *Great Britain.*

6. A level valley between mountain ranges; also, any open space surrounded or partially surrounded by woodland and suitable for grazing or cultivation; — used esp. in Colorado, Wyoming, and western South Dakota. *U. S.*

7. **a** A space occupied by military animals, wagons, pontoons, and materials of all kinds, as ammunition, ordnance stores, hospital stores, provisions, etc., when brought together; also, the objects themselves; as, a *park* of wagons; a *park* of artillery. **b** Hence, any place where vehicles, as automobiles, are assembled according to a definite arrangement; also, the vehicles.

8. An enclosed basin in which oysters are grown, arranged so that the water may be renewed at high tide; a claire.

park, *v.*; PARKED (pärkt); PARK′ING. *Transitive:* **1.** **a** To enclose in a park, or as in a park. **b** To make a park of.

2. To stop and keep (a vehicle, esp. a motor vehicle) standing for a time on a public way, or to leave temporarily on a public way or in any open space, esp. in a space assigned for the occupancy of a number of automobiles. Statutes and ordinances placing restrictions on parking define the term variously. In some jurisdictions, keeping a vehicle standing with a driver in his place is called *live parking;* without a driver, *dead parking.* A vehicle halted while awaiting a traffic signal, or while allowing an occupant to alight or a waiting passenger to get aboard, is not usually regarded as a parked vehicle. A vehicle placed temporarily indoors, as in a public garage, is usually said to be *stored.*

3. Hence, to set and leave in a particular place; as, he *parked* his bag at the club; also, to settle or establish, esp. for a considerable time; as, to *park* oneself on the veranda. *Slang, U. S.*

4. *Mil.* To bring together in a park, or compact body; as, to *park* artillery, wagons, etc.

5. *Oyster Culture.* To enclose in a park, or claire.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To promenade or drive in a park; also, of horses, to display style or gait on a park drive.

2. To park a motor vehicle; as, forbidden to *park;* fined for *parking;* no *parking* space.

par′ka (pär′kȧ), **par′kee** (-kē), *n.* [Of Eskimauan origin; cf. Aleut Esk. *parka* outside garment of skin.] A Siberian and Alaskan outer garment originally made of the skins of birds or mammals, now popularized in Canada as an elongated woolen shirt with a hood.

Park Avenue. A fashionable residential avenue in central Manhattan.

park′er (pär′kẽr), *n.* [AF. See PARK.] **1.** The keeper of a park. *Obs.*

2. A rabbit living in a park.

3. One who parks. *Slang.*

Parker House roll. A soft roll made from a flat, circular-shaped piece of dough a segment of which is folded over part of the lower section; — from the Parker House, Boston, Mass., where the rolls were introduced.

Parkes process (pärks). [After Alex. *Parkes.*] The principal process of desilverizing lead, characterized by the addition of zinc to the molten lead, the silver (and gold) being absorbed in an alloy of zinc, lead, and silver (called the *zinc crust*), which rises to the top and is skimmed off.

park flower. The lily of the valley.

park forest. *Forestry.* A forest of trees, isolated or in groups, interspersed with grass. See PARK, 6.

park green. A color, yellowish yellow-green in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

par′kin (pär′kĭn), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A cake of oatmeal and treacle. *N. of Eng.*

park′ing (pärk′ĭng), *n.*, **1.** Ground adorned with trees, lawn, or shrubbery, as in a park; specif., *U. S.*, a strip of turf, sometimes with trees, in the middle of, or along the side of, a street.

2. Act of one who parks.

parking brake. An emergency brake.

Par′kin·so′ni·a (pär′kĭn·sō′nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after John *Parkinson* (1567–1650), Eng. botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of spiny shrubs or small trees, family Caesalpiniaceae, with minute pinnate, early deciduous leaves and racemose yellow flowers with a valvate calyx. See JERUSALEM THORN.

Par′kin·son's dis·ease′ (pär′kĭn·sŭnz; -s′nz), *or* **Par′kin·son·ism** (-sŭn·ĭz′m; -s′n·ĭz′m), *n.* [After James *Parkinson* (1755–1824), Eng. physician.] *Med.* Paralysis agitans.

Park Lane. A famous street in London, running along the east side of Hyde Park, noted for its magnificent residences.

park′leaves′ (pärk′lēvz′), *n.* The tutsan.

Park′man crab *or* **crab′ap′ple** (pärk′măn). An ornamental tree (*Malus halliana parkmanii*) with double, bright rose-colored flowers.

Park Row. A short street in lower New York, running northeast from Broadway near the City Hall, formerly famous as a newspaper publishing center.

park′way′ (pärk′wā′), *n.* A broad thoroughfare beautified with trees and turf.

park′y (pär′kĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to parks; interspersed with parks. *Rare.*

park′y, *adj.* Cold. *Slang, Eng.*

par′lance (pär′lăns), *n.* [OF., fr. *parler* to speak. See PARLEY.] Conversation; discourse; esp., debate or parley; also, manner of speech; diction; phraseology; as, in legal *parlance;* in common *parlance.*

par·lan′do (pär·län′dō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Speaking, delivered or performed in a declamatory manner; — used as a direction in both instrumental and vocal music. — *n.* A parlando style.

Par′la·to′ri·a (pär′lȧ·tō′rĭ·ȧ; 181), *n.* [NL., after Felipe *Parlatore* (1816–77), It. physician and botanist.] *Zool.* A genus of armored scale insects. *P. blanchardi* is the **parlatoria scale,** widely distributed in dategrowing regions.

par′la·to′ry (pär′lȧ·tō′rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tẽr·ĭ), *n.* [ML. *parlatorium.* See PARLOR.] The reception or visitors' room in a convent.

par′lay (pär′lā), *v. t. & i.* [See PAROLI.] To apply an original stake and its winnings on a further stake, as on the same card or as on another horse in a later race. *U. S.* — **par′lay,** *n.*

parle (pärl), *n.* Talk; parley. *Archaic & Dial.*

parle, *v. i. & t.* [ME. *parlen,* fr. OF. *parler.* See PARLEY.] To talk; to speak; esp. to speak formally, as in a discussion; hence, to treat or parley (with). *Archaic & Dial.*

par′ley (pär′lĭ). Var. of PARLAY.

par′ley (pär′lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS (-lĭz). [OF. *parlée,* fr. past part. of *parler* to speak, fr. (assumed) VL. *paraulare,* for *parabolare,* fr. L. *parabola* comparison, parable, in VL., a word. See PARABLE; cf. PARLIAMENT, PARLOR.] Mutual discourse or conversation; discussion; esp., an oral conference with an enemy, as with regard to a truce.

par′ley (pär′lĭ), *v. i.*; -LEYED (-lĭd); -LEY·ING. To speak with another; to confer; discuss orally; specif., to confer orally with an enemy, as on an exchange of prisoners. — *v. t.* **a** *Now Chiefly Jocose.* To utter; speak; esp., to speak (a foreign language); as, to *parley* French. **b** To grant a parley to; to address; to discuss with.

par′ley·er (-ẽr), *n.* One who parleys.

par′lia·ment (pär′lĭ·mĕnt; *esp. non-British,* pärl′yȧ·mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *parlement,* fr. OF. *parlement,* fr. *parler* to speak; cf. ML. *parlamentum, parliamentum.* See PARLEY.] **1** A parleying; a conference. *Obs.* "But first they held their *parliament.*" *Rom. of R.*

2. A formal conference on public affairs; a general or great council; as: **a** The assembly of the great lords in the early French monarchy. **b** Any of various councils held under the early Plantagenets of England. **c** Any of various other similar councils of state in the history of the English or other nations.

3. [Often *cap.*, esp. as a permanent institution.] The assembly (considered as a temporary assemblage or as a permanent institution) of the three estates of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, viz., the lords spiritual and lords temporal (constituting the House of Lords) and the representatives of the counties, boroughs, and universities (constituting the House of Commons), the two houses with the king (or queen) together constituting the legislative branch, or legislature, of the government. Although the king (or queen) is a constituent branch of Parliament, the word *Parliament* is generally used to denote only the three estates named above. Parliament assembles upon summons from the crown; and is also prorogued (adjourned for the session) and dissolved by the crown. The duration of a parliament is limited to five years, and may be ended by dissolution at any time. A new parliament must be summoned after not more than three years from the termination of the last one. See HOUSE OF COMMONS, HOUSE OF LORDS, CABINET, 6. The first national parliament now generally recognized as such was summoned by Edward I, Nov. 27, 1295, at Westminster. It was composed of 97 bishops, abbots, and priors; 65 earls and barons; 39 judges; representatives of the lower clergy, summoned through their dioceses; and representatives of the counties, cities, and boroughs, summoned through the sheriff.

The *Parliament* of the 19th century is, in ordinary speech, the House of Commons. When a minister consults *Parliament* he consults the House of Commons; when the queen dissolves *Parliament* she dissolves the House of Commons. *Spencer Walpole.*

☞ See *Forms of Address,* in Appendix.

4. The corresponding legislative assembly of Scotland (discontinued at the Union, 1707), or of Ireland (discontinued in 1801). Also, any of various legislative assemblies modeled upon the British parliament; as: **a** That of certain British colonies or dependencies (including Canada; the Australian Commonwealth, and the various States of it, as New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, etc.). **b** The French Chambers, the legislature of Italy, Germany, Poland, etc. See LEGISLATURE, *Table.*

5. In France, before the Revolution of 1789, one of the several principal judicial courts. The most important was the **Parliament of Paris,** established by Louis IX as the supreme tribunal of the realm. Its nominal members were the feudal lords of the country, but the trained jurists, introduced to assist them, became in practice its real members.

6. In medieval Florence, a meeting [It. *parlamento*] of all the men capable of bearing arms.

7. = PARLIAMENT CAKE.

par′lia·ment (pär′lĭ·mĕnt; pär′lĭ·mĕnt′), *v. i.* **1.** [OF. *parlementer.* See PARLIAMENT, *n.*] To converse; parley. *Obs.*

2. To attend Parliament as a member. *Rare.*

Parliament Act. Specif., the act of Parliament passed Aug. 18, 1911, by which the House of Lords was reduced to a subordinate position in legislation, money bills becoming law in one month without the concurrence of the Lords, and other bills in three years, when passed by the House of Commons three times without alteration.

par′lia·men′tal (pär′lĭ·mĕn′tăl; -t′l), *adj.* Parliamentary. *Rare.*

par′lia·men·tar′i·an (-mĕn·tȧr′ĭ·ăn; 79), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Parliament.

par′lia·men·tar′i·an, *n.* **1.** An adherent of a church that is ruled by Parliament. *Obs.*

2. [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* One who adhered to the Parliament in opposition to King Charles I.

3. One versed in the rules and usages of Parliament or similar deliberative assemblies.

4. One who advocates or favors parliamentary government.

par′lia·men·tar′i·an·ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The doctrine of parliamentary government; also, parliamentarism.

par′lia·men′ta·ri·ly (-mĕn′tȧ·rĭ·lĭ), *adv.* In a parliamentary manner.

par′lia·men′ta·rism (pär′lĭ·mĕn′tȧ·rĭz′m), *n.* Parliamentary government; the parliamentary system of government.

par′lia·men′ta·rize (-rīz), *v. t.* To subject to government by a parliament. — **par′lia·men′ta·ri·za′tion** (-rĭ·zā′shŭn; -rĭ·zā′-), *n.*

par′lia·men′ta·ry (-rĭ), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Parliament; of the nature of a parliament; as, *parliamentary* authority; specif. [*often cap.*], belonging or adhering to some certain Parliament, as the Long Parliament, or the Parliament of Paris.

2. Enacted, done, or ratified by Parliament; as, a *parliamentary* act. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. According to, or permitted by, the rules and usages of Parliament or of deliberative bodies; as, a *parliamentary* motion; *parliamentary* language, privileges.

4. Having a parliament; established on the basis of government by a parliament.

— **par′lia·men′ta·ri·ness** (-tȧ·rĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n. Rare.*

par′lia·men′ta·ry, *n.* **1.** A member of Parliament.

2. [*cap.*] = PARLIAMENTARIAN, *n.*, 2.

3. A parliamentary train.

4. [F. *parlementaire.*] One sent under a flag of truce to treat with an enemy.

parliamentary agent. A person, usually a solicitor, professionally employed by private parties to look after their interests in any proposal or desired legislation of Parliament. Cf. LOBBYIST.

parliamentary borough. A borough (properly speaking), or, sometimes, an urban constituency, which has the right to return a member or members to Parliament. *Eng.*

parliamentary burgh. See BURGH.

parliamentary government. A government in which the legislature is given complete control over the making and administration of the law.

parliamentary law. The body of rules and precedents by which deliberative assemblies govern their procedure.

Parliamentary oath. *Eng. Hist.* An oath required of a member of Parliament before he could take a seat in either house. It was first imposed in 1679 and has had several forms. See OATH OF ABJURATION.

parliamentary practice. Customary methods of parliamentary procedure that have become established as rules.

parliamentary train. One of the trains which, by act of Parliament (7 & 8 Vict. c. 85), every railway company is required to run daily each way over its system for the conveyance of third-class passengers at a rate not over one penny a mile. *Brit.*

---

par·ish·en, *n.* A parishioner. *Obs.*
pa·rish′ion·er·ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
parisia. † PARRHESIA.
Pa·ri′sian·ism, *n.* See -ISM.
Pa·ri′sian·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE. —
Pa·ri′sian·i·za′tion (pȧ·rĭzh′ŭn·ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ĭ·zā′shŭn), *n.* [TUBI.]
par′is mu′tu·els, *pl.* of PARI MUTUEL.
Pa·ri′ti·um (pȧ·rĭsh′ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of PARITI.
paritorie. † PARIETARY.
pa·ri′ya (pȧ·rī′yȧ). Var. of PARIAH.
par′je·to′ry, *n.* Ornamental plasterwork; parget. *Obs.*
parkin baker. See BAKER.
park′ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
park′like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.
parkt. Parked. *Ref. Sp.*
park′ward, *adv.* See -WARD.
par′la·ment. Var. of PARLIAMENT. *Obs. exc. Ref. Sp.*
par′la·men′to, *n.* [It.] See PARLIAMENT, 6. [PUBLICUS. *Scot.*]
par′le·cue, par′li·cue. Vars. of
par′le·ment. Var. of PARLIAMENT. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
Parlement of Paris. [F. *Parlement.*] = PARLIAMENT OF PARIS (see PARLIAMENT, 5).
parlesie. † PALSY.

parliament cake *or* **gingerbread.** A kind of thin ginger cooky.

par'lia·men·teer'ing (pär'lĭ·mĕn·tēr'ĭng), *n.* Concern in parliamentary affairs.

par'lia·men'ter (-mĕn'tēr), *n.* A member of Parliament. *Scot.*

parliament heel. The inclination of a ship careened by shifting her cargo or ballast.

parliament hinge. *Arch.* A hinge with so great a projection from the wall or frame as to allow a door or shutter to swing back flat against the wall.

Parliament House. The building where a parliament sits; specif., in Scotland, the building where the Scottish Parliament formerly sat, now the waiting room to the Court of Session.

parliament man. *Hist. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A member of Parliament. **b** [*cap.*] = PARLIAMENTARIAN, *n.*, 2.

Parliament of Dunces. *Eng. Hist.* = UNLEARNED PARLIAMENT.

Parliament of Paris. See PARLIAMENT, 5.

parliament of, *or* **at, Run'ny·mede.** The assemblage of the barons at Runnymede in 1215. See MAGNA CHARTA, 1.

Parliament rolls. *Eng. Hist.* The rolls in which the ancient records of the proceedings of Parliament were kept by the chancery clerks, extending from 1278 to 1503 (6 *Edw. I*–19 *Henry VII*), and superseded by the journals of the two houses in 1509 (1 *Henry VIII*).

parl'ing, *n.* [*parle* + *-ing.*] A conference; parley. — **parl'ing,** *adj.*

par'lor, par'lour (pär'lĕr), *n.* [ME. *parlour, parlur,* fr. OF. *parleor* (confused with *parleor* a speaker), for *parleoir* (F. *parloir*), fr. ML. *parlatorium.* See PARLEY.] A room primarily for conversation, for the reception of guests, etc. Specif.: **a** The apartment in a monastery or nunnery where the inmates are permitted to meet and converse with each other or with visitors. *Piers Plowman.* **b** In a large dwelling or a public building such as a town hall, a conference chamber or private reception room. **c** In less pretentious dwellings, the "best room," corresponding to the drawing room, reserved for the reception of visitors; also, the living room. **d** *Obs., Eng.* A dining room. **e** A room in an inn, tavern, hotel, or club, fitted for conversation, rest, or semiprivacy; often *pl.*, the suite of rooms devoted to the general reception of guests or members. **f** *U. S.* A room fitted up for the reception of customers in a business establishment; esp., the apartments composing the place of business of an establishment devoted to some form of personal service or to amusement; as, a hairdresser's *parlor;* billiard *parlors.*

par'lor, par'lour, *adj.* **a** Used in or suitable for a parlor; as, *parlor* furniture; *parlor* games; also, resembling a parlor; as, a *parlor* car. **b** Figuratively, fostered, or given to fostering or advocating some doctrine, in comfortable seclusion without consequent action or application to affairs; dilettante; as, *parlor* radicalism; a *parlor* radical.

parlor boarder. A privileged pupil in a boarding school, living with the principal's family; hence, *Slang,* any person especially favored in a household.

parlor car. A railroad car of superior type, furnished with individual chairs, sofas, etc., on which an extra fare is charged. **Cf.** CHAIR CAR, DRAWING-ROOM CAR. *U. S.*

parlor ivy. **a** German ivy. **b** Climbing hempweed.

par'lor·maid' (pär'lĕr·mād'), *n.* A maid whose chief duties are to attend to the parlor, the table, and the door.

parlor match. See 1st MATCH, 4 **b.**

parlor moss. Baby tears.

parlor palm. The commonly cultivated house plant *Aspidistra elatior.* See ASPIDISTRA.

par'lous (pär'lŭs), *adj.* [For *perlous,* a contr. fr. *perilous.*] **1.** Attended with peril; dangerous; risky; as, a *parlous* cough. *Archaic.*

2. Dangerously clever or mischievous; hence, keen; shrewd; cunning; — now loosely used as a colloquialism, in the varied senses of surprising, shocking, "awful," etc.; as, these are *parlous* times. "A *parlous* boy." *Shak.* "A *parlous* wit." *Dryden.*

— **par'lous·ly,** *adv.* — **par'lous·ness,** *n.*

par'lous, *adv.* Exceedingly; excessively.

par'ly (pär'lĭ). Var. of PARLEY.

par'ly (pär'lĭ; pôr'lĭ), *n.* [From *parliament.*] A parliament cake; also, a farl. *Scot. & Ir.*

par'ma (pär'mä), *n.* [From *Parma,* Italy.] *Geol.* A low anticlinal fold, esp. one that forms a barrier to the migration of marine faunas.

par'ma·ce'ty (pär'mä·sē'tĭ; -sĕt'ĭ), *n.* [See SPERMACETI.] **a** *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* Spermaceti. **b** *Obs.* The sperm whale.

Par'ma cheese (pär'mä). Parmesan cheese.

par'mak, par'mack (pär'măk), *n.* [Turk. *pārmaq* a finger, a toe, an inch.] In Turkey, one twenty-fourth of an arshin. See ARSHIN.

Parma red. = BLOOD RED.

Parma violet. **1.** The Neapolitan violet.

2. A color, bluish blue-red in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance; — called also **Parme.** Cf. COLOR.

Par'ma·zo mar'ble (pär'mä·tsō). A marble of northern Italy, having a coarse network of dark veins on a white or grayish ground.

Par·me'li·a (pär·mē'lĭ·ȧ; 159), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *parma* small shield.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of foliaceous lichens (family Parmeliaceae) having an imbricate, usually appressed thallus and scutelliform apothecia. **b** [*not cap.*] Any lichen of this genus. — **par·me'li·oid** (-oid), *adj.*

Par·me'li·a'ce·ae (-ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large family of foliaceous lichens, with cortex on both surfaces of the thallus. The gonidia are algae of the genus *Pleurococcus.* The most important genera are *Parmelia* and *Cetraria.* — **par·me'li·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Par·men'ti·e'ra (pär·mĕn'tĭ·ē'rȧ), *n.* [NL., after Antoine A. *Parmentier* (1737–1813), French horticulturist.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American trees, family Bignoniaceae, having trifoliolate leaves and rather large greenish flowers with a sheathing calyx. Its three species are: *P. cerifera,* the candle tree of Panama; *P. edulis,* whose long yellow pods are used as food for cattle; and *P. aculeata,* of Campeche and Yucatán.

Par'me·san' (pär'mē·zăn'; 66), *adj.* [F. *parmesan,* fr. It. *parmigiano.* Cf. PEARMAIN.] Of or pertaining to Parma in Italy.

Par'me·san', *n.* The duchy or territory of Parma; — with *the. Obs.*

Parmesan cheese. **A** large, hard, dry Italian pressed cheese of sweetish flavor, ripened for two or three years and having an even distribution of small gas holes. It is high in casein, being made from skimmed or partly skimmed milk.

Par·mese' (pär·mēz'; -mēs'; 66), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Parma, Italy, or its inhabitants. — **Par·mese',** *n. sing. & pl.*

par·nas' (pär·năs'; pär'năs), *n.; pl.* PARNASIM (-ĭm). [Heb. *parnās* manager.] *Jewish Relig.* The chief officer of a congregation, usually a person of means who contributes to the support of the synagogue.

Par·nas'si·a (pär·năs'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PARNASSUS.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of smooth bog herbs, constituting a family, **Par·nas'si·a'ce·ae** (-ā'sē·ē), called usually *grass-of-Parnassus,* natives of arctic and temperate regions. They have basal entire leaves and handsome white flowers. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus. — **par·nas'si·a'ceous** (-ā'shŭs), *adj.*

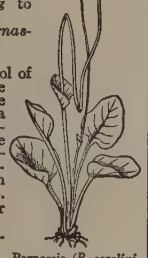

Parnassia (*P. caroliniana*). (¼)

Par·nas'si·an (pär·năs'ĭ·ŏn; 159), *adj.* [L. *Parnassius.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Parnassus or the Parnassians.

2. Of or pertaining to the genus *Parnassius* or the subfamily Parnassiinae.

Par·nas'si·an, *n.* **1.** A poet.

2. [F. *parnassien.*] One of a school of French poets which arose at the middle of the 19th century, including Théophile Gautier, Leconte de Lisle, José Maria de Heredia, and others, who emphasized metrical form and made little use of emotion as poetic material; — so called from the name (*Parnasse-contemporain*) of the volume in which their first poems were collected in 1866.

3. A butterfly of *Parnassius* or other allied genus.

— **Par·nas'si·an·ism** (-ĭz'm), **Par·nas'sism** (pär·năs'ĭz'm), *n.*

Par·nas'si·i'nae (-ĭ'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PARNASSUS.] *Zool.* A subfamily of Papilionidae, of which the genus **Par·nas'si·us** (-năs'ĭ·ŭs) is the type. They are stout-bodied butterflies with short antennae and almost transparent white or yellowish wings marked with black or red spots, or ocelli. They are found in the colder parts of the Northern Hemisphere.

Par·nas'sus (-năs'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Parnasos.*] **1.** *Anc. Geog. & Gr. Myth.* A mountain in Greece (in ancient Phocis) sacred to Apollo and the Muses. On its southern slopes were Delphi and the Castalian spring.

2. A once common title for a collection of poems; as, "The English *Parnassus.*"

Par'nell·ism (pär'nĕl·ĭz'm; -nĕl·ĭz'm), *n. Eng. Politics.* The policy or principles of the Parnellites.

Par'nell·ite (-īt), *n. Eng. Politics.* One of the adherents of Charles Stewart Parnell (1846–91) in his advocacy of home rule for Ireland.

par'o·a'ri·on (pär'ō·ȧ'rĭ·ŏn; 79), **par'o·a'ri·um** (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + Gr. *ōiarion,* dim. of *ōion* an egg.] The epoophoron.

par'oc·cip'i·tal (pär'ŏk·sĭp'ĭ·tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [*para-* + *occipital.*] *Zool.* In various vertebrates, designating a process of the exoccipital bone or a distant bony element of that region; esp.: **a** In many mammals, a process (called also *paramastoid process*), sometimes very prominent, represented by the jugular process in man. **b** In teleost fishes, the epiotic bone. — **par'oc·cip'i·tal,** *n.*

par'och (pär'ŏk), *n.* [ML. or NL. *parochus.*] A clergyman in charge of a parish. *Rare.*

pa·ro'chi·al (pȧ·rō'kĭ·ăl; 159), *adj.* [OF., fr. LL. *parochialis,* fr. *parochia.* See PARISH.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a parish; as, *parochial* clergy or boundaries; controlled, supported by, or within the jurisdiction of, a parish or parish church; as, *parochial* schools, charities.

2. Confined or restricted to a parish; as, of *parochial* interest; hence, limited in range or scope; narrow; local; as, a *parochial* mind or point of view.

3. Of or pertaining to the charge of a bishop in the early church; as, a *parochial* city.

— **pa·ro'chi·al·ly,** *adv.* — **pa·ro'chi·al·ness,** *n.*

parochial chapelry. See PARISH, *n.*, 1 **d.**

parochial church council. *Ch. of Eng.* A parochial governing body, consisting of the vicar, the churchwardens, and elected parishioners.

pa·ro'chi·al·ism (pȧ·rō'kĭ·ăl·ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being parochial; a system of management peculiar to parishes; also, absorption in parish affairs; hence, narrowness or pettiness of interests or opinions. — **pa·ro'chi·al·ist,** *n.*

parochial school. A school, usually for elementary instruction, maintained by a parish or a religious body.

par'och·in, par'och·ine (pär'ŭk·ĭn), *n.* [OF. *paroche.*] A parish. *Scot.*

par'o·di·a·ble (pär'ō·dĭ·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being parodied.

pa·ro'di·al (pȧ·rō'dĭ·ăl), *adj.* [See PARODY.] Parodic.

pa·rod'ic (pȧ·rŏd'ĭk), **pa·rod'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *parōidikos.*] Having the character of parody.

par'o·din'i·a (pär'ō·dĭn'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + Gr. *ōdis, ōdinos,* travail pains.] *Med.* Dystocia.

par'o·dist (pär'ō·dĭst), *n.* [F. *parodiste.*] One who writes a parody; one who parodies.

par'o·dis'tic (-dĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Of the nature of parody. — **par'o·dis'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

par'o·don·ti'tis (-dŏn·tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + *odontitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues surrounding a tooth.

par'o·dos (pär'ō·dŏs), **par'o·dus** (-dŭs), *n.; pl.* PARODOI (-doi); -ODI (-dī). [NL. *parodus,* fr. Gr. *parodos,* prop., a way by, a passage, entrance.] *Gr. Antiq. & Lit.* **a** In a theater, one of the passages between the auditorium (*cavea, theatron*) and the skene, by which spectators had access to the theater and by which actors might come and go during a play. **b** The first choral passage in a tragedy, recited or sung as the chorus enters the orchestra. Its place is usually immediately after the prologus, but some early plays open with the parodos.

par'o·dy (pär'ō·dĭ), *n.* [See PERIOD.] A term or period. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

par'o·dy (pär'ō·dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [F. or L.; F. *parodie,* fr. L. *parodia,* fr. Gr. *parōidia,* fr. *para* beside + *ōidē* a song. See PARA-; ODE.] **a** A writing in which the language and style of an author, or poem, or other work, is closely imitated or mimicked; literary imitation, esp. the reproduction of stylistic peculiarities of an author or work for comic effect or in ridicule. **b** A burlesque musical composition. **c** Loosely, a feeble or ridiculous imitation, as of an action, manners, etc. "Like a nursery *parody* of life." *Edith Wharton.*

Syn. — See CARICATURE.

par'o·dy (pär'ō·dĭ), *v. t.;* -DIED (-dĭd); -DY·ING. [Cf. F. *parodier.*] To write a parody upon; to burlesque.

I have translated, or rather *parodied,* a poem of Horace. *Pope.*

pa·roe'cious (pȧ·rē'shŭs), *adj.* [*para-* + Gr. *oikia* house.] *Bot.* Having the antheridia below the archegonia on the same branch of the same plant, as certain mosses and liverworts; — often written *paroicous,* the form preferred by bryologists. Cf. HETEROECIOUS, POLYOECIOUS. — **pa·roe'cious·ly,** *adv.* — **pa·roe'cious·ness,** *n.* — **pa·roe'cism** (-sĭz'm), *n.* — **pa·roe'cy** (-sĭ), *n.*

pa·roe'mi·a (-mĭ'ȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *paroimia.*] *Rhet.* A proverb.

pa·roe'mi·ac (-mĭ'ăk), *adj.* [Gr. *paroimiakos,* fr. *paroimia* proverb, fr. *para* beside + *oimos* road.] **1.** Proverbial.

2. Of or pertaining to the verse form called the *paroemiac.*

pa·roe'mi·ac, *n.* [Gr. *paroimiakon,* prop. neut. of *paroimiakos* proverbial.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* An anapaestic dimeter catalectic (⏑⏑–|⏑⏑–|⏑⏑–|⏑⏑^).

pa·roe'mi·og'ra·pher (-ŏg'rȧ·fĕr), *n.* [Gr. *paroimia* proverb + *-grapher.*] A writer of proverbs. — **pa·roe'mi·og'ra·phy** (-fĭ), *n.*

pa·roe'mi·ol'o·gist (-ŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.* [Gr. *paroimia* proverb + *-logist.*] A student of proverbs. — **pa·roe'mi·ol'o·gy** (-jĭ), *n.*

pa·roi'cous (pȧ·roi'kŭs), *adj. Bot.* Paroecious. *Paroicous* is preferred by bryologists.

pa·rol' (pȧ·rōl'; pär'ōl), *n.* Also **pa·role'.** [OF. *parole* word, speech. See PAROLE.] **1.** A word; an oral utterance or declaration; — now seldom used except in, *Law, by parol,* by word of mouth.

2. *Law.* **a** Pleading; the pleadings of either or both parties in an action. **b** *Rare.* An instrument not under seal.

pa·rol', *adj.* Also **pa·role'.** **1.** Given or done by word of mouth; oral; as, *parol,* or not documentary, evidence.

2. *Law.* Executed or made by word of mouth, or by a writing not under seal; as: **parol contract,** any contract not of record or under seal; — called also *simple contract.*

pa·rol'a·ble (pȧ·rōl'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Qualified for parole.

parol arrest. *Law.* An arrest in pursuance of a verbal order from a magistrate.

parol contract. See CONTRACT, *n.*, 1.

pa·role' (pȧ·rōl'), *n.* [F., word, promise, fr. VL. *paraula* word, speech, fr. L. *parabola.* See PARLEY; cf. PAROL.]

1. = PAROL, *n.*

2. Word of promise; word of honor; plighted faith; esp., *Mil.,* promise of a prisoner of war upon his faith and honor to fulfill stated conditions, as not to bear arms against his captors, to return to custody, or the like, in consideration of special privileges, usually release from captivity; also, the condition of being upon parole. The giving of a parole is always theoretically conditional upon the approval of the prisoner's government or superior officer. If it is disapproved he must return himself as unconditional prisoner of war. Its breach may be punished by death.

This man had forfeited his military *parole.* *Macaulay.*

3. *Mil.* A watchword given only to officers of the guard and of the day; — distinguished from *countersign.*

4. *Penol.* A conditional and revocable release, upon his own recognizance or subject to supervision provided by statute, of a prisoner with indeterminate or unexpired sentence; also, the state or period of such freedom; as, to be given a *parole;* on *parole;* during one's *parole.*

pa·role', *adj.* Of or pertaining to parole or those on parole; as, a *parole* officer, commission, system.

pa·role' (pȧ·rōl'), *v. t.;* PA·ROLED' (-rōld'); PA·ROL'ING (-rōl'ĭng). To release on parole. — *v. i.* To give one's parole. *Rare.*

parole law. The law permitting convicts to be released on parole during good behavior before expiration of their terms.

par'ol·fac'to·ry (pär'ōl·făk'tō·rĭ), *adj.* [*par-* + *olfactory.*] *Anat.* Designating an area and a sulcus of the cerebral cortex, adjacent to the olfactory trigone.

pa'ro·li (pä'rō·lē), *n.* [F., fr. It. *paroli,* fr. *paro* equal. See 1st PAR.] The placing of staked money and its winnings as a further stake. — **pa'ro·li,** *v. t. & i.* Cf. PARLAY, *v. t. & i.*

pa·rol'ist (pȧ·rōl'ĭst), *n.* **1.** [From PAROL.] One given to affected phraseology. *Obs.*

2. [From PAROLE.] One released on parole.

Pa·rol'les (pȧ·rōl'ēs), *n.* [F. *paroles* words.] A braggart, a follower of Bertram, in Shakespeare's *All's Well That Ends Well.*

par'o·moe'on (păr'ō·mē'ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *paromoion,* neut. of *paromoios* nearly like.] Alliteration.

par'o·mol'o·gy (păr'ō·mŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* Also **par'o·mo·lo'gi·a** (-mō·lō'jĭ·ȧ). [Gr. *paromologia.* See PARA-; HOMOLOGY.] *Rhet.* A concession to an adversary in order to strengthen one's own argument. — **par'o·mol'o·get'ic** (-jĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

par·om'pha·lo·cele' (pär·ŏm'fȧ·lō·sēl'), *n.* [*para-* + *omphalocele.*] *Med.* Hernia occurring near the navel. — **par·om'pha·lo·ce'lic** (-sē'lĭk; -sĕl'ĭk), *adj.*

par'o·no·ma'si·a (pär'ō·nō·mā'zhĭ·ȧ; -zĭ·ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *paronomasia,* fr. *paronomazein* to form a word by a slight change, fr. *para* beside + *onomazein* to name, fr. *onoma* a name.] *Rhet.* A play upon words in which the same word is used in different senses or words similar in sound are set in opposition, so as to give antithetical force; punning; a pun.

Syn. — See PUN.

par'o·no·ma'si·al (-zhĭ·ăl; -zĭ·ăl), **par'o·no·ma'si·an** (-ăn), **par'o·no·ma'si·as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), *adj.* Paronomastic.

par'o·no·mas'tic (pär'ō·nō·măs'tĭk), **par'o·no·mas'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or pert. to paronomasia; consisting in a play upon words. — **par'o·no·mas'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

par'o·nych'i·a (-nĭk'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *parōnychia,* fr. *para* beside + *onyx, onychos,* a nail.] **1.** *Med.* Inflammation of the nail fold; a whitlow; felon.

2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large genus of small herbs, family Corrigioloaceae, having scarious stipules and small flowers subtended by scarious bracts. The species, most of which are called *whitlow-wort,* are chiefly natives of warm regions.

par'o·nych'i·al (-ăl), *adj. Med.* Pert. to or like paronychia.

par'o·nych'i·um (pär'ō·nĭk'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL. See PARONYCHIA.] *Zool.* A bristlelike appendage of the pulvillus of an insect's foot. — **par'o·nych'i·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

par'lia·men·teer' (pär'lĭ·mĕn·tēr'), *n.* = PARLIAMENTARIAN, *n.*, 2 & (*Rare*) 3.

‖**Par'li·a·men'tum in·doc·to'rum.** [ML., Parliament of the unlearned.] = UNLEARNED PARLIAMENT.

par'li·ance, *n.* [See PARLEY, *v.*] [Parleying. *Obs.*]

par'lish (pär'lĭsh). Dial. Eng. var. of PARLOUS.

par'lor·ish, par'lour·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

Par·mash'ta (pär·mŭsh'tȧ). *Bib.*

Par'me·nas (pär'mē·năs). *Bib.*

Par'nach (pär'năk). *Bib.*

par'nel, *n.* [OF. *Peronnelle,* woman's name (F. *pironnelle* a silly girl).] A priest's mistress; a wanton woman. *Obs.*

paro. + PROA.

pa·ro'chi·al'ic (pȧ·rō'kĭ·ăl'ĭk), *adj.* = PAROCHIAL.

pa·ro'chi·al'i·ty (-ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* = PAROCHIALISM.

pa·ro'chi·al·ize (pȧ·rō'kĭ·ăl·īz), *v. t.* See -IZE. — **pa·ro'chi·al·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zĭ'-), *n.*

pa·ro'chi·an (-ăn), *adj.* [OF. and ML.; OF. *parochien,* fr. ML. *parochianus,* adj. & n.] Parochial. *Obs.* — *n.* A parishioner; also, the clergyman of a parish. *Obs.*

pa·roch'i·ner, *n.* Parishioner. *Obs.*

par'ock. + PARROCK.

par'ode (pär'ōd), *n.* = PARODOS **b.**

par'o·dize (pär'ō·dīz), *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.

par'o·dyn'i·a. Var. of PARODINIA.

par'o·dy·proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.

pa·roe'mi·al, *adj.* Proverbial. *Obs.*

paroish. + PARISH.

par'o·ket. Var. of PARAKEET.

paroleе, *n.* = PAROLIST, 2.

par'o·nom'a·sy, *n.* [Cf. F. *paronomasie.*] Paronomasia. *Obs.*

par'o·nym (păr'ō·nĭm), *n.* A paronymous word.
par'o·nym'ic (-nĭm'ĭk), *adj.* Paronymous.
pa·ron'y·mize (pȧ·rŏn'ĭ·mīz), *v. t.* To render paronymous. — **pa·ron'y·mi·za'tion** (-mĭ·zā'shŭn); **-mĭ·zā'shŭn**), *n.*
pa·ron'y·mous (pȧ·rŏn'ĭ·mŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *parōnymos*, fr. *para* beside + *onoma*, *onyma*, a name.] **1.** Having the same derivation; allied radically; conjugate; — said of words.
2. Formed from a word in another language, or having a form similar to a cognate foreign word.
3. = HOMOPHONOUS, 2. *Rare.*
pa·ron'y·my (-mĭ), *n.* Quality of being paronymous; also, the use of paronymous words.
par'o·öph'o·ri'tis (păr'ō·ŏf'ō·rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + *ōōphoritis.*] *Med.* **a** Inflammation of the tissues adjoining the ovary; perioöphoritis. **b** Inflammation of the paroöphoron.
par'o·öph'o·ron (păr'ō·ŏf'ō·rŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + Gr. *ōion* an egg + *pherein* to bear.] *Anat.* A structure consisting of certain rudimentary tubules in the broad ligament between the epoöphoron and the uterus. It is a remnant of the lower part of the Wolffian body, and corresponds to the paradidymis of the male. — **par'o·ö·phor'ic** (păr'ō·ō·fŏr'ĭk), *adj.*
par·op'sis (pȧr·ŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + *-opsis.*] *Med.* Disorder of the sense of sight.
par'op·te'sis (păr'ŏp·tē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *paroptēsis* a half-roasting.] *Petrog.* Any change produced in rocks by dry heat; a baking.
par·op'tic (pȧr·ŏp'tĭk), *adj.* [See OPTIC.] Extraretinal.
par'o·quet auk'let (păr'ō·kĕt). An auklet (*Cyclorrhynchus psittacula*) of the North Pacific. The upper parts are dark slate, the under parts white, and the bill orange red.
paroquet bur. **a** *Jamaica.* The bur of any species of *Triumfetta;* also, the plant. **b** A yellow-flowered annual weedy herb (*Sida rhombifolia*) of the southeastern U. S.
par'o·rex'ĭ·a (păr'ō·rĕk'sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PARA-; OREXIS.] *Psychopathol.* Perverted appetite; demanding strange foods.
Par'o·se'la (-sē'lȧ), *n.* [NL., anagram of *Psoralea.*] *Bot.* A rather large genus of American herbs or shrubs of the pea family (Fabaceae), with pinnate leaves and spikes or racemes of mostly purple flowers. Syn. *Dalea.*
par·os'mi·a (pȧr·ŏz'mĭ·ȧ, -ŏs'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + Gr. *osmē* sense of smell.] *Med.* Perversion of the sense of smell. — **par·os'mic** (-ŏz'mĭk; -ŏs'-), *adj.*
pa·ros'te·al (pȧ·rŏs'tē·ăl), *adj. Med.* **a** Of or pertaining to parostosis. **b** Of or pertaining to the region adjacent to but outside of the periosteum of a bone.
par·os'te·i'tis (pȧr·ŏs'tē·ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + *osteitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around a bone.
par'os·to'sis (păr'ŏs·tō'sĭs), *n.* Also **par·os'te·o'sis** (pȧr·ŏs'tē·ō'sĭs). [NL., fr. *para-* + *ostosis.*] *Med.* Ossification in an abnormal location; formation of bone outside the periosteum. — **par'os·tot'ic** (-tŏt'ĭk), *adj.*
Pa·ro'tĭ·a (pȧ·rō'shĭ·ȧ; -tĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *parotis* a tumor near the ear. See PAROTID.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the *six-shafted bird of paradise* (*P. sefilata*), which has three long spatulate feathers on each side of the head.
pa·ro'tic (pȧ·rō'tĭk; -rŏt'ĭk), *adj.* [See PAROTID.] *Zool.* Near the ear.
parotic process. **a** In the skull of some reptiles, a process of opisthotic, exoccipital, and pro-otic elements. **b** In the skull of some fishes, a process formed of pterotic and opisthotic elements articulating with the posttemporal.
pa·rot'id (pȧ·rŏt'ĭd), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *parotide*, fr. L. *parotis, -idis*, a tumor near the ear, fr. Gr. *parōtis, -idos*, fr. *para* beside, near + *ous, ōtos*, the ear.] *Anat.* Designating, pertaining to, or in the region of, a salivary gland (in man the largest salivary gland, and entirely of the serous type) situated on the side of the face below and in front of the ear. Its efferent duct is the **parotid duct,** or duct of Steno (which see). — *n.* The parotid gland. — **pa·rot'i·de'an** (-ĭ·dē'ăn), *adj.*
pa·rot'i·dec'to·my (pȧ·rŏt'ĭ·dĕk'tō·mĭ), *n.* [See -ECTOMY.] Surgical removal of the parotid gland.
pa·rot'i·di'tis (pȧ·rŏt'ĭ·dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Parotitis.
pa·ro'tis (pȧ·rō'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] The parotid gland.
par'o·tit'ic (păr'ō·tĭt'ĭk), *adj.* Pert. to, or having, mumps.
par'o·ti'tis (păr'ō·tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PAROTID; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the parotid glands, as in mumps.
pa·ro'toid (pȧ·rō'toid), *adj.* [*parotid* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Resembling the parotid gland; — applied esp. to cutaneous glandular elevations above the ear in toads, frogs, and salamanders. — *n.* A parotoid gland.
par'ous (păr'ŭs), *adj.* [L. *parere* to bear. See -PAROUS.] Productive of children; having borne a child or children.
-parous. [See PARENT.] Comb. form, Latin *-parus*, from *parere*, to produce, meaning *-bearing*, used to signify *giving birth to, bearing, producing, secreting*, as in aquiparous, secreting watery fluid, floriparous, oviparous, pupiparous. Corresponding terms denoting an individual organism are formed in *-para*, as in primipara, sexupara.
pa·rou'sĭ·a (pȧ·rōō'zhĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *parousia* advent, presence, fr. *pareinai* to be present.] Coming or advent; specif. [*cap.*], the second coming of Christ.
par'o·var'ĭ·ot'o·my (pȧr'ō·vȧr'ĭ·ŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*par-* + *ovariotomy.*] Surgical incision into the epoöphoron, as to remove a cyst.
par'o·var'ĭ·um (pȧr'ō·vȧr'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL. See PARA-; OVARIUM.] *Anat.* The epoöphoron. — **par'o·var'ĭ·an** (-vȧr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.*
par'ox·ysm (pȧr'ŏk·sĭz'm), *n.* [F. *paroxysme*, fr. Gr. *parozysmos*, fr. *parozynein* to sharpen, irritate, fr. *para* beside, beyond + *oxynein* to sharpen, fr. *oxys* sharp. See PARA-; EDGE.] **1.** *Med.* A fit, attack, or exacerbation, of a disease that occurs at equal or unequal intervals; sudden development or recurrence of symptoms of a disease.
2. Any sudden, violent, and uncontrollable action or emotion; a convulsion or fit; as, *parozyzms* of a volcano.
The returning *paroxysm* of diffidence and despair. *South.*
3. The acme or climax of a violent or spasmodic action or event. *Now Rare.*
4. A violent or open disagreement or contention. *Obs.*
Syn. — Fit, access, attack, orgasm, throe, agitation. — PAROXYSM, SPASM, CONVULSION are here compared in their figurative senses. A PAROXYSM is a sudden and uncontrollable seizure; the word applies to either emotion or activity, and often suggests recurrence; a SPASM is a short-lived and abnormal fit of activity, energy, emotion, or the like; CONVULSION suggests violent and often far-reaching agitation or disturbance; as, "In a good fit . . . he is full of repentance, and overflows in piety; but the *paroxysm* will return in the day of temptation" (*Jer. Taylor*); a *paroxysm* of laughter, or rage; "by a single *spasm* of resolution to emancipate myself from the drudgery of prosaic serfdom" (*Lowell*); "Let peals of laughter . . . round thee break, . . . pit, box, and gallery in *convulsions* hurled" (*Pope*); "If any great national or natural *convulsion* could . . . sweep Great Britain from the kingdoms of the earth" (*Byron*). Cf. PANG, FITFUL.
par'ox·ys'mal (păr'ŏk·sĭz'măl), *adj.* Of the nature of paroxysm; characterized or accompanied by paroxysms; as, a *paroxysmal* pain; *paroxysmal* temper; *paroxysmal* convulsions of the earth's crust. — **par'ox·ys'mal·ly,** *adv.*
par'ox·ys'mic (păr'ŏk·sĭz'mĭk), *adj.* Paroxysmal.
par·ox'y·tone (pȧr·ŏk'sĭ·tōn), *n.* [Gr. *paroxytonos*, adj. See PARA-; OXYTONE.] *Gram.* A word having an acute accent on the penultimate syllable. — **par·ox'y·tone,** *adj.* — **par·ox'y·ton'ic** (-tŏn'ĭk), *adj.*
par·ox'y·tone, *v. t.* To pronounce or mark as a paroxytone.
par·ox'y·ton·ize (pȧr·ŏk'sĭ·tŏn·īz), *v. t.* To paroxytone.
par'pal (pär'p'l), *n.* [Cf. PERPEND.] A partition. *Scot.*
par·quet' (pär·kā'; **·kĕt'**; 66; 277), *n.* [F., dim. of *parc* an enclosure. See PARK.] **1.** A flooring, esp. of parquetry.
2. The lower floor of a theater, esp. that part of it which extends from the orchestra to the parquet circle; — called also, esp. in the United States, *orchestra* (which see); sometimes, loosely, the body of seats on the main floor nearest the orchestra in a music hall or auditorium.
3. In various European public bourses, the railed-in space within which the "agents de change," or privileged brokers, conduct business; also, the business conducted by them; — distinguished from the *coulisse*, or outside market.
4. In most European countries, the branch of the administrative government which is charged with the prevention, investigation, and punishment of crime, representing the public and not the individual injured.
5. = PARQUETRY.
par·quet' (pär·kā'; **-kĕt'**), *v. t.;* -QUETED' (-kăd'; **-kĕt'ĕd; -ĭd**; 119); -QUET'ING. [F. *parqueter.*] To furnish with a parquetry floor; to make of parquetry.
One room *parqueted* with yew, which I liked well. *Evelyn.*
parquet circle. That part of the lower floor of a theater with seats at the rear of the parquet and beneath the galleries; — called also, esp. in the United States, *orchestra circle* or *parterre.*
par'quet·ry (pär'kĕt·rĭ; -kĭt·rĭ), *n.* [F. *parqueterie.* See PARQUET.] A species of joinery or cabinetwork consisting of an inlay of geometric or other patterns, generally of different colors, and used esp. for floors.

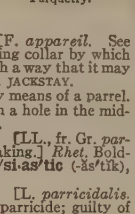
Parquetry.

parr (pär), *n.; pl.* PARR, rarely PARRS (pärz). See PLURAL, *Note.* [Origin uncert.] **1.** A young salmon in the stage when it has dark transverse bands, called **parr marks,** on its sides.
2. The young of any of certain other fish, as the coalfish.
parr. Var. of PAR, to enclose.
par'rel (păr'ĕl), **par'ral** (păr'ăl), *n.* [F. *appareil.* See PAREL.] *Naut.* The rope loop or sliding collar by which a yard or spar is held to the mast in such a way that it may be hoisted or lowered at pleasure. Cf. JACKSTAY.
par'rel, par'ral, *v. t. & i.* To fasten by means of a parrel.
parrel truck. A ball of hard wood with a hole in the middle. Such balls are strung on a parrel.
par·rhe'sĭ·a (pȧ·rē'zhĭ·ȧ; -zĭ·ȧ; 228), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *parrhēsia*, fr. *para* beyond + *rhēsis* a speaking.] *Rhet.* Boldness or freedom of speech. — **par·rhe'sĭ·as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), *adj. Rare.*
par'rĭ·cid'al (păr'ĭ·sīd'ăl; -'l; 66), *adj.* [L. *parricidalis.* See PARRICIDE.] Of or pertaining to parricide; guilty of parricide. — **par'rĭ·cid'al·ly,** *adv.*
par'rĭ·cide (păr'ĭ·sīd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *parricida*, fr. *paricida;* akin to Gr. *paos, pēos*, a kinsman. See -CIDE.] **1.** One who murders a person to whom he stands in a specially sacred relation, as a father, mother, or other near relative, or (in a wider sense) a ruler, etc. Sometimes, one guilty of treason.
2. [F., fr. L. *parricidium.*] Act or crime of murdering one's own father, mother, near relative, ruler, etc.
par'rĭ·cid'ed (păr'ĭ·sīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Killed parricidally. *Rare.*
par'rĭ·cid'ĭ·al (-sĭd'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* Parricidal. *Obs.*
par'rĭ·er (păr'ĭ·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which parries.
par'rock (păr'ŭk), *n.* [AS. *pearruc, pearroc*, enclosure, fence; akin to D. *perk*, OHG. *pferrih, pfarrih*, G. *pferch;* prob. fr. LL. *parricus.* See PARK.] *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* A croft, or small field; a paddock.
par'rock (păr'ŭk), *v. t.* To shut up; enclose. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
par'rot (păr'ŭt), *n.* [F. *perrot.* See PARAKEET.] **1.** In the broadest sense, any zygodactyl bird of the order Psittaciformes, including the parakeets, cockatoos, macaws, lories, lorikeets, lovebirds, and their allies. They inhabit the tropics of America, Africa, and Asia, and also Australia, New Zealand, and Polynesia. Their most distinctive character is a stout, curved, cered, and hooked bill, the upper mandible of which is movably hinged to the skull. Many are crested, and the colors are often variegated. The unqualified term is variously applied, but esp. to Old World species of the genus *Psittacus*, which are of rather stout form with a short square tail, as the African gray parrot (see GRAY PARROT). Parrots are excellent mimics, and some readily learn to simulate laughter, crying, etc., and to enunciate words and phrases.
2. = POPINJAY, a target.
3. Hence, a person who repeats words mechanically and without understanding.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

parrot-beaked	parrot-gray	parrot-nosed
parrot-billed	parrot-learned	parrot-red

par'rot, *v.; -ROT·ED; -ROT·ING. Transitive:* **1.** To repeat by rote like a parrot.
2. To teach to repeat in a mechanical manner; — usually in passive; as, actors *parroted* by the stage manager.
—, *Intransitive:* To chatter like a parrot.
par'rot, *adj.* Of, pert. to, or like, parrots.
par'rot-back', *adj.* Having in the back a splat whose shape suggests two parrots facing each other; — said esp. of chairs.

Parrot-back chair.

par'rot·beak' (păr'ŭt·bēk'), *n.* The glory pea *Clianthus puniceus.*
par'rot·bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* **a** Parrot's-beak (plant). **b** A bird of the genus *Pyrrhuloxia* (which see).
parrot bullfinch. A thick-billed Asiatic bird of the genus *Paradoxornis.*
parrot crossbill. A large European crossbill (*Loxia pityopsittacus*).
parrot cry. A cry, esp. a contention, complaint, or plea, made in stupid imitation.
parrot disease *or* **fever.** = PSITTACOSIS.
par'rot·er (păr'ŭt·ĕr), *n.* One who parrots, or mimics.
parrot finch. A crossbill.
parrot fish. **a** Any fish of the family Scaridae; — so called because of their striking coloration or parrotlike jaws, esp. those of the genera *Sparisoma, Scarus*, and *Pseudoscarus*, herbivorous fishes of warm seas, not much valued as food. **b** Any of various brightly colored labroid fishes, as *Labrichthys psittacula* (called also **parrot perch**), of Australasia.

Green Parrot Fish (*Sparisoma viride*).

parrot green. A color, yellowish yellow-green in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance; — called also *gay green, paraket, perruche, popinjay green.* Cf. COLOR. — **par'rot-green'** (66), *adj.*
par'rot·let (păr'ŭt·lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* Any of various very small, short-tailed South American parrots constituting the genus *Forpus*, syn. *Psittacula.*
parrot mouth. *Veter.* A condition of the mouth of a horse or other grazing animal in which the superior incisors project over the inferior, thus preventing the tables of wear from coming into apposition. — **par'rot-mouthed'** (-mouth'd'; -moutht'), *adj.*
parrot plant. An Australian herb (*Crotalaria cunninghamii*) whose flower is suggestive of a parrot's head.
par'rot·ry (păr'ŭt·rĭ), *n.* Servile imitation or repetition. *Coleridge.* "The supine *parrotry.*" *Fitzed. Hall.*
par'rot's-beak', par'rot's-bill', *n.* Also **parrot's-bill kowhai.** [So called from its curved standard.] The glory pea *Clianthus puniceus.*
parrot's corn. Safflower seed.
par'rot's-feath'er, *n.* A water milfoil (*Myriophyllum proserpinacoides*) often cultivated in aquaria for its trailing stems and feathery, pinnately dissected leaves.
Par'rott gun (păr'ŏt). [After R. P. *Parrott*, Am. inventor.] *Ordn.* A muzzleloading, cast-iron, rifled gun throwing heavy, solid projectiles.
par'rot-toed', *adj.* Pigeon-toed.
parrot tulip. A tulip of a race with variegated flowers.
parrot wrasse. A parrot fish; esp., *Sparisoma cretense* of the Mediterranean, which was highly prized as a food fish by the ancient Greeks and Romans.
par'rot·y (păr'ŭt·ĭ), *adj.* Like, or of the nature of, a parrot.
par'ry (păr'ĭ), *v.; -RIED* (-ĭd); *-RY·ING.* [F. *parez*, imper. of *parer*, fr. It. *parare* to parry, ward off, guard, prevent, prepare, fr. L. *parare* to prepare. See PARE; cf. SPAR to box.] *Transitive:* **1.** To ward off; to stop or to turn aside; as, to *parry* a thrust, a blow, or anything that means or threatens harm.
2. To avoid; to shift or put off; to evade.
The French government has *parried* the payment of our claims. *E. Everett.*
—, *Intrans.:* To ward off, evade, or turn aside something.
par'ry (păr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). A warding off of a thrust or blow, as in sword, foil, and bayonet exercises or in boxing (see *Illusts.* of CARTE, SECONDE, SEPTIME, TIERCE); figuratively, a defensive movement, as in debate, clash of wits, etc.
Skillful in the thrust and *parry* of debate. *Josiah Royce.*
‖**pars** (pärz), *n.; pl.* PARTES (pär'tēz). [L.] Part.
‖**pars a·la'ris** (pärz ȧ·lā'rĭs). [NL.] See NASALIS.
parse (pärs; *Brit. now usually* pärz), *v. t.;* PARSED (pärst; *Brit.* pärzd); PARS'ING (pär'sĭng; *Brit.* -zĭng). [From L. *pars* a part, *pars orationis* a part of speech, perh. through OF. *parz, parts*, pl. of *part*, fr. L. See PART, *n.*] *Gram.* To resolve into its elements, as a sentence, pointing out the several parts of speech, and their relation to each other by government or agreement; to analyze and describe grammatically, as a word, showing what part of speech it is, and explaining its inflection, and its relation to any other word or words in the sentence. — *v. i.* To admit of being parsed.
par'sec' (pär'sĕk'), *n.* [*parallax* + *second.*] *Astron.* A unit of measure for interstellar space equal to a distance having a heliocentric parallax of one second, equal to 206,265 times the semimajor axis of the earth's orbit, or 3.26 light years, or 19.2 trillion miles.
pars'er (pär'sĕr; *Brit.* -zĕr), *n.* One who parses.
par·set'tens·ite (pär·zĕt'ĕns·īt), *n.* [From Mt. *Parsettens*, Grisons, Switzerland.] *Mineral.* A hydrous manganese silicate, $3MnO.4SiO_2.4H_2O$, forming cleavable copper-red masses.
Par'se·val (pär'zȧ·văl), *n.* A kind of nonrigid airship originally designed by August von Parseval (b. 1861), German engineer. Cf. ZEPPELIN.
Par'sĭ, Par'see (pär'sē; pär·sē'), *n.* [Per. *Pārsi* Persian, fr. *Pars* Persia. Cf. PERSIAN.] **1.** An adherent of the Zoroastrian or ancient Persian religion, descended from Persian refugees settled in India, mostly at Bombay, whither they fled in the 7th and 8th centuries to escape Mohammedan persecution; a fire worshiper. Cf. GHEBER; ZOROASTRIANISM.
2. The Iranian dialect of the Parsi religious literature. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGE, *Table.*
Par'sic (pär'sĭk), *adj.* Of or pert. to the Parsis or Parsiism.
Par'sĭ·fal (pär'zē·făl), *n.* [G. See PARZIVAL.] The title and hero of a music drama (first performed at Bayreuth, 1882) by Wagner. He is a knight, who, first coming as a youth to the castle of the Grail and seeing Amfortas

---

paroo. † PROA. [PARAKEET.]
par'o·quet (păr'ō·kĕt). Var. of
par·or'chid (pȧr·ôr'kĭd), **par·or'chis** (-kĭs), *n.* = EPIDIDYMIS.
Pa'rosh (pä'rŏsh; pär'ŏsh). *Bib.*
pa·rou'sĭ·a·ma'ni·a, *n.* See -MANIA. [OXAZINE.]
par·ox'a·zine, *n.* Also **-sin.** See
par'ox·ism. Paroxysm. *Ref. Sp.*
par·ox'ĭ·tone. Paroxytone. *R.S.*
par'ox·ys'mal·ist (pär'ŏk·sĭz'mĕl·ĭst), **par'ox·ys'mist** (pär'ŏk·sĭz'mĭst), *n.* = CATASTROPHIST.
par'pen (pär'pĕn). Var. of PERPEND. [PARQUETRY.]
par'quet·age (pär'kĕt·ĭj), *n.* =
‖**par·que'te·rie'** (pär'kĕt'rē'), *n.* [F.] = PARQUETRY. [for PARQUET.
par·quette' (pär·kĕt'), *n.* Errou.
Par'ra (pär'ȧ), *n.*, **Par'rĭ·dae** (pär'rĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *parra* barn owl.] *Zool.* Syns. of JACANA, JACANIDAE. See JAÇANA.
par'rage. Dial. var. of PORRIDGE.
par'rah. † PARA, a coin.
par'rah. Var. of PARAH. See MEASURE, *Table.*
parrail. † PAREL.
par'ra·keet. Var. of PARAKEET.
parrall. † PAREL, PARLE, PAROLE.
par'ra·mat'ta. Var. of PARAMATTA. [of PORRIDGE.]
par'ratch (pär'ĭch). Scot. var.
par'ri·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
par'ri·cid·ism, *n.* See -ISM. *R.*
par'rĭ·cid'y (-sĭd'ĭ), *n.* [L. *parricidium.*] Parricide. *Obs.*
Par'rĭ·dae (pär'rĭ·dē), *n.* [NL. See PARRA.] Syn. of JACANIDAE.
par'ridge (pär'rĭ·j), **par'ritch** (-ĭch). Scot. & N. of Eng. vars. of PORRIDGE.
parr marks. See PARR.
par'ro·ket, par'ro·quet (pär'ō·kĕt). Vars. of PARAKEET.
parroll. † PAROL.
par'rot·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
par'rot·ism (pär'ŭt·ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
par'rot·ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.
par'rot·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
par'rot·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
pars'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
Par'see. Var. of PARSI.
Par'see·ism (pär'sē·ĭz'm; pär·sē'-). Var. of PARSIISM.
Par'shan·da'tha (pär'shăn·dā'thȧ; pär·shăn'dȧ·thȧ). *Bib.*
par·shi'oth (pär·shē'ŏth), *n., pl.* of PARASHAH.

suffering, sets out to recover the sacred spear by which alone Amfortas's wound may be healed. In the magic garden of Klingsor he meets Kundry, and by resisting her wiles is empowered to recover the spear, to reclaim Kundry, and eventually to heal Amfortas, whom he succeeds as chief of the Grail knights. See PARZIVAL; PERCIVALE.

Par'si-ism, Par'see-ism (pär'sē-ĭz'm; pär-sē'-), *n.* The religious teachings and customs of the Parsis.

par'si-mo'ni-ous (pär'sĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs; 159), *adj.* [See PARSIMONY.] Exhibiting parsimony; sparing in expenditure of money; frugal to excess; penurious; niggardly; stingy; meager; mean; as, he is rich but *parsimonious; parsimonious* fare.

A prodigal king is nearer a tyrant than a *parsimonious.* *Bacon.*

Syn. — Sparing, illiberal, grasping, mercenary, avaricious, covetous, sordid. — PARSIMONIOUS, PENURIOUS, MISERLY, NIGGARDLY, STINGY, CLOSE. One is PARSIMONIOUS who is sparing or frugal, commonly to an excessive degree; one is PENURIOUS who is meanly parsimonious; as, "Having been a spendthrift all his life, he had now become strictly *parsimonious* . . . and . . . devoted every energy of his mind to save shillings and pence" (*Trollope*); "A grudging master, a *penurious* niggard of his wealth" (*Milton*). One is MISERLY who is sordidly avaricious; one is NIGGARDLY or STINGY (the more common term) who is grudging or close-fisted esp. in expending; as, "Her expenditure was *parsimonious* and even *miserly*" (*J. R. Green*); "As poor and *niggardly* as it would be to set down no more meat than your company will be sure to eat up" (*Swift*); "If I want anything, he says that it cannot be afforded. I never thought before that he was *stingy*, but I am sure now that he must be a miser at heart" (*Trollope*). CLOSE is colloq. for stingy (cf. NEAR). Cf. GREEDY, COVETOUS, FRUGAL, SCANTY, CONTEMPTIBLE, POVERTY.

Ant. — Openhanded; extravagant. See LIBERAL.

— **par'si-mo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **par'si-mo'ni-ous-ness,** *n.*

par'si-mo'ny (pär'sĭ-mō'nĭ *or, esp. Brit.;* -mən-ĭ), *n.* [L. *parsimonia, parcimonia,* fr. *parcere, parsum,* to spare, save; cf. F. *parcimonie.*] **1.** Closeness in expenditure; generally, reprehensively excessive frugality; stinginess; niggardliness.

Awful *parsimony* presided generally at the table. *Thackeray.*

2. Economy in the use of a specific means to an end; specif. and chiefly in phrase ***law of parsimony***: **a** *Logic.* Economy of assumption in reasoning. **b** *Sociol., Biol.,* etc. Animal or human economy of pain or effort in seeking pleasure or gain.

pars in'ter-me'di-a (pärz ĭn'tĕr-mē'dĭ-ȧ). [L.] Any middle or intermediate structure or part of an organ. See PITUITARY BODY.

‖**pars le-gi'ti-ma** (lē-jĭt'ĭ-mȧ). [L.] *Law* = LEGITIM.

pars'ley (pärs'lĭ), *n.* [ME. *persely, peresil,* fr. AS. *petersilie* (fr. LL.), and fr. OF. *peresil* (F. *persil*), fr. LL. *petrosilium,* fr. L. *petroselinum* rock parsley, fr. Gr. *petroselinon,* fr. *petra* rock, *petros* stone + *selinon* parsley. See PETER; CELERY.] **1.** A European aromatic garden herb (*Petroselinum hortense*), whose finely curled, dissected leaves are commonly used to flavor soups, stews, etc., or as a garnish. See HAMBURG PARSLEY.

2. With attributive or qualifying word, any of various other plants of the same family; as, stone *parsley,* hemlock *parsley,* fool's-*parsley.*

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

parsley bed	**parsley-flavored**	**parsley pie**
parsley crown	**parsley-leaved**	**parsley wreath**

parsley breakstone. The parsley piert *Aphanes arvensis.*

parsley camphor. = APIOLE, 1 **a.**

parsley family. *Bot.* The Ammiaceae.

parsley fern. **a** A European rock brake or fern (*Cryptogramma crispa*) with parsleylike leaves; — called also *mountain parsley;* also, the similar American rock brake (*C. acrostichoides*). **b** The lady fern. **c** *Australia.* The curly fern. **d** A delicate rock fern (*Asplenium monteverdense*) of Bermuda and the West Indies, with finely divided, parsleylike fronds. **e** Tansy.

parsley haw. A hawthorn (*Crataegus apiifolia*) of the southern United States, having pinnately lobed leaves.

parsley oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

parsley piert. [Prob. fr. F. *perce-pierre,* fr. *percer* to pierce + *pierre* stone.] **a** A small European herb (*Aphanes arvensis*), having fan-shaped 3-parted leaves, the divisions 2–4-cleft, and axillary greenish flowers. **b** In South Africa a heath (*Erica aphanes*). **c** Knawel.

pars'ley-wort' (pärs'lĭ-wûrt'), *n.* A plant of the Ammiaceae.

‖**pars mag'na fu'i** (pärz măg'nȧ fū'ī). [L.] Literally, I was a large part.

‖**pars ma'nil-la'ris hy'po-tha'la-mi** (mănĭ'l-lā'rĭs hī'pō-thăl'ȧ-mī; hĭp'ō-). [NL.] See HYPOTHALAMI.

pars'nip (pärs'nĭp), *n.* [ME. *pasnepe,* fr. OF. *pasnaie* (F. *panais*), fr. L. *pastinaca;* cf. L. *pastinare* to dig up, *pastinum* a kind of dibble. The ending was altered by influence of ME. *nepe* turnip. Cf. BISNAGA, TURNIP.] **1. a** A European biennial herb (*Pastinaca sativa*) with large pinnate leaves and yellow flowers. It is naturalized as a weed in parts of the United States. **b** Usually *pl.* The long fusiform root of this plant, somewhat poisonous in the wild state, but through cultivation made palatable and nutritious, and used for the table.

2. Any of various related or similar plants; — with a qualifying word; as, the giant *parsnip,* meadow *parsnip,* sea *parsnip,* wild *parsnip.*

par'son (pär's'n), *n.* [ME. *persone* parson, person. See PERSON.] **1.** *Eccl.* One who represents a parish in its ecclesiastical and corporate capacities; hence, the rector or incumbent of a parochial church, who has full possession of all the rights thereof, with the cure of souls; — now usually called *rector.*

2. Any clergyman; esp. a minister (sense 3); a preacher. *Now Chiefly Colloq.*

He hears the *parson* pray and preach. *Longfellow.*

3. a An animal with a black coat or markings. **b** *Dial. Eng.* A guidepost.

Par'son Ad'ams (ăd'ămz). In Fielding's novel *Joseph Andrews,* a clergyman, distinguished for learning and virtues, such as courage and modesty, but very unsophisticated and eccentric.

par'son-age (pär's'n-ĭj), *n.* [ME. *personage,* fr. OF. *personage* an ecclesiastical dignity. Cf. PERSONAGE.] **1.** *Eng. Eccl. Law.* A certain portion of lands, tithes, and offerings, for the maintenance of the parson of a parish.

2. The glebe and house, or the house only, appropriated by a parish or ecclesiastical society to the maintenance or use of the incumbent or settled pastor or minister.

3. The tithe belonging to a parson. *Scot.*

par'son-arch'y (pär's'n-är'kĭ), *n.* [*parson* + *-archy.*] Parson rule or government. *Rare.*

parson bird. A New Zealand bird (*Prosthemadera novaeseelandiae*) of the family Meliphagidae, remarkable for its powers of mimicry. It is glossy black, with a tuft of white feathers on each side of the throat, faint white streaks on the back of the neck, and a white shoulder patch. It is often kept as a cage bird.

Parson Bird.

par'soned (pär's'nd), *adj.* Furnished with a parson.

par'son-ese' (pär's'n-ēz'; -ēs'), *adj.* Parsonic. *Rare.*

par'son-ess (pär's'n-ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* [See -ESS.] A parson's wife.

par'son-et (-ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [*parson* + *-et.*] A parson's child; also, a young or newly made parson. *Humorous.*

parson gull. A black-backed gull. *Local, Eng.*

par'son'ic (pär-sŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Also **par'son'i-cal** (-ĭ-kȧl). Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a parson; clerical. — **par'son'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

par'son-ing (pär's'n-ĭng), *n.* Performance of a parson's duties. *Rare.*

par'son-in-the-pul'pit, *n.* The cuckoopint. *Dial. Eng.*

par'son'i-ty (pär-sŏn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of a parson.

par'son-ly (pär's'n-lĭ), *adj.* Parsonic. *Rare.*

parson mew. A black-backed gull. *Local, Eng.*

par'son-ol'a-try (pär's'n-ŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*parson* + *-latry.*] Worship of parsons.

par'son-ol'o-gy (-ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*parson* + *-logy.*] Lore concerning parsons. *Rare.*

par'son-ry (pär's'n-rĭ), *n.* Parsons, as a body.

par'sons-ite (pär's'nz-īt), *n.* [After Arthur L. *Parsons,* of Toronto, Canada.] *Mineral.* A hydrous lead uranyl phosphate, $2PbO.UO_3.P_2O_5.H_2O$, found as a brownish powder at Katanga, Belgian Congo.

parson's nose. The pope's nose. *Colloq.*

‖**pars op'ti-ca hy'po-tha'la-mi** (ŏp'tĭ-kȧ hī'pō-thăl'ȧ-mī; hĭp'ō-). [NL.] See HYPOTHALAMI.

‖**pars ra'ti-o-na'bi-lis** (răsh'ĭ-ō-năb'ĭ-lĭs). [L.] *Law.* Literally, the reasonable part or share; — used of the portion of his estate that a decedent could not will away from his widow and children, as the legitim, or, in English, the widow's dower and a portion that the children were (formerly) entitled to.

‖**pars trans-ver'sa** (trăns-vûr'sȧ). [L.] The transverse part of anything.

part (pärt), *n.* [ME., fr. AS. *part* (fr. L.), and fr. OF. *part,* fr. L. *pars, partis;* akin to OIr. *rann,* Skr. *pūrta* reward, and Gr. *pernēmi* I sell; basic idea: allot, apportion, sell. See PAIR; cf. DEPART, JEOPARDY, PARCEL, PARSE, 2d PARTISAN, PARTNER, PARTY, PORTION, REPARTEE.] **1.** One of the portions, equal or unequal, into which anything is divided, or regarded as divided; something less than a whole; a number, quantity, mass, or the like, regarded as going to make up, with others or another, a larger number, quantity, mass, etc., whether actually separate or not; a piece, fragment, fraction, member, or constituent.

And kept back *part* of the price, . . . and brought a certain *part* and laid it at the apostles' feet. *Acts* v. 2.

2. Specif.: **a** A formal or distinctive division; as, a *part* of speech; a story in four *parts.* **b** An equal constituent portion; one of several or many like quantities, numbers, etc., into which anything is divided, or of which it is composed; proportional division or ingredient.

A thought which, quartered, hath but one *part* wisdom,
And ever three *parts* coward. *Shak.*

c A spare piece or member of a machine or the like; as, to sell motor cars and *parts;* no *parts* for the old radio or watch. **d** A constituent portion of a living or spiritual whole; a member; an organ; an essential element; also, a portion of an animal body (usually in *pl.*); as, the inward *parts;* the hinder *parts.*

All the *parts* were formed . . . into one harmonious body. *Locke.*

e A constituent of character or capacity; esp., *pl.,* talent, or intellectual gifts; as, a man of *parts.* "Men of considerable *parts.*" *Burke.* "Great quickness of *parts.*" *Macaulay.*

3. That which belongs to one, or which is assumed by one, or which falls to one, in a division or apportionment; share; portion; lot; interest; concern; duty; office.

Accuse not Nature! she hath done her *part;*
Do thou but thine. *Milton.*

4. Quarter; region; district; — usually in *pl.*

When you come into these *parts.* *E. FitzGerald.*

5. a *Obs.* Side or direction; as, shut in on every *part.* **b** *Now Rare.* = HAND, *n.,* 5; as, on the other *part.*

6. One of the opposing parties in a conflict; a faction.

For he that is not against us is on our *part.* *Mark* ix. 40.

7. A parting; separation. *Rare.*

8. The parting or dividing of the hair. *U. S.*

9. *Obs.* **a** A particle of matter. **b** An act; as, to commit many unkind *parts.* **c** *pl.* Times; as, ten *parts* (= times) better.

10. *Math.* **a** Short for ALIQUOT PART, a submultiple. See ALIQUOT, *adj.* **b** An assemblage all of whose elements are also elements of another assemblage. **c** *pl.* = PARTIAL FRACTIONS. **d** A line or other element of a geometrical figure.

11. *Music.* **a** A melody or voice part, in concerted music or in harmony, for a particular voice or instrument. Harmonic music is usually thought of as made up of (usually four) simultaneous parts. *Real* parts are such as progress as individual voices, while *auxiliary* or *additional* parts are sometimes distinguished as those consisting of detached tones doubling certain tones in the real parts for emphasis or special effect. **b** A particular voice or instrument in concerted music; also the individual score for it. **c** A division of a composition, as a movement.

12. *Theater.* A particular character in a drama or a play; an assumed personification; also, the language, actions, and influence of a character or an actor in a play, or, figuratively, in real life. See *to act a part,* under ACT.

Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your *part,* there all the honor lies. *Pope.*

Syn. — PART, PORTION, PIECE, FRAGMENT, SECTION, SEGMENT, DIVISION. PART, the general term, denotes simply that which is, or is regarded as being, a constituent or fraction of a whole; a PORTION is a part regarded as more or less independent, or (esp.) as assigned or allotted to some particular individual, function, or purpose; as, "All are but *parts* of one stupendous whole" (*Pope*); "The priests had a *portion* assigned them" (*Gen.* xlvii. 22); "Art, thus conceived, realizes for men a larger *portion* of life" (*Stevenson*). A PIECE is a detached part or portion, often of a vaguely defined whole; it is frequently regarded as relatively complete in itself; a FRAGMENT is a broken or imperfect part, commonly of a more definite whole; as, a *piece* of paper, of chalk, of string, of cloth, a *piece* of bread, a *piece* of money, a *piece* of poetry, of music, cf. to break in *pieces;* a *fragment* of pottery (cf. a *piece* of pottery), a *fragment* of an antique statue; "They took up of the *fragments* . . . twelve baskets full" (*Matt.* xiv. 20). A SECTION is a distinct part, esp. of a writing, of a body of people, or of a country or region, a SEGMENT is esp. a part cut off by natural lines of cleavage or division (for technical senses, see defs.); as, a *section* of a chapter, the advanced *section* of the clergy, the eastern *section* of the country; a *segment* of an orange, a *segment* of a leaf. DIVISION is more general than *section* or *segment;* as, "People say that the whole human frame in all its parts and *divisions* is liable to the act of decaying and renewing" (*Scott*). Cf. DIVIDE, COMPONENT.

Ant. — Whole, entirety, total.

— ***for my part.*** So far as concerns me; for my share. — ***for the most part.*** See under MOST, *adj.* — ***in good part.*** Without offense; favorably; graciously; as, he received the warning *in good part.* Also, *in ill, evil, better, worse, gentle,* etc., *part.* — ***in part.*** In some degree; partly. — ***on one's part, on the part of.*** As characterizing or affecting one's act, action, or behavior; experienced, shown, etc., by; as, *on our part* you may expect punctuality; there was no hesitancy *on the part of* the faculty. — ***part and parcel.*** An essential or constituent portion; — a reduplicative phrase. Cf. *might and main, kith and kin,* etc. "She was . . . *part and parcel* of the race and place." *Howitt.*

part (pärt), *v.;* PART'ED; PART'ING. [OF. *partir,* fr. L. *partire, partiri,* past part. *partitus,* fr. *pars, partis,* a part. See PART, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To divide or separate into distinct parts, as by breaking, cutting, cleaving, or other physical process; also, to separate in thought; to analyze; discriminate; specif., *Naut.,* to break or suffer the breaking of (a rope, anchor chain, etc.); as, the ship *parted* her hawser in the gale. "Thou shalt *part* it in pieces." *Lev.* ii. 6.

There, [celestial love] *parted* into rainbow hues. *Keble.*

2. To separate or disunite; to cause to go apart; to remove from contact or contiguity; to sunder.

The Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death *part* thee and me. *Ruth* i. 17.

The narrow seas that *part*
The French and English. *Shak.*

3. To hold apart; to stand between; to intervene betwixt, as combatants.

The stumbling night did *part* our weary powers. *Shak.*

4. To separate by a process of extraction, elimination, or secretion; as, to *part* gold from silver.

5. To leave; to quit. *Obs.*

Since presently your souls must *part* your bodies. *Shak.*

6. To divide into shares; to divide and distribute; to allot; apportion; share.

They *parted* my raiment among them. *John* xix. 24.

7. To give a part of; to give away. *Obs.*

8. To mix (wine). *Obs.*

9. To take sides with; to espouse the cause of. *Obs.*

10. To part with; give up. *Dial.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be broken or divided into parts or pieces; to break; to become separated; to go asunder; as, a rope *parts;* his hair *parts* in the middle.

2. To go away; to depart; to take leave; to quit each other; hence, to die; — often with *from.*

He wrung Bassanio's hand, and so they *parted.* *Shak.*

3. To perform an act of parting; to relinquish a connection of any kind; — followed by *with* or *from.*

His . . . bag, which he would by no means *part* from. *G. Eliot.*

4. To have a part or share; to partake. *Obs.* "They shall *part* alike." 1 *Sam.* xxx. 24.

5. To cause separation or division. *Rare.*

Syn. — See DIVIDE; cf. PARTAKE.

part company. To separate, as travelers or companions; by extension, to diverge from, as in opinion, common purpose, or the like; as, when he took that line of reasoning, I *parted company* with him.

part (pärt), *adv.* Partly; in a measure; as, *part* right.

part-. A combining form of *part,* adv., denoting *partly,* as in:

part-created	**part-earned**	**part-heard**
part-done	**part-finished**	**part-opened**

‖**par'tage'** (pär'tȧzh'; *formerly Anglicized,* pär'tĭj), *n.* [F. See PART, *v. & n.*] **1.** Division; act of dividing or sharing.

2. Part; portion; share.

par·take' (pär-tāk'; pĕr-), *v.; past tense* PAR·TOOK' (-tŏŏk'); *past part.* PAR·TAK'EN (-tāk'ĕn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* PAR·TAK'ING (-tāk'ĭng). [From *partaking, partaker,* fr. *part-taking, part-taker,* after L. *participare* to participate, *participeps* participant.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To take a part, portion, or share, in common with others; to have a share or part; to participate; share. "Brutes *partake* in this faculty." *Locke.*

2. Hence, to take or receive a portion (of); to take some (of); as, to *partake* of food or drink; also, jocularly, to consume all (of); as, to *partake* of a roll.

3. To have something of the properties or office (of).

The attorney of the Duchy of Lancaster *partakes* partly of a judge, and partly of an attorney general. *Bacon.*

4. To take sides (with). *Obs.*

When I against myself with thee *partake.* *Shak.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To take a part or share in; to share.

Let every one *partake* the general joy. *Dryden.*

2. Specif., to take or receive (food or drink).

3. To bestow (a part or share); to impart information about; tell; inform (some one) *of* something. *Obs.*

Syn. — PARTAKE, PARTICIPATE, SHARE. PARTAKE (now somewhat stilted in ordinary speech) has almost lost the implication of community with others, and suggests rather appropriation by the individual; as, to *partake* of refreshments. To PARTICIPATE is esp. to take part (with others) in something, seldom with reference to material things; as, to *participate* in a conversation, to *participate* in another's feelings. SHARE emphasizes strongly the idea of community of possession, enjoyment, endurance, etc., whether with reference to material or immaterial things.

par·tak'er (pär-tāk'ĕr; pĕr-), *n.* [See PARTAKE.] **1.** One who partakes; a sharer; a participator.

Partakers of their spiritual things. *Rom.* xv. 27.

2. An accomplice; associate. *Archaic.* *Matt.* xxiii. 30.

par'tan (pär'tăn), *n.* [Gael. *partan,* Ir. *partān.*] A European crab (*Cancer pagurus*) often used as food. *Scot.*

partan face. A person of sour visage. *Derogatory. Scot.*

par'tan-full', *adj.* As full (of meat) as is a partan. *Scot.*

par'sil (pär'sĭl). Obs. exc. Dial. Eng. var. of PARSLEY.

Par'sism (pär'sĭz'm), *n.* = PARSIISM.

pars'ley-like' See *adj.* -LIKE.

pars'ly. Parsley. *Ref. Sp.*

par'son-age. † PERSONAGE.

parsonage tithes. See TITHE, *n.*

par'son-dom, *n.* See -DOM.

persone. † PERSON, PERSON.

par'son-hood. *n.* See -HOOD.

par'son-ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

par'son-ize, *v. i. & t.* See -IZE.

par'son-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

par'son-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Par-son'si-a (pär-sŏn'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after James *Parsons,* Scot. botanist.] *Bot.* Syn. of CUPHEA.

par'son-y, *adj.* See -Y.

parst. Parsed. *Ref. Sp.*

par'a-ble, *adj.* [OF.] Partible; also, participant. *Obs*

par-tak'a-ble (pär-tāk'ȧ-b'l; pĕr-), *adj.* See -ABLE.

part'ed (pär'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Separated; divided; cleft; hence: **a** *Bot.* Cleft so that the divisions reach nearly, but not quite, to the base, as a leaf; — used chiefly in composition; as, *3-parted, 5-parted,* etc. See LEAF, *Illust.* **b** *Obs.* Parti-colored. **c** *Archaic.* Deceased. **d** *Rare.* Participated in; shared. **e** *Obs.* Endowed with parts or abilities. **f** *Rare.* Provided with a dramatic part. **g** *Her.* = PARTY, *adj.*, 3.

part'en (-tĕn), *v. t. & i.* [From PART, *n.*] To impart; partake. *Obs.*

part'er (pär'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which parts; specif., a separator of bundles, sheets, etc.; also, a parting tool.

par·terre' (pär·târ'), *n.* [F., fr. *par* on, by, over + *terre* earth, ground, fr. L. *terra.* See PAR, *prep.*; TERRACE.] **1.** *Hort.* An ornamental and diversified arrangement of beds or plots, in which flowers are cultivated.
2. A level space including a building site.
3. The part of the floor of a theater behind the orchestra, esp., in U. S., the part beneath the galleries; — often used attributively in **parterre boxes.**

par·terred' (pär·târd'), *adj.* Laid out in parterres; provided with a parterre.

‖**par'tes in'ti·de'li·um** (pär'tēz ĭn'tĭ·dē'lĭ·ŭm). [LL.] Pagan, or unchristian, lands.

part fractions. Partial fractions.

part gate. *Mach.* A regulating device for a parallel-flow water turbine, having a system of small vertical gates with baffles that partly close the passage section in the guides.

par·the'ni·ad (pär·thē'nĭ·ăd), *n.* [See PARTHENIC.] A poem in honor of a virgin. *Rare.*

par·the'ni·an (-ăn; 157), *adj.* [Gr. *parthenios.*] Of or pertaining to a virgin.

par·then'ic (pär·thĕn'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *parthenikos,* fr. *parthenos* a maid, virgin.] **1.** Of the nature of, or relating to, a virgin or virginity.
2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Spartan **Par·the'ni·ae** (pär·thē'nĭ·ē), or sons of unmarried women.

Par·the'ni·um (pär·thē'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L., any of several plants, fr. Gr. *parthenion,* fr. *parthenios* maidenly, fr. *parthenos* virgin; — in allusion to the white ray flowers of some species.] *Bot.* A small genus of North American woody herbs, family Carduaceae, having small heads of rayed flowers in a terminal panicle. *P. hysterophorus,* the bastard feverfew, and *P. integrifolium* are used medicinally; *P. argentatum* is the guayule.

par'the·no- (pär'thē·nō-). A combining form, Greek *partheno-,* from *parthenos,* meaning *maiden,* as in *Parthenocissus*; specif., *Biol. asexual,* as in *parthenogenesis.*

par'the·no·car'pel·ly (-kär'pĕ·lĭ), *n.* Parthenocarpy.

par'the·no·car'py (pär'thē·nō·kär'pĭ), *n.* [*partheno-* + *-carp* + 1st *-y.*] *Bot.* The production of fruits without pollination. — **par'the·no·car'pic** (-kär'pĭk), — **-car'pi·cal** (-pĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **-car'pi·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **par'the·no·car'pous** (-pŭs), *adj.*

Par'the·no·cis'sus (pär'thē·nō·sĭs'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *partheno-* + Gr. *kissos* ivy.] *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic and North American woody vines of the grape family (Vitaceae). *P. quinquefolia* is the Virginia creeper; *P. tricuspidata* is the Japanese ivy. Syn. *Psedera.*

par'the·no·gen'e·sis (-jĕn'ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *partheno-* + *-genesis.*] **1.** *Biol.* Reproduction by means of the development of an unfertilized egg. *Natural* parthenogenesis typically involves the development of eggs from virgin females without fertilization by spermatozoa. It occurs chiefly in certain insects, crustaceans, and worms, a familiar example being that of the aphids, in which a number of parthenogenetically produced generations, comprising females exclusively, succeed a bisexually produced generation. Finally males are produced (also by parthenogenesis) and bisexual reproduction again occurs. Parthenogenesis is a modification of ordinary sexual reproduction and is not to be confused with asexual multiplication (cf. ASEXUAL REPRODUCTION). *Artificial* parthenogenesis involves the development of an egg through the agency of some stimulus (as treatment with a chemical agent, mechanical injury, or the like) which has been found adequate to initiate development, thus replacing this particular function of the spermatozoon in natural fertilization.
2. *Bot.* The form of apogamy in which an embryo develops from an unfertilized egg. It is of frequent occurrence among certain algae and fungi, while in one family of molds (Saprolegniaceae) it is the rule rather than the exception. Parthenogenesis is rare among seed plants, but has been demonstrated in *Antennaria* and a few other genera; in these it is probably an instance of reversion to an ancestral isogamous condition. Cf. APOGAMY, 2.
— **par'the·no·ge·net'ic** (pär'thē·nō·jē·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* — **par'the·no·ge·net'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* — **par'the·no·gen'ic** (-nō·jĕn'ĭk), — **-gen'i·tive** (-jĕn'ĭ·tĭv), — **-nog'e·nous** (-nŏj'ē·nŭs), *adj.*

par'the·nog'e·ny (pär'thē·nŏj'ē·nĭ), *n.* Parthenogenesis.

par'the·no·go·nid'i·um (pär'thē·nō·gō·nĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *partheno-* + *gonidium.*] *Bot. & Zool.* An individual or gonidium that can reproduce a colony asexually, as in Volvox, etc.

Par'the·nol'a·try (pär'thē·nŏl'ă·trĭ), *n.* [*partheno-* + *-latry.*] Worship of a virgin or virgins, esp. of the Virgin Mary. See MARIOLATRY.

par'the·nol'o·gy (-ō.jĭ), *n.* [*partheno-* + *-logy.*] *Med.* The medical study of virginity.

Par'the·non (pär'thē·nŏn; -nŭn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Parthenōn,* fr. *parthenos* a virgin, i. e., the goddess Athena.] A celebrated Doric temple of Athena, on the Acropolis at Athens. It is of Pentelic marble; in design, octastyle peripteral, with 17 columns on the sides; dimensions, 228 × 101 × 65 feet. The Parthenon was the most consummate building in the Doric style, exhibiting refinements of line that have never been surpassed. It was the work of Ictinus, was begun about B.C. 447, and by 438 was ready for the great gold and ivory statue of Athena by Phidias, who also probably designed the decorative sculptures, which consisted of: (1) Colossal sculptures in the round, filling the two pediments, the eastern group thought to have represented the birth of Athena, the western, her contest with Poseidon for Attica. (2) Ninety-two metopes in high relief, showing, on the east, the struggle between the gods and the giants; on the west, that between the centaurs and Lapithae; and on the north and south, subjects which have not been made out. (3) The long frieze in low relief around the entire cella wall without is often asserted to represent the great Panathenaic procession. In both construction and sculptures the Parthenon was the most perfect product of Athenian art at its best period. In 1687 it was shattered by an explosion, and about 1811 its sculptures were largely removed by Lord Elgin. See ELGIN MARBLES; ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.*

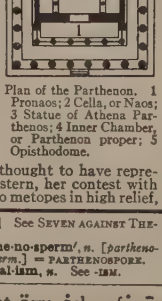

Plan of the Parthenon. 1 Pronaos; 2 Cella, or Naos; 3 Statue of Athena Parthenos; 4 Inner Chamber, or Parthenon proper; 5 Opisthodome.

par'the·nop'a·rous (pär'thē·nŏp'ă·rŭs), *adj.* [*partheno-* + *-parous.*] *Zool.* Producing living young without fertilization, as certain aphids.

Par·then'ope (pär·thĕn'ō·pē), *n.* [L., the name of a Siren, fr. Gr. *Parthenopē.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of the Sirens, who threw herself into the sea because unable to beguile Odysseus by her songs. She was cast ashore at Naples, which was therefore anciently called by her name.
2. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

— **Par'the·no·pe'an** (pär'thē·nō·pē'ăn; -nō'pē·ăn), *adj.*

Par'the·nos (pär'thē·nŏs), *n.* [Gr., virgin, maid.] *Gr. Relig.* An epithet applied to a number of Greek goddesses, esp. to Artemis, Athena, and Hera (which see).

par'the·no·spore' (pär'thē·nō·spōr'; 181), *n.* [*partheno-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* A spore produced parthenogenetically.

Par'thi·an (pär'thĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to ancient Parthia, the country to the southeast of the Caspian Sea. It was successively under the rule of the Persians, Alexander the Great, and the Seleucidae, until, about 250 B.C., it became independent under Arsaces, the founder of the Arsacidae. Despite Roman attacks, Parthia maintained its independence until A.D. 226, when it was conquered by the Persian Sassanidae.

Par'thi·an, *n.* One of the people of ancient Parthia, probably of Turkoman stock. They were noted for their mode of fighting on horseback with the bow as their only weapon, their horses being turned as if in flight after each discharge.

Parthian shot. A parting shot; — alluding to the Parthian method of fighting. Similarly, **Parthian arrow, shaft, fight,** etc. "He went away with a *Parthian grin and glance.*" *Thackeray.* See PARTHIAN, *n.*

par'ti- par'ty- (pär'tĭ-). [F. *parti* divided. See PARTY, *adj.*] The first element in *parti-colored,* used as a combining form to denote *divided, motley, divers.*

‖**par'ti'** (pär'tē'), *n.* [F.] Party; person; specif., one regarded as a good matrimonial match.

par'tial (pär'shăl), *adj.* [F., fr. LL. *partialis,* fr. L. *pars,* gen. *partis,* a part; cf. (for sense 3) F. *partiel.* See PART, *n.*] **1.** Inclined to favor one party in a cause, or one side of a question, more than the other; biased; predisposed.

Ye have been *partial* in the law. *Mal.* ii. 9.

2. Having a predilection or fondness for a certain person or thing; esp., inclined to favor unreasonably or to care for excessively; foolishly fond.

Not *partial* to an ostentatious display. *Scott.*

3. Of, pertaining to, or affecting, a part only; not general or universal; not total or entire; as, a *partial* eclipse.
4. Forming a part; existing as a component; also, *Rare,* pert. to a part or parts; using or considering only parts.

You have not got rid of parts by denying them, but are the more *partial.* *Emerson.*

Syn. — Prejudiced, biased, unfair; incomplete, fractional.
Ant. — Equitable, just; complete, entire. See FAIR.

par'tial (pär'shăl), *n. Music & Acoustics.* A partial tone.

partial adjunct. *Gram.* An adjunct that attaches its qualification only to part of the qualified word (a *Free* Churchman = a "Free-Church" man).

partial antigen. *Immunol.* A partigen.

partial cleavage. See CLEAVAGE, 3.

partial differential *or* **derivative, partial differential coefficient, partial differentiation** *or* **derivation,** etc. (of a function of two or more variables). *Math.* The differential, differential coefficient, differentiation, etc. of the function, upon the hypothesis that only some of the variables are varying. The sign ∂ (read, *round d*), or sometimes δ (the Greek delta), is commonly used as the sign of partial differentiation in place of the *d* of the ordinary differentials. Cf. DIFFERENTIAL, 6.

partial differential equation. See DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION.

partial diphthong. See PROPER DIPHTHONG **d.**

partial eclipse. *Astron.* See ECLIPSE *n.*, 1.

partial fractions. *Math.* The fractions into the sum of which a fraction may be decomposed. Called also *part fractions* or simply *parts.*

par'tial·ist (pär'shăl·ĭst), *n.* **1.** One who is partial or takes a partial view; hence, a partisan.
2. *Theol.* = PARTICULARIST.

par'ti·al'i·ty (pär'shĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ; pär·shăl'ĭ·tĭ; 159), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *partialité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being partial; inclination to favor one party; bias.
2. A predilection or inclination to one thing rather than others; special taste or liking; as, a *partiality* for poetry.
3. Partisanship; also, a faction or party. *Obs.*
4. Fact or quality of being limited or local. *Rare.*

par'tial·ly (pär'shăl·ĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a partial manner; with undue bias, favor, or dislike; as, to judge *partially. Shak.*
2. To some extent; partly; as, *partially* true.

partial organ. See ORGAN, 1 **b** (3).

partial stop. *Organ Building.* See STOP, *n.*

partial term. *Logic.* An undistributed term.

partial tone. *Music & Acoustics.* One of the tones in the complex that forms an ordinary tone. The partial tone which has the lowest frequency is the fundamental; the other partial tones are overtones. An *upper partial tone* is an overtone or harmonic.

partial verdict. *Law.* A verdict finding the accused guilty of only part of what is charged.

par'ti·ar'y (pär'shĭ·ĕr'ĭ; -ēr·ĭ), *adj.* Participating. *Rare.*

par'ti·ble (pär'tĭ·b'l), *adj.* [LL. *partibilis,* fr. *partire* to part, fr. L. *pars.* See PART.] Admitting of being parted; divisible, as an estate of inheritance. "Make the molds *partible.*" *Bacon.* — **par'ti·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

‖**par'ti·ceps cri'mi·nis** (pär'tĭ·sĕps krĭm'ĭ·nĭs). [L.] An accomplice.

par·tic'i·pa·ble (pär·tĭs'ĭ·pă·b'l; pĕr-), *adj.* Capable of being participated or shared. — **par·tic'i·pa·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

par·tic'i·pance (pär·tĭs'ĭ·păns; pĕr-), **par·tic'i·pan·cy** (-păn·sĭ), *n.* Participation.

par·tic'i·pant (-tĭs'ĭ·pănt), *adj.* [L. *participans,* pres. part. of *participare.* See PARTICIPATE.] **1.** Sharing; participating; having a share or part.
2. a *Obs.* Sharing in the knowledge (of). **b** Sharing the nature (of). See PARTICIPATION, 3.

par·tic'i·pant (pär·tĭs'ĭ·pănt; pĕr-), *n.* **1.** One who participates; a participator; partaker; sharer.
2. A partisan. *Obs.*
3. *Music.* See 1st MODE, 7. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

par·tic'i·pate (pär·tĭs'ĭ·pāt; pĕr-), *adj.* [L. *participatus,* past part. of *participare* to participate, fr. *particeps* partaking, fr. *pars, partis,* part + *capere* to take. See PART; CAPACIOUS.] **1.** Brought or adapted to share; causing or suffering participation. *Rare.*
2. = *participated,* past part. of PARTICIPATE, *v.*

par·tic'i·pate (-pāt), *v.*; -PAT'ED (-pāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -PAT'ING (-pāt'ĭng). *Intransitive:* **1.** To have a share in common with others; to partake; share, as in a debate.

When men With angels may *participate.* *Milton.*

2. *Finance.* To share in profits. Cf. PARTICIPATING STOCK.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To partake of; to share in.

Fit to *participate* all rational delight. *Milton.*

2. To impart a share of; to impart (information). *Obs.*
Syn. — See PARTAKE.

participate form. *Schol.* A form embodied in, or considered as combined with, matter.

par·tic'i·pat'ing in·sur'ance pol'i·cy (pär·tĭs'ĭ·pāt'ĭng; pĕr-). Also **participating insurance.** Insurance issued by mutual or mixed companies which entitles the holder to a share in the surplus.

participating mortgage. See MORTGAGE, *n.*, 1.

participating stock *or* **bond.** A kind of preferred capital stock, or bond, which besides being entitled to dividends or interest at a fixed rate is further entitled to share in any surplus earnings after dividends at a certain rate have been paid on the common stock.

par·tic'i·pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *participatio.*] **1.** Act or state of participating, or sharing in common with others; as, *participation* in joys or sorrows.

These deities are so by *participation.* *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

2. Companionship; fellowship; association. *Obs. Shak.*
3. *Philos.* In Platonism, the relation of objects in the actual world to the transcendent universal forms or ideas which constitute their essential nature, the objects being conceived as only partial and imperfect embodiments of the ideas; — a translation of the Greek *methexis.* Cf. 1st IMITATION, 6 **a**; PLATONISM.

par·tic'i·pa'tive (pär·tĭs'ĭ·pā'tĭv; pĕr-), *adj.* Participating or capable of participating. — **par·tic'i·pa'tive·ly,** *adv.*

par·tic'i·pa'tor (-pā'tĕr), *n.* [LL.] One who participates, or shares with another; a partaker.

par·tic'i·pa·to'ry (-pā·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ; 68), *adj.* Participating or characterized by participation.

par'ti·cip'i·al (pär'tĭ·sĭp'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* [L. *participialis.* See PARTICIPLE.] *Gram.* Having the nature and use of a participle; formed from or with a participle. — *n.* A verbal derivative of participial nature. — **par'ti·cip'i·al·ly,** *adv.*

participial adjective. See PARTICIPLE.

participial, *or* **participle, clause.** See CLAUSE, *n.*, 2 **b.**

participial phrase. See PHRASE, *n.*, 6.

par'ti·ci·ple (pär'tĭ·sĭ·p'l), *n.* [F., *participe,* OF. also *-ciple,* fr. L. *participium,* fr. *particeps* sharing, participant. See PARTICIPATE.] *Gram.* A word that partakes of the nature of both verb and adjective; a verbal adjective, modifying a noun, but sharing the adjuncts and construction of the verb from which it is derived. The English verb has two participles: (1) the *present,* ending in *-ing* (hastily *writing* it down, he paused); (2) the *perfect,* ending for the most part in *-ed, -d, -t, -en,* or *-n* (I saw the note *written* and *posted*). These tense forms refer to the *state* of the action or occurrence as in progress or complete, rather than to its *time of happening,* which depends on the time expressed by the verb of the clause it occurs in (he climbed the stairs, *smiling* to himself, — in which sentence *smiling* refers to the same time as *climbed*). English participles and their phrases show the following characteristic distinctions of time reference and voice:

TIME DISTINCTIONS		ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Present	*progressive*	writing	being written
	perfect	arrived	written
Past	*progressive*	————	————
	perfect	having written	having been written
Perfect progressive		having been writing	

The present and perfect participles are used to form mood and tense phrases (I am *writing*; he would have *arrived*). A participle when simply expressing an attribute without reference to time is generally called an *adjective* or *participial adjective* (a *written* constitution; a *rolling* stone; the *exhausted* army). The present participle of transitive verbs following *is, are, was,* or *were,* with passive progressive signification (the house is *building,* — equiv. to, is being built; one of Sheridan's comedies is *playing,*—equiv. to, is being played) is a later form of the idiom *is,* or *was, a building,* where *building* is a gerund or verbal noun, and is still used though now less often on account of its frequent ambiguity. Cf. GERUND.

par'ti·ci·ple, *adj. Gram.* Of the nature of, or formed with, a participle; as, the *participle* constructions.

par'ti·ci·ple, *n.* [OF. *participe,* fr. L. *particeps* partaking.] Anything partaking of the nature of different classes. *Obs.*

par'ti·cle (pär'tĭ·k'l), *n.* [L. *particula,* dim. of *pars, partis,* a part. See PART; cf. PARCEL.] **1.** A minute part of matter; a morsel; atom; as, a *particle* of sand.
2. Any very small portion or part; the smallest portion; as, he has not a *particle* of patriotism or virtue.
3. Hence: **a** A clause or article of a composition or document. **b** *Rare.* A small piece of land.
4. *Gram.* **a** A unit of speech ranked as an uninflected word but serving almost as a loose affix, expressing some general aspect of meaning or some connective or other relation (*the, of, and*). Particles thus include the articles, most prepositions and conjunctions, various pronominal adverbs, and in some classifications even the ejaculatory interjections (*tut, O!*). **b** A wordlike element that cannot be used except in composition; an affix having a presentational meaning, as distinguished from an inflectional affix (back*ward*; love*ly*).
5. *Mech.* A mass conceived as being without extension, but retaining the other properties of matter, as inertia.
6. *R.C.Ch.* **a** A little piece of consecrated Host. **b** The smaller Hosts distributed in the communion of the laity.

par'ti·cled (pär'tĭ·k'ld), *adj.* Composed of particles.

par'ti–coat'ed, par'ty–coat'ed (pär'tĭ·kōt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having a motley coat, or coat of divers colors. *Shak.*

par'ti–col'or, par'ty–col'or, *n.* Also **-col'our.** Variegated color; motley. — *adj.* Variegated in color; parti-colored.

par'ti–col'ored, par'ty–col'ored, *adj.* Also **-col'oured.** [See PARTI-] Colored with different tints; variegated; as, a *parti-colored* flower. "*Parti-colored* lambs." *Shak.*

par·tic'i·pat'ress (pär·tĭs'ĭ·pāt'rĕs; -rĭs; 119), *n.*, *fem.* of PARTICIPATOR.

par'ti·cip'i·al'i·ty (pär'tĭ·sĭp'ĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* See -ITY.

par'ti·cip'i·al·ize (pär'tĭ·sĭp'ĭ·ăl·īz), *v. i.* See -IZE.

par'ti·ci·pl. Participle. *Ref. Sp.*

par'ti·cl. Particle. *Ref. Sp.*

par·tic'i·pat'ing·ly, *adv.* of *participating,* pres. part. of *participate.*

par'tan·hand'ed (pär'tăn·hăn'dĕd; -dĭd), *adj.* Stingy. *Dial.*

part'ed·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Par'the·no·pae'us (pär'thē·nō·pē'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Partheno-paios.*] See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

par'the·no·sperm', *n.* [*partheno-* + *-sperm.*] = PARTHENOSPORE.

par'tial·ism, *n.* See -ISM.

par'tial·is'tic, *adj.* See -ISTIC.

par'tial·ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.

par'tial·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

par'ti·bl. Partible. *Ref. Sp.*

par'ti·cate (pär'tĭ·kāt), *n.* [ML. *perticata.* Cf. PERCH measure.] See MEASURE, *Table. Hist., Scot.*

par·tic'i·pant·ly, *adv.* of PARTICIPANT.

par·tic'u·lar (pĕr·tĭk'ū·lĕr; pär-), *adj.* [ME. *particuler*, fr. OF. *particuler* (F. *particulier*), fr. L. *particularis*. See PARTICLE.] **1.** Relating to a part or portion of anything; separate; sole; single; individual; specific; as, the *particular* stars of a constellation; also, *Obs.*, comprising a part only; partial in extent; not universal. Opposed to *general*.

[Make] each *particular* hair to stand an end,
Like quills upon the fretful porpentine. *Shak.*

2. Of or pertaining to a single person, class, or thing; not general; not common; hence, private or personal; also, *Obs.*, noteworthy by reason of eccentricity; peculiar.

Thine own *particular* wrongs. *Shak.*

3. Separate or distinct by reason of superiority; noteworthy; special; as, he had no *particular* news.

4. Concerned with, or attentive to, details; minute; circumstantial; precise; as, a full and *particular* account; hence, nice; fastidious; as, *particular* in his dress.

5. Attentive, esp. so as to imply intimacy or favor. *Obs.*

Never suffer this fellow to be *particular* with you. *Fielding.*

6. *Law.* **a** Containing a part only; as, if A give a life estate to B with reversion to himself, or with remainder to C, B's estate is a *particular* estate. **b** Holding for relating to, a particular estate; as, a *particular* tenant.

7. *Logic.* **a** Having the character of an individual, or of a specific subclass, which falls under some general concept. **b** Affirming or denying a predicate to some part of the subject; — opposed to *universal*, and applied to propositions; thus, "Some men are wise" is a *particular* affirmative; "Some men are not wise" is a *particular* negative.

Syn. — See SPECIAL, CIRCUMSTANTIAL.

Ant. — General, common; gross, unfastidious, lax.

par·tic'u·lar, *n.* **1.** A separate or distinct member of a class, or part of a whole; an individual fact, point, circumstance, detail, or item.

Particulars which it is not lawful for me to reveal. *Bacon.*

2. Specif.: An item of information; a detail of news, specifications, accounts, etc.; — usually in *pl.*, and often in the phrase to *go into particulars*, to relate or describe something in detail or minutely; also, *Now Chiefly Law*, a statement setting forth the details or items of a matter; as, a *particular* of premises.

3. An individual member or article; esp., a person; specif., a person in private life. *Obs.*

It is the greatest interest of *particulars* to advance the good of the community. *L'Estrange.*

4. An individual or personal case, business, or interest; a special or personal peculiarity, concern, or condition; also, a personal relation, as of intimacy or favor. *Obs.*

Temporal blessings, whether such as concern the public . . . or such as concern our *particular*. *Whole Duty of Man.*

5. A special distinguishing characteristic or feature of a place or of a person; as, a London *particular* is a kind of wine, fog, etc., peculiarly identified with London. *Slang.*

6. *Logic.* **a** An individual, or a specific subclass, falling under some general concept or term; also, a term denoting such individual or subclass. **b** A particular proposition. See PARTICULAR, *adj.*, 7 **b**.

— ***in particular.*** **a** Specially; peculiarly; particularly. "This, *in particular*, happens to the lungs." *Blackmore.* **b** Individually; in detail.

par·tic'u·lar, *v. t.* To particularize. *Obs.*

particular average. An average loss chargeable only on particular goods or interests. See 2d AVERAGE, 3.

Particular Baptist. One of a Baptist sect holding the doctrine of particularism. See 2d BAPTIST, 2.

particular custom. See CUSTOM, *n.*, 3.

particular estate. *Law.* The smaller estate created with and preceding a remainder, an estate for life, or in tail.

particular integral. *Math.* See SINGULAR INTEGRAL.

particular intention. = INTENTION, 10 **b**.

par·tic'u·lar·ism (pĕr·tĭk'ū·lĕr·ĭz'm; pär-), *n.* [Cf. F. *particularisme*, G. *partikularismus*.] **1.** Exclusive or special devotion to a particular interest, subject, party, sect, etc.

2. *Theol.* The doctrine that redemption through Christ is provided only for the elect. See CALVINISM.

3. The political theory or practice which leaves each state in a federation free to promote its own interests without regard for the whole, as in Germany, c. 1850–1920.

par·tic'u·lar·ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *particulariste*.] An adherent of particularism.

par·tic'u·lar·ist, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, particularism. Specif., *Sociol.*, designating a type of society in which the unit family is individualized.

par·tic'u·lar·is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or adherent to, particularism.

2. Concerned or occupied with, or confined to, minute particulars.

par·tic'u·lar·is'ti·cal·ly (-tĭ·kĕl·ĭ), *adv.* of PARTICULARISTIC.

par·tic'u·lar'i·ty (pĕr·tĭk'ū·lăr'ĭ·tĭ; pär-), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *particularité*.] **1.** State, quality, or fact of being particular; as: **a** Relation to, or comprehension in, a member or members of a class; individuality. **b** *Now Rare.* The fact or quality of being distinguished; specialty; also, eccentric or odd distinction; singularity. **c** *Obs, Scot.* Personal interest or advantage. **d** Attentiveness to detail; circumstantiality; as, to examine the evidence with *particularity*. **e** Preciseness in behavior or expression; fastidiousness. **f** *Obs.* Attentive or familiar behavior; intimacy.

2. That which is particular; as: **a** Individual characteristic; peculiarity. **b** Special circumstance; minute detail. "Even descending to *particularities*." *Sir P. Sidney.* **c** Something of special or private concern. *Shak.*

par·tic'u·lar·ize (pĕr·tĭk'ū·lĕr·īz; pär-), *v.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [F. *particulariser*.] *Transitive:* **1.** To give as a particular, or as the particulars; to state in detail.

He not only boasts of his parentage as an Israelite, but *particularizes* his descent from Benjamin. *Atterbury.*

2. To separate in conception or reality; individualize. *Rare.*

3. To make particular; to limit to a particular case. *Rare.*

——, *Intransitive:* To mention or attend to particulars; to be circumstantial, as in a narrative.

particular lien. See LIEN.

par·tic'u·lar·ly, *adv.* **1.** In detail or in particulars; item by item, or part by part.

2. Personally; individually; severally.

3. In a particular manner; expressly.

4. Especially; unusually; as, he *particularly* wished it.

5. Familiarly; intimately. *Obs.*

6. *Logic.* In the manner of a particular term, or of a particular predication or proposition.

particular negative. See PARTICULAR, *adj.*, 7.

particular partnership. See PARTNERSHIP, 3.

particular redemption. The doctrine of particularism.

particular solution. *Math.* See SOLUTION.

Particular Synod. See SYNOD, 2 **d**.

par·tic'u·lar·i·sa'tion (pĕr·tĭk'ū·lĕr·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-; pär-), *n.* See -IZATION.

par·tic'u·lar·ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*

par'ti-dec'o·rat'ed, *a. & adj.* See PARTI-.

par'tie-coat'ed. Var. of PARTI-COATED.

par'ti-mem'bered, *a. & adj.* See PARTI-.

par'tin. Var. of PARTAN. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

par'ti-named', *adj.* See PARTI-.

par·tic'u·late (pĕr·tĭk'ū·lāt; pär-), *adj.* Of, or pertaining or relating to, distinct particles; existing as minute separate particles; — chiefly in scientific use.

par·tic'u·late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [See PARTICLE.] Particularize. *Obs.*

par'ti·cule (pär'tĭ·kūl), *n.* [F.] A particle. *Obs.*, exc. specif., the particle *de* in French personal names.

par'ti·gen (pär'tĭ·jĕn), *n.* *Immunol.* A part of an antigen; a partial antigen.

par'tile (pär'tĭl; -tīl; 155), *adj.* [LL. *partilis* divisible.] **1.** Partial; part. *Obs.*

2. [Cf. F. *partil*.] *Astrol.* Exact; — applied to the conjunction of two planets in the same degree and minute of longitude.

‖**par'tim** (pär'tĭm), *adv.* [L., fr. *pars, partis*, part.] Partly; — used in scientific works to indicate partial synonyms.

par'ti·men' (pär'tĭ·mĕn'), *n.* [Pr., lit., a division, fr. *partir* to divide, distribute. See PART, *v.*] *Provençal Lit.* A kind of lyric poem, a poetical dispute, composed by the troubadours.

‖**par'ti·men'to** (pär'tē·mĕn'tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* An exercise in counterpoint, generally written on a figured bass, or a figured bass used for an exercise in accompanying at sight.

par'ti–mort'gage (pär'tĭ·môr'gĭj), *n.* A mortgage owned by two or more in shares, and held in trust for the owners by a third party, as a trust company, each owner having a certificate (called a **parti–mortgage receipt, debenture,** or the like) of the holding company that the owner has purchased a certain interest in the mortgage.

part'ing (pär'tĭng), *adj.* [From PART, *v.*] **1.** Sharing; esp. in a **parting fellow**, that is, a partner. *Obs.*

2. Departing; figuratively, dying.

3. Serving to part; dividing; separating.

4. Undergoing division; in process of dividing; breaking or breaking up; as, a *parting* wave or ship.

5. [From PARTING, *verbal n.*] Given, etc., when departing; farewell; final; as, a *parting* shot or salute.

part'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of parting, or state of being parted; division; separation; breaking or breaking up; sundering.

2. A departure; figuratively, dying; death. *Archaic.*

3. A part or place where a division or separation occurs; a surface, line, etc., marking a division; as: **a** The line where the hair is parted. **b** Of the way or ways, the place where a way or road divides. Also, figuratively, of a course of action. "The *parting* of the way." *Ezek.* xxi. 21.

4. A separation of two or more persons; a leaving one another; a leave-taking; as, a sad *parting*. *Shak.*

5. Something serving to separate objects; a dividing agent.

6. Sharing; division into shares; distribution. *Obs.*

7. A taking parts or sides. *Obs.*

8. With *with*, a relinquishing, as by selling; a letting go or giving or delivering up.

9. A process of making combs out of flat plates whereby little or no waste occurs, the combs being cut two at a time so that the teeth of one comb are formed of the material in the intersices between the teeth of the other comb.

10. Separation of the constituents of alloys; esp., the separation of gold from silver, as in refining.

11. *Founding* **a** The fine sand (***parting sand***) or other similar material used to prevent adhesions of the members of a mold. **b** The joint where one section of a mold meets another.

12. *Geol. & Mining.* A thin depositional layer separating thick deposits, as shale in a coal seam; also, a joint or fissure.

13. *Mineral.* Lamellar separation in a crystallized mineral, due to some other cause than cleavage, as to the presence of twinning lamellae. Cf. CLEAVAGE, 5.

14. *Naut.* The breaking, as of a cable, by violence.

parting bead. *Arch.* A parting strip, esp., a small beaded one.

parting chisel. See WOODWORKING CHISEL.

parting cup. A drinking cup with two handles, used by two persons in drinking at parting; also, a drink from this cup.

parting flask. *Assaying.* A flask used in parting. See 1st FLASK, 4, *Illust.*

parting lath. A parting strip.

parting pulley. A split pulley.

parting sand. See PARTING, *n.*, **11 a**.

parting slip. = PARTING STRIP **b**. *Eng.*

parting strip. *Arch.* Any thin piece for separating two adjoining members; specif.: **a** In a sash window, one of the thin strips of wood let into the pulley stile to keep the sashes apart. **b** The thin piece inserted in the window box to separate the weights.

Par'ting·ton, Mrs. (pär'tĭng·tŭn). An imaginary old lady whose laughable sayings have been recorded by an American humorist, B. P. Shillaber (1814–90). She is distinguished for her misuse of words.

parting tool. A narrow-bladed tool, used in turning or planing, for cutting a piece in two, etc.

par·tin'i·um (pär·tĭn'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., after G. H. *Partin*, its inventor.] A strong, light alloy of aluminum with various minor constituents.

‖**par'ti' pris'** (pär'tē' prē'). [F.] A preconceived opinion; prejudice; partiality.

par'ti·san (pär'tĭ·zăn), *n.* [F. *partisane* (now *pertuisane*, after *pertuiser* to pierce), fr. It. *partesana, partigiana* (after *partigiano* party man; cf. 2d PARTISAN), fr. *pertugiare* to pierce, fr. (assumed) VL. *pertusiare*. See PIERCE.] A kind of halberd or pike; also, a truncheon; staff.

par'ti·san, par'ti·zan (pär'tĭ·zăn; *Brit. now usually* pär'tĭ·zăn'), *n.* [F. *partisan*, fr. It. *partigiano*, dial. *partisano, partezan*, fr. *parte* part, share, fr. L. *pars, partis*. See PART.] **1.** A person who takes the part of another; an adherent to a party, faction, cause, or person; a zealous advocate, as of a view or theory; esp., a strongly devoted adherent, often an unreasoning, blind, or fanatical one.

2. *Mil.* **a** The commander of a body of detached light troops engaged in making forays and harassing an enemy. **b** Any member of such a corps.

Syn. — See FOLLOWER.

par'ti·san, par'ti·zan, *adj.* **1.** Adherent to a party or faction; esp., having the character of blind or unreasonable adherence to a party; as, blinded by *partisan* zeal.

2. *Mil.* Of or pert. to a partisan or partisans or their operations; as, a *partisan* officer or corps; *partisan* raids.

par'ti–striped' (pär'tĭ·strīpt'), *adj.* Having stripes of different colors.

‖**par·ti'ta** (pär·tē'tä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* **a** = SUITE, 6 **a**. **b** A set of variations.

par'tite (pär'tīt), *adj.* [L. *partitus*, past part. See PART, *v.*; cf. PARTY, *adj.*] Parted.

par·ti'tion (pär·tĭsh'ŭn; pĕr-), *n.* [F., fr. L. *partitio*, fr. *partire* to part. See PART, *v.*] **1.** A parting, state of being parted; separation; division; as, *partition* of a kingdom.

2. That which divides or separates; that by which different things, or distinct parts of the same thing, are separated; specif., an interior wall dividing one part of a house, an enclosure, etc., from another; as, a brick *partition*.

3. Any of the parts into which a whole is divided; a portion; a section or division; specif., *Obs.*, an apartment. "Lodged in a small *partition*." *Milton.*

4. In technical senses: **a** *Law.* The severance of common or undivided interests, particularly in real estate; a division into severalty of property held jointly or in common. It may be effected by consent of parties, or by compulsion of law. **b** *Logic.* Analysis of a class into constituent subclasses. **c** *Math.* (1) *Obs.* Division. (2) Resolution of an integer into a set of integers; the mathematical doctrine of the number of ways in which such resolution is possible under given conditions. **d** *Music.* = PARTITUR.

par·ti'tion (pär·tĭsh'ŭn; pĕr-), *v. t.*; -TIONED (-ŭnd); -TIONING. **1.** To divide into parts or shares; to divide and distribute; specif., *Law*, to divide into severalty; as, to *partition* an estate among various heirs.

2. To divide into distinct parts by lines, walls, etc.; to separate by partitions; as, to *partition* a house.

3. To form the component governmental partitions of.

par·ti'tion·al (-ăl; -l), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a partition. *Rare.*

par·ti'tion·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* *Law.* Of or pertaining to the partition of lands.

par·ti'tioned (pär·tĭsh'ŭnd; pĕr-), *adj.* Furnished with, or separated by, partitions.

par·ti'tion·er (-ŭn·ĕr), *n.* One who partitions.

par·ti'tion·ing (-ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PARTITION. — *n.* Work consisting of partitions; material for partitions.

par·ti'tion·ist (-ĭst), *n.* An advocate of partition.

partition law. = NERNST DISTRIBUTION LAW.

par·ti'tion·ment (pär·tĭsh'ŭn·mĕnt; pĕr-), *n.* Act of partitioning; distribution; separation; also, a partition or compartment.

partition of numbers. *Math.* The division of integers each into a set of integers the sum of which equals the number divided, the number being designated as *bipartite, tripartite*, etc., according to the number of integers by which it is represented.

par'ti·tive (pär'tĭ·tĭv), *adj.* [F. *partitif*.] Serving to part or divide into parts; indicating, or marked by, partition; specif., *Gram.*, denoting a part; also, serving to indicate that of which a part is specified; as, a **partitive genitive** (see GENITIVE, *n.*). — *n.* *Gram.* A word expressing partition or denoting a part.

‖**Par·ti·tur'** (pär'tĭ·tōōr'), *n.* [G.] *Music.* A full score.

par·ti·tu'ra (pär'tē·tōō'rä), *n.* [It.] =PARTITUR.

par'ti·ver'sal (pär'tĭ·vûr'săl; -s'l), *adj.* [L. *pars, partis*, part + *vertere, versum*, to turn.] *Geol.* Dipping in different directions, approximately to the extent of half a circle, as at each end of an anticlinal axis; — contrasted with *quaquaversal*.

par·tiv'i·ty (pär·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Partibility.

part leading. *Music.* = VOICE LEADING.

part'less, *adj.* **1.** Nonparticipant. *Obs.*

2. Having no part or parts. *Rare.*

part'let (pärt'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* [From older *patelet*, fr. OF. *patelete* a band of stuff, dim. of *pate* a paw (F. *patte*).] In 16th-century costume, a covering for the neck and shoulders; a chemisette with a band or collar, usually made of linen but often, in men's attire, of richly embroidered silk or velvet, and ornamented with jewels.

Part'let, *n.* [ME. *Pertelote*, fr. OF. *Pertelote*, fem. personal name.] Proper name for a hen, as in Chaucer's *The Nun's Priest's Tale*; hence, a hen, and, humorously or contemptuously, a woman.

part'ly, *adv.* In part; in some measure; partially.

part music. *Music.* Vocal music for several voices in independent parts, generally without accompaniment; concerted or harmonized music, esp. vocal.

part'ner (pärt'nĕr), *n.* [ME. *partener*, for older *parcener*, influenced by *part*. See PARCENER.] **1.** In a general sense, one who has a part in anything with another or others; a partaker; an associate; a sharer; participant; colleague.

2. a A husband or a wife.

My other self, the *partner* of my life. *Milton.*

b Either of a couple who dance together.

3. *Obs.* **a** An accomplice; a confederate. **b** A partisan.

4. *Games.* One who plays with another or others against an opposing team, side, or the like.

5. *Law.* One of two or more associated as joint principals in carrying on any business with a view to joint profit; a member of a partnership. See PARTNERSHIP, 3. In a partnership of unlimited liability, a partner whose liability is unlimited is called a ***general partner***; one whose liability is limited (by operation of statutory provisions), a ***special partner***; one whose name appears or is held forth as such to the world, an ***ostensible partner***; one who has no voice in the firm business (as between the partners), a ***silent partner***; one whose relation as a partner is as a matter of fact kept from the public, a ***secret partner***, sometimes called a ***dormant***, or ***sleeping partner***; one whose relation as partner is not disclosed to the public, either by inclusion of his name in the firm name, or by a general designation, such as "company," "Brothers," "Sons," etc., or by his being so concerned with the business as to be in fact an ostensible partner, a dormant, or sleeping, partner. In Great Britain and in some of the States of the United States a dormant or sleeping partner may have a voice in the business; but in some States of the United States these terms are restricted to one who has no voice in the partnership business. At the common law a dormant partner may be held liable as a general partner; but in the Civil Law, as in Roman Dutch law, he is a special partner and in general not liable beyond the extent of his agreement with the other partners. One who is represented as being in fact a partner, but is not so as between the parties themselves, is a ***nominal, holding-out***, or ***quasi, partner***.

6. *Math.* The element, in an involution, corresponding to a given element; thus, $\frac{1}{a}$ is the *partner* of a in the involution $xy = 1$.

7. *Naut.* One of the heavy timbers forming a framework surrounding an opening in a deck, to strengthen it for the support of a mast, capstan, or the like; — usually in *pl.*

Syn. — PARTNER, COLLEAGUE, COADJUTOR, ALLY agree in suggesting association, PARTNER, esp. in business; COLLEAGUE, esp. in office, or in professional or academic relations; COADJUTOR, esp. in ecclesiastical administration; ALLY, esp. in war, or in affairs of policy or statecraft. Cf. COMPANION, ABETTOR, APPENDAGE.

part'ner (pärt'nĕr), *v. t.* **1.** To join as partners.

2. To be the partner of; to provide with a partner.

par·ti·san·ism, *n.* See -ISM.

par·ti·san·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

par·ti·san·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

par·ti·tiv. Partitive. *Ref. Sp.*

par·ti·tive·ly, *adv.* of PARTITIVE.

par·ti·zan. Var. of PARTISAN.

part'ner·ship (pärt'nĕr·shĭp), *n.* **1.** State of being a partner; division or joint possession among partners; participation; as, to be in *partnership* with another.
2. The contract by which a partnership relation is created; also, the alliance or association of persons joined together for the prosecution of a business; a company; a firm; as, to form a *partnership.* Cf. COMPANY, *n.*, 3 a; 4th FIRM, 2.
3. *Law.* The relation existing between two or more competent persons who have contracted to place their money, effects, labor, and skill, or some or all of them, in lawful commerce or business with the understanding that there shall be a communion of profit between them; a copartnership. This, which is essentially Judge Story's definition, has been the most widely accepted definition in the United States. The term is now defined in the Uniform Partnership Act as "an association of two or more persons to carry on as co-owners a business for profit." In Great Britain the Partnership Act of 1890 defines a partnership as "the relation which subsists between persons carrying on a business in common with a view of profit," where "business" includes every trade, occupation, or profession. The act excepts from inclusion under this many corporations and companies, such as joint-stock companies, cost-book mining companies, and others, which differ from ordinary partnerships in many important respects, which would otherwise be included under it. At the common law the members of a partnership may restrict their liabilities and rights among themselves as they see fit; but such restrictions are not binding upon innocent third parties without notice. Also, in a common-law partnership, which is called a ***general partnership,*** each partner has a general liability for all partnership debts in full; but statutes now generally provide for the formation of ***limited partnerships*** in which one or more of the members (but not all) may have only a limited liability (usually to the amount of the capital contributed), but any material failure to conform to the terms of the statute creates a general liability. Where the partnership is formed for the transaction of a particular enterprise only, it is called a ***particular,*** or ***special, partnership.*** In the Civil Law systems, limited liability partnerships may be formed by agreement between the partners, as in case of the commandite or of dormant partners (see PARTNER, *n.*, 5).

partnership articles. *Law.* The written agreement embodying the terms and conditions of a partnership. Cf. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

partnership in commendam *or* **en commandite.** = COMMANDITE.

partnership life insurance. Life insurance upon the lives of partners payable to the survivors, so that a deceased partner's interest in the firm may be liquidated with the proceeds of the maturing policy.

part of speech. *Gram.* One of the classes of words (namely, noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection) distinguished according to the kind of idea denoted and the normal function performed in the sentence; also, a word belonging to a particular one of these classes. Historically, the distinction of parts of speech began in the study of inflected speech, where a variation of word form may mark the meaning of a word as a sense unit by itself as well as its function in the sentence. Here the part-of-speech distinction is a lexical or dictionary distinction quite as much as a grammatical one. In English grammar, words of variable form appear as typical parts of speech where the word form takes the function in the sentence that is expected of it (the *man gives* thanks) and as untypical parts of speech where the word form takes an unexpected function (*men* milliners; the joint has no *give*). Words of fixed form are often unstable parts of speech, depending solely on their function in one sentence or another; for example, *after* may be adverb, preposition, and conjunction (Jill came tumbling *after*; Jill came tumbling *after* Jack; Jill came tumbling *after* Jack had tumbled). As a result of the present attitude of grammarians that function and relation to sentence structure are the valuable features to emphasize in discussing words in the English sentence, many grammatical terms, such as the parts of speech, are being made to do double duty, both as representing the stress of historical and classical grammar upon meaning and inflection and as representing the newer functional emphasis, in order to meet the needs until an adequate set of functional terms gains general acceptance (cf. ADHERENT, NOMINAL, SUBJUNCT); likewise in classification many words may be assigned according to form or meaning to one part of speech or according to function to another part of speech (*about* may be regarded as adverb or adjective in, he is *about* again after his sickness).

part owner. *Law.* One of several owners or tenants in common (see JOINT TENANT); specif., a co-owner of a ship.

par'tridge (pär'trĭj), *n.*; *pl.* PARTRIDGE, PARTRIDGES (-ĕz; -Iz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* [ME. *partriche, pertriche,* fr. OF. *pertris, perdriz, perdiz* (F. *perdrix*), fr. L. *perdix, -icis,* fr. Gr. *perdix,* perh. imitative of its whir in rising.] **1. a** Any of certain Old World gallinaceous game birds of *Perdix, Alectoris* (syn. *Caccabis*) and allied genera. The common gray partridge (*P. perdix,* syn. *cinerea*), the red-legged (*A. rufus*), and the Greek (*A. graeca*), are the chief European species. These are medium-sized, stout-bodied birds, with variegated, but not gaudily colored plumage, short wings and tail, and rather short legs and neck. **b** Any of a great variety of gallinaceous birds more or less like the above in size, habits, or value as game. In North America, when used without qualification, *partridge* designates in the northeastern States the ruffed grouse; in the southern and parts of the western States, the bobwhite (which is called also *quail,* esp. in the northeastern and central States); with qualifying word, as *mountain, Gambel's, Massena,* etc., *partridge* is applied to the other members of the subfamily (Odontophorinæ) to which the bobwhite belongs. Among the Asiatic birds called partridge are the *bamboo, hill,* and *snow partridges* (see these terms). **c** In South America, any of certain tinamous and in Australia, any of certain button quails (see TURNIX).

European Gray Partridge.

2. Partridgewood.
3. The color raw umber.

par'tridge (pär'trĭj), *adj.* Designating a color pattern resembling that of a partridge; specif. [*cap.*] designating such a color pattern characteristic of certain varieties of poultry; as, *Partridge* Wyandotte.

par'tridge·ber'ry (pär'trĭj·bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BERRIES (-Iz). **a** An American trailing plant (*Mitchella repens*) having roundish evergreen leaves, and white fragrant flowers growing in pairs with the ovaries united; also, its persistent edible but insipid scarlet berry. **b** Incorrectly, the checkerberry.

Partridgeberry a.

partridge bronzewing. See BRONZEWING.

partridge cane *or* **stick.** A walking stick made of partridgewood with varicolored parallel markings.

partridge dove. A quail dove (*Oreopeleia montana*). *Jamaica.*

partridge pea. **a** A kind of mottled pea. **b** Sensitive pea. **c** A Brazilian shrub (*Heisteria brasiliensis*), family Olacaceae, cultivated for its bright-red fruits enclosed in the fleshy calyx.

partridge pigeon. Partridge bronzewing. See BRONZEWING.

partridge plant *or* **vine.** = WINTERGREEN, 2.

partridge shell. A large, varicolored, marine univalve shell (*Dolium perdix*). See TUN SHELL.

par'tridge·wood' (pär'trĭj·wŏŏd'), *n.* **1. a** A hard mottled wood of a reddish color, obtained from the tropical American tree *Andira americana;* also, the tree itself. The wood is used for walking sticks, cabinetwork, etc., and is called also *pheasantwood* and *acapú.* **b** The dark wood of any of several West Indian cabbage palms. **c** Granadilla wood from the tree *Caesalpinia granadillo.* **d** In Australia the light, gray, beautifully marked wood of the palm *Livistona inermis.*
2. Oak or other wood, characteristically speckled as the result of the inroads of the fungus *Stereum frustulosum.*

par'tridg·ing (-trĭj·ĭng), *n.* Partridge shooting.

partsch'in·ite (pär'chĭn·īt), *n.* [G. *partschin,* after P. *Partsch* of Vienna.] *Mineral.* A reddish or yellowish manganese iron aluminum silicate.

part song. *Music.* A harmonized song melody, usually in four parts and often unaccompanied. It differs from the *madrigal* in being homophonic in style and from the *glee* in being intended for more than one voice in each part. — **part singing.**

part time. Less than full time. Also, employment at less than the customary number of hours per week. — **part'-time',** *adj.* — **part'-tim'er,** *n.*

par·tu'ri·ate (pär·tū'rĭ·āt), *v. t. & i.* [See PARTURIENT.] To bring forth; to bring forth young; to fructify. *Rare.*

par·tu'ri·en·cy (pär·tū'rĭ·ĕn·sĭ), *n.* Also, *Rare,* **par·tu'ri·ence** (-ĕns). State or quality of being parturient.

par·tu'ri·ent (-ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *parturiens,* pres. part. of *parturire* to desire to bring forth, fr. *parere, partum,* to bring forth. See PARENT.] **1.** Bringing forth, or about to bring forth, young; travailing; also, fructifying; figuratively, about to produce an idea, discovery, or the like; teeming.
2. Of or pertaining to parturition.

par·tu'ri·fa'cient (-fā'shĕnt), *adj.* [L. *parturire* to desire to bring forth + *facere* to make.] *Med.* Inducing parturition. — *n.* A medicine tending to induce parturition or to give relief in childbirth.

par'tu·ri'tion (pär'tū·rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *parturitio,* fr. *parturire.* See PARTURIENT.] **1.** Act of bringing forth young; act of giving birth; delivery; childbirth.
2. That which is brought forth; a birth. *Obs.*

par·tu'ri·tive (pär·tū'rĭ·tĭv), *adj.* Pert. to parturition; obstetric.

part way. Partly; partially; at a part of the distance. — **part'-way'** (66), *adj.*

part'-whole', *n.* In Gestalt psychology, a whole which forms a part of a larger whole.

part writing. *Music.* The writing of part music, specif., the art and science of counterpoint.

par'ty (pär'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *partie* and in some senses *parti,* fr. *partir* to part, divide, fr. L. *partire, partiri.* See PART, *v.*] **1.** A part, portion, division, or share. *Obs.* "The most *party* of thy time." *Chaucer.*
2. A body of persons forming one side in a contest, etc.; a number of persons united in opinion or action, as distinguished from, or opposed to, the rest of a community or association; a body of partisans; esp., one of the sections into which a people is divided on questions of public policy; specif., *U. S. Politics,* an organized group of the electorate who attempt to control the action of the government through the election of its candidates to office. In some States, a party is legally constituted by the casting of a fixed percentage of the total vote at a preceding election.
3. The practice or system of forming sides on public questions; the system by which a number of persons hold certain principles or beliefs in common; devotion to a party; partisanship.

And to *party* gave up what was meant for mankind. *Goldsmith.*

4. A part of a larger body or company; a detachment; esp., *Mil.,* a small body of troops dispatched or detailed on special service; as, a foraging *party;* an ambulance *party.*
5. A company or association of persons or, rarely, of animals; esp., a temporary company for doing some particular thing, as traveling together, fishing, being socially entertained, attending the theater, etc.; a select company; as, a dinner *party;* also, the entertainment or gathering itself; as, to give a *party.*
6. A person who constitutes or is one of those who compose, or a body of persons constituting, one or other of the two sides in an action or affair; one concerned in an affair; a participator; as, a *party* in interest; the two *parties* in a marriage contract; a *party* to a plot.
7. Specif., the plaintiff or the defendant in a lawsuit, whether an individual, a firm, or corporation; strictly, one directly disclosed by the record to be so involved in the prosecution or defense of a proceeding as to be bound by the decision or judgment therein; in a more general sense, one indirectly so disclosed as being directly interested in the subject matter of the suit, or as having power to make a defense, control the proceedings, or appeal from the judgment; a litigant.
8. Hence: **a** *Obs.* An antagonist or opponent. **b** *Obs.* One who takes sides or is partial.

I will be true judge, and no *party.* *Chaucer.*

c *Now Rare.* Cause; side; interest.
9. The special person in question; the person (referred to); a person; as, he is a queer *party. Now Slang.*

She's a most uncanny old *party.* *H. James.*

10. A candidate for husband or wife, viewed as to eligibility; a match. *Rare.*
11. *Obs.* **a** A part or region; district; — usually in *pl.* **b** Side; direction. **c** Matter; affair; respect; particular. **d** A decision; a resolution. **e** A proposal or offer. **f** A league; a conspiracy. **g** One who acts as complement to another; mate; fellow; partner; spouse. **h** *Obs. Scot.* A match; equal. **i** A game, as at backgammon or piquet.

Syn. — SEE COMBINATION.

☞ COMBINATIONS (in various senses) are:

party-giving, *adj.*	partymonger	party-spirited
party-making, *adj.*	party-political	party-zealous

par'ty (pär'tĭ), *adj.* [F. *parti* divided, fr. *partir* to divide. See PART, *v.*; cf. PARTITE.] **1.** *Obs. Senses:* **a** Parted; separate; different. **b** *Scot.* Of gold, beaten. **c** Parti-colored; also, twofold in character; composite.
2. Pert. to or associated with a political party or parties.
3. *Her.* Parted or divided; — said of an escutcheon, etc., divided into parts, usually two, of different tinctures, as in the direction or form of one of the ordinaries; as: ***party per pale*** (figuratively, *Obs.,* being twofold in character; composite; half-and-half); ***party per fess, party per saltier.*** See PER, *prep.,* 5.

Party per Pale.

☞ For other heraldic phrases beginning with *party,* see PER, *prep.,* 5 and the name of the ordinary.

par'ty, *v. t & i.* To side with; take sides. *Obs.*

par'ty- (pär'tĭ-). Var. of PARTI-.

party circle. *Politics.* On some ballots the circle at the head of the list of candidates of a party. A voter indicates his preference for the straight ticket by placing a cross in the circle.

party emblem. *Politics.* A pictured device, such as a gamecock, an eagle, or a torch, placed at the head of the party column on a ballot.

party indented. *Her.* Parted or divided, the line of partition being serrated or notched. Cf. 2d PARTY, 3; 1st INDENTED c.

par'ty·ism (pär'tĭ·Iz'm), *n.* Devotion to party; the party system; party spirit.

par'ty·ist (-Ist), *n.* One belonging to a party; a party man.

party jury. A jury de medietate linguae.

party line. **a** A single telephone circuit connecting several subscribers with the exchange. **b** The bounding line between the properties of two or more parties.

party man. **a** *Obs. Mil.* A partisan. **b** A member of, or one devoted to, a party; a partisan.

par'ty per fess' (pär'tĭ pĕr fĕs'), **par'ty per pale'** (pāl'), **par'ty per sal'tier** (săl'tĭĕr). See 2d PARTY, 3; PER, *prep.,* 5; FESS; PALE; SALTIER.

party ticket. A ticket for transportation issued at a reduced rate to a number of persons traveling together.

party verdict. A verdict given jointly with another or others.

party wall. *Law. & Arch.* A wall which divides two adjoining properties, usually (but not necessarily) having half its thickness on each property, and in which each of the owners of the adjoining properties has rights of enjoyment. The parties may own it and the ground on which it stands as tenants in common (the usual common-law party wall); or they may each own a part, as a half, in severalty and have easements in the other half; or one may own it and the other have easements in it. — **par'ty-walled',** *adj.*

party whip. = 2d WHIP, 19 a.

party wire. = PARTY LINE a.

Pa'ru·ku'tu (pä'rōō·kōō'tōō), *n.* An Indian of a Cariban tribe dwelling in the Akarai Mountains in northern Brazil.

par'u·la blue (pär'ū·lä; -ōō·lä; 242). A color, blue in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

parula warbler. [NL. *Parula,* dim. fr. L. *parus* titmouse.] A small grayish-blue American warbler (*Compsothlypis,* syn. *Parula, americana*) of eastern North America, with a brownish-yellow patch on the back. The typical subspecies *C. a. americana,* the ***southern parula warbler*** is smaller than *C. a. pusilla,* the ***northern parula warbler.***

pa·ru'lis (pā·rōō'lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *paroulis,* fr. *para* + *oulon, oulis,* gum.] *Med.* Abscess in the gums; a gumboil.

par'um·bil'i·cal (pär'ŭm·bĭl'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* *Anat.* Near the umbilicus; specif., designating several small veins which connect the portal and epigastric veins.

pa·rure' (pȧ·rōōr'; *F.* pȧ'rür'), *n.* [OF. *pareüre, parure,* fr. *parer* to make ready, adorn. See PARE.] **1.** *Eccl.* An ornament, as for an alb; an apparel (sense 4). *Obs.*
2. A paring or peeling. *Obs.*
3. [F.] A set of ornaments to be worn together; esp., a set of jeweled ornaments; as, a *parure* of rubies.

pa·ru'ri·a (pȧ·rōō'rĭ·ȧ; 242), *n.* [NL., fr. *para-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Any abnormality in urination.

Pa'rus (pā'rŭs), *n.* [L., titmouse.] *Zool.* The typical genus of titmice. SEE TITMOUSE.

par value. Nominal value; face value. See 1st PAR.

par'va·nim'i·ty (pär'vȧ·nĭm'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *parvus* little + *animus* mind.] State or quality of having a little or ignoble mind; pettiness; meanness; also, a case of it or a person marked by it; — opposed to *magnanimity. De Quincey.*

Par'va·ti (pär'wȧ·tē; pär'vȧ-), *n.* [Skr. *Pārvatī,* prop. fem. adj., of the mountain, fr. *parvata* mountain.] A Hindu goddess, consort of Siva; — so named because she was the daughter of Himavat (the Himalayas). See DEVI, 2.

Parvati.

par've·nu (pär'vē·nū), *n.*; *pl.* -NUS (-nūz). [F., prop. past part. of *parvenir* to attain to, to succeed, to rise to high station, fr. L. *pervenire* to come to, fr. *per* through + *venire* to come. See PAR, *prep.*; COME.] A person who has risen, as by the acquisition of wealth, above the station in which he was born; usually, in a bad sense, such a person when unaccustomed to his new station; one who makes great pretensions because of having acquired wealth; an upstart.

par've·nu (pär'vē·nū), *adj.* Newly risen to position as by becoming wealthy; like or characteristic of a parvenu; upstart.

par've·nu'ism (-nū'Iz'm), *n.* Parvenu nature or behavior.

par'vi- (pär'vĭ-). A combining form, Latin *parvi-,* from *parvus,* meaning *small, little,* as in **par'vi·cel'lu·lar,** composed of small cells, and in the following list (see -FLOROUS, -FOLIATE, etc.

parviflorous	parvifolious	parvirostrate
parvifoliate	parvipotent	parviscient

par'ner·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
par'to (pär'tō), *n.* See WEIGHT, *Table.* [*tense* of PARTAKE.]
par·took' (pär·tōōk'; pĕr-), *past*
par'trich (pär'trĭch). Var. of PARTRIDGE. *Now Dial.*
par'trick (-trĭk). Scot. var. of PARTRIDGE.
par'tridge·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
par'ture, *n.* Departure. *Obs.*
parturient paralysis, parturient paresis. = MILK FEVER b.
par'ty-coat'ed. Var. of PARTI-COATED.
par'ty-col'or. Var. of PARTI-COLOR.
par'ty-col'ored, *or* **-col'oured.** Var. of PARTI-COLORED.
par'ty-kin, *n.* See -KIN.
par'ty·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
par'ty·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
par'ty-striped'. Var. of PARTI-STRIPED.
Pa·ru'ah (pȧ·rōō'ȧ). *Bib.*
‖**par'va ba'ga** (pär'vȧ bā'gȧ). [ML.] *Eng. Hist.* See PETTY BAG.
Par·va'im (pär·vā'ĭm). *Bib.*
par've·nu'dom (pär'vē·nū'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
‖**par've·nue'** (pär'vē·nū'), *n.*, *fem.* of PARVENU.

par'vis (pär'vĭs), *n.* [OF., paradise, and (after ML. *paradisus*, name of the court in front of St. Peter's at Rome) also parvis, fr. (assumed) VL. *paravisus*, fr. L. *paradisus* paradise. See PARADISE.] **1.** A court or an enclosed space before a building, esp. a church, often surrounded by a balustrade or parapet or with colonnades or porticos; hence, sometimes, a single portico or colonnade before a church; a church porch; — a term little used in English-speaking countries.
2. Erroneously, a room over a church porch.
3. A public or academic disputation or conference; — so called because originally held in a church parvis. *Obs.*

par'vi·tude (pär'vĭ·tūd), *n.* [L. *parvus* little.] **a** *Rare.* Littleness. **b** *Obs.* A little or minute thing.

par'vo·line (pär'vō·lēn; -lĭn; 157), *n.* Also **par'vo·lin.** [From L. *parvus* small, after quin*oline;* — from its relatively small volatility.] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric liquid bases, $C_5H_{11}N$, derived from pyridine. Two are obtained in the distillation of coal; another is found in decaying flesh.

par'vule (pär'vūl), *n.* [L. *parvulus*, dim. of *parvus* small.] *Med.* A very small pill.

pa·ryph'o·drome (pȧ·rĭf'ō·drōm), *adj.* [Gr. *paryphē* a border woven along a robe + *-drome.*] *Bot.* Having a vein that closely follows the margin; — said of a form of nervation.

Par'zi·val (pär'tsē·vȧl), *n.* [MHG., fr. OF. *Perceval.*] The title and hero of a metrical romance by Wolfram von Eschenbach, written early in the 13th century. Though brought up in a forest in ignorance of arms and chivalry, he becomes a knight of Arthur's Round Table. After many misadventures he receives a spiritual enlightenment and is made sovereign of the Grail. See PARSIFAL; PERCIVALE.

‖**pas** (pä), *n.* [F. See PACE.] **1.** Right of precedence.
2. A dance step or combination of steps forming a pattern or figure; also, a dance. See phrases beginning with *pas.*

‖**pa'sa** (pä'sä), *n.* [Sp.] Properly, a raisin; hence, a dried berry or other fruit; — usually in *pl. Sp. Amer. & Phil. I.*

pa'san, pa'sang (pä'zȧn; -zȧng), *n.* [Per. *pāzan* mountain goat.] **a** The bezoar goat. **b** Erroneously, an oryx.

‖**pa·sar'** (pä·sär'), *n.* [Malay, fr. D. *bazaar* bazaar.] A public market. *Dutch East Indies.*

Pas'cal' line (pȧs'kȧl'). *Math.* One of the 60 edges of the six pentahedra formed by 15 lines which lie, in threes, in 15 planes.

Pas'cal's' arithmetical triangle (-kȧlz'), **Pascal's triangle.** [After Blaise *Pascal,* French mathematician.] *Math.* A system of numbers triangularly arranged in rows and columns so that any number in any row after the first is the sum of two numbers (the one just above it and the number to the left of this) in the preceding row. The rows consist of the coefficients in the expansion of $(a + b)^n$ for $n = 0, 1, 2, 3,$ etc., the top 1 being counted as the zero row; as, the coefficients in the development of $(a + b)^5$ are 1, 5, 10, 5, 1.

Pascal's law *or* **principle.** *Physics.* The principle that the pressure in a fluid not acted on by external forces is the same at all points, or that a fluid transmits pressures equally in all directions.

Pascal's (mystic) hexagram. See HEXAGRAM, 2.

Pas·cen'di (pȧ·sĕn'dī), *n.* [L.; — from the first word. See PASTOR.] An encyclical issued by Pius X (Sept. 8, 1907) condemning Modernism. See MODERNISM, 4.

Pasch (pȧsk; 83), *n.* Also **Pas'cha** (pȧs'kȧ), etc. [ME. *pasche, paske,* fr. OF. *pasche, pasque* (F. *pâque*), fr. LL. *pascha,* fr. LGr. *pascha,* fr. Heb. *pesaḥ,* fr. *pāsaḥ* to pass over. Cf. PASCHAL, PACE, PAQUE, PHASE.] The Passover; hence, Easter; also, *usually pl.,* the Easter season. *Chiefly Hist.*

pas'chal (pȧs'kȧl; 83), *adj.* [F. *pascal,* fr. L. *paschalis.* See PASCH.] Of or pertaining to Passover or Easter; as, *paschal* eggs.

pas'chal (pȧs'kȧl), *n.* **1.** A Paschal candle or candlestick.
2. The paschal, or Passover, celebration, supper, or lamb.

paschal candle. *Eccl.* A tall wax candle set in a columnar candlestick placed on the north, or gospel, side of the chancel between Holy Saturday when it is first lighted and Ascension Day when it is finally extinguished.

paschal controversy. See QUARTODECIMAN, 1.

Paschal Cycle. = DIONYSIAN PERIOD.

paschal flower. Var. of PASQUEFLOWER.

pas'chal·ist (pȧs'kȧl·ĭst), *n.* *Eccl.* One who held views as to Easter. See QUARTODECIMAN, 1. *Obs.*

paschal lamb. **a** The lamb slain and eaten at the Passover; hence [*caps.*], Christ. **b** [*caps.*] = AGNUS DEI, 1, 2 a & b.

paschal letter. *Eccl.* A letter, sometimes having the character of a homily, written by patriarchs, archbishops, or bishops of the first six centuries to their inferior clergy announcing the date of the next paschal or Easter celebration.

paschal sacrifice. = PASSOVER, 1 b.

paschal term. The date of the full moon fourteen days after the calendar new moon of the vernal equinox. The latter is the **paschal moon.**

Pasch day (pȧsk). **a** Easter. **b** *Obs.* Good Friday.

pasch egg. *Scot. & N. of Eng.* Easter egg.

pasch flower. Var. of PASQUEFLOWER.

Pasch's axiom (pȧsh'ĭz). [After M. *Pasch,* Ger. mathematician.] *Math.* The so-called plane *axiom of order,* that, if *A, B, C* be noncollinear points, then any straight line in their plane but not passing through any of them, if it cuts any one of the segments *AB, BC, CA,* must also cut another.

pas'co·ite (pȧs'kō·īt), *n.* [From Cerro de *Pasco,* Peru.] *Mineral.* A hydrous calcium vanadate.

pas'cu·age (pȧs'kū·ĭj), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *pascuaticum,* fr. L. *pascuum* pasture.] *Old Eng. Law.* The grazing or pasturage of cattle. *Rare.*

pas'cu·al (pȧs'kū·ȧl), *adj.* [OF., fr. ML. *pascualis,* fr. L. *pascuum* a pasture, fr. *pascuus* pert. to pasture, fr. *pascere* to feed, pasture. See FOOD.] Of, pertaining to, or growing in, pastures.

pas'cu·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* [LL. *pascuosus* full of pasture, or *pascuus* of pasture, grazing.] Pascual.

‖**pas'-d'âne'** (pȧ'dän'), *n.* [F., lit., ass's step.] Formerly, a guard on each side of the blade in rapiers. See HILT, *Illust.*

‖**pas' de bour'rée'** (d' bōō'rā'). [F.] In ballet dancing, a sidewise step in which one foot crosses behind or in front of the other; — so called because derived from the *bourrée.*

‖**pas' de deux', de trois'** (dĕ dū', trwȧ'), etc. [F.] A dance or figure for two, for three, etc., performers.

‖**pa'se·ar'** (pä'sā·är'), *v. i.* [Sp., prop., infin.] To take a walk or promenade. — *n.* A walk or promenade; an airing. *Both Colloq., Southwestern U. S. & Sp. Amer.*

pash (pȧsh), *n.* [From PASH, *v.*] **1.** A crushing or crashing blow; a rush; a heavy fall. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** A heavy fall of rain or snow. **b** Soft matter or condition, such as that of decayed wood.

pash (pȧsh), *v. t.;* PASHED (pȧsht); PASH'ING. [Prob. of imitative origin.] To throw violently; to hurl; dash; crush; smash; dash in pieces. — *v. i.* To strike violently; dash. *Both Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

pash (pȧsh), *n.* The head or poll. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

pa·sha', **pa·cha'** (pȧ·shä'; pä'shȧ; pȧsh'ȧ), *n.* [Turk. *pāshā, bāshā.* Cf. BASHAW.] Formerly, an honorary title, placed after the name, given to officers of high rank in Turkey, as to governors of provinces, military commanders, etc. The earlier form was *bashaw.* There were three classes of pashas, whose rank was formerly distinguished by one, two, or three horsetails borne on their standards, three tails marking the highest rank.

Pasha's Standard.

pa·sha'lik, *n.* Also **pa·sha'lic, pa·cha'lic** (pȧ·shä'lĭk). [Turk. *pāshālik.*] The jurisdiction of, or territory under, a pasha. — *adj.* Of or pert. to a pasha, his jurisdiction or territory.

pashm (pŭsh''m), *n.* [Per., wool.] The under fleece of the Tibetan goat, used in Kashmir and the Punjab for shawls, chuddars and rugs.

pash·mi'na (pŭsh·mē'nȧ), *adj.* [Per. *pashmīnah* woolen.] Made of wool or pashm; woolen. — *n.* Collectively, woolen fabrics.

Pash'to (pŭsh'tō), *n.* Also **Push'tu** (-tŭ). The chief language of southern and eastern Afghanistan and adjacent parts of India and Baluchistan. It is an Iranian tongue with a literature of some merit, written in an alphabet modified from the Arab-Persian. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

pa'si (pä'sē), *n.; pl.* PASIS (-sēz). [Hind. *pāsī* (fr. Skr. *pāśa*) noose, applied to a caste engaged in tree-climbing by means of a noose of rope. See PACT.] A Hindu of a low caste, chiefly toddy drawers of the United Provinces.

pa·sig'ra·phy (pȧ·sĭg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *pasi* for all (dat. pl. of *pas* all) + *-graphy.*] Any of various proposed systems designed for universal use, and using signs, esp. mathematical symbols, to represent ideas only, not words; also, the art of writing by such a system. Loosely, any artificial written language designed for universal use. See INTERNATIONAL AUXILIARY LANGUAGE. — **pas'i·graph'ic** (pȧs'ĭ·grȧf'ĭk), **pas'i·graph'i·cal** (-ĭ·kȧl), *adj.*

pas'i·la'ly (pȧs'ĭ·lȧ'lĭ; -lȧ·lĭ), *n.* [Gr. *pasi* for all (dat. pl. of *pas* all) + *lalē* talking.] A universal language. *Rare.*

Pa·siph'a·ē (pȧ·sĭf'ȧ·ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Pasiphaē.*] *Gr. Myth.* Wife of Minos, and mother, by him, of Ariadne, Phaedra, and other children. Poseidon sent a white bull to Minos to be sacrificed, but the king, admiring its beauty, preserved it, and the god caused Pasiphaë to become enamored of it. In consequence she gave birth to Minotaur (which see). The legend probably arose from the early worship of the bull in Crete. Cf. EUROPA, ZAGREUS.

Pa·sit'e·le'an (pȧ·sĭt'ē·lē'ȧn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or in the style of, Pasiteles, a sculptor at Rome in the 1st century B.C. and imitator of archaic art.

Pas'pa·lum (pȧs'pȧ·lŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *paspalos* a kind of millet.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of perennial grasses, chiefly of warm regions. Several species in the southern United States, as *P. distichum,* a joint grass, *P. dilatatum, P. compressum,* etc., are valuable for hay and pasturage. *P. scrobiculatum,* of India and Australia, is the ditch millet.
b [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

pasque'flow'er (pȧsk'flou'ĕr), *n.* [OF. *pasque* Easter. See PASCH.] Any plant or flower of the genus *Pulsatilla.* They are low perennials with palmately compound leaves and large white or purple flowers. *P. vulgaris* is the European, and *P. ludoviciana,* the State flower of South Dakota, is the American, pasqueflower. See STATE FLOWER, *Plate.* They bloom before the leaves are developed.

Pasqueflower (*Pulsatilla ludoviciana*). 1 Flower and undeveloped Leaves; 2 Leaves and Fruit.

pas'quil (pȧs'kwĭl), *n.* [F.] **a** *Obs.* Pasquin (jester). **b** A pasquinade.

pas'quil, *v. t. & i.* To write a pasquil against; to lampoon; to write pasquils. *Obs.*

pas'quil·ant, pas'quil·iant (-ănt), *n.* A lampooner. — *adj.* Lampooning. *Both Rare.*

pas'quil·er, -quil·ler (-ĕr), *n.* A lampooner. *Rare.*

pas·quil'ic, pas·quil'lic (pȧs·kwĭl'ĭk), *adj.* Of the nature of a pasquil.

Pas'quil lock (pȧs'kwĭl). A lock for a roll-top desk, having two bolts that enter the sides of the desk, the lock being attached to the lower edge of the top.

Pas'quin (pȧs'kwĭn), *n.* [It. *Pasquino.* See PASQUINO.]
1. The statue Pasquino, or the man it was assumed to represent; hence, an imaginary person upon whom anonymous lampoons were fathered; [*not cap.*] a lampooner; a satirist; a jester.
2. [*not cap.*] [F. *pasquin, pasquil,* fr. It. *pasquino.*] = PASQUINADE.

pas'quin (pȧs'kwĭn), *v. t.* To lampoon; satirize; pasquinade.

pas'quin·ade' (-kwĭ·nād'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *pasquinata.* See PASQUIN.] A lampoon posted in a public place; a pasquil; a squib, lampoon, or satirical writing.
Syn. — See LAMPOON.

pas'quin·ade', *v. t.* To lampoon; to satirize. *Poe.*

pas'quin·ad'er (pȧs'kwĭ·nād'ĕr), *n.* One who composes pasquinades; also, one who collects pasquinades.

Pas·quin'i·an (pȧs·kwĭn'ĭ·ȧn; 159), *adj.* Pertaining to Pasquin; of the nature of a pasquinade; satirical.

Pas·qui'no (pȧs·kwē'nō), *n.* [It.] A mutilated piece of statuary at Rome, dug up near the Piazza Navona and now kept in a little square bearing its name. It formed part of a fine ancient group. It was the custom from the end of the 15th century to affix lampoons to it. The statue is said to get its name from a witty schoolmaster, cobbler, tailor, or barber, whose house or shop was near the place of discovery.

‖**pas' re·dou'blé'** (pä' rĕ·dōō'blā'). [F., lit., doubled step.] A quickstep.

pass (pȧs; *see Pron.,* § 83), *n.* [OF. & F. *pas;* but influenced by the English verb. See PACE, PASS, *v.;* cf. 2d PASS, *n.,* PASSUS.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A pace; a step. **b** A passage, canto, or passus.
2. An opening, road, or track available for passing; a way by which or a place at which to get through or over; a passageway; a route; specif.: **a** An opening or passageway through an obstructed region or a barrier; esp., a passage-way, often difficult to traverse, through mountainous country; a depression in a range by which access may be had from one slope or side to the other; a defile. **b** A way by which to pass, as a crossing, ford, ferry, navigable channel, fishway, etc. **c** A narrow part of a street or road; an alley, a lane, or other narrow passage.
3. A space across which articles are passed.
4. An iron arch, hoop, or ring through which the ball was driven in the game of pall-mall. *Obs.*
5. *Iron & Steel Mfg.* An aperture formed between two grooved rolls in a rolling mill, through which a bar of iron or steel is passed to be shaped.
6. *Mining.* A chute from one level to another.

pass (pȧs; *see Pron.,* § 83), *n.* [F. *passe,* fr. *passer* to pass; but influenced by the English verb. See PASS, *v.,* 1st PASS. *n.*] **1.** Act or instance of passing; passage; hence, departure from this life; decease; death.
2. Accomplishment; fulfillment; — now only in archaic phrases; as, to bring or come to *pass.*
3. State of things; condition; situation; juncture.
Have his daughters brought him to this *pass?* *Shak.*
4. a Permission or license to pass, or to go and come; a passport. **b** A permit, ticket, or order, allowing one free transportation, admission, etc.; as, an annual *pass* on a railway; a theater *pass.*
5. a Transference of objects by sleight of hand or the like; jugglers' or conjurers' manipulation; also, a trick. **b** A movement of the hand or hands over or along anything; the manipulation of a mesmerist.
6. a *Rare.* A sally (of wit). *Shak.* **b** *Slang.* A short thrusting blow, esp. one that fails to land.
7. *Obs.* a Course of action; an act. **b** Estimation; reputation; acceptance; currency.
8. *Cards.* **a** A refusal to bid or raise. **b** In card tricks, a shifting of the positions of the cards.
9. *Educ.* **a** Act of passing an examination; specif., the attainment of a certain required mark enabling the candidate to satisfy the examiner but not to gain honors. **b** The mark or certification of such passing.
10. *Iron & Steel Mfg.* A single passage of a bar, rail, sheet, etc., between the rolls.
11. *Mil.* **a** A written permit allowing one to pass through the lines of an army, post, or the like. **b** Written leave of absence for a brief period given to a soldier; as, to go to town on a *pass.*
12. *Sports.* **a** *Baseball.* A base on balls. **b** *Croquet.* A pass stroke. **c** *Fencing.* A thrust or lunge. **d** In football, hockey, etc., a transfer of the ball, etc., to another player of one's side. Cf. FORWARD PASS.
13. *Steam Boilers.* A single or multiple passage of the gases from the furnace across the tubes of a boiler.

pass (pȧs; *see Pron.,* § 83), *v.; past tense* PASSED (pȧst) or, *Rare,* PAST; *past part.* PASSED, PAST; *pres. part. & verbal n.* PASS'ING. [OF. *passer,* fr. (assumed) VL. *passare,* fr. L. *passus* step. See PACE; cf. PAST, PASTIME.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To go; to move; to proceed; to be moved or transferred from one point to another; to make a transit; to be impelled on; to flow, as a current; to extend, as a road; to have its course; to run; to continue or go on, as in a narrative; — usually with an adverb, adverbial phrase, etc., defining the kind or manner of motion, route, distance, etc.; as, to *pass* on, by, out, in, etc.; to *pass* swiftly; to *pass* to the rear, under the yoke, across the field, etc.
2. To move or be transferred from one place, state, or condition to another; to change possession, condition, or circumstances; to undergo transition or conversion; to change gradually; as, the business has *passed* into other hands; to *pass* from the liquid into the gaseous state.
She had *passed* into a proverb in the family. *Galsworthy.*
3. a To go by or move past, as a procession; to be moved or impelled past; to flow past; as, ships that *pass* in the night. **b** To go by or glide by, as time; to elapse; to be spent; to disappear or vanish; as, their vacation *passed* pleasantly; also, to go out of use; as, fashions that *pass.*
Beauty is a charm, but soon the charm will *pass.* *Dryden.*
c To move beyond the range of the senses or of knowledge; to go away; to depart; specif., to depart from life; die.
Let this cup *pass* from me. *Matt.* xxvi. 39.
Disturb him not, let him *pass* peaceably. *Shak.*
4. a To go or get through; to have passage; to force or make one's way; as, to *pass* through the lines. **b** To go unheeded, uncensured, or unchallenged; to proceed without hindrance or opposition; to be suffered to go on; to pass muster; as, he let the remark *pass.*
5. a To advance through all the steps necessary to validity or effectiveness; to be carried through a body that has power to sanction or reject; to receive legislative sanction; to be enacted; as, the bill *passed.* See PASSAGE, *n.,* 7. **b** To go through any inspection or test successfully; to be approved or accepted; to attain the required standard.
6. To move or come into being or under notice; to come and go in consciousness; hence, to take place; to occur; to happen; to come; to occur progressively or in succession; to be present transitorily.
Consciousness of what *passes* within our own mind. *I. Watts.*
7. To be mutually exchanged; to be done; as, Do you know what *passed* on that occasion? few words *passed.*
8. a To go from one person to another; to circulate; to be current; to be given and taken freely; to obtain general acceptance; as, clipped coin will not *pass.* **b** To be held or regarded; to be generally known; to answer or serve as a substitute; — followed by *for, as,* or *by;* as, he *passes* easily for a German; to *pass* by the name of Paul; a box *passed* for the throne.
God made him, and therefore let him *pass* for a man. *Shak.*
c *U. S.* Specif., of a light-colored negro, to pass for a white person.
9. *Obs.* **a** To go from place to place; travel; be active; exist. **b** To go beyond; to surpass; to exceed; to excel; to go beyond bounds or to excess; to be in excess; to beggar description. **c** To be successful. **d** To care; to reck; to concern or trouble oneself; to scruple; to object;—usually with negative.
10. *Cards.* **a** In poker, primero, etc., to decline to play a round or hand; to throw up one's hand. **b** In bridge, euchre, napoleon, etc., to decline a privilege, as of bidding, raising, making the trump, etc.
11. *Dicing.* To win at passage (which see). *Obs.*
12. *Educ.* To pass an examination.
13. *Law.* **a** To sit in inquest or adjudication; — said of a jury, inquest, etc., and used with *on* or *upon, between,* or *for* or *against.* **b** Of a juryman, to serve or sit (on or upon a jury, trial, etc.). **c** To adjudicate in a cause or proceeding; to render a verdict or judgment; — used with *on* or *upon, for,* etc. **d** To be rendered in adjudication, as a ver-

---

par'vise. Var. of PARVIS; — etymologically incorrect.

par·wan'na. ✝ PURWANNAH.

pas. ✝ PACE, PASS.

Pa'sach (pä'sȧkh). *Bib.*

pas'cal. Paschal. *Ref. Sp.*

Pas'chal·tide', *n.* See -TIDE.

pas'chite (pȧs'kĭt), *n.* [See PASCH.] = QUARTODECIMAN, 1.

Pas'-dam'mim (-dȧm'ĭm). *Bib.*

Pase (pās). Scot. var. of PACE.

Pa·se'ah (pȧ·sē'ȧ; pȧs'ē·ȧ). *Bib.*

pa'seng. Var. of PASAN.

pa·se'wa (pȧ·sā'wȧ). VAR. of PASSEWA.

pas'garde', *n.* = PASSEGARDE.

pa·sha'dȧm, *or* **pa·cha'-** (pȧ·shä'dȧm; pȧsh'ȧ-; pȧsh'ȧ-), *n.* See -DOM.

pa·sha'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pa·shaw' (pȧ·shȯ'). Var. of PASHA.

pa'shi·u'ba palm (pä'shē·ōō'bȧ). Var. of PAXIUBA PALM.

Pasht. Var. of PAKHT.

Pash'ur (pȧsh'ĕr). *Bib.*

pas'ley. Dial. var. of PARSLEY.

pas'nip. Dial. var. of PARSNIP.

pa·so' (pȧ·sō'), *n.* [Sp., pace.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Pasque (pȧsk). Var. of PASCH.

dict, etc.; to be rendered, given, or done in legal procedure **e** To be conveyed or transferred, as by will, deed, or other instrument of conveyance, so as to vest the title or interest in another; as, an estate *passes* by a deed; the title to goods sold *passes* by sale.
14. *Magic.* In sleight of hand, etc., to make passes; to transfer an object, as if by magic.
15. *Med.* To go through a duct or the intestines.
16. *Sports.* **a** *U. S.* To throw and catch a ball, as a baseball. **b** *Fencing.* To make a pass or lunge; to thrust. **c** In football, hockey, etc., to make a pass; to transfer the ball, etc., to another player of one's own side.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** In simple, transitive senses; as: **a** To go by, beyond, over, through, or the like; to proceed past or from one side to the other of; to cross; to traverse; as, to *pass* a house, a stream, a boundary, etc. **b** *Now Rare.* To go from one limit to the other of; to go or live through; to have experience of; to undergo; to suffer to pass through.
She loved me for the dangers I had *passed.* *Shak.*
c *Obs. exc. Scot.* To get past or by; to avoid. **d** *Now Rare.* To go by without noticing; to take no note of; to disregard; to omit; to leave unmentioned; to pass over.
I *pass* their warlike pomp, their proud array. *Dryden.*
e To go successfully or satisfactorily through, as an examination, trial, test, etc.; to attain the required standard in; to satisfy the requirements of; to obtain the formal sanction of, as a legislative body; to be accepted or approved by; as, the bill *passed* the senate. **f** To go beyond; to transcend; surpass; excel; exceed; outrun; surmount; overstep; transgress; also, to get beyond or past, as a time of life; as, just *passing* seventeen.
2. In causative senses; as: **a** To cause, let, or enable to go, move, or proceed; to transfer from one place to another; to transmit, send, convey, transport, move, put, etc.
I had only time to *pass* my eye over the medals. *Addison.*
b Specif.: To take a turn with (a line, gasket, etc.), as around a sail in furling, and make secure; to take a turn with (a rope, string, etc.) around anything, as a tree. **c** To cause to go, pass, or march by; as, to *pass* an army or an author's works in review. **d** To cause to, or let, go past or through; to cause or allow to obtain entrance, admission, or conveyance; as, to *pass* a person into a theater, or over a railroad. **e** To cause to, or let, pass, go by, or elapse; to spend; as, to *pass* the winter at Rome. **f** To cause or allow to advance by stages of progress; to carry with success through an ordeal, examination, or action; to cause or allow to pass an examination; to let or get through; specif., to give legal or official sanction to; to ratify; to enact; to approve as valid and just; as, the professor *passed* most of his students; he *passed* the measure through the committee; the senate *passed* the bill. **g** To transfer from one person to another; to hand; to throw or toss, esp. to and fro; to hand over or round; specif., to put in circulation; to give currency to; as, to *pass* counterfeit money. "*Pass* the happy news." *Tennyson.* **h** To give in pledge; to promise; to pledge.
Father, thy word is *passed.* *Milton.*
i To emit or discharge from the bowels or other part of the body; to evacuate; void. **j** To cause to, or let, pass the lips; to utter; pronounce; express; specif., to utter or pronounce judicially; as, to *pass* criticisms or judgment; to *pass* sentence on a person. **k** To be capable of being opened (with a passkey); as, all these locks should be *passed* with one key.
3. *Obs.* **a** To pierce or penetrate; to pass through. **b** To cause to go through to completion; bring to an end; to transact or execute; do; finish; complete. **c** To let pass or go unchecked or unnoticed; to overlook; pass over. **d** To give or cast (a vote). **e** To send forth; give out; emit; discharge.
4. *Cards.* In card tricks, to make or perform the pass on.
5. *Sports.* **a** *Baseball.* To permit (a runner) to reach first base by giving him a base on balls. **b** *Fencing.* To make, as a thrust, punto, etc. *Obs.* **c** In football, hockey, etc., to transfer (the ball, etc.) to another player of one's own side.
6. *Law.* To transfer the right or property in; to make over, as the title to an estate.
pass a dividend. To omit the declaration and payment of a dividend at the time when due or regularly paid.
pass a name. *London Stock Exchange.* To pass, or hand to the participators in a transaction, the ticket issued by the purchasing broker on name day (which see).
pass away. **1.** To go away; specif.: **a** To depart; also, to get away. **b** To die; as, to *pass away* in one's sleep. **c** To go by or elapse; — said of time. **d** To cease to exist or be; to come to an end; to perish; to disappear; to vanish. "The heavens shall *pass away.*" *2 Pet.* iii. 10.
2. To spend; to while away; to pass. "Lest she *pass away* the flower of her age." *Ecclus.* xlii. 9.
3. To transfer or convey away; to surrender. *Obs.*
pass by. **a** *Obs.* To go or travel through. **b** To proceed, move, or flow past; to elapse. **c** To allow to go by or past without stopping, touching, or noticing; to disregard; omit; skip; ignore; overlook; to pass over.
pass current. To circulate or be generally used, accepted, received, or reported; to be accepted as genuine.
pass in. To hand in.
pass in one's checks. See CHECK, *n.*, 16.
pass muster. To pass through a muster or inspection without censure; to be found up to standard or to satisfy, under examination; as, excuses that will not *pass muster.*
pass off. **a** To go off or away; to cease; to disappear; as, an agitation *passes off.* **b** To go off; to be carried through; to progress to the end; as, the reception *passed off* well. **c** To dispose of, esp. fraudulently; to put in circulation; to cause (a person, esp. oneself, or a thing) to be taken, received, or regarded (for or as what he or it is not); to impose, esp. fraudulently; to palm off. "*Passed* himself *off* as a bishop." *Macaulay.* **d** To ward off; to parry; — used figuratively. **e** *Collog.* To dispose of (a course or academic requirement) by passing an examination.
pass on. **a** To go on; to proceed; to continue; to advance; to pass or elapse, also, to die. **b** To send or hand on or to the next person or thing in a number or series. **c** To give a judgment or decision concerning. **d** To impose upon; to be accepted or received by; also, to put upon as a trick or cheat; to palm off on. **e** To happen to; to come upon; to affect. "So death *passed upon* all men." *Rom.* v. 12.
f *Fencing.* To thrust or lunge at.
pass out. To fall suddenly into a dazed or unconscious state; also, to die. *Slang, U. S.*
pass over. **a** To go over or across; to go from one side, end, or vessel to the other; to cross, as a river, road, or bridge; to traverse; also, sometimes, to die. **b** *Obs.* To go by; to elapse. **c** To pass the hand or hands over, as harp strings. **d** To hand over; to transfer. **e** To pass without stopping, touching, or noticing; to omit; to disregard; to skip; to overlook; to ignore; to pass by; as, to *pass over* an affront. **f** To let pass unpunished; to overlook; to excuse. **g** *Obs.* To surpass. **h** *Obs.* To spend or pass (time).
pass the buck. **a** *Poker.* To pass the buck to another player in games in which a buck is used, obligating the dealer to ante for the next jack pot. **b** Hence, to shift a responsibility to someone else.
pass the hat. To take up a collection of money. *Slang.*
pass the mark. See 2d MARK, 10 **f.** *Obs.*
pass the time of day. To exchange greetings. *Colloq.*
pass through. **1.** To go through; specif.: **a** To go from one side to the other of; to traverse; to cross. **b** To move, proceed, or be transferred through (places, states, times, processes, stages, etc.); to be subjected to passage through; to undergo; to experience; as, it *passed through* several hands; the metal had *passed through* the fire; the country is *passing through* hard times. **c** To make or force one's way through; pierce through; to penetrate, literally or figuratively; to comprehend.
2. To cause to go through; to put, thrust, etc., through.
pass up. To reject; to decline; to disregard. *Slang, U. S.*
pass upon. = *pass on* **c, d, e, f,** above.

pas'a·ble (păs'ȧ·b'l; 83), *adj.* [OF.; F. only in sense 4.]
1. Capable of being passed, traveled, navigated, traversed, penetrated, or the like; as, the roads are not *passable.*
2. Capable of passing or going through. *Obs.*
3. Capable of being freely circulated or disseminated; acceptable; generally receivable; current.
Could they have made the slander *passable.* *Collier.*
4. Such as may be allowed to pass without serious objection; tolerable; admissible; moderate; mediocre; as, a *passable* composition.
5. Capable of passing or being sanctioned or enacted.
— **pass'a·ble·ness,** *n.*

pass'a·bly (păs'ȧ·blĭ), *adv.* Moderately; tolerably; well enough.

‖**pas'sa·ca'glia** (päs'sä·käl'yä), *n.* Also ‖**pas'sa·ca'glio** (-yō). [Pseudo-It., fr. Sp. *pasacalle* a certain tune on the guitar, prop., a tune played in passing through the streets.] **a** *Music.* An old Italian or Spanish dance tune, resembling the chaconne, in slow three-quarter measure, usually with divisions on a ground bass. **b** *Dancing.* A dance resembling the chaconne but slower. *Hist.*

pas·sade' (pȧ·sād'), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *passada,* or It. *passata.* See PASS, *v.*] **1.** *Manège.* A turn or course of a horse backward or forward on the same spot.
2. *Fencing.* = PASSADO, 1. *Rare.*

pas·sa'do (pȧ·sä'dō), *n.; pl.* -DOS, -DOES (-dōz). [See PASSADE.] **1.** *Fencing.* A thrust, with the advance of one foot. *Obs. exc. fig.*
The . . . power of flattery in *passados* at woman. *T. Hardy.*
2. A passing or going. *Rare.* *Nash.*

pas'sage (păs'ĭj), *v. i.;* -SAGED (-ĭjd); -SAG·ING (-ĭj·ĭng). [F. *passager,* fr. *passéger,* fr. It. *passeggiare.*] To walk or move sidewise as a saddle horse; to sidle. — *v. t.* To cause (a horse) to passage.

pas'sage, *n.* *Manège.* A sidewise movement of a horse, diagonal pairs of legs being raised alternately.

pas'sage (păs'ĭj), *n.* [OF., fr. *passer.* See PASS, *v.*]
1. Act of passing; transit from one place to another; movement from point to point; a going by, on, over, across, or through; entrance or exit; migration; extension or course, as of a line or nerve; as, the *passage* of a man or a carriage.
What! are my doors opposed against my *passage?* *Shak.*
2. A means of passing; a way; road; path; channel or course through or by which one passes; way of exit or entrance; way of access or transit; a pass; sometimes, a place for crossing a river or strait; a ford, ferry, or bridge. Hence, a common avenue to various apartments or a way connecting one apartment with another in a building, as a hall, corridor, lobby, vestibule, or entry.
And with his pointed dart
Explores the nearest *passage* to his heart. *Dryden.*
3. A specific act of traveling or passing from one place to another; a transit by means of conveyance; a journey, now only one by water; a voyage; also, privilege of conveyance as a passenger, esp. by water.
The ship in which he had taken *passage.* *Macaulay.*
4. Right, liberty, or permission to pass; power, opportunity, or means of passing.
5. A toll for the privilege of passing. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
6. Transition; passing; course; progress; as, the *passage* of time; during the *passage* of a bill through Congress.
7. Of a measure or law: Act of passing; sanction; enactment. Ordinarily *passage* refers to the final affirmative action by which the assembly enacts the law; but it has been also sometimes used to designate the time of taking effect of the act (52 *Ill. App.* 514, 518; 45 *Neb.* 724); or the final act necessary to make it a valid law, as the signing or approving by the governor or other executive (82 *Mass.* (16 *Gray*) 144; 50 *Tenn.* 442).
8. Something that passes, or happens or is done; an occurrence; an incident; an act or deed; a transaction. *Archaic.* "In thy *passages* of life." *Shak.*
9. A mutual act or transaction; something that goes on between two persons mutually; a negotiation; an interchange or exchange of vows, endearments, or the like; an interchange or exchange of blows; encounter; altercation; a fencing, as in argument; as, a *passage* at or of arms.
10. A particular portion constituting a part of something, as, esp., of a discourse or composition; an episode; esp., an indefinite, but usually not long or extensive, portion of a literary composition, speech, musical composition, or picture; a verse, paragraph, section, clause, sentence, etc.
How commentators each dark *passage* shun. *Young.*
11. A causing to pass, or go through or over, be omitted or enacted, etc.
12. *Obs.* **a** Exit from life; decease; death. **b** Reception; acceptance; currency. **c** A digression. **d** A remark, statement, expression, or the like.
13. *Biol.* Incubation of a pathogen, esp. a virus, in a tissue culture, a developing egg, or a living organism, to increase the amount of pathogen or to alter its characteristics.
14. *Dicing.* An obsolete game played by two players with three dice, a player winning when he threw doublets passing or exceeding ten.
15. *Med.* A movement or an evacuation of the bowels.
16. *Music.* **a** A scalelike or arpeggiolike series of tones; a run or flourish. **b** A phrase or other section of a piece.
— ***in passage.*** In passing; cursorily. *Obs.* — ***of passage.*** Passing from one place, region, or climate, to another, migratory; — now used only in the phrase *bird of passage* (which see) or *fish of passage.*

pas'sage (păs'ĭj), *v. i.* **1.** To make a passage; to journey; to voyage; to cross; to pass.
2. To engage in a passage at arms; to fence verbally.

pas'sage·a·ble (-ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That admits of passage.

passage bed. *Geol.* A stratum which forms a transition between rocks of two geological systems, as the Silurian and Devonian.

passage bird. **a** A bird of passage. **b** A passage hawk.

passage board. A board placed between the parts of an organ to make them accessible.

passage boat. A boat plying across a passage (def. 2).

passage grave. *Archaeol.* A subterranean burial chamber entered through a long tunnellike passage.

passage hawk. *Falconry.* A haggard hawk; — so called because taken at the time of passage or migration.

passage house. A privy. *Obs.*

passage money. **a** Money paid as fare, esp. by water. **b** *Obs.* A toll for passing.

passage penny. A penny paid for passage or as fare.

pas'sage·way' (păs'ĭj·wā'), *n.* A way for passage. = 3d PASSAGE, 2.

passage winds. *Naut.* Prevailing westerly winds which blow in the belt lying between the horse latitudes and the region of the pole, in each hemisphere.

Pas·sa'gi·an (pȧ·sä'jĭ·ăn), *n.* A member of a 12th century subordinationist sect in Italy who practiced Jewish rites.

‖**pas·sag'gio** (päs·säd'jō), *n.; pl.* PASSAGGI (-jē). [It.] *Music.* **a** A modulation. **b** A flourish or bravura embellishment often introduced by the performer when not indicated in the score.

Pas'sa·lus (păs'ȧ·lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *passalos* peg, gag.] *Zool.* A genus of lamellicorn beetles related to the stag beetles, and included in them or made the type of a family, **Pas·sal'i·dae** (pȧ·säl'ĭ·dē). Most of the family are large black beetles of tropical countries found in decaying wood both as larvæ and adults. None occurs in Europe, and but one (*P. cornutus,* sometimes called *horn bug*) in the United States. — **pas'sa·lid** (păs'ȧ·lĭd), *n. & adj.*

Passalus (*P. cornutus*). *a* Adult; *b* Larva. (½)

Pas'sa·ma·quod'dy (păs'ȧ·mȧ·kwŏd'ĭ), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe of the Abnaki Confederacy, formerly of the St. Croix Valley in Maine and New Brunswick. About 800 still live in villages near Passamaquoddy Bay. See ABNAKI.

‖**pas'san·gra'han** (päs'ȧn·grä'hȧn), *n.* [Malay *pasaṅgerahan.*] A government resthouse; a dak bungalow. *Dutch East Indies.*

pas'sant (päs'ănt), *adj.* [OF., pres. part. of *passer.* See PASS, *v.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Surpassing; excelling. **b** Passing; transitory; ephemeral. **c** Going on or past; proceeding. **d** Passing from one to another, as opinions; current. **e** Cursory; made, done, performed, etc., in passing.
2. *Her.* Walking; — said of any animal represented as walking with the dexter forepaw raised. When *passant* is used without another adjective, the animal is represented as looking forward to the dexter side of the escutcheon.

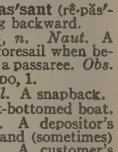
Lion Passant.

pas'sant (päs'ănt), *adv.* In passing; en passant. *Obs.*

‖**pas'sant'** (pȧ'sȧN'), *n.* [F.] A person passing; passer-by.

pas'sant coun'ter pas'sant (päs'ănt koun'tĕr päs'ănt). *Her.* Walking (alternately) in opposite directions; — said of two (or more) animals.

pas'sant gar'dant (gär'dănt). *Her.* Walking forward with the head affronté, as a lion.

pas'sant re·gard'ant (rē·gär'dănt) *or* **re·pas'sant** (rē·päs'ănt). *Her.* Walking forward and looking backward.

pas'sa·ree' (päs'ȧ·rē'), **paz'a·ree'** (päz'-), *n.* *Naut.* A rope for extending the clews of a square foresail when before the wind. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To extend by a passaree. *Obs.*

‖**pas·sa'ta** (päs·sä'tä), *n.* [It.] = PASSADO, 1.

pass'back' (päs'băk'), *n.* *Amer. Football.* A snapback.

pass boat. *Naut.* A punt, or similar flat-bottomed boat.

pass'book' (päs'bŏŏk'), *n.* **a** *Banking.* A depositor's book in which a bank enters his deposits and (sometimes) withdrawals. Cf. BANKBOOK. **b** *Com.* A customer's book in which a dealer enters articles bought on credit.

pass box. *Mil.* A wooden or metallic box used to carry cartridges from the magazine or caisson to a gun.

pass'-by', *n.* **1.** A passing by. *Obs.*
2. Also **pass'-bye'.** *Mining.* A place in a mine for passing by; esp., a loop or turnout in the track. *Dial. Eng.*

pass check. A ticket of admission to a place of entertainment, or, more usually, a return check.

pass course. *Educ.* A course of study leading to a **pass degree,** a degree without honors.

pass door. *Theat.* A door between the stage and the house.

pas·sé' (pȧ·sā'; päs'ā; *F.* pȧ'sā'), *adj. masc.,* **pas·sée'** (-sā'), *fem.* [F.] Past; gone by; hence past one's prime; worn; faded; behind the times; antiquated; as, a *passée* belle; a game quite *passé.*

Pas'sé' (pä'sā'), *n.* An Indian of an Arawakan tribe of northwestern Brazil. The few survivors live near the mouth of the Japurá.

passed (päst), *past part.* of PASS. Specif.: *adj.* **a** Having passed an examination or test; esp.: *Nav.* Having passed an examination for promotion and awaiting a vacancy in a higher grade; as, *passed* assistant engineer (see ENGINEER CORPS), *passed* assistant surgeon (see MEDICAL CORPS); — used as a part of the staff title. **b** *Finance.* Left unpaid; — said of dividends.

passed ball. *Baseball.* A pitched ball, not hit by the batsman, that passes the catcher when he should have stopped it, and allows a base runner to advance a base.

passed master. A person who has passed as a master; a proficient. Cf. PAST MASTER **b.**

passed pawn. *Chess.* A pawn having no adverse pawn before it on its own or either adjoining file.

passe'garde' (päs'gärd'), *n.* [Appar. fr. *pass* a thrust, lunge + *guard;* cf. F. *passegarde.*] In medieval tilting armor, a piece variously described as a piece fastened on the left elbow or, perhaps erroneously, as the *garde-collet.*

pas'se·meas'ure (päs'ĕ·mĕzh'ẽr), *n.* [It. *passamezzo, passemezzo.*] *Music.* An old Italian dance or its music, in quadruple measure, probably a variety of pavan but in quicker tempo. *Obs.*

pas'a·bi. Passable. *Ref. Sp.*
‖**pas'sa·caille'** (pä'sä'kä'y'), *n.* [F. (fr. Sp.).] = PASSACAGLIA.
‖**pas'sa·ge'glio** (päs'sä·gā'lyō), *n.* [It. (fr. Sp.).] = PASSACAGLIA.
pas'sage-a·ble, *adj.* Passable. *Obs.*
pas'sage-free', *adj.* See -FREE.
pas'sag·er (päs'ĭj·ẽr). Var. of PASSENGER. *Archaic.*
passamaine. † PASSEMENT.
passamesure, passameso. † PASSEMEASURE.
pas'sa·ment. Var. of PASSEMENT.
‖**pas'sa·mez'zo** (päs'sä·mĕd'zō), *n.* [It.] = PASSEMEASURE.
pas·sa·ra'do, *n.* A passaree. *Obs.*
pas'say (päs'ā), *n.* Short for PASSEMEASURE. *Goldsmith.*
passe. † PACE, PASS, PEISE.
Passe. † PASCH.
passe'caille' (päs'kä'y'), *n.* [F.] Var. of PASSACAILLE.
pas'sel, pas'sell (päs'l, päs'l). Var. of PARCEL. *Dial.*

passe'ment (păs′mĕnt), *n.* Also, **pas'sa·ment** (păs′ȧ-mĕnt). [F.] Trimming made of gold, silver, silk, or linen, thread; a decorative fabric like lace or braid; also, ornament. *Hist.*

passe'ment (-mĕnt), *v. t.*; -MENT·ED; -MENT·ING. To adorn or trim with passement or lace.

passe·men'terie (păs·mĕn′trĭ; *F.* pȧs′mȧN′t′rē′), *n.* [F.] Trimmings, esp. of braids, cords, gimps, beads, or tinsel.

‖**pas'se·mez'zo** (pȧs′sȧ·mĕd′zō), *n.* [It.] Passemeasure.

pass'en (pȧs″n), *v. t.* To pass. *Archaic.*

pas'sen·ger (pȧs′ĕn·jĕr; -ĭn·jĕr), *n.* [With intrusive *n*, fr. ME. *passager*, fr. OF. *passagier, passager*. See PASSAGE.]
1. A passer through or passer-by; wayfarer; traveler. *Now Rare*, exc. in *foot passenger*.
2. A traveler by some established public conveyance, as a coach, omnibus, steamboat, railroad train, etc.
3. A passenger boat; a passage boat; a ferryboat. *Obs.*
4. A ferryman; one who has charge of a ford. *Obs.*
5. A bird of passage; specif., a passage hawk. *Obs.*
6. A member of a racing crew whose weight retards the boat more than his power adds to its speed; hence, an inefficient member of a team. *Sporting Slang.*

pas'sen·ger, *adj.* Of or pertaining to passengers or their conveyance; as, a *passenger* train or boat.

passenger car. A car, as a railway coach, for carrying passengers; specif., an automobile for carrying a few passengers, ordinarily fewer than nine.

passenger density. See TRAFFIC MILE.

passenger falcon. = PASSAGE HAWK.

passenger list. A list of the passengers on a vessel, submitted by the master to customs officials at ports visited.

passenger locomotive. See LOCOMOTIVE.

passenger manager. See MANAGER.

pas'sen·ger–mile', *n.* The unit for measuring the volume of passenger traffic, as of a railroad, being the transporting of one passenger one mile.

passenger mileage. *Railroads.* Passenger-miles collectively; the total number of miles traveled by passengers on a railroad during a given period.

passenger pigeon. A North American wild pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*) of irregularly migratory habits, formerly exceedingly abundant, esp. in the Mississippi Valley. The male was about 16 inches long, including the long graduated tail, and had the upper part bluish slate with iridescence on the neck, the breast vinaceous, and the belly white. The female was smaller and plainer. It nested in immense colonies, where it was shot and netted until it is now exterminated.

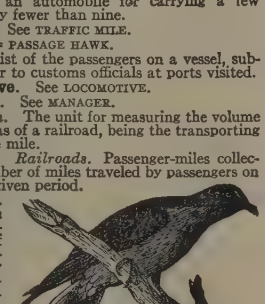
Passenger Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*).

passenger pool. See 5th POOL, *n.*, 5 b (2).

passenger tariff. See TARIFF.

‖**passe' par'tout'** (pȧs′pȧr′tōō″). [F., fr. *passer* to pass + *partout* everywhere.] **1.** That which passes, or by which one can pass, everywhere; specif., a master key.
2. [*not ital.*] (*pron.* pȧs′pär·tōō′; pȧs′-; -pĕr-). In picture framing: **a** A piece or plate of cardboard, wood, or the like which has its central portion cut out for the reception of the picture and thus serves as a mat or border for it. **b** A kind of framing in which a picture, usually with a mat over it, a glass, and a back, as of cardboard, are held together by strips of paper or cloth pasted over the edges; also, a picture framed in this manner, together with the framing.
3. (*pron.* pȧs′pär·tōō″; pȧs′-; -pĕr-). A strong wrapping paper, gummed on one side, used for binding lantern slides, mounting pictures, etc.

passe'–par·tout' (pȧs′pär·tōō′; pȧs′-; -pĕr-), *v. t.*; -TOUTED′ (-tōōd′); -TOUT′ING (-tōō′ĭng). To frame with a passe partout.

‖**passe'pied'** (pȧs′pyā′), *n.* [F.] *Music.* A 17th-century lively French dance or its music. It resembles the minuet but is quicker in tempo and always begins on the last beat of the measure. It is often used in ballets and in suites.

pass'er (pȧs′ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who passes; a passer-by.
2. One who passes (an examination).
3. One who causes to pass (in any sense).
4. **a** One who passes articles to another worker. **b** One who examines or sorts finished articles, passing on their quality.

Pas'ser (pȧs′ĕr), *n.* [L., sparrow.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the house sparrow and its near relatives.

pass'er–by', *n.*; *pl.* PASSERS-BY. One who passes by, esp. casually.

Pas'ser·es (pȧs′ĕr·ēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A group of birds equivalent to Passeriformes. In some classifications, it comprises the suborders **Pas'ser·es an·i'so·my·o'di** (ăn·ĭ′sō·mī·ō′dī) including the Subclamatores and Clamatores, and **Pas'ser·es di·ac'ro·my·o'di** (dī·ăk′rō·mī·ō′dī) including the Suboscines and Oscines.

pas'ser·i·form' (pȧs′ĕr·ĭ·fôrm′; *pȧ·sĕr′ĭ·fôrm*), *adj.* *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Passeriformes; passerine.

Pas'ser·i·for'mes (pȧs′ĕr·ĭ·fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *passer* sparrow + *-form.*] *Zool.* The largest order of birds, including nearly 7,000 species and subspecies, or more than half of all birds. The group consists chiefly of songbirds of perching habits ranging in size from the smallest titmice to the ravens and birds of paradise. Originally under the name *Passeres*, it has long been recognized, but variously subdivided. Modern authorities define four suborders, Eurylaimi, Tyranni, Menurae, and Oscines (see these terms); these groups have also been ranked respectively as the superfamilies Subclamatores, forming a suborder *Desmodactyli*, and Clamatores, Pseudoscines, Oscines, together forming a suborder *Eleutherodactyli*. The Passeriformes are altricial, lack the ambiens muscle and have the vomer well developed, truncate anteriorly, and its forked posterior end embracing the basisphenoid. None of the toes is reversible, three being in front and one behind. The phalanges, of the toes from the first to the fourth are 2, 3, 4, 5, and the flexor muscle of the hind toe is free from the front flexor. There are ten primaries (the first often rudimentary), and usually twelve rectrices.

Pas'ser·i'na (pȧs′ĕr·ī′nȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of small North American bush-loving finches, the males of which are brightly colored, blue, red, or variegated. It includes the indigo, lazuli, and painted buntings.

pas'ser·ine (pȧs′ĕr·ĭn; -īn), *adj.* [L. *passerinus*, fr. *passer* a sparrow.] Of or pertaining to the Passeres or Passeriformes. — *n.* A passerine bird.

‖**pas' seul'** (pȧ′ sûl′). [F.] A solo performance of a dance or a dance figure; — sometimes used figuratively.

pas·se'wa, pa·se'wa (pȧ·sā′wȧ), *n.* [Hind. *pasevhā* sweat.] A viscous extract from the capsules of the poppy obtained after the seeds are removed. It hardens on exposure and is used in making shell coverings for opium cakes for transport.

pass examination. *Educ.* An examination of student candidates for a pass (in sense 9).

pas'si·bil'i·ty (pȧs′ĭ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [LL. *passibilitas.*] **a** Quality or state of being passible; aptness to feel or suffer; sensibility. **b** *Rare.* Passiveness.

pas'si·ble (pȧs′ĭ·b'l), *adj.* [OF., fr. LL. *passibilis*, fr. *pati* to suffer. See PASSION.] **1.** Susceptible of feeling or suffering, or of impressions from external agents; sensible.
Apollinarius, which held even deity itself *passible.* *Hooker.*
2. Susceptible of change or decay. *Obs.*
3. That may be suffered or felt. *Obs.*

pas'si·ble·ness (-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Passibility. *Rare.*

Pas'si·flo'ra (pȧs′ĭ·flō′rȧ; 181), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *passio* passion + *flos, floris*, flower.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of mainly tropical American, mostly tendril-bearing vines, typifying the family Passifloraceae, having simple or lobed leaves, and usually very showy flowers, esp. red, white, and purple, with a short calyx tube, four or five petals, a corona, and numerous stamens monadelphous at base; the fruit is a pulpy berry, often edible. See GRANADILLA, MAYPOP, PASSIONFLOWER. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

Pas'si·flo·ra'ce·ae (-flō·rā′sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PASSIFLORA.] *Bot.* A family of tropical plants (order Passiflorales), the passionflower family, comprising 16 genera and about 350 species. They are woody tendril-climbing vines or erect herbs, mostly with showy flowers, distinguished chiefly by the fringed corona borne on the throat of the calyx; the fruit is a berry or capsule. *Passiflora* is the principal genus. — **pas'si·flo·ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Pas'si·flo·ra'les (-flō·rā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PASSIFLORA; -ALES.] *Bot.* An order of herbs, tendril-bearing vines, shrubs, and trees comprising the families Achariaceae, Caricaceae, Loasaceae, Malesherbiaceae, and Passifloraceae. They have alternate leaves, pentamerous flowers with a superior one-celled ovary, the fruit a berry or capsule.

‖**pas'sim** (pȧs′ĭm), *adv.* [L.] Here and there; everywhere; — esp. of a word or phrase which occurs repeatedly, in different places, in a book or disquisition.

pass'ing (pȧs′ĭng), *adj.* **1.** Going by, beyond, through, or away; departing.
2. Gliding by; elapsing; transitory; fleeting; ephemeral.
3. Made, given, etc., in passing; cursory.
4. Exceeding; surpassing; pre-eminent. *Obs.*
Her *passing* deformity. *Shak.*
5. Of, pertaining to, or in charge of, examinations; examining; as, a *passing* captain.
6. [From PASSING, *n.*] Of or pertaining to, or used in or for, the act or process of passing.
7. *Educ.* That denotes satisfactory completion of a course of study, an examination, etc.
8. *Music.* Of a modulation, introduced casually; transient. See MODULATION, 5.

pass'ing, *adv.* Exceedingly; excessively; surpassingly; pre-eminently; very; as, *passing* fair; *passing* strange.
You apprehend *passing* shrewdly. *Shak.*

pass'ing, *prep.* Beyond (in quantity, degree, etc.). *Archaic.*

pass'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who or that which passes or causes to pass.
2. A means of passing or crossing; a ford.
3. A kind of thread made by winding a core of silk thread with strips of gold or silver, used in embroidery.
— *in passing.* While going by; by the way; parenthetically.

passing bell. **a** Orig., a bell sounded in a monastery or convent as a signal for prayers when one of the community was dying or had died; later, the tolling of the parish bell to announce the dying or death of a parishioner. **b** A bell rung during a funeral procession or service; — called also *burial peal.* **c** A presage or indication of the death or end of something; knell.

passing duck. The king eider. *Labrador.*

passing hollow. *Horol.* = CRESCENT, *n.*, 6.

pass'ing·ly, *adv.* of PASSING, *adj.*; specif.: **a** *Obs.* Temporarily; transiently. **b** In passing; cursorily. **c** *Archaic.* Exceedingly; surpassingly; passing.

passing note *or* **tone.** A note or tone, foreign to the harmony and usually unaccented, interposed for melodic smoothness between essential notes; also, sometimes, an auxiliary note.

passing spring. *Horol.* = GOLD SPRING.

passing strake. *Shipbuilding.* A continuous strake between butts in the same vertical plane.

passing stroke. **a** *Croquet.* A pass stroke. **b** *Lawn Tennis.* A stroke aimed to drive the ball to one side of and beyond the reach of, an opponent at or coming toward the net.

pas'sion (pȧsh′ŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *passio*, fr. *pati, passus*, to suffer. See PATIENT.] **1.** Fact or state of enduring inflicted pain, tortures, or the like; an affliction. *Obs. exc. specif.*: **a** [*usually cap.*] Orig. and usually, the suffering of Christ on the cross; or, often, his sufferings between the night of the Last Supper and his death, thus including the agony in Gethsemane. **b** The sufferings of a martyr; martyrdom.
2. [*cap.*] One of the gospel narratives of the Passion of Christ read or sung as the Gospel for the Day, four different days in Holy Week, that from Matthew on Palm Sunday, from Mark on Tuesday, from Luke on Wednesday and from John on Good Friday.
3. **a** A pictorial representation or a musical setting of Christ's Passion. **b** A Passion play.
4. Capacity of being affected or acted upon by external agents or influences; the fact, condition, or character of being passive rather than, or as well as, active; — disting. from *action.* *Now Chiefly Philos.* (See *def.* 12, below.)
Moldable and not moldable, scissible and not scissible, and many other *passions* of matter. *Bacon.*
5. Feeling; emotion. Specif.: **a** One of the feelings natural to all men, as fear, hate, love, joy, etc.; as, to classify the *passions;* one's ruling *passion.*
We also are men of like *passions* with you. *Acts* xiv. 15.
b Violent, intense, high-wrought, or enthusiastic emotion; depth, or vehemence of feeling; a state or habit of emotional excitement; as, a poet lacking in *passion;* controlled by *passion* rather than reason; shaken by *passion.* **c** A fit of emotional agitation; an outburst; as, to fly into a *passion* of rage.
6. A specific emotion or desire or an instance of its activity; as of: **a** Rage; wrath; as, to send one into a towering *passion; passion* darkened his face. **b** Ardent affection for one of the opposite sex; love; as, the tender *passion;* poems of *passion;* to make his *passion* known. **c** *Often pl.* Sexual desire; lust.
7. Strong desire or predilection, esp. as expressed in action; ardent longing; a zealously pursued interest; as, a *passion* for glory or gardening.
8. An object of love or ambition; that which commands passion, or deep interest or zeal.
O liberty! the prisoner's pleasing dream,
The poet's muse, his *passion* and his theme. *Cowper.*
9. *pl.* The feelings and emotions collectively.
10. Passivity. "Held in holy *passion* still." *Milton.*
11. *Obs.* **a** A bodily disorder causing suffering or distress; — commonly in certain phrases, as *ileac passion, sciatic passion.* **b** A writing, as a poem, or an utterance marked by strong or intense feeling or emotion.
12. *Philos.* State of being subjected to, or acted on by, what is external or foreign to one's true nature; esp., state of desire, feeling, or emotion, conceived, as by Aristotle and Spinoza, as representing the influence of what is external and as opposed to thought and reason as the true *activity* of the human mind.

Syn. — See FEELING.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

passion-blazing	passion-guided	passion-stung
passion-breathing	passion-kindled	passion-swayed
passion-colored	passion-kindling	passion-thrilled
passion-distracted	passion-led	passion-thrilling
passion-driven	passion-proud	passion-torn
passion-feeding	passion-ridden	passion-tossed
passion-filled	passion-shaken	passion-wasted
passion-fraught	passion-smitten	passion-winged
passion-frenzied	passion-stirred	passion-worn

pas'sion (pȧsh′ŭn), *v. t.* [OF. *passionner.*] To affect with passion. — *v. i.* To display, or be moved with, passion.

pas'sion·al (-ăl; -ĭl), *n.* [ML. *passionale, passionalis.*]
1. A book in which are described the sufferings of saints and martyrs, for reading on their festivals.
2. [*cap.*] A 12th-century manuscript of extracts from the Gospels, now in the British Museum, on which the Kings of England from Henry I to Henry VIII probably took the coronation oath.

pas'sion·al, *adj.* [LL. *passionalis.*] Of or pertaining to passion or the passions; exciting, influenced by, or ministering to, the passions.

pas'sion·ate (-ĭt), *adj.* [ML. *passionatus;* cf. F. *passionné.*] **1.** Capable or susceptible of passion, or of different passions; easily moved, excited, or agitated; specif., easily moved to anger; irascible; quick-tempered; characterized by anger; angry; as, a *passionate* nature.
Homer's Achilles is haughty and *passionate.* *Prior.*
2. Affected with, or characterized by, passion, or strong or intense emotion; expressing passion; ardent in feeling or desire; enthusiastic; impassioned; vehement; as, a *passionate* friendship.
Passionate in his desire for understanding. *D. H. Lawrence.*
3. Specif., affected with, or under the influence or control of, the passion of love; as, *passionate* affection.
4. Affected with grief; sad; sorrowful. *Obs.* *Shak.*
5. Disposed to pity; compassionate. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
6. **a** *Obs.* Exciting pity or compassion; pitiful. **b** Moving to or stimulating passion, esp. love.

Syn. — PASSIONATE, IMPASSIONED are sometimes used with little distinction. But PASSIONATE, as here compared (see ANGRY), commonly applies to that which is characterized by strong or vehement passion or emotion, IMPASSIONED, esp. to that which manifests or expresses such feeling; as, "A look of *passionate* desire o'er the sea and to the stars I send" (*M. Arnold*); "the figure of St. John, with his looks uplifted in *passionate* compassion" (*Shelley*); "St. John, who, with a tender yet *impassioned* gesture, bends his countenance towards her" (*id.*); "Poetry is . . . the *impassioned* expression which is in the countenance of all Science" (*Wordsworth*). Cf. FEELING.

Ant. — Calm, cold, impassive, placid, unemotional.

— **pas'sion·ate·ly,** *adv.* — **pas'sion·ate·ness,** *n.*

pas'sion·ate (-āt), *v. t.* *Obs.* **a** To impassion. **b** To express or portray with passion.

pas'sion·a'tive (pȧsh′ŭn·ā′tĭv), *adj.* Tending to impassionate. *Obs.*

‖**pas'sio·na'to** (pȧs′syō·nä′tō), *adj.* [It. See PASSIONATE.] *Music.* Expressing passion; fervent; — a direction regarding mood.

passion cross. The Latin cross. See CROSS, *Illust.* (1).

pas'sioned (pȧsh′ŭnd), *part. adj.* **1.** Affected with passion; characterized by, or indicating, passion; passionate.
2. Affected with suffering or grief; sad; sorrowful. *Obs.*

pas'sion·flow'er (pȧsh′ŭn·flou′ĕr), *n.* **a** Any flower or plant of the genus *Passiflora*, — so named from a fancied resemblance of parts of the flower to the instruments of Christ's crucifixion. Thus the corona represented the crown of thorns, the stamens and pistil the nails of the cross, while the five sepals and five petals stood for the ten faithful apostles. The blossom of *P. incarnata* was formerly the State flower of Tennessee. See STATE FLOWER, *Plate.* See PASSIFLORA, MAYPOP. **b** Any flower or plant of the allied genus *Tacsonia.*

passionflower family. The Passifloraceae.

passion fruit. Any edible fruit of a passionflower.

Pas'sion·ist (pȧsh′ŭn·ĭst), *n.* [After F. *passionniste*, It. *passionista.*] **1.** *R.C.Ch.* A member of a religious order called "The Congregation of the Discalced Clerks of the Most Holy Cross and Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ," or, less strictly, "Barefooted Clerks of the Most Holy Cross," founded in 1737 in Italy by St. Paul of the Cross. The aim of the society is the sanctification of its members by monastic discipline, and the spread of religion and piety through missions and retreats. It was established in England in 1842, in the United States in 1852.
2. *Eccl. Hist.* A Patripassian.
3. [*not cap.*] One given to passion; a passionate person.

pas'sion·less, *adj.* **1.** Void of passion; without anger or emotion; not easily excited; unemotional; calm.
2. Void of suffering; painless. *Rare.*

— **pas'sion·less·ly,** *adv.* — **pas'sion·less·ness,** *n.*

Passion music. Orig., music set to the gospel narrative of Christ's Passion; after the Reformation, a kind of oratorio.

Passion oratorio, with narrative, chorals, airs, and choruses, its theme the Passion and death of Christ.

pas'sion·om'e·ter (pȧsh′ŭn·ŏm′ē·tĕr), *n.* [See -METER.] An instrument (fancied) for measuring passion.

---

pas'ser·fla·min'go (pȧs′ĕr·flȧ·mĭng′gō), *n.* [L. *passer* sparrow, also ostrich + *flamingo.*] The flamingo. *Obs.*

pas'ser·in. Passerine. *Ref. Sp.*

passe'temps', *n.* [F. *passe-temps.*] Pastime. *Obs.*

passetime. + PASTIME.

pass'guard'. Var. of PASSEGARDE.

pas·sim'e·ter (pȧ·sĭm′ē·tĕr), *n.* = PEDOMETER, 1.

pass'ing·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pass'ing-pen'ny, *n.* Passpenny. *Obs.*

pas'sion·a·ble, *adj.* [F. *passionnable.*] Prone to passion. *Obs.*

pas'sion·ar'y (pȧsh′ŭn·ĕr′ĭ; -ēr·ĭ), *n.* [ML. *passionarius.*] = PASSIONAL, *n.*, 1.

pas'sion·ful, *adj.* See -FUL. — **pas'sion·ful·ly,** *adv.* — **pas'sion·ful·ness,** *n.*

pas'sion·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

Passion play. A mystery play representing the scenes connected with Christ's passion; specif., that given every ten years by the villagers of Oberammergau, Bavaria, in fulfillment of a vow made in 1633 to express thus their gratitude for the cessation of a plague.

Passion Sunday. *Eccl.* The fifth Sunday in Lent, or the second before Easter.

Pas'sion-tide' (păsh'ŭn-tīd'), *n.* [See TIDE time.] The last two weeks of Lent.

passion vine. The passionflower.

Passion Week. Orig., the week before Easter; Holy Week; now, commonly, the week between Passion Sunday and Palm Sunday.

pas'sion-wort' (păsh'ŭn-wûrt'), *n.* The passionflower.

pas'sir' (pă's ēr'), *n.* [G. *passiergewicht*, fr. *passieren* to pass, pass muster (fr. F. *passer*) + *gewicht* weight. See PASS; WEIGHT.] One of a series of weights of brass or copper formerly used in France to detect coins below standard weight.

pas·si'val (pă·sī'văl), *adj.* *Gram.* Of or pertaining to the passive voice. *Rare.*

passival verb. A verb of active form with passive meaning (the book *sells;* the bread *bakes*).

pas'si·vate (păs'ĭ-vāt), *v. t.* *Physical Chem.* To render passive. — **pas'si·va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n.*

pas'sive (păs'ĭv), *adj.* [OF. or L.; OF. *passif*, fr. L. *passivus.* See PASSION.] **1.** Suffering; subject or open to suffering. *Obs.*

2. Not active, but acted upon; receiving impressions or influences; acted upon, affected, or produced by outside force or agency; as, *passive* spectators, not actors.

The mind is wholly *passive* in the reception of all its simple ideas. *Locke.*

3. Receiving or enduring without resistance; submissive; without emotion or excitement; patient; not opposing; unresisting; as, *passive* obedience; *passive* fortitude.

4. Not active or operating of itself; inactive; inert; as, to be *passive* in an action.

5. *Accounting.* Designating, or belonging to, the liability side of a balance sheet; — opp. to *active. A Gallicism.*

6. *Aeronautics.* Lacking or performed without motive power; as, a *passive* balloon or flight.

7. *Chem.* Designating, or characterized by, a state of inactivity; not reacting readily; as, iron and nickel, treated with fuming nitric acid, become *passive.*

8. *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to: **a** The voice, or a voice form, of a verb which makes that its grammatical subject which in thought and fact is the object of the action it denotes (Latin, *doceor,* I am taught). See VOICE. **b** The class of verbs which assert that the subject is acted upon; — distinguished from *active* and *neuter.* See VERB.

9. *Law & Finance.* **a** Bearing no interest; — said of various obligations, as of bonds, as income bonds, which, though bearing no interest, entitle the holder to a profit. **b** Designating a debt due to one; of the nature of, or subject to, a liability; — opposed to *active.*

10. *Med.* Pertaining to certain morbid conditions characterized by deficient vitality and reaction.

Syn. — PASSIVE, IMPASSIVE, STOIC, APATHETIC, STOLID. That is PASSIVE which is acted upon, without itself acting; that is IMPASSIVE (cf. IMPASSIBLE) which shows no emotion; as, "Let us open our leaves like a flower, and be *passive* and receptive" (*Keats*); "To sit as a *passive* bucket and be pumped into . . . can in the long run be exhilarating to no creature" (*Carlyle*); "*impassive* and serene" (*Pope*); a face as *impassive* as a mask. STOIC implies indifference to pleasure or (esp.) pain; it frequently suggests unflinching fortitude; as, *stoical* composure, endurance; cf. "I do not mean that they should be *Stoics,* or want the common feelings for the sufferings that the flesh is heir to" (*Lord Collingwood*). APATHETIC suggests insensibility rather than indifference; STOLID adds to *apathetic* the implication of heaviness or stupidity; as, "the long mechanic pacings to and fro, the set gray life, and *apathetic* end" (*Tennyson*); "Monmouth had passed from pusillanimous fear to the *apathy* of despair" (*Macaulay*); "Farmer Blaize leaned . . . to have a look at him, and beheld the *stolidest* mask ever given to man" (*G. Meredith*); "the *stolid* cheeks, the codfish eyes, the slow, inanimate demeanor" (*W. James*). Cf. INERT, LANGUID, INDIFFERENCE, OBDURATE.

Ant. — Active, spirited, animated.

pas'sive, *n.* **1** Something acted upon by something else; a passive thing, quality, etc.; — now usually in *pl.*

2. A passive person or creature. *Rare.*

3. *Gram.* The passive voice, or a passive voice form.

passive anaphylaxis. *Med.* Anaphylaxis in a normal animal sensitized to a specific substance simply by injection of serum from an animal sensitized to that substance by direct injection. See ANAPHYLAXIS.

passive bobbin. = HANGER, 8.

passive commerce. Commerce in foreign ships.

passive congestion. *Med.* Congestion caused by obstruction to the return of the blood.

passive defense. *Mil.* A defense designed solely to resist in place an attack against a specified area, position, or front.

passive hyperemia. = PASSIVE CONGESTION.

passive immunity. See IMMUNITY, *n.,* 4.

pas'sive·ly (păs'ĭv-lĭ), *adv.* In a passive manner.

passive movement. *Med.* A movement of a part, in order to exercise it, made without the assistance of the muscles which ordinarily move the part.

passive negativism. See NEGATIVISM, 2.

pas'sive·ness (păs'ĭv-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Quality of being passive or inert; specif., of a measuring instrument, sluggishness of response caused by static friction of operating parts.

passive obedience. *Polit. Sci.* Obedience or submission of the subject or citizen as a duty in all cases to the de facto government.

passive prayer. Among mystics, a suspension of the activity of the soul or intellectual faculties, the soul remaining quiet, and yielding only to the impulses of grace.

passive resistance. **a** Resistance without resort to violence or active opposition, as by not doing something required; esp., such resistance to governmental authority; refusal of a people to take any action that might benefit a ruling power; as, the *passive resistance* in India under the leadership of Gandhi (see SATYAGRAHA), or of the German people against the French forces in the Ruhr (1923). Cf. NON-CO-OPERATION. **b** *Elec.* Ohmic resistance. — **passive resister.**

passive succession. See SUCCESSION, 5.

passive trust. See TRUST, *n.*

pas'siv·ism (păs'ĭv-ĭz'm), *n.* Passive character; characteristically passive behavior or attitude.

pas'siv·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A passive resister.

pas·siv'i·ty (pă·sĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *passivité.*] **1.** Passibility. *Obs.*

2. Quality or state of being passive; passiveness; specif.: **a** State or quality of being the object of action or of being acted upon from without; also, an instance of it; a passive thing, quality, etc. **b** Submissiveness. **c** Inactivity; inertness; inertia.

3. *a Chem.* Inactive state; inactivity; — esp. of a metal which has lost its normal chemical activity. **b** *Electrochem.* Inactivity of an electrode due to polarization.

4. *Gram.* The construction or force of the passive voice.

pass'key' (păs'kē'), *n.* A key for opening more locks than one; a master key; also, a private key; a latchkey.

pass'less (-lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* **a** Impassable. **b** Having no pass or passport.

pass'man (păs'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Educ.* A man who takes a pass (in sense 9); — opposed to *honor man.*

pass master. **1.** A passed master; also, in associations, a past master. *Obs.*

2. A poor-law officer whose duty was to pass vagrant or nonresident paupers on to their own parishes or unions.

pas·som'e·ter (pă·sŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *passus* step + *-meter.*] An instrument shaped like a watch, to count the number of a person's steps. Cf. PEDOMETER.

pass'–out', *adj.* Permitting one to pass out of or re-enter a place; as, a *pass-out* check. *Eng.* — **pass'out',** *n.* *Eng.*

pass'o'ver (păs'ō'vĕr), *n.* [*pass* + *over.*] **1. a** [*cap.*] An annual feast of the Jews, instituted (according to Ex. xii.) to commemorate the sparing of the Hebrews in Egypt when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Israelites which were marked with the blood of a lamb. It is celebrated on the evening of the 14th day of the month Nisan, and by extension includes the eight (formerly seven) days following, during which only unleavened bread may be eaten. In general the same ceremonies are observed now as anciently. **b** The sacrifice at the feast of the Passover; the paschal lamb. *Ex.* xii.

Christ our *passover* is sacrificed for us. 1 *Cor.* v. 7.

2. A passing or going over, as to the next world. *Rare.*

3. An omission; a thing to be passed over or skipped. *Scot.*

Passover bread *or* **cake.** A small round thin cake consisting of flour and water mixed and baked dry and hard, used by the Jews during the Passover.

pass'pen'ny (păs'pĕn'ĭ), *n.* A coin put in a dead person's mouth, as by ancient Greeks to pay the soul's passage across the Styx.

pass'port (păs'pōrt; 181), *n.* [F. *passeport,* fr. *passer* to pass + *port* a port, harbor. See PASS; PORT a harbor.] **1.** Permission to enter or leave a port, or to pass into or through a country. *Obs.*

2. A letter or document by which such authorization is given. Hence, specif.:

3. A license to pass or take goods through a foreign state, usually over a specified route; — now usually called a *safe-conduct* (which see).

4. A document given by the competent officer of a state, permitting the person therein named to pass or travel from place to place, without molestation, by land or by water. The passport is now usually a formal document issued by a state officer to a citizen of the state, certifying his citizenship, authorizing him to leave the state of which he is a subject, and requesting protection for him abroad. This is presented to the government of a foreign state as an authentication of his identity and character, and is there given the force of a domestic passport when and if it has been viséed by the proper official of the foreign state.

5. Formerly, a permit to a pauper, soldier, or hospital inmate to travel to a certain place, and often to beg on the way. *Eng.*

6. A document granting permission to a vessel to enter or leave a port; now, usually, a document by which a state grants to a ship of her own marine permission to leave port, and requests the privilege of free entry and exit to and from the territorial waters of foreign states; a sea letter. In times of war between other states the passport may become a necessary guarantee of neutral character to protect the vessel from the belligerents. The passport usually contains the name and residence of the master and the name, description, and destination of the vessel.

7. Figuratively: **a** A permission or authorization to pass or go about; *Obs.,* a departure. **b** Anything which secures admission or acceptance; a warrant or certificate which secures entrance, as some mental quality, a letter, etc.

His *passport* is his innocence and grace. *Dryden.*

c *Obs.* An authorization.

pass'port, *v. t.* To provide with a passport.

pass shooting. The shooting of birds (esp. wild ducks), when they pass over a particular course. *U. S.*

pass stroke. *Croquet.* A stroke in croqueting that sends the player's ball farther in the same direction than the other ball.

pas'su·late (păs'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [It. *passula, passola,* raisins, dried grapes, dim. fr. (*uva*) *passa,* fr. L. *uva passa* raisin, fr. *passus,* past part. of *pandere* to spread out, as grapes, for drying in the sun.] To dry (grapes); to make raisins of (grapes).

pas'su·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of drying into or becoming raisins; — said of grapes.

pas'sus (păs'ŭs), *n.; pl.* -SUS; -SUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [L., a step, a pace. See PACE.] **1.** Of a poem or story, a division or part; a canto; as, a *passus* of *Piers Plowman.*

2. See MEASURE, *Table;* PACE, *n.,* 2.

pass warrant. = PASSPORT, 5. *Eng.*

pass'way' (păs'wā'), *n.* A means of passage.

pass'word' (păs'wûrd'), *n.* A word to be uttered by one before he is allowed to pass; watchword; countersign.

past (păst; *see Pron.,* §83), *past part. & rare past tense* of PASS, *v.* Hence: *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a former time; neither present nor future; gone by; elapsed; just gone by or elapsed; just preceding; last; foregoing; ago; as, *past* troubles or offenses; some years *past;* the *past* century; the year *past.*

2. Of the past month; ultimo; as, your letter of the 25th *past. Now Rare.*

3. In various societies, having served as a particular officer at a former time; as, a *past* master or commander.

4. *Gram.* Expressive of time gone by; as, the *past* tense; the *past* suffix in "called."

past, *n.* **1.** A former time or state; time gone by; a state of things gone by; that which was done or which occurred formerly. "The *past,* at least, is secure." *D. Webster.*

The present is only intelligible in the light of the *past.* *Trench.*

2. Past life, history, or course of action; esp., a past career unknown or kept secret; as, a man with a *past.*

3. *Gram.* The past tense, or a verb form denoting it.

past (păst; 83), *adv.* **1.** Away after passing close; by.

When one fled *past,* a maniac maid. *Shelley.*

2. Aside; away; by; up; as, to lay *past* "siller." *Scot. & Ir.*

past (păst; 83), *prep.* **1.** Beyond in time; after; beyond the age for or of; as, *past* the hour; *past* active exercise.

2. Beyond in position or place; to or on the farther side of; in a direction or course leading near to and then beyond; as, when safely *past* the sentry; to drive *past* the judges' booth.

3. Beyond the reach or influence of; out of the range, sphere, or scope of; beyond the possibility, power, or capacity of; incapable of; as, *past* feeling; — galled *past* endurance; also, *Colloq.,* beyond the bounds of scrupulousness of; as, such meanness is *past* him.

4. Beyond in number, quantity, amount, size, or rank.

Bows not *past* three quarters of a yard long. *Spenser.*

5. Beyond in degree or manner; above.

How his own goddess was *past* all things fair. *Keats.*

—***past himself.*** Beside himself; out of his wits. *Now Dial.*

past absolute, past continuous, past descriptive. *Gram.* See PAST TENSE.

past contrary to fact. *Gram.* See CONDITIONAL SENTENCE.

past'–due' (66), *adj.* Overdue.

paste (pāst), *n.* [OF. (F. *pâte*), fr. LL. *pasta,* fr. Gr. *pastē* barley broth; akin to Gr. *pasta* barley porridge, *pastos* sprinkled with salt, *passein* to sprinkle. See 2d QUASH; cf. PASTEL, PASTRY, PASTY, *n.,* PATTY.] **1. a** Dough containing a large proportion of fat for the crust of pies, tarts, etc., or with less fat, as brioche, for making fancy rolls. **b** A smooth food product made by evaporation or grinding; as, almond *paste;* tomato *paste;* sardine *paste.* **c** A confection made by evaporating fruit with sugar, or by flavoring a gelatin, starch or gum arabic preparation. **d** Italian paste.

2. A preparation of flour and water, starch and water, or the like, used as a cement for uniting paper or other substances, as in bookbinding, etc.; also, a similar preparation used in calico printing as a vehicle for mordant or color.

3. Material; stuff; as, a man of another *paste.*

4. Any soft and plastic mixture or composition; specif.: **a** The moistened clay, etc., used in making pottery or porcelain; pâte; — called *hard paste* or *soft paste* according to its consistency and its power to resist heat. See PORCELAIN. **b** A mixture of a pigment and a paint vehicle which requires addition of more vehicle to make ready for use.

5. A lead-glass composition of great brilliancy, used in imitation stones; strass; as, jewels of *paste;* hence, an imitation gem made of this material; — often used attributively; as, *paste* jewelry; *paste* diamonds. See STRASS.

6. *Angling.* Any of various soft or doughy mixtures or compositions used as baits. *Walton.*

7. *Mineral.* The mineral substance in which other minerals are embedded; groundmass (of a porphyry).

8. *Pharm.* Any ointment in which the base is a nonfatty material as glycerite of starch, or glycerogelatin.

paste, *n.* [M.F. *passe* border, edging, front of a hat, cap, or hood. See 2d PASS, *n.;* cf. PASSEMENT.] A 16th-century article of ladies' headgear, probably one of two pieces of stiffened material worn beneath the front of a hood, meeting at the center of the forehead, and adorned with gold work or jewels.

paste (pāst), *v.; PAST'ED* (pās'tĕd; -tĭd; 119); PAST'ING (pās'tĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To unite with paste; to fasten or join by means of paste; to cause to adhere by or as by paste.

2. To cover by or as by pasting, as a wall with pictures.

3. To incorporate with a paste, as a color in dyeing; to apply paste to.

4. To convert into a paste; as, to *paste* fatty material by boiling with lye. See SOAP, *n.*

——, *Intransitive:* To apply paste; also, to paste something.

paste (pāst), *v. t. & i.* [From PASTE to beat.] To strike or punch with force; to wallop; also, to defeat convincingly. *Slang.* — *n.* A hard blow or punch; a wallop. *Slang.*

paste'board' (-bōrd'; 181), *n.* **1.** A stiff material made by pasting several sheets of paper one upon another; hence, loosely, any kind of paper board, as that made by the union of thin layers of paper pulp or by pressing pulp into molds.

2. *Slang.* **a** A visiting card. **b** A playing card; also, playing cards collectively. **c** A railroad ticket. **d** A ticket of admission, as to a theater or ball park.

3. The board on which a paper hanger or a paster lays the paper or work to apply paste to it.

4. *Cookery.* A board on which pastry dough is rolled; a molding board.

paste'board', *adj.* Of or made of pasteboard; hence, flimsy; unsubstantial; sham. "*Pasteboard* triumph." *Goldsmith.*

paste'board'y (-bōr'dĭ), *adj.* Unsubstantial; flimsy.

past'ed (pās'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Fastened or covered with or as with paste.

2. *Elec.* Having the active material applied in a paste to the support; — said of certain storage batteries.

3. *Paper Mfg.* Made of two or more thicknesses of dry paper pasted together; as, *pasted* covers or boards.

paste'down' (pāst'doun'), *n.* *Bookbinding.* The outer leaf of an end paper, or an added leaf to which the end paper is affixed, that is pasted down to the inside of the cover to secure it to the book.

paste eel. A vinegar eel.

paste fitter. *Shoe Mfg.* A workman who pastes parts of uppers together for sewing.

paste grain. A thin leather, usually sheepskin, with an application of paste on the back to stiffen and strengthen it.

pas'tel (păs'tĕl), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *pastel.* See 2d PASTEL. The name was first applied to a paste made from the plant in obtaining the dye.] Woad, either the dye or the plant.

pas·tel' (păs-tĕl'; păs'tĕl), *n.* [F., fr. It. *pastello,* fr. (assumed) VL. *pastellum,* dim. fr. L. *pasta* paste. See 1st PASTE; cf. 1st PASTEL.] **1.** A kind of paste composed of a color or colors ground and compounded with gum water, etc., used for making crayons; also, a crayon, or crayons in general, of this material.

2. A drawing in pastel; also, the process or art of drawing with pastels.

3. A literary study or sketch of a light and brief character.

4. Any of various pale colors, used for dress goods, ribbons, etc., of very high brilliance (sense 2) and low or medium saturation. Cf. COLOR.

pas·tel' (păs-tĕl'; păs'tĕl; 66), *adj.* **a** Of the nature of or resembling a pastel; made with pastels; as a *pastel* drawing. **b** Of the color of a pastel; pale or light; as, *pastel* green; *pastel* shades.

pas·tel', *v. t. & i.* To draw or color with pastels.

pastel blue. A color, reddish-blue in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

pastel gray. A color, reddish-yellow in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

---

pas'sion·proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.
pas'sion·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
pas'siv. Passive. *Ref. Sp.*
pas'sive·mind'ed (66), *adj.* See -MINDED.
pas'so (pä'sō), *n.* [Pg., pace.] See MEASURE, *Table;* PACE, *n.,* 2.
pass'o'ver·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
pass'port·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
passt'-mir-nicht' (pă st' m ēr-nĭkt'), *n.* [G. *passt mir nicht,* it does not suit me.] See TOURNEE.
pass'wom'an (păs'wŏŏm'ăn), *n.* Fem. of PASSMAN.
pass'worts' (-wûrts'), *n.* = COW-
pas'sy·meas'ure (păs'ĭ-mĕzh'ēr).
† PASSEMEASURE.
past. † PASTE.
‖**pas'ta** (päs'tä), *n.* [It., paste.] = ITALIAN PASTE.
pas'tance, *n.* [OF. *passetans,* F. *passe-temps.*] Pastime. *Obs.*
past'ed·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pastee. † PASTY.

pas'tel·ist, pas'tel·list (păs'tĕl·ĭst; păs·tĕl'ĭst), *n.* A maker of pastel drawings.

past'er (pās'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who pastes.
2. A slip of paper with a gummed back, to be pasted on or over something; specif., = 1st STICKER, 2 c.

pas'ter·er (pās'tĕr·ĕr), *n.* [See PASTRY.] A pastry cook. *Obs.*

pas'tern (păs'tĕrn), *n.* [ME. *pastron*, fr. OF. *pasturon* (F. *paturon*), fr. (or fr. the source of) *pasture* (F. *pâture*), fr. LL. *pastoria*, *pastorium*, fr. L. *pastorius* pertaining to shepherds or herdsmen, fr. *pastor*. See PASTOR; cf. PESTER.] **1.** A shackle fastened to the foot of a horse or other animal at grass to prevent its getting away, or of an unruly horse to check or prevent its movements; a tether; a hopple. *Obs.*
2. That part of the foot of the horse, and allied animals, between the fetlock and the coffin joint; — loosely applied to that region of the leg of other animals, as dogs. See HORSE, *Illust.* The upper bone, or phalanx, of the foot is called the ***great pastern bone***; the second, the ***small pastern bone.*** The joint between the two is the ***pastern joint.***

pas'terned (păs'tĕrnd), *adj.* Having (such) a pastern or pasterns; — used in combination.

Pas'teu·rel'la (păs'tē·rĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Louis *Pasteur*, French chemist.] *Bacteriol.* **a** A genus of Gram-negative bacteria of the family Bacteriaceae, characterized by bipolar staining. They are parasitic and often pathogenic. In man *P.* (syn. *Bacillus*) *pestis* causes plague and *P.* (syn. *Bacterium*) *tularensis* causes tularemia. In ruminants and swine *P.* (syn. *Bacillus*) *boviseptica* causes hemorrhagic septicemia. The genus forms a tribe, **Pas'teu·rel'le·ae** (-ē-ē). **b** [*not cap.*, *pl.* -LAE (-ē).] Any bacterium of this genus.

pas'teur·el·lo'sis (păs'tĕr·ĕ·lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Pasteurella* + *-osis*.] Infection with bacteria of the genus *Pasteurella*. See HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA.

Pas·teur'i·an (păs·tûr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pert. to Pasteur.

Pas·teur' In'sti·tute (păs·tûr'; *F.* pās'tûr'). **a** An institute for medical research in Paris, originally directed by Louis Pasteur. An important division is devoted to the study and treatment of rabies. **b** Hence, any one of several similar institutes in other cities; also, any institute devoted to giving the Pasteur treatment for rabies.

pas'teur·ism (păs'tĕr·ĭz'm), *n.* [After Louis *Pasteur*.] Pasteurian theory or practice; specif.: **a** Pasteur treatment. **b** Pasteurization.

pas'teur·i·za'tion (păs'tĕr·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī·zā'shŭn), *n.* The partial sterilization of a fluid at a temperature (131°–158° F.) which does not greatly change its chemical composition. Certain pathogenic organisms and other undesirable bacteria are destroyed by this process while spores and lactic acid bacteria survive. The method was devised by Pasteur to check fermentation in wine, milk, etc. The standard for pasteurization of milk is 145° F. for a period of 30 minutes, followed by rapid cooling to below 50° F. and storage at that temperature.

pas'teur·ize (păs'tĕr·īz; *popularly also* pās'tûr·īz; 83; 277), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To subject to pasteurization.
2. To treat by Pasteur's method.

pas'teur·iz'er (-īz'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which pasteurizes, specif. an apparatus for pasteurizing fluids.

Pas·teur's' flu'id (păs·tûrz'; pās'tûrz'). *Biol.* An artificial nutrient fluid invented by Pasteur for the study of alcoholic fermentation, but used also for the cultivation of bacteria and other organisms. It contains all the elements of protoplasm, and was originally made of the ash of yeast, some ammonia compound, sugar, and water.

Pas·teur' treat'ment (păs·tûr'; *F.* pās'tûr'). A method, devised by Pasteur, of aborting rabies by stimulating production of antibodies during the long incubation period of the disease through successive inoculations with the virus in attenuated form gradually increasing in strength.

paste wash. *Bookbinding.* A very thin paste applied to the reverse side of leather skins or covers to shrink and strengthen them, or to the old back lining of books to be rebound to facilitate its removal; — called also **paste water.** — **paste'-wash'**, *v. t.*

past future, *adj. Gram.* Designating or pertaining to the tense of the verb denoting the action or state as future from a past point of view (he promised that he *would write*). — *n.* The past future tense; also, a verb form denoting it.

past future perfect, *adj. Gram.* Designating or pertaining to the verb denoting the action or state as completed at a time formerly in prospect (Monday I saw that by Friday he *would have finished*). — *n.* The past future perfect tense; also, a verb form denoting it.

past historic. *Gram.* See PAST TENSE.

‖**pas·tic'cio** (păs·tĕt'chō), *n.*; *pl.* -CI (-chē). [It., fr. L. *pasta*. See 1st PASTE.] **1.** A medley; a patchwork; a jumble; a hodgepodge; an olio; specif.: **a** A musical composition or literary production, as an opera or play, made up of selections from, or parts of, different works; a potpourri. **b** *Fine Arts.* A work of art imitating directly, or copied with modification from, the work of another artist or other artists, or work in another branch of art.

pas·tiche' (păs·tēsh'; pās·tēsh'), *n.* [F.] A literary or artistic composition imitating, often caricaturing, the work of previous writers or painters. Cf. PASTICCIO.

pas·tiche', *v. t.* To imitate, or do in imitation of, as to style.

pas'ti·cheur' (păs'tē·shûr'; pās'-), *n.* One who pastiches.

pas·tille' (păs·tēl'; -tĭl'), *n.* Also **pas'til** (păs'tĭl), **pas'tile** (păs'tĭl). [F. *pastille*, fr. L. *pastillus* a little loaf, a lozenge, dim. of *panis* bread, or a kindred word. See FOOD, PASTURE.] **1.** A small cone or mass made of a paste of gum, benzoin, cinnamon, and other aromatics, used for fumigating or scenting the air of a room.
2. An aromatic or medicated lozenge; a troche.
3. Var. of PASTEL, a crayon.
4. *Fireworks.* A paper tube filled with combustible material, which on ignition causes a pinwheel or the like to revolve.

pas·tille' (păs·tēl'; -tĭl'), **pas'til** (păs'tĭl), *v. t.*; -TILLED' (-tēld'; -tĭld') or -TILED (-tĭld); -TILL'ING (-tēl'ĭng; -tĭl'ĭng) or -TIL·ING. To fumigate or scent with pastilles.

pas'time' (păs'tĭm'; *see Pron.*, § 83), *n.* [*pass* + *time*; cf. F. *passe-temps*.] **1.** That which amuses, and serves to make time pass agreeably; sport; amusement; diversion; recreation; a form of such amusement or diversion, as a game, hobby, sport, etc.
2. A passing of time; an interval; a period. *Obs.*

pas'time', *v. i.* To pass one's time as in pastimes. *Obs.* — *v. t.* **a** *Obs.* To amuse; divert. **b** To make a pastime of; — a nonce use.

pas'tim'er (-tĭm'ĕr), *n.* One engaged in pastimes. *Obs.*

Pas'ti·na'ca (păs'tĭ·nā'kȧ), *n.* [L., parsnip, carrot. See PARSNIP.] *Bot.* A small genus of Eurasian, mostly biennial herbs of the carrot family (Ammiaceae) with pinnate leaves, compound umbels of yellow flowers, and flat seeds. *P. sativa*, the parsnip, is the only important species.

past'i·ness (pās'tĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Quality of being pasty; the condition of having the consistency or appearance of paste.

past'ing (pās'tĭng), *n.* **a** Act of one who pastes; specif., see SOAP, *n.*, 1. **b** Material for pasting; specif., *Paper Trade*, one of the white or colored printings for lining or covering boxes, boards, etc.; also, any good paper for pasting on superior cardboard.

past master. **a** One who has held the office of worshipful master in a lodge of Freemasons, or of master in a guild, club, society, etc. **b** A proficient or thorough master; an adept.

past meridian. Past the prime; elderly.

past mistress. A woman who is proficient or thorough in some particular respect; an adept.

past'ness (păst'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* **a** State of being past. **b** Quality of that which is past; specif., *Psychol.*, the quality or distinguishing mark of the remembered as a present content of consciousness.

past neutral. *Gram.* See CONDITIONAL SENTENCE.

Pas'ton let'ters (pās'tŭn). A collection of private correspondence of the Paston family from 1422 to 1509, giving valuable descriptions of the life of England at that period.

pas'to·phor (păs'tō·fôr), **pas·toph'o·rus** (păs·tŏf'ō·rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* PASTOPHORI (păs·tŏf'ō·rī). [L. *pastophorus*, fr. Gr. *pastophoros*, fr. *pastos* shrine + *phoros* bearing.] *Egypt. & Roman Antiq.* A priest of an inferior class, who carried the shrines of the gods.

pas'to·pho'ri·um (păs'tō·fō'rĭ·ŭm; 181), **pas'to·pho'ri·on** (-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [LL. *pastophorium*, fr. Gr. *pastophorion*.] **a** *Egypt. & Roman Antiq.* A cell or apartment in or near a temple appropriated to the pastophori. **b** In ancient, and still in Greek, churches, either of the two apartments at the sides of the bema.

pas'tor (pās'tĕr; *see Pron.*, § 83), *n.* [ME. *pastour*, fr. OF. *pastor*, *pastur* (F. *pasteur*), fr. L. *pastor*, fr. *pascere*, *pastum*, to pasture, to feed. See FOOD; cf. PABULUM, PANNAGE, PASTERN, PASTURE, REPAST.] **1.** A shepherd; one who has the care of flocks and herds. *Now Rare.*
The Arab is a nomad *pastor* on the steppe lands. *A. H. Keane.*
2. A guardian or keeper, esp. of souls; a spiritual overseer, as a priest; specif., the minister or priest in charge of a church or parish. See RECTOR.
3. *Zool.* **a** (1) [*cap.*] The genus containing the rose-colored starling. (2) The bird itself. **b** The man-of-war fish.

pas'tor, *v. t.* **a** *Obs.* To tend (beasts) as a shepherd; to shepherd. **b** To serve as pastor to. — *v. i.* To be a pastor; to act as pastor. *Local.*

Pas'tor ae·ter'nus (păs'tôr ē·tûr'nŭs). [L. See PASTOR; ETERNAL.] The dogmatic Constitution promulgated under Pius IX (July 18, 1870) defining the doctrine of papal infallibility.

pas'to·ral (păs'tō·răl), *adj.* [L. *pastoralis*; cf. F. *pastoral*. See PASTOR.] **1.** Of or pertaining to shepherds; of the nature of a shepherd; hence, relating to rural life and scenes; as, a *pastoral* life. Also, portraying or expressive of the life of shepherds, usually in its picturesque or idealized aspects; as, *pastoral* poetry, music, etc.
2. Relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church; as, *pastoral* duties; a *pastoral* letter.
Syn. — See RURAL.
— **pas'to·ral·ly,** *adv.* — **pas'to·ral·ness,** *n.*

pas'to·ral, *n.* **1.** A poem, drama, romance, etc., describing the life and manners of shepherds or, by extension, country and outdoor life of any kind; a poem in which the speakers assume the character of shepherds, etc.; also, pastoral poetry, drama, etc., as a literary form or style.
2. A pastoral or rural picture or scene.
3. *Obs.* **a** A shepherd or herdsman. **b** *pl.* Pastoral sports.
4. *Bib. pl.* The pastoral Epistles.
5. *Eccl.* **a** A book or treatise on the duties of pastors. **b** A letter of a pastor to his charge; specif., a letter addressed by a bishop to his diocese; also, *Prot. Epis. Ch.*, a letter of the House of Bishops to be read in each parish. **c** A pastoral staff.
6. *Music.* = PASTORALE, 1.

pas'to·ral (păs'tō·răl), *v. i.* To act the shepherd or shepherdess; — with *it*.

pas'to·ra'le (păs'tō·rä'lā; -lē; păs'tō·răl'), *n.*; *pl.* -RALI (-rä'lē), -RALES (-rä'lāz; -rä'lēz; -răl'z). [It.] **1.** *Music.* **a** A lyric cantata relating to rural life. **b** An instrumental piece of idyllic or rustic simplicity and sentiment.
2. = PASTOURELLE, 1.

pastoral Epistles. The Epistles to Timothy and Titus in the New Testament which deal largely with pastoral work.

pas'to·ral·ist (păs'tō·răl·ĭst), *n.* [See PASTORAL, *adj.*]
1. A composer of pastorals.
2. A breeder and pasturer of sheep or cattle; a shepherd; specif., *Australia*, a station holder who raises livestock, esp. one who does no farming. Cf. SQUATTER.

pas'to·ral'i·ty (-răl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Pastoral quality; something pastoral, as an expression.

pas'to·ral·ize (păs'tō·răl·īz), *v. t.* **1.** To render pastoral, or rural.
2. To put into a pastoral, or into the pastoral, form; to celebrate in a pastoral.
3. To take pastoral charge of.

pastoral oboe. *Music.* = MUSETTE, 1 b.

pastoral staff. *Eccl.* = CROSIER, 2.

Pastoral Symphony, The. **1.** A movement for the orchestra in Handel's *Messiah*.
2. Beethoven's sixth symphony.

pas'tor·ate (păs'tĕr·ĭt), *n.* **a** Office, state, jurisdiction, or tenure of office of a pastor; also, a body of pastors; pastors collectively. **b** A pastor's house; a parsonage.

past'-or'di·nar (păst'ôrd'nĕr), *adj.* Extraordinary. *Scot.*

‖**pas·to·ri'ta** (păs'tō·rē'tȧ), *n. Music.* **a** A musette. **b** = COR-DE-NUIT.

pas·to'ri·um (păs·tō'rĭ·ŭm; 83; 181), *n.*; *pl.* PASTORIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL., fr. L. *pastorius* belonging to a shepherd. See PASTOR; -ORIUM.] A Protestant parsonage. *Southern U. S.*

pas'tor·ize (pās'tĕr·īz), *v. t.* To supply with a pastor or pastors.

pas'tor·ly, *adj.* Of, pert. to, or appropriate to, a pastor.

Pastor Manders. See MANDERS, PASTOR.

pas·tose' (păs·tōs'; pās'tōs), *adj.* [It. *pastoso* doughy, fr. *pasta* dough.] *Painting.* Painted thickly; covered or filled with paint. — **pas·tos'i·ty** (păs·tŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

pas'tor·ess, *n.* Fem. of PASTOR.

pas'tor·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

pas'to·ri'tial (păs'tō·rĭsh'ăl), *adj.* [L. *pastoricius*.] Pastoral. *Obs.*

pas'tor·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

pas'tor·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

pas'tor·ling, *n.* See -LING.

pas'tor·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pastour. † PASTERN, PASTOR, PASTURE.

pas'ture·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

pas'ture·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

past'y-faced', *adj.* See -FACED.

past'y-foot'ed, *adj.* See FOOTED.

pat. † PATE, PATTE.

pas·teur' (păs·tûr'), *v. t.* = PASTEURIZE, 1.

Pas'teur'-Cham'ber·land fil'ter (chăm'bĕr·lănd; *F.* shăN'bĕr·lăN'). See FILTER, *n.*, 2.

pas'tler, *n.* [OF. *pastellier*.] A pastry cook. *Obs.*

pas·to'ra, *n.* [Sp. or It.] A shepherdess. *Obs.*

pas'tor·age, *n.* = PASTORATE.

‖**Pas'tou'reaux'** (păs'tōō'rō'), *n. pl.*; *sing.* -REAU (-rō'). [F.] *F. Hist.* Bands of shepherds and other peasants who, in 1251 and 1320, rose against their lords. The outbreaks were attended with great violence and pillage.

‖**pas'tou'relle'** (-rĕl'), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Dancing.* The fourth figure in the quadrille.
2. A conventional form of poetic pastoral or idyll composed in French during the late Middle Ages and Renaissance; a kind of lyrical debate between a knight (often representing the poet himself) and a shepherdess.

past participle. *Gram.* = PERFECT PARTICIPLE.

past perfect, *adj. Gram.* Designating or pertaining to the tense of the verb denoting the action or state as completed at or before a past time spoken of (when he arrived I already *had left*). — *n.* The past perfect tense; also, a verb form denoting it.

pas'try (pās'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [From *paste*, or perh. fr. OF. *pastaierie*, fr. *pastaier* pastry cook. See PASTY.] **1.** Articles of food made of dough paste, or having a crust made of paste, as pies, tarts, etc. See PASTE, 1 a.
2. A place where pastry is made. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
3. Art or occupation of a pastry cook. *Obs.*

pastry bag. A funnellike bag of rubber or firm cloth for the shaping or ornamental spreading of a soft food mixture as chou paste or icing, which is forced through a shaped metal tube (**pastry tube**) fitted into one end of the bag.

pastry cook. **a** *Brit.* One whose occupation is making pastry for public sale. **b** *U. S.* One employed, by a hotel or the like, to make pastry; — called also **pastry chef.**

pastry flour. A flour, usually manufactured from soft wheat, which produces a dough with a poor quality of gluten, and is suitable for making pastry and cake.

pas'try·man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A pastry cook.

past tense. *Gram.* The tense of a verb which expresses action or state as in the past time, (1) sometimes simply as bygone, without implication as to duration, etc., and is then called the *past absolute*, *past historic*, or *preterit*, answering to the *aorist* in Greek (on arriving I *wrote* to him); (2) sometimes also as in progress or continuance (or as habitually done or customarily occurring) at the time denoted, and is then called the *past descriptive*, *past continuous*, or *imperfect* (I *was writing* while he dictated; their sons *loved* fishing).

pas'tur·a·ble (păs'tûr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Fit for, or affording, pasture. — **pas'tur·a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

pas'tur·age (pās'tûr·ĭj), *n.* [OF. *pasturage* (F. *pâturage*). See PASTURE.] **1.** Pasture; — applied also to care and foodstuff of bees.
2. The right of pasturing cattle. *Chiefly Scots Law.*

pas'tur·al (-ăl), *adj.* [LL. *pastura* pasture + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to pasture or pastures.

pas'ture (pās'tûr; *see Pron.*, § 83), *n.* [OF. *pasture* (F. *pâture*), fr. LL. *pastura*, fr. *pascere*, *pastum*, to pasture, to feed. See PASTOR; cf. PASTILLE.] **1.** Act of feeding; specif., pasturage. *Rare.*
2. Food; nourishment. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
3. Grass or other plants grown for feeding grazing animals; the food of livestock taken by grazing.
4. Grassland for grazing animals; also, a lot used for grazing.
He maketh me to lie down in green *pastures*. *Ps.* xxiii. 2.

pas'ture, *adj.* Suitable or used for pasture.

pas'ture, *v.*; -TURED (-tûrd); -TUR·ING (-tûr·ĭng). *Intransitive:* **1.** To feed or eat; — said of animals. *Obs.*
2. Specif., to feed on growing grass; to graze.
3. To pasture cattle or flocks.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To feed. *Obs.*, exc. specif.: To feed on growing grass; to put out to pasture; to supply growing grass as food for; to put sheep or cattle to graze on; to graze; as, the farmer *pastures* 50 oxen; the land will *pasture* 40 cows.
2. To eat in grazing; to graze; as, a field *pastured* bare.
3. To make into or use as pasture.

pasture bird. *Local, U. S.* **a** The golden plover. **b** The vesper sparrow.

pasture everlasting. The pearly everlasting.

pasture gooseberry. The common wild gooseberry.

pas'tur·er (pās'tûr·ĕr), *n.* One who pastures; a grazier or herdsman.

pasture rose. A prickly shrub (*Rosa virginiana*) of eastern North America, with compound leaves, showy pink flowers, and globose, sticky-hairy fruit; also, its flower.

pasture thistle. An American thistle (*Cirsium odoratum*) with large heads of purple flowers.

past'y (pās'tĭ; *see note below*), *n.*; *pl.* PASTIES (-tĭz). [OF. *pasté* (F. *pâté*); cf. also OF. *pastée* paste, pasty matter. See PASTE; cf. PATTY.] A pie consisting usually of meat wholly surrounded with a crust made of a sheet of paste, and often baked without a dish; a meat pie. "Apple *pasties.*" *Dickens.*
A large *pasty* baked in a pewter platter. *Scott.*
☞ In America, *pasty* is largely a literary word only, and is often read pās'tĭ; in British use it is pronounced păs'tĭ, pās'tĭ, or, sometimes, păs'tĭ.

past'y (pās'tĭ), *adj.*; PAST'I·ER (-tĭ·ĕr); -I·EST. Resembling paste, as in color, consistency, or the like; as, a *pasty* complexion.

pa·sul' (pä·sōōl'; pō'sōōl), *adj.* [Heb. *pāṣūl* disqualified.] *Jewish Relig.* Declared unfit for ceremonial use according to rabbinic law.

pat (păt), *n.* [Prob. of imitative origin.] **1.** **a** *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* A blow with the hand or a flat or blunt instrument. **b** A light blow or stroke, as with a flat instrument in shaping, smoothing, etc., or with the fingers or palm of the hand in showing affection, approval, etc.; as, a *pat* with a trowel; a *pat* on the back.
2. The sound made in patting, esp. a light, rhythmical sound; as, the *pat* of bare feet; hence, rarely, pace; — sometimes **pat'-pat'.**
3. Something shaped by patting, esp. a mass of butter; a mass of similar appearance.
4. *Music.* An American negro dance tune; — so called because those watching the dance often patted their knees or thighs in rhythm with the music.

pat, *adj.* Characterized by patting or tapping; as, a *pat* step or dance.

pat (păt), *v.*; PAT'TED; PAT'TING. [See PAT, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To hit with a flat or blunt implement; to impel; throw. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
2. To flatten, smooth, put into place or shape, etc., by striking gently with a flat surface; as, to *pat* a piece of dough; to *pat* down a rumpled collar.
3. To strike, esp. gently, with a flat surface, as the finger tips or palm of the hand, by way of soothing, caressing, or showing approval; to stroke lightly; to tap; as, to *pat* a dog.

4. To tap or beat with light steps, as in dancing; hence, to mark the rhythm of (a song, etc.) by such tapping. *Rare.*
When ye heard my feet in childhood *pat* the palace floor. *Landor.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To strike or beat gently; as, raindrops *patting* on a roof; specif., to tap lightly and quickly with the soles of the feet, as in dancing a jig.
2. To walk, run, dance, etc. so as to make a light beating sound.
In summer she *patted* away to school. *Hamlin Garland.*
3. *Music.* To keep time to dance music by patting the knee or thigh.
pat juba. To perform the accompaniment to a juba dance. See 1st JUBA.
pat oneself on the back. To take personal credit as for some accomplishment; to pride oneself on one's achievements.
pat (păt), *adj.* [Prob. fr. *pat*, v. See PAT, *v. & n.*] **a** That hits the object or mark or suits the purpose or occasions; exactly suitable; pertinent; opportune; timely; as, a *pat* arrival; a *pat* allusion. **b** *Colloq.* Prepared so as to be given readily, easily, fluently, or the like; as, to have a lesson down *pat*. **c** Fixed; immovable; as, to stand *pat*.
pat, *adv.* In a pat manner; aptly; readily; promptly.
pat (păt) *n.* [F. *patte.* See PATTEN.] Foot; paw. Cf. PAD. *Slang.*
pat (păt). Scot. var. of POT.
pat (păt). Scot. & N. of Eng. past & past part. of PUT.
pat, *n.* [Beng. & Hind. *pāṭ* board, silk, jute, fr. Skr. *paṭṭa.* See PUTTEE.] **1.** = 1st PATA.
2. Jute. *India.*
Pat (păt), *n.* **1.** Dim. of PATRICK, PATRICIA, MARTHA.
2. An Irishman; — a nickname.
pa'ta (pŭt'ä), *n.* [Skr. *paṭa.* See PUTTEE.] *India.* **1. a** Any strip of cloth. **b** Specif., a canvas for painting upon; hence, a painting. **c** A turban, puttee, etc.
2. A strip or plank of wood or metal; esp.: **a** A land grant engraved on metal. **b** A gold plate tied on the forehead in ceremonies of investiture.
pa'ta (pŭt'ä), *n.* [Hind. *paṭā.* See PUTTEE.] A long straight gauntlet-hilted two-edged sword.
pa·ta'ca (pä·tä'kä), *n.* [Pg. *pataca*, It. *patacca*, fr. Sp. *pataca*, said to be of Ar. origin.] **a** In Portugal and Brazil, the dollar; its circulation in Portugal was authorized at 960 reis (1846–54). **b** A silver (later copper) coin denomination of Brazil, equal to 320 reis, and depreciating in intrinsic value with the rei. **c** A Portuguese minor coin. See COIN, *Table.* **d** The talari of Abyssinia.
pat'-a-cake', *n.* A kind of nursery game; — so called from the opening words of a rhyme said or chanted in accompaniment with action.
pa'ta·cão' (pä'tä·koun'), *n.* [Pg. See PATACA.] **a** A 16th-century Portuguese copper coin, equal to 10 reis; also struck for the Asiatic colonies. **b** A peso with a Brazilian counterstamp establishing it as equal to 3 patacas; also, the regular 3-pataca piece of the Brazilian mints.
‖**pa'tache'** (*F.* pä'tăsh'; *Sp.* pä·tä'chä), *n.* [F. or Sp.; cf. *Pg. patacho.*] *Naut.* A tender to a fleet, formerly used for conveying men, orders, or treasure. *Obs. or Hist.*
pa·ta'co (pä·tä'kō; *Pg.* -kōō), *n.* [Pg. See PATACA.] A Portuguese copper coin of 1811–33, equivalent to 40 reis.
pat'a·coon' (păt'ä·kōōn'), *n.* *Obs.* Anglicization of PATACÓN, pataca.
pa·ta'gi·al (pä·tā'jĭ·äl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a patagium.
pa·ta'gi·ate (-āt), *adj.* *Zool.* **a** Having a patagium. **b** Patagial.
pa·ta'gi·um (pä·tā'jĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* PATAGIA (-ä). [NL., fr. L. *patagium* a gold edging or border.] *Zool.* **a** A wing membrane, as of a bat; specif.: (1) The fold of skin connecting the forelimbs and hind limbs of certain arboreal animals (as flying squirrels and flying lizards) and serving to sustain them in making long leaps. (2) The fold of skin in front of the humeral and radio-ulnar parts of a bird's wing. **b** (1) One of a pair of small processes on the back of the prothorax of most Lepidoptera. (2) = TEGULA, 2 **a**.
pa'ta·gon (păt'ä·gŏn), *n.* [Also *patakon*, fr. F. *patagon*, *patacon*, D. *patakon*, fr. Sp. *pataca*, *patacón*. See PATACÓN.] In the Netherlands, the piedfort, esp. the 50-stuivers piece. See PIEDFORT **b**.
Pat'a·gon (păt'ä·gŏn), *n.; pl.* -GONES (-gō'nēz). [Sp. *Patagón*, fr. *pata* animal's foot; — fr. their large feet.] = TEHUELCHE **a**.
Pat'a·go'ni·an (păt'ä·gō'nĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* [See PATAGON.] Of or pertaining to Patagonia; also, *Obs.*, gigantic; huge. — *n.* A native of Patagonia; esp., one of the aboriginal Indian stock (see TEHUELCHE), considered by many to be the tallest known race; hence, *Obs.*, a giant; a huge specimen.
pa'ta·ka (pä'tä·kä), *n.* [Maori.] A food storehouse raised above the ground on one or more posts according to size and often decorated with elaborate carvings. *N. Z.*
pa·ta'ka (pä·tä'kä). Var. of PATACA, talari.
Pa·ta'la (pä·tä'lä), *n.* [Skr. *pātāla.*] *Hindu Myth.* A series of seven (or eight) underworlds, inhabited by semidivine beings and provided with every kind of sensuous luxury.
pat'a·mar, pat'ta·mar (păt'ä·mär), *n.* [Pg. *patamar*, fr. Malayalam *pattamāri*, whence prob. Marathi *patemārī*.] **1.** A courier; messenger. *Obs.*
2. *Naut.* A vessel used in the coasting trade of Bombay and Ceylon, having lateen sails, a keel hollowing upward in the middle, and long overhangs.
pat'and (păt'ănd), *n.* [See PATTEN.] A plinth or base; hence, the sill of a timber frame. *Obs.*
pa·ta'o (pä·tä'ō), *n.* [Sp., prob. of Taino origin.] A common West Indian mojarra (*Eugerres brasilianus*).
pat'a·pat' (păt'ä·păt'), *n.* A repeated pat, or sound of a light stroke.
Pa·taps'co for·ma'tion (pä·tăps'kō). [From the *Patapsco* River.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Comanchean system of the Atlantic coast of North America, between the Raritan formation above and the Arundel below.
pa'taque' (pä'tăk'), *n.* [F. See PATACA.] The largest of the Turkish silver coins, of varying fineness and value.
Pa·ta'ri·a (pä·tä'rĭ·ä), *n.* The party of the Patarines (sense **b**) or the movement instituted by them.
Pat'a·rine (păt'ä·rĭn; -rēn) **Pat'a·rin** (-rĭn), *n.* [ML. *Patarini*, *Patareni*, appar. fr. *Pataria* or Contrada de' *Pattari*, a quarter of Milan, frequented by ragmen and secondhand dealers.] **a** One of certain Manichaean emigrants from Bulgaria, who settled in the Pataria quarter of Milan. **b** A member of a reform party at Milan in the 11th century formed to combat clerical concubinage and simony. Hence, later, one opposed to the marriage of priests. **c** A Waldensian, or one of various Cathari, as the Bogomiles, Albigenses, etc.; — a name said to have been assumed by them as aiming at reforming the clergy. **d** A heretic.
pa·tart' (pä·tärt'), *n.* [MF. See PATACA.] A coin formerly current in the Low Countries and worth somewhat more than a penny. *Obs.*
pa'tas' (pä'tăs'), *n.* [F., fr. Wolof *pata.*] A reddish-colored West African long-tailed monkey (*Erythrocebus patas*).
pa·tash'te (pä·täsh'tā), *n.* [Sp. *pataxte*, *pataste*, fr. Maya *pataxte*, *pataste.*] A tropical American tree (*Theobroma bicolor*) resembling cacao and yielding a similar substitute known as *tiger cocoa;* also, the cocoa itself.
‖**pa·ta'ta** (pä·tä'tä), *n.* [Sp. See POTATO.] **a** The potato. **b** The sweet potato.
Pa·ta'vi·an (pä·tā'vĭ·ăn; 159), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Padua, ancient Patavium, Italy.
pat'a·vin'i·ty (păt'ä·vĭn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *patavinitas*, fr. *Patavium.*] The dialectal peculiarities or mode of speaking of the inhabitants of Patavium, now Padua, as seen in Livy, who was censured for it by Pollio; hence, provincialism in diction; the use of local or provincial words; also, a provincial word, pronunciation, or expression.
pat'ball' (păt'bôl'), *n.* Rounders. — **pat'ball'er** (-ĕr), *n.*
patch (păch), *n.* [Perh. the same word as *patch* a piece of cloth, a fool or jester having *patched* or *patch*work garments; or perh. fr. It. *pazzo* fool.] A fool, orig. a domestic fool or jester; a clown; ninny; dolt. *Obs., exc. Colloq. & Dial.*, of a cross person, esp. a child. — *v. i.* To conduct oneself like a patch; to deceive; to practice knavery. *Obs.*
patch (păch), *n.* [ME. *pacche*, of uncert. origin. Cf. PIECE.] **1.** Something, esp. a piece like the original material, used to mend, fill up, or cover a hole, rent, breach or weak spot; esp., a piece or scrap of cloth used or usable to cover a torn or worn place in a garment, in linen, or the like, or in making patchwork; as, a *patch* in a wall, on a sail, roof, kettle, dress; to save remnants for *patches*.
2. A small piece of black silk or court plaster stuck on the face, or neck, to hide a defect, or to heighten beauty.
3. a A piece of court plaster, etc., applied to a wound. **b** A shield of cloth, etc., worn over an injured eye.
4. In various transferred senses: **a** A small piece; a bit; a scrap; hence, a passage, excerpt, or the like; as, a story told in *patches;* a poem without one purple *patch;* also, a small portion, as of time. **b** *pl.* A number or collection of diverse and unrelated scraps or fragments derived from various sources, and, often, joined or botched together; patchwork. "A king of shreds and *patches*." *Shak.* **c** A large spot, or blotch of different color or character from the main part or ground; as, a *patch* of white on a dog's head. **d** A small piece of ground or of something on it, esp. when differentiated in appearance or character; **a** tract; plot; as, scattered *patches* of trees or wheat.
5. An ornament, badge, or the like, consisting of a piece of cloth sewed or appliquéd on a garment.
6. a An irregular small mass of floating cakes of ice. **b** A herd of seals.
7. *Aviation.* A reinforced flap of fabric cemented to the envelope of an airship and forming an anchor by which some portion of the structure is attached to the envelope.
8. *Gun.* **a** *Obs. exc. Hist.* A piece of greased cloth or leather used as wrapping for a rifle ball, to make it fit the bore. **b** A small piece of cotton cloth used for cleaning the bore of small arms.
9. *Med.* A circumscribed region, as on the skin or in a section from an organ, differing in color, composition, etc., from the tissue normal for that part.
10. *Mil.* A lug or block under the front sight of a gun to compensate for the difference between the semidiameters at the muzzle and at the breech.
11. *Print.* A piece for use in mending; specif., an overlay cut from paper; also, a new electrotype to be soldered in place of a part cut from a plate.
— ***not a patch on.*** Not to be compared with. *Colloq.*
patch (păch), *v.;* PATCHED (păcht); PATCH'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To mend, cover, or fill up a hole, rent, breach, or weak spot in, with similar or, sometimes, different material; as, to *patch* a coat, shoes, a lead pipe, a plaster ceiling.
2. To provide with a patch or patches; — chiefly in *past part.;* as: **a** To mend the clothes of, with patches; as, to go *patched* and darned. **b** To adorn with patches (sense 2); as, *patched* and painted beauties. **c** To cover with spots resembling patches; as, a hillside *patched* with grass.
3. To make (something) out of patches, scraps fragmentary or disconnected material; also, to make a whole out of (such scraps, fragments, etc.); to join; hence, to put together hastily or clumsily; to botch; — often with *up* or *together;* as, to *patch* a quilt; to *patch* together various accounts of an accident; to *patch* up a textbook or a treaty.
4. To apply, or to put in or on, as a patch; as, to *patch* new cloth to an old garment.
5. To repair or make sound again (something partly or wholly disintegrated or the like); hence, to settle, as something disturbing or disintegrating; to adjust; to compose; — often with *up;* as, to *patch* up a friendship or a quarrel. "*Patch* grief with proverbs." *Shak.*
6. *Mil.* To cover (a bullet) with a hard metal jacket.
— *Intransitive:* **a** To work at, or to mend by, patching. **b** To put patches on one's face. **c** To become spotted, esp. with different colors.
patch off. To come off in patches or small pieces. *Thackeray.*
patch bolt. *Mach.* A form of bolt used in patching vessels made of steel plate, having a countersunk head with a square knob. When the bolt is screwed home the knob is twisted off.
patch box. A small shallow decorative box formerly used to contain the patches fashionable in the 17th and 18th centuries. See PATCH, *n.*, 2.
patch budding. *Hort.* Budding in which a small rectangle of bark with a bud is fitted into a similar opening in the stock.
patch'cock' (păch'kŏk'), *n.* An obscure term of contempt applied by Spenser to the Irish and degenerate English in Ireland. *Obs.*
patch'er (păch'ĕr), *n.* One who patches, as by sewing, relining, welding, etc.; also, a lithographer's shiner-up.
patch'er·y (-ĭ), *n.* [*patch* a fool + *-ry.*] Roguery; knavery. *Obs.*
patch'er·y (păch'ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-Iz). **1.** Act of patching; clumsy or hasty repairing or making; botchery; a patchwork.
A thin sample of poetic *patchery.* *Swinburne.*
2. A place where patching is done. *Colloq.*
patch'head' (păch'hĕd'), *n.* The surf scoter. *Local, U. S.*
patch'ou·li, patch'ou·ly (păch'ōō·lĭ; pä·chōō'lĭ), *n.* [Tamil *paccilai* green leaf, fr. *paccu* green + *ilai* leaf.] **1.** An East Indian shrubby mint (*Pogostemon patchouly*) yielding a fragrant essential oil.
2. The perfume made from this plant.
patch'-pan'el, *n.* A patcher of panels. *Obs.* — *adj.* Fit to patch panels; of little value. *Obs.*
patch pocket. A flat pocket applied to the outside of a garment.
patch'word' (păch'wûrd'), *n.* [After G. *fliickwort.*] An expletive; a verse filler.
patch'work' (păch'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Something made of incongruous, unrelated, diversely derived pieces, scraps, fragments; a hodgepodge; a jumble; as, to make a *patchwork* of his poem, one's life, a design for a church.
2. A kind of fancywork in which pieces of cloth differing in color and shape are sewn together, oftentimes to form a design, and which is used in covering quilts, pillows, etc.; hence, a similarly variegated or checkered appearance or scene; as, a *patchwork* of fields.
patch'y (-ĭ), *adj.;* PATCH'I·ER (-I·ĕr); PATCH'I·EST. Marked by or diversified with, patches; consisting of patches; resembling patchwork; spotty; as, *patchy* land; a *patchy* garden; of rough and uneven appearance, as the coat of an animal. — **patch'i·ly,** *adv.* — **patch'i·ness,** *n.*
patch'y, *adj.* Like a patch, or fool; cross, testy. *Chiefly Dial.*
pate (pāt), *n.* [ME., of unknown origin.] **1.** The head of a person; the top, or crown, of the head; the head as containing the brain; hence, brain or brains; — now generally used in contempt or ridicule.
Fat paunches have lean *pates.* *Shak.*
2. The skin of a calf's head.
-pate (-pāt). A combining form of the noun *pate*, denoting *one having* (such) *a pate*, as in:

addlepate	clodpate	featherpate
baldpate	crazy-pate	rattlepate
blockpate	dullpate	shallowpate

pate (pāt), *n.* A badger. *Eng.*
‖**pâte** (pät), *n.* [F. See 1st PASTE.] Paste; specif., *Ceramics*, the paste or plastic material for pottery or porcelain.
‖**pâ'té'** (pä'tā'), *n.* [F. See PASTY, *n.*] A pie; a patty; a pasty; also, a delicately seasoned meat paste.
-pat'ed (-pāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119). A combining form of *pated*, denoting *having* (such) a *pate*, as in:

addlepated	featherpated	shallowpated
bald-pated	gross-pated	shatterpated
clodpated	idle-pated	soft-pated
crooked-pated	jealous-pated	thick-pated
dull-pated	leadenpated	weak-pated
empty-pated	rattlepated	

‖**pâ'té' de foie' gras'** (pä'tā' dĕ fwä'grä'). [F.] Patty or paste of fattened goose liver and truffles.
‖**pâte' dure'** (pät' dür'). [F.] Hard paste. See PORCELAIN.
pa·tel' (pā·tĕl'; pā·tāl'), *n.* [Hind. *paṭel*, *paṭail*, fr. Skr. *paṭṭakila* tenant, fr. *paṭṭa* grant, deed, (inscribed) tablet. See PUTTEE.] The headman of a village, often having certain duties relative to the revenue, etc. and certain privileges and emoluments. *India.*
pa·tel'la (pā·tĕl'ä), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-ē). [L., a small pan, the kneepan, dim. of *patina*, *patena*, a pan, dish. See PATEN.] **1.** *Archaeol.* A small dish, pan, or vase.
2. *Anat.* A thick, flat, triangular, movable bone, forming the anterior point of the knee; the kneepan or kneecap. It is usually regarded as a sesamoid bone, being developed in the tendon of the quadriceps extensor, and in structure similar to other sesamoid bones. It protects the front of the joint and increases the leverage of the quadriceps extensor.
3. *Bot.* In lichens, a rounded apothecium with a distinct marginal rim.
4. *Zool.* **a** The fourth segment in the pedipalpus or in the leg of an arachnid. **b** [*cap.*] The type genus of Patellidae, including the common European limpet (*P. vulgata*).
pa·tel'lar (-ĕr), *adj.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the patella.
patellar ligament. That part of the tendon of the quadriceps which extends from the patella to the tibia.
pa·tel'lar·oid (pä·tĕl'ĕr·oid), *adj.* *Bot.* Patelliform. *Rare.*
patellar reflex. = KNEE JERK.
pa·tel'late (pä·tĕl'ăt), *adj.* Having a patella or patellula; patelliform.
‖**pa·tel'la ul·na'ris** (ŭl·nā'rĭs; 79). [NL. *ulnaris*, fr. L. *ulna* elbow.] *Zool.* In certain birds, a sesamoid at the lower end of the humerus, taking the place of the olecranon process.
Pa·tel'li·dae (pä·tĕl'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PATELLA.] *Zool.* A family of gastropods consisting of the typical limpets. — **pa·tel'li·dan** (-dăn), *adj. & n.*
pa·tel'li·form (pä·tĕl'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*patella* + *-form.*] **1.** *Zool.* Shaped like a limpet shell.
2. *Bot.* Disk-shaped with a narrow rim.
pat'el·line (păt'ĕ·lĭn; -lĭn), *adj.* *Zool.* Patelliform; of or pertaining to the Patellidae.
pa·tel'lo·fem'o·ral (pä·tĕl'ō·fĕm'ō·răl), *adj.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the patella and femur.
pa·tel'loid (pä·tĕl'oid), *adj.* [*patella* + *-oid.*] Patelliform.
pa·tel'lu·la (pä·tĕl'ū·lä), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *patella.*] *Zool.* A cuplike sucker on the tarsus of beetles of the family Dytiscidae.
pa·tel'lu·late (-lăt), *adj.* *Zool.* Having patellulae.
pat'en (păt'ĕn), *n.* [ME. *pateyne*, fr. OF. *patène*, fr. L. *patena*, *patina*, a shallow vessel, fr. Gr. *patanē.* See FATHOM; cf. PAN, PATELLA, 1st PATINA.] **1.** A shallow vessel or dish; a plate. *Now Chiefly Eccl.*
2. A thin metal disk, or something resembling one.
3. *Eccl.* A dish or plate of precious metal used in the Eucharistic service; specif., *R.C.Ch.*, the vessel on which the element of bread is offered at Mass and upon which, after the fraction, the consecrated Host is placed; in the churches of the Anglican Communion, the vessel on which the bread is consecrated and later carried for distribution in the Communion.
pa'ten·cy (pā'tĕn·sĭ; păt'ĕn-; *cf.* PATENT, *adj.*), *n.* [From PATENT.] **1.** State of being patent, or evident; lack of secrecy.
2. State of being open or unobstructed. *Chiefly Med.*
pat'en·er (păt'ĕn·ĕr), *n.* [ML. *patenarius*, fr. *patena* paten. See PATEN.] *Eccl.* An acolyte or priest who bore the paten at Mass. *Hist.*
pat'ent (pāt'ĕnt; pā'tĕnt; 128: *see note below*), *adj.* [L. *patens*, *-entis*, pres. part. of *patere* to be open; sense 1 is fr. F. *patent*, fr. L. See FATHOM.] **1.** Open to public perusal; — said of a document conferring some right, privilege, etc.; as, letters *patent* (see LETTERS PATENT). Cf. CLOSE, *adj.*, 19.
2. (*pron. usually* pā'tĕnt). Open; not closed, shut, or hidden. Specif.: **a** *Now Rare.* Accessible in situation; easily reached; not shut in.
A circular temple, *patent* to the sun. *Bailey.*
b Not closed to knowledge, use, entry, etc.; available or accessible, esp. to the public, as a country, a university, or make open or manifest, reveal, declare. *Obs.* — **pat'e·fac'tion** (-făk'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
patent. † PATEN.
patent. † PATTEN.

‖**pa·ta·cón'** (pä'tä·k·ōn'), *n.; pl.* -CONES (-kō'nās). [Sp.] = PATACA.
Patagonian subregion. *Biogeog.* = CHILEAN SUBREGION.
pat'ail. † PATEL. *India.*
pat'a·re'ro. † PEDRERO.
Pat'a·rin·ism, *n.* See -ISM
pataxo. † PATACHE.
patch'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
patchaw. † PADISHAH.
patch'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PATCH, 2.
patch'leaf', *n.* = PATCHOULI, 1.
patch'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
patchouli oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
patch'-polled' coot (păch'pōld'). = PATCHHEAD.
patch'wise (păch'wīz'), *adv.* See -WISE.
patch'work'y, *adj.* See -Y.
pa'tée', *Her.* Var. of PATTÉE.
pat'e·fy (păt'ĕ·fī), *v. t.* [L. *patefacere*, fr. *patere* to be open + *facere* to make. See -FY.] To

chives. **c** Not hidden from eyes or mind; evident; obvious; manifest; as, a *patent* condition, truth, advantage. **d** Not closed, as a door or an outlet; affording unobstructed passage, as a tube, intestine, etc.

3. Conferred, as a privilege, endowed with a right or privilege, as a theater, or appointed, as a person, by letters patent.

4. Of, pert. to, or concerned with, the granting of patents, esp. patents for inventions; as, *patent* law, attorney, awards.

5. **a** Designating a commercial product protected by a patent, esp., one equipped with a patented device or manufactured by a patented process; as, *patent* leather; a *patent* lock. **b** Having an assumed proprietary character; regarded as one's own invention or discovery; as Blank's *patent* system of education.

6. *Bot. & Zool.* Patulous; spreading.

7. *Law.* **a** Appropriated or protected by letters patent; secured by letters patent to the exclusive possession and control, as for manufacture, of some person or party; patented; as, a *patent* right.

Madder, . . . in King Charles the First's time, was made a *patent* commodity. *Mortimer.*

b Proprietary, as protected by trade-mark or trade name so as to give a substantial monopoly analogous to a patent right; as, a *patent* medicine.

8. *Milling.* Of a high grade;—applied to flour. See FLOUR.

Syn.—See MANIFEST. **Ant.**—Hidden, covert. See SECRET. ☞ In all senses except 2 and 6, above, pāt′ĕnt is the usual pronunciation in the U. S., while for senses 2 and 6 pā′tĕnt is usual. In British use, pā′tĕnt is usual except in *letters patent* and *Patent Office.*

pat′ent (pāt′ĕnt; pā′tĕnt; *cf. the adj., above*), *n.* [From PATENT.] **1.** Letters patent; an official document, esp. one issued by a sovereign power, conferring a right or privilege on some person or party.

2. A writing securing to an inventor, for a term of years, the exclusive right to make, use, and vend his invention, as a machine, a process, an art, a design; also, the monopoly or right so granted. Patent rights rest entirely upon statute, the basis of the present British system having been established by statute in 1852, though procedure is now regulated by acts of 1883, 1885, 1886, 1888, and 1902; and that of the United States by act of July 8, 1870. The invention to be patentable must be both new and useful. The period for which the patent is granted is 14 years under British law, 17 years under that of the U. S. In the U. S. designs may be patented for 3, 5, 7, or 14 years; under British law designs are copyrightable for a period of 5 years. An international convention for the protection of patents and other industrial property was signed at Paris in 1883, revised at Brussels in 1900, at Washington in 1911 and at the Hague in 1925. It is adhered to by the principal countries of the world.

3. Hence, a right, privilege, license, sign, or token of the nature of a patent. "Give her *patent* to offend." *Shak.*

4. An instrument making a conveyance or grant of public lands; also, the land or territory so conveyed.

5. **a** Something patented, as an article, a device, a process; as, one of Edison's *patents.* **b** Short for: (1) Patent flour. See FLOUR, 1. (2) *pl.* Patent-leather boots or shoes.

6. *Obs.* **a** A license from the Pope; indulgence. **b** Any official certificate or license, as a health certificate.

pat′ent (pāt′ĕnt; pā′tĕnt; *cf.* PATENT, *adj.*), *v. t.;* -ENT·ED; -ENT·ING. **1.** To grant to (one) a privilege, right, or license by patent; also, to grant a patent for; as, to *patent* an invention to the inventor. *Rare.*

Many . . . act as brokers without being *patented.* *McCulloch.*

2. To obtain or secure by patent; esp., to secure by letters patent exclusive right to make, use, and vend (an invention).

3. To heat (an iron-base alloy) above the critical temperature and then cool (it) in air or molten lead at about 700° F., esp. to produce a structure desired in wire to be cold-drawn. Cf. ANNEAL, HEAT-TREAT.

pat′ent·a·ble (-ȧ·b'l; *cf.* PATENT, *adj.*), *adj.* Suitable to be patented; capable of being patented. — **pat′ent·a·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **pat′ent·a·bly,** *adv.*

patent ambiguity. *Law.* An ambiguity in a document arising from the words themselves. Cf. LATENT AMBIGUITY.

patent block. 1. *Naut.* Any block that has ball, or roller, bearings.

2. *Print.* Any of various wood or metal bases, made in adjustable sections, for the mounting of unblocked halftone, electrotype, or other printing plates.

patent blue. See DYE, *Table.*

patent cutch. See CATECHU, 1 **d.**

‖**pa′tente′** (pȧ′tȧnt′), *n.* [F.] The trade tax imposed on all business and professional men in France. The payment of this business tax entitles the citizen to a vote for members of the chamber of commerce and to carry on business on the floor of the bourse.

pat′ent·ee′ (pāt′ĕn·tē′; pā′tĕn·tē′; *cf.* PATENT, *adj.*), *n.* One to whom a grant is made, or a privilege secured, by patent.

patent hammer *or* **ax.** = BUSHHAMMER, *n.*

patent insides *or* **outsides.** Newspaper sheets printed on one side with miscellaneous matter, and sold to small newspaper publishers who fill the blank pages.

patent leather. A kind of leather, used for boots, shoes, harness work, etc., having a hard, smooth, glossy, usually black, surface, and made by treating the dry, softened, inside or grain splits of various skins with successive coats of oil varnish, baking after each application, and finally polishing with a wet and then a dry brush.

patent light. A device for transmitting light to cellars and vaults, the glass being secured in metal frames with several small openings, and often shaped so as to increase by refraction the amount of admitted light.

patent log. See LOG, *n.*, 5.

patent medicine. A packaged medicine put up for immediate use by the public and protected by a patent. The package is labeled with the name of the medicine and carries directions for its use.

patent notes. *Music.* = SHAPED NOTES.

patent office. A government office to examine claims to patents and to grant patents. In the United States it is a bureau of the Department of Commerce.

pat′en·tor (pāt′ĕn·tĕr; pā′tĕn-; *cf.* PATENT, *adj.*), *n.* [*patent* + *-or.*] **1.** One who grants a patent.

2. Erroneous for PATENTEE.

patent outsides. See PATENT INSIDES.

patent peg. A peg for a stringed instrument, as a banjo, having an internal friction device to prevent slipping.

patent plaster. See CEMENT PLASTER **a.**

patent pool. A pool or combination where the agreements are enforced by centralized control of essential patent rights.

patent right. A right granted by letters patent, esp. the exclusive right to an invention and the control of its manufacture.

patent rolls. The parchment rolls in which letters patent are recorded. *Eng.*

patent slip. A massive cradle-shaped trolley device on rails running out into the water, on which a ship can be received and secured and pulled on to the beach for repairs as in a dry dock.

patent theater. A theater established or licensed by royal letters patent, as Drury Lane and Covent Garden.

patent yellow. a A pigment. See LEAD OXYCHLORIDE. **b** The color lemon yellow.

pa′ter (pā′tĕr; pä′tĕr), *n.* [L., father.] **a** Short for PATERNOSTER, 1. **b** *Obs.* A priest or "father." **c** *Familiar.* Father.

pat′er·a (păt′ĕr·ȧ), *n.; pl.* -ERAE (-ē). [L., fr. *patere* to lie open.] **1.** A saucerlike vessel or dish of earthenware or metal used by the ancient Romans for drinking and libations at sacrifices.

2. *Arch., Furniture, etc.* A circular ornament, resembling a shallow dish, often used in decorative work, esp. bas-relief.

Pa·te′ra proc′ess (pȧ·tā′rȧ). [After Adolf von *Patera,* the inventor.] *Metal.* Extraction of silver from its ores by roasting them with salt, leaching out the silver chloride with a solution of sodium thiosulphate, and precipitating the silver as sulphide by means of sodium sulphide.

pa′ter·fa·mil′iar (pā′tĕr·fȧ·mĭl′yĕr), *adj.* [From *paterfamilias,* after *familiar.*] Of or characteristic of a paterfamilias. — **pa′ter·fa·mil′iar·ly,** *adv. Both Rare.*

pa′ter·fa·mil′i·as (pā′tĕr·fȧ·mĭl′ĭ·ăs), *n.; pl.* PATRESFAMILIAS (pā′trēz-). [L., fr. *pater* father + *familias,* gen. of *familia* family.] **1.** *Rom. Law.* The head of a household; in a larger sense, anyone who is sui juris, that is, his own master. See PATRIA POTESTAS.

2. The father of a family; the male head of a household.

pat′er·i·form′ (păt′ĕr·ĭ·fôrm′), *adj.* Formed like a patera.

pat′er·is′sa (păt′ĕr·ĭs′ȧ), *n.* [MGr. *pateriza,* NGr. *pateritsa,* fr. *patēr* father.] *Eastern Ch.* A kind of crosier surmounted by a small cross from whose base issue two serpents.

pa·ter′nal (pȧ·tûr′nȧl; -n'l), *adj.* [L. *paternus,* fr. *pater* father; cf. ML. *paternalis.* See FATHER.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a father or fathers or one's father; being a father; fatherly; showing the disposition of a father; guiding as a father; as, *paternal* care. "Under *paternal* rule." *Milton.*

2. Received, derived, or inherited from a father or the male line; as, a *paternal* estate; *paternal* acres.

3. Related, as an ancestor, on one's father's side; as, *paternal* grandfather.

— **pa·ter′nal·ly,** *adv.*

paternal government. *Polit. Sci.* A government conducted more or less on the principles of paternalism.

pa·ter′nal·ism (pȧ·tûr′nȧl·ĭz′m; -n'l·ĭz′m), *n.* A relation, principle, or practice of care or control of the governed by a ruler or government, or employee by employer, or the like, of a character similar to that existing in the case of a father and his dependent children; specif., the principles or practices of a government that undertakes to supply needs or regulate conduct of the governed in matters affecting them as individuals as well as in their relations to the state and to each other, on the assumption that it can best secure their highest welfare. — **pa·ter′nal·ist** (-ĭst), *n. & adj.* — **pa·ter′nal·is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *adj.* — **-ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pat′er·nal′i·ty (păt′ĕr·nȧl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality of being paternal; fatherly personality. *Rare.*

pa·ter′nal·ize (pȧ·tûr′nȧl·īz; -n'l·īz), *v. t.* To deal with paternally or, esp., paternalistically.

pa·ter′ni·ty (pȧ·tûr′nĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *paternité,* fr. LL. *paternitas,* fr. *paternus* fatherly. See PATERNAL.] **1.** Quality or state of being a father; fatherhood; fatherliness; as, the cares of *paternity;* the divine *paternity.*

2. a Derivation or descent from a father; male parentage or parent; in a particular instance, the relationship as father or as child of another; as, of alien and unknown *paternity;* to deny his *paternity.* **b** Origin; authorship; as, to dispute the *paternity* of the novel. *Waverley.*

3. Family headship vested in a father; patriarchal government. *Obs.*

The world, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than *paternity* and eldership. *Raleigh.*

4. *Eccl.* Quality or personality of a "father," or priest or monk; *Obs.*, a "father."

pa′ter·nos′ter (pā′tĕr·nŏs′tĕr; păt′ĕr-; 66; 277), *n.* [L., our father.] **1.** The Pater Noster; the Lord's Prayer, or a recital of it in any language; as, to say ten *paternosters.*

2. a *Obs. exc. Hist.* Orig., a string provided with knots, pebbles, beads, or the like, and used for counting repetitions of the Lord's Prayer, said as penance or in place of psalms; later, a rosary as a string of beads. **b** One of the large beads of a rosary on which the Lord's Prayer is said. See ROSARY, 4.

3. A spell, usually one muttered; — always further specified. The ***white paternoster*** was a prayer, usually for protection against evil spirits; the ***black paternoster,*** an incantation addressed to evil spirits. Hence, the ***devil's paternoster,*** a muttered curse; the ***ape's paternoster,*** the chattering of teeth. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

4. Something resembling a rosary: **a** *Arch.* A beadlike ornament in moldings. **b** *Angling.* More fully *paternoster line.* A line with a row of hooks and bead-shaped sinkers.

Pa′ter Nos′ter. The Lord's Prayer, esp. in its Latin form; also, the recital of it in the Mass; — so called from its opening words.

pa′ter·nos′ter, *v. i. Angling.* To fish with a paternoster.

pa′ter·nos′ter·er (pā′tĕr·nŏs′tĕr·ĕr; păt′ĕr-), *n.* [OF. *patrenostrier* (F. *patenôtrier*).] **1.** A maker of paternosters and rosaries. *Hist.*

2. *Angling.* One who fishes with a paternoster.

Paternoster Row (rō). A famous London street, long the center of the book and publishing trade of the city; — so called because it was the former center of the makers of rosaries and prayer books.

paternoster while. The time required to repeat a paternoster.

pa′ter pa·tra′tus (pā′tĕr pȧ·trā′tŭs). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The plenipotentiary representative of the state who ratified treaties. See FETIALES.

‖**Pa′ter Pa′tri·ae** (pā′tĕr′ĭ·ē). [L.] Father of his country; — applied to Marius, Cicero, Trajan, and others.

Pat′er·son plan (păt′ĕr·sŭn). = NEW JERSEY PLAN.

pa·te′si (pȧ·tā′zē), *n.* [Assyr.-Bab.] *Babylon. History.* A ruler of some of the Sumerian city-states who combined the religious and the secular chieftaincies; hence, priest-king. Among the best-known patesis is Gudea of Lagash (about 2350 B.C.). Later (about 2000 B.C.) the word comes to denote a secondary executive, or governor. It is possible, however, that even the older patesis were dependent, at least nominally, upon some foreign rulers, such as the kings of Gutium. Called also *ishshakku.*

pa·te′si·ate (pȧ·tā′zē·ĭt), *n.* Office of a patesi.

‖**pâte′-sur′-pâte′** (păt′sür′păt′), *n.* [F.] *Ceramics.* A type of decoration produced by painting with clay on a clay surface of different color; — also used attributively.

‖**pâte′ ten′dre** (tȧn′dr'). [F.] Soft paste. See PORCELAIN.

‖**pa·te′ti·co** (pȧ·tā′tĕ·kō), *adj.* [It., pathetic.] *Music.* Pathetic.

path (pȧth; *see Pron.,* § 83), *n.; pl.* PATHS (pȧthz). [AS. *pæth, path;* akin to D. *pad,* G. *pfad;* of uncert., possibly Iran., origin; cf. Av. *pathā* path; akin to Skr. *pathā.* See FIND; cf. FOOTPAD, PADDLE.] **1.** A trodden or beaten way; a track made (usually) incidentally by foot travel; a narrow more or less unfinished way across country, up a mountain, etc.; a footway; more generally, any way or road.

The dewy *paths* of meadows we will tread. *Dryden.*

2. a A track, roadway, or the like, specially constructed for a definite use as racing, riding, walking; as, a cinder *path;* a bridle *path;* garden *path.* **b** A track on which the rollers or the like of a revolving or rotating part of a machine run; as, a turret *path.*

3. a *Dial. Eng.* A hollow part of, or a deep cut in, a road. **b** *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A steep road.

4. A way, course, or track, in which anything moves or has moved; route; as, the *path* of a meteor, caravan, storm, pestilence. Also, a course or way of life, conduct, thought, reasoning, etc.

All the *paths* of the Lord are mercy and truth. *Ps.* XXV. 10.

The *paths* of glory lead but to the grave. *T. Gray.*

5. *Math.* The continuous series of positions or configurations assumed in any motion or process of change by any moving or varying system.

6. *Physiol.* A line of communication over interconnecting neurones extending from one organ or center to another; as, the optic *path* from the retina to the cerebral cortex.

path (pȧth), *v. t. & i. Obs. or Rare.* **1.** [AS. *pæththan,* fr. *pæth* path.] To go along, as on a path.

2. To make a path in or on or for.

3. To pave. *Obs.*

-path (-pȧth). *Med.* A combining form, Greek *-pathēs,* from *pathos,* suffering, denoting: **a** *One suffering from a* (specified) *type of ailment,* as in neuro*path.* **b** *One skilled in a* (specified) *type of treatment,* as in vita*path.*

path-. = PATHO-.

Pa·than′ (pȧ·tȧn′; pȧt·hȧn′), *n.* [Hind. *Paṭhān,* fr. Afghan *Pĕṣtāna* Afghans, pl. of *Pĕṣtūn.*] A member of the principal race of Afghanistan, colonies of which are scattered throughout India, while many are employed in the British Army, esp. as cavalry. They are of Indo-Iranian stock, Mohammedan in religion, and among the bravest warriors of the East. See AFGHAN, *n.*, 1.

pat hand. *Poker.* A hand on which one stands pat.

path′break′er (pȧth′brāk′ĕr), *n.* One who clears a path, or, figuratively, shows a new way.

pathed (pȧtht), *adj.* **a** *Obs.* Trodden down into a path. **b** Provided with a path or paths.

pa·the′ma (pȧ·thē′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pathēma* a suffering.] *Med.* Disease.

path′e·mat′ic (pȧth′ĕ·măt′ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *pathēmatikos,* fr. *pathēma* a suffering.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, caused by, or marked by, emotion; emotive. *Now Rare.*

2. *Med.* Or or pert. to disease; as, *pathematic* symptoms.

path′e·mat′i·cal·ly (-ĭ·kȧl·ĭ), *adv.* of PATHEMATIC.

pa·the′ma·tol′o·gy (pȧ·thē′mȧ·tŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *pathēma, -atos,* a suffering + *-logy.*] Psychology of the emotions. *Bentham.*

pa·thet′ic (pȧ·thĕt′ĭk), *adj.* [LL. *patheticus,* fr. Gr. *pathētikos,* fr. *pathētos* subject to suffering, fr. the root of *pathos* suffering, *pathein, paschein* to suffer; cf. F. *pathétique.* See PATHOS; cf. SYMPATHY.] **1.** Affecting or exciting emotion; originally, moving emotions or passions; stirring; now, specif., arousing the tender emotions, esp. pity, sorrow, sympathy, melancholy; affecting, often to tears; sometimes, in a weakened sense, exciting pity and amusement; as, to hear a *pathetic* story; a *pathetic* scene; to present a *pathetic* appearance.

The weary, humdrum preoccupations of very weak people, down to their little *pathetic* gentilities. *Pater.*

2. a *Obs.* Characterized by strong emotion or passion, as an action; passionate. **b** Characterized by sorrow, grief, melancholy, emotional distress, expressing or intended to express sadness, suffering, or the like; as, a *pathetic* realization, parting, tone of voice.

Mingling playful with *pathetic* thoughts. *Wordsworth.*

3. Emotional in origin, as a physical condition; pathematic. *Now Rare.* Cf. PATHETIC FALLACY.

4. *Anat.* Designating the superior oblique muscle (see OBLIQUE, *adj.*, 4 **b**) or its nerve, the trochlear.

Syn.—See AFFECTING.

— **pa·thet′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **pa·thet′i·cal·ness,** *n.*

pa·thet′ic (pȧ·thĕt′ĭk), *n.* **1. a** *Obs.* Pathetic utterance; lamentation. **b** *pl.* Expressions, sentiments, actions, etc., that excite or are intended to excite pity. "False heroics and sham *pathetics.*" *F. G. Stephens.*

2. The element of the affecting in art, esp. literary art; pathos; — usually with *the* and distinguished from *the sublime* and *the tragic.*

3. *pl.* The study of the pathological and psychological effects of aesthetic emotions. *Now Rare.*

4. *Anat.* **a** The superior oblique muscle. See OBLIQUE, *adj.*, 4 **b.** **b** The trochlear nerve.

pa·thet′i·cal (-ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* Pathetic. *Obs. exc. Poetic.*

pa·thet′i·cate (-kāt), *v. t.* To imbue with the pathetic. *Rare.*

pathetic fallacy. A so-called fallacy of authors who, under stress of emotion, ascribe human traits or feelings to inanimate nature, as in "the cruel sea," "a pitiless storm," "devouring flame," etc. *Ruskin.*

pathetic muscle. *Anat.* The superior oblique muscle of the eye. See OBLIQUE, 4 **b.**

pathetic nerve. = TROCHLEAR NERVE.

path′far′er (pȧth′fär′ĕr), *n.* [After *wayfarer.*] One who travels along a path.

path′find′er (pȧth′fīn′dĕr), *n.* One who discovers a way; esp., one who explores untraversed or unfrequented regions to mark out a new route, as for a railroad, airplanes, etc.; as, a *pathfinder* of the air. — **path′find′ing,** *n.*

Pathfinder, the. A sobriquet of Natty Bumppo, in Cooper's novel (1840) *The Pathfinder.* See LEATHERSTOCKING.

Pathfinder, *or* **Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains, the.** Gen. John C. Frémont (1813–90); — so called from his work as an explorer.

path′ic (pȧth′ĭk), *n.* [L. *pathicus,* fr. Gr. *pathikos,* lit., passive, fr. *pathein, paschein,* to suffer. See PATHOS.] *Now Rare.* **1.** A catamite.

2. A passive participator in some action; a subject.

path′ic, *adj.* Passive; suffering.

pat′ent·ly, *adv.* of PATENT.

pat′er·cove (păt′ĕr·kō v), *n.* Patrico.

pat′e·re′ro (păt′ĭ·rā′rō). Var. of PEDRERO.

Pat′er·ine (păt′ĕr·ĭn; -ēn). Var. of PATARINE.

‖**pat′er·oon′.** + PATROON.

pa·thet′ic·ly, *adv.* = PATHETICALLY.

pa·thet′ic·ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*

pa·the′tism (pĭth′ĕ·tĭz′m), *n.* = HYPNOTISM. — **path′e·tist,** *n.* — **path′e·tize** (-tīz), *v. t.*

Pa·the′us (pȧ·thē′ŭs). *Bib.*

-path′i·a. Combining form denoting *suffering* or *disease.* See -PATHY.

-path'ic (-păth'ĭk). See -PATHY.

path'less (păth'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Having no path or paths; untrodden; trackless; as, *pathless* woods. — **path'less·ness,** *n.*

path'o- (păth'ō-), **path-.** [See PATHOS.] A combining form, Greek *patho-, path-,* from *pathos,* meaning *suffering, disease, passion,* as in *pathology, pathodontia;* specif., *disease, pathological,* as in the following, *Med.,* which can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

pathoanatomical	pathognostic	pathonomy
pathoanatomy	pathographical	pathophobia
pathobiological	pathography	pathophoresis
pathobiologist	patholysis	pathophoric
pathobiology	patholytic	pathophorous
pathochemistry	pathometabolism	pathopoiesis
pathogenesy	pathomimesis	pathopoietic
pathogerm	pathomimicry	pathopsychology
pathogermic	pathonomia	pathoradiography

path'o·don'ti·a (păth'ō-dŏn'shĭ-ȧ; -tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *path-* + *-odontia.*] The division of dentistry concerned with diseases of the teeth.

path of emergence. In an earthquake, the direction of vibration of a particle at the earth's surface.

path'o·gen (păth'ō-jĕn), *n.* Also **path'o·gene** (-jēn). [See PATHOS; -GEN.] A pathogenic organism or virus.

path'o·gen'e·sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *patho-* + *-genesis.*] *Med.* The origination and development of a pathological process or disease.

path'o·ge·net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *adj. Med.* Of or pertaining to pathogenesis; pathogenic.

path'o·gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* [*patho-* + *-genic.*] Of or pertaining to pathogenesis; causing disease; as, a *pathogenic* organism.

path'o·ge·nic'i·ty (-jē-nĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being pathogenic.

pa·thog'e·nous (pȧ-thŏj'ē-nŭs), *adj.* Pathogenic.

pa·thog'e·ny (pȧ-thŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*patho-* + *-geny.*] Pathogenesis.

path'og·nom'ic (păth'ŏg-nŏm'ĭk), *adj.* Also **path'og·nom'i·cal** (-ĭ-kăl). **1.** Of or pertaining to pathognomy. **2.** *Med.* Pathognomonic.

pa·thog'no·mon'ic (pȧ-thŏg'nō-mŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Also **pa·thog'no·mon'i·cal** (-ĭ-kăl). [Gr. *pathognōmonikos* skilled in judging of diseases, fr. *pathos* disease + *gnōmonikos* skilled. See GNOMIC.] *Med.* Specially, distinctively, or decisively characteristic of a (certain) disease; as, a *pathognomonic* symptom.

The true *pathognomonic* sign of love, jealousy. *Arbuthnot.*

pa·thog'no·my (pȧ-thŏg'nō-mĭ), *n.* [*patho-* + Gr. *gnōmē* a judgment.] **1.** The study or recognition of emotions and passions through their outward signs or expressions. **2.** *Med.* Recognition of the nature or characteristics of a disease; the science of diagnosis.

path'o·log'i·cal (păth'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* Also **path'o·log'ic** (-ĭk). [Gr. *pathologikos;* cf. F. *pathologique.*] **a** Of or pertaining to pathology. **b** Morbid; due to disease; as, *pathological* tissue. — **path'o·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pathological anatomy. See ANATOMY, 2 a.

pathological chemistry. See CHEMISTRY, 1.

pathological drunkenness. *Psychiatry.* A delirious, savage, or convulsive condition produced in susceptible individuals by even small doses of alcohol.

pathological illusion. See ILLUSION, 4.

pathological lying. Lying so exaggerated and senseless that it is thought to result from mental disorder.

pathological signalment. See SIGNALMENT.

path'o·log'i·co- (păth'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kō-). A combining form from Greek *pathologikos,* used to denote *pathological and,* as in **path'o·log'i·co·an'a·tom'ic, path'o·log'i·co·an'a·tom'i·cal, path'o·log'i·co·clin'i·cal, path'o·log'i·co·his'to·log'i·cal, path'o·log'i·co·psy'cho·log'i·cal.**

pa·thol'o·gist (pȧ-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *pathologiste.*] *Med.* A specialist in pathology; specif., one who makes post-mortem examinations, diagnoses the morbid changes in tissues removed at operation, etc.

pa·thol'o·gy (-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [F. *pathologie,* NL. *pathologia.* See PATHO-; -LOGY.] **1.** The science treating of diseases, their essential nature, causes (see ETIOLOGY) and development, and the structural and functional changes produced by them. Without a modifying word, *pathology* usually relates to the diseases of man as distinguished esp. from *plant pathology.* Cf. BACTERIOLOGY, IMMUNOLOGY, PARASITOLOGY, PROTOZOOLOGY, SYMPTOMATOLOGY, THERAPEUTICS, VETERINARY MEDICINE. **2.** The morbid changes, collectively, arising in disease; the condition, as of an organ, tissue, or fluid, produced by disease; as, the *pathology* of the nervous system, of the mind, of childhood. **3.** The study of the effects of emotion on the subject. *Now Rare.*

-pa·thol'o·gy. A combining form of the noun *pathology,* denoting a (specified) *department of pathology,* as in bacteriopathology, neuropathology, zoopathology.

path'o·ma'ni·a (păth'ō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *patho-* + *-mania.*] *Med.* Moral insanity.

path'o·neu·ro'sis (păth'ō-nū-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *patho-* + *neurosis.*] *Psychiatry.* A neurosis involving bodily functions.

path'o·plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *adj.* Determining the form of a disease. Cf. PATHOGENIC. — **path'o·plas'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

path'o·poe'ia (păth'ō-pē'yȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pathopoiia.*] *Rhet.* Rhetorical stirring of passion.

path'o·psy·cho'sis (-sĭ-kō'sĭs; -psī-), *n.* [NL., fr. *patho-* + *psychosis.*] *Psychiatry.* A psychosis involving bodily functions.

pa'thos (pā'thŏs), *n.* [Gr., a suffering, passion; akin to Gr. *penthos* grief, *pathein, paschein,* to suffer, and prob. to Lith. *kentėti* to suffer, *pakanta* patience, OIr. *cēssaim* I suffer. Cf. ANTIPATHY, APATHY, PATHETIC.] **1.** That quality of human or animal experience or of its representation in art which awakens feelings of pity, sympathy, and tender sorrow.

There is a certain gaiety in their comedies, and *pathos* in their more serious plays. *Dryden.*

2. In rare uses: **a** A pathetic passage or speech. "Little *pathoses.*" *Hawthorne.* **b** Suffering; affliction. "Shall sharpest *pathos* blight us?" *Tennyson.*

3. *Aesthetics.* The quality or character of those emotions, traits, or experiences which are personal, and therefore restricted and evanescent; — opp. to *ethos.* See ETHOS, 1 a.

Syn. — PATHOS, PITY have in common the idea of tender emotion aroused by suffering or distress. But PATHOS emphasizes the qualities which excite the feeling, and implies a melancholy and often detached pleasure in their contemplation; PITY emphasizes the feeling of compassion inspired by suffering, misfortune, and the like, and implies a tendency to act for their relief; as, "There is also a meditative . . . *pathos,* . . . a sadness that has its seat in the depths of reason" (*Wordsworth*); "*Pathos* is the luxury of grief; and when it ceases to be other than a keen-edged pleasure it ceases to be *pathos*" (*C. Patmore*); "In his love and in his *pity* he redeemed them" (*Is.* lxiii. 9); "But yet the *pity* of it, Iago! O Iago, the *pity* of it, Iago!" (*Shak.*). Cf. AFFECTING.

path'o·so'cial (păth'ō-sō'shăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or belonging to the field of social pathology; as, *pathosocial* conditions, remedies, specialists.

Path·ru'sim (păth-rōō'sĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *Pathrusīm.*] *Bib.* The people of Pathros, or Upper Egypt.

path'way' (pȧth'wā'), *n.* **1.** A way which is or serves as a path; a footpath; a beaten track; any path or course. **2.** *Physiol.* = PATH, *n.,* 6.

-pathy. Also **-path'i·a** (-păth'ĭ-ȧ). [See PATHOS.] Comb. form, Greek *-patheia,* from *pathos,* suffering, meaning *liability to feeling,* used to denote: **a** *Feeling, suffering, affection,* as in *apathy,* sympathy, telepathy. **b** *A disease of a* (specified) *part* or *type,* as in *idiopathy,* neuropathy, psychopathy, myopathy, myopathia. **c** [From homeopathy.] *Treatment of ailments of a* (specified) *kind* or (preferably *-therapy*) *by a* (specified) *mode,* as in osteopathy, allopathy, vitapathy. Derivative adjectives are formed in **-path'ic** (-păth'ĭk).

path'y (păth'ĭ), *n.* [See -PATHY.] A system of treating disease; — used derogatorily.

pat'i·ble (păt'ĭ-b'l), *adj.* [L. *patibilis,* fr. *pati* to suffer.] **1.** Capable of suffering; capable of being acted on. *Obs.* **2.** Suferable; tolerable. *Rare.*

pat'i·ble, *n.* [L. *patibulum.*] The transom of a cross; also, a cross. *Now Rare.*

pa·tib'u·lar'y (pȧ-tĭb'ū-lĕr'ĭ; -lēr-ĭ), *adj.* [L. *patibulum* a gallows; cf. F. *patibulaire.*] Of or pertaining to the gallows or hanging. *Now Rare.*

pa·tib'u·late (-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *patibulatus* gibbeted.] To hang on a gallows.

pa'tience (pā'shĕns; 232), *n.* [OF. *pacience, patience,* fr. L. *patientia,* fr. *patiens.* See PATIENT, *adj.*] **1.** The state of being patient; the fact or practice of enduring, working, or waiting patiently; as, to bear in *patience;* to commend the *patience* of a crowd.

2. The quality or power of being patient; one's capacity for enduring, working, or waiting patiently; as, to lose one's *patience;* to try beyond the bounds of *patience;* to teach one *patience.*

I must have *patience* to endure the load. *Shak.*

3. Sufferance; permission; leave. *Obs.*

They stay upon your *patience.* *Shak.*

4. a *Dial. Eng.* The bistort. **b** A coarse European dock (*Rumex patientia*), formerly used like spinach.

5. A game played with playing cards or small numbered cards, the object being to arrange in some systematic order the cards taken as they come from the pack; usually, such a game for a single person; solitaire.

6. [*cap.*] Used as fem. proper name.

Syn. — Endurance, fortitude, submission, acquiescence, long-suffering, self-control. — PATIENCE, FORBEARANCE, RESIGNATION. PATIENCE, the most general term, denotes calm endurance or self-possession, esp. under suffering or provocation; the word also suggests quiet waiting for what is expected or persistence in what has been begun; as, "Upon the heat and flame of thy distemper sprinkle cool *patience*" (*Shak.*); "In your *patience* possess ye your souls" (*Luke* xxi. 19); "Let us run with *patience* the race that is set before us" (*Heb.* xii. 1). FORBEARANCE is esp. self-control or long-suffering under provocation; RESIGNATION suggests either submission to another's will or acquiescence (sometimes stoical or fatalistic) in things as they are; as, "My lord Kew has acted with great *forbearance,* and under the most brutal provocation" (*Thackeray*); "*Resignation* superadds to *patience* a submissive disposition; . . . it acknowledges both the power and the right of a superior to afflict" (*Cogan*); "In *resignation* . . . lies . . . the only serenity possible in this life of struggle and of combat" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). Cf. 1st BEAR.

Ant. — Impatience, chafing.

Pa'tience, *n.* The title and heroine of a comic opera (1881) by Gilbert and Sullivan. It is a satire upon the aestheticism of Oscar Wilde's era.

pa'tience, *v. i.* To have or practice patience. *Rare.* — *v. t.* To make patient. *Obs.*

pa'tien·cy (pā'shĕn·sĭ), *n.* [See PATIENT.] Quality or state of being patient or passive. *Rare.*

pa'tient (-shĕnt), *adj.* [ME. *pacient,* fr. OF. *pacient* (F. *patient*), fr. L. *patiens, -entis,* pres. part. of *pati* to suffer; akin to L. *paene* almost, *penuria* want, need, *paenitet* it causes regret, Gr. *pēma* suffering, calamity, Skr. *pāpman* harm, evil. Cf. PASSION, PENINSULA, PENITENTIARY, PENURY.] **1.** Bearing or enduring pains, trials, or the like, without complaint or with equanimity; having, exercising, or manifesting the power to endure physical or mental affliction; as, a *patient* invalid, sufferer, victim.

2. Exercising or manifesting forbearance or self-control under provocation from others; indulgent to the shortcomings or offenses of others; long-suffering; as, a *patient* nurse, guardian, teacher.

Be *patient* toward all men. 1 *Thess.* v. 14.

3. Free from, or in control of, excitement, discontent, undue eagerness, in awaiting a delayed event or uncertain outcome; calm in expectation; as, to bid an audience be *patient; patient* children; also, having the power to continue a course or task undisturbed by obstacles, disappointments, delays, or the like; constant and undaunted in application or effort; as, a *patient* race, scientist, worker.

4. Marked by patience; indicative of patience in enduring, working, waiting; as, hours of *patient* waiting; the *patient* labors of genius.

Still have I borne it with a *patient* shrug. *Shak.*

5. Enduring; endurant; able to suffer or bear; — with *of.*

"*Patient* of severest toil." *Bp. Fell.*

6. Susceptible; admitting; — with *of.*

To frame its formulas that they might be *patient* of a Catholic or Protestant interpretation. *Froude.*

7. Acted upon rather than acting or active; passive; — opposed to *agent.*

— **pa'tient·ly,** *adv.* — **pa'tient·ness,** *n.*

pa'tient (pā'shĕnt), *n.* **1.** A sufferer; one who endures. *Rare.*

2. A sick person, now commonly, one under treatment or care, as by a physician or surgeon, or in a hospital; hence, a client of a physician, hospital, or the like.

3. One under care, supervision, discipline, etc. *Obs.*

4. One who is affected, as distinguished from one who affects; the object or recipient of an action; — disting. from *agent* and *instrument.*

Malice is a passion so impetuous and precipitate that it often involves the agent and the *patient.* *Gov. of Tongue.*

pa'tient (pā'shĕnt), *v. t. & i.* To make or be patient; to compose; calm.

pat'i·na (păt'ĭ-nȧ), *n.; pl.* PATINAE (-nē). [L., a dish, a pan, a kind of cake. See PATEN.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A broad shallow dish used for cooking or serving food; a pan.

2. *Eccl. Antiq.* A eucharistic paten.

pat'i·na, *n.* [It., of uncert. origin.] **1.** A film, usually green, formed on copper and bronze by long exposure to a moist atmosphere, or by treatment with acids, etc. It is a basic carbonate of copper protecting the metal from further oxidation. A natural patina of fine color has a distinct artistic value.

The formation of *patina* is now found to be due to the action of certain minute organisms. *Wagner's Chem. Tech.*

2. By extension, a film similarly formed on other metals, or the surface appearance assumed by various materials, as wood, marble, etc., after long exposure.

3. A surface appearance, such as a coloring or mellowing, of something grown beautiful, esp. with age or use; as, the *patina* of an old rug.

patina green. The color of patina, yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

pat'i·nate (păt'ĭ-nāt), *v. t. & v. i.* To coat or become coated with a patina; — chiefly in *past part.* — **pat'i·na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

pa·tine' (pȧ-tēn'), *n.* Patina (film). — *v. t.* To patinize.

pat'ine (păt'ĭn), *n.* Var. of PATEN, PATTEN.

pat'ined, *adj.* a (păt'ĭnd) Covered with or set like patens. **b** (pȧ-tēnd') Patinated.

pat'i·nize (păt'ĭ-nīz), *v. t.* **a** To patinate. **b** To coat so as to resemble bronze.

pat'i·nous (păt'ĭ-nŭs), *adj.* Coated with, or having, a patina.

pa'ti·o (pä'tĭ-ō; *Sp.* pä'tyō), *n.; pl.* PATIOS (-ōz; -yōz). [Sp., a court.] **1.** In Spain, Spanish America, etc., a court or courtyard of a house or other building; esp., an inner court open to the sky.

2. *Metal.* A paved yard or floor where ores are cleaned and sorted, or reduced.

pa'ti·o proc'ess. An amalgamation process of reducing silver ore, in which ore, crushed to pulp, is spread on the patio and mixed with salt, copper sulphate, and mercury by spading the mass and driving horses or mules through it.

pa·tis'se·rie (pȧ-tĭs'ĕr-ĭ; *F.* pȧ'tĕs'rē'), *n.* [F. *pâtisserie.*] **a** A shop that sells French pastry. **b** Pastry, esp. French pastry.

Pat'mos (păt'mŏs), *n.* A place of exile or isolation; — so called from the island on which St. John lived as an exile. See *Gaz.* — **Pat'mi·an** (-mĭ-ăn), *adj.*

pat'ni·dar' (pŭt'nē-där'), *n.* [Hind. *patnīdār.*] A holder of a perpetual lease of land under a zamindar. *India.*

pa'to (pä'tō), *n.* [Sp. & Pg., duck, drake, gander. See PATOIS, PATTEN.] The Muscovy duck.

pat'ois (păt'wä; *F.* pȧ'twȧ'), *n.; pl.* PATOIS (păt'wäz; *F.* pȧ'twȧ'). [F., orig., uncouth manner, fr. OF. *patoier* to treat roughly, to waddle, paddle, fr. *patte* paw, foot. See PATTEN.] A dialect (other than the standard or literary dialect); hence, somewhat contemptuously, illiterate or provincial speech; loosely, jargon; cant. — **pat'ois,** *adj.*

The jargon and *patois* of several provinces. *Sir T. Browne.*

pa·to'la (pȧ-tō'lȧ), *n.* [Skr. *paṭola,* or Malayalam *paṭuḍa.*] A kind of silk cloth; esp., a wedding sari woven in chiné technique and made in Gujarat. *India.*

‖**pa·to'la** (pȧ-tō'lȧ), *n.* [Tag.] One of the dishcloth gourds (*Luffa acutangula*), eaten green or cooked. *Phil. I.*

pa·tonce' (pȧ-tŏns'), *adj.* [Perh. fr. F. *potencé* ending in crutch heads. Cf. POTENCE. *Ozef. E. D.*] *Her.* Designating a cross with arms fleury at the ends terminating like those of a cross pattée — a wrong blazon for a cross pattée.

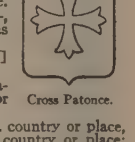

Cross Patonce.

patri-. A combining form. Latin *patri-,* from *pater, patris,* meaning *father,* as in *patricide.*

pa'tri·a (pā'trĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., native land.] *Zool.* Natural habitat.

pa'tri·al (pā'trĭ-ăl), *adj.* [L. *patria* fatherland; cf. obs. F. *patrial.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to one's fatherland.

2. *Gram.* Derived from the name of a country or place, and designating an inhabitant of the country or place; gentile; as, a *patrial* noun, adjective, or suffix.

pa'tri·al, *n.* A patrial word or suffix (*Troas,* a woman of Troy; *Romanus,* a Roman).

‖**pa'tri·a po·tes'tas** (pā'trĭ-ȧ pō-tĕs'tăs). [L., paternal authority.] *Rom. Law.* The power of a Roman paterfamilias over the members of his household. In the exercise of it he might punish any of them (originally in life or limb), might sell his son into slavery, expose his children, and otherwise deal with them according to his will. The exercise of the patria potestas was, however, restricted by religious and legal rules. The right to punish capitally was obsolete before the second century A.D. While the position of a father's children was thus scarcely distinguishable from that of a slave in the domain of private law, in the sphere of public rights the son was free from the potestas and might accept and fill public office or duty without his father's consent.

pa'tri·arch (pā'trĭ-ärk), *n.* [ME. *patriarche,* fr. OF. *patriarche,* fr. LL. *patriarcha,* fr. Gr. *patriarchēs,* fr. *patria* lineage, especially on the father's side, race (fr. *patēr* father) + *archos* a leader, chief. See FATHER; -ARCH.] **1.** The father and ruler of a family or tribe; one ruling his family or descendants by paternal right; — usually applied to heads of families in ancient history, esp. in Biblical and Jewish history to those who lived before Moses.

2. In later Jewish history, the head or president of the Sanhedrin in Palestine; also sometimes, incorrectly, the head of the Jewish college at Babylon.

3. A person regarded as father or founder, as of a race, science, religion, class of men, or the like.

4. A venerable old man; an elder; the oldest representative; veteran. "The monarch oak, the *patriarch* of trees." *Dryden.*

5. A color, bluish blue-red in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

6. *Eccl.* **a** In the early church, originally, a bishop; — an honorary title; later, a bishop who had oversight of the bishops of a country (cf. METROPOLITAN, *n.,* 1), and hence, esp., any of the bishops of the great seats, Antioch, Alexandria, Rome, Constantinople, and Jerusalem; — an official title

---

path'i·cism (pȧth'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

path'let, *n.* See -LET.

path'ment, *n.* Contamination of PATH, PAVEMENT. *Obs.*

Path'ros (pȧth'rŏs). *Bib.*

path'wayed' (pȧth'wād'), *adj.* See -ED.

patience dock. = PATIENCE, 4 b.

pa'tient·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

pat'in (păt'ĭn), *n.* Var. of PATEN, PATTEN.

pa·tise' (pȧ-tēz'), *n.* A certain red pigment or color. *Obs.*

pat'ise (păt'ĭs), **pat'ish** (păt'ĭsh), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *paiis, paiss,* tribute, fr. L. *pacificus* agreed upon.] To covenant. *Obs.*

pat'let, *n.* [See PARTLET.] A partlet. *Obs.* [sense 2].

pat'lin'. Var. of POTLID (esp. in sense 2).

pat'ly, *adv.* of PAT.

pat'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pat'-pat', *n.* See PAT, *n.,* 2.

Pat'raic (păt'rĭk). Var. of PATRICK.

‖**Pa'tres con·scrip'ti** (pā'trēz kŏn-skrĭp'tī). [L.] Conscript fathers (which see).

‖**Pa'tres et Con·scrip'ti** (pā'trēz ĕt kŏn-skrĭp'tī). [L.] See CONSCRIPT FATHERS 2.

pa'tres·fa·mil'i·as, *n. pl.* of PATERFAMILIAS.

pa'tri·arc. Var. & ref. sp. of PATRIARCH.

not used until the 7th century, but the jurisdiction which it came to imply was well under way in the 4th. **b** *Eastern Church.* Any of the bishops of the five ancient sees of Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem; — sometimes extended to bishops of other chief cities. The Patriarch of Constantinople, the highest dignitary in the church, is called the Ecumenical Patriarch, a title first assumed (588) by Joannes IV Cappadox. The heads of some of the separated Oriental churches are also called *patriarchs.* **c** *Western Church.* An ecclesiastical dignitary next in rank to the Pope. The Pope is Patriarch of the West (Patriarch of Rome, Latin Patriarch), has patriarchal jurisdiction over all who use Western rites (Roman, Ambrosian, Mozarabic) and over the Italo-Greeks, and as such may make laws as that of celibacy for the Western Patriarchate. The patriarchs of Venice, Lisbon, the East Indies and the West Indies, the Latin patriarchs of Constantinople, Antioch, and Jerusalem are merely titular. The patriarchs of the various Uniat bodies (see UNIAT) have jurisdiction in their respective rites, but honor the Pope as supreme pontiff. **d** *Mormon Church.* One of the Melchizedek priesthood, especially empowered to invoke and pronounce blessings within a stake or other prescribed jurisdiction. The *Presiding Patriarch* may so officiate throughout the Church. See *Forms of Address,* in Appendix. See PRECEDENCE.

pa′tri·arch (pā′trĭ·ärk), *v. i.* To play the patriarch; — with *it.*

pa′tri·ar′chal (pā′trĭ·är′kăl; 66), *adj.* [LL. *patriarchalis.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a patriarch or patriarchs; governed by, or subject to, patriarchs; of the nature or rank of a patriarch; as, *patriarchal* authority; a *patriarchal* see, office. See PATRIARCHATE, 2.

2. Characteristic of, or like, a patriarch; venerable; ancient; as, *patriarchal* appearance, hospitality, trees.

patriarchal basilica. See 1st BASILICA, 3.

patriarchal cross. *Her.* A form of cross with the shaft intersected by two transverse pieces. See CROSS, *Illust.*

pa′tri·ar′chal·ism (pā′trĭ·är′kăl·ĭz′m), *n.* Government by a patriarch or patriarchs.

pa′tri·arch′ate (pā′trĭ·är′kăt), *n.* [ML. *patriarchatus.*] **1.** *Eccl.* **a** Office, dignity, jurisdiction, province, or see of a patriarch. **b** The residence, business office, or, by extension, the office staff, of a patriarch.

2. A patriarchal system, family, etc.; a patriarchy (sense 2).

Patriarchate of Alexandria, Antioch, Constantinople, Jerusalem. See ORTHODOX CHURCH.

pa′tri·arch′ess (pā′trĭ·är′kĕs; -kĭs; 119), *n.* [Cf. OF. *patriarchesse,* ML. *patriarchissa.*] Wife of a patriarch; female patriarch; oldest woman.

pa′tri·ar′chic (-är′kĭk), *adj.* Also **-ar′chi·cal** (-kĭ·kăl). [LL. *patriarchicus,* fr. Gr. *patriarchikos.*] Patriarchal. — **pa′tri·ar′chi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pa′tri·arch′ist (-är′kĭst), *n.* One who supports a patriarch; esp. [*cap.*], one who acknowledges the authority of the Ecumenical Patriarch; — applied specif., to one of a faction in the Bulgarian Church (which see). — **pa′tri·arch·ism** (-är·kĭz′m), *n.*

Patriarch of Ferney. See FERNEY, SAGE, etc., OF.

pa′tri·arch′y (pā′trĭ·är′kĭ), *n.; pl.* -ARCHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. *patriarchia.*] **1.** *Eccl.* State or jurisdiction of a patriarch; also, the patriarchal form of government.

2. A state or stage of social development characterized by the supremacy of the father in the clan or family in both domestic and religious functions, the legal dependence of wife, or wives, and children, and the reckoning of descent and inheritance in the male line. *Patriarchy* is distinguished from ***androcracy,*** or the physical and social supremacy of men in primitive society, *patriarchy* being held to involve, besides such supremacy, *father right* (adaptation of the Ger. ***Vaterrecht***), or descent and inheritance in the male line; also, a community so organized. See MATRIARCHY; cf. PATRIA POTESTAS.

‖**Pa′tri·a y Li′ber·tad′** (pä′trē·ä ē lē′bĕr·täth′; 112). [Sp.] Fatherland and liberty; — a motto of Cuba as shown on coins.

Pa·tri′cia (pȧ·trĭsh′ȧ; -ĭ·ȧ; 159), *n.* [L. See PATRICK.] Fem. proper name.

pa·tri′cian (pȧ·trĭsh′ăn), *adj.* [F. *patricien,* fr. L. *patricius,* fr. *patres* fathers or senators, pl. of *pater.* See PATERNAL; cf. PADDY.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, the patricians.

2. Of or pertaining to the patricians of the medieval Italian city republics, the German free cities, etc.

3. Of, pertaining to, appropriate to, or characteristic of a person of high birth or breeding; noble; aristocratic; not plebeian. "Born in the *patrician* file of society." *Scott.*

pa·tri′cian (pȧ·trĭsh′ăn), *n.* [F. *patricien,* fr. L. *patricius.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* Orig., one of any of the families forming the populus Romanus, or body of Roman citizens, before the growth of the plebeian order; later, one belonging to the nobility by right of birth or privilege; — opposed to *plebeian.* Until about 350 B.C. no one but a patrician could be chosen as senator, consul, or pontifex.

2. In the Roman Empire, one of an order of nobility founded by Constantine, nominations to which were made by the Byzantine emperors; also [*usually cap.*], an official, originally a noble of this order, appointed by the Byzantine emperor supreme magistrate in the provinces of Italy and Africa. Odoacer and other barbarian conquerors of the Western Empire assumed the title. In 754 Pope Stephen II conferred the title of **Patrician of Rome** on Pepin the Short, and it was later borne by Charlemagne and assumed by his successors, until Pope Eugenius III abolished it in 1145.

3. A person of high birth; a nobleman; an aristocrat; now, often, one distinguished by superior breeding and a high degree of cultivation; a finished gentleman.

4. One familiar with the works of the Christian Fathers; one versed in patristic theology or philosophy.

5. *Hist.* A hereditary noble of a medieval Italian city republic; also, one of an order of citizens eligible for the senate or council in the German free cities and towns.

Pa·tri′cian (pȧ·trĭsh′ăn), *adj.* [See PATRICK.] Of, pertaining to, or founded by, St. Patrick.

pa·tri′ci·ate (pȧ·trĭsh′ĭ·ăt), *n.* [ML. *patriciatus.*] **1.** The position or dignity of a patrician; nobility.

2. The term of office of a patrician (in sense 2).

3. A patrician class or rank; the aristocracy.

pat′ri·cid′al (păt′rĭ·sīd′ăl; pā′trĭ-; -l; 66), *adj.* Of or pertaining to patricide; parricidal.

pat′ri·cide (păt′rĭ·sīd; pā′trĭ-), *n.* [L. *pater* father + *caedere* to kill. See FATHER; -CIDE.] A parricide; specif.: **a** A traitor; also, a treasonable act. **b** A murderer of or the murder of one's father; — now the usual sense.

Pat′rick (păt′rĭk), *n.* [L. *patricius* a patrician, through Irish use; cf. OIr. *Patrice,* now *Pādraig.* See PADDY, PATRICIAN.] Literally, noble; a patrician; — masc. proper name. L. *Patricius* (pȧ·trĭsh′ĭ·ŭs; -trĭsh′ŭs); F. *Patrice* (pȧ′trēs′); It. *Patrizio* (pä·trēt′sē·ō); Sp. *Patricio* (pä·trē·thyō; 103); Pg. *Patricio* (-sē·ōō); G. *Patrizius* (pä·trēt′·sĭ·ōōs). — Dim. *Pat, Paddy, Patsy.*

Patrick, Saint. The apostle of Christianity to the Irish in the 5th century and the patron saint of Ireland. His day is March 17.

pa′trick (pā′trĭk), **pat′ridge** (păt′rĭj; păt′-). Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of PARTRIDGE.

pat′ri·co (păt′rĭ·kō), *n.* [Earlier *patringco,* for *patring cove; patring* is of unknown origin.] Among gypsies and other vagabonds, a priest; parson; esp., a hedge priest.

pat′ri·lin′e·al (păt′rĭ·lĭn′ē·ăl; pā′trĭ-), *adj.* [*patri-* + *lineal.*] Of or pertaining to the paternal, or male line, or to tracing descent in the male line; as, *patrilineal* rights, ancestry. — **pat′ri·lin′e·al·ly,** *adv.*

pat′ri·lin′e·ar (-ēr), *adj.* Patrilineal.

pat′ri·li′ny (păt′rĭ·lī′nĭ; pā′trĭ-), *n.* The practice of tracing descent patrilineally.

pat′ri·lo′cal (-lō′kăl), *adj.* [*patri-* + *local.*] *Anthropol.* Designating a marriage in which the wife resides with her husband's tribe or family. Cf. MATRILOCAL.

pat′ri·mo′ni·al (păt′rĭ·mō′nĭ·ăl; 159), *adj.* [LL. *patrimonialis;* cf. F. *patrimonial.*] Of, pert. to, or constituting, a patrimony; inherited from ancestors; hereditary, as an estate. — **pat′ri·mo′ni·al·ly,** *adv.*

pat′ri·mo′ny (păt′rĭ·mō′nĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -mŭn·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [ME. *patrimoigne,* fr. OF. *patrimoine,* fr. L. *patrimonium,* fr. *pater* father. See PATERNAL.]

1. Strictly, an estate inherited from one's father or other ancestor; loosely, anything derived from one's father, ancestors, etc.; heritage.

2. An estate or property held by ancient right; an ancient right; an ancient estate or endowment, as of a church.

3. Act or fact of inheriting from an ancestor. *Obs.*

Syn. — See HERITAGE.

Patrimony of St. Peter. Orig., the private landed estates and revenues of the Church of St. Peter in Rome; later, the Papal States, annexed in 1870 to the Kingdom of Italy; more narrowly, the former province, the Duchy of Rome. Cf. VATICAN CITY.

pat′rin (păt′rĭn), *n.* [Romany, leaf, fr. Skr. *pattra.* See PUTTEE.] Among gypsies, a handful of leaves, grass, etc., thrown down at intervals to indicate their course.

Pat′ri·o·fe′lis (păt′rĭ·ō·fē′lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *patrius* belonging to one's father + *felis* cat; hence, ancestral cat.] *Paleontol.* A genus of creodont mammals of the Eocene of Wyoming. The skull was as large as that of a lion, the teeth like those of a cat.

pa′tri·ol′a·try (pā′trĭ·ŏl′ȧ·trĭ), *n.* [L. *patria* country, fatherland + *-latry.*] Slavish devotion to one's country.

pat′ri·ot (pā′trĭ·ŭt; păt′rĭ-; 277: *the first pron. distinctly prevails in the U. S.*), *n.* [F. *patriote,* fr. LL. *patriota* a fellow countryman, fr. Gr. *patriōtēs,* fr. *patrios* established by forefathers, fr. *patēr* father. See FATHER.]

1. A fellow countryman; compatriot. *Obs.*

2. One who loves his country and zealously supports its authority and interests.

3. In ironical use, esp. in England in the 18th century, a seditious disturber of the government; — from the name being borne or assumed by persons whose right to it was questioned, denied, or ridiculed by others. Specif., *Eng. Hist.* [*pl. & cap.*], a Whig faction which violently opposed Sir Robert Walpole, esp. c. 1732–42.

4. Erron., a lover; ardent advocate; — with *of.* *Obs.*

pa′tri·ot, *adj.* Patriotic.

pa′tri·ot·eer′ (pā′trĭ·ŭ·tēr′), *n.* One who is ostentatiously, offensively, or selfishly patriotic. — **pa′tri·ot·eer′,** *v. i. Both Colloq.*

pa′tri·ot′ic (pā′trĭ·ŏt′ĭk *or, esp. Brit.,* păt′rĭ-; 277), *adj.* [Cf. F. *patriotique,* L. *patrioticus* belonging to a fellow countryman, Gr. *patriōtikos.*] Inspired by patriotism; befitting, or characteristic of, a patriot; actuated by love of one's country; devoted to one's country; as, a *patriotic* statesman.

pa′tri·ot′i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Patriotic.

pa′tri·ot′i·cal·ly, *adv.* of PATRIOTIC, PATRIOTICAL.

pa′tri·ot′ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* Patriotic writings, speeches, exercises, or the like; display of patriotism.

pa′tri·ot·ism (pā′trĭ·ŭt·ĭz′m; păt′rĭ-), *n.* [Cf. F. *patriotisme.*] Love of country; devotion to the welfare of one's country; the virtues and actions of a patriot.

Patriots' Day. A legal holiday in the States of Massachusetts and Maine, April 19, the anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord in 1775. It was first observed in 1894. *U. S.*

Pa′tri·pas′si·an (pā′trĭ·păs′ĭ·ăn; păt′rĭ-), *n.* [LL. *Patripassiani,* pl., fr. L. *pater* father + *pati, passus,* to suffer.] *Eccl. Hist.* An adherent of modalistic monarchianism (see MONARCHIANISM), which, identifying the Father and the Son as two modes or manifestations of the same God, was logically forced to the conclusion that the Father was born, suffered, and died. — **Pa′tri·pas′si·an,** *adj.* — **Pa′tri·pas′si·an·ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.* — **Pa′tri·pas′si·an·ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **Pa′tri·pas′si·an·ly,** *adv.*

pa′trist (pā′trĭst), *n.* One versed in patristics.

pa·tris′tic (pȧ·trĭs′tĭk), *adj.* [Cf. F. *patristique.* See PATERNAL.] Of or pertaining to the study of the writings of the early Christian Fathers or of their philosophical or theological systems; as *patristic* influence on modern Christianity; also, loosely, of or pertaining to the Christian Fathers; as, *patristic* writings.

pa·tris′tic (pȧ·trĭs′tĭk), *n.* One who studies or accepts the teachings and opinions of the Church Fathers.

pa·tris′ti·cal (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* Patristic. — **pa·tris′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **pa·tris′ti·cal·ness,** *n.*

Patristic Greek. Late Greek, as used by the Greek Fathers of the Christian Church.

pa·tris′ti·cism (pȧ·trĭs′tĭ·sĭz′m), *n. Eccl.* A system based on patristics; loosely, the theology or mode of thought of the Fathers.

Patristic Latin. See LATIN, *n.,* 1.

patristic philosophy. The philosophy developed by the Fathers of the Christian church. *Patristic philosophy* is commonly divided with reference to the Nicene Council, A.D. 325, into ante-Nicene and post-Nicene. The ante-Nicene was the period of the rise and development of Christian philosophy. In the earliest period it took the form of apologies, or defenses, of the Christian faith. In the *African school,* of which Tertullian and Arnobius were chief representatives, these were aimed to discredit heathenism and to harmonize the teachings of reason and revelation. In the *Alexandrian school,* taking its rise from Pantaenus and including Clement and Origen, there was an attempt to show the best of pagan thought to be in accordance with Christianity. The post-Nicene period, including among others Athanasius, Hilary, Basil, Gregory of Nyssa, and Cyril of Alexandria, culminates in St. Augustine. His formulation of Platonic and Neoplatonic conceptions in subordination to Christian dogma paved the way for the later and fuller development of Christian philosophy by the Schoolmen, who, in a measure, adjusted the conflicting claims of faith and reason. See AUGUSTINIANISM, SCHOLASTICISM.

pa·tris′tics (pȧ·trĭs′tĭks), *n.* Also **pa·tris′tic.** The department of historical theology treating of the lives, writings, and doctrines of the Fathers; patrology.

pa′trix (pā′trĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pater* father; after *matrix.*] *Type Founding, etc.* A pattern or die to form matrices.

pat′ri·zate (păt′rĭ·zāt; pā′trĭ-), *v. i.* [L. *patrissare, patrizare;* cf. Gr. *patriazein.* To imitate one's father or forbears. *Obs.* — **pat′ri·za′tion** (-zā′shŭn), *n. Obs.*

patro-. A combining form, Greek *patro-,* from *patēr, patros,* meaning *father,* as in *patrology.*

pat′ro·cin′i·um (păt′rō·sĭn′ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L.] Protection; patronage.

pat′ro·clin′ic (păt′rō·klĭn′ĭk), *adj. Biol.* Patroclinous.

pat′ro·cli′nous (păt′rō·klī′nŭs; 66), *adj.* [*patro-* + *-clinous.*] *Biol.* Designating or having characters inherited from the father. — **pat′ro·cli′ny** (păt′rō·klī′nĭ), *n.*

Pa·tro′clus (pȧ·trō′klŭs; pȧ·trŏk′lŭs; păt′rō·klŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Patroklos.*] In the *Iliad,* a friend of Achilles, who, fighting in Achilles' armor, was slain by Hector.

pat′ro·gen′e·sis (păt′rō·jĕn′ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *patro-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Reproduction in which the chromatin of the embryo nucleus is derived exclusively from the sperm or pollen cell. Cf. PARTHENOGENESIS.

pa·trol′ (pȧ·trōl′), *v.;* -TROLLED′ (-trōld′); -TROL′LING. [F. *patrouiller,* prop., to go through puddles, fr. *patouiller* to paddle, paw about, fr. OF. *patoier.* See PATOIS.] *Intransitive:* **1.** *Mil.* **a** To go on patrol along the line of sentinels. **b** To go on a reconnoitering detail as a patrol or a member of one.

2. To traverse a particular district, beat, section of coast, etc., for the purpose of guarding, watching, or protecting.

—, *Transitive:* To go the rounds of, or traverse, for watching or protecting; as, to *patrol* a camp, a beat.

pa·trol′ (pȧ·trōl′), *n.* [F. *patrouille,* fr. the v. See PATROL, *v.*] **1.** *Mil.* **a** A going of the rounds along the chain of sentinels and between the posts, by a guard, to insure greater security from attack, to check disorder, etc. **b** A detachment of two or more men, rarely more than a platoon, employed for reconnaissance, security, or combat. **c** The guard or men who go the rounds.

2. Any perambulation of a particular district, beat, etc., to guard, watch, or protect it; also, the man or men assigned to this duty; as, a customs, fire, or coast *patrol.*

3. See BOY SCOUT.

pa·trol′ler (pȧ·trōl′ĕr), *n.* One who patrols.

pa·trol′lo·tism (pȧ·trŏl′ō·tĭz′m), *n.* Military or political surveillance. *Carlyle.*

pa·trol′man (pȧ·trōl′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-măn). One who patrols; specif.: **a** *Chiefly U. S.* A policeman on patrol duty. **b** An inspector of electric wires, etc. **c** A fire guard patrolling a section, as of a forest.

pat′ro·log′ic (păt′rō·lŏj′ĭk), **pat′ro·log′i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to patrology.

pa·trol′o·gist (pȧ·trŏl′ō·jĭst), *n.* One versed in patrology.

pa·trol′o·gy (pȧ·trŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.* [L. *pater, patris* father + *-logy.*] *Eccl.* The branch of historical theology treating of the teachings of the Fathers of the Christian church; patristics; also, a collection of the writings of the Fathers of the Church.

patrol wagon. *U. S.* **a** A wagon used by policemen to convey prisoners. **b** A light wagon used by an underwriters' fire patrol, salvage corps, or protective association.

pa′tron (pā′trŭn; 277), *n.* [ME. *patron, patroun,* fr. OF. *patrun, patron,* fr. L. *patronus,* fr. *pater* father. See PATERNAL; cf. PADRONE, PATROON, PATTERN.] **1.** One who is chosen, named, or honored as a special guardian, protector, supporter, or the like: as: **a** A patron saint. **b** *Obs.* A tutelary god. **c** *Hist.* A wealthy or influential person who accepted or was expected to accept an honor from a writer or artist, such as a dedication of a book or an inclusion of his portrait in a painting, in return for support or assistance. **d** One who accepts an invitation to sponsor socially or financially an entertainment or enterprise, often for charitable purposes.

2. a *Obs.* Earlier form of PATTERN. **b** *Ir.* A patron day; a pattern (sense 7).

3. One who gives freely or generously his support, approval, etc., as to an institution, a practice, etc.; a benefactor; as, a hospital's *patrons;* a *patron* of the fine arts. More narrowly: **a** *Obs.* A champion or advocate, as of a theory. **b** *Colloq.* One who supports a commercial enterprise as a shop, a theater, a resort; a customer. **c** A parent or guardian of a child in a private school; as, *patron's* day.

4. A master or proprietor, esp. one belonging to a Mediterranean race; — a use derived from the Romance languages. Specif.: **a** A master, or sometimes steersman, of a vessel. **b** An owner of slaves or captives. **c** The proprietor of an inn, restaurant, etc.

5. A kind of box with a perforated block or piece inside to hold pistol cartridges; also, a cartridge. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

6. *Arch.* One who conducts an atelier for the study of design.

7. *Eccl. Law.* One who has the right of presentation to a benefice; the owner of the advowson. Cf. ADVOWEE. *Eng.*

8. *Gr. Hist.* One who became the protector and surety or voucher for a resident alien; — used to translate Gr. *prostatēs,* from his similarity to the Roman "patron."

9. *Rom. Hist.* **a** A man of distinction under whose protection a client placed himself. See CLIENT, 1. **b** A defender or pleader in court; an advocate.

10. *Rom. Law.* A master who had freed his slave, but still retained some rights over him. These rights of the patron were: ***obsequium,*** or respect, preventing suit against the patron except on consent of the praetor, and obliging the freedman to support the patron when needy; ***operae*** or rendering stipulated services; and ***jura in bonis,*** the patron's right to a share in the freedman's estate on his death.

pa′tron, *v. t.* To serve as a patron of; to patronize.

pa′tron, *adj.* Acting or chosen as patron; of or pertaining to a patron.

---

pa·tri·ar′chal·ly, *adv.* of PATRIARCHAL.
pa′tri·arch′dom, *n.* See -DOM.
pa′tri·arched (pā′trĭ·ärkt), *adj.* See -ED.
pa′tri·arch·ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
pa′trice (pă′trĭs). Var. of PATRIX.
pa·tri′cian·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
pa·tri′cian·ism, *n.* See -ISM.
pa·tri′cian·ly, *adv.* of PATRICIAN.
pa·tri′cian·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pa′tri·clin′ic, pat′ri·cli′nous, pat′ri·cli′ny. Vars. of PATROCLINIC, PATROCLINOUS, PATROCLINY.
pa′tri·ot·ess, *n.* See -ESS.
pa′tri·ot·ly, *adj.* See -LY. *Rare.*
pa′tri·ot·ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
Pat′ro·bas (păt′rō·bȧs). *Bib.*
pa·troc′i·nate (pȧ·trŏs′ĭ·nāt), *v. t.* [L. *patrocinatus,* past part. of *patrocinari* to patronize, fr. *patronus* patron.] To support, patronize. *Obs.* — **pa·troc′i·na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n. Obs.*
pa′troil·lart′, *n.* Also **pa′troul·lart′.** [OF. *patrouillart.*] Jargon; cant. *Obs.*
pa·troid′. Patrolled. *Ref. Sp.*
pa·trole′. Var. of PATROL.

‖**pa'tron'** (pā'trōn'), *n.* [F.] Proprietor; boss.

pa'tron-age (pā'trŭn-ĭj; păt'rŭn-; 277), *n.* [F., fr. ML. *patronaticum.*] **1.** The act or office of a patron; position or function of a patron; status as a patron.
2. Support, encouragement, or assistance, given by a patron or patrons. Specif.: **a** Financial support by private benefaction; as, to refuse *patronage* to Johnson; lack of *patronage* of the fine arts. **b** *Chiefly Eccl.* Protection or guidance, as of a saint; tutelary care; as, to put oneself under the *patronage* of St. Francis.
3. In obsolete senses: **a** Defense; guardianship. **b** Advocacy; support by approval.
4. Condescending favor; as, an air of *patronage.*
5. A body of patrons of a shop, theater, etc.; as, to have a select or large *patronage.*
6. An institution or organization for social work, esp. among the destitute in French-speaking countries.
7. *Com.* Business custom. *Colloq.*
8. *Eccl. Law.* Orig., the protection and defense of the rights of the church in a benefice carrying with it the right of presentation; now, the right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice; advowson.
9. *Politics.* The right or control of nomination to political office; also, the offices, contracts, honors, etc., which a public official may bestow by favor.

pa'tron-age (pā'trŭn-ĭj; păt'rŭn-ĭj), *v. t.* To act as patron of; maintain; defend. *Shak.*

pa'tron-al (pā'trŭn-ăl; păt'rŭn-ăl; -'l; *formerly also, and still occas.* pā-trō'năl; -'l), *adj.* [F., fr. LL. *patronalis.*] Of or pertaining to a patron, esp., a patron saint.

patronal festival, *or* **feast.** The festival, or feast, of the saint, or sacred title (see FEAST OF THE TITLE) under whose patronage a church has been dedicated; — sometimes called the *feast of the place.*

pa'tron-ate (pā'trŭn-āt; păt'rŭn-), *n.* [LL. *patronatus.*] Right, duty, position, jurisdiction, or possession of a patron; patronage. — **pa'tron-ate,** *adj.*

pa'tron-ess (pā'trŭn-ĕs; păt'rŭn-; -ĭs; 119), *n.* **1.** A woman who acts or serves as a patron. Specif.: **a** A female patron saint. **b** A woman who sponsors a social entertainment or charitable enterprise.
2. [See PATTERN.] A pattern of womanly virtues. *Obs.*
3. *Eccl. Law.* A woman who holds an advowson.

pat'ro-nite (păt'rō-nīt), *n.* [After Antenor Rizo *Patron* (prob. a Peruvian engineer), who first recognized the vanadium in it.] *Mineral.* A black vanadium sulphate of uncertain composition occurring in a complex mixture of vanadium ores at Minasragra, Peru.

pa'tron-ize (pā'trŭn-īz; păt'rŭn-; 277), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To act as patron toward or of; to give one's protection, support, or countenance to; to favor.

Oblige them, *patronize* their tinsel lays. *Burns.*

2. To defend; vindicate; justify. *Obs.*
3. To lay responsibility for; to father; — with *upon.* *Obs.*
4. To assume the air of a patron, or of a superior and protector, toward; to treat with condescension.
5. *Com.* To trade with; to frequent as a customer. *Colloq.* — **pa'tron-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **pa'tron-iz'er** (pā'trŭn-īz'ĕr; păt'rŭn-), *n.*

pa'tron-iz'ing (-īz'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PATRONIZE. Specif.: *adj.* That patronizes; esp., condescending; revealing condescension. — **pa'tron-iz'ing-ly,** *adv.*

pa'tron-ly (pā'trŭn-lĭ), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or befitting, a patron.

‖**pa'tronne'** (pá'trŏn'), *n.* [F.] **a** A female patron saint. **b** Proprietress; head of an establishment, esp. an inn.

pat'ro-nom'a-tol'o-gy (păt'rō-nŏm'ă-tŏl'ō-jĭ; pă-trŏn'ō-mă-), *n.* [Gr. *patēr, patros,* father + *onomatology.*] The study of patronymics and their origin.

patron saint. A saint to whose protection and intercession a person, a society, a church, a place, etc., is dedicated.

Patrons of Husbandry. See GRANGE, *5* **a.**

pat'ro-nym (păt'rō-nĭm), *n.* A patronymic.

pat'ro-nym'ic (-nĭm'ĭk), *adj.* [LL. *patronymicus,* fr. Gr. *patrōnymikos,* fr. *patēr* father + *onoma* name; cf. F. *patronymique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a patronymic; as, a *patronymic* prefix.
2. *Anthropol.* Designating the form of society in which a child takes the name of the father's family or sib.
— **pat'ro-nym'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

pat'ro-nym'ic (păt'rō-nĭm'ĭk), *n.* In strict usage, a name formed by the addition of a prefix or suffix indicating sonship or other relationship to the name of one's father or paternal ancestor, as *Pelides,* son of Peleus, *Johnson,* son of John, *Macdonald,* son of Donald, *Ivanovich,* son of *Ivan;* loosely, a patrilineal surname or family name.

pa-tron'y-my (pā-trŏn'ĭ-mĭ), *n.* The custom or principle of using patronymics or of tracing descent patrilineally. *Rare.*

pa-troon' (pā-trōōn'), *n.* [In senses 1 & 2, fr. F. *patron;* in sense 3, fr. D. *patroon* a patron, a protector, fr. F. and L. See PATRON.] **1.** A patron, or supporter. *Obs.*
2. = PATRON (in various senses). *Obs.*
3. A proprietor of any of certain tracts of land with manorial privileges (abolished about 1850), granted to members of the Dutch West India Company under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey. A tract fronting sixteen miles on the seacoast or one bank of the Hudson River, or eight miles on both banks, was granted to those who settled 50 colonists. See MANOR, *4. U. S.*

pa-troon'ry (pā-trōōn'rĭ), *n.* The patroon system.

pa'troul-lart'. Var. of PATROILLART. *Obs.*

pa-tru'i-ty (pā-trōō'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *patruus* father's brother, fr. *pater, patris,* father.] The relationship of a paternal uncle.

pat'ta (pŭt'ă), *n.* [Hind. *paṭṭā* (fr. Skr. *pattraka* or *paṭṭaka*); Skr. *paṭṭa.* See PUTTEE.] **1.** = 1st PATA.
2. = POTTAH.

patte (păt), *n.* [F.] A decorative band, strap, or belt used to fasten garments.

pat-tée', pat-té' (pă-tā'; păt'ē), **pat'y** (păt'ĭ), *adj.* [F. *patté,* fem. *pattée,* fr. *patte,* paw, foot. See PATTEN.] *Her.* Having arms narrow at the center and expanding toward the ends; — said of a cross. See CROSS, *Illust.* (13).

pat'ten (păt'ĕn; -'n), *n.* [OF. *patin,* fr. *patte* paw, foot, of obscure, perh. Teut. origin (cf. PAW or PATH). Cf. PATROL.] **1.** Any of various kinds of footgear worn at different periods or in various countries, as a wooden shoe or clog, etc.; specif., a kind of overshoe with a wooden sole, usually supported by an iron ring, worn to raise the feet from the wet or the mud.
2. A round wooden plate fastened to the hind feet of horses to prevent their sinking into soft or boggy land that is being plowed or cultivated. *Eng.*
3. *a Rare.* A snowshoe. **b** *Dial. Eng.* A skate; also, a stilt.
4. *Arch.* A base, stand, support, foot, bottom plate, or sill.
— *on pattens.* Clatteringly. "But still her tongue *on pattens* ran." *Shak.*

pat'ten (păt'ĕn; -'n), *v. i.* [Cf. F. *patiner.*] **a** To go about on pattens. **b** *Local, Eng.* To skate.

pat'tened (păt'ĕnd; -'nd), *adj.* Wearing pattens.

pat'ten-er (păt'ĕn-ĕr), *n.* **a** [OF. *patinier.*] Maker of pattens. **b** *Dial. Eng.* [From PATTEN, *v.*] A skater.

patten maker. One who makes pattens; — now chiefly in the name of a London city company.

pat'ter (păt'ĕr), *v.;* -TERED (-ĕrd); -TERING. [From *pater* in *paternoster.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To recite paternosters or other prayers in rapid succession as on beads; hence, to say one's prayers rapidly, mechanically, or mumblingly.

Pattering away with my tongue, in Church, like all the rest. *Dunsany.*

2. To talk glibly or volubly usually without attention to sense; to chatter gibberish, jargon, cant.
3. To utter or indulge in patter; esp., to **talk the patter** of the stage, of peddlers, thieves, or the like.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To say or repeat, as prayers, rapidly, mechanically, or mumblingly; to mutter.

[The hooded clouds] *patter* their doleful prayers. *Longfellow.*

2. To talk or speak; — originally underworld cant.

You all *patter* French more or less. *T. Hughes.*

pat'ter (păt'ĕr), *n.* [See PATTER to mumble, to chatter.] **1.** The cant of thieves, vagabonds, etc., or of any class or profession; jargon or lingo; as, gypsies', auctioneers', *patter.*
2. A kind of rapid, voluble speech or harangue; orig. and specif., such a speech made by a faker or trickster seeking to draw attention to his wares or performance.
3. Rapidly recited, or half-recited, half-sung words in musical comedy, interpolated in a song or act for farcial effect; hence, the text of such a speech, song or act. See PATTER SONG.

pat'ter (păt'ĕr), *v.* [Freq. of *pat* to strike gently.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To strike with a quick succession of pats or slight sounds; as, *pattering* rain or hail; *pattering* feet.
2. To run or dance with short steps that make a patter.

She *pattered* in, her hands full. *Octave Thanet.*

—, *Transitive:* To cause to patter; also, *Rare,* to spatter.

pat'ter (păt'ĕr), *n.* **a** A quick succession of slight sounds or pats; as, *patter* of rain; *patter* of little feet.

pat'ter, *n.* One who or that which pats.

pat'ter-er (păt'ĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who patters; specif., a comedian who delivers patter.

pat'ter-ist (păt'ĕr-ĭst), *n.* An actor who excels in patter.

pat'tern (păt'ĕrn), *n.* [ME. *patron,* fr. OF. *patron* patron, also, pattern. See PATRON.] **1.** Anything proposed for imitation; an archetype; exemplar; that which is to be, or is fit to be, copied or imitated.

I will be the *pattern* of all patience. *Shak.*

2. Anything designed as a model for making things; a model; plan; as, a dressmaker's *pattern.*
3. A representation or copy of an archetype or prototype; hence, a copy; a likeness. *Archaic.*

The *pattern* of things in the heavens. *Heb.* ix. 23.

4. A representative instance; an example; also, a specimen showing the figure or quality of the whole; sample.

He compares the *pattern* with the whole piece. *Swift.*

5. An artistic or mechanical design. Specif.: **a** Form; shape; outline; as to prefer a vase or a stove of another *pattern.* **b** A figure used in or suitable for decoration; a motive; as, a rug with a bold or a geometrical *pattern;* chintz *patterns.* **c** In literature, music, etc., expressive or stylistic design, resulting from emphasis on composition (sense 2); as, to imitate Stevenson's *patterns.*
6. Hence, in natural or chance formations, markings, groupings, or in a series of events, an arrangement of parts, elements, or details that suggests a design or orderly distribution; as, frost *patterns.*
7. In Ireland, a patron saint's day; hence, the festivity connected with one; a dance on any holiday.
8. A specimen of a proposed coin, minted before its authorization as currency.
9. A length of cloth sufficient for a garment, sometimes specially woven for the purpose; as, a dress *pattern. U. S.*
10. *Founding.* **a** *Obs.* A matrix. **b** A model for making the mold into which molten metal is poured to form a casting. It is usually made of varnished or painted wood, or of metal when many duplicate castings are required. The pattern is made larger than the proposed casting to allow for contraction of the casting in cooling (see CONTRACTION RULE). When the casting is of such a shape that the removal of the pattern in one piece would break the mold the pattern is made in two or more pieces and doweled together (*split pattern*), each piece being usually removed in a separate flask. See LOOSE PIECE; CORE PRINT; FLASK, *4.* Cf. WORKING PATTERN, BLOCK PATTERN, SKELETON PATTERN.
11. *Gun.* Distribution of the shot from a shotgun or the bullets from an exploded shrapnel on a target perpendicular to the plane of fire; also, a diagram showing such distribution of shot, bullets, etc.
12. *Lacemaking.* Any figure, esp. one made separately, which belongs to the design; a motif; — contrasted with *ground.*
13. *Psychol.* A complex whole, characterized by a definite arrangement or interrelation of parts; as, a behavior *pattern;* a *pattern* of brain activity; a configuration.

Syn. — PATTERN, MODEL, EXEMPLAR, IDEAL. A PATTERN is that after which something is made; the word often applies esp. to that which is worthy of imitation, and this suggestion is heightened in MODEL; as, "Eleonora is still the *pattern* of charity, devotion, and humility" (*Dryden*); "I never saw such a boy; our breed is not made on this *model*" (*T. Gray*); "Mr. Gray thought the narrative of Thucydides the *model* of history" (*N. Nicholls*). EXEMPLAR, which is often interchangeable with *pattern* or *model,* suggests esp. an example (often personal) to be followed; an IDEAL is a perfect standard or exemplar; as, "To men of letters doubly dear, not for his wit and genius merely, but as an *exemplar* of goodness, probity, and pure life" (*Thackeray*); "What keeps a spirit wholly true to that *ideal* which he bears?" (*Tennyson*). Cf. IMAGE, STANDARD, DUPLICATE, PROTOTYPE, EMBLEM.

pat'tern (păt'ĕrn), *v.;* -TERNED (-ĕrnd); -TERN-ING. *Transitive:* **1.** *a Rare.* To make a pattern for. **b** To serve as a pattern, esp. as an example, for; to foreshadow.
2. To make, fashion, or design with reference to a pattern; — now usually with *after, on, upon;* as, to *pattern* one's conduct on that of another.
3. *Now Chiefly Dial.* **a** To match; parallel. **b** To use as a pattern or model; to copy; to imitate.
4. To furnish, adorn, or mark with a pattern or design.

Scarlet, violet, and purple togas *pattern* the mass of black and brown. *Amy Lowell.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To take example; — with *by. Rare.*
2. To give, make, or form a pattern. *Rare.*
3. *Gun.* To make a pattern, as a shotgun.

pattern out. **a** To furnish a pattern or model for. *Shak.* **b** To lay out according to, or in, a pattern.

pat'tern (păt'ĕrn), *adj.* Constituting or serving as a pattern; model; archetypal; typical.

pattern box, chain, cylinder. *Figure Weaving.* Devices in a loom to present several shuttles to the picker in due order.

pattern card. *Weaving.* Any of the perforated cards in a Jacquard apparatus.

pattern designer. See DESIGNER, **2.**

pat'terned (păt'ĕrnd), *adj.* Having, furnished with, or arranged in, a pattern or patterns, as, a small-*patterned* silk; a *patterned* garden.

pat'tern-er (păt'ĕr-nĕr), *n.* A designer or maker of patterns.

pat'tern-ing, *verbal n.* Decoration, composition, or configuration that follows or reveals a pattern.

pat'tern-ize (păt'ĕr-nīz), *v. t. & i.* To conform, reduce to, or arrange in, a pattern.

pat'tern-mak'er (păt'ĕrn-māk'ĕr), *n.* Also **pattern maker.** A maker of patterns, as for weaving, or for a molder. Cf. BLOCKING PROCESS, WAX PROCESS, WASTE-WAX PROCESS. — **pat'tern-mak'ing** (-māk'ĭng), *n.* Also **pattern making.**

pattern reader. One who arranges textile patterns.

pattern wheel. = COUNT WHEEL.

pat'tern-y (păt'ĕr-nĭ), *adj.* Characteristically or obtrusively patterned.

patter song. [See PATTER glib talk.] A song, esp. in comic opera, characterized by patter. See 2d PATTER, **3.**

pat'ti (pŭt'ē), *n.* [Hind. *paṭṭī.* See PUTTEE.] **1.** *Hindu Law.* See PATTIDARI.
2. = 1st PATA.

pat'ti-da'ri (pŭt'ē-dä'rē), *n.* [Hind. *paṭṭīdārī,* fr. *paṭṭī-dār* holder of a share of land, fr. *paṭṭī* portion of land + Hind.-Per. *dār* holding. See PATTI.] *Hindu Law.* A form of land tenure in which the lands of a village are subdivided into portions, called *pattis,* each of which is owned by cosharers, called *pattidars,* holding their parts in severalty according to ancestral shares fixed by plows (sense 10), each cosharer paying his own government taxes, for which all, however, are responsible. Cf. BHAIYACHARA.

Pat'tin-son proc'ess (păt'ĭn-sŭn; -s'n). *Metal.* A process, invented in 1833 by Hugh Lee Pattinson, Eng. metallurgist, for desilverizing and purifying lead.

Pat'ton's spruce *or* **hem'lock** (păt''nz). The black hemlock.

pat'tu (pŭt'ōō), *n.* Also **pat'too, put'too.** [Hind. *paṭṭu.* See PATTA, PATA.] Homespun woolen cloth or tweed of the Punjab and Kashmir, India; also, a shawl of this material.

pat'ty (păt'ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* PATTIES (-īz). [F. *pâté.* See PASTY.] A little pie or pasty.

Pat'ty (păt'ĭ), *n.* Dim. of MARTHA, 1; MATHILDA.

pat'ty-cake' (-kāk'), *n.* **1.** A patty.
2. Erron. for PAT-A-CAKE.

pat'ty-pan' (păt'ĭ-păn'), *n.* **1.** A pan for baking patties.
2. A patty. *Obs.*

patty shell. A puff paste case made to hold a delicate meat or vegetable filling.

pa'tu (pä'tōō), *n.* [Maori.] A short, two-edged, clublike weapon of stone, wood, or bone, tapering in thickness but expanding in width from the butt and designed to give a crushing rather than cutting blow. *New Zealand.*

pat'u-lous (păt'ū-lŭs), *adj.* [L. *patulus;* akin to Gr. *petalos.* See FATHOM.] **1.** Open; expanded; distended; spreading.

The eyes are large and *patulous.* *Sir J. Hill.*

2. *Bot.* Spreading, as the branches of a tree; diffuse; loosely expanded; as, a *patulous* calyx.
— **pat'u-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **pat'u-lous-ness,** *n.*

Pa-tux'ent (pā-tŭk'sĕnt), *n.* An Indian of an extinct Algonquian tribe, formerly dwelling in Calvert County, Maryland.

Patuxent formation. A subdivision of the Comanchean system, next below the Arundel formation in the coastal plain of Maryland and Virginia.

pat-wa'ri (pŭt-wä'rē), *n.* [Hind. *paṭvārī,* fr. Skr. *pattra* document, or fr. Skr. *paṭṭa.* See PUTTEE; cf. PATTI.] In India, a village registrar or accountant.

Pat'win (păt'wĭn), *n.* An Indian of a Copehan tribe in northern California.

pau (pou), *adj. & interj.* [Hawaiian.] Completed, finished; consumed. *Hawaii.*

pau (pou), *n. sing. & pl.* [Malay *pauh.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Pa'u (pā'ū). *Bib.*

‖**pau'cas pal-la'bris** (pô'kăs pă-lăb'rĭs). Blunder for POCAS PALABRAS. *Shak.*

‖**pau'ca ver'ba** (pô'kȧ vûr'bȧ). [L.] Few words; — sometimes simply **pauca.** *Shak.*

pau'ci- (pô'sĭ-). A combining form from Latin *paucus,* meaning *few,* as in *pauci*florous, having few flowers. For words below see the word or element with which *pauci-* is combined.

pauciarticulate	**paucijugate**	**pauciplicate**
pauciarticulated	**paucilocular**	**pauciradiate**
paucidentate	**paucilocuent**	**pauciradiated**
pauciflorous	**paucilocuently**	**paucispiral**
paucifoliate	**paucinervate**	**paucispirated**
paucifolious	**paucipinnate**	

pau'ci-fy (pô'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*pauci-* + *-fy.*] To render few. *Rare.*

pau-cil'o-quy (pô-sĭl'ō-kwĭ), *n.* [L. *pauciloquium,* fr. *paucus* few + *loqui* to speak.] Brevity in speech.

‖**pau'cis ver'bis** (pô'sĭs vûr'bĭs). [L.] In or with few words.

pau'ci-ty (pô'sĭ-tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. or L.; F. *paucité,* fr. L. *paucitas,* fr. *paucus* few, little. See FEW.] **1.** Fewness; small number; as, *paucity* of words, soldiers, instruments.
2. Smallness of quantity; exiguity; insufficiency; as, *paucity* of blood, evidence, supplies.

Syn. — Scarcity, lack, dearth. **Ant.** — Abundance, plenty.

---

pa'tron-dom, *n.* See -DOM.
patrone. ✝ PATRON, PATROON, PATTERN. [BRIGHT.
Patroness of Ireland. See
pa'tron-ess-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
pat'ro-nim. Patronym. *Ref. Sp.*
pa'tron-iz'a-ble (pā'trŭn-īz'ȧ-b'l; păt'rŭn-), *adj.* See -ABLE.
pa'tron-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
pa'tron-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pa'troon'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
Pat'sy (păt'sĭ), *n.* Dim. of PATRICK.
patt (păt), *n.* [F. *pat,* fr. It. *patta* quits, the being even, neither winning nor losing, fr. L. *pacta,* pl. of *pactum* pact (see PACT); cf. D. *pat* stalemate, G. *patt.*] *Chess.* Stalemate. *Obs.* — *adj.* Stalemated. *Obs.*
pat'ta-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
pattacoone. ✝ PATACOON.
pat'ta-dar', -da'ri. Vars. of PATTIDAR, -DARI.
pat'ta-mar. Var. of PATAMAR.
pat'ta-ra. ✝ PITARAH.
pat'ta-re'ro. ✝ PEDRERO.
pat'tel. Var. of PATEL. *India.*
pat'ten. ✝ PATEN, PATENT.
pat'tent. ✝ PATENT, PATTEN.
pat'ter-an. Erron. for PATRIM.
pat'terd. Pattered. *Ref. Sp.*
pat'tern-a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
pat'ternd. Patterned. *Ref. Sp.*
pat'tern-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
pat'tern-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
pat'tern-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
pat'ti-dar' (pŭt'ē-där'), *n.* *Hindu Law.* See PATTIDARI.
pat'ti-mar. Var. of PATAMAR.
pat'tle (păt''l). Var. of 1st PADDLE, 1 (a kind of spade). *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
pat'too. Var. of PATTU.
pat'u-lent (păt'ū-lĕnt), *adj.* [See PATULOUS.] = PATULOUS. *Rare.*
pat'y. Var. of PATTY.
pauch'ty. Var. of PAUGHTY.

---

pau'co nut (pô'kō). The nut of the owala tree.

paugh'ty (*Scot.* pô'tĭ, päk'-, pôk'-; *dial.* pô'tĭ, pät'ĭ), *adj.* Haughty; also, pert; saucy. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

pauk'pan (pôk'păn), *n.* [Burmese, the plant.] The bast fiber of the sola; also, the plant itself.

Paul (pôl), *n.* [L. *Paulus*, or Gr. *Paulos*, prob. partly through F. *Paul*, OF. *Pol*; cf. L. *paulus* little.] **1.** Also **Pau'lus** (pô'lĭs). Lit., little; — masc. proper name. L. *Paulus*; F. *Paul* (pôl); It. *Paolo* (pä'ô-lō); Sp. *Pablo* (päb'-lō); Pg. *Paulo* (pou'loō); G. *Paul* (poul). — Fem. *Paula.* **2.** Also **Saul** (sôl). *Bib.* A Jew of Tarsus whose conversion to Christianity was attended by a vision and who became the apostle to the Gentiles. He founded many churches, to which he sent epistles which are a part of the New Testament. He is supposed to have suffered martyrdom at Rome about A.D. 67.

3. In possessive **Paul's**, St. Paul's Cathedral in London; — now often in street or place names, as **Paul's Alley**; **Paul's Chain.**

paul (pôl), *n.* = 1st PAOLO.

paul (pôl). Var. of PAWL.

paul. Dial. var. of PALL, *v. t.*

Paul and Virginia. A pair of playmates and faithful lovers in Bernardin de Saint-Pierre's romance *Paul et Virginie* (1787). Virginia, when returning to their island home, Mauritius, from France, is drowned in the wreck of the ship near the island, and Paul soon after dies of grief.

pau·lar' (pou·lär'), *n.* [From *Paular*, on the borders of Andalusia.] A Spanish strain of merino sheep.

Paul Bun'yan (bŭn'yăn). In American folklore, esp. of the Northwest lumber camps, a mythical lumberjack, a superhero who performs amazing feats.

paul'dron (pôl'drŭn), **poul'dron** (pōl'-), *n.* [OF. *espauleron*, fr. *espaule* shoulder (F. *épaule*). See EPAULET.] A piece of armor covering the shoulder where the body piece and armpiece join.

Paul'i·an (pôl'ĭ·ăn), *n.* **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* = PAULIANIST.

2. A follower of St. Paul. *Douay Bib.*

Paul'i·an·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A follower of Paul of Samosata, bishop of Antioch (260–268). He was a dynamic monarchian, and denied a distinction of persons in God. He maintained that Christ was a mere man, raised above other men by the indwelling Logos, that was not a person, but an impersonal power of God.

Pau·li'cian (pô·lĭsh'ăn), *n.* [ML. *Pauliciani*, pl., fr. Gr. *Paulikianoi*, possibly fr. *Paulos* Paul.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a Christian sect, originating in Armenia in the 7th century. They claimed to be the true Catholic Church. They separated the Creator from the Heavenly God, the author of the soul. They denied the Incarnation and said that God sent an angel, whom he called his Son, into the world. They had a simple government, and rejected monasticism. They seem to have rejected the Petrine Epistles. The Eastern emperors subjected them to fierce persecution in the 9th century. In the middle of the 8th and after the middle of the 10th numbers were transferred to Thrace to keep off the Bulgarians among whom they conducted a propaganda which may have given rise to the Bogomiles. The Paulicians survived in Armenia as the Thondraki. — **Pau·li'cian·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

pau'lie (pô'lĭ; pä'lĭ), *adj. Chiefly Scot.* Impotent; feeble; sickly, as a lamb; deformed; of the mind, silly. — **pau'lie,** *n.*

pau'lin (pô'lĭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. *palling* a covering. See TARPAULIN.] Tarpaulin or other similar material.

Pau·li'na (pô·lī'nä), *n.* [L., fem. of *Paulinus.* See PAULINE.] **1.** Fem. proper name. See PAULINE.

2. The wife of Antigonus in Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale.*

Pau·line' (pô·lēn'), *n.* [Perh. fr. F. *Pauline.* See PAULINUS; cf. PAUL.] Fem. proper name. F. *Pauline* (pō'-lēn'); It. *Paolina* (pä'ô·lē'nä); Sp. *Paulina* (pou·lē'nä); G. *Pauline* (pou·lē'nĕ).

Pau'line (pô'lĭn; -ēn), *adj.* [L. *Paulinus*, fr. *Paulus* Paul.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the apostle Paul or his writings; conforming to Paul's teachings. See PAULINISM.

Pau'ine (pô'lĭn), *n.* **1.** Var. of PAULITE.

2. A pupil at St. Paul's School, London.

Pau'line E·pis'tles (pô'lĭn; -ēn). The Epistles in the New Testament (Romans to 2 Thessalonians inclusive, and Philemon, often also including, traditionally, those now regarded in the secondary canon) assigned to the authorship of St. Paul. See NEW TESTAMENT.

Pau·lin'i·an (pô·lĭn'ĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Pauline. — *n.* Paulinist.

Pau'lin·ism (pô'lĭ·nĭz'm), *n.* The theological principles taught by, or ascribed to, the apostle Paul, esp. his teaching of emancipation from the Jewish law, the indwelling spirit of Christ, and justification by faith. Cf. PETRINISM. — **Pau'lin·ist** (-nĭst), *n.* — **Pau'lin·is'tic** (-nĭs'tĭk), *adj.* — **Pau'lin·is'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

Pau·lin'i·ty (pô·lĭn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Pauline quality or character.

Pau'lin·ize (pô'lĭn·īz), *v. t. & i. Eccl.* To conform to or follow the teaching of the apostle Paul; to indoctrinate with Paulinism.

Pau·li'nus (pô·lī'nŭs), *n.* [L. See PAUL.] Masc. proper name. — Fem. *Paulina* (-nä).

Paul'ism (pôl'ĭz'm), *n.* Paulinism.

Paul'ist, *n. R.C.Ch.* **a** In India, a Jesuit; — so called from their head church and convent of St. Paul's in Goa. **b** A member of the Congregation of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, founded in 1858 by the Rev. I. T. Hecker of New York. They are engaged in parochial, missionary, educational, and literary work.

Pau·lis'ta (pou·lēs'tä), *n.* [From the province (now State) of São *Paulo*, Brazil.] A Brazilian of mixed blood, descended from the first Portuguese colonists and from Indian women.

Paul'ite (pôl'ĭt), **Paul'in·ite** (pôl'ĭn·īt), **Pau'line** (pôl'ĭn), *n.* **1.** A member of one of the many orders dedicated to St. Paul the apostle or Paul the Hermit, notably: **a** The Hermits of St. Paul (hermit) founded in Hungary in 1250. **b** Hermits of St. Paul of France, known as the Brothers of Death, founded in 1620, suppressed in 1633. **c** Hermits of St. Paul of Portugal, founded in 1481, suppressed in 1590. **d** Blind Sisters of St. Paul, founded in Paris 1852 for work among the blind. **e** Sisters of St. Paul (Hospitallers) of Chartres, founded in the 17th century, now widely spread in the far East where there are some convents of natives.

2. A partisan of the apostle Paul (cf. 1 *Cor.* i. 12). *Rare.*

Paul Jones. *Dancing.* A dance in which a method is adopted of changing partners without stopping the dance. At a signal the dancers form a circle and execute a grand right and left until, at another signal, each man resumes the original dance, taking as his new partner the lady who is opposite him.

Paul·lin'i·a (pô·lĭn'ĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after Christian Franz *Paullini*, Ger. botanist.] **a** *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical American woody vines, family Sapindaceae, with compound leaves, irregular flowers and pyriform capsules. The seeds of *P. cupana* furnish guarana. *P. curassivica* is one of the supplejacks. **b** [*not cap.*] Any shrub of this genus.

pau'lo·past' (pô'lō·päst'), *adj.* [L. *paulo* a little + *past.*] Somewhat past; pertaining to something just done.

pau'lo·post' (-pōst'), *adj.* [L. *paulo post* a little after.] Somewhat later; specif., *Petrog.*, relating to changes taking place in an igneous rock just after its consolidation; — called also *deuteric.* Cf. DIAGENESIS, 2.

pau'lo·spore (pô'lō·spōr; 181), *n.* [Gr. *paula* rest. See SPORE.] *Bot.* In mycology, any specialized growth or development serving as a resting stage in the life of the organism. Gemmae, chlamydospores, cysts, etc., are examples of paulospores. Cf. CARPOSPORE, KINOSPORE. *Klebs.*

Pau·low'ni·a (pô·lō'nĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after the Russian princess Anna *Pavlovna*, daughter of Paul I.] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of Chinese trees, family Scrophulariaceae. *P. tomentosa* is widely cultivated and often naturalized. It has showy violet-purple foxglovelike flowers borne in a pyramidal panicle. **b** [*not cap.*] A tree of this genus, esp. *P. tomentosa.*

Paulownia, leaf and flowers.

Paul'-Pry' (pôl'prī'), *v. i.* To act like Paul Pry. See PRY, PAUL.

Paul Re·vere's' Ride (rē·vēr'z'). A poem (1860) by Longfellow.

Paul's (pôlz), *n.* Short for St. Paul's Cathedral (London).

Till into the high dome of *Paul's* they flow.
Wm. Blake.

Paul's walk. The nave of old St. Paul's, London, formerly used as a meeting or lounging place. — **Paul's man** *or* **walker.** *Obs.*

paunch (pônch; pänch; 105; 277), *n.* [OF. *panche, pance* (F. *panse*), fr. L. *pantex, panticis.*] **1.** **a** The belly and its contents; now, usually, a potbelly. or rumen, of a ruminant. **b** The first stomach,

2. **a** *Now Dial.* Entrails of game. **b** *Now Chiefly Dial.* Tripe; — usually in *pl.*

3. *Naut.* **a** A paunch mat. **b** A thin shield of wood on a mast to permit the lower yards to slide easily over the hoops.

paunch, *v. t.* **1.** To stab in the paunch; eviscerate; disembowel.

2. To stuff; glut; gulp. *Obs.*

paunched (pônch̄t; pänch̄t; 105), *adj.* Big-bellied.

paunch'ful (pônch'fŏŏl; pänch'-), *n.* A bellyful.

paunch mat. *Naut.* A thick mat of strands of rope to prevent the yard or rigging from chafing.

paunch'y (pôn'chĭ; pän'-), *adj.* Potbellied. — **paunch'i·ly,** *adv.* — **paunch'i·ness,** *n.*

paup (pôp), *v. i.* To walk about aimlessly. *Dial. Eng.*

pau'per (pô'pĕr), *n.* [L. See POOR.] **1.** A person destitute of means except such as are derived from charity, specif., one who receives aid from public poor funds.

2. A very poor person; — usually contemptuous.

3. *Law.* One allowed to sue *in forma pauperis* (which see).

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

pauper-born	**pauper-breeding**	**pauper-feeding**
pauper-bred	**pauper-fed**	**pauper-making**

pau'per, *v. t.* To pauperize.

pau'per (pô'pĕr), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a pauper or paupers; as, a *pauper* grave, list, system; also, having the social, legal, or, in Great Britain, academic status of one without funds, as, a *pauper* student at a University; *pauper* patients.

pau'per·age (-ĭj), *n.* Condition of being a pauper; pauperdom.

pau'per·ate (-āt), *v. t.* To pauperize.

pauper costs. *Law.* In old chancery practice, costs on a reduced or low scale allowed to a successful plaintiff suing in forma pauperis, other plaintiffs being allowed higher costs, called *Dives costs. Eng.*

pau'per·ess (pô'pĕr·ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A female pauper.

pau'per·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being a pauper; also, paupers collectively.

pau'per·it'ic (-ĭt'ĭk), *adj. Biol.* Stunted; seeming checked in growth by poor environment.

pau'per·ize (pô'pĕr·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make a pauper of; to reduce to pauperism; to imbue with the spirit of a pauper; as, to *pauperize* the peasantry. — **pau'per·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn); -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* — **pau'per·iz'er** (pô'pĕr·īz'ĕr), *n.*

Pau'puk·kee'wis (pô'pŭ·kē'wĭs), *n.* A mischievous magician in Longfellow's *Hiawatha*, who is pursued by Hiawatha and slain in the form of a beaver, but whose spirit endeavors to escape, finally taking human form, and is then killed as a human incarnation, Hiawatha transforming it into an eagle.

pau·ra'que (pou·rä'kā), *n.* [Native name in Mexico.] A goatsucker (*Nyctidromus albicollis*), larger than the whippoorwill, ranging from Texas to South America.

Pau'ro·me·tab'o·la (pô'rō·mĕ·tăb'ō·lä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pauros* small + *metabolē* change.] *Zool.* Paurometabolous insects.

pau'ro·me·tab'o·lism (-mĕ·tăb'ō·lĭz'm), *n. Zool.* Heterometabolism, in which the nymph resembles the adult. — **pau'ro·met'a·bol'ic** (-mĕt'ä·bŏl'ĭk), **pau'ro·me·tab'o·lous** (-mĕ·tăb'ō·lŭs), *adj.*

One of the Pauropoda (*Pauropus hubbockii*). Much enlarged.

Pau'ro·po'da (pô·rŏp'ō·dä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pauros* small + *-poda.*] A group, usually ranked as a class, of very small myriapods having peculiar branched antennae and only nine pairs of legs, and lacking tracheae. — **pau'ro·pod** (pô'rō·pŏd), *adj. & n.* — **pau·rop'o·dous** (pô·rŏp'ō·dŭs), *adj.*

paus'a·bly (pôz'ä·blĭ), *adv.* So as to admit pauses. *Rare.*

paus'al (pôz'ăl; -l), *adj.* **a** Pertaining to or occurring at a pause, as at the end of a clause or sentence. **b** *Heb. Gram.* Pertaining to or designating the form taken by a word or vowel before a pause.

pau·sa'tion (pô·zā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *pausatio.*] A pause.

pause (pôz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pausa*, fr. Gr. *pausis*, fr. *pauein* to make to cease. Cf. 2d POSE.] **1.** A temporary stop or rest; an intermission of action; interruption; intermission in a movement, speech, etc.; as, to come to a *pause;* to break the *pause;* suspension; cessation; specif., *Pros.*, a break in a verse, as a caesura or an interval which takes the place of a syllable or syllables.

2. Temporary inaction through doubt, weariness, etc., hesitation, resting.

I stand in *pause* where I shall first begin, *Shak.*
High sacrifice, and labor without *pause.* *Wordsworth.*

3. Reason or cause for pausing; a check; as, a thought that gives one *pause;* an assault that gave *pause* to the enemy's forces.

4. In technical uses: **a** *Elocution.* A brief suspension of the voice, to indicate the limits and relations of sentences and their parts. **b** In writing and printing, a mark indicating the place and nature of a pause of voice; a punctuation point. **c** A break or paragraph in writing. **d** *Music.* (1) *Obs.* A rest. (2) A symbol (𝄐 or 𝄑) placed over or under a note or rest to indicate that it is to be prolonged at the discretion of the performer; a fermata or hold. It is sometimes placed over a double (rarely over a single) bar to indicate a short silence between divisions of a composition. **e** *Chiefly Hebrew Gram.* A pausal stop or intermission in speaking; — used chiefly (after Latin *in pausa*) in the phrases *into, in,* and *out of, pause,* that is, into, in, or out of a position immediately preceding a pausal stop. **f** *Heb. Gram.* The form taken by a word or vowel when occurring before a pausal stop; — used chiefly in the phrases *into, in,* and *out of, pause.*

Syn. — Stop, rest, intermission.

— *at, or in, pause, or a pause.* Motionless through hesitation, suspense, etc.; silent.

pause (pôz), *v.;* PAUSED (pôzd); PAUS'ING (pôz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *pauser*, L. *pausare.* See PAUSE, *n.*, POSE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To cease for a time; to intermit speaking or acting. Specif.: **a** To hesitate; to stop to consider before acting. "Were I hard-favored . . . then thou might'st *pause* awhile." *Shak.* **b** To become silent for a time; to wait silently. "I *pause* for a reply." *Shak.* "As breathe or *pause*, by fits, the airs divine." *Pope.*

2. To remain fixed for a time. Specif.: **a** To tarry a while, as in a place or mood. "Among the tents I *paused* and sung." *Tennyson.* **b** To linger, as in uttering a word or in considering a person or thing; to dwell; to rest; — with *on* or *upon;* as, to *pause* upon the last note.

——, *Transitive:* To cause to stop or rest; — used reflexively. *Obs.*

Syn. — Stay, wait, tarry.

pause, *v. t. & n.* [Cf. dial. *poss.*] Kick. *Dial. Eng.*

pause'ment (pôz'mĕnt), *n.* Pause. *Rare.*

paus'er (pôz'ĕr), *n.* One who pauses or holds back.

Paus'si·dae (pôs'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Paussus*, type genus, of uncert. origin.] *Zool.* A family of small beetles (superfamily Adephaga) that live exclusively in ants' nests. They have very thick antennae with the joints fused to form a large club. — **paus'sid** (pôs'ĭd), *n. & adj.*

paut (pôt), *v. i. Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** To paw; stamp; also, to poke; finger. **b** To move slowly, clumsily, or uncertainly.

paux'i (pôk'sĭ), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *pauxi, pují*, fr. Chayma & Cumanagoto *paoxi, pauxi.*] The cashew bird (sense **a**).

pav'age (păv'ĭj), *n.* [OF., a paving, also, tax for paving.]

1. A tax levied to pay for the paving of highways; also, the right to impose such a tax.

2. Act of laying a pavement.

pav'an (păv'ăn), *n.* Also **pav'ane** (păv'ăn; *F.* pà'vàn'). [F. *pavane*, fr. Sp. *pavana*, fr. *pavo* peacock, fr. L. *pavus.* See PEACOCK.] A stately and formal old dance by couples in ceremonial costume, introduced into England in the 16th century; also, music for this dance, or with its duple and very slow rhythm.

pave (pāv), *v. t.;* PAVED (pāvd), *rarely* PAV'EN (pāv'ĕn); PAV'ING (pāv'ĭng). [OF. *paver* to pave, fr. L. *pavire* to beat, ram, or tread down; akin to Lith. *piauti* to cut, L. *putare.* Cf. AMPUTATE, 2d PIT, PUDIC, PUTATIVE.] **1.** To lay or cover with stone, brick, asphalt, concrete, or other material, so as to make a firm, level, or convenient surface for travel; to floor with brick, stone, or other solid material; to cover as a pavement; as, to *pave* a street.

2. To serve as, or provide material for, a covering or pavement of; as, bricks that *pave* the cloister.

3. To cover as solidly, thickly, or compactly as the bricks or tiles of a pavement; to crowd closely.

I will trot tomorrow a mile, and my way shall be *paved* with English faces. *Shak.*

4. To make hard, callous, or insensitive. *Rare.*

pave the way. To prepare a smooth, easy way or means; to facilitate; — with *for* or *to;* as, to *pave the way* for those who come after; to *pave the way* to accomplishing his purpose.

pave (pāv), *n.* Short for PAVEMENT. *Chiefly U.S.*

‖**pa·vé'** (pä'vā'), *n.* [F., prop., past part. of *paver* to pave. See PAVE.] **1.** The pavement; also, street, public road.

2. *Jewelry.* A setting for a number of jewels in which the stones are set close together so as to cover the metal fully.

paved setting (pāvd). *Jewelry.* = PAVÉ, 2.

pave'ment (pāv'mĕnt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pavimentum*, fr. *pavire.* See PAVE.] **1.** **a** That with which anything is paved. **b** A paved surface for travel; the artificial covering or surface of a road, street, or sidewalk; hence, the surface, whether paved or not, of a street, walk, etc. **c** A decorative interior floor of tiles or colored bricks. **d** A factory floor paved with wood blocks, bricks, or concrete.

2. A stone, brick, or tile for paving. *Obs.*

3. Something that suggests a pavement, as in flatness, hardness, and extent of surface, or in the formation and compact arrangement of its units; — now chiefly scientific and often used attributively; as, a *pavement* of teeth in certain sharks; *pavement* epithelium.

pave'ment, *v. t.* To pave. *Rare.*

pave·men'tal (pāv·mĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a pavement; specif., *Zool.*, having pavement teeth.

pavement ant. A yellowish ant (*Tetramorium caespitum*) that builds its nests in yards and gardens, and often infests houses.

pavement epithelium. *Anat.* See EPITHELIUM.

pavement light. A window in a pavement for admitting light into a cellar or storage space beneath.

pav'er (pāv'ĕr), *n.* **a** A man who lays or sets paving stones or paving bricks. **b** A paving stone, brick, or block; a stone set. **c** A concrete mixer. **d** *Ceramics.* The bed stone of a grinding mill.

Pavement Ant. *a* Female; *b* Worker.

---

pauk, pauk'y, etc. Vars. of PAWK, PAWKY, etc.

Pau'la (pô'lä), *n.* [L.] Fem. proper name. See PAUL. It. *Paola* (pä'ô·lä); Sp. & G. *Paula* (pou'-lä); F. *Paule* (pōl).

Pau'l·ad, *n.* See 2d -AD c. *Thomas Hardy.*

Pau'lus (pô'lŭs), *n.* See PAUL.

paum (pām; pôm). Var. of PALM. *New Dial.*

Pau·ma'ri (pou·mä'rĭ), *n.* See ARAUAN.

paun (pôn). Var. of PAN, betel leaf; also of PAGNE.

paun'age. Var. of PANNAGE

paunch. ✝ PUNCH.

paunch. ✝ PONCHE.

paunch'way. Var. of PANCHWAY.

paund. ✝ PAWN, PAWNED.

paune. ✝ 1st PONE, PAWN.

paun'ie (pôn'ĭ). Var. of PAWNIE. *Scot.*

pau'per·dom, *n.* See -DOM.

pau'ro·me·tab'o·ly (pô'rō·mĕ·tăb'ō·lĭ), *n.* = PAUROMETABOLISM.

pause'ful, *adj.* See -FUL. —

pause'ful·ly, *adv.*

pause'less, *adj.* See -LESS. —

pause'less·ly, *adv.*

paus'ing·ly, *adv.* of PAUSING, *pres. part.*

paut (pät; pôt), *n.* = PAT, jute.

pavache. ✝ PAVIS.

pa·vade'. Erroneous var. of PANADE; also, of PAVIS.

pav'als. Var. of PAVIS.

pav'en (pāv'ĭn). Var. of PAVAN.

pave'stone' (pāv'stōn'), *n.* A paving stone.

Pa·vet'ta (pä·vĕt'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Singhalese *pāvaṭṭā.*] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical Old World shrubs, family Rubiaceae, having white corymbose flowers with long-exserted styles but chiefly of interest for the nitrogen-fixing bacteria found in wartlike structures on the leaves of certain species.

Pa'vi·a (pā'vĭ·ä), *n.* [NL. after Peter *Paav* (1564–1617), Dutch botanist.] *Bot.* A section of the genus *Aesculus*, the buckeyes, differing from the true horse-chestnuts in having smooth capsules, and by some considered as a separate genus.

pav'id (păv'ĭd), *adj.* [L. *pavidus*, fr. *pavere* to be afraid.] Timid; fearful. — **pa·vid'i·ty** (pä·vĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* *Both Rare.*

pa'vie (pā'vĭ), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A quick or clever motion; hence, a trick; also, a bustle or fluster. *Scot.*

pa'vie (pā'vĭ; păv'ĭ). Var. of PAVY.

pa·vil'ion (pä·vĭl'yŭn), *n.* [ME. *pavilon*, fr. OF. *paveillon* (F. *pavillon*), fr. L. *papilio* a butterfly, in ML., also a tent, because spread out like a butterfly's wings; akin to AS. *fifalde*, OHG. *fifaltra*, G. *falter.*] **1.** A tent; esp., a large tent with a peaked or rounded top; also, a litter with such a top.
2. A covering; canopy; anything that is likened to a canopy or tent. "The *pavilion* of heaven is bare." *Shelley.*
3. a A gold coin of Philip of Valois (1329), bearing the effigy of the king seated under a pavilion or canopy. **b** A similar coin struck by Edward the Black Prince for use in France; — called also *royal* or *royal d'or.*
4. The lower faceted part of a brilliant, between the girdle and the culet. See BRILLIANT, *n.*, 1; cf. BEZEL, *n.*, 2.
5. A flag; ensign; national colors flown by a ship. *Obs.*
6. *Anat.* **a** The auricle of the ear. **b** *Obs. or Rare.* The infundibulum of a Fallopian tube.
7. *Arch.* **a** A light, more or less ornamented building in a park, garden, athletic ground, or the like, serving as a pleasure house, shelter building, etc. **b** A body or mass of building projecting from a main mass. **c** Any of several detached or semidetached blocks or units into which a building, esp. a hospital (**pavilion hospital**), is sometimes divided. **d** At an exposition, a detached building erected by an individual exhibitor.

pa·vil'ion (pä·vĭl'yŭn), *v. t.*; -IONED (-yŭnd); -ION·ING. To furnish or cover with, or put, enclose, or shelter in or as in, a pavilion or pavilions; as, *pavilioned* knights or field.

pavilion roof. *Arch.* A roof hipped equally on all sides.

‖**pa'vil'lon'** (pä'vē'yōN'), *n.* [F.] The bell-shaped or flaring mouth of a horn, trumpet, etc.

‖**pa'vil'lon' chi'nois'** (shē'nwä'). [F.] *Music.* A showy jingling device consisting of small bells hung from crescent-shaped crosspieces on a pole or from a pavilion or hat surmounting it, and sounded by shaking the pole.

pav'ing (pāv'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PAVE. Specif.: *n.* A pavement; material for pavement.

paving roller. A road roller.

paving stone. A dressed stone used for the wearing surface of a stone-block pavement.

paving tile. A glazed, decorated tile used for floors, sidewalks, courtyards, and sometimes for walls.

pav'ior, pav'iour (pāv'yĕr), *n.* **1.** One who paves; paver.
2. Instrument for ramming down paving stones.
3. A brick, slab, or the like for paving.
4. A kind of hard building brick.

Pa'vi·o'tso (pä'vē·ō'tsō), *n.* An Indian of a group of Shoshonean tribes, of extremely primitive native culture, of California, Oregon, and Western Nevada. They are sometimes known as *Northern Paiute.*

pav'is (păv'ĭs), *n.* [OF. *pavais* (F. *pavois*), fr. It. *pavese*, fr. *Pavia*, Italy.] **1.** A large shield covering the whole body, used in the Middle Ages esp. in siege operations, and to protect crossbowmen. It was sometimes carried by a pavisor before a knight or archer.
2. A pavisade; any protective screen used in warfare. *Obs.*
3. One who or that which serves to shield. *Obs.*

Pavis, 1.

pav'is (păv'ĭs), *v. t.* To cover, protect, or defend with a pavis. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

pav'i·sade' (păv'ĭ·sād'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *pavesata.*] A continuous defensive screen, as of pavises joined in a line; hence, a canvas screen along a ship's side. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

pav'i·sa'do (-sä'dō), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *pavesada.*] A pavisade. *Hist.*

pav'i·sor, pav'i·ser (păv'ĭ·sĕr), *n.* [OF. *pavaiseur, pavesceor*, or *pavaisier.*] A page, variet, or soldier who carried a pavis in front of a knight or archer.

Pav'lov pouch (păv'lôf). [After Ivan Petrovich *Pavlov*, Russ. physiologist.] *Physiol.* An isolated portion of the stomach, separated by surgical operation from the main part and open to the exterior. It is used for study of gastric secretion.

Pa'vo (pā'vō), *n.*; *gen.* -VONIS (pä·vō'nĭs). [L., peacock. See PEACOCK.] **1.** *Zool.* The genus consisting of the peacocks.
2. A constellation near the southern pole; the Peacock.

pav'o·nat'ed (păv'ō·nāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* [L. *pavo, pavonis*, peacock + *-ate.*] Of the color peacock blue.

pa'vo·naz'zo (pä'vō·nät'sō), **pa'vo·naz·zet'to** (pä'vō·nät·sĕt'tō), *adj.* [It. *pavonazzo*, dim. *pavonazzetto*, fr. L. *pavonaceus.*] Literally, peacock-colored; specif., designating a kind of marble or breccia with veins of red, violet, purple, etc., found in ancient Roman buildings and thought to be the ancient *marmor Phrygium* or *Synnadicum.*

Pa·vo'ni·a (pä·vō'nĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after Don José *Pavón*, Span. traveler.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of tropical hairy shrubs or herbs of the mallow family (Malvaceae), having handsome flowers with an epicalyx of four to eight bracts and aristate carpels. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

pa·vo'ni·an (pä·vō'nĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Pavonine.

pav'o·nine (păv'ō·nīn; -nĭn; 156), *adj.* [L. *pavoninus*, fr. *pavo* peacock. See PEACOCK.] **a** Of, like, or pertaining to the peacock. **b** Colored like a peacock's tail or neck; iridescent. **c** Of the color peacock blue.

pav'o·nize (-nīz), *v. i.* [L. *pavo, pavonis*, peacock + *-ize.*] To behave as a peacock. *Rare.*

pa'vor noc·tur'nus (pā'vôr nŏk·tûr'nŭs). [L.] Night terror.

pa'vy (pā'vĭ; păv'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -VIES (-vĭz). [F. *pavie*, fr. *Pavie* Pavia.] A kind of clingstone peach.

paw (pô), *n.* [ME. *pawe, powe*, fr. OF. *powe, poue, poe*, appar. of Teut. origin; cf. LG. *pote*, D. *poot*, G. *pfote.*]
1. The foot of a quadruped having claws, as the lion, dog, cat, etc.; also, the foot of any animal.
2. A clutching or ungainly hand; jocosely, a hand. Cf. FLIPPER. "They must hold off their profane, unhallowed *paws* from this holy work." *Burke.*
3. Work of the hand; specif., handwriting. *Jocular.*
4. Act of pawing.
5. *Her.* The foreleg of an animal depicted as couped or erased near the middle joint; — distinguished from *gamb.*

paw (pô), *v.*; PAWED (pôd); PAW'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To strike or touch with the paw; to pass the paw or hand over; to stroke or handle with the hand or hands; hence, to handle clumsily, fondly, or rudely; to make a fuss over. *Colloq.*
2. To scrape or beat with the forefoot or forefeet.

His hot courser *pawed* the Hungarian plain. *Tickell.*

3. To strike wildly with the hands; as, to *paw* the air.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To scrape or clutch with the paw or paws.
2. To beat or scrape with the hoofs.
3. To stroke with the hand clumsily or rudely. *Colloq.*

paw (pô; pä), *n.* [Cf. F. *pas* a step, as in dancing.] A quick or clever movement; a trick. *Scot.*

paw (pô), *adj.* [Prob. short for *paltry.*] Improper; obscene. *Archaic.*

paw. Var. of PAH, *interj.*

paw. Dial. var. of PA.

pawd'ite (pôd'ĭt), *n.* *Petrog.* A fine-grained, holocrystalline dike rock, cutting quartz-uralite-gabbro, and composed of quartz, plagioclase, hornblende, biotite, titanite, and magnetite.

paw'er (pô'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which paws.

paw'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PAW; specif.: *n. pl.* Fondling gestures, actions, etc.; doting. *Colloq.*

pawk (pôk), *n.* a *Scot.* A clever device or way; a trick or wile. **b** *N. of Eng.* Impertinence; an impertinent person.

pawk'er·y (pôk'ĕr·ĭ), **pawk'rie** (pôk'rĭ), *n.* Slyness; trickiness. *Scot.*

pawk'y (pôk'ĭ), *adj.*; PAWK'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); PAWK'I·EST. **1.** Arch; cunning; sly; shrewd. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*
2. Saucy; bold; forward; lively; — chiefly of children. *Dial.*
— **pawk'i·ly,** *adv.* — **pawk'i·ness,** *n.*

pawl (pôl), *n.* Also **pall, paul.** [Prob. fr. F. *épaule* shoulder. See PAULDRON.] **1.** *Mach.* A pivoted tongue, or sliding bolt, on one part of a machine, adapted to fall into notches, or interdental spaces, on another part, as a ratchet wheel, so as to permit motion in one direction and prevent it in the reverse, as in a capstan or windlass; a catch, click, or detent. See RATCHET WHEEL, *Illust.* **2.** A part of a poise of a weighing scale, shaped to fit into the notches of a beam bar for the definite positioning of the poise.

pawl, *v. t.* To check, as a capstan, by a pawl or pawls.

pawl, *n.* [Hind. *pāl* a shelter.] A small double-poled tent with steep sloping sides. *India.*

pawl bitt. *Naut.* A heavy post set abaft a windlass to receive the strain of the pawls, which are attached to it.

pawl head. *Naut.* The part of a capstan, usually the circular base, to which the pawls are attached.

pawl post. = PAWL BITT.

pawl rim *or* **ring.** *Naut.* A stationary ring about the base of a capstan, with notches for the pawls to catch in.

pawn (pôn), *n.* [ME. *pawne, poune*, fr. OF. *paon, peon* (F. *pion*) pawn, foot soldier, pedestrian, fr. LL. *pedo, pedonis*, fr. L. *pes, pedis*, foot. See FOOT; cf. PEON, PIONEER.] **1.** *Chess.* The chessman of least value, moving only directly forward and but one square at a time (or at option two on its first move), or in capturing a man to either of the two squares diagonally in advance. The pawn on reaching the eighth rank (eighth square) becomes at once any piece (other than a king) which the player chooses. See under 1st CHESS, 1. Also figuratively, an insignificant factor; as, a *pawn* in the political game. *Abbr.*, P (no period).
2. A counter or piece in Polish checkers or draughts.

pawn (pôn), *n.* [OF. *pand, pan*, pledge, surety, booty; cf. MD. & OS. *pant*, D. *pand*, OHG. *pfant*, G. *pfand*, ML. *pandum*; ult. source uncert.] **1.** Any thing delivered to, or deposited with, another as security for a loan, or the like; also, a person left as hostage; a pledge. *Now Rare.*

He must leave behind, for *pawns*, His mother, wife, and son. *Dryden.*

2. In extended senses: **a** A pledge; a guaranty; an earnest.

As *pawn* for that inheritance of freedom. *Shelley.*

b *Obs.* A gage of combat. *Shak.* **c** A slave who is held as security for debt.
3. State of being pledged; — usually in a phrase, as at, in, or from, *pawn.*

Redeem from broking *pawn* the blemish'd crown. *Shak.*

4. Act of pawning, or pledging.
5. Short for PAWNBROKER, PAWNSHOP. *Colloq.*
6. Formerly, a person held in slavery for debt. *Africa.*

pawn (pôn), *v. t.*; PAWNED (pônd); PAWN'ING. **1.** To give or deposit in pledge, or as security for the payment of a loan or debt, or for the performance of some action; to put in pawn; pledge; as, to *pawn* one's watch.
2. To stake; risk; wager; hazard.

Pawning his honor to obtain his lust. *Shak.*

3. Erron. for PALM, *v. t.*, 3.

pawn, *n.* [Obs. D. *pandt*, D. *pand*, fr. F. *pan.* See 1st PANE, 2.] A gallery or covered passage, as in a bazaar. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

pawn, *n.* [F. *paon*, fr. L. *pavo, -onis.*] A peacock. *Obs.*

pawn'age (pôn'ĭj), *n.* A pawning.

pawn'bro'ker (pôn'brō'kĕr), *n.* One who loans money on the security of personal property pledged in his keeping. Pawnbrokers are allowed larger interest than the statutory rate for other loans. Cf. MONT-DE-PIÉTÉ.

pawn'bro'ker·age (-brō'kĕr·ĭj), *n.* Pawnbroking.

pawn'bro'ker·ing (-ĭng), *n.* Pawnbroking.

pawn'bro'ker·y (-ĭ), *n.* Pawnbroking; pawnbroker's shop.

pawn'bro'king, *n.* The business of a pawnbroker. — *adj.* Conducting the business of pawnbroking.

pawn'ee' (pôn'ē'), *n.* [See -EE.] *Law.* One to whom a pledge is given as security; one who takes anything in pawn; pledgee.

Paw·nee' (pô·nē'), *n.* **1.** An Indian of a confederacy of four Caddoan tribes, the Chaui, Skidi, Kitkehahki, and Pitahauerat, formerly dwelling along the Platte River in Nebraska and ranging as far south as the Arkansas, now citizens of Oklahoma. They were an agricultural people, dwelling in permanent lodges of logs and earth, and using the tepee only for hunting excursions. Though once one of the most powerful of the plains tribes, they suffered great losses both from wars with the Sioux and from disease, and are now rapidly dying out.
2. [*not cap.*] The color biscuit.

paw'nee (pô'nē), *n.* [Hind. *pānī.*] Water; — esp. in combination; as, brandy-*pawnee.* *Anglo-Ind.*

pawn'er (pôn'ĕr), **pawn'or** (pôn'ĕr; pôn·ôr'), *n.* *Law.* One who pawns or pledges anything as security.

pawn'ie (pôn'ĭ), *n.* [Dim. fr. PAWN peacock.] A peacock. *Scot.*

pawn'shop' (pôn'shŏp'), *n.* A pawnbroker's shop.

pawn ticket. A pawnbroker's receipt for a pledge.

paw'–paw' (pô'pô'), *adj.* [See PAW, *adj.*] Naughty; — a nursery word; euphemistically, indecent; immoral. — **paw'–paw'ness,** *n.* *Colloq.*

paw·paw' (*see* PAPAW), *n.* Var. of PAPAW.

pax (păks), *n.* [L. See PEACE.] **1.** Peace; — deified by the Romans as a goddess [*cap.*] to whom shrines were often erected on making a peace. Cf. IRENE, 2.
2. a *Eccl.* The kiss of peace. **b** *R.C.Ch.* A tablet or board bearing a figure or symbol of Christ, of the Virgin Mary, or of a saint, which, before the Communion, was kissed by the priest and then by the people, in medieval times; an osculatory. *Chiefly Hist.*
3. Friendship, or a friend; — esp. in the phrases *to make pax with*, to make friends with, *to be good pax*, to be good friends; also, used interjectionally, Hush! Be quiet! *Eng. Schoolboy Slang.*

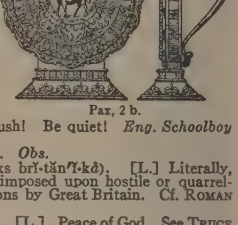
Pax, 2 b.

pax, *n.* Corrupt. of POX. *Obs.*

‖**Pax Bri·tan'ni·ca** (păks brĭ·tăn'ĭ·kä). [L.] Literally, British peace; a peace imposed upon hostile or quarrelsome countries or factions by Great Britain. Cf. ROMAN PEACE.

‖**Pax,** *or* **pax, De'i** (dē'ĭ). [L.] Peace of God. See TRUCE OF GOD.

‖**Pax Ec·cle'si·ae** (ĕ·klē'zhĭ·ē; -zĭ·ē). [L.] [Also *not cap.*] Peace of the Church. See TRUCE OF GOD.

pax·il'la (păks·ĭl'ä), *n.*; *pl.* -LAE (-ē). [NL., fr. L. *paxillus* a peg.] *Zool.* In certain starfishes, a kind of pillarlike spine with a flattened summit bearing minute spinules or granules. — **pax·il'lar** (-ĕr), **pax'il·lar'y** (păk'sĭ·lĕr'ĭ; -lĕr·ĭ), **pax·il'late** (păks·ĭl'ăt), *adj.* — **pax'il·lif'er·ous** (păk'sĭ·lĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* — **pax·il'li·form** (păks·ĭl'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.*

Paxilla.

Pax'il·lo'sa (păk'sĭ·lō'sä), *n. pl.* [NL. See PAXILLOSE.] *Zool.* A formerly recognized order of starfishes characterized dorsally by paxillae.

pax'il·lose (păk'sĭ·lōs), *adj.* [L. *paxillus* a small stake.]
1. *Geol.* Resembling a little stake.
2. *Zool.* Bearing paxillae; paxillate.

pax·il'lus (păks·ĭl'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-ī). [L., a peg.] **1.** *Zool.* = PAXILLA.
2. [*cap.*] A genus of rusty-spored agarics having a fleshy thallus with no annulus, and with decurrent, easily separating gills. *P. involutus* is edible.

pa'xi·u'ba (pä'shē·ōō'bä), *n.*, *or* **paxiuba palm.** [Pg., fr. Tupi *paxiuba, pachioba.*] A Brazilian pinnate-leaved palm (*Iriartea exorrhiza*) with remarkable prop roots from which the trunk rises as if on stilts. See RASP PALM.

‖**pax re'gis** (păks rē'jĭs). [L.] = KING'S PEACE.

Pax Ro·ma'na (rō·mā'nä). [L.] = ROMAN PEACE.

‖**pax vo'bis** (vō'bĭs). [L.] Peace to you.

‖**pax vo·bis'cum** (vō·bĭs'kŭm). [L.] Peace (be) with you.

pax'wax' (păks'wăks'), *n.* [For *faxwax*, fr. AS. *feax* hair + a word akin to *weaxan* to grow. See PECTINATE; WAX to grow. Cf. FAXED.] The ligamentum nuchae of a quadruped.

pay (pā), *v. t.*; PAYED (pād), or, *Rare*, PAID; PAY'ING. [OF. *peier, poier*, fr. L. *picare* to pitch, fr. *pix* pitch. See 1st PITCH.] *Naut.* To smear or coat, as a vessel's bottom, a seam, a spar, etc., with hot tar or pitch, or a waterproof composition of tallow, resin, etc.

pay (pā), *v.*; PAID (pād), or, *Obs.*, exc. in sense 7, PAYED; PAY'ING. [ME. *paien*, fr. OF. *paier* (F. *payer*), fr. L. *pacare* to pacify, appease, fr. *pax, pacis*, peace. See PEACE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To pacify; appease; satisfy; content; gratify; please. *Obs.*
2. To satisfy (one) for service rendered, property delivered, etc.; to discharge one's obligation to; to make due return to; to compensate; remunerate; as, to *pay* employees; to *pay* depositors in full.
3. To give in return for services, purchases, etc., in satisfaction of a promise, a moral debt, or the like, or in retribution (that which is due); as, to *pay* wages weekly; to *pay* a large price for a house; to *pay* the penalty of a crime; also, to discharge indebtedness for; to settle; as, to *pay* a bill, a tax, or one's debts.
4. To make compensation or retaliation for (a service, an injury, an affront, etc.); to make up for (a loss, trouble, etc.); to recompense; as, nothing can *pay* his pain; to *pay* a grudge or a debt of honor; also, to requite (one) according to his deserts; to set even with; as, to *pay* one in his own coin; more narrowly, *Colloq.*, to punish; to thrash. "For which, or pay one quickly, or I'll *pay* you." *B. Jonson.*
5. To give, offer, or make, freely or as fitting; as, to *pay* attention, court, or homage; to *pay* a compliment, a visit.
6. To be profitable to; as, the venture did not *pay* him; also, to bring in as a return; as, the venture *paid* him five per cent.
7. *Naut.* To slacken and allow to run out, as a rope or that held by a rope; to pass out; — now with *out* or *away*; as, to *pay* out more cable; to *pay* away a sheet.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be acceptable or satisfactory. *Obs.*
2. To give a recompense; to make payment, requital, or satisfaction; to discharge a debt; as, he *pays* in full, by check, or on time.

The wicked borroweth, and *payeth* not again. *Ps.* xxvii. 21.

3. Hence, to make or secure suitable return for expense or trouble; to be profitable; to be worth the effort or pains required; as, it will *pay* to ride; politeness always *pays.*
4. *Naut.* To fall to leeward.

Syn. — Recompense, requite, reward, repay, satisfy. — PAY, COMPENSATE, REMUNERATE, REIMBURSE, INDEMNIFY. To PAY is to discharge one's obligation to another, whether for services rendered or goods delivered; to COMPENSATE is to make a fit return, esp. for services rendered, time spent, or trouble taken; thus, one may *compensate* another for time devoted to a service for which, as such, no payment is expected; cf. the *compensation* attached to the position is small. REMUNERATE frequently adds to *compensate* the implication of reward; as, "He that should kill him should

pav'e·sade'. Var. of PAVISADE.
pav'ier (pāv'yĕr). Var. of PAVIOR.
pa·vil'ion·ed. Pavilioned. *R. S.*
pav'in (pāv'ĭn). Var. of PAVAN, a dance.
pav'ise, pav'isse (pāv'ĭs). Var. of PAVIS.
‖**pa'vois'** (pa'vwä'). Var. of PAVIS.
Pa'von·cel'la (pāv'ŏn·sĕl'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *pavoncella* lapwing.] Syn. of PHILOMACHUS.
pa·vone' (pä·vōn'), *n.* [It., fr. L. *pavo.*] Peacock. *Obs.*
Pa·vo'nis, *n. gen.* of PAVO.
pawa. Var. of POUAH. See WEIGHT, *Table.*
pa·waw' (pä·wô'). † POWWOW.
pawd. Pawed. *Ref. Sp.*
Paw'low pouch (pāv'lôf). = PAVLOV POUCH. [*Obs. exc. Dial.*]
pawm (pôm). Var. of PALM.
pawm'ie, pawm'y (pôm'ĭ). Vars. of PALMY, *n.*
pawn (pôn). Var. of PAND. *Scot.*
pawn'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
pawn'bro'ker·ess, *n.* See -ESS.
pawnd. Pawned. *Ref. Sp.*
pawne. † PAN, betel leaf; PAWN.
pawt. Var. of PAUT. *Dial.*
Paw·tuck'et (pô·tŭk'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* See PENNACOOK.
paw·waw' (pô·wô'). Var. of POWWOW.
pax'y·wax'y (păk'sĭ·wăk'sĭ). Var. of PAXWAX.

have a great *remuneration* and double wages" (*E. Hall*). *Compensate* and *remunerate* are often politely used when *pay* might have a more or less offensive connotation. To REIMBURSE is to make good an expenditure; as, to *reimburse* one's agent for his expenses; "a promise of *reimbursing*, after the expedition proposed, what the people should give to the king" (*Bolingbroke*); "Nor do I see that [the book] is likely ever to *reimburse* him the charge of printing" (*Lamb*). To INDEMNIFY is to secure against loss, or make restitution for it; as, an insurance policy *indemnifies* against loss by fire; the terms of a treaty may *indemnify* one nation for loss sustained at another's hands.

pay as you go. To pay bills when due; also, to limit expenditures to actual income. Hence, ***pay-as-you-go policy, practice***, etc.

pay court to, pay one's court to. To seek to gain the favor of by attentions; to court, as a lady. "Alcibiades was assiduous in *paying his court to* Tissaphernes." *Jowett.* Also ***pay one's court.***

pay, or pay dearly, for one's whistle. To pay exorbitantly for a trifle, as indulging a whim or fancy; — in allusion to Franklin's story of a much-wanted whistle he bought as a boy at four times its value.

pay home. To pay back in full measure; to retaliate.

pay off. **a** To deliver wages or salary (to); to pay in full; esp., to pay and discharge; to pay and discharge the crew of; as, to *pay off* the workmen, a mortgage, or a ship. **b** To bestow or inflict retribution on; punish; to recompense by way of retribution or revenge; to requite; as, to *pay off* a person for an injury. **c** *Obs.* To compensate or make up for. **d** To allow (a thread, cord, etc.) to run off; to unwind. **e** To turn the head of (a vessel) to leeward; of a vessel, to fall to leeward.

pay one in his own coin. To give one tit for tat.

pay one out. To get even with one.

pay one's, or its, way. To pay or to have enough to pay, as need arises, one's own expenses, as on a journey or for one's mere living; to earn or yield enough to pay costs of production, upkeep, etc.; as, this farmer cannot *pay his way* though his farm *pays its way.*

pay out. **a** To expend; to distribute in payment. **b** To discharge or get rid of by paying. **c** *Collog.* To punish; to pay off. **d** To let out, as a rope, chain, yarn. See PAY, *v. t.*, 7.

pay round. = PAY OFF 6.

pay size. To pay exorbitantly. *Peppys.*

pay the devil. To pay oppressively for an act, venture, etc., as in loss or suffering.

pay the kain (kān). To pay the penalty. *Scot.*

pay the piper. To bear the cost, trouble, or responsibility; to suffer the penalty.

pay through the nose. To pay exorbitantly; to suffer a heavy loss in buying above or in selling below a just price.

> The small holder has to *pay through the nose.* *Galsworthy.*

pay up. To pay in full; to discharge by paying, as arrears; to pay off.

pay (pā), *n.* [OF. *paie* (F. *paye*). See PAY, *v.*] **1.** Satisfaction; content; liking. *Obs.*
2. a Act of paying or fact of being paid; the payment of wages or salary; as, no *pay*, no work; overdue *pay*. **b** State of being paid; status of one on a payroll, or in the hire of a person, company, or the like; employ; as, 5,000 men in the corporation's *pay*.
3. Return in requital or retaliation; also, retributive punishment; retribution.
4. That which is paid for something owed, esp. for services performed; remuneration; wages; salary; as, to receive one's *pay*; insufficient *pay*.
5. A person or persons viewed as to his or their ability to pay or record in paying; as, he is good *pay*.
6. *Mining.* Pay dirt or rock or shoot or streak.
Syn. — See WAGES; cf. REPARATION.

pay (pā), *adj.* **1.** Containing or leading to something precious or valuable, as gold, oil, etc.; hence, remunerative; as, *pay* ore; a *pay* streak.
2. Equipped with a device, usually a slot-machine device, for receiving the toll or fee for use; — said of a public convenience; as, a *pay* telephone, toilet, or the like.

pay, *n., adj., & v.,* used in combination and phrases, denoting: **a** *Concerned with* or *used for payment;* as, a *pay* clerk, paymaster. **b** *Containing pay;* as, a *pay* envelope. **c** *Recording amounts* or *names of persons to be paid;* as, a payroll. **d** *Requiring* or *giving payment;* as, a *pay* boarder, hospital. **e** *Yielding sufficient profit to work;* as, *pay* gravel. **f** *(One) that pays;* as in **pay′–all′, pay′–rent′.**

pay′a·ble (pā′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [Cf. F. *payable.*] **1.** That may, can, or should be paid; justly due.
2. Likely or able to yield a profit; profitable; as, to put a business on a *payable* basis.
3. *Law.* **a** That may be discharged or settled by delivery of value. **b** That is to be paid (by any particular person); as, bills *payable;* also, matured or maturing; due.
— **pay′a·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **pay′a·bly,** *adv.*

Pa′ya·gua′ (pä′yä·gwä′), *n. sing. & pl.* Also *pl.* -GUAS (-gwäz′). An Indian of a Guaycuran tribe formerly dwelling along the Paraguay River in two groups: the *Sarigues,* in southern Matto Grosso, and the *Agaces,* south of Asunción. Degenerate remnants of the tribe dwell in the vicinity of Asunción. They were formerly believed to constitute a distinct stock, called the *Payaguan.* — **Pa′ya·guan′** (-gwän′), *n. & adj.*

pay clerk. In the United States Navy, an assistant to the paymaster of a ship or station, now a warrant officer.

Pay Corps. = SUPPLY CORPS; — formerly so called.

pay′day′ (pā′dā′), *n.* **1.** The day on which payment is, or is to be, made; esp., the day on which wages or salary is regularly paid.
2. *London Stock Exchange.* Settlement day.

pay dirt, pay gravel, pay rock, pay ore, etc. *Mining.* Earth, rock, ore, etc., which yields a profit to the miner. *Western U. S.*

pay′ee′ (pā′ē′), *n.* [See -EE.] The person to whom money is to be, or has been, paid; the person named in a bill of exchange, note, or check, as the one to whom, or to whose order, the amount is promised or directed to be paid.

pay envelope. An envelope containing one's wages; hence, wages; salary; stipend; as, hard times affect *pay envelopes.*

pay′er (pā′ĕr), *n.* One who pays; specif., the person by whom a bill or note has been, or should be, paid.

Pay·ette′ for·ma′tion (pā·ĕt′). [From the *Payette* River, Idaho.] *Geol.* A fresh-water Eocene formation of Idaho.

pay′ing (pā′ĭng), *n.* [From PAY to cover.] *Naut.* Material used to pay a ship's seams, etc.

pay′ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PAY, *v. t.*

paying guest. A guest who pays for board and lodging, esp. in a private home.

paying load. **a** The burden of income yielding traffic upon a structure, as a bridge, building, etc. **b** = PAY LOAD, 2.

pay load. **1.** The financial burden of the regular pay rolls, as in a factory or business.
2. *Aviation.* The revenue-producing load which an aircraft can carry.

pay′mas′ter (pā′mȧs′tĕr; 83), *n.* One who regularly pays; one who compensates, rewards, or requites; esp. an officer or agent of a government, a corporation, or an employer, whose duty it is to pay salaries, wages, etc., and keep account of the same; specif.: **a** *Mil.* A staff officer in the army whose duty is to pay the officers and troops of certain commands. **b** *Nav.* An officer in the navy who pays the officers and men and also has charge of provisions, clothing, etc. He is a staff officer, having the relative rank of lieutenant or lieutenant commander. See SUPPLY CORPS.

paymaster general; *pl.* PAYMASTERS GENERAL. **1. a** *Mil.* Formerly, in the United States Army, an officer of the rank of brigadier general, who commanded the pay department, which was charged with the payment of the officers and men. **b** *Nav.* In the United States Navy, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, who has charge of the payment of officers and men and their clothing and subsistence. He has the rank of rear admiral.
2. In Great Britain, an officer who makes all payments and disbursements, civil as well as military, on the authority of the Treasury. He is a member of the ministry, but not of the cabinet.

pay′ment (pā′mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *paiement.* See PAY to requite.] **1.** Act of paying, or giving compensation; the discharge of a debt or an obligation; as, a prompt *payment.*
2. That which is paid; the thing given to discharge a debt or an obligation, or in fulfillment of a promise; pay; recompense; requital; return; as, to receive monthly *payments;* a *payment* in kind.
3. a Punishment; chastisement; as, to take his *payment* stoically. **b** *Dial.* Damage; injury.

payment bill. A bill of exchange under which the drawee can obtain the documents of title only by paying the bill. Cf. ACCEPTANCE, 4 **a.**

payment by intervention. See INTERVENTION, 2 **a.**

pay′mis′tress (pā′mĭs′trĕs; -trĭs; 119), *n.* A woman paymaster.

Payne's process (pānz). A process for preserving timber and rendering it incombustible by impregnating it successively with solutions of iron sulphate and calcium chloride in vacuo. — **Payn′ize** (pān′īz), *v. t.*

pay′nim (pā′nĭm), *n.* [ME. *painim, painime,* pagan, heathendom, fr. OF. *paienisme* heathendom, fr. LL. *paganismus* paganism. See PAGANISM, PAGAN.] Pagandom; also, a pagan; an infidel, esp. a Mohammedan. *Archaic.* — **pay′nim,** *adj. Archaic.*

pay′nim·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

pay′nim·ry, pay′nim·rie (-rĭ), *n.* Pagandom. *Archaic.*

pay′–off′ (pā′ôf′; 185), *n.* Act or time of paying employees' wages; also, loosely, the time for settlement; the day of reckoning. *Slang.*

pa·yong′ (pä·yōng′), *n.* [Malay *payoṅ.*] An umbrella, used by high officials, those for the highest rank being gilt or golden. *Dutch East Indies.*

pay′roll′ (pā′rōl′), *n.* **1.** A paymaster's list of those entitled to receive compensation at a given time and of the amounts due to each; as, to make out a *payroll.*
2. The sum necessary for distribution to those on a payroll (sense 1); also, the money to be distributed; as, to increase the weekly *payroll;* to rob one of a *payroll.*
— ***on the payroll.*** In the service, employ, or hire.

pay′–roll′er (pā′rōl′ĕr), *n.* One receiving pay or periodical stipends.

‖**pay′sage′** (pā′ē·zäzh′), *n.* [F., fr. *pays* country.] A landscape or a landscape picture.

pay′sa·gist (pā′zȧ·jĭst), *n.* [F. *paysagiste.*] A landscape artist.

pay station. A public telephone station, esp. one in which each telephone is equipped with a slot-machine device for payment of toll.

Pa′zend′ (pä′zĕnd′), *n.* Also **Pa′zand′** (-zănd′). **a** The language of the transcriptions of Pahlavi texts into Avestan characters, with substitution of Persian words for the Semitic words (read as Persian) in the original; also, such transcriptions. **b** *Obs.* The language of the Parsi religious literature. — **Pa′zend′, Pa′zand′,** *adj.*

P′–Celt′, *n.* One whose native tongue belongs to the P-group of Celtic languages. See P-CELTIC.

P′–Celt′ic, *n.* Those Celtic languages, comprising the Gaulish and Brythonic, in which the Indo-European labiovelar *qu* has become *p,* known as the *P-group,* contrasted with the Goidelic, or *Q-group,* in which *qu* preserves its guttural element (Ogam *qu,* Gael. & Ir. *c*). — **P′–Celt′ic,** *adj.*

pe (pā), *n.* [Heb. *pē,* lit., mouth.] The seventeenth letter [פ, ף] of the Hebrew alphabet, representing the sound of Eng. *p,* or the corresponding spirant *f.* Its numerical value is 80.

-pe-. *Chem.* A combining form from "*pipe*ridine" (obtained by reduction of pyridine), introduced into names of cyclic bases to indicate *complete hydrogenation,* as in *pipe*coline (hexahydro-picoline), lup*e*tidine (hexahydrolutidine).

pé (pā; *Pg.* pâ), *n.; pl.* PÉS (pāz; *Pg.* pâsh). [Pg., foot.]

pea MEASURE, *Table.*

pè. Var. of PAI (see WEIGHT, *Table*).

pea (pē), *n.; pl.* PEAS (pēz) or PEASE (pēz) (see *Note* below). [ME. *pese,* pl. *pesen,* fr. AS. *pise,* pl. *pisan,* fr. LL. *pisa,* fr. L. *pisum,* pl. *pisa,* fr. Gr. *pison, pisos,* of obscure origin. The vowel may have been influenced by OF. *peis* (F. *pois*), fr. L. *pisum.* The final *s* was misunderstood in English as a plural ending. Cf. PEASE.] **1. a** The round edible seed, rich in protein, borne severally in dehiscent pods by the leguminous vine *Pisum sativum,* cultivated since the beginning of the Christian Era. Peas are of countless varieties but of two general types, smooth and wrinkled. Cf. BEAN; see LEGUME. **b** The similar but smaller and somewhat angular seed of *Pisum arvense* (see FIELD PEA), chiefly grown for forage.
2. Any plant which bears this seed. They are tendril-bearing vines having pinnate leaves with large stipules. The flowers, white in *Pisum sativum* and purplish in *P. arvense,* are followed by straight green pods. The plants vary greatly in stature in the different varieties from very dwarf (six inches) to very tall (six feet).
3. Any of various other leguminous plants or their seeds, more or less like, or related to, the common pea; as, the sweet *pea* (*Lathyrus odoratus*), the chick-*pea* (*Cicer arietinum*), the cow*pea* (*Vigna sinensis*), etc.
4. *pl.* Any edible peas, esp. the immature green seeds of *Pisum sativum,* cooked and served as food.
5. Something resembling a pea or peas, as in size, shape, formation; specif.: **a** *Obs.* The roe of certain fishes. **b** A small piece or fragment, as of coal or iron pyrites. **c** One of the small numbered balls distributed from a pool bottle (which see). **d** A little marble. **e** In the shell game, or thimblerigging, the small object, usually of rubber, that the victim tries to locate under a certain shell or thimble.
☞ The plural form *peas* was formerly used to indicate a definite number, as contrasted with the collective plural *pease;* this distinction is still preserved by some, but the tendency now is to use *peas* as plural in all senses.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

pea-bloom, *adj.*	**pea-picking,** *adj.*	**pea-sized**
pea picker	**pea sheller**	

pea (pē), *adj.* Designating a grade or classification, as of coal or crystals, in which the particles are like peas in shape, size, or both.

pea, *n. Naut.* = 3d PEAK, 7 **c.**

pea and thimble. = THIMBLERIG.

pea bean. A small nearly round variety of white bean.

pea beetle. The pea weevil.

pea′ber′ry (pē′bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). A coffee-berry with a single round pealike seed.

pea′bird′ (pē′bûrd′), *n.* **a** *Local, Eng.* The wryneck; — from its note. **b** The Baltimore oriole.

pea blight. *Plant Pathol.* A bacterial disease of peas caused by *Phytomonas* (syn. *Pseudomonas*) *pisi.*

Pea′bod·y bird (pē′bŏd·ĭ; -bŭd·ĭ). [From *Peabody* Glen, N. H.] The white-throated sparrow.

pea bug. The pea weevil.

pea′bush′ (pē′bŏŏsh′), *n.* **a** An Australian heathlike shrub (*Burtonia scabra*), family Fabaceae, with large purple flowers. **b** An Old World tropical shrub (*Sesbania aegyptica*) the pods and seeds of which are relished by stock.

peace (pēs), *n.* [ME. *pees, pais,* fr. OF. *pais, paiz* (F. *paix*), fr. L. *pax, pacis;* akin to L. *pacere, paciscere, pacisci,* to make an agreement, *pangere* to fasten. See PACT; cf. APPEASE, FAIR, *adj.*, FANG, FAY, *v.*, PACIFY, PAGAN, PAY to requite.] **1.** A pact or agreement to end hostilities or to come together in amity, between those who have been at war or in a state of enmity or dissension; a formal reconciliation between contending parties; more narrowly, and often in historical titles, a treaty of peace (see TREATY, *n.*, 3); as, to negotiate a *peace;* to dictate a *peace;* the *Peace* of Utrecht.
2. A state of public tranquillity or quiet; freedom from civil disturbance or agitation. Specif.: **a** The state or situation of being free from war; exemption from hostilities, esp. with reference to a given nation; also, the period of such freedom from war; as, in time of *peace,* prepare for war; the arts of *peace;* a *peace* lasting 50 years. **b** Within a community, a state of security or order provided for by law, custom, public opinion, or the like; as, under bonds to keep the *peace;* a breach of the *peace;* civil guardians of *peace.* See KING'S PEACE.
3. Harmony in human or personal relations; mutual concord or amity; as, to live together in *peace* and happiness; the kiss of *peace.*
4. a A mental or spiritual state in which there is freedom from that which is disquieting or perturbing, as fears, agitating passions, moral conflict. "*Peace* follows virtue, as its sure reward." *Cowper.* **b** Eternal repose; freedom from life's disquiet; as, may he rest in *peace.*
5. Absence of noise, stir, commotion; quiet; stillness; as, the *peace* of the woods.
6. One who or that which makes, gives, or maintains peace, esp. concord and freedom from perturbations.

> For he [Christ] is our *peace.* *Eph.* ii. 14.
> The path of wisdom, all whose paths are *peace.* *Cowper.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

peace-abiding, *adj.*	**peace-enamored**	**peace-lulled**
peace-blessed	**peace giver**	**peace-preaching,** *adj.*
peace-breathing, *adj.*	**peace-giving,** *adj.*	**peace-procuring,** *adj.*
	peace-inspiring, *adj.*	**peace-restoring,** *adj.*
peace-bringing, *adj.*	**peace-loving,** *adj.*	**peace-trained**

— ***at peace.*** In a state of peace.

Peace, The. [Gr. *Eirēnē.*] A comedy (421 B.C.) by Aristophanes, in advocacy of peace between the Greek states.

peace (pēs), *v. i.* To become quiet or still; to be, become, or keep, silent; to stop. *Obs.*, except in the imperative.

> When the thunder would not *peace* at my bidding. *Shak.*

— *v. t.* To make quiet; to appease. *Obs.*

peace, *adj.* Concerned with making, keeping, or promoting peace.

Peace. Var. of PACE, Easter.

peace′a·ble (pēs′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [ME. *peisible,* fr. OF. *paisible.* See PEACE.] Being in or at peace; free from, or not disposed to, war, disorder, or excitement; not quarrelsome; quiet in behavior, speech, condition, or the like; peaceful.
Syn. — Tranquil, quiet, undisturbed, still. See PACIFIC.
Ant. — Contentious, quarrelsome. See IRASCIBLE.
— **peace′a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **peace′a·bly,** *adv.*

peace′a·ble, *n.* **a** A peaceable person. **b** *Obs.* A peace offering.

peace′a·ble, *adv.* Peaceably. *Obs.*

peace′break′er (pēs′brāk′ĕr), *n.* A violator of peace or of the peace; a causer of strife. — **peace′break′ing,** *n.*

peace conference. A conference in the interests of peace; esp. [*cap.*], either of the International Peace Conferences. See INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE; SUPREME COUNCIL; *World War,* under WAR, *Table.*

Peace Day. May 18, the anniversary of the opening (1899) of the first Hague Peace Conference; — called also *World Goodwill Day.*

Peace Democrat. *U. S. Hist.* A Democrat in the Northern States during the Civil War who proposed peace conferences instead of prosecution of the war; a Copperhead.

peace dollar. A silver dollar of the United States, struck in 1918 and since that date to commemorate the Treaty of Peace.

peace establishment. *Mil.* That portion of the military establishment maintained in time of peace. Cf. ARMY ORGANIZATION, *Table.*

peace′ful (pēs′fŏŏl; -fl), *adj.* **1.** Pacific; peaceable. *Now Rare.*
2. Possessing, enjoying, or marked by, peace; quiet; tranquil; as, a *peaceful* country or end; also, of or pertaining to a state or time of peace; as, *peaceful* occupations.
Syn. — See PACIFIC, CALM.
Ant. — Agitated, disturbed, troubled, turbulent, stormy.
— **peace′ful·ly,** *adv.* — **peace′ful·ness,** *n.*

peaceful penetration. *Politics & Econ.* = PENETRATION, 6.

peace guild. = FRITH-GUILD.

peace′less (pēs′lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Without, or not productive of, peace. — **peace′less·ness,** *n.*

---

pay′a·bl. Payable. *Ref. Sp.*
pay′a·ble·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
payed (pād), *past tense & past part.* of PAY. See PAY.

pay′en, *n. & adj.* [OF. *paien,* fr. LL. *paganus.* See PAGAN.] Pagan. *Obs.*
pay′en·y, *n.* Pagandom.

pay′mas′ter-gen′er·al·ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
pay′mas′ter's clerk. = PAY CLERK.
pay′mas′ter-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

payn, payne. † PAIN; PANE; PAY, *v.*; PAYEN.
Payne′-Al′drich Tar′iff (pān′-ôl′drĭch). See TARIFF.

Pay′ni, *n.* See EGYPTIAN CALENDAR.
pay′or (pā′ôr; pā·ôr′), *n.* = PAYER. Z.

payr. † PAIR, PEAR.
pay sheet. = PAYROLL, 1. *Brit.*
Pay′tham. Var. of PATHAN.
pay′a·reo′. Var. of PASSAREE.

peace'mak'er (pēs'māk'ĕr), *n.* One who makes peace or reconciles parties or persons at variance. *Matt.* v. 9. — **peace'mak'ing**, *n. & adj.*

peace'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A man who is under the king's peace. *Obs.*
2. Now usually **peace man.** An advocate of peace.

peace'mon'ger (pēs'mŭng'gĕr), *n.* A peacemaker or peace man; — used contemptuously. — **peace'mon'gering**, *adj.*

peace offering. **a** A gift or service to procure peace or reconciliation. **b** An animal sacrifice of an unblemished ox, sheep, or goat, in which the fat was burnt, the breast given to the priests, and the remains partaken of by the worshipers and burnt. In Lev. vii. ff. this offering is subdivided into the ***freewill offering*** in which the victim need not be unblemished; the ***thank offering*** in which the remains must be entirely consumed on the day of the sacrifice, and in which was made a peculiar cereal oblation including leavened bread; and the ***votive offering*** made in fulfillment of a vow (*Lev.* iii.).

peace officer. *Law.* A civil officer whose duty it is to preserve the public peace, as a sheriff or constable. Policemen are made peace officers by statute.

peace of God. **a** *Theol.* The peace of heart which is the gift of God. **b** [*cap.*] See TRUCE OF GOD.

Peace of the Church. See TRUCE OF GOD.

peace pipe. The calumet.

peace pledge. *Law.* Frankpledge. *Obs.*

peace'time' (pēs'tīm'), *n.* A time or the times when a nation is not at war. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to a time or times of peace; as, *peacetime* pursuits, training, use of navy.

peace warrant. *Law.* A warrant of arrest issued by a justice of the peace. *Eng.*

peach (pēch), *v.* [From APPEACH.] *Transitive:* **1.** To accuse formally of crime; to impeach; indict. *Obs.*
2. To inform against; hence, to betray. *Now Rare.*
——, *Intransitive:* To turn informer; also, to blab. *Chiefly Slang.* "I'll *peach* for this." *Shak.*

peach (pēch), *n.* [ME. *peche*, fr. OF. *peche, pesche*, fr. LL. *persica*, fr. L. *Persicum* (sc. *malum*) Persian apple, peach. Cf. PERSIAN, PARSI.] **1.** The sweet, juicy fruit of the tree *Amygdalus persica.* Like the plum and cherry, the peach is botanically a drupe with a hard, corrugated endocarp (stone) of a single seed (kernel), a pulpy white or yellow mesocarp (flesh), and a thin, downy skin, or epicarp. The horticultural varieties are very numerous, and are comprised in several distinct races. See PEEN-TO.
2. The tree bearing this fruit. It is low, freely branching, with drooping lanceolate leaves and sessile pink flowers borne on the naked twigs in early spring. The peach blossom is the State flower of Delaware; see STATE FLOWER, *Plate.* The tree originated in China, but is now grown in all temperate climates, and is often found as an escape. See AMYGDALUS.
3. In Australia, the quandong.
4. With an attributive, any of various other trees or shrubs, or their edible peachlike fruits; as, Guinea *peach*, etc.
5. Peach brandy; as, braced by a *peach* and honey. *U. S.*
6. A person or thing likened to a peach in sweetness, fairness, excellence, etc. *Slang.*
7. A color, reddish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and very high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

peach (pēch), *adj.* Of the color peach.

peach, *n.* [Russ. *pech'.*] A kind of stove used in Russia. *Obs.*

pea chaparral. The chaparral pea.

peach aphid. Any aphid destructive to the peach; as, the **black peach aphid** (*Anuraphis persicae-niger*) found also on related fruits, and the **green peach aphid** (*Myzus persicae*) destructive also to spinach and other plants.

peach bacteriosis. = BLACK SPOT **e.**

peach'-bark' borer. The peach-tree borer.

peach bells. A perennial, European bellflower (*Campanula persicifolia*) with racemose, white or blue flowers.

peach'ber'ry (pēch'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERRIES (-ĭz). A Tasmanian shrub (*Lissanthe strigosa*), family Epacridaceae; also, its small, fleshy berry.

peach blight. *Plant Pathol.* **a** A form of brown rot of stone fruits, characterized by blighting of the twigs, leaves, or flowers. See BROWN ROT. **b** California blight.

peach blister. = PEACH LEAF CURL.

peach bloom. A color, reddish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

peach'blos'som (pēch'blŏs'ŭm), *n.* The color peachblossom pink. — **peach'blos'som,** *adj.*

peachblossom ore. = ERYTHRITE, **2.**

peachblossom pink *or* **red.** A color, red in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

peach'blow' (pēch'blō'), *n.* [*peach* + *blow* a flower.] **1.** A color, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
2. A glaze of the color of peach blooms. See PEACHBLOW, *adj.*

Peach Borer **b.** *a* Adult; *b* Larva. Nat. size.

peach'blow', *adj. Ceramics.* Of the delicate purplish-pink color likened to that of peach blooms; — applied esp. to a Chinese porcelain.

peach borer. **a** The peach-tree borer. **b** The larva of a large beetle (*Dicerca divaricata*) of the family Buprestidae, which bores in the peach, cherry, maple, etc.

peach canker. *Plant Pathol.* A phase of brown rot of peaches, characterized by the production of cankers.

peach color. **a** The color of a ripe peach or of the peach blossom. **b** = BLOSSOM, *n.*, **4.** — **peach'-col'ored, peach'-col'oured,** *adj.*

peach curl. = PEACH LEAF CURL.

peach'en (pēch'ĕn), *adj.* Of or like a peach.

peach'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who peaches.

peach'er·y (pēch'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* A peach orchard.

peach family. The Amygdalaceae.

pea'chick' (pē'chĭk'), *n.* **1.** The chick of the peacock.
2. A young person who peacocks.

peach'i·fy (pēch'ĭ·fī), *v. t.* To make like a peach, esp. in coloring. *C. Reade.*

peach leaf curl. *Plant Pathol.* A leaf curl of the peach caused by *Taphrina deformans.*

peach lecanium. The terrapin scale.

peach'let (pēch'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A small peach.

peach Mel'ba (mĕl'bȧ). Vanilla ice cream with preserved peaches and raspberry or claret sauce.

peach mildew. *Plant Pathol.* A disease caused by the powdery mildew *Sphaerotheca pannosa.*

peach moth. Any moth having larvae which attack the peach, esp. the Oriental peach moth (which see).

peach myrtle. Any Australian pink-flowered shrub of the genus *Hypocalymma*, family Myrtaceae.

peach oak. **a** The willow oak. **b** The California tanbark oak.

peach palm. **a** A South American pinnate-leaved palm (*Bactris gasipaes*) with thorny stems and edible fruit. **b** A spiny South American palm (*Guilielma utilis*), family Arecaceae, prized for its hard wood and edible fruit.

peach red. A color, reddish red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

peach rosette. A very destructive virus disease attacking peach, plum, and almond trees, marked by the growth of dense rosettes of leaves at the ends of the branches, and the failure to bear fruit.

peach rust. *Plant Pathol.* A fungous disease caused by the rust *Tranzschelia punctata*, which attacks the peach, plum, apricot, cherry, etc.

peach scab. *Plant Pathol.* A fungous disease of the peach caused by *Cladosporium carpophilum*, producing freckles on the fruit and small brown spots on the leaves and twigs. The same fungus attacks related plants causing ***cherry scab, plum scab,*** etc.

peach scale. Any of several scale insects infesting peach trees; esp., *Lecanium persicae*, a large, dark-colored, hemispherical species, and *Aulacaspis pentagona*, flatter and lighter-colored.

peach'-tree' bor'er. The larva of a clearwing moth (*Sanninoidea exitiosa*), destructive to peach trees by boring in the wood, usually near the ground; also, *S. opalescens*, a pest occurring on the Pacific coast, and *Synanthedon pictipes*, the ***lesser peach-tree borer***, which usually attacks the forks of the trees.

Peach-tree Borer (*Sanninoidea exitiosa*). *a* Adult Female; *b* Larva.

peach twig borer. **a** The larva of a small moth (*Anarsia lineatella*). It bores into the smaller twigs of the peach and other fruit trees. **b** The larva of a small beetle (*Oberaocellata*). It bores into the twigs of peach and apple trees.

Peach'um (pēch'ŭm), *n.* In Gay's *Beggar's Opera*, a receiver of stolen goods and father of ***Polly Peachum.***

peach water. A flavoring extract made from peach leaves, having the odor of bitter almonds.

peach weevil. A large curculio (*Ithycercus noveboracensis*) which attacks the buds and twigs of the peach and oak.

peach willow. = ALMOND WILLOW **b.**

peach'wood' (pēch'wŏŏd'), *n.* Nicaragua wood.

peach'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* The lady's-thumb, or persicary.

peach'y (pēch'ĭ), *adj.;* PEACH'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); PEACH'I·EST. Resembling a peach or peaches; of the nature of a peach

peach yellows. *Plant Pathol.* A destructive virus disease of the peach, producing yellowing or browning and curling up of the leaves, dwarfing of the branches, the growth of willowlike sterile shoots, and finally death.

pea coal. A small size of anthracite coal. See COAL, *n.*

pea'coat' (pē'kōt'), *n.* A pea jacket.

pea'cock' (pē'kŏk'), *n.; pl.* -COCKS (-kŏks'), sometimes -COCK. See PLURAL, *Note.* [ME. *pecok. Pea-* in this word is fr. AS. *pēa* (AS. also *pāwa*) peacock, fr. L. *pavo, pavus*, like Gr. *taōs*, of Oriental, and prob. ult. of imitative, origin. See 4th COCK; cf. PAVAN.] **1.** The male of, or,

Peacock.

in common usage, any individual of, the large gallinaceous birds of the genus *Pavo*, natives of southeastern Asia and the East Indies. At least two species exist, the common one (*P. cristatus*), domesticated since ancient times, and the Javan peacock (*P. muticus*). (Cf. also JAPANNED PEACOCK.) The males have the upper tail coverts (not the true tail feathers) loosely webbed and greatly elongated and covered with ocellate spots. These are erected and spread at will, displaying iridescent golden and green colors. In the common peacock, the head, neck, and breast, and the centers of the ocelli of the tail are rich blue (peacock blue), the wings and true tail chestnut, the face white and naked, and the head has a crest of slender upright plumules. The female, or *peahen*, has plainer colors and no train. Partly or wholly white varieties are produced in domestication.
2. The flesh of the peacock served as food; as, *peacock* pie.
3. One who peacocks, as in dress or gait.
4. The color peacock blue.
5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Pavo.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are: **pea'cock'-feath'ered, pea'cock'-herl', pea'cock'-hued', pea'cock'-spot'ted, pea'cock'-voiced'.**

pea'cock', *v. Transitive:* **1.** To cause to be like a peacock, as in vainglorious display, vanity, or the like; — chiefly reflexive.
2. To pick out or buy the choicest pieces of (land), esp. by the use of dummies. *Slang, Australia.*
——, *Intransitive:* To display vainglory in gait, dress, speech, etc.; to strut; to pose.

peacock bittern. Sun bittern.

peacock blue. The color between the dark centers and yellow borders of the ocellate spots of the upper tail coverts of the common peacock. It is bluish green-blue in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR. — **pea'cock'-blue',** *adj.*

peacock butterfly. Any of several butterflies having ocellate spots on the wings; esp.: **a** In Europe, *Vanessa io.* **b** In eastern North America, *Junonia coenia.* See JUNONIA, *Illust.*

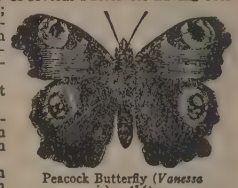
Peacock Butterfly (*Vanessa io*). (½)

peacock coal. Iridescent coal. *Dial. Eng.*

pea'cock'er·y (pē'kŏk'-ĕr·ĭ), *n.* Vain or foppish display or an act or sign of such.

peacock fan. A fan made or adorned with peacock feathers.

peacock, *or* **peacock's, feather.** A feather of the peacock, esp. one of the long ocellated tail coverts; also, from the fable of the jay adorned with peacock feathers, a borrowed plume; an alien or incongruous embellishment; specif., a plagiarized phrase, passage, or the like.

peacock fish. The Mediterranean blue-striped wrasse (*Crenilabrus pavo*); — so called from its brilliant colors.

peacock flounder. A large West Indian flounder (*Platophrys lunatus*), covered with bright-blue spots.

peacock flower. **a** The royal poinciana. **b** = BARBADOS PRIDE **a.**

peacock green. A color, yellow-green in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR. — **pea'cock'-green',** *adj.*

peacock heron. The sun bittern.

peacock iris. An ornamental South African herb (*Moraea pavonia*) having orange-red flowers with a black spot at the base of each perianth segment.

pea'cock'ish (pē'kŏk'ĭsh), *adj.* Like a peacock; vain; ostentatious. — **pea'cock'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **pea'cock'ish·ness,** *n.*

peacock moth. The emperor moth.

peacock ore. *Mineral.* An iridescent variety of copper ore; bornite; also, chalcopyrite.

peacock pheasant. Any of several handsome Asiatic pheasants of the genus *Polyplectron.* The male has two or three spurs on the leg, erectile tail coverts, and brilliant ocellated plumage.

peacock poppy. An annual Asiatic poppy (*Papaver pavoninum*) having scarlet, black-spotted flowers.

pea'cock's'-tail' (pē'kŏks'tāl'), *n.* A widely distributed, tropical alga (*Padina pavonia*) with fan-shaped fronds.

Peacock Throne. A throne constructed at Delhi, India, for Shah Jahan in 1628–35, having twelve pillars, each of which bore two gem-incrusted peacocks. In 1739 it was carried to Persia by Nadir Shah.

pea'cock'y (pē'kŏk'ĭ), *adj.* Peacockish. — *adv.* Peacockishly.

pea'cod' (pē'kŏd'), *n.* A pea pod.

pea comb. *Poultry.* See 1st COMB, **3.** — **pea'-combed'** (-kōmd'), *adj.*

pea crab. Any small crab of the genus *Pinnotheres*, living as a commensal in bivalves; esp., *P. pisum* of Europe, living in mussels and cockles.

pea dove. The zenaida dove. *Jamaica.*

pea family. The Fabaceae.

pea finch. The chaffinch. *Eng.*

pea flower. **a** The flower of the pea. **b** Any flower of the papilionaceous type. — **pea'-flow'ered,** *adj.*

pea'fowl' (pē'foul'), *n.; pl.* -FOWL, FOWLS (-foulz'). See PLURAL, *Note.* [See PEACOCK.] The peacock or peahen; any species of *Pavo.*

peag (pēg), *n.* Also **peage** (pēg). [See WAMPUM.] Wampum.

pe'age (pā'ĭj; *as F.,* pā'ȧzh'), *n.* [OF. *paage, paiage* (F. *péage*), fr. (assumed) VL. *pedaticum*, fr. L. *pes, pedis*, foot. See PEDAGE, PEDAL.] Toll for passage; pedage. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

pea green. A color, yellowish yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR. — **pea'-green',** *adj.*

pea grit. *Mineral.* = PISOLITE.

pea'hen' (pē'hĕn'), *n.* [See PEACOCK.] The female peafowl.

pe·ai' (pē·ī'), *n.* [Galibi *peai, piaye;* cf. Tupi *pajé*, Chayma *piache*, Macusi *piaz.*] **a** Among the Indians of northeastern South America, a medicine man; a shaman. See MEDICINE MAN. **b** = MEDICINE, *n.*, **4.** — **pe·ai'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

pea jacket. [Prob. fr. D. *pij, pije*, a coat of a coarse woolen stuff.] A thick loose woolen double-breasted jacket or coat, much worn by sailors in cold weather.

peak (pēk), *v. i.* [Origin uncert.] **1.** To shrink; to sneak, slink, or steal; to go about quietly or dejectedly. *Obs.*
I . . . *peak* Like John-a-dreams. *Shak.*
2. To acquire sharpness of figure or features; to grow thin; to look thin or sickly. "Dwindle, *peak*, and pine." *Shak.*

peak, *n.* Act of peaking, or growing thin. *Browning.*

peak, *n.* [Var. of 1st PIKE.] **1.** A projecting point; the sharp or pointed end of anything.
2. [For earlier *pike*, fr. Sp. & Pg. *pico.*] Specif.: **a** *Now Local.* A headland or promontory. **b** The top of a hill, or mountain ending in a point; one of the crests of a mountain or range; often, the whole hill or mountain, esp. when isolated. "Silent upon a *peak* in Darien." *Keats.* **c** The projecting front part of a cap or the like.
3. The topmost point; the summit; as, the *peak* of happiness; specif., the highest point in a course, development, or the like, esp. as represented by a graph; as, employment is at the *peak;* the *peak* of the demand.
4. The maximum point of a load curve, as of a load-time curve of a power station.
5. *Com.* The highest point to which prices rise in a given period.
6. *Elec.* The maximum value of an alternating quantity during a cycle.
7. *Naut.* **a** The upper aftermost corner of a fore-and-aft sail, esp. when extended by a gaff; also, the upper end of the gaff; as, *peak* brails. **b** The narrow part of a vessel's bow or stern (called respectively *forepeak* and *afterpeak*), or the part of the hold within it. **c** The bill of an anchor.
8. *Obs.* **a** The pointed front of a headdress. **b** A pointed beard. **c** A point formed by the hair on the forehead. **d** Lace.

peak (pēk), *v.; PEAKED* (pēkt); PEAK'ING. *Intransitive:* To rise or extend to a peak or point; to form, or appear as, a peak. *Now Rare.*
——, *Transitive:* To cause to come to a peak; to make prominent; specif.: **a** *Naut.* To raise to a position perpendicular, or more nearly so; as, to *peak* oars, to hold them with blades well raised; to *peak* a gaff or yard, to set it nearer the perpendicular. **b** To straighten out (hanks of yarn) on projecting rods or beams.

peace'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
peach. † PECE.
peach'i·ness, *n.* Peachy quality.
peach'-kar'nel oil. See ALMOND OIL.
peach'-leaved', *adj.* See -LEAVED.
peach-leaved willow. = ALMOND WILLOW **b.**
peach'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
peacht. Peached. *Ref. Sp.*
peack (pēk). Var. of PEAG.
pea'cock'ism, *n.* = PEACOCKERY.
pea'cock'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
pea'cock'ly, *adj. & ads.* *Obs.* See -LY.
pea'cock'wise', *ads.* See -WISE.
peague (pēg). Var. of PEAG.
pea huller. = 2d VINER **a.**

peak (pēk), *adv. Naut.* Apeak.
peak (pēk), *adj.* Reaching the maximum of capacity value, or activity, esp. business activity; as, a *peak* year or season; the *peak* price; the *peak* speed of an automobile. See PEAK LOAD.
peak, *n.* Simpleton; dolt. *Obs.*
peak, *n.* A small point; a very small quantity. *Scot.*
peak (pēk). Var. of PEAG, PEEK.
peak. Var. of PIQUE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
peak arch. *Arch.* A pointed or Gothic arch.
peak crest. A pointed crest on the head, as that of certain pigeons; — distinguished from a *shell crest.*
peaked (pēkt; pēk'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Pointed; having a peak; rising to or ending in a peak; as, a *peaked* roof; a *peaked* hat.
2. (*pron. usually* pēk'ĕd; -ĭd) [Cf. PEAK to shrink.] Having sharpness of figure or features; thin; emaciated; sickly. *Chiefly Colloq.*
— **peak'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **peak'ed·ness,** *n.*
peak'er (pēk'ĕr), *n. Logging.* **a** A load of logs narrowing toward the top. **b** The top log of a load.
peak'er, *n.* One employed to peak hanks of yarn.
peak factor. *Elec.* = CREST FACTOR.
peak'ing (pēk'ĭng), *adj.* [Cf. PEAK to shrink.] *Now Dial.* **a** Mean; sneaking. **b** Pining; sickly; peaked.
peak'ish, *adj.* **1.** Dull; lazy; stupid; boorish; doltish. *Obs.*
2. Somewhat peaked or pointed. *Dial. Eng.*
3. [Cf. PEAK to shrink.] Peaked; sickly. *Colloq.*
— **peak'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **peak'ish·ness,** *n.*
peak load. **a** *Mech. & Elec. Engin.* See 1st LOAD, 12. **b** Figuratively, the maximum demand or strain upon a person functioning over a given period, as a physician
peak'y (pēk'ĭ), *adj.;* PEAK'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); PEAK'I·EST. **1.** Having a peak or peaks; marked by peaks.
2. Peaked or pointed; like a peak.
peak'y, *adj.* [Cf. PEAK to shrink.] Thin; sickly; peaked. *Chiefly Dial.* — **peak'i·ly,** *adv.* — **peak'i·ness,** *n.*
peak'y (pēk'ĭ). Var. of PECKY.
peal (pēl), *n.* [Shortened fr. APPEAL; cf. F. *appel* a call, appeal, ruffle of a drum, fr. *appeler* to call, fr. L. *apellare.* Cf. REPEAL.] **1.** Appeal. *Obs.*
2. A summons, as to church or to a meeting place, sounded on a bell; a stroke or strokes on a bell as a call. *Obs.*
3. *Bell Ringing.* **a** Loosely, a set of bells tuned to the tones of the major scale for change ringing; a ring. **b** A complete set of changes on a given number of bells; esp., technically, the series on seven bells, usually with a "tenor behind" (see CHANGE RINGING); — distinguished from *touch.* **c** Any shorter performance than a full peal; as, a wedding *peal;* a muffled *peal;* a touch; change. **d** *Obs.* A particular "method" of change ringing.
4. A loud sound, or a succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, shouts of a multitude, etc. "A fair *peal* of artillery." *Hayward.*
— *in peal. Bell Ringing.* In rhythmic and melodic order, as opposed to a disordered jangling and clanging.
peal, *v.;* PEALED (pēld); PEAL'ING. *Intransitive:* To utter or give out peals; to resound. "The *pealing* organ." *Milton.*
And the whole air *pealed*
With the cheers of our men. *Longfellow.*
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To assail or din, as with noise or loud sounds. *Obs.* "Nor was his ear less *pealed.*" *Milton.*
2. To utter or give forth loudly; to sound forth in a peal or peals; to noise abroad; as, to *peal* one's fame.
peal, *v. i. & i.* To appeal. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
peal, *n.* **a** *Ir.* A small salmon, esp. one of less than two pounds weight; a grilse. **b** *Dial. Eng.* A young sea trout.
peal. Var. of PEEL, a shovel.
peal'er (pēl'ĕr), *n.* An appealer. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
pea'like' (pē'lĭk'), *adj.* [*pea* + *like.*] **1.** Resembling a pea, the seed, especially in size and shape.
2. Resembling plants of the genus *Lathyrus,* esp. in having irregular flowers, somewhat resembling a butterfly. Cf. PAPILIONACEOUS **b.**
pea measle. One of the tapeworm larvae present in measly beef and pork. See MEASLES, 4.
pea mildew. *Plant Pathol.* Either of two fungous diseases attacking peas, one caused by the powdery mildew *Eriphe polygoni,* and the other by downy mildew *Peronospora viciae;* also, the fungi causing these diseases.
pea moth. A small dark moth (*Laspeyresia nigricana*) of the family Olethreutidae, whose larva feeds in pea pods, destroying the seeds. Though native to Europe it is now a major pest in North American commercial plantings.
pean (pēn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *pene,* F. *panne.*] *Her.* One of the furs, the ground being *sable,* and the spots or tufts *or.*
pe'an (pē'ăn). Var. of PAEAN.
pean (pēn). Var. of PEEN.
peane (pān). *Obs.* Var. of PAIN.
pea'nut' (pē'nŭt'; -nŭt), *n.* **1.** **a** An erect Brazilian herb (*Arachis hypogaea*), with bijugate leaves, hairy stem, and bright-yellow flowers whose peduncles bend after fertilization and push the pods into the ground, where they ripen. The plant is widely cultivated, even into the Temperate Zones, and there are many horticultural varieties. **b** The oblong, rich, nutlike seed of this plant; — so called in the pod or when divested of its thin papery husk. It is eaten roasted, and is also made into peanut butter; its chief commercial use is in the manufacture of peanut oil.
2. The Bambara groundnut.
3. The color flax.
4. An insignificant or petty person. *Slang, U. S.*
pea'nut', *adj.* Small; mean; petty; as, a *peanut* politician. *Slang, U. S.*
peanut butter. A paste made by mixing ground fresh roasted peanuts with a small quantity of water.
peanut oil. A yellow nondrying oil expressed from peanuts, the residue (**peanut cake**) being used as cattle food. The oil is used as a salad oil, in oleomargarine, in soap, for burning, etc.
peanut tube. *Elec.* A small vacuum tube.
pea ore. The mineral limonite, occurring in round grains about the size of a pea.
pear (pâr), *n.* [ME. *pere,* fr. AS. *pere, peru,* fr. LL. *pera, pira,* fr. L. *pirum,* pl. *pira,* of obscure origin; cf. Gr. *apion.* Cf. PERRY, PYRUS.] **1.** **a** The fleshy pome fruit of any tree of the genus *Pyrus,* esp. *P. communis.* It is commonly oblong, larger at the apical end, and differs from the apple in having grit cells (see PYRUS, 1st MALUS). There are numerous varieties of the common pear, differing in size, color, and quality. **b** The tree bearing this fruit. The garden pear (*P. communis*) is native to southern Europe and Asia. *P. serotina* is the Japanese, or sand, pear. The common pear is a small tree with glossy pointed leaves and white flowers in umbellike clusters.
2. A pear-shaped object; specif., a pear-shaped pearl.
pear (pēr), *v. i.* To appear. *Now Dial.*
pear bark beetle (pâr). A small beetle (*Scolytus rugulosus*) whose larva bores under the bark of the pear, peach, plum, apple, and other fruit trees.
pear blight. **1.** = FIRE BLIGHT.
2. **a** Also **pear blight beetle.** A minute beetle (*Anisandrus pyri*) whose larvae bore in the twigs of pear and other hardwood trees. **b** See MEALY BUG.

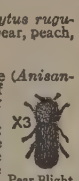

Pear Blight Beetle.

pear borer. **a** The larva of a small clearwing moth (*Conopia pyri*), similar to the peach-tree borer, but smaller, which bores beneath the bark of the pear. **b** The larva of a beetle (*Chrysobothris femorata*) of the family Buprestidae, which attacks apple, pear, oak, and maple trees. **c** The larva of a related beetle (*Agrilus sinuatus*) which bores under the bark, making zigzag galleries. It is a native of Europe.
pearce'ite (pēr's'ĭt), *n.* [After Dr. Richard *Pearce* (b. 1837) of Denver.] *Mineral.* A monoclinic mineral, essentially silver, arsenic, and sulphur, $9Ag_3S.As_2S_3$.
pear drop. A drop (a jewel, candy, etc.) shaped like a pear.
pear'—drop' (pâr'drŏp'), *adj. Furniture.* Having the shape of a pear; — said of handles and also of supports for small arches used (18th century) in place of pillars.
pear fruit chafer (pâr). A large yellow, brown, and bronze-colored cetonian beetle (*Euphoria inda*) which often destroys ripe pears.

Pear Fruit Chafer. (× 1¼)

pear gauge. *Physics.* A kind of mercury manometer used with an air pump; — so called from the shape of the glass tube.
pear haw. Any of several American hawthorns, as *Crataegus tomentosa,* having somewhat pyriform fruit.
pea rifle. A rifle having a thick barrel and carrying a ball about the size of a pea.
pearl (pûrl), *n.* [ME. *perle,* fr. OF. *perle,* fr. ML. (assumed VL.) *perla, perula,* prob. fr. L. *perna* ham, mussel, in ML., pearl (akin to Gr. *pterna* heel, ham, Skr. *pārṣṇi* heel, Goth. *fairzna,* G. *ferse,* AS. *firsn*), with influence in VL. of L. *sphaerula* globule. Cf. SPHERE.]
1. A dense shelly concretion, formed as an abnormal growth within the shell of some mollusks. It is composed of nacre deposited in extremely thin, concentric layers about some foreign particle, as the dead body or egg of a parasitic worm, etc., and may lie freely within or beneath the mantle, either free from or attached to the shell. The form is variable. The color may be black, gray, blue, purple, yellow, pink, or white. The finest have a silvery or satiny luster. The best are mostly obtained from the pearl oyster (which see), but pearls are also yielded by the river mussels, conch shells, clams, oysters, etc.
2. Hence, something resembling a pearl in shape, size, color, beauty, or value. Specif.: **a** One who or that which is very choice or precious; the finest or noblest specimen or class.
I see thee compassed with thy kingdom's *pearl.* *Shak.*
b *Now Obs. or Dial. Eng.* A whitish film on the eye; a cataract; also, the pupil of the eye. **c** A small round drop or globule likened to a pearl, as a dewdrop or a tear. **d** A white shining tooth, or teeth collectively. Cf. 1st IVORY, 3. **e** Usually in *pl.* One of the tubercles forming the burr on a deer's antler. **f** One of several small argent balls on a coronet; a similar ball used as a heraldic bearing; also, a small white circle on a colored ground, as on a postage stamp. **g** A small piece, fragment, or size, as of coal or of molten metal cooled by being dropped in water. **h** The tall meadow oat. **i** *Local, Eng.* A tern; — so called from the color of the back.
3. **a** Mother-of-pearl; nacre. **b** The color of mother-of-pearl; pearl blue.
4. [*cap.*] Used as a fem. proper name.
5. [*cap.*] A blue-gray variety of guinea fowl with the plumage marked with white spots. See GUINEA FOWL.
6. *Decorative Arts.* One of a succession of beads, or small bosses, used ornamentally, as on the edge of a piece of furniture.
7. *Eastern Ch.* The eucharistic species of bread distributed in Communion.
8. *Her.* Argent; — used in blazoning by precious stones.
9. *Pharm.* **a** A spherical glass capsule containing some volatile liquid for inhalation, as amyl nitrite. The capsule is crushed in a handkerchief and the vapors inhaled. **b** A capsule of gelatin or similar substance containing some medicinal liquid, as santal oil.
10. *Print.* A size of type (5 points). See TYPE.
☞ This line is printed in *pearl.*
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES (in sense 1) are:

pearl-bearing, *adj.*	pearl fishing	pearl-pure
pearl-besprinkled	pearl-gemmed	pearl-round
pearl-bordered	pearl-handled	pearl-set
pearl-colored	pearl-headed	pearl-studded
pearl-crowned	pearl-hued	pearl-teethed
pearl diver	pearl-lined	pearl-toothed
pearl-encrusted	pearl-lipped	pearl-wreathed
pearl fisher	pearl-pale	pearl-yielding, *adj.*
pearl-fishery	pearl-producing, *adj.*	

Pearl, The. A Middle English poem in the northwest midland dialect, existing in a manuscript of the later part of the 15th century. It is partly an allegory.
pearl (pûrl), *v.* [Cf. F. *perler.* See PEARL a jewel.] *Transitive:* **1.** To set or adorn with pearls, or with mother-of-pearl; to sprinkle as with pearls.
2. To form (barley, sage, etc.) into small round grains.
3. To give to or suffuse with a pearly color, luster, or radiance.
4. To boil (a sirup) until it threads; — so called from the small bubbles which form at this density.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To form pearls, or drops or beads like pearls.
2. To fish or search for pearls; as, to go *pearling.*
pearl, *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to pearl or pearls; made of, of the color of, or adorned with, pearl, pearls, or mother-of-pearl.
2. Having pelletlike grains; as, *pearl* barley, tapioca.
pearl (pûrl). Var. of PURL.
pearl barley. Barley ground into small, round grains.
pearl'ber'ry (pûrl'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr-ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -BERRIES (-ĭz). A small South American shrub (*Margyricarpus setosus*) with pearly-white berrylike fruit.
pearl'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* **a** A guinea fowl. **b** An African barbet of the genus *Trachyphonus.*
pearl blue. The color of mother-of-pearl, a nearly neutral gray (slightly bluish), of high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
pearl blush. A color, red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
pearl'bush' (pûrl'bŏŏsh'), *n.* A Chinese ornamental shrub (*Exochorda racemosa*) with lanceolate leaves and racemes of white flowers.
pearl'—coat'ed, *adj.* **a** *Dial.* Coated as with pearls; — said of sheep with fleece in small curls. **b** Coated so as to resemble a pearl in whiteness, smoothness, etc.; — said esp. of pills. — **pearl coating.**
pearl diabase. = VARIOLITE.
pearl disease. *Veter.* Tuberculosis of serous membranes, usually the pleura or peritoneum, chiefly seen in cattle. The lesions are in small rounded grayish elevations.
pear'—leaf' blis'ter mite. A blister mite which attacks the leaves of pear trees. See BLISTER MITE.
pearled (pûrld *or, esp. in poetry,* pûr'lĕd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Set or adorned with pearls or nacre; formed into pearls.
2. Yielding pearls, as an oyster. *Obs.*
3. Pearly in color or luster.
pearl edge. An edge of small loops on a ribbon; also, a narrow edging to be sewed on lace.
pear lemon. The sweet lemon.
pearl'er (pûr'lĕr), *n.* A person who dives for pearls; one who employs pearl divers; also, a boat used in pearl fishing.
pearl essence. An aqueous suspension of the silvery coloring matter of fish scales, used in making artificial pearls. It was formerly obtained only from the bleak (see ESSENCE D'ORIENT), but now mainly from various other cyprinoid and clupeoid fishes.
pearl'et (pûr'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* [Cf. F. *perlette.*] A small pearl.
pearl eye. **a** *Obs.* A cataract in the eye. **b** A bird's eye, as of a pigeon, suggestive of a pearl. — **pearl'—eyed',** *adj.*
pearl filler *or* **finish.** *Paper Mfg.* = PEARL HARDENING.
pearl'fish' (pûrl'fĭsh'), *n.;* *pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* **a** A slender white blennylike fish (*Carapus affinis,* syn. *Fierasfer dubius*) occurring on the Pacific coast of tropical America, which often inhabits the mantle cavity of the pearl oyster; also, any other species of the Carapidae. **b** The pearlsides. **c** Any of various cyprinoid and clupeoid fishes having scales which yield pearl essence.
pearl'fruit' (-frōōt'), *n.* The pearlberry.
pearl grain. = 1st GRAIN, 5 **b.**
pearl grass. *Dial. Eng.* **a** = QUAKING GRASS **a.** **b** The tall meadow oat. **c** A European melic grass (*Melica nutans*).
pearl gray. The color of a fine pearl, a nearly neutral gray of high brilliance. Cf. COLOR. — **pearl'—gray'** (66), *adj.*
pearl hardening. Also **pearl hardener.** *Paper Mfg.* Calcium sulphate, used as a filler for paper.
pearl hen. A guinea hen.
pearl'ing, pearl'in (pûr'lĭn), *n.* [See PURL a border.] A kind of lace of silk or thread; *pl.,* trimmings of this; also, clothes trimmed with it. *Chiefly Scot.*
pearl'ings (-lĭnz), *n. pl.* Pearls. *Scot.*
pearl'ish (-lĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat pearly.
pearl'ite (pûrl'ĭt), *n.* [*pearl* + *-ite.*] **1.** *Metal.* The eutectoid alloy of carbon and iron, containing 0.85 per cent carbon and consisting of an intimate mixture of α-ferrite and cementite. Pearlite occurs normally as a principal constituent of both steel and cast iron.
2. *Petrog.* = PERLITE, 1.
— **pearl·it'ic** (pûrl·ĭt'ĭk), *adj.*
pearl kite. The white-tailed kite. See KITE, *n.,* **1.**
pearl millet. **a** A tall cereal grass (*Pennisetum glaucum*) (see PENNISETUM), prob. of East Indian origin. It has long, broad leaves and dense round spikes like those of the cattail. It is grown in Africa and Asia for its seeds, which are used as food, and in the southern United States for forage. **b** Improperly, the sorghum *Sorghum vulgare.*
pearl moss. Carrageen.
pearl mussel. **a** Any fresh-water mussel producing pearls or mother-of-pearl. **b** A pearl oyster.
pearl of Spain. The white grape hyacinth. *Obs.*
pearl opal. = CACHOLONG.
pear louse. The pear-tree psylla.
pearl oyster. Any of several large marine bivalve mollusks of the genera *Avicula* and *Pinctada,* esp. *P. margaritifera,* which often produce pearls and differ from the ordinary oyster in having a byssus. They are found chiefly in the East Indies (esp. at Ceylon), in the Persian Gulf, on the northern coasts of Australia, and on the Pacific coast of America.
pearl plant. The gromwell or the corn gromwell; — so called from their shining white nutlets.
pearl shell. Pearl-bearing shell; a pearl oyster.
pearl sheller. A fisher for pearl shells. — **pearl shelling.**
pearl'sides' (pûrl'sīdz'), *n.* A small silvery fish (*Mauroliucus pennanti*) widely distributed in the North Atlantic Ocean, having several rows of pearllike luminous organs on the head and body.
pearl sinter. *Mineral.* Geyserite of pearly luster.
pearl spar. *Mineral.* A kind of dolomite with a pearly luster.
pearl spurry. An annual, decumbent weedy herb (*Sagina decumbens*) with tiny whitish flowers, common in the eastern and southern United States.
pearl stitch. = 3d PURL, 4.
pearl tapioca. See TAPIOCA.
pearl'weed' (pûrl'wēd'), **pearl'wort'** (-wûrt'), *n.* Any chickweedlike plant of the genus *Sagina.*
pearl white. **1.** Any of several white or pearly-white substances, specif.: **a** Bismuth subnitrate. **b** Bismuth oxychloride. **c** A nacreous preparation, as of mother-of-pearl, used in imitating pearls.
2. = PEARL BLUE.
pearl'y (pûr'lĭ), *adj.;* PEARL'I·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); PEARL'I·EST. **a** Of pearl, pearls, or mother-of-pearl; adorned with or abounding in pearls. **b** Having the form or appearance of a pearl or pearls. **c** Of a color, luster, purity, or the like, suggestive of pearl or mother-of-pearl; also, highly precious as a pearl.
pearl'y (pûr'lĭ), *adv.* Like or suggesting a pearl or pearls, esp. in luster, color, or shape.
pearl'y, *n.;* *pl.* PEARLIES (-lĭz). Clothing with pearl buttons, such as costermongers wear. *Slang, Eng.*
pearly disease. = PEARL DISEASE.
pearly everlasting. An American everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*) having floccose-woolly herbage and small corymbose heads with pearly white, scarious involucres.
pearly gates. The twelve gates of heaven, each made of a pearl (*Rev.* xxi. 21); hence, heaven.
pearly nautilus. See NAUTILUS, 1 **a.**

peak'goose', *n.* [*peak* a dolt + *goose.*] Simpleton; ninny. *Obs.*
peak'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
peak'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
peakt. Peaked. *Ref. Sp.*
peak'ward (pēk'wĕrd), *adv.* See -WARD.
peak'y-faced', *adj.* See -FACED.
peak'y-ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
peald. Pealed. *Ref. Sp.*
Peale's falcon (pēlz). See PEREGRINE FALCON.
pean hammer. Var. of PEEN HAMMER.
pearce. ✝ PARSE, PIERCE.
pearch. ✝ PARCH, PERCH.
peare. ✝ PAIR; PEAR; PEER, *n.*
pear·la'ceous. Var. of PERLACEOUS.
pearl'ash', *n.* Also **pearl ash.** See POTASH, 1.
pearld. Pearled. *Ref. Sp.*
pearl'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PEARL.
pearl'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
pearl'stone', *n.* = PERLITE, 1.
pearl'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pear'main (pâr'mān), *n.* [ME. *permayn, parmayn,* fr. OF. *permain, parmain* (F. *permaine,* fr. E.), fr. (assumed) VL. *Parmanus* of or from Parma, in Italy. Cf. PARMESAN.] **1.** An old variety of pear. *Obs.*
2. Any of a number of different varieties of apples, esp. the Blue *Pearmain.*
pear midge. A minute gall midge (*Contarinia pyrivora*) which lays its eggs in the flower buds of the pear. The larvae destroy the developing fruits.
pear'mon'ger (pâr'mŭng'gĕr), *n.* A pear seller.
pear psylla. = PEAR-TREE PSYLLA.
pear quince. A variety of quince with pear-shaped fruit.
pear sawfly. = PEAR SLUG.
pear scab. *Plant Pathol.* A disease of the pear caused by the fungus *Venturia pyrina,* similar to apple scab but producing more lesions on the twigs.
pear scale. Any of several scale insects which infest pear trees; esp.: **a** A brown hemispherical bark louse (*Lecanium corni*). **b** The San Jose scale. **c** The scurfy bark louse.
pear shell. Any marine univalve shell of the genus *Pyrula,* native of tropical seas.
pear slug. The sluglike larva of a sawfly (*Eriocampoides limacina*), which feeds on the foliage of the pear tree.

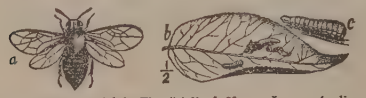

Pear Slug. *a* Adult Fly (× 2); *b* Young Larvae feeding; *c* Full-grown Larva.

pear squash. The chayote.
peart (pĕrt; pyĕrt), *adj.* Dial. var. of PERT. Specif.: **a** In good or better health and spirits; brisk; active; frisky; flourishing; — said of animals and plants as well as men. **b** Mentally alert; quick; smart. — **peart'ly,** *adv.* — **peart'ness,** *n.*
pear'en (-ĕn), *v. t.* To make peart; to freshen; — often with *up. Dial.*
pear thorn. The pear haw.
pear thrips. A destructive thrips (*Taeniothrips inconsequens*) native to Europe, which attacks the buds and young fruits of prune, cherry, pear, and almond trees.
pear'—tree' psyl'la. A yellowish or greenish jumping plant louse (*Psylla pyricola*) often destructive to the pear. See PSYLLA, *Illust.*
pear'wood' (pâr'wŏŏd'), *n.* The wood of the white pear (*Pterocelastrus rostratus*), family Celastraceae.
peas'ant (pĕz'ănt; -'nt), *n.* [ME. *paissaunt,* fr. OF. *païsant, païsent* (F. *paysan*), fr. *païsenc* (with suff. *-enc,* fr. Teut. *-ing;* cf. -ING, 3), fr. *païs, pays,* land, country, fr. LL. *pagensis,* fr. L. *pagus* country district. See PAGAN.] **1.** A countryman; rustic; esp., in European countries, a tiller of the soil either as a small proprietor or as a laborer.
2. A serf; also, a boor or clown. *Obs.*
3. A base fellow; knave; rascal. *Obs.*
peas'ant, *adj.* **1.** Like a peasant; base; boorish. *Obs.*
Perdy, thou *peasant* Knight. *Spenser.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or produced by, peasants; rustic; as, *peasant* homes, laces, or customs.
Peasant Bard. Robert Burns.
peasant blue. A color, blue in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
peasant holder. = PEASANT PROPRIETOR.
peas'ant·ize (pĕz'ăn·tīz; pĕz''n-), *v. t.* To make peasants of (a class); to make peasantlike.
peasant lace. Coarse, inexpensive lace, made usually with the bobbin, as Milan point and torchon.
peas'ant·like' (pĕz'ănt·lĭk'; pĕz''nt-), *adj.* Like or characteristic of a peasant; base; rude; clownish.
peas'ant·ly, *adj.* Peasantlike. *Now Rare.*
peasant proprietor. A peasant who owns the soil he cultivates; — in its broadest sense including those called *farmers* in the United States. Cf. MÉTAYER. — **peasant proprietorship.**
peas'ant·ry (pĕz'ănt·rĭ; -'nt·rĭ), *n.* **1.** Peasants, collectively; a body of peasants; as, an abject *peasantry;* the *peasantries* of Europe.
2. State, position, or rank of a peasant; quality or behavior of a peasant; rusticity; as, *peasantry* of manners.
Peas'ants' Cru·sade' (pĕz'ănts; -'nts). The general movement of disorderly hordes of poor people from the Rhine country in a crusade in the spring of 1096, led by Peter the Hermit, Walter the Penniless, and others.
peasant sleeve. A long sleeve, nearly rectangular in shape, set into a dropped shoulder waist, and gathered at the wrist.
Peasants' Revolt. A revolt of the peasant classes; as the *Jacquerie* in France (1358), or the *Bundschuh Insurrections* in Germany (1492–1514); specif., *Eng. Hist.,* an uprising of the lower classes in 1381. Bodies of insurgents marched on London, but were induced to disperse, first by King Richard II, who promised to grant their demands, and later by a show of the royal forces. The movement obtained temporary abolition of the poll taxes, the virtual annulment of the Statute of Laborers, and hastened the abolition of villeinage. The revolt is often called *Wat Tyler's Rebellion,* after its chief leader, Wat Tyler.
Peasants' War. A bloody insurrection of peasants in Germany in 1524–25, fomented by the fanatical Anabaptist leader Thomas Munzer, and suppressed with great cruelty.
pea sausage. = ERBSWURST.
pease (pēz), *n.; obs. pl.* PEASES (-ĕz; -Iz; 119); PEASEN (-'n). [Older form of *pea.* See PEA.] **1.** A pea. *Obs.*
2. Pl. of PEA, usually collective. See PEA, *Note.*
pease, *v. t.* [ME. *paisen,* fr. OF. *paisier,* fr. *pais* peace. See PEACE.] To reconcile; appease; pacify; quiet. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To make peace; to become still. *Obs.*
pease brose. Pottage made with pease meal. *Scot. & Ir.*
pease'cod' (pēz'kŏd'), *n.* A pea pod.
pease'cod'—bel'lied, *adj.* Of a kind of doublet (fashionable about the end of the 16th century), having a stuffed or quilted front extending to a point below the waistline.
pease crow. A tern. *Local, Eng.*
pea'—shoot', *v. t. & i.* To shoot with a peashooter.
pea'shoot'er (pē'shōōt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A metal tube used by boys as a toy blowgun; — called also a *beanshooter* and (*locally, U. S.*) a *puttyblower.*
2. A slingshot; a beanshooter (sense **2**). *U. S.*

pea shrub. = PEA TREE **a.**
pea soup. **a** A soup made of a puree of peas, often creamed. **b** *Colloq.* A heavy dull yellow fog. — **pea'—soup',** *adj.*
pea spot. = PEA BLIGHT. *Gr. Brit.*
pea'stick' (pē'stĭk'), *n.* Also **pea'stake'** (-stāk'). A long stake or branch upon which garden peas are trained. — **pea'stick'ing, pea'stak'ing** (-stāk'ĭng), *n.*
peas'y (pēz'ĭ), *adj.* **a** *Scot.* Full of, or made of, peas. **b** Resembling peas in size, color, etc.
peat (pēt), *n.* [Cf. MD. *pete* godmother, goddaughter. *Ozf. E. D.*] **1.** A pet; a dear woman or girl; a darling; also, a spoiled woman; — used in endearment and reproach.
2. A favorite; minion; specif., a lawyer supposed to be under the peculiar patronage of a particular judge. *Archaic.*
peat, *n.* [ME. *pete,* Anglo-Lat. *peta,* perh. of Celt. origin. Cf. PIECE.] **1.** A piece of turf cut for use as fuel.
2. Any mass of semicarbonized vegetable tissue formed by partial decomposition in water of various plants, esp. mosses of the genus *Sphagnum.* Cf. COAL. Peat varies in consistency from a turf to a slime. As it decomposes its color deepens, old peat being dark brown or black, and keeping little of the plant texture. According to its formation, it is known as *bog peat* (mosses), *heath peat, meadow peat* (grasses and sedges), *forest peat* or *wood peat* (trees), and *sea peat* (seaweeds). For use as a fuel, peat is dried, and often compressed. It is widely found in many parts of the world and increasingly important, but, owing to its bulk and its large content of water and ash, does not compete seriously with coal. Peat is also somewhat used as a fertilizer, as stable litter, for making charcoal, etc.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:
peat digger, peathouse, peat-rooted, peat-smoked, peatstack.
peat, *v. i.* To cut peat; — chiefly in *pres. part. Obs.*
peat bank. A place from which peat is cut.
peat bog. A bog containing peat; an accumulation of peat.
peat coal. **a** A natural product intermediate between peat and lignite. **b** An artificial fuel made by carbonizing peat.
peat'er·y (pēt'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* [From *peat,* after MLL. *petaria.*] A peat bog or bank.
peat fiber. *Hort.* A peatlike substance of the finely chopped roots and rootstocks of various wild ferns, used for potting orchids, etc.
peat gas. Gas made by distilled peat.
peat hag. Ground from which peat has been cut; a peat pot. See 6th HAG **c.**
peat machine. A machine for grinding and briquetting peat.
peat'man (pēt'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A digger or seller of peat.
peat moor. A peat bog.
peat moss. **1.** Any moss from which peat has formed; specif., sphagnum moss.
2. A peat bog; also, peat itself. *Eng. & Scot.*
pea tree. Any of several plants of the pea family (Fabaceae); specif.: **a** Any Asiatic tree of the genus *Caragana,* esp. *C. chamlagu,* the Chinese pea tree. **b** The Colorado hemp (*Sesbania grandiflora*). **c** The red sandalwood *Adenanthera pavonina.* **d** The laburnum.
peat reek. The reek or smoke of peat; hence, the peculiar flavor of whisky distilled over peat as fuel; also, whisky thus made, or Highland whisky in general.
peat'ship (pēt'shĭp), *n.* The status of a peat, or judge's protégé.
peat soil. *Geol.* A soil consisting largely of peat and consequently rich in humus and of acid reaction.
peat spade. A spade with an L-shaped blade for cutting out peat in blocks.
peat'wood' (pēt'wŏŏd'), **peat'weed'** (-wēd'), *n.* The swamp loosestrife. *U. S.*
peat'y (pēt'ĭ), *adj.* Of, resembling, or abounding in, peat.
‖peau (pō), *n.* [F.] Skin; — used in English chiefly in names of fabrics, esp. silks, whose appearance or texture is further distinguished, as **peau' de cygne'** (d' sēn'y') (skin of a swan), a very fine lustrous silk with a very soft surface; **peau' de soie'** (swä') (skin of silk), a supple, slightly lustrous silk with a grained texture.
Peau'cel'lier's' cell (pō'sĕl'yāz'). [After C.N. *Peaucellier* (b. 1832), French general.] See STRAIGHT-LINE, *adj.*
Peaucellier's straight-line motion. See STRAIGHT-LINE, *adj.*
pea vetchling. A Siberian everlasting pea (*Lathyrus pisiformis*).
pea'vey, pea'vy (pē'vĭ), *n.; pl.* PEAVEYS; PEAVIES (-vĭz). [After Joseph *Peavey,* the inventor.] *Lumbering.* A stout lever like a cant hook, but having the end armed with a strong and sharp spike.

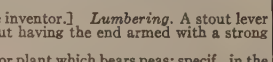
Peavey.

pea vine. Any vine or plant which bears peas; specif., in the United States: **a** The earthpea *Amphicarpa comosa.* **b** = BUFFALO PEA **b.**
pea'—vine' clover. The zigzag clover.
pea weevil. **a** A small weevil (*Mylabris,* syn. *Bruchus pisorum*) which destroys peas by eating out the interior. **b** A European weevil (*Sitones lineatus*) which feeds on the leaves of peas.

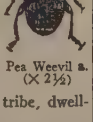
Pea Weevil **a.** (× 2½)

pe'ba (pē'bä), *n.* [Pg., abbr. fr. Tupi *tatupeba,* fr. *tatu* armadillo + *peba* flat.] A small armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctum*) having nine movable bands of scutes. It ranges from Texas to Paraguay.
Pe'ba (pā'bä), *n.* An Indian of a Peban tribe, dwelling in northeastern Peru. — *adj.* = PEBAN.
Pe'ban (pā'băn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a South American Indian linguistic family, comprising the Pebas, Yaguas, and Yameos, of northeastern Peru.
peb'ble (pĕb''l), *n.* [AS. *papol* in *papolstān* pebblestone.] **1.** A small roundish stone, esp. one worn and rounded by the action of water; a pebblestone; also, a gem occurring in the form of pebbles; as, Scotch *pebble,* referring to an agate or other gem found in streams or elsewhere. Cf. COBBLESTONE. "Children gathering *pebbles.*" *Milton.*
2. Transparent and colorless quartz; rock crystal; as, Brazilian *pebble;* also, among opticians, a lens of it.
3. Pebbleware.
4. Pebble leather; also, the surface produced by pebbling.
5. The color flax.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
pebble-covered, pebble-dashed, pebble-paved, pebble-paven, pebble-strewn.

peb'ble (pĕb''l), *v. t.;* -BLED (-'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). **1.** To pelt with or as with pebbles; also, to pave with pebbles.
2. To grain (leather, paper, etc.) so as to produce a rough and irregularly indented surface.
pebble cast. A cast or casting of pebbles, esp. from the sea.
peb'bled (pĕb''ld), *adj.* Abounding in, or covered or strewn with, pebbles; pebbly.
pebble dash. = ROCK DASH.
pebble gravel. See GRAVEL, *n.,* **2 a.**
pebble grinder. See GRINDER, **6.**
peb'ble·heart'ed (pĕb''l·här'tĕd; -tĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Stony-hearted; hardhearted.
pebble leather. Pebbled leather. See PEBBLE, *v.,* **2.**
pebble mill. *Ore Dressing.* A ball grinder that uses hard rounded stones or pebbles for grinding media.
pebble powder. Gunpowder pressed and cut into large cubical grains, to render it slow-burning.
peb'ble·stone' (pĕb''l·stōn'), *n.* [AS. *papolstān.*] A pebble; also, pebbles collectively.
pebble vetch. A variety of the common vetch (*Vicia sativa*).
peb'ble·ware' (pĕb''l·wâr'), *n.* [*pebble* + *ware.*] *Ceramics.* A variety of Wedgwood ware having a mottled surface produced by mingling colored pastes in the body of the pottery.
peb'bly (pĕb'lĭ), *adj.;* PEB'BLI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); PEB'BLI·EST. Full of or resembling pebbles; pebbled.
pé'brine' (pā'brēn'), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *pebrino,* fr. *pebre* pepper, fr. L. *piper.* See PEPPER.] A contagious disease of the silkworm and other caterpillars produced by a microsporidian protozoan (*Nosema bombycis*). — **peb'ri·nous** (pĕb'rĭ·nŭs), *adj.*
pe'ça (pā'sä), *n.* [Pg., lit., piece. See PIECE.] The johannes, or half dobra. *Portugal.*
pe·can' (pē·kăn'; -kän'; 277), *n.* [Earlier *paccan,* of Algonquian origin; cf. Ojibway *pagăn* any hardshelled nut, Abnaki *pagann;* cf. F. *pacane.*] **a** A species of hickory (*Carya illinoensis*) of the south central United States, with roughish bark and hard but brittle wood, attaining great size in Texas; also, its wood. **b** The smooth, oblong, thin-shelled nut of this tree. It has a richly flavored kernel.
pec'ca·ble (pĕk'ä·b'l), *adj.* [ML. *peccabilis.* See PECCANT.] Liable or prone to sin; susceptible to temptation. — **pec'ca·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*
pec'ca·dil'lo (-dĭl'ō), *n.; pl.* -LOES, -LOS (-ōz). [Sp. *pecadillo,* dim. of *pecado* a sin, fr. L. *peccatum.* See PECCANT.] A slight offense; a petty fault.
Syn. — See FAULT.
pec'can·cy (pĕk'ăn·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [LL. *peccantia.*] Quality or state of being peccant; also, a sin; an offense.
pec'cant (pĕk'ănt), *adj.* [L. *peccans, -antis,* pres. part. of *peccare* to sin.] **1.** Sinning; guilty of transgression; as, *peccant* angels.
2. Violating a principle or rule, as of taste or propriety; incorrect; faulty; as, *peccant* writing.
3. [OF.] Morbid; corrupt; unhealthy; inducing disease — **pec'cant·ly,** *adv.* — **pec'cant·ness,** *n.*
pec'cant (pĕk'ănt), *n.* An offender; a sinner.
pec'ca·ry (pĕk'ä·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz), sometimes PECCARY. See PLURAL, *Note.* [Sp. *pecarí,* of Cariban origin; cf. Aparai *pakirú,* Chayma *paquera.*] Either of two species of American piglike mammals ranging from Texas to Paraguay. The ***collared peccary*** (*Pecari angulatus*) is about three feet long and is grizzled, with an indistinct white collar. The ***white-lipped peccary*** (*Tayassu pecari*) is larger and chiefly blackish with whitish cheeks. They have a complex stomach, a gland on the back, and only three toes on the hind feet. They are nocturnal and gregarious.

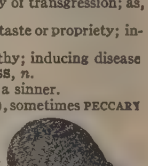
Collared Peccary (*Pecari angulatus*).

pec·ca'tion (pĕ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *peccatio.*] A sinning.
pec·ca'vi (pĕ·kā'vī; pĕ·kä'vē). [L.] I have sinned; hence: *n.; pl.* PECCAVIS (-vĭz; -vēz). A confession or acknowledgment of sin.
pech (pĕk), *n.* [Imitative.] *Chiefly Scot.* A breath; pant: heavy sigh. — *v. i.* To breathe heavily; pant.
pecht (pĕkt), *n.* [Said to be Pictish.] In Scottish folklore, a kind of gnome or fairy, usually dark and pygmy.
Pecht. Var. of PICT.
pe'cite (pē'sĭt), *n.* [Trade name.] *Elec.* An insulating material of wax and plaster.
peck (pĕk), *n.* [ME. *pek,* fr. OF. *pek,* of obscure origin; cf. F. *picotin* a peck, OF. *bichete* grain measure, *pichet* pot, salt measure, *pichier,* and E. PITCHER a jug.] **1.** The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts. See MEASURE, *Table.*
2. A peck measure.
3. A kind of utensil, resembling the head of a drum, for holding bread or oatcake. *Isle of Man.*
4. A great deal or a great many; a large quantity or number; as, a *peck* of troubles.
peck (pĕk), *v.;* PECKED (pĕkt); PECK'ING. [Like MLG. *pecken,* a collat. form of PICK to pierce.] *Transitive:* **1. a** To strike with the beak; to thrust the beak into; as, a bird *pecks* a tree. **b** To strike repeatedly and, often, quickly with a pick or other pointed instrument, as in breaking up earth or ice, or in making a design on stone; — sometimes with *down, in, into* or *up.*
2. To pick up with or as with the beak; — often with *up.*
This fellow *pecks* up wit as pigeons peas. *Shak.*
3. To make (a hole, a series of indentations, strokes, or the like) by striking with the beak or a pointed instrument; as, to *peck* a design on marble.
4. = *peck at,* below.
5. a *Colloq.* To eat. **b** To bite daintily or nibble. **c** To kiss (a cheek) as if with a beak.
——, *Intransitive:* To strike, break, or pick up, something with repeated small blows or movements with or as if with a beak; to make a hole or a series of holes or strokes with something pointed as a beak; as, a hen that *pecks* all day, to *peck* with a pickax.
peck at. To strike at with the beak; to attack or harass with petty and repeated blows; also, to carp at; nag; tease.
peck (pĕk), *n.* **1.** Act of pecking; a quick, sharp stroke, as with the beak of a bird, a pointed instrument, etc.
2. The mark or impression made as a result of pecking; a prick, hole, dot, stroke, or the like.
3. *a Slang.* Food. **b** A kiss like a bird's peck.

pearse. † PARSE, PIERCE.
pear'-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.
pear'y. Var. of PEERIE, *n.*
peas. Pease. *Ref. Sp.*
peas'ant-born', *adj.* See -BORN.
peas'ant-ess, *n.* Fem. of PEASANT.
peas'ant-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
peas'ant-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
peas'ant-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
peas'cod'. Var. of PEASECOD.
pease. † PEACE, PEISE, PIECE.
pease'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
pea'sen, pea'son (pē'z'n). Pl. of PEASE. *New Dial.*
pease'weep. Var. of PEESWEEP.
pea'-soup'er, *n.* = PEA SOUP **b.**
pea'stone', *n.* = PISOLITE.
peas'weep. Var. of PEESWEEP.
peau'der, peau'ter. † PEWTER.
pea'vie. Var. of PEAVEY.
peaze. Var. of PEISE.
pea'zy (pē'zĭ). Var. of PEASY.
peb'ble-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.
peb'l. Pebble. *Ref. Sp.*
pecan brown. = GOLDEN CHESTNUT. [Vars. of PECCARY.]
pec'a·ri, pec'a·ry, pec'ca·ri.
pec'ca·bl. Peccable. *Ref. Sp.*
pec'ca·dill', *n.* [F. *peccadille,* fr. Sp. *pecadillo.*] A peccadillo. *Obs.*
peccan, peccane. Vars. of PECAN.
pec'co. Var. of PEKOE.
pece, *n.* [ML. *pecia.* Cf. PIECE.] A drinking vessel. *Obs.*
pece. † PEACE, PEISE.
pech'an (pĕx'ăn), *n.* The stomach; also, the gullet. *Obs. Scot.*
pe'chys (pē'kĭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [Gr. *pēchys,* prop., forearm.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
pecify. † PACIFY.
peche. † PEACH, PITCH.
pêche Mel'ba (pāsh). = PEACH MELBA.
pecher. † PEACHER, PITCHER.
pe'chys (pē'kĭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [Gr. *pēchys,* prop., forearm.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

peck (pĕk), *n.* A fungus disease affecting the living tree.

peck, *v. t.* [Var. of PICK to throw.] To pitch; throw; jerk. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

peck, *v. i.* To fall or pitch forward; stumble. *Eng.*

peck. *Dial.* var. of PECH, PICK.

pecked (pĕkt), *adj. Archaeol.* Shaped or made by striking or abrading with a hammerstone in contrast to chipping.

peck'ed (pĕk'ĭd; -ĭt), *adj.* Peaked; pointed. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

peck'er (pĕk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** An instrument for pecking, as a pick. **2.** One who or that which pecks; specif.: **a** A woodpecker. **b** A bird's bill. **c** *Slang.* An eater or feeder. **3.** *Slang.* **a** One's nose. **b** Spirits; courage. **4.** = 1st PICKER.

peck'er-wood' (pĕk'ĕr-wŏŏd'), *n.* A woodpecker.

peck'et (pĕk'ĕt; -ĭt), *v. t. & i.* [From PECK, *v.*; perh. influenced by F. *becqueter.*] To peck repeatedly.

peck'ham-ite (pĕk'ăm-īt), *n.* [After Stephen F. *Peckham* (1839–1916), Am. chemist.] *Mineral.* An iron magnesium silicate present in some meteorites.

peck'i-ness (pĕk'ĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* See -NESS; specif., *Plant Pathol.* = PIN ROT.

peck'ish (pĕk'ĭsh), *adj.* **a** Hungry; also, tempting as food. **b** Inclined to peck or nag; irritable. *U. S.* — **peck'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **peck'ish-ness,** *n. Both Colloq.*

peck'le (pĕk'l), *n. & v.* Speckle. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

peck'le, *v. i.* [Freq. of PECK to pick.] To peck lightly or repeatedly.

peck'led (pĕk'ld), *adj.* [Cf. SPECKLED.] Speckled; variegated. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

peck'ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Speckled. *Rare.*

Peck'sniff (pĕk'snĭf), *n.* A canting hypocrite in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit.* Although using every form of deception and rascality to advance his own interests, he continually utters moral precepts and pretends to virtue even in drunkenness and in the shame which discovery of his duplicity brings. — **Peck-sniff'er-y** (pĕk-snĭf'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*

Peck-sniff'i-an (pĕk-snĭf'ĭ-ăn; 159), *adj.* Characterized by hypocrisy or unctuous insincerity; sometimes, lacking in moral courage or candor; disingenuous. — **Peck-sniff'i-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), **Peck'sniff-ism** (pĕk'snĭf-ĭz'm), *n.*

peck'y (pĕk'ĭ), *adj.;* -I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. [From PECK a stroke.] *Plant Pathol. & Forestry.* Rotted in isolated areas, leaving pockets filled with mycelium or partly decayed wood, as in certain wood rots.

peck'y, *adj. Colloq.* **1.** [From PECK to pitch.] Given to stumbling, as a horse; of a sea, choppy. **2.** [From PECK to strike.] Resembling a bird's peck.

pecky cypress. Cypress lumber affected by peck. Such lumber is very durable in damp ground.

Pe·cop'ter·is (pē-kŏp'tĕr-ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pekein* to comb + *pteris* a kind of fern.] *Paleontol.* **a** An extensive genus of Carboniferous fossil ferns; — so named from the regular comblike arrangement of the leaflets. **b** [*not cap.*] A fossil of this genus. — **pe·cop'ter·oid** (-oid), *adj.*

Pec'o·ra (pĕk'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [L., cattle, pl. of *pecus.*] *Zool.* A division of artiodactyl ungulate mammals, restricted as now used to the ruminants with a four-chambered stomach, that is, the deer, antelopes, oxen, sheep, goats, and giraffes. There are but two functional digits on each foot, and the metacarpals and metatarsals of these are fused. The upper incisor teeth are wanting.

Pe·co·rī'no cheese (pā'kō-rē'nō). = ROMANO CHEESE.

Pe'cos (pā'kōs), *n.* An Indian of a Tanoan tribe, formerly occupying the most populous pueblo in New Mexico.

pec'tase (pĕk'tās), *n.* [*pectin* + *diastase.*] *Biochem.* **a** An enzyme that accelerates the conversion of pectin into pectic acid, the latter becoming a gel, especially in the presence of calcium, barium, or strontium salts; — called also *pectinase.* **b** Pectinase **a.**

pec'tate (-tāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of pectic acid.

pec'ten (pĕk'tĕn), *n.; pl.* PECTINES (-tĭ-nēz). [L., a comb, something resembling a comb, a kind of shellfish. See PECTINATE.] **1.** *Zool. & Anat.* **a** Any of various comblike organs (see COMB, *n.*, 5), esp. that in the eye of nearly all birds and many reptiles, a vascular pigmented membrane with parallel plications suggesting the teeth of a comb, which projects into the vitreous humor of the eye, from the point of entrance of the optic nerve. It is represented in teleost fishes by a club-shaped process, called the *falciform process,* which extends across the vitreous humor to the inner surface of the lens. **b** The pubic bone. **2.** *Zool.* **a** [*cap.*] The type genus of Pectinidae, including the common market scallops. **b** [*not cap.*] Any mollusk of this genus; a scallop. **c** In scorpions, one of a pair of comblike appendages on the underside of the body behind the legs, thought to be sensory organs.

pec'tic (pĕk'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *pēktos* curdled.] *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, pectin.

pectic acid. *Chem.* Any pectic substance composed mostly of colloidal polymeric galacturonic acids and essentially free from methyl ester groups.

pectic substance. *Chem.* Any of a group of complex colloidal carbohydrate derivatives of plant origin, containing a large proportion of units derived from galacturonic acid. The chief classes are protopectins, pectins, and pectinic and pectic acids.

pec'tin (pĕk'tĭn), *n.* [Gr. *pēktos* curdled, congealed, fr. *pēgnynai* to make fast or stiff; cf. F. *pectine.*] *Biochem.* Any of the group of water-soluble, methylated pectic substances occurring in plant tissues or obtained by restricted treatment of protopectin with protopectinase, acids, or other reagents; also, the group as a whole. Pectin is white and amorphous and is found in or obtained from fruits, succulent vegetables, etc. It yields viscous solutions with water, and, when combined with acid and sugar in proper concentration, yields a jelly which is the basis of fruit jellies. The process of obtaining the water-soluble pectins from the water-insoluble protopectins is one of partial hydrolysis. On further restricted hydrolysis pectins yield pectic acids and methyl alcohol. Pectins belong to the wider group known as *pectinic acids,* colloidal derivatives of galacturonic acid containing more than a negligible proportion of methyl ester groups.

Pec'ti·na'ce·a (pĕk'tĭ-nā'shē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See PECTEN.] *Zool.* A suborder (or superfamily) of bivalve mollusks of the order Filibranchia, which has no siphons, comprising the scallops (Pectinidae) and their allies (Limidae, Spondylidae). — **pec'ti·na'cean** (-shăn), *n.* — **pec'ti·na'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

pec'ti·na'ceous (pĕk'tĭ-nā'shŭs), *adj.* Pertaining to, or containing, pectin.

pec'ti·nal (pĕk'tĭ-năl; -n'l), *adj.* [L. *pecten* comb. See PECTINATE.] **1.** Pertaining to, or resembling, a comb. **2.** *Anat.* = PECTINEAL **a.**

pec'tin·ase (pĕk'tĭn-ās), *n.* [See PECTIN; -ASE.] *Biochem.* **a** An enzyme that accelerates the hydrolysis of pectin and pectic acid into their simplest cleavage products, which are probably arabinose, galactose, and galacturonic acid; — called also *pectase.* **b** = PECTASE **a.**

pec'ti·nate (pĕk'tĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.* To interlace. *Rare.*

pec'ti·nate (pĕk'tĭ-nāt), *adj.* [L. *pectinatus,* past part. of *pectinare* to comb; fr. *pecten, -inis,* a comb; akin to L. *pectere* to comb, Gr. *pekein,* Gr. *kteis* a comb, L. *pexus* woolly, Armen. *asr* a fleece, AS. *feax* hair, OHG. *fahs.* See 1st FEE; cf. FIGHT, PAXWAX, PECTORAL.] Shaped like a comb; having, or designating, narrow parallel projections, teeth, or divisions, suggestive of the teeth of a comb; as, *Bot.,* a *pectinate* leaf. See ANTENNA, *Illust.;* LEAF, *Illust.* — **pec'ti·nate·ly,** *adv.*

Pectinate Frond of a Fern (*Polypodium pectinatum*).

pectinate claw. A claw having a serrate edge, found in some birds, and supposed to be used in cleaning the feathers.

pec'ti·nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **a** *Rare.* Interlaced, like two combs. **b** Pectinate.

pec'ti·na'tion (pĕk'tĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of combing. **2.** State of being pectinate; also, a pectinate part; a comb-like toothing.

pec'ti·na'to- (pĕk'tĭ-nā'tō-). A combining form from Latin *pectinatus,* meaning *pectinate,* used to denote *pectinately, pectinate and,* as in **pec'ti·na'to-den·tic'u·late, pec'ti·na'to-fim'bri·cate, pec'ti·na'to-pin'nate.**

pec·tin'e·al (pĕk·tĭn'ē-ăl), *adj.* [See PECTEN.] *Anat.* **a** Pertaining to, or in the region of, the pubic bone. **b** Pertaining to the pectineus muscle.

pectineal line. *Anat.* The iliopectineal line.

pectineal process. *Zool.* See PREPUBIS.

pec·tin'e·us (pĕk·tĭn'ē-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pecten, -inis,* comb.] *Anat.* A flat quadrangular muscle of the upper front and inner aspect of the thigh, arising mostly from the iliopectineal line of the pubis and inserted between the lesser trochanter and the linea aspera of the femur.

pectini-. A combining form for *pecten,* as in *Pectinibranchia, pectiniform,* **pec'ti·nif'er·ous, pec'ti·ni·ros'trate.** See -FEROUS, ROSTRATE.

Pec'ti·ni·bran'chi·a (pĕk'tĭ-nĭ-brăng'kĭ-ä), **Pec'ti·ni·bran'chi·a'ta** (-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL. See PECTEN; -BRANCHIA.] *Zool.* A large order of gastropods (subclass Streptoneura), having a single kidney and typically a single comblike ctenidium which is usually attached to the mantle throughout its length. The heart has only one auricle. Syn. *Monotocardia.* — **pec'ti·ni·branch'** (pĕk'tĭ-nĭ-brăngk'), **pec'ti·ni·bran'chi·an** (-brăng'kĭ-ăn), **pec'ti·ni·bran'chi·ate** (-āt), *adj. & n.*

Pec·tin'i·dae (pĕk·tĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PECTEN.] *Zool.* A family of bivalve mollusks which have but one adductor muscle, comprising the scallops. It belongs to, and was formerly coextensive with, the suborder Pectinacea. — **pec'ti·nid** (pĕk'tĭ-nĭd), *n. & adj.* — **pec'ti·noid** (-noid), *adj.*

pec·tin'i·form (pĕk·tĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *adj.* **a** Comblike; pectinate. **b** Resembling a scallop shell.

pectiniform septum. *Anat.* The fibrous septum between the corpora cavernosa.

pec'ti·nite (pĕk'tĭ-nīt), *n.* [See PECTINATE.] A fossil scallop shell.

pec'tin·ous (pĕk'tĭ-nŭs), *adj.* Pert. to, or containing, pectin.

pec'tize (pĕk'tīz), *v. t. & i.* [See PECTIN.] *Physical Chem.* To change from a sol to a gel; to coagulate. — **pec'tiz·a·ble** (-tīz-ä-b'l), *adj.* — **pec'ti·za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tĭ-zā'-), *n.*

pec'to·cel'u·lose (pĕk'tō-sĕl'ū-lōs), *n.* [*pectic* + *cellulose.*] *Chem.* Any of several protopectins composing, or contained in, many plant fibers, the cellular tissue of fruits, etc. They were formerly so named because regarded as combinations of pectic substances and celluloses.

pec'to·lite (pĕk'tō-līt), *n.* [G. *pektolith,* fr. Gr. *pēktos,* compacted + *lithos* stone.] *Mineral.* A whitish or grayish monoclinic mineral in crystal aggregates or fibrous masses. It is an acid sodium calcium silicate, $HNaCa_2(SiO_3)_3$. H., 5. Sp. gr., 2.68–2.78.

pec'to·ral (pĕk'tō-răl), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *pectoral,* fr. L. *pectoralis,* fr. *pectus, -oris,* the breast; perh. akin to Skr. *pakṣmala* hairy, shaggy, and L. *pexus* woolly. See PECTINATE; cf. EXPECTORATE, PARAPET, PEYTREL.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, situated or occurring in or on, or worn on, the breast, or chest; as, the *pectoral* muscles; — applied specif., *Zool.,* to either of a pair of horny shields of the plastron, in certain turtles. **2.** Relating to, or good for, diseases of the chest or lungs; as, a *pectoral* remedy. **3.** Proceeding from one's breast or heart, as the seat of one's emotional or spiritual life; subjective; inner; fervent.

pec'to·ral, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pectorale* a breastplate, neut. of *pectoralis.*] **1.** Something worn on the breast; a covering, protection, or ornament for the breast. **2.** Specif.: **a** An ornamental plate or the like; a decorative breastplate, as that worn by the Jewish high priest. **b** = PECTORAL CROSS. **c** *Obs.* A housing for a horse. **d** A chest protector. **3.** [From PECTORAL, *adj.*] A medicine for diseases of the chest organs, as the lungs. **4.** *Anat. & Zool.* A pectoral part or organ; esp.: **a** A pectoral fin. **b** A pectoral muscle. See PECTORALIS. **c** A pectoral element, as a shield. **5.** *Armor.* A breastplate.

pectoral arch *or* **girdle.** *Anat. & Zool.* The bony or cartilaginous arch supporting the forelimbs of a vertebrate. It corresponds to the pelvic arch of the hind limbs, but is usually not attached to the spinal column. Primitively it consists of a single cartilage on each side; in the elasmobranchs these are fused into a single cartilaginous arch. In higher forms the cartilage becomes ossified and divided into distinct elements (the scapula above, the precoracoid and coracoid below) and complicated by the addition or substitution of one or more membrane bones. In man the scapula alone of the original elements is well developed, the coracoid being represented only by a process, and the precoracoid replaced by the clavicle, which connects the scapula with the sternum, and is the only bony connection of the arm bones with the rest of the skeleton.

pectoral cross. *Eccl.* Cross worn on the breast by bishops and abbots, and sometimes also by canons.

pectoral fins. The fins of a fish which correspond to the forelimbs of a quadruped. See FIN, *n.*, 1.

pec'to·ral'gi·a (pĕk'tō-răl'jĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pectus, pectoris,* the breast + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the chest.

pec'to·ra'lis (pĕk'tō-rā'lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pectoralis* pectoral.] *Anat. & Zool.* One of the muscles which connect the ventral walls of the chest with the bones of the upper arm and shoulder. In flying vertebrates (birds and bats) they are the chief muscles of flight, and are enormously developed. In man there are two on each side: **a** The ‖**pec'to·ra'lis ma'jor,** which arises from the clavicle, the sternum, the cartilages of most or all of the ribs, and from the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, and is inserted by a strong, flat tendon into the posterior bicipital ridge of the humerus. **b** The ‖**pec'to·ra'lis mi'nor,** which lies beneath the pectoralis major, arises from the third, fourth, and fifth ribs, and is inserted by a flat tendon into the coracoid process of the scapula.

pec'to·ral·ist (pĕk'tō-răl-ĭst), *n. Theol.* One of the sect having as motto *Pectus facit theologum* (The heart makes the theologian). Cf. PECTORAL THEOLOGY.

pectoral limbs. *Zool.* The anterior of the two pairs of limbs characteristic of vertebrates; the arms or forelimbs. They are modified as wings in birds, pectoral fins in fishes, etc., and are supported by the pectoral arch.

pectoral muscle. *Anat. & Zool.* A muscle of the breast; a pectoralis muscle.

pectoral ridge. *Anat.* A ridge characterizing the upper ventral part of the humerus.

pectoral sandpiper. A rather small sandpiper (*Pisobia melanotos*) with a thickly streaked breast which breeds in Arctic America and migrates through most of North and South America and straggles to Europe; — called also *jacksnipe* and *grass snipe.*

pectoral theology. Theology supposed to be derived from the heart, and which hence makes much of religious experience as a source of spiritual truth.

‖**pec'to·ri'loque'** (pĕk'tō'rē'lōk'), *n.* [F.] A stethoscope.

pec'to·rĭ-lo'qui·al (pĕk'tō-rĭ-lō'kwĭ-ăl), *adj.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, pectoriloquy.

pec'to·rĭl'o·quism (pĕk'tō-rĭl'ō-kwĭz'm), *n.* Pectoriloquy.

pec'to·rĭl'o·quous (-kwŭs), *adj.* Pectoriloqual.

pec'to·rĭl'o·quy (-rĭl'ō-kwĭ), *n.* [F. *pectoriloquie,* fr. L. *pectus, -oris,* the breast + *loqui* to speak.] *Med.* Distinct sound of a patient's voice heard in auscultation. It usually indicates some morbid change in the lungs.

pec'tous (pĕk'tŭs), *adj. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, protopectin or pectin.

pec·tun'cu·late (pĕk·tŭng'kū-lāt), *adj.* [L. *pectunculus* small scallop.] *Zool.* Minutely pectinate.

Pec·tun'cu·lus (pĕk·tŭng'kū-lŭs), *n.* [L., small scallop.] *Zool.* A genus of marine bivalve mollusks of the family Arcidae.

pec'tus (pĕk'tŭs), *n.; pl.* PECTORA (pĕk'tō-rä). [L., the breast.] *Zool.* **a** The breast of a bird. **b** The lower surface of the thorax, or of the prothorax, of an insect.

pec'u·late (pĕk'ū-lāt), *v.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *peculatus,* past part. of *peculari* to peculate, fr. *peculium* private property. See PECULIAR.] *Intransitive:* To steal, or appropriate wrongfully, moneys, esp. public moneys, entrusted to one's care; to embezzle. —, *Transitive:* **1.** To embezzle from (the public). *Obs.* **2.** To embezzle, as funds committed to one for official uses.

pec'u·late (-lāt), *n.* [L. *peculatus.*] Peculation. *Obs.*

pec'u·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or practice of peculating; embezzlement.

pec'u·la'tor (pĕk'ū-lā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who peculates.

pe·cul'iar (pē-kūl'yĕr), *adj.* [Obs. F. *peculier,* fr. L. *peculiaris,* fr. *peculium* private property; akin to L. *pecunia* money. See PECUNIARY.] **1.** Belonging especially or exclusively to an individual or individuals, as property or possessions; privately rather than publicly or commonly owned, used, etc.

> But what's his offense?
> Groping for trouts in a *peculiar* river. *Shak.*

2. Characteristic of or belonging to one only, as a person, place, class, race, or nation; distinctive; — often with *to;* as, the *peculiar* features of Gothic architecture; a custom *peculiar* to Methodism, to England, to college students; the *peculiar* cries of animals. **3.** Separate; distinct; independent; single. *Now Rare.* **4.** a Different from the usual or normal; singular; hence, special; particular; as, to find oneself in a *peculiar* situation; a matter of *peculiar* interest to everybody. **b** *Colloq.* Queer; odd; eccentric; as, his actions are *peculiar* today. **5.** *Eng. Canon Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, a jurisdiction not subject to the ordinary of the diocese. See COURT OF PECULIARS.

Syn. — See SPECIAL, STRANGE.

Ant. — Ordinary, normal, usual, customary.

— in peculiar. As a particular, personal, or individual characteristic or possession. *Obs.*

pe·cul'iar (pē-kūl'yĕr), *n.* **1.** That which is peculiar; as: **a** An exclusive property or privilege; prerogative.

> Revenge is . . . the *peculiar* of Heaven. *South.*

b *Obs.* Exclusive quality; peculiarity. **c** *Obs.* = PECULIAR PEOPLE **a.** **d** *Obs.* A wife or mistress. **e** Private or special concern, interest, or activity; — always qualified by a possessive. **f** *Obs.* A particular instance; one of a class. **2.** A place, country, office, etc., exempt from ordinary jurisdiction. **3.** [*cap.*] One of the sect called the Peculiar People. **4.** At Oxford, Eng., a member of the Evangelical party. **5.** In the New England colonies, a piece of land, precinct, or district not in any town nor constituting a town. *Obs.* **6.** *Eng. Eccl. Law.* A church or parish exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary in whose territory it is, and within the jurisdiction of another as the sovereign (then called *royal peculiar*), an archbishop, a bishop of another diocese, or a dean. See DEAN OF A PECULIAR.

peculiar institution. Negro slavery; — often, formerly so called (more fully, the *peculiar domestic institution of the South*) from about 1854 on. *U. S.*

pe·cul'iar·ism (pē-kūl'yĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* The teachings or practices of Peculiars; also, the cult of peculiarity.

pe·cu'li·ar'i·ty (pē-kū'lĭ-ăr'ĭ-tĭ; pē-kūl'yăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -ITIES (-tĭz). **1.** The quality or state of being peculiar, esp. of being distinctive, singular, or unusual in character, constitution, appearance, or the like; distinctiveness; singularity; as, to sacrifice *peculiarity* of speech to uniformity.

> All that openness of heart, that sweet *peculiarity* of manner . . . which are so much a part of herself. *Jane Austen.*

2. That which is peculiar in a person or thing; a distin-

---

peck'age (pĕk'ĭj), *n.* [From PECK to strike.] Meat; food. *Obs.*

peck'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

peck'ho. Var. of PEKOE.

peck horn. *Music.* = ALTHORN. *Colloq.*

peckt. Pecked. *Ref. Sp.*

pec'o. Var. of PEKOE.

pecocks. + PEACOCK.

pecok. + PEACOCK.

pect. + PECK, *n.*

pec·tin'ae·al, pec·tin'ae·us. Vars. of PECTINEAL, PECTINEUS.

pec'ti·nes (pĕk'tĭ-nēz), *n., pl.* of PECTEN.

pec·tin'ic ac'id (pĕk·tĭn'ĭk), [See PECTIN.] = ARABINOSE.

pec·tin'o·gen (pĕk·tĭn'ō-jĕn), *n.* = PROTOPECTIN.

pec'ti·nose (pĕk'tĭ-nōs), *n.* [*pectin* + *-ose.*] = ARABINOSE.

pec'to·ra (pĕk'tō-rä), *n., pl.* of PECTUS.

pec'to·ral·ly, *adv.* of PECTORAL.

pec'tos·ase (pĕk'tōs-ās), *n.* = PROTOPECTINASE.

pec'tose (pĕk'tōs), *n.* [*pectic* + *cellulose.*] = PROTOPECTIN. — **pec·to'sic** (pĕk-tō'sĭk), *adj.*

pec'to·sin·ase (pĕk'tō-sĭn-ās), *n.* = PROTOPECTINASE.

pec'tron, *n.* [Prob. due to confusion with F. *poitrine* breast, or L. *pectus, pectoris.*] A poitrel. *Obs.*

pec·tun'cle, *n.* [L. *pectunculus* small scallop.] A cockle. *Obs.*

pec'ul (pĕk'ŭl). Var. of PICUL.

guishing character; a distinctive feature; a singularity; as, to know the *peculiarity* of each bird call.
3. Partiality to someone or something; particularity in interest, affections, etc.
His regard for her seemed to have lost all its *peculiarity*. *F. Burney.*

pe·cul'iar·ize (pē·kūl'yĕr·īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To assign or appropriate as exclusive. *Obs.* **2.** To make peculiar or distinctive; to individualize.

pe·cul'iar·ly, *adv.* In a peculiar manner or way.

peculiar motion. *Astron.* The actual proper motion of a star, being the observed proper motion corrected for the effect of the parallactic motion or movement of the solar system toward the solar apex.

peculiar people. *Eccl.* **a** Jehovah's own people; the people of Israel (*Deut.* xiv, 2); — used of themselves by the early Christians and by many succeeding Christian bodies, such as the Friends, to emphasize their nonconformity to the world. **b** [*caps.*] A religious sect founded in 1838 at Plumstead, England, which refuses medical aid, relying on prayer alone.

pe·cu'li·um (pē·kū'lĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L. See PECULIAR.] **1.** *Rom. Law.* The property which a person, as a wife, child, or slave, under the potestas, manus, or mancipium of another has as his own private property, either by the permission of the paterfamilias or master, or by the rules of law. The peculium became the property of the paterfamilias or master at his pleasure except in certain cases, as ‖***pe·cu'li·um ad'ven·ti'ti·um*** (ăd'vĕn·tĭsh'ĭ·ŭm), or ‖***bo'na ad'ven·ti'ti·a*** (bō'nȧ ăd'vĕn·tĭsh'ĭ·ȧ), property left by a wife to her child out of her separate estate or later acquisitions other than from the father's estate.
2. A fund or property held by one as his own exclusive possession, or for his own private use.
Where the wife gets a separate *peculium* or stock, either from her father or a stranger. *Erskine's Principles.*

pe·cu'ni·ar'y (pē·kū'nĭ·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -kū'nyĕr·ĭ; -nĭ·ĕr·ĭ; 159), *adj.* [L. *pecuniarius*, fr. *pecunia* money, orig., property in cattle, fr. *pecus* cattle. See 1st FEE; cf. PECULIAR.] **1.** Consisting of money; exacted or given in money; also, entailing a money penalty; as, a *pecuniary* penalty or reward; *pecuniary* aid.
2. Relating or pertaining to money; monetary; as, *pecuniary* affairs, losses, difficulties, or considerations.
Syn. — See FINANCIAL.

pe·cu'ni·ar'y, *n.* Money; *pl.* money resources or affairs. *Obs.*

pe·cu'ni·os'i·ty (-ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Pecunious quality or state.

pe·cu'ni·ous (pē·kū'nĭ·ŭs; 159), *adj.* [F. or L. See IMPECUNIOUS.] **a** Possessing much money; rich. **b** *Obs.* Money-mad.

ped (pĕd), *n.* [ME. *pedde*, of uncert. origin. Cf. PAD pannier, PADLOCK, PEDDLER.] A covered basket; hamper; pannier. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

ped-. **a** = PEDO-. **b** = PEDI-.

-ped. Var. of -PEDE.

ped'a·gog'ic (pĕd'ȧ·gŏj'ĭk, -gō'jĭk), **ped'a·gog'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *paidagōgikos*; cf. F. *pédagogique*.] Of or pertaining to a pedagogue; suited to, or characteristic of, a pedagogue; concerned with, or treating of, pedagogy or education. — **ped'a·gog'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ped'a·gog'ic (-gŏj'ĭk), *n.* = PEDAGOGY.

ped'a·gog'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Science or art of teaching; principles and rules of teaching; pedagogy. See -ICS.

ped'a·gog·ism (pĕd'ȧ·gŏg·īz'm; -gō·jĭz'm), **ped'a·gogu·ism** (-gŏg·īz'm), *n.* The system, occupation, character, or manner, of pedagogues.

ped'a·gog'ist (pĕd'ȧ·gŏj'ĭst; -gō'jĭst), *n.* A specialist in pedagogy.

ped'a·gogue (pĕd'ȧ·gŏg; 185), *n.* Also **ped'a·gog.** [OF., fr. L. *paedagogus*, fr. Gr. *paidagōgos*, fr. *pais, paidos*, a boy + *agōgos* leading, fr. *agein* to lead, guide. See FOAL; AGENT. Cf. PEDANT.] **1.** *Class, Antiq.* A slave who had the general charge of his master's sons in their youth, and attended them to and from school.
2. **a** A teacher of children or youth; a schoolmaster. **b** Sometimes, a teacher who is a pedant.

ped'a·gogue, *v. t. & i.* [From the n.] To teach; to act as teacher (of).

ped'a·gogu'er·y (pĕd'ȧ·gŏg'ĕr·ĭ; -gŏg'rĭ), *n.* Pedagogism.

ped'a·gogu'ish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Characteristic of, or befitting, a pedagogue.

ped'a·go'gy (pĕd'ȧ·gō'jĭ; -gŏj'ĭ; *or, esp. Brit.* -gŏg'ĭ; 277), *n.* [F. *pédagogie*, fr. Gr. *paidagōgia*.] **1.** The art, practice, or profession, of teaching; now, esp., systematized learning or instruction concerning principles and methods of teaching.
2. Instruction or discipline.
3. A place of instruction; a school. *Hist.*

ped'al (pĕd'ăl, -l'; pē'dăl, -d'l; *the second pron. is usual only in technical [Anat. & Zool.] use*), *adj.* [L. *pedalis*, fr. *pes, pedis*, foot. See FOOT; cf. PEDESTRIAN.] **1.** (*pron.*, *see* NOTE, *above*) Of or pertaining to the foot, or feet, in any sense of that word.
2. (*pron.* pĕd'ăl; -l') Of or pertaining to a pedal.

ped'al (pĕd'ăl; -l'), *n.* [F. *pédale*, fr. It. *pedale*, fr. L. *pedalis*, adj. See PEDAL, *adj.*] **1.** A lever acted on by the foot; a treadle, as in a lathe or a bicycle; specif.: a *Organs.* (1) Any of the keys of the keyboard played upon with the feet; hence, loosely, the pedal keyboard of an organ. (2) A foot lever for drawing or shutting off one or more stops; a combination or composition pedal. (3) A foot lever for opening and shutting the swell box. (4) Any of various foot levers for special purposes, as for coupling two keyboards. **b** *Pianos.* (1) A foot lever for lifting the dampers from the strings; the damper pedal. (2) A foot lever for bringing a muffler between the hammers and strings, for shortening the stroke of the hammers, or for shifting them so that they strike one of the strings for each note; the soft pedal. (3) Any of various foot levers for special uses, as for sustaining a particular tone or tones when struck. (4) Any of the keys of a pedalier. **c** *Harps.* Any one of the foot levers (now seven) by which the strings are stopped to raise their pitch either one or two half steps. **d** *Reed Organs.* A treadle.
2. The light straw from the lower portion of wheat stalks; also, a plait made of it.
3. (*pron.* pĕd'ăl, -l'; pē'dăl; -d'l) *Geom.* A pedal curve or surface.
4. *Music.* = PEDAL POINT.

ped'al (pĕd'ăl; -l'), *v. i.*; -ALED (-ăld; -l'ld), -ALLED; -AL·ING, AL·LING. To use or work the pedals of an organ or bicycle; to propel oneself by means of pedals. — *v. t.* **a** To work the pedals of (a bicycle). **b** *Slang.* To exert pressure, esp. a restraining influence, upon, in the manner of a piano pedal; — often *soft-pedal*. — **ped'al·er, ped'al·ler** (pĕd'ăl·ĕr; -l'ĕr), *n.*

pedal board *or* **clavier.** *Music.* A pedal keyboard, esp. of an organ.

pedal coupler. *Music.* A coupling mechanism in the organ to make a manual stop sound when the pedals are played.

ped'al curve *or* **sur'face** (pĕd'ăl, -l'; pē'dăl, -d'l). *Geom.* A curve or surface, the locus of the foot of a perpendicular let fall from a fixed point on the line tangent to a given curve, or on the plane tangent to a given surface, of which it is a pedal.

pedal ganglion (*pron.* pē'dăl; -d'l). *Zool.* In most mollusks, either of a pair of ganglia supplying nerves to the muscles of the foot. They correspond to the subesophageal ganglia of many other invertebrates, but are often far removed from the esophagus and joined to the cerebral ganglia by long nerves. In Amphineura they are represented by a pair of nerve cords, the **pedal cords.**

Pe·da'li·a'ce·ae (pē·dā'lĭ·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEDALIUM.] *Bot.* A family of annual or perennial hairy tropical herbs (order Polemoniales) with opposite leaves and often with handsome flowers having bilabiate corollas. There are 14 genera and about 50 species. *Pedalium* and *Sesamum* (which see) are typical genera. — **pe·da'li·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

pe·da'li·an (pē·dā'lĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Pedal. *Rare.*

ped'a·lier' (pĕd'ȧ·lēr'), *n.* [F. *pédalier.*] *Music.* **a** A pedal keyboard attached to a piano. **b** An independent pedal keyboard for practice.

Pe·da'li·on (pē·dā'lĭ·ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pēdalion* rudder.] *Zool.* See SCIRTOPODA.

ped'al·ism (pĕd'ăl·īz'm; -l'·īz'm), *n.* Action of feet; use of pedals. — **ped'al·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

pe·dal'i·ter (pē·dăl'ĭ·tĕr), *adv.* [NL., with L. adv. ending.] *Organ Playing.* On the pedal keyboard; — opposed to *manualiter*.

pe·dal'i·ty (pē·dăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* A measuring by paces; a going on foot. *Rare.*

Pe·da'li·um (pē·dā'lĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pēdalion* a kind of plant, prop., a rudder, fr. *pēdos* oar; — alluding to the keeled angles of the fruit.] *Bot.* A genus of plants, typifying the Pedaliaceae, and having as its only known species *P. murex* of India and tropical Africa. It is a smooth annual musky herb with dentate leaves and yellow axillary flowers. The mucilaginous seeds are used in medicine for making poultices.

ped'al key (pĕd'ăl; -l'). = 2d PEDAL, **1 a** (1).

pedal keyboard. *Music.* A keyboard of pedals.

pedal note. *Music.* **a** = PEDAL POINT. **b** A tone produced by depressing a pedal; also, its notation. **c** One of the low tones sounded by the trombone and other brass-wind instruments, an octave below the pitches ordinarily produced. These pedal notes (or tones) represent the fundamental of the harmonic series, the second of which is ordinarily considered to be the lowest feasible tone.

pedal organ. *Music.* See ORGAN, **1 c.**

pedal piano. A pianoforte with a pedal keyboard attached.

pedal point. *Music.* A single tone, usually the tonic or dominant, sustained by one voice part while the others move in independent harmonies; organ point; also, the phrase or passage in which the sustained tone occurs. It is generally found in the bass (***drone bass***), and follows the rule of beginning and ending on an accented beat, and of forming at these points an essential part of the harmony. Double pedal points sometimes occur.

pedal polygon *or* **polyhedron.** *Math.* The polygon or polyhedron whose vertices are the feet of the perpendiculars let fall from a given point on the sides or faces of a given polygon or polyhedron.

pedal surface. = PEDAL CURVE.

ped'a·nal'y·sis (pĕd'ȧ·năl'ĭ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *ped-* + *analysis.*] Psychoanalysis as practiced upon children.

ped'ant (pĕd'ănt), *n.* [F. *pédant*, fr. It. *pedante*, prob. fr. ML. *paedagogans*, pres. part. of *paedagogare* to instruct, fr. *paedagogus* teacher. See PEDAGOGUE.] **1.** **a** *Obs.* A schoolmaster; a pedagogue; tutor. **b** *Hist.* A type of schoolmaster much satirized in Renaissance drama.
2. One who makes a display or affectation of learning, esp. of book learning; also, an erudite person who unduly emphasizes minutiae in the use or presentation of his knowledge; a formalist or precisionist in teaching or scholarship.
A scholar, yet surely no *pedant*, was he. *Goldsmith.*

ped'ant, *adj.* Pedantic.

ped'ant·ess, *n.* A female pedant.

pe·dan'tic (pē·dăn'tĭk), *adj.* Also, *Rare*, **pe·dan'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl). Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling, a pedant; ostentatious of learning; as, a *pedantic* writer or description. — **pe·dan'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pe·dan'ti·cism (pē·dăn'tĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* Something pedantic; a pedantic idea or expression.

ped'ant·ism (pĕd'ăn·tĭz'm), *n.* [F. *pédantisme.*] **1.** The office of a teacher or schoolmaster; also, state of being under a teacher; pupilage. *Obs.*
2. The ostentatiousness or formalism of a pedant; pedantry.
3. A pedantic action, expression, or trait.

ped'ant·ize (-tĭz), *v. t.* To make a pedant of. — *v. i.* To play the pedant.

ped'an·toc'ra·cy (pĕd'ăn·tŏk'rȧ·sĭ), *n.* [*pedant* + *-cracy.*] The government or sway of pedants; a governing body of pedants. — **pe·dan'to·crat** (pē·dăn'tō·krăt), *n.* — **pe·dan'to·crat'ic** (-krăt'ĭk), *adj.*

ped'ant·ry (pĕd'ănt·rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *pédanterie*, fr. It. *pedanteria.*] **1.** Ostentatiousness, formalism, didacticism, or the like, in the presentation or application of knowledge or learning, esp. by a teacher or scholar.
This *pedantry* of quotation. *Cowley.*
2. An instance of this; a pedantic expression, act, method, etc.; as, a book full of *pedantries*.
Syn. — See LEARNING.

One of the Pedata (*Cucumaria minuta*). *a* Ambulacra; *t* Tentacles. (×2)

ped'a·ry (pĕd'ȧ·rĭ), *adj.* [L. *pedarius* of the foot.] **a** Of or pertaining to the feet or walking. **b** *Obs.* Inferior.

Pe·da'ta (pē·dā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEDATE.] *Zool.* A group (formerly an order) of holothurians having tube feet, either in longitudinal rows or scattered over the surface of the body. It embraces the orders Aspidochirota and Dendrochirota, or, in a broad sense, all holothurians except the Apoda.

ped'ate (pĕd'āt), *adj.* [L. *pedatus* having feet, fr. *pes, pedis*, a foot.] **a** Having a foot or feet; specif., *Zool.*, having tube feet, as many holothurians. **b** Footlike; specif., *Bot.*, of leaves, palmate, with the lateral lobes cleft into two or more segments, or with each primary lobe cleft on one side only. See LEAF, *Illust.*

ped'at·ed (pĕd'ăt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Pedate. *Rare.*

ped'ate·ly cleft (pĕd'āt·lĭ). *Bot.* Pedatifid.

pedately veined. Having two strong branching lateral veins and a slender midrib, as pedate leaves.

pe·dat'i- (pē·dăt'ĭ-; pē·dā'tĭ-). *Bot.* A combining form from Latin *pedatus*, meaning *pedate*, used to denote *pedately*, as in:

pedatifid	pedatilobed	pedatisect
pedatiform	pedatinerved	pedatisected
pedatilobate	pedatipartite	

pe'da·tro'phi·a (pē'dȧ·trō'fĭ·ȧ; pĕd'ȧ-), *n.* Also **pe·dat'ro·phy** (pē·dăt'rō·fĭ). [NL., fr. *ped-* + Gr. *atrophia* atrophy.] *Med.* Atrophic disease of children.

ped'der (pĕd'ĕr), *n.* [Prob. fr. PED basket.] A peddler; hawker. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ped'dle (pĕd'l), *v.*; -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (pĕd'lĭng). [From PEDDLER.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To travel about with wares for sale; to go from place to place, or house to house, retailing goods; as, to *peddle* without a license.
2. [Cf. PIDDLE.] To do a small business; to be busy about trifles; to piddle.
No science *peddling* with the names of things. *J. R. Lowell.*
—, *Transitive:* To sell from place to place; to retail by carrying from customer to customer; to hawk; hence, to deal out or disseminate in small quantities; as, to *peddle* fruit or tinware; scandal *peddled* from mouth to mouth.

ped'dler, ped'lar (pĕd'lĕr), *n.* [ME. *pedlere*, prob. fr. *pedder* peddler. See PEDDER.] **1.** One who peddles. Etymologically and in general use there is no distinction between *peddler* and *hawker;* but technically, in England, a distinction is made by statutory definition, which uses *hawker* for one who goes about with a beast of burden or other means of artificial carriage, and restricts *peddler* to one who travels on foot (34 & 35 Vict. c. 96). In the United States *peddler* and *hawker* are used as synonymous in statutes regulating the vending of goods. A peddler or hawker is distinguished from a canvasser, drummer, or solicitor, in that the latter do not carry about their goods and sell and deliver them, but merely take orders for another who afterwards delivers them, whether by the one who took the order or otherwise. So also a peddler is distinguished from a person, as a farmer, who, having a fixed place of business, sells the product of his business from house to house.
2. The larva of certain leaf beetles of the genus *Cassida* and allies. *Eastern U. S.*

ped'dler's French (pĕd'lĕrz). A jargon used by vagabonds and thieves, esp. in the 16th century; hence, gibberish.

ped'dler·y, ped'lar·y (pĕd'lĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-īz). **1.** The trade or goods of a peddler; hawking; small retail business, like that of a peddler.
2. Something as trifling as peddled wares; trumpery; trash. *Obs.*

ped'dling (pĕd'lĭng), *adj.* [Cf. PIDDLING.] Petty; insignificant. "The miserable remains of a *peddling* commerce." *Burke.* — **ped'dling·ly,** *adv.*

-pede (-pēd). [F. or L.; F. *-pède*, fr. L. *-pes, -pedis*, fr. *pes, pedis*, foot. See FOOT.] A combining form, from Latin *-pes, -pedis*, denoting *-foot, -footed*, as in centipede, velocipede.

pede cloth (pēd). [See PEDE WINDOW.] An altar carpet

pe'dee (pē'dē), *n.* Footboy; serving boy. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

pe'e·li'on (pē'ĕ·lĭ'ŭn), *n.* [F. *pied de lion*, lit., lion's foot.] *Obs.* Any of various plants: **a** The Christmas rose. **b** Lady's-mantle.

pe'er·as'ty, paed'er·as'ty (pē'ĕr·ăs'tĭ; pē'dĕr-), *n.* [NL. *paederastia*, fr. Gr. *paiderastia*, fr. *paiderastēs*, fr. *pais, paidos*, boy + *eran* to love.] Sodomy with a boy. — **pe'er·ast, paed'er·ast** (pē'ĕr·ăst; pē'dĕr-), *n.* — **pe'er·as'tic, paed'er·as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), *adj.* — **pe'er·as'ti·cal·ly, paed'er·as'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

‖**pe'des fi'ni·um** (pē'dēz fĭn'ĭ·ŭm). [ML.] *Eng. Law.* Feet of fines. See FOOT OF THE FINE.

pe·de'sis (pē·dē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pēdēsis* a leaping.] Brownian movement.

ped'es·tal (pĕd'ĕs·tăl; pĕd'ĭs-; -t'l), *n.* [F. *piédestal*, fr. It. *piedestallo, piedistallo*, fr. *piè* (*piede*) *di stallo* foot of a stall, seat, place for standing or staying, fr. L. *pes, pedis*, foot, *de* of, and OHG. *stal* standing place, station, place. See FOOT; STALL, *n.* Cf. FOOTSTALL.] **1.** In late classic and neoclassic art, the support or foot of a column, and hence of a statue, vase, lamp, harp, etc.; the part on which an upright work stands. It consists of three parts, the base, the dado, and the surbase moldings. See DADO, *Illust.*
Build him a *pedestal*, and say, "Stand there!" *Cowper.*
2. Figuratively: **a** Any base or foundation; a support. "Because pedigree was the *pedestal* of the British constitution." *Sir W. Lawson.* **b** An elevated or superior plane; a position of esteem, often, self-esteem; as, to put one's friends on a *pedestal*.
3. *a Mach.* A separate bearing or pillow block; also, a housing for such. **b** A metal support which carries one end of a bridge truss or girder and transmits the load it receives to the top of a pier or abutment.
4. *Ordnance.* = PIVOT STAND.
5. *Railroads.* **a** A guide in the frame of a car or truck which slides against the sides of the journal box as the car body rides on the springs. **b** *Brit.* An axle guard of an automotive vehicle.

ped'es·tal (pĕd'ĕs·tăl; -ĭs·tăl; -t'l), *v. t.*; PED'ES·TALED (-tăld; -t'ld) or PED'ES·TALLED; PED'ES·TAL·ING or PED'ES·TAL·LING. To place on or furnish with a pedestal or foundation; to elevate in position; to exalt.
Vice prostrate, virtue *pedestaled* at last. *Browning.*

pedestal box. *Mach.* A journal box.

pedestal mount. *Ordnance.* A mount for a gun whose pedestal, or pivot stand, is in the general form of a truncated cone. See RAPID-FIRE GUN, *Illust.*

pedestal pile. A concrete pile which is cast in place with a bulblike enlargement at its lower end.

pedestal rock. A residual or erosional rock mass balanced upon a relatively slender neck or pedestal.

pe·des'tri·al (pē·dĕs'trĭ·ăl), *adj.* [L. *pedester.* See PEDESTRIAN.] Of or pertaining to the feet; employing the foot or feet. *Obs.* — **pe·des'tri·al·ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

pe·des'tri·an (pē·dĕs'trĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *pedester, -estris*, fr. *pes, pedis*, foot. See PEDAL.] **1.** Going on foot; performed on foot; as, a *pedestrian* journey.
2. Of or pertaining to walking; hence, slow, dull, or commonplace; unimaginative; as, *pedestrian* verse; a *pedestrian* mind.

pe·cul'iar·ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*

pe·cul'iar·some, *adj.* See -SOME.

pe·cu'ni·al, *adj.* [OF., fr. LL. *pecunialis.*] Pecuniary. *Obs.*

pe·cu'ni·ar·i·ly (pē·kū'nĭ·ĕr'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of PECUNIARY. [COUNT.]

pecuniary unit. = UNIT OF ACCOUNT.

pe'da (pē'dȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of PEDUM.

ped'age (pĕd'ĭj), *n.* [ML. *pedagium*, for *pedaticum.* See PEAGE.] = PEAGE. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

ped'a·goge. Pedagogue. *Ref. Sp.*

ped'a·gog'al (pĕd'ȧ·gŏg'ăl), *adj.* = PEDAGOGIC. [AL TEST.]

pedagogical test. = EDUCATION-

Ped'a·hel (pĕd'ȧ·hĕl; pē·dā'ĕl). *Bib.*

Pe·dah'zur (pē·dĕ'zĕr). *Bib.*

Pe·da'iah (-dā'yȧ; -dĭ'ȧ). *Bib.*

ped'ald. Pedaled. *Ref. Sp.*

ped'al·ier. Var. of PEDALER.

ped'ant·esque', *adj.* See -ESQUE.

ped'ant·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

pe·dan'ti·cal·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pe·dan'tic·ly, *adv.* = PEDANTICALLY. *Rare.* [*Rare.*]

pe·dan'tic·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ped'ate·ly, *adv.* of PEDATE.

ped'dler·ess, *n.* See -ESS.

ped'dler·ism, *n.* See -ISM.

‖**pe'de clau'do.** [L.] With lame or halting foot; — adapted from *Horace* (*Odes*, III. iii. 32).

ped'e·re'ro. Var. of PEDRERO.

pe'des, *n.*, *pl.* of PES.

pe·des'tri·an (pē·dĕs'trĭ·ăn), *n.* A walker; one who journeys on foot; a foot traveler; specif., a professional walker.

pe·des'tri·an·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Act, art, or practice of a pedestrian; addiction to walking as a form of exercise; also, *Derogatory*, a pedestrian or plodding quality or style.

pe·des'tri·an·ize (-ĭz), *v. i.* To practice walking; to go afoot.

ped'e·ten'tous (pĕd'ē·tĕn'tŭs), *adj.* [L. *pes, pedis*, foot + *tendere, tentum*, to stretch out; cf. L. *pedetentim* by degrees.] Proceeding gradually or cautiously. *Rare.*

Pe·de'tes (pē·dē'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pēdētēs* leaper, fr. *pēdan* to leap.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the jumping hare. It constitutes a family **Pe·det'i·dae** (pē·dĕt'ĭ·dē), or subfamily **Ped'e·ti'nae** (pĕd'ē·tī'nē). See JUMPING HARE.

pede window (pēd). [L. *pes, pedis*, foot.] A window placed at the foot of a cross, as in the west end of a cruciform church.

ped'i- (pĕd'ĭ-), **ped-.** A combining form, Latin *pedi-*, from *pes, pedis*, meaning *foot*, as in *pedicure*.

ped'i-. = PEDIO-.

ped'i·al'gi·a (pĕd'ĭ·ăl'jĭ·ă; pē'dĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pedion* sole of the foot + *-algia*.] *Med.* Pain or neuralgia in the foot.

Ped'i·as'trum (pĕd'ĭ·ăs'trŭm; pē'dĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. *pedi-* + Gr. *astron* star.] *Bot.* A genus of free-floating green algae (family Hydrodictyaceae), having flat, platelike colonies of two or more polygonal coenocytic cells, the marginal cells usually differing in shape and having two (rarely one) projections of the cell wall.

pe'di·at'ric, pae'di·at'ric (pē'dĭ·ăt'rĭk; pĕd'ĭ-), *adj.* [Gr. *pais, paidos*, child + *iatric*.] *Med.* Pertaining to care and medical treatment of children.

pe'di·a·tri'cian, pae'di·a·tri'cian (-ə·trĭsh'ăn), *n.* *Med.* A physician specializing in pediatrics; a pediatrist.

pe'di·at'rics, pae'di·at'rics (pē'dĭ·ăt'rĭks; pĕd'ĭ-), *n.* *Med.* That branch of medical science which treats of the hygiene and diseases of children.

pe'di·at'rist (-ăt'rĭst; pē·dī'ə·trĭst), *n.* Specialist in pediatrics.

ped'i·at'ry (pĕd'ĭ·ăt'rĭ; pē·dī'ə·trĭ), *n.* Pediatrics.

ped'i·cel (pĕd'ĭ·sĕl; -s'l), *n.* [NL. *pedicellus*, dim. fr. L. *pediculus*. See PEDICLE.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Any slender stalk, esp. one that supports a fruiting or spore-bearing organ; as, the *pedicel* of a sporangium. **b** In seed plants, one of the ultimate divisions of a common peduncle, bearing a single flower. **2.** *Anat. & Zool.* **a** A small or short stalk or stem; a peduncle, or footstalk; a narrow basal part by which a larger part or body is attached, as the outgrowth of the frontal bone which supports the antler of a deer, the pedicle of a vertebra, etc. **b** A small foot or footlike organ, as a tube foot of an echinoderm. **c** The second joint of the antenna of many Hymenoptera, between the scape and funicle. **d** The nodiform basal segment of the abdomen of an ant.

ped'i·celed (pĕd'ĭ·sĕld; -s'ld), *adj.* Pedicellate.

ped'i·cel'lar (pĕd'ĭ·sĕl'ẽr), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a pedicel.

ped'i·cel·la'ri·a (-sĕ·lā'rĭ·ă; 79), *n.*; *pl.* -RIAE (-ē). [NL. See PEDICEL.] *Zool.* Any of certain peculiar minute forceps-like organs (cf. FORCIPULATA), borne in large numbers on the external integument of sea urchins and starfish and also often on the spines of the latter. Their probable function is to keep the body clear of small parasites and other foreign objects.

ped'i·cel·late (pĕd'ĭ·sĕ·lāt), *adj.* [NL. *pedicellus* + *-ate*.] Also **ped'i·cel·lat'ed** (pĕd'ĭ·sĕ·lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119). Having, or attached by, a pedicel.

ped'i·cel·la'tion (-sĕl·ā'shŭn), *n.* State or quality of being pedicellate.

ped'i·celled (pĕd'ĭ·sĕld; -s'ld), *adj.* Pedicellate.

ped'i·cel'li·form (pĕd'ĭ·sĕl'ĭ·fôrm; pĕd'ĭ·sĕl'ĭ·fôrm'), *adj.* Having the form of a pedicel.

Ped'i·cel·li'na (pĕd'ĭ·sĕ·lī'nə), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of ectoprocytous Bryozoa in which the zooids have a bell-shaped body on a slender pedicel.

ped'i·cle (pĕd'ĭ·k'l), *n.* [L. *pediculus* footstalk, little foot, dim. of *pes* foot. See PEDAL; cf. PEDICEL.] A pedicel; a peduncle, or footstalk, as of a brachiopod; specif., *Anat.*, the basal part of each side of the neural arch of a vertebra, connecting the laminae with the centrum.

pe·dic'u·lar (pē·dĭk'ū·lẽr), *adj.* [L. *pedicularis*, fr. *pediculus* a louse.] Of or pertaining to lice; having pediculosis; lousy.

Pe·dic'u·la'ri·a (pē·dĭk'ū·lā'rĭ·ă; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pedicularis* pert. to lice. See PEDICULAR.] *Zool.* A genus of small marine snails related to and somewhat resembling the cowries. They are parasitic on corals.

Pe·dic'u·la'ris (pē·dĭk'ū·lā'rĭs; 79), *n.* [L. (sc. *herba* herb), lousewort. See PEDICULAR.] *Bot.* A large genus of hemiparasitic herbs of the figwort family (Scrophulariaceae), found in temperate or alpine regions. They have pinnate or pinnatifid leaves and variously colored bilabiate flowers in terminal spikes. The species are called *lousewort* and *wood betony*.

pe·dic'u·late (pē·dĭk'ū·lāt), *adj.* *Zool.* **a** Pedicellate. **b** Of or pertaining to the Pediculati. — *n.* One of the Pediculati.

pe·dic'u·lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Pedicellate; pedunculate.

Pe·dic'u·la'ti (-lā'tī), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEDICLE.] *Zool.* An order or suborder of highly specialized teleost fishes, including the anglers and batfishes. They have jugular ventral fins, and the pectoral fins are placed at the end of a wristlike or armlike process produced by the elongation and modification of the hypercoracoid and hypocoracoid. The anterior portion of the dorsal fin is modified into a special structure, or lure (see ANGLER, *Illust.*).

ped'i·cule (pĕd'ĭ·kūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *pédicule*.] A pedicel.

pe·dic'u·li·cide (pē·dĭk'ū·lĭ·sīd), *n.* [See PEDICULA; -CIDE.] An agent for destroying lice. — **pe·dic'u·li·cid'al** (-sīd'ăl; -l; 66), *adj.*

Ped'i·cu'li·dae (pĕd'ĭ·kū'lĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *pediculus* louse.] *Zool.* A family of true lice (Anoplura) including the human lice and related species. See LOUSE, 1 a. — **pe·dic'u·lid** (pē·dĭk'ū·lĭd), *n. & adj.*

pe·dic'u·lo- (pē·dĭk'ū·lō-). *Anat.* A combining form for *pediculus*, meaning *a pedicle*, used in adjectives to denote *pertaining to pedicles and*, as in **pe·dic'u·lo·fron'tal, pe·dic'u·lo·pa·ri'e·tal.** See FRONTAL, PARIETAL.

pe·dic'u·lo·pho'bi·a (-fō'bĭ·ă; 159), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pediculus* louse + *-phobia*.] *Med.* Morbid dread of pediculosis.

pe·dic'u·lo'sis (-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pedicul-* + *-osis*.] *Med.* Infestation with lice; lousiness.

pe·dic'u·lous (pē·dĭk'ū·lŭs), *adj.* [L. *pediculosus*.] Lousy.

Pe·dic'u·lus (pē·dĭk'ū·lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a louse.] *Zool.* **a** A genus of true lice including the common forms infesting man. See LOUSE, 1 a. **b** [*not cap.*] A louse.

ped'i·cure (pĕd'ĭ·kūr), *n.* [*pedi-* + L. *cura* care.] **1.** The care, esp. professional care, of the feet and foot troubles; chiropody.

2. One who practices chiropody; a chiropodist.

— **ped'i·cure,** *v. t.* — **ped'i·cur·ism** (-kūr·ĭz'm), *n.* — **ped'i·cur'ist** (-kūr'ĭst), *n.*

ped'i·form (pĕd'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*pedi-* + *-form*.] Shaped like a foot.

pe·dig'er·ous (pē·dĭj'ẽr·ŭs), *adj.* [*pedi-* + *-gerous*.] Having feet.

ped'i·gra'ic (pĕd'ĭ·grā'ĭk), *adj.* [Irreg. fr. *pedigree* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or giving, a pedigree. *Rare.*

ped'i·gree (pĕd'ĭ·grē), *n.* [ME. *pedegru*, fr. OF. *pié de grue* (F. *pied de grue*) crane's foot, fr. L. *pes, pedis*, foot, and *grus* a crane; — so called from a three-line mark used to indicate descent. See FOOT; CRANE.] **1.** A table or similar register presenting a line of ancestors; a genealogical tree; a stemma; as, to draw up a *pedigree*.

2. An ancestral line; lineage; descent; as, not to know his *pedigree;* hence, derivation and development; as, words with the same *pedigree*.

3. Distinguished ancestry; also, with reference to animals as well as men, a recorded, known, or notable descent; as, indifference to one's *pedigree;* to vouch for a horse's *pedigree;* also, in plants, such a record of an improved strain, as of wheat, barley, etc.

Who proud of *pedigree*; is poor of purse. *Pope.*

4. A succession of persons holding an office, continuing tradition, or the like. "The whole *pedigree* of Popes." *More.*

ped'i·gree (pĕd'ĭ·grē), *v. t.* To breed or propagate so that descent is known and can be recorded; hence, to provide with a pedigree; — chiefly in present and past participles; as, *pedigreeing* poultry or seeds; *pedigreed* stock.

pedigree clause. A clause sometimes inserted in contracts or specifications, requiring that a material of construction, as cement, must be of a brand that has stood the test of a specified number of years' use in an important public work. *U. S.*

ped'i·lu'vi·um (pĕd'ĭ·lū'vĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A foot bath.

Pe·dim'a·na (pē·dĭm'ə·nə; pĕd'ĭ·mā'nə), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *pedi-* + L. *manus* hand.] *Zool.* A division of marsupials, equivalent to Didelphidae. — **pe·dim'a·nous** (-nŭs), *adj.*

ped'i·ment (pĕd'ĭ·mĕnt), *n.* [Formerly *periment*, prob. a corruption of *pyramid*.] **1.** *Arch.* Orig., in classical architecture, the triangular space forming the gable of a two-pitched roof; hence, a similar form used as a decoration over porticoes, doors, windows, etc.; also, a rounded or broken frontal having a similar position and use.

Pediment, 1. Restoration of part of the Parthenon, showing a Pediment and its Sculptures.

2. *Decorative Art.* Any part resembling or suggestive of an architectural pediment in form and position.

3. A base or support; a pavement. *Rare.*

ped'i·men'tal (-mĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a pediment; resembling a pediment.

ped'i·ment·ed (pĕd'ĭ·mĕn·tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Having or resembling a pediment.

ped'i·men'tum (pĕd'ĭ·mĕn'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PEDIMENTA (-tă). [NL., after *impedimenta*.] A pediment. "Broken *pedimenta* and statuary." *Aldous Huxley.*

ped'i·o- (pĕd'ĭ·ō-), **ped'i-** (pĕd'ĭ-). Comb. form from Greek *pedion*, meaning *a plain, sole, instep*, as in *Pediocetes*.

Ped'i·oe'ce·tes (pĕd'ĭ·ē'sē·tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pedion* plain + *oiketēs* menial, prop., a dweller.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the sharp-tailed grouse.

ped'i·on (pĕd'ĭ·ŏn; pē'dĭ·ŏn), *n.* [Gr., a plain, a flat surface.] *Crystal.* A form represented by a single face only, characteristic of the rare asymmetric class of the triclinic system.

ped'i·on'o·mite (pĕd'ĭ·ŏn'ō·mīt), *n.* [Gr. *pedionomos* plain dweller.] One who lives in a plain. *Rare.*

Ped'i·on'o·mus (-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pedionomos* plain dweller.] *Zool.* A monotypic Australian genus consisting of the plain wanderer. See TURNIX.

ped'i·palp (pĕd'ĭ·pălp), *n.* [Cf. F. *pédipalpe*.] *Zool.* **1.** = PEDIPALPUS.

2. One of the Pedipalpida.

ped'i·pal'pal (-păl'păl), *adj.* *Zool.* Of or pertaining to a pedipalpus.

ped'i·pal'pate (-păt), *adj.* *Zool.* Having pedipalpi.

Ped'i·pal'pi·da (-păl'pĭ·dă), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEDIPALPUS.] *Zool.* An order of Arachnida, including the whip scorpions (*Thelyphonus*) and allied forms. They have an unsegmented cephalothorax and flattened abdomen, small two-jointed chelicerae, large and often chelate pedipalpi, and the first pair of legs slender and many-jointed. Sometimes used to include the true scorpions. — **ped'i·pal'pous** (-pŭs), *adj.*

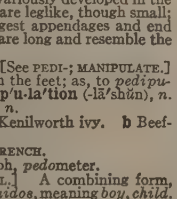

One of the Pedipalpida (*Tarantula lunatus*).

ped'i·pal'pus (-pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -PI (-pī). [NL. See PEDI-; PALPUS.] *Zool.* One of the second pair of appendages of arachnids, lying each side of the mouth and variously developed in the different orders. In spiders they are leglike, though small; in the scorpions they are the largest appendages and end in pincers; in the Solpugida they are long and resemble the four pairs of walking legs.

pe·dip'u·late (pē·dĭp'ū·lāt), *v. t.* [See PEDI-; MANIPULATE.] To manage, work, or operate with the feet; as, to *pedipulate* skis or organ pedals. — **pe·dip'u·la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **pe·dip'u·la'tor** (-dĭp'ū·lā'tẽr), *n.*

ped'lar's bas'ket (pĕd'lẽrz). **a** Kenilworth ivy. **b** Beefsteak saxifrage.

pedlar's French. = PEDDLER'S FRENCH.

pedo-. = 1st PEDI-, as in *pedograph, pedometer*.

pe'do- (pē'dō-), **ped-.** [See FOAL.] A combining form, Greek *paido-, paid-*, from *pais, paidos*, meaning *boy, child*.

pe'do·bap'tism, pae'do·bap'tism (pē'dō·băp'tĭz'm), *n.* [2d *pedo-* + *baptism*.] Infant baptism.

pe'do·bap'tist, pae'do·bap'tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who advocates or practices infant baptism.

pe'do·don'ti·a (pē'dō·dŏn'shĭ·ă; -shă; -tĭ·ă), *n.* [NL., fr. *ped-* + *-odontia*.] The division of dentistry concerned with the care and treatment of children's teeth. — **pe'do·don'tic** (-tĭk), *adj.* — **pe'do·don'tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

pe'do·don·tol'o·gy (-dŏn·tŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* Pedodontic science.

ped'o·graph (pĕd'ō·grăf; 83), *n.* [Gr. *pedon* ground + *-graph*.] An instrument carried by a pedestrian for automatically making a topographical record of the ground covered during a journey. Cf. CYCLOGRAPH, 3.

pe·dol'o·gy, pae·dol'o·gy (pē·dŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [2d *pedo-* + *-logy*.] Child study. — **pe'do·log'i·cal, pae'do·log'i·cal** (pē'dō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **pe·dol'o·gist, pae·dol'o·gist** (pē·dŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.* — **pe·dol'o·gis'ti·cal, pae·dol'o·gis'ti·cal** (-jĭs'tĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **pe·dol'o·gis'ti·cal·ly, pae·dol'-,** *adv.*

pe·dol'o·gy (pē·dŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* The science which treats of soils. — **pe·dol'o·gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

pe'do·man'cy (pē'dō·măn'sĭ; pē'dō-), *n.* [1st *pedo-* + *-mancy*.] Divination from the soles of the feet.

pe·dom'e·ter (pē·dŏm'ē·tẽr), *n.* [F. *pédomètre*. See 1st PEDO-; -METER.] An instrument for indicating the number of steps taken in walking, and so learning the distance covered. It is usually in the shape of a watch. In one form an oscillating weight affected by the motion of the body causes the index to advance a certain distance at each step. Cf. PASSOMETER.

2. *Surv.* A perambulator. *Now Rare.*

pe·dom'e·ter, *n.* [See 2d PEDO-.] An instrument for weighing and measuring a child.

ped'o·met'ri·cal (pĕd'ō·mĕt'rĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also **ped'o·met'ric** (-rĭk). Of, pertaining to, or for use as, a pedometer. — **ped'o·met'ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pe·dom'e·tri'cian (pē·dŏm'ē·trĭsh'ăn), *n.* Pedometer maker.

pe·dom'e·trist (-dŏm'ē·trĭst), *n.* A pedestrian who uses a pedometer.

pe'do·mor'phism, pae'do·mor'phism (pē'dō·môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [*pedo-* + *-morphism*.] *Anat.* Retention in the adult of infantile or juvenile characteristics. — **pe'do·mor'phic, pae'do·mor'phic** (-fĭk), *adj.*

ped'o·mo'tive (pĕd'ō·mō'tĭv; pē'dō-), *adj.* [1st *pedo-* + *motive*.] Moved by foot power. — *n.* A velocipede.

ped'o·mo'tor (pĕd'ō·mō'tẽr), *n.* [1st *pedo-* + *motor*.] **1.** A machine driven by foot power, as a bicycle.

2. A device, as a treadle, for applying foot power.

3. A roller skate.

pe'do·phil'i·a (pē'dō·fĭl'ĭ·ă), *n.* [NL., fr. *pedo-* + *-philia*.] **a** Love for children. **b** *Psychopathol.* Erotic desire of an adult for a child. — **pe'do·phil'ic** (-ĭk), *adj.*

pe·dot'ro·phy, pae·dot'ro·phy (pē·dŏt'rō·fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *paidotrophia*, fr. *pais, paidos*, a child + *trephein* to nourish.] The art of rearing children properly. — **pe'do·troph'ic,** *or* **pae'do-** (pē'dō·trŏf'ĭk), *adj.* — **pe·dot'ro·phist,** *or* **pae·dot'-** (pē·dŏt'rō·fĭst), *n.*

ped'rail' (pĕd'rāl'), *n.* [See PEDI-; RAIL.] *Mach.* **a** A tractor wheel with circular feet fastened about its periphery so that they come successively in contact with the road. Cf. TRACKLAYER. **b** A vehicle, as a traction engine, having such pedrails.

pe'dre·gal' (pā'drā·gäl'; pĕd'rē·găl), *n.* [Sp., a stony place, fr. *piedra* stone.] An old lava field. *Mexico & Western U. S.*

pe·dre'ro (pē·drā'rō), *n.* Also **pa'te·re'ro, pe'de·re'ro, pe'te·re'ro.** [Sp. *pedrero*. See PETRARY.] *Mil.* A piece of chambered ordnance formerly used for throwing stones, scraps of iron, or the like.

pe'dro (pē'drō), *n.* [Sp. *Pedro* Peter, fr. LL. *Petrus*. See PETER.] *Card Games.* **a** (1) The five of trumps in certain varieties of auction pitch. (2) In cinch, the five of trumps or the five of the same color. They are called, specif., *right* and *left pedro*. See CINCH. **b** A variety of auction pitch in which the five of trumps counts five.

Pe'dro (pā'drō), *n.* [Sp.] = PETER, 1.

ped'ule (pĕd'ūl), *n.* [L. *pedulis*, neut. *-le*, of or for the feet.] A kind of leg covering worn in ancient and early medieval times, made of soft leather, flannel, or the like, and in shape similar to a high boot.

pe'dum (pē'dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PEDA (-dă). [L., shepherd's crook.] *Eccl.* A pastoral staff.

pe·dun'cle (pē·dŭng'k'l), *n.* [NL. *pedunculus*, dim. of *pes, pedis*, a foot; cf. F. *pédoncule*.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A flower stalk; the stem that supports an inflorescence. The ultimate divisions or branches of a peduncle are called *pedicels*. The peduncle of a solitary flower is often loosely called a pedicel when slender or delicate. **b** The stalk supporting the fructification in some thallophytes.

2. *Zool.* A stem or stalk; a narrow part by which some larger part, or the whole body, is attached, as the footstalk of a goose barnacle or brachiopod, or the petiole joining the abdomen of an ant or wasp to the thorax; pedicel; pedicle.

3. *Anat.* A band of white matter joining different parts of the brain; as, the **peduncles of the pineal gland,** passing from the base of the pineal gland to the anterior pillars of the fornix, etc. See CEREBRAL PEDUNCLE, CEREBELLAR PEDUNCLE.

4. *Med.* A narrow stalk by which a tumor or polyp is attached to an organ.

pe·dun'cled (-k'ld), *adj.* Pedunculate or as if pedunculate.

pe·dun'cu·lar (-kū·lẽr), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a peduncle.

Pe·dun'cu·la'ta (-kū·lā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEDUNCLE.] *Zool.* A division of Cirripedia, including the goose barnacles.

pe·dun'cu·late (pē·dŭng'kū·lăt), *adj.* Also **pe·dun'cu·lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119). Having a peduncle; growing on a peduncle; as, a *pedunculate* flower.

pe·dun'cu·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* State of being pedunculate.

pe·dun'cu·lus (pē·dŭng'kū·lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CULI (-lĭ). [NL.] A peduncle.

pee (pē), *n.*; *pl.* PEES (pēz). The letter P, p.

pee (pē), *n.* = CALIPEE.

pee, *n.* *Naut.* See 3d PEAK, 7 c.

pee, *n.* [See PEA JACKET.] A kind of man's coat worn chiefly in the 15th–17th centuries. *Obs.*

peed (pēd), *adj.* [*pee*, v. + *-ed*.] Blind in one eye. *N. of Eng.*

peek (pēk), *v. i.*; PEEKED (pēkt); PEEK'ING. [ME. *piken*, of uncert. origin. Cf. PEEK, PEEP to peer.] To look slyly, esp. with the eyes half closed; to look out of or into a crack or hole; to peep; to pry.

peek, *n.* A glance; a peep.

peek, *n.* [Imitative.] A peep or chirp, as of a bird.

peek, *v. i.* To speak in a thin peeping voice; to peep.

---

pe·des'tri·an·ate (pē·dĕs'trĭ·ăn·āt), *n. i. & v. t.* = PEDESTRIANIZE.
pe·des'tri·ous (-ŭs). *adj.* Going on foot. *Obs.*
pe'di·a·don'ti·a (pē'dĭ·ə·dŏn'shĭ·ă; -shă), *n.* [NL.] = PEDODONTIA. — **pe'di·a·don'tic** (-tĭk), *adj.* — **pe'di·a·don'tist** (-tĭst), *n.*
ped'i·cel'lus (pĕd'ĭ·sĕl'ŭs), *n.* [NL.] **1.** *Bot.* = PEDICEL, 1. **2.** = PEDICEL, 2 c. [PEDICULUS.]
Pe·dic'u·li (pē·dĭk'ū·lī), *n.*; *pl.* of **Pe·dic'u·lus** (pē·dĭk'ū·lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* PEDICULUS.]
pe·dim'e·ter (pē·dĭm'ē·tẽr), *n.* Var. of PEDOMETER.
ped'i·met'ri·cal. Vars. of PEDOMETER, PEDOMETRICAL.
Ped'i·pal'pi (pĕd'ĭ·păl'pī), *n. pl.* [NL.] = PEDIPALPIDA. b [*not cap.*] *pl.* of PEDIPALPUS.
ped'l. Peddle. *Ref. Sp.*
ped'lar, ped'ler (pĕd'lẽr). Vars. of PEDDLER.
ped'lar·y. Var. of PEDDLERY.
ped'ld. Peddled. *Ref. Sp.*
pedlere. + PEDDLER.
pe'do·gen'e·sis, pe'do·ge·net'ic, etc. Vars. of PAEDOGENESIS, etc.
pe'do·tribe (pē'dō·trĭb). Var. of PAEDOTRIBE.
Pe·dra'za (pā·drä'sä; 267), *n.* See TUNZENO.
Pedro Garcias. See GARCIAS, PEDRO.
pe·dun'cl. Peduncle. *Ref. Sp.*

peek'a-boo' (pēk'ȧ-bōō'), *n.* A child's game; bopeep.

peel (pēl), *n.* [ME. *pel* a stake, palisade, castle, fr. OF. *pel* a stake, fr. L. *palus.* See PALE a stake.] **1.** A stake; also, a stockade or palisade. *Obs.*
2. An enclosure defended by a stockade or palisade, as a castle court or a separate fort. *Obs.*
3. A small castle; a pile. *Obs.*
4. A small, massive tower or fortified residence of a kind common in the 16th century in the border counties of England and Scotland. The ground floor was usually vaulted, and served for confining and protecting cattle; and the part above, reached by outside movable stairs or a ladder, was the dwelling place of the family.

Peel, 4. Yanwith Peel, Westmorland.

peel (pēl), *n.* [ME. *pele,* fr. OF. *pele* (F. *pelle*), fr. L. *pala* shovel; prob. akin to L. *pandus* bent, curved, *pandere to* stretch out, open, and perh. to L. *palatum* palate. See FATHOM; cf. PALE cheese scoop, PALETTE, PALATE.]
1. A shovel, esp. a fire shovel. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. A spadelike implement, variously used, as for removing loaves of bread, etc., from a baker's oven.
3. A T-shaped implement formerly used by printers and bookbinders for hanging up sheets of paper to dry.
4. The blade of an oar.

peel (pēl), *v.;* PEELED (pēld); PEEL'ING. [ME. *pelen,* also *pilen,* fr. (assumed) AS. *peolian, pilian* (fr. L.; cf. AS. *pilian,* v. i., to peel), and fr. OF. *peler* to shell, peel, to strip off the skin, to deprive of hair, fr. L. *pilare* to deprive of hair, fr. *pilus* a hair. See PILE hair; cf. PILL to plunder.] *Transitive:* **1.** To pillage; rob; extort. *Obs.*
2. To strip off the skin, bark, or rind of; to strip by drawing or tearing off the skin, bark, husks, etc.; to decorticate; as, to *peel* an orange.
The skillful shepherd *peeled* me certain wands. *Shak.*
3. To strip or tear off; to remove by stripping; — sometimes with *off;* as, to *peel,* or *peel off,* the skin of a banana.
4. To free from covering; — esp. in *to keep one's eye peeled,* to keep one's eye open, to keep a sharp watch. *Colloq.*
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To lose the skin, bark, or rind; to come off, as the skin, bark, or rind does; as, the bark *peels* readily; sunburned skin usually *peels.*
2. To remove one's clothing; to strip. *Colloq.*
3. *Croquet.* To cause a ball, other than one's own to pass through a wicket.
Syn. — PEEL, PARE agree in suggesting the removal of a natural skin, coat, or integument. To PEEL is to remove by stripping, to PARE, by cutting; but the words are often used without distinction.
peel and poll. To pill and poll.

peel (pēl), *n.* [See PEEL, *v.*] The skin or rind of a fruit; also, such rind candied; as, orange *peel.*
Syn. — See SKIN.

peel (pēl), *n.* An equal; a match. — *v. t.* To equal; match. *Both Scot.*

peel, *n.* A pillow (sense 4 **b**). *Dial. Eng.*

peel. Var. of PEAL, fish.

peel. Dial. var. of PEAL.

peel (pēl). Dial. Eng. var. of PAIL.

peel. Scot. var. of POOL.

Peel Act, *or* **Peel's Act** (pēl, pělz). *Eng.* Any of various acts framed by Sir Robert Peel (1788–1850); esp.: **a** An act of May 1, 1823, providing for specie payments. **b** An act (7 & 8 Vict. c. 32, 1844) defining the powers of the Bank of England.

Peel district. See DISTRICT, *n.,* 3 ■.

pee'le (pē'lē), *n.* [Sechuana *di-phele,* pl. of *le-hele.*] The rhebok.

peeled (pēld), *past part.* of PEEL, to pillage. Specif.: **a** Tonsured. "*Peeled* priest." *Shak.* **b** Worn bare or threadbare; beggared. "*Peeled,* patch'd, and piebald, linsey-woolsey brothers." *Pope.* **c** Alert. See PEEL, *v. t.,* 4. — **peel'ed-ness** (pēl'ĕd-nĕs; pēld'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

peel'ee' (pēl'ē'), *n. Croquet.* A ball which is peeled. See PEEL, *v. i.,* 3.

peel end. [From PEEL a shovel.] The part beyond the cutter in a biscuit or cracker machine.

peel'er (pēl'ĕr), *n.* A peelman.

peel'er, *n.* An iron bar used in making holes for hop poles, etc. *Kent, Eng.*

peel'er, *n.* [See PEEL to plunder.] **1.** **a** *Obs.* A pillager. **b** *Local, Eng.* A plant that impoverishes the soil.
2. One who or that which peels or strips; specif.: **a** A paving device. **b** One whose work is to peel a (specified) thing, as in:

log peeler	potato peeler	splint peeler
orange peeler	rod peeler	willow peeler

c A crab that has begun to shed its shell.
3. Originally, long-staple cotton from the Yazoo River and Mississippi-delta plantations; now, chiefly, in the textile industry, yarn spun from such cotton; — also in *pl. U. S.*
4. a *Slang.* A hustler. **b** A severe storm. *J. F. Cooper.*

peel'er (pēl'ĕr), *n.* Orig., a policeman in the Irish constabulary; — so called from Sir Robert Peel, who organized it; hence, any policeman. *Colloq.*

peel'ing, *n.* **1.** A piece or strip of skin, rind, etc., taken off; a peel.
2. *Obs.* **a** A kind of apple. **b** A thin dress material.

Peel'ism (pēl'ĭz'm), *n.* Theory or doctrine of Peelites.

Peel'ite (-īt), *n.* [*Peel* + *-ite.*] *Eng. Hist.* One of a political party formed to support Sir Robert Peel in advocating the repeal of the corn laws in 1846, and later merged in the Liberal party.

peel'man (pēl'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who works with a peel, as in puddling.

Peel parish. See PARISH, *n.,* 1 **c.**

peel tower. = 1st PEEL, 4.

peen (pēn), *n.* [Cf. Nor. dial. *pen,* G. *pinne* pane of a hammer, and E. PANE, in this sense.] The hemispherical, round-edged, sharp, or thin end of the head of a hammer or sledge opposite to the face. In a metalworker's hammer it is used especially to stretch or bend metal by indentation; in a mason's hammer, to chip or shape stone, and to break bricks.

a Peen.

peen (pēn), *v. t.;* PEENED (pēnd); PEEN'ING. To draw, bend, or flatten by hammering with the peen, as metal or leather.

peenge (pēnj), *v. i.* To complain. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

peen hammer. **a** A hammer with a peen. **b** A hammer with two opposite cutting edges, sometimes roughly toothed, for dressing stone. — **peen'-ham'mer,** *v. t.*

peen'ing ram'mer. A pegging rammer.

peen'-to' (pēn'tō'), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *pien³ t'ao²* lit., flat peach.] A Chinese variety of peach of a peculiar flattened shape, grown in the southern United States; also, any of a group of similar peaches.

pee-oy' (pē-oi'), *n.* A cone of damp gunpowder, used by boys as a firework. *Scot.*

peep (pēp), *v. i.;* PEEPED (pēpt); PEEP'ING. [ME. *pepen,* of imitative origin; cf. ME. *pipen,* F. *piper, pépier,* L. *pipire, pipare, pipiare,* D. & G. *piepen.* Cf. PIPE.] **1.** To make a feeble shrill sound, as a bird hatching or newly hatched; to chirp; cheep.
2. To speak with a small weak voice like a cheep; hence, to utter the slightest sound; as, he never dared *peep* again.

peep (pēp), *n.* [See PEEP to cheep.] **1.** The cry of a young chicken, bird, mouse, etc.; chirp; cheep; squeak; hence, any similar faint vocal sound.
2. A newly hatched chicken. *Local, U. S.*
3. a *Local, U. S.* Any small sandpiper, esp. the least and semipalmated sandpipers. **b** *Local, Eng.* The European meadow pipit.

peep, *v.* [Cf. PEEK.] *Intrans.:* **1.** To peer through or as through a crevice; to look cautiously or slyly; to pry.
Peep through the blanket of the dark. *Shak.*
2. To begin to emerge as if from concealment; to become partly evident; to show slightly; — usually with *out, through,* etc.; as, crocuses *peeping* through the grass; views that *peep* out in one's letters.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To put forth or cause to protrude slightly, as the head of one peeping; — usually with *out.*
2. To allow to look. *Keats.*
3. To ascertain by peeping; as, to *peep* out a secret.

peep, *n.* [From PEEP to peer.] **1.** Act of peeping; a slight or brief glance or look; esp., a furtive, peering glance; a look through or as through a crevice, or from or into a hiding place.
2. The first glance or appearance; as, the *peep* of dawn.
3. Peekaboo. *Now Dial.*
4. A small crevice or peephole.
5. *Firearms.* A peep sight.

peep (pēp). Dial. var. of 4th PIP.

peep'-bo' (pēp'bō'), *n.* Peekaboo; bopeep.

peep'er (pēp'ĕr), *n.* **a** One who or that which peeps, or chirps, as a young bird. **b** Any of certain frogs, esp. of the family Hylidae, that make peeping sounds; specif., the spring peeper (which see).

peep'er, *n.* [From PEEP to peer.] **1.** One who peeps; a prying person; a spy; specif., a Peeping Tom.
2. The eye; as, to close the *peepers. Collog.*
3. A thing to peep into or through, as a mirror, a window, or spectacles. *Chiefly Colloq.*

peep'eye' (pēp'ī'), *n.* Peekaboo.

peep frog. = 1st PEEPER **b.**

peep hawk. A kestrel. *Anglo-Ir.*

peep'hole' (pēp'hōl'), *n.* A hole, or crevice, through which one may peep.

peep'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PEEP.

Peeping Tom. **a** A tailor of Coventry, the only inhabitant mean enough to peep at Lady Godiva (see GODIVA). He was stricken blind. **b** Hence, a pruriently prying person.

peep nap. A variety of Napoleon in which one card is dealt to the widow. By paying a chip to the pool, any player may take a peep at this card.

Peep'-o'-Day' Boys. The Irish Protestant insurgents of 1784–95; — so called from their visiting the houses of their antagonists at daybreak in search of arms.

peep plate. *Firearms.* A plate with a peep sight, attached to the eyepiece of some rear sights.

peep show. A small show or object exhibited, which is viewed through an orifice or a magnifying glass.

peep sight. An adjustable piece, pierced with a small hole to peep through in aiming, attached to a rifle or other firearm near the breech. Cf. OPEN SIGHT.

Peep Sight adjusted on Leaf.

peep'y (pēp'ĭ), *adj.* [From 3d PEEP.] **1.** Sleepy. *Local, Eng.*
2. Given to peeping; as, *peepy* eyes. *Rare.*

peer (pēr), *v.;* PEERED (pērd); PEER'ING. [Perh. in all senses from ME. *apperen.* See APPEAR.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To look narrowly, curiously, intently, or searchingly.
"*Peering* in maps for ports." *Shak.*
2. To come in sight; to appear. *Poetic.*
So honor *peereth* in the meanest habit. *Shak.*
3. To emerge partly; to come slightly into view; to peep out.
Peering above the trees, the steeple tower. *Wordsworth.*
4. To appear, or seem. *Dial.*
——, *Transitive:* To cause to peep out or appear. *Obs. Shak.*
Syn. — See GAZE.

peer (pēr), *n.* [ME. *per,* fr. OF. *per* (F. *pair*), fr. L. *par* equal. See PAIR; cf. DISPARAGE, UMPIRE.] **1.** One of the same rank, quality, endowments, character, etc.; an equal; match; mate. "In song he never had his *peer.*" *Dryden.*
Shall they consort only with their *peers?* *I. Taylor.*
2. A comrade; companion; fellow; associate. *Archaic.*
And shap'd and tinted her above all *peers.* *Keats.*
3. A nobleman; a member of one of the five degrees of the British nobility, namely, duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron. Formerly peers were created by the king's writ or by letters patent; but now, except in the case of a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary (who by virtue of his appointment becomes entitled during life to rank as a baron, and to sit and vote in the House of Lords), peers are always created by letters patent. A **peer of the realm** or **of the United Kingdom** (called **peer of England** up to 1707, **peer of Great Britain,** 1707–1801) can be tried for treason or felony only by his peers, and has a right to a summons from the crown to attend in every Parliament and to take his seat in the House of Lords. Besides these there are peers of Scotland, of whom 16 are elected as members of each Parliament to sit in the House of Lords; and peers of Ireland, of whom 26 may be elected to sit for life as representatives in the House of Lords. Other than the right to sit in Parliament, peers of Ireland and peers of Scotland have all the privileges of peers of the realm. See *Forms of Address,* in Appendix; PRECEDENCE.
4. One of superior rank or position in any country or society recognizing different orders; a noble.
High capital of Satan and his *peers.* *Milton.*
5. Loosely, a person or thing superior in its kind. *Colloq.*
6. *Fr. Hist.* **a** One of Charlemagne's paladins (see DOUZEPERS, 1). **b** A rank of nobility created by French kings. At the time of the Revolution there were 49 peers, whose only privilege was to sit in the parliaments. **c** From 1814 to 1848, a member of the Upper Chamber.
7. *Gr. Hist.* A select class of Spartan citizens who had equal right to hold offices.

peer (pēr), *adj.* Equal; — used chiefly in the predicate; as, he is *peer* to his fellows.

peer, *v.* [OF. *perer, parer,* fr. L. *pariare* to make equal, fr. *par* equal. See PEER, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To make equal in rank. *Obs.*
2. To rival; to match.
3. To raise to the peerage.
——, *Intransitive:* To be equal; to rank equally.

peer (pēr). Scot. var. of POOR.

peer'age (pēr'ĭj), *n.* [From PEER an equal.] **1.** The body of peers; the nobility; also, the rank or dignity of a peer.
When Charlemain with all his *peerage* fell. *Milton.*
2. A list or record of peers, esp. of the peers of the realm, as in a genealogical handbook.

peer'dom (pēr'dŭm), *n.* **a** State of being peer or a peer; also, *Obs.,* territory of a (French) peer. **b** State of being equal; equality.

peer'ess (pēr'ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* The wife of a peer; a woman ennobled in her own right, or by right of marriage. See PRECEDENCE.

Peer' Gynt' (pēr' gĭnt'; *Norwegian* pâr' gĭnt' *or* günt'). The title and hero of a poetic drama (1867) by Ibsen. He is a mountain peasant of a dreamy, vagrant nature, whose career is a self-centered pursuit of experiences in various lands. His name and character are taken from a Norwegian folk tale. Grieg has written a famous symphonic suite, the **Peer Gynt suite,** on the subject.

peer'ie, peer'y (pēr'ĭ), *n.* A peg top. *Chiefly Scot.*

peer'less (pēr'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* **1.** Having no peer, or equal; matchless; superlative; as, a *peerless* record; a *peerless* orator.
2. Designating a size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*
— **peer'less-ly,** *adv.* — **peer'less-ness,** *n.*

peer'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A prospective peer.

peer'ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Like a peer. *Rare.*

peer'y (pēr'ĭ), *adj.;* PEER'I-ER (-I-ĕr); PEER'I-EST. [See 1st PEER.] Peering; inquisitive; suspicious; sharp.

peer'y, *adj.* Having an abundance of peers.

peer'y (pēr'ĭ). Var. of PEERIE.

pee-sash' (pē-sȧsh'), *n.* [Hind. *pisāc* demon, fr. Skr. *piśāca.*] *Meteorol.* See DUST STORM.

pee'so-reh (pē'sō-rĕ), *n.* [Marathi *pisarā.*] The meminna.

pees'weep, peese'weep, pease'weep (pēz'wēp), *n.* [From its cry. Cf. PEWIT.] *Local, Eng.* **a** The lapwing. **b** The greenfinch.

peet'weet (pēt'wēt), *n.* [Imitative.] The spotted sandpiper.

peeve (pēv), *v. t.;* PEEVED (pēvd); PEEV'ING (pēv'ĭng). [From PEEVISH.] To make peevish or resentful; to irritate. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To be or become irritated; to cause irritation. *Colloq.*

peeve, *n.* A peevish mood or attitude; a grudge. *Colloq.*

peeved (pēvd), *adj.* Made peevish; irritated; annoyed. — **peev'ed-ly** (pēv'ĕd-lĭ; pēv'ĭd-; pēvd'-; 119), *adv.* — **peev'ed-ness,** *n. All Colloq.*

pee'ver (pē'vĕr), *n.* A stone used in hopscotch; also, *pl.,* the game. *Scot.*

pee'vish (pē'vĭsh), *adj.* [ME. *pevische, peivesshe,* of uncert. origin.] **1.** Silly; childish; senseless; "crazy." *Obs.*
2. a *Obs.* Malignant; churlish; spiteful. **b** *Now Rare.* Contemptible; confounded; — an epithet of dislike, discontent, execration, etc.
3. Perversely obstinate, stubborn, or capricious; contrary; coy.
4. Morose or querulous in temperament or mood; easily vexed; hard to please; fretful. "Her *peevish* babe." *Wordsworth.*
5. Showing ill nature or ill temper, as actions or words.
6. Bitingly cold; — of the wind. *Dial.*
Syn. — Ill-humored, ill-natured, irritable, irascible, choleric, testy, captious, splenetic, spleeny, snappish, waspish, crusty, touchy. — PEEVISH, PETULANT, PETTISH, FRETFUL, CROSS. PEEVISH implies an irritable, querulous, or sour temper; PETULANT suggests capricious irritation or impatience; as, "The town, like a *peevish* child, knows not what it desires" (*Fielding*); "He [Gray] thought that Pope had a good heart, in spite of his *peevish* temper" (*N. Nicholas*); "I have heard some London wits, rather *peevish* at Macaulay's superiority, complain that he occupied too much of the talk" (*Thackeray*); "a girl of about nineteen . . . with an impatient and *petulant* expression both in her face and in her shoulders" (*Dickens*); "her quick *petulant* nature" (*Stevenson*). PETTISH implies sulky or childish ill humor, as of one who is slighted or offended; as, "Her lips and eyes were closed in sullen moisture, and quick sighs came vexed and *pettish* through her nostrils small" (*Keats*); "a *pettish* ejaculation" (*Hawthorne*). FRETFUL implies complaining impatience; CROSS (colloq. in this sense), an irritable frame of mind; as, a *fretful* child; "His wife is discovered to be everything the neighborhood could wish her, silly and *cross* as well as extravagant" (*Jane Austen*); as *cross* as a bear. Cf. IRASCIBLE, CAPTIOUS, WAYWARD, SULLEN, PLAINTIVE, SOUR, ACRIMONY.
Ant. — Genial, cheery, sunny.
— **pee'vish-ly,** *adv.* — **pee'vish-ness,** *n.*

pee'wee (pē'wē), *n.* [From its cry. Cf. PEWIT.] **a** *Scot.* A lapwing. **b** *Australia.* A magpie lark. **c** A pewee

pee'wee, *n.* [Massachuset *pewe, peawe,* little, small. Cf. PAPOOSE.] Something diminutive or tiny; as: **a** A small child. **b** *Dial., U. S.* A small animal; a runt. **c** *Dial.* A small marble or alley.

peg (pĕg), *n.* [ME. *pegge;* appar. fr. MD. *pegge;* akin to LG. *pegel* a stake, MLG. *pegel* a watermark, a gauge rod, a measure of wine, AS. *pægel* a wine measure, and prob. to Gr. *baktron* a staff. See BACTERIUM; cf. PAIL.] **1.** A small, usually cylindrical, pointed or tapered piece of wood, metal, or other material, used to fasten together boards, the soles and uppers of boots and shoes, etc., or to close holes, as the vents of casks; a pin or plug.
2. A projecting piece of wood or metal to hold things, as coats, tent ropes, etc., or used to mark a limit or a point of attainment; as, a boundary *peg;* a cribbage *peg.*
3. A support; pretext; reason; as, a *peg* to hang a claim on.

peeke (pēk). Var. of PEAG.
peekt. Peeked. *Ref. Sp.*
peek'y. Var. of PEAKY.
peel'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
peel'crow'. † PILCROW.
peele. † PEAL, PEEL, PELL.
peel'gar'lic. Var. of PILGARLIC.
peel'house', *n.* = 1st PEEL, 4.
pee'ple. † PIPAL, PEOPLE.
peept. Peeped. *Ref. Sp.*
pee'pul (pē'pŭl). Var. of PIPAL.
peer. † PEAR, PIER.
peere. † PEAR, PEER, PIER.
peer'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
peer'ing-ly, *adv.* of *peering,* pres. part. of PEER, *v.*
peer'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
peert (pērt, pyĕrt). Dial. var. of PERT, PEART.
peeshwa. † PESHWA.
peet. Var. of PEAT.
peet'y (pēt'ĭ). Scot. & Ir. var. of PITY.
pee'vey, pee'vy (pē'vĭ). Var. of PEAVEY.
pee'vit (-vĭt). Var. of PEWIT.
pee'weep. Var. of PEEWEEP.
pee'wit. Var. of PEWIT.
peeyle. † PEAL, PEEL.
peg. Dial. Eng. var. of PEGS.

4. A step or degree, in reference to estimation or, often, self-esteem; as, to bring a person down a *peg*.
5. a *Colloq.* A thing likened to a peg, as a foot or leg, or a tooth; as, unable to stir a *peg*. b *Slang.* A wooden leg.
6. A pointed prong or claw for catching or tearing. See TURTLE PEG, HUSKING PEG.
7. A blow, as with the fist. *Chiefly Dial.*
8. A pin (sense 3 a) in a drinking vessel; hence, the quantity of drink measured by one such pin; a small dram, as of spirits. *Brit.*
9. An act of pegging.
10. A shinty ball. *Scot.*
11. *Music.* One of the wooden or metal pins of a stringed instrument, by turning which the tension, and hence the pitch, of the strings is changed.

peg (pĕg), *v.;* PEGGED (pĕgd); PEG'GING (pĕg'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To put a peg or pegs in; to plug or block with a peg; to attach or affix with a peg or pegs; to fasten the parts of with pegs; as, to *peg* a notice to a post; to *peg* shoes. Specif., *Colloq.*, to insert a peg into the claw of (a lobster) at the base of the smaller finger, to render it incapable of pinching.
2. To indicate or mark by pegs; specif., *Austral. & So. Afr.*, to mark out (a miner's claim or an agricultural selection) by pegs at the four corners, each bearing the claimant's name, in conformity with act of Parliament.
3. To confine, restrict, or keep in place, as with pegs; — usually with *up* or *down;* as, to *peg* one down to a task or an obligation; hence, to keep at a predetermined point; as, a worker *pegs* his production. Cf. def. 8, below.
4. a To strike or pierce with a thrown peg; as, to *peg* a turtle, or one peg top with another. b *Colloq.* Hence, to let fly; as, to *peg* stones at one.
5. To hit; hammer; — with *in* or *into*. *Colloq.*
6. To plod along or along on; as, to *peg* the highway.
7. *Cribbage.* To score with a peg, as points in the game.
8. *Exchanges.* To fix or keep fixed or constant or to fix the market price of, as by buying or selling freely; as, to *peg* the market, the franc, or the rate of sterling exchange.
9. *Hunting.* To point, as game; — said of dogs. *Slang.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To work diligently; to make continued or protracted effort; to plod; — usually with *away, along, at,* or *on;* as, to *peg* away at a task; to *peg* along the dusty road. Also, to work with vigor; hence, to hasten or hurry; as, *pegging* down the street like a madman.
2. To count and score with pegs, as in cribbage; also, to hit a peg in croquet.
3. To throw, cast, or let fly with a peg or other missile; in fishing, to cast a fly.
4. To drink pegs (sense 8). *Colloq.*

peg out. a *Croquet.* To put (a rover ball) out of the game by making it hit the stake. b To mark, or outline, with pegs. c To stretch and fasten with pegs. d *Collog.* To toss out, or allow to run out, as a fishing line. e To end one's play by pegging, in croquet or cribbage. f *Slang.* To give out; to fail; to die.

Peg (pĕg), *n.* Diminutive of MARGARET.

pe'ga (pā'gä), **peg'a·dor'** (pĕg'ä·dôr'), *n.* [Sp. *pega* a sticking.] A remora. *West Indies.*

peg'-a-lan'tern (pĕg'ȧ·lăn'tĕrn), *n.* A will-o'-the-wisp, or jack-o'-lantern.

pe·gall' (pā·gôl'), *n.* [D. *pagaal*, fr. Galibi *pagara.*] A wicker basket of native make, used in Guiana.

peg'-and-sock'et, *adj.* Of a jointing of scales in ganoid fishes, formed of toothlike processes on the anterior edge of one scale fitting into corresponding depressions in the next.

peg'a·nite (pĕg'ȧ·nīt), *n.* [G. *peganit*, fr. Gr. *pēganon* rue; — named from its color.] *Mineral.* A basic aluminum phosphate occurring in green crystalline crusts.

Peg'a·num (pĕg'ȧ·nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pēganon* rue.] *Bot.* A small but widely distributed genus of herbs (family Zygophyllaceae) having alternative leaves and large white solitary flowers with 12–15 stamens. *P. harmala* is the African rue.

Peg'a·se'an (pĕg'ȧ·sē'ăn; pē·gā'sē·ăn), **Pe·ga'si·an** (pē·gā·sĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pert. to Pegasus or poetry. *Now Rare.*

Pe·ga'si·an (pē·gā'sĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Pegasus, a Roman jurist of the 1st century A.D. See PROCULIAN. — **Pe·ga'si·an,** *n.*

Peg'a·sid (pĕg'ȧ·sĭd), *n.* [See 1st -ID.] Any of the meteors whose common radiant is in the constellation Pegasus.

Peg'a·sus (pĕg'ȧ·sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Pēgasos.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A winged horse fabled to have sprung from the body of Medusa at her death. With a blow of his hoof, he caused Hippocrene, the inspiring fountain of the Muses, to spring from Mount Helicon. Cf. BELLEROPHON, 1.
2. Hence, the steed of the Muses, fancifully thought of as carrying their riders (poets) in periods of poetic inspiration; loosely, poetic ability, fancy, inspiration, etc.

Each spurs his jaded *Pegasus* apace. *Byron.*

3. *gen.* -SI (-sī). *Astron.* A northern constellation near the vernal equinoctial point. Its three brightest stars, with the brightest star of Andromeda, form the ***square of Pegasus.***
4. *pl.* PEGASI (-sī). A stater of Corinth, or of its colonies or other cities using this type, bearing a figure of Pegasus.
5. a *Zool.* A genus of small East Indian marine fishes, with a long snout, a small toothless mouth, and a body wholly covered with bony plates. The pelvic fins are of only two rays, and the pectoral fins spread horizontally like a pair of wings. It is the best-known genus of a small family, **Pe·gas'i·dae** (pē·găs'ĭ·dē). b [*not cap.*] Any fish of the above genus. — **peg'a·sid** (pĕg'ȧ·sĭd), *n.* — **peg'a·soid** (-soid), *adj.*

Pegasus, 5 (*P. draconis*). (½)

peg'board' (pĕg'bôrd'; 181), *n.* A board with holes for pegs, as one to peg scores on, as in cribbage.

peg'box' (-bŏks'), *n. Music.* In stringed instruments, the open part of the head in which the pegs are set.

peg drum. *Agric. Mach.* The cylinder of a thresher.

peg float *or* **cutter.** A short knife, set at an angle across the end of a shaft, which is inserted into finished pegged shoes to cut off the protruding peg ends.

pegged (pĕgd), *adj.* Blocked, affixed, or fastened with or as with a peg or pegs; maintained at or near a predetermined level, rate, or price.

pegged boot *or* **shoe.** A boot or shoe having soles fastened on by wooden pegs.

pegged splint. *Veter.* A splint, or exostosis, on the back of the cannon bone beneath the flexor tendons, frequently interfering with their movement and causing lameness.

peg'ger (pĕg'ẽr), *n.* One who or that which pegs; specif.: a A machine for pegging; esp. one for pegging shoes; also, its tender. b A plodder.

peg'ging (pĕg'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that pegs.
2. Pegs collectively, or material to make into pegs.
3. *Mining.* Act of marking by pegs. *Austral. & So. Afr.*

pegging awl. A short, straight awl to make holes for pegs, esp. in shoemaking.

pegging board. = PEGBOARD.

pegging rammer. *Founding.* A rammer for soft open sand courses, consisting of an oblong piece of iron, varying usually from a quarter of an inch to an inch in thickness, secured to the end of a piece of tubing or bar iron.

peg'gle (pĕg''l), *v. i.* [Var. of *peckle.*] To peck. *Dial.*

peg'gle, *n.* A hawthorn fruit; a haw. *Dial. Eng.*

Peg'got·ty (pĕg'ŏ·tĭ), *n.* The family name of several poor but upright characters in Dickens's *David Copperfield:* ***Clara,*** a plump servant girl and David's faithful nurse (see BARKIS); her brother ***Daniel*** and nephew ***Ham,*** with whom live Mrs. Gummidge and Little Emily (which see). Ham is drowned in an attempted rescue of James Steerforth (which see); and Daniel migrates with Little Em'ly to Australia.

peg'gy (pĕg'ĭ), *adj.* Resembling a peg.

peg'gy, *n.* A dolly (sense 4). *Eng.*

Peg'gy (pĕg'ĭ), *n.* **1.** Diminutive of MARGARET.
2. [*not cap.*] Any of several small birds; esp., the white-throat, blackcap, chiffchaff, or willow wren. *Local, Eng.*

peg'gy·mast' (-măst'), *n. Naut.* A spar for a pennon. *Obs. Scot.*

peg in the ring. The game of spinning a peg top within the bounds of a marked-out circle.

peg leg. A wooden leg, or, *Slang,* a person using one.

peg'ma (pĕg'mȧ), **pegme** (pĕm; pēm). *n.* [L. *pegma* a movable stage, fr. Gr. *pēgma,* orig., a framework.] A sort of moving stage used in pageants, etc.; also, an inscription borne by one. *Obs.*

peg'man (pĕg'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who attends to a peg, as that which blocks a power hammer.

peg'ma·tite (pĕg'mȧ·tīt), *n.* [Gr. *pēgma* something fastened together; — in allusion to the quartz and feldspar in graphic granite. Cf. PEGMA.] *Petrog.* a Graphic granite. b A variety of granite occurring in dikes or veins and usually characterized by excessively coarse texture, caused by crystallization from an exceptionally fluid magma rich in mineralizers. The presence of rare elements in the mineralizers frequently results in the formation of unusual minerals, as tourmaline, spodumene, beryl, and minerals of the rare metals. By extension, the same formation in other rocks; as, syenite *pegmatite,* diorite *pegmatite,* etc.

peg'ma·tit'ic (-tĭt'ĭk), *adj. Petrog.* Having a texture like pegmatite (graphic-granite).

peg'ma·tize (pĕg'mȧ·tīz), *v. t. Petrog.* To convert into pegmatite. — **peg'ma·ti·za'tion** (-tĭ·zā'shŭn; -tĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

peg'ma·toid (-toid), *adj.* [*pegmatite* + *-oid.*] *Petrog.* Resembling graphic granite; pegmatitic. — *n. Petrog.* a A pegmatite containing a feldspathoid as an essential constituent. b A coarse-grained pegmatite of normal habit, disting. from graphic granite.

peg·mat'o·phyre (pĕg·măt'ŏ·fīr), *n. Petrog.* A granite porphyry with micropegmatitic groundmass.

pe·gol'o·gy (pē·gŏl'ŏ·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *pēgē* fountain + *-logy.*] The study of springs, esp. those supplying mineral and medicinal waters. *Rare.*

peg'o·man'cy (pĕg'ŏ·măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *pēgē* fountain + *-mancy.*] Divination by fountains.

peg'roots' (pĕg'rōōts'; 200), *n.* Setterwort.

peg stick. = FLOAT, *n.,* 3 g.

peg striker. One who pegs turtles or the like.

peg switch. *Elec.* A plug switch.

peg tankard. A tankard marked with pegs (sense 8).

peg tooth. a A tooth shaped like a peg; specif., see SAW, *n., Illust.* b = PIVOT TOOTH. c *Mach.* A gear-wheel tooth, cylindrical or conical in form, projecting axially or radially from the rim of the wheel.

peg'-tooth' har'row. *Agric. Mach.* A harrow consisting of a set of horizontal transverse wooden or iron bars fitted with wooden or iron teeth. It is used for pulverizing and smoothing plowed soil.

peg top. **1.** a An obconical top, with a sharp metal peg, spun with a string by throwing it from the hand. b The spinning of peg tops, or any game played with them.
2. *pl.* Peg-top trousers.

peg'-top' (pĕg'tŏp'), *adj.* Having the shape of a peg top; specif., designating trousers or a skirt full at the hips and narrow at the ankles.

Pe·gu' (pĕ·gōō'), *n.* The language of the Mons. See 2d MON, 2.

Pe·gu'an (-ăn), *n.* a A native of Pegu; a Mon. b = PEGU.

peg'wood' (pĕg'wŏŏd'), *n.* a The spindle tree *Evonymus europaeus.* b *Watchmaking.* Wood, as dogwood or willow, used, in splints whittled to a point, for cleaning out pivot holes.

pe'ho (pā'hō), *n.* The New Zealand morepork.

Pe·huen'che (pā·wĕn'chā), *n.* An Indian of an Araucanian tribe of Chile and Argentina.

peign·oir' (pān·wär'; pān'wär), *n.* [F., fr. *peigner* to comb, fr. L. *pectinare.* See PECTINATE.] A woman's loose dressing sack; hence, a loose morning dress; a negligee.

peine (pān; *F.* pĕn), *n.* [F. See PAIN.] *Law.* Literally, punishment; — used only in, or as short for, **peine'forte' et dure'** (*pron., as F.,* pĕn'fôr'tā dür') [F., lit., strong and hard punishment], a punishment formerly inflicted upon a prisoner who refused to plead, by pressing him under heavy weights until he pleaded or was crushed to death.

pei·ram'e·ter (pī·răm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *peira* a trial + *-meter.*] A form of dynamometer to indicate the power necessary to haul a truck or carriage over a road or track.

pei·ras'tic (pī·răs'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *peirastikos,* fr. *peiran* to try, fr. *peira* a trial.] Fitted for trial; experimental; tentative. — **pei·ras'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv. Both Rare.*

peis'age (pāz'ĭj), **pe·sage'** (pē·zäzh'), *n.* [F. *pesage,* a weighing, fr. *peser* to weigh.] *Law.* Formerly, in England, a toll charged for weighing avoirdupois goods other than wool; also, the right to impose such a toll. *Hist.*

peise (pāz; pēz), *n.* [ONF. & early OF. *peis.* See POISE, *n.*] Weight; balance; poise. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* Specif.: *Obs.* a A measure of weight. b A weight in a clock. c Force; impact; a blow.

peise, *v.* [OF. *peser.* See POISE, *v.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To weigh, as in a balance; to balance; also, to weigh mentally. *Obs.*
2. a *Obs.* To weigh down; to oppress. "Lest leaden slumber *peise* me down." *Shak.* b *Now Dial.* To exert weight or force upon.
3. To supply with weights, as a clock. *Obs.*
—, *Intransitive:* To weigh; to have weight; also, to bear down with its weight. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

peis'er (pāz'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *peseor,* nom. sing. *pesére.*] One who weighs; specif., an official weigher. *Obs.*

Pei'tho (pī'thō), *n.* [Gr. *Peitho.*] *Gr. Relig.* A goddess who is the personification of persuasion, especially in love. She is frequently an attendant of Aphrodite, and sometimes identified with her.

pei'xe re' (pā'shĕ rā'). [Pg. *peixe* fish + *rei* king.] Any of certain silversides, as *Atherinopsis californiensis,* which is an important food fish; — called also *smelt. California.*

pe'jo·rate (pē'jŏ·rāt; pĕj'ŏ-), *v. t.* [LL. *pejoratus,* past part. See PEJORATIVE.] To depreciate; make worse. — **pe'jo·ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* — **pe'jo·ra'tion·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

pe'jo·ra'tive (pē'jŏ·rā'tĭv; pĕj'ŏ-; pē·jŏr'ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* [LL. *pejorare* to render worse, fr. *pejor* worse; akin to L. *pessimus* worst, Skr. *padyate* he falls, perishes, L. *pes, pedis,* foot. See POOT; cf. IMPAIR, PESSIMISM.] Tending to make or become worse; depreciatory; disparaging; esp., *Philol.,* used of words whose basic meaning is depreciated either by a suffix (*poetaster*) or by mere semantic application or association (*knave,* from AS. *cnafa,* a youth). — *n.* A depreciatory word. — **pe'jo·ra'tive·ly,** *adv.*

pe'jo·rism (pē'jŏ·rĭz'm; pĕj'ŏ-), *n.* The opinion or doctrine that everything in nature is growing worse. — **pe'jo·rist** (-rĭst), *n.*

pe·jor'i·ty (pē·jŏr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *pejor* worse + *-ity.*] State of being worse.

Pe'kah (pē'kä), *n. Bib.* A king of Israel. 2 *Kings* xv. 25.

Pek'a·hi'ah (pĕk'ȧ·hī'ȧ; pē·kä'yȧ), *n. Bib.* A king of Israel. 2 *Kings* xv. 23.

pe'kin' (pē'kĭn'), *n.* [F. *pékin,* fr. *Pékin* Peking (Peiping).] A silk material, usually striped or flowered, orig. from China.

‖**pe'kin'** (pā'kăn'), *n.* [F. fr. Pr. *pequin* wretched, fr. *pec* blockhead, fr. L. *pecus* sheep, cattle. See PECUNIARY.] A civilian. *Slang.*
— ***en pékin.*** In mufti.

Pe'king' (pē'kĭng'; 66), *n.* Also **Pe'kin'** (pē'kĭn'). A city of China, now Peiping. See *Gaz.*

Pe'king', *n., or* **Peking duck.** [From *Peking.*] A large, active, creamy-white duck of an important market breed which originated in China.

Peking blue. A color, blue in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Pe'king·ese' (pē'kĭng·ēz'; -ēs'; 66), **Pe'kin·ese'** (pē'kĭn-), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Peking.

Pe'king·ese', Pe'kin·ese', *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** a A native, or natives, of Peking. b The dialect of Peking. See MANDARIN, *n.,* 2.
2. A very small pet dog, somewhat resembling the pug, of a breed originating in China over 2,000 years ago. Five specimens found by the British in the garden of the Summer Palace at Peking in 1860 and taken to England provided the nucleus of the present strain as known outside of China. It has a flat face, broad skull flat between the ears, bowed forelegs, deep stop, prominent eyes, and a long, soft coat with profuse, coarser mane, and thick undercoat. All colors are found, esp. red, fawn, black, and parti-color. The lighter-colored dogs often have a black mask. It may weigh up to 14 pounds.

Pekingese Dog.

Peking man. *Anthropol.* An extinct species of man (*Sinanthropus pekinensis,* announced 1927) represented by 14 fragmentary skulls and parts of skeletons found (1926–1937) in Choukoutien, China.

Peking nightingale. The Japanese nightingale.

Peking spaniel. A Chinese dog similar to the Pekingese but larger and heavier.

pe'koe (pē'kō *or, esp. Brit.,* pĕk'ō; 277), *n.* [From southeastern pron. (Cant., etc.) of Chin. (Pek.) *pai²-hao³,* lit., white down.] Formerly, a tea made from the first three leaves on the spray; now, in India and Ceylon, a tea with approximately the same-sized leaves obtained by screening fired tea. See TEA.

pe'koe, *v. t.* To flavor or mix with pekoe.

pe'la (pā'lä), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *pai²-la⁴,* lit., white wax.] Chinese wax, or the scale insect (*Coccus pela*) secreting it.

pe·lade' (pē·lād'), *n.* [F., fr. *peler* to strip of hair. See PEEL, *v.*] *Med.* Alopecia areata. — **pe·lad'ic** (pē·lăd'ĭk), *adj.*

pel'age (pĕl'ĭj), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *pel, peil* (F. *poil*) hair, fr. L. *pilus.* See PILE hair.] The covering, or coat, of a mammal, as of wool, fur, or hair.

pe·la'gi·al (pē·lā'jĭ·ăl), *adj.* Pelagic.

pe·la'gi·an (pē·lā'jĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *pelagius,* fr. Gr. *pelagios,* fr. *pelagos* the sea.] Pelagic. — *n.* A pelagic animal.

Pe·la'gi·an (pē·lā'jĭ·ăn), *n.* [LL. *Pelagianus.*] *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Pelagius, a British monk, who went to Rome about 400 A.D. and died about 428. See PELAGIANISM. — **Pe·la'gi·an,** *adj.*

Pe·la'gi·an·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The theories or doctrines of Pelagius and some of his immediate disciples. His distinctive teachings, controverted by St. Augustine and officially condemned as heretical, are: (1) There is no such thing as original sin; consequently, (2) there is no baptismal regeneration, no damnation of unbaptized infants, no hereditary taint of Adam's sin. (3) Man has perfect freedom of the will and has no absolute need of God's grace to set him right. (4) Man, though aided in various ways by divine grace, is virtually the author of his own salvation.

Pe·la'gi·an·ize (-ĭz), *v. t. & i.* To make or become a Pelagian. — **Pe·la'gi·an·iz'er** (-ĭz'ẽr), *n.*

---

pegh (pĕf; pĕk). Var. of PECH.
peg'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
peg'let, *n.* See -LET.
peg'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
Pe'gram truss (pē'grăm). See TRUSS, *n.*
Pegu catechu. [From *Pegu,* in Lower Burma.] See CATECHU, 1 a.
Pegu indigo. = RANE INDIGO.
Pegu ironwood. = ACLE a.
Peh'le·vi (pā'lĕ·vē), **Pehl'vi** (pāl'vē). Vars. of PAHLAVI.
peh'-tsai'. Var. of PE-TSAI.
peice. ✝ PACE, PEACE, PIECE.
pei'-hua'. Var. of PAI-HUA.
peik'tha (pāk'tha), *n.* [Burmese *pĕkhō.*] = VIS. See WEIGHT, *Table.*
pein (pēn). Var. of PEEN.
peirce. ✝ PIERCE.
peire. ✝ PAIR.
Pei'rene. Var. of PIRENE. [KIA.]
Pei·rea'ki·a, *n.* [NL.] = PEREB-
Pei·rith'o·tis. Var. of PIRITHOUS.
peirse. ✝ PARSE, PERSE, PIERCE.
peis. ✝ PEACE, PEASE, PECE, PEISE, PIECE, POISE.
peis'ant, *adj.* [OF. *pesant,* pres. part. of *peser* to weigh. See POISE.] Weighty; forcible. *Obs.* — **peis'ant·ly,** *adv. Obs.*
peish'wa. Var. of PESHWA.
Pei·sis'tra·te'an. Var. of PISISTRATEAN.
Pei'sis·trat'i·dae, Pei'sis·trat'ids. Vars. of PISISTRATIDAE, PISISTRATIDS.
pei'trel, *n.* = POITREL. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To put a peitrel on. *Obs.*
peize. Var. of PEISE.
pek'an (pĕk'ăn), *n.* [Can. F. *pekan, pécan,* of Algonquian origin; cf. Abnaki *pěkané.*] = FISHER, 2.
pe·kan'. Var. of PECAN.
peke. ✝ PEAK, PECK, PEEK.
pe·ko'a (pē·kō'ȧ). Var. of PIQUIA.
Pe'kod (pē'kŏd). *Bib.*
pekok. ✝ PEACOCK.
pek'ul. Var. of PICUL.
pel. ✝ PALL, PEEL, PELL.
pel. Pell. *Ref. Sp.*
pel-. = PELO-.
pel'a·dore', *n.* [Sp. *pelador.*] A depilatory. *Obs.*
pelag-. = PELAGO-.

pe·lag'ic (pē·lăj'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *pelagicus*, fr. *pelagus* sea, fr. Gr. *pelagos.* See 1st FLUKE.] **a** Of or pertaining to the ocean; oceanic; specif., *Biogeog.*, of or found in the pelagic zone. **b** Conducted, or conducting operations, upon the open sea; as, *pelagic* sealing; a *pelagic* sealer.

pelagic deposits. *Geol.* Sedimentary deposits in the abyssal portions of the ocean, composed largely of the remains of pelagic organisms, volcanic dust, meteoritic particles, etc.

pelagic net. *Biol.* A towing net, usually of large size, to be towed behind a vessel at sea for the capture of pelagic plankton.

pelagic sealing. The act or occupation of "killing, capturing, or pursuing" fur seals in the ocean, as disting. from killing them at their breeding places on land. Before the treaty of 1911 (see BERING SEA CONTROVERSY), pelagic sealing, which concerned esp. the mother seals, threatened their extermination. Cf. FUR SEAL.

pelagic zone. *Biogeog.* The realm consisting of the open ocean, esp. those portions beyond the outer border of the littoral zone and above the abyssal zone, to which light penetrates. Pelagic organisms usually lead a free-floating existence at or near the surface of the sea, away from the coast. See ZONE, *Illust.*

pel'a·go- (pĕl'ȧ·gō-), **pelag-.** A combining form, Greek *pelago-*, *pelag-*, from *pelagos*, meaning *the sea.*

Pel'a·go·thu'rĭ·a (pĕl'ȧ·gō·thū'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PELAGIC; HOLOTHURIAN.] *Zool.* A genus of remarkable holothurians adapted for a free-swimming life in the open sea.

pel'a·myd (pĕl'ȧ·mĭd), *n.* [L. *pelamys*, *-mydis*, fr. Gr. *pēlamys*, *-ydos.*] A young tunny.

pel'a·nos (pĕl'ȧ·nŏs), *n.*; *pl.* PELANOI (-noi). [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* A votive or sacrificial mixture of meal, honey, and oil.

Pe·lar'gi (pē·lär'jĭ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pelargos* stork.] *Zool.* A group equiv. to *Pelargomorphae.*

pe·lar'gic (-jĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *pelargikos.*] Pertaining to storks; storklike.

Pe·lar'go·mor'phae (-gō·môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pelargos* stork + *morphē* form.] *Zool.* A division of birds, by Huxley limited to the storks, herons, and ibises, but in Gadow's classification including the orders Ciconiiformes, Anersiformes, and Falconiformes. — **pe·lar'go·morph** (pē·lär'gō·môrf), *n.* — **pe·lar'go·mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *adj.*

pel·ar'go·nate (pĕl·är'gō·nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of pelargonic acid.

pel'ar·gon'ic (pĕl'är·gŏn'ĭk; -gō'nĭk), *adj.* [*Pelargonium* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an oily acid, $CH_3(CH_2)_7CO_2H$, of the formic acid series, found in ester form in the leaves of the garden geranium (*Pelargonium*) and allied plants, and also obtained artificially; nonanoic; *n*-nonoic. Its ethyl ester is fragrant, and is prepared artificially, by oxidation of the oil of rue, for commercial use in flavoring wines, brandy, etc.

pel'ar·gon'i·din (-I·dĭn), *n. Biochem.* An anthocyanidin, a benzopyrylium derivative. Its chloride $C_{15}H_{11}ClO_5$, is red brown in color. Cf. PELARGONIN.

pel'ar·go'nin (pĕl'är·gō'nĭn), *n. Biochem.* An anthocyanin, $C_{27}H_{30}O_{15}$, found in red geraniums (genus *Pelargonium*) and certain varieties of the dahlia. It is a diglucoside of pelargonidin. Its chloride is scarlet red.

Pel'ar·go'ni·um (pĕl'är·gō'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pelargos* stork.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of South African herbs, family Geraniaceae, mostly with showy flowers of various shades of red or white, distinguished from *Geranium* by the spurred calyx and irregular corolla. They are widely cultivated under the name *geranium.* See GERANIUM, 2.
2. [*not cap.*] *Hort.* A plant of this genus, esp. one of the cultivated race from *P. graveolens*, *P. domesticum*, and other species; — called also *Lady Washington geraniums.*

pel'ar·go'no- (pĕl'är·gō'nō-), **pelargon-.** *Chem.* A combining form for *pelargonic.*

Pe·las'gi (pē·lăz'jĭ), *n. pl.* [L.] Pelasgians.

Pe·las'gi·an (pē·lăz'jĭ·ăn), *n.* **a** One of an early people or group of peoples mentioned by classical writers as the primitive dwellers in Greece and the eastern islands of the Mediterranean. Cf. MINOAN, MYCENAEAN. **b** Hence, a member of that branch of the Mediterranean race which Sergi holds to have formed the pre-Hellenic population of this region. — *adj.* Pelasgic.

Pe·las'gic (-lăz'jĭk), *adj.* [L. *Pelasgus*, fr. Gr. *Pelasgos* a Pelasgian.] **1.** Of or pert. to the Pelasgians.
2. [*not cap.*] *Zool.* Wandering.

Pe·las'gi·kon (pē·lăz'jĭ·kŏn; pē·lăs'-), *n.* Also **Pe·lar'gi·kon** (pē·lär'jĭ·kŏn). [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* An outwork of the fortification of the Acropolis at Athens which enclosed a part of the west and south slopes of the hill.

Pe·las'goi (pē·lăs'goi), *n. pl.* [Gr.] The Pelasgians.

Pe'le (pā'lā), *n.* [Hawaiian.] *Polynesian Relig.* The goddess of volcanoes and volcanic fires. *Hawaii.*

pe·le'an (pē·lē'ăn; pē·lā'ăn), *adj. Geol.* Designating or pertaining to volcanic eruptions characterized by the violent expulsion of clouds or blasts of incandescent volcanic ash, such as occurred at Mt. Pelée, Martinique, in 1902.

Pel'e·can'i·dae (pĕl'ē·kăn'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. LL. *pelecanus.*] *Zool.* A family, formerly nearly coextensive with Pelecaniformes, now restricted to the pelicans. It constitutes a suborder, **Pel'e·ca'ni** (-kā'nī), of this order.

Pel'e·can'i·for'mes (-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PELICAN; -FORM.] *Zool.* An order of swimming birds in which all four toes are united by a broad web. It includes the pelicans, gannets, cormorants, tropic birds, snakebirds, and frigate birds.

Pel'e·ca·noi'des (-kȧ·noi'dēz), *n.* [NL. See PELICAN; -OID.] *Zool.* The genus comprising the diving petrels (see DIVING PETREL). It is the type of a subfamily, **Pel'e·can'oi·di'nae** (-kăn'oi·dī'nē).

Pel'e·ca'nus (-kā'nŭs), *n.* [LL., pelican. See PELICAN.] *Zool.* The genus containing the pelicans.

Pel'e·cyp'o·da (-sĭp'ō·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pelekys* a hatchet + *-poda.*] *Zool.* The Lamellibranchia; — so called from the pointed hatchet-shaped foot of most forms. — **pe·lec'y·pod** (pē·lĕs'ĭ·pŏd), *adj. & n.* — **pel'e·cyp'o·dous** (pĕl'ē·sĭp'ō·dŭs), *adj.*

pe·le'lith (pē·lā'lĭth), *n. Geol.* A plug or spine of vesicular or pumiceous lava thrust upward in the throat of a volcano, as at the eruption of Mt. Pelée, Martinique, in 1902.

‖**pèle'–mêle'** (pĕl'mĕl'), *adv.* [F.] Pell-mell.

pel'er·ine' (pĕl'ēr·ēn'), *n.* [F. *pèlerine* a tippet, fr. *pèlerin* pilgrim, belonging to a pilgrim, fr. L. *peregrinus* foreign, foreigner. See PILGRIM.] A woman's cape; esp., a fur cape with long ends hanging down in front.

Pe'le's hair (pā'lāz; pē'lēz). [See PELE.] Glass threads or fibers blown by the wind from frothy lava, the tips of lava jets, or drops of liquid lava thrown into the air. It often collects in thick masses resembling tow.

Pe'leus (pē'lūs; pē'lē·ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Pēleus.*] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Aeacus who became king of the Myrmidons, and father, by Thetis, of Achilles.

pelf (pĕlf), *n.* [OF. *pelfre*, *peufre*, *peuffe*, of uncert. origin. Cf. PILFER.] **1.** Stolen property; spoil; booty.
2. Any property or belongings; goods. *Obs.*
3. Money; riches; lucre; gain; — usually with the idea of being ill-gotten or worthless. "Paltry *pelf.*" *Burke.*
4. Rubbish; trash; refuse. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
5. The fur or fine hair on an animal; hence, fine particles as of fur. *Dial. Eng.*
6. A ne'er-do-well; a good-for-nothing person. *Obs.*

pelf, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *pelfer*, *pelfrer.* See PELF, *n.*] To rob; pilfer; despoil. *Obs.*

Pel'ham (pĕl'ăm), *n.* [From proper name.] A horse's curb bit, commonly used in riding bridles.

Pel'ham, *n.* The title and hero of a novel (1828) by Bulwer-Lytton.

Pe'li·as (pē'lĭ·ăs; pĕl'ĭ-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Pelias.*] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Iolcus. He sent Jason after the Golden Fleece, and after Jason's return was cut to pieces and boiled by his own daughters, whom Medea had told that he might thus be restored to youth. His son Acastus drove Jason and Medea out of the country. See JASON, 1; MEDEA.

pel'i·can (pĕl'ĭ·kăn), *n.* Also **pel'e·can.** [LL. *pelicanus*, *pelecanus*, fr. Gr. *pelekon*; akin to Gr. *pelekas* woodpecker, *pelekys* ax, Skr. *paraśu*; appar. of Mesopotamian origin; cf. Assyr.-Bab. *pilaqqu* ax, Sumerian *balaq.*]
1. **a** Any of certain very large totipalmate birds of the genus **Pel'e·ca'nus** (order **Pel'e·can'i·for'mes**), with a very large bill and distensible gular pouch in which the food (fish) is caught, and very long wings. About ten species are known. The American *white pelican* (*P. erythrorhynchos*), now found chiefly in western North America, is pure white with black primaries, about five feet long, and its wings spread nearly ten feet. Several somewhat similar species occur in the Old World, two (*P. onocrotalus* and *P. crispus*) in southeastern Europe. The *brown pelican* (*P. occidentalis*), common in Florida, is chiefly dark brown and silvery gray. The similar *California brown pelican* (*P. o. californicus*) occurs on the Pacific coast. The *spectacled pelican* (*P. conspicillatus*) inhabits Australia and New Guinea. **b** A representation of a pelican. It was formerly erroneously believed that pelicans fed their young with their own blood; hence the pelican is often depicted in heraldry and symbolic art *in her piety*, that is, over her nest, with wings extended, and wounding (cf. VULN) her breast, from which fall drops of blood. This fabled practice of the bird became symbolic of Christ, and of charity.

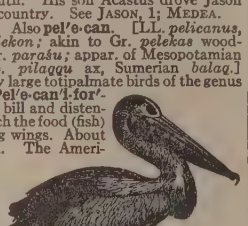

Spectacled Pelican (*Pelecanus conspicillatus*).

2. An instrument with a curved beak, formerly used to draw teeth.
3. A six-pounder culverin, or its shot. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
4. [*cap.*] See SHIP, *Table.*
5. A nearly neutral gray, slightly yellowish, of medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
6. *Naut.* Short for PELICAN HOOK.
7. *Old Chem.* A retort or still with a curved tube or tubes leading from the head to the body for continuous condensation and redistillation.

pelican fish *or* **eel.** A deep-sea fish (*Eurypharynx pelecanoides*), of the order Lyomeri, with the head very long in proportion to the trunk. The mouth is enormous, the color black, and the body ends in a tapering tail. Its genus is the type of a family, Eurypharyngidae, containing also a closely allied form, *Eurypharynx* (syn. *Gastrostomus*) *bairdi*, and in some classifications the genus *Saccopharynx.*

pelican flower. **a** The gooseflower. **b** The snakeroot *Aristolochia serpentaria.*

pelican hook. *Naut.* A long-shanked hook, sometimes hinged, quickly closed or loosed by slipping a ring over or off the beak.

pel'i·can·ry (pĕl'ĭ·kăn·rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [*pelican* + *-ry.*] A breeding place of pelicans.

pel'i·can's–foot' (pĕl'ĭ·kănz·fo͝ot'), *n.* A European marine gastropod (*Aporrhais pes-pelicani*) having fingerlike processes at the edge of the shell; also, the shell.

Pel'i·can State (pĕl'ĭ·kăn). Louisiana; — a nickname alluding to the device on its seal.

pel'ick (pĕl'ĭk), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Micmac *wŏbĭlkoon.*] The coot (*Fulica americana*). *Connecticut.*

pel'i·com'e·ter (pĕl'ĭ·kŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *pelikē* wooden bowl + *-meter.*] *Med.* A pelvimeter.

Pe·li'des (pē·lī'dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Pēleidēs.*] A son of Peleus; esp., Achilles. Also, the son of Achilles, Neoptolemus.

pel'id·no'ta (pĕl'ĭd·nō'tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pelidnos* livid.] *Zool.* **a** An American genus of scarabaeoid beetles related to the goldsmith beetles. **b** [*not cap.*] Any beetle of this genus, as the *spotted pelidnota* (*P. punctata*), a large orange-brown black-spotted beetle which feeds on the leaves of grapevines.

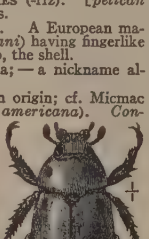
Pelidnota (*P. punctata*) Nat. size.

pel'i·ke (pĕl'ĭ·kē), *n.* [Gr. *pelikē* a wooden bowl, cup. See PELVIS.] *Gr. Antiq.* An amphora of a type with a wide mouth, little or no neck, and the body set plump on the base.

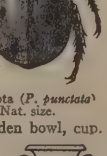
Pelike.

pel'i·om (pĕl'ĭ·ŏm; pē'lĭ-), *n.* [See PELIOMA.] *Mineral.* Iolite.

pel'i·o'ma (-ō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *peliōma*, fr. *pelios* livid.] **a** *Med.* A livid patch. **b** *Mineral.* = PELIOM.

Pe'li·on (pē'lĭ·ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *Pēlion.*] *Gr. Geog.* A mountain in Thessaly (see *Gaz.*; ALOADAE), celebrated as the dwelling place of the Centaurs, esp. of the wise centaur Chiron, who educated the young Achilles.

Pe'li·on u·pon' Os'sa (pē'lĭ·ŏn, ŏs'ȧ). [See PELION, OSSA, in *Gaz.*] One huge mass upon another; difficulty upon difficulty; hence, an impossible or almost impossible task. See ALOADAE.

pel'i·o'sis (pĕl'ĭ·ō'sĭs; pē'lĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *peliōsis* a livid spot, fr. *pelios* livid.] *Med.* Purpura.

pe·lisse' (pē·lēs'), *n.* [F., fr. VL. *pellicia*, fr. L. *pelliceus*, *pellicius*, made of skins, fr. *pellis* a skin. See 1st FELL; cf. PILCH, SURPLICE.] **1.** A long outer garment for men or women, originally of fur or fur-lined.
2. A lady's or child's long outer garment, of silk or other fabric.

pe'lite (pē'līt), *n.* [Gr. *pēlos* clay, mud.] *Petrog.* Any rock of fine particles of clay or mud, as clay, shale, etc.; — disting. from *psephite* and *psammite.* — **pe·lit'ic** (pē·lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

pell (pĕl), *n.* [OF. *pel.* See PELTRY.] **1.** A skin or hide, pelt; fur; also, a garment lined with skins or fur. *Obs.*
2. A roll of parchment; a parchment record, esp. one of two, called **pell rolls**, on which entries of receipts and disbursements are made by the *Clerk*, or *Master, of the Pells*, formerly in the British Exchequer Office; also, *pl.*, the office where the rolls were kept. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

pell, *v. t.* [ME. *pellen.*] To hasten; hurry. *Obs. exc. Dial.* — *v. i.* To pelt; knock about. *Obs.*

Pel·lae'a (pē·lē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pellos* dark-colored; — in allusion to the dark stipes.] *Bot.* A large genus of rock-loving ferns, the cliff brakes, or rock brakes (family Polypodiaceae), mostly small with pinnate or pinnatifid, often evergreen, fronds and intramarginal sori with the indusium formed by the reflexed margins of the fertile segments.

pell'age (pĕl'ĭj), *n.* [See PELL a skin.] The entire clothing of skin of an animal.

pel·la'gra (pĕ·lā'grȧ; -lăg'rȧ; 277), *n.* [It., fr. L. *pellis* skin, after *chiragra*, *podagra*; cf. F. *pellagre.*] *Med.* A chronic disease characterized by certain skin lesions, gastrointestinal disturbance, and nervous symptoms. It is endemic in northern and central Italy, the southeastern United States, and other regions, and is believed to be a deficiency disease resulting from a faulty diet.

pel·la'gra·gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *adj. Med.* Producing pellagra.

pel·la'grin (pĕ·lā'grĭn; -lăg'rĭn), *n.* One having pellagra.

pel·la'grose (-lā'grōs; -lăg'rōs), *adj.* Pellagrous.

pel·la'grous (-lā'grŭs; -lăg'rŭs), *adj.* [It. *pellagroso*; cf. F. *pellagreux.*] *Med.* Pertaining to, affected with, or attendant on, pellagra; as, *pellagrous* insanity.

pel'ar, pell'er (pĕl'ēr), *n.* A conjurer; wizard. *Cornwall.*

pel·lard' (pĕ·lärd'), *n.* [ML. *pellarda.*] A kind of cloak. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

pel'las (pĕl'ăs), *n.* The small cheese-shaped fruit of the dwarf mallow.

pel'late (pĕl'āt), *v. i.* To tend to separate; to repel mutually. — **pel·la'tion** (pĕ·lā'shŭn), *n.*

Pel'le·as, Sir (pĕl'ē·ăs). A knight of Arthur's Round Table, who loves in vain the lady Ettarre, and is shamefully treated by her. In Spenser's *Faerie Queene* he is one of those who vainly pursued the Blatant Beast, which had escaped after being conquered and chained up by Calidore.

Pel'lé·as' et Mé'lĭ·sande' (pĕ'lā'ăs' ā mā'lĭ'zänd'). A drama by Maeterlinck (1892) and an opera from it by Debussy (1902), masterpieces respectively of symbolism and of musical impressionism, representing a story similar to that of Paolo and Francesca. Cf. FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.

Pel'le·nore (pĕl'ē·nōr; 181), **Pel'li·nore** (pĕl'ĭ·nōr), *n.* In Arthurian legend, a famous king and knight, the father of Percivale and Sir Tor. He killed the king of Orkney, whose death was avenged by his son Sir Gawain.

pel'let (pĕl'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [OF. *pelote*, fr. ML. *pelota*, *pilota*, fr. L. *pila* a ball. See PILL a medicine; cf. PLATOON, 1st PLOT.] **1.** A round and usually small body; a little ball, esp. of food, medicine, or the like.
2. A ball, usually stone, used as a missile in the Middle Ages; a cannon ball; later, a bullet; a ball for firearms; esp., one of a charge of small shot.
3. An imitation or play bullet, as of **wax, putty,** or **paper,** for a blowgun or the like.
4. In coins or ornamental work, a disk or circular boss.
5. *Her.* A roundel sable; an ogress.

pel'let, *v. t.*; -LET·ED; -LET·ING. **a** To form into pellets. **b** To strike with pellets; to throw pellets at.

pellet bow. = STONEBOW **b.**

pel'let·ed, *adj.* **1.** Made of, or supplied with, pellets
2. Also **pel'let·y.** *Her.* Marked with pellets.

pel'le·tier'ine (pĕl'ē·tēr'ēn; -ĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-in.** [After Bertrand *Pelletier*, French chemist.] *Chem.* A colorless liquid alkaloid, $C_8H_{15}NO$, found in the bark of the pomegranate.

pellet molding. *Arch.* A narrow band adorned with small disks.

Pell'i·an e·qua'tion (pĕl'ĭ·ăn; 159). [After John *Pell* (1610–85), Eng. mathematician.] *Theory of Numbers.* The equation $x^2 - Dy^2 = 1$, in which D is any integer which is not a square.

-pel'lic (-pĕl'ĭk). *Med.* A combining form from Greek *pella*, a wooden bowl, used to denote *having a* (specified) *type of pelvis*, as in lepto*pellic*, platy*pellic.*

pel'li·cle (pĕl'ĭ·k'l), *n.* [L. *pellicula*, dim. of *pellis* skin.] **1.** **a** A thin skin or film; a membrane. **b** A film on a liquid, as a thin scum.
2. *Bacteriol.* A bacterial growth in the form of a sheet on the surface of a liquid medium.
3. *Biol.* **a** The plasma membrane. **b** = PERIPLAST **c.**

pel·lic'u·lar (pĕ·lĭk'ū·lẽr), *adj.* Of, or of the nature of, a pellicle; also, pelliculate.

pel·lic'u·la'rĭ·a dis·ease' (-lā'rĭ·ȧ). *Plant Pathol.* A fungous disease of coffee and some other tropical plants, caused by *Corticium* (syn. *Pellicularia*) *koleroga*, and producing effects similar to those of thread blight.

pel·lic'u·late (pĕ·lĭk'ū·lāt), *adj.* Characterized by or covered with a pellicle.

pel·li'le (pĕ·lĭ'lē), *n.* The redshank; — from its note. *Local, Eng.*

pel'li·to'ry (pĕl'ĭ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tēr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [ME. *paritorie*, fr. OF. *paritoire*, *paritaire* (F. *pariétaire*), fr. L. *parietaria* the parietary, or pellitory, the wall plant, fr. *parietarius* of the walls, fr. *paries*, *parietis*, a wall. Cf. PARIETARY.] **1.** Any plant of the genus *Parietaria*, esp. *P. officinalis*, the wall pellitory of Europe, and *P. pennsylvanica* of North America.
2. [OF. *peritre*, *piretre*, fr. L. *pyrethrum*, Gr. *pyrethron* feverfew; cf. Gr. *pyretos* fever, *pyr* fire. Cf. BERTRAM.] **a** A southern European plant (*Anacyclus pyrethrum*), resembling yarrow; — called also *bertram* and *pellitory*

pe·la'gi·ous, *adj.* [See PELAGIAN.] Pelagic. *Obs.*

pe·la'gra. Var. of PELLAGRA.

Pe·la'iah (pē·lā'yȧ; -lī'ȧ). *Bib.*

Pel'a·lī'ah (pĕl'ȧ·lī'ȧ). *Bib.*

Pe·lar'gi·kon, *n.* = PELASGIKON.

pelargonium oil. = GERANIUM OIL **a.**

Pel'a·tī'ah (pĕl'ȧ·tī'ȧ). *Bib.*

pelaw. ✝ PILAU.

pele. ✝ PEAL, PEEL, PELL, PILLOW.

Pel'eg (pē'lĕg). *Bib.*

pel'er·in, *n.* [F. *pèlerin.*] A pilgrim. *Obs.*

Pel'et (pĕl'ĕt). *Bib.*

Pel'eth (-lĕth). *Bib.*

Pel'e·thites (pĕl'ē·thīts; pē'lĕth-īts). *n. pl.* *Bib.*

peletre, *n.* Thyme. *Obs.*

Pe·lew' (pē·lū'), *n.* See PALAU.

pel'fer·y, pel'fry, *n.* [Cf. OF. *peuferie*, for older *pelferie.* See PELF, *n.*] Pelf (senses 1 & 4). *Obs.*

Pe·lī'as (pē·lī'ăs). *Bib.*

Pel'i·got's blue (pĕl'ĭ·gōz). = BERMEN BLUE.

pel'i·to'u·la (pĕ·lĭk'ū·lȧ), *n.* = PELLICLE.

pel'i·can, *n.* [OF. *pelicon.*] A furred pelisse. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

pel'la·moun'tain, *n.* Wild thyme. *Obs.*

pel'let·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

pel·lic'u·la (pĕ·lĭk'ū·lȧ), *n.* = PELLICLE. [= PELLICLE.]

pel'li·cule (pĕl'ĭ·kūl), *n.* [F.]

pel'li·par (pĕl'ĭ·pär), *n.* = PELLMONGER. *Obs.*

of Spain. **b** *Pharm.* The root of this plant, used as a sialagogue and as a constituent of certain dentifrices.
3. Any of various plants more or less like the officinal pellitory; as: **a** The feverfew. **b** = YARROW **a**. **c** = MASTERWORT **a**.

pellitory bark. The prickly ash *Zanthoxylum americanum.*

pellitory of Spain. = PELLITORY, **2 a**.

pell'-mell', pell'mell' (pĕl'mĕl'; 66), *adv.* [F. *pêle-mêle,* fr. OF. *pesle,* a reduplicated form fr. *mesler* to mix. See MEDLEY.] **1.** In mingled confusion or disorder, as of troops in flight or fighting hand to hand, or of things thrown together in a heap.
2. With no distinction; indiscriminately. *Now Rare.*
3. In furious haste; vehemently; with headlong and unconsidered hurry; as, he wrote *pell-mell,* page after page.

pell'-mell', pell'mell', *adj.* Characterized by crowded confusion or disorder or by heedlessly undiscriminating haste or violence; helter-skelter.

pell'-mell', pell'mell' (pĕl'mĕl'), *n.* An indiscriminate mingling; confusion; also, a fight at close quarters; melee.

pell'-mell', pell'mell', *v. t.* To throw together or execute pell-mell.

pell'-mell', *n.* = PALL-MALL. *Obs.*

pel'lock (pĕl'ŭk), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *peileag.*] A porpoise. *Scot.*

pel'lo·tine (pĕl'ō·tēn; -tĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-tin.** [From PELLOTE.] *Chem.* A white crystalline narcotic alkaloid, $C_{13}H_{19}NO_3$, derived from species of the mescal (*Lophophora*)

pel·lu'cid (pĕ·lū'sĭd), *adj.* [L. *pellucidus,* fr. *per* (see PER-) + *lucidus* clear, bright.] Being transparent; limpid; translucent; hence, easy to fathom or understand, as an author's style or thought; also, sometimes, clear of perception. — **pel'lu·cid'i·ty** (pĕl'ū·sĭd'ĭ·tĭ), **pel·lu'cid·ness,** *n.* — **pel·lu'cid·ly,** *adv.*
Syn. and **Ant.** — See TRANSPARENT.

pel'ma (pĕl'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *pelma.* See FILM.] *Zool.* The sole, or plantar surface, of the foot.— **pel·mat'ic** (pĕl·măt'ĭk), *adj.*

Pel'man·ism (pĕl'mȧn·ĭz'm), *n.* [Arbitrary name.] A system of training for developing memory, will power, etc., originated by W. J. Ennever about 1900. — **Pel'man·ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **Pel'man·ize** (-īz), *v. i.*

pelmato-. A combining form, from Greek *pelma, pelmatos,* meaning *sole,* as in *pelmatogram.*

pel·mat'o·gram (pĕl·măt'ō·grăm), *n.* [*pelmato-* + *-gram.*] *Med.* An impression of the sole of the foot.

Pel'ma·to·zo'a (pĕl'mȧ·tō·zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *pelmato-* + *-zoa.*] *Zool.* A subphylum (in old classifications, a class) of echinoderms comprising the crinoids, cystoids, blastoids, and edrioasteroids. Its members are mostly attached to the bottom by a stem or stalk. Distinguished from *Asterozoa* and *Echinozoa.* Cf. CRINOIDEA. — **pel'ma·to·zo'an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **pel'ma·to·zo'ic** (-ĭk), *adj.*

pel'met (pĕl'mĕt; -mĭt; 119), *n.* [See PALMETTE.] A short valance concealing a curtain rod or the like.

-pel'mous (-pĕl'mŭs). *Zool.* A combining form, from Greek *pelma,* sole, used in ornithology to denote *having a* (specified) *type of sole,* as in desmo*pelmous,* nomo*pelmous.*

pel'o- (pĕl'ō-; pē'lō-), **pel-.** A combining form, Greek *pēlo-, pēl-,* from *pēlos,* meaning *mud, clay,* as in *Pelobates.*

Pel'o·bat'i·dae (pĕl'ō·băt'ĭ·dē; pē'lō-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *pelo-* + Gr. *batēs* walker.] *Zool.* A family of arciferous amphibians comprising the spadefoot toads and allies. The European genus **Pe·lob'a·tes** (pē·lŏb'ȧ·tēz) is the type. — **pel'o·bat'id** (pĕl'ō·băt'ĭd; pē'lō-), *adj. & n.* — **pel'o·bat'oid** (-oid), *adj.*

Pe·lod'y·tes (pē·lŏd'ĭ·tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. *pelo-* + *-dytes.*] *Zool.* A genus of arciferous frogs of Europe and the Caucasus, constituting a family, **Pel'o·dyt'i·dae** (pĕl'ō·dĭt'ĭ·dē), though formerly included in the Pelobatidae. — **pel'o·dyt'id** (pĕl'ō·dĭt'ĭd), *n.* — **pel'o·dyt'oid** (-oid), *adj.*

Pel'o·me·du'si·dae (pĕl'ō·mē·dū'sĭ·dē; pē'lō-), *n. pl.* [NL. See PELO-; MEDUSA.] *Zool.* A family of fresh-water pleurodiran tortoises of Africa, Madagascar, and South America. The typical genus is **Pel'o·me·du'sa** (-sȧ). — **pel'o·me·du'sid** (-sĭd), *n.* — **pel'o·me·du'soid** (-soid), *adj.*

Pel'o·myx'a (-mĭk'sȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *pelo-* + *-myxa.*] *Zool.* A genus of rhizopods of the family Amœbidae. They are large, sluggish, and multinucleate, and characteristically contain inclusions, as particles of sand, diatom shells, refringent glycogenlike bodies, etc.

pe·lon' (pē·lōn'), *adj.* [Sp. *pelón.*] Hairless, or nearly so, as an animal of a race so bred. *Sp. Amer.* — *n.; pl.* PELONES (pē·lō'nās). Animals of a hairless race.

Pel'o·pae'us (pĕl'ō·pē'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pēlopoios* potter.] *Zool.* Syn. of SCELIPHRON.

Pel'o·pid (pĕl'ō·pĭd), *adj.* [L. *Pelopidae* descendants of Pelops, fr. Gr. *Pelopidai,* fr. *Pelops.*] Of or pertaining to Pelops or his descendants. — *n.* A descendant of Pelops.

Pe·lop'i·dē (pē·lŏp'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [L.] *Gr. Myth.* Descendants of Pelops. Cf. ATREUS.

Pel'o·pon·ne'sian (pĕl'ō·pŏ·nē'shăn; -zhăn), *adj.* [L. *Peloponnesius,* fr. *Peloponnesus,* fr. Gr. *Peloponnēsos,* lit., the Island of Pelops, fr. *Pelops, -opos,* Pelops + *nēsos* an island.] **Of** or pertaining to the southern peninsula of Greece, the ancient Peloponnesus, or the modern Peloponnesos. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the Peloponnesus. In classical times the Peloponnesus was the main seat of the Dorian race, the most powerful representatives of which were the Spartans. It was also, esp. in Argolis, the chief continental seat of the early Mycenaean civilization.

Peloponnesian League. *Anc. Hist.* A confederacy of most of the Greek states of the Peloponnesus and certain others, at the beginning of the Peloponnesian War (431 B.C.), under the leadership of Sparta.

Peloponnesian school. *Sculpture.* A common name for the Dorian schools of the Peloponnesus, as the early Argive and Sicyonian schools, represented later by Polycletus (see DORYPHOROS, DIADŬMENUS) and Lysippus (see APOXYOMENOS). Studies of the nude with severe or simple treatment were characteristic of the school.

Peloponnesian War. *Anc. Hist.* See WAR, *Table.*

Pe'lops (pē'lŏps), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Pelops.*] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Tantalus. His father served him up to the gods for food, but the gods restored him to life, and Demeter gave him an ivory shoulder in place of the one eaten by her. He migrated to the southern peninsula of Greece, which received from him its name Peloponnesus (isle of Pelops), and married Hippodamia, daughter of Oenomaus, king of Pisa in Elis. He was father of Chrysippus, Atreus, and Thyestes. Cf. HIPPODAMIA **a**.

pe·lo'ri·a (pē·lō'rĭ·ȧ; 181), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pelōros* monstrous.] *Bot.* An abnormal regularity of structure occurring in normally irregular flowers, as in the toadflax (*Linaria*), which often has the corolla with five spurs instead of one. This development of symmetry is called *irregular peloria,* in contrast to *regular peloria,* which is the suppression of normally irregular parts and is of less frequent occurrence. Peloria is often hereditary.

pe·lo'ri·an (pē·lō'rĭ·ăn; 181), *adj. Bot.* Peloric.

pe·lo'ri·ate (-āt), *adj. Bot.* Peloric.

pe·lor'ic (pē·lŏr'ĭk; -lō'rĭk), *adj. Bot.* Having peloria; abnormally regular or symmetrical; — applied to flowers.

pel'o·rism (pĕl'ō·rĭz'm), *n. Bot.* Peloria.

pel'o·rize (-rīz), *v. t. Bot.* To affect with peloria. — **pel'o·ri·za'tion** (-rĭ·zā'shŭn; -rī·zā'shŭn), *n.*

pe·lo'rus (pē·lō'rŭs), *n.* [After *Pelorus,* said to have been Hannibal's pilot when he left Italy.] *Navig.* An instrument similar to a mariner's compass, but without magnetic needles, and having two sight vanes by which bearings are taken, esp. such as cannot be taken by the compass.

Pelota Player, with Cesta.

pe·lo'ta (pē·lō'tȧ), *n.* [Sp., lit., ball.] Any Basque, Spanish, or Spanish American game played in a court with a ball and a wickerwork racket. See JAI ALAI.

pel'o·ther'a·py (pĕl'ō·thĕr'ȧ·pĭ; pē'lō-), *n.* [*pelo-* + *-therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by earth or mud, specif. by mud baths.

pel'o·ton' (pĕl'ō·tŏn'; *F.* p'lō'tôn'), *n.* [F. See PLATOON.] **a** *Obs.* A small ball. **b** A platoon or company of soldiers.

pelt (pĕlt), *n.* [Prob. fr. PELTRY.] **1.** A skin of a beast, esp. of a sheep, goat, or fur-bearing animal; a fell; — usually applied to an undressed or raw skin with its hair or wool, but also to skins, esp. of sheep and goats, stripped of hair or wool for tanning.
2. A skin used as a garment; apparel made of skins.
3. The human skin; also, any assumed or acquired exterior. *Humorous & Dial.*
4. *Falconry.* The dead body of a hawk's quarry.
Syn. — See SKIN.
— *in the pelt.* Of raw furs, with the fur side turned inward.

pelt, *v. t.* To remove the pelt from; also, to pluck, as a bird

pelt, *v.* [Origin uncert.; cf. ME. *pelten, pilten, pulten,* to push, thrust. Cf. PILT.] *Transitive:* **1.** To strike with a succession of blows or missiles, or words as missiles; as, *pelted* with stones, hail, insults, questions.

The chidden billows seem to *pelt* the clouds. *Shak.*

2. To drive by striking with a succession of blows or missiles.
3. To hurl or throw a succession or stream of (missiles); as, to *pelt* stones or abuse at one.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To strike a series of blows, esp. vigorous blows; to throw or hurl a stream of missiles or, formerly, words, esp. of abuse or anger; as, *pelting* at one another.
2. To fall or dash with a succession of vigorous impacts; to beat incessantly; as, rain *pelted* against the windows.
3. To go with a succession of hasty and vigorous steps or of pounding blows or thuds. *Chiefly Colloq.*

pelt, *n.* **1.** An act or instance of pelting. Specif.: **a** A blow with or as with something thrown. **b** The persistent falling or beating as of rain. **c** A rapid and vigorous pace; as, his helter-skelter *pelt* through the town; — esp. in the phrase *full pelt;* as, a horse galloping *full pelt.*
2. A fit of rage or fuming. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

pelt, *n.* [See PALTRY.] **1.** Rubbish; refuse. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. Shale stone.

pelt, *n.* A pelta. *Obs.*

pel'ta (pĕl'tȧ), *n.; pl.* -TAE (-tē). [L., a shield, fr. Gr. *peltē.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A small light shield.
2. *Bot.* **a** In certain lichens (genus *Peltidea*), a shield-shaped apothecium. **b** A peltate scale.

Pel·tan'dra (pĕl·tăn'drȧ), *n.* [NL. See PELTA; -ANDROUS.] *Bot.* A genus of aquatic or marsh herbs (family Araceae), comprising two species of the eastern United States, with large hastate or sagittate leaves and elongated spathes, which in *P. virginica* are green and rolled in, and in *P. sagittaefolia* are white and expanded above.

pel'tast (pĕl'tăst), *n.* [Gr. *peltastēs.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A soldier armed with a pelta, or light shield.

pel'tate (pĕl'tāt), *adj.* [See PELTA.] Shield-shaped; scutiform; specif., *Bot.,* having the stem or support attached to the lower surface, instead of at the base or margin; — said of a leaf or other organ. See LEAF, *Illust.* — **pel'tate·ly,** *adv.* — **pel·ta'tion** (pĕl·tā'shŭn), *n.*

peltati-, peltato-. Combining forms for *peltate,* as in **pel·tat'i·fid** (pĕl·tăt'ĭ·fĭd), **pel·ta'to·dig'i·tate** (pĕl·tā'tō·dĭj'ĭ·tāt). See -FID, -DIGITATE.

pelt'er (pĕl'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which pelts; as: **a** *Colloq.* A driving shower. **b** *U. S.* A fast horse. **c** *Eng.* A miner who removes pelt, or shale stone.
2. A rage; a passion. *Dial.*

pel'ter (pĕl'tĕr), *v. t. & i.* To pelt. *Chiefly Dial.*

pel'ter, *n.* [Cf. PALTRY.] Miser; skinflint; paltry person. *Obs.*

pelt'er·er (pĕl'tĕr·ĕr), *n.* A dealer in pelts or peltry.

Pel'tier' ef·fect' (pĕl'tyā'). [After Jean C. A. *Peltier,* French physicist, the discoverer.] *Elec.* The production or absorption of heat at the junction of two metals on the passage of a current. Heat generated by the passage of the current in one direction will be absorbed if the current is reversed.

Pel'tier's' cross (pĕl'tyāz'). *Elec.* A cross formed of two strips of different metals, to illustrate the Peltier effect.

pel·tif'er·ous (pĕl·tĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Shield-bearing.

pel'ti·fo'li·ous (pĕl'tĭ·fō'lĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [See -FOLIOUS.] Having peltate leaves.

pel'ti·form (pĕl'tĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*pelta* + *-form.*] Peltate.

Pel·tig'er·a (pĕl·tĭj'ĕr·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PELTA; -GEROUS.] *Bot.* A large genus of foliaceous lichens with scutiform apothecia. It typifies a family, **Pel·tig'er·a'ce·ae** (-ā'sē·ē). *P. apthosa* is called *thrush lichen,* because reputed to cure thrush.

pel·tig'er·ine (pĕl·tĭj'ĕr·ĭn; -īn), *adj. Bot.* Belonging to or resembling the genus *Peltigera.*

pel·tig'er·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* [*pelta* + *-gerous.*] *Bot.* Bearing a shield or pelta.

pel'ti·nerved' (pĕl'tĭ·nûrvd'), **pel'ti·nerv'ate** (-nûr'vāt), *adj.* [*pelta* + *nerved.*] *Bot.* Having nerves or veins radiating from the center, or a point near it, as in a peltate leaf.

pelt'ing, *adj.* **a** That pelts or strikes with or as with missiles; driving, as rain. **b** *Obs. exc. Dial.* Raging; furious.
— **pelt'ing·ly,** *adv.*

pelt'ing, *adj.* [See PALTRY.] Mean; paltry. *Archaic.* — **pelt'ing·ly,** *adv.*

pelt'mon'ger (pĕlt'mŭng'gĕr), *n.* A dealer in pelts. *Obs.*

Pel'to·gas'ter (pĕl'tō·găs'tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. *pelta* + *-gaster.*] *Zool.* A genus of parasitic cirripedes. See RHIZOCEPHALA.

Pel'ton wheel (pĕl'tŭn; -t'n). *Mech.* A form of impulse turbine, or water wheel, consisting of a row of double cup-shaped buckets arranged round the rim of a wheel and actuated by one or more jets of water playing into the cups at high velocity.

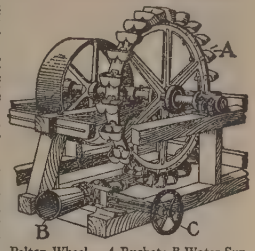

Pelton Wheel. *A* Bucket; *B* Water Supply Pipe; *C* Regulating Valve.

pelt rot. A disease affecting the hair or wool of a beast.

pelt'ry (pĕl'trĭ), *n.; pl.* PELTRIES (-trĭz). [OF. *peleterie* peltry, furnery (F. *pelleterie*), fr. *peletier* (F. *pelletier*) furrier, fr. OF. *pel* skin (F. *peau*), fr. L. *pellis.* See PELISSE; cf. PELT a skin.] Pelts, or skins, collectively; skins with the fur on them; furs; also, a pelt; a skin with fur.

pel'try (pĕl'trĭ), *n.* [See PALTRY.] Refuse. *Obs.*

pelt wool. **a** A short skin wool from the skin of a sheep killed within about three months after shearing. **b** Wool removed from the pelt of a dead sheep.

pe'lu (pā'lōō), *n.* [Sp. *pelu, peló,* fr. Araucan *pùlu.*] A valuable timber tree (*Sophora tetraptera*) of southern Chile and New Zealand, having yellow flowers and very hard wood; — called *kowhai* in New Zealand.

pe·lu'do (pĕ·lōō'dō), *n.* [Sp., hairy.] A six-banded hairy armadillo (*Euphractus sexcinctus*) of Argentina.

‖**pe·lure'** (pĕ·lūr'), *n.* [F., lit., peel, fr. *peler* to peel.] A crisp, hard, thin paper, sometimes used for postage stamps.

Pe·lu'si·os (pĕ·lū'sĭ·ŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pēlos* clay, mud.] *Zool.* A genus of African and Malagasy fresh-water turtles of the family Pelomedusidae.

Pel've·o·per'i·to·ni'tis (pĕl'vē·ō·pĕr'ĭ·tō·nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Pelvic peritonitis.

Pel·ve'ti·a (pĕl·vē'shĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Pelvet* (fl. 1865), French naturalist and physician.] *Bot.* A genus of rockweeds (family Fucaceae) of which the only known species is *P. canaliculata,* the channeled, or holy, wrack.

pel'vi- (pĕl'vĭ-). *Med.* A combining form, Latin *pelvi-,* from *pelvis,* meaning *basin,* as in *pelvi*form; specif., used to denote: **a** *Pelvis;* — in nouns, as in *pelvi*sternum. **b** *Pelvic and;* — in adjectives, as in **pel'vi·rec'tal.** See -RECTAL, etc.

pel'vic (pĕl'vĭk), *adj.* Pert. to, or in the region of, the pelvis.

pelvic arch *or* **girdle.** *Anat. & Zool.* The bony or cartilaginous arch (usually articulating with, or more or less firmly united to, the spinal column) supporting the skeleton of the hind limbs of vertebrates. In the vertebrates above the fishes it commonly consists of three more or less completely united elements on each side, a dorsal, the *ilium,* and two ventral, the *pubis* and *ischium.* In man these elements are consolidated into the *innominate bone.* A fourth small element, the *cotyloid,* occurs in some animals. In elasmobranchs the pelvic girdle is represented by a single cartilage. In teleosts it is wanting, and the pelvic fins are supported only by an enlarged basipterygium embedded in muscle. Cf. PELVIS, PECTORAL, ARCH.

pelvic cavity. = PELVIS **b**.

pelvic colon. *Anat.* The sigmoid flexure of the colon.

pelvic diaphragm. The floor of the pelvis, consisting of the levator ani and coccygeus muscles.

pelvic fascia. *Anat.* The fascia lining the cavity of the pelvis. At the tendinous arch of origin of the levator ani muscle, the pelvic fascia splits three ways to invest one side of the obturator muscle (*obturator fascia*) and both sides of the levator ani (internally the *endopelvic fascia,* externally the *ischiorectal fascia*).

pelvic fin. *Zool.* One of the paired fins of a fish homologous with the hind limbs of quadrupeds; — often called *ventral fin.* See FIN, **1**.

pelvic index. *Anthropom.* The ratio of the transverse to the dorsoventral diameter (the former being taken equal to 100) of the brim of the pelvic opening. Pelves with an index above 95 are said to be *dolichopellic,* from 95 to 90 *mesatipellic,* or *mesatipelvic,* and below 90 *platypellic.*

pelvic limbs. The limbs supported by or pertaining to the pelvic arch; in quadrupeds, the hind limbs; in birds, the legs. In fishes (though the pelvic arch is usually wanting) they are represented by the *pelvic* or *ventral* fins. See FIN, **1**.

pelvic plexus. *Anat.* The inferior hypogastric plexus (see HYPOGASTRIC PLEXUS).

pel'vi·form (pĕl'vĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*pelvi-* + *-form.*] Basin-shaped.

pel'vi·graph (pĕl'vĭ·grăf; 83), *n.* [*pelvi-* + *-graph.*] An apparatus for recording the shape and dimensions of the pelvis. — **pel·vig'ra·phy** (pĕl·vĭg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.*

pel·vim'e·ter (pĕl·vĭm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*pelvi-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the dimensions of the pelvis. — **pel·vim'e·try** (-trĭ), *n.*

pel'vi·o- (pĕl'vĭ·ō-). = PELVI- **a** (which see), as in:

pelviolithotomy	**pelvioplasty**	**pelvioscopy**
pelvioperitonitis	**pelvioradiography**	**pelviotomy**

pel'vi·per'i·to·ni'tis (pĕl'vĭ·pĕr'ĭ·tō·nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Pelvic peritonitis.

pel'vis (pĕl'vĭs), *n.; pl.* PELVES (-vēz). [L., a basin, laver; akin to Skr. *pālavī* a kind of vessel, Gr. *pella, pelikē, pelyz,* wooden bowl. Cf. PELIKE.] **a** *Anat. & Zool.* The basinlike structure in the skeleton of many vertebrates, formed by the pelvic arch together with the sacrum and, often, certain coccygeal and caudal vertebrae. In man it is composed of the two innominate bones, which bound it on each side and in front, and the sacrum and coccyx, which complete it behind. In most land mammals the pelvis is somewhat like that of man. In birds it is very large, the iliac portion (see ILIUM) being greatly prolonged and consolidated with many vertebrae. In other vertebrates it may be wanting or variously reduced, forming no distinct cavity; the term then simply designates the bones of the pelvic arch collectively. **b** *Anat. & Med.* The cavity of the pelvis, divided (by an imaginary plane passing from the top of the symphysis pubis through the iliopectineal line to the top of the sacrum) into two parts, the *false pelvis* above and the *true pelvis* below. **c** *Anat.* The funnel-shaped expansion of the upper end of the ureter, occupying the sinus of the kidney. **d** *Zool.* In teleostomous fishes, the enlarged basipterygial bones which support the pelvic fins and take the place of true pelvic bones.

pel'vi·ster'num (pĕl'vĭ·stûr'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *pelvi-* + *sternum.*] *Zool.* An epipubis. — **pel'vi·ster'nal** (-nȧl; -n'l), *adj.*

---

pe·lo'te (pĕ·lō'tē), *n.* [Var. of PEYOTE.] = PEYOTL.

pell rolls. See PELL, *n.*, **2**.

pel·lu'cent (pĕ·lū'sĕnt; -ē·nt), *adj.* [L. *pellucens, pellucens,* pres. part.] = PELLUCID. *Obs.*

pell'y-mell'y, *adv.* Pell-mell. *Obs.*

pel'-mel'. Pell-mell. *Ref. Sp.*

Pel'o·nite (pĕl'ō·nīt; pē'lō-; pē·lō'-). *Bib.*

pel·o·rise. Var. of PELORIZE. — **pel·o·ri·sa'tion,** *n.*

pelowe. † PILAU, PILLOW.

pel'tat·ed (pĕl'tăt·ĕd; 119), *adj.* = PELTATE. [Angered. *Obs.*

pelt'ish, *adj.* [4th *pelt* + *-ish.*]

pelt'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

pel'try-ware', *n.* = PELTRY, pelts. *Obs.* [*D. Bib.*]

Pe·lu'si·um (pĕ·lū'shĭ·ŭm; -sĭ-).

pel'ves (pĕl'vēz), *n., pl.* of PELVIS.

pel'vi·sa'cral (pĕl'vĭ·sā'krăl), *adj.* Pertaining to the pelvis and the sacrum.

pelyco- A combining form, from Greek *pelyx, pelykos,* a wooden bowl, used to denote *pelvis, pelvi-,* as in **pel'y·co·gram', pel'y·cog'ra·phy, pel'y·col'o·gy, pel'y·com'e·ter, pel'y·com'e·try.** See -GRAM, -GRAPHY, etc.

Pel'y·co·sau'ri·a (pĕl'ĭ·kō·sô'rĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *pelyco-* + *-sauria.*] *Paleontol.* A suborder of Permian carnivorous reptiles (order Theromorpha), with long slender dorsal spines. — **pel'y·co·saur'** (pĕl'ĭ·kō·sôr'), *n.* — **pel'y·co·sau'ri·an** (-sô'rĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

pem·bi'na (pĕm·bē'nȧ), *n.* [Can. F. *pembina, pimbina,* fr. Cree *nipiminân,* lit., berry, growing by the water, fr. *nipiy* water + *min* berry.] The cranberry tree. *U. S. & Canada.*

Pem'broke ta'ble, *or* **pem'broke** (pĕm'brōōk), *n.* [From *Pembroke,* a town and shire in Wales.] A style of small, square, four-legged table, often profusely ornamented, having on either side a narrow leaf sustained by a swinging bracket. It was much in vogue in the latter half of the 18th century.

Pembroke Table.

pem'mi·can (pĕm'ĭ·kăn), *n.* Also **pem'i·can.** [Cree *pemikkân,* fr. *pimiy* grease, fat.] **1.** Among the North American Indians, lean buffalo meat or venison cut in thin slices, dried in the sun, pounded fine, mixed with melted fat, and packed in sacks of hide; also, a similar preparation, as of dried beef, suet, raisins, and sugar, used by explorers, etc. **2.** Hence, information or thought condensed into little compass.

pem'mi·can (pĕm'ĭ·kăn), **pem'mi·can·ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To condense; compress. — **pem'mi·can·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n. All Rare.*

pem'phi·goid (pĕm'fĭ·goid), *adj.* [*pemphigus* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling pemphigus.

pem'phi·gus (pĕm'fĭ·gŭs; pĕm·fī'-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pemphix, -igos,* a bubble.] *Med.* An inflammatory disease characterized by blobs on the skin or mucous membranes of parts of the body, usually associated with impairment of the general health, and sometimes ending fatally. — **pem'phi·gous** (-gŭs), *adj.*

‖**pem'phi·gus ne'o·na·to'rum** (nē'ō·nȧ·tō'rŭm). [NL. *neonatorum* of the newborn.] *Med.* A form of impetigo, characterized by the presence of blebs, occurring in infants.

pen (pĕn), *n.* [ME. *penne,* fr. AS. *penn;* akin to AS. *pinn* a pin, peg. See PIN; cf. PEN to bolt, as a gate.] **1.** A small enclosure for animals; also, the animals in one such enclosure, or enough to fill one; as, a *pen* for, or of, sheep or pigs; specif., a group of animals, esp. when entered in an exhibition; as, a *pen* of chickens, sheep, etc.

2. Any small place of confinement or storage, as a compartment, esp. one for prisoners in a police court, a crib for corn, an ice box for fish, a play coop for a baby, etc.

3. A device to dam or pen the water in a stream; a dam.

4. A country house or its park; a plantation; also, a grassy field or pasture. *Jamaica.*

5. A penitentiary. *Slang.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are **cow'pen', pig'pen', sheep'pen'.**

pen (pĕn), *v. t.;* PENNED (pĕnd); PEN'NING (pĕn'ĭng). [ME. *pennen,* fr. AS. *pennian* in *on-pennian* to unfasten; akin to LG. *pennen* to bolt a door. See PEN an enclosure.] **1.** To fasten; to bolt, as a gate. *Obs.*

2. To shut in or as in a pen or cage; to confine in a small enclosure or narrow space; to coop up; to enclose. "Away with her, and *pen* her up." *Shak.*

Watching where shepherds *pen* their flocks at eve. *Milton.*

3. Specif., to shut up by damming; to dam up.

pen (pĕn), *n.* [ME. *penne* feather, quill, fr. OF. *penne,* fr. L. *penna* pen, feather. See FEATHER.] **1.** A feather or quill; a plume; specif., a wing feather; also, *pl.,* wings, originally a literal translation of L. *pennae. Archaic.*

2. Anything resembling or thought to resemble a feather or its stock; as: **a** *Obs.* A porcupine quill. **b** *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A spoon-shaped quill used for taking snuff; a snuff spoon. **c** *Dial. Eng.* The midrib of a leaf.

3. One of the first growth of feathers; a feather just breaking through the skin; a pinfeather.

4. a An instrument with a point, usually split, for writing, drawing lines, or forming letters or designs with ink or other fluid, formerly made of a reed, or of the quill of a goose or other bird, but now usually of other materials, as steel, gold, etc.; — called also *pen point, point, nib, pen nib.* **b** Such a pen and its holder together. Cf. DRAWING PEN, STUB, *n.*

5. a *Now Rare.* A stylus or other instrument for scratching or graving. **b** *Obs. exc. Dial.* A pencil.

6. Hence: **a** The writing instrument regarded as a means of expression of thoughts, feelings, etc.; as, to live by one's *pen.* **b** Literary expression. "The *pen* is mightier than the sword." *Ld. Lytton.* **c** A manner of expression; a style; as, to have a sharp *pen.* **d** A writer. "Those learned *pens.*" *Fuller.*

7. *Zool.* The internal horny shell of a squid.

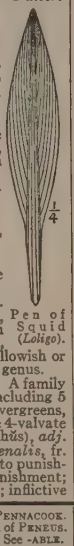

1/4

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

pen-bearing, *adj.*	**penwork**	**penwright**
pen-shaped	**penworker**	**pen-written**

pen, *v. t.;* PENNED (pĕnd); PEN'NING. To write; to compose and commit to paper; to indite; as, to *pen* a letter or a sonnet; also, to describe or record in writing, esp. in fitting style.

pen (pĕn), *n.* A female swan.

pen (pĕn), *n.* [W.] Head; headland; — in place names of Brythonic origin (as *Pen*-maen-mawr, Wales, "Head of the Big Stone"), and hence in family names. Cf. TRE-.

pen (pĕn), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *pên*³.] Volume; numerative for books, etc. *China.*

pen (pĕn). Var. of PEND.

pen-. A combining form from Greek *pente,* five, as in *pen*decagon, *pen*thiophene.

pen-. = PENE-.

pen'a·cute' (pĕn'ȧ·kūt'; pē'nȧ-), *adj. & n.* [See PENULT; ACUTE.] = PAROXYTONE.

pen'a·cute', *v. t.* To accent a word as paroxytone.

Pe·nae'a (pē·nē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Pierre *Pena,* Pen of French botanist.] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of South African shrubs, type of the family Penaeaceae, marked by the small sessile leaves and spicate yellowish or reddish flowers. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

Pen'ae·a'ce·ae (pĕn'ē·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of South African shrubs (order Thymelaeales) including 5 genera and 22 species. They are small heathlike evergreens, with solitary red, apetalous flowers marked by the 4-valvate calyx lobes and 4 stamens. — **pen'ae·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

pe'nal (pē'nĕl; -n'l), *adj.* [F. *pénal,* fr. L. *poenalis,* fr. *poena* punishment. See PAIN.] Of or pertaining to punishment or penalties; as: **a** Designed to impose punishment; prescribing, enacting, or threatening punishment; inflictive of punishment; punitive; as, a *penal* code; *penal* bond (see PENALTY, 3). **b** Liable or subject to punishment or a penalty; incurring punishment; as, a *penal* act or offense. **c** Inflicted as, or constituting, punishment or penalty, or used as a means of punishment; as, *penal* servitude. "Adamantine chains and *penal* fire." *Milton.* **d** Forfeitable or payable as a penalty; also, involving or imposing a pecuniary penalty; as, a *penal* sum; *penal* interest (see PENALTY, 3). **e** Of or pertaining to the penal laws, penal servitude, etc. **f** Used as a place of confinement and punishment; as, a *penal* colony. — **pe'nal·ly,** *adv.*

pe'nal (pē'nĕl; -n'l), *adj.* = PENIAL.

penal code. *Law.* A code of laws concerning crimes and offenses and their punishment; specif., in Ireland, the statutes of the 17th and 18th centuries against papists.

penal interest. See INTEREST, *n.,* 3.

pe'nal·ist, *n.* [See PENAL.] A penologist.

pe·nal'i·ty (pē·năl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *pénalité,* or ML. *penalitas.*] **a** *Obs.* Pain; also, penalty. **b** Amenability to punishment.

pe'nal·ize (pē'năl·īz; pĕn'ȧl-; 277), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **a** To make penal. **b** To put a penalty on; to handicap; as, to *penalize* unlicensed auctioneers; to *penalize* a horse or an athlete in a race. — **pe'nal·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

penal law. *Law.* A law imposing a penalty (as of fine, imprisonment, or loss of civil rights) on persons who do or forbear a certain act or acts; also, the body of such laws; a criminal, or the criminal, law. Sometimes erroneously used for laws giving a private action against a wrongdoer.

penal servitude. Imprisonment with hard labor, in a prison, orig. in lieu of transportation.

penal statute. A statute of the nature of a penal law.

penal suit *or* **action.** *Law.* A suit for a penalty imposed by a penal law.

penal sum. See PENALTY, *n.,* 3.

pen'al·ty (pĕn'ȧl·tĭ; pĕn'ĭ'l-), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *pénalité.* See PENAL; cf. PENALITY.] **1.** Pain. *Rare.*

2. Penal retribution; punishment for crime or offense; the suffering in person, rights, or property which is annexed by law or judicial decision to the commission of a crime or public offense; often, specif., a fine or mulct imposed as such a punishment, esp. one made recoverable in a civil action by the state or an informer, for the less serious offenses not mala in se, and distinguishable from a *fine,* or a pecuniary punishment imposed in a criminal prosecution.

3. The suffering, or the sum to be forfeited, to which a person subjects himself by covenant or agreement in case of nonfulfillment of stipulations; forfeiture; fine. When a loss (such as a sum of money, called a ***penal sum,*** in a bond) is imposed in a contract merely as a punishment for a default it was formerly recoverable at law whether it represented actual damages or not; but later equity interfered to prevent the penalty from being enforced, and now such a penalty cannot be enforced either at law or in equity. Where, however, the sum is imposed in good faith as liquidated damages ân which case it is sometimes called distinctively a *forfeiture*) it is in general recoverable, and enforceable in equity.

4. Disadvantage, loss, or hardship due to some action, esp. to a transgression or error. Also, *Chiefly Sports,* a disadvantage imposed for violation of rules; also, a handicap. — ***on, or under, penalty of.*** On pain of; with exposure to the penalty of, in case of transgression.

penalty area. *Association Football.* A restricted area directly in front of either goal, within which infringements of the rules are punished with exceptional severity.

penalty bench. *Ice Hockey.* A bench reserved for players who are serving a penalty.

penalty envelope. An envelope for use on behalf of the government in the transmission of letters or articles free of postage in the mails; — so called because a penalty for the unauthorized use is stated on the envelope.

penalty goal. *Rugby & Association Football.* A goal resulting from a penalty kick.

penalty kick. **a** *Rugby Football.* A free kick allowed because of some violation of the rules by the opponents. **b** *Association Football.* A free kick made from a mark **(pen'al·ty–kick' mark)** 12 yards in front of the center of the goal, with all players of both sides, except the player making the kick and the opposing goalkeeper, barred from the penalty area, allowed for certain infringements of the rules within the penalty area.

penalty stroke. *Golf.* A stroke added to the score of a side under certain rules. It does not affect the rotation of play.

pen'ance (pĕn'ăns), *n.* [ME. *penaunce,* fr. OF. *penance, peneance,* fr. L. *paenitentia* repentance. See PENITENCE.] **1.** Repentance; penitence; sorrow or contrition for sin. *Obs.,* except as combined with 2 as a part of the sacrament thus called. *Wycliffe* (*Luke* xv. 7).

2. *Eccl.* **a** [*often cap.*] The sacrament consisting in repentance or contrition for sin, confession to a priest, satisfaction as imposed by the confessor (see def. 2 **b**), and absolution. **b** An act of self-abasement, mortification, piety, or devotion, performed to show sorrow or repentance for sin; religious discipline undergone as a proof of repentance and in reparation for sin; penitential discipline or acts; specif., penalties imposed by ecclesiastical authority for spiritual offenses, esp. the acts of devotion or reparation imposed by a confessor and accepted by the penitent in the sacrament of penance.

3. Loosely, consequent or compensating hardship or suffering.

4. *Obs.* **a** Punishment or sufferings after death, as in Hades or purgatory, in expiation of sin. **b** Pain; sorrow; distress. **c** Wretchedly poor accommodation; sorry cheer. **d** Punishment; specif., peine forte et dure.

pen'ance, *v. t.;* -ANCED (-ănst); -ANC·ING (-ăn·sĭng). To impose penance on; to condemn to do penance; to punish. "Some *penanced* lady elf." *Keats.*

pen'–and–ink', *adj.* Executed with pen and ink; as, a *pen-and-ink* sketch. — **pen'–and–ink',** *n.*

pe·nang' (pē·năng'), *n.* Cotton cloth like percale but heavier.

pe·nang'. Var. of PINANG.

pe·nang'–law'yer (pē·năng'lô'yĕr), *n.* [*Penang,* Straits Settlements + *lawyer.*] A walking stick, usually with a bulbous head, made of the stem of an East Asiatic palm (*Licuala acutifida*); also, the palm.

penang nut. [See PINANG.] The betel nut.

pen·an'nu·lar (pē·ăn'ŭ·lĕr), *adj.* [L. *pene, paene,* almost + E. *annular.*] Nearly annular.

Pen·arth' beds (pĕn·ärth'). *Geol.* The beds representing the uppermost division, or Rhaetic, of the Triassic of Great Britain, consisting of limestone, marls, and black shale.

pe·na'tes (pē·nā'tēz), *n. pl., or* **di** (*or* **di'i**) **pe·na'tes** [See PENETRATE.] *Rom. Relig.* The gods of the household, primarily gods of the storeroom (*penus*), worshiped in close connection with Vesta, goddess of the hearth, probably originally of their number, and with the lares and household genius. The city, conceived as a greater household, had its penates, the images being conformed in type to representations of the Dioscuri and placed in the temple of Vesta. The origin of the Roman penates was ascribed to Lavinium, the parent city; later, with the belief in Roman descent from Aeneas, to Troy. Cf. LARES, GENIUS, 1st DI.

pen'bard' (pĕn'bärd'), *n.* [W. *penbardd,* fr. *pen* head + *bardd* bard.] A chief bard.

pen cancellation. *Philately.* The cancellation of a postage stamp by pen; — disting. from a handstamp or postmark cancellation. Hence, **pen'–can'cel,** *v. t.*

pen·ca'tite (pĕn·kā'tĭt), *n.* [After Count J. Marzari-*Pencati.*] *Petrog.* A crystalline limestone containing calcite and brucite. It is similar to predazzite but contains more brucite.

pence (pĕns; 232), *n., pl.* of PENNY; — used in combination (*pron.* -pĕns) to denote *an amount* or *coin of* (so many) *pence,* as in two*pence,* six*pence.*

pen'cel (pĕn'sĕl; -s'l), *n.* [See PENNONCEL.] **1.** A small, narrow flag or streamer; specif., such a flag borne at the lance head; a pennoncel. *Archaic.*

2. *Obs.* **a** A knight bearing such a flag. **b** A lady's favor, such as was often borne in the casque of a medieval knight.

pen'chant' (päN'shäN'; pĕn'chănt; 277), *n.* [F., inclination, orig. pres. part. of *pencher* to incline, lean, bend, fr. (assumed) VL. *pendicare,* fr. L. *pendēre* to hang down. See PENDANT.] **1.** A strong leaning or attraction; strong and continued inclination; decided taste; as, a *penchant* for art; loosely, a liking.

2. *Card Playing.* A game like bezique, or, in the game, any queen and jack of different suits held together.

pen'chute' (pĕn'shōōt'), *n.* A pentrough.

pen'cil (pĕn'sĭl; -s'l), *n.* [ME. *pencel, pensel,* fr. OF. *pincel* (F. *pinceau*), fr. (assumed) VL. *penicellus,* for L. *penicillum, penicillus,* dim. of *penis* a tail, male organ. See PENIS; cf. PENICIL.] **1.** A brush of hair or bristles used by artists to lay on colors; esp., a small brush for fine work.

2. An artist's individual skill or manner; artistic style; also, act or occupation of an artist, descriptive writer, etc.

With subtle *pencil* depainted was this story. *Chaucer.*

3. A slender cylinder or strip of black lead, colored chalk, slate, etc., or such a cylinder or strip incased in a wooden, metal, or other kind of handle at the tip of which the point of lead is exposed for writing or drawing either by sharpening or by projection from within as by means of a screw. See GRAPHITE.

4. Any of various objects like or suggesting a pencil; as: **a** A stick or crayon of rouge or the like, for cosmetic or theatrical purposes. **b** A pencil diamond. **c** *Scot. & N. of Eng.* Pencil stone.

5. *Biol.* = TUFT, 1.

6. *Math.* **a** A one-parameter family. **b** *Optics & Math.* An aggregate or system of rays, or the like, as of rays of light, esp. when diverging from, or converging to, a point. Cf. CONE OF RAYS.

7. *Med.* A small medicated stick, esp. of caustic substance for local applications.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

pencil box	**pencil-formed**	**pencil-mark,** *v. t.*
pencil case	**pencil holder**	**pencil-shaped**
pencil drawing	**pencil maker**	**pencil sharpening**

pen'cil (pĕn'sĭl; -s'l), *v.;* -CILED (-sĭld; -s'ld) or -CILED; -CIL·ING or -CIL·LING. *Transitive:* **1.** To paint or draw with or as with a pencil or brush; esp., now, to sketch or outline with a lead pencil, crayon, etc.; as, to *pencil* in a cartoon with rapid strokes.

2. To write, note down, or mark, esp. with a lead pencil; also, *Obs.,* to depict in writing.

3. *Med.* To treat or paint by means of a brush, as a wound. —, *Intrans.:* To take the shape of pencils, as a ray of light.

pen'cil. Var. of PENCEL, pennon.

pencil blue. *Dyeing.* A blue obtained by printing a fabric with a preparation of indigo white, which oxidizes in the air to indigo blue. Cf. CHINA BLUE, 2.

pencil cedar. **1.** Any of several junipers, as *Juniperus bermudiana,* whose wood is used in making pencils; also, their wood.

2. In Australia: **a** The red bean *Dysoxylum muelleri.* **b** See WHITE PINE, 2 **a** (2).

3. The East African cedar.

pencil compass. A compass with a pencil on one leg, for use in drawing.

pencil diamond. A chip diamond set in a wooden handle, for cutting glass.

pen'ciled, pen'cilled (pĕn'sĭld; -s'ld), *adj.* **1.** Painted, drawn, shaded, marked, or written with or as with a pencil.

2. Radiated; having pencils of rays.

3. Marked with parallel or radiating lines; — said specif. of the feathers of poultry when marked with narrow, usually concentric, lines or fine stripes, following to some extent the outline of the feather or running transverse to the shaft.

pen'cil·er, pen'cil·ler, *n.* One who pencils; one who marks or removes marks by penciling.

pencil flower. Any species of *Stylosanthes* (which see).

pen·cil'i·form (pĕn·sĭl'ĭ·fôrm; pĕn'sĭl-), *adj.* Pencil-shaped; — said specif. of a beam of light with well-defined boundaries, also of a group of parallel or slightly convergent lines which present an appearance suggesting a pencil.

pen'cil·ing, pen'cil·ling (pĕn'sĭ·lĭng), *n.* **1.** The work of the pencil or brush, or a product of this; as, delicate *penciling* in a picture.

2. Narrow linear markings, as on feathers (see PENCILED, 3).

3. *Brickwork.* Lines of white or other color drawn along a mortar joint in a brick wall.

pen'cil·like' (pĕn'sĭl·lĭk'; -s'l-), *adj.* See -LIKE.

pencil of complexes. *Math.* A system of complexes $C + \lambda C' = 0$, where $C = 0$ and $C' = 0$ are two complexes, and λ is the parameter of the system.

pencil of curves. *Math.* The aggregate of curves obtained by varying the parameter λ in the equation $f_1 + \lambda f_2 = 0$, in which $f_1 = 0$, $f_2 = 0$ are the equations of two distinct curves of the same degree, or class. When $f_1 = 0$ and $f_2 = 0$ are regarded as loci of points, each member of the pencil passes through the points of intersection of $f_1 = 0$ and $f_2 = 0$, and these points are known as the *base points* of the pencil. When $f_1 = 0$ and $f_2 = 0$ are regarded as envelopes of lines, each member of the pencil touches the common tangents to these two curves and these common tangents are known as the *base lines* of the pencil.

pencil of planes. *Geom.* = AXIAL PENCIL.

pencil of rays. *Geom.* A system of lines that intersect in one point, called the ***pencil point*** or ***center of the pencil.***

---

pem'bli·co (pĕm'blĭ·kō), **pem'li·co** (-lĭ·kō). Vars. of PIMLICO.

pe·nache'. Var. of PANACHE.

Pen'a·cook. Var. of PENNACOOK.

Pe·nae'us. *Zool.* Var. of PENEUS.

pe'nal·iz'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

pen'ance·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

pen'an·cer (pĕn'ăn·sĕr), *n.* [OF. *penencier.*] = PENITENCER. *Obs.*

pen'an·cy, *n.* Punishment; penance; also, penitence. *Obs.*

pen'anst. Penanced. *Ref. Sp.*

pe'na·ry (pē'nȧ·rĭ), *adj.* [L. *poenarius.*] Penal. *Obs.*

pence'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

pen'cey. Var. of PENSY.

pench (pĕnsh). Scot. var. of PAUNCH.

pencil of surfaces. *Geom.* The assemblage of surfaces whose equations are of the form $U + \lambda V = 0$, where $U = 0$, $V = 0$ are two surfaces of the system.

pencil orchid. An Australian orchid (*Dendrobium teretifolium*) with terete fleshy leaves.

pencil rod. A round steel rod whose diameter is ¼ inch, or about the size of a pencil.

pen'cil·ry (pĕn'sĭl·rĭ; -s'l-), *n.* Penciling.

pencil sharpener. A device for sharpening the point of a lead pencil or the like by pressure against a rotating blade or cutting edges.

pencil stone. A compact variety of pyrophyllite, used for making slate pencils.

pencil tree. The groundsel tree.

pen'cil·wood' (pĕn'sĭl·wŏŏd'; -s'l·wŏŏd'), *n.* **1.** The wood of any of several pencil cedars; also, the tree.
2. The color mordoré.

pen'craft' (pĕn'krăft'; 83), *n.* Skill in using the pen; penmanship; hence, the use of the pen; the business of writing or of a writer; authorship.

pend (pĕnd), *v. i.* [F. *pendre.* See PENDANT.] **1.** To depend. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
Pending upon certain powerful motions. *I. Taylor.*
2. To hang as if balanced; to be undecided, or in process of adjustment; as, the decision is still *pending*
3. To incline; lean. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

pend, *n.* [Cf. PEND to hang, PAND.] A pendant. *Obs.*

pend, *n.* [Cf. PEND to hang.] An arch or archway; a covered passage. *Scot.* — *v. t.* To arch; vault. *Scot.*

pend, *n.* Pressure; an emergency. *Dial. Eng.*

pend, *v. t.* [Cf. PEN to shut in.] To pen; confine. *Obs.*

pend, *past tense & past part.* of PEN. *Obs. exc. Ref. Sp.*

pen'da (pĕn'dȧ), *n.* [Native name.] An Australian timber tree (*Xanthostemon oppositifolium*) with exceptionally heavy, hard wood.

pend'ant (pĕn'dȧnt), *n.* [OF., orig. pres. part. of *pendre* to hang, fr. VL. *pendĕre,* for L. *pendēre,* v. i., pres. part. *pendens;* akin to L. *pendēre,* v. t., to hang, to weigh, to pay, *pondus* weight, pound, Lith. *spandyti* to stretch, and to E. spin; basic idea: to stretch. See SPIN; cf. APPENDIX, DEPENDENCE, IMPEND, PAINTER rope, PANSY, PENCHANT, PENDENT, PENDULUM, PENTHOUSE, PERPENDICULAR, PONDEROUS, SUSPENSE.] **1.** Something that hangs or depends; something suspended, as a chandelier; a hanging appendage, esp. an ornamental one, as to a chandelier, an earring, or a chain worn round the neck. "Some hang upon the *pendants* of her ear." *Pope.*
2. That by which something is suspended; specif., the stem and ring of a watch (called also **pendant bow**).
3. One of a pair; a counterpart or companion piece; a match; as, one vase is the *pendant* to the other vase.
4. Something appended; an addition or appendix, as to a book or story.
5. *Obs.* **a** The ornamented hanging end of a belt or girdle. **b** A pendulum. **c** *pl.* The testes.
6. Slope; side, as of a hill. *Obs.*
7. *Arch.* **a** A hanging ornament of roofs, ceilings, etc., much used in the later styles of Gothic architecture, where it is of stone, and an important part of the construction. There are imitations in plaster and wood, which are mere decorative features. **b** The sculptured lower end of a piece of the framing of a roof or stair, as a newel or queen post.

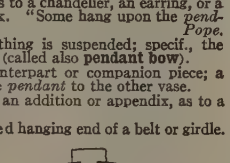

P Pendant, 7 a.

8. *Elec.* A fitting, as a lamp holder or push button, suspended from a ceiling by a flexible cord or other means.
9. *Naut.* **a** A comparatively short rope or chain depending from a spar, having at its free end a block, or spliced thimble; — often also, esp. by sailors, called *pennant.* **b** A reef pendant. **c** Earlier spelling for PENNANT, a narrow flag, and still the official spelling of the British Navy, although pronounced pĕn'ȧnt.

pend'ant. Var. of PENDENT.

pend'ant·ed (pĕn'dȧn·tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Having a pendant or pendants.

pend'ant·ing, *n.* *Arch.* Pendants in a group, design, or the like.

pendant post. *Arch.* A part of the framing of an open-timber roof; a post set against the wall, resting on a corbel or other solid support, and supporting the ends of a collar beam or any part of the roof.

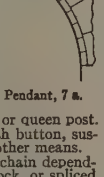

P Pendant Post.

pendant switch. *Elec.* See SWITCH, *n.*, 5.

pendant tackle. *Naut.* A tackle attached to a pendant, usually from a masthead, for hoisting, tautening, or staying purposes.

pend'ant-wind'ing (66), *adj.* Stem-winding.

‖pen'de·loque' (pȧN'dȧ'lōk'), *n.* [F.] *Jewelry.* A diamond or other stone cut in the form of a pear-shaped pendant.

pend'en·cy (pĕn'dĕn·sĭ), *n.* **a** State of being pendent, or suspended. **b** State of pending, or being undetermined; as, the *pendency* of a suit.

Pen·den'nis (pĕn·dĕn'ĭs), *n.* The usual short title, and hero, of a novel (1850), *The History of Pendennis, His Fortunes and Misfortunes,* by Thackeray. *Arthur Pendennis* is a talented but impulsive young man, guilty of some of the common indiscretions of youth. He experiences difficulties as a literary hack, but eventually attains prosperity and marries his cousin Laura. His uncle, *Major Pendennis,* is a worldly but kindly old beau. See WARRINGTON, GEORGE.

pend'ent (pĕn'dĕnt), *adj.* [From F. *pendant,* after L. *pendens, -entis,* pres. part. of *pendere* to hang, to be suspended. See PENDANT.] **1.** Supported from above; suspended; hanging; as, a *pendent* leaf; *pendent* icicles; also, formerly, hanging as if without support. "The *pendent* world." *Shak.*
2. Sloping steeply down; as, a *pendent* hillside.
3. Jutting over; overhanging; hence, impending. "A vapor sometimes like a . . . *pendent* rock." *Shak.*
4. Remaining undetermined; awaiting decision; pending.
5. Appended; as, notes *pendent* to a book.
6. *Gram.* With construction incomplete.
Syn. — PENDENT, PENDULOUS. PENDENT emphasizes the fact of suspension; PENDULOUS frequently implies greater freedom of attachment (sometimes suggesting actual floating in space or a swaying or swinging motion; as, "He shakes from many a twig the *pendent* drops of ice" (*Cowper*); "hanging in a golden chain, this *pendent* World, in bigness as a star" (*Milton*); "So blend the turrets and shadows there that all seems *pendulous* in air" (*Poe*); "I see him yonder, with his pipe *pendulous* in his hand, and the ashes falling out of it" (*Sterne*).
— **pend'ent·ly,** *adv.*

pend'ent (pĕn'dĕnt). Var. of PENDANT.

‖pen·den'te lī'te (pĕn·dĕn'tē lī'tē). [L.] *Law.* Pending the suit; while litigation continues.

pen·den'tive (pĕn·dĕn'tĭv), *n.* [F. *pendentif,* fr. L. *pendens* hanging.] *Arch.* **a** One of the triangular pieces of vaulting which spring from the corners of a rectangular ground plan and serve to allow the room enclosing it to be covered by a cupola of rounded or polygonal plan. The typical form is the Byzantine pendentive, which is a spherical triangle formed by the intersections of a hemisphere, having for diameter the diagonal of the square to be covered with four equal arches spanning the sides of the square. **b** Loosely, any supporting member at the corner of a square or polygonal plan for making transition to a circular or octagonal plan. Cf. SQUINCH. **c** That part of a groined vault which springs from a single pier or corbel.

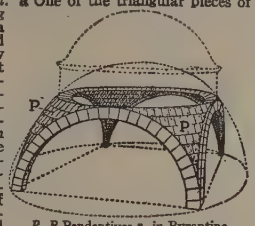

P, P Pendentives **a,** in Byzantine Construction.

pen·den'tive, *adj.* Of or pertaining to pendentives; having or formed like a pendentive or pendentives.

pen'di·cle (pĕn'dĭ·k'l), *n.* [See PEND to hang; cf. APPENDICLE.] **1.** A pendent ornament. *Now Rare.*
2. An appendage, or adjunct; something dependent on another; an appurtenance; specif., a parcel of ground, a house, etc., forming part of a large estate; esp., such a part rented separately, as a Scottish croft. *Chiefly Scot.*

pen'di·cler (pĕn'dĭ·klẽr), *n.* An inferior tenant; one who rents a pendicle, or croft. *Scot.*

pend'ing, *adj.* [After F. *pendant,* L. *pendens.* See PENDENT.] **a** Hanging; overhanging; hence, imminent or impending. **b** Not yet decided; in continuance; in suspense; as, a *pending* suit.

pend'ing, *prep.* **a** During; through the period of continuance or indeterminacy of; as, *pending* the trial, suit, debate. **b** Until; from the present time until the happening of, or the conclusion or completion of; as, *pending* the decision or negotiations.
Syn. — PENDING, DURING. PENDING, as here compared, was in older usage synonymous with DURING; as, *during* the trial, *pending* the trial. In modern usage, it more frequently has the sense of *while awaiting* (an occurrence), *until the conclusion of* (an action); as, *pending* his return, *pending* the decision, *pending* the negotiations.

pen'dle (pĕn'dl'), *n.* [Cf. F. *pendille* something that hangs, and L. *pendulus* pendent.] A pendant, as an altar cloth, an earring, a pendulum, etc. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

pen'dom (pĕn'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

pen·drag'on (pĕn·drăg'ŭn), *n.* [W., fr. *pen* head + *dragon* a leader. Cf. DRAGON.] [*often cap.*] A chief leader or king; head; dictator; — a title assumed by the ancient British chiefs when called to lead other chiefs. — **pen·drag'on·ish,** *adj.* — **pen·drag'on·ship,** *n.*

pen'-driv'er, *n.* A clerk; a hasty or superficial writer; — used contemptuously.

pen'du·lant (pĕn'dû·lȧnt), **pen'du·lar** (-lẽr), *adj.* Pendulous.

pen'du·late (-lāt), *v. i.* To swing as a pendulum; hence, to fluctuate; undulate. — **pen'du·la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

pen'dule (-dûl), *n.* **1.** [See PENDULOUS.] A pendent ornament. *Rare.*
2. [F.] A pendulum, or a timepiece having a pendulum.

pen'du·line (pĕn'dû·lĭn), *adj.* *Zool.* Pendulous; — applied specif. to birds that construct pensile, or hanging, nests, as the **penduline titmouse** (*Aegithalos pendulinus*) of southern Europe. — **pen'du·line,** *n.*

pen'du·los'i·ty (-lŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [See PENDULOUS.] State or quality of being pendulous.

pen'du·lous (pĕn'dû·lŭs), *adj.* [L. *pendulus,* fr. *pendēre* to hang. See PENDANT; cf. PENDULUM.] **1.** Suspended or pendent, usually by an end or attachment so as to swing or oscillate freely; swinging or oscillating like a pendulum; as, a *pendulous* nest; *pendulous* ears; of motion, like that of a pendulum; as, a *pendulous* swing. "This *pendulous* round earth." *Milton.*
2. Overhanging. "The *pendulous* air." *Shak.*
3. Formerly, poised without visible support; as, *pendulous* in air.
4. Wavering; vacillating; as, a *pendulous* state of mind.
5. *Bot.* Inclined or hanging downward, as an ovule on the upper part of a carpel, or a flower on a drooping stalk.
Syn. — See PENDENT.
— **pen'du·lous·ly,** *adv.* — **pen'du·lous·ness,** *n.*

pen'du·lum (pĕn'dû·lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LUMS (-lŭmz). [NL., fr. L. *pendulus* hanging, swinging. See PENDULOUS.] **1.** A body so suspended from a fixed point as to swing freely to and fro under the combined action of gravity and momentum. It is used to regulate the movements of clockwork and other machinery; — called specif. *gravity pendulum.* The *simple,* or *mathematical, pendulum* is purely theoretical, consisting of a particle, or material point, suspended by a thread without weight and oscillating without friction. Any other pendulum is a *compound,* or *physical, pendulum,* the length of which is the distance between the axis of suspension and the axis of oscillation. If the arc of vibration is small enough, the time of oscillation depends practically not on its amplitude of vibration, but only on the length of the pendulum. The length of a *seconds pendulum,* that is, one requiring one second to move from extreme to extreme, is 39.1398 in. in the latitude of Greenwich, 39.0968 in. in that of Washington. Obviously, accurate clocks must have pendulums of practically constant length. This need is met by the *compensation pendulum,* in which the effect of changes of temperature on the length of the rod is so counteracted, usually by the opposite expansion of different metals, that the distance of the center of oscillation from the center of suspension remains invariable; as the *mercurial compensation pendulum,* in which the expansion of the rod is compensated by the opposite expansion of mercury in a jar constituting the bob, and the *gridiron pendulum,* in which compensation is effected by the opposite expansion of sets of rods of different metals. The demand for the greatest possible accuracy led to the *Riefler free pendulum,* where the impulse is delivered through the suspension spring. Forms of double suspension followed, that known as the *Shortt free pendulum* giving great precision. The development of invar alloy, almost unaffected by change of temperature, has lessened error. A *motor pendulum* drives the wheelwork and hands of a turret clock, the vibration of the pendulum being maintained by electromagnetic impulses, which usually are received when the arc of vibration becomes less than a predetermined length.

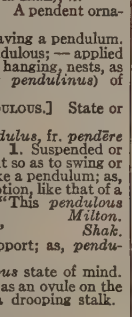

1 Mercurial Pendulum. *m* Glass Jar of Mercury. 2 Gridiron Pendulum. *s* Steel Rods; *z* Zinc Rods.

2. A suspended body that vibrates not by swinging, but by rotating, with alternate twisting and untwisting; — called specif. *torsion pendulum.* The balance wheel of a watch is thus arranged.
3. That which alternates between opposites; as, the *pendulum* of public opinion.

pendulum bob. The weight at the lower end of a pendulum.

pendulum level. A plumb level.

pendulum press. A small foot-operated punch press with a swinging treadle.

pendulum pump. A pump with a pendulum governing the piston, one with a horizontal flywheel, or one with a handle that swings both ways.

pendulum wheel. The balance wheel of a watch; also, the escapement wheel of a clock.

pene (pēn). Var. of PEEN.

pe'ne- (pē'nē-), **pen-.** A prefix from Latin *paene,* almost, as in *pene*plain, *pene*acute.

Pe·nel'o·pe (pē·nĕl'ō·pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Pēnelopē.*] **1.** Literally, a weaver; — feminine proper name.
2. The faithful wife of Odysseus. During his absence, being importuned by numerous suitors, she postpones deciding among them until she shall have finished weaving a funeral pall for her father-in-law, Laertes. Every night she unravels what she has woven by day and thus puts off the suitors.
3. [*not cap.*] A knitted sleeveless jacket. *Eng.*
4. *Zool.* The typical genus of guans.

Pe·nel'o·pe'an (-pē'ăn), *adj.* Like that of Penelope; specif., perpetually unfinished or delayed through guile.

Pe·nel'o·pi'nae (-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PENELOPE.] *Zool.* The subfamily consisting of the guans. See GUAN. — **pe·nel'o·pine** (pē·nĕl'ō·pīn; -pĭn; 156), *adj.*

pe'ne·plain', **pe'ne·plane'** (pē'nē·plān'), *n.* [L. *paene* almost + E. *plain.*] *Geol.* A land surface worn down by erosion to a condition of low relief, or nearly to a plain. — *v. t.* To erode to a peneplain. — **pe'ne·pla·na'tion** (-plā·nā'shŭn), *n.*

pe'ne·seis'mic (-sīs'mĭk; -sīz'-), *adj.* [*pene-* + *seismic.*] Designating or pert. to a region rarely visited by earthquakes.

pen'e·tra·bil'i·ty (pĕn'ē·trȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being penetrable.

pen'e·tra·ble (pĕn'ē·trȧ·b'l), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *pénétrable,* fr. L. *penetrabilis.*] **1.** Capable of penetrating; penetrative. *Obs.*
2. Capable of being penetrated, entered, or pierced.
I am . . . *penetrable* to your kind entreats. *Shak.*
— **pen'e·tra·ble·ness,** *n.* — **pen'e·tra·bly,** *adv.*

pen'e·tral (pĕn'ē·trăl), *n.* [L., fr. *penetralis.*] An innermost part; one of the penetralia. *Now Rare.*

pen'e·tra'li·a (-trā'lĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *penetralis* penetrating, internal. See PENETRATE.] **1.** The innermost or most private parts of any thing or place, esp. of a temple or palace.
2. Hidden things or secrets; privacy; sanctuary; as, the sacred *penetralia* of the home.
— **pen'e·tra'li·an** (-ăn; 159), *adj.*

pen'e·trance (pĕn'ē·trȧns), **pen'e·tran·cy** (-trȧn·sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being penetrant; penetrativeness.

pen'e·trant (-trȧnt), *adj.* [F. *pénétrant,* fr. L. *penetrans,* pres. part. of *penetrare.*] Penetrating; hence, sharp; subtle; as, *penetrant* cold. — *n.* One who or that which penetrates or is capable of penetrating.

pen'e·trate (pĕn'ē·trāt), *v.*; -TRAT'ED (-trāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -TRAT'ING (-trāt'ĭng). [L. *penetratus,* past part. of *penetrare* to penetrate; akin to L. *penitus* inward, inwardly, *penes* with, in the power of, *penus* innermost part of a house, of the temple of Vesta, *penates* household gods. For the last part of the word cf. ENTER.] *Transitive:* **1.** To enter into, usually with an implication of overcoming some resistant quality; to make way into the interior of; to effect an entrance into; as, light *penetrates* darkness; also, to enter and pass through; to pierce; as, armor plate that no projectile can *penetrate.*
2. To diffuse itself through; to permeate; also, to imbue or steep (oneself).
Let a man *penetrate* his mind with the grandeur of Sophocles and the speed of Voltaire. *Gamaliel Bradford.*
3. To affect profoundly through the senses or feelings; to touch with feeling; to make sensible; to move deeply; as, to *penetrate* one's heart with pity.
4. To pierce into by the mind; to arrive at the inner contents or meaning of; to perceive or recognize the precise nature of; to understand; as, ideas too difficult to *penetrate;* to *penetrate* the plot against him.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To pass into or through something; to pierce; as, to *penetrate* to the innermost cavern or through the outer shell.
Born where Heaven's influence scarce can *penetrate.* *Pope.*
2. To search deeply in a way to attain knowledge or understanding; as, to *penetrate* into the maze of tribal ethics.
3. To affect deeply the senses or feelings. "Advised to give her music o' mornings; they say it will *penetrate.*" *Shak.*
Syn. — PENETRATE, PIERCE, PERFORATE. *Penetrate* and *pierce* are often interchangeable. But to PENETRATE (cf. *penetration,* under DISCERNMENT) is to pass into (esp. the interior of something), often by force, energy, or diffusive power, as well as by sharpness; to PIERCE is to pass through (the surface or body of something), esp. as by that which is sharp or pointed; figuratively, corresponding distinctions hold; as, "Each stinging needle . . . is of such microscopic fineness that it readily *penetrates,* and breaks off in, the skin" (*Huxley*); "this broken reed . . . whereon if a man lean, it will go into his hand and *pierce* it" (*Is.* xxxvi. 6); to *penetrate* the depths of a forest, the interior of a conti-

pen'clerk', *n.* A scribe; a clerk. *Obs.*

Pen'co (pĕng'kō), *n.* = PICUNCHE. See AVAUCANIAN.

pen'dal, pen'dall (pĕn'dȧl; -d'l), **pen'daul.** Vars. of PANDAL.

pend'ant-like', **pend'ant-shaped',** *adj.* See -LIKE, -SHAPED.

Pend' d'O·reille' (pȧN' dō·rā'); *pl.* PEND D'OREILLES or PENDS D'OREILLE (pȧN' dō·rā'). [F. *oreille* ear.] = KALISPEL.

pen·dec'a·gon (pĕn·dĕk'ȧ·gŏn), *n.* = PENTADECAGON. [12 a.]

pendeloque rose. See ROSE, *n.*, 1.

pen'dice. ✝ PENTHOUSE.

pen·dic'u·la'tion. ✝ PANDICULATION.

pen'du·lent (pĕn'dû·lĕnt). Var. of PENDULANT.

pen'du·lum-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

pene. ✝ PAIN, PEN.

Pe·nel'o·phon (pē·nĕl'ō·fŏn), *n.* See COPHETUA.

nent, to *penetrate* a mystery; to *pierce* a coat of mail; *penetrating* (cf. *piercing*) cold; a *penetrating* odor, voice; a *piercing* eye, shriek; "Romanticism . . . had not yet *penetrated* the times with its leaven" (*G. Eliot*); "Clear, silver, icy, keen, awakening tones, which *pierce* the sense . . . as the sharp stars *pierce* winter's crystal air" (*Shelley*); "the Celtic names of places, with their *penetrating*, lofty beauty" (*M. Arnold*); *piercing* sweetness. To PERFORATE (rarely figurative) is to pierce or bore a hole (or holes) through; as, to *perforate* a sheet of postage stamps; certain insects *perforate* leaves. Cf. PERMEATE.

pen'e·trat'ing (pĕn'ē·trāt'ĭng), *adj.* **1.** Having the power of entering, piercing, or pervading; sharp; shrill; subtle; penetrative; as, a *penetrating* shriek or odor; also, sometimes, touching or affecting.
2. Acute; discerning; sagacious; quick to discover; as, a *penetrating* mind.
— **pen'e·trat'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **pen'e·trat'ing·ness,** *n.*

pen'e·tra'tion (pĕn'ē·trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *penetratio;* cf. F. *pénétration.*] **1.** Act or process of penetrating, piercing, or entering.
2. The capacity to penetrate, esp. with the mind; acuteness; insight; sharp discernment; sagacity; as, *penetration* of eyesight; a person of singular *penetration.*
3. *Arch.* A hollow compartment in a vault or curved ceiling formed by the intersection of a minor vaulting surface with the main vaulting surface.
4. *Civil Engin.* The penetrability of a bituminous material, expressed as the distance that a standard needle vertically penetrates a sample of the material under known conditions of loading, time, and temperature.
5. *Gun.* The depth to which a projectile sinks into any substance at which it is fired.
6. *Politics & Econ.* The act of entering a country, esp. by diplomatic or commercial bodies, so continued or repeated that actual establishment of influence is accomplished; — called also *peaceful penetration.*
Syn. — Sharpness, discrimination. See DISCERNMENT.
Ant. — Dullness, obtuseness, stupidity.

pen'e·tra'tive (pĕn'ē·trā'tĭv; -trā·tĭv), *adj.* [From F. *pénétratif,* or ML. *penetrativus.*] **1.** Tending to penetrate; of a penetrating quality; piercing; as, the *penetrative* sun. Also, acute; discerning; sagacious; as, *penetrative* wisdom. "The *penetrative* eye." *Wordsworth.*
2. Having the power to affect or impress the mind or heart; impressive; as, *penetrative* shame.
— **pen'e·tra'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **pen'e·tra'tive·ness,** *n.* — **pen'e·tra·tiv'i·ty** (-trā·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

pen'e·tra'tor (pĕn'ē·trā'tĕr), *n.* [LL.] One who or that which penetrates.

penetro-. A combining form from the stem of *penetrate,* used to denote *radiant energy,* as in **pen'e·trol'o·gy.**

pen'e·trom'e·ter (pĕn'ē·trŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [L. *penetrare* to penetrate + *-meter.*] An instrument for determining penetrability or ability to penetrate; as: **a** An instrument for measuring the consistency of pitch, grease, etc., from the depth to which a needle penetrates under given conditions. **b** An instrument for estimating the hardness of X rays.

Pe·ne'us (pē·nē'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Pēneios.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* God of the Thessalian river Peneus, and father of Daphne.
2. [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of prawns much used for food.

pen feather. **1.** A quill feather.
2. A pinfeather. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

pen'-feath'ered, *adj.* Pinfeathered; immature.

pen'field·ite (pĕn'fēld·ĭt), *n.* [After S. L. *Penfield,* Am. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A lead oxychloride, $PbO.2PbCl_2$, occurring in white hexagonal prisms.

pen'ful (pĕn'fŏŏl), *n.* See -FUL.

peng·hu'lu (pĕng·ōō'lōō), *n.* [Malay *pĕnulu* chief, fr. *ulu* beginning, head, top.] A district or village headman. *Malaysia.*

pen'gö' (pĕn'gû'), *n.; pl.* PENGÖ, PENGÖS (-gûz'). [Hung.] The currency unit for Hungary from 1925 to 1946, containing 0.263158 grams of gold and divided into 100 fillér. Also, a silver coin of this value. See COIN, *Table.*

pen'guin (pĕn'gwĭn; pĕng'-), *n.* [Prob. orig. the great auk, fr. W. *pen* head + *gwyn* white.] **1.** The great auk. *Obs.*
2. Any of certain short-legged flightless aquatic birds of the Southern Hemisphere constituting the family Spheniscidae. They are most numerous about the Antarctic continent, the Falkland Islands, and New Zealand. On land they stand erect, but walk clumsily. They are covered with short, stiff, scalelike feathers, many of which are simple shafts without barbs. The flipperlike wings, bearing only rudimentary scalelike quills, are used for swimming and are incapable of flexure, but are moved with a rotary motion by specially developed muscles. They feed chiefly on crustaceans, mollusks, and fish. The largest species are the ***king penguin*** and ***emperor penguin,*** which are three feet or more high; the smallest, *Eudyptula minor* of the Australian region, is about a foot long. The ***jackass penguins*** are of medium size. The ***Adélie penguin*** (*Pygoscelis adeliae*), allied to the gentoo, is a small Antarctic species. Several fossil genera are known, one (see PALAEEUDYPTES) of very large size. Cf. ROCK HOPPER.

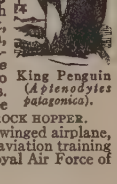
King Penguin (*Aptenodytes patagonica*).

3. a *Aeronautics.* A low-powered, small-winged airplane, incapable of leaving the ground, for use in aviation training schools. **b** A member of the Women's Royal Air Force of Great Britain. Cf. WRAF.

pen'guin. Var. of PINGUIN, the plant.

penguin duck. The Indian Runner (duck). See RUNNER.

pen'guin·er'y (pĕn'gwĭn·ĕr'ĭ; pĕng'-; -ēr·ĭ), *n.* A breeding place of penguins.

penguin grass. = TUSSOCK GRASS **a.** *Falkland I.*

pen'gun' (pĕn'gŭn'), *n.* A popgun. *Scot.*

pen'head' (pĕn'hĕd'), *n.* The head or dam of a millrace.

pen'hold'er (pĕn'hōl'dĕr), *n.* A holder or handle for a pen; also, a rack for holding a pen or pens.

-pe'ni·a (-pē'nĭ·ȧ). [NL.] A combining form from Greek *penia,* meaning *poverty, dearth,* used to denote *a deficiency of,* as in erythrop*enia,* thrombop*enia.*

pe'ni·al (pē'nĭ·ăl; 159), *adj.* *Anat. & Zool.* Of or pertaining to the penis.

pen'i·cil'late (pĕn'ĭ·sĭl'ăt), *adj.* [See PENCIL.] *Bot. & Zool.* Having the form of a pencil; penicilliform; furnished with a tuft of fine hairs; ending in a tuft of hairs like a camel's-hair brush, as the stigmas of some grasses. — **pen'i·cil'late·ly,** *adv.* — **pen'i·cil·la'tion** (-sĭ·lā'shŭn), *n.*

pen'i·cil'lat·ed (pĕn'ĭ·sĭl'āt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Penicillate.

pen'i·cil'li·form (-sĭl'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* *Bot. & Zool.* Penicillate.

Pen'i·cil'li·um (pĕn'ĭ·sĭl'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *penicillus, penicillum,* pencil; — so named in allusion to the tufts at the ends of the conidiophores.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of fungi (class Ascomycetes), the blue or green molds, typified by *P. crustaceum,* found on decaying or preserved fruit, cheese, etc. The visible part of the mold consists of erect branching conidiophores bearing at the extremities club-shaped cells from which conidia are abstricted. Some species produce small perithecia. **b** [*not cap.; pl.* -CILLIA (-ȧ).] Any mold of this genus.

pen'ide (pĕn'īd), *n.* [F. *pénide,* ult. fr. Per. *pānīd* sugar. Cf. ALPHENIC.] Usually *pl.* A bit of pulled sugar candy, orig. barley sugar, often used as a remedy for colds. *Now Rare.*

Pe·ni'el (pē·nī'ĕl; pĕn'ĭ·ĕl), *n.* Spiritual struggle; — an allusion to Jacob's wrestling with the angel at Peniel (*Gen.* xxxii. 30).

pen'ile (pĕn'īl), *n.* [L. *paene* almost + F. *île* isle.] A peninsula. *Obs.*

pe'nile (pē'nĭl; -nīl; 155), *adj.* [*penis* + *-ile.*] Penial.

pen·in'su·la (pĕn·ĭn'sû·lȧ), *n.* [L. *paeninsula,* fr. *paene* almost + *insula* an island. See PATIENT; ISLE.] A portion of land nearly surrounded by water, and connected with a larger body by a neck, or isthmus; also, any piece of land jutting out into the water, whether with or without a well-defined neck or isthmus; as, the Italian *peninsula.* — ***the Peninsula, or the Iberian Peninsula.*** Spain and Portugal.

peninsula pine. The Jeffrey pine.

pen·in'su·lar (-lĕr), *adj.* [Cf. F. *péninsulaire.*] Of, pertaining to, or like, a peninsula.

pen·in'su·lar, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of a peninsula.
2. [*cap.*] A soldier of the Peninsular War.

Peninsular campaign. *U. S. Hist.* In the Civil War, the unsuccessful campaign against Richmond made by the Army of the Potomac under McClellan, April to August, 1862, along the peninsula between the James and York Rivers. It included the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks (or Seven Pines), and Seven Days' Battles (which see).

pen·in'su·lar'i·ty (pĕn·ĭn'sû·lăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being a peninsula.
2. Character peculiar to peninsular dwellers; provincialism.

Peninsular State. Florida; — so called because the major part of it is a peninsula.

Peninsular War. The successful war (1808–14) carried on in Spain and Portugal (the Iberian Peninsula) by the British, Spanish, and Portuguese forces, chiefly under Wellington, against the French. See *Napoleonic Wars,* under WAR, *Table.*

pen·in'su·late (pĕn·ĭn'sû·lāt), *v. t.* To form into a peninsula.

pen·in'time (pĕn·ĭn'tĭm), *adj.* [L. *paene* almost + *intimus* inmost.] Next to the inmost. *Rare.*

pen'in·var'i·ant (pĕn'ĭn·vâr'ĭ·ănt), *n.* [L. *paene* almost + E. *invariant.*] *Math.* The leading coefficient of any covariant of a binary quantic. See SEMINVARIANT.

pe'nis (pē'nĭs), *n.; pl.* PENES (-nēz), PENISES (-nĭs·ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [L.; prob. akin to Gr. *peos, posthē,* Skr. *pasas.* Cf. PENCIL.] *Anat. & Zool.* The male organ of copulation. In mammals it is composed of three longitudinal columns of erectile tissue. The smaller column, surrounding the urethra, and called the *corpus cavernosum urethrae* or *corpus spongiosum,* ends in a conical cap, the *glans penis.* The two larger columns, the *corpora cavernosa penis,* are parallel, one on each side of the median plane. They form the dorsum of the penis, and at their blunt extremity are covered over by the glans. The glans is more or less completely concealed by a fold of skin, the *prepuce* or *foreskin.* Homologous parts are found in the clitoris of the female.

pen'i·stone (pĕn'ĭ·stŭn), *n.* [From *Penistone,* town in Yorkshire, Eng.] A coarse woolen cloth used for clothing from the 16th into the 19th century; — called also *forest white.* *Obs.*

pen'i·tence (pĕn'ĭ·tĕns), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *paenitentia, poenitentia.* See PENITENT; cf. PENANCE.] **1.** Penance. *R.*
2. Quality or state of being penitent; the disposition of a penitent; sorrow for sins or faults; repentance; contrition.
Syn. — Compunction. See CONTRITION.

pen'i·ten·cer (pĕn'ĭ·tĕn·sĕr), *n.* [F. *pénitencier.*] One who imposes penance; specif., a priest who heard confession and enjoined penance in extraordinary cases; also, a penitent. *Obs.*

pen'i·tent (-tĕnt), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *paenitens, -entis, poenitens,* pres. part. of *paenitere, poenitere,* to cause to repent, to repent. See PATIENT; cf. REPENT.] **1.** Feeling or expressing pain or sorrow for sins or offenses; repentant; contrite; sincerely affected by a sense of guilt, and resolved on amendment of life.

> Be *penitent,* and for thy fault contrite. *Milton.*

2. With *of, upon:* Feeling grief, regret, etc. *Obs.*
3. Doing penance. *Obs.*

pen'i·tent (pĕn'ĭ·tĕnt; 128), *n.* **1.** One who repents of sin; one sorrowful because of his transgressions.
2. One under church censure, but admitted to penance, esp. under the direction of a confessor. Penitents were classified in the early church as: ‖***flentes,*** weepers; ‖***audientes,*** hearers; ‖***substrati,*** kneelers; ‖***consistentes,*** standers. They had special places assigned them at the Eucharistic services, and with the exception of the last class, were dismissed in order after special prayers had been said for each class at the end of the Mass of the catechumens.
3. A member of one of many confraternities of lay persons bound to penitential exercises, as fasting, and to works of mercy and charity, as care of the sick, criminals, and the poor. Such confraternities were numerous from the 13th century onward and their members were often named from their garb; as, Black *Penitents;* Red *Penitents.*

Pen'i·ten'tes (pĕn'ĭ·tĕn'tēz), *n. pl.* Also **Penitent Brothers.** [Sp. *Penitentes.*] Members of local societies (derived, perhaps, from the Third Order of St. Francis) of Flagellants among the Spanish of New Mexico and Colorado, who practice self-castigation and other cruel rites (until 1896 crucifixion) during Holy Week. Though condemned (1889) by the Roman Catholic Church to which they belonged, the Penitentes still exist in some places, and carry on their practices in secret.

pen'i·ten'tial (pĕn'ĭ·tĕn'shăl), *adj.* [ML. *poenitentialis.*] Of or pertaining to penitence or penance; expressing penitence; of the nature of penance; as, the *penitential* book; *penitential* tears. "*Penitential* stripes." *Cowper.*

pen'i·ten'tial, *n.* [ML. *poenitentiale, liber poenitentialis.*] **1.** *Eccl.* A manual of rules for the imposition of penances suitable to different kinds of sins.
2. A penitent.
3. *pl.* The demeanor or appearance of a penitent; also, penitential garb; hence, *Colloq.,* garments of black.

penitential book. *Eccl.* = PENITENTIAL, *n.,* 1.

penitential psalms. Psalms 6, 32, 38, 51, 102, 130, 143 (6, 31, 37, 50, 101, 129, 142 in D. V.).

pen'i·ten'tia·ry (pĕn'ĭ·tĕn'shȧ·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz) [ML. *poenitentiarius.* See PENITENCE.] **1.** *R.C.Ch* **a** An officer in some dioceses since A.D. 1215, vested with power from the bishop to absolve in cases reserved to him. **b** [ML. *poenitentiaria.*] A tribunal of the Roman Curia which examines cases of conscience, confession, absolution from vows, etc., and delivers decisions, dispensations, etc. Its chief is a cardinal, called the ***Grand Penitentiary,*** appointed by the Pope.
2. *Obs.* **a** A place for penitents. **b** A penitent.
3. A place of refuge, for reformation of prostitutes. *Eng.*
4. A house of correction, in which offenders are confined for detention, or for punishment, discipline, and reformation, and in which they are generally compelled to labor. In England, a *house of correction,* or (in the city of London) a *bridewell,* as distinguished from a jail proper. Orig. for penal confinement of paupers or vagrants only, later they were also used for detention of prisoners awaiting trial. The importance of the distinction has been largely done away with by the Prison Act of 1865 (28 & 29 Vict. c. 126), which provided that every prison to which the act applied should be both a jail and a house of correction. In the United States *penitentiary* is used of the State prisons and of the Federal prisons, as distinguished from *reformatory.* (Cf. INFAMY.)
5. = PENITENTIAL, *n.,* 1.

pen'i·ten'tia·ry (-shȧ·rĭ), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to penance; prescribing, or doing, penance; as, a *penitentiary* priest, pilgrim.
2. Used for punishment, discipline, and reformation.
3. Expressive of penitence; as, a *penitentiary* letter.
4. Making one liable to a term in a penitentiary. *U. S.*

penk (pĕngk), *n.* [See PINK minnow.] = PINK, a minnow; — the original spelling.

penk (pĕngk), *v. i. & n.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *pinka.*] Tap; try. *Dial. Eng.*

pen keeping. Stock raising and dairying. Cf. 1st PEN, 4. — **pen'keep'er** (pĕn'kēp'ĕr), *n.* *Both Jamaica.*

pen'knife' (pĕn'nīf'), *n.; pl.* -KNIVES (-nīvz'). [*pen* + *knife.*] A small pocketknife, orig. one used for making and mending quill pens.

pen machine. A machine for ruling with pens.

pen'mak'er (pĕn'māk'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which makes pens. — **pen'mak'ing,** *n. & adj.*

pen'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who uses the pen; a writer. Specif.: **a** One who writes or copies papers, documents, or the like, for another; a clerk; scrivener. *Now Rare.* **b** One expert in penmanship; one who writes well; a calligrapher. **c** One skilled in forgery.
2. An author; a composer.
3. *Theol.* A writer of inspired Scripture; — so called because viewed as writing from the inward dictation of the Holy Spirit.

pen'man·ship, *n.* **1.** Art, action, or practice of writing with the pen; style of handwriting; chirography.
2. Manner of expression in writing; wording.

pen'mas'ter (pĕn'mȧs'tĕr; 83), *n.* An accomplished penman.

pen mating. In animal breeding, the keeping of a selected group of females with one male. Cf. FLOCK MATING.

pen'na (pĕn'ȧ), *n.; pl.* PENNAE (-ē). [L.] *Zool.* A normal contour feather, as distinguished from downs, plumes, etc.

pen·na'ceous (pĕ·nā'shŭs), *adj.* Like, or pert. to, a penna.

Pen'na·cook (pĕn'ȧ·kŏŏk), *n.* An Indian of a confederacy of Algonquian tribes, formerly in and near southeastern New Hampshire. It included the tribes: Agawam, Amoskeag, Coosuc, Nashua, Newichawanoc, Pennacook proper, Piscataqua, Souhegan, Squamscot, Wachuset, Wamesit or Pawtucket, Winnecowet, and Winnipesaukee. After their defeat in King Philip's War, most of them took refuge in Canada, where they settled at St. Francis and Caughnawaga. Cf. ABNAKI.

pen'nage (pĕn'ĭj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *penna* feather.] Plumage. *Rare.*

pen name. An author's pseudonym; a nom de plume.

pen'nant (pĕn'ănt; 232), *n.* [An alteration of *pennon,* fr. ME. *penon,* fr. OF. *penon,* fr. L. *penna* feather. See PEN feather; cf. PENCEL, PINION feather, wing.] **1.** *Naut.* = PENDANT, 9 **a.**
2. *Naut.* **a** A flag usually with fly much longer than the hoist. The ***narrow,*** or ***long, pennant*** (called also ***whip,*** or ***coach-whip***) is a long, narrow piece of bunting, generally carried at the masthead of a government vessel in commission. The ***broad pennant*** is an oblong, swallow-tailed flag, carried at the masthead of a commodore's vessel. In the United States Navy, when two or more ships are in company and no flag officer is present, the ship of the senior officer flies, in addition to the whip, a triangular blue pennant. **b** Any small flag used for decorating, signaling, etc.

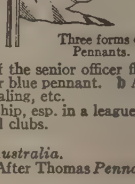
Three forms of Pennants.

3. A flag emblematic of championship, esp. in a league, or association, of professional baseball clubs.
4. *Music.* = HOOK, *n.,* 14.

pennant fish. The cobblerfish. *Australia.*

Pen'nant's mar'ten (pĕn'ănts). [After Thomas *Pennant,* Eng. naturalist.] The fisher.

pen'nant–winged' night'jar'. An African nightjar (*Macrodipteryx longipennis*) in the male of which the second primary is a very long shaft with racketlike web at the tip.

Pen·na'ri·a (pĕ·nā'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of gymnoblastic hydroids in which the hydranth has a basal whorl of ten to twelve tentacles with a number of short knobbed tentacles on the hypostome. It is the type of the family **Pen'na·ri'i·dae** (pĕn'ȧ·rĭ'ĭ·dē).

Pen·na'tae (-tē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PENNATE.] *Bot.* A group comprising the majority of diatoms, commonly having navicular or boat-shaped, sometimes flat or elongated, cells without spines. The markings are arranged on either side of a median line without reference to a central point. Cf. CENTRICAE.

pen'nate (pĕn'āt), *adj.* Also **pen'nat·ed** (-āt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119). [L. *pennatus* feathered, winged, fr. *penna* feather, wing.] *Bot. & Zool.* **a** Pinnate. **b** Winged; feathered. **c** Having the shape of a wing; penniform.

pen'fold' (pĕn'fōld'), *n. & v.* = PINFOLD.

pen'go·lin (pĕng'gō·lĭn). Var. of PANGOLIN.

pen'i·ble, *adj.* [OF. See PAIN.] Painstaking; assiduous; also, painful. *Obs.* — **pen'i·bly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

Pe·nin'nah (pē·nĭn'ȧ). *Bib.*

pen·in'su·lar·ism. = PENINSULARITY, 2.

pen'is. Obs. pl. of PENNY.

pen'i·ten·cy (pĕn'ĭ·tĕn·sĭ), *n.* [L. *paenitentia.*] Penitence; also, *Obs.,* penance.

pen'i·ten'tial·ly, *adv.* of PENITENTIAL.

penitentiary book. *Eccl.* = PENITENTIAL, *n.,* 1.

pen'i·ten'tia·ry·ship', *n.* See [-SHIP.]

pen'i·tent·ly, *adv.* of PENITENT.

pen'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

pennache. ✝ PANACHE.

Pen·na'les (pĕ·nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* = PENNATAE.

pen·nat'i- (pĕ·năt'ĭ-). = PINNATI- (which see), as in:
pennatifid pennatipartite pennatisected
pennatilobate pennatisect

Pen·nat'u·la (pĕ·năt'ū·lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-lē), -LAS (-lȧz). [NL., dim. See PENNATE.] **a** *Zool.* The typical genus of sea pens, the type of a family, **Pen'na·tu'li·dae** (pĕn'ȧ·tū'lĭ·dē). **b** [*not cap.*] A sea pen. — **pen·nat'u·lid** (pĕ·năt'ū·lĭd), *n.*

Pen·nat'u·la'ce·a (pĕ·năt'ū·lā'shē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PENNATULA.] *Zool.* A division of Alcyonaria including the sea pens, sea kidneys, and related forms. The colony is usually featherlike, leaflike, or club-shaped, often more or less bilaterally symmetrical, with the polyps arranged along the distal part of a central axis, or on lateral branches. The basal end of the axis is destitute of polyps, and is embedded in the mud of the sea bottom. See RENILLA; SEA PEN, *Illust.* — **pen·nat'u·la'cean** (-shăn), *adj. & n.* — **pen·nat'u·la'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.* — **pen·nat'u·lar'i·an** (-lär'ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.* — **pen·nat'u·loid** (-năt'ū·loid), *adj.*

pen·neech' (pĕ·nēk'), *n.* Also **pen·neeck'** (-nēk'). An old card game played with hands of seven, and having a card turned up before each trick to determine trumps.

pen'ner (pĕn'ĕr), *n.* A case for holding pens, formerly one attached to the girdle. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

pen'ner (pĕn'ĕr), *n.* One who pens, writes, or composes.

pen'ner (pĕn'ĕr), *n.* [From PEN to confine.] One who pens animals or attends to their pens.

pen'ner-up', *n.* One who pens up, as sheep for shearers.

pen'ni (pĕn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* PENNIA (-ĭ·ȧ). [Finn., fr. G. *pfennig.* See PENNY.] See COIN, *Table.*

pen'ni- (pĕn'ĭ-). [See 3d PEN.] A combining form, Latin *penni-*, from *penna*, meaning *feather*, as in **pen·nif'er·ous**, **pen'ni·form**, **pen·nig'er·ous** (see -FEROUS, etc.); also, *Bot., pinnately*, as in **pen'ni·nerv'ate**, **pen'ni·nerved'**, **pen'ni·veined'**. See -NERVATE, etc.

pen nib. = 3d PEN, 4 a.

pen'nied (pĕn'ĭd), *adj.* Having a penny or pennies.

pen'ni·less (pĕn'ĭ·lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* [From PENNY.] Without a penny; destitute of money; impecunious; extremely poor. — **pen'ni·less·ly**, *adv.* — **pen'ni·less·ness**, *n.*

pen'nill (pĕn'ĭl), *n.; pl.* -NILLION (pĕ·nĭl'yŏn). [W.] A kind of improvised verse suited to harp accompaniment. Singing of pennillion is a traditional feature of the eisteddfods.

-pen'nine (-pĕn'ĭn; -īn). = PENNATE, as in longi*pennine*.

pen'ning (pĕn'ĭng), *n.* [D. See PENNY.] A former Dutch coin, 1/16 of a stiver, the equivalent of the German pfennig.

pen'ni·nite (pĕn'ĭ·nīt), *n.* Also **pen'nine** (-ĭn; -īn). [From the *Pennine* Alps, where it is found.] *Mineral.* A mineral of the chlorite group, like clinochlore in composition, and monoclinic, but of rhombohedral habit. It is commonly emerald or olive green. H., 2.–2.5. Sp. gr., 2.6–2.85.

pen·nip'o·tent (pĕ·nĭp'ō·tĕnt), *adj.* [L. *pennipotens*, fr. *penna* wing + *potens* strong.] Strong of wing; strong on the wing. *Rare.*

Pen'ni·se'tum (pĕn'ĭ·sē'tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *penni-* + *seta.*] *Bot.* A large genus of ornamental Old World grasses having a bristly involucre surmounting the jointed pedicels of the spikelet. Several species, as *P. glaucum*, the pearl millet, furnish grain and pasturage in the tropics. Others, as *P. ruppelii* the fountain grass, are grown in gardens.

pen'non (pĕn'ŭn), *n.* [See PENNANT.] **1.** A long triangular flag or streamer, esp. one used as the ensign of a knight bachelor in the Middle Ages, or of a regiment of lancers.
2. A knight bachelor or ensign bearer. *Obs.*
3. Any flag or banner, or anything resembling a narrow streamer.
4. [See PENNANT; cf. PINION.] A wing; pinion.
5. *Naut.* A pennant.

pen'noned (pĕn'ŭnd), *adj.* Having a pennon.

pen'no·plu'ma (pĕn'ō·plōō'mȧ; 242), **pen'no·plume** (pĕn'ō·plōōm), *n.* [See PENNA; PLUMA.] *Zool.* A semiplume.

Penn'syl·va'ni·a (pĕn'sĭl·vā'nĭ·ȧ; -vān'yȧ; 159), *n.* A State of the United States. See *Gaz.*

Pennsylvania Avenue. One of the main thoroughfares of Washington, D.C., the principal part of which forms a broad avenue from the Capitol to the White House.

Pennsylvania crude, Pennsylvania crude oil, Pennsylvania oil. The sweet paraffin base oils produced in and around Pennsylvania, including districts in New York, eastern Ohio, and West Virginia; as, an unexpected advance in prices of *Pennsylvania crude.*

Pennsylvania Dutch. Also **Pennsylvania German.** A dialect of High German with an intermixture of English words, spoken in parts of Pennsylvania; also, collectively, the descendants of immigrants to Pennsylvania in the 17th and 18th centuries from southwestern Germany and Switzerland. Cf. DUTCH, *n.*, 1.

Pennsylvania Farmer. John Dickinson (1732–1808, see in *Biog.*) of Pennsylvania; — in allusion to his *Letters from a Pennsylvania Farmer to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies*, published in 1768.

Penn'syl·va'ni·an (pĕn'sĭl·vā'nĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Of or pert. to the State of Pennsylvania. Specif.: *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a Paleozoic period and system between the Mississippian, and the Permian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Penn'syl·va'ni·an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Pennsylvania.
2. *Geol.* The Pennsylvanian period or system; — called also *Carboniferous proper* and *Upper Carboniferous.* The system consists of the Pottsville conglomerate (millstone grit) and, overlying this, the coal measures. It contains most of the coal of the United States east of the Great Plains, and the corresponding system (Upper Carboniferous) contains most of the coal of Europe, of China, and of some other regions. West of the Great Plains the system is generally coalless in the United States. The period was probably a very long one. The climate was probably warmer, more moist, and more nearly uniform than now. The plants included numerous pteridophytes, as ferns, horsetails, and lycopods, and some gymnosperms; many of these attained great size, and from them the coal was formed (see COAL, 3). Land animals were represented by insects, spiders, scorpions, etc., and amphibians.

Pennsylvania plan. See BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Pennsylvania system. *Penol.* A system of prison discipline introduced in Pennsylvania in the late 18th century, characterized by solitary confinement of prisoners convicted of serious offenses and lack of industrial and recreational activities.

Pennsylvania truss. A kind of truss, esp. for bridges having long spans, developed from the Pratt truss (which see, under TRUSS, *Illust.*). The *Pennsylvania truss* has subdivided panels, curved top chords for through trusses, and curved bottom chords for deck spans. See TRUSS, *Illust.*

pen'ny (pĕn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* PENNIES (-iz) or, usually collective, PENCE (pĕns). *Pennies* denotes the number of coins; *pence*, the amount of pennies in value. [ME. *peni*, fr. AS. *penig, pening, pending*; akin to D. *penning*, OHG. *pfenning, pfenting*, G. *pfennig*, ON. *penningr*; of uncert. origin; perh. orig. pan-shaped. Cf. 2d PAN.] **1.** An English coin now worth 1/240 pound sterling, 1/12 shilling, or (at par) 2.03 cents U. S. It is legal tender up to twelve pence. Abbr., *d.* (initial of *denarius*); as, 6 d. Originally, the penny was of silver, and it was the chief Anglo-Saxon coin. It was gradually reduced in weight from over 22 grains to 10, and debased. Since the 18th century it has been made of copper or (since 1860) of bronze, except a small number issued in silver as maundy money.

1 Penny of Offa, about A.D. 760. 2 Denarius of Tiberius (A.D. 14–37), the Tribute Penny of Matt. xxii. 19.

2. Any of various coins corresponding more or less closely to the above; as: **a** A denarius. *Matt.* xxii. 19. **b** A Scotch coin (not in use since 1707), which so depreciated that in 1600 it was worth only one twelfth of an English penny. **c** *Collog., U. S.* A cent. See COIN, *Table.* **d** *Obs. exc. Hist.* A coin, of some specified value or content; as, the gold *penny* of Henry III.
3. a That part of a sum designated by a (specified) ordinal; as, to pay the tenth *penny*, that is, one-tenth. **b** That sum exacted by a (specified) tax, contribution, etc.; as, a cock *penny*, Peter *penny*. **c** A trivial amount; the least bit; as, never a *penny* the worse.
4. Vaguely, a piece of money; a sum of money; *sing. or pl.*, money, in general; as, to turn (make) an honest *penny*.
5. *Obs.* **a** A pennyweight. **b** A pennyworth. **c** Pennyland.

-pen'ny. A combining form of the noun *penny*, used with a prefixed numeral to indicate a price; as, a ten*penny* supper. As applied to nails (ten*penny*, 10-*penny*) it originally indicated the price per hundred. The term now serves as a measure of nail length, although it is not uncommon for nails of a specified penny size to vary as much as from 1/8 in. to 1/4 in. The lengths corresponding to the more usual sizes are: *fourpenny*, 1 1/4 in.; *sixpenny*, 2 in.; *eightpenny*, 2 1/2 in.; *tenpenny*, 3 in.; *twentypenny*, 4 in.; *sixtypenny*, 6 in.

pen'ny (pĕn'ĭ), *adj.* Worth or costing one penny.

pen'ny (pĕn'ĭ), *adj.* Bristly with feathers or hair. *Dial.*

penny ale. Thin, poor ale, sold for a penny a gallon. *Obs.*

pen'ny-a-line', *adj.* Getting low pay, as a penny for each line; hence, cheap; inferior. — *v. t. & i.* To work, write, review, etc., as a penny-a-liner.

pen'ny-a-lin'er (-ȧ-līn'ĕr), *n.* Orig., one who furnished matter to public journals for a penny a line; now, a poor writer for small and precarious pay; a hack writer.

penny ante. Poker in which the ante is one cent.

penny arcade. An arcade containing at a penny each various devices used for entertainment.

penny bank. **a** A savings bank setting no minimum limit on a deposit. **b** A small box or safe, often slotted, to receive the deposits of pennies by children.

pen'ny-bird' (pĕn'ĭ·bûrd'), *n.* The European dabchick. *Ireland.*

penny black. *Philately.* The first postage stamp ever issued, the 1 d. of Great Britain (1840). *Colloq.*

penny bridal. A penny wedding.

penny cake. = NAVELWORT a.

pen'ny-cress' (pĕn'ĭ·krĕs'), *n., or* **penny cress.** Any plant of the genus *Thlaspi*, esp. the Eurasian *T. arvense*, having round flat pods.

penny dreadful. See DREADFUL, *n.*

pen'ny-earth' (pĕn'ĭ·ûrth'), *n.* [See EARTH a plowing.] *O. Eng. Law.* Plowing paid for in money.

pen'ny-farth'ing bi'cy·cle. A bicycle with a large front and a small rear wheel. *Slang, Brit.*

penny father. A penurious person; a niggard. *Obs.*

penny fee. Small pay; wages. *Scot.*

pen'ny-flow'er (pĕn'ĭ·flou'ĕr), *n.* Honesty *Lunaria annua*; — so called from its round flat pods.

penny gaff. See 1st GAFF, 5. *Slang, Eng.*

penny grass. **a** The navelwort *Cotyledon umbilicus.* **b** The marsh pennywort *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, of Europe. **c** = 3d RATTLE, 3 a.

penny hat. = NAVELWORT a.

pen'ny-hole' (pĕn'ĭ·hōl'), *n.* A timekeeper's office where workers leave checks resembling pennies. *Local, Eng.*

penny horrible. A class of sensational fiction orig. selling for a penny. *Eng.*

pen'ny-in-the-slot', *adj.* Having a slot or slots for coins, esp. pennies, which automatically release confections, views of miniature motion pictures, records of weight, etc.; hence, automatic; stereotyped. — **pen'ny-in-the-slot' machine'.**

pen'ny-John' (pĕn'ĭ·jŏn'), *n.* The St.-John's-wort *Hypericum perforatum.*

pen'ny·land' (-lănd'), *n.* A small piece of land, rated at about a penny a year. *Obs. exc. Shet. & Ork.*

pen'ny·leaf' (-lēf'), *n.* The navelwort. *Dial. Eng.*

penny loaf. A loaf of bread selling for a penny.

penny mail. *Scots Law.* A small feudal payment in money.

penny mountain. Wild thyme.

penny pies. *Eng.* **a** The navelwort *Cotyledon umbilicus.* **b** A prostrate, annual, European herb (*Sibthorpia europaea*), family Scrophulariaceae, with rounded leaves and solitary pink or white flowers.

penny pincher, *n.* A niggardly or parsimonious person. — **pen'ny-pinch'ing,** *adj. Both Slang.*

penny post. **a** A post carrying a letter for a penny; specif., formerly, the mail system in England. **b** A common American marsh pennywort (*Hydrocotyle americana*). — **pen'ny-post'**, *adj.*

penny rent. Money rent; hence, income; revenue. Also, a nominal rent. *Eng.*

pen'ny·rot' (pĕn'ĭ·rŏt'), *n.* The marsh pennywort *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, of Europe.

pen'ny·roy'al (pĕn'ĭ·roi'ăl), *n.* [Altered form of earlier *puliall royal*, in which *puliall* is fr. OF. *poliol, pouliol* (F. *pouliot*), fr. L. *pulegium, puleium.*] **a** A European perennial mint (*Mentha pulegium*) with small pungently aromatic leaves. **b** A similar American plant (*Hedeoma pulegioides*); — often called *American pennyroyal.* It yields the commercial oil of pennyroyal, used as a culicifuge. Also, any other species of *Hedeoma.* **c** In California the aromatic herb *Monardella villosa.*

pen'ny·sil'ler (pĕn'ĭ·sĭl'ĕr), *n.* Money; cash. *Scot.*

penny stock. *Stock Exchange.* Stock selling under one dollar a share and quoted in cents.

pen'ny·stone' (pĕn'ĭ·stōn'), *n.* **1.** A flat circular stone used as a quoit; also *pl.*, construed as *sing.*, a game played with these. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. Nodular ironstone. *Eng.*

penny tree. The hop tree.

penny wedding. A wedding for the expense of which the guests furnish money, — formerly common in Scotland, Wales, etc.

pen'ny·weight' (pĕn'ĭ·wāt'), *n.* **1.** A troy weight containing 24 grains, or 1/20 of an ounce. It was originally the weight of a silver penny (1/240 of a Tower pound, or 22 1/2 grains), whence the name. Abbr., *dwt.* See WEIGHT, *Table.*
2. Jewelry. *Thieves' Language.*

penny wheep (hwēp) *or* **whip** (hwĭp). Small beer. *Chiefly Scot.*

penny whistle. **a** One of various simple toy whistles. **b** A small fipple flute.

pen'ny·win'kle (pĕn'ĭ·wĭng'k'l), *n.* **1.** A periwinkle. *Dial.*
2. *Local, U. S.* **a** The least sandpiper. **b** The semipalmated sandpiper.

pen'ny-wise' (-wīz'; 66), *adj.* Wise or prudent only in small matters; excessively sparing in expenditure; — used chiefly in *penny-wise and pound-foolish.* — **penny wisdom.**

pen'ny·wort' (pĕn'ĭ·wûrt'), *n.* Any of several round-leaved plants; as: **a** The navelwort *Cotyledon umbilicus.* **b** Any species of *Hydrocotyle* or *Centella*; — called also *marsh pennywort.* **c** The Kenilworth ivy. **d** The penny pies *Sibthorpia europaea.* **e** See OBOLARIA.

pen'ny·worth' (pĕn'ĭ·wûrth'; *collog., Brit.*, pĕn'ĕrth), *n.*
1. A penny's worth; as much as a penny will buy.
2. Hence: the full value of one's penny expended; due return for money laid out; a good bargain; a bargain; as, the better *pennyworth*; a dear or cheap *pennyworth.* Also, formerly used adverbally: at a bargain; cheap.
3. A small quantity; a modicum.
4. *Obs.* **a** That which is, or may be, bought for a penny or for a certain sum. **b** *pl.* (One's) requital or revenge.

Pe·nob'scot (pē·nŏb'skŏt), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe dwelling on the Penobscot River. They favored the French until 1749, when they made a lasting peace with the English. Their principal settlement is Oldtown. They subsist by hunting, fishing, basketmaking, etc. See ABNAKI.

pe·nol'o·gy (pē·nŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *poinē*, or L. *poena*, punishment + *-logy.*] The study of punishment for crime; that branch of criminology dealing with prison management and the deterrent and reformatory treatment of criminals. — **pe'no·log'ic** (pē'nō·lŏj'ĭk), *adj.* — **pe'no·log'i·cal** (pē'nō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **pe·nol'o·gist** (pē·nŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

pe·nor'con (pē·nôr'kŏn), *n.* [ML., of obscure origin.] *Music.* An obsolete instrument of the lute or cittern kind.

pen palsy *or* **paralysis.** Writers' cramp.

pen picture. A picture drawn with the pen, or, more commonly, a written description. — **pen'-pic'ture,** *v. t.*

pen point. A pen (def. 4 a); also, metal pen.

pen portrait. A portrait drawn with the pen, or, more often, a written characterization. — **pen portraiture.**

pen pot. A fisherman's pot for keeping crabs or lobsters.

pen'-push'er, *n.* One who writes for a livelihood.

pen'rack' (pĕn'răk'), *n.* A rack for pens in penholders.

Pen'rod (pĕn'rŏd), *n.* The title and boy hero of a novel (1914) by Booth Tarkington, dealing with American boy life in a Midwestern town.

pen'rose·ite (pĕn'rōz·īt), *n.* [After R. A. F. *Penrose* (1863–1931), Am. geologist.] *Mineral.* A selenide of lead, copper, and nickel, occurring in lead-gray radiating columnar masses. H., 3. Sp. gr., 6.9.

Pen'sa·co'la (pĕn'sȧ·kō'lȧ), *n.* An Indian of a tribe, of uncertain linguistic affinities, formerly living in western Florida. By the early 18th century they had become extinct.

pen'script (pĕn'skrĭpt), *n.* [*pen* + *script.*] Handwriting; a piece of handwriting; matter written with a pen.

‖**pen'sée'** (păn'sā'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A thought expressed in literary form; — prob. alluding to Pascal's work *Les Pensées*, which consists of fragments of an extensive theological treatise.
2. The color pansy.

pense'ful (pĕns'fĭl), *adj.* [*pense*, or *pensee* + *-ful.*] Pensive; also, conceited. — **pense'ful·ness,** *n. Both Obs. exc. Dial.*

‖**pen'se·ro'so** (pĕn'sȧ·rō'sō), *adj.* [It.] Thoughtful; meditative. — ‖**pen'se·ro'so,** *n.*

Pen'se·ro'so, Il (ēl pĕn'sā·rō'sō). See IL PENSEROSO.

pen'sile (pĕn'sĭl; *see* -ILE), *adj.* [L. *pensilis*, fr. *pendēre* to hang. See PENDANT.] **1.** Hanging; suspended; pendent; pendulous; also, overhanging; set or poised on a declivity; as, *pensile* branches.
2. Having or building a hanging nest, as some birds.
— **pen'sile·ness,** *n.* — **pen·sil'i·ty** (pĕn·sĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

pen'sion (pĕn'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pensio* a paying, payment, fr. *pendēre, pensum*, to weigh, to pay; akin to L. *pendēre* to hang. See PENDANT; cf. COMPENSATE, DISPENSE, EXPENSE, SPEND.] **1.** A payment; tribute; specif., the tax or dues payable by a member of a society, as a guild, college, or Inn of Court. Also, expenditure; outlay. *Obs.*
2. A payment regularly made to any person; as: **a** *Obs.* To one employed for current services; salary; wages. **b** To one by way of subsidy or allowance, whether as a means of securing good will, co-operation, or the like, or as a gratuity, as to royal favorites or to men of eminence in art, literature, or science. **c** *Ch. of Eng.* To a retired bishop or incumbent, formerly from a charge of one third upon the revenues of the diocese or benefice, but now more often out of a fund provided by compulsory clergy insurance.
3. A stated allowance or stipend made by a government or business organization, in consideration of past services or of the surrender of rights or emoluments, to one retired from service; esp., a regular stipend paid by a government to retired public officers, disabled soldiers, the families of soldiers killed in service, etc. Cf. OLD-AGE PENSION.

penned (pĕnd), *adj.* Winged; having plumes or quills. *Obs.*
pen'net, *n.* [Cf. PENIDE.] = PENIDE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
pen'ni·roy'al. Var. & ref. sp. of PENNYROYAL.
pennis. † PENCE.
pen'ni·stone. Var. of PENISTONE.
pe·non·cel, **pen'non·celle** (pĕn'ŭn·sĕl), *n.* [OF. *penoncel*, dim. of *penon.* See PENNANT.] = PENCEL, 1. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
pen'north (pĕn'ĕrth). Short for PENNYWORTH. *Colloq.*
pen'ny·prick', *n.* An old game of throwing at a penny. *Obs.* — **pen'ny·prick'er,** *n. Obs.*
pen'ny·purse', *n.* A purse for pennies; a niggard. *Obs.*
pennyroyal oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
pe·no'che, pe·no'chi (pĕ·nō'chĭ), *n.* Erron. for PANOCHA b.
pen'on·cel. Var. of PENNONCEL.
penoun. † PENNON.
pen'sa·tive, *adj.* [Sp. *pensativo.*] Pensive. *Obs.*
pense, *n.* [OF., thought. See PANSY.] A pansy. *Obs.*
pense. Pence. *Ref. Sp.*
pen'sel. Var. of PENCEL.
pensel. † PENCIL.
pen'ship, *n.* = PENMANSHIP.
pensif. † PENSIVE.
pen'sil. Pensile. *Ref. Sp.*
pen'sil, pen'sile. Vars. of PENCEL, pennon.

4. An assembly or council of the members of Gray's Inn (see INN OF COURT) to consult about affairs.
5. The combination of board and lodging in one establishment; also, payment for it. *Now Rare.*
6. (*pron. F.* pän'syôn', *G.* pän·syōn') A boardinghouse, lodginghouse, or boarding school, esp. one in continental Europe.
7. a A provision by insurance for a retiring allowance to an employee. **b** The portion of an employee's retirement income provided by the employer's contributions under a contributory plan.

pen'sion (pĕn'shŭn), *v. t.;* -SIONED (-shŭnd); -SION·ING. To grant or pay a pension to; to dismiss or retire from service with a pension; — frequently followed by *off.* — *v. i.* (*pron.* pän'syôn'; pän·syōn') To receive board and lodging at a fixed rate.

pen'sion·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Maintained by a pension; receiving a pension; hence, hireling; as, *pensionary* spies.
2. Consisting of a pension; as, a *pensionary* provision.

pen'sion·ar'y, *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [ML. *pensionarius.* Cf. PENSIONER.] **1.** A recipient of a pension; a pensioner; often, with evil implication, a hireling.
2. A chief magistrate. Specif.: **a** One of the chief magistrates of towns in Holland. **b** The Grand Pensionary. **c** Any chief statesman; — used satirically.

pen'sion·ar'y, *n.* A house for pensioners, as formerly a boardinghouse at Cambridge, Eng., for university men.

Pensionary Parliament. *Eng. Hist.* The Parliament (1661–79) that sat under Charles II.

pen'sion·er (pĕn'shŭn·ĕr), *n.* [OF. *pensionnier.* Cf. PENSIONARY.] **1.** One in receipt of pension, or pay, or of a pension; hence, a dependent.
2. *Obs. exc. Hist.* **a** A gentleman-at-arms. **b** A hired soldier; a mercenary. **c** An officer of the Inns of Court in charge of collection and record of pensions.
3. [Cf. F. *pensionnaire.*] In the University of Cambridge, England, one who pays for his living in commons; — corresponding to *commoner* at Oxford.
4. A boarder in a pension (sense 6).
5. A person having a regular allowance because of long service or injury in service, as in the army or in business.
Old *pensioners* . . . of Chelsea Hospital. *Macaulay.*
6. A migratory bird summering south of its breeding range. *Local, U. S.*
7. *Obs.* **a** A member of a bodyguard; a servant; retainer. **b** One supported by public charity. **c** = 2d PENSIONARY, 2 **a.**

Pensioner, *or* **Pension, Parliament.** The Pensionary Parliament.

‖**pen'sion'naire'** (pän'syô'nâr'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A pensioner; boarder.
2. At the Comédie Française, one of a junior class of actors appointed annually.

‖**pen'sion'nat'** (-nä'), *n.* [F.] A boarding school.

pen'sive (pĕn'sĭv), *adj.* [ME. *pensif* fr. OF. *pensif,* fr. *penser* to think, fr. L. *pensare* to weigh, ponder, consider, v. intens. fr. *pendere* to weigh. See POISE.] **1.** Absorbed or engrossed in, or given to, sober thoughtfulness; esp. musingly or dreamily occupied with grave, mildly regretful, or melancholy meditations, formerly often with contriving or anxiety for the future; as, a *pensive* face or mood.
Anxious cares the *pensive* nymph oppressed. *Pope.*
2. Expressing or suggesting thoughtfulness with sadness; as, *pensive* language or beauty.
3. Conducive or favorable to, or fostering, serious thoughtfulness or melancholy; as, *pensive* secrecy; a *pensive* climate or place of retreat.
Syn. — Dreamy, meditative, musing, reflective, sober. — THOUGHTFUL, CONTEMPLATIVE, PENSIVE, WISTFUL. One is THOUGHTFUL who is habitually full of thought, or who is immersed in thought; one is CONTEMPLATIVE who is given to meditation or reflection; as, "Wordsworth's large, *thoughtful,* earnest discourse" (*Memoir of Wordsworth*); "A little thickset bushy-locked man . . . with bright, sympathetic, *thoughtful* eyes" (*Carlyle*); "The *contemplative* life which is concerned with human feeling and thought and beauty, . . . the *contemplative* life which has God's person and love in Christ for its object" (*Ruskin*). PENSIVE adds to *thoughtful* the implication of melancholy, or dreamy seriousness; WISTFUL suggests pensive longing; as, "Oft, when on my couch I lie, in vacant or in *pensive* mood" (*Wordsworth*); "silent and *pensive,* idle, restless, slow" (*Byron*); "in a *wistful* silence reading all the meaning of your eyes" (*M. Arnold*); "*Wistful* provincials gaze in at the clubs" (*Thackeray*). Cf. CONSIDER, MELANCHOLY.
Ant. — Frivolous, thoughtless; gay, carefree.
— **pen'sive·ly,** *adv.* — **pen'sive·ness,** *n.*

pen'sived (pĕn'sĭvd), *adj.* Made pensive. *Shak.*

pen sketch. A sketch made with the pen; also, a literary sketch.

pen'ster (pĕn'stĕr), *n.* [*pen* + *-ster.*] A writer; esp., a hack writer.

pen'stick' (pĕn'stĭk'), *n.* A penholder.

pen'stock' (pĕn'stŏk'), *n.* [*pen* an enclosure + *stock.*]
1. A sluice or gate for restraining, deviating, or otherwise regulating the flow of water, sewage, etc.; a floodgate.
2. *U. S.* **a** A pentrough. **b** A close conduit, tube, or pipe for conducting water, as to a water wheel.

pen'sum (pĕn'sŭm), *n.* [L. See POISE.] **A task,** esp. one set as a punishment in school.

pen'sy (-sĭ), *adj.* [OF. *pensif,* nom. sing. & acc. pl. *pensis.* See PENSIVE.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Pensive. **b** Self-conceited; proud. **c** Peevish; fretful; squeamish.

pent (pĕnt), *adj.* [Past part. of *pend,* obs. var. of *pen* to shut in.] **1.** Penned or shut up; confined; — often with *up* or *in;* as, *pent*-up energy; feelings *pent* in.
One who has been long in city *pent.* *Keats.*
2. Strained or distended by something enclosed. *Obs.*

pent, *n.* A place containing pent-up water; a reservoir. *Obs.,* except as place name.

pent, *n.* Short for PENTHOUSE.

pent (pĕnt). Scot. & dial. var. of PAINT.

pent-. = PENTA- (which see), as in:
pentacetate, pentactinal, pentactine.

pen'ta- (pĕn'tȧ-), **pent-.** A combining form, Greek *penta-, pent-,* from *pente,* meaning *five,* used to denote: **a** *Having five of a* (specified) *thing,* as in *pentameter, pentathlon,* and the following, which can be understood from the definitions of their elements:

pentacapsular	**pentafid**	**pentaphyllous**
pentacarpellary	**pentaglossal**	**pentapterous**
pentacyclic	**pentaglottical**	**pentasepalous**
pentadrachm	**pentalobate**	**pentaspermous**
pentadrachma	**pentapetalous**	

b *Chem. Having five atoms of the same substance,* as in *penta*methylene, *pentane.* See the basic word with which *penta-* is combined.

penta·acetate	**pentafluoride**	**pentanitrate**
pentabromide	**pentahalide**	**pentasilicate**
pentacarbon	**pentahydrate**	**pentasulphide**
pentacarbonyl	**pentahydrated**	**pentavalence**
pentachloride	**pentaiodide**	**pentavalency**
pentacyanic		

pen'ta·bas'ic (pĕn'tȧ·bās'ĭk), *adj.* **a** Having five hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals; — said of acids. **b** Containing five atoms of a univalent metal, or their equivalent; — said of salts. Cf. PENTACID.

pen'ta·ce (pĕn'tȧ·sē), *n.* [*pent-* + *-ace.*] The summit of a polyhedron where five faces concur.

pen'ta·che'ni·um (pĕn'tȧ·kē'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A fruit like a cremocarp, but having five carpels.

pen'ta·chord (pĕn'tȧ·kôrd), *adj.* [L. *pentachordus* five-stringed, fr. Gr. *pentachordos,* fr. *penta-* five + *chordē* string.] Five-stringed. — *n. Music.* **a** An ancient instrument with five strings. **b** A diatonic system of five tones.

pen'ta·chro'mic (-krō'mĭk), *adj.* [*penta-* + Gr. *chrōma* color.] Of, pert. to, or capable of perceiving, five colors.

pent·ac'id (pĕnt·ăs'ĭd), *adj. Chem.* **a** Able to react with five molecules of a monoacid to form a salt or ester; pentahydric; — said of bases and alcohols. **b** Having five hydrogen atoms replaceable by basic atoms or radicals; — said of acids. Cf. PENTABASIC.

pen'ta·cle (pĕn'tȧ·k'l), *n.* [MF., fr. ML. *pentaculum.* See PENTA-; -CLE. Cf. PENTAGRAM.] A certain figure or object formerly used as a magic or talismanic symbol; as: **a** Orig., apparently, a five-pointed star, or pentagram; a pentalpha.

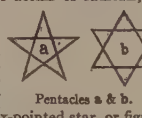

Pentacles **a** & **b.**

b Any of various symbols, esp. a six-pointed star, or figure formed by intersection of two equilateral triangles.

pen'ta·coc'cous (pĕn'tȧ·kŏk'ŭs), *adj.* [See PENTA-; COCCUS.] *Bot.* Composed of five united one-seeded carpels.

pen'ta·con'tane (-kŏn'tān), *n.* [Gr. *pentakonta* fifty.] *Chem.* Any hydrocarbon of the formula $C_{50}H_{102}$; specif., the one of normal structure.

pen'ta·co'sane (-kō'sān), *n.* [*penta-* + Gr. *eikosi* twenty.] *Chem.* Any hydrocarbon of the formula $C_{25}H_{52}$, of the methane series; specif., the one of normal structure.

pen·tac'ri·nite (pĕn·tăk'rĭ·nīt), *n.* [See PENTACRINUS.] **a** Any fossil of the genus *Pentacrinus.* **b** Any Jurassic crinoid with star-shaped columnals.

Pen·tac'ri·nus (pĕn·tăk'rĭ·nŭs), *n.* [NL. See PENTA-; CRINUM.] *Zool.* An extinct genus of large stalked crinoids having a small bowl-shaped calyx, strong, numerously branched and pinnulate arms, and a pentangular stalk. A few closely related forms live in deep water, esp. among the West Indies. It is the type of a family, **Pen'ta·crin'i·dae** (pĕn'tȧ·krĭn'ĭ·dē). — **pen·tac'ri·noid** (pĕn·tăk'rĭ·noid), *adj.*

One of the Pentacrinidae (*Diplocrinus macleananus*). Head with upper part of Stem. (1/3)

pen·ta'cron (pĕn·tā'krŏn), *n.; pl.* -CRA (-krȧ). [NL., fr. *penta-* + Gr. *akron* a summit.] *Geom.* A solid having five summits, or angular points.

pen'ta·cros'tic (pĕn'tȧ·krŏs'tĭk; 185), *n.* A set of verses containing five acrostics, of a name, one in each of five divisions.

pen·tac'u·lar (pĕn·tăk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* Pert. to, or like, a pentacle.

pen'tad (pĕn'tăd), *n.* [Gr. *pentas, -ados,* a body of five, fr. *pente* five.] **1.** A group of five, esp. of five consecutive years.
2. *Chem.* A quinquevalent atom, radical, or element.
3. *Meteorol.* A period of five days.

pen'tad, *adj. Chem.* Quinquevalent.

pen·ta·dac'tyl, pen·ta·dac'tyle (pĕn'tȧ·dăk'tĭl), *adj.* [Gr. *pentadaktylos* with five fingers or toes. See PENTA-; DACTYL.] Having five digits to the hand or foot, or five finger-like parts. — **pen'ta·dac'tyl·ism** (-tĭ·lĭz'm), *n.*

Pen·ta·dac'ty·la (pĕn'tȧ·dăk'tĭ·lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PENTADACTYL.] *Zool.* In some classifications, a division of vertebrates comprising the amphibians and higher forms with typically five digits on each limb.

pen·ta·dac'ty·late (-dăk'tĭ·lāt), *adj.* Pentadactyl.

pen·ta·dac'ty·loid (-tĭ·loid), *adj.* [*pentadactyl* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Designating, or derived from, the pentadactyl type of limb.

pen·ta·dec'a- (pĕn'tȧ·dĕk'ȧ-), **pentadec-.** A combining form, Greek *pentadeka-,* from *pentekaideka* fifteen.

pen·ta·dec'a·gon (-dĕk'ȧ·gŏn; -gŭn), *n.* [*pentadeca-* + *-gon.*] *Geom.* A polygon of fifteen angles.

pen·ta·dec'a·hy'drate (-hī'drāt), *n.* [*pentadeca-* + *hydrate.*] *Chem.* A compound with fifteen molecules of water. — **pen·ta·dec'a·hy'drat·ed** (-drāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.*

pen·ta·dec'ane (pĕn'tȧ·dĕk'ān), *n.* [*pentadec-* + *-ane.*] *Chem.* Any hydrocarbon of the formula $C_{15}H_{32}$, of the methane series; specif., the one of normal structure, an oily liquid artificially made. A liquid pentadecane has been found in petroleum.

pen·ta·de·co'ic (-dē·kō'ĭk), **pen·ta·dec'a·to'ic** (-dĕk'ȧ·tō'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Designating any fatty acid of the formula $C_{15}H_{30}O_2$. That of normal structure is a solid melting at 54°C.

pen·ta·dec'yl (pĕn'tȧ·dĕs'ĭl), *n. Chem.* Any of the isomeric univalent radicals, $C_{15}H_{31}$, of which the pentadecanes are hydrides; specif., the one of normal structure, $CH_3(CH_2)_{13}CH_2$-.

pen·ta·del'phous (-dĕl'fŭs), *adj.* [*penta-* + Gr. *adelphos* brother.] *Bot.* Having the stamens in five sets or clusters, the filaments in each cluster more or less united.

pen·ta·dic'i·ty (-dĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality of being a pentad.

pen·ta·do'dec·a·he'dron (-dō'dĕk·ȧ·hē'drŭn), *n. Geom.* A polyhedron formed by twelve pentagons.

pen·tag'a·mist (pĕn·tăg'ȧ·mĭst), *n.* [Cf. BIGAMIST.] One who has been married (esp. bigamously) five times.

pen·ta·glot (pĕn'tȧ·glŏt), *adj.* [*penta-* + *-glot* as in poly*glot.*] Using five different languages. — *n.* A pentaglot work.

pen·ta·gon (pĕn'tȧ·gŏn; -gŭn), *n.* [LL. *pentagonum,* fr. Gr. *pentagōnon,* fr. *pente* five + *gōnia* angle. See PENTA-; DIAGONAL.] *Geom.* A polygon having five angles and therefore five sides. The area *A* of a regular pentagon of side *a* may be found from the formula $A = \frac{5}{4} a^2 \cot 36° = 1.721\, a^2$.

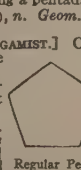
Regular Pentagon.

pen·tag'o·nal (pĕn·tăg'ō·năl; -n'l), *adj.* [Cf. F. *pentagonal, pentagone,* LL. *pentagonus,* Gr. *pentagōnos.*] Of or pertaining to a pentagon; having five corners or angles; also, having a pentagon as base or bounded by pentagons. — **pen·tag'o·nal·ly,** *adv.*

pentagonal numbers. *Theory of Numbers.* The numbers 1, 5, 12, 22, . . . , the partial sums of the arithmetic progression 1, 4, 7, . . . with common difference 3.

pentagon dodecahedron. *Geom.* A pentadodecahedron.

pen·ta·gon'o·he'dron (pĕn'tȧ·gŏn'ō·hē'drŭn), *n.* [*pentagon* + Gr. *hedra* base.] *Geom.* Any polyhedron formed by pentagons.

pen·tag'o·noid (pĕn·tăg'ō·noid), *adj.* [*pentagon* + *-oid.*] Like a pentagon; somewhat pentagonal; hence, *Craniom.,* resembling a pentagon as viewed from the norma verticalis.

pen·tag'o·non (-nŏn), *n.* [Gr. *pentagōnon* a pentagon.] A pentagram; also, a pentagon. *Obs.*

pen'ta·gram (pĕn'tȧ·grăm), *n.* [Gr. *pentagrammon,* neut. of *pentagrammos* having five lines. See PENTA-; -GRAM.]
1. A pentacle (def. **a**); a pentalpha.
2. *Math.* A figure determined by five line segments joining five points.
— **pen'ta·gram·mat'ic** (-grȧ·măt'ĭk), *adj.*

Pen'ta·gyn'i·a (pĕn'tȧ·jĭn'ĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *penta-* + Gr. *gynē* female.] *Bot.* A disused Linnaean order of plants, having flowers with five styles or pistils. — **pen'ta·gyn** (pĕn'tȧ·jĭn), *n.* — **pen'ta·gyn'i·an** (-jĭn'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* — **pen·tag'y·nous** (pĕn·tăj'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.*

pen'ta·he'dral (-hē'drăl), *adj.* Also **pen'ta·he'dri·cal** (-drĭ·kăl), **pen'ta·he'drous** (-drŭs). [See PENTA-; HEXAHEDRON.] Having five faces.

pen'ta·he'droid (-hē'droid), *n.* [*penta-* + poly*hedroid.*] *Math.* A polyhedroid bounded by five tetrahedrons.

pen'ta·he'dron (-hē'drŭn), *n.; pl.* -DRONS (-drŭnz), -DRA (-drȧ). [See PENTAHEDRAL.] A solid bounded by five faces.

pen'ta·hex'a·he'dron (-hĕk'sȧ·hē'drŭn), *n.* A polyhedron bounded by five ranges each of six faces. — **pen'ta·hex'a·he'dral** (-drăl), *adj.*

pen'ta·hy'dric (-hī'drĭk), *adj. Chem.* Containing five hydroxyl groups.

pen'ta·hy·drox'y- (-hī·drŏk'sĭ-). *Chem.* A combining form, *penta-* + *hydroxy-,* denoting the *presence of five hydroxyl groups,* esp. replacing hydrogen. — **pen'ta·hy·drox'y** (-sĭ), *adj.*

pen'tail' (pĕn'tāl'), *n.* **a** A Bornean squirrel shrew (*Ptilocercus lowii*) having the long tail naked at the base and bilaterally fringed with long hairs on the terminal third. **b** The pintail duck.

pen'ta·logue (pĕn'tȧ·lŏg; 185), *n.* [*penta-* + Gr. *logos* speech. See DECALOGUE.] A set of five rules or laws. *Rare.*

pen·tal'o·gy (pĕn·tăl'ō·jĭ), *n.* State of having, or a combination of, five parts; fivefoldness.

pen·tal'pha (pĕn·tăl'fȧ), *n.* [Gr. See PENTA-; ALPHA.] A five-pointed star; = PENTACLE **a.**

Pen·tam'er·a (pĕn·tăm'ĕr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PENTAMEROUS.] *Zool.* An artificial division of beetles, including those normally having five-jointed tarsi. It embraces about half of all the known beetles. — **pen·tam'er·an** (-ăn), *n.*

pen·tam'er·al (-ăl), *adj.* Pentamerous.

pen·tam'er·ism (pĕn·tăm'ĕr·Iz'm), *n.* Also **pen·tam'er·y** (-ĭ). *Biol.* The state of being pentamerous.

pen·tam'er·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* [*penta-* + Gr. *meros* part.] *Bot. & Zool.* Divided into, or consisting of, five parts, or arranged in five sets of parts. Specif.: **a** *Bot.* Having each floral whorl consisting of five, or a multiple of five members, as the flax flower; — frequently written 5-*merous.* **b** *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Pentamera.

Pen·tam'er·us (pĕn·tăm'ĕr·ŭs), *n.* [NL. See PENTAMEROUS.] *Paleontol.* A genus of Paleozoic brachiopods, abundant in the Silurian. The shell is rostrate and oval or somewhat pentagonal; its cavity is divided by two internal vertical ridges and a spondylium in each valve. The genus is the type of the family **Pen'ta·mer'i·dae** (pĕn'tȧ·mĕr'ĭ·dē). — **pen·tam'er·id** (pĕn·tăm'ĕr·ĭd), *n.* — **pen·tam'er·oid** (-oid), *adj. & n.*

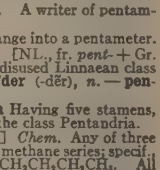
A Pentamerid (*Gypidula pseudogaleatus*).

pen·tam'e·ter (-ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *pentametros,* fr. *penta-* (see PENTA-) + *metron* measure.] *Pros.* A verse of five feet. Specif.: **a** The elegiac pentameter. See ELEGIAC, *n.,* 1. **b** The iambic pentameter in English; heroic verse.

pen·tam'e·ter, *adj.* Having five metrical feet.

pen'ta·meth'yl·ene (pĕn'tȧ·mĕth'ĭ·lēn), *n.* [*penta-* + *methylene.*] *Chem.* **a** Cyclopentane. **b** The bivalent radical $-CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2-$, of which pentane is the hydride.

pen'ta·meth'yl·ene·di'a·mine' (-dī'ȧ·mēn'; -dĭ'ȧ·mēn; -mĭn), *n.* Cadaverine.

pen·tam'e·trist (pĕn·tăm'ĕ·trĭst), *n.* A writer of pentameters.

pen·tam'e·trize (-trīz), *v. t.* To change into a pentameter.

Pen·tan'dri·a (pĕn·tăn'drĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *pent-* + Gr. *anēr, andros,* man, male.] *Bot.* A disused Linnaean class of pentandrous plants. — **pen·tan'der** (-dĕr), *n.* — **pen·tan'dri·an** (-drĭ·ăn), *adj.*

pen·tan'drous (-drŭs), *adj. Bot.* **a** Having five stamens, as many flowers. **b** *Obs.* Pert. to the class Pentandria.

pen'tane (pĕn'tān), *n.* [See PENTA-.] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric hydrocarbons, C_5H_{12}, of the methane series; specif., the one of normal structure, $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_3$. All three occur in petroleum, one (2,2-dimethyl-propane, $CH_3C(CH_3)_2CH_3$) being a gas and the other two (normal pentane and *isopentane,* $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2CH_3$) being colorless volatile liquids, used as anesthetics, in the manufacture of ice, etc.

pentane lamp. *Photom.* A lamp having an Argand burner which burns pentane vapor. One pentane unit develops ten international candles.

pen'tan'gle (pĕn'tăng'g'l), *n.* A pentagram; also, a pentagon.

pen·tan'gu·lar (pĕn·tăng'gū·lĕr), *adj.* Characterized by five angles; pentagonal.

pen·tan'o·lide (pĕn·tăn'ō·lĭd; -līd; 157), *n.* Also **-lid.** [*penta-* + *-olid.*] *Chem.* Valerolactone.

pen'ta·none (pĕn'tȧ·nōn), *n. Chem.* Either of two isomeric liquid monoketones, derived from normal pentane and called specif. 2-*pentanone,* $CH_3COC_3H_7$, and 3-*pentanone* (propione), $(C_2H_5)_2CO$.

---

pen'sion·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — **pen'sion·a·bly,** *adv.*
pen'sion·d. Pensioned. *Ref. Sp.*
pen'sion·er·ship', *n.* See -SHIP
pen'sion·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
pen'sion·ry, *n.* [See PENSIONER; -RY.] A body of pensioners. *Obs.*
pen'siv. Pensive. *Ref. Sp.*
Pen·ste'mon. Var. of PENTSTEMON.
pen'ta·cord. Pentachord. *Ref. Sp.*
pen'ta·de·cyl'ic (pĕn'tȧ·dē·sĭl'ĭk), *adj.* = PENTADECOIC.
pen'ta·di'ene (-dī'ēn), *n. Chem.* See PIPERYLENE.
pen·ta'do. † PINTADO.
pentageron, *n.* Prob. erron. for PENTAGONON, pentagram. *Obs.*
pen·tag'o·nous, *adj.* [L. *pentagonus.*] Pentagonal. *Obs.*
pen'ta·graph, *n.* Incorrect var. of PANTOGRAPH.
pen'-tailed', *adj.* See -TAILED.
pent·am'mi·no- (pĕnt·ăm'ĭ·nō-). *Chem.* See PENTA-; AMMINO-.
pen'tane·di'one (pĕn'tān·dī'ōn), *n.* See ACETYLACETONE.
pen'ta·no'ic (pĕn'tȧ·nō'ĭk), *adj.* See VALERIC.

Pen·taph'y·lax (pĕn·tăf'ĭ·laks), *n.* [NL., fr. *penta-* + Gr. *phylax* a guard.] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs represented by two Chinese and Malayan species, and constituting the family **Pen'ta·phyl'a·ca'ce·ae** (pĕn'tə·fĭl'ə·kā'sē·ē) (order Sapindales). They have alternate, leathery leaves and pentamerous, racemose flowers. — **pen'ta·phyl'a·ca'ceous** (pĕn'tə·fĭl'ə·kā'shŭs), *adj.*

pen'ta·ploid (pĕn'tə·ploid), *adj.* [*penta-* + *-ploid.*] Fivefold in appearance or arrangement; specif., *Biol.*, having or designating a chromosome number which is five times that of the basic haploid number. — **pen'ta·ploi'dic** (-ploi'dĭk), *adj.* — **pen'ta·ploi'dy** (pĕn'tə·ploi'dĭ), *n.*

pen'ta·ploid, *n.* *Biol.* A pentaploid cell; hence, an individual, generation, etc., characterized by the pentaploid chromosome number.

pen·tap'o·dy (pĕn·tăp'ō·dĭ), *n.* [*penta-* + Gr. *pous, podos,* foot.] *Pros.* A group or verse consisting of five feet.

pen·tap'o·lis (pĕn·tăp'ō·lĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *pentapolis,* fr. *penta-* + *polis* city.] A union, confederacy, or group of five cities. See *Gaz.* — **pen'ta·pol'i·tan** (pĕn'tə·pŏl'ĭ·tăn), *adj.*

pen'tap·tote (pĕn'tăp·tōt), *n.* [LL. *pentaptota,* pl., fr. Gr. *pentaptōta, pentaptōtos.* See PENTA-; DIPTOTE. Cf. MONOPTOTE.] *Gram.* A noun having five cases.

pen'tap·tych (-tĭk), *n.* [*penta-* + Gr. *ptyx, ptychos,* a fold.] A picture, or combination of pictures, consisting of a centerpiece and double folding doors or wings. Cf. TRIPTYCH.

pen'tarch (pĕn'tärk), *n.* [*pent-* + *-arch.*] One of five joint rulers.

pen'tarch, *adj.* [*pent-* + Gr. *archē* beginning.] *Bot.* Having five xylems, strands, or groups, as some roots. — **pen'tarch·y** (pĕn'tär·kĭ), *n.*

pen'tarch·y (pĕn'tär·kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *pentarchia.* See PENTA-; -ARCHY.] A government by five persons; five joint rulers; also, a union of five powers. "The *pentarchy* of the senses." *A. Brewer.*—**pen·tar'chi·cal** (pĕn·tär'kĭ·kăl), *adj.*

pen'ta·spher'ic (pĕn'tə·sfĕr'ĭk), *adj.* Also **pen'ta·spher'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). *Math.* Designating a system of co-ordinates that are the five powers of a point with respect to five fixed spheres.

pen'ta·stich (pĕn'tə·stĭk), *n.* [Gr. *pentastichos* of five verses, fr. *penta-* (see PENTA-) + *stichos* line, verse.] A poem, stanza, or strophe consisting of five verses.

pen·tas'ti·chous (pĕn·tăs'tĭ·kŭs), *adj.* [*penta-* + Gr. *stichos* line, row.] *Bot.* Arranged in five vertical ranks or orthostichies, as the leaves of an apple tree. In the pentastichous arrangement, the angle of divergence is two-fifths of the circumference of the stem, the sixth leaf standing above the first. — **pen·tas'ti·chy** (pĕn·tăs'tĭ·kĭ), *n.*

pen'ta·sty'los (pĕn'tə·stī'lŏs), *n.* A pentastyle building.

pen'ta·syl·lab'ic (pĕn'tə·sĭ·lăb'ĭk), *adj.* [LL. *pentasyllabus,* fr. Gr. *pentasyllabos.*] Having five syllables. — **pen'ta·syl'la·bism** (-sĭl'ə·bĭz'm), *n.*

pen'ta·syl'la·ble (pĕn'tə·sĭl'ə·b'l), *n.* A word of five syllables.

Pen'ta·teuch (pĕn'tə·tūk), *n.* [LL. *pentateuchus,* fr. Gr. *pentateuchos,* fr. *penta-* (see PENTA-) + *teuchos* tool, implement, book; akin to Gr. *teuchein* to make ready. See PENTA-; DOUGHTY.] **1.** The first five books of the Old Testament, collectively; — called also *Law of Moses, Five Books of Moses,* etc. See OLD TESTAMENT.

2. [*not cap.*] Something comprising five books or parts. — **Pen'ta·teu'chal,** pen'ta·teu'chal (-tū'kăl), *adj.*

pen'ta·thi·on'ic (-thī·ŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [*penta-* + *thionic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid of sulphur, $H_2S_5O_6$, known only in solution, formed by leading hydrogen sulphide into a solution of sulphur dioxide. — **pen'ta·thi'o·nate** (-thī'ō·nāt), *n.* (see -ATE, 3 b).

pen·tath'lete (pĕn·tăth'lēt), *n.* [Gr. *pentathlētēs,* fr. *pentathlon.*] *Gr. Antiq.* An athlete in the pentathlon.

pen·tath'lon (pĕn·tăth'lŏn), *n.* [Gr., fr. *penta-* (see PENTA-) + *athlon* a contest.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* An athletic contest in which each contestant participated in five different events, as leaping, foot racing, wrestling, throwing the discus, and throwing the spear.

2. Any athletic contest involving participation by each contestant in five different events, usually, as in the modern Olympic games, a running broad jump, throwing the javelin, a 200-meter flat race, throwing the discus, and a 1500-meter flat race.

pen·tath'los (-lŏs), *n.* [Gr.] A pentathlete.

pen'ta·tom'ic (pĕn'tə·tŏm'ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* **a** Preferably, consisting of or containing five atoms. **b** Quinquevalent. **c** Having five replaceable atoms or groups.

Pen'ta·tom'i·dae (pĕn'tə·tŏm'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Pentatoma,* type genus (fr. Gr. *pente* five + *tomē* a cut) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A large and widely distributed family of terrestrial insects (order Hemiptera) usually flattened and angular in form and often brilliantly colored. They live mainly on the juices of plants and fruits. The harlequin cabbage bug, or calicoback, is an example. Together with several other families, it forms a superfamily, **Pen'ta·to·moi'de·a** (-tō·moi'dē·ə). — **pen'ta·tom'id** (pĕn'tə·tŏm'ĭd), *n.* & *adj.*

pen'ta·tone (pĕn'tə·tōn), *n.* *Anc. & Medieval Music.* An interval of five whole steps; an augmented sixth.

pen'ta·ton'ic (pĕn'tə·tŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [*penta-* + Gr. *tonos* tone.] *Music.* **a** Consisting of five tones; as, a *pentatonic* scale. **b** Of or pertaining to a pentatonic scale.

pentatonic scale. *Music.* A scale of five tones, the octave being reached at the sixth tone; specif., such a scale in which the tones are arranged like a major scale with its fourth and seventh tones omitted.

pen'ta·tri'a·con'tane (pĕn'tə·trī'ə·kŏn'tăn), *n.* [*penta-* + Gr. *triakonta* thirty + meth*ane.*] *Chem.* Any hydrocarbon of the formula $C_{35}H_{72}$; specif., the one of normal structure.

pen'ta·va'lent (-vā'lĕnt; pĕn·tăv'ə·lĕnt), *adj.* Quinquevalent.

pen'te·con'ta- (pĕn'tē·kŏn'tə-). A combining form from Greek *pentēkonta,* fifty, as in **pen'te·con'to·glos'sal,** in fifty languages.

pen'te·con'ter (pĕn'tē·kŏn'tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *pentēkontēr.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A commander of fifty men.

pen'te·con'ter (pĕn'tē·kŏn'tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *pentēkontēres,* fr. *pentēkonta* fifty.] *Gr. Antiq.* A fifty-oared galley.

Pen'te·cost (pĕn'tē·kŏst; 185), *n.* [LL. *pentecoste,* fr. Gr. *pentēkostē* (sc. *hēmera*) the fiftieth day, Pentecost, fr. *pentēkostos* fiftieth, fr. *pentēkonta* fifty, fr. *pente* five. See FIVE; cf. PINKSTER.] **1.** A solemn festival of the Jews; — so called because celebrated on the fiftieth day (seven weeks) after the second day of the Passover (which fell on the sixteenth of the Jewish month Nisan); hence, called also the *Feast of Weeks.* [Heb. *Shabuoth.*] At this festival an offering of the first fruits of the harvest was made. By the later Jews it was generally regarded as commemorative of the gift of the law on the fiftieth day after the departure from Egypt.

2. A festival of the Roman Catholic and other Christian churches commemorating on the seventh Sunday after Easter the descent of the Holy Spirit on the Apostles at Pentecost (*Acts* ii); hence, Whitsunday.

— **Pen'te·cos'tal** (-kŏs'tăl; -t'l), *adj.*

pen'te·cos'tal (pĕn'tē·kŏs'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Pentecost, or to pentecostalism.

Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene. The Church of the Nazarene.

pen'te·cos'tal·ism (-kŏs'tăl·ĭz'm; -t'l·ĭz'm), *n.* Religious excitement accompanied by ecstatic utterances, interpreted as the gift of tongues, as at Pentecost. See GIFT OF TONGUES. — **pen'te·cos'tal·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

Pentecostal Union. The Pillar of Fire Church; — so called from 1901 to 1917.

pen'te·cos·ta'ri·on (pĕn'tē·kŏs·tā'rĭ·ŏn; 79), *n.* [LGr. *pentēkostarion.*] *Eastern Ch.* The service book for the period from Easter Sunday to the eighth day after Pentecost.

pen'te·cos'tys (pĕn'tē·kŏs'tĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -TYES (-tĭ·ēz). [Gr. *pentēkostys,* fr. *pentēkostos* the fiftieth.] *Gr. Antiq.* A troop of fifty soldiers in the Spartan army.

Pen·tel'ic (pĕn·tĕl'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *Pentelicus,* fr. Gr. *Pentelikos.*] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, Mount Pentelicus, near Athens, where was quarried the fine white marble of which the Parthenon is built.

Pen·tel'i·can (pĕn·tĕl'ĭ·kăn), *adj.* Pentelic.

pen'tene (pĕn'tēn), *n.* [*pent-* + *-ene.*] Either of the two amylenes of normal structure; — distinguished as **1**—pentene ($CH_2CH_2CH_2CH:CH_2$) and **2**—pentene ($CH_3CH_2CH:CHCH_3$).

pen'te·ter'ic (pĕn'tē·tĕr'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *pentetērikos.*] *Gr. Antiq.* Recurring each fifth (in modern reckoning every fourth) year.

pen'the·mim'er (pĕn'thē·mĭm'ĕr), *n.* Also **pen'the·mim'er·is** (-ĭs). [LL., also *-es,* fr. Gr. *penthēmimerēs,* adj., fr. *pente* five + *hēmimerēs* halved.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A group of five half feet; a catalectic colon of two and a half feet. See CAESURA, 1. — **pen'the·mim'er·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

Pen'the·si·le'a (pĕn'thē·sĭ·lē'ə), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Pentheseileia.*] In post-Homeric Greek legend, a queen of the Amazons, who fought for Troy and was slain by Achilles.

Pen·thes'tes (pĕn·thēs'tēz), *n.* [NL., black-capped titmouse, prop., mourner, fr. Gr. *pentheein* to mourn + *esthēs* garment.] *Zool.* A genus of passerine birds comprising the chickadees.

Pen'theus (pĕn'thūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Pentheus.*] In Greek legend, a king of Thebes, grandson of Cadmus, who resisted the introduction of the orgiastic worship of Dionysus. He was discovered watching the orgies of the Bacchae and torn to pieces by his mother and sisters.

pen·thi'o·phene (pĕn·thī'ō·fēn), *n.* *Chem.* A hypothetical cyclic compound, C_4H_4S, homologous with thiophene; 1,4-thiopyran.

Pen'tho·rum (pĕn'thō·rŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pente* five + *horos* boundary, term, rule; — with ref. to numerical symmetry.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs with thin leaves and greenish pentamerous flowers, constituting the family **Pen'tho·ra'ce·ae** (-rā'sē·ē) (order Rosales). The American *P. sedoides* is the ditch stonecrop. The other two species are Asiatic.

pent'house' (pĕnt'hous'), *n.* [Corrupt. of *pentice,* fr. ME. *pentis,* fr. OF. *apentis* (F. *appentis*), fr. (assumed) VL. *appenditicium,* fr. *appenditum,* fr. L. *appendēre* to belong to, be attached to, fr. *ad* to + *pendēre* to hang. See PENDANT; cf. APPENTICE.] **1. a** A shed or roof attached to and sloping from a wall or building, as one sheltering a passage, door, window, or the like; hence, any smaller structure joined to a building; an annex. **b** A structure built on the roof of a building to cover a stairway, elevator shaft, water tank, or the like. **c** An apartment or dwelling built on a roof.

2. Anything likened to a penthouse. Specif.: **a** Any of several structures or devices with a sloping roof, whether attached to a building or not, as a window awning, a shed to protect beseigers, or a corridor with sloping roof surrounding a court-tennis court on three sides. **b** Anything projecting above something else, esp. when serving as a means of protection, as an eyebrow. "The *penthouse* of his eye." *Scott.*

pent'house', *adj.* Leaning; overhanging.
My *penthouse* eyebrows. *Dryden.*

pent'house', *v. t.*; -HOUSED' (-houst'); -HOUS'ING (-hous'ĭng). To furnish with or as with, or to make like, a penthouse.

pen'ti·cle (pĕn'tĭ·k'l), *n.* Prob., penthouse. *Obs.*

pen'ti·men'to (pĕn'tĭ·mĕn'tō), *n.* [It., repentance, correction.] *Painting.* A reappearance of a design which has been painted over.

pen'tine (pĕn'tĭn), *n.* [See PENTA-.] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric hydrocarbons, C_5H_8, some being of the acetylene series, and others diolefins; specif., pentyne.

pent'it (pĕn'tĭt), *adj.* [Extended fr. *pent,* as a past part.] Shut in; hence, cozy; comfortable. *Dial. Eng.*

pen'ti·tol (pĕn'tĭ·tŏl; -tōl), *n.* Also **pen'tite** (pĕn'tĭt). [*penta-* + *-ite* + 1st *-ol.*] Any pentahydroxy alcohol having the formula $CH_2OH(CHOH)_3CH_2OH$, obtained by reducing a pentose. Cf. HEXITOL.

pent'land·ite (pĕnt'lănd·īt), *n.* [After Joseph B. *Pentland.*] *Mineral.* A nickel iron sulphide, (Fe,Ni)S, found in pale bronze-yellow masses. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 4.60.

pen'tode (pĕn'tōd), *n.* [*penta-* + electrode.] *Elec.* A form of vacuum tube having five electrodes, namely, a heated cathode, an anode, and three additional electrodes.

pen'to·san (pĕn'tō·săn), *n.* Also **-sane** (-săn). [From PENTOSE.] *Chem.* One of a class of substances (complex carbohydrates widely distributed in plants, as in fruits, wood, hay, etc.) which yield pentoses on hydrolysis.

pen'tose (pĕn'tōs), *n.* [*pent-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* Any of a group of simple sugars containing five oxygen atoms. (Cf. HEXOSE.) They are not fermented by yeast. Pentoses occur in plants in the form of pentosans, and are also formed in the animal body. Typical pentoses (as arabinose and xylose) have the formula $C_5H_{10}O_5$; **methylpentoses** (as rhamnose) are methyl derivatives of these and have the formula $C_6H_{12}O_4$.

pen'to·side (pĕn'tō·sīd; -sĭd), *n.* Also **-sid.** Any of certain ethers of a pentose. See GLUCOSIDE.

pen'to·su'ri·a (pĕn'tō·sū'rĭ·ə), *n.* [NL., fr. *pentose* + *-uria.*] *Physiol. & Med.* A condition in which pentoses (derived from pentosans, as of fruit, gum, etc., eaten with the food, or resulting from pathological processes in the body) are present in the urine.

pent·ox'ide (pĕnt·ŏk'sīd; -sĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-id.** [*pent-* + *oxide.*] *Chem.* A compound of an element or radical with five atoms of oxygen; as, phosphorus *pentoxide,* P_2O_5.

Pen'tre·mi'tes (pĕn'trē·mī'tēz), *n.* [NL., for *Pentatremites,* fr. *penta-* + Gr. *trēma* a hole.] *Paleontol.* A genus of Subcarboniferous Blastoidea having an ovate or pyriform calyx with five petallike ambulacral areas. It is the type of a family, **Pen'tre·mit'i·dae** (-mĭt'ĭ·dē), of the Devonian and Subcarboniferous. — **pen'tre·mi'tal** (-mī'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* — **pen'tre·mite** (pĕn'trē·mīt), *n.*

Pentremites (*P. godoni*). *a* Side, *b* Top, view. (⅔)

pent road. *Law.* A public road which may be closed at its terminals. *Chiefly Vermont.*

pent roof. A roof sloping on one side only; a penthouse roof.

pen'trough' (pĕn'trŏf'; 185), *n.* An open trough or conduit, usually planked or boarded, for holding or conducting the water of a millpond to a water wheel, or the like.

Pent·ste'mon (pĕnt·stē'mŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pente* five + *stēmōn* warp. See STAMEN.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of chiefly American herbs, or rarely shrubs (family Scrophulariaceae), having opposite or verticillate leaves and showy blue, purple, red, yellow, or white flowers, four perfect stamens and one sterile stamen. The majority of the many species are natives of the western United States. *P. fruticosus* is a shrubby purple-flowered species of northwestern North America (see WILD FLOWERS, *Plate*). Many are cultivated under the name *beardtongue.* **b** [*not cap.*] (*pron. also* pĕnt'stē'mŏn) A plant or flower of this genus.

Pentstemon (*P. grandiflorus*).

pent'stock' (pĕnt'stŏk'), *n.* A penstock.

pent'-up' (66), *adj.* Penned up or confined; suppressed; pent; as, a *pent-up* mass or river; *pent-up* emotions.

pen'tyl (pĕn'tĭl), *n.* [*pent-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* Amyl. — **pen·tyl'ic** (pĕn·tĭl'ĭk), *adj.*

pen'tyl·ene (pĕn'tĭ·lēn), *n.* *Chem.* **a** = AMYLENE. **b** Incorrectly, pentine.

pen'tyne (pĕn'tīn), *n.* [*pent-* + *-yne.*] *Chem.* Either of two normal hydrocarbons, C_5H_8, of the acetylene series; — distinguished as **1—pentyne** and **2—pentyne.** Cf. PENTENE.

Pentz'i·a (pĕnt'sĭ·ə), *n.* [NL., after C. J. *Pentz,* a student of Thunberg.] *Bot.* A small genus of South African hoary shrubs (family Cardualeae), with yellow flowers in small heads.

pe'nult (pē'nŭlt; pē·nŭlt'; 66), *adj.* Penultimate.

pe'nult (pē'nŭlt; pē·nŭlt'; 277), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *penultima.*] The last but one; specif.: *Gram. & Pros.* The last syllable but one of a word.

pe·nul'ti·ma (pē·nŭl'tĭ·mə), *n.* [L. *paenultima* (sc. *syllaba*), fem. of *paenultimus* the last but one, fr. *paene* almost + *ultimus* the last.] The penult.

pe·nul'ti·mate (pē·nŭl'tĭ·mĭt), *adj.* **1.** Last but one.

2. Of or belonging to the last syllable but one; as, a word that takes a *penultimate* accent.

pe·nul'ti·mate, *n.* The last but one of any series; specif.: *Gram.* The penult.

pe·nul'ti·ma'tum (pē·nŭl'tĭ·mā'tŭm), *n.* [NL. See PENULT; ULTIMATUM.] A demand or proposal approaching an ultimatum. *Humorous.*

pe·num'bra (pē·nŭm'brə), *n.*; *pl.* PENUMBRAE (-brē), -BRAS (-brəz). [NL., fr. L. *pene, paene,* almost + *umbra* shade.]

1. The shadow cast, as in an eclipse, where the light is partly, but not wholly, cut off by the intervening body; the space of partial illumination between the umbra, or perfect shadow, on all sides, and the full light. See ECLIPSE, *Illust.*

2. The shaded region surrounding the dark central portion, or umbra, of a sunspot.

3. A marginal region or borderland of partial obscurity or of some blighting influence, as of doubt or chagrin.

4. *Paint.* The part of a picture where the shade gradually blends with the light.

— **pe·num'bral** (-brăl), **pe·num'brous** (-brŭs), *adj.*

pe·nu'ri·ous (-nū'rĭ·ŭs; 242), *adj.* [Cf. MF. *penurieux.* See PENURY.] **1. a** *Obs.* Destitute of money; poverty-stricken. **b** *Now Rare.* Wanting richness; barren; poor; scanty; as, *penurious* times; *penurious* soil.

2. Excessively sparing in the use of money; stingy; miserly. "A *penurious* niggard of his wealth." *Milton.*

3. Overnice; dainty. *Obs.*

Syn. — Mean. See PARSIMONIOUS.

Ant. — Generous, liberal, openhanded.

— **pe·nu'ri·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **pe·nu'ri·ous·ness,** *n.*

pe'nu·ry (pē'nū·rĭ), *n.* [F. *pénurie,* fr. L. *penuria.* See PATIENT.] **1.** Absence of resources; want; privation; indigence; extreme poverty; destitution; scantiness. "A *penury* of military forces." *Bacon.*
It arises in neither from *penury* of thought. *Landor.*

2. Penuriousness; miserliness. *Now Rare. Ser. Taylor.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See POVERTY.

Pe·nu'tĭ·an (pē·nōō'tĭ·ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a linguistic family of northern California Indians, including, according to some philologists, the tribes usually classified as Copehan, Costanoan, Mariposan, Moquelumnan, and Pujunan.

pen'wip'er (pĕn'wīp'ĕr), *n.* Any device to wipe a pen.

pen'wom'an (pĕn'wŏŏm'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn; 119). A female writer; an authoress. — **pen'wom'an·ship,** *n.*

pe'on (pē'ŏn), *n.* [Sp. *peón,* or Pg. *peão,* one who travels on foot, a foot soldier, a pawn in chess. See PAWN in chess.]

1. In India and Ceylon: **a** A foot soldier. **b** A native policeman or constable. **c** An attendant or messenger.

2. In Spanish America, a member of the laboring class, originally one of the agricultural workers or mineworkers of the native Indian or mixed blood forced to serve virtually in bondage to creditors.

3. In southwestern States formerly part of Mexico, a person bound to service for payment of a debt.

pe'on (pē'ŏn), *n.* = 1st POON.

Pen'ta·stom'i·da (pĕn'tə·stŏm'ĭ·də), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *penta-* (see *penta-*) + *stoma* a mouth.] Syn. of LINGUATULIDA. — **pen'ta·stome** (pĕn'tə·stōm), *n.* — **pen·tas'to·moid** (pĕn·tăs'tō·moid), *adj.* & *n.* — **-mous** (-mŭs), *adj.*

Pen·tas'to·mum (pĕn·tăs'tō·mŭm), *n.* [NL.] See LINGUATULIDA.

pen'tas·tyle (pĕn'tə·stīl), *adj.* & *n.* [*penta-* + Gr. *stylos* a pillar.] See COLUMNIATION b & d.

pen'te·cos'ter, *n.* = PENTECONTER, a commander of fifty men.

pen'te·graph, *n.* Incorrect for PANTOGRAPH. [-LIKE.]

pen'tice (pĕn'tĭs). Archaic var. of PENTHOUSE.

pent·i'o·dide (pĕnt·ī'ō·dīd), *n.* Also **-did.** = PENTAIODIDE.

pen'tis (pĕn'tĭs). Archaic var. of PENTHOUSE. [PANTOGRAPH.]

pen·to'ic (pĕn·tō'ĭk), *adj.* [See PENTA-.] = VALERIC.

pen'tol (pĕn'tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*penta-* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* = CYCLOPENTADIENE.

pent'tail', *n.* = 1st PINTAIL a. *Local, U. S.*

pen·tyl'i·dene (pĕn·tĭl'ĭ·dēn), *n.* = AMYLIDENE. [for PANOCHA.]

pe·nu'che (pē·nōō'chē). Erron.

pe'nuch'le, pe'nuck'le (pē'nŭk'l). Vars. of PINOCHLE.

Pe·nu'el (pē·nū'ĕl). *Bib.*

pe·nul'tim, *adj.* & *n.* [L. *paenultimus.*] Penultimate. *Obs.*

pen'ur, *n.* [See PENURY.] Penury. *Obs.*

pe'on·age (pē'ŏn·ĭj), *n.* **1.** The state of being a peon. **2.** The use of peons for service, esp. of laborers bound in servitude because of debt or a penal sentence. **3.** Loosely, the system of convict labor by which convicts are leased to contractors. *Southeastern U. S.* **4.** *U. S. Law.* Any device whereby persons are held to involuntary servitude contrary to the XIIIth Amendment.

‖**pe·o'nes** (pā·ō'nās), *n. pl.* [Sp.] Peons.

pe'on·ism (pē'ŏn·ĭz'm), *n.* Peonage.

pe'o·ny (pē'ō·nĭ), *n.; pl.* PEONIES (-nĭz). [ME. *pione, pioine, pioni,* fr. OF. *pione, peoine, pioine* (F. *pivoine*) fr. L. *paeonia,* fr. Gr. *paiōnia,* fr. *Paiōn, Paian,* the god of healing. The modern form is altered under influence of L., but *piney* is still in dialect use. AS. *peonie* is directly fr. L. Cf. PAEAN.] **1.** A plant or flower of the genus *Paeonia.* The cultivated peonies are mostly hybrids between *P. albiflora* and *P. officinalis;* they have large, usually double flowers of various shades of red and pink, or pure white. There are over 700 horticultural varieties. The tree peony (*Paeonia suffruticosa*) has an almost woody, erect stem 3–4 feet high.
2. A color, red in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. Called also *Burmese ruby.* Cf. COLOR.

peo'ple (pē'p'l), *n. sing. & pl.;* and, in sense of a particular body of persons, *pl.* PEOPLES. [ME. *peple, people, poeple,* fr. OF. *poeple, pueple* (F. *peuple*), fr. L. *populus;* prob. akin to L. *plebs* the people. See PLEBEIAN; cf. POPULACE, PUBLIC, PUEBLO.] **1.** A body of persons united by a common character, culture, or sentiment; the individuals collectively of any characteristic group, taken as distinct from, or conceived apart from, the unity of the group as subject to a common government (that is, as a *state*) or as issued from a common stock (that is, as a *race* or *tribe*); a folk. Sociologically, the traits which characterize a *people* are community of custom, belief, and tradition (generally, also, of language and geographical position), and a feeling of mutual familiarity taking the form of a sentiment of solidarity or a "consciousness of kind." Most *peoples* are made up of minglings of *races,* as is the American people. A *nation* may comprise one or more *peoples;* as, the Czechoslovak *nation* comprises both Germanic and Slavic *peoples;* or it may be comprised in a *people;* as, the ancient Greek *people* formed many *nations.* Cf. def. 2 & *Syn.*
2. A race, tribe, or nation; — used without emphatic reference to consanguinity or nationality; as, the *peoples* of Europe; the Caucasian is the world's dominant *people.*
☞ In senses 1 and 2, and in corresponding applications of **4 b** & **c**, *people* is construed usually as a collective singular and may have a plural *peoples.* Occasionally, however, the singular form is construed as a plural; as:

Every *people* worthy of being called a nation . . . possess ample resources for expressing the highest ideas. *Buckle.*

The plural *peoples* was largely avoided from the 16th to the early 19th century, *people* being used as both singular and plural. Hence, in some early versions of the Bible *people* is used in rendering Hebrew and Greek plurals, where the Revised Version substitutes *peoples;* as:

We . . . have taken strange wives of the *people* of the land. *Ezra* x. 2 (*King James Ver.*).
We . . . have married strange women of the *peoples* of the land. (*Rev. Ver.*).

In sense 3, a plural form *peoples* was formerly often found beside *people,* though the singular form was also construed as a plural; as:

The palace full of *peoples* up and down. *Chaucer.*
For lewed *people* loven [love] tales olde. *Chaucer.*

In all other senses (and now likewise in sense 3), *people* is regularly construed as a plural, though when used collectively (senses 5, 7, & 8) modern usage permits its construction as a singular, without corresponding plural form; as:

What the *people* knows does not matter. *Joseph Conrad.*

3. Men or persons regarded merely as forming part of the aggregate of human beings; as, all sorts of *people; people* who live in glass houses; clever or stupid *people.*
4. a Human beings, as distinguished from animals; as, to think of dogs as *people.* Hence, *Slang,* a person. **b** Living creatures, esp. animals, of a certain kind; as, the bee *people.*

The ants are a *people* not strong. *Prov.* xxx. 25.

c Beings in human likeness; as, the "little *people,*" that is, fairies.
5. The men or persons making up a group or assemblage; also, formerly, a crowd or multitude; as, *People,* I've news for you. "He sent away the *people.*" *Mark* vi. 45.
6. The persons of a particular group; as: **a** The members of a community geographically distinct; as, the *people* of London or of Ceylon. **b** The inhabitants of a place or section, regarded as having in common certain cultural characteristics, traditions, or the like; as, city *people;* the plains *people.* **c** The members of a race or class; as, the German *people* of New York; the better *people* of the community. **d** The members of an organization, as of a congregation or society; as, the *people* of the North Church. **e** Persons distinguished by occupation or interest; as, literary *people;* trades*people.* **f** The persons under a superior, as the subjects of a monarch, a body of retainers, servants, etc.; — usually with the possessive. "You slew great number of his *people.*" *Shak.* **g** Members of a family or kindred; relatives; often, ancestry; as, my *people* were English. **h** *Colloq.* Plain-mannered persons of unassuming and friendly nature; folks.
7. The mass of a community as distinguished from a special class; the commonalty; the populace; the common crowd; as, nobles and *people.*
8. The body of enfranchised citizens of a state; the electorate; in a broader sense, the body of persons in whom is vested the sovereignty of a nation or who are capable of expressing their general wish; — usually with *the.*
9. Certain persons not individually known or considered; persons regarded indefinitely (cf. French *on* and German *man*); as, so *people* say; to tell *people* of one's good fortune.
10. Persons taken distributively, whether as individuals or as constituting a numerable group; as, many or a few *people;* thousands of *people;* a cockpit built for two *people.*
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

people-blinding people-devouring people-pestered
people-born people-loving peope-pleasing

Syn. — PEOPLE, NATION, RACE. PEOPLE, as here compared, suggests the whole community regarded as an aggregate of individuals, yet as constituting a unit; NATION emphasizes less the mass of individuals, more the political, institutional, or territorial unity; RACE lays stress on the idea of common origin or descent; for more technical distinctions, see defs.; as, "We here highly resolve that . . . this *nation,* under God, shall have a new birth of freedom — and that government of the *people,* by the *people,* for the *people,* shall not perish from the earth" (*A. Lincoln*); "A State is accidental; it can be made or unmade; but a *nation* is something real which can be neither made nor destroyed" (*J. R. Green*); "the crashing defeat of the Celtic *race* in Britain" (*M. Arnold*).

peo'ple (pē'p'l), *v.;* PEO'PLED (pē'p'ld); PEO'PLING (pē'plĭng). [F. *peupler,* fr. *peuple.* See PEOPLE, *n.;* cf. POPULATE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To supply, stock, or fill with or as with people; also, to represent or picture as full of inhabitants.

Peopled heaven with angels. *Dryden.*

2. To occupy or fill as its people or inhabitants; to inhabit; as, to *people* one's imagination.

As the gay motes that *people* the sunbeams. *Milton.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To plant a colony; to settle as a colonist. *Obs.*
2. To become inhabited.

peo'ple·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To popularize.

peo'ple–king', *n.* A people as sovereign.

peo'pler (pē'plẽr), *n.* One who peoples; settler; inhabitant.

peo'ple's bank (pē'p'lz). **a** A form of co-operative bank, such as those of Germany. **b** Any of various forms of co-operative financial institutions. **c** = CREDIT UNION **b.**

People's Charter. See CHARTISM.

people's college. An institution or enterprise offering facilities for liberal education primarily to persons cut off from college by academic restrictions.

People's Commissar. See COMMISSAR.

Peoples of the Sea. Sea raiders, from Greece and Asia Minor, in the eastern Mediterranean in the 13th and 12th centuries B.C.

People's party. **a** *U. S. Politics.* A party formed in 1891, advocating an increase of the currency, free coinage of silver, public ownership and operation of railroads, telegraphs, etc., an income tax, limitation in ownership of land, etc. Its members were called Populists. **b** *Ger. Politics.* A conservative party of the republic representing esp. the middle classes and large industrial interests.

peo'plet (pē'plĕt; -plĭt; 119), *n.* [*people* + *-et.*] A small people.

peo'plish (-plĭsh), *adj.* Resembling, suitable to, or characteristic of the people.

Pe·o'ri·a (pē·ō'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe of the Illinois Confederacy. The few survivors are in Oklahoma.

pe·ot'o·my (pē·ŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *peos* penis + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The amputation of the penis.

pep (pĕp), *n.* = PIP, of an artificial flower.

pep (pĕp), *n.* [Abbr. fr. PEPPER.] Brisk energy or initiative, usually with high spirits; animated activity; liveliness; dash; go. *Slang.*

pep, *v. t.* To inject pep into; to quicken or stimulate; — with *up. Slang.*

pep'er·i'no (pĕp'ẽr·ē'nō), *n.* [It. *peperino,* fr. L. *piper* pepper; — so called from its resemblance to peppercorns.] *Petrog.* A dark-colored tuff containing crystals of various minerals and fragments of rocks. It is found esp. in the Alban Hills near Rome. — **pep'er·ine** (pĕp'ẽr·ĭn; -ēn), *adj.*

Pep'er·o'mi·a (pĕp'ẽr·ō'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *peperi* pepper.] *Bot.* **a** A very large genus of tropical fleshy herbs of the pepper family (Piperaceae), having flowers with two stamens, the anther cells confluent. Some have beautifully colored leaves. They are often epiphytic and climb over tree trunks. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

Pe·phre'do (pē·frē'dō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Pephrēdō.*] See GRAEAE.

pep'i·nel'la (pĕp'ĭ·nĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Sp. *pepino* cucumber.] The chayote.

pe·pi'no (pē·pē'nō), *n.* [Sp. or Pg., cucumber, fr. L. *pepo* melon. See PEPO.] **a** A Chilean evergreen shrub (*Philesia buxifolia*) with handsome red flowers. **b** A Peruvian plant (*Solanum muricatum*), cultivated in Chile, having ovoid yellow, edible, somewhat acid fruit. **c** The cucumber.

pep'los (pĕp'lŏs), *n.* Also **pep'lus** (-lŭs). [L. *peplus,* fr. Gr. *peplos.*] A shawllike upper garment worn by women in ancient Greece, esp. a costly one.

pep'losed (-lŏst), *adj.* Having, or clothed with, a peplos.

pep'lum (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LUMS (-lŭmz), -LA (-lȧ). [L.] A peplos. Hence: **a** *Obs.* A kind of kerchief or shawl. **b** An overskirt hanging like the ancient peplos; also, a short fitted skirt attached to a waist or coat.

pe'po (pē'pō), *n.* [L., a kind of melon. See PUMPKIN.] *Bot.* The characteristic fruit of the gourd family (Cucurbitaceae), an indehiscent, fleshy, one-celled (or falsely 3-celled), many-seeded berry, usually with a hard rind, as the pumpkin, squash, melon, and cucumber. See FRUIT, *Table* & *Illust.*

pe·pon'i·da (pē·pŏn'ĭ·dȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pepo, -onis,* melon + *-ida,* taken as neut. pl. of *-ides.* Cf. -IDAE.] *Bot.* A pepo. *Rare.*

pe·po'ni·um (pē·pō'nĭ·ŭm; 159), *n.* [NL., fr. PEPO.] *Bot.* A pepo.

pep'per (pĕp'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *peper,* fr. AS. *pipor,* fr. L. *piper,* fr. Gr. *peperi, piperi,* ult. fr. Skr. *pippalī* berry, peppercorn, long pepper; akin to Skr. *pippala* berry, sacred fig tree, *pippalaka* nipple. See PAPULE; cf. PAPRIKA, PIMPERNEL, PIPAL.] **1.** **a** A pungent condiment obtained from the fruit of the East Indian plant *Piper nigrum.* The dried berries yield black pepper; white pepper consists of the dried ripe seeds divested of the coatings. Pepper is also used in medicine as a carminative stimulant. It yields by distillation a volatile oil. **b** A similar product obtained from several other species of *Piper,* esp. the long pepper *P. longum.*
2. Any plant yielding this product, esp. the common or black pepper (*P. nigrum*). It is a climbing shrub with ovate leaves and spicate flowers succeeded by red berries. It is commonly grown in the tropics.
Also, any other species of *Piper.*
3. Any species of *Capsicum* or its fruit; also, the reddish condiment obtained from the ground dried pod with or without the seeds. Cayenne pepper is made from the very pungent chili (*C. frutescens*) and from the Guinea pepper *C. annuum* and paprika esp. from the mild, large-podded bonnet pepper (*C. tetragonum*). See CAYENNE PEPPER, PAPRIKA.

Black Pepper (*Piper nigrum*).

4. Any of numerous other plants of pungent or aromatic qualities, as African *pepper.*
5. Any peppery spice, esp. ginger; as in *pepper* cake.

— *to have or take, pepper in the nose.* To be, or become, angry. *Obs.*

pep'per (pĕp'ẽr), *v.;* PEP'PERED (-ẽrd); PEP'PER·ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To sprinkle or season with or as if with pepper; as, to *pepper* one's food; a face *peppered* with freckles.
2. To sprinkle as pepper is sprinkled; also, to strew in or as in grains; as, to *pepper* hail; to *pepper* long words into a writing, or commas over a printed page.
3. To shower shot or other missiles on; as, to *pepper* one with small shot; to *pepper* one with scolding.
4. To thrash or beat smartly or soundly with rapid blows; hence, formerly, to conquer or ruin by or as by beating.

I am *peppered,* I warrant, for this world. *Shak.*

5. To make spicy or provocative, as writing.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To shower in small particles, as on an umbrella; esp., to fire numerous (small) shots.
2. To shower flattery or fulsome praise. *Obs.*

pep'per–and–salt', *adj.* Having black and white intermingled in small spots; hence, of a dull or neutral gray. — *n.* **a** A pepper-and-salt cloth or suit. **b** A pepper-and-salt color. **c** The harbinger-of-spring.

pep'per·box' (pĕp'ẽr·bŏks'), *n.* **1.** A small box or bottle, with a perforated top, used for sprinkling ground pepper on food, etc.
2. Anything resembling a pepperbox in shape or contents; as, a *pepperbox* of wit. Specif.: **a** A certain kind of small tower or turret. **b** A person of fiery temper; a spitfire. **c** *Firearms.* A popular name for a pistol invented by Ethan Allen about the time of the American Revolution. **d** In fives, a buttress on the left-hand wall. **e** *Slang, Mil.* A prepared position, usually on concrete, sheltering a machine gun and its crew.

pepper bush. **a** The common pepper (*Piper nigrum*). **b** The sweet pepper bush. **c** The privet andromeda. **d** The white ozier. **e** *Australia.* Any shrub of the genus *Drimys.*

pepper caster. A caster or bottle for pepper.

pep'per·corn' (pĕp'ẽr·kôrn'), *n.* [AS. *piporcorn.*] A dried berry of the black pepper, formerly stipulated in deeds, etc., as a nominal rent or consideration; hence, a trifling return by way of acknowledgment. Cf. PEPPERCORN RENT.

pep'per·corn', *adj.* **1.** Consisting of a peppercorn; trivial.
2. Designating woolly hair that gathers in little knots because of its shortness and spiral form.

peppercorn rent. *Law.* In the Middle Ages, a rent consisting in supplying a certain amount, usually a pound, of black peppercorns at stated intervals; now, any merely nominal rent in kind, operating to keep alive a title.

pepper cress. **a** = PEPPERGRASS **a.** **b** Shepherd's-cress.

pepper crop. The stonecrop *Sedum acre.*

pepper dulse. An edible pungent red seaweed (*Laurencia pinnatifida*). *Scot.*

peppered moth (pĕp'ẽrd). A European moth (*Biston betularia*) having white wings with small black specks.

pepper elder. Any plant of the genus *Peperomia.*

pep'per·er (pĕp'ẽr·ẽr), *n.* Formerly, a dealer in pepper; a grocer; now, one who or that which peppers.

pepper family. *Bot.* The Piperaceae.

pep'per·grass' (pĕp'ẽr·grȧs'; 83), *n.* **a** Any cress of the genus *Lepidium,* esp. the garden peppergrass, or garden cress, *L. sativum* and *L. virginicum.* They are small plants with round flattened pods, of pungent flavor. **b** The common pillwort of Europe. **c** The shepherd's-purse.

pep'per·idge (pĕp'ẽr·ĭj; 59), *n.* **a** The black gum *Nyssa sylvatica.* **b** *Local, Eng.* The common barberry. **c** = PEPPER VINE **b.**

pepper mill. A hand mill for grinding peppercorns.

pep'per·mint (-mĭnt), *n.* [*pepper* + *mint.*] **1.** A pungent and aromatic mint (*Mentha piperita*) with dark-green lanceolate leaves and whorls of small pink flowers in spikes.
2. The volatile oil obtained by distilling the herb; also, the essence or spirit (essence of peppermint) consisting of a solution of this oil in alcohol
3. A lozenge of sugar flavored with peppermint.
4. In Australia, the peppermint gum or peppermint tree.

peppermint camphor. Menthol.

peppermint gum. Any of various Australian eucalypts with aromatic leaves, as *Eucalyptus piperita, E. amygdalina, E. microcorys, E. stuartiana,* etc.; — called also **peppermint tree** and **peppermint stringbark.**

peppermint oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

pepper oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

pep'per·o'ni (pĕp'ẽr·ō'nē), *n.* [Appar. an Italo-Americanism fr. It. *peperone,* aug. of *pepe* pepper.] **1.** A highly spiced Italian beef and pork sausage.

pepper plant. **a** Any plant yielding pepper, esp. a species of *Piper* or of *Capsicum.* **b** In Australia, the plant *Alpinia caerulea,* with pungent edible rootstocks. **c** The water pepper *Persicaria hydropiper.*

pepper pod. The pod of any pepper of the genus *Capsicum.*

pepper pot. **1.** = PEPPERBOX.
2. **a** A stew of vegetables, meat or fish and cassareep, common in the West Indies. **b** A highly seasoned stew of tripe, meat, dumplings, and vegetables; — called also *Philadelphia pepper pot.*

pepper red. A color, yellowish-red in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

pepper sauce. A condiment made of small red or green peppers steeped in vinegar; also, tabasco sauce.

pepper saxifrage. = MEADOW SAXIFRAGE **b.**

pepper tree *or* **shrub.** **a** A tropical American tree (*Schinus molle*), with graceful pinnate leaves and panicles of greenish flowers succeeded by red berrylike drupes. **b** In New Zealand any tree of the genus *Drimys.*

pepper turnip. The jack-in-the-pulpit *Arisaema triphyllum.*

pepper vine. **a** The pepper plant. **b** A woody vine (*Ampelopsis arborea*) of the southern United States, with bipinnate leaves and pungent black berries.

pep'per·weed' (pĕp'ẽr·wēd'), *n.* Any species of *Peperomia.*

pepper wheat. Bunted wheat. *Rare.*

pep'per·wood' (pĕp'ẽr·wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** The pottery-bark tree; also, its wood. **b** A prickly ash (*Zanthoxylum clava-herculis*). **c** The clove cassia. **d** The California laurel.

pep'per·wort' (pĕp'ẽr·wûrt'), *n.* **a** = PEPPERGRASS (*Lepidium*). **b** Any fern ally of the family Marsileaceae. **c** = TOOTHWORT **b.**

pep'per·y (pĕp'ẽr·ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to pepper; having the qualities of pepper; hot; pungent; piquant.
2. Hot-tempered; passionate; choleric; also, spirited.
3. Of writings or words, fiery; stinging.

pep'py (pĕp'ĭ), *adj.* Characterized by pep; lively. — **pep'pi·ly,** *adv.* — **pep'pi·ness,** *n.* *All Slang.*

---

pe'o·ny-flow'ered, *adj.* See -FLOWERED.

peony-flowered dahlia. Also **peony dahlia.** See DAHLIA.

peo'ple·dom, *n.* See -DOM.

peo'ple·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

peo'ple·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

Pe'or (pē'ôr). *Bib.*

Pe·o'ri·an (pē·ō'rĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.* [From *Peoria,* Illinois.] *Geol.* See GLACIAL EPOCH.

pep'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

pe'ple. Var. of PEOPLE. *Obs. exc. Ref. Sp.*

pep'on, *n.* [L. *pepo, -onis.* See PEPO.] The pumpkin. *Obs.*

pep'per-corn'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

pep'per-corn'y, *adj.* See -Y.

pep'perd. Peppered. *Ref. Sp.*

pep'per·i·ly, *adv.* of PEPPERY.

pep'per·i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pep'per·ish, *adj.* See -ISH. — **pep'per·ish·ly,** *adv.*

pep'per·nel, *n.* A lump or swelling. *Obs.* *Nares.*

pep'per·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

pep'per·root', *n.* = TOOTHWORT **b.**

pep'pin. Obs. exc. Dial. Eng. var. of PIPPIN.

-pep'sia (-pĕp'shȧ; -sĭ-ȧ). [NL.] *Med.* **A** combining form, Greek *-pepsia*, from *pepsis*, denoting *a* (specified) *type* or *condition of digestion*, as in autopepsia, bradypepsia.

pep'sin (pĕp'sĭn), *n.* Also **pep'sine.** [G. *pepsin*, fr. Gr. *pepsis* a cooking, digesting, digestion, fr. *peptein, pessein*, to cook, digest. See DYSPEPSIA.] *Biochem.* A proteolytic enzyme secreted by glands in the mucous membrane of the stomach of the higher animals. Combined with dilute hydrochloric acid (0.2 to 0.5 per cent) it is the chief active principle of gastric juice. Pepsin has also been found in the blood, muscles, and urine, in eggs, etc. A preparation of pepsin from the stomachs of pigs, sheep, or calves, in a white or yellowish powder consisting of the pure principle mixed with proteoses, etc., is used as a digestive.

pep'sin-ate (pĕp'sĭ-nāt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-nāt'ĕd; 119); -AT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). To treat, mix, or impregnate, with pepsin.

-pep-sin'i-a (-pĕp-sĭn'ĭ-ȧ). [NL.] *Med.* Comb. form, *pepsin* + *-ia*, denoting *secretion of pepsin*, as in hypopepsinia.

pep'sin-if'er-ous (pĕp'sĭn-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [*pepsin* + *-ferous.*] *Biochem.* Producing or yielding pepsin.

pepsino-. A combining form for *pepsin*, as in **pep'si-no-gen'ic, pep'si-nog'e-nous.** See -GENIC, -GENOUS.

pep-sin'o-gen (pĕp-sĭn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*pepsino-* + *-gen.*] *Biochem.* A zymogen contained in the form of granules in the peptic cells of the gastric glands, and readily converted into pepsin.

pep'sis (pĕp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pepsis.*] *Med.* Digestion.

pep'tic (pĕp'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *peptikos.* See PEPSIN.] **1.** Pertaining to digestion; promoting or aiding digestion; digestive; as, *peptic* sauces. **2.** Able to digest. "A mind as yet so *peptic.*" *Carlyle.* **3.** Of, pert. to, or resembling, pepsin; containing pepsin, or a substance of like properties; as, the *peptic* glands. **4.** Connected with, or to some degree caused by, the action of digestive juices; as, a *peptic* ulcer.

pep'tic, *n.* **1.** An agent that promotes digestion. **2.** *pl.* The digestive organs. *Humorous.* *Tennyson.*

pep'ti-cal (-tĭ-kȧl), *adj.* Peptic.

peptic glands. *Anat.* The cardiac glands of the stomach.

pep-tic'i-ty (pĕp-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Eupeptic condition.

pep'ti-dase (pĕp'tĭ-dās), *n.* [See -ASE.] *Biochem.* An enzyme that accelerates the hydrolysis of peptides.

pep'tide (pĕp'tīd; -tĭd), *n.* Also **-tid** (-tĭd). [*peptone* + *-ide.*] *Biochem.* Any of the combinations of two or more amino acids, the amino group of one acid being united with the carboxyl group of another. A peptide may result from the hydrolysis of protein. Cf. PROTEIN.

pep'tize (pĕp'tīz), *v. t.* [*pept-* + *-ize.*] *Physical Chem.* To bring into colloidal solution; to convert into a sol. — **pep-tiz'a-ble** (pĕp-tīz'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* — **pep'ti-za'tion** (pĕp'tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tĭ-zā'-), *n.* — **pep'tiz-er** (pĕp'tīz-ĕr), *n.*

pep'to- (pĕp'tō-). A combining form for *peptone*, as in: **peptogenic, peptogenous, peptogeny, peptolysis, peptolytic.**

pep'to-gas'ter (-găs'tĕr), *n.* The alimentary tract.

pep'to-hy'dro-chlo'ric (pĕp'tō-hī'drō-klō'rĭk; 181), *adj.* [See PEPTONE; HYDROCHLORIC.] *Biochem.* Designating the acid supposed to be formed by the union of pepsin and dilute hydrochloric acid. See PEPSIN.

pepton-. *Med.* A combining form for *peptone*, as in **pep'to-nae'mi-a, pep'to-ne'mi-a, pep'to-nu'ri-a.** See -EMIA, etc.

pep'to-nate (pĕp'tō-nāt), *n.* [*peptone* + *-ate.*] *Biochem.* A union of pepsin with a metallic salt.

pep'tone (pĕp'tōn), *n.* [G. *pepton*, fr. Gr. *pepton*, neut. of *peptos* cooked, digested.] *Biochem.* Any of a class of soluble and diffusible substances produced from proteins by peptic and tryptic digestion, by the action of acids and alkalies, by putrefaction, etc.; — usually limited to the final products of hydrolysis that possess certain protein characteristics, intermediate products being called *proteoses.* For distinctions between these two classes, see PROTEOSE. — **pep-ton'ic** (pĕp-tŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

pep'to-nize (pĕp'tō-nīz), *v. t.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nĭz'ĭng). To convert into peptone; to digest or dissolve by a proteolytic ferment. — **pep'to-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **pep'to-niz'er** (pĕp'tō-nīz'ĕr), *n.*

pep'to-noid (-noid), *n.* [*peptone* + *-oid.*] A peptonelike substance.

pep'to-tox'ine (-tŏk'sĕn; -sĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-in.** [*peptone* + *toxic.*] *Chem.* A toxic alkaloid sometimes associated with the peptones formed from fibrin by peptohydrochloric acid.

Pepys'i-an (pĕp'sĭ-ăn; pĕp'sĭ-ăn; pĕp-ĭs'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Samuel Pepys or his diary.

Pepys's Di'a-ry (pĕp'sĭz; pĕp'sĭz; pĕp'ĭs-ĭz). A diary, furnishing an invaluable chronicle of London life from 1660 to 1669, kept in shorthand by Samuel Pepys, who was secretary to the admiralty. A first (partial) transcription was published in 1825.

Pe'quot (pē'kwŏt), *n.* One of a warlike tribe of Algonquian Indians once dominant in eastern Connecticut. Half of them were killed between 1637 and 1655, when the survivors were formed into two villages. A few survive.

per (pûr; pĕr), *prep.* [L.; akin to Gr. *peri* round about, beyond, Skr. *pari*, and to E. FAR. Cf. PALANQUIN, PAR, *prep.*, PARADISE, PILGRIM, PRICE.] **1.** Through; by means of; through the agency of; by; as, *per* curiam, by the court; *per* se, by itself, of itself; *per* bearer. **2.** With equality, uniformity, or regularity on a basis of (a unit); to or for each; contained in each (unit of volume); as, *per* annum, yearly; *per* capita, by heads, or for each person; 1200 revolutions *per* minute. **3.** *Chiefly Commercial.* According to; as indicated or directed in; as, *per* ledger or agreement. Symbol, ℔. **4.** For each; for each week, year, etc.; as, one dollar *per. Slang.* **5.** *Her.* In the manner of; in the direction of; — used in phrases. See PARTY, *adj.*, 3.

per- (pĕr-). A prefix equivalent to *par*, as in *perhaps*.

per-. [See PER, *prep.*] **1.** A prefix used to signify: **a** *Throughout in space* or *time*, as in *perspicuous*, evident throughout, *perennial*, that lasts throughout the year. **b** *Away* or *over*, as in *persuade*, to win from or to something; — often specif. *over to evil*, as in *pervert*, to turn from good to bad. **c** *Completely, thoroughly, perfectly*, as in *perfect*, to make or do completely; also, *extremely, very*, as in *perturb, peracute, pervervid.* **2.** (*pron.* pûr) *Chem.* A prefix denoting the presence in a compound of the largest possible, or a relatively large, proportion of some element, or the presence of an atom having its highest, or a relatively high, valence, as, in *periodide.* Formerly, *proto-* and *per-* were regularly used to distinguish between the first member of a series of compounds of the same elements (or that compound supposed to contain one equivalent of each element) and the last member (or the highest known), as in *protoxide* of lead (lead monoxide), PbO, and *peroxide* of lead (lead dioxide), PbO_2. See PEROXIDE.

per (pûr), *adj. Chem.* = 2d PER-, 2.

Per'a-car'i-da (pĕr'ȧ-kăr'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pēra* pouch + *Carida.*] *Zool.* A division of Malacostraca including among others the well-known orders Amphipoda and Isopoda. Its members have the first thoracic segment fused with the head and the thoracic legs flexed between the fifth and sixth segments. The young are developed in a brood pouch and escape at a late stage.

‖**per ac'ci-dens** (pûr ăk'sĭ-dĕnz). [L.] By chance or accident; specif., *Logic:* **a** In a thing's accidental or nonessential character; — opposed to *per se.* **b** See CONVERSION, *n.*, 8.

per'a-ceph'a-lus (pûr'ȧ-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *per-* + *acephalus.*] *Terat.* An acephalous monster without arms and with incompletely developed thorax.

per'ac'id (pûr'ăs'ĭd), *n.* [*per-* + *acid.*] *Chem.* An acid which contains a large proportion of oxygen compared with the acid from which it is named, esp. an acid (true peracid) formed by the action of hydrogen peroxide, or yielding it with dilute acid, as perboric, percarbonic, and permonosulphuric acids.

per-ac'id-ite (pûr-ăs'ĭ-dīt), *n.* = SILEXITE.

per-act' (pĕr-ăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *peractus*, past part. of *peragere.*] To perform. *Now Rare.*

per'a-cute' (pûr'ȧ-kūt'), *adj.* [L. *peracutus.* See PER-; ACUTE.] Very acute or violent.

per'ad-ven'ture (pûr'ăd-vĕn'tûr; 277), *adv.* [ME. *per aventure*, fr. OF. *par aventure.* See PER; ADVENTURE.] **1.** By chance; by fortune; by accident. *Obs.* **2.** Perhaps; it may be; possibly. *Archaic.*

If *peradventure* he speak against me. *Shak.*

per'ad-ven'ture, *n.* Chance; hap; a matter of chance; hence, doubt; uncertainty; as, proved beyond *peradventure.*

‖**per aes' et li'bram** (pûr ĕz' ĕt lī'brăm). [L.] *Rom. Law.* Literally, with bronze and balance; — used to designate the formal ceremony by which mancipatory contracts were made in early times, the procedure requiring five Roman citizens as witnesses, a libripens (or balance holder) with a balance of bronze, and the parties to the contract, the promisee or transferee stating what is to be done and striking the balance with a piece of bronze which he delivers to the promiser or transferor.

per'a-grate (pĕr'ȧ-grāt), *v. i.* [L. *peragratus*, past part. of *peragrare.*] To travel over or through (space). *Rare.* — **per'a-gra'tion** (-grā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *peragratio.*] *Rare.*

Per'a-kim (pĕr'ȧ-kĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *perākīm*, pl. of *perek* division, chapter.] See MISHNAH.

per-am'ble (pĕr-ăm'b'l), *v. i. & t.* [L. *perambulare*, after *amble*, v.] To perambulate. *Obs.*

per-am'ble, *n.* **1.** An ambulatory. *Rare.* **2.** A rambling account, narrative, or the like; also, by metathesis, a preamble. *Dial. Eng.*

per-am'bu-lant (pĕr-ăm'bū-lănt), *adj.* [L. *perambulans.*] Perambulating. *Rare.*

per-am'bu-late (pĕr-ăm'bū-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *perambulatus*, past part. of *perambulare* to perambulate, fr. *per* through + *ambulare* to walk. See PER-; AMBLE.] To walk through or over; traverse; promenade; esp., to travel over in order to examine; to inspect by traversing; specif., to inspect or attest officially the boundaries of, as a parish, by walking over the whole line. — *v. i.* To walk about; to ramble; stroll; as, he *perambulated* in the park; also, formerly, to beat the bounds.

per-am'bu-late, *v. t. & i.* To wheel or be wheeled in a perambulator. *Humorous.*

per-am'bu-la'tor (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *perambulatio.*] **1.** Act of perambulating; walking about; a tour on foot. Hence, rambling or circumlocutory narration or discourse. **2.** **a** An official act or ceremony of walking around a town, parish, forest, or the like, to assert and record its boundaries and thereby maintain the rights of possession. **b** A district marked out by an official perambulation; also, a district within which one is authorized to make a tour of inspection. "Bounds of his own *perambulation.*" *Holyday.* **c** A record or description of an official perambulation. **3.** Act of traversing any tract to survey or inspect it.

per-am'bu-la'tor (pĕr-ăm'bū-lā'tĕr *or, esp. Brit. and in sense* 3, prăm'bū-), *n.* **1.** One who perambulates, as for the purpose of fixing boundaries. **2.** A surveyor's instrument for measuring distances. It consists of a wheel to roll over the ground, with clockwork, and a dial showing the distance traveled. See ODOMETER. **3.** A low carriage for a child, propelled by pushing; sometimes, any kind of baby carriage.

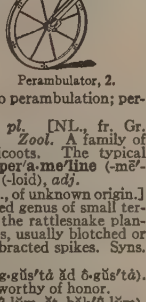

Perambulator, 2.

per-am'bu-la-to'ry (-lȧ-tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr-ĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to perambulation; perambulating.

Per'a-mel'i-dae (pĕr'ȧ-mĕl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pēra* a pouch + L. *meles* a badger.] *Zool.* A family of marsupials consisting of the bandicoots. The typical genus is **Per'a-me'les** (-mē'lēz). — **per'a-me'line** (-mē'lĭn; -līn; 156), *adj.* — **per'a-me'loid** (-loid), *adj.*

Pe-ra'mi-um (pĕ-rā'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A rather large, widely distributed genus of small terrestrial orchids, family Orchidaceae, the rattlesnake plantains. They have basal, tufted leaves, usually blotched or checkered with white, and flowers in bracted spikes. Syns. *Epipactis, Goodyera.*

‖**per an-gus'ta ad an-gus'ta** (pûr ăng-gŭs'tȧ ăd ȯ-gŭs'tȧ). [L.] Through difficulties to things worthy of honor.

‖**per an'nu-lum et ba'cu-lum** (ăn'tū-lŭm ĕt băk'ū-lŭm). [L.] *Law.* See INVESTITURE PER ANNULUM ET BACULUM.

per an'num (pĕr ăn'ŭm). [L.] By the year, each year; annually.

‖**per ar'du-a ad as'tra** (pûr ăr'jū-ȧ ăd ăs'trȧ). [L.] To the stars by hardship's way; — motto of the British Royal Air Force.

per as-cen'sum (pĕr ȧ-sĕn'sŭm). [L.] By ascent; as, distillation *per ascensum.* Cf. DESCENT, 9.

‖**per as'pe-ra ad as'tra** (pûr ăs'pĕr-ȧ ăd ăs'trȧ). [L.] See AD ASTRA PER ASPERA.

per-bo'rate (pûr-bō'rāt), *n.* [See -ATE.] *Chem.* A salt of perboric acid; specif., *Com.*, sodium perborate (**per-bo'rax**), $NaBO_3.4H_2O$, used in washing and bleaching.

per-bo'ric ac'id (pûr-bō'rĭk; 181). [*per-* + *boric.*] *Chem.* A hypothetical acid, HBO_3, salts of which are formed by hydrogen peroxide acting on borates.

per-bro'mide (-brō'mĭd; -mĭd), *n.* Also **per-bro'mid** (-mĭd). *Chem.* A bromide containing a relatively high proportion of bromine.

Per'ca (pûr'kȧ), *n.* [L., a perch.] *Zool.* A genus of spiny-finned fishes, now restricted to the typical perches.

per-cale' (pĕr-kāl'), *n.* [F., fr. Per. *pargālah.*] A fine, closely woven cotton fabric, usually printed on one side.

per'ca-line' (pûr'kȧ-lēn'), *n.* [F., fr. *percale.* See PERCALE.] A fine cotton fabric, usually of one color, and with a glossy surface, used for linings, bookbindings, etc.

per cap'i-ta (pĕr kăp'ĭ-tȧ). [L.] By heads; for each individual; as, in *Civil Law*, as individual; share and share alike.

per'car-bon'ic (pûr'kär-bŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [*per-* + *carbonic.*] *Chem.* Designating an acid, $H_2C_2O_6$, known only in the form of its salts (**per-car'bon-ates** [pûr-kär'bŏn-āts]). Potassium carbonate, $K_2C_2O_6$ (a bluish-white, amorphous, powerfully oxidizing substance), is obtained by electrolysis of a cold concentrated solution of potassium carbonate.

per'ceant (pûr'sănt), *adj.* [F. *perçant*, pres. part.] Piercing. *Archaic.*

per-ceiv'a-ble (pĕr-sēv'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* [OF. *percevable.*] Perceptible; intelligible. — **per-ceiv'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **per-ceiv'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **per-ceiv'a-bly,** *adv.*

per-ceiv'ance (pĕr-sēv'ăns), *n.* Perception; also, notice. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

per-ceive' (pĕr-sēv'), *v. t. & i.;* -CEIVED' (-sēvd'); -CEIV'ING (-sēv'ĭng). [OF. *parceivre, perçoivre, perceveir* (3d pl. *perceivent, parceivent*), F. *percevoir*, fr. L. *percipere, perceptum*, fr. *per* (see PER-) + *capere* to take, receive. See CAPACIOUS; cf. PERCEPTION.] **1.** To obtain knowledge (of) through the senses; to take cognizance of the existence, character, or identity (of), by means of the senses; to see, hear, etc.; as, to *perceive* a distant ship; to *perceive* a discord. **2.** To apprehend with the mind; to recognize the nature of; to comprehend; understand; note; remark.

Jesus *perceived* their wickedness. *Mat.* xxii. 18.

3. To take possession of; to get; receive. *Obs.*

Syn. — Behold, notice, observe, distinguish, discriminate, descry. — PERCEIVE, DISCERN. To PERCEIVE is in general to apprehend or take cognizance of; DISCERN often implies delicate or fine discrimination or perception; as, "Hast thou *perceived* the breadth of the earth?" (*Job.* xxxviii. 18); "Ye can *discern* the face of the sky, but can ye not *discern* the signs of the times?" (*Matt.* xvi. 3); "[They] steal so little, few *perceive* they steal" (*Pope*); "He stood still, because, as I *perceived*, he could not tell which way to go" (*Bunyan*); "What is false taste but a want of perception to *discern* propriety and distinguish beauty?" (*Goldsmith*); "[Suffering] is really a revelation. One *discerns* things one never *discerned* before" (*O. Wilde*). Cf. DISCERNMENT, DISTINGUISH, APPREHEND.

per-ceiv'er (pĕr-sēv'ĕr), *n.* One who perceives.

per-ceiv'er-ance (-ăns), *n.* Act or power of perceiving; perception; also, that which is perceived or perceptible. *Obs.*

per-ceiv'ing, *adj.* That perceives, esp. acutely. — **per-ceiv'ing-ness,** *n.*

per cent, per cen'tum (sĕn'tŭm). Also **per cent.** (with period). [L. *per centum.*] By the hundred; in the hundred; — used esp. of proportions of ingredients, rate of interest, etc.

per cent, *or* **per-cent'** (pĕr-sĕnt'), *adj.* Also **per cent.** (with period). [L. *per centum.*] Reckoned by, in, or for the hundred or on the basis of one hundred units or parts; as, a four *per cent* bond.

per cent, *or* **per-cent',** *n.; pl.* PER CENTS, PERCENTS. **1.** Parts or a specified number of parts in or to every hundred; often specif., dollars, pounds, francs, or the like per hundred; amount or quantity measured by the number of units in proportion to one hundred, as by volume or weight; as, ten *per cent* of the population; interest at four *per cent;* a small *per cent* of error; two *per cent* shrinkage or depreciation; also, a figure representing such a portion or proportionate amount; as, comparing the *per cents* of 1920 and 1930. When the object whose proportion is being expressed is considered as made up of individual parts, *per cent* is construed as a plural; as, three, or a small, *per cent* of the men were rejected; but, a large *per cent* of the metal is worthless. **2.** [*pl.*] Investments, esp. public securities, of a (specified) rate of interest; as, money in the three *per cents.*

per-cent'a-ble (pĕr-sĕn'tȧ-b'l), *adj.* Statable in percentage. — **per-cent'a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

per-cent'age (pĕr-sĕn'tĭj), *n.* [*per cent* + *-age* as in *average.* See PER; CENT.] **1.** A certain rate per cent; the allowance, duty, rate or interest, discount, or commission, on a hundred; a part or proportion of a whole expressed as so much or many per hundred. **2.** **a** Loosely, a proportion or part of a whole. **b** *Slang.* A share of winnings or profits; a rake-off.

percentage composition. Composition as expressed by percentages (esp. by weight) of constituents.

per-cent'aged (pĕr-sĕn'tĭjd), *adj.* Stated in percentages.

percentage error. *Math.* See RELATIVE ERROR.

percentage tare. *Com.* Tare computed as a percentage of the gross weight.

per-cen'tal (pĕr-sĕn'tȧl; -t'l), *adj.* Reckoned or stated as per cent.

per-cen'tile (pĕr-sĕn'tĭl; -tīl), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or used in percentage; expressed, or expressing values, in per cent terms; specif., representing or based upon division into 100 equal consecutive groups, of a series of items arranged in order of magnitude in respect to a certain attribute; as, a *percentile* curve or graph; of rank, indicating the individual's superiority over the specified number of such groups of a distribution and inferiority to the remaining groups; as, his *percentile* rank is 40. **2.** = CENTILE, *adj.*

per-cen'tile, *n.* = CENTILE, *n.*

per-cen'tu-al (-tū-ȧl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to per cent or percentage; reckoned on the hundred; reckoned for the hundred.

per cen'tum (pĕr sĕn'tŭm). Per cent.

per'cept (pûr'sĕpt), *n.* [L. *perceptum*, neut. past part. of *percipere.* See PERCEIVE.] **1.** Originally, an object perceived. **2.** Now, the meaningful impression of any object obtained by use of the senses.

per·cep'ti·ble (pĕr·sĕp'tĭ·b'l), *adj.* [LL. *perceptibilis*; cf. F. *perceptible.*] **1.** Able to perceive; perceptive. *Obs.* **2.** Capable of being perceived; cognizable; discernible; perceivable. "A *perceptible* blast of the air." *Bacon.* — **per·cep'ti·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **per·cep'ti·ble·ness,** *n.* — **per·cep'ti·bly,** *adv.*

per·cep'tion (pĕr·sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [OF. and L.; OF. *perception,* fr. L. *perceptio.* See PERCEIVE.] **1.** Any act or process of knowing objects, facts, or truths, whether by sense experience or by thought; awareness of objects; consciousness. This original broad meaning is now rare in psychology.

Having ideas and *perception* being the same thing. *Locke.*

2. Reference of sensation to an external object; as: **a** Direct acquaintance with anything through the senses. **b** The power or function of perceiving by the senses. **c** The process of perceiving. **d** The result of this process; what is known of an object by seeing or hearing it, etc.; a percept. Cf. APPERCEPTION; COGNITION, 2; CONCEPTION, 4 c; INTUITION, 3; SENSATION.

3. An immediate or intuitive cognition or judgment; an insight analogous to sense perception in respect of immediacy and the feeling of certainty accompanying it, and often implying nice observation or subtle discrimination; as, a *perception* of mathematical truth or of logical sequence. Also, the power of having or exercising such perceptions; as, moral *perception;* keen aesthetic *perception.*

Perception is a wide word, including, as frequently used, any so-called immediate apprehension; even that, for instance, by which we are supposed to see the necessary truth of one of Euclid's axioms. *B. Bosanquet.*

4. A partaking of the Eucharist. *Obs.*

5. *Law.* The taking in or receiving, as of profits, rents, crops, etc. *Chiefly in Civil Law.*

Syn. — See DISCERNMENT.

per·cep'tion·al (-ăl;-'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to perception.

per·cep'tion·al·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine that perceptions are true to the fact perceived. *E. J. Hamilton.*

per·cep'tion·ism, *n.* The theory that all knowledge is relative to sense perception. See RELATIVITY OF KNOWLEDGE.

per·cep'tive (pĕr·sĕp'tĭv), *adj.* [Cf. F. *perceptif.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the act or power of perceiving; used in perception; having the faculty of perception; hence, discerning.

2. Perceptible; knowable. *Rare.*

— **per·cep·tiv'i·ty** (pûr'sĕp·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **per·cep'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **per·cep'tive·ness,** *n.*

per·cep'tive, *n.* **1.** One who perceives. *Obs.*

2. [*pl.*] Organs or powers of perception.

per·cep'tu·al (pĕr·sĕp'tû·ăl), *adj.* Pertaining to perception; involving perception. — **per·cep'tu·al·ly,** *adv.*

‖**per·cep'tum** (pĕr·sĕp'tŭm), *n.; pl.* PERCEPTA (-tă). [L. See PERCEPT.] An object of perception; thing perceived.

Per·ces'o·ces (pĕr·sĕs'ō·sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *perca* a perch + *esox,* -*ocis,* a pike.] *Zool.* A suborder (sometimes an order) of spiny-finned fishes (order Percomorphi) including the gray mullets (Mugilidae), the barracudas, the silversides, and other related fishes. They mostly resemble the perches in general structure, but have abdominal pelvic fins. — **per·ces'o·cine** (pĕr·sĕs'ō·sīn; -sĭn), *adj. & n.*

perch (pûrch), *n.; pl.* PERCH, sometimes PERCHES (pûr'chĕz; -chĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* [ME. *perche,* fr. OF. *perche,* fr. L. *perca,* fr. Gr. *perkē;* akin to Gr. *perkos* spotted, dark, *perknos* dark-colored, Skr. *pṛśni* spotted, speckled, Ir. *earc* salmon, AS. *forn* trout, G. *forelle,* and prob. to L. *pulchra* beautiful. Cf. PULCHRITUDE.] **1. a** A rather small European fresh-water spiny-finned fish (*Perca fluviatilis*); also, in the eastern and central United States, a closely similar species (*P. flavescens*), the yellow perch. They inhabit lakes and streams, and are well known as game and food fishes. They are generally considered the most typical of fishes. **b** A dish of these fish prepared and cooked as food; — always sing. in this sense.

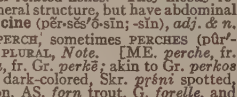

Yellow Perch (*Perca flavescens*). (⅛)

2. Often with some qualifying word, any of numerous spiny-finned fishes, many of them marine, mostly belonging to the Percidae, Centrarchidae, Serranidae, and allied families more or less resembling the true perch, as *black perch, white perch,* etc. In California it is applied to some of the surf fishes (family Embiotocidae).

perch (pûrch), *n.* [ME. *perche,* fr. OF. *perche,* fr. L. *pertica.*] **1.** Any pole, long staff, or rod, esp. as a prop, a weapon, etc. *Now Rare.*

2. A bar or peg on which to hang or support something, as a clothes or hat peg or a support for altar candles. *Obs.*

3. A pole, bar, or the like, placed horizontally above the ground for birds to roost or rest on, usually by grasping with the claws; anything similar serving as a roost for birds; hence, any elevated seat, station, or position.

Not making his high place the lawless *perch*
Of winged ambitions. *Tennyson.*

4. a A measure of length, varying locally in different countries, as in France, from 18 to 22 pied, but by statute in Great Britain and the United States equal to 5½ yards, or 16½ feet; a rod, or pole. **b** In square measure, the square of the preceding; a square rod. **c** In measuring masonwork or stone, usually 24¾ cubic feet (5½ yards by 1 foot by 1½ feet); by statute in several States 25 cubic feet, and in a few States 16½ cubic feet. See MEASURE, *Table.*

5. *Leather Mfg.* A horizontal pole on which a skin is fixed to be worked over on the flesh side with a tool (called a *crutch stake*) having a crutchlike handle.

6. *Naut.* A pole placed on a buoy, shoal, rock, or the like, as a mark for navigators.

7. *Textiles.* **a** A frame of uprights and a horizontal bar or bars on which to stretch cloth for examination and perfecting. **b** *Obs.* A staff used in fulling cloth.

8. *Vehicles.* **a** A pole connecting the front gear and hind gear of a spring carriage; a reach (sense 5). **b** A pad on the axle of an automotive vehicle, on which the spring is mounted; a spring chair.

perch (pûrch), *v.;* PERCHED (pûrcht); PERCH'ING. [F. *percher.* See PERCH pole.] *Intransitive:* To alight or settle, as a bird; to sit or rest on or as on a perch.

Wrens make prey where eagles dare not *perch.* *Shak.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To place or set on or as on a perch.

2. To occupy as a perch. "An evening dragon came, Assailant on the *perched* roosts." *Milton.*

3. To examine or treat on a perch, as cloth or leather, hence, *Dial.,* to submit (piecework) for or to examination.

perch (pûrch), *v. i.* [Var. of PERK.] To perk. *Obs.*

per·chance' (pĕr·chăns'; 83), *adv.* [F, *par* by + *chance.* See PAR, *prep.;* CHANCE.] **1.** By chance or accident. *Now Chiefly Poetic.*

2. Perhaps; possibly; haply; maybe. *Archaic.*

perched rock (pûrcht) A boulder transported and deposited by a glacier or left by erosion in a conspicuous and relatively unstable position.

perch'er (pûr'chĕr), *n.* A kind of large wax candle used in England; also, a large candle set on the altar. *Obs.*

perch'er (pûr'chĕr), *n.* One who or that which perches; specif.: **a** One who perches cloth or leather. **b** A bird of the Insessores.

Per'che·ron (pûr'chĕ·rŏn; pûr'shĕ-; 277), *n.* [F.] A draft horse of a breed originating in Le Perche, a district of France, but now much used in America and other countries. They are usually dapple-gray or black. Called also **Percheron Norman.** — *adj.* Pertaining to or denoting this breed of horses.

per·chlo'rate (pûr·klō'rĭt; 181), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of perchloric acid.

per·chlo'ric (pûr·klō'rĭk; 181), *adj.* [*per-* + *chloric.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating the highest oxygen acid ($HClO_4$) of chlorine. It is a colorless, oily, fuming liquid, readily decomposing with explosion. It is variously prepared.

per·chlo'ride (-rīd; -rĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* A chloride containing a relatively high proportion of chlorine. See PER-, 2.

per·chlo'rin·ate (-klō'rĭ·nāt), *v. t.* To combine with a maximum amount of chlorine. — **per·chlo'rin·a'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

per·chlo'ro- (pûr·klō'rō-), **perchlor-.** *Chem.* A combining form, *per-* + *chloro-,* denoting the *presence of a relatively large amount of chlorine,* esp. replacing all the hydrogen in an organic compound.

perch pole. A pole used for climbing and balancing feats by an acrobat.

per·chro'mate (pûr·krō'māt), *n.* [See 1st -ATE, 3.] *Chem.* A salt of perchromic acid.

per·chro'mic (-krō'mĭk), *adj.* [*per-* + *chromic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, H_3CrO_8 or $H_2CrO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$, obtained as a blue crystalline mass by oxidizing chromic anhydride with hydrogen peroxide.

Perch'ta (pĕrx'tä), *n.* [OHG. *Perahta.* Cf. BERTHA.] *German Folklore.* Probably, an ancient goddess of the earth and its fruitfulness. She is also connected with spinning and women's work generally. There are many customs and beliefs surviving regarding her, especially in connection with the Twelve Nights and the harvest. Cf. HOLDA.

Per'ci·dae (pûr'sĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Perca* + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of fishes typified by the genus *Perca.* As now limited it usually contains the true perches, the pike perches, the zingel, and related forms, all of fresh water. In old classifications it included the sand darters or was used in a much broader sense, practically equivalent to *Percoidea.* — **per'cid** (-sĭd), *n. & adj.*

per'ci·form (pûr'sĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [NL. *perciformis,* fr. L. *perca* a perch (the fish) + *-form.*] *Zool.* **a** Resembling a perch. **b** Of or pert. to the Perciformes. — *n.* One of the Perciformes.

Per'ci·for'mes (-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A group nearly or exactly equivalent to Percoidea.

‖**per'ci·pi** (pûr'sĭ·pī). [L.] To be perceived; — often used in references to Berkeley's famous dictum that the *esse* of material objects is *percipi,* that is, that their being consists in their being perceived.

per·cip'i·ence (pĕr·sĭp'ĭ·ĕns; 159), *n.* Faculty, act, or power of perceiving; perception.

per·cip'i·en·cy (-ĕn·sĭ), *n.* Quality of being percipient; percipience.

per·cip'i·ent (-ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *percipiens,* -*entis,* pres. part. of *percipere.* See PERCEIVE.] **1.** Capable of perception; perceiving; as, a *percipient* being; esp., gifted with keen or quick perception.

2. Pertaining to a perceiver or a perception; as, a *percipient* object.

per·cip'i·ent (pĕr·sĭp'ĭ·ĕnt), *n.* **1.** One who perceives or has the faculty of perception; a perceiver.

2. One who receives telepathic or other supersensible impressions.

Per'ci·val (pûr'sĭ·văl), **Per'ce·val** (-sĕ-), *n.* Masc. proper name.

Per'ci·vale (pûr'sĭ·văl), *n.* Also **Per'ce·val, Per'ci·val,** etc. [OF. *Perceval.*] In Malory's *Morte d'Arthur* and Tennyson's *Idylls of the King,* a knight of the Round Table who has various adventures in the quest of the Holy Grail, of which he finally wins a sight. He is also the hero of the old French romance *Perceval le Gallois* by Chrétien de Troyes. The story is based on early medieval legends, other versions of which are noted under PARSIFAL and PARZIVAL.

perc'no·some (pûrk'nō·sōm), *n.* [Gr. *perknos* dusky + *-some.*] *Bot.* A small body occurring in the androcytes of ferns.

per·coct' (pĕr·kŏkt'), *v. t.* [L. *percoctus,* past part. of *percoquere.*] To cook thoroughly; to overdo; hence, to make hackneyed. *Rare.* — **per·coct',** *adj.*

Per·coi'de·a (pĕr·koi'dē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *perca* a perch + *-oid.*] *Zool.* An extensive superfamily of spiny-finned fishes including the true perches (Percidae), the sunfishes (Centrarchidae), the serranoids (Serranidae), the sparoids (Sparidae), and several other related families. Its limits are variously fixed, but even in its least extensive application it is one of the largest natural groups of fishes. — **per'coid** (pûr'koid), **per·coi'de·an** (pĕr·koi'dē·ăn), *adj. & n.*

per'co·late (pûr'kō·lāt), *v.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *percolatus,* past part. of *percolare* to percolate, fr. *per* through + *colare* to strain.] *Transitive:* **1.** To cause (a liquid) to pass through interstices, as of a porous substance; to filter; strain; also, formerly, to sift through fine holes.

2. Specif., to cause hot water to filter through (coffee) to extract its essence. See PERCOLATOR **a.**

3. To ooze through (some porous substance); to permeate.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To pass through fine interstices; to filter; as, water *percolates* through porous stone.

2. Hence, to pass as if by filtering; to seep; as, an idea *percolates* into one's head. *Colloq.*

3. Of coffee, to be filtered of its essence. See PERCOLATOR **a.**

per'co·late (-lăt), *n.* [L. *percolatum,* neut. past part.] *Pharm.* A liquid obtained by percolation.

per'co·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *percolatio.*] Act or process of percolating, or filtering; filtration; straining. Specif., *Pharm.,* the process of exhausting the virtues of a powdered drug by letting a liquid filter slowly through it.

per'co·la'tive (pûr'kō·lā'tĭv), *adj.* Permitting percolation; porous.

per'co·la'tor (pûr'kō·lā'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which percolates; a strainer; specif.: **a** A kind of coffeepot in which the heated water is caused to filter through the coffee repeatedly and extract its essence. **b** *Pharm.* An apparatus for the extraction of a drug with a liquid solvent by downward displacement.

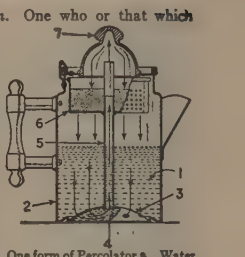

One form of Percolator **a.** Water (1) placed in Container (2) passes into Chamber (4) formed by domed Base (3) of Tube (5). When heat is applied beneath the container, the generation of steam forces the liquid up the tube and against the glass Dome (7) from which it falls downward, percolating through coffee in perforated Cup (6).

Per'co·mor'phi (-môr'fī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *perca* a perch + *morphē* form.] *Zool.* An extensive order (or suborder) of fishes comprising the perches, basses, and mackerels and their allies, thus including a majority of the spiny-finned fishes. — **per'co·morph** (pûr'kō·môrf), *adj. & n.* — **per'co·mor'phous** (-môr'fŭs), *adj.*

per compound, or **per'com'pound** (pûr'kŏm'pound), *n. Chem.* A compound in which one element has a relatively high valence. See PER-, 2.

per'con·ta'tion (pûr'kŏn·tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *percontatio,* fr. *percontare* to inquire.] Inquiry. *Rare.*

per·con'ta·to'ri·al (pĕr·kŏn'tȧ·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Pertaining to percontation; given to questioning. *Rare.*

per con'tra (pĕr kŏn'trȧ *or, Brit.,* -trā). [L.] On the contrary; contrariwise; as an offset; on the other side.

per·crib'rate (pĕr·krĭb'rāt), *v. t.* [L. *percribratus,* past part. of *percribrare* to sift thoroughly.] To sift, as through a sieve. — **per'cri·bra'tion** (pûr'krĭ·brā'shŭn), *n. Both Rare.*

per·cul'sion (pĕr·kŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *perculsus,* past part.] Shock. *Rare.* — **per·cul'sive** (-sĭv), *adj. Rare.*

per·cur' (pĕr·kûr'), *v. t.* [L. *percurrere* to run through.] To traverse. — **per'cur·ra'tion** (pûr'kŭ·rā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

‖**per cu'ri·am** (pûr kū'rĭ·ăm). [ML.] *Law.* By the court (as a whole).

per·cur'rent (pĕr·kûr'ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *percurrens,* pres. part. of *percurrere* to run through, fr. *per* through + *currere* to run.] Running through the entire length; specif., *Bot.,* extending from base to apex of a leaf; — said of the midrib.

per·cur'so·ry (pĕr·kûr'sō·rĭ), *adj.* [LL. *percursor* one who runs through.] Cursory. *Rare.*

per·cuss' (pĕr·kŭs'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *percussus,* past part. of *percutere,* fr. *per* (see PER-) + *quatere* to shake, strike. See QUASH to crush.] To strike, esp. violently, in or as in collision, or smartly; also, to strike by tapping (on or against); specif., *Med.,* to tap or strike in percussion.

Flame *percussed* by air giveth a noise. *Bacon.*

per·cus'sion (pĕr·kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *percussio;* cf. F. *percussion.* See PERCUSS.] **1.** Act of percussing; esp., violent or forcible collision; also, formerly, a stroke. Specif., the striking of a percussion cap so as to set off the charge in a firearm.

2. The striking or beating of sound on the ear; vibratory shock. "The thunderlike *percussion* of thy sounds." *Shak.*

3. *Med.* **a** Act of tapping or striking the surface of some part of the body, esp. the chest or abdomen, to learn the condition of the parts beneath by the pitch or other character of the sound emitted. **b** A form of massage consisting in the striking of some part of the body with light rapid blows.

4. *Music.* **a** The actual sounding of a dissonant tone or chord, as disting. from its preparation or resolution. See SUSPENSION. **b** The percussion instruments, collectively.

5. *Palmistry.* The edge of the palm below the fourth finger.

per·cus'sion, *adj.* Percussive; as, a *percussion* drill, match powder.

per·cus'sion (pĕr·kŭsh'ŭn), *v. t.* -CUS'SIONED (-ŭnd); -CUS'SION·ING. **1.** Formerly, to prepare for firing by percussion, as a gun.

2. To massage by the percussion method.

per·cus'sion·al (pĕr·kŭsh'ŭn·ăl; -'l), *adj.* Percussive.

percussion bullet. A bullet containing a substance exploded by percussion.

percussion cap. *Firearms.* A small metallic cap or cup, containing fulminating powder, used with a percussion lock.

percussion drilling. = ROPE DRILLING.

per·cus'sion·er (pĕr·kŭsh'ŭn·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which percussions.

percussion figure. *Cryst.* The figure formed by the cracks started in a plate of a crystal by a blow from a dull point resting against it.

percussion fire. *Mil.* Fire with projectiles that detonate upon percussion. Cf. TIME FIRE.

percussion fuse. See 1st FUSE, 1.

percussion instrument. *Music.* Any instrument, as the piano, on which the tone is produced by percussing, or striking; more narrowly, an instrument belonging to the percussion family of band and orchestral instruments, as distinguished from the *strings* and the *winds,* as esp.: kettledrum, snare drum, bass drum, cymbals, tambourine, triangle, gong, castanets, glockenspiel, bells, celesta, and xylophone. See ORCHESTRA, 5.

percussion lock. The lock of a gun fired by percussion on fulminating powder.

percussion stop. *Music.* **a** A drawstop in the reed organ by which a mechanism is made to strike a reed as it is sounded, to give promptness and force to its tone. **b** An organ stop, such as the xylophone, whose tone is produced by striking.

percussion table. *Ore Dressing.* Any of various machines for the separation of particles of ore according to specific gravity, consisting of an inclined table, suspended on springs, over which the ore is run in a thin sheet of water, the separation being effected by jarring the table.

per·cus'sive (pĕr·kŭs'ĭv), *adj.* Of or pertaining to percussion; operative or operated by striking; as, *percussive* force; a *percussive* drill. — **per·cus'sive·ly,** *adv.* — **per·cus'sive·ness,** *n.*

per·cus'sive, *n. Music.* A percussion instrument.

percussive welding. Resistance welding in which a hammer blow is applied simultaneously or immediately following a sudden discharge of current across the contact area of the parts to be united. In ***electrostatic percussive welding,*** the arc energy is supplied by means of a condenser. In ***electromagnetic percussive welding,*** the arc energy is obtained by a transformation of energy stored in a magnetic field accompanied by the collapse of the field.

---

per·cep'tiv. Perceptive. *Ref. Sp.*
Per'ce·val. Var. of PERCIVAL.
perch. † PIERCE.
per'cha (pûr'chȧ), *n.* Short for GUTTA-PERCHA.
per·ch'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
‖perche (pĕrsh), *n.* [F. See 2d PERCH.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
per·chlo'ro·eth'ane (pûr·klō'rō·ĕth'ăn), per·chlor·eth'ane (pûr·klōr·ĕth'ăn), *n.* = HEXACHLOROETHANE.
per·chlo'ro·eth'yl·ene, per·chlor·eth'yl·ene, *n.* = TETRACHLOROETHYLENE.
percht. Perched. *Ref. Sp.*
perclose. † PARCLOSE.
per'co·la·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE; PERCOLATE.
per·crys'tal·li·za'tion, *n.* See [PER-.]
per·cul'lise. † PORTCULLIS.
per·cus'sion·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
per·cus'sion·proof (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

per·cus'sor (pĕr·kŭs'ĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *percutere* to strike. See PERCUSSION.] *Med.* One who or that which strikes; an agent or instrument of percussion, as a percussion hammer.

per'cu·ta'ne·ous (pûr'kû·tā'nē·ŭs), *adj.* [*per-* + *cutaneus.*] *Med. & Surg.* Effected or performed through the skin without incision. — **per·cu·ta'ne·ous·ly,** *adv.*

per·cu'tient (pĕr·kū'shĕnt), *adj.* [L. *percutiens,* pres. part.] Percussive. — *n.* That which strikes.

Per'cy (pûr'sĭ), *n.* Masc. proper name; — esp. as dim. of PERCIVAL. Also from the surname *Percy.*

per'cy·lite (pûr'sĭ·līt), *n.* [After J. *Percy* (1817–89), Eng. chemist.] *Mineral.* A rare oxychloride of lead and copper.

Per'cy's Re·liques' (pûr'sĭz rĕ·lēks'; rĕl'ĭks; *see* RELIQUE). The familiar title of a collection of old English ballads published in 1765 by Thomas Percy as *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry* (rĕl'ĭks).

‖**per·den'do·si** (pĕr·dĕn'dō·sē), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Literally, losing itself; dying away; — a direction.

per des·cen'sum (pĕr dē·sĕn'sŭm). [L.] By descent; as, distillation *per descensum.* See DESCENT, 10.

Per'di·ci'nae (pûr'dĭ·sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *perdix, -icis,* partridge.] *Zool.* A subfamily of gallinaceous birds, variously limited, but typified by the European gray partridge. — **per'di·cine** (pûr'dĭ·sīn; -sĭn; 156), *adj.*

per di'em (pĕr dī'ĕm). [L.] By the day; substantively, *Chiefly U.S.,* an allowance or amount of so much by the day.

per·dil'i·gent (pĕr·dĭl'ĭ·jĕnt), *adj.* Very diligent. *Obs.* — **per·dil'i·gence** (-jĕns), *n. Obs.*

Per'di·ta (pûr'dĭ·tȧ), *n.* Daughter of Leontes, king of Sicilia, and Hermione, his queen, in Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale.* As a child she is disowned by Leontes and exposed to perish on the coast of Bohemia. She is brought up as a shepherdess. Eventually her identity becomes known and she is restored to her parents. See FLORIZEL, 1.

per·di'tion (pĕr·dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *perdicioun,* fr. OF. *perdicion* (F. *perdition*), fr. LL. *perditio,* fr. *perdere, perditum,* to ruin, to lose, fr. *per* (see PER-) + *-dere* to put. See DO.] **1.** Entire loss; utter destruction; ruin; esp., utter loss of the soul, or of final happiness in a future state; eternal death; damnation.

The mere *perdition* of the Turkish fleet. *Shak.*

If we reject the truth, we seal our own *perdition.* *J. M. Mason.*

2. Loss or diminution. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. That which brings loss or destruction. *Obs.*

4. The place of eternal death; hell.

per·di'tion·a·ble (pĕr·dĭsh'ŭn·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Deserving of, or liable to, perdition. *Rare.*

Per'dix (pûr'dĭks), *n.* [L., partridge. See PARTRIDGE.] *Zool.* A genus of birds once extensive, now limited to the European partridge and near allies.

per'dri·cide (pûr'drĭ·sīd), *n.* [F. *perdrix* partridge + *-cide.*] One who kills partridges; — used chiefly attributively.

per'dri·gon (pûr'drĭ·gŏn), *n.* [F.] An old variety of plum. *Obs.*

per·du', **per·due'** (pĕr·dū'; *F.* pĕr'dü'), *adj.* [F. *perdu,* f. *perdue,* lost, past part. of *perdre* to lose, fr. L. *perdere.* See PERDITION.] **1.** *Obs.* Doing duty, as a soldier, in an extremely dangerous position; as, a sentinel *perdu.* Hence: **a** Dangerously exposed; as good as lost. **b** Reckless.

2. Lost to view; in concealment or hiding. Specif.: **a** Concealed, as one ambushing, spying, or the like. **b** Hidden away, as one trying to escape pursuit; as, to lie *perdu* from the police.

per·du', **per·due'** (pĕr·dū'; *F.* pĕr'dü'), *n.* [See PERDU, *adj.*] *Obs.* **a** A soldier or body of soldiers doing very hazardous duty. **b** A person hidden, as a spy. **c** An immoral person.

per'du·el'lion (pûr'dū·ĕl'yŭn), *n.* [L. *perduellio,* fr. *per* + *duellum, bellum,* war.] *Civil Law.* Treason. *Obs., exc. Rom. Law.*

per·dur'a·ble (pûr·dūr'ȧ·b'l; *formerly also* pûr'dū·rȧ·b'l), *adj.* [OF. See PERDURE.] Very durable; lasting or enduring long; everlasting; eternal. — **per·dur'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **per·dur'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **per·dur'a·bly,** *adv.*

per·dur'ance (-ŭns), *n.* [MF.] The quality or state of lasting or enduring, esp. for a long time.

per·dur'ant (-ŭnt), *adj.* [See PERDURE.] Very long lasting.

per·dure' (pûr·dūr'), *v. i.;* -DURED' (-dūrd'); -DUR'ING (-dūr'ĭng). [MF. *pardurer, perdurer,* fr. L. *perdurare,* fr. *per* through + *durare* to last.] To endure long or continuously; to be lasting; to continue to last.

per·dur'ing (-dūr'ĭng), *adj.* Long lasting. — **per·dur'ingly,** *adv.*

‖**père** (pâr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pater.* See FATHER.] Father; — used: (1) after French proper names to distinguish a father from his son; as, Dumas *père* (cf. FILS); (2) as a title for a priest.

Pe·re'an (pĕ·rē'ŭn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Perea, the region beyond the Jordan from Jerusalem.

‖**père de fa'mille'** (pâr' dĕ fȧ'mē'y'). [F.] Paterfamilias.

Père' Go'ri·ot' (pâr' gō'ryō'). The title and hero of a novel (1834) by Balzac. He is an old man who laboriously amasses wealth and makes every sacrifice for his daughters, who desert him in his old age.

Père Grandet. See GRANDET, PÈRE.

per'e·gri'na (pĕr'ĕ·grē'nȧ), *n.* [Sp., foreign, migratory. See PEREGRINE.] A Cuban shrub (*Adenoropium hastatum*), family Euphorbiaceae, with showy cymes of scarlet or rose-colored flowers.

per'e·gri·nate (pĕr'ĕ·grĭ·nāt), *v.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *peregrinatus,* past part. of *peregrinari* to travel. See PILGRIM.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To travel from one country or place to another; to go about; to wander; also, *Obs.,* to go as a pilgrim.

2. To sojourn in a foreign country. *Obs.*

—, *Transitive:* To travel over; to traverse.

per'e·gri·nate (-nāt), *adj.* [L. *peregrinatus,* past part.] Traveled in appearance; foreign. *Rare.*

per'e·gri·na'tion (pĕr'ĕ·grĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *peregrinatio;* cf. F. *pérégrination.*] **1.** The action of peregrinating.

2. An act of peregrinating. Specif.: **a** A traveling or going about; a wandering. **b** *Obs.* A sojourn abroad. *Bacon.* **c** *Obs.* A pilgrimage. **d** A widely ranging discussion or treatment.

3. The sojourn of man on earth, or man's journey through life. *Obs.*

per'e·gri·na'tor (pĕr'ĕ·grĭ·nā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who peregrinates. — **per'e·gri·na'to·ry** (-tō·rĭ), *adj.*

per'e·grine (pĕr'ĕ·grĭn; -grĭn; -grēn), **per'e·grin** (-grĭn), *adj.* [L. *peregrinus* foreign, foreigner. See PILGRIM.] **1.** Foreign; alien; hence, strange; exotic.

Peregrine and preternatural heat. *Bacon.*

2. Traveling abroad, on or as on a pilgrimage. *Obs.*

3. *Astrol.* Having no essential dignity; — said of a planet when in certain signs without marked influence.

per'e·grine (pĕr'ĕ·grĭn; -grīn; -grēn), **per'e·grin** (-grĭn), *n.* **1.** A person in a foreign land; an alien or foreigner; — now only, *Rom. Antiq.,* an alien or foreigner in Rome.

2. A pilgrim. *Obs.*

3. The peregrine falcon.

per'e·grine fal'con (-grĭn; -grīn; -grēn). A courageous and swift falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), of almost cosmopolitan distribution. The adult plumage is dark bluish ash on the back, nearly black on the head and cheeks, white beneath, barred with black below the throat. It was much used in falconry. There are two races in America, *F. p. anatum,* usually called **duck hawk,** and *F. p. pealei,* **Peale's falcon.**

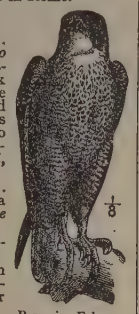

Peregrine Falcon.

Per'e·grine Pick'le (pĕr'ĕ·grēn pĭk'l). The usual title and profligate hero of a novel, *The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle* (1750), by Smollett.

peregrine praetor. = PRAETOR PEREGRINUS. See PRAETOR.

per'e·grin'i·ty (pĕr'ĕ·grĭn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [From L. *peregrinitas,* perh. through F. *pérégrinité.*] **1.** State of being peregrine or a peregrine.

2. Travel; wandering. *Carlyle.*

per'e·grin·oid (pĕr'ĕ·grĭn·oid), *adj.* Resembling a peregrine; as, the African **peregrinoid falcon** (*Falco peregrinus minor*).

‖**pe're·gri'nus** (pĕr'ĕ·grī'nŭs), *n.* [L. See PEREGRINE.] **a** *Rom. Law.* Any noncitizen, including aliens and others, such as the dediticians, who could not claim citizenship. **b** Hence, *Civil Law,* a foreigner; an alien denizen.

pe·rei'on (pĕ·rī'ŏn), *n.; pl.* PEREIA (-ȧ). [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. *peraioun* to transport; — alluding to the walking appendages.] *Zool.* The thorax of a crustacean.

pe·rei'o·pod (-ō·pŏd), *n.* [See PEREION; -POD.] *Zool.* An appendage of the pereion; a thoracic limb.

pe·rei'ra bark, *or* **pe·rei'ra** (pĕ·rā'rȧ), *n.* [NL. *Pereira,* obs. syn. of *Geissospermum,* after Jonathan *Pereira* (1804–53), prof. of materia medica, London; cf. Pg. *pao-pereira.*] The bark of a Brazilian tree (*Geissospermum vellosii*), family Apocynaceae, used as a tonic and febrifuge; also, the tree.

pe·rei'rine (-rēn; -rĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-rin.** *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$, occurring in pereira bark and extracted as an amorphous powder. It is used as an antiperiodic and tonic.

pere'jo·net', **pere'jo·nette'** (pâr'jō·nĕt'), *n.* [See PEAR; cf. JENNETING.] A kind of early pear. *Obs.*

per·empt' (pĕr·ĕmpt'), *v. t.* [L. *peremptus,* past part. See PEREMPTORY.] *Law.* To destroy; defeat; quash. *Obs.* — **per·emp'tion** (-ĕmp'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

per·emp'to·ry (pĕr·ĕmp'tō·rĭ, pĕr'ĕmp·tō'rĭ, -tĕr·ĭ; 277), *adj.* [L. *peremptorius* destructive, deadly, decisive, final, fr. *perimere* to take away entirely, to destroy, fr. *per* (see PER-) + *emere, emptum,* to buy, orig., to take; cf. F. *péremptoire.* See REDEEM.] **1.** **a** *Chiefly Roman & Civil Law.* Taking away, putting an end to, or destroying, a right of action, debate, etc.; as, a ***peremptory exception or plea,*** one which, if sustained, barred or quashed the action. **b** Hence, in general, final; conclusive or absolute; decisive; as, a *peremptory* writ, etc.

2. Leaving no chance for denial or refusal; incontrovertible; imperative; as, a *peremptory* assertion.

3. Fixed in opinion or purpose; determined; resolute; hence, obstinate. *Obs.* "Show thy resolution to be peremptory." *Lodge.*

4. Positive, authoritative, or absolute, esp. in the expression of opinion or judgment; not brooking, or intolerant of, denial or refusal; dogmatic; dictatorial; also, arrogant; as, a *peremptory* counselor or official; a *peremptory* tone.

How insolent of late he is become,
How proud, how *peremptory,* and unlike himself. *Shak.*

5. Destructive; ruinous. *Obs.*

Syn. — Positive, authoritative, express, arbitrary. See IMPERATIVE.

— **per·emp'to·ri·ly,** *adv.* — **per·emp'to·ri·ness,** *n.*

per·emp'to·ry, *adv.* Peremptorily. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

peremptory challenge. *Law.* See CHALLENGE, *n.,* 7.

peremptory mandamus. A final and absolute mandamus.

pe·ren'di·nant (pĕ·rĕn'dĭ·nănt), *adj.* [ML. *perendinans, -antis,* pres. part.] Perendinating. *Rare.* — **pe·ren'di·nant,** *n. Rare.*

pe·ren'di·nate (-nāt), *v. t. & i.* [ML. *perendinare,* fr. L. *perendinus* after tomorrow.] To delay or stay until the second day or indefinitely. *Rare.* — **pe·ren'di·na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

per'en·dure' (pûr'ĕn·dūr'), *v. i.* To perdure; last long.

per·en'nate (pĕr·ĕn'āt), *v. i.* [L. *perennare,* fr. *perennis.* See PERENNIAL.] *Bot.* To be perennial. — **per'en·na'tion** (pĕr'ĕn·ā'shŭn), *n.*

per·en'ni·al (pĕr·ĕn'ĭ·ăl; 159), *adj.* [L. *perennis* that lasts the whole year through, fr. *per* through + *annus* year. See PER-; ANNUAL.] **1.** Lasting or continuing through the year; as, *perennial* fountains; a *perennial* leaf.

2. Lasting for years; continuing without cessation or intermission; perpetual; unceasing; never-failing.

The *perennial* existence of bodies corporate. *Burke.*

3. *Bot.* Continuing to live from year to year; as, a *perennial* plant; — usually applied specif. to herbs having roots that persist but stems that die down to the ground seasonally. Cf. PERENNIAL, *n.,* 1.

4. Lasting or recurring from year to year or through a series of years; as, *perennial* attacks of malaria; also, lasting from year to year and appearing, or likely to appear, afresh from time to time; as, a *perennial* joke.

Syn. — Enduring, permanent. See CONTINUAL.

— **per·en'ni·al'i·ty** (pĕr·ĕn'ĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **per·en'ni·al·ly,** *adv.*

per·en'ni·al (pĕr·ĕn'ĭ·ăl; 159), *n.* **1.** A plant that continues to live from year to year; a perennial plant. All shrubs and trees and many herbs are perennials. The stems of herbaceous perennials are usually renewed each year. Perennial plants are ordinarily symbolized by ♃ for herbs and ♄ for trees and shrubs.

2. Hence, anything that lasts or is repeated from year to year or from time to time.

perennial branch. See BRANCH, *n.,* 10 **d.** *Local, U. S.*

perennial canker. *Plant Pathol.* Any canker which lives over from one season or year to the next; specif., a serious disease of apples caused by *Gloeosporium perennans,* characterized by cankers on the trunk and limbs.

per·en'ni·al·ize (pĕr·ĕn'ĭ·ăl·īz), *v. t.* To make perennial.

perennial rye grass. See RYE GRASS **a.**

perennial teeth. *Zool.* Teeth which grow continuously at the root as they are worn away at the crown.

Per·en'ni·bran'chi·a'ta (pĕr·ĕn'ĭ·brăng'kĭ·ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PERENNIAL; -BRANCHIA.] *Zool.* A division of amphibians including those retaining their gills through life, as salamanders of the genus *Necturus.* Cf. CADUCIBRANCHIATA. — **per·en'ni·bran'ch** (-ĕn'ĭ·brăngk), *adj. & n.*

per·en'ni·bran'chi·ate (-brăng'kĭ·āt), *adj.* *Zool.* With permanent gills; of, belonging or pertaining to the Perennibranchiata. — *n.* One of the Perennibranchiata.

per·eq'ui·tate (pĕr·ĕk'wĭ·tāt), *v. i.* To ride through.

pe·res' (pĕ·rās'), *n.* [Aram. *pĕrēs.*] Division; — used as an interpretation of *upharsin* in Daniel's explanation of the writing on the wall. See MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN.

Pe·res'ki·a (pĕ·rĕs'kĭ·ȧ), *n.* [After N. C. F. de *Peiresc* (1580–1637) of Provence, scientist and author.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of shrubby, spinose tropical American cactaceous plants, with slender branches, broad flat leaves, and large, somewhat panicled flowers. They only slightly resemble a typical cactus. *P. aculcata* is the Barbados gooseberry. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

‖**per e·un'dem** (pŭr ē·ŭn'dĕm). [L.] By the same (judge).

per'e·zone (pĕr'ĕ·zōn), *n.* [L. *peresus* worn, wasted (past part. of *peredere* to consume) + *zona* zone.] *Geol.* The zone of deposition along low coastal lands, lying chiefly between low tide on the one hand, and the high lands which are undergoing active erosion on the other. Lagoons and brackish-water bays may be included in the perezone. The sediments in this zone are generally nonfossiliferous; but sometimes terrestrial or brackish-water forms are found.

per·fay' (pĕr·fā'), *interj.* [OF. *par fet.*] An exclamation of asseveration; by (my) faith; in sooth. *Archaic.*

per'fect (pûr'fĕkt; -fĭkt; 119), *adj.* [ME. *parfit,* later *parfet,* fr. OF. *parfit* (also *parfet, parfait,* past part. of *parfaire* to complete, fr. assumed VL. *perfacere,* for L. *perficere*), fr. L. *perfectus,* past part. of *perficere* to carry to the end, to perform, finish, perfect, fr. *per* (see PER-) + *facere* to make, do. See FACT.] **1.** Having all the properties or qualities belonging to its natural, completely developed, or whole state; lacking no essential detail; whole; complete; sound; as, a *perfect* whole, flower, set of teeth. Specif.: **a** Of offspring, fully formed. **b** *Obs.* Of a person's age, fully or legally mature. *Shak.* **c** *Obs.* Sound of mind. **d** Based on, covering, or designed to cover all possible instances, pertinent details, exceptions, clues, etc.; as, *perfect* reasoning or induction; a *perfect* plan; the *perfect* crime.

2. **a** Completely accomplished or versed in, or in the details of an art, office, etc.; having by heart; as, *perfect* in one's part; word or letter *perfect.* **b** *Archaic.* Learned thoroughly or by heart or rote, as a lesson.

3. Conforming completely to an absolute or very high standard of excellence; flawless; as, *perfect* manners or diction; *perfect* artistry; more *perfect* coloring cannot be imagined; also, satisfying the highest expectations; as, the end of a *perfect* day.

Silence is the *perfectest* herald of joy. *Shak.*

Specif., of or characterized by absolute or high moral excellence; pure; holy; righteous; as, the *perfect* life.

Be ye *perfect.* *Matt.* v. 48.

4. Corresponding to an actual pattern, ideal conception, or archetype, whether in exact physical detail or in qualities or characteristics; exact; precise; as, a *perfect* hexagon; a *perfect* copy or image; a *perfect* courtier or gentleman; specif., answering without qualification or exception to what it is called in the context; pure; utter; as, *perfect* red; a *perfect* stranger; also, *Chiefly Colloq.,* absolute; unmitigated; as, *perfect* nonsense; a *perfect* fool.

5. *Obs.* **a** Well-informed; certain; sure. **b** Completely satisfied or contented; happy.

6. *Bot.* Monoclinous.

7. *Gram.* **a** *Obs.* Regular; — said of a verb. **b** Designating or pertaining to a form or forms of verb or verbal expressing the action or state as completed at a time denoted as either the time of speaking or a time spoken of; as, a *perfect* tense or verb phrase (*I have written;* the letter *had been written*). See PRESENT PERFECT, PAST PERFECT, FUTURE PERFECT.

8. *Music.* **a** Belonging to the first and simpler consonances which retain their character on inversion; — applied to the unison, octave, fifth, and fourth. See INTERVAL, 8. **b** Complete; satisfying; — said of a triad in fundamental position. **c** Having the root of the tonic chord in the soprano; — said of a cadence. **d** Threefold in time value; — applied to notes, modes (sense 7), etc., see IMPERFECT, 4 **a.** See MENSURABLE MUSIC. **e** Of a melody; see MODE, 7 (2).

Syn. — Finished, consummate, entire, blameless. See WHOLE.

Ant. — Incomplete, unfinished; defective, inadequate.

per·fect' (pĕr·fĕkt'; pûr'fĕkt, -fĭkt; 119; 277), *v. t.* To make perfect; to bring to a state of completion or, formerly, of full development; to make excellent or flawless; to make (oneself or another) fully conversant or versed, as in a part; also, loosely, to improve.

God dwelleth in us, and his love is *perfected* in us. 1 *John* iv. 12.

— *v. i.* To become perfect.

per'fect (pûr'fĕkt; -fĭkt), *adv.* Perfectly. *Archaic & Dial*

per'fect (pûr'fĕkt; -fĭkt; 119), *n.* *Gram.* The perfect tense; — also, a verb form denoting it.

perfect aggregate. *Math.* See AGGREGATE, 5.

per'fec·ta'tion (pûr'fĕk·tā'shŭn), *n.* A perfecting. *Rare.*

perfect cadence. See CADENCE, 6 **c.**

perfect connected aggregate. See CONTINUUM, 3.

perfect correlation. *Statistics.* See CORRELATION, *n.,* 5.

perfect definite. *Lat. Gram.* = PRESENT PERFECT.

per·fect'ed (pĕr·fĕk'tĕd; pûr'fĕk-; -fĭk·tĭd), *adj.* Brought to a state of perfection; completed. — **per·fect'ed·ly,** *adv.*

perfect engine. *Thermodynamics.* A hypothetical heat engine with maximum thermodynamic efficiency, working between two fixed limits of temperature. If the upper and lower limits are respectively the absolute temperatures T_1 and T_2 this efficiency is $\frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1}$.

per·fect'er (pĕr·fĕk'tĕr; pûr'fĕk·tĕr, -fĭk·tĕr), *n.* One who or that which perfects.

per'fect·er, *adj.* Obs. comparative of PERFECT.

perfect flower. A flower which is both staminate and pistillate.

‖**per·den'do** (pĕr·dĕn'dō), *adj.* [It.] = PERDENDOSI.

per·die' (pĕr·dē'). Var. of PARDIE.

per'dit, *adj.* [L. *perditus,* past part.] Wicked. — **per'dit·ly,** *adv. Both Obs.*

per·duce', *v. t.* [L. *perducere* to bring through.] To bring (to a certain point). *Obs.*

per'du·rate (pûr'dū·rāt), *v. i.* To perdure. *Obs.* — **per'du·ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

pere. ✝ PAIR, PEAR, PEER, PERRIE, PERRY, PIER.

per·emp'tor, *adj.* [F. *péremptoire.*] Peremptory. *Obs.*

per·en'nal, *adj.* [OF. *perennel,* fr. L. *perennis.*] Perennial. *Obs.*

per·en'ni·al·root'ed, *adj.* See -ROOTED. [Perennial. *Obs.*]

per·en'ni·ous, *adj.* [L. *perennis.*]

per·en'ni·ty, *n.* [L. *perennitas.*] Perenniality. *Obs.*

per·er'rate, *v. i.* [L. *pererrare, -ratum,* to wander through.] To wander up and down; to travel. *Obs.* — **per·er·ra'tion,** *n. Obs.*

Pe'res. *Bib.*

peresche. ✝ PARISH, PERISH, PIERCE.

Pe'resh (pē'rĕsh). *Bib.*

‖**per'e·unt et im'pu·tan'tur** (pĕr'ĕ·ŭnt). [L.] They (the hours) pass away and are reckoned against (us); — used as an inscription on sun dials.

perewake, -wyke. ✝ PERIWIG.

Pe'rez (pē'rĕz), *n.* *Bib.*

Perez Codex. See CODEX, 2.

Pe'rez·uz'za, **Pe'rez·uz'zah** (pē'rĕz·ŭz'ȧ). *Bib*

perfecciōn. ✝ PERFECTION.

perfect frame. *Engin.* A frame, as a triangular one, that will keep its shape when the manner of loading it is varied; — disting. from *imperfect frame*, which can only be in equilibrium under certain conditions of loading, as an unbraced quadrilateral.

perfect fungus. *Bot.* Any fungus of which the complete life history is known.

perfect gas. *Physical Chem.* = IDEAL GAS.

perfect group. *Math.* A finite group identical with its commutator subgroup.

per·fec'ti (pĕr·fĕk'tī), *n. pl.* [L.] *Eccl. Hist.* Literally, the perfect; those of the most extreme and ascetic, and therefore highest, class of certain religious sects, as the Cathari or the Manichaeans.

per·fect'i·bil'i·an (pĕr·fĕk'tĭ·bĭl'ĭ·ăn; 159), *n.* A perfectionist.

per·fect'i·bi·lism (pĕr·fĕk'tĭ·bĭ·lĭz'm), *n.* Perfectionism.

per·fect'i·bi·list (-lĭst), *n.* **a** A believer in perfectibility; a perfectionist. **b** [*cap.*] *pl.* = ILLUMINATI, 2 **d.** **c** [*cap.*] *pl.* = ALUMBRADOS.

per·fect'i·bil'i·ty (pĕr·fĕk'tĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being perfectible, esp. morally; also, the doctrine that Christian perfection is attainable in this life.
2. The view, suggested by Lessing, that religion is implicitly rational and perfectible.
3. A state of perfection or of being perfected or improved.

per·fect'i·ble (pĕr·fĕk'tĭ·b'l), *adj.* [Cf. F. *perfectible.*] Capable of becoming, or being made, perfect.

per·fect'ing, *n.* A making or becoming perfect.

perfecting press *or* **machine.** *Print.* A press that prints the paper on both sides in one passage, and sometimes one that also folds and pastes it.

perfect insect. *Zool.* The imago, or fully developed, adult insect.

perfect interval. See INTERVAL, 8.

per·fec'tion (pĕr·fĕk'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *perfectio.*]
1. Quality or state of being perfect, or complete, in all essentials; entire development; maturity; complete or high excellence; thorough knowledge or skill (in); as, *perfection* in an art, science, or system.
2. Hence, the highest possible degree of thoroughness or excellence; as, to do something to *perfection.*
3. Act or process of perfecting.
4. A quality, endowment, or acquirement completely excellent; an ideal faultlessness; esp., the divine attribute of complete excellence. See CHRISTIAN PERFECTION.

What tongue can her *perfections* tell? *Sir P. Sidney.*

5. *Medieval Music.* **a** A time quality of a ligature. **b** Triple measure or time. See MENSURABLE MUSIC.

per·fec'tion, *v. t.* To perfect. *Rare.*

per·fec'tion·ate (-āt), *v. t.* To perfect. — **per·fec'tion·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **per·fec'tion·a'tor** (-fĕk'shŭn·ā'tĕr), *n.*

per·fec'tion·er (-ĕr), *n.* Perfecter. *Rare.*

per·fec'tion·ism (pĕr·fĕk'shŭn·ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Ethics.* The doctrine that perfection of moral character or of man's ideal nature is the supreme ethical end.
2. *Theol.* The doctrine that a state of freedom from sin is attainable, or has been attained, in the earthly life.

per·fec'tion·ist (-ĭst), *n.* **1.** One who believes in or professes any theory of perfection or perfectibility, esp. of morals; also, one claiming perfection, esp. moral perfection (sinlessness).
2. An adherent of perfectionism; specif., [*cap.*] a member of the original Oneida Community.
3. One who will not accept or be content with anything short of perfection.
— **per·fec'tion·ist, per·fec'tion·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

per·fec'tion·ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To perfect. — **per·fec'tion·ize·ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* — **per·fec'tion·iz'er** (-ĭz'ĕr), *n.*

per·fect'ist (pĕr·fĕk'tĭst), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* **a** One of the perfecti. **b** A perfectionist. — **per·fect'ism** (-tĭz'm), *n.*

per·fec'tive (pĕr·fĕk'tĭv), *adj.* **1.** Tending or conducing to make perfect, or to bring to perfection; — usually with *of.*

Actions *perfective* of their natures. *Ray.*

2. Making progress toward perfection; becoming better or more efficient; as, *perfective* machinery.
3. *Gram.* Expressing action as complete or as implying the notion of completion, conclusion, or result; — designating an aspect or form of the verb, as opposed to *imperfective.* See ASPECT, 10.
— **per·fec'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **per·fec'tive·ness, per·fec·tiv'i·ty** (pûr'fĕk·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

per·fec'tiv·ize (-tĭv·īz), *v. t.* To make perfective. *Rare.*

per·fect·ly (pûr'fĕkt·lĭ; -fĭkt-lĭ), *adv.* **a** In a perfect manner; completely or thoroughly; altogether fitly, correctly, or rightly; flawlessly. **b** *Colloq.* Utterly; quite; altogether. **c** *Dial.* Exactly; just.

perfect number. See NUMBER, *n.*, 2.

per·fec'to (pĕr·fĕk'tō), *n.*; *pl.* PERFECTOS (-tōz). [Sp., perfect.] A large cigar of a certain shape, thick in the middle part and tapering down almost to a point at each end.

per·fec'tor (pĕr·fĕk'tĕr; pûr'fĕk·tĕr, -fĭk·tĕr), *n.* [L.] A perfecter. *Rare.*

perfect participle. *Gram.* The perfect tense form of the participle, commonly reckoned as one of the principal parts in the conjugation of a verb. In English its tense meaning is perfect active when the verb sense is intransitive (the ship, *arrived* at last, signals for a tug); when the verb sense is transitive its meaning is usually passive (the ship, *buffeted* by waves, comes shoreward). With participial auxiliaries it may take a present passive (*being written*), a perfect active (*having written*), a perfect passive (*having been written*), or a perfect progressive form (*having been writing*). English suffixes for the perfect participle are either *-ed* (*-d*, *-t*), giving the "weak" form (*tended*), or *-en* (*-n*), giving the "strong" form (*broken*).

perfect proposition. *Logic.* A categorical proposition.

perfect ream. See 3d REAM, *n.*, 1.

perfect rhyme. *Pros.* A rhyme between two words of identical form but different meaning, found rarely in modern English verse, but occurring often in Middle English, as in Chaucer's lines:

The holy blisful martir for to *seke* (*seek*),
That hem hath holpen, whan that they were *seke* (*sick*).

perfect set. *Math.* Perfect aggregate. See AGGREGATE, 5.

perfect stage. *Bot.* The sexual (or equivalent) stage in the life history of a fungus, characterized by the production of typical spores or spore fruits, as the zygospores and oöspores in phycomycetes, perithecia and apothecia in ascomycetes, and chlamydospores and telia in basidiomycetes.

perfect trill. *Music.* A trill closing with a turn.

per·fec'tu·a'tion (pĕr·fĕk'tū·ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *perfectus.*] A perfecting. *Rare.*

perfect usufruct. See USUFRUCT.

perfect year. See JEWISH CALENDAR.

per·fer'vent (pûr·fûr'vĕnt), *adj.* Fervid.

per·fer'vid (pûr·fûr'vĭd), *adj.* [*per-* + *fervid.*] Very fervid; too fervid; glowing; ardent. — **per·fer·vid'i·ty** (pûr'fûr·vĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **per·fer'vid·ly,** *adv.* — **per·fer'vid·ness, per·fer'vor, per·fer'vour** (-vĕr), *n.*

per·fi'cient (pĕr·fĭsh'ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *perficiens,* pres. part.] Effective; effectual; actual. — *n.* One who performs or perfects a work. *Obs.*

‖**per'fide' Al'bi·on'** (pĕr'fēd' ăl'byŏN'), [F.] Perfidious Albion (England); — so called by Napoleon I.

per·fid'i·ous (pĕr·fĭd'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *perfidiosus.*] **1.** Guilty of perfidy; violating good faith, vows, or trust; treacherous or faithless, esp. basely false to trust; as, a *perfidious* friend.
2. Involving, characterized by, or of the nature of perfidy. "Involved in this *perfidious* fraud." *Milton.*
Syn. — See DISAFFECTED. **Ant.** — Faithful, loyal, constant.
— **per·fid'i·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **per·fid'i·ous·ness,** *n.*

per'fi·dy (pûr'fĭ·dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [F. *perfidie,* fr. L. *perfidia,* fr. *perfidus* faithless, fr. *per* (see PER-) + *fides* faith. See FAITH.] Act of violating faith or allegiance; violation of a promise or vow, or of trust reposed; faithlessness; treachery. "The *perfidy* of tyrants." *Macaulay.*

His *perfidy* to this sacred engagement. *De Quincey.*

per·fil'o·graph (pĕr·fĭl'ō·grăf; 83), *n.* [L. *per filum* by means of a cord + *-graph.*] An instrument for recording undulations in the bottom of a river or harbor channel.

per·flate' (pĕr·flāt'), *v. t.* [L. *perflatus,* past part. of *perflare.*] To blow through. *Rare.*

per·fla'tion (pĕr·flā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *perflatio.*] Act of perflating; ventilation; specif., *Med.,* act of blowing through a space or cavity, as to expel accumulated secretions.

per·flu'ent (pĕr·flōō'ĕnt; 242), *adj.* [L. *perfluens,* pres. part. of *perfluere* to flow through.] Flowing through; flowing; as, a *perfluent* battery. See FLOWING BATTERY.

per·fo'li·ate (-fō'lĭ·āt), *adj.* [*per-* + L. *folium* leaf.] **1.** *Bot.* Having the basal part congenitally united around the stem; — said of leaves apparently perforated by the stem or petiole, as in many honeysuckles. See LEAF, *Illust.*
2. *Zool.* Having the terminal joints leaflike and encircling the stalk which connects them; — said of the antennae of certain insects, as lamellicorn beetles. — **per·fo'li·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

per'fo·ra·ble (pûr'fō·rā·b'l), *adj.* That may be perforated.

per'fo·rant (-rănt), *adj.* [L. *perforans,* pres. part., or F. *perforant.*] Perforating. *Rare.*

Per'fo·ra'ta (pûr'fō·rā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL. See PERFORATE.] *Zool.* **a** A division of corals including those whose skeleton has a porous texture, as *Porites* and *Acropora;* — opposed to *Aporosa.* **b** A division of Foraminifera, including those having shells with small perforations for the protrusion of pseudopodia.

per'fo·rate (pûr'fō·rāt), *v.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *perforatus,* past part. of *perforare* to perforate, fr. *per* + *forare* to bore. See BORE, *v.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To bore or pierce through; to make a hole or holes through by boring or piercing; to pierce the surface of; specif., to make rows or lines of small holes through or in, for various purposes, as coupons, stamps, etc., for ready tearing, patterns for marking leather by way of ornament.
2. To make (a hole or holes) by boring or piercing; as, to perforate a design in the cover.
3. To extend through the interior of or through a hole in.
—, *Intransitive:* To make perforations; to make its way through something or into a surface; also, to become perforated.
Syn. — See PENETRATE.

per'fo·rate (-rāt), *adj.* **1.** Perforated.
2. *Her.* Pierced.
3. *Zool.* **a** Having a permanently open, central depression (*umbilicus*) at the origin of the whorls; umbilicate; — said of certain spiral shells. Cf. IMPERFORATE. **b** Of or pertaining to the Perforata, in either sense.

per'fo·rat'ed (-rāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Pierced with a hole or holes, or with pores; also, having transparent dots resembling holes.

perforated ax. *Archaeol.* See STONE AX.

perforated initials. *Philately.* Initial letters or distinctive marks perforated in postage stamps, as to show ownership of the firm that purchased them and thus safeguard against theft, or to show official use; also, stamps so perforated.

perforated space. *Anat.* Any of three small areas on the lower surface of the brain, perforated by many small openings for blood vessels. The two *anterior* are at the commencement of the fissure of Sylvius; the *posterior* is between the mammillary bodies in front and the cerebral peduncles laterally.

per'fo·rat'ing (pûr'fō·rāt'ĭng), *adj.* That perforates or pierces through; specif., *Anat.,* designating certain vessels, nerves, etc., which pass through the substance of a part or structure, as certain branches of the deep palmar and plantar arches, of the internal mammary artery, and of the deep femoral artery.

perforating punch. *Mach.* See 7th PUNCH, 1 **a.**

perforating rule. *Print.* A serrated steel or brass rule high enough to pierce the paper in printing.

per'fo·ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *perforation.*] **1.** Act of perforating, or state or process of being perforated.
2. **a** A hole made by or as if by boring, punching, or piercing; an aperture, as one of a series of small holes made in a leaf or sheet of paper to allow a part to be detached easily. **b** Specif., *Philately,* one of such a series of holes in which a part of the paper is removed; — distinguished from *roulette.* Philatelic perforations are variously described as: *fine* or *coarse,* according to the size of the holes and distance between the teeth; *rough,* when the holes are not clean cut; *compound,* when the horizontal gauge (along the top and bottom of a stamp) differs from the vertical (along its sides); and *lozenge, hyphen-hole,* or *square,* according to the shape of the holes. *Pin perforation* is not a true perforation.
3. *Shoe Mfg.* A series, or one of a series, of ornamental holes made in the upper leather of shoes.

perforation gauge. *Philately.* A thin strip of cardboard, celluloid, or metal, similar to a ruler, for measuring the number of perforations of a stamp in a space of two centimeters.

per'fo·ra'tive (pûr'fō·rā'tĭv), *adj.* **a** Able to perforate or pierce. **b** Causing or marked by perforation; as, *perforative* appendicitis.

per'fo·ra'tor (pûr'fō·rā'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *perforateur.*] **1.** One who or that which perforates; specif., an instrument for perforating, as a cephalotome, a device for canceling tickets or perforating checks, or a kind of telegraphic apparatus for perforating a continuous tape according to code, for use in a tape transmitter.
2. *Archaeol.* A slender pointed stone implement, usually chipped, used for drilling holes.

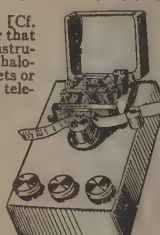

Telegraphic Perforator.

per'fo·ra·to'ri·um (pûr'fō·rā·tō'rĭ·ŭm; 181), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The acrosome of a sperm.

per'fo·ra·to'ry (pûr'fō·rā·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ; -rā'tō·rĭ), *adj.* Of perforation; perforative.

per·force' (pĕr·fôrs'; 181), *adv.* [F. *par* (see PAR, *prep.*) + *force.*] **1.** By physical or active force, violence, or constraint. *Obs.*
2. By force of circumstances; of necessity.

per·force', *adj.* Enforced; of necessity; specif., *Obs.,* in "patience, *perforce,*" that is made compulsory by lack of alternative.

per·force', *n.* Compulsion; necessity; as, of or by *perforce.*

per·force', *v. t.* [OF. *parforcier.*] To constrain. *Obs.*

perforce of. By force or virtue of.

per·form' (pĕr·fôrm'), *v.*; -FORMED' (-fôrmĕd'); -FORM'ING. [ME. *performen, parfourmen, parfournen,* fr. OF. *parfornir, parfournir,* to finish, complete, fr. *par* (see PAR, *prep.*) + *fournir* to furnish, complete. The word has been influenced by *form;* cf. L. *performare* to form thoroughly. See FURNISH.] *Transitive:* **1.** To carry on to the finish; to complete or accomplish; as, to *perform* that which he had begun; to *perform* problems in algebra; also, loosely, to do or make; as, to *perform* one complete revolution; to *perform* an act of mercy.

In one night didst thou *perform*
By ways unscritable, the thing I sought. *Shelley.*

2. To carry out or into full execution; esp. some action ordered or prompted by another or previously promised; to put into complete effect; to fulfill; as, to *perform* another's will or one's vow; to *perform* certain conditions.

All lovers swear more performance than they are able, and yet reserve an ability that they never *perform.* *Shak.*

3. To go through with or execute, esp. some regular function, prescribed part or obligation, or some action requiring special skill or special capacity; to carry through in due form; as, to *perform* a task, a surgical operation, a marriage ceremony, or a musical number.

Perform a part thou hast not done before. *Shak.*
A solemn sacrifice *performed* in state. *Pope.*

4. To bring about; to cause or effect, as woe. *Now Rare.*
5. Obs. senses: **a** To make complete by adding what is wanting, as a story or sum; also, to decorate. **b** To finish making or furnishing, as a tower, garment, or bed. **c** To make, build, or manufacture, as a wall or book. **d** To give or grant according to promise; as, the *performed* Saviour.
—, *Intransitive:* To carry out or execute some action, engagement, or the like; to acquit oneself or execute one's appointed functions; to execute an act or actions in a set or formal manner or with skill or a special technique; also, to show off; as, to *perform* valiantly in public service; to *perform* on the piano; an actor or gymnast *performs* well; an automobile *performs* satisfactorily.
Syn. — Act, transact, execute. See EFFECT.

‖**per for'mam do'ni** (pûr fôr'măm dō'nĭ), [L., through the form of the gift.] *Law.* By or according to the designation of the ancestor or donor of estate detail.

per·form'ance (pĕr·fôr'măns), *n.* **1.** The act of performing; the carrying out or execution in action; execution in a set or formal manner or with technical or artistic skill; as, the *performance* of a duty, a play, or a piece of music; specif., the execution of the functions required of one; often, effective operation, as of a motor.
2. An act of performing, esp., of performing in a formal or ceremonious manner or of performing the functions required of one; a deed; feat; esp. one executed in public or in a manner to attract attention; hence, a public entertainment or exhibition of skill; a presentation of a play; as, to attend a *performance.* "Her walking and other actual *performances.*" *Shak.* "His musical *performances.*" *Macaulay.*
3. *Engin.* The effective working capacity of any device, as a machine, fan, engine, combined plant, etc., stated as any of various arbitrary ratios, as, for an engine, the number of thermal units used per indicated horsepower-hour. Cf. DUTY, 9.
Syn. — Completion, consummation, work, act, action, exploit.

performance test. *Psychol.* A mental test, as a form board, maze, or picture completion test, which requires little use of language.

per·form'ant (pĕr·fôr'mănt), *n.* A performer.

per·form'a·tive (pĕr·fôr'mā·tĭv), *adj.* Consisting in the performance of some action; manipulative; — opposed to *informative.*

per·form'er (-mĕr), *n.* One who or that which performs; esp., one that executes an undertaking, fulfills a promise, or acts a part in some performance; a worker; doer.

per·form'ing, *adj.* Carrying out or executing what is commanded, promised, due, etc. Specif., of animals, trained to execute certain tricks for entertainment; as, *performing* seals or fleas.

per'fri·ca'tion (pûr'frĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* Thorough rubbing; specif., inunction. *Rare.*

per·fu'ma·to'ry (pĕr·fū'mā·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to perfumes. *Rare.*

per·fume' (pĕr·fūm'), *v.*; -FUMED' (-fūmd'); -FUM'ING (-fūm'ĭng). [F. *parfumer,* fr. It. *perfumare, profumare,* fr. L. *fumare* to smoke, fr. *fumus.* See PER-, FUME.] *Transitive:* **1.** To fill or impregnate with the odorous fumes of a burning substance, as incense; specif., *Obs.,* to fumigate.
2. Hence, to fill or impregnate with an agreeable odor, as that of flowers; to scent; also, usually derogatorily, to imbue as if with scent; as, to *perfume* one's prose.

And Carmel's flowery top *perfumes* the skies. *Pope.*

---

per·fect'i·bil'i·tar'i·an (pĕr·fĕk'tĭ·bĭl'ĭ·târ'ĭ·ăn; 79), *n.* = PERFECTIBILIST a. *Rare.* *Sp.*

per·fect'i·bl. Perfectible. *Ref.*

per·fec'tion·al, *adj.* Of or pertaining to perfection. *Obs.*

per·fec'tion·ment, *n.* See -MENT.

per·fec'tiv. Perfective. *Ref. Sp.*

per·fect·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

per·fid'i·ty, *n.* [L. *perfidus* faithless + *-ity.*] Perfidy. *Obs.*

per·fin'ish, *v. t.* [*per-* + *finish;* cf. obs. F. *parfenir, perfinir.*] To finish. *Obs.*

per'flt. Var. of PERFECT. *New Dial.*

per·fix', *v. t.* To fix surely; to determine. *Obs.*

per·fixt'ly, *adv.* Definitely. *Obs.*

per·fla'ble, *adj.* [L. *perflabilis.*] Admitting of perflation. *Obs.*

per·fla'tile, *adj.* [L. *perflatilis.*] Open to the wind. *Obs.* [-PROOF.]

per'fo·ra'tion·proof', *adj.* See PER'fo·ra'tor. Perforative. *R. S.*

per·foro'ed·ly (pĕr·fôr'ə·ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* = PERFORCE. *Rare.* [*Sp.*]

per·form'a·bl. Performable. *Ref.*

per·form'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

per·form'an·cy, *n.* Performance. *Obs.* [ance. *Obs.*]

per'for·ma'tion, *n.* Performance.

per·formd'. Performed. *Ref. Sp.*

per·for'ment, *n.* = PERFORMANCE. *Obs.*

per'fri·cate, *v. t.* [L. *perfricatus,* past part. of *perfricare.*] To rub thoroughly. *Obs.*

per·frig'er·ate (pĕr·frĭj'ĕr·āt), *v. t.* [L. *perfrigerare.*] To chill through. *Obs.* — **per·frig'er·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

3. To impart an added pleasurable quality or attractiveness to, as a gift. *Obs.*

——, *Intransitive*: To give forth a sweet odor, as of incense.

per'fume (pûr'fūm; *formerly also and still occas.* pĕr-fūm'), *n.* [F. *parfum*, fr. *parfumer*. See PERFUME, *v.*] **1.** Odorous vapor, smoke, or fume produced by burning any substance, esp. one giving off an agreeable odor. **2.** Hence, the scent emitted from a sweet-smelling substance; a pleasant odor; fragrance; aroma; also, the delicate and diffusive pleasurable quality or influence belonging to anything, as to a lyric poem; savor.

3. A substance that emits an agreeable odor; specif., a fluid preparation, as of the essence of flowers or a synthetic oil, used for scenting.

Syn. — See SMELL.

per·fumed' (pĕr-fūmd'; pûr'fūmd), *adj.* **1.** Scented with perfume.

2. Having a natural fragrance; — of a fruit.

3. Having an emotionally pleasure-giving quality. *Obs.*

perfumed cherry. The mahaleb.

per·fum'er (pĕr-fūm'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which perfumes.

2. One whose trade is to make or sell perfumes.

per·fum'er, *n.* [F. *parfumier.*] A receptacle for perfumes. *Obs.*

per·fum'er·y (pĕr-fūm'ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *parfumerie.*] **1.** A perfume, or perfumes in general.

2. Art of preparing perfumes.

3. A place for making or selling perfume.

per'fum·y (pûr'fū-mĭ), *adj.* Scented; fragrant.

per·func'tion·ar'y (pĕr-fŭngk'shŭn-ĕr'ĭ; -ēr-ĭ), *adj.* [L. *perfunctio* a performing.] Perfunctory.

per·func·to'ri·ous (pûr'fŭngk·tō'rĭ·ŭs; 181), *adj.* [LL. *perfunctorius.*] Perfunctory. — **per'func·to'ri·ous·ly,** *adv.*

per·func'to·rize (pĕr-fŭngk'tō-rīz), **per·func'tu·rate** (-tū-rāt), *v. t.* To do perfunctorily. *Rare.*

per·func'to·ry (pĕr-fŭngk'tō-rĭ), *adj.* [LL. *perfunctorius*, fr. L. *perfunctus* dispatched, past part. of *perfungi* to discharge, fr. *per* (see PER-) + *fungi* to perform. See FUNCTION.] **1.** Done merely as a duty; performed mechanically and by way of routine or carelessly and superficially; marked by indifference; as, *perfunctory* admonitions; the cast gave a *perfunctory* performance.

2. Hence, mechanical; indifferent; without interest or zeal; careless. "*Perfunctory* in his devotions." *Sharp.*

3. Expressed formally; formal. *Obs.*

— **per·func'to·ri·ly,** *adv.* — **per·func'to·ri·ness,** *n.*

per·func'to·ry, *n.* One engaged in merely mechanical or routine tasks.

per·fu'sate (pĕr-fū'sāt), *n. Biol. & Med.* A fluid that is perfused, as a liquid that has been passed through the vessels of the liver or heart.

per·fuse' (pĕr-fūz'), *v. t.;* -FUSED' (-fūzd'); -FUS'ING (-fūz'-ĭng). [L. *perfusus*, past part. of *perfundere* to pour over, fr. *per* + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** To cover, sprinkle, or suffuse with or as with a liquid, as water, light, color, etc.; as, to *perfuse* a person in baptism; a cheek *perfused* with a blush.

2. To pour or spread, as a fluid, through or over something.

3. *Physiol.* To force a fluid through (an organ or tissue), esp. by way of the blood vessels; as, to *perfuse* a liver with salt solution.

per·fu'sion (pĕr-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *perfusio.*] Act of perfusing; specif.: **a** *Eccl.* Baptism by affusion. See BAPTISM, **1 a.** **b** The liquid used in perfusing.

per·fu'sive (pĕr-fū'sĭv), *adj.* Tending to overflow or overspread; also, that perfuses.

Per'ga·mene (pûr'gȧ-mēn), *adj.* [L. *Pergamenus*, fr. Gr. *Pergamēnos.*] Of or pert. to the ancient city of Pergamum.

per'ga·me'ne·ous (pûr'gȧ-mē'nē-ŭs), **per'ga·men·ta'ceous** (-mĕn-tā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *pergamena* parchment, ML. *pergamentum.*] Of the nature of, or like, parchment.

Pergamene school. *Sculpture.* A Hellenistic school at Pergamum under the Attalids, about 241–159 B.C., excelling in dramatic vigor and power.

Per'ga·me'ni·an (pûr'gȧ-mē'nĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* = PERGAMENE. — *n.* An inhabitant of Pergamum.

Per·gam'ic (pĕr-găm'ĭk), *adj.* Pergamene.

per'go·la (pûr'gō-lȧ), *n.; pl.* PERGOLAS (-lȧz). [It., fr. L. *pergula* shed, shop, vine arbor.] Literally, an arbor or bower; specif.: **a** *Italian Art.* An arbor or trellis treated architecturally; a colonnade supporting an open roof of beams and poles only. **b** *Obs.* A balcony or raised stand.

‖**per gra'dus** (pûr grā'dŭs). [L.] Step by step.

per·hal'ide (pûr-hăl'īd; -ĭd; -hā'lĭd; -lĭd; 157), *n. Chem.* A halide containing a relatively high proportion of halogen.

per·hal'o·gen (-hăl'ō-jĕn; -hā'lō-), *adj.* [*per-* + *halogen.*] *Chem.* Containing a relatively high proportion of halogen.

per·haps' (pĕr-hăps'; *colloq., Amer., also* pĕr-ăps', *Brit.* prăps), *adv.* [*per* + pl. of *hap* chance.] **1.** Possibly but uncertainly; maybe; — qualifying a statement that something is or occurs; as, *perhaps* it will rain.

2. Possibly but somewhat doubtfully; it may be; — qualifying a predicating word or phrase; as, 40, *perhaps* 50, were there; *perhaps* too extreme a view.

3. By some chance; as may be the case; — used in a conditional or concessive clause; drink milk, unless, *perhaps*, you do not like it.

per·haps', *n.* Something possible, doubtful, or contingent; a mere or remote possibility; as, a future that depends on a *perhaps;* to worry about *perhapses;* hence [*often cap.*], a possible future life; as, the great *Perhaps.*

per·haz'ard (pĕr-hăz'ērd), *adv.* Perchance. *Archaic.*

per'hor·resce' (pûr'hŏr-rĕs'), *v. t.* [L. *perhorrescere*, fr. *per* (see PER-) + *horrescere* to shudder.] To have a horror of. *Rare.*

per·hy'dro- (pûr-hī'drō-), **perhydr-.** *Chem.* A combining form, *per-* + *hydro-*, denoting *combination with the maximum amount of hydrogen*, as in **per·hy'dro·an'thra·cene,** $C_{14}H_{24}$.

per·hy'dro·gen·ate (-hī'drō-jĕn-āt), *v. t. Chem.* To hydrogenate to the fullest extent. — **per·hy'dro·gen·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

pe'ri (pē'rĭ), *n.; pl.* PERIS (-rĭz). [Per. *pari* fairy, genius.] **1.** *Persian Myth.* An imaginary being, male or female, like an elf or fairy, descended from fallen angels, excluded from paradise till penance is accomplished. They were originally regarded as evil, but later as benevolent and beautiful.

2. A fairylike or elfiike creature; hence, by extension, a very beautiful person, esp. a woman.

per'i- (pĕr'ĭ-). A prefix, Greek *peri-*, from *peri* (see PER), meaning *all round, about, beyond*, as in *pericardium, period, Peripatetic*, used: **a** Adverbially, to signify: (1) *Around, about, round*, as in *periapt, perimeter, periphery.* (2) *Near*, as in *perigee, periastron.* (3) *Rare. Over; beyond; per-*; as in *periergy*; also, intensively, as in *perispherical.* **b** Prepositionally, chiefly in anatomical and pathological terms, to signify *around, enclosing, surrounding a* (specified) *part*, specifically in terms in *-itis* to signify *of or affecting the tissue surrounding a* (specified) *part*; — with nouns or adjectives, as in *pericranium, perineurium, perihepatic.* **c** *Chem.* See NAPHTHALENE. The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

periadenitis	**periesophagitis**	**periprostatic**
periamygdalitis	**perifistular**	**periprostatitis**
perianal	**perifoliary**	**peripyelephlebitis**
perianginocholitis	**perifollicular**	**peripyloric**
perianginoma	**perifolliculitis**	**perirectal**
periangitis	**perigangliitis**	**perirectitis**
periaortic	**periganglionic**	**perirenal**
periaortitis	**perigastric**	**perirhinal**
periappendicitis	**perigemmal**	**perisalpingitis**
periappendicular	**perigenital**	**perisclerotic**
periarterial	**periglandular**	**perisigmoiditis**
periarteritis	**perigland**	**perisinuitis**
periarthric	**periglossitis**	**perisinusitis**
periarthritis	**periglottic**	**perispermatitis**
periarticular	**perignathic**	**perisplanchnic**
periatrial	**perigonadial**	**perisplanchnitis**
periauricular	**perihepatic**	**perisplenetic**
periaxial	**perihernial**	**perisplenic**
periaxillary	**perihysteric**	**perisplenitis**
periaxonal	**perijejunitis**	**perispondylic**
peribranchial	**perilabyrinth**	**perispondylitis**
peribronchial	**perilabyrinthitis**	**peristaphyline**
peribronchiolar	**perilaryngeal**	**peristaphylitis**
peribronchiolitis	**perilaryngitis**	**peristrumitis**
peribronchitis	**perilenticular**	**peristrumous**
peribulbar	**perileptomentous**	**perisynovial**
pericaecal	**perilobar**	**perisyrinx**
pericaecitis	**perilymphangial**	**perithoracic**
pericanalicular	**perilymphangitis**	**perithyreoiditis**
pericapsular	**perimastitis**	**perithyroiditis**
pericecal	**perimedullary**	**peritonsillar**
pericecitis	**perineural**	**peritonsillitis**
pericellular	**perinuclear**	**peritracheal**
pericephalic	**pericesophageal**	**peritrochanteric**
pericerebral	**periomphalic**	**peritrochlear**
pericholangitis	**periophthalmic**	**peritumbilical**
pericholecystitis	**periophthalmitis**	**periungual**
perichorioidal	**perioral**	**periureteric**
perichoroidal	**periotic**	**periureteritis**
periclaustral	**periovular**	**periurethral**
pericolitis	**peripancreatic**	**periuterine**
pericolpitis	**peripancreatitis**	**periuvular**
periconchal	**peripapillary**	**perivaginal**
periconchitis	**peripenial**	**perivaginitis**
pericorneal	**peripericarditis**	**perivascular**
pericowperitis	**peripetalous**	**perivascularitis**
pericoxitis	**periphlebitic**	**perivenous**
pericristate	**periphlebitis**	**perivertebral**
periderdritic	**peripleural**	**perivesical**
periductal	**pleuritis**	**perivisceral**
periependymal	**peripolar**	**perivisceritis**
periesophageal	**periportal**	**perivitellin**
	periproctitis	**perivitelline**

per'i·ac'i·nal (pĕr'ĭ-ăs'ĭ-năl; -n'l), *adj.* Also **per'i·ac'i·nous** (-nŭs). [See PERI-; ACINUS.] *Anat.* Disposed around an acinus.

per'i·ac'tus (pĕr'ĭ-ăk'tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *periaktos* revolving.] *Gr. Theater.* At each side of the stage, a three-sided revolving apparatus painted with scenery.

per'i·anth (pĕr'ĭ-ănth), *n.* [F. *périanthe*, fr. NL. *perianthium*, fr. Gr. *peri* about + *anthos* flower.] *Bot.* **a** The external envelope of a flower; the floral leaves collectively, esp. when not differentiated into calyx and corolla, as in most monocotyledons. **b** In certain liverworts, a protective envelope surrounding the archegonium or archegonia. — **per'i·an'thi·al** (-ăn'thĭ-ăl), *adj.*

per'i·an'thi·um (-ăn'thĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] A perianth.

per'i·ap'i·cal (-ăp'ĭ-kăl; -ā'pĭ-), *adj.* [*peri-* + *apical.*] *Anat.* Around the apex of the root of a tooth.

per'i·apt (pĕr'ĭ-ăpt), *n.* [F. *périapte*, fr. Gr. *periapton*, fr. *periaptos* hung about, fr. *periaptein* to hang about, fr. *peri* about + *haptein* to tie.] A charm worn as a protection against disease or mischief; an amulet.

Per'i·arc'tic (-ärk'tĭk), *adj. Biogeog.* Holarctic.

per'i·a·re'um (pĕr'ĭ-ȧ-rē'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *peri-* + Gr. *Arēs* Mars.] = PERIMARTIUM.

per'i·as'tral (-ăs'trăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the periastron; among or around the stars.

per'i·as'tron (-trŏn), *n.* Also **per'i·as'trum** (-trŭm). [NL., fr. *peri-* + Gr. *astron*. a star.] *Astron.* That point in the real orbit of a binary at which the stars are nearest together.

per'i·blas'tic (-blăs'tĭk), *adj.* **a** *Biol.* Of or pert. to the periblast. **b** *Embryol.* Undergoing superficial segmentation.

per'i·blas'tu·la (-blăs'tū-lȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* A blastula resulting from superficial segmentation of a centrolecithal egg.

per'i·blem (pĕr'ĭ-blĕm), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. *periblēma* anything put around one.] *Bot.* The zone of primary meristem lying between the dermatogen and the plerome in the growing points of stems and roots; primary or nascent cortex.

pe·rib'o·los (pĕ-rĭb'ō-lŏs), **pe·rib'o·lus** (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LOI (-loĭ), -LI (-lĭ). [Gr. *peribolos* (whence LL. *peribolus*), fr. *peribolos*, adj., going round.] In ancient architecture, an enclosed court, esp. about a temple; also, the wall of such a court.

per'i·car'di·al (pĕr'ĭ-kär'dĭ-ăl), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* Of or pertaining to the pericardium; situated around the heart.

pericardial cavity. *Zool.* The pericardium of an invertebrate.

pericardial fluid. See PERICARDIUM.

pericardial septum. *Zool.* In insects, a membrane separating the pericardium from the main body cavity. It is formed in part by transverse muscles, the alary muscles.

pericardial sinus *or* **space.** = PERICARDIAL CAVITY.

per'i·car'di·o- (pĕr'ĭ-kär'dĭ-ō-), **per'i·car'di-** (-dĭ-). *Med. & Surg.* A combining form for *pericardium*, denoting also in adjectives *pericardial and*, as in **per'i·car'di·o·me'di·as'ti·ni'tis,** inflammation of the mediastinum and pericardium. For words below see the word or element with which *pericardio, pericardi-*, is combined.

pericardicentesis	**pericardiophrenic**	**pericardiosymphysis**
pericardiectomy	**pericardiopleural**	**pericardiotomy**
pericardiocentesis	**pericardiorrhaphy**	**pericardotomy**

per'i·car'di·ol'y·sis (pĕr'ĭ-kär'dĭ-ŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See PERICARDIUM; -LYSIS.] The surgical release of adhesions between the visceral and parietal layers of the pericardium.

per'i·car·di'tis (-kär-dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pericardium* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the pericardium. — **per'i·car·dit'ic** (-dĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

-per'i·car·di'tis (-pĕr'ĭ-kär-dī'tĭs). [NL.] A combining form of *pericarditis*, denoting *pericarditis attended by a* (specified) *complication*, as in pyo*pericarditis.*

per'i·car'di·um (pĕr'ĭ-kär'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *perikardion*, fr. *perikardios* about or near the heart, fr. *peri* about + *kardia* heart. See PERI-; HEART.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* The conical sac of serous membrane which encloses the heart and the roots of the great blood vessels of vertebrates. It consists of an outer fibrous coat which loosely invests the heart and is prolonged on the outer surface of the great vessels (except the inferior vena cava) and a double inner serous coat, one layer of which is closely adherent to the heart, while the other lines the inner surface of the outer coat. In the space thus left there is the serous **pericardial fluid,** in which the heart moves with little friction.

2. *Zool.* In many invertebrates, a cavity or space containing the heart. It represents in many cases a portion of the coelom. In arthropods it is a part of the hemocoele (see COELOM) and contains blood, which passes directly from it into the heart through the ostia in the walls of the latter.

-per'i·car'di·um (-pĕr'ĭ-kär'dĭ-ŭm). [NL.] A combining form of *pericardium*, denoting *presence of a* (specified) *thing in the pericardium*, as in chylo*pericardium*, pneumo*pericardium.*

per'i·carp (pĕr'ĭ-kärp), *n.* [Gr. *perikarpion*, fr. *peri* around + *karpos* fruit; cf. F. *péricarpe.*] *Bot.* The ripened and variously modified walls of the ovary. The pericarp may be thin and foliaceous or membranaceous, as in the legume and most capsules; fleshy, as in berries; or hard or bony, as in nuts. It sometimes exhibits three distinct structural layers, the *endocarp, mesocarp* (sarcocarp) and *epicarp.* See ENDOCARP, *Illust.*; FRUIT, *Illust.* — **per'i·car'pi·al** (-kär'pĭ-ăl), *adj.* — **per'i·car'pic** (-pĭk), *adj.*

per'i·car·poi'dal (-kär·poi'dăl; -d'l), *adj.* [*pericarp* + *-oid* + *-al.*] *Bot.* Resembling a pericarp.

per'i·ce·ment'al (-sē·mĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Around the cement layer of a tooth.

per'i·ce·men'tum (-sē·mĕn'tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *peri-* + *cementum.*] The connective-tissue membrane covering the cement layer of a tooth. — **per'i·cem'en·ti'tis** (-sĕm'ĕn-tī'tĭs), *n.*

per'i·cen'ter, per'i·cen'tre (-sĕn'tĕr), *n. Astron.* That point in the orbit of a revolving body nearest the center of gravity about which the body moves. Cf. PERIHELION.

per'i·cen'tral (-trăl), *adj.* Borne or situated around a center.

pericentral cell. *Bot.* An auxiliary cell.

per'i·cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk), *adj.* **1.** Pericentral.

2. *Geol.* Deposited from and around a center, as the layers of lava or tuff about a volcanic orifice.

per'i·chae'ti·um (-kē'shĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -TIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. *peri-* + Gr. *chaitē* flowing hair, foliage.] Also **per'i·chaete** or **per'i·chete** (pĕr'ĭ-kēt). *Bot.* In bryophytes, an enveloping sheath, esp. a cluster of modified leaves (bracts) surrounding the sex organs or, later, the seta (sporophyte) of mosses. — **per'i·chae'tial** (-kē'shăl), *adj.*

per'i·chon'dri·um (-kŏn'drĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DRIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. *peri-* + Gr. *chondros* cartilage.] *Anat.* The membrane of fibrous connective tissue that invests a cartilage except at joints. — **per'i·chon'dral** (-drăl), *adj.* — **per'i·chon'dri·al** (-kŏn'drĭ-ăl), *adj.* — **per'i·chon·dri'tis** (-kŏn-drī'tĭs), *n.*

per'i·chord (pĕr'ĭ-kôrd), *n.* The sheath of the notochord.

per'i·chor'dal (-kôr'dăl; -d'l), *adj. Zool.* Around the notochord.

per'i·cho·re'sis (-kō-rē'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *perichōrēsis* rotation.] *Theol.* = CIRCUMINCESSION.

pe·rich'y·lous (pĕ·rĭk'ĭ-lŭs), *adj.* [*peri-* + Gr. *chylos* juice.] *Bot.* Having the water-storage cells below the epidermis, external to the chlorenchyma; — applied to various fleshy-leaved plants, as bromeliads, the mangrove, etc. Cf. ENDOCHYLOUS.

per'i·cla'di·um (pĕr'ĭ-klā'dĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *peri-* + Gr. *klados* branch.] *Bot.* A sheathing petiole or base of a leaf. *Rare.*

per'i·clase (pĕr'ĭ-klās), **per'i·cla'site** (-klā'sīt), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. *klan* to break.] *Mineral.* Native magnesia, MgO, in granular forms or isometric crystals. H., 6. Sp. gr., 3.67–3.90.

Per'i·cle'an (pĕr'ĭ-klē'ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Pericles; designating, or pert. to, his age, when Athens was at her highest material and intellectual state.

Per'i·cles (pĕr'ĭ-klēz), *n.* [L., fr. *Periklēs.*] The usual title, and hero, of a play, *Pericles, Prince of Tyre* (1608?), which is partly Shakespeare's. See 1st MARINA.

per'i·cli'nal (pĕr'ĭ-klī'năl; -n'l), *adj.* [Gr. *periklinēs* sloping on all sides + *-al.*] **1.** *Bot.* Parallel with the circumference; — opposed to *anticlinal.*

2. *Geol.* = QUAQUAVERSAL.

— **per'i·cli'nal·ly,** *adv.*

periclinal chimera. *Bot.* A chimera in which the tissues of one element completely encircle those of the other.

per'i·cline (pĕr'ĭ-klīn), *n.* [Gr. *periklinēs* sloping on all sides, fr. *peri* around + *klinein* to incline.] *Mineral.* A variety of albite occurring in white opaque crystals elongated in the direction of the macrodiagonal axis. These crystals are often twins with this axis as twinning axis, hence this method of twinning is called **pericline twinning.**

per'i·clin'i·um (-klĭn'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *peri-* + Gr. *klinē* a bed.] *Bot.* The involucre in composite plants. *Rare.*

pe·ric'li·tate (pĕ·rĭk'lĭ-tāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *periclitatus*, past part. of *periclitari.* See PERIL.] To expose or to be exposed to danger; to put or to be in a perilous situation. — **pe·ric'li·ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*

pe·ric'o·pe (pĕ·rĭk'ō-pē), *n.* [LL., section of a book, fr. Gr., *perikopē*, fr. *peri* around + *koptein* to cut.] A selection or extract from a book; esp., *Eccl.*, a selection from the Bible, appointed to be read in the churches or used as a text for a sermon. — **per'i·cop'ic** (pĕr'ĭ-kŏp'ĭk), *adj.* — **pe·ric'o·pal** (pĕ·rĭk'ō-păl), *adj.*

per'i·cra'ni·um (pĕr'ĭ-krā'nĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *perikranion*, neut. adj., round the skull.] **a** *Anat.* The external periosteum of the skull. **b** Humorously, the head or brain, esp. as the seat of thought. — **per'i·cra'ni·al** (-ăl), *adj.* — **per'i·cra·ni'tis** (-krā-nī'tĭs), *n.*

per'i·blast (pĕr'ĭ-blăst), *adj.* [See PERI-; -BLAST.] *Biol.* = PERIPLAST **b** & **c.**

per'i·car'di·a, *n. pl.* of PERICARDIUM.

per'i·car'di·ac (-kär'dĭ-ăk), *adj.* = PERICARDIAL.

per'i·car·di'a·co·phren'ic (-kär-dĭ'ȧ-kō-frĕn'ĭk), *adj.* = PERICARDIOPHRENIC.

per'i·car'pi·um (-kär'pĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -PIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* = PERICARP.

per'i·ce·men'to·cle'si·a (-sē-mĕn'tō-klē'zhĭ·ȧ; -zhȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also **per'i·cle'si·a.** [NL.] = PERIODONTOCLASIA.

pe·ric'li·ta'tor, *n.* One who takes grave risks. *Obs.*

per'i·crane, *n.* [F. *péricrâne.*] The pericranium. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

per'i·cra'ny, *n.* Pericranium.

Pe'ri·cu' (pē'rē-kōō'), *n.* See WAICURIAN.

per·fume·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

per·fum'er·ess (pĕr-fūm'ĕr-ĕs; 119), *n.* See -ESS.

per·fur'nish, *v. t.* [F. *parfournir.*] To perform; also, to furnish. *Obs.*

Per'ga·ma, Per'gam, Per'ga·mo. Vars. of BERGAMA.

per'ga·myn (pûr'gȧ-mĭn), *n.* = PARCHMENT PAPER. [of PARGANA.]

per·gan'a, per·gun'nah. Vars.

perge (pûrj), *v. t.* [L. *pergere*, imper. *perge.*] To go on; to continue. *Obs.*

per·hap', *adv.* Perhaps. *Obs.*

per·hy'dro·gen·ize (pûr·hī'drō-jĕn-īz), *v. t.* = PERHYDROGENATE.

per'i·ag'ua (pĕr'ĭ-ăg'wȧ). Var. of PIRAGUA.

per'i·an'the·ous (-ăn'thē-ŭs), *adj. Bot.* Perianthial. *Obs.*

per'i·as'ter (-ăs'tĕr), *n.* = PERIASTRON. [PIRAGUA.]

per'i·au'ger (-ô'gĕr). Var. of

pe·ric′u·lant (pĕ·rĭk′ū·lănt), *adj.* [L. *periculans*, pres. part.] Being in danger. *Rare.*

‖**pe·ri′cu·lum** (pĕ·rĭk′ū·lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lä). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Danger; peril; risk.

per′i·cy′cle (pĕr′ĭ·sī′k'l), *n.* [Gr. *perikyklos* spherical, round about. See PERI-; CYCLE.] *Bot.* A thin layer of parenchymatous or sclerenchymatous cells immediately surrounding the stele in most plants. The layer consists of one to several rows, in trees often discontinuous, forming groups of cells. It separates the primary phloem from the endodermis or (if the endodermis is lacking) from the cortex. See BAST, 2; STEM, *Illust.*

per′i·cy′cloid (-sī′kloid), *n. Math.* The epicycloidal curve traced by a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls on a smaller fixed circle, the contact being internal.

per′i·cy′clone (-sī′klōn), *n.* [*peri-* + *cyclone.*] *Meteorol.* The boundary line or ring of slightly rising pressure that usually precedes and partly surrounds a cyclonic storm area. — **per′i·cy·clon′ic** (-sī·klŏn′ĭk), *adj.*

per′i·cys′ti·um (pĕr′ĭ·sĭs′tĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *peri-* + *cyst-* + *-ium.*] *Anat.* The vascular and connective tissues surrounding a cyst or bladder. — **per′i·cys′tic** (-tĭk), *adj.* — **pe′ri·cys·ti′tis** (-sĭs·tī′tĭs), *n.*

per′i·cy′ti·al (-sīsh′ĭ·ăl; -sĭt′ĭ·ăl), *adj. Anat.* Situated around a cell; pericellular.

per′i·derm (pĕr′ĭ·dûrm), *n.* [*peri-* + *-derm.*] **1.** *Bot.* The cortical tissue, which forms the outer bark, derived from growth of the phellogen. Its inner portion is phelloderm, its outer phellem, or cork.

2. *Zool.* The perisarc of a hydroid.

— **per′i·der′mal** (-dûr′măl), **per′i·der′mic** (-mĭk), *adj.*

Per′i·der′mi·um (pĕr′ĭ·dûr′mĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *peri-* + Gr. *derma* skin.] *Bot.* **a** A form genus of rust fungi (Uredinales imperfecti) having only the pycnial and aecial stages, characterized by the irregularly split or torn peridium. Many fungi formerly included in this genus have, since the discovery of their telial stages, been placed in various other genera, as *Cronartium, Coleosporium,* etc. **b** [*not cap.*] A rust of this genus.

per′i·desm (pĕr′ĭ·dĕz′m), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. *desmē* bundle.] *Bot.* The conjunctive tissue about a vascular bundle in astelic stems. — **per′i·des′mic** (-dĕz′mĭk), *adj.*

per′i·des′mi·um (-dĕz′mĭ·ŭm; -dēs′mĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *peridesmos* belt, fr. *peri* around + *desmos* band.] *Anat.* The areolar tissue surrounding a ligament. — **per′i·des·mi′tis** (-dĕz·mī′tĭs; -dēs-), *n.*

pe·rid′i·al (pĕ·rĭd′ĭ·ăl), *adj. Bot.* Of or pertaining to a peridium.

per′i·di·as′to·le (pĕr′ĭ·dĭ·ăs′tō·lē), *n. Physiol.* The interval between the systole and the diastole of the heart. — **per′i·di′as·tol′ic** (-dī′ăs·tŏl′ĭk), *adj.*

per′i·did′y·mis (pĕr′ĭ·dĭd′ĭ·mĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The tunica albuginea of the testicle.

per′i·did′y·mi′tis (-mī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the perididymis.

pe·rid′i·i·form′ (pĕ·rĭd′ĭ·ĭ·fôrm′), *adj. Bot.* Of the form of a peridium.

Per′i·din′i·a′ce·ae (pĕr′ĭ·dĭn′ĭ·ā′sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Peridinium,* type genus.] *Bot.* A family of unicellular flagellates (peridinians) typifying the order Peridiniales, having a shell made up of cellulose plates often beautifully sculptured. **Per′i·din′i·um** (-dĭn′ĭ·ŭm) is the type genus. — **per′i·din′i·a′ceous** (-ā′shŭs), *adj.*

Per′i·din′i·a′les (pĕr′ĭ·dĭn′ĭ·ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *peridinēs* whirled around, fr. *peridinein* to whirl around.] *Bot.* An order equiv. to *Peridiniaceae.* See PERIDINIAN, *n.* — **per′i·din′i·al** (-dĭn′ĭ·ăl; 159), *adj.*

per′i·din′i·an (-dĭn′ĭ·ăn), *adj. Bot.* Of or pertaining to the Peridiniaceae.

per′i·din′i·an, *n.* [See PERIDINIUM.] *Biol.* Any of certain unicellular flagellates which often form a large part of the marine microplankton; a dinoflagellate. They are of various shapes, usually with characteristic furrows, yellow-brown chromatophores, and a sculptured cellulose shell which is sometimes winged or has hornlike processes. These organisms are variously classified, commonly as a class (*Peridiniaeae*) of algae.

Per′i·di·ni′e·ae (pĕr′ĭ·dĭ·nī′ē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A group, usually treated as a class of algae, comprising the peridinians. See PERIDINIAN, *n.*; cf. DINOFLAGELLATA.

Per′i·di·ni′i·dae (-nĭ′ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PERIDINIACEAE.] *Zool.* A family of dinoflagellates, more or less equiv. to *Peridiniaceae.*

Per′i·din′i·um (pĕr′ĭ·dĭn′ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *peridinēs* whirled around.] *Zool.* A widely distributed genus of dinoflagellates found chiefly in the sea but also in fresh water, having a shell made up of distinct plates. It is the type of the family **Per′i·din′i·dae** (-ĭ·dē). — **per′i·din′id** (pĕr′ĭ·dĭn′ĭd), *adj. & n.*

per′i·di′o·lum (pĕr′ĭ·dī′ō·lŭm), *n.; pl.* -OLA (-lä). [NL., dim. fr. *peridium.*] Also **pe·rid′i·ole** (pĕ·rĭd′ĭ·ōl). *Bot.* In fungi of the family Nidulariaceae, any of the lenticular bodies containing the spores situated within the peridium, either free or attached. See NIDULARIA, *Illust.*

pe·rid′i·um (pĕ·rĭd′ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ä). [NL., fr. Gr. *pēridion,* dim. of *pēra* leathern pouch, wallet.] *Bot.* The outer envelope or coating of the sporophore in many fungi. It is most typical in the Gasteromycetes, as the puffballs, where it forms a tough cortical investment of the gleba, often in two layers. In the Uredinales it is the layer of sterile hyphae surrounding an aecium.

per′i·dot (pĕr′ĭ·dŏt), *n.* [F. *péridot,* of unknown origin.] **1.** A deep yellowish-green variety of chrysolite.

2. The color woodbine green.

per′i·dot′ic (pĕr′ĭ·dŏt′ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to peridot.

per′i·do′tite (pĕr′ĭ·dō′tīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *péridotite.* See PERIDOT.] *Petrog.* Any of a group of granitoid igneous rocks, usually occurring in dikes or small intrusive bodies, composed of olivine (chrysolite) and commonly other ferromagnesian minerals, but with little or no feldspar. — **per′i·do·tit′ic** (-dō·tĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

per′i·e·ge′sis (-ē·jē′sĭs), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *periēgēsis.*] Description of a region; also, a tour. — **per′i·e·get′ic** (-ē·jĕt′ĭk), *adj.*

per′i·e·le′sis (-ē·lē′sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *periellēsis* wrapping round.] *Medieval Music.* A long ligature or melodic phrase sung to one syllable, towards the close of a melody.

per′i·en·ceph′a·li′tis (-ĕn·sĕf′ă·lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of the pia mater.

per′i·en·ter′ic (-ĕn·tĕr′ĭk), *adj. Zool.* **a** Around the enteron. **b** Pertaining to the perienteron.

per′i·en′ter·i′tis (pĕr′ĭ·ĕn′tĕr·ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PERI-; ENTERITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the intestines.

per′i·en′ter·on (pĕr′ĭ·ĕn′tĕr·ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A perivisceral cavity derived from the blastocoele.

per′i·gas·tri′tis (-găs·trī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the stomach.

per′i·gas′tru·la (-găs′trōō·lä), *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* A gastrula developed from a periblastula. — **per′i·gas′tru·lar** (-lĕr), *adj.* — **per′i·gas′tru·la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.*

per′i·ge′al (-jē′ăl), **per′i·ge′an** (-jē′ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to perigee.

perigean tides. Those spring tides which occur soon after the moon passes her perigee.

per′i·gee (pĕr′ĭ·jē), *n.* [F. and NL.; F. *périgée,* fr. NL. *perigeum,* fr. Gr. *perigeios* around the earth, fr. *peri* near + *gē* the earth.] *Astron.* That point in the orbit of the moon (or, rarely, of other celestial bodies) nearest to the earth; — opposed to *apogee.*

per′i·gen′e·sis (-jĕn′ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Dynamic theory of reproduction. *Haeckel*

per′i·ge′um (pĕr′ĭ·jē′ŭm), *n.* [NL.] Perigee. *Now Rare.*

per′i·gloe′a (pĕr′ĭ·glē′ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *peri-* + *-gloea.*] *Bot.* The gelatinous covering of a diatom.

per′i·glot′tis (pĕr′ĭ·glŏt′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *peri-* + Gr. *glōtta* tongue.] *Anat.* The mucous membrane covering the tongue.

per′i·gon (pĕr′ĭ·gŏn), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. *gōnia* angle.] A round angle.

per′i·gone (pĕr′ĭ·gōn), *n.* [F. *périgone,* fr. NL. *perigonium,* fr. *peri-* + Gr. *gonē* productive organs.] **a** *Bot.* Perianth. **b** *Zool.* Perigonium.

per′i·go′ni·um (-gō′nĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NIA (-ä). [NL.] *Biol.* **a** *Bot.* A perianth; specif., in bryophytes, the involucre or cluster of bracts surrounding the antheridia. Cf. PERICHAETIUM. **b** *Zool.* A sac surrounding the generative bodies in the gonophore of a hydroid. — **per′i·go′ni·al** (-gō′nĭ·ăl), *adj.*

Pé′ri′gord′ pie (pā′rē′gôr′). [From *Périgord,* a former division of France.] A partridge pie flavored with truffles.

per′i·graph (pĕr′ĭ·grăf; 83), *n.* [Gr. *perigraphē* outline.] **1.** An inscription or marking around something; also, a careless delineation.

2. *Anthropol.* A small tracing instrument used in drawing outlines of bones.

— **per′i·graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), *adj. Rare.*

per′i·gyn′i·um (pĕr′ĭ·jĭn′ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ä). [NL. See PERIGYNOUS.] *Bot.* **a** In bryophytes, a structure surrounding the archegonium or resulting embryo (sporophyte), as: (1) In liverworts, the marsupium. (2) In mosses, the involucral bracts. **b** In sedges of the genus *Carex,* the saclike bract subtending the pistillate flower, becoming in fruit a flask-shaped envelope or utricle investing the achene. See CAREX, *Illust.* — **per′i·gyn′i·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

pe·rig′y·nous (pĕ·rĭj′ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [NL. *perigynus.* See PERI-; -GYNOUS.] *Bot.* Borne on a ring or cup of the torus surrounding the pistil, as the stamens or petals; having stamens and petals so situated, as certain flowers, notably those of the peach, plum, and cherry. In perigynous flowers the petals and stamens are generally adnate to the calyx, so that they appear to be situated upon it. — **pe·rig′y·ny** (-nĭ), *n.*

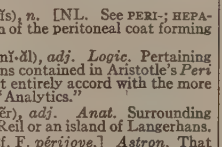

Section of Perigynous Flowers.

per′i·he′li·on (pĕr′ĭ·hē′lĭ·ŏn), *n.; pl.* -HELIA (-hē′lĭ·ä). [NL., fr. *peri-* + Gr. *hēlios* the sun.] *Astron.* That point of the orbit of a planet or comet which is nearest to the sun; — opposed to *aphelion.* — **per′i·he′li·al** (-ăl), **per′i·he′li·an** (-ăn), *adj.*

per′i·hep′a·ti′tis (-hĕp′ä·tī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PERI-; HEPATITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the peritoneal coat forming the capsule of the liver.

per′i·her·me′ni·al (-hûr·mē′nĭ·ăl), *adj. Logic.* Pertaining to the doctrine of propositions contained in Aristotle's *Peri Hermēneias,* which does not entirely accord with the more canonical teachings of the "Analytics."

per′i·in′su·lar (pĕr′ĭ·ĭn′sū·lĕr), *adj. Anat.* Surrounding an island, esp. the island of Reil or an island of Langerhans.

per′i·jove (pĕr′ĭ·jōv), *n.* [Cf. F. *périjove.*] *Astron.* That point in the orbit of a satellite of Jupiter nearest the planet's center.

per′i·kar′y·on (-kăr′ĭ·ŏn), *n.; pl.* -KARYA (-ä). [NL. See PERI-; KARYO-.] *Anat.* The body of a nerve cell exclusive of the nucleus.

per′il (pĕr′ĭl), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *periculum, periclum;* akin to L. *peritus* experienced, skilled, Gr. *peira* a trial, experiment, *peiran* to attempt, and ult. to E. FARE. Cf. EMPIRIC, EXPERIENCE, FEAR, PIRATE.] **1.** The situation or the state of being in impending or threatening danger; exposure of one's person, property, health, morals, or the like to the risk of being injured, destroyed or lost; a position of jeopardy; as, in constant *peril* of death; to court *peril;* a time of moral *peril.*

2. Something that imperils life, property, etc. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* A perilous matter or undertaking. **b** A cause or source of danger; a risk; as, to lessen the *perils* of the streets; the yellow *peril;* an aviator's indifference to *perils.*

3. Risk of incurring a penalty or of suffering unhappy consequences in saying or doing something, esp. something which is prohibited; — used often in asseverations, threats, etc.; as, by my soul's *peril.* *Archaic & Poetic.*

Missed the way, boy, say not that on your *peril.* *Keats.*
That I speak the truth, my *peril* be my proof. *Byron.*

Syn. — See DANGER. **Ant.** — Safety, security.

per′il (pĕr′ĭl), *v. t.;* -ILED (-ĭld) or -ILLED; -IL·ING or -IL·LING. To expose to danger; to hazard; risk; as, to *peril* one's life. — *v. i.* To be in peril. *Milton.*

Pe·ril′la (pĕ·rĭl′ä), *n.* [NL., appar. fr. Sp. *perilla,* dim. of *pera* pear. See PEAR.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic mints having four didynamous stamens, a bilabiate fruiting calyx, and rugose nutlets. *P. frutescens crispa,* the beefsteak plant, is cultivated for its variegated foliage, resembling coleus.

per′il·ous (pĕr′ĭ·lŭs), *adj.* [OF. *perillous, perilleus* (F. *périlleux*), fr. L. *periculosus.* See PERIL; cf. PARLOUS.] **1.** Full of, attended with, or involving, peril; dangerous; hazardous; as, a *perilous* undertaking.

2. Capable of inflicting harm or injury; dangerous; dreadful. Cf. PARLOUS, 2.

For I am *perilous* with a knife in hand. *Chaucer.*

— **per′il·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **per′il·ous·ness,** *n.*

perils of the sea. *Insurance.* Perils or risks proximately resulting from the dangers peculiarly involved in sea navigation; sea risks.

perils of war. *Marine Insurance.* The war hazards specifically assumed under a marine policy.

per′i·lymph (pĕr′ĭ·lĭmf), *n. Anat.* The fluid between the membranous and bony labyrinths of the ear.

per′i·lym·phat′ic (-lĭm·făt′ĭk), *adj.* **a** Pertaining to, or containing, perilymph. **b** Perilymphangial.

per′i·mar′ti·um (-mär′shĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *peri-* + L. *Mars, Martis,* Mars.] *Astron.* That apsis of the orbit of a satellite of Mars nearest the planet.

per′i·med′ul·lar′y zone (-mĕd′ŭ·lĕr′ĭ; -mē·dŭl′ä·rĭ). *Bot.* The area immediately surrounding the pith in plants.

per·im′e·ter (pĕ·rĭm′ē·tĕr), *n.* [L. *perimetros,* fr. Gr. *perimetros,* fr. *peri* around + *metron* measure; cf. F. *périmètre.*] **1.** *Geom.* The whole outer boundary of a body or figure, or the measure of the same.

2. Periphery or outline; also, *Rare,* surrounding space.

3. a *Optics.* An instrument for examining the discriminative powers of different parts of the retina. It may consist of an adjustable semicircular arm with a fixation point for the eye and variable stations for the visual stimuli. **b** A somewhat similar instrument used in studying auditory space perception.

per′i·met′ric (pĕr′ĭ·mĕt′rĭk), *adj.* Also **per′i·met′ri·cal** (-rĭ·kăl). Of or pertaining to the perimeter or perimetry. — **per′i·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

per′i·me′tric (-mē′trĭk), *adj.* [*peri-* + Gr. *mētra* uterus.] *Anat.* **a** Around or near the uterus. **b** Pertaining to the perimetrium.

per′i·me·tri′tis (pĕr′ĭ·mē·trī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PERI-; METRITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the peritoneum covering the uterus. — **per′i·me·trit′ic** (-trĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

per′i·me′tri·um (-mē′trĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *peri-* + Gr. *mētra* uterus.] *Anat.* The peritoneum covering the fundus and ventral and dorsal aspects of the uterus.

per·im′e·try (pĕ·rĭm′ē·trĭ), *n.* **1.** = PERIMETER, 1. *Rare.*

2. *Optics.* Use of the perimeter; measurement of the field of vision.

per′i·morph (pĕr′ĭ·môrf), *n.* [*peri-* + *-morph.*] *Mineral.* A crystal of one species enclosing one of another species. See ENDOMORPH. — **per′i·mor′phic** (-môr′fĭk), **per′i·mor′phous** (-môr′fŭs), *adj.* — **per′i·mor′phism** (-fĭz′m), *n.*

‖**per im′pos·si′bi·le** (pûr ĭm′pŏ·sĭb′ĭ·lē). [L.] *Logic.* See REDUCTIO AD IMPOSSIBILE.

per′i·my′e·li′tis (pĕr′ĭ·mī′ē·lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Spinal meningitis.

per′i·my′si·um (-mĭzh′ĭ·ŭm; -mĭz′ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -SIA (-ä). [NL., fr. *peri-* + Gr. *mys* muscle.] *Anat.* The connective-tissue sheath that surrounds a muscle and sends partitions inward that form sheaths for the bundles of muscle fibers; now, commonly, the portion sheathing the bundles, the external sheath of the whole muscle being called the *epimysium.* — **per′i·my′si·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

per′ine (pĕr′ĭn), *n.* [*peri-* + *-ine* as in *intine, extine.*] *Bot.* The perinium.

per′i·ne′al (pĕr′ĭ·nē′ăl), *adj. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the perineum.

per′i·ne′o- (pĕr′ĭ·nē′ō-). A combining form for *perineum,* as in **per′i·ne′o·cele, per′i·ne′o·plas′ty, per′i·ne·or′rhaphy, per′i·ne·os′to·my, per′i·ne′o·syn′the·sis, per′i·ne·ot′o·my** (see -CELE; -PLASTY, etc.); denoting also in adjectives *perineal and,* as in **per′i·ne′o·scro′tal,** perineal and scrotal, **per′i·ne′o·vag′i·nal, per′i·ne′o·vul′var.**

per′i·ne′o·plas′tic (-plăs′tĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to perineoplasty.

per′i·neph′ric (pĕr′ĭ·nĕf′rĭk), *adj. Anat.* **a** Of or pertaining to the perinephrium. **b** Circumrenal; perirenal.

per′i·ne·phri′tis (-nĕ·frī′tĭs; nĕ·frī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PERI-; NEPHRITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the connective tissue round the kidney. — **per′i·ne·phrit′ic** (-frĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

per′i·neph′ri·um (pĕr′ĭ·nĕf′rĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The capsule of connective and fatty tissue about the kidney. — **per′i·neph′ral** (-răl), **per′i·neph′ri·al** (-rĭ·ăl), *adj.*

per′i·nep·tu′ni·um (-nĕp·tū′nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *peri-* + L. *Neptunus* Neptune.] *Astron.* That point of the orbit of Neptune's satellite nearest the planet.

per′i·ne′um (pĕr′ĭ·nē′ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NEA (-ä). [NL., fr. Gr. *perinaion, perineos, perinos,* fr. *peri* (see PERI-) + *inaō, ineō, inoō,* I evacuate, purge; akin to Skr. *iṇ̣ṇāti* he impels, pours out, discharges.] *Anat.* **a** The region included in the outlet of the pelvis, and traversed by the urinogenital passages and the rectum. **b** The superficial region between the thighs, including the anus and more or less of the genitalia. **c** More narrowly, the area between the anus and the genitalia. **d** *Obstet.* The area between the anus and the vagina.

per′i·neu′ri·um (-nū′rĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ä). [NL., fr. *peri-* + Gr. *neuron* a nerve.] *Anat.* The connective-tissue sheath that surrounds a bundle, or funiculus, of nerve fibers. Cf. NERVE, *n.*, 2. — **per′i·neu′ri·al** (-ăl), *adj.* — **per′i·neu·ri′tis** (-nū·rī′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *perineurium* + *-itis.*]

‖**per in′for·tu′ni·um** (pûr ĭn′fôr·tū′nĭ·ŭm). [L.] *Law.* By misadventure, or accident; — said of a homicide happening, without intent, in the course of a lawful act.

pe·rin′i·um (pĕ·rĭn′ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL. See PERINE.] *Bot.* The sculptured outer coat of pollen grains.

‖**per in′te·rim** (pûr ĭn′tē·rĭm). [L.] For the meantime.

per′i·oc′u·lar (pĕr′ĭ·ŏk′ū·lĕr), *adj. Anat.* Surrounding the eyeball, but within the orbit.

pe′ri·od (pē′rĭ·ŭd), *n.* [F. *période,* fr. L. *periodus,* fr. Gr. *periodos* a going round, a way round, a circumference, a period of time, fr. *peri* round, about + *hodos* a way. See PERI-; CEDE.] **1.** Length of existence; duration. *Obs.*

To make plants more lasting than their ordinary *period.* *Bacon.*

2. A point of time marking a termination as of a course or an activity; an end. "The consciousness that superhuman strain was no longer required had put a *period* to her power to continue it." *Hardy.*

3. The termination or completion of a revolution, cycle, series of events, single event, or act; hence, a limit; a bound; an end; a conclusion; a termination.

So spake the archangel Michael; then paused,
As at the world's great *period.* *Milton.*
This is the *period* of my ambition. *Shak.*

POISONOUS PLANTS

POISON HEMLOCK
(*Conium maculatum*)

NUX VOMICA

POISON IVY
(*Toxicodendron radicans*)

WATER HEMLOCK
(*Cicuta maculata*)

LOCO WEED
(*Astragalus mollissimus*)

POKEWEED

BLACK NIGHTSHADE

JIMSON WEED

CASTOR-OIL PLANT

POISON SUMAC

OPIUM POPPY

MAYAPPLE

SHEEP LAUREL

MONKSHOOD

DEATH CAMASS

BELLADONNA

FOXGLOVE

HENBANE

MESCAL
(*Lophophora williamsii*)

HEMP

UPAS
(*Antiaris toxicaria*)

COPYRIGHT, 1934, G. & C. MERRIAM CO.

4. A portion or division of time. Specif.: **a** A portion of time as limited and determined by some recurring phenomenon, as by the completion of a revolution of a heavenly body; a division of time, as a series of years, months, or days in which something is completed, and ready to recommence and go on in the same order; a cycle; tidal *periods;* the annual *period* of Uranus. **b** One of the chronological divisions as of a course, a development, a life; a stage; as, to mark the *periods* of Shakespeare's career; the *period* of incubation in a disease. **c** A time of indefinite length but of distinctive and usually specified character; a spell; as, to have *periods* of exhaustion of power, or of inactivity; a *period* of cool weather. **d** An extent of time regarded as an epoch or era in the history of civilization, a race, an art, or the like; an age; as, the Reformation *period;* art in the Victorian *period;* furniture of the Empire *period.*
5. *Obs.* Hence: **a** A consummation; final outcome. **b** A peroration. **c** A stop; cessation. **d** Death. **e** The end or goal of a journey, of efforts, or the like. **f** A particular point in the progress of anything; a moment; an occasion. **g** The highest point; the culmination.
6. *Astron.* The time in which a planet or satellite revolves about its primary; as, the *period* of the earth.
7. *Educ.* One of the divisions of the academic day; the time appointed for a recitation or lecture or for study, physical training, luncheon, etc.; a class hour. See HOUR, *n.*, 11.
8. *Elec.* The time required by the pointer of an instrument to make one complete oscillation.
9. *Games.* A distinct portion of the duration of play, usually any of a number of equal portions, as, in polo, one of eight portions of 7½ minutes each, or, in hockey, one of three portions of twenty minutes each.
10. *Geol.* A division of geologic time longer than an epoch and included in an **era**; as, the Devonian *period.* See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
11. *Math.* **a** One of several similar sets of figures or terms usually marked by points or commas placed at regular intervals, as in numeration, in the extraction of roots, and in circulating decimals; a degree. **b** A magnitude p for which the equation $f(z \pm p) = f(z)$ holds for all values of z, as sin $(x + 360) = \sin x$. If it does not hold for any submultiple of p, the period is primitive.
12. *Med.* The time occupied by a disease in running its course; the time embracing the paroxysm and intermission of any one recurring attack; also, each distinguishable division of the total duration; as, the incubation *period.*
13. *Music.* A complete musical sentence, usually of eight or sixteen measures, consisting of two or more contrasting or complementary phrases, and ending with a cadence.

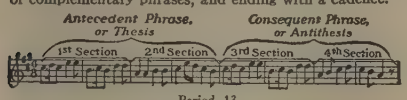

Period, 13.

14. *Naut.* The time occupied by a ship in making a single roll, as from starboard to port.
15. *Physical Chem.* **a** The half life of a radioactive element. **b** One of the divisions of the periodic table. See PERIODIC TABLE.
16. *Physics.* = CYCLIC CONSTANT.
17. *Physics & Elec.* The interval of time required for a periodic motion or phenomenon to complete a cycle and begin to repeat itself; as, the *period* of a pendulum or of an oscillatory or alternating current. The *period* in seconds equals one divided by the frequency in cycles per second.
18. *Physiol.* Menses; — usually in *pl.*
19. *Pros.* One of the rhythmical divisions of Greek poetry, composed of a group or series of two or more cola or of dicolic, tricolic, etc. verses.
20. *Punctuation.* The full pause with which the enunciation of a complete sentence closes.
21. *Punctuation.* The point [.] that marks the end of a complete declarative sentence, or of an abbreviated word and that is often used after paragraph or outline headings and after section numbers or letters as in library catalogues. A group, usually three, of these points is used to indicate suspension of matter or ellipsis from a quotation. These points in rows are used as leaders (which see).
22. *Rhet.* A complete sentence, from one full stop to another; esp., a well-proportioned, harmonious sentence of several clauses. "Devolved his rounded *periods.*" *Tennyson.* Also, specif., a periodic sentence.
— ***the period.*** The present or current time; also, the time under discussion.

pe'ri·od (pĕr'ĭ·ŭd), *v. i.* To bring or come to an end; conclude. *Obs.*

pe'ri·od, *adj.* **1.** Of or pert. to a period or periods (esp. sense 4 d); of, fashioned after, or bearing upon, the style prevalent in a particular period or periods; as, *period* furniture or costumes; a *period* house or room; a *period* revival.
2. Representing realistically a particular historical period; as, a *period* play or novel.

per·i'o·date (pûr·ī'ō·dāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of periodic acid.

pe'ri·od'ic (pĕr'ĭ·ŏd'ĭk), *adj.* [F. *périodique,* fr. L. *periodicus,* fr. Gr. *periodikos.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or performed in, a period, or regular revolution, of a heavenly body; as, a planet's *periodic* time or motion.
2. Characterized by periods; occurring at regular stated times; acting, happening, or appearing, at fixed intervals; loosely, recurring; intermittent; as, *periodic* epidemics.
3. Consisting of a series of stages or processes which is regularly repeated; as, a *periodic* vibration.
4. = PERIODICAL, 3. *Rare.*
5. Of or pertaining to a period, or extent of time.
6. *Rhet.* Of or pert. to a period; expressed in, or characterized by, periods, esp. periodic sentences; as, a *periodic* style.

per'i·od'ic (pûr'ĭ·ŏd'ĭk), *adj.* [*per-* + *iodic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating the highest oxygen acid of iodine, regarded as derived from the hypothetical heptoxide, I_2O_7, by union with varying amounts of water. The simpler varieties of periodic acid are distinguished as *ortho-,* H_5IO_6, *para-* (called also *ortho-*), H_4IO_6, *meso-,* H_3IO_5, and *meta-,* HIO_4. *Paraperiodic acid,* H_3IO_5, is a deliquescent crystalline compound formed by oxidation of iodates. *Metaperiodic acid,* HIO_4, is obtained as a white residue by heating the para acid. Salts are known of these two acids, of the meso acid, and of *dimesoperiodic acid,* $H_4I_2O_9$, one of three possible more complex periodic acids. Periodic acid and the periodates are strong oxidizers.

pe'ri·od'i·cal (pĕr'ĭ·ŏd'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** = PERIODIC, 1.
2. = PERIODIC, 2.
3. Published or appearing with a fixed interval (more than one day) between the issues or numbers; — said of magazines, reviews, etc.; also, publishing in, characteristic of, writing for, or connected with, such publications.
4. *Rhet.* = PERIODIC, 6. *Obs.*
— **pe'ri·od'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **pe'ri·od'i·cal·ness,** *n.*

pe'ri·od'i·cal (pĕr'ĭ·ŏd'ĭ·kăl), *n.* A magazine or other publication which appears at stated or regular intervals; — not applied to books published in parts, rarely to newspapers.

periodical cicada. The seventeen-year locust.

pe'ri·od'i·cal·ist (pĕr'ĭ·ŏd'ĭ·kăl·ĭst), *n.* One who publishes or writes for, a periodical. — **per'i·od'i·cal·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **per'i·od'i·cal·ize,** *v. i.*

periodical year. = ANOMALISTIC YEAR.

periodic comet. *Astron.* A comet that moves about the sun in an elliptic orbit.

periodic continued fraction. See CONTINUED FRACTION.

periodic current. *Elec.* A current whose strength or direction varies periodically.

periodic curve. *Math. & Physics.* A curve formed by the continued repetition of some part of itself, as the sinusoid; the graph of a periodic function.

A Periodic Curve.

periodic damping. *Elec.* See DAMPING (2).

periodic decimal. *Math.* A recurring decimal. It is equivalent to the ratio of two integers.

periodic duty. *Elec.* See DUTY, *n.*, 7.

periodic function. *Math.* A function whose value is not changed by increasing or decreasing its argument by any multiple of a constant, called the period; as, the trigonometric functions, since sin $(x \pm n.2\pi) = \sin x$, tan $(x \pm n\pi) = \tan x$. More generally, a function unaffected by putting for its argument some algebraic function of the argument.

pe'ri·o·dic'i·ty (pĕr'ĭ·ō·dĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *périodicité.*] Quality or state of being periodical, or regularly recurrent; specif.: **a** *Plant Physiol.* The tendency of a plant to exhibit rhythmical changes in vital functions, Nyctitropic movements, seasonal exudation pressure, and phenological phenomena are instances of periodicity **b** *Chem.* The position of an element in the periodic table. **c** *Elec.* Frequency. See FREQUENCY, **3 a.** **d** *Physiol.* Recurrence of menses.

periodicity factor. *Math.* The multiplier q occurring in the definition of a quasi-periodic function.

periodic law. *Chem.* The law that the properties, physical and chemical, of the elements are periodic functions of their atomic weights; or, in modern terms, the law that most of the properties of the elements are periodic functions of their atomic numbers. See ATOMIC WEIGHT, ATOMIC NUMBER. Such a relationship between properties and atomic weights was recognized before 1829 by Döbereiner, who drew attention to certain groups of three closely related elements, the atomic weight of one of which is the mean of those of the other two, as in the case of calcium, strontium, and barium. Such groups are called **Döbereiner's triads** or **triads of Döbereiner.** In 1863 Newlands and Lothar Meyer independently arranged a number of the elements in order of their atomic weights in such a way as to bring out the fact that at the end of a certain *period* the same properties recur. Cf. LAW OF OCTAVES. This **periodic system** of classification of the elements was brought to a position of great prominence by Mendelyeev, who in 1869–71 not only discussed in detail the relations of the known elements, but, on this basis, made predictions, many of which have since been fulfilled. (See EKA-.) See PERIODIC TABLE. See also ELEMENT, 9.

periodic motion. *Physics.* A recurrent motion in which the intervals of time required to complete one cycle and begin another are equal.

periodic perturbation *Astron.* See PERTURBATION, 5.

periodic sentence. *Rhet.* A sentence the latter part of which contains salient grammatical elements and important ideas. Cf. LOOSE SENTENCE.

periodic star. *Astron.* A variable star whose changes of brightness recur at fixed periods.

periodic system. See PERIODIC LAW.

periodic table. *Chem.* A table of the elements arranged according to the periodic law. The accompanying table is a modified form of Mendelyeev's. Atomic numbers are in boldface type; atomic weights (in round numbers) are in lightface type following the symbols of the elements. (For a table of exact atomic weights, see ELEMENT, 9.) The periodic variation in properties is shown in the *series* (horizontal rows) and *periods.* Of the latter, three are *short,* three are *long,* and one is incomplete; the six complete ones correspond respectively to the building up, in the outer part of the atom, of groups of 2, 8, 8, 18, 18, and 32 electrons. The *groups* (columns) include elements of related character. In Groups 0 – VII elements forming a still more closely related subgroup or *family* are placed in the same vertical line. Group VIII comprises three trios of closely similar metals. Isotopes are not separately indicated. The rare-earth metals, because of their chemical resemblance, are assigned a single position in the Table instead of being distributed over two series. The formulas at the top show the close connection between the valence of an element and the group to which it belongs (both being due to the number of electrons in the valence shell; see VALENCE).

		Group 0	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Group VII	Group VIII		
Highest oxide (E = element)			E_2O	EO	E_2O_3	EO_2	E_2O_5	EO_3	E_2O_7	EO_4		
Highest hydride			EH	EH_2	EH_3	EH_4	EH_3	EH_2	EH			
Family →			A B	A B	A B	A B	A B	A B	A B			
Period	Series											
1	1		**1** H 1.0080									
2	2	**2** He 4	**3** Li 7	**4** Be 9	**5** B 11	**6** C 12	**7** N 14	**8** O 16	**9** F 19			
3	3	**10** Ne 20	**11** Na 23	**12** Mg 24	**13** Al 27	**14** Si 28	**15** P 31	**16** S 32	**17** Cl 35.5			
4	4	**18** A 40	**19** K 39	**20** Ca 40	**21** Sc 45	**22** Ti 48	**23** V 51	**24** Cr 52	**25** Mn 55	**26** Fe 55.8	**27** Co 58.9	**28** Ni 58.7
	5		**29** Cu 64	**30** Zn 65	**31** Ga 70	**32** Ge 73	**33** As 75	**34** Se 79	**35** Br 80			
5	6	**36** Kr 84	**37** Rb 85	**38** Sr 88	**39** Y 89	**40** Zr 91	**41** Nb 93	**42** Mo 96	**43** Tc	**44** Ru 102	**45** Rh 103	**46** Pd 107
	7		**47** Ag 108	**48** Cd 112	**49** In 115	**50** Sn 119	**51** Sb 122	**52** Te 128	**53** I 127			
6	8	**54** Xe 131	**55** Cs 133	**56** Ba 137	**57** La, 58–71 Rare-earth Metals *	**72** Hf 179	**73** Ta 181	**74** W 184	**75** Re 186	**76** Os 190	**77** Ir 193	**78** Pt 195
	9		**79** Au 197	**80** Hg 201	**81** Tl 204	**82** Pb 207	**83** Bi 209	**84** Po 210	**85** At			
7	10	**86** Rn 222	**87** Fr	**88** Ra 226	**89** Ac 227	**90** Th 232	**91** Pa 231	**92** U 238 †				

* 57 La 139, 58 Ce 140, 59 Pr 141, 60 Nd 144, 61 Pm, 62 Sm 150, 63 Eu 152, 64 Gd 157, 65 Tb 159, 66 Dy 162, 67 Ho 165, 68 Er 167, 69 Tm 169, 70 Yb 173, 71 Lu 175. † Transuranium elements: 93 Np, 94 Pu, 95 Am, 96 Cm, 97 Bk, 98 Cf.

pe'ri·od·ise, *v. t.* To end. *Obs.*

pe'ri·od'o·graph, *n.* = HARMONIC ANALYZER.

per'i·o·don'tum (pĕr'ĭ·ō·dŏn'tŭm), *n.* [NL.] = PERIODONTIUM.

per'i·oe'cians (pĕr'ĭ·ē'shănz), *n. pl.* = PERIOECI, 1.

per'i·oe'cus (-kŭs), *n.*, *sing.* of PERIOECI.

per'i·ogue (pĕr'ĭ·ōg), **per'i·oque** (pĕr'ĭ·ōk). Vars. of PIROGUE.

per'i·oi'koi, *n. pl.* = PERIOECI.

per'i·on'yx (-ŏn'ĭks; -ō'nĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. *peri-* + *onyx.*] *Anat.* See EPONYCHIUM.

per'i·o·nyx'is (-ō·nĭk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] = PERIONYCHIA.

per'i·op'tic (-ŏp'tĭk), *adj.* = PERIORBITAL.

per'i·ost (pĕr'ĭ·ŏst), *n.* = PERIOSTEUM.

per'i·os'te·i'tis (-ŏs'tē·ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] = PERIOSTITIS.

per'i·os'te·al (-ŏs'tē·ăl), *adj.* *Anat.* **a** Situated around bone. **b** Of or pertaining to the periosteum.

periosteo-. A combining form for *periosteum*, as in *periosteophyte*, **per·i·os′te·o–e·de′ma**, **per·i·os′te·o·med′ul·li′tis**, **per·i·os′te·o·my′e·li′tis**, **per·i·os′te·or′rha·phy**, **per·i·os′te·o·tome′**, **per·i·os′te·ot′o·my** (see EDEMA, -TOMY, etc.); denoting also in adjectives *periosteal* and, as in **per·i·os′te·o·al·ve′o·lar.**

per·i·os′te·o′ma (pĕr′ĭ·ŏs′tē·ō′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *periosteo-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor on the outer surface of a bone. Cf. ENDOSTEOMA.

per·i·os′te·o·phyte′ (-ŏs′tē·ō·fīt′), *n.* [*periosteo-* + *-phyte.*] *Med.* A bony outgrowth on the periosteum.

per·i·os′te·um (-ŏs′tē·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -TEA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *periosteos* round the bones, fr. *peri* around + *osteon* a bone; cf. LL. *periosteon.*] *Anat.* The membrane of connective tissue which closely invests all bones except at the articular surfaces. Its outer fibrous layer furnishes attachment for muscles; its inner layer furnishes osteoblasts and contains blood vessels by which the bone is nourished. The vascular areolar tissue lining the narrow cavity of a bone is sometimes called ***internal periosteum.***

per·i·os·ti′tis (pĕr′ĭ·ŏs·tī′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *periosteum* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the periosteum. — **per·i·os·tit′ic** (-tĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

per·i·os·to′sis (-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See PERI-; OSTOSIS.] *Med.* Morbid ossification on the external surface of a bone.

per·i·os′tra·cum (pĕr′ĭ·ŏs′trȧ·kŭm), *n.; pl.* -TRACA (-kȧ). [NL., fr. *peri-* + Gr. *ostrakon* shell of a testacean.] *Zool.* A chitinous layer covering the exterior of the shell in many mollusks. It is usually well developed in freshwater forms, and serves to protect the shell from corrosion. — **per·i·os′tra·cal** (-kȧl), *adj.*

per·i·o′tic (pĕr′ĭ·ō′tĭk; -ŏt′ĭk), *adj.* [*peri-* + Gr. *ous, ōtos,* the ear.] *Zool.* Around the ear; designating, pertaining to, or composed of, the bony elements which surround the internal ear and form or help to form its capsule. Typically there are three: the *pro-otic, epiotic,* and *opisthotic* (see these terms). In teleost fishes additional elements, the *pterotic* and *sphenotic,* occur. In many of the lower vertebrates and embryos of higher forms these elements are distinct, but in higher vertebrates they commonly fuse with each other or with neighboring bones. In man they form the petrous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone. — *n.* A periotic bone or cartilage.

per·i·pach′y·men′in·gi′tis (-păk′ĭ·mĕn′ĭn·jī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissue between the dura mater and the surrounding bone.

per·i·pa·tet′ic (pĕr′ĭ·pȧ·tĕt′ĭk), *adj.* [F. *péripatétique,* fr. L. *peripateticus,* fr. Gr. *peripatētikos,* fr. *peripatein* to walk about, fr. *peri* + *patein* to walk.] **1.** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the philosophy or the followers of Aristotle (who gave his instructions while walking in the Lyceum at Athens).

2. Of or pertaining to walking or moving from place to place; performed or performing while moving about; as, *peripatetic* journeys or habits; a *peripatetic* vender or preacher; *peripatetic* teaching.

3. Rambling; — of speech. *Dickens.*

Per·i·pa·tet′ic, *n.* **1.** A disciple of Aristotle; an Aristotelian. A few eminent ancient Peripatetics were: Theophrastus of Lesbos, who succeeded Aristotle as head of the school; Eudemus of Rhodes; Strato of Lampsacus, who transformed Aristotle's philosophy to a thoroughgoing naturalism; and Andronicus of Rhodes and Alexander of Aphrodisias, the editors and commentators of Aristotle's works.

2. [*not cap.*] A pedestrian; an itinerant. *Humorous.*

3. [*not cap.*] *pl.* Journeyings hither and thither. *Humorous.*

per·i·pa·tet′i·cal·ly (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* of PERIPATETIC and PERIPATETICAL.

per·i·pa·tet′i·cate (-ĭ·kāt), *v. i.* To go by foot. *Southey.*

Per·i·pa·tet′i·cism (pĕr′ĭ·pȧ·tĕt′ĭ·sĭz′m), *n.* **1.** The doctrines or philosophy of the Peripatetics.

2. [*not cap.*] Peripatetic exercise; the habit of being peripatetic.

per·i·pa·tize (pĕr′ĭ·pȧ·tīz), *v. i.* [Gr. *peripatein* to walk about.] To act as a Peripatetic. *Rare.*

Per·i·pa·top′sis (pĕr′ĭ·pȧ·tŏp′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Peripatus,* the genus + *-opsis.*] *Zool.* A genus of Onychophora, the type of a family, **Per·i·pa·top′si·dae** (-sĭ·dē). See 2d PERIPATUS **a.**

Pe·rip′a·tus (pē·rĭp′ȧ·tŭs), *n.* [Gr. *peripatos,* fr. *peri* about + *patos* way.] The place in the Lyceum where Aristotle walked while teaching.

Pe·rip′a·tus (pē·rĭp′ȧ·tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *peripatos* a walking about.] **a** A genus of lowly organized terrestrial arthropods in many respects intermediate between the segmented worms and the insects. Formerly it included various forms now separated into several genera and families, usually regarded as constituting a distinct class, the Onychophora (or Protracheata). They have an unsegmented caterpillarlike body with numerous pairs of short unsegmented legs which end in chitinous claws. Their head bears a pair of jointed antennae, a pair of small oral papillae, and a pair of bladelike jaws. They breathe by tracheae. Some become two or three inches long. The genus *Peripatus,* as restricted to include only certain Neotropical species is the type of a family, **Per·i·pat′i·dae** (pĕr′ĭ·păt′ĭ·dē), represented mainly in damp forests in tropical Africa and America and the West Indies. Related forms (Peripatopsidae), of which the dark-green South African species *Peripatopsis capensis* is best known, occur in Australia, New Zealand, the Malay Archipelago, etc. **b** [*not cap.*] Any animal of this genus or type. — **pe·rip′a·toid** (pē·rĭp′ȧ·toid), *adj.*

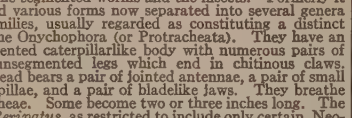

Peripatus (*Peripatopsis capensis*). Nat. size.

per·i·pe·tas′ma (pĕr′ĭ·pē·tăz′mȧ), *n.* [L., curtain, covering, fr. Gr. *peripetasma.*] On the Elizabethan stage, a revolving pillar used for changes of scenery. Cf. PERIACTUS.

per·i·pe·te′ia (pĕr′ĭ·pē·tē′yȧ; -tī′ȧ), **per·i·pe·ti′a** (pĕr′ĭ·pē·tī′ȧ), *n.* Also **pe·rip′e·ty** (pē·rĭp′ē·tĭ). [Gr. *peripeteia.*] A sudden reverse of circumstances in a drama or, by extension, in actual affairs.

per·i·pha·ci′tis (-fȧ·sī′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *peri-* + Gr. *phakos* lens + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the capsule around the crystalline lens of the eye.

per·i·pha·ryn′ge·al (-fȧ·rĭn′jē·ăl; -făr′ĭn·jē′ăl), *adj. Zool.* Surrounding the pharynx; in ascidians, designating two bands of cilia encircling the inside of the pharynx at the oral end.

pe·riph′er·ad (pē·rĭf′ĕr·ăd), *adv.* [*periphery* + 1st *-ad.*] *Anat.* Toward the periphery.

pe·riph′er·al (pē·rĭf′ĕr·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a periphery; constituting a periphery; hence, *Anat.,* external; away from the central nervous system; as, the *peripheral* termination of a nerve (see NERVOUS SYSTEM). — **pe·riph′er·al·ly,** *adv.* Cf. CENTRAL, *adj.*

peripheral neuritis. *Med.* Inflammation of one or more peripheral nerves, occurring in alcoholism and other forms of poisoning, and in certain constitutional diseases.

per·i·phe′ri·al (pĕr′ĭ·fēr′ĭ·ăl), *adj.* Peripheral.

per·i·pher′ic (-fĕr′ĭk), *adj.* [Cf. F. *périphérique.*] Peripheral. — **per·i·pher′i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **per·i·pher′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pe·riph′er·o- (pē·rĭf′ĕr·ō-), **periphe·r-.** A combining form for *peripheral,* as in **pe·riph′er·o·cep′tor, pe·riph′er·o·mit′tor, pe·riph′er·o·neu′ral, pe·riph′er·o·phose′** (see APHOSE, etc.). *Periphero-* denotes also in adjectives *peripheral and,* as in **pe·riph′er·o·cen′tral.**

pe·riph′er·y (pē·rĭf′ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [F. *périphérie,* fr. LL. *peripheria,* fr. Gr. *periphereia,* fr. *peri* around + *pherein* to bear, carry.] **1.** The line bounding a rounded surface; more generally, the external boundary or surface of any body; also, the distance round or about that boundary; as, from the center to the *periphery* of an orange; the inner *periphery* of a tire; a *periphery* of five feet.

2. Figurative uses: **a** The outward bounds of a thing as distinguished from its internal regions or center; encompassing limits; confines; borderland; as, only the *periphery* of Greenland has been explored; beyond the *periphery* of his consciousness. **b** Surrounding space; the area lying beyond the boundaries of a thing. *Now Rare.*

3. *Anat.* The region in which nerves terminate, including the sense organs, the muscles, and the viscera, as opposed to the central nervous system.

4. *Geom.* The circumference or perimeter of a circle, ellipse, or other closed curvilinear figure; also, the perimeter of a polygonal figure.

periphery of the iris. *Anat.* The areola of the iris of the eye.

per·i·phrac′tic (pĕr′ĭ·frăk′tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *periphraktos* fenced round.] *Geom.* Multiply connected.

per·i·phrase (pĕr′ĭ·frāz), *n.* [F. *périphrase,* fr. L. See PERIPHRASIS.] Periphrasis.

per·i·phrase, *v. t. & i.;* -PHRASED (-frāzd); -PHRAS′ING (-frāz′ĭng). [F. *périphraser.*] To express by, or use, periphrasis, or circumlocution.

pe·riph′ra·sis (pē·rĭf′rȧ·sĭs), *n.; pl.* -RASES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *periphrasis,* fr. *peri* + *phrazein* to speak. See PHRASE.] **1.** *Rhet.* **a** Use of a longer phrasing in place of a possible shorter and plainer form of expression, as use of a negative, passive, or inverted construction, naming by descriptive epithet, introduction of abstract general terms, etc.; a roundabout or indirect way of speaking; circumlocution. **b** An instance of such use; a circumlocution.

2. Expanded form or expression. *Rare.*

Syn. — See REDUNDANCY.

per·i·phras′tic (pĕr′ĭ·frăs′tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *periphrastikos;* cf. F. *périphrastique.*] **1.** Expressing, or expressed, in a phrase using more words than a possible simpler or plainer form of expression; characterized by periphrasis.

2. *Gram.* Formed by the use of particles or auxiliaries instead of by inflection; as, *periphrastic* conjugation (he *does go* for he *goes;* I *shall have been* for L. *fuero*); *periphrastic* comparison (*more fair* for *fairer*); *periphrastic* genitive (*of man* for *man's*).

per·i·phras′ti·cal (-frăs′tĭ·kăl), *adj.* Periphrastic.

per·i·phras′ti·cal·ly, *adv.* of PERIPHRASTIC, -PHRASTICAL.

per·i·phrax′y (pĕr′ĭ·frăk′sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *periphraxis* a fencing round.] *Geom.* Multiple connectivity.

per·i·phyl′lum (-fĭl′ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *peri-* + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* A lodicule.

pe·riph′y·sis (pē·rĭf′ĭ·sĭs), *n.; pl.* -YSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. *peri-* + Gr. *physis* growth.] *Bot.* A sterile filament or hair which arises from the hymenium of certain fungi where there are no asci. Cf. PARAPHYSIS.

Per·i·pla·ne′ta (pĕr′ĭ·plȧ·nē′tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *peri-* + Gr. *planētēs* wanderer.] *Zool.* A genus of large cockroaches including two common cosmopolitan species, the American cockroach (*P. americana*) and the Australian cockroach (*P. australasiae*).

per·i·plasm (pĕr′ĭ·plăz′m), *n.* [*peri-* + *-plasm.*] **1.** *Bot.* **a** In fungi of the subclass Oömycetes, the peripheral hyaline layer of protoplasm in the oögonium; — distinguished from the *oöplasm.* **b** In ferns, a mucilaginous protoplasmic mass composed of the tapetal cells in a sporangium, serving to nourish the spores in it.

2. *Zool.* A layer of protoplasm which surrounds the yolk of an insect egg lying just below the vitelline membrane.

per·i·plast (pĕr′ĭ·plăst), *n.* [*peri-* + *-plast.*] *Biol.* **a** Intercellular substance. **b** Cytoplasm. **c** The peripheral protoplasm of a cell. **d** A cell wall.—**per·i·plas′tic** (-plăs′tĭk), *adj.*

per·i·pleg·mat′ic (-plĕg·măt′ĭk), *adj.* [*peri-* + *plegma* wreath.] *Astron.* Returning unto or repeating itself; — said of certain so-called periodic orbits derived first by Hill, developed by Gyldén, elaborated by Poincaré and others.

Pe·rip′lo·ca (pē·rĭp′lō·kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *periplokē* a twining, interlacing, entanglement.] *Bot.* A small genus of woody vines of the milkweed family (Asclepiadaceae) found in warm regions of the Old World. They have opposite, entire leaves, cymose flowers with a rotate corolla, and cylindrical follicles. *P. graeca,* the silk vine, is adventive in the United States.

per·i·plus (pĕr′ĭ·plŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *periplous* a sailing round.] **a** A voyage or a trip around, as an island or a coast; a circuit; as, to make a *periplus* of Malta. **b** [*cap. when used specif.*] An account of such a journey; as, the *periplus* of Hanno.

per·i·pneu·mo′ni·a (-ĭ·pnū·mō′nĭ·ȧ), *n.* Also **per·i·pneu′mo·ny** (-nū′mō·nĭ). [LL. *peripneumonia,* fr. Gr. *peripneumonia.*] Pneumonia; pleuropneumonia. *Now Rare.* — **per·i·pneu·mon′ic** (-nū·mŏn′ĭk), *adj.*

per·i·p·neus′tic (-nūs′tĭk), *adj.* [*peri-* + Gr. *pneustikos* pert. to breathing.] *Zool.* Having stigmata in a row on each side of the body, as most insects.

per·i·po·lyg′o·nal (pĕr′ĭ·pō·lĭg′ō·năl; -n′l), *adj.* Having numerous sides and angles.

per·i·proct (pĕr′ĭ·prŏkt), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. *prōktos* the anus.] *Zool.* The well-defined area surrounding the anus, particularly of sea urchins. — **per·i·proc′tal** (-prŏk′tăl; -t′l), **per·i·proc′tous** (-tŭs), *adj.*

per·i·pter·al (pē·rĭp′tĕr·ăl), *adj.* [L. *peripteros,* fr. Gr. *peripteros* flying round about, peripteral, fr. *peri* around + *pteron* feather, wing, row of columns. See PERI-; FEATHER.] **1.** *Arch.* Having a row of columns on all sides. See COLUMNIATION **a.**

2. Pertaining to, or characterized by, the motions of the air surrounding a moving body.

pe·rip′ter·os (pē·rĭp′tĕr·ŏs), *n.; pl.* -TEROI (-oī). [L., peripteral, fr. Gr. *peripteros.* See PERIPTERAL.] *Arch.* A peripteral building.

pe·rip′ter·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* **a** *Arch.* Peripteral. **b** *Bot.* Alate.

pe·rip′ter·y (pē·rĭp′tĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [See PERIPTERAL.] **1.** *Arch.* A peripteros.

2. *Physics.* The region surrounding a moving body, as the wing of a bird or a gliding airplane, within which cyclic or vortical motions of the air occur.

pe·rique′ (pē·rēk′), *n.* [Louisiana F., said to be after *Pierre* Chenet, pioneer tobacco grower.] **1.** A strong-flavored tobacco with tough and gummy fiber, raised in Louisiana, and cured in its own juices. It is marketed in carottes, and is chiefly used in smoking mixtures.

2. The color otter brown.

per·i·sarc (pĕr′ĭ·särk), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. *sarx, sarkos,* flesh.] *Zool.* The outer, usually chitinous, integument of a hydroid. — **per·i·sar′cal** (-sär′kăl), **per·i·sar′cous** (-kŭs), *adj.*

per·i·sa·tur′ni·um (pĕr′ĭ·sȧ·tûr′nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *peri-* + L. *Saturnus* Saturn.] *Astron.* The point nearest Saturn in the orbit of any of its satellites.

pe·ris′ci·ans (pē·rĭsh′ĭ·ănz; -rĭs′ĭ·ănz), *n. pl.* Periscii.

pe·ris′ci·i (pē·rĭsh′ĭ·ī; pē·rĭs′ĭ·ī), *n. pl.* [NL. *Periscii,* fr. Gr. *periskios,* fr. *peri* around + *skia* shadow; cf. F. *périscien.*] Those who live within a polar circle, whose shadows, during some summer days, will move entirely round, falling toward every point of the compass. — **pe·ris′ci·an** (-ăn), *adj.*

per·i·scop′al (pĕr′ĭ·skōp′ăl), *adj.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a periscope.

per·i·scope (pĕr′ĭ·skōp), *n.* [*peri-* + *-scope.*] **1.** A view around; a survey. *Rare.*

2. A periscopic lens.

3. An optical instrument used on submarines when submerged to a small depth, in battlefield trenches, etc., to enable an observer to obtain a field of view that otherwise would be impossible to get, as because of an intervening object, or the like. It consists of a tube containing a system of lenses and provided at each end with reflecting surfaces, either mirrors or totally reflecting prisms, inclined at 45° to the axis of the tube, so that the observer looking into one mirror, generally through an eyepiece, can see the objects reflected by the other mirror. Formerly called also *omniscope.* Cf. PANORAMIC SIGHT, ALTISCOPE.

per·i·scop′ic (-skŏp′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Viewing all around, or on all sides; giving a distinct image of objects viewed obliquely, as well as those in a direct line; — applied specif. to certain kinds of compound lenses for the microscope, camera, etc., and to a kind of spectacles having meniscus lenses used with the concave surface toward the eye. — **pe·ris′co·pism** (pē·rĭs′kō·pĭz′m; pĕr′ĭ·skōp′ĭz′m), *n.*

2. Of, pert. to, by means of, or resembling, a periscope.

per·i·scop′i·cal (pĕr′ĭ·skŏp′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Periscopic.

per·ish (pĕr′ĭsh), *v.* [ME. *perissen, perisshen,* fr. OF. *perir,* fr. L. *perire* to go or run through, come to nothing, perish, fr. *per* (see PER-) + *ire* to go. See ISSUE; cf. 2d -ISH.] *Intransitive:* To be destroyed or ruined; to come to an end, esp. an untimely end; to pass away completely, as by disintegration, deterioration, loss, or the like; as, races that have *perished* from the earth. Specif.: **a** To die, esp. by other than natural causes, and, often, with destruction of the body; as, to *perish* in a wreck or fire. **b** To suffer spiritual or moral death; to be lost (as opposed to saved); as, to *perish* in one's sins; nations *perishing* for want of religious teachers. See PERISHED.

—, *Transitive: Now Chiefly Dial.* To cause to die, to be lost, or to be ruined; to destroy. Specif.: **a** To injure or hurt as by freezing, starving, or rotting; as, *excessive* pressure tends to *perish* the flour. **b** *Now Chiefly Scot.* To cause to vanish; to squander; to waste; hence, ***to perish the pack,*** to squander all one's resources.

per′ish, *n.* A state of privation in the bush. *Colloq., Australia.*

per′ish·a·ble (-ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [Cf. F. *périssable.*] Liable to perish; subject to destruction, death, decay, or deterioration; as, *perishable* goods or freight; our *perishable* bodies. — **per′ish·a·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), **per′ish·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **per′ish·a·bly,** *adv.*

per′ish·a·ble, *n.* Something subject to death, destruction, etc. Specif.: **a** That which is transitory or mortal; also, a transitory thing; — with *the.* **b** *pl.* Goods or freight, esp. foodstuffs, liable to decay.

per′ished (pĕr′ĭsht), *part. adj. Now Chiefly Dial.* Injuriously or distressfully affected, esp. by exposure or by deprivation of a necessity; as: **a** Frozen, starved, or the like; as, to be *perished* with cold, hunger, or want of sleep. **b** Of wool, deadened, as by exposure to wind and dust.

perished staple. Cotton lint having the fiber weakened by exposure to weather, heat, etc.

per′ish·ing, *part. adj.* Specif., *Dial.,* freezing; — also used adverbially. — **per′ish·ing·ly,** *adv.*

per·i·sin′u·ous (pĕr′ĭ·sĭn′ū·ŭs), *adj. Anat.* Surrounding a venous sinus, esp. of the brain.

per·i·some (pĕr′ĭ·sōm), *n.* [*peri-* + 2d *-some.*] Also **per′i·so′ma** (-sō′mȧ). *Zool.* The body wall of an invertebrate, esp. of an echinoderm. — **per′i·so′mal** (-sō′măl), **-so·mat′ic** (-sō·măt′ĭk), **-so′mi·al** (-sō′mĭ·ăl), *adj.*

per·i·sperm (pĕr′ĭ·spûrm), *n.* [F. *périsperme,* fr. NL. *perispermum.* See PERI-; SPERM.] *Bot.* Nutritive tissue in a seed; — now applied only to tissue derived from the nucellus, and therefore outside of the embryo sac, in contrast to *endosperm.* — **per′i·sper′mal** (-spûr′măl), **per′i·sper′mic** (-mĭk), *adj.*

per′i·sphere (-sfēr), *n.* [*peri-* + *sphere.*] *Biol.* The astral sphere surrounding the centrosphere in a nerve cell.

per′i·spher′ic (-sfĕr′ĭk), *adj.* Also **per′i·spher′i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). Exactly spherical; globular.

Per′i·sphinc′tes (pĕr′ĭ·sfĭngk′tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. *peri-* + Gr. *sphingein* to bind together.] *Paleontol.* A genus of discoidal ammonites with bifurcating ribs which are not interrupted on the ventral side. It typifies the family **Per′i·sphinc′ti·dae** (-tĭ·dē), characteristic of the Upper Jurassic. — **per′i·sphinc′te·an** (-tē·ăn), *adj.* — **per′i·sphinc′toid** (-toid), *adj.*

per′i·spom′e·non (-spŏm′ē·nŏn *or, Brit.,* -spō′mē·nŏn, -nŭn), *n.; pl.* -ENA (-nȧ). [Gr. *perispōmenon,* pres. pass. part. neut. of *perispan* to draw around, to circumflex, fr. *peri* around + *span* to draw.] *Gr. Gram.* A word which has the circumflex accent on the last syllable. — *adj.* Having a circumflex accent so placed.

per′i·spore (pĕr′ĭ·spōr; 181), *n. Bot.* **a** The covering of a spore. **b** The spore mother cell in algae.

Per′i·spo′ri·a′ce·ae (-spō′rĭ·ā′sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of fungi (order Perisporiales) having dark-colored mycelium. Together with the Capnodiaceae (which see) it comprises the sooty molds. — **per′i·spo′ri·a′ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

---

per′i·os′te·ous (pĕr′ĭ·ŏs′tē·ŭs), *adj.* = PERIOSTEAL. [PERIOSTEOMA.]
per′i·os′to·ma, *n.* [NL.] = PERIOSTEOTOMY.
per′i·os·tot′o·my (-ŏs·tŏt′ō·mĭ), *n.* = PERIOSTEOTOMY.
Per′i·pa·te′cian, **Per′i·pa·te′tian** (pĕr′ĭ·pȧ·tē′shăn), *n.* A peripatetic. *Obs.*
per′i·pa·tet′i·cal (-tĕt′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* = PERIPATETIC. *Now Rare.*
Per′i·pa·tid′e·a (pĕr′ĭ·pȧ·tĭd′ē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of ONYCHOPHORA. [of PERIPHACITIS.]
per′i·pha·ki′tis (-fȧ·kī′tĭs). Var.
per′i·physe (pĕr′ĭ·fīz), *n. Bot.* = PERIPHYSIS.
per′ish·a·bl. Perishable. *Ref. Sp.*
per′ish·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
per′ish·ment, *n.* See -MENT.
per′isht. Perished. *Ref. Sp.*
per′i·spome (pĕr′ĭ·spōm), *adj. & n.* = PERISPOMENON.
per′i·spo·ran′gi·um, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* An indusium. *Obs.*

Per'i·spo'ri·a'les (pĕr'ĭ·spō'rĭ·ā'lēz; 181), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *peri-* + Gr. *sporos* seed; — in allusion to the peritheciа.] *Bot.* An order of three families of parasitic or saprophytic sac fungi (group Pyrenomycetes) having globose perithecia without ostioles. It includes the families Erysiphaceae (the powdery mildews) and the Perisporaceae and Capnodiaceae (the sooty molds).

pe·ris'sad (pĕ·rĭs'ăd; pĕr'ĭ·săd), *n.* [Gr. *perissos* odd (fr. *peri* over) + 2d *-ad.*] *Chem.* Any element or radical of odd valence. — **pe·ris'sad,** *adj. Obs. exc. Hist.*

pe·ris'so·dac'tyl, pe·ris'so·dac'tyle (pĕ·rĭs'ō·dăk'tĭl), *adj.* Having the toes in odd numbers, or unevenly disposed in relation to the axis of the foot; pertaining to Perissodactyla. — *n.* One of the Perissodactyla.

Pe·ris'so·dac'ty·la (-dăk'tĭ·lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *perissos* odd (fr. *peri* over) + *daktylos* finger.] *Zool.* An order (or suborder) of nonruminant ungulate mammals including the horse, tapir, rhinoceros, and various extinct allies. They usually have an odd number of toes, and in this case (as well as when the number is even, as in the tapirs) digit 3 is the largest and is in line with the axis of the limb. The teeth are usually lophodont, and the posterior premolars resemble true molars. There are usually 23 dorsolumbar vertebrae. Cf. ARTIODACTYLA.

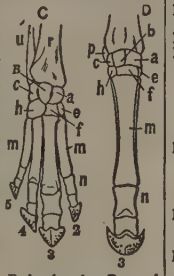

Perissodactyla. Bones of feet. *C* Forefoot of Tapir; *r* Radius; *u* Ulna; *a* Scaphoid; *b* Lunar; *c* Cuneiform; *e* Trapezoid; *f* Magnum; *h* Uniform; *m m* Metacarpals, and *n* Phalanges of Digits 2, 3, 4, 5. *D* Forefoot of Horse: *a b c e f h* same as in *C*; *p* Pisiform; *m* Metacarpal, or Cannon Bone, and *n* Phalanges of Digit 3. The rudimentary second and fourth Metacarpals (Splint Bones) are on each side of *m*.

pe·ris'so·dac'ty·lic (-dăk'tĭl·ĭk), *adj.* **pe·ris'so·dac'ty·lous** (-dăk'tĭl·ŭs), *adj. Zool.* Perissodactyl.

pe·ris'so·dac'tyl·ism (-dăk'tĭ·lĭz'm), *n. Zool.* The condition of being perissodactyl.

per'is·sol'o·gy (pĕr'ĭ·sŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [LL. *perissologia,* fr. Gr. *perissologia.*] *Old Rhet.* Superfluity of words; pleonasm. — **pe·ris'so·log'ic** (pĕ·rĭs'ō·lŏj'ĭk), **pe·ris'so·log'i·cal** (-i·kăl), *adj. Rare.*

pe·ris'so·syl·lab'ic (pĕ·rĭs'ō·sĭ·lăb'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *perissosyllabos.*] Having a syllable or syllables in excess.

pe·ris'ta·lith (pĕ·rĭs'tȧ·lĭth), *n.* [Irreg. fr. Gr. *peristatos* standing round + *-lith.*] *Archaeol.* A stone circle; a cincture of pillarlike stones around a mound or dolmen.

per'i·stal'sis (pĕr'ĭ·stăl'sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL. See PERISTALTIC.] *Physiol.* Peristaltic contraction or action.

per'i·stal'tic (-tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *peristaltikos* clasping and compressing, fr. *peristellein* to surround, wrap up, fr. *peri* round + *stellein* to place, arrange; cf. F. *péristaltique.*] **1.** *Physiol.* Designating, or pertaining to, the peculiar wormlike wave motion of the intestines and other hollow muscular structures, produced by the successive contraction of the muscular fibers of their walls, forcing their contents onward.
2. *Elec.* Designating electrostatic induction between conductors in a common insulator or cable. *Lord Kelvin.*

per'i·stal'ti·cal·ly (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* In a peristaltic manner; with peristaltic action.

per'i·ste'le (pĕr'ĭ·stē'lē), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. *stēlē* block of stone.] *Archaeol.* A stone in a peristalith.

pe·ris'ter·ite (pĕ·rĭs'tĕr·ĭt), *n.* [Gr. *peristera* dove; — from the colors.] A gem variety of albite, resembling moonstone, and showing reflections of blue, green, and yellow.

Pe·ris'ter·o·mor'phae (pĕ·rĭs'tĕr·ō·môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *peristera* a pigeon + *morphē* form.] *Zool.* In Huxley's classification, a superfamily of birds consisting of the pigeons. — **pe·ris'ter·o·mor'phic** (-fĭk), **-mor'phous** (-fŭs), *adj.* — **pe·ris'ter·o·morph'** (pĕ·rĭs'tĕr·ō·môrf'), *n.*

pe·ris'ter·on'ic (-ŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [From Gr. *peristera* pigeon.] Of or pertaining to pigeons.

pe·ris'ter·oph'i·ly (-ŏf'ĭ·lĭ), *n.* [Gr. *peristera* pigeon + *-phily.*] The breeding, care, and training of pigeons. *Rare.*

Pe·ris'ter·op'o·des (pĕ·rĭs'tĕr·ŏp'ō·dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *peristera* a pigeon + *pous, podos,* foot.] *Zool.* In old classifications, a group of birds comprising the curassows and megapodes, which have feet with the hind toe inserted low down, as in pigeons. Cf. ALECTOROPODES. — **pe·ris'ter·o·pod'** (pĕ·rĭs'tĕr·ō·pŏd'), **pe·ris'ter·o·pode'** (-pōd'), **pe·ris'ter·op'o·dan** (-ŏp'ō·dăn), *adj. & n.* — **pe·ris'ter·op'o·dous** (-dŭs), *adj.*

per'i·ste'thi·um (pĕr'ĭ·stē'thĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *peri-* + Gr. *stēthos* breast.] *Zool.* The mesosternum of an insect. *Rare.*

pe·ris'to·le (pĕ·rĭs'tō·lē), *n.* [NL.; cf. F. *péristole.* See PERISTALTIC.] *Physiol.* Peristalsis.

pe·ris'to·ma (-mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A peristome.

per'i·sto'mal (pĕr'ĭ·stō'măl), **per'i·sto·mat'ic** (-stō·măt'ĭk), *adj. Biol.* Peristomial.

per'i·stome (pĕr'ĭ·stōm), *n.* [*peri-* + *-stome.*] **1.** *Bot.* In mosses, the fringe of teeth surrounding the orifice of the capsule. It consists of 4, 8, 16, 32, or 64 teeth, and may be either single or double.
2. *Zool.* The region around the mouth in various invertebrates; as: **a** The lip of a spiral shell. **b** The membranous area around an echinoderm's mouth. **c** The segment of an annulate worm next behind the prostomium and usually bearing the mouth. **d** In insects, the margin of the mouth opening formed by the skeleton of the head. **e** The area surrounding the mouth or cytostome of a protozoan.
— **per'i·sto'mi·al** (-stō'mĭ·ăl), *adj.*

Peristome of a Moss Capsule. Much enlarged.

per'i·sto'mi·um (pĕr'ĭ·stō'mĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* A peristome.

per'i·streph'ic (-strĕf'ĭk), *adj.* Also **per'i·streph'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). [Gr. *peristrephein* to turn round.] Turning around; rotatory; as, a *peristrephic* painting (of a panorama).

per'i·sty'lar (-stī'lĕr), *adj. Arch.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, a peristyle. See COLUMNIATION a.

per'i·style (pĕr'ĭ·stīl), *n.* [F. *péristyle,* fr. L. *peristylum,* fr. Gr. *peristylon, peristylos,* fr. *peri* about + *stylos* a column.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A colonnade surrounding a building or a court.
2. *Arch.* **a** A range of columns with their entablature, etc.; two or more colonnades in combination horizontally; specif., a complete system of roof-supporting columns on all sides of a court or of a building, such as the cella of a temple. See COLONNADE, 1. **b** By extension, the space so enclosed, esp. the larger and inner court of a Roman dwelling.

per'i·style (pĕr'ĭ·stīl), *adj.* Peripteral.

per'i·sty'los (-stī'lŏs), *n.* [Gr.] A peristyle building.

per'i·sys'to·le (-sĭs'tō·lē), *n.* [NL., fr. *peri-* + *systole.*] *Physiol.* **a** The interval preceding the systole in the cardiac cycle. **b** A constriction of the stomach around a bolus of food. — **per'i·sys·tol'ic** (-sĭs·tŏl'ĭk), *adj.*

pe·rite' (pĕ·rīt'), *adj.* [L. *peritus.*] Skilled. *Rare.*

per'i·tec'tic (pĕr'ĭ·tĕk'tĭk), *adj. Petrog.* Taking place between the solid phases and the still unsolidified portions of the liquid melt.

per'i·ten·din'e·um (-tĕn·dĭn'ē·ŭm), *n.* [NL. See PERI-; TENDON.] *Anat.* The connective tissue insheathing a tendon.

per'i·the·ce (pĕr'ĭ·thēs), *n. Bot.* Perithecium.

per'i·the'ci·um (-thē'shĭ·ŭm; -sĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -CIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. *peri-* + Gr. *thēkē* box.] *Bot.* In certain fungi, esp. of the group Pyrenomycetes, an ascocarp consisting of a spherical, cylindrical, or flask-shaped, hollow structure, which contains the asci and usually opens by a terminal pore. In a broad sense, it includes the cleistocarp. Cf. APOTHECIUM, CLEISTOCARP. — **per'i·the'ci·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

per'i·the'li·o'ma (pĕr'ĭ·thē'lĭ·ō'mȧ), *n., pl.* -OMATA (-mȧ·tȧ), -OMAS (-mȧz). [NL., fr. *peri-* + *thel-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A sarcomatous tumor originating from adventitious connective tissue around a blood vessel, or from the surrounding lymphatics.

per'i·the'li·um (-thē'lĭ·ŭm; 159), *n.* [NL., fr. *peri-* + Gr. *thēlē* nipple.] *Anat.* A layer of cells surrounding a small vessel, esp. a capillary. — **per'i·the'li·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

pe·rit'o·mous (pĕ·rĭt'ō·mŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *peritomos* cut off all around. See PERI-; -TOME.] *Mineral.* Cleaving in more directions than one, parallel to the axis.

pe·rit'o·my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *peritomē* circumcision. See PERI-; -TOMY.] *Surg.* **a** Circumcision. **b** The removal of a band of tissue from about the cornea. — **pe·rit'o·mize** (-mīz), *v. t.*

per'i·to·ne'al, per'i·to·nae'al (pĕr'ĭ·tō·nē'ăl), *adj. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the peritoneum. — **per'i·to·ne'al·ly, per'i·to·nae'al·ly,** *adv.*

per'i·to·ne'o- (pĕr'ĭ·tō·nē'ō-), **peritone-.** A combining form for *peritoneum,* denoting: **a** *Of the peritoneum,* as in:

peritonealgia	**peritoneopathy**	**peritoneoscope**
peritoneocentesis	**peritoneopexy**	**peritoneoscopy**
peritoneocelosis	**peritoneoplasty**	**peritoneotomy**

b *Peritoneal and* (in adjectives), as in **per'i·to·ne'o·mus'cu·lar, per'i·to·ne'o·per'i·car'di·al.**

per'i·to·ne'um, per'i·to·nae'um (pĕr'ĭ·tō·nē'ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NEA, -NAEA (-ȧ). [LL., fr. Gr. *peritonaion, peritonaios,* fr. *peritonos* stretched round or over. See PERI-; TONE.] *Anat. & Zool.* In mammals, the smooth transparent serous membrane that lines the cavity of the abdomen and is reflected inward over the abdominal and pelvic viscera, thus consisting of two portions, the ***parietal layer*** and the ***visceral layer.*** The former is closely adherent to the walls of the abdomen except in certain places along the back, where it extends forward in folds (cf. MESENTERY) to invest the viscera. In *Human Anat.,* a *greater* and a *lesser* cavity of the peritoneum are distinguished; the former is that of the sac above described, the latter is a diverticulum that extends in between and behind the stomach, lesser omentum, and liver, and sometimes also between the layers of the great omentum, and is connected with the greater cavity by a constricted opening, the ***epiploic foramen.*** In vertebrates below mammals there is no diaphragm, and the peritoneum (then more accurately called *pleuroperitoneum*) lines the entire body cavity. The term *peritoneum* is sometimes extended to the membrane lining the body cavity of some invertebrates. See OMENTUM.

per'i·to·nism (pĕr'ĭ·tō·nĭz'm), *n. Med.* A condition of shock simulating peritonitis, without inflammation of the peritoneum.

per'i·to·ni'tis (-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *peritoneum* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the peritoneum. — **per'i·to·nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), **per'i·to·ni'tal** (-nī'tăl; -t'l), *adj.*

per'i·tre'ma (-trē'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] A peritreme.

per'i·treme (pĕr'ĭ·trēm), *n.* [F. *péritrème,* fr. Gr. *peri* around + *trēma* hole.] *Zool.* **a** A rounded plate that surrounds the spiracles in some insects. **b** The edge of the aperture of a shell. — **per'i·trem'a·tous** (-trĕm'ȧ·tŭs; -trē'mȧ-), *adj.*

Pe·rit'ri·cha (pĕ·rĭt'rĭ·kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *peri-* + Gr. *thrix, trichos,* hair.] *Zool.* An order of infusoria having a spiral line of modified cilia around the oral disc and sometimes one or more ciliated bands or lines around the body. It includes *Vorticella.* — **per'i·trich** (pĕr'ĭ·trĭk), *n.* — **pe·rit'ri·chan** (pĕ·rĭt'rĭ·kăn), *n.*

per'i·trich'ic (pĕr'ĭ·trĭk'ĭk), *adj.* Peritrichous.

pe·rit'ri·chous (pĕ·rĭt'rĭ·kŭs), *adj.* [*peri-* + *-trichous.*] *Biol.* **a** Having flagella uniformly distributed over the body; — of certain bacteria. **b** Having a spiral line of modified cilia around the oral disc; — of certain protozoa. — **pe·rit'ri·chous·ly,** *adv.*

per'i·troch (pĕr'ĭ·trŏk), *n.* [Gr. *peritrochion,* fr. *peri* around + *trochos* a wheel.] *Zool.* **a** An embryo or larva surrounded by a band of cilia. **b** A band of cilia. — **pe·rit'ro·chal** (pĕ·rĭt'rō·kăl; pĕr'ĭ·trō'kăl), *adj.*

per'i·tro'choid (pĕr'ĭ·trō'koid), *n.* [*peri-* + *trochoid.*] *Math.* The locus of a point rigidly attached to, but not on the circumference nor at the center of, a circle which rolls upon a smaller fixed circle within it.

pe·rit'ro·pal (pĕ·rĭt'rō·păl), *adj.* [Gr. *peritropos.*] *Rare.* **a** Rotatory; circuitous. **b** *Bot.* Peritropous.

per'i·troph'ic (pĕr'ĭ·trŏf'ĭk), *adj.* [*peri-* + Gr. *trophē* food.] *Zool.* Designating a tubular chitinous sheath (the **peritrophic membrane**) inside the intestine of many insects. The sheath is continuously secreted at the anterior end of the stomach.

pe·rit'ro·pous (pĕ·rĭt'rō·pŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *peritropos* turned around.] *Bot.* **a** Horizontal with respect to the pericarp, as a seed. **b** = AMPHITROPOUS.

per'i·typh'lic (pĕr'ĭ·tĭf'lĭk), *adj.* Surrounding the caecum.

per'i·typh·li'tis (-tĭf·lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PERI-; TYPHLITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the connective tissue about the caecum. — **per'i·typh·lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

per'i·u·ra'ni·um (pĕr'ĭ·ū·rā'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *peri-* + *Uranus.*] *Astron.* That point of the orbit of a satellite of Uranus nearest the planet.

per'i·wig (pĕr'ĭ·wĭg), *n.* [Formerly *perevyke, pervyke,* corrupt. fr. F. *perruque.* See PERUKE; cf. WIG.] **1.** Orig., a wig; now usually, a wig, often of white or powdered hair, dressed in the pompadour style fashionable in the 18th century.
2. A periwinkle or some other shellfish. *Obs.*

per'i·wig (pĕr'ĭ·wĭg), *v. t.;* -WIGGED (-wĭgd); -WIG'GING (-wĭg'ĭng). To dress or supply with or as with a periwig.

per'i·wig·pat'ed (-păt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Periwigged.

per'i·win'kle (pĕr'ĭ·wĭng'k'l), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *pinewincle* (a doubtful spelling; perh. *winewincle*) a shellfish, in which *pine-* is perh. fr. L. *pina, pinna,* a kind of mussel, fr. Gr. *pinna.* Perh. influenced by *periwinkle,* the plant. Cf. WINKLE.] **a** Any small marine snail or shell of the genus *Littorina.* The common European species (*Littorina littorea*), used as food, has become naturalized on the American coast. See LITTORINA. **b** Any of various other small marine univalve shells, as certain American species of *Thais,* and *Turbo undulatus* of Australia. **c** *Chiefly U. S.* A winkle (sense **b**). **d** In America, any of various fresh-water snails, as certain of the Viviparidae (esp. genus *Campeloma*) and Pleuroceridae.

Periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*). Nat. size.

per'i·win'kle (pĕr'ĭ·wĭng'k'l), *n.* [ME. *pervenke, pervinke,* fr. AS. *pervince* (fr. L.), and fr. ONF. *pervenke* (OF. & F. *perveuche*), fr. L. *pervinca, vincapervinca,* fr. *pervincire, vincire,* to bind, twine. Perh. influenced by *periwinkle,* the mollusk. See PER-; VETCH.] **1.** A trailing evergreen herb (*Vinca minor*) with solitary blue or white flowers, often cultivated and frequently escaping. In the United States it is commonly called *myrtle.* Also, the closely related *Vinca major,* often called *large periwinkle* or *cuffinger,* a familiar, often variegated, foliage plant for window boxes. For the plant called *Madagascar,* or *Cape, periwinkle,* see RED PERIWINKLE.
2. *Obs.* **a** The "flower"; a paragon. **b** Girl; maid.
3. The color periwinkle blue.

periwinkle blue. A color, reddish-blue in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

per'i·win'kled (pĕr'ĭ·wĭng'k'ld), *adj.* Covered or supplied with periwinkles.

per'i·win'kler (-klĕr), *n.* One who gathers or sells periwinkles.

per'i·zo'ni·um (pĕr'ĭ·zō'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *peri-* + Gr. *zōnē* girdle.] *Bot.* The thin membrane investing the young auxospore in diatoms.

per·jink' (pĕr·jĭngk'), *adj.* Nice; precise; neat. — **per·jink'et·y** (-ĕ·tĭ), *adv.* — **per·jink'ly,** *adv. All Scot.*

per·jink'i·ties (-ĭ·tĭz), *n. pl.* Niceties. *Scot.*

per'jure (pûr'jĕr), *v.* [OF. *parjurer,* fr. L. *perjurare,* fr. *per* through, over + *jurare* to swear. See PER-; JURY.] *Transitive:* **1.** To make a perjurer of (oneself), esp. by telling what is false when sworn or swearing to tell the truth; as, the witness *perjured* himself; also, in passive, to be involved in, or proven guilty of, perjury or falsely swearing.

> But why of two oaths' breach do I accuse thee,
> When I break twenty? I am *perjured* most. *Shak.*

2. To violate, as one's oath or sworn fealty; also, to violate one's solemn promise or sworn obligation to (a person). *Obs.* "Me that *perjured* her." *Fletcher.*
3. To cause (one) to become a perjurer. *Shak.*
——, *Intransitive:* To violate one's oath, vow, or sworn promise; to take an oath, etc., with the intention of breaking it; to commit perjury. *Now Rare.*
Syn. — PERJURE, FORSWEAR. PERJURE is the technical legal term (see defs.); FORSWEAR is now rarely used, except in the sense of renouncing upon (or as upon) oath; as, "to *forswear* thin potations and to addict themselves to sack" (*Shak.*). Cf. RENOUNCE.

per'jure, *n.* [OF. *parjure,* fr. L. *perjurus.*] Aperjurer. *Obs.*

per'jured (pûr'jĕrd), *adj.* **1.** That has perjured oneself; guilty of perjury. "A *perjured* prince." *Pope.*
2. Indicating or characterized by perjury. "Brooks his *perjured* scorn." *Scott.*
3. Falsely sworn; violated. "My Nisa's *perjured* faith." *Dryden.*
— **per'jured·ly,** *adv.* — **per'jured·ness,** *n.*

per'jur·er (-jĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who is guilty of perjury.

per·ju'ri·ous (pĕr·jōōr'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *perjuriosus.*] Perjured; of the nature of perjury. — **per·ju'ri·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **per·ju'ri·ous·ness,** *n.*

per'ju·ry (pûr'jĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [OF. *parjurie,* fr. L. *perjurium.* See PERJURE, *v.*] **1.** False swearing; the voluntary violation of an oath or vow either by swearing to what is untrue or by omission to do what has been promised under oath; specif.: *Law.* At the common law, a willfully false statement of fact material to the issue made by a witness under oath in a competent judicial proceeding, or, under statute law, so made on affirmation. Under some European systems the willful violation of a promissory oath has also been treated as perjury. See AFFIRMATION, 4; OATH, *n.,* 1. In some jurisdictions (as by U. S. R. S. sec. 5392, U. S. C. tit. 18, sec. 231) the name and penalties of perjury have been applied to all cases of willful false statements made under an oath authorized to be administered by law, including those which are extrajudicial.
2. The violation of an oath, vow, or promise, whether originally made in good faith or not; also, a breach of such an oath, etc. *Now Rare.*

perk (pûrk), *v.* [ME. *perken,* appar. fr. ONF. *perquer* (F. *percher*) to perch. See PERCH to sit.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To lift up, thrust forward, or stretch oneself or one's body or head, esp. in order to see or to be seen; to stand up, out, or above in or as if in self-assertiveness, inquisitiveness, ostentation, or insolence.

> Golden-yellow flowers *perking* through a glass. *Amy Lowell.*

2. To smarten one's appearance; preen; prink.
3. To wear or assume an air of superiority or condescension; to become presumptuous; to exalt oneself; — sometimes **to perk it.** "To *perk* over them." *Barrow.*
4. To gain or assume an appearance of vigor, animation, cheerfulness, or the like, esp. in convalescence; — usually with *up.* "When I've been most frightened I've *perked* up." *Gilbert Parker.*
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To lift or thrust quickly, proudly, eagerly, boldly, or the like; as, to *perk* the ears.
2. To make (esp. oneself) smart, trim, or spruce in appearance; hence, to freshen or make brisk or acute; — often, with *up* or *out;* as, to *perk* themselves in false feathers.

> To *perk* up their jaded zest in life. *Dorothy Canfield Fisher.*

perk (pûrk), *adj.* [See PERK, *v.*] Proud or jaunty in bearing; self-confident; cocky; brisk. "*Perk* as a peacock." *Spenser.*

perk (pûrk), *n.* Short for PERQUISITE. Usually *pl. Slang.*

perk, *v. i. & t.* Short for PERCOLATE. *Colloq.*

perk' (pûrk), *n. & v.* [ONF. *perque* (F. *perche*). See PERCH pole; cf. 1st PERK.] = PERCH, pole, etc. *Hist. & Dial.*

perlashe. + PERISH, PIERCE.

per'i·stile. Peristyle. *Ref. Sp.*

per'i·styl'i·um (pĕr'ĭ·stĭl'ĭ·ŭm), **-sty'lum** (-stī'lŭm), *n.* [L.] = PERISTYLE, esp. in sense 2 b.

per'ît (pĕr'ĭt), *n.* See WEIGHT, *Table.* [PERIPENDIUM.]

per'i·ten'on (pĕr'ĭ·tĕn'ŏn), *n.* = PERITROCHIO.

per'i·to·nae'al, per'i·to·nae'um. Vars. of PERITONEAL, PERITONEUM.

per'i·tro'chi·um (pĕr'ĭ·trō'kĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -CHIA (-ȧ). [NL. See PERITROCH.] *Mech.* See AXIS IN PERITROCHIO.

per'i·wigd. Periwigged. *Ref. Sp.*

per'i·win'kl. Periwinkle. *Ref. Sp.*

per'iz·zite (pĕr'ĭ·zīt; pĕ·rĭz'ĭt), *n.* *Bib.*

per'ju·ra'tion, *n.* Perjury. *Obs.*

per'jur·esse, *n.* Fem. of PERJURER.

per'jur·ous, *adj.* [L. *perjurus.*] Perjurious. *Obs.*

per'ju·ry·mon'ger (pûr'jĕr·ĭ·mŭng'gĕr), *n.* See -MONGER. — **per'ju·ry·mon'ger·ing,** *n. & adj.*

per'ju·ry·proof, *adj.* See -PROOF.

perk. + PARK.

perk'i·ly, *adv.* of PERKY.

per'kin (pûr'kĭn), *n.* [Perh. dim. of *perry.*] A kind of weak cider.

per'kin. Var. of PARKIN.

Per'kin, *n.* = PERKIN WARBECK b. *Obs.*

Per'kin, *n.* Dim. of PETER.

perk'ing, *adj.* Jaunty; impudent. See 1st PERK. — **perk'ing·ly,** *adv.*

Per'kin re·ac'tion *or* **syn'the·sis** (pûr'kĭn). [After W. H. *Perkin,* Sr., Eng. chemist, the discoverer.] *Chem.* A reaction effected by heating an aldehyde with the sodium salt of an acid in the presence of an acid (as acetic) anhydride. It is used esp. to make aromatic unsaturated acids, as cinnamic acid.

Per'kin War'beck (pûr'kĭn wôr'bĕk). **a** A pretender to the English throne in 1495. **b** Hence, any pretender to a throne or the like.

perk'ish (pûr'kĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat perky.

perk'nite (pûrk'nīt), *n. Petrog.* Any dark, feldspar-free rock belonging to the group of peridotites or pyroxenites.

Per·kun' (pĕr·kōōn'), *n.* [Lith. *Perkunas,* orig., thunder.] The Lithuanian god of thunder or lightning, probably identical with the Slavic *Perun* and to be equated with the Scandinavian Thor.

perk'y (pûr'kĭ), *adj.;* PERK'I·ER (-kĭ·ĕr); PERK'I·EST. Obtrusively trim, brisk, smart, or the like; jaunty; self-assertive. "Amid *perky* larches and pine." *Tennyson.* "Her protest firm and *perky.*" *Coventry Patmore.*

per·la'ceous (pĕr·lā'shŭs), *adj.* Pearly; resembling pearl.

perle (pûrl), *n.* [F., lit., pearl.] *Pharm.* A soft gelatin capsule for enclosing volatile or vile-tasting liquids intended to be swallowed.

per·lec'tion (pĕr·lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *perlectio,* fr. *perlegere,* v.] Act of reading through. *Rare.*

Per'li·dae (pûr'lĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The family including the more common large stone flies. The typical genus is **Per'la** (-lä). See STONE FLY. — **per'lid** (-lĭd), *n. & adj.*

per·lig'e·nous (pĕr·lĭj'ĕ·nŭs), *adj.* [F. *perle* pearl + *-genous.*] Generating pearls.

per·lin'gual (pûr·lĭng'gwăl), *adj.* [*per-* + *lingual.*] *Med.* Through the tongue; as, *perlingual* administration or absorption of a drug. — **per·lin'gual·ly,** *adv.*

per'lite (pûr'līt), *n.* [F., fr. *perle* pearl.] **1.** *Petrog.* Volcanic glass, with a concentric shelly structure due to curved cracks produced by contraction in cooling. It appears as if composed of concretions, usually grayish and enamellike and is in some cases spherulitic.

Perlite, or Pearlstone, showing Perlitic structure.

2. *Metal.* A variety of pearlite. *Obs.*

per·lit'ic (pĕr·lĭt'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to perlite; specif., *Petrog.,* having a texture like perlite.

per·loir' (pĕr'l·wôr'), *n.* [F.] *Metalcraft.* A steel punch of half-bead form for modeling balls on metal, for cutting foil to be inserted in enamel, or the like.

per·lus'trate (pĕr·lŭs'trāt), *v. t.* [L. *perlustratus,* past part. of *perlustrare* to wander all through, to survey.] To review thoroughly; survey. — **per'lus·tra'tor** (pûr'lŭs·trā'tĕr), *n.*

per'lus·tra'tion (pûr'lŭs·trā'shŭn), *n.* An inspection as of a museum, a set of documents, etc.; a thorough survey.

perm (pûrm), *n. Elec.* A maxwell per ampere turn.

Perm'al·loy' (pûrm'ă·loi'), *n.* [(magnetic) *perme*ability + *alloy.*] *Metal. & Elec.* A trade-mark for an alloy composed of about 80 per cent nickel and 20 per cent iron; hence, [*sometimes not cap.*] the alloy bearing this trademark. It is more easily magnetized and demagnetized than any other known material, and is largely used for submarine telegraph cables.

perm'al·loy', *adj.* Made of or consisting of permalloy.

per'ma·nence (pûr'mȧ·nĕns), *n.* [F. or ML.; F. *permanence,* fr. ML. *permanentia.*] **1.** The fact or condition of being permanent, abiding, or fixed; indeterminately long-continued existence, operation, tenure, or the like; as, to question the *permanence* of a treaty.

2. The quality of being permanent, enduring or fixed; abidingness; perpetualness; as, nothing material has *permanence.*

3. *Math.* Two adjacent like signs in a series of positive and negative signs; as, in the series of coefficients of the polynomial $3x^4 - x^3 - 8x + 7$ there is one *permanence;* — opposed to *variation.*

per'ma·nen·cy (-nĕn·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Permanence (in sense 2); duration; fixedness.

2. One that is permanent.

per'ma·nent (-nĕnt), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *permanent,* fr. L. *permanens, -entis,* pres. part. of *permanere* to stay or remain to the end, to last, fr. *per* + *manere* to remain. See PER-; MANSION.] Continuing or enduring in the same state, status, place, or the like, without fundamental or marked change; not subject to fluctuation or alteration; fixed or intended to be fixed; lasting; abiding; stable; not temporary or transient; as, *permanent* effects or laws; a *permanent* position or location; the *permanent* population of New York City. — **per'ma·nent·ly,** *adv.* — **per'ma·nent·ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Enduring, fixed, constant. See LASTING.

Ant. — Temporary, impermanent. See TRANSIENT.

per'ma·nent, *n.* One who or that which is permanent; specif.: **a** With *the,* the abiding or eternal element, quality, or the like. **b** *pl.* Fast-dyed cotton fabrics of light quality. **c** Short for PERMANENT WAVE.

permanent alimony. See ALIMONY, 2.

permanent angle. *Gun.* The slight angle with the axis of a rifled gun at which the sights are fixed to correct the drift of the missile.

permanent assets. *Accounting.* See ASSETS, 2.

permanent capital. *Econ.* = 2d CAPITAL, 3 **d.**

Permanent Court of Arbitration. = HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

Permanent Court of International Justice. A court of justice, provided for by Article XIV of the Covenant of the League of Nations, which sits at The Hague and has a limited jurisdiction in suits between states that are members of the League, and which shall be open to other states. The bench consists of eleven judges elected jointly by the Council and Assembly for a term of nine years. Unless otherwise agreed upon by the states concerned, no dispute shall come under the Court's jurisdiction unless it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means. The Court shall also give advisory opinion upon any matter referred to it by the Assembly or Council. Often called *World Court.* See LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

permanent gases. *Chem. & Physics.* **a** Certain gases, as hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon monoxide, and oxygen, formerly so named because supposed to be incapable of liquefaction. (See GAS, *n.,* 1.) **b** Substances which remain gaseous under ordinary conditions, as opposed to *vapors.*

permanent green. = TERRE-VERTE, 2.

permanent hardness. See HARDNESS, 2.

permanent high, permanent low. *Meteorol.* See CENTER OF ACTION.

permanent magnetism. Magnetism which remains after the exciting force has been removed. Cf. HYSTERESIS. — **permanent magnet.**

permanent oil. *Chem.* A nondrying oil.

permanent partial disability insurance. See INSURANCE, *n.,* 1.

permanent plan. See BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

permanent set. The amount by which a material stressed beyond its elastic limit fails to return to its original size or shape when the load is removed.

permanent wave. A long-lasting hair wave produced by a combination of mechanical and chemical means.

permanent white. A durable white pigment which does not darken on exposure; specif.: **a** Barium sulphate. **b** Zinc white.

permanent yellow. **1.** See BARIUM CHROMATE.

2. = YELLOW OCHER b.

per·man'ga·nate (pĕr·măng'gȧ·nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of permanganic acid. The permanganates are dark-purple crystalline compounds. See POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.

per'man·gan'ic (pûr'măn·găn'ĭk), *adj.* [*per-* + *manganic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an unstable acid, $HMnO_4$, of manganese corresponding to the oxide Mn_2O_7. Its aqueous solution, purple and strongly oxidizing, is prepared by electrolysis of permanganates or by decomposing (dissolved) barium permanganate with sulphuric acid.

permanganic anhydride. Manganese heptoxide.

per·man'sive (pĕr·măn'sĭv), *adj.* Continuing; expressing continuance. *Rare.*

per'me·a·bil'i·ty (pûr'mĕ·ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being permeable.

2. *Aeronautics.* The measure of the rate of diffusion of gas through intact balloon fabric, usually expressed in liters per square meter of fabric per 24 hours, under standard conditions.

3. *Magnetism.* Specific conductivity for magnetic flux. It is numerically equal to the magnetic flux density produced in the permeable body divided by the intensity of the magnetic field (that is, the magnetic flux density produced by the field in air). It is usually represented by the Greek letter μ.

per'me·a·ble (pûr'mĕ·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [LL. *permeabilis.* See PERMEATE.] **1.** Capable of being permeated; passable; penetrable; — used esp. of substances that allow the passage of fluids; as, wood is *permeable* to oil.

2. Able to permeate. *Obs.*

— **per'me·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **per'me·a·bly,** *adv.*

per'me·am'e·ter (-ăm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [L. *permeare* to permeate + *-meter.*] *Elec.* An instrument to measure permeability.

per'me·ance (pûr'mĕ·ăns), *n.* [See PERMEANT.] Permeation; specif., *Magnetism,* the reciprocal of reluctance.

per'me·ant (-ănt), *adj.* [L. *permeans,* pres. part.] Permeating.

per'me·ate (pûr'mĕ·āt), *v.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *permeatus,* past part. of *permeare* to permeate, fr. *per* + *meare* to go, pass; akin to OSlav. *minoti* to pass by, elapse, MW. *mynet* to go, and prob. to Skr. *mayate* he exchanges. See PER-; MEAN common. Cf. CONGÉ.] *Transitive:* **1.** To pass through the pores or interstices of; to penetrate and pass through without causing rupture or displacement; — esp. of fluids that pass through substances of loose texture; as, water *permeates* sand.

2. To spread or diffuse itself through; to pervade.

God was conceived to be diffused throughout the whole world, to *permeate* and pervade all things. *Cudworth.*

—, *Intransitive:* To penetrate; to diffuse itself; — with *through, into,* etc.

Syn. — PERMEATE, PERVADE, here compared esp. in their figurative senses, are often interchangeable in the sense of *penetrate, saturate, diffuse.* But PERMEATE commonly retains a more distinct suggestion of its literal force than PERVADE, which often connotes a more vague or intangible transfusion; as, water *permeates* the ground, an odor *pervades* the air; "A deep and solemn harmony *pervades* the hollow vale from steep to steep" (*Wordsworth*); cf. "That exquisite something called style, which, like the grace of perfect breeding, everywhere *pervasive* and nowhere emphatic, makes itself felt by the skill with which it effaces itself" (*Lowell*). Cf. PENETRATE, SATURATE.

per'me·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of permeating, or state of being permeated; as, to prevent *permeation;* owing to *permeation.*

per'me·a'tive (pûr'mĕ·ā'tĭv; -ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Permeating.

per'me·a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who or that which permeates.

‖**per men'sem** (pûr mĕn'sĕm). [L.] By the month; monthly.

Per'mi·ak (pûr'mĭ·ăk), *n.* One of a mixed Finnic people northeast of Perm, Soviet Russia, showing few Mongoloid traits; also, their language. See PERMIAN, *n.,* 2.

Per'mi·an (pûr'mĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* [From the former province of *Perm,* eastern Russia, where the formation exists.] **1.** *Geol.* Designating or pertaining to the last period of the Paleozoic, following the Pennsylvanian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart;* PERMIAN, *n.,* 1.

2. Pertaining to or designating the speech of the Permiaks, or the linguistic group to which it belongs.

Per'mi·an, *n.* **1.** *Geol.* The Permian period or system, which in some classifications is treated as the topmost division of the Carboniferous, co-ordinate with Pennsylvanian and Mississippian, and in others is regarded as a separate period or system, following and co-ordinate with the Carboniferous. The rocks consist largely of red sandstone and shale, much of the sediment being of nonmarine origin. During this period land areas were enlarged and mountains formed. The climate seems to have been generally arid, and at some times and places cold. Life was reduced in amount, especially on land, and changed in kind. The amphibians began to decline by the close of the period, and primitive reptiles appeared. The most remarkable event of the period was extensive glaciation in India, South Africa, South America, and Australia. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

2. a A Permiak. **b** The language of the Permiaks. See FINNO-UGRIC LANGUAGES, *Table.*

per mill. Also **per mil.** By or in the thousand. Cf. PER CENT.

per·mil'lage (pĕr·mĭl'ĭj), *n.* [*per* + L. *mille* thousand.] Rate or proportion per thousand

per'mi·rif'ic (pûr'mĭ·rĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [See MIRIFIC.] Wondrous. *Rare.*

per·mis'si·ble (pĕr·mĭs'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** That may be permitted; allowable; admissible.

2. Designating an explosive the possession, purchase, or sale of which is permitted by law (see EXPLOSIVE, *n.,* 1); specif., *Mining,* Designating an explosive, motor, etc., of a kind or type approved by the Federal Bureau of Mines for use in gaseous coal mines. *U. S.*

Syn. — See ADMISSIBLE.

Ant. — Taboo, forbidden, prohibited.

— **per·mis'si·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **-mis'si·ble·ness,** *n.* — **per·mis'si·bly,** *adv.*

per·mis'si·ble, *n.* A permissible explosive.

per·mis'sion (pĕr·mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *permissio.* See PERMIT.] **1.** Act of permitting; formal consent; authorization; leave; license or liberty granted.

You have given me your *permission* for this address. *Dryden.*

2. Leave of absence; esp., military leave.

Syn. — PERMISSION, LEAVE, SUFFERANCE. *Permission* and *leave* are often interchangeable. PERMISSION is the more formal term, and commonly implies power or authority to refuse; LEAVE (except in such phrases as *leave* of absence, sick *leave,* on *leave*) is the more familiar term, and often suggests that the license granted is left at the recipient's option; as, I have the owner's *permission* to hunt on this estate; give me *leave* to throw this snowball at you. SUFFERANCE is tacit permission, and often implies only neglect or refusal to forbid; as, "He comes among us on *sufferance,* like those concert singers whom mamma treats with so much politeness" (*Thackeray*). Cf. FREEDOM, ALLOW, ADMISSIBLE.

per·mis'sioned (pĕr·mĭsh'ŭnd), *adj.* Having permission.

per·mis'sive (pĕr·mĭs'ĭv), *adj.* [F. *permissif.*] **1.** Permitting; granting permission; specif., giving power of choice; recommending or tolerating, but not compelling or prohibiting; as, *permissive* legislation.

2. Permitted; tolerated; granted on sufferance. *Now Rare.*

With what *permissive* glory since his [Satan's] fall. *Milton.*

3. Allowable; not prohibited; also, optional; not compulsory; as, a *permissive* standard of the department.

— **per·mis'sive·ly,** *adv.* — **per·mis'sive·ness,** *n.*

permissive bill. *Eng.* An act providing for local option.

permissive block. *Railroads.* A block in a system of **permissive blocking** (see BLOCK SYSTEM, 4); specif., a block in which a train other than a passenger train is permitted to follow a train other than a passenger train. Cf. CAUTIONARY BLOCK.

permissive mood. *Gram.* Modal expression of permission or privilege (you *may* return). See 1st MOOD, 1.

permissive waste. = WASTE, *n.,* 12.

per·mis'so·ry (pĕr·mĭs'ŏ·rĭ), *adj.* Involving, depending upon, or done by, permission; — in English law, said of all acts done by virtue of a privilege or permission given by a controlling authority, individual or legislative, and not by virtue of an independent right existing in the person acting.

per·mit' (pĕr·mĭt'), *v.* [L. *permittere, permissum,* to let through, to allow, permit, fr. *per* + *mittere* to let go, send. See PER-; MISSION.] *Transitive:* **1.** To allow the act or existence of; to tolerate; to consent to expressly or formally; to grant leave for or the privilege of; as, to *permit* smoking, an appeal to a higher court, or access to one's library.

2. **a** To grant (one) license or liberty; to authorize; to give leave; — usually followed by an infinitive; as, to *permit* him to answer; to *permit* oneself to become extravagant. **b** To allow (oneself) to be or live; — with *in.*

They will *permit* themselves in ugliness. *Ruskin.*

3. To give over; resign; leave; commit. *Obs.*

To the gods *permit* the event of things. *Addison.*

4. To leave unheeded or not done; to neglect. *Obs.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To allow; to give an opportunity; to make possible; as, if time *permits;* had the occasion *permitted.*

2. To admit; — with *of;* as, the rule *permits* of no exceptions.

Syn. — Let, grant, suffer. See ALLOW.

Ant. — Forbid, prohibit.

per'mit (pûr'mĭt; pĕr·mĭt'), *n.* Warrant; license; leave; permission; specif.: **a** A written license or permission given by a person or persons having authority; as, a *permit* to land goods subject to duty; a fishing or hunting *permit.* **b** *Post Office.* A notice printed on mail matter by a machine approved by a government to indicate prepayment of postage without the use of stamps. Cf. INDICIA, 2.

per·mit' (pĕr·mĭt'), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. Sp. *palometa.* See PALOMETA.] **a** A large pompano (*Trachinotus goodei*) of the West Indies, Florida, etc. It becomes about three feet long. **b** The round pompano (*T. falcatus*). *Local, U. S.*

per·mit'ta·ble (-ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Permissible. *Rare.*

per·mit'ted (pĕr·mĭt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* That is allowed; not prohibited. — **per·mit'ted·ly,** *adv.*

per'mit·tee' (pûr'mĭ·tē'), *n.* One to whom a permission or permit is given.

per·mit'ter (pĕr·mĭt'ĕr), *n.* One who permits.

per'mit·tiv'i·ty (pûr'mĭ·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [See PERMITTANCE.] *Elec.* The capacitance of a unit cube of a dielectric when the lines of electrostatic flux are straight lines perpendicular to one of its faces. It is measured in farads per unit volume.

per·mix' (pĕr·mĭks'), *v. t.* [L. *permixtus,* past part. of *permiscere.*] To mix thoroughly. — **per·mix'a·ble** (-ȧ·b'l), *adj.* — **per·mix'tive** (-tĭv), *adj. All Obs.*

per·mix'tion (-mĭks'chŭn), *n.* Also **per·mix'ture** (-tûr), *n.* A mixing or mingling thoroughly. *Obs.*

Per'mo·car'bon·if'er·ous (pûr'mŏ·kär'bŏn·ĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj. Geol.* Of, pert. to, or designating: **a** A series of Carboniferous and Permian strata which cannot be more definitely classified. **b** The time when these strata were deposited.

per·mon'o·sul·phu'ric ac'id (pûr·mŏn'ŏ·sŭl·fū'rĭk). Also **-sul·fu'ric.** *Chem.* An acid, H_2SO_5, obtained as a colorless crystalline mass by the action of hydrogen peroxide on chlorosulphonic acid.

per·mor'al·ize (pĕr·mŏr'ăl·īz), *v. t.* To strengthen in morals or morale. *Rare.*

per·mut'a·ble (pĕr·mūt'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Capable of being changed, exchanged, or interchanged.

2. *Math.* **a** Leaving a finite group unchanged when it is operated upon by the group and the result is operated upon by the inverse of the original operation; — said of an operation R with respect to a group H when $R^{-1}HR = H$. **b** Permissive of the application of the commutative law, $st = ts$; as, *permutable* groups. — **per·mut'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **per·mut'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **per·mut'a·bly,** *adv.*

perk'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
perkt. Perked. *Ref. Sp.*
perl. Var. of PURL. *Now Dial.*
perl. Pearl. *Ref. Sp.*
Per·la'ri·a (pĕr·lā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of PLECOPTERA. —
per'lid (pûr'lĭd), *n. & adj.*
perleque. † PURLICUE.
‖**Perl'sucht'** (pĕrl'zōōkt'), *n.* [G.] = PEARL DISEASE.
per'main. Var. of PERMAIN.
per'ma·na·ble, *adj.* [OF. *permanable, permenable.*] Permanent. *Obs.*
per·man'sion, *n.* [L. *permansio.*] Continuance. *Obs.*
per'me·a·bi. Permeable. *R. S.*
per'me·a'tiv. Permeative. *Ref. Sp.*
Per'me·nas (pûr'mĕ·nĕs). *Bib.*
per·mise', *v. t.* To permit. *Obs.*
per·miss', *n.* [See PERMIT.] A permitted choice. *Obs.*
per·mis'si·bl. Permissible. *Ref. Sp.*
per·mis'siv. Permissive. *Ref. Sp.*
per·mit'tance (pĕr·mĭt'ăns), *n.* **a** *Obs.* Permission. **b** *Elec.* Electrostatic capacity.
permitted explosive. See EXPLOSIVE, *n.,* 1.

per·mu·tate (pûr′mū·tāt′), *v. t.* [L. *permutatus*, past part.] To change or interchange; esp., to arrange in a different order.

per′mu·ta′tion (pûr′mū·tā′shŭn), *n.* [OF. *permutacion* (F. *permutation*), fr. L. *permutatio*. See PERMUTE.] **1.** Exchange of one thing for another; barter, as distinguished from a *sale*, for money. *Obs. except Civil Law.* **2.** A thorough change in character, condition, or the like; transformation; transmutation.

The violent convulsions and *permutations* that have been made in property. *Burke.*

3. Any of the total number of changes in position or order possible within a group; hence, a change in grouping; as, the *permutations* of the alphabet.

4. *Math.* **a** Any arrangement of a given number of objects. The number of permutations of n objects (no two of which are alike) taken one at a time is n; taken two at a time $n(n-1)$; taken three at a time, $n(n-1)(n-2)$; taken all together, $n(n-1)\ldots3.2.1$. See COMBINATION, *n.*, 11. **b** The formation of all possible permutations; — called also *alternation*.

per′mu·ta′tion·al (-āl; -ĭl), *adj.* Pertaining to permutation.

permutation lock. A lock having tumblers that may be changed to require different keys or setting combinations.

permutation of consonants. *Philol.* Lautverschiebung. *Obs.* See GRIMM'S LAW.

per′mu·ta′tor (pûr′mū·tā′tĕr), *n. Elec.* A special form of rotary converter with stationary commutator and rotating brushes, in which the exciting field is induced by the alternating current in a short-circuited magnetic core instead of being produced by an external magnet.

per·mut′a·to′ry (pĕr·mūt′ā·tō′rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), **per·mut′a·to′ri·al** (-tō′rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Involving, or of the nature of, permutation. *Rare.*

per·mute′ (pĕr·mūt′), *v. t.;* -MUT′ED (-mūt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -MUT′ING (-mūt′ĭng). [F. *permuter*, fr. L. *permutare, permutatum*, fr. *per* (see PER-) + *mutare* to change. See MUTABLE.] **1.** To interchange; to transfer reciprocally; to exchange; specif., to barter. *Obs.*

Bought, trucked, *permuted*, or given. *Hakluyt.*

2. To change thoroughly; transform; transmute; alter completely. *Now Rare.*

3. *Math.* To subject to permutation; to change the order or arrangement of; esp., to arrange (objects in a series) in all the possible ways in which they can be arranged. See PERMUTATION, 4; cf. COMBINATION, 11.

per·mut′er (-mūt′ĕr), *n.* One who permutes something; one who changes, transforms, transmutes, or alters something.

pern (pûrn), *n.* [NL. *Pernis*, fr. Gr. *pernēs* an old reading for *piernis* a kind of hawk in Aristotle.] A honey buzzard.

Per′nam·bu′co cot′ton (pûr′năm·bū′kō; pĕr′năm·bōō′kō). = KIDNEY COTTON.

Pernambuco jaborandi. See JABORANDI **a.**

Pernambuco rubber. See MANGABEIRA.

Pernambuco wood. [From *Pernambuco*, a state of Brazil.] Brazilwood from *Caesalpinia echinata*.

per′nan·cy (pûr′năn·sĭ), *n.* [OF. *prenance*, fr. *prendre, prenre, penre*, to take, fr. L. *prendere, prehendere*. See PREHENSILE.] *Law.* A taking or reception, as the receiving of rents or tithes in kind, or the receiving of profits.

per·na′sal (pûr·nā′zăl; -z′l), *adj.* [See NASAL.] *Med. & Surg.* Done through the nose.

per·nav′i·gate (pĕr·năv′ĭ·gāt), *v. t.* [L. *pernavigatus*, past part., sailed through.] To navigate or steer through. *Rare.*

Per·net′ti·a (pĕr·nĕt′ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [After A. J. *Pernetty* (1716–1801).] *Bot.* A genus of evergreen shrubs, family Ericaceae, mostly American. *P. mucronata* is cultivated for ornament. Cf. ARRAYAN **a.**

per·ni′cious (pĕr·nĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* [F. *pernicieux*, fr. L. *perniciosus*, fr. *pernicies* destruction, fr. *per* (see PER-) + *nex, necis*, death. See NOXIOUS.] **1.** Highly injurious or destructive in character; deadly; fatal; as, a *pernicious* disease, doctrine, or condition.

2. Intending or doing evil; wicked; villainous; — of persons.

Syn. — Ruinous, malign, hurtful, harmful, deleterious. PERNICIOUS, BANEFUL, BALEFUL, NOXIOUS, NOISOME. That is PERNICIOUS which works mischief or destruction; that is BANEFUL which is deadly, or which causes great harm; BALEFUL (chiefly poetical or literary) implies sinister or malign influence; as, "The character of Satan engenders in the mind a *pernicious* casuistry which leads us to weigh his faults with his wrongs" (*Shelley*); "*baneful* hemlock" (*Garth*); "the *baneful* notion that there is no such thing as a high, correct standard in intellectual matters" (*M. Arnold*); "culling their potent herbs and *baleful* drugs" (*Milton*). That is NOXIOUS which is harmful, esp. to health of body or mind; as, "New elements in his life as *noxious* to him as an inlet of mud to a creature that has been used to breathe . . . in the clearest of waters" (*G. Eliot*); "I see no reason why one should not be able to vanquish . . . these *noxious* thoughts which foretell evil but cannot remedy it" (*Scott*). NOISOME was in earlier usage synonymous with *noxious*; as, "He shall deliver thee from . . . the *noisome* pestilence" (*Ps.* xci. 3). The word is now chiefly used in the sense of *ill-smelling*; as, "a bloated, putrid, *noisome* carcass" (*Burke*). Cf. INJURY, MALICIOUS.

Ant. — Beneficial, helpful, salutary, benign.

— **per·ni′cious·ly**, *adv.* — **per·ni′cious·ness**, *n.*

per·ni′cious (pĕr·nĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* [L. *pernix, -icis.*] Quick; swift. *Now Rare.*

pernicious anemia. **1.** *Med.* A severe, often fatal, form of anemia, characterized by a progressive decrease in the number of red blood corpuscles, and associated with pallor, muscular weakness, shortness of breath, and disturbances of the gastrointestinal and nervous systems.

2. *Veter.* = INFECTIOUS ANEMIA.

pernicious malaria. *Med.* A severe form of estivo-autumnal malaria. Several types exist, characterized by the rapid onset of cerebral disturbance, gastrointestinal symptoms, prostration, or jaundice.

pernicious scale. The San Jose scale.

per·nick′et·y (pĕr·nĭk′ĕ·tĭ), *adj.* Also **per·nick′et·ty, per·nick′it·y** (-ĭ·tĭ). [Origin obscure; possibly corrupt. fr. *particular*.] *Colloq.* **a** Finical or fussy; meticulous; as, a *pernickety* person. **b** Indicating or requiring great precision or punctiliousness; as, *pernickety* work. — **per·nick′et·i·ness** (-ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n. Colloq.*

‖**per′ni·o** (pûr′nĭ·ō), *n.;* *pl.* -ONES (-ō′nēz). [L.] Chilblain.

Per′nis (-nĭs), *n.* [NL. See PERN, *n.*] *Zool.* Genus of the honey buzzards. — **per′nine** (-nīn; -nĭn; 156), *adj.*

per·ni′tric ac′id (pûr·nĭ′trĭk). *Chem.* An acid, HNO_4, said to be obtained in solution or in the form of salts (**per·ni′trates** [-trāts]) by oxidation of nitrogen, nitric acid, nitrates, etc.

per′noc·ta′tion (pûr′nŏk·tā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *pernoctatio.*] A passing the night, as in vigil.

per′nor (pûr′nĕr; -nôr), *n.* [OF. *preneor* a taker (F. *preneur*).] *Law.* A taker or receiver, esp. of income or profits.

Per′not′ fur′nace (pĕr′nō′). [After Charles *Pernot*, its inventor.] A reverberatory furnace with a circular revolving hearth, used in making steel.

per′ny·i moth (pûr′nĭ·ĭ). [After P. A. *Perney* (b. 1818), French missionary and Chinese scholar.] A Chinese silk-producing moth (*Antheraea pernyi*) whose larva, known as the **pernyi silkworm**, feeds on the oak. See PONGEE.

pe′ro- (pē′rō-). A combining form, Greek *pēro-*, from *pēros*, meaning *maimed*, used to denote: **a** *Med. A fetus with a malformed* (specified) *part*, as in **pe′ro·bra′chi·us** (-brā′kĭ·ŭs), a fetus with deformed limbs, **pe′ro·ceph′a·lus** (-sĕf′ȧ·lŭs) (head), **pe′ro·chi′rus** (-kī′rŭs) (hands), **pe′ro·dac′ty·lus** (-dăk′tĭ·lŭs) (digits), **pe·rom′e·lus** (pē·rŏm′ē·lŭs) (limbs), **pe′ro·pus** (pē′rō·pŭs) (limbs), **pe′ro·so′mus** (pē′rō·sō′mŭs) (body). **b** *Zool. A creature defective in a* (specified) *part;* — used in generic names, as in *Peromela*.

pe·ro′ba (pē·rō′bȧ), *n.* [Pg. *perobá*, fr. Tupi *peróba.*] Any of several important Brazilian timber trees; as: **a** The tree *Aspidosperma polyneuron*, with very hard, rose-yellow wood, common in the State of São Paulo, and often distinguished as *peroba rosa*. See ASPIDOSPERMA. **b** The tree *Tecoma peroba*, with yellowish-brown wood, found along the coast and commonly distinguished as *ipê peroba*.

Pe·rod′i·pus (pē·rŏd′ĭ·pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pēra* pouch + *Dipus*; — in allusion to the external cheek pouches.] *Zool.* Syn. of *Dipodomys*. See KANGAROO RAT **b.**

Pe·rog′na·thus (pē·rŏg′nȧ·thŭs; pē′rŏg·nā′thŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pēra* pouch + *gnathos* jaw.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the pocket mice, the type of a subfamily **Pe·rog′na·thi·nae** (-thĭ′nē).

Pe′ro·me·du′sae (pē′rō·mē·dū′sē), *n.* [NL. See PERO-; MEDUSA, 2.] *Zool.* An order or suborder of Scyphomedusae with four interradial tentaculocysts.

Pe·rom′e·la (pē·rŏm′ē·lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pēromelēs* having maimed limbs.] Syn. of ASTOPODA. — **pe·rom′e·lous** (-lŭs), *adj.*

Pe′ro·mys′cus (pē′rō·mĭs′kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pero-* + Gr. *mys* mouse.] *Zool.* The genus comprising the white-footed mice of North America.

per′o·nate (pĕr′ō·nāt; pē′rō-), *adj.* [L. *peronatus* rough-booted.] *Bot.* Mealy or woolly, as the stipes of some fungi.

per′o·ne′al (pĕr′ō·nē′ăl), *adj.* [Gr. *peronē* the fibula.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the fibula; near the fibula.

peroneal artery. A deeply seated artery running along the back part of the fibular side of the leg to the heel. It arises from the posterior tibial, and near the ankle it gives off, or divides into, the ***anterior*** and ***posterior peroneal.***

peroneal nerve. *Anat.* A nerve of the leg, derived from the fourth and fifth lumbar and first and second sacral nerves, and forming the lateral part of the sciatic nerve. In the popliteal space it is known as the ***common peroneal*** (or ***external popliteal***) ***nerve.*** It there divides into ***superficial peroneal*** and ***deep peroneal nerve.*** The superficial supplies the peroneus longus and peroneus brevis muscles and skin areas of the front of the leg and dorsum of the foot. The deep supplies the group of extensor muscles of the leg.

per′o·ne′o- (pĕr′ō·nē′ō-). *Anat.* A combining form for *peroneus*, denoting in adjectives *peroneal and*, as in **per′o·ne′o·cal·ca′ne·al, per′o·ne′o·tar′sal, per′o·ne′o·tib′i·al.** See CALCANEAL, etc.

‖**pe′ro·ne′us** (pĕr′ō·nē′ŭs), *n.* [NL. See PERONEAL.] *Anat.* One of several muscles of the lower leg, as: **a** The ‖**pe′ro·ne′us bre′vis** (pĕr′ō·nē′ŭs brĕ′vĭs), arising chiefly from the outer face of the lower two thirds of the fibula and inserted into the fifth metatarsal. **b** The ‖**pe′ro·ne′us lon′gus** (lŏng′gŭs), arising chiefly from the head and upper two thirds of the fibula and inserted by a long tendon, which crosses the sole of the foot obliquely, into the first metatarsal. **c** The ‖**pe′ro·ne′us ter′ti·us** (tûr′shĭ·ŭs), arising chiefly from the lower fourth of the fibula and inserted into the fifth metatarsal.

pe·ro′ni·um (pē·rō′nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *peronion*, dim. of *peronē* fibula.] *Zool.* A tract of modified epithelium between the margin of the umbrella and the base of a tentacle in some Hydromedusae. — **pe·ro′ni·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

perono-. *Zool.* A combining form from Greek *peronē*, meaning *pin, fibula;* — used in generic names, as in *Peronospora*.

Per′o·nos′po·ra (pĕr′ō·nŏs′pō·rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *peronē* brooch, buckle + *sporos* seed; — apparently because the epispore has rugulose markings.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of destructive downy mildews, typifying the family Peronosporaceae, having conidia that germinate without forming zoospores. *P. schleideni* causes onion mildew. *P. parasitica* and *P. trifoliorum* attack various crucifers and legumes respectively. **b** [*not cap.*] Any fungus of this genus.

Per′o·nos′po·ra′ce·ae (-rā′sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of parasitic fungi typifying the order Peronosporales; the downy mildews. The conidiophores form outside the epidermis of the host, and develop conidia singly, never in chains. The family includes such destructive genera as *Sclerospora, Plasmopara*, and *Peronospora*. — **per′o·nos′po·ra′ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Per′o·nos′po·ra′les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of parasitic fungi (class Phycomycetes) containing the three families Albuginaceae, Peronosporaceae, and Pythiaceae.

pe·rop′o·dous (pē·rŏp′ō·dŭs), *adj.* [*pero-* + *-podous.*] *Zool.* Having rudimentary hind limbs; — applied to certain snakes, as boas, pythons, etc. sometimes regarded as forming a division, **Pe·rop′o·da** (-dȧ). — **pe′ro·pod** (pē′rō·pŏd), *n.*

per·o′ral (pûr·ō′răl; 181), *adj.* [*per-* + *oral.*] Through or by way of the mouth; as, the *peroral* administration of a drug. — **per·o′ral·ly**, *adv.*

per·o′rate (pĕr′ō·rāt), *v. i.;* -RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd; -ĭd); -RAT′ING (-ĭng). [See PERORATION.] To speak at length; to harangue; to deliver an oration, esp. a grandiloquent one; also, to make a peroration; to conclude or sum up a speech. —, *v. t.* To declaim.

per′o·ra′tion (pĕr′ō·rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *peroratio*, fr. *perorare, peroratum*, to speak from beginning to end, fr. *per* + *orare* to speak. See PER-; ORATION.] **1.** The concluding part of a discourse, esp. of an oration; specif., a final summing up and enforcement of an argument; also, any formal conclusion, esp. to a speech.

2. A rhetorical discourse or argument. *Now Rare.*

per′o·ra′tion·al (pĕr′ō·rā′shŭn·ăl; -ĭl), *adj.* Of or befitting a peroration.

per′o·ra′tive (pĕr′ō·rā′tĭv), *adj.* Inclined or accustomed to perorate; perorational.

per′o·ra′tor (pĕr′ō·rā′tĕr), *n.* One who perorates; *Obs.*, an epilogist.

per·or′a·to′ry (pĕr·ŏr′ȧ·tō′rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to peroration. — *n.* Declamation. — **per·or′a·tor′i·cal** (-tōr′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **per·or′a·tor′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

‖**per os** (pûr ŏs). [L.] = PERORAL.

per·os′mate (pĕr·ŏs′māt; -ŏz′māt), *n. Chem.* A supposed salt of perosmic acid (osmium tetroxide). See OSMIUM OXIDE.

pe·rov′skite (pĕ·rŏf′skīt), *n.* [After Count L. A. *Perovski*, of Russia.] *Mineral.* A yellow, brown, or grayish-black mineral in crystals of cubic habit or in reniform masses. It is calcium titanate, $CaTiO_3$. H., 5.5. Sp. gr., 4.02–4.04.

per·ox′i·dase (pĕr·ŏk′sĭ·dās; -dāz), *n.* [*peroxide* + *-ase.*] *Biochem.* An enzyme that promotes oxidation by peroxides, esp. hydrogen peroxide. Cf. CATALASE.

per·ox′ide (pĕr·ŏk′sīd; pûr-), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* **a** An oxide containing a relatively high proportion of oxygen. **b** Strictly, a higher oxide in which oxygen is held to be joined to oxygen, as in hydrogen peroxide, or an oxide which with water or dilute acid yields hydrogen peroxide; — called also *true peroxide*. Sodium and barium peroxide are true peroxides; lead and manganese dioxides are not. **c** Hydrogen peroxide. — **per·ox·id′ic** (pûr′ŏk·sĭd′ĭk), *adj.*

per·ox′ide, *v. t.* To bleach (hair) with peroxide of hydrogen.

per·ox′i·dize (-sĭ·dīz), *v. t. & i.;* -DIZED (-dīzd); -DIZ′ING (-dīz′ĭng). *Chem.* To oxidize to the utmost, or so as to form a peroxide. — **per·ox′i·dize·ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

per·ox′y- (pĕr·ŏk′sĭ-). *Chem.* A combining form, *per-* + *oxy-*, denoting the *presence of a true peroxide group*, $-O_2-$ (sometimes called **per·ox′yl** [-sĭl]). — **per·ox′y** (-sĭ), *adj.*

per pais (pĕr pā). [OF. *par païs.*] *Law.* By the country, that is, by a jury or by matter triable by a jury. See PAIS, *n.*

‖**per pa′res** (pûr pā′rēz). [L.] *Old Eng. Law.* By [one's] peers.

per pays (pĕr pā). Var. of PER PAIS.

per′pend (pûr′pĕnd), *n.* [F. *parpaing*, pierre *parpaigne;* cf. F. *pan* de mur surface or section (of a wall). Cf. PAR, *prep.;* PANE.] *Masonry.* **a** A large stone reaching through a wall so as to appear on both sides of it, and acting as a binder. **b** Short for PERPEND WALL.

per·pend′ (pĕr·pĕnd′), *v. t.* [L. *perpendere, perpensum*, fr. *per* + *pendere* to weigh.] To weigh carefully in the mind; to ponder deeply. — *v. i.* To attend; to be attentive; also, to concentrate in thought. *Both Archaic or Humorous.*

per·pen′di·cle (pĕr·pĕn′dĭ·k'l), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *perpendiculum.*] Something hanging straight down; a plumb line. *Obs.*

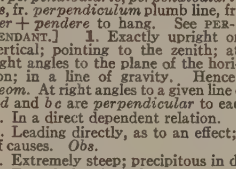

a d Perpendicular Line; *b c* Horizontal Line.

per′pen·dic′u·lar (pûr′pĕn·dĭk′ū·lĕr), *adj.* [OF. *perpendiculer, -lier*, fr. L. *perpendicularis, perpendicularius*, fr. *perpendiculum* plumb line, fr. *per* + *pendere* to hang. See PER-; PENDANT.] **1.** Exactly upright or vertical; pointing to the zenith; at right angles to the plane of the horizon; in a line of gravity. Hence: *Geom.* At right angles to a given line or surface; as, the lines *a d* and *b c* are *perpendicular* to each other.

2. In a direct dependent relation. *Obs.*

3. Leading directly, as to an effect; immediate; — chiefly of causes. *Obs.*

4. Extremely steep; precipitous in descent.

5. Erect in bearing; also, standing up.

6. Made or divided lengthwise; — of a division, classification, etc.

7. [*cap.*] *Arch.* Of, pert. to, or in, the **Perpendicular style**, the latest variety of English Gothic in which vertical lines predominate. See ARCHITECTURE, *Chart & Illusts.*

Syn. — See VERTICAL.

per′pen·dic′u·lar, *n.* **1.** An appliance or instrument to indicate the vertical line from any point.

2. **a** A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon; a vertical line or direction. **b** A vertical plane; also, a vertical or extremely steep face, as of a mountain.

3. Hence, upright position; also, rectitude.

4. A stand-up lunch, supper, or the like. *Brit. Slang.*

5. *Geom.* **a** A line or plane at right angles to another line or surface. **b** Specif., (of a triangle or tetrahedron) a line through a vertex at right angles to the opposite side or face.

6. *Shipbuilding. pl.* In the plans of a ship, the vertical lines at either end of the base line, the forward *perpendicular* intersecting the stem at the designer's (load) water line, and the after *perpendicular* intersecting the stern post at the same water line.

per′pen·dic′u·lar, *adv.* = PERPENDICULARLY. *Obs.*

per′pen·dic′u·lar′i·ty (-lăr′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Perpendicular direction, position, character, etc.

perpendicular plate. See ETHMOID, *adj.*

perpendicular separation. See SEPARATION, 6.

perpend wall. A wall built of perpends; hence, a thin wall.

per′pe·ra (pĕr′pĕ·rȧ), *n.;* *pl.* PERPERE (-pĕ·rē). [Serbo-Croatian, fr. the pl. of Gr. *hyperpyron*, prop., ruddy, fiery.] The gold currency standard of Montenegro before 1919, equivalent to the former krone of Austria-Hungary and containing 100 paras. See COIN, *Table.*

per′pe·tra·ble (pûr′pē·trȧ·b'l), *adj.* That may be perpetrated.

per′pe·trate (pûr′pē·trāt), *v. t.;* -TRAT′ED (-trāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -TRAT′ING (-trāt′ĭng). [L. *perpetratus*, past part. of *perpetrare* to effect, perpetrate, fr. *per* + *patrare* to perform.] To do or perform; to carry through; to commit (as an offense); to be guilty of; — commonly in a bad, sometimes also in a humorous, sense; as, to *perpetrate* a crime, a dull poem, or a feat of philosophical jugglery.

per′pe·tra′tion (-trā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *perpetratio.*] Act of perpetrating; a doing, esp. of something bad morally, artistically, or the like; also, the thing perpetrated; an offensive action.

per′pe·tra′tor (pûr′pē·trā′tĕr), *n.* [LL.] One who perpetrates; esp., one who commits an offense or crime.

per·pet′u·a·ble (pĕr·pĕt′ū·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That may be perpetuated.

---

per′mu·ta′tion·ist, *n.* See -IST.
Per′my·ak. Var. of PERMIAK.
per·ni′cion (pûr′nĭsh′ăn), *n.* [L. *pernicio.* See PERNICIOUS.] Destruction; perdition. *Obs.*
per·nic′i·ty (-nĭs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *perniciatas.* See PERNICIOUS swift.] Celerity. *Obs.*
pe·rof′skite. Var. of PEROVSKITE.
pe·rogue′. Var. of PIROGUE.
per′o·nae′us. Var. of PERONEUS.
pe·ro′pus, *n.* [Origin uncert.] = PARAGON, *n.*, 4 c. *Obs.*
pe′ro·pus. See PERO-.
pe·ro′pus, + PYROPUS.
per·os′mic acid (pĕr·ŏs′mĭk; -ŏz′-). *Chem.* See OSMIUM OXIDE.
Per·oun′. Var. of PERUN (PEREN.)
per·ox′i·date (pĕr·ŏk′sĭ·dāt), *v. t. & i. Chem.* = PEROXIDIZE. — **per·ox′i·da·tion** (-dā′shŭn), *n.*
per·ox′y·dase (-dās; -dāz). Var. of PEROXIDASE.
per·ox′o·nide, *n.* Also **-nid.** *Chem.* See OZONIDE.
per·pend′ant, -ent, *adj.* = APPENDANT, *adj.* *Obs.*
per′pen·dic′u·lar·ly, *adv.* of PERPENDICULAR. [-NESS.]
per′pen·dic′u·lar·ness, *n.* See
per·pense′, *v. t.* [From OF. *parpenser, perpenser* (fr. L. *perpensare*), or fr. L. *perpensus*, past part. of *perpendere.*] To consider thoroughly; deliberate. — **per·pen′sion, per·pen′si·ty,** *n.* *All Obs.*
per·pensed′, *adj.* Perpended. — **per·pens′ed·ly,** *adv.* *Both Obs.*
per′pent, *n.* Var. of PERPEND.
per·per′a·cute, *adj.* [*per-* + *peracute.*] Extremely acute. *Obs.*
per·per′fect, *adj.* See PER-, 1 c.
per′per·ous, *adj.* [L. *perperus.*] Fau'ty; defective; wrong. — **per′per·ous·ly,** *adv.* *Both Obs.*
per·pes′sion, *n.* [L. *perpessio*, fr. *perpeti, perpessus*, to bear steadfastly.] Suffering; endurance. *Obs.*
per·pet′, *n.* Perpetuana. *Obs.*
per′pe·trate, *adj.* Perpetrated. *Obs.*
per′pe·tra′tress (pûr′pē·trā′trĕs, -trĭs; 119), **per′pe·tra′trix** (-trĭ′trĭks), *n.* Fem. of PERPETRATOR.

---

per·pet'u·al (pĕr·pĕt'ū·ăl), *adj.* [OF. *perpetuel*, fr. L. *perpetualis*, fr. *perpetuus*, continuing throughout, continuous, fr. *perpes, -etis*, lasting throughout; akin to L. *petere* to go seek, go for. See PER-; PETITION.] **1.** Continuing forever; everlasting; eternal; unceasing; as, *perpetual* damnation or existence; also, continuous or indefinitely long-continued in use, service, action, duration, etc.; unintermittent; permanent; as, to be in a *perpetual* flutter; a *perpetual* source of pleasure; a *perpetual* officer (cf. DATIVE, *adj.*, 3 **b**).
2. Extending continuously without an end or break.
"Life's *perpetual* coil." *Shelley.*
3. *Bot. & Hort.* **a** Perennial. **b** Blooming more or less continuously throughout the season; as, a hybrid *perpetual* rose.
Syn. — Unceasing, endless, constant, eternal. See CONTINUAL.

per·pet'u·al, *n.* *Bot. & Hort.* **a** A perennial. **b** A hybrid perpetual rose.

per·pet'u·al, *adv.* = PERPETUALLY.

perpetual adoration. *R.C.Ch.* Unceasing adoration of the Blessed Sacrament as practised in the convents of several orders of that name.

perpetual annuity. See ANNUITY, *n.*, 2.

perpetual calendar. A calendar that can be used perpetually or over a wide range of years. One method is as follows: To find the day of the week for any date in the Julian or Gregorian calendars to 2299: (1) Take the last two figures of the year date and add to them one quarter of the number formed by them, ignoring the remainder. (2) For the century: *Gregorian calendar*, if the first two figures are 17 (since 1752), add 4; 2 for 18; 0 for 19; 6 for 20; 4 for 21; 2 for 22; *Julian*, if the first two figures are divisible by 7, add 0; if not, add the difference between the figures and the next multiple of 7 above it. (3) For the months, add as follows: *Gregorian*, 0 for Apr. or July; 1 for Jan. or Oct.; 2 for May; 3 for Aug.; 4 for Feb., Mar., or Nov.; 5 for June; 6 for Sept. or Dec.; if a leap year, add 0 for Jan. and 3 for Feb.; *Julian*, 0 for Aug.; 1 for Feb., Mar., or Nov.; 2 for June; 3 for Sept. or Dec., 4 for Apr. or July; 5 for Jan. or Oct.; 6 for May; if a leap year, add 4 for Jan. and 0 for Feb. (4) Add the day of the month. (5) Divide the sum of (1) to (4) by 7 and the remainder will be the day of the week, Sunday being the first day. If there is no remainder, the day will be Saturday. Examples: 1. What day of the week was Feb. 28, 1930? (1) 30 + 7; + (2) 0; + (3) 4; + (4) 28 = 69. 69 ÷ 7 = 9 + 6. The sixth day of the week is Friday. 2. What day was Jan. 16, 1600? (1) 00 + 0; + (2) 5; + (3) 4 (leap year); + (4) 16 = 25. 25 ÷ 7 = 3 + 4. The fourth day is Wednesday.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR (1753–2000)

DAY OF THE MONTH					Jan. Oct.	Apr. July *Jan.*	Sept. Dec.	June	Feb. Mar. Nov.	Aug. *Feb.*	May	DAY OF WEEK
1	8	15	22	29	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	Mon.
2	9	16	23	30	g	a	b	c	d	e	f	Tues.
3	10	17	24	31	f	g	a	b	c	d	e	Wed.
4	11	18	25		e	f	g	a	b	c	d	Thurs.
5	12	19	26		d	e	f	g	a	b	c	Fri.
6	13	20	27		c	d	e	f	g	a	b	Sat.
7	14	21	28		b	c	d	e	f	g	a	Sun.

To find the day of the week corresponding to any date, find the small letter directly under the month and opposite the day of the month; the same small letter also appears in the vertical column that contains the number of the year; and if the line in which it stands is followed out to the right, the day of the week is found. Thus, the small letter under March and opposite 18 is *b*; *b* appears again directly over 1930, and at its right is the word *Tuesday*. March 18 fell on Tuesday in 1930, and also in 1924, 1919, etc.

1753	1754	1755	1761	*1756*	1757	1758						
1759	1765	*1760*	1767	1762	1763	1769						
1764	1771	1766	*1772*	1773	*1768*	1775						
1770	*1776*	1777	1778	1779	1774	*1780*						
1781	1782	1783	1789	*1784*	1785	1786						
1787	1793	*1788*	1795	1790	1791	1797						
1792	1799	1794	1801	1802	*1796*	1809						
1798	1805	1800	1807	1813	1803	1815						
1804	1811	1806	*1812*	1819	*1808*	*1820*						
1810	*1816*	1817	1818	*1824*	1814	1826						
1821	1822	1823	1829	1830	1825	1837						
1827	1833	*1828*	1835	1841	1831	1843						
1832	1839	1834	*1840*	1847	*1836*	*1848*						
1838	*1844*	1845	1846	*1852*	1842	1854						
1849	1850	1851	1857	1858	1853	1865						
1855	1861	*1856*	1863	1869	1859	1871						
1860	1867	1862	*1868*	1875	*1864*	*1876*						
1866	*1872*	1873	1874	*1880*	1870	1882						
1877	1878	1879	1885	1886	1881	1893						
1883	1889	*1884*	1891	1897	1887	1899						
1888	1895	1890	*1896*	1909	*1892*	1905						
1894	1901	1902	1903	1915	1898	1911						
1900	1907	1913	*1908*	*1920*	*1904*	*1916*						
1906	*1912*	1919	1914	1926	1910	1922						
1917	1918	*1924*	1925	1937	1921	1933						
1923	1929	1930	1931	1943	1927	1939						
1928	1935	1941	*1936*	*1948*	*1932*	*1944*						
1934	*1940*	1947	1942	1954	1938	1950						
1945	1946	*1952*	1953	1965	1949	1961						
1951	1957	1958	1959	1971	1955	1967						
1956	1963	1969	*1964*	*1976*	*1960*	*1972*						
1962	*1968*	1975	1970	1982	1966	1978						
1973	1974	*1980*	1981	1993	1977	1989						
1979	1985	1986	1987	1999	1983	1995						
1984	1991	1997	*1992*		*1988*	*2000*						
1990	*1996*		1998		1994							

* For dates occurring in Jan. or Feb. of leap year, use *italic* names of months, above.

The calendar has other uses, as for finding the months which begin on Sunday in a particular year, etc.

perpetual canon. = CIRCULAR CANON **a**.

perpetual check. *Chess.* An endless succession of checks (or a position involving such), given usually by a piece or pieces of the weaker side so as to force a draw.

perpetual day. The period of nearly six months, alternately at the earth's north and south poles, when the sun does not set. Cf. PERPETUAL NIGHT.

perpetual edict. See EDICT, *n.*, 1.

per·pet'u·al·ist (pĕr·pĕt'ū·ăl·ĭst), *n.* One who would perpetuate; specif., one advocating continuance of slavery.

perpetual lease. A lease renewable at the lessee's option.

perpetual motion. *Mech.* The conceived incessant motion of a hypothetical (but mechanically impossible) machine perpetually supplying its own motive forces independently of any action from without.

perpetual night. The period of nearly six months, alternately at the earth's north and south poles, when the sun does not rise. Cf. PERPETUAL DAY.

perpetual trust. *Law and Finance.* A trust estate bearing no specific limitation as to its duration. Cf. PERPETUITY, *n.*, 4.

per·pet'u·a'na (pĕr·pĕt'ū·ā'nȧ; -ăn'ȧ), *n.* [See PERPETUAL.] A woolen fabric made in England chiefly in the 17th and 18th centuries; — so called from its durability.

per·pet'u·ance (pĕr·pĕt'ū·ăns), *n.* Perpetuity; perpetuation.

per·pet'u·ant (-ănt), *n.* *Math.* A seminvariant which cannot be expressed rationally in terms of other seminvariants.

per·pet'u·ate (pĕr·pĕt'ū·āt), *v. t.*; -U·AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -U·AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *perpetuatus*, past part. of *perpetuare* to perpetuate. See PERPETUAL.] **1.** To make perpetual; to give an enduring character or existence to; to preserve from extinction; as, to *perpetuate* a language, a race, or an institution.
2. To continue, or cause to continue, without a break. *Rare.*

per·pet'u·ate (-āt), *adj.* [L. *perpetuatus*, past part.] Perpetuated. *Rare.*

per·pet'u·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *perpetuatio.*] A making perpetual or permanent; the fact or state or being perpetuated; as, to ensure the *perpetuation* of a custom; through the *perpetuation* of certain families.

per·pet'u·a'tor (pĕr·pĕt'ū·ā'tĕr), *n.* One who perpetuates.

per'pe·tu'i·ty (pûr'pĕ·tū'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *perpétuité*, fr. L. *perpetuitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being perpetual; perpetual existence, duration, validity, etc.; as, the *perpetuity* of laws; a grant payable in *perpetuity*.
The *perpetuity* of a single emotion is insanity. *I. Taylor.*
2. Something perpetual or perpetually held or maintained.
3. Endless time. "And yet we should, for *perpetuity*, go hence in debt." *Shak.*
4. *Law.* **a** Duration without limitations as to time. **b** Quality or condition of an estate limited so that it will not take effect or vest within the period fixed by law; also, the estate itself so limited. At the common law the *rule against perpetuities* makes void any estate so limited that it will not necessarily take effect or vest within a life or lives in being at the time of the creation of the estate (as originally established by the Duke of Norfolk's Case, in 1685) and (as later modified) 21 years thereafter, with the addition of the period of gestation in case of a person entitled to the estate being conceived but unborn. The rule against perpetuities is still in force in British law, and in some States of the United States; but in other States the rule has been made more restrictive. Cf. THELLUSSON ACT. **c** Frequently (but, in strictness, erroneously) the quality or condition of an estate, or the estate itself, so limited as to be or have a possibility of being inalienable either perpetually or beyond the bounds fixed by law.
5. *Annuities.* **a** A perpetual annuity. **b** The number of years in which the simple interest of any sum equals the principal. **c** The number of years' purchase to be given for an annuity to continue forever. See YEAR'S PURCHASE.

‖**per·pe'tu·um mo'bi·le** (pĕr·pĕt'ū·ŭm mōb'ĭ·lē). [NL., lit., perpetually moveable.] Perpetual motion.

per·plan'tar (pĕr·plăn'tĕr), *adj.* *Veter.* Of or pertaining to the periphery of the plantar or ground surface of the hoof.

per·plex' (pĕr·plĕks'), *adj.* [See PERPLEX, *v.*] *Obs.* **a** Perplexed; bewildered. **b** Intricate; difficult.

per·plex', *v.* [From *perplexed*, part. adj., fr. ME. *perplex*, adj., fr. OF. *perplex, perplexe*, fr. L. *perplexus* involved, confused, fr. *per* + *plexus*, past part. of *plectere* to plait. See PER-; PLY.] *Transitive*: **1.** To disturb mentally, esp., so that one cannot think clearly or come to a conclusion concerning that which disturbs; to fill (one or one's mind) with doubt, uncertainty, or confusion; to puzzle; to distract; as, *perplexed* by many cares; their contradictions *perplex* the historian.
2. To plague; vex; torment. *Obs.*
3. To make complicated, involved, or entangled, as a problem, a situation, or an arrangement; to render intricate or difficult to see through or understand. "No artful wildness to *perplex* the scene." *Pope.* "Calculations much *perplexed*." *Shelley.*
—, *Intransitive*: To cause confusion or perplexity.
Though the dull brain *perplexes* or retards. *Keats.*
Syn. — Bewilder; complicate. See PUZZLE.
Ant. — Enlighten; clarify, simplify.

per·plex', *n.* Something perplexing. *Rare.*

per·plexed' (pĕr·plĕkst'), *adj.* **1.** Anxious; troubled.
Undaunted still though wearied and *perplexed*. *Cowper.*
2. Filled with doubt or uncertainty; puzzled; as, a *perplexed* judge.
3. Entangled; involved; confused; intricate.
The *perplexed* paths of this drear wood. *Milton.*
—**per·plex'ed·ly** (pĕr·plĕk'sĕd·lĭ; -sĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **-ed·ness,** *n.*

per·plex'er (-plĕk'sĕr), *n.* One who or that which perplexes.

per·plex'ing, *adj.* That causes perplexity. — **per·plex'ingly,** *adv.*

per·plex'i·ty (pĕr·plĕk'sĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ITIES (-tĭz). [OF. *perplexité*, fr. LL. *perplexitas.*] **1.** The state of being perplexed; the agitated or confused mental condition occasioned by a disturbing, vexing, or puzzling situation or state of affairs; anxiety; bewilderment; distracting doubt or uncertainty. "All our house in a great *perplexity*." *Shak.*
"Why breed in us *perplexity?*" *Browning.*
2. Something that perplexes or may perplex one; a question, problem, or situation not easily solved or handled; as, beset with *perplexities*.
3. Complication; specif., an involved or confused state of affairs, arrangement, growth, course, or the like; as, in the dense *perplexity* of vines.

per'pli·ca'tion (pûr'plĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *perplicatus* entangled.] *Surg.* A method of arresting the bleeding of a divided vessel by drawing the free end backward through an incision made in its own wall.

‖**per pro'cu·ra'ti·o'nem** (prō'kŭ'ū·rā'shĭ·ō'nĕm). Also **per proc'u·ra'tion.** [L. *per procurationem.*] *Law.* By agency; by the authority of an agent; by proxy. A signature *per procurationem* is the principal's name followed by *per, p. p., per proc.*, or *per pro.* and the agent's name.

per·quad'rat (pĕr·kwŏd'răt), *n.* A subdivision of a quadrat; a subplat.

per·queir', **per·queer'** (pĕr·kwēr'), *adv.* [OF. *par cuer* (F. *par cœur*).] By heart; perfectly; rightly. — *adj.* Perfected; accurate. — **per·queer'ly,** *adv.* *All Obs. Scot.*

per·quest' (pĕr·kwĕst'), *v. t.* To search through. *Rare.*

per'qui·site (pûr'kwĭ·zĭt), *n.* [L. *perquisitum*, neut. of *perquisitus*, past part. of *perquirere* to ask for diligently, fr. *per* (see PER-) + *quaerere* to seek. See QUEST.] **1.** *Law.* **a** A thing or property acquired otherwise than by inheritance, as by industry, or purchase. Cf. CONQUEST, *n.*, 5; PURCHASE, *n.* **b** *Eng. Law.* Casual income or profits, as from heriots, escheats, reliefs, etc., accruing to the lord of a manor.
2. A gain or profit incidentally made from employment in addition to regular salary or wages, esp. one of a kind expected or promised; also, pay for work; income.
3. A customary adjunct or accompaniment; an accessory. *Obs.*
4. A gratuity or tip, esp. one by custom expected or claimed.
5. Something held or claimed by one as a sole right.

per'qui·si'tion (pûr'kwĭ·zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** A thorough search; specif., a search of a domicile by warrant.
2. The exacting of gratuities.

per·quis'i·tor (pĕr·kwĭz'ĭ·tĕr), *n.* [L., a seeker out.] One acquiring a perquisite or making a perquisition.

‖**per quod** (pûr kwŏd). [L.] Whereby.

per·ra'di·ate (pĕr·rā'dĭ·āt), *v. t.* To illuminate throughout. *Bailey.*

per·ra'di·us (pĕr·rā'dĭ·ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -DII (-ī). [NL.] *Zool.* One of the primary radii of a medusan, usually four in number and passing through a radial canal. Cf. RADIUS, 8 **a**. — **per·ra'di·al** (-ăl), *adj.* — **per·ra'di·al·ly,** *adv.*

per'ri·er (pĕr'ĭ·ĕr), *n.* [OF. *perriere, perrier*. See PEDRERO.] *Obs. exc. Hist.* **a** A medieval engine for throwing stones. **b** A short mortar formerly used on ships for throwing stones and light shot.

per'ron (pĕr'ŏn; *F.* pĕ'rôn'), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *petra* stone. See PETROUS.] **1.** A monumental base or a platform of stone. *Obs.*
2. *Arch.* An out-of-door flight of steps, as in a garden, leading to a terrace or upper story; — usually applied to structures of some architectural pretensions.

per'ruche' (pĕ'rüsh'), *n.* [F., parrot.] Parrot green.

‖**per'ru'quier'** (pĕ'rü'kyā'; *E.* pĕ·rōō'kĭ·ĕr), *n.* [F.] A maker of, or a dealer in, perukes; wigmaker.

per·ru'the·nate (pĕr·rōō'thē·nāt), *n.* [*per-* + *ruthenate.*] *Chem.* A compound obtained by action of an alkali on ruthenium tetroxide, and regarded as a salt of the hypothetical **per·ru·then'ic ac'id** (pûr'rōō·thĕn'ĭk), $HRuO_4$. Formerly called *ruthenate*. See RUTHENIUM OXIDE.

per'ry (pĕr'ĭ), *n.* [AS. *pirie, pirge, pirige*, prob. fr. (assumed) VL. *pirea*, fr. *pirum* pear.] A pear tree. *Obs.*

per'ry (pĕr'ĭ), *n.* [OF. *peré* (F. *poiré*, later *poire* pear), fr. (assumed) VL. *piratum*, fr. L. *pirum* pear. See PEAR.] A fermented liquor made from pears; pear cider.

per'ry. Short for PERIWINKLE.

per'ry·man (pĕr'ĭ·măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A cider maker.

per'salt' (pûr'sôlt'), *n.*, *or* **per salt.** [*per-* + *-salt.*] *Chem.* **a** A salt containing a relatively large proportion of the acidic element or group; as, the *persalts* of iron (ferric salts). *Now Rare.* **b** A salt of a peracid. Various persalts, as sodium perborate and potassium persulphate, are used in bleaching, as antiseptics, and the like.

‖**per sal'tum** (pûr săl'tŭm). [L.] By a leap, spring, or bound; at a single bound; hence, discontinuously.

per·scribe' (pĕr·skrīb'), *v. t.* [L. *perscribere*, fr. *per* through + *scribere* to write.] To write fully about.

per·scru'tate (pĕr·skrōō'tāt), *v. t.* [L. *perscrutatus*, past part. of *perscrutari.*] To subject to scrutiny or close investigation. — **per'scru·ta'tion** (pûr'skrōō·tā'shŭn), *n.* — **per'scru·ta'tor** (-tĕr), *n.*

perse (pûrs), *adj.* [F. *pers.*] Blue; — in early writers, blue and of low saturation or high brilliance, or both; later, dark blue of low saturation, resembling indigo.

Perse, *n.* [F., fr. L. *Persa*; cf. AS. *Perse*, pl., fr. L.] Persian. *Obs.*

per se (pûr sē). [L.] By [or of] itself; in itself; intrinsically; essentially; directly.

Per'se·a (pûr'sē·ȧ), *n.* [L., a tree of Egypt and Persia, fr. Gr. *persea.*] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of chiefly tropical trees and shrubs of the laurel family (Lauraceae), having thick alternate leaves, small panicled flowers with nine stamens, and a fleshy one-seeded fruit. *P. gratissima* and *P. drymifolia* are the chief sources of the avocado. See AVOCADO. Several species afford handsome cabinet woods. **b** [*not cap.*] A tree or fruit of this genus.

per second per second. Per second every second; — said of the rate of acceleration over an indefinite period; as, the rate of acceleration is 60 feet *per second per second*; that is, the velocity changes 60 feet per second every second.

per'se·cute (pûr'sē·kūt), *v. t.*; -CUT'ED (-kūt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CUT'ING (-kūt'ĭng). [F. *persécuter*, fr. *persécuteur* persecutor, fr. LL. *persecutor*, fr. L. *persequi, persecutus*, to pursue, prosecute, fr. *per* + *sequi* to follow. See PER-; SUE.] **1.** To pursue (a quarry, or enemy); to chase; hunt down; also, to follow up with vigor or to the end; prosecute (a subject). *Obs.*
2. To pursue in a manner to injure, grieve, or afflict; to set upon with cruelty or malignity; to oppress; specif., to cause to suffer or put to death because of belief, esp. religious belief.
3. To prosecute at law. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
4. To afflict, harass, or annoy with persistent or urgent attacks, pleas, or the like.
Syn. — Harry, oppress. **Ant.** — Shield, protect, defend.

per'se·cut·ee' (pûr'sē·kūt·ē'), *n.* One who is persecuted.

per'se·cut'ing (pûr'sē·kūt'ĭng), *adj.* That persecutes or orders a persecution. — **per'se·cut'ing·ly,** *adv.*

per'se·cu'tion (pûr'sē·kū'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *persecutio.*] **1.** The act or practice of persecuting or an instance of such. Specif.: **a** The infliction of sufferings or death on those adhering to a creed or mode of worship regarded as heretical or offensive; as, the *persecution* of the early Christians. **b** A campaign having for its object the subjugation or extirpation of the adherents of a religion or way of life; as, martyred in the Decian *persecution*.
2. State or condition of being persecuted, harassed, or annoyed; as, to live through *persecution* and exile.
3. *Obs.* **a** Act of pursuing; chase. **b** A carrying on.

per'se·cu'tion·al (-ăl; -'l), *adj.* Of or pert. to persecution.

per'se·cu'tive (pûr'sē·kū'tĭv), *adj.* Tending to persecute or persecution. — **per'se·cu'tive·ness,** *n.*

per'se·cu'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [AF. *persecutour* (F. *persécuteur*). See PERSECUTE.] One who persecutes.

per'se·cu'to·ry (pûr'sē·kū'tō·rĭ; pûr'sē·kū'tō·rĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to persecution; persecutive.

Per'se·id (pûr'sē·ĭd), *n.* [From PERSEUS. See 1st -ID.] *Astron.* One of a group of shooting stars appearing annually about the 11th of August. They are probably related to Swift's comet 1862 (III).

per·pet'u·al·ism, *n.* See -ISM.
per·pet'u·al'i·ty, *n.* = PERPETUITY, 1.
per·pet'u·al·ly, *adv.* [PETUAL.] of PER-
per·pet'u·al·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
per·pet'u·ous, *adj.* [L. *perpetuus.*] Perpetual. *Obs.* — **per·pet'u·ous·ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
per·plex'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
per·plex'ion, *n.* [L. *perplexio.*] Perplexity. *Obs.*
per·plex'i·tive, *adj.* [Cf. L. *perplexari* to cause confusion, E. PERPLEXITY.] That causes perplexity. *Obs.*
per·plex'ive, *adj.* [L. *perplexus* perplex.] Perplexing. *Obs.*
per·plex'ly, *adv.* Perplexedly. *Obs.*
per·plex'ment, *n.* See -MENT. *Rare.*
per·plext', **per·plext'ly,** *etc.* = PERPLEXED, etc. *Obs. exc. Ref. Sp.*
per'po·lite', *adj.* [L. *perpolitus*, past part.] Thoroughly polished. *Obs.* [thoroughly. *Obs.*]
per·pon'der, *v. t.* To consider
per'qui·sit. Perquisite. *Ref. Sp.*
per'quis·quil'i·an, *adj.* [See QUISQUILIAN.] Worthless; trivial. *Obs.* [var. of PETTICOAT.]
per·ri·cut (pĕr'ĭ·kŭt). Dial. Eng.
per'ri·dic'u·lous, *adj.* See PER-, 1 **a**.
per'rie, *n.* Also *perre, perry*, etc. [OF. *perrerie* (F. *pierreries*); pl., fr. *pierre* stone, fr. L. *petra.*] Precious stones; jewels. *Obs.*
per'rie. ✝ PERRY.
Per·rine's' com'et (pĕ·rēnz'). [After Charles Dillon *Perrine* (b. 1867), Am. astronomer.] See COMET, *Table*.
Per'rin·ist. = LIBERTINE, *n.*, 2.
per'ri·wig. Var. of PERIWIG.
per'ro·quet (pĕr'ō·kĕt; pĕr'ō·kĕt'). [F.] Var. of PARAKEET.
per·ruk'er·y (pĕ·rŭk'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* = WIGGERY, 1.
per·ruque' (pĕ·rōōk'). Var. of PERUKE.
Per'se (pûr'sē), *n. pl.* [L.] Persians. See PERSIAN, *n.*, 6.
per·scent', *v. i.* See PER-, 1 **c**.
per'se·cu'tress (pûr'sē·kū'trĕs; -trĭs; 119), *n.* Fem. of PERSECUTOR.
per·se·cu'trix (-kū'trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* -CUTRICES (-kū·trī'sēz). [LL.] Fem. of PERSECUTOR.

per'se·i·tol (pûr'sē·ĭ·tōl; -tŏl), **per'se·ite** (pûr'sē·ĭt), *n.* [See PERSEA.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alcohol, $C_7H_8(OH)_7$, in the fruit and leaves of the avocado (*Persea persea*), and made artificially from mannose.

per·se'i·ty (pĕr·sē'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [ML. *perseitas.* See PER SE.] Quality of being per se; self-inclusive or self-sufficient being.

Per·seph'o·ne (pĕr·sĕf'ō·nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Persephonē.*] *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Zeus and Demeter, wife of Hades (Pluto), and queen of the infernal regions. She was abducted by Hades, but was allowed to spend two thirds of the year with her mother (see DEMETER). The Romans called her *Persephone, Proserpina,* or *Proserpine,* and among the Greeks she bore various other names, as *Persephassa.* In Attica, especially in connection with the Eleusinian mysteries, she was called *Kore,* and in Orphic literature, where she appears as an all-pervading nature goddess, she is often called *Despoina.* See CORN GOD, ELEUSINIAN, *adj.*

Per'se·pol'i·tan (pûr'sē·pŏl'ĭ·tăn), *adj.* [Cf. METROPOLITAN.] Of or pertaining to Persepolis, capital of ancient Persia, under the later Achaemenian kings, or its ruins near Shiraz, Persia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Persepolis.

Per'seus (pûr'sūs; pûr'sē·ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Perseus.*]
1. *Gr. Myth.* A son of Zeus and Danaë, who slew the Gorgon Medusa. Perseus learned how to proceed against Medusa from the Graeae by stealing and withholding the sole eye and tooth possessed among them until they instructed him. See ANDROMEDA, 1, GRAEAE, MEDUSA, 1.
2. *genitive* -SEI (-sē·ī). *Astron.* A northern constellation between Taurus and Cassiopeia, represented on pictorial charts by a figure of Perseus holding the head of Medusa.

Perseus of Benvenuto Cellini.

per'se·ver'ance (pûr'sē·vēr'ăns; *formerly accented* per·sev'erance, *as in Shakespeare*), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *perseverantia.*] **1.** The action or fact or an instance of persevering; continued or steadfast pursuit or prosecution of an undertaking or aim. "Owing to an obstinate *perseverance* in error." *Burke.*
2. The quality or power of persevering; persistence in the pursuit of objectives or prosecution of any project; steadfastness. "The king-becoming graces, As justice, verity . . . *perseverance.*" *Shak.*
3. *Theol.* Continuance in a state of grace until it is succeeded by a state of glory; — sometimes called *final perseverance,* and *the perseverance of the saints.* Cf. CALVINISM.
Syn. — Persistence, steadfastness, constancy, steadiness, pertinacity.
Ant. — Instability, fickleness, inconstancy.

per'se·ver'ant (pûr'sē·vēr'ănt; *formerly* per·sev'er·ant; cf. PERSEVERE), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *perseverans, -antis,* pres. part.] Persevering; enduring. "With hope *perseverant.*" *C. Patmore.*

per·sev'er·ate (pĕr·sĕv'ēr·āt), *v. i. Psychol.* **1.** To manifest the phenomenon of perseveration; as, a person *perseverates.*
2. To persist or recur, as in perseveration; as, the tune *perseverates.*

per·sev'er·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *perseveratio.*]
1. Continued or continuous activity or pursuit.
2. *Psychol.* **a** Continued repetition of the same action, movement, or phrase, through inability to shift readily from one activity to another. **b** Spontaneous and persistent recurrence of an idea, mental image, tune, word, etc.

per·se·vere' (pûr'sē·vēr'), *v.;* -VERED' (-vērd'); -VER'ING (-vēr'ĭng). [OF. *perseverer,* fr. L. *perseverare,* fr. *perseverus* very strict, fr. *per* + *severus* strict, severe. See PER-; SEVERE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To persist in a state of life, the pursuit of an end, or, now esp., any enterprise undertaken, in spite of counter influences, opposition, or discouragement; to pursue steadily any project or course begun.
2. To continue either actively or passively; to remain; to abide; to last; also, to go on continuously. *Now Rare.* "Will you *persever* to enjoy?" *Shak.* "The Latinian *persever'd* along." *Keats.*
3. To be persistent, as in arguing; to insist.
4. *Theol.* To continue in a state of grace.
—, *Transitive:* To give continued existence or assistance to; to make steadfast.
☞ This word was orig. written *persever* and the accentuation persev'er remained until entirely superseded by *per'severe'* about 1680. Shakespeare has persev'er, Milton per'se·vere'.
Syn. — PERSEVERE, PERSIST. To PERSEVERE is to continue in a given course, esp. in the face of discouragement, obstacles, or the like; the word is always used in a good sense; to PERSIST is to keep on by force of will, sometimes (in a bad sense) obstinately, esp. against opposition, remonstrance, or the like; as, "Who, not content that former worth stand fast, looks forward, *persevering* to the last" (*Wordsworth*); "I in thy *persevering* shall rejoice. . . . Stand fast!" (*Milton*); "I myself have never *persisted* in any plan for two days together" (*Johnson*).
Ant. — Desist, forbear.

per'se·ver'ing (pûr'sē·vēr'ĭng), *adj.* Of or characterized by perseverance; persistent. — **per'se·ver'ing·ly,** *adv.*

Per'sian (pûr'zhăn; -shăn), *n.* **1.** One of the people of Persia; specif.: **a** One of the ancient Iranian Caucasians who under Cyrus and his successors became the dominant Asiatic race. **b** A member of one of the races forming the modern Persian nationality. These include: the Iranian, Farsis, Lurs, and Kurds; the mixed Tajiks and Hadjemis, forming the mass of the population; the somewhat Negroid Susians of the extreme south; Turkomans and Kizilbashes of Turki stock; with Gypsies, Armenians, Arabs, Jews, Mongols; etc.
2. The principal language of the Iranian branch of the Indo-European family. It is divided into: ***Old Persian,*** known from Achaemenian inscriptions in cuneiform characters and closely akin to the language of the Avesta (see AVESTAN); ***Middle Persian*** (including chiefly ***Pahlavi,*** which see); and ***Modern,*** or ***New, Persian,*** dating from about the 9th century, an analytic language, which developed from the ancient inflected form, and in which is written Persia's greatest literature, including the epic works of Firdausi as well as the lyric poems of Hafiz and Omar Khayyám. Modern Persian contains a large admixture of Arabic loan words, and is written in the Arabic script. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*
3. A thin silk fabric, used formerly for linings; also, a soft figured silk of mixed colors; persienne.
4. Any of a group of high quality peaches originating in Persia.
5. *pl.* Persiennes, or Persian blinds.
6. *Arch.* Commonly in *pl.* A male figure replacing a column in the Persian style. See PERSIAN, *adj.,* 3.

Per'sian (pûr'zhăn; -shăn; 277), *adj.* [From *Persia;* cf. F. *persien.* Cf. PARSI, PEACH, PERSIC.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Persia, the Persians, or their language.
2. Pertaining to, or consisting of, Persian lamb.
3. *Arch.* Denoting an order and a style of ancient art, in which the columns are replaced by male figures in Oriental costume, or are adorned by such figures. Cf. ATLANTES.

Persian ammoniac. See AMMONIAC, *n.,* **a.**
Persian apple. The citron *Citrus medica.*
Persian bed. A divan, or sofa.
Persian berry. **a** Any of several species of buckthorn (*Rhamnus*); also, their fruit. **b** *pl. Dyeing.* See BUCKTHORN BERRIES.
Persian blinds. Persiennes.
Persian blue. **a** A color, blue in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR. **b** The color regimental.
Persian carpet. A Persian rug.
Persian cat. A cobby round-headed domestic cat with long and silky fur, — the long-haired cat of shows and fanciers.
Persian Church. = EAST SYRIAN CHURCH.
Persian cord. A cotton and woolen dress fabric resembling rep.
Persian deer. **a** A kind of fallow deer (*Dama dama mesopotamiae*) of western Asia. **b** The maral.
Persian earth. = INDIAN RED, 3.
Persian Era. See ERA, *Table.*
Persian gazelle. See GAZELLE, **1.**
Persian green. A color, yellowish-green in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
Persian insect powder *or* **flowers.** See INSECT POWDER **b.**
Persian Invasions. See *Greco-Persian Wars,* under WAR, *Table.*
Persian iris. A bulbous iris (*Iris persica*), a native of Asia Minor, cultivated for its pale lilac-colored flowers. See IRIS, *n.,* 6.
Persian knot. See 2d KNOT, 6.
Persian lamb. **1.** The young of certain Asiatic sheep, esp. of Bokhara and other parts of central Asia, which furnish the karakul or astrakhan skins used in furriery. Cf. BROADTAIL.
2. The finest grade of astrakhan obtained from lambs older than those yielding broadtail, and having very silky tightly curled fur. See BOKHARA, 1; ASTRAKHAN, 1 **a.**
Persian lawn. A very fine linenlike cotton fabric of plain weave, commonly white, but sometimes printed.
Persian lemon. An East Indian spiny tree (*Limonia acidissima*), family Rutaceae, having an acid fruit resembling the lemon.
Persian lilac. **1.** **a** The China tree. **b** A handsome Asiatic shrub (*Syringa persica*) cultivated for its showy, terminal panicles of fragrant, lilac-colored flowers.
2. A color, bluish-red in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
Persian lily. An Asiatic herb (*Fritillaria persica*), cultivated for its lilac-colored flowers.
Persian lynx. The caracal.
Persian manna. A kind of manna obtained from the shrub *Alhagi camelorum,* used in Persia as a confection.
Persian Morocco. A fine leather made originally from Persian goatskin, later from skins of certain hairy sheep; also, an imitation leather resembling it. It is used chiefly in bookbinding.
Persian nightingale. The bulbul *Luscinia golzii.*
Persian nut. The English walnut.
Persian opium. See OPIUM, *n.,* **1.**
Persian orange. A color, red-yellow in hue, of high saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
Persian red. **a** = INDIAN RED, 1 & 3. **b** The color vermilion, or a color like it.
Persian Revolution. See REVOLUTION, *Table.*
Persian rite. See LITURGY, 1.
Persian rug *or* **carpet.** An Oriental rug (which see) made in Persia.
Per'sians, The. A drama (472 B.C.) by Aeschylus, treating of the victory of the Greeks at Salamis. It is the only surviving Greek drama based on a historical subject.
Persian silk. = PERSIAN, *n.,* 3.
Persian tick. *Zool.* The Miana bug.
Persian ulcer. Aden ulcer.
Persian walnut. The English walnut.
Persian Wars. See *Greco-Persian War* and *Macedonian-Persian War,* under WAR, *Table.*
Persian wheat. A hardy productive Eurasian wheat (*Triticum persicum*), having short stems and heavy heads, formerly regarded as a variety of the common wheat (*T. vulgare*).

Persian wheel. A kind of undershot water wheel adapted for raising water. There are several varieties, all fitted with radial floats.

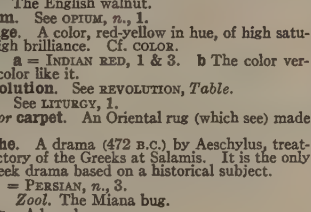

Persian Wheels.

One kind (fig. 1 in *Illust.*) has several spiral tubes, picking up water at the circumference and discharging at the axle, while others (fig. 2) have buckets of various designs, discharging at the top of the wheel.
Persian willow. The great willow herb. See WILLOW HERB.
Persian yellow. A favorite old variety of hardy yellow rose.

Per'sic (pûr'sĭk), *adj.* [L. *Persicus.* Cf. PERSIAN.] Of or pertaining to Persia or the Persian language. — *n.* The Persian language. *Obs.*

Per'si·ca'ri·a (pûr'sĭ·kā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *persicum* peach; cf. ML. *persicarius* peach tree. See PEACH.] *Bot.* A large genus of widely distributed herbs, the persicaries, of the buckwheat family (Polygonaceae), with usually glandular or pubescent, never climbing, stems. They have alternate entire leaves, naked or fringed ocreae, and spikelike racemes of apetalous flowers. See WATER PEPPER, PERSICARY.

per'si·car'y (pûr'sĭ·kĕr'ĭ; -kēr·ĭ), *n.* [See PERSICARIA.] Any plant of the genus *Persicaria,* esp. the common *P. mitis;* — sometimes called the *lady's-thumb.*

per'si·co (pûr'sĭ·kō), **per'si·cot** (-kō; -kŏt), *n.,* [F. *persicot,* fr. dial. *perse* peach. See PEACH.] A cordial made from the kernels of apricots, nectarines, etc., with refined spirit.

per'si·enne' (pûr'zĭ·ĕn'; *F.* pĕr'syĕn'), *n.* [F., fem. of *persien* Persian.] Painted or printed cotton or silk, originally made in Persia, and later imitated in France, England, etc.

per'si·ennes' (-ĕnz'; *F.* pĕr'syĕn'), *n. pl.* [F.] Window blinds having movable slats, similar to Venetian blinds.

per'si·flage (pûr'sĭ·flȧzh; pĕr'sĭ·flȧzh'; *F.* pĕr'sē'flȧzh'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *persifler* to quiz, fr. L. *per* + F. *siffler* to whistle, hiss, fr. L. *sifilare.*] Frivolous, bantering talk; a frivolous, somewhat derisive manner of treating a subject; light raillery.
Syn. — See BANTER.

per'si·flate (pûr'sĭ·flāt), *v. i.* [F. *persifler* to banter. See -ATE.] To indulge in persiflage. *Thackeray.*

‖**per'si'fleur'** (pĕr'sē'flŭr'), *n.* [F.] One who indulges in persiflage; a banterer; a quiz. *Carlyle.*

per'si·lic'ic (pûr'sĭ·lĭs'ĭk), *adj. Petrog.* Containing much silica; acid.

‖**per'sil'lade'** (pĕr'sē'yȧd'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A dish dressed with parsley.

per·sim'mon (pĕr·sĭm'ŭn), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Cree *pasiminan* dried fruit, Lenape *pasiměnan.*] **1.** **a** Any tree of the genus *Diospyros,* esp. *D. virginiana* of the United States, with hard fine wood, oblong leaves, and small bell-shaped white flowers. **b** The plumlike fruit which is strongly astringent until ripe, when the tannin becomes insoluble and the yellow fruit becomes sweet and palatable.
2. Any of various other species of *Diospyros,* as the Japanese persimmon, which yields a fine large fruit with little or no astringent properties.

per sim·plic'i·ter (pûr sĭm·plĭs'ĭ·tĕr). [L.] Simply; without reserve; completely.

per'sis (pûr'sĭs), *n.* [Origin uncert.] See ARCHIL, 1.

Per'sis (pûr'sĭs), *n.* [L., a Persian woman, fr. Gr. *Persis.*] Literally, a Persian woman; — fem. proper name. F. *Perside* (pĕr'sēd'); It. *Persida* (pĕr'sē·dä); Sp. *Perside* (pĕr'sē·thä; 112); G. *Persis* (pĕr'zĭs).

Per'sism (pûr'sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A Persian idiom.
2. Ancient Persian religion, esp. as represented by the Magi. See MAGI.

per·sist' (pĕr·sĭst'; -zĭst'; 277), *v.* [F. *persister,* fr. L. *persistere,* fr. *per* + *sistere* to stand or be fixed, fr. *stare* to stand. See PER-; STAND.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To go on resolutely or stubbornly in spite of opposition, importunity, or warning; to continue firmly or obstinately; as, to *persist* in a bad habit; to *persist* in working when ill.
2. To remain unchanged or fixed in a (usually specified) character, condition, position, etc.; to continue to be. *Obs.*
But for thee, I had *persisted* happy. *Milton.*
3. To be insistent in the repetition of a question, opinion, etc.
4. To continue to exist or endure, as beyond a normal period or after the removal of a cause; to recur constantly; as, characteristics that *persist* through generations. "That face *persists.* It floats up; it turns over in my mind." *Mrs. Browning.*
—, *Trans.:* To repeat insistently; to continue saying; urge.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See PERSEVERE.

per·sist'ence (-sĭs'tĕns; -zĭs'tĕns), *n.* [F. *persistance.* See PERSISTENT.] **1.** The action or fact of persisting; persistent methods, efforts, or the like; as, annoyed by an agent's *persistence;* the state of being persistent or enduring; continued existence; as, owing to the *persistence* of the fever.
2. The quality of being persistent or tenacious of purpose; doggedness; also, the power of continuing in a course in spite of difficulties; as, to develop *persistence* in children; a person without *persistence.*
3. Continuance of an effect after its cause is removed; as, *persistence* of motion; *persistence* of vision.

per·sist'en·cy (-tĕn·sĭ), *n.* Quality of being persistent; persistence.

per·sist'ent (pĕr·sĭs'tĕnt; -zĭs'tĕnt), *adj.* [L. *persistens, -entis,* pres. part. of *persistere.* See PERSIST.] **1.** Persisting; inclined to persist or insist; tenacious of position or purpose; as, a *persistent* worker or suitor; also, enduring; long-continued; constantly recurring; as, *persistent* efforts or exposure.
2. Existing continuously; enduring; as: **a** *Bot.* Remaining long attached; as, a *persistent* corolla, which is retained beyond the period of anthesis; *persistent* leaves, which cling all winter even though withered, as those of certain oaks; — opposed to *caducous, fugacious* and *deciduous.* Cf. HALF-EVERGREEN. **b** *Zool.* Continuing without change in function or structure (chiefly of parts or organs retained by an animal which are characteristic of some ancestral type or of a larval or young stage); as, *persistent* teeth or gills; — opposed to *deciduous.*
Syn. — Persevering, determined, indefatigable. Cf. OBSTINATE. — **per·sist'ent·ly,** *adv.*

per·sist'er (pĕr·sĭs'tĕr; -zĭs'tĕr), *n.* One who persists.

per·sist'ing, *adj.* Inclined to persist; tenacious of purpose; persistent; enduring. — **per·sist'ing·ly,** *adv.*

per·sis'tive (pĕr·sĭs'tĭv; -zĭs'tĭv), *adj.* Persistent; tending to persist. — **per·sis'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **per·sis'tive·ness,** *n.*

per·solve', *v. t.* [L. *persolvere.*] To pay wholly; discharge. *Obs.*

per'son (pûr'sn), *n.* [ME. *person, persone,* fr. OF. *persone* (F. *personne*), fr. L. *persona* a mask (used by actors), a personage, part, a person, fr. Etruscan *phersu* mask, or masked person. Cf. PARSON.] **1.** A character or part, as in a play; a specific kind or manifestation of individual character, whether in real life or fiction; an assumed character; as, in the *person* of the Spectator. *Archaic.*
His first appearance upon the stage in his new *person* of a sycophant or juggler. *Bacon.*
2. A being characterized by conscious apprehension, rationality, and a moral sense; a being possessing, or forming the subject of, personality; hence, an individual human being; a particular individual.
In the metaphysic scheme, the spontaneous energy of thought evolving itself in products, constitutes a *person;* in the physical, the mere having impressions, or being the theater of feelings joined with the power of giving them a collective name, constitutes a *person.* *J. Martineau.*
3. A human being; as: **a** One spoken of indefinitely; as, any *person* present. **b** *Now Rare.* One of importance; a personage. **c** One as distinguished emphatically from things or animals. **d** One spoken of with slighting avoidance of naming his or her social class; — extended humorously to include animals and plants.

per'son·tis'en·cy (pûr'sŭn·tĭs'ĕn·sĭ), *n.* [L. *persentiscere* to perceive clearly.] = INTUITION, 2.

per'se·phas'sa. See PERSEPHONE.

per'se·quent, *adj.* [L. *persequens, -entis,* pres. part.] Pursuing. *Obs.*

Per'sian·ist, *n.* See -IST.

Per'sian·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE. — **Per'sian·i·za'tion,** *n.*

Per'si·cize (pûr'sĭ·sīz), *v. t.* = PERSIANIZE.
Persic. ✝ PARSI.

per'sif·flē' (pûr'sĭ·flē'), *v. t.* [F. *persifler.*] = PERSIFLATE. *Thackeray.*

persistent oscillation. See OSCILLATION, *n.,* 5.

per·snick'et·y, *adj.* Var. of PER-

4. **a** The bodily form of a human being, excluding or including apparel; as, to search one's *person;* body; frame; figure; also, outward appearance; as, of comely *person.*

If it assume my noble father's *person.* *Shak.*

b One having such a (specified) figure.

A fairer *person* lost not Heaven. *Milton.*

c Bodily presence; — now only in the phrase *in person.*

5. The real self of a human being; individual personality.

Our bodies are not we, — not our proper *persons.* *J. B. Mozley.*

6. *Biol.* An individual in the narrowest sense, as a single zooid in the compound Hydrozoa and Anthozoa.

7. *Gram.* Any one of the three relations (that of the speaker, that of one spoken to, and that of another person or thing spoken of, called respectively the ***first, second,*** and ***third person***) underlying discourse, distinguished by certain pronouns and, in many languages, by inflected forms of the verb (*I go, thou goest, he goes*); relationship to the discourse as so distinguished; as, verbs have *person* and number.

8. *Law.* A human being (natural person), or a body of persons, or, in a wider sense, an aggregate of property (***artificial, conventional,*** or ***juristic person***), that is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties.

The *persons* known to international law are states. *T. E. Holland.*

9. *Theol.* [*sometimes cap.*] **a** Among Trinitarians, one of the three modes of being in the Godhead (the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost); a hypostasis. **b** The unitary personality of Christ, as uniting the divine and human natures.

— ***in person.*** By oneself; with bodily presence; as, a motion-picture actor appearing *in person.* — ***in the person of.*** **a** In the character of. **b** In the place of; acting for; not by representative.

The king himself *in person* is set forth. *Shak.*

per'son (pûr's'n), *v. t.* = PERSONATE, *v. t.*, 2. *Obs.*

per·so'na (pĕr·sō'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* **personae** (-nē). [L.] **1.** Person; specif., pl., the characters of a novel, play, or the like; as, dramatis *personae.*

2. (*pl.* PERSONAS, -nȧz). A type of personality conceived as the full realization of oneself.

3. *Zool.* = PERSON, *n.*, **6.**

per'son·a·ble (pûr'sŭn·ȧ·b'l; 175), *adj.* **1.** Well-favored, esp. in body, or person; comely; shapely; attractive.

2. *Law.* Having the status of a person, which carries the right to maintain pleas in court, and to take anything granted. *Obs.*

3. Personal. *Obs.*

— **per'son·a·ble·ness,** *n.*

per'son·a·bly (-blĭ), *adv.* In a personable manner.

‖**per·so'na fic'ta** (pĕr·sō'nȧ fĭk'tȧ). [L.] A fictitious person; specif., a juristic person. See PERSON, *n.*, 8.

per'son·age (pûr'sŭn·ĭj; 175), *n.* [OF. (F. *personnage*).] **1.** An image or portrait of a person; now, usually, a human figure.

2. Physical form or appearance of a person; form, bearing, and stature of one's body; also, one's body. *Now Humorous.* "In *personage* stately." *Hayward.* "His ancient *personage* to deck." *Pope.*

3. A person of rank, note, or distinction; an eminent man or woman; esp. one distinguished for presence and personal power; as, fast becoming a *personage.*

4. One's self, personality, or personal identity; one's character or status as an individual. *Obs.*

5. A dramatic, fictional, or historical character; also a character as assumed or represented; an impersonation.

I, who play that *personage.* *Browning.*

6. Person; a character; — often implying indifference or contempt. "Very singular *personage.*" *W. Irving.*

‖**per·so'na gra'ta** (pĕr·sō'nȧ grā'tȧ). [L.] An acceptable person.

per'son·al (pûr'sŭn·ăl; 175), *adj.* [OF. *personel, personal* (F. *personnel*), fr. LL. *personalis.* Cf. PERSONNEL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a particular person; affecting an individual, or each of many individuals; peculiar or proper to private concerns; not public or general; as, *personal* allegiance, comfort, desire, baggage.

2. **a** Done in person, without the intervention of another; direct from one person to another; as, a *personal* inquiry; also, *Obs.*, engaged or present in person. **b** Carried on between individuals directly.

3. Pertaining to the person, or body; bodily; as, *personal* charms, appearance, ornaments, liberty.

4. **a** Relating to an individual, his character, conduct, motives, or private affairs, esp. in an invidious and offensive manner; as, *personal* reflections or remarks; also, relating to oneself; as, *personal* vanity. **b** Making or given to making personal reflection.

5. **a** Pertaining to or characteristic of human beings as distinct from things.

Every man so termed by way of *personal* difference. *Hooker.*

b Rational and self-conscious; as, a *personal* God.

6. Exclusively for a given individual; as, a *personal* letter.

7. = PERSONABLE, **1,** by confusion.

8. *Law.* Designating, or of or pertaining to, personal property (which see); as, *personal* estate; *personal* interests.

9. *Gram.* Denoting person; as, a *personal* suffix; also, now rarely, designating a verb that is inflected for all three persons; — in contrast to *impersonal.*

per'son·al, *n.* **a** *Obs. pl. Law.* A piece of personal property; a chattel. **b** *pl.* Personal remarks. **c** *U. S.* A short newspaper paragraph relating to a person or persons or to personal matters. **d** Personnel. **e** A personal pronoun.

personal account. A drawing account.

personal action, *or* **action in personam.** *Law.* Opposed to *real action.* **a** In the Civil-law systems, an action for the enforcement of an obligation, which therefore must be brought against the person obligated. **b** In the common law, any action not brought for the recovery of, or involving rights in, lands, tenements, or hereditaments; that is, one brought to enforce or recover a debt or personal duty, or damages in lieu of it, or damages for an injury to person or property, or for the specific recovery of, or enforcement of a lien upon, goods or chattels.

personal covenant. *Law.* A covenant that does not run with the property but is binding upon the covenantor and his personal representatives.

personal effects. Effects of a personal character; esp., as used in wills, tariff laws, etc., such property especially appertaining to one's person. The term may be restricted by words of narrower import to things ejusdem generis, or where not restricted, as in a residuary legacy, may include all articles not employed in one's business.

personal equation. **1.** In scientific observations, a constant or systematic deviation from an assumed correct result, depending on personal qualities in the observer. The deviation between the values obtained by different observers is called ***relative personal equation***; that between a value obtained by an observer and a standard value assumed as true is called ***absolute personal equation.***

2. In general usage, variation of judgment or method occasioned by individual bias or limitation or temperamental qualities of individuals; as, to eliminate the *personal equation* in historical writing.

personal estate. All of a person's property not coming under the denomination of real estate; personal property.

personal evangelism. See EVANGELISM.

personal foul. In certain games, as basketball and lacrosse, a foul involving in most cases personal contact with, or deliberate roughing of, an opponent. See FOUL, *n.*, 3.

per'so·na'li·a (pûr'sō·nā'lĭ·ȧ; 159), *n. pl.* [LL.] **a** Biographical or personal anecdotes or notes. **b** Personal belongings or concerns.

personal idealism. = PERSONALISM, 2 **a.**

personal identity. *Philos.* The persistent and continuous unity of the individual person, normally attested by continuity of memory with present consciousness.

personal insurance. See INSURANCE, *n.*, **1.**

per'son·al·ism (pûr'sŭn·ăl·Iz'm; 175), *n.* **1.** Personal quality, character, influence, or the like; individuality; individualism.

2. A doctrine, theory, or school of thought emphasizing the significance of personality or individuality; specif., **a** *Philos.* The doctrine, expounded principally by the American philosophers, B. P. Bowne and G. H. Howison, that ultimate reality consists of a plurality of spiritual beings or independent persons. **b** The theory that psychology is properly concerned with the person or conscious self.

per'son·al·ist, *n.* **a** A writer of personalia. **b** An advocate of personalism.

per'son·al·is'tic (-Is'tĭk), *adj.* **1.** Personal; individual.

2. Pertaining to the doctrine of personalism.

per'son·al'i·ty (pûr'sŭ·năl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *personalité* (F. *personnalité*), fr. ML. *personalitas.* Cf. PERSONALTY.] **1.** Quality or state of being personal, or of being a person and not a thing or abstraction; that which makes a being a person; personal existence or identity.

Religion includes the *personality* of God. *Emerson.*

2. **a** Quality of relating to a particular person or persons; specif., quality of referring directly to, or being aimed at, an individual, esp. disparagingly or hostilely. **b** Something said or written which refers to the person, conduct, etc., of some individual, especially something of a disparaging or offensive nature; personal remarks; as, indulgence in *personalities;* — usually in *pl.*

3. **a** That which constitutes distinction of person; distinctive personal character; individuality.

Personality is individuality existing in itself, but with a nature as a ground. *Coleridge.*

b Figuratively, distinctiveness of nature; — applied to things.

4. Distinction or excellence of personal and social traits; magnetic personal quality; also, a person having such distinguished traits.

5. Body, or person; *pl.*, bodily parts. *Rare.*

6. A personal being; a person.

7. *Obs.* **a** The character or fact of being done or made personally. **b** *Rare.* A personal characteristic or trait.

8. *Law.* Quality or qualities of a person constituting or fixing his status, or general legal capacity; also, the quality of a law determining its effect on the status of persons.

9. *Philos.* In Scholastic philosophy, the mode of being of the soul when joined to the body. Cf. SUBSISTENCE.

10. *Psychol.* **a** The totality of an individual's characteristics, esp. as they concern his relations to other people. **b** An integrated group of emotional trends, interests, behavior tendencies, etc. ***Alternating, double,*** or ***dual, personality*** is a condition of mental dissociation in which the same individual shows in alternation two very different characters (*personalities*). Sometimes the two personalities may be coconsciously present. In ***multiple personality*** there are three or more such states.

11. *Theol.* Quality or state of consisting of distinct persons; — said of the Godhead.

per'son·al·i·za'tion (pûr'sŭn·ăl·I·zā'shŭn; -I·zā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of personalizing; the state or fact of being personalized.

The word "selection" . . . involves a tacit *personalization* of nature. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*

per'son·al·ize (pûr'sŭn·ăl·Īz), *v. t.* **1.** To ascribe personality to; to personify; also to invest or endow with personality, or individuality; as, a character's growth is *personalized.* "They *personalize* death." *H. Spencer.*

2. To realize or embody in one's personality; to typify; as, to *personalize* the genius of one's age.

3. To make personal, or individual; to take, as a remark, personally.

personal law. Law that applies to a particular person or class of persons only, but wherever situated, as disting. from a ***territorial law,*** applying alike to all persons, but only within a given territory.

personal liberty. *Law.* The freedom of the individual to do as he pleases, limited only by the authority of politically organized society to regulate his action to secure the public health, safety, or morals, or other well-established and recognized social interests. See LIBERTY, *n.*, 5.

personal pronoun. *Gram.* One of the pronouns (*I, thou, he, she, it,* and their plurals), expressing a distinction of person.

personal property. *Law.* Estate or property that is not real, consisting in general of things temporary or movable; chattels; orig., property recoverable by a personal action (in sense **b**). No absolute general distinction can be laid down between real and personal property except that at common law personal property is not inheritable and on the owner's decease goes to his personal representatives (the administrator or executor), while real property goes to the heirs according to the rules of the common law or statutes of descent. The effect of this distinction has been to cause certain rights attached to land to be classed as personal which were originally considered as real. Cf. DESCENT, 10; DISTRIBUTION, 11; INHERITANCE, 1; MOVABLE, *n.*, 4.

personal representative. *Law.* See REPRESENTATIVE.

personal rights. Rights appertaining to the person, as of personal security, personal liberty, and private property.

personal service. *Law.* See SERVICE, *n.*

personal servitude. *Law.* See SERVITUDE, *n.*

personal staff. *Mil.* The aides-de-camp of a general officer.

personal tithes. See TITHE, *n.*

personal treaty. See TREATY, *n.*

per'son·al·ty (pûr'sŭn·ăl·tĭ; 175), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [AF. *personaltie.* See PERSONALITY.] **1.** *Law.* Personal property, as disting. from real property.

2. Personal quality or character. *Rare.*

3. *pl.* = PERSONALIA **b.**

personal union. *Internat. Law.* Such union of two states as is constituted by their becoming subject to the same personal ruler, without loss of independent sovereignty.

‖**per·so'na mo·ra'lis** (mō·rā'lĭs). [L.] *Law.* A juristic or artificial person (as a church, an association, a district) recognized as a collective entity by law or custom.

‖**per·so'na non gra'ta** (pĕr·sō'nȧ nŏn grā'tȧ). [L.] An unacceptable person. Cf. PERSONA GRATA.

‖**per·so'na stan'di in ju·di'ci·o** (stăn'dĭ ĭn jū·dĭsh'I·ō). [L.] *Law.* Capacity or character of standing in court, that is, right to appear in a proceeding in court.

per'son·ate (pûr'sŭn·ăt), *adj.* [L. *personatus* masked.] **1.** Personated; feigned; counterfeit. **2.** Having personality or personal existence; embodied in a person. *Obs.*

3. *Bot.* Of a bilabiate corolla, having the throat nearly closed by a projection of the base of the lower lip; masked, as in the flower of the snapdragon.

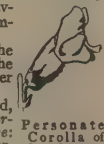

Personate Corolla of Snapdragon.

per'son·ate (-āt), *v.* [L. *personatus* masked, in an assumed character, fictitious, fr. *persona* a mask. See PERSON.] *Transitive:* **1.** To impersonate or represent as an actor, pretender, or masquerader; to act the part of; to pretend or represent oneself to be "I do not *personate* The stage-play emperor to entrap applause." *Keats.*

2. To personalize. Specif.: **a** In art, poetry, etc., to invest with personality or personal characteristics; to represent as a person or under the person or character of.

In fable, hymn, or song, so *personating*
Their gods ridiculous, and themselves past shame. *Milton.*

b To serve as a representative, embodiment, or symbol of; to typify. "The lofty cedar, royal Cymbeline, *Personates* thee." *Shak.*

3. To simulate (a quality, emotion, etc.); to feign.

4. *Rare.* **a** To disguise (another) as. *Burton.* **b** To name personally. **c** To give grammatical person to.

5. To imitate a person's (manner, speech, etc.); to mimic (a person).

6. *Law.* To pretend without authority to be, or to create a wrongful appearance of being, someone other than oneself, or to assume without authority some character or capacity when done with criminal or fraudulent intent; as, to *personate* an officer of the law, which is generally a statutory offense.

—, *Intransitive:* To play or assume a character.

per'son·at'ing (-ăt'Ĭng), *n.* An impersonation.

per'son·a'tion (pûr'sŭ·nā'shŭn), *n.* A personating; an impersonation, as a dramatic representation or a disguise; also, a personification; an embodiment. Cf. FALSE PERSONATION.

per'son·a'tive (pûr'sŭn·ā'tĭv; pûr's'n-), *adj.* Of or pertaining to personation; specif., employing dramatic representation.

per'son·a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who personates.

per'soned (pûr'sŭnd), *adj.* Invested with personship or personality; personal. *Obs.*

per'son·e'i·ty (pûr'sŭ·nē'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** Personality, esp. as an entity. *Coleridge.*

2. *Anthropol.* Formerly, sometimes, animism.

per·son'i·fi'a·ble (pĕr·sŏn'ĭ·fī'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That may be personified.

per·son'i·fi'ant (pĕr·sŏn'ĭ·fī'ănt), *adj.* Personifying. *Ruskin.*

per·son'i·fi·ca'tion (pĕr·sŏn'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of personifying, or that which personifies; specif.: **a** Attribution of personal form, character, etc.; representation of a thing or abstraction as a person or by the human form; esp., *Rhet.*, representation of an inanimate object or abstract idea as a personality or as endowed with personal attributes; prosopopoeia; also, an instance of this (the floods clap their hands; "confusion heard his voice." *Milton*). **b** A divinity or imaginary being thought of as representing a thing or abstraction; as, Æolus is the *personification* of wind. **c** Embodiment; incarnation; as, to be the *personification* of pride. **d** A dramatic or literary representation of a character. "Mrs. Rawdon Crawley's admirable *personifications.*" *Thackeray.*

per·son'i·fi·ca'tive (pĕr·sŏn'ĭ·fĭ·kā'tĭv), *adj.* Tending to personify. *Rare.*

per·son'i·fi·ca'tor (-kā'tĕr), **per·son'i·fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who personifies.

per·son'i·fy (pĕr·sŏn'ĭ·fī), *v.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *personnifier.* See PERSON; -FY.] *Transitive:* **1.** To conceive of or represent as a person, or as having human qualities or powers; to impute personality to; as, to *personify* nature or justice.

2. To be the embodiment or personification of; to incarnate; as, he *personifies* the law; courage *personified.*

3. *Rare.* **a** To impersonate (another). **b** To transform into a person or personality.

—, *Intransitive:* To employ personification; to make personifications.

per'son·ize (pûr'sŭn·Īz), *v. t.* To personify. — **per'son·i·za'tion** (-I·zā'shŭn; -I·zā'shŭn), *n.* *Both Rare.*

per'son·nel' (pûr'sō·nĕl'), *n.* [F. See PERSONAL.] **1.** The body of persons employed in some public service, as the army or navy, or in a factory, office, airship, etc.; — distinguished from *matériel.*

2. The collective characteristics of the persons in a particular line of industry; a body of employees regarded as a human factor in business administration, esp. as to efficiency, selection, training, service, health, etc.; as, a strong personnel.

3. Personal appearance, quality, or character. *Rare.*

The dowdy *personnel* and awkward manners of the political gentleman's wife. *De Morgan.*

per'son·nel', *adj.* Of, pertaining to, concerned with, or having charge of, the personnel, as in military service, in industrial organization, etc.; as, the *personnel* division; a *personnel* officer; *personnel* troubles or difficulties.

personnel director. **a** An official of a company who deals with matters of employment and relations between employer and employee. **b** In a college, a vocational adviser to students choosing professions entailing entrance into a personnel.

personnel manager. See MANAGER.

person of color. A negro.

person of incidence. See RIGHT, *n.*

person of inherence. See RIGHT, *n.*

per·spec'tive (pĕr·spĕk'tĭv; *formerly often accented* **per'**spec·tive, *as in Shakespeare and Dryden*), *n.* [ML. *perspectiva* (sc. *ars*); cf. F. *perspective.* See PERSPECTIVE, *adj.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Optics. Also in *pl.* **b** An optical glass, esp. a telescope which shows objects in the right position; also, any of various optical devices for producing a fantastic

effect or optical illusion. **c** A picture or figure that looks distorted to direct view, except from some particular point. **2.** The art or science of representing, on a plane or curved surface, natural objects as they appear to the eye. The ***aerial perspective*** of painters is the expression of space by the gradations of color, distinctness, etc. ***Linear perspective*** is perspective by means of which a true pic-

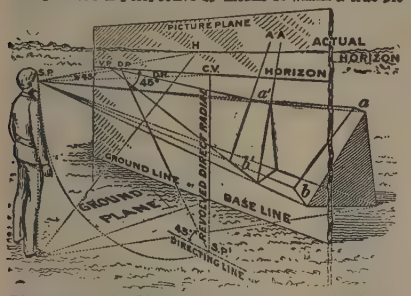

Diagram illustrating Linear Perspective. *VP* Vanishing Point of the Parallels *a'*, *b'*; *A*, *A* Lines converging to Aerial Accidental Point.

ture is produced upon a surface anywhere in space from the actual dimensions of the object, as given in a suitably chosen orthographic projection. It is so called because the picture is determined by the intersections of lines drawn to intersection points of the object from a specified point, called the ***station point*** (*SP* in *Illust.*), with the surface, which is also represented in the orthographic projection in the usual manner. When the surface chosen is a plane surface, the perspective is ***plane linear perspective***; when curvilinear, ***curvilinear perspective. Cylindrical***, or ***panoramic, perspective*** is curvilinear perspective in which the picture is made on a concave cylindrical surface, as in a panorama. ***Spherical perspective*** is curvilinear perspective in which the picture is made upon a spherical surface. Its application is accompanied by insuperable difficulties. ***Architectural perspective*** is linear perspective, usually plane linear perspective, applied to architectural drawings. ***Bird's-eye perspective*** is a representation, by any of the above methods, of objects seen from a great height. Linear perspective is sometimes called ***conic projection***, because all the rays of light which enter the eye from the objects viewed may be considered as forming a cone of which the eye is the vertex. When a correctly drawn picture of the scene is interposed at the proper place in this cone, each point in it will appear to coincide with the corresponding point of the scene. The picture, if plane, is then in what is called the ***picture plane, plane of delineation***, or ***perspective plane***. The ***direct radial*** (*DR*), ***line of direction, line of sight***, or ***principal visual ray*** is the perpendicular from the station point to this plane, which it intersects in a point called the ***center of vision*** (*CV*), or ***principal point***. The ***principal distance*** is the length of this perpendicular. The term ***point of sight*** is applied by some to the station point, by others to the center of vision. The ***ground line*** is the base line of the picture. The ***horizon plane*** passes through the station point parallel to the horizontal projection plane (see ORTHOGRAPHIC PROJECTION). The ***horizontal line***, or ***horizon***, passes horizontally, in the picture plane, through the center of vision. The ***actual horizon*** is the ***sensible horizon*** of astronomy (see HORIZON, 5 a). All ***original lines*** (that is, lines of the natural objects) may be arranged in groups of parallel lines. All the lines of each group, as they recede from the station point indefinitely appear to the eye to meet in a point, called the ***vanishing point***. The vanishing point of all original lines parallel to the direct radial is the center of vision. The vanishing point of a group of lines that are parallel neither to the direct radial nor to the horizontal line is called an ***accidental point***; it is further distinguished as ***aerial*** or ***terrestrial***, according as it is above or below the horizontal line. The ***vanishing trace*** of a plane is a line containing the vanishing points of all systems of parallels in that plane. An original line lying in the picture plane is shown in its true length and is called a ***measure line***. Measure lines usually are drawn first and used in the determination of other lines. A ***point of distance*** (*DP*) is one used in measuring off the apparent distances of points from each other or from the ground line.

The simplest form of plane linear perspective is ***parallel***, or ***one-point, perspective***, in which the principal lines of the picture are either parallel or perpendicular to the picture plane. In ***angular***, or ***two-point, perspective***, some of these lines are oblique and some are not, while in ***oblique***, or ***three-point, perspective***, all the principal lines are oblique. These three cases are illustrated by a cube having respectively a face, an edge, and a corner presented to the observer. ***Diagonal perspective*** is merely that case of angular perspective in which the oblique lines make an angle of 45° with the picture plane. Cf. AXONOMETRIC PROJECTION; TRIMETRIC PROJECTION.

☞ *Perspective* (in sense 2) is prefixed to definitions in this Dictionary to indicate the field in which the word or sense is typically used.

3. a The interrelation in which parts of a subject are mentally viewed; the aspect of an object of thought from a particular standpoint; configuration; as, thrown into a fresh ***perspective***.

Time and experience, which alter all *perspectives*. *Henry Adams.*

b Capacity to view things in their true relations or relative importance; as, some folks cannot see the wood for the trees, while others have ***perspective***.

4. a A visible scene, esp. one giving a distinctive impression of distance; a vista; hence, a mental view or prospect. **b** A picture in linear perspective; specif., a scenic picture giving an effect of extension of the vista, as on a stage.

5. The appearance to the eye of objects in respect to their relative distance and positions.

6. *Math.* Homology; as, two geometric configurations in ***perspective***; center of ***perspective***.

7. *Philos.* A perceptible appearance; appearance of a thing at a given place and time, conceived, as by B. A. W. Russell, as something actually existing at that place and time even when no perceiver is present, and as being a constituent of the object whose appearance it is.

— ***in perspective.*** **a** *Rare.* In prospect; expected. **b** Drawn according to the principles of perspective; hence, viewed with a proper pattern of relationships as to value, importance, or the like; as, too chagrined to keep the results *in perspective*.

per·spec'tive (pĕr·spĕk'tĭv), *adj.* [LL. *perspectivus*, fr. *perspicere, perspectum*, to look through, fr. *per* + *specere* to look; cf. F. *perspectif*. See PER-; SPY, *v.*] **1** Of or pertaining to vision; optical. *Obs.*

2. a *Obs.* Of an optical glass, aiding the vision; used for seeing, viewing, or looking. **b** *Rare.* Seen in mental perspective.

3. Of or pertaining to perspective, esp. as an art; executed in perspective; as ***perspective*** treatment or drawing.

— **per·spec'tive·ly,** *adj.*

per·spec'tived (pĕr·spĕk'tĭvd), *adj.* Shown in perspective.

perspective plane. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 2.

perspective transformation. *Math.* The collineation set up in a plane by projecting on it the points of another plane from two different centers of projection.

per'spec·tiv'i·ty (pûr'spĕk·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* *Math.* The correspondence between the points, lines, or planes of two geometric configurations in perspective; — called also *linear projection*.

per·spec'to·graph (pĕr·spĕk'tō·grăf; 83), *n.* [L. *perspectus* (past part. of *perspicere* to look through) + *-graph*.] An instrument used as an aid to drawing in perspective by fixing in the picture the positions of some of the points or outlines of the objects to be represented.

per'spi·ca'cious (pûr'spĭ·kā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *perspicax, -acis*, fr. *perspicere* to look through. See PERSPECTIVE.] **1.** Clear-sighted; quick-sighted; sharp of sight. *Now Rare.*

2. Of acute mental vision or discernment; keen.

3. Erron. for PERSPICUOUS.

Syn. — See SHREWD, PERSPICUOUS.

Ant. — Dull, obtuse. See STUPID.

— **per'spi·ca'cious·ly,** *adv.* — **per'spi·ca'cious·ness,** *n.*

per'spi·cac'i·ty (pûr'spĭ·kăs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [LL. *perspicacitas*; cf. F. *perspicacité*. See PERSPICACIOUS.] Quality or state of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight or discernment.

per'spi·cu'i·ty (-kū'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *perspicuitas*.] **1.** Transparency, as of a gem; translucency. *Obs.*

2. In discourse, the quality of being clear to the understanding; lucidity in expression or development of ideas.

3. The quality of being distinctly visible. *Obs.*

4. Sagacity; perspicacity; — an erroneous use.

per·spic'u·ous (pĕr·spĭk'ū·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *perspicuus*, fr. *perspicere* to look through. See PERSPECTIVE.] **1.** Capable of being seen through; transparent or translucent; not opaque. *Obs.*

2. Capable of being clearly and readily understood; plain to the understanding; as, *perspicuous* in meaning; specif., clear in presentation and expression of thought; not obscure or ambiguous; as, a *perspicuous* argument or paragraph; hence, speaking or writing clearly; as, to try to be *perspicuous*.

3. Easily seen; distinctly visible; conspicuous; manifest. *Now Rare.*

4. Erroneously, perspicacious.

Syn. — PERSPICUOUS, PERSPICACIOUS are sometimes confused. That is PERSPICUOUS which is clear or lucid (see CLEAR); one is PERSPICACIOUS who is characterized by clear or acute discernment (cf. SHREWD).

Ant. — Obscure, vague, confused.

— **per·spic'u·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **per·spic'u·ous·ness,** *n.*

per·spir'a·ble (pĕr·spīr'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [Cf. F. *perspirable*.] **a** *Obs.* Allowing circulation of wind or air; airy. **b** Capable of perspiring or being perspired. **c** Of, pertaining to, or attended with, perspiration. — **per·spir'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

per·spir'ant (-ănt), *n.* [See PERSPIRE.] A sweat gland. *B. Franklin.*

per'spi·ra'tion (pûr'spĭ·rā'shŭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** Act or process of perspiring.

2. The saline fluid secreted by the sweat glands (which see); sweat. It consists chiefly of water, containing sodium chloride and other salts, nitrogenous substances (including urea), carbon dioxide, etc. In man the sweat glands are of minor importance as excretory channels, the chief function of perspiration being to regulate the temperature of the body by the cooling effect of its evaporation. A small, variable amount of such secretion and evaporation (called ***insensible perspiration***) goes on constantly. The amount increases with temperature, muscular exertion, etc.

3. Hard work, such as causes sweating. *Chiefly Humorous.*

4. *Bot.* = TRANSPIRATION, 3. *Rare.*

per·spir'a·tive (pĕr·spīr'ȧ·tĭv; pûr'spĭ·rā'tĭv), *adj.* Causing perspiration.

per·spir'a·to'ry (pĕr·spīr'ȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, secreting, or inducing, perspiration; as, *perspiratory* glands or excretions.

per·spire' (pĕr·spīr'), *v.;* -SPIRED' (-spīrd'); -SPIR'ING (-spīr'ĭng). [Obs. F. *perspirer*, fr. L. *perspirare* to breathe everywhere, blow constantly, fr. *per* through + *spirare*. See PER-; SPIRIT.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To circulate through, as wind. *Rare.*

2. To pass off by evaporation or exhalation, esp. through the pores of a substance. *Now Rare.*

3. To excrete matter through the skin; esp., to excrete fluids through the pores of the skin; to sweat.

—, *Transitive:* To emit, exhale, or evacuate through pores; specif., to sweat; to excrete through pores of the skin.

Firs . . . *perspire* a fine balsam of turpentine. *Smollett.*

per·spir'y (pĕr·spīr'ĭ), *adj.* Sweaty. *Colloq.*

per stir'pes (pûr stûr'pēz). [L.] *Law.* By stocks; as representatives of stocks; — used to designate that mode of reckoning the rights or liabilities of descendants in which the children of any one descendant have or take only the share which their parent would have taken if living. Cf. PER CAPITA.

per·stringe' (pĕr·strĭnj'), *v. t.;* -STRINGED' (-strĭnjd'); -STRING'ING (-strĭn'jĭng). [L. *perstringere*, fr. *per* + *stringere* to bind up, to touch upon.] **1.** To constrain. *Rare.*

2. To censure; criticize; to find fault with.

3. To touch upon lightly or in passing; to glance at. *Now Rare.*

4. To dull the vision or light of; to dazzle (the eyes). *Obs.*

per·suad'a·ble (pĕr·swād'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of persuading or of being persuaded; also, *Rare*, commendable to the judgment. — **per·suad'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **per·suad'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **per·suad'a·bly,** *adv.*

per·suade' (pĕr·swād'), *v.* [F. *persuader*, fr. L. *persuadere, persuasum*, fr. *per* (see PER-) + *suadere* to advise, persuade. See SUASION.] *Transitive:* **1.** To induce (one) by argument, entreaty, or expostulation into a determination, decision, conclusion, belief, or the like; to win over by an appeal to one's reason and feelings, as into doing or believing something; to bring (oneself or another) to belief, certainty, or conviction; to argue into an opinion or procedure; as, he *persuades* his friend to study law, that a doctrine is erroneous, into paying his debts, or by many arguments; to *persuade* oneself that all is well.

2. To use persuasion upon; to plead with; urge.

It [conscience] is even now at my elbow, *persuading* me not to kill the duke. *Shak.*

3. To demonstrate or prove (something) to be true, credible, essential, commendable, or worthy of belief, adoption, practice, etc.; to bring about, by argument and persuasion, the doing, practicing, or believing of; to commend, recommend, counsel, or advise (something to be done or proposed for belief). *Now Rare.*

Hadst thou thy wits, and didst *persuade* revenge? *Shak.*

Letters are but feeble instruments to *persuade* so great a thing. *Newman.*

4. To obtain or get with difficulty, as by coaxing.

5. To bring to a desired action or condition by force.

—, *Intransitive:* To use, or to prevail by, persuasion; to plead movingly or successfully; — sometimes, formerly, with *with*; also, to be persuaded.

Syn. — See INDUCE.

per·suade', *n.* Persuasion. *Obs.*

per·suad'er (pĕr·swād'ĕr), *n.* **a** One who persuades. **b** *Chiefly Humorous.* Something used in compelling, as a weapon or spur.

per·sua'si·ble (-swā'sĭ·b'l; -zĭ-), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *persuasibilis*.] Persuadable. — **per·sua'si·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **per·sua'si·ble·ness,** *n.* — **per·sua'si·bly,** *adv.* *All Now Rare.*

per·sua'sion (pĕr·swā'zhŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *persuasio*.] **1.** Act of persuading; act of influencing the mind by arguments or reasons offered, or by anything that moves the mind or passions, or inclines the will to a determination.

For thou hast all the arts of fine *persuasion*. *Otway.*

2. That which serves to persuade; a persuasive. *Obs.*

3. Power or quality of persuading; persuasiveness. "Is't possible that my deserts to you can lack *persuasion?*" *Shak.*

4. State of being persuaded; induced opinion or conviction.

If the general *persuasion* of all men does so account it. *Hooker.*

5. That to which one is persuaded; specif., a creed or belief, esp. religious; faith (sense 5); as, men of the same *persuasion*; also, a sect or party adhering to a certain creed or system of opinions; as, all *persuasions* are agreed.

6. Kind; sort; sex; as, the male *persuasion*. *Jocular.*

7. Act of persuading by force; also, compulsive force. *Colloq.*

8. *Psychopathol.* A method of treating the neuroses, consisting largely in rational conversation and re-education.

Syn. — See BELIEF.

per·sua'sive (pĕr·swā'sĭv), *adj.* [F. *persuasif*.] Tending to persuade; having the power of persuading; as, *persuasive* eloquence. "*Persuasive* words." *Milton.* — **per·sua'sive·ly,** *adv.* — **per·sua'sive·ness,** *n.*

per·sua'sive, *n.* That which persuades; an incentive; an inducement; an exhortation.

per·sua'so·ry (pĕr·swā'sō·rĭ), *adj.* Persuasive. *Now Rare.*

per'sue (pûr'sū), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *percée* a piercing, or *percé*, past part., pierced, confused with E. *pursue*. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Hunt.* The track of a wounded beast. *Obs.*

per·sul'phate (pûr·sŭl'fāt), *n.* *Chem.* a *Now Rare.* A sulphate in which the metal has a relatively high valence. **b** A salt of persulphuric acid. Persulphates are in general white and crystalline, and energetic oxidizers.

per·sul'phide (-fīd; -fĭd; 157), *n.* Also **per·sul'phid.** *Chem.* A sulphide containing a relatively large percentage of sulphur, esp. one in which sulphur is joined to sulphur, analogous to a true peroxide.

per·sul·phu'ric (pûr'sŭl·fū'rĭk), *adj.* [See PER-.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $H_2S_2O_8$, obtained as a white crystalline mass by the action of hydrogen peroxide on chlorosulphonic acid.

per·sym·met'ric (pûr'sĭ·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* *Math.* Having all constituents the same in each line perpendicular to the principal diagonal; — said of a square matrix or determinant.

pert (pûrt), *adj.* [An aphetic form of ME. & OF. *apert* open, known, true, free, or impudent. See APERT, MALAPERT.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Not secret or secretive; open. **b** Handsome; comely; exquisite.

2. Expert; skillful; quick; hence, keen; intelligent; clever. See PEART. *Obs.* "The *pertest* operations of wit." *Milton.*

3. Saucily free or presuming in speech or actions; bold; forward; as, *pert* manners or talk; as *pert* as an urchin.

4. Hence: *Now Rare.* **a** Overweeningly bold; presumptuous; daring. **b** Highly disagreeable; obnoxious; disgusting.

5. Lively; sprightly; — now chiefly in dialectal form *peart*. "Awake the *pert* and nimble spirits of mirth." *Shak.* Hence: **a** *Dial.* Perky. **b** Flourishing; blooming; — of plants. "Poppies . . . so *pert* and useless." *Keats.*

Syn. — See OFFICIOUS.

— **pert'ly,** *adv.* — **pert'ness,** *n.*

pert, *adv.* = PEERTLY, *adv.*

pert, *n.* **a** One who, or that which, is pert. *Rare.* **b** The pectoral sandpiper. *Local, U. S.*

pert, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. PERK, *v.*, and PERT, *adj.*] To perk. *Obs.*

Pert (pĕrt), *n.* See EGYPTIAN CALENDAR.

per·tain' (pĕr·tān'), *v. i.* [ME. *partenen*, fr. OF. *partenir*, fr. L. *pertinere* to stretch out, reach, pertain, fr. *per* + *tenere* to hold, keep. See PER-; TENABLE. Cf. APPURTENANCE, PERTINENCY.] Followed by *to*. **1.** To belong or be attached as a part, appendage, or accessory; to belong as a property, attribute, adjunct, function, or proper concern, sometimes merely as an attendant feature; to belong or be joined by inherent character, right, assignment, or established association; as, duties that *pertain* to motherhood; matters *pertaining* to this office. Often with extended signification in the phrase *pertaining to*, belonging to in an essential or any attendant relationship; characteristic of; peculiar to; connected with; relating to; appropriate to.

---

per·spec'tive·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
per'spec·tom'e·ter (pûr'spĕk·tŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* = PERSPECTOGRAPH.
per'spi·ca·ble (pûr'spĭ·kȧ·b'l), *adj.* [LL. *perspicabilis*.] Transparent; discernible; visible. *Obs.*
per'spi·ca·cy (-sĭ), *n.* Perspicacity. *Obs.*
per·spi'cience (pĕr·spĭsh'ĕns), *n.* [L. *perspicientia*, fr. *perspiciens*, pres. part. of *perspicere*. See PERSPECTIVE.] Insight. *Obs.*
per'spi·cil (pûr'spĭ·sĭl), *n.* Also **per'spi·cil'lum** (-sĭl'ŭm). [ML. *perspicillum* lens, *perspicilla*, pl., spectacles, fr. L. *perspicere* to look through.] An optical glass; telescope. *Obs.*
per'spi·rate (pûr'spĭ·rāt), *v. i.* [L. *perspiratus*, past part.] = PERSPIRE. *Rare.*
per·spir'ing·ly (pĕr·spīr'ĭng·lĭ), *adv.* of *perspiring*, pres. part.
per·stand', *v. t.* [Prob. *perceive* + *understand*.] To understand. *Obs.*
per·strep'er·ous, *adj.* [L. *perstrepere* to make a great noise.] Noisy; obstreperous. *Obs.*
per·stringe'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
per·suad'a·bl. Persuadable. *Ref. Sp.*
per·suad'ed (pĕr·swād'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *past part. and part. adj.* of PERSUADE. — **per·suad'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **per·suad'ed·ness,** *n.*
per·suad'i·ble (-ĭ·b'l) Var. of PERSUADABLE. — **per·suad'i·bil'i·ty,** *n.*
per·suad'ing·ly, *adv.* of *persuading*, pres. part.
per·sua'sion-proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.
per·sua'siv. Persuasive. *Ref. Sp.*
per·sul'fate, per·sul'fide, etc. Vars. of PERSULPHATE, -SULPHIDE, etc.
per·sul'pho·cy'a·nate (pûr·sŭl'fō·sī'ȧ·nāt), *n.* = PERTHIOCYANATE.
per·sul'pho·cy·an'ic ac'id (-ăn'ĭk). = PERTHIOCYANIC ACID.
per·sul'phu·ret, *n.* A persulphide. *Obs.* [= PERSYMMETRIC.]
per'sym·met'ri·cal, *adj.* *Math.*

2. To have reference; to relate; as, the letter does not *pertain* to politics.

Syn. — PERTAIN, APPERTAIN are frequently used without distinction in the general sense of *belong*. But PERTAIN often implies closer connection or relation than the rather more formal APPERTAIN; as, "a faithful high priest in things *pertaining* to God" (*Heb.* ii. 17); "It *appertaineth* to the discipline of the church, that inquiry be made of evil ministers" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*); "Little of this great world can I speak, more than *pertains* to feats of broil and battle" (*Shak.*); "To that simple object *appertains* a story" (*Wordsworth*).

per·tain'ing (pĕr·tān'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PERTAIN. Specif.: *n. pl.* Appurtenances; belongings.

pert'en (pûr'tĕn; -t'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become pert.

‖**per'te·nen'cia** (pĕr'tā·nĕn'syä; 103), *n.* [Sp. Cf. PERTINENCY.] In Latin America, a mining claim or concession. It varies in area and dimensions in different countries. In Mexico it is a square having an area of one hectare, or 2.471 acres.

per·thi'o·cy'a·nate (pûr·thī'ō·sī'ä·nāt), *n.* [See 1st -ATE.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of perthiocyanic acid.

per·thi'o·cy·an'ic ac'id (-sī·ăn'ĭk). *Chem.* **a** A yellow crystalline compound, $C_2H_2N_2S_3$, formed by the decomposition of thiocyanic acid. Alkalies form with it salts of the true or normal acid (see **b**). **b** Properly, a colorless unstable acid isomeric with the above, known only in solution and in the form of its salts; 3,5-dimercapto-1,2,4-thiadiazole.

perth'ite (pûrth'ĭt), *n.* [From *Perth*, Canada.] *Petrog.* A feldspar rock consisting of orthoclase or microcline in which is interlaminated albite. When the structure can be discerned only with the microscope, it is called *micro-perthite*. — **per·thit'ic** (pĕr·thĭt'ĭk), *adj.* — **per·thit'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

per·thi'to·phyre' (pĕr·thī'tō·fīr'), *n.* [*perthite* + *-phyre.*] *Petrog.* A syenogabbro whose potash-feldspar is microperthite.

per'tho·site (pûr'thō·sīt), *n.* *Petrog.* A syenite whose feldspar is almost exclusively perthite and whose mafic constituents are no more than one to three per cent.

per·ti·na'cious (pûr'tĭ·nā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *pertinax*, *-acis*, fr. *per* + *tenax* tenacious. See PER-; TENACIOUS.] **1.** Adhering, or indicating adherence, to an opinion, purpose, or design; with obstinacy; resolute; often, perversely persistent; obstinate; as, a *pertinacious* beggar; *pertinacious* bigotry.

2. Unyielding; resisting eradication, change, etc.; tenacious; persistent; as, a *pertinacious* fever. "Its *pertinacious* hues must fade." *Browning*

Syn. — Stubborn, inflexible, unyielding, determined, firm. See OBSTINATE, TENACIOUS.

Ant. — Flexible; inconstant; irresolute.

— **per·ti·na'cious·ly**, *adv.* — **per·ti·na'cious·ness**, *n.*

per·ti·nac'i·ty (pûr'tĭ·năs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *pertinacité.*] Quality or state of being pertinacious; obstinacy; persistency.

per'ti·nence (pûr'tĭ·nĕns), *n.* Also **per'ti·nen·cy** (-nĕn·sĭ). **1.** [OF. *pertinence*, *partenance*, fr. *partenant*, pres. part. See PERTAIN; cf. APPURTENANCE.] **a** *Obs.* Something pertaining or belonging. **b** Something pertinent.

2. [From PERTINENT.] Quality or fact of being pertinent; fitness; appositeness; relevancy; timeliness; as, to doubt the *pertinence* of this evidence; a speech without *pertinence*

per'ti·nent (pûr'tĭ·nĕnt), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *pertinens*, *-entis*, pres. part. of *pertinere*. See PERTAIN.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** That pertains or belongs. **b** Suitable; appropriate; fitting. "Caution . . . more *pertinent* than . . . rebuke." *Shak.*

2. Related to the matter in hand or subject under consideration; relevant; to the point; as, *pertinent* examples or evidence.

3. Applicable to the present; timely. "Themes more *pertinent*, if less sublime." *Cowper.*

Syn. — Fit, proper, applicable, adapted, pat, apropos, germane. — PERTINENT, RELEVANT, APPOSITE, APT, TELLING, FELICITOUS, HAPPY are applied particularly to what is said. PERTINENT and RELEVANT suggest logical fitness; as, a *pertinent* suggestion, a *relevant* argument; "A close reasoner and a good writer . . . may be known by his *pertinent* use of connectives" (*Coleridge*). APPOSITE denotes a high degree of pertinency; as, an *apposite* illustration; "Thank him for his very *apposite* extract" (*Cowper*). APT (cf. APT) suggests the readiness and skill with which an occasion is perceived and words are fitted to it; TELLING adds the implication of high effectiveness; as, "imagery sometimes homely, always felicitously *apt*" (*Athenaeum*); "His [Emerson's] eye for a fine, *telling* phrase that will carry true is like that of a backwoodsman for a rifle" (*Lowell*). FELICITOUS and HAPPY (cf. HAPPINESS) suggest the use of a faculty of especially apt, opportune, or graceful expression; as, "Each phrase is a wonder of *felicitous* workmanship" (*E. W. Gosse*); "I do not like mottoes but where they are singularly *felicitous*" (*Lamb*); "It may be doubted whether a composite language like the English is not a *happier* instrument of expression than a homogeneous one like the German" (*Coleridge*); "the *happy* inadvertence of medieval art" (*Lowell*). Cf. FIT.

Ant. — Irrelevant, inapposite.

— **per'ti·nent·ly**, *adv.* — **per'ti·nent·ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

per'ti·nent (pûr'tĭ·nĕnt), *n.* *Scots Law.* An appurtenance.

‖**per'ti·nen'ti·a** (pûr'tĭ·nĕn'shĭ·ä), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Law.* Fixtures; things permanently annexed to or connected with land or buildings so as to pass with them.

per·turb' (pĕr·tûrb'), *v. t.*; -TURBED' (-tûrbd'); -TURB'ING. [ME. *pertourben*, *perturben*, fr. OF. *pertourber*, *perturber*, *partourber*, fr. L. *perturbare*, *perturbatum*, fr. *per* + *turbare* to disturb. See PER-; TURBID.] **1.** To disturb greatly (mentally or physically); to throw into disorder or confusion; to derange; to trouble profoundly; agitate; as, a world *perturbed* by a financial crisis.

2. *Astron.* To disturb the motion of (a planet in its regular orbit around the sun); — said of the effect produced by the gravitative action of another planet.

Syn. — See DISTURB. **Ant.** — Soothe, calm, comfort.

per·turb'a·ble (-tûr'bä·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being perturbed. — **per·turb'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

per·turb'ance (pĕr·tûr'băns), *n.* Disturbance; perturbation. *Now Rare.*

per·turb'an·cy (-bănsĭ), *n.* *Rare.* **a** Perturbed condition. **b** Perturbing quality.

per·turb'ant (-bănt), *adj.* [L. *perturbans*, pres. part.] Perturbing. *Rare.* — *n.* A perturber. *Rare.*

per'tur·bate (pûr'tĕr·bāt), *v. t.* [L. *perturbatus*, past part.] To perturb.

per'tur·bate (-bāt), *adj.* Perturbed.

per·tur·ba'tion (pûr'tĕr·bā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *perturbacion* (F. *perturbation*), fr. L. *perturbatio.*] **1.** A perturbing, or state of being perturbed; as, great *perturbation* of mind.

2. An irregularity; a variation from the normal; a violation of a rule, right, etc.

3. Something perturbing or disquieting.

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow? . . .
O polish'd *perturbation!* golden care! *Shak.*

4. A violent movement or motion; a commotion.

Peculiar sniffing *perturbations* of the . . . snout. *H. G. Wells.*

5. *Astron.* A disturbance of the regular elliptic or other motion of a celestial body, produced by some force additional to that which causes its regular motion; as, the *perturbations* of planets are due to their attraction on each other. The ***periodic perturbations*** of planets are oscillations of short period, dependent on their mutual positions; ***secular perturbations*** are slow changes in their orbits.

per'tur·ba'tion·al (-ăl; -ĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to perturbation, esp. the perturbations of the planets.

per'tur·ba'tious (-shŭs), *adj.* Perturbing.

per'tur·ba'tive (pûr'tĕr·bā'tĭv; pĕr·tûr'bä·tĭv), *adj.* Tending to perturb; disturbing.

per'tur·ba'tor (pûr'tĕr·bā'tĕr), *n.* [LL.] A perturber.

per·turb'a·to'ry (pĕr·tûr'bä·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Perturbative. *Rare.*

per·turb'a·to'ry, *n.* [L. *perturbatus*, past part. of *perturbare.*] Occult power of using the divining rod.

per·turbed' (pĕr·tûrbd'), *adj.* Physically or mentally disturbed. — **per·turb'ed·ly** (-tûr'bĕd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **per·turb'ed·ness**, *n.*

per·turb'er (pĕr·tûr'bĕr), *n.* One who or that which perturbs.

per·turb'ing, *adj.* Causing perturbation. — **per·turb'ing·ly**, *adv.*

Per'tu·sa'ri·a (pûr'tū·sā'rĭ·ä), *n.* [NL. See PERTUSE.] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of lichens constituting unimportant sources of litmus and archil. Syn. *Variolaria.* It typifies a family, **Per'tu·sa'ri·a'ce·ae** (-ā'sē·ē).

per·tuse' (pĕr·tūs'), **per·tused'** (-tūst'), *adj.* [L. *pertusus*, past part. of *pertundere* to beat or thrust through. See PIERCE.] Punched; pierced with, or having, holes. *Rare.*

per·tu'sion (-tū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *pertusio.*] Act of punching or piercing; also, a punched hole; a perforation. *Obs.*

per·tus'sis (pĕr·tŭs'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *per* very + *tussis* cough.] *Med.* Whooping cough. — **per·tus'sal** (-ăl), *adj.*

Pe·ru' (pĕ·rōō'), *n.* A country of South America.

Peru apple. Jimson weed.

Peru balsam. Balsam of Peru.

Pe·ru'gi·an (pĕ·rōō'jĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Perugia, in Umbria, Italy. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Perugia.

Pe·ru'gi·nesque' (-jĭ·nĕsk'), *adj.* After the style or manner of the Italian painter Perugino (Pietro Vannucci), whose works are characterized by fervor, tenderness, devotion, simple composition, and delicate coloring. He was one of the first masters of scientific perspective, and combined much beauty of color with minute delineation. — *n.* An imitator or follower of Perugino.

pe·ruke' (pĕ·rōōk'), *n.* [F. *perruque*, fr. Pr. *perucat* with dressed hair, perh. prop., like a parrot, and fr. (assumed) Pr. *perruca* parrot; cf. F. *perruche* parrot, fr. *perrot*. See PARAKEET; cf. PERIWIG.] Orig., the hair on one's head; later, false hair; a wig; periwig. — *v. t.* To provide or dress with a peruke; — chiefly in *past part.*

per'u·kier' (pĕr'ōō·kĕr'), *n.* [F. *perruquier.*] A wigmaker.

per'u·la (pĕr'ū·lä; pĕr'ōō-; 249), *n.*; *pl.*-LAE (-lē). [L., dim. of *pera* wallet, fr. Gr. *pēra.*] *Bot.* **a** One of the scales of a leaf bud. **b** A mentum.

Per'u·la'ri·a (-lā'rĭ·ä; 79), *n.* [NL. See PERULA.] *Bot.* A small genus of leafy-stemmed, greenish-flowered, terrestrial orchids, with fibrous roots and a bracted, spicate inflorescence. Syn. *Habenaria* (in part).

per'u·late (pĕr'ū·lāt; pĕr'ōō-), *adj.* [See PERULA.] *Bot.* Having scales.

pe·rus'a·ble (pē·rōōz'ä·b'l), *adj.* That may be perused.

pe·rus'al (-ăl; -'l), *n.* [From PERUSE.] A perusing; specif.: **a** *Now Rare.* A close scrutiny; inspection. **b** A careful reading.

Peru saltpeter. Chile saltpeter. See SODIUM NITRATE.

pe·ruse' (pĕ·rōōz'), *v.*; PE·RUSED' (-rōōzd'); PE·RUS'ING (-rōōz'ĭng). [*per-* + *use.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To use up; to wear out. *Obs.*

2. To go through (a series or group), dealing with each unit; to handle, examine, or name one after another; to inspect or survey in detail. *Now Rare.*

March by us, that we may *peruse* the men. *Shak.*

3. To read carefully or critically for revision or study of; to examine closely by, or as if by, reading; loosely, to read. —, *Intransitive:* **a** *Obs.* To go through or examine seriatim or carefully. **b** To go from place to place; to wander.

pe·ruse', *n.* Perusal. *Obs.*

pe·rus'er (pĕ·rōōz'ĕr), *n.* One who peruses.

Pe·ru'vi·an (pĕ·rōō'vĭ·ăn), *adj.* [NL. *Peruvia* Peru; cf. F. *péruvien*, Sp. *peruviano.*] Of or pertaining to Peru or the Peruvians.

Pe·ru'vi·an, *n.* **1.** One of the people of Peru; specif.: **a** One of the Indians under the sway of the Incas previous to the coming of the Spaniards. See AYMARA, INCA, *n.*, QUECHUA, YUNCA. **b** One of the people of the Peruvian nation, including persons of Spanish descent, Negroes, Indians, and mixed populations.

2. *pl.* Cob money; — so called in England and America.

Peruvian balsam. = BALSAM OF PERU.

Peruvian bark. Cinchona. See CINCHONA, *n.*, 2.

Peruvian coca. See COCA, *n.*, 2.

Peruvian cotton. The cotton *Gossypium peruvianum.*

Peruvian Current. *Oceanog.* A current formed as a division of the west-wind drift of the South Pacific, and directed north along the coast of Chile and Peru.

Peruvian daffodil. Any of several Peruvian herbs of the genus *Hymenocallis*, as *H. amancaes* and *H. macleana.*

Peruvian hemp. A Mexican agave (*Agave geminiflora*).

Peruvian hyacinth. The Cuban lily.

Peruvian ipecac. **a** See IPECAC, 2 **a**. **b** The tropical American shrub *Cephaëlis emetica.*

Peruvian jacinth. The Cuban lily.

Peruvian krameria. = KRAMERIA, 2.

Peruvian lily. A showy, tuberous-rooted, lilylike herb (*Alstroemeria pelegrina*) of the Andes, with handsome, umbellate, lilac flowers.

Peruvian mastic tree. = PEPPER TREE **a**.

Peruvian nutmeg. The aromatic fruit of a South American tree (*Laurelia aromatica*), family Monimiaceae.

Peruvian rhatany. See RHATANY.

Peruvian saltpeter. Chile saltpeter. See SODIUM NITRATE.

Peruvian swamp lily. An atamasco lily (*Zephyranthes candida*) of southern South America, with rose-tinged white flowers.

Peruvian warts. = VERRUGA PERUANA.

Peruvian worm grass. A South American herb (*Spigelia anthelmia*) resembling the North American *S. marilandica*, and yielding a similar product. See PINKROOT.

Peruvian yellow. A color, reddish red-yellow in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

per·vade' (pĕr·vād'), *v.*; -VAD'ED (-vād'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -VAD'ING (-vād'ĭng). [L. *pervadere*, *pervasum*, fr. *per* + *vadere* to go, to walk. See PER-; WADE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To pass or go through; to penetrate; to traverse.

That labyrinth is easily *pervaded.* *Blackstone.*

2. To pass, flow, or spread through or as through the pores or tissues of; to permeate; hence, to be diffused throughout. "Disgust and lassitude *pervade* their . . . lives." *Shelley.*

—, *Intransitive:* To be diffused; to permeate. *Now Rare.*

Syn. — See PERMEATE.

per·vad'ence (pĕr·vād'ĕns), *n.* Pervasion. *Rare.*

per·vad'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which pervades.

per·vad'ing (-ĭng), *adj.* Prevalent; universal. — **per·vad'ing·ly**, *adv.* — **per·vad'ing·ness**, *n.*

per'va·gate (pûr'vä·gāt), *v. t.* [L. *pervagatus*, past part. of *pervagari* to wander about.] To ramble through. *Rare.* — **per'va·ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

per·valv'ar (pûr·vălv'ĕr), *adj.* [*per-*+*valvar.*] *Bot.* Through the middle of the valve longitudinally; — in **pervalvar axis**, the longitudinal axis of the frustule of a diatom.

per·va'sion (pĕr·vā'zhŭn), *n.* [LL. *pervasio.* See PERVADE.] Act of pervading, or state of being pervaded.

per·va'sive (-sĭv), *adj.* Tending to pervade; pervading; diffused; widespread; hence, *Chiefly Philos.*, everywhere or always present; universal; as, *pervasive* properties. "Civilization *pervasive* and general." *M. Arnold.* — **per·va'sive·ly**, *adv.* — **per·va'sive·ness**, *n.*

‖**per'venche'** (pĕr'vănsh'), *n.* [F. See 2d PERIWINKLE.] A color, reddish-blue in hue, of low saturation and brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

‖**per ver'ba de fu·tu'ro** (pûr vûr'bä dē fū·tū'rō). [L.] With words concerning the future, i. e., speaking in the future tense. Cf. SPONSALIA.

‖**per ver'ba de prae·sen'ti** (prē·zĕn'tī). [L.] With words concerning the present, i. e., speaking in the present tense. Cf. SPONSALIA.

per·verse' (pĕr·vûrs'), *adj.* [OF. *pervers*, fr. L. *perversus* turned the wrong way, not right, past part. of *pervertere* to turn around, to overturn. See PERVERT.] **1.** Deviating from the right, true, correct, etc.; turned away from rectitude; erring; wrong; corrupt.

The only righteous in a world *perverse.* *Milton.*

2. Obstinate in the wrong; not disposed to be set right; willful.

Are abject, vain, presumptuous, and *perverse.* *Wordsworth.*

3. Unreasonably averse; contrary; petulant; cranky.

If thou think'st I am too quickly won, I'll frown and be *perverse.* *Shak.*

4. Adverse. *Obs.*

5. Perverted. "The *perverse* pleasure of the rasp of a hair shirt." *Dorothy Canfield Fisher.*

6. *Psychopathol.* Suffering from a perversion.

Syn. — See WAYWARD.

Ant. — Tractable, manageable, compliant.

— **per·verse'ly**, *adv.* — **per·verse'ness**, *n.*

per·ver'sion (pĕr·vûr'zhŭn; -shŭn; 277), *n.* [L. *perversio*; cf. F. *perversion.* See PERVERT.] **1.** Act of perverting, or process of being perverted; a turning from truth or right; a change to something worse; diversion to a wrong end or use; also, a perverted or corrupted form of something; as, to undergo *perversion*; the *perversion* of history to base ends; a *perversion* of the truth.

2. *Math.* **a** A figure derivable from another by symmetric exchange between right and left, as by reflection in a plane mirror. **b** The operation of perverting.

3. *Psychopathol.* A maladjustment of the sexual life, such that satisfaction is sought in aberrant ways, as in sadism, masochism, exhibitionism, etc.

per·ver'si·ty (-sĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *perversité*, fr. L. *perversitas.*] Quality, state, or an instance of being perverse; perverseness.

per·ver'sive (-sĭv), *adj.* Tending to pervert or to a perverting.

per·vert' (-vûrt'), *v.*; -VERT'ED; -VERT'ING. [OF. *pervertir*, fr. L. *pervertere*, *perversum*, fr. *per* + *vertere* to turn. See PER-; VERSION.] *Transitive:* **1.** To overturn; upset; ruin. *Obs.*

2. To turn aside; to divert. Specif.: **a** To cause deviation from the right, true, or regular course in, of, or to; to violate; derange; as, to *pervert* the order of nature or the ends of justice. **b** To divert from its proper, true, or intended meaning, purpose, or use; to misinterpret or misapply, esp. designedly. "What gifts *perverted*, or not duly prized." *Cowper.*

3. To turn or lead away from truth, rectitude, etc., esp. from religious belief; to lead astray; to corrupt.

He, in the serpent, had *perverted* Eve. *Milton.*

4. *Math.* To form a perversion of.

—, *Intransitive:* To become perverted or a pervert. *Rare.*

per·vert', *adj.* Perverted. *Obs.*

per'vert (pûr'vûrt), *n.* One perverted; specif.: **a** One who has turned to error, esp. in religion; — opposed to *convert.* "That notorious *pervert*, Henry of Navarre." *Thackeray.* **b** *Psychol.* One who shows some form of sexual perversion.

Syn. — PERVERT, APOSTATE, RENEGADE. PERVERT (opposed to *convert*) is a term used to stigmatize one who has been drawn off or perverted from the true faith; APOSTATE is stronger, and applies to one who has forsaken one religion, esp. for another; RENEGADE is broader, and denotes a deserter from a party or principle, as well as from religious faith. Cf. CONVERT.

per·vert'ed (pĕr·vûr'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Turned from a right, proper, or natural course, purpose, intent, or the like; misdirected; misapplied; as, a *perverted* sense of humor; a *perverted* taste in music.

2. Willfully wicked; vicious.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See CORRUPT.

— **per·vert'ed·ly**, *adv.* — **per·vert'ed·ness**, *n.*

---

per·tain'ment, *n.* See -MENT. *R.*
Per'te·lote, Per'te·lot. Earlier forms of PARTLET.
per'ti·nace, *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *pertinax.*] Pertinacious. *Obs.*
per'ti·na·cy, *n.* [L. *pertinacia*, fr. *pertinax.*] Pertinacity. *Obs.*
per'ti·nate, *adj.* Pertinacious. *Obs.* — **per'ti·nate·ly**, *ads.* *Obs.*
per'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
pert'ly, *adj.* [*pert* + *-ly.*] Expert; also, smart. *Obs.*
per'trick (pĕr'trĭk). Scot. var. of PARTRIDGE.
per·trou'ble, *v. t.* [OF. *partroubler*, *pertroubler.*] To perturb. *Obs.*
per'tur·ba'tress (pûr'tĕr·bā'trĕs; -trĭs; 119), *n.*, *fem.* of PERTURBATOR.
per'tur·ba'trix (-bā'trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* -TRICES (pĕr·tûr'bä·trī'sēz). [L.] Fem. of PERTURBATOR.
per·turb'd'. Perturbed. *Ref. Sp.*
per·turb'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
per'ty (pûr'tĭ). Dial. var. of PRETTY.
perty. † PARTY.
pertyner. † PARTNER.
Pe·ru'da (pĕ·rōō'dä). *Bib.*
pe·ruke'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
per'u·kier'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
per'ule (pĕr'ōōl), *n.* = PERULA **a**.
Pe·ru' (pĕ·rōō n'), *n.* See PERKON.
Pe·ru'vi·an·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
per·va'siv. PERVASIVE. *Ref. Sp.*
pervenke. † PERIWINKLE.
per·versed' (pĕr·vûrs'), *part. adj.* Turned aside; perverted. — **per·vers'ed·ly**, *adv.* — **per·vers'ed·ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
per·ver'siv. Perversive. *Ref. Sp.*

per·vert'er (pĕr·vûr'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which perverts.
per·vert'i·ble (-tĭ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being perverted. — **per·vert'i·bil'i·ty** (-tĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **per·vert'i·bly,** *adv.*
per·ver'tive (pĕr·vûr'tĭv), *adj.* Perversive. *Rare.*
per'vi·ca'cious (pûr'vĭ·kā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *pervicax, -acis.*] Very obstinate; willful; refractory. — **per'vi·ca'cious·ly,** *adv.* — **per'vi·ca'cious·ness,** *n.* *All Now Rare.*
per'vi·cac'i·ty (-kăs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **Obstinacy;** pervicaciousness. *Now Rare.*
per'vi·gil'i·um (pûr'vĭ·jĭl'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ä). [L. See PER-; VIGIL.] **a** A night watch. **b** Wakefulness; insomnia.
per'vi·ous (pûr'vĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *pervius,* fr. *per* + *via* a way. See PER-; VOYAGE.] **1.** Admitting passage; capable of being penetrated; accessible; permeable; as, a *pervious* soil. "Doors . . . *pervious* to wind." *Pope.*
2. Mentally penetrable; intelligible; also, open in mind; — often with *to.*
God, whose secrets are *pervious* to no eye. *Jer. Tay .*
3. That penetrates, pervades, or permeates. "*Pervious* fire." *Prior.*
4. *Zool.* Open; perforate.
— **per'vi·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **per'vi·ous·ness,** *n.*
per·vul'gate (pĕr·vŭl'gāt), *v. t.* [L. *pervulgatus,* past part. of *pervulgare.*] To publish. *Rare.* — **per'vul·ga'tion** (pûr'vŭl·gā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
per·wits'ky (pĕr·wĭts'kĭ), *n.; pl.* -KIES (-kĭz). *Zool.* A polecat (*Vormela sarmaticus*), mottled red and white above, and black below, found in eastern Europe and northern Asia; also, esp., the fur of this animal.
pes (pēz), *n.; pl.* PEDES (pē'dēz; pĕd'ēz). [L., the foot. See FOOT.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* The distal segment of the hind limb of a vertebrate, including the tarsus and foot.
2. A footlike part; as: *Anat.* **a** The ‖**pes an'se·ri'nus** (ăn'sē·rĭ'nŭs), the diverging branches of the facial nerve in and near the parotid gland, likened to the foot of a goose. **b** The enlarged lower extremity of the hippocampus major. **c** The crusta of either of the cerebral peduncles.
3. See MEASURE, *Table.*
4. *Law.* The foot of the fine.
5. *Medieval Music.* **a** A character in early music notation indicating an ascending skip. **b** The tenor part in choral music. **c** The ground bass of a canon.
6. *Pros.* One of the quatrains forming the octet of a sonnet. *Rare.*
pe'sa (pā'zä), *n.* [G., local form of E. *pice.*] A former copper coin of German East Africa, equivalent to ¼4 rupie. It was replaced by the heller in 1904. See COIN, *Table;* cf. PAISA.
Pe'sach (pā'säk), **Pe'sah,** *n.* [Heb. *pesaḥ.* See PASCH.] *Jewish Relig.* **a** The festival of Passover. See JEWISH HOLIDAYS. **b** The paschal lamb.
pe·sade' (pĕ·sād'; -zäd'; -zäd'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *posata,* orig. a stopping, pause. Cf. 2d POSE.] *Manège.* The motion of a horse when, raising his fore quarters, he keeps his hind feet on the ground without advancing; rearing.
‖**pe·san'te** (pä·sän'tä), *adj.* [It., heavy.] *Music.* Heavy; impressive; — used as a direction regarding performance.
‖**pes ca'vus** (pēz kā'vŭs). [L. *cavus* hollow.] *Med.* Hollowfoot; talipes cavus.
pe·se'ta (pĕ·sā'tä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *pesa* weight. Cf. PESO.] **a** A former Spanish silver coin worth ¼ peso duro, or dollar. **b** A Spanish gold monetary unit, in use since 1868, equivalent to $0.193, or 9½d., and divided into 100 centimos; also, a silver coin nominally of this value but worth somewhat less. **c** A Colombian silver coin. See COIN, *Table.*
Pe·shit'ta (pĕ·shēt'tä), **Pe·shi'to** (pĕ·shē'tō), *n.* [Syr. *peshīṭo* simple.] **1.** A Syriac translation of the Bible including the whole of the Old Testament except the Apocrypha (Protestant usage), and of the New Testament except Revelation, 2 Peter, 2 and 3 John, and Jude. It is the standard version of all the Syriac churches, Nestorian and Monophysite alike.
2. [*not cap.*] The serta alphabet. See SERTA.
pesh'kar (păsh'kär), *n.* [Hind. *peśkār,* fr. Per. *pēshkār,* fr. *pēsh* before, front.] A minister; agent; steward; also, an accountant. *India.*
pesh'kash (păsh'kŭsh), *n.* [Hind. *peśkaś,* fr. Per. *pēshkash,* prop., first fruits, fr. *pēsh* front + *kash* drawing.] Any of various forms of fine, tax, tribute, or the like; also, a present or offering. *East India.*
pesh'wa (păsh'wä), *n.* [Marathi and Hind. *peśvā,* fr. Per. *pēshwā,* fr. *pēsh* before.] Formerly, the title of the chief minister of the Maratha princes. In 1749 the peshwa made himself hereditary sovereign. The last peshwa surrendered to the British in 1818.
pes'ky (pĕs'kĭ), *adj.;* PES'KI·ER (-kĭ·ĕr); PES'KI·EST. [Perh. for *pesty,* fr. *pest.*] Pestering; vexatious; plaguy. — **pes'ki·ly,** *adv.* — **pes'ki·ness,** *n.* — **pes'ky,** *adv.* *All Colloq., U. S.*
pe'so (pā'sō), *n.; pl.* -SOS (-sōz; *Sp.* -sōs). [Sp., lit., a weight, fr. L. *pensum.* See POISE.] **a** A Spanish or Mexican dollar. See DOLLAR, 2 & 4. **b** Any of several Central and South American coins. See COIN, *Table.* **c** A monetary unit and silver coin of the Philippines, worth $0.50 (2s. ⅔d.). Symbol, ₱ (used like $).
‖**pe'so du'ro** (dōō'rō). [Sp., hard peso.] = DOLLAR, *n.,* 2 a.
‖**pes pla'nus** (pēz plā'nŭs). [L. *planus* flat.] *Med.* Flatfoot; talipes planus.
pess (pĕs), *n.* A hassock, esp. one used in church. *Now Dial.*
pes'sa·ry (pĕs'ä·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ML. *pessarium,* fr. L. *pessum, pessus,* fr. Gr. *pessos;* cf. F. *pessaire.*] *Med.* **a** An instrument or device to be introduced into, and worn in, the vagina, as to support the uterus, or to remedy a malposition. **b** A medicinal substance, in the form of a bolus or mass, for introduction into the vagina; a vaginal suppository.
pes'si·mism (pĕs'ĭ·mĭz'm), *n.* [L. *pessimus* worst. See PEJORATIVE.] Opposed to *optimism.* **1.** *Philos.* **a** The doctrine or opinion that reality is essentially evil, completely evil, or as evil as it conceivably could be. **b** The doctrine that the evils of life overbalance the happiness it affords, that life is preponderantly evil. Cf. OPTIMISM, **1.**
2. *Rare.* **a** The quality of being worst or for the worst. **b** The worst possible or conceivable state.
3. An inclination to put the least favorable construction upon actions and happenings, to maximize adverse aspects, conditions, and possibilities, or to anticipate the worst possible outcome; a gloomy or despairing temperament.
pes'si·mist (-mĭst), *n.* [L. *pessimus* worst.] One given to pessimism; specif., an adherent of philosophical pessimism; — opp. to *optimist.* — *adj.* Pessimistic.

pes'si·mis'tic (pĕs'ĭ·mĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Also **pes'si·mis'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl). Of, pert. to, or characterized by, pessimism; gloomy; despairing; hopeless. — **pes'si·mis'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*
Syn. — See CYNICAL. **Ant.** — Optimistic. See HOPEFUL.
pes'si·mize (pĕs'ĭ·mīz), *v. i.* To hold to pessimism. *Rare.*
pes'so·ner (pĕs'ō·nĕr), *n.* [OF. (assumed) *peissonier* (F. *poissonnier*).] **a** *Obs.* A fishmonger. **b** *Archaic.* A kind of boat or ship.
pes'su·lus (pĕs'ŭ·lŭs), *n.* [L., a bolt, fr. Gr. *passalos.*] A boltlike bone or element; specif., in birds, a bony or cartilaginous bar crossing the lower end of the windpipe dorsoventrally at its division into bronchi. — **pes'su·lar** (-lĕr), *adj.*
pest (pĕst), *n.* [F. *peste,* fr. L. *pestis,* of obscure origin.]
1. A fatal epidemic disease; a pestilence; specif., the plague.
England's sufferings by that scourge, the *pest.* *Cowper.*
2. Anything resembling a pest in destructiveness, noxiousness, etc.; plague; bane; nuisance; as, a condition that became a *pest;* now, esp., one who or that which pesters or annoys; a troublesome person, beast, or insect; as, the *pest* of the neighborhood.
3. Specif., any particularly injurious or destructive insect.
pest, *adj.* Used or engaged in providing for the care of the sick or the disposal of the dead in a pestilence; serving as a pesthole; as, a *pest* ship or cart.
Pes'ta·loz'zi·an (pĕs'tä·lŏt'sĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Pestalozzi or his system of education by developing faculties, beginning with sense perception. — *n.* An advocate or follower of the system of Pestalozzi. — **Pes'ta·loz'zi·an·ism** (-lz'm), *n.*
peste (pĕst), *v. t. & i.* [F. *pester.*] To invoke a pest on one.
pes'ter (pĕs'tĕr), *v. t.;* -TERED (-tĕrd); -TER·ING. [Prob. fr. *impester,* fr. OF. *empaistrier, empestrer,* to entangle the feet or legs, to embarrass (F. *empêtrer*), fr. *em-, en-* (fr. L. *in* in) + LL. *pastorium, pastoria,* a fetter by which horses are prevented from wandering in the pastures. See IN; PASTERN.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** To obstruct or impede; to weigh down; entangle. **b** To crowd thickly (a place); to overburden; also, to crowd together (persons and things). "Dissentious numbers *pestering* streets." *Shak.* "MEN . . . *pester'd* in this pinfold here." *Milton.*
2. To be a pest to; to infest, as vermin; to harass with petty vexations; to annoy; worry; tease; as, to be *pestered* with mice; children who *pester* their parents.
pes'ter, *n.* A pesterer; also, annoyance; worry.
pes'ter·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which pesters.
pes'ter·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* Inclined to pester; cumbersome.
pest'ful (pĕst'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* Pestiferous. *Rare.*
pest'hole' (pĕst'hōl'), *n.* [*pest* + *hole.*] A place subject or liable to epidemic disease.
pest'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house or hospital for those infected with any pestilential disease; also, a house that is a pesthole.
pesti-. *Med.* A combining form, Latin *pesti-,* from *pestis,* meaning *plague,* as in **pes'ti·duct, pes·tif'u·gous, pes'ti·fy.** See DUCT, etc.
pes·tif'er·ous (pĕs·tĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *pestiferus, pestifer,* fr. *pestis* pest + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** Pest-bearing; pestilential; noxious to health; carrying infection; as, *pestiferous* vermin, air, or buildings; also, infected with a pestilential disease. "Poor, *pestiferous* creatures begging alms." *Evelyn.*
2. Noxious to peace, morals, or society; spreading vicious or harmful ideas, practices, etc.; as, *pestiferous* demagogues; also, *Colloq.,* pestering; plaguy; troublesome.
— **pes·tif'er·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **pes·tif'er·ous·ness,** *n.*
pes'ti·lence (pĕs'tĭ·lĕns), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pestilentia.* See PESTILENT.] **1.** Any contagious or infectious epidemic disease that is virulent and devastating; specif., the bubonic plague; the pest.
The *pestilence* that walketh in darkness. *Ps.* xci. 6.
2. Something pestilent, noxious, or pernicious in its moral or social effect; a source of moral contagion. *Now Rare.*
"I'll pour this *pestilence* into his ear." *Shak.*
3. A cause of injury, trouble, or destruction. *Obs.*
pes'ti·lence (-lĕns), *v. t.* To infect with pestilence. *Obs.*
pes'ti·lence·weed' (pĕs'tĭ·lĕns·wēd'), **pes'ti·lence·wort'** (-wûrt'), *n.* The butterbur, formerly considered a remedy for the plague.
pes'ti·lent (-lĕnt), *adj.* [L. *pestilens, -entis,* fr. *pestis* pest; cf. F. *pestilent.* See PEST.] **1.** Deadly; poisonous.
2. Infectious or contagious, as a disease; also, pestiferous. "*Pestilent* vapors." *Milton.*
3. Injuring or endangering peace, morals, etc.; noxious; pernicious.
4. Pestering; annoying; mischievous; troublesome. *Often Humorous.* "What a *pestilent* knave is this same!" *Shak.*
— **pes'ti·lent·ly,** *adv.*
pes'ti·lent, *n. Obs.* **a** One who or that which is pestilent. **b** Pestilence.
pes'ti·len'tial (pĕs'tĭ·lĕn'shăl), *adj.* [ML. *pestilentialis;* cf. F. *pestilentiel.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, causing, or likely to cause, pestilence or the pestilence (bubonic plague); pestiferous. "*Pestilential* vapors." *Longfellow.*
2. Morally contagious; noxious; pernicious.
So *pestilential,* so infectious a thing is sin. *Jer. Taylor.*
— **pes'ti·len'tial·ly,** *adv.* — **pes'ti·len'tial·ness,** *n.*
‖**pes'tis** (pĕs'tĭs), *n.* [L.] The plague.
pes'tle (pĕs'l; -t'l), *n.* [ME. *pestel,* fr. OF. *pestel,* fr. L. *pistillum, pistillus;* akin to L. *pilum* pestle, also (perh. orig. a club) javelin, *pinsere, pistum* to pound, crush, Gr. *ptisseiv,* Skr. *pinaṣṭi* he crushes. Cf. PILE arrow, PISTIL, PTISAN.] **1.** An implement, usually club-shaped, for pounding or braying substances in a mortar. See MORTAR, *Illust.*
2. Any of various instruments for pounding or stamping, as a stamp or pounder in a stamp mill, oil mill, etc.
3. *Now Dial.* The leg, or a part of the leg, of an animal used for food, esp. the shank or foreleg of a pig; a ham; hence, **pestle of a lark,** a very small thing.
pes'tle, *v. t. & i.;* PES'TLED (-'ld; -t'ld); PES'TLING (-lĭng; -tlĭng). [OF. *pesteler.*] To pound, pulverize, bray, or mix with or as with a pestle; to use a pestle.
pes·tol'o·gy (pĕs·tŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* The branch of science concerned with pests, esp. insect pests. — **pes'to·log'i·cal** (pĕs'tō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **pes·tol'o·gist** (pĕs·tŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*
pest pear. An American prickly pear (*Opuntia inermis*) introduced into Australia, where it has become a pestiferous weed.
‖**pes val'gus** (pēz văl'gŭs). [L. *valgus* bowlegged.] *Med.* A variety of clubfoot; talipes valgus.

per·vert'i·bl. Pervertible. *Ref. Sp.*
per·ves'ti·gate, *v. i.* [L. *pervestigatus,* past part. of *pervestigare.*] To investigate thoroughly. *Obs.* — **per·ves'ti·ga'tion,** *n.* *Obs.*
per'vi·a·ble (pûr'vĭ·ä·b'l), *adj.* = PERVIOUS. — **per'vi·a·bil'i·ty,** *n.*
per'vi·al, *adj.* [See PERVIOUS.] Pervious; clear. *Obs.*

per'vi·ca·cy (pûr'vĭ·kä·sĭ), *n.* [L. *pervicacia.*] Pervicacity. *Obs.*
per·viv'id, *adj.* See PER-, 1 c.
per'wick. ✝ PERIWIG.
pery. ✝ PERRIE, PERRY.
pes'age (pĕs'ĭj; pē·zäzh'). Var. of PESAGE.
Pe·schit'ta, Pe·schi'to, Pe·schit'to. Vars. of PESHITTA, PESHITO.

pes'cod'. Var. of PEASECOD. *Now Dial.*
pese. ✝ PEACE, PEASE, PECE, PEISE, PIECE.
pesh'cush. Var. of PESHKASH.
Pe·shit'to. Var. of PESHITTA.
pesh'wa·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pes'sa. Var. of PESA. See COIN, *Table.*
pes'so·man'cy (pĕs'ō·măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *pessos* pebble + *-mancy.*] = PSEPHOMANCY. [Obs.]
pes'ter·a·ble, *adj.* Cumbersome.
pes'terd. Pestered. *Ref. Sp.*
pes'ter·ing·ly, *adv.* of *pestering,* pres. part. [*exc. Dial.*]
pes'ter·ment, *n.* See -MENT. *Obs.*
pes'ter·some, *adj.* See -SOME.
pes'ti·lence·proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.

pes'ti·len'tious (pĕs'tĭ·lĕn'shŭs), *adj.* Pestilential. *Obs.*
pes'ti. Pestle. *Ref. Sp.*
pes'tle·shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.
pest'proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.
pest'·rid'den, *adj.* See -RIDDEN.
pet. ✝ PEAT.
petal-. = PETALO-.
pet'a·la, *n., pl.* of PETALON.

pet'al·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
pet'al·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
pet'al·ol'dal (pĕt'ăl·ol'dăl; -d'l), *adj.* = PETALOID.
pet'a·lo·ma'ni·a (pĕt'ä·lō·mā'nĭ·ä), *n.* *Bot.* = PETALODY.
pet'al·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
petar. ✝ PETARD.
pe·ta'ra (pĕ·tä'rä), **pe·ta'rah.** Vars. of PITARAH.

pet (pĕt), *n.* [Origin uncert.] **1.** A domesticated animal kept to fondle and play with; as, a house full of *pets;* specif., *Dial.,* a cade lamb.
2. A person specially cherished and indulged; a darling; favorite; often, a humored child; as, the *pet* of fortune; a mother's *pet.*
3. Short for PET DAY. *Scot.*
4. A boil; sore. *Colloq., Central & Southern U. S.*
pet, *adj.* **1.** Especially liked, fondled, humored, furthered, or, humorously, indulged in; as, a *pet* chair, pupil, scheme, or aversion.
2. Expressive of fondness, indulgent sympathy, or endearment; as, a *pet* name (auntie; kitty).
pet (pĕt), *v. t.;* PET'TED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119); PET'TING. To treat as a pet; to fondle; caress; indulge; pamper; as, to *pet* a child. — *v. i.* To indulge in fondling, or, esp., in amorous caresses; — chiefly in *pres. part.*
pet, *n.* [Origin uncert.; perh. fr. 1st PET.] A fit of peevishness, ill humor, or annoyance, esp. at being or feeling slighted; offense; now, usually, a sulky mood; as, to take *pet* at a remark; to leave the room in a *pet.*
pet, *v. i.* To be in a pet; to sulk. — *v. t.* To offend. *Rare.*
pet. Var. of PIT. *Dial.*
pet'al (pĕt''l), *n.* [NL. *petalum,* fr. Gr. *petalon* a leaf, a leaf or plate of metal, fr. *petalos* outspread, broad, flat. See FATHOM.] **1.** *Bot.* One of the leaves of a corolla. See COROLLA, FLOWER, *Illust.*
2. *Zool.* The expanded portion of a petaloid ambulacrum in clypeastroids and spatangoids.
pet'al, *v. i.;* -ALED or -ALLED (-'ld); -AL·ING or -AL·LING. To put forth petals. — *v. t.* To give out; as, to *petal* forth cheer.
-petal. A combining form, Modern Latin *-petus,* fr. Latin *petere,* to seek, meaning *seeking,* as in centri*petal,* acro*petal.*
-pet'a·lae (-pĕt'ä·lē). [NL. See PETAL.] *Bot.* A combining form denoting *plants having a* (specified) *type of petal,* used in names of divisions, as in Chori*petalae,* Gamo*petalae.*
pet'al·age (pĕt'ăl·ĭj), *n.* The petals of a flower, collectively.
pet'aled, pet'alled (pĕt''ld), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* Having petals; as, a *petaled* flower; — opposed to *apetalous.*
2. Shaped like or resembling a petal or petals.
☞ COMBINATIONS, denoting *having* (so many or such) *petals,* are:

crimson-petaled	**narrow-petaled**	**small-petaled**
large-petaled	**one-petaled**	**two-petaled**
many-petaled	**sharp-petaled**	**white-petaled**

petali-. A combining form, from Latin *petalum,* meaning *petal,* as in **pet'al·if'er·ous, pe·tal'i·form.** See -FEROUS, -FORM.
Pe·ta'li·a (pĕ·tā'lĭ·ä), *n.* [NL. See PETAL.] *Zool.* A genus of African and Asiatic hollow-faced bats (suborder Microchiroptera) having large ears with prominent tragus, the second finger of the wing without phalanges, no fibula, and a peculiar basinlike hollow in the frontal part of the skull, margined externally by leaflike outgrowths. They constitute the family **Pet'a·li'i·dae** (pĕt'ä·lĭ'ĭ·dē).
pet'al·ine (pĕt'ăl·ĭn; -īn), *adj.* *Bot.* Pertaining to a petal; attached to, or resembling, a petal.
pet'al·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *petalismos,* fr. *petalon* a leaf.] *Gr. Antiq.* A Syracusan method of banishing for five years a citizen suspected of having dangerous influence or ambition. It was similar to the *ostracism* in Athens; but olive leaves were used instead of shells for ballots.
pet'al·ite (-ĭt), *n.* [Gr. *petalon* leaf.] *Mineral.* A mineral, occurring in monoclinic crystals or, more commonly, in foliated cleavable masses, usually white, or nearly so. It is a lithium aluminum silicate, $LiAl(Si_2O_5)_2$. H., 6–6.5. Sp. gr., 2.39–2.46.
pet'a·lo- (pĕt'ä·lō-), **petal-.** A combining form, Greek *petalo-, petal-,* from *petalon,* meaning *a leaf,* as in *petalo*mania, *Petalo*dus.
pet'a·loc'er·ous (pĕt'ä·lŏs'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*petalo-* + Gr. *keras* horn.] *Zool.* Having the joints of the antennae lamellate or leaflike, as the Lamellicornia.
Pet'a·lo·don'ti·dae (pĕt'ä·lō·dŏn'tĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *petalon* leaf, plate + *-odont* + *-idae.*] *Paleontol.* A family of Carboniferous and Permian elasmobranchs, related to the rays, having peculiar, flattened, petaloid teeth. **Pet'a·lo'dus** (-lō'dŭs), the type genus, is known only from the teeth. — **pet'a·lo·dont'** (pĕt'ä·lō·dŏnt'), **pet'a·lo·don'tid** (-dŏn'tĭd), **pet'a·lo·don'toid** (-toid), *adj. & n.*
pet'a·lo'dy (pĕt'ä·lō'dĭ), *n.* [Gr. *petalōdēs* leaflike, fr. *petalon* leaf + *eidos* form.] *Bot.* The metamorphosis of various floral organs, usually stamens, into petals, as in many double flowers. — **pet'a·lod'ic** (-lŏd'ĭk), *adj.*
pet'al·oid (pĕt'ăl·oid), *adj.* [*petal* + *-oid.*] **1.** *Bot.* Having the form, appearance, or texture of a petal.
2. *Zool.* Having the form of a flower petal; suboval.
petaloid ambulacrum. *Zool.* An ambulacrum in which the apical portion is expanded to form an area of petallike outline on the aboral surface of the test, as in most clypeastroids and spatangoids. See SAND DOLLAR, *Illust.*
pet'al·oi'de·ous (pĕt'ăl·oi'dē·ŭs), *adj.* *Bot.* Petaloid; specif., in monocotyledons, having a perianth of colored leaves, as distinguished from *spadiceous* and *glumaceous.*
pet'a·lon (pĕt'ä·lŏn), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lä). [Gr. *petalon* leaf (of metal).] *Eccl.* The plate of gold fastened to the front of the Jewish high priest's miter.
Pet'a·lo·ste'mon (pĕt'ä·lō·stē'mŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *petalo-* + Gr. *stēmōn* warp, in sense of stamen.] *Bot.* A large genus of perennial, glandular herbs, the prairie clovers (family Fabaceae), of the central and western U. S., and Mexico. They have pinnately compound leaves, and pink, purple, or white pealike flowers in close heads or spikes. They have a superficial resemblance to ordinary clover.
pet'al·ous (pĕt'ăl·ŭs), *adj.* Having petals; petaled; — usually in combination. See -PETALOUS.
-pet'al·ous (-pĕt'ăl·ŭs). [NL. *-petalus.*] *Bot.* A combining form signifying *having* (so many or such) *petals,* as in di*petalous,* plat*ypetalous.*
pet'al·y (pĕt'ăl·ĭ), *n.* *Bot.* State of having petals; — chiefly in combination, as in a*petaly.*
pe·tard' (pĕ·tärd'), *n.* [F. *pétard,* fr. *péter* to explode, to break wind, fr. *pet,* n., fr. L. *peditum,* fr. *pedere, peditum.*] **1.** *Mil.* A case containing an explosive, to be detonated against, and break in or down, gates, barricades, drawbridges, etc., to which it has first been attached. It was at first usually of metal, and later of wood. It is now rarely used.
2. A kind of firecracker.

pe·tard' (pē·tärd'), *v. t.* [F. *pétarder.*] To blow up with a petard. *Obs.*

pet'ar·deer', **pet'ar·dier'** (pĕt'ĕr·dēr'), *n.* [F. *pétardier.*] *Mil.* A soldier who manages a petard. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

pe·tard'ing, *n.* Firing of a petard, or firecracker. *Rare.*

Pet'a·si'tes (pĕt'ă·sī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *petasitēs* the butterbur or coltsfoot, fr. *petasos* hat; — from its broad, hatlike leaf.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs, family Carduaceae, the sweet coltsfoots, having thick rootstocks, large basal leaves, and radiate white or purplish flowers. The species are natives of temperate and subarctic regions, and have medicinal properties similar to those of the true coltsfoot (*Tussilago*). *P. officinalis* is the butterbur.

pet'a·sos (pĕt'ă·sŏs), *n.* Also **pet'a·sus** (-sŭs). [L. *petasus,* fr. Gr. *petasos;* akin to E. FATHOM.] *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* **a** A broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat. **b** Sometimes, the winged cap of Hermes (Mercury).

‖**pe·ta'te** (pā·tā'tā), *n.* [Sp., fr. Nahuatl *petlatl.*] A kind of mat made of dried palm leaves or grass.

pe·tau'rine (pē·tô'rĭn; -rīn; 156), *adj.* [From NL. *Petaurina* an old name of the group, fr. *Petaurus,* type genus, fr. Gr. *petauristēs.* See PETAURIST.] Of, like, or pertaining to the flying phalangers.

pe·tau'rist (pē·tô'rĭst), *n.* [L. *petaurista* a ropedancer, fr. Gr. *petauristēs.*] A flying phalanger.

Pet'au·ris'ta (pĕt'ô·rĭs'tä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *petauristēs* ropedancer, tumbler.] *Zool.* The genus comprising the large flying squirrels of southeastern Asia. Cf. PTEROMYS. It is the type of a family, **Pet'au·ris'ti·dae** (-tĭ·dē), containing the Asiatic and American flying squirrels (see FLYING SQUIRREL).

petch'a·ry (pĕch'ä·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Imitative of its cry.] The gray kingbird. See KINGBIRD.

pet cock, *or* **pet'cock'** (pĕt'kŏk'), *n. Mach.* A small cock, faucet, or valve, set (1) in a water pipe or pump to let air out, (2) at the end of a steam cylinder, in a radiator, or water jacket, to drain it, (3) at the end of an internal-combustion-engine cylinder to release compression, etc.

pet day. An exceptionally fine day for the season. *Scot.*

pete (pēt), *n.* A safe, or strongbox. *Thieves' Slang, U. S.*

Pete (pēt), *n.* Dim. of PETER.

pe·te'ca (pē·tē'kä), *n.* [NL. Cf. PETECHIAE.] *Plant Pathol.* A disease of the lemon, characterized by deep pitting of the surface of the rind.

pe·te'chi·ae (pē·tē'kĭ·ē; pē·tĕk'ĭ·ē), *n. pl.; sing.* -CHIA (-kĭ·ä). [NL., fr. It. *petecchia.*] *Med.* Small crimson, purple, or livid spots in the skin and mucous and serous membranes, caused by extravasation of blood. They occur in severe fevers, asphyxia, purpura, and other diseases.

pe·te'chi·al (-äl), *adj.* [NL. *petechialis.*] *Med.* Characterized by, or pertaining to, petechiae.

petechial fever. **1.** Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.

2. *Veter.* = PURPURA HEMORRHAGICA, 2.

pe·te'chi·ate (pē·tē'kĭ·āt; -tĕk'ĭ-), *adj. Med.* Petechial.

pete'man (pēt'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A cracksman; safeblower. *Thieves' Slang, U. S.*

Pe'ter (pē'tĕr), *n.* [LL. *Petrus,* fr. Gr. *Petros,* fr. *petra* rock, *petros* stone, of uncert. origin. Cf. PARROT, PARSLEY, PERRON, PETREL, PETROLEUM, PETROLOGY, PETRONEL, PIER, PIERROT, SALTPETER.] **1.** Literally, a rock; — masc. proper name. L. *Petrus* (pē'trŭs); F. *Pierre* (pyâr); It. *Pietro* (pyā'trō); Sp., Pg. *Pedro* (*Sp.* pā'thrō; *Pg.* pā'thrōō); G. *Peter* (pā'tĕr), *Petrus* (pā'trōōs). — Dim. *Pete* (pēt), *Peterkin* (pē'tĕr·kĭn), (*Perkin, Piers, Obs.*).

2. *Bib.* One of the twelve apostles, called also *Simon, Simon Peter,* or *Saint Peter,* a fisherman of Galilee and head of the apostolic band. According to tradition he suffered martyrdom about 64 A.D. in Rome, where, it is held by some, esp. Roman Catholics, he was the first bishop and founder of the papal line. He is the reputed author of the *First* and *Second Epistles of Peter.*

3. *Bib.* Either of the two Epistles of Peter, designated *First* and *Second Peter.* See NEW TESTAMENT.

4. See MORRIS, PETER.

5. [*not cap.*] A bag, trunk, bundle, etc. *Thieves' Slang.*

6. [*not cap.*] *Obs.* **a** A kind of wine. **b** A cosmetic.

7. [*not cap.*] *Naut.* = BLUE PETER, **1** (which see).

pe'ter, *v. i.* [Cf. BLUE PETER.] *Whist.* To signal to a partner to play trumps. *Eng.*

pe'ter (pē'tĕr), *v. i.;* -TERED (-tĕrd); -TER·ING. [Origin unknown.] To become exhausted; to run out; to fail; to come to nothing; — used generally with *out;* as, that mine has *petered* out; his influence has *petered* out. *Colloq.*

pe'ter, *n.* Niter; saltpeter. *Now Colloq.*

Peter Bell. The title and subject of a poem (published 1819) by Wordsworth. Peter is a tinker, whose hard heart is softened by an ass's fidelity to its dead master.

peter boat. A small, half-decked fishing boat, sharp at both ends. *Local, Eng.*

Peter Funk (fŭngk). A by-bidder. *U. S.*

peter gunner. A firearm.

Pe'ter Ib'bet·son (ĭb'ĭt·sŭn; -s'n). The title and hero of a novel (1891) by George du Maurier.

Pe'ter·kin (pē'tĕr·kĭn), *n.* Little Peter; esp., one claiming headship of a church. *Huxley.*

Peter Klaus. See KLAUS, PETER.

Pe'ter·loo' Mas'sa·cre (pē'tĕr·lōō'; 66). An attack by soldiers under orders upon a mass meeting in St. Peter's Field, at Manchester, England, August 16, 1819.

pe'ter·man (pē'tĕr·măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A fisherman; — after the apostle Peter. *Hist.*

2. *Slang.* A thief; a burglar; specif.: **a** *Brit.* A luggage thief. **b** *U. S.* A peteman.

Peter Morris. See MORRIS, PETER.

pe'ter·net' (pē'tĕr·nĕt'), *n.* [*Peter* + *net.*] A fishing net. *Eng.*

Pe'ter Pan' (pē'tĕr păn'). **a** The title and boy hero of a play (1904) by Sir James Barrie, partly evolved from his story *The Little White Bird* (1902). Peter Pan is the boy who never grew up, the immortal spirit of youth. *Peter and Wendy* (1911) is a fictionization of the play. **b** Hence, one who retains in mature years the naturalness, freshness, imagination, and charm associated with childhood; sometimes, in derogatory use, one characterized by childishness.

Peter Quince. See QUINCE, PETER.

pe'ter·sham (pē'tĕr·shăm), *n.* [After Lord *Petersham.*] **1.** A rough, knotted woolen cloth, used chiefly for men's overcoats; also, a coat of that material.

2. A heavy corded ribbon used for belts and hatbands.

Pe'ter's pence (pē'tĕrz). Also **Pe'ter pence,** *or, in sing.,* **Pe'ter,** *or* **Pe'ter's, pen'ny.** **1.** An annual tax or tribute (established before King Alfred's time and abolished by statute in 1534) of a penny payable by each householder in England to the papal see, or see of St. Peter. Also, a similar tribute paid in several other countries.

2. Since 1860, a voluntary annual contribution made by Catholics to the Holy See; in the United States, the collection in the churches for this purpose.

Peter's staff. Mullein.

Pe'ter Tea'zle, Sir. See TEAZLE, LADY.

pet'ful (pĕt'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* Pettish. *Rare.*

pet'i·ol'ar (pĕt'ĭ·ōl'ĕr), *adj. Bot.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, a petiole; as, a *petiolar* tendril; growing or supported upon a petiole; as, a *petiolar* gland.

Pet'i·o·la'ta (pĕt'ĭ·ō·lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A suborder of Hymenoptera equivalent to Clistogastra, having the abdomen petiolated, or attached by a very mobile articulation.

pet'i·o·late (pĕt'ĭ·ō·lāt), *adj.* Also **pet'i·o·lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119). *Bot. & Zool.* Having a stalk or petiole; as, a *petiolate* leaf.

pet'i·ole (-ōl), *n.* [NL. *petiolus,* fr. L. *petiolus* a little foot, a fruit stalk; cf. F. *pétiole.*] **1.** *Bot.* A leafstalk; the slender stem which supports the blade of a foliage leaf; the mesopodium. It is usually cylindrical, but may be flattened or even winged. In sessile leaves it is absent.

2. *Zool.* A stalk or peduncle, as the slender abdominal segment or segments joining the rest of the abdomen to the thorax in certain insects, as wasps and ants.

pet'i·oled (pĕt'ĭ·ōld), *adj.* Petiolate.

pet'i·ol'u·lar (pĕt'ĭ·ōl'ū·lĕr), *adj. Bot.* Pertaining to a petiolule.

pet'i·ol'u·late (-lāt), *adj. Bot.* Having a petiolule.

pet'i·o·lule (pĕt'ĭ·ō·lūl; pĕt'ĭ·ōl'ūl), *n.* [Dim. of *petiole;* cf. F. *pétiolule.*] *Bot.* The petiole of a leaflet or other segment of a compound leaf.

pe·ti'o·lus (pē·tī'ō·lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL.] A petiole.

pet'it (pĕt'ĭ; *F.* pē·tē'; *see note below*), *adj.* [F. See PETTY.] Small; little; insignificant; mean; — same as PETTY. *Now Rare exc. Law.* "Small *petit* hints." *South.*

☞ The usual pron., at least in the U. S., in current legal phrases is pĕt'ĭ. When the word was in general English use, the final *t* was sounded, the accent being variable.

pet'it (pĕt'ĭ), *n.* = PETTY, *n.*, 1. *Obs.*

‖**pe·tit' batte'ment** (pē·tē' bät'mäN'). [F.] See BATTEMENT.

‖**pe·tit' bleu'** (blû'). [F., lit., little blue.] In Paris, a letter sent by the pneumatic dispatch; — so called from the color of the special envelope.

‖**pe·tit' bour'geois'** (bōōr'zhwä'). [F.] A member of the petite bourgeoisie.

petit cape. See 5th CAPE.

‖**pe·tit' chou'** (pē·tē' shōō'). [F.] **1.** Literally, little cabbage; — a playful term of endearment.

2. A little cake. See CHOU, 2.

‖**pe·tit' co'mi·té'** (kō'mē'tā'). [F.] A small, intimate party, or informal gathering, of friends.

petit constable. = PETTY CONSTABLE. See CONSTABLE, **4 b.**

‖**pe·tit' dé'jeu'ner** (dā'zhŭ'nā'). [F.] Literally, little breakfast; the customary morning coffee, or chocolate, and rolls of a French breakfast.

‖**pe·tite'** (pē·tēt'), *adj.* [F., fem. of *petit.*] Small; little; of a woman or girl, of small size and trim figure. — **pe·tite'ness,** *n.*

‖**pe·tite' bour'geoi'sie'** (pē·tēt' bōōr'zhwä'zē'). [F.] The poorer, less influential classes of the bourgeoisie; the lower middle class.

‖**pe·tite' bourse'** (bōōrs'). [F.] An outside Paris market for securities, held in the evening by the members of the coulisse.

Pe·tite' En'tente' (äN'täNt'). [F.] The Little Entente (which see).

‖**pe·tite'-maî'tresse'** (-mâ'trĕs'); *pl.* PETITES-MAÎTRESSES (pē·tēt'mâ'trĕs'). [F.] A female dandy.

‖**pe·tite' mar'mite'** (mär'mēt'). [F., lit., little kettle.] A soup of brown stock with a few large pieces of vegetable, fowl, beef, etc., served in a marmite, with slices of French bread.

‖**pe·tite' no'blesse'** (nō'blĕs'). [F.] The lesser nobility in France, chiefly rural land owners of noble ancestry, often with no specific title other than the aristocratic locative particle *de* (of).

‖**pe·tite' pièce'** (pyĕs'). [F.] A minor (stage) performance or writing.

petite tableau. At rouge et noir, the smaller spaces on the layout for bets on couleur or inverse.

pet'it·grain' (pĕt'ĭ·grān'), *n.* [F. *petit-grain.*] **a** The small dried unripe fruit of the bitter orange (*Citrus aurantium*); — called also *orange berry.* **b** An oil (more fully, *oil of petitgrain*) originally distilled from these fruits but now from the leaves and twigs of the tree, used extensively in the perfume industry. See OIL, *Table I.*

‖**pe·ti'ti·o jus·ti'ti·ae** (pē·tĭsh'ĭ·ō jŭs·tĭsh'ĭ·ē). [L.] *Law.* = PETITION OF RIGHT **b.**

pe·ti'tion (pē·tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *peticion* (F. *pétition*), fr. L. *petitio,* fr. *petere, petitum,* to beg, ask, seek. See FEATHER; cf. APPETITE, COMPETENT, IMPETUOUS, PERPETUAL, PETULANT, REPETITION.] **1.** A formal written request addressed to an official person or organized body having power to grant it, esp. one addressed to a sovereign or political superior for a particular grace or right; — in distinction from a *memorial,* which recalls certain facts; also, the document.

2. Any formal asking or begging; a prayer; supplication; imploration; entreaty; esp., a solemn request; a prayer to the Supreme Being, or to a person of superior power, rank, or authority; also, a single clause in such a prayer.

A house of prayer and *petition* for thy people. 1 *Macc.* vii. 37.

3. That which is asked or supplicated. "Thou receivest thy full *petition.*" *Shak.*

4. *Eng. Hist.* The bill in the form of a request by which Parliament formerly presented measures for the king's granting, — superseded by the modern bill passed for the royal assent. See STATUTE.

5. *Law.* **a** A written application to a court requesting its action upon some matter therein laid before it, either interlocutory to a pending action, by way of a special proceeding, or as instituting a new action. Distinguished from a *motion,* which may be oral. **b** Under the code of civil procedure in some States, the equivalent of *complaint;* the pleading setting forth the plaintiff's case.

6. *Math.* An axiom; a postulate. *Obs.*

Syn. — See PRAYER.

pe·ti'tion (pē·tĭsh'ŭn), *v.;* -TIONED (-ŭnd); -TION·ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To make a prayer or request to; to supplicate; to entreat; now esp., to make a formal written supplication or request to, as to any branch of the government; as, to *petition* the mayor.

2. To solicit; to plead for; as, to *petition* assistance.

——, *Intransitive:* To make a petition or solicitation.

pe·ti'tion·al (pē·tĭsh'ŭn·ăl; -'l), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a petition. *Rare.*

Petition and Advice. See HUMBLE PETITION AND ADVICE.

pe·ti'tion·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Containing a petition; of the nature of a petition; as, a *petitionary* epistle.

2. Supplicating; entreating. *Rare.*

Pardon Rome, and thy *petitionary* countrymen. *Shak.*

3. Containing a petitio principii. *Sir T. Browne.*

— **pe·ti'tion·ar'i·ly** (-ĭ·lĭ), *adv. Rare.*

‖**pé'ti'tion' de droit'** (pā'tē'syŏN' dĕ drwä'). [Law F.] = PETITION OF RIGHT **b.**

pe·ti'tion·ee' (pē·tĭsh'ŭn·ē'), *n.* A person cited to answer, or defend against, a petition. *U. S.*

pe·ti'tion·er (pē·tĭsh'ŭn·ĕr), *n.* One who presents a petition; specif. [*cap.*], *Eng. Hist.,* one of those who signed petitions to Charles II in 1679 for an assembling of Parliament. Cf. ABHORRER.

petition in bankruptcy. *Law.* The written application by a debtor for the benefit of the Bankruptcy Act, or by creditors to have a debtor adjudicated a bankrupt.

petition in error. *Law.* An application for a hearing to reverse action in a lower court, — a statutory substitute in some jurisdiction for the common-law writ of error. A petition in error is in the nature of a new action, as distinguished from an *appeal.*

pe·ti'tion·ist (pē·tĭsh'ŭn·ĭst), *n.* A petitioner, or beggar.

petition of right. **a** [*caps.*] *Eng. Hist.* The Parliamentary declaration of the rights of the people presented to Charles I, and assented to by him June 7, 1628. Although not a formal statute, the Petition of Right, secured by Parliament from an unwilling sovereign, has always been accepted as law and marks the beginning of a period of the assertion of the rights of the people. **b** *Eng. Law.* A petition to obtain possession or restitution of property, either real or personal, from the crown, which suggests such a title as controverts the title of the crown, grounded on facts disclosed in the petition itself. It is an ancient common-law remedy, now regulated by the Petition-of-Right Act, 1860.

petition of the principle. Petitio principii.

‖**pe·ti'ti·o prin·ci'pi·i** (pē·tĭsh'ĭ·ō prĭn·sĭp'ĭ·ī). [L.] *Logic.* Begging of the question; a fallacy in which a premise is assumed to be true without warrant, or in which that which is to be proved is implicitly taken for granted.

pet'it ju'ror (pĕt'ĭ). One serving on a petit jury.

pet'it ju'ry (pĕt'ĭ). A jury of twelve men, impaneled to try, and decide finally upon the facts at issue in, causes for trial in a court; — so called in distinction from the *grand jury.* See JURY, 1.

petit larceny. See LARCENY.

‖**pe·tit'–maî'tre** (pē·tē'mâ'trĕ); *pl.* PETITS-MAÎTRES (pē·tē'mâ'trĕ). [F., lit., little master.] A dandy; fop; coxcomb; lady's man.

pe·tit' mal' (pē·tē' mäl'); *formerly* pĕt'ĭt). See EPILEPSY.

pe·tit'–nè'gre French (pē·tē'nā'grĕ). Also **pe·tit'–nè'gre,** *n.* [F. *le français petit-nègre.* See PETIT; NEGRE.] An almost fectionless jargon, composed of French words arranged in a simplified or native syntax, spoken in French West Africa.

pe·tit'–noir' (pē·tē'nwär'), *n.* [F. See PETIT; NOIR.] A Creole jargon of the French West Indies. — **pe·tit'–noir',** *adj.*

‖**pe·tit' nom'** (pē·tē' nôN'). [F.] Literally, little name; nickname; pet name.

pet'i·tor (pĕt'ĭ·tĕr; pē·tĭ'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *petere* to seek.] A seeker; an applicant. *Rare.*

pet'i·to'ry (pĕt'ĭ·tō'rĭ), *adj.* [LL. *petitorius,* fr. *petere, petitum,* to beg, ask.] **1.** Petitioning; supplicating. *Now Rare.*

2. *Law.* **a** Designating, or pertaining to, an action or suit, chiefly one in admiralty, in which the title to property is litigated and sought to be enforced, as distinguished from a *possessory* suit. **b** *Scots Law.* A suit wherein the plaintiff claims something as due him by the defendant.

3. = PETITIONARY, 3. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

‖**pe·tit' pain'** (pē·tē' păN'). [F.] = ROLL, *n.*, **3 g (1).**

pet'it point (pĕt'ĭ point). *Embroidery.* Canvas work made with a very small satin stitch; also, such a stitch. See TENT STITCH.

‖**pe·tits' che·vaux'** (pē·tē' sh'vō'). [F.] Literally, little horses; a gambling game, analogous to roulette, operated by spinning eight toy horses on a circular track.

‖**pe·tits' choux'** (shōō'). [F.] Small pastries made from chou paste.

petit sergeanty. = PETTY SERGEANTY. See SERGEANTY.

‖**pe·tits' fours'** (pē·tē' fōōr'). [F.] Little sponge or pound-cakes, usually ornamentally iced, and served in variety.

‖**pe·tit' sou'per'** (pē·tē' sōō'pĕr'). [F., lit., little supper.] An informal supper for intimates.

‖**pe·tits' pois'** (pwä'). [F.] Little peas; green peas.

‖**pe·tits' soins'** (swăN'). [F.] Little (delicate) attentions.

pet'it trea'son (pĕt'ĭ). See TREASON, *n.*, 3.

Pe·tit' Tri'a'non' (pē·tē' trē'ä'nôN'). See TRIANON.

‖**pe·tit' verre'** (pē·tē' vâr'). [F.] A little glass; liquor taken in a small glass.

Pet'i·ve'ri·a (pĕt'ĭ·vē'rĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after James *Petiver* (1663–1718), Eng. naturalist.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American garlic-scented herbs, family Phytolaccaceae, having as its only known species *P. alliacea,* the guinea-hen weed. It has small greenish spicate flowers.

pet'kin (pĕt'kĭn), **pet'ling** (-lĭng), *n.* A little pet. *Rare.*

pet lamb. A cade lamb.

pe'to (pā'tō), *n.* The wahoo (a fish).

Pe'to (pē'tō), *n.* A character in Shakespeare's 2 *Henry IV.*

Pe·trar'chan (pē·trär'kăn), **Pe·trar'chi·an** (-kĭ·ăn), *adj.* Also **Pe·trar'chal** (-kăl). Of, pertaining to, or imitative of, the Italian poet Petrarch (1304–74). — **Pe·trar'chi·an·ism** (-lz'ĭm), *n.*

pe·tra'ry (pē'tä·rĭ), *n.* = PEATERY.

Pet'au·rol'des (pĕt'ô·rol'dēz), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* See FLYING PHALANGER.

Pe·tau'rus (pē·tô'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *petaurista* ropedancer.] *Zool.* See FLYING PHALANGER.

petch. Dial. Eng. var. of PITCH.

pete. † PEAT, PITY.

petegreu. † PEDIGREE.

Pe·ten' (pā·tĕn'), *n.* = ITZA.

pet'en·lair, *n.* [F. *pet-en-l'air,* lit., a breaking wind in the air.] A kind of short jacket. *Obs.*

pe'te·ra'ro, -ra. † PEDRERO.

pet'e·re'ro (pĕt'ĕr·rē'rō). Var. of PEDRERO.

Pe'ters·burg stand'ard *or* **stand'ard hun'dred** (pē'tĕrz·bûrg). See STANDARD HUNDRED.

Peter's cress. = SAMPHIRE **a.**

Peter's fish. = ST. PETER'S FISH.

pe'ter·wort' (pē'tĕr·wûrt'), *n.* **a** = ST.-PETER'S-WORT **a.** **b** = SNOWBERRY **a.**

peth (pĕth). Var. of PATH, PITH. *Now Dial.*

Peth'a·hi'ah (pĕth'ä·hī'ä). *Bib.*

peth'er (pĕth'ĕr). Var. of PEDDER. *Dial.*

Pe'thor (pē'thôr). *Bib.*

Pe·thu'el (pē·thū'ĕl). *Bib.*

pet'i·fac'tor, *n.* [See PETTY; FACTOR. Perh. an alteration of PETTIFOGGER.] Pettifogger. *Obs.*

pet'i·o·lar'y (pĕt'ĭ·ō·lĕr'ĭ; -lĕr·ĭ), *adj.* = PETIOLAR.

Pet'i·o·li·ven'tres (pĕt'ĭ·ō·lĭ·vĕn'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of CLISTOGASTRA.

pe·ti'tion·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

pe·ti'tion·ate, *v. t. & i.* To make petition; to petition. *Obs.*

pe·ti'tion·d. Petitioned. *Ref. Sp.*

pe·ti'tion·proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.

petitory action. See POSSESSORY ACTION.

Pet'i·ve'ri·a'ce·ae (pĕt'ĭ·vē'rĭ·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of PHYTOLACCACEAE.

pe'tong' (pē'tŏng'). † PAKTONG.

Pe'tous. † PITEOUS.

petr-. = PETRO-.

pe·trae'an (pē·trē'ăn). Var. of PETREAN.

pe·tral'o·gy (pē·trăl'ō·jĭ), **pet'ra·log'ic** (pĕt'rä·lŏj'ĭk), etc. Incorrect for PETROLOGY, etc.

Petrarchan sonnet. See SONNET.

Pe'trarch·esque' (pē'trärk·ĕsk'), *adj.* See -ESQUE.

Pe'trarch·ist (pē'trär·kĭst), *n.* An imitator of the Italian poet Petrarch; specif., one of the English poets of the 16th and early 17th centuries who composed love poetry, usually sonnet sequences, in the manner of Petrarch's sonnets to Laura and imitated his conceits, play upon words, and highly involved structure. Because of the excesses of some of these poets, the name became a term of reproach. — **Pe'trarch·ism** (-kĭz'm), *n.* — **Pe'trar·chis'tic** (-kĭs'tĭk), **Pe'trar·chis'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **Pe'trarch·ize** (pē'-trär·kīz), *v. t. & i.*

pet'ra·ry (pĕt'rə·rĭ), *n.* [ML. *petraria*, fr. L. *petra* stone, fr. Gr. *petra*. See PETER; cf. PERRIER.] The pedrero. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

pe'tre (pē'tĕr). Var. of PETER, niter. *Now Colloq.*

Pe'tre·a (pē'trē·ä), *n.* [NL., after Lord *Petre*, Eng. patron of botany.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American woody vines, family Verbenaceae, having large blue or purple flowers in long racemes, the colored sepals enlarging in fruiting. See PURPLE WREATH.

pe·tre'an (pē·trē'ăn), *adj.* [L. *petraeus*, fr. Gr. *petraios*, fr. *petra* a rock.] Of or pertaining to rock; rocky; [*cap.*] of Arabia Petraea.

pe·tre'i·ty (-ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [See PETREAN.] Stoniness. *Rare.*

pet'rel (pĕt'rĕl), *n.* [Prob. a dim. of the name *Peter*; — so called in allusion to St. *Peter's* walking on the sea (*Matt.* xiv. 29). See PETER.] **1.** Any of numerous sea birds of the order Procellariiformes and family Hydrobatidae (syn. Procellariidae); — in ordinary usage restricted to the small and medium-sized members of the group. They are long-winged birds, which fly far from land, feeding on small surface-swimming creatures and refuse from ships, and breeding in burrows and crevices in rocks and cliffs, usually on islands. The plumage is chiefly dark, sometimes with white areas. Several very small, dark-colored, white-rumped species are very abundant on the Atlantic, and are known as ***stormy petrels***, or ***Mother Carey's chickens*** (see STORMY PETREL). Other petrels are ***Leach's petrel*** (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*), of the North Pacific and Atlantic; ***Kaeding's petrel*** (*O. l. kaedingi*) and the ***black petrel*** (*O. melania*), of Californian and Mexican seas; the ***fork-tailed petrel*** (*O. furcata*), of the North Pacific; and ***Bulwer's petrel*** (*Bulweria bulweri*), of the temperate Atlantic and Pacific. The ***black-capped petrel*** (*Pterodroma hasitata*) is practically extinct. ***Wilson's petrel*** (*Oceanites oceanicus*) breeds in the Southern Hemisphere but is common in the North Atlantic in summer. Cf. DIVING PETREL, GIANT PETREL.

1/10

Leach's Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*).

2. Figuratively, = STORMY PETREL **b**.

pe·tres'cence (pē·trĕs'ĕns; -'ns), **pe·tres'cen·cy** (-ĕn·sĭ), *n.* Process of changing into stone; petrifaction. *Now Rare.*

pe·tres'cent (-ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [L. *petra* rock, stone + *-escent.*] Undergoing petrifaction; also, and usually, converting into stone; as, *petrescent* water. *Now Rare.*

Pe·tric'o·la (pē·trĭk'ō·lä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *petra* rock + *colere* to inhabit.] *Zool.* A genus of bivalve mollusks living in holes which they excavate in rocks, clay, or mud. They have an oval shell, slightly gaping behind, large mantle, and small foot. The genus is the type of a family, **Pet'ri·col'i·dae** (pĕt'rĭ·kŏl'ĭ·dē), of the suborder Veneracea.

pe·tric'o·lous (pē·trĭk'ō·lŭs), *adj. Zool.* Living in rocks; specif., belonging to the Pericolidae.

Pe'tri, *or* pe'tri, dish (pā'trē). [After R. J. *Petri*, Ger. scientist.] A small shallow dish of thin glass, with a loosely fitting, overlapping cover, used for plate cultures in bacteriology.

pé·trie' (pā·trē'; pā'trē), *v. t.* [F. *pétrir.*] To knead, in massage.

pet'ri·fac'tion (pĕt'rĭ·făk'shŭn), *n.* [From PETRIFY.] **1.** *Petrog.* The process of petrifying, or changing into stone; conversion of organic matter, including shells, bones, etc., into stone, or a substance of stony hardness. Petrifaction is produced by the infiltration of water containing dissolved mineral matter, as calcium carbonate, silica, etc., which replaces the organic material particle by particle, sometimes with original structure retained. Silica gives the most perfect results, as seen in specimens of silicified wood. **2.** State of being petrified (see PETRIFY, *v. t.*, 2), hardened, benumbed with fear or amazement, or the like. **3.** That which is petrified; popularly, an organic body infiltrated with mineral matter and preserving more or less clearly its original form or structure. Cf. FOSSIL, 2.

pet'ri·fac'tive (-tĭv), *adj.* Having the quality of converting organic matter into stone; petrifying.

pet'ri·fi'a·ble (pĕt'rĭ·fī'ä·b'l), *adj.* That may be petrified.

pe·trif'ic (pē·trĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *petra* stone + *-fic.*] **a** *Archaic.* Petrifactive. **b** *Rare.* Petrified.

pet'ri·fi·ca'tion (pĕt'rĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *pétrification.* See PETRIFY.] Petrifaction.

pet'ri·fied (pĕt'rĭ·fīd), *past tense & past part.* of PETRIFY. Specif.: *adj.* Made or carved out of stone.

pet'ri·fi'er (pĕt'rĭ·fī'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which petrifies.

pet'ri·fy (pĕt'rĭ·fī), *v.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *pétrifier*, fr. L. *petra* rock, stone. See PETROUS; -FY.] *Transitive:* **1.** *Petrog.* To convert (organic matter) into stone or stony substance. See PETRIFACTION, 1. **2.** To make hard, rigid, or motionless like stone. Specif.: **a** To render lifeless, inactive, unfeeling, or the like; to benumb, deaden, or harden; to make callous, inflexible, or fixed. "Obedience *petrified* into formalism." *Farrar.*

It hardens a' within, And *petrifies* the feeling. *Burns.*

b To stupefy, paralyze, or confound with fear, amazement, awe, etc.; as, to be *petrified* with horror.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To become stone, or of a stony hardness, as organic matter by calcareous deposits. **2.** To become stony, callous, or obdurate.

Pe'trine (pē'trĭn; -trīn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the apostle Peter, his teachings, or the doctrines connected with his name, esp. that the Christian church was founded upon him.

Pe'trin·ism (pē'trĭn·ĭz'm), *n.* The theological principles taught by, or ascribed to, the apostle Peter (Gr. *Petros*); — by some considered in part inharmonious with the teaching of the apostle Paul, as laying more stress upon the obligation of gentile Christians to observe parts of the Jewish Law. Cf. PAULINISM. — **Pe'trin·ist**, *n.* — **Pe'trin·ize**, *v. i.*

Pe'tri, *or* pe'tri, plate (pā'trē). = PETRI, or PETRI, DISH.

pé'tris·sage' (pā'trē·säzh'), *n.* [F.] A kneading type of massage.

pet'ro- (pĕt'rō-), **petr-.** [See PETER.] A combining form, Greek *petro-*, *petr-*, from *petra*, rock, or *petros*, stone, meaning: **a** *Stone*, as in *petrology*, *petroglyphic*. **b** *Anat. Petrous and*, as in:

petromastoid	petrosphenoid	petrosquamosal
petro-occipital	petrosphenoidal	petrosquamous
petropharyngeal		

petro-. *Pharm.* A combining form for *petroleum*, denoting *containing petroleum and.*

Pe·tro'bi·um (pē·trō'bĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *petro-* + Gr. *bios* life.] *Bot.* A genus of small trees of the thistle family (Carduaceae), having as its only known species *P. arboreum*, a native of the island of St. Helena. It has heads of yellow discoid flowers, and is called *rock plant of St. Helena* and *whitewood.*

Pet'ro·bru'sian (pĕt'rō·brōō'zhăn), *n.* [ML. *Petrobrusianus*, fr. *Petrus Brusius* Peter of Bruys.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of the followers of Peter of Bruys (burned about 1130), who rejected infant baptism, the mass, prayers for the dead, the veneration of the cross, and opposed the building of churches.

Pe·trog'a·le (pē·trŏg'ä·lē), *n.* [NL., fr. *petro-* + Gr. *galē* a weasel.] **a** *Zool.* The genus consisting of the rock wallabies. **b** [*not cap.*] A rock wallaby.

pet'ro·gen'e·sis (pĕt'rō·jĕn'ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *petro-* + *-genesis.*] *Petrog.* The origin of rocks.

pet'ro·gen'ic (pĕt'rō·jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* [*petro-* + *-genic.*] *Geol. & Petrog.* Pertaining to the origin or formation of rocks, esp. igneous rocks; rock-forming.

petrogenic element. *Geol.* One of the chemical elements that is an essential constituent of igneous rocks, as silicon, oxygen, aluminum, etc.

pe·trog'e·ny (pē·trŏj'ē·nĭ), *n.* [*petro-* + *-geny.*] *Petrog.* The science of the origin of rocks. *Rare.*

pet'ro·glyph (pĕt'rō·glĭf), *n.* [F. *pétroglyphe.* See PETRO-; GLYPH.] A carving or inscription upon a rock, esp. a prehistoric one.

pet'ro·glyph'ic (-glĭf'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pert. to petroglyphy.

pe·trog'ly·phy (pē·trŏg'lĭ·fĭ), *n.* Art or operation of carving figures or inscriptions on rock or stone.

pet'ro·graph (pĕt'rō·grăf; 83), *n.* [*petro-* + *-graph.*] A petroglyph.

pe·trog'ra·pher (pē·trŏg'rä·fĕr), *n.* A specialist in petrography.

pet'ro·graph'ic (pĕt'rō·grăf'ĭk), **pet'ro·graph'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or treating of, petrography. — **pet'ro·graph'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

petrographic province. *Geol.* A region in which the various igneous rocks are so related as to indicate origin from a common magma.

pe·trog'ra·phy (pē·trŏg'rä·fĭ), *n.* [*petro-* + *-graphy.*] The description and systematic classification of rocks; — now often almost synonymous with ***micropetrography*** (see MICRO-, 2 **a**). Cf. PETROLOGY.

☞ *Petrography* (*Petrog.*) is prefixed to definitions in this Dictionary to indicate the field in which the word or sense is typically used.

pet'ro·hy'oid (pĕt'rō·hī'oid), *adj.* [*petro-* + *hyoid.*] *Zool.* Connecting the petrous, or periotic, region of the skull and the hyoid.

pet'rol (pĕt'rŏl; -rōl), *n.* [F. *pétrole*, fr. NL. *petroleum.* See PETROLEUM.] **1.** Petroleum. *Obs.* **2.** Petroleum motor spirit; gasoline. *British.*

pet'rol, *v. t.* To supply with petrol. *Brit.*

pet'ro·lage (pĕt'rō·lĭj), *n.* Treatment with petrol or petroleum, as to exterminate mosquitoes.

pet'ro·la'tum (pĕt'rō·lā'tŭm), *n.* [NL. See PETROL, PETROLEUM.] *Pharm.* A neutral unctuous substance, without taste or odor, derived from petroleum by distilling off the lighter portions and purifying the residue. Several forms are recognized, namely: (1) A yellow to light-amber semisolid form known as *petrolatum, petroleum jelly*, or *soft paraffin.* (2) A decolorized variety of this form known as *white petrolatum* or *white petroleum jelly.* (3) A colorless or faintly yellow liquid form known as *liquid petrolatum, liquid paraffin, white mineral oil*, or *paraffin oil.* Several of the foregoing are also marketed under well-known trade-marks, as *Vaseline*, etc. The semisolid forms are used chiefly as bases for ointments or as vehicles for certain medicaments, while the liquid forms are used in the preparation of nasal sprays and as lubricants for the intestinal tract.

pe·tro'le·an (pē·trō'lē·ăn), *adj.* Incendiary. *Rare.*

pet'ro·lene (pĕt'rō·lēn; pĕt'rō·lēn'), *n.* [F. *pétrolène.*] The portion of asphalt soluble in petroleum spirit, ether, or acetone.

petrol engine. An internal-combustion engine using air carbureted with petrol as the charge. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE. *British.*

pe·tro'le·ous (pē·trō'lē·ŭs), *adj.* Containing petroleum.

pe·tro'le·um (pē·trō'lē·ŭm; 159), *n.* [ML., fr. L. *petra* a rock + *oleum* oil. See PETRIFY; OIL. Cf. PETROL.] An oily, inflammable liquid, almost colorless to black, but usually of a dark-brown or greenish hue, existing at many places in the upper strata of the earth. It has a sp. gr. of 0.6829 to 1.023 and a viscosity from less than that of water to more than that of heavy molasses. It is essentially a complex mixture of hydrocarbons with small quantities of other materials, as sulphur (usually combined), nitrogen compounds, water, and silica. Paraffin-base oil consists essentially of members of the paraffin series, $C_{2n}H_{2n+2}$. Asphalt-base or naphthene-base oil consists essentially of naphthenes, C_nH_{2n}, with no crystallizable paraffins. Mixed-base oils contain both paraffins and naphthenes. Hydrocarbons of other series are found in petroleum in varying quantities. Petroleum is usually obtained by pumping or is forced out of drilled wells by the pressure of the gas occurring with it. It is prepared for use by fractional distillation into gasoline and naphthas, burning oils (as kerosene), lubricating oils and waxes, fuel oils, asphalts and road oils, coke, etc. These products may be further separated and refined. See CRACKING. Its principal use is as a fuel for heating or in internal-combustion engines. Some of the fractions are used medicinally. Certain alcohols are now made from petroleum and its use as a chemical raw material is expected to increase. Petroleum has been used since remote ages, but its commercial importance dates from the drilling of Drake's well in Pennsylvania in 1859.

petroleum asphalt. = ARTIFICIAL ASPHALT.

petroleum benzine. = BENZINE, 2.

petroleum coke. A solid nonvolatile residue obtained as the final still product in the distillation of crude petroleum. Its purity makes it desirable for metallurgical processes, battery carbons, etc.

petroleum engine. An oil engine using petroleum as fuel. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE.

petroleum engineering. See ENGINEERING, *n.*, 1. — **petroleum engineer.**

petroleum ether. A volatile inflammable liquid obtained by distillation from petroleum and used as a solvent for rubber, oils, etc., and as a carburetant. It usually boils below 90° C. (194° F.), typically at 40–70° C.

petroleum gas oil. = GAS OIL.

petroleum grease. A grease made from still bottoms.

petroleum jelly. See PETROLATUM.

petroleum naphtha. See NAPTHA, 3.

petroleum spirit. A volatile liquid obtained in the distillation of petroleum and used as a solvent, motor fuel, etc. The term is used of a considerable range of products lighter than kerosene.

‖**pé'tro·leur'** (pā'trō'lûr'), *n. masc.*, **pé'tro·leuse'** (-lûz'), *fem.*; *pl.* -LEURS (-lûr'), -LEUSES (-lûz'). [F.] An incendiary who uses petroleum.

pe·trol'ic (pē·trŏl'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to petroleum or petrol; as, *petrolic* ether (petroleum ether); also, of or pertaining to petrol engines or motor cars.

pet'ro·lif'er·ous (pĕt'rō·lĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*petroleum* + *-ferous.*] Containing or producing petroleum.

pet'ro·lif'ic (-lĭf'ĭk), *adj.* Containing or yielding petroleum; as, a *petrolific* sand.

pet'ro·list (pĕt'rō·lĭst), *n.* [*petroleum* + *-ist.*] A pétroleur or pétroleuse. *Rare.*

pet'ro·lith'ic (-lĭth'ĭk), *adj.* [*petro-* + *-lithic.*] Pertaining to or designating a road surface consolidated to a rock-like firmness; also, designating the tampers and other apparatus used to harden such a surface.

pet'ro·lize (pĕt'rō·līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'-ĭng). **1.** To ignite by means of petroleum. **2.** To treat or impregnate with petroleum or a petroleum product; as, *petrolized* peat.

— **pet'ro·li·za'tion** (pĕt'rō·lĭ·zā'shŭn; -lī·zā'-), *n.*

pet'ro·log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), **pet'ro·log'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to petrology. — **pet'ro·log'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

pe·trol'o·gist (pē·trŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.* A specialist in petrology.

pe·trol'o·gy (pē·trŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*petro-* + *-logy.*] **1.** The science of rocks in its broad aspects. It treats of the causes of formation, diagenesis, consolidation, breaking down and weathering, of chemical composition, and of forms of deposition of sedimentary rocks; of genesis, crystallization, differentiation, paulopost changes, constitution and decay, of chemical composition and physical chemistry of origin, of relationships and classification, modes of occurrence, methods of eruption, and the causes which underlie these activities in the case of igneous rocks; and of origin, causes of metamorphism, chemical composition, etc., of metamorphic rocks. Cf. PETROGRAPHY. **2.** A book or treatise dealing with this science. **3.** The materials of this science, esp. of a given region; as, the *petrology* of New England.

☞ *Petrology* (*Petrol.*) is prefixed to definitions in this Dictionary to indicate the field in which the word or sense is typically used.

Pet'ro·my'zon (pĕt'rō·mī'zŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *petro-* + *-myzon.*] *Zool.* The type genus of a family, **Pet'ro·my·zon'ti·dae** (-mĭ·zŏn'tĭ·dē), or **Pet'ro·my·zon'i·dae** (-zŏn'-ĭ·dē), constituted by the lampreys. See LAMPREY. — **pet'ro·my'zont** (-mī'zŏnt), *n.* — **pet'ro·my·zon'toid** (-mĭ-zŏn'toid), *adj. & n.*

pet'ro·nel (pĕt'rō·nĕl), *n.* [Prob. fr. It. *p(i)etronello*, fr. *pietra* stone, gunflint, fr. L. *petra*; cf. F. *petrinal* petronel. See PETROUS.] A portable firearm introduced in the 15th century, resembling a carbine of large caliber. *Hist.*

pet'ro·nel'la (pĕt'rō·nĕl'ä), *n.* A country-dance formerly popular in Scotland.

pet'ro·nel·lier' (pĕt'rō·nĕl·ēr'), *n.* [Cf. obs. F. *petrinalier.*] A soldier bearing a petronel. *Obs.*

pe·troph'i·lous (pē·trŏf'ĭ·lŭs), *adj.* [*petro-* + *-philous.*] *Zool.* Attached to, or living on, rock, as certain mollusks and crustaceans.

pe·tro'sa (pē·trō'sä), *n.* [NL. See PETROUS.] *Anat.* The petrous part of the temporal bone.

pe·tro'sal (-săl; -s'l), *adj.* [L. *petrosus.* See PETROUS.] Petrous; hard; stony; specif., *Anat. & Zool.*, pertaining to, or in the region of, the petrous portion of the temporal bone or capsule of the internal ear. — *n. Zool.* A petrosal bone.

petrosal bone. *Zool.* A bone corresponding to the petrous portion of the temporal bone of man, or one forming more or less of the capsule of the internal ear and composed of one or more periotic bones.

petrosal ganglion. *Anat.* The lower and larger of two sensory ganglia on the glossopharyngeal nerve.

petrosal nerve. Any of several small nerves passing through foramina in the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

petrosal sinus. *Anat.* Either of two pairs of venous sinuses at the base of the brain. The *superior* of each side connects the cavernous sinus with the lateral sinus along the upper border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. The *inferior*, which is much larger, extends along the basilar process from the end of the cavernous sinus into the jugular foramen, and joins there with the end of the lateral sinus to form the jugular vein.

Pet'ro·se·li'num (pĕt'rō·sē·lī'nŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of European herbs (family Ammiaceae) containing the common garden parsley (*P. hortense*) and the corn parsley (*P. segetum*).

pet'ro·si'lex (pĕt'rō·sī'lĕks), *n.* [NL., fr. *petro-* + *silex.*] *Petrog.* Felsite. *Obs.* — **-si·li'ceous**, **-si·li'cious** (-sĭ-lĭsh'ŭs), *adj.*

pet'ro·ste'a·rin (-stē'ä·rĭn; -stē̆r'ĭn), **pet'ro·ste'a·rine**, *n.* [*petro-* + *stearin.*] Mineral wax; ozocerite.

pet'ro·tym·pan'ic (-tĭm·păn'ĭk), *adj. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the petrous and tympanic portions of the temporal bone; as, the **petrotympanic fissure**, a narrow transverse slit dividing the mandibular fossa of the temporal bone.

pet'rous (pĕt'rŭs; pē'trŭs), *adj.* [L. *petrosus*, fr. *petra* a stone, rock, fr. Gr. *petra*. See PETER.] Like stone; hard; stony; rocky. Specif., *Anat.*, designating, or pertaining to, the exceptionally hard and dense portion of the temporal bone which contains the internal auditory organs and corresponds chiefly to the periotic bones of many vertebrates. It is a pyramidal process wedged in at the base of the skull between the sphenoid and occipital bones. Its lower half is exposed on the surface of the skull and is pierced by the external auditory meatus. Cf. TEMPORAL BONE.

pe·trox'o·lin (pē·trŏk'sō·lĭn), *n.* [*petr-* + Gr. *oxys* sharp, acid + 2d -OL.] *Pharm.* Any mixture of liquid petrolatum and ammonia soap medicated and perfumed for use by inunction.

Pe·tru'chi·o (pē·trōō'kĭ·ō; -chĭ·ō), *n.* A gentleman of Verona in Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew.* See KATHARINE.

pe'-tsai' (pē'tsī'; bī'tsī'), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *pai²-ts'ai¹*. See PAKCHOI.] = CHINESE CABBAGE.

---

pe·tre'ra. † PEDRERO.

petriero. Var. of PEDRERO.

pet'ri·fac'tiv. Petrifactive. *Ref. Sp.*

pe·trif'i·cant (pē·trĭf'ĭ·kănt), *adj.* Petrifying.

pe·trif'i·cate, *v. t.* [Cf. It. *petrificare.*] To petrify. *Rare.*

Petrine Liturgy. See LITURGY OF ST. PETER. [See 1st CHESS, 1.]

Pe·troff'sʹ de·fense' (pē·trŏfs'). [Pet'ro·my·zon'tes (pĕt'rō·mĭ·zŏn'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of HYPEROARTIA.

pet'ro·se·line (pĕt'rō·sē·lĭn; -līn; 156), *n.* [L. *petroselinum.* See PARSLEY.] Parsley. *Obs.* — **pet'ro·se·line,** *adj. Obs.*

pet'ro·sphere, *n.* = LITHOSPHERE.

pe·tro'sum (pē·trō'sŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *petr-* + L. *os* bone.] = PEROTIC, *n.*

petrous ganglion. = PETROSAL GANGLION.

pett. † PEAT, PET, PIT.

pet'ta·ble (pĕt'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable, fit, or worthy to be petted.

‖**pet'tah** (pĕt'ȧ), *n.* [Marathi *peṭā* authority (as of a fort over surrounding country), blended with *peṭh* or *pēṭh* market, market town, town around a fort.] A village or suburb outside of a fort, but sometimes partly fortified. *India & Ceylon.*

pet'ted, *adj.* (pĕt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Subjected to petting; also, "spoiled" by petting.

pet'ted, *adj.* In a pet; piqued; pettish. — **pet'ted·ly,** *adv.* — **pet'ted·ness,** *n.*

pet'ter (pĕt'ĕr), *n.* One who pets.

pet'ti·chaps (pĕt'ĭ·chăps; -chŏps), *n.* Any of several European warblers. The *greater pettichaps* is the garden warbler, and the *lesser pettichaps* is the chiffchaff.

pet'ti·coat (pĕt'ĭ·kōt), *n.* [*petty* + *coat.*] **1. a** *Obs.* A short undercoat worn by men. **b** *Dial. Eng.* A waistcoat. **2.** A skirt worn by women, girls, or young children; as: **a** The skirt of a woman's dress; esp., a skirt showing beneath a draped overskirt. **b** An underskirt; — now the usual sense. **c** *Obs.* The skirt of a woman's riding habit. **d** A short skirt, as distinguished from a long one; — used loosely of any straight garment that falls from the hips or lower waist to about the knees.
3. The garment that betokens womanhood; hence, a woman or girl.
4. *Humorous.* A short skirtlike garment worn by men or boys; specif.: **a** A kilt. **b** A fustanella.
5. Something suggestive of a woman's skirt; as: **a** A valance, esp. for a table. **b** A sheeting hung about a yacht before launching, to hide its outline. **c** A petticoat pipe.
6. A wide outer garment of oilskin or canvas worn by fishermen in warm weather. *U. S.*
7. *Archery.* The irregular space beyond the white ring of a target. It has no scoring value.
8. *Elec.* Any of the sleeves or cups forming part of a petticoat insulator; also, such an insulator itself.
9. *Furniture.* An apron.
— *in petticoats.* In the garb, role, semblance, etc., of a woman; of the female sex; as, a Cromwell in *petticoats.*

pet'ti·coat, *adj.* **a** Womanlike; womanish; as, a *petticoat* pedant. **b** Of, pertaining to, exercized by, or wielded by, women; as, a *petticoat* affair; *petticoat* government.

pet'ti·coat, *v. t. & i.* To dress in, or to wear, petticoats; to clothe or be clothed as a woman; specif., to be robed in vestments; also, to treat as a woman.

petticoat breeches. Wide breeches ornamented with ribbon and lace, worn by men in the late 17th century.

pet'ti·coat'ed (pĕt'ĭ·kōt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having, wearing, or provided with a petticoat or petticoats.

pet'ti·coat'er·y, pet'ti·coat'er·ie (-kōt'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* A group of women; women collectively.

petticoat insulator. *Elec.* An insulator in the form of superposed inverted cups, for high insulation.

pet'ti·coat'ism (pĕt'ĭ·kōt'ĭz'm), *n.* Feminine influence or government.

petticoat pipe. *Locomotive.* A short, flaring pipe around the blast nozzle in the smoke box, to equalize the draft.

petticoat tails. [Perh. corrupt. of F. *petit gâteau* little cake.] A kind of shortcake, or teacake. *Scot.*

pet'ti·fog (pĕt'ĭ·fŏg), *v.; -*FOGGED (-fŏgd), -FOG/GING (-fŏg'-ĭng). [See PETTIFOGGER.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To do a petty law business; also, to do law business in a petty or tricky way. "Takes no money, but *pettifogs* gratis." *S. Butler.*
2. Hence: **a** To bicker or cavil. **b** To be futile, trivial, or petty.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To advocate like a pettifogger; to argue trickily; as, to *pettifog* a claim. *Colloq.*
2. To pilfer. *Rare.*

pet'ti·fog, *n.* Pettifogger. *Obs.*

pet'ti·fog'ger (-fŏg'ĕr), *n.* [Prob. fr. *petty* + *fogger* a pettifogger.] **1.** A lawyer who deals in petty cases; an attorney whose methods are mean and tricky; an inferior lawyer.
A *pettifogger* was lord chancellor. *Macaulay.*
2. A tyro; an incompetent or quack practitioner.

pet'ti·fog'ger·y (pĕt'ĭ·fŏg'ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). The practice or arts of a pettifogger; legal tricks; chicane.
Quirks of law, and *pettifoggeries.* *Barrow.*

pet'ti·fog'ging (-fŏg'ĭng), *adj.* Guilty of, or characterized by, chicane; knavish.

pet'ti·fog'ging, *n.* Pettifoggery; chicanery.

pet'ti·fog'u·lize (pĕt'ĭ·fŏg'ū·līz), *v. i.* [Dim. fr. *pettifog* + *-ize.*] To act as a pettifogger; to use contemptible tricks; to quibble. — **pet'ti·fog'u·liz'er** (-līz'ĕr), *n.* *De Quincey.*

pet'ti·ness (pĕt'ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* The quality, condition, or trait of being petty; something petty or trivial; as, life's *pettinesses;* to show one's *pettiness.*

pet'ting (pĕt'ĭng), *n.* Act of one who pets; specif., amorous caressing.

pet'tish (pĕt'ĭsh), *adj.* [From PET peevishness.] Fretful; peevish; inclined to ill temper.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See PEEVISH.
— **pet'tish·ly,** *adv.* — **pet'tish·ness,** *n.*

pet'ti·toes (pĕt'ĭ·tōz), *n. pl.* [Early taken as *petty* + *toes,* but at first sing., (*a pygges* a pig's) *pettytoe,* prob. fr. MF. *petite oye* giblets, goose giblets (cf. MF. *petitose* garbage of fowls), lit., little goose, fr. OF. *oie* (F. *oie*), *oue,* goose, fr. LL. *auca,* fr. L. *avis* bird. See PETTY; AVIARY.] **1.** The feet of a pig, often used as food; formerly, probably also heart, liver, lungs, etc., of pig, calf, sheep, etc.
2. Toes or feet, esp. those of a child.
3. An insignificant or contemptible person or thing. *Obs.*

pet'tle (pĕt'l), *v. t.* [*pet* + *-le.*] To treat as a pet; to cherish; indulge. — *v. i.* To nestle; cuddle; also, to potter. *Both Scot. & N. of Eng.*

pet'tle (pĕt'l). Var. of 1st PADDLE, 1 (a spade). *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

‖**pet'to** (pĕt'tō), *n.; pl.* PETTI (-tē). [It., fr. L. *pectus.*] The breast; — used in the phrase *in petto,* in one's own breast or private thought; in contemplation.
I have a good subject for a work of fiction *in petto.* *Scott.*

pet'ty (pĕt'ĭ), *adj.;* PET'TI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); PET'TI·EST. [ME. *pety, petit,* fr. OF. *petit,* prob. of Celt. origin. See PIECE; cf. PETIT.] **1.** Of small size. *Now Rare.*
2. Small in nature; trifling; insignificant; inconsiderable; as, *petty* faults or affairs; small-minded; mean; as, a *petty* person; inferior; subordinate; minor; as, a *petty* prince.
Syn. — Small, diminutive, unimportant, insignificant, nugatory, paltry, frivolous. — PETTY, PUNY, TRIVIAL, TRIFLING. That is PETTY which is of little moment; as applied to persons the word connotes small-mindedness; PUNY suggests stunted development, and often implies feebleness or insignificance; as, "Hunt does one harm by making fine things *petty,* and beautiful things hateful" (*Keats*); "We are split up into the *pettiest* possible squirearchy, who . . . cut down all the trees, level all the old violet banks, and stop up all the footways they can" (*E. FitzGerald*); "none of your thin, *puny,* yellow, hectic figures, exhausted with abstinence and hard study" (*Smollett*); "One no sooner grasps the bigness of the world's work than one's own effort seems *puny* and contemptible" (*J. R. Green*). That is TRIVIAL which is commonplace, nugatory, or frivolous; TRIFLING applies to that which is of the slightest worth or importance; as, "From the tablet of my memory I'll wipe away all *trivial* fond records" (*Shak.*); "What mighty contests rise from *trivial* things" (*Pope*); "Our ordinary distinctions become so *trifling,* so impalpable" (*Hawthorne*); "The tax is *trifling*" (*Burke*); a few *trifling* purchases. Cf. SMALL, VAIN, BASE, CONTEMPTIBLE, SLENDER, TRITE.
Ant. — Important; great, large; ponderous, weighty.

pet'ty (pĕt'ĭ), *n.; pl.* PETTIES (-ĭz). **1.** A small schoolboy; a boy in a lower form. *Obs.*
2. A privy or water-closet.

petty assizes. *Law.* The assizes of novel disseizin, mort d'ancestor, darrein presentment, and utrum.

petty average. See AVERAGE, a charge.

Petty Bag, *or* **Pet'ty–Bag' Of'fice.** *Eng. Hist.* An office of the common-law side of the Chancery Court with jurisdiction in suits for and against solicitors and officers of the court, in proceedings by extents on statutes, recognizance, scire facias, certiorari, and other cases closely affecting the interests of the subject. The office existed from the Tudor period until abolished by the Judicature Acts of 1874, and was so called because the record of each case was kept in a *petty* (small) *bag* (ML., *parva baga*).

petty bourgeois, petty bourgeoisie. = PETIT BOURGEOIS, PETITE BOURGEOISIE.

petty canon. *Eccl.* A minor canon. See 3d CANON. *Obs.*

petty captain. An officer ranking below a captain; also, a centurion. *Obs.*

petty cash. **a** Money expended or received in small items or amounts. **b** *Accounting.* A cash fund kept on hand for the payment of minor items.

petty constable. See CONSTABLE, 4 **b.**

petty cotton. Plants of the genus *Gnaphalium* and allied genera. *Obs.*

petty custom. The custom, or duty, levied on goods sent to market. *Hist.*

petty dancers. The aurora borealis. *Obs.*

petty farm. The collection of petty customs. *Hist.*

petty fern. The black spleenwort.

pet'ty·fog (pĕt'ĭ·fŏg), *n.* Punning contamination of *petty fog* and *pettifog,* v. *Milton.*

petty form. See PETTY SCHOOL.

petty John. A small point or detail; minutia. *Obs.*

petty jury. = PETIT JURY.

petty larceny. See LARCENY.

petty morel. **a** The black nightshade. **b** The American spikenard.

petty mugget. The woodruff.

petty mullein. The cowslip *Primula veris.*

petty officer. A lesser officer or official; specif., *Nav.,* an enlisted man appointed by the commanding officer, who exercises authority over such enlisted men as are at a given time and for a given purpose placed under his command, and who roughly corresponds in rank to a noncommissioned officer in the army. Many rated men in the artificer and special branches of the service have the rank of petty officer, but not authority to command in other branches.

petty orders. Minor orders. See ORDER, *n.,* 21 **a.**

petty pan. A patty pan.

petty rice. Quinoa.

petty school. A school for little boys or juniors. Hence, **petty form.** *Brit.*

petty sergeanty. See SERGEANTY.

petty sessions. *Eng. Law.* The sessions of the peace held in exercise of summary jurisdiction and similar minor matters.

petty spurge. The devil's-milk *Tithymalus peplus.*

petty treason. See TREASON, *n.,* 3.

petty whin. a Needle furze. **b** Restharrow.

pet'u·lance (pĕt'ū·lăns), *n.* Also **pet'u·lan·cy** (-lăn·sĭ). [F. *pétulance,* fr. L. *petulantia.* See PETULANT.] Quality or state of being petulant: **a** *Now Rare.* Wantonness; pertness; sauciness; insolence; also a saucy or petulant expression. "The gay *petulance* of the French." *Gibbon.* **b** Temporary peevishness; pettishness; capricious ill humor.

pet'u·lant (-lănt), *adj.* [F. *pétulant,* fr. L. *petulans, -antis,* prop., making slight attacks upon, from a lost dim. of *petere* to fall upon, to attack. See PETITION.] **1.** Forward; immodest; wanton; also, saucy; pert; insolent. *Now Rare.*
2. Capriciously fretful; quick to take offense; peevish; irritable; as, a *petulant* traveler, word, or remark.
Syn. — Cross, fretful, querulous. See PEEVISH.
Ant. — Good-natured, even-tempered, cheerful, amiable.
— **pet'u·lant·ly,** *adv.*

pet'u·lant, *n.* A person who is petulant.

pe·tune' (pē·tūn'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *petuner* to use tobacco. See PETUNIA.] To heighten the flavor and aroma of tobacco by dipping in, or spraying with, a thick infusion of tobacco stems of the best quality, or a liquid of other materials.

Pe·tu'ni·a (pē·tū'nĭ·ȧ; 159), *n.* [NL., fr. F. *petun* tobacco, fr. Pg. *petume, petum,* fr. Tupi *putūma, petúm.*] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A small genus of tropical American herbs of the potato family (Solanaceae), with funnelform or salver-shaped corollas. The common garden petunia (*P. hybrida*), as well as its many forms and varieties, have all been derived from *P. axillaris,* with white flowers, and *P. violacea,* with violet flowers, both of Argentina. Many fringed and double varieties are cultivated. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus.
2. A color, bluish blue-red in hue, of medium saturation and very low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

petunia violet. A color, blue-red in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

pe·tun'tse (pē·tōōn'tsē; *Chin.* bī·dŭn'dzŭ), *n.* Also **pe·tun'se** (-sē), **pe·tun'tze,** etc. [Chin. (Pek.) *pai² tun¹-tzu²,* lit., white briquettes.] China stone, esp. as used in China in the manufacture of porcelain.

pet'wood (pĕt'wŏŏd), *n.* Also **pet'wun wood.** [Said to be fr. a Burmese *phetwūn.*] = HAIMALILLE.

petz'ite (pĕt'sĭt), *n.* [After W. *Petz,* who analyzed it.] *Mineral.* A steel-gray to iron-black silver gold telluride, (Ag, Au)$_2$Te, related to hessite. H., 2.5–3. Sp. gr., 8.7–9.0.

Petz'val ob·jec'tive (pĕts'vȧl). *Optics.* A type of compound lens having great light-transmitting power but not corrected for astigmatism.

‖**peu' à peu'** (pŭ' ȧ pŭ'). [F.] Little by little; by degrees.

Peu·ced'a·num (pū·sĕd'ȧ·nŭm), *n.* [L., hog's fennel, fr. Gr. *peukedanon.*] *Bot.* A genus of Old World tall branching herbs of the carrot family (Ammiaceae), with a conical stylopodium and solitary oil tubes. *P. officinale* and other species are used medicinally. The genus is treated by some botanists as including the American *Cogswellia.*

peu·ci'tes (pū·sī'tēz), *n.* [From Gr. *peukē* pine.] *Paleontol.* **a** Any of several fossil pine woods; also, loosely, any fossil coniferous wood. **b** [*cap.*] A hypothetical genus of the family Pinaceae.

‖**peu' de chose'** (pŭ' d' shōz'). [F.] A very unimportant thing or person; a trifle.

Peul, Peuhl (pūl), *n.* A Fulah; also, the Fulah language.

‖**peul'van',** -**ven'** (pŭl'vȧn'), *n.* [Bret. *peulvan,* fr. *peul* column.] *Archaeol.* A menhir.

Peu'tin·ge'ri·an (pū'tĭn·jē'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or named after, Konrad Peutinger, of Augsburg (1465–1547).

Peutingerian table. A parchment map of the military roads of the ancient Roman empire, perhaps a copy of one made in the third century. Formerly in Peutinger's possession, it is now in the Imperial Library at Vienna.

Pev'er·il of the Peak (pĕv'ĕr·ĭl). A historical romance (1823) of the 17th century, by Scott.

pew (pū), *n.* Also **pugh.** [F. *pieu* stake.] A long-handled hooked prong for pitching fish, etc.

pew (pū), *n.* [ME. *pewe, puwe,* fr. OF. *puie* parapet, balustrade, balcony, fr. L. *podia,* pl. of *podium* an elevated place, a jutty, balcony, base, fr. Gr. *podion* base, pedestal, dim. of *pous, podos* foot. See FOOT; cf. PODIUM, POY, PUY.]
1. A raised place for a speaker in a church, esp. a preacher's stall or desk. *Archaic.*
2. A compartment in the auditorium of a church, providing seats for several persons, often of one family. Specif.: **a** In old English churches, such a compartment raised upon a footpace, separated by partitions, and furnished with a long seat, or, when square, as sometimes formerly, with seats facing each other. **b** One of the benches with backs and, sometimes, doors, fixed in rows in modern churches. Individual ownership of a pew is generally held to be an incorporeal interest in real property of limited, usufructuary character, but in some jurisdictions (as Massachusetts and New Hampshire) it is made personalty by statute.
3. An elevated structure like a pew (sense 1), as a rostrum, a stall for money lenders, or a theater box. *Now Rare.* "The gentlemanly cashier . . . in his *pew.*" *May Sinclair.*
4. In extended senses: **a** *Obs.* Station in life; allotted position; lot. **b** The congregation; — contrasted with *pulpit.*

pew (pū), *v. t.;* PEWED (pūd); PEW'ING. To furnish with pews; also, to enclose in or as in a pew.

pew, *n.* [Imitative.] **1.** A cheeping or thin cry of a bird. *Obs.*
2. A thin stream, as of breath, air, or smoke. *Scot.*

pew, *v. i.* To cry or chirp, as a bird. *Rare.*

pew (pū), *interj.* Also **peugh** (pū). An exclamation expressing: **a** *Obs.* Contempt. **b** Disgust, as at a stench.

pew'age (pū'ĭj), *n.* [*pew* + *-age.*] Pews collectively, their arrangement, or the income from them.

pew chair. A seat hinged against the end of a pew, to afford accommodation, when needed, in the aisle. *U. S.*

pe'wee (pē'wē), *n.* [So called from its note. Cf. PEWIT.]
1. a A phoebe or other small olivaceous flycatcher, esp. the wood pewee (which see). **b** Locally, in Virginia, the woodcock.
2. Var. of PEEWEE.

pew'fel'low (pū'fĕl'ō), *n.* One who occupies the same pew with another; hence, an associate. *Obs.*

pew'hold'er (-hōl'dĕr), *n.* The renter or owner of a church pew.

pew'ing (pū'ĭng), *n.* Pewage.

pe'wit (pē'wĭt; pū'ĭt), *n.* [So called from its cry; cf. PEEWEE, PEESWEEP, PEEWEEP, PEWEE, also D. *kievit,* G. *kibitz, kiebitz.*] **a** The lapwing. **b** Also **pewit gull.** The laughing gull (*Larus ridibundus*). **c** A pewee.

pew'mate' (pū'māt'), *n.* A pewfellow.

pew opener. An usher in a church. *Eng.* *Dickens.*

pew rent. The rent for a church pew or sittings in such. — **pew rental.** — **pew renter.**

pew'ter (pū'tĕr), *n.* [ME. *pewtyr,* fr. OF. *peutre, peautre, piautre, piaitre,* fr. (assumed) VL. *peltrum,* of uncert., perh. Ligurian, origin. Cf. SPELTER.] **1.** Any of various alloys having tin as their principal constituent. The finest consists of tin hardened with a little antimony, copper, and bismuth; inferior sorts contain much lead. Pewter was formerly much used for domestic utensils.
2. Utensils or vessels made of pewter, as dishes, porringers, drinking vessels, tankards, pots.
3. Specif.: **a** A pewter tankard or mug. **b** *Slang, Eng.* A prize cup; hence, prize money.
4. A nearly neutral gray, slightly bluish, of low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

pew'ter, *adj.* Pert. to or made of pewter; of the color pewter.

pew'ter·er (-ĕr), *n.* [OF. *peautrier.*] One who makes pewter utensils.

pewter mill. A lapidary's wheel used for stones of the hardness of amethyst, agate, etc.

pew'ter·wort' (pū'tĕr·wŭrt'), *n.* The scouring rush.

pew'ter·y (-ĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to, or like, pewter.

pew'ter·y, *n.* [*pewter* + 1st *-y.*] Pewter vessels, or a place where they are kept. *Rare.*

pew'y (pū'ĭ), *adj.* Having numerous small fenced fields; — of land. *Hunting Slang, Eng.*

-**pex'y** (-pĕk'sĭ). Also -**pex'i·a** (-sĭ·ȧ), -**pex'is** (-sĭs). [NL. *-pexia, -pexis,* fr. Gr. *pēxis* a fixing, fr. *pēgnynai* to fasten. See PACT.] *Surg.* A combining form from Greek *pēxis,* a fixing, denoting *a making fast, fixation of a* (specified) *part,* as in colo*pexy,* masto*pexy.*

pey-. For words formerly spelled *pei-,* see PEI-.

Pey·e'ri·an (pī·ĕr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or named after, the Swiss anatomist Johann Konrad Peyer (1653–1712).

Peyerian glands. Peyer's patches.

Pey'er's patch'es *or* **glands** (pī'ĕrz). *Anat.* Large oval patches of closely aggregated lymph follicles in the walls of the small intestines, esp. in the ileum. They partially or entirely disappear in advanced life. In typhoid fever they become the seat of ulcers which may perforate the intestines.

pe·yo'tl (pā·yō't'l; -tā), **pe·yo'te** (pā·yō'tā), *n.* [Sp. *peyote, pejote,* fr. Nahuatl *peyotl,* lit., caterpillar (with ref. to the downy center of the button).] **a** Mescal; — applied also to other cacti. **b** A stimulant drug from mescal buttons.

---

pet'ter·nel. † PETRONEL.
pet'ti·a'gua, pet'ti·au'ger. Corruptions of PIRAGUA.
pet'ti·coat'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
pet'ti·coat'y, *adj.* See -Y.
pet'ti·lash'er·y, *n.* Corrupt. of PETTY LARCENY. *Obs.*
pet'ti·ly, *adv.* of PETTY. [part.
pet'ting·ly, *adv.* of *petting,* pres.
pet'trel. † PEITREL. [CHAPS.
pet'ty·chaps. Var. of PETTI-
pet'ty·god', *n.* A minor deity or demigod. *Obs.*
pet'ty·mind'ed (66), *adj.* See -MINDED. — **pet'ty·mind'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **pet'ty·mind'ed·ness,** *n.*
petulacerie. † PETTY LARCENY.
pe·tun' (pē·tōōn'), *n.* [F. See PETUNIA.] Tobacco. *Obs.*
Peu·ce'ti·i (pū·sē'shĭ·ī), *n. pl.* [L.] See IAPYGIAN.
peugh (pū). Var. of PEW, *interj.*
Pe·ul'thai (pē·ūl'thī). *Bib.*
Peu'mus (pū'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *peumo, pengu,* name one species, fr. Araucan *peguco, penco,* tonic made from the plant, fr. *pegu,* the plant.] Syn. of BOLDU.
pe'va (pē'vȧ). Var. of PEBA.
pevet. † PIVOT.
pe'vy. Var. of PEAVEY.
pew'dom (pū'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
pe'weep (pē'wēp), **pe'wet.** Dial. Eng. vars. of PEWIT.
pew'ey. Var. of PEWY.
pew'ful (pū'fŭl), *n.* See -FUL.
pewke. † PUKE.
pew'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
pey (pā). Dial. var. of PAY.
peyen, peyne. † PAIN.
pey'hen'. † PEAHEN.
peynt. † PAINT.

---

pey'ton (pā′t'n), *n.* [After the inventor, Bernard *Peyton.*] A smokeless powder containing nitroglycerin and guncotton.

pe·zan'tic (pē·zăn′tĭk), *adj.* Peasantlike. *Rare.*

‖pez' de plu'ma (pāth′ dā plōō′mä; 267). [Sp., lit., feather fish.] The saucer-eye porgy.

Pe·zi'za (pē·zī′zä), *n.* [NL., corrupt. fr. L. *pezīca* a sessile mushroom, fr. Gr. *pezis.*] *Bot.* A genus of fungi typifying the family Pezizaceae, and characterized by the cup-shaped ascomata. See PEZIZACEAE.—**pe·zi'zi·form** (-zĭ·fôrm), *adj.*

Pez'i·za'ce·ae (pĕz′ĭ·zā′sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of small fungi typifying the order Pezizales, containing a number with conspicuously colored apothecia, the red ones being called *blood cups.* They are mostly saprophytic, and have free ascocarps, the asci forming a uniform stratum at maturity. — **pez'i·za'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

pe·zi'zae·form (pē·zī′zē·fôrm), *adj.* [*Peziza* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Cup-shaped, as fungi of the genus *Peziza.*

Pez'i·za'les (pĕz′ĭ·zā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEZIZA.] *Bot.* An extensive order of mostly saprophytic fungi (class Ascomycetes) having apothecia shaped like a disk, saucer, cup, or vase, and which vary in texture from fleshy to horny and may be minute or as large as four inches in diameter.

pe·zi'zoid (pē·zī′zoid; pĕz′ĭ·). *adj.* [*Peziza* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling a fungus of the genus *Peziza;* cup-shaped.

pez'o·graph (pĕz′ō·gräf; 83), *n.* [Gr. *peza* foot + *-graph.*] *Geol.* Any of certain small pits, suggestive of the imprints of finger tips, common on meteorites.

Pez'o·phaps (pĕz′ō·făps), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pezos* on foot, walking + *phaps* wild pigeon.] *Paleontol.* The genus constituted by the extinct solitaire.

‖pez'zo (pĕt′sō), *n.* [It.] A piece; a bit.

Pfaff'i·an (pfäf′ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or named from J. F. Pfaff (1765–1825), Ger. mathematician.

‖Pfef'fer·ku'chen (pfĕf′ĕr·kōō′kĕn), *n.* [G.] Gingerbread.

pfef'fer·nuss' (-nōōs′), *n.; pl.* -NUESSE (-nüs′ē). [G.] A small highly spiced cake, usually iced.

Pfeif'fer·el'la (pfī′fĕr·ĕl′ä), *n.* [NL., after Richard F. J. *Pfeiffer.*] *Bacteriol.* A genus of Gram-negative, nonmotile, slender bacteria of the family Mycobacteriaceae, sometimes forming threads and branching. P. (syn. *Bacillus*) *mallei,* the only species, causes glanders.

pfen'nig (pfĕn′ĭg), *n.; pl.* -NIGS (-ĭgz), -NIGE (-ĭ·gĕ). [G. See PENNY.] **1.** A minor bronze coin and money of account of Germany, worth $\frac{1}{100}$ mark (about ¼ cent or ⅛ d.); — now called *reichspfennig* (which see). Cf. FENNIG.
2. An Austrian weight. See WEIGHT, *Table.*
3. In Danzig, $\frac{1}{100}$ gulden. See COIN, *Table.*

pfund (pfōōnt), *n.; pl.* PFUNDE (pfōōn′dĕ). [G.] A former unit of weight in Germany and Austria, having the value in Austria and Bavaria of 1.23 lb. (560 grams), in Prussia and Wurttemberg of 1.029 lb. (467.7 grams). In Germany, Austria, Switzerland, etc., a kilogram was formerly known as the *zollpfund,* but now as the ***metric pfund.***

ph. A consonantal digraph. See *Pron.,* § 208.

pH. *Chem.* A symbol (suggested by Sørensen) denoting the negative logarithm of the concentration of the hydrogen ion in gram atoms per liter. Thus a *p*H of 6 means a concentration of 10^{-6}, or .000001, a *p*H of 5.7 a concentration of $10^{-5.7}$, or .000002, etc. This scale (the *Sørensen scale*) permits the expression of both acidity and alkalinity, in units which can be measured directly by means of a hydrogen electrode, and has come into extensive use.

phac-. = PHACO- (which see), as in **pha·ci'tis.**

Pha'ca (fā′kä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phakos* lentil.] *Bot.* A large genus of herbs of the pea family (Fabaceae), distinguished from *Astragalus* by the swollen pod.

Pha·ce'li·a (fä·sē′lĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phakelos* bundle, fascicle; — alluding to the fasciculate flowers.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of American herbs of the waterleaf family (Hydrophyllaceae), with usually pinnatifid or dissected leaves, and blue, purple, or white flowers in scorpioid cymes. *P. minor* is the California bluebell. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

phacelia family. The Hydrophyllaceae.

pha·cel'ite, -cel'lite (fä·sĕl′ĭt), *n.* [Gr. *phakelos* a bundle of fagots; — in ref. to the fagot-shaped crystals.] Kaliophilite.

pha·cel'ia (fä·sĕl′ä), *n.* Also **pha·cel'lus** (-ŭs), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-ē). [NL., fr. Gr. *phakelos* a bundle of fagots.] *Zool.* One of the filaments, usually bearing nematocysts, on the inner surface of the gastric cavity of some jellyfishes (Scyphozoa).

Pha·cid'i·a'ce·ae (fä·sĭd′ĭ·ā′sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Phacidium,* a genus name, fr. Gr. *phakos* lentil + *-aceae.*] *Bot.* A family of sac fungi (subclass Euascomycetes) typifying an order, **Pha·cid'i·a'les** (-lēz), having roundish or slightly elongated ascomata opening by stellate or radiating fissures. Important genera are *Keithia, Coccomyces,* and *Rhytisma.*

phac'o- (făk′ō-), **phac-.** A combining form, Greek *phako-, phak-,* from *phakos,* meaning *a lentil, a thing shaped like a lentil,* as in *Phacochoerus, Phacops;* denoting specif.: **a** *A lens,* as in *phacometer.* **b** *The crystalline lens of the eye,* as in *phacitis,* inflammation of the eye lens. The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

phacoanaphlaxis	**phacocystitis**	**phacosclerosis**
phacocele	**phacoglaucoma**	**phacotherapy**
phacocyst	**phacolysis**	
phacocystectomy	**phacomalacia**	

phac'o·choere, phac'o·chere (făk′ō·kēr), *n.* [Gr. *phakos* a lentil seed, a wart + *choiros* a pig.] A wart hog. — **phac'o·choe'rine, -che'rine** (-kēr′ĭn; -ĭn; 156), *adj.*

Phac'o·choe'rus (-kē′rŭs), *n.* [NL. See PHACOCHOERE.] *Zool.* Syn. of *Macrocephalus,* the genus consisting of the wart hogs. — **phac'o·choe'rid,** *n. & adj.* — **phac'o·choe'roid** (-kēr′oid), *adj.*

pha'coid (fā′koid; făk′oid), *adj.* Also **pha·coi'dal** (fä·koi′dăl; -d'l). [*phac-* + *-oid.*] Lenticular; lens-shaped.

pha·coi'do- (fä·koi′dō-). A combining form for *phacoid,* as in *phacoid*oscope.

phac'o·lite (făk′ō·līt), *n.* [G. *phakolit,* fr. Gr. *phakos* lentil + *lithos* stone.] A colorless variety of chabazite in twins of lenticular shape; also, a phacolith.

phac'o·lith (făk′ō·lĭth), *n.* [*phaco-* + *-lith.*] *Geol.* A lens-shaped mass of igneous rock intruded into the space formed beneath a competent bed in an anticlinal fold.

pha·com'e·ter (fä·kŏm′ē·tĕr), *n.* [*phaco-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the refracting power of lenses.

Pha'cops (fā′kŏps), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phakos* a lentil + *ōps, ōpos,* the eye.] *Paleontol.* A genus of trilobites found in the Silurian and Devonian having a large rounded glabella and a large pygidium. It is the type of a family, **Pha·cop'i·dae** (fä·kŏp′ĭ·dē). — **phac'o·pid** (făk′ō·pĭd), *n.*

Phacops (*P. rana*). (⅔)

phac'o·scope (făk′ō·skōp), *n.* [*phaco-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for demonstrating change of form in the lens of the eye in visual accommodation.

Phae·a'cian (fē·ā′shăn), *n.* [L. *Phaeacia* the country of the Phaeacians, fr. Gr. *Phaiakia,* fr. *Phaiakes* the Phaeacians, pl. of *Phaiax.*] In the Odyssey, one of the maritime people of Scheria (supposedly Corfu), whose king, Alcinoüs, entertained Odysseus. — **Phae·a'cian,** *adj.*

Phae'do (fē′dō), *n.* A dialogue by Plato, treating of the immortality of the soul, and purporting to be a report of Socrates's conversation shortly before his death; — so named from the chief speaker, a disciple of Socrates.

Phae'dra (fē′drä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Phaidra.*] *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Minos (of Crete) and wife of Theseus. She is the subject of tragedies by Euripides, Seneca, and Racine. For one version of her story, that followed by Euripides, see HIPPOLYTUS. In another version (followed by Seneca and Racine), after the death of Hippolytus and the establishment of his innocence, Phaedra killed herself.

Phae·dri'a·des (fē·drī′ä·dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *Phaidriadai,* prop., shining rocks.] *Gr. Geog.* The two cliffs which tower above the sacred precinct at Delphi.

Phae'drus (fē′drŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Phaidros.*] One of the Socratic dialogues of Plato, attacking the prevailing conception of rhetoric as countenancing trickery and appeals to base prejudice, and offering in its place a conception of a literary art founded upon the contemplation of the ideas through the stimulus of love or the desire for beauty.

phae'ism (fē′ĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. *phaios* dusky + *-ism.*] *Zool.* In butterflies, incomplete melanism.

phae·nan'ther·ous (fē·năn′thĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*phaen-* + *-anther.*] *Bot.* Having the stamens exserted. — **phae·nan'ther·y** (-ĭ), *n.*

phae'no- (fē′nō-), **phaen-.** A combining form, Greek *phaino-, phain-,* from *phainein,* to show, meaning *showing,* as in *phaenozygous;* esp., *Bot.,* = PHANERO-, as in **phae'no·gam, Phae'no·ga'mi·a, phae'no·ga'mi·an, phae'no·gam'ic, phae·nog'a·mous.**
For the following see the more usual spelling in *pheno-.*

phaenogenesis	**phaenology**	**phaenomenon**
phaenogenetic	**phaenomenal**	**phaenozygous**
phaenological	**phaenomenism**	

phae'o- (fē′ō-). A combining form from Greek *phaios,* meaning *dun-colored,* as in *phaeo*phyll.

phae·och'rous (fē·ŏk′rŭs), *adj.* [*phaeo-* + Gr. *chrōs, chroos,* color.] *Zool.* Dusky.

phae'o·phore (fē′ō·fōr; 181), *n.* [*phaeo-* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* A phaeoplast. *Schmitz.*

Phae'o·phy'ce·ae (fē′ō·fĭ′sē·ē; -fĭs′ē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *phaeo-* + Gr. *phykos* seaweed.] *Bot.* A large class comprising the brown algae, which have the chlorophyll masked by brown pigments. They are mostly marine plants, often of gigantic size and very diverse in form. All are anchored by holdfasts to the substratum. The Ectocarpales, Laminariales (kelps), and Fucales (rockweeds) are important orders. Cf. CHLOROPHYCEAE, RHODOPHYCEAE. — **phae'o·phy'ceous** (-fĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* — **phae'o·phy'cean** (-fĭsh′ăn), *n. & adj.*

phae'o·phyll, phae'o·phyl (fē′ō·fĭl), *n.* [*phaeo-* + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* The essential coloring matter of the brown algae (class Phaeophyceae), consisting of a mixture of a brown pigment (fucoxanthin) with chlorophyll, carotin, and xanthophyll.

phae'o·phy'tin, phe'o·phy'tin (-fĭ′tĭn), *n.* [*phaeo-* + Gr. *phyton* a plant.] *Biochem.* Either of two bluish-black pigments obtained from chlorophyll by removal of magnesium, and distinguished as **phaeophytin a,** $C_{55}H_{74}N_4O_5$, and **phaeophytin b,** $C_{55}H_{72}N_4O_6$. It is olive-brown in solution.

phae'o·plast (fē′ō·plăst), *n.* [*phaeo-* + *-plast.*] *Bot.* Any brownish chromatophore in the brown algae.

Phae'o·spo·ra'les (fē′ō·spō·rā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In some classifications, an order formerly equivalent to *Phaeosporeae,* but now excluding the Laminariales.

phae'o·spore (fē′ō·spōr; 181), *n.* [*phaeo-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* Any spore, esp. a zoospore, containing phaeoplasts.

Phae'o·spo're·ae (fē′ō·spō′rē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *phaeo-* + Gr. *sporos* seed.] *Bot.* A group (formerly an order) of brown algae characterized by the production of asexual swarm spores and comprising all the Phaeophyceae except the Dictyotales and Fucales. Cf. CYCLOSPOREAE. — **phae·os'po·rous** (fē·ŏs′pō·rŭs), *adj.*

Pha'ē·thon (fā′ē·thŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Phaethōn,* fr. *phaethein, phaein,* to shine. See FANCY.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* **a** The sun god, Helios. **b** More commonly, the son of Helios. He induced his father to permit him for one day to drive the chariot of the sun, in doing which his want of skill would have set the world on fire, had he not been struck down with a thunderbolt by Zeus. Poets sometimes have called the sun **Phaëthon's car. Phaëthon's bird** is the swan, from the story that Cycnus (Gr. *kyknos* a swan), mourning for Phaëthon, was transformed into a swan.
2. *Zool.* The genus consisting of the tropic birds. It constitutes a family, **Pha'ē·thon'ti·dae** (-thŏn′tĭ·dē), and a suborder, **Pha'ē·thon'tes** (-tēz), of the order Pelecaniformes. — **Pha'ē·thon'ic** (fā′ē·thŏn′ĭk), **Pha'ē·thon'tic** (-tĭk), *adj.*

pha'e·ton (fā′ē·t'n; *Brit., in sense 2, also* fä′t'n), *n.* **1.** (*pron.* fā′ē·tŏn) [*cap.*] a Var. of PHAËTHON, 1. **b** Figuratively, one who drives a chariot or coach, esp. at a reckless or dangerous speed; also, one that would or may set the world on fire.
2. [F. *phaëton.*] A kind of light four-wheeled carriage (with or without a top) having no side-pieces in front of the seat or (two) seats. There are various modifications of the ordinary form.
3. An open automobile body with two cross seats.

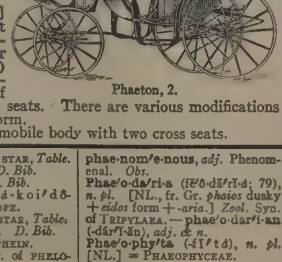
Phaeton, 2.

pha'e·ton but'ter·fly' (fā′ē·t'n). A handsome American butterfly (*Euphydryas,* syn. *Melitaea, phaëton*). The upper side of the wings is black, with orange-red spots and marginal crescents, and rows of cream-colored spots.

Phaeton Butterfly with wings reversed on right side (*r*) to show lower surface.

phag-. = PHAGO-.

-pha·ga (-fä·gä). [NL.] *Zool.* A combining form denoting *eaters,* esp. *of a* (specified) *type of food,* as in Entomo*phaga,* Glosso*phaga,* Xylo*phaga.* Cf. -PHAGOUS.

-phage (-fāj). Also **-phag.** [See -PHAGOUS.] A combining form denoting *one that eats,* as in ostreo*phage,* xylo*phage;* specif., *Biol., a cell,* esp. *a phagocyte, that destroys cells,* as in bacterio*phage,* microphage. Cf. -VORE.

phage (fāj), *n.* A bacteriophage.

phag'e·de'na, phag'e·dae'na (făj′ē·dē′nä), *n.* [L. *phagedaena,* fr. Gr. *phagedaina,* fr. *phagein* to eat.] *Med.* **a** *Obs.* A canine appetite; bulimia. **b** Rapidly spreading ulceration. **c** Gangrene. — **phag'e·den'ic,** -**daen'ic** (-dĕn′ĭk; -dē′nĭk), *adj.* — **phag'e·den'i·cal,** -**daen'i·cal** (-dĕn′ĭ·kăl; -dē′nĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **phag'e·de'nous, phag'e·dae'nous** (-dē′nŭs), *adj.*

phago-. A combining form, Greek *phago-,* from *phagein,* to eat, used to denote: **a** *Eating, feeding,* as in *phago*mania. **b** *Phagocyto-,* as in *phago*lysis.

phag'o·cyte (făg′ō·sīt), *n.* [*phago-* + *-cyte.*] *Biol., Med., etc.* Any leucocyte that shows special activity in ingesting and destroying (by a process of intracellular digestion) waste and harmful material, bacteria, etc., in the blood or tissues of the body. Leucocytes of several of the ordinary types exhibit such activity, esp. the polymorphonuclear and large mononuclear forms. They play an important part in clearing up the debris in retrogressive changes, and in combating germ diseases. — **phag'o·cy'tal** (făg′ō·sī′tăl; -t'l), *adj.* — **phag'o·cyt'ic** (-sĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

phag'o·cyte, *v. i. Biol., Med., etc.* To phagocytize. — **phag'o·cyt'a·ble** (făg′ō·sīt′ä·b'l), *adj.* — **phag'o·cyt'er** (-ēr), *n.*

phag'o·cyt'ic in'dex (-sĭt′ĭk). The average number of bacteria ingested by each leucocyte after incubation of a mixture of leucocytes, serum, and bacteria.

phag'o·cyt·ism (făg′ō·sīt·ĭz′m), *n.* Phagocytosis.

phag'o·cyt'ize (făg′ō·sīt′īz), *v. t.* To consume by phagocytosis.

phagocyto-. A combining form for *phagocyte,* as in **phag'o·cy'to·blast,** a cell producing phagocytes, **phag'o·cy·tol'y·sis, phag'o·cy'to·lyt'ic.** See -LYSIS, -LYTIC.

phag'o·cy'tose (făg′ō·sī′tōs), *v. t., i.* -TOSED (-tōst); -TOSING (-tōs·ĭng). *Biol., Med., etc.* To phagocytize.

phag'o·cy·to'sis (-sī·tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *phagocyte* + *-osis.*] The ingestion or engulfing and usually destruction of microorganisms or other minute foreign bodies by phagocytes.

phag'o·dy'na·mom'e·ter (-dī′nä·mŏm′ē·tĕr; -dĭn′ä-), *n.* [Gr. *phagōn* jaw + *dynamometer.*] An instrument for measuring the force which may be exerted by the jaws in bringing the teeth together, as in chewing.

pha·gol'y·sis (fä·gŏl′ĭ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *phagocyte* + *-lysis.*] *Biol.* Destruction of phagocytes. — **phag'o·lyt'ic** (făg′ō·lĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

phag'o·ma'ni·a (făg′ō·mā′nĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *phago-* + *-mania.*] *Med.* Insanity marked by insatiable hunger.

-phagous. [See BAKSHEESH.] A combining form, Greek *-phagos,* from *phagein,* to eat, used to denote *eating, feeding on, consuming,* esp. *a* (specified) *kind of food,* as in anthropo*phagous,* cyto*phagous,* sapro*phagous.*

-phagy. Also **-phagia.** [NL. *-phagia,* fr. Gr. *-phagia* (as in *anthrōpophagia* anthropophagy), fr. *phagein* to eat. See -PHAGOUS.] A combining form, Greek *-phagia,* from *phagein,* to eat, denoting *eating of a* (specified) *type* or *substance,* used chiefly in *Biol. & Med.,* as in mycophagy, toxicophagy; also, humorously, as in theophagy. Corresponding nouns denoting a *habit* or *addiction* are formed in **-phagism,** as in geophagism, opiophagism. Hence **-phagist.** See -IST.

Pha·i'no·pep'la (fä·ĭ′nō·pĕp′lä; fā′ĭ-) *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phaeinos* shining + *peplos* robe.] *Zool.* **a** A genus consisting of a crested passerine bird (*Phainopepla nitens*), of Mexico and the southwestern United States. The male is uniform glossy blue-black with a white spot on each primary; the female is brownish. **b** [*not cap.*] The bird itself.

Pha'jus (fā′jŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phaios* dusky.] *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic orchids, with large plicate leaves and showy racemose flowers, sometimes naturalized in tropical America. Some are cultivated for ornament.

Phal'a·cro'co·rax‖ (făl′ä·krō′kō·răks), *n.* [L., a coot or cormorant, fr. Gr. *phalakros* bald + *korax* crow.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the cormorants, constituting a family, **Phal'a·cro'co·rac'i·dae** (-răs′ĭ·dē), of the order Pelecaniformes. — **phal'a·cro·cor'a·cine** (-krō·kŏr′ä·sĭn; -sīn; 156), *adj.*

phal'a·cro'sis (făl′ä·krō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phalakrōsis.* See BALD.] *Med.* Baldness; alopecia.

Phal'ae·ce'an (făl′ē·sē′ăn), **Pha·lae'ci·an** (fä·lē′sĭ·ăn), *n.* [L. *metrum Phalaecium,* fr. *Phalaecus,* Greek poet, fr. Gr. *Phalaikos.*] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A logaoedic five-foot verse, with the first foot either a spondee, trochee, or iambus, the second a dactyl, and the last three trochees; — named after Phalaecus, a Greek epigrammatic poet. — **Phal'ae·ce'an, Pha·lae'ci·an,** *adj.*

Pha·lae'nae (fä·lē′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phalaina, phallaina,* a kind of moth.] *Zool.* A division originally including all the moths, later all except the hawk moths, and finally the geometrids alone. *Obs.*

Phal'ae·nop'sis (făl′ē·nŏp′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phalaina* moth + *opsis* appearance.] *Bot.* A genus of ornamental epiphytic orchids, natives of India and the Malay Archipelago. They have fleshy leaves with persistent sheathing bases, and large flowers of various colors, with broad lateral petals. *P. amabilis* is the butterfly plant. Cf. MOTH ORCHID. — **phal'ae·nop'sid** (-sĭd), *n.*

pha·lan'gal (fä·lăng′găl), *adj.* Phalangeal.

phal'ange (făl′ănj; fā·lănj′), *n.* [F., fr. L. *phalanx, -angis.* See PHALANX.] **1.** = PHALANX, 1. *Obs.*
2. *Anat.* A phalanx.
3. *Bot.* A fascicle of stamens united by their filaments.
4. *Zool.* One of the segments of an insect's tarsus.

‖pha'lange' (fä′lănzh′), *n.* [F.] Phalanstery; phalanx.

pey'tral (pā′trăl), *n.* [OF. *peitral,* *peiral.*] = POITREL.

pez'ant. Peasant. *Ref. Sp.*

pez'ant·ry. Peasantry. *Ref. Sp.*

pezie mezie. † PELL-MELL.

pe'so. † PESO.

pfar'vel, pfär'vel, *n.* [Yiddish.] Vars. of PARVEL, PERVEL.

pfiff (pfĭf), *n.; pl.* PFIFFE (pfĭf′ē). [G., a small drink, prop., whistle.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Pfäh'ler's Bi'ble (pfā′lĕrz). See *Bible of 36 lines,* under BIBLE, 2.

pfui (pfōō′ĭ; fōō′ĭ), *interj.* = PEW.

P'-group'. See P-CELTIC.

PG station. *Radio.* = GENERAL PUBLIC-SERVICE STATION.

Pha'sth Mo'ab (fä′ŭth mō′ăb). *Bib.*

Phac'a·reth (făk′ä·rĕth). *Bib.*

Phacd (făkt), *n.* See STAR, *Table.*

Pha'ce·o (fā′sē·ō). *D. Bib.*

Pha'ce·ra (-rä). *D. Bib.*

pha·col'do·scope (fä·kŏl′dō·skōp), *n.* = PHACOSCOPE.

Phad (făd), *n.* See STAR, *Table.*

Pha·da'la (fä·dā′yä). *D. Bib.*

-phae'in. Var. of -PHEIN.

phae·lo'ni·on. Var. of PHELONION.

phae·nom'e·nous, *adj.* Phenomenal. *Obs.*

Phae'o·da'ri·a (fē′ō·dā′rĭ·ä; 79), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phaios* dusky + *eidos* form + *-aria.*] *Zool.* Syn. of TRIPYLEAA. — **phae'o·dar'i·an** (-dăr′ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

Phae'o·phy'ta (-fĭ′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.] = PHAEOPHYCEAE.

Pha'et (fā′ĕt), *n.* See STAR, *Table.*

Phae·thu'sa (fē·thū′zä), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of VERBESINA.

Pha'ē·ton'ic (fā′ē·tŏn′ĭk). **Pha'ē·ton'tic** (-tĭk). Vars. of PHAËTHONIC, PHAËTHONTIC.

-phagia. = -PHAGY.

-phag'ic (-făj′ĭk). = -PHAGOUS.

-phagism, -phagist. See -PHAGY.

Pha'gun (pä′gōōn; fä′-; 208), *n.* [See PHALGUN.] See HINDU CALENDAR.

phal'ro-. Var. of PHAENO-.

phal·no'lĭ·on, *n.* = PHELONION.

Phal'sur (fäl′sŭr; fäl·ō′-). *Bib.*

Pha'jus. Var. of PHAJUS.

phak'o-, phak-. Vars. of PHACO-.

Pha·laen'ĭ·dae (fä·lĕn′ĭ·dē; -lē′nĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of GEOMETRIDAE.

Phal'a·i'a (făl′ä·yä). *D. Bib.*

pha·lan′ge·al (fā·lăn′jē·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a phalanx or the phalanges.
phalangeal bone. *Anat. & Zool.* A phalanx.
phalangeal process. *Anat.* See CELLS OF DEITERS.
pha·lan′ger (fā·lăn′jĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phalanx* bone of the finger or toe; — from the conformation of the phalanges.] **a** Any of numerous marsupials of the family Phalangeridae of the Australian region. They range in size from that of a mouse to that of a large cat; their fur is soft and thick, the tail long and usually prehensile. They are chiefly nocturnal, arboreal, and frugivorous or insectivorous. See FLYING PHALANGER. **b** [*cap.*] *Zool.* The typical genus of phalangers.
Phal′an·ger′i·dae (făl′ăn·jĕr′ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A family (suborder Diprotodontia) consisting of the phalangers, the flying phalangers, the koala, and their relatives. The typical subfamily is the **Pha·lan′ger·i′nae** (fā·lăn′jĕr·ī′nē). — **pha·lan′ger·ine** (fā·lăn′jĕr·ĭn; -ĭn; 156), *adj.*
pha′lan·gette′ (făl′ăn·jĕt′), *n.* [F.] *Anat.* The distal or ungual phalanx.
-pha·lan′gi·a (-fā·lăn′jĭ·ȧ). [NL.] *Anat.* A combining form, *phalanges* + *-ia*, denoting a condition of the *phalanges*, as in brachy*phalangia*.
pha·lan′gi·an (fā·lăn′jĭ·ăn), *adj. Zool.* Pertaining to the Phalangida. — *n. Zool.* One of the Phalangida.
Pha·lan′gi·da (fā·lăn′jĭ·dȧ), *n. pl.* Also **Phal′an·gid′e·a** (făl′ăn·jĭd′ē·ȧ). [NL., fr. *Phalangium*, type genus, fr. Gr. *phalangion* a spider.] *Zool.* An order of arachnids containing the daddy longlegs. See HARVESTMAN, 2. — **pha·lan′gid** (fā·lăn′jĭd), *n.* — **pha·lan′gi·dan** (fā·lăn′jĭ·dăn), *adj.* — **phal′an·gid′e·an** (făl′ăn·jĭd′ē·ăn), *adj. & n.*
pha·lan′gi·form (-fôrm), *adj.* [See PHALANX; -FORM.] *Zool.* Resembling a phalanx (bone).
Pha·lan′gi·gra′da (fā·lăn′jĭ·grā′dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The Tylopoda.
pha·lan′gi·grade (fā·lăn′jĭ·grād), *adj.* [See PHALANX; -GRADE.] *Zool.* **a** Walking on the phalanges. **b** Pertaining to the Phalangigrada. — *n.* One of the Phalangigrada. — **pha·lan′gi·gra′dy** (-grā′dĭ), *n.*
pha·lan′gist (fā·lăn′jĭst), *n.* [Cf. PHALANGER.] A phalanger.
phal′an·gite (făl′ăn·jīt), *n.* [Gr. *phalangitēs.*] A soldier of a phalanx.
phal′an·gite, *adj.* Of or pertaining to a phalanx.
Pha·lan′gi·um (fā·lăn′jĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL. See PHALANGIDA.] *Zool.* The typical genus of Phalangiidae and Phalangida, including several common harvestmen, or daddy longlegs.
phal′an·ste′ri·al (făl′ăn·stēr′ĭ·ăl), *adj.* Phalansterian.
phal′an·ste′ri·an (făl′ăn·stēr′ĭ·ăn), *adj.* [F. *phalanstérien*, adj. & n.] Of or pert. to a phalanstery or phalansterism; designating, or pert. to, the system of phalansteries.
phal′an·ste′ri·an, *n.* **1.** A member of a phalanstery.
2. One who favors the system of phalansteries proposed by Fourier; a Fourierist.
phal′an·ste′ri·an·ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Also **phal′an·ster·ism** (făl′ăn·stĕr·ĭz′m). A system of phalansteries proposed by Fourier; Fourierism. — **phal′an·ster·ist** (făl′ăn·stĕr·ĭst), *n.*
phal′an·ster′ic (făl′ăn·stĕr′ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, phalansteries.
phal′an·ster′y (făl′ăn·stĕr′ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -stēr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -STERIES (-ĭz). [F. *phalanstère*, fr. *phalange* a Fourierite community, lit., phalanx + mona*stère* monastery.] **1.** An association or community organized on the plan of Fourier; also, its dwelling or buildings. See FOURIERISM.
2. A group or association of persons, or their dwelling.
pha′lanx (fā′lăngks; făl′ăngks; 277), *n.; pl.* PHALANXES (-lăngk·sēz; -sĭz; 119), PHALANGES (fā·lăn′jēz) (in scientific senses). [L., fr. Gr. *phalanx* log, line of battle. See BALK.] **1.** a *Gr. Antiq.* A body of heavy-armed infantry formed in ranks and files close and deep. Various formations were tried, varying in depth from four to twenty-five or more ranks of men. The most famous phalanx was the Macedonian, formed by Philip and consisting at first of eight and later of from twelve to sixteen ranks deep. The lances were eighteen feet long.

The Grecian *phalanx*, moveless as a tower. *Pope.*

b Any of various compact orders of battle like the Greek phalanx, as the parallelogrammatic one of the ancient Gauls and Germans; any body of troops in close array.
2. A group or body in close formation; a massed arrangement of persons, animals, or things; hence, an organized or closely united body of persons; a solid group.
3. A Fourierite community; a phalanstery.
4. *Anat. & Zool.* **a** In vertebrates, one of the digital bones of the hand or foot beyond the metacarpus or metatarsus. In man there are three phalanges to each finger and toe, with the exception of the thumb and great toe, which have but two each. These numbers are reduced or slightly exceeded in many other vertebrates; they are greatly increased only in some aquatic forms with paddlelike limbs. **b** A phalangeal process. See CELLS OF DEITERS.
5. *pl.* PHALANGES. *Bot.* A phalange.
6. *Chess.* Pawns of the same player placed side by side.
7. *Zool.* A category of classification not often employed, generally very nearly equivalent to a subfamily.
pha′lanxed (fā′lăngkst; făl′ănkst), *adj.* Formed into, or forming, a phalanx. "*Phalanxed* faces." *R. Browning.*
pha·la′ri·ca (fȧ·lā′rĭ·kȧ; 79), *n.* [L. *phalarica, falarica;* cf. F. *phalarique.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A kind of fire dart.
Phal′a·ris (făl′ȧ·rĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Phalaris.*] A cruel tyrant (d. 549 B.C.) of Agrigentum, in Sicily, said to have roasted many persons alive in a brazen bull, known as the ***Sicilian Bull,*** made for him by Perillus. Hence, any cruel tyrant. The epistles ascribed to him were proved by Bentley to be spurious. — **Phal′a·rism** (-rĭz′m), *n.*
Phal′a·ris, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phalaris* a kind of grass.] *Bot.* A small genus of American and European grasses with rather broad flat leaves and a dense head or spike of flowers. *P. canariensis* is a canary grass, and *P. arundinacea picta,* the ribbon grass, is cultivated for ornament.
phal′a·rope (-rōp), *n.* [F., fr. NL. *Phalaropus,* type genus, fr. Gr. *phalaris* coot + *pous* foot.] Any of certain small shore birds which resemble sandpipers, but have lobate toes, and are good swimmers. The female performs the courtship and the male, more plainly colored, the incubation. They constitute a family, **Phal′a·ro·pod′i·dae** (-rō·pŏd′ĭ·dē), comprising genera, each of one species. The *red phalarope* (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) and the *northern phalarope* (*Lobipes lobatus*) breed in the arctic regions of the Old and the New Worlds, and often occur in large flocks far out at sea and from their prevalence over the Grand Bank are often called *bank birds. Wilson's phalarope* (*Steganopus tricolor*) breeds on the northern American Great Plains. * All migrate to the tropics.
phal′er·a (făl′ĕr·ȧ), *n.; pl.* -ERAE (-ē). [L. *phalerae* (pl.), fr. Gr. *phalara.*] *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* A metal boss or disk, as of bronze or silver, worn on the heads or breasts of horses, sometimes by men as signs of military rank; also, a cameo worn as an ornament.
phal′er·ate (-āt), *adj.* Also **phal′er·at′ed** (-āt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119). [L. *phaleratus.*] Ornamented, as with phalarae. *Obs.*
phall-. = PHALLO- (which see), as in **phal·lal′gi·a, phal′la·neu′rysm, phal·li′tis, phal′lo·dyn′i·a, phal·lon′cus.** See -ALGIA, etc.
Phal·la′ce·ae (fȧ·lā′sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHALLUS.] *Bot.* A family of fungi (order Phallales), the true stinkhorns, including several genera, of which *Ithyphallus* (syn. *Phallus*) is the most important. They are distinguished from Clathraceae by having the gleba external to the tubular receptacle. — **phal·la′ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*
Phal·la′les (fȧ·lā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHALLUS.] *Bot.* An order of fungi (class Basidiomycetes) comprising the families Phallaceae and Clathraceae; the stinkhorns and their allies. The sporophores are of various shapes and have deliquescent spore masses.
phal′lo·phor′ic (făl′ē·fŏr′ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *phallephorein* to bear the phallus.] Bearing the phallus; of or pertaining to the carrying of phallic emblems in pagan rites.
phal′lic (făl′ĭk), *adj.* Also **phal′li·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). [Gr. *phallikos,* fr. *phallos.* See PHALLUS.] Of or pertaining to the phallus or phallicism.
phal′li·cism (-ĭ·sĭz′m), *n.* The worship of the phallus, or of the generative principle in nature, symbolized by the phallus. It is characteristic of most primitive religions. Anciently it was prevalent among the Semites, passing into Greece, esp. in the religion of Dionysus. — **phal′li·cist** (-sĭst), *n.*
phal′lin (făl′ĭn), *n.* [NL. *phalloides,* specific name of the death cup (see PHALLUS; -OID) + *-in.*] *Biochem.* A toxalbumin, the chief poison in the death cup (*Amanita phalloides*).
phal′lism (făl′ĭz′m), *n.* Phallicism. — **phal′list,** *n.*
phal′lo- (făl′ō-), **phall-.** A combining form, Greek *phallo-, phall-,* from *phallos,* meaning *penis,* as in **phal′lo·cryp′sis,** retraction of the penis, **phal′lo·plas′ty, phal′lor·rha′gi·a.** See -PLASTY; -RRHAGIA.
phal′loid (făl′oid), *adj.* [*phall-* + *-oid.*] Resembling a penis; specif., *Bot.,* pertaining to or resembling fungi of the genus *Ithyphallus* (syn. *Phallus*) or the family Phallaceae. — *n.* A fungus of this group.
phal′lus (făl′ŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-ī). [L., a phallus (in sense 1), fr. Gr. *phallos.* See BULL animal.] **1.** A symbol of the male organ of generation, esp. as used in the Dionysiac mysteries and in similar ancient and primitive ceremonies; hence, any similar emblem in phallic rites. Cf. LINGA, YONI.
2. *Anat.* The penis or clitoris; also, the embryonic or primitive organ from which either may be derived.
3. [*cap.*] *Bot.* Syn. of ITHYPHALLUS.
Phan′ar (făn′ĕr), *n.* [Turk. *fanar,* fr. NGr. *phanari* lighthouse, fr. Gr. *phanarion* lantern; — from a lighthouse on a point projecting into the Golden Horn.] A quarter of Constantinople which, after the Turkish conquest of the city, became the chief Greek quarter; hence, the Greek officials of Turkey, or Phanariots, as a class.
Pha·nar′i·ot (fȧ·năr′ĭ·ŏt), *n.* Also **Pha·nar′i·ote** (-ōt). [NGr. *Phanariōtēs.* See PHANAR.] [*Often not cap.*]
1. One of the Greeks of Constantinople who became powerful in clerical and other offices under Turkish patronage.
2. The modern Greek dialect of the Phanar quarter.
-phane (-fān). A combining form, Greek *-phanes,* from *phanein,* to appear, used to denote *a substance appearing like,* as in allo*phane,* chryso*phane.*
pha·ner′ic (fȧ·nĕr′ĭk), *adj. Petrog.* Phanerocrystalline.
phan′er·ite (făn′ĕr·īt), *n.* [*phaner-* + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* A phaneromere.
phan′er·o- (făn′ĕr·ō-), **phaner-.** A combining form, Greek *phanero-,* from *phaneros,* meaning *visible, manifest, open,* as in *phanero*gam, *phanero*scope.
Phan′er·o·ceph′a·la (-sĕf′ȧ·lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *phanero-* + Gr. *kephalē* head.] *Zool.* A division of Polychaeta distinguished by the well-developed prostomium. It corresponds to Errantia together with many Sedentaria. — **phan′er·o·ceph′a·lous** (-lŭs), *adj.*
phan′er·o·co·don′ic (-kō·dŏn′ĭk), *adj.* [*phanero-* + Gr. *kōdōn* a bell.] *Zool.* Developing an umbrella and becoming detached; — applied to the sexual zooids of certain hydroids. Cf. ADELOCODONIC.
phan′er·o·cryst′ (făn′ĕr·ō·krĭst′), *n.* [*phanero-* + *-cryst.*] *Petrog.* A crystal visible megascopically.
phan′er·o·crys′tal·line (-krĭs′tăl·ĭn; -ĭn), *adj. Petrog.* Megascopically crystalline. Cf. CRYPTOCRYSTALLINE.
phan′er·o·gam′ (făn′ĕr·ō·găm′), *n. Bot.* A seed plant or flowering plant; a spermatophyte; — opposed to *cryptogam.*
Phan′er·o·ga′mi·a (-gā′mĭ·ȧ; -găm′ĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *phanero-* + Gr. *gamos* marriage.] *Bot.* A former primary division embracing the seed plants, or flowering plants. See SPERMATOPHYTA. — **phan′er·o·ga′mi·an** (-gā′mĭ·ăn), *adj.* — **phan′er·o·gam′ic** (-găm′ĭk), *adj.* — **phan′er·og′a·mous** (-ŏg′ȧ·mŭs), *adj.* — **phan′er·og′a·my** (-ŏg′ȧ·mĭ), *n.*
phan′er·o·gen′ic (făn′ĕr·ō·jĕn′ĭk), *adj.* Also **phan′er·o·ge·net′ic** (-jē·nĕt′ĭk). [*phanero-* + *-genic.*] *Med.* Of obvious origin.
Phan′er·o·glos′sa (-glŏs′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *phanero-* + Gr. *glōssa* tongue.] *Zool.* A division of amphibians, equiv. to the suborders Linguata and Costata, including most of the toads and frogs. — **phan′er·o·glos′sal** (-ăl; -ĭ), *adj.* — **phan′er·o·glos′sate** (-āt), *adj. & n.*
phan′er·o·ma′ni·a (-mā′nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *phanero-* + *-mania.*] *Med.* A morbid habit of picking at some abnormal growth on the skin, biting the nails, or the like.
phan′er·o·mere (făn′ĕr·ō·mēr), *n.* [*phanero-* + *-mere.*] *Petrog.* Any phanerocrystalline rock. — **phan′er·om′er·ous** (-ŏm′ĕr·ŭs), *adj.*
phan′er·o·scope′ (făn′ĕr·ō·skōp′), *n.* [*phanero-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* An illuminating instrument for examining the skin.
phan′er·o·o′sis (făn′ĕr·ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *phaner-* + *-osis.*] *Med. & Chem.* Act or process of becoming visible.
phan′er·o·zo′ic (-ō·zō′ĭk), *adj.* [*phanero-* + *-zoic.*] Living unconcealed, esp. in daylight. Cf. CRYPTOZOIC.
Phan′er·o·zo′ni·a (-zō′nĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *phanero-* + Gr. *zōnē* girdle.] *Zool.* An order of starfishes distinguished by large marginal plates. — **phan′er·o·zo′nate** (-nāt), *adj.*
phan′ic (făn′ĭk), *adj.* Manifest; apparent.
phan′si·gar′ (pān′sē·gär′; fān′-; 208), *n.* [Hind. *phāsīgār,* fr. Hind. *phāsī,* var. of *pāsī* snare + Per. *gār* doer, doing. See PASI.] A thug. *India.*
phan′ta·scope (făn′tȧ·skōp), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *phantasma* image. Cf. PHANTOSCOPE.] **1.** An instrument consisting of a baseboard with an upright rod supporting two cards, each of which has a slit. It is used in studying binocular vision.
2. A phenakistoscope.
phan·ta′si·a (făn·tā′zĭ·ȧ). Phantasy.
Phan·ta′si·ast (făn·tā′zĭ·ăst), *n.* [Gr. *phantasiastēs.* See PHANTOM.] **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* A Julianist.
2. [*not cap.*] One who evokes fantasies or phantasms.
— **Phan·ta′si·as′tic** (-ăs′tĭk), *adj.*
phan′ta·size (făn′tȧ·sīz), *v. i.* To indulge in fantasy.
phan′tasm (făn′tăz′m), *n.* [ME. *fantasme,* fr. OF. *fantasme,* fr. L. *phantasma.* See PHANTOM.] **1.** A product of phantasy; as: **a** *Archaic.* Delusive appearance; illusion; deception. "'Tis all *phantasm.*" *Emerson.* **b** A figment of the imagination, fancy, or disordered mind; a fantasy, fancy, dream, or delusion; an imaginative conception. "Twilight *phantasms,* and deep noonday thought." *Shelley.* **c** A ghost; a specter; a spirit.
2. A mental image or representation of a real object; a sensuous idea or impression. Cf. SPECIES.

Figures . . . of which the description had produced in you no *phantasm.* *Jer. Taylor.*

3. One who or that which counterfeits the real or true. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* An impostor. **b** A deceptive or illusory appearance (of something); a shadow; an adumbration; as, to follow *phantasms* of truth.
4. In psychical research, an apparition of a person, living or dead, in a place where his body is known not to be.
Syn. — See GHOST.
phan·tas′ma (făn·tăz′mȧ), *n.; pl.* -TASMATA (-tȧ). [L.] A phantasm (sense 1).
phan·tas′ma·go′ri·a (făn·tăz′mȧ·gō′rĭ·ȧ; 181), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phantasma* a phantasm + (prob.) *agora* an assembly, fr. *ἀγορεύειν* to speak.] **1.** **a** An optical effect by which figures on a screen appear to dwindle into the distance, or to rush toward the observer with enormous increase of size; also, erroneously, the apparatus used to produce this effect. The latter consists of a magic lantern arranged to be moved toward and from the screen, with an automatic device for keeping the correct focus. It was formerly much used by conjurers, often with dissolving views, etc. **b** By extension, any of various similar optical effects.
2. **a** A constantly shifting succession of things seen, imagined, or evoked in the imagination, as by a fever; a procession of sensible or mental images; as, to watch the *phantasmagoria* of a sunset sky. **b** Something that presents itself to the sight or mind in flux and, often, in a confused or complicated array; a changing medley or complex. "To give us a simple view of the *phantasmagoria* of life." *C. E. Norton.*
— **phan·tas′ma·go′ri·al** (-ăl), *adj.* — **phan·tas′ma·go′ri·al·ly,** *adv.* — **phan·tas′ma·go′ri·an** (-ăn), *adj.* — **phan·tas′ma·gor′ic** (-gŏr′ĭk), *adj.* — **phan·tas′ma·gor′i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.*
phan·tas′ma·go′rist (făn·tăz′mȧ·gō′rĭst), *n.* One who produces or presents a phantasmagoria.
phan·tas′ma·go′ry (-gō′rĭ), *n.* A phantasmagoria.
phan·tas′mal (făn·tăz′măl), *adj.* Of, pert. to, of the nature of, or like, a phantasm; spectral; illusive; unreal; transitory as a phantasm. — **phan′tas·mal′i·ty** (făn′tăz·măl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **phan·tas′mal·ly,** *adv.*
phan·tas·ma′li·an (făn′tăz·mȧ·lĭ′ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to phantasmal things.
Phan′tas·mat′ic (făn′tăz·măt′ĭk), *n.* = JULIANIST. *Rare.*
phan′tas·mat′ic, *adj.* Also **-mat′i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). [Cf. LL. *phantasmaticus.*] Phantasmal. — **phan′tas·mat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*
phan·tas′ma·tog′ra·phy (făn·tăz′mȧ·tŏg′rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *phantasma, phantasmatos,* phantasm + *-graphy.*] A description of meteorological phenomena, as rainbows, etc.
phan·tas′mic (făn·tăz′mĭk), *adj.* Also **phan·tas′mi·cal** (-mĭ·kăl). Phantasmal. — **phan·tas′mi·cal·ly,** *adv.*
Phan·tas′mist (-mĭst), *n.* A phantasiast. *Rare.*
phan·tas′mo- (făn·tăz′mō-). A combining form for *phantasm,* as in:
phantasmogenesis, phantasmogenetic, phantasmological, phantasmology.
phan·tas′mo·graph (făn·tăz′mō·grȧf; 83), *n.* [*phantasm* + *-graph.*] A kind of printing box for lantern slides.
phan′tast (făn′tăst), *n.* A visionary.
phan′ta·sy (făn′tȧ·sĭ; -zĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz; -zĭz). [See FANTASY.] **1.** The power or function of receiving and reproducing sensuous impressions or ideas; the power of creating mental representations. See FANTASY, FANCY.
2. An image, daydream, or other product of imagination.
3. Var. of FANTASY (esp. senses 2 & 3). *Now Rare.*
Syn. — See FANCY.
phan′ta·sy, *v. t.* Var. of FANTASY.
phan′tom (făn′tŭm), *n.* [ME. *fantome, fantosme* (cf. also ME. & OF. *fanteseme*), fr. OF. *fantosme* (F. *fantôme*), fr. L. *phantasma,* fr. Gr. *phantasma,* fr. *phainein* to show. See FANCY; cf. PHANTASM, PHASE, SYCOPHANT.] **1.** a *Obs.* Mere appearance or seeming; illusion. **b** A delusion; an imagining; a falsehood.

Is not all that I see a lie — a deceitful *phantom?* *Borrow.*

2. An immaterial semblance, as a specter, a dream image, etc., or a fallacious appearance, as an optical illusion; a phantasm; an apparition.

Strange *phantoms* rising as the mists arise. *Pope.*

3. An appearance or image of something. Specif.: **a** One that is something in appearance but not in reality; a shadow; a mere show; as, to be only a *phantom* of a king; to maintain but the *phantom* of authority. **b** A representation or shadowing forth of something abstract, ideal, incorporeal, etc. "She was a *phantom* of delight." *Wordsworth.*

---

pha·lan′ge·an (fā·lăn′jē·ăn), *adj* Phalangeal.
pha·lan′ges (fā·lăn′jēz), *n., pl.* of PHALANX.
pha·lan′gic (-jĭk), *adj.* Phalangeal.
Pha·lan′gi·des (-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = PHALANGIDA.
Phal′an·gi′dae (făl′ăn·jĭs′dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = PHALANGIDA.
Phal′an·gi′i·dae (făl′ăn·jĭ′ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See PHALANGIUM. — **pha·lan′gi·id** (fā·lăn′jĭ·ĭd), *n. & adj.*
Phal′an·gis′ta (făl′ăn·jĭs′tȧ), *n.* Syn. of PHALANGER b.
Phal′an·gis′ti·dae (-tĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of PHALANGERIDAE.
phal′an·gis′tine (făl′ăn·jĭs′tĭn; fā·lăn′jĭs·), *n.* A phalanger.
phal′an·gi′tis, *n.* See -ITIS. —
phal′an·git′ic, *adj.*
pha·lan′gi·um, *n.* Also **phalan′gy.** [L., fr. Gr. *phalangion.*] A venomous spider. *Obs.*
phal′an·gol′o·gy, *n.* See -LOGY. — **phal′an·gol′o·gist,** *n.*
Phal·da′ius (făl·dā′yĭs). *Bib.*
Pha′le·a (fā′lē·ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Pha·le′as (fȧ·lē′ăs), **Pha′lec** (fā′lĕk), **Pha′leg** (-lĕg). *Bib.*
Pha·leu′ci·an (fȧ·lū′sĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.* [L. *Phaleucius* for *Phalaecius.*] = PHALAECEAN.
Phal′gun (pŭl′gōōn; fŭl′-; 208), *n.* [Skr. *Phālguna.*] See HINDU CALENDAR.
phal′li, *n., pl.* of PHALLUS.
Phal′lu (făl′ōō). *Bib.*
Phal′lu·ites (-ĭts). *D. Bib.*
Phal′o·nite (făl′ō·nīt). *D. Bib.*
phal′ti (-tĭ). *Bib.*
phal·ti′as (făl·tī′ăs). *D. Bib.*
Phal′ti·el (făl′tĭ·ĕl). *Bib.*
Pham′e·noth′ (făm′ē·nŏth′), *n.* See EGYPTIAN CALENDAR.
phan (făn), *n. sing. & pl.* [Annamese *phần.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*
phaner-. = PHANERO-.
Phan′er·o·car′pae (făn′ĕr·ō·kär′pē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *phanero-* + Gr. *karpos* fruit (taken to mean, ovary).] Syn. of ACRASPEDA. — **-car′pous** (-kär′pŭs), *adj.*
-pha′ni·a. Var. of -PHANY.
pha′no (fā′nō), *n.* = 1st FANON.
phan′ta·sied. Var. of FANTASIED.
phan′ta·sime (făn′tȧ·sīm), *n.* [It. *fantasima* phantom.] A fantastic person. *Obs.*
phan′ta·sist (făn′tȧ·sĭst). = FANTAST, 1. *Rare.*
phan·tas′ma·scope (făn·tăz′mȧ·skōp), *n.* [*phantasma* + *-scope.*] = PHANTASCOPE.
phan·tas′ma·ta (-tȧ), *n., pl.* of PHANTASMA.
phan·tas′tic **phan·tas′ti·cal, phan′tas·try,** etc. Vars. of FANTASTIC, etc.
phan′tic, *n.* [See FANATIC.] A fanatic person. *Obs.*

ā̄le, chā̆otic, cāre, ȧdd, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre (116), ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals. Abbreviations, Signs, etc., are explained on pages immediately preceding the Vocabulary.

4. *Angling.* A phantom minnow.
5. *Med.* A manikin or model of the body or a part of it.
Syn. — See GHOST.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
phantom-fair, phantomland, phantom-white.

phan'tom (făn'tŭm), *adj.* Being, of the nature of, or suggesting (by transparency, illusiveness, etc.), a phantom.
Phantom isles are floating in the skies. *B. Taylor.*

phan'tom-at'ic (făn'tŭm-ăt'ĭk), *adj.* Phantasmal.

phantom circuit. *Elec.* The equivalent of an additional circuit or wire, in reality not existing, obtained by certain arrangements of real circuits, as in some telephone and multiplex telegraph systems. See PHANTOPLEX SYSTEM.

phan·tom'ic (făn·tŏm'ĭk), *adj.* Also **phan·tom'i·cal** (-ĭ-kăl). Phantom. — **phan·tom'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Phan'tom·ist (făn'tŭm·ĭst), *n.* A Phantasiast.

phan'tom·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make a phantom of; hence, to explain away by a "spiritual" or figurative interpretation. — **phan'tom·iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

phantom larva. *Zool.* The colorless, transparent, aquatic larva of a small mosquitolike fly (genus *Corethra*) of the family Culicidae.

phantom minnow. *Angling.* A kind of collapsible artificial bait imitating a live minnow when filled with water.

phan'tom·na'tion (făn'tŭm·nā'shŭn), *n.* A ghost word combining the words *phantom* and *nation*; — erron. defined as though a formation with the suffix *-ation.*

phantom orchid. A saprophytic white orchid (*Cephalanthera austinae*) of the western United States.

phantom picture. *Drawing.* A picture in which some or all of the outer parts are shown as transparent shadows so as to disclose the inner parts.

phantom red. The color cherry.

phan'tom·ry (făn'tŭm·rĭ), *n.* Phantoms collectively.

Phantom Ship. = FLYING DUTCHMAN b.

phantom tumor. *Med.* A tumorlike swelling, esp. of the abdomen, caused by muscular spasm, accumulation of gas, etc. It occurs in hysterical persons.

phantom wire. An imaginary wire of a phantom circuit.

phan'tom·y (făn'tŭm·ĭ), *adj.* [*phantom* + 3d *-y.*] Resembling a phantom or shadow. *Rare.*

phan'to·plex sys'tem (făn'tō·plĕks). [*phantom* + *multiplex.*] *Elec.* A multiplex telegraph employing a phantom circuit; esp., the system invented by F. W. Jones.

phan'to·scope (făn'tō·skōp), *n.* [Gr. *phantos* visible + *-scope.*] A phenakistoscope; also, a kind of kaleidoscope into which small objects may be introduced to vary the design.

-phany. A combining form, Greek *-phania,* from *phanein,* to show, as in epi*phany,* Satano*phany.*

Pha'on (fā'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Phaōn.*] In Greek legend, a boatman of Mytilene. Sappho is fabled to have leaped from the Leucadian rock because her love for him was not requited. He is said to have been originally an ugly old man, but to have been given youth and beauty by Aphrodite for not accepting pay when he carried her across the sea.

Phar'a·mond (făr'ȧ·mŏnd), *n.* A probably legendary chieftain of the Franks, said to have been the first king of France (420–428) who appears as a character in the Arthurian romances.

Phar'aoh (făr'ō; fā'rō; 277), *n.* [LL. *Pharao,* fr. Gr. *Pharaō,* fr. Heb. *Par'ōh,* fr. Egypt. *pr-'o* great house. Cf. FARO.]
1. A title of the sovereigns of ancient Egypt; — used in the Bible as a proper name, esp. of the king by whom Joseph was made assistant ruler, and of those under whom the oppression and exodus of the Israelites occurred.
2. [*not cap.*] Faro. *Obs.*
3. A kind of strong ale or beer; — called also *old Pharaoh* or *stout Pharaoh. Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

Pharaoh ant *or* **Phar'aoh's ant** (-ōz). A little red ant (*Monomorium pharaonis*), a common household pest.

Pharaoh's chicken *or* **hen.** The Egyptian vulture.

Pharaoh's fig. = SYCAMORE a.

Pharaoh's mouse *or* **rat.** The common ichneumon of Egypt, etc.

Pharaoh's serpent *or* **serpents** *or* **serpents' eggs.** See MERCURY THIOCYANATE.

Phar'a·on'ic (făr'ȧ·ŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [Cf. F. *pharaonique.*] Of or pertaining to a Pharaoh or the Pharaohs; pertaining to, characteristic of, like, or of the nature of, Pharaoh (either the Pharaoh of the oppression or the Pharaoh of the Exodus).

Phar'a·on'i·cal (-ŏn'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Pharaonic.

phare (fâr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pharus, pharos.* See PHAROS.]
1. A lighthouse; a pharos.
2. Hence, a strait lighted by a pharos. *Obs.*

Pha·re'o·dus (fȧ·rē'ō·dŭs), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. *pharos* cloth, web + *-odus.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of fossil fishes belonging to the Osteoglossidae, found in the American Eocene.

Phar'i·an (fā'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *Pharius.*] Pertaining to Pharos; hence, *Obs., adj. & n.,* Egyptian.

Phar'i·sa'ic (făr'ĭ·sā'ĭk), *adj.* [LL. *Pharisaicus,* fr. Gr. *Pharisaikos.* See PHARISEE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Pharisees.
2. [*not cap.*] Pharisaical.

phar'i·sa'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** Resembling the Pharisees; addicted to external forms and ceremonies; outwardly but not inwardly religious; formal; hypocritical; self-righteous and censorious of others' manners and morals.
2. [*cap.*] Pharisaic (in sense 1). *Now Rare.*
— **phar'i·sa'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **phar'i·sa'i·cal·ness,** *n.*

Phar'i·sa·ism (făr'ĭ·sȧ·ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *pharisaïsme.*] The doctrines, ceremonies, etc., of the Pharisees; fact of being a Pharisee; hence [*not cap.*], a pharisaical attitude, temper, or spirit. — **Phar'i·sa·ist** (-ĭst), *adj.*

Phar'i·see (făr'ĭ·sē), *n.* [OF. *pharisé* (F. *pharisien*), fr. LL. *Pharisaeus,* fr. Gr. *Pharisaios,* fr. Aram. *pĕrīshaiyā,* pl. of *pĕrīsh,* corresponding to Heb. *pārūsh* separated.]
1. One of the members of a school or party among the ancient Jews, noted for strict and formal observance of rites and ceremonies of the written law and for insistence on the validity of the traditions of the elders. They differed from the Sadducees chiefly in traditionalism, but also in their belief in the immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, future retribution, a coming Messiah, angels, spirits, divine providence, and freedom of the will. The Pharisaic interpretation provided the standard of observance and belief for the great majority of Jews from the 1st century A.D.
2. [*not cap.*] **a** A pharisaical person. **b** See MUGWUMP, *Note.*

phar'i·see (făr'ĭ·sē), *v. t.* To make a pharisee of.

Phar'i·see·ism (făr'ĭ·sē·ĭz'm), *n.* Pharisaism.

phar'ma·cal (fär'mȧ·kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *pharmakon* drug.] Pharmaceutical.

phar'ma·ceu'tic (-sū'tĭk), *adj.* Pharmaceutical. — *n.* Pharmaceutics.

phar'ma·ceu'ti·cal (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* [LL. *pharmaceuticus,* fr. Gr. *pharmakeutikos,* fr. *pharmakeuein.* See PHARMACY.] Of or pertaining to pharmacy or pharmacists. — **phar'ma·ceu'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

phar'ma·ceu'ti·cal, *n.* A pharmaceutical preparation, esp. a medicinal drug.

phar'ma·ceu'tics (-tĭks), *n.* [See PHARMACEUTICAL; cf. -ICS.] The science of preparing, using, or dispensing medicines; pharmacy.

phar'ma·ceu'tist (-tĭst), *n.* One skilled in pharmacy; a pharmacist; a druggist. See APOTHECARY, DRUGGIST.

phar·mac'ic (fär·măs'ĭk), *adj.* Pharmaceutical.

phar'ma·cist (fär'mȧ·sĭst), *n.* One skilled in pharmacy; a pharmaceutist; druggist; pharmaceutical chemist.

phar'ma·cite (fär'mȧ·sīt), *n.* [See PHARMACO-; -ITE, 4.] Any mineral employed in medicine.

phar'ma·co- (fär'mȧ·kō-). A combining form, Greek *pharmako-,* from *pharmakon,* meaning *drug, medicine, poison,* as in *pharmacology, pharmacosiderite.* The following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

pharmacodiagnosis	**pharmacognostics**
pharmacoendocrinology	**pharmacomania**
pharmacognostical	**pharmacomaniac**
pharmacognostically	**pharmacomaniacal**
pharmacography	**pharmacophobia**
pharmacopsychology	**pharmacotherapy**

phar'ma·co·dy·nam'ics (fär'mȧ·kō·dī·năm'ĭks; -dĭ-), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + *dynamics.*] That branch of pharmacology which deals with the reactions between drugs and living structures; often specif., the experimental study of the action and fate of drugs in the animal organism. — **phar'ma·co·dy·nam'ic** (-ĭk), *adj.* — **phar'ma·co·dy·nam'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

phar'ma·cog'no·sy (-kŏg'nŏ·sĭ), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + Gr. *gnōsis* a knowing.] The science of drugs; specif., descriptive pharmacology dealing with the characteristics of crude drugs and simples. — **phar'ma·cog'no·sist** (-kŏg'nŏ·sĭst), *n.*

phar·mac'o·lite (fär·măk'ō·lĭt; fär'mȧ·kō·lĭt), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + *-lite.*] *Mineral.* A monoclinic mineral, usually occurring in silky fibers of a white or grayish color. It is a hydrous calcium arsenate. H., 2.–2.5. Sp. gr., 2.64–2.73.

phar'ma·col'o·gy (fär'mȧ·kŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + *-logy.*] **1.** The science of drugs, including materia medica and therapeutics; often specif., pharmacodynamics.
2. The materials of this science; the properties and phenomena of drugs, esp. with relation to their therapeutic value.
— **phar'ma·co·log'ic** (-kō·lŏj'ĭk), *adj.* — **phar'ma·co·log'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **phar'ma·co·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **phar'ma·col'o·gist** (-kŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

phar'ma·com'e·ter (-kŏm'ē·tẽr), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + *-meter.*] An instrument or vessel for measuring medicinal drugs.

phar'ma·con (fär'mȧ·kŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pharmakon.*] A medicine or drug; also, a poison.

phar'ma·co—or'yc·tol'o·gy (fär'mȧ·kō·ŏr'ĭk·tŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* The science of mineral drugs.

phar'ma·co·pe'di·a (fär'mȧ·kō·pē'dĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *pharmaco-* + Gr. *paideia* education.] Information concerning drugs and medicinal preparations.

phar'ma·co·pe'dics (-pē'dĭks; -pĕd'ĭks), *n.* [See -ICS.] The scientific study of drugs and medicinal preparations. See -ICS. — **phar'ma·co·pe'dic** (-pē'dĭk; -pĕd'ĭk), *adj.*

phar'ma·co·poe'ia (-kō·pē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pharmakopoïia* the preparation of medicines, fr. *pharmakon* medicine + *poiein* to make.] **1.** A book containing a selected list of drugs, chemicals, and medicinal preparations, with descriptions of them, tests for their identity, purity, and strength, and formulas for making the preparations, esp. one issued by official authority and recognized as a standard.
☞ The United States Pharmacopoeia, adopted as the standard for the country in the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, was first published in 1820 and is issued every ten years after a revision by a committee elected by a national convention composed chiefly of physicians and pharmacists. The British Pharmacopoeia is published under the auspices of the British Government and was first issued in 1864. Revisions appeared in 1867, 1874, 1885, 1914 and a supplement in 1890.
2. A collection or stock of drugs.

phar'ma·co·poe'ial (-ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a pharmacopoeia; according to the pharmacopoeia.

phar'ma·co·poe'ian (-ăn), *adj.* **a** *Obs.* Versed in the pharmacopoeia. **b** Pharmacopoeial. *Rare.* — *n.* One versed in the pharmacopoeia. *Obs.*

phar'ma·co·poe'ist (fär'mȧ·kō·pē'ĭst), *n.* A compiler of a pharmacopoeia.

phar'ma·cop'o·list (-kŏp'ō·lĭst), *n.* [L. *pharmacopola,* fr. Gr. *pharmakopōlēs,* fr. *pharmakon* medicine + *pōlein* to sell.] One who sells drugs; apothecary; druggist; pharmacist.

phar'ma·co·po'si·a (fär'mȧ·kō·pō'zĭ·ȧ; -zhȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *pharmaco-* + Gr. *posis* beverage.] A medicinal draft, generally a cathartic.

phar'ma·co·sid'er·ite (-kō·sĭd'ẽr·īt), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + *siderite.*] *Mineral.* A hydrous iron arsenate, commonly occurring in green or yellowish-green cubic crystals; cube ore. H., 2.5. Sp. gr., 2.9–3.

phar'ma·cy (fär'mȧ·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [ME. *farmacie,* fr. OF. *farmacie* (F. *pharmacie*), fr. ML. *pharmacia,* fr. Gr. *pharmakeia,* fr. *pharmakeuein* to administer or use medicines, fr. *pharmakon* remedy, drug, poison, magic philter, charm; akin to Lith. *burti* to practice divination or magic.] **1.** A medicinal preparation; a remedy. *Obs.*
2. The administering of drugs; treatment by drugs.
3. Art or practice of preparing and preserving drugs, and of compounding and dispensing medicines according to prescriptions of physicians; the occupation of an apothecary or a pharmaceutical chemist.
4. A place where medicines are compounded or dispensed; a drugstore; an apothecary's shop.
5. = PHARMACOPOEIA, 2.

phar'ma·kos (fär'mȧ·kŏs), *n.; pl.* -KOI (-koi). [Gr.] *Gr. Relig.* One sacrificed as a means of purification or atonement for a city or community. Hence, a worthless person.

phar'mic (fär'mĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to drugs or pharmacy.

phar·o. A student of pharmacy. *College Slang.*

phan'tom·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
phan'tom·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
Pha·nu'el (fȧ·nū'ĕl; făn'ū·ĕl). *Bib.*
Phar'a·oim (fär'ȧ·ō·ĭm). *Bib.*
Pha'ral (fā'rĭ; -rȧ·ĭ). *D. Bib.*
Pha'ra·o (fā'rȧ·ō). *D. Bib.*
Pha'raoh-hoph'ra. *Bib.*
Phar'a·ŏ'ni·an (fär'ȧ·ō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Pharaonic. *Obs.*
Phar'a·thon (fär'ȧ·thŏn), **Phar'a·tho'ni** (-thō'nĭ). *D. Bib.*
Phar'a·thon·ite (fär'ȧ·thŏn·īt). *D. Bib.*
Phar·bi'tis (fär·bī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of IPOMOEA.
Pha'res (fā'rēz; 79). *Bib.*
Pha'rez (-rēz). *Bib.*
Pha·ri'da (fȧ·rī'dȧ). *D. Bib.*
Pha·ri'ra (fȧ·rī'rȧ). *Bib.*

Phar'i·sae'an, **Phar'i·se'an** (fär'ĭ·sē'ăn), *adj.* [LL. *Pharisaeus,* fr. Gr. *Pharisaios.*] = PHARISAIC, 1.
Pha·ris'ian (fȧ·rĭzh'ăn), *n.* [F. *pharisien.*] A pharisee. *Obs.*
pharmaceutical chemist. See DRUGGIST. [See CHEMISTRY, 1.]
pharmaceutical chemistry.
phar'ma·cist's mate. See 1st BAYMAN.
phar'ma·coe'an (fär'mȧ·sē'ăn), *n.* Also **phar·ma'ci·an** (fär·mā'-). A pharmacist. *Obs.*
phar'ma·cog·no'si·a (-kŏg·nō'sĭ·ȧ), *n.* Also **phar'ma·cog·no'sis** (-kŏg·nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] = PHARMACOGNOSY.
phar'ma·co·lo'gi·a (-kō·lō'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = PHARMACOLOGY.
phar'ma·co·po'ia, -**po'ial,** -**po'ian,** etc. Vars. of PHARMACOPOEIA, etc.
phar'ma·co·pole', *n.* [copolist. *Obs.*] A pharmacopolist. *Obs.*
pharmond. ✝ FIRMAN.
phar·mu'thi (fär·mū'thĭ), *n.* See EGYPTIAN CALENDAR. [ROS.]
pharo. ✝ PHARAOH, faro; PHA-
Pha'roah (fā'rōsh). *Bib.*
Phar·sa'lus (fär·sā'lŭs), *n.* See BATTLE, *Table.*

pha·rol'ō·gy (fā·rŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *pharos* lighthouse + *-logy.*] Art or science treating of lighthouses and signal lights.

Phar'o·mac'rus (făr'ō·măk'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pharos* mantle + *makros* long.] *Zool.* The genus of trogons consisting of the quetzal and allied species.

pha'ros (fā'rŏs; fâr'ŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *pharos,* fr. *Pharos* an island in Alexandria harbor, where King Ptolemy Philadelphus built a famous lighthouse.] **1.** A lighthouse or beacon to guide seamen; orig. [*cap.*] the lighthouse built on the island of Pharos.
2. An elevated light, as a ship's lantern.
3. *Eccl.* A chandelier holding candles.

pha'ros (fā'rŏs; fâr'ŏs), *n.* [Gr.] A cloak. *Browning.*

Phar'par (fär'pär), *n.* *Bib.* A river of Damascus.
2 *Kings* v. 12.

Phar·sa'li·an (fär·sā'lĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Pharsalus or the decisive battle fought there in the Civil War of Caesar and Pompey. See *Pharsalus,* under BATTLE, *Table.*

pharyng-. = PHARYNGO- (which see), as in **phar'yn·gal'gi·a, phar'yn·gal'gic, phar'yn·gec'to·my, pha·ryn'gem·phrax'is, pha·ryn'go·dyn'i·a.**

pha·ryn'gal (fȧ·rĭng'găl), *adj. & n.* Pharyngeal.

pha·ryn'ge·al (fȧ·rĭn'jē·ăl; făr'ĭn·jē'ăl; 277), *adj.* [See PHARYNX.] **1.** Pertaining to, or in the region of, the pharynx.
2. *Phonet.* Formed with the base of the tongue near the back wall of the pharynx.

pha·ryn'ge·al, *n.* A pharyngeal bone.

pharyngeal aponeurosis. *Anat.* The middle or fibrous coat of the walls of the pharynx.

pharyngeal arch. The branchial arch.

pharyngeal bone. *Zool.* In fishes, one of the bones of the pharynx; specif., an inferior pharyngeal, or hypopharyngeal (which see) or a pharyngobranchial (which see).

pharyngeal bursa. *Anat.* **a** A crypt in the pharyngeal tonsil, thought to represent the communication that exists during fetal life between the pharynx and the hypophysis.

pharyngeal clefts *or* **slits.** The visceral clefts.

pharyngeal plexus. *Anat.* **a** A plexus formed by branches of the glossopharyngeal, vagus, and sympathetic nerves, supplying the muscles and mucous membrane of the pharynx, etc. **b** Either of a pair of small venous plexuses at the side of and behind the pharynx.

pharyngeal teeth. *Zool.* The teeth developed on the pharyngeal bones, esp. the hypopharyngeals, in many fishes.

pharyngeal tonsil. *Anat.* A mass of lymphoid tissue at the back of the pharynx between the Eustachian tubes. Hypertrophy of it forms the growths termed *adenoids.*

pha·ryn'gic (fȧ·rĭn'jĭk), *adj.* Pharyngeal. *Rare.*

phar'yn·gis'mus (făr'ĭn·jĭz'mŭs; *cf.* LARYNGISMUS), *n.* [NL. See PHARYNX.] *Med.* Spasm of the pharynx.

phar'yn·gi'tis (făr'ĭn·jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pharyng-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the pharynx. — **phar'yn·git'ic** (-jĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

pha·ryn'go- (fȧ·rĭng'gō-), **pharyng-.** A combining form, Greek *pharyngo-, pharyng-,* from *pharynx, pharyngos,* meaning the *pharynx,* as in *pharyngology, pharyngitis. Pharyngo-* denotes also in adjectives *pharyngeal and,* as in **pha·ryn'go·na'sal,** pharyngeal and nasal. For words below see the word or element with which *pharyngo-* is combined.

pharyngoamygdalitis	**pharyngolaryngitis**	**pharyngoplegy**
pharyngocele	**pharyngolith**	**pharyngopleural**
pharyngoceratosis	**pharyngomaxillary**	**pharyngopneustal**
pharyngoepiglottic	**pharyngomycosis**	**pharyngorhinitis**
pharyngoepiglottidean	**pharyngonasal**	**pharyngorhinoscopy**
pharyngoesophageal	**pharyngo-oesophageal**	**pharyngoscleroma**
pharyngoglossal	**pharyngo-oral**	**pharyngospasm**
pharyngographic	**pharyngopalatine**	**pharyngotherapy**
pharyngography	**pharyngoparalysis**	**pharyngotome**
pharyngokeratosis	**pharyngopathy**	**pharyngotomy**
pharyngolaryngeal	**pharyngoplasty**	**pharyngotonsillitis**
	pharyngoplegic	**pharyngotyphoid**
		pharyngoxerosis

pha·ryn'go·bran'chi·al (fȧ·rĭng'gō·brăng'kĭ·ăl), *adj.* [*pharyngo-* + *branchial.*] *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the pharynx and the branchiae; specif., designating, or pertaining to, the dorsal bony elements in the branchial arches of fishes. In teleosts there are always four pairs of these bones, and two or more pairs may be provided with teeth opposed to those of the hypopharyngeals. Called also *upper,* or *superior, pharyngeal.* — *n.* A pharyngobranchial bone.

pha·ryn'go·glos'sus (-glŏs'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pharyngo-* + Gr. *glōssa* tongue.] *Anat.* A part of the superior constrictor muscle of the pharynx, inserting in the base of the tongue.

Phar'yn·gog'na·thi (fär'ĭng·gŏg'nȧ·thī), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHARYNX; GNATHIC.] *Zool.* A division of teleost fishes in which the lower pharyngeal bones are united, comprising the scaroid and labroid fishes, and formerly, the chromid and embiotocid fishes. — **pha·ryn'gog·nath** (fȧ·rĭng'gŏg·năth), *adj. & n.* — **phar'yn·gog'na·thous** (fär'ĭng·gŏg'nȧ·thŭs), *adj.*

phar'yn·gol'o·gy (fär'ĭng·gŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*pharyngo-* + *-logy.*] *Anat.* That branch of medical science treating of the pharynx and its diseases. — **pha·ryn'go·log'i·cal** (fȧ·rĭng'gō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

pha·ryn'go·pal'a·tine arch (fȧ·rĭng'gō·păl'ȧ·tīn; -tĭn). *Anat.* Either of the posterior pillars of the fauces; also, the arch formed by both. See FAUCES, 1.

pha·ryn'go·pal'a·ti'nus (-păl'ȧ·tī'nŭs), *n.* [NL. See PHARYNGO-; PALATE.] *Anat.* One of the longitudinal muscles of the pharynx, arising from the soft palate and inserting into the thyroid cartilage. Cf. PHARYNGOPALATINE ARCH.

Pha·ryn'gop·neus'ta (fȧ·rĭng'gŏp·nūs'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *pharyngo-* + Gr. *pnein* to breathe.] *Zool.* In older classifications, a group of invertebrates including the Tunicata and Enteropneusta. — **pha·ryn'gop·neus'tal** (-tăl; -t'l), *adj.*

pha·ryn'go·scope (fȧ·rĭng'gō·skōp), *n.* [*pharyngo-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* An instrument for inspecting the pharynx.

phar'yn·gos'co·py (fär'ĭng·gŏs'kō·pĭ), *n. Med.* The inspection of the pharynx, as by the pharyngoscope.

phar'ynx (fär'ĭngks), *n.; pl.* PHARYNGES (fȧ·rĭn'jēz), PHARYNXES (fär'ĭngk·sĕz; -sĭz; 119). [NL., fr. Gr. *pharynx, -yngos;* akin to Gr. *pharanx* chasm, L. *frumen* throat, ON. *barki,* Lith. *burna* mouth, Armen. *beran,* and to L. *forare* to bore, pierce; cf. F. *pharynx.* See 1st BORE.] *Anat. & Zool.* The part of the alimentary canal between the cavity of the mouth and the esophagus. In man it is a conical, musculomembranous tube about four and a half inches long, continuous above with the mouth and nasal passages, and communicating through the Eustachian tubes with the ears,

Phar·san'da·tha (fär·săn'dȧ·thȧ). *D. Bib.*
Pha·ru'da (fȧ·rōō'dȧ). *D. Bib.*
Phar'u·e (fär'ōō·ē). *D. Bib.*
pha·ryn'ges, *n., pl.* of PHARYNX.
Pha·ryn'go·bran'chi·i (fȧ·rĭng'gō·brăng'kĭ·ī), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHARYNGO-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zool.* Syn. of LEPTOCARDII. — **pha·ryn'go·branch,** -**bran'chi·ate,** *adj.*

and extending downward (past the opening into the larynx) to the lower border of the cricoid cartilage, where it is continuous with the esophagus. In the lower vertebrates and embryos of higher forms, the walls of the pharynx contain the *branchial* or *visceral arches* and *clefts* (see these phrases) and in water-breathing vertebrates bear the gills. In many fishes they bear teeth. The branchial sac of tunicates is a modified pharynx. In many invertebrates the anterior part of the alimentary canal behind the mouth is called *pharynx*, esp. when differentiated by being thick-walled and muscular. In worms it is often protrusible and armed with teeth, or is a powerful sucking organ.

Phas·cog'a·le (făs·kŏg'ȧ·lē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phaskōlos* pouch + *galē* weasel.] *Zool.* A genus of small, ratlike, chiefly arboreal, polyprotodont marsupials of the Australian region.

Phas'co·larc'tos (făs'kō·lärk'tŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phaskōlos* pouch + *arktos* bear.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the koala, and constituting a subfamily, **Phas'co·larc·ti'nae** (-lärk·tī'nē), of Phalangeridae.

Phas·col'o·mys (făs·kŏl'ō·mĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phaskōlos* pouch + *mys* mouse.] *Zool.* The genus of marsupials consisting of the wombats and constituting the family **Phas'co·lo·my·i·dae** (făs'kō·lō·mĭ'ĭ·dē). — **phas'co·lome** (făs'kō·lōm), *n.*

Phas·col'o·nus (făs·kŏl'ō·nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phaskōlos* pouch + *onos* ass.] *Paleontol.* A genus of Pleistocene Australian diprotodont marsupials allied to the wombats, and as large as tapirs.

Phas'cum (făs'kŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phaskon* a tree moss.] *Bot.* A small genus of terrestrial cleistocarpous mosses (Bryales), the earth mosses, with costate leaves and subglobose or ovate-oblong immersed capsules. It is included in the Tortulaceae, placed in a separate family.

Phas·ca'ce·ae (făs·kā'sē·ē). — **phas·ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

phase (fāz), *n.* [NL. *phasis*, fr. Gr. *phasis*, fr. *phainein* to make to appear; cf. F. *phase*. See PHENOMENON, PHANTOM; cf. EMPHASIS.] **1.** *Astron.* A particular appearance or state in a regularly recurring cycle of changes with respect to quantity of illumination or form of illuminated disk; as, the *phases* of the moon or planets. See MOON, *Illust.*

2. A transitory state between changes in appearance, structure, character, etc.; a stage in a development; as, to follow the *phases* of a man's career.

3. Any aspect or side, as of situation or question, with reference to which such a situation, etc., may be viewed or considered; as, the political *phase* of a problem.

4. *Biol.* A stage in meiosis or mitosis. Cf. -PHASE.

5. *Physical Chem.* A homogeneous, physically distinct portion of matter in a nonhomogeneous system; as, the three *phases*, ice, water, and aqueous vapor. A phase may be either a single chemical substance or a mixture, as of gases.

6. *Physics.* In uniform circular motion, simple harmonic motion, or in the periodic changes of any magnitude varying according to a simple harmonic law (as sound vibrations, alternating electric currents, etc.), the point or stage in the period to which the rotation, oscillation, or variation has advanced, considered in its relation to a standard position or assumed instant of starting. This relation is commonly expressed in angular measure, one cycle or period being 360°, or 2π (radians); thus, when the equation of the varying magnitude is $y = a \sin (\omega t - \epsilon)$, the phase is given by the angle $(\omega t - \epsilon)$, where ω is angular velocity and ϵ is the angle of epoch determining the phase of vibration, etc., when the time, t, is zero. If one complete cycle is taken as the unit, the phase is the angle $(\omega t - \epsilon)$ divided by 360°, or 2π, and is equal to the elapsed time divided by the period. Such periodic variations are well represented by sine curves, and the phase relations or the phases of two or more such quantities are shown by the relative positions of the crests and hollows of such curves. Magnitudes whose maximum values are simultaneous are said to be of the same phase or to be ***in phase***; otherwise they are said to be of a different phase or ***out of phase***, the difference between the times of their maxima (measured in angular measure or as a fraction of a period) being the phase difference. Two periodic quantities $a_1 \sin (\omega t - \epsilon_1)$ and $a_2 \sin (\omega t - \epsilon_2)$ have a phase difference of $\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1$. Magnitudes whose phase difference is 180° are said to be ***of opposite phase***. In electricity, a single alternating current is termed a ***single-phase current***, whereas several currents differing in phase are termed ***polyphase***, or ***multiphase, currents***; thus in a three-phase system or apparatus three currents flow, differing in phase from each other by 120°; in a two-phase system two currents flow differing in phase by 90°; in a quarter-phase system four currents flow differing in phase by 90°; etc. A polyphase system is balanced when the currents and voltages of the several phases are equal respectively.

7. *Zool.* A color phase.

-phase (-fāz). A combining form of the noun *phase*, as in three-*phase*, used chiefly in *Biol.* and *Elec.*, as in telo-*phase*, multi*phase*.

phase (fāz), *v. t.* To put in phase (def. 6).

phase (fāz), *v. t.* Var. of FAZE, to perturb.

Phase, *n.* [LL., fr. LGr. *phasech, phasek*, fr. Heb. *pesaḥ*. See PASCH.] Passover; — so translated in Douay Bible.

phase advancer. *Elec.* A machine, either synchronous or asynchronous, for supplying reactive volt amperes to the system to which it is connected; — called also *advancer*.

pha'se·al (fā'zē·ăl), *adj.* Phasic.

phase angle. **a** *Astron.* The angle between the earth and the sun as seen from a planet. **b** *Physics.* The angle expressing phase or phase difference. See PHASE, *n.*, 6.

phase converter. *Elec.* A machine for converting an alternating current into an alternating current of a different number of phases and the same frequency.

phase difference *or* **displacement.** *Elec.* Angular phase difference.

pha'se·lin (fā'sē·lĭn), *n.* [See PHASEOLUS.] *Biochem.* An albumin, more soluble than phaseolin, contained in the kidney bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris*.

phase'me'ter (fāz'mē'tĕr), *n.* Also **phase meter.** *Elec.* A device for measuring the difference in phase of two alternating currents or electromotive forces.

pha'se·my (fā'sē·mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [NL. *Phaseolus semi*erectus.] The wild bush bean.

pha·se'o·lin (fȧ·sē'ō·lĭn), *n.* *Biochem.* A crystalline globulin first identified in the kidney bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), but also common to other species. Cf. PHASELIN.

pha'se·o·lu·na'tin (fā'zē·ō·lū·nā'tĭn), *n.* [*Phaseolus* + *lunatus* + *-in.*] *Chem.* Linamarin.

Pha·se'o·lus (fȧ·sē'ō·lŭs), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A large genus of herbs, family Fabaceae, widely distributed throughout warm regions and including most of the true American beans. They have flowers in axillary racemes or panicles, the corolla with a spirally twisted keel. Various species yield edible seeds, and several, as *P. coccineus* (-lŭs), scarlet runner, are grown for ornament. See BEAN, 1 **a**; LIMA BEAN; SIEVA BEAN; MUNG BEAN. — **pha·se'o·lous** (-lŭs), *adj.* *Obs.*

phase rule (fāz). *Physical Chem.* The law that *the degree of variableness (number of degrees of freedom) of a system of chemical equilibrium is equal to the number of components minus the number of phases, plus two.* Thus, if the components be salt and water, and the phases salt, ice, saturated solution, and vapor, the system is invariant, that is, there is only one set of conditions under which these four phases can exist in equilibrium. If only three phases be considered, the system is univariant, that is, the fixing of one condition, as temperature, determines the others. A system having two components and two phases is bivariant, etc. See PHASE, 5; COMPONENT, 6.

phase splitter. *Elec.* A device by which a single-phase current is split into two or more currents differing in phase. It is used in starting a single-phase induction motor. — **phase splitting.**

phase transformer. A phasing transformer.

phase'-wound' (fāz'wound'), *adj.* Designating an induction motor having its secondary wound. Cf. SQUIRREL CAGE.

-pha'si·a (-fā'zhĭ·ȧ). [NL.] *Med.* A combining form, Greek *-phasia*, from *phanai*, to speak, used to denote *speech of a* (specified) *disordered type*, as in dys*phasia*, tachy*phasia*. Cf. -PHEMIA.

Pha'si·a·nel'la (fā'zĭ·ȧ·nĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *phasianus* pheasant.] *Zool.* A genus of marine snails (suborder Rhipidoglossa) constituted by the pheasant shells. It is the type of a family, **Pha'si·a·nel'li·dae** (-l·dē).

Pha'si·an'i·dae (fā'zĭ·ăn'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *phasianus* pheasant + *-idae*. See PHEASANT.] *Zool.* A large family of gallinaceous birds including the Asiatic pheasants, domestic fowls, jungle fowls, argus pheasants, peacocks, Old World partridges, etc. By some it is extended to include the turkeys and guinea fowls, and sometimes the grouse and American partridges. The typical subfamily, **Pha'si·a·ni'nae** (-ȧ·nī'nē), is variously limited, but typified by **Pha'si·a'nus** (fā'zĭ·ā'nŭs), the genus containing the typical pheasants. — **pha'si·an'ic** (fā'zĭ·ăn'ĭk), *adj.* — **pha'si·an'id** (fā'zĭ·ăn'ĭd), *n.* — **pha'si·a·nine** (fā'zĭ·ȧ·nĭn; -nīn; 156), *adj.* — **pha'si·a·noid** (-noid), *adj.*

phas'ic (fāz'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a phase or phases.

phas'ing cur'rent (fāz'ĭng). The momentary current between two alternating-current generators when juxtaposed in parallel and not agreeing exactly in phase or period.

phasing transformer. Any of several transformers (there must be at least two) for changing phase. See T CONNECTION, TRANSFORMER.

Phas'i·ron (făs'ĭ·rŏn), *n.* *Bib.* A Nabataean tribe.

pha'sis (fā'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* PHASES (-sēz). [NL.] **1.** = PHASE, 1. Also, the first appearance of the new moon.

2. An aspect; a phase; a mode or manner of being.

> To the sensitive . . . *phasis* of our nature. *J. S. Mill.*

phasm (făz'm), *n.* [L. *phasma*, fr. Gr. *phasma*. See PHASE.] An appearance; as: **a** *Obs.* A meteor. **b** *Archaic.* An apparition; phantom.

phas'ma (făz'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phasma* apparition.]

1. = PHASM.

2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* The type genus of Phasmatidae.

Phas·mat'i·dae (făz·măt'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHASMA.] *Zool.* A family of cursorial insects, formerly placed in the order Orthoptera but now generally regarded as the type of a separate order, **Phas·mat'i·da** (-dȧ), **Phas'mi·da** (făz'mĭ·dȧ), **Phas'ma·to'de·a** (făz'mȧ·tō'dē·ȧ), or **Phas'ma·toi'de·a** (-toi'dē·ȧ). It includes the leaf insects and stick insects, or "walking sticks." — **phas'ma·tid** (făz'mȧ·tĭd), *n.* & *adj.* — **phas'ma·toid** (-toid), *adj.*

phas'ma·trope (făz'mȧ·trōp), *n.* [See PHASM; -TROPE.] A stereoptycon fitted with a revolving lantern-slide carrier and a vibrating shutter acting in conjunction with a rotating disk carrying a series of different positive transparencies.

pha'so- (fā'zō-). A combining form for *phase*.

pha'so·ge'ne·ous (-jē'nē·ŭs), *adj.* [*phaso-* + chrono*geneous*.] Appearing synchronously with a particular phase of development.

pha·sot'ro·py (fā-zŏt'rō·pĭ), *n.* [See PHASE; -TROPY.] *Chem.* Dynamic isomerism. See ISOMERIC, 1.

phe'al (fē'ăl), *n.* Also **phee'al, phe'ale.** The cry of the jackal on the hunt.

pheas'ant (fĕz'ănt; -'nt), *n.*; *pl.* PHEASANT, PHEASANTS. See PLURAL, *Note.* [ME. *fesant, fesaunt*, fr. OF. *faisant, faisan*, fr. Pr. *faisan*, fr. L. *phasianus*, fr. Gr. *phasianos* (sc. *ornis*) the Phasian bird, pheasant, fr. *Phasis* a river in Colchis.] **1.** Any of numerous large, long-tailed, brilliantly colored, gallinaceous birds constituting *Phasianus* (family Phasianidae) and several allied genera, natives of Asia and the adjacent islands. One species (*P. colchicus*), the ***common pheasant***, whose range extended to southeast Europe, was long ago introduced into England and other parts of Europe, where it is common in a wild or half-wild state and very widely bred for a game bird. Its color is chiefly rich chestnut, or golden brown barred and laced with black. The head and neck are mostly iridescent greenish blue and the naked skin about the eye is red. The ***ring-necked pheasant*** (*P. c. torquatus*) of China, with a white neck ring, and *P. versicolor* of Japan, which is green below, have also been widely introduced into Europe and interbred with the common species. The common and the ring-necked species have also been naturalized in various other parts of the world, and many other species are often kept in confinement. Other important species are the *argus, blood, golden, kallege, Lady Amherst's, Mongolian*, and *silver pheasants*, and the *monals* and *tragopans*. See these terms.

2. Any of various birds having real or fancied resemblance to a pheasant; as: **a** The ruffed grouse. *Southern U. S.* **b** The leipoa. *Australia.* **c** A lyrebird. *Australia.* **d** The magpie. *Local, Eng.* **e** Any of various guans. *South America.* **f** A francolin; esp., *Francolinus capensis* and *Pternistes nudicollis. South Africa.*

3. A brown, reddish red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

pheasant-eyed, pheasant-plumed, pheasant-tailed.

pheasant cuckoo. A coucal.

pheasant duck. **a** The pintail *Dafila acuta tzitzihoa.* **b** *Local, U. S.* A merganser.

pheasant finch. A small African waxbill (*Estrilda*, **syn.** *Astrilda, astrilda*).

pheas'ant·ry (fĕz'ănt·rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A place for keeping and rearing pheasants.

pheas'ant's-eye' (fĕz'ănts·ī'), *n.* **a** A Eurasian herb (*Adonis annua*) having deep-red flowers with a darker center — called also *garden pink.* **b** The pheasant's-eye pink. **c** The poet's narcissus.

pheas'ant's-eye' pink. *Hort.* A ring-marked variety of the common garden pink (*Dianthus plumarius*).

pheasant shell. Any shell of the genus *Phasianella*, of tropical seas. The shell is smooth, with a moderately high spire, and usually colored like the plumage of a pheasant.

pheas'ant–tailed' jaç'a·na. *Zool.* A jaçana (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*) of India and the East Indies, having no frontal plate and the four middle tail feathers much elongated.

pheasant–tailed warbler. An emu wren.

pheasant–tailed widgeon. The pintail duck *Dafila acuta. Local, Eng.*

pheasant wren. The emu wren.

Phe'be (fē'bē), *n.* **1.** Var. of PHOEBE.

2. In Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, a shepherdess who scorns her faithful lover, Silvius, and falls in love with the disguised Rosalind, by whose strategy she finally weds Silvius.

phe'be (fē'bē). Var. of PHOEBE.

‖**Phè'dre** (fȧ'dr'), *n.* [F.] The title and heroine of a tragedy (1667) by Racine. See PHAEDRA.

Phe·gop'ter·is (fē·gŏp'tĕr·ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phēgos* oak (taken as equiv. to L. *fagus* beech) + *pteris* fern.] Syn. of DRYOPTERIS.

Phei·do'le (fī·dō'lē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pheidos* thrifty.] *Zool.* A large and widely distributed genus of seed-storing ants, having highly polymorphic workers.

-phe'in, -phae'in (-fē'ĭn). A combining form from Greek *phaios*, dun-colored, used to denote *a colored pigment found in a body fluid*, as in chlo*phein*, uro*phein*.

phel·lan'drene (fĕl·lăn'drēn), *n.* *Chem.* Either of two isomeric liquid terpenes, $C_{10}H_{16}$, occurring in various essential oils and distinguished as α- and β-phellandrene. β-phellandrene is also called *pseudophellandrene*. Each form exists in dextro and levo varieties. *d*-α-phellandrene is found in the bitter variety of fennel oil and in elemi oil; *l*-α- in eucalyptus oil; *d*-β- in oil of water fennel (*Oenanthe phellandrium*), etc.

phel'lem (fĕl'ĕm), *n.* [Gr. *phellos* cork.] *Bot.* Cork.

phel'lo- (fĕl'ō-), **phell-.** A combining form, Greek *phello-, phell-*, from *phellos*, cork, meaning *cork bark*, as in *phello*plastics.

Phel'lo·den'dron (-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *phello-* + *-dendron*.] *Bot.* A small genus of aromatic, deciduous trees of the rue family (Rutaceae) found in eastern Asia. They have handsome compound leaves turning yellow in autumn, dioecious yellowish-green flowers, and black persistent drupes. *P. amurense* is the Amur cork tree.

phel'lo·derm (fĕl'ō·dûrm), *n.* [*phello-* + *-derm.*] *Bot.* A secondary cortical tissue developed from the phellogen on the inner side of the cork. It consists usually of ordinary green parenchyma. — **phel'lo·der'mal** (-dûr'măl), *adj.*

phel'lo·gen (-jĕn), *n.* [*phello-* + *-gen.*] *Bot.* In dicotyledonous stems, a secondary meristem giving rise externally to the characteristic cork tissue and phelloderm; — called also *cork cambium*. The phellogen and the tissues it develops are collectively the ***periderm***. — **phel'lo·ge·net'ic** (-jē·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* — **phel'lo·gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *adj.*

phel·lon'ic acid (fĕ·lŏn'ĭk). [Gr. *phellos* cork.] *Chem.* A crystalline, saturated, cyclic acid, $C_{22}H_{42}O_3$, obtained from cork.

phel'lo·plas'tic (fĕl'ō·păls'tĭk), *n.* [*phello-* + *plastic*, n.] A figure or model in cork.

phel'lo·plas'tics (-tĭks), *n.* The art of modeling in cork.

phe·lo'ni·on, phae·lo'ni·on (fē·lō'nĭ·ŏn), *n.* [LGr. *phelonion*, prob. fr. L. *paenula* mantle.] *Eastern Ch.* A vestment similar to a Gothic chasuble but differently adorned, full in length, and cut away in front instead of being slit at the sides. The Armenian phelonion more nearly resembles a cope.

-phe'mi·a (-fē'mĭ·ȧ). [NL.] A combining form, Greek *-phēmia*, from *phēmē*, speech, used to denote *speech of a* (specified) *disordered type*, as in brady*phemia*, tachy*phemia*. Cf. -PHASIA.

phe'mic (fē'mĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *phēmē* speech.] Pertaining to or like speech.

Phe·mon'o·ē (fē·mŏn'ō·ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Phēmonoē*.] *Gr. Myth.* The first Pythia and the mythical inventor of the hexameter verse.

-phen (-fĕn). A combining form for *phene*, as in:

azophen	**mercurophen**	**penthiophen**
cymaphen	**oxophen**	**thiophen**

phen-, phe'no- (fē'nō-; fĕn'ō-). *Chem.* A combining form from *phenyl*, denoting *relation to*, or *derivation from*, *benzene* (*phene*), as in *phen*oquinone, *phen*acetin, **phen·ar'sine**, etc.

phe'na·caine (fē'nȧ·kān; fĕn'ȧ·kān), *n.* [*phen*etidylacetphenetidine + *cocaine.*] *Pharm.* Holocaine hydrochloride, $C_{18}H_{24}N_2O_3.HCl$, used as a local anesthetic like cocaine but producing its effect more rapidly.

phe·nac'e·tin, phe·nac'e·tine (fē·năs'ē·tĭn), *n.* *Pharm.* A white, crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_{13}NO_2$, used in medicine principally as an antipyretic; para-acetophenetide.

phe·nac'e·tu'ric (-tū'rĭk), *adj.* [*phenyl* + *acetyl* + *hippuric.*] *Biochem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $C_6H_5O.NHCH_3CO_2H$, found in the urine of the horse and sometimes in that of man. It is a homologue of hippuric acid, being a phenyl-acetyl derivative of glycine.

phen'a·cite (fĕn'ȧ·sīt), *n.* [Gr. *phenax, -akos*, imposter, deceiver.] *Mineral.* A glassy mineral, colorless, wine-yellow, rose-red or brown, occurring in rhombohedral crystals and sometimes used as a gem. It is a beryllium silicate, Be_2SiO_4. H., 7.5–8. Sp. gr., 2.97–3.00. So called because apt to be mistaken for quartz.

phe·nac'o·dus (fē·năk'ō·dŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phenax, -akos*, deceiver + *-odus.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of condylarthrous generalized ungulates of the Eocene of Europe and America. They form the family **Phen'a·co·don'ti·dae** (fĕn'ȧ·kō·dŏn'tĭ·dē).

phen'a·cyl (fĕn'ȧ·sĭl), *n.* [*phenyl*, with acetyl inserted.] *Chem.* The univalent radical $C_6H_5COCH_2$, of which acetophenone is the hydride.

phen'a·kism (fĕn'ȧ·kĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *phenakismos* deception.] Deception; hence, economy (sense 6 **a**).

Phar'zites (fär'zĭts). *Bib.*

Pha·se'a (fȧ·sē'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Pha·se'ah (-ȧ). *Bib.*

phase'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

Pha'se·o·la'ce·ae (fā'zē·ō·lā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of FABACEAE.

pha'se·om'e·ter (fā'zē·ŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* *Elec.* = PHASEMETER.

Phas'er·on (făs'ĕr·ŏn). *D. Bib.*

phase'-ro·ta'tion re'lay. See RELAY, *n.*, 3.

pha'ses, *n.*, *pl.* of PHASIS.

phasiant. ✝ PHEASANT.

Phas'mi·dae (făz'mĭ·dē; făs'-), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of PHASMATIDAE. — **phas'mid** (-mĭd), *n.* — **phas'moid** (-moid), *adj.*

Phas'sa·ron (făs'ȧ·rŏn). *Bib.*

-phasy. = -PHASIA.

Phat'a·i'a (făt'ȧ·ī'ȧ), **Phath'a·hi'a** (făth'ȧ·hī'ȧ), **Pha·tu'el** (fȧ·tū'ĕl), **Pha·tu'res** (-rēz), **Pha'u** (fā'ū). *D. Bib.*

phearе. Var. of FERE, companion. *Arch.*

pheese. Var. of FEEZE.

Phe'gi·el (fē'jĭ·ĕl). *D. Bib.*

Phei'di·ac (fī'dĭ·ăk), **-di·an** (-ăn). Vars. of PHIDIAC, -DIAN.

Phe'le·i'a (fē'lē·ī'ȧ), **Phel'e·li'a** (fĕl'ē·lī'ȧ), **Phel'e·thi** (fĕl'ē·thī), **Phel'e·thites** (-thīts). *D. Bib.*

Phe'lon·ite (fē'lŏn·īt). *D. Bib.*

Phel·ti'a (fĕl·tī'ȧ) *D. Bib.*

Phel·ti'as (-ăs). *D. Bib.*

Phe'mie (fē'mĭ), *n.* Dim. of EUPHEMIA. [ROACETOPHENONE.]

phenacyl chloride. See CHLO-

phe·na'gle (fē·nā'g'l). Var. of FAINAIGUE.

---

phen'a·kis'to·scope (fĕn'ȧ·kĭs'tō·skōp), *n.* [Gr. *phenakistēs* a deceiver + *-scope.*] An instrument resembling the zoetrope in principle and use. One form consists of a disk with the figures arranged about the center and having near the edge radial slits through which the figures are viewed by means of a mirror.

Phenakistoscope. By holding this side toward the mirror and revolving the disk, the figure, as viewed through the slits, seems to move through the positions shown.

Phe·nal'gin (fē·năl'jĭn), *n.* [*phenyl* + *analgesic* + *-in.*] A trade-mark for a mixture of phenylacetamide, sodium bicarbonate, and ammonium carbonate, used as an analgesic and antipyretic; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], this mixture.

phe·nan'threne (fē·năn'thrēn), *n.* [*phenyl* + *anthracene.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{14}H_{10}$, isomeric with anthracene and occurring with it in coal tar. Its solutions show a blue fluorescence.

phe·nan'thri·dine (-thrĭ·dēn; -dĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-din.** [*phenanthrene* + *pyridine.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline base, $C_{13}H_9N$, isomeric with acridine and regarded as derived from phenanthrene by replacement of CH by N; 3,4-benzo-quinoline. By oxidation it yields **phe·nan'thri·done** (-dōn), $C_{13}H_7NO$.

phe·nan'thro- (fē·năn'thrō-), **phenanthr-**, **phe·nan'thra-** (-thrȧ-). *Chem.* A combining form for *phenanthrene.*

phe·nan'throl (fē·năn'thrōl; -thrŏl), *n.* [See -OL.] *Chem.* Any monohydroxy derivative, $C_{14}H_9OH$, of phenanthrene. The four known are crystalline solids.

phe·nan'thro·line (-thrō·lēn; -lĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*phenanthrene* + *quinoline.*] *Chem.* Any of three crystalline nitrogenous bases, $C_{12}H_8N_2$, related to phenanthrene and called *ortho-*, *meta-*, and *para-phenanthroline;* specif., the meta variety. In behavior they resemble quinoline. Para-phenanthroline is also called *pseudophenanthroline.*

phen'a·zine (fĕn'ȧ·zēn; -zĭn), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*phenyl* + *az-* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A yellowish crystalline base, $C_6H_4N_2C_6H_4$, the parent substance of many important dyes. It is a paradiazine, and may be regarded as anthracene in which two CH groups are replaced by nitrogen.

phen'a·zone (-zōn), *n.* *Chem.* A yellow crystalline base, $C_6H_4N_2C_6H_4$, isomeric with phenazine. It is an orthodiazine, bearing to phenanthrene the same relation that phenazine bears to anthracene.

phene (fēn), **phe'nene** (fē'nēn), *n.* [F. *phène,* fr. Gr. *phainein* to show, bring to light; because found in illuminating gas.] *Chem.* Benzene.

-phene (-fēn). = -PHEN (which see), as in **o'zo·phene, thi'o·phene.**

phen·eth'yl (fĕn·ĕth'ĭl), *n.* [*phen-* + *ethyl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical, $C_6H_5CH_2CH_2$-, of which ethyl-benzene is the hydride; *β*-phenyl-ethyl.

phe·net'i·dine (fē·nĕt'ĭ·dēn; -dĭn), *n.* Also **-din.** [*phenol* + *-et-* + *amido.*] *Chem.* Any of three liquid basic amino derivatives, $C_6H_4(NH_2)OC_2H_5$, of phenetole, distinguished as *ortho-*, *meta-*, and *para-.* They are used in the manufacture of dyes and medicines.

phen'e·tole (fĕn'ē·tōl; -tŏl), *n.* Also **-tol.** [*phenyl* + *-et-* + *-ole.*] *Chem.* A colorless aromatic liquid, $C_6H_5OC_2H_5$, the ethyl ether of phenol.

phen'gite (fĕn'jīt), *n.* [L. *phengites,* fr. Gr. *phengitēs.*] **1.** A kind of transparent or translucent stone, used by the ancients for windows. It was probably selenite or crystallized gypsum.

2. *Mineral.* A variety of muscovite.

— phen·git'i·cal (fĕn·jĭt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* *Hist.*

phe'nic (fē'nĭk; fĕn'lk), *adj.* Phenylic; carbolic. See PHENOL, 1.

phen'i·cate (fĕn'ĭ·kāt), *v. t.* To phenolize.

phe·ni'cious (fē·nĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [L. *phoeniceus,* fr. Gr. *phoinikeos,* fr. *phoinix* purple red.] Red with a slight mixture of gray.

phen'i·cop'ter, phoe'ni·cop'ter (fĕn'ĭ·kŏp'tĕr, fē'nĭ-), *n.* [F. *phénicoptère,* fr. L. *phoenicopterus,* fr. Gr. *phoinikopteros,* fr. *phoinix,* *phoinikos,* purple red + *pteron* wing, feather.] A flamingo.

phe'nin (fē'nĭn), *n.* Also **-nine** (-nĭn; -nēn). [Gr. *phoinix* purple. See PHOENICIAN.] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline glucoside, $C_{14}H_{18}O_9$, found in the bark of the purple wood (*Copaifera bracteata*).

phen'mi·az'ine (fĕn'mĭ·ăz'ēn; -ĭn), *n.* Also **-in.** [G. *phenmiazin,* in Widman's nomenclature.] *Chem.* Quinazoline.

pheno-. Var. of PHAENO- (which see), as in *phenomenon.*

phe'no- (fē'nō-; fĕn'ō-). A combining form, French *pheno-,* from Greek *phainein,* to show, as in *phenocryst.*

phe'no- (fē'nō-; fĕn'ō-). *Chem.* = PHEN- (which see), as in *phenobarbital.*

phe'no·bar'bi·tal (-bär'bĭ·tăl), *n.* [*pheno-* + *barbital.*] *Pharm.* A white crystalline powder (chemically phenyl-ethyl-barbituric acid, $C_{12}H_{12}N_2O_3$) used as a hypnotic and sedative, especially in epilepsy.

phenobarbital sodium. *Pharm.* The monosodium salt of phenyl-ethyl-barbituric acid, $NaC_{12}H_{11}N_2O_3$, used as a hypnotic and sedative.

phe'no·coll (fē'nō·kŏl; fĕn'ō-), *n.* [*phenol* + *glycocoll.*] *Pharm. & Chem.* A white crystalline base (chemically *α*-amino-*p*-acetophenetide, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2O_3$). The hydrochloride and salicylate are used as antipyretics and analgesics.

phe'no·cryst (fē'nō·krĭst; fĕn'ō-), *n.* [F. *phénocryste,* fr. Gr. *phainein* to show + *krystallos* crystal.] *Petrog.* One of the prominent embedded crystals of a porphyry.

phe'no·crys'tal·line (-krĭs'tăl·ĭn; -ĭn), *n.* Phanerocrystalline.

phe·no·ge·net'ic (fē'nō·jē·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *phaineisthai* to appear + *genetic.*] *Biol.* Of or pertaining to the origin and descent of races. — **phe'no·gen'e·sis** (-jĕn'ē·sĭs), *n.*

phe'nol (fē'nōl; -nŏl; fĕ·nōl'), *n.* [*phen-* + *-ol.*] *Chem.* **1.** A colorless or pinkish crystalline compound, C_6H_5OH, produced by the destructive distillation of many organic substances, as wood, coal, etc., and obtained from the middle oil from coal tar; hydroxy-benzene. Phenol also occurs in castoreum and in the urine of Herbivora, and is obtained artificially in various ways. Addition of a little water to solid phenol causes it to liquefy to an oil, which with more water dissolves, forming a dilute solution. Phenol has a peculiar odor, somewhat like creosote, a complex mixture of phenol derivatives. It is called also ***phenyl alcohol,*** but has acid properties, and hence is popularly called ***carbolic acid,*** and was formerly called ***phenic acid.*** It is a powerful caustic poison, and in dilute solution is much used as an antiseptic. It is also used in preparing other chemicals, as salicylic acid and picric acid, in manufacturing synthetic resins, as bakelite, etc.

2. By extension, any of the series of aromatic hydroxyl derivatives of which phenol proper is the type.

-phe'nol (-fē'nōl; -nŏl). A combining form of *phenol,* used in names of compounds, as in *azophenol,* chlorophenol.

phenol alcohol. *Chem.* Any compound that is both a phenol and an alcohol, as saligenin.

phenol aldehyde. *Chem.* Any compound that is both a phenol and an aldehyde, as salicylaldehyde.

phe'no·late (fē'nō·lāt), *n.* [*phenol* + *-ate.*] *Chem.* **a** A salt of phenol, in its capacity as a weak acid. **b** By extension, a salt of any phenol.

phe'no·late, *v. t.* To phenolize.

phe·no'lic (fē·nō'lĭk; -nŏl'lk), *adj.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to phenol or a phenol.

phenolic insulating material. *Elec.* An electrical insulating material consisting wholly or in part of a synthetic phenolic varnish which is generally the result of the chemical reaction of a hydroxyl aromatic compound such as phenol or its homologues and hexamethylenetetramine or an equivalent active methylene body.

phe'no·lize (fē'nō·līz), *v. t.* *Chem. & Pharm.* To treat with phenol. — **phe'no·li·za'tion** (-lĭ·zā'shŭn; -lĭ·zā'-), *n.*

phe·nol'o·gy (fē·nŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [Contr. fr. PHENOMENOLOGY.] *Biol.* The science of the relations between climate and periodic biological phenomena, as the migrations and breeding of birds, the flowering and fruiting of plants, etc. — **phe'no·log'i·cal** (fē'nō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **phe'no·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **phe·nol'o·gist** (fē·nŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

phe'no·loid (fē'nō·loid), *adj.* *Chem.* Like phenol. — *n.* A phenoloid substance.

phe'nol·phthal'ein, phe'nol–phthal'ein (fē'nōl·thăl'ē·ĭn; -fthăl'ē·ĭn; fē'nōl-), *n.* *Chem.* A white or yellowish-white crystalline compound, $C_{20}H_{14}O_4$, formed by condensation of the anhydride of phthalic acid and phenol. It is much used as an indicator, since its solution is brilliant red in alkalies and is completely decolorized by even weak acids. It is also used as a laxative.

phenol red. *Chem.* Phenolsulphonephthalein.

phe'nol·sul'pho·nate (fē'nōl·sŭl'fō·nāt; fē'nōl-), *n.* [See -ATE, 3.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of phenolsulphonic acid.

phe'nol·sul'phone·phthal'ein (-sŭl'fōn·thăl'ĭn; -fthăl'ē·ĭn), *n.* Also **-sul'fone-, -sul'phon-** (-sŭl'fōn-), **-sul'fo-** (-sŭl'fō-). [*phenolphthalein* with *sulphone* inserted.] *Chem.* A red crystalline compound, $C_{19}H_{14}O_4S$, formed by condensation of the anhydride of *o*-sulphobenzoic acid and phenol; — called also *phenol red.* It is used as a test of the functional activity of the kidney, and as an indicator and dye in biological work.

phe'nol·sul·phon'ic (fē'nōl·sŭl·fŏn'ĭk; fē'nōl-), *adj.* Also **-sul·fon'ic.** [*phenol* + *sulphonic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any sulphonic acid derived from phenol; specif., any of the three isomeric crystalline monosulphonic acids, $HOC_6H_4SO_3H$. The ortho and para varieties are obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on phenol and are used as antiseptics.

phe'nol·tet'ra·chlo'ro·phthal'ein (-tĕt'rȧ·klō'rō·thăl'ē·ĭn; -fthăl'ē·ĭn), *n.* *Chem. & Pharm.* A dye formed by the condensation of phenol and tetrachlorophthalic acid, used in the determination of the functional activity of the liver.

phe·nom'e·nal (fē·nŏm'ē·năl; -n'l), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a phenomenon or phenomena. Specif.: **a** Known through the senses and immediate experience rather than through thought or intuition; sensible; objective; as, the *phenomenal* world. **b** Concerned with phenomena, or observed data, rather than with hypotheses, etc.; as, *phenomenal* science. **c** Extraordinary; unusual in its kind, order, etc.; as, a *phenomenal* success or growth. — **phe·nom'e·nal'i·ty** (-năl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **phe·nom'e·nal·ly,** *adv.*

phe·nom'e·nal, *n.* That which is known through observation; also, phenomena collectively.

phe·nom'e·nal·ism (-lĭz'm), *n.* *Philos.* **a** The theory that limits positive or scientific knowledge to phenomena only. **b** The theory that we know only phenomena and that there is no existence except the phenomenal. — **phe·nom'e·nal·ist,** *n.* — **phe·nom'e·nal·is'tic** (-lĭs'tĭk), *adj.* — **phe·nom'e·nal·is'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

phe·nom'e·nal·ize (fē·nŏm'ē·năl·īz; -n'l·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To treat or view as phenomenal; to interpret phenomenalistically. — **phe·nom'e·nal·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

phe·nom'e·nol'o·gy (fē·nŏm'ē·nŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*phenomenon* + *-logy;* cf. F. *phénoménologie.*] **1.** The branch of a science dealing with the description and classification of phenomena.

2. **a** With Kant, that division of metaphysics which treats of motion and rest as predicables of things. **b** With Hegel, the doctrine of the growth of science or knowledge; considered as the "*phenomenology* of the spirit," the progress of mind from the lowest to the highest stages.

3. Scientific description of actual phenomena, with avoidance of all interpretation, explanation, and evaluation. — **phe·nom'e·no·log'i·cal** (-nō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **phe·nom'e·no·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

phe·nom'e·non (fē·nŏm'ē·nŏn *or, esp. Brit.,* -nŭn), *n.;* *pl.* -ENA (-nȧ). [LL. *phaenomenon,* fr. Gr. *phainomenon,* neut. pres. part. of *phainesthai* to appear, pass. of *phainein* to show. See PHANTOM.] **1.** Any observable fact or event; as: **a** In the broadest sense, any fact or event whatever; any item of experience or reality. **b** In the original (Greek) usage, a fact or event in the changing and perceptible forms, as distinguished from the permanent essences of things. There was a double but related antithesis in the ancient conception, *phenomena* being the mutable, caused, or developing aspects of things as opposed to their fixed and substantial natures, and also their perceptible aspects or appearances as opposed to their true or ideal being. The ***phenomenal world*** was thus distinguished both from the ***ontal world*** of permanent being and the ***ideal world*** of permanent truth. **c** An object of sense perception as distinguished from an ultimate reality. This meaning is due to Kant's absolute separation of the thing-in-itself from the object of experience, or *phenomenon.* It is more thoroughgoing than the ancient distinction, since Kant asserts the utter unknowability of the thing-in-itself, while the ancients conceived essences to be knowable. **d** In positivistic and scientific usage, any fact or event of scientific interest susceptible of scientific description and explanation. Commonly, however, this use retains the implication of change or mode of being, that is, of an event rather than a thing, and particularly of an event which illustrates the operation of some general law. **e** In a secondary use in science (compare the popular use, def. 2), a rare fact or event, or one of especial or unique significance.

2. *pl.* PHENOMENONS (-nŏnz; -nănz). An exceptional, unusual, or abnormal thing or occurrence; as, to regard an event as a *phenomenon;* hence, an extraordinary or remarkable person; a prodigy.

-phe·none' (-fē·nōn'; -fē'nōn). *Chem.* A combining form used in naming certain phenyl ketones, as in *acetophenone.*

phe'no·qui·none' (fē'nō·kwĭ·nōn'; -kwĭn'ōn), *n.* [*phenol* + *quinone.*] *Chem.* A deep-red crystalline compound, $C_{12}H_{16}O_4$, formed by the union of phenol with quinone.

phe'no·sal (fē'nō·săl), *n.* Also **phe'no·sol** (-sōl; -sŏl). [*phenetidine* + *salicylic.*] *Pharm.* A colorless crystalline powder, a derivative of *p*-phenetidine and acetylsalicylic acid, used as an antipyretic, antineuralgic, and antirheumatic.

phe'no·sper'my (fē'nō·spûr'mĭ), *n.* [2d *pheno-* + *-spermy.*] The production, with or without pollination, of empty or abortive seeds. — **-sper'mic** (-spûr'mĭk), *adj.*

phe'no·thi'a·zine (fē'nō·thī'ȧ·zēn; -zĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*pheno-* + *thiazine.*] *Chem.* A yellowish crystalline compound, $C_6H_4S(NH)C_6H_4$, formed by heating diphenylamine with sulphur; — called also *thiodiphenylamine.* Many dyes are derived from it.

phe'no·type (fē'nō·tīp), *n.* [2d *pheno-* + *-type.*] *Biol.* **a** A type determined by the visible characters common to a group as distinguished from their hereditary characters. Cf. GENOTYPE, 2. **b** A group of organisms belonging to such a type. — **phe'no·typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *adj.* — **phe'no·typ'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **phe'no·typ'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

phe·nox'a·zine (fē·nŏk'sȧ·zēn; -zĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-zin.** *Chem.* A crystalline paroxazine, $C_6H_4O(NH)C_6H_4$, made by heating pyrocatechol with *o*-aminophenol. It is the parent of a series of important dyes.

phe·nox'y- (fē·nŏk'sĭ-). *Chem.* A combining form, *phen-* + *oxy-,* indicating the *presence of the group* C_6H_5O-. — **phe·nox'y** (-sĭ), *adj.*

phe·noz'y·gous, phae·noz'y·gous (fē·nŏz'ĭ·gŭs), *adj.* [2d *pheno-* + Gr. *zygon* yoke.] *Craniol.* Having the zygomatic arch visible from the norma verticalis.

phen'yl (fĕn'ĭl; fē'nĭl), *n.* [*phen-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent radical, C_6H_5, of which benzene is the hydride. It is the basis of many aromatic derivatives. See BIPHENYL.

phen'yl·ac'et·al'de·hyde (-ăs'ĕt·ăl'dē·hīd), *n.* [*phenylacetic* + *aldehyde.*] *Chem.* A colorless liquid, $C_6H_5CH_2CHO$, of hyacinth odor, used in perfumes; — called also *α-tolualdehyde.*

phen'yl·ac'et·am'ide (-ăs'ĕt·ăm'ĭd; -īd; 157), *n.* *Chem.* **a** Acetanilide. **b** The amide of phenylacetic acid.

phen'yl·a·ce'tic (-ȧ·sē'tĭk; -ȧ·sĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [*phenyl* + *acetic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_6H_5CH_2CO_2H$, obtained by hydrolyzing benzyl cyanide and in other ways; — called also *α-toluic acid.*

phen'yl·al'a·nine (-ăl'ȧ·nēn; -nĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Biochem.* Any phenyl derivative, $C_6H_{11}NO_2$, of alanine; specif., *β-phenylalanine,* a colorless crystalline amino acid obtained from protein by hydrolysis.

phenyl alcohol. See PHENOL, **1.**

phen'yl·am'ide (fĕn'ĭl·ăm'ĭd; -īd; fē'nĭl-), *n.* Also **-am'id.** [*phenyl* + *amide.*] *Chem.* = ANILIDE.

phen'yl·a·mine' (-ȧ·mēn'; -ăm'ĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-in.** [*phenyl* + *amine.*] *Chem.* Any amine in which phenyl replaces ammoniacal hydrogen; specif., aniline.

phen'yl·ate (fĕn'ĭ·lāt; fē'nĭ-), *n.* = PHENOLATE **a.**

phen'yl·ate (-lāt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-lā'tĕd; -īd; 119); -AT'ING (-lā'tĭng). *Chem.* To introduce the phenyl group into. — **phe'nyl·a'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

phen'yl·bo'ric ac'id (fĕn'ĭl·bō'rĭk; fē'nĭl-; 181). [*phenyl* + *boric.*] *Chem.* A crystalline, powerfully antiseptic acid, $C_6H_5B(OH)_2$.

phen'yl·car·bam'ic (-kär·băm'ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Carbanilic.

phen'yl·car'bi·mide (-kär'bĭ·mīd; -mĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** [See CARBIMIDE.] *Chem.* Phenyl isocyanate.

phenyl cyanide. *Chem.* Benzonitrile.

phen'yl·ene (fĕn'ĭ·lēn; fē'nĭ-), *n.* *Chem.* A bivalent radical, C_6H_4, of which benzene is the hydride. It exists in three varieties, ortho-, meta-, and para-.

phen'yl·ene·di'a·mine (-dī'ȧ·mēn; -mĭn). Also **-in.** *Chem.* Any of three isomeric crystalline compounds, $C_6H_4(NH_2)_2$, diamino derivatives of benzene. Meta- and para-phenylenediamine are used in dye manufacture. The para compound is also used as a developing dye (*paramine*) to produce by oxidation a brown (*paramine brown*) or black on cotton, pelts, fur, hair, etc.

phenyl ether. *Chem.* **a** A low-melting crystalline compound $(C_6H_5)_2O$, of geranium odor, used in the perfumery industry. **b** Any ether derived from an alcohol or phenol by replacement of hydroxyl hydrogen by phenyl. **c** A phenyl ester.

phen'yl·eth'yl·ene (fĕn'ĭl·ĕth'ĭ·lēn; fē'nĭl-), *n.* Also **phenyl ethylene.** *Chem.* Styrene.

phen'yl·gly'cine (-glĭ'sēn; -sĭn), *n.* Also **-cin.** *Chem.* Any phenyl derivative of glycine; specif., the one in which a phenyl group is attached to nitrogen. It is a white crystalline acid, $C_6H_5NHCH_2CO_2H$, made artificially and used in the manufacture of indigo dyes.

phen'yl·gly·col'ic (-glĭ·kŏl'ĭk; -kō'lĭk), *adj.* [*phenyl* + *glycolic.*] *Chem.* Mandelic.

phen'yl·gly'ox·yl'ic (-glĭ'ŏks·ĭl'ĭk; fĕn'ĭl-), *adj.* [*phenyl* + *glyoxylic.*] *Chem.* Denoting a crystalline ketonic acid, $C_6H_5COCO_2H$, obtained esp. by oxidizing acetophenone.

phenyl hydrate. *Chem.* Phenol. *Obs.*

phen'yl·hy'dra·zine (-hī'drȧ·zēn; -zĭn), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*phenyl* + *hydrazine.*] *Chem.* A nitrogenous base, $C_6H_5NHNH_2$, produced artificially as a colorless oil which reacts with aldehydes, ketones, acids, etc. See HYDRAZONE, OSAZONE.

phen'yl·hy'dra·zone (-hī'drȧ·zōn), *n.* *Chem.* A hydrazone derived from phenylhydrazine.

phe·nyl'ic (fē·nĭl'ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, or derived from, phenyl.

phenylic acid *or* **alcohol.** Phenol.

phenyl iodide. = IODOBENZINE **a.**

phenyl isocyanate. *Chem.* A colorless liquid, C_6H_5NCO, of acrid odor, formed by the action of phosgene on aniline hydrochloride, and in other ways; — called also *carbanil, phenylcarbimide.*

phenyl mercaptan. *Chem.* = THIOPHENOL **a.**

phen'yl·meth'ane (fĕn'ĭl·mĕth'ān; fē'nĭl-), *n.* Toluene.

phenyl methyl ketone. *Chem.* Acetophenone.

phenyl salicylate. Salol.

phenanthr-, phe·nan'thra-. *Chem.* = PHENANTHRO-.

phe'nate (fē'nāt; fĕn'āt), *n.* = PHENOLATE. [See EGOL.]

phen'e·gol (fĕn'ĭ·gōl, -gŏl), *n.*

Phe·ni'cian (fē·nĭsh'ăn). Var. of PHOENICIAN.

phe'nix. Var. of PHOENIX.

phen'o·cain. Var. of PHENACAINE.

phe'no·gam, Phe'no·gam'i·a, phe'no·ga'mi·an, phe'no·gam'ic, phe·nog'a·mous. Vars. of PHAENOGAM, etc.

phe·nom'e·na, *n.,* *pl.* of PHENOMENON; — sometimes erron. used as *sing.* [NOMENON, 1 b.]

phenomenal world. See PHE-NOMENAL, 1.

phen'o·men'ic (fĕn'ō·mĕn'ĭk), *adj.* Also **phen'o·men'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). = PHENOMENAL.

phe·nom'e·nism (fē·nŏm'ē·nĭz'm), *n.* = PHENOMENALISM. — **phe·nom'e·nist** (-nĭst), *n.* — **phe·nom'e·nis'tic** (-nĭs'tĭk), *adj.* **phe·nom'e·nize** (-nŏm'ē·nīz), *v. t.* = PHENOMENALIZE.

phe'no·saf'ra·nine (fē'nō·săf'rȧ·nēn; -nĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-nin.** [*phenyl* + *safranine.*] See SAFRANINE, **1.**

phe·nox'ide (fē·nŏk'sīd; fē-; -sĭd), *n.* Also **phe·nox'id.** = PHENOLATE.

Phe'ny (fē'nĭ), *n.* Dim. of JOSEPHA, JOSEPHINE.

phe'o- (fē'ō-). Var. of PHAEO-, as in **phe'o-phyll, phe'o-phyl, phe'o-phy'tin.**

phe'on (fē'ŏn), *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Her.* A bearing representing the head of a dart or javelin, with long barbs sometimes engrailed on the inner edge.

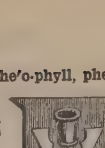

Pheon.

-pher (-fĕr). A combining form from Greek *pherein*, to carry, as in chrono-*pher*, telpher.

Pher'e-crat'ic (fĕr'ĕ-krăt'ĭk), *n.* [After *Pherecrates*, a Greek comic poet who is said to have invented it.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A logaoedic tripody acatalectic, of a dactyl and two trochees; — called *second Pherecratic* when the second foot, and *first Pherecratic* when the first foot, is a dactyl.

Pher'e-phat'ta (fĕr'ĕ-făt'ä), **Pher'o-phat'ta** (fĕr'ō-), **Pher'se-phat'ta** (fûr'sē-), *n.* [Gr. *Pherrephatta, Persephatta.*] Persephone.

pher'e-trer (fĕr'ĕ-trĕr), *n.* [ML. *feretrarius*, fr. L. *feretrum.* See FERETORY.] A custodian of shrines for sacred relics.

phew (fū), *interj.* An exclamation expressing disgust, weariness, impatience, or the like. — *v. i.* To exclaim "phew!" — *n.* An utterance of "phew!"

phi (fī; fē), *n.* [Gr.] **1.** The twenty-first letter (Φ, φ) of the Greek alphabet, transliterated in English by *ph* (*f*), but pronounced in classic Greek as aspirated *p*, about like *p* in *uphill*. *Phi* is variously used for classifying, as, *Astron.*, to designate some star of a constellation, usually the twenty-first in brightness; as, *Phi* (φ) Ophiuchi.
2. **a** An instance of this letter, written, printed, etc. **b** As a numeral, 500. Cf. GREEK NUMERAL.

phi'al (fī'ăl), *n.* [ME. *fiole*, fr. OF. *phiole, fiole*, fr. Pr. *fiola*, fr. L. *fiola*, fr. L. *phiala* a broad, flat, shallow cup or bowl, fr. Gr. *phialē.* Cf. VIAL.] A vessel or bottle, esp. a small glass bottle for medicines; a vial.

phi'al (fī'ăl), *v. t.*; PHI'ALED (-ăld) or PHI'ALLED; PHI'AL-ING or PHI'AL-LING. To put or keep in or as in a phial.

phi'a-le (fī'ä-lē), *n.*; *pl.* -LAE (-lē). [NL., fr. Gr. *phialē* phial.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A Greek vessel like the Roman patera. It was a shallow bowl or saucer with a boss in the center which made possible a hollow in the bottom.
2. *Eccl.* A fountain or laver, as at a church entrance.

phi'al-ine (fī'ăl-ĭn; -īn), *adj.* Like a phial, or that of a phial.

Phi' Be'ta Kap'pa (fī' bā'tä kăp'ä; fī' bē'tä kăp'ä; fē' bā'tä kăp'pä; *the order of pronunciation is according to present good use*). The oldest Greek-letter society of the American colleges, founded at William and Mary College, Virginia, in 1776, and having many chapters. Membership is conferred on students of high standing in the upper classes. It is not now a secret society, although originally so. Its badge is a gold watch key (Phi Beta Kappa key). It derives its name from the initials (ΦΒΚ) of three Greek words *philosophia biou kybernētēs* (philosophy the guide of life).

Phid'i-ac (fĭd'ĭ-ăk; fī'dĭ-), *adj.* Also **Phi-di'a-can** (fĭ-dĭ'ä-kăn). [L. *Phidiacus*, fr. Gr. *Pheidiakos.*] Phidian.

Phid'i-an (fĭd'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, Phidias (5th century B.C.), a great sculptor and director of art work in Athens, or his school. See PARTHENON.

Phi-ga'li-an (fĭ-gā'lĭ-ăn), *adj.* Of or pert. to Phigalia, a city in the Peloponnesus; as, the *Phigalian* sculptures, of the 5th century B.C., originally decorating a temple of Apollo, but now in the British Museum, representing, under the influence of the Attic school, a battle between Greeks and Amazons and one between the Lapithae and centaurs.

-phil (-fĭl). Var. of -PHILE.

phil-. = PHILO- (which see), as in:

phil-African	**phil-Arabic**	**philaristocracy**
phil-Arabian	**philarchaist**	**philathletic**

-phila [NL.] *Bot. & Zool.* A combining form from Greek *-philos*, meaning *-loving, fond of*, as in Ammo*phila*, Anth*ophila.*

phil'a-beg (fĭl'ä-bĕg), *n.* A kilt. Cf. FILIBEG. *Chiefly Scot.*

Phil'a-del'phi-a Con-fes'sion (fĭl'ä-dĕl'fĭ-ä; 159). *Eccl. Hist.* A declaration of faith (before 1742) extensively referred to by Baptists in the Southern States.

Philadelphia fleabane. Skevish.

Philadelphia ice cream. An ice cream made from flavored cream without eggs.

Philadelphia lawyer. A very shrewd lawyer; esp., one versed in the intricacies of legal phraseology; — now disparaging but orig. from the high colonial reputation of the Philadelphia bar.

Phil'a-del'phi-an (fĭl'ä-dĕl'fĭ-ăn; 159), *adj.* [Gr. *philadelphia* brotherly love, fr. *philadelphos* brotherly, fr. *philos* beloved, loving, friendly + *adelphos* brother.] **1.** [*not cap.*] Brother-loving; loving men as brothers.
2. Of or pert. to Ptolemy Philadelphus or one of the cities named Philadelphia, esp. that in Pennsylvania.
3. *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to the Philadelphians.

Phil'a-del'phi-an, *n.* **1.** [*not cap.*] A philadelphian person. *Rare.*
2. A native or an inhabitant of Philadelphia.
3. *Eccl. Hist.* A member of the **Philadelphian Society** founded by the mystic Mrs. Jane Lead (1623–1704) in London in 1670 as a living continuation of the revelation of Jakob Böhme (see BOEHMENISM). The sect did not survive the death of its founder.

Philadelphia pepper pot. = PEPPER POT, 2 b.

Philadelphia rod. [From *Philadelphia*, Pa.] See LEVELING ROD.

Philadelphia vireo. A vireo (*Vireo philadelphicus*) of eastern North America, with a grayish-green back and yellowish under parts.

phil'a-del'phite (fĭl'ä-dĕl'fīt), *n.* [From *Philadelphia*, Pa.] *Mineral.* A kind of vermiculite.

Phil'a-del'phus (-fŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *philadelphon* a sweet-flowering shrub, perh. the jasmine.] *Bot.* A large genus of ornamental shrubs, family Hydrangeaceae, of wide distribution in temperate regions, distinguished by the numerous stamens and the inferior ovary. Many of the species are cultivated under the names *mock orange* and *syringa.* See SYRINGA.

phil'a-del'phy (fĭl'ä-dĕl'fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *philadelphia* brotherly love.] Love of men as brothers. *Barrow.*

-philae. [NL.] *Bot.* A combining form from Greek *-philos*, from *philos*, meaning *-loving*, used to denote *plants having an affinity for.*

phil'a-le'thist (fĭl'ä-lē'thĭst), *n.* [*phil-* + Gr. *alētheia* truth.] A lover of truth.

phi-lan'der (fĭ-lăn'dĕr), *n.* [See FILANDER kangaroo.] *Zool.* **a** Any of several medium-sized woolly opossums of South and Central America. **b** [*cap.*] *Zool.* The genus containing the above animals.

Phi-lan'der (fĭ-lăn'dĕr), *n.* [Gr. *Philandros*, fr. *philandros* loving men, fr. *philos* loving + *anēr, andros*, man.] **1.** Literally, a lover of men; — masc. proper name.
2. **a** [*not always cap.*] A lover; one disposed to love-making. **b** [*not cap.*] A flirtation.

phi-lan'der (fĭ-lăn'dĕr), *v. i.*; -DERED (-dĕrd); -DER-ING. [From PHILANDER, *n.*] To make love, esp. triflingly; to flirt with a woman. — *v. t.* To make love to. *Obs.*

phi-lan'der-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who philanders; a male flirt.

Phi-lan'thi-dae (fĭ-lăn'thĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *phil-* + *anth-* + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of digger wasps, usually of black color with conspicuous yellow markings. The typical genus is **Phi-lan'thus** (-thŭs). — **phi-lan'thid** (-thĭd), *n. & adj.*

phi-lan'thro-pal (fĭ-lăn'thrō-păl), *adj.* [Gr. *philanthrōpos.*] Friendly to man. *Obs.*

phil'an-thrope (fĭl'ăn-thrōp), *n.* [Cf. F. *philanthrope.*] A philanthropist.

phil'an-thro'pi-an (fĭl'ăn-thrō'pĭ-ăn), *adj.* Philanthropic.

phil'an-throp'ic (fĭl'ăn-thrŏp'ĭk), *adj.* Also **phil'an-throp'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). [Cf. F. *philanthropique.*] Characterized by philanthropy; loving or helping mankind; benevolent; humane; as, a *philanthropic* enterprise. — **phil'an-throp'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Phi-lan'thro-pi'num (fĭ-lăn'thrō-pī'nŭm), *n.* [G.] An institution established by Basedow, of Dessau, Germany, in 1774 for the education of children by a "natural system" of instruction in the doctrine of human sympathy, natural theology, and cosmopolitanism. The attempt was discontinued in 1793. Also [*not cap.*], any institution resembling this. — **phil'an-throp'i-nism** (fĭl'ăn-thrŏp'ĭ-nĭz'm), *n.* — **phil'an-throp'i-nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

phi-lan'thro-pism (fĭ-lăn'thrō-pĭz'm), *n.* Philanthropy.

phi-lan'thro-pist (-pĭst), *n.* [*philanthropy* + *-ist.*] One who practices philanthropy. Specif.: **a** A lover of mankind; a benevolent friend of men; one devoted to human welfare. **b** A generous giver to education, charity, social work, etc.; a liberal benefactor. — **phi-lan'thro-pist,** *adj.* — **phi-lan'thro-pis'tic** (-pĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

Syn. — Altruist, humanitarian. **Ant.** — Misanthrope.

phi-lan'thro-pize (-pīz), *v. t.*; -PIZED (-pīzd); -PIZ'ING (-pīz'-ĭng). To practice philanthropy on; to treat philanthropically, also, to render philanthropic. — *v. i.* To act as a philanthropist.

phi-lan'thro-py (fĭ-lăn'thrŏ-pĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-pĭz). [LL. *philanthropia*, fr. Gr. *philanthrōpia*, fr. *philanthrōpos* loving mankind, fr. *philos* loving + *anthrōpos* man; cf. F. *philanthropie.*] **1.** Love for mankind; devotion to human welfare; good will to all men; — opposed to *misanthropy.*
2. God's love for man. *Now Rare.*
3. A philanthropic act, institution, gifts, or the like; — often used in the *pl.*

Syn. — PHILANTHROPY, CHARITY, ALMSGIVING. PHILANTHROPY (see etym.), the broader term, is the spirit of active good will towards one's fellow men, esp. as shown in efforts to promote their welfare; CHARITY (cf. MERCY) is benevolence, esp. as manifested in provision, whether public or private, for the relief of the poor; as, "In benevolence, they excel in *charity*, which alleviates individual suffering, rather than in *philanthropy*, which deals with large masses and is more frequently employed in preventing than in allaying calamity" (*Lecky*).

Ant. — Misanthropy.

phil'an-tom'ba (fĭl'ăn-tŏm'bä), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A West African duiker (*Cephalophus maxwelli*).

Phi-la'ri-o (phĭ-lä'rĭ-ō), *n.* A friend to Posthumus in Shakespeare's *Cymbeline.*

Phi-las'ter (fĭ-lăs'tĕr), *n.* A play, published 1620, by Beaumont and Fletcher.

phi-lat'e-list (fĭ-lăt'ĕ-lĭst), *n.* One versed in philately; one who collects and makes a study of postage stamps. — **phi-lat'e-list,** *adj.* — **phi-lat'e-lis'tic** (-lĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

phi-lat'e-ly (-lĭ), *n.* [F. *philatélie*, fr. Gr. *philos* loving + *ateleia* exemption from tax (*telos*); cf. E. *frank* to send free.] The collection and study of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, or the like, of various issues; stamp collecting. — **phil'a-tel'ic** (fĭl'ä-tĕl'ĭk), **phil'a-tel'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* — **phil'a-tel'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Phi-la'the-a (fĭ-lä'thē-ä), *n.* [Gr. *philos* loving + *alētheia* truth.] An international, interdenominational organization of Bible classes of young women. Cf. BARACA.

-phile (-fĭl; -fīl), **-phil** (-fĭl). A combining form, Greek *-philos*, from *philos*, meaning *-loving*, and *-philēs*, meaning *one who loves*, used in adjectives and nouns to denote (*one*) *having a fondness* or *affinity for*, as in basoph*ile*, bibliop*hile*, gastrop*hile*, eosinop*hile*, eosinop*hil.* Used often with names of peoples, etc., as in Slavop*hil*, Hispanop*hil*, negrop*hile*, Ententop*hil.*
☞ In scientific terms the form *-phil* is widely used.

phi-le'ma-tol'o-gy (fĭ-lē'mä-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *philēma, -atos*, a kiss.] The "science" of kissing.

Phi-le'mon (fĭ-lē'mŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Philēmōn.*] **1.** Literally, loving; — masc. proper name.
2. The Epistle to Philemon, a friend and probable convert of Paul, living in Colossae. See NEW TESTAMENT **b.**
3. See BAUCIS AND PHILEMON.

phi-le'nor but'ter-fly' (fĭ-lē'nŏr). [NL., fr. Gr. *philēnōr* fond of a husband, conjugal.] The pipe-vine swallowtail.

Phil'e-pit'ta (fĭl'ē-pĭt'ä), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of peculiar Madagascan birds related to the ant thrushes and constituting a family, **Phil'e-pit'ti-dae** (-ĭ-dē).

Phi-le'si-a (fĭ-lē'shĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *philēsis* a loving, fr. *philein* to love; — in allusion to the appearance of the flowers.] *Bot.* A genus of Chilean shrubs of the lily family (Liliaceae) having as its only known species the pepino.

Phil'e-tae'rus (fĭl'ē-tē'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *philo-* + Gr. *hetairos* companion.] *Zool.* A genus of South African weaverbirds breeding in large community nests.

phil'har-mon'ic (fĭl'ĕr-mŏn'ĭk; -(h)är-mŏn'-), *adj.* [F. *philharmonique*, fr. Gr. *philos* loving + *harmonia* harmony.] Loving harmony or music; — often used [*cap.*] in names of musical societies; as, the *Philharmonic* Society.

phil'har-mon'ic, *n.* One who loves harmony or music; also [*cap.*], short for *Philharmonic Society, concert*, etc.

Phil'a-del'phi-a (fĭl'ä-dĕl'fĭ-ä; *classical* -dĕl-lĭ'ä). *Bib.*
Phil'a-del'phi-an ism (f Yl' ä - dĕl'fĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
phil'a-mot, *n.* = FEUILLE-MORTE.
Phil-lar'ches (fĭ-lär'kēz). *Bib.*
phil-ar'gy-ry, *n.* [Gr. *philargyria*, fr. *philargyros* covetous, fr. *philos* loving + *argyros* silver.] Avarice. — **phil-ar'gy-rist,** *n.* — **phil-ar'gy-rous,** *adj.* *All Obs.*
phi-lat'e-lism (fĭ-lăt'ĕ-lĭz'm), *n.* = PHILATELY.
phil'a-to'ry. ✝ PHYLACTERY.
phil-au'ty, *n.* Also **phil-au'ti-a.** [Gr. *philautia*, fr. *philautos* loving oneself, fr. *philos* loving + *autos* self.] Self-love; selfishness. *Obs.*
philbert. ✝ FILBERT.
Phi-le'tus (fĭ-lē'tŭs). *Bib.*

philharmonic pitch. *Music.* See PITCH, *n.*, 19.
phili'-beg. Var. of PHILABEG.
Phi-lip'pi (fĭ-lĭp'ī), *n.* See BATTLE, *Table.* [PUB.]
phi-lip'pi (-pĭ), *n.*, *pl.* of PHILIP-
phil'ip-pi'na (fĭl'ĭ-pē'nä), **phil'ip-pine'** (-pēn'* Vars. of PHILOPENA.
Phil'ip-pi'no (fĭl'ĭ-pē'nō), *n.* Eron. for FILIPINO; — by contamination with *Philippine.*
Phi-lip'pi-sate, *v. i.* = PHILIPIZE, 1. *Rare.*
Phil'is-te'an (fĭl'ĭs-tē'ăn), *adj.* [LL. *Philisteus.*] Philistine. *Obs.* [*Bib.*]
Phi-lis'thi-im (fĭ-lĭs'thĭ-ĭm). *D. Bib.*
Phi-lis'tim (-tĭm), *n. pl.* *Bib.* Philistines. *Gen.* x. 14.

Phe're-cra-te'an (fĕr'ĕ-krä-tē'ăn), **Phe're-cra'tian** (fĕr'ĕ-krā'-shăn), *n.* = PHERECRATIC.
Phe're-site (fĕr'ĕ-sīt), **Phere'-zite** (-zīt). Var. of PERIZZITE.
Pher'kad (fĕr'kăd), *n.* [Ar. *farqad* calf.] See STAR, *Table.*
Pher-seph'o-ne'ia (fĕr-sĕf'ō-nē'-yä), *n.* = PERSEPHONE. [*Bib.*]
Phes'do-mim (fĕs'dō-mĭm). *D.*

Phe'te-i'a (fē'tē-ī'ä). *D. Bib.*
Phe-tru'sim (fē-trōō'sĭm). *D. Bib.*
pheuterer. ✝ PEWTERER.
phi'al-ful, *n.* See -FUL.
phi'al-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
Phi'chol (fĭ'kŏl). *Bib.*
Phi'ha-hi'roth (fĭ'hä-hĭ'rŏth). *D. Bib.*
Phil (fĭl), *n.* Dim. of PHILIP.

people who in the 12th century B.C. came from Crete or the southern shore of Asia Minor and occupied the coastal land of Palestine, which was so called after them. After harassing the Israelites for centuries they were finally assimilated by the native Semites. Cf. CAPHTORIM.
2. A debauchee; a drunkard. *Obs.*
3. A person regarded as one's natural enemy because he belongs to a despised class, as a bailiff, critic, etc. Specif.: **a** A Philister. **b** One regarded as antagonistic to those of artistic or poetic temperament; a prosaic person; — sometimes contrasted with *Bohemian*.
4. One temperamentally inaccessible to or afraid of new ideas, esp. to ideas whose acceptance would involve change; an active or passive opponent of progress or progressive ideas.
By a *Philistine*, I suppose we mean one who lives and moves and has his being in the realm of ordinary and conventional ideas. *A. Birrell.*
Syn. — See BARBARIAN, *n.*

Phi·lis'tine (fĭ·lĭs'tĭn; fīl'ĭs·tĭn, *Brit.* fĭl'ĭs·tīn, -tĭn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Philistines, or to the temper of a Philistine; specif., uncultured; unenlightened; prosaic. — **Phi·lis'tine·ly,** *adv.*

Phi·lis'tin·ism (fĭ·lĭs'tĭn·ĭz'm; fīl'ĭs·tĭn·īz'm), *n.* The state, character, aims, and habits of the modern Philistines. See PHILISTINE, *n.*, 3 & 4.

Phi·lis'tin·ize (-tīz), *v. t.* To render Philistine.

phil'li·loo' (fĭl'ĭ·lōō'), *n.* Clamor.

Phil'lips code (fĭl'ĭps). [After W. P. *Phillips*, inventor of the code.] A code of spelling for telegraphic messages, etc., which permits of great condensation. It is widely used for newspaper dispatches and the like.

phil'lips·ite (fĭl'ĭp·sīt), *n. Mineral.* **a** [After John W. *Phillips*, Eng. mineralogist.] A white or reddish mineral of the zeolite family, commonly occurring in complex twin crystals, often cruciform. It is a hydrous silicate of potassium, calcium, and aluminum. H., 4–4.5 Sp. gr., 2.2. **b** [After R. *Phillips*, who analyzed it.] Bornite. *Now Rare.*

Phil'lis (fĭl'ĭs). Var. of PHYLLIS.

Phil'lis, *v. t.* To write pastoral poems to. *Rare.*

Phil·lyr'e·a (fĭ·lĭr'ē·ȧ; fĭl'ĭ·rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *philyrea* a kind of shrub.] *Bot.* A small genus of evergreen shrubs (family Oleaceae) of the Mediterranean region, with small greenish-white flowers, and olivelike fruits.

phil'ly·rin (fĭl'ĭ·rĭn), *n. Chem.* A bitter white crystalline glucoside from *Phillyrea* shrubs.

phil'o- (fĭl'ō-), **phil-.** A combining form, Greek *philo-*, *phil-*, from *philos*, meaning: **1.** *Loving, fond of*, as in *philosophy*, *philotechnic*, *philharmonic*.
2. [after *philhellene*.] *Loving or favorably disposed toward a* (specified) *people* (cf. -PHILE), as in:

philo-Athenian	**philo-Jew**	**philo-Teuton**
philo-French	**philo-Laconian**	**philo-Teutonism**
philo-Gallic	**philo-Peloponnesian**	**philo-Turk**
philo-Gallicism	**philo-Pole**	**philo-Turkish**
philo-German	**philo-Polish**	**philo-Turkism**
philo-Germanism	**philo-Russian**	**philo-Yankee**
philo-Greek	**philo-Slav**	**philo-Yankeeist**
philo-Hindu	**philo-Slavism**	**philo-Zionist**

3. *Manifesting a proclivity* or *humane benevolence toward*, as in:

philobotanic	**philofelon**	**philopig**
philobotanist	**philogarlic**	**philoplutonic**
philobrutish	**philogastric**	**philopoet**
philocathartic	**philogenitive**	**philopogon**
philocatholic	**philogenitiveness**	**philoprogenitive**
philocynic	**philokleptic**	**philoprogenitiveness**
philocynical	**philomathematic**	**philopublican**
philocynicism	**philomathematical**	**philoradical**
philocyny	**philomelanist**	**philotadpole**
philodestructiveness	**philomusical**	**philothaumaturgic**
	philomystic	**philotheosophical**
philodramatic	**philonatural**	**philozoic**
philodramatist	**philoneism**	**philozoist**
philofelist	**philopagan**	**philozoonist**

phil'o·bib'li·an (fĭl'ō·bĭb'lĭ·ăn), *n.* A bibliophile. *Rare.*

phil'o·bib'li·cal (-lĭ·kăl), *adj. Rare.* **a** Devoted to Biblical study. **b** Also **phil'o·bib'lic** (-lĭk). Book-loving; literary.

phil'o·bib'list (-bĭb'lĭst; -bī'blĭst), *n.* A bibliophile. *Rare.*

phi·loc'a·ly (fĭ·lŏk'ȧ·lĭ), *n.* [Gr. *philokalos* loving the beautiful.] Love of the beautiful. — **phil'o·cal'ic** (fĭl'ō·kăl'ĭk), *adj.* — **phi·loc'a·list** (fĭ·lŏk'ȧ·lĭst), *n.*

phi·loc'o·mal (fĭ·lŏk'ō·măl), *adj.* [Gr. *philokomos*, fr. *philos* loving + *komē* hair.] Of or pertaining to care of the hair. *Rare.*

Phil'oc·te'tes (fĭl'ŏk·tē'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Philoktētēs*.] A warrior who for lighting the pyre of Hercules received as a heritage the hero's invincible bow and arrows. He joined the Greeks against Troy, but was bitten by a serpent, foully infected, and abandoned at Lemnos. As it was prophesied that Troy could only be conquered by the arrows of Hercules, Diomedes (or, in the tragedy of Sophocles, Odysseus and Neoptolemus) went to fetch him. After his wound had healed and he had slain Paris, Troy fell. His story was treated in tragedies by Aeschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles, of which only that by Sophocles is extant.

phi·loc'u·bist (fĭ·lŏk'ū·bĭst), *n.* [Gr. *philokybos*.] A lover of dice games. *Rare.*

phil'o·dem'ic (fĭl'ō·dĕm'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *philodēmos*.] Loving the people.

Phil'o·den'dron (fĭl'ō·dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *philodendros* loving trees, fr. *philos* loving + *dendron* tree.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of tropical American climbing aroids with coriaceous leaves, fleshy spathes of various colors, and a dense spadix. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

phil'o·des'pot (-dĕs'pŏt), *n.* [*philo-* + *despot*.] A favorer of despotism. *Coleridge.*

Phil'o·di'na (-dī'nȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of rotifers of the order Bdelloida having the corona of two nearly circular discs raised on short stalks. It is the type of the family **Phil'o·din'i·dae** (-dĭn'ĭ·dē).

phil'o·dox (fĭl'ō·dŏks), *n.* [*philo-* + Gr. *doxa* opinion.] One who loves his own opinions or opinion; a dogmatist. — **phil'o·dox'i·cal** (-dŏk'sĭ·kăl), *adj.*

phil'o·dox'er (-dŏk'sẽr), *n.* A philodox; one who loves opinion rather than wisdom.

phil'o·ge'ant (fĭl'ō·jē'ănt), *n.* [*philo-* + Gr. *gē* earth.] Literally, a lover of earth; hence, a lover of the good things of the world. *Trollope.*

phil'o·graph (fĭl'ō·grȧf; 83), *n.* [*philo-* + *-graph*.] An instrument with a transparent plane on which may be traced the view, panorama, etc., in front as viewed through an adjustable eyepiece. — **phil'o·graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *adj.*

phil'o·gy·nae'ic (fĭl'ō·jĭ·nē'sĭk), *adj.* [*philo-* + Gr. *gynē*, *gynaikos*, woman.] Philogynous.

phi·log'y·nist (fĭ·lŏj'ĭ·nĭst), *n.* [See PHILOGYNY.] One fond of women; a lover of women; — opp. to *misogynist*.

phi·log'y·nous (-nŭs), *adj.* Fond of women.

phi·log'y·ny (-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. *philogynia*, fr. *philos* loving + *gynē* woman.] Fondness for women; — opp. to *misogyny*.

Phi·lo'he·la (fĭ·lō'hē·lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *philo-* + Gr. *helē* the sun's heat.] *Zool.* Genus consisting of the American woodcock.

phi·lo·hel·le'ni·an (fĭl'ō·hĕ·lē'nĭ·ăn), *n.* A philhellenist.

phil'o·leu·co'sis (-lū·kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *philo-* + Gr. *leukōsis* whiteness.] Love of the white, that is, white person. *Zangwill.*

phi·lol'o·gas'ter (fĭ·lŏl'ō·găs'tẽr), *n.* [*philologer* + 2d *-aster*.] An incompetent philologist. — **-gas'try** (-trĭ), *n.*

phi·lol'o·ger (fĭ·lŏl'ō·jẽr), *n.* A philologist.

phil'o·log'i·cal (fĭl'ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, dealing with, or devoted to, philology (in sense 1, 3, or 4). — **phil'o·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

phi·lol'o·gist (fĭ·lŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.* One versed in, or devoted to, philology; specif.: **a** *Now Rare.* One who loves learning or literature; a learned or literary man; a scholar. **b** A linguistic student or scholar.

phi·lol'o·gis'tic (fĭ·lŏl'ō·jĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Like, or pertaining to philologists; devoted to, or versed in, philology. *Rare.*

phi·lol'o·gize (fĭ·lŏl'ō·jīz), *v. t.* To render by philological investigation. — *v. i.* To study, or make investigations in, philology.

phil'o·logue (fĭl'ō·lŏg; 185), *n.* [F.] A philologist. *Rare.*

phi·lol'o·gy (fĭ·lŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [F. *philologie*, fr. L. *philologia* love of learning, interpretation, philology, fr. Gr. *philologia*, fr. *philologus* fond of talking, fond of learning and literature, fr. *philos* loving + *logos* speech, discourse.]
1. Orig., love of, or devotion to, learning or literature; hence, the study of literature, in a wide sense, including (nonhistorical, conjectural) etymology, grammar, criticism, literary and linguistic history, etc.; literary, classical, or polite learning.
2. Fondness for talk; — translating Gr. *philologia*. *Obs.*
3. Linguistic science; linguistics.
☞ *Philol.* (= *Philology*, in this sense) is prefixed to definitions in this Dictionary to indicate the subject matter or the field in which the word or sense is typically used.
4. The study of the cultures of civilized peoples as revealed chiefly in their languages, literatures, and religions; including study of languages as such, grammar, etymology, phonology, morphology, accent, syntax, semantics, textual criticism, mythology, folklore, and many other phases. Cf. LINGUISTICS.

Phi·lom'a·chus (fĭ·lŏm'ȧ·kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *philomachos* fight loving, fr. *philein* to love + *machē* fight.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the ruff (sandpiper). Syn. *Machetes*.

phil'o·math (fĭl'ō·măth), *n.* [Gr. *philomathēs*, fr. *philos* loving, a friend + *mathē* learning.] A lover of learning; a student; esp., a student of mathematics or allied sciences; also, an astrologer. *Now Rare.*

phil'o·math'ic (-măth'ĭk), *adj.* Philomathical.

phil'o·math'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to philomaths or philomathy; characterized by philomathy.

phi·lom'a·thy (fĭ·lŏm'ȧ·thĭ), *n.* [Gr. *philomathia*, *philomatheia*.] Love of learning.

phil'o·mel (fĭl'ō·mĕl), *n.* [F. *philomèle*.] The nightingale. See PHILOMELA. *Poetic.*

Phil'o·me'la (fĭl'ō·mē'lȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Philomēla*.]
1. *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, and sister of Procne. She was violated and deprived of her tongue by Procne's husband, Tereus. She contrived to inform her sister, and in revenge they served up Tereus's own son, Itys, to him as a meal and then fled. He pursued them, and all three were transformed into birds, Philomela into a swallow, Procne into a nightingale, and Tereus into a hoopoe or a hawk. According to Ovid it was Philomela who was transformed into a nightingale. Cf. AËDON.
2. Hence, the nightingale; — as a proper name. *Poetic.*

phil'o·me'li·an (-lĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the nightingale. *Obs.*

phil'o·muse (fĭl'ō·mūz), *adj.* [See MUSE.] Loving the arts, poetry, etc. *De Quincey.*

phil'o·myth'i·a (-mĭth'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* Also **phi·lom'y·thie** (fĭ·lŏm'ĭ·thĭ). [Gr. *philomythia* love of legends.] Devotion to legends; symbolism; sometimes, loquaciousness. — **phil'o·myth'ic** (fĭl'ō·mĭth'ĭk), *adj.* — **phi·lom'y·thist** (fĭ·lŏm'ĭ·thĭst), *n. All Obs.*

Phi·lo'ni·an (fĭ·lō'nĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* [LL. *Philonianus*.] Philonic.

Phi·lon'ic (fĭ·lŏn'ĭk; fī-), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Philo Judaeus, the most famous of the Alexandrian Jewish philosophers, or his system of philosophy, a combination of Judaism and Platonism and a precursor of Neoplatonism.

Phi'lo·nism (fī'lō·nĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of Philo. See PHILONIC. — **Phi'lo·nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

phi·lo'ni·um (fĭ·lō'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [LL., fr. *Philo*, Gr. physician.] *Old Med.* A remedy for colic invented by Herennius Philon, a physician of Tarsus, about 50 A.D. It contained opium, saffron, euphorbium, henbane, spikenard, and honey. It was the forerunner of the confection of opium official in the British Pharmacopoeia until 1867.

phi·lon'o·list (fĭ·lŏn'ō·lĭst), *n.* [*philo-* + Gr. *noos*, *nous*, mind.] A seeker of knowledge. *Coleridge.*

phi·lop'a·ter (fĭ·lŏp'ȧ·tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *philopatōr* loving one's father; *philopatris* loving one's fatherland.] One devoted to his father or fatherland. *Obs.* — **phil'o·pa'tri·an** (fĭl'ō·pā'trĭ·ăn), *adj. Obs.*

phi·lo·pe'na (fĭ'ō·pē'nȧ), *n.* [A corruption fr. G. *vielliebchen* (whence F. *philippine*) a philopena, lit., much loved; but influenced by Gr. *philos* a friend, and L. *poena* penalty, from an idea that the gift was a penalty of friendship or love.] A game in which each of two persons tries to draw the other into paying a forfeit, or giving a present as a forfeit; also, the forfeit itself. Commonly, the game is played by those who have shared the twin kernels of a nut and the forfeit must be paid when a certain condition has been fulfilled, as being the first to say "yes" or "no," or the last to say "philopena" on a certain occasion.

phil'o·phi·los'o·phos (fĭl'ō·fĭ·lŏs'ō·fŏs), *adj.* [*philo-* + Gr. *philosophos* lover of wisdom.] Partial to philosophers. *Sidney.*

phil'o·po·lem'ic (fĭl'ō·pō·lĕm'ĭk), **phil'o·po·lem'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *philopolemos* fond of war, warlike.] Addicted to strife or controversy. *Rare.*

phil'o·por'nist (-pôr'nĭst), *n.* [Gr. *philopornos*.] A lover of harlots.

phil'o·log. Var. of PHILOLOGUE.

phil'o·lo'gi·an (fĭl'ō·lō'jĭ·ăn), *n.* = PHILOLOGIST **b**.

phil'o·log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), *adj.* = PHILOLOGICAL.

Phi·lol'o·gus (fĭ·lŏl'ō·gŭs). *Bib.* **philome.** † FILM. *Shak.*

phil'o·mot. † FILEMOT.

phil'o·tho·dox, *adj.* See PHILORTHODOX.

phi·lo'o·phate (fĭ·lō'ō·fāt), *v. i. & t.* [L. *philosophatus*, past part. of *philosophari*.] To philosophize (on). *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

phi·los'o·pha'tion (-fā'shŭn), *n.* [*Obs.*]

phil'o·pro'ge·ne'i·ty (fĭl'ō·prō'jē·nē'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Love of offspring. *Rare.*

Phil'op·ter'i·dae (fĭl'ŏp·tĕr'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *philo-* + Gr. *pteron* feather.] *Zool.* A family of lice of the order Mallophaga. They have the tarsi fitted with two claws for clinging to the feathers of their host. — **phi·lop'ter·id** (fĭ·lŏp'tĕr·ĭd), *n. & adj.*

phil'or·chi·da'ceous (fĭl'ôr·kĭ·dā'shŭs), *adj.* Orchid-loving. *Rare.*

phil'or·nith'ic (fĭl'ôr·nĭth'ĭk), *adj.* [*phil-* + Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, bird.] Bird-loving. *Rare.*

phil'o·soph, phil'o·sophe (fĭl'ō·sŏf; fĭl'ō·zŏf'), *n.* [OF. *philosophe*; cf. AS. *philosoph*, fr. L.] A philosopher; also, a philosophaster.

phi·los'o·phas'ter (fĭ·lŏs'ō·făs'tẽr), *n.* [LL. See 2d -ASTER.] A pretender to, or dabbler in philosophy.

phi·los'o·phas'ter·ing, *adj.* Philosophizing pretendingly.

phi·los'o·phas'try (-făs'trĭ), *n.* Pretended or pseudo philosophy.

phi·los'o·pheme (fĭ·lŏs'ō·fēm), *n.* [LL. *philosophema*, fr. Gr. *philosophēma*.] A philosophical proposition or detached saying; a demonstration or truth.

phi·los'o·pher (fĭ·lŏs'ō·fẽr), *n.* [ME. *philosophre*, *filosofe*, fr. OF. *philosophe*, fr. L. *philosophus*, fr. Gr. *philosophos*, fr. *philos* loving + *sophos* wise.] **1.** One versed in, or devoted to, philosophy; — formerly often applied to investigators in natural science, esp. in the physical branches, but now usually restricted to specialists in logic, ethics, metaphysics, the theory of knowledge, and aesthetics. See PHILOSOPHY.
2. One versed in secret or magic arts, as an alchemist. *Obs.*
But al be that he was a *philosophre*,
Yet hadde he but litel gold in cofre. *Chaucer.*
3. One who reduces the principles of philosophy to practice in the conduct of life; hence, loosely, one who lives according to the rules of practical wisdom; one who meets or regards all vicissitudes with calmness.

phi·los'o·pher·ess (-ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A woman philosopher; also, a philosopher's wife.

Phi·los'o·pher of Fer'ney (fĕr'nā'). Voltaire.

philosopher of Malmes'bur·y (mämz'bĕr·ĭ). Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679), who was born at Malmesbury.

philosopher of Sans Sou'ci' (sȧN sōō'sē'). Frederick the Great, king (1740–86) of Prussia; — so called from his palace at Potsdam.

philosopher of Wim'ble·don (wĭm'b'l·dŭn), John Horne Tooke (1736–1812), who lived at Wimbledon.

phi·los'o·phers' egg (fĭ·lŏs'ō·fẽrz). **a** *Alchemy.* The first matter of the philosophers' stone, composed of salt, sulphur, and mercury. **b** A medicine made of saffron and the yolk of an egg, once considered a cure for plague and poison. **c** = GRIPE'S EGG.

philosopher's game *or* **table.** An old form of chess or checkers played on a double board, each side having 24 numbered men cut into circles, triangles, and squares.

philosophers' oil. *or* **oil of philosophers.** *Old Pharm.* A remedy composed of linseed oil and powdered brick.

philosophers' stone. Also **philosopher's stone.** **a** An imaginary stone, substance, or chemical preparation, believed to have the power of transmuting the baser metals into gold and much sought for by the alchemists, several of whom pretended to possess the secret of producing it and set it forth in cryptic writings. By some it was identified with elixir. **b** Something that has power to transmute; specif., in mystical writings, an ultimate principle of spiritual regeneration.
The smattering I have of the *philosophers' stone* . . . hath taught me a great deal of divinity. *Sir T. Browne.*
c An artificial gem.

philosophers' tree. = ARBOR DIANAE.

philosophers' vinegar. An alchemist's universal solvent. *B. Jonson.*

philosopher's wool. *Old Chem.* See ZINC OXIDE.

phi·los'o·phess (fĭ·lŏs'ō·fĕs; -fĭs; 119), *n.* [OF. *philosophesse*.] A woman philosopher.

‖**phi'lo·so'phi·a pri'ma** (fĭl'ō·sō'fĭ·ȧ prī'mȧ). [L.] First philosophy; metaphysics; — after Aristotle's name for his metaphysical writings.

phil'o·soph'i·cal (fĭl'ō·sŏf'ĭ·kăl), **phil'o·soph'ic** (-sŏf'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *philosophicus*; cf. F. *philosophique*.] Of or pertaining to philosophy; versed in, or imbued with, the principles of philosophy; hence, characterizing a philosopher; rational; wise; temperate; unruffled. — **phil'o·soph'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **phil'o·soph'i·cal·ness,** *n.*

philosophical grammar. See GRAMMAR, **6.**

philosophical induction. See INDUCTION, **8.**

philosophical knot. See KNOT, *n.*, 21.

philosophical pitch. *Music.* See 4th PITCH, **19.**

Philosophical Pleiad. See SEVEN WISE MEN OF GREECE

philosophical unitarianism. See MONISM, 1 **a.**

philosophical wool. *Old Chem.* Philosopher's wool. See ZINC OXIDE.

phil'o·soph'i·cide (fĭl'ō·sŏf'ĭ·sīd), *n.* Also **-soph'o·cide** (-ō·sīd). [L. *philosophus* philosopher + *-cide*.] One who would destroy philosophers or philosophy.

phil'o·soph'i·co- (-kō). A combining form for *philosophic*, used to denote *philosophical and*, as in: **phil'o·soph'i·cohis·tor'i·cal,** **phil'o·soph'i·co·ju·ris'tic,** **phil'o·soph'i·co·le'gal,** **phil'o·soph'i·co·psy'cho·log'i·cal,** **phil'o·soph'i·co·re·li'gious,** **phil'o·soph'i·co·the'o·log'i·cal.**

phi·los'o·phism (fĭ·lŏs'ō·fĭz'm), *n.* [F. *philosophisme*.] Spurious philosophizing; sophistry; also, a sophism.

phi·los'o·phist (-fĭst), *n.* **1.** A philosopher. *Now Rare.*
2. A sophist; a philosophaster; specif., an Encyclopedist or similar rationalist. *Contemptuous.* — **phi·los'o·phis'tic** (-fĭs'tĭk), **-ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.*

phi·los'o·phi·za'tion (-fĭ·zā'shŭn; -fī·zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or result of philosophizing.

phi·los'o·phize (fĭ·lŏs'ō·fīz), *v. t.* To make philosophical in form, character, attitude, etc.; to interpret or explain philosophically. "He *philosophized* Christianity." *Milman.* — *v. i.* To reason like a philosopher; to search into the reason and nature of things; to investigate phenomena, and assign rational causes for their existence. — **phi·los'o·phiz'er** (-fīz'ẽr), *n.*
Man *philosophises* as he lives. He may *philosophize* well or ill, but *philosophise* he must. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

phi·los'o·pho'bi·a (fĭ·lŏs'ō·fō'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *philosophos* philosopher + *-phobia*.] Dread of philosophy or philosophers.

phi·los'o·phoc'ra·cy (fĭ·lŏs'ō·fŏk'rȧ·sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *philosophos* + *-cracy*.] Government by philosophers or philosophy.

Phil'is·tin'i·an (fĭl'ĭs·tĭn'ĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* = PHILISTINE, *adj.*

Phil'is·tin'ic (-tĭn'ĭk), *adj.* Also **Phi·lis'tin·ish** (fĭ·lĭs'tĭn·ĭsh). = PHILISTINE, *adj.*

phil'i·zer. † PILACER.

phil'li·beg. Var. of PHILABEG.

phil'ly. Erron. var. of PILLY.

phil'o·gen'e·sis, **phil'o·ge·net'ic,** etc. Erron. vars. of PHYLOGENESIS, etc.

phi·log'o·mous, *adj.* [Gr. *philogonos*.] Loving one's children or charges. *Obs.*

phi·los'o·phy (fĭ·lŏs'ō·fĭ), *n.; pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [ME. *philosophie, filosofie,* fr. OF. *philosophie, filosofie,* fr. L. *philosophia,* fr. Gr. *philosophia.* See PHILOSOPHER.]
1. Literally, the love of wisdom; in actual usage, the science which investigates the most general facts and principles of reality and of human nature and conduct; specif., and now usually, the science which comprises logic, ethics, aesthetics, metaphysics, and the theory of knowledge. The original designation is due to Socrates, who chose to call himself a "lover of wisdom" in contrast to the pretensions of the Sophists (*Sophos* wise man or sage). Since there existed at that time no clear divisions of the field of knowledge, philosophy originally comprised all learning, in distinction only from technical precepts and practical arts. In the medieval universities, philosophy still included the whole body of sciences and "liberal arts," only medicine, law, and theology being recognized as coordinate. This meaning is still retained in the academic degree, *Doctor of Philosophy.* In the 18th and early 19th centuries, philosophy was commonly divided into two main branches, ***natural philosophy***, or what is now called physical science, and ***mental*** and ***moral philosophy*** which included the present content of philosophy together with psychology and such social sciences as then existed. Thus the distinction of philosophy from the natural and humanistic sciences is relatively recent. Philosophers themselves differ concerning the ground of this distinction, some finding it in the greater generality of philosophy, others in philosophy's concern with evaluation rather than description and still others in the combination of the two.
2. A body of philosophical principles. Specif.: **a** A system of principles of philosophy (sense 1) identified with some thinker, tendency, or school; as, the Platonic or Transcendental *philosophy.* **b** The body of principles or general conceptions underlying a given branch of learning, or major discipline, a religious system, a human activity, or the like, and the application of it; as, the *philosophy* of history, Christianity, or of business. **c** An integrated and consistent personal attitude toward life or reality, or toward certain phases of it, especially if this attitude is expressed in beliefs or principles of conduct; as, to seek Shakespeare's *philosophy* in his works. **d** A hypothesis, interpretation, or the like, of a philosophical character.
3. Practical, or moral, wisdom; ethics; an ethical view of life.

Adversity's sweet milk, *philosophy.* *Shak.*

4. Calmness of temper and judgment befitting a philosopher; mental serenity or equanimity; as, to meet misfortunes with *philosophy.*
5. A treatise on philosophy.
6. [*cap.*] In Roman Catholic seminaries an extended course in logic, metaphysics, etc., in preparation for Theology.

phi·los'o·phy, *v. i.* To philosophize. *Obs.*
philosophy of the Absolute. See ABSOLUTE, *n.,* 3.
philosophy of the Garden. The philosophy of Epicurus, who taught in a garden in Athens; Epicureanism.
Phil'os·trate (fĭl'ŏs·trāt), *n.* Master of the Revels in Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream.*
phil'o·tech'nic (fĭl'ō·tĕk'nĭk), *adj.* Also **phil'o·tech'ni·cal** (-nĭ·kăl). [Gr. *philotechnos* fond of art. See PHILO-; TECHNICAL.] Fond of the arts, esp. the practical or industrial arts.
phil'o·tech'nist (-nĭst), *n.* One devoted to the practical arts.
phil'o·the·ism (fĭl'ō·thē·ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *philotheos* loving God.] Love of God. — **phil'o·the·ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **phil'o·the·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*
phil'o·the'ri·an (-thēr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* [*philo-* + Gr. *thērion* beast.] Fond of animals. — **phil'o·the'ri·an,** *n.* — **phil'o·the'ri·an·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
Phi·lo'tri·a (fĭ·lō'trĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. *phyllon* leaf + *tria* three.] *Bot.* A small genus of submerged aquatic herbs, family Vallisneriaceae, natives of North and South America. They have leafy stems and small dioecious or polygamous flowers arising from a two-cleft spathe. *P. canadensis* is the common waterweed. Syn. *Elodea.*
Phi·lo'tus (fĭ·lō'tŭs), *n.* A servant in Shakespeare's *Timon of Athens.*
-philous. A combining form, Greek *-philos,* from *philos,* meaning *loving, having a fondness for,* used chiefly in terms in biology and biochemistry, as in dendro*philous,* chromo*philous,* photo*philous.* Corresponding nouns denoting *state* are formed in **-phily,** as in photo*phily,* zoo*phily.* Cf. -PHILE.
Phil'ox·e'ni·an (fĭl'ŏks·ē'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Philoxenus.
phil'ter, phil'tre (fĭl'tĕr), *n.* [F. *philtre,* fr. L. *philtrum,* fr. Gr. *philtron,* fr. *philein* to love, *philos* dear, loving.] A potion, drug, or charm supposed to be able to excite the passion of love, esp. toward some one person; a love potion or charm; loosely, a potion to produce any magic effect.
phil'ter, phil'tre, *v. t.;* -TERED or -TRED (-tĕrd); -TER·ING or -TRING (-trĭng). To charm or excite to love by a philter; hence, to fascinate.
phil'ter·er (-ĕr), *n.* A preparer or giver of philters.
phil'trum (fĭl'trŭm), *n.; pl.* -TRA (-trä). [NL., fr. Gr. *philtron.* See PHILTER.] *Anat.* The vertical groove on the median line of the upper lip.
phil'trum, *n.* [L.] A philter.
-philus. [NL.] *Zool.* A combining form from Greek *-philos,* from *philos,* meaning *loving, fond of,* used to denote *a genus of creatures addicted to a* (specified) *type of habitat, food,* etc., used chiefly in entomology and ornithology, as in Campe*philus,* Spermo*philus.*
-phily. A combining form equivalent to *-philia,* as in necro*phily,* toxo*phily;* specif., *Bot.,* see -PHILOUS.
Phil'y·dra'ce·ae (fĭl'ĭ·drā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *philydros,* fr. *philos* loving + *hydōr* water.] *Bot.* A small family (order Xyridales) of Asiatic and Australian perennial herbs, of three or four genera with sheathing, narrow leaves and spicate, orchidlike flowers — **phil'y·dra'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*
Phil'y·ra (fĭl'ĭ·rä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Philyra.*] *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Oceanus, mother of the Centaur Chiron, whom she bore to Cronus.
phi'mosed (fī'mōzd; -mōst), *adj.* Affected with phimosis.
phi·mo'sis (fī·mō'sĭs; fĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phimōsis* a muzzling.] Tightness or constriction of the orifice of the prepuce, arising either congenitally or from inflammation, congestion, etc., and making it impossible to bare the glans. — **phi·mot'ic** (-mŏt'ĭk), *adj.*
Phin'e·as (fĭn'ē·ăs), *n.* Also **Phin'e·has** (-ăs). [LL. & Gr. *Phineas,* fr. Heb. *Pīnēḥās.*]. **1.** Literally, mouth of brass; — masc. proper name.
2. Son of Eli, and brother of Hophni. The two brothers abused their priestly office and were killed in battle.
3. Son of Eleazar, and high priest of Israel. *Judges* xx. 28.
Phi'neus (fī'nūs; fĭn'ē·ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Phineus.*] *Gr. Myth.* **a** The betrothed of Andromeda who tried to prevent the marriage of Andromeda to Perseus. Thereupon Perseus with the Gorgon's head turned him into stone. **b** A Thracian king, who either for an offense against the gods or for cruelty to his sons was visited by blindness, while his food was snatched away or befouled by the Harpies. Cf. ARGONAUT, 1.
Phin'ti·as (fĭn'tĭ·ăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Phintias.*] The correct form of the name of Damon's friend, instead of *Pythias,* which has supplanted it in English use. See DAMON, 2.
Phi·o'mi·a (fī·ō'mĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Copt. *ph-iom, p-iom,* the sea, the lake, fr. Egypt. *àm* sea, fr. Heb. *yām;* cf. Ar. *al-Fayyūm,* prop., lake province; — so called because discovered in Faiyum.] *Paleontol.* A genus of long-jawed mastodons, family Bunomastodontidae, found in the Oligocene of Egypt.
phip, phippe (fĭp), *interj. & n.* A call to a sparrow. Cf. PHILIP, 3. *Obs.*
Phi phenomenon (fī; fē). *Psychol.* The apparent motion of lines, pictures, or other objects which are shown in a rapid succession of different positions, without any actual motion being presented to the eye. Motion pictures depend upon this illusion.
phit (fĭt), *n.* Any sounds suggesting one made by a rifle bullet; — an imitative word sometimes reduplicated.
phleb-. = PHLEBO- (which see), as in:

phlebalgia	**phlebectasia**	**phlebectopia**
phlebangioma	**phlebectasis**	**phlebectopy**
phlebarteriectasia	**phlebectasy**	**phlebemphraxis**
phlebarteriodialysis	**phlebectomy**	

phle·ben'ter·ism (flĕ·bĕn'tĕr·ĭz'm), *n.* [*phleb-* + *enter-* + *-ism.*] *Zool.* State of having branches of the stomach or intestine extending into the legs or other external organs, as in the Pycnogonida. — **phleb'en·ter'ic** (flĕb'ĕn·tĕr'ĭk), *adj.*
phle·bi'tis (flĕ·bī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *phleb-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a vein. — **phle·bit'ic** (-bĭt'ĭk), *adj.*
phleb'o- (flĕb'ō-), **phleb-.** *Med. & Surg.* A combining form, Greek *phlebo-, phleb-,* from *phleps, phlebos,* meaning *vein,* as in *phlebotomy, phlebitis.* For words below see the word or element with which *phlebo-* is combined.

phlebogram	**phlebopexy**	**phlebosclerotic**
phlebograph	**phleboplasty**	**phlebostasia**
phlebographical	**phleborrhage**	**phlebostasis**
phlebography	**phleborrhagia**	**phlebostenosis**
phlebolite	**phleborrhaphy**	**phlebostrepsis**
phlebolithiasis	**phleborrhexis**	**phlebothrombosis**
phlebolitic	**phlebosclerosis**	**phlebotome**
phlebometritis		

Phle·bo'di·um (flĕ·bō'dĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phlebōdēs* with large veins.] *Bot.* A small genus of mostly epiphytic, tropical ferns of the polypody family (Polypodiaceae), having the areolae of the fronds each with two or more free soriferous veinlets. *P. aureum,* the serpent fern, with large, simple, deeply lobed fronds, is common throughout tropical America.
phleb'oid (flĕb'oid), *adj.* Also **phle·boi'dal** (flĕ·boi'dăl; -d'l). [Gr. *phleps, phlebos,* vein.] *Anat.* Having the properties of, or characterized by, veins.
phleb'o·lith (flĕb'ō·lĭth), *n.* [*phlebo-* + *-lith.*] *Med.* A calcareous concretion in a vein resulting from the calcification of an old thrombus. — **phleb'o·lith'ic** (-lĭth'ĭk), *adj.*
phle·bol'o·gy (flĕ·bŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*phlebo-* + *-logy.*] The anatomy of the veins. — **phleb'o·log'i·cal** (flĕb'ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj. Both Rare.*
phleb'o·tom'ic (flĕb'ō·tŏm'ĭk), *adj.* Also **phleb'o·tom'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). *Med.* Of or pertaining to phlebotomy. — **phleb'o·tom'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*
phle·bot'o·mist (flĕ·bŏt'ō·mĭst), *n. Med.* One who practices phlebotomy; a bloodletter.
phle·bot'o·mize (-mīz), *v. t. & i.;* -O·MIZED (-mīzd); -O·MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). [F. *phlébotomiser.*] *Med.* To let blood from by opening a vein; to bleed. — **phle·bot'o·mi·za'tion** (-mĭ·zā'shŭn; -mī·zā'shŭn), *n.*
Phle·bot'o·mus (flĕ·bŏt'ō·mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *phlebo-* + Gr. *tomos* a cut.] *Zool.* **a** A genus of small, delicate, bloodsucking sand flies of the family Psychodidae. *P. papatasii* is known to be the carrier of sand-fly fever, and other species are suspected of carrying other human diseases. **b** [*not cap.*] A fly of this genus.
phlebotomus fever. Sand-fly fever.
phle·bot'o·my (flĕ·bŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [ME. *flebotomye,* fr. OF. *flebothomie* (F. *phlébotomie*), fr. LL. *phlebotomia,* fr. Gr. *phlebotomia,* fr. *phleps, phlebos,* a vein + *temnein* to cut. Cf. FLEAM.] **1.** *Med.* The act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood, in the treatment of disease; venesection; bloodletting; bleeding.
2. A violent, destructive or, now usually, extortionate method of remedying an evil or gaining an end; bleeding.
3. An instrument for letting blood; a lancet. *Rare.*
Phleg'e·thon (flĕg'ē·thŏn; flĕj'-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Phlegethōn,* prop. pres. part. of *phlegethein* to blaze.] Gr. *Myth.* A principal river of Hades, containing fire instead of water.

Fierce *Phlegethon,*
Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with rage. *Milton.*

Phleg'e·thon'tal (flĕg'ē·thŏn'tăl; flĕj'ē-; -t'l), **Phleg'e·thon'tic** (-tĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like, Phlegethon; fiery; burning.
phlegm (flĕm), *n.* [ME. *fleume,* fr. OF. *fleume, flemme* (F. *flegme*), fr. LL. *phlegma,* fr. Gr. *phlegma* a flame, inflammation, phlegm, a morbid, clammy humor in the body, fr. *phlegein* to burn. See BLACK.] **1.** One of the four "humors" of early physiology. It was supposed to be cold and moist, and to cause sluggishness. See PHLEGMATIC, 2; HUMOR, 2.
2. Mucus; now, morbid or viscid mucus secreted in abnormal quantity, esp. in the respiratory passages; — a popular term used only of mucus discharged through the mouth.
3. A mass of phlegm or mucus. *Obs.*
4. *Old Chem.* A watery distilled liquor, in distinction from a spirituous liquor; water; moisture. It was one of the five "principles."
5. Sluggishness of temperament; dullness; apathy; indifference; coldness; also, calmness; coolness; equanimity.

They judge with fury, but they write with *phlegm.* *Pope.*

phleg'ma (flĕg'mä), *n.* [LL.] = PHLEGM, 4; — used by distillers.
phleg'ma·gogue (flĕg'mä·gŏg; 185), *n.* [ML. *phlegmagogus,* fr. Gr. *phlegmagōgos* carrying off phlegm.] *Old Med.* A medicine supposed to expel phlegm.
phleg·ma'si·a (flĕg·mā'zhĭ·ä; -zĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phlegmasia.* See PHLEGM.] *Med.* An inflammation.
‖**phleg·ma'si·a do'lens,** ‖**phleg·ma'si·a al'ba do'lens** (ăl'bä dō'lĕnz). [NL.] *Med.* Milk leg.
phleg·mat'ic (flĕg·măt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **phleg·mat'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). [ME. *fleumatike,* fr. OF. *fleumatique* (F. *flegmatique*), fr. LL. *phlegmaticus,* fr. Gr. *phlegmatikos.*]
1. Of the nature of, abounding in, or generating phlegm (the humor, principle, or secretion); viscous; watery; mucous; as, a man of *phlegmatic* constitution; the *phlegmatic* flesh of a fish; *phlegmatic* matter. *Chiefly Hist.*
2. Characterized by phlegm (the temperament); sluggish; not easily aroused or moved; apathetic; calm; composed.

His joy and his grief . . . were hidden by a *phlegmatic* serenity. *Macaulay.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See INERT.
— **phleg·mat'i·cal·ly,** **phleg·mat'ic·ly,** *adv.* — **phleg·mat'i·cal·ness, phleg·mat'ic·ness,** *n.*
phleg·mat'ic, *n.* Also **phleg'mat** (flĕg'măt). A person of phlegmatic constitution or temperament.
phlegmatic temperament. *Old Physiol.* A temperament characterized by sluggishness, apathy, and lack of excitability, formerly supposed to be due to an excess of phlegm in the system; a lymphatic temperament.
phleg'ma·tism (flĕg'mä·tĭz'm), *n.* Sluggishness of temperament; phlegmaticalness. — **phleg'ma·tist** (-tĭst), *n.*
phleg'ma·tous (flĕg'mä·tŭs), *adj.* Phlegmatic.
phleg'mon (flĕg'mŏn), *n.* [L. *phlegmone, phlegmon,* inflammation beneath the skin, fr. Gr. *phlegmonē,* fr. *phlegein* to burn; cf. F. *phlegmon.*] *Med.* Purulent inflammation of the connective tissue accompanied with swelling and pain; also, formerly, an inflammatory tumor; a boil, felon, etc.
phleg·mon'ic (flĕg·mŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Phlegmonous.
phleg'mon·oid (flĕg'mŏn·oid), *adj.* [*phlegmon* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling phlegmon.
phleg'mon·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* Of the nature of, or marked by, phlegmon.
phlegm'y (flĕm'ĭ), *adj.* [*phlegm* + 3d *-y.*] Of, of the nature of, characterized by, or due to, phlegm; phlegmatic; also, *Rare,* watery.
Phle'um (flē'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phleōs* a kind of marsh plant.] *Bot.* A small genus of grasses, natives of temperate regions, with dense oblong or terete spike and long, mucronate, empty glumes. *P. pratense* is the timothy.
phlob'a·phene (flŏb'ä·fēn), *n.* [Gr. *phloos* bark + *baphē* a dyeing.] *Chem.* A reddish-brown insoluble substance found in oak bark, and also formed by boiling quercitannin with dilute acids; by extension, any of several similar substances obtained from barks and from tannins.
phlob'a·tan'nin (-tăn'ĭn), *n. Chem.* Any tannin that with boiling dilute acids yields a phlobaphene.
phlo'em (flō'ĕm), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. *phloos* bark.] *Bot.* A complex tissue in higher plants, which consists typically of sieve tubes and companion cells (but the companion cells are sometimes lacking, as in gymnosperms) and usually in addition various kinds of parenchyma and fiber cells, stone cells, etc.; bast tissue; — in a narrow sense, the term is used as applying to the sieve tissue only. *Phloem* is distinguished from *xylem.* The phloem is usually held to be the part of the conductive tissue which conveys the elaborated food materials from the leaves down the stem. The first-formed, or *primary,* phloem in woody plants usually contains both protophloem and metaphloem (see these terms) and does not persist or function for any length of time, being supplanted by the *secondary* phloem formed by the cambium. See BUNDLE, 5; STEM, *Illust.*
phloem fiber. *Bot.* A long thick-walled cell in the phloem, commercially useful, as in linen, because of great tensile strength.
phloem necrosis. *Plant Pathol.* **a** Leaf roll of the potato. **b** Any browning and disorganization of the phloem region of the vascular bundles.
phloem parenchyma. *Bot.* Parenchyma accompanying the phloem in a vascular bundle; bast parenchyma.
phloe·oph'a·gous (flē·ŏf'ä·gŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *phloios* bark + *-phagous.*] *Zool.* Feeding on the bark of trees, as certain insect larvae.
phloe'o·ter'ma (flē'ō·tûr'mä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phloios* bark + *terma* end, limit.] *Bot.* **a** The innermost, usually not distinctly differentiated, layer of the primary cortex. *Strasburger.* **b** Now, usually, the endodermis.
phlo·gis'tian (flō·jĭs'chăn), *adj.* Phlogistic.
phlo·gis'tian (flō·jĭs'chăn), *n.* = PHLOGISTONIST.
phlo·gis'tic (-tĭk), *adj.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** Fiery; burning. **b** Impassioned; heated.
2. *Med.* Inflammatory; pert. to inflammations and fevers.
3. *Old Chem.* Pertaining to phlogiston or the phlogiston theory; of the nature of phlogiston.
phlo·gis'ti·cate (-tĭ·kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). *Old Chem.* To combine phlogiston with; — usually in *past part.;* as, highly *phlogisticated* substances. — **phlo·gis'ti·ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*
phlo·gis'ti·cat'ed air (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119). *Old Chem.* **a** Air exhausted of oxygen (and therefore consisting chiefly of nitrogen) by burning charcoal, phosphorus, or other combustible in it. **b** Hydrogen; "inflammable air."
phlo·gis'ton (flō·jĭs'tŏn; -tŭn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phlogistos* burnt, inflammable, fr. *phlogizein* to set on fire, to burn, fr. *phlox, phlogos,* a flame, blaze. See PHLOX.] *Old Chem.* The hypothetical principle of fire, or inflammability, regarded as a material substance. The name was proposed by Stahl, who, with Becher, advanced the *phlogiston theory.* According to them, every combustible (*phlogisticated*) substance is a compound of phlogiston, and the phenomena of combustion are due to the phlogiston leaving the other constituent behind. Similarly, metals are produced from their calces by the union of the latter with phlogiston. Soot and coal were regarded as almost pure phlogiston, and sulphur as very rich in it. The theory produced fruitful results and held sway for a century, the views of its upholders undergoing various modifications in that time. It finally yielded to the modern theory of combustion advanced by Lavoisier, which regards ordinary combustion as a combining with oxygen.
phlo·gis'ton·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The phlogiston theory, or the system of chemistry built upon it. — **phlo·gis'ton·ist,** *n.*
phlog'o·ge·net'ic (flŏg'ō·jē·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *phlox, phlogos,* fire + *-genetic.*] *Med.* Causing inflammation.
phlog'o·gen'ic (flŏg'ō·jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* Also **phlo·gog'e·nous** (flō·gŏj'ē·nŭs). Phlogogenetic.
phlog'o·pite (flŏg'ō·pīt), *n.* [Gr. *phlogōpos* firelike, fr. *phlox* flame + *ōps, ōpos,* face.] *Mineral.* A species of mica, usually yellowish-brown to brownish-red or copper-

philosophy game. = PHILOSOPHER'S GAME. *Burton.*
Philoxenian version (of the Bible). See VERSION.
phil'ox·yg'e·nous, *adj.* See PHILO-, OXYGENOUS.
philp (flĭp). Var. of PHILIP (sparrow).
phil'ter·proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.
Phil'y·pen'du·la. † FILIPENDULA.
Phin'e·es (fĭn'ē·ēz). *Bib.*
phirman. Var. of FIRMAN.
phisick, phisician. † PHYSIC, PHYSICIAN.
Phi'son (fī'sŭn). *Bib.*
phis'ti·lo. † FISTULA.
phit'o·ness. † PYTHONESS.
phix (fĭz), *n.; pl.* PHIZES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). Also **phi·zog'** (fĭ·zŏg'; fĭz'ŏg). Short for PHYSIOGNOMY (sense 2). *Slang.*
phleem. Dial. var. of PHLEGM.
phlegme (flĕm), *n.* Errn. for FLEAM, lancet. [See -LESS.]
phlegm'less (flĕm'lĕs; 119), *adj.*
Phle'gon (flē'gŏn; flĕg'ŏn). *Bib.*
phleme. Var. of FLEAM, lancet.
phloe'um, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phloios* bark.] *Bot.* Bast tissue; bark. *Obs.*
phlo·gis'ma, *n.* = PHLOGOSIS.
phlo·gis'ti·cal (flō·jĭs'tĭ·kăl), *adj. Old Chem.* = PHLOGISTIC, 3.
phlogistic period. See CHEMISTRY, I.

fike in color. It is typically a silicate of potassium, magnesium, and aluminum, with some fluorine, and is found associated with crystalline limestone or dolomite, serpentine, etc. H., 2.5–3. Sp. gr., 2.78–2.85. Called also *amber mica.*

phlo'gosed (flō'gōzd; -gōst). *Med.* Affected with phlogosis.

phlo-go'sin (flō-gō'sĭn), *n.* [Gr. *phlox, phlogos,* flame. Cf. PHLOGOSIS.] *Biochem.* A crystalline substance isolated from cultures of *Staphylococcus aureus,* a microorganism associated with suppurative processes. Phlogosin has a marked physiological action on the conjunctiva, etc.

phlo-go'sis (-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phlogōsis* burning heat.] *Med.* Inflammation, esp. of external parts of the body; erysipelatous inflammation. — **phlo-got'ic** (-gŏt'ĭk), *adj.*

Phlo'mis (flō'mĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phlomis* mullein.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of Old World mints having rugose, often woolly, leaves and whorls of white, yellow, or purple flowers with bilabiate corolla. *P. tuberosa* is the Jerusalem sage. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

phlor-. *Chem.* **a** A combining form for *phlorizin.* **b** = PHLORO-.

phlo-ret'ic ac'id (flō-rĕt'ĭk; -rē'tĭk). *Chem.* A white crystalline acid, $C_9H_{10}O_5$, formed with phloroglucinol by hydrolysis of phloretin. See HYDROCOUMARIC.

phlor'e-tin (flōr'ē-tĭn; flō-rē'tĭn), *n.* [From PHLORIZIN.] *Chem.* A white crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{14}O_5$, obtained by the hydrolysis of phlorizin or glycyphyllin, and formerly sometimes used as a substitute for quinine.

phlor'i-zin (flōr'ĭ-zĭn; flō-rī'zĭn), **phlo-rhi'zin** (flō-rē'zĭn), *n.* Also **phlo-rid'zin** (flō-rĭd'zĭn). [Gr. *phloios, phloos,* bark + *rhiza* root.] *Chem.* A bitter, white, crystalline glucoside, $C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}$, extracted from the root bark of the apple, pear, cherry, plum, etc. On hydrolysis it yields dextrose and phloretin. It is used in medicine as a tonic and antiperiodic. In large doses it produces glycosuria.

phlo-ri'zin-ize (-īz), **phlo-rhi'zin-ize,** *v. t.* Also **phlo-rid'zin-ize.** To treat with phlorizin.

phlor'o- (flōr'ō-). *Chem.* A combining form for *phloroglucinol.*

phlor'o-glu'cide (flōr'ō-glōō'sīd; -sĭd; 157; 242), *n.* Also **-cid.** *Chem.* **a** Phloroglucidol. **b** Any compound, as phloretin, that on hydrolysis yields phloroglucinol.

phlor'o-glu'ci-dol (-glōō'sĭ-dōl; -dŏl), *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_{12}H_{10}O_4$, obtained by condensation of phloroglucinol.

phlor'o-glu'cin-ol (-glōō'sĭ-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*phloretin* + Gr. *glykos* sweet.] *Chem.* A sweet white crystalline compound, $C_6H_3(OH)_3$, variously obtained, as by decomposition of phloretin, certain resins, etc.; 1, 3, 5-trihydroxybenzene. It gives a cherry-red color with pentoses in acid solution. Called also *phlor'o-glu'cin* (-glōō'sĭn).

phlo'rol (flō'rōl; -rŏl), *n.* [*phloretic acid* + 2*d -ol.*] *Chem.* An oil, $C_6H_4(C_3H_5)OH$, obtained by distilling certain salts of phloretic acid; ortho-ethyl-phenol.

Phlox (flŏks), *n.* [L., a kind of flower, fr. Gr. *phlox* flame, name of a plant, fr. *phlegein* to burn.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A large genus of handsome American herbs, family Polemoniaceae, having red, purple, white, or variegated flowers, the corolla salver-shaped with the stamens on its tube. The fruit is a 3-valved capsule. The annual garden phlox is derived from *P. drummondii,* of Texas, *P. subulata* is the moss pink. The perennial garden phloxes, consisting of over 200 horticultural varieties, are derived from *P. paniculata* or from hybrids of this and *P. maculata.* **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus.

2. A color, reddish blue-red in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

phlox family. The Polemoniaceae.

phlox pink. A color, blue-red in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

phlox purple. A color, reddish blue-red in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

phlox worm. The bollworm, which feeds also on phlox.

phlyc-te'na, phlyc-tae'na (flĭk-tē'nà), *n.*; *pl.* -NAE (-nē). [NL., fr. Gr. *phlyktaina.*] *Med.* A small vesicle or pustule. — **phlyc-te'nar** (-nĕr), **phlyc-te'nous** (-nŭs), *adj.*

phlyc-te'noid (-tē'noid), *adj.* [*phlyctena* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling a phlyctena.

phlyc-ten'u-la, phlyc-taen'u-la (flĭk-tĕn'ū-là; -tē'nū-là), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A phlyctenule.

phlyc-ten'u-lar con-junc'tiv-i'tis (-tĕn'ū-lĕr). *Med.* A form of conjunctivitis characterized by the presence on the conjunctiva of red phlyctenules formed by accumulations of lymphocytes.

phlyc-ten'ule (flĭk-tĕn'ūl), *n.* [*phlyctena* + *-ule.*] *Med.* A small phlyctena; a small vesicle or pustule, as on the conjunctiva or cornea of the eye. — **phlyc-ten'u-lar** (-ū-lĕr), *adj.*

-phlysis. [NL.] A combining form from Greek *physis* eruption, as in *emphysis.*

phly-za'ci-um (flĭ-zā'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm; flī-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phlyzakion* pustule.] *Med.* **a** A small vesicle. **b** Ecthyma. — **phly-za'cious** (-shŭs), *adj.*

pho, phoh (fō), *interj.* An exclamation expressing contempt or disparagement. *Rare.*

-phobe (-fōb). A combining form from Greek *-phobos,* from *phobos,* fear, meaning *-fearing,* used to denote *one having a phobia,* as in motor*phobe,* Russo*phobe.* — **phobe** (fōb), *n.*

pho'bi-a (fō'bĭ-à), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phobos* fear.] *Psychol.* An irrational, persistent fear of a particular object or class of objects. — **pho'bist** (fō'bĭst; fŏb'ĭst), *n.* — **pho'bic** (fō'bĭk; fŏb'ĭk), *adj.*

-pho'bi-a (-fō'bĭ-à; 159). [NL. *-phobia,* Gr. *-phobia* (as in *hydrophobia* hydrophobia), fr. *phobos* fear, flight; akin to Gr. *phebesthai* to flee, Lith. *bėgti* to run, flee.] A combining form, Greek *-phobia,* denoting *fear, dread,* and often implying *dislike* or *aversion;* — used esp. in *Med. & Psych.,* with names of things toward which phobias are directed, as in:

agoraphobia	**Francophobia**	**pyrophobia**
airphobia	**Gallophobia**	**Russophobia**
Anglophobia	**Germanophobia**	**sitiophobia**
bacteriophobia	**heresyphobia**	**syphilophobia**
claustrophobia	**lyssophobia**	**thanatophobia**
demonophobia	**neophobia**	**toxicophobia**
dermatophobia	**pharmacophobia**	**zoophobia**
doraphobia	**phobophobia**	
dysmorphophobia	**photophobia**	

-pho'bi-ac (-fō'bĭ-ăk). A combining form, *phobia* + *-ac,* denoting *one having a phobia,* as in Anglo*phobiac.* Cf. MANIAC.

pho'bi-ac (fō'bĭ-ăk), *n.* = PHOBIST. *Rare.*

pho'bic (fō'bĭk; fŏb'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or arising from phobia.

pho'bism (fō'bĭz'm; fŏb'ĭz'm), *n.* State of one possessed by a phobia.

pho'bist (fō'bĭst; fŏb'ĭst), *n.* One having a phobia.

pho'bo- (fō'bō-), **phob-.** A combining form, Greek *phobo-, phob-,* from *phobos,* meaning *fear,* as in, **pho'bo-pho'bi-a,** fear of one's own fears.

Pho'bos (fō'bŏs; fŏb'ŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *Phobos* Phobos, a son of Ares, fr. *phobos* fear.] *Astron.* The inner satellite of Mars, discovered in 1877. Its diameter is probably about 10 miles.

Pho'bos, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Relig.* **A** goddess who was the personification of panic fear which overtakes armies and puts them to flight.

-phobous. *Bot.* A combining form, Greek *-phobos,* from *phobos,* fear, meaning *-fearing* (cf. -PHILOUS), used to denote *having a nature averse to,* as in:

calciphobous	**ombrophobous**	**thermophobous**
heliophobous	**photophobous**	**zoophobous**

pho'by (fō'bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PHOBIES (-bĭz). A phobia.

pho'ca (fō'kà), *n.* [L., a seal, fr. Gr. *phōkē.*] **a** A seal. **b** [*cap.*] *Zool.* A genus of seals formerly extensive, but now restricted to the harbor seal and its allies.

pho-ca'cean (fō-kā'shăn), **pho-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.* Phocine.

Pho-cae'an (fō-sē'ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Phocaea, an Ionian city of Asia Minor from which Massilia (Marseilles) was colonized. — *n.* One of the people of Phocaea, a seaport town of Ionia.

Pho-cae'na (fō-sē'nà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phōkaina* porpoise.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the harbor porpoises.

Pho'cae-ni'na (fō'sē-nī'nà), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A group of cetaceans consisting of the porpoises. — **pho-cae'nine** (fō-sē'nĭn; -nīn; 156), *adj.*

pho'cal (fō'kăl), *adj.* Phocine.

pho-cen'ic acid (fō-sĕn'ĭk; -sē'nĭk). [Gr. *phōkaina* porpoise.] *Chem.* Isovaleric acid; — so called because obtained from porpoise oil. See VALERIC. — **pho'ce-nate** (fō'sē-nāt; fō-sē'nāt) (see 1st -ATE, 3), *n.*

pho'ce-nin (fō'sē-nĭn; fō-sē'nĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Glyceryl triisovalerate, an oil.

Pho'cian (fō'shăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Greek state of Phocis, which was between Boeotia and Locris. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Phocis.

Pho'ci-dae (fō'sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHOCA.] *Zool.* The family comprising the true seals in distinction from the eared seals and the walruses. — **pho'cid** (fō'sĭd), *n. & adj.* — **pho'ci-form** (-fôrm), *adj.* — **pho'coid** (fō'koid), *adj. & n.*

pho'cine (fō'sĭn; -sīn; 156), *adj.* [L. *phoca* a seal.] *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the seals, esp. those of the subfamily **Pho-ci'nae** (fō-sī'nē), which contains the typical seals.

Pho'co-don'ti-a (fō'kō-dŏn'shĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phōkē* a seal + *-odontia.*] *Paleontol.* In some classifications, an order of extinct whales comprising the squalodonts and zeuglodonts. — **pho'co-dont** (fō'kō-dŏnt), *adj. & n.* — **pho'co-don'tic** (-dŏn'tĭk), *adj.*

pho'co-me'li-a (fō'kō-mē'lĭ-à), *n.* [NL.] *Terat.* The condition of a phocomelus.

pho-com'e-lus (fō-kŏm'ē-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phōkē* a seal + *-melus.*] *Terat.* A monster having the arms and legs extremely short or absent, so that the hands and feet appear attached directly to the trunk. — **pho-com'e-lous** (-lŭs), *adj.*

Phoe'bad (fē'băd), *n.*; *pl.* PHOEBADS (-bădz) or PHOEBADES (-bà-dēz). [Gr. *phoibas, phoibados,* fr. *Phoibos* Phoebus.] *Gr. Relig.* **A** priestess of Apollo at Delphi; hence, an inspired woman; a prophetess or seeress. Cf. PYTHIA.

Phoe'be (fē'bē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Phoibē,* fem. of *Phoibos* Phoebus.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Gaea. According to a tradition adopted by Aeschylus, she bequeathed the Delphian oracle to Apollo (Phoebus), son of her daughter Leto; also, an epithet of Artemis, sister of Apollo.

2. The moon personified. *Poetic.*

3. A feminine proper name.

4. [*not cap.*] A West Indian serranoid fish (*Prionodes phoebe*) having a silvery spot on each side.

5. See PUNCHEON.

6. *Astron.* The ninth satellite of Saturn. See SATURN.

7. *Gaming.* See CRAPS.

phoe'be, *n.* [See PEWEE, PEWIT.] Any of several American flycatchers of the genus *Sayornis;* esp., *S. phoebe* of the eastern United States. It has a slight crest, and is plain grayish brown above and yellowish white below. Its nest, built of mud, grass, etc., is often placed about old buildings. The *black phoebe* (*S. nigricans*) and *Say's phoebe* (*S. sayo*) are western species. Called also **phoebe bird.**

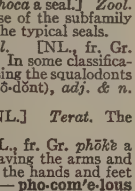

Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*).

Phoe-be'an (fē-bē'ăn), *adj.* [L. *Phoebeus,* fr. Gr. *Phoibeios.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Phoebus, or Apollo, god of the sun and of poetry.

Phoe'bus (fē'bŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Phoibos,* fr. *phoibos* bright.] **1.** Also **Phoebus Apollo.** *Gr. Relig.* Apollo, the sun god; — an epithet.

2. The sun personified. *Poetic.*

Phoe'ni-ca'les (fē'nĭ-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of monocotyledonous plants coextensive with the Phoenicaceae, or Arecaceae.

phoe-ni'cean (fē-nĭsh'ăn; -nĭs'ē-ăn), *adj.* Phenicious.

Phoe-ni'cian (fē-nĭsh'ăn), *adj.* [F. *phénicien,* fr. L. *Phoenicius,* fr. *Phoenice* Phoenicia, fr. Gr. *Phoinikē,* fr. *Phoinix* a Phoenician, the phoenix (bird), a phoenix (date palm), purple, crimson; cf. Gr. *phoinios* blood-red, *phonos* murder.] Of or pertaining to Phoenicia, an ancient country on the coast of Syria. Its two chief cities were Tyre and Sidon, and its greatest colony was Carthage.

Phoe-ni'cian (fē-nĭsh'ăn), *n.* [See PHOENICIAN, *adj.*] **1.** One of the people of ancient Phoenicia. They belonged to the Canaanite branch of the Semitic stock. In the arts they copied from the Egyptians, Babylonians, and other peoples, but they were noted in antiquity, especially among the Greeks, for their purple dye and fabrics, metalwork, and colored glass, and for their ability as navigators, colonizers, and international traders. They are supposed to have been the first people to use an exclusively alphabetic system of writing. Cf. CANAANITE; RAS SHAMRA.

2. The Phoenician language, which differs only dialectically from the Canaanite, and is closely related to Hebrew. Its alphabet consists of 22 consonants. Of the few Phoenician inscriptions extant, the earliest was discovered in Jubay (Byblos) in 1922 and goes back to the 13th century B.C. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES, *Table;* ALPHABET; RAS SHAMRA.

Phoe'ni-cid (fē'nĭ-sĭd; fēn'ĭ-), *n.* [See 1st -ID.] Any of the meteors whose common radiant is in the constellation Phoenix.

Phoe'ni-cize (fē'nĭ-sīz; fēn'ĭ-), *v. t.* To render Phoenician.

phoe'ni-coch'ro-ite (fē'nĭ-kŏk'rō-īt), *n.* [Gr. *phoinix, phoinikos,* purple-red + *chroia* color.] *Mineral.* A basic lead chromate, $Pb_3Cr_2O_9$, in red crystals and masses.

phoe'ni-cop'ter (fē'nĭ-kŏp'tĕr). Var. of PHENICOPTER.

Phoe'ni-cop-ter'i-dae (-kŏp-tĕr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. PHOENICOPTERUS.] *Zool.* The family constituted by the flamingos. It is coextensive with a suborder, **Phoe'ni-cop'ter-i** (-kŏp'tĕr-ī), of the order Ciconiiformes, but was formerly regarded as an order, **Phoe'ni-cop'ter-i-for'mes** (-kŏp'tĕr-ĭ-fôr'mēz), and a superfamily, **Phoe'ni-cop'ter-ol'de-ae** (-oi'dē-ē). — **phoe'ni-cop'ter-oid** (-kŏp'tĕr-oid), **phoe'ni-cop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

Phoe'ni-cop'ter-us (-kŏp'tĕr-ŭs), *n.* [NL. See PHENICOPTER.] *Zool.* The typical genus of flamingos, including the European and best-known American species.

Phoe-nic'u-lus (fē-nĭk'ū-lŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. PHOENIX.] *Zool.* An African genus of hoopoes having a long decurved bill, long wedge-shaped tail, and no crest. It constitutes the family **Phoe'ni-cu'li-dae** (fē'nĭ-kū'lĭ-dē) of the suborder Coracii.

phoe'ni-cu'rous (fē'nĭ-kū'rŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *phoinikouros* the redstart, fr. *phoinix* purple-red + *oura* tail.] Red-tailed.

phoe'nigm (fē'nĭm), *n.* [Gr. *phoinigmos* an irritation of the skin by rubefacients.] *Old Med.* An illness, or an application, causing redness of the skin.

Phoe'nix (fē'nĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phoinix* date palm, date; cf. Egypt. *benr.* See PHOENICIAN.] *Bot.* An important genus of pinnate-leaved palms (family Arecaceae) distributed throughout tropical Asia and Africa. It is distinguished by an ovary with three carpels, only one of which matures; also by the dioecious flowers. *P. dactylifera* is the common date palm; several other species, esp. *P. roebelenii* are cultivated for ornament.

phoe'nix, phe'nix (fē'nĭks), *n.*; *pl.* PHOENIXES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [L. *phoenix,* fr. Gr. *phoinix;* cf. Egypt. *bonū, bennu,* lapwing or heron. See PHOENICIAN.] **1.** *Myth.* **a** In Egyptian religion, an embodiment of Ra, the sun god, and sacred to Osiris. He was worshiped especially at Heliopolis, and his periodical resurrection was viewed as a guarantee of the resurrection of the dead, who were hence regarded as phoenixes. Many legends of the life and resurrection of the phoenix developed. The bird was fabled to live for 500 years, or longer, in Arabia, to be consumed in fire by its own act, and to rise in youthful freshness from its own ashes. Hence it is often an emblem of immortality and, esp. in Christian art, of the resurrection. See BENU. The fêng-huang is commonly called the Chinese phoenix. **b** [*cap.*] The eponymous ancestor of the Phoenicians and father of Europa.

2. A phoenixlike person or thing. Specif.: **a** A paragon of excellence or beauty; a rara avis. "Her best course would be to marry another *phoenix.*" *G. B. Shaw.* **b** A successor of something reduced to ashes. "From the ashes of disgrace he rose . . . a fiery *phoenix.*" *Keats.* **c** A representation of the phoenix, as in heraldry.

3. [*cap.*] *gen.* PHOENICIS (fē-nī'sĭs). *Astron.* A southern constellation between Grus and Eridanus.

Phoenix column. *Arch. & Engin.* A round steel column built of segmental channel irons riveted together on their flanges. It is no longer used.

phoenix fowl. The Japanese fowl.

phoe-nix'i-ty (fē-nĭk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being a phoenix, esp. a paragon or unique instance. "She — poor girl! — cannot appreciate even her own *phoenixity.*" *G. B. Shaw.*

Phoenix Park murders. The murder in Phoenix Park, Dublin, on May 6, 1882, of Lord Frederick Cavendish, Secretary for Ireland, and Undersecretary Thomas Burke by Irish Invincibles.

Phoenix period *or* **cycle.** The number of years between any two successive appearances of the phoenix, ranging from 300 to 1500.

Phoenix tree. An ornamental Asiatic tree (*Firmiana simplex*), family Sterculiaceae, with large, maplelike leaves, greenish-white and paniculate flowers.

pho'lad (fō'lăd), *n.* *Zool.* One of the Pholadidae; a piddock. — **pho-la'di-an** (fō-lā'dĭ-ăn), *adj. & n.*

Pho'la-da'ce-a (fō'là-dā'shē-à), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHOLAS.] *Zool.* In some classifications, a suborder of Eulamellibranchia comprising the piddocks and shipworms.

Pho-lad'i-dae (fō-lăd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHOLAS.] *Zool.* The family comprising the piddocks, or *Pholas* and allied genera of Eulamellibranchia. — **pho'la-did** (fō'là-dĭd; fōl'à-), *n. & adj.* — **pho'la-doid** (-doid), *adj.*

Pho'las (fō'lăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phōlas, -ados,* **a kind of** mollusk, as adj., lurking in a hole.] *Zool.* **a** A large genus of hole-boring bivalve mollusks (family Pholadidae) almost all marine, called *piddocks.* Their shell is elongate-oval, with no hinge ligament, gaping at the end, and rough, and has two accessory valves to protect the dorsal margin. **b** [*not cap.*; *pl.* PHOLADES (-là-dēz).] Any species of the genus *Pholas,* or of the family Pholadidae; a piddock.

Pholas (*P. dactylus*). Interior of Right Valve. (½)

Phol'ci-dae (fōl'sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pholkos* squint-eyed.] *Zool.* A family of spiders with very long slender legs. They weave irregular webs in which they rest with the back downward. **Phol'cus** (-kŭs) is the type genus. — **phol'cid** (sĭd), *n. & adj.* — **phol'coid** (-koid), *adj. & n.*

phol'i-do (fōl'ĭ-dō-), **pholid-.** A combining form, Greek *pholido-, pholid-,* from *pholis, -idos,* meaning *a scale,* as in *pholidolite, pholidosis.* In class names in *Bot. & Zool.,* **-pholis** is used.

pho-lid'o-lite (fō-lĭd'ō-līt), *n.* [*pholido-* + *-lite.*] *Mineral.* A grayish-yellow hydrous silicate of potassium, magnesium, iron, and aluminum in minute crystalline scales.

Phol'i-do'ta (fōl'ĭ-dō'tà), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHOLIDO-.] *Zool.* An order (or suborder) of edentate mammals consisting of the pangolins, or scaly anteaters. See EDENTATA, cf. EFFODIENTIA.

phol'i-dote (fōl'ĭ-dōt), *adj.* [Gr. *pholidōtos.*] *Zool.* Scaly. *Rare.*

phlor'o-glu'cin (flōr'ō-glōō'sĭn; 242), *n.* = PHLOROGLUCINOL. — **phlor'o-glu'cic** (-sĭk), *adj.*

phlo'rone (flō'rōn), *n.* [*phlorol* + *quinone.*] See XYLOQUINONE.

phlor'rhi-zin. *Chem.* Var. of PHLORIZIN.

phlox'in (flŏk'sĭn), **phlox'ine** (flŏk'sĭn; -sēn; 157), *n.* [Gr. *phlox* flame.] See DYE, *Table.*

phob-. = PHOBO-. [PHOCAEAN.]

Pho-ce'an (fō-sē'ăn). Var. of **Phoch'e-reth** (fōk'ē-rĕth). *D. Bib.*

Pho-coe'na (fō-sē'nà), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of PHOCAENA.

Phoe'dra. Var. of PHAEDRA.

Phoe'ni-ca'ce-ae (fē'nĭ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of ARECACEAE. — **phoe'ni-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

phoe'nin (fē'nĭn). Var. of PHENIN.

phoe-ni'ceous (fē-nĭsh'ŭs). Var. of PHENICIOUS. [See -ISM.]

Phoe-ni'cian-ism (-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.*

phoe-ni'cious (fē-nĭsh'ŭs). Var. of PHENICIOUS.

phoe'ni-cite (fē'nĭ-sīt; fēn'ĭ-), *n.* = PHOENICOCHROITE.

phoe-nic'i-ty. Var. of PHOENIXITY.

phoe'nix-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

Phoi'bad (foi'băd). Var. of PHOEBAD.

Phol'bos (-bŏs). Var. of PHOLBUS.

Pho'la-din'e-a (fō'là-dĭn'ē-à), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of PHOLADACEA.

phol'i-do'sis (fōl'ĭ-dō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pholid-* + *-osis.*] *Zool.* = LEPIDOSIS b.

Pho'li·o'ta (fō'lĭ·ō'tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pholis* scale + *ous, ōtos,* ear.] *Bot.* A genus of about 120 species of brown-spored agarics of Europe and North America, growing on open ground or decaying wood.

Pho'ma (fō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phōis* a blister, a burn.] *Bot.* A large form genus of imperfect fungi (family Sphaerioidaceae), typically stem-inhabiting but some causing destructive rots of fruits or roots. They have continuous hyaline, ovate to elongate, pycnospores in caulicolous pycnidia. Certain fungi formerly included in this genus have, since the discovery of their perfect stages, been placed in various other genera, as *Mycosphaerella.* Cf. PHOMOPSIS.

Pho·mop'sis (fō·mŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See PHOMA.] *Bot.* A form genus of imperfect fungi, related to *Phoma* and producing similar pycnospores and also filiform spores, often called *scolecospores. P. citri* causes a stem-end rot and melanose of citrus and *P. vexans* causes a rot of eggplant.

pho'nal (fō'nȧl; -nĭ), *adj.* [Gr. *phōnē* voice.] Pertaining to voice; phonetic.

pho'nate (fō'nāt), *v. i.;* -NAT·ED (-nāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -NAT·ING (-ĭng). [Gr. *phōnē* voice.] To produce vocal sounds; to utter voice.

pho·na'tion (fō·nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of uttering voice; production of phones, or speech sounds. — **pho'na·to'ry** (fō'nȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.*

phon·au'to·gram (fŏn·ô'tō·grăm), *n. Physics.* The record made by the stylus of a phonautograph.

phon·au'to·graph (-grȧf; 83), *n.* [*phon-* + *auto-* + *-graph.*] *Physics.* An instrument by which a sound can be made to produce a visible record of itself. — **phon·au'to·graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *adj.* — **phon·au'to·graph'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

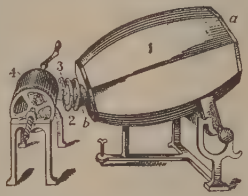

Phonautograph. 1 Plaster of Paris Barrel, open at the end *a,* and with Brass Tube (*b*) fixed in its bottom and covered by a Membrane (2), upon which is fixed an erect bristle; 3 Movable Subdivider for changing nodal lines of the vibrating membrane, so that the bristle shall be at a loop. Any sound near the end *a* will cause vibrations of the membrane, which the bristle will record on the revolving Cylinder (4).

phone (fōn), *n.* [Gr. *phōnē* sound; or an abbr. of E. *telephone.*] **1.** A receiver used in phonoplex telegraphy. **2.** Short for TELEPHONE, TELEPHONE RECEIVER, etc. *Colloq.* **3.** *Radio.* A telephone receiver, or one of a pair. Cf. HEADPHONE.

phone, *v. t. & i.* Short for TELEPHONE. *Colloq.*

-phone (-fōn). [See EUPHONY.] A combining form, Greek *-phōnon,* from *phōnē,* meaning *a sound, voice,* used: **a** In names of musical instruments, as in:

autophone	organophone	soussphone
harmoniphone	pyrophone	vibrophone
heckelphone	saxophone	xylophone
melophone	sonorophone	
metallophone		

b In names of scientific apparatus transmitting sound, as in:

actinophone	hydrophone	photophone
aerophone	inductophone	radiophone
audiphone	kinetophone	sphygmophone
auriphone	lithophone	stethophone
cerasunophone	magnetophone	techniphone
dentiphone	megaphone	telephone
dermatophone	microphone	thermophone
dyophone	motophone	topophone
earphone	odophone	tracheophone
electrophone	optophone	vitaphone
headphone	osteophone	

pho·nel'do·scope (fō·nĕl'dō·skōp), *n.* [*phon-* + Gr. *eidos* form + *-scope.*] *Physics.* An instrument for studying the motions of sounding bodies by optical means. It consists of a tube with a film of soap solution stretched across the end, thin enough to give colored bands, the form and position of which are affected by sonorous vibrations. — **pho·nel'do·scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

Pho·nel'e·scope (fō·nĕl'ē·skōp), *n.* [*phon-* + *electric* + *-scope.*] A trade-mark for a kind of tonoscope.

pho'neme (fō'nēm), *n.* [F. *phonème,* fr. Gr. *phōnēma* a sound.] **1.** *Phonet.* A group of variants of a speech sound, usually all spelled with the same or equivalent letter and commonly regarded as the same sound, but varying somewhat with the same speaker according to different phonetic conditions (neighboring sounds, stress, length, intonation, etc.). Thus the *l* sounds in *leave, feel, truly, solely;* the *t* sounds in *ten, stay, try, eighth, battle, cotton, city;* or the *e* sounds in *get, tell, any, says, send,* though organically and acoustically different, belong respectively to the same phoneme, since their variations are due to phonetic environment. Different members of the same phoneme cannot distinguish words otherwise identical; only members of different phonemes do so, as in *bet, bit,* or *nod, not.* Different sounds may belong to one phoneme in one language, and to separate phonemes in another. Thus *ng* and *n* belong to one phoneme in Italian, the *ng* sound only occurring just before *k* or *g* sounds, where the *n* sound never occurs; but in English they belong to separate phonemes, as in *sing* and *sin.* Cf. DIAPHONE, 1.

2. (fō·nēm'; fō'-). *Phonet.* A speech sound; a phone.

3. *Psychol.* An auditory hallucination of voices and spoken words.

pho·ne'mic (fō·nē'mĭk; -nĕm'ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a phoneme; of speech sounds, constituting members of different phonemes; as, the difference between Welsh *l* and *ll* is *phonemic;* also, significant; distinctive. "In such cases we must regard length . . . as being significant or *phonemic.*" *A. Lloyd James.*

pho·nen'do·scope (fō·nĕn'dō·skōp), *n.* [*phon-* + *endo-* + *-scope.*] A stethoscope for intensifying auscultatory sounds.

pho·ne'sis (fō·nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phōnēsis* a sounding, speaking.] Utterance of vocal sounds; phonation.

pho·net'ic (fō·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [NL. *phoneticus,* fr. Gr. *phōnētikos,* fr. *phōnētos* to be spoken, fr. *phōneein* to produce a sound, fr. *phōnē* a sound, tone. See EUPHONY.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the voice, or its use; of, relating to, or consisting of speech sounds; of or pertaining to the science of phonetics; as, *phonetic* exercise; *phonetic* change.

2. Representing sounds, esp. speech sounds; as, *phonetic* characters or symbols; a *phonetic* notation or spelling. Specif.: **a** Designating those characters in certain ancient writings (esp. Egyptian) which represent speech sounds, as distinguished from such as are ideographic or pictorial. **b** Made according to or designating a system of spelling in which each letter represents always the same speech sound, as opposed to spelling in which the letters have various values; as, a *phonetic* reader or transliteration.

pho·net'ic (fō·nĕt'ĭk), *n.* In Chinese, a character used with a radical to form a new character of which it indicates simply the pronunciation, the radical indicating the sense. For example, the word for *east* is pronounced *tung.* So is that for *freeze.* To write *freeze,* therefore, the character for *east* is added to the radical character for *icicle,* thus indicating the word like *east* in sound, and like *icicle* in sense. See PHONOGRAM, 2.

pho·net'i·cal (fō·nĕt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Phonetic.

pho·net'i·cal·ly, *adv.* In a phonetic manner; in a phonetic sense, or from a phonetic point of view.

phonetic complement. In Assyrian writing, the final syllable of a word written phonetically and added to a polyphonic ideograph to indicate the pronunciation and thus identify the word represented by the ideograph; in Egyptian hieroglyphic writing, an alphabetic sign added to another sign to indicate its sound.

phonetic degeneration. Phonetic alteration; — a term formerly applied to the changes continually taking place in any spoken language.

pho'ne·ti'cian (fō'nē·tĭsh'ăn; fŏn'ē-), *n.* One versed in phonetics; a phonetist.

phonetic index. *Office Practice.* An index of words grouped by sound instead of by spelling.

pho·net'i·cism (fō·nĕt'ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being phonetic; phonetic representation.

pho·net'i·cist (-sĭst), *n.* A phonetist.

pho·net'i·cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To make phonetic; to spell phonetically. — **pho·net'i·ci·za'tion** (-sĭ·zā'shŭn; -sĭ·zā'-), *n.*

phonetic law. A formula deduced from observed uniformity in the development, under given conditions, of a sound or combination of sounds within a linguistic area at or during a given time.

pho·net'i·co- (fō·nĕt'ĭ·kō-). A combining form for *phonetic,* denoting *phonetic and,* as in **pho·net'i·co·gram·mat'i·cal, pho·net'i·co·hi'er·o·glyph'ic.**

pho·net'ics (fō·nĕt'ĭks), *n.* **1.** The science of speech sounds considered as elements of language; esp., the study of their formation by the speech organs and apprehension by the ear, their attributes, as length, pitch, stress, sonority, their modification by neighboring sounds, and their relation to other aspects of language, as spelling, orthoëpy, rhythm; also, the practical application of this science to the understanding and speaking of languages. *Phonetics* is taken by many as the general theory of the nature and relations of speech sounds, and *phonology* as the account of the sounds of particular languages, esp., their historical development. See *Pron.,* § 11.

2. The system of speech sounds of a language or group of languages or the phenomena relating to the use or representation of these sounds; as, the *phonetics* of Welsh has many intricacies.

☞ *Phonetics* is usually construed as a singular noun.

pho'ne·tism (fō'nē·tĭz'm), *n.* Phonetic quality or character; phonetic representation of speech sounds.

pho'ne·tist (-tĭst), *n.* **a** One versed in phonetics; a phonetician. **b** One who advocates, or uses, phonetic spelling.

pho'ne·tize (fō'nē·tīz), *v. t.* To represent phonetically. *Lowell.* — **pho'ne·ti·za'tion** (fō'nē·tĭ·zā'shŭn; -tĭ·zā'-shŭn), *n. Rare.*

pho'ni·at'rics (fō'nĭ·ăt'rĭks), *n.* [*phon-* + *-iatrics.*] The scientific study and treatment of defects in voice production. See -ICS.

pho·ni'a·try (fō·nī'ȧ·trĭ), *n.* Phoniatrics.

phon'ic (fŏn'ĭk; fō'nĭk; 277), *adj.* [Gr. *phōnē* sound.] **a** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, sound; acoustic; as, *phonic* vibrations; now usually specif., of or pertaining to vocal sounds; belonging to a phone, or speech sound; phonetic; as, the *phonic* method. **b** Uttered with vocal tone; voiced; as, *phonic* laughter; a *phonic* explosive (*b, d, g*).

phon'ic, *n.* A sonorous or resonant body.

phonic method. *Educ.* A method of teaching reading and spelling by resolving words into phonetic elements rather than into individual letters.

phon'ics (fŏn'ĭks; fō'nĭks; *cf.* PHONIC), *n.* The science of sound; acoustics; phonetics; now usually specif., the study and application of elementary phonetics as a method of teaching beginners to read or enunciate. See -ICS.

phonic wheel. *Teleg.* In certain synchronous multiplex telegraph systems, either of two wheels, one at the receiving and the other at the sending station, that rotate synchronously.

pho'ni·kon (fō'nĭ·kŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Music.* A metal wind instrument having its bell of spherical shape, invented in 1848.

pho'no- (fō'nō-), **phon-.** [See -PHONE.] A combining form, Greek *phono-, phon-,* from *phōnē,* meaning *sound, voice, speech, tone,* as in *phonograph, phonology.*

pho'no (fō'nō), *n.* Short for PHONOGRAPH.

pho'no·camp'tic (fō'nō·kămp'tĭk), *adj.* [*phono-* + Gr. *kamptein* to bend.] Reflecting sound. *Rare.*

pho'no·camp'tics (-tĭks), *n.* That branch of physics treating of the reflection of sounds. *Obs.*

pho'no·deik (fō'nō·dīk), *n.* [*phono-* + Gr. *deiknynai* to show.] An instrument for making photographic records of sound waves in air, by means of a tiny mirror which is oscillated in a rotary manner by sound waves agitating a glass diaphragm and which by its reflections of a ray of light traces corresponding paths on a moving film.

pho'no·dy·nam'o·graph (-dī·năm'ō·grȧf; -dĭ'-; 83), *n.* A device for increasing the dynamic effect of the vibrations of diaphragms.

pho'no·glyph (fō'nō·glĭf), *n.* [*phono-* + *-glyph* as in *hieroglyph.*] A carved picture or character representing a speech sound. See HIEROGLYPHIC.

pho'no·gram (fō'nō·grăm), *n.* [*phono-* + *-gram.*] **1.** A character or symbol used to represent a word, syllable, or single speech sound. Cf. IDEOGRAM, 1.

2. In Chinese writing, a compound character consisting of a radical and a phonetic. About 90 per cent of all Chinese characters are phonograms. See CHINESE, *n.,* 2.

3. A phonograph or gramophone record.

4. A message transmitted by telephone and written down like a telegram message for delivery to the addressee.

— **pho'no·gram'mic, -gram'ic** (-grăm'ĭk), *adj.* — **pho'no·gram'mi·cal·ly, -gram'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

pho'no·gram·mat'ic (-grȧ·măt'ĭk), **-mat'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Phonographic.

pho'no·graph (fō'nō·grȧf; 83), *n.* [*phono-* + *-graph.*] **1.** A character or symbol used to represent a sound, esp. one used in phonography; — now, usually, *phonogram.*

2. = PHONAUTOGRAPH.

3. An instrument for recording, for reproducing, or for recording and reproducing sounds by the transmission of the vibrations of a stylus connected with a diaphragm and in contact with a groove in a record blank or record that is rotated steadily by the action of a spring or by an electric motor. When recording, the diaphragm is caused to vibrate by the impact upon it of sound waves, or by electric impulses transmitted from a distant microphone. In the ***hill-and-dale phonograph,*** the stylus, following a spiral groove on a tin-foil-covered or hard-wax cylinder, cuts a series of up-and-down indentations in the groove. In the ***lateral-type phonograph,*** the stylus moves in a horizontal plane so as to cut a wavy spiral groove in a hard-wax disk. A metal master record is made by electroplating the recording cylinder or disk. Reproducing records are made by pressing the master into a thermoplastic material with a steam-heated hydraulic press. In reproducing, the stylus follows the groove in the record and imparts vibrations to the diaphragm, which emits the original sounds, though in diminished volume. Cf. REPRODUCER; RECORDER.

4. One who or that which reproduces, records, or echoes another's words.

pho'no·graph, *v. t.* To record by or as by a phonograph.

pho·nog'ra·pher (fō·nŏg'rȧ·fêr), *n.* **1.** One versed or skilled in phonography; also, *Rare,* one who advocates or practices phonetic spelling.

2. One who uses, or is skilled in using, the phonograph.

pho'no·graph'ic (fō'nō·grăf'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or based on, phonography.

2. Of, pertaining to, done by, or resembling, the phonograph. — **pho'no·graph'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

pho·nog'ra·phist (fō·nŏg'rȧ·fĭst), *n.* Phonographer.

pho·nog'ra·phy (fō·nŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*phono-* + *-graphy.*] **1.** A description of the human voice, or of speech sounds, with reference esp. to their phonetic representation.

2. Art of writing according to sound; representation of words as pronounced; specif., the shorthand system invented by Isaac Pitman (1813–97), or a modification of it. The consonants are represented by straight lines and curves; the vowels by dots and short dashes; but skilled phonographers omit most vowel marks, and use brief signs for many common words and phrases. The following line is an example of phonography: —

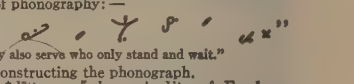

"They also serve who only stand and wait."

3. The art of constructing the phonograph.

pho'no·lite (fō'nō·līt), *n.* [*phono-* + *-lite;* cf. F. *phonolithe.*] *Petrog.* A gray or green volcanic rock consisting essentially of orthoclase and nephelite so named because a slab of the fresh compact rock gives a ringing sound when struck. Called also *clinkstone.* In certain varieties, leucite proxies nephelite, and the rock is a leucite-phonolite. — **pho'no·lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

pho·nol'o·ger (fō·nŏl'ō·jêr), *n.* A phonologist. *Rare.*

pho'no·log'ic (fō'nō·lŏj'ĭk), *adj.* Also **pho'no·log'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). Of or pertaining to phonology. — **pho'no·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pho·nol'o·gist (fō·nŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.* One versed in phonology.

pho·nol'o·gy (fō·nŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*phono-* + *-logy.*] **a** The science of speech sounds, including especially the history and theory of sound changes, either in a single language or in two or more related languages considered together for comparative purposes. Cf. PHONETICS. **b** That part of the grammar of a language which describes its sounds and sound changes; also, the sound system of a language.

pho·nom'e·ter (fō·nŏm'ē·têr), *n.* [*phono-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring sounds, as to intensity, or as to frequency of vibrations. Cf. PHONAUTOGRAPH.

pho·nom'e·try (-trĭ), *n. Physics.* Measurement of sounds by the phonometer. — **pho'no·met'ric** (fō'nō·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.*

pho'no·mim'ic (fō'nō·mĭm'ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to a system of teaching the deaf to read in which each elementary speech sound is associated with an appropriate gesture.

pho'no·mo'tor (fō'nō·mō'têr), *n.* [*phono-* + *motor.*] An instrument in which the motion produced by the vibrations of a sounding body is communicated to a small wheel.

pho·nop'a·thy (fō·nŏp'ȧ·thĭ), *n.* [*phono-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Any disease of phonation.

pho'no·phone (fō'nō·fōn), *n.* [*phono-* + *-phone.*] *Physics.* A device for governing the rate of vibration of a plate or diaphragm.

pho'no·phore (fō'nō·fōr; 181), *n.* [*phono-* + *-phore.*] **1.** *Elec.* A device which enables telephone messages to be sent over a telegraph line simultaneously with the use of ordinary currents operating Morse instruments; also, a system using this apparatus.

2. A device to enable the deaf to hear, by conducting vibrations from the speaker's larynx to the hearer's teeth.

3. A type of stethoscope with a trumpet-shaped chest piece. — **pho'no·phor'ic** (-fŏr'ĭk), *adj.*

pho·noph'o·rous (fō·nŏf'ō·rŭs), *adj. Physics.* Capable of transmitting sound waves.

pho'no·phote (fō'nō·fōt), *n.* [*phono-* + Gr. *phōs* light.] An electrical device for converting sound vibrations into light.

pho'no·pho·tog'ra·phy (-fō·tŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*phono-* + *photography.*] Art or process of photographing sound waves or the vibrations of an instrument due to sound waves falling upon it.

pho'no·pho'to·scope (-fō'tō·skōp), *n.* [*phono-* + *photo-* + *-scope.*] A device for showing photographically the vibrations of sound, esp. of voice sounds. — **pho'no·pho'to·scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

pho'no·plex (fō'nō·plĕks), *adj.* [*phono-* + *-plex* as in *duplex.*] *Elec.* Pertaining to or designating a system of telegraphy in which the line is used for transmitting, in addition to Morse signals, a second set of signals employing pulsating currents. For these a modified telephone, which responds to the pulsating currents but not to the Morse signals, is used as a receiving instrument. — *n.* The phonoplex telegraph.

pho'no·scope (fō'nō·skōp), *n.* [*phono-* + *-scope.*] *Physics.* **a** An instrument for observing or exhibiting motions or properties of sounding bodies; esp., a device for testing the quality of musical strings. **b** An instrument for producing luminous figures by the vibrations of sounding bodies.

pho'no·te·lem'e·ter (-tē·lĕm'ē·têr), *n.* [*phono-* + *telemeter.*] *Physics.* A device, consisting essentially of a stop watch, for estimating the distance of firearms in action by measuring the interval between the flash and the arrival of the sound waves from the discharge.

pho'no·type (fō'nō·tīp), *n.* [*phono-* + *type.*] **A** phonetic character used in phonotypy; phonetic type.

pho'no·type, *v. t.* To print in phonotypic characters.

pho'no·typ'er (fō'nō·tīp'êr), *n.* = PHONOTYPIST.

pho'no·typ'ic (-tĭp'ĭk), *adj.* Also **pho'no·typ'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). Of or pertaining to phonotypy or a phonotype; as, a *phonotypic* alphabet. — **pho'no·typ'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

-pholis. See PHOLIDO.
Phol'la·thi (fōl'ȧ·thī). *D. Bib.*
phon-. = PHONO-
phones (fōnz), *n. pl. Radio.* = HEADSET, 2.
pho'ney. Var. of PHONY.
phon'ghi (pōng'gĭ), **phon'gy·ee.** Vars. of POONGHIE.
-pho'ni·a. = -PHONY.
pho'nism (fō'nĭz'm), *n.* [*phono-* + *-ism.*] See SYNESTHESIA.
pho'no·cin'e·mat'o·graph, *n.* = BIOPHOTOPHONE.
pho'no·graph'i·cal, *adj.* = PHONOGRAPHIC.
pho'no·pore (fō'nō·pōr; 181), *n.* [*phono-* + Gr. *poros* passage.] Var. of PHONOPHORE, 1. — **pho'no·por'ic** (-pŏr'ĭk), *adj.*

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals. Abbreviations, Signs, etc., are explained on pages immediately preceding the Vocabulary.

pho'no·typ'ist (fō'nō·tīp'ĭst), *n.* One who uses or advocates the use of phonotypy.

pho'no·typ'y (fō'nō·tīp'ĭ), *n.* A method of phonetic printing, esp. that devised by Isaac Pitman (1813–97) for printing English.

pho'ny (fō'nĭ), *adj.;* PHO'NI·ER (-nĭ·ĕr); PHO'NI·EST. [Cf. FUNNY BUSINESS.] Not straight or genuine; counterfeit; fake; faked. *Slang, U. S.*

pho'ny, *n.; pl.* PHONIES (-nĭz). A counterfeit person or thing; a fake. *Slang, U. S.*

-phony. Also **-pho'ni·a** (-fō'nĭ·ȧ). A combining form, Greek *-phōnia,* from *phōnē,* meaning *sound, voice,* used to denote *a* (specified) *type of sound,* as in acro*phony,* homoo*phony;* specif., *Med.* **a** *Sound heard through apparatus,* as in bronch*ophony,* eg*ophony.* **b** *Abnormality of voice production,* as in bary*phony.*

phony disease. A serious virus disease of the peach characterized by dwarfing, the dark green of the leaves, and small but highly colored fruit. After a few years the trees cease to bear.

phoo (fōō), *interj.* An exclamation expressing: **a** Contempt. Cf. PHO. **b** = PHEW. — **phoo,** *v. i. & t.*

-phora. [NL.] *Bot. & Zool.* A combining form, Greek *-phoros,* from *phorein,* to bear, meaning *bearing,* used to denote a *genus* or *larger classification bearing a* (specified) *feature,* as in Clado*phora,* Plasmodio*phora.* Derivative adjectives are formed usually in *-phoran.*

Pho'ra·den'dron (fō'rȧ·dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phōr* thief + *dendron* tree; — alluding to its parasitic habit.] *Bot.* A large genus of American hemiparasitic plants, family Loranthaceae, having erect and vertically 2-celled anthers. The species are chiefly tropical. *P. flavescens* is the American mistletoe.

pho·ran'thi·um (fō·răn'thĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phoros* bearing + *anthos* flower.] A clinanthium.

Phor'cus (fôr'kŭs), **Phor'cys** (-sĭs), **Phor'kys** (-kĭs), **Phor'cyn** (-sĭn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Phorkos, Phorkys, Phorkyn.*] *Gr. Myth.* A sea deity, Homer's "the ancient of the sea," to whom a harbor of Ithaca was devoted. He was the father of the Graeae who were hence called **Phor'ci·des** (-sĭ·dēz), **Phor'ky·ads** (-kĭ·ȧdz), or **Phor'cy·ads** (-sĭ·ȧdz).

-phore (-fōr; 181). [See -PHOROUS.] A combining form, Greek *-phoros, -phoron,* from *phorein,* to bear, meaning: **1.** *-bearer, one that bears,* as in oö*phore,* sema*phore.* Corresponding adjectives are usually formed in -PHOROUS.
2. *Biochem. A constituent that bears the activating principle,* as in bio*phore,* zymo*phore.*
3. *Biol. A cell* or *part that bears a germinating principle* or *a pigment,* as in blasto*phore,* gameto*phore,* melano*phore.*
4. *Bot.* **a** *A supporting stalk, axis,* or *other structure,* as in andro*phore,* carpo*phore,* spermato*phore.* **b** *A sporophore,* as in basidio*phore,* gonidio*phore.*
5. *Med. Apparatus to support* or *transfer,* as in antro*phore.*
6. *Zool. An individual* of a classification denoted by a corresponding adjective in *-phorous,* or noun in *-phora* or *-phorus,* as in ctenophore.

pho·re'sis (fō·rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Physical Chem.* = CATAPHORESIS, 1.

-pho·re'sis (-fō·rē'sĭs). [NL.] A combining form from Greek *phorēsis,* meaning *a being borne,* used esp. in medicine to denote *introduction* or *transmission,* as in cata*phoresis,* ionto*phoresis,* patho*phoresis.*

phor'e·sy (fôr'ē·sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *phorēsis* a being borne.] *Zool.* A form of behavior characteristic of certain animals which attach themselves to other animals to be carried about; — applied esp. to certain insects which cling to larger species, as grasshoppers, in order to reach and parasitize their eggs.

-pho'ri·a (-fō'rĭ·ȧ; 181). [NL.] *Ophth.* A combining form, Greek *-phoria,* from *phorein,* to bear, meaning *a bearing,* used to denote *direction of the visual axis* or *its tendency to turn,* as in hetero*phoria,* hyper*phoria.* Derivative adjectives are formed in *-phoric.*

pho'ri·a (fō'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Orientation of the visual axes.

Phor'i·dae (fôr'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Phora,* type genus (fr. Gr. *phoros* bearing) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of small two-winged flies of hunchbacked appearance, with short, apparently one-jointed antennae and without cross veins in the wing. The typical genus is **Pho'ra** (fō'rȧ). — **pho'rid** (-rĭd), *n.* & *adj.*

Phor'mi·o (fôr'mĭ·ō), *n.* The title and chief character (a parasite) of a comedy (161 B.C.) by Terence. See PARASITE, *n.,* 1 **a.**

Phor'mi·um (fôr'mĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phormion* a plaited mat, a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs (family Liliaceae) with rigid sword-shaped leaves and red or yellow flowers on a leafless scape. There are two species, *P. tenax,* the New Zealand flax (which see) and *P. cookianum,* also of New Zealand.

phor'o- (fôr'ō-), **phor-.** A combining form, Greek *phoro-,* from *phorein,* to bear, meaning *bearing,* and *phora,* meaning *motion,* as in *phoro*nomy, *phoro*zooid, **pho·rol'o·gy.**

pho·rom'e·ter (fō·rŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *phora* a carrying + *-meter.*] Any of various instruments for measuring the strength, deviation, and direction of the extrinsic muscles of the eyes, and for inducing exercise to correct defects in their functioning, as by changing the line of sight of one eye relative to the other with prisms.

pho·rom'e·try (fō·rŏm'ē·trĭ), *n.* [*phoro-* + *-metry.*] The science, art, and practice of testing and correcting the action of the extrinsic muscles of the eyes, in order to cure strabismus and to produce stereoscopic vision. — **phor'o·met'ric** (fôr'ō·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.*

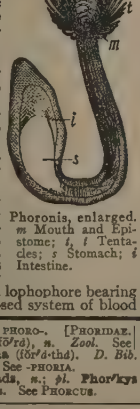

Phoronis, enlarged. *m* Mouth and Epistome; *t, t* Tentacles; *s* Stomach; *i* Intestine.

pho'rone (fō'rōn; fō·rōn'; 181), *n.* [camp*hor* + acet*one.*] *Chem.* An unsaturated ketone, $(C_9H_{14}C{:}CH)_2CO$, obtained, by condensation of acetone, as a yellowish-green crystalline compound with a geraniumlike odor. It is isomeric with camphor phorone.

pho·ron'ic ac'id (fō·rŏn'ĭk). *Chem.* A crystalline ketonic diacid, $C_{11}H_{18}O_5$, derived from phorone.

Pho·ro'nis (fō·rō'nĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Phoronis,* a surname of Io, fr. Gr. *Phorōnis.*] *Zool.* A genus of small marine, tubicolous, unsegmented, wormlike animals having the mouth, anal opening, and nephridial apertures close together at one end of the body and surrounded by a horseshoe-shaped lophophore bearing numerous tentacles. They have a closed system of blood vessels containing red blood. The larva, known as *actinotrocha,* passes through a remarkable metamorphosis. The genus forms a small group, **Pho'ro·nid'e·a** (fō'rō·nĭd'ē·ȧ), or **Pho·ron'i·da** (fō·rŏn'ĭ·dȧ), commonly included as a class in the Molluscoida, but often considered more closely related to the hemichordates or, formerly, the gephyreans. — **pho·ro'nid** (fō·rō'nĭd), *n.* & *adj.*

phor'o·no'mi·a (fôr'ō·nō'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Phoronomics. — **phor'o·nom'ic** (-nŏm'ĭk), *adj.* — **phor'o·nom'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kȧl·ĭ), *adv.*

phor'o·nom'ics (fôr'ō·nŏm'ĭks), **pho·ron'o·my** (fō·rŏn'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*phoro-* + Gr. *nomos* law.] Kinematics. *Rare.*

pho·ron'o·my (fō·rŏn'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*phoro-* + *-nomy.*] The theory of motion as deducible from a priori conceptions; — a Kantian term.

Phor'o·rhac'i·dae (fôr'ō·răs'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Phororhacos,* type genus (fr. Gr. *phōr* thief, bee + *rhakos* rag) + *-idae.*] *Paleontol.* A family of gigantic flightless birds of the order Grallae from the Miocene of Patagonia. The typical genus is **Pho·ro'rha·cos** (fō·rôr'ȧ·kŏs).

phor'o·scope (fôr'ō·skōp), *n.* [Gr. *phora* a carrying + *-scope.*] An instrument for reproducing an image, as of a photograph, at a distance by electricity.

-phorous. [See 1st BEAR.] A combining form, Greek *-phoros,* from *phorein,* to bear, meaning *-bearing, -ferous,* as in phyllo*phorous,* pyro*phorous;* — in adjectives, usually corresponding in specific sense to nouns ending in *-phore, -phorus,* as in asco*phorous,* phos*phorous.*

phor'o·zo'oid (fôr'ō·zō'oid), *n.* [Gr. *phora* motion + *zooid.*] *Zool.* A zooid of the sexual generation of certain free-swimming tunicates (Doliolidae) which, though it becomes free-swimming, does not mature sexually.

-phorus. [NL. See -PHORE.] *Zool.* A combining form, Greek *-phoros,* meaning *-bearer,* used in generic names, as in Istio*phorus.*

phos-. A combining form from Greek *phōs,* meaning *light,* as in *phos*gene, *phos*phorus.

phos, phoss (fŏs), *n.* Phosphorus; phosphorus disease. *Colloq.*

phose (fōz), *n.* [Gr. *phōs* light.] A subjective visual sensation, as of light or color.

phos'gene (fŏz'jēn), *n.* [*phos-* + *-gene.*] *Chem.* A colorless gas, $COCl_2$, of unpleasant odor, formed from chlorine and carbon monoxide under the influence of light or a catalyst; — called also *carbonyl chloride, carbon oxychloride.* It is easily condensable to a liquid, and was much used in the World War, both in cloud attacks and in shells and bombs. It is a severe respiratory irritant and its deadliness is increased by the fact that serious symptoms appear only after some hours following the exposure. Phosgene is now used chiefly in dye manufacture.

phos'ge·nite (fŏz'jē·nīt), *n.* [From PHOSGENE.] *Mineral.* A lead chlorocarbonate, $Pb_3Cl_2CO_3$, occurring in tetragonal crystals of a white, yellow, or grayish color and adamantine luster. H., 3. Sp. gr., 6.0–6.3.

pho'sis (fō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See PHOS-.] Any condition of eye or brain that gives rise to subjective visual sensations.

phos'pha·gen (fŏs'fȧ·jĕn), *n.* [*phosphate* + glyco*gen.*] *Biochem.* A combination of creatine and phosphoric acid, or its precursor, found in vertebrate muscle. Cf. PHOSPHOCREATINE.

phos'pham (fŏs'fȧm), *n.* [*phosphorus* + *ammonia.*] *Chem.* An amorphous white powder, PN_3H, obtained by the action of ammonia on phosphorus pentachloride.

phos·pham'ide (fŏs·făm'ĭd; -īd; 157), *n.* Also **-id.** A white powder, $PO(NH)NH_2$, obtained by the action of ammonia on phosphorus pentachloride.

phos'pha·tase (fŏs'fȧ·tās), *n.* [*phosphate* + *-ase.*] *Biochem.* Any of a group of enzymes that accelerate the hydrolysis of organic compounds of phosphoric acid.

phos'phate (fŏs'fāt), *n.* [F. See PHOSPHORUS.] **1.** *Chem.* A salt or ester of phosphoric acid. See PHOSPHORIC ACID.
2. An effervescent drink of carbonated water, with a small amount of phosphoric acid (H_3PO_4) or of acid phosphate of potassium, magnesium, sodium, or calcium, or a mixture of them, flavored with fruit sirup; as, an orange *phosphate.*
3. *Agric.* Any phosphatic material used for fertilizers.

phos'phate, *v. t.* = PHOSPHATIZE. — **phos·pha'tion** (fŏs·fā'shŭn), *n.*

-phos'phate (-fŏs'fāt). A combining form of *phosphate,* used in names of compounds, as in lacto*phosphate.*

phos'phat·ed (fŏs'fāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Containing phosphates; phosphatic.

phos'pha·te'mi·a (fŏs'fȧ·tē'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *phosphate* + *-emia.*] *Physiol. & Med.* The occurrence of phosphate in the blood, esp. in excess.

phosphate rock. *Petrog.* A rock consisting of calcium phosphate, usually together with calcium carbonate and other minerals. Vast beds of it occur in the southeastern United States, and large deposits have also been found in Arkansas and in the northwestern part of the United States. To be valuable for fertilizers, etc., it should contain at least fifty per cent of phosphate. The three main classes which have been exploited in the United States are *land rock,* occurring in clayey, gravelly, or compacted beds below the surface of the earth; *river rock,* a darker variety obtained from river and stream beds; and the oölitic phosphates of Tennessee.

phos'pha·tese (fŏs'fȧ·tēs), *n.* [*phosphate* + *-ese.*] *Biochem.* An enzyme held to accelerate the synthesis of carbohydrate esters of phosphoric acid.

phos·phat'ic (fŏs·făt'ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to, or containing, phosphoric acid or phosphates.

phosphatic diathesis. *Med.* A condition marked by an undue excretion of phosphates with the urine.

phosphatic slag. = BASIC SLAG.

phos'pha·tide (fŏs'fȧ·tīd; -tĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-tid** (-tĭd). [*phosphate* + *-ide.*] *Biochem.* Any of a group of compounds comprising the phospholipides and phosphoaminolipides.

phos'pha·tize (-tīz), *v. t.;* -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tĭz'ĭng). **1.** To change to a phosphate or phosphates.
2. To treat with phosphoric acid or a phosphate.
— **phos'pha·ti·za'tion** (-tĭ·zā'shŭn; -tī·zā'shŭn), *n.*

phos·pha'to- (fŏs·fā'tō-). *Chem.* A combining form for *phosphate.*

phos'pha·tu'ri·a (fŏs'fȧ·tū'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PHOSPHATE; -URIA.] *Med.* The discharge of phosphates in the urine, esp. excessive excretion. — **phos'pha·tu'ric** (-tū'rĭk), *adj.*

phos·phaz'o- (fŏs·făz'ō-). *Chem.* A combining form, *phosph-* + *azo-,* denoting the *presence of the bivalent group* -N:P-.

phos'phene (fŏs'fēn), *n.* [*phos-* + Gr. *phainein* to show.] *Physiol.* A luminous impression due to excitation of the retina by some cause other than the impingement on it of rays of light, as by pressure on the eyeball when the lids are closed. Cf. AFTERIMAGE.

phos·phen'yl (fŏs·fĕn'ĭl; -fē'nĭl), *n.* [*phosph-* + *phenyl.*] *Chem.* A bivalent or quadrivalent radical, C_6H_5P.

phos'phide (-fīd; -fĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-phid.** *Chem.* A binary compound of phosphorus with an element or radical.

phos'phi·nate (fŏs'fĭ·nāt), *n.* [*phosphinic* + 1st *-ate,* 3.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of a phosphinic acid.

phos'phine (-fēn; -fĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-phin.** **1.** *Chem.* A hydride of phosphorus, PH_3, analogous to ammonia; by extension, any of several compounds derived from the preceding by replacing hydrogen with hydrocarbon radicals. Phosphine is a colorless and very poisonous gas with a disagreeable odor like garlic. It is made by decomposing phosphides, by heating phosphorus with a solution of caustic potash, etc. Unless specially purified it is apt to be spontaneously inflammable, owing to the presence of a liquid hydride, P_2H_4. The organic phosphines are bases related to the simple compound as amines are to ammonia; like the amines, they are classed as primary, secondary, and tertiary. They are in general colorless liquids insoluble in water and of powerful odor.
2. An acridine dye. See DYE, *Table.*

phosphine oxide. *Chem.* Any of a series of oxides obtained by oxidation of tertiary phosphines and having the general formula R_3PO. They are in general colorless or yellow crystalline compounds.

phos·phin'ic (fŏs·fĭn'ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a series of acids derived from the secondary phosphines by oxidation and having the general formula RR'PO.OH. They may be regarded as derivates of orthophosphoric acid in which two univalent hydrocarbon radicals replace two hydroxyl groups. They are in general colorless and crystalline.
☞ Many chemists use the term *phosphinic* for both the above series and the phosphonic series. See PHOSPHONIC.

phos'phite (fŏs'fīt), *n.* A salt or ester of phosphorous acid.

phos'pho- (fŏs'fō-), **phosph-.** A combining form from *phosphorus,* used for: **a** *Phosphoric* and *phosphorous,* as in *phosph*omolybdic, **phos'pho·gly'co·pro'te·in.** **b** *Phosphorus,* as in *phosph*onium. — **phos'pho** (-fō), *adj.*

phos'pho·a·mi'no·lip'ide (-ȧ·mē'nō·lĭp'īd; -ăm'ĭ·nō-; -ĭd; -lĭ'pĭd; -pĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** [*phospho-* + *amino-* + *lipide.*] *Biochem.* Any of an important class of complex lipides which on hydrolysis yield phosphorus as phosphoric acid, nitrogen as the amino radical, and fatty acid. Typical ones also contain glycerol and an organic base, as choline, in combination. As ordinarily prepared, phosphoaminolipides are light-yellow or brown, waxy solids, though some have been crystallized. They are found in all cells and, with cholesterol, constitute most of the so-called fat of certain tissues. Lecithin is the best-known phosphoaminolipide.

phos'pho·car'nic ac'id (fŏs'fō·kär'nĭk). *Biochem.* A complex acid held to occur in muscle and nerve tissue and yielding on cleavage phosphoric acid, carnic acid, and other products.

phos'pho·cre'a·tine (-krē'ȧ·tēn; -tĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-tin.** *Biochem.* A compound, $C_4H_{10}N_3O_5P$, of equal proportions of creatine and phosphoric acid, found in vertebrate muscle.

phos'pho·fer'rite (-fĕr'īt), *n.* [*phospho-* + *ferro-* **b** + *-ite.*] *Mineral.* A ferrous acid phosphate occurring in white or greenish crystalline masses. H., 4–5. Sp. gr., 3.2.

phos'pho·glyc'er·ate (-glĭs'ĕr·āt), *n.* *Chem.* A glycerophosphate.

phos'pho·lip'ide (-lĭp'īd, -ĭd; -lĭ'pĭd, -pĭd), *n.* Also **-lip'id.** [*phospho-* + *lipide.*] *Biochem.* **a** Any of the complex lipides which contain phosphorus as phosphoric acid, but no nitrogen. **b** = PHOSPHOAMINOLIPIDE.

phos'pho·mo·lyb'date (-mō·lĭb'dāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of phosphomolybdic acid.

phos'pho·mo·lyb'dic (-mō·lĭb'dĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of certain complex acids of phosphorus and molybdenum (esp. the acid $H_3PO_{12}MoO_3$), used as a precipitant for alkali salts and alkaloids.

phos'pho·nate (fŏs'fō·nāt), *n.* [*phosphonic* + *-ate.*] *Chem.* A salt or ester of a phosphonic acid.

phos·phon'ic (fŏs·fŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [*phospho-* + sulph*onic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a series of acids derived from the primary phosphines by oxidation and having the general formula $RPO(OH)_2$. See PHOSPHINIC, *Note.* They are, in general, colorless crystalline or sirupy compounds.

phos·pho'ni·um (fŏs·fō'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *phospho-* + ammo*nium.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical PH_4, analogous to ammonium. Phosphonium bromide, chloride, and iodide are crystalline compounds formed by union of halogen acids with phosphine. Many organic phosphonium derivatives are known; those in which all four hydrogen atoms are replaced by organic radicals correspond to quaternary ammonium compounds.

phos'pho·phyl'lite (fŏs'fō·fĭl'īt), *n.* [*phospho-* + *phyll-* + *-ite.*] *Mineral.* A hydrous phosphate and sulphate of ferrous iron, magnesium, calcium, potassium and aluminum, forming colorless or pale-blue monoclinic crystals with perfect micaceous cleavage. H., 3–4. Sp. gr., 3.1.

phos'pho·pro'te·in (-prō'tē·ĭn), *n.* *Biochem.* Any of a class of proteins, as caseinogen and vitellin, in which the protein molecule is combined with some phosphorus-containing substance other than nucleic acid or lecithin; — formerly called *nucleoalbumin.*

phos'phor (fŏs'fôr), *n.* [See PHOSPHORUS.] **1.** [*cap.*] The morning star; specif., Venus, as morning star; Lucifer.
2. Also **phos'phore** (-fôr). A phosphorescent substance; phosphorus (sense 2). *Now Chiefly Poetic.*
3. The element phosphorus; — chiefly in combination.

phos'phor (fŏs'fôr), *adj.* Phosphorescent. *Now Rare.*

phosphor-. = PHOSPHORO-.

phos'pho·rate (fŏs'fō·rāt), *v. t.;* -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1.** To impregnate or combine with phosphorus or a compound of phosphorus.
2. To make phosphorescent.

phos'pho·rat'ed oil (-rāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119). *Pharm.* A one per cent solution of phosphorus in almond oil, used as a nerve stimulant and tonic.

Phosphor bronze. *Metal.* A trade-mark for a kind of bronze of great hardness, elasticity, and toughness, whose superiority is due to the introduction of a small amount of phosphorus. Also [*sometimes not cap.*], the alloy bearing this trade-mark.

phosphor copper. A crude alloy of copper and phosphorus, used to deoxidize copper and to make Phosphor bronze.

phos'phore (fŏs'fôr; 181), *n.* **1.** = PHOSPHOR, 2.
2. *Physics.* The atomic or electronic unit to which the phosphorescence of a body is due.

---

phoo'ka (pōō'kȧ; fōō'-). Var. of POOKA.

phool'wa. Var. of FULWA.

phoon'ghie, phoon'gyee, **phoon'gy.** Vars. of POONGHIE.

phoo'-phoo', *interj. & v.* = PHOO.

phor-. = PHORO-. [PHORIDAE.]

Pho'ra (fō'rȧ), *n.* *Zool.* See **Phor'a·tha** (fôr'ȧ·thȧ). *D. Bib.*

-phoric. See -PHORIA.

Phor'ky·ads, *n.; pl.* **Phor'kys** (fôr'kĭs), *n.* See PHORCUS.

phor'minx (fôr'mĭngks), *n.; pl.* PHORMINGES (fôr·mĭn'jēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *phorminx.*] = CITHARA.

Pho'ros (fō'rŏs; 181). *Bib.*

-phorum. [NL.] *Bot.* = -PHORE, 4.

phos·gen'ic (fŏz·jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *phōs* light + *-genic.*] = PHOTOGENIC.

phosph-. = PHOSPHO-.

phos·pham'ic (fŏs·făm'ĭk), *adj.* [*phosphoric* + *amidogen.*] = AMIDOPHOSPHORIC.

phos'pha·mid'ic (fŏs'fȧ·mĭd'ĭk), *adj.* [*phosph-* + *amidic.*] = AMIDOPHOSPHORIC.

phos'pham·mo'ni·um (fŏs'fȧm·mō'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* = PHOSPHONIUM.

phos'pho·gly·cer'ic (-fō·glĭ·sĕr'ĭk), *adj.* = GLYCEROPHOSPHORIC.

phos'pho·li'pin (-lĭ'pĭn), *n.* = PHOSPHATIDE.

phos'pho·rate, *n.* Phosphate. *Obs.*

phos·pho're·al (fŏs·fō′rē·ăl; 181), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like that of, phosphorus.

phos′pho·rent (fŏs′fō·rĕnt), *adj.* Phosphorescent. *Rare.*

phos·pho′re·ous (fŏs·fō′rē·ŭs; 181), *adj.* Phosphorescent. *Rare.*

phos′pho·resce′ (fŏs′fō·rĕs′), *v. i.;* -RESCED (-rĕst′); -RESCING (-rĕs′ĭng). To exhibit phosphorescence; to gleam, esp. in the dark.

phos′pho·res′cence (fŏs′fō·rĕs′ĕns; -ns), *n.* [Cf. F. *phosphorescence.*] **1.** State or property of emitting light without sensible heat, as shown by phosphorus; luminescence; also, light so produced. Specif., luminescence caused by exposure to light or other forms of radiation, and lasting after exposure has ceased (see LUMINESCENCE). Phosphorescence is due to various causes. That of phosphorus, decaying wood, etc., and even, in some cases at least, of living organisms (as certain fungi and bacteria and protozoans of the genus *Noctiluca* (which see)), results from a slow process of oxidation. Cf. FLUORESCENCE.

2. *Astron.* An unaccounted-for faint illumination sometimes seen on the dark hemisphere of Venus.

phos′pho·res′cent (-ĕnt; -′nt), *adj.* [Cf. F. *phosphorescent.*] Exhibiting phosphorescence; luminous without sensible heat; gleaming; scintillating. — **phos′pho·res′cent·ly,** *adv.*

phos′pho·res′cent, *n.* A phosphorescent substance.

phos′pho·ret′ed, phos′pho·ret′ted (fŏs′fō·rĕt′ĕd; -Id; 119), *adj. Chem.* Impregnated or combined with phosphorus.

phosphoreted hydrogen. *Chem.* Phosphorus hydride; specif., phosphine, PH_3.

phos′phor·hi·dro′sis (fŏs′fōr·hĭ·drō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *phosphor-* + *hidrosis.*] *Med.* The secretion of phosphorescent sweat, said to occur after eating phosphorescent fish, and in certain wasting diseases.

phos·phor′ic (fŏs·fōr′ĭk; -fōr′ĭk), *adj.* [F. *phosphorique.*] **1.** *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, phosphorus; specif., designating compounds in which phosphorus has a valence higher than in *phosphorous* compounds.

2. Phosphorescent. "A *phosphoric* sea." *Byron.*

-phos·phor′ic. A combining form of *phosphoric,* as in *pyrophosphoric,* sulph*ophosphoric.*

phosphoric acid. **1.** Any of three oxygen acids of phosphorus known respectively as ordinary or orthophosphoric, pyrophosphoric, and metaphosphoric acids. ***Orthophosphoric acid,*** or simply, ***phosphoric acid,*** H_3PO_4, is a siruplike or deliquescent crystalline compound obtained by the oxidation of phosphorus, by the decomposition of phosphates, etc. Being a triacid, it forms three classes of salts, NaH_2PO_4, Na_2HPO_4, and Na_3PO_4, known respectively as ***primary, secondary,*** and ***tertiary, phosphates.*** The first two are also called ***acid phosphates*** in distinction from the ***neutral,*** or ***normal, phosphates*** (the third class). Phosphoric acid in the form of phosphates, esp. those of calcium, is an important ingredient in fertilizers, but to be available for use by plants the phosphates must be soluble in water or plant juices. Insoluble normal phosphates, as mineral phosphates, hence are often converted into soluble acid salts by treatment with sulphuric acid. The mixture, thus obtained, of the three classes of calcium phosphates (but chiefly the primary), phosphoric acid, and calcium sulphate, is known in the fertilizer industry as ***acid phosphate*** or ***superphosphate.*** ***Reverted phosphate*** is phosphate that after conversion has returned to an insoluble state. ***Pyrophosphoric acid,*** or ***diphosphoric acid,*** $H_4P_2O_7$ (a tetracid), is derived from the ortho acid by the loss of one molecule of water from two of the acid; it is a siruppy liquid or a glasslike or crystalline solid. ***Metaphosphoric acid,*** or ***glacial phosphoric acid,*** HPO_3 (a monoacid), represents a still greater loss of water from the ortho acid. It is a glasslike solid obtained from the ortho acid by heating.

2. *Anal. Chem.* Phosphorus pentoxide, P_2O_5, as found (combined) in soils, fertilizers, etc.; — a survival of a former *Chem.* use (see ACID, *n.,* 2). It is called *soluble, insoluble,* or *reverted phosphoric acid* according as it occurs in the form of soluble, insoluble, or reverted phosphates. See sense 1.

phos·phor′i·cal (fŏs·fōr′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Phosphoric.

phos′pho·rif′er·ous (fŏs′fō·rĭf′ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*phosphorus* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or yielding phosphorus.

phos′pho·rism (fŏs′fō·rĭz′m), *n.* **1.** Phosphorescence. *Obs.*

2. *Med.* Poisoning, esp. chronic poisoning, by phosphorus.

phos′pho·rite (fŏs′fō·rīt), *n. Mineral. & Petrog.* A fibrous concretionary variety of apatite; also, often phosphate rock in general. — **phos′pho·rit′ic** (-rĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

phos′pho·rize (-rīz), *v. t.* [F. *phosphoriser.*] To phosphorate.

phos′pho·ro- (fŏs′fō·rō-), **phosphor-.** A combining form for *phosphorus* and *phosphoric,* as in *phosphorescence;* denoting also *phosphorescence,* as in *phosphorograph.*

phos·phor′o·gen (fŏs·fōr′ō·jĕn), *n.* [*phosphoro-* + *-gen.*] Also **-gene** (-jēn). *Chem.* A substance or group which produces, or helps to produce, phosphorescence or luminescence.

phos′pho·ro·gen′ic (fŏs′fō·rō·jĕn′ĭk), *adj.* [*phosphoro-* + *-genic.*] *Physics.* Generating phosphorescence; — applied specif. by Becquerel to certain rays that have the property of continuing the action set up by other (exciting) rays.

phos′pho·ro·graph′ (fŏs′fō·rō·grăf′; 83), *n.* [*phosphoro-* + *-graph.*] *Physics.* A figure obtained by rays, esp. infrared rays, acting on a phosphorescent surface. When a phosphorescent plate is placed in the infrared part of the spectrum a series of bands and lines is seen. Wherever the heat rays fall, phosphorescence is prevented.

phos′pho·rog′ra·phy (-rŏg′rȧ·fĭ), *n.* The art of making phosphorographs. — **phos′pho·ro·graph′ic** (-rō·grăf′ĭk), *adj.*

Phos′pho·ros, Phos′pho·rus (fŏs′fō·rŏs, -rŭs), *n.* [Gr. *phōsphoros* light bringer. See PHOSPHORUS.] *Gr. Relig.* An epithet of various deities associated with celestial luminaries, sometimes of the morning star; also, an epithet of Artemis or Hecate as a lunar deity.

phos·phor′o·scope (fŏs·fōr′ō·skōp), *n.* [*phosphoro-* + *-scope.*] *Physics.* An apparatus for observing phosphorescence produced by action of light. It consists of a closed box having apertures with revolving shutters which expose the body alternately to the light and to the eye of the observer.

phos′pho·rous (fŏs′fō·rŭs; fŏs·fō′rŭs; *cf.* SULPHUROUS), *adj.* [Cf. F. *phosphoreux.*] **1.** Phosphorescent. *Rare.*

2. *Chem.* Of, pert. to, resembling, or containing, phosphorus; specif., designating those compounds in which phosphorus has a valence lower than in *phosphoric* compounds.

phosphorous acid. A colorless crystalline acid, H_3PO_3, obtained by the oxidation of phosphorus, and in other ways. It acts usually as a diacid, forming salts called phosphites. Also, either of two acids, *pyrophosphorous acid,* $H_4P_2O_5$, and *metaphosphorous acid,* HPO_2, related to the above acid.

phosphorous anhydride *or* **oxide.** See PHOSPHORUS OXIDE.

phos′phor·u′ri·a (fŏs′fōr·ū′rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *phosphor-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Phosphaturia.

phos′pho·rus (fŏs′fō·rŭs), *n.;* *pl.* PHOSPHORI (-rī). [L., morning star, fr. Gr. *phōsphoros,* lit., light bringer. See FANCY; -PHOROUS.] **1.** [*cap.*] Morning star; Phosphor; — often figurative.

2. A phosphorescent substance or body; esp., such a one which shines in the dark.

3. *Chem.* A nonmetallic element of the nitrogen group, usually obtained as a white or yellowish, translucent, waxy crystalline solid with a disagreeable smell and a faint glow in moist air. Symbol, *P;* at. no., 15; at. wt., 30.975. It was first obtained by Brand in 1669. Phosphorus does not occur free in nature, but is very widely distributed in combined form, esp. in the phosphates. It is found in all fruitful soils, in most natural waters, and in many minerals, as phosphorite and apatite. It is essential to the life of plants and animals, being esp. abundant in bones. Phosphorus is found in commerce in two different forms: (1) ***Ordinary, yellow,*** or ***white, phosphorus,*** described above. It is usually prepared by heating calcium phosphate (from minerals or bone ash) with carbon and fluxes in an electric furnace. The phosphorus is vaporized, condensed under water, purified, and cast into sticks. Sp. gr., 1.82. It is very active chemically and very poisonous. It inflames readily, forming, as it burns, white fumes of phosphorus pentoxide (hence it is kept under water). It is used as a rat poison, as a smoke producer in war, and for a few chemical purposes, and was formerly used in matches. (2) ***Red,*** or violet (*metallic*) phosphorus, or so-called ***amorphous phosphorus,*** obtained from ordinary phosphorus by heating it in a closed vessel at 240–250° C., and in other ways. It is a purplish-red, scarlet, or reddish-brown compact solid or powder having a sp. gr. of 2.2. It is tasteless, odorless, and nonpoisonous, and does not burn till heated to 260° C. or higher. Red phosphorus is used in the composition on the boxes of safety matches, and in the laboratory. Phosphorus is chiefly trivalent (phosphorous compounds) and quinquevalent (phosphoric compounds).

4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = LUCIFER, 1.

phosphorus chloride. *Chem.* A compound of phosphorus and chlorine. *Phosphorus trichloride,* PCl_3, is a colorless fuming liquid formed by the direct union of the elements. *Phosphorus pentachloride,* PCl_5, is a white or yellowish crystalline solid of strong odor. Both are much used as chlorinating agents.

phosphorus disease. *Med.* A disease of workers in phosphorus, marked esp. by necrosis of the jawbone.

phosphorus necrosis. *Med.* Death of tissue as a result of phosphorus poisoning. The lower jawbone is especially susceptible.

phosphorus oxide. *Chem.* Any oxide of phosphorus. The common ones, formed by burning phosphorus in air or oxygen, are: (1) **Phosphorus trioxide, phosphorous anhydride** or **oxide,** P_2O_3 or P_4O_6, a white crystalline solid of garlicliike odor. With water it forms phosphorous acid. (2) **Phosphorus pentoxide, phosphoric anhydride** or **oxide,** P_2O_5 or P_4O_{10}, usually obtained as a white powder. It forms phosphoric acid with water, and is the best drying agent known.

phosphorus oxychloride. *Chem.* A compound of phosphorus, oxygen, and chlorine; specif., a colorless fuming liquid, $POCl_3$, called also *phosphoryl chloride.*

phosphorus pentachloride. *Chem.* See PHOSPHORUS CHLORIDE.

phosphorus sulphide. *Chem.* Any of a series of compounds of phosphorus and sulphur obtained by heating the elements; specif., a yellow crystalline solid, P_4S_3, erroneously called **phosphorus sesquisulphide.** It is readily inflammable and nonpoisonous, and is used in the manufacture of matches.

phosphorus trichloride. *Chem.* See PHOSPHORUS CHLORIDE.

phos′pho·ryl (fŏs′fō·rĭl), *n.* [*phosphor-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The radical PO, usually trivalent; as, **phosphoryl chloride** (phosphorus oxychloride).

phos′pho·ryl·a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [See PHOSPHORYL; -ATION.] *Chem.* The act or process of converting into a compound of phosphorus, as a sugar into a phosphoric acid ester.

phos′pho·sil′i·cate (fŏs′fō·sĭl′ĭ·kăt), *n.* [*phospho-* + *silicate.*] A combined phosphate and silicate.

phos′pho·tar·tar′ic (-tär·tär′ĭk; -tär′ĭk), *adj.* See -TARTARIC.

phos′pho·tung′state (-tŭng′stăt), *n.* [See 1st -ATE, 3.] *Chem.* A salt of phosphotungstic acid.

phos′pho·tung′stic (-tŭng′stĭk), *adj.* [*phospho-* + *tungstic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of various complex acids of the general formula $P_2O_5xWO_3yH_2O$, obtained from solutions of phosphoric and tungstic acids, and in other ways, and used in precipitating alkaloids, alkali salts, etc., and also in reagents used to test for uric acid and phenols.

phos′phu·ran′yl·ite (fŏs′fū·răn′ĭ·līt), *n.* [*phosph-* + *uranyl* + *-ite.*] *Mineral.* A deep lemon-yellow, powdery mineral exhibiting phosphorescence on exposure to radium emanations, etc. It is uranyl phosphate, $(UO_2)_3(PO_4)_2.6H_2O$.

phos·phu′ri·a (fŏs·fū′rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Phosphaturia.

phos′phyl (fŏs′fĭl), *n.* [*phosph-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical PO_3.

phos′sy (fŏs′ĭ), *adj.* Due to phosphorus; — used in **phossy jaw,** necrosis of the jawbone in phosphorus disease. *Colloq.*

phot (fōt; fŏt), *n.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos,* light.] *Photom.* A C.G.S. unit of illumination, being the direct illumination on a surface which is everywhere one centimeter from a uniform point source of one international foot-candle. The practical unit is the milliphot which equals 10 lux or 0.929 foot-candles.

phot-. = PHOTO-, as in **phot′es·the′sis.**

pho′ta (fō′tȧ), *n.* [Per. *fōta.*] A kind of Bengalese piece goods. *Obs.*

phot′aes·the′si·a (fōt′ĕs·thē′zhĭ·ȧ; -zhȧ; -zĭ·ȧ), *n.* Also **pho′to·es·the′sis** (fō′tō·ĕs·thē′sĭs). [NL. See PHOTO-; ESTHESIA.] The sense of sight; vision. — **phot′aes·thet′ic** (fōt′ĕs·thĕt′ĭk), *adj.*

pho′tal (fō′tăl; -t′l), *adj.* Photic. *Rare.*

pho·tal′gi·a (fō·tăl′jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *phot-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain due to light.

pho′tech′y (fō′tĕk′ĭ), *n.* [*phot-* + Gr. *echein* to have or hold.] The activation of otherwise inactive substances by means of ultraviolet rays.

pho′te·ol′ic (fō′tē·ŏl′ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos,* light + *aiolos* quick-moving.] Nyctitropic.

pho′tic (fō′tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *phōs, phōtos,* light.] **1.** Of or pertaining to light; specif. *Biol.,* relating to the stimulation by or production of light by organisms.

2. Penetrated by light, esp. of the sun; as, the *photic* zone.

photic region. *Biogeog.* The uppermost zone of the sea, which receives the most light.

pho′tics (fō′tĭks), *n.* [See -ICS.] *Physics.* The science of light; — a general term sometimes used when the term *optics* is restricted to light as producing vision. See -ICS.

photic zone. See OCEANIC AREA.

Pho·tin′i·a (fō·tĭn′ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phōteinos* shining.] *Bot.* A genus of small trees and shrubs of the apple family (Malaceae) found in eastern Asia, and including several species cultivated for ornament. They have shining green leaves, showy white, paniculate or corymbose, flower clusters, and red fruits.

Pho·tin′i·an (fō·tĭn′ĭ·ăn; 159), *adj. Eccl. Hist.* Of or pertaining to Photinus, bishop of Sirmium, deposed (351) for denying the divinity of Christ. — *n.* A follower of Photinus. — **Pho·tin′i·an·ism** (-Iz′m), *n.*

pho′tism (fō′tĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. *phōtismos* illumination.] See SYNESTHESIA.

pho·tis′tic (fō·tĭs′tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *phōtistikos* enlightening.] Photic. *Rare.*

photo-. [See FANCY.] A combining form, Greek *phōto-, phōt-,* from *phōs, phōtos,* meaning: **1.** *Light,* as in *photography, photo*chemistry.

2. *Photograph* or *photographic,* as in **pho′to·film, pho′to·al′bum.**

3. *Produced by,* or *relating to, the action of light,* as in:

photoaesthetic	**photoesthesis**	**photolyte**
photocellulose	**photoesthetic**	**photoperceptive**
photoceptor	**photogenetic**	**photophilic**
photochlorination	**photogenous**	**phototrophy**

pho′to (fō′tō). Short for PHOTOGRAPH, *n. & v.* *Colloq.*

pho′to, *adj.* Short for PHOTOGRAPHIC.

pho′to·ac·tin′ic (fō′tō·ăk·tĭn′ĭk), *adj.* [*photo-* + *actinic.*] Capable of producing actinic effects, typically chemical change; — said esp. of blue or ultraviolet light. Cf. ACTINISM.

pho′to·ac′ti·vate (-ăk′tĭ·vāt), *v. t.* [*photo-* + *activate.*] *Physical Chem.* To subject to photocatalysis. — **pho′to·ac′ti·va′tion** (-ăk′tĭ·vā′shŭn), *n.*

pho′to·ac′tive (-ăk′tĭv), *adj.* Photochemically active; rendered active by radiant energy, esp. light; photographically or photoelectrically light-sensitive. — **pho′to·ac·tiv′i·ty** (-ăk·tĭv′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

pho′to·al′gra·phy (fō′tō·ăl′grȧ·fĭ), *n.* Aluminography with the aid of photography.

pho′to·an′a·mor′pho·sis (-ăn′ȧ·môr′fō·sĭs; -môr·fō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Persp.* Anamorphosis produced by photography.

pho′to·aq′ua·tint (-ăk′wȧ·tĭnt; -ā′wȧ·tĭnt), *n.* An aquatint made by a photomechanical process resembling photogravure.

Pho′to·bac·te′ri·um (-băk·tēr′ĭ·ŭm), *n.;* *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. *photo-* + *bacterium.*] *Bacteriol.* **a** A formerly recognized genus comprising bioluminescent marine bacteria of the genera *Micrococcus, Vibrio, Pseudomonas,* and *Achromobacter.* **b** [*not cap.*; *pl.* -TERIA (-ȧ).] Any bacterium of this group.

pho′to·bath′ic (fō′tō·băth′ĭk), *adj.* [See PHOTO-; BATHIC.] Of or pert. to the depths in ocean waters reached by sunlight.

pho′to·bi·ot′ic (-bī·ŏt′ĭk), *adj. Biol.* Requiring light in order to live or flourish.

pho′to·bro′mide (-brō′mīd; -mĭd), *n.* [*photo-* + *bromide.*] *Photog.* **a** Silver bromide colored by more or less photodecomposition product, probably silver. **b** Silver bromide with synthetically introduced colloidal silver or other noble metal.

pho′to·camp′sis (-kăm′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *photo-* + Gr. *kampsis* a bending.] Refraction of light. *Rare.*

pho′to·ca·tal′y·sis (-kȧ·tăl′ĭ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *photo-* + *catalysis.*] *Physical Chem.* Acceleration of a reaction by radiant energy, esp. light. The radiant energy may have a direct effect, or it may indirectly "excite" another substance, termed the **pho′to·cat′a·lyst** (-kăt′ȧ·lĭst) or **pho′to·cat′a·lyz′er** (-lĭz′ĕr), which in turn catalyzes the main reaction. — **pho′to·cat′a·lyt′ic** (-kăt′ȧ·lĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

pho′to·ce·ram′ics (-sē·răm′ĭks), *n.* Art or process of decorating pottery with photographically prepared designs. — **pho′to·ce·ram′ic** (-ĭk), *adj.* — **pho′to·cer′a·mist** (-sĕr′ȧ·mĭst), *n.*

pho′to·chem′i·cal (-kĕm′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also **pho′to·chem′ic** (-ĭk). [*photo-* + *chemical.*] Of, pert. to, or produced by, the chemical action of light; as, a *photochemical* reaction. — **pho′to·chem′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pho′to·che·mig′ra·phy (-kē·mĭg′rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*photo-* + *chemi-* + *-graphy.*] Originally, the process of making zinc etchings from line drawings by the aid of chemistry and photography; now any photomechanical engraving process.

pho′to·chem′ist (-kĕm′ĭst), *n.* A specialist in photochemistry.

pho′to·chem′is·try (-ĭs·trĭ), *n.* [*photo-* + *chemistry.*] *Chem.* The branch of chemistry relating to the effect of radiant energy (esp. light) in causing chemical changes, as in photography.

pho′to·chlo′ride (-klō′rīd; -rĭd; 119), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* A photohalide form of silver chloride. See PHOTOHALIDE.

pho′to·chro·mat′ic (-krō·măt′ĭk), *adj.* Also **pho′to·chro′mic** (fō′tō·krō′mĭk). Of or pertaining to photochromy; produced by photochromy.

pho′to·chrome (fō′tō·krōm), *n.* [*photo-* + *-chrome.*] A photograph in colors.

pho′to·chro·mog′ra·phy (-krō·mŏg′rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*photo-* + *chromo-* + *-graphy.*] Art or process of printing colored photolithographs.

pho′to·chro′mo·lith′o·graph (-krō′mō·lĭth′ō·grăf; 83), *n.* A chromolithograph made with the aid of photography.

pho′to·chro′mo·scope (fō′tō·krō′mō·skōp), *n.* [*photo-* + *chromo-* + *-scope.*] **1.** A device for giving shifting effects of color to a photograph. The unmounted print, made translucent, is illuminated from behind with colored light.

2. A combination of three optical lanterns for projecting objects on a screen in the colors of nature. The images of three partial photographs taken through color screens (red, green, and blue, respectively) are superimposed. Each image is given its own primary color, and these colors blend and reproduce the colors of the object.

pho′to·chro′mo·type (-tīp), *n.* [*photo-* + *chromo-* + *-type.*] A colored print made photomechanically; also, the plate from which it is made.

pho′to·chro′mo·type, *v. t.* To represent by a colored print made by any photomechanical process.

pho′to·chro′mo·typ′y (-krō′mō·tĭp′ĭ), *n.* The art and processes of making photochromotypes. See COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

pho′to·chro′my (fō′tō·krō′mĭ), *n.* [*photo-* + Gr. *chrōma* color.] Color photography.

pho′pho·ri, *n.,* *pl.* of PHOSPHORUS. [Var. of PHOSPHOREAL.]

phos·pho′ri·al (fŏs·fō′rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.*

phosphoric anhydride *or* **oxide.** See PHOSPHORUS OXIDE.

phos′phor·i·dro′sis (fŏs′fōr·ĭ·drō′sĭs). Var. of PHOSPHORHIDROSIS.

phos′pho·wol′ram′ic (fŏs′fō·wŏl·frăm′ĭk), *adj.* [*phosphо-* + *wolframic.*] = PHOSPHOTUNGSTIC.

phos′phure (fŏs′fūr), *n.* [F.] A phosphide. *Obs.*

phos′phu·ret (fŏs′fū·rĕt), *n.* A phosphide. *Obs.*

phos′phu·ret′ed (-rĕt′ĕd; -Id; 119), **phos′phu·ret′ted.** Vars. of PHOSPHORETED.

phoss. Var. of PHOS.

pho′te·leo′tric (fō′tē·lē̆ăk′trĭk). Var. of PHOTOELECTRIC.

pho′te·ryth′rous (fō′tĭ·rĭth′rŭs), *adj.* [*phot-* + *erythr-* + *-ous.*] = DEUTERANOPIC.

pho′to·cell′ (fō′tō·sĕl′), *n.* = PHOTOELECTRIC CELL.

pho′to·chro′ma·scope (-krō′mȧ·skōp), *n.* = PHOTOCHROMOSCOPE, 2.

pho'to·chron'o·graph (fō'tō·krŏn'ō·gräf; 83), *n.* [*photo-* + *chronograph.*] **1.** A chronophotograph; also, an apparatus for taking such pictures.
2. *Astron.* An instrument for the photographic recording of star transits.
3. *Physics.* An instrument for recording minute intervals of time. The record is made by the power of a magnetic field, due to an electric signaling current, to turn the plane of polarization of light. A flash, coinciding in time and duration with the signal, is thus produced and is photographed on a moving plate.

pho'to·chro·nog'ra·phy (-krō·nŏg'rə·fĭ), *n.* **a** Art of recording or measuring intervals of time by the photochronograph. **b** = CHRONOPHOTOGRAPHY. — **pho'to·chron'o·graph'ic** (-krŏn'ō·grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i·cal** (-ĭ·kəl), *adj.* — **-graph'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pho'to·col'lo·graph (-kŏl'ō·gräf; 83), *n.* A kind of collotype. — **pho'to·col'lo·graph'ic** (-kŏl'ō·grăf'ĭk), *adj.* — **pho'to·col·log'ra·phy** (-kō·lŏg'rə·fĭ), *n.*

pho'to·com·bus'tion (fō'tō·kŏm·bŭs'chŭn), *n.* [*photo-* + *combustion.*] *Physical Chem.* Combustion induced by the action of radiant energy, esp. light.

pho'to·com·pose' (-kŏm·pōz'), *v. t. & i.* [*photo-* + *compose.*] *Printing.* To produce, in a photographic machine, through the medium of a master negative, letters, words, lines, or columns of reading matter, in different sizes, on a roll film, which is developed and dried by the machine. The film is cut and made up into pages, and then photographed directly upon a sensitized zinc, aluminum or copper plate, which is etched into a printing surface, to be printed by the lithographic or offset method. — **pho'to·com'po·si'tion** (-kŏm'pō·zĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

pho'to·con·duc·tiv'i·ty (-kŏn'dŭk·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [*photo-* + *conductivity.*] *Elec.* Conductivity, as that of certain minerals, which varies with the illumination.

pho'to·cop'i·er (-kŏp'ĭ·ĕr), *n. Photog.* **a** An apparatus for making photocopies. **b** One who makes photocopies.

pho'to·cop'y (fō'tō·kŏp'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -COPIES (-ĭz). *Photog.* A photographic copy (usually a negative), as a blueprint of a drawing, or printed matter, made usually without the aid of a camera.

pho'to·cray'on (-krā'ŏn), *n.* [*photo-* + *crayon.*] A picture produced by photographic processes supplemented by the use of the crayon.

pho'to·de·com'po·si'tion (-dē·kŏm'pō·zĭsh'ŭn), *n. Physical Chem.* Decomposition by means of radiant energy, esp. light.

pho'to·den'si·tom'e·ter (-dĕn'sĭ·tŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*photo-* + *densitometer.*] An instrument for measuring the relative densities of various parts of a photographic plate or film.

pho'to·der'ma·tism (-dûr'mə·tĭz'm), *n.* [*photo-* + *dermat-* + *-ism.*] *Physiol.* The general sensitivity of outer epithelial cells to light. — **pho'to·der·mat'ic** (-dĕr·măt'ĭk), *adj.*

pho'to·dra'ma (fō'tō·drä'mə; -drăm'ə), *n.* [*photo-* + *drama.*] A photoplay, esp. one based upon a tragic, melodramatic, or otherwise serious plot, and characterized by sustained action and, often, thrilling incident. — **pho'to·dra·mat'ic** (-drə·măt'ĭk), *adj.* — **-mat'ics** (-ĭks), *n.*

pho'to·dram'a·tist (fō'tō·drăm'ə·tĭst), *n.* A writer or composer of photodramas; photoplaywright.

pho'to·dram'a·tur'gy (-drăm'ə·tûr'jĭ), *n.* [*photo-* + *dramaturgy.*] Art of composing and producing photoplays. — **pho'to·dram'a·tur'gic** (-tûr'jĭk), *adj.*

pho'to·drome (fō'tō·drōm), *n.* [*photo-* + *-drome.*] *Physics.* A device consisting of a large wheel bearing various painted figures, which when turning very fast is illuminated by momentary flashes through slits in a rotating disk. By properly timing the series of flashes the wheel is made to appear motionless, to rotate more or less slowly, etc.

pho·tod'ro·my (fō·tŏd'rō·mĭ), *n.* [See PHOTO-; -DROME.] Movement toward light.

pho'to·dy·nam'ic (fō'tō·dī·năm'ĭk; -dĭ-), *adj.* Also **pho'to·dy·nam'i·cal** (-ĭ·kəl). *Physiol.* **1.** Of or pertaining to photodynamics.
2. Having the property of heightening the toxication of light, as certain fluorescent dyes, hemoglobin derivatives, etc.
— **pho'to·dy·nam'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pho'to·dy·nam'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [*photo-* + *dynamics.*] The effect of light on organisms, esp. in inducing phototropism in plants; the kinetics of this effect.

pho'to·dys·pho'ri·a (-dĭs·fō'rĭ·ə; 181), *n.* [NL., fr. *photo-* + Gr. *dysphoria* excessive pain.] *Med.* Photophobia.

pho'to·e·las'tic'i·ty (-ē·lăs'tĭs'ĭ·tĭ; -ē'lăs-), *n. Mech.* The study of elastic strains by means of the photographic measurement of the strains produced in a glass or celluloid model, the values of the strain being determined by the extent to which the transparent model becomes double-refracting. — **pho'to·e·las'tic** (-ē·lăs'tĭk), *adj.*

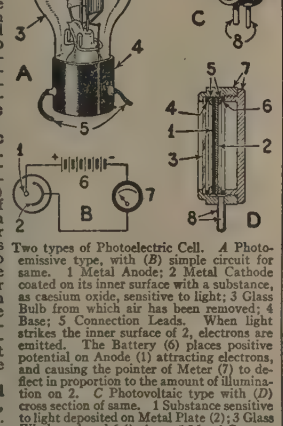

Two types of Photoelectric Cell. *A* Photoemissive type, with (*B*) simple circuit for same. 1 Metal Anode; 2 Metal Cathode coated on its inner surface with a substance, as caesium oxide, sensitive to light; 3 Glass Bulb from which air has been removed; 4 Base; 5 Connection Leads. When light strikes the inner surface of 2, electrons are emitted. The Battery (6) places positive potential on Anode (1) attracting electrons, and causing the pointer of Meter (7) to deflect in proportion to the amount of illumination on 2. *C* Photovoltaic type with (*D*) cross section of same. 1 Substance sensitive to light deposited on Metal Plate (2); 3 Glass Window; 4 and 6 Gaskets; 5 Metal Connection Rings; 7 Casing; 8 Connection Pins making contact with Rings. Arrows indicate direction of illumination.

pho'to·e·lec'tric·al·ly, *adv.* of PHOTOELECTRIC, PHOTOELECTRICAL.

photoelectric cell. *Physics.* A cell or a vacuum tube whose electrical properties are modified by the action of light; specif., one that uses the photoelectric effect to produce an electric current.

photoelectric current. *Physics.* An electric current carried by the ions given out as the result of photoelectric action.

photoelectric effect. *Physics.* The effect of light falling upon metal surfaces causing them to give out electrons and become positively charged, to generate an electromotive force, or to undergo a change in resistance.

pho'to·e·lec'tric'i·ty (fō'tō·ē·lĕk'trĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The science of photoelectric effects.

pho'to·e·lec'tro·graph (-ē·lĕk'trō·gräf; 83), *n.* [See PHOTO-; ELECTROGRAPH.] *Meteorol.* An electrometer registering by photography.

pho'to·e·lec'tron (-ē·lĕk'trŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *photo-* + *electron.*] *Physics & Chem.* An electron emitted from a substance under the action of light or other electromagnetic radiation. See PHOTOELECTRIC.

pho'to·e·lec'tro·type (-ē·lĕk'trō·tīp), *n.* An electrotype produced by photographic means.

pho'to·en·grave' (-ĕn·grāv'), *v. t.;* -GRAVED' (-grāvd'); -GRAV'ING (-grāv'ĭng). [*photo-* + *engrave.*] To engrave by a photomechanical process; to make a photoengraving of. — **pho'to·en·grav'er** (-grāv'ĕr), *n.*

pho'to·en·grav'ing, *n.* [*photo-* + *engraving.*] **a** Engraving by the aid of photography; specif., and usually, any photomechanical process for reproducing pictures, etc., in which the printing surface is in relief, as contrasted with photolithography and photogravure. In this narrower sense it includes zinc etching and other processes for making line cuts, the halftone process, the swelled-gelatin process, etc. See GELATIN PROCESS **b.** See also COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY. **b** A print made by such a process.

pho'to·ep'i·nas'ty (-ĕp'ĭ·năs'tĭ), *n.* [See PHOTO-; EPINASTY.] *Plant Physiol.* Epinasty induced by light. — **pho'to·ep'i·nas'tic** (-năs'tĭk), *adj.* — **pho'to·ep'i·nas'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ·kəl·ĭ), *adv.*

pho'to·etch' (-ĕch'), *v. t.;* -ETCHED' (-ĕcht'); -ETCH'ING. [*photo-* + *-etch.*] To engrave, or make an engraving of, by any photomechanical process involving etching of the plate. — **pho'to·etch'er** (-ĕch'ĕr), *n.* — **pho'to·etch'ing,** *n.*

pho'to·fin'ish·ing (-fĭn'ĭsh·ĭng), *n. Photog.* The act or process of developing and printing from negatives, touching up, making enlargements, etc. — **pho'to·fin'ish** (-fĭn'ĭsh), *v. t. & i.* — **pho'to·fin'ish·er** (-ĕr), *n.*

pho'to·gal'va·no·graph' (-găl'və·nō·gräf'; 83), *n.* A photoelectrotype.

pho'to·gal'va·nog'ra·phy (-nŏg'rə·fĭ), *n.* Art or process of making photoelectrotypes. — **pho'to·gal'va·no·graph'ic** (-nō·grăf'ĭk), *adj.*

pho'to·gas'tro·scope (-găs'trō·skōp), *n.* [*photo-* + *gastroscope.*] *Photog.* A type of camera for making photographs of the inside of the stomach.

pho'to·gel'a·tin (-jĕl'ə·tĭn), *adj.* Pertaining to, designating, or made by a photographic process in which use is made of gelatin; as, a *photogelatin* engraving process; a *photogelatin* plate.

photogelatin process. A photomechanical process for making prints directly from a hardened film of gelatin or other colloid. According to the usual practice, the film is sensitized with dichromate of potassium or ammonia and exposed to light under a reversed negative. After the dichromate has been washed out, the film is soaked in glycerin and water. As this treatment causes swelling in those parts of the film which have been acted on by light, a plate results from which impressions can be taken with a prepared ink. Cf. COLLOTYPE.

pho'to·gen (fō'tō·jĕn), **-gene** (-jēn), *n.* [*photo-* + *-gen.*] A light oil obtained by distilling bituminous shale, coal, peat, etc., and used for burning and as a solvent.

pho'to·gene (-jēn), *n.* [See PHOTOGEN.] Orig. a photograph; now, an afterimage.

pho'to·gen'ic (fō'tō·jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Due to light. *Rare.*
2. Of or pertaining to photogeny; photographic. *Obs.*
3. *Biol.* Producing or generating light; phosphorescent; as, *photogenic* bacteria; *photogenic* organs of a firefly.
— **pho'to·gen'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kəl·ĭ), *adv.*

pho·tog'e·ny (fō·tŏj'ē·nĭ), *n.* [See PHOTOGEN.] Photography. *Obs.*

pho'to·glyph (fō'tō·glĭf), *n.* A photoglyphic engraving.

pho'to·glyph'ic (-glĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [See PHOTO-; GLYPHIC.] Pertaining to the art of engraving by the action of light, as in **photoglyphic engraving,** a process of photogravure invented by W. H. F. Talbot.

pho'to·gly·phog'ra·phy (-glĭ·fŏg'rə·fĭ), *n.* Photogravure.

pho·tog'ly·phy (fō·tŏg'lĭ·fĭ), *n.* Photoglyphic engraving.

pho'to·glyp·tog'ra·phy (-glĭp·tŏg'rə·fĭ), *n.* Photogravure.

pho'to·gram (fō'tō·grăm), *n.* [*photo-* + *-gram.*] *Photog.* **1.** A photograph, usually of a pictorial nature.
2. A photograph made by the methods of photogrammetry.

pho'to·gram'me·ter (-grăm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [See PHOTOGRAM; -METER.] A phototheodolite, or a camera designed for use in photogrammetry. — **pho'to·gram·met'ric** (-grə·mĕt'rĭk), **pho'to·gram·met'ri·cal** (-rĭ·kəl), *adj.*

pho'to·gram'me·try (fō'tō·grăm'ē·trĭ), *n.* [*photogram* + *-metry.*] *Photog.* The science or art of obtaining surveys or making maps by means of photography.

pho'to·graph (fō'tō·gräf; 83), *n.* [*photo-* + *-graph.*] **1.** A picture, image, or likeness obtained by photography. Photographs may be classified as *commercial, portrait, pictorial, scientific, still,* and *motion picture.* Portrait photographs formerly received various trade-names, according to the size or form. The chief ones in the United States, with approximate sizes, are: ***boudoir,*** 5 × 7½ inches, mounted with a considerable border; ***cabinet,*** 3⅞ × 5½ inches, with the card close-trimmed; ***carte de visite,*** 2¼ × 3¾ inches, close-trimmed; ***diamond,*** mounted in the form of a square diamond or lozenge; ***imperial,*** same size as cabinet, with larger card; ***panel,*** with the width half the length.
2. A portrayal, description, mental picture or image, etc., characterized by great truth of representation or minute detail in reproduction.
3. *Astron.* A picture of a celestial body or of a star field made with a photographic telescope.

pho'to·graph (fō'tō·gräf; 83), *v. t.;* -GRAPHED (-gräft); -GRAPH'ING (-gräf'ĭng). To take a picture or copy of by photography or as if by photography; as, to *photograph* a view or a group. — *v. i.* To practice photography; to take photographs; also, to admit of being photographed.

pho'to·graph·ee' (fō'tō·gräf·ē'), *n.* [See -EE.] One who is photographed.

pho·tog'ra·pher (fō·tŏg'rə·fĕr), *n.* One who practices, or is skilled in, photography; esp., one who makes a business of taking photographs.

pho'to·graph'ic (fō'tō·grăf'ĭk), *adj.* [Cf. F. *photographique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to photography; obtained by, or used in, photography.
2. Of art, representing nature and human beings with the exactness, fidelity, and minuteness of a photograph; concerned only with accurate presentation of external, objective details; as, the *photographic* paintings of Meissonier; the *photographic* realism of Zola.

pho'to·graph'ic, *n.* A photographic representation. *Rare.*

pho'to·graph'i·cal (-ĭ·kəl), *adj.* Concerned with, or pertaining to, photography.

pho'to·graph'i·cal·ly, *adv.* In a photographic manner.

photographic enameler. See ENAMELER.

photographic paper. **1.** Light-sensitive printing paper.
2. Paper suitable for sensitizing for photographic purposes.

photographic sensitometry. See SENSITOMETRY.

photographic surveying. Surveying in which the data are secured, in whole or in part, from photographs, either terrestrial or aerial, which are interpreted by perspective and stereoscopic principles.

photographic telescope. A telescope whose objective lens bring the actinic rays of light to a focus. It is used esp. for taking photographs of celestial bodies.

pho·tog'ra·phist (fō·tŏg'rə·fĭst), *n.* A photographer.

pho·tog'ra·phize (fō·tŏg'rə·fīz), *v. t.* To photograph. *Rare.*

pho'to·graph·om'e·ter (fō'tō·grăf·ŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*photograph* + *-meter.*] An instrument for determining the sensibility of photographic plates or films or the intensity of photogenic rays.

pho·tog'ra·phy (fō·tŏg'rə·fĭ), *n.* [*photo-* + *-graphy;* cf. F. *photographie.*] **1.** *Photog.* The art or process of producing images on sensitized surfaces by the action of light or, more generally, of any form of radiant energy. The images produced may be either visible, in which case they must be fixed by the removal of the unchanged sensitive material, or invisible (see LATENT IMAGE), when by further chemical treatment, known as development, a visible image is produced. The material used for the negative in modern photography is a glass plate or, more commonly, a transparent flexible film coated with an emulsion of silver halide suspended in gelatin. After development the unchanged silver halide is removed by solution in thiosulphate, and the fixed negative is then washed and dried. From the negative any number of positives may be printed on sensitized surfaces, which usually consist of silver chloride suspended in gelatin and coated on paper or, in the case of motion-picture film, a positive film similar in composition to that used for making the negative. See CAMERA, *n.,* 2; DEVELOPER, etc.
2. Extremely faithful, minutely detailed, or mechanically accurate reproduction or representation.

-pho·tog'ra·phy. A combining form of the noun *photography,* as in:

aerophotography	**lithophotography**	**pyrophotography**
astrophotography	**macrophotography**	**radiophotography**
chromophotography	**megaphotography**	**spectrophotography**
chronophotography	**microphotography**	**telephotography**
cystophotography	**multiphotography**	**uranophotography**
heliophotography	**phonophotography**	

pho'to·gra·vure' (fō'tō·grə·vûr'; -grā'vûr; 277), *n.* [F.] Any of several processes for making prints from an intaglio plate prepared by photographic methods; also, a print so made. Such processes resemble copperplate engraving in their results. They depend on the effect of light in rendering bichromated gelatin or bitumen insoluble, an image being thus obtained from which the plate can be prepared by etching, molding, or electrotyping. — **pho'to·gra·vur'ist** (-vûr'ĭst), *n.*

pho'to·gy'ric (-jī'rĭk), *adj.* [*photo-* + L. *gyrare* to gyrate, turn.] Turning toward light.

pho'to·hal'ide (-hăl'īd, -ĭd; -hā'lĭd, -lĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-id.** [*photo-* + *halide.*] *Chem. & Photog.* Any of a series of variously colored halides of silver formed by the action of radiant energy or of colloidal solutions of silver on the corresponding common halides, and in other ways.

pho'to·he'li·o·graph (-hē'lĭ·ō·gräf; 83), *n.* [*photo-* + *heliograph.*] *Astron.* A telescope specially adapted to photographing the sun. — **-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *adj.*

pho'to·he'li·og'ra·phy (-hē'lĭ·ŏg'rə·fĭ), *n. Astron.* Photography of the sun for the study of its surface detail.

pho'to·he'li·om'e·ter (-ŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*photo-* + *heliometer.*] *Astron.* A double-lens instrument for measuring slight variations of the sun's diameter by photography, utilizing the common chord of two overlapping images.

pho'to·hy'po·nas'ty (-hī'pō·năs'tĭ; -hĭp'ō-), *n. Bot.* Hyponasty induced by light. — **pho'to·hy'po·nas'tic** (-năs'tĭk), *adj.* — **pho'to·hy'po·nas'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ·kəl·ĭ), *adv.*

pho'to·im·pres'sion (-ĭm·prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A photographic impression; the formation of a latent or of a visible photographic image.

pho'to·in·ac'ti·va'tion (-ĭn·ăk'tĭ·vā'shŭn), **pho'to·in'hi·bi'tion** (-ĭn'hĭ·bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [See PHOTO-, 3.] *Phys. Chem.* The retardation or prevention of a reaction by radiant energy, esp. light; — opposed to *photocatalysis.*

pho'to·in·tagl'io (-ĭn·tăl'yō; -tä'lĭ·ō), *n.* An intaglio photographically produced.

pho'to–i'on·i·za'tion (-ī'ŭn·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n. Physical Chem.* Ionization by the action of radiant energy, esp. light.

pho'to·i·som'er·i·za'tion (-ĭ·sŏm'ĕr·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n. Chem.* Isomerization brought about by radiant energy, esp. light. — **pho'to·i'so·mer'ic** (-ĭ'sō·mĕr'ĭk), *adj.*

pho'to·ki·ne'sis (-kĭ·nē'sĭs; -kī-), *n.* [NL., fr. *photo-* + *kinesis.*] *Physiol.* Motion or activity induced by light. — **pho'to·ki·net'ic** (-nĕt'ĭk), *n.*

pho'to·lith (fō'tō·lĭth), *adj.* Short for PHOTOLITHOGRAPHIC.

pho'to·lith'o·graph (-lĭth'ō·gräf; 83), *n.* [*photo-* + *lithograph.*] A lithographic picture or copy from a design produced photographically. The image forming the design may be produced on the stone directly or by transfer.

pho'to·lith'o·graph, *v. t.* To make a photolithograph of.

pho'to·li·thog'ra·pher (-lĭ'thŏg'rə·fĕr), *n.* One who practices or uses photolithography.

pho'to·li·thog'ra·phy (-fĭ), *n.* Art or process of producing photolithographs. — **lith'o·graph'ic** (-lĭth'ō·grăf'ĭk), *adj.*

pho·tol'o·gy (fō·tŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*photo-* + *-logy.*] The science of light; optics; photics. — **pho'to·log'ic** (fō'tō·lŏj'ĭk), **-log'i·cal** (-ĭ·kəl), *adj.* — **pho·tol'o·gist** (fō·tŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

pho'to·lu'mi·nes'cent (fō'tō·lū'mĭ·nĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [*photo-* + *luminescent.*] *Physics.* Luminescent by exposure to the action of light waves. Cf. LUMINESCENCE. — **pho'to·lu'mi·nes'cence** (-ĕns; -'ns), *n.*

pho·tol'y·sis (fō·tŏl'ĭ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *photo-* + *-lysis.*] **a** Chemical decomposition by the action of radiant energy, esp. light. **b** *Bot.* The arrangement of chlorophyll grains as affected either by diffuse or intense light. — **pho'to·lyt'ic** (fō'tō·lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

pho'to·ci·ne'sis, pho'to·ci·net'ic. Vars. of PHOTOKINESIS, PHOTOKINETIC.

pho'to·col'lo·type (fō'tō·kŏl'ō·tīp), *n.* = COLLOTYPE.

pho'to·gen·ize, *v. t.* [*photo-* + *gen-* a + *-ize.*] *Photog.* To sensitize. *Obs.*

pho·to·glyp'tic, *adj.* [See PHOTO-; GLYPHIC.] = PHOTOGLYPHIC.

pho'to·graph'a·ble, *adj.* See PHOTOGRAPHABLE.

pho·tog'ra·pher·ess, *n.* Fem. of PHOTOGRAPHER. [PHOTOGRAPHERS.]

pho·tog'ra·phess, *n.* Fem. of PHOTOGRAPHER.

pho'to·lith'o (fō'tō·lĭth'ō), *adj.* & *n.* Short for PHOTOLITHOGRAPHIC, PHOTOLITHOGRAPH.

pho·to'ma (fō·tō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* PHOTOMATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. *phot-* + *-oma.*] *Psychol.* A rudimentary subjective visual sensation, as of sparks or flashes of light or color.

pho·to·mac'ro·graph (fō'tō·măk'rō·grȧf; 83), *n.* [*photo-* + *macro-* + *-graph.*] A photograph of an object visible to the eye without the aid of a microscope. *Rare.*

pho'to·mag'net·ism (-măg'nĕ·tĭz'm), *n.* That branch of physics treating of the relation of magnetism to light. — **pho'to·mag·net'ic** (-măg·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

pho'to·map' (fō'tō·măp'), *v. t.* [*photo-* + *map.*] *Astron.* To chart (the stars) by photography. — **pho'to·map'per** (-măp'ẽr), *n.*

pho'to·me·chan'i·cal (fō'tō·mĕ·kăn'ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating any process of producing pictures or copies by mechanical printing from a photographically prepared plate. — **pho'to·me·chan'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

photomechanical plate. *Photog.* A fine-grained, slow speed, contrastive plate developing a minimum of fog in the unexposed portions; a process plate.

pho'to·me'te·or (fō'tō·mē'tē·ẽr), *n.* [See PHOTO-, 1; METEOR.] Any temporary luminous phenomenon in the sky, as lightning, rainbow, halo, etc.

pho·tom'e·ter (fō·tŏm'ē·tẽr), *n.* [*photo-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring luminous intensity, luminous flux, illumination, or brightness by comparison with a standard. The experimental method usually consists in finding the relative distances at which two lights give equal illumination. With Rumford's photometer (fig. 1), a comparison is made of the shadows (*S* and *s*) cast by a rod on a ground-glass screen (*G*); with Bunsen's (fig. 2), a movable piece of paper (*D*), placed between the two sources of light (*L* and *l*), is observed. On the paper is a grease spot which will appear darker than the rest of the paper when the reflected light is in excess, and lighter when the transmitted light is the greater. In the improved photometer of Lummer and Brodhun (fig. 3) a combination of prisms replaces the greased paper. Cf. MERIDIAN PHOTOMETER.

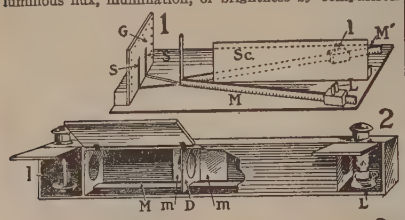

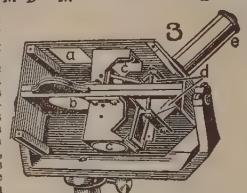

1 Rumford's Photometer: *L, l* Lights; *M, M'* Guiding Scales; *Sc* Screen. 2 Bunsen's Disk Photometer: *M* Guiding Scale for movable Disk of Paper (*D*), on each side of which are Mirrors (*m, m*) to permit a simultaneous view of both sides of *D*. 3 Lummer-Brodhun Photometer. Light from two sources to be compared, of which only one (*a*) is shown, falls on the opposite sides of the screen (*b*) from which it is reflected by Mirrors (*c, c*) to the compound Prism (*d*), where it is observed through Eyepiece (*e*).

pho·to·met'ric (fō'tō·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* Also **pho'to·met'ri·cal** (-rĭ·kȧl). Of or pertaining to photometry or the photometer. — **pho'to·met'ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pho'to·me·tri'cian (-mē·trĭsh'ăn), *adj.* A specialist in photometry.

pho·tom'e·trist (fō·tŏm'ē·trĭst), *n.* A photometrician.

pho'to·met'ro·graph (fō'tō·mĕt'rō·grȧf; 83), *n.* A photometric record.

pho·tom'e·try (fō·tŏm'ē·trĭ), *n.* [*photo-* + *-metry.*] That branch of science which treats of the measurement of the intensity of light; also, the art of making such measurements. See PHOTOMETER. There being no absolute standard of light, various arbitrary ones are in use, as the standard candle, the carcel, the Hefner candle, etc. For comparing light of different colors, a *flicker photometer* is used. See FLICKER PHOTOMETER.

pho'to·mez'zo·type (fō'tō·mĕd'zō·tīp; -mĕz'ō·tīp), *n.* [*photo-* + It. *mezzo* middle, half + *-type.*] A photomechanical process similar to the photogelatin process.

pho'to·mi'cro·gram (-mī'krō·grăm), *n.* A photomicrograph.

pho'to·mi'cro·graph (-mī'krō·grȧf; 83), *n.* [*photo-* + *micro-* + *-graph.*] **1.** An enlarged photograph of a microscopic object, taken by attaching a camera to a microscope. **2.** = MICROPHOTOGRAPH **a.**

pho'to·mi·crog'ra·phy (-mī·krŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* The art, science, or process of producing photomicrographs. — **pho'to·mi·crog'ra·pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **pho'to·mi'cro·graph'ic** (-mī'krō·grȧf'ĭk), *adj.*

pho'to·mi'cro·scope (-mī'krō·skōp), *n.* *Photog.* A combined microscope, camera, and suitable light source, usually attached, adjustably, to a support.

pho'to·mi'cro·scop'ic (-mī'krō·skŏp'ĭk), *adj.* Of, or pertaining to the making of macroscopic photographs of microscopic objects.

pho'to·mi·cros'co·py (-mī·krŏs'kō·pĭ), *n.* [*photo-* + *microscopy.*] Photomicrography.

pho'to·mor'pho·sis (-môr'fō·sĭs; -môr·fō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *photo-* + *morphosis.*] Morphosis induced by light.

pho'ton (fō'tŏn), *n.* [*phot-* + 1st *-on.*] **1.** *Optics.* A unit of intensity of light at the retina, equal to the illumination received per square millimeter of pupillary area from a surface having a brightness of one candle per square meter or 0.4 π millilambert. **2.** *Physics.* = LIGHT QUANTUM.

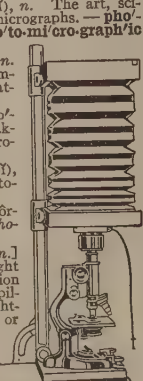

One form of Photomicroscope.

pho'to·nas'ty (fō'tō·năs'tĭ), *n.* [*photo-* + *-nasty.*] *Plant. Physiol.* In plant organs, the assumption of, or tendency to assume, certain positions because of one-sided pressure or growth due to the action of light. — **pho'to·nas'tic** (-năs'tĭk), *adj.*

pho'to·neg'a·tive (fō'tō·nĕg'ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* *Biol.* Exhibiting negative phototropism or phototaxis.

pho'to·neph'o·graph (-nĕf'ō·grȧf; 83), *n.* *Photog.* An apparatus for making a series of simultaneous stereoscopic photographs of a cloud to determine its height and rate of motion.

pho·ton'o·sus (fō·tŏn'ō·sŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *photo-* + Gr. *nosos* disease.] *Med.* Any affection due to exposure to light.

pho'to·ox'i·da'tion (fō'tō·ŏk'sĭ·dā'shŭn), *n.* *Physical Chem.* Oxidation under the influence of radiant energy, esp. light. — **pho'to·ox'i·da'tive** (-ŏk'sĭ·dā'tĭv), *adj.*

pho·top'a·thy (fō·tŏp'ȧ·thĭ), *n.* [*photo-* + *-pathy.*] **a** *Physiol.* Pronounced (esp. negative) phototaxis or phototropism. **b** *Med.* Any diseased condition caused by light, esp. through overexposure. — **pho'to·path'ic** (fō'tō·păth'ĭk), *adj.*

pho'to·pe'ri·od (-pē̆r'ĭ·ŭd), *n.* [*photo-* + *period.*] *Plant Physiol.* The optimum length of day or period of daily illumination required for the normal growth and maturity of a plant. It is correlated with the length of season, tropical plants being usually *short-day* and subarctic *long-day* plants, and those of temperate zones intermediate. — **pho'to·pe'ri·od'ic** (-pē̆r'ĭ·ŏd'ĭk), *adj.*

pho'to·pe'ri·od·ism (-pē̆r'ĭ·ŭd·ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* The response of an organism, as by growth, to the relative length of day; photoperiodic reactivity.

2. *Plant Phys.* The response of a plant to its photoperiod.

pho'to·phane (fō'tō·fān), *n.* [*photo-* + Gr. *phainein* to show.] A variety of the photogelatin process.

pho'to·phile (fō'tō·fĭl; -fīl), **-phil** (-fĭl), *adj.* [*photo-* + *-phile.*] *Biol.* Light-loving; photophilic. — *n.* A photophilic organism.

pho·toph'i·lous (fō·tŏf'ĭ·lŭs), *adj.* [*photo-* + *-philous.*] *Biol.* Light-loving; photophilic. — **pho·toph'i·ly** (-lĭ), *n.*

pho'to·phobe (fō'tō·fōb), *n.* [*photo-* + *-phobe.*] *Biol.* An organ or organism which thrives best in the dark or turns away from the light.

pho'to·pho'bi·a (fō'tō·fō'bĭ·ȧ; 159), *n.* [NL., fr. *photo-* + *-phobia.*] Dislike of light, esp. painful sensitiveness to strong light.

pho'to·pho'bic (-fō'bĭk; -fŏb'ĭk), *adj.* Also **pho'to·phobe** **1.** Shunning or avoiding the light, as certain insects.

2. Of or pertaining to photophobia.

pho·toph'o·bous (fō·tŏf'ō·bŭs), *adj.* Fearing light.

pho'to·phone (fō'tō·fōn), *n.* [*photo-* + *-phone.*] **1.** A form of telephone invented by A. G. Bell, based on the effect which light has on the electric resistance of selenium. A strong beam of light is reflected from the diaphragm of the transmitter on a selenium cell joined with the receiver. The diaphragm communicates its vibrations to the beam, which in turn produces variations in the resistance of the selenium cell, and thus the original sounds are reproduced in the receiver. Called also *radiophone.*

2. = BIOPHOTOPHONE.

pho·toph'o·ny (fō·tŏf'ō·nĭ; fō'tō·fō'nĭ), *n.* Art or practice of using the photophone. — **pho'to·phon'ic** (fō'tō·fŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

pho'to·phore (fō'tō·fōr; 181), *n.* [*photo-* + *-phore.*] *Zool.* A light-emitting organ; specif., one of the luminous spots on certain marine (mostly deep-sea) fishes.

pho'to·pho·re'sis (-fō·rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *photo-* + *-phoresis.*] *Physical Chem.* Movement of small particles, as dust particles, under the influence of radiant energy, esp. light. It is called ***positive*** when the movement is away from the source of energy, and ***negative*** when toward it.

pho·toph'y·gous (fō·tŏf'ĭ·gŭs), *adj.* [*photo-* + Gr. *phygē* flight.] Shade-loving, as certain plants.

pho'to·phys'i·cal (fō'tō·fĭz'ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* Pert. to the physical action of light; — distinguished from *photochemical.*

pho'to·phys'i·cist (-fĭz'sĭst), *n.* An expert in the application of photography to physics, esp. to light irrespective of wave length.

pho·to'pi·a (fō·tō'pĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *phot-* + *-opia.*] *Physiol & Psychol.* Vision in bright light, with light-adapted eyes, believed to be mediated by the cones of the retina; — opposed to *scotopia.* — **pho·top'ic** (fō·tŏp'ĭk; -tō'pĭk), *adj.*

pho'to·pile (fō'tō·pīl), *n.* [*photo-* + thermo*pile.*] A photoelectric apparatus like the thermopile, relying on the effect of light on selenium. See PHOTOPHONE.

pho'to·pi·tom'e·ter (-pĭ·tŏm'ē·tẽr), *n.* A pitometer equipped with a camera for photographing at intervals the surfaces of the measuring liquids in the manometer attached to the Pitot tube.

pho'to·play' (fō'tō·plā'), *n.* [*photo-* + *play.*] A motion-picture representation of a play; also, sometimes, a screen-play (which see).

pho'to·play'er (-ẽr), *n.* A motion-picture actor or actress.

pho'to·play'wright' (-plā'rĭt'), *n.* A composer of photoplays.

pho'to·pog'ra·phy (fō'tō·pŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* Phototopography.

pho'to·po·lar'i·graph (-pō·lăr'ĭ·grȧf; 83), *n.* [*photo-* + *polari-* + *-graph.*] *Astron.* An instrument for obtaining photographs of the celestial bodies with polarized light.

pho'to·pol'y·mer'i·za'tion (-pŏl'ĭ·mĕr'ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zȧ'shŭn), *n.* [See PHOTO-, 3.] *Physical Chem.* Polymerization accomplished under the influence of radiant energy, esp. light.

pho'to·pos'i·tive (-pŏz'ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* *Biol.* Exhibiting positive phototropism or phototaxis.

pho'to·print' (fō'tō·prĭnt'), *n.* Any print made by a photomechanical process.

pho'to·print'er (-prĭn'tẽr), *n.* A maker of photoprints.

pho'to·print'ing, *n.* The making of photoprints.

pho'to·proc'ess (fō'tō·prŏs'ĕs; -Is; *cf.* PROCESS; 119), *n.* Any photomechanical process.

pho'top·tom'e·ter (fō'tŏp·tŏm'ē·tẽr), *n.* An instrument for studying visual impressions.

pho'to·ra'di·o (fō'tō·rā'dĭ·ō), *n.* *Radio.* The art or process of transmitting photographs or pictures by radio. — *v. t.* To transmit (photographs, etc.) by radio.

pho'to·ra'di·o·gram' (-rā'dĭ·ō·grăm'), *n.* [*photo-* + *radio* + *-gram.*] A picture or image reproduced at a distance by radio transmission.

pho'to·re·cep'tive (-rē·sĕp'tĭv), *adj.* [*photo-* + *receptive.*] Activated by light stimuli. — **pho'to·re·cep'tion** (-shŭn), *n.*

pho'to·re·cep'tor (-tẽr), *n.* *Physiol.* A receptor for light stimuli.

pho'to·re·gres'sion (-rē·grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Progressive destruction of the latent photographic image, probably due to recombining of the silver and bromine set free by light.

pho'to·re·lief' (fō'tō·rē·lēf'), *n.* An image in relief obtained by photographic means.

pho'to·re·sist'ance (-rē·zĭs'tȧns), *n.* Photoelectric resistance.

pho'to·salt‖ (fō'tō·sôlt'), *n.* *Chem. & Photog.* A salt, as of silver, affected by radiant energy, esp. light.

pho'to·san·ton'ic ac'id (-săn·tŏn'ĭk). *Chem.* A crystalline diacid, $C_{15}H_{22}O_6$, formed by the action of light on santonin.

pho'to·scope (fō'tō·skōp), *n.* [*photo-* + *-scope.*] *Physics.* Any device for observing light or luminous effects; any of several pieces of apparatus for this purpose; specif.: **a** An instrument for noting changes in intensity of light, on the principle of the photophone. **b** An apparatus for exhibiting and magnifying photographs. **c** A device for showing the motion of the lips by a rapid succession of instantaneous photographs of a speaker's mouth. It is used in the instruction of deaf-mutes. — **pho'to·scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *adj.* — **pho·tos'co·py** (fō·tŏs'kō·pĭ; fō'tō·skō'pĭ), *n.*

pho'to·sculp'ture (-skŭlp'tûr), *n.* A process for producing objects in relief by means of photography. The method consists in illuminating the subject successively from several directions so that the negative made by illuminating from the one side when combined with a positive made from that with the illumination from the opposite side eliminates the effect of color and accentuates the relief effect in the printed gelatin image which then serves for the mechanical production of the final objects. — **pho'to·sculp'tur·al** (-tûr·ȧl), *adj.*

pho'to·sen'si·tive (-sĕn'sĭ·tĭv), *adj.* *Physics.* Sensitive chemically, electrically, or otherwise to the action of radiant energy, esp. light. — **pho'to·sen'si·tiv'i·ty** (-tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **pho'to·sen'si·tive·ness,** *n.*

photosensitive cell. *Physical Chem.* A photoelectric cell.

pho'to·sen'si·ti·za'tion (-sĕn'sĭ·tĭ·zā'shŭn; -tĭ·zȧ'-), *n.* Act or process of rendering something photosensitive; specif., *Physiol.*, the condition of a cell, tissue, or organism acted upon by a substance, as a dyestuff, which renders it sensitive to a particular region of the spectrum to which it was previously insensitive.

pho'to·sen'si·tize (-sĕn'sĭ·tīz), *v. t.* *Physical Chem. & Photog.* To render photosensitive by means of chemical or optical sensitizers.

pho'to·sen'si·tiz'er (-sĕn'sĭ·tīz'ẽr), *n.* *Photog.* A substance, as a dye, capable of sensitizing a photographic material to rays to which it is not normally sensitive.

pho'to·sen'so·ry (-sĕn'sō·rĭ), *adj.* *Zool.* Relating to the act or process of the reception of light in animals, especially through special organs sensitive to light.

pho'to·spec'tro·scope (fō'tō·spĕk'trō·skōp), *n.* An instrument recording spectra by photography.

pho'to·spec·tros'co·py (-spĕk·trŏs'kō·pĭ), *n.* Spectroscopy using photographic methods. — **pho'to·spec'tro·scop'ic** (-spĕk'trō·skŏp'ĭk), **-scop'i·cal** (-ĭ·kȧl), *adj.*

pho'to·sphere (fō'tō·sfēr), *n.* **a** A sphere of light or glory. **b** *Astron.* The luminous envelope of the sun or, formerly, of a star. The photosphere, which emits most of the sun's light that reaches us directly, is a layer several hundred, or perhaps several thousand, miles thick, with a temperature of about 5800° C. — **pho'to·spher'ic** (-sfĕr'ĭk), *adj.*

pho'to·sta'ble (-stā'b'l), *adj.* Resistant to change by the influence of light. — **pho'to·sta·bil'i·ty** (-stȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

Pho'to·stat (fō'tō·stăt), *n.* A trade-mark applied to a device, largely automatic in its action, for making photographic copies of drawings, manuscripts, maps, records, etc., directly upon the surface of prepared paper with the image in correct position and not reversed as in a negative.

pho'to·sta'tion·ar'y (-stā'shŭn·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -ẽr·ĭ), *adj.* *Chem.* Designating a stationary state in which the rate of photochemical dissociation of reactants is equaled by the rate of recombination.

pho'to·ster'e·o·graph' (-stĕr'ē·ō·grȧf'; -stēr'ē-; 83), *n.* A double photograph mounted for use with a stereoscope.

pho'to·sur·vey'ing (-sûr·vā'ĭng), *n.* Surveying with a phototheodolite.

pho'to·syn'tax (-sĭn'tăks), *n.* *Plant Physiol.* Photosynthesis. *Rare.*

pho'to·syn'the·sis (fō'tō·sĭn'thē·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *photo-* + *synthesis.*] *Chem. & Physiol.* Synthesis of chemical compounds effected with the aid of radiant energy, esp. light; specif., *Plant Physiol.*, the formation of carbohydrates, in constructive metabolism, from water and the carbon dioxide of the air in the chlorophyll-containing tissues of plants exposed to light, formerly called *assimilation* (see ASSIMILATION, 2). The details of the process are still imperfectly known. A commonly accepted theory is that carbon dioxide is reduced to carbon monoxide, which, uniting with the hydrogen of the water in the cell, produces formaldehyde, the latter forming various sugars through polymerization. The chloroplasts perform photosynthesis only in light and within a certain range of temperature, varying according to climate. Photosynthesis is the only way in which a plant is able to form carbohydrates. Aside from chemosynthetic bacteria, all plants without chlorophyll, as the fungi, are heterotrophic (parasitic or saprophytic). See CHLOROPHYLL, CHLOROPLAST, CARBOHYDRATE. Cf. CHEMOSYNTHESIS, PHOTOCATALYSIS. — **pho'to·syn·thet'ic** (-sĭn·thĕt'ĭk), *adj.* — **pho'to·syn·thet'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kȧl·ĭ), *adv.* — **pho'to·syn'the·size** (-sĭn'thē·sīz), *v. t. & i.*

pho'to·syn·thom'e·ter (-sĭn·thŏm'ē·tẽr), *n.* [*photosynthesis* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the exchange of gases in photosynthesis.

pho'to·ta·chom'e·ter (-tă·kŏm'ē·tẽr), *n.* A device for measuring the velocity of light by using a rotating mirror. — **pho'to·tach'o·met'ric** (-tăk'ō·mĕt'rĭk), **pho'to·tach'o·met'ri·cal** (-rĭ·kȧl), *adj.*

pho'to·ta·chom'e·try (-tă·kŏm'ē·trĭ), *n.* Measurement of the velocity of light.

pho'to·tac'tism (-tăk'tĭz'm), *n.* *Biol.* Phototaxis. *Rare.*

pho'to·tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *photo-* + *-taxis.*] *Biol.* A taxis in which light is the directive factor, as in the movement of an infusorian toward the lighted side of a vessel; also, the orientation of certain chloroplasts to light. — **pho'to·tac'tic** (-tăk'tĭk), *adj.* — **pho'to·tac'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ·kȧl·ĭ), *adv.*

pho'to·tax'y (fō'tō·tăk'sĭ), *n.* Phototaxis.

pho'to·tel'e·graph (-tĕl'ē·grȧf; 83), *v. t. & i.* To transmit by phototelegraphy. — *n.* A picture so received.

pho'to·te·leg'ra·phy (-tē·lĕg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* **1.** Telegraphy by means of light, as by the heliograph or the photophone. **2.** The transmission of photographs or pictures by telegraphy. — **pho'to·tel'e·graph'ic** (-tĕl'ē·grăf'ĭk), *adj.* — **-graph'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kȧl·ĭ), *adv.*

pho'to·tel'e·phone (-tĕl'ē·fōn), *n.* = PHOTOPHONE, 1. — **pho'to·te·leph'o·ny** (-tē·lĕf'ō·nĭ), *n.*

pho'to·tel'e·scope (-tĕl'ē·skōp), *n.* *Astron.* A telescope specially adapted for taking photographs of the heavenly bodies. Cf. PHOTOGRAPHIC TELESCOPE. — **pho'to·tel'e·scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

photometric intensity. *Photometry.* = INTENSITY, 7. **photometric purity.** See PURITY, 3. | **photometric sphere.** = INTEGRATING SPHERE. **pho'to·neph'o·scope,** *n.* = PHOTONEPHOGRAPH. **pho'to·per·im'e·ter.** = PERIMETER, 3 **a.** | **pho'to·phos'pho·res'cent,** *adj.* = PHOTOLUMINESCENT. **photopic adaptation.** = LIGHT ADAPTATION. See ADAPTATION, 2 **a.** **pho'to·spec'tro·he'li·o·graph',** *n.* = SPECTROHELIOGRAPH. | **pho'to·ta·chym'e·ter** (-kĭm'-), **pho'to·tach'y·met'ric,** etc. Vars. of PHOTOTACHOMETER, etc.

pho'to·the·od'o·lite (fō'tō·thē·ŏd'ō·līt), *n.* An arrangement of two photographic cameras, the plates of which may be brought into exactly the same plane, used in surveying and map making. From the differences between two pictures taken at the same moment, measurements in all dimensions of the region may be obtained.

pho'to·ther'a·peu'tics (-thĕr'ȧ·pū'tĭks), *n.* Phototherapy. — **pho'to·ther'a·peu'tic** (-tĭk), *adj.*

pho'to·ther'a·py (-thĕr'ȧ·pĭ), *n. Med.* The application of light for therapeutic purposes, esp. for treating diseases of the skin. — **pho'to·the·rap'ic** (-thē·răp'ĭk), *adj.* — **pho'to·ther'a·pist** (-thĕr'ȧ·pĭst), *n.*

pho'to·ther'mic (-thûr'mĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to both light and heat.

pho·tot'o·nus (fō·tŏt'ō·nŭs), *n.* [NL. See PHOTO-; TONE.] *Physiol.* State of sensitiveness to light, as in the capability of plants and plant organs of performing curvatures under the tonic influence of light. — **pho'to·ton'ic** (fō'tō·tŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

pho'to·to·pog'ra·phy (fō'tō·tō·pŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* Photogrammetry. — **pho'to·top'o·graph'ic** (-tŏp'ō·grăf'ĭk), -**i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

pho'to·tri'chro·mat'ic (-trī'krō·măt'ĭk), *adj.* [*photo-* + *tri-* + *chromatic.*] Reproducing or reproduced in natural colors photomechanically by three printings.

pho'to·trope (fō'tō·trōp), *n.* [*photo-* + *-trope.*] **1.** *Biol.* A phototropic organism or organ; — used esp. of plants. **2.** *Physical Chem.* A substance which changes color when exposed to radiant energy, esp. light.

pho·tot'ro·pism (fō·tŏt'rō·pĭz'm), *n.* [*photo-* + *-tropism.*] **1.** *Biol.* A tropism in which light is the orienting stimulus, as in the turning toward a light of a plant shoot or a tube worm and in the creeping away from a light of a blowfly larva. Cf. HELIOTROPISM. **2.** *Physical Chem.* The reversible change in color of a substance (produced by the formation of an isomeric modification) when exposed to radiant energy, esp. light. — **pho'to·trop'ic** (fō'tō·trŏp'ĭk), *adj.* — **pho'to·trop'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

pho'to·type (fō'tō·tīp), *n.* [*photo-* + *-type.*] A plate or block with a printing surface (usually in relief) obtained from a photograph; also, any of the many methods or processes by which such a surface is obtained.

pho'to·typ'ic (-tĭp'ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to a phototype or phototypy. — **pho'to·typ'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

pho'to·ty·pog'ra·phy (fō'tō·tī·pŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* Any photomechanical process in which the printing surface is in relief, so as to be used with type. — **pho'to·ty'po·graph'ic** (-tī'·pō·grăf'ĭk; -tĭp'ō·grăf'ĭk), *adj.*

pho'to·typ'y (fō'tō·tĭp'ĭ; fō·tŏt'ĭ·pĭ), *n.* Art or process of making phototypes.

pho'to·vis'u·al (fō'tō·vĭzh'ū·ăl), *adj. Optics.* Of certain achromatic lenses, having the same focus for actinic rays and for the brightest of the visual rays.

photovisual magnitude. *Astrophysics.* The magnitude of a celestial body determined photographically with an orthochromatic plate, but corresponding to its magnitude on the visual scale.

pho'to·vit'ro·type (fō'tō·vĭt'rō·tīp), *n.* [*photo-* + *vitro-* + *-type.*] *Photog.* A photograph upon glass or other vitreous support.

pho'to·vol·ta'ic (-vŏl·tā'ĭk), *adj.* Photoelectric; as, a *photovoltaic* cell.

pho'to·xy·log'ra·phy (fō'tō·zī·lŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* Process of photographing a design on wood for the wood engraver.

pho'to·zin'co·graph (-zĭng'kō·grăf; 83), *n.* A print made by photozincography.

pho'to·zin·cog'ra·phy (-zĭng·kŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* A process for reproducing pictures, etc., by using a zinc plate on which the design has been photographically produced. Cf. ZINCOGRAPHY. — **pho'to·zin'co·graph'ic** (-zĭng'kō·grăf'ĭk), *adj.*

pho'to·zin'co·typ'y (-zĭng'kō·tĭp'ĭ), *n.* Photozincography. — **pho'to·zin'co·type** (-tīp), *n.*

pho·tu'ri·a (fō·tū'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *phot-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The excretion of phosphorescent urine.

phrag'ma (frăg'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-mȧ·tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *phragma* fence.] **1.** A septum or partial diaphragm; esp., *Zool.*, any infolded part, or inwardly extending process, of the walls of the thorax of an insect or other arthropod. **2.** A false dissepiment in an ovary.

Phrag·mid'i·um (frăg·mĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phragma* fence, enclosure.] *Bot.* A genus of rust fungi (family Pucciniaceae) having teliospores of more than three cells lineally arranged. Various species cause rusts of roses, and *P. imitans* of the raspberry.

Phrag·mi'tes (frăg·mī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phragmitēs* growing in hedges. See PHRAGMA.] *Bot.* A small genus of widely distributed grasses with tall reedlike stems and large showy plumelike panicles. *P. communis*, the ditch reed, is the commonest species.

phrag'mo·cone (frăg'mō·kōn), *n.* [Gr. *phragma, phragmos*, a fence, an enclosure + *kōnos* a cone.] *Paleontol.* The thin, conical, chambered internal shell of a belemnite. It is either straight or curved, is produced in front into the very thin bladelike or leaflike process, the *pro-ostracum* (rarely preserved in fossils), and fits behind into a deep cavity in the anterior end of the *guard* or *rostrum*. — **phrag'mo·con'ic** (-kŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

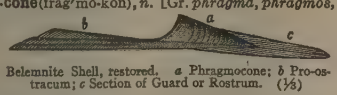

Belemnite Shell, restored. *a* Phragmocone; *b* Pro-ostracum; *c* Section of Guard or Rostrum. (⅓)

phrag'mo·cyt'ta·rous (-sĭt'ȧ·rŭs), *adj.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phragmos* fence, enclosure + *kytitaros* cell.] *Zool.* Of or pertaining to a type of nest of certain social wasps (family Vespidae) in which the layers of brood comb are attached by the periphery to the envelope, sometimes regarded as a group, **Phrag'mo·cyt'ta·ras** (-rēz). Cf. POECILOCYTTAROUS.

phrag'moid (frăg'moid), *adj.* [Gr. *phragmos* a fencing in + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Septate at right angles to the long axis, as the conidia of various fungi.

phrag·mo'sis (frăg·mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phragmos* a barricade.] *Zool.* A method of closing the burrow or nest by means of some specially adapted part of the body, as the flattened head in certain ants.

phras'a·ble, phrase'a·ble (frāz'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being phrased.

phras'al (frāz'ăl; -'l), *adj.* Of, consisting of, or constituting a phrase or phrases; as, *phrasal* felicity; a *phrasal* modifier; using or in the use of a phrase or phrases; as, a *phrasal* answer or style; *phrasal* adeptness. — **phras'al·ly**, *adv.*

phrasal verb. *Gram.* An idiomatic verb phrase formed with prepositional particles (to *take up with*; to *make up to*; to *look down upon*).

phrase (frāz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *phrasis* diction, phraseology, fr. Gr. *phrasis*, fr. *phrazein* to tell, indicate.] **1.** A brief expression; specif., a short pithy expression, esp. one often used; a telling or sententious maxim, slogan, or catchword; as, to turn a *phrase;* the slaves of *phrases.* Also, *Obs.*, a single word.

2. A mode or form of speech; peculiar or characteristic manner or style of expression; diction; phraseology.

> He uses the mere *phrase* of daily life. *Browning.*

3. Smooth, insincere, or unmeaning talk; flattery; gush; also, fuss; commotion. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

4. *Dances.* A series of movements comprising a pattern.

5. *Fencing.* A continuous series of attacks and parries.

6. *Gram.* Any group of two or more words that form a sense unit, either expressing a thought fragmentarily without a complete predication (*Good for you!*) or with a weakened form of predication (*God willing*), or as a sentence element not containing a predication but having the force of a single part of speech (the gem *could have been found* in the dark). The words forming a phrase may bear to one another any of three different kinds of relation; namely, the modifying relation (*faithful dog, noun clause*), the additive or multiple relation (*dogs and cats*), and the "composite" relation (*might have been found*). The chief types of phrases are: ***prepositional phrase***, a word group made up of a preposition governing a substantive; ***participial, infinitive***, or ***gerund, phrase***, a word group made up of a participle, infinitive, or gerund, and its qualifiers and objects; ***verb phrase***, a word group made up of an auxiliary verb and one or more verbals. According to their syntactical relation phrases are designated as *noun, adjective, appositive, verbal, adverbial, conjunctive*, or *absolute*. Cf. CLAUSE.

7. *Music.* A short musical thought at least two, but typically four, measures in length, closing with a cadence.

8. *Phonet.* A breath group.

phrase (frāz), *v.*; PHRASED (frāzd); PHRAS'ING (frāz'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To express in words, or in appropriate or telling words; to word; to put; as, unable to *phrase* his idea; as Byron *phrases* it; to describe by a designation or phrase; style.

> These suns — for so they *phrase* 'em. *Shak.*

2. To flatter. *Scot.* *Burns.*

3. *Music.* To divide into melodic phrases.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To use phrases. *Rare.*

2. To talk insincerely or flatteringly. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

3. *Music.* To group notes or tones into phrases; to render music so as to show its melodic phrasing.

4. *Phonet.* To pronounce in sense groups.

phrase book. A book used in study of a foreign language and containing idiomatic expressions and their translation. — **phrase'-book'**, *adj.*

phrase'less (frāz'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* **a** Without phrases. **b** Indescribable. *Shak.*

phrase'mak'er (frāz'māk'ĕr), *n.* One who coins phrases, or pithy expressions. — **phrase'mak'ing** (-ĭng), *n.*

phrase'man (frāz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One addicted to the use or making of phrases.

phrase mark. *Music.* A sweeping curve placed over or under a group of notes to be treated as a single phrase; sometimes in vocal music, a large comma (❩) or a tick (✓) over the staff.

phrase'mon'ger (frāz'mŭng'gĕr), *n.* One given to using fine or high-sounding phrases. — **phrase'mon'ger·ing**, *n.* — **phrase'mon'ger·y** (-ĭ), *n.*

phraseo-. A combining form, modern Greek *phraseo-*, from Greek *phrasis*, speech, meaning *phrase*, as in *phraseology.*

phra'se·o·gram' (frā'zē·ō·grăm'), *n.* [*phraseo-* + *-gram.*] A symbol for a phrase; a conventional combination of signs or letters representing a phrase.

phra'se·o·graph' (-grăf'; 83), *n.* [*phraseo-* + *-graph.*] A phrase having a phraseogram. — **phra'se·o·graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *adj.*

phra'se·og'ra·phy (frā'zē·ŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* **1.** Representation of phraseographs by phraseograms; use of phraseograms. **2.** Written phraseology.

phra'se·o·log'i·cal (-ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also **phra'se·o·log'ic** (-ĭk). **1.** Expressed in formal, sententious, or set phrase; characterized by use of such phrases. **2.** Of or pertaining to phraseology or the phraseology peculiar to a language, a writer, etc. — **phra'se·o·log'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

phra'se·ol'o·gist (frā'zē·ŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.* One who deals with phraseology; also, a phrasemaker or phrasemonger.

phra'se·ol'o·gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*phraseo-* + *-logy.*] **1.** = PHRASE BOOK. *Obs.* **2.** Manner of expression; idiomatic or peculiar phrasing; diction; style. **3.** Hence, type of vocabulary.

Syn. — See DICTION.

phras'er (frāz'ĕr), *n.* A phrasemaker or phrasemonger.

-**phra'si·a** (-frā'zhĭ·ȧ; -zĭ·ȧ). [NL.] *Med.* A combining form from Greek *phrasis*, meaning *speech, a way of speaking*, used to denote *a* (specified) *type of disorder of speech;* as in brady*phrasia.*

phras'ing (frāz'ĭng), *n.* **a** Method of expression; phraseology; wording. **b** *Music.* Act, method, or result, of grouping the notes so as to form distinct musical phrases.

phras'y (frāz'ĭ), *adj.* Abounding in phrases; addicted to the use of phrases. *Colloq.* — **phras'i·ness** (frāz'ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n. Colloq.*

phra'tor (frā'tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *phratōr.*] A member of a phratry.

phra'tral (frā'trăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a phratry.

phra'tri·ac (-trĭ·ăk), **phra'tric** (-trĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *phratriakos.*] Of or pert. to a phratry; composed of phratries.

phra'tri·al (-ăl), *adj.* Phratriac.

phra'try (frā'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). Also **phra'tri·a** (-trĭ·ȧ); *pl.* -TRIAE (-ē) or -TRIAI (-ī). [Gr. *phratria.*] **1.** *Gr. Hist.* A group of related families; a clan; in Athens it became a subdivision of the phyle, and its members were not necessarily of common descent.

2. Hence, any analogous social division among primitive peoples; esp., an exogamous social group comprising several totemic clans and comprised in a tribe, as among the Australian blacks and some American Indians.

phre·at'ic (frē·ăt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *phrear, -atos*, a well.] Of or pert. to a well; — applied to underground waters reachable or probably reachable by drilling wells or the like.

phre·at'o·phyte (frē·ăt'ō·fīt), *n.* [See PHREATIC; -PHYTE.] A deep-rooted plant which obtains its water from the water table or the layer of soil just above it.

phre·ne'si·a (frē·nē'zhĭ·ȧ; -zĭ·ȧ), **phre·ne'sis** (-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *phrenēsis.*] Phrenitis. — **phre·ne'si·ac** (-zĭ·ăk), *adj. & n. Both Rare.*

phre·net'ic (frē·nĕt'ĭk; *formerly also* frĕn'ē·tĭk; *cf.* SPLENETIC), *adj.* Also **phre·net'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). [ME. *frenetik*, fr. OF. *frenetique.* See FRANTIC.] **1.** Suffering from frenzy; delirious; mad; frantic; crazy; insane. *Obs.* **2.** Characterized by delirium; — said of diseases. **3.** Characterized by, or proceeding from, madness; mad; insane; violent; passionate; as, a *phrenetic* act. **4.** Moved by extreme excitement or enthusiasm for a cause, a religious belief, etc.; fanatic; excessively zealous. — **phre·net'i·cal·ly**, *adv.* — **phre·net'ic·ness**, *n.*

phre·net'ic, *n.* One who is phrenetic; a madman.

-**phre'ni·a** (-frē'nĭ·ȧ). [NL.] A combining form from Greek *phrēn*, meaning *the mind* or *heart*, used to denote *a disordered condition of mental functions*, as in hebe*phrenia*, brady*phrenia*. Derivative adjectives are formed in -**phren'ic** (-frĕn'ĭk).

phren'ic (frĕn'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *phrēn, phrenos*, the diaphragm, the heart, the mind; cf. F. *phrénique.*] **1.** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the diaphragm; diaphragmatic. **2.** Of or pertaining to the mind; mental.

phrenic arteries. *Anat.* Arteries supplying the diaphragm. The two *superior* arise from the thoracic aorta and are distributed over the upper surface of the diaphragm. The two *inferior*, from the abdominal aorta, pass to the under surface.

phren'i·cec'to·my (frĕn'ĭ·sĕk'tō·mĭ), *n.* [*phrenic* + *-ectomy.*] Surgical removal of part of a phrenic nerve, to secure collapse of a diseased lung. Cf. PHRENICOTOMY.

phrenic nerve. *Anat.* An important nerve of each side of the body, arising chiefly from the fourth cervical nerve and passing down through the thorax to the diaphragm. It gives branches to the pericardium and pleura, but is distributed mostly over the lower surface of the diaphragm.

phrenico-. A combining form for *phrenic*, denoting: **a** *A phrenic nerve*, as in **phren'i·cot'o·my.** See -TOMY. **b** = PHRENO- **b**; — in adjectives, as in:

phrenicocolic	**phrenicoglottic**	**phrenicopericardiac**
phrenicocostal	**phrenicohepatic**	**phrenicosplenic**
phrenicogastric	**phrenicolienal**	

phren'i·cot'o·my (frĕn'ĭ·kŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*phrenico-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The cutting of either of the phrenic nerves.

phren'ics (frĕn'ĭks), *n.* = MENTAL PHILOSOPHY **b**; also, formerly, mental diseases. See -ICS.

phrenic veins. *Anat.* Veins accompanying the phrenic arteries, and distinguished as *superior* and *inferior.*

phre·ni'tis (frē·nī'tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *phrenitis.* See FRENZY.] *Med.* Delirium, esp. that dependent upon inflammation of the brain or the meninges; brain fever. — **phre·nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

phren'o- (frĕn'ō-), **phren-.** A combining form, Greek *phreno-, phren-*, from *phrēn, phrenos*, meaning *midriff, heart, mind*, used to denote: **a** *The diaphragm*, as in **phren'o·dyn'i·a**, pain in the diaphragm. **b** *Phrenic* (sense 1) *and;* — in adjectives, as in **phren'o·col'ic**, connecting the diaphragm and colon. The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements:

phrenocostal	**phrenoglottic**	**phrenopericardiac**
phrenogastric	**phrenohepatic**	**phrenosplenic**

phren'o·car'di·a (frĕn'ō·kär'dĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *phreno-* + *-cardia.*] *Med. & Psychopathol.* A functional disorder with arrhythmia, pain around the heart, and dyspnea.

phren'o·car'di·ac (-kär'dĭ·ăk), *adj.* [*phreno-* + *cardiac.*] **1.** *Anat.* Pertaining to or designating the region between the heart and the diaphragm. **2.** Of or pertaining to phrenocardia.

phren'o·gram (frĕn'ō·grăm), *n.* [*phreno-* + *-gram.*] *Physiol.* A curve or tracing made by a phrenograph.

phren'o·graph (-grăf; 83), *n.* [*phreno-* + *-graph.*] **1.** *Physiol.* An instrument for recording the movements of the diaphragm in respiration. **2.** A phrenological description or chart.

phre·nog'ra·phy (frē·nŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*phreno-* + *-graphy.*] The inductive stage of comparative psychology. *Rare.*

phre·nol'o·ger (-nŏl'ō·jĕr), *n.* A phrenologist. *Rare.*

phren'o·log'i·cal (frĕn'ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also **phren'o·log'ic** (-ĭk). Of or pertaining to phrenology. — **phren'o·log'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

phre·nol'o·gist (frē·nŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.* One versed in phrenology.

phre·nol'o·gize (-jīz), *v. i.* **a** To locate phrenologically (a function). **b** *Humorous.* To raise bumps upon (the head). **c** To examine or describe phrenologically (a person's head).

phre·nol'o·gy (frē·nŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*phreno-* + *-logy;* cf. F. *phrénologie.*] The study of the conformation of the skull as indicative of mental faculties and traits of character, esp. according to the hypothesis of F. J. Gall (1758–1828); also, the system of faculties and their localization based on this hypothesis. See BRAIN, 1; cf. PHYSIOGNOMY.

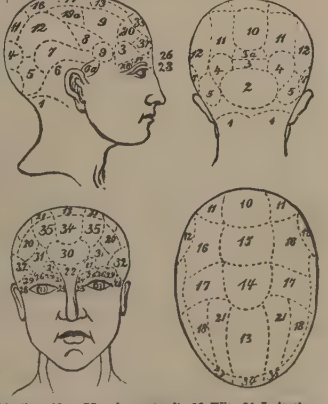

A Chart of Phrenology. 1 Amativeness; 2 Philoprogenitiveness; 3 Concentrativeness; 3 *a* Inhabitativeness; 4 Adhesiveness; 5 Combativeness; 6 Destructiveness; 6 *a* Alimentiveness; 7 Secretiveness; 8 Acquisitiveness; 9 Constructiveness; 10 Self-esteem; 11 Love of Approbation; 12 Cautiousness; 13 Benevolence; 14 Veneration; 15 Firmness; 16 Conscientiousness; 17 Hope; 18 Wonder; 19 Ideality; 19 *a* (Not determined); 20 Wit; 21 Imitation; 22 Individuality; 23 Form; 24 Size; 25 Weight; 26 Coloring; 27 Locality; 28 Number; 29 Order; 30 Eventuality; 31 Time; 32 Tune; 33 Language; 34 Comparison; 35 Causality. [Some raise the number of organs to forty-three.]

pho·tot'ro·py (fō·tŏt'rō·pĭ), *n.* = PHOTOTROPISM, 2.

pho'to·tube' (fō'tō·tūb'), *n.* = PHOTOELECTRIC CELL.

pho'to·typ'ist, *n.* See -IST.

pho'to·zin'co (fō'tō·zĭng'kō), *n.* & *adj.* Short for PHOTOZINCOGRAPH, PHOTOZINCOGRAPHIC.

phoul. Var. of PHUL.

phoungye. Var. of POONGHIE.

phous'dar (fous'dăr), **phous'dar·y.** Vars. of FOUJDAR, FOUJDARY. *India.*

Phrao'tam·phib'i·a (frăk'tăm·fĭb'ĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phraktos* protected + NL. *Amphibia.*] Equiv. to STEGOCEPHALIA.

phrag'ma·cone (frăg'mȧ·kōn). *Paleontol.* Var. of PHRAGMOCONE.

— **phrag'ma·con'ic** (-kŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

phraise (frĕz). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of PHRASE, to flatter, flattery.

phram'pel. + FRAMPOLD.

phra'si·ly (frā'zĭ·lĭ), *v. t.* [L. *phrasis* phrase + *-fy.*] = PHRASE, *v. t.*, 1. *Rare.*

phren-. = PHRENO-.

phren'o·mag'net·ism (frĕn'ō-măg'nĕ-tĭz'm; -nĭ-tĭz'm), **phren'o·mes'mer·ism** (-mĕz'mĕr-ĭz'm; -mĕs'-), *n.* Power of exciting the brain by magnetic or mesmeric influence.

phre·nop'a·thy (frĕ-nŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* Also **phren'o·path'i·a** (frĕn'ō-pȧth'ĭ-ȧ). [See PHRENO-; -PATHY.] Any mental disease. — **phren'o·path'ic** (frĕn'ō-pȧth'ĭk), *adj.*

phren'o·ple'gi·a (frĕn'ō-plē'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also **phren'o·ple'gy** (frĕn'ō-plē'jĭ). [NL., fr. *phreno-* + *-plegia.*] *Med.* Sudden failing of mental power.

phren'o·sin (frĕn'ō-sĭn), *n.* [*phren-* + 2d *-ose* + *-in.*] *Biochem.* A crystalline cerebroside that yields **phren'o·sin'ic ac'id** (-sĭn'ĭk), $C_{35}H_{69}O_3$, on hydrolysis.

phren'o·sin'ic (-sĭn'ĭk), *adj.* Designating a fatty acid, $C_{18}H_{36}O_3$, formed by hydrolysis of phrenosin.

phren'o·spasm (frĕn'ō-spăz'm), *n.* *Med.* Spasm of the diaphragm.

Phrix'os (frĭk'sŏs), *n.* Also **Phrix'us** (frĭk'sŭs). [L. *Phrixus*, fr. Gr. *Phrixos.*] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Athamus and Nephele and brother of Helle. His mother rescued him and his sister when they were about to be sacrificed to Zeus. He was carried on the ram with the golden fleece to Colchis, where he married the king's daughter, sacrificed the ram to Zeus, and gave the fleece to the king.

phro·ne'sis (frō-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phronēsis.*] Practical wisdom. See PRUDENCE.

Phron'i·ma (frŏn'ĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phronimos* sane, sensible.] *Zool.* A genus of pelagic amphipod crustaceans, with one known species, *P. sedentaria*, which has the habit of living in a barrel-shaped case made from the swimming bell of a siphonophore or the test of a tunicate. It is the type of a family **Phro·nim'i·dæ** (frō-nĭm'ĭ-dē).

phron'tis·ter'y (frŏn'tĭs-tĕr'ĭ; -tĕr-ĭ), *n.* [Gr. *phrontistērion.*] Place for thinking or study; — often disparaging.

Phryg'a·ne'i·dæ (frĭg'ȧ-nē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phryganon* a dry stick.] *Zool.* A family of caddis flies containing rather large species whose larvae live in still water, constructing portable cases of very regular form.

Phry·ga'ne·a (frĭ-gā'nē-ȧ) is the typical genus. — **phryg'a·ne'id** (frĭg'ȧ-nē'ĭd), *n. & adj.* — **phry·ga'ne·oid** (frĭ-gā'nē-oid), *adj.*

Phryg'i·an (frĭj'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [L. *Phrygianus*, *Phrygius*, fr. Gr. *Phrygios.*] Of or pertaining to Phrygia, an ancient country of central and northern Asia Minor, its inhabitants, or their language.

Phryg'i·an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of ancient Phrygia. The Phrygians are supposed to have been of European origin and to have entered Asia Minor from Thrace in prehistoric times, and were anciently known for their orgiastic worship and for their wild and plaintive music.

2. The language of the Phrygians, scantily known from inscriptions and glosses. It was an Indo-European language, of European, apparently Thracian, origin. Its alphabet of nineteen letters was similar to that of archaic Greek. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table;* cf. ARMENIAN.

3. *Eccl. Hist.* A Montanist.

Phrygian cap. A close-fitting cap represented in Greek art as worn by Orientals, assumed to have been conical in shape. It has been identified in modern art with the so-called *liberty cap.*

Phryg'i·an·ize (frĭj'ĭ-ăn-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To make Phrygian.

2. To frizzle, or curl up. *Landor.*

Phrygian marble. *Petrog.* A marble from Phrygia noted in antiquity. See PAVONAZZO.

Phrygian mode. *Music.* See 1st MODE, 7.

Phrygian stone. A stone used by the ancients in dyeing, supposed to have been a sort of pumice, perhaps with a mixture of other ingredients.

Phrygian tetrachord. See TETRACHORD.

Phrygian work. See *opus Phrygicum*, under OPUS **b**.

phryg'i·um (frĭj'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *Phrygius* Phrygian.] A helmetlike Phrygian cap of white material, worn in the early Middle Ages by the popes at nonliturgical ceremonies. It later developed into the tiara.

Phry'ma (frī'mȧ), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A peculiar genus of plants constituting the family **Phry·ma'ce·ae** (frĭ-mā'sē-ē) (order Polemoniales). The only species (*P. leptostachya*), the lopseed, has purplish spicate flowers.

Phry'ne (frī'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Phrynē.*] *Gr. Hist. & Lit.* A hetaera of the 4th century B.C., celebrated for her beauty. She was the model for several statues, including the Cnidian Aphrodite of Praxiteles, and also, it is said, for the Aphrodite Anadyomene of Apelles. Cf. LAIS **b**.

phry'nin (frī'nĭn), *n.* [Gr. *phrynos* toad.] A poisonous substance secreted from the glands of various toads. In physiologic action it resembles digitalin.

phry'no- (frī'nō-), **phryn-.** *Zool.* A combining form from *phrynē*, meaning *toad*, used in generic names.

Phry'no·so'ma (frī'nō-sō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phrynos* toad + *-soma.*] The genus comprising the horned toads.

phthal-. = PHTHALO-, as in **phthal'a·cene** (see -ACENE).

phthal'an (thăl'ăn; fthăl'-), *n.* [*phthal-* + 2d *-an.*] *Chem.* A colorless oil, $C_6H_4(CH_2)_2O$, of bitter-almond odor, related to phthalic acid; by extension, any of certain derivatives of this compound.

phthal'ate (thăl'āt; fthăl'-; 208), *n.* A salt or ester of phthalic acid.

phthal'a·zine (-ȧ-zēn; -zĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*phthalic* + *azine.*] *Chem.* A crystalline base, $C_8H_6N_2$. It is an orthodiazine related to phthalic acid.

phthal'ein (thăl'ēn; -ē-ĭn; fthăl'-; 208), *n.* [See PHTHALIC.] *Chem.* Any of a series of artificial organic dyes, as rhodamine and eosin, made by condensation of phenols with phthalic anhydride. They are derivatives of triphenylmethane, and are in general colorless crystalline compounds which dissolve in alkalies to form intensely colored solutions.

phthal'ein·om'e·ter (-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* An instrument for use in performing phenolsulphonephthalein tests.

phthal'ic (thăl'ĭk; fthăl'ĭk), *adj.* [*naphthalene* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of three isomeric diacids, $C_6H_4(CO_2H)_2$, obtained by oxidation of various benzene derivatives; benzene-dicarboxylic. Specif., the ortho acid, a white crystalline compound produced by oxidizing naphthalene and allied compounds and used in the form of its anhydride (**phthalic anhydride,** $C_6H_4CO.O.CO$, a white crystalline compound) in manufacturing phthaleins, artificial indigo, and other dyes.

phthal'ide (-īd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** [*phthal-* + *-ide.*] *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_6H_4CO.O.CH_2$, made esp. by reduction of phthalic anhydride.

phthal·im'ide (fthăl·ĭm'ĭd; fthăl'ĭ-mīd'; thăl'ĭ-mĭd), *n.* Also **-mid.** [*phthal-* + *imide.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline acidic compound, $C_6H_4(CO)_2:NH$, made by action of ammonia on phthalic anhydride; phthalyl imide.

phthal'in (thăl'ĭn; fthăl'-), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a series of colorless compounds obtained by reduction from the phthaleins, into which they are easily reconverted by oxidation; specif., the phthalin, $C_{20}H_{16}O_4$, from phenolphthalein.

phthal'o- (thăl'ō-; fthăl'ō-), **phthal-.** *Chem.* A combining form for *phthalic.*

phthal'yl (-Il), *n.* [*phthal-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A bivalent radical, $C_6H_4(CO)_2$, the radical of phthalic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

phthan'ite (thăn'īt; fthăn'-; 208), *n.* [Gr. *phthanein* to anticipate + *-ite;* — because its structure seems to foretell its transition to a schist.] *Petrog.* A metamorphic rock similar to hornfels in appearance, composed essentially of quartz, and representing a metamorphosed shale or similar rock.

Phthar·tol'a·trae (thär-tŏl'ȧ-trē; fthär-; 208), *n. pl.* [NL., pl., fr. Gr. *phthartolatrēs* a worshiper of the corruptible.] *Eccl. Hist.* = SEVERIAN **b**.

phthin'oid (thĭn'oid; thī'noid), *adj.* [Gr. *phthinōdēs.*] *Med.* Having the characteristics of tuberculosis; as, a *phthinoid* chest.

phthi·ri'a·sis (thĭ-rī'ȧ-sĭs; fthī-; 208), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *phtheiriasis*, fr. *phtheir* louse.] *Med.* Pediculosis.

Phthir'i·us (thĭr'ĭ-ŭs; fthĭr'ĭ-; 208), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phtheir* louse.] *Zool.* The genus to which the crab louse belongs.

phthi·roph'a·gous (thĭ-rŏf'ȧ-gŭs; fthĭ-; 208), *adj.* [Gr. *phtheir*, *phtheiros*, louse + *-phagous.*] Louse-eating.

phthis'ic (tĭz'ĭk; *the pron. has descended from* ME. (*see ety.*), *while that of* phthisis *is due to the spelling*), *n.* [ME. *tisik*, fr. OF. *tisique*, orig. fem. adj., fr. L. *phthisicus* phthisical, fr. Gr. *phthisikos.* See PHTHISIS.] **1.** = PHTHISIS. **2.** Any of various throat or lung affections, as asthma. *Obs.*

phthis'i·cal (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [See PHTHISIC.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or having, phthisis; wasting; consumptive; also, enfeebled; weak; debilitated.

phthis'ick·y (-ĭ-kĭ), *adj.* Having phthisis, or a symptom of it, as difficulty in breathing; phthisical; asthmatic; wheezy.

phthisio-. A combining form for *phthisis*, as in *phthisiology.*

phthis'i·o·gen'e·sis (thĭz'ĭ-ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs; tĭz'ĭ-), *adj.* [NL., fr. *phthisio-* + *-genesis.*] *Med.* The development of pulmonary tuberculosis. — **phthis'i·o·gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* — **phthis'i·o·ge·net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

phthis'i·ol'o·gy (thĭz'ĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ; tĭz'-), *n.* *Med.* The study of phthisis. — **phthis'i·ol'o·gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

phthis'i·o·pho'bi·a (-ō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *phthisio-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of tuberculosis.

phthis'i·o·ther'a·py (-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ), *n.* [*phthisio-*+*-therapy.*] *Med.* The medical treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. — **phthis'i·o·ther'a·peu'tic** (-pū'tĭk), *adj.*

phthis'ip·neu·mo'ni·a (thĭz'ĭp-nū-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PHTHISIS; PNEUMONIA.] *Med.* Tuberculous pneumonia.

phthi'sis (thī'sĭs; fthī'sĭs; *cf.* PHTHISIC), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *phthisis;* akin to Gr. *phthiein, phthinein,* to pass or waste away, L. *sitis* thirst, Skr. *ksiti* wane, destruction. Cf. SACK wine.] *Med.* A wasting or consumption of the tissue; — formerly applied to many wasting diseases, but now usually restricted to pulmonary *phthisis*, or consumption. See TUBERCULOSIS.

-phthisis. [NL.] *Med.* A combining form of *phthisis*, as in gastro*phthisis*, nephro*phthisis.*

‖phthi'sis bul'bi (thī'sĭs *or* fthī'sĭs bŭl'bī). [NL. See BULB.] *Med.* Wasting and shrinkage of the eyeball, following panophthalmitis or other destructive disease of the eye.

phthon'gal (thŏng'găl; fthŏng'-), *adj.* [Gr. *phthongos* voice.] *Phonet.* Voiced. *Rare.* — *n.* A voiced sound. *Rare.*

phthon·gom'e·ter (thŏng-gŏm'ē-tĕr; fthŏng-; 208), *n.* [Gr. *phthongos* voice + *-meter.*] An instrument to measure certain qualities of vocal sounds.

phthor (thôr; fthôr; 208), *n.* [F. *phthore*, fr. Gr. *phtheirein* to destroy.] *Old Chem.* Fluorine.

phthor'ic (-ĭk), *adj.* *Old Chem.* Hydrofluoric.

phu (fū), *n.* [F., fr. L. *phu*, fr. Gr. *phou.*] The Cretan spikenard (*Valeriana phu*).

phu'goid (fū'goid), *adj.* [Gr. *phygē* flight + *-oid.*] Flightlike; specif., *Aeronaut.*, pertaining to or representing variations in the longitudinal motion or course of the center of mass of an aircraft in flight. — *n.* A phugoid curve.

phugoid chart. *Aeronautics.* A chart showing a complete series of phugoid curves, each of which corresponds to a different starting condition.

phugoid curve. *Aeronautics.* A curve showing the motion of the center of mass of an airplane during a phugoid oscillation.

phugoid oscillation. *Aeronautics.* A long-period oscillation characteristic of the disturbed longitudinal motion of an airplane.

phugoid theory. *Aeronautics.* The theory which deals with the longitudinal stability and the form and equations of the flight path of a glider.

phul'ka·ri (pōōl'kä-rē; p'hōōl'-; 208), *n.* [Hind. *phulkārī*, lit., embroidered.] Embroidery with a pattern of flowers; also, a cloth so embroidered, esp. a Panjabi peasant's chuddar. *India.*

phul'wa (tōōl'wȧ), *or* **phul·wa'ra, but'ter.** Mahua butter. See OIL, *Table I.*

phul·wa'ra (pōōl·wā'rȧ; p'hōōl-; 208), *n.* [Beng. *phulwāra.* Cf. FULWA.] The mahua *Illipe latifolia.*

phut (fŭt; f't), *interj.* An exclamation simulating the sound of impact of a bullet or distant shell.

— *to go phut.* To give out; to be exhausted, unserviceable, etc. *Slang.*

Phut (fŭt), *n.* *Bib.* An Old Testament people.

-phy'ce·ae (-fī'sē-ē; -fĭs'ē-ē). [NL.] *Bot.* Comb. form from Greek *phykos*, meaning *seaweed*, used in names of classes and orders of algae, as in Chloro*phyceae*, Cyano*phyceae*, Schizo*phyceae.* Derivative adjectives are formed in **-phy'ceous** (-fĭsh'ŭs).

Phy·ci'o·des (fĭ-sī'ō-dēz), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. *phykion* rouge, seaweed + *eidos* form.] *Zool.* A large genus of small nymphaline butterflies, usually fulvous with black markings.

Phy·cit'i·dæ (fĭ-sĭt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Phycita*, type genus (fr. Gr. *phykos* fucus) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of small moths, related to the Pyralididae, including the flour moth (which see) and other notorious pests having larvae which feed in stored cereals. They are usually mottled gray and brown with long narrow forewings. — **phyc'i·tid** (fĭs'ĭ-tĭd), *n.* & *adj.*

phy'ci·tol (fī'sĭ-tōl; -tŏl), **phy'cite** (fī'sīt), *n.* [Gr. *phykos* seaweed.] Erythritol.

phy'co- (fī'kō-). [See FUCUS.] A combining form from Greek *phykos*, meaning *seaweed*, as in *phyco*chrome.

phy'co·chrome (-krōm), *n.* Also **phy'co·chrom.** [*phyco-* + Gr. *chrōma* color.] *Bot.* **a** The characteristic coloring matter of the blue-green algae (Cyanophyceae), being a mixture of chlorophyll and phycocyanin. **b** An alga of the class Cyanophyceae (syn. *Phycochromaceae*).

phy'co·cy'a·nin (fī'kō-sī'ȧ-nĭn), *n.* [*phyco-* + *cyanin.*] Any of the characteristic bluish-green pigments of the cells of the blue-green algae (Cyanophyceae). They are soluble in water, but not in alcohol or ether. Cf. PHYCOPHAEIN, PHYCOERYTHRIN.

phy'co·cy·an'o·gen (-sī-ăn'ō-jĕn), *n.* Phycocyanin.

Phy'co·drom'i·dæ (-drŏm'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *phyco-* + *drom-* + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A small family of acalyptrate muscoid flies, with flattened bodies.

phy'co·e·ryth'rin (-ē-rĭth'rĭn; -ē-rĭth'-), *n.* The red pigment in the cells of algae of the class Rhodophyceae. Cf. PHYCOCYANIN, PHYCOPHAEIN.

phy·cog'ra·phy (fī-kŏg'rȧ-fhĭ), *n.* [*phyco-* + *-graphy.*] Description of algae or seaweeds.

phy·col'o·gy (fī-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*phyco-* + *-logy.*] *Bot.* Algology. — **phy'co·log'i·cal** (fī'kō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* — **phy·col'o·gist** (fī-kŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

Phy'co·my'ces (fī'kō-mī'sēz), *n.* [NL., fr. *phyco-* + *-myces.*] *Bot.* A genus of fungi (family Mucroraceae) forming a metallic mycelium with large stiff sporangiophores. See GREASE MOLD.

phy'co·my·cete' (fī'kō-mĭ-sēt'), *n.*; *pl.* -CETES (-sēts'). *Bot.* A fungus of the Phycomycetes.

Phy'co·my·ce'tes (-mĭ-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *phyco-* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* A large, important class of fungi, the algal or algalike fungi. The plant body ranges from an undifferentiated mass of protoplasm to a well-developed and much-branched, nonseptate mycelium. Reproduction is mainly asexual, by the formation of conidia or sporangia; but the group shows every form of transition from this method through simple conjugation to sexual reproduction by the union of egg and sperm in the higher forms. The class is divided into two subclasses, Zygomycetes and Oömycetes (see these terms). See also FUNGI, 2. — **phy'co·my·ce'tous** (-tŭs), *adj.*

phy'co·phae'in (-fē'ĭn), *n.* Also **-ine.** [*phyco-* + Gr. *phaios* dusky.] A brown pigment in cells of algae of the class Phaeophyceae, as the kelps, etc. Cf. PHYCOCYANIN, PHYCOERYTHRIN.

phyg'o·ga·lac'tic (fĭg'ō-gȧ-lăk'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *phygein*, *pheugein*, to avoid + *gala*, *galaktos*, milk.] Arresting the secretion of milk. — *n.* A phygogalactic agent.

phyl'a·co·bi·o'sis (fĭl'ȧ-kō-bī-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phylax*, *phylakos*, a guard + *-biosis.*] *Zool.* Symbiosis in which a species of ant lives in the nest of, and probably protects, termites. — **phyl'a·co·bi·ot'ic** (-ōt'ĭk), *adj.*

phyl'ac·ter'ic (fĭl'ăk·tĕr'ĭk), **phyl'ac·ter'i·cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to phylacteries.

phy·lac'ter·ied (fĭ-lăk'tĕr·ĭd), *adj.* Wearing, or furnished with, a phylactery.

phy·lac'ter·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To guard by a phylactery.

phy·lac'ter·y (fĭ-lăk'tĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [ME. *filaterie*, fr. LL. *phylacterium*, fr. Gr. *phylaktērion* safeguard, amulet, fr. *phylaktēr* a watcher, guard, *phylassein* to watch, guard; cf. OF. *philaterie, filatiere*, F. *phylactère.*] **1.** A small square leathern box, containing slips of parchment on which are written the Scriptural passages Exodus xiii. 1–10 and 11–16, Deut. vi. 4–9 and xi. 13–22. Two such boxes are worn by Jews, one on the head and one on the left arm, during the time of prayer on all mornings except those of Sabbaths and holy days, as reminders of the obligation to keep the law (cf. *Deut.* vi. 8 and xi. 18).

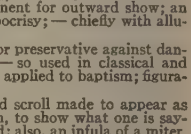

Phylacteries, 1.

2. A case or chest enclosing a holy relic.

3. Erron., one of the zizith, or "fringes," or the blue ribbons, worn by the Israelites as a reminder of the Lord's commandments (*Num.* xv. 38, 39); hence, a fringe or border.

4. A reminder; also, something, as a religious observance or article of faith, made prominent for outward show; an indication of Pharisaism or hypocrisy; — chiefly with allusion to Matt. xxiii. 5.

5. Anything worn as a charm or preservative against danger, disease, etc.; an amulet; — so used in classical and Christian antiquity, specifically applied to baptism; figuratively, a charm or protection.

6. *Medieval Art.* An inscribed scroll made to appear as held or coming from the mouth, to show what one is saying; hence, figuratively, a record; also, an infula of a miter.

phy·lac'tic (fĭ-lăk'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *phylaktikos* preservative. Cf. PROPHYLACTIC.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to defense; as, *phylactic* power (against infection).

phy·lac'to·carp (fĭ-lăk'tō-kärp), *n.* [Gr. *phylassein* to guard + *-carp.*] *Zool.* A branch of a plumularian hydroid modified to protect the gonothecae. — **phy·lac'to·car'pal** (-kär'păl), *adj.*

Phy·lac'to·lae'ma·ta (fĭ-lăk'tō-lē'mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phylassein* to guard + *laimos* the gullet.] *Zool.* An order of fresh-water ectoprocktous bryozoans having the tentacles arranged on a horseshoe-shaped lophophore, and the mouth covered by an epistome. *Plumatella* and *Cristatella* are well-known genera. — **phy·lac'to·lae'ma·tous** (-tŭs), *adj.*

phy'larch (fī'lärk), *n.* [L. *phylarchus*, fr. Gr. *phylarchos.* See PHYLE; -ARCH.] **a** *Gr. Antiq.* The chief ruler of a phyle, or tribe. **b** *Gr. Antiq.* At Athens, the commander of the cavalry furnished by each tribe. **c** In the Asiatic provinces of the Roman empire, the magistrate or head of a recognized tribal division. — **phy·lar'chic** (fī-lär'kĭk), **phy·lar'chi·cal** (-kĭ-kăl), *adj.*

phy'larch·y (fī'lär-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-kĭz). [Gr. *phylarchia.*] Office of a phylarch; government of a class or tribe.

phy'le (fī'lē), *n.*; *pl.* PHYLAE (-lē). [NL., fr. Gr. *phylē.* See PHYSIC.] **a** *Gr. Hist.* The largest political subdivision

---

phren'si·cal, **phren'sied,** **phren'sy.** Vars. of FRENZICAL, etc. [*Obs.*]

phren'tic, *adj.* & *n.* Phrenetic.

phron'tis·te'ri·on (frŏn'tĭs·tē'ĭ-ŏn), **phron'tis·te'ri·um** (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] = PHRONTISTERY.

Phry·ma'ce·ae (frĭ-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See PHRYMA. — **phry·ma'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Phryn'i·dæ (frĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phrynos* toad.] Syn. of TARANTULIDAE. — **phryn'oid** (-oid), *adj.* — **phryn'id** (-ĭd), *n.* & *adj.*

phthal'a·nil'ic ac'id (thăl'ȧ-nĭl'ĭk; fthăl'-). See ANILIC ACID.

phthel'ri·a'sis. Var. of PHTHIRIASIS. [*Obs.*]

phthis'ic (tĭz'ĭk), *adj.* = PHTHISIC.

phthisic weed. = MARSH PURSLANE. See ISNARDIA.

phthis'ip·neu'mo·ny (thĭz'ĭp-nū'mō-nĭ), *n.* = PHTHISIPNEUMONIA.

phtor (tôr). Var. of PHTHOR.

Phud. Var. of PHUT.

phul (fŭl), *n.*; *pl.* PHULI (fŭl'ĭ). See PUL 3.

Phul. Var. of PUL. *Bib.*

phul'wa (fōōl'wȧ), *n.* = MAHUA.

Phu'rah (fū'rȧ). *Bib.* [PURIM.]

Phu'rim (-rĭm). *Bib.* Var. of PURIM.

Phu'ti·el (fū'tĭ-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

Phu'vah (-vȧ). *Bib.*

phy'co·chro·ma'ce·ae (fī'kō-krō-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHYCOCHROME.] Syn. of CYANOPHYCEAE. — **phy'co·chro·ma'ceous** (-shĭs), *adj.*

Phy'co·chro'mo·phy'ce·ae (-krō'mō-fī'sē-ē; -fĭs'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *phyco-* + *chromo-* + Gr. *phykos* seaweed.] Syn. of CYANOPHYCEAE. — **phy'co·chro'mophy'ceous** (-fĭsh'ŭs), *adj.*

phy'co·cy'an (fī'kō-sī'ăn), **phy'co·cy'a·nine.** Vars. of PHYCOCYANIN.

phy'co·phe'in, **-phe'ine.** Vars. of PHYCOPHAEIN. [*Obs.*]

phy'co·xan'thin (fī'kō-zăn'thĭn), **phy'co·xan'thine** (-thĭn; -thēn), *n.* [*phyco-* + Gr. *xanthos* yellow.] = DIATOMIN.

Phyfe, Duncan. See DUNCAN PHYFE.

Phy·gel'ius (fĭ-jĕl'ĭŭs). *Bib.*

phyl-. = PHYLO-.

phy'la, *n.*; *pl.* of PHYLUM.

phy·lac'ter, *n.* Phylactery. *Obs.*

Phy·lac'tered, *adj.* Phylacteried. *Obs.*

Phy·lac'to·lae'ma, **Phy·lac'to·le'ma,** **-le'ma·ta,** *n. pl.* [NL.] Syns. of PHYLACTOLAEMATA.

---

among the ancient Athenians, corresponding to the Roman *tribe* (which see). See DEME, 1; PHRATRY, 1; GENS, 2 a. b *Egypt. Antiq.* Any one of the four orders into which the population of Egypt was divided during the Old and Middle Kingdoms. — **phy'lic** (fĭ'lĭk), *adj.*

phy'le·phe'bic (fĭ'lê·fē'bĭk), *adj. Biol.* Designating the ephebic stages of a race.

phy·le'sis (fĭ·lē'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See PHYLE.] *Biol.* The assumed course of evolutionary or phylogenetic development, as of a natural group of organisms.

phy·let'ic (fĭ·lĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *phyletikos.*] *Biol.* Of or pertaining to a phylum, or line of descent; phylogenetic; racial. — **phy·let'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

phy'le·tism (fĭ'lê·tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *phyletismos.*] Racialism; specif., *Eastern Ch.*, the doctrine that the jurisdiction of a national church extends to all nationals and is not limited to those residing within the territorial limits of the nation. This doctrine was condemned by the Ecumenical Patriarch (1872) at the time of the Bulgar schism.

phyll-. = PHYLLO-.

-phyll (-fĭl). [See PHYLLO-.] *Bot.* A combining form from Greek *phyllon*, meaning *leaf*, as in chromo*phyll*, gameto*phyll*, sporo*phyll*, chloro*phyll*, chryso*phyll*. The Latinized form **-phyl'lum** (-fĭl'ŭm) is used also, esp. in generic names, as in Chryso*phyllum*.

Phyl·lach'o·ra (fĭ'lăk'ō·rä), *n.* [NL., fr. *phyll-* + Gr. *achōr* scurf, dandruff.] *Bot.* The largest genus of the family Dothideaceae. *P. graminis* occurs on various grasses.

Phyl'lac·tin'i·a (fĭl'ăk·tĭn'ĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *phyll-* + Gr. *aktis, aktinos*, a ray or spoke.] *Bot.* A genus of powdery mildews (family Erysiphaceae) having perithecia with several asci and rigid pointed appendages swollen at the base. *P. corylea*, the only species, is common on the leaves of many trees and shrubs.

phyl'lade (fĭl'ăd), *n.* [Gr. *phyllas, phyllados*, foliage.] *Bot.* A cataphyll; specif., one of the reduced leaves in a quillwort (*Isoetes*).

Phyl·lan'thus (fĭ·lăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *phyll-* + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A very large genus of tropical plants of the spurge family (Euphorbiaceae) with alternate leaves and small monoecious flowers, succeeded by polycarpellary capsules. A few weedy species occur in tropical America, but most of them are Old World shrubs and trees.

phyl'la·ry (fĭl'ä·rĭ), *n.* [Gr. *phyllarion*, dim. of *phyllon* leaf.] *Bot.* One of the involucral bracts in a capitulum.

phyl'li·form (fĭl'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*phyll-* + *-iform.*] Having the shape of a leaf.

phyl'lin (fĭl'ĭn), *n.* Also **phyl'line** (-ĭn; -ēn). [chloro*phyll* + *-in.*] *Biochem.* The complex magnesium salt of a porphyrin; thus, etiophyllin is the *phyllin* formed from etioporphyrin. Cf. PORPHYRIN.

phyl'line (fĭl'ĭn; -īn), *adj.* [*phyll-* + *-ine.*] Leaflike.

Phyl'lis (fĭl'ĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Phyllis.*] **1.** Literally, a green bough; — fem. proper name.

2. In Greek legend, a Thracian princess betrothed to Demophoön, son of Theseus. On his failure to return to marry her at the time set, Phyllis, thinking herself deserted, hanged herself and was transformed by the gods into an almond tree.

3. A country girl mentioned in Vergil's *Eclogues.* Hence, often spelled *Phillis*, a poetical name for a pretty rustic maid or a sweetheart; sometimes, after Milton (*L'Allegro*, 86), a deft waitress.

phyl'lite (fĭl'ĭt), *n.* [See PHYLLO-.] **a** *Mineral.* A mineral closely related to or identical with ottrelite. **b** *Petrog.* A micaceous schist, intermediate between mica schist and slate. — **phyl·lit'ic** (fĭ·lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

Phyl·li'tis (fĭ·lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phyllon* leaf.] *Bot.* A small genus of ferns (family Polypodiaceae) with large oblong or strap-shaped fronds and linear elongated sori contiguous in pairs, giving the appearance of a double indusium. *P. scolopendrium* is the hart's-tongue. Syn. *Scolopendrium.*

phyl'lo- (fĭl'ō-), **phyll-.** [See BLADE.] A combining form, Greek *phyllo-, phyll-*, from *phyllon*, meaning *leaf*, used to denote a *leaf* or *leaflike structure*, as in *phyllo*clade, *phyllo*soma, *phyllo*taxy, *phyllo*cyanin, *phyllin.*

phyl'lo·bran'chi·a (-brăng'kĭ·ä), *n.; pl.* PHYLLOBRANCHIAE (-ē). [NL. See PHYLLO-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zool.* A crustacean gill composed of lamellae. — **phyl'lo·bran'chi·al** (-ăl), **phyl'lo·bran'chi·ate** (-āt), *adj.*

Phyl'lo·cac'tus (fĭl'ō·kăk'tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *phyllo-* + *cactus.*] *Bot.* **a** Syn. of *Epiphyllum.* **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of that genus.

Phyl'lo·car'i·da (-kăr'ĭ·dä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *phyllo-* + Gr. *karis* shrimp, prawn.] *Zool.* A division of Crustacea comprising the Nebaliidae and allied extinct families. It is generally regarded as intermediate in some respects between the Malacostraca and Entomostraca, though included in the former. See NEBALIA. — **phyl'lo·car'id** (-ĭd), *adj. & n.* — **phyl'lo·car'i·dan** (-ĭ·dăn), *adj.*

Phyl·loc'er·as (fĭ·lŏs'ĕr·ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. *phyllo-* + *-ceras.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of smooth, involute, compressed ammonites with complex sutures. It typifies the family **Phyl'lo·ce·rat'i·dae** (fĭl'ō·sē·răt'ĭ·dē), which is believed to have been ancestral to most Jurassic and Cretaceous ammonites. — **phyl·loc'er·ate** (fĭ·lŏs'ĕr·āt), *n.*

phyl'lo·clade (fĭl'ō·klād), *n.* Also **phyl'lo·clad** (-klăd). [*phyllo-* + Gr. *klados* sprout.] *Bot.* Any flattened stem or branch performing the functions of leaves, as the joints of cacti. Also, erroneously, a cladophyll.

phyl'lo·cla'di·oid (-klā'dĭ·oid), *adj. Bot.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a phylloclade.

phyl'lo·cla'di·um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ä). [NL.] Phylloclade.

phyl·loc'la·dous (fĭ·lŏk'lä·dŭs), *adj. Bot.* Having phylloclades.

phyl'lo·cy'a·nin (fĭl'ō·sī'ä·nĭn), *n.* Also **-nine.** A blue coloring matter from chlorophyll. — **phyl'lo·cy·an'ic** (-sĭ·ăn'ĭk), *adj.*

phyl'lo·cyst (fĭl'ō·sĭst), *n. Zool.* The cavity of a hydrophyllium. — **phyl'lo·cys'tic** (-sĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

phyl'lode (fĭl'ōd), *n.* [F. *phyllode*, fr. NL. *phyllodium*, fr. Gr. *phyllōdēs* leaflike, fr. *phyllon* leaf + *eidos* form.] **1.** *Bot.* A flat expanded petiole replacing the blade of a foliage leaf and fulfilling the same functions. Phyllodes are typically developed among the Australian acacias, most of those species having naturally pinnately compound blades, which appear in the seedlings, but soon give way to the simple phyllodes. The hollow leaves of pitcher plants are also forms of phyllodes. These organs are analogous to, but not homologous with, cladophylls (which see).

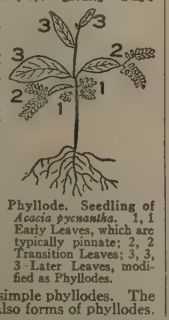

Phyllode. Seedling of *Acacia pycnantha.* 1, 1 Early Leaves, which are typically pinnate; 2, 2 Transition Leaves; 3, 3 Later Leaves, modified as Phyllodes.

2. *Zool.* The expanded and more or less depressed oral end of an ambulacrum, in certain cassiduloids and spatangoids. — **phyl·lo'di·al** (fĭ·lō'dĭ·ăl), *adj.*

phyl'lo·di·na'tion (fĭl'ō·dĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.* [See PHYLLODINEOUS; -ATION.] *Plant Pathol.* The production of stringlike or straplike leaves characteristic of certain diseases, as frenching of tobacco.

phyl'lo·din'e·ous (fĭl'ō·dĭn'ē·ŭs), *adj. Bot.* Pertaining to, or having, phyllodes. — **phyl'lo·din'i·a'tion** (-ĭ·ä'shŭn), *n.*

phyl·lod'i·nous (fĭ·lŏd'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* Phyllodineous.

phyl·lo'di·um (fĭ·lō'dĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ä). [NL.] A phyllode.

Phyl·lod'o·ce (fĭ·lŏd'ō·sē), *n.* [L., name of a sea nymph.] *Bot.* A small genus of arctic and alpine shrubs (family Ericaceae) with linear evergreen leaves and nodding umbellate flowers having an ovoid pink, blue, or purple corolla. *P. caerulea* is the mountain heath.

phyl'lo·dy (fĭl'ō·dĭ), *n.* [See PHYLLODE.] *Bot.* Retrograde metamorphosis of floral to foliage leaves.

phyl'lo·e·ryth'rin (fĭl'ō·ē·rĭth'rĭn; -ē·rĭth'-), *n.* [*phyll-* + *erythrin.*] *Biochem.* A rose-red pigment, $C_{33}H_{34}N_4O_5$, found in the stomach, bile, and feces of herbivora. It has been prepared by the decomposition of chlorophyll.

phyl'lo·ge·net'ic (-jē·nĕt'ĭk), *adj. Bot.* Leaf-producing; relating to the development of leaves.

phyl·log'e·nous (fĭ·lŏj'ē·nŭs), *adj.* [*phyllo-* + *-genous.*] Growing, or produced, on leaves. *Rare.*

phyl'loid (fĭl'oid), *adj.* Also **phyl·loi'dal** (fĭ·loi'dăl; -d'l), **phyl·loi'de·ous** (-dē·ŭs). [*phyll-* + *-oid.*] Resembling a leaf.

phyl'loid (fĭl'oid), *n. Bot.* In thallophytes and bryophytes, a leaflike lobe or appendage of the thallus. Cf. RHIZOID. *Rare.*

phyl'lo·man'cy (fĭl'ō·măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *phyllomanteia.* See PHYLLO-; -MANCY.] Divination by means of leaves.

phyl'lo·ma'ni·a (-mā'nĭ·ä; 159), *n.* [NL., fr. *phyllo-* + *mania.*] *Bot.* An abnormal or excessive production of leaves.

phyl'lome (fĭl'ōm), *n.* [Gr. *phyllōma* foliage.] *Bot.* **a** *Obs.* A group of leaves or their primordia in the bud. **b** A foliar organ; a leaf and its appendages or modifications, in the abstract. — **phyl·lom'ic** (fĭ·lŏm'ĭk; -lō'mĭk), *adj.*

phyl'lo·morph (fĭl'ō·môrf), *n.* [*phyllo-* + *-morph.*] In art, a detail resembling a leaf. — **phyl'lo·mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *adj.*

phyl'lo·mor'pho·sis (-môr'fō·sĭs; -môr·fō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** Succession and variation of leaves during different seasons. **b** = PHYLLODY.

phyl'lo·mor'phy (fĭl'ō·môr'fĭ), *n.* [*phyllo-* + Gr. *morphē* form.] *Bot.* = PHYLLODY.

Phyl·loph'a·ga (fĭ·lŏf'ä·gä), *n.* [NL., fr. *phyllo-* + *-phaga.*] *Zool.* A large genus of beetles (family Scarabaeidae) including the common June beetles of the northern United States. See JUNE BEETLE.

phyl·loph'a·gous (fĭ·lŏf'ä·gŭs), *adj.* [*phyllo-* + *-phagous.*] Feeding on leaves.

phyl'lo·phore (fĭl'ō·fōr; 181), *n.* [*phyllo-* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* Leaf-bearing axis; specif., the apex of a palm stem.

phyl·loph'o·rous (fĭ·lŏf'ō·rŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *phyllophoros.*] *Bot.* Leaf-bearing; producing leaves.

phyl'lo·phyl'lin (fĭl'ō·fĭl'ĭn), *n.* [*phyllo-* + *phyllin.*] *Biochem.* A pigment, $C_{35}H_{34}MgN_4O_5$, that is red tinged with blue in ethereal solution, prepared from phylloporphyrin.

phyl'lo·pod (fĭl'ō·pŏd), *adj.* Phyllopodan.

phyl'lo·pod (fĭl'ō·pŏd), *n.* In one of the Phyllopoda.

Phyl·lop'o·da (fĭ·lŏp'ō·dä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *phyllo-* + *-poda.*] *Zool.* A group of crustaceans (Entomostraca) typically having leaflike swimming feet which also serve as gills, mandibles without a palpus, and maxillae of reduced size. The group has been variously delimited and classed; specif., as: **a** An order (or subclass) including the Cladocera; — equiv. to *Branchiopoda* (sense c). **b** An order (or suborder) coextensive with the combined orders Anostraca, Notostraca, and Conchostraca. — **phyl·lop'o·dan** (-dăn), *adj. & n.* — **phyl'lo·pod'i·form** (fĭl'ō·pŏd'ĭ·fôrm), **phyl·lop'o·dous** (fĭ·lŏp'ō·dŭs), *adj.*

phyl'lo·pode (fĭl'ō·pōd), *n.* [*phyllo-* + Gr. *pous, podos*, foot.] *Bot.* **a** The sheathing base of the leaf in a quillwort (*Isoetes*), enclosing the sporangia. **b** A phyllopodium.

phyl'lo·po'di·um (-pō'dĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ä). [NL., fr. *phyllo-* + *-podium.*] *Bot.* A leaf structure or leaf axis considered morphologically.

phyl'lo·por'phy·rin (fĭl'ō·pôr'fĭ·rĭn), *n.* [*phyllo-* + *porphyrin.*] *Biochem.* A dark-red crystalline pigment, $C_{32}H_{36}N_4O_3$, with a violet luster, obtained from phaeophytin or chlorophyll.

phyl'lop·to'sis (fĭl'ŏp·tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *phyllo-* + Gr. *ptōsis* a falling.] *Bot.* Abnormal falling of leaves. *Rare.*

phyl'lo·rhine (fĭl'ō·rīn; -rĭn; 156), *adj.* [*phyllo-* + Gr. *rhis, rhinos*, nose.] *Zool.* **a** Leaf-nosed. **b** Of or pertaining to *Hipposideros*, syn. *Phyllorhina*, and related genera of bats that have a leaflike membrane around the nostrils. — **phyl'lo·rhi'nine** (-rī'nĭn), *adj. & n.*

Phyl·los'co·pus (fĭ·lŏs'kō·pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *phyllo-* + *-scopus.*] *Zool.* A genus including certain Old World warblers, as the chiffchaff and the willow warbler. — **phyl·los'co·pine** (-pĭn; -pīn; 156), *adj.*

phyl'lo·si·phon'ic (fĭl'ō·sĭ·fŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [*phyllo-* + *siphonic.*] *Bot.* Possessing leaf gaps, as ferns and seed plants (Pteropsida).

phyl'lo·so'ma (-sō'mä), *n.* [NL. See PHYLLO-; 2d -SOME.] *Zool.* The flat, transparent, long-legged larva of *Palinurus* and allied genera of spiny lobsters, formerly supposed to be a distinct genus and made the type of a group, **Phyl'lo·so'ma·ta** (-sō'mä·tä). — **phyl'lo·some** (fĭl'ō·sōm), *n.*

phyl'lo·spon'dyl·ous (-spŏn'dĭ·lŭs), *adj.* [*phyllo-* + *spondylous.*] *Paleontol.* Designating, or having, vertebrae with a hypocentrum, but no pleurocentra, the neural arch extending down to enclose the notochord and form transverse processes to support the ribs. This condition characterizes a suborder, **Phyl'lo·spon'dy·li** (-lī), of stegocephalian amphibians, as of *Branchiosaurus* and allied genera.

Phyl'lo·sta'chys (-stā'kĭs; -stăk'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *phyllo-* + Gr. *stachys* a spike of grain.] *Bot.* A genus of Chinese and Japanese bamboo grasses having slender cylindrical culms used for walking sticks, bamboo furniture, etc.

Phyl'lo·stic'ta (-stĭk'tä), *n.* [NL., fr. *phyllo-* + Gr. *stiktos* punctured, spotted.] *Bot.* A form genus of over 800 species of imperfect fungi (family Sphaerioidaceae), characterized by hyaline, ovate to elongate, continuous pycnospores produced typically in leaf spots. *P. solitaria* causes blotch of the apple.

Phyl'lo·sto·mat'i·dae (fĭl'ō·stō·măt'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A large family of leaf-nosed bats ranging from the southern United States to Paraguay, and distinguished from the Old World horseshoe bats by the well-developed tragus. Among the species are the false vampires. The typical subfamily is **Phyl'lo·sto'ma·ti'nae** (-stō'mä·tī'nē). — **phyl'lo·stom'a·toid** (-stŏm'ä·toid; -stō'mä-), *adj.*

phyl'lo·stom'a·tous (fĭl'ō·stŏm'ä·tŭs; -stō'mä-), *adj.* Leaf-nosed; pertaining to the Phyllostomatidae.

phyl'lo·stome (fĭl'ō·stōm), *n. Zool.* A bat of the family Phyllostomatidae.

Phyl'lo·stom'i·dae (-stŏm'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The Phyllostomatidae.

Phyl'lo·stom'i·nae (-nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The Phyllostomatinae.

phyl·los'to·mine (fĭ·lŏs'tō·mĭn; -mīn; 156), *adj.* [*phyllo-* + Gr. *stoma* mouth.] *Zool.* Leaf-nosed; phyllostomatous.

phyl·los'to·mous (-mŭs), *adj.* [*phyllo-* + *-stomous.*] *Zool.* Phyllostomatous.

Phyl·los'to·mus (-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *phyllo-* + *-stomus.*] *Zool.* A genus of South American leaf-nosed bats with short tail projecting from the base of the uropatagium. It includes the largest species of the family Phyllostomatidae.

phyl'lo·tac'tic (fĭl'ō·tăk'tĭk), **phyl'lo·tac'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to phyllotaxy.

phyl'lo·tax'y (fĭl'ō·tăk'sĭ), *n.* Also **phyl'lo·tax'is** (-tăk'sĭs). [*phyllo-* + Gr. *taxis* arrangement.] *Bot.* The sum of the laws or principles governing the distribution of leaves on an axis; the system or order of leaf arrangement. The position of leaves is generally governed chiefly by their relation to light. There are two main types of arrangement: the ***alternate*** or ***spiral***, in which a single leaf is borne at a node, and the ***verticillate*** or ***whorled***, in which two or more are borne at a node. When each whorl consists of a pair of leaves, the latter are called ***opposite***, and are usually placed decussately (see DECUSSATE). In the alternate arrangement each leaf is inserted above the last at a definite distance around the circumference (see ANGLE OF DIVERGENCE). The spiral thus traced is the ***genetic spiral***; the vertical lines on the stem joining the superposed leaves are the ***orthostichies***. The phyllotaxy of a given plant is indicated by a fraction whose numerator expresses the number of turns in the genetic spiral; the denominator, the number of orthostichies; the whole fraction, the distance of one leaf from the next in terms of the circumference.

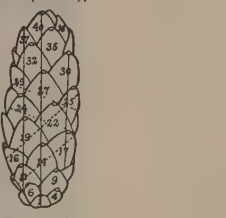

Phyllotaxy of a Pine Cone. The Scales are numbered in the order of their growth, the 14th standing directly above the 1st, the 22d over the 9th, etc., the cone being 13-ranked. The straight lines are the Orthostichies; the dotted lines, two of the Parastichies. The genetic spiral is not shown.

phyl'lous (fĭl'ŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *phyllon* leaf.] *Bot.* Homologous with, or of the nature of, a leaf. *Rare.*

-phyl'lous (-fĭl'ŭs). [See PHYLLO-.] *Bot.* A combining form, Greek *-phyllos*, from *phyllon*, leaf, meaning *-leaved*, used to signify *having* (such or so many) *leaves, leaflets*, or *leaflike parts.* Corresponding nouns denoting *condition* are formed in **-phylly**, Greek *-phyllia*, as in aniso*phylly*, sclero*phylly*.

adenophyllous	homoeophyllous	nomophyllous
anisophyllous	isophyllous	oligophyllous
apophyllous	ithyphyllous	pentaphyllous
choriphyllous	lepidophyllous	pleiophyllous
dasyphyllous	lithophyllous	porophyllous
dialyphyllous	macrophyllous	sclerophyllous
eleutherophyllous	malacophyllous	symphyllous
endophyllous	megaphyllous	triphyllous
epiphyllous	mesophyllous	xanthophyllous
heterophyllous	microphyllous	xiphophyllous

phyl'lo·xan'thin (fĭl'ō·zăn'thĭn), *n.* [*phyllo-* + Gr. *xanthos.*] **a** Xanthophyll. **b** A yellow pigment, held to be a modification of xanthophyll.

Phyl'lox·e'ra (fĭl'ŏk·sē'rä; fĭ·lŏk'sē·rä), *n.* [NL., fr. *phyllo-* + Gr. *xēros* dry.] *Zool.* **a** A genus of plant lice typical of a family, **Phyl'lox·er'i·dae** (-sĕr'ĭ·dē; -sē'rĭ·dē), differing from the aphids in wing structure, in being continuously oviparous, and in lacking honey tubes. These insects exist in several forms, some winged, others wingless. One form, including winged and wingless individuals, produces galls on leaves and twigs, another, always wingless, affects roots. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant louse of this genus or family. — **phyl'lox'er·an** (fĭ·lŏk'sĕr·ăn), **phyl'lox·er'ic** (fĭl'ŏk·sĕr'ĭk), *adj. & n.*

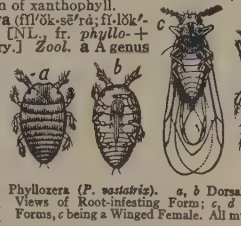

Phylloxera (*P. vastatrix*). *a, b* Dorsal and Ventral Views of Root-infesting Form; *c, d* Leaf-infesting Forms, *c* being a Winged Female. All much enlarged.

phyl'lo·zo'oid (fĭl'ō·zō'oid), *n.* [*phyllo-* + *zooid.*] A hydrophyllium.

-phyl'lum (-fĭl'ŭm). [NL.] *Bot. & Zool.* **a** A combining form from Greek *phyllon*, meaning *leaf*, used chiefly in generic names, as in Cyatho*phyllum*, Hymeno*phyllum*. **b** See -PHYLL.

phyl'o- (fĭ'lō-), **phyl-.** [See PHYLON.] A combining form, Greek *phylo-, phyl-*, from *phylon*, meaning *a tribe* or *race*, used also for *phylum*, as in *phylo*geny. The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements:

phylogerontic	phylography	phyloneanic
phylogerontism	phyliology	phylonepionic

phy·log'e·ny (fĭ·lŏj'ē·nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). Also **phy'lo·gen'e·sis** (fĭ'lō·jĕn'ē·sĭs). [*phylo-* + *-geny.*] The race history of an animal or vegetable type; the evolution of a race or genetically related group of organisms (as a species, family, or order), in distinction from *ontogeny*, or the development of the individual organism. — **phy'lo·gen'ic** (fĭ'lō·jĕn'ĭk), **phy'lo·ge·net'ic** (-jē·nĕt'ĭk), **phy'lo·ge·net'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **phy'lo·ge·net'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* — **phy·log'e·nist** (fĭ·lŏj'ē·nĭst), *n.*

phy'lon (fĭ'lŏn), *n.; pl.* PHYLA (-lä). [NL., fr. Gr. *phylon* race, tribe. See PHYSIC.] *Biol.* A tribe or race; a genetically related group.

phy'lum (fĭ'lŭm), *n.; pl.* PHYLA (-lä). [NL. See PHYLON.] **1.** *Biol.* One of the primary divisions of the animal or vegetable kingdom; — so called because the members are assumed to have a common descent. Sometimes (esp. formerly) called a *branch* or *subkingdom*. The phyla of plants now usually recognized are the Schizophyta, Thallophyta, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta, and Spermatophyta, to which many botanists add a sixth, the Myxophyta. For those of animals, see classifications under ANIMAL, *n.*, 1.

2. A direct line of descent within any group.

Phyllarea, Phyllerea, *n.* Erron. for PHILLYREA. *Obs.*

Phyl·lau're·a (fĭ·lô'rē·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *phyll-* + L. *aureus* golden; — from the color of the leaves.] Syn. of CODIAEUM.

Phyl'li·um (fĭl'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phyllion* little leaf.] *Zool.* See LEAF INSECT.

phyl'lo·phyte (fĭl'ō·fīt), *n.* [*phyllo-* + *-phyte.*] = CORMOPHYTE.

Phyl·lop'ter·yx (fĭ·lŏp'tĕr·ĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. *phyllo-* + *-pteryx.*] See SEA DRAGON.

phyl'lo·pyr'role (fĭl'ō·pĭr'ōl; -ōl), *n.* Also **-rol.** See HEMOPYRROLE.

Phyl·los'to·ma (fĭ·lŏs'tō·mä), *n.* Syn. of PHYLLOSTOMUS.

-phyly. *Biol.* A combining form from Greek *phylē*, clan, local group, denoting commonality of descent; as in histo*phyly*, organo*phyly*.

phy'ma (fĭ'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* PHYMATA (-tȧ). [L., a kind of tumor, fr. Gr. *phyma*. See PHYSIC.] *Med.* An external nodule; a skin tumor. — **phy·mat'ic** (fĭ·măt'ĭk), *adj.*

-phyma. [NL.] *Med.* A combining form of the noun *phyma*, denoting *an inflamed swelling of a* (specified) *part*, as in arthro*phyma*, rhino*phyma*.

Phy'ma·to'des (fĭ'mȧ·tō'dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phyma* a growth or tumor + *eidos* form.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical ferns (family Polypodiaceae) of various habit, the fronds with many areolae and free veinlets.

phy'ma·toid (fĭ'mȧ·toid), *adj.* [Gr. *phyma, phymatos*, tumor + *-oid*.] Like a phyma.

phy'ma·to·rhy'sin, phy'ma·to·rhy'sin (-tō·rĭ'sĭn), *n.* [Gr. *phyma, phymatos*, tubercle + *rhysis* issue, flow.] *Biochem.* A melanin pigment found in certain melanotic tumors in man and in the urine of persons affected with them.

phy'ma·to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phyma, phymatos*, tumor + *-osis*.] *Med.* Skin disease marked by phymata.

Phy·mo'si·a (fĭ·mō'sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PHYMA.] *Bot.* A genus of perennial herbs or shrubs of the family Malvaceae. See WILD HOLLYHOCK.

-phyre (-fīr). *Petrog.* A combining form, French *-phyre*, from *porphyre* (see PORPHYRY), used to denote *a porphyritic rock*, as in augito*phyre*, leuco*phyre*. Derivative adjectives are formed in **-phy'ric** (-fĭ'rĭk).

Phy'sa (fī'sȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *physa* a bellows. See PUSTULE.] *Zool.* A widely distributed genus of fresh-water air-breathing snails, the type of the family Physidae, having a sinistral, ovate, usually rather short-spired shell, and slender nonretractile tentacles with the eyes at their bases.

phys'a·gogue (fĭs'ȧ·gŏg; fĭ'sȧ-; 185), *adj. & n.* [Gr. *physa* wind in the stomach + *-agogue*.] *Med.* Carminative.

Phy·sa'li·a (fĭ·sā'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *physallis* a bladder.] **1.** *Zool.* A genus of large oceanic Siphonophora containing the Portuguese man-of-war. It is the type of a family, **Phys'a·li'i·dae** (fĭs'ȧ·lĭ'ĭ·dē).
2. [*not cap.*] Any member of this genus.
— **phy·sa'li·an** (fĭ·sā'lĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

Phy'sa·lis (fĭ'sȧ·lĭs; fĭs'ȧ·lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *physallis* a plant with bladderlike husks.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of chiefly American herbs (family Solanaceae) having an angled campanulate corolla and an inflated, sometimes brightly colored, fruiting calyx enclosing a globose berry; the ground cherries. Some, as the Chinese lantern plant, are grown for ornament; others grown for their edible fruits, sometimes used in preserving, are known as *strawberry tomatoes*. **b** [*not cap.*] Any plant of this genus.

Physalis (*P. longifolia*); 1 Branch with Flowers and Fruit; 2 Detached Fruit with part of Calyx removed to show Berry.

phys'a·lite (fĭs'ȧ·lĭt), *n.* [G. *physalith*, fr. Gr. *physan* to blow + *lithos* stone.] A coarse variety of topaz, intumescing when heated.

Phys'a·los'po·ra (fĭs'ȧ·lŏs'pō·rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *physallis* bladder, bubble + *-spora*.] *Bot.* A genus of sac fungi (family Pleosporaceae) with hyaline, ovoid to oblong, continuous ascospores. *P. cydoniae* causes the black rot of apples and related hosts. Some species were formerly included in the form genus *Sphaeropsis*.

Phy·sa'ri·a (fĭ·sā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *physarion*, dim. of *physa* bellows.] *Bot.* A small genus of herbs (family Brassicaceae), the bladderpods, of western North America, having racemose, yellow flowers and inflated pods.

Phys'cI·a (fĭs'I·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *physkē* a blister.] *Bot.* A genus of foliaceous lichens with brown, 2-celled ascospores, typifying a family, **Phys'cI·a'ce·ae** (-ā'sē·ē).

phys'cI·oid (-oid), *adj.* Pert. to, or like, the genus *Physcia*.

Phys'co·mit'ri·um (fĭs'kō·mĭt'rĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *physkos, physkē*, sausage, blister + *mitrion*, dim. of *mitra* kilt, headdress.] *Bot.* A genus of about 75 species of mostly minute mud-inhabiting mosses of the family Funariaceae. They have globose to pyriform erect capsules with no peristome. *P. turbinatum* is the common urn moss.

Phy·se'ter (fĭ·sē'tĕr), *n.* [L., a kind of whale, fr. Gr. *physētēr*, fr. *physan* to blow.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the sperm whale. It is the type of a subfamily, **Phy·se'ter·i'nae** (-ĭ'nē), including also the pygmy sperm whales, and of a family, **Phys'e·ter'i·dae** (fĭs'ē·tĕr'ĭ·dē), formerly including in addition the beaked whales, etc. — **phy·se'ter·ine** (fĭ·sē'tĕr·ĭn; -ĭn), *adj.*

Phys'e·ter·oi'de·a (fĭs'ē·tĕr·oi'dē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A superfamily coextensive with the Physeteridae. — **phy·se'ter·oid** (fĭ·sē'tĕr·oid), *adj. & n.*

phys'har·mon'i·ca (fĭs'härmŏn'ĭ·kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *physa* bellows + *harmonica*.] *Music.* A small reed organ, one of the precursors of the harmonium.

phys'i·an'thro·py (fĭz'ĭ·ăn'thrō·pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *physis* nature + *anthrōpos* man.] The study of the constitution and diseases of man, and their remedies. *Rare.*

phys'i·at'ric (fĭz'ĭ·ăt'rĭk), *n.* Physiatrics. — **phys'i·at'ric, phys'i·at'ri·cal** (-rĭ·kȧl), *adj.*

phys'i·at'rics (fĭz'ĭ·ăt'rĭks), *n.* See -ICS. [Gr. *physis* nature + *iatrikos* healing.] *Med.* The system, practice, or science of using nature's agencies in healing.

phys'ic (fĭz'ĭk), *n.* [ME. *phisike, fisike*, fr. OF. *fisique, phisique* (F. *physique*), physics, fr. L. *physica, physice*, fr. Gr. *physikē*, fr. *physikos* natural, fr. *physis* nature; akin to Gr. *phyein*, *phyē*, race, tribe, *phyma* a growth, tumor, *phyton* a plant, *phynai* to be born, to be, *phyein* to produce, grow. See BE; cf. IMP, PHYSICS, PHYSIQUE.] **1.** Natural science; physics (sense 1). *Now Rare.*
2. a *Archaic.* Medical science; the theory of diseases and their treatment. **b** The art of healing diseases; the science of therapeutics; the practice or profession of medicine.
3. **a** A specific internal application for the cure or relief of sickness; a remedy for disease; medicine.

Throw *physic* to the dogs; I'll none of it. *Shak.*

b Specif., a medicine that purges; a cathartic.
4. *Obs.* **a** Medical treatment. **b** Health-giving or curative practice. **c** Mental, moral, or spiritual medicine.

phys'ic (fĭz'ĭk), *v. t.*; PHYS'ICKED (-ĭkt); PHYS'ICK·ING (-ĭ·kĭng). **1.** To treat with physic or medicine; to administer medicine, esp. a cathartic, to; to purge.
2. To relieve; heal; cure.

The labor we delight in *physics* pain. *Shak.*

3. In gambling, to relieve (a loser) of his money. *Old Slang.*
4. *Metal.* To treat (a bath of molten metal) with some chemical reagent, as to eliminate impurities.

phys'ic (fĭz'ĭk), *adj.* [F. *physique*, fr. L. *physicus* natural, physical, fr. Gr. *physikos*. See PHYSIC, *n.*] *Now Rare.* Physical; as: **a** *Obs.* Medical; medicinal. **b** Natural. **c** Of or pertaining to natural philosophy or physics.

phys'I·cal (fĭz'ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* [ML. *physicalis*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to nature (as including all created existences); pertaining to, or in accordance with, the laws of nature; also, of or relating to natural or material things as opposed to things mental, moral, spiritual, or imaginary; material; natural.

Labor, in the *physical* world, is . . . employed in putting objects in motion. *J. S. Mill.*

2. **a** Of, pertaining to, concerned with, or devoted to, natural science or natural philosophy. **b** *Now Rare.* Of, or pertaining to, or according to, the art of medicine.
3. Of or pertaining to physics; characterized or produced by the forces and operations of physics; employed in the processes of physics; as, *physical* changes; *physical* combinations.
4. Of or pertaining to the body (as contrasted with the mind); bodily; as, *physical* strength; *physical* education.
5. *Obs.* **a** Curative; medicinal. **b** Needing, or having, medical treatment; sick; ill. **c** Practicing medicine. **d** Of the nature of, like, or suggestive of, medicine.
Syn. — See BODILY.
Ant. — Mental, intellectual; spiritual; emotional; immaterial.
— **phys'I·cal·ness,** *n.*

physical astronomy. = CELESTIAL MECHANICS.
physical chemistry. See CHEMISTRY, *n.*, 1.
physical culture. Systematic care and development of the physique. — **physical culturist.**
physical double, *or* **double star.** *Astron.* A binary star. Cf. OPTICAL DOUBLE.
physical education. Education in its application to the development and care of the body, esp. with reference to instruction in hygiene and systematic exercises.
physical environment. See ENVIRONMENT.
physical examination. An examination of the bodily functions and condition of a person; specif., *Law*, an examination by a physician or physicians, under direction from a judge or court, of the body of a party to an action, usually before trial, — chiefly used in actions for damages for personal injury but sometimes also allowed in divorce proceedings and in some criminal causes. It was not generally admitted as a common-law right, but is regulated by statute in most jurisdictions.
physical geography. See GEOGRAPHY, 2.
physical geology. See GEOLOGY.
physical inventory. *Com.* An actual count of all stock or equipment, or both, of a manufacturing or mercantile concern.
physical isomerism. See ISOMERIC, 1.
phys'I·cal·ist (fĭz'ĭ·kȧl·ĭst), *n.* One who holds human thoughts and acts to be determined by physical laws.
phys'I·cal'i·ty (-kăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Physical quality or condition.
phys'I·cal·ly (fĭz'ĭ·kȧl·ĭ), *adv.* of PHYSICAL. In extended senses: *Rare.* **a** Fundamentally; essentially. **b** Virtually.
physical metallurgy. The branch of metallurgy that deals with the physical properties and structure of metals and alloys.
physical mixture. See MIXTURE, 10.
physical necessity. See NECESSITY, 6 a & c.
physical optics. *Optics.* See OPTICS.
physical pendulum. See PENDULUM, 1.
physical property. Any property of matter not involving in its manifestation a chemical change, as color, hardness.
physical purity. See PURITY.
physical science. Any of the sciences included under the head of pure physics, or of the allied sciences, as chemistry, mineralogy, petrology, geology, astronomy, meteorology, etc.
physical sign. See SIGN, *n.*, 15.
physical solution. See MIXTURE, 10.
physical spectrum. A series of radiant energies arranged in the order of their respective wave lengths or frequencies. See SPECTRUM, *n.*
physical therapy. *Med.* The treatment of disease by physical and mechanical means, as by massage, regulated exercise, water, light, heat, electricity, etc.; also, the branch of medicine concerned with such treatment.
physical time. See TIME, *n.*, 24.
physical valuation. *Accounting.* The use of reproduction cost of physical property as a basis for calculating the investment on which stockholders in railroads or public-utility companies are entitled to a reasonable return. It is also used as a guide for those engaged in regulating rates.
physical value. *Accounting.* The cost of reproduction of physical property plus certain allowances.
physic garden. A garden for the cultivation of medicinal plants. One of the most famous was established by the Royal Society at Chelsea, England, in 1673.

phy·si'cian (fĭ·zĭsh'ăn), *n.* [ME. *fisician, fisicien*, fr. OF. *fisicien, physicien*, a physician (F. *physicien* a natural philosopher, an experimentalist in physics). See PHYSIC.]
1. A person skilled in physic or the art of healing; one duly authorized to treat diseases, esp. by medicines; a doctor of medicine; — often distinguished from a *surgeon*.
2. A healer or restorer; one exerting a remedial or salutary influence; as, a *physician* of the soul; nature as a *physician*.
3. A natural philosopher; a physicist. *Obs.*

phy·si'cian, *v. t.* **1.** To make a physician of.
2. To provide a physician for.

phy·si'cian·ar'y (fĭ·zĭsh'ăn·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a physician.

phy·si'cian·cy (-sĭ), *n.* Position, office, etc., of physician.

phy·si'cianed (-zĭsh'ănd), *adj.* Qualified as a physician. *Rare.*

phy·si'cian·er (-ăn·ĕr), *n.* A physician.

phy·si'cian·ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Suitable to a physician.

phys'i·cism (fĭz'ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* A physical view or explanation of the universe; any form of materialism as a doctrine or theory.

phys'I·cist (-sĭst), *n.* **1.** One versed in medicine. *Obs.*
2. A specialist in physics; also, a naturalist; one versed in natural science.
3. One who believes in physicism; a materialist. Specif.: **a** A hylozoist. **b** *Biol.* A believer in the theory that the fundamental phenomena of life are explicable on purely chemical and physical principles; — opp. to *vitalist*.

phys'ick·er (fĭz'ĭk·ĕr), *n.* One who physics; a physician. *Colloq.*

phys'ick·y (-ĭ), *adj.* Like physic in a specified way; resulting from physic.

physic nut. The seed of a small tropical American tree (*Jatropha curcas*) containing a drastic oil, poisonous if taken in large quantities; also, the tree itself, which yields a purple dye and a tanning extract.

phys'i·co- (fĭz'ĭ·kō-). [Gr. *physikos* natural, physical.] A combining form, Greek *physikos*, meaning *physical*, used to denote: a *Natural* (in sense 6), as in *physico*theology. **b** *Physical*, as in **phys'i·co·op'tics**; *physical and*, as in **phys'i·co·men'tal.** **c** *Pertaining to physics and*, as in *physico*mathematical. The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements:

physicoastronomical	physicomechanical	physicophysiological
physicobiological	physicomedical	physicochemic

phys'I·co·chem'i·cal (-kĕm'ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* Relating to both physics and chemistry or physical chemistry. — **phys'I·co·chem'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

phys'I·co·chem'ist (-kĕm'ĭst), *n.* A specialist in both physics and chemistry or in physical chemistry.

phys'I·co·chem'is·try (-kĕm'ĭs·trĭ), *n.* Physics and chemistry regarded as a single science.

phys'I·co·ge'o·graph'i·cal (-jē'ō·grăf'ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to physical geography. See GEOGRAPHY, 2.

phys'I·co·log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), *n.* [*physico-* + *logic*.] Logic illustrated by physics. — **phys'I·co·log'i·cal** (-ĭ·kȧl), *adj.*

phys'I·co·math'e·mat'ics (-măth'ē·măt'ĭks), *n.* Mathematics applied to physics. — **phys'I·co·math'e·mat'i·cal** (-ĭ·kȧl), *adj.*

phys'I·co·morph' (fĭz'ĭ·kō·môrf'), *n.* [*physico-* + *morph*.] In art, a detail resembling something in inanimate nature.

phys'I·co·mor'phism (-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [*physico-* + *-morphism*.] Conception of divinity under the form of material nature or of one of its principles. Cf. ANTHROPOMORPHISM.
— **phys'I·co·mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *adj.*

phys'I·co·phi·los'o·phy (-fĭ·lŏs'ō·fĭ), *n.* Natural philosophy. — **phys'I·co·phil'o·soph'i·cal** (-fĭl'ō·sŏf'ĭ·kȧl), *adj.*

phys'I·co·so'cial (-sō'shȧl), *adj.* [*physico-* + *social*.] Physical but modified by human agency.

phys'I·co·the·ol'o·gy (-thē·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* Theology illustrated or enforced by evidences of purpose in nature. — **phys'I·co·the'o·log'i·cal** (-thē'ō·lŏj'ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* — **phys'I·co·the·ol'o·gist** (-thē·ŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

phys'I·co·ther'a·py (fĭz'ĭ·kō·thĕr'ȧ·pĭ), **phys'I·co·ther'a·peu'tics** (-thĕr'ȧ·pū'tĭks), *n. Med.* Physical therapy. — **phys'I·co·ther'a·peu'tic** (-pū'tĭk), *adj.*

phys'ics (fĭz'ĭks), *n.* [From PHYSIC, *adj.*] **1.** Orig., that branch of knowledge treating of the material world and its phenomena; natural philosophy; — later excluding in turn various branches of natural science, as biology, astronomy, chemistry, and geology.
2. The science which deals with those phenomena of inanimate matter involving no changes in chemical composition or, more specifically, with the most general and fundamental of such phenomena, namely motion; the science of matter and motion. *Physics* is usually held to comprise the closely related sciences of mechanics, heat, electricity, light, and sound, and the branches of sciences devoted to the study of radiations (X rays, gamma rays, cosmic rays) and of atomic structure.
3. Also, a treatise on natural philosophy or physics.
4. The physical composition and properties of a substance; as, the *physics* of soils; physical processes and phenomena, collectively, as of an organism; as, the *physics* of a cell, of osmosis.
5. The science of medicine. *Rare.*

-phys'ics (-fĭz'ĭks). A combining form for *physics*, as in:

aerophysics	hyperphysics	microphysics
astrophysics	hypophysics	myophysics
biophysics	iatrophysics	psychophysics
chemicophysics	macrophysics	stereophysics
cytophysics	metaphysics	zoophysics
geophysics		

Phys'I·dae (fĭs'ĭ·dē; fĭ'sĭ·), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHYSA.] *Zool.* The family of Pulmonata comprising *Physa* and related genera of mollusks. — **phys'I·form** (-fôrm), *adj.*

phys'I·o- (fĭz'ĭ·ō-), **phys'I-** (fĭz'ĭ-). [See PHYSIC, *n.*] A combining form, Greek *physio-*, from *physis*, meaning *nature*, used to denote: a *Nature, natural*, as in *physio*logy, *physio*therapy. **b** *Physico-*, as in *physio*sociological, *physio*therapy. **c** *Physiologico-*, as in *physio*pathological.

phys'I·o·chem'i'cal (-kĕm'ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* Pert. to physiological chemistry. — **phys'I·o·chem'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

phys'I·oc'ra·cy (-ŏk'rȧ·sĭ), *n.* [F. *physiocratie*.] **1.** Government according to natural order (so called).
2. The physiocratic doctrine or system.

phys'I·o·crat (fĭz'ĭ·ō·krăt), *n.* [F. *physiocrate*. See PHYSIO-; AUTOCRAT.] One of the followers of Quesnay, a Frenchman, who, in the 18th century, founded a system of political and economic doctrines based on the supremacy of natural order. The physiocrats emphasized the powers of nature as the source of public wealth and national prosperity and the only proper source of public revenue, and the necessity for governing so as not to interfere with the natural laws affecting the relations and processes of society and industry. — **phys'I·o·crat'ic** (-krăt'ĭk), *adj.*

phys'I·o·gen'e·sis (fĭz'ĭ·ō·jĕn'ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Physiogeny. — **phys'I·o·ge·net'ic** (-jē·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

phys'I·og'e·ny (-ŏj'ē·nĭ), *n.* [*physio-* + *-geny*.] *Biol.* The development of vital activities. *Haeckel.* — **phys'I·o·gen'ic** (-ō·jĕn'ĭk), *adj.*

phys'I·og·nom'ic (fĭz'ĭ·ŏg·nŏm'ĭk; -ō·nŏm'ĭk), **phys'I·og·nom'i·cal** (-nŏm'ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of physiognomy or the physiognomy; characteristic; according with the theories of physiognomy; also, versed in or treating of physiognomy. — **phys'I·og·nom'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

phys'I·og·nom'ist (-ŏg'nō·mĭst; -ŏn'ō·mĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *physionomiste*.] One skilled in physiognomy.

phys'I·og'no·mize (-ŏg'nō·mīz; -ŏn'ō·mīz), *v. t.* To observe and study the physiognomy of. *Rare.*

phys'I·og'no·mon'ic (-ŏg'nō·mŏn'ĭk; -ŏn'ō·mŏn'ĭk), **-mon'i·cal** (-mŏn'ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* [ML. *physiognomonicus*, fr. *physiognōmonikos*; cf. F. *physiognomonique*.] Physiognomic.

Phy·mat'i·dae (fĭ·măt'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See AMBUSH BUG. — **phy·mat'id** (-ĭd), *n. & adj.* [SIS.]
phy·mo'sis, *n.* Erron. for PHIMOSIS.
Phy·sap'o·da (fĭ·săp'ō·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *physa* bellows, puff + *pous, podos*, foot.] Syn. of THYSANOPTERA.
phys'i-. = PHYSIO-.
phy·si'cian-ess, *n.* See -ESS.
phy·si'cian-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
phy·si'cian-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
‖**phy'si'cien'** (fĭ'zē'syăN'), *n.* [F.] = PHYSICIAN, 3.
phys'icked, *past tense & past part.* of PHYSIC, *v. t.*
phys'ick·ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PHYSIC, *v. t.*
phys'ic-like', *adj.* See -LIKE. — *adv.* Medicinally. *Obs.*
phys'ic-nut' oil. = CURCAS OIL. See OIL, *Table I.*
physicosocial environment. See ENVIRONMENT.
phys'i·co-the'o·log'i·cal ar'gument. = ARGUMENT FROM DESIGN.
physic root. = CULVER'S ROOT.
phys'i·oc'ra·tism (fĭz'ĭ·ŏk'rȧ·tĭz'm), *n.* = PHYSIOCRACY, 2.
phys'i·oc'ra·tist (-tĭst), *n.* = PHYSIOCRAT.
phys'i·og'no·mer (-ŏg'nō·mēr), *n.* Physiognomist. *Obs.*
phys'i·og·nom'ics (-ŏg·nŏm'ĭks), *n.* = PHYSIOGNOMY, 1.

phys'i·og'no·my (fĭz'ĭ·ŏg'nō·mĭ; fĭz'ĭ·ŏn'ō·mĭ), *n.* [ME. *fisonomie, fisonomie, fisnamie,* fr. OF. *phisonomie, fizonomie* (F. *physionomie, physiognomonie*), through ML., fr. Gr. *physiognōmonia,* fr. *physis* nature + *gnōmōn* one who knows or examines, a judge. See PHYSIC; GNOMON. Cf. PHIZ.] **1.** Art of discovering temperament and character from outward appearance, esp. from facial features; also, divination by means of facial features; fortunetelling or a fortune told by one reading a face.
2. Face or countenance; esp., peculiar configuration or cast, or characteristic expression of the face; — now often humorous. "The grim rigidity that petrified the bearded *physiognomies* of these good people." *Hawthorne.*
3. A representation of a human face; a portrait. *Obs.*
4. External aspect; characteristic or peculiar contour or contours; hence, inner character or quality as revealed outwardly; as, the *physiognomy* of a mountain or of a political party.
Syn. — See FACE.

phys'i·og'o·ny (fĭz'ĭ·ŏg'ō·nĭ), *n.* [*physio-* + *-gony.*] Theory of natural origins.

phys'i·og'ra·phy (-ŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*physio-* + *-graphy;* cf. F. *physiographie.*] **1.** A description of nature or natural phenomena in general; phenomenal, as distinguished from theoretical, or aetiological, natural science; — sometimes applied to the descriptive part of a particular science.
2. Physical geography; specif., geomorphology.
— **phys'i·og'ra·pher** (-ŏg'rȧ·fẽr), *n.* — **phys'i·o·graph'ic** (-ō·grăf'ĭk), **phys'i·o·graph'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **phys'i·o·graph'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

phys'i·ol'a·try (fĭz'ĭ·ŏl'ȧ·trĭ), *n.* [*physio-* + *-latry.*] Nature worship — **phys'i·ol'a·ter** (-ŏl'ȧ·tẽr), *n.* — **phys'i·ol'a·trous** (-trŭs), *adj.*

phys'i·ol'o·ger (fĭz'ĭ·ŏl'ō·jẽr), *n.* **1.** A natural philosopher; physicist (esp. sense 3).
2. A physiologist.

phys'i·o·lo'gi·an (-ō·lō'jĭ·ăn), *n.* Physiologist.

phys'i·o·log'i·cal (-lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also **phys'i·o·log'ic** (-lŏj'ĭk). [LL. *physiologicus,* fr. Gr. *physiologikos;* cf. F. *physiologique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to physiology.
2. Characteristic of or appropriate to an organism's healthy or normal functioning; — contrasted with *pathological.*
3. Differentiated in reactions or functional properties, not in morphological features; as, a *physiological* strain within a species. See BIOLOGICAL SPECIES.
4. Of, pertaining to, or caused by disorganization of functions or of metabolism, as would be brought about by extremes of temperature, oversupply of water, etc., but not associated with pathogenic organisms; as, a *physiological* disease, a *physiological* breakdown of tissue.
— **phys'i·o·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

physiological age. See AGE, 15.

physiological antidote. *Med.* An antidote counteracting the effect of a poison by producing opposite physiological effect, as a stimulating drug counteracts the action of a depressant.

physiological assay. = BIOLOGICAL ASSAY.

physiological chemistry. See CHEMISTRY.

physiological leucocytosis. See LEUCOCYTOSIS.

physiological primary. See PRIMARY, *n.*, 3; COLOR, *n.*, 2.

physiological psychology. See PSYCHOLOGY, 1.

physiological salt solution. *Biochem.* A solution approximately isotonic with the body fluids. It is usually a 0.85 per cent solution of sodium chloride; — called also **physiological saline solution.**

physiological standardization. = BIOLOGICAL ASSAY.

physiological zero. *Psychol.* The temperature, usually about 85–90 degrees Fahrenheit, which is felt by the skin as neither warm nor cold.

phys'i·o·log'i·co- (fĭz'ĭ·ō·lŏj'ĭ·kō-). A combining form for *physiological,* denoting *physiological and,* as in **phys'i·o·log'i·co·an'a·tom'ic.**

phys'i·ol'o·gist (-ŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.* One versed in physiology.

phys'i·ol'o·gize (fĭz'ĭ·ŏl'ō·jīz), *v. i.* To study, experiment, explain, or theorize as a natural philosopher or as a physiologist. — *v. t.* To offer a natural, or physical, explanation of.

physiologue, *n.* A physiologist.

phy'si·ol'o·gus (fĭz'ĭ·ŏl'ō·gŭs), *n.* [ML.] Formerly, a natural philosopher.

Phys'i·ol'o·gus (fĭz'ĭ·ŏl'ō·gŭs), *n.* [ML., fr. Gr. *physiologos* a natural philosopher; prob. orig. referring to Aristotle.] The title of a collection of allegories based on marvelous peculiarities ascribed to various natural objects, esp. animals, real or imaginary, told to explain certain Scriptural passages. The Greek original, probably by a Christian in Alexandria in the 2d century A.D., was translated into Latin as early as the 5th century and passed into most languages of Europe in the Middle Ages, being the most important source of the bestiaries (which see).

phys'i·ol'o·gy (fĭz'ĭ·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [F. or L.; F. *physiologie,* fr. L. *physiologia,* fr. Gr. *physiologia,* fr. *physis* nature + *logos* discourse.] **1.** Natural, or physical, science; natural philosophy; also, a particular theory or view of nature. *Obs.*
2. The branch of biology dealing with the processes, activities, and phenomena incidental to and characteristic of life or of living organisms; the study of the functions of the organs, tissues, cells, etc., during life, as distinct from *anatomy,* which deals with their structure. The final analysis of these processes and phenomena is mainly physical and chemical. The phenomena of mental life are usually regarded as outside the ordinary scope of physiology (see PSYCHOLOGY).
3. The organic processes and phenomena, collectively, of an organism or any of its parts; as, the *physiology* of the jellyfish or of the thyroid gland.
4. A treatise on physiology.

phys'i·o·path'o·log'i·cal (fĭz'ĭ·ō·păth'ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Pertaining to both physiology and pathology.

phys'i·oph'i·list (-ŏf'ĭ·lĭst), *n.* [*physio-* + *-phil* + *-ist.*] A lover or profound student of nature. *Coleridge.*

phys'i·o·phi·los'o·phy (fĭz'ĭ·ō·fĭ·lŏs'ō·fĭ), *n.* A theory of the physical origin of man and his relation to the lower animals expounded by Lorenz Oken (1779–1851). — **phys'i·o·phi·los'o·pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **phys'i·o·phil'o·soph'i·cal** (-fĭl'ō·sŏf'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

phys'i·o·psy'chic (-sī'kĭk), **phys'i·o·psy'chi·cal** (-kĭ·kăl), *adj.* Pertaining to both the physical and the psychical and to their interrelations.

phys'i·o·psy·chol'o·gy (-sĭ·kŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* Physiological psychology. See PSYCHOLOGY. — **phys'i·o·psy'cho·log'i·cal** (-sĭ'kō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

phys·i·os'o·phy (fĭz'ĭ·ŏs'ō·fĭ), *n.* [*physio-* + *-sophy.*] Wisdom about nature; — used depreciatively. — **phys'i·o·soph'ic** (-ō·sŏf'ĭk), *adj.*

phys'i·o·ther'a·peu'tics (-ō·thĕr'ȧ·pū'tĭks), *n.* [*physio-* + *therapeutics.*] *Med.* Physical therapy. — **phys'i·o·ther'a·peu'tic** (-tĭk), **-peu'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.*

phys'i·o·ther'a·py (-thĕr'ȧ·pĭ), *n. Med.* Physical therapy. — **phys'i·o·ther'a·pist** (-pĭst), *n.*

phy·sique' (fĭ·zēk'), *n.* [F. See PHYSIC, *n.*] One's body or a type of body with reference to its structure, constitution, appearance, or strength; as, a muscular *physique;* the *physique* of a race.

phy·siqued' (-zēkt'), *adj.* Having a (specified) physique.

‖**phy'sis** (fī'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. See PHYSIC.] Nature; that which grows, or becomes.

phys'i·the·ism (fĭz'ĭ·thē·ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *physis* nature + *theos* god.] Ascription of physical form to deity; also, veneration of the physical powers of nature. — **phys'i·the·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

phys'i·tism (fĭz'ĭ·tĭz'm), *n.* Nature worship.

phys'i·ur'gic (fĭz'ĭ·ûr'jĭk), *adj.* [*physio-* + *-urgic* as in *theurgic.*] Effected or brought about by natural as distinguished from divine or human influences.

phys'i·ur'gy (fĭz'ĭ·ûr'jĭ), *n.* Natural history. *Rare.*

phy'so- (fī'sō-). [See PUSTULE.] A combining form, Greek *physo-,* from *physa,* meaning *bellows,* used to denote: a *Bot. & Zool. An air bladder,* as in *physo*clistous, *Physo*stomi. b *Med. Presence of gas,* as in *physo*metra.

phy'so·car'pous (-kär'pŭs), *adj.* [*physo-* + *-carpous.*] Having bladderlike fruit.

Phy'so·car'pus (-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *physo-* + *-carpus*] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly North American shrubs, the ninebarks (family Rosaceae), with palmately lobed leaves, and corymbose white flowers. Syns. *Opulaster, Neillia.*

phy'so·cele (fī'sō·sēl), *n.* [*physo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* A tumor containing gas or air.

Phy'so·clis'ti (fĭ'sō·klĭs'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *physo-* + Gr. *kleiein* to close.] *Zool.* A formerly recognized order of teleost fishes including the acanthopterygians, lophobranchs, plectognaths, and many others, which have no duct connecting the air bladder and alimentary canal. Cf. PHYSOSTOMI. — **phy'so·clist** (fĭ'sō·klĭst), *adj. & n.*

phy'so·clis'tic (-klĭs'tĭk), **phy'so·clis'tous** (-tŭs), *adj.* *Zool.* a Having no duct connecting the air bladder and alimentary canal. b Pertaining to the Physoclisti.

Phy'so·der'ma (fĭ'sō·dûr'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *physo-* + *-derma.*] *Bot.* A genus of pond-scum parasites. *P. zeaemaydis* causes brown spot of Indian corn. See CHYTRIDIALES.

phy'so·gas'try (fĭ'sō·găs'trĭ), *n.* [*physo-* + Gr. *gastēr, gastros,* abdomen.] *Zool.* The state of having the abdomen excessively enlarged, as certain insects, esp. termitophiles. — **phy'so·gas'tric** (-găs'trĭk), *adj.* — **phy'so·gas'trism** (-trĭz'm), *n.*

phy'so·me'tra (fĭ'sō·mē'trȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *physo-* + Gr. *mētra* womb.] *Med.* A morbid condition characterized by the presence of air or gas in the uterine cavity.

Phy'so·nec'tae (fĭ'sō·nĕk'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *physo-* + Gr. *nēktos* swimming.] *Zool.* A group of Siphonophora, having a pneumatophore or float and in typical cases a series of nectocalyces. — **phy'so·nec'tous** (-tŭs), *adj.*

Phy'so·stig'ma (-stĭg'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *physan* to inflate + *stigma.* See STIGMA.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of African woody vines (family Fabaceae) having as the only known species *P. venenosum,* yielding the Calabar bean.
2. [*not cap.*] *Med. & Pharm.* The Calabar bean (which see).

phy'so·stig'mine (fĭ'sō·stĭg'mēn; -mĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-min.** *Chem.* A colorless, crystalline, tasteless alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2$, the chief alkaloid of the Calabar bean. It is used in medicine as a myotic.

Phy·sos'to·mi (fĭ·sŏs'tō·mī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *physo-* + *-stomi.*] *Zool.* A formerly recognized order of teleost fishes in which the air bladder when present is joined with the esophagus by an open duct, and the ventral fins when present are abdominal. It includes the salmons, herrings, carps, catfishes, and others, and is more or less nearly equivalent to *Isospondyli.* Cf. ABDOMINALES, MALACOPTERYGII, PHYSOCLISTI. — **phy'so·stom'a·tous** (fĭ'sō·stŏm'ȧ·tŭs; -stō'mȧ·tŭs), *adj.* — **phy'so·stome** (fĭ'sō·stōm), *adj. & n.*

phy·sos'to·mous (fĭ·sŏs'tō·mŭs), *adj.* [*physo-* + *-stomous.*] *Zool.* a Having a duct to the air bladder. b Pertaining to the Physostomi.

phyt·al'bu·mose (fĭt·ăl'bū·mōs), *n.* A vegetable albumose.

phy'tase (fī'tās), *n.* [*phytin* + *-ase.*] *Biochem.* An enzyme that accelerates the hydrolysis of phytin into inositol and phosphoric acid.

-phyte (-fīt). [Gr. *-phyton,* fr. *phyton* plant. See PHYTO-.] A combining form denoting *a plant having a* (specified) *characteristic* or *habitat,* as in the list below. The plurals **-phyta,** and **-phytes,** and the Latinized form *-phytum* are used in classificational names, and, in *Biogeog.,* **-phytia.** Derivative adjectives end in **-phyt'ic.**

aerophyte	**halophyte**	**saprophyte**
anaerophyte	**heterophyte**	**schizophyte**
anthophyte	**holophyte**	**skiophyte**
bryophyte	**hydrophyte**	**somatophyte**
carpophyte	**hygrophyte**	**spermatophyte**
coniferophyte	**microphyte**	**sporophyte**
cryophyte	**mycophyte**	**teleophyte**
cryptophyte	**oceanophyte**	**thallophyte**
dermophyte	**ombrophyte**	**trichophyte**
embryophyte	**oxyphyte**	**trophophyte**
endophyte	**phyllophyte**	**tropophyte**
eremophyte	**psammophyte**	**xerophyte**
gametophyte	**pteridophyte**	**xygophyte**
geophyte	**rhizophyte**	**xymophyte**

Phy·tel'e·phas (fĭ·tĕl'ē·făs), *n.* [NL., fr. *phyt-* + Gr. *elephas* the elephant, ivory.] *Bot.* A small genus of South American pinnate-leaved palms (family Arecaceae) having simple drooping flower spikes with many stamens, and syncarpous fruit. The seeds are known as *ivory nuts.*

Phy'teus (fĭt'ūs), *n.* [L. *Pythius.* See PYTHIAN.] The Pythian god, Apollo. *Marlowe.*

phyti-. = PHYTO- (which see), as in **phy·tif'er·ous, phy'ti·form.**

phyt'ic (fĭt'ĭk), *adj. Biochem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $C_6H_6(PO_4H_2)_6$, found in plants.

-phyt'ic (-fĭt'ĭk). See -PHYTE.

phy'tin (fī'tĭn), *n.* [Gr. *phyton* a plant + *-in.*] *Biochem. & Pharm.* A calcium-magnesium salt of phytic acid occurring as a reserve material in seeds, tubers, etc. It is prepared as a white, nearly tasteless powder, and is used in medicine as a general stimulant.

phy·tiv'o·rous (fī·tĭv'ō·rŭs), *adj.* [*phyti-* + *-vorous.*] Phytophagous.

phy'to- (fī'tō-), **phyt-.** [See PHYSIC.] A combining form, Greek *phyto-, phyt-,* from *phyton,* meaning *a plant* or *plants,* as in *phyto*geography, *phyto*ma; specif.: a *A vegetable parasite,* as in *phyto*sis. b *Vegetable, vegetation,* as in *phyto*plasm.

phytobiological	**phytomorphosis**	**phytophysiological**
phytobiology	**phytonomy**	**phytophysiology**
phytochemical	**phytoecology**	**phytosynthesis**
phytochemistry	**phytopaleontologic**	**phytotaxonomy**
phytodynamics	**phytopaleontological**	**phytotechny**
phytoecological	**phytopaleontologist**	**phytoteratologic**
phytoecologist	**phytopaleontology**	**phytoteratological**
phytoecology	**phytophenological**	**phytoteratologist**
phytolatrous	**phytophenology**	**phytoteratology**
phytolatry	**phytophylogenetic**	**phytotopographical**
phytomorphic	**phytophylogenic**	**phytotopography**
phytomorphology	**phytophylogeny**	

phy'to·bac·te'ri·ol'o·gy (-băk·tē'rĭ·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [See PHYTO-.] Bacteriology as it relates to organisms parasitic or pathogenic upon plants.

phy'to·be'zoar (fĭ'tō·bē'zōr; 181), *n.* A concretion chiefly of undigested vegetable fibers in the stomach or intestine.

phy'to·chlore (fĭ'tō·klōr; fīt'ō-), *n.* Chlorophyll. *Obs.*

phy'to·chlo'rin (-klō'rĭn), *n.* Also **-rine** (-rĭn; -rēn). [*phytochlore* + *-in.*] *Biochem.* Any of certain pigments, $C_{34}H_{38}N_4O_5$, obtained by hydrolysis of phaeophytin *a* or of chlorophyllin *a.* Crystals of phytochlorin *e* are light-green, olive-green or brown by transmitted light.

phy·tog'a·my (fī·tŏg'ȧ·mĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + *-gamy.*] *Bot* Cross-fertilization.

phy'to·gen'e·sis (fĭ'tō·jĕn'ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *phyto-* + *-genesis.*] The origin and developmental history of plants. — **phy'to·ge·net'ic** (fĭ'tō·jē·nĕt'ĭk), **phy'to·ge·net'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **phy'to·ge·net'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

phy'to·gen'ic (fĭ'tō·jĕn'ĭk), **phy·tog'e·nous** (fĭ·tŏj'ē·nŭs), *adj.* [*phyto-* + *-genic, -genous.*] Of, or chiefly of, vegetable origin.

phy·tog'e·ny (fī·tŏj'ē·nĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + *-geny.*] Phytogenesis.

phy'to·ge·og'ra·phy (fĭ'tō·jē·ŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + *geography.*] Geography treating of plants. See GEOGRAPHY, 2. — **phy'to·ge·og'ra·pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **phy'to·ge'o·graph'ic** (-jē'ō·grăf'ĭk), **phy'to·ge'o·graph'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **phy'to·ge'o·graph'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

phy'to·glob'u·lin (-glŏb'ū·lĭn), *n. Biochem.* Any plant globulin.

phy·tog'no·my (fī·tŏg'nō·mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *phyton* plant + *-gnomy* as in physio*gnomy.*] Art of deducing the properties of plants from their appearance. *Obs.* — **phy'tog·nom'i·cal** (fĭ'tŏg·nŏm'ĭ·kăl), *adj. Obs.*

phy'to·graph (fĭ'tō·grăf; 83), *n.* [*phyto-* + *-graph.*] A nature print. See NATURE PRINTING.

phy·tog'ra·phy (fī·tŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [NL. *phytographia.* See PHYTO-; -GRAPHY.] Taxonomic or descriptive botany. — **phy·tog'ra·pher** (-rȧ·fẽr), *n.* — **phy'to·graph'ic** (fĭ'tō·grăf'ĭk), **phy'to·graph'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **phy·tog'ra·phist** (fī·tŏg'rȧ·fĭst), *n.*

phy'toid (fĭ'toid), *adj.* [*phyt-* + *-oid.*] Resembling a plant.

phy'tol (fĭ'tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*phyt-* + 1st *-ol.*] *Biochem.* A colorless, oily, unsaturated alcohol, $C_{20}H_{40}O$, obtained from chlorophyll. Cf. CHLOROPHYLLASE.

Phy'to·lac'ca (fĭ'tō·lăk'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *phyto-* + NL. *lacca* lac.] *Bot.* A small genus of mostly tropical perennial herbs typifying the family Phytolaccaceae. The fruit is a flattened 5–15-celled berry. The roots of most species are poisonous, but the young herbage is often eaten as a potherb. *P. americana* is the common pokeweed; *P. dioica* is the umbra tree.

Phy'to·lac·ca'ce·ae (-lă·kā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHYTOLACCA.] *Bot.* A family of chiefly tropical herbs, shrubs, and trees (order Chenopodiales) with racemose flowers and fruit of many carpels. *Phytolacca, Rivina,* and *Petiveria* occur in the U. S. — **phy'to·lac·ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

phy'to·li·thol'o·gy (fĭ'tō·lĭ·thŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* Paleobotany. — **phy'to·lith'o·log'i·cal** (-lĭth'ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **phy'to·li·thol'o·gist** (-lĭ·thŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

phy·tol'o·gist (fī·tŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.* A student of phytology; a botanist.

phy·tol'o·gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + *-logy.*] The science of plants; botany. — **phy'to·log'ic** (fĭ'tō·lŏj'ĭk), **-i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **phy'to·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

phy·to'ma (fī·tō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. G. *phytom,* fr. Gr. *phyton* plant.] *Bot.* The vegetative substance of plants.

Phy'to·mas'ti·gi'na (fĭ'tō·măs'tĭ·jī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *phyto-* + *mastig-* + *-ina.*] *Zool.* A subclass of Mastigophora including the plantlike flagellates, often regarded as unicellular algae, having chromatophores which contain chlorophyll. They usually secrete a covering of cellulose and have a red pigment body (eyespot). Syn. **Phy'to·mas'ti·go'da** (-gō'dȧ). Cf. ZOOMASTIGINA.

phy'tome (fī'tōm), *n. Bot.* Phytoma.

phy'to·mer (fī'tō·mẽr), *n.*; *pl.* PHYTOMERA (fī·tŏm'ẽr·ȧ). [NL. *phytomeron,* fr. *phyto-* + Gr. *meros* share.] *Bot.* An individual structural element or unit; a single budbearing node capable of becoming a new individual; a phyton.

phy·tom'e·ter (fī·tŏm'ē·tẽr), *n.* [*phyto-* + *-meter.*] *Ecology.* A plant, or group of plants, grown usually under controlled conditions and used as a measure of the physiological responses to various environmental factors. — **phy'to·met'ric** (fī'tō·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* — **phy·tom'e·try** (fī·tŏm'ē·trĭ), *n.*

Phy'to·mon'a·di'na (fĭ'tō·mŏn'ȧ·dī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHYTO-; MONADINA.] *Zool.* An order of spheroidal or spindle-shaped flagellates (subclass Phytomastigina) including *Volvox* and *Chlamydomonas,* occurring singly or in colonies, the cells usually having a single grass-green chromatophore with distinct pyrenoids. Syn. **Phy'to·mon'ad'i·da** (-mō·năd'ĭ·dȧ). They are typically holophytic, rarely saprozoic, and reproduce by simple division or by the production of gametes. These organisms are very plantlike and are now commonly classed among the Chlorophyceae. — **phy'to·mo'nad** (-mō'năd), *n.*

Phy·tom'o·nas (fī·tŏm'ō·năs), *n.* [NL., fr. *phyto-* + Gr. *monas* unit. See MONAD.] *Bacteriol.* A genus of bacteria (family Bacteriaceae), pathogenic to plants, consisting of motile or nonmotile yellow or white rods. The motile forms have polar flagella. *P.* (syn. *Pseudomonas*) *campestris* causes black rot of cruciferous plants; *P.* (syn. *Pseudomonas*) *malvacearum,* angular leaf spot of cotton; *P.* (syn. *Pseudomonas*) *citri,* citrus canker; and *P.* (syns. *Pseudomonas, Bacterium*) *solanacearum,* brown rot of solanaceous plants.

physiographic geology. See GEOLOGY.

phys'i·o·so'ci·o·log'i·cal, *adj.* Of or pert. to both physiology and sociology.

phys'i·o·typ'y (fĭz'ĭ·ō·tĭp'ĭ), *n.* [See PHYSIO-; -TYPE.] = NATURE PRINTING. — **phys'i·o·type'** (fĭz'ĭ·ō·tīp'), *n.*

phys'no·my. ✝ PHYSIOGNOMY.

Phy'son (fī'sŭn). *Bib.*

Phy·soph'o·rae (fī·sŏf'ō·rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *physo-* + Gr. *phoreein* to bear.] Syn. of PHYSONECTAE. — **phy·soph'o·ran** (-răn), *adj. & n.* — **phy'so·phore** (fĭ'sō·fōr), *n.* — **phy·soph'o·rous** (fī·sŏf'ō·rŭs), *adj.*

Phy·sop'o·da (fī·sŏp'ō·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *physo-* + *-poda.*] Syn. of THYSANOPTERA. — **phy'so·pod** (fĭ'sō·pŏd), — **phy·sop'o·dan** (fī·sŏp'ō·dăn), *adj. & n.*

Phy'so·ste'gi·a (fĭ'sō·stē'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *physo-* + Gr. *stegein* to cover.] Syn. of DRACOCEPHALUM.

phyt-. = PHYTO-.

-phytia. See -PHYTE.

phy·tiph'a·gan, *-gous.* Errors. for PHYTOPHAGAN, -GOUS.

Phy'to·flag'el·la'ta (-flăj'ĭ·lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHYTO-; FLAGELLATA.] Syn. of PHYTOMASTIGINA.

phy'to·lite, *n.* [*phyto-* + *-lite.*] A fossil plant. *Obs.*

phy'ton (fī'tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phyton* plant.] *Bot.* **a** A plant unit; a phytomer. **b** Specif., the smallest part of a stem, root, or leaf, which when severed may grow into a new plant; a potential cutting. *Bailey.* — **phy·ton'ic** (fī·tŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

phy'to·par'a·site (fī'tō·păr'ă·sīt), *n.* A vegetable parasite.

phy'to·path'o·gen (-păth'ō·jĕn), *n.* [*phyto-* + *pathogen.*] An organism parasitic on a plant host. — **phy'to·path'o·gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *adj.*

phy'to·pa·thol'o·gy (-pă·thŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + *pathology.*] **1.** Plant pathology. See PATHOLOGY. **2.** *Med.* Morbid condition caused by vegetable parasites. — **phy'to·path'o·log'ic** (-păth'ō·lŏj'ĭk), **phy'to·path'o·log'i·cal** (-l·kăl), *adj.* — **phy'to·pa·thol'o·gist** (-pă·thŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

Phy·toph'a·ga (fĭ·tŏf'ă·gă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *phyto-* + *-phaga.*] *Zool.* Any of several groups of vegetable-feeding animals; as: **a** A very large division of Coleoptera, having all the tarsi apparently four-jointed, the head not rostrate, the labrum exposed, and the palpi never wholly occluded in the mouth. It comprises the families Lariidae, Chrysomelidae, Cerambycidae, almost all the species of which are found on and eat vegetation. Some limit the group to the Chrysomelidae. **b** A division of Hymenoptera whose larvæ feed on plants, as the sawflies. **c** A group of Edentata including the sloths.

phy·toph'a·gan (fĭ·tŏf'ă·găn), *adj. Zool.* Phytophagous. — *n. Zool.* One of the Phytophaga; esp., a phytophagous beetle.

phy'to·phag'ic (fī'tō·făj'ĭk), *adj. Zool.* Phytophagous.

phy·toph'a·gous (fĭ·tŏf'ă·gŭs), *adj.* [*phyto-* + *-phagous.*] *Zool.* **a** Feeding on plants; herbivorous. **b** Of or pertaining to the Phytophaga, in any sense.

phy·toph'a·gy (fĭ·tŏf'ă·jĭ), *n.* The state of being phytophagous.

phy'to·phar'ma·col'o·gy (fī'tō·fär'mă·kŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + *pharmacology.*] The study of the influences of drugs on the physiological processes of plants. — **phy'to·phar'ma·co·log'ic** (-kō·lŏj'ĭk), *adj.*

phy·toph'i·lous (fĭ·tŏf'ĭ·lŭs), *adj.* [*phyto-* + *-philous.*] *Zool.* Fond of plants; feeding on plants. — **phy'to·phil** (fī'tō·fĭl), *n.*

Phy·toph'tho·ra (fĭ·tŏf'thō·rä), *n.* [NL., fr. *phyto-* + Gr. *phthora* destruction.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of destructive parasitic fungi (family Pythiaceae) having conidia which discharge their contents as zoospores. The sporangiophores are simple or branched. *P. infestans* causes late blight of the potato. See PYTHIACYSTIS. **b** [*not cap.*] Any fungus of this genus.

phy'to·plank'ton (fī'tō·plăngk'tŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* Plankton consisting of plant life

phy'to·psy'che (-sī'kē; -psī'-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. *phyto-* + *-psyche.*] A soul or spiritual essence conceived as innate in plant life.

Phy·top'ti·dae (fĭ·tŏp'tĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Phytoptus*, type genus (fr. Gr. *phyton* plant + *optos* seen, visible) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of Acarida, comprising the blister mites. **Phy·top'tus** (-tŭs) is the type genus. — **phy·top'tid** (-tĭd), *n. & adj.*

phy·top'tose (-tōs), *n.* Phytoptosis.

phy'top·to'sis (fī'tŏp·tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Phytoptus* + *-osis.*] *Plant Pathol.* A hypertrophic disease of plants due to gall mites of the genus *Eriophyes* (syn. *Phytoptus*).

phy'to·rho'din (fī'tō·rō'dĭn). Also **-dine** (-dīn; -dēn), *n.* [*phyto-* + *-rhodin.*] *Biochem.* Any of certain pigments, $C_{34}H_{32}N_4O_6$, obtained by hydrolysis of phaeophytin *b* or chlorophyllin *b*. Crystals of phytorhodin *g* exhibit a darkred luster.

Phy'to·sau'ri·a (-sô'rĭ·ä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *phyto-* + *-sauria.*] *Paleontol.* A suborder of Triassic reptiles (Parasuchia) similar to the long-snouted crocodiles but having narial openings far back on the head. — **phy'to·saur** (fī'tō·sôr), *n.* — **phy'to·sau'ri·an** (-sô'rĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

phy·to'sis (fĭ·tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *phyton* plant.] *Med.* **a** Infestation by or infection with parasites belonging to the plant kingdom. **b** Any disease produced by such infestation.

phy·tos'ter·ol (fĭ·tŏs'tĕr·ōl; -ŏl), *n.* Also **-in.** [*phyto-* + *cholesterol.*] *Chem.* **a** A substance isomeric with and resembling cholesterol, found in various plants (esp. in the oil from the seeds), probably also in the animal body. **b** Any of a number of crystalline compounds or their mixtures obtained from plants and having the properties of sterols, as ergosterol, and sitosterol.

phy'to·strote (fī'tō·strōt), *n.* [*phyto-* + Gr. *strōtos* spread, laid.] *Biogeog.* A plant in which distribution into a new habitat is effected by the migration of the whole organism. *Clements.*

phy·tot'o·my (fĭ·tŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + *-tomy.*] Vegetable anatomy. — **phy·tot'o·mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

phy'to·tox'ic (fī'tō·tŏk'sĭk), *adj.* **a** Of or pertaining to a phytotoxin. **b** Poisonous to plants.

phy'to·tox'in (-tŏk'sĭn), *n.* Also **-ine** (-sĭn; -sēn). [*phyto-* + *toxin.*] A toxin produced by a plant, as ricin.

phy'to·vi·tel'lin (fī'tō·vĭ·tĕl'ĭn; -vī-), *n.* [*phyto-* + *vitellin.*] *Biochem.* Any vegetable protein.

Phy'to·zo'a (-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL. fr. *phyto-* + *-zoa.*] *Zool.* Zoophyta. — **phy'to·zo'an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **phy'to·zo'on** (-ŏn), *n. All Now Rare.*

Phy'to·zo·a'ri·a (fī'tō·zō·ā'rĭ·ä; 79), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHYTOZOA.] *Zool.* The Infusoria (in the wider and older sense).

phy'tyl (fī'tĭl), *n.* [*phytol* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent radical, $C_{20}H_{39}$, of which phytol is the hydroxide.

pi (pī; pē), *n.; pl.* PIS (pīz; pēz). [Gr.] **1.** The 16th letter (Π, π) of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the Latin and English *p*.
2. **a** An instance of the letter Π, π, written, printed, etc. **b** As a numeral, 80. Cf. GREEK NUMERAL.
3. Used variously, often in the form π, Π, for classifying, as, *Astron.*, to designate some bright star, usually the sixteenth brightest, of a constellation; as, *Pi* (π) Cygni.
4. *Math.* The letter Π, π, denoting the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter; also, the ratio itself. The value of this π, to eight decimal places, is 3.14159265. Cf. LUDOLPHIAN NUMBER.
☞ The ratio π is not a root of any rational algebraic equation (Lindemann, 1882); and from this fact follows the impossibility of "squaring the circle" by purely algebraic processes, or by the aid of a ruler and compass.

pi (pī), *adj.* Short for PIOUS; — orig., English school slang. — *n.* Pious or sanctimonious talk.

pi (pī), *n. & v. Print.* See PIE. *U. S.*

pi. Var. of 6th PIE.

pi, *n. pl.* [Siamese pī.] See PORCELAIN TOKENS.

pi. Var. of PIA.

pi-. = PIO-.

pi'a (pē'ä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A perennial herb (*Tacca pinnatifida*) of East India, Australasia, and Polynesia. It is cultivated for its large starch-yielding root, esp. in Madagascar. The product is called *Otaheite*, or *Madagascar, arrowroot.*

pi'a (pī'ä), *n. Anat.* The pia mater. — **pi'al** (-ăl), *adj.*

pi'a–ar'ach·ni'tis (pī'ä·ăr'ăk·nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Leptomeningitis.

pi'a–a·rach'noid (-ä·răk'noid), *n. Anat.* The pia mater and the arachnoid regarded as a single membrane investing the brain and spinal cord.

pi·a'ba (pē·ä'bä), *n.* [Tupi.] A small, edible fresh-water fish of Brazil.

pi'a·ça'ba (pē'ä·sä'bä), *n.* [Pg.] Piassava.

‖**pia·ce'vo·le** (pyä·chā'vō·lā), *adj.* [It., pleasant.] *Music.* Pleasant; graceful; — used as a direction indicating mood.

pi'a·cle (pī'ä·k'l), *n.* [OF. or L.; OF. *piacle* expiation, fr. L. *piaculum* a propitiatory sacrifice, that which requires expiation, a wicked action, fr. *piare* to appease, expiate. See EXPIATE.] *Obs.* **a** A piaculum. **b** A heinous offense; a crime; sin; guilt.

pi·ac'u·lar (pī·ăk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* [L. *piacularis.*] **a** Of the nature of an expiation; expiatory; as, a **piacular offering** (see SACRIFICE). **b** Requiring expiation; sinful; as, a *piacular offense.* — **pi·ac'u·lar·ly**, *adv.* — **pi·ac'u·lar·ness**, *n.*

pi·ac'u·lar'i·ty (-lăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Piacular quality.

pi·ac'u·lum (pī·ăk'ū·lŭm), *n.; pl.* PIACULA (-lä). [L.] A sacrificial rite by which communion is re-established between god and worshiper; an expiatory offering.

pi'a fam'i·ly (pē'ä). The Taccaceae.

piaffe (pyăf), *n. Manège.* Act of piaffing; a piaffer.

piaffe (pyăf), *v. i. Manège.* To move in a piaffer.

piaf'fer (pyăf'ĕr), *n.* [F., inf. taken as n.] *Manège.* An air or movement in which the horse lifts together one forefoot and the hind foot of the opposite side without advancing or receding; improperly, a slow movement forward, sidewise, or backward by lifting the legs.

piaf'fer (pyăf'ĕr), *v. i.* To piaffe. *Obs.*

‖**pi'a fraus** (pī'ä frôs); *pl.* PIAE FRAUDES (pī'ē frô'dēz). [L.] A pious fraud.

pi'a·lyn (pī'ä·lĭn), *n.* [Gr. *piar* fat + *lyein* to loose.] Lipase.

pi'a ma'ter (pī'ä mā'tĕr). [ML., fr. L. *pia* (fem. of *pius* tender, kind) + *mater* mother.] *Anat.* The delicate and highly vascular membrane of connective tissue investing the brain and spinal cord, internal to the arachnoid and dura mater (which see). It dips down between the convolutions of the brain and sends an ingrowth into the anterior fissure of the cord. — **pi'a–ma'tral** (-mā'trăl), *adj.*

pi·an' (pĭ·ăn'; pyän), *n.* [F. *pian, pians*, fr. Tupinamba *pians*; cf. Guarani *pîâ* ulcer.] *Med.* Frambesia or a tumor characteristic of it.

pi'a·nette' (pē'ä·nĕt'), *n.* [Dim. of *piano.*] *Music.* A small upright piano.

‖**pian·gen'do** (pyän·jĕn'dō), *adj.* [It., pres. part. of *piangere* to weep, lament.] *Music.* Plaintive; — used as a direction indicating mood.

pi·an'ic (pĭ·ăn'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to pian, or frambesia.

pi·an'ism (pĭ·ăn'ĭz'm; pē'ä·nĭz'm), *n. Music.* The art of rendering music on the pianoforte; technique of the pianoforte; adaptation of music to pianoforte performance.

pi'a·nis'si·mo (pē'ä·nĭs'ĭ·mō; pyä·nēs'sē·mō), *adj.* [It., superl. of *piano.*] *Music.* Very soft; — a direction regarding execution of a passage. Abbr. *pp.* — *adv.* Very softly. — *n.* A passage or movement so executed.

pi·an'ist (pĭ·ăn'ĭst; pē'ä·nĭst; 277), *n.* [F. *pianiste*, It. *pianista.*] A performer, esp. a skilled performer, on the pianoforte.

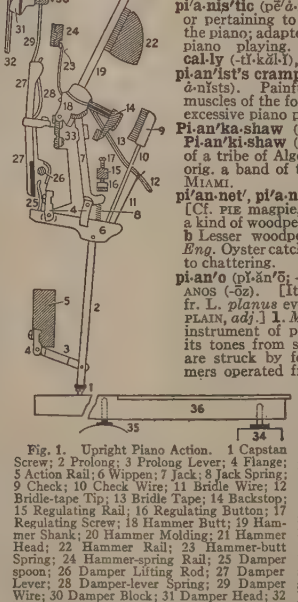

Fig. 1. Upright Piano Action. 1 Capstan Screw; 2 Prolong; 3 Prolong Lever; 4 Flange; 5 Action Rail; 6 Wippen; 7 Jack; 8 Jack Spring; 9 Check; 10 Check Wire; 11 Bridle Wire; 12 Bridle-tape Tip; 13 Bridle Tape; 14 Backstop; 15 Regulating Rail; 16 Regulating Button; 17 Regulating Screw; 18 Hammer Butt; 19 Hammer Shank; 20 Hammer Molding; 21 Hammer Head; 22 Hammer Rail; 23 Hammer-butt Spring; 24 Hammer-spring Rail; 25 Damper spoon; 26 Damper Lifting Rod; 27 Damper Lever; 28 Damper-lever Spring; 29 Damper Wire; 30 Damper Block; 31 Damper Head; 32 Piano String; 33 Hammer-butt Flange; 34 Keybed Frame; 35 Balance Rail; 36 Piano Key.

pi'a·nis'te (pē'ä·nēst'; pyä·nēst'), *n.* [F.] A pianist; — often used in English as if feminine.

pi'a·nis'tic (pē'ä·nĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to performance on the piano; adapted to, or adept in, piano playing. — **pi'a·nis'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

pi·an'ist's cramp (pĭ·ăn'ĭsts; pē'ä·nĭsts). Painful spasm of the muscles of the forearm, caused by excessive piano playing.

Pi·an'ka·shaw (pĭ·ăng'kä·shô), **Pi·an'ki·shaw** (-kĭ·shô), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians, orig. a band of the Miami. See MIAMI.

pi'an·net', **pi'a·net'** (pĭ'ä·nĕt'), *n.* [Cf. PIE magpie, also F. *pionet*, a kind of woodpecker.] **a** Magpie. **b** Lesser woodpecker. **c** *Local, Eng.* Oyster catcher. **d** One given to chattering.

pi·an'o (pĭ·ăn'ō; -ä'nō), *n.; pl.* PIANOS (-ōz). [It., fr. *piano* soft, fr. L. *planus* even, smooth. See PLAIN, *adj.*] **1.** *Music.* A stringed instrument of percussion, giving its tones from steel wires which are struck by felt-covered hammers operated from a keyboard. Its construction now has the following features: the *frame*, or *plate*, which is usually of cast iron in one piece, and braced with trusses and crossbars to resist the string tension of from 15 to 20 tons; the *strings*, which are graduated in length and thickness, the lowest register having one copper-wound string for each tone, the middle and upper registers having two or three tuned in unison and struck simultaneously by one hammer; the *sounding board*, over which the strings pass from the string plate to the wrest plank, resting on the sounding board bridge, or belly bridge; the *wrest plank*, in which the tuning pins are set; the *dampers*, which are controlled collectively by a damper pedal or individually by the various keys and which, when allowed contact with the strings, stop their vibration and control the duration of tone; the *pedals*, which modify the tone in quantity or quality; the *action*, which comprises the mechanism for sounding the strings and controlling the dampers. According to the shape of the case and the resulting disposition of the mechanism, pianos are classed as *grand* (of which the largest is *concert grand* and the smallest the *baby grand*), *square*, and *upright*. Structurally the piano is derived from the dulcimer, although historically it was preceded by the clavichord and harpsichord, instruments incapable of gradations of loud and soft tones, the ability to produce which gave the piano its early name of *pianoforte*. The invention of the modern piano cannot be credited to any single individual but the first practical application of the principle now used in piano actions was made by the Italian harpsichord maker, Cristofori, in 1710–11.

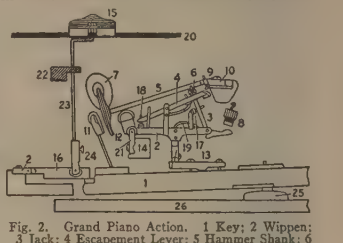

Fig. 2. Grand Piano Action. 1 Key; 2 Wippen; 3 Jack; 4 Escapement Lever; 5 Hammer Shank; 6 Roller; 7 Hammer Head; 8 Jack Regulating Button; 9 Escapement Lever Rise Regulating Button; 10 Hammer Butt; 11 Check; 12 Molded Hammer-head Tail; 13 Key Rocker; 14 Action Rails; 15 Damper Head; 16 Damper Action; 17 Jack Stop; 18 Escapement Lever Regulating Button; 19 Jack and Escapement Lever Springs; 20 Piano String; 21 Flanges; 22 Damper Rail; 23 Damper Wire; 24 Damper Height Regulating Screw; 25 Balance Rail; 26 Key-bed Frame.

2. *Mach.* A machine, operated by a keyboard, to perforate the cards for a Jacquard apparatus.

pi·a'no (pĭ·ä'nō), *adj.* [It., even, smooth, soft, fr. L. *planus* even, level.] **a** *Music.* Soft; — a direction regarding execution of a passage. Abbr. *p.* **b** Lacking in vigor or power; soft; low. — *n.* A softly performed passage; a soft low tone, as in a voice or instrument.

pi·a'no, *adv.* Softly; quietly.

‖**pia'no** (pyä'nō), *n.; pl.* PIANI (-nē). [It. See PIANO.] A floor of a building; a story.

pi·an'o ac'tion (pĭ·ăn'ō; -ä'nō). In a piano, the keyboard and the various rods, levers, etc. by which the hammers and dampers are controlled. See PIANO, *Illust.*

piano deal. [It. *piano* plain, simple.] *Whist.* An easy deal to play, esp. one which in duplicate whist results in the same score at each table.

pi·an'o·for'te (pĭ·ăn'ō·fôr'tē; -ăn'ō·fôrt; 277), *n.* [*piano* + It. *forte* strong, fr. L. *fortis* (see FORT).] A piano.

pi·an'o·graph (pĭ·ăn'ō·gräf; 83), *n.* [*piano* + *-graph.*] *Music.* A form of melograph applied to a piano.

Pia'no·ko'to (pyä'nō·kō'tō; -tōō), *n.* An Indian of a Cariban tribe of northern Brazil.

Pi'a·no'la (pē'ä·nō'lä), *n.* **1.** A trade-mark applied to a form of piano player; also [*sometimes not cap.; pl.* PIANOLAS (-läz)], the apparatus bearing this trade-mark; by extension, a piano equipped with such apparatus.
2. Something pianola. *Slang.*

pi'a·no'la, *adj.* Easy to play, perform, or accomplish. *Slang.*

piano lamp. A large high floor lamp, heavier than a bridge lamp, esp. adapted to use near a piano.

pi'a·no'list (pē'ä·nō'lĭst), *n.* [*pianola* + *-ist.*] One who operates a mechanically played piano.

pi·an'o·logue (pĭ·ăn'ō·lŏg; 185), *n.* [See -LOGUE.] A musical travesty performed on the piano, accompanied or unaccompanied by talk.

pia'no no'bi·le (pyä'nō nō'bē·lā). [It. *nobile* noble. See 4th PIANO.] *Arch.* The principal story of a house.

piano organ. A mechanical piano built like a barrel organ and operated like a hand organ; a street piano.

piano player. **a** A pianist. **b** A mechanism for playing the piano, either built into the piano case or housed in a portable cabinet. It consists of a pneumatic or electropneumatic apparatus for turning a perforated roll (**pi·an'o·play'er roll**) representing the composition to be played, and for actuating a series of levers which operate the piano keys and also certain special devices for controlling tempo and dynamics, either automatically or at the discretion of the operator.

piano player's cramp. Pianist's cramp.

piano score. See SCORE, *n.*, **14.**

piano subito. See SUBITO.

pi·an'o–vi'o·lin', *n.* Also **piano quatuor.** A form of sostinente pianoforte with violinlike tones.

piano wire. Steel wire of extra high quality, containing 0.75 to .85 per cent carbon, used esp. for the strings of pianos, but also for structural purposes.

pi'a·rhe'mi·a, pi'a·rhae'mi·a (pī'ä·rē'mĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *piar* fat + *-hemia, -haemia* (= -EMIA).] Presence of fat in the blood. — **pi'a·rhe'mic, -rhae'mic** (-mĭk), *adj.*

Pi'a·rist (pī'ä·rĭst), *n.* [L. *patres scholarum piarum*; cf. F. *piariste*, G. *piarist.*] *R.C.Ch.* A regular clerk of the *Scuole Pie* (religious schools), an institute of secondary education, founded at Rome early in the 17th century.

Pi'a·ro'a, Pi'ar·ro'a (pē'ä·rō'ä), *n.; pl.* -ROA (-rō'ä), -ROAS (-äz). An Indian of a tribe of very primitive native culture dwelling along the Orinoco on the Colombia-Venezuela boundary. They constitute a linguistic family. — **Pi'a·ro'an, Pi'ar·ro'an** (-ăn), *adj.*

pi'as·sa'va (pē'ä·sä'vä), *n.* Also **pi'as·sa'ba, pi'a·sa'va, pi'a·sa'ba.** [Pg. *piassaba, piaçaba*, fr. Tupi *piaçába.*] **a** A coarse brown fiber, clothing the bases of the leaf sheaths in a Brazilian pinnate-leaved palm (*Attalea funifera*), used in making ropes, mats, brushes, etc.; also, the tree itself, which yields the coquilla nut. **b** A Brazilian palm (*Leopoldinia piassaba*), common along the Amazon, which yields a similar but inferior fiber; also, the fiber itself. **c** The stiff coarse bast fiber of the African palm *Raphia vinifera*, furnishing the bulk of piassava in the trade. **d** Any of several other fibers, as those derived from the tucum and the gomuti palms, kittul, and crin végétal.

---

phy'to·plasm, *n.* Plant protoplasm. *Obs.* [= PHYTOSTEROL.]
phy·tos'ter·in (fĭ·tŏs'tĕr·ĭn), *n.*
Phy·tot'o·ma (fĭ·tŏt'ō·mä), *n.*
Phy'to·tom'i·dae (fĭ'tō·tŏm'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHYTO-; -TOME.] See PLANT CUTTER.
-phytum. See -PHYTE.
phyz (fĭz). Var. of PHIZ.
pi·a'che (pē·ä'chā). Var. of PEAI.
pi·ac'u·lous, *adj.* Piacular. *Obs.*
Pia'na·go'to (pyä'nä·gō'tō; -tōō). Var. of PIANOKOTO.
pi'a·net. Var. of PIANNET.
‖**pia·ne'ta** (pyä·nā'tä), *n.* [It.] See PLANETA, 2.
pi'a·ni'no (pē'ä·nē'nō; *It.* pyä·-), *n.* [It., dim of *piano*, adj. See PIANO.] = PIANETTE.
pi·an'o·box' bug'gy. = BOX BUGGY.
pi·an'o·fort'ist, *n.* = PIANIST.
pi'a·no'laed, *adj.* Played on a pianola.
pi'a·not (pī'ä·nŏt; pĭ'nŏt). Var. of PIANNET.
pi·ar'ach·ni'tis (pī·ăr'ăk·nī'tĭs), **pi'a·rach'noid** (pī'ä·răk'noid). Vars. of PIA-ARACHNITIS, PIA-ARACHNOID.
Pi·ar'o·pus (pī·ăr'ō·pŭs), *n.* [NL. fr. Gr. *piaros* fat, rich + *-pus.*] Syn. of EUCHIROKIRA.
pi'ar·rhe'mi·a, -rhae'mi·a, pi'ar·rhe'mic, -rhae'mic. Vars. of PIARHEMIA -RHEMIC.

Piast (pyäst), *n.* *Hist.* The first dynasty of Polish rulers, beginning with a legendary peasant named *Piast* and ending with the death of Casimir III in 1370.

pi·as′ter, pi·as′tre (pĭ·ăs′tẽr), *n.* [F. *piastre*, fr. It. *piastra* a thin plate of metal, fr. L. *emplastrum*, pl. *-tra.* See PLASTER; cf. PLASTRON.] A coin, usually silver, of various countries, as Turkey, Rumania (*piastru*), and Egypt. In Spain, Mexico, etc., the peso is sometimes so called; and by French Canadians the term is applied to the dollar. See COIN, *Table.*

Pia′ti·let′ka (pyä′tĭ·lĕt′kä), *n.* [Russ.] The Five-Year Plan.

pi·a′tion (pī·ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *piatio.* See PIACLE.] Atoning or expiating. *Rare.*

‖**piat′ti** (pyät′tē), *n. pl.* [It., prop., plates.] *Music.* Cymbals.

pi·az′za (pĭ·ăz′ä; *Brit. also* pĭ·ăt′sä; -ăd′zä), *n.; pl.* PIAZZAS (-äz); It. PIAZZE (pyät′sā). [It., place, square, market place, fr. L. *platea* street, courtyard. See PLACE.] **1.** (*It. pron.* pyät′sä) An open square in an Italian (or sometimes other European) town, esp. the largest, or an unusually large, one, as where a smaller one is called *campo, piazzetta,* or the like. **2.** In the 17th century, the open square in which is now Covent Garden market, London. The decorative arcades on the square were called esp. "the piazza." **3.** By extension, an arcaded and roofed gallery, such as often surrounded a true piazza; also, a portico or single colonnade before a building; hence, esp. *U. S. & Can.,* a veranda.

pi·az′zaed (pĭ·ăz′ăd; pĭ·ăt′säd), *adj.* Furnished with piazzas or a piazza.

‖**piaz·zet′ta** (pyät·sĕt′tä), *n.* [It.] A small piazza or square.

pi·az′zi·an (pĭ·ăz′ĭ·ăn; pĭ·ăt′sĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a piazza.

pib′corn′ (pĭb′kôrn′), *n.* [W. *pib* pipe + *corn* horn.] A small reed instrument with cylindrical tube and expanding bell, used mainly among Welsh and other Celtic peoples. *Obs.*

pi·blok′to, pi·block′to (pĭ·blŏk′tō), *n.* [Eastern Esk. *piblokto.*] **a** In the arctic, an infectious madness of dogs, probably a form of rabies. **b** A form of hysteria among Eskimos, esp. Eskimo women, characterized by depression and sometimes homicidal mania.

pi′broch (pē′brŏK), *n.* [Gael. *piobaireachd* pipe music, fr. *piobair* a piper, fr. *piob* pipe, bagpipe, from English. See PIPE, *n.*] *Music.* An elaborate set of variations for the Scottish Highland bagpipe. The theme is called *urlar* and the variations are martial or lamentatory in spirit, the latter usually increasing in speed and difficulty.

pic (pĭk). Var. of PIK.

pic, *n.* [F.] A peak.

pic. Var. of PICK, PITCH. *Now Dial.*

‖**pic** (pēk), *n.* [F.] *Card Playing.* = 3d PIQUE.

pic (pĭk), *n.* Short for PICAYUNE. *U. S.*

pi′ca (pī′kä), *n.; pl.* PICAS (-käz). [ML., a collection of rules (see 3d PIE); — prob. because once used in printing the service book.] *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE, *n.* It is 12 points (see POINT SYSTEM) in depth, and is commonly used by printers as the standard of measurement for width of lines, etc.

☞ This line is printed in *pica.*

Pi′ca (pī′kä), *n.* [L., a pie, magpie. See PIE magpie.] **1.** *Zool* The genus containing the magpies. **2.** [*not cap.*] [Prob. because the magpie is omnivorous.] *Med. & Veter.* Vitiated appetite; craving for unnatural food, as chalk, ashes, coal, etc., occurring esp. in man in hysteria, pregnancy, and insanity; geophagy. The *wool eating* of sheep and the *licking disease* of the ox are forms of pica.

‖**pi·ca′cho** (pē·kä′chō), *n.* [Sp., fr. *pico* peak.] A large, acute, isolated hill; a butte. *Southwestern U. S.*

pic′a·dor (pĭk′ä·dōr; 181), *n.* [Sp. See PICCADILL.] **1.** A horseman with a lance, who in a bullfight receives the first attack of the bull and excites him by prodding without trying to kill him. **2.** Hence, an agile, clever debater, jester, or wit.

pic′a·du′ra (pĭk′ä·dōō′rä), *n.* [Sp.] Cut tobacco for cigarettes.

Pi′cae (pī′sē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PICA.] *Zool.* A Linnaean order of birds including most of the recent order Coraciiformes and the parrots, cuckoos, and certain passerine forms.

pi′cal (pī′kăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Pica (esp. sense 2); specif., vitiated.

pic′a·mar (pĭk′ä·mär), *n.* [L. *pix, picis,* pitch + *amarus* bitter.] A bitter oily liquid extracted from wood-tar creosote. It is a derivative of pyrogallol.

pic′a·ra (pĭk′ä·rä; *Sp.* pē′kä·rä), *n.* [Sp. *picara.*] A female picaro.

pic′ard (pĭk′ẽrd), *n.* A small vessel used in river or coast trading. *Obs.*

Pic′ard (pĭk′ẽrd; *F.* pē′kär′), *n.* [F.] A Frenchman of Picardy, formerly a province of France; also, the dialect of Picardy.

Pic′ard, *adj.* Of, belonging to, or coming from, Picardy.

Pic′ard (pĭk′ẽrd), *n.* One of a sect or sects, active in Bohemia around the 15th century; — applied to a Bohemian Beghard, or Adamite, or to one of the Bohemian Brethren.

pic′a·rel′ (pĭk′ä·rĕl′), *n.* [F.] A small European marine fish (*Spicara smaris*) of the family Maenidae; — extended also to allied species.

pic′a·resque′ (pĭk′ä·rĕsk′), *adj.* [Sp. *picaresco,* fr. Sp. *picaro* rogue; cf. F. *picaresque.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, rogues or rascals. Specif.: Designating, or pertaining to, a type of prose fiction, of Spanish origin in modern literature, in which the principal character is a rogue or vagabond (*picaro*), and the narrative a series of incidents or episodes connected chronologically but with little or no motivation or complication of plot. The earliest modern example is the Spanish *Lazarillo de Tormes* (c. 1554), sometimes attributed to Diego de Mendoza (1503–75); another well-known Spanish specimen is Mateo Alemán's *Guzmán de Alfarache.* Le Sage's *Gil Blas* ranks high among such novels.

pic′a·resque′ (pĭk′ä·rĕsk′), *n.* Someone or something that is picaresque; picaresque adventures, characters, fiction, etc.

Pi·ca′ri·ae (pĭ·kā′rĭ·ē; 79), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *picus* a woodpecker.] *Zool.* A formerly recognized order of birds nearly equivalent to the Coraciiformes, but never including the owls and often including the parrots and cuckoos.

pi·car′ian (pĭ·kär′ĭ·ăn; 79), *adj.* *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Picariae. — *n.* One of the Picariae.

Pi·ca′ri·i (pĭ·kā′rĭ·ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A group practically equiv. to the Picariae with the Clamatores.

pic′a·ro (pĭk′ä·rō; *Sp.* pē′kä·rō), *n.* [Sp. *picaro.*] Rogue; knave; sharper; vagabond. See PICARESQUE, *adj.*

pic′a·roon′ (pĭk′ä·rōōn′), *n.* [Sp. *picarón,* aug. of *picaro* roguish, n., a rogue.] **1.** A rogue; rascal; thief; brigand. **2.** A pirate; corsair; — applied to man or vessel.

pic′a·roon′, *v. i.* To act as a pirate or brigand watching or searching for a prize or victim. — *v. t.* To pirate; to prey upon.

pic′a·roon′. Var. of PICKAROON.

pic′a·yune′ (pĭk′ä·yōōn′; pĭk′ĭ·ūn′), *n.* [F. *picaillon* an old copper coin of Piedmont, a farthing, fr. Pr. *picaioun, picalhoun,* dim. fr. *picaio, picalho,* money.] **1.** The Spanish American half real, and later the half-dime and five-cent pieces. See FIPPENNY BIT. *Southern U. S.* **2.** Hence, something of very small, or of the least, value; — esp. in *not worth a picayune;* also, sometimes, a picayunish person. *U. S.*

pic′a·yune′, *adj.* Picayunish.

pic′a·yun′ish (-yōōn′ĭsh), *adj.* Of little value; petty; paltry; mean; as, a *picayunish* business; also, narrow, as in outlook or policy. — **pic′a·yun′ish·ly,** *adv.* — **pic′a·yun′ish·ness,** *n.* *All U. S.*

pic′ca·dill (pĭk′ä·dĭl), **pic′ca·dil′ly** (pĭk′ä·dĭl′ĭ; pĭk′ä·dĭl′ĭ), *n.* [MF. *piccadilles* the divisions or pieces fastened together about the brim of the collar of a doublet, dim. fr. Sp. *picado,* past part. of *picar* to prick. Cf. PRICK to pierce, PIKE sharp point.] **a** *Obs.* A tabbed, scalloped, or pointed border or edge of a garment or part of a garment, as a collar. **b** *Hist.* A kind of ruff or collar worn about 1600, having a scalloped or pointed edge usually of cutwork or lace; esp., an upstanding flaring collar worn at the back of a décolleté gown. **c** *Obs.* A stiff band or a support for a ruff or collar. **d** About 1870, a high wing collar worn by men; — in this sense always **pic′ca·dil′ly.**

Pic′ca·dil′ly (-dĭl′ĭ; pĭk′ä·dĭl′ĭ), *n.* A famous London street, of fine houses, clubs, and shops, extending for about a mile from the Haymarket to Hyde Park Corner. **Piccadilly Circus** is near its eastern end (see CIRCUS, 4).

pic′ca·lil′li (pĭk′ä·lĭl′ĭ), *n.* [Perh. fr. *pickle.*] A pickle, orig. East Indian, of chopped vegetables and pungent spices; also, one consisting chiefly of sliced green tomatoes.

‖**pic′chet·ta′to, pic′che·ta′to** (pĭk′ĕ·tä′tō), *adj.* [It. *picchettato.*] *Music.* Spiccato.

‖**pic·ciot′to** (pē·chōt′tō), *n.* [It.] **a** One of Garibaldi's recruits in 1860. **b** A member of the Maffia.

pic′co·lo (pĭk′ō·lō), *n.; pl.* -LOS (-lōz). [It., small.] *Music.* **a** A small, shrill flute, pitched an octave higher than the ordinary flute. **b** A two-foot, labial organ stop with a high, piercing tone.

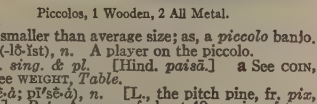

Piccolos, 1 Wooden, 2 All Metal.

pic′co·lo, *adj.* [It.] Small; specif., *Music,* smaller than average size; as, a *piccolo* banjo.

pic′co·lo·ist (-lō·ĭst), *n.* A player on the piccolo.

pice (pīs), *n. sing. & pl.* [Hind. *paisā.*] **a** See COIN, *Table.* **b** See WEIGHT, *Table.*

Pic′e·a (pĭs′ē·ä; pĭ′sē·ä), *n.* [L., the pitch pine, fr. *pix, picis,* pitch.] *Bot.* A genus of about 40 species of temperate and arctic evergreen trees, the spruces (family Pinaceae), distinguished from the firs (*Abies*) by leaves keeled on both surfaces and pendent cones with reflected scales. *P. abies* is the Norway spruce, *P. glauca,* the white spruce, and *P. rubra,* the red spruce, the source of most North American paper pulp. See SPRUCE.

pi′cene (pī′sēn), *n.* [See PICEOUS.] *Chem.* A fluorescent crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{22}H_{14}$, from the pitchy residue of petroleum or of lignite tar.

Pi′cene (pī′sēn), *adj.* Picenian.

Pi′cenes (pī′sēnz), *n. pl.; sing.* PICENE (pī′sēn). An ancient people in eastern Italy.

Pi·ce′ni·an (pĭ·sē′nĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* [L. *Picenum* a district in eastern Italy.] Of or pertaining to Picenum, the Picenes, or their language. Cf. SABELLIAN, EAST ITALIC. — **Pi·ce′ni·an,** *n.*

pi′ce·o- (pī′sē·ō-). A combining form for *piceous* (*and*), as in **pi′ce·o·fer·ru′gi·nous, pi′ce·o·tes·ta′ceous.**

pic′e·ous (pĭs′ē·ŭs; pī′sē-), *adj.* [L. *piceus,* fr. *pix, picis,* pitch. See PITCH.] Of, pertaining to, or like, pitch; inflammable; combustible; esp., in *Zool.,* resembling pitch in color.

pice′worth′ (pīs′wûrth′), *n.* The amount sold for a pice.

pi′chi (pē′chē), *n.* [Sp. *pichi, piche,* the plant, fr. Araucan *pichi, pichin,* a small thing.] The herbage of a Peruvian shrub (*Fabiana imbricata*), used as a tonic and diuretic.

pich′i·ci·a′go (pĭch′ĭ·sĭ·ä′gō; -ä′gō), *n.* [Prob. Allentiac; cf. Sp. *pichiciego.*] A small burrowing South American armadillo (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*).

Pichiciago. (⅓)

pi·chu′ric (pĭ·shōōr′rĭk), *adj.* [FROM PICHURIM.] *Chem.* Of or pertaining to pichurim; lauric.

pichuric acid. *Chem.* Lauric acid.

pich′u·rim (pĭsh′ōō·rĭm), *n.,* *or* **pichurim bean.** [Pg. *pichurim,* the tree and the medicinal extract, *puchuri, puchurim,* the tree, fr. Tupi *puchury, pechurim,* the tree.] One of the thick cotyledons of a tropical American tree (*Nectandra pichurim*). They are strongly aromatic, and used as a substitute for nutmegs, and also, by natives along the Amazon, as a stimulant tonic.

Pi′ci (pī′sĭ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *picus* a woodpecker.] *Zool.* A group of birds now usually regarded as a suborder restricted to the woodpeckers. Sometimes, esp. formerly, understood more broadly as including the woodpeckers and wrynecks, or these and the jacamars, puffbirds, barbets, and toucans. Originally it included also the nuthatches, creepers, kingfishers, and bee eaters.

Pic′i·dae (pĭs′ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PICI.] *Zool.* The family comprising the woodpeckers (subfamily *Picinae* [pĭ·sĭ′nē]), the piculets (subfamily *Picumninae*), and the wrynecks (subfamily *Jynginae*).

pic′i·form (pĭs′ĭ·fôrm; pī′sĭ-), *adj.* *Zool.* **a** Like a woodpecker. **b** Of or pertaining to the Piciformes.

Pic′i·for′mes (pĭs′ĭ·fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PICUS; -FORM.] *Zool.* An order of nonpasserine birds typified by the woodpeckers (to which it was formerly restricted), but including also the jacamars, puffbirds, barbets, honey guides, and toucans.

pi′cine (pī′sĭn; -sīn; 156), *adj.* [L. *picus* woodpecker.] *Zool.* Of or pertaining to woodpeckers.

pick (pĭk), *n.* [A var. of 1st PIKE.] **1.** A heavy iron or steel tool, pointed at one or both ends and often curved, wielded by means of a wooden handle inserted in an eye between the ends,—used in various forms by quarrymen, road makers, miners, stone dressers, etc.; a pickax.

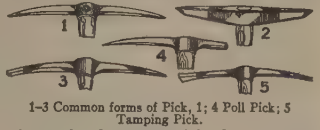

1–3 Common forms of Pick, 1; 4 Poll Pick; 5 Tamping Pick.

2. Any of various pointed or pronged implements, as a pitchfork, a fisherman's gaff, etc. *Now Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **3.** A sharp-pointed instrument for picking; — often in combination, as in tooth*pick;* specif.: **a** Short for TOOTHPICK, PICKLOCK. **b** A plectrum, as for a mandolin. **4.** In playing cards, a diamond. *Obs. exc. Dial.* **5.** *Obs.* **a** A pikestaff or pike. **b** A pike or spike; a sharp point, as one in the center of a buckler, the pointed end of a staff, or the like. **c** A narrow pointed parcel of land; a gore; = 1st PIKE, 4 f.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:
pick-bearing, *adj.,* **pick-nosed, pickshaft, pickwork.**

pick (pĭk), *v.* [ME. *piken,* fr. OF. *piquer* (see PIKE a weapon), and fr. the verb of AS. *picung* a pricking; akin to ON. *pikka* to pierce or hack with a pointed implement, MLG. *pikken,* and to E. PIKE, a sharp point. Cf. PECK, *v.,* PICKLE brine, PINK to pierce, PITCH to throw.] *Transitive:* **1.** To use a pointed instrument on; to pierce, indent, break up, penetrate, or the like, by striking with a pointed implement; as, to *pick* a road with a pickax; also, to make by picking; as, to *pick* a hole. **2.** To clear of, or free from, matter of some kind, as that which is not desirable or that which is more desirable, with the fingers, or the like; to cleanse by the removal, with or as with the fingers, of worthless or unsuitable material or parts, or of valuable parts; as, to *pick* a goose, that is, to clear it of feathers; to *pick* a bone, that is, to clear it of flesh. **3.** To separate and remove or to pull away, esp. with the fingers; to pluck; to gather, as fruit from a tree, flowers from the stalk, etc.; to cull; to take up; to gather from here and there; to collect; as, to *pick* apples; to *pick* rags. **4.** To choose; to select; to separate as desirable; to cull; to pick out; as, to *pick* one's company; to *pick* one's way. **5.** To take feloniously or wrongfully the contents of; to rob; pilfer; steal; — now only in *to pick one's pocket, purse,* etc., or, figuratively, *brain* or *brains.* *Shak.* **6.** To seek and find occasion for; to provoke deliberately; as, to *pick* a quarrel or a fight. **7.** To remove, or to scrape or touch as if to remove, something from with a pointed instrument, with the fingers, or the like; as, to *pick* the teeth; as, to remove or relieve by using the nails; to *pick* a scab. **8.** To take up (food), as a bird with its bill; of persons, to eat daintily or mincingly; *Colloq.,* to eat. **9.** To separate or pull apart by a sharp point, points, or the like; as, to *pick* matted wool, cotton, oakum, etc. **10.** To open (a lock) by or as by a wire. **11.** *Obs.* **a** To cleanse; trim; adorn; preen. **b** Of a bird, to peck. **c** Of an insect, to puncture. **d** To gather or infer; to discover. **12.** *Music.* To pull or pluck (the strings with a plectrum or with the fingers to cause vibrations; hence, to play (a stringed instrument, as the banjo). *U. S.* **13.** *Print.* To cause (bits of the surface of coated paper) to stick to type and be pulled off; — said of ink.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** **a** To work with a pick, pickax, etc. **b** *Scot.* To do clearing or stripping; gnaw. **2.** To pluck or gather flowers, fruit, cotton, etc.; also, to admit of being picked. **3.** To search carefully; to choose with care. **4.** To steal in a small way; to pilfer; — now often a euphemism, chiefly in phrase *pick and steal.* **5.** To eat sparingly, daintily, mincingly, or by morsels; to nibble; also, *Old Slang,* to eat.

Syn. — See CHOOSE.

pick a bone with. To settle or try to settle a difficulty, esp. a subject of contention, with; to dispute with; hence, *to have a bone to pick with,* to have a cause for quarreling with or demanding an explanation from.

pick a hole in. To find or reveal a flaw or blemish in; as, to *pick a hole in* a person's reputation.

pick a hole in one's coat or jacket. To reveal a fault in a person.

> You see I am glad to *pick a hole in his jacket.* *Scott.*

pick and choose. To select carefully; — used intensively.

pick apart. = *pick to pieces,* below.

pick a salad, *Obs.* **a** To occupy oneself in trivial or inferior work. **b** To make a selection.

pick at. **a** To try to pull; to subject to a picking or pulling; as, to *pick at* the bedclothes. **b** *Colloq.* To find fault with continually; to nag at; to worry or set upon.

pick a thank or thanks. To curry favor, esp. by talebearing. *Obs.*

pick for sorts. *Print.* To take needed letters from (standing matter).

pick in. **a** To work or put in, as the shadow in a painting. **b** *Dial. Eng.* To gather in; to take up.

pick off. **a** To pluck; to remove by picking. **b** To shoot or bring down one by one; as, sharpshooters *pick off* the enemy.

pick on or upon. To choose or select; esp., to select for some unpleasant task, or as an object of attack, censure, persecution, etc.; also, to pick at; to harass by nagging or teasing.

pick out. **a** To take out by picking. **b** To select. **c** *Obs.* To gain, as a living. **d** To distinguish or make out by nice use of the mind or senses; as, to *pick out* a meaning. **e** To play the notes of (a piece of music) one knows only by ear. **f** To decorate; now, specif., to relieve the plain surface or ground of, as by flecks or lines of vivid or contrasting colors.

pick over. To examine or go over in order to select the best, or to remove undesirable material; as, articles on sale are soon *picked over;* to *pick over* berries. *Colloq.*

pick to pieces. To pull apart piece by piece; hence, to analyze; esp., to censure in detail.

pick up. **a** To break up or extract with a pick. **b** To take up, as with the fingers or a knitting needle. **c** To get by bits; to gain or acquire as occasions offer; as, to *pick up* a livelihood or a knowledge of French; to acquire casually; as, to *pick up* a bad habit; also, to happen upon; to discover as by chance; as, to *pick up* something long sought. **d** To

pi′at. Dial. Eng. var. of PIET, magpie.

pi′ay. Var. of PEAI.

pi·az′ine (pĭ·ăz′ēn; -ĭn; 157), *n.* Also **pi·az′in.** = PYRAZINE.

pi·az′za·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

pi·az′za·like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.

pib′ble (pĭb′l). Var. of PEBBLE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Pi·be′seth (pĭ·bē′sĕth; -bē′ĕth), *n.* [Heb. *Pi-beseth,* fr. Egypt. *Per-Bast.*] The house of (the goddess) Bast.] Biblical name of BUBASTIS. [WINNY.]

pic′a·nin′ny. Var. of PICKANINNY. ✝ PEECARY.

pic′a·ry, *adj.* = PICAL.

pic′cage. Var. of PICKAGE.

pic′ca·nin, *n.* Var. of PICKANINNY. [WINNY.]

pic′ca·nin′ny. Var. of PICKA-

‖**pic·cio′lo** (pĕt·chō′lō), *adj.* [It.] = PICCOLO.

‖**Pic′co·lo′mi·ni, Die** (dē pĭk′ō·lō′mē·nē). See WALLENSTEIN.

pic·co′tah. Var. of PICOTAH.

pich. Var. of PITCH. *Obs. exc. Ref. Sp.* [*exc. Ref. Sp.*]

pich′er. Var. of PITCHER. *Obs.*

pich′i·cha′go (pĭch′ĭ·chä′gō, -chē′gō). Var. of PICHICIAGO.

picht. Past tense & past part. of PITCH. *Obs. exc. Ref. Sp.*

pich′y. Pitchy. *Ref. Sp.*

Pi·ci′nae (pĭ·sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* See PICIDAE.

take up, in, or along, as someone overtaken, waiting at a station, etc.; as, the coach *picks up* passengers. **e** To bring within the range of vision or audition, as by a telescope or radio; to discover or receive, as a radio wave or signal. **f** To regain (flesh); to recover (courage, vigor, etc.); also, *Colloq.*, to brace up; to improve gradually; to recover after a setback; specif., to convalesce. **g** To gather steam, speed, power, or the like. **h** To tidy, or put in order (a room). **i** To scrape acquaintance (with); to enter informally into conversation or companionship (with). **j** To pilfer. **k** To prepare (a meal) from materials at hand or already cooked. **l** To come to and follow; as, to *pick up* route 10.

pick up on. To approach in overtaking. *Colloq.*

pick- (pĭk-). A combining form of the verb *pick*, forming nouns and adjectives denoting (*one*) *that picks*, as in **pick-purse**, **pickthank**.

pick (pĭk), *n.* [From PICK to pierce.] **1.** Act of picking; specif.: **a** A blow with a pointed instrument. **b** *Rare.* A giving occasion, as for a quarrel; also, *Colloq.*, a quarrel. **c** Act of choosing or selecting; choice; right or privilege of selection; also, that which is or would be chosen first; the choicest or best; as, to have one's *pick*; the *pick* of the flock. **2.** The taking of a bit or small amount of food, as that which a bird takes at one peck; also, a small quantity of food; a meal, esp. a scanty one; hence, a little bit; a scrap. *Now Dial.* **3.** The portion or quantity of a crop gathered at one time; a picking, as of hops, fruit, or the like. **4.** *Painting.* That which is picked in, as with a pencil. **5.** *Print.* A particle, as of hardened ink, dirt, or paper, embedded in the hollow of a letter and causing a spot on a printed sheet; also, an extra particle of metal, or the like, on an electrotype or stereotype plate; hence, a spot or blot due to such a particle; — so called because the particle is picked out, as with a needle or bodkin.

pick, *adj.* Picked; best; choice. *Colloq.*

pick (pĭk), *v.;* PICKED (pĭkt); PICK'ING. [Collat. form of PITCH to throw.] *Transitive:* **1.** To fix or set; to stick; to pitch, as a tent. *Obs.* **2.** To throw; thrust; fling; drive; shove; also, to pitch, as hay. *Now Dial.* "High as I could *pick* my lance." *Shak.* **3.** To throw up; to vomit; — usually with *up*. *N. of Eng.* **4.** To bear (young) prematurely; to cast. *Chiefly Dial.* **5.** *Weaving.* To throw (a shuttle).

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To throw; cast. **2.** To fall, as forward; to lose one's balance. *Now Dial.* **3.** To be vomited; — with *up*. *Obs.* **4.** *Weaving.* To throw the shuttle across the loom; — sometimes with *over*.

pick (pĭk), *n.* [From PICK to throw.] **1.** Act of pitching or throwing; a pitch; cast; push; also, that which is thrown. *Chiefly N. of Eng.* **2.** An emetic. *Dial. Eng.* **3.** *Weaving.* **a** The blow which drives the shuttle by which speed of a loom is reckoned; as, so many *picks* per minute. **b** Hence, in describing the fineness of a fabric, one of the weft threads or filling yarns; as, so many *picks* to an inch.

pick, *n.* [F. *pique.*] In playing cards, a spade. *Scot.*

pick. Var. of PIQUE, PITCH. *Now Dial.*

pick'a-back' (pĭk'ä-băk'), *adv.* Also **pick'back'** (pĭk'băk'), **pick'a-pack'** (-ä-păk'). [Earlier *a pick back, a pick pack*, prob. (with influence of *back*) a redupl. of *pack;* cf. F. *à pic* vertically.] On the back or shoulders; as, to ride *pickaback.* — *adj.* Carried or riding pickaback.

pick'age (pĭk'ĭj), **pic'cage,** *n.* [AF. *picage*, ML. *picagium*, fr. F. *piquer* to prick.] *O. Eng. Law.* Toll paid at fairs for leave to break ground for booths, etc.

pick'-and-shov'el (66), *adj.* Done with or as with a pick and shovel; laborious; drudging.

pick'a-nin'ny (pĭk'ä-nĭn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). [Dim. of Sp. *pequeño* little, young, or Pg. *pequeno.*] **1.** A little one; a small child; — applied to: **a** In the United States and West Indies, a Negro or colored child. **b** In Africa, a child of any of various native races, as the Kaffirs. **c** In Australia, a child of one of the aboriginal races. **2.** A child. *Humorous.* **3.** The color otter brown.

pick'a-nin'ny, *adj.* Very small or young; tiny.

pick'a-roon' (-rōōn'), *n.* [Cf. MF. *piqueron* a spur.] A piked pole with a hook, used by lumbermen in river driving and by tracklayers in aligning railroad ties.

pick'a-roon'. Var. of PICAROON.

pick'a-way' an'ise (pĭk'ä-wā'). Hop tree.

pick'ax', **pick'axe'** (pĭk'ăks'), *n.* [Corrupt. of ME. *pikois, pikeis*, fr. OF. *picois;* cf. OF, *pic.* See PICK a pickax, PIKE a sharp point.] A tool with a curved or straight blade pointed at both ends or with a point at one end and a transverse edge or blunt end at the other, and a handle inserted at the middle; a pick or mattock.

pick'ax, pick'axe', *v. t. & i.* To work or remove with a pickax.

pickax sheldrake. The hooded merganser.

pickax team. = UNICORN, 3.

pick dressing. *Arch.* In cut stonework, a facing made by a pointed tool, leaving the surface in little pits.

pick'ed (pĭk'ĕd; -ĭd; pĭkt), *adj.* Pointed; peaked; piked; spiny. *Archaic. Dial.*

picked (pĭkt; *see* -ED), *adj.* [From PICK to pierce.] **1.** Cleared with or as with a pick; stripped. **2.** **a** That has been plucked, selected, etc.; choice; the best available; as, they are all *picked* men. **b** Of a game, played by a selected team. *Brit.* **3.** Adorned; trim; spruce; dainty; fastidious. *Obs.* — **pick'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **pick'ed-ness,** *n.*

pick'ed dog'fish' (pĭk'ĕd; -ĭd; pĭkt). **a** The spiny dogfish. See DOGFISH, 1. **b** The sand shark (*Odontaspis littoralis*).

pick'e-de-vant' (pĭk'ē-dē-vänt'), *n.* [Appar. fr. F. *piqué* peaked or *pique* a point + *devant* in front, before. See PIKE a weapon.] A Vandyke beard. *Obs.* — **pick'e-de-vant'ed,** *adj.* *Obs.*

pick-eer' (pĭk-ēr'), *v. i.;* PICK-EERED' (-ērd'); PICK-EER'ING. [Prob. fr. F. *picorer* to go marauding, fr. Sp. *pecorear* to steal cattle, fr. L. *pecus, pecoris,* cattle. See 1st FEE.] **1.** To maraud; pillage; privateer; pirate. Cf. PICAROON, *v. Obs.* **2.** To skirmish in advance of an army; hence, to skirmish; reconnoiter; scout. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* To skirmish amorously; to flirt. **b** *Obs.* To bicker or wrangle.

pick-eer', *n.* A skirmish. *Obs.*

‖**Pick'el-hau'be** (pĭk'ĕl-hou'bĕ), *n.; pl.* -HAUBEN (-bĕn). [G.] A spiked helmet worn by German soldiers.

‖**Pick'el-he'ring** (-hā'rĭng), *n.* [G. Cf. PICKLE-HERRING.] Stock name for the fool or merry-andrew in old German comedy.

pick'er (pĭk'ĕr), *n.* [From PICK to throw.] *Weaving.* The piece that impels the shuttle through the warp.

pick'er (pĭk'ĕr), *n.* [From PICK to pierce, prick, pluck.] **1.** One who or that which picks, in any sense; one who gathers, chooses, seeks occasion, etc.; a thief; a pick; as, a cotton *picker.* "*Pickers* and stealers" (that is, the fingers or hands). *Shak.* Specif.: **a** One who uses a pick or a picking device. **b** One who picks in gathering, selecting, clearing, etc. **2.** *Mach.* A machine for picking fibrous materials to pieces so as to loosen and separate the fiber; also, its operator. **3.** Any of various tools or instruments; as: **a** *Firearms.* Formerly, a priming wire to clean a vent. **b** A toothpick. **c** A picklock. **d** A tool used in touching up electrotypes. **e** A tool to clear out small openings.

-pick'er (-pĭk'ĕr). A combining form of the noun *picker*, as in berry*picker*, rag*picker*.

pick'er-el (pĭk'ĕr-ĕl; 59), *n.; pl.,* PICKEREL, sometimes PICKERELS (-ĕlz). See PLURAL, *Note.* [Dim. of PIKE fish. Cf. PICKERING.] **1.** A young or small pike. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* **2.** **a** In America, sometimes, the pike regardless of size or age; specif., any of several smaller species of the pike family, esp. *Esox niger*, which attains a length of about two feet, and is a good food fish. It inhabits lakes and streams in the

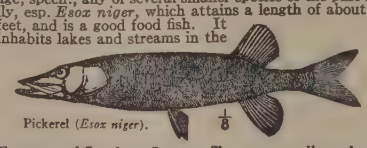

Pickerel (*Esox niger*). $\frac{1}{8}$

Eastern and Southern States. Two very small species, the ***banded,*** or ***barred, pickerel*** (*E. americanus*) and the ***little pickerel*** (*E. vermiculatus*) are found in the Atlantic States and Middle West respectively. **b** The wall-eyed pike. **3.** A piece of flesh of this fish, or a whole fish dressed, cooked, and served as food.

pickerel frog. A brown frog (*Rana palustris*) of eastern North America having squarish dark spots on the back.

pick'er-el-weed' (pĭk'ĕr-ĕl-wēd'), *n.* **a** An American aquatic herb (*Pontederia cordata*) growing in shallow water of streams and ponds. It has spikes of blue flowers and cordate or sagittate leaves. Also, any other species of *Pontederia.* See WILD FLOWERS, *Plate.* **b** Any of various stillwater species of *Potamogeton.*

Pickerelweed (*Pontederia*). (⅓)

pickerelweed family. The Pontederiaceae.

pick'er-ing (pĭk'ĕr-ĭng), *n.* [Corrupt. of PICKEREL.] **a** A pickerel. **b** The sauger.

Pick'er-ing gov'er-nor (pĭk'ĕr-ĭng). [After Thomas R. *Pickering*, of Portland, Conn.] See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 6.

pick'er-ing-ite (pĭk'ĕr-ĭng-īt), *n.* [After J. *Pickering* (1777–1846).] *Mineral.* A hydrous magnesium aluminum sulphate, occurring in white to faintly colored fibrous masses.

Pick'er-ing's tree frog *or* **toad** (pĭk'ĕr-ĭngz). [After Charles *Pickering* (1805–78), Am. physician.] The spring peeper.

pick'er-up', *n.* One who picks up, esp. articles to be transported or cleaned away.

pick'er-y (pĭk'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* *Scots Law.* Petty theft.

pick'er-y (pĭk'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pick*, v. t. + *-ery.*] *Cotton Mfg.* A plant where cotton lint is salvaged from damaged bales.

pick'et (pĭk'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [F. *piquet*, dim. fr. *piquer* to pierce, prick. See PIKE a weapon.] **1.** A pointed or sharpened stake, post, peg, or pale; as: **a** A pale used in making fences. **b** A stake used in making stockades. **c** A stake in fortifications and encampments marking bounds and angles. **d** = PICKET PIN **a**. **e** A peg for a tent rope. **f** A range pole. **g** A stake on which in a former mode of military punishment the offender was forced to stand with one foot; also, *Obs.*, this punishment. **2.** *Mil.* **a** A detached body of soldiers serving to guard an army from surprise, and to oppose reconnoitering parties of the enemy; — sometimes called *outlying picket;* specif., an outguard larger than a squad, rarely larger than a platoon, employed to cover an important point, such as a crossroad, in a system of outposts. See OUTPOST. **b** A detachment kept ready in camp for such duty; — sometimes called *inlying picket.* **c** *Rare.* A detail to bring in those who have overstayed leave, etc. **d** Formerly, a sentinel. **3.** A person posted by a labor organization at an approach to the place of work affected by a strike to ascertain the workmen going and coming and to persuade or otherwise influence them to quit working there; also, one posted similarly in a demonstration, as a protest against a policy of government. **4.** An elongated bullet of cylindroconoidal form.

pick'et (pĭk'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *v.;* PICK'ET-ED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119); PICK'ET-ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To enclose, fasten, fence, or fortify with pickets, or pointed stakes; to palisade. **2.** *Mil.* **a** To guard, as a camp or road, by an outlying picket. **b** To post as a picket. **c** *Obs. exc. Hist.* To punish by the use of a picket. **3.** To tether to or as to a picket; as, to *picket* a horse. **4.** **a** To post pickets (sense 3) at (a place of employment). **b** To walk or stand in front of (such a place) as a picket.

—, *Intransitive:* To take up the station and duties of a picket, military or labor; to do, or go on, picket duty. — **pick'et-er** (-ĕr), *n.*

pick'et, *n.* A tern. *Local, Eng.*

pick'et. Var. of PIQUET.

pick'et-eer' (pĭk'ĕ-tēr'; pĭk'ĭ-), *n.* One employed as a picket (sense 3).

picket fence. A fence made of pickets.

picket fort. A picketed enclosure for defense. *U. S.*

picket guard. *Mil.* **a** Formerly, a detail, often of horse and foot, kept in readiness in case of alarm. **b** *Rare.* A picket guarding a particular position.

picket line. *Mil.* **a** A position held by a line of pickets. **b** A rope to which horses are secured, esp. while being groomed; a tether.

picket pin. **a** A short stake driven into the ground for tethering a horse. **b** *Local, West. U. S.* Any of several species of small ground squirrels of the genus *Citellus*, which when sitting erect and motionless resemble a stake at a short distance.

picket tail. The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta tzitzihoa.*

pick'eye' (pĭk'ī'), *n.* The eye of a pick.

pick'fork' (pĭk'fôrk'), *n.* A pitchfork. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

pick glass. A magnifying glass for comparing and counting yarns in fabrics.

pick hammer. A pick with one end sharp and the other blunt.

pick'ing (pĭk'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who or that which picks; specif.: **a** Theft; pilfering. **b** *Masonry.* Dabbing. See DAB, *v. t.*, 2. **c** *Ore Dressing.* Rough hand sorting of ore. **2.** Chiefly *pl.* A thing or amount picked; as: **a** A fragment or amount gleanable, eatable, etc., esp. from refuse; a scrap; as, to give a dog scanty *pickings.* **b** Perquisites; share of spoils; as, *pickings* out of one's office. **c** Yield or return for effort expended; earnings; gains. **3.** Pulverized oyster shells used in walks. *Eng.* **4.** A soft brick or one not fully burned.

pick'ing, *adj.* That picks (in various senses); specif., *Obs.*, nice; finical; fastidious.

pick'ing, *n.* *Weaving.* The driving of the shuttle through the warp sley.

pick'le (pĭk''l), *n.* *Scot. & Dial.* **a** A grain or kernel, as of barley, wheat, or flax, or, formerly, of sand. **b** A small quantity or amount; a little; a bit; a few; — usually, without *of.* "The little *pickle* money." *Stevenson.*

pick'le, *v.* [Dim. & freq. of *pick* to peck, prick.] *Transitive:* **1.** Prob., to cleanse by picking, as teeth. *Obs.* **2.** *Chiefly Scot.* **a** To pick by bits or in a small way; to peck; nibble; to eat sparingly or mincingly. **b** To pilfer.

—, *Intransitive: Now Chiefly Scot.* **a** To pick a little at a time; to eat sparingly or mincingly. **b** To trifle; dawdle; piddle. **c** To pilfer in a small way; to glean from pickings.

pickle in, or out of, one's ain poke nook or pock neuk. To depend on one's own exertions. *Scot.*

pick'le (pĭk''l), *n.* [ME. *pykyl, pekille,* prob. fr. MD. *peekel, pekel,* perh. orig., that which is sharp, piquant, pricking; cf. D. *pikken* to prick, pierce, and E. PICK to pierce.] **1.** **a** A salt-and-water solution for preserving or corning fish, meat, etc.; brine. **b** Vinegar, plain or spiced, for preserving vegetables, fish, eggs, oysters, etc. **2.** A condition or situation, esp. an unpleasant or difficult one; a sorry plight; a predicament; — often with a qualifying word. "How cam's thou in this *pickle?*" *Shak.* **3.** Any article of food, esp. cucumbers, that has been preserved in brine or in vinegar; — usually in *pl.* **4.** A person who is troublesome, mischievous, or unsociable; as, a little *pickle.* *Collog.* **5.** **a** Any of various solutions, as of alcohol or formalin, in which materials are soaked. **b** *Colloq.* A briny moisture; as, a *pickle* of sweat. **6.** *Slang.* **a** A state of drunkenness. **b** Stuff and nonsense. **7.** *pl. Brewing.* The individual grains of a sample of barley or other grain. **8.** *Leather Mfg.* In chrome tanning, a bath, usually of sulphuric acid and salt, for treating skins after bating. **9.** *Metalwork.* A bath of dilute sulphuric or nitric acid, etc., to cleanse or brighten the surface of castings, or other articles of metal. Also, a solution of caustic soda, or other antiseptic, used for cleaning wort or beer pipes.

— ***in pickle.*** **a** In or as if in a briny solution. **b** Figuratively, in reserve for use; as, to keep a rod *in pickle.*

pick'le (pĭk''l), *v.;* PICK'LED (-ld); PICK'LING (-lĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To preserve in or treat with a pickle of any kind. Specif.: **a** To steep or season in a solution of salt, vinegar, spices, etc., as cucumbers or herring; to preserve (fruit) in a syrup to which vinegar has been added. **b** To soak in a solution of chemicals in order to cleanse, condition, etc.; as, to *pickle* seeds, castings, leather, or candle-wicks. **c** To steep or soak (seed, bulbs, or tubers) in a fungicide for the control of seed-borne diseases. **2.** To rub salt, or salt and vinegar, on (the back), or on the back of (a person), after flogging. *Hist.* **3.** To give an antique appearance to; — said of copies or imitations of paintings by the old masters.

—, *Intrans.:* To undergo pickling; to become pickled.

Pickle, Peregrine. See PEREGRINE PICKLE.

pick'le-cured', *adj.* Preserved in pickle.

pickle grass *or* **plant.** = GLASSWORT **a**.

pickle green. **a** Scheele's green. **b** Paris green.

pick'le-her'ring, *n.* [Cf. D. *pekelharing.* See PICKLE; HERRING.] *Now Rare.* **a** A pickled herring. **b** A merry-andrew; a buffoon. See PICKELHERING.

pick'le-man (pĭk''l-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who makes or deals in pickles.

pick'ler (pĭk''lĕr), *n.* One who pickles, or eats sparingly. *Obs.*

pick'ler (pĭk''lĕr), *n.* **1.** A vegetable, as a cucumber or onion, of a suitable size for pickling. **2.** One who pickles, as food or metal; a dipper, mixer, scourer, carbonizer, etc.

pick'le-weed' (pĭk''l-wēd'), *n.* **a** California greasewood. **b** = GLASSWORT **a**.

pick'le-worm' (pĭk''l-wûrm'), *n.* The larva of the **pickle moth,** a brown-and-yellow moth (*Diaphania nitidalis*) of the family Pyralididae. It bores in green cucumbers and melons.

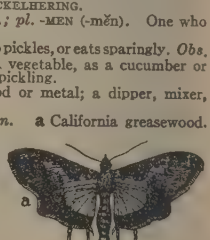

Pickleworm and Moth. *a* Imago, nat. size; *b* Larva (½).

pick'lock' (pĭk'lŏk'), *n.* **1.** One who picks locks; specif., a thief; also, a tool for picking locks. **2.** A fine grade of wool, the product of Silesian and Saxony Merino sheep, a little of which is produced in West Virginia.

pick'lock', *adj.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to a picklock; as, a *picklock* key.

pick'man (pĭk'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A laborer who uses a pick or pickax. **2.** A haymaker who rakes the hay into rows. *Dial. Eng.* **3.** *Coal Mining.* One in charge of picks.

pick'maw' (pĭk'mô'), *n.* [Cf. PICK to peck, or PICK to throw; MAW gull.] A black-headed gull. *Local, Eng.*

pick'-me-up', *n.* **1.** A stimulant, restorative, or tonic; a bracer. *Colloq.* **2.** The kittiwake.

pick'-off', *adj.* *Mach.* Removable; as, a *pick-off* gear.

pick'o'ver (pĭk'ō'vĕr), *n.* *Weaving.* A floating thread.

pick'pen'ny (-pĕn'ĭ), *n.* One who takes or hoards pennies. *Obs.*

pick'pock'et (pĭk'pŏk'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* **1.** One who steals money or valuables from pockets. **2.** A troublesome weed, esp. shepherd's-purse. *Dial.*

pick'pock'et, *v. i.* To steal articles from pockets.

---

pick, *n.* † PIKE, weapon; PIK, measure; PIKE, peak.
pick'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — **pick'a-ble-ness,** *n.*
pick'a-pack'. Var. of PICKABACK. [NIE.]
pick'a-ter'nie. Var. of PICTARNIE.
pick'back'. Var. of PICKABACK.
pick-ee' (pĭk-ē'), *n.* See -EE.
pick-eer'er, *n.* A skirmisher. *Obs.*
pick'el. Var. of PICKEL.
pick'el. † PICKLE, PIGHTLE.
pick'fault', *n.* A faultfinder. *Obs.*
pick'hatch'. † PICKHATCH.
pick'i (pĭk'ĭ). Var. of PIK. *Greece.*
pick'le-tar, *n.* = PICTARNIE.
pick'l. Pickle. *Ref. Sp.*
pick'ld. Pickled. *Ref. Sp.*
pick'le. † PIGHTLE.
pick'le-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
pick'nick, pick'nick-er, etc. Vars. of PICNIC, etc. *New Rare.*
pick'pack'. Dial. Eng. var. of PICKABACK.

pick'pock'et (pĭk'pŏk'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *adj.* That pickpockets.
pick'pock'et·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Pickpocketing.
pick'pock'et·ry (-rĭ), *n.* Pickpocketing.
pick'pole' (pĭk'pōl'), *n.* A pike pole. *Local, U. S.*
pick'purse' (-pûrs'), *n.* **1.** One who steals purses, or money from purses. *Now Rare.*
2. *Dial.* **a** The shepherd's-purse. **b** = SPURRY **a**.
pick'-quar'rel, *n.* A quarrelsome person; also, a cause of contention. *Obs.*
pick rake. A small oyster rake with few teeth. *Local, U. S.*
Pick's disease (pĭks). [After F. *Pick* (1867–1926), physician in Prague.] *Med.* A chronic polyserositis characterized by inflammation of and near the pericardium and surface of the liver, often with symptoms like those of cirrhosis of the liver.
picks'man (pĭks'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A workman who uses a pickax.
pick'smith' (pĭk'smĭth'), *n.* A drop-forger who makes heads of picks.
pick'some (pĭk'sŭm), *adj.* [*pick,* v. + 1st *-some.*] Particular; fastidious. — **pick'some·ness,** *n.*
pick'thank' (-thăngk'), *n.* One who curries, or tries to curry, favor with another, as by flattery, sycophancy, or, esp., talebearing; a flatterer or sycophant; a talebearer or informer. — **pick'thank',** *adj. Both Archaic & Dial.*
pick'thank', *v. i.* To act the part of a pickthank; to curry favor. — *v. t.* To get by sycophancy. *Both Obs.*
pick't'hatch' (pĭkt'hăch'), *n.* [*picked,* adj. + *hatch* a door.] A hatch guarded by spikes, as formerly used in houses of prostitution; hence, a brothel; also, a part of Clerkenwell, London. *Obs.*
pick tongs. *Metalworking.* Tongs for handling hot metal.
pick'tooth' (pĭk'tōōth'), *n.* A toothpick. *Now Rare.*
pick'tooth', *adj.* Ease-taking; indolent.
pick'up' (pĭk'ŭp'), *n.* **1.** Act, process, instance, or habit of picking up, in any sense; as, the *pickup* of suspects.
2. Improvement; revival of activity. *Slang, U. S.*
3. **a** Something picked up, as a meal, a bargain, a lost golf ball, a pilfered article, etc. **b** A chance acquaintance.
4. A pick-me-up. *Colloq.*
5. That which picks up; — of trains and tramcars.
6. *Agric. Mach.* An attachment to a combine used for picking up grain left in windrows by a header for curing.
7. *Automobiles.* **a** Acceleration. **b** A small commercial body interchangeable with the rear deck of a roadster.
8. *Com.* An improvement after a slump. *Slang, U. S.*
9. *Elec.* **a** = 1st BRUSH, 7 **a**. **b** An electrical attachment used on a phonograph for converting the sound recorded on the disk into electric current.
10. *Games.* The fielding or hitting of a ball just after it strikes the ground.
11. *Journalism & Print.* Matter standing in type for immediate or repeated use.
12. *Radio.* The electrical system or arrangements for connecting to a broadcasting station or studio a program produced outside the studio.

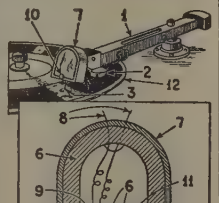

Pickup, 9 b. 1 Pickup Arm; 2 Counterweight; 3 Needle; 4 Coil; 5 Armature; 6 Magnet; 7 Casing; 8 Wires connecting Coil with Amplifier; 9 Damper; 10 Needle-clamping Screw and Armature Pivot; 11 Damping Rubber; 12 Phonograph Record.

pick'up', *adj.* Picking up or used in picking up; as, *pickup* tongs; picked up; as, a *pickup* supper or reading.
pickup current *or* **voltage.** *Elec.* The current or voltage at which a magnetic contactor starts to close under normal operating temperature.
pickup service. *Railroads.* The collection of parcels from the offices and residences of patrons.
Pick'wick, Mr. (pĭk'wĭk). The hero of Dickens's novel *The Pickwick Papers,* notable for his goodheartedness and simplicity. He founds a club (**Pickwick Club**), and with other members travels over England, meeting with laughable adventures. See BARDELL, MRS.
pick'wick (pĭk'wĭk), *n.* A kind of cheap cigar. *Eng.*
Pick·wick'i·an (pĭk·wĭk'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Mr. Pickwick, or the Pickwick Club; also, to be taken in a Pickwickian sense. — **Pick·wick'i·an·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Pick·wick'i·an·ly,** *adv.*
Pickwickian sense. A sense that is esoteric, constructive, recondite, or the like; a parliamentary sense; — from the reply of a character in the *Pickwick Papers,* who, when asked if he had used an insulting expression in a common sense, said "he had not — he had used the word in its *Pickwickian sense.*"
Pickwick Papers. A series of sketches, *Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club,* by Dickens, begun in serial publication April 1836, and issued in nineteen monthly numbers. See PICKWICK, MR.; WELLER, SAMUEL.
pick'y (pĭk'ĭ), *adj.* That picks, esp. at food.
pick'y. Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of PITCHY.
pic'nic (pĭk'nĭk), *n.* [F. *piquenique,* perh. fr. *piquer* to pick, peck. See PIKE weapon.] **1.** Orig., a fashionable social entertainment at which each person contributed food to a common table; now, an excursion or pleasure party the food for which is usually provided by members of the group and is eaten in the open air.
2. [*cap.*] A member of the **Picnic Society,** an association of fashionable Londoners in the early 19th century for getting up social entertainments, private theatricals, etc. *Obs.*
3. An easy, pleasant, or amusing time or experience; — sometimes ironical. *Slang.*
4. A standard size of container for canned food, defined by law in California as a cylindrical can 2 1/16 inches in diameter and 4 inches high.
5. A shoulder of pork with much of the butt removed.
pic'nic, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a picnic.
pic'nic (pĭk'nĭk), *v. i.;* PIC'NICKED (-nĭkt); PIC'NICK·ING (-nĭk·ĭng). Orig., to contribute (food) as at a picnic; now, to entertain with a picnic or picnics. — *v. t.* To go on, or hold, a picnic; to **eat in picnic fashion.** — **pic'nick·er** (-nĭk·ĕr), *n.*
pic'nick·er·y (pĭk'nĭk·ĕr·ĭ), *n.* Behavior or paraphernalia such as picnickers use.
Pic·nick'i·an (pĭk·nĭk'ĭ·ăn), *n.* One of the Picnic Society (see PICNIC, *n.,* 2); also [*not cap.*], a participator in a picnic.
pic'nick·y (pĭk'nĭk·ĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a picnic.
‖**pi'co** (pē'kō), *n.* [Sp. See PEAK.] **1.** A peak; a conical mountain.
2. A gambling game similar to keno. *Cant, U. S.*
pi'co. [Sp.] = PICUL (see WEIGHT, *Table*).
pi'coid (pī'koid), *adj.* [L. *picus* woodpecker + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Like the Picidae.
pic'o·line (pĭk'ō·lēn; -lĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-lin.** [L. *pix, picis,* pitch + 2d *-ol* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric bases, C_6H_7N, occurring in bone oil and coal tar, and prepared in various ways, as colorless mobile liquids of strong odor. They are methyl derivatives of pyridine and are distinguished as 2-(or α-), 3-(or β-), and 4-(or γ-)picoline.
pic'o·lin'ic (pĭk'ō·lĭn'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Pertaining to picoline; specif., designating a white crystalline monoacid, $C_5H_4N(CO_2H)$, (2-pyridine-carboxylic acid), obtained by oxidation of 2-picoline.
pi'cot (pē'kō), *n.; pl.* -COTS (-kōz). [F., dim. of *pic* a point. See 1st PIKE.] One of many small ornamental loops forming a border or edging, as on ribbon, lace, etc.; also, an edge finish made by cutting through the center of a line of machine hemstitching. — **pi'cot** (pē'kō), *v. i. & t.*
pi·co'tah (pĭ·kō'tȧ), **pi·cot'tah** (-kŏt'ȧ), *n.* [Pg. *picota* post, pillory.] A kind of sweep in India for raising water from wells. Cf. SHADOOF.
‖**pi'co'té'** (pē'kō'tā'), *adj.* [F.] *Art.* **a** Composed of picots, as an edge or fringe. **b** Decorated with such an edge or fringe.

Picotah.

pic'o·tee' (pĭk'ō·tē'), *n.* [F. *picoté* dotted, pricked.] *Hort.* One of a race of carnations having petals of a uniform white or yellow ground color, with a marginal band of another color, usually red.
pic'o·tite (pĭk'ō·tĭt), *n.* [After *Picot* de la Peyrouse, French botanist.] *Mineral.* A dark-brown variety of spinel containing chromium and iron.
pi'cot stitch (pē'kō). A railway stitch.
pic'quet·er (pĭk'ĕt·ĕr; -ĭt·ĕr), *n.* [F. *piquet* a spray (of artificial leaves or flowers).] One who bunches artificial flowers.
picr-. = PICRO- (which see), as in *picrol.*
pic'ra (pĭk'rȧ; pī'krȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *pikros* sharp, bitter. Cf. HIERA PICRA.] *Pharm.* The powder of aloes with canella.
pic·ram'ic ac'id (pĭk·răm'ĭk). [*picr-* + *amic.*] *Chem.* A red crystalline acid, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_2(NH_2)OH$, obtained by reducing picric acid and used in dye manufacture.
Pic·ram'ni·a (pĭk·răm'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *picr-* + Gr. *thamnos* shrub.] *Bot.* A genus of 30 species of tropical American shrubs or trees of the ailanthus family (Simaroubaceae) with alternate, pinnate leaves, small dioecious flowers, and baccate fruit. *P. antidesma* is the majo and *P. pentandra,* the bitterbush. Syn. *Tariri.*
pic·ras'min (pĭk·răz'mĭn), *n.* [Gr. *pikraemos* bitterness.] Either of two bitter principles, occurring in Jamaica quassia: α-picrasmin ($C_{26}H_{46}O_{10}$) and β-picrasmin ($C_{26}H_{46}O_{10}$).
pic'rate (pĭk'rāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of picric acid.
pic'rat·ed (pĭk'rāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Containing a picrate.
pic'ric (pĭk'rĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *pikros* bitter. See PAINT.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a yellow, crystalline, monoacid, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3OH$, made by action of nitric acid on phenol or allied compounds; 2,4,6-trinitrophenol. It is bitter, poisonous, and unstable when heated, and its salts, the picrates, explode when heated or struck. It is used in manufacturing high explosives, as a dye, as a precipitant for organic bases, and as an antiseptic.
-pic'rin (-pĭk'rĭn). Also **-pic'rine** (-rĭn; -rēn). *Chem.* A suffix from Greek *pikros* bitter, denoting: **a** *Bitterness,* as in gentio*picrin,* xantho*picrine.* **b** *Relation to picric acid,* as in pini*picrin,* chloro*picrin.*
Pic'ris (pĭk'rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *picris* a bitter herb, fr. Gr. *pikris.* See PICRIC.] *Bot.* A genus of 35 species of weedy herbs of the chicory family (Cichoriaceae), all but one of the Old World, resembling hawkweeds. They have leafy stems, large yellow ray flowers, and linear achenes. *P. echioides* is the oxtongue.
pic'rite (pĭk'rĭt), *n.* [Gr. *pikros* bitter; — so called from its large per cent of magnesia.] *Petrog.* **a** Orig., a variety of olivine-diabase without feldspar. **b** A variety of peridotite, often porphyritic, composed of augite and olivine. When hornblende proxies the augite the rock is a hornblende-picrite.
pic'ro- (pĭk'rō-), **picr-.** A combining form, Greek *pikro-, pikr-,* from *pikros* [see PICRIC], meaning *bitter,* as in *picrasmin, Picro*dendron. Specif.: **a** *Chem. Picric,* as in *picro*carmine, *picryl.* **b** *Mineral. Containing magnesium,* as in *picro*merite.
pic'ro·car'mine (-kär'mĭn; -mīn), *n. Biol.* A stain for tissues made by mixing solutions of carmine and picric acid.
Pi'cro·chole' (pē'krō'kōl'), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *pikros* bitter + *cholē* choler, bile.] A character in Rabelais's *Gargantua,* personifying and satirizing the mania for quarrels and conquests.
Pic'ro·den'dron (pĭk'rō·dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *picro-* + *-dendron.*] *Bot.* A small genus of West Indian trees and shrubs, constituting the family **Pic'ro·den·dra'ce·ae** (-dĕn·drā'sē·ē), (order Juglandales), with bitter wood, 3-foliolate leaves, and dioecious flowers. *P. arboreum* is the Jamaica walnut.
pic'ro·e·ryth'rin (-ē·rĭth'rĭn; -ē·rĭth'-), *n.* [*picro-* + *erythrin.*] A bitter crystalline compound, $C_{13}H_{16}O_7$, formed by boiling erythrin with water, alcohol, or alkali.
pic'rol (pĭk'rōl; -rŏl), *n.* [*picr-* + 2d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* A bitter crystalline antiseptic used as a substitute for iodoform. Chemically, it is potassium diiodo-resorcinol sulphonate, $C_6HI_2(OH)_2SO_3K$.
pic'ro·lite (pĭk'rō·lĭt), *n.* [*picro-* + *-lite.*] *Petrog.* A dark-green, gray, or brown fibrous variety of serpentine.
pic·rom'er·ite (pĭk·rŏm'ĕr·ĭt), *n.* [*picro-* + 1st *mero-* + 1st *-ite.*] *Mineral.* A hydrous magnesium potassium sulphate, $MgSO_4.K_2SO_4.6H_2O$, occurring as a white crystalline incrustation. Sp. gr., 2.2.
pic'ro·pod'o·phyl'lin (pĭk'rō·pŏd'ō·fĭl'ĭn), *n.* [*picro-* + *podophyllin.*] *Chem.* A bitter, poisonous, crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{16}O_8$, obtained from podophyllum resin.
pic'ro·rhi'za (-rī'zȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *picro-* + *-rhiza.*] *Pharm.* The dried rhizome of a Himalayan herb (*Picrorhiza kurrooa*), family Scrophulariaceae, used in India as a bitter tonic and antiperiodic. It contains the glucoside **pic'ro·rhi'zin** (-zĭn).
pic'ro·tin (pĭk'rō·tĭn), *n.* [*picro*toxin + *-in.*] *Chem.* A bitter nonpoisonous crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{18}O_7$, obtained from picrotoxin (a).
pic'ro·tox'in (pĭk'rō·tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [*picro-* + *toxic.*] *Chem.* **a** A bitter colorless crystalline substance, $C_{30}H_{34}O_{13}$, found in cocculus indicus. It is a violent poison, resembling strychnine in its action. **b** Its derivative **pic'ro·tox'i·nin** (-sĭ·nĭn), $C_{12}H_{16}O_6$. — **pic'ro·tox'ic** (-sĭk), *adj.*
pic'ryl (pĭk'rĭl), *n.* [*picric* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The radical, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3$, of picric acid, analogous to phenyl.
Pict (pĭkt), *n.* [LL. *Picti,* pl.; cf. AS. *Peohtas.*] One of a mixed race of aborigines and Aryan invaders, who once occupied the whole of Great Britain and were in many places displaced by the Britons. They carried on continual border wars with the Romans, and about 368 A.D. joined the Scots (Irish) and Saxons in their ravages in Britain. About the 9th century they became finally amalgamated with the Scots.
pict (pĭkt), *v. t.* [L. *pictus,* past part. of *pingere* to paint.] To paint; depict. *Rare.*
pic·tar'nie (pĭk·tär'nĭ), *n.* [Cf. PICKMAW; TERN.] *Chiefly Scot.* **a** A black-headed gull. **b** The common tern.
Pict'ish (pĭk'tĭsh), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Picts; resembling a Pict. — *n.* The language of the Picts. Its relationships are not known, but apparently it was not Celtic.
Pictish tower. A broch.
Pict'land' (pĭkt'lănd'), *n.* The land of the Picts; northern Scotland.
pic'to- (pĭk'tō-). A combining form from Latin *pict-,* stem of *pingere,* to paint, denoting *pictorial,* as in **pic'to·glyph.** See GLYPH, 2.
pic'to·gram (pĭk'tō·grăm), *n.* [*picto-* + *-gram.*] **1.** A pictograph. See CHINESE, *n.,* 2.
2. *Statistics.* A graphic representation of a frequency distribution, usually not by means of frequency rectangles.
pic'to·graph (-grȧf; 83), *n.* [See PICTURE; -GRAPH.] **1.** A picture or hieroglyph representing and expressing an idea; a writing in such symbols. Cf. IDEOGRAM.
2. *Archaeol.* A scratched or pecked drawing, often painted, upon the walls of caves, shelters, cliffs, etc.

Pictographs of the Ojibway Indians.

— **pic'to·graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *adj.* — **pic'to·graph'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*
pic·tog'ra·phy (pĭk·tŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [L. *pictus* painted + *-graphy.*] Picture writing, or use of pictographs.
Pic'ton her'ring (pĭk'tŭn). [From *Picton,* N. Z.] Any of various fishes when smoked and dried like bloaters. *N. Z.*
Pic'tor (pĭk'tĕr; -tōr), *n.; gen.* PICTORIS (pĭk·tō'rĭs; 181). [L., painter.] *Astron.* An equatorial constellation between Columba and Dorado; the Painter ('s Easel).
pic'to·ra'di·o·gram' (pĭk'tō·rā'dĭ·ō·grăm'), *n.* [See PICTURE; RADIOGRAM.] A photograph transmitted by radiophotography.
pic·to'ri·al (pĭk·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* [L. *pictorius,* fr. *pictor* a painter, fr. *pingere* to paint. See PAINT; cf. PICTURESQUE.]
1. Of or pertaining to a painter, a painting, or the painting or drawing of pictures; as, *pictorial* art or perspective.
2. **a** Consisting of pictures; in the form of a picture or pictograph; as, *pictorial* records. **b** Illustrated by or adorned with pictures; as, a *pictorial* weekly.
3. Having the qualities of a picture; suggesting pictures or clear visual images; as, a *pictorial* style.
Syn. — PICTORIAL, PICTURESQUE. That is PICTORIAL which pertains to, or is of the nature of, a picture, or which is embellished with pictures, — although, in the latter sense, *illustrated* is now the commoner term; PICTURESQUE, as here compared (cf. GRAPHIC), applies to that which has the qualities which make a striking picture; as, "A painter may make a *pictorial* presentation of a cartman beating his horse" (*J. C. Van Dyke*); "His want of appreciation of the *picturesque* — want of the sketcher's sense — causes him to miss half the charm of a landscape which is nothing if not 'quiet,' as a painter would say" (*H. James*).
— **pic·to'ri·al·ly,** *adv.* — **pic·to'ri·al·ness,** *n.*
pic·to'ri·al, *n.* **1.** A pictorial journal or paper.
2. *Philately.* A postage stamp with a picture of a scene, incident, etc., for its main feature.
pic·to'ri·al·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Use of pictorial representations or pictorial style. — **pic·to'ri·al·ist,** *n. & adj.*
pic·to'ri·al·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make pictorial; to represent in or as in a picture. — **pic·to'ri·al·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*
pic·tor'ic (pĭk·tŏr'ĭk), **pic·tor'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Pictorial. — **pic·tor'i·cal·ly,** *adv. All Rare.*
Pic'tou dis·ease', **Pic'tou cat'tle dis·ease'** (pĭk'tōō). *Veter.* Winton disease. It is prevalent about Pictou, N. S.
Picts' house (pĭkts). [See PICT.] *Archaeol.* One of the prehistoric dwellings in Scotland consisting of subterranean chambers with convergent stone walls.
pic'tur·a·ble (pĭk'tŭr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of, or suited for, being painted or pictured. — **pic'tur·a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **pic'tur·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **pic'tur·a·bly,** *adv.*
pic'tur·al (pĭk'tŭr·ăl), *adj.* Pictorial.
pic'tur·al, *n.* A picture. *Spenser.*
pic'ture (pĭk'tŭr), *n.* [L. *pictura,* fr. *pingere, pictum,* to paint. See PAINT; cf. PAINTURE.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Act, process, or art of painting; state of being painted; representation by painting. **b** Paintings or pictorial representations collectively.
2. A representation, as of a person, group of objects, landscape, building, or the like, on canvas, paper, or other surface, produced by painting, drawing, engraving, photography, etc.; esp., such representation as a work of art. By extension, *Obs.,* a statue or model; an image.
3. A description so vivid or graphic as to suggest a mental image or give an accurate idea (of the thing described).
4. An image, likeness, or copy; that which, by its likeness, brings vividly to mind some other thing; a concrete representation, realization, or embodiment (of an abstraction); an illustration, figure, or symbol; as, the child is the *picture* of his father; the man is the *picture* of grief.
5. A transitory visible image or reproduction due to the working of physical laws or made by utilizing such laws, as an image made by the lens of the eye or a telescope.
6. A mental image; as, to recall a *picture* from the past.
7. A picturesque person or thing. *Colloq.*
8. A representation by the posing of persons or a person, silent and usually motionless, as of a scene or action by a

pick'straw', *n.* A trifler. *Obs.*
pickt. Picked. *Ref. Sp.*
pick'thank'ly, *adj.,* = PICKTHANK. — **pick'thank'ness,** *n.*
pick tree. = HERCULES'-CLUB **c.**
pick'y-back'. Dial. Eng. var. of PICKABACK. [*Obs. exc. Dial.*]
pi'cle (pĭk'l). Var. of PICKLE.
pic'nick·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
pic'nickt. Picnicked. *Ref. Sp.*
pic'nid, pic·nom'e·ter, etc. Var. of PYCNID, etc.
pi'co·far'ad (pī'kō·făr'ăd), *n. Elec.* = MICROMICROFARAD.
pic'o·ry, *n.* [See PICKEER.] Pillage; also, foraging. *Obs.*
pi·cot'tah. Var. of PICOTAH.
pic'quet (pĭk'ĕt; -ĭt; 119). Var. of PICKET. [of PIQUET.]
pic·quet' (pĭ·kĕt'; pĭk'ĕt). Var.
Pic'to·nes (pĭk'tō·nēz), *n. pl.* Also **Pic·ta'vi** (pĭk·tā'vī). [L.] An ancient people of Western Gaul.

group or a statue by a person properly posed; a tableau; — called more fully ***living picture*** (*tableau vivant*).
9. The scene presented at a given moment in a theatrical performance, esp. when of striking interest or charm; specif., that just before a curtain.
10. A scene immediately present to the eyes or imagination; — often, *Colloq.*, with *the*, the aspect of things having immediate interest; as, something in or out of the *picture*.
11. A set of related facts or circumstances that form a complex unity; as, a blood *picture;* a clinical *picture*.
12. A motion picture; *pl.* (often with *the*), *Colloq.*, motion pictures or the business or art of making them.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

picture-borrowing, *adj.*	**picture-dealing,** *adj.*	**picturemaking**
	picture-hanging, *adj.*	**picture-painting,** *adj.*
picture-broidered		
picture-buying, *adj.*	**picture-hung**	**picture-pasted**
picturecraft	**picturemaker**	**picture-seeking,** *adj.*

pic'ture (pĭk'tŭr), *v. t.;* -TURED (-tŭrd); -TUR·ING (-tŭr·ĭng). **1.** To draw, paint, etc., a representation, image, or conception of; to form or produce a likeness or figure of, as by painting or in a reflection; to depict.

Vividly *pictured* in some glassy pool. *Wordsworth.*

2. To represent visibly, outwardly, or symbolically, as something imperceptible or inapprehensible; to figure forth; as, feelings that are *pictured* on one's face.
3. To describe graphically; portray in words.
4. To imagine; to form a mental image of.
5. To be a likeness of. *Rare.*
6. To photograph for showing as a motion picture.

pic'ture (pĭk'tŭr), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or dealing in pictures, esp. as decorative furnishings or works of art; as, *picture* frames, wire, dealer, or gallery.
2. Illustrated with pictures; as, a *picture* book.
3. In the form of, or expressed in, a picture or pictures; using pictographs; as, *picture* puzzles, poetry.
4. Of or pert. to motion pictures or their presentation.

picture book. A book wholly or chiefly of pictures.

picture bride. A bride from Japan whose formal engagement followed an exchange of photographs with a Japanese bridegroom resident in America. After a marriage ceremony (**picture marriage**) at her home, the groom being absent, the bride was permitted to enter the United States. Since 1920 Japan has refused to issue passports to picture brides.

picture card. **a** A card bearing a picture; a coat card; the king, queen, or knave (jack). **b** A picture post card.

pic'tured (pĭk'tŭrd), *adj.* Furnished or illustrated with pictures; represented by, in, or as in, a picture or pictures.

"*Pictured* poesy." *Shelley.*

pictured card. A picture card.

pic'ture·dom (pĭk'tŭr·dŭm), *n.* The motion picture world.

pic'ture·drome (pĭk'tŭr·drōm), *n.* [*picture* + *-drome* as in hippo*drome*.] A theater specially fitted or equipped for exhibition of moving pictures. *Brit.*

picture gallery. A gallery, or large room, devoted to the exhibition of pictures; hence, a collection of pictures.

picture hat. A woman's broad-brimmed hat, usually black and adorned with ostrich plumes, modeled on hats seen in famous pictures. See GAINSBOROUGH HAT, *Illust.*

picture house. A cinema.

pic'ture·ly (pĭk'tŭr·lĭ), *adj.* Like a picture; picturesque.

picture marriage. See PICTURE BRIDE.

picture mirror. A mirror having a picture painted on the back of a glass framed with and immediately above the looking glass.

picture molding *or* **mold.** A narrow molding fastened to the walls of a room near the ceiling to support pictures hung by hooks.

picture ore. *Mining.* Jeweler's shop.

picture palace. A motion-picture theater. *Brit.*

picture plane. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 2.

picture play. A photoplay. — **picture playwright.**

picture post card. A post card bearing a picture printed or otherwise reproduced, usually on the back.

pic'tur·er (pĭk'tŭr·ĕr), *n.* One who makes pictures; a painter.

picture rail. A picture molding.

pic'tur·esque' (pĭk'tŭr·ĕsk'), *adj.* [F. *pittoresque*, fr. It. *pittoresco*, fr. *pittore* painter, fr. L. *pictor;* — influenced in E. by *picture*. See PICTORIAL.] **1.** Like a picture in coloring, design, decorativeness, technique, or the like; as, a *picturesque* grouping or stage setting; also, evoking a mental picture or pictures; as, *picturesque* description.
2. Manifesting or characterized by the picturesque (which see); interested in or representing the picturesque; as, the *picturesque* school of poets.
3. Seeking, or readily affected by, the picturesque. *Rare.*

Syn. — See PICTORIAL, GRAPHIC.

— **pic'tur·esque'ly,** *adv.* — **pic'tur·esque'ness,** *n.*

pic'tur·esque', *n.* With *the*, that which is picturesque; the quality or principle which combines what is unusual and charming in scenes, objects, actions, or ideas without attaining beauty or sublimity; pictorial quality, esp. such as characterized 17th-century and 18th-century painting.

pic'tur·esque' (pĭk'tŭr·ĕsk'), *v. i. & i.* To render picturesque; to pose picturesquely; with *it*, to do or pursue the picturesque. *Rare.*

picture wire. Wire by which pictures are hung.

picture writing. **a** Art of recording events or expressing messages by pictures representing the actions or facts. **b** The record or message so represented. Cf. PICTOGRAPHY.

pic'tur·ize (pĭk'tŭr·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make a picture or pictures of; esp., to make into a motion picture. — **pic'tur·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*

pic'tur·y (-ĭ), *adj.* Like a picture.

pic'u·cule (pĭk'ū·kūl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *picus* woodpecker + *cuculus* cuckoo.] Any tree creeper of the family Dendrocolaptidae.

pi·cu'da (pĭ·kōō'dȧ), *n.* [Sp. *picudo* sharp.] The great barracuda. See BARRACUDA.

pic'u·dil'la (pĭk'ū·dĭl'ȧ; *Sp.* pē'kōō·thēl'yä; 112; 170), *n.* [Amer. Sp., dim. fr. Sp. *picudo* sharp.] A small West Indian barracuda (*Sphyraena picudilla*).

pi·cu'do (pĭ·kōō'dō), *n.* [Amer. Sp., fr. Sp. *picudo*, sharp.] A weevil; esp., the boll weevil.

pic'ul (pĭk'ŭl), *n.; pl.* PICUL or PICULS (-ŭlz). [Jav. & Malay *pikul*, fr. *pikul* to carry on the back; n., a man's burden.] A commercial weight varying in different countries and for different commodities. See WEIGHT, *Table.*

pic'u·let (pĭk'ū·lĕt), *n.* Also **pic'ule** (pĭk'ūl). [Dim. from L. *picus* woodpecker. See 1st PIE.] Any of numerous small woodpeckers of the subfamily **Pi'cum·ni'nae** (pī'kŭm·nī'nē), with the tail feathers soft and rounded. They inhabit South America, Africa, and the East Indies.

pic'u·lule (pĭk'ū·lūl), *n.* A piculet.

Pi·cum'nus (pĭ·kŭm'nŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* A deity of fertility, associated with another called *Pilumnus*, to both of whom sacrifices were made after the birth of a child.

Pic'u·ris (pĭk'ōō·rĭs), *n.* An Indian of a Tanoan tribe, occupying a pueblo of the same name on the upper Rio Grande in New Mexico. See TIGUA.

Pi'cus (pī'kŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** An ancient Italian god of agriculture, with prophetic powers. In Latin legend, he was a brave warrior, the first king of Latium, and was finally turned into a woodpecker by Circe, whose love he rejected.
2. [L., a woodpecker.] *Zool.* A genus formerly including all woodpeckers, but now usually restricted to the green woodpecker (*P. viridis*) of Europe and western Asia.

pi·dan' (pē·dän'), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *p'i²-tan⁴*, lit., covered eggs.] Duck eggs as preserved by the Chinese, in a brine to which lime, ashes, and an infusion of tea are added. After several months the eggs are coated with rice hulls. They are dark throughout and keep for years.

pid'dle (pĭd'l), *v. i.;* PID'DLED (-ld); PID'DLING (-lĭng). [Origin uncert.; cf. dial. Sw. *pittla* to keep picking at, Sw. *peta* to pick.] **1.** To deal or work in a trifling or petty way; to act or concern oneself idly or inefficiently; to trifle; play; putter.
2. To toy or pick (with or at one's food); to eat mincingly.
3. To make water; to urinate; — a child's word.

pid'dle (pĭd'l). Var. of PICHTLE.

pid'dler (-lĕr), *n.* One who piddles; trifler; putterer.

pid'dling (-lĭng), *adj.* Trifling; trivial; paltry; dawdling; — applied to persons and things. "*Piddling* Tibalds." *Pope.*

pid'dock (-ŭk), *n.* [Origin uncert.] Any bivalve mollusk of the genus *Pholas* or family Pholadidae. They bore holes in wood, clay, peat, and soft rocks. See PHOLAS.

pidg'in, pi'geon (pĭj'ĭn; -ŭn), *n.* Chinese corruption of Eng. *business;* — chiefly in **pidgin,** or **pigeon, English,** the jargon, mainly of English words (often corrupted) arranged after Chinese syntax, used as a lingua franca between foreigners and the Chinese. Sometimes, any similar jargon. Cf. BÊCHE-DE-MER; CHINOOK, **2;** LINGUA FRANCA.

pie (pī), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *pie*, fr. L. *pica* magpie; akin to L. *picus* woodpecker, Skr. *pika* the Indian cuckoo, prob. also to ON. *spætr*, OHG. *speht*, MLG. *specht* woodpecker, and to E. PICK, PIKE, SPIKE. Cf. PICA, SPEIGHT.] **1.** A magpie, esp. the European species, but extended to various birds called *magpie*.
2. A cunning or wily person, or a voluble or pert one. *Obs.*
3. A pied, or parti-colored, animal, as a pied hound.

pie (pī), *n.* [ME. *pie, pye*, perh. connected with *pie* magpie.] **1.** **a** An article of food consisting of a pastry crust with any of various kinds of filling, orig. meat or fish, in or under it. **b** Also, a kind of layer cake spread with jam or cream; as, Washington *pie*; cream *pie*, etc.
2. That which resembles a pie; as, a mud or dirt *pie*.
3. A heap or pile; as: **a** *Dial. Eng.* A pile of potatoes stored in a pit and covered with straw, etc., or one of manure or dung. **b** *Wool Trade.* A pile of trimmings or remnants of sheepskins soaked and laid away to sweat.
4. That which is easy or desirable. *Slang, U. S.*

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

pie baker	**piehouse**	**pie rack**
pie-baking, *adj.*	**pie knife**	**pieshop**
pie board	**pie maker**	**pie-stuffed**
pie dish	**pie-making,** *adj.*	**pie tin**
pie eater	**pieman**	**pie vendor**
pie-eating, *adj.*	**pie meat**	**pie wagon**
pie filler	**piepan**	**piewife**
pie filling	**pie plate**	**piewoman**

— ***a finger, or hand, in the pie.*** A part or share in some action; — often implying officiousness.

pie, pye (pī), *n.* [Prob. the same word as *pie* magpie, and named from some resemblance to the colors of the bird. Cf. 1st & 2d PICA.] **1.** *Eccl.* A table, or collection of rules, used in England before the Reformation to ascertain the proper service or office for the day. This is probably the *pie* of the obsolete oath "By cock and *pie*" (see 7th COCK).
2. Usually more fully ***pie book,*** or ***pye book.*** An alphabetical index or catalogue as of court records. *Hist.*

pie (pī), *n.* Also **pi.** [Origin uncert.; perh. fr. *pie* (for food), from its miscellaneous contents.] **a** *Print.* Type confusedly mixed or disarranged. **b** Hence, a jumble; chaos; confusion; mess.

pie, *v. t.;* PIED (pīd); PIE'ING (pī'ĭng). Also **pi.** **a** *Print.* To put into a mixed and disordered condition, as type; to mix and dissarrange the type of; as, to *pi* a form. **b** Hence, to throw into disorder; to make a mess of.

pie (pī), *n.* [Hind. *pāī*, fr. Skr. *pādikā* fourth, fr. *pāda* foot, leg, quarter; cf. Siamese *phai* pie, of Indian origin. See FOOT.] A small coin of India. See COIN, *Table.*

‖**pie** (pyā), *n.; pl.* PIES (pyāz). [Sp., foot.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

piè (pyĕ), *n.; pl.* PIÈI (pyĕ'ē). [It., foot.] See *piede*, in MEASURE, *Table.*

pie'bald' (pī'bôld'), *adj.* [*pie* the magpie + *bald.*] **1.** Of different colors, properly two, esp. white and black; having spots and patches of black and white, or other colors; mottled; pied; parti-colored. "*A piebald* steed." *Dryden.*
2. Hence, mixed; heterogeneous; motley; mongrel. "*Piebald* language." *Butler (Hudibras).*

— **pie'bald'ly,** *adv.* — **pie'bald'ness,** *n.*

pie'bald', *n.* A piebald animal, esp., a horse; fig., a person, or animal of mixed blood or breed.

pie'bald', *v. i.* To become piebald. *Rare.*

piece (pēs), *n.* [ME. *pece*, fr. OF. *pece* (F. *pièce*), fr. (assumed) VL. *pettia* (cf. ML. *pecia, petia*), of Celt. origin; cf. Bret. *pez*, W. *peth*. Cf. PATCH, 2d PEAT, PETTY.] **1.** A fragment or part separated from the whole in any manner, as by cutting, splitting, or tearing; a part; portion; as, a *piece* of sugar, of cloth; two *pieces* of paper.
2. Any thing conceived of as apart from others of the same kind; a single object or individual (of a class or group); as, a *piece* of furniture, ordnance, or mail matter. Specif.: **a** *Archaic & Dial.* A person; an individual, esp. as being of or exemplifying a certain nature or quality; — often used slightingly or in contempt.

Thy mother was a *piece* of virtue. *Shak.*

b *Obs. exc. Dial.* (1) A portion of time, esp. a short one; a while. (2) A portion of space or of the distance between two points; a short distance; as, down the road a *piece*. **c** A definite or limited part or quantity regarded as distinct, or a portion or quantity constituting a single body or whole; a bit; as, a *piece* of land or road. **d** An individual or single instance, specimen, or example; as, it's a *piece* of impudence; a *piece* of news.
3. A quantity, as a length, weight, or size, usually fixed, in which various articles or products are made or put up for sale or use; as, a *piece*, or roll (8–16 yards, in England usually 12), of wallpaper; a *piece* (from 24 to 47 yards long by 28 to 40 inches wide) of cotton cloth; a *piece* (a half pig) of lead; a *piece* of wine or brandy, the amount contained in a cask of a capacity varying with the place, but usually equal to a butt, or two hogsheads.
4. Short for *piece of work:* A production; specimen of art or handicraft; now specif.: **a** A literary composition, usually a short one, as in verse. **b** A picture; a painting; formerly, also, a portrait or a piece of sculpture or statuary. **c** A play or drama. **d** A musical composition, usually a short one. **e** A passage to be recited or declaimed.
5. A firearm, as a rifle or cannon; as, a battery of six *pieces;* a fowling *piece;* also, formerly, a crossbow.
6. A piece of money; a coin; as, a sixpenny *piece; pieces* of silver (probably tetradrachms; *Matt.* xxvi. 15); — formerly applied specif. to an English gold coin, as, orig., the unite of James I, or later, the sovereign or guinea.
7. *Dial.* Short for *piece of bread*, often eaten between meals; hence, *U. S.*, a light and simple lunch.
8. *Obs.* **a** A single article of armor; — esp. in the phrase *armed at all pieces.* **b** A fortified place or building, as a castle; stronghold; fortress. **c** A vessel or boat; as, a rowing *piece.* **d** *pl.* An inferior grade of sugar obtained by obsolete methods of manufacture.
9. *Bookbinding.* A tablet of leather inserted in a panel, or affixed between bands, on a book back, and lettered.
10. *Brewing.* = FLOOR, *n.*, 8.
11. *Games.* **a** *Chess.* A superior man, as distinguished from a pawn; also, loosely, any man. The knight and bishop are distinguished as ***minor pieces.*** **b** *Checkers, etc.* A man.
12. *Lumbering.* A log.
13. *Whaling.* A section or chunk of blubber.
14. *pl. Wool Trade.* Portions picked out of the skirtings.

Syn. — See PART.

— ***all to pieces.*** **a** *Dial.* Thoroughly; completely. **b** In small fragments; also, of a person, nervously unstrung; without self-control; as, when accused, he went *all to pieces.* Cf. *to pieces*, below. — ***a, the, each, or every, piece.*** Each one of a number of persons or things; apiece. *New Dial.* — ***a piece of.*** Something of; a bit of; in some degree. "If I had not been *a piece of* a logician." *Sidney.* — ***a pieces.*** Into pieces. *Obs.* — ***by the piece.*** At so much for the single piece; according to the amount or quantity done; as, to pay *by the piece.* — ***in, or of, one piece.*** Made up of, or formed in, a single or undivided mass; also, of a piece. — ***in pieces.*** **a** Broken; disintegrated; hence, at variance. **b** Into pieces or fragments; apart. — ***of a piece.*** In one piece; hence, of the same kind or quality, as if from the same whole; uniform; consistent; alike; in harmony or keeping; — sometimes followed by *with;* as, their furnishings were all *of a piece.* — ***on (the) piece.*** At piecework. — ***on pieces.*** = ***in pieces*** **b**, above. *Obs.* — ***piece by piece.*** One piece or bit after another; piecemeal. — ***to pieces.*** Into bits; apart; — chiefly in phrases: ***to come to pieces,*** to break into parts; ***to go to pieces,*** to be shattered, esp. in nerves or health; ***to vex, worry,*** etc., ***to pieces,*** to drive to distraction.

-piece (pēs). A combining form of the noun *piece*, as in center*piece*, head*piece*, mantel*piece*, master*piece*.

piece (pēs), *v.;* PIECED (pēst); PIEC'ING (pēs'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To repair, renew, complete, or extend by adding a piece or pieces; to patch; — often with *out;* as, to *piece* a garment; to *piece* out a set of china.
2. To join the parts or pieces of; to make up or mend by joining or combining pieces; hence, to unite into a whole; to integrate; to compose; — often with *together;* as, to *piece* a quilt; to *piece* together accounts.
3. *Archery.* **a** To foot (an arrow). **b** To splice (a stele) with other wood. **c** To splice (new wood) in a bow where a defect has been cut out.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To unite by a coalescence of parts; to come or fit together; to meet; agree. *Obs.*
2. To nibble or eat between meals. *Colloq.*
3. *Spinning.* To join threads; to do the work of a piecer.

piece down. To add a piece or pieces to the bottom, as of a skirt.

piece in. **a** *Obs.* To join in; to fall in. **b** To put in as additions or insertions.

piece on. **a** To fit (something) in, as within a series. **b** To be attached.

piece up. **a** To put together; to mend by uniting pieces, to patch up. **b** *Brewing.* To raise the temperature of the mash by putting hot water (***piece liquor***) into the mash tun under the false bottom.

piece (pēs), *adj.* **1.** Made of pieces; as, a *piece* quilt.
2. Of or pertaining to piecework; as, a *piece* price, rate, wage; paid by the piece; as, *piece* compositors, labor.

‖**pièce** (pyĕs), *n.* [F.] Piece.

piece'a·ble (pēs'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being pieced, repaired, or extended.

piece accent. *Print.* An accent mark cast on a separate body.

piece brace. *Print.* Any of several type characters (—^—) used with dashes inserted to form braces of any required depth or length.

piece broker. One who buys and sells remnants, or other small lots, of cloth for mending purposes, etc.

‖**pièce' de ré'sis'tance'** (pyĕs' dĕ rā'zēs'täns'). [F.] Literally, piece of resistance; the most substantial or main dish of a meal; hence, the chief article of any collection or series.

‖**pièce' d'oc'ca'sion'** (dô'kä'zyôn'). [F.] A piece for a special occasion; also, a bargain.

piece'-dye' (pēs'dī'), *v. t.;* -DYED' (-dīd'); -DYE'ING. To dye (fabrics) after being woven or knitted; to dip-dye.

piece fraction. *Printing.* See FRACTION, 10.

piece goods. Fabric or goods usually woven in and sold by pieces or fixed lengths, as shirtings, calicoes, etc.

piece hall. A cloth hall.

‖**pièce' jus'ti'ca'tive'** (pyĕs' zhüs'tē'kȧ'tēv'). [F.] Documentary proof.

piece liquor. See *piece up* **b**, under PIECE, *v.*

piece mark. An assembling mark.

piece'meal' (pēs'mēl'), *adv.* [ME. *pecemele*, fr. *pece* a piece + AS. *mælum*, dat. pl. of *mǣl* measure. See MEAL portion.] **1.** Piece by piece; little by little; by degrees.

Piecemeal they win, this acre first, then that. *Pope.*

2. In pieces; in parts or fragments.

The beasts will tear thee *piecemeal.* *Tennyson.*

piece'meal', *adj.* Done, made, or accomplished, piece by piece or part by part; made up of bits, fragments, etc.

piece'meal', *n.* A fragment. *Obs.*

piece'meal', *v. t.* To divide piecemeal; to cut into pieces.

piece mold. *Sculp.* A mold, as of plaster of Paris, which can be removed from the cast in pieces.

pic'ture·ful, *adj.* See -FUL.	**pic'tur·esk',** Picturesque. *Rare. Sp.*	**Pi·cun'che** (pē·kōōn'chē), *n.* See ARAUCANIAN, *n.*	**pid'jin, pid'jun.** Var. of PIDGIN (English).	**pie'an·met** (pī'ȧ·nĕt). Var. of PIANNET.
pic'ture-less, *adj.* See -LESS.	**pic'tur·es'quish,** *adj.* See -ISH.	**pid'dled.** Piddled. *Ref. Sp.*	**pi'-dog'.** Var. of PYE-DOG.	**pie'bald'ism,** *n.* See -ISM.
pic'ture-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.				**piece'less,** *adj.* See -LESS. **piece'mak'er,** *n.* See -MAKER. **piece'meal'wise',** *adj.* See -WISE

piec'en (pēs'n), *v. t.* [*piece* + 4th *-en.*] To piece or join, as broken threads by splicing in spinning. — **piec'en·er** (pēs'n·ĕr; pēs'nĕr), *n.* *Both Local Eng.*

piece of eight. The Spanish and Spanish-American dollar of eight reals. See DOLLAR, 2.

piece of flesh. A human being.

piece of goods. A woman or child. *Now Dial.*

piece of money. Also, **piece of gold,** *or* **of silver.** A single coin.

piece of one's mind. A part of what one thinks; candid opinion; hence, a reproof; rebuke.

piece of perspective. = PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 4.

piece of resistance. See PIÈCE DE RÉSISTANCE.

piece of virtu. See VIRTU.

piece price. *Com.* A price per piece; specif., a price offered to a subcontractor of a group of laborers for a specific amount of product.

piece price system. *Penol.* A convict labor system in which a private contractor furnishes the raw materials and pays the government a stipulated price for the work done on each piece or article produced.

piec'er (pēs'ĕr), *n.* One who pieces; a patcher; one who joins or collects pieces, esp. a textile worker who pieces threads.

piece rate. The price per unit of production paid to a worker under piecework. — **piece'-rate',** *adj.*

piece'-root' graft'ing. *Hort.* Propagation in which the root of the seedling is cut into two or more parts and each used as a stock.

piece time. Lunch time. *Scot.*

piec·ette' (pēs·ĕt'), *n.* [*piece* + *-ette.*] A gusset in a glove.

piece wage. *Econ.* A wage paid to the worker at so much per piece, or unit of product. Cf. TASK WAGE.

piece'work' (pēs'wŭrk'), *n.* Work done by the piece or job; work paid for at a rate based on the amount done rather than on the time employed. — **piece'work'er** (-wûr'kĕr), *n.*

pie chart. *Statistics.* A circle divided by several radii into sectors showing by their relative areas the relative magnitudes of certain quantities or the relative frequencies of certain items of a frequency distribution.

piec'ing (pēs'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Mending; patching; joining.

2. *Archery.* An arrow footing or any piece of wood set in an arrow or bow. See PIECE, *v. t.*, 3.

pie'crust' (pī'krŭst'), *n.* The pastry shell of a pie; also, *U. S.*, paste for pies. Cf. PASTE, *n.*, 1 a.

piecrust table. A kind of tip-top table of the Chippendale style and period; — so called from the raised and decoratively carved edge of the round top.

pied (pīd), *past tense & past part.* of PIE, *v.*

‖**pied** (pyā), *n.* [F.] A foot. See MEASURE, *Table.*

pied (pīd), *adj.* [From PIE the parti-colored bird.] Of two or more colors in blotches (orig. black and white, as in the magpie); parti-colored; piebald; variegated; as, a *pied* coat; also, wearing a parti-colored coat; as, a *pied* piper. "Meadows trim with daisies *pied.*" *Milton.* — **pied'ly** (pīd'lĭ), *adv.* — **pied'ness** (-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are: **pied'-billed', pied'-coat'ed, pied'-col'ored, pied'-faced'** (66), **pied'-winged'.**

pied, *n.* A pied bird.

pied antelope. The bontebok.

‖**pied'-à-terre'** (pyā'dà·târ'), *n.* [F.] A temporary lodging.

pied blackbird (pīd). Any Asiatic thrush of the genus *Geocichla.*

pied brant. The white-fronted goose.

pied dishwasher. The pied wagtail.

pied diver. The smew. *Local, Eng.*

pied duck. The Labrador duck.

pied finch. **a** The chaffinch. **b** *Local, Eng.* The snow bunting in immature plumage.

pied flycatcher. A common European flycatcher (*Muscicapa hypoleuca*), the male being black and white.

pied'fort' (pyā'fôr'), *n.* [F. *pied-fort,* lit., strong foot.] A coin struck on a flan thicker than the ordinary one; as: **a** A trial or pattern piece. **b** An official issue, usually double or quadruple the value of a piece of the same design and module. Such issues were common in France, the Low Countries, and Bohemia.

Pied Friar (pīd). *Eccl. Hist.* One of a small mendicant order the members of which were obliged by the Council of Lyon (1245) to join some one of the four great orders.

pied goose. The white-fronted goose.

pied lemming. See LEMMING.

pied monk. *Eccl. Hist.* A Bernardine or Cistercian.

pied'mont (pĕd'mŏnt), *adj.* [From *Piedmont,* in Italy; cf. It. *Piemonte,* F. *Piémont,* L. *Pedimontium, ad pedes montium* at the foot of the mountains (Alps). See FOOT, MOUNT.] *Phys. Geog.* Lying or formed at the base of mountains. — *n.* **A** piedmont district, plain, glacier, etc. See GLACIER.

Pied'mon·tese' (pĕd'mŏn·tēz'; -tēs'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Piedmont, Italy, comprising the modern Turin, Cuneo, Alessandria, Novara, Aosta, and Vercelli.

2. [*not cap.*] = PIEDMONT, *adj.*

Pied'mon·tese', *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Piedmont.

pied'mont·ite (pĕd'mŏnt·īt), *n.* [From *Piedmont,* Italy.] *Mineral.* A reddish-brown or black mineral of the epidote group. It differs from ordinary epidote (which see) in containing manganese. H., 6.5. Sp. gr., 3.40.

Piedmont Region *or* **Upland.** Specif., an upland belt bordering on the east the Blue Ridge and Appalachian Mountains from the Hudson River to central Alabama.

‖**pié'douche'** (pyā'dōōsh'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *peduccio* console, dim. of *piede* foot.] A small pedestal, as for busts or vases.

Pied Piper of Ham'e·lin (hăm'lĭn; -ē·lĭn). Title and hero of a poem (1842) by Browning. He is a musician, who, according to an old German legend, came, in 1284, fantastically dressed, to Hamelin in Prussia, and offered for a sum of money to rid the town of rats. He charmed the rats by his piping into the river Weser, where they drowned. As the reward was withheld, he in revenge by his magic piping drew the one hundred and thirty children of the town to a cavern in a hill, which closed after them forever.

‖**pie'dra** (pyā'drä), *n.* [Sp., stone.] *Med.* A disease of the hair, occurring in Colombia, marked by small stony nodules, probably caused by bacteria or fungi.

pie·droit' (pyā·drwä'), *n.* [F. *pied-droit,* lit., straight foot.] *Arch.* An engaged pier, like a pilaster but without capital or base. *Obs.*

pied starling. A large, crested gray-and-white sturnine bird (*Fregilupus varius*) of Réunion Island, supposed to be extinct.

pied wagtail. A water wagtail (*Motacilla alba lugubris*) having chiefly black-and-white plumage. It is the common species in the British Islands.

Pied Wagtail (*Motacilla alba lugubris*).

pied'wid'geon. **a** The garganey. **b** The goosander. **c** *Local, Eng.* The common golden-eye.

pied'-winged' coot. The velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*).

pied-winged curlew. The willet. *Local, U. S.*

pied woodpecker. The European great spotted woodpecker and its geographic races. See SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

pie'-eyed' (pī'īd'), *adj.* **a** Having the eyes pied. **b** *Slang.* Intoxicated.

pie finch. The chaffinch. *Eng.*

pie'-gow' (pī'gou'), *n.* [Cant. *p'ai-kau,* lit., dominoes nine, for Pek. *p'ai²-chiu³.*] A Chinese gambling game.

pie'mag' (-măg'), *n.* A magpie.

pie'mark'er (pī'mär'kĕr), *n.* The fruit of the Indian mallow.

pien (pĕn), *n.* [Cf. PEEN.] An arris.

pie'nan'ny (pī'năn'ĭ), A magpie. *Eng.*

pien check. *Arch.* A rabbet cut out of a pien, as in the upper of two consecutive stone steps, as a partial means of support.

‖**pie'no** (pyā'nō), *adj. masc.,* **pie'na** (-nä), *fem. Music.* [It.] Full; using all the instruments, voices, or power. Hence, ‖***organo pieno,*** full organ; ‖***voce piena,*** full voice.

pie piece. *Wool Trade.* A piece clipped off by the puller; a remnant of a skin. *Australia.*

pie'plant' (pī'plănt'; 83), *n.* The garden rhubarb. *U. S.*

pie'pou'dre, pie'pow'der (pī'pou'dĕr), *n.* [Lit., dusty-foot, i. e., dusty-footed dealers, fr. F. *pied* foot (OF. *pié*) + *poudreux* dusty. See FOOT; POWDER.] *Eng. Law.* Formerly, a traveler or wayfarer, esp. an itinerant merchant; — used chiefly, and now only, in ***court of piepoudre*** *or* ***piepowder,*** a summary court (now obsolete) of record incident by the common law to every fair or market to administer justice for commercial injuries at that very fair or market. Hence, *Rare, U. S.,* by analogy, a small-debts court.

pie'print' (pī'prĭnt'), *n.* The fruit of the Indian mallow.

pier (pēr), *n.* [ME. *pere, per,* fr. ML. *pera,* of uncert. origin; cf. OF. *piere* a stone (F. *pierre*), fr. L. *petra* stone, rock, fr. Gr. *petra.* See PETER.] **1.** An intermediate support for the adjacent ends of two bridge spans; — disting. from *abutment.*

2. a A breakwater, groin, or mole extending into navigable water for use as a landing place, a promenade, etc., or to protect or form a harbor; hence, a structure built out into the water with piles for use as a landing place, pleasure resort, etc. **b** *Obs.* A harbor or haven.

3. A single pillar, pilaster, or structure, used to support something, as a clock or large telescope.

4. Short for PIER GLASS. *Rare.*

5. *Arch.* **a** Either of the pillars, posts, or the like, supporting an arch or lintel; a gatepost or doorpost. **b** A piece of wall between two openings. **c** An auxiliary mass of masonry used to stiffen a wall. See BUTTRESS. **d** A vertical layer of ashlars in a rubble wall.

pier, *v. t.* To equip with a pier.

pier arch. An arch supported by piers; specif., any of the side arches of the nave of a basilican church with piers.

pier buttress. See BUTTRESS, 1.

pierce (pērs), *v.;* PIERCED (pērst); PIERC'ING (pēr'sĭng). [ME. *percen,* fr. OF. *percer, percier,* fr. (assumed) VL. *pertusiare* for *pertusare,* fr. L. *pertundere, pertusum,* to beat; cf. OF. *pertuisier* to pierce. See STUTTER; cf. PARCH, 1st PARTISAN, PERTUSE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To run into or through as a pointed instrument or weapon does; to make a thrust into or through; to stab; hence, to penetrate sharply and painfully; as, the spear *pierced* his arm; they *pierced* his side with a spear; the cold *pierced* him to the bone; a shriek *pierced* his ear.

2. To make a hole or holes in or through; to bore or tunnel; to perforate; to make by boring; as, to *pierce* brass, a hole in a keg, or a wall of rock.

3. To force or wedge a way into or through; to break into or through; as, to *pierce* the enemy's line.

4. To penetrate with the eye or mind; to comprehend; discern; see through; as, unable to *pierce* the mystery.

5. To penetrate so as to move or touch (one, one's heart, one's feelings); to affect poignantly. "By the song of Erin *pierc'd* and sadden'd." *Keats.*

—, *Intransitive:* To make a way (into or through something), as a pointed instrument does; to enter; penetrate. "She would not *pierce* further into his meaning." *Sidney.*

Syn. — See PENETRATE.

pierce (pērs), *n.* **A** piercing; a stab; a hole pierced through. *Rare.*

pierced (pērst), *adj.* **1.** Punctured or perforated, esp. so as to form an ornamental design; decorated with such perforations; as, *pierced* leather or brass; *pierced* work.

2. *Her.* Perforated, as a cross, with the tincture of the field showing through the hole.

pierced dollar. See HOLEY DOLLAR.

pierced inlay. A decoration in metal made by soldering into a cavity, as one fretted with a piercing saw, a different metal that fits the cavity so made.

pier'cel (pēr'sĕl), *n.* [Cf. F. *perce.*] A kind of gimlet for broaching casks.

pierc'er (pēr'sĕr), *n.* One who or that which pierces; specif.: **a** *Slang.* A keen or sharp eye. **b** An instrument for boring or making holes, as an auger, a gimlet, a stiletto, etc. **c** A worker who pierces by hand or machine. **d** *Zool.* The ovipositor, or the sting, of an insect.

pierc'ing (pēr'sĭng), *adj.* That pierces; as: **a** Poignant; piteous; as, *piercing* cries. **b** Appearing to see far or clearly into; — of eyes. **c** Sharply and clearly cold. — **pierc'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **pierc'ing·ness,** *n.*

piercing punch. See 7th PUNCH, 1 a.

pier dam. A pier built from shore to deepen the channel, to divert logs, etc. Called also WING DAM.

pier'drop' (pēr'drŏp'), *n.* A drop elbow.

pier glass. A large high mirror, as, orig., a narrow one designed to occupy the pier or wall space between windows.

pier'head' (pēr'hĕd'), *n.* The projecting end of a pier forming a wharf or landing place.

Pi·e'ri·an (pī·ē'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *Pierius,* fr. Mount *Pierus,* in Thessaly, sacred to the Muses.] Of or pert. to Pieria, a region of ancient Macedonia, one of the earliest seats of the worship of the Muses. Specif., an epithet of the Muses; hence used with allusive reference to knowledge or poetry.

Drink deep, or taste not the *Pierian* spring. *Pope.*

Pierian spring. A fountain in Pieria, sacred to the Muses, and believed to communicate poetic inspiration.

Pi·er'i·dae (pī·ĕr'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Pieris,* type genus, fr. Gr. *Pieris* a Muse.] *Zool.* A very large and almost cosmopolitan family of butterflies (type genus *Pieris*), comprising the cabbage butterflies, sulphur butterflies, etc., all having three pairs of well-developed legs in both sexes. They are usually of medium size and white or yellow color with dark markings, esp. on the edges of the wings. Formerly it was regarded as a subfamily, **Pi'er·i'nae** (pī'ĕr·ī'nē), or **Pi·er'i·di'nae** (pī·ĕr'ĭ·dī'nē), of Papilionidae. — **pi·er'id** (pī·ĕr'ĭd), *n. & adj.* — **pi·er'i·dine** (-ĭ·dĭn; -dīn; 156), *adj.* — **pi'er·ine** (pī'ĕr·ĭn; -īn), *adj. & n.*

Pi·er'i·des (pī·ĕr'ĭ·dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *Pierides.* See PIERIAN.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** The Muses. **b** Nine daughters of a Macedonian king, Pierus, named after the nine Muses, and, when defeated in a contest with the Muses, changed into birds.

Pi'er·is (pī'ĕr·ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *Pieris* a Muse.] **a** *Bot.* A small genus of American and Asiatic evergreen shrubs of the heath family (Ericaceae), having white flowers in bracted racemes, the corolla cylindrical or urn-shaped. *P. floribunda* is the mountain fetterbush, of the southeastern United States. **b** *Zool.* The typical genus of Pieridae, containing the cabbage butterfly.

Pierre (pyâr), *n.* **1.** [F. See PIERROT.] Peter.

2. (*pron.* pēr) *Geol.* Short for PIERRE SHALES.

pierre'-per'du' (pyâr'pĕr'dü'), *n.* [F. *pierre perdue* lost stone.] Blocks of stone or concrete heaped loosely in the water to make a foundation (as for a sea wall), a mole, etc.

Pierre shales (pēr). [From *Pierre,* or Fort *Pierre,* in South Dakota.] *Geol.* A formation of the Upper Cretaceous in the Great Plains and western mountains of North America.

‖**pier'rette'** (pyĕ'rĕt'), *n.* [F.] A female pierrot.

Pi'er·rot (pē'ĕr·ō; *F.* pyĕ'rō'), *n.* [F., little Peter, fr. *Pierre* Peter. See PARAKEET.] **1.** In old French pantomime, a jesting character (from old Italian comedy) in the role of a simple valet. He wore white pantaloons and a large white jacket with big buttons, and often had his face painted white. Also [*not cap.*], a masked person thus dressed, as at a carnival; in English use, a buffoon or itinerant minstrel thus made up.

2. [*not cap.*] A kind of low-necked waist with sleeves, worn by women toward the end of the 18th century.

pi'er·rot (pē'ĕr·ō; pyĕ'rō'), *v. i.* To behave as Pierrot.

pi'er·rot'ic (pē'ĕr·ŏt'ĭk), *adj.* Like Pierrot.

Piers Plow'man (pērz plou'măn; pērs). The title personage and short title of the *Vision of Piers Plowman,* an allegorical poem, in alliterative verse, written about 1362, possibly by an author named William Langland, and revised and enlarged, probably by others, before 1400. It is in part a satire on the religious and social evils of the time. Piers, in the first version, typifies the simple, pious English laborer. Another shorter poem, ***Piers Plowman's Crede,*** was written in the same style about 1400.

pier table. A table for a pier (sense 5 **b**), generally used under a pier glass.

pi'et (pī'ĕt), *n.* [Dim. of PIE a magpie; cf. F. *piette* a smew; also ME. *piot* magpie (*Oxf. E. D.*), fr. OF. *piot,* dim. of *pie* magpie.] **1.** **a** The magpie. **b** *Scot.* Water ouzel.

2. A chatterbox; a saucy person.

pi'et, *adj.* Like a magpie; piebald; chattering.

‖**Pie·tà'** (pyā·tä'), *n.* [It., lit., pity, fr. L. *pietas* piety.] *Fine Arts.* A representation of the Virgin Mary mourning over the dead body of Christ, usually held on her knees.

pi'e·tas (pī'ē·tăs), *n.* [L. See PIETY.] *Rom. Relig.* A spirit of loyalty in the fulfillment of recognized obligations.

pi·et'ic (pī·ĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [Irreg. fr. *piety.*] Pious; pietistic. *R.*

pi'e·tism (pī'ē·tĭz'm), *n.* [G. *pietismus.*] **1.** The principles or practices of one who seeks to substitute the devotional for the intellectual ideal in Christian experience; also, affectation of devotion.

2. [*cap.*] The principles and practice of a class of religious persons **Pi'e·tists,** in Germany in the 17th century. They emphasized repentance, faith as an attitude of heart, and regeneration and sanctification as experiential facts. The outstanding leaders were Philipp Jakob Spener (1635–1705) and August Hermann Francke (1663–1727).

— **pi'e·tist** (-tĭst), *n. & adj.* — **pi'e·tis'tic** (pī'ē·tĭs'tĭk), *adj.* — **pi'e·tis'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **pi'e·tis'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pi'e·tose (pī'ē·tōs), *adj.* [ML. *pietosus.*] Pietistical. *Rare.*

‖**pie·to'so** (pyā·tō'sō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Compassionate; sympathetic; — used as a direction indicating mood. — ‖**pie·to'sa·men'te** (-sä·mĕn'tä), *adv.*

‖**pie'tra du'ra** (pyā'trä dōō'rä). [It., hard stone.] *Fine Arts.* Hard and fine stones, as those used for inlay.

pi'e·ty (pī'ē·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *pieté,* fr. L. *pietas.* See PITY.] **1.** Pity; compassion. "How his *piety* does my deeds make the blacker." *Shak.*

2. Quality or state of being pious; as: **a** Loyal devotion to parents, family, race, etc.; dutiful regard for natural ties. Cf. FILIAL PIETY. **b** Dutifulness in religion; habitual reverence for God or the gods; zeal in the service or worship of God or the gods; devoutness; sometimes, pietism. "Altars which *piety* neglects." *Wordsworth.*

3. A pious act, observance, expression, etc.

Syn. — Religion, devotion, reverence, holiness.

Ant. — Irreverence, irreligion, impiety.

— *in her piety. Her.* See PELICAN, 1.

pie'wipe' (pī'wīp'), *n.* [From its note.] The lapwing. *Eng.*

pie wool. *Wool Trade.* Wool from pie pieces. *Australia.*

piezo-. A combining form from Greek *piezein,* meaning to *press,* used to denote *pressure,* as in *piezometer.*

pi·e'zo (pī·ē'zō), *adj.* Short for PIEZOELECTRIC.

pi·e'zo·chem'is·try (pī·ē'zō·kĕm'ĭs·trĭ), *n.* [*piezo-* + *chemistry.*] The science which deals with the effect of pressure on chemical phenomena. — **pi·e'zo·chem'i·cal** (-kĕm'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

pi·e'zo·crys'tal·li·za'tion (pī·ē'zō·krĭs'tăl·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-shăn), *n.* [*piezo-* + *crystallization.*] *Petrog.* Crystallization under pressure, caused by orogenic forces.

pi·e'zo·e·lec'tric'i·ty (-ē·lĕk'trĭs'ĭ·tĭ; -ēl'ĕk-), *n.* [*piezo-* + *electricity.*] Electricity or electric polarity due to pressure, esp. in a crystallized substance, as quartz. — **pi·e'zo·e·lec'tric** (-ē·lĕk'trĭk), *adj.* — **pi·e'zo·e·lec'tri·cal·ly** (-trĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

---

piece'wise' *adv.* See -WISE.
pied'billed' grebe. = PARCHICKA.
pié'de (pyē'dā), *n.; pl.* PIÉDI (-dē). [It., foot.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
pied'mont·al, *adj.* = PIEDMONT, *adj.*
pief'dog'. Var. of PYE-DOG.
pie'fort'. Var. of PIEDFORT.
Pie'gan (pē'găn), *n.* See BLACKFOOT, *n.*, 1 b.
pie'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
pie'let, *n.* See -LET.
piend (pĕnd), *n.* = PEEN.
pi'e·net. Var. of PIANNET.
pien't'ao' (byĕn'tou'). [Chin.] = PEEN-TO.
pier'age (pēr'ĭj), *n.* = WHARFAGE.
pierce'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
pierce'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
pier'cent (pēr'sĕnt), *adj.* = PERCEANT. *Rare.*
pier'cive, *adj.* Penetrative. *Obs.*
pier'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
pier'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
pier'point. Corrupt. of PEEPEND.
pierrie + PERRIE.
Piers, *n.* Dim. of PETER. *Obs.*
pierst. Pierced. *Ref. Sp.*
piert (pērt). Dial. var. of PERT.
piest. Pieced. *Ref. Sp.*
pieton, *n.* [OF. *pieton.*] A foot soldier. *Obs.*
pietous, *adj.* [OF. *pietous, pitious.* See PITEOUS.] Piteous. — **pietously,** *adv.* *Both Obs.*
pi'e·ty, *adj.* Piebald. *Scot.*

pi·e·zom′e·ter (pī′ē·zŏm′ē·tĕr), *n.* [*piezo-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring pressure; specif.: **a** An instrument for measuring the compressibility of liquids. **b** A gauge joined to a water main to show the pressure. **c** *Rare.* An instrument for measuring pressure due to explosion in a gun bore.

pi·e′zo·met′ric (pī·ē′zō·mĕt′rĭk), **pi·e′zo·met′ri·cal** (-rĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to piezometry or the piezometer.

pi·e·zom′e·try (pī′ē·zŏm′ē·trĭ), *n. Physics.* The measurement of the compressibility of liquids.

piezo oscillator. [See PIEZO-; OSCILLATOR.] **1.** *Elec.* A combination of a quartz plate or other piece of piezoelectric material with electron-tube apparatus to form a generator of alternating current whose frequency is determined by the frequency of mechanical vibration of the piezoelectric material; — called also **piezoelectric oscillator.**
2. *Physics.* An electric condenser in which the dielectric is a crystal exhibiting the piezoelectric effect.

piezo resonator. *Elec.* A quartz plate or other piece of piezoelectric material used in alternating-current circuits to produce certain effects by resonance of its mechanical frequency of vibration with the current frequency; — called also **piezoelectric resonator.**

piff (pĭf), *interj.* An exclamation imitative of a sound, as of a bullet in the air.

‖**pif′fe·ro** (pĕf′fā·rō), **pif′e·ro** (pĭf′ē·rō), *n.* [It. *piffero.*] *Music.* **a** A fife. **b** A crude oboe used in Italy.

pif′fle (pĭf′l), *v. i.;* PIF′FLED (-ld); PIF′FLING (-lĭng). [Perh. a blend of *piddle* and *trifle.*] Orig., to be squeamish or delicate. *Dial. Eng.* Hence, to act or talk triflingly or ineffectively; to twaddle. — **pif′fler** (-lẽr), *n. Both Slang.*

pif′fle, *n.* Trifling talk or action; stuff and nonsense; twaddle. — **pif′fle,** *interj. Both Slang.*

piff′-paff′, *interj.* Reduplication of PIFF.

pig (pĭg), *n.* [Origin uncert. Cf. PIGGIN.] *Chiefly Scot.* **a** An earthenware vessel; a crock. **b** A hot-water bottle.

pig, *adj.* Of or pert. to crockery. *Chiefly Scot.*

pig, *n.;* *pl.* PIGS (pĭgz), sometimes PIG. See PLURAL, *Note.* [ME. *pigge,* of uncert. origin; cf. D. *big, bigge,* LG. *bigge.*]
1. A young swine of either sex that has not reached sexual maturity; also, a swine of any age, wild or domestic. Cf. HOG, 1.
2. a *Humorous.* Pig's flesh as food; pork. **b** The dressed carcass of a young swine weighing less than 130 pounds.
3. A person or animal likened to a pig, as a greedy, gluttonous, or filthy person or animal. Cf. HOG. *Colloq.*
4. *Slang.* **a** *Obs.* A sixpence; also, a police officer. **b** A stool pigeon. **c** Short for *blind pig.*
5. An animal like the pig; — with a qualifying word; as, bush *pig;* sea *pig.* Cf. GUINEA PIG.
6. An ornament, drinking vessel, etc., in the form of a swine; as, a Sussex *pig,* a drinking vessel of this form.
7. Technical uses: **a** A parcel of hemp fiber weighing about 2½ lbs. **b** A block of rock salt. **c** A small cushion used in knitting.
8. *Chem.* A round-bottomed flask having two or three tubulures, to which smaller flasks may be attached.
9. *Logging.* A dogboat.
10. *Metal.* **a** A crude casting of metal (now esp. of iron or lead) convenient for storage, transportation, etc., esp. one of standard size and shape for marketing, run directly from the smelting furnace; — so called in allusion to its size as disting. from a *sow.* Cf. INGOT, 2; MINE PIG. **b** Any of the molds or channels in the pig bed. **c** Collectively, pig iron, pig lead, or the like.
11. *Print.* A pressman. *Slang, Eng.*
12. *Railroads.* A small iron or steel car pulled by a cable on a narrow-gauge track and used for handling a railway freight car on an incline too steep for a locomotive.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

pig-backed	**pig-driving,** *adj.*	**pigherd**
pig-bellied	**pig-eating,** *adj.*	**pig hutch**
pigbelly	**pig-faced**	**pig-keeping,** *adj.*
pig-breeding, *adj.*	**pig-fat,** *adj.*	**pig-proof,** *adj.*
pig-bribed	**pig-footed**	**pig-tight**
pig-chested	**pig-haired**	**pig tub**
pig dealer	**pig-haunted**	**pigyard**
pig-dealing, *adj.*		

— **a pig in a poke** (or **bag**). Something which has not been seen or whose true value is unknown. — **in pig.** Pregnant; — said of a sow.

pig (pĭg), *v. i.;* PIGGED (pĭgd); PIG′GING (pĭg′ĭng). To bring forth in the manner of pigs; to farrow; also, esp. with *it,* to huddle, lie together, or live like pigs. — *v. t.* To litter (pigs); also, to crowd like pigs.

pig′-back′, *v. t. & i. Steel Mfg.* To add pig iron.

pig bed. **1.** A pigsty.
2. *Metal.* A bed of sand in which iron is cast into pigs.

pig boiling. *Metal.* See PUDDLING, 2.

pig breaker. See BREAKER.

pig cart. A cart with crockery for sale. *Scot.*

pig·dan′ (pĭg·dăn′; -dŏn′), *n.* [Hind. *pīkdān.*] Spittoon. *India.*

pig deer. The babirusa.

pi′geon (pĭj′ŭn; -ĭn), *n.* [ME. also *pejon,* fr. OF. *pijon* (F. *pigeon*), fr. LL. *pipio, pipionis,* a young pipping or chirping bird, fr. *pipire* to peep, of imitative origin. Cf. PEEP to chirp, 1st PIPE.] **1.** A young dove (or pigeon in sense 2). *Obs.*
2. [*pl.* PIGEONS (-ŭnz; -ĭnz), rarely PIGEON. See PLURAL, *Note.*] Any bird of the widely distributed family Columbidae (order Columbiformes); a dove (see DOVE, 1); esp., one of the many domesticated varieties, as the pouters, carriers, homers, fantails, nuns, jacobins, turbits, tumblers, trumpeters, etc., derived from the rock pigeon (*Columba livia*) found on the coasts of Europe. The pigeons are altricial, and have a stout body with rather short legs, and a bill horny at the tip, but with a soft cere at the base. The plumage is smooth and compact, often subdued in color, but handsome. They feed mainly on fruit, seeds, etc. Most of them fly swiftly and have a cooing voice. Common European species are the wood pigeon, or ringdove, the turtledove, and the stock dove. In the United States occur the mourning dove, ground doves, and others. See also PASSENGER PIGEON, CROWNED PIGEON, BRONZE-WING, and FRUIT PIGEON. The term is applied to a few birds of other families. See CAPE PIGEON; TOOTH-BILLED PIGEON; POULTRY, 1.

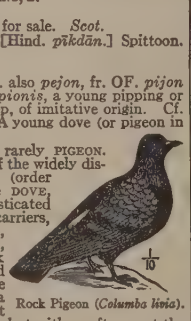
Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*).

3. A young woman; a sweetheart; also, a coward. *Obs.*
4. One who is an easy prey; a gull; dupe. *Slang.*
5. a Short for CLAY PIGEON. **b** A mechanical flying toy.
6. A color, bluish-red in hue, of very low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
7. An ash key. *Local, Eng.*

pi′geon (pĭj′ŭn; -ĭn), *v. t.* **1.** To make a pigeon (sense 4) of; to pluck; fleece; gull, esp. by tricks in gambling. *Slang.*
2. To send (a message) by a pigeon.

pi′geon, *adj.* Of or for pigeons; as, a *pigeon* egg, pie, roost.

pi′geon (pĭj′ŭn; -ĭn). Var. of PIDGIN (English).

pi′geon·a·ble (-ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Gullible. *Slang.*

pi′geon·ber′ry (-bĕr′ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -RIES (-Iz). **a** The berry of the pokeweed; also, the plant. **b** The Juneberry. **c** The dogwood *Cornus alternifolia.* **d** Any of several western North American buckthorns, esp. the coffeeberry *Rhamnus californica.* **e** The partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*). **f** In the West Indies, the spiny shrub *Duranta repens.* **g** In Australia, either of the two timber trees *Litsea ferruginea* and *L. dealbata.* **h** The wild elder.

pigeon blood. The color garnet.—**pi′geon–blood′** (-blŭd′), *adj.*

pigeon breast. *Med.* A deformity of the chest marked by sharp projection of the sternum, occurring esp. in rickets. — **pi′geon–breast′ed** (66), *adj.* — **pi′geon–breast′edness,** *n.*

pigeon cherry. The wild cherry *Prunus pennsylvanica. U. S.*

pi′geon·eer′ (pĭj′ŭn·ēr′; -ĭ·nēr′), *n.* [See -EER.] A man who cares for and manages pigeons; esp., *Mil.,* one who has charge of the breeding, training, housing, care, etc., of military homing pigeons; specif., a soldier, with the rank of corporal, in the signal company of an infantry division.

pi′geon·er (pĭj′ŭn·ẽr; -ĭn·ẽr), *n.* **1.** A sharper; swindler. *Slang.*
2. A killer of pigeons. *Rare.*

pigeon flying. The sport of racing homing pigeons. — **pigeon flyer.**

pi′geon·foot′ (pĭj′ŭn·fŏŏt′; pĭj′ĭn-), *n.;* *pl.* -FOOTS (-fŏŏts′). The dove's-foot *Geranium molle.*

pi′geon·gram (-grăm), *n.* [*pigeon* + *-gram.*] A message carried by a pigeon.

pigeon grape. Summer grape.

pigeon grass. The yellow foxtail.

pigeon gray. = PIGEON, *n.,* 6.

pigeon guillemot. A guillemot (*Cepphus columba*) of the North Pacific.

pigeon hawk. Any of several small hawks; esp., a small American falcon (*Falco columbarius*) related to the European merlin. The sharp-shinned hawk.

Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius*). Adult male.

pi′geon·heart′ed (pĭj′ŭn·härt′-tĕd; -tĭd; pĭj′ĭn-; 66; 119), *adj.* Timid; cowardly; chicken-hearted.

pi′geon·hole′ (-hōl′), *n.* **1.** A hole or small recess, or one of a set of such, for pigeons to nest; hence, any cozy recess or room.
2. A hole, or one of a set, in a wall, door, etc., for the passage of pigeons; hence, one of a set of holes for passage, as of gases in a furnace arch.
3. A small open compartment in a desk, case, cabinet, or the like, for keeping letters, documents, etc.
4. Figuratively, a storing place in the mind for a classified item or topic.
5. *Obs.* **a** *pl. Slang.* The stocks; also, a similar device for binding a culprit's hands while he was being whipped. **b** *pl.* An old English outdoor game of uncertain nature. **c** *Theater.* A seat in the upper gallery, or in the top row of the gallery.
6. *Naut.* One of the holes or sockets in a capstan head.
7. *Print.* A white spot or space in printed matter due to overwide spacing, esp. one in two or more lines.

pi′geon·hole′, *v. t.* **1.** To place in, or as in, the pigeon-hole of a desk, cabinet, etc.; hence, to put away, as if in a place readily accessible or for future reference, but in fact to lay aside indefinitely or shelve; as, the legislative committee *pigeonholed* the report.
2. To assign to proper classes, categories, or the like, as a set of facts; to arrange (data) according to a logical scheme; to classify; analyze; label.
3. To provide with, or divide into, pigeonholes.
— **pi′geon·hol′er** (-hōl′ẽr), *n.*

pigeon horntail. See HORNTAIL.

pigeon house. A dovecot.

pi′geon–liv′ered (66), *adj.* Meek; mild; gentle. *Shak.*

pi′geon·man (pĭj′ŭn·măn; pĭj′ĭn-), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A messenger.

pigeon pea. The small highly nutritious seed of a tropical woody herb (*Cajanus cajan*) with trifoliolate leaves, showy yellow flowers, and flattish pods; also, the plant, which is cultivated in the tropics. See CAJANUS.

pigeon plover. The black-bellied plover.

pigeon plum. **a** The edible drupaceous fruit of any of several tropical American sea grapes of the genus *Coccolobis,* esp. *C. laurifolia;* also, any of the trees. **b** The edible fruit of an African tree (*Chrysobalanus ellipticus*); also, the tree.

pigeon post. Mail carried by pigeons.

pigeon pox. *Veter.* Sorehead, or chicken pox.

pi′geon·ry (pĭj′ŭn·rĭ; -jĭn·rĭ), *n.* A dovecote.

pi′geon's–blood′ (pĭj′ŭnz·blŭd′), *n. & adj.* Garnet

pi′geon's–foot′ (-fŏŏt′), *n.;* *pl.* -FOOTS (-fŏŏts′). The dove's-foot *Geranium molle.*

pi′geon's–grass′ (-grȧs′), *n.* The common vervain.

pigeon's milk. **a** A milky fluid with cheeselike solid particles produced by the breaking down and discharge of the cells lining the crop, and regurgitated by pigeons for their young. **b** *Brit.* An imaginary article for which a child or novice is sent, as a hoax, as on April 1.

pi′geon's–neck′, *n.* The color steel gray. — **pi′geon's–neck′,** *adj.*

pigeon's wing. One of two loosely curled masses of hair worn over the ears in some late 18th-century wigs.

pi′geon·tail′ (pĭj′ŭn·tāl′; pĭj′ĭn-), *n.* The pintail *Dafila acuta tzitzihoa.*

pi′geon–toe′ (-tō′), *v. i. & t.* To walk with toes turned in. — **pi′geon–toed′** (-tōd′), *adj.*

pigeon tree. = HERCULES'-CLUB c.

pigeon tremex. Pigeon horntail. See HORNTAIL.

pi′geon·weed′ (pĭj′ŭn·wēd′; pĭj′ĭn-), *n.* The corn gromwell.

pi′geon–wheat′, *n.* Also **pi′geon–wheat′ moss.** Any moss of the genus *Polytrichum,* in which the capsules somewhat resemble small grains of wheat.

pi′geon·wing′ (pĭj′ŭn·wĭng′; pĭj′ĭn-), *n.* **1.** A wing of a pigeon, or a wing like it.
2. An old mode of dressing men's side hair in a form likened to a pigeon's wings; also, a wig similarly shaped.
3. *Dancing.* A fancy step executed by jumping and striking the legs together; as, to cut a *pigeonwing. U. S.*
4. A certain fancy figure in skating. *U. S.*
5. *Tempering.* A color, brown dappled with purple, coming between dark brown and light blue in the table of colors in drawing the temper of hardened steel.

pi′geon·wood′ (pĭj′ŭn·wŏŏd′; pĭj′ĭn-), *n.* Any of various tropical trees with marked or mottled wood, as: the blolly *Torrubia obtusata;* the bustic (*Dipholis salicifolia*); the West Indian *Diospyros tetrasperma;* the Old World *Guettarda speciosa* (family Rubiaceae) and the tropical American *Connarus guianensis* both called *zebrawood;* and species of *Coccolobis.*

pigeon woodpecker. A flicker.

pig′-eyed′ (pĭg′īd′), *adj.* Having small, deep-set eyes.

pig′face′ (-fās′), *n.* The fruit of the beach apple. *Australasia.*

pig′-faced′ la′dy (-fāst′). A legendary woman of rank or wealth, with a pig's face, for whom a husband was wanted.

pig′fish′ (pĭg′fĭsh′), *n.;* *pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh′ĕz; -Iz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* Any of various fishes; as: **a** Any of several salt-water grunts of the genus *Orthopristis,* esp. *O. chrysopterus,* a food fish of the United States from Long Island southward. **b** The sailor's-choice (*Lagodon rhomboides*). **c** In Australia, any of several wrasses (esp. of the genera *Diastodon* and *Verreo*) of the family Labridae.

pig′flow′er (-flou′ẽr), *n.* The groundsel *Senecio vulgaris. Newfoundland.*

pig′foot′ (-fŏŏt′), *n.;* *pl.* -FOOTS (-fŏŏts′). A mottled reddish-brown marine fish (*Scorpaena porcus*), of southern Europe.

pig′ger·y (pĭg′ẽr·ĭ), *n.* Crockery. *Scot.*

pig′ger·y (pĭg′ẽr·ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* PIGGERIES (-Iz). **1.** Place where swine are kept or bred; a pigsty; also, pigs collectively.
2. Piggishness.

pig′gin (pĭg′ĭn), *n.* [Origin uncert.; cf. 1st PIG.] A small wooden pail or tub with an upright stave as handle, — often used as a dipper. *Chiefly Dial.*

pig′ging (pĭg′ĭng), *n.* Buying of pigs, or crockery. *Scot.*

pig′gish (pĭg′ĭsh), *adj.* Relating to, like, or characteristic of, a pig; greedy; stubborn; selfish; mean; filthy. — **pig′gish·ly,** *adv.* — **pig′gish·ness,** *n.*

pig′gle (pĭg′l), *v. t.* [Cf. PICK, *v.*] To pry out. — *v. i.* To trifle. *Both Dial. Eng.*

pig′gy, pig′gie (pĭg′ĭ), *n.* **1.** A little pig.
2. Tipcat, or the piece of wood, or cat, used in it. *N. of Eng.*

pig′gy (pĭg′ĭ), *adj.* Like, or like that of, a pig.

pig′gy–wig′gy (-wĭg′ĭ), *n.* Also **pig′gy–wig′** (-wĭg′). A child's rhyming extension of *piggy,* used playfully in speaking of or to a child.

pig′gy–wig′gy, *adj.* Childishly selfish.

pig′head′ (pĭg′hĕd′), *n.* A pigheaded person.

pig′head′ed (-hĕd′ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Having, or being, a pighead; stupidly obstinate; perverse; stubborn. — **pig′head′ed·ly,** *adv.* — **pig′head′ed·ness,** *n.*

pig hickory. The pignut.

pigh′tle, pigh′tel (pī′t'l), *n.* [ME. *pichtil, pictel, pigtel, pichel,* etc., of uncert. origin. Cf. PICLE.] A small field or enclosure. *Local, Eng.*

pig iron. Crude iron, the direct product of the blast furnace; — so called because usually cast into pigs. Pig iron is either refined to produce steel, wrought iron, or ingot iron, or is remelted and cast into special shapes. See CAST IRON.

pig′–jaw′ (pĭg′jô′), *n.* A projecting upper jaw. — **pig′–jawed′** (-jôd′), *adj.*

pig′–jump′, *v. i.* Of a horse, to jump from all four legs without bringing them together. — **pig′–jump′er,** *n.*

pig Latin. Garbled Latin. Cf. DOG LATIN.

pig lead. Lead cast in pigs. See 3d PIG, 10.

pig lily. The calla *Zantedeschia aethiopica.*

pig′ling (pĭg′lĭng), *n.* [*pig* + 1st -LING.] A small pig. — **pig′ling·hood,** *n.*

pig′ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Characteristic of a pig. *Trollope.*

pig′mak′er (pĭg′māk′ẽr), *n.* A manufacturer of pig iron. — **pig′mak′ing** (-ĭng), *n. & adj.*

pig′man (pĭg′măn), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who takes care of pigs.

pig man. A vendor of crockery. *Scot.*

Pig Market. The antechamber of the Divinity School at Oxford, Eng.; — vulgarly so called.

pig′ment (pĭg′mĕnt), *n.* [L. *pigmentum,* fr. the root of *pingere* to paint; cf. OF. *pigment.* See PAINT; cf. PIMENTO, ORPIMENT.] **1.** A coloring matter, or a substance that imparts a color (including black or white) to other materials (except by dyeing; cf. DYE).
2. Any powder or easily powdered substance which is mixed with a suitable liquid, in which it is relatively insoluble, to form paints, enamels, etc.
3. = PIMENT, the wine. *Archaic.*
4. *Biol.* Any of various coloring matters in animals and plants, esp. solid or opaque coloring matter in a cell or tissue.

pig′ment (pĭg′mĕnt), *v. t. & i.;* -MENT·ED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -MENT·ING. To color or imbue, or to become colored or imbued, with pigment.

pig′men·tar′y (pĭg′mĕn·tĕr′ĭ *or, esp, Brit.,* -tẽr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *pigmentarius.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to an apothecary. *Obs.*
2. Of, pertaining to, producing, or containing, pigment; furnished with, or characterized by, pigment.

pigmentary cirrhosis. *Med.* Cirrhosis of the liver, characterized and wholly or partly caused by the deposit in it of a pigment, as hemosiderin.

pigmentary degeneration. *Med.* A morbid state in which an excess of pigment is deposited in degenerating tissues.

pig′men·ta′tion (pĭg′mĕn·tā′shŭn), *n.* Coloration with, or deposition of, pigment; in *Med.,* esp., an excessive deposition.

pigment cell. *Anat. & Zool.* A cell containing a deposition of coloring matter. Cf. CHROMATOPHORE, 1.

pig′men·tize (pĭg′mĕn·tīz), *v. t.* To pigment.

pigmento-. A combining form for *pigment,* as in **pig′men·tol′y·sis.** See -LYSIS.

pig·men′to·phage (pĭg·mĕn′tō·fāj), *n.* [*pigmento-* + *-phage.*] *Anat.* A cell which ingests pigment.

pig·men′tose (pĭg·mĕn′tōs), *adj.* Also **pig·men′tous** (-tŭs). Pigmented; pigmentary. *Rare.*

---

pig′-a-back′, pig′-back′. Dial. vars. of PICKABACK.

pigd. Pigged. *Ref. Sp.*

pig′dom (pĭg′dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

pig′eon-tailed′, *adj.* See -TAILED.

pig′ful (pĭg′fŏŏl), *n.* See -FUL.

pigg. Var. of PIG, vessel. *Scot.*

piggesnye. ✝ PIGSNEY.

pig′gy-back′. Var. of PICKABACK.

pight (pīt). Obs. past & archaic past part. of PITCH.

pig′less, *adj.* See -LESS.

pig′let, *n.* See -LET.

pig·mae′an, pig·me′an. Vars. of PYGMAEAN.

pig·men′tal (pĭg·mĕn′tăl; -t'l), *adj.* = PIGMENTARY, 2. — **pig·men′tal·ly,** *adv.*

pigment printing. *Photog.* Any printing process in which the image consists of a black or colored pigment distributed in a colloidal medium such as gelatin.

pig metal. Metal cast in pigs.

pi·gno'lia (pĭ·nōl'yȧ; pĭg-), *n.* [Cf. It. *pignolo, pinolo,* and E. PIGNOLATE.] The edible seed of the nut pine. *Trade Name.*

pign'on (pĭn'yŭn; *F.* pē'nyōn'), *n.* [F. Cf. PIÑON.] **1.** The nutlike seed of the European stone pine, *Pinus pinea,* or of other pines.
2. The South American physic nut.

pig'no·rate (pĭg'nō·rāt), *adj.* Pledged; also, pignoratitious.

pig'no·rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *pignoratus,* past part. of *pignerare.* See OPPIGNORATE.] To pledge or pawn; also, to take in pawn.

pig'no·ra'tion (pĭg'nō·rā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *pignoratio,* fr. LL. *pignerare,* fr. L. *pignerare* to pledge, fr. *pignus,* gen. *-oris* and *-eris,* a pledge, a pawn.] **1.** Act of pledging or pawning.
2. *Civil Law.* A process answering in general to common-law distraint, as in case of cattle damage feasant.

pig'no·ra·ti'tious (pĭg'nō·rȧ·tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [LL. *pignoraticius.*] Of or pertaining to pignoration.

pig'no·ra'tive (pĭg'nō·rā'tĭv), *adj.* [F. *pignoratif.*] Pledging; pawning. *Rare.*

pig'nus (pĭg'nŭs), *n.; pl.* PIGNORA (-nō·rȧ). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* A pledge or pawn.

‖**pig'nus ju·di'ci·a'le** (jōō·dĭsh'ĭ·ā'lē; 242) *or* **prae·to'ri·um** (prē·tō'rĭ·ŭm). [L.] *Civil Law.* The right or lien that a judgment creditor has in the property of the judgment debtor.

‖**pig'nus le·ga'le** (lē·gā'lē). [L.] *Civil Law.* A pledge or lien arising by operation of law, as in case of a landlord.

pig'nut' (pĭg'nŭt'), *n.* **1.** **a** The earthnut *Conopodium denudatum.* **b** The nutlike tuber of the groundnut *Panax trifolium.*
2. **a** The thin-shelled, somewhat bitter nut of a species of hickory (*Carya glabra*); also, the tree. **b** The nut of the related species *C. cordiformis;* also, the tree.
3. **a** The Jamaica cobnut. **b** *California.* The jojoba.

pig'pen' (-pĕn'), *n.* **1.** A pen, or sty, for pigs.
2. Figuratively, any place dirty or littered up.

pig potato. **a** The groundnut *Apios tuberosa.* **b** The cowbane *Oxypolis rigidior.*

pig rat. = BANDICOOT **a**.

pig'root' (pĭg'rōōt'; 200), *n.* Blue-eyed grass.

pig'root', *v. i.* **1.** To grub as a pig.
2. To plant the forefeet firmly on the ground and raise both hind legs in the air; — said of a horse. *Australia.*

pigs and whistles (pĭgz). Fragments; wreckage, as broken pieces of crockery. *Colloq. Scot.*

pig'sconce' (pĭg'skŏns'), *n.* A pighead.

pig's'-eye' (pĭgz'ī'), *n.* The trillium. *Local, Minn.*

pig's'-face' (-fās'), *n.* Pigface.

pigs' feet. The feet of swine used as an article of food, esp. after boiling and pickling.

pig's head. The head of a pig cooked, usually roasted, and served as food.

pig shop. A crockery shop. *Scot.*

pigs in blankets. Oysters, chicken livers, or other choice morsels wrapped in thin slices of bacon, fastened with skewers, and broiled or sautéed.

pigs in clover. A game played with marbles ("pigs") on a small rimmed and often glass-covered board, which is tilted to get each marble into a designated hole.

pig'skin' (pĭg'skĭn'), *n.* **a** The skin of a pig or hog, or leather made of it, used in making saddles, bookbindings, etc. **b** Hence, *Sporting Slang or Colloq.* (1) A jockey's saddle. (2) A football (now ordinarily made of cowhide).

pigs'ney (pĭgz'nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz). [ME. *piggesnye,* i. e., *pig's* + *nye* eye, for *eye* with *n* prefixed from *mine, thine,* or *an.*] **1.** Dear; darling; sweetheart; — applied esp. to a child or woman but now often disparaging. *Archaic & Dial.*
2. Eye; — used playfully. *Obs.*

pig'stick' (pĭg'stĭk'), *v. i.;* -STICK'ING. To hunt the wild boar with a spear; also, to butcher (swine).

pig'stick'er (pĭg'stĭk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who follows the sport of pigsticking; also, a horse trained for use in this sport.
2. A swine butcher. *Slang.*

pig'sty (-stī'), *n.; pl.* -STIES' (-stīz'). **1.** A sty, or enclosure with covered shed or area, for pigs; a pigpen.
2. A dirty dwelling or room likened to a pigpen.
3. *Mining.* A timber crib, often filled with rock, used to support the roof in a mine working.

pig's whisper. *Colloq.* **a** A grunt. **b** An instant.

pig'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* **1.** Literally, the tail of a pig.
2. Tobacco in small twisted ropes or rolls.
3. **a** A tight braid of hair hanging down in back; a queue. **b** One who wears a pigtail; a Chinese.
4. *Dial. Eng.* **a** A small candle costing a farthing. **b** The cleavers *Galium aparine.*
5. A short flexible band or lead of stranded or braided copper wire used for electrical connections; a brush shunt.
6. *Logging.* A device driven into the stumps, etc., for supporting a rope or wire.
7. *Naut.* A piece of thick rope; a rope's end.

pig'tail'. Corrupt. of PIGHTLE.

pig'-tailed' (-tāld'), *adj.* **1.** Having a tail like a pig's.
2. Having, or wearing, a pigtail (queue).

pig-tailed ape, macaque, *or* **monkey.** A macaque (*Macaca nemestrina*) of the Malay Peninsula and the East Indies, with a short slender tail which is held in the shape of a letter S when the animal is excited.

pig tin. Tin cast in pigs.

pig typhoid. Necrotic enteritis.

pig'wash' (pĭg'wŏsh'; 184), *n.* Hogwash; swill.

pig'weed' (pĭg'wēd'), *n.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Chenopodium* or the family Chenopodiaceae; esp., the common goosefoot, or white pigweed *C. album.* **b** Any of several weedy species of *Amaranthus,* as *A. hybridus* and *A. retroflexus;* also, any species of the related genus *Acnida.* **c** The common purslane. **d** Any of several weedy herbs, as the great willow herb (see WILLOW HERB), the cow parsnip *Heracleum sphondylium* and the common knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*).

pig'wid'eon (-wĭj'ŭn), *n.* Also **pig'widg'in** (-ĭn), **pig'wig'eon.** [Origin obscure.] Probably, an insignificant or simple person. *Obs.* Cf. PIGWIGGEN, PIGGY-WIGGY.

pig wife. A woman who sells crockery. *Scot.*

Pig·wig'gen (pĭg·wĭg'ĕn), *n.* A doughty elf whose amours with Queen Mab and furious combat with the jealous Oberon are told in Drayton's *Nymphidia.*

pig yoke. *Naut.* A quadrant or sextant. *Slang.*

pi·i'tis (pĭ·ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pia* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the pia mater.

pik (pĭk; pēk), *n.* [F. *pic,* fr. Gr. *pēxys* an ell.] A measure of length varying from about 18 to 30 inches. In Egypt, the pik, or *dira baladi,* is equal to 22.83 inches (58 cm.); in Cyprus, 24 inches (60.96 cm.); in Turkey, the **pik halebi** (or *arshin*), for land, 27.9 inches (70.87 cm.), for wool and silk, 26.97 inches (68.5 cm.); in Tripoli and Cyrenaica, the *draa,* 26.77 inches (68 cm.); in Algeria, the *dzera-à-torky pik,* 25.2 inches (64 cm.), and the *dzera-à-rabry pik,* 18.9 inches (48 cm.). In Greece the small commercial pik equals 25.53 inches (64.8 cm.), the large commercial pik, 26.34 inches (66.9 cm.), and the mason's pik, or *dira mimari,* 29.53 inches (75 cm.).

pi'ka (pī'kȧ), *n.* [Tungusic *peeka.*] Any of numerous small lagomorphs of the family Ochotonidae inhabiting rocky parts of high mountains in Asia and western North America. They are closely related to the rabbits, but their ears are small, the tail rudimentary, and the hind legs relatively short. See LITTLE CHIEF HARE.

Pika, or Little Chief Hare (*Ochotona princeps*). 1/5

pi·ka'ba hemp (pĭ·kä'-bȧ). [Cf. Pg. *piaçaba* the coquilla-nut palm.] = PIASSAVA **a**.

pike (pīk), *n.* [ME. *pike, pic,* fr. OF. *pic* (prob. of Teut. origin), and fr. AS. *pīc;* akin to ON. *pīk* a prickle, thorn, and prob. to E. SPIKE. Cf. PEAK, PECK, PICK to pierce, PICKEREL, PIKE **a** weapon.] **1.** A pick or pickax. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. A sharp point, pointed tip, or spike, as the spike in the center of a shield or buckler, the tip of a spear, or, *Obs.,* a lathe center. *By* extension, *Obs.,* a horn of a dilemma.
3. A poulaine. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
4. Any of various pointed things; as: *Obs. exc. Dial.* **a** A prickle, thorn, or spine, as of a hedgehog. **b** An iron-pointed staff; a pikestaff. **c** A hayfork; pitchfork. **d** A pointed pole. **e** The horn or beak of an anvil. **f** A gore of land.
5. *Fancy Diving.* A jackknife.

pike, *v. t.* To furnish or convey with a pike. *Rare.*

pike (pīk), *n.* [Prob. of Norse origin; cf. Nor. dial. *pīk* the pointed top of a mountain. See PIKE a sharp point.] *Chiefly N. of Eng.* **a** A peaked mountain or hilltop, or a mountain or hill with such a top; a peak; — used esp. in place names. **b** A cairn, beacon, tower, or the like, on a summit. **c** A temporary pointed or peaked pile of hay, made in the field; also, a circular pointed stack of grain.

pike, *v. t.* [From 3d PIKE **c**.] To pile (hay) into pikes or large cocks. *Dial. Eng.*

pike, *n.* = PEAK, a mountain top. *Obs.*
— *on (the) pike.* *Naut.* Apeak. *Obs.*

pike (pīk), *n.; pl.* PIKE, sometimes PIKES (pīks). See PLURAL, *Note.* [From PIKE a sharp point; — in ref. to the shape of its head. Cf. PICKEREL.] **1.** **a** An elongate, voracious, spiny-finned fish (*Esox lucius*) occurring in Europe, north of Italy and Greece, and in northern Asia. It reaches a length of four feet and is valued for food. **b** A closely allied, perhaps identical fish (*E. estor*) of northeastern North America. See ESOCIDAE; cf. MUSKELLUNGE, PICKEREL. **c** Flesh of this fish dressed, cooked and served as food.

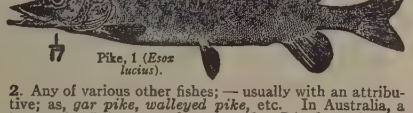

Pike, 1 (*Esox lucius*). 1/17

2. Any of various other fishes; — usually with an attributive; as, *gar pike, walleyed pike,* etc. In Australia, a barracuda (*Sphyraena obtusata*); also, *Dinolestes lewini,* a fish allied to the perches.
☞ COMBINATIONS are: **pike'-eyed', pike'-gray',** *adj.,* **pike'mon'ger, pike'-snout'ed.**

pike (pīk), *n.* [F. *pique,* fr. *piquer* to pierce, prick, fr. *pic* pick, pickax. See PIKE a sharp point; cf. PICKET, PICNIC, 1st & 3d, PIQUE.] **1.** *Mil.* **a** A foot soldier's weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft or staff with a pointed steel head, sometimes having also a hook or pick on the side. It was superseded by the bayonet. **b** *Obs. exc. Hist.* A half-pike, as borne by officers to show rank. **c** The sharp-tipped staff on which a flag is carried. **d** Erron., a long-handled halberd. *Obs.*
2. A pikeman. *Obs.*

Forms of Pike, 1 **a**.

pike (pīk), *v. t.;* PIKED (pīkt); PIK'ING (pīk'ĭng). [From PIKE a weapon.]
1. To pierce, kill, or wound, with or as with a pike.
2. To thrust as or as if a pike.
— *He'll pike* along doing his own work. *S. Lewis.*

pike (pīk), *n.* Short for TURNPIKE (sense 2); hence, any main road or highway; also, the toll paid on a turnpike. Cf. HIGHWAY.

pike, *n.* On the Pacific coast, one of a class of shiftless vagrant poor farmers; — a term of contempt, esp. and orig. applied to emigrants from the Southern States, from the belief that the first came from Pike County, Missouri. *U. S.*

pike, *v. i.* To play or gamble with great caution; to make small bets. *Slang, U. S.*

pike (pēk). Var. of PIK, measure.

pike (pīk). Var. of PICK. *Now Dial.*

pik'ed (pīk'ĕd; -ĭd; pīkt), *adj.* Having a pike, sharp point, spike, spine, or prickle; peaked; pointed.

piked (pīkt), *adj.* Made into a pike, or highway.

piked dogfish (pīk'ĕd; -ĭd; pīkt). See DOGFISH, 1.

piked shoe. A crakow. *Hist.*

piked whale. A small finback whale of the North Atlantic (*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*), with a prominent dorsal fin.

pike hammer. A hammer pike.

pi'kel, pi'kle (pī'k'l; pĭk''l), *n.* [See 1st PIKE.] Pitchfork; hayfork. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

pike'let (pīk'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A small pike (fish).

pike'let, *n.* [Shortened from *bara-picklet.* *Oxf. E. D.*] A crumpet. *Local, Eng.*

pike'man (pīk'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [From 1st PIKE.] One who uses a pick or pickax, as a miner; a pickman.

pike'man, *n.* [From 7th PIKE.] A soldier armed with a pike.

pike'man, *n.* [From 10th PIKE.] A keeper of a turnpike gate.

pike perch. Any of several fishes of the perch family, but like a pike, as the sauger, walleyed pike, and zander.

pike pole. *Logging.* A pole 12 to 20 feet long with a pike in one end, used in directing floating logs.

pik'er (pīk'ĕr), *n.* [*pike,* var. of *pick* + *-er.*] **1.** A thief. *Obs.*
2. An instrument for picking out dirt, dust, etc. *N. of Eng.*
3. *Logging.* A user of a pike.

pik'er (pīk'ĕr), *n.* A soldier armed with a pike. *Obs.*

pik'er (pīk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A gambler who "pikes"; a small speculator. *Slang, U. S.*
2. *Slang.* **a** One who does things in a small way; a secondrater or third-rater. **b** A niggard in money, effort, or the like; a tightwad; shirker. **c** A quitter; a coward.

pik'er, *n.* [Prob. from 10th PIKE.] A tramp or vagrant. *Slang.*

Pi·ker'mi beds (pē·kyär'mē). [From *Pikermi,* Attica, Greece.] *Geol.* Strata of red clay and gravel of Pliocene age occurring in Greece. They are notable for extraordinary abundance and variety of mammalian and other fossil remains.

pike sauce. A sour or hot sauce; hence, biting wit. *Obs.*

pike squirrel. Chinchilla.

pike'staff' (pīk'stȧf'; 83), *n.; pl.* -STAVES (-stāvz'). **1.** A staff or walking stick, with a spike at the end, to guard the user from slipping. *Now Rare.*
2. The staff, or shaft, of a pike (the weapon).

pike'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* The pintail duck. *U. S.*

pike whale. The piked whale.

pi'ki (pē'kē), *n.* [Hopi.] Maize bread, baked in thin sheets, by the Indians of the southwestern United States.

pi·ki' (pĭ·kī'), *n.* [Colloq. NGr. *pēchē* ell.] = PIK.

pik'ing (pīk'ĭng), *n.* Fishing for pike.

pik'y (pīk'ĭ), *adj.* Having pikes; spiky. *Rare.*

pik'y, *adj.* Of the nature of, or full of, pike (*fish*).

pil'age (pĭl'ĭj), *n.* [See PILE hair, PELAGE.] Pelage. *Rare.*

pil'land·ite (pĭ'lŭnd·īt), *n.* [From *Pilands*berg, Transvaal.] *Petrog.* A leucocratic porphyry with phenocrysts, a groundmass of anorthoclase, and a little amphibole. Cf. HATHERLITE.

pi·la'pil (pē·lä'pēl), *n.; pl.* -PILES (-pē·läs). [Tag.] An embankment in irrigated rice fields to retain water. *Phil. I.*

pi'lar (pī'lĕr), *adj.* [L. *pilus* hair.] **a** Of or pertaining to the hair or a hair; hairy. **b** *Rare.* Downy.

pi·las'ter (pĭ·läs'tĕr), *n.* [F. *pilastre,* fr. It. *pilastro,* fr. L. *pila* pillar. See PILLAR.]
1. *Arch.* An upright architectural member, rectangular in plan, structurally a pier (see PIER, 5 **a**), but architecturally treated as a column, with capital, shaft, and base. Usually the projection from the wall is one third of its width, or less.

Part of a Palladian Façade employing Pilasters.

2. A similar member in furniture.
3. A pillarlike or cylindrical form or shape. *Obs.*

pi·las'tered (pĭ·läs'tĕrd), *adj.* Having, or borne on, pilasters.

pi·las'ter·ing (-tĕr·ĭng), *n.* A peculiarity of some femurs in which the dorsal ridge is oversized, increasing the sagittal diameter of the shaft.

pilaster mass. *Arch.* A pier projecting from, but usually built with, the wall, differing from the anta and parastas in that it does not form the termination of the projecting wall, but usually stiffens it between two windows or the like.

pilaster strip. *Arch.* A pilaster mass of slight projection, or of slender proportions in any way.

pil'as·trade' (pĭl'ȧs·trād'), *n.* [It. *pilastrata.*] *Arch.* A row or series of pilasters. — **pil'as·trad'ed** (-trād'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.*

pi·las'tric (pĭ·läs'trĭk), *adj.* Characterized by or like pilasters.

Pi'late (pī'lȧt), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *Pilatus.*] *Bib.* Cognomen of the Roman procurator of Judea, who gave Jesus up to be crucified. — **Pi·la'tian** (pĭ·lā'shĭn), *adj.*

Pilate's voice (pī'lȧts). A loud voice; — from the loud-voiced Pilate of the medieval mystery plays. *Obs.*

pi·lau' (pĭ·lô'; -lou'; -lô'; **pi·law'** (-lô'; -lou'; -läf'; -läf'), *n.* [Per. & Turk. *pilāw.*] An Oriental dish made of rice (or cracked wheat) boiled with meat, fowl, or fish, spices, etc.

pi·laued' (pĭ·lôd'; -lōd'), *adj.* Made into pilau.

pilch (pĭlch; 105), *n.* [AS. *pylce, pylece,* fr. ML. *pellicea,* fr. L. *pelliceus,* adj. See PELISSE.] **1.** An obsolete outer garment, orig. of skin or fur, later of leather or wool. *Hist.*
2. A light saddle; a pad; also, *Obs.,* a saddle cover.
3. An infant's triangular wrapper, covering the diaper.

pilch (pĭlch), *v. t. & i.* [Origin uncert.; cf. ME. *pilken* to peel, pluck.] To pick or pluck; to pilfer; filch. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

pil'chard (pĭl'chĕrd), *n.* [From *pilcher,* of uncert. origin.] **a** A herringlike fish (*Sardinia,* or *Sardinella, pilchardus*) which occurs in great schools along the coasts of Europe. It reaches a length of eight or ten inches and is extensively used for food. The young are known as *sardines.* **b** Any of several related fishes, as in Australia, *Sardinella sagax* which visits the shores in large schools.

pilch'er (pĭl'chĕr), *n.* An Elizabethan term of contempt. *Obs.*

pilch'er, *n.* [From PILCH a cover.] A scabbard. *Shak.*

pil'cher, *n.* Also **pil'cherd.** Pilchard. *Obs.*

---

pig'mew. † PYGMY.

Pig'my, pig'my. Var. of PYGMY, PYGMY.

pig'·my·ship. Var. of PYGMYSHIP.

pig'my·weed'. Var. of PYGMYWEED.

pig'ner·ate, pig'ner·a'tion, etc. † PIGNORATE, etc.

pig'no·late, *n.* [F. *pignolat.*] A confection of pine kernels. *Obs.*

pig'no·ra, *n., pl.* of PIGNUS.

pig'·gow'. Var. of PIGEOW.

‖**pi·gri'ti·a** (pĭ·grĭsh'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [L., slothfulness, indolence.] A sloth (mammal). *Obs.* [Laziness.]

pig'ri·tude, *n.* [L. *piger* lazy.]

pigsty daisy. = MAYWEED **a**.

pig's'·wash', *n.* = PIGWASH.

Pi'·ha·hi'roth (pī'hȧ·hī'rŏth; -rŏth). *Bib.*

pik'a·mar. Var. of PICAMAR.

pike. † PEEK, PIQUE, PITCH.

pike'stal'. Pikestaff. *Ref. Sp.*

pik'ey, *n.* = PIKER **a** vagrant. *Dial. Eng.*

pikke. † PICK, PITCH.

pi'kle (pī'k'l; pĭk'l'). Var. of PIKEL, hayfork. [PIGHTLE.]

pi'kle (pī'k'l; pĭk'l'). Dial. for

pik'ol, pik'ul. Vars. of PICUL (see WEIGHT, *Table*).

pik'ro·lite. Var. of PICROLITE.

pily. † PITCHY.

pil. Fill. *Ref. Sp.*

pil-. = 1st PILO-.

pi·laf', **pi·laff'** (pĭ·läf'; -läf'). Vars. of PILAU.

pi'la·ry (pī'lȧ·rĭ), *adj.* = PILAR **a**.

pi·las'terd. Pilastered. *Ref. Sp.*

pil'as·trel, *n.* [It. *pilastrello.*] A short or slender pilaster. *Obs.*

---

pil'corn' (pĭl'kôrn'), *n.* [For *pilled corn.* Cf. PILLAS.] The naked oat.

pil'crow' (pĭl'krō'), *n.* [Appar. (after *crow* the bird) a corrupt. of PARAGRAPH.] A paragraph mark [¶]. *Archaic.*

pile (pīl), *n.* [L. *pilus* a hair; akin to L. *pilleus* felt cap, Gr. *pilos* felt, felt cap. Cf. CATERPILLAR, DEPILATE, PEEL to strip, PELAGE, PILIGAN, PILL a medicine, PLUCK, PLUSH, POILU.] **1.** Hair; esp., a growth of short fine hair like fur; down; *Rare,* a single hair; also, a thick undercoat, as of certain dogs.
2. a A surface on cloth resembling fur or down; a shag; formerly, sometimes, a nap; now, always, a furry or velvety surface produced by an extra set of warp or of filling yarns that form raised loops which are afterwards cut and sheared; — distinguished from *nap.* **b** One of the filaments of such a surface. **c** A fabric, as velvet or bolivia, having such a surface.
3. Burr on an etching plate.
4. A quality possessed by bread when the crumb is silky in appearance and texture.
5. Yellowish-red coloration on parts which disqualifies a fowl otherwise white.

pile (pīl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pila* a pillar, a pier or mole of stone, of obscure origin. Cf. PILLAR.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A pillar, literally or figuratively; a pier, as of a bridge. **b** A breakwater or mole.
2. A mass of things heaped together or laid one on another; a heap; as, a *pile* of stones, of wood, or of shot.
3. Hence: **a** *Now Colloq.* A large number, quantity, collection, or the like; a lot. **b** A heap of wood for burning a corpse, a person, or a sacrifice. **c** A large building, or mass of buildings. **d** *Slang.* A great amount of money; a fortune; short for *pile of money.*
4. *Elec.* **a** Orig., a vertical series of alternate disks of two dissimilar metals, as copper and zinc, laid up with disks of cloth or paper moistened with acid water between them, for producing a current of electricity; — commonly called *Volta's pile, voltaic pile,* or *galvanic pile.* **b** Hence, any similar arrangement for generating an electric current; a battery; as, a dry *pile.*
5. *Gambling.* All the capital a player has at hand.
6. *Iron Mfg.* = FAGOT, *n.,* **4 a.**
7. *Mil.* A stack (of arms). *Obs. exc. Hist.*
8. *Numis.* **a** *Obs.* The under die or puncheon of the two used in striking coins. **b** The reverse.

Voltaic Pile. *a* Upper Disk of Zinc; *b* Lower Disk of Copper or Silver.

pile (pīl), *v.;* PILED (pīld); PILE'ING (pīl'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To lay or throw in a pile or heap; to heap up; to stack; — often with *up* or *on;* as, to *pile* up wood.
Hills *piled* on hills. *Dryden.*
2. To cover with heaps or in great abundance; to fill or overfill; to load; as, to *pile* a table with food or a boat with passengers.
3. To throw (one) down. *Local, U. S.*
4. *Leather.* To subject to the process of piling.
5. *Metal.* To form a fagot of. See FAGOTING, 2.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To form a pile or piles; to accumulate; as, the snow *piles* up high.
2. To move or press forward in or as in a mass; to crowd; as, to *pile* through a gate or into a car.
pile arms. *Mil.* To stack arms. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
pile in, off, or out. To get in, off, or out of a vehicle, bed, or the like. *Slang.*
pile it on. To exceed a just limit in rebuke, criticism, etc.
pile on, or up, the agony. To add to a painful effect by prolonging the cause. *Colloq.*
pile up. To pile or become piled; *Colloq.,* to get into a tangle or confused mass; also, *Naut. Slang,* to run aground; to strand.

pile (pīl), *n.* [AS. *pīl* a stake, spike, shaft, dart, like ON. *pīla* arrow, OHG. *pfil* (G. *pfeil*), fr. L. *pilum* javelin. See PESTLE; cf. PILL to plunder.] **1.** A dart; a shaft; also, its pointed head. *Obs.*
2. A blade (of grass); an awn; a glume; a grain.
3. A spike, nail, or spine; the style of a sundial. *Obs.*
4. *Archery.* An arrowhead without cutting edges, usually cylindrical or conoidal and either pointed or blunt. Called also *tip,* and *point.*
5. *Civil Eng.* A long slender member usually of timber, steel, or reinforced concrete driven into the ground to carry a vertical load as in the case of a ***bearing pile,*** to resist a lateral force as in the case of a ***batter pile*** (which is one driven at an angle with the vertical), or to resist water or earth pressure as in the case of a ***sheet pile*** (which see).

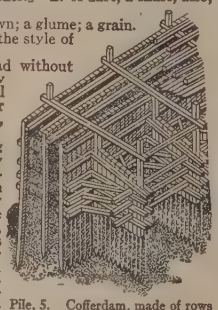
Pile, 5. Cofferdam, made of rows of Piles, buttressed and filled in with clay puddle, etc.

6. *Her.* A wedge-shaped charge, usually placed palewise, with the broad end up.
7. *Rom. Antiq.* The foot soldier's heavy javelin; — a translation of Lat. *pilum. Obs.*

Pile, 6.

pile (pīl), *v. t.* **1.** To drive piles into; to fill, support, or strengthen, with piles.
2. To drive in, or fix, as a pile. *Obs.*

pile, *adj.* Pertaining to or used as a pile; formed of or supported on piles; as, a *pile* plank, road.

pile (pīl), *n.* [See PILES.] *Med.* A hemorrhoid. See PILES.

pile (pīl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] = PEEL, a tower. *Obs.*

pile, *n.* A pillow. *Obs.*

Pi'le·a (pī'lē·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PILEUS; — in ref. to the hat-shaped division of the perianth.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical stingless herbs of the nettle family, with opposite leaves and greenish axillary flowers. Syn. *Adicea.*

pi'le·a (pī'lē·ȧ), *n., pl.* of PILEUM.

pi'le·a'ta (pī'lē·ā'tȧ; pĭl'ē-), *adj.* [NL.] *Music.* Capped or stopped; — said of an organ pipe.

pi'le·ate (pī'lē·āt; pĭl'ē-), *adj.* Also **pi'le·at'ed** (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119). [L. *pileatus,* fr. *pileus* felt cap. See PILEUS.] Having a pileus, or cap; specif., *Zool.,* having a crest covering the pileum.

pi'le·at'ed wood'peck'er (pī'lē·āt'ĕd; pĭl'ē-; -ĭd; 119). A North American woodpecker (*Ceophloeus pileatus*) which is black with a red crest, and white on the wings and sides of the neck. It inhabits heavy forests.

Pileated Woodpecker.

pile bent. *Civil Eng.* That part of a trestle which carries the adjacent ends of timber stringers or concrete slabs and consists of a row of timber or concrete bearing piles and a timber or concrete cap.
pile bridge. A bridge supported by pile bents.
pile building. A pile dwelling. — **pile builder.** — **pile'-built',** *adj.*
pile cap. *Civil Eng.* A member passing over and connecting the heads of a row of piles.

piled (pīld), *adj.* [From 1st PILE.] **1.** Covered with pile, hair, or down.
2. Having a pile; — said of textiles and of bread.

piled (pīld), *adj* [From 3d PILE.] Heaped in or into a pile or piles.

piled, *adj.* [From 4th PILE.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** *Her.* Charged with piles. **b** Having a pointed head, as a lance.
2. Built on piles.
pile drawer. A machine for withdrawing piles.
pile driver *or* **engine.** A machine for driving down piles, usually a high frame with appliances for raising to a height a heavy mass of iron (**pile hammer**) which falls on the pile, or for supporting and guiding a steam or air hammer. — **pile'-driv'en** (-drīv'ĕn), *adj.* — **pile'-driv'ing** (-drīv'ĭng), *adj.*

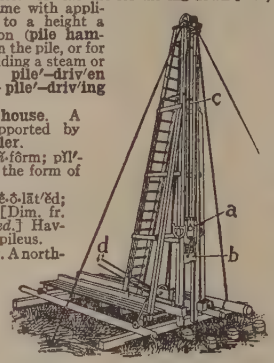

Pile Driver, 1. *a* Pile Hammer; *b* Cap for the Pile; *c* Tripping Device; *d* Ropes to Hoisting Engine.

pile dwelling *or* **house.** A lake dwelling supported by piles. — **pile dweller.**
pi·le'i·form (pī·lē'ĭ·fôrm; pĭl'ē-), *adj.* Having the form of a pileus, or cap.
pi'le·o·lat'ed (pī'lē·ō·lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* [Dim. fr. *pileum* + *-ate* + *-ed.*] Having a conspicuous pileus.
pileolated warbler. A northwestern race (*Wilsonia pusilla pileolata*) of Wilson's warbler. On the Pacific coast it is represented by the ***golden pileolated warbler*** (*W. p. chryseola*).
pi·le'o·lus (pī·lē'ō·lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., dim. of *pileus* cap.] *Bot.& Zool.* A small pileus.
pi'le·o·rhi'za (pī'lē·ō·rī'zȧ; pĭl'ē-ō-), *n.; pl.* -RHIZAE (-zē). Also **pi'le·o·rhize'** (pī'lē·ō·rīz'; pĭl'ē-). [NL., fr. *pileus* + Gr. *rhiza* root.] *Bot.* The rootcap.
pi'le·ous (pī'lē·ŭs), *adj.* [See PILOSE.] Hairy; pilose.
pile plank. A thick plank used as a pile in sheet piling.
pil'er (pīl'ĕr), *n.* One who piles, or heaps up.
piles (pīlz), *n. pl.* [L. *pila* a ball. See PILL a medicine.] *Med.* Hemorrhoids.
pile saw. A saw for cutting piles under water.
pile start. The pintail *Dafila acuta tzitzihoa. Long Island, N. Y.*
pi'le·um (pī'lē·ŭm; pĭl'ē-), *n.; pl.* PILEA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. L. *pileum* cap.] *Zool.* The top of the head of a bird from the bill to the nape.
pile'-u·pon'-pile' vel'vet. Velvet with pile of varying length, a pattern in long pile being relieved on a shorter pile.
pi'le·us (pī'lē·ŭs; pĭl'ē-), *n.; pl.* PILEI (-ī). [L. *pileus,* better *pilleus,* felt cap. See 1st PILE.] **1. a** *Rom. Antiq.* A pointed hat or close-fitting cap of leather, felt, or wool. **b** *Eccl.* A kind of cap worn by some orders of clergy and by monks.
2. *Bot.* In certain fungi (class Basidiomycetes), the caplike hymeniferous top of the sporophore; the umbrella-shaped part of a mushroom. See MUSHROOM, *Illust.*
3. *Zool.* **a** The umbrella of a jellyfish. **b** The pileum of a bird.
pile weave. A weave in which an extra set of threads is introduced to form a pile. See PILE, 2. — **pile weaving.** — **pile'-wov'en,** *adj.*
pile wire. In pile weaving, a rod inserted between the body structure and the warp threads.
pile'work' (pīl'wûrk'), *n.* Work consisting of piles; a structure of piles, as in lake dwellings.
pile'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A shipworm.
pile'wort' (pīl'wûrt'), *n.* **a** A European herb (*Ficaria verna*) with orbiculate or cordate leaves and yellow flowers resembling buttercups. Its tuberous roots have been used in poultices as a specific for piles. Called also *lesser celandine.* **b** The figwort *Scrophularia marylandica.* **c** The fireweed *Erechtites hieracifolia.* **d** = PRINCE'S-FEATHER **a.**

pil'fer (pĭl'fĕr), *v. i.* [OF. *pelfrer.* See PELF.] To steal or plunder; now, specif., to practice petty theft; to steal little by little. — *v. t.* To steal; specif., in modern use, to steal in or by small quantities, or by taking articles of small value; to filch; also, *Rare,* to steal from; to rob.
And not a year but *pilfers* as he goes
Some youthful grace that age would gladly keep. *Cowper.*
Syn. — See STEAL.

pil'fer, *n.* [Cf. OF. *pelfre.* See PILFER, *v.,* PELF, *n.*] That which is pilfered; act of pilfering.

pil'fer·age (-ĭj), *n.* Act of pilfering; also, that which is pilfered.

pilferage hazard. *Marine Insurance.* The risk of loss to cargo through theft (when specifically covered by the policy) committed by the ship's crew, stevedores, or others having access to the insured subject matter.

pil'fer·er (pĭl'fĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who pilfers; a petty thief.

pil·gar'lic (pĭl·gär'lĭk), *n.* [Prop., a peeled head of garlic. See PILL to peel.] Orig., a bald head as humorously likened to a "pilled," or peeled, head of garlic; later, a bald-headed man; now, a man looked upon with humorous contempt or mock pity; a poor creature. — **pil·gar'lick·y** (-lĭk·ĭ), *adj.*

pil'grim (pĭl'grĭm), *n.* [ME. *pilgrim, pilegrim, pelegrim,* fr. (assumed) OF. *pelegrin* (whence OF. & F. *pèlerin*), fr. L. *peregrinus* foreign, foreigner (LL. *pelegrinus*), fr. *peregre* abroad, *pereger* one abroad, fr. *per* through + *ager* field, country, land. See PER-; ACRE. Cf. PELERINE, PEREGRINE.] **1.** One who journeys esp. in alien lands; a wanderer; traveler; wayfarer; also, esp. in religious use, an exile; a sojourner.
Short while a *pilgrim* in our nether world. *Wordsworth.*
2. Specif., one who travels, usually far, and often in strange lands, to visit some holy place or shrine as a devotee; as, a *pilgrim* to Loreto; Canterbury *pilgrims.* Cf. 1st PALMER, 1.
3. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Amer. Hist.* With *the,* the Pilgrim Fathers.
Plymouth, the land of the *Pilgrims.* *Longfellow.*
4. A first settler or recent immigrant; a newcomer; "tenderfoot"; — also applied to an animal, as in a herd. *Brit. Colonies & U. S.*
5. *New Zealand.* See SHAGROON.
6. A neutral gray of low brilliance; fashion gray.

pil'grim, *v. i.* To be, or act as, a pilgrim; to pilgrimage.
Will *pilgrim* in their ancient path. *John Erskine.*

pil'grim, *adj.* Of or pertaining to: **a** A pilgrim **b** A pilgrimage; as, *pilgrim* signs, routes, or centers.

pil'grim·age (pĭl'grĭ·mĭj), *n.* [ME. *pilgrimage, pelrimage,* fr. OF. *pelrimage, peleringe,* fr. *peleriner* to go on pilgrimage, fr. *pelerin* pilgrim. See PILGRIM.] **1.** The action of journeying or wandering as an exile, traveler, or esp., as a devotee seeking a shrine or place sacred because of associations; a journey of or as of a pilgrim; specif.: **a** Life on earth as distinguished from life hereafter.
The days of the years of my *pilgrimage.* *Gen.* xlvii. 9.
b A journey taken by or with a group to a shrine or other sacred place; as, to hold or to go on a *pilgrimage.*
2. A place visited by pilgrims. *Rare.*
Syn. — See JOURNEY.

pil'grim·age, *v. i.* **1.** To sojourn. *Obs.*
2. To go on or make a pilgrimage.

pil'grim·age, *adj.* = PILGRIM **b.**

Pilgrimage of Grace. *Eng. Hist.* An insurrection due to agrarian discontent and to opposition to the ecclesiastical measures, esp. the dissolution of the monasteries, of Henry VIII. It began in 1536, and was put down with severity.

pilgrimage psalm. = SONG OF ASCENTS.

pil'grim·ag·er (pĭl'grĭ·mĭj·ĕr), *n.* A pilgrim.

pil'gri·mat'ic (pĭl'grĭ·măt'ĭk), **pil'gri·mat'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Pertaining to a pilgrim or pilgrims.

pilgrim bottle. = PILGRIM'S BOTTLE.

pilgrim brown. A color, red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance; — called also *friar, Mandalay.* Cf. COLOR.

pil'grim·er (pĭl'grĭ·mĕr), *n.* A pilgrim.

pil'grim·ess (-mĕs; -mĭs; 119), *n.* A female pilgrim. *Rare.*

Pilgrim Fathers. The English colonists, led by a minority of separatists from the Church of England, who landed from the Mayflower at Plymouth colony, the first permanent settlement in New England, in 1620. They used the term *pilgrims* of themselves in allusion to Hebrews xi. 13–16.

Pilgrim Holiness Church. A denomination formed in 1922 by the union of the International Holiness Church and the Pilgrim Church. It emphasizes instantaneous sanctification, faith healing, and premillennialism.

pil'grim·ize (pĭl'grĭm·īz), *v. i.* To go or act as a pilgrim. — *v. t.* To make a pilgrim of.

pilgrim psalms. See SONG OF ASCENTS.

pilgrim ring. A pilgrim's ring.

pil'grim's bot'tle (pĭl'grĭmz). A flat vessel, usually nearly circular, with a small spout and with rings to hold a cord by which it might be slung over the shoulder; a costrel; — so called because used by medieval pilgrims. The form existed in Egypt during the XXVIth Dynasty. Cf. AMPULLA, 2.

pilgrim scallop *or* **shell.** A scallop shell worn by pilgrims to the shrine of St. James of Compostela. See PILGRIM SIGN

pilgrim sign. A symbol or badge carried by a pilgrim, such as palm leaves, a Catherine wheel, a Canterbury bell, indicating the shrine he sought or had visited. These signs preserved pilgrims against molestation.

pilgrim's pouch *or* **ring.** A pilgrim's sign consisting of a pouch-shaped object or of a ring.

Pilgrim's Progress. An allegory (1678; second part 1684) by John Bunyan. See CHRISTIAN, *n.,* 5.

pilgrim's salve. *Old Med.* An ointment, chiefly of swine's grease and isinglass.

pilgrim's shell. = PILGRIM SCALLOP.

pilgrim, *or* **pilgrim's, vase.** A flat vase like a pilgrim's bottle.

pi·lĭ' (pē·lē'), *n., or* **pili nut.** [Tag. *pili.*] The edible and (after roasting) very delicious nut of a Philippine tree (*Canarium ovatum*), or the tree itself; also, but less commonly, the nuts of other species of *Canarium,* esp. *C. luzonicum,* the Java almond, yielding brea blanca. See BREA, 1.

pi'li (pē'lē), *n.* [Hawaiian.] See GRASS, *Table.*

pili-. A combining form from Latin *pilus,* meaning *hair,* as in **pi·lif'er·ous, pil'i·form, pi·lig'er·ous.** See -FEROUS, etc.

pi'li (pī'lĭ), *n., pl.* of PILUS.

pi·lid'i·um (pī·lĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *pilidion,* dim. of *pilos* a cap. See PILE hair.] *Zool.* The free-swimming, hat-shaped larva of certain nemertean worms. The young worm develops in its interior.

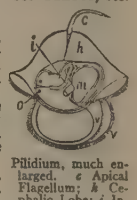

Pilidium, much enlarged. *c* Apical Flagellum; *h* Cephalic Lobe; *i* Intestine; *m* Mouth; *o* Young Nemertean developing in the interior, showing Head with two Eyes; *v, v* Bands of Cilia.

pi'li·fer (pĭl'ĭ·fĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pilus* hair + *-fer.*] *Zool.* A lateral hairy process of the labrum in Lepidoptera formerly regarded as the vestige of the mandible.

pi'li·gan (pē'lē·gän), *n.* [From NL. *Piligena,* a genus of Lycopodiaceae, fr. Gr. *pilos* felt + *-gen.* See PILE hair.] A club moss (*Lycopodium saururus*) of Brazil and Argentina, with cathartic properties. See PILIGANINE.

pi'li·ga·nine (pĭl'ĭ·gȧ·nēn; -nĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-nin.** [F., fr. PILIGAN.] *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid found in piligan. It is an emetic and a cathartic.

pi'li·kai' (pē'lē·kī'), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A morning-glory (*Argyreia tiliaefolia*) of the Pacific islands, resembling the elephant creeper, and widely planted for its large rose-purple flowers.

pil'il·loo' (pĭl'ĭ·lōō'), *interj.* [Ir. *puillillū.*] A cry used in hunting as a hail or shout of distress. — *n.* A use of this cry; hence, clamor; — used also as *v. i.* *All Ir.*

pi'li·mic'tion (pī'lĭ·mĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pilus* hair + E. *miction.*] *Med.* The passage of urine containing hair, as from a dermoid cyst in the urinary tract, or hairlike filaments of fibrin, mucus, etc.

Pil'dash (pĭl'dăsh). *Bib.*
Pil'e·ha (pĭl'ē·hȧ; pĭl'ē-). *Bib.*
piler. † PILLAR.
Pi·le'ser (pī·lē'zĕr). *Bib.*
pile'weed' (pīl'wēd'), *n.* = FIREWEED **a.**
pilf. Dial Eng. var. of PELF.
pil'ferd. Pilfered. *Ref. Sp.*
pil'fer·ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PILFER. — **pil'fer·ing·ly,** *adv.*
pil'fer·ment, *n.* = PILFERAGE. *Rare.*
pil'fer·y, *n.* Petty theft; also, plunder. *Obs.*
pil'fre. † PELFRY.
pil'ger (pĭl'gĕr), *n.* An eel spear. *Dial. Eng.*
pil'grimd. Pilgrimed. *Ref. Sp.*
pil'grim·dom, *n.* See -DOM.
pil'grim·ism, *n.* See -ISM. *Rare.*
pil'grim·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
pil'grim·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
pili gum. = *brea blanca,* under BREA, 1.

pi'line (pī'lĭn), *adj.* [L. *pilus* hair.] Of the nature of pile, or hair; hairy.

pil'ing (pīl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of supplying with piles; pile driving; formation of a foundation, etc., with piles.
2. Piles, collectively; a structure of piles; pilework.
3. Logs suitable for or ready to be made into piles.

pil'ing, *n.* Act or process of forming into a pile or piles; heaping up; specif., *Leather Mfg.*, the heaping together of hides to unhair them by sweating, or a process having the same effect.

piling strip. *Lumbering.* A narrow piece of lumber used to separate the courses in a pile.

pill (pĭl), *n.* [OF. *pile*, fr. L. *pila* a ball, fr. *pilus* a hair. See 1st PILE; cf. PELLET, PILES, PILULE, PLATOON.] **1.** A medicine in the form of a little ball, or small rounded mass, to be taken whole. In pill manufacture, the ingredients are now usually mixed in a machine called a *pill masser*. The mass thus formed is placed on a flat slab of porcelain or glass called a *pill tile* and rolled into a thin rod called the *pill pipe*, which is then cut into pieces of the proper size for pills.
2. Hence: **a** Something offensive or nauseous which must be accepted or endured. **b** *Humorous.* A cannon ball or bullet.
3. *Slang.* **a** A ball, esp. a baseball or golf ball. **b** A cigarette. **c** *pl.* Billiards. *Eng. Slang.* **d** A disagreeable or tiresome person. Cf. LEMON, *n.*, 6. **e** Also in *pl.* A physician.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

pill-boasting, *adj.*	**pillmaker**	**pill-rolling,** *adj.*
pill-dispensing, *adj.*	**pillmaking**	**pill-shaped**
pill-gilding, *adj.*	**pillmonger**	**pill-taking,** *adj.*

pill (pĭl), *v. t.*; PILLED (pĭld); PILL'ING. **1.** To dose with pills.
2. To make or form into or as into pills.
3. *Slang.* **a** To shoot with pills, or bullets. **b** To blackball.

pill (pĭl), *v.*; PILLED (pĭld); PILL'ING. [ME. *pillen, pilen*, fr. AS. *pilian* to peel (see PEEL to strip), and fr. F. *piller* to plunder, OF. *pille* booty, *espiller* to plunder, prob. fr. Pr. *pilhar* to plunder, fr. (assumed) VL. *piliare*, prob. fr. L. *pilum* javelin. See PILE arrow; cf. PILLAGE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To subject to depredation or extortion; to rob; pillage; despoil. Cf. PEEL, *v. t.*, 1. *Archaic.*
2. **a** *Archaic & Dial.* To peel; to decorticate; to strip or pare off, as bark. **b** *Obs. exc. Dial.* To make (land) bare by close cutting or cropping.
3. *Obs.* **a** To impoverish (land). **b** To take by force or violence; to extort. **c** To pluck; to tear. **d** To form or make by removing the skin. **e** To deprive of hair; also, to remove (hair).
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To pillage; plunder; rob. *Obs.*
2. To be peeled; to peel or come off, as in flakes or scales; to become bare, as of bark; to peel. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
3. To lose the hair; to become bald. *Obs.*
pill, or peel, and poll. To strip bare; plunder; rob; to ruin by or through depredation or extortion. *Archaic.*

pill, *n.* [See PEEL skin, PILL, *v.*, to peel, pillage.] The peel, rind, shell, or skin. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

pill, *n.* [AS. *pyll.*] A pool; a creek. *Local, Eng. & Wales.*

pill, *n.* An earthen pitcher. *Dial. Eng.*

pill. Dial. Eng. var. of PILLOW.

pil'lage (pĭl'ĭj), *n.* [F., fr. *piller* to plunder. See PILL to plunder.] **1.** Act of pillaging or plundering, esp. in war; robbery; plunder; also, extortion; as, losses from *pillage*.
2. That which is pillaged; plunder; spoil; booty.

Which *pillage* they with merry march bring home. *Shak.*

Syn. — Spoliation, rapine, depredation. See BOOTY.

pil'lage (pĭl'ĭj), *v.*; -LAGED (-ĭjd); -LAG·ING (-lĭj·ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To strip of money or goods by open violence; to sack as in war; to spoil; loot; as, to *pillage* a captured town.
2. To seize as booty; to acquire by robbery or spoliation.
——, *Intrans.*: To take spoil; to sack a town, etc.; plunder.

pil'lag·er (pĭl'ĭj·ĕr), *n.* One who pillages.

pil'lar (pĭl'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *piler*, fr. OF. *piler* (F. *pilier*), fr. (assumed) VL. *pilare*, fr. L. *pila* pillar. See 2d PILE; cf. PILASTER.] **1.** A firm, upright, insulated support, slender or narrow compared to its height, for a superstructure; more widely, any vertical support, as a bedpost, the post supporting a horizontal deck beam, or the pedestal or central support of a table or machine; a pier, pedestal, or post; also, a column or shaft standing alone, as for a monument.

Jacob set a *pillar* upon her grave. *Gen.* XXIV. 20.

2. Hence, something, as a natural formation, person, mass of vapor, imaginary prop or support, etc., which resembles a pillar in appearance, character, or office; a main support; mainstay; as, a *pillar* of the church or state.

You are a well-deserving *pillar.* *Shak.*

3. *Obs.* **a** A whipping post. **b** A stand or platform on which women were made to appear in public penance. **c** = COLUMN, 7 & 12.
4. In technical uses: **a** *Brit.* Short for PILLAR BOX. **b** The vertical hollow post of a harp frame. **c** A frame on which clay pipes rest while being baked in a kiln. **d** *Obs. exc. Hist.* The nipple of a firearm. **e** The post supporting the saddle of a bicycle. See BICYCLE, *Illust.*
5. *Anat. & Zool.* A part likened to a pillar, or column, as the columella of a snail shell, the margin (internal or external) of the external abdominal ring, etc.
6. *Eng. Hist.* Either of two portable ornamental columns borne before Cardinal Wolsey, or of two borne before Cardinal Pole, as emblematic of their support of the church.
7. *Horol.* Any of the brass posts between the two plates of a watch movement that serve to keep the plates in their proper positions.
8. *Manège.* The center of the volt, ring, or manège ground, around which a horse turns.
9. *Micros.* The vertical supporting part of a microscope.
10. *Mining.* A solid mass of coal, rock, or ore left standing to support the roof. See MINE, *Illust.*

Syn. — PILLAR, COLUMN are often used with little distinction. PILLAR is the more general term, and in its fig. use implies stay or support; as, "Samson took hold of the two middle *pillars* upon which the house stood" (*Judges* XVI. 29); "a *pillar* of salt" (*Gen.* XIX. 26); (fig.) "a *pillar* of state" (*Milton*). COLUMN denotes a pillar esp. of a particular type or order; its fig. uses are based on resemblance of form rather than of function; as, a Doric, Ionic, Corinthian *column*, a *column* of smoke, a *column* of infantry, the *columns* of a newspaper. For more technical uses, see defs.

— *from pillar to post.* From one place as a refuge, or one situation, as a predicament, to another; hither and thither; to and from; — orig. a phrase taken from the tennis court.

pil'lar (pĭl'ĕr) *v. Transitive:* **1.** To support or strengthen with or as with pillars; also, to adorn with a pillar or pillars.
2. To embody in, or represent in the form of, a pillar.
——, *Intransitive:* To be supported by pillars.

pil'lar-and-breast' (*or* **-room',** *or* **-stall'**), *adj. Coal Mining.* = *bord-and-pillar* under BORD. See MINE, *Illust.*

pillar block. A pillow block.

pillar bolt. *Mach.* A projecting stud bolt intended to support a part near its outer end.

pillar box. A pillar-shaped box in which postal matter may be deposited by the public. *Eng.*

pillar crane. *Mach.* A crane the mechanism of which can be rotated about a fixed pillar.

pillar cult. *Anthropol.* The worship of a pillar as in some sense the manifestation, embodiment, or symbol of a supernatural power.

pillar dollar. The Spanish American dollar having for its reverse type, two pillars (the Pillars of Hercules). These, with the ribbon about them, were once supposed to have given rise to the dollar sign ($).

pillar drawing. *Mining.* = PILLAR ROBBING.

pil'lared (pĭl'ĕrd), *adj.* Having a pillar or pillars; resembling or formed into a pillar or pillars.

pil'lar·et (pĭl'ĕr·ĕt), *n.* A little pillar.

pillar file. *Mech.* See 4th FILE, 1.

pil'lar·ing, *n.* A series of pillars; pillars collectively.

pil'lar·ist (pĭl'ĕr·ĭst), *n. Eccl.* A stylite.

pil'lar·let (-lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* Pillaret. *Carlyle.*

pillar lip. *Zool.* The inner or columellar portion of the border of the orifice of a spiral shell.

pillar mount. *Ordn.* A mount or support, in the form of a pillar, for a gun in a fortification.

Pillar of Fire Church. An offshoot from the Methodist Church under the leadership of Mrs. Alma White in 1901, emphasizing entire sanctification, divine healing, premillenialism, and the extension of full ministerial orders to women.

pillar plate. *Horol.* The plate in watchworks that is nearest to the dial.

pillar post. = PILLAR BOX. *H. James.*

pillar press. *Mach.* See PUNCH PRESS.

pillar robbing. *Mining.* The mining and removal of pillars after the main coal or ore body has been removed; — called also *pillar drawing.*

pillar saint. A stylite.

pillar shaper. See SHAPER, *n.*

Pil'lars of Her'cu·les (pĭl'ĕrz). [Trans. of L. *Columnae Herculis*, Gr. *Hērakleiai stēlai.*] The two promontories at the eastern end of the Strait of Gibraltar; Calpe (Gibraltar) in Europe and Abila (Jebel Musa) in Africa. It is fabled that Hercules, in his travels to find the oxen of Geryon, set them there.

pillars of the diaphragm. *Anat.* The crura of the diaphragm. See CRUS, 2.

pillars of the fauces. *Anat.* See FAUCES, 1.

pillars of the fornix. See FORNIX, 1 b.

pillar stone. **a** A pillar-shaped monument or memorial of stone. **b** A cornerstone.

pil'lar·y (pĭl'ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Pillared.

pil'las (pĭl'ăs), *n.* [Corn. dial. *pillas, pilez*, prop., bare. See PILCORN.] The naked oat. *Cornwall.*

pill'-bear'ing spurge. The dried herb *Euphorbia pilulifera* used in the treatment of asthma.

pill beetle. Any small beetle of the genus *Byrrhus* or family *Byrrhidae*, having a rounded body and retractile legs, with the head concealed beneath the thorax.

pill'box' (pĭl'bŏks'), *n.* **1.** A box for pills, as a shallow round pasteboard one; humorously, a thing likened to such a box, as: a small brougham; a round cap once worn by British soldiers, etc.
2. A low cylindrical concrete-and-steel fortification or shelter, containing one or more machine guns, used to strengthen a defensive line. *Mil. Slang.*

pill bug. Any terrestrial isopod crustacean, or wood louse, of the family *Armadillididae*, which rolls itself into a ball when disturbed.

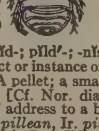

Pill bug (*Armadillidium vulgare*). *A* Dorsal view (3/2); *B* Lateral view, coiled up (nat. size).

pilled (pĭld), *adj.* Peeled; specif.: **a** *New Dial.* Decorticated; barked. **b** *Obs. exc. Dial.* Bald; shaven; tonsured. **c** *Obs.* Bare; threadbare; hence, poor, wretched. **d** *Obs.* Meager; beggarly; mean. **e** *Obs.* Pillaged.

— pil'led·ness (pĭl'ĕd·nĕs; -ĭd-; pĭld'-; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

pil'ler·y, *n.* [F. *pillerie.*] Act or instance of plunder. *Obs.*

pil'let (pĭl'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* A pellet; a small pill.

pil'li·cock' (pĭl'ĭ·kŏk'), *n.* [Cf. Nor. dial. *pill.*] The penis; also, a playful term of address to a boy. *Obs.*

pil'lion (pĭl'yŭn), *n.* [Gael. *pillean*, Ir. *pillīn*, fr. Gael. & Ir. *peall* a covering, skin, hide, fr. L. *pellis.* See FELL skin.]
1. A kind of saddle, as a light one for women, mainly of a cushion or panel; also, a pad or cushion put on behind a man's saddle, as for a woman to ride on.
2. A motorcycle riding saddle for a passenger.

pil'lion, *v. t.* To seat on a pillion.

pil'lion, *n.* [Prob. through OF. fr. L. *pileus, pilleus*, a felt cap or hat.] **1.** A clerical cap, esp. one worn by a doctor of divinity. *Obs.*
2. *Smelting.* Tin left in the slags after the first smelting.

pil'li·ver (pĭl'ĭ·vĕr), *n.* [AS. *pyle* pillow + ON. *ver* a case, covering.] A pillowcase; also, a pillow. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

pil'li·winks (pĭl'ĭ·wĭngks), *n. pl.* [ME. *pyrwykes, pyrewinkes*, of unknown origin.] An old instrument of torture for the thumbs and fingers. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

pill masser. See 1st PILL, 1.

pill milepede. A pillworm.

pill nettle. The Roman nettle.

pil'lo·rize (pĭl'ō·rīz), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *piloriser.*] To pillory. — **pil'lo·ri·za'tion** (-rĭ·zā'shŭn; -rī·zā'shŭn), *n.*

pil'lo·ry (pĭl'ō·rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME., fr. OF. *pilori*, fr. Pr. *espilori*, of obscure origin.] **1.** A device for publicly punishing offenders, consisting of a frame of adjustable boards erected on a post and having holes through which the head and hands of the offender were thrust; also, any similar device, as one (*finger pillory*) in which the fingers were held with the first joint bent. Cf. STOCK, *n.*
2. Figuratively, any means for exposing to public scorn or ridicule.

pil'lo·ry (pĭl'ō·rĭ), *v. t.*; RIED (-rĭd); -RY·ING (-rĭ·ĭng). [Cf. F. *pilorier.*] **1.** To set in, or punish with, the pillory.
2. Hence, to expose to public scorn or ridicule.

pil'low (pĭl'ō), *n.* [ME. *pilwe*, fr. AS. *pyle, pylu*, fr. L. *pulvinus*, of uncert. origin.] **1.** Anything used to support the head of a person when reposing; esp., a sack or case filled with feathers, down, hair, or other soft material.
2. A cushion. *Obs.*
3. A block or support likened to a pillow, esp. to equalize or distribute pressure; a pillow block, as a brass, a pivot socket, a block under a bowsprit, etc.
4. Any of various things padded and thus likened to a pillow; as: **a** A saddle pad or panel; a pillion. **b** A cushion or pad tightly stuffed, used as a support or ground in making lace with bobbins (*pillow lace*).
5. A kind of plain, coarse fustian.

pil'low (pĭl'ō), *v.*; -LOWED (-ōd); -LOW·ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To rest or lay on or as on a pillow; also, to serve as a pillow for. "*Pillows* his chin upon an orient wave." *Milton.*
2. To furnish with, or support by means of, pillows.
——, *Intransitive:* To lay or rest one's head on or as on a pillow.

pillow bar. *Lacemaking.* A bride in bobbin lace.

pil'low·bere (pĭl'ō·bĕr), *n.* Also **pil'low·ber** (-bĕr), **pil'low·beer** (-bĕr). [*pillow* + ME. *bere* a covering; akin to D. *buer*, G. (LG.) *bühre.*] A pillowcase. *Archaic & Dial.*

pillow block. *Mach.* A block or standard to support a journal, as of a shaft; a bearing. See BEARING, *n.*, 11, *Illust.*

pil'low·case' (pĭl'ō·kās'), *n.* A removable covering for a pillow, usually of white linen or cotton cloth.

pillow cup. A drink at bedtime; a nightcap. *Scott.*

pillow fight. A sham battle with pillows, esp. among schoolboys ready for bed; hence, a sham fight.

pil'low·ing (pĭl'ō·ĭng), *n.* Material for pillows.

pillow lace. Lace made by hand with bobbins and threads on a pillow; bobbin lace.

pillow lava. Also **pillow structure.** *Geol.* Lava, commonly basaltic, which has congealed in rounded masses suggestive of pillows; ellipsoidal lava. It is believed by most geologists to be indicative of submarine eruption or flow.

pil'low·made' (pĭl'ō·mād'), *adj.* Made on a pillow; made in the manner of pillow lace; — said of lace.

pillow sham. An ornamental covering laid over a bed pillow when it is not in use.

pillow slip *or* **tie.** A pillowcase.

pillow word. A meaningless word introduced into a sentence, esp. in Japanese poetry, as a pillow or prop for a significant word. *B. H. Chamberlain.*

pil'low·work' (pĭl'ō·wûrk'), *n. Arch.* Decorative treatment of surfaces with pillowlike projections; pulvination.

pil'low·y (-ĭ), *adj.* Like a pillow.

pill pipe. See 1st PILL, 1.

pill slab. An ornamented pottery plaque, usually shield-shaped, formerly often used by apothecaries as a sign.

pill tile. See 1st PILL, 1.

pill wood louse. A pill bug.

pill'worm' (pĭl'wûrm'), *n.* Any millepede which curls up to protect itself.

pill'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Pilularia* (which see). The common pillwort is *P. globulifera.*

pilm (pĭlm), *n.* [Corn.] Dust. *Dial. Eng.* — **pilm'y** (pĭl'mĭ), *adj. Dial. Eng.*

pi'lo- (pī'lō-), **pil-.** [See PILE hair.] A combining form from Latin *pilus*, meaning *hair*, as in *pilocystic, pilosis.*

pi'lo- (pī'lō-; pĭl'ō-). [See PILE hair.] A combining form, Greek *pilo-*, from *pilos*, meaning *felt, felt cap*, as in *Pilocarpus.*

Pi·lob'o·lus (pĭ·lŏb'ō·lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pilos* ball + *bolos* a throwing.] *Bot.* A genus of saprophytic fungi (class Phycomycetes), notable for the forcible ejection of their ripe sporangia.

pi'lo·car'pi·dine (pī'lō·kär'pĭ·dēn; -dĭn; pĭl'ō-; 157), *n.* Also **-din.** *Chem.* A liquid alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2O_2$, occurring in the leaves of Jaborandi (*Pilocarpus jaborandi* and *P. microphyllus*). It is closely related to pilocarpine.

pi'lo·car'pine (-pēn; -pĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-pin.** [See PILOCARPUS.] *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$, obtained from the leaves of Jaborandi (*Pilocarpus jaborandi* and *P. microphyllus*) as an oily sirup, which, however, crystallizes when quite pure. It is a derivative of imidazole, and a strong sialagogue and diuretic.

Pi'lo·car'pus (pī'lō·kär'pŭs; pĭl'ō-), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *pilo-* + *-carpus.*] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of tropical American shrubs of the rue family (Rutaceae), having small greenish flowers in long racemes with versatile anthers and one-seeded loculi in the ovary. The herbage of several species yields pilocarpine, jaborine, and other like alkaloids. **b** [*not cap.*] = JABORANDI **a**.

pi'lo·cys'tic (pī'lō·sĭs'tĭk), *adj.* [1st *pilo-* + *cystic.*] *Med.* Encysted and containing hair, usually associated with fatty matter; as, a *pilocystic* tumor; of or pertaining to a dermoid cyst.

pi'lo·e·rec'tion (-ē·rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [See 1st PILO-.] *Med.* Erection of hair, specif. as a result of the action of the arrectores pilorum.

pi'lo·mo'tor (pī'lō·mō'tĕr; 66), *adj.* [1st *pilo-* + *motor.*] *Physiol.* Moving the hairs of the skin; as, *pilomotor* muscles and nerves.

pilomotor muscle. = ARRECTOR PILI. See ARRECTOR.

pilomotor nerve. *Physiol.* An autonomic nerve supplying an arrector pili.

pi·lon' (pē·lōn'), *n.* [Sp. *pilón* sugar loaf.] A gratuity given by tradesmen to customers settling their accounts. Cf. LAGNIAPPE. *Southwestern U. S.*

‖pi'lon·cil'lo (pē'lōn·sēl'yō; -sē'yō; 170), *n.* [Amer. Sp., dim. of *pilón.*] Crude sugar.

pi'lo·ni'dal (pī'lō·nī'dăl; -d'l), *adj.* [L. *pilus* hair + *nidus* nest.] *Med.* Containing hair in a cyst as in a nest; as, *pilonidal* fistula or sinus, a suppurating sinus near the anus, caused by a dermoid cyst in the tissues.

pi·lo'ri (pĭ·lō'rĭ; 181), *n.*, *or* **pilori rat.** [Perh. of Arawakan or Cariban origin.] A Cuban hutia (*Capromys pilorides*).

pi'lose (pī'lōs; *see* -OSE), *adj.* [L. *pilosus*, fr. *pilus* hair. See PILE hair.] Covered with hair, esp. soft hair; hairy.

pi'lo·se·ba'ceous (pī'lō·sē·bā'shŭs), *adj.* [See 1st PILO-.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to hair and the sebaceous glands.

pi'lo·sine (pī'lō·sēn; -sĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-sin.** [See PILOCARPUS; -INE.] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{18}N_2O_3$, occurring in the leaves of a tropical American shrub (*Pilocarpus microphyllus*).

---

pi'lin (pī'lĭn), *n.* Short for SPONGIOPILIN.

Pi'ling-miut (pē'lĭng·mūt), *n.* See ESKIMO, *n.*, 1.

pili nut. = 1st PILI.

pi'li-nut' oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

pilk (pĭlk). Scot. var. of PILCH, *s. i. & t.*

pil'kins (pĭl'kĭnz), *n.* = PILLAS. *Dial. Eng.*

pil·laffe' (pĭ·lăf'), Var. of PILAU.

pil'lage·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

pil'la·gee' (pĭl'ĭ·jē'), *n.* See -EE.

pil'lard. Pillared. *Ref. Sp.*

pil'lar·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

pil'lar-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

pil'lar-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.

pil'lar-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

pil·lau', **pil·low'.** Vars. of PILAU.

pill'corn'. Var. of PILCORN.

pil'ler, *n.* [Cf. OF. *pilleur.*] A pillager. Cf. PEELER. *Obs.*

pil'ler. † PILLAR, PILLOR.

pil'le·us (pĭl'ē·ŭs), *n.* [L. See PILEUS.] See LIBERTY CAP.

pill·gar'lic. Var. of PILGARLIC.

pil'lloud. Pillowed. *Ref. Sp.*

pil'lor, *s. t.* To pillory. *Obs.*

pil'lo·rid. Pilloried. *Ref. Sp.*

pillour. † PILLAR, PILLER.

pil'lowd. Pillowed. *Ref. Sp.*

pil'low·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

pil'low-shaped'. See -SHAPED.

pil'lu·lar. Var. of PILULAR.

pil'lule. Var. of PILULE.

pill'wil'let. Var. of PILWILLER.

Pil·ne'ser (pĭl·nē'zĕr). *Bib.*

pil'nie·winks (pĭl'nĭ·wĭngks).

Var. of PILLIWINKS.

Pi'lo·ce're·us (pī'lō·sē'rē·ŭs), *n.* [NL. See 1st PILO-; CEREUS.] Syn. of CEPHALOCEREUS.

pi'lon. Pylon. *Ref. Sp.*

pi·lo'rus. Pylorus. *Ref. Sp.*

pilose bent grass. See GRASS, *Table.*

pi·lo′sis (pĭ·lō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *pilo-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* The condition of abnormal or excessive growth of hair.

pi′lo·sism (pī′lō·sĭz′m), *n.* [*pilose* + *-ism.*] *Bot.* Abnormal hairiness.

pi·los′i·ty (pĭ·lŏs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* State of being pilose; hairiness.

pi′lot (pī′lŭt), *n.* [F. *pilote,* fr. It. *pilota, pedota, pedotta,* fr. (assumed) MGr. *pēdōtēs* steersman, fr. Gr. *pēdon* blade of an oar, in pl., rudder; akin to Gr. *pēdalion* rudder, *pēdan* to leap, bound, and to Lith. *pėda* footprint, foot. See FOOT.] **1.** *Naut.* One employed to steer a vessel; a helmsman.

2. Specif., a person duly qualified, and usually licensed, to conduct vessels into and out of a port, or in certain waters, often for fixed fees. A pilot in charge of a vessel has the whole conduct of her navigation (7 *Moore P. C.* (*Eng.*) 160).

3. A guide; a director or leader of another or others through a difficult or unknown course; *Slang,* a clergyman.

4. Short for PILOT BIRD, BOAT, BURNER, ENGINE, etc.

5. The cowcatcher of a locomotive. *U. S.*

6. An instrument for detecting the compass error.

7. *Aeronautics.* One who flies, or is qualified to fly, a balloon, an airship, or an airplane.

8. *Mach.* a A short plug at the end of a counterbore, countersink, boring rod, or the like, to guide the tool. b A bar or simple element acting as a guide or relay for another element.

9. *Mining.* The relatively small heading or excavation first made in the driving of a larger tunnel.

10. *Railroads.* A pilotman. *Eng.*

Pi′lot, The. A novel (1823) by James Fenimore Cooper. The plot was suggested by adventures of John Paul Jones during the Revolutionary War. See LONG TOM COFFIN.

pi′lot (pī′lŭt), *v. t.;* -LOT·ED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LOT·ING. [F. *piloter.*] **1.** To serve as a pilot on, for, or over; as, to *pilot* a ship, a fleet, or New York Bay.

2. To guide, direct, or lead in a straight or safe course, as through dangers or difficulties; also, to act as a guide through, in, or on; as, to *pilot* a state; to be able to *pilot* a state's course, a bill through Congress.

3. *Aeronautics.* To fly or act as pilot of (an aircraft).

4. *Sports.* To lead as though showing the way to.

pi′lot·age (pī′lŭt·ĭj), *n.* [F.] **1.** Technical knowledge or skill of a pilot; the charting or steering of a course, as for a ship. *Rare.*

2. Act or business of piloting; employment or guidance of or by a pilot; pilotship; as, compulsory *pilotage.*

3. The compensation made or allowed to a pilot.

4. A pilot's house or office.

pi′lo·tax·it′ic (pī′lō·tăk·sĭt′ĭk), *adj.* [2d *pilo-* + Gr. *taxis* arrangement.] *Petrog.* Having the form of, or characterized by, a rock structure composed of a glass-free felted mesh of slender plagioclase strips between which are enclosed the other constituent minerals in minute grains; as, a *pilotaxitic* groundmass. Pilotaxitic structure is commonly observed in finely crystallized andesites and basalts.

pilot balloon. *Aeronautics.* A small unmanned balloon sent up to show the direction and speed of the wind.

pilot bird. a *Local, U. S.* The black-bellied plover. b An Australian bird (*Pycnoptilus floccosus*), subfamily Timaliinae, related to the babbling thrushes.

pilot biscuit. Pilot bread, or ship biscuit.

pilot black snake. A large North American harmless snake (*Elaphe obsoleta*), lustrous black, with white edges to some of the scales; — called also *mountain black snake.*

pilot boat. A boat, usually strong, fast, and weatherly, in which pilots cruise off shore to meet incoming vessels.

pilot bread. Ship biscuit.

pilot burner. A small burner kept lighted to rekindle the principal burner when desired, as in a flash boiler.

pilot cell. *Elec.* A selected cell whose temperature, voltage, and specific gravity of electrolyte are assumed to indicate the state of charge of the entire storage battery of which the cell forms a part.

pilot chart. A chart for seamen, showing direction and strength of prevailing winds, temperature, storm paths, positions of rocks, shoals, and other information helpful to mariners.

pilot cloth. A course, stout kind of twilled blue cloth with a nap on one side, used for overcoats and sailors' clothing.

pilot driver. A pilotman serving as engine driver. *Eng.*

pilot coat. A pea jacket.

pilot engine. A locomotive going in advance of a train to make sure that the way is clear.

pilot fish. a A pelagic carangoid fish (*Naucrates ductor*); — so named because often seen with a shark, swimming near a ship, from which sailors imagine that it acts as a pilot to the shark. b A transversely banded amberfish (*Seriola zonata*) common in parts of the Atlantic. c (*Local, U. S.*) The Menominee whitefish.

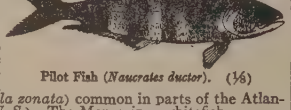

Pilot Fish (*Naucrates ductor*). (1/6)

pilot flag. The flag hoisted at the fore by a vessel desiring a pilot, in the United States the union jack, in Great Britain the British union jack with a white border.

pilot flame. A pilot burner.

pilot guard. A pilotman. *Eng.*

pi′lot·house′ (pī′lŭt·hous′), *n.* *Naut.* An enclosed place forward on the upper deck of a vessel, usually a power vessel, sheltering the steering gear and helmsman; — called also *wheelhouse.*

pi′lot·ing, *n.* That part of navigation concerned with the determination of a ship's position by observation of landmarks, buoys, lighthouses, etc., or from soundings; the art of conducting a ship along coasts, etc.

pi′lot·ism (pī′lŭt·ĭz′m), *n.* Pilotry. *Now Rare.*

pilot jack. A pilot flag.

pilot jacket. A pea jacket.

pilot lamp. Also **pilot light.** *Elec.* An electric lamp indicating the position of a switch or circuit breaker, that a motor is in operation, that the power is on, etc. Cf. BULL'S-EYE INDICATOR.

pilot light. **1.** *Elec.* = PILOT LAMP.

2. A small permanent light used to ignite gas at a burner.

pi′lot·man (pī′lŭt·măn), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Railroads.* A guard who advises the engine driver during difficult runs and is sometimes delegated as engine driver. *Eng.*

pilot method. The method of excavating a tunnel by driving a small tunnel ahead, and then enlarging its dimensions.

pilot motor. A small motor used in the automatic control of an electric circuit.

pilot nut. A tapered steel nut temporarily screwed on a bridge pin to serve as guide while the pin is being driven through the pinholes of the members it is to join.

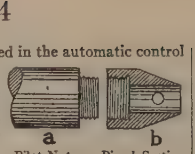

a b

Pilot Nut. *a* Pin; *b* Section of Nut.

pilot pin. *Mech.* A pin to locate a center or bearing.

pilot plow. A snowplow on a locomotive's pilot.

Pilot Rules. See RULE OF THE ROAD, 2.

pi′lot·ry (pī′lŭt·rĭ), *n.* Art or practice of piloting; pilotship; pilotage.

pi′lot's luff (pī′lŭts). *Naut.* A half board (which see). See also LUFF, *v. i.,* 1.

pilot snake. a The pilot black snake. b = pine snake. c The copperhead.

pilot transformer. *Elec.* A transformer for indicating the potential at some point of an alternating-current line.

pilot truck. On a locomotive, a truck, or swiveling carriage, on the front end, to which relatively small wheels (**pilot-truck wheels**) are attached to guide the main driving wheels on the track. — **pi′lot–truck′,** *adj.*

pilot valve. *Mach.* A relay valve that controls the operation of another valve.

pi′lot·weed′ (pī′lŭt·wēd′), *n.* The rosinweed *Silphium laciniatum.*

pilot while. The blackfish (*Globicephala melaena*).

pilot wheel. *Mach.* A wheel, usually with handles projecting from the rim, for traversing the saddle of a machine tool or for operating any of the feeds by hand.

pilot wires. = PRESSURE WIRES.

pi′lous (pī′lŭs), *adj.* Pilose.

pil′pul (pĭl′pōōl), *n.* [Aram. *pilpūl;* cf. Heb. *pilpel* to spice, to season, dispute violently.] Among the Jews, penetrating investigation, disputation, and drawing of conclusions, esp. in Talmudic study. — **pil′pul·ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **pil′pul·is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *adj.*

Pilt′down′ (pĭlt′doun′), *n.* [From *Pilt Down,* near Uckfield, Sussex, England.] A prehistoric station in Sussex, yielding remains of an extinct species of man, known as *Eoanthropus dawsoni,* or *Dawn man.*

The finding of human and fossil animal remains in the same pit and stratum, both associated with rudely worked flints, makes *Piltdown* one of the most extraordinary prehistoric stations ever uncovered. *G. G. MacCurdy.*

Piltdown man. *Anthropol.* An extinct form of man, known from two fragmentary skulls found at the Piltdown station, designated *Eoanthropus,* and regarded as constituting a genus of early Pleistocene primates, essentially human, but later by some specialists held invalid as a genus because of doubt as to the exact relation of all fragments. The term *Eoanthropus* these specialists would cancel. Called also *Dawn man.*

Piltdown Man, after the restoration of J. H. McGregor.

pil′tock (pĭl′tŭk), *n.* [Cf. ON. *piltr,* Sw. *pilt,* boy, lad.] The coalfish (*Pollachius virens*) in the second year. *Scot.*

pil′u·la (pĭl′ū·lä), *n.;* *pl.* -LAE (-lē). [L., dim. of *pila* ball. See 1st PILL.] *Pharm.* A pill.

pil′u·lar (pĭl′ū·lẽr), *adj.* [See PILULA.] Pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a pill or pills; as, a *pilular* mass.

Pil′u·la′ri·a (-lā′rĭ·ä; 79), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small widely distributed genus of pteridophytic plants of the family Marsileaceae; the pillworts. They are small aquatics with filiform fronds and globose sporocarps.

pil′ule (pĭl′ūl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pilula.* See PILULA.] A little pill.

pil′ul·ist (-ū·lĭst), *n.* [*pilule* + *-ist.*] A dealer in pills. *Rare.*

pil′u·lous (pĭl′ū·lŭs), *adj.* [See PILULA.] Like a pill; small; trivial. *Rare.*

pi′lum (pī′lŭm), *n.;* *pl.* PILA (-lä). [L. See PESTLE.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* a A large pestle. b The heavy javelin of the Roman foot soldier.

2. *Pharm.* A pestle.

pi′lus (pī′lŭs), *n.;* *pl.* PILI (-lī). [L. See 1st PILE.] *Zool. & Bot.* A hair or hairlike structure.

pil·wil′let (pĭl·wĭl′ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Imitative of its cry.] a The willet. b *Local, U. S.* The American oyster catcher.

Pil′wiz (pĭl′wĭz), *n.* [MHG. *pilwiz, bilwiz;* cf. AS. *bilewit* mild, gentle, simple.] *Teut. Folklore.* Originally, a demon causing disease; later, a witch and practicer of black art; and, finally, a sprite who devastates fields and torments human beings.

pil′y (pī′ĭ), *adj.* Like pile; having a pile.

pil′y (pīl′ĭ), *adj.* [From 4th PILE, 6.] *Her.* Divided into piles; — said of the field.

Pi′ma (pē′mä), *n.* **1.** An Indian of a Piman tribe of southern Arizona, where about 4,000 now live on reservations; — called also ***Pimas Altos*** and ***Upper Pima.***

2. An Indian of a tribe of the region of the Yaqui River in Sonora and Chihuahua. Their language is almost identical with that of the Upper Pima, of whom they were probably originally an offshoot. Most of them are now indistinguishable from Mexicans. Called also ***Nevome, Pimas Bajos,*** and ***Lower Pima.***

Pi′ma (pē′mä), *n.* [From *Pima* Co., Ariz.] A variety of Egyptian cotton, developed in the southwestern United States.

Pi′man (-măn), *adj.* **1.** Pertaining to or designating one of the three branches of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic family of American Indians. It was formerly considered an independent stock. See UTO-AZTECAN.

2. Of or pertaining to the Pima.

pi·mar′ic acid (pĭ·mär′ĭk; pĭ·mär′ĭk; pī-). [NL. *Pinus maritima,* syn. of *P. pinaster,* a pine that yields galipot.] *Chem.* A crystalline acid, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, occurring in three optically different modifications in galipot and other resins.

pim′e·late (pĭm′ĕ·lāt), *n.* [See 1st -ATE, 3.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of pimelic acid.

Pi·me′le·a (pĭ·mē′lē·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pimelē* fat. See PIMELIC.] *Bot.* a A large genus of shrubs (family Thymelaeaceae) of Australia and New Zealand, having small opposite leaves and clustered white, yellow, or pink flowers with two stamens, succeeded by berrylike fruits. Many species are cultivated under the name *rice flower.* b [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

pi·mel′ic (pĭ·mĕl′ĭk; -mē′lĭk; pī·mē′lĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *pimelē* fat. See FAT.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of three isomeric diacids, $C_7H_{12}(CO_2H)_2$; specif., the one of normal structure, a crystalline acid obtained by the oxidation of fats and castor oil, by the oxidation of cycloheptanone, and in other ways. The pimelic acid obtained by fusing camphoric acid with potash is isopropyl-succinic acid.

pim′e·lite (pĭm′ē·līt), *n.* [Gr. *pimelē* fat.] An apple-green mineral of a greasy feel. It is a hydrous silicate of nickel, magnesium, aluminum, and iron.

pim′e·li′tis (-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pimelē* fat + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of fatty tissue.

pi·ment′ (pĭ·mĕnt′), *n.* [F. See PIMENTO.] Wine flavored with spice and honey; also, a perfumed unguent. *Obs.*

Pi·men′ta (pĭ·mĕn′tä), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *pimienta* pepper.] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American aromatic trees of the myrtle family (Myrtaceae), having large coriaceous pinnately veined leaves, small cymose flowers, and 1–6 pendulous ovules. *P. officinalis* is the allspice tree.

2. [*not cap.*] a = PIMENTO. b *Phil. I.* Black pepper.

pi·men′to (-tō), *n.;* *pl.* PIMENTOS (-tōz), PIMENTO. [Sp. *pimienta;* cf. Pg. *pimenta,* F. *piment;* all fr. L. *pigmentum* a paint, pigment, the juice of plants, hence, something spicy and aromatic. See PIGMENT.] **1.** Originally, the Guinea pepper; now, the Spanish paprika, or pimiento.

2. Allspice; also, the allspice tree.

3. Chinese vermilion. See VERMILION, *n.*

pimento cheese. A processed cheese made by adding pimentos to Neufchâtel curd.

pimento grass. = ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS a.

pi′men·ton′ (pē′mĕn·tōn′), *n.* [Sp. *pimentón.*] Spanish paprika.

pimento oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

pimento tree. The allspice tree.

pim·gen′et (pĭm·jĕn′ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* A red pimple. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

pi·mien′ta (pē·myĕn′tä), *n.* [Sp.] a Pimento. b In Spain, the common black pepper. c In Spanish tropical America, any of several plants and their products as: (1) The pepper tree *Schinus molle;* (2) Paprika; (3) = BAYBERRY b.

pi·mien′to (pē·myĕn′tō), *n.* [Sp.] The fleshy fruit of the Spanish paprika, used as a vegetable, for stuffing olives, etc.; pimento.

Pim′li·co (pĭm′lĭ·kō), *n.* **1.** An Elizabethan resort in Hoxton, London, famous for ale of the same name; later, a similar resort near Chelsea; now, the district of Belgravia and westward to Chelsea.

2. [*not cap.*] A kind of drinking glass. *Obs.*

3. [*not cap.*] A white dress goods. *Obs.*

— ***in pimlico.*** In good order. *Dial.*

pim′li·co, *n.* [From its cry.] a The friarbird. b *Bermuda.* The Audubon's shearwater. See SHEARWATER.

pim·o′la (pĭm·ō′lä), *n.* An olive stuffed with pimiento.

pimp (pĭmp), *n.* [Cf. F. *pimpant* seductive, smart, sparkish, fr. *pimper* to dress up smartly, fr. *piper* to peep, pipe, entice, deceive fr. L. *pipare* to peep. See PIPE.] **1.** A procurer; pander.

2. One who inveigles others into evil; a scoundrel.

3. A small bundle of kindling wood; a fagot. *Local, Eng.*

pimp, *v. i.;* PIMPED (pĭmpt); PIMP′ING. To act the pimp.

pim′per·nel (pĭm′pẽr·nĕl; -n'l), *n.* [F. *pimprenelle,* fr. OF. *piprenelle,* fr. (assumed) VL. *piperinella, fr. piperinus* as if consisting of peppercorns, fr. L. *piper* pepper; — so called from the appearance of the fruit. See PEPPER.] a *Obs.* The salad burnet. b *Obs.* The selfheal *Prunella vulgaris.* c Any herb of the genus *Anagallis,* esp. *A. arvensis,* whose scarlet, white, or purplish flowers close at the approach of rainy or cloudy weather. d *Obs.* The burnet saxifrage.

pimpernel root. *Pharm.* The dried rhizome and roots of the burnet saxifrage, used as a diaphoretic and diuretic.

pimp′er·y (pĭmp′ẽr·ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). The occupation of a pimp.

Pim′pi·nel′la (pĭm′pĭ·nĕl′ä), *n.* [NL. See PIMPERNEL.] *Bot.* A large genus of herbs of the carrot family (*Ammiaceae*) having narrow-ribbed fruit and no calyx teeth. *P. saxifraga* is the burnet saxifrage; *P. anisum,* the anise.

pimp′ing (pĭmp′ĭng), *adj.* [Cf. G. *pimpelig, pimpelnd,* sickly, weak, D. *pimpel* a weakling.] Petty; paltry; insignificant; also, *Dial.,* puny; weak; sickly.

Pim′pla (pĭm′plä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *Pimpla,* city in Pieria.] *Zool.* A common and widespread genus of ichneumon flies, the type of a subfamily, **Pim·pli′nae** (pĭm·plī′nē).

pim′ple (pĭm′p'l), *n.* [Cf. AS. *piplian* to be affected with herpes, and L. *papula* pimple. Cf. PAPULE.] **1.** *Med.* Any small sharp-pointed elevation of the skin, whether going on to suppuration or not; a papule or pustule; esp., a small boil.

2. A swelling or protuberance like a pimple; also, a slight elevation.

pim′ple, *v. t. & i.;* -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING. To spot or cover, or become spotted or covered, with or as with pimples.

pim′ple·back′ (pĭm′p'l·băk′), *n.* Any of certain fresh-water mussels of the genus Quadrula, esp. *Q. pustulosa,* which have the surface of the shell knobbed or tuberculated; a wartyback.

pim′pled (-p'ld), *adj.* Having or marked by pimples.

pimple metal. Matte containing 77–79 per cent copper.

pim′plous (pĭm′plŭs), *adj.* Pimply; marked with pimples.

pim′ply (-plĭ), *adj.;* -PLI·ER (-plĭ·ẽr); -PLI·EST. Pimpled; covered with pimples.—**pim′pli·ness** (-plĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

pin (pĭn), *n.* [ME. *pinne,* fr. AS. *pinn* a pin, peg; akin to D. *pin,* MLG. *pinne,* ON. *pinni,* and prob. to MIr. *benn* horn, point, peak. Cf. PEEN, PEN an enclosure, PINT, PINTLE.] **1.** A piece of wood, metal, etc., generally cylindrical, used for fastening separate articles together, or as a support by which one article may be suspended from another; a peg; bolt.

With *pins* of adamant
And chains they made all fast. *Milton.*

2. Specif.: a A small pointed and headed piece of brass or other wire (commonly tinned), used for fastening clothes, attaching papers, etc.; hence, something very small; a thing of small value; a trifle. "He . . . did not care a *pin* for her." *Spectator.* b A larger and often more ornamental pointed instrument for securing the hair or some article of dress; — usually in combination; as, hat*pin,* hair*pin,* scarf*pin,* etc. c Short for *clothespin, knitting pin, linchpin, rolling pin.*

3. Something that resembles, or is likened to, a pin; as: a One of a row of pegs in the side of an ancient drinking cup to mark how much each man should drink. b A hard speck in pinny metal, stone, etc. See PINNY, 1. c A small wedge-shaped piece of wood projecting from a jeweler's workbench, for use as a rest when filing or engraving.

4. Chiefly *pl.* The leg; as, to knock one off his *pins. Colloq.*

5. A liquid measure. See MEASURE, *Table.*

6. An ornament, as a brooch or badge, fastened to the clothing by a pin; as, a Masonic *pin*.
7. Act or instance of pinning; state of being pinned; also figuratively, that on which something is pinned.
8. *Obs. exc. Dial.* **a** A point; pinnacle; apex. **b** *Chiefly Scot.* The latch or handle of a door. **c** The projecting part of the hipbone or innominate bone of a horse or other animal.
9. *Obs.* **a** A peg or the like in the center of a target; hence, the center. **b** An indicator on a dial or balance. **c** A small excrescence, as on the eye. See PIN AND WEB. **d** A knot in wood. **e** A hard swelling or callus on the sole of a hawk's foot.
10. *Ceramics.* A triangular rod of refractory clay thrust into the wall of a sagger to support glazed flatware.
11. *Games & Sports.* **a** *Archery.* (1) A very small knot in a bow or bow stave. (2) The wooden peg by which a prick is stuck to a butt. **b** *Bowling, Skittles, etc.* One of the wooden pieces to be bowled at. **c** *Obs. Chess.* A piece. **d** *Golf.* The staff of the flag marking a hole. **e** *Quoits.* The peg at which the quoits are pitched. **b** *Obs.* A merel.
12. *Joinery.* The tenon of a dovetail joint.
13. *Leather Mfg.* A two-handled knife with a blade of triangular section, used esp. to remove the bloom from freshly tanned leather; — called also *striking pin*.

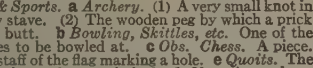

Pin, 13. *a* Cross section.

14. *Locks.* **a** A drill pin. **b** The part of a key stem, esp. if solid, that enters a lock.
15. *Mach.* A small axle, gudgeon, or spindle, on which to journal a pulley, lever, etc.
16. *Music.* A peg for regulating the tension of the strings.
17. *Naut.* **a** A tholepin. **b** A belaying pin.
18. *Printing.* A small wire nail, used esp. in mounting plates on wood.

— *in, or on, a jolly, merry (etc.), pin.* In a merry or jolly mood or frame of mind.

-pin (-pĭn). A combining form of the noun *pin*, as in clothes-*pin*, hat*pin*, linch*pin*, stick*pin*.

pin (pĭn), *v.;* PINNED (pĭnd); PIN'NING. [See PIN, *n.*] *Transitive*: **1.** To fasten, join, secure, transfix, by or with a pin; as, to *pin* the door; to *pin* joists and girders; to *pin* a rose on a dress; the sword *pinned* him to the wall.
2. [Cf. PIND; also PIN to fasten.] To enclose; to confine; to pen; to pound. *Now Rare.*

The legions at Alesia held twice their number *pinned* within their works. *J. A. Froude.*

3. To fasten affix, or attach (to or on a person or thing); as, to *pin* a slander on a person; hence, *Now Rare*, to make dependent upon; as, to *pin* followers on one's will.
4. To fasten or hold as by thrusting a pin through; to seize and hold fast; to hold or keep (one) to an obligation, a task, etc.; as, to *pin* a person's arms to his sides; to *pin* an opponent in argument; to *pin* a witness down to facts.
5. To stud or ornament with pins, usually of brass or gold with enlarged heads, driven in to the heads.
6. *Boxing.* To reach out and press an opponent's hand against his body.
7. *Building Trades.* **a** *Obs.* To underpin. **b** To fill in with small wedges or spalls of stone bedded in mortar, as a rubble wall. **c** *Obs.* To face, as with marble.
8. *Chess.* To render (an adversary's piece) unable to move without exposing a more valuable piece to capture or leaving the king in check.
9. *Mech.* To clog (a file) so that the adhering filings scratch the work.

——, *Intransitive*: To become clogged; specif., see PIN, *v. i.*, 9, above.

pin anything (or something) on. To fasten an accusation, suspicion, or proof of wrongdoing on (a person). *Collog.*

pin down. To get (one questioned) in a position where he must tell the truth.

pin one's faith, hope, etc. on, upon, or to. To trust (a person or thing) completely; to rely upon absolutely; to believe in firmly.

pin to (or on) one's sleeve or sleeves. To attach (oneself, one's soul, etc.) to another's or (another) to one's own service, bidding, or the like.

This gallant *pins* his wenches on his sleeve. *Shak.*

pin (pĭn), *adj.* **a** *Textiles.* Very small and fine like a pin point, or a pinhead, or as if made by a pin; as, *pin* spots, stripes, or ribs. Hence, **pin'-striped'**, **pin'-spot'ted**, etc. **b** *Leather.* Having a grain suggesting pinheads; as, *pin* seal.

pin (pēn), *v. t.* [See PEEN.] *Metalworking.* To peen.

pi'ña (pē'nyä), *n.* [Sp., orig., pineapple, pine cone.] **1.** a Throughout Latin America the pineapple; also, its close relatives in the family Bromeliaceae. **b** = PIÑA CLOTH.
2. Also **pi'na** (*pron.* also pī'nä). *Metal.* A cone of silver amalgam prepared for retorting; also, the residuary cone of spongy silver left after the retorting.

pin'a- (pĭn'ä-). *Photog.* A combining form from Greek *pinax*, meaning a *tablet;* — used in names of dyes, as in *pina*verdol.

pin'a-ca'te bug (pĭn'ä-kä'tē). [Sp. *pinacate*, fr. Nahuatl *pinacatl.*] Any of several clumsy, wingless beetles of the genus *Eleodes* (family Tenebrionidae), found in arid regions of the Pacific States. *Western U. S.*

Pi-na'ce-ae (pī-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PINUS.] *Bot.* A family of coniferous trees and shrubs typifying the order Pinales; the pine family. This important group includes 41 genera and 380 species, of wide distribution, characterized by needle-shaped or scalelike leaves and cones with woody, fleshy, or membranous scales. The wood is fine-grained, varying in color, hardness, and texture; it is often of great value. Some botanists divide the family into four or more smaller ones as Araucariaceae, Taxodiaceae, Juniperaceae, Cupressaceae, etc. Many of the trees are ornamental. *Pinus, Abies, Picea, Sequoia, Taxodium, Libocedrus, Araucaria, Agathis, Tsuga, Callitris, Thuja, Chamaecyparis, Juniperus,* and *Larix* are important genera. See also 3d PINE; SPRUCE; DOUGLAS FIR; HEMLOCK, 2; FIR; CYPRESS; CEDAR; REDWOOD, etc. — **pi-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

pin'a-chrome (pĭn'ä-krōm), *n. Photog.* An isocyanine dye used in sensitizing to the green and orange-red regions of the spectrum.

pi'ña cloth (pē'nyä). [See PIÑA.] A fine fabric for scarfs, handkerchiefs, embroidery, etc., woven from the fiber obtained from the leaf of the sterile pineapple plant. It is delicate, soft, and transparent, with a tinge of pale yellow.

pin'a-co- (pĭn'ä-kō-), **pinac-.** A combining form, Greek *pinako-, pinak-*, from *pinax*, meaning *tablet, picture*, as in *pinaco*theca, *pinac*one.

Pin'a-coc'er-as (pĭn'ä-kŏs'ĕr-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pinaco-* + *-ceras.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of compressed, involute ammonites with the most highly complicated suture known. It typifies the family **Pin'a-co-ce-rat'i-dae** (-kō-sē-răt'ĭ-dē), characteristic of the Triassic.

pin'a-co-cyte' (pĭn'ä-kō-sīt'), *n.* [*pinaco-* + *-cyte.*] *Zool.* One of the flat cells covering the external surface and lining the incurrent and excurrent canals of sponges. — **pin'a-co-cy'tal** (-sī'tăl; -t'l), *adj.*

pin'a-coid, pin'a-koid (pĭn'ä-koid), *n.* [*pinac-* + *-oid.*] *Cryst.* A form whose faces, usually two, are parallel to two axes. If the planes are parallel to both lateral axes, it is called a ***basal pinacoid***; if to the longer lateral and the vertical axis, a ***macropinacoid***; if to the shorter lateral and the vertical axis, a ***brachypinacoid***; if to the inclined axis and the vertical axis in a monoclinic crystal, a ***clinopinacoid***; if to the ortho axis and the vertical axis, an ***orthopinacoid***. Also, sometimes, any form having two parallel faces. — **pin'a-coi'dal, pin'a-koi'dal** (-koi'dăl; -d'l), *adj.*

pin'a-col (pĭn'ä-kōl; -kŏl), *n.* Also **pin'a-cone** (-kōn). [*pinac-* + 1st *-ol, -one.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline compound, $(CH_3)_3C(OH)C(OH)(CH_3)_3$, formed by action of sodium on acetone, etc.; tetramethyl-glycol. Also, any of a series of similar ditertiary glycols, obtained by reduction of other ketones. — **pin'a-col'ic** (-kŏl'ĭk), *adj.*

pi-nac'o-late (pĭ-năk'ō-lāt; pĭn'ä-kō'lāt), *n.* [See 1st -ATE, 3.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of pinacol in its capacity as a weak acid.

pi-nac'o-lin (-lĭn), *n.* **Also -line** (-lĭn; -lēn). [*pinacone* + L. *oleum* oil.] *Chem.* A liquid ketone, $(CH_3)_3C.COCH_3$, of peppermint odor, formed from pinacol by loss of water and molecular rearrangement; 3,3-dimethyl-2-butanone. Also, any of a series of ketones formed similarly from other pinacols.

pi-nac'o-lin, *or* **pin'a-col–pi-nac'o-lin, re'ar-range'ment.** *Chem.* A reaction in which a pinacolin, having the general formula R_3CCOR, is formed from a pinacol, $R_3C(OH)C(OH)R_2$, (in the presence of dilute acid) by loss of water and migration of a hydrocarbon radical from one carbon atom to another. A ***semipinacolin rearrangement*** is one in which a ketone (or aldehyde) having the general formula R_3CHCOR (or R_3CCHO) is similarly formed from a glycol of the series $R_3C(OH)CH(OH)R$.

pi-nac'u-lum (pĭ-năk'ū-lŭm), *n.;* *pl.* -ULA (-lä). [NL., fr. *pinac-* + *-ulum.*] *Zool.* One of the small chitinized plates on the integument of a caterpillar, to which the body setae are attached.

Pin'a-cy'a-nol (pĭn'ä-sī'ä-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [Gr. *pinax, -akos,* a tablet + *cyan-* + *-ol.*] *Photog.* A trade-mark for a dye made by the condensation of quinaldine ethiodide in the presence of a compound supplying a methanyl group, as chloroform, etc., used in sensitizing for the red portion of the spectrum; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], the dye bearing this trade-mark.

pin'a-fore' (pĭn'ä-fōr'; 181), *n.* [*pin* + *afore.*] An apron, usually low-necked and sleeveless, worn esp. by children or girls to protect the front part of the dress; a tier; hence, *Rare*, a small girl.

pin'a-fore', *v. t.* To dress in, or provide with, a pinafore; — chiefly in *past part.*

Pin'a-fore' (pĭn'ä-fōr'; 181), *n.* Short title of a comic opera, *H. M. S. Pinafore*, 1878, by Gilbert and Sullivan.

‖pi-nag' (pē-näg'), *n.* [Tag. *pinak.*] A temporary lake formed in the rainy season from the overflow of a river. *Phil. I.*

pi-nak'i-o-lite (pĭ-năk'ĭ-ō-līt; -yō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *pinakion* small tablet + *-lite.*] *Mineral.* A magnesium borate with manganese oxides, $3MgO.B_2O_3 + MnO.Mn_2O_3$, occurring in small, black tabular crystals. H., 6. Sp. gr., 3.9.

‖Pi'na-ko-thek' (pē'nä-kō-tāk'), *n.;* *pl.* -THEKEN (-tä'kĕn). [G.] A pinakotheke; specif., either of two famous galleries at Munich.

pin'a-ko-the'ke (pĭn'ä-kō-thē'kē), *n.;* *pl.* -KAI (-kī). [Gr. *pinakothēkē*, fr. *pinax, -akos,* a picture + *thēkē* repository. See THECA.] *Gr. Antiq.* A room or building in which paintings are exhibited; esp. such a room forming the northwest wing of the Propylaea in Athens.

Pi'na-le'ño (pē'nä-lā'nyō), *n.* [Sp.] An Indian of an Apache tribe, closely associated with the Chiricahua.

Pi-na'les (pĭ-nā'lēz; pĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL. See PINUS.] *Bot.* An order of gymnospermous trees and shrubs comprising the Pinaceae and Taxaceae. It is synonymous with the *Coniferae.*

pin and girdle. = STRAP GAME.

pin and web. Two concurrent symptoms of eye disease, or a single disease of the eye; — an old term presumably having reference to the surface of the eye having a pinhead spot or excrescence (*pin*) and a film (*web*). It may have been pterygium or phlyctenular conjunctivitis.

pi-nang' (pĭ-năng'), *n.* [Malay *pinaň* areca.] The betel palm; also, its fruit.

pi-nas'ter (pĭ-năs'tĕr; pĭ-), *n.* [L., fr. *pinus* a pine.] The cluster pine (*Pinus pinaster*).

pin'a-ver'dol (pĭn'ä-vûr'dōl; -dŏl), *n.* [Gr. *pinax, -akos,* a tablet + F. *verd* green + *-ol.*] *Photog.* An isocyanine dye made by the condensation of para-toluquinaldine methiodide with quinoline methiodide; — called also *sensitol green.* It is used for sensitizing to the green and yellow rays.

pi'nax (pī'năks), *n.;* *pl.* PINACES (pĭn'ä-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *pinax* tablet.] **1.** A table; a diagrammatic scheme; a catalogue. *Obs.*
2. *Gr. Antiq.* **a** A plate-shaped dish. **b** A rectangular plaque or tablet, commonly of a votive character. **c** A picture, esp. one painted on a wooden tablet.

‖pi'na-yu'sa (pē'nä-yōō'sä), *n.* [Tag. *pinayosan.*] Hemp cloth treated with native dyes. *Phil. I.*

pin'ball' (pĭn'bôl'), *n.* **1.** A globular pincushion. *U. S.*
2. The globular flower head of the buttonbush.

pin basket. The youngest of the offspring. *Local, Eng.*

pin'be-fore' (pĭn'bē-fōr'; 181), *n.* A pinafore. *Rare.*

pin birch. = AMERICAN GRAY BIRCH.

pin bit. A pin drill.

pin block. *Piano Mfg.* = WREST PLANK.

pin'bone' (pĭn'bōn'), *n.* *Anat. & Veter.* The hipbone or innominate bone, as of a horse.

pin borer. Any of certain small beetles which bore minute holes into trees, as the ambrosia beetle, *Pterocyclon mali*, which attacks apple trees.

pin boy. *Bowling.* A boy who removes deadwood from the alley, sets up the pins for each frame, and returns balls to the players.

pin break. = BREAK PIN. — **pin'-break'**, *adj.*

pin bridge. *Piano Mfg.* That part of a piano plate containing the pins to which the strings are fastened.

pin'bush' (pĭn'bŏŏsh'), *n.* **a** An Australian needlebush (*Hakea leucoptera*). **b** = TWINEBUSH.

pin bush. A tool for reaming or polishing small pinholes.

pin buttock. A thin sharp buttock. — **pin'-but'tocked**, *adj.*

pin'case' (pĭn'kās'), *n.* A holder for pins.

pince'ment' (păns'măn'), *n.* [F.] *Med.* A type of massage characterized by a pinching manipulation.

pince'-nez' (păns'nā'; *F.* păns'nā'), *n.* [F., fr. *pincer* to pinch + *nez* nose.] Eyeglasses clipped to the nose by a spring

pin'cer (pĭn'chĕr; -sĕr), *v. t.* To pinch, nip, or torture with or as with pincers.

pin'cers (pĭn'sĕrz), *n. pl.* [ME. *pynsours*, fr. OF. *pincier* to pinch; cf. F. *pince* pincers, OF. *pinçoir* a clip. See PINCH.] **1.** An instrument having two short handles and two grasping jaws working on a pivot, used for gripping things; — often called a *pair of pincers.*

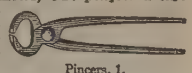
Pincers, 1.

2. *Zool.* A grasping apparatus resembling a pair of pincers, as on the anterior legs of the lobster; a chela.

pin'cer-weed' (pĭn'sĕr-wēd'), *n.* Any red alga of the family Ceramiaceae, esp. of the genus *Ceramium;* — so called from the forked and incurved ends of the filaments.

‖pin'cette' (păn'sĕt'; păn-sĕt'), *n.;* *pl.* -CETTES (*F.* -sĕt'; *E.* -sĕts'). [F.] A small pair of pincers; a kind of tweezers or forceps used in surgery. Sometimes in *pl.*

pinch (pĭnch; 105), *v.;* PINCHED (pĭnch'); PINCH'ING. [ME. *pinchen*, fr. (assumed) ONF. *pinchier* (OF. *pincier*, F. *pincer*), of obscure origin.] *Transitive*: **1.** To press hard or squeeze between the ends of the finger and thumb, between teeth or claws, or between the jaws of an instrument; to squeeze or compress, as between any two hard bodies.
2. a To bring into a (specified) state or position by pinching.

Pinch me into the remembrance of my promises. *Fuller.*

b To squeeze out; extort. **c** To add or remove by pinches.
3. To squeeze or compress painfully; as, a new shoe or glove *pinches* the foot or hand.
4. To cause pain to; to afflict; distress. Also, to cramp, contract, make waste or shrunken, etc., as by pain, want, or affliction; as, a face *pinched* with hunger; *pinching* want; men *pinched* with cold, or flowers with frost.
5. To straiten; to stint; to confine or limit narrowly; as, to be *pinched* for money; *pinched* for time and liberty.

Want of room . . . *pinching* a whole nation. *Raleigh.*

6. *Slang.* **a** To steal; to rob. **b** To arrest; raid.
7. To move by prying with a pinch bar.
8. *Obs.* **a** To plait. **b** To seize; to grip; to bite; — said of animals. **c** To blame; to find fault with.
9. *Billiards.* To press (the cue ball) against the table with a downward stroke of the cue held more or less vertically; also, to propel (the ball) by such a stroke.
10. *Horse Racing.* To urge to the limit (a horse). *Eng.*
11. *Hort.* To nip off or prune the tips of (young shoots or developing buds); — usually with *out, off,* or *back.*
12. *Music.* **a** To produce harmonics on (a wind instrument) by finger stopping and increased wind pressure; — chiefly in pres. and past part. **b** To pluck (a string).
13. *Naut.* To sail too close to the wind.

——, *Intransitive*: **1.** To act with pressing force; to compress; to squeeze; as, the shoe *pinches.*
2. To be economical; to be miserly or closefisted.

The wretch whom avarice bids to *pinch* and spare. *Franklin.*

3. *Slang.* **a** To steal. **b** To cheat. **c** To arrest.
4. *Obs.* **a** To encroach; — usually with *on.* **b** To emphasize. **c** To carp; find fault; object. **d** To take hold.
5. *Archery.* To form a pinch.
6. *Gambling.* To reduce one's stake.
7. *Geol., Mining & Petroleum.* Of a vein or deposit, to narrow or taper. Hence, **pinch out,** to terminate.

pinch at. To find fault with; to take exception to. *Obs.*

pinch, *n.* **1.** An emergency; a strait; a special pressure or need; a, or the, critical point or juncture; — chiefly in phrases, as *at, in,* or *on a pinch;* as, he could do it at a *pinch.*

This — the great *pinch* of his life. *Hawthorne.*

2. Pressure; pain; pang; hardship; stress.

Necessity's sharp *pinch.* *Shak.*

3. a Act of pinching; close compression, as between thumb and finger, or with an instrument; a nip. **b** As much as may be taken between the finger and thumb; any very small quantity; as, a *pinch* of snuff.
4. A steep slope in an ascent, esp. in a road. *Now Dial.*
5. The turn of the tide. *Rare.*
6. A pinch bar.
7. A theft; an arrest; a raid. *Slang.*
8. *Obs.* **a** A censure. **b** A bend, fold, pleat, or the like, as from pinching. **c** A bite.
9. *Archery.* A faint, superficial line of crushed fibers running transversely across the belly of a bow, or, less commonly, across part of an arrow. See CHRYSAL.
10. *Billiards.* Pressure of the cue ball against the table caused by a downward stroke of the cue.
11. *Games.* Hustlecap. *Local, Brit.*
12. *Mining.* A marked thinning of a vein or bed.

— with a pinch of salt. With a reservation. Cf. *with a grain of salt,* under GRAIN, *n.*

Pinch, Tom. In Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*, a young man distinguished by oddity, guilelessness, and good-heartedness.

pinch'back' (pĭnch'băk'), *n.* **1.** One who or that which pinches a person's back; specif., a type of man's coat cut or pleated so as to fit his back closely.
2. = 1st PINCHBECK **a**. *Local, U. S.*
3. A niggard; a miserly person.

pinch'back', *adj.* Of the style of a pinchback (coat); like or suggesting a pinchback.

pinch bar. A lever having a pointed projection at one end, used esp. to roll heavy wheels, etc. See 1st BAR, 1, *Illust.*

pinch'beck (pĭnch'bĕk; 105), *n.* [After the inventor, Christopher *Pinchbeck*, a London watchmaker.] **a** An alloy of copper and zinc, used to imitate gold in cheap jewelry, etc. It ordinarily contains 10–15 per cent of zinc. **b** Hence, that which is counterfeit or spurious.

pinch'beck, *n.* = PINCHBACK, 3, a niggard. *Obs.*

pinch'beck, *adj.* Made of pinchbeck; hence, sham; cheap; spurious; counterfeit. "A *pinchbeck* throne." *J. A. Symonds.*

pinchbeck brown. The color burnished gold.

pinch bug. A stag beetle.

pinch'cock' (pĭnch'kŏk'), *n.* A clamp used on a flexible tube to regulate the flow of a fluid through the tube. Two well-known forms are the ***Mohr pinchcock*** (fig. 1 in *Illust.*), operating by a spring, and the ***Hofmann pinchcock*** (fig. 2), controlled by a screw.

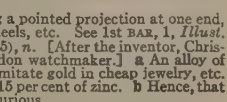

Pinchcocks.

pin'che (pĭn'chā; *F.* păn'shā'), *n.* [F. *pinché*, fr. Sp. *pincho*, of uncert. origin.] A South American tamarin monkey (*Leontocebus oedipus*) having a tufted head.

pinched (pĭnch'; 105), *adj.* **a** Compressed; squeezed; contracted; straitened; distressed. **b** Of faces, thin and drawn as with hunger, cold, etc. — **pinch'ed-ly** (pĭn'chĕd-lĭ; pĭn'chĭd-; 119), *adv.* — **pin'ched-ness**, *n.*

pinched post. A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

pinch'em (pĭn'chĕm), *n.* [From its note.] The European blue titmouse. See TITMOUSE. *Local, Eng.*

pinch'er (pĭn'chĕr), *n.* One who or that which pinches. Specif.: *pl.* A pair of pincers. See PINCERS, 1.

pin cherry. **a** An American wild cherry (*Prunus pennsylvanica*), with small white flowers; also, its acid red fruit. **b** The black cherry *Padus serotina.* **c** The bird cherry *Padus avium.*

pinch'fist' (pĭnch'fĭst'), *n.* A niggard. — **pinch'fist'ed**, *adj.*

pinch'gut' (-gŭt'), *n.* A miserly person who starves himself or others; specif., *Sailors' Slang*, a niggardly purser. Hence, **pinchgut money** *or* **pay**, a money allowance made to sailors when food is scarce. *Vulgar.*

pinch'-hit', *v. i.* To serve as a pinch hitter; — with *for;* as, to *pinch-hit* for the government in a crisis; to *pinch-hit* for an actor in a play. *Colloq.* — **pinch hit.**

pinch hitter. **1.** A player who is sent in to bat in the place of another in a pinch, or emergency, as when a hit is particularly needed. *Baseball Cant.*

2. Hence, one who performs or can be trusted to perform a task exceeding the capacity of the usual personnel; also, loosely, one who does another's work in an emergency.

pinch'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PINCH. Specif.: *adj.* Compressing; nipping; griping; distressing; niggardly; narrowing; as, *pinching* cold. — **pinch'ing-ly**, *adv.*

pinching bar. = PINCH BAR.

pinching bug. A stag beetle.

pinching nut. A lock nut.

pinch'pen'ny (pĭnch'pĕn'ĭ), *adj.* Niggardly.

pinch'pen'ny, *n.; pl.* -NIES (-Iz). A miserly person. *Obs.*

pinch phenomenon. *Elec.* Lateral contraction of a liquid conductor carrying a large current, apparently due to tension of the magnetic lines of force encircling it.

pinch plane. *Math.* A singular plane of a surface, regarded as an envelope of planes, whose points of contact with the surface lie on a straight line. It is the dual singularity to a *pinch point.*

pinch point. *Math.* A double point of an algebraic surface at which the tangent cone degenerates into two coincident planes.

pinch'-spot'ted, *adj.* Spotted with bruises caused by pinching. *Shak.*

Pinch'wife', **Mr.** (pĭnch'wĭf'). The town husband in Wycherley's *The Country Wife.* Believing that a woman's innocence depends on her ignorance of the world, he vainly watches over his wife.

Pin'cl-an (pĭn'shĭ-ăn), *adj.* [LL. *Pincianus.*] Designating the Collis Hortorum, a small hill (now Monte Pincio) just within the walls of Rome, or a gate and street near it.

Pinck'ney-a (pĭngk'nĭ-ȧ; pĭngk-nē'yȧ), *n.* [NL., after Charles C. *Pinckney*, of South Carolina.] *Bot.* A genus of trees of the madder family (Rubiaceae), having as the only known species *P. pubens*, the Georgia bark or fever tree of the southern United States.

pin cloth. A pinafore. *Dial.*

pin clover. Alfilaria.

pin clutch. *Mach.* A clutch having a pin or pins for its engaging member or members.

pinc'pinc' (pĭngk'pĭngk'), *n.* [From its note.] An African warbler of the genus *Cisticola;* esp., *C. textrix.*

pin cross. *Mach.* An element of an intermittent drive mechanism. It has four pins set in a support formed like a Maltese cross attached to the end of the shaft to be given intermittent motion. It is driven by a uniformly rotating cam.

Pinc-ta'da (pĭngk-tā'dȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The genus of Aviculidae containing the principal pearl oysters.

pin'cush'ion (pĭn'kŏŏsh'ŭn; -ĭn), *n.* **1.** A small cushion in which pins may be stuck ready for use.

2. **a** The scabious. **b** The guelder-rose. **c** A common North American everlasting (*Antennaria plantaginifolia*).

pin'cush'ion, *v. t.* To stab in the manner of pins thrust into a pincushion. *Thackeray.*

pincushion flower. A common European scabious (*Succisa australis*); also, its long-peduncled, pale bluish-purple flower head.

pincushion tree. The guelder-rose.

pin'cush'ion-y (pĭn'kŏŏsh'ŭn-ĭ), *adj.* Plump, like a pincushion.

pind (pĭnd; pīnd), *v. t.* [AS. *pyndan*, fr. *pund* pound. See POUND an enclosure.] To impound. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pin'da (pĭn'dȧ), *n.* [Skr. *piṇḍa.*] Literally, a ball or lump of rice or meat; specif., *Hindu Relig. & Law*, one of rice offered to deceased ancestors. The entire ball is offered to the three immediate paternal ancestors, and the wipings, fragments (called *lepa*) that adhere to the hands of the offerant, to the three next in order of remoteness.

pin'da (pĭn'dȧ), *n.* [Kongo *mpinda.*] The peanut. *West Indies, & Local, Southern U. S.*

Pin-da'ri (pĭn-dä'rē), *n.* [Marathi *pēḍ(h)ārī* (Hind. *piṇḍārā*), appar. fr. Skr. *piṇḍa* army, prop., lump, ball.] One of the marauding mercenaries who in the 18th century made frequent disastrous raids in British territory until conquered by Lord Hastings in 1817.

Pin-dar'ic (pĭn-dăr'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *Pindaricus*, fr. Gr. *Pindarikos*, fr. *Pindaros* (L. *Pindarus*) Pindar.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Pindar (about 522 to 448? B.C.), a Greek lyric poet, famous for the magnificence of his style; of an ode, written in the manner or style of Pindar or (now, ***pseudo-Pindaric***) of that assumed to be Pindar's. See ODE, *n.*, 1.

2. [*not cap.*] Irregular; unrestrained; — applied to poetry and also to persons, their modes of living, etc. "O the beauteous strife, 'Twixt their cool writings and *pindaric* life." *Young.*

Pin-dar'ic (pĭn-dăr'ĭk), *n.* **a** A Pindaric ode. See ODE, *n.*, 1. **b** *pl.* Loose irregular verses similar to those used in the so-called Pindaric odes. **c** An Alexandrine. *Dryden.*

pin-dar'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* Pindaric.

pin-dar'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PINDARIC, 2; PINDARICAL.

Pin'dar-ism (pĭn'dĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* The style of Pindar or the Pindaric odes. — **Pin'dar-ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

Pin'dar-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To write in Pindaric style.

Pin'da-rus (pĭn'dȧ-rŭs), *n.* Servant to Cassius in Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar.*

pin'der (pĭn'dĕr), *n.* [From PIND.] A poundkeeper, as of a manor; a pinner. *Eng.*

pin'der (pĭn'dĕr). Var. of PINDA, peanut.

pin disease. = PIN ROT.

pin-dja'jap (pĭn-jä'jăp), *n.* [Malay *pĕnjajap.*] A Malayan two-masted or three-masted cargo boat with long overhangs fore and aft.

pin'dling (pĭn'dlĭng; -lĭn), *adj.* [Cf. dial. *pingle* to pine, to waste away.] **a** *Colloq., U. S.* Puny; delicate; sickly. **b** *Dial. Eng.* Peevish.

pin'do palm (pĭn'dō). [Sp. *pindo*, fr. Guarani *pindo.*] A Paraguayan coco palm (*Cocos australis*) widely cultivated in northern greenhouses for its feathery, graceful foliage.

pin-do'va palm (pĭn-dō'vȧ). [Pg. *pindova*, fr. Tupi *pindóva*, lit., fishhook tree, fr. *pinda* fishhook + *ova* tree.] A nearly stemless palm (*Attalea compta*) making dense growths along the Amazon, and yielding yapa. See YAPA.

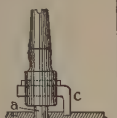

Pin Drill.

pin drill. *Mech.* A drill with a central pin or projection (*a* in the *Illust.*) to fit into a hole to act as a guide while the hole is being enlarged, countersunk, etc.

pind'y (pĭn'dĭ; pīn'dĭ), *adj.* Gone bad; tainted. *Dial. Eng.*

pine (pīn), *v.;* PINED (pīnd); PIN'ING (pīn'-ing. [ME. *pinen* to suffer torment, to torment, fr. AS. *pīnian* to torment, torture, fr. (assumed) *pīn* pain, fr. L. *poena.* See PAIN; cf. REPINE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** to suffer. *Obs.*

2. To languish; to lose vigor, health, or flesh through grief, anxiety, hunger, or the like; to become wasted, as through sorrow; hence, to wear away; to dwindle; to fade; — often with *away.*

And so she *pined*, and so she died forlorn. *Keats.*
The roses wither and the lilies *pine.* *Tickell.*

3. To languish with desire or longing; to yearn intensely; — with *for, after*, or infinitive; as, to *pine* for one's home or after fame. "*Pined* to hear the hopes." *Browning.*

4. To repine; lament; grieve. *Poetic.*

Nor make our scanty pleasures less,
By *pining* at our state. *Burns.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To inflict pain upon; to torment; torture; afflict. *Obs.*

That people that *pyned* him to death. *Piers Plowman.*

2. To force to work; to put (esp. oneself) to exertion. *Obs.*

3. To waste, wear out, consume, or exhaust (one or one's health, life, etc.), as by suffering or in grieving; esp., to cause to starve. *Archaic & Dial.*

Pin'd his flesh to keep his body low and chaste. *Spenser.*
Sour her milk and *pine* her suckling. *C. Reade.*

4. To grieve or mourn for. *Archaic.*

Who would *pine* the rose? *E. L. Sabin.*

5. To shrink or dry (fish), as in curing.

Syn. — Yearn; flag, wither.

pine (pīn), *n.* [ME., fr. (assumed) AS. *pīn.* See PINE, *v.*] Punishment, esp. that of hell or purgatory; woe; torment; pain; suffering; trouble; difficulty; want; longing. *Archaic.*

pine, *n.* [ME., fr. AS. *pīn* (fr. L.), and fr. OF. *pin*, fr. L. *pinus;* akin to Gr. *pitys*, Skr. *pītu* juice, drink, food, L. *pituita* phlegm, and to L. *pix* pitch. See 1st PITCH; cf. PINNACE, PIP disease.] **1.** Any tree of the genus *Pinus.* The pines include some of the most valuable timber trees, as well as many ornamental evergreens. They are found in many situations from sea level to high altitudes, and range in size from undershrubs to lofty trees. The species are usually classified according to the number of secondary leaves, or "needles," in a sheath, and by the shape and position of the cones. See PINUS, CONE, *Illust.*

2. The wood of the pine. This is usually very durable, straight-grained, white or yellow, often highly resinous, and varies from extreme softness in the white pines to hardness in the Georgia pine and its allies. See WHITE PINE, YELLOW PINE, GEORGIA PINE; FIR, 2 **b.**

3. In Australasia, any of numerous other coniferous trees or their wood; as: **a** Any species of the genus *Callitris* (see BLACK PINE, 3 **a** & **b**); CYPRESS PINE. **b** Any species of the genera *Agathis, Podocarpus, Araucaria, Dacrydium*, etc.

4. In Brazil, the Paraná pine; also, its wood.

5. Something constructed of pine wood, as a torch; specif., a ship. *Poetic.*

6. In attributive use, short for *pine trees, needles*, etc.; as, a *pine* bluff; a *pine* bed.

7. Short for PINEAPPLE.

pine (pīn), *adj.* Of or pert. to the pine; made of pine wood.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

pine-bearing	**pine-covered**	**pine-fringed**
pine-bordered	**pine-crested**	**pine-sequestered**
pine-built	**pine-crowned**	**pine-shaded**
pine-capped	**pine-dotted**	**pine-shipping**
pine-clad	**pine-encircled**	**pine-wood**

pin'e-al (pĭn'ē-ăl), *adj.* [F. *pinéal*, fr. L. *pinea* the cone of a pine, fr. *pineus* of the pine, fr. *pinus* a pine.] **1.** Pertaining to, or resembling, a pine cone.

2. *Anat. & Zool.* Designating, or pertaining to, an appendage of the brain, the **pineal body**, or **pineal gland**, present in all craniate vertebrates. In man it is a small conical reddish-gray glandlike body, attached to the roof of the third ventricle (from which it arises as a hollow outgrowth) and lying between the superior corpora quadrigemina. It is invested by the tela chorioidea. In most existing vertebrates it is in a similar rudimentary condition, but in some, as larval lampreys and some reptiles, esp. *Sphenodon* and certain lizards, it is raised on a stalk, bringing it near the upper surface of the head in the median line, and has the structure of an eye, with a more or less distinct retina and lens, and is then called the ***pineal eye***, or ***median eye***. It is evidently a remnant of an important sense organ in ancestral forms. It was formerly, by some philosophers, supposed to be the seat of the soul.

pin'e-al-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Condition resulting from some abnormality in the secretions of the pineal body.

pin'e-a-lo'ma (pĭn'ē-ȧ-lō'mȧ), *n.* [NL. See PINEAL; -OMA.] *Med.* A tumor of the pineal body.

pine'ap'ple (pīn'ăp'l), *n.* **1.** A pine cone. *Obs. exc. Furn.* (see sense 5, below).

2. **a** An agavelike plant (*Ananas sativus*), originally native to tropical South America, now widely cultivated in the tropics. It has rigid, spiny-margined, recurved leaves and a short stalk with a dense oblong head of small abortive flowers. The fine, strong, flexible, lustrous, fiber, **pineapple fiber**, is used for native textiles in Malaya, Brazil and the Philippine Islands (see PIÑA CLOTH). The fiber is erroneously called *silk grass.* **b** The fruit of this plant (a sorosis) consisting of the succulent fleshy inflorescence, which ripens into a solid mass invested with the tough persistent floral bracts and crowned with a tuft of small leaves. **c** The juicy pulp of this fruit used raw or cooked as food; — commonly sing. in this sense. Great quantities of canned pineapple as well as of whole fruits are exported from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and other tropical regions.

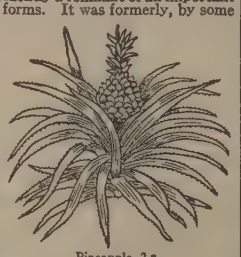
Pineapple, 2 a.

3. = PINEAPPLE FUNGUS **b.**

4. A dynamite bomb. *Gang Slang.*

5. In decoration, an ornament, commonly a finial on furniture, representing either a pine cone or a true pineapple.

pineapple cheese. A Cheddar type of cheese molded in the shape of a pineapple and hung in a net to give the outside a checkered appearance.

pineapple cloth. = PIÑA CLOTH.

pineapple disease. *Plant Pathol.* Any disease caused by the imperfect fungus *Thielaviopsis paradoxa.* See THIELAVIOPSIS.

pineapple family. *Bot.* The Bromeliaceae.

pineapple flower. Any South African plant of the genus *Eucomis* (family Liliaceae), esp. *E. punctata*, or its greenish fragrant flower.

pineapple fungus. **a** The fungus *Thielaviopsis paradoxa.* **b** The sporophore of the pore fungus *Fomes officinalis.*

pineapple guava. The strawberry guava.

pineapple oil *or* **essence.** See ETHYL BUTYRATE.

pineapple shrub. The strawberry shrub (*Calycanthus*). *Local, Southeastern U. S.*

pineapple top. *Furn.* A top in the shape of a pineapple.

pineapple weed. = WILD MARIGOLD **b.**

pine bark. *Pharm.* The dried inner bark of the white pine (*Pinus strobus*) used in the preparation of cough syrups.

pine bark aphid. A plant louse (*Chermes*, syn. *Adelges, pinicorticis*) which lives on the bark of the white pine, producing a white flocculent deposit.

pine barren. Attract of sandy or peaty soil, wooded with pine trees, esp., in the southern U. S., the Georgia pine (*Pinus palustris*). Further north the characteristic pine-barren conifer is the pitch pine *P. rigida.* — **pine'-bar'ren,** *adj.*

pine'-bar'ren chick'weed'. The pine-barren sandwort.

pine-barren sandwort. A white-flowered, very deep-rooted, perennial herb (*Arenaria caroliniana*) of the southeastern United States; — often called *longroot* from the length of its taproot.

pine beetle. Any beetle that attacks pine trees, esp. any borer or bark beetle of the family Cerambycidae.

pine blister. = WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST.

pine borer. Any insect larva that bores in pine timber, esp. those of beetles (family Cerambycidae) and horntails.

pine bullfinch. Pine grosbeak.

pine butterfly. A black-and-white butterfly (*Neophasia menapia*) whose larva is very injurious to young pines in western North America.

Pine Butterfly.

pine cheat. The leaf of the common spurry (*Spergula arvensis*); — so called because of its fancied resemblance to a pine needle.

pine cloth. Var. of PIÑA CLOTH.

pine cone. **a** = CONE, *n.*, **1 a.** **b** = SOOT BROWN. — **pine'-cone',** *adj.*

pine'-cone' fish. Either of two small sluggish berycoid fishes constituting the genus *Monocentris* and the family Monocentridae, having the body covered with a coat of mail made of rough plates irregularly arranged. They occur off Japan, Australia, etc.

Pine-cone Fish.

pine-cone willow gall. Also **pine-cone gall.** An oval imbricated gall resembling a pine cone, formed on the twigs of willow by the gall midge *Rhabdophaga strobiloides.*

pine creeper, pine creeping warbler. The pine warbler.

pined (pīnd), *adj.* Wasted, as by suffering or hardship; pent; pinched.

pine'drops' (pīn'drŏps'), *n. sing. & pl.* **a** A purplish-brown, leafless saprophytic plant (*Pterospora andromedea*) with racemose, drooping, white flowers; — called also *Albany beechdrops* and *false crawley.* See PTEROSPORA. **b** = BEECHDROPS **a.**

pine end. The gable end. *Local, Eng.*

pine family. The Pinaceae.

pine finch *or* **goldfinch.** The pine siskin.

pine grass. **a** A bunch grass (*Calamagrostis rubescens*) of Oregon and Washington, where it forms valuable forage. **b** A sedge (*Carex pennsylvanica*) furnishing pasturage for cattle in the pine barrens of the Southern United States.

pine grosbeak. A large grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator*) of coniferous forests of northern America, Europe, and Asia. It is chiefly gray, with the crown, rump, and breast strongly suffused with rosy red in the adult male and yellow in the female.

pine grouse. The dusky grouse.

pine gum. Australian sandarac. See SANDARAC.

pine hyacinth. An erect, perennial herb (*biorna baldwinii*) of Florida, cultivated for its solitary, urn-shaped, pink or purplish flower.

pine knot. The dovekie (*Alle alle*). *N. A.*

pine'land' (pīn'lănd'), *n.* Land on which pine trees grow.

pine'-leaf' scale. A long narrow white scale insect (*Chionaspis pinifoliae*) common esp. on the leaves of pine in North America.

pine linnet. The pine siskin.

pine lizard. A small, very active lizard (*Sceloporus undulatus*), varieties of which occur in most of the United States except the colder portions. See SWIFT, *n.*, 5.

pine marten. **a** A European marten (*Martes martes*) larger than the stone marten. **b** An American marten (*M. americana*) closely allied to the sable of Europe.

pine mast. Pine cones.

pine moth. Any of several moths having caterpillars which feed on the leaves or bore in twigs or trunks of pine trees.

---

pinch'-faced', *adj.* See -FACED.
pincht. Pinched. *Ref. Sp.*
pin'coff-in (pĭn'kŏf-ĭn), **-ine** (-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* [After *Pincoff*, Eng. manufacturer.] See 1st MADDER, 2.
pind. Pinned. *Ref. Sp.*
pin'dal (pĭn'dĭ'l), **pin'dar** (-dĕr). Vars. of PINDA, peanut.
Pin-dha'ree. Var. of PINDARI.
pine'as'ter (pīn'ăs'tĕr). Var. of PINASTER.
pine'bank', *n.* [Cf. D. *pijnbank.* See PINE pain; BANK bench.] = RACK, the instrument of torture. *Obs.*
pine'tul, *adj.* Painful. *Obs.*
pine'house', *n.* = PINERY, 1.

pine mouse. A short-tailed reddish-brown burrowing vole (*Microtus pinetorum*) of the eastern United States.

pi'nene (pī'nēn), *n.* [L. *pinus* pine + *-ene.*] *Chem.* Either of two terpenes, $C_{10}H_{16}$, found in oil of turpentine and distinguished as α- and β-pinene; specif., α-pinene, the chief constituent of oil of turpentine, and an ingredient in many essential oils, as oil of juniper, of eucalyptus, etc. Natural α-pinene is optically active, dextro- (or *d-*) pinene (*australene*), being obtained from American and Greek turpentine, and levo- (or *l-*) pinene (*terebenthene*), from French. For β-pinene, see NOPINENE.

pine needle. **a** One of the slender needle-shaped leaves of a pine tree. See PINUS. **b** Alfilaria.

pine nut. **a** A pine cone. **b** The edible seed of any of several pines, as the neoza pine and stone pine. See PIÑON, 1.

pine oil. Any oil obtained from pines, or commonly from certain other conifers also, as the firs. Specif.: **a** Oil of turpentine. See TURPENTINE. **b** Pine-needle oil. See OIL, *Table I.* **c** A heavy fraction obtained in the redistillation of crude steam-distilled wood turpentine, used in paint and in ore flotation. **d** Pine-tar oil.

pine pest. A pyralidid moth (*Pinipestis zimmermanni*) whose larva bores into pine trees, causing exudation of pitch.

pine poplar. Lombardy poplar.

pin'er (pīn'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which pines; specif., an animal that suffers from a wasting disease.

pin'er, *n.* **1.** A pine-forest lumberman. *Australasia.*
2. A native or resident of a pine-forest region. *Local, U. S.*

pin'er (pīn'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *pynour,* fr. MD. *piner, pijner,* fr. *pinen, pijnen* to labor. Cf. 1st PINE.] A laborer; now, specif., a peat cutter. *Scot.* Cf. PIONEER, *n.*, 2.

pin'er·y (pīn'ĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-Iz). **1.** A hothouse or field where pineapples are grown.
2. A pine forest; a grove of pines.

pine'sap' (pīn'săp'), *n.* Any of several parasitic or saprophytic herbs of the genus *Hypopitys* of the North Temperate Zone, resembling the Indian pipe, but yellowish or reddish, esp. *H. lanuginosa,* which is often called *false beechdrops.*

pine sawfly. Any of several sawflies (genus *Diprion*), having larvae which feed on pine needles.

pine sawyer (pine worms). Any of several large beetles of the genus *Monochamus* (family Cerambycidae) whose larvae bore into the trunks of dead or dying pine trees. See SAWYER, 3, *Illust.*

pine'–shoot' moth. A small gaily colored moth (*Rhyacionia buoliana*) of the family Tortricidae, which damages pines, the larvae feeding in the young buds and shoots.

pine siskin. A small North American finch (*Spinus pinus*) similar to the American goldfinch, but having the plumage streaked. It breeds in the north, migrating irregularly southward in flocks in winter. A subspecies, *S. p. macropterus,* occurs in Mexico.

Pine Siskin.

pine snake. **a** A large but harmless snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus*) of the Atlantic coast region from New Jersey southward. It is whitish with brown black-margined blotches. **b** = BULL SNAKE.

pine spruce. The white spruce.

pine starwort. Any American herb of the genus *Ionactis* (family Carduaceae), with stiff linear leaves and purple rays.

pine straw. Dried pine needles.

pine sugar. = PINITOL.

pine sulphur. The sulphur-colored pollen of the white pine, which often collects in masses after a shower in spring.

pine swift. The pine lizard.

pine tag *or* **tags.** Dried pine needles.

pine tar. Tar obtained by destructive distillation of pine wood. It is a viscid, dark-brown liquid of empyreumatic odor and is used in the treatment of skin diseases and colds, coughs and other bronchial disorders.

pine'–tar' oil. A dark-brown oil of empyreumatic odor, obtained by distillation of pine tar and used as a deodorant, antiseptic, and parasiticide, and in ore flotation.

pine tassel. Orange grass.

pine thistle. A resinous herb (*Atractylis gummifera*), family Carduaceae, of southern Europe.

pine'–tip' moth. **a** The pine pest. **b** A moth (*Rhyacionia frustrana*) of the family Tortricidae, with larvae that bore in the twigs of pine.

pine tree. **a** A pine. **b** The color duck green. — **pine'–tree',** *adj.*

pine'–tree' flag. A flag of the Massachusetts colony having a white field with the device of a pine tree in green, carried by the first vessels commissioned in the Revolution.

pine–tree lizard. The pine lizard.

pine–tree money. A silver coinage in Massachusetts in the 17th century; — so called from the figure of a pine tree upon it. Cf. OAK-TREE MONEY; WILLOW-TREE MONEY.

Pine Tree State. Maine; — a nickname alluding to the pine tree in its coat of arms.

pine'–tube' moth. A moth (family Tortricidae) with larvae which feed within a tube of pine needles webbed together.

pine tulip. The pipsissewa.

pi·ne'tum (pĭ·nē'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., a pine grove.] **1.** A plantation of pine trees; esp., a scientific collection of living coniferous trees.
2. A treatise on pines.

pine warbler. A small, rather plainly colored warbler (*Dendroica pinus*) of the eastern United States, usually inhabiting pine woods.

pine'weed' (pīn'wēd'), *n.* Orange grass.

pine weevil. Any weevil which feeds on pine trees, esp. the white-pine weevil (which see).

pine'woods' (pīn'wŏŏdz'; 66), *n.* A forest consisting wholly or chiefly of pine trees. — **pine'woods',** *adj.*

pinewoods grape. The Turkey grape.

pine wool. A fiber obtained from pine needles by steaming them. It is prepared on a large scale in Germany, Norway, and in the southern United States, and is used in the manufacture of coarse clothing, bagging, etc., and for stuffing pillows or mattresses.

pine'y (pīn'ĭ), *adj.* Rare and dial. var. of PINY.

pin'ey dam'mar, res'in, *or* **var'nish** (pīn'ĭ). [Malayalam *payin-maram* piney tree, *payin* gum; Malay *damar* resin.] A pellucid, fragrant, acrid, bitter resin, which exudes from the piney tree (*Vateria indica*) when wounded. It is used as a varnish, in making candles, and as a substitute for incense and for amber.

pin'–eyed' (pĭn'īd'), *adj.* Having small pinlike eyes, or spots suggesting eyes; specif., *Hort.,* having the stigma visible at the throat of a gamopetalous corolla, while the stamens are concealed in the tube; — said of dimorphous flowers, and opposed to *thrum-eyed.*

pin'ey tal'low (pīn'ĭ). A solid fatty substance containing esters of palmitic and oleic acids, obtained from seeds of *Vateria indica.* It is used in making candles.

piney thistle. = PINE THISTLE.

pin'ey, *or* **piney varnish, tree.** [See PINEY DAMMAR.] An East Indian tree (*Vateria indica*), with panicles of handsome white flowers. It yields timber, resin, and oil.

piney woods. Pine-forest regions in the southern United States, esp. in Louisiana; hence, backwoods. *Local, U. S.*

pin'fall' (pĭn'fôl'), *n. Bowling.* The total score made by a player or side.

pin fallow. Winter fallow. — **pin'–fal'low,** *v. t. Both Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

pin'feath'er (pĭn'fĕth'ĕr), *n.* A feather not fully developed; esp., a young feather just emerging through the skin and still enclosed for most of its length in a cylindrical horny sheath, which is afterwards cast off. — **pin'feath'ered** (-ĕrd), *adj.* — **pin'feath'er·y** (-ĕr·ĭ), *adj.*

pin'feath'er, *v. t.* To pluck the pinfeathers from. — **pin'feath'er·er** (-ĕr), *n.*

pin'–fire', *adj. Firearms.* **a** Of a cartridge, having a movable pin projecting from the rim, which when struck by the hammer exploded a cap incased in the cartridge, — not now used. **b** Of a firearm, using a pin-fire cartridge. — *n.* A pin-fire firearm. *Rare.*

pin'fish' (pĭn'fĭsh'), *n.*; *pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -Iz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* [So called from their sharp dorsal spines.] Any of several fishes having sharp dorsal spines; esp.: **a** *Diplodus holbrooki,* a small fish (family Sparidae) of the coasts of the United States south of Cape Hatteras. **b** The sailor's-choice (*Lagodon rhomboides*). **c** *Maine.* The three-spined stickleback. See STICKLEBACK.

pin'fold' (-fōld'), *n.* [AS. *pundfald,* influenced by the verb, AS. *pyndan,* ME. *pinden* (*Oxf. E. D.*). See PIND, POUND an enclosure; FOLD an enclosure.] **1.** A pound for animals. See 1st POUND, *n.*, 1 & 2.
2. A confine; a place of restraint; also, a fold; a faction.
Within the *pinfold* of his own conceit. *Wordsworth.*

pin'fold', *v. t.* **1.** To enclose or confine in or as in a pinfold.
2. To partition into or as into pinfolds.

ping (pĭng), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] A sharp sound such as that made by a bullet striking a wall, a tree, or other obstruction.

ping (pĭng), *v. i.*; PINGED (pĭngd); PING'ING (pĭng'ĭng). To sound a *ping;* to cause something implied to make a ping or pings; as, bullets *pinged;* the rifles *pinged* away. — *v. t.* To strike with a ping, or a similar sound.

ping, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *pyngan,* fr. L. *pungere.*] To prick; push; urge. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

pin gear. A gear having teeth formed by pins or short projecting knots, as in a lantern pinion. Cf. LANTERN PINION, *Illust.*

pin'gle (pĭng'g'l; pĭng''l), *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *pyngla* to work in a slow or trifling way.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To strive or struggle, esp. for a living. **b** To trifle; esp. to trifle with one's food.

pin'gle, *n.* A struggle; effort. *Scot.*

pin'gle (pĭng'g'l), *n.* A small piece of enclosed ground. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

pin'gle, *n.* A long-handled cooking pot or pan. *Scot.*

pin'gler (pĭng'glĕr), *n.* A dallier; a trifler. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Ping'–pong' (pĭng'pŏng'), *n.* [Imitative.] A trademark for an indoor modification of lawn tennis played with small bats, or battledores, and a very light, hollow celluloid ball, on a large table divided across the middle by a net; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], this game.

ping'–pong', *v. i.* To play ping-pong.

pin grass. The alfilaria.

pin ground. A pin-spot ground in a textile.

pin'gue (pĕng'gwȧ), *n.* [Sp., fat.] A perennial, glandular herb (*Hymenoxys floribunda*), family Carduaceae, of the southwestern United States, yielding an inferior kind of rubber. See COLORADO RUBBER PLANT.

pin·guec'u·la (pĭng·gwĕk'ū·lȧ), *n.* Also **pin·guic'u·la** (-gwĭk'-); *pl.* -ULAE (-lē). [See PINGUICULA.] *Med.* A small yellowish elevation situated near the inner or outer margins of the cornea and occurring esp. in people of advanced age. It is usually caused by irritation from dust, wind, etc., and is not formed of fat, as was formerly supposed.

pin·gued'i·nous (pĭng·gwĕd'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [L. *pinguedo, -inis,* fatness.] Fatty.

pin'gue·fac'tion (pĭng'gwē·făk'shŭn), *n.* [See PINGUEFY.] The process of fattening; something that fattens.

pin'gue·fy (pĭng'gwē·fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *pinguefacere, pinguefactum,* to fatten, fr. *pinguis* fat + *facere* to make. See FAT; DO.] To make or become fat, greasy, or, of soil, rich; to fatten.

pin·gues'cence (pĭng·gwĕs'ĕns; -'ns), *n.* [L. *pinguescere* to grow fat, fr. *pinguis* fat.] Pinguefaction; also, loosely, fatness. *Rare.*

pin·gues'cent (-ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [L. *pinguescens,* pres. part.] Fattening. *Rare.*

pingui-. A combining form, Latin *pingui-,* from *pinguis,* meaning *fat,* as in **pin·guit'er·ous.** See -FEROUS.

Pin·guic'u·la (pĭng·gwĭk'ū·lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pinguiculus* somewhat fat, fattish.] *Bot.* A large genus of acaulescent bog herbs (family Lentibulariaceae), the butterworts. They have broad basal leaves with a smooth unctuous surface, and showy solitary purple, yellow, or white flowers on naked scapes. The leaves capture minute insects in their viscid secretion, and digest them.

pin·guic'u·la. Var. of PINGUECULA.

pin'guid (pĭng'gwĭd), *adj.* [L. *pinguis* fat.] Fat; fatty; unctuous; of soil, rich.

pin·guid'i·ty (pĭng·gwĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Fatness.

pin'guin (pĭng'gwĭn), *n.* [NL., perh. fr. L. *pinguis* fat.] A tropical American plant (*Bromelia pinguin*), with spiny aloelike leaves that yield a valuable fiber, reddish panicled flowers, and plum-shaped edible fruit. It is planted for hedges in the tropics.

pin'guin. Erron. var. of PENGUIN.

pin'gui·ni·tes'cent (pĭng'gwĭ·nĭ·tĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [L. *pinguis* fat + *nitescere* to glitter.] Greasy in luster; — of hair. *Coleridge.*

pin'guite (pĭng'gwīt), *n.* [G. *pinguit,* fr. L. *pinguis* fat.] *Mineral.* A soaplike variety of chloropal.

pin'gui·tude (pĭng'gwĭ·tūd), *n.* [L. *pinguitudo,* fr. *pinguis* fat.] Fatness; obesity; oiliness. — **pin'gui·tu'di·nous** (-tū'dĭ·nŭs), *adj. Rare.*

pine'–nee'dle oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

pine-needle wool. = PINE WOOL.

pine worm. See PINE SAWFLY.

pi'ney (pī'nĭ). Dial. var. of PEONY. [PEENGE.]

pinge (pĭnj; pēnj). Var. of

pinge. Var. of 2d PING.

Ping'ster (pĭng'stĕr). Var. of PINKSTER. [PINGUITUDE.]

pin'gue·tude. Erron. var. of

Pin·guic'u·la'ce·ae (pĭng·gwĭk'-ū·lē'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of LENTIBULARIACEAE. — **pin·guic'u·la'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.* [GUEFY.]

pin'gui·fy. Erron. var. of PIN-

pin'gui·ous (pĭng'gwĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *pinguis* fat.] Pinguid. *Obs.*

pinhead pear. = INDIAN FIG b.

pin'io·late. † PIGNOLATE.

pin'head' (pĭn'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** The head of a pin; hence, anything very small or insignificant; as, not worth a *pinhead.*
2. A pinheaded person.
3. *Agric. Mach.* A part of a plow containing pinholes for a pin, the position of which regulates the depth of furrow.
4. *Angling.* A small minnow.

pin'head', *adj.* Pinheaded.

pin'head'ed (pĭn'hĕd'ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* **1.** Lacking intelligence or understanding; dull; stupid. *Colloq.*
2. *Hort.* Pin-eyed. — **pin'head'ed·ness,** *n.*

pin'hold' (pĭn'hōld'), *n.* A place where a pin is fixed.

pin'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* A small hole made by or for a pin; a pin prick; hence, any similar small aperture or perforation; as: **a** *Archery.* The center of the gold. **b** *Engin.* A hole through which a pin passes, as in a truss. **c** *Photog.* A transparent spot on a developed photographic film or plate, often caused by dust on the surface during exposure.

pin'hole', *v. t. & i.* To perforate or to become perforated as with pin pricks; — chiefly in *pres.* and *past part.*

pinhole borer. The larva of an ambrosia beetle or other minute beetle that excavates long slender burrows in timber.

pinhole camera. *Photog.* See CAMERA, 2 b.

pinhole decay. *Plant Pathol.* Minute areas of decay characteristic of the early stages of blue mold of citrus fruits caused by *Penicillium italicum.*

pinhole pupil. *Med.* Condition of the pupil of the eye when contracted (as in opium poisoning) to a pinhole.

pin'hook' (pĭn'hŏŏk'), *n.* A fishing hook made from a pin.

pin horse. The middle horse of three hitched tandem. *Local, Eng.*

pini-. A combining form, Latin *pini-,* from *pinus,* meaning *pine,* as in **pi·nic'o·line** (pĭ·nĭk'ō·lĭn; -īn), **pi·nic'o·lous, pi·nif'er·ous, pi'ni·form, pi·niv'o·rous.** See -COLOUS, -VOROUS, etc.

pi'nic (pī'nĭk; pĭn'ĭk), *adj.* [F. *pinique,* fr. L. *pinus.*] *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, the pine.

pinic acid. *a Obs.* Abietic acid. **b** A crystalline cyclic diacid, $C_9H_{14}O_4$, formed by oxidation of pinonic acid.

pin'ing (pīn'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PINE to torment. Hence, *n.*: **a** A wasting disease found esp. among sheep. **b** *pl. Poetic.* Withered leaves; fallen leaves, esp. pine needles. **c** The sound of lamenting as from a musical instrument. "The squealing joy or reedy *pining* Of Pan's pipe." *R. Nichols.* — *adj.* That pines. — **pin'ing·ly,** *adv.*

pin insulator. *Elec.* See INSULATOR, 3.

pin'ion (pĭn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *peignons,* pl., prop., combings.] Refuse wool; noil.

pin'ion, *n.* [F. *pignon,* also gable end, fr. a derivative of L. *pinna* a pinnacle. See PINNACLE.] *Mach.* A gear with a small number of teeth designed to mesh with a larger wheel, or rack; the smaller wheel of a pair, or the smallest of a train or set of gear wheels. Pinions are often formed of arbors or spindles with teeth on them.

Pinion and Spur Wheel.

pin'ion, *n.* [ME. *pinion,* fr. OF. *pignon,* collat. form of *penon* pennant. See PENNANT.] **1.** *Zool.* The distal part of a bird's wing, including the carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges.
2. A wing; also, *Humorous,* a person's arm.
Swift on his sooty *pinions* flits the gnome. *Pope.*
3. A feather; a flight feather; a quill; also, the flight feathers collectively.
4. In the 17th century, an extension of the shoulder of a gown over the sleeve; a wing.
5. In carving, the part of a wing corresponding to the forearm. Formerly, the wing as a whole. *Oxf. E. D.*
6. The anterior border of an insect's wing.
7. A rope attached to the cod of a fishing net by which it is hauled aboard. *New Zealand.*

pin'ion (pĭn'yŭn), *v. t.*; -IONED (-yŭnd); -ION·ING. [From PINION feather, wing.] **1.** To cut off the pinion of one wing of (a bird) so as to prevent flying; to bind or confine the wings of; to confine by binding the wings.
2. To disable or restrain, as a person, by binding the arms, esp. to the body; to bind (the arms) in that way.
3. Hence, to confine; to bind fast; to hold down; to shackle; — with *to, with,* etc.
O loose this frame, . . . Which now is *pinioned* with mortality. *G. Herbert.*

pin'ion (pĭn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *pignon.*] A battlement; gable. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

pin'ion. [Sp. *piñón.* Cf. PIÑON.] **1.** = PIGNON, 2.
2. = PIÑON.

pin'ioned (-yŭnd), *past tense & past part.* of PINION. Specif.: *adj.* **a** Having wings or pinions. **b** Bound; fettered.

pi'ni·pic'rin (pī'nĭ·pĭk'rĭn; -pĭ'krĭn; pĭn'ĭ-), *n.* [L. *pinus* pine + Gr. *pikros* bitter.] *Chem.* A glucoside, $C_{21}H_{30}O_{11}$, obtained from pine needles and leaves of the American arborvitae as a bitter yellow amorphous powder.

pi'ni·tan'nic ac'id (-tăn'ĭk). [L. *pinus* pine + E. *tannic.*] *Chem.* A reddish-yellow tannin found in pine needles and in American arborvitae.

pin'ite (pĭn'īt; pī'nĭt), *n.* [G. *pinit;* — so called from the *Pini* mine in Saxony.] *Mineral.* A compact amorphous mineral of a dull-grayish, green, or brownish color. It is essentially a hydrous aluminum potassium silicate derived from the alteration of other minerals, as iolite. There are several varieties. H., 2.5–3.5. Sp. gr., 2.6–2.85.

pi'nite (pī'nĭt), *n.* [NL. *pinites,* fr. L. *pinus* the pine tree.] *Paleobot.* Any fossil wood referred to the pine family.

pi'nite (pī'nĭt; pĭn'ĭt). [F.] = PINITOL.

pi'ni·tol (pī'nĭ·tōl; pĭn'ĭ·tŏl), *n.* [*pinite* + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* A sweet colorless crystalline compound, $C_6H_7(OH)_4OCH_3$, found in the resin of the sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana*) and in several other plants. It is the monomethyl ether of dextro-inositol.

pin'jane (pĭn'jān), *n.* [Manx.] Curds and whey. *Isle of Man.*

pin'jra (pĭn'jrȧ), *n.* [Hind. *pinjrā* cage, fr. Skr. *piñjara, pañjara.*] A window lattice; bird cage; hence, esp. **pin'jra–work',** woodwork decorated with framed or carved geometric panels. *India.*

pink (pĭngk), *n.* [D.] *Naut.* A vessel with a narrow stern. Originally applied to small and light coasting and fishing vessels, the name has been later given to very various types, whose most nearly general point of resemblance has been the narrow stern. Called also *pinkie.*

pink, *n.* [Earlier *penk;* cf. G. *pinke.*] *a Dial. Eng.* The European minnow. **b** *Brit.* A newly hatched salmon or grayling.

pink (pĭngk), *v.* [Prob. a nasalized form of PICK.] *Transitive:* **1.** To cut or perforate (cloth, leather, paper, etc.) in an ornamental pattern.
2. **a** To decorate by means of a pinking iron. **b** To cut the border of in a pattern, esp. with pinking shears.
3. **a** To stab; to pierce as with a sword. **b** *Rare.* To puncture or penetrate with or as with a bullet. **c** *Boxing Cant.* To hit with the fist.
4. To adorn; decorate; deck; also, *Obs.*, to tattoo.
5. To change the color of (a topaz) to pink by heating.
—, *Intransitive:* To make holes, cuts, etc., as in cloth; to use pinking shears, a pinking iron, or the like.
pink one's doublet or jacket. To decorate one's coat with bullet holes; hence, to pepper one with shot.

pink (pĭngk), *n.* [From PINK to prick.] **1.** A hole or eyelet, as one made with a pinking iron. *Obs.*
2. A wound made by a pointed instrument or a bullet. *Rare.*

pink, *v. i.* [Cf. D. *pinken, pinkoogen,* to blink, twinkle with the eyes.] *Now Dial.* **a** To wink or blink, as eyes; to peer or peep with half-closed eyes. **b** To gleam faintly; to diminish or fade, as the light of a candle or of day; hence, to **pink in,** to grow dusk. **c** *Internal-Combustion Engines.* To knock. See KNOCK, *v. i.*, 3.

pink, *n.* [Origin uncert.; perh. akin to *pick,* as if the edges of the petals were picked out. Cf. 3d PINK.] **1.** Any herb of the genus *Dianthus,* or its flower; esp., *D. plumarius,* the common garden pink, *D. chinensis,* the China pink, or *D. caryophyllus,* of which the cultivated double-flowered forms are called carnations.

Pinks.

2. Someone or something supremely excellent. Specif.: **a** A perfect instance; a paragon; the highest type. "The very *pink* of courtesy." *Shak.* **b** A fashionable swell; an exquisite. "Monsieur le Chevalier de Beauleu, *pink* of Paris." *Scott.* **c** Height; state of perfection; highest degree possible; as, horses in the *pink* of condition; dressed in the *pink* of elegance.
3. Any of a group of colors, averaging red in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. They vary from reddish blue-red to yellowish-red, from low to medium saturation, and from high to very high brilliance.
4. The scarlet of the coats worn by fox hunters; hence, a fox hunter's coat, or, by extension, a fox hunter.
5. Pink-colored clothes; as, dressed in *pink.* Cf. sense 4, above.
6. A mild Red; one inclined to Bolshevism. *Slang, U. S.*
— ***in the pink.*** Short for ***in the pink of condition,*** in the best of physical condition.

pink (pĭngk), *adj.* [See PINK to blink.] Small; of an eye: half shut; winking. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

pink, *adj.* **1.** Fashionable; smart; specif., of social affairs, formal in character; — now only in ***pink tea.***
2. **a** Resembling the garden pink in color; of the color called *pink* (see 6th PINK, 3); as, a *pink* dress. **b** Of a hunting coat, scarlet. See 6th PINK, 4.
3. [*usually cap.*] Having a tendency toward revolutionary socialism; partly Red. See RED, *adj.*, 5.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

pink-blossomed	pink-faced	pink-shaded
pink-bound	pink-fleshed	pink-shelled
pink-breasted	pink-flowered	pink-skinned
pink-checked	pink-foot	pink-striped
pink-cheeked	pink-footed	pink-tinted
pink-coated	pink-leaved	pink-veined
pink-colored	pink-lipped	pink-violet
pink-eared	pink-ribbed	pink-white

pink, *n.* [Imitative.] The chaffinch. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
2. A small gleam of light. *Scot.*

pink, *v. i.* To drip, esp. with a tinkling sound. *Scot.*

pink, *n.* = POST AND PAIR.

pink'ber'ry (pĭngk'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). A Tasmanian heathlike shrub (*Cyathodes divaricata*), family Epacridaceae, with very small leaves and flowers.

pink bollworm. The pinkish larva of a small dark-brown moth (*Pectinophora,* syn. *Gelechia, gossypiella*) which bores into the flowers and bolls of cotton. It is a very widespread, destructive pest, occurring in most cotton-growing countries and has been introduced into the United States.

pink cockatoo. See COCKATOO, 1.

pink curlew. The roseate spoonbill. See SPOONBILL.

pink disease. *Plant Pathol.* A serious bark disease of rubber, cacao, citrus, coffee, and many other trees, caused by the fungus *Corticium salmonicolor,* producing a pink covering of hyphae on the stems and branches; — called also *rubellosis.*

pinked (pĭngkt), *past part. & part. adj.* of PINK; hence: *adj.* Adorned with small holes or slashes; edged with indented scallops; as, *pinked* flounces. Also, *Rare,* tattooed.

pink-een' (pĭngk-ēn'), *n.* [*pink* minnow + *-een.*] A minnow; hence, an insignificant person. *Anglo-Ir.*

pink'en (pĭngk'ĕn), *v. i.* To become pink or rosy. *Rare.*

pink'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which pinks.

pink'er, *v. i.* [From PINK to blink.] To look through half-shut eyes; to peer. *Dial. Eng.*

Pink'er·ton (pĭngk'ĕr·tŭn; -t'n), *n.* A detective employed by a detective agency founded by Allan Pinkerton in Chicago in 1850. Also, any private detective. — **Pink'er·ton·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

pink'eye' (pĭngk'ī'), *n.* Also **pink eye.** **1.** *Med. & Veter.* An acute, highly contagious variety of conjunctivitis.
2. *Veter.* Influenza. See CATARRHAL FEVER.
3. An Australian duck (*Malacorhynchus membranaceus*) related to the shoveler.
4. Any of several Australian undershrubs of the genus *Tetratheca* (family Tremandraceae), usually with dark-centered flowers; esp. the white-flowered *T. ciliata.*

pink'–eyed' (pĭngk'īd'), *adj.* [*pink* half-shut + *eye.*] **a** Having an eye or eyes of a pinkish color. **b** Having small, half-closed, or squinting eyes.

pink family. The Caryophyllaceae.

pink'fish' (pĭngk'fĭsh'), *n.*; *pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* A blind gobylike fish (*Typhlogobius californiensis*) of southern California, found under stones on the beaches.

pink grass. Any of several grasses or sedges having a pink-tinged or purplish inflorescence, as *Eragrostis pectinacea, Carex glauca, C. caryophyllea,* etc.

pink heel splitter. See HEEL SPLITTER.

pink'ie. Also **pink'y** (pĭngk'ĭ), *n. Naut.* A pink-sterned boat; esp., a pink (see 1st PINK) used in fishing.

pink'ie, pink'y (pĭngk'ĭ), *adj.* [Cf. PINK half-shut.] Small; also, of eyes, narrow as if half-closed. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pink'ie, pink'y, *n.* Anything small; specif., the little finger.

pink'i·fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). To make pink.

pink'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PINK. Specif.: *n.* **a** Act or method of one who pinks; also, the effect produced by one who pinks. **b** *Colloq., Brit.* = DETONATION, 2.

pinking iron. **a** An instrument for scalloping the edges of ribbons, flounces, etc. **b** *Colloq.* A sword.

pinking shears. Shears having patterned, usually saw-toothed, cutting edges which in cutting duplicate their pattern in a fabric's edge, used esp. to finish seams.

pink'ish (pĭngk'ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat pink. — **-ness,** *n.*

pink lady. *Angling.* An artificial fly with gray wings, pink silk body, brown hackle, gold ribbing, and pheasant tail.

pink lady's–slipper. The moccasin flower.

pink madder. The color rose madder.

pink meadowsweet. Either of the two North American plants *Spiraea tomentosa,* the hardhack, and a related plant (*S. densiflora*) of the western United States.

pink needle. The alfilaria; — so called from the long, tapering points of the carpels.

pin knot. *Lumber Trade.* A sound knot not over ½ inch in diameter.

pink pearl. The color rose hermosa.

Pink Pearl. *Hort.* A Kurume azalea with salmon-pink flowers.

pink pill. **a** A pink-coated pill; also, such a pill used as a proprietary medicine. **b** Hence, a cure-all.

pink poplar. The maiden's-blush (*Echinocarpus australis*).

pink rhododendron. = CALIFORNIA ROSE BAY.

pink'root' (pĭngk'rōōt'; 200), *n.* Any of several herbs of the genus *Spigelia,* esp. *S. marilandica,* the ***American wormroot,*** cultivated for its showy red flowers, or the South American *S. anthelmia.* Both species are used as anthelmintics.

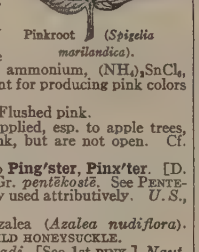
Pinkroot (*Spigelia marilandica*).

pink root. *Plant Pathol.* A fungous disease of the onion characterized by a red coloration of the roots. It has been attributed to *Fusarium malli* and to a species of the genus *Phoma.*

pink rot. *Plant Pathol.* **a** A destructive disease of the potato tuber caused by the parasitic fungus *Phytophthora erythroseptica,* producing a rapid decay characterized by a wet rot. Cut surfaces of tubers turn pink when exposed to air. **b** A rot of apples caused by the saprophytic fungus *Cephalothecium roseum.* **c** A watery soft rot of celery caused by *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* (syn. *libertiana*).

pink salmon. The humpbacked salmon.

pink salt. *Dyeing.* The double chloride of (stannic) tin and ammonium, $(NH_4)_2SnCl_6$, formerly much used as a mordant for producing pink colors with madder and cochineal.

pink'some (pĭngk'sŭm), *adj.* Flushed pink.

pink spray. *Hort.* A spray applied, esp. to apple trees, after the flower buds show pink, but are not open. Cf. PREPINK SPRAY.

Pink'ster (pĭngk'stĕr), *n.* Also **Ping'ster, Pinx'ter.** [D. *pinkster, pinksteren,* ult. fr. Gr. *pentēkostē.* See PENTECOST.] Whitsuntide; — usually used attributively. *U. S., esp. New York.*

pinkster flower. A pink azalea (*Azalea nudiflora*). *U. S., esp. New York.* See WILD HONEYSUCKLE.

pink'–sterned' (-stûrnd'; 66), *adj.* [See 1st PINK.] *Naut.* Having a very narrow stern; — said of a vessel.

pink'–stock'ings, *n. sing. & pl.* The black-necked stilt. See STILT.

Pink 'Un. Nickname of *The Sporting Times,* a popular London sports journal.

pink vine. A climbing Mexican vine (*Antigonon leptopus*), cultivated for its racemes of coral pink flowers and its bright-colored veined fruits.

pink'weed' (pĭngk'wēd'), *n.* The knotgrass *Polygonum aviculare;* — so called from its pink-colored joints.

pink'wood' (pĭngk'wŏŏd'), *n.* Any of several trees and shrubs or their wood: **a** A Brazilian tree (*Dicypellium caryophyllatum*), family Lauraceae, with carnation-scented bark, used as a substitute for cinnamon and cloves. **b** A tree (*Physocalymma scaberrimum*), family Lythraceae, of central South America, having hard, rose-colored wood. **c** The Australian tree *Eucryphia billardieri,* yielding cabinet wood. **d** The wallaby bush (*Beyeria viscosa*), family Euphorbiaceae, of Tasmania.

pink'wort' (pĭngk'wûrt'), *n.* A plant of the family Caryophyllaceae.

pink'y (pĭngk'ĭ), *adj.* Of a pink cast; tinged with pink; pinkish.

pink'y. Var of PINKIE.

pin'lock' (pĭn'lŏk'), *n.* A lock having a pin over which the pipe of the key fits.

pin'lock', *n.* [cf. PIND.] A fee for impounding. *Obs.*

pin'mak'er (-māk'ĕr), *n.* One who makes pins (in various senses. — **pin'mak'ing,** *adj.*

pin mill. *Tanning.* A revolvable cylindrical box with pins on its inner surface, used for washing and softening hides in warm water or other liquid.

pin money. Money allowed by a man to his wife for her private purposes, often, in England, provided for by a small rent charge to be paid to the wife during her husband's life. The wife has absolute control of it. Also, loosely, any money used or set aside for the purchase of incidentals. — **pin'–mon'ey,** *adj.*

pin'na (pĭn'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* PINNAE (-ē), PINNAS (-ȧz). [L., a feather, prop., a pinnacle, sharp point, confused with *penna* feather. See FIN.] **1.** *Bot.* A leaflet or primary division of a pinnate leaf. See PINNATE.
2. *Anat. & Zool.* **a** A feather, wing, or fin, or some part likened thereto. **b** The projecting part of the ear; the auricle. See 1st EAR, *Illust.*

pin'na·cle, *n.* Dim. of PINNACLE. [PINACOCYTAL, PINACOCYTE.]

pin'na·co·cy'tal, **-cyte.** Vars. of PINACOCYTAL, PINACOCYTE.

pin'nae, *n.*, *pl.* of PINNA.

pin'na·el. Pinnacle. *Ref. Sp.*

pin'na·eld. Pinnacled. *Ref. Sp.*

Pin'na (pĭn'ȧ), *n.* [L. *pinna, pina,* fr. Gr. *pinna, pina.*] *Zool.* **a** A genus of large marine bivalves (suborder Ostraeacea) having a thin wedge-shaped shell, a toothless hinge, and a linear ligament. They are found mostly in warm seas, moored to the bottom by their long and silky byssus (see BYSSUS, 2) and more or less buried in the sand or mud. The genus typifies a family, **Pin'ni·dae** (-ĭ·dē). **b** [*not cap.*] *pl.* -NAE (-ē). A mollusk of this genus.

Pinna (*P. rudis*) showing Byssus (*b*). (⅓)

pin'nace (pĭn'ĭs; -ȧs), *n.* [F. *pinasse, pinace,* fr. It. *pinaccia* or Sp. *pinaza,* fr. (assumed) VL. *pinacea,* fr. L. *pinus* a pine tree, anything of pine, e.g., a ship. See PINE tree.] **1.** *Naut.* **a** *Hist. or Poetic.* A light sailing vessel often schooner-rigged, sometimes also using oars, used largely as a tender for a warship or other large vessel. **b** A double-banked boat of a war vessel; also, any of various ship's boats, as a man-of-war's steam launch.
2. A woman; esp., a procuress or prostitute. *Obs.*

pin'na·cle (pĭn'ȧ·k'l; -ĭ·k'l), *n.* [ME. *pinacle,* fr. OF. *pinacle,* fr. LL. *pinnaculum,* fr. L. *pinna.* See SPINE; cf. 2d PINION.] **1.** *Arch.* An upright architectural member, generally ending in a small spire, and used esp. in Gothic construction, to give additional weight to a buttress or an angle pier.
2. Any structure or formation suggesting a pinnacle's height and tapering slenderness; specif., a lofty peak; a pointed summit.
Three silent *pinnacles* of aged snow. *Tennyson.*
3. The summit, or highest point, of anything; the acme; as, the *pinnacle* of his fame.
Your social fabric; *pinnacle* to base. *R. Browning.*

Pinnacle.

pin'na·cle (pĭn'ȧ·k'l), *v. t.*; -CLED (-k'ld); -CLING (-klĭng). **1.** To surmount with a pinnacle; as, to *pinnacle* a pediment.
2. To raise or rear on or as on a pinnacle; as, his deeds have *pinnacled* his fame; hence, *Rare,* to top; crown.

pin'na·glo'bin (pĭn'ȧ·glō'bĭn), *n.* [*Pinna* + *globin.*] *Biochem.* A brown pigment in the blood of a mollusk (genus *Pinna*), apparently similar to hemocyanin but containing manganese in place of copper.

pin'nal (pĭn'ȧl; -l), *adj.* Pert. to a pinna.

pin'nate (pĭn'āt), *adj.* [L. *pinnatus* feathered, fr. *pinna* a feather. See PINNA leaflet.] Featherlike; having parts arranged along two sides of an axis; specif., *Bot.,* having the leaflets or primary divisions arranged on each side of a common petiole or rachis; — applied to compound leaves, as those of a hickory or an ash. Pinnate leaves may be either ***abruptly pinnate*** or ***odd-pinnate*** (which see). Leaves having one set of divisions are ***simply pinnate*** or ***once pinnate;*** when the pinnae are pinnate the leaf is ***twice pinnate.*** See LEAF, *Illust.*

-pin'nate (-pĭn'āt). A combining form of *pinnate,* as in:

alternipinnate	digitato-pinnate	paripinnate
bipinnate	imparipinnate	tripinnate

pin'nat·ed (-āt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Pinnate. — **pin'nat·ed·ly,** *adv.*

pinnated grouse. The prairie chicken; — from the wing-like tufts on the neck.

pin'nate·ly (pĭn'āt·lĭ), *adv.* In a pinnate manner.

☞ PHRASES are:

pinnately cleft	pinnately divided	pinnately parted
pinnately compound	pinnately lobed	pinnately trifoliate
pinnately decompound	pinnately nerved	pinnately veined

pin·nat'i- (pĭ·nāt'ĭ-). *Bot. & Zool.* A combining form from Latin *pinnatus,* meaning *pinnately,* as in:

pinnatilobate	pinnatipartite	pinnatisect
pinnatilobed	pinnatiped	pinnatisected

pin·nat'i·fid (-fĭd), *adj.* [*pinnati-* + *-fid.*] *Bot.* Cleft in a pinnate manner, with narrow lobes not reaching to the midrib. See LEAF, *Illust.* — **pin·nat'i·fid·ly,** *adv.*

pin·nat'i·fid–lobed' (66), *adj.* Having pinnatifid lobes.

pin·na'tion (pĭ·nā'shŭn), *n. Bot.* State of being pinnate.

pin·na'to- (pĭ·nā'tō-). A combining form from Latin *pinnatus,* meaning *pinnate and,* as in **pin·na'to·den'tate, pin·na'to·pec'ti·nate.**

pin·nat'u·late (pĭ·năt'ū·lāt), *adj.* [Dim. fr. *pinnate.*] *Bot.* Doubly pinnate, as the leaflet of a pinnate leaf. *Rare.*

pinned (pĭnd), *adj.* Having, or fastened with, a pin or pins.

pinned whites *or* **straits.** A kind of cloth. *Obs.*

pin'nel (pĭn'ĕl; -l), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A stratum of clay and gravel or of pebbly sandstone. *Local, Eng. & Wales.*

pin'ner (pĭn'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which pins; specif., one who inserts or removes pins or places on pins, or fastens with pins.
2. A headdress like a cap, with long lappets, worn in the 17th and 18th centuries; also, one of these lappets.
3. A small stone used to support a large stone in masonry construction.
4. *Tanning.* A machine that or a man who works oiled leather by stroking with a pin to remove scum and dirt.

pin'ner, *n.* [From PIN, *n.*] A pinmaker; a carpenter. *Obs.*

pin'ner, *n.* [See PIN to pound; cf. PINDER.] One who pins cattle. *Obs. exc. Local, Eng.*

pin'net (pĭn'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* **a** [Cf. L. *pinna.*] A pinnacle. *Scott.* **b** [Cf. PENNANT.] *Scot.* A pennant. **c** *Dial. Eng.* A pin. **d** *Dial. Eng.* A pint.

pin'ni- (pĭn'ĭ-). A combining form, Latin *pinni-,* from *pinna,* meaning *feather, fin,* as in:

pinniferous	pinninervate	pinnisected
pinniform	pinninerved	pinnitarsal
pinnigerous	pinnisect	pinnitentaculate

Pin'ni·gra'da (pĭn'ĭ·grā'dȧ; pĭ·nĭg'rȧ·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr *pinni-* + L. *gradi* to walk.] *Zool.* The Pinnipedia. — **pin'ni·grade** (pĭn'ĭ·grād), *adj. & n.*

pin'ning (pĭn'ĭng), *n.* **a** A pin or peg for fastening; also, a fastening made by pins. **b** *pl.* Small stones for filling masonry interstices. **c** A foundation; a prop; underpinning.

Pin'ni·pe'di·a (pĭn'ĭ·pē'dĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *pinna* feather, fin + *pes, pedis,* foot; — so called because their webbed feet are developed as paddles or fins.] *Zool.* A suborder of aquatic carnivorous mammals including all the seals and the walruses. Cf. FISSIPEDIA. — **pin'ni·ped** (pĭn'ĭ·pĕd), **pin'ni·pe'di·an** (-pē'dĭ·ăn; 159), *adj. & n.*

pin'nock (pĭn'ŭk), *n.* [ME. *pinnuc.*] *Local, Eng.* **a** Hedge sparrow. **b** Blue titmouse. See TITMOUSE.

pink'a·ny. † PINKENY.

pink'e·ny, *n.* [See PINK half-shut; EYE. The *n* is prob. due to misunderstanding *an eye* or *thine eye, mine eye,* as a *nye, thy nye, my nye.*] A small, blinking or peering eye; — also used as a term of endearment. *Obs.*

pink'-gilled' mush'room. = MEADOW MUSHROOM.

pink'i·ly, *adv.* of PINKY.

pink'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pink'ly, *adv.* of PINK.

pink'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pin'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

pin'nach. † PANACHE.

pin'nate-leaved' (66), *adj.* See -LEAVED.

pin'nate-ribbed' (66), *adj.* See -RIBBED.

pin'nate-veined' (66), *adj.* See -VEINED.

Pin'ni·das, *n. pl.* [See -IDAE.] See 2d PINNA 4.

pin'ning, *adj.* That pins. — **pin'ning·ly,** *adv.*

pinning end. = PINION END.

pin'ni·win'kis, *n.* = PILLIWINKS.

pin'nock (pĭn'ŭk), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A small bridge, as over a ditch; also, a small culvert, esp. across a gateway. *Local, Eng.*

pin'no-ite (pĭn'ō-īt), *n.* [After *Pinno*, Ger. mining engineer.] *Mineral.* A hydrous magnesium borate, $MgO_2 \cdot B_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$, usually occurring in yellow nodular masses with a radiating, fibrous structure. H., 3–4. Sp. gr., 2.3.

pin'no-tere (pĭn'ō-tēr), *n.* Pinnothere.

Pin'no-the'res (pĭn'ō-thē'rēz), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pinnoteres, pinoteres, -theres*, fr. Gr. *pinnotēres*, fr. *pinna* a kind of bivalve + *tērein* to guard.] *Zool.* A genus of small crabs, having usually a thin membranous covering, which live as commensals in the mantle cavity of various bivalve mollusks or in some similar cavity in other marine animals, as the oyster crab and the pea crab. It is the type of a family, **Pin'no-ther'i-dae** (-thĕr'ĭ-dē). — **pin'no-there** (pĭn'ō-thēr), *n.* — **pin'no-the'ri-an** (-thēr'ĭ-ăn), *adj. & n.*

pin'nu-la (pĭn'ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-lē). [L., dim. of *pinna* feather.] **a** *Bot. & Zool.* A pinnule. **b** *Zool.* A barb of a feather. — **pin'nu-lar** (-lĕr), *adj.*

pin'nu-late (-lāt), **pin'nu-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* [See PINNULE.] *Bot. & Zool.* Having pinnules.

pin'nule (pĭn'ūl), *n.* [L. *pinnula*, dim. of *pinna* feather. See PINNA leaflet.] **1.** A small plate pierced with a peephole or sighthole, as either of two such in an alidade.

2. Hence: **a** *Zool.* (1) One of the secondary branches of a plumelike organ; specif., one of the lateral parts of the arm of a crinoid or of the tentacle of an alcyonarian polyp. (2) In fishes, a small detached fin, such as those behind the dorsal and anal fins of the mackerel; a finlet. **b** *Bot.* A secondary pinna; one of the ultimate divisions of a bipinnate or twice pinnate leaf. See LEAF, *Illust.*

pin'nul-et (pĭn'ū-lĕt), *n. Bot.* A small or secondary pinnule.

pin'ny (pĭn'ĭ), *adj.* [Cf. PIN a peg.] **1.** Containing pins, or hard specks; — said of metal, stone, etc.

2. Of a file, pinned. See PIN, *v. t.*, 9.

3. Clogged or matted together; — said of wool.

4. Showing pin feathers, as dressed poultry.

pinny show. A children's peep, or poppy, show; — so called because a pin was paid for each peep.

pi'no (pē'nō), *n.* [Sp.] Pine. *Spanish America.*

pin oak. **a** An oak (*Quercus palustris*) of the eastern United States, with persistent dead branches (resembling pins) and deeply pinnatifid leaves. **b** *Texas.* An oak (*Quercus durandii*) of the southern United States. **c** A low-growing oak (*Quercus utahensis*) of the western United States.

pi'noch'le, pi'noc'le (pē'nŭk'l), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A game resembling bezique, played with all the cards above the eight spots in two packs; also, a meld consisting of the queen of spades and knave of diamonds counting 40. *Double* pinochle, consisting of the two queens of spades and two knaves of diamonds, counts 300. See AUCTION PINOCHLE.

pi-no'le (pĕ-nō'lȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. Nahuatl *pinolli*.] **1.** In Mexico, the dried, preserved, edible seeds of any of several plants, esp. of the genus *Atriplex*, used to make flour.

2. An aromatic powder used in manufacturing chocolate.

3. Seeds of various native plants of the southwestern United States, esp. chia (*Salvia columbariae*), parched, or roasted, and ground, the resulting meal being eaten dry, boiled, or baked, depending on the particular plant.

pi-no'le-um (pĭ-nō'lē-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pinus* pine + *oelum* oil.] A material composed of slender oil-painted wooden rods, strung close together, used esp. for sun blinds.

pin'o-li'a (pĭn'ō-lē'ȧ), *n.* [Mex. Sp. *pinolia*, prob. fr. Nahuatl *pinolli*. See PINOLE.] The young of the spinose ear tick. See EAR TICK.

pi'ñon (pē'nyōn; pĭn'yŭn), *n.* [Sp. *piñón* pine nut. Cf. PIGNON, 6th PINION.] **1.** **a** Any of various low-growing pines of western North America and Mexico producing edible seeds, as *Pinus parryana, P. cembroides, P. edulis*, and *P. monophylla*; also, any other pine of this character, as the stone pine of Europe; a nut pine. **b** The nutlike seed of any of these species, now used in confectionery, etc., under the name *pignolia*.

2. The monkey puzzle.

piñon bird *or* **jay.** A bluish corvine bird (*Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus*) of western North America. It feeds on piñon nuts.

piñon grass. = YELLOW FOXTAIL.

pi-non'ic ac'id (pĭ-nŏn'ĭk). [From G. *pinen*, fr. L. *pinus* pine.] *Chem.* A crystalline cyclic ketonic acid, $C_{10}H_{16}O_3$, obtained by oxidation of pinene.

piñon pine. A piñon.

pin pallet. *Horol.* An escapement pallet consisting of a small pin of precious or semiprecious stone.

pin paper. A paper of pins.

pin'-patch', *n.* The periwinkle. *Dial. Eng.*

pin perforation. *Philately.* See ROULETTE, *n.*, 1.

pin'pil'low (pĭn'pĭl'ō), *n.* **a** *Obs.* A pincushion. **b** A West Indian prickly pear (*Opuntia curassavica*) the turgid spiny joints of which suggest a pincushion.

pin point. A very small, infinitesimal, or very sharp point; also something similarly small or sharp; as, *pin points* of light; arguing about *pin points*. — **pin'-point',** *adj.*

pin pool. Any of several varieties of pool or billiards in which small wooden pins are used; specif., a game played with two white balls, one red ball, and five small pins which are set up in diamond fashion at the center of the table, each pin having a value according to position.

pin'prick' (pĭn'prĭk'), *n.* A pricking by or as by a pin; hence, a petty irritation or annoyance. Specif., *Politics*, any small, irritating and antagonistic action or statement, which in itself is not sufficient cause for open quarrel, but which is often repeated for the purpose of annoying another government; — often called a *policy of pinpricks*. — **pin'-prick',** *v. t.*

pin prod. A pinprick. *Rare.*

pin'proof' (pĭn'prōōf'; 66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

pin rack. *Naut.* A rack that holds belaying pins.

pin'rail' (pĭn'rāl'), *n.* A rail or strip fitted with pins or for holding pins; as: **a** *Naut.* A rail which holds belaying pins, esp. one along the bulwarks. **b** *Organ Mfg.* A rail passing under the manual keys and having a series of upright pins which fit into holes in keys to steady them.

pin rod. *Mach.* A rod or plate with turned ends for connecting two parts, as brake shoes on the opposite sides of a locomotive, so that they act kinematically as one part.

pin rot. *Plant Pathol.* A rot of the heartwood of incense cedar caused by the pore fungus *Polyporus amarus*; — called also *peckiness*.

pin'rowed' (pĭn'rōd'), *adj.* Streaked as with rows of pinholes; — of imperfect butter, mixed cotton, etc. *Dial.*

pin rush. The common rush (*Juncus effusus*).

pins and needles. A pricking, tingling, nervous sensation such as is felt in a limb recovering from numbness or from being "asleep"; hence, *to be on pins and needles*, to be very nervous, anxious, or uneasy.

pin'scher (pĭn'shĕr), *n.* [G.] A Doberman pinscher.

pin seal. See 1st SEAL, 3.

pin setter. *Tenpins.* A mechanical device for spotting all the pins simultaneously and exactly.

pin snipe. The spotted sandpiper.

pin'son (pĭn's'n), *n.* [Cf. F. *pinçon* part of a horseshoe.] A kind of slipper or thin shoe. *Obs.*

pin'sons (pĭn's'nz), *n. pl.* [OF. *pinçon* (assumed); cf. OF. *pinchon*.] Pincers. *Nova Dial.*

pin spanner. = PIN WRENCH.

pin spot. **1.** Each of the spots like pinheads which often form a pattern on a textile.

2. Bowling. = SPOT, *n.*, 13.

pint (pīnt), *n.* [ME. *pinte*, fr. OF. *pinte*, prob. fr. MD. *pinte* pint; prob. orig. a peg, pin (for meaning cf. PAIL; PEG) and akin to E. PINTLE, PIN.] **1.** **a** A measure of capacity, equal (in both liquid and dry measure) to half a quart, and also (in liquid measure) to four gills. See MEASURE, *Table.* The pint, in apothecaries' measure, in the United States contains 16 U. S. fluid ounces; in Great Britain, 20 British fluid ounces. See FLUID OUNCE. Symbol, *O* (fr. *L. octarius*). Abbr., *pt.* See MEASURE, *Table.* **b** *Scot.* A measure equal to three English pints.

2. **a** A pint pot or vessel. **b** A pint pot of ale, beer, etc.

pint (pĭnt), *n.* [Cf. dial. *pint, pink*, the chaffinch, from its cry.] The black-headed gull. *Local, Eng.*

pint (pĭnt). Dial. var. of PEOPLE.

pin'ta (pēn'tȧ; *Sp.* pēn'tä), *n.* [Sp., lit., spot. Cf. PAINT.] *Med.* A disease of tropical America characterized by blotches of various colors on the skin, caused by a spirochete.

Pin'ta, *n.* [Sp.] See SHIP, *Table.*

pin'ta-de'ra (pĭn'tȧ-dā'rȧ), *n.* [Sp., instrument for stamping marks on bread, fr. *pintar* to paint, mark, stamp. See PAINT.] *Archaeol.* A stamp, usually of clay or stone, for placing patterns on the human body.

pin'ta'do (pĭn-tä'dō), *n.; pl.* -DOS (-dōz) or -DOES. [Pg., painted, fr. *pintar* to paint; cf. Sp. *pintado*.] **1.** Chintz, esp. of the better grades. *Obs.*

2. The Cape pigeon.

3. A large mackerellike fish (*Scomberomorus regalis*) with elongated spots, common about Florida and the West Indies; — called also (*spotted*) *cero* or *sierra*. See CERO.

4. A guinea fowl.

pin'ta'do (pĭn-tä'dō), *adj.* [Sp., painted. See PINTADO, *n.*] = PINTO, *adj.*; — applied esp. to horses. *Local, U. S. & Mexico.*

pin-ta'do-ite (-dō-īt), *n.* [From Canyon *Pintado*, Utah.] *Mineral.* A hydrous calcium vanadate $2CaO.V_2O_5.9H_2O$, occurring in a green incrustation.

pintado petrel. Cape pigeon.

pin'tail' (pĭn'tāl'), *n.; pl.* -TAILS (-tālz'), sometimes -TAIL. See PLURAL, *Note.* **a** A river duck (*Dafila acuta*) of Europe and Asia; also, its subspecies (*D. a. tzitzihoa*) of North America. Both have the central tail feathers markedly elongated in the male. The head and neck are brown, the breast white, and the upper parts grayish. **b** *Local, U. S.* (1) The ruddy duck. (2) The sharp-tailed grouse. (3) The pin-tailed sand grouse. See SAND GROUSE.

pin'tail' (pĭn'tāl'). Erron. var. of PINTLE, 2 b.

pin'-tailed' (-tāld'), *adj.* Having a tapered tail, with the middle feathers longest, or having the tail feathers spiny.

pin-tailed chicken. = PINTAIL, *n.*, **b** (2).

pin-tailed duck. = PINTAIL, *n.*, **a**.

pin-tailed sand grouse *or* **pin-tailed grouse.** See SAND GROUSE.

pin-ta'no (pĭn-tä'nō), *n.* A black-banded green damselfish (*Abudefduf marginatus*).

pin thorn. = COCKSPUR, 2 a.

pin'tle (pĭn't'l), *n.* [AS. *pintel* penis; akin to MLG. *pint* penis, and to E. PIN.] **1.** The penis. *Now Vulgar.*

2. **a** *Mech.* A (usually upright) pivot pin, as of a hinge or a rudder, on which another part turns. **b** *Ordn.* A hook at the rear of a limber to receive the lunette of the gun trail when the gun is limbered.

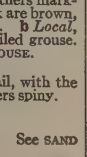

a Pintle of a Hinge or Rudder.

pintle chain. A chain for sprocket wheels consisting of links fastened together by pintles.

pintle hook. *Ordn.* = PINTLE, 2 b.

pin'to (pĭn'tō; pēn'tō), *adj.* [Sp.] Literally, painted; hence, piebald; mottled; pied.

Pintle Chain.

pin'to (pĭn'tō; pēn'tō), *n.* [Sp. See PINTO, *adj.*] **1.** In Mexico, an Indian having a mottled or speckled skin as a result of disease.

2. [*cap.*] An Indian of the Pakawa tribe; — so called from their custom of tattooing themselves. See PAKAWA.

3. A piebald or calico horse or pony. *Western U. S.*

pin'to (pĭn'tō; pēn'-), *n.* = 1st PINTA.

pinto bean. Also **pin'to,** *n.* A kind of mottled field bean resembling the kidney bean in size and shape and belonging to the same species *Phaseolus vulgaris*. It is grown extensively in Colorado and in other southwestern States and used for food, and the culls, straw, etc., are fed to stock.

pin'-toed' (pĭn'tōd'), *adj.* Pigeon-toed.

pint'-of-ci'der, *n.* A very small person or, rarely, thing; — usually contemptuous. *Colloq.*

pin tooth. A sharply pointed tooth.

pint pot. A pint-measure pot, or drinking vessel, usually of pewter; also, such a pot full of beer, ale, etc.

Pintsch gas (pĭnch). [After Richard *Pintsch*, Ger. inventor.] A compressed oil gas, consisting chiefly of hydrocarbons and hydrogen, used for lighting railroad cars and buoys.

pin tuck. A very narrow tuck.

pin tumbler. See TUMBLER, *n.*

pin-tu'ra (pĭn-tōō'rȧ), *n.* [Sp., painting.] *Mex. Archaeol.* A symbolic or hieroglyphic manuscript with colored characters and figures.

‖**pi-fue'la** (pē-wwā'lä), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] Any of several bromeliads or aroids, often epiphytic, as the pineapple, pinguin, etc.

pin'u-lus (pĭn'ū-lŭs), *n.* [NL., also *pinnulus*, fr. *pinnula*.] *Zool.* A sponge spicule, usually pentactinal, of which one ray projects either internally or externally from the sponge and develops numerous small spines.

Pi'nus (pī'nŭs), *n.* [L., a pine tree. See PINE tree.] *Bot.* The largest and most important genus of coniferous trees, typifying the family Pinaceae; the pines. As first established, the genus was very comprehensive, including the firs, spruces, larches, and hemlocks, but it was early limited to the true pines, in which the primary leaves are scalelike and early deciduous, while the secondary leaves (known as *pine needles*) are acicular and borne usually in fascicles of from one to seven. The cones consist of imbricated woody scales enclosing winged seeds, and vary greatly in size and shape among the different species. There are about 80 species, natives of the Northern Hemisphere, chiefly of temperate regions, but a few are native to the Malay Archipelago. About half of the species are American. See 3d PINE.

pin valve. *Mach.* A needle valve.

pin vise. A kind of hand vise used, as by jewelers, for holding fine work.

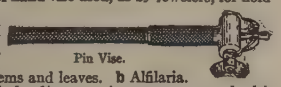
Pin Vise.

pin'weed' (pĭn'wēd'), *n.* **a** Any herb of the genus *Lechea*, in allusion to their slender stems and leaves. **b** Alfilaria.

pin wheel, *or* **pin'wheel',** *n.* **a** A contrate gear wheel in which the teeth are cylindrical pins. **b** A toy, resembling a windmill, usually having four vanes of colored paper pinned to a stick. **c** *Fireworks.* A device which revolves on a pin and makes a wheel of yellow or colored fire. **d** *Tanning.* = PIN MILL. — **pin'-wheel',** **pin'wheel',** *adj.*

pin'wheel' (pĭn'hwēl'; 258), *v. t.* To wash and soften (hides) in a pin wheel or pin mill. — *v. i.* To revolve rapidly, as a pin wheel.

pin'-wing', *v. t.* = PINION, *v. t.*, 1.

pin wire. Wire from which pins are made.

pin'work' (pĭn'wûrk'), *n.* Fine stitches raised from the surface of a design in needle-point lace to add lightness to the effect.

pin'-work', *v. t. Flax Spinning.* To work (flax yarn) on a wooden pin to make the yarn supple.

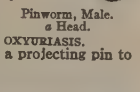

Pinworm, Male. *a* Head.

pin'worm' (pĭn'wûrm'), *n.* A small nematode (*Enterobius vermicularis*) parasitic chiefly in the human caecum; also, any of several allied species. See OXYURIASIS.

pin wrench. A kind of wrench having a projecting pin to enter a hole in a nut, cylinder, etc., to make a hold.

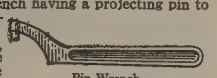
Pin Wrench.

‖**pinx'it** (pĭngk's'ĭt). [L., perf. ind. 3d sing. of *pingere* to paint.] Literally, he (she) painted (it); — a word appended to the artist's name or initials on a painting or an engraved copy of a painting.

pin'y (pīn'ĭ), *adj.*, PIN'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); PIN'I-EST. **1.** Abounding in pines.

2. Of, pert. to, or having characteristics of, pine; pinelike.

pin'y (pīn'ĭ). Dial. var. of PEONY.

pin'y. Var. of *piney* (in PINEY DAMMAR, PINEY RESIN, etc.).

pi'nyl (pī'nĭl), *n.* [*pinene* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* A univalent hydrocarbon radical, $C_{10}H_{15}$, present in certain compounds derived from pinene.

pi'o- (pī'ō-), **pi-.** A combining form from Greek *piōn*, meaning *fat*, as in *pioscope*.

‖**pi'o-let'** (pē'ō'lĕ'), *n.* [F. dial., fr. Pr. *piola*.] A two-headed ice ax used in mountaineering, esp. in Switzerland.

pi'on (pī'ŏn), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *pioner*.] To dig or excavate as a pioneer. *Obs.*

pi'on-ed (pī'ŏn-ĕd), *adj.* A word, of disputed meaning, used in Shakespeare (*The Tempest*, IV. i. 64); — perh., excavated; trenched. Cf. PION, *v.*

pi'o-neer' (pī'ō-nēr'), *n.* [F. *pionnier*, orig., a foot soldier, fr. OF. *peonier*, fr. OF. *peon* foot soldier (F. *pion*). See PAWN in chess.] **1.** *Mil.* A member of a military unit, usually of engineers, equipped and trained for such work as road and fortification building, bridging, demolitions, etc.

2. A digger; miner; excavator; also, *Rare*, a laborer; a piner. *Obs.*

Well said, old mole! Canst work i' the earth so fast? A worthy pioneer! *Shak.*

3. One who goes before, as into the wilderness, preparing the way for others to follow; as, *pioneers* of civilization, of reform, or in science; also, an early settler; a colonist; as, the American *pioneers*.

4. In Soviet Russia, a boy scout; a youth recruited to communism.

pi'o-neer', *adj.* Pioneering; hence, preparatory; earliest; first of its kind; as, in the *pioneer* stage, to do *pioneer* work in a field; *pioneer* program music; *pioneer* forest.

pi'o-neer', *v.;* -NEERED' (-nērd'); -NEER'ING. *Transitive:*

1. To dig out or open up (a way or the like) for others to follow; also, to discover or explore in advance of others.

So long as God would . . . *pioneer* a path for you. *Browning.*
Columbus, who may have *pioneered* America. *Stevenson.*

2. To act as a pioneer to, for, or in; as, to *pioneer* a cause.

3. Loosely, to guide; to lead safely.

They all waded together through the sand, *pioneered* by the glorified Batouch. *R. Hichens.*

——, *Intransitive:* To act as a pioneer; to open a way.

Pi'o-neers'' Day (-nērz'). **a** In Utah, a legal holiday, July 24, commemorating the arrival, in 1847, of Brigham Young and his followers at the present site of Salt Lake City. **b** In Idaho, a holiday, June 15, commemorating the relinquishment of the Oregon Country by Great Britain in 1846.

pioneer tunnel *or* **bore.** A small tunnel parallel to a main tunnel and well in advance of the completed main tunnel so that by cross cuts to the line of the main tunnel several headings can be exposed and work expedited.

pi'on-no'tes (pī'ŏ-nō'tēz), *n. pl. & sometimes sing.* [NL., fr. Gr. *piōn* fat + (prob.) *nothos* spurious.] *Bot.* Flat or tuberculate, extended, gelatinous layers of conidiophores, as in fungi of the genus *Fusarium*.

pi'o-scope (pī'ō-skōp), *n.* [*pio-* + *-scope*.] A kind of lactoscope.

pi'ot-ed (pī'ŭt-ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Piebald. *Scot.*

pi'o-tine (pī'ō-tĭn), *n.* [Sw. *piotin*, fr. Gr. *piotēs* fat, fatness.] *Mineral.* = SAPONITE.

pi'ot-ty (pī'ŭt-ĭ), *adj.* [See PIET magpie.] Piebald. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

‖**piou'piou'** (pyōō'pyōō'), *n.* [F.] An infantryman. *Slang.*

pi'ous (pī'ŭs), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *pieux*, fr. L. *pius*; akin to L. *piare* to appease, expiate, purify, and perh. to L. *purus* pure. See PURE; cf. EXPIATE, PITY.] **1.** Showing, marked by, or arising from, dutifulness to one's parents, family, race, etc.; loyal; reverential. *Archaic.*

---

pi'nol-in (pĭ'nŏl-ĭn), **pi'nol-ine** (-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* [L. *pinus* pine + 2d *-ol* + *-in, -ine*.] = ROSIN SPIRIT. See ROSIN OIL. *Trade Name.*

Pi'non (pĭ'nŏn). *Bib.*

pin'-pal'let es-cape'ment. See ESCAPEMENT, 3.

pinte (pīnt), *n.* [F. See PINT.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

pin'tel. Pintle. *Ref. Sp.*

pi-nu'chi. Erron. for PANOCHA b.

pin'ule. Var. of PINNULE. *Nova Rara.* [See ESCAPEMENT, 3.]

pin-wheel escapement. *Horol.*

Pinx'ter (pĭngks'tĕr). Var. of PINKSTER.

pin'yon (pĭn'yŭn), *n.* = PIÑON.

Pi-o'je (pyō'hä). Var. of PIOXE.

pi'o-neerd'. Pioneered. *Ref. Sp.*

pi'o-neer'dom, *n.* See -DOM.

pi'o-neer'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pioner. + PIONEER.

pi'on-er'y (pĭ'ŭn-ĕr'ĭ; -ēr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *pioneric*.] A pioneer's work or tools. *Obs.*

pionie, piony. + PEONY.

pi'ot (pī'ŭt). Var. of PIET, magpie.

pioury. = INDIAN YELLOW, 1 a.

2. Manifesting piety or devotion to God or the gods; zealous in prayer or acts of worship; godly; devout; as, the most *pious* of men.
3. Proceeding from or practiced by the religious and devout; — sometimes with implications of hypocrisy; as, *pious* practices or gifts; *pious* errors or frauds.
4. Sacred or religious as distinct from profane or secular; as, *pious* uses. "At night o'er any *pious* book." *Wordsworth.*
5. Loosely, worthy; excellent; deserving commendation; as, you may accomplish nothing, but it would be a *pious* effort just the same. *Colloq.*
6. *Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, a use that is, legally considered, a charitable use (see CHARITY, 11).
Syn. — See DEVOUT. — **Ant.** — See IRRELIGIOUS.
— **pi'ous·ly,** *adv.* — **pi'ous·ness,** *n.*

Pious Fund. A large fund of money collected by Jesuits in Mexico over a period of many years from pious Catholics to build missions for the Indians of California. After 1848 Mexico refused payment of the income to the Catholic Churches of Upper California. The United States brought the case before the Hague Tribunal and its settlement in 1902, favorable to the United States, was the first to be made by that court.

pious opinion. a *R.C.Ch.* A belief generally held, but not made a dogma or matter of faith. b A belief which is not insisted on or put into practice. c An opinion or hypothesis generally accepted as valid.

Pi·o'xe (pyō'shā), *n.* An Indian of a Betoyan tribe dwelling between Colombia and Ecuador.

pip (pĭp), *n.* [ME. *pippe*; fr. MD. *pippe* (D. *pip*), fr. VL. *pipita*, fr. L. *pituita* slime, phlegm, rheum, in fowls, the pip. See PITUITARY.] 1. A disease of fowls having as a symptom a "scale" formed on the dry tip of the tongue; roup. Now usually applied only to the symptom itself.
2. A disease, formerly or now locally identified as syphilis, dyspepsia, a slight cough, etc.; now, usually, a fit of peevishness or feeling out of sorts. *Colloq., Eng.*
The children ill with the *pip*, or some confounded thing. *Thackeray.*

pip, *n.* [From PIPPIN.] 1. A pippin apple. *Obs.*
2. A small seed, specif. that of an apple or pear.
3. Short for PIPPIN, 3. *Slang.*

pip, *v. t. Brit.* a To beat; defeat; specif., to blackball. b To hit, or pink, with a bullet. c To kill. — *v. i.* To die.

pip, *n.* [Earlier *peep*, of unknown origin.] 1. One of the conventional figures, or "spots," on playing cards, dominoes, etc.
2. Commonly *peep.* A degree; a step; hence, a bit; a scrap. *Obs.*
3. A spot; a speck. *Now Dial.*
4. In artificial flowers, the central part. *Trade Name.*
5. One of the segments forming the surface of a pineapple.
6. An officer's star. *Soldiers' Slang.*
7. *Hort.* The individual rootstock of the lily of the valley, producing leaves and a flower stalk; also, any of various other dormant roots or rootstocks, as of peonies, anemones, etc.; — often so called in the trade.

pip (pĭp), *v. i.;* PIPPED (pĭpt); PIP'PING. [Var. of PEEP.] To cry or chirp, as a chicken; to peep.
To hear the chick *pip* or cry in the egg. *Boyle.*
— *v. t.* To break through (the shell); — said of a young bird when it hatches.

Pip (pĭp), *n.* 1. Diminutive of Philip.
2. Philip Pirrip, the hero of Dickens's *Great Expectations*, an orphan brought up by the Gargerys. He fails to get the wealth he had expected to inherit from an unknown benefactor, who turns out to be a convict he had befriended.

pip (pĭp), *n.* = 1st SPECK.

pi'pa (pē'pȧ), *n.* [Pg., pipe.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

pi'pa (pī'pȧ), *n.* [D., fr. Galibi *pipa.*] The Surinam toad; also [*cap.*], *Zool.*, the genus having as the only known species the Surinam toad.

pip'age (pĭp'ĭj), *n.* Transportation, as of petroleum, by means of pipes; such pipes collectively; also, the charge for such transportation.

pi'pal (pē'pȧl). Var. of PIPA, Surinam toad.

pi'pal (pē'pȧl), *n.*, *or* **pipal tree.** [Hind. *pīpal*, fr. Skr. *pippala.* See PEPPER.] The sacred fig (*Ficus religiosa*) of India, distinguished from the banyan by the absence of prop roots. It is remarkable for its great size and longevity. It also yields lac. See BO TREE.

pip card. A playing card on which there are pips only; — distinguished from *court card.*

pipe (pīp), *n.* [AS. *pīpe*, like D. *pijp*, OHG. *pfīfa*, G. *pfeife*, fr. (assumed) VL. *pipa*, fr. L. *pipare* to chirp, of imitative origin. Cf. FIFE, PEEP to chirp, PIBROCH, PIGEON, PIMP, PISTOL.] 1. a A wind instrument, consisting of a tube or tubes of straw, reed, wood, or metal, as a flageolet or an oboe; any tube which produces musical sounds; as, a shepherd's *pipe;* a reed *pipe. Now Archaic,* exc. in phrases, as pitch *pipe.*
Tunable as sylvan *pipe.* *Milton.*
b Specif., a small fipple flute used with the tabor. It was held in and played by the left hand, leaving the right hand free for beating the drum; — more fully *tabor pipe.*
Now had he rather hear the tabor and the *pipe.* *Shak.*
c Usually *pl.* The bagpipe; as, the *pipes* of Lucknow.
2. The voice, esp. the singing voice; the peeping whistle, call, or note of a bird, insect, etc.
The earliest *pipe* of half-awakened birds. *Tennyson.*
3. Any long tube or hollow body of wood, metal, earthenware, or the like, as to conduct water, steam, etc.
4. A canal, or vessel of the body, esp. of the respiratory organs; — usually *pl.;* as, to clear one's *pipes* before singing. *Now Chiefly Dial.*, exc. in wind*pipe.*
5. Any of many objects of generally tubular form, or any of several tubular parts or pieces, as the hollow part of a key, the fluting of a frill (*Obs.*), the cell of a queen bee (*Dial. Eng.*), a sort of hollow candy, etc. Hence, in the plural: a *Slang.* Top boots. b *Obs.* A pipelike trimming of precious metal on dresses.
6. Any of various natural formations resembling a pipe or tube; as: a The stem of a plant, esp. the mock orange or the lilac. See PIPE TREE. b A burrow. c = CANDLE, *n.*, 4.
7. a A slender tube with a small bowl at one end, used for smoking tobacco or, sometimes, other substances, as opium. b A pipeful of what is smoked.
8. Any of the channels of a decoy (sense 1).
9. a [OF., also a wind instrument, tube, fr. (assumed) VL. *pipa.* See etym. above.] A large cask of varying capacity, now used esp. for wine and oil; also, this cask with its contents; also, the volume of this cask as a liquid measure. In U. S. and English measure a pipe is reckoned as two hogsheads. See HOGSHEAD, 2; MEASURE, *Table.* b *pl.* Staves for such casks; — called in full *pipe staves.*
10. An anonymous lampoon or pasquinade. *Slang, Australia.*
11. *Slang.* a An easy task or course; a certainty. Cf. SNAP b A pipe dream; hence, a vain hope, certain failure, etc.
12. Isinglass dried in the form of long hollow pieces.
13. *Eng. Hist.* a An enrolled account at the Exchequer of a sheriff or other minister of the crown. b The department of the Exchequer that drew up such accounts. Cf. PIPE ROLLS.
14. *Founding.* A small rounded molder's trowel for dressing up concave surfaces.
15. *Geol. & Mining.* a A body of ore in pipelike form. b One of the vertical cylindrical masses of volcanic agglomerate in which diamonds occur in South Africa. c A sand pipe. d The eruptive channel opening into the crater of a volcano. e The filling of such a channel.
16. *Glass Blowing.* = BLOWTUBE, 3.
17. *Metal.* A cavity in a casting, esp. in an ingot of steel, due to unequal contraction on solidifying.
18. *Music.* In an organ, one of the open or closed tubes forming the pipework; — more fully, **organ pipe** (see ORGAN, 1 b; FLUE PIPE; REED PIPE). An open pipe sounding the primary or fundamental tone has a node in the middle and an antinode at each end; a closed, or stopped, pipe, a node at the stopped end and an antinode at the mouth. Thus an open pipe has its fundamental tone an octave higher than a closed pipe of the same effective length (see NODE, 11, and *Citation* below). The upper harmonics, as distinguished from the fundamental, or first harmonic, are produced by simply blowing harder, the open pipe yielding the complete series, the closed pipe only the odd series. For these upper harmonics the number of loops and nodes is correspondingly greater. Thus, in an open pipe, the loops and nodes divide the column into 2, 4, 6, etc., parts for the first, second, third, etc., harmonics, respectively, starting with the fundamental (see HARMONIC, *n.*, 1). The pitch of a pipe depends on the ratio of the length to the cross-sectional area; the greater the ratio, the lower the tone.
Practically the open *pipe* is equivalent to one a little longer than its actual length, by about .633 of the radius of the *pipe* for the open end, and .59 for the mouth. *Grove's Dict. of Music.*
19. *Naut.* = BOATSWAIN'S CALL.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

pipe-bending, *adj.*	**pipe-drawn**	**pipe-puffed**
pipe binder	**pipe-drilling,** *adj.*	**pipe-shaped**
pipe-boring, *adj.*	**pipe founder**	**pipe-tapping,** *adj.*
pipe-caulking, *adj.*	**pipe maker**	**pipe-thawing,** *adj.*
pipe-cleaning, *adj.*	**pipe-necked**	**pipe-threading,** *adj.*
pipe-cutting, *adj.*	**pipe-playing,** *adj.*	**pipe tool**

— *to put or pack up one's pipes.* To desist, esp. from speaking. *Obs.* — *to take a pipe.* To weep. *Scot.*

-pipe (-pīp). A combining form of the noun *pipe*, as in bag*pipe*, stove*pipe*, wind*pipe.*

pipe (pīp), *v.;* PIPED (pīpt); PIP'ING (pīp'ĭng). [AS. *pīpian*, fr. LL. *pipare*, fr. *pipa* a pipe. See PIPE, *n.*] *Intransitive:* 1. To play on a pipe, or other tubular wind instrument of music; hence, to speak in a piping voice.
We have *piped* unto you, and ye have not danced. *Matt.* xi. 17.
2. To emit or have a shrill sound like that of a pipe; to whistle. "Oft in the *piping* shrouds." *Wordsworth.*
3. *Slang.* a To weep. b To breathe with difficulty; to pant. c To smoke a pipe.
4. *Hort.* To become pipy.
5. *Metal.* To develop cavities, or pipes, in its interior during solidification; — said esp. of cast steel, as of an ingot.
6. *Naut.* To convey orders, etc., by signals on a boatswain's call (which see).
—, *Transitive:* 1. To play on a pipe, etc.; hence, to utter in the shrill tone of a pipe.
A robin . . . was *piping* a few querulous notes. *Irving.*
2. a To affect, effect, bring, etc., by or as by piping; as, to *pipe* one into good spirits. b To convey by means of pipes.
3. To put (liquor) into a pipe or cask.
4. To furnish or equip with pipes, as a building; also, to make pipes, or cavities, in, as in an ingot of steel in casting.
5. To ornament with piping, as a dress, a cake.
6. To scan; watch; see; as, to *pipe* a victim. *Slang.*
7. *Hort.* To make slips or cuttings of for propagation.
8. *Mining.* To throw water upon from a hydraulic pipe.
9. *Naut.* To call or direct by the boatswain's call.

pipe away or back. = PIPE DOWN a.

pipe down. a To dismiss, as sailors from deck; to send off duty. b To be or become quiet; to stop talking, shouting, or the like.

pipe in. To put in a word.

pipe in, or with, an ivy leaf. To console oneself as best one can in trivial or frivolous concerns.

pipe off. *Slang.* a To depart; to leave the scene; also, to die. b To give an imitation or vivid picture of.

pipe one's eye. *Orig. Naut.* To weep. *Slang.*

pipe the side. *Nav.* To sound on the boatswain's call a ceremonial signal in connection with the reception on board or departure from a naval vessel of a commissioned officer or high official. During the ceremony from two to eight side boys form in a double rank facing each other. They salute and the pipe lasts while the visitor passes between the side boys.

pipe up. a To begin to play, as on a pipe, or to sing or speak; as, to *pipe up* a song. b Of the wind, a storm, etc., to increase in strength.

pipe'age (pīp'ĭj). Var. of PIPAGE.

pipe amygdules. *Petrog.* Elongated amygdules resembling tubes.

pipe beetle. A snout beetle (which see).

pipe box. A bearing box in the nave of a wheel into which the axle tree arm fits.

pipe cassia. The drumstick tree.

pipe clay. Highly plastic and fairly pure clay of a grayish white color, used in making pipes, in calico printing, for whitening soldiers' accouterments, etc.

pipe'–clay', *v. t.* To whiten or clean with pipe clay; as, to *pipe-clay* shoes or helmets; hence, to put in order; to clean up; as, to *pipe-clay* accounts.

pipe'–clay'ey, *adj.* Pipe-clayish.

pipe'–clay'ish, *adj.* Manifesting pipe-clay cleanliness or spruceness, as a soldier; hence, formally and stiffly military in appearance, manner, etc.

pi·pec'o·line (pĭ·pĕk'ō·lēn; -lĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-lin.** [G. *pipecolin*, formed fr. *picolin*, to express a relation like that of *piperidine* to *pyridine.*] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric, colorless, liquid bases, $C_6H_{13}N$; methyl-piperidine. — **pi·pec'o·lin'ic** (-lĭn'ĭk), *adj.*

pipe coupling. See COUPLING, *n.*, 5.

piped (pīpt), *adj.* 1. a Formed or furnished with a pipe, having a pipe or pipes; tubular. b Conveyed by pipe.
2. Ornamented or finished with piping; as, *piped* seams.
3. Of leather, having small pipelike wrinkles when flexed.
4. Intoxicated. *Slang.*

pipe die. *Mach.* A screw-thread die for cutting pipe threads. See SCREW THREAD.

pipe dream. A plan, hope, or story, as illusory or fantastic as a dream caused by smoking opium. *Colloq.* — **pipe dreamer.** — **pipe dreaming.**

piped rot. *Plant Pathol.* A decay of oak and chestnut caused by the fungus *Stereum hirsutum*, characterized by the appearance of yellow or white stripes in the wood.

pipe'fish' (pīp'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* Any of certain long slender fishes belonging to the same family (Syngnathidae) as the sea horses. They have a small mouth at the end of an elongate tubular snout, an angular body covered with bony plates, and lack the pelvic and first dorsal fins. In most genera the males hatch the eggs in a long subcaudal pouch; in a few they carry them in depressions in the skin of the abdomen. The common American species are *Syrictes fuscus* of the New England coast and *Syngnathus floridae* of Virginia and southward.

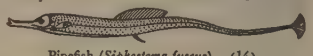
Pipefish (*Siphostoma fuscus*). (¼)

pipe fitter. One who fits pipes together, or applies pipes, as to an engine or a building. Cf. GAS FITTER.

pipe fitting. a A piece, as a coupling, an elbow, a valve, etc., used for connecting pipe lengths or as accessory to a pipe. b The work of a pipe fitter.

pipe'ful (pīp'fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much as a pipe will hold.

pipe grab. = GRAB, 7 a.

pipe grip. *Mach.* Pipe wrench or chain tongs.

pipe head. The head of a pipe; specif., a pipe bowl.

pipe isinglass. See ISINGLASS, *n.*, 1.

pipe'–joint' ce·ment'. A cement, as a mixture of red lead with linseed oil in a thick paste, for making a pipe joint impervious to leakage. Cf. DIAMOND CEMENT.

pipe key. A lock key having a hollow barrel, or shank.

pipe'lay'er (pīp'lā'ẽr), *n.* 1. One who lays conducting pipe as for water, gas, etc.
2. Formerly, an intriguing politician. *Slang, U. S.*
— **pipe'lay'ing,** *n., or* **pipe laying.**

pipe'less (-lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Having no pipe or pipes.

pipe'less fur'nace (pīp'lĕs; -lĭs; 119). A furnace with but a single short pipe to connect it with the space to be heated.

pipe'like' (-līk'), *adj.* Resembling a pipe or piping.

pipe'line' (pīp'līn'), *n.* A line of pipe with pumping machinery and apparatus for conveying liquids, esp. petroleum.

pipe'line', *adj.* Of or pert. to a pipeline or pipelines; controlling, laying, or transporting by means of pipelines.

pipe'line', *v. t.* To convey by a pipeline; to furnish with a pipeline or pipelines.

pipeline run. a The quantity of oil transported from one point to another by a pipeline. b The quantity of oil delivered by a producer to the pipeline. c The quantity of oil delivered by a pipeline.

pipe loop. *Harness Making.* A long narrow loop for holding the end of a buckled strap.

pipe major. The principal player in a band of bagpipers.

pipe'man (pīp'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). a A laborer or workman engaged in laying or repairing pipes, etc. b A workman in charge of a pipe, esp. in hydraulic mining. c One who holds the nozzle or end of a hose or pipe and directs its play.

pipe metal. An alloy of tin and lead, sometimes with zinc, for making organ pipes.

pip emma. See EMMA.

pipe'mouth' (pīp'mouth'), *n.* Any fish of the genus *Fistularia* (which see).

pipe office. a [*usually cap.*] = PIPE, 7 b. b Mouth. *Dekker.*

pipe of peace. The calumet.

pipe organ. *Music.* An organ whose tones are produced by pipes; — disting. from *reed organ.* See ORGAN, 1 b.

pipe plant. The Indian pipe.

pipe privet. The lilac *Syringa vulgaris.*

pip'er (pīp'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *pīpere*, fr. *pīpe.* See 1st PIPE.]
1. One who plays on a pipe, esp. a bagpipe.
2. a A broken-winded horse that breathes with a shrill noise. b Any very young bird; esp., a young pigeon.
3. A maker, layer, or repairer of pipes; as, a water *piper.*
4. One who smokes a pipe. *Now Rare.*
5. A tree whose wood is used in making pipes. *Chaucer.*
6. a A European gurnard (*Trigla lyra*), having a large head, with prominent nasal projections. b A halfbeak. c A kind of caddis worm which lives in a piece of reed.
7. A small dog trained to entice by its antics wild fowl into or up the pipe of a decoy. *Eng.*
8. *Mining.* A fissure from which gas is discharged.

Pi'per (pī'pẽr), *n.* [L., pepper. See PEPPER.] *Bot.* A very large genus of tropical plants, the true peppers, typifying the family Piperaceae. They are mostly climbing jointed shrubs, rarely trees or herbs, with entire stipulate leaves; the fruit is a berry, which in *P. nigrum* furnishes the ordinary pepper of commerce. *P. betle*, the betel pepper, and *P. cubeba*, the source of cubebs, are also of economic importance.

pi'per, *n.* Pepper. *Obs.*

Pip'er·a'ce·ae (pĭp'ẽr·ā'sē·ē; pī'pẽr-), *n. pl.* [NL. See PIPER.] *Bot.* A family of tropical plants of low organization, typifying the order Piperales, having aromatic herbage, minute naked spicate flowers, and one-celled ovary. There are 9 genera and about 1,000 species. *Piper* and *Peperomia* are the principal genera. — **pip'er·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Pip'er·a'les (-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of apetalous dicotyledonous plants containing the families Piperaceae, Saururaceae, and Chloranthaceae, having simple leaves and minute flowers in spikes with no perianth or a very simple one.

pip'er·ate (pĭp'ẽr·āt), *adj.* [L. *piperatus.*] Peppery. *Obs.*

pip'er·ate (pĭp'ẽr·āt), *n.* [See 1st -ATE, 3.] A salt or ester of piperic acid.

pi·per'a·zine (pī·pĕr'ȧ·zēn; pĭp'ẽr·ȧ·zēn; -zĭn), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*piperidine* + *azote* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $(C_4H_4NH)_2$, formed by action of ammonia on ethylene bromide, by reduction of pyrazine, etc. It is a strong base, and is used as a remedy for gout.

pi·per'ic ac'id (pī·pĕr'ĭk; pī-). *Chem.* A crystalline monoacid, $C_{12}H_{10}O_4$, formed by boiling piperine with alkalies, etc.

pip'er·ide (pĭp'ẽr·īd; -ĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* A piperidide.

pip'er·id'e·ine (pĭp'ẽr·ĭd'ē·ēn; -ĭn), *n.* Also **-in.** [*piperidine* + *-eine.*] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric liquid bases, $C_5H_{11}N$, obtained by reduction of pyridine and in other ways; tetrahydro-pyridine.

pip'er·idge (pĭp'ẽr·ĭj), *n.* a Var. of PEPPERIDGE. b *Dial. Eng.* The barberry.

pi·per'i·dide (pī·pĕr'ĭ·dīd; pĭp'ẽr·ĭ·dīd; -dĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-did.** [*piperidine* + *-ide.*] *Chem.* Any of a class of derivatives of piperidine in which an acid radical is attached to the nitrogen atom; an *N*-acyl-piperidine.

pi·per'i·dine (pī·pĕr'ĭ·dēn; pĭp'ẽr·ĭ·dēn; -dĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-din.** [F., fr. *piperine* + *-idine* (cf. *-ide*, *-ine*, in chemistry).] *Chem.* A liquid base, $C_5H_{11}N$, having a peppery, ammoniacal odor; hexahydro-pyridine. It is obtained by the decomposition of piperine, by reduction of pyridine, etc.

pip'er·ine (pĭp'ĕr·ēn; -ĭn 157), *n.* Also **-in.** [L. *piper* pepper.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$, obtained from various kinds of pepper, of which it is the chief active constituent.

pip'er·ine (pĭp'ĕr·ĭn; -ĭn), *adj.* Peppery. *Rare.*

pip'er·i'tious (-ĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* Peppery. *Rare.*

pi·per'i·tone (pĭ·pĕr'ĭ·tōn; pĭp'ĕr·ĭ-), *n.* [NL., Eucalyptus *piperita* + *-one.*] *Chem.* A colorless liquid ketone, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, of peppermint odor, found in certain essential oils, as of *Eucalyptus piperita* and *E. dives.* It is a menthenone.

pip'er·ly (pĭp'ĕr·lĭ), *adj.* Of, resembling, or characteristic of, a piper; trivial; worthless.

pi·per'no (pĭ·pĕr'nō), *n.* [From *Piperno*, Italy.] *Petrog.* A trachyte or trachyte-tuff, characterized by spots and streaks of a dark color in a porous, leucocratic groundmass, giving it the appearance of a clastic rock.

pip'er·oid of gin'ger (pĭp'ĕr·oid). An oleoresin prepared by extracting ginger with ether and removing the solvent by evaporation.

pipe roll. *Mach.* A roller for supporting a pipe without restraining its longitudinal movement caused by expansion and contraction.

pipe rolls; *sing.* PIPE ROLL. *Eng. Hist.* The great, or annual, rolls containing the pipes, or statements of the accounts of the king's revenue and certain expenses and other matters affecting the public treasury. They date from 31 Hen. I (1131) to 1833.

pip'er·o·nal (pĭp'ĕr·ō·năl), *n.* [G., fr. *piperin* piperine.] *Chem.* A white crystalline aldehyde, $(CH_2O_2)C_6H_3CHO$, obtained by oxidation of piperic acid, and in other ways. It is a methylene derivative of protocatechualdehyde, related to vanillin. It has an agreeable odor like that of the heliotrope, and is used in perfumery.

pip'er·o·nyl (-nĭl), *n.* [*piperonal* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* **a** A univalent radical, $CH_2(O_2)C_6H_3CH_2$-, the hydroxide of which, **piperonyl alcohol,** $C_6H_3O_2(OH)$, is obtained by the reduction of piperonal. **b** A univalent radical, $CH_2(O_2)$-C_6H_3-, present in piperonal and related compounds.

pipe rot. = BUTT ROT.

pip'er's news (pĭp'ĕrz). Stale or already familiar news. *Chiefly Scot.*

pip'er·y (pĭp'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* [F. *piperie*, fr. Tupinamba *piperi*, *periperi*, a raft of rushes or canes; cf. Tupi *peri*, *perij*, rush or mat of rushes, Guarani *piri.*] A long narrow raft of tree trunks used in tropical America. *Now Rare.*

pi·per'y·lene (pĭ·pĕr'ĭ·lēn; pī-), *n.* [*piperidine* + *acetylene.*] *Chem.* An oily hydrocarbon, $CH_3.CH:CH.CH:CH_2$, obtained from oil gas and Boghead coal, and made artificially; — called also 1,3-*pentadiene.*

pipes (pīps), *n.* Scouring rush.

pipe shrub. Pipe vine.

pipe'stap'ple (pīp'stăp'l), *n.* [*pipe* + *stapple*, dial. form of *stopple.*] *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** A pipestem. **b** The grass *Cynosurus cristatus*, whose stiff stalks are used for cleaning pipes.

pipe staves. See PIPE, *n.*, 9 **b.**

pipe'stem' (pīp'stĕm'), *n.* **1.** The hollow stem or tube of a pipe used for smoking tobacco, etc.

2. Something like a pipestem; specif., *pl.* very thin arms or legs.

3. Any of several slender-stemmed plants, as the fetterbush (*Neopieris nitida*) of the southern United States, and *Clematis lasiantha* of California. *U. S.*

pipe'stone' (pīp'stōn'), *n.* *Petrog.* A pink, or mottled pink-and-white argillaceous stone, carved by the Indians into tobacco pipes. Cf. CATLINITE.

pipe stop. An organ stop composed of flue pipes.

pipe tap. *Mach.* See 3d TAP, *n.*, 10 **a.**

pipe thimble. = THIMBLE, *n.*, 10 **b.**

pipe thread. A form of screw thread used on pipe and pipe fittings, characterized by a somewhat fine pitch and usually a tapering diameter. See SCREW THREAD.

pipe threader. *Mach.* See THREADER, *n.*

pipe tomahawk. A tomahawk with a bowl in the head to use as a pipe. It was used esp. in formal peace ceremonies.

pipe tongs. **a** Small tongs for picking up a live coal with which to light one's pipe. **b** A crude form of pipe wrench. Cf. CHAIN TONGS.

pipe tree. **a** The lilac, the elder, or the mock orange, the twigs of which were formerly used for pipe stems. **b** *Local, U. S.* The catalpa, the slender pods of which are smoked by children.

pi·pette' (pĭ·pĕt'), *n.* Also **pi·pet'.** [F., dim. of *pipe* tube. See PIPE cask.] **1.** A small piece of apparatus with which fluids are transferred, measured, absorbed, etc., as in chemical operations. The simplest form is a narrow glass tube, the liquid being drawn up into it by suction and retained by closing the upper end.

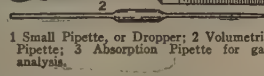

1 Small Pipette, or Dropper; 2 Volumetric Pipette; 3 Absorption Pipette for gas analysis.

2. A funnel-shaped arrangement inserted near the middle of a barometer, with the small end down, to prevent air bubbles from rising to the top.

3. *Ceramics.* A small can with a pipe, for applying slip.

pi·pette', *v. t.* Also **pi·pet'.** To transfer, draw off, measure, or apply with a pipette.

pipe vein. = PIPE, *n.*, 15 **a.**

pipe vine. Any climbing species of *Aristolochia;* esp., the Dutchman's-pipe (*A. macrophylla*).

pipe'-vine' swal'low·tail'. An American butterfly (*Papilio philenor*) with bluish-green, pale-spotted wings. The larvae feed on the pipe vine, or Dutchman's-pipe.

pipe'walk'er (pīp'wôk'ĕr), *n.* A watchman who patrols a pipe line.

pipe welder. See WELDER.

pipe wine. Wine drawn from a cask. *Shak.*

pipe'wood' (pīp'wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** A white-flowered shrub (*Leucothoe populifolia*) of the southern United States, from the wood of which pipe bowls are made. **b** The fetterbush; — so called because of its hollow stem.

pipe'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **a** Piping; pipes collectively. **b** *Geol. & Mining.* = PIPE, 15 **a.** **c** *Music.* See ORGAN, 1 **b.**

pipe'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Eriocaulon.*

pipewort family. The Eriocaulaceae.

pipe wrench. A wrench for gripping and turning a pipe. It usually has two serrated jaws, so designed as to grip the pipe when turning in one direction only. Cf. CHAIN TONGS, STILLSON WRENCH.

pi'pi (pē'pē), *n.* The astringent pods of *Caesalpinia paipae*, sometimes used like divi-divi for tanning.

pi'pi (pē'pē), *n.* [Maori.] A bivalve mollusk (*Mesodesma novae-zelandiae*) used as food. *New Zealand.*

Pip'i·dae (pĭp'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PIPA.] *Zool.* The family comprising the Surinam toad and its allies.

Pi·pil' (pē·pēl'), *n.* An Indian of Nahuatlan tribe, of southern Guatemala and western El Salvador.

Pip'i·le (pĭp'ĭ·lē), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *pipilare* to chirp.] *Zool.* A genus of large crested South American guans known as *piping guans.*

Pip'i·lo (-lō), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of American birds (family Fringillidae) of terrestrial habit. See TOWHEE.

pip'ing (pīp'ĭng), *n.* **1.** **a** Act of playing on a pipe; also, the music of a pipe. **b** (1) The utterance of shrill sounds or notes, as of a bird; also, the sounds themselves. (2) *Colloq.* Weeping; crying.

2. Act of smoking a tobacco pipe. *Rare.*

3. Pipes collectively; material in, or suggestive of, the form of a pipe or pipes.

4. *Cookery.* Decorative icing forced from a pastry bag in small pipelike lines.

5. *Dressmaking, etc.* A narrow bias fold of material, sometimes covering a cord, used to decorate edges or seams, as of a dress; trimming or ornamentation by means of such a fold; also, fluting.

6. *Harness.* A leather tube to cover a trace chain, etc.

7. *Hort.* **a** A cutting of a jointed or hollow-stemmed plant, esp. of the carnation. **b** Act of propagating by cuttings.

8. *Jewelry.* Metal tubing attached to a thin plate to strengthen it.

9. *Metal.* A pipe or pipes formed in iron or steel ingots in cooling.

10. *Mining.* Act of hydraulicking.

11. *Shoe Mfg.* A narrow piece of fabric or leather sewed in with the seam or shoe edge to give it finish.

pip'ing (pīp'ĭng), *adj.* **1.** Playing on a musical pipe. "Lowing herds and *piping* swains." *Swift.*

2. Characterized by the music of the pipe rather than of the martial drum and fife; hence, soft; tranquil.

Piping times of peace. *Shak.*

3. Emitting a high, shrill sound; also, shrill; whistling; high-pitched.

4. That has a pipelike cry or note; as, the *piping* plover. — **pip'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **pip'ing·ness,** *n.*

pip'ing, *adv.* So as to pipe, or hiss.

piping cord. The cord used in making piping, and in setting gathers; bobbin.

piping crow, piping crow shrike. Any Australian bird of the genus *Gymnorhina* and family Laniidae, esp. *G. tibicen*, which is black and white, and the size of a small crow. It is a good mimic, and therefore often kept in confinement.

piping frog. The spring peeper.

piping guan. See PIPILE.

piping hare. A pika.

piping hot. **a** So hot as to sizzle or hiss; very hot. **b** Very fresh or new, as if just from the fire.

piping plover. A small plover (*Charadrius meloda*) of eastern North America, smaller and paler than the semipalmated plover.

piping rock. A color, red-yellow in hue, of very low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

pi·pi'ri (pē·pē'rē), *n.* [Sp.] Any of several West Indian flycatchers; esp., the gray kingbird (see KINGBIRD).

pip'is·trel', pip'is·trelle' (pĭp'ĭs·trĕl'), *n.* [F. *pipistrelle*, fr. It. *pipistrello.*] A bat of the genus *Pipistrellus*, esp. the brown species (*P. pipistrellus*) of Europe.

Pip'is·trel'lus (-trĕl'ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of very small vespertilionine bats of the Old and New Worlds. They have a blunt tragus and 34 teeth.

pip'it (pĭp'ĭt), *n.* [So named from its call note.] Any of various small singing birds of the family Motacillidae of nearly cosmopolitan range, esp. those of the genus *Anthus.* They resemble the true larks in habit, colors, and the long hind claw, and, like them, sing on the wing. Hence they are often called *titlarks.* The meadow pipit, tree pipit, and rock pipit (see these terms) are well-known European species. The common American pipit (*A. spinoletta rubescens*) is widely distributed. *Sprague's pipit* (*A. spraguei*) is found chiefly on the Great Plains.

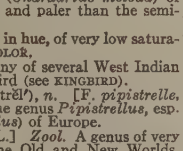

American Pipit (*Anthus spinoletta rubescens*).

pip'kin (pĭp'kĭn), *n.* [Perh. dim. of *pipe* cask.] **1.** A small earthen pot, usually one having a horizontal handle.

2. A piggin.

Pip'pa Pass'es (pĭp'ȧ). A dramatic poem (1841) by Browning. Pippa is a lighthearted Italian silk-factory girl. Her innocent singing is a cause of good to persons seemingly least susceptible to her influence.

pipped (pĭpt), *adj.* **a** Suffering from the pip. **b** *Slang.* Intoxicated.

pip'pin (pĭp'ĭn), **pip'pen.** Dial. var. of PIPKIN.

pip'pin (pĭp'ĭn), *n.* [ME. *pipin, pepin*, a seed, fr. OF. *pepin*, of uncert. origin. Cf. PIP a seed.] **1.** A seed. = 2d PIP, 2. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

2. **a** A seedling apple. **b** Any of numerous varieties of apple; as, the Fall *Pippin*, Holland *pippin*, Missouri *pippin*, etc.

3. A highly admired or very admirable person or thing. *Slang.*

4. A grain of gold. *Obs.*

pip'pin, *adj.* Made from or containing pippins; dealing in pippins.

pip'pin·er (-ĭ·nĕr), *n.* A ship that carries cargoes of pippins. *Defoe.*

pip'pin·face' (pĭp'ĭn·fās'), *n.* A smooth round, red face. — **pip'pin–faced'** (-fāst'), *adj.*

pip'pin–heart'ed, *adj.* Faint-hearted; meek.

pip'–pip', *interj.* Used as a cheery phrase of farewell, greeting, etc.; as, *pip-pip!* toodle-oo! *Brit. Slang.*

pip'ple (pĭp'l), *v. i.* To murmur, as the wind or rippling water. *Obs.*

pip'py (pĭp'ĭ), *adj.;* PIP'PI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); -PI·EST. Full of pips.

Pi'pra (pī'prȧ; pĭp'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pipra* a woodpecker.] *Zool.* a The genus of birds containing the typical manakins. **b** [*not cap.*] A manakin.

Pip'ri·dae (pĭp'rĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The family of birds (suborder Tyranni) consisting of the manakins. It is sometimes treated as a subfamily, **Pi·pri'nae** (pĭ·prī'nē), of the Cotingidae. — **pi'prine** (pī'prīn; pĭp'-; -rĭn), *adj.* — **pi'proid** (pī'proid; pĭp'roid), *adj.*

pip·sis'se·wa (pĭp·sĭs'ē·wȧ), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Cree *pipisisikweu* jack pine, lit., it (i. e. its juice) breaks it (i. e. stone in the bladder) into small pieces.] Any evergreen herb of the genus *Chimaphila*, esp. *C. corymbosa.* Its astringent leaves have been used as a tonic and diuretic.

Pipsissewa (*Chimaphila corymbosa*). (½)

pip'–squeak' (pĭp'skwēk'), *n.* *Slang.* **a** A kind of small high-velocity shell used by the Germans in the World War; — from its sound in flight. **b** Something suggestive of a pip-squeak, as in size or sound; sometimes, *Derogatory*, an insignificant or futile person.

Pip'ta·de'ni·a (pĭp'tȧ·dē'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical, but chiefly Brazilian, shrubs and trees of the mimosa family (Mimosaceae), with twice-pinnate leaves, small spicate flowers, and flat pods. *P. rigida* yields angico gum. See COHOBA.

pip'to·ste'gi·a root (pĭp'tō·stē'jĭ·ȧ). [NL. *piptostegia*, fr. Gr. *piptein* to fall + *stegē* roof.] *Pharm.* A variety of jalap from the root of a Brazilian bindweed (*Piptostegia pisonis*).

Pip'un·cu'li·dae (pĭp'ŭng·kū'lĭ·dē; pĭ'pŭng-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Pipunculus*, type genus + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of two-winged flies (suborder Cyclorrhapha), including small flies having very large eyes. Their larvae are parasitic on other insects. — **pi·pun'cu·lid** (pĭ·pŭng'kū·lĭd; pī-), *n. & adj.*

pip'y (pĭp'ĭ), *adj.;* PIP'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); -PI·EST. **a** Like a pipe; hollow-stemmed, tubular, etc. **b** Having pipes. **c** Piping; whistling; shrill. **d** *Colloq.* Given to weeping.

piqu-. For various forms in *piqu-*, see those in PICK-.

pi'qua·ble (pē'kȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being piqued. *Rare.*

pi'quance (pē'kăns), *n.* Piquancy. *Rare.*

pi'quan·cy (pē'kăn·sĭ), *n.* [From PIQUANT.] **1.** Sharp, stinging quality; provocativeness. *Obs.*

2. Piquant character, taste, flavor, charm, etc.; the quality of being agreeably stimulating; pungency.

The *piquancy* of the pageant of life. *Arnold Bennett.*

pi'quant (pē'kănt), *adj.* [F., pres. part. of *piquer* to prick, sting. See PIQUE, *v.*] **1.** Stinging; disagreeably sharp; provocative; cutting; as, *piquant* taunts. *Archaic.*

2. Agreeably stimulating to the palate; pleasantly tart, sharp, or biting; pungent; as, a *piquant* sauce.

3. Arousing or having the power to arouse pleasant mental excitement; engagingly provocative; agreeably challenging; as, *piquant* remarks, society or writing; also, having a lively arch charm; as, a *piquant* face.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See PUNGENT.

— **pi'quant·ly,** *adv.* — **pi'quant·ness,** *n.*

piquant sauce. Sauce piquante.

pique (pēk), *n.* [F., fr. *piquer.* See PIQUE, *v.*] **1.** A quarrel or mutual animosity; a state of strife. *Now Rare.*

2. Offense taken by one slighted or disdained; vexation or anger excited by a wound to one's vanity; also, a fit of resentment; a dudgeon; as, with an air of *pique;* to go off in a *pique.*

Syn. — Offense, irritation, displeasure, resentment. — PIQUE, UMBRAGE agree in the idea of offense taken; neither word suggests malevolence. PIQUE denotes a quick and often transient feeling of resentment, due esp. to wounded vanity; UMBRAGE is properly a sense of being overshadowed or slighted (see etym.); but the word commonly suggests little more than ruffled pride or jealous suspicion; as, "When the wanton heroine chooses to . . . flirt with Sir Harry or the Captain, the hero, in a *pique*, goes off and makes love to somebody else" (*Thackeray*); "I should be very loath to give the least *umbrage* or offense by what I have said" (*Swift*). Cf. RESENTMENT; PRIDE, *v. t.*

pique (pēk), *v.;* PIQUED (pēkt); PI'QUING (pē'kĭng). [F. *piquer* to goad, nettle, spur, prick. See PIKE a weapon.] *Transitive:* **1.** To arouse anger or resentment in; to nettle; irritate; to offend by slighting. "*Pique* her, and soothe in turn." *Byron.*

2. To excite or arouse by a provocation, challenge, rebuff, or the like; as, to *pique* ambition in a boy; to *pique* one's curiosity; also, to stimulate (one) by wounding his pride, inciting jealousy, rivalry, etc.; — usually with to; as, to *pique* one to effort.

3. To pride (oneself); — usually with *on* or *upon;* as, he *piques* himself upon his skill.

4. *Aeronautics.* To charge at or attack in an airplane, as by diving downward at.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To cause annoyance or irritation.

2. *Aeronautics.* To dive vertically downward in an airplane.

Syn. — Displease, annoy, provoke; fret, sting, goad. See EXCITE; PRIDE, *v. t.*

Ant. — Please, gratify, flatter; soothe, mollify, appease.

pique (pēk), *n.* [F. *pic.* See PIKE weapon; cf. PIQUET.] In piquet, the making by one player of thirty points in hand and play before the other player scores. It counts thirty additional.

pique (pēk), *v. t. & i.* *Piquet.* To win a pique from; to score a pique.

pi'que (pē'kā; pēk), *n.* [Sp., fr. Quechua *piqui.*] **a** = 1st JIGGER. **b** Any of various ticks.

pique (pēk). Erron. for PEAK. *Browning.*

pi·qué' (pē·kā'), *adj.* [F.] Lit., pricked; specif.: **a** Designating a lapped seam in a glove. **b** Inlaid. **c** *Cookery.* Larded. **d** *Music.* Spiccato.

pi·qué' (pē·kā'), *n.* [F., past part. of *piquer* to prick.] **1.** A ribbed cotton fabric, white, plain-colored, or printed, for dresses, waistcoats, etc.

2. Inlay, as in tortoise shell or metal; — more fully, **piqué work.**

pique of honor (pēk). An issue in which honor is involved; a point of honor. *Obs.*

pi·quet' (pē·kā'; pē·kĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. fr. *pique* spade, suit, fr. *pique* pike. See PIKE a weapon; cf. 3d PIQUE.] A card game with a euchre pack of 32 cards played by two (**pi'quet' nor'mand'** (pē'kĕ' nôr'mănd'), by three, **pi'quet' vo'leur'** (vô'lûr'), by four). See CAPOT, CARTE BLANCHE, PIQUE, POINT, REPIQUE, QUATORZE, QUINT, TALON.

‖**pi'queur'** (pē'kûr'), *n.* [F.] **1.** An attendant directing the hounds in a hunt.

2. A servant who runs before a carriage to clear the way.

pi·qui'a (pē·kē'ȧ), *n.* [Galibi *pekeiá.*] A South American timber tree (*Caryocar butyrosum*), bearing edible oily nuts much like souari nuts; also, any species of this genus.

‖**pi'quière'** (pē'kyâr'), *n.* [F.] A sewer who repairs clothes.

pi·qûre' (pē·kûr'; *F.* pē'kür'), *n.* [F.] Puncture; also, wormhole; specif., *Med. & Physiol.,* = SUGAR PUNCTURE.

---

pi·pet'. Var. of PIPETTE.

pipe'worm', *n.* A tubicolous worm. *Obs.*

pip'ey (pīp'ĭ). Erron. var. of PIPY.

pip'kin·et, *n.* See 1st -ET.

pip'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

pip'pa·la (pĭp'ȧ·lȧ). Var. of PIPAL.

pip'per·idge. Var. of PEPPERIDGE.

pippin file. See 4th FILE, 1.

pip·pi'ree. Var. of PIPIRI.

pip'pul (pĕp'ŭl). Var. of PIPAL.

pipt. Pipped. *Ref. Sp.*

Pip·tom'er·is (pĭp·tŏm'ĕr·ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *piptein* to fall + *meros* a part.] Syn. of JACKSONIA.

pi'pul (pē'pŭl). Var. of PIPAL.

piq'uet·er. Var. of PICKETER.

---

pir (pēr), *n.* [Hind. (fr. Per.) *pīr.*] A Mohammedan saint or spiritual guide; also, his tomb.

pi'ra·cy (pī'rə·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-zĭz). [ML. *piratia*, fr. Gr. *peiratesa.* See PIRATE.] **1.** *Law.* At the common law, robbery on the high seas; an act of depredation animo furandi committed on the high seas that would if committed on the land amount to a felony, or such an act committed on unappropriated lands by a descent from the sea or using the sea as a basis of operations. In international law, in general, any act or practice of violence or depredation such as would be felonious if done ashore committed upon the high seas by one not acting under the authority of a politically organized community, or such an act or practice so committed upon unappropriated lands by a descent from the sea. Some authors consider that an act may be piracy when committed within the jurisdiction of a state if it be done by descent from the sea or with the sea as the basis of operations. **2.** Any unauthorized appropriation and reproduction of another's production, invention, or conception; literary or artistic theft; specif., "Sometimes used, in a quasi-figurative sense, of violation of copyright; but for this, *infringement* is the correct and preferable term." *Abbott.* **3.** *Geol.* = CAPTURE, *n.*, 3.

pi·ra'gua (pĭ·rä'gwä; -răg'wä), *n.* [Sp. See PIROGUE.] *Naut.* **a** A canoe made of a hollowed tree trunk; a dugout. **b** A dugout widened by cutting in two and inserting planks in the bottom and at the ends. **c** A two-masted, flat-bottomed boat, undecked or decked only at the ends.

Pi·ran'ga (pĭ·răng'gȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of tanagers, including the scarlet, summer, and hepatic tanagers of North America. See TANAGER.

pi·ra'nha (pĭ·rän'yȧ), *n.* [Pg., fr. Tupi *piranha*, prop., toothed fish, fr. *piro* fish + *sainha* tooth.] A caribe (fish).

pi'rate (pī'rĭt), *n.* [L. *pirata*, fr. Gr. *peiratēs*, fr. *peiran* to attempt, attack. See PERIL.] **1.** A robber or freebooter on the high seas; one who commits or practices piracy. **2.** An armed ship or vessel, without a legal commission, which sails, to be employed in piracy. **3.** A roving thief; a marauder. *Poetic.*

Each *pirate* of the skies. *Burns.*

4. An infringer of the law of copyright. **5.** An omnibus not giving regular service, but getting fares by invading routes of other omnibuses; also, its driver. *Colloq., Brit.* **6.** *Geol.* A stream which has captured another.

pi'rate (pī'rĭt), *v.;* -RAT·ED (-rĭ·tĕd; -tĭd; 119); -RAT·ING. *Intransitive:* To play the pirate; to commit piracy; to practice robbery on the high seas.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To commit piracy upon. **2.** To take or appropriate as by piracy; specif.: **a** To publish, as books or writings, without proper authorization, esp. in infringement of copyright. **b** To take over and use in violation of exclusive assignment to another, as a wave length.

Pi'rate, The. A romance (1821) of the Shetland and Orkney islands, at the end of the 17th century, by Scott.

pirate bird. A jaeger gull.

pirate perch. A small perchlike fish (*Aphredoderus sayanus*) of sluggish streams from New Jersey and Minnesota southward, remarkable for having the vent in front of the pelvic fins. It constitutes an order, *Xenarchi.*

pi'rate·ry (pī'rĭt·rĭ), *n.* Also **pi'rat·ry.** [F. *piraterie.*] Piracy. *Rare.*

Pi'rates of Pen·zance', The (pĕn·zăns'). A comic opera (1879) by Gilbert and Sullivan.

pi·rat'i·cal (pī·răt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also **pi·rat'ic** (-ĭk). [L. *piraticus*, fr. Gr. *peiratikos.*] **a** Of, pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a pirate or piracy; acquired by, or practicing, piracy. **b** Specif.: Published illegally or without authorization; as, a *piratical* edition of a Shakespeare quarto. — **pi·rat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pi'rat·ism (pī'rĭt·ĭz'm), *n.* Piracy. *Rare.*

pi'rat·y (-ĭ), *adj.* Piratelike.

Pi·re'ne, Pei·re'ne (pī·rē'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Peirēnē.*] **a** A spring on Acrocorinth, the acropolis of ancient Corinth, where Bellerophon is said to have caught the winged horse Pegasus. **b** A fountain in the market place of ancient Corinth, supplied by conduits believed to bring water from the spring on Acrocorinthus.

Pi·ric'u·la'ri·a (pĭ·rĭk'ū·lā'rĭ·ȧ; pē-; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pirum* pear.] *Bot.* A form genus of imperfect fungi (family Moniliaceae) characterized by simple or slightly branched conidiophores producing terminal, two-septate to many-septate, solitary, hyaline pear-shaped spores. *P. grisea* causes a leaf spot of various grasses, and *P. oryzae*, the blast of rice.

pi'ri·pi'ri (pē'rē·pē'rē; *colloq.* pĭr'ĭ·pĭr'ĭ), *n.* [Maori. Cf. BIDDY-BID.] **a** *N. Z.* A troublesome weed (*Acaena sanguisorbae*) bearing burs covered with hooked bristles. **b** *N. Z.* The white mapau. **c** *Tasmania.* A fragrant Asiatic and Australasian herb (*Haloragis micrantha*), family Haloragidaceae; — commonly, but erroneously, called **pi'ri·ji'ri.**

pi'ri·ri'gua (pē'rē·rē'gwä), *n.* [Guarani.] A South American cuckoolike bird (*Guira guira*).

Pi·rith'o·ïs, Pei·rith'o·ïs (pĭ·rĭth'ō·ĭs), *n.* [L. *Pirithoïs*, fr. Gr. *Peirithoos.*] *Gr. Myth.* A king of the Lapithae, who became a bosom friend of Theseus. He first married Hippodamia. (In some accounts his bride is called *Deidamia.*) See LAPITHAE. After her death he attempted, with the aid of Theseus, to carry off Persephone from Hades, but the two were bound to a rock by Pluto, Theseus alone being eventually released.

pirl (pûrl; pĭrl). Var. of PURL. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pirl (pûrl), *v. i. & t.* [Perh. of imitative origin. Cf. 2d, 4th, and 6th PURL.] *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To twist or twine. **b** To spin, as a top; to cause to revolve. **c** To move; to fumble.

pirl'ie (pûr'lĭ), *n.* Anything small, esp. the little finger. *Scot.*

pirl'ie (pûr'lĭ), *n.* Also **pirl'ie-pig'.** A money box. *Scot.*

pirn (pûrn; *Scot. also* pĭrn), *n.* [Origin uncert.] **a** A quill or reed on which thread or yarn is wound; a bobbin; also, the wound yarn on a pirn. **b** *Scot. & Dial.* Anything like a reel, as the reel of a fishing rod, a reel for flat hoisting rope, a mill wheel, etc.

pirn, *n.* A twitch or nose ring for a refractory animal. *Dial.*

pirned (pûrnd; pĭrnd), *adj.* Brocaded or striped in colors. *Scot.*

pirn'er (pûr'nĕr; pĭr'-), *n.* One who winds thread or yarn on pirns.

pirn'ie, pirn'y (pûr'nĭ; pĭr'-), *n.* A little pirn, or bobbin. *Scot.*

pirn'ie, pirn'y, *adj.* Striped with different colors. *Scot. Oxf. E. D.* — *n.* A woolen nightcap, usually striped. *Scot.*

Pi'ro (pē'rō), *n.* An Indian of a Tanoan tribe, formerly occupying several pueblos in central New Mexico. They were one of the chief pueblo tribes until reduced by Apache raids in the 17th century. Cf. PUEBLO.

Pi'ro (pē'rō), *n.* An Indian of an Arawakan tribe of eastern Peru.

pi·rogue' (pĭ·rōg'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *piragua*, of Cariban and Arawakan origin; cf. Galibi *pirâua*, Taino *piraguas.* Cf. PIRAGUA.] *Naut.* **a** A dugout canoe; loosely, any canoelike boat. **b** = PIRAGUA **c.**

pi·rol' (pē·rōl'), *n.* [G.] The golden oriole. See ORIOLE.

pi'ro·plasm (pī'rō·plăz'm), *n.* *Zool.* A piroplasma.

Pi'ro·plas'ma (pī'rō·plăz'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pirum* pear + *plasma.* See PLASMA.] *Zool.* **a** Syn. of BABESIA. **b** [*not cap.; pl.* -PLASMATA (-mȧ·tȧ).] A protozoan of the genus *Babesia.*

pi'ro·plas·mo'sis (-plăz·mō'sĭs), *n.; pl.* -PLASMOSES (-sēz). [NL.] *Med. & Veter.* Babesiasis.

pi·rot' (pē·rō'), *n.* A kind of long shellfish. *Obs.*

pir'ou·ette' (pĭr'ōō·ĕt'), *n.* [F., prob. blend of *pivot* pivot and *girouette* vane, weathercock.] *Dancing.* A whirling or turning on one or both toes.

pir'ou·ette', *v. i.;* PIR'OU·ET'TED (-ĕt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); PIR'OU·ET'TING. [F. *pirouetter.*] To perform a pirouette; to whirl as in a pirouette. — **pir'ou·et'ter** (-ĕr), *n.* — **pir'ou·et'tist** (-ĭst), *n.*

Pir·quet' test *or* **re·ac'tion** (pēr·kā'; pēr'kĕ'). [After C. von *Pirquet* (1874–1929), Vienna pediatrician.] *Med.* A form of tuberculin test made by applying a drop of tuberculin to a scarified spot on the skin. See TUBERCULIN TEST.

pirr (pĭr), *n.* [Imitative.] A gust, as of wind; also, a flurry.

pirr (pĕr), *v. i.* To blow with a whiz; to whiz, or speed, along.

pirr (pĭr; pĕr), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's cry.] A tern or small gull. *Brit.*

pir·rau'ra (pĭ·rou'rȧ), **pir·rau'ru** (-rōō), *n.* [Native name.] Among some primitive Australians, a legally designated sex mate, other than husband or wife; also, the relationship between such sex mates. — **pir·rau'ra, pir·rau'ru,** *adj.*

pirr'maw' (pĭr'mô'), *n.* [*pirr* a tern + *maw* a gull.] A tern. *Brit.*

pirs'son·ite (pûr'sŭn·īt), *n.* [After L. V. *Pirsson*, Am. geologist.] *Mineral.* A hydrous calcium sodium carbonate, $CaCO_3.Na_2CO_3.2H_2O$, occurring in white or colorless orthorhombic crystals. H., 3. Sp. gr., 2.35.

pi·sa'ca, pi·sa'cha (pē·sä'chȧ), *n.* [Skr. *piśāca.*] **1.** *Hindu Myth.* A demon or demoness of the vilest class. **2.** [*cap.*] The Dardic group of Indic languages. — **Pi·sa'ca, Pi·sa'cha,** *adj.*

pi·sa'chee, pi·sa'chi (-chē), *n.* [Skr. *piśācī.*] A shedemon or female pisaca; the spirit of one who has met with a violent death; also, one of the storms called devils. *India.*

‖**pis' al'ler'** (pē'-zä'lā'). [F.] Literally, to go worst; hence, a last resource.

Pi'san (pē'zăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Pisa. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Pisa.

pi·sang' (pĭ·săng'), *n.*, or **pisang fig.** [Malay *pisaṅ.*] The plantain *Musa paradisiaca*, the leaves of which yield a wax, **pisang wax.**

Pi·sa'ni·o (pĭ·zä'nĭ·ō), *n.* Servant to Posthumus in Shakespeare's *Cymbeline.*

pi·san'ite (pĭ·săn'īt), *n.* [After F. *Pisani* (1831–1920), French chemist and mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A hydrous iron copper sulphate, $(Fe,Cu)SO_4.7H_2O$, occurring in blue concretionary and stalactitic masses.

Pi·sau'ri·dae (pĭ·sô'rĭ·dē; pī-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *Pisaurum*, old name of *Pesaro*, an Italian town + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of hunting spiders related to the Lycosidae, which do not spin webs to catch their prey.

pi'say (pē'zä), *n.* Pisé.

pis'ca·ry (pĭs'kȧ·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *piscarius* relating to fishes or to fishing, fr. *piscis* a fish.] **1.** *Law.* The right or privilege of fishing in another man's waters; — now in phrase *common of piscary.* **2.** A fishing place; a fishery.

pis·ca'tion (pĭs·kā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *piscatio.*] Fishing; fishery. *Rare.*

pis'ca·tol'o·gy (pĭs'kȧ·tŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [L. *piscari, piscatus*, to fish + *-logy.*] Science of fishing.

pis·ca'tor (pĭs·kā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] A fisherman; an angler.

pis'ca·to'ri·al (pĭs'kȧ·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* [See PISCATORY.] Of or pert. to fishers or fishing. — **pis'ca·to'ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

pis'ca·to'ri·al·ist (pĭs'kȧ·tō'rĭ·ăl·ĭst; 181), *n.* An angler.

pis'ca·to'ri·an (-ăn), *adj.* Piscatorial. — *n.* Angler.

pis'ca·to'ri·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* Piscatory.

pis'ca·to'ry (pĭs'kȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *piscatorius*, fr. *piscator* a fisherman, fr. *piscari* to fish, fr. *piscis* a fish. See FISH.] **1.** Piscatorial; living by or addicted to fishing. **2.** Of fish; fishlike; — by confusion with *piscine. Rare.*

pis'ca·to'ry, *n.* **1.** A literary work portraying piscatory life. *Obs.* **2.** A variety of pastoral drama in which fishermen replace the shepherds.

Pis'ces (pĭs'ēz), *n. pl.; gen.* PISCIUM (pĭs'ĭ·ŭm). [L., fishes.] **1.** *Astron.* **a** A zodiacal constellation directly south of Andromeda; the Fish or Fishes. It includes the first point of Aries, which is the vernal equinoctial point. **b** The twelfth sign of the zodiac (see SIGN, *n.*, 12), which in *Astrol.* is a feminine northern sign, phlegmatic, common, bicorporal, watery, and cold; the night mansion of Jupiter, and the exaltation of Venus. **2.** *Zool.* A class of vertebrates, variously limited, in old classifications comprising not only all the fishes, but the cyclostomes and lancelets, which two groups are now universally excluded. Most recent classifications further exclude certain peculiar groups of fossil fishes (the Ostracodermi and Arthrodira) and also the Elasmobranchii (sharks and rays), leaving the class Pisces to consist of the subclasses Teleostomi (ganoids and bony fishes), Crossopterygii, and Dipnoi (lungfishes). Some authorities rank the Teleostomi and Dipnoi as classes, *Pisces* being abandoned or made equiv. to *Teleostomi.*

pisci-. A combining form, Latin *pisci-*, from *piscis*, meaning *fish*, as in *pisciculture*; **pis'ci·cap'ture, pis'ci·cap'tur·ist, pis·cic'o·lous, pis·cif'er·ous, pis'ci·form, pis·civ'o·rous.** See -COLOUS, -VOROUS, etc.

pis'ci·an (pĭs'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Piscine.

pis'ci·cul'ture (pĭs'ĭ·kŭl'tûr), *n.* [L. *piscis* fish + E. *culture.*] Fish culture. — **pis'ci·cul'tur·al** (-kŭl'tûr·ăl), *adj* — **pis'ci·cul'tur·al·ly,** *adv.* — **pis'ci·cul'tur·ist,** *n.*

Pis'cid (pĭs'ĭd), *n.* [*Pisces* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant lies in the constellation Pisces.

Pis·cid'i·a (pĭ·sĭd'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PISCES; -CIDE.] A genus of trees (family Fabaceae) containing *P. piscipula*, the Jamaica dogwood.

pis'ci·fau'na (pĭs'ĭ·fô'nȧ), *n.* [NL. See PISCES; FAUNA.] The fishes of a given region.

pis·ci'na (pĭ·sī'nȧ; pĭ·sē'-), *n.* [L., a cistern, tank, basin, fishpond, fr. *piscis* a fish.] **1.** *Civil Rom. Antiq.* An artificial reservoir or tank; specif.: **a** A fishpond. **b** A small reservoir in an aqueduct system. **c** A swimming tank, esp. one with cold water in a bath. **2.** *Eccl.* A basin with a drain in the sanctuary or sacristy used for the disposal of the water from liturgical ablutions and the washing of altar linens.

— **pis'ci·nal** (pĭs'ĭ·năl; -n'l), *adj.*

pis'cine (pĭs'ĭn; -īn; 156), *adj.* [L. *piscis* a fish.] *Zool.* Of or pertaining to, or like, a fish or fishes.

pis'cine (pĭs'ĭn; pĭ·sēn'), *n.* **1.** = PISCINA. **2.** Also ‖**pis'cine'** (pē'sēn'). A public bath.

pis·cin'i·ty (pĭ·sĭn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The quality or condition of being a fish; piscine nature.

Pis'cis Aus·tra'lis (pĭs'ĭs ôs·trā'lĭs). Any of the meteors whose common radiant is in the constellation Piscis Australis.

Pis'cis Aus·tri'nus (ôs·trĭ'nŭs), **Pis'cis Aus·tra'lis** (ôs·trā'lĭs); *gen.* PISCIS AUSTRINI (ôs·trĭ'nī) or AUSTRALIS. [L., Southern Fish.] *Astron.* A southern constellation adjoining Aquarius on the south; the Southern Fish. It contains the bright star Fomalhaut.

Pis'cis Vo'lans (vō'lănz); *gen.* PISCIS VOLANTIS (vō·lăn'tĭs). [L., Flying Fish.] *Astron.* A small southern constellation, adjoining Argo (Carina) on the south; the Flying Fish; — now generally known as *Volans.*

pis'co (pĕs'kō), *n.* Aguardiente, or any similar liquor, formerly made at Pisco, Peru. *Melville.*

pi'sé' (pē'zā'; pē'zā), *n.* [F. *pisé*, fr. *piser* to stamp, pound, fr. L. *pisare.*] *Arch.* A kind of building material consisting of stiff earth or clay rammed in between molds; also, building done with this material. Cf. TAPIA.

Pis'gah (pĭz'gȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Pisgāh*, lit., prob. cleft.] *Bib.* The mountain, or mountain top, east of the north end of the Dead Sea, from which Moses viewed the Land of Promise just before his death; — used allusively chiefly in phrases, as in: **Pisgah prospect, Pisgah sight, Pisgah view.**

pish (pĭsh; psh), *interj.* An exclamation expressing impatient disgust or contempt. — *n.* An utterance of this exclamation.

pish, *v. i.* To say *pish;* to express contempt. — *v. t.* To say *pish* to; to dismiss, reject, or the like, by saying *pish.*

pi·shaug' (pĭ·shôg'), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Narragansett *npeshawog*, pl., Pequot *a'pishaug* widgeons.] A female or young male surf scoter. *Massachusetts.*

pi·shogue' (pĭ·shōg'), *n.* [Ir. *piseog.*] Sorcery; witchcraft; a spell. *Ir.*

pish'-pash' (pĭsh'păsh'; -päsh'), *n.* Rice broth containing bits of meat. *Anglo-Ind.*

pish'-posh' (-pŏsh'), *n.* **a** Var. of PISH-PASH. **b** Hence, *U. S.*, a weak, messy concoction or slop; also, inane views, ideas, amusements, etc.; — a vague term of contempt.

Pish'quow (pĭsh'kwō), *n.* An Indian of a Salishan tribe of northern Washington, now on the Yakima Reservation.

pi·shu' (pē·shōō'), *n.* [Can. F. *pichou*, fr. Cree *pisiw.*] The Canada lynx. See LYNX.

Pi·sid'i·um (pĭ·sĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *pisum* pea. See PEA.] *Zool.* A genus of nearly cosmopolitan freshwater bivalves (family Sphaeriidae) usually somewhat larger than those of the genus *Sphaerium* and having the siphons united at their ends.

pi'si·form (pī'sĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *pisum* pea + *-form.*] **1.** Like a pea or peas in size and shape; as, *pisiform* iron ore. **2.** *Anat. & Zool.* Designating a bone on the ulnar side of the carpus, present in some vertebrates, as in many mammals, including man, and in crocodiles. In man it articulates only with the triquetrum.

pi'si·form, *n.* The pisiform bone.

Pi·sis'tra·te'an (pī·sĭs'trȧ·tē'ăn), *or* **Pei·sis'tra·te'an** (pī-). Of or pertaining to Pisistratus (see *Biog.*) or, esp., the recension of the Homeric poems due to him.

Pis'is·trat'i·dae (pĭs'ĭs·trăt'ĭ·dē), **Pis'is·trat'ids** (-ĭdz), *n. pl.* [L. *Pisistratidae*, fr. Gr. *Peisistratidai.*] *Gr. Hist.* The sons and successors of Pisistratus (605–527 B.C.; see *Biog.*), — Hippias and Hipparchus. Cf. ALCMAEONIDAE.

pisk (pĭsk), *n.* The common American nighthawk.

pisk'y (pĭs'kĭ). *Dial.* **a** Var. of PIXY. **b** A moth.

pis'mire' (pĭs'mīr'), *n.* [ME. *pissemyre*, fr. *pisse* piss + *mire* ant (prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *myre*, ON. *maurr*; akin to L. *formica*, Gr. *myrmēx*); — from its ejection of formic acid. See PISS; cf. FORMIC.] An ant, or emmet.

pis'mir·ism (-mĭr·ĭz'm), *n.* Petty saving.

pis'mo clam (pĭz'mō). [From *Pismo* beach, Calif.] A clam (*Tivela stultorum*) of the family Veneridae, occurring on the southwest coast of North America and used extensively for food.

pi'so (pē'sō), *n. sing. & pl.* [Ashanti *pesa, pesewa*, a pennyworth of gold dust.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

pi'so·lite (pĭ'sō·līt; pĭz'ō-), *n.* [Gr. *pison* pea + *-lite.*] *Petrog.* A limestone composed of globular concretions about the size of a pea. Cf. OÖLITE. — **pi'so·lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

Pi'son (pī'sŏn), **Pi'shon** (-shŏn), *n.* *Bib.* One of the four parts of the river in the garden of Eden.

Pi·so'ni·a (pĭ·sō'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Willem *Pison* (1611–78), Dutch botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of 20 species of tropical, often thorny, trees, shrubs, and vines (family Nyctaginaceae) having small dioecious apetalous flowers and utricular or burlike fruits. *P. aculeata*, one of the cockspurs, is a fiercely armed, woody vine.

piss (pĭs), *v. t.;* PISSED (pĭst); PISS'ING. [ME. *pissen*, fr. OF. *pissier* (F. *pisser*), prob. fr. an onomatopoeic interjection.] To urinate in or on; also, to discharge or let flow in the manner of urine. — *v. i.* To urinate. — *n.* Urine. *All Now Vulgar.*

piss'a·bed' (pĭs'ȧ·bĕd'), *n.* [In allusion to diuretic properties.] Any of various wild plants, as dandelion, bluet, oxeye daisy, etc. *Local.*

---

pir. † PEER, PIER.
Pi'ra (pī'rȧ). *Bib.*
pi'race, *v. t. & i.* To pirate. *Obs.*
pi·rai' (pē·rī'). Var. of PIRANHA.
Pi'ram (pī'răm). *Bib.*
pi·ram'e·ter (pĭ·răm'ē·tĕr). Var. of PETRAMETER.
pir'a·mid. Pyramid. *Ref. Sp.*
pi'rate·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
pi'rat·ess, *n.* Fem. of PIRATE.
Pir'a·thon (pĭr'ȧ·thŏn). *Bib.*
Pir'a·thon·ite (-īt). *Bib.*
pi'rat·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
pi·rau'ra, pi·rau'ru. Vars. of PIRRAURA, -RU. [RANHA.]
pi·ra'ya (pē·rä'yȧ). Var. of PI-
pire. † FEAR, FERRY, FIRE.
pire. Pyre. *Ref. Sp.*
pi·ret'ic. Pyretic. *Ref. Sp.*
pir'i·form, pir'i·for'mis. Vars. of PYRIFORM, -FORMIS.
pi'rite. Pyrite. *Ref. Sp.*
pirk. Var. of PERK. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
Pir·ke' A·both' (pĭr·kā' ä·vôth'). [Heb. *pirqē ābhōth* sections, or chapters, of fathers.] See ABOTH, 1.
pir'lie·cue, pir'li·cue. Vars. of PURLICUE.
pirl'y. Var. of PIRLIE.
pi'ro·graf. Pyrograph. *Ref. Sp.*
pirogua. † PIRAGUA.
Pir'o·la. Var. of PYROLA.
Pir'o·la'ce·ae (pĭr'ō·lā'sē·ē). Var. of PYROLACEAE. — **pir'o·la'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.* [*Ref. Sp.*
pi'ro·lig'ne·ous. Pyroligneous.
pi·roque'. Var. of PIROGUE.
pi'ro·tec'ny. Pyrotechny. *Ref. Sp.*
pir'ou·et'. Pirouette. *Ref. Sp.*
pir'rhic. Pyrrhic. *Ref. Sp.* [ULA.]
Pir'u·la (pĭr'ōō·lȧ). Var. of PYRU-
Pi'rus. Var. of PYRUS.
pirry (pĕr'ĭ). Var. of PERRIE, *n.*
Pisaca languages. See DARD LANGUAGES.
pisang moth. = BANANA MOTH.
pis'cash (pĕs'kŭsh). Var. of PESHKASH. [See PENNACOOK.]
Pis·cat'a·qua (pĭs·kăt'ȧ·kwȧ), *n.*
Pis·cat'a·way (pĭs·kăt'ȧ·wā), *n.* = CONOY. [TRALIS.]
Pis'cis (pĭs'ĭs), *n.* = PISCIS AUS-
Pis'ci·um (pĭs'ĭ·ŭm), *n. gen.* of PISCES.
pise. † PIECE, PIEZE.
Pi'shon. Var. of PISON.
pi·shrogue'. Var. of PISHOGUE.
pisht. Pished. *Ref. Sp.*
Pis'pah (pĭs'pȧ). *Bib.*

---

piss'ant' (pĭs'ănt'), *n.* [*piss* + *ant.*] An ant. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
piss'ing con'duit (pĭs'ĭng). A small conduit running near the Royal Exchange, London. *Obs.* *Shak.*
pist (pĭst), *interj.* A call to attract attention; p'st.
pist (pĭst). Var. of PISTE (track).
pis·tache' (pĭs·tăsh'; *F.* pēs'tăsh'). **1.** Var. of PISTACHIO. **2.** The color pistachio green.
pis·tach'i·o (pĭs·tăsh'ĭ·ō; pĭs·tä'shĭ-; pĭs·tä'-; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIOS (-ōz). [It. *pistacchio* (cf. Sp. *pistacho*, F. *pistache*), fr. L. *pistacium*, fr. Gr. *pistakion*, fr. *pistakē*, the tree, fr. Per. *pistah*, the nut. ME. *pistace* is fr. OF. *pistace.* Cf. PISTIC, *n.*, PUSTIC.] **1.** **a** A small tree (*Pistacia vera*) of southern Europe and Asia Minor. It has leaves with 3–5 broad leaflets, greenish-brown paniculate flowers, and a large fruit. **b** The seed of this tree. See PISTACHIO NUT. **c** = WITCH HAZEL, **2 a**.
2. = PISTACHIO GREEN.
3. *Cookery.* The flavor of the pistachio nut.
pistachio green. A color, yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
pistachio nut. The nut of the pistachio tree. It is properly the stone of the fruit, and contains a single oblong greenish edible seed. It is used as a flavoring substance in cookery and confectionery.
Pis·ta'ci·a (pĭs·tä'shĭ·ä), *n.* [L., pistachio tree. See PISTACHIO.] **a** *Bot.* A small genus of trees of the sumac family (Anacardiaceae), natives of southern Europe, Asia, and North America. They have simple or pinnate leaves, small dioecious apetalous flowers, and drupaceous fruit. *P. vera* is the pistachio; *P. lentiscus*, the mastic tree; and *P. terebinthus*, the terebinth tree. Syn. *Terebinthus.* **b** [*not cap.*] = PISTACHIO.
pistacia gall. A gall formed on various trees of the genus *Pistacia* by the sting of a hemipterous insect. The galls are smoked for the relief of bronchitis and asthma.
pis'ta·cite (pĭs'tä·sīt), *n.* [G. *pistazit*; — from its green color. See PISTACHIO.] *Mineral.* Epidote.
pis'ta·reen' (pĭs'tä·rēn'), *n.* [Prob. fr. Sp. *peseta* peseta.] A debased two-real piece of Spain, first issued early in the 18th century. It circulated in Spain, the West Indies, and the U. S. as ⅛ of the old piece of eight, or dollar. After 1827, it fell to seventeen cents in the U. S. — *adj.* Of small value; picayune.
‖**piste** (pēst), *n.* [F., fr. It. *pista*, fr. *pistare* to pound. See PISTON.] Spoor; path, track, or trail made by an animal; hence, a beaten path; also, racecourse; the ring of a riding school.
pis'te·ol'o·gy (pĭs'tē·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [Erron. form of PISTIOLOGY.] Science of faith or belief.
Pis'ti·a (pĭs'tĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pistos* liquid.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical free-floating aquatic herbs of the arum family (Araceae), having as the only known species *P. stratiotes*, the water lettuce.
pis'tic (pĭs'tĭk), *adj.* [LL. *pisticus*, fr. Gr. *pistikos.*] Pure; genuine; — of nard (nardos pistikē of *Mark* xiv. 3 & *John* xii. 3). This interpretation is now questioned.
pis'tic, *adj.* [Gr. *pistikos* faithful.] Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting, faith.
pis'til (pĭs'tĭl; -t'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pistillum, pistillus*, a pestle. See PESTLE; cf. PISTON.] *Bot.* The ovule-bearing organ of a seed plant; the ovary with its appendages. *Pistil* is often loosely used as a popular synonym of *gynoecium*; but it properly denotes only an individual member of a gynoecium, though when the latter is syncarpous it becomes an equivalent term. A pistil ordinarily consists of the ovary, style, and stigma. See OVARY, 2; STIGMA; CARPEL; GYNOECIUM; STYLE, *n.*, 9; also, FLOWER, 7 & *Illust.*
pis'til·la'ceous (pĭs'tĭ·lā'shŭs), *adj.* *Bot.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of, a pistil. *Rare.*
pis'til·lar (pĭs'tĭ·lĕr), **-til·lar'y** (-lĕr'ĭ; -lēr·ĭ), *adj.* Pistillaceous.
pis'til·late (pĭs'tĭ·lāt), *adj.* *Bot.* Furnished with, or producing, a pistil or pistils; specif., of diclinous flowers, having pistils but no stamens. Cf. STAMINATE.
pistilli-. A combining form from Latin *pistillum*, meaning *pistil*, as in **pis'til·lif'er·ous, pis·til'li·form, pis'til·lig'er·ous.** See -FEROUS; -FORM; -GEROUS.
pis'til·lid (pĭs'tĭ·lĭd), **-lid'i·um** (-lĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL. *pistillidium.*] *Bot.* An archegonium.
pis'til·line (pĭs'tĭ·lĭn; -līn), *adj.* *Bot.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a pistil.
pis'til·lode (-lōd), *n.* [From NL. *pistillum* pistil. See 1st -ODE.] A rudimentary pistil.
pis'til·lo'dy (pĭs'tĭ·lō'dĭ), *n.* [NL. *pistillum* pistil + Gr. *eidos* form.] *Bot.* The metamorphosis of other organs into pistils.
pis'til·loid (-loid), *adj.* [*pistil* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Pistilline.
pis·ti·ol'o·gy (pĭs'tĭ·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *pistis* faith + *-logy.*] The doctrine of faith; as, the *pistiology* of St. Paul.
pis'tle (pĭs'l), *n.* [AS. *pistol*, fr. L. *epistola.*] Epistle; story; tale. *Obs.*
pis'tle, *v. t.* To write a (satiric) epistle upon. *Obs.*
pis'tler (pĭs'lĕr), *n.* The reader of the Epistle at Communion. *Obs.*
Pis'to·lese' (pĭs'tō·yēz'; -yēs'), *n.* [It.] The dialect of Pistoia, Italy.
pis'tol (pĭs't'l), *n.* [F. *pistole*, fr. G. *pistole*, fr. Czech *pišťal*, prop., a pipe; cf. OSlav. *piskati* to pipe, Czech *pikati, piptěli*, to peep, and E. PIPE, PEEP. Cf. PISTOLE.] A short firearm intended to be aimed and fired from one hand. Pistols were first used about 1540. They are now usually either *revolvers* (which see), or automatic, or semi-automatic, magazine pistols. See AUTOMATIC PISTOL, *Illust.*
pis'tol, *v. t.*; -TOLED (-t'ld) or -TOLLED; -TOL·ING or -TOLLING. [Cf. F. *pistoler.*] To shoot with a pistol.
Pis'tol, *n.* A follower of Falstaff, his ancient, or ensign, in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*, 2 *Henry IV*, and *Henry V*. He is a ranting swaggerer who spouts fragments of bombastic blank verse. See MISTRESS QUICKLY **a**.
pis'tol·ade' (pĭs't'l·ād'), *n.* [F.] A pistol shot or wound. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To fire on with pistols. *Obs.*
pistol carbine. A pistol having a removable butt piece, and so capable of use either as a pistol or as a carbine.
pis·tole' (pĭs·tōl'), *n.* [F., a name given in jest in France to a Spanish coin (Sp. & It. *pistola* have not this meaning), fr. *pistole* pistol. See PISTOL.] A former gold coin denomination, the double escudo of Spain, worth approximately $4 or 16s.; also, any of various former gold coins of Europe having the approximate value of the above.
pis'to·leer' (pĭs'tō·lēr'), *n.* Also **pis'to·lier'.** [F. *pistolier.*] One who uses a pistol; esp., a soldier armed principally with pistols.
pis'to·let (pĭs'tō·lĕt), *n.* [F. Cf. PISTOLE.] A gold coin struck in several European countries, of varying value, but worth about six shillings in the time of Elizabeth; later, a pistole. *Obs.*
pis'to·lot (pĭs'tō·lĕt), *n.* [F.] A pistol. *Obs.*
pis'to·let'er (pĭs'tō·lĕt'ĕr), **pis'to·let·ier'** (-lĕt·ēr'), *n.* A soldier armed with a pistol. *Obs.*
pis'tol·gram (pĭs't'l·grăm), *n.* [*pistol* + *-gram.*] An instantaneous photograph; a pistolgraph (photograph).
pis'tol·graph (-grăf; 83), *n.* [*pistol* + *-graph.*] A kind of instantaneous photographing apparatus; also, a picture made with this apparatus. — **pis'tol·og'ra·phy** (-ŏg'rä·fĭ), *n.*
pistol grip. A grip of a shotgun or rifle shaped like an old-fashioned pistol stock.

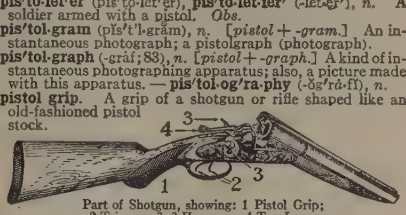

Part of Shotgun, showing: 1 Pistol Grip; 2 Triggers; 3, 3 Hammers; 4 Top Lever.

pis·tol'o·gy (pĭs·tŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *pistis* faith + *-logy.*] That branch of theology which deals with faith.
pistol plant. Artillery plant.
pis'tol·proof' (pĭs't'l·prōōf'; 66), *adj.* Impenetrable by pistol shots.
pis'ton (pĭs'tŭn; -t'n), *n.* [F., fr. It. *pistone* piston, also *pestone* a large pestle, fr. *pistare, pestare*, to pound, fr. L.L. *pistare*, fr. L. *pinsere, pistum*, to pound, to stamp. See PESTLE.] **1.** *Mach.* A sliding piece moved by, or moving against, fluid pressure. It usually consists of a short cylinder fitting within a cylindrical vessel along which it moves, back and forth. In steam engines it receives motion from the steam; in pumps it moves a fluid. See CYLINDER, **8**; SLIDE VALVE, *Illust.*
2. *Music.* **a** In certain brass-wind instruments, a sliding valve moving in a cylinder like an engine piston and serving, when depressed by a finger knob, to add a crook to the tube, and hence to lower its pitch. **b** A movable knob on an organ console for effecting a change of registration; — more fully **piston knob.**
piston displacement. *Engin.* **a** The volume displaced by a piston in a single stroke, — the product of piston travel and cross-sectional area of the containing cylinder. **b** The distance the piston has traveled from the beginning of its stroke.
piston drill. *Mach.* A pneumatic percussion drilling machine in which the drill forms a continuation of the piston rod.
pis'ton·head' (pĭs'tŭn·hĕd'), *n.* *Steam Engin.* That part of a piston which is made fast to the piston rod.
piston pin. *Mach.* = WRIST PIN.
piston pump. *Mach.* See 2d PUMP, **1.**
piston ring. *Mach.* A spring packing ring, or any of several such rings, for a piston. See PACKING, 2 **c**.
piston rod. *Mach.* A rod by which a piston is moved, or by which it communicates motion.
piston spring. A spring for a piston ring.
piston valve. **1.** *Mach.* A reciprocating valve, consisting of a piston, or connected pistons, working in a cylindrical case provided with ports that are traversed by the valve.
2. *Music.* See VALVE, *n.*, **9.**
pis'trix (pĭs'trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* PISTRICES (-trĭ·sēz). [L. *pistrix, pistris*, fr. Gr. *pistris, pristis.*] *Gr. & Roman Antiq.* A sea monster sometimes represented in Greek and Roman art.
Pi'sum (pī'sŭm), *n.* [L., pea. See PEA.] *Bot.* A small genus of Eurasian herbaceous vines (family Fabaceae), distinguished from *Lathyrus* by the enlarged summit of the style. *P. sativum* is regarded as the original of the garden pea.
pit (pĭt), *n.* [D., kernel, pith. See PITH.] The hard stone of a drupaceous fruit; as, a peach or cherry *pit.* — *v. t.* To remove the pit, or stone, from, as a cherry. *U. S.*
pit, *n.* [ME. *pit, put*, fr. AS. *pytt* pit, hole, prob. fr. L. *puteus* well, pit; akin to L. *putare* to cut. See PAVE.] **1.** A cavity or hole in the ground, natural or artificial.
Tumble me into some loathsome *pit.* *Shak.*
Specif.: **a** A large hole from which some mineral deposit is dug or quarried; as, a gravel *pit*; a stone *pit.* **b** The shaft of a coal mine, or the mine itself. **c** A hole in which some process is carried on; as: (1) A hole in the ground in which to burn something; as, a lime *pit*; a charcoal *pit.* (2) A vat, in tanning, dyeing, bleaching, etc.; as, a tan *pit.* **d** *Archaic.* A dungeon. **e** A pitfall for wild beasts; hence, a trap; a snare.
Whoso diggeth a *pit* shall fall therein. *Prov.* xxvi. 27.
2. A well; also, a water hole; a pool. *Now Rare. Jer.* xiv. 3.
3. A deep place; an abyss; specif.: **a** A grave. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*, exc. as used of an excavation for a number of bodies.
He keepeth back his soul from the *pit.* *Job* xxxiii. 18.
b Hades; hell, or a part of it, as in *the pit of hell.*
4. A surface depression or hollow; as: **a** The *pit of the stomach*, the depression below the lower end of the breastbone. **b** The indentation or mark left by a pustule, as in smallpox; any similar depressed scar.
5. An enclosed hole or area in which wild beasts are kept, or where gamecocks, dogs, or other animals are caused to fight, or dogs are trained to kill rats. "As fiercely as two gamecocks in the *pit.*" *Locke.*
6. An excavation beneath a furnace or the like for receiving cinders or ashes.
7. A pocket; esp., an inside coat pocket. *Slang.*
8. *Agric.* A covered excavation in a field for storing vegetables.
9. *Automobiles.* **a** An emergency servicing and repair station at an automobile racecourse. **b** An excavation in a garage floor or open service station ground for convenience in servicing and repairing.
10. *Bot.* A depression or unthickened spot in the cell wall of a cell which has undergone lignification. Pits sometimes exhibit a marginal rim, and are then known as *bordered pits.*
11. *Bowling.* The slightly depressed space at the end of an alley into which the pins usually fall when bowled from the alley.
12. *Cards.* A game, played with a special pack, in mimicry of a grain exchange. See sense 13, below.
13. *Exchanges.* That part of the floor of some exchanges devoted to a special branch of business; as, wheat *pit*; provision *pit.* Each pit is usually surrounded by a circle of steps. *U. S.*
14. *Founding.* A cavity in the floor to receive cast metal.
15. *Hort.* An excavation, often covered with a glass frame, used for the protection of plants in cold weather or for forwarding early growth.
16. *Lumber.* **a** The hole where a pit sawyer stands. **b** A skidway elevated so that it is on a level with the logging car. **c** A cleared space at the rear end of a sawmill.
17. *Mil.* **a** A depressed section in a modern mortar battery in which a group of mortars, usually four, are mounted. **b** On a target range, the space between the parapet and the butt, for sheltering the materials and men used in manipulating the targets.
18. *Plant Pathol.* A small, depressed lesion, characteristic of certain diseases; also, the disease itself; as, *pit* of sweet and Irish potatoes. See BITTER PIT.
19. *Theater.* **a** Formerly, that part of the floor below the level of the stage and behind the orchestra; now, in England, commonly, the cheaper part behind the stalls. In the United States the name is not used. Cf. PARQUET; ORCHESTRA, 2; ORCHESTRA PIT. **b** The audience that occupies this part of a theater.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

pit boots	pit-eyed	pit-marked
pit boss	pit hand	pit-rotted
pit brink	pitmaker	pit-specked
pit craneman	pitmaking	pit-working, *adj.*
pit-dwelling, *adj.*	pitmark	

-pit (-pĭt). A combining form of the noun *pit*, as in arm*pit*, coal*pit*, cock*pit*.
pit (pĭt), *v.*; PIT'TED (pĭt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); PIT'TING. *Transitive:* **1.** To place, cast, bury, or store in a pit or hole.
Pitted like beasts, tumbled into the grave. *T. Granger.*
Wondered at her letting Sanders *pit* his own potatoes. *Barrie.*
2. To form pits in; to mark with little hollows, as scars left by variolous pustules; as, a face *pitted* by smallpox.
3. To set in a pit (sense 5) to fight, as cocks, dogs, or pugilists; more widely, to put in competition, rivalry, or antagonism; to set forward in opposition; — with *against*; as, to *pit* A against B. "*Pitted* against the forces which he understood." *Masefield.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To dig a pit or pits; to excavate.
2. To become marked with pits, or depressions; specif., *Med.*, to preserve for a time an indentation made by pressure (of the finger, etc.), as in edema.
pit (pĭt), *n.* [Imitative.] The sound of something small striking, as a raindrop; — usually reduplicated, as *pit, pit, pit.* — **pit,** *adv.* & *v. i.*
pit (pĭt). Var. of PUT. *Scot. & Dial.*
pi'ta (pē'tä), *n.* [Guarani *guazupitá*, fr. *guazu* deer + *pitá* red.] A South American brocket (*Mazama rufa*).
pi'ta (pē'tä), *n.* [Sp., prob. fr. Quechua *pita* fine thread.] **a** The fiber obtained from the common century plant (*Agave americana*), utilized for cordage and in the Azores for beautiful drawn work; also, the plant itself. **b** Istle fiber, derived from various species of *Agave.* See ISTLE. **c** The similar fiber of several other plants, as Mauritius hemp, and species of yucca. These various fibers are called also **pita fiber, pita flax, pita hemp, pita thread.** **d** A kind of wild pineapple (*Ananas magdalenae*) of Central America, the leaves of which yield a fine strong silky fiber, resistant to salt water; — often called **pi'ta flo'ja** (flō'hä). **e** = KARATAS **c**.
pi'ta·ha'ya (pē'tä·hä'yä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Taino *pitahaya.*] **a** Any of various cacti, esp., the saguaro (*Carnegiea gigantea*), *Lemaireocereus thurberi* of the southwestern United States and adjacent Mexico, and *Acanthocereus pentagonus.* **b** The edible, juicy fruit of any of these plants. In some species it is highly colored, as big as a large peach, and the red juice of some species colors urine like blood.
Pi'ta·ka (pĭt'ä·kä), *n.* [Skr. *piṭaka*, lit., basket.] One of the three divisions of the Buddhist Scriptures. See TRIPITAKA.
Pit and the Pendulum, The. A short story (1843) by Poe.
pi·tan'gua (pĭ·tăng'gwä), *n.* [Pg. *pitanguá*, fr. Tupi *pitanguá*, lit., murmuring suddenly.] A large-billed flycatcher (*Megarhynchus pitangua*) of Central and South America.
Pi·tan'gus (-gŭs), *n.* [NL. See PITANGUA.] *Zool.* A genus of tyrant flycatchers including the South American *P. sulphuratus* and its northern subspecies, *P. s. derbianus*, the Derby flycatcher.
pit'a·pat' (pĭt'ä·păt'), *adv.* [An onomatopoeic reduplication of *pat* a light, quick blow.] With quick succession of pats or beats; in a flutter; with palpitation; as, her heart went *pitapat.* — *v. i.* To move or beat pitapat. — **pit'a·pat·a'tion** (-păt·ā'shŭn), *n.* *Humorous.*
pit'a·pat', *n.* A light, repeated sound; a pattering; palpitation; as, the *pitapat* of her heart or of feet.
pit'a·pat', *adj.* Making pitapats; pattering; throbbing.
pi·ta'rah (pē·tä'rä), *n.* Also **pat·ta'ra** (pă-), **pe·ta'ra** (pē-). [Hind. *piṭārā, peṭārā*, fr. Skr. *piṭa, peṭa.*] A basket or box used to carry clothing in traveling by palanquin. *India.*
pi'ta wood (pē'tä). The pithlike wood of the Mauritius hemp plant. Cf. PITA **c**.
pit bank. *Mining.* **a** = HEAPSTEAD. **b** *Eng.* The place near a shaft where coal is screened and stored.
pit'bird' (pĭt'bûrd'), *n.* Reed warbler. *Eng.*
pit'-black' (66), *adj.* Extremely black or dark, as in a pit. — **pit'-black'ness,** *n.*
Pit·cair'ni·a (pĭt·kâr'nĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after Archibald *Pitcairn* (1652–1713), Scot. physician.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American herbs, often epiphytic, of the pineapple family (Bromeliaceae) having fleshy spiny-margined leaves, and sometimes cultivated for their flowers which have showy bracts.
pitch (pĭch), *n.* [ME. *pich*, fr. AS. *pic*, fr. L. *pix, picis*; akin to Gr. *pissa, pitta*, Lith. *pikis*, and to E. *fat*; basic idea: moisture. See FAT; cf. 1st PAY.] **1.** A black or dark-colored viscous substance obtained as a residue in distilling coal tar, wood tar, petroleum, bone oil, fixed oils, etc., and occurring naturally as *asphalt* (which see). Artificial pitch, like asphalt, consists chiefly of hydrocarbons, but varies much in composition and consistency according to the way it is produced. Thus, that from wood tar is hard and brittle; that from coal tar may be either hard or soft. Pitch is widely used in manufacturing fuel, varnishes, roofing paper, etc., for calking seams, as a preservative coating, as a lubricant, in insulating, for street paving, etc.
2. Any of various bituminous substances; — sometimes with a limiting word; as, mineral *pitch*; Jew's *pitch.*
3. The resin, often of medicinal value, obtained from certain coniferous trees; as, Canada, or hemlock, *pitch*; etc.
4. *Metalcraft.* A mixture of crude pitch, powdered resin, plaster of Paris, and tallow (or similar materials), used to form a base for supporting and fixing work while tooling, or used as a supporting filling for vessels as when chasing or when doing repoussé work.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

pitch-blackened	pitch-colored	pitch-marked
pitch-brown	pitch-lined	pitch-stained

pitch (pĭch), *v. t.;* PITCHED (pĭcht); PITCH'ING. [AS. *pician*, fr. *pic*. See PITCH, *n.*] To cover over, smear, or soil, with, or as with, pitch.

The welkin *pitched* with sullen clouds. *Dryden.*

pitch (pĭch), *v.;* PITCHED (pĭcht), also, *Obs.*, PIGHT (pīt); PITCH'ING. [ME. *picchen;* prob. akin to E. PICK to pierce. Cf. 2d PICK.] *Transitive:* **1.** To thrust or plant in the ground, as stakes or poles; hence, to fix or fasten firmly, literally or, now rarely, figuratively, as by embedding in mortar, or the like. *Now Rare.*
2. To place and set up or erect; as, to *pitch* a tent, camp, lodge, or the like; to fix in a certain position or location; as, to *pitch* a beacon on the summit of a hill.

In my face deep furrows eld hath *pight.* *Spenser.*

3. To pierce with something pointed; to transfix. *Obs.*
4. To throw, fling, hurl, or toss, usually with a definite aim or purpose; as, to *pitch* a spear, a quoit; specif., to throw, as hay, dirt, etc., with a pitchfork, shovel, etc.
5. To furnish, fill, or load with something; now specif., to set, face, or pave with rubble or undressed stones.
6. To set in order or arrange, esp. for battle; as, a *pitched* field. *Archaic*, except in phrase *pitched battle.*
7. To place or expose for sale, as goods in a market. *Brit.*
8. To fix in one's thought; to determine; ascertain; appoint; specif., to fix, as a price, value, or rate. *Now Rare.*
9. To fix or set at a particular pitch or level; as, to *pitch* a tune or the voice. "Hath man no second life? — *Pitch* this one high." *Matthew Arnold.*
10. To square (a stone).
11. To set forward in competition; to pit. *Rare.*
12. To plant; as, I have already *pitched* my crop. *Chiefly Dial.*
13. To tell; relate. *Slang, Brit.*
14. *Baseball.* To deliver or throw (the ball) to the batsman.
15. *Brewing.* To start fermentation in (wort) by adding yeast.
16. *Card Playing.* In certain games, to lead (a card of a certain suit) and thereby establish trumps; to establish (the trump) in this way. Cf. 4th PITCH, 12.
17. *Cricket.* **a** To set up (the wickets, or stumps) by implanting. See 2d CRICKET. **b** *Now Colloq.* To bowl.
18. *Golf.* To play (the ball) with a pitch shot.
19. *Naut.* To loosen and throw out or overboard (spars, etc.) by pitching in a heavy sea; — said of a vessel.
20. *Soap Mfg.* To fit.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To fix or place a tent or temporary habitation; to encamp; settle; locate. *Now Rare.*
2. To plunge or fall; esp., to fall forward; as, to *pitch* from a precipice; also, to decline or slope.
3. To pitch hay, etc.; — often with *on* or *off.*
4. To fix one's choice; to decide; select; also, to select at random; — with *on* or *upon;* as, they *pitched* upon an expedient.
5. To light; to settle; to seat oneself. *Chiefly Dial.*
6. To buck; — said of a horse. *Rare.*
7. Hence, to move with a motion like a pitching ship.
8. *Baseball.* To deliver or throw the ball to the batsman; to act as pitcher. **b** *Cricket, Now Colloq.* To bowl.
9. *Mach.* To fit or interlock; to mesh; engage.
10. *Naut.* To plunge so that the bow and stern alternately rise and fall in the water, as a ship in a head sea; — often used specif. of the downward motion of the bow. Cf. SCEND.

pitch and pay. To pay on the spot or dot. *Shak.*
pitch in. To set to work energetically; also, to begin eating. *Colloq.*
pitch into. To attack; assail; also, to scold vigorously. *Colloq.*
pitch out. *Baseball.* Intentionally to pitch the ball wide of the home plate, as in order to facilitate a throw of the catcher to prevent a base runner from stealing a base.
pitch pennies. To throw or toss pennies at a mark, a wall, etc., in gambling, the player whose penny rests nearest the mark winning all coins pitched.
pitch the bar. Figuratively, to exaggerate.

pitch (pĭch), *n.* **1.** Act or manner of pitching or throwing; as: **a** A throw; toss; cast, as of something from the hand; as, a good *pitch* in quoits. **b** Act of plunging forward and downward; esp., the plunging of a vessel in making longitudinal oscillations, as in a head sea. **c** *Rare.* Act of fixing one's choice; choice.
2. That which is pitched; specif.: **a** A net cast or set for catching fish. **b** The amount of hay, grain, or the like, thrown up at once with a pitchfork. **c** A quantity exposed for sale. **d** Something put down as a payment or contribution.
3. A place at, from, or on, which something is pitched; esp., a place or spot on which one pitches, or which is allotted to or appropriated by one for a stay, residence, business, or work; specif.: **a** *Brit.* The stand of a street merchant, bookmaker, or performer. **b** *Cornwall.* The ground assigned to a tributer. **c** A place in a river chosen for angling.
4. A point or peak; the extreme point or degree of elevation, depression, or projection; any point, degree, or stage, esp. the extreme; hence, the extreme reach; the acme; as, the *pitch* of merriment.

To lowest *pitch* of abject fortune. *Milton.*

Specif.: **a** The height to which a bird of prey, esp. a falcon, rises before swooping on its prey. Also figuratively. **b** *Obs.* Apex; vertex; also, elevation; altitude.
5. A slope or a degree of slope; a sloping place; a declivity; also, a sloping piece or object; specif.: **a** Of an arch or a roof, the inclination or slope of the sides expressed by the ratio of the height to the span; as, one half *pitch;* whole *pitch;* or by the height in parts of the half span, esp. in engineering practice; or, of a roof, by degrees; or by the *rise* and *run*, that is, the ratio of the height to the half span; as, a *pitch* of six rise to ten run; or by inches and feet; as, a *pitch* of one inch [1″] to one foot [1′]. **b** Of stairs, the inclination of the nosing line with the floor; hence, a flight of stairs. **c** Angle of setting of a plowshare, a carpenter's plane iron, etc. **d** The angle that the cutting edge of a saw tooth makes with a line parallel to the points of the teeth.
6. A bar, stone, or stake used in pitching. Cf. 2d PITCHER. *Local, Eng.*
7. Pitch farthing. *Now Dial.*
8. A talk, story, or yarn. *Slang.*
9. *Obs.* **a** Stature. **b** A projecting part of the body, as the hip or shoulder.
10. *Aeronautics.* = Sense 17 **b**, below. ***Aerodynamic,*** or ***zero torque, pitch*** is the distance that a propeller would have to advance in one revolution in order that the torque might be zero; ***effective pitch*** is the distance an aircraft advances along its flight path for one revolution of the propeller; ***geometrical pitch*** is the distance an element of a propeller would advance in one revolution if it were turning in a solid nut; that is, if it were moving along a helix of a slope equal to the angle between the chord of the element and a plane perpendicular to the propeller axis; ***standard pitch,*** or ***pitch of a propeller,*** is usually the geometrical pitch taken at two thirds of the radius; ***virtual,*** or ***zero thrust, pitch*** is the distance a propeller would have to advance in one revolution so that there might be no thrust.
11. *Baseball.* Act, instance, or turn of serving the ball to the batter.
12. *Cards.* A game, a variety of all fours, in which the trump suit is determined by the first card led, or "pitched," by a certain hand.
13. *Cricket.* **a** = LENGTH, 13. **b** The specially prepared part of the playing ground between the bowling creases.
14. *Elec.* The distance between two points on the circumference of an armature. The ***pole pitch*** is equal to π times the armature diameter divided by the number of poles.
15. *Geol. & Mining.* **a** Dip or inclination of a vein or bed. **b** = PLUNGE, 5.
16. *Golf.* A pitch shot.
17. *Mech. & Mach.* Distance apart of two things, esp. of consecutive equidistant ones in a series as: **a** The distance from a point on a gear tooth to a corresponding point on the next tooth measured on the pitch line (*circular,* or *arc, pitch*) or in a straight line (*chordal,* or *chord, pitch*). Cf. DIAMETRAL PITCH. **b** The distance from any point on a thread of a screw or other helical figure to the corresponding point on an adjacent thread measured parallel to the axis. See SCREW THREAD, *Table;* DIVIDED PITCH. Also, the number of such turns or teeth in a unit length; as, a *pitch* of 4 (to the inch). **c** The distance between the paddles of a wheel on the circle passing through their centers. **d** The distance between the centers of rivet holes. **e** The distance between stays in steam boilers.
18. *Mountaineering.* A short, steep rise in the rock bed of a gully.
19. *Music & Acous.* **a** That property of a musical tone which is determined by the frequency of vibration of the sound waves which strike the ear. The larger the number of vibrations per second the higher the pitch. The ***relative pitch*** of a tone is determined by its position in a scale. Its ***absolute pitch*** is determined by computing the number of its vibrations per second, called its ***vibration number,*** and is given a letter name and represented by a particular staff degree. (See *Illust.*) **b** A standard of pitch (sense **a**) with which musical tones may be compared for the purpose of tuning instruments; as, concert *pitch.* Various standards have been in use. ***Classical,*** or ***classic pitch,*** used in the latter half of the 18th century, gave treble A (a') a vibration number between 415 and 429. From about 1816 on, the desire of instrument makers to secure brilliancy led to a continual raising of the pitch, until it reached undesirable heights, as in the ***concert,*** or ***high, pitch,*** with a' at about 450, which is still the official standard of the British army bands, and is retained in some organs, chiefly English. ***Stuttgart,*** or ***Scheibler's, pitch,*** with a' at 440, was adopted by the Stuttgart Congress of Physicists in 1834. The ***diapason normal,*** called ***French, international,*** or ***low, pitch,*** established by the French government in 1859 gave a' 435. This was for many years the standard pitch of the entire musical world but has been superseded by a slightly higher pitch, called ***philharmonic pitch,*** with a vibration rate of 440 (in Eng. 439) for a'. ***Philosophical pitch,*** used for convenience in calculations, is a theoretical pitch giving middle C (c') at 256 (with a', 427), that being the power of 2 nearest the ordinary vibration number for c'. The absolute pitch of each note in the octave c' to c'' of the major diatonic scale both pure and tempered (see 6th SCALE, 11 **a**), is:

	Pure	Tempered		Pure	Tempered
c'	261.000	258.652	g'	391.500	387.540
d'	293.625	290.327	a'	435.000	435.000
e'	326.250	325.881	b'	489.375	488.270
f'	348.000	345.259	c''	522.000	517.304

20. *Naut.* A single plunge of the bow in pitching.
21. *Shoe Mfg.* The angle at which a shoe sets; esp. the angle at which the heel is attached to the shoe.

pitch accent. **1.** *Music.* Stress deriving from the relative acuteness of tones, a higher pitch tending to accentuate a tone.
2. *Phonet.* Prominence given to a syllable or word by means of raised pitch or change of pitch; thus in *black'-bird* high pitch joins with force to make *black-* prominent, while in *black' bird'* a fall in pitch within *bird* helps to make this more prominent. The same prominence may be got even without change of force. See *Pron.*, §§ 60–61; cf. ACCENT, *n.*, 2 **b**.

pitch'-and-run', *n.* *Golf.* A stroke in which the player pitches the ball a part of the distance to be covered and allows it to roll the rest of the way.

pitch and toss. A game in which the victor in pitching coins at a mark tosses all the pitched coins in the air and wins those that fall heads up. When several play, the next best player tosses the coins that remain, and so on.

— ***to play pitch and toss with.*** To be careless or trust to luck about.

pitch apple. A common tropical American tree (*Clusia rosea*) in youth often half-epiphytic or vinelike, and frequently strangling other trees. It has coarse evergreen leaves, solitary white or rose flowers, and a whitish, resinous fruit.

pitch black. **a** A black approximating to dark brown, resembling pitch. **b** A black of the lowest possible brilliance, or nearly so.

pitch'-black' (66), *adj.* **a** Dark as pitch. **b** Of the color pitch black. — **pitch'-black'ness,** *n.*

pitch'blende' (pĭch'blĕnd'), *n.* [G. *pechblende.* Cf. 1st PITCH; BLENDE.] *Mineral.* A brown to black massive mineral with pitchlike luster occurring in certain metalliferous veins, as in Bohemia. It consists largely of uranium oxide, and is usually regarded as a massive and altered (hydrous) form of the crystallized uraninite (which see). It is a source of uranium, but is more important as a source of radium.

pitch bowl. *Metalcraft.* = BULLET, *n.*, 6.

pitch box. *Metalcraft.* A shallow box of wood or metal for holding pitch in order to form a bed for fixing, or holding, the work while tooling.

pitch chain. A chain specially designed to gear with a sprocket wheel. See CHAIN GEAR, *Illust.*, 2.

pitch circle. See PITCH LINE.

pitch coal. A brittle, lustrous, bituminous coal or lignite.

pitch cone. *Gearing.* See PITCH SURFACES.

pitch cylinder. See PITCH SURFACES.

pitch'-dark' (66), *adj.* Pitch-black (sense **a**). — **pitch'-dark'ness,** *n.*

pitch diameter. *Gearing.* The diameter of the pitch circle of a wheel. See MODULF, 6; PITCH LINE.

pitch discharger. See DISCHARGER.

pitch'er (pĭch'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *picher,* fr. OF. *pichier,* through Teut. (cf. OLG. *bikeri*), fr. LL. *becarium.* See BEAKER; cf. PECK measure.] **1.** A vessel for holding and pouring out liquids, usually of earthenware, glass, or metal, with a handle or, now rarely, ears, and usually with a lip or spout. In the United States *pitcher* is applied to nearly all vessels of fairly wide opening with a handle, used merely for holding and pouring out liquids. In England *jug* is the usual name of such vessels.
2. *Bot.* A tubular or cuplike appendage or modification of the leaves in certain plants, notably of the families Sarraceniaceae and Nepenthaceae; an ascidium.

pitch'er, *n.* **1.** One who pitches anything, as hay, quoits, a ball, etc.; a stacker, meat porter, etc.
2. A thing used in pitching; as: **a** *Obs.* A sort of crowbar for digging. **b** A small set, or rough paving stone. **c** A stone, marble, or the like used in boys' games.
3. A street vender having a pitch. See 4th PITCH, 3. *Eng.*
4. *Baseball.* The player who pitches the ball to the batsman.
5. *Golf.* **a** A light iron club with a broad face lofted more than a mashie niblick. Cf. IRON, *n.*, 10. **b** Any well-lofted club.
6. *Mining. Local, Eng.* **a** One who loads cars underground in a colliery. **b** One who attends to the laying down and taking up of temporary railways at the working faces. **c** One who picks over dumps for pieces of ore.

Pitcher, Molly. See MOLLY PITCHER.

pitch'ered (pĭch'ĕrd), *adj. Bot.* Having pitchers, or ascidia.

pitcher engine. *Paper Mfg.* A bucking or bleaching kier.

pitcher house. Wine cellar. *Obs.*

pitcher molding. *Ceramics.* The molding of clay ware in molds made of lightly fired clay in distinction from plaster molds. — **pitcher mold.**

pitcher plant. Any plant with leaves wholly or partly modified into pitchers, or ascidia; specif., a species of *Nepenthes, Cephalotus, Sarracenia,* etc. The pitchers differ widely in form and function; some merely contain water, in which captured insects are macerated and dissolved, probably by the aid of proteolytic enzymes; others digest their prey by acid secretions. The common pitcher plant of the northeastern United States is *Sarracenia purpurea;* that of South America is *Heliamphora nutans* (see HELIAMPHORA). See *Illusts.* under NEPENTHES, CEPHALOTUS.

pitch'er-plant' fam'i-ly. **a** The Nepenthaceae. **b** The American pitcher-plant family.

pitcher sage. A Californian mint (*Sphacele calycina*) with large white flowers.

pitch'-faced' (pĭch'fāst'), *adj. Stonecutting.* Quarry-faced but having the arris defined by a line beyond which the rock is cut away, so as to give nearly true edges.

pitch factor. *Elec.* The ratio of the voltage induced in a short-pitch winding to the voltage that would be induced if the winding were full pitch.

pitch farthing. Chuck farthing.

pitch'field' (pĭch'fēld'), *n.* A field of pitched battle. *Obs.*

pitch fir. Pitch pine.

pitch'fork' (pĭch'fôrk'), *n.* [Also *pickfork,* fr. *pick* a tool; influenced by *pitch* to throw.] **1.** A fork, usually long-handled, used in pitching hay, grain, etc.
2. *Music.* A tuning fork. *Obs.*
3. The pronglike fruit of any of several herbs of the genus *Bidens.*

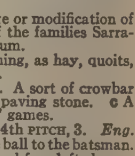

1 Pitch-faced Work; 2 Pitching Chisel.

pitch'fork', *v. t.* To pitch or throw with or as with a pitchfork; hence, to put or thrust suddenly, haphazardly, or without due consideration or preparation; as, to *pitchfork* troops into a battle or a book into the press.

pitchfork grass. A slender weedy grass (*Paspalum setaceum*) of the southern United States.

pitch'hole' (pĭch'hōl'), *n.* **a** A recess in a stone otherwise dressed true for setting. **b** = CAHOT. **c** An opening through which hay, grain, or the like, can be pitched, as into a barn.

pitch hyperboloid. See PITCH SURFACES.

pitch'i (pĭch'ĭ), *n.* [Native name.] A shallow elongated wooden vessel, practically the only container used by Australian natives.

pitch'i-ness (pĭch'ĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* [From PITCHY.] Quality of being pitchy, esp. pitch-dark; darkness.

pitch'ing, *n.* **a** Act of fixing, planting, or erecting, as in or on the ground. **b** Exposure of merchandise for sale; also, a payment for labor connected with this. **c** Act of facing a bank with stone; also, the stone facing. **d** Rough paving

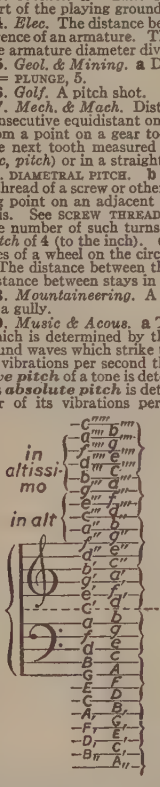

Staff Notation of Pitch, 19, showing the equivalent of each line and space in Letter Notation for Absolute Pitch. The notes of the accented octaves are also written with lines above the letter, as $\bar{c}$, $\bar{\bar{c}}$, $\bar{\bar{\bar{c}}}$, or with numerals, as a^1, a^2, a^3, a^4. Those of the contraoctave are also written with one line below the letter, as $\underline{C}$, with two letters, as CC, or with a numeral, as C_1; those of the subcontraoctave with two lines below, as $\underline{\underline{A}}$, three letters, as AAA, or a numeral, as A_2.

of a street to a grade with coarse stone, cobbles, or sets; also, a pavement so made. **e** Act of throwing or casting; a cast; a pitch. **f** *Naut.* The continued plunging of a vessel that pitches in a seaway.

pitch'ing (pĭch'ĭng), *adj.* That pitches.

pitching bar. A kind of pick used, esp. by miners, in beginning a hole.

pitching change. See SOAP, *n.*, 1.

pitching chisel. See STONECUTTER'S CHISEL.

pitching hole. = PITCHHOLE **c.**

pitching piece. *Carp.* A beam supporting a staircase and located at the top of the stairs; — opposed to *apron piece.*

pitching tool. **a** *Stonecutting.* = PITCHING CHISEL. **b** *Archaeol.* = FLAKER, 2. **c** A watchmaker's tool for placing wheels in position. **d** = PITCHING BAR.

pitch kettle, *or* **pot.** A vessel for heating pitch.

pitch language. A language in which variations in pitch, or tone, have grammatical function, indicating number, case, tense, or the like, as in certain Sudanic and American Indian tongues.

pitch line. *Gearing.* The line on which the pitch of teeth is measured; an ideal line, in a toothed gear or rack, bearing such a relation to a corresponding line in another gear, with which the former works, that the two lines will have a common velocity as in rolling contact. The line in a circular gear forms a circle (**pitch circle**) concentric with the axis of the gear.

a a and *c c* Pitch Lines.

pitch'man (pĭch'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [See 4th PITCH, 3.] A vender of small novelties on the street, at fairs, circuses, etc. *U. S.*

pitch man. = TAR BABY **a.**

pitch mining. The mining of steeply inclined coal beds.

pitch moth. Any of several moths, the larvae of which bore in the wood of coniferous trees causing the exudation of pitch, as the ***sequoia pitch moth*** (*Vespamima sequoia*), injurious to the sequoia and pines, and the ***pitch twig moth*** (*Evetria comstockiana*), to the pitch pine.

pitch of a propeller. See 4th PITCH, 10.

pitch·om'e·ter (pĭch·ŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [*pitch* + *-meter.*] An instrument to measure the pitch of a ship's propeller.

pitch opal. See OPAL, 1.

pitch ore. Pitchblende.

pitch'out' (pĭch'out'), *n. Baseball.* An act of pitching out.

pitch peat. A black homogeneous peat, with a waxy luster.

pitch'pike' (pĭch'pīk'), *n.* A pitchfork. *Dial.*

pitch pine. **1.** Any of several pitch-yielding species of pine, esp. *Pinus rigida, P. palustris, P. ponderosa,* and *P. echinata;* also, their wood.
2. A color, yellowish-green in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

pitch pipe. *Music.* A small flue pipe or reed pipe, giving one or several tones, blown with the breath, for regulating the pitch, especially of singers.

pitch plaster. A plaster made with pitch as an ingredient.
— **pitch'–plas'ter,** *v. t.*

pitch pocket. A cavity in lumber that contains or has contained resin.

pitch point. *Gearing.* Point of contact of the pitch lines of two gears, or of a rack and pinion, when in mesh.

pitch'poll' (pĭch'pōl'), **pitch'pole'** (-pōl'), *n.* A somersault.
— *v. i.* To turn over in or as in a somersault.

pitch pot. = PITCH KETTLE.

pitch shot. *Golf.* A shot of medium short range in which the ball is played with a well-lofted club and made to take a high trajectory so that it may stop with little roll after striking the ground.

pitch'stone' (pĭch'stōn'), *n.* [1st *pitch* + *stone,* after G. *pechstein.*] *Petrog.* A glassy rock with a resinous luster, containing more water than obsidian.

pitch streak. A resin-filled seam in wood.

pitch surfaces (of either of two gears in mesh). *Mach.* The surface of either of two tangent imaginary friction wheels having the same axes and the same angular velocities as the actual gears. The pitch surface of a spur gear is a cylinder (called ***pitch cylinder***), of an ordinary bevel gear a cone (called ***pitch cone***), of a skew bevel a hyperboloid (called ***pitch hyperboloid***).

pitch tree. Any of various resinous conifers; specif., the kauri pine, the Amboina pine, or the Norway spruce.

pitch twig moth. See PITCH MOTH.

pitch'work' (pĭch'wŭrk'), *n.* The work of a coal miner paid by a share of the output. *Eng.*

pitch'y (pĭch'ĭ), *adj.;* PITCH'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); PITCH'I·EST. [From 1st PITCH.] **1.** Of the quality or nature of pitch; resembling pitch; as, a *pitchy* mass.
2. Abounding in or smeared with pitch; as, *pitchy* logs.
3. Pitch-dark; black; also, of darkness, intense; profound.
4. Pitchlike morally; blackly or foully wicked; defiling.
Pitchy taint of vice. *Crabbe.*

pit coal. Coal dug from the earth; mineral coal, as distinguished from charcoal.

pit committee. The joint committee of employer and workers dealing with the labor problems of a mine. *Eng.*

pit dwelling. = PIT HOUSE.

pit'e·ous (pĭt'ē·ŭs; 129), *adj.* [ME. *pitous,* fr. OF. *pitous* (F. *piteux*), fr. (assumed) VL. *pietosus,* fr. *pietas.* See PITY.] **1.** Pious; devout. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. Pitying; compassionate; tender. *Obs.*
Piteous of her woes. *Milton.*
3. Exciting pity or compassion; pitiful; as, *piteous* cries.
4. Pitiable; paltry. *Now Dial.* "*Piteous* amends." *Milton.*
Syn. — PITEOUS, PITIABLE, PITIFUL are sometimes interchangeable. But PITEOUS commonly applies to that which moves to compassion or sympathy; that is PITIABLE which excites commiseration or (often) contempt; PITIFUL, as here compared, applies to that which is felt to be pathetic or (more frequently) paltry or mean; as, "her sweet *piteous* countenance" (*Shelley*); "*Piteous* was the cry" (*Tennyson*); "His experience was of that *pitiable* kind which shrinks from pity" (*G. Eliot*); "her poor wan face with its wistful, *pitiful* little smile" (*M. Hewlett*); "The courage that dares only die is on the whole no sublime affair, . . . *pitiful* when it begins to parade itself" (*Carlyle*). *Pitiful,* in modern usage, applies to that which is full of pity; as, "tenderhearted, meek, and *pitiful*" (*Shelley*). Cf. PITY.

Ant. — Repulsive, contemptible, loathsome. See REPELLENT.
— **pit'e·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **pit'e·ous·ness,** *n.*

pit eye. *Coal Mining.* The bottom of a shaft, or the junction of a shaft with any level. *Eng.*

pit'fall' (pĭt'fôl'), *n.* [*pit* + *fall,* fr. AS. *fealle* a trap; akin to E. FALL, *v.*] **1.** A trap or snare; esp., a pit with the opening masked, into which animals or men may fall and be captured or injured; as, natural *pitfalls* in a forest.
2. Hence: **a** A snare for the unwary; a lure to one's downfall, defeat, etc.; as, to set *pitfalls* for the enemy. **b** A danger, difficulty, or error into which one may fall unsuspectingly; as, the *pitfalls* of ignorance or of reasoning.

pit'fall', *v. t. Rare.* **a** To set pitfalls in. **b** To entrap.

pit game fowl. See GAME FOWL.

pith (pĭth), *n.* [AS. *pitha;* akin to D., LG., & Fris. *pit* pith, kernel. Cf. 1st PIT.] **1. a** The loose spongy conjunctive tissue occupying the center of the stem within the vascular cylinder in dicotyledonous plants. It consists of typical parenchyma, the thin-walled cells of which often tend to disintegrate, leaving hollow stems, as in many umbellifers. In certain plants the pith is large and strong enough to be of commercial value for lining boxes, etc., and in microscopy for section cutting. **b** Any loose pithlike tissue. The stems of monocotyledons, as Indian corn, have the bundles scattered through the ground tissue, and hence show no true pith.
2. The soft or spongy interior of a part of the body, as: **a** *Now Rare.* The spinal cord or bone marrow. **b** The medulla of a hair. **c** The spongy interior of a feather.
3. Hence, that which contains the strength or life; the vital or essential part; concentrated force; vigor; importance; as, the speech lacked *pith.*
Enterprises of great *pith* and moment. *Shak.*
4. The core of a log; the center of a knot, etc.
Syn. — Marrow, kernel, nucleus, gist, essence.

pith (pĭth), *v. t.;* PITHED (pĭtht); PITH'ING. **1.** To give pith, vitality, or substance to. *Rare.*
2. To kill, as cattle, by piercing or severing the spinal cord.
3. To destroy the spinal cord or entire central nervous system of (an animal, as a frog), as by passing a wire or needle up and down the vertebral canal.
4. To remove the pith from (the stem of a plant).

pith'a·nol'o·gy (pĭth'ȧ·nŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *pithanologia,* fr. *pithanos* persuasive + *logos* speech.] The rhetorical use of persuasive arguments. *Obs.*

pith ball. A ball of pith, used, because of its lightness, in physical experiments.

pit head, pit'head' (pĭt'hĕd'), *n. Mining.* The top of a pit or coal shaft; also, the ground and buildings immediately adjacent.

pit'–head'ed, *adj.* Having a pit on the surface of the head; — designating the pit vipers.

pith'e·can (pĭth'ē·kăn), *adj.* [Gr. *pithēkos* ape.] Of or pertaining to the apes, esp. the anthropoids; resembling the anthropoids in nature or structure.

pith'e·can'thro·pid (pĭth'ē·kăn'thrō·pĭd), *adj.* Pertaining to or showing affinity with *Pithecanthropus erectus.*

Pith'e·can·throp'i·dae (-kăn·thrŏp'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See -IDAE.] *Zool.* A formerly recognized family containing the genus *Pithecanthropus.*

Pith'e·can·thro'pus (pĭth'ē·kăn·thrō'pŭs; -kăn'thrō·pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pithēkos* ape + *anthrōpos* man.] **a** A hypothetical extinct primate intermediate between man and anthropoid apes. **b** (1) A genus of two species, *erectus* and *robustus,* regarded as primitive forms of extinct man, known from skulls of five individuals, more or less fragmentary, found (a single skullcap in 1891, additional fragments 1936–37) in Trinil, Java, hence called ***Java man, Trinil man.*** The two species are apelike in profile, with extremely low foreheads, and chinless, but stand between man and ape, leaning toward man; brain capacity is estimated as 900 to 1000 cc. The distinct species *robustus* was identified in 1944 by Franz Weidenreich. Cf. MAN, 17. (2) [*not cap.*] *pl.* -THROPI. An animal of this genus. — **pith'e·can'thrope** (-kăn'thrōp), *n.* — **pith'e·can·throp'ic** (-kăn·thrŏp'ĭk), *adj.* — **pith'e·can'thro·poid** (-kăn'thrō·poid), *adj.*

Skull of Pithecanthropus (*P. erectus*). The dotted lines show the conjectured restoration. See also MAN, *Illust.*

Pi·the'ci·a (pĭ·thē'shĭ·ȧ; -sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.; fr. Gr. *pithēkos* an ape.] *Zool.* The genus of monkeys consisting of the sakis, which with the ouakaris constitute the subfamily **Pi·the'ci·i'nae** (-ĭ'nē). — **pi·the'cian** (pĭ·thē'shăn), **pi·the'ci·ine** (-shĭ·ĭn; -sĭ·ĭn; -ĭn), *adj.*

pith'e·cism (pĭth'ē·sĭz'm), *n.* Pithecoid characteristics present in man.

pi·the'coid (pĭ·thē'koid; pĭth'ē·koid), *adj.* [Gr. *pithēkos* ape + *-oid.*] *Zool.* **a** Pertaining to *Pithecia* or the Pitheciinae. **b** Pertaining to the higher apes, esp. the anthropoids. — **pi·the'coid,** *n.*

Pi·the'co·lo'bi·um (pĭ·thē'kō·lō'bĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pithēkos* ape + *lobion* a lobe.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical shrubs and trees of the mimosa family (Mimosaceae) having bipinnate leaves and globose heads of flowers with many stamens. The flat pod is curiously twisted or coiled, and in some species is edible. *P. saman* is the saman, or rain tree. See ALGARROBILLA, RAIN TREE, WILD TAMARIND, CAT'S-CLAW **a.**

pi·the'co·log'i·cal (pĭ·thē'kō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *pithēkos* ape + *-logical.*] Pert. to the study of apes. *Rare.*

pi·the'co·met'ric (-mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *pithēkos* ape + *-metric.*] Relating to measurements of the skeletons of the great apes.

pi·the'co·mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *pithēkos* ape + *-morphic.*] Resembling the great apes. — **pi·the'co·mor'phism** (-fĭz'm), *n.*

-pi·the'cus (-pĭ·thē'kŭs). [NL.] *Zool.* A combining form from Greek *pithēkos,* meaning *an ape,* denoting *a genus of apes,* as in *Sivapithecus.*

pith fleck. A minute spot in the wood of certain trees, due to injury to the cambium by the boring of small larvae of certain flies.

pith helmet *or* **hat.** A light hat made of pith to protect the head in tropical countries.

pith'i·ly (pĭth'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* In a pithy manner.

pith'i·ness (pĭth'ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being pithy; terse cogency.
2. *Plant Pathol.* A disease of celery characterized by pithy stalks and hearts.

pith knot. *Lumber Trade.* A sound knot with a pith hole not more than ¼ inch in diameter.

pith of the Nile. = AMBATCH.

pit'hole' (pĭt'hōl'), *n.* A pit; specif.: **a** A pockmark. **b** The grave. — *v. t.* To bury. *Both Now Dial.*

Pi'thom (pī'thŏm), *n. Bib.* A treasure city supposed to have been built by the Israelites for the Pharaoh. *Ex.* i. 11.

pith'os (pĭth'ŏs), *n.; pl.* PITHOI (-oi). [Gr.] *Class. Archaeol.* A large caskliike vessel of earthenware, frequently made without a base, since such jars were often set in the earth. Pithoi are found throughout the Greek world, some dating from the Minoan period.

Pithos.

pit house. *Archaeol.* A primitive habitation consisting of a roofed-over excavation.

pith paper. = RICE PAPER, 2.

pith plant. *Bot.* The rice-paper tree.

pith ray. = MEDULLARY RAY **b.**

pith rush. The staff rush.

pith'some (pĭth'sŭm), *adj.* Pithy; robust. *Rare.*

pith tree. The ambatch.

pith'y (pĭth'ĭ), *adj.;* PITH'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); PITH'I·EST. **1.** Consisting of, filled with, or abounding in pith; as, a *pithy* stem or fruit.
2. Strong; vigorous. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
3. Having substance and pointedness of expression; tellingly brief; tersely cogent; as, a *pithy* remark or style.

pithy gall. A large, rough, furrowed, oblong gall, formed on blackberry canes by a small gallfly (*Diastrophus turgidus*).

pit'i·a·bil'i·ty (pĭt'ĭ·ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Pitiableness; a pitiable thing. *Carlyle.*

pit'i·a·ble (pĭt'ĭ·ȧ·b'l; 159), *adj.* [OF. *piteable, pitiable* (F. *pitoyable*).] **1.** Deserving or exciting pity; miserable; lamentable; as, in a *pitiable* condition.
2. Lamentably insignificant or mean; despicable; as, a *pitiable* exhibition of party strength; *pitiable* makeshifts.
Syn. — Sorrowful, woeful, sad. See PITEOUS.
— **pit'i·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **pit'i·a·bly,** *adv.*

pit'i·er (-ĭ·ĕr), *n.* One who pities.

pit'i·ful (-fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* **1.** Full of piety. *Obs.*
2. Full of pity; tenderhearted; compassionate. *Archaic.*
Fair maid, be *pitiful* to my great woe. *Keats.*
3. Arousing pity; eliciting compassion; lamentable; as, a *pitiful* sight; *pitiful* poverty.
4. Pitiably small or mean; paltry; contemptible.
'T is *pitiful* to court a grin, when you should woo a soul. *Cowper.*
Syn. — Pathetic; despicable, mean. See CONTEMPTIBLE, PITEOUS. — **pit'i·ful·ly,** *adv.* — **pit'i·ful·ness,** *n.*

pit'i·kins, pit'ti·kins (pĭt'ĭ·kĭnz), *interj.* Dim. of *pity,* formerly used, usually with *Ods* (God's), as a petty oath.

pit'i·less, *adj.* **1.** Destitute of pity; merciless; ruthless.
2. Exciting no pity; not pitiful. *Rare.*
— **pit'i·less·ly,** *adv.* — **pit'i·less·ness,** *n.*

pit lathe. *Mach.* See 2d LATHE, 1.

pit'man (pĭt'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who works in a pit, as in mining, in sawing timber, etc.
2. *Rare.* **a** A gravedigger. **b** One living in a pit; a pit dweller.
3. *pl.* PITMANS (-măn*z*). *Mach.* A connecting rod.

pitman chest. *Organ Building.* An improved type of wind chest used frequently in the modern organ.

pit'mirk' (pĭt'mŭrk'), *adj.* [See 2d PIT; MURK, *adj.*] Intensely dark. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

pit'mirk', *n.* Intense darkness. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

pi·tom'e·ter (pĭ·tŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [*Pitot* + *-meter.* See PITOT TUBE.] *Hydraulics.* An instrument for autographically recording variations of velocity of flowing water. It consists essentially of two Pitot tubes, one pointed upstream and one downstream.

‖**pi'ton'** (pē'tôn'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A sharp peak.
2. *Mountaineering.* An iron peg or stanchion, often with a circular head for attaching a rope.

pit organ. *Zool.* In fishes, a pit or depression containing a nerve eminence.

Pi'tot'–stat'ic tube (pē'tō'stăt'ĭk). *Aeronautics.* A combination of a Pitot tube and a static tube, forming a pressure nozzle, and used in connection with a manometer to determine the relative speed of a fluid.

Pi'tot', *or* **Pi'tot's',** **tube** (pē'tō', -tōz'). [After Henri *Pitot* (1695–1771), French physicist and engineer.] *Hydraulics.* A tube with a short right-angled bend, placed vertically in a moving body of fluid with the bent part lowermost and its mouth normal to the direction of flow, to measure the velocity of the fluid.

Pitot Tube.
i Height of the Fluid.

pit'pan' (pĭt'păn'), *n.* [Of Cent. Am. Ind., prob. Ulvan, origin.] A long, flat-bottomed canoe, used in Central America.

pit'–pat'ter, *v. i.* To pitter-patter.

pit'pit' (pĭt'pĭt'), *n.* [Cf. GUITGUIT.] A guitguit.

pit'–pit', *adv.* With a rapid succession of slight sounds of unvarying quality and stress. — **pit'–pit',** *adj.* — *n.* A series of pit-pit sounds.

pit prop. *Mining.* A vertical column or upright, usually of timber, for the support of the roof of a mine working.

Pi'tri (pē'trĭ), *n.* [Skr. *pitṛ* father.] *Hindu Myth.* One of the semidivine fathers, patriarchs, or manes; specif.: **a** A departed forefather. **b** One of the ten Prajapatis, or progenitors of the human race. **c** One of the ancestors of the gods, the demons, or the four castes.

Pit River Indian. [From *Pit River,* Calif.] = PALAIHNIHAN.

pit run. Sand or gravel which is used as it comes from the sand or gravel pit without any attempt at grading for size of grains; — called also *bank run.*

pit saw, *or* **pit'saw',** *n. Mech.* A saw worked by two men, one (the **top sawyer**) standing on the log, and one (the **pit sawyer**) beneath it, often in a pit. See SAWYER, 1. — **pit'saw',** *v. t. & i.*

---

pitch'-ket'tled (pĭch'kĕt''ld), *adj.* Perplexed; puzzled. *Obs.*
pitch'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
pitcht. Pitched. *Ref. Sp.*
pitch'u·ri. Var. of PITURI.
pitch'u·rim (pĭch'ū·rĭm). Var. of PICHURIM.
pite. ✝ PIGHT.
pite. ✝ PIT, PITY.
piteable. ✝ PITIABLE.
pit'fold', *n.* Trap; pitfall. *Obs.*
Pi·thag'o·re'an. ✝ PYTHAGOREAN.
pith'-ball' e·lec'tro·scope. *Physics.* See ELECTROSCOPE.
pit'-head' frame. = HEADFRAME.
pith'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.
pith'less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **pith'less·ly,** *adv.*
Pi'tho. Var. of PEITHO.
Pi·thoi'gi·a (pĭ·thoi'gĭ·ȧ), **Pi·thoe'gi·a** (pĭ·thē'-), *n.* [Gr. *Pithoigia.*] See ANTHESTERIA.
pi'thon. Python. *Ref. Sp.*
Pi'thon (pī'thŏn). *Bib.*
pitht. Pithed. *Ref. Sp.*
pith'work', *n.* See -WORK.
pit'i·a·bi. Pitiable. *Ref. Sp.*
pit'id. Pitied. *Ref. Sp.*
pit'ied·ly, *adv.* of *pitied,* past part. & part. adj. of PITY. — **pit'ied·ness,** *n.*
pi·tir'ri (pē·tĕr'rē). Var. of PIPIRI.
pi'tie (pĭ'tĭ). Var. of PIGHTLE.
pit'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
pit'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
pi'to (pē'tō). Var. of PITA.
pit'o·mie, *n.* Short for EPITOME. *Obs.*
pitos, pitous. ✝ PITEOUS.
pit'pat', Var. of PITAPAT.
pit'-saw' file. See 4th FILE, 1.

pit'side' (pĭt'sīd'), *n.* The vicinity of a pit.

pit stall. See STALL, *n.*, 14 a.

Pit'ta (pĭt'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Telugu *pitta* bird, perh. fr. Skr. *paksin.*] *Zool.* **a** A large genus of chiefly terrestrial, practically songless birds (family Pittidae), mostly of southern Asia, Australia, and adjacent islands. They have the wings and tail short, the legs long, and the bill stout. Their colors are very brilliant and sharply contrasted. Though not related to the true thrushes, they are often called *ground thrushes* or *ant thrushes.* **b** [*not cap.*] A bird of this genus.

Bengal Pitta (*Pitta brachyura*).

pit'ta-cal (pĭt'ä-käl), *n.* [G. *pittakal*, fr. Gr. *pitta, pissa*, pitch + *kalos* beautiful.] *Chem.* Eupitonic acid, or a salt of it.

pit'tance (pĭt'ăns; 91), *n.* [ME. *pitance, pitaunce*, fr. OF. *pitance* allowance of food in a monastery, (earlier) pity, fr. *pitie.* See PITY.] **1.** *Hist.* Orig., a gift or bequest to a religious house or order to provide anniversary masses for one deceased and extra or special allowances or food and drink for the community on certain occasions; hence: **a** The food or drink, or the individual portion of such, allowed as the result of this endowment. **b** A year's mind, or mass, provided for by such a bequest. *Rare.*
2. Hence, a charity gift; a dole, esp. of food; an alms.
3. A portion or dole; a small quantity, amount, or number; a slight share, grant or allotment. "The small *pittance* of learning they received." *Swift.* Specif.: **a** A small allowance of food. **b** A very small amount of money; often, a meager wage or compensation; as, his weekly *pittance.*

pit'tance (pĭt'ăns), *v. t.* To allow (one) a pittance. *Rare.*

pit'tanc-er (-ăn-sĕr), *n.* [OF. *pitancier.*] In religious houses, the administrator of pittances. *Hist.*

pit'ted (pĭt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Marked with, having, or in the form of, a pit or pits. See 2d PIT, 4 b & 10.

pitted duct *or* **vessel.** *Bot.* A trachea, or vessel, marked with bordered pits.

pit'ter (pĭt'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which removes the pits from peaches, plums, etc.

pit'ter, *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make a sound suggesting that of *pit;* as, *pittering* streams. *Obs.*

pit'ter-pat'ter (pĭt'ĕr-păt'ĕr), *n.* A rapid rhythmical succession of light sounds or beats; a pattering, as of words.

pit'ter-pat'ter, *adv.* With a pitter-patter of sounds or pulses; as, his heart went *pitter-patter.*

pit'ter-pat'ter, *v. t. & i.* To patter; to move, go, utter, etc., with a pitter-patter.

pit'ti-cite (pĭt'ĭ-sīt), *n.* [G. *pittizit*, fr. Gr. *pitta* pitch.] A brown massive mineral, a hydrous ferric arsenate and sulphate.

Pit'ti-dae (pĭt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A family of passerine birds of the suborder Tyranni, typified by the genus *Pitta.* — **pit'tine** (-īn), *adj.*

pit'ting (pĭt'ĭng), *n.* **a** Act or process of forming pits; specif., irregular corrosion in metalwork. **b** Pits, or indentations, collectively. **c** *Beekeeping.* The wintering of bees in covered trenches.

Pitt'ism (pĭt'ĭz'm), *n. Eng. Hist.* The political policy of William Pitt, the statesman (1759–1806). — **Pitt'ite** (-īt), *n.*

pit'tite (pĭt'īt), *n. Theat.* An auditor in the pit, esp. one who often sits there. *Eng.*

pit'toid (-oid), *adj. Zool.* Of or like the Pittidae.

pit tomb. *Archaeol.* A tomb made by the excavation of a shaft or pit with vertical sides, in which the actual place of burial is excavated laterally.

Pit'to-spo-ra'ce-ae (pĭt'ō-spō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PITTOSPORUM.] *Bot.* A family of chiefly Australian shrubs and trees (order Rosales), with regular pentamerous flowers and an ovary with many ovules. — **pit'to-spo-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

pit'to-spore (pĭt'ō-spōr; 181), *n.* A plant of the genus *Pittosporum.*

Pit-tos'po-rum (pĭ-tŏs'pō-rŭm; pĭt'ō-spō'rŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pitta* pitch + *sporos* seed.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of evergreen trees and shrubs of Asia, Africa, and Australasia, typifying the family Pittosporaceae. They have white or yellow, often fragrant, flowers, succeeded by berries with seeds embedded in a viscous substance. See TARATA, LAUREL, 2 f. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

Pittosporum (*P. undulatum*). (¼)

Pitts'burgh'er (pĭts'bûr'gĕr), *n.* A native or resident of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

pi-tu'i-tal (pĭ-tū'ĭ-tăl; pĭt'ū-ĭ'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Pituitary.

pi-tu'i-tar'y (pĭ-tū'ĭ-tĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr-ĭ; 242), *adj.* [L. *pituita* phlegm, pituite. See PINE tree.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** Secreting mucus or phlegm. **b** Pertaining to or designating the pituitary body.
2. Designating a type of physique believed to be due to excessive secretion of the pituitary and characterized by obesity, extensive growth of the long bones, and enlargement of bones of the face, usually with masculine type of pelvis and masculine distribution of body hair. See ACROMEGALY.

pi-tu'i-tar'y, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The pituitary body or gland.
2. *Pharm.* The cleaned, dried, and powdered posterior lobe of the pituitary body of cattle. It is used in uterine atony and hemorrhage, in shock, and in intestinal paresis.
3. A person of the pituitary type of physique.

pituitary body *or* **gland.** *Anat. & Zool.* A small, oval, reddish-gray vascular body attached to the infundibulum of the brain and occupying the sella turcica; — so called because formerly erroneously supposed to secrete the mucus of the nose. The pituitary body is present in all craniate vertebrates, and consists of two parts or lobes (more distinct in lower vertebrates than in mammals) and separated from each other by the ***pars intermedia.*** The anterior lobe arises from a diverticulum (the ***pouch of Rathke***) of the primitive oral cavity. (In the lampreys this diverticulum is represented by a large tubular pouch connected with the nasal cavity.) The posterior lobe arises as a down growth of the floor of the diencephalon. The anterior and posterior lobes have entirely different, possibly independent, functions. Extracts, ***pituitary extracts,*** of the anterior lobe promote growth of the suprarenal cortex, the thyroid gland, the reproductive glands, and the skeleton (cf. GIGANTISM, ACROMEGALY). Extracts of the posterior lobe cause increase in blood pressure, decrease in pulse rate, contraction of smooth muscle, esp. of the intestine, uterus, and the arterioles, increase, then decrease of urine secretion, stimulation of melanophores, and, according to some observers, increase in blood sugar. Tumors and diseased conditions preventing normal secretion of the pituitary body lead to a state of general adiposity.

pituitary fossa. *Anat.* = SELLA TURCICA.

pituitary membrane. = SCHNEIDERIAN MEMBRANE.

pi-tu'ite (pĭ-tū'ĭt), *n.* [L. *pituita;* cf. F. *pituite.* See PITUITARY.] Mucus; phlegm.

pi-tu'i-tous (pĭ-tū'ĭ-tŭs; 242), *adj.* [L. *pituitosus;* cf. F. *pituiteux.*] Consisting of or resembling pituite, or mucus; full of, or due to, mucus; discharging mucus. — **pi-tu'i-tous-ness,** *n.*

Pi-tu'i-trin (-trĭn), *n.* [See PITUITARY; -IN, 2.] *Pharm.* A trade-mark for a slightly acid aqueous solution of the fresh posterior lobe of the pituitary body of cattle; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], this preparation.

pit'u-ri (pĭt'ū-rē), *n.* [Native name.] An Australian shrub (*Duboisia hopwoodii*); also, a narcotic drug, prepared by drying its leaves and twigs, chewed by the aborigines as a stimulant.

pit viper. Any of a group of highly specialized and very venomous snakes distinguished by having, between the eye and the nostril, a hollow or pit, which is lined with sensory epithelium and innervated by branches of the trigeminal nerve. They have hollow perforated fangs ordinarily folded back in the upper part of the mouth, but erected in striking. They constitute a family, **Cro-tal'i-dae** (krō-tăl'ĭ-dē), or in some classifications a subfamily, **Crot'a-li'nae** (krŏt'ä-lĭ'nē), of the family Viperidae, including the rattlesnakes and some forms without rattles, as the copperhead, water moccasin, and fer-de-lance. Most of them are American; a few inhabit Asia.

pit'wood' (pĭt'wŏŏd'), *n.* Timbers used for posts, props, etc., in mines.

pit'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **a** The system of pump rods, pumps, etc., in a mine shaft. **b** Work, esp. mining, in a pit.

pit'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* A pit carpenter. *Eng.*

pit'y (pĭt'ĭ), *n.; pl.* PITIES (-īz). [ME. *pite,* fr. OF. *pite, pitie* (F. *pitié*), fr. L. *pietas* piety, kindness, pity, fr. *pius* pious. See PIOUS; cf. PIETY, PITTANCE.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Mercy; clemency. **b** Repentance; remorse. **c** Piety.
2. A feeling for the sufferings of others; sympathy, or capacity for sympathy, with the grief or misery of another; compassion; fellow feeling; commiseration.
He that hath *pity* upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord. *Prov.* xix. 17.
3. A reason or cause of pity, grief, or regret; a thing to be regretted; as, *Colloq.,* it is a thousand *pities.* "The more the *pity.*" *Shak.*
O Iago, the *pity* of it, Iago! *Shak.*
4. Something or someone deserving pity, as a person, lot, etc. *Rare.*
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
pity-begging **pity-moved** **pity-seeking**
pity-bound **pity-moving** **pity-worthy**

Syn. — PITY, SYMPATHY, COMPASSION, COMMISERATION, CONDOLENCE. PITY is feeling for another's suffering or distress, and sometimes regards its object as not only suffering, but weak or inferior; SYMPATHY, as here compared (cf. CONGENIAL), is fellow feeling with others, esp. in their grief or affliction; the word implies a certain degree of equality in situation, circumstances, etc.; COMPASSION is deep tenderness for another, esp. under severe or inevitable suffering or misfortune; as, "instead of scornful *pity* or pure scorn" (*Tennyson*); "This is a sight for *pity* to peruse . . . till *sympathy* contract a kindred pain" (*Cowper*); "My heart was pierced with *sympathy* for woe which could not be my own" (*Shelley*); "There was a dead man carried out, the only son of his mother, and she was a widow. . . . And when the Lord saw her, he had *compassion* on her" (*Luke* vii. 12–13). COMMISERATION implies profound pity or sorrow, esp. as it finds expression, for another's misfortune; CONDOLENCE always suggests the expression (often formal) of sympathy; as, "While we look at Samson . . . we are forced to think of Milton, of his blindness, of his abandonment, with as deep a *commiseration*" (*Landor*); a message of *condolence.* See PATHOS; cf. MERCY, COMFORT, HUMANE, PITEOUS.

Ant. — Indifference, callousness; cruelty, mercilessness.

— ***a pity of.*** A cause of feeling sorrow, compassion, or regret for or about (a person or thing). *Archaic & Dial.*

— ***to have, or take, pity on or upon (Obs. of).*** To feel pity for or show pity to; as, *have pity upon* us.

pit'y (pĭt'ĭ), *v.; pt.* PITIED (-ĭd); PITY'ING. [Cf. OF. *piteer* (F. *pitoyer*). See PITY, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To feel sorrow or compassion for the suffering, misfortune, or weakness of; to have sympathy with; to compassionate; commiserate.
2. To move to pity; — chiefly impersonal. *Archaic & Dial.*

—, *Intransitive:* To be compassionate; to feel pity.
I will not *pity,* nor spare, nor have mercy. *Jer.* xiii. 14.

pit'y-ing, *adj.* Expressing or feeling pity; as, a *pitying* eye, glance, or word. — **pit'y-ing-ly,** *adv.*

Pit'y-lus (pĭt'ĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pitys* pine.] *Zool.* A genus of Central and South American grosbeaks related to the cardinal bird but lacking a crest.

pit'y-o-cam'pa (pĭt'ĭ-ō-kăm'pä), *n.* Also **pit'y-o-cam'pe** (-pē). [L. *pityocampa,* fr. Gr. *pityokampē,* fr. *pitys, pityos,* pine tree + *kampē* caterpillar.] The larva of a European processionary moth (*Cnethocampa pityocampa*) found on pine or fir trees, and believed by the ancients to be very poisonous.

pit'y-ri-as'ic (pĭt'ĭ-rĭ-ăs'ĭk), *adj.* Of, or affected with, pityriasis.

pit'y-ri'a-sis (pĭt'ĭ-rī'ä-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pityriasis,* fr. *pityron,* lit., bran.] **1.** *Med.* A superficial affection of the skin, characterized by irregular patches of thin scales.
2. *Veter.* A disease of domestic animals characterized by dry epithelial scales, and due to digestive disturbances and alteration of the function of the sebaceous glands.

‖**pi'ty-ri'a-sis ver-si'co-lor** (pĭt'ĭ-rī'ä-sĭs vĕr-sĭk'ō-lŏr) [NL.] *Med.* A parasitic disease of the skin, characterized by reddish or brownish patches.

Pit'y-ro-gram'ma (pĭt'ĭ-rō-grăm'ä), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical terrestrial ferns (family Polypodiaceae), some species called *gold fern* and *silver fern* from the yellowish or white powdery under surface of their bipinnate fronds. They have linear, dorsal sori.

pit'y-roid (pĭt'ĭ-roid), *adj.* [Gr. *pityron* bran + *-oid.*] With the form of, or like, bran.

‖**più** (pyōō), *adv.* [It., fr. L. *plus.* See PLUS.] *Music.* More; — used in directions; as, ‖*più allegro,* more lively.

piu'ri (pyōō'rē), *n.* [Hind. *piūrī,* fr. Skr. *pīta* yellow.] = INDIAN YELLOW a.

Pi'us (pī'ŭs), *n.* [L.] Lit., pious; filial; — masc. proper name. F. *Pie* (pē); It. *Pio* (pē'ō).

piv'ot (pĭv'ŭt), *n.* [F., of uncert. origin.] **1.** A point, fixed pin, or short axis, on the end of which something turns.
2. The end of a shaft or arbor which rests and turns in a support; as, the *pivot* of an arbor in a watch.
3. A That upon which something turns or depends; the central, cardinal, or crucial factor, member, part, etc.; as, the *pivot* of a football team. **b** In Japanese poetry, an equivocal word.
4. *Basketball.* An act of stepping once or more than once in any direction with the same foot while keeping the other foot at its point of contact with the floor.
5. *Dent.* The metallic pin by which an artificial crown is affixed to the root of a tooth.
6. *Golf.* The turn of the body from left to right on the backswing and the reverse on the downswing.
7. *Mil.* The soldier or element around which a body of troops turns in changing front.

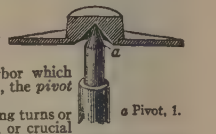

a Pivot, 1.

piv'ot (pĭv'ŭt), *adj.* **a** Turning on or as on a pivot; also, permitting or causing pivoting. **b** Pivotal; crucial.

piv'ot (pĭv'ŭt), *v. t.;* -OT-ED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119), -OT-ING. To place or mount on, or to furnish with, a pivot or pivots. — *v. i.* **1.** To turn or swing on or as on a pivot; to hinge.
2. *Cards.* To rotate about the table at intervals. One player sits still; the other three move to the right.
3. *Dancing.* To turn as if on a pivot.

piv'ot-al (-ăl; -l), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting, a pivot; serving as a pivot, or central or crucial member, factor, etc. — *n.* A pivotal man. — **piv'ot-al-ly,** *adv.*

pivotal fault. *Geol.* A rotational fault. See FAULT, *n.*, 6.

pivot bearing. = STEP BEARING.

pivot blow. A blow delivered with the fist striking sideways, added momentum being given by swinging the body.

pivot bridge. A form of drawbridge in which one span, called the **pivot span,** turns about a central vertical axis.

piv'ot-er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who pivots.
2. One who makes or adjusts pivots.

pivot gearing. *Mach.* Gearing permitting the driving shaft to be pivoted or turned in various directions.

pivot gun. A gun on a pivot or revolving carriage.

pivot joint. *Anat.* An articulation permitting only rotation, consisting of a bony pivot in a ring of bone and ligament, as that of the odontoid and atlas.

pivot man. *Mil.* = PIVOT, 7.

pivot of maneuver. *Mil.* That part of an attacking force which engages the enemy with the intention of immobilizing him while another part strikes a decisive blow.

pivot pier. The pier on which a swing bridge rotates. See DRAWBRIDGE.

pivot stand. *Ordnance.* The part of certain gun mounts secured to the platform, in which the pivot is enclosed.

pivot tooth *or* **crown.** *Dent.* An artificial crown attached to a root by a pivot.

pix'y, pix'ie (pĭk'sĭ), *n.; pl.* PIXIES (-sĭz). [Origin uncert.; cf. E. dial. *pisky,* and Sw. dial. *pysk, pyske,* fairy, goblin.] A mischievous sprite or fairy delighting in leading people astray; — chiefly used in local English folklore.

pix'y-led', *adj.* Led astray by pixies; bewildered.

pixy ring. **1.** *Eng. Folklore.* A fairy ring or circle.
2. A spinning whorl. *Local, Eng.*

pixy stool. A toadstool or mushroom. *Eng.*

pize (pīz). A mild imprecation; — chiefly in: *a pize on* or *of. Obs. exc. Dial.*

piz'zi-ca'to (pĭt'sē-kä'tō; pēt-), *adj.* [It., pinched.] *Music.* Plucked; — a direction to players of bowed instruments to pluck the string instead of bowing. Abbr. *pizz.* — *n.; pl.* -TI (-tē). A tone so produced; also, the process of plucking.

piz'zle (pĭz'l), *n.* [Cf. LG. *pesel,* D. *pees.*] The penis of an animal, as the bull, sometimes formerly used as a whip.

pla'ca-bil'i-ty (plä'kä-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ; plăk'ä-), *n.* [L. *placabilitas.*] Quality or state of being placable.

pla'ca-ble (plä'kä-b'l; plăk'ä-; 277), *adj.* [ME., fr. OF. *placable,* fr. L. *placabilis,* fr. *placare* to quiet, pacify. See PLACATE.] **1.** Giving pleasure; agreeable; pleasing. *Obs.*
2. Capable of being, or ready to be, placated; willing to forgive.
3. Peaceable; peaceful; calm. *Rare.*
— **pla'ca-ble-ness,** *n.* — **pla'ca-bly,** *adv.*

Pla-cae'an, Pla-ce'an (plä-sē'ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the French Protestant Joshua Placaeus, or Placeus (Laplace) (1606–55), who held that man's native depravity, which God imputes to the individual, has been inherited from Adam, but that there is no direct imputation of Adam's sin to his descendants.

‖**pla'card** (plăk'ärd; 277), *n.* [F., fr. (assumed) Pr. *placat,* fr. *placa* plaque. See PLAQUE; cf. PLACKET.] **1.** *Hist.* A formal or official document; specif.: **a** An official license or permit. **b** An official proclamation, manifesto, or edict. "The Saxon lads, wi' loud *placa(r)ds.*" *Burns.*
2. A notice, as an advertisement or announcement, posted, or to be posted, in a public place; a poster; a bill.
3. = PLACCATE a. *Obs.*
4. A kind of stomacher, often adorned with jewels, worn in the 15th century and later. *Obs.*

‖**la-card'** (plä-kärd'; plăk'ärd), *v.;* -CARD'ED; -CARD'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To post placards on or in; as, to *placard* a wall or a city.
2. To announce or advertise by placards; as, to *placard* a sale.
3. To post as a placard; as, to *placard* a bill.

—, *Intransitive:* To post or affix placards.

pla-card'er (plä-kärd'ĕr; plăk'är-), *n.* One who placards.

---

pittard. ✝ PETARD. [CRAWLEY.]
Pitt' Craw'ley (pĭt' krô'lĭ). See
Pitt diamond, *or* **Pitt** (pĭt), *n.* [After Thomas *Pitt* (1653–1726), Governor of Madras.] See REGENT DIAMOND.
pitted scab. See POTATO SCAB.

pit'ten. Scot. past part. of PUT.
pit'ti-kins. Var. of PITIKINS.
pit'ti-zite (pĭt'ĭ-zīt). Var. of PITTICITE.
pit'to-resque'. ✝ PICTURESQUE.
pit'trel. ✝ PETREL.
Pitts'burgh-plus' plan. [From *Pittsburgh,* Pa.] See BASING POINT, 1.
pit'ty-pat'. Var. of PITAPAT.
pit'ty-pat'ty. Scot. var. of PITAPAT.
pi-tu'i-tose', *adj.* Pituitous. *Obs.*
pit'y-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

Pius IX. See ORDER, *n.*, 1.
Pi'ute (pī'ūt). Var. of PAIUTE.
pi-val'ic (pĭ-văl'ĭk; pī-), *adj.* [Perh. fr. *pinacolin* + *valeric* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* See VALERIC.
pi-war'oo (pē-wŏr'ō), **pi-war'ris.** Vars. of PAIWARI.

pix. Var. of PYX.
pix, *n.* [Cf. PICKAX.] = PICKAX. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
pix'ie, pix'y. Vars. of PYXIE.
pix'is. Var. of PYXIS.
pix'-ju'ry, *n.* = PYX-JURY.
‖**pix li'qui-da** (pĭks lĭk'wĭ-dä). [NL. See 1st PITCH; 1st LIQUID.] = PINE TAR.
pi'zen (pī'z'n). Dial. var. of POISON.
plac-. = PLACO-.
pla'ca-bl. Placable. *Ref. Sp.*
plac'ard-eer', *n.* = PLACARDER. *Contemptuous.*

pla'cate (plā'kāt; plăk'āt; *or, esp. Brit.,* plā-kāt'; 277), *v. t.;* PLA'CAT·ED (plā'kāt-ĕd; plăk'āt-ĕd); PLA'CAT·ING (-ĭng). [L. *placatus,* past part. of *placare* to placate. See PLEASE.] To appease; pacify; conciliate.

They reject the idea of attaining salvation by *placating* God. *Walter Lippmann.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See PACIFY.

— **pla'cat·er** (plā'kāt-ĕr; plăk'āt-ĕr), *n.*

pla·ca'tion (plā-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Obs. F., fr. L. *placatio.*] Act of placating; also, a propitiatory offering.

pla'ca·tive (plā'kā-tĭv; plăk'ā-tĭv), *adj.* Placatory; as, a *placative* little laugh. — **pla'ca·tive·ly,** *adv.*

pla'ca·to'ry (plā'kā-tō'rĭ; plăk'ā-; *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [LL. *placatorius.*] Designed to placate; conciliatory.

plac'cate (plăk'ĭt), *n.* [Cf. PLACARD.] *Hist.* In armor: **a** A plate forming an extra piece of body armor, esp. over the lower part of the breast. **b** A form of brigandine, a jacket or doublet lined with steel splints.

place (plās), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *place,* fr. L. *platea* a street, area, courtyard, fr. Gr. *plateia* a street, prop. fem. of *platys* flat, broad; akin to Skr. *prthu,* Lith. *platus,* to L. *planta* a sprig, *planta* sole of the foot, and ult. to L. *palma* palm of the hand. See PALM; cf. FLAT, FLAWN, FLOUNDER fish, PIAZZA, PLAICE, PLANE tree, PLANT, 1st PLAINTAIN, PLAT flat, PLATE, PLAZA.] **1.** An open space, or square, in a city or town. *Now Rare.*

2. Space; specif.: **a** *Archaic.* Room; as, make *place* for the ladies. **b** A region; locality; spot.

The mournful *place* where Adonais lay. *Shelley.*

c A village, town, or city; as, one's native *place.* **d** (1) A locality or spot occupied as a dwelling place or the like. (2) A manor house; the chief house on an estate or in a locality; also, farm; homestead. (3) A fortified town or fortress; esp., the body of a fortification; a stronghold. **e** A portion of space reserved for actual occupancy, as a seat in a theatre, on a coach, at a table, etc.; as, we engaged our *places* in advance.

3. **a** A portion of space occupied by a body; hence, the position in space of a body. "I will shake the heavens and the earth shall remove out of her *place.*" *Is.* xiii. 13. **b** Vacated or relinquished space; room; stead; as, resignation in *place* of contentment; I would not have done that if I had been in his *place.*

4. Any particular spot or locality; as, a sore *place* on one's body; in one *place* the author says, etc. Also, *Now Rare,* a definite portion or passage of a book or document; locus.

The *place* of the scripture which he read. *Acts* viii. 32.

5. Station in order of priority, advancement, dignity, etc.; esp., social rank or position; degree; status.

I know my *place* as I would they should do theirs. *Shak.*

6. A proper or suitable spot or location considering all things; as, a time and *place* for all things; this is no *place* for children. Also, formerly, a suitable time or occasion.

7. A building, part of a building, or other spot, set apart for a special purpose; as, a *place* of worship, of amusement.

8. A short street, or court, a private residence terrace, or some similar variation from the ordinary street.

9. Official status or position; an office or employment, specif. in public service; as, a *place* at court; also, its duties or function; as, it is my *place* to advise.

Good servants need not want *places.* *Fielding.*

10. Extension in space; space, esp. as contrasted with time.

Our bourne of Time and *Place.* *Tennyson.*

11. Ordinal relation; position or point in the order of proceeding; as, he said in the first *place.*

12. With *any, some, no,* etc., = -WHERE; as, I can't find it any *place. Chiefly Dial.*

13. An eating room; restaurant or lunch counter; loosely, any establishment, resort, etc.; a "joint." *Slang.*

14. A subject; theme. *Obs.*

15. *Astron.* Position in the heavens as defined by the right ascension and declination of the object. See MEAN PLACE, APPARENT PLACE.

16. *Drama.* In early English drama, the locality in which the action proceeds.

17. *Falconry.* Highest point of a bird's pitch. *Archaic.*

18. *Math.* **a** *Arith.* The position of a figure, or a figure in position, with reference to its relation to others of a row or series; — used esp. of figures occurring after a decimal point; as, a number of five *places;* the number in the first decimal *place.* **b** *Obs. Geom.* A locus.

19. *Racing.* The position of first, second, or third at the finish, esp. the second position. In betting, to win a bet on a horse for a place it must, in the United States, finish first or second, in England, usually, first, second, or third.

Syn. — Situation, position, location, site. See OFFICE.

☞ COMBINATIONS (in sense 9) are:

place-begging, *adj.*	**place hunter**	**placemongering**
place-grabbing, *adj.*	**place-hunting,** *adj.*	**place-proud**
place holder	**place-loving,** *adj.*	**place seeker**
place-holding, *adj.*	**placemonger**	**place-seeking,** *adj.*

— ***have place.*** To have lodgment or room for existence; as, such base desires can *have* no *place* in a good heart. — ***in place.*** **a** *Obs.* Present; on the spot. **b** = IN SITU. **c** In proper or suitable place or time; timely; seasonable. — ***in place of.*** As a substitute, or in exchange, for. — ***on, or upon, the place.*** = IN PLACE *a.* *Obs.* — ***out of place.*** **a** Not in the usual or proper place; hence, unsuited to time, surroundings, or the like; inopportune; as, his remarks were *out of place.* **b** Out of employment. — ***take place.*** **a** To assume position; as, he *took* his *place* in line. **b** To occur; happen; as, when that *takes place* the end is near.

place (plās), *v.;* PLACED (plāst); PLAC'ING (plās'ĭng). [From PLACE, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To put in a particular spot or place, or in a certain relative position; to fix; settle; locate; dispose; as, to *place* a book on a shelf.

Upon my head they *placed* a fruitless crown. *Shak.*

2. To put or set in a particular rank, office, position, or condition of life; to secure a position, office, or the like, for; as, in whatever sphere one is *placed.*

3. To dispose of (a thing) in a desired or selected way; as, to *place* one's favors where they may bring returns; to *place* a play with a manager; specif., to invest or lay out at interest; as, to *place* money in a bank, or in mines.

4. To set; fix; repose; as, to *place* confidence in a friend.

My resolution's *placed.* *Shak.*

5. To perceive or know the location of; to identify by assigning to, or connecting with, some place, time, station, circumstance, or the like; to assign to a particular place, time, rank, or the like; as, the garden of Eden has been *placed* in various countries; I cannot *place* him.

6. To attribute; ascribe. *Obs.*

7. In singing or speaking, to produce tones of (voice) with reference to the vocal organs and resonance cavities involved in the process; hence, to produce or cause to produce free and well-resonated tones of (voice); to use or cause to use (one's voice) effectively; as, to *place* one's own or a pupil's voice.

8. *Card Games.* To realize the position of (an unplayed card).

9. *Football.* In Rugby, to place-kick (a goal).

10. *Racing.* To determine or announce the place of at the finish. Usually, in horse racing, only the first three horses are *placed* officially.

—, *Intransitive:* To admit of being placed.

||place (plās), *n.* [F.] Place; open space, or square, in a city or town (cf. PLACE, *n.,* 1); specif. [*cap.*], in the names of famous squares of Paris, as *Place* de la Bastille, *Place* de la Concorde, *Place* Vendôme. Cf. PLAZA.

||place' aux dames' (plăs'-sō dăm'). [F.] Room for, or make way for, the ladies.

place bill. A bill in Parliament to exclude all persons holding government office from membership in the House of Commons. *Eng.*

pla·ce'bo (plā-sē'bō), *n.; pl.* -BOS, -BOES (-bōz). [L., I shall please, fut. of *placere* to please. See PLEASE.] **1.** *R.C.Ch.* The initial word of the first antiphon (Psalm cxiv. 9. Vulgate) of the Vespers for the dead; hence, Vespers for the dead.

2. One who servilely echoes another; a toady. *Obs.*

3. *Med.* A medicine or preparation, esp. an inactive one, given merely to satisfy a patient.

4. Something intended to soothe, conciliate, or gratify.

With this *placebo* she concluded her note. *Scott.*

— ***to play, sing,*** etc., ***placebo.*** To agree servilely with one in his opinion; to toady; to play the sycophant. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Placebo and Dirige. *R.C.Ch.* The Office of the Dead. See PLACEBO; DIRGE, 1.

place brick. Formerly, a soft brick laid on a prepared place to dry and harden before burning; now, a brick not fully burned.

place card. A small, usually decorated, card inscribed with the name of a guest and set at the place he is to occupy at table.

||place' d'armes' (plăs' dărm'). [F.] Literally, place of arms; a military place of assembly, parade ground, station, or depot. Specif.: *Fort.* = PLACE OF ARMS.

place isomerism. See ISOMERIC, 1.

place kick. *Football.* Act of kicking the ball after it has been placed on the ground, or an instance of this; — disting. from a *drop kick* or a *punt.* In the Rugby and American games a place kick (unless it be a kickoff) which sends the ball over the crossbar between the lines of the goal posts counts as a goal. — **place kicker.**

place'-kick', *v. t. & i.* To make a place kick; to make (a goal) by a place kick.

place'mak'ing (plās'māk'ĭng), *n.* **a** The making of a place. **b** *Change Ringing.* Act of two bells that make places. See MAKE PLACES. — **place'mak'er** (-māk'ĕr), *n.*

place'man (plās'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who holds or occupies a place or office, esp. under government; — usually contemptuous. — **place'man·ship,** *n.*

place'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of placing, or fact of being placed; specif.: **a** The finding of employment for a worker; as, the *placement* work of public employment offices. **b** *Amer. Football.* The placing of the ball on the ground to make a place kick for a goal from the field; also the position of the ball for a place kick; as, a kick from *placement;* a place kick. **c** *Educ.* The assignment of students to classes of different advancement in accordance with their mastery of the subject, determined often by *placement tests.* **d** *Lawn Tennis.* A return of the ball which is so placed that an opponent is unable to play it. **e** *Music.* The art or practice of placing the voice; as, to have good *placement;* to teach voice *placement.*

placement examination. An examination of students, esp. recent matriculants, to place them according to their individual abilities and deficiencies.

placement kick. *Amer. Football.* A place kick.

placement test. *Educ.* A test to determine the fitness of students for assignment to classes of a given grade or degree of advancement.

place'-mon'ey, *n.* *Racing.* Money paid to those who backed the horse for a place.

place name. The name of a place; specif., the name of a geographical place, as a village, city, etc.

pla·cen'ta (plā·sĕn'tā), *n.; pl.* -TAE (-tē), -TAS (-tăz). [L., a cake, fr. Gr. *plakous* a flat cake, fr. *plax, plakos,* anything flat and broad. See PLANK.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* In mammals (except monotremes and most marsupials), the vascular structure by which the fetus is nourished in the uterus. It is usually expelled after the young is born, constituting the chief part of the afterbirth. The placenta consists of a modified part of the chorion of the fetus, which develops villi that are received into the modified mucous membrane of the uterus. There is no admixture of maternal and fetal blood, but an interchange of the dissolved substances by diffusion. The fetus is attached to the placenta by the umbilical cord. In the ***nondeciduate*** type of placenta the chorionic villi are simply received into depressions in the uterine portion and withdrawn at parturition. In the ***deciduate*** type, characteristic of the higher mammals, the relationship is so intimate that more or less of the uterine wall is torn off in parturition. (See DECIDUA.) When nearly the whole chorion is studded with villi and functions as a placenta, as in the perissodactyls, hogs, camels, cetaceans, etc., the placenta is called ***diffuse.*** When the villi occur in small isolated groups, as in ruminants, it is called ***cotyledonary.*** These two types are always nondeciduate. When they are arranged in a zone or band, as in carnivora, elephants, and some edentates, it is called ***zonary;*** when they are restricted to a disklike area, as in Insectivora, rodents, bats, it is called ***discoidal.*** Apes and man exhibit a form of discoidal placenta supposed to be a modification of the diffuse type and called ***metadiscoidal.***

2. *Anat. & Zool.* In other groups of animals, any of certain analogous organs for the attachment of the young to the mother and its nourishment by her, as in some viviparous sharks and certain free-swimming tunicates.

3. *Bot.* Any sporangia-bearing surface; specif.: **a** In seed plants, that part of the carpel bearing ovules. See PLACENTATION, 2. **b** In ferns and fern allies, the point on the leaf or sporophyll on which sporangia are borne.

pla·cen'tal (plā·sĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [NL. *placentalis.* See PLACENTA.] Pertaining to the placenta or Placentalia; characterized by a placenta. — *n.* A placental mammal.

Plac'en·ta'li·a (plăs'ĕn·tā'lĭ·ă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A subclass or division of mammals including all except the monotremes and marsupials; equivalent to *Monodelphia.*

plac'en·ta'li·an (plăs'ĕn·tā'lĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* *Zool.* Placental. — *n.* A placental mammal.

||pla·cen'ta pre'vi·a (plā·sĕn'tă prē'vĭ·ă). [NL. See PREVIOUS.] *Med.* A state of abnormal position of the placenta in which the latter is implanted near the internal opening of the cervix uteri, and therefore tends to precede the child in labor, usually causing severe hemorrhage.

plac'en·tar'y (plăs'ĕn·tĕr'ĭ; -tĕr-ĭ; plā·sĕn'tā·rĭ), *adj.* *Zool. & Bot.* Placental; pertaining to the placenta. — *n.* *Zool.* A placentate mammal.

pla·cen'tate (plā·sĕn'tāt), *adj.* Having a placenta.

plac'en·ta'tion (plăs'ĕn·tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* **a** The process or means by which the placenta is attached to the uterus. **b** The formation, or the type of structure, of a placenta.

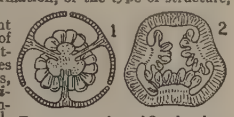

Transverse sections of Ovaries, showing: 1 Axile Placentation of *Dianthus;* 2 Parietal Placentation of *Passiflora.*

2. *Bot.* The arrangement or mode of attachment of the placentas. When attached to the united edges of the carpellary leaves, the placentation is ***parietal;*** the parietal placentation of a monocarpellary ovary is called ***marginal.*** When the compound ovary is plurilocular, the placentae are grouped in the center and the placentation is ***axile.*** A ***free central placentation*** is one in which the placenta is unconnected with the wall of the ovary. See *Illust.*

plac'en·tif'er·ous (plăs'ĕn·tĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Bearing a placenta.

pla·cen'ti·form (plā·sĕn'tĭ·fôrm), *adj.* Having the shape of a placenta, or concave disk; resembling a placenta.

plac'en·tig'er·ous (plăs'ĕn·tĭj'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Placentiferous.

plac'en·ti'tis (plăs'ĕn·tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *placenta* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the placenta.

pla·cen'toid (plā·sĕn'toid), *adj.* [*placenta* + *-oid.*] Placentiform.

plac'en·to'ma (plăs'ĕn·tō'mā), *n.; pl.* -TOMATA (-mă·tā), -TOMAS (-măz). [NL., fr. *placenta* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor developed from the placenta or placental remnants.

place of arms. *Fort.* An enlarged space, usually along the covered way, serving esp. as a rallying place for sortie groups. Called *salient* or *re-entering,* according to the location.

place of articulation. *Phonet.* See ARTICULATION, 8.

place plate. = SERVICE PLATE. See PLATE, *n.,* 6 **a.**

plac'er (plās'ĕr), *n.* One who places or puts in place.

plac'er (plăs'ĕr), *n.* [Sp., placer, sand bank, fr. *placel* sand bank, fr. the stem of Sp. *plaza* place, L. *platea.* See PLAZA, PLACE.] A place where gold is obtained by washing; an alluvial or glacial deposit, as of sand or gravel, containing particles of gold or other valuable mineral. In the United States mining law, mineral deposits, not veins in place, are treated as *placers,* so far as locating, holding, and patenting are concerned. Various minerals, besides metallic ores, have been held to fall under this provision, but not coal, oil, or salt.

plac'er claim (plăs'ĕr). *Mining.* A mining claim on a placer deposit. Cf. LODE CLAIM.

placer mining. The process of obtaining the valuable material from placers by washing, by dredging, or by hydraulic or other methods. — **placer miner.**

pla'cet (plā'sĕt; -sĭt; 119), *n.* [L., it pleases. See PLACEBO.] An expression, declaration, or vote of assent manifested by the use of the word *placet;* specif., formerly, the assent of the civil power to the promulgation of an ecclesiastical ordinance.

plac'id (plăs'ĭd), *adj.* [L. *placidus,* fr. *placere* to please. See PLEASE.] Unruffled; undisturbed; peaceful; quiet; gentle; as, a *placid* disposition, face, or sleep. — **plac'id·ly,** *adv.* — **plac'id·ness,** *n.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See CALM.

||pla·ci'da·men'te (plä·chē'dä·mĕn'tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Placidly; calmly; — used as a direction.

pla·cid'i·ty (plā·sĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *placiditas.*] Quality or state of being placid; calmness; serenity; mildness.

plac'ing-out' (plās'ĭng·out'), *n.* The system of caring for dependent children by placing them in private families instead of putting them in institutions, such as orphanages.

plac'i·ta co·ro'nae (plăs'ĭ·tā kō·rō'nē). [ML.] Pleas of the crown.

plac'i·tum (plăs'ĭ·tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tā). [ML. See PLEA.] *Obs. exc. Hist.* **1.** The decision or decree of a judge, a court, or public assembly; also, a proceeding or assembly in which such a decree was made; specif., in the Middle Ages, a general council or assembly held for consultation upon affairs of state and presided over by the king. **2.** *pl.* The proceedings of courts or councils of state.

plack (plăk), *n.* [MD. (Flem.) *placke.* See PLAQUE.] **1.** A minor coin of base silver which circulated in Scotland, France (*plaque*), and the Low Countries (*plak*) in the 15th century and later. *Obs.*

2. Hence, anything of the least possible value.

No, stretch a point to catch a *plack.* *Burns.*

plack'et (plăk'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [Perh. the same word as *placard.*] **1.** A petticoat; figuratively, a woman. *Archaic.* **2.** A finished slit or opening in a garment, esp. a skirt, made for convenience in putting it on; — called also **placket hole.**

3. A pocket, esp. one in a woman's skirt.

plack'less (plăk'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *n.* [*plack* + *-less.*] Penniless. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

plac'o- (plăk'o-), **plac-.** [See PLEASE.] A combining form, Greek *plako-, plak-,* from *plax, plakos,* meaning a *tablet,* a *flat plate,* as in *Placo*phora, *Placo*dus.

plac'o·chro·mat'ic (plăk'ō·krō·măt'ĭk), *adj.* [*placo-* + *chromatic.*] *Bot.* Having chromatophores arranged in plates; — said of diatoms. Cf. COCCOCHROMATIC.

plac'ode (plăk'ōd), *n.* [*plac-* + 1st *-ode.*] *Zool.* In vertebrate embryos, a thickening of the ectoderm forming the anlage of various sense organs.

plac'o·derm (plăk'ō·dûrm), *adj.* [*placo-* + *-derm.*] *Bot.* Having the cell wall consisting of two, rarely more, pieces, as certain desmids. See DESMIDIACEAE. — **plac'o·der'ma·tous** (-dûr'mā·tŭs), *adj.*

Plac'o·der'mi (-dûr'mĭ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *placo-* + Gr. *derma* skin.] *Paleontol.* In some classifications, a group of extinct fishes with an armor of large bony plates. As usually defined, it corresponds to the Antiarcha and Arthrodira taken together. — **plac'o·derm** (plăk'ō·dûrm), *adj. & n.* — **plac'o·der'mal** (-dûr'măl), *adj.* — **plac'o·der'moid** (-moid), *adj.*

Plac'o·dus (plăk'ō·dŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *plac-* + *-odus.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of rather large extinct reptiles of the subclass Synaptosauria from the marine Trias of central Europe. They are known chiefly from the skull and lower jaw, and have broad flat molar teeth on the palate and dentary bones. The genus is the type of an order, **Plac'o·don'ti·a** (-dŏn'shĭ·ȧ). — **plac'o·dont** (plăk'ō·dŏnt), *adj. & n.*

Plac'o·ga·noi'de·i (-gȧ·noi'dē·ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *placo-* + *Ganoidei.*] *Paleontol.* A group equiv. to *Placodermi.* — **plac'o·gan'oid** (-găn'oid), *adj. & n.* — **plac'o·ga·noi'de·an** (-gȧ·noi'dē·ăn), *adj. & n.*

plac'oid (plăk'oid), *adj.* [*plac-* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* a Designating, or having the form of, scales characteristic of the elasmobranchs. In structure these scales resemble teeth, consisting of a basal plate of dentine of dermal origin embedded in the skin and bearing a projecting point or spine tipped with enamel. In the sharks they are usually very minute and numerous, giving the skin a rough granular surface (cf. SHAGREEN). **b** Of or pertaining to the Placoidei. — *n.* One of the Placoidei.

Pla·coi'de·i (plȧ·koi'dē·ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* In former classifications, a group of fishes with placoid scales, equivalent, or nearly so, to Elasmobranchii. As used by Agassiz, the term included the cyclostomes. — **pla·coi'dal** (-dăl; -d'l), **pla·coi'de·an** (-dē·ăn), *adj.*

plac'o·plast (plăk'ō·plăst), *n.* [*placo-* + *-plast.*] *Bot.* An elaioplast attached to the chromoplast of a diatom. Cf. LIBROPLAST, SPARSIOPLAST.

plac'u·la (plăk'ū·lȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The flattened blastula of urochordates.

plaḋ'a·ro'ma (plăḋ'ȧ·rō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -ROMATA (-mȧ·tȧ), -ROMAS (-mȧz). [NL., fr. Gr. *pladarōma* abundance of fluids.] *Med.* A soft tumor of the eyelid.

‖**pla'fond'** (plȧ'fŏN'), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Arch.* A ceiling formed by the underside of a floor, esp. when of elaborate design. **2.** Contract bridge.

pla'ga (plā'gȧ), *n.; pl.* -GAE (-jē). [L. *plāga* a blow.] *Zool.* A stripe of color.

pla'gal (plā'găl), *adj.* [ML. *plagalis*, fr. *plaga* plagal mode, fr. Gr. *plagios* sidewise, slanting, in MGr., plagal. See PLAGIARY.] *Music.* **a** Of a mode or melody, having its final or keynote in the middle of its compass. See 1st MODE, 7. **b** Of a cadence, see CADENCE, *n.*, 6 **c.**

pla'gate (plā'gāt), *adj.* *Zool.* Having elongated color spots.

plage (plāg), *n.* [F., fr. L. *plaga.* See 1st FLUKE.] *Obs.* **a** A region; country; zone. **b** One of the quarters of the compass. **c** In a church, one of the divisions, esp. a transept.

‖**plage** (plȧżh), *n.* [F.] A beach.

Pla'gi·an'thus (plā'jĭ·ăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *plagi-* + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A small genus of Australasian shrubs and trees of the mallow family (Malvaceae). *P. betulinus*, of New Zealand, is the ribbon tree.

pla'gi·ap'lite (plā'jĭ·ăp'lĭt), *n.* [*plagio*clase + *aplite.*] *Petrog.* Diorite-aplite.

pla'gi·ar'i·cal (-ăr'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Plagiaristic. *Rare.*

pla'gi·a·rism (plā'jĭ·ȧ·rĭz'm; plā'jȧ-), *n.* Act of plagiarizing; also, something plagiarized.

pla'gi·a·rist (-rĭst), *n.* One who plagiarizes; one guilty of literary or artistic theft. — **pla'gi·a·ris'tic** (-rĭs'tĭk), *adj.* — **pla'gi·a·ris'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

pla'gi·a·ri·za'tion (-ȧ·rĭ·zā'shŭn; -rī·zā'-), *n.* Plagiarism. *Rare.*

pla'gi·a·rize (plā'jĭ·ȧ·rīz; plā'jȧ·rīz), *v. t.;* -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). To steal or purloin and pass off as one's own (the ideas, words, artistic productions, etc., of another); to use without due credit the ideas, expressions, or productions of (another). — *v. i.* To commit plagiarism. — **pla'gi·a·riz'er** (plā'jĭ·ȧ·rīz'ẽr; plā'jȧ-), *n.*

pla'gi·a·ry (-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *plagiarius* kidnaper, plagiarist, fr. *plagium* kidnaping, fr. Gr. *plagios* oblique, crooked, treacherous. See FLUKE flatfish; cf. PLAGAL.] **1.** Kidnaper. *Obs.*
2. A plagiarist. "The *plagiary* has a greater latitude of choice than we." *Landor.*
3. Plagiarism; literary theft; also, a case of it.
Among good authors [it] is accounted *plagiary.* *Milton.*

pla'gi·ar'y (plā'jĭ·ĕr'ĭ; -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** Kidnaping. **b** Practicing plagiarism.
2. Plagiarized. *Rare.*

pla'gi·he'dral (plā'jĭ·hē'drăl), *adj.* [*plagi-* + Gr. *hedra* base, seat.] *Cryst.* Having an oblique spiral arrangement of faces, as quartz crystals; specif., designating a group of the isometric system represented by the mineral cuprite.

pla'gi·o- (plā'jĭ·ō-), **pla'gi-** (plā'jĭ-). [See PLEASE.] A combining form, Greek *plagio-*, *plagi-*, from *plagios*, meaning *oblique*, *aslant*, as in *plagio*tropic, *plagi*hedral.

pla'gi·o·ceph'a·lism (-sĕf'ȧ·lĭz'm), **-ceph'a·ly** (-lĭ), *n.* [See PLAGIO-; CEPHALO-; -ISM.] *Med.* A condition of malformation of the head, marked by obliquity of the main axis of the skull, usually caused by closure of half of the coronal suture. — **pla'gi·o·ce·phal'ic** (-sē·făl'ĭk), *adj.*

Pla'gi·o·chi'la (plā'jĭ·ō·kī'lȧ), *n.* [NL. See PLAGIO-; CHILO-.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of over 400 species of mostly tropical, leafy liverworts (family Jungermanniaceae) having succubous, toothed or lobed leaves. *P. asplenioides* is common in moist woodland soils in temperate regions. **b** [*not cap.*] A hepatic of this genus.

pla'gi·o·clase' (plā'jĭ·ō·klās'), *n.* [G. *plagioklas*, fr. Gr. *plagios* oblique + *klasis* a breaking.] *Mineral & Petrog.* Triclinic feldspar in general, the species microcline and anorthoclase often being excepted because their cleavage angle is very close to 90°; hence, esp., the soda-lime group. See FELDSPAR. — **pla'gi·o·clas'tic** (-klăs'tĭk), *adj.*

pla'gi·o·clase–ba·salt', *n. Petrog.* Normal basalt; — as disting. from nephelite basalt, leucite basalt, etc.

pla'gi·o·clase–gran'ite, *n. Petrog.* A granite rich in plagioclase; — called also *quartz-monzonite.*

pla'gi·o·clase–por'phy·ry, *n. Petrog.* A porphyry whose phenocrysts are plagioclase; — called also **pla'gi·o·clase–por'phy·rite.**

pla'gi·o·clase–rhy'o·lite, *n. Petrog.* A porphyritic extrusive rock with phenocrysts of plagioclase and quartz in a groundmass of orthoclase and quartz; — called also *deltenite, plagioliparite.*

pla'gi·o·clas·ite (plā'jĭ·ō·klăs·īt), *n. Petrog.* A holocrystalline granular rock composed essentially of plagioclase. It includes andesinite, oligoclasite, labradoritite, anorthosite, bytownitite, etc.

pla'gi·o·cli'nal (plā'jĭ·ō·klī'năl; plā'jĭ·ō·klĭ'n'l), *adj.* [*plagio-* + *-clinal.*] *Geol.* Designating or pertaining to structural or topographic features oblique to the general strike of the rocks.

pla'gi·o·dont' (plā'jĭ·ō·dŏnt'), *adj.* [*plagi-* + *-odont.*] *Zool.* Having the palatal teeth set obliquely or in two convergent series, as certain snakes.

pla'gi·o·graph' (-grȧf'; 83), *n.* [*plagio-* + *-graph.*] A kind of pantograph or parallelogram device with the fixed pivot in a side, or a side produced, of the parallelogram, one tracing point at a corner and the other tracing point in a side produced so that the two tracing points and the pivot are in the same straight line; a skew pantograph. This device turns everything round at a given angle.

pla'gi·o·nite (plā'jĭ·ō·nīt), *n.* [G. *plagionit*, fr. Gr. *plagios* oblique; — in allusion to its unusually oblique crystallization.] *Mineral.* A lead antimony sulphide, of a blackish lead-gray color and metallic luster. Sp. gr., 5.4.

pla'gi·o·pa·ta'gi·um (-pȧ·tā'jĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *plagio-* + *patagium.*] *Zool.* An extensile membrane connecting the forelimb and hind limb used when spread in scaling, as in flying squirrels, or, as in bats, for flying.

pla'gi·o·phyre' (plā'jĭ·ō·fīr'), *n.* [*plagio-* + *-phyre.*] *Petrog.* A leucocratic plagioclase-porphyry or porphyrite.

Pla'gi·os'to·mi (plā'jĭ·ŏs'tō·mī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *plagio-* + Gr. *stoma, -atos*, mouth.] *Zool.* A group of fishes more or less exactly equivalent to *Elasmobranchii* or ranking as an order and including the existing sharks and rays, as distinguished from the chimaeras and the extinct primitive groups Pleuropterygii, Acanthodii, and Ichthyotomi. See SELACHII. — **pla'gi·o·stome'** (plā'jĭ·ō·stōm'), *adj. & n.* — **pla'gi·o·stom'a·tous** (-stŏm'ȧ·tŭs; -stō'mȧ-), *adj.* — **pla'gi·os'to·mous** (plā'jĭ·ŏs'tō·mŭs), *adj.*

pla'gi·o·trop'ic (plā'jĭ·ō·trŏp'ĭk), *adj.* [*plagio-* + *-tropic.*] *Plant Physiol.* Having the longer axis inclined away from the vertical line, as most roots and lateral branches. — **pla'gi·o·trop'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

pla'gi·ot'ro·pism (-ŏt'rō·pĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being, or tendency to be, plagiotropic. Cf. ORTHOTROPISM.

pla'gi·ot'ro·pous (plā'jĭ·ŏt'rō·pŭs), *adj.* [*plagio-* + *-tropous.*] *Plant Physiol.* Plagiotropic.

pla'gi·um (plā'jĭ·ŭm), *n.* [LL.] **1.** *Civil Law.* Kidnaping.
2. Plagiarism. *Obs.*

pla·gose' (plȧ·gōs'), *adj.* [L. *plagosus.* See PLAGUE.] Fond of flogging. — **pla·gos'i·ty** (-gŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n. Both Rare.*

plague (plāg; *colloq. or dial.* plĕg), *n.* [L. *plāga* a blow, stroke, plague, prob. fr. Gr. *plaga, plēgē.* See PLAINT; cf. APOPLEXY.] **1.** That which smites or troubles. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* A stroke; a wound. **b** Any afflictive evil; a scourge; an infestation.
And men blaspbemed God for the *plague* of hail. *Wycliffe.*
2. Anything troublesome or vexatious; a nuisance. *Colloq.*
3. Any malignant, esp. a contagious, disease or pestilence; specif., *Med.*, an acute malignant contagious disease caused by *Pasteurella* (syn. *Bacillus*) *pestis* and occurring in several forms, of which the bubonic and pulmonary, or pneumonic, are the most common. ***Bubonic plague*** is characterized by fever and chills, great prostration, and the formation of buboes. Rats, which are susceptible to the infection, are the most important agents of its spread, fleas acting as carriers and transmitting it to man. ***Pulmonary plague***, which is characterized by the symptoms of a severe pneumonia, is transmitted directly from person to person. Both forms occur commonly in Asia and have visited the large cities of Europe with frightful mortality. The *Black Death* of the Middle Ages is believed to have been the plague.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

plague-beleaguered	**plague-infected**	**plague-smitten**
plague-breeding	**plague-infested**	**plague-spotted**
plague-free	**plague-poisoning**	**plague-stricken**
plague-haunted	**plague-ridden**	**plague-stuffed**

— ***a plague of or on, or plague take.*** A mild imprecation; an ejaculation expressing annoyance.
A plague of all cowards, I say. *Shak.*

plague, *v. t.;* PLAGUED (plāgd; *colloq. or dial.* plĕgd); PLA'GUING (plā'gĭng). **1.** To smite, infest, or afflict, as with disease, calamity, or natural evil.
Thus were they *plagued* . . . with famine. *Milton.*
2. To vex; tease; harass; torment.
When you *plague* a fool. *Pope.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See HARASS.

plagu'ed (plĕg'ĭd), *adj.* Plaguy. *Scot. & U. S.*

plague mark. = PLAGUE SPOT, 1.

plag'uer (plā'gẽr; *colloq. or dial.* plĕg'ẽr), *n.* One who plagues or annoys.

plague'some (plāg'sŭm), *adj.* [*plague* + 1st *-some.*] Pestiferous; plaguing; plaguy; also, marked by plague. — **plague'some·ness,** *n.*

plague spot. **1.** A spot or mark of the plague on the skin; hence, a token of disease or fault, physical or moral.
2. A place afflicted with the plague; hence, a locality regarded as a source of pollution or infection; as, the *plague spots* of a city.

plague stripe. = PLAGUE SPOT, 1.

plag'gui·ly (plăg'ĭ·lĭ; plĕg'ĭ-), *adv.* In a plaguy manner; hence, *Colloq.*, to a provoking extreme; excessively.

plag'guy (plăg'ĭ; *colloq. or dial.* plĕg'ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Of, like, pertaining to, or afflicted with, the plague. *Now Rare.*
2. Harassing; troublesome; tormenting; vexing; — often used in annoyance as an intensive; as, it was a *plaguy* nuisance to go. *Colloq.*

plag'guy, *adv.* Plaguily (see FLAT, *adj.*, 11). *Colloq.*

plaice (plās), *n. sing. & pl.* [ME. *plaice, plais*, fr. OF. *plais, plaïz* (F. *plaise, plais, plie*), fr. LL. *platessa* flatfish, plaice (or a kindred form), prob. fr. Gr. *platys* broad, flat. See PLACE.] **a** A European flounder (*Pleuronectes platessa*), growing to the weight of eight or ten pounds or more. **b** In America, the summer flounder (*Paralichthys dentatus*) or any of various other flatfishes. **c** The flesh of this fish, usually as a steak or fillet, cooked and served as food. **d** *Dial. Eng.* A fluke (worm).

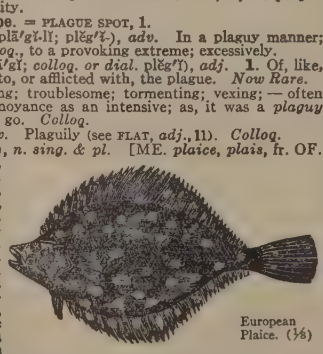
European Plaice. (⅛)

plaice mouth. A small, puckered, or wry mouth like that of a plaice. *Obs.* — **plaice'–mouthed'** (-mouth'd'; -mouth'), *adj.*

plaid (plăd; *Scot.* plād), *n.* [Gael. *plaide* a blanket, prob. fr. *peallaid* sheepskin, fr. *peall* skin, hide. See PILLION.] **1.** A rectangular garment or piece of cloth, usually of tartan, worn by both sexes in Scotland in place of a cloak. See KILT, *Illust.*
2. The woolen fabric with a tartan pattern of which plaids are made; now, any fabric with a woven or printed design imitating a tartan pattern or similarly cross-barred; as, a stock of Scottish *plaids.* See TARTAN.
3. A tartan or similarly cross-barred pattern, or design; as, an invisible *plaid.*

plaid, *adj.* Having a plaid for its design; made of a fabric in a plaid (design); as, *plaid* fabrics.

plaid'ed (plăd'ĕd; *Scot.* plād'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Wearing a plaid or plaids; made of plaid; woven or printed in a plaid.
"In *plaided* vest." *Wordsworth.*

plaid'man (plăd'măn; *Scot.* plād'-), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A Highlander.

plaid neuk (plād nūk). A pocket formed by the sewed-up corner of a plaid. *Scot.*

‖**plai'do'yer'** (plĕ'dwȧ'yȧ'), *n.* [F.] An address or plea, esp. one made by an advocate in court.

plain (plān), *adj.* [OF. *plein* full, fr. L. *plenus.* See PLENTY.] Full; entire; complete; perfect. *Obs.*

plain (plān), *v. t. & i.;* PLAINED (plānd); PLAIN'ING. [ME. *playne*, fr. OF. *plaindre*, fr. L. *plangere.* See PLAINT.] **1.** Short for COMPLAIN. *Archaic & Dial.*
2. To whinny. *Chaucer.*

plain, *n.* [From PLAIN to complain.] A plaint. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

plain (plān), *adj.;* PLAIN'ER (-ẽr); PLAIN'EST. [OF., fr. L. *planus* level, flat. In some uses confused with *plain* full. See FLOOR; cf. EXPLAIN, LLANO, PIANO, PLAN, PLANE level.] **1.** Without elevations or depression; flat; level; smooth; even. See PLANE, *adj.*
The crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places *plain.* *Is.* xl. 4.
2. Open; clear; free from obstructions, etc.; as, *plain* fields. *Now Dial.*, exc. in *in plain sight, view*, etc.
3. Open to the mind; manifest; clear; as, in *plain* words; also, candid; guileless; outspoken; as, a *plain* man and true; *plain* speech is best. "'T is a *plain* case." *Shak.*
4. Void of extraneous beauty or ornament; without embellishment; not rich; simple; specif.: **a** Not luxurious; simple; as, *plain* food; *plain* living. **b** Without beauty; homely; as, a *plain* woman. **c** Of playing cards, not court, or picture, cards; sometimes, of suits and cards, not trumps. **d** Of cloth, untwilled; also, not variegated, dyed, or figured. **e** In livestock judging, coarse, inferior.
5. Not highly born, stationed, cultivated, or gifted; of, or characteristic of, the common people; simple; homely; as, *plain* manners. "The *plain* people." *A. Lincoln.*
6. Not intricate; simple; as, a *plain* pattern.
7. Using or pert. to the plain language.
8. *Glass Mfg.* Clear; free from air, gas bubbles, etc.
9. *Music.* Of or pertaining to harmony in which only essential chord tones are used; as, *plain* harmony, bass.
Syn. — Artless, unaffected, genuine, undisguised, downright, blunt; distinct, obvious, apparent. See FRANK.
Ant. — Intricate, complex, complicated; ambiguous, misleading; elaborate, luxurious; affected, cultivated; beautiful.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

plain-bodied	**plain-featured**	**plain-mannered,** *adj.*
plain-clothed	**plain-garbed**	**plain-meaning,** *adj.*
plain-dressing, *adj.*	**plain-going,** *adj.*	**plain-pranked**
plain-edged	**plain-headed**	**plain-seeming,** *adj.*
plain-faced	**plain-looking,** *adj.*	**plain-soled**

— ***in plain battle, fight***, etc. In formal, regular battle, etc. *Obs.*

plain (plān), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *planum*, fr. *planus* level. See PLAIN, *adj.*] **1.** Level land; esp., an extensive open field or broad stretch of land having few inequalities of surface; as, the *plain* of Jordan.
2. *pl.* In North America and the British colonies, broad tracts of almost treeless level country; prairies; with *the*, the territory extending from North Dakota to Texas and from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains.
3. An open space amid houses; a square. *Local, Eng.*
4. *Obs.* **a** A field of battle. **b** A flat, plane, or level surface or area; a plane. **c** Plain cloth.
— ***the Plain*** [F. *la Plaine*]. *F. Hist.* In the National Convention at the time of the Revolution, the benches, the lowest, occupied by the deputies of the moderate party; hence, these deputies or their party. Cf. *the Mountain* under MOUNTAIN.

plain (plān), *adv.* In a plain manner; specif.: **a** Plainly; clearly; without obscurity or ambiguity. **b** *Obs.* Evenly. **c** *Obs. exc. Dial.* Entirely; absolutely. **d** *Obs.* Directly. (See FLAT, *adj.*, 11.)

plain, *v. t.* **1.** = PLANE, *v. t.*
2. Of glass, to make plain or clear; to free from bubbles. See 4th PLAIN, 8.

plain, *v. t.* To bewail; bemoan. *Archaic & Dial. Eng.*

plain aerial. A mode of connecting a spark transmitter in which the spark gap and aerial are in series.

plain as a packstaff, pikestaff, *or* **pike.** Entirely evident or obvious.

plain'back' (plān'băk'), *n.* Also, *pl.* in form but *sing.* in construction, **plain'backs'** (-băks'). A kind of worsted or merino fabric.

plain ball. See WHITE BALL.

plain band. A falling band or turndown collar of linen without lace or frills worn esp. by 17th-century and 18th-century Puritans.

plain bob. See CHANGE RINGING.

plain'–bred' (66), *adj.* Having in the pedigree few or none of the animals whose blood is most desired by breeders or purchasers at a given time

plain chant. = PLAIN SONG

plain chart. *Naut.* A chart laid down on Mercator's projection.

plain chocolate. See CHOCOLATE, 1.

plain clothes. Unofficial clothes; the dress of an ordinary citizen; — opposed to *uniform.*

plain'–clothes' (plān'klōz'; *colloq.* -klōz'; 66), *adj.* Not uniformed or costumed; hence, *Colloq.*, **plain–clothes man**, a detective, or police officer, not in uniform.

plain cooking. Cooking of those dishes most generally in use. — **plain cook.** — **plain'–cook'**, *v. t. & i.*

plain counterpoint. See 3d COUNTERPOINT.

plain currant. An Australian tree (*Grewia polygama*); also, its fruit.

Pla·coi'des (plȧ·koi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = PLACOIDEI.

Pla·coph'o·ra (plȧ·kŏf'ō·rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *placo-* + *-phora.*] *Zool.* Syn. of POLYPLACOPHORA. — **pla·coph'o·ran** (-răn), *adj. & n.* — **pla·coph'o·rous** (-rŭs), *adj.*

placque. Var. of PLAQUE.

plac'un·ti'tis (plăk'ŭn·tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] = PLACENTITIS.

plac'u·to'ma (-tō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] = PLACENTOMA.

Pla'cus (plā'kŭs), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of BLUMEA.

plad (plăḋ). Dial. var. of PLAID.

plaḋ'a·ro'sis (plăḋ'ȧ·rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] = PLADAROMA.

plaḋ'dy (plăḋ'ĭ). Var. of PLAIDIE.

plaget. † PLEDGET.

plagi-. = PLAGIO-.

pla'gi·o·lip'a·rite (plā'jĭ·ō·lĭp'ȧ·rīt), *n.* = PLAGIOCLASE-RHYOLITE.

Pla'gi·o·sto'ma·ta (-stō'mȧ·tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of PLAGIOSTOMI.

plague'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

plague'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

plague'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

pla'guey. Var. of PLAGUY.

plaid'en (plăḋ'ĭn). Scot. var. of PLAIDING.

plaid'ie, plaid'y (plĕḋ'ĭ; plăḋ'ĭ), *n.* Dim. of PLAID. *Scot. & N. of Eng.* [*n.* Plaid cloth; plaid.

plaid'ing (plăḋ'ĭng; *Scot.* plăḋ'-). **plaik** (plāk). Var. of PLAYOCK.

plain darning. Darning with a simple cross pattern. — **plain'-darn'**, *v. t. & i.*
plain dealer. One who practices plain dealing.
plain dealing. Open, frank, and candid dealing; straightforward conduct and speech. — **plain'-deal'ing**, *adj.*
plain English. Straightforward, unambiguous language; as, he is, in *plain English*, a thief.
plain'er (plān'ĕr), *n.* [From PLAIN to complain.] **1.** Complainant. *Obs.*
2. A complainer. *Dial.*
plain'ful (-fōōl; -fĭl), *adj.* Lamentable; also, lamenting. *Archaic.*
plain'-heart'ed (plān'här'tĕd; -tĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Sincere; artless.
plain hunt *or* **hunting.** See CHANGE RINGING.
plain'ish, *adj.* Rather plain.
plain knitting. = GARTER STITCH.
plain'-laid', *adj.* Consisting of three, four, or six strands twisted together in a direction opposite to that of the twist in the strands; — said of a rope. See CORDAGE, *Illust.*
plain language. The mode of speech adopted by the Society of Friends, or Quakers
plain live axle. See AXLE, 1.
plain'ly (plān'lĭ), *adv.* of PLAIN; also, *Obs.*, = PLAIN, *adv.*, c.
plain milling machine. *Mach.* See MILLING MACHINE. — **plain milling.**
plain muscle. *Anat.* A nonstriated muscle. See MUSCLE, *n.*, 1.
plain'ness, *n.* [*plain* + *-ness;* in ME. partly fr. OF. *planece* smoothness, levelness, fr. L. *planitia.*] Quality or state of being plain (in any sense of the adjective).
plain of Mars. See PALMISTRY.
plain omelet. See OMELET.
plain paper. **a** Unruled paper. **b** In photography, any paper without gloss.
plain'-said' (plān'sĕd'), *adj.* Plain-spoken.
plain sail. *Naut.* The ordinary working canvas of a vessel, or one of the sails composing it. Topgallant sails, royals, and a flying jib are usually included in plain sail.
plain sailing. [Cf. PLANE SAILING.] Sailing on a clear course without obstacles; plane sailing (see SAILING, *n.*, 1); hence, any simple, easy line of action or progress. Hence, **plain'-sail'ing**, *adj.*
plain'-sawed' (-sôd'; 66), *adj.* Tangent-sawed.
plains'craft' (plānz'krăft'; 83), *n.* The specific arts, skill, and practices required of plainsmen.
plain seam. A seam made with a single line of stitching below the evened edges of the material.
plain service. *Eccl.* Divine service unaccompanied with music.
plain sewing. Needlework of a simple and useful nature.
plains'folk' (plānz'fōk'), *n.* People who dwell on the plains; plainsmen and plainswomen collectively.
Plains Indian. An Indian of the group of tribes, formerly inhabiting the great plains of central United States and Canada. They are of six distinct stocks: Algonquian, Athapascan, Caddoan, Kiowan, Siouan, and Uto-Aztecan; but in spite of linguistic diversity, a common environment, frequent contact, and especially their dependence upon the buffalo, produced marked cultural similarity among them. Many of them practiced agriculture, but they were all, to some degree, nomadic, and the introduction of the horse into the area in the 17th century increased their freedom of movement. They are sometimes called *Buffalo Indians.*
plain singing. = PLAIN SONG. *Rare.*
plains'man (plānz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who lives on the plains.
Plains of Abraham. See *Quebec*, under BATTLE, *Table.*
plain'soled' (plān'sōld'), *adj.* Flat-footed. *Scot.*
plain song. *Music.* **a** The ancient chant melody of the church service. It is unisonous, nonmetrical, and conforming to one or other of the ecclesiastical modes (see 1st MODE, 7). It is austere and devotional and especially adapted to liturgical uses. **b** Such a melody used as a cantus firmus for contrapuntal treatment; hence, any cantus firmus. Cf. PRICK SONG. **c** A simple air or melody.
plain speaker. A plain-spoken person. — **plain speaking.** — **plain'-speak'ing** (66), *adj.*
plain'-spo'ken (plān'spō'kĕn; 66), *adj.* Speaking or spoken plainly, unreservedly, or bluntly. — **plain'-spo'ken-ly**, *adv.* — **plain'-spo'ken-ness**, *n.*
plain'stones' (plān'stōnz'), **plain'stanes'** (-stānz'), *n. pl.* Flagstones; sidewalks. *Scot.*
plain suit. *Card Playing.* A suit the cards of which are not trumps.
plain suit echo. See ECHO, *n.*, 5.
plains'wom'an (plānz'wŏŏm'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn). A woman who lives on, or who has been brought up on, the plains. *Chiefly Western U. S.*
plaint (plānt), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *plaint*, fr. L. *planctus*, fr. *plangere, planctum*, to beat, beat the breast, lament; akin to Gr. *plēgē* a blow, stroke, *plēssein* to strike, Lith. *plakti*, MIr. *lén* woe. Cf. COMPLAIN, PLAW of wind, FLICKER, PLAGUE, PLANGENT, PLECTRUM.] **1.** Audible expression of sorrow; lamentation; complaint; hence, a mournful song; a lament. *Poetic.*

The Psalmist's mournful *plaint.* *Wordsworth.*

2. A complaint or protest because of an injury, injustice, or the like.
3. Specif., *Law*, a complaint. *Now Rare.*
plaint, *v. i.* [From PLAINT, *n.*] To complain; bewail. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To cover with complaints. *Obs*
plain'tail' (plān'tāl'), *n.* The escolar.
plain text. A text without annotations.
plain'tiff (plān'tĭf), *n.* [OF. *plaintif* making complaint, plaintive; also, plaintiff. See PLAINT; cf. PLAINTIVE.] **1.** *Law.* **a** One who commences a personal action or suit to obtain a remedy for an injury to his rights; — opposed to *defendant.* Cf. PROSECUTOR. **b** In recent usage, the complaining party in any litigation, including demandant in real actions, complainant in equity, and libelant in divorce.
2. One who complains; a complainer. *Obs.*
plaintiff in error. *Law.* A party who proceeds by writ of error or statutory substitute to obtain reversal of a judgment or order for errors of law appearing in the record.
plain'tile' (plān'tīl'), *n.* A plain (flat) roofing tile.
plain tire. = BLIND TIRE.
plain'tive (plān'tĭv), *adj.* [OF. *plaintif.* See PLAINTIFF, *n.*] **1.** Repining; complaining; lamenting. *Now Rare.*

Or *plaintive* martyrs, worthy of the name. *Burns.*

2. Of, pertaining to, or in the role of, plaintiff. *Obs.*

Pleading her *plaintiffe* cause. *Spenser.*

3. Expressive of sorrow or melancholy; mournful; sad.

Adieu! Adieu! Thy *plaintive* anthem fades. *Keats.*

Syn. — Sorrowful, melancholy; discontented, peevish, pettish, petulant, fretful, cross. — PLAINTIVE, QUERULOUS. PLAINTIVE associates with the idea of complaining the implication of melancholy or sadness, or of expression in a minor key; QUERULOUS adds to *plaintive* the connotation of fretfulness or peevish discontent; as, "She sang *plaintively*, the wounded, aggrieved, hurt notes of the nightingale" (*M. Hewlett*); "The distant bleat of some belated goat, *querulous* to be disburthened of her milky load" (*Lowell*); "Perhaps the *plaintive* numbers flow for old, unhappy, far-off things" (*Wordsworth*); "her *querulous* and never-ending complaints" (*Mrs. Gaskell*). Cf. PEEVISH.
— **plain'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **plain'tive-ness**, *n.*
plain tooth. See 2d SAW, *n.*, 1, *Illust.*
plain wanderer. A small Australian bird (*Pedionomus torquatus*) similar to the button quails. See TURNIX.
plain'ward (plān'wĕrd), *adv.* Toward a plain.
plain weave. *Weaving.* The simplest form of weave, in which the threads interlace alternately with each other; — called also *taffeta weave.*

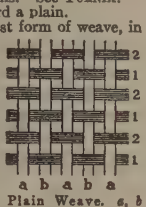

Plain Weave. *a*, *b* Warp Threads; 1, 2 Weft Threads.

plain work. **a** Plain sewing. **b** *Masonry.* The surface produced on stone by simply chiseling off projections.
plain'y (plān'ĭ), *adj.* Marked by plains; level-surfaced.
plait (plāt; plĕt; *Brit. usually, and in senses* 2 & 4 *often in the U. S.*, plăt; *see note below*), *n.* [ME. *playt, pleyt*, fr. OF. *pleit*, fr. L. *plicitum*, past part. of *plicare* to fold; akin to L. *plectere* to plait. See PLY; cf. PLAT to weave, PLEAT, PLIGHT fold.] **1.** A flat fold; a doubling back, as of cloth on itself, esp. in a vertical direction; a pleat. A combination of two plaits is called a ***box plait*** when the edges are turned in opposite directions, and an ***inverted (box) plait*** when the edges are turned to each other so as to meet or nearly meet. A ***kick plait*** is a variation of the latter used to give breadth to a narrow skirt.
2. A braid, as of hair or straw; a plat.
3. Hence: **a** Any fold or crease like a plait in cloth; as, a forehead wrinkled into *plaits.* **b** A hidden or devious phase of character, motive, or course of action; an instance of or inclination to guile, deceit, or the like.
4. Plaited fiber, as for straw hats.
☞ The correct spelling for the pron. plāt is *plait*, that for plĕt is *pleat*, and for plăt is *plat*, but usage is confused.
plait (plāt; plĕt; *Brit. usually, and in senses* 2, 3, 4 *in the U. S. often*, plăt; *cf.* PLAIT, *n.*), *v. t.;* PLAIT'ED; PLAIT'ING. **1.** To fold, esp. in pleats; to draw together or crease in narrow folds or corrugations; as, to *plait* a skirt; to *plait* a ruffle.
2. To interweave the strands or locks of, by braiding or plaiting; as, to *plait* hair; to *plait* rope.
3. To make by plaiting, or braiding; as, to *plait* a rug. *Rare.*
4. *Hat Mfg.* To felt.
Syn. — BRAID, KNIT, PLAIT, WEAVE. As here considered, these terms refer to the process of uniting filaments or strands of material, by interlacing. *Braid* and *knit* are the most limited in meaning. To *braid* is to entwine three or more strands, as of hair, cord, or cloth strips, by passing one strand over another in such a manner that each strand winds a sinuous course through the ribbonlike or ropelike contexture that is thus produced. To knit is to form a fabric, a garment, or the like, from a single yarn through the use of two needles alternately holding the material and forming a new row of interlacing loops. To *weave* is often, generally, to unite crossing rows of filaments, strands, etc. into a web, without regard to method, material, or pattern. Specifically, it means to interlace warp and weft yarns by means of a loom into a textile fabric, the yarns being passed over and under each other according to a predetermined pattern. To *plait* is sometimes identical in meaning with to *braid*, but the tendency now is to restrict it to the interlacing of straw or the like as in hatmaking or basketmaking, whether the method approaches that of braiding or weaving.
plait'ed (plāt'ĕd; plĕt'-; plăt'-; -ĭd; *cf.* PLAIT, *v.*), *adj.* **1.** Pleated; braided; corrugated.
2. Involved; artful; not straightforward.

Time shall unfold what *plaited* cunning hides. *Shak.*

plaited filter. See FILTER, *n.*, 2.
plaited stitch. **a** A stitch that produces a herringbone pattern. **b** A stitch that forms a basket-weave pattern.
plait'er (plāt'ĕr; plĕt'-; plăt'-), *n.* One who plaits, esp. in basketmaking; also, a textile worker who tends a plaiting machine.
plait'ing (plāt'ĭng; plĕt'-; plăt'-; *cf.* PLAIT, *v.*), *verbal n.* **1.** The act of making plaits, or the state of being plaited. Specif., a combination of many plaits; the plaits of a garment collectively. The chief forms are: (1) ***accordion plaiting***, plaits whose arrangement resembles the bellows of an accordion; (2) ***box plaiting***, see PLAIT, *n.*, 1; (3) ***knife plaiting***, small plaits all turned in the same direction; (4) ***sunburst plaiting***, clustered plaits radiating from a center and increasing in size as they spread out.
2. A pleat; a type of pleat; also, pleats collectively.
plait'work' (plāt'wŭrk'; plĕt'-; plăt'-; *cf.* PLAIT, *v.*), *n.* A pattern of plaited or interlacing bands.
pla·kat' (plä·kät'; plăk'ăt), *n.* The fighting fish.
plan (plăn), *n.* [F. *plan, plant*, fr. It. *piano* (fr. L. *planum* flat surface), and fr. It. *pianta*, fr. L. *planta* sole of the foot. See PLACE, PLANE surface.] **1.** A draft or form; properly, a representation drawn on a plane, as a map; esp., a top view, as of a machine, or the representation of a horizontal section of anything, as of a building; an orthographic projection on a horizontal plane; a graphic representation; a diagram.
2. Method or scheme of action; a way proposed to carry out a design; project; as, a *plan* of campaign.

A method or scheme of arrangement, as of a literary work.
A mighty maze! but not without a *plan.* *Pope.*

4. **a** In the study of perspective, one of a number of planes conceived as perpendicular to the line of vision, and interposed between the eye and the pictured objects. **b** In relief sculpture, one of a number of possible planes raising certain figures in the design above the ground.
5. A list of assignments of Methodist preachers to a circuit; hence, an assignment in such a list. *Eng.*
6. A schematic table or program indicating parts, items, etc. in their arrangement; as, a *plan* of study.
7. A large-scale map of a small district.
Syn. — PLAN, DESIGN, PROJECT, SCHEME. PLAN is the general word for a proposed method of action or procedure; DESIGN, as here compared (cf. INTENTION), implies a settled plan, and heightens the suggestion of purpose or intention; the word is sometimes used in a bad sense; as, "Enoch lay long pondering on his *plans*" (*Tennyson*); "He learnt and turned me of their fierce *design* against my house" (*id.*). A PROJECT is a tentatively devised and often impracticable plan; a SCHEME is a more or less speculative project; as, "One of those *projects* which people of lively imaginations . . . admire for a few days" (*Cowper*); "the stoical *scheme* of supplying our wants by lopping off our desires" (*Swift*). Cf. DEVICE, EXPEDIENT, CONSPIRACY.
plan (plăn), *v.;* PLANNED (plănd); PLAN'NING. *Trans.:* **1.** To form a plan of or for; to represent, as by a diagram.
2. To devise or project as a method or course of action; to prearrange the details of; as, to *plan* a campaign.

Even in penance, *planning* sins anew. *Goldsmith.*

3. To appoint in a plan (sense 5). *Eng.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To scheme; devise; contrive; project.
2. To intend; to propose; — sometimes with *on.* *Colloq.*
pla·nae'a (plā·nē'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *planus* flat.] *Biol.* A hypothetical organism in the form of a ciliated planula, supposed to be a stage in the evolution of the higher animals. *Haeckel.*
pla'nar (plā'nĕr), *adj.* [LL. *planaris* flat, plane.] Of a plane lying in one plane. — **pla·nar'i·ty** (plā·năr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*
Pla·na'ri·a (plā·nā'rĭ·ä; 79), *n.* [NL. See PLANARIAN.] **a** *Zool.* A genus of fresh-water triclad planarians. Formerly it included many species now referred to other genera. **b** [*not cap.*] A planarian of this genus; rarely, any planarian.
pla·nar'i·an (plā·nâr'ĭ·ăn; 79), *n.* [LL. *planarius* level.] *Zool.* Any of the numerous small, soft-bodied, leaf-shaped, completely ciliated flatworms of the class Turbellaria. Their mouth, on the ventral surface of the body, opens into a usually blindly ending intestine which may be straight and simple (order Rhabdocoelida), much branched (order Polycladida), or divided into three large divisions (order Tricladida). There is no body cavity. Planarians are mostly aquatic in either fresh or salt water, a few being terrestrial and a few parasitic. — **pla·nar'i·an**, *adj.*
pla·nar'i·form (-fôrm), *adj. Zool.* Shaped like a planarian.
pla·nar'i·oid (-oid), *adj. Zool.* Like a planarian.
pla'nate (plā'nāt), *adj.* [L. *planatus*, past part. of *planare* to flatten.] Flattened; plane.
pla·na'tion (plā·nā'shŭn), *n. Phys.Geog.* Process by which a stream develops its flood plain by erosion and deposition.
planch, planche (plänch; 83; 185), *n.* [OF. *planche.* See PLANK; cf. PLANCIER.] **1.** A plank, board, or slab; a floor. *Now Dial. Eng.*
2. A flat shoe for a mule.
plan'ché·ite (plăn'chā·īt; plän·chā'ĭt), *n.* [F., after M. *Planché*, French mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A blue fibrous copper silicate, $H_3Cu_7(Cu.OH)_8(SiO_3)_{12}$. Sp. gr., 3.4.
planch'er (plăn'chĕr), *n.* [OF. See PLANCIER.] **1.** A floor or platform of wood; also, a plank; planking. *Now Dial.*
2. *Obs.* **a** A wooden ceiling. **b** A bed; a pallet.
3. *Arch.* = PLANCIER.
planch'er, *v. t.* To plank. *Obs.*
planch'et (plăn'chĕt; -chĭt; 119), *n.* [See PLANCHETTE.] A disk of metal ready to be stamped as a coin. Cf. FLAN.
plan·chette' (plăn·shĕt'; 83), *n.* [F., dim. of *planche.* See PLANCH.] **1.** A small plank. *Rare.*
2. A circumferentor (which see).
3. A small, usually heart-shaped, board supported on casters at two points and on a vertical pencil at a third. It is said that when the fingers of one or more persons are lightly rested on the board it sometimes moves, without conscious volition or effect of the operator, so that the pencil point traces words or sentences.
planch'ing (plănch'ĭng), *n.* Planking; a boarded floor; flooring. *Dial.*
planching nail. A flooring nail.
planch'ment (plănch'mĕnt), *n.* A ceiling. *Local, U. S.*
plan·cier' (plăn·sēr'), *n.* [Collat. form of OF. *planchier* floor, ceiling (F. *plancher*), fr. *planche* a plank. See PLANCH; cf. PLANCHER.] *Arch.* The under side of a cornice; a soffit.
Planck radiation law (plängk). [After M. *Planck* (b. 1858), Ger. physicist.] *Physics.* The law that radiation is given off discontinuously in multiples of a unit quantum.
Planck's con'stant (plängks). *Physics.* The constant in the expression for the quantum of energy. Its symbol is *h;* its numerical value is 6.55×10^{-27}. Its dimensions (see DIMENSION, 8) are the same as those of action.
plan'dok (plăn'dŏk), *n.* [Malay *pĕlando'.*] The mouse deer. *Malaysia.*
plane (plān), *n.*, *or* **plane tree.** [F., fr. L. *platanus*, fr. Gr. *platanos*, fr. *platys* broad; — so called on account of its broad leaves and spreading form. See PLACE.] Any tree of the genus *Platanus.*
plane, *adj.* [L. *planus;* cf. F. *plan.* See PLAIN level.] **1.** Without elevations or depressions; even; level; flat; forming part of a plane; as, a *plane* surface.
2. *Math.* Involving only plane surfaces or only two-dimensional extents of any kind; in *n*-dimensional geometry, sometimes designating any linear manifold, ordinarily called *flat* or *homaloidal*, of zero curvature.
☞ In science, *plane* (instead of *plain*) is almost exclusively used to designate a flat or level surface.
plane, *n.* [L. *planum*, fr. *planus* level, flat. See PLANE, *adj.*] **1.** A surface, real or imaginary, in which if any two points are taken, the straight line that joins them lies wholly in that surface; or, a surface any section of which by a like surface is a straight line; a surface determined completely by any three of its points not collinear; a two-dimensional extent of zero curvature. It is a two-dimensional locus of points *P* derived from three points *A*, *B*, *C*, which do not lie in a line in such a way that at least one of the three pairs of lines (*AP*, *BC*), (*BP*, *CA*), (*CP*, *AB*) consists of two intersecting lines.
2. A surface more or less approximating to a geometrical plane; a flat or level material surface; as, an inclined *plane.*
3. A level or stage of development or existence; grade; as, to live on a low *plane;* a lofty *plane* of discussion.
4. **a** *Colloq.* An airplane. **b** One of the main supporting surfaces of an airplane or a wing; — a use now discarded in scientific terminology, except in biplane, triplane, etc.
5. *Mech.* A block or plate having a perfectly flat surface, used as a standard of flatness; a surface plate.

---

plaind. Plained. *Ref. Sp.*
plaine. † PLAIN, PLANE.
plainer. † PLANER.
plain'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PLAIN.
Plains Cree. See CREE. [*Obs.*]
plaint'ful, *adj.* Complaining.
plain'tif. Plaintiff. *Ref. Sp.*
plain'tiff-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
plain'tiv. Plaintive. *Ref. Sp.*
plaint'less (plānt'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* See -LESS. *Rare.*
plaise (plāz). Var. of PLEASE. *Now Dial.*
plaise. Var. of PLAICE.
plais'ter (plās'tĕr). Var. of PLASTER. [PLASTERER.]
plais'ter-er. Archaic var. of
plait'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
plak, *n.* See PLACK, *n.*, 1.
plan-. = 1st PLANO-.
plan'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
Pla·nar'i·da (plā·nâr'ĭ·dä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of TURBELLARIA. — **pla·nar'i·dan** (-dăn), *adj. & n.*
plan·chet'. Planchette. *Ref. Sp.*
Planck'i·an rə/di·ə/tor (plängk'-ĭ·ăn). [After M. *Planck* (b. 1858), Ger. physicist.] = BLACK BODY.
pland. Planned. *Ref. Sp.*

6. *Mining & Railroading.* An inclined track over which transportation of a string of cars or a train is effected by gravity or by external power, as by a stationary engine.
7. *Theos.* Any of the seven stages or states of manifestation of being; a sphere of existence.

plane (plān), *n.* [F., fr. *planer* to plane. See PLANE to level.] **1.** A kind of trowel used in various trades to smooth or surface sand, clay (in molding for bricks), etc.
2. *Joinery.* A tool for smoothing boards or other surfaces of wood, for forming moldings, etc. It consists of a smooth-soled stock, as of wood or iron, from the under side or *face* of which projects slightly the steel cutting edge of a chisel, called the *iron*, which inclines backward, with an aperture in the front for the escape of shavings. A ***smoothing*, or *smooth*, plane** is a short, finely set plane, about 8 inches long, for smoothing and finishing work. A ***jointer*** is a long finishing plane, usually from 22 to 24 inches long, used esp. for truing up the edges of boards to be accurately joined. A ***fore plane*** is a short jointer, being usually about 18 inches long. In size and use it ranks between a jack plane and a jointer plane. A ***jack plane***, usually about 14 inches long, is used for coarse work, as in the preparation of the work for the use of a jointer or fore plane. Smooth, jointer, fore and jack planes are collectively known as ***bench planes***. A ***scrub plane***, usually about 10 inches long, is a narrow plane with a rounded cutting edge used for the removal of an excessive amount of stock. A ***block plane***, about 7 inches long, cuts across the grain on the ends of boards. Its plane iron is set at a more acute angle with the face than in ordinary planes and with the bevel upwards. A ***rabbet plane*** is an openside plane with the plane iron extending to the outer edge of the open side to permit planing sharp corners. It is also used for planing grooves. A ***circular plane*** differs from a smoothing plane in having a flexible face adjustable as to radius so that it may be set to fit circular work. A ***routing plane*** consists of a horizontal bar or plate that supports a vertically inserted, narrow cutter and handles on each end of the bar by means of which the plane is operated by pulling and pushing. It is used for cutting recesses and smoothing the bottoms of grooves. A ***core-box plane*** is a plane whose face consists of two surfaces at right angles to each other and the point of whose plane iron lies in the line of intersection of the surfaces. It is used for planing concave semicylindrical surfaces. Cf. BULLNOSE, *n.*, 2; COMBINATION PLANE; GROOVING PLANE; HEAD, *n.*, 30 **a**; TOOTHING PLANE; THUMB PLANE; REED PLANE; MATCH PLANE; SCRAPER PLANE; DADO PLANE; FILLETSTER PLANE; CHAMFER PLANE; EDGE PLANE; BEADING PLANE; SASH PLANE; DOVETAIL PLANE.

Brick Molder's Plane.

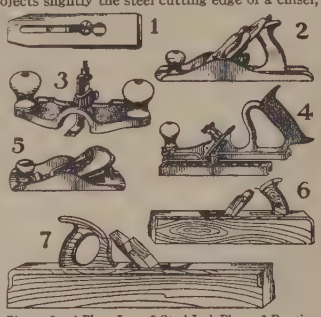

Planes, 2. 1 Plane Iron; 2 Steel Jack Plane; 3 Routing Plane; 4 Tonguing and Grooving Plane; 5 Block Plane; 6 Wooden Jack Plane; 7 Wooden Trying Plane (6 and 7 are of English pattern).

plane, *v. t.* [OF. *planer*, fr. LL. *planare*, fr. *planus*. See PLANE, *adj.*; cf. PLANISH.] *Transitive:* **1.** To make smooth or even; to level; specif., to pare off the inequalities of the surface of, as of a board, with or as with a plane.
What student came but that you *planed* her path? *Tennyson.*
2. To efface or remove with or as with a plane.
The mountainside had come away bodily, *planed* clean. *Kipling.*
3. To explain; to make clear or plain; also, to explain away or excuse; — often written *plain*. *Obs.*
4. *Machine Shop Practice.* To produce a plane surface or an approximately plane surface on (work) by supporting the work on a machine whose horizontal table moves to and fro in a straight line while the cutting tool is held stationary except during a short period following each cutting stroke, when it is advanced into the required position for the succeeding cut. If the tool, rather than the table, moves to and fro in a straight line while the table is held stationary except during the short period following each cutting stroke when it is advanced into the required position for the succeeding cut, the surface produced is *shaped*. If the plane surface is produced by means of a rotating milling cutter, the surface is *milled*.
—, *Intransitive:* To work with a plane; also, to do the work of a plane; as this tool *planes* well.

plane, *v. i.* To soar on, or as if on, wings; specif.: **a** Of a boat, to lift more or less out of the water while in motion, as a hydroplane does. **b** *Colloq.* = VOLPLANE. **c** *Colloq.* To travel in an airplane. — *n.* A soaring on, or as if on, outspread wings. *Obs.*

-plane. A combining form from *aeroplane*, as in bi*plane*, mono*plane*.

plane angle. *Math.* A measure of the difference in direction between two straight lines lying in a plane or of the amount of turning necessary to bring one straight line into coincidence with, or parallel to, another. The lines must be directed in order that the definition be unambiguous. The measure of an angle may be expressed in degrees on the system which assigns 360° to a complete turn. The natural unit of measure is that which measures the angle between two half lines meeting at a point O by the length of the arc of a circle, of unit radius and with center at O, intercepted by the two lines. On this system, the measure of a complete turn is 2π radians. Cf. ALGEBRAIC ANGLE.

plane at infinity. *Geom.* The aggregate of all points at infinity in projective geometry of three dimensions. See INFINITY, 4 **b**.

plane bit. = PLANE IRON.

plane block. *Joinery.* A stock.

plane chart. A depiction of a small portion of the earth's surface as plane, meridians and parallels of latitude appearing as two systems of straight lines at right angles and all arc degrees as equal.

plane curve. *Geom.* A curve that lies wholly in a single plane.

plane cyclic curve. See CYCLIC CURVE.

plane figure. *Math.* A geometrical configuration all of whose points lie in a plane. See FIGURE, *n.*, 17.

plane geometry. That part of geometry which treats of plane figures.

plane iron. The blade of a plane. See 4th PLANE, 2.

plane linear perspective. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 2.

plane linkage. See LINKAGE, *n.*, 6.

plane of comparison. = PLANE OF SIGHT.

plane of defilade. *Mil.* The plane tangent to the mask and passing through the point from which protection (from fire or observation) is desired. See DEFILADE, *n.*

plane of delineation. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 2.

plane of fixation. *Physiol. Optics.* A plane passing through the lines of fixation of both eyes.

plane of incidence. *Optics.* An imaginary plane drawn through the incident ray, the normal to the surface at the point of reflection, and the reflected ray. Cf. LAW OF REFLECTION.

plane of osculation. *Math.* A plane which is the limit of all planes containing the tangent to the curve at a given point P and passing through a second point P', as P' is made to approach P indefinitely.

plane of polarization. *Optics.* See POLARIZATION, 2.

plane of projection. **a** = PICTURE PLANE. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 2. **b** *Geom.* A plane to which points are referred to determine their relative position in space.

plane of rectification. *Math.* = RECTIFYING PLANE.

plane of refraction *or* **reflection.** *Optics.* The plane containing the refracted or reflected ray and the line normal to the surface at which reflection or refraction takes place. Cf. LAW OF REFLECTION.

plane of regard. *Optics.* The plane on which lie the two lines of regard.

plane of sight. *Gun.* The vertical plane containing the line of sight.

plane of the ecliptic. The plane of the earth's orbit extended to meet the celestial sphere. See ECLIPTIC, *n.*, 1.

plane of the quaternion. See QUATERNION, 5.

plane pair. *Geom.* Two planes regarded as a degenerate quadric.

plane'-par'al·lel (66), *adj.* *Physics.* Having its two opposite faces plane and parallel.

plane polarization. *Optics.* See POLARIZATION, 2.

plane'-po'lar·ized (66), *adj.* *Optics.* Vibrating in a single direction. See POLARIZATION, 2.

plane problem. *Geom.* A problem of plane geometry.

plan'er (plān'ẽr), *n.* One who or that which planes; specif.: **a** A machine tool consisting essentially of a fixed bed, a reciprocating table, or platen, to which the work is secured, and a device for holding the cutting tool stationary while each cut is taken and for moving the tool in position for the succeeding cut at the end of each cutting stroke. Usually, the power for moving the table is transmitted to the table from the driving shaft by gearing. A planer so constructed is a ***geared planer***, further classified as ***spur-geared planer, worm-geared planer***, and ***spiral-geared planer***, depending on the kinds of gears used. The tool cuts, usually, only when the table is moving in one direction. To save time, some form of quick-return motion is used to return the table in position for each succeeding cutting stroke. The time for the table to return is from ½ to ¼ that of a cutting stroke. A planer can take as many cuts each stroke as it has toolheads. The smaller planers have usually one toolhead, the larger planes two toolheads, on the crossrail. Planers whose crossrail is supported by housings on each of the two sides are called ***closed planers***; those in which the crossrail is supported by a housing on one side only, so as to permit the planing of very wide work, are called ***openside planers***. The size of a planer is denoted by the width of table, maximum height from table to crossrail, and length of table, in the order named. Cf. SHAPING PLANER, CRANK PLANE, ROTARY PLANER, WALL PLANER. **b** *Print.* A smooth-faced block of wood to lay on the surface of type and beat with a mallet to level the type, or such a block (called a ***proof planer***) with thick cloth on the surface for use in making a proof impression.

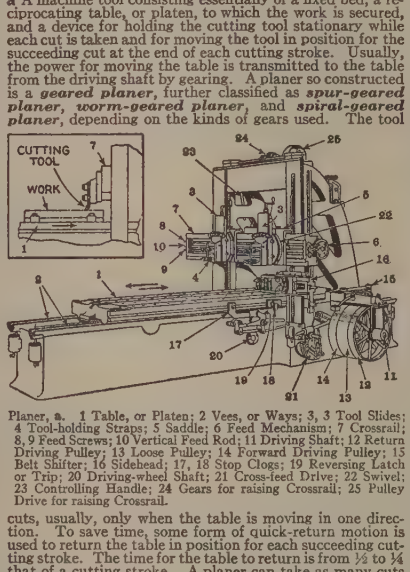

Planer, **a.** 1 Table, or Platen; 2 Vees, or Ways; 3, 3 Tool Slides; 4 Tool-holding Straps; 5 Saddle; 6 Feed Mechanism; 7 Crossrail; 8, 9 Feed Screws; 10 Vertical Feed Rod; 11 Driving Shaft; 12 Return Driving Pulley; 13 Loose Pulley; 14 Forward Driving Pulley; 15 Belt Shifter; 16 Sidehead; 17, 18 Stop Clogs; 19 Reversing Latch or Trip; 20 Driving-wheel Shaft; 21 Cross-feed Drive; 22 Swivel; 23 Controlling Handle; 24 Gears for raising Crossrail; 25 Pulley Drive for raising Crossrail.

Plan'er·a (plān'ẽr·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. J. *Planer*, Ger. physician.] *Bot.* A genus of trees (family Ulmaceae) having as the only known species *P. aquatica* (called *planer tree*) of the southeastern United States, somewhat resembling the hackberry, but with an oval, ribbed, nutlike fruit.

planer center. *Mach.* One of a pair of centers, or an index center, bolted to the table of a planer and used to support work which is to be planed round, or in which radial slots are to be cut. Cf. INDEX CENTERS.

plan'er head (plān'ẽr). That part of a planer which secures the cutting tool to the crossrail or housing and which contains the mechanism that feeds it toward the work.

planer knife. = PLANE IRON. See 4th PLANE, 2.

plan'er tree (plān'ẽr). **a** See PLANERA. **b** The related tree *Zelkova serrata*.

plane sailing. **a** See SAILING, *n.* **b** = PLAIN SAILING.

plane scale. A Gunter's scale.

plane sectioning. *Civ. Engin.* A method of laying down sections, as of a railroad, using as a datum line the line of direction, plotting cuts on one side and fills on the other.

plane surveying. Surveying in which the curvature of the earth is disregarded, as in ordinary field and topographical surveying.

plane symmetry. *Math.* Symmetry with respect to a plane.

plan'et (plăn'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [ME. *planete*, fr. OF. *planete*, fr. LL. *planeta*, fr. Gr. *planḗtēs*, prop., wandering, fr. *planasthai* to wander. See PLAUNT.] **1.** *Astron.* Among the ancients, any of the seven seemingly "wandering" celestial bodies (sun, moon, Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, and Saturn), as distinguished from the *fixed stars*. In modern astronomy, any body, except a comet or a meteor, that revolves about the sun of our solar system. The ***inferior planets*** (nearer to the sun than is the earth) are Mercury and Venus; the ***superior planets*** (more distant than the earth) are Mars, the asteroids (planetoids, or ***minor planets***), Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto. All the planets, except Mercury, Venus, Pluto, and the asteroids, are accompanied by satellites, which are sometimes called ***secondary planets***. Mercury, Venus, the Earth, and Mars are often called the ***terrestrial planets***, and Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune the ***major planets***. From its size Pluto would be classed as a terrestrial planet.

TERRESTRIAL AND MAJOR PLANETS

Symbol	Name	Mean distance from the sun, that of the earth being unity	Period in days or years	Orbital eccentricity	Orb. inclin. to ecliptic	Diameter in miles
☿	**Mercury**	.3871	87.97 d.	.2056	7° 0′	3,000
♀	**Venus**	.7233	224.70 d.	.0068	3 24	7,600
⊕	**Earth**	1.0000	365.26 d.	.0167	0 00	7,918
♂	**Mars**	1.5237	686.98 d.	.0933	1 51	4,200
♃	**Jupiter**	5.2028	11.86 y.	.0484	1 18	87,000
♄	**Saturn**	9.5388	29.46 y.	.0558	2 29	72,000
♅	**Uranus**	19.1910	84.02 y.	.0471	0 46	31,000
♆	**Neptune**	30.0707	164.79 y.	.0086	1 47	33,000
♇	**Pluto**	39.5	248 y.	.25	17 9	4,000?

2. **a** *Astrol.* A star, as influencing the fate of men. **b** Figuratively, anything real or imaginary, having or supposed to have such an influence.
3. A candle; — after Spanish Gypsy *planeta*. *Longfellow.*

plan'et, *v. i.* To use the planets in divination. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To locate on a planet. *Obs.*

pla·ne'ta (plȧ·nē'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TAE (-tē). [ML.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A cloak which enveloped the person, leaving the face free.
2. *Eccl.* A chasuble; — used chiefly in Italy where it is still called *pianeta*.

plane table. **a** *Surv.* An instrument for plotting the lines of a survey directly from the observations. It consists essentially of a drawing board on a tripod, with a ruler, the ruler being pointed at the object observed. See ALIDADE, FIDUCIAL EDGE. **b** *Engin.* A large surface plate. **c** *Mining.* An inclined plane used as a buddle.

plane'-ta'ble, *or* **plane'ta'ble,** *v. t. & i.* *Surv.* To plot with, or make use of, a plane table. — **plane'-ta'bler, plane'ta'bler** (plān'tā'blẽr), *n.*

plan'et·al (plăn'ĕt·ăl), *adj.* Planetary.

plan'e·tar'i·an (plăn'ĕ·târ'ĭ·ăn; 79), *adj.* Planetary.

plan'e·tar'i·an, *n.* **1.** An astrologer. *Obs.*
2. An inhabitant of a planet. *Rare.*

plan'e·tar'i·um (plăn'ĕ·târ'ĭ·ŭm; 79), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL. See PLANETARY.] An orrery; also, a model or representation of the planetary system. See ZEISS PLANETARIUM.

plan'e·tar'y (plăn'ĕ·tĕr'ĭ; plăn'ĭ-; *or esp. Brit.*, -tĕr-ĭ), *adj.* [Cf. LL. *planetarius* an astrologer, F. *planétaire* planetary. See PLANET.] **1.** Of or pert. to a planet or the planets; caused or influenced by, or like, a planet or the planets; as, *planetary* inhabitants, year.
2. Having the nature of a planet; erratic; wandering.
3. Of or pertaining to the earth; terrestrial; world-wide.
The evolution of a *planetary* consciousness. *Irish Statesman.*
4. *Astrol.* Under the dominion or influence of a planet.
5. *Mach.* Designating, or pertaining to, an epicyclic train of gear wheels, esp. one constituting an automobile transmission gear. See EPICYCLIC TRAIN.
6. *Physics.* Having a motion like that of a planet, as planetary electrons.

plan'e·tar'y, *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [LL. *planetarius* an astrologer.] *Obs.* **a** An astrologer. **b** *Astron.* A planetary nebula. **c** A planet.

planetary aberration. *Astron.* See ABERRATION, 3.

planetary atom. *Physics & Chem.* An atom conceived as built up of a nucleus with electrons revolving about it in orbits. See *Bohr theory* under ATOMIC THEORY.

planetary days. The days of the week as allotted to the planets known to the ancients, each having its day.

planetary ellipsoid. *Math.* An oblate spheroid.

planetary gearing. = PLANET DIFFERENTIAL.

planetary hour. *Astrol.* = HOUR, 8.

planetary house *or* **mansion.** = 3d HOUSE, 14 **b**.

planetary nebula. *Astron.* See NEBULA, 1.

planetary precession. *Astron.* See PRECESSION OF THE EQUINOXES.

planetary transmission. Transmission, or a transmission system, as in an automobile, using a planet differential (which see).

planetary wind. Any one of the major winds, as trade wind, countertrade, prevailing westerly.

planet differential. *Mach.* An epicyclic gear train having two contiguous, parallel, main wheels, usually of equal diameter, meshing with a single pinion, one of the wheels having one or more teeth than the other. Usually, one of the two wheels is fixed to the frame of the mechanism, the other then being slowly rotated as the pinion moves about the pair.

plan'et·ed (plăn'ĕt·ĕd; -ĭt-; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Living upon a planet. *Edward Young.*

plan'e·tes'i·mal (plăn'ĕ·tĕs'ĭ·măl), *adj.* [From PLANET; cf. INFINITESIMAL.] *Astron.* Of or pertaining to the exceedingly small bodies of space. See PLANETESIMAL, *n.*

plan'e·tes'i·mal (plăn'ĕ·tĕs'ĭ·măl), *n.* A small solid body, probably similar to a meteorite in composition but differing from one in that it revolves in an orbit around a central gaseous nucleus as do the planets around the sun.

planetesimal hypothesis. *Cosmog.* A hypothesis to explain cosmical evolution, especially the evolution of the solar system, propounded originally by Chamberlin and Moulton. It postulates the growth of the planets by aggregation from minute but numerous secondary bodies called planetesimals. See SPIRAL-NEBULA HYPOTHESIS; cf. NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS.

planet gear. A planetary gear.

pla·net'i·cose (plȧ·nĕt'ĭ·kōs), *adj.* [See PLANETIC; 1st -OSE.] Wandering. *Rare.*

plan'et·ing (plăn'ĕt·ĭng; -ĭt·ĭng), *n.* Music of the spheres.

plane'-faced', *adj.* See -FACED.
plane'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
plan'er-type' milling machine. See MILLING MACHINE.
plane'-shear', *n.* = PLANK-SHEAR.
plan'et·ar'i·ly, *adv.* of PLANETARY.
pla·net'ic, pla·net'i·cal, *adj.* [LL. *planeticus* wandering, fr. Gr. *planētikos*.] Planetary; vagrant; erratic. *Obs.*

plan'et-og'e-ny (plăn'ĕt-ŏj'ē-nĭ; plăn'ĭt-), *n.* [See -GENY.] Any theory relating to the origin of planets and satellites.

plan'et-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [See -GRAPHY.] *Astron.* The descriptive science treating of planets; also, a treatise on the planets.

plan'et-oid (plăn'ĕt-oid; plăn'ĭt-), *n.* [*planet* + *-oid.*] A body resembling a planet; asteroid. — **plan'et-ol'dal** (-oi'dăl; -d'l), *adj.*

plan'et-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*planet* + *-logy.*] Study and interpretation of surface markings of planets and satellites. — **plan'et-o-log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), *adj.* — **plan'et-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

plane tree. = 1st PLANE.

plane'-tree' fam'i-ly. The Platanaceae.

plane trigonometry. Trigonometry that deals with plane triangles.

plan'et-strick'en, *adj.* Also **plan'et-struck'.** Affected by the influence of planets; blasted; hence, panic-stricken.

planet wheel. *Mach.* A gear wheel which revolves around the wheel with which it meshes, in an epicyclic train. See SUN-AND-PLANET WHEELS, *Illust.*

plan'ful (plăn'fŏol), *adj.* Full of plans or schemes; resourceful. — **plan'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **plan'ful-ness,** *n.*

plang (plăng), *n.* [Imitative.] A deep reverberating sound. — **plang,** *v. i.*

plan'gen-cy (plăn'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being plangent; a beating sound; also, plaintiveness.

plan'gent (-jĕnt), *adj.* [L. *plangens, -entis,* fr. *plangere* to beat. See PLAINT.] Sounding with deep or loud reverberation, as breaking waves or tolling bells; as, a *plangent* wail; of a metallic, thrilling, esp. plaintive sound; clangorous. "*Plangent* wars." *Stevenson.* — **plan'gent-ly,** *adv.*

plan'gor (plăng'gĕr), *n.* [L.] Loud wail or lamentation. *Rare.*

plan'gor-ous (-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *plangor* lamentation.] Expressive of loud lamentation; wailing.

P'-lan'guage, *n.* **1.** A P-Celtic language.

2. Any language, as Oscan, that has *p* for Indo-European *qu.* See P-CELTIC.

pla'ni- (plā'nĭ-; plăn'ĭ-). [See PLANE, *adj.*] A combining form, Latin *plani-,* from *planus,* meaning *flat, level, plane,* as in *plani*metry, *plani*sphere. The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

planicaudate	**planifolious**	**planiphyllous**
planicipital	**planipetalous**	**planirostrate**
planidorsate		

-pla'ni-a (-plā'nĭ-ȧ). [NL.] *Med.* A combining form, Greek *-plania,* from *planē,* meaning *a wandering,* used to denote *passage, esp. of a fluid, into a tract not normally its own,* as in meno*plania,* uro*plania.*

pla'ni-form (plā'nĭ-fôrm; plăn'ĭ-), *adj.* *Anat.* Designating a joint with nearly flat articular surfaces.

pla'ni-graph (-grăf; 83), *n.* [*plani-* + *-graph.*] An instrument, consisting essentially of two different scales joined end to end and turning about a pivot at their junction, used for enlarging or reducing drawings.

pla-nil'la (plȧ-nĭl'yȧ; -nē'yȧ), *n.* [Amer. Sp., dim. of Sp. *plana* a level.] *Mining.* A level place used as a cleaning floor.

pla-nim'e-ter (plȧ-nĭm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [F. *planimètre.* See PLANI-; -METER.] An instrument for measuring the area of any plane figure by passing a tracer round the boundary line. See HATCHET PLANIMETER.

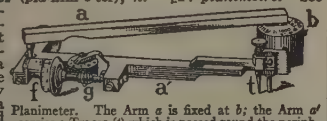

Planimeter. The Arm *a* is fixed at *b*; the Arm *a'* carries a Tracer (*t*) which is passed round the periphery of the area to be measured, thereby moving the flange wheel, which either turns or slides on the paper according to its direction. The readings on the Wheels *f* and *g*, together with graduations on *a'*, afford the data for computing the area.

pla-nim'e-try (plȧ-nĭm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *planimétrie.*] The mensuration of plane surfaces; — disting. from *stereometry,* or the mensuration of volumes. — **pla'ni-met'ric** (plā'nĭ-mĕt'rĭk; plăn'ĭ-), **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *adj.*

plan'ing ma-chine' (plăn'ĭng). *Mach.* **a** = PLANER, *n.* **a.** **b** A stationary machine for planing wood. See BUZZ PLANER, CYLINDER PLANER, MATCHING MACHINE. **c** A portable machine for planing a floor or deck. **d** A machine for planing stone slabs. **e** A rotary hand machine, fitting over an engine steam chest, for planing the valve seat.

planing mill. A mill in which material, esp. lumber, is planed.

Pla'ni-pen'ni-a (plā'nĭ-pĕn'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* Also **Pla'ni-pen'nes** (-ēz). [NL., fr. *plani-* + L. *penna* wing.] *Zool.* A suborder of Neuroptera, including forms having broad, flat, many-veined wings, as ant lions, lacewings, etc.; also, sometimes used as equivalent to Neuroptera. — **pla'ni-pen'nate** (-ăt), *adj.* — **pla'ni-pen'nine** (-ĭn; -īn), *adj. & n.*

pla'ni-ros'tral (-rŏs'trăl), *adj.* Having a broad flat beak.

plan'i-scope (plăn'ĭ-skōp), *n.* [*plani-* + *-scope.*] *Photog.* A type of supplementary lens. — **plan'i-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

plan'ish (plăn'ĭsh), *v. t.;* -ISHED (-ĭsht); -ISH-ING. [MF. *planir, aplanir,* fr. *plain* level, flat. See PLAIN level; cf. 2d -ISH.] To make smooth or plane, as a sheet-metal surface; to condense, toughen, and polish by hammering lightly with smooth-faced hammers or their equivalent.

plan'ish-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which planishes; specif., a tool used for planishing, as an oval, flat-faced punch or a flat-faced steel hammer.

plan'ish-ing rolls. *Coining.* Rolls between which cold metal strips are passed to bring them to the required thickness.

plan'i-sphere (plăn'ĭ-sfĕr), *n.* [See PLANI-; SPHERE.] The representation of the circles of the sphere on a plane; esp., a polar projection of the celestial sphere and the stars on a plane with adjustable circles, or other appendages, for showing the position of the heavens, the time of rising and setting of stars, etc., for any given time. — **plan'i-sphe'ral** (-sfē'răl), **-spher'ic** (-sfĕr'ĭk), **-spher'i-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *adj.*

pla'ni-spi'ral (plā'nĭ-spī'răl; plăn'ĭ-), *adj.* [*plani-* + *spiral.*] *Zool.* Having the whorls coiled in one plane, as certain snail shells.

plank (plăngk), *n.* [ME. *planke,* fr. ONF. *planke* (OF. *planche*), fr. LL. *planca,* prob. of Gr. origin; cf. Gr. *plakinos* made of planks, *plax, plakos,* anything flat and broad. See PLEASE; cf. PLACENTA, PLANCH.] **1.** A heavy thick board. Local usage varies both in England and America as to the size of a plank, the dimensions in the usage of the U. S. Department of Agriculture being, thickness 1½ to under 6 inches, width 6 inches or upwards.

2. Any of various things made of a plank or planks, as a bench, table, etc., a narrow footbridge, or the like.

3. Timber in planks; planking; as, 1,000 feet of *plank.*

4. That which supports, as a plank does a swimmer.

His charity is a better *plank* than the faith of an intolerant and bitter-minded bigot. *Southey.*

5. A slab of stone, esp. a gravestone. *Obs.*

6. A more or less regularly shaped oblong division of land, also, a local measure of land. See PLANK, *v. t.,* 2. *Dial. Eng.*

7. One of the separate articles in a program, or platform, of a party or cause; as, a tariff *plank.*

8. *Cookery.* A heavy board, usually oak, grooved to catch the drip, and used in cooking and serving planked food.

plank (plăngk), *v.;* PLANKED (plăngkt); PLANK'ING. [Cf. ONF. *plankier, planquier.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To cover, floor, or lay with planks; as, to *plank* a floor or a ship.

2. To allocate (land) in considerable lots of compact shape as by reapportioning land held runrig or rundale. *Scot.*

3. *Colloq., Chiefly U. S.* **a** To lay down, as on a plank or table, forcibly or with emphasis; to slam down. **b** To pay; — often with *down, out;* as, to *plank* down money.

4. To cut logs into planks. *Rare.*

5. To cause to sleep on a bare plank, as in a jail. *Colloq., Brit.*

6. *Cookery.* To cook and serve on a plank usually with an elaborate garnish of potato and other vegetable; as, to *plank* shad; *planked* steak.

7. *Hat Mfg.* To size. *Brit.*

8. *Woolen Mfg.* To splice together the ends of slivers of (wool) for subsequent drawing.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To lie or sleep on a plank or bare boards; — often with *it. Colloq.*

2. To sag or bend downward, as under a weight. *Dial. Eng.*

plank, *adj.* Consisting, esp. made, of planks; as, a *plank* bed, bridge, road.

plank'age (plăngk'ĭj), *n.* [OF. *plancage.*] A port charge for the use of planks in unloading or loading. *Obs.*

plank buttress. Buttress root.

plank'er (plăngk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who planks, as hat bodies.

2. *Agric. Mach.* = FLOAT, *n.,* 10.

plank'ing, *n.* Act of one who or that which planks; also, planks collectively.

plank root. Buttress root.

plank scraper. *Agric. Mach.* **a** = FLOAT, *n.,* 10. **b** A V-shaped or trapezoidal-shaped drag for the leveling of land for irrigation, for the construction of border levees, and for the cleaning out of lateral distributing ditches.

plank'-sheer' (-shĕr'), *n.* [See PLANCHER, *n.*] *Shipbuilding.* **a** The heavy plank forming the outer edge of the deck of a vessel, over the heads of the frames-covering board. **b** = WATERWAY, 5.

plank-tol'o-gy (plăngk-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Also **plank'ton-ol'o-gy** (plăngk'tŏn-ŏl'ō-jĭ). [*plankton* + *-logy.*] The biological study of plankton. — **plank-tol'o-gist** (plăngk-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *adj.*

plank'ton (plăngk'tŏn), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. *plankton,* neut. of *planktos* wandering, fr. *plazesthai* to wander.] *Biol.* The passively floating or weakly swimming animal and plant life of a body of water; — by some applied chiefly to the organisms found near the surface. It is chiefly minute organisms, the plants being chiefly diatoms and blue-green algae (Cyanophyceae) and the animals largely protozoans, entomostracans, and various eggs and larvae, but it includes also larger forms, as jellyfishes and salpas, that have only weak powers of locomotion. Fishes and other large actively swimming animals are not included. (Cf. NEKTON.) Opposed to *benthos.* — **plank-ton'ic** (plăngk-tŏn'ĭk), *adj.* **-plank'ton.** [NL.] A combining form of *plankton,* used with word elements denoting type, or habitat, as in hali*plankton,* zoo*plankton.*

plankton net. *Biol.* A tow net, usually made of fine-mesh silk bolting cloth, used for the capture of plankton.

plank'tont (plăngk'tŏnt), *n.* *Biol.* Any planktonic organism.

plank'ways' (-wāz'), **plank'wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* In the direction of the length of timber, as a plank is cut; lengthwise.

plan'less (plăn'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Having no plan. — **plan'less-ly,** *adv.* — **plan'less-ness,** *n.*

planned (plănd), *adj.* Executed or designed by planning.

plan'ner (plăn'ĕr), *n.* One who plans; a projector; designer; specif., *Scot.,* a landscape gardener.

plan'ning board, commission, conference, etc. A board or similar body of citizens appointed to prepare a city plan (see CITY PLANNING, ZONE, *v. t.*).

plan'o- (plăn'ō-), **plan-.** A combining form, Greek *plano-, plan-,* from *planos,* meaning *roaming,* as in *plano*gamete, *plan*uria.

pla'no- (plā'nō-). [See 4th PLAIN.] A combining form from Latin *planus,* meaning *plane,* used to denote: **a** *Flatly,* as in *plano*rotund. **b** *Plane and,* as in *plano*-concave.

plan'o-blast (plăn'ō-blăst), *n.* [1st *plano-* + *-blast.*] *Zool.* The medusa form of a hydroid. — **plan'o-blas'tic** (-blăs'-tĭk), *adj.*

Plan'o-coc'cus (plăn'ō-kŏk'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *plano-* + *coccus.*] *Bacteriol.* In Migula's classification, a genus of motile cocci now included in the genus *Micrococcus.*

pla'no-con'cave, *adj.* [2d *plano-* + *concave.*] Plane or flat on one side, and concave on the other. See LENS.

pla'no-con'vex, *adj.* [2d *plano-* + *convex.*] Plane or flat on one side, and convex on the other. See LENS.

plan of campaign. *Irish Hist.* A plan originated in 1886, by which tenants, under a political leader, aided each other in refusing to pay the unjust rents.

pla'no-fer'rite (plā'nō-fĕr'ĭt), *n.* [2d *plano-* + *ferrum* + *-ite.*] *Mineral.* A hydrous iron sulphate, $Fe_2O_3.SO_3.15H_2O$, occurring in yellowish-green to brown, tabular crystals.

plan'o-ga-mete' (plăn'ō-gȧ-mēt'), *n.* [1st *plano-* + E. *gamete.*] *Bot.* One of the motile ciliated gametes, or zoogametes, found in many green algae (Chlorophyceae). Cf. APLANOGAMETE.

pla'no-graph (plā'nō-grăf; 83), *v. i.* [2d *plano-* + *-graph.*] To print from a flat surface. Cf. PLANOGRAPHY.

plan-og'ra-phy (plăn-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [See PLAN, 2d PLANO-; -GRAPHY.] **1.** The art of drawing maps or plans.

2. A process of printing from a flat or plane surface, such as stone, zinc, or aluminum, in lithographic processes or offset printing.

— **pla'no-graph'ic** (plā'nō-grăf'ĭk), *adj.* — **plan-og'ra-phist** (plăn-ŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.*

pla-nom'e-ter (plȧ-nŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [2d *plano-* + *-meter.* Cf. PLANIMETER.] *Mach.* A surface plate or other device for gauging a plane surface.

pla-nom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* The art or process of producing or gauging a plane surface, as with a planometer.

pla'no-mill'er (plā'nō-mĭl'ĕr), *n.* *Mach.* A planer-type milling machine.

Pla-nor'bis (plȧ-nôr'bĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *plano-* + L. *orbis* a circle.] *Zool.* A widely distributed genus of fresh-water snails having a more or less flattened or discoid shell and slender tentacles with eyes at the base. It typifies a family, **Pla-nor'bi-dae** (-bĭ-dē), of the order Pulmonata. — **pla-nor'bi-form** (plȧ-nôr'bĭ-fôrm), *adj.* — **pla-nor'bine** (-bĭn; -bīn; 156), *adj.* — **pla-nor'boid** (-boid), *adj.*

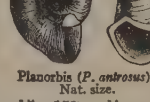

Planorbis (*P. antrosus*). Nat. size.

Pla'no-sar'ci-na (plā'nō-sär'sĭ-nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *plano-* + L. *sarcina* bundle, pack.] *Bacteriol.* In Migula's classification, a small genus of nonpathogenic flagellated bacteria now included in the genus *Sarcina.*

plan'o-some (plăn'ō-sōm), *n.* [1st *plano-* + *-some.*] *Biol.* In the spermatogenesis of spiders, a supernumerary chromosome which divides independently of the heterochromosomes.

plan'o-spore (plăn'ō-spōr; 181), *n.* [1st *plano-* + *-spore.*] *Bot.* A motile spore; a zoospore.

plant (plănt; *see Pron.,* § 83), *n.* [AS. *plante,* fr. L. *planta* sprout, shoot, slip, cutting; cf. F. *plante,* fr. L. In some senses fr. the v. See PLACE; cf. CLAN, PLAN, PLANT, *v.,* PLANT sole of the foot.] **1.** A young tree, shrub, or herb, planted or ready to plant; a slip, cutting, or sapling; as, he has cabbage *plants* for sale. "A *plant* of stubborn oak." *Dryden.*

2. A sapling used as a cudgel, pole, etc. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

3. Any member of the group of living organisms which, although characterized by irritability, or excitability (responding to stimuli), are typically lacking in locomotor movement or any rapid motor response, and do not exhibit recognizably voluntary motion or possess obvious sensory and nervous organs; a vegetable in the broad sense, as distinguished from an animal. Owing to the close relationship between the lower members of the animal and vegetable kingdoms it is impossible to define *plant* in terms that will include all plants and exclude all animals (see ANIMAL, *n.,* 1). The majority of plants have cells commonly invested with a membrane or wall composed of cellulose; they obtain food elements from the soil in the form of salts in solution, and from the air in the form of carbon dioxide; and they form carbon compounds in the tissues by means of the green coloring matter chlorophyll (see CHLOROPHYLL, PHOTOSYNTHESIS). Ontogenetic development is practically continuous, at least at certain points, during the life of the organism. In reproduction, the alternation of generations is usually marked, the sexual giving rise to the asexual, and vice versa. But even these criteria are not conclusive, as the *fungi* and other *saprophytes* have no chlorophyll, and depend, like animals, on plants for their nourishment. Their cell walls do not contain true cellulose, which is also wanting in the bacteria. In many fungi, moreover, the sexual generation is altogether suppressed, while in some algae it is the only phase of the life cycle. The plant body (thallus) may consist of a single cell, a group of cells, or a tissue of increasing complexity and differentiation. In the seed plants it exhibits three grand structural systems (fundamental, tegumentary, and vascular), each adapted to some particular function. Ecologically, plants are variously grouped in *communities* with similar environmental conditions, *guilds* with special physiological relations to other organisms, and *associations* (or *formations*) with specific growth requirements in common and certain types dominating; *consociations* and *societies* may also be recognized within the associations. Plants have been *classified* according to artificial or natural systems (see CLASSIFICATION, 3). The most notable artificial system was that of Linnaeus (1735), by which plants were divided into 24 *classes* according to the stamens. The classification of Engler and Prantl has been very generally followed. It takes account of all plants, recognizing *phyla* or *divisions, classes, orders, families, genera,* and *species.* The following modified arrangement of the phyla, observed in this Dictionary, is in common use among American botanists (the slime molds, however, are often included among the Thallophyta, or regarded as animals); Myxophyta (slime molds), Thallophyta (algae, fungi, and bacteria), Bryophyta (mosses and liverworts), Pteridophyta (ferns and fern allies), Spermatophyta (seed plants.)

4. **a** The machinery, apparatus, fixtures, etc., employed in carrying on a trade or a mechanical or other industrial business; as, an electric-light *plant,* a fishing *plant,* etc. In the commercial sense, a *plant* may include real estate and all else that represents capital invested in the means of carrying on a business, exclusive of the raw material or the manufactured product. **b** A factory, workshop or apparatus complete, for the manufacture of a particular product; as, a bicycle *plant.* **c** By extension, the equipment of any institution; as, the *plant* of a college. **d** A set or group of parts in machinery, machine equipment, or the like, functioning together; as, an interlocking *plant* in a railroad switch mechanism.

5. *Slang.* **a** Stolen goods or a place for storing them. **b** [Cf. obs. F. *plant,* and E. PLAN.] A swindling plot or artifice, esp. when elaborate; a swindle; trick. **c** *Brit.* A detective; a spy. **d** A decoy or trap for wrongdoers; as, a *plant* for motorists traveling at an illegal speed. **e** Anything, as evidence, an object, etc., deliberately placed so that its discovery may deceive or may cause a false inference.

6. Pose; position; way of standing.

7. A crop or growth of something planted.

8. An oyster which has been bedded, in distinction from one of natural growth; also, a young oyster suitable for transplanting. *Chiefly U. S.*

9. In dramatic composition, a planting of something in the mind, as a point to be remembered in a plot.

10. *Agric.* = 3d CATCH, 6. *Eng.*

11. *Theater.* An actor planted in the audience to take some part in a performance as if he were a nonmember of the profession.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

plant-bearing, *adj.*	**plant-eating,** *adj.*	**plant-hunting,** *adj.*
plant breeder	**plant feeder**	**plant-naming,** *adj.*
plant-breeding, *adj.*	**plant-feeding,** *adj.*	**plant worship**
plant breeding	**plant-growing,** *adj.*	**plant worshiper**
plant-covering, *adj.*	**plant-grown,** *adj.*	

plant (plănt; *see Pron.,* § 83), *v.;* PLANT'ED; PLANT'ING. [AS. *plantian,* fr. L. *plantare;* cf. F. *planter,* fr. L. See PLANT, *n.;* cf. IMPLANT.] *Transitive:* **1.** To put in the ground and cover, as seed, for growth; as, to *plant* maize; also, to set in the ground for growth, as a young tree, or a vegetable with roots, or mushroom spawn.

---

plan'et-ist, *n.* Astrologer. *Obs.*
plan'et-kin, *n.* See -KIN.
plan'et-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
plan'et-like, *adj.* See -LIKE.
plan'et-ule (-ūl), *n.* See -ULE.

plan'i-sfere. Planisphere. *Ref. Sp.*
plan'isht. Planished. *Ref. Sp.*
plan'i-tes'i-mal. Var. of PLANETESIMAL.

plan'i-ty (plăn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *planus* level + *-ity.*] See -ITY.
plank'bulit', *adj.* See -BUILT.
plank'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
plank'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

plankt. Planked. *Ref. Sp.*
plank'ter (plăngk'tĕr), *n.* = PLANKTONT.
plank'y (-ĭ), *adj.* See -Y.
pla'no-con'i-cal, *adj.,* **pla'no-cylin'dric, -dri-cal,** *adj.* See 2d PLANO-.
pla'no-hor'i-zon'tal, *adj.* See 2d [PLANO-.
pla'no-mill'ing ma-chine', = PLANOMILLER.

pla'no-or-bic'u-lar, *adj.* See 2d PLANO-.
pla'no-ro-tund', See 2d PLANO-.
pla'no-spi'ral, *adj.,* **pla'no-su'bu-late,** *adj.* See 2d PLANO-.

2. To set firmly, as, or as if, in or on the ground; to fix; to set in position; to establish; to attach or fix in place; as, to *plant* cannon against a fort; to *plant* a standard; to *plant* one's feet on solid ground.

Authorizing them to *plant* a colony in Virginia. *John Fiske.*

3. To implant or engender, as a passion, sentiment, idea, principle, habit, or the like; to introduce; as, to *plant* Christianity among the heathen. "It *planteth* anger." *Shak.*

4. To stock or provide with something, esp. plants; as, to *plant* a river with fish, a field with oaks; to *plant* a garden.

5. To colonize or settle; to populate.

Intending to return and *plant* Delaware. *Winthrop.*

6. To establish (an animal) in a place in order to stock the locality; to introduce; as, to *plant* oysters in beds.

7. *Slang.* **a** *Thieves' Cant.* To conceal; to hide, as stolen goods. **b** To cause (by blow or the like) to strike, usually in a specified place; to "land." **c** To prearrange (a scheme or plot) fraudulently or with intent to deceive. **d** To place (something, as evidence) in a spot where its discovery may deceive or may lead to a false inference; as, to *plant* a gun in the prisoner's room; to *plant* gold with a shotgun in a mine. **e** *Colloq., Now Chiefly U. S.* To inter (a body).

8. To leave behind; desert. *Colloq.*

9. *Chess.* To establish (a piece) where it cannot easily be dislodged.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To perform the act of planting.

2. To settle in a new country or place, as colonists.

3. To grow; to become a plant. Cf. PLANT, *n.*, 3.

plant out. **a** To transplant from a frame or pot to open ground. **b** *Landscape Arch.* To conceal by plants.

plant (plănt; 83), *n.* [F. (16th century). See PLAN.] Ground plan. *Obs.*

plant, *n.* [OF. *plante,* fr. L. *planta.* See PLACE.] Sole of the foot. *Obs.*

plant. Var. of PLAINT. *Obs.*

plan'ta (plăn'tȧ), *n.; pl.* PLANTAE (-tē). [L., sole.] *Zool.* **a** The sole of the foot. **b** The back side of the shank of a bird's leg. **c** The first joint of the tarsus of an insect. **d** An anal clasping leg of a caterpillar.

plan'tad (plăn'tăd), *adv.* [See PLANTAR; 1st -AD.] *Anat.* Toward the plantar surface, or sole of the foot.

Plan'tae (plăn'tē), *n. pl.* [L.] Plants collectively; the plant kingdom. See KINGDOM, *n.*, 4.

Plan·tag'e·net (plăn·tăj'ē·nĕt; -nĭt; 119), *n.* [Ult. fr. L. *planta* sprig + *genesta,* or *genista,* broom plant; cf. F. *genêt.*] A member of the English royal house founded by Geoffrey, Count of Anjou. He was father of Henry II by Matilda (daughter of Henry I of England), whom he married in 1128. *Plantagenet* was adopted as a surname about 1450 by Richard of York (father of Richard III), and probably originated as a nickname of Geoffrey, alluding to a sprig of broom worn in his bonnet. Henry II, Richard I, John, Henry III, Edward I, II, and III, Richard II, Henry IV, V, and VI, Edward IV and V, and Richard III were the Plantagenet kings. Cf. ANGEVIN.

Plan'ta·gi·na'ce·ae (plăn'tȧ·jĭ·nā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PLANTAGO.] *Bot.* A family of dicotyledonous plants, the plantain family, constituting the order **Plan'ta·gi·na'les** (-lēz), having spicate or capitate tetramerous flowers with a membranous or scarious corolla, and the fruit a pyxis or an indehiscent nutlet. *Plantago* is the type genus. — **plan'ta·gi·na'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Plan·ta'go (plăn·tā'gō), *n.* [L., plantain.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of acaulescent or short-stemmed herbs (one European species a subshrub), typifying the family Plantaginaceae, and having very small inconspicuous flowers in close-bracted spikes or heads. They are widely distributed, several species, as *P. lanceolata* (the ribwort), also *P. rugelii* and *P. major* (the plantains), being among the commonest weeds. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

plan'tain (plăn'tĭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *plantago, -ginis,* fr. root of *planta* sole of the foot; — named from its flat leaves. See PLACE.] Any plant of the genus *Plantago,* esp. the commonest species *P. major* and *P. rugelii.* They are chiefly dooryard or roadside weeds with narrow or elliptic leaves and spikes of minute greenish flowers.

Plantain (*Plantago major*). (¼)

plan'tain, *n.* [Sp. *plátano, plátano,* of Arawakan or Cariban origin; cf. Arawak *prattana, platena,* Baniva *palatana,* Galibi *paratanon, balatanna.* The Sp. has been influenced by *plátano* plane tree (see 1st PLANE); the Eng. by 1st PLANTAIN. See BANANA.] **a** A kind of banana (*Musa paradisiaca*) sometimes treated as a variety of the common *M. sapientum.* **b** The fruit of this plant, which, when cooked, is a staple article of food throughout the tropics. It is larger than the ordinary banana, greenish in color, less sweet, and more starchy.

plan'tain, *n.* [MF.] The plane tree *Platanus orientalis. Rare.*

plantain eater. Also **plantain cutter.** A bird of the family Musophagidae; a touraco.

plantain family. The Plantaginaceae.

plantain flour *or* **meal.** = BANANA FLOUR.

plantain lily. = DAY LILY **b**.

plantain shoreweed. A small weed (*Littorella uniflora*) of Europe and North America. See LITTORELLA.

plantain squirrel. An East Indian squirrel (*Sciurus notatus*).

plantain tree. = 2d PLANTAIN **a**.

plant'al (plăn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [From PLANT.] Belonging or relating to plants; vegetative.

plant anatomy. = ANATOMY, 2 b.

plant'-an'i·mal, *n.* **1.** A zoophyte. *Now Rare.*

2. A very stupid person. *Obs.*

plan'ta·no (plăn'tȧ·nō), *n.* [Sp. *plántano.* See 2d PLANTAIN; cf. BANANA.] A plantain or its fruit. *Obs.*

plan'tar (plăn'tĕr), *adj.* [L. *plantaris,* fr. *planta* the sole of the foot. See PLACE.] *Anat. & Zool.* Of or pertaining to the sole of the foot.

plantar arteries. *Anat.* The two branches into which the posterior tibial artery divides. The lateral plantar artery anastomoses with a branch of the dorsalis pedis artery to form the **plantar arch.**

plantar cushion. *Veter.* A thick pad of fibrous tissue behind and under the navicular and coffin bones.

plantar fascia. *Anat.* A dense fibrous membrane of the sole of the foot, binding together the deeper structures.

plan·ta'ris (plăn·tā'rĭs), *n.* [NL. See PLANTAR.] *Anat.* A small muscle of the calf of the leg. It arises from the lower end of the femur and the posterior ligament of the knee joint, and is inserted, with the tendon of Achilles, by a very long, slender tendon into the calcaneus.

plan·tar'i·um (plăn·târ'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *planta* a sprout + *-arium.*] A plant nursery.

plantar ligament. *Anat.* Specif., the superficial part of the inferior calcaneocuboid ligament in the sole of the foot.

plantar nerves. *Anat.* The two nerves into which the tibial nerve divides.

plantar reflex. A reflex movement of flexing the foot and toes, which, after the first year, is the normal response to tickling of the sole. Cf. BABINSKI REFLEX.

plantar veins. *Anat.* The veins which accompany the plantar arteries.

plan·ta'tion (plăn·tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *plantatio;* cf. F. *plantation.*] **1.** The act or practice of planting; also, that which is planted. *Rare.*

2. The founding or establishing of something; esp., colonization; also, *Obs. exc. Hist.,* a colony, esp. in a new country.

3. A group, usually large, of plants or trees planted and under cultivation; esp., a grove or wood of planted trees.

4. A place planted; land cultivated; esp., in the southern United States, West Indies, and many tropical and semi-tropical countries, an estate, usually large, and cultivated by laborers, formerly often slaves; as, a cotton *plantation.*

5. *Local, U. S.* In Maine, a minor civil division, having a very simple form of government with little power.

6. In Massachusetts, as classified by statute for taxation, land without trees of merchantable value.

7. That upon which something is built; — foundation. *Obs.*

8. In Newfoundland, an establishment including buildings and apparatus for handling fish; a fishery plant.

9. *Organ Building.* The arrangement of the pipes on the wind chest.

plantation acre. The Irish acre. See ACRE, 2.

plantation rubber. See RUBBER, *n.*, 3.

plant cane. A stalk or shoot of sugar cane of the first growth from the cutting. Cf. RATOON, 1.

plant cutter. **a** Any of several finchlike South American clamatorial passerine birds constituting the genus *Phytotoma* and family Phytotomidae, having a serrated bill with which they cut off young shoots and buds of plants. **b** A plantain eater.

Plan'té' bat'ter·y (plăn'tā'). [After G. *Planté,* a Frenchman.] *Elec.* A type of storage battery with both electrodes of lead and the electrolyte of dilute sulphuric acid.

plant'er (plăn'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which plants or sows; specif.: **a** A farmer; an agriculturist. **b** A planting machine.

2. One who founds or establishes (something, as a religion, institution or the like).

3. A colonist in a new or uncultivated territory.

4. One who owns or cultivates a plantation.

5. An owner or operator of a fishing or shipping plant. *Newfoundland.*

6. A cattle thief who plants, hides, or disguises his plunder. *Australia.*

7. One settled on forfeited lands or in the holding of an evicted tenant. *Ireland.*

8. A snag fixed at one end in the river bed and standing almost rigidly; — disting. from *sawyer. Local, U. S. Slang.*

9. One who makes a plant (sense 5). *Slang.*

plant'er·ly (plăn'tĕr·lĭ), *adj.* Of or appropriate to a planter (sense 2).

plant'er's punch (plăn'tĕrz). A punch consisting of Jamaica rum, lime or lemon juice (and sometimes pineapple juice), syrup or grenadine, served with cracked ice and decorated with fruit, often with a little cognac floated on the top.

plant factor. *Mech. & Elec. Engin.* The ratio of the average load of the plant to its rated capacity.

plant fibrin. = FIBRIN, *n.*, 1 **b**.

plant food. **a** Any food materials used by plants. **b** Specif., any of various commercial products supplying the principal mineral nutrients, used esp. for house plants.

plant formation. *Ecology.* See FORMATION, 4 **a**.

plant geographer. = PHYTOGEOGRAPHER.

plant geography. = PHYTOGEOGRAPHY.

plant hair. = 1st HAIR, 3.

plant hemp. Jute.

plant house. Any structure in which plants are kept or grown; a glasshouse or conservatory.

Plan'ti·gra'da (plăn'tĭ·grā'dȧ; plăn·tĭg'rȧ·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PLANTIGRADE.] *Zool.* The plantigrade carnivores, as bears. Cf. DIGITIGRADA.

plan'ti·grade (plăn'tĭ·grād), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *planta* sole + *gradi* to walk. Cf. DIGITIGRADE.] *Zool.* Walking on the sole with the heel touching the ground, as the bears and man. — *n.* A plantigrade animal; esp., a plantigrade carnivore. — **plan'ti·grad'y** (plăn'tĭ·grăd'ĭ; plăn·tĭg'rȧ·dĭ), *n.*

plant'ing (plănt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A setting in the ground for cultivation, as seeds or plants; the forming of plantations, as of trees.

2. That which is planted; a plantation. *Chiefly Dial.*

3. *Masonry.* The laying of the first foundation courses. *Eng.*

plant'ing, *adj.* Owning or operating a plantation; as, the Southern *planting* aristocracy.

planting stick. A dibble.

plant insulin. *Biochem. & Med.* = GLUCOKININ.

plan·tiv'o·rous (plăn·tĭv'ō·rŭs), *adj.* [L. *planta* plant + *-vorous.*] Eating plants; — said esp. of destructive insects or worms.

plant'let (plănt'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A little plant.

plant life. Vegetation; flora; also, the mode of life of plants.

plant'ling, *n.* A plantlet.

plant louse. **a** Any of the small insects of the family Aphididae, which live on plants and suck their juices; an aphid. **b** Any of other small insects of similar habits, esp. of the family Psyllidae, which leap, and are called *jumping plant lice.*

plan·toc'ra·cy (plăn·tŏk'rȧ·sĭ), *n.* [*planter* + *-cracy.*] Government by planters; planters as a ruling class.

plant pathology. Pathology dealing with the diseases of plants; also, a treatise on this subject.

plant physiology. Physiology relating to plants.

plants'man (plănts'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A dealer in, or grower of, plants; a horticulturist, nurseryman, or market gardener.

plant thermal efficiency. See THERMAL EFFICIENCY.

plan'tu·la (plăn'tū·lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-lē). [NL., dim. See PLANTA.] *Zool.* A small cushionlike structure between the claws of many insects; a pulvillus. — **plan'tu·lar** (-lĕr), *adj.*

plant'ule (plănt'ūl), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *planta;* cf. F. *plantule.*] A plantlet; an embryo plant.

plan'u·la (plăn'ū·lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *planus* flat. See PLANE.] **1.** *Embryol.* A hollow single-layered blastula.

2. *Zool.* The very young, free-swimming larva of coelenterates. It usually has a flattened oval or oblong form, and consists of an outer layer of ciliated ectoderm cells and an internal mass of endoderm cells. Sometimes, a similar larva of some other animal.

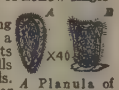

A Planula of Jellyfish. *B* The same in a later stage when fixed and developed into a hydrula.

— **plan'u·lar** (-lĕr), **plan'u·late** (-lāt), *adj.,* **plan'u·li·form'** (-lĭ·fôrm'), *adj.,* **plan'u·loid** (-loid), *adj.*

plan'u·lan (plăn'ū·lăn), *n. Zool.* A planula.

‖**pla'num** (plā'nŭm), *n.* [L. *os planum* flat bone. See 4th PLAIN.] *Anat.* A flat surface of bone, esp. of the skull; as, the ‖***pla'num or'bi·ta'le*** (ôr'bĭ·tā'lē), the orbital surface of the maxilla.

pla·nu'ri·a (plȧ·nū'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *planos* a wandering + *-uria.*] *Med.* Discharge of urine through an abnormal passage, as a fistula.

planx'ty (plăngks'tĭ), *n. Music.* An Irish melody for the harp, in triplets and slower than the jig; also, a dance to this music.

plap (plăp; *cf.* PLOP), *v. i.;* PLAPPED (plăpt); PLAP'PING. [Imitative.] To fall or strike with a sound suggestive of the word *plap.*

plaque (plăk; pläk), *n.* [F., fr. D. *plak* flat piece of wood, MD. *placke* piece, patch, spot, a coin; akin to MHG. *placke,* G. *placken.* Cf. PLACARD, PLACK, PLECK.] **1.** Any flat, thin piece of metal, clay, ivory, or the like, used, as on a wall, for ornament, inserted in furniture, etc.

2. An ornamental brooch or the like worn on the person, esp. as the badge of an honorary order.

3. A piece of thin material reinforcing the dome or clasp of a glove.

4. *Anat.* A blood platelet.

5. *Med. & Dent.* A patch or flat area, as of color on the skin, or of mucus-harboring bacteria on a tooth.

pla·quette' (plȧ·kĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *plaque.*] **1.** A small plaque, esp., in modern medal engraving, a small and delicate bas-relief, whether cast or struck from a die.

2. *Anat.* A blood platelet.

plash (plăsh), *v. t.;* PLASHED (plăsht); PLASH'ING. [OF. *plaissier, plassier, plessier,* fr. (assumed) VL. *plectiare,* fr. L. *plectere* to weave. See PLY; cf. PLEACH.] **1.** To cut partly, bend, and intertwine (branches, stems, etc.) into a hedge; also, to make or trim (a hedge) by so treating its branches, etc.; to pleach.

2. To bend down, interweave, or entwine. *Obs.*

plash (plăsh), *n.* A plashed branch, or, rarely, a plashed bush or the like. See 1st PLASH, 1 (above). *Obs. exc. Dial.*

plash, *n.* [ME. *plasche,* fr. AS. *plæsc* (*Oxf. E. D.*); akin to MD. *plasch,* D. & LG. *plas.*] A small pool; a puddle.

plash, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. D. *plassen,* G. *platschen,* prob. of imitative origin. Cf. SPLASH.] To strike and break the surface of (water, dust, etc.) with a spattering noise; to splash; also, to dash or tumble about with such a noise.

Far below him *plashed* the waters. *Longfellow.*

A heavy headdrop *plashed* a little star pattern in the dust. *Galsworthy.*

plash, *n.* [See PLASH to splash.] **1.** A plashing; a splash.

2. A heavy fall of water, esp. rain. *Chiefly Dial.*

3. A splash or dash (of color or light).

plash, *adv.* With a plash or sound of plashing.

plash'er (plăsh'ĕr), *n.* A stem used in plashing hedges; also, a workman employed in plashing hedges. *Local, Eng.*

plash'et (plăsh'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [*plash* pool + *-et.*] A pool; a puddle. *Now Dial.*

plash wheel. = DASHWHEEL.

plash'y (plăsh'ĭ), *adj.;* PLASH'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); PLASH'I·EST. [From PLASH pool.] Abounding with or characteristic of pools or puddles; marshy.

plash'y, *adj.* [See PLASH a splash.] That plashes; also, marked with plashes. "A serpent's *plashy* neck." *Keats.*

-pla'si·a (-plā'zhĭ·ȧ; -zĭ·ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *plasis* a molding, fr. *plassein* to mold.] A combining form denoting *development, formation,* as in hetero*plasia,* macro*plasia.*

-plasis. [NL. See PLASIA.] *Biol.* A combining form, Greek *-plasis,* meaning *a molding,* equivalent to *-plasia,* as in ana*plasis,* cata*plasis,* meta*plasis,* para*plasis.*

plasm (plăz'm), *n.* [LL. *plasma* anything formed or molded, fr. Gr. *plasma, -atos,* fr. *plassein* to form, mold. Cf. PLASMA, PLASTER.] **1.** A mold or matrix. *Obs.*

2. = PLASMA, in any of various senses.

-plasm. A combining form, Greek *-plasma,* from *plasma,* meaning *a thing molded,* used to denote: **a** *A plastic formative material,* as in mytho*plasm.* **b** *Biol.* (1) *A formation of living matter,* esp. the *viscous material of an animal* or *vegetable cell,* as in disco*plasm,* proto*plasm,* neo*plasm.* (2) *Protoplasm,* as in cyto*plasm,* karyo*plasm,* meta*plasm.* Derivative adjectives are formed in **-plasmic.**

plasm-. = PLASMO-.

plas'ma (plăz'mȧ), *n.* [LL. See PLASM.] **1.** *Mineral.* A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, of various shades of green, and faintly translucent.

2. *Anat. & Physiol.* The fluid part of blood, lymph, or milk, as opposed to the corpuscles, the fat globules, etc., suspended in it; also, the juice that can be expressed from muscle. Plasma of blood differs from *serum* essentially in containing the antecedent substance of fibrin, in addition to the constituents of serum.

3. *Biol.* Protoplasm.

4. *Pharm.* A mixture of starch and glycerol, used as an ointment base.

-plas'ma. Var. of -PLASM.

plasma body. A phagocytic and probably amoeboid leucocyte resembling the mononuclear leucocyte of inflammatory exudates.

plasma cell. *Zool.* A type of cell in connective tissue with large round nuclei eccentrically placed and filled with deeply staining chromatin masses.

plasma membrane. *Biol.* The external membrane formed by the cytoplasm of a cell; ectoplasm.

plas'ma·pher'e·sis (plăz'mȧ·fĕr'ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *plasma* + Gr. *aphairesis* a taking away.] *Physiol. & Med.* Removal of blood plasma; esp., the removal of a large quantity of blood from a living animal, separation of the plasma from the corpuscles by centrifuging, and injection of the corpuscles into the animal's blood stream again.

---

plant'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

plant'age, *n.* [F.] Vegetation; also, planting. *Obs.*

plan'ta·gin'e·ous (plăn'tȧ·jĭn'ē·ŭs), *adj.* = PLANTAGINACEOUS.

plant'ain-leaved', *adj.* See -LEAVED. [PLANFARICM. *Obs.*

plant'a·ry (plănt'ȧ·rĭ), *n.* = 1

plan·ta'tion-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

plan·ta'tor (plăn·tā'tĕr), *n.* [LL.] = PLANTER, a colonist; also, a transplanter. *Obs.*

plant'dom, *n.* See -DOM.

plant'er-dom, *n.* See -DOM.

plant'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

plant'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

plant'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

Plan'u·loi'de·a (plăn'ū·loi'dē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of MESOZOA.

plan'u·ry (plăn'ū·rĭ), *n.* = PLANURIA. [*Coins.* = BLAFFERT.]

plap'pert (plăp'ĕrt), *n.* [G. dial.]

plaq'uet. Var. of PLACCATE.

plase. † PLACE, PLAICE.

plash'ing-ly, *adv.* of PLASHING.

plash'ment, *n.* See -MENT, 3.

plasht. Plashed. *Ref. Sp.*

plas'ma·phar'e·sis (plăz'mȧ·fĕr'ē·sĭs). Var. of PLASMAPHERESIS.

plas·mat'ic (plăz·măt'ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, plasma; protoplasmic.

plas·mat'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *plasmatikos.*] Formative; molding. *Rare.*

plas·ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* [From LL. *plasmatio,* or OF. *plasmacion.*] A forming or molding, esp., formerly, in the process of creation.

plasmato-. A combining form, Greek *plasmato-,* from *plasma, plasmatos,* meaning *form,* equivalent to *plasmo-,* as in *plasmato*parous.

plas'ma·top'a·rous (plăz'mȧ·tŏp'ȧ·rŭs), *adj.* [See PLASMA; -PAROUS.] *Bot.* Discharging the protoplasmic contents of a conidium in an undivided mass; — said of certain downy mildews.

plas'ma·tor·rhex'is (plăz'mȧ·tō·rĕk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *plasmato-* + *-rrhexis.*] *Biol.* The disruption of a cell by internal pressure due to swelling.

-plas'mi·a (-plăz'mĭ·ȧ). [NL.] *Med.* A combining form from *plasma* (see -IA), denoting *a* (specified) *condition of the blood plasm,* as in oligo*plasmia.*

plas'mic (plăz'mĭk), *adj.* Protoplasmic; plasmatic.

-plas'mic. See -PLASM.

plas'mo- (plăz'mō-), **plasm-.** A combining form for *plasma,* as in *plasmolysis, plasmodium;* denoting also *cytoplasm,* as in *plasmolysis; protoplasm,* as in *plasmogen.*

plas'mo·cyte (plăz'mō·sīt), *n.* [*plasmo-* + *-cyte.*] A white blood corpuscle.

plas'mo·cy·to'ma (-sĭ·tō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -TOMATA (-mȧ·tȧ), -TOMAS (-mȧz). [NL., fr. *plasmocyte* + *-oma.*] A myeloma composed of plasma cells.

plas'mo·desm (plăz'mō·dĕz'ĭm), *n.; pl.* -DESMS (-dĕz'mz), -DESMA (plăz'mō·dĕz'mȧ). [See PLASMO-; DESMO-.] *Biol.* A protoplasmic connection between two cells; a cell bridge.

plas'mo·des'mus (-dĕz'mŭs), *n.; pl.* -DESMI (-mī). [NL.] *Biol.* A plasmodesm.

plas·mo'di·al (plăz·mō'dĭ·ăl), *adj.* Also **plas·mod'ic** (plăz·mŏd'ĭk). Of or pertaining to a plasmodium.

plas·mo'di·ate (plăz·mō'dĭ·āt), *adj. Biol.* Plasmodial.

plas·mo'di·o·carp' (-mō'dĭ·ō·kärp'), *n.* [*plasmodium* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* A fructification in certain slime molds, consisting of an elongated, sometimes branched, body within which spores develop. It is a modification of the plasmodium. Cf. AETHALIUM. — **plas·mo'di·o·car'pous** (-kär'pŭs), *adj.*

plas·mo'di·oph'o·ra (plăz·mō'dĭ·ŏf'ō·rȧ), *n.* [NL. See PLASMODIUM; -PHORUS.] *Bot.* A genus of minute, slime-moldlike, parasitic organisms typifying a family, **Plas·mo·di·oph'o·ra'ce·ae** (-rā'sē·ē), formerly regarded as constituting an order, **Plas·mo·di·oph'o·ra'les** (-rā'lēz), of the class Myxomycetes, but sometimes considered algal fungi and placed within the order Chytridiales. *P. brassicae* causes clubroot of cabbage.

plas·mo'di·um (plăz·mō'dĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL. See PLASMA; 1st -ODE.] **1.** *Biol.* **a** A multinucleate mass of naked protoplasm formed by the union of a number of amoebalike organisms; specif., *Bot.,* the vegetative body of the slime molds (Myxomycetes) formed by union of individuals (myxamoebae) developed from the spores. These plasmodia often occur on decaying logs. See MYXOMYCETES. Among animals, certain of the protozoans form plasmodia. **b** A syncytium.

2. *Zool.* [*cap.*] A genus of protozoans of the class Sporozoa containing the malaria parasites. See MALARIA.

plas'mo·gen (plăz'mō·jĕn), *n.* [*plasmo-* + *-gen.*] Essential substance of protoplasm. *Rare.*

plas·mol'y·sis (plăz·mŏl'ĭ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *plasmo-* + *-lysis.*] *Physiol.* Contraction or shrinking of the cytoplasm in a living cell, as of a plant, due to loss of water by exosmosis (see OSMOSIS). — **plas'mo·lyt'ic** (plăz'mō·lĭt'ĭk), *adj.* — **plas'mo·lyt'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

plas'mo·lyze (plăz'mō·līz), *v. t. & i.* To subject to or to undergo plasmolysis.

plas·mo'ma (plăz·mō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MOMATA (-mȧ·tȧ), -MOMAS (-mō'mȧz). [NL., fr. *plasm-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor or tumorlike mass composed of plasma cells.

Plas'mon (plăz'mŏn), *n.* [Cf. PLASMA.] A trade-mark applied to a flourlike preparation of the sodium salt of casein, used as a food; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], the preparation bearing this trade-mark.

Plas·mop'a·ra (plăz·mŏp'ȧ·rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *plasmo-* + L. *parere* to bring forth.] *Bot.* A genus of downy mildews (family Peronosporaceae) having conidia that always form swarm spores. *P. viticola* causes a destructive mildew of the grape.

plas·moph'a·gous (plăz·mŏf'ȧ·gŭs), *adj.* Eating plasma. — **plas·moph'a·gy** (-jĭ), *n.*

plas·mop'ty·sis (plăz·mŏp'tĭ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *plasmo-* + Gr. *ptysis* a spitting.] *Biol.* Bursting forth of protoplasm from a cell through rupture of the cell wall.

plas'mo·so'ma (plăz'mō·sō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -SOMATA (-sō'mȧ·tȧ). [NL.] A plasmosome.

plas·mot'o·my (plăz·mŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*plasmo-* + *-tomy.*] *Zool.* In certain protozoans, division of a plasmodium into two or more plasmodia.

pla'some (plā'sōm; plăs'ōm), *n.* [G. *plasom,* short for *plasmatosom,* fr. Gr. *plasma, -matos,* thing molded + *sōma* body; a trans. of G. *elementargebilde.*] *Biol.* A biophore or pangen. See BIOPHORE. *Wiesner.*

plass (plăs), *n.* [A blend of *plastic* and *glass.*] A tough, malleable material resembling glass.

plas'son (plăs'ŏn), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. *to plasson* that which forms or molds.] *Biol.* The protoplasm of a cytode. *Haeckel.*

-plast (-plăst). A combining form, Greek *-plastos,* from *plastos,* meaning *formed,* used to denote: **a** *A thing made,* as in gypso*plast,* melo*plast.* **b** *Biol.* (1) *An organized particle* or *granule, cell,* as in bio*plast,* leuco*plast.* (2) = PLASM **b** (2). (3) Sometimes equiv. to *-blast,* in sense of *formative cell,* as in odonto*plast.*

plas'te·in (plăs'tē·ĭn), *n.* [G. *plasteïn,* fr. Gr. *plastos* formed, molded + *-eïn* as in *caseïn* casein; — from its tendency to pass over into hydrogel.] *Biochem.* Any of several proteinlike substances produced as coagula by the action of proteolytic enzymes, as pepsin or papain, on the digestion products of protein.

plas'ter (plăs'tĕr; *see Pron.,* § 83), *n.* Formerly also **plais'ter.** [AS., a plaster (in sense 1), fr. L. *emplastrum,* fr. Gr. *emplastron, emplaston,* fr. *emplassein* to daub on, stuff in, fr. *en* in + *plassein* to mold; in sense 3 fr. OF. *plastre* (F. *plâtre*), fr. L. Cf. PLASTIC, EMPLASTER, PLASTER, PLASM.] **1.** *Pharm.* An external application of a consistency harder than ointment, prepared for use by spreading it on linen, leather, silk, or the like; as, a porous *plaster;* adhesive *plaster.* It is adhesive at the ordinary temperature of the body.

2. Anything applied to heal or soothe; a salve.

3. A pasty composition, hardening on drying, used for coating walls, ceilings, and partitions. Ordinary plaster is made by mixing sand and water with gypsum plaster, quicklime, or hydrated lime. Hair or fiber may be added to act as a binder.

4. Calcium sulphate, esp. plaster of Paris.

plas'ter (plăs'tĕr), *v.;* -TERED (-tĕrd); -TER·ING. [Cf. OF. *plastrer* (F. *plâtrer*). See PLASTER, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To overlay or cover with plaster or a similar material, as walls or ceilings.

2. Hence, to smear or bedaub as if with plaster; as, cheeks *plastered* with rouge; to *plaster* one with flattery.

3. a To smooth over; to conceal, as with a covering of plaster; to repair superficially, as with plaster. **b** To smooth (down), as with a sticky or shiny substance.

His hair was *plastered* down into his eyes with grease. *Masefield.*

4. a To apply a medicinal plaster to, as to a wound. **b** Figuratively, to soothe; to mitigate pain; hence, *Colloq.,* to compensate; to pay damages to.

5. To make into a soft plasterlike mass.

6. To treat with plaster of Paris, as land, grapevines, wine, etc.; specif., to treat (wine) with plaster of Paris to improve the color, keeping qualities, etc., either, as is generally supposed, by abstraction of water with increase of alcoholic strength, or, chiefly, as some believe, by precipitation of albuminous matter.

7. a To affix (something) to; as, to *plaster* a poster upon a wall. **b** *Slang, U. S.* To paste a legal or official notice upon; as, to *plaster* an automobile. **c** *Slang, U. S.* Intoxicated; drunk; — used in *past part.*

—, *Intransitive:* To form into a hard mass; to cake.

plas'ter, *adj.* Sham; hypocritical; as, a *plaster* saint. *Colloq.*

plaster baker. See BAKER.

plaster bandage. = PLASTER CAST, 2.

plas'ter·bill' (plăs'tĕr·bĭl'), *n.* The surf scoter. *Massachusetts.*

plas'ter·board' (-bōrd'; 181), *n.* A board consisting of a gypsum plaster core and surfaces of fibrous felt pressed together in sheets of various thicknesses from ¼ in. to ½ in. and used as a plaster base. — **plas'ter·board',** *adj.*

plaster bond. A bituminous coating applied to the inside surface of outside walls of buildings to exclude dampness.

plaster burner. See BURNER.

plaster cast. **1.** A model in plaster, esp. plaster of Paris, of a person or thing.

2. *Surg.* A rigid dressing made from gauze impregnated with plaster of Paris, and used for immobilizing injured parts of the body, esp. to permit the healing of bone defects.

plaster chopper. See CHOPPER.

plaster clover. White melilot.

plas'ter·er (plăs'tĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who plasters; hence: **a** One who applies plaster or mortar. **b** One who makes plaster casts.

plas'ter·ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of applying plaster or a plaster.

2. a A covering of plaster. **b** = PLASTER, *n.,* 3.

plaster jacket. *Surg.* A plaster cast applied to the chest.

plaster of Paris. [So called because orig. brought from a suburb of *Paris.*] **a** A fine white powder consisting essentially of the hemihydrate of calcium sulphate, $CaSO_4.\frac{1}{2}H_2O$ (or $(CaSO_4)_2.H_2O$), formed by calcining gypsum till it is partially dehydrated. It forms with water a paste which soon sets, and is used for casts, moldings, stuccowork, and for surgical bandages (see PLASTER CAST, 2). **b** Loosely, native gypsum.

plaster spreader. See SPREADER.

plaster stone. = GYPSUM, *n.*

plas'ter·work' (plăs'tĕr·wŭrk'), *n.* Plastering used to finish architectural constructions, esp. for the lining of rooms.

plas'ter·y (-ĭ), *adj.* Of the nature of, or resembling, plaster. — **plas'ter·i·ness** (-ĭ·nĕs), *n.*

plas'tic (plăs'tĭk), *adj.* [L. *plasticus,* fr. Gr. *plastikos,* fr. *plassein* to form, mold. Cf. PLASTER.] **1.** Giving form or fashion to a mass; formative.

2. Causing or directing production or development; creative; as, the *plastic* force of nature; *plastic* imagination.

3. Capable of being molded, or modeled, as clay or plaster; hence, pliable; impressionable.

4. Characterized by modeling; also, giving the effect of that which is molded or sculptured; as, *plastic* dancing.

5. *Biol. & Surg.* Capable of undergoing metabolic transformation; formative; hence, pertaining to the growth, repair, and transformation of tissues; as, *plastic* lymph, *plastic* surgery; also, capable of structural adaptation to changing environment; as, a *plastic* race, genus.

6. *Physics.* Capable of being deformed continuously and permanently in any direction without rupture, under a stress exceeding the yield value.

Syn. — See DUCTILE.

plas'tic, *n.* The art of fashioning modeled or sculptured figures or, as in dancing, of posing or moving so as to suggest sculptured form; also, *pl.,* the figures modeled.

plas'tic, *n.* **a** *Obs.* A sculptor or molder. **b** A substance that is plastic; specif., any of a large group of organic materials, synthetic or not, that are molded or cast (with or without fillers) and used variously, as for making small articles, cabinets, airplane bodies, and as a substitute for glass. Some are cellulose derivatives, some proteins, and many are resins formed by chemical condensation or polymerization. Rubber and similar materials (as neoprene) are sometimes included among plastics. Plastics are commonly known by their trade-mark names, for example Celluloid and Bakelite.

-plas'tic. A combining form, Greek *plastikos,* meaning *fit for molding, plastic,* used to denote *developing, forming, growing,* as in cyto*plastic,* xylo*plastic;* — also in adjectives corresponding to nouns ending in -PLASM, -PLAST, or -PLASTY.

plas'ti·cal·ly (plăs'tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* of PLASTIC.

plastic art. Art, or an art, in which modeling is used.

plastic flow. A permanent deformation or change in shape of a solid body without fracture, under the action of a sustained force.

plas'ti·cim'e·ter (plăs'tĭ·sĭm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*plasticity* + *-meter.*] A device for measuring the plasticity of cement, lime pastes, mortars, etc.

Plas'ti·cine (plăs'tĭ·sēn), *n.* A trade-mark applied to an artificial substitute for clay or wax used in modeling; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], the substance bearing this trade-mark. — **plas'ti·cine,** *adj.*

plas'ti·cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The doctrine of the plastic principle formerly supposed to reside in nature.

2. Theory or practice of plastic art.

plas·tic'i·ty (plăs·tĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** Plastic quality or state.

2. The ability to retain a shape attained by pressure deformation; specif., *Physical Chem.,* the ability of particles to be displaced relatively to one another without at the same time being removed from their sphere of attraction.

3. *Physiol.* Plastic force.

plas'ti·cize (plăs'tĭ·sīz), *v. t.* [See -IZE.] To render plastic; to break down (rubber). — **plas'ti·ci·za'tion** (-sĭ·zā'shŭn; -sĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

plas'ti·ciz'er (plăs'tĭ·sīz'ĕr), *n.* That which renders plastic; specif., a chemical compound added to natural and synthetic rubbers and resins to impart softness, flexibility, or resiliency.

plas'tic·ly (plăs'tĭk·lĭ), *adv.* Plastically.

plastic operation. An operation in plastic surgery.

plas'tics (plăs'tĭks), *n.* Plastic surgery. See -ICS.

plastic sulphur. See SULPHUR, 1.

plastic surgery. That branch of surgery concerned with the repair or restoration of lost, injured, or deformed parts of the body, chiefly by transfer of tissue.

plas'tid (plăs'tĭd), *n.* [G. *plastiden,* pl., fr. Gr. *plastides,* pl. of *plastis,* fem. of *plastēs* one who forms or molds.] *Biol.* **1.** A unit of protoplasmic matter; a cell. *Haeckel.*

2. Any of certain small bodies of specialized protoplasm lying in the cytoplasm of some cells, esp. plant cells and certain protozoans, and serving in many cases as organs or centers of special metabolic activities. Plastids are now generally regarded as persistent cell constituents multiplying by self-division. Chloroplasts, chromoplasts, and leucoplasts of plants are examples. See CELL, *n.*

-plas'tid (-plăs'tĭd). Also **-plas'tide.** A combining form of *plastid,* as in chloro*plastid,* leuco*plastid.*

plas·tid'i·um (plăs·tĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL.] Plastid.

plas'ti·dome (plăs'tĭ·dōm), *n.* [See -OME.] *Biol.* The total plastid content of a cell.

plas'ti·dule (-dūl), *n.* [G. *plastidul,* dim. of *plastid.* See PLASTID.] *Biol.* A primordial cell of protoplasm; a plastid (sense 1). — **plas·tid'u·lar** (plăs·tĭd'ū·lĕr), *adj.*

plas'ti·fy (plăs'tĭ·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. To plasticize.

plas'tin (-tĭn), *n.* [See -PLAST.] *Biol.* An oxyphilic substance in cells; — usually equiv. to *linin.*

plas'ti·noid (plăs'tĭ·noid), *adj.* [See -OID.] *Biol.* Resembling, or of the nature of, plastin.

plas'to- (plăs'tō-). A combining form, Greek *plasto-,* from *plastos,* meaning *formed, molded,* as in *plasto*gamy, used also for *plasticity,* as in *plasto*meter.

plas'to·chon'dri·a (plăs'tō·kŏn'drĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Biol.* Mitochondria.

plas'to·dy·na'mi·a (plăs'tō·dĭ·nā'mĭ·ȧ; plăs'tō·dĭ·nā'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *plasto-* + Gr. *dynamis* power.] *Physiol.* Formative power. — **-nam'ic** (-năm'ĭk), *adj.*

plas·tog'a·my (plăs·tŏg'ȧ·mĭ), *n.* [*plasto-* + *-gamy.*] *Biol.* In lower organisms, temporary or permanent cytoplasmic union of individuals unaccompanied by nuclear fusion. — **plas'to·gam'ic** (plăs'tō·găm'ĭk), *adj.*

plas'to·mere (plăs'tō·mēr), *n.* [*plasto-* + *-mere.*] *Biol.* The chondriosomal, or cytoplasmic, portion of a sperm cell; a cytomere, or chondriomere.

plas·tom'e·ter (plăs·tŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*plasto-* + *meter.*] An instrument for measuring plasticity.

plas'to·some (plăs'tō·sōm), *n.* [*plasto-* + *-some.*] A mitochondrium.

plas'to·type (-tīp), *n.* [*plasto-* + *-type.*] *Biol.* An artificial specimen cast or molded directly from a type specimen, esp. of a fossil.

plas'tral (plăs'trăl), *adj.* *Zool.* Of or pert. to a plastron.

plas'tron (plăs'trŏn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *piastrone,* fr. *piastra.* See PLASTER.] **1. a** In medieval armor, a metal breastplate, worn under the hauberk. **b** A protection for the breast of a fencer, usually a piece of leather stuffed or padded.

2. *Zool.* **a** The ventral part of the shell of a tortoise or turtle, consisting typically of nine symmetrically placed bones overlaid by horny plates. Also, the ventral armor of other animals, as of certain extinct amphibians or glyptodonts. **b** The modified posterior interambulacral area on the under side of spatangoid sea urchins.

3. A trimming for the front of a woman's dress, often of different material, and narrowing from the shoulders to the waist. Also, the starched front of a man's shirt.

plas'trum (-trŭm), *n.* = PLASTRON, 2.

-plas'ty (-plăs'tĭ). [Cf. PLASTO-.] A combining form, Greek *-plastia,* meaning *a molding,* used to denote: **1.** *Act* or *process of forming, development, growth.*

2. *Surg. Plastic surgery applied to a* (specified) *bodily part,* as in dermato*plasty,* osteo*plasty,* or *from a* (specified) *source of material,* as in auto*plasty,* zoo*plasty,* or *for a* (specified) *purpose,* as in kine*plasty.* Corresponding adjectives end in **-plas'tic** (-tĭk). See -IC.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

arterioplasty	cystoplasty	labioplasty
balanoplasty	dermoplasty	meloplasty
batrachoplasty	enteroplasty	neuroplasty
blepharoplasty	fascioplasty	pharyngoplasty
bronchoplasty	gastroplasty	pyloroplasty
canthoplasty	gennyoplasty	rhinoplasty
cardioplasty	gnathoplasty	thelyplasty
colpoplasty	heteroplasty	zooplasty

-plasy. = -PLASIA.

plat (plăt), *v. t.;* PLAT'TED; PLAT'TING. [A var. of *plait;* perh. influenced by *plat* flat. See PLAIT.] To interweave, or form by braiding or interweaving; to plait.

They had *platted* a crown of thorns. *Matt.* xxvii. 29.

plat, *n.* Work done by platting; a braid; plait. *Now Dial.*

plat, *adj.* [ME. *plat, platte,* fr. OF. *plat* (fr. LL.), and perh. through AS. (cf. PLAT a slap) fr. (assumed) VL. *plattus,* fr. Gr. *platys* broad, flat. See PLACE; cf. PLAT flat thing, PLATE, PLATFORM, PLATITUDE.] Flat; level; also, plain; straightforward; absolute. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

plat (plăt), *adv.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** Flatly. **b** Directly; straight.

2. (*Scot. pron.* plăt) *Chiefly Scot.* **a** Absolutely; quite. **b** Bluntly; straightforwardly.

plat (plăt), *n.* [ME. *plat, platte,* fr. *plat, platte,* flat, and fr. OF. *plat* a flat surface or thing, fr. *plat* flat. See PLAT, *adj.;* cf. PLAT of ground, PLATE, 6, PLATEAU.] **1.** A flat thing, as the flat of a sword, a flat piece of stone, the sole of the foot, etc.; also, a horizontal beam, plank, etc. *Obs.*

2. A surface; hence, place; locality. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

3. A plateau; tableland. *Rare, U. S.*

4. *Mining.* A platform, floor, or surface for shoveling, loading and unloading ore, etc.

plat, *n.* [ME. *plat, platte,* a piece of ground, plan, fr. *plat, platte,* a flat thing or surface. See PLAT flat thing; cf. PLOT of ground.] **1.** A small plot of ground.

This flowery *plat,* this sweet recess of Eve. *Milton.*

plas'mase (plăz'mĕs), *n.* [*plasma* + *-ase.*] = THROMBIN.

plas'ma·tor, *n.* [L., or fr. OF. *plasmateur.*] Creator. *Obs.*

plas'ma·ture, *n.* Form; also, things formed, as in molds. *Obs.*

plas'mode (plăz'mōd), *n.* *Biol.* = PLASMODIUM, 1 **a**.

plas·mo'di·a. See PLASMODIUM.

plas'mo·lyz'a·ble (plăz'mō·lĭz'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **plas'mo·lyz'a·bil'i·ty,** *n.*

plas'mo·some (-sōm), *n.* *Biol.* See NUCLEOLUS **a**. [*Table.*]

Plas'sey (plăs'ē), *n.* See BATTLE,

plas'terd. Plastered. *Rej. Sp.*

plas'ter·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

plas'ter·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

plas'ti·cal, *adj.* Plastic. *Obs.*

plas'tide. Var. of PLASTID.

Plas'ti·do·so'a (plăs'tĭ·dō·zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *plastid* + *-soa.*] Syn. of PROTOZOA. [PLASTIC, *n.*

plas·tique' (plăs·tēk'). Var. of

2. A plan, map, or chart; esp., a plan of a town site, a division of land, or the like. *Now Chiefly U. S.*

To note all the islands, and to set them down in *plat.* *Hakluyt.*

3. A plan, scheme, or outline, as of a course of action, a work of fiction or art, etc.; arrangement; design. *Obs.*

4. *Scot. Eccl. Hist.* A plan for securing adequate stipends, from the endowments of the pre-Reformation church, for the ministry of the reformed church of Scotland, and so an efficient ministry for the whole country; also, a commission in charge of such a plan, especially that appointed in 1573.

plat (plăt), *v. t.* **1.** To plan; arrange; lay out. *Obs.*

2. To make a plat, map, chart, or diagram of; to plot.

plat, *v. t.* [AS. *plættan,* fr. *plætt.* See PLAT a slap.] To strike; slap. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To hasten; hurry. *Obs.*

plat, *n.* [ME. *plat, platt,* fr. AS. *plætt,* perh. fr. (assumed) AS. *plæt* flat, fr. (assumed) LL. *plattus.* See PLAT, *adj.*] A buffet; a slap. *Obs. exc. Dial. Scot.*

plat, *v. i.* [From PLAT, *adj.*] To fall flat. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To flatten. *Now Rare.*

plat, *n.* [From F. *plate.*] A kind of flat-bottomed boat. *Obs.*

‖**plat** (plä), *n.* [F.] A dish of food; esp., one of the several dishes at a meal.

plat-. = PLATY-.

Pla·tae'an (plȧ·tē'ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Plataea, a city of Boeotia, ancient Greece. — *n.* A citizen of Plataea.

Plat'a·le'i·dae (plăt'ȧ·lē'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *platalea* a spoonbill.] *Zool.* A family of birds consisting of the spoonbills. It is usually ranked as a subfamily of the Threskiornithidae (syn. Ibididae) and then called **Plat'a·le·i'nae** (-lē·ĭ'nē). **Pla·ta'le·a** (plȧ·tā'lē·ȧ), containing the European spoonbill and allied species, is the type genus. — **pla·ta'le·ine** (-īn; -ĭn; 156), *adj.*

plat'a·le'i·form (-fôrm), *adj.* [L. *platalea* the spoonbill + *-iform.*] *Zool.* Spoon-billed.

plat'an (plăt'ăn), **plat'ane,** *n.* [L. *platanus.* See PLANE tree.] The plane tree. See 1st PLANE.

Plat'a·na'ce·ae (plăt'ȧ·nā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PLATANUS.] *Bot.* A family of trees (order Rosales), consisting of the single genus *Platanus.* — **plat'a·na'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

plat'a·nist (plăt'ȧ·nĭst), *n.* [L. *platanista* a sort of fish, fr. Gr. *platanistēs;* cf. F. *plataniste.*] The susu.

pla'ta·no (plȧ'tä·nō), *n.* [Sp. *plátano.* See 2d PLANTAIN, BANANA.] In Spanish America, the plantain *Musa paradisiaca,* and, less frequently, the banana.

Plat'a·nus (plăt'ȧ·nŭs), *n.* [NL. See PLANE tree.] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of trees, the plane trees, having light-brown, often deciduous, flaky bark, large palmately lobed leaves, and small monoecious flowers in globose heads. They are natives of temperate regions. *P. acerifolia,* the London plane, is widely planted as a street tree. *P. occidentalis* is the American plane, buttonwood, or sycamore. **b** [*not cap.*] A tree of this genus.

plat'band' (plăt'bănd'), *n.* [F. *plate-bande,* fr. *plat, plate,* flat, level + *bande* a band.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** A horizontal band forming a member of a building. The platband may be a lintel course, or it may be a flat arch, or one of a group of moldings. **b** Sometimes, an architrave or epistyle. **c** A list or fillet between the flutings of a column.

2. A border of flowers, as in a garden; hence, any border.

platch (plăch), *v. t. & i.* [Imitative.] To splash; to besmear. *Scot.*

‖**plat' du jour'** (plȧ' dü zhōōr'). [F.] A special dish, emphasized as a feature of a restaurant bill of fare on a particular day.

plate (plāt), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *plate* plate of metal, fr. (assumed) VL. *platta,* fr. *plattus* flat. See PLAT, *adj.;* cf. PLATEN, PLATINUM, PLATTER.] **1.** A smooth, often nearly flat, and relatively thin, piece of any material, orig. only of metal; a thick sheet, slice, or lamina; esp., a perfectly flat sheet of material of uniform thickness throughout; as, the back *plate* of a watch, etc.; a boiler or armor *plate.*

2. Metal in sheets, whether beaten, rolled, or cast.

3. A flat, smooth piece of metal on or from which anything is, or is to be, engraved, molded, embossed, grained, deposited, or written; as, a name *plate;* specif., a piece of metal on which anything is engraved to be printed; hence, an impression from the engraved metal, or, loosely, from a woodcut; also, a full-page illustration printed on different paper from the rest of the book; as, a book with *plates;* a fashion *plate.*

4. [Cf. Sp. *plata* silver.] **a** *Obs.* A coin, usually of silver. **b** *Hist.* Hence, precious metal or bullion, esp. silver. **c** Silver; Spanish silver money; — translating the Sp. *plata;* as, a real of *plate.* See REAL.

5. **a** Domestic vessels, utensils, ornaments, etc., esp. such as platters, dishes, flagons, cups, etc., of gold or silver or later, by extension, of other metal or of plated ware. **b** Metalware which is plated, esp. with silver.

6. [OF. *plat* platter, orig., flat object. See PLAT flat thing.] **a** A shallow, usually circular, vessel of china, earthenware, metal, or wood, from which food is eaten. The standard crockery plates range from six to eleven inches in diameter. In order of size they are: *bread-and-butter plate, dessert plate, tea plate, breakfast plate, dinner plate,* and *service,* or *place, plate.* **b** A similarly shaped but often more ornamental dish from which food is served; as, a cake *plate;* a butter *plate.*

7. Hence, a plateful; also, a course or dish; as, a fish *plate.* Also, the food and service supplied to one person at table; as, dinner at five dollars a *plate.*

8. A dish similar to a table plate passed in churches, etc., in taking collections; hence, a collection for worthy purposes; as, the *plate* was a generous one.

9. The thin under portion of the forequarter of beef or the back half of this cut as distinguished from the brisket; — called also *plate piece.* See BEEF, *Illust.*

10. Short for BOOKPLATE, FASHION PLATE, PLATE GLASS, etc.

11. *Anat. & Zool.* A lamina; a scute; a plaque or platelet.

12. *Arch.* **a** A horizontal timber laid on a wall or supported on posts or corbels to carry the trusses of a roof or the rafters directly; — called also *wall plate* and *roof plate.* **b** A sill, as of a partition or other frame. *Eng.* Cf. def. 16.

13. *Armor.* One of the broad pieces of metal, often on a backing, as of leather, which were used to reinforce and complete armor of linked mail; afterwards, that which made up plate armor; hence, armor of such plates. See ARMOR, 1.

14. *Bacteriol.* A flat glass dish, esp. a Petri dish; also, a film of more or less solid culture medium (as agar), or a culture, contained in such a dish. In a *pour,* or *poured, plate,* the medium is inoculated before pouring in the plate, thereby securing an even distribution of material throughout. In a *streak plate,* the sterile medium is solidified in the plate and then streaked with the inoculum.

15. *Baseball.* **a** A small five-sided area, properly a plate of whitened rubber, enveloping a diamond-shaped area one foot square, beside which the batter stands and which must be touched by some part of a player on completing a run; — called also *home base,* or *home plate.* See BASEBALL, *Illust.* **b** A slab of hard rubber, 24 inches long by 6 inches wide, set in the ground flush with its surface to mark the spot where the pitcher must stand when delivering the ball to the batter, one foot of the pitcher being required to be in contact with the slab during the act of delivery. See BASEBALL, *Illust.* **c** A flat, usually triangular, piece of metal with projecting corners which is attached to the sole or heel of a shoe to prevent slipping; also, a pitcher's toeplate.

Plate, 15 a.

16. *Building.* Either of the horizontal members at the top and bottom of a stud partition between which the studs are placed. The member on top is called the *top plate* and the member at the bottom, on which the studs rest, is called the *bottom plate* or *soleplate.* Cf. def. 12.

17. *Cookery.* A kind of flat cake or sweetmeat. *Obs.*

18. *Dent.* **a** That part of an artificial set of teeth which fits to the mouth and holds the teeth in place. **b** Any similar device for supporting artificial palates or straightening irregular teeth.

19. *Elec.* In an electron tube, the anode or electrode to which the electrons flow. It is usually a thin metal plate.

20. *Engineering.* A sheet of rolled iron or steel a quarter of an inch or more thick.

21. *Furriery.* A piece of fur made up of fragments of valuable skins fitted, matched, and sewed together.

22. *Hat Mfg.* The edge of a brim turned on a plate and stitched, making a double edge.

23. *Her.* A roundel of silver.

24. *Horse Racing.* A very light steel racing horseshoe.

25. *Mach.* A leaf of a laminated, or leaf, spring.

26. *Mining.* **a** A heavy framed timber; as, end *plate;* wall *plate.* **b** A copper plate coated with silver amalgam, used in the amalgamation process. **c** Slaty rock; shale.

27. *Photog.* A sheet of glass, metal, porcelain, etc., coated with a light-sensitive emulsion. See PHOTOGRAPHY, *n.,* 1.

28. *Print.* A page of stereotype, electrotype, or the like, to be printed from.

29. *Railroads.* **a** A plate rail; also, locally, a rail of an ordinary railroad. **b** *Australia.* A footplate.

30. *Sports.* **A** prize, orig. a cup or the like, given to a winner in a contest; hence, loosely, a sporting contest for a prize; specif., in horse racing, a race for a prize, the contestants not making a stake.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

plate bender	**plate-drilling,** *adj.*	**plate-rolling,** *adj.*
plate-bending, *adj.*	**plate-incased**	**plate-scarfing,** *adj.*
plate-collecting, *adj.*	**platemaker**	**plate-shaped,** *adj.*
plate cutter	**platemaking**	**plate-shearing,** *adj.*
plate-cutting, *adj.*	**plate-mounting,** *adj.*	**plate-tossing,** *adj.*
plate driller	**plate-punching,** *adj.*	

-plate (-plāt). A combining form of the noun *plate,* as in book*plate,* breast*plate,* door*plate;* — also of the verb *plate,* as in electro*plate.*

plate (plāt), *v. t.;* PLAT'ED (plăt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); PLAT'ING (plāt'ĭng). **1.** To cover with an adherent layer (usually of metal), mechanically, chemically, or electrically.

2. **a** To overlay with metal plates; arm with armor plate.

Thus *plated* in habiliments of war. *Shak.*

b To adorn with plated metal; as, a *plated* harness. **c** To fit with a plate, as a bookplate.

3. To beat into thin, flat pieces, or laminae.

4. *Bacteriol.* To inoculate and culture (microorganisms) upon a plate; — often with *out.*

5. *Horse Racing.* To shoe (a horse) with racing plates.

6. *Mech.* To fix or secure with a plate or plates.

7. *Paper Mfg.* To impart a very high gloss to by subjecting to heavy pressure between polished metal plates.

8. *Philately.* To reconstruct a sheet of stamps as printed by the original plate or stone, fixing each stamp relatively in its position by study of pairs, strips, blocks, and singles, and identifying by minor defects of design.

9. *Print.* To make a stereotype or electrotype plate of.

10. *Textiles.* To spin (yarn) or to weave (a fabric) so that a richer textile material, as silk or wool, is on the surface or face, and a cheaper one, as cotton, is on the inside or back.

pla·te'a (plȧ·tē'ȧ), *n.* [ML. See PLACE, *n.*] On the English medieval stage, a level space between stations.

plate'-and-frame' fil'ter. A form of filter press in which the spaces for the caked solid matter are formed by inserting hollow frames between each pair of plates instead of providing the plates with raised edges; — called also *flush-plate filter.*

plate armor. **a** Defensive armor of plates of metal. **b** Strong metal plates for protecting war vessels, forts, etc.

plat'e·asm (plăt'ē·ăz'm), **plat'ei·as'mus** (-ī·ăz'mŭs), *n.* [Gr. *plateiasmos.*] Broad pronunciation; Doric accent.

pla·teau' (plȧ·tō'; *Brit. also* plăt'ō), *n.;* *pl.* -TEAUS (-tōz'), -TEAUX (-tōz'). [F., fr. OF. *plat* a flat thing. See 5th PLAT.] **1.** A tract of land of considerable summit area, which is high, or distinctly above adjacent land on at least one side, a tableland. It may be but a few hundred feet above sea level or many thousands of feet above. See CONTINENTAL PLATEAU.

2. An ornamental dish or salver; also, a plaque.

3. A style of woman's hat having a flat or plate-shaped top; also, a flat round or square piece of straw or cloth material used to make toques or crowns of hats.

4. In a graph, a region of little or no change in the dependent variable; specif., *Educ.,* a section of a learning curve, or the period of time it represents, in which there is no indication of progress or lapse.

plate battery. *Elec.* = B BATTERY.

plate beam. = PLATE GIRDER.

plate bone. The scapula.

plate budding. *Hort.* Budding by the insertion of a bud in a rectangular incision of the bark, the flap of which is turned down.

plate bulb. A steel or iron plate with a thickened edge of bulbous section.

plate calender. A calender for glazing paper by squeezing it between polished copper or zinc plates.

plate'-car'ri·er, *n.* *Photog.* A removable frame or kit of frames fitting in a plateholder permitting the use of a plate smaller than that for which the holder was made.

plate circuit. *Elec.* The electric circuit including the plate and cathode of an electron tube.

plate clutch. *Mach.* A disk clutch. See FRICTION CLUTCH.

plate column. A plate tower.

plate coupling. *Mach.* = FLANGE COUPLING.

plate culture. A culture, as of bacteria, contained on a plate (def. 14); also, the cultivation of such a culture.

plate current. *Elec.* The current flowing between cathode and plate of an electron tube.

plate cylinder. *Print.* On a rotary press, the cylinder which carries the curved printing plates constituting the form.

plat'ed (plāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Covered or furnished with plates or with metal, as for defense, ornament, strength, or the like.

2. Overlaid with a different and richer material, esp. gold or silver; as, *plated* forks; a *plated* hat (cf. PLATE, *n.,* 22); *plated* ware.

3. Consisting of, or made into, thin sheets or plates.

plated parquet. Parquetry in which the inlays, usually of selected hardwoods, are fixed on a framed deal backing.

plate fulcrum scale. See 1st SCALE, 2.

plate gear. *Mach.* A gear having a solid web of material between the hub and rim.

plate girder. A built-up girder resembling an **I** beam in cross section but with a rolled-steel plate for a web, and flanges usually consisting of angles alone or angles and plates.

plate glass. A fine quality of sheet glass with parallel plane sides, usually made by casting, rolling, grinding, and polishing a plate of glass, or by drawing a thin sheet from a tank of molten glass and rolling, grinding and polishing it. — **plate'-glass'** (66), *adj.*

plate'-glazed', *adj.* *Paper Mfg.* Glazed in the plate calender. Cf. WEB-GLAZED. — **plate glazing.**

plate heater. See HEATER.

plate'hold'er (plāt'hōl'dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who holds plates; one who places plates for molds.

2. *Photog.* A flat, lighttight container in which plates may be held for use in a camera.

plate horse. = PLATER, 2.

plate jig. *Mach.* = CLAMP JIG.

plate keel. *Shipbuilding.* A keel made of a flat plate or plates; — opposite of *bar keel.*

plate'lay'er (plāt'lā'ĕr), *n.* **a** One who lays and maintains rails. **b** One who builds up or mounts plates, as in printing.

plate'let (plāt'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* [*plate* + *-let.*] A minute platelike body; specif., *Anat.* a blood platelet.

plate lock. **a** A lock having the outer case of hard wood **b** A lock whose works are pivoted on a metal plate.

plate machine. **a** *Elec.* A frictional machine with a flat plate or disk of glass revolvable against rubbers. **b** *Ceramics.* A potter's wheel adapted esp. for molding plates, etc.

plate'man (plāt'măn), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **a** One who cleans plates. **b** *Metal.* = MIDDLER, 4.

plate mark. **1.** = HALLMARK.

2. The depressed margin of an engraving made by the pressure of the plate upon the dampened paper while printing.

plate matter. = BOILER PLATE, 2. Cf. PATENT INSIDES.

plate metal. Refined iron run in molds and broken up for remelting or for use in a mix.

plate modulation. *Radio.* Modulation in which the modulating voltage is introduced into the plate circuit of the tube which provides the carrier. Cf. HEISING MODULATION.

plate money. Rectangular pieces of copper, with a die impress in each corner and at the center, issued in Sweden (17th and 18th centuries).

plat'en (plăt'n), *n.* [F. *platine,* fr. OF. *plate* plate of metal. See PLATE.] **1.** A flat plate of metal; now, esp., one that presses against something, or against which something is pressed; specif.: *Mach.* **a** The part of a printing press which presses the paper against the type and by which the impression is made. **b** An analogous part of a typewriter. **c** The movable table of a planer or similar machine tool. **d** *Founding.* A diaphragm or plate, in a molding machine, against which the flask is forced by pressure from below.

2. = PATEN, 3. *Obs.*

platen press. **a** Any form of printing press that employs a platen. **b** Specif., a modern kind of printing press in which an upright movable part, carrying a flat platen supporting the paper, is made to close like a jaw with hinge at the bottom, pressing the paper against the type form, locked against a fixed vertical backing.

plate of wind. In an organ flue pipe, the sheet or jet of air from the flue, which impinges on the upper lip of the mouth and sets in vibration the air column of the pipe.

plate oven. *Glass Mfg.* A double oven in one part of which the split cylinders of sheet or cylinder glass are heated before being flattened, the sheets then being placed in the other chamber to be annealed.

plate paper. **a** Orig., a somewhat soft unsized paper with a smooth dull finish used in printing from incised (engraved) plates. **b** Paper of similar appearance, as a heavy book paper calendered to a dull finish. **c** Plated paper.

plate piece. See PLATE, *n.,* 9.

plate press. A press with a flat carriage and a roller, used for printing from engraved steel or copper plates.

plate printing. Act or process of printing from an engraved plate or plates. In printing from a copper or steel plate the lines are filled with ink, and the impression taken by pressing it under the roller of a plate press. — **plate printer.**

plate proof. *Print.* A proof taken from a plate.

plat'er (plāt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who plates; one who designs, makes, or places in position a kind of plate or plating.

2. A machine for calendering paper.

3. *Horse Racing.* A horse that runs chiefly in plate races, esp. selling races; hence, an inferior race horse.

plat'er. Var. of PLAITER.

plate rail. **1.** A primitive type of flat rail of cast iron with an upright ledge on the outer edge to keep wheels on the rail.

2. A rail or narrow shelf along the upper part of a wall to hold plates, etc.

plat'er·er (plāt'ĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who plates articles. *Obs.* — **plat'er·y** (-ĭ), *n.* *Obs.*

plat'er·esque' (plăt'ĕr·ĕsk'), *adj.* [Sp. *plateresco,* fr. *platero* silversmith, fr. *plata* silver.] *Arch.* Resembling silver plate; — said of the early Renaissance architecture of Spain, with reference to its rich ornamentation.

plate'-roll' (plāt'rōl'), *v. t.;* -ROLLED' (-rōld'); -ROLL'ING To press or glaze (paper) in a plate calender.

plate ship. A treasure ship, esp. one of the Spanish treasure ships from America. *Hist.*

Pla·tae'a (plȧ·tē'ȧ), *n.* See BATTLE, *Table.*

Plat'a·nis'ta (plăt'ȧ·nĭs'tȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* Type genus of Platanistidae.

Plat'a·nis'ti·dae (-tĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of SUSUIDAE.

plate'band'. Var. of PLATBAND.

plate'ful (plāt'fŏŏl), *n.;* *pl.* -FULS (-fŏŏlz). See -FUL, 2.

plate glass insurance. See INSURANCE, *n.,* 1.

plate'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

plate'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

plat'el·min'thes (-mĭn'thēz), **plat'el·min'th** (plăt'ĕl·mĭnth), etc. Vars. of PLATYHELMINTH, PLATYHELMINTHES, etc.

plate system. *Mech. Refrig.* See ICE MAKING.
plate tower. *Chem. Tech.* A tower or column packed with plates, esp. of stoneware. See 1st TOWER, 6; GLOVER TOWER.
plate tracery. See TRACERY.
plate tumbler. = SLIDING TUMBLER.
plate valve. *Mach.* An automatic valve in which a lightweight thin disk, strip, or ribbon, is constrained to move between the valve seat and valve cover, according to variations in fluid pressure on its sides.
plate vein. A horse's cephalic vein. *Obs.*
plate voltage. *Elec.* The voltage of a B battery.
plate'way' (plāt'wā'), *n.* A railway having plate rails.
plate wheel. *Mech.* A wheel the rim and hub of which are connected by a continuous plate of metal.
plate'work' (plāt'wŭrk'), *n.* Plated work. — **plate'work'er** (-wŭr'kĕr), *n. Rare.*
plat'-eye' (plăt'ī'), *n.* In the West Indies and among American Negroes, a spook or evil spirit with fiery eyes.
plat'-foot'ed (66), *adj.* [See PLAT, *adj.*] Flat-footed; shambling. *Dial.*
plat'form' (plăt'fôrm'), *n.* [F. *plateforme.* See PLAT, *adj.*; FORM.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** *Geom.* A plane surface or figure; any surface. **b** A plan; map; ground plan; chart; hence, a pattern; design; outline; scheme of action.
2. A plan of ecclesiastical or religious polity or principles; as, the Cambridge *platform.*
3. The site or area of a building or the like. *Obs.* Figuratively: **a** *Rare.* Ground, foundation, or basis of anything. **b** A plane, as of conduct, thought, discussion, etc.
4. A horizontal and generally flat surface, usually higher, and rarely lower, than the adjoining ground or floor; as, a streetcar *platform;* the *platform* of a depot; a gun *platform;* an elevated ledge or shelf of a machine, as for reception of material esp., a raised flooring, stage, or dais, in a hall or the like, on which speakers, performers, etc., sit or stand.
5. Figuratively: **a** Public speaking; public addresses collectively. **b** *Eng.* The supporters of a movement who sit on the platform at a meeting in its support.
6. A place for the public discussion of questions and principes; a lecture forum; a lyceum; also, the public discussion of questions and principles.
7. A declaration of the principles on which a group of persons or a party stand and on which they appeal for support; esp., a declaration of principles and policies of government adopted by a political party. Also, such a declaration by an individual.
8. *Mountaineering.* A small level place on steep rocks.
9. *Naut.* A light partial deck next below the orlop or, when there is no orlop, the berth deck. There may be several platforms forward and aft, called upper and lower. See also DECK.
10. *Phys.Geog.* **a** A continental plateau. **b** A continental shelf.
plat'form' (plăt'fôrm'), *v. Transitive:* **1.** To formulate; to outline. *Obs.*
2. To furnish with a platform.
3. To place on or as on a platform.
——, *Intransitive:* To speak from or as from a platform.
plat'form', *adj.* Of or pertaining to a platform, esp. a lecture platform; as, a *platform* speaker.
plat'form'al-ly (-fôr'măl-ĭ), *adv.* As one platforming.
platform balance. A platform scale.
platform car. *Railroads.* A car without permanent raised sides or covering; a flat car.
platform carriage. A low-hung four-wheeled truck for transporting heavy material, guns, etc.
platform deck. = PLATFORM, *n.*, 9.
plat'formed' (plăt'fôrmd'), *adj.* Furnished with, or formed as, a platform; level on top.
platform elevator. = ELEVATOR, *n.*, 1 b.
plat'form'er (-fôr'mĕr), *n.* **1.** A schemer. *Obs.*
2. A platform speaker.
platform frame. A light timber frame for buildings in which a platform is constructed at each floor and the studs for the next floor are erected on this platform. Cf. BALLOON FRAME.
platform harvester. A corn-harvesting machine having a sled platform or a wheel-mounted platform which carries knives to cut the cornstalks.
plat'form'ist (plăt'fôr'mĭst), *n.* A platform speaker. — **plat'form-is'tic** (-fôr-mĭs'tĭk), *adj.*
platform scale. A weighing machine with a flat platform on which objects are weighed. See 1st SCALE, 2.
platform spring. In automotive vehicles, a suspension consisting of two longitudinal half-elliptic springs pivoted or shackled to the frame at the forward end, and one transverse inverted half-elliptic spring attached to the rear of the two longitudinals by double shackles or crosses.
platform wagon. A platform carriage.
plat'ic (plăt'ĭk), *adj.* [LL. *platicus* general, summary, fr. Gr. *platykos* broad.] *Astrol.* Not exact; imperfect; — said of the conjunction or aspect of two planets when not within a degree, but within half the sum of the "orbs" of the two planets. — **plat'ic-ly,** *adv.*
plat'ie (plăt'ĭ), *n.* A little plate. *Scot.*
pla·til'la (plȧ-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of Silesian white linen.
plat'i·na (plăt'ĭ-nȧ; plȧ-tē'nȧ), *n.* [Sp. or NL. See PLATINUM.] *Chem.* Platinum, esp. crude native platinum.
plat'in·am'mine (plăt'ĭn-ăm'ēn; -ȧ-mēn'; 157), *n.* Also **plat'in·am'ine, -am'min, -am'in.** [*platinum* + *ammonia* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A platinum ammine; specif., one derived from a platinic salt. See PLATINUM AMMINE.
plat'i·nate (plăt'ĭ-nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of platinic acid.
plat'i·nate (plăt'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To platinize.
platina yellow. The color gold pheasant.
plat'ine (plăt'ĭn), *n.* [F.] In an old form of loom, a piece of lead used to counterbalance the treadle. *Obs.*
Plat'ine (plăt'ĭn), *adj.* Bordering upon the River Plate (Argentina and Uruguay) or upon its chief tributaries (Paraguay).
plat'ing (plăt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The art or process or an instance of covering anything with a plate or plates, esp. with a coating of metal.
2. Preparation of metal plates, esp. for use in erecting boilers, plate-girder work, etc.
3. A coating of metal plates; specif., defensive armor of metal (usually steel) plates.
4. A thin coating of metal laid on another metal.
5. In decorative windows, the practice of getting a color not obtainable in one piece of glass, by superimposing one piece upon another by the application of heat. Also, the secondary piece itself.
6. *Bacteriol.* The process of inoculating and growing organisms upon plates.
7. *Horse Racing.* **a** Act of shoeing a horse with plates. **b** *Eng.* Racing for plates. See PLATE, *n.*, 24.
8. *Shipbuilding.* The plates forming the hull, the decks, and bulkheads of a ship.
9. *Textiles.* Giving a yarn or a fabric an outer surface of material, as silk, of finer quality than the core or inner material, as cotton; also, the outer surface so made.
plating number. See LLOYD'S NUMBERS.
plat'i·ni- (plăt'ĭ-nĭ-). A combining form for *platinum,* as in **plat'i·nif'er·ous** (see -FEROUS); specif., *Chem., platinic.*
pla·tin'ic (plȧ-tĭn'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, platinum; specif., designating those compounds in which the element has a higher valence. Cf. PLATINOUS.
platinic acid. Platinic hydroxide, $Pt(OH)_4$ or $H_2Pt(OH)_6$, acting as a weak acid. It is obtained as yellowish-white precipitate which dissolves in excess of caustic alkalies, forming *platinates.*
plat'i·ni·chlo'ride (plăt'ĭ-nĭ-klō'rīd; -rĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-rid.** A chloroplatinite.
plat'in·i·rid'i·um (plăt'ĭn-ĭ-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* A natural alloy of iridium with platinum and other allied metals, occurring in silver-white or grayish metallic grains. Sp. gr., 22.6–22.8.
plat'i·nize (plăt'ĭ-nīz), *v. t.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To cover, treat, or combine with platinum; specif., *Electroplating:* **a** To deposit platinum upon by simple immersion. **b** To coat with platinum black by electrodeposition or by chemical precipitation. — **plat'i·ni·za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.*
plat'i·no- (plăt'ĭ-nō-), **platin-.** A combining form for *platinum,* as in *platino*type, *platin*iridium; specif., *Chem., platinous.*
plat'i·no·chlo'ride (-klō'rīd; -rĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-rid.** A chloroplatinite.
plat'i·noid (plăt'ĭ·noid), *adj.* [*platin-* + *-oid.*] Resembling platinum. — *n.* **a** An alloy chiefly of copper, nickel, and zinc, used for forming electrical resistance coils and standards. **b** Any metal allied to platinum.
plat'i·no·type' (plăt'ĭ-nō-tīp'), *n.* [*platino-* + *-type.*] *Photog.* A permanent print in platinum black obtained by the use of a platinum salt in the sensitizing solution or developer; also, the process of making such pictures.
plat'i·nous (plăt'ĭ-nŭs), *adj. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, platinum; specif., designating compounds in which the element has a lower valence. Cf. PLATINIC.
plat'i·num (plăt'ĭ-nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. earlier *platina,* fr. Sp. *platina,* fr. *plata* silver, orig., a thin plate of metal. See PLATE; cf. PLATINA.] **1.** A very heavy, typically grayish-white, noncorroding, precious metallic element; — formerly called also *platina.* Symbol, *Pt;* at. no., 78; at. wt., 195.23; sp. gr., 21.45. Most of the world's platinum is found in the Ural mountains and Colombia, as grains and nuggets in alluvial material. It is malleable and ductile but fusible with difficulty (melts at 1755°C., 3191°F.), resists the action of most chemical reagents (though it dissolves slowly in aqua regia), expands only slightly when heated and has a relatively high electric resistance. It is used for certain chemical apparatus (as crucibles, dishes, foil, wire), and as a catalyst, for dental fillings, for spark points, etc., and (since its price rose above that of gold) for jewelry. See also PLATINUM BLACK. Native platinum is alloyed with iron, copper, iridium, osmium, etc.; the principal native compound is the arsenide, sperrylite. Chemically, platinum is chiefly bivalent (platinous compounds) and quadrivalent (platinic compounds).
2. A nearly neutral gray, slightly bluish, of medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
plat'i·num, *adj.* Pertaining to or made of platinum; of the color platinum.
platinum ammine. *Chem.* Any of a large number of complex compounds of platinum containing ammonia. There are two series: those derived from a platinous salt, as $[Pt(NH_3)_4]Cl_2$, and those derived from a platinic salt, as $[Pt(NH_3)_4]Cl_4$.
platinum black. *Chem.* A soft, dull-black powder of metallic platinum obtained by reduction and precipitation from solutions of its salts. It is more active than platinum sponge, occluding over 800 times its volume of oxygen, and is used as a catalyst.
platinum gray. = PLATINUM, *n.*, 2.
platinum lamp. **a** A kind of incandescent electric lamp having a platinum filament. **b** An aphlogistic lamp. **c** Döbereiner's lamp.
platinum metals. *Chem.* The group of metallic elements which in their chemical and physical properties resemble platinum. These are the ***light platinum group,*** viz., rhodium, ruthenium, and palladium, whose specific gravities are about 12, and the ***heavy platinum group,*** viz., osmium, iridium, and platinum, whose specific gravities are over 21.
platinum paper. *Photog.* Photographic paper sensitized with a solution of potassium chloroplatinite and ferric oxalate.
platinum process. *Photog.* The platinotype process.
platinum sponge. *Chem.* Metallic platinum in a gray, porous, spongy form, obtained by reducing ammonium chloroplatinate. It occludes (see OCCLUDE, 3) oxygen, hydrogen, and certain other gases, to a high degree, and is employed as a catalyst.
platinum thermometer. See THERMOMETER.
plat'i·tude (plăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F. (after *altitude, rectitude,* etc.), fr. *plat* flat. See PLAT, *adj.*] **1.** Quality or state of being dull or insipid; triteness; commonplaceness; staleness of ideas or language.
2. A thought or remark which is flat, dull, trite, or weak; a dull, stale, or insipid truism; a commonplace.
Syn. — See COMMONPLACE.
plat'i·tu'di·nal (plăt'ĭ-tū'dĭ-năl; -n'l), *adj.* Platitudinous. *Rare.*
plat'i·tu'di·nar'i·an (-tū'dĭ-nâr'ĭ-ăn; 79), *adj.* Characterized by or addicted to platitude. — *n.* One given to platitudes. — **plat'i·tu'di·nar'i·an·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
plat'i·tu'di·nism (-tū'dĭ-nĭz'm), *n.* Utterance of platitudes.
plat'i·tu'di·nist (-nĭst), *n.* A platitudinarian.
plat'i·tu'di·nize (-tū'dĭ-nīz), *v. i.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To utter platitudes. — **plat'i·tu'di·ni·za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'-), *n.* — **plat'i·tu'di·niz'er** (-tū'dĭ-nīz'ĕr), *n.*
plat'i·tu'di·nous (plăt'ĭ-tū'dĭ-nŭs), *adj.* Of the nature of a platitude; abounding in platitudes. "*Platitudinous* moralizings." *Aldous Huxley.* — **plat'i·tu'di·nous·ly,** *adv.* — **plat'i·tu'di·nous·ness,** *n.*
plat'oid (plăt'oid), *adj.* [*platy-* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Broad and flat; resembling a flatworm.
Pla·to'ni·an (plȧ-tō'nĭ-ăn; plā-; 159), *n.* Platonist. *Rare.*
Pla·ton'ic (plȧ-tŏn'ĭk; plā-), *adj.* [L. *Platonicus,* fr. Gr. *Platōnikos;* cf. F. *platonique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Plato, or his philosophy, school, or opinions.
2. [*often not cap.*] Experiencing or professing Platonic love.
3. [*not cap.*] Divested of substantiality; theoretical; nominal. Cf. PICKWICKIAN SENSE.

If the majority has only a *platonic* belief in it, the law will break down. *Walter Lippmann.*

Pla·ton'ic, *n.* **1.** A follower of Plato; a Platonist.
2. [*often not cap.*] One who loves with a Platonic love.
3. [*often not cap.*] Emotion or behavior of a Platonic lover; — usually used in the plural.
Pla·ton'i·cal (plȧ-tŏn'ĭ-kăl; plā-), *adj.* Platonic.
Pla·ton'i·cal·ly (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* of PLATONIC, PLATONICAL.
Platonic bodies *or* **solids.** *Geom.* The five regular geometrical solids; namely, the simple tetrahedron, hexahedron or cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron.
Platonic love. **a** Love, according to Plato, conceived as an urge to union with the beautiful, ascending from passion for the individual to ecstasy in contemplation of the universal and ideal. **b** Originally among late Renaissance writers, a spiritual comradeship or love, in which there is no element of sexual desire, esp. between persons of opposite sex.
Platonic period. The period of complete revolution of the equinoctial points by precession. = PLATONIC YEAR.
Platonic solids. = PLATONIC BODIES.
Platonic year. *Astron.* The cycle of about 26,000 years in which a complete revolution of the equinoctial points is accomplished. See PRECESSION OF THE EQUINOXES.
Pla'to·nism (plā'tō-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The philosophy of Plato (427–347 B.C.), pupil of Socrates and teacher of Aristotle, founder of the Academy, universally regarded as one of the greatest philosophers of all time. The *Dialogues* of Plato present not a unified system of philosophy but a series of developments, probably representing the progress of Plato's thought. His most famous doctrines may be summarized as follows: I. The theory of ideas or forms. The true or ultimate reality consists of transcendent universals, corresponding to perfect concepts such as may be exemplified in mathematics. These perfect, eternal realities are the objects of true knowledge. Our apprehension of them, though we are stimulated to it by sense perception, is like a reminiscence which the soul recovers of its own powers. The idea of the good, or the ideas of the good, the beautiful, and the true, are in some sense the highest. II. The things of sense are not completely real; they participate in the ideas and are like shadows of them or an admixture with these true realities of an element of nonbeing (matter). Such phenomena are objects of opinion or probable knowledge rather than of true rational insight. III. The soul of man is tripartite, including the soul of the appetitive functions, the soul of spirit or the higher feelings, and the soul of intellect or reason. The kinship of the highest or rational soul to the ideas evidences its immortality. IV. The right life is one which is directed by reason, but in which the necessary appetitive functions are performed with pleasure. Such pleasures of the body, however, are subordinated to pleasures of the mind and particularly to contemplation of that beauty and perfection represented by the ideas, to which the rational soul is akin. V. The ideal state (the "Republic") would be an aristocracy, with three castes, artisans, soldiers, and (the highest, not hereditary), philosopher-rulers. The life prescribed for the ruling caste is monastic to a high degree, and communistic.
2. The philosophic tradition established by Plato and extending, through the Academy, to the Alexandrian School and Plotinus; also, later revivals of such philosophic conceptions as during the Renaissance in Florence, or in the 17th century in Cambridge University.
3. A tenet of Platonic philosophy; a saying of Plato or one resembling his; also, loosely, any expression of idealism; as, *Platonism* in the poetry of Shelley.
4. The doctrine or practice of Platonic love.
Pla'to·nist (plā'tō-nĭst), *n.* One who adheres to the philosophy of Plato; a follower of Plato, or of the Platonic tradition.
Pla'to·nist, *adj.* Platonistic.
Pla'to·nis'tic (-nĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Characteristic of, or pertaining to, Plato, Platonists, or Platonism.
Pla'to·nize (plā'tō-nīz), *v. i.* To adopt, imitate, or conform to, Platonic opinions, reasoning, or philosophy. — *v. t.* To adapt or explain in accordance with Platonic doctrines; to idealize. — **Pla'to·ni·za'tion** (plā'tō-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **Pla'to·niz'er** (plā'tō-nīz'ĕr), *n.*
Pla·tonne' (plȧ-tŏn'), *n.* [In imitation of F. feminines in *-onne;* cf. F. *Platon* Plato.] A woman Platonic lover. *Obs.*
pla·toon' (plȧ-tōōn'), *n.* [F. *peloton* a ball of thread, a group of men, a platoon, fr. *pelote,* a ball of things wound round. See PELLET; cf. COMPLOT.] **1.** *Mil.* **a** *Obs. exc. Hist.* A body of men firing together; also, a small body of soldiers drawn up in a hollow square to strengthen the angles of a formation. **b** A subdivision of a military tactical unit such as a company, troop, field battery, etc., consisting of a headquarters unit and two or more subunits, usually sections, but sometimes squads. It is normally commanded by a lieutenant.
2. A company of people; a squad; a set; a coterie.
3. A volley.
4. A subdivision of police. See PLATOON SYSTEM.
5. One of the divisions of a platoon school.
platoon school. A departmentalized school in which the pupils of each grade are organized into divisions (platoons) which take turns in using the classrooms, shops, auditorium, gymnasium, and other physical resources of the school plant; — frequently called *Gary school,* because of its origin in Gary, Indiana.
platoon system. A system of assignment of divisions of the police of a large city to duty at stated times so that the city is equally policed at all hours.
pla·top'ic (plȧ-tŏp'ĭk; plā-tō'pĭk), *adj.* = PLATYOPIC.
pla·to'sam·mine (plȧ-tō'sȧ-mēn; -mĭn; plā-tō'sȧ-mēn'; 157), *n.* Also **pla·to'sa·mine, -sam·min, -sa·min.** [*platos-* + *ammonia* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A platinum ammine derived from a platinous salt. See PLATINUM AMMINE.

plat'e·trope (plăt'ē-trōp), **plat'e·tro'py** (-trō'pĭ). Var. of PLATYTROPE, -TROPY. [GIRDER.]
plate'-web' gird'er. = PLATE
plat'formd'. Platformed. *Ref. Sp.*
plat'form'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
plat'form·ism, *n.* See -ISM.
plat'form'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
plat'form'y, *adj.* See -Y.
plat'in. Var. of PLATEN.
platin-. = PLATINO-.
plat'i·ni·chlo'ric (plăt'ĭ-nĭ-klō'rĭk; 181), *adj.* = CHLOROPLATINIC.
plat'i·nide. Var. of PLATINIZE.
plat'i·nite, *n. Mineral.* = PLATYNITE.
plat'i·no·chlo'ric (plăt'ĭ-nō-klō'rĭk; 181), *adj.* = CHLOROPLATINOUS. [= CYANOPLATINOUS.
plat'i·no·cy·an'ic (-sĭ-ăn'ĭk), *adj.*
plat'i·no·cy'a·nide (-sī'ȧ-nīd; -nĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-nid.** = CYANOPLATINITE.
plat'i·no'so-. See PLATOSO-.
plat'i·num·smith', *n.* See -SMITH.
plat'i·pus. Platypus. *Ref. Sp.*
plat'i·rhin. Platyrrhine. *Ref. Sp.*
plat'ly, *adv.* Flatly; plainly; simply; directly. *Obs.*
plato-. = PLATOSO-.
Pla·to'da (plȧ-tō'dȧ), **Pla·to'des** (-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *platys* flat + *eidos* form.] Syns. of PLATYHELMINTHES. — **plat'ode** (plăt'ōd), *adj. & n.*
Pla'to·nesque', *adj.* See -ESQUE.
Pla·ton'i·cal·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Pla'to·ni'cian (plăt'ō-nĭsh'ăn), *n.* = PLATONIST, *n. Rare.*
Pla·ton'i·cism (plȧ-tŏn'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* = PLATONISM, 3. *Rare.*

pla·to'so- (plā·tō'sō-), **platos-.** *Chem.* A combining form, short for *platinoso-* meaning *platinous*, used to denote the *presence of*, or *derivation from, platinous platinum.*

Platt Amendment (plăt). [After Orville H. *Platt*, sen. fr. Conn.] *U. S. Hist.* The basis of the American protectorate over Cuba. It was passed Feb. 27, 1901, in the Senate as an amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill and required Cuba (1) to enter into no foreign agreements contrary to the interests of the United States, (2) to contract no debt the interest upon which could not be paid by the revenues of the island, (3) to cede lands for United States naval stations, (4) to maintain sanitary conditions in ports, and (5) to grant to the United States the right to intervene, if necessary to keep order.

Platt'deutsch' (plăt'doich'), *n.* [G., fr. *platt* flat (cf. PLAT flat) + *deutsch* German.] The language of North Germany, a Low German tongue now spoken chiefly by the less educated classes. It comprises a number of dialects, and until about the middle of the 17th century was cultivated as a literary language. See LOW GERMAN; INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.* Cf. SAXON.

plat'ted (plăt'ĕd; -Id; 119), *adj.* Plaited.

plat'ten (plăt'n), *v. t.* [From PLAT, *adj.*] *Glass Mfg.* To flatten and make into sheets or plates.

plat'ten, *n. Glass Mfg.* A flat cake of well-rammed clay on which the glass is placed in the plate oven.

plat'ten. Var. of PLATEN.

plat'ter (plăt'ĕr), *n.* [ME. & AF. *plater*, fr. OF. *plat.* See PLATE, 6.] A large plate or dish for serving meat, etc.

plat'ter (-ĕr), *n.* One who plats or braids; a plaiter.

plat'ter-face' (plăt'ĕr-fās'), *n.* A broad, flat face. — **plat'ter-faced'** (-fāst'), *adj.*

plat'ting (-Ing), *n.* **1.** Act of one who plats or braids; also, plaiting; that which is plaited.

2. Plaited strips of bark, cane, straw, etc., as for hats.

platt'ner·ite (plăt'nĕr-īt), *n.* [After K. F. *Plattner*, Ger. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* Native lead dioxide, PbO_2, usually in iron-black masses of submetallic luster.

Platt'ner proc'ess (plăt'nĕr). [See PLATTNERITE.] *Metal.* A process for extraction of gold from ores, etc., by chlorination, solution, and precipitation.

Platts'burg Camp (plăts'bûrg). *Mil.* Any of the series of officers' training camps established at Plattsburg, N. Y., shortly before the entry of the United States into the World War; also, a similar camp elsewhere.

plat'ty (plăt'I), *adj.* [Cf. PLAT of ground.] Growing unevenly; — said of crops; capricious. *Dial. Eng.*

pla·tu'rous (plā·tū'rŭs), *adj.* [*platy-* + Gr. *oura* tail.] *Zool.* Having a flat tail.

plat'y (plăt'I), *adj.* Like a plate; consisting of plates; flaky. *Obs. exc. Petrog.*

plat'y- (plăt'I-), **plat-.** [See PLAT, *adj.*] A combining form, Greek *platy-*, *plat-*, from *platys*, meaning *broad, wide, flat*, as in *platypus*, *platycephalous.*

☞ The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

platybasic	platydolichocephalous	platynotal
platybrachycephalic	platyglossal	platyodont
platybrachycephalous	platyglossate	platypetalous
platybregmatic	platyglossia	platyphyllous
platycarpous	platyhieric	platypygous
platycheiria	platylobate	platyrhynchous
platycnemia	platymesaticephalic	platysternal
platycnemic	platymesocephalic	platystomous
platydolichocephalic		

Plat'y·car'pus (plăt'I-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *platy-* + *-carpus.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of Cretaceous aquatic reptiles similar to *Mosasaurus*, but with five instead of four toes on the hind limbs. Skeletons 20 feet long have been found in Kansas. Syn. *Lestosaurus.*

Plat'y·ca'ry·a (-kā'rI·ä; -kăr'I·ä), *n.* [NL. See PLATY-; CARYO-.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic trees of the walnut family (Juglandaceae) with alternate, pinnate leaves, small monoecious flowers in catkins, followed by a small winged nut.

plat'y·ce'lous, plat'y·coe'lous (-sē'lŭs), *adj.* Also **plat'y·ce'li·an, plat'y·coe'li·an** (-sē'lI·ăn). [See PLATY-; -COELOUS.] Of vertebrae, flat or concave ventrally and convex dorsally. Cf. OPISTHOCOELOUS.

Plat'y·ce·phal'i·dae (-sē·făl'I·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *platy-* + Gr. *kephalē* head.] *Zool.* A family of sculpinlike mailcheeked fishes. **Plat'y·ceph'a·lus** (-sĕf'ä·lŭs) is the chief genus. See FLATHEAD, *n.*, 2 b.

plat'y·ceph'a·loid (-sĕf'ä·loid), *adj.* [See -OID.] *Craniol.* Tending toward platycephaly. — *n.* A platycephaloid individual.

Plat'y·ceph'a·lus (-lŭs), *n.* [NL.] **1.** *Zool.* See PLATYCEPHALIDAE.

2. [*not cap.*] *Craniol.* A platycephalic individual.

plat'y·ceph'a·ly (-sĕf'ä·lI), *n.* [*platy-* + Gr. *kephalē* head.] *Craniol.* Flatness of the crown of the head due to synostosis of a temporal with the parietal bones. Cf. CLINOCEPHALY. — **plat'y·ce·phal'ic** (-sē·făl'Ik), *adj.* — **plat'y·ceph'a·lism** (-sĕf'ä·lIz'm), *n.* — **plat'y·ceph'a·lous** (-lŭs), *adj.*

Plat'y·cer·ci'nae (-sûr·sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *platykerkos* flat-tailed.] *Zool.* A large subfamily of parakeets, chiefly of Australia, New Zealand, and adjacent islands. The type genus is **Plat'y·cer'cus** (-sûr'kŭs), including the rosella and others. — **plat'y·cer'cine** (-sĭn; -sīn), *adj.*

Plat'y·ce'ri·um (-sē'rI·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *platy-* + Gr. *kērion* honeycomb.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Old World ferns (family Polypodiaceae) chiefly epiphytic, with large, flat, curiously lobed fronds often resembling the antlers of a stag, whence they are called *staghorn*, or *elkhorn ferns.*

Plat'y·co'don (-kō'dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *platy-* + Gr. *kōdōn* bell.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of handsome perennial herbs of the bellflower family (Campanulaceae), having as the only known species *P. grandiflorum*, the balloonflower. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus.

plat'y·co'ri·a (-kō'rI·ä; 181), *n.* [NL., fr. *platy-* + Gr. *korē* pupil.] *Med.* Abnormal dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

plat'y·cra'ni·a (-krā'nI·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *platy-* + *-crania.*] The condition of a skull caused by artificial flattening. See HEAD-FLATTENING, *Illust.* — **plat'y·cra'ni·al** (-äl), *adj.*

Plat'yc·te'ne·a (plăt'Ik·tē'nē·ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See PLATY-; CTENO-.] *Zool.* An order of ctenophores (Tentaculata), in which the body is much flattened, giving distinct dorsal and ventral surfaces. It contains the genus *Ctenoplana* (which see).

plat'y·dac'tyl, plat'y·dac'tyle (plăt'I·dăk'tĭl), *adj.* Also **plat'y·dac'ty·lous** (-tĭ·lŭs). [*platy-* + Gr. *daktylos* finger, toe.] *Zool.* Having flat digits; — said esp. of lizards and frogs having suckerlike adhesive tips to the toes.

plat'y·fish' (plăt'I·fĭsh'), *n.* The moonfish *Platypoecilus maculatus.*

Plat'y·hel·min'thes (plăt'I·hĕl·mĭn'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *platy-* + Gr. *helmins, helminthos*, worm.] *Zool.* A phylum of soft-bodied, bilaterally symmetrical, usually much flattened worms comprising the planarians, flukes, tapeworms, etc., and usually also the nemerteans; the *flatworms.* They may be unsegmented, or composed of a series of proglottides formed by strobilation. The body is built up of ectoderm, endoderm, and mesoderm, but a body cavity is wanting, the space between the body wall and the various organs being filled up with parenchyma. The excretory system is typically a system of tubules permeating the body and usually communicating with the exterior, which end in flame cells. A part of the ovary is often modified into a vitellarium. — **plat'y·hel'minth** (-hĕl'mĭnth), *n.* — **plat'y·hel·min'thic** (-hĕl·mĭn'thĭk), *adj.*

plat'y·me'ri·a (-mē'rI·ä), *n.* Also **pla·tym'er·y** (plā·tĭm'ĕr·I). [NL. See PLATY-; -MERIC.] *Anat.* The condition of having an unusually broad femur. — **plat'y·mer'ic** (-mĕr'Ik), *adj.*

pla·tym'e·ter (plā·tĭm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*platy-* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* An apparatus for measuring the capacity of condensers, or the inductive capacity of dielectrics.

plat'y·my'oid (plăt'I·mī'oid), *adj.* [*platy-* + *myoid.*] *Anat.* Designating muscle cells whose contractile stratum presents an even surface.

plat'y·nite (plăt'I·nīt), *n.* [Gr. *platynein* to widen, flatten.] *Mineral.* A lead sulpho-selenobismuthite, $PbS.Bi_2Se_3$, occurring in thin, iron-black metallic plates.

plat'y·op'ic (plăt'I·ŏp'Ik; -ō'pĭk), *adj.* [*platy-* + Gr. *ōps, ōpos*, face.] See ORBITONASAL INDEX. — **plat'y·ope** (plăt'I·ōp), *n.* — **plat'y·o'pi·a** (-ō'pI·ä), *n.*

plat'y·pel'lic (-pĕl'Ik), *adj.* [*platy-* + Gr. *pella* a wooden bowl (but taken to mean, pelvis).] *Anat.* Having a broad pelvis. See PELVIC INDEX.

plat'y·pod (plăt'I·pŏd), *adj.* [*platy-* + *-pod.*] *Zool.* Broad-footed.

Pla·typ'o·da (plā·tĭp'ō·dä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A group of mollusks forming the major division of the suborder Taenioglossa, having the foot adapted for creeping; — opposed to *Heteropoda.* — **pla·typ'o·dous** (-dŭs), *adj.*

plat'y·po'di·a (plăt'I·pō'dI·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *platy-* + *-podia.*] *Med.* Flat-footedness.

Pla·typ'ter·a (plā·tĭp'tĕr·ä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *platy-* + *-ptera.*] *Zool.* Formerly, an order of insects including the termites, bird lice (Mallophaga), and allied forms, now placed in several orders.

plat'y·pus (plăt'I·pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -PUSES (-pŭs·ĕz; -Iz; 119), -PI (-pī). [NL., fr. *platy-* + Gr. *pous* foot.] The duckbill.

Plat'yr·rhi'na (plăt'I·rI'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *platy-* + Gr. *rhis, rhinos*, nose.] *Zool.* A division of monkeys, the American as distinguished from the Old World apes and monkeys. They have a broad nasal septum, usually thirty-six teeth, and often a prehensile tail. Opposed to *Catarrhina.*

plat'yr·rhine (plăt'I·rīn; -rĭn; 156), *adj.* **a** *Anthropom.* = PLATYRRHINIAN. **b** *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Platyrrhina. — *n.* A platyrrhine person or animal.

plat'yr·rhin'i·an (plăt'I·rĭn'I·ăn), *adj.* [*platy-* + Gr. *rhis, rhinos*, nose.] Having a short broad nose or a high nasal index; of a human skull, having a nasal index exceeding 51. — *n.* A platyrrhinian person. — **plat'yr·rhin** (plăt'I·rĭn), *n.* — **plat'yr·rhin·ism** (-Iz'm), **plat'yr·rhi'ny** (-rī'nI), *n.*

pla·tys'ma (plā·tĭz'mä), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-mä·tä). [NL., fr. Gr. *platysma* flat piece.] *Anat.* A broad, thin layer of muscle on each side of the neck immediately under the superficial fascia, belonging to the group of facial muscles and innervated by the facial nerve; — called also ‖**pla·tys'ma my·oi'des** (mī·oi'dēz).

Plat'y·som'i·dae (plăt'I·sŏm'I·dē; -sō'mI·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *platysōmos* broad-bodied, fr. *platys* + *sōma* body.] *Paleontol.* A family of Carboniferous and Permian ganoids having a deep compressed body covered with rhombic scales joined by peg-and-socket joints. The type genus is **Plat'y·so'mus** (-sō'mŭs). — **plat'y·so'mid** (-mĭd), *adj. & n.*

plat'y·staph'y·line (plăt'I·stăf'I·lĭn; -līn), *adj.* [See PLATY-; STAPHYLION; 1st -INE, 1.] *Anat.* Characterized by a broad, flat palate.

Plat'y·st'mon (plăt'I·stĕ'mŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *platy-* + Gr. *stēmōn* warp. See STAMEN.] *Bot.* A Californian genus of small annual herbs of the poppy family (Papaveraceae), with linear leaves and pale-yellow flowers.

plat'ys·ten·ceph'a·ly (plăt'Is·tĕn·sĕf'ä·lI), *n.* [Gr. *platystatos* widest + *enkephalos* brain.] *Craniol.* A form of dolichocephalism characterized by a wide pentagonal occiput associated with a prognathous jaw, as found in some South African natives. — **plat'ys·ten'ce·phal'ic** (-tĕn'sē·făl'Ik), *adj.*

Plat'y·ster'ni·dae (plăt'I·stûr'nI·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PLATY-; STERN-; -IDAE.] *Zool.* A family of Asiatic freshwater turtles (suborder Cryptodira) comprising one species (*Platysternon megacephalum*) with a relatively huge head.

Plat'y·stom'i·dae (-stŏm'I·dē; -stō'mI·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PLATY-; STOM-; -IDAE.] *Zool.* A family of snout beetles with short beak, trapezoidal prothorax and flexible palpi. Syn. *Anthribidae.*

plat'y·trope (plăt'I·trōp), *n.* [*platy-* + *-trope.*] *Biol.* One of a pair of symmetrical bilateral parts. — **plat'y·tro'py** (-trō'pI), *n.*

plau·da'tion (plô·dā'shŭn), *n.* Plaudit.

plau'dit (plô'dĭt), *n.* [From L. *plaudite* (said by players at the end of a performance), 2d pers. pl. imperative of *plaudere* to applaud. Cf. PLAUSIBLE.] An act of applauding, esp. by clapping the hands; a round of applause; figuratively, approval.

Syn. — Acclamation, encomium, approbation.

Ant. — Odium, condemnation. See OBLOQUY.

plau'dit, *v. i. & t.* Applaud. *Rare.*

plau'di·te (plô'dĭ·tē), *n.* [See PLAUDIT, *n.*] **1.** An appeal for applause; — from the custom of ancient Roman actors of requesting applause by this word.

2. A plaudit. *Obs.*

plau'di·tor (-tĕr), *n.* Applauder. *Rare.*

plau'di·to'ry (plô'dĭ·tō'rI; -tĕr·I), *adj.* Applausive; laudatory.

plau'en·ite (plou'ĕn·īt), *n.* [From *Plauen*, Germany.] *Petrog.* A syenite rich in plagioclase.

plau'si·bil'i·ty (plô'zĭ·bĭl'I·tI), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tIz). Quality or state of being plausible; also, something plausible.

plau'si·ble (plô'zĭ·b'l), *adj.* [L. *plausibilis* praiseworthy, fr. *plaudere, plausum*, to applaud, clap the hands, beat. Cf. EXPLODE.] **1.** *Obs.* a Worthy of being applauded. **b** Applausive; plauditory; expressing approval.

2. Obtaining approbation or favor; agreeable; affable; obtaining general approval; popular. *Now Rare.*

3. a Superficially fair, reasonable, or valuable; specious; as, a *plausible* pretext. **b** Of persons, apparently trustworthy, or fair; superficially pleasing or persuasive; using specious arguments.

4. Superficially worthy of belief; credible. *Colloq.*

Syn. — See SPECIOUS. **Ant.** — Genuine, forthright, honest. — **plau'si·ble·ness,** *n.* — **plau'si·bly,** *adv.*

plau'si·ble (plô'zĭ·b'l), *n.* Often *pl.* That which is plausible; a plausibility.

plau'sive (plô'sIv), *adj.* [L. *plaudere, plausum*, to applaud.] **1.** Applauding; manifesting praise or approval.

2. a Pleasing; agreeable. *Shak.* **b** *Rare.* Specious.

plaus'tral (plôs'trăl), *adj.* [L. *plaustrum* wagon.] Of or pertaining to a wagon or cart. *Jocose.*

Plau'tine (plô'tĭn; -tīn), *adj.* [L. *Plautinus.*] Of, pertaining to, or in the style of, the Roman comic dramatist Plautus (d. 184 B.C.), noted for vivacious broad humor.

Plau'tus (plô'tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *plautus* flat, flat-footed.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the great auk, characterized by its reduced wings with flattened bones.

play (plā), *v.*; PLAYED (plād); PLAY'ING. [ME. *pleien*, fr. AS. *plegian, plegan*; akin to AS. *plega* play, game, quick motion, prob. to MD. *pleyen* to frolic, and perh. to D. *plegen* to care for, do, commit, be wont. See PLIGHT a pledge.] *Intransitive:* **1.** a To move swiftly, or erratically; to gambol; to frisk. "The beasts of the field *play.*" *Job.* xl. 20. **b** To engage in sport or lively recreation; to amuse or divert oneself; to frolic; also, to deal gently or frivolously; to dally; trifle; toy; to touch lightly; to finger; — often followed by *with.*

"Nay," quod this monk, "I have no lust to *play.*" *Chaucer.*

2. To perform on an instrument of music; hence, of the instrument, to work or operate so as to give forth music; of music, to be performed; as, the organ *plays.*

Play, my friend, and charm the charmer. *Granville.*

3. To contend, or take part, in a game; as, to *play* at cards; hence, to gamble; game; as, he *played* for heavy stakes.

4. To act; to behave; — with a specifying adverb or the like; as, to *play* fair; to *play* false, foul, or foully.

5. Of inanimate things, to move, operate, or have effect in a lively or brisk and irregular, intermittent, or alternating manner, as wind, flame, lightning, waves, or iridescence; specif.: to dart or fly to and fro; to flutter, vibrate, or the like.

Even as the waving sedges *play* with wind. *Shak.*

6. To act on or as on the stage; to perform.

A lord will hear you *play* tonight. *Shak.*

7. a To move or function freely within prescribed limits; as, a piston rod *plays* within a cylinder; to have free, or full play (see PLAY, *n.*, 8). **b** To discharge, eject, or fire something, or to be discharged, ejected, or fired, repeatedly or so as to make a stream; as, the fountain *plays* daily.

8. Of a cockbird, to exhibit itself, as by strutting, etc.

9. To take part or engage in any activity as if in a game; — usually with a negative; as, he wouldn't *play.* *Colloq.*

10. *Archaic & Dial.* a To exercise or contend with weapons, esp. for amusement; to fence; joust; tourney. **b** To refrain from or discontinue work; to be out of work or idle, as during a strike or lockout; to take a holiday. Cf. PLAY, *n.*, 11. **c** To boil.

11. *Obs.* a To exercise or occupy oneself; to have operation or effect; to work. **b** To dally amorously; to have sexual intercourse. **c** To make sport or fun; to mock; ridicule; jest.

——, *Transitive:* **1.** a To engage in, or occupy oneself with (a game, contest, or the like); as, to *play* baseball. **b** To treat, practice, or deal with by way of amusement, sportive imitation or representation, or without serious purpose; to trifle with; to pretend to engage in; to make believe; to pretend; as, to *play* schoolkeeping.

2. a To do or execute esp. for amusement, profit, edification, or deception; as, to *play* a part or a prank.

The part (in a decision) *played* by conscious choice. *George F. Stout.*

b To bring about or work, esp., a devastating action or condition; as, to *play* havoc with.

3. a To act or perform (a play); to represent in mimic action; as, to *play* a comedy; also, to act in the character or part of; to represent by acting; to represent or act in or as in a play; as, to *play* King Lear; to *play* the woman.

Thou canst *play* the rational if thou wilt. *Scott.*

b To perform or act the part of in real life; to act or behave like or in the character of; as, to *play* the man, the fool, the ape; to *play* truant. **c** To perform the part of some specified disorganizing, disrupting, or ruinous agency; as, to *play* hob with one's digestion; to *play* the deuce, the Old Harry, the mischief with someone or something.

4. a To contend against in a game; also, to use as a contestant in a game. **b** To risk at play; to wager in a game; to stake; also, to contend in a game for, or to win by such action; also, to wager on; as, to *play* the races. **c** *Archaic.* To carry on, or take part in, by way of contest with weapons, as by fencing or jousting.

5. a To perform or execute (music or a piece of music), as on an instrument or instruments; as, to *play* a waltz. **b** To perform music upon; to cause to sound or give forth music; as, to *play* the flute, organ, or violin.

6. a To perform some action with as an item in the conduct of a game; as: *Chess, Checkers, etc.*, to move (a man); *Card Playing*, to throw (a card) from one's hand on the table in one's turn; in some ball games, to send (the ball) in some direction or to some place. **b** To use as if in playing a game; to put in action as a contestant, esp. for one's own ends or benefit.

The sectional interests of North and South were *played* off against one another in this scramble for spoils. *A. T. Hadley.*

7. To put in action or motion; to actuate; operate; work; ply; specif.: **a** To wield or ply briskly, vigorously, or freely; as, to *play* a weapon or implement. **b** *Obs.* To deal with; to treat. **c** To discharge, fire, set off, or the like, with more or less repeated or continuous effect, or to eject, throw, or force out in such a way; as, to *play* cannon upon a fort; to *play* off fireworks; to *play* a hose; to *play* a stream of water. **d** To keep in action, as a hooked fish, as to produce exhaustion or for sport; to give play to. **e** *Colloq.* To keep in action or give play to in a specified character or part; — often with *for*; as, the swindler *played* him for a fool. **f** To make to play, or move, act, or operate, briskly, lightly, and irregularly or intermittently; to cause to ripple, flutter, vibrate, change rapidly, etc.

8. To effect, do, drive, etc., by or as by playing; as, to *play* away one's time; to *play* oneself into condition.

9. To attend in some action or movement with accompany-

ing music; — with *in, out, up, down,* etc.; as, to *play* an audience *out.*
10. To boil. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
11. To amuse or divert (oneself). *Obs.*
12. *Theat.* To act or perform in, as, to *play* the leading dramatic houses; to *play* a circuit of vaudeville houses.
play a hunch. To act in, or as in, gambling, upon a hunch. *Slang.*
play around. To trifle; to act lightly; specif., to flirt. *Colloq.*
play at. **a** To engage or participate in, as a game.

Cupid and my Campaspe *play'd At* cards for kisses. *Lyly.*

b To dally or toy with; trifle at. "*Playing at* Christianity." *J. H. Newman.* **c** To make pretense of; as, to *play at* being a king.
play a trick on. To deceive or defraud by trickery.
play away. To waste; squander; as, he *played away* his youth; specif., to lose in gambling.
play back. To play over or reproduce, as a newly recorded phonograph disk.
play booty. To play so as to victimize or mislead one's opponent; hence, to act falsely. *Now Archaic.*
play both ends against the middle. To play (as in gambling) on alternative possibilities so as to win something in any event; esp., in political use, to play off opposing interests against each other to one's own ultimate profit. *Colloq.*
play cases. At faro, to bet only on cards of which only one is left in the dealing box, and therefore cannot lose on a "split." Hence, *Colloq.*, to enter on any wager or undertaking in which a person has an even chance, or is playing safe.
play chuck farthing with. To risk, put in jeopardy, or endanger carelessly or needlessly.
play cricket. *Slang.* To play the game; to stick to the rules.
play dead. To play possum. See under POSSUM.
play down. **a** To depreciate; to pay little attention to; to neglect; as, to *play down* a piece of news. *Colloq.* **b** At bridge, after leading the top of a weak three-card suit, to play the second-best next time, keeping the lowest until the last.
play down to. To accommodate one's action, discourse, etc., to a lower level, esp. in order to propitiate or curry favor with; as, to *play down to* the moron vote. *Colloq.*
play, or play at, ducks and drakes with. See DUCK AND DRAKE.
play fair. To deal or act fairly; to conform to the rules of a game.
play false. To deceive or betray.
play, or play at, fast and loose. See FAST AND LOOSE.
play first, or second, fiddle. To take a leading, or a subordinate, part or position.
play for splits. In bridge, to play to find each adversary with an equal number of a suit.
play gooseberry, play old gooseberry. See *old gooseberry,* under GOOSEBERRY.
play hooky. See HOOKY.
play horse with. *Slang, U. S.* **a** To take advantage of; to treat contemptuously or as a weakling; to do as one likes with. **b** To disrupt; disarrange; make a mess of.
play in the hand. *Archery.* To bend at the grip; — said of a bow.
play into a person's hands, or into the hands of (a person). To act, or to manage matters, to a person's advantage or benefit.
play it on one. *Slang.* To play a trick on one; to take a mean advantage of one.
play off. **a** To put in exercise; do; perform; practice; as, to *play off* tricks. **b** To make a spectacle or butt of. **c** To pass or palm off. **d** To feign; to make pretense; to make believe. **e** *Obs.* To finish drinking (liquor); to toss off (*Shak.*); also, to display by imitating; to imitate; to take off. **f** *Colloq., Brit.* To lay off (workmen); to lock out. **g** *Sports.* To play or complete the playing of (a match or the like) that has been delayed or interrupted; to break (a tie) by means of a play-off; also, to participate in a play-off.
play on or upon. To touch lightly; also, to fall upon or be directed to, as a searchlight; to flicker over or upon; as, moonlight *plays* upon the waters.

The happy winds upon her *play'd.* *Tennyson.*

play on. *Cricket.* To bat (the ball) so that it breaks the wicket.
play on, or upon, a word or words. To make a play or plays upon words; to pun.
play one's cards. To manage one's means or opportunities; to contrive.
play opposite. *Theater.* To play a complementary or corresponding part (esp. the leading part of opposite sex).
play or pay. Designating a wager in which the backer of a contestant agrees to pay the bet as if lost in case the contestant does not actually enter the contest.
play out. To perform to the end; figuratively, to bring to an end; to finish; to render obsolete or worn out; reflexively, to exhaust oneself; to render oneself superannuated; to come to an end; to wear out; to become ineffective; as, such methods soon *play out.*
play politics. To practice artful scheming, intrigue, or dishonest management of affairs.
play possum. See under POSSUM.
play rex. *Obs.* **a** To play pranks (see REX, *n.* = REAKES). **b** Also ***play the rex.*** To play the master; to domineer.
play safe. To play, as a game, cautiously; to play defensively in a game in which one's side is ahead; to be cautious; to act conservatively. *Colloq.*
play second fiddle. See *play first fiddle,* above.
play the game. To play according to rule; hence, to play fair; to act honorably; esp., to follow a prescribed course under difficulties. *Colloq.*
play the jack. To act knavishly.
play the market. To speculate on the stock or produce exchanges. *Colloq.*
play the ponies. To bet on horse races. *Slang.*
play to the gallery or galleries. To act with a view to the applause of the multitude. *Colloq.*
play to the score. In games, esp. of cards, to shape one's play according to the state of the score.
play truant. To stray away; esp., to stay away from school without permission.
play up. **a** To play or act courageously and well. **b** To respond well to an emergency. *Colloq.* **c** To give emphasis or prominence to; as, to *play up* a piece of news or a brand of goods. **d** To buck or rear; — of horses. **e** To annoy or tease (one) sportively.
play upon. **a** Also ***play on.*** To make use of; to practice or work upon; impose upon.

He could *play on* her devotion to the children. *Dorothy Canfield Fisher.*

b To recur to or dwell upon repeatedly; to harp on.
play up to. To play, or act, as support to; hence, to support; to back up. *Slang, orig. Theatrical.*
play with. **a** To play in company with. **b** To play against. **c** To treat lightly; as, to *play with* a subject.
play with edge, or edged, tools. To deal with, handle, or treat carelessly or triflingly, dangerous matters.
play with fire. To engage in a highly dangerous game; to act so as to incur grave danger.

play (plā), *n.* [AS. *plega.* See PLAY, *v.*] **1.** **a** Brisk handling, using, or plying; as, the *play* of a sword. **b** Any exercise or series of actions intended for diversion; a particular amusement; a game; a sport.
2. **a** The representation or exhibition of some action or story on the stage; the performance of a comedy, tragedy, or other dramatic piece; as, he attends every *play.* **b** A dramatic composition; a drama; also, sometimes, a pantomime.
3. **a** Exercise or action intended for amusement or diversion; amusement; diversion; sport; frolic.

John naturally loved rough *play.* *Arbuthnot.*
All work and no *play* makes Jack a dull boy. *Proverb.*
She is weary of dance and *play.* *Tennyson.*

b Fun; sport; jest; as, he said it in *play,* not in earnest.
4. **a** Gaming; gambling; as, to lose a fortune in *play.* **b** The conduct or carrying on of a game; playing; also, a particular act, maneuver, or point in play; manner or trick of play; turn to play; as, rain interfered with *play;* your *play* is to lead trumps.
5. Act, action, or way, method, or manner of acting or proceeding, often with implication of trickiness or the like; dealing; conduct. *Obs.*, except in *fair play* and *foul play.*
6. Action; activity; working; operation; movement, literally or figuratively, esp. of mental phenomena; as, *play* of wit or fancy; to be in full *play;* to come into, or in, *play;* to make *play.* "This universal *play* of life."

Gamaliel Bradford.

The sturdy arm . . . never stopping *play.* *Browning.*

7. Brisk, quick, or nimble motion, or change, alternation, or intermittence, of movement, action, or effect; as, a *play* (prismatic variation) of colors; a *play* of light.
8. Freedom, room, or scope for motion or action; liberty of action; space for motion, as of a part of a machine, or the movement in the space.

The joints are let exactly into one another, that they have no *play* between them. *Moxon.*

9. The strutting and gesture of a cock bird to attract the hens.
10. Abstinence or freedom from work; state of not working or attending school.
11. *Archaic & Dial.* **a** A holiday or period of idleness. **b** A fair or wake.
12. *Obs.* **a** Brisk and vigorous physical action or exercise. **b** Pleasure; joy; enjoyment; cause or source of pleasure or delight. **c** Dalliance; disport, as by way of sexual intercourse. **d** Performance on an instrument of music.

☞ COMBINATIONS AND PHRASES (in sense 2) are:

play acting	**playgoing**	**playmongering**
play actor	**play-judging,** *adj.*	**play-producing,** *adj.*
play actorism	**play-loving,** *adj.*	**play-reading,** *adj.*
play actress	**playmaker**	**playwoman**
playfolk	**playmaking**	**playwriter**
playgoer	**playmonger**	**playwriting**

Syn. — PLAY, GAME, SPORT, DIVERSION, RECREATION. PLAY, as here compared, is the general term for exercise, whether physical or mental, for the sake of amusement; a GAME is play under the form of a contest, commonly in accordance with fixed rules; SPORT applies esp. to outdoor or athletic games or pastimes; DIVERSION suggests whatever pleasurably distracts the mind from cares or business; RECREATION is diversion for the sake of refreshment or relaxation, esp. after fatigue. Cf. AMUSE.
Ant. — Work, labor, effort, toil.
— ***in play.*** **a** Occupied or employed; in exercise or practice. "I . . . will hold the foe in *play.*" *Macaulay.* **b** *Sports.* In such a condition or position as to be legitimately played; regarded as properly in the game; not dead; — said esp. of the, or a, ball. Specif., *Golf,* of the ball, being anywhere on or off the course from the time the player makes a stroke on the teeing ground until holed out, except as it may be lifted as provided in the rules. — ***out of play.*** **a** *Obs.* Out of occupation or office; inactive. **b** *Games.* Not in play; dead.
-play (-plā). A combining form of the noun *play,* as in by-*play,* horse*play,* sword*play.*
pla'ya (plä'yȧ), *n.; pl.* PLAYAS (-yȧz). [Sp.] *Geol.* The flat-floored bottom of an undrained desert basin, becoming at times a shallow lake, which, on evaporation, may leave a deposit of salt or gypsum; a salt pan.
play'a·ble (plā'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of, or suitable for, being played or played on. — **play'a·bil'i·ty** (-bil'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*
play'-act', *v. i.* To perform in theatrical productions, esp. for a livelihood; hence, contemptuously, to behave as if acting a theatrical part; to indulge in insincere behavior. *Colloq.*
play'back' (plā'bȧk'), *n.* Act or process of playing back or over again.
play'bill' (plā'bĭl'), *n.* A bill (sense 5) advertising a play, usually announcing the cast.
play'book' (-bo̅o̅k'), *n.* One or more dramatic compositions in book form; a book of the play.
play'box' (-bŏks'), *n.* A box to hold toys.
play'boy' (-boi'), *n.* **1.** A boy actor in plays.
2. An epithet of the title character of a drama (1907) by J. M. Synge, *The Playboy of the Western World.*
3. An irresponsible, sporty young fellow bent upon pleasure seeking. *Slang, U. S.*
4. A clown; a buffoon; a fool; a tricky, untrustworthy person. *Ir.*
5. *Spoilfive.* Jack of trumps.
play'bro'ker (-brō'kĕr), *n.* An agent who acts as middleman between dramatists and managers or actors.
play club. *Golf.* A driver.
play'crafts'man (plā'krȧfts'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A dramatist; also, a person concerned in the production of plays.
play'day' (-dā'), *n.* **1.** A day of play or diversion; a holiday.
2. Among workmen, esp. miners, a day of enforced idleness through lack of work. *Brit.*
play debt. A gambling debt.
play doctor. One who is called in to revise a play before its final acceptance; — called a *play fixer* when the revision is less thorough. *Colloq.*
played (plād), *adj.* Performed; executed; also, tired out.
played out. Performed to the end; finished; also, exhausted; used up.
play'er (plā'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *plegere.*] **1.** One who or that which plays; specif.: **a** One who amuses himself; one who occupies himself, or works, without serious aims or for diversion; an idler; a trifler; as, a *player* at gardening. *Shak.* **b** One who plays in, or makes a practice of playing, some (usually specified) game. **c** A gamester; a gambler. **d** One who plays on an instrument of music. **e** One who makes a profession of acting in stage plays; an actor. **f** A mechanical device for automatically playing a musical instrument; esp., a piano player. See PIANO PLAYER.
2. *Obs.* **a** A performer of tricks for others' amusement, as an acrobat or juggler. **b** A pendant to a horse's bit.
3. *Billiards, Croquet, etc.* The ball to be played next.
4. *Card Playing.* In three-handed card games, as skat, the person who plays against the two others.
5. A professional cricketer. *Brit.*
play'er·ess (plā'ĕr·ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* An actress.
player piano. A piano containing a mechanical piano player. See PIANO PLAYER.
Play'ers, The (plā'ĕrz). See PAGLIACCI, I.
play'fel'low (plā'fĕl'ō), *n.* A playmate.
play'field' (-fēld'), *n.* A field for playing in.
play fixer. See PLAY DOCTOR.
play'ful (plā'fo̅o̅l; -fĭ'l), *adj.* **1.** Full of play; sportive.
2. Indulging a sportive fancy; humorous; jocular.
— **play'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **play'ful·ness,** *n.*
play'ground' (plā'ground'), *n.* **1.** A piece of ground used for recreation, esp. by children under supervision.
2. A locality, as the Riviera, resorted to for recreation.
playground ball. A modified form of baseball played out of doors with a soft ball resembling an indoor baseball; also, the ball used in this game.
play'house' (plā'hous'), *n.* [AS. *pleghūs.*] **1.** A building used for dramatic exhibitions; a theater.
2. A house for children to play in; a toyhouse; also, a place built for play.
play'ing, *adj.* That plays; recreative; used in playing. See PLAY, *v.* — **play'ing·ly,** *adv.*
playing card. A card used in playing games; specif., any of the cards, used in playing various games, composing a pack divided into four suits (hearts, diamonds, clubs, and spades), usually of thirteen cards (ace, king, queen, jack, and ten to two spots). The full pack contains 52 cards and is usually accompanied by a joker. In *Italian playing cards,* the pack consists of 40 cards, the trey and deuce ranking above the ace, and the tens, nines, and eights being deleted.
playing field. A public field for various games as football, cricket, tennis, etc.; in the United States, esp. that part of the field officially marked off for play.
playing suit. *Card Games.* Hearts or spades. Clubs and diamonds are *helping suits.*
play'let (plā'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A short or slight play.
play'man (plā'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A gamester; a gambler. *Rare.*
play'mate' (-māt'), *n.* A companion in play; playfellow.
play'ock (plā'ŭk), *n.* [Prob. dim. of *play,* n.] Plaything. *Scot.*
play'-off' (plā'ôf'; 185), *n.* *Sports.* A final contest or series of contests to determine the winner among two or more competitors, teams, etc., that have ended prior contests in a tie or in some other manner that necessitates further trial.
play pipe. A metal pipe at the end of a fire hose for playing a stream of water.
play'read'er (plā'rēd'ĕr), *n.* One who reads manuscript plays in a manager's or playbroker's office and recommends them to his superior or rejects them.
play right. Exclusive right to represent on the stage a dramatic composition. *Eng.*
play'room' (plā'rōōm'; 200), *n.* A room fitted out or reserved for children to play in.
play'script' (plā'skrĭpt'), *n.* A manuscript or typewritten copy of a play.
play'some (-sŭm), *adj.* Playful; wanton; sportive. — **play'some·ly,** *adv.* — **play'some·ness,** *n.*
play song. *Music.* A kind of action song used in play.
play'stead (plā'stĕd), *n.* A playground. *Rare.*
play'thing' (plā'thĭng'), *n.* A thing to play with; a toy; any thing, as a person, animal, or thing, that is played with.
play'time' (plā'tĭm'), *n.* **1.** Time for play or diversion.
2. Time for the beginning of a stage performance.
play upon words. The use of a word or words in a double meaning or in a sense different from that in which it has already been used (in the same sentence or statement), or the use of words similar in sound but different in meaning, as to give a fantastic or humorous effect; paronomasia; punning; also, an instance of this; a pun; a paronomasia.
play'ward (-wĕrd), *adj.* Playful. *Dial.* "A *playward* girl." *Hardy.*
play'wom'an (-wo̅o̅m'ȧn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn; 119). Actress. *Rare.*
play'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Work that is like play; easy or trifling work.
2. Work at stage performances.
play'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* A maker or writer of plays; a dramatist. — **play'wright'ing, play'wright'ry** (-rĭ), *n.*
pla'za (plä'zȧ; plȧz'ȧ; *Sp.* plä'thä; 267), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *platea.* See PLACE.] **a** A public square in a city or town; a market place; an open square. **b** A fortified place or town.
plaz'o·lite (plȧz'ō·līt), *n.* [Gr. *plazein* to bewilder + *-lite.*] *Mineral.* A hydrous calcium aluminum silicate and carbonate, occurring in small, colorless isometric crystals. H., 6.5. Sp. gr., 3.1.
plea (plē), *n.* [ME. *plee, plai, plait,* fr. OF. *plait, plaid, plet,* fr. L. *placitum* that which is pleasing, an opinion, decision, decree, orig. past part. neut. of *placere* to please. See PLEASE; cf. PLACITUM, PLEAD.] **1.** *Obs. exc. Scot.* **a** *Law.* An action or cause in court; a lawsuit; the presentation of a cause to the court; as, to hold *pleas.* See COMMON PLEAS **a,** PLEAS OF THE CROWN. **b** Strife; contention; controversy; quarrel.
2. That which is alleged or pleaded, in defense, excuse, or justification; a pleading; an excuse; apology; argument; pretext. "Necessity, the tyrant's *plea.*" *Milton.*
3. A prayer, entreaty, appeal, or pleading; as, he made a *plea* for mercy, tolerance, or justice.
4. *Obs.* **a** A proposal; an offer; a conditional promise. **b** A claim. *Shak.*
5. *Law.* An allegation made by a party in support of his cause; a pleading; specif.: **a** An allegation of fact, as distinguished from a *demurrer.* **b** In common-law practice, a defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration and demand, or, in criminal practice, the accused person's answer to the charge or indictment against him. Under modern statutory pleading in civil cases this is now technically called the *statement of defense,* or the *defense,* in Great

play. † PLEA.	**playd.** Played. *Ref. Sp.*	**play'fel'low·ship,** *n.* See -SHIP.	**play'less,** *adj.* See -LESS.	(the figure). *Scot.*
play'boy·ism, *n.* See -ISM.	**play'er·dom,** *n.* See -DOM.	**play'fere',** *n.* [*play* + *fere* companion.] Companion. *Obs.*	**play'like',** *adj.* See -LIKE.	**playte.** † PLAIT; PLAT, a boat; PLATE; PLEAD, *v.*
play'craft', *n.* See -CRAFT.	**play'er·ly,** *adj.* Playerlike. *Obs.*		**play'mare',** *n.* = HOBBYHORSE, 1	**plaza gray.** = PEARL GRAY.
				play'wright'ess, *n.* Fem. of PLAYWRIGHT.

Britain, and, generally, in the United States the *answer*. **c** In equity practice, a special answer (called a *special plea*) showing, or relying upon, one or more things as a cause why the suit should be either dismissed, delayed, or barred, but not putting in issue the merits of the action.
Syn. — See PRETENSE.

plea (plē), *v. t. & i.* Plead; quarrel. *Chiefly Scot.*

pleach (plēch), *v. t.;* PLEACHED (plēcht); PLEACH'ING. [ME. *pleche*n, fr. ONF. *plechier* (F. *plécher*), corresponding to OF. *plessier*, *plaissier* to weave. See 1st PLASH.] To unite by interweaving, as branches of trees; to plash; interlace; plait, as hair; to make, form, dress, or renew, as a hedge, by interweaving.

pleached (plēcht *or, esp. in verse,* plēch'ĕd), *adj.* **1.** Intertwined; interlaced. "*Pleached* arms and legs." *Carl Van Vechten.*
2. Formed by pleaching of branches; fenced or covered over by intertwined boughs. "The *pleached* bower." *Shak.*

pleach'er (plēch'ĕr), *n.* A plasher. *Local, Eng.*

plead (plēd), *v.; past tense & past part.* PLEAD'ED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *Colloq.* PLEAD (plĕd) or PLED; *pres. part. & verbal n.* PLEAD'ING (plēd'ĭng). [ME. *pleden, plaiden,* fr. OF. *plaidier* (F. *plaider*), fr. (assumed) VL. *placitare,* fr. L. *placitum.* See PLEA.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To institute or prosecute an action in court; to go to law; to litigate; hence, to contend in debate or argument; to wrangle. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* To make a plea, or conduct pleadings, in a cause or proceeding in a court; to present an answer or pleading in defense or prosecution of an action. See PLEA, *n.,* 5.
3. To argue for or against a claim; to urge reasons for or against a thing; hence, to entreat or appeal earnestly; supplicate; beg; implore; as, to *plead* with a judge.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To bring legal action against; also, to urge or make a plea of (the law) in court. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* To discuss, defend, and attempt to maintain by arguments or reasons presented to a tribunal or person having authority to determine; to argue at the bar; as, to *plead* a cause before a court or jury.
3. To allege or cite in, or by way of, a legal plea or defense; to answer to a declaration, charge, or indictment; as, to *plead* usury; to *plead* not guilty.
4. To allege in support or vindication; to offer as a plea, as in defense, apology, or excuse.
I will neither *plead* my age nor sickness, in excuse. *Dryden.*

plead (plēd), *n.* [From PLEAD, *v.*] A plea; a suit at law; dispute; claim; also, pleading; debate. *Obs.*

plead (plĕd). Colloq. past tense & past part. of PLEAD.

plead'a·ble (plēd'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [OF. *plaidable.*] That may be pleaded; capable of being lawfully maintained, or of being alleged in defense, excuse, or vindication.

plead'er (-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *plaideor* (F. *plaideur*).] **1.** *Law.* One who conducts legal pleas, esp. in court; an advocate.
2. One who pleads; an advocate; entreater; intercessor.

plead'ing, *n.* **1.** *Law.* **a** Litigation. *Obs.* **b** The acting as an advocate or pleader in a cause; also, the science or art of drawing pleas or of conducting causes as an advocate, or the body of rules governing this art. **c** *pl.* The successive statements, now usually written, by which the plaintiff sets forth his cause and claim, and the defendant his defense; the formal allegations and counter allegations made by plaintiff and defendant, or by prosecutor and accused, in an action or proceeding until issue is joined.
2. The act, or an instance, of making a plea.
3. Advocacy; intercession; entreaty; supplication.

plead'ing, *adj.* Imploring; suppliant. See PLEAD, *v.* — **plead'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **plead'ing·ness,** *n.*

pleas'ance (plĕz'ȧns), *n.* [OF. *plaisance.* See PLEASE.] **1.** Pleasure; joy; gaiety; delight. *Archaic & Poetic.*
2. *Obs.* **a** A pleasing, or disposition to please; pleasing behavior; courtesy. **b** That which pleases one; pleasure.
3. *Poetic.* **a** A pleasing or playful act; a pleasantry. **b** Pleasantness. **c** A source of pleasure; a delight.
4. A pleasure ground, typically a spacious shaded formal garden attached to a mansion.

pleas'ance, *n.* [F. *Plaisance,* fr. L. *Placentia* (It. *Piacenza*), Italy.] A fine lawn or gauze used for kerchiefs, veils, etc., esp. in the 15th and 16th centuries. *Obs.*

pleas'ant (plĕz'ȧnt; -'nt), *adj.* [OF. *plaisant,* prop., pres. part. See PLEASE.] **1.** That gives pleasure; pleasing; now, more vaguely, grateful; agreeable; as, *pleasant* weather.
2. Having, or characterized by, pleasing manners, behavior, or appearance; agreeable; as, a *pleasant* fellow.
3. *Archaic.* **a** Humorous; gay; sprightly; merry, sportive. **b** Laughable; amusing; diverting.
4. Merrily drunk or tipsy; intoxicated. *Rare.*
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

pleasant-eyed	**pleasant-minded**	**pleasant-tasted**
pleasant-faced	**pleasant-natured**	**pleasant-tasting**
pleasant-featured	**pleasant-sounding**	**pleasant-tongued**
pleasant-looking	**pleasant-spirited**	**pleasant-voiced**
pleasant-mannered	**pleasant-spoken**	**pleasant-witted**

Syn. — PLEASANT, PLEASING, AGREEABLE. PLEASANT suggests rather a quality of the object to which it is applied, PLEASING, the effect of the object upon us; as, a *pleasant* day, a *pleasing* prospect; cf. a *pleasant* face, a *pleasing* face. But the two words are often indistinguishable. That is AGREEABLE which is in harmony with one's tastes or likings; as, an *agreeable* (cf. a *pleasant*) taste, odor; "if I was obliged to define politeness, I should call it the art of making oneself *agreeable*" (*Smollett*).
Ant. — Distasteful, disagreeable, unpleasant, offensive.

pleas'ant, *n.* [F. *plaisant.*] A jester; a buffoon. *Obs.*

pleas'ant, *adv.* Pleasantly. *Obs.*

pleas'ant, *v. t. & i.* [From PLEASANT, *adj.*] To indulge in pleasure or pleasantry. *Rare.*

pleas'ant·ness (plĕz'ȧnt·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being pleasant.
2. *Psychol.* That one of the two generally recognized elementary feelings which is aroused by agreeable stimuli.

pleas'ant·ry (plĕz'ȧnt·rĭ; plĕz'nt-), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *plaisanterie.*] **1.** An agreeable playfulness in conversation; facetiousness; jocularity; fun; good-humored banter.
2. A humorous act or speech; a joke; jest.
3. Pleasantness; pleasure. *Obs.*

pleas'ant·some (plĕz'ȧnt·sŭm; -'nt-), *adj.* Somewhat pleasant. *Rare.*

please (plēz), *v.;* PLEASED (plēzd); PLEAS'ING (plēz'ĭng). [ME. *plesen, plaisen,* fr. OF. *plaisir,* fr. L. *placere;* akin to L. *placare* to reconcile, Gr. *plax* flat surface, Lett. *plakt* to become flat, ON. *flaga* layer of earth or stone, OHG. *fluoh* a cliff. See FLUKE flatfish; cf. COMPLACENT, FLAG stone, PLACABLE, PLACID, PLANK, PLEAD.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To afford or give pleasure, delight, or agreeable satisfaction; to be agreeable.
2. To have the pleasure, will, desire, kindness, or humor; to be pleased; to be willing, as a matter of affording pleasure or showing favor; like; vouchsafe; think proper; choose.
Heavenly stranger, *please* to taste
These bounties. *Milton.*
☞ This idiom, which arose about 1500, is exactly equivalent to the then already existing passive *to be pleased,* and apparently was substituted for the impersonal use with dative object (as *he pleases* for *it pleases him,* still used, or *him pleases*). The verb *like* (see 7th LIKE) underwent the same change about 1430, but necessarily, because an equivalent passive did not exist. The imperative or optative *please,* apparently originally short for the impersonal *please you,* may or let it please you, is now usually taken as short for *may it please you, if it please you, if you please,* or, before an infinitive, as equivalent to *be pleased.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To give pleasure to; make glad; gratify; — orig. an intransitive use with dative object; as, *to please oneself,* to gratify oneself; *Colloq.,* to do as one likes.
I pray to God that it may *please* you. *Chaucer.*
2. To be the will or pleasure of; — used impersonally, as, so *please* you. "It *pleased* the Father." *Col.* i. 19.
3. To placate; appease; satisfy; specif., to satisfy by sexual intercourse. *Now Dial. Eng.*
4. To have or take pleasure in; to like. *Obs. Scot.*
5. To amuse; to move to laughter. *Dial.*
Syn. — Content. Cf. GRATIFY.
Ant. — Displease, anger, antagonize, offend.
— *if you please.* If it is your pleasure, will, desire, or humor; if you like; — used by way of courtesy, politeness, or emphasis; as, answer, *if you please;* pass me the salt, *if you please;* he was, *if you please,* a rascal. — *to be pleased.* To have or take pleasure; to have the desire, humor, or will; choose; as, *to be pleased* with a present; he *was pleased* to send for me. — *as pleased as Punch.* Thoroughly delighted or gratified. See PUNCH.

pleased (plēzd), *adj.* Affected with or manifesting pleasure; gratified; contented. — **pleas'ed·ly** (plēz'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **pleas'ed·ness,** *n.*

please'man (plēz'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A person servile in seeking to please. *Shak.*

pleas'er (plēz'ẽr), *n.* One who or that which pleases.

plea'ship (plē'shĭp), *n.* [*plea,* n.+ *-ship.*] Litigation. *Rare.*

pleas'ing (plēz'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who pleases, or fact of being pleased; giving of pleasure.
2. *Obs.* a Pleasure; desire; will. **b** Pleasingness.

pleas'ing, *adj.* Giving pleasure; agreeable; as, *pleasing* manners. — **pleas'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **pleas'ing·ness,** *n.*
Syn. and **Ant.** — See PLEASANT.

pleas of the crown, or **plac'i·ta co·ro'nae** (plăs'ĭ·tȧ kō·rō'nē). *Eng. Law.* Orig. [*often caps.*], in English and Scots law, those pleas or actions of which the crown claimed exclusive jurisdiction as affecting the king's peace (which see); hence, later, all criminal actions or proceedings; or, in Scots law, the actions of murder, rape, robbery, and willful fire-raising.

pleas'ur·a·bil'i·ty (plĕzh'ẽr·ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Pleasurable quality; also, that which is pleasurable. *Rare.*

pleas'ur·a·ble (plĕzh'ẽr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Capable of affording pleasure or satisfaction; pleasant; gratifying.
2. Pleasure-seeking; pleasure-loving. *Obs.*
— **pleas'ur·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **pleas'ur·a·bly,** *adv.*

pleas'ure (plĕzh'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *plesure, plesir,* fr. OF. *plesir, plaisir,* orig. an infinitive. See PLEASE.] **1.** State of gratification of the senses or mind; agreeable sensation or emotion; the excitement, relish, or happiness produced by expectation or enjoyment of something good, delightful, or satisfying; delight; enjoyment; joy; — opposed to *pain, sorrow,* etc.
2. What the will dictates or prefers as gratifying or satisfying; hence, will; choice; wish; purpose; — with a possessive. "He will do his *pleasure* on Babylon." *Is.* xlviii. 14.
Use your *pleasure;* if your love do not persuade you to come, let not my letter. *Shak.*
3. That which pleases or delights; a cause, source, or object of pleasure; a delight; joy; gratification.
Festus, willing to do the Jews a *pleasure.* *Acts* xxv. 9.
4. Pleasure-giving quality; pleasantness. *Now Rare.*
5. Sensuous gratification for its own sake; amusement; sport; diversion; self-indulgence; frivolous or dissipating enjoyment; sensual gratification; — opposed to *self-denial,* etc.
He that loveth *pleasure* shall be a poor man. *Prov.* xxi. 17.
6. A pleasure ground; a pleasance. *Obs.*
7. *Psychol.* = PLEASANTNESS, 2.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

pleasure-bent	**pleasureman**	**pleasure-taking,** *adj.*
pleasure-bound	**pleasuremonger**	**pleasure-tempted**
pleasure-feeling, *adj.*	**pleasure seeker**	**pleasure-tired**
pleasure giver	**pleasure-seeking,** *adj.*	**pleasure-trading,** *adj.*
pleasure-giving, *adj.*		**pleasure-wasted**
pleasure-greedy	**pleasure-shunning,** *adj.*	**pleasure-weary**
pleasure ground		**pleasure-yielding,** *adj.*
pleasure-hating, *adj.*	**pleasure-sparkling,** *adj.*	
pleasure lover		
pleasure-loving, *adj.*	**pleasure taker**	

Syn. — Satisfaction, happiness, cheerfulness; gaiety, mirth, merriment, jollity, hilarity. — PLEASURE, DELIGHT, DELECTATION, GLADNESS, JOY, ENJOYMENT. PLEASURE (opposed to *pain*) is the general term for the feeling of satisfaction or gratification; DELIGHT (which may be relatively transient) implies a high degree of pleasure or lively satisfaction; DELECTATION is now chiefly humorous in its connotation; as, "when these wild ecstasies shall be matured into a sober *pleasure*" (*Wordsworth*); "She played with grave cabinets as a cat plays with a mouse, and with much of the same feline *delight* in the mere embarrassment of her victims" (*J. R. Green*); her oddities afforded him the utmost *delectation.* GLADNESS suggests esp. such happiness as shows itself (often quietly) in the face or demeanor; joy is deeper-rooted than *delight,* more radiant or demonstrative than *gladness;* ENJOYMENT is a milder term than *joy,* and denotes the pleasure or satisfaction which is felt in something; as, "They . . . did eat their meat with *gladness*" (*Acts* ii. 46); "the *gladness* in his face" (*G. Eliot*); "Break forth into *joy*" (*Is.* lii. 9); "All the while her thought was trying to justify her *delight* in the colors by merging them in her mystic religious *joy*" (*G. Eliot*); "All its aching *joys* are now no more, and all its dizzy raptures" (*Wordsworth*); "the contented use and *enjoyment* of the things we have" (*Mary Wilkins*). Cf. HAPPINESS, CHEERFULNESS, JOCULAR.
Ant. — Pain, hurt, injury; sorrow, displeasure.
— *at one's pleasure.* At one's liking, will, or discretion.
— *at pleasure.* **a** *Obs.* Pleased. **b** At will or discretion.
— *during (one's) pleasure.* As long as one likes. — *to (one's) pleasure.* So as to please.

pleas'ure (plĕzh'ẽr), *v. t.;* -URED (-ẽrd); -UR·ING (-ẽr·ĭng). To give or afford pleasure to; to please; gratify. — *v. i.* To take pleasure; delight; *Colloq.,* to seek pleasure; take a holiday or outing; as, to go *pleasuring.*

pleas'ure·ful (plĕzh'ẽr·fo͝ol; -f'l), *adj.* Full of pleasure; delightful; pleasing.

pleas'ure·ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Pleasure taking.

pleas'ure–pain' (66), *adj.* Associating pleasure and pain correlatively, esp. in the motivation of conduct.

pleasure principle. *Psychol.* The principle of seeking immediate gratification of desire and immediate relief from pain.

pleas'ur·er (plĕzh'ẽr·ẽr), *n.* One who gives or takes pleasure; specif., a pleasure seeker; holiday taker.

pleas'ur·ing (-ĭng), *n.* Act or instance of taking or giving pleasure; also, a pleasure trip or vacation. — *adj.* Designed or used for pleasure.

pleas'ur·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A pleasure seeker; a voluptuary.

pleas'ur·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* Given over to pleasure. *Rare.*

pleat (plēt; *cf.* PLAIT), *n.* [ME. *pleten,* v. See PLAIT, *n. & v.*] **1.** A fold (of cloth, etc.); a plait (sense 1). Also, anything resembling such fold; as, a *pleat* of skin.
2. A braid or interlacing of strands; a plait (sense 2). *Obs.*

pleat, *v. t.* **1.** To fold (cloth, etc.); to plait (sense 1).
2. To braid (hair, etc.); to plait (sense 2). *Now Dial. Eng.*

pleat'er (plēt'ẽr), *n.* One who pleats, esp. cloth or paper.

pleb (plĕb), *n. Slang.* **a** A plebeian. **b** = PLEBE, 2.

plebs (plēb), *n.* [F. *plèbe,* fr. L. *plebs.* See PLEBEIAN.]
1. The Roman plebs; the common people; the mob. *Obs.*
2. **a** A member of the lowest class in the military academy at West Point. **b** A first-year midshipman in the naval academy at Annapolis.

ple·be'ian (plē·bē'yȧn; -ȧn), *adj.* [L. *plebeius,* fr. *plebs, plebis,* the common people; akin to Gr. *plēthos* throng, the people. See FULL; cf. FOLK MANIPLE, PEOPLE.] Of or pertaining to the Roman plebs (which see), or commons; hence, of or pertaining to the common people; crude or coarse in manner or taste; vulgar; common; as, *plebeian* sports; a *plebeian* throng. — *n.* One of the plebs; one of the common people; a plebeian person.
Syn. — Ordinary, lowborn; ill-bred.
Ant. — Aristocratic, patrician, noble.
— **ple·be'ian·ly,** *adv.* — **ple·be'ian·ness,** *n.*

ple·be'ance (-bē'yȧns; -ȧns), *n.* Plebeian quality. *Rare.*

ple·be'ian·ism (plē·bē'yȧn·ĭz'ĭm; -ȧn·ĭz'ĭm), *n.* Plebeian state, character, or manners; vulgarity.

ple·be'ian·ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To render plebeian, common, or vulgar.

ple·bic'o·lar (plē·bĭk'ō·lẽr), *adj.* Also **ple·bic'o·lous** (-lŭs). [L. *plebicola* one who courts the favor of the common people.] That courts the favor of the common people. *Rare.* — **ple·bic'o·list** (-lĭst), *n. Rare.*

pleb'i·fi·cate (plĕb'ĭ·fĭ·kāt), *v. t.* [*plebs* + L. *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] Plebify. — **pleb'i·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n. Both Rare.*

ple·be'i·ty (plē·bē'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Plebeian class or rank. *Obs.*

ple'bi·fy (plē'bĭ·fī; plĕb'ĭ-), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [*plebs* + *-fy.*] To render plebeian; vulgarize. *Rare.*

ple·bis'ci·tar'i·an (plē·bĭs'ĭ·tȧr'ĭ·ȧn), *adj.* Plebiscitary. — *n.* An advocate of a plebiscite.

ple·bis'ci·ta·rism (-bĭs'ĭ·tȧ·rĭz'ĭm), *n.* Principle or practice of calling for plebiscites.

ple·bis'ci·tar'y (plē·bĭs'ĭ·tĕr'ĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a plebiscite.

pleb'i·scite (plĕb'ĭ·sīt; -sĭt; plē'bĭ·sīt; 277), *n.* [F. *plébiscite,* fr. L. *plebiscitum.*] **1.** = PLEBISCITUM, 1.
2. A vote or decree of the people (now usually by universal suffrage) on some measure submitted to them by some person or body having the initiative, as where the referendum (which see) is employed.
3. A vote of the people (usually by universal adult suffrage) of some specified district or region on the question, put before them by a treaty of peace or by an international body, as to choice of sovereignty; the political machinery for expressing *self-determination* (which see).
Syn. — See REFERENDUM.

pleb'i·scit'ic (plĕb'ĭ·sĭt'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or put in power by, a plebiscite.

pleb'is·ci'tum (plĕb'ĭ·sī'tŭm; plē'bĭ-), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., fr. *plebs, plebis,* common people + *scitum* decree. See PLEBS; SCIENCE.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* A vote or decree made by the Comitia tributa. Prior to 287 B.C. Plebiscita were binding only on the plebs.
2. = PLEBISCITE, 2.

plebs (plĕbz), *n.; pl.* PLEBES (plē'bēz). [L. See PLEBE.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* The plebeians as a whole; the lower or secondary class of the people of ancient Rome, originally probably clients of the patrician gentes (see CLIENT, 1, GENS, 1), but in the later republic having practically equal political rights.
2. The common people; the populace; mob.

pleck (plĕk), *n.* [ME. *plecke;* akin to MD. *plecke,* D. *plek.* Cf. PLAQUE.] **1.** A plot of ground; a small enclosure. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. A spot or stain; speck. *Obs.*

Ple·cop'ter·a (plē·kŏp'tĕr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *plekein* to twine + *-ptera.*] *Zool.* An order of insects constituted by the stone flies. Cf. NEUROPTERA. — **ple·cop'ter·an** (-ȧn), *n.* — **ple·cop'ter·id** (-ĭd), *n. & adj.* — **ple·cop'ter·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

Ple·co'tus (plē·kō'tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *plekein* to twist + *ous, ōtos,* ear.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the common long-eared bat of Europe and Asia. It typifies a subfamily **Plec'o·ti'nae** (plĕk'ō·tī'nē). — **plec'o·tine** (plĕk'ō·tīn; -tĭn), *adj.*

plec'to- (plĕk'tō-), **plect-.** A combining form from Greek *plektos,* meaning *twisted,* as in *Plectop*tera.

Plec·tog'na·thi (plĕk·tŏg'nȧ·thī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *plecto-* + Gr. *gnathos* jaw.] *Zool.* A group, usually an order, of fishes generally having the maxillary bone united with the premaxillary, the posttemporal united with the skull, and the gill openings greatly reduced in size. The ventral fins are rudimentary or wanting, and the body is usually covered with bony plates, spines, or small rough ossicles. The group includes the filefishes, globefishes, triggerfishes, trunkfishes, sunfishes (Molidae), and related kinds. — **plec'tog·nath** (plĕk'tŏg·nȧth), *adj. & n.* — **plec'tog·nath'ic** (-nȧth'ĭk), **plec·tog'na·thous** (plĕk·tŏg'nȧ·thŭs), *adj.*

Plec'to·spon'dy·li (plĕk'tō·spŏn'dĭ·lī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *plecto-* + Gr. *spondylos, sphondylos,* a vertebra.] *Zool.* A group of fishes having the anterior vertebrae modified and united; — sometimes equivalent to *Eventognathi,* but usually including the characineids. — **plec'to·spon'dyl** (-dĭl), *adj. & n.* — **plec'to·spon'dyl·ous** (-dĭ·lŭs), *adj.*

pleacht. Pleached. *Ref. Sp.*

plead'a·ble·ness, *n.* See -ABLE. — **plea'ble·ness,** *n.*

plean (plēn). Var. of PLAIN, *v. New Dial.*

plea'proof' (66), *adj.* See PROOF.

pleas'a·ble (plĕz'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **plea'ble·ness,** *n.*

pleas'an·cy (plĕz'ȧn·sĭ), *n.* Pleasantry; pleasantness. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

pleas'ant·a·ble, *adj.* Pleasurable.

pleas'ant·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

pleas'ant·ly, *adv.* of PLEASANT.

pleas'ants. Scot. var. of PLEASANCE.

pleasd. Pleased. *Ref. Sp.*

pleas'ure·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

pleas'ure·less, *adj.* See -LESS. —**pleas'ure·less·ly,** *adv.* [-PROOF.]

pleas'ure·proof' (66), *adj.* See.

pleat'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

ple·be'ious (plē·bē'yŭs; -ĭs), *adj.* [L. *plebeius.*] Plebeian. *Obs.*

ple'bes (plē'bēz), *n., pl.* OF PLEBS.

pleb'i·scit. Var. of PLEBISCITE.

Plec·top'ter·a (plĕk·tŏp'tĕr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *plecto-* + *-ptera.*] Syn. of EPHEMERIDA. — **plec·top'ter** (-tĕr), *n.* — **plec·top'ter·an** (-ȧn), *adj. & n.* — **plec·top'ter·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

plec'tre (plĕk'tĕr), *n.* [F.] Plectrum. *Rare.*

plec·trid'i·al (plĕk·trĭd'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* [See PLECTRUM.] Having the form of a drumstick.

plec·trid'i·um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ä). [NL. See PLECTRIDIAL.] *Bacteriol.* Any hammer-shaped or drumstick-shaped cell; esp., any of certain rod-shaped bacteria (formerly classed as a genus, *Plectridium*) in which one end becomes enlarged by the production of an endospore, as *Clostridium tetani.*

plec'tron (plĕk'trŏn), *n.* = PLECTRUM, 1.

plec'trum (plĕk'trŭm), *n.; pl.* -TRA (-trä), -TRUMS (-trŭmz). [L., fr. Gr. *plēktron* anything to strike with, fr. *plēssein* to strike. See PLAY.] **1.** A small thin piece of ivory, wood, metal, horn, or quill, used in playing on the lyre and other plucked stringed instruments.
2. *Anat.* **a** The uvula. **b** The malleus. **c** The tongue. **d** The styloid process of the temporal bone.

pledge (plĕj), *n.* [OF. *plege, pleige,* pledge, guaranty, fr. ML. *plebium, plevium,* appar. (perh. with influence of L. *praebere* to offer, allow, cf. PREBEND) of Teut. origin; cf. OS. & OHG. *plegan* to pledge. See PLIGHT a pledge; cf. REPLEVIN.] **1.** *Law.* **a** In early English law, a person whose body is given as security for the performance of an obligation, as a member of a frankpledge; a bail; a hostage, — the modern chattel pledge being then called a *gage. Now Hist.* "I am Grumio's *pledge.*" *Shak.* **b** A chattel, or object of personal property, delivered by a debtor or obligor to a creditor or obligee to be kept by the latter until the debt or obligation is satisfied; an object given as security by pledge. **c** A bailment of a chattel, or object of personal property as security for the satisfaction of a debt or other obligation; also, the contract, obligation, or form of property, incidental to such a bailment; as, to give or put in *pledge.* Originally, in this sense, *pledge* was used of the delivery (without transfer of title) of movables, or objects capable of physical delivery, corresponding to the *pignus* of the Roman law, and was sharply distinguished from a common-law mortgage by the fact that in a pledge the title was not transferred, while in the mortgage it was. Later *pledge* was applied to the transfer of a chose in action by delivery and transfer of title, and by equity and statutory law the title to the mortgage came to be viewed as remaining in the mortgagor, so that now in many cases a transaction may be construed either as a mortgage or as a pledge according as one or the other appears to have been intended. Transfer of possession, however, is essential to a pledge, but not to a mortgage.
2. Something given or considered as a security for the performance of an act and, usually, liable to forfeiture in case of nonperformance; a guaranty.
3. Specif.: **a** A child, as evidence of the bond between its parents. **b** A gage of battle. **c** A thing pawned.
4. State of being given or held as a security or guaranty; pawn; — in phrases; as, in *pledge,* to *pledge,* out of *pledge.*
5. Something considered as a token, sign, evidence, or earnest of something else.
6. An assurance of good will or favor given by drinking one's health; a sentiment thus attested; a toast; a health. Also, formerly, a person, esp. a lady, so pledged or toasted.
7. A promise or agreement by which one binds oneself to do or forbear something; a promise; as, the mayor made no *pledges.* Specif.: **a** *Colloq.* With *the,* a promise in writing to refrain from using intoxicants or the like; as, to sign the *pledge.* **b** *College Slang, U. S.* A promise to join a fraternity or secret society; also, a person who has made such a promise.
Syn. — See EARNEST.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:
pledge-bound, pledge keeper, **pledge-signing,** *adj.* pledge-breaking, *adj.* pledge-keeping, *adj.* pledge taker pledge-free, pledge-making, *adj.* pledge-taking, *adj.*

pledge (plĕj), *v.;* PLEDGED (plĕjd); PLEDG'ING (plĕj'ĭng). [Cf. OF. *plegier* (F. *pleiger*) to give security for. See PLEDGE, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To become surety for. *Obs.*
2. To give as a pledge; to deposit, as a chattel, in pledge or pawn; to make a pledge of; to pawn. Specif., to assign as security for the repayment of a loan. Cf. COLLATERAL.
3. To bind by or as by a pledge; to engage; to plight.
We mutually *pledge* to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor. *Declaration of Independence.*
4. **a** *Rare.* To secure or assure performance of, as by a pledge. "To *pledge* my vow, I give my hand." *Shak.* **b** To promise solemnly; to undertake.
5. To give assurance, promise, or evidence of good will, favor, or the like, by or in drinking: **a** To drink at the invitation of (another); to drink to a toast or sentiment proposed by (another). **b** To drink the health of; to toast.
Pledge me, my friend, and drink till thou be'st wise. *Cowley.*
6. To cause (one) to make or sign a pledge; as, to *pledge* (one) to join a college fraternity. *Colloq.*
——, *Intransitive:* To give or make a pledge; to become surety; to drink a pledge.
Syn. — See PROMISE.

pledg'ee' (plĕj'ē'), *n.* The one to whom a pledge is given, or one who holds property as a pledge.

pledge'or', **pledg'or'** (plĕj'ôr'), *n.* *Law.* A pledger; — opposed to *pledgee.*

pledg'er (plĕj'ĕr), *n.* One who pledges anything or anyone.

pledge'shop' (plĕj'shŏp'), *n.* A pawnbroker's shop. *Rare.*

pledg'et (plĕj'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [Origin uncert.] **1.** *Med.* A compress, or small flat mass of lint, absorbent cotton, or the like, laid over a wound, ulcer, etc., to exclude air, retain dressings, or absorb the matter discharged.
2. *Naut.* A thread of oakum used in calking.

Pleg'a·dis (plĕg'ä·dĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *plēgas* sickle.] *Zool.* A genus including the glossy ibises.

pleg'a·pho'ni·a (plĕg'ä·fō'nĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *plēgē* a stroke + *phōnē* sound.] *Med.* Auscultation of the chest during percussion of the larynx.

-ple'gi·a (-plē'jĭ·ä). Also **-ple'gy** (-plē'jĭ). [See PLAINT.] A combining form, Greek *-plēgia,* from *plēgē,* meaning *stroke,* used in medicine to signify *stroke* (of paralysis), *paralysis, palsy,* as in hemi*plegia,* para*plegia,* para*plegy,* mono*plegia,* etc.

ple·gom'e·ter (plē·gŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *plēgē* a stroke + *-meter.*] An instrument to measure (and record) the force of blows.

Ple'iad (plē'ĭ·ăd; -ăd; plī'ăd), *n.* **1.** Any of the Pleiades.
2. [*also not cap.*] A group or cluster of illustrious or brilliant persons or things, usually seven; specif., with *the,* any of various groups of seven celebrated persons; as: **a** The Philosophical *Pleiad.* See SEVEN WISE MEN OF GREECE. **b** The *Pleiad* of Alexandria, a group of poets in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, 3d century B.C., composed of Callimachus, Apollonius of Rhodes, Aratus, Homer the Younger, Lycophron, Nicander, and Theocritus. **c** [F. *La Pléiade.*] A group of seven contemporary 16th-century poets (usually listed as Ronsard, Baïf, Du Bellay, Dorat, Jodelle, Remi Belleau, and Ponthus de Thyard) who tried to ennoble the language by enriching its vocabulary from Greek and Latin and by reviving the literary genres of antiquity. Called also **The Plé'iade'** (*pron.* plā'yäd').
3. [*not cap.*] *Chem.* A group of isotopes.

Ple'ia·des (plē'yä·dēz; plē'ä-; plī'ä-; 277), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *Pleiades.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The seven daughters of Atlas and the nymph Pleione, whose names were Alcyone, Celaeno, Electra, Maia, Merope, Steropе or Asterope, and Taygeta. They were transformed into the group of stars so named, the invisible seventh, or "lost," one (Merope) concealing herself out of shame for having loved a mortal.
2. [*gen.* PLEIADUM.] *Astron.* A conspicuous loose cluster of stars in the constellation Taurus. Six stars (for names see sense 1) are visible to the average eye, but the telescope reveals many hundreds more, while by photography the number is increased to thousands. Commonly either Merope or Electra, sometimes Celaeno, is regarded as the "lost Pleiad."

plein'-air' (plān'âr'), *adj.* [F.] Of, pertaining to, or dealing with, the open (literally, full) air; specif., designating, or pertaining to, certain schools of painting, called *plein-air* or *open-air* schools, founded in France about 1865, or their work. The chief principle of these schools is the representation of actually existing effects of outdoor life, esp. of air and light, not observable in the studio. See IMPRESSIONISM, 2.

plein'-air'ist, *n.* A painter of a plein-air school.

plei'o- (plī'ō-), **ple'o-.** [See PLEONASM.] A combining form from Greek *pleiōn* (poet., *pleōn*), meaning *more,* as in *Pleiocene, pleo*morphism, **plei'o·tax'is** (see -TAXIS).

plei'o·bar (plī'ō·bär), *n.* [*pleio-* + Gr. *baros* weight.] *Meteorol.* **a** An area of high barometric pressure. **b** An isobar of high pressure.

plei'o·chro'mi·a (-krō'mĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *pleio-* + *-chromia.*] *Med.* Increased color or pigment, as in the blood, specif., that due to increase in secretion of bile pigment. — **plei'o·chro'mic** (-mĭk), *adj.*

plei·om'er·y (plī·ŏm'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* [*pleio-* + Gr. *meros* part.] *Bot.* The state of having more than the normal number of floral leaves. — **plei·om'er·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

plei'on (plī'ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *pleiōn* more, greater.] *Meteorol.* A region of positive departure (increase) from the normal of any element, as pressure, temperature, rainfall, etc. — **plei·o'ni·an** (plī·ō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.*

plei'o·phyl'ly (plī'ō·fĭl'ĭ), *n.* [See PLEIO-; -PHYLL.] *Bot.* An abnormal increase or excess in the number of leaves or leaflets. — **plei'o·phyl'lous** (-fĭl'ŭs), *adj.*

Pleis'the·nes (plīs'thē·nēz), *n.* [Gr. *Pleisthenēs.*] See ATREUS.

Pleis'to·cene (plīs'tō·sēn), *adj.* [Gr. *pleistos* most, superl. of *polys* + *kainos* new. See FULL; RECENT.] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the epoch following the Tertiary and next below the present. See GLACIAL EPOCH; GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **n.** The Pleistocene, or glacial, epoch or deposits. — **Pleis'to·cen'ic** (-sĕn'ĭk; -sē'nĭk), *adj.*

Pleistocene lakes. *Geol.* Several fresh-water lakes formed in the interior of North America during the retreat of the ice sheets in the Pleistocene period. ***Lake Bonneville*** covered the eastern part of the Great Basin; Salt Lake, Utah, is a remnant. ***Lake Lahontan*** covered northwestern Nevada; Pyramid, North Carson, South Carson, and Walker Lakes are remnants. ***Lake Agassiz*** occupied portions of Saskatchewan, Manitoba, N. Dakota, and Minnesota; it drained through the Mississippi Valley. ***Lake Maumee,*** which drained into the valley of the Wabash River, developed into ***Lake Duluth*** (draining into the Mississippi) and ***Lake Chicago*** (draining through the valley followed by the Chicago drainage canal). These, becoming ***Lake Algonquin,*** had an outlet into Lake Iroquois. The ***Great Nipissing Lakes*** occupied the Superior, Michigan, and Huron basins, and drained into an arm of the sea. ***Lake Arkona,*** in the Erie and Ontario basins, had an outlet to the west, and developed successively into ***Lakes Whittlesey, Warren, Dana,*** and ***Lundy.*** ***Lake Iroquois,*** of the Ontario basin, succeeding them, drained through the Mohawk and Hudson valleys.

Pleistocene period. A period embracing the Pleistocene.

pleis'to·seist (plīs'tō·sīst), *n.* [*pleisto-* + *seismo-* + *-ist.*] That isoseismic line on which the decline in the energy of earthquake vibrations is most rapid.

ple·moch'o·e (plē·mŏk'ō·ē), *n.; pl.* -CHOAI (-ī). [Gr. *plēmochoē,* fr. *plēmē* flood + *cheein* to pour.] *Gr. Antiq.* A vessel of pottery for pouring. In modern archaeological usage, a vase with a standard and an incurved rim, frequently fitted with a cover.

plem'y·ram'e·ter (plĕm'ĭ·răm'ē·tĕr; plē'mĭ-), *n.* [Gr. *plēmmyra* the high tide + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring differences of level of a body of water.

ple·nar'i·um (plē·nâr'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* Also **ple'na·ry** (plē'nä·rĭ). [See PLENARY, *adj.*] A complete set (of books of scripture).

ple'nar·ty (plē'nĕr·tĭ; plĕn'ĕr·tĭ), *n.* [OF. *plenereté, plenerité.*] State of a benefice when occupied.

ple'na·ry (plē'nä·rĭ; plĕn'ä·rĭ), *adj.* [LL. *plenarius,* fr. L. *plenus.* See PLENTY.] **1.** Full; entire; complete; absolute; perfect; unqualified; as, a *plenary* license, authority.
2. Fully attended or constituted; including all entitled to be present; — said of an assembly, meeting, etc.
3. Having full powers. *Rare.*
4. *Law.* Complete; as, a *plenary* proceeding, including all steps in due order; — opposed to *summary. Now Rare.*
Syn. — See FULL.
Ant. — Restricted, incomplete, limited.

plenary ability. The Pelagian doctrine that all men have full power at all times to do God's will.

plenary council. See COUNCIL, 2.

plenary indulgence. *R.C.Ch.* The remission of the entire temporal punishment due to sin. See INDULGENCE, 6.

plenary inspiration. See INSPIRATION, 2 a.

‖**ple'ne ad·mi'ni·stra'vit** (plē'nē ăd·mĭn'ĭ·strā'vĭt). [L.] *Law.* Literally, he has fully administered; — used to designate a certain plea in bar by an executor or administrator.

ple'ni- (plē'nĭ-; plĕn'ĭ-). A combining form, Latin *pleni-,* from *plenus,* meaning *full,* as in *plenicorn.*

ple'ni·corn (-kôrn), *adj.* [*pleni-* + L. *cornu* horn.] *Zool.* Solid-horned, as a deer. — *n.* A solid-horned ruminant. *Rare.*

ple·nil'o·quence (plē·nĭl'ō·kwĕns), *n.* [*pleni-* + L. *loquentia* a talking.] Fullness of talk; much speaking. *Rare.*

ple'ni·lu'nal (plē'nĭ·lū'năl; -n'l; plĕn'ĭ-), *adj.* Plenilunar.

ple'ni·lu'nar (-nĕr), *adj.* Also **ple'ni·lu'na·ry** (-nä·rĭ). Of, pertaining to, or like, the full moon.

ple'ni·lune (plē'nĭ·lūn; plĕn'ĭ-; 242), *n.* [L. *plenilunium,* fr. *plenus* full + *luna* the moon.] The time of full moon; also, a full moon. *Chiefly Poetic.*

plen'i·po (plĕn'ĭ·pō). Short for PLENIPOTENTIARY. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To plenipotentiarize. *Colloq.*

ple·nip'o·tence (plē·nĭp'ō·tĕns), *n.* Also **ple·nip'o·ten·cy** (-tĕn·sĭ). Quality or state of being invested with authority or power to transact business. *Rare.*

ple·nip'o·tent (-tĕnt), *adj. & n.* [LL. *plenipotens,* fr. L. *plenus* full + *potens, -entis,* potent. See FULL; POTENT.] Plenipotentiary. *Rare.*

plen'i·po·ten'tial (plĕn'ĭ·pō·tĕn'shăl), *adj.* Plenipotentiary. — **plen'i·po·ten'ti·al'i·ty** (-shĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* *Obs.*

plen'i·po·ten'ti·a·rize (-shĭ·ä·rīz; -shä·rīz), *v. i.* To act as a plenipotentiary.

plen'i·po·ten'ti·ar'y (plĕn'ĭ·pō·tĕn'shĭ·ĕr'ĭ; -ēr·ĭ; -shä·rĭ; 277), *n.; pl.* -IES (-īz). [ML. *plenipotentiarius;* cf. F. *plénipotentiaire.*] A person invested with full power to transact any business; esp., a diplomatic agent (ambassador, envoy, or minister) having full power to negotiate, subject to ratification, for the government he represents in the transaction of such business as is expressed in his letters. He may or may not be accredited. See DIPLOMATIC AGENT.

plen'i·po·ten'ti·ar'y, *adj.* **1.** Containing or conferring full power; absolute; unlimited; invested with full power.
2. Of or pertaining to a plenipotentiary.

plen'ish (plĕn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *plenir.* See REPLENISH.]
1. To fill up; replenish. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial.*
2. To furnish, as a house or farm; to equip with house furnishings. *Brit.*

plen'ish·ing, *n. Chiefly Scot.* Furniture; equipment; stock; esp., household furniture or a bride's wedding outfit of household goods.

plen'ish·ment (plĕn'ĭsh·mĕnt), *n.* Plenishing; outfit. *Scot.*

ple'nism (plē'nĭz'm), *n.* The theory that all space is a plenum. See PLENUM, *n.*, 1. — **ple'nist** (-nĭst), *n. & adj.*

plen'i·tude (plĕn'ĭ·tūd), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *plenitudo,* fr. *plenus* full. See PLENTY.] **1.** Quality or state of being full; completeness; plentifulness; as, the *plenitude* of space.
2. State of being filled; fullness; specif., *Obs.*: **a** Of a flower, doubleness. **b** *Med.* Animal fullness; repletion; plethora. **c** *Physics.* = PLENUM, *n.*, 1. **d** Affluence.
3. An abundance; a sufficiency.
A *plenitude,* nay, a plethora of work. *Galsworthy.*

plen'i·tu'di·nous (-tū'dĭ·nŭs), *adj.* Characterized by plenitude, or fullness; humorously, stout; portly. *Rare.*

‖**ple'no ju're** (plē'nō jōō'rē; 242). [L.] With full right.

plensh'ing nail (plĕn'shĭng). [See PLANCH, *v.*] A flooring nail.

plen'te·ous (plĕn'tē·ŭs; 159), *adj.* [ME. *plaintiose, plentivous, plentevous,* fr. OF. *plentious, plentivous, plentevous,* fr. *plentif* (cf. *plenteïf*), abundant, fr. *plenté.* See PLENTY.] **1.** Constituting, characterized by, or existing in, plenty; abundant; copious; plentiful.
2. Yielding abundance; productive; fruitful. *Gen.* xli. 34.
3. Having plenty; abounding; rich. *Archaic.*
4. Liberal; generous; bountiful; bounteous. *Archaic.*
Syn. and **Ant.** — See PLENTIFUL.
— **plen'te·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **plen'te·ous·ness,** *n.*

plen'ti·ful (-tĭ·fŏol; -f'l), *adj.* **1.** Yielding or containing plenty; prolific; fruitful; opulent; as, a *plentiful* table.
2. Constituting, characterized by, or existing in, plenty; copious; abundant; ample; as, a *plentiful* harvest.
3. Lavish; profuse. *Obs.* "*Plentiful* in expenses." *Bacon.*
Syn. — Full, abounding, bountiful, liberal, profuse, rich. — PLENTIFUL, PLENTEOUS, ABUNDANT, COPIOUS, EXUBERANT. That is PLENTIFUL or PLENTEOUS of which there is great or sufficient supply; *plenteous* is now somewhat bookish; that is ABUNDANT which is very plentiful, or of which there is more than enough; as, "If reasons were as *plentiful* as blackberries" (*Shak.*); "*Plenteous* grace with Thee is found" (*C. Wesley*); "thy *abundant* goodness" (*Shak.*). That is COPIOUS which exists or is supplied in great abundance; EXUBERANT implies superabundant richness; as, "*copious* quotations" (*Irving*); "He was the best conversationalist in London, so rapid, so full of fancy, so *copious* in information" (*Jowett*); "the *exuberant* richness of Asiatic phraseology" (*Milton*); *exuberant* gaiety. Cf. PROFUSE, CAPACIOUS, LUXURIOUS, RICH.
Ant. — Meager, scarce, scanty, inadequate, insufficient.
— **plen'ti·ful·ly,** *adv.* — **plen'ti·ful·ness,** *n.*

plen'ty (plĕn'tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *plentee, plente,* fr. OF. *plenté,* fr. L. *plenitas,* fr. *plenus* full. See FULL; cf. 1st PLAIN, PLENITUDE, REPLETE.] **1.** Full or abundant supply; enough and to spare; abundance; an adequate quantity, amount, or number (of something); — when used with *a,* now chiefly *U. S.*
2. Quality or state of being abundant or copious; abundance; copiousness; as, corn and wine in *plenty.*
3. Fullness or completeness; perfection; plenitude. *Obs.*
4. a Copiousness or abundance of material things, as the products of the earth, that satisfy human wants.
Houses of office stuffed with *plenty.* *Chaucer.*
b *pl.* Formerly, the necessaries and comforts abundance of which constitutes plenty. **c** Condition or a time when such things abound.

plen'ty, *adj.* **1.** Plentiful; abundant; — used predicatively.
If reasons were as *plenty* as blackberries. *Shak.*
2. Before a noun, plenty of; as, there are *plenty* ways to do it; after a noun, in plenty; as, gold and silver *plenty. Now Chiefly Dial.*

plen'ty, *adv.* Abundantly; as, *plenty* good enough. *Colloq.*

ple'num (plē'nŭm), *n.; pl.* PLENUMS (-nŭmz), PLENA (-nä). [L., prop., neut. of *plenus* full.] **1.** A space or all space every part of which is full of matter; — opposed to *vacuum.*
2. Fullness; — generally connoting homogeneity.
3. A condition in which the pressure of the air in an enclosed space is greater than that of the outside atmosphere.
4. A general or full assembly, esp. a joint assembly of all parts of a legislative or other body

---

pled. Colloq. & dial. past & past part. of PLEAD.
pledgd. Pledged. *Ref. Sp.*
pledge'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
pledge'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
pledge of prosecution. *Law.* See DECLARATION, 7 a.
plee. Var. of PLAY, *v.*; PLEA. *Now Dial.*
pleen (plēn). Dial. var. of pleid. ✝ PLAID, PLEAD.
‖**plein** (plān), *n.* [D., fr. OF. *plain.* See PLAIN field.] Public square. [PLIOCENE.]
Plei'o-cene (plī'ō-sēn). Var. of
Plei·o·hip'pus (-hĭp'ŭs). Var. of PLIOHIPPUS.
plei'o·mas'ti·a (-măs'tĭ·ä), **plei'o·ma'zi·a** (-mä'zhĭ·ä; -zĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *pleio-* + Gr. *mastos, mazos,* breast.] = PLEOMASTIA.
plei'o·mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *adj.*, plei'o·mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.*, plei'o·mor'phy (plī'ō·môr'fĭ), *n.* = PLEOMORPHIC, etc.
Plei·o'ne (plī·ō'nē), *n.* [Gr. *Pleionē,* the mother of the Pleiades.] **a** See PLEIADES, 1. **b** See STAR, *Table.*
Plei'o·sau'rus (plī'ō·sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.] Var. of PLIOSAURUS.
ple'nal (plē'năl; -n'l), *adj.* [L. *plenus* full.] Plenary. *Obs.* — **ple'nal·ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
ple'nar (plē'nĕr), *adj.* [ME. *plener,* fr. OF. *plenier.*] Plenary. *Obs.*
ple'na·ri·ly, *adv.* of PLENARY.
ple'na·ri·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
plen'i·po·ten'ti·ar'i·ly, *adv.* of PLENIPOTENTIARY. [See -SHIP.]
plen'i·po·ten'ti·ar'y·ship, *n.*
plen'isht. Plenished. *Ref. Sp.*
plen'i·tide', *n.* [Irreg. fr. L. *plenus* full + *tide.*] Flood tide. *Obs.*
plen'i·tu'di·nar'i·an (plĕn'ĭ·tū'dĭ·nâr'ĭ·ăn), *n.* A plenist. *Obs.*
plen'i·tu'di·nar'y, *adj.* Having plenitude; full. *Obs.*
plen'i·ty (plĕn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [OF. *plenité,* fr. L. *plenitas.*] Plenitude. *Obs.*
plen'ti·fy, *v. t.* [*plenty* + *-fy.*] To make plenteous. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
plen'ti·ness, *n.* Plentifulness.
plentious. ✝ PLENTEOUS.
plentith. ✝ PLENTY.
plen'ti·tude. Erron. for PLENITUDE, influenced by PLENTY.

ple'num (plē'nŭm), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a space, as a room or a duct, in which a plenum exists.

ple'ny (plē'nĭ), *adj.* Full; as, *pleny* tide. *Naut.*

ple'o- (plē'ō-). Var. of PLEIO-.

ple'o·chro'ic (plē'ō·krō'ĭk), *adj.* Having pleochroism.

ple·och'ro·ism (plē·ŏk'rō·ĭz'm), **ple'o·chro'ma·tism** (plē'-ō·krō'mȧ·tĭz'm), *n.* [*pleo-* + Gr. *chroa* color.] *Cryst.* The property, possessed by some crystals, of showing different colors when viewed in the direction of different axes. It includes *dichroism* and *trichroism.* — **ple·och'ro·it'ic** (plē·ŏk'rō·ĭt'ĭk), **ple'o·chro·mat'ic** (plē'ō·krō·măt'ĭk), *adj.*

ple·och'ro·ous (plē·ŏk'rō·ŭs), *adj.* Pleochroic.

ple'o·crys'tal·line (plē'ō·krĭs'tăl·ĭn; -ĭn), *adj.* [See PLEIO-.] *Petrog.* Holocrystalline.

ple'o·dont (plē'ō·dŏnt), *adj.* [*pleo-* + *-odont.*] *Zool.* Having solid teeth.

ple'o·mas'ti·a (-măs'tĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *pleo-* + *-mastia.*] *Anat.* The condition of having more than two mammary glands or nipples. — **ple'o·mas'tic** (-tĭk), *adj.*

ple'o·me·tro'sis (-mē·trō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pleo-* + 2d *metro-* + *-osis.*] *Zool.* In certain kinds of ants, the occurrence of several fertile females (queens) in a single nest. — **ple'o·me·trot'ic** (-trŏt'ĭk), *adj.*

ple'o·mor'phic (plē'ō·môr'fĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, pleomorphism.

ple'o·mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* [*pleo-* + Gr. *morphē* form.] **1.** *Cryst.* The property of crystallizing under two or more distinct fundamental forms. It includes *dimorphism* and *trimorphism.*
2. *Bot.* Occurrence of more the one distinct form in the life cycle of some plants, esp. certain fungi.
3. *Biol.* = POLYMORPHISM.

ple'o·mor'phist (-fĭst), *n.* An advocate of a (*biological*) theory of pleomorphism.

ple'o·mor'phous (-fŭs), *adj.* Pleomorphic.

ple'o·mor'phy (plē'ō·môr'fĭ), *n.* Pleomorphism.

ple'on (plē'ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pleōn*, pres. part. of *plein* to swim, sail.] *Zool.* **a** A crustacean's abdomen. **b** Telson of a king crab. — **ple'o·nal** (-ō·nȧl; -n'l), *adj.* — **ple·on'ic** (plē·ŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

ple'o·nasm (plē'ō·năz'm), *n.* [LL. *pleonasmus*, fr. Gr. *pleonasmos*, fr. *pleonazein* to be more than enough, to abound, fr. *pleon*, neut. of *pleōn, pleiōn*, more, compar. of *polys* much. See FULL; cf. POLY-, PLUS.] **1.** *Gram. & Rhet.* Redundancy or fullness of language in speaking or writing; the use of more words than are necessary to express the bare idea (I saw it *with my own eyes;* the eye, too, *it* looks out); also, a case of this, or the redundant or unnecessary word or expression.
2. Redundancy; a redundant thing.
Syn. — See REDUNDANCY.

ple'o·nast (plē'ō·năst), *n.* One addicted to pleonasm. *Rare.*

ple'o·naste (plē'ō·năst), *n.* [LGr. *pleonastos* abundant, rich; — with ref. to number of faces.] Spinel of a black transparent variety used as a gem; ceylonite.

ple'o·nas'tic (plē'ō·năs'tĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to, of the nature of, characterized by, or constituting, pleonasm.

ple'o·nas'ti·cal (-năs'tĭ·kȧl), *adj.* Pleonastic. *Rare.*

ple'o·nec'tic (-nĕk'tĭk), *adj.* Covetous.

ple'o·nex'i·a (-nĕk'sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [Gr.] Covetousness; avarice.

ple'o·pod (plē'ō·pŏd), *n.* [*pleon* + *-pod.*] *Zool.* One of the abdominal limbs of a crustacean.

ple·op'o·dite (plē·ŏp'ō·dīt), *n.* *Zool.* A pleopod.

Ple·os'po·ra (plē·ŏs'pō·rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *pleo-* + *-spora.*] *Bot.* A genus of sphere fungi (order Sphaeriales) having brown muriform ascospores in scattered or gregarious perithecia. *P. gramineum* causes barley stripe. It typifies the family **Ple'o·spo·ra'ce·ae** (plē'ō·spō·rā'sē·ē). Cf. HELMINTHOSPORIUM.

pler·er'gate (plēr·ûr'gāt), *n.* [Gr. *plērēs* full, gorged + *ergatēs* worker.] *Zool.* An ant worker that has the abdomen greatly swollen with stored liquid food, as a honey ant.

ple'ro·cer'coid (plēr'ō·sûr'koĭd), *n.* [Gr. *plērēs* full + *cerc-* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* The solid, elongate larva of certain tapeworms, esp. that of the fish tapeworm. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to such a larva.

ple·ro'ma (plē·rō'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. *plērōma.*] **1.** Fullness; specif.: **a** *Bib. Theol.* The fullness of divine excellences and powers (cf. *Eph.* iii.19; *Col.* i.19, ii.9). **b** *Gnosticism.* The fullness of being of the divine life, comprising the aeons as well as the uncreated monad (or, according to some, dyad) from which they have proceeded.
2. *Bot.* = PLEROME.
— **ple'ro·mat'ic** (plēr'ō·măt'ĭk), *adj.*

pleroma violet. A color, bluish blue-red in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

ple'rome (plē'rōm), *n.* [Gr. *plerom*, fr. Gr. *plērōma* that which fills up.] *Bot.* The central portion of the primary meristem at the growing points of stems and roots. It lies within the periblem, and has been supposed to give rise to the stele.

ple'ro·morph (plēr'ō·môrf), *n.* [Gr. *plērēs* full + *-morph.*] *Cryst.* A kind of pseudomorph believed to have been formed by infiltration.

ple·roph'o·ry (plē·rŏf'ō·rĭ), *n.* [Gr. *plērōphoria*, fr. *plērēs* full + *pherein* to bear.] Subjective complete assurance.
— **ple'ro·phor'ic** (plēr'ō·fŏr'ĭk), *adj.* *Rare.*

ple·ro'sis (plē·rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *plērōsis* a filling up, fr. *plēroun* to fill.] *Med.* Restoration of lost tissue, as after illness. — **ple·rot'ic** (-rŏt'ĭk), *adj. & n.*

ple'si·o- (plē'sĭ·ō-), **ple'si-** (plē'sĭ-). A combining form, Greek *plēsio-, plēsi-*, from *plēsios*, meaning *near, close*, as in *plesio*morphous.

ple'si·o·bi·o'sis (plē'sĭ·ō·bī·ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *plesio-* + *-biosis.*] *Zool.* Symbiosis in which two species, as of ants or termites, regularly nest in close proximity. — **ple'si·o·bi·ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk), *adj.*

ple'si·o·mor'phous (plē'sĭ·ō·môr'fŭs), *adj.* [*plesio-* + *-morphous.*] *Cryst.* Crystallizing in closely similar forms while unlike in chemical composition. — **ple'si·o·mor'phic** (-fĭk), *adj.* — **ple'si·o·mor'phism** (-fĭz'm), *n.*

Ple'si·o·sau'ri·a (-sô'rĭ·ȧ), **Ple'si·o·sau'ri** (-sô'rī), *n. pl.* [NL. See PLESIOSAURUS.] *Paleontol.* A suborder of Mesozoic marine reptiles (Sauropterygia) including *Plesiosaurus, Pliosaurus*, etc. — **ple'si·o·sau'r(i)** (plē'sĭ·ō·sôr'), *n.* — **ple'si·o·sau'ri·an** (-sô'rĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.* — **ple'si·o·sau'roid** (-roid), *adj.*

Ple'si·o·sau'rus (-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *plesio-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleontol.* **a** A genus of marine reptiles, of the Mesozoic of Europe and North America, having a very long neck, a small head, and all four limbs developed as paddles for swimming. Several species are known, the largest (*P. conybeari*) about sixteen feet long. **b** [*not cap.; pl.* -RI (-rī).] An animal of this genus.

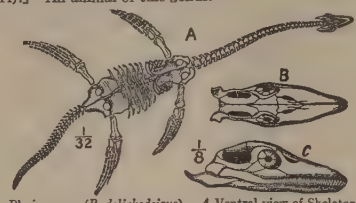

Plesiosaurus (*P. dolichodeirus*). *A* Ventral view of Skeleton; *B C* Dorsal and Lateral views of Skull.

ple'si·o·type' (plē'sĭ·ō·tīp'), *n.* [*plesio-* + *-type.*] An apotype specimen used by an author other than the original describer.

ples'si·graph (plĕs'ĭ·grȧf; 83), *n.* [Gr. *plēssein* to strike + *-graph.*] *Med.* A form of pleximeter.

ples'sor (plĕs'ôr), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *plēssein* to strike.] *Med.* A small hammer employed in percussion.

‖**plet** (plĕt), *n.* Also **plete.** [Russian *plet'.*] A kind of whip having three lashes tipped with lead balls.

Pleth'o·don (plĕth'ō·dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *plēthys* fullness + *-odon.*] *Zool.* The genus including the common red-backed, or dusky, salamander (*P. cinereus*). It is the type of a family, **Pleth'o·don'ti·dae** (-dŏn'tĭ·dē), comprising numerous mostly small, chiefly North American, terrestrial or brook-inhabiting forms which have neither lungs nor gills when adult. — **pleth'o·don'tid** (-tĭd), *n. & adj.*

pleth'o·ra (plĕth'ō·rȧ; *the etymological* plē·thō'rȧ *is but little used*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *plēthōrē*, fr. *plēthein* to be or become full. See FULL.] **1.** *a Med.* A morbid condition characterized by an excess of blood in the body. **b** *Old Med.* A superabundance of nutritive material in the organs of the body.
2. *Carpentry.* A defective or diseased condition of wood due to hypertrophy of the tissues.
3. State of being overfull; excess; superabundance.
He labors under a *plethora* of wit and imagination. *Jeffrey.*

ple·thor'ic (plē·thŏr'ĭk; plĕth'ō·rĭk; 277), *adj.* [ML. *plethoricus*, fr. Gr. *plēthōrikos;* cf. F. *pléthorique.*] **1.** Having a full habit of body; characterized by plethora; as, a *plethoric* constitution.
2. Overfull; overloaded; inflated; turgid; bombastic; as, a hamper grown *plethoric.* "*Plethoric* phrases." *Sydney Smith.*

ple·thor'i·cal (plē·thŏr'ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* Plethoric. *Rare.* — **ple·thor'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pleth'o·rous (plĕth'ō·rŭs), *adj.* Plethoric.

pleth'o·ry (plĕth'ō·rĭ), *n.* Plethora. *Now Rare.*

ple·thys'mo·graph (plē·thĭz'mō·grȧf; plē·thĭs'-; 83), *n.* [Gr. *plēthysmos* an enlargement + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for determining and registering variations in size of an organ or limb, and hence variations in the amount of blood occurring there. — **ple·thys'mo·graph'ic** (-grȧf'ĭk), *adj.* — **ple·thys'mo·graph'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kȧl·ĭ), *adv.*

pleth'ys·mog'ra·phy (plĕth'ĭz·mŏg'rȧ·fĭ; plĕth'ĭs-), *n.* *Physiol.* The art of using the plethysmograph.

pleur- (*pron. varies between* plōōr- *and* plŏŏr-; 242). = PLEURO- (which see), as in **pleur·al'gi·a, pleur·al'gic, pleur·ec'to·my, pleu'ro·dyn'i·a, pleu'ro·dyn'ic.** See -ALGIA, etc.

pleu'ra (plōōr'ȧ; 242), *n.; pl.* PLEURAE (-ē). [ML., fr. Gr. *pleura* a rib, the side. See PLEURISY.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* The delicate serous membrane which lines each half of the thorax of mammals and is reflected over the surface of the lung of the same side. Each has the form of a completely closed sac, one wall of which (the pulmonary layer, or ‖**pleu'ra pul'mo·na'lis**) is closely adherent to the lung as far as the root of that organ, where it is continuous with the other wall (the parietal layer, or ‖**pleu'ra cos·ta'lis** [kŏs·tā'lĭs], which passes outward to adhere to the pericardium, the side of the thorax, the superior surface of the diaphragm, etc. The space between the two walls (the cavity of the pleura) contains a small quantity of serous fluid by which respiratory movements are rendered almost frictionless.
2. *Zool.* **a** A lateral part, as a mollusk radula. **b** A pleuron.

-pleu'ra. [NL.] **1.** *Bot.* A combining form from Greek *pleura*, meaning *side*, used to denote *a lining* or *girdle*, as in endo*pleura.*
2. *Zool.* A combining form for *pleura*, as in di*pleura*, epi*pleura.*

Pleu'ra·can'thus (plōōr'ȧ·kăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pleuron* rib + *akantha* spine.] *Paleontol.* A genus of Paleozoic elasmobranchs of the group Ichthyotomi of the Carboniferous and Lower Permian of Europe and North America, having a terminal mouth, long dorsal fin, and a strong serrated spine on the nape. It is the type of a family **Pleu'ra·can'thi·dae** (-thĭ·dē). — **pleu'ra·can'thoid** (-thoid), *adj. & n.*

pleu'ral (plōōr'ȧl; 242), *adj.* **a** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the pleura or pleurae, or the sides of the thorax. **b** *Zool.* Of or pertaining to a pleuron or pleurite.

pleu'ral, *n. Zool.* **a** A bony process in turtles, lying superficial to the ribs and uniting them, and thereby forming most of the carapace. **b** In fishes, a rib, or long ray of bone, articulating with a vertebra and extending ventrally into the abdominal wall.

pleural effusion. *Med.* **a** An exudation of fluid from the blood or lymph capillaries into a pleural cavity. **b** An exudate in a pleural cavity.

pleural ganglion. *Zool.* In most mollusks, either of a pair of ganglia sending nerves to the mantle, parts of the body wall behind the head, etc. They often lie close to, or are fused with, the cerebral ganglia.

pleu'ra·poph'y·sis (plōōr'ȧ·pŏf'ĭ·sĭs; 242), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL. See PLEURA; APOPHYSIS.] *Zool.* A laterally or more or less ventrally directed process or appendage of a vertebra forming a rib or part corresponding to a rib; a rib considered as a part of a vertebra. See 1st RIB. — **pleu·rap'o·phys'i·al** (plōō·răp'ō·fĭz'ĭ·ȧl), *adj.*

pleur·en'chy·ma (plōōr·ĕng'kĭ·mȧ; 242), *n.* [NL., fr. *pleur-* + *enchyma.*] *Bot.* Wood tissue. — **pleur'en·chym'a·tous** (plōōr'ĕng·kĭm'ȧ·tŭs), *adj. Both Rare.*

pleu'ri- (*see* PLEUR-) = PLEURO-, as in **pleu'ri·sep'tate.**

pleu'ric (plōōr'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *pleurikos* costal.] Pleural.

pleu'ri·sy (plōōr'ĭ·sĭ; 242; 277), *n.* [OF. *pleurisie* (F. *pleurésie*), fr. LL. *pleurisis* (ML. *pleuresis*), fr. *pleuritis*, fr. Gr. *pleuritis*, fr. *pleura* rib, side, of obscure origin.] **1.** *Med.* Inflammation of the pleura, usually accompanied with fever, painful and difficult respiration, cough, and exudation into the pleural cavity.
2. Usually **plu'ri·sy.** [As if fr. L. *plus, pluris*, by confusion.] Superabundance; excess; plethora. *Obs.*

pleurisy root. The butterfly weed *Asclepias tuberosa;* also, its root, used as a diaphoretic and expectorant, esp. in pleurisy.

pleu·rit'ic (plōō·rĭt'ĭk), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *pleurétique*, fr. L. *pleuriticus, pleuriticus*, fr. Gr. *pleuritikos.*] *Med.* Of or pertaining to pleurisy; suffering from pleurisy.

pleu·ri'tis (-rī'tĭs), *n.* [Gr. See PLEURISY.] *Med.* Pleurisy.

pleu'ro- (*see* PLEUR-), **pleur-.** A combining form, Greek *pleuro-, pleur-*, from *pleura*, meaning *rib, side*, used to denote *relation to a side;* specif., *connection with*, or *situation in* or *near, the pleura*, as in *pleuroperitoneum*, **pleu'ror·rhe'a, pleu'ro·spasm.** See -RRHEA, SPASM. *Pleuro-* in adjectives denotes also *pleural and*, as in **pleu'ro·per'i·car'di·al, pleu'ro·per'i·to·ne'al, pleu'ro·per'i·to·nae'al, pleu'ro·pul'mo·nar'y, pleu'ro·ty'phoid.** See PERICARDIAL, PERITONEAL, etc.

Pleu'ro·bra'chi·a (plōōr'ō·brā'kĭ·ȧ; -brăk'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PLEURO-; BRACHIUM.] *Zool.* A genus of globose or ovoid relatively firm-bodied ctenophores, the type of a family, **Pleu'ro·bra·chi'i·dae** (-brā·kĭ'ĭ·dē), of the Cydippida.

pleu'ro·branch (plōōr'ō·brăngk), *n.* Also **pleu'ro·bran'chi·a** (-brăng'kĭ·ȧ), *pl.* -CHIAE (-ē). [NL. See PLEURO-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zool.* In crustaceans, a gill arising from the side of the thorax. — **pleu'ro·bran'chi·al** (-ȧl), **pleu'ro·bran'chi·ate** (-āt), *adj.*

pleu'ro·bron·chi'tis (-brŏng·kī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Combined pleurisy and bronchitis.

Pleu'ro·cap'sa (plōōr'ō·kăp'sȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *pleuro-* + L. *capsa* case.] *Bot.* A genus of branching, filamentous, epiphytic, blue-green algae sometimes classed among the Chamaesiphonaceae, but often regarded as the type of a separate family, **Pleu'ro·cap·sa'ce·ae** (-kăp·sā'sē·ē). — **pleu'ro·cap·sa'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

pleu'ro·carp (plōōr'ō·kärp), *n. Bot.* Any pleurocarpous moss.

Pleu'ro·car'pi (-kär'pī; 242), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A group of mosses of the order Bryales comprising the pleurocarpous forms.

pleu'ro·car'pous (-pŭs), *adj.* Also **pleu'ro·car'pic** (-pĭk). [*pleuro-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* In bryology, bearing the archegonia and sporogonia on short lateral branches; — opposed to *acrocarpous.*

pleu'ro·cele (plōōr'ō·sēl), *n.* [*pleuro-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia of the pleura.

pleu'ro·cen·te'sis (-sĕn·tē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pleuro-* + *centesis.*] *Surg.* The operation of puncturing the pleura.

pleu'ro·cen'trum (-sĕn'trŭm), *n.; pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [NL. See PLEURO-; CENTRUM.] *Paleontol.* One of a pair of dorsal and lateral elements of the centrum of the vertebrae of certain fishes and extinct amphibians. They represent, or are formed from, dorsal arcualia. — **pleu'ro·cen'tral** (-trȧl), *adj.*

Pleu·roc'er·a (plōō·rŏs'ĕr·ȧ; 242), *n.* [NL., fr. *pleuro-* + Gr. *keras* horn.] *Zool.* A large genus of American fresh-water snails similar to *Melania*, but having the mantle edge entire and the copulatory organ not developed. It is the type of a family, **Pleu'ro·cer'i·dae** (plōōr'-ō·sĕr'ĭ·dē), of the suborder Taenioglossa. — **pleu·roc'er·oid** (plōō·rŏs'ĕr·oĭd), *adj.*

An American Pleurocera. Nat. size.

pleu'ro·cer'e·bral (plōōr'ō·sĕr'ē·brȧl), *adj.* *Zool.* Connecting the pleural and cerebral ganglia of a mollusk.

Pleu'ro·coc'cus (plōōr'ō·kŏk'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pleuro-* + *-coccus.*] *Bot.* A genus of unicellular green algae constituting a family, **Pleu'ro·coc·ca'ce·ae** (-kō·kā'sē·ē), and typified by the common terrestrial species *P. vulgaris* (syn. *naegelii*), abundant as a green film on tree trunks, moist rocks, flowerpots, etc. The mature cells are rounded and solitary but when dividing often occur in characteristic groups of two or more. There is one large peripheral chloroplast, usually, perhaps always, without a pyrenoid. This genus is much confused with *Chlorococcum* and is commonly, esp. in older classifications, placed in the order Chlorococcales, but sometimes classed among the Chaetophorales. Syn. *Protococcus.* — **pleu'ro·coc·ca'ceous** (-kō·kā'shŭs), *adj.*

Pleu'ro·dei'ri·dae (-dē'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Pleurodeles*, type genus + *-idae.*] Syn. of SALAMANDRIDAE (in part).

Pleu'ro·di'ra (plōōr'ō·dī'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *pleuro-* + Gr. *derē, deirē*, the neck.] *Zool.* An extensive group (commonly ranked as a suborder) of fresh-water turtles in which the neck cannot be retracted, but is bent laterally beneath the front of the carapace. The matamata is an example. — **pleu'ro·di'ran** (plōōr'ō·dī'răn), *adj. & n.* — **pleu'ro·dire** (plōōr'ō·dīr), *adj. & n.* — **pleu'ro·di'rous** (-dī'rŭs), *adj.*

pleu'ro·dis'cous (plōōr'ō·dĭs'kŭs), *adj.* [*pleuro-* + *disc-* + *-ous.*] *Biol.* Laterally attached to a disk, as an appendage.

pleu'ro·dont (plōōr'ō·dŏnt; 242), *adj.* [*pleur-* + *-odont.*] *Zool.* Having the teeth consolidated with the inner edge of the jaw, as in guanas. — *n.* Any pleurodont lizard.

pleu'ro·gen'ic (plōōr'ō·jĕn'ĭk; 242), *adj.* [*pleuro-* + *-genic.*] *Med.* Originating in the pleura.

pleu'ro·hep'a·ti'tis (-hĕp'ȧ·tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of pleura and liver.

pleu'ro·lith (plōōr'ō·lĭth; 242), *n.* [*pleuro-* + *-lith.*] *Med.* A concretion in the pleura.

pleu'ron (plōōr'ŏn; 242), *n.; pl.* -RA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *pleuron* a rib.] *Zool.* One of the sides of an animal; esp.: **a** One of the lateral parts or pieces of a thoracic segment of an insect, generally consisting of a lower posterior part, called the *epimeron*, and an upper anterior part, the *episternum.* **b** One of the lateral processes of a somite of a crustacean between the tergum and sternum.

Pleu'ro·nec'ti·dae (plōōr'ō·nĕk'tĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *pleuro-* + Gr. *nektēs* a swimmer.] *Zool.* A family formerly including all the flatfishes but now either regarded as consisting of the halibuts, plaice, dabs, and related forms or restricted to the plaice and its near allies. The type genus is **Pleu'ro·nec'tes** (-tēz). See FLATFISH, FLOUNDER. — **pleu'ro·nec'tid** (-tĭd), *n. & adj.* — **pleu'ro·nec'toid** (-toid), *adj. & n.*

plenum ventilation. See VENTILATION.

ple'o·ma'zi·a (plē'ō·mȧ'zhĭ·ȧ; -zĭ·ȧ), *n.* = PLEOMASTIA.

ple'o·morph (plē'ō·môrf), *n.* [*pleo-* + *-morph.*] = 2d POLYMORPH.

ple'o·nas'ti·cal·ly, *adv.* of PLEONASTIC, -ICAL.

pleonastic genitive. *Gram.* = DOUBLE POSSESSIVE. See POSSESSIVE. *Rare.* [PHYLETIC.]

ple'o·phy·let'ic, *adj.* = POLY-

ple'rom. Var. of PLEROME.

ples, pleasance, etc. † PLEASE, PLEASANCE, etc.

ples·sim'e·ter (plĕ·sĭm'ē·tĕr), **ples·sim'met·ric** (plĕs'ĭ·mĕt'rĭk), **ples·sim'e·try** (plĕ·sĭm'ē·trĭ), *n.* [F. *plessimètre.*] = PLEXIMETER, etc. [var. of PLAT, PLAIT.]

plet (plĕt). Scot. & dial. Eng.]

plete. † PLATE, PLEA, PLEAD, PLEAT.

pleth'o·ret'ic (plĕth'ō·rĕt'ĭk), *adj.* Plethoric. *Rare.*

pleth'ron (plĕth'rŏn), **-rum** (-rŭm), *n.; pl.* -RA (-rȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *plethron.*] *Gr. Antiq.* See MEASURE, *Table.*

pleu (plū), **pleuch, plough** (plūk). Vars. of PLOW. *Now Dial.*

pleu'ra, *n., pl.* of PLEURON.

Pleu'ra·can'the·a (plōōr'ȧ·kăn'thē·ȧ). Pleu'ra·can·thi'ni (-kăn·thī'nĭ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syns. of ICHTHYOTOMI. [RITIC. *Obs.*]

pleu·rat'ic. Erron. for PLEU-

pleu'rite (plōōr'ĭt; 242), *n.* = PLEURON b.

pleu·rit'i·cal (plōō·rĭt'ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* = PLEURITIC. — **pleu·rit'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pleu·rog'e·nous (plōō·rŏj'ē·nŭs), *adj.* = PLEUROGENIC.

pleu'roid, *adj.* = PLEURAL, *adj.*

pleu·rol'y·sis (plōō·rŏl'ĭ·sĭs), *n.* [NL.] = PNEUMOLYSIS.

Pleu'ro·ne'ma (plōōr'ō·nē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *pleuro-* + *-nema.*] *Zool.* A genus of holotrichous infusorians of fresh and salt water having an ovoid body with a folding undulating membrane. See HOLOTRICHA.

pleu·rop'e·dal (plōō·rŏp'ē·dăl; plōōr'ō·pē'dăl; -d'l; 242), *adj.* *Zool.* Connecting a mollusk's pleural and pedal ganglia.

pleu'ro·per'i·car·di'tis (plōōr'ō·pĕr'ĭ·kär·dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the pleura and the pericardium.

pleu'ro·per'i·to·ne'um (-tō·nē'ŭm), *n.* Also **pleu'ro·per'i·to·nae'um.** [NL.] *Zool.* The membrane lining the body cavity and covering the surface of the enclosed viscera of vertebrates having no diaphragm, — regarded as representing both pleura and peritoneum. It is often called simply *peritoneum* (which see).

pleu'ro·pneu·mo'ni·a (-nū·mō'nĭ·ȧ; 159), *n.* [NL.] **1.** *Med.* Inflammation of the pleura and lungs; a combination of pleurisy and pneumonia.
2. *Veter.* Any of various inflammatory states of the lungs and pleura of animals, as ***infectious pleuropneumonia***, a pulmonary form of equine influenza. — **pleu'ro·pneu·mon'ic** (-mŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

pleu'ro·po'di·um (plōōr'ō·pō'dĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. *pleuro-* + *-podium.*] *Zool.* One of a pair of glandular organs of unknown function on the first abdominal segment of some insects.

Pleu·rop'ter·yg'i·i (plōō·rŏp'tĕr·ĭj'ĭ·ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *pleuro-* + Gr. *pterygion* fin.] *Paleontol.* An order of small primitive Devonian elasmobranchs, including only the family Cladoselachidae in which the paired fins were supported by unjointed, parallel radial cartilages extending straight outward to the foldlike fin membrane. — **pleu·rop'ter·yg'i·an** (-ăn), *adj.*

Pleu'ro·sau'rus (plōōr'ō·sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pleuro-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of parapsidan reptiles from the Upper Jurassic of Europe. They had serpentiform body, short legs, and slender head.

Pleu'ro·sig'ma (-sĭg'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *pleuro-* + *sigma.*] *Bot.* A genus of diatoms of the family Naviculaceae. *P. angulatum* has very fine striae and is used to test the definition of lenses.

Pleu·ros'te·on (plōō·rŏs'tē·ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *pleur-* + Gr. *osteon* a bone.] *Zool.* The anterolateral piece of the sternum of a young bird. — **pleu·ros'te·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

Pleu'ro·stic'ti (plōōr'ō·stĭk'tī; 242), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *pleuro-* + Gr. *stiktos* pricked.] *Zool.* A division including most scarabaeid beetles, having only the anterior three abdominal spiracles on the connecting membranes. — **pleu'ro·stict** (plōō'rō·stĭkt), *adj. & n.*

Pleu'ro·stig'ma (-stĭg'mȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *pleuro-* + *-stigma.*] *Zool.* A subclass of Chilopoda, including the majority of the centipedes.

pleu'ro·thot'o·nus (plōōr'ō·thŏt'ō·nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pleurothen* from the side + *tonos* a stretching.] *Med.* Tonic spasm in which the body is curved laterally. It sometimes occurs in tetanus. — **pleu'ro·tho·ton'ic** (-thō·tŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

Pleu·rot'o·ma (plōō·rŏt'ō·mȧ; 242), *n.* [NL., fr. *pleuro-* + Gr. *tomē* a cut.] *Zool.* A genus of marine snails (suborder Stenoglossa) having a spindle-shaped shell, type of a family, **Pleu'ro·tom'i·dae** (plōōr'ō·tŏm'ĭ·dē). — **pleu·rot'o·mine** (plōō·rŏt'ō·mĭn; -mīn; 156), *adj.* — **pleu·rot'o·moid** (-moid), *adj. & n.*

Pleurotoma (*P. babylonica*).

Pleu'ro·to·ma'ri·a (plōōr'ō·tō·mā'rĭ·ȧ; 79; 242), *n.* [NL., fr. *pleuro-* + Gr. *tomē* a cutting + *-aria.*] *Zool. & Paleontol.* An extensive genus of two-gilled gastropods (Rhipidoglossa) having usually a trochiform nacreous shell with a broad sinus in the outer margin of the last whorl, extending back around the whorls as a raised band. It has existed since the Silurian, but the living species are few, confined to the deep sea in a few parts of the world, and individuals are very rare. It is the only living genus of a large family, **Pleu'ro·tom'a·ri'i·dae** (-tŏm'ȧ·rĭ'ĭ·dē), known from the early Ordovician, but almost extinct during the Tertiary. — **pleu'ro·to·mar'i·oid** (-tō·mär'ĭ·oid), *adj. & n.*

pleu·rot'o·my (plōō·rŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*pleuro-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The cutting of the pleura.

Pleu'ro·tre'ma·ta (plōōr'ō·trē'mȧ·tȧ; -trĕm'ȧ·tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *pleuro-* + *-tremata.*] *Zool.* In some classifications, an order of elasmobranchs including the sharks. Cf. HYPOTREMATA.

pleu'ro·tribe (plōōr'ō·trīb; 242), *adj.* [*pleuro-* + Gr. *tribein* to rub.] *Bot.* Touching or rubbing the side; — said of certain heterogamous flowers cross-pollinated by visiting insects. Cf. NOTOTRIBE.

pleu·rot'ro·pous (plōō·rŏt'rō·pŭs; 242), *adj.* [*pleuro-* + *-tropous.*] *Bot.* Flattened on the sides.

Pleu·ro'tus (plōō·rō'tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pleur-* + Gr. *ous, ōtos,* ear.] *Bot.* A genus of white-spored agarics having the pileus laterally sessile or with an eccentric stipe. *P. ostreatus* is the common oyster mushroom and *P. phosphoreus* is the olive-tree agaric.

-pleu'rous (*see* PLEUR-). A combining form from Greek *pleura,* rib, side, as in anisopleurous.

pleu'ro·vis'cer·al (plōōr'ō·vĭs'ēr·ăl), *adj.* *Zool.* Connecting the pleural and visceral ganglia of mollusks.

pleu'rum (plōōr'ŭm), *n.* [NL.] The pleuron.

plew (plōō), *n.* [Can. F. *plus, pêlu;* F. *pelu, poilu,* hairy.] A beaver skin. *Canada & Western U. S.*

plew, plewe (plū; plōō), **plewch, plewgh** (plūk). Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of PLOW.

plex (plĕks), *v. i. & t.* [See PLEXUS.] To form a plexus, or network; to make plexiform.

-plex (-plĕks). A combining form, Latin *-plex,* meaning *-fold,* from *plicare,* to fold, as in decem*plex*.

plex'al (plĕk'săl), *adj.* Pertaining to a plexus or plexuses.

-plex'i·a (-plĕk'sĭ·ȧ). [NL.] *Med.* A combining form, Greek *-plexia,* from *plēxis,* a stroke, as in holo*plexia*. Cf. -PLEGIA.

plex'i·cose (plĕk'sĭ·kōs), *adj.* Of the character of a plexus, or formed of plexuses.

plex'i·form (plĕk'sĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*plexus* + *-form;* cf. F. *plexiforme.*] Like a network, or plexus; complicated.

plex·im'e·ter (plĕks·ĭm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *plēxis* stroke (fr. *plēssein* to strike) + *-meter.*] *Med.* A small, hard, flat plate, as of ivory, placed in contact with the body to receive the blow, in mediate percussion. — **plex'i·met'ric** (plĕk'sĭ·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* — **plex·im'e·try** (plĕks·ĭm'ē·trĭ), *n.*

plex'o·dont (plĕk'sō·dŏnt), *adj.* [*plexus* + *-odont.*] *Anat. & Zool.* Characterized by molar teeth having complicated crown patterns and multiple roots.

plex'or (plĕk'sôr), *n.* [Gr. *plēxis* stroke.] *Med.* A plessor.

plex'ure (plĕk'shĕr), *n.* [See PLEXUS.] A weaving together; that which is woven together.

plex'us (plĕk'sŭs), *n.; pl.* PLEXUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119), PLEXUS. [L., a twining, braid, fr. *plectere, plexum,* to twine, braid. See PLY.] **1.** *Anat.* A network, esp. of anastomosing or interlacing blood vessels or nerves. Cf. BRACHIAL PLEXUS, SOLAR PLEXUS, etc.
2. An intricate or interwoven combination of elements or parts in a coherent structure; a network; as, a *plexus* of mutual rights.

‖**plex'us my'en·te'ri·cus** (mī'ĕn·tĕr'ĭ·kŭs). [NL.] = AUERBACH'S PLEXUS.

plex'us of Au'er·bach (ou'ĕr·bäk). = AUERBACH'S PLEXUS.

plex'us of Meiss'ner (mīs'nĕr). Meissner's plexus.

pli'a·ble (plī'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [F., fr. *plier* to bend. See PLIANT.]
1. Capable of being bent; easy to be bent or worked; flexible; pliant; supple; limber; as, osier twigs are *pliable.*
2. Flexible in disposition or character; easily influenced; — sometimes in a bad sense; as, a *pliable* judge.
3. Applicable; suitable; — aphetic for APPLIABLE. *Obs.*
Syn. and **Ant.** — See FLEXIBLE.
— **pli'a·bil'i·ty** (plī'ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **pli'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **pli'a·bly,** *adv.*

Pli'a·ble, *n.* A character in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress.*

pli'ant (plī'ănt), *adj.* [OF., pres. part. of *plier* to bend. See PLY.] **1.** Bending; readily yielding without breaking; flexible; pliable; workable; as, a *pliant* thread; *pliant* wax. Also, figuratively, easily influenced; yielding; compliant.
The will was then ductile and *pliant* to right reason. *South.*
2. Favorable to yielding. *Rare.* "A *pliant* hour." *Shak.*
3. Capable of adaptation; as, a *pliant* style.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See FLEXIBLE.
— **pli'an·cy** (plī'ăn·sĭ), *n.* — **pli'ant·ly,** *adv.* — **pli'ant·ness,** *n.*

pli'ca (plī'kȧ), *n.; pl.* -CAE (-sē). [NL., a fold, fr. L. *plicare* to fold. See PLY.] **1.** A disorder of the hair in which it becomes twisted, matted, and crusted, usually as a result of neglect, filth, and infestation by vermin. Reported in the sixteenth century and reputed to be endemic in Poland (L. Polonia), it was known as ***pli'ca po·lon'i·ca*** (pō·lŏn'ĭ·kȧ) or, translated, ***Polish plait.***
2. A fold or folded part; a bend, as a fold of skin.
3. *Bot.* A lamella or gill of a fungus.
4. *Medieval Music.* A kind of ligature.

The Long Plica (4): *a* Ascending; *b* Descending.

‖**pli'ca a·la'ris** (ȧ·lā'rĭs). [NL. *alaris* of the wing.] *Zool.* The fold of skin along the front of a bird's wing, stretching from the shoulder to the wrist joint.

plic'a·ble (plĭk'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Pliable. *Rare.*

‖**pli'ca cir'cu·la'ris** (sûr'kū·lā'rĭs); *pl.* PLICAE CIRCULARES (plī'sē sûr'kū·lā'rēz). [NL.] *Anat.* One of numerous permanent crescentic folds of mucous membrane found in the small intestine, esp. the lower part of the duodenum and the jejunum; — called also *valvula connivens.*

‖**pli'ca e'pi·gas'tri·ca** (ĕp'ĭ·găs'trĭ·kȧ); *pl.* PLICAE EPIGASTRICAE (ĕp'ĭ·găs'trĭ·sē). [NL.] *Anat.* One of two peritoneal folds on either side of the mid-line, covering the inferior epigastric artery, and extending from the abdominal inguinal ring to the umbilicus.

‖**pli'ca fim'bri·a'ta** (fĭm'brĭ·ā'tȧ); *pl.* PLICAE FIMBRIATAE (plī'sē fĭm'brĭ·ā'tē). [NL. See FIMBRIATE.] *Anat.* A fringelike fold on the under surface of the tongue on either side of the frenulum, said to represent the under tongue of some mammals, as the lemurs.

pli'cal (plī'kăl), *adj.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or exhibiting, plicae.

‖**pli'ca se'mi·lu·na'ris** (sĕm'ĭ·lū·nā'rĭs); *pl.* PLICAE SEMILUNARES (-rēz). [NL. *semilunaris* like a half-moon.] *Anat.* **a** The vertical fold of conjunctiva occupying the inner canthus of the eye. It represents the nictitating membrane. **b** = PLICA SEMILUNARIS COLI.

‖**pli'ca se'mi·lu·na'ris co'li** (kō'lĭ); *pl.* PLICAE SEMILUNARES COLI. [NL.] *Anat.* One of various heavy crescentic folds of mucous membrane separating the pouches, or haustra, of the large intestine.

‖**pli'ca sub'lin·gua'lis** (sŭb'lĭng·gwā'lĭs); *pl.* PLICAE SUBLINGUALES (-lēz). [NL.] *Anat.* A transverse fold of mucous membrane at the base of the tongue on either side of the frenulum, overlying the sublingual gland, and studded with the ten or twelve openings of the sublingual ducts, or ducts of Rivinus.

pli'cate (plī'kăt), *adj.* [L. *plicatus,* past part. of *plicare* to fold.] **1.** Plaited; folded like a fan; as, a *plicate* leaf.
2. *Zool.* **a** Folded. **b** Having parallel ridges on the surface.
— **pli'cate·ly,** *adv.* — **pli'cate·ness,** *n.*

-plicate. A combining form of *plicate,* as in quadru*plicate,* tri*plicate.*

pli'cate (plī'kăt), *v. t.* To fold; to pleat.

pli'cat·ed (plī'kăt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Plicate.

plic'a·tile (plĭk'ȧ·tĭl; 155), *adj.* [L. *plicatilis,* fr. *plicare* to fold.] Capable of being folded; specif., *Zool.,* folding lengthwise, as the wings of certain insects.

pli·ca'tion (plī·kā'shŭn; plĭ-), *n.* [OF.] **1.** Act of folding, or state of being folded.
2. A folding or fold; a plait.
3. *Geol.* **a** Folding. **b** A fold in a stratum.

pli·ca'to- (plī·kā'tō-; plĭ-). A combining form for *plicate,* denoting *plicately, plicate and,* as in **pli·ca'to·con·tort'ed, pli·ca'to·cris'tate, pli·ca'to·la·cu'nose, pli·ca'to·lo'bate, pli·ca'to·pap'il·lose, pli·ca'to·un'du·late.** See the word with which *plicato-* is combined.

pli·ca'tor (plī·kā'tĕr; plĭ-), *n.* Anything that makes folds; specif., a plaiting attachment to a sewing machine.

‖**pli'ca trans'ver·sa'lis rec'ti** (plī'kȧ trăns'vûr·sā'lĭs rĕk'tĭ); *pl.* PLICAE TRANSVERSALES RECTI (plī'sē, -lēz). [NL.] *Anat.* The rectal valve.

pli·cat'u·late (plī·kăt'ū·lăt; plĭ-), *adj.* Minutely plicate.

plic'a·ture (plĭk'ȧ·tûr), *n.* [L. *plicatura,* fr. *plicare* to fold.] Plication.

‖**pli'ca um·bi'li·ca'lis la'te·ra'lis** (plī'kȧ ŭm·bĭl'ĭ·kā'lĭs lăt'ē·rā'lĭs); *pl.* PLICAE UMBILICALES LATERALES (-lēz). [NL.] *Anat.* One of two peritoneal folds on either side near the mid-line, covering the remnant of the umbilical artery, and extending from the sides of the bladder to the umbilicus.

‖**pli'ca um·bi'li·ca'lis me'di·a** (mē'dĭ·ȧ); *pl.* PLICAE UMBILICALES MEDIAE (mē'dĭ·ē). [NL.] *Anat.* A median fold of peritoneum covering the remnant of the urachus from the bladder to the umbilicus.

plici-. A combining form for *plica,* as in **pli·cif'er·ous, plic'i·form.** See -FEROUS, -FORM.

pli'er (plī'ĕr), *n.* [From PLY to apply.] **1.** One who or that which plies; also, formerly, a trader.
2. A tout; specif., formerly, one employed to facilitate Fleet marriages. *Slang.*

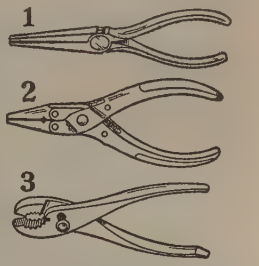

Pliers, 2. 1 Ordinary Pliers with long, flat nose; 2 Open-throat Pliers with parallel jaws; 3 Pliers with milled jaws and slip joint combined with Wire Cutter and Screw Driver.

pli'er (plī'ĕr), *n.* [From PLY to bend.] **1.** One who or that which plies.
2. *pl.,* sometimes construed as *sing.* A kind of small pincers with long jaws, used for bending or cutting metal rods or wire, for handling small objects, etc.

plight (plīt), *n.* [ME. *plit* condition, state, manner, prop., a folding, fold, for *plet,* fr. OF. *ploit,* earlier *pleit;* perh. influenced by *ply* to bend. The spelling with *gh* is from influence of *plight* risk, pledge. See PLEAT, PLAIT.] **1.** A fold; plait. *Obs.*
2. Condition; state; — originally good, or indifferent, now usually qualified as bad; as, a luckless *plight.*
3. *Rare.* **a** Bodily state, as to health; also, good health. **b** A plait of hair. **c** Attire; dress.
4. *Obs.* **a** Of lawn, a certain length or piece; prob. orig., the length or size of a fold. **b** State of mind; mood.
5. *Law.* Legal state, position, or status. *Obs.*
Syn. — See PREDICAMENT.

plight, *v. t.* [ME. *plyten.* See PLIGHT a fold.] To plait; braid, fold; embrace. *Obs.*

plight (plīt), *n.* [ME. *pliht* danger, engagement, fr. AS. *pliht* danger; akin to AS. *plēon* to risk, also to D. *plicht* duty, G. *pflicht,* and to D. *plegen* to care for, be wont, G. *pflegen,* OS. *plegan* to pledge. Cf. PLAY, PLEDGE.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Danger; risk. **b** Sin; guilt; blame; also, defect; want.
2. Pledge (under penalty); engagement. *Now Rare.*

plight, *v. t.;* PLIGHT'ED; PLIGHT'ING. [AS. *plihtan* to expose to danger. See PLIGHT a pledge.] **1.** To put in danger of forfeiture; to pledge; to engage; as, to *plight* faith, troth, honor, word; — never applied to property or goods.
2. To put under a pledge; to bind by a pledge; promise; engage; betroth; — often in the passive; as, a *plighted* bride.
3. To pledge oneself to do or give; to promise. *Obs.*

plight. Obs. past tense & past part. of PLITCH.

plight'ed (plīt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Pledged; engaged.

plight'ed, *adj.* Folded. "*Plighted* clouds." *Milton.*

plight'er (plīt'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which plights.

plim (plĭm), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. dial. *plum* to swell.] To swell; grow plump. *Chiefly Dial.* — *adj.* Swollen; filled out. *Dial.*

plim'soll (plĭm'sŏl; -sŭl), *n.* A canvas shoe. *Australia.*

Plim'soll, *or* **Plim'soll's, mark** (plĭm'sŏl, -sŭl; -sŏlz, -sŭlz). Also **Plimsoll,** *or* **Plimsoll's, line.** *Naut.* The load-line mark conspicuously painted on the sides of all British merchant vessels, to indicate the limit of submergence allowed by law; — so called from Samuel Plimsoll, by whose efforts the act of Parliament to prevent overloading was procured. A similar mark has been required since 1930 on all ships registered in the United States.

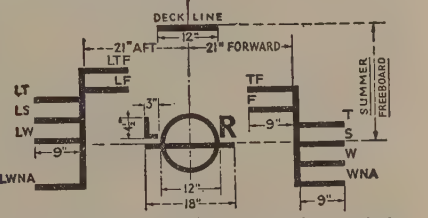

Plimsoll Mark (for starboard side of vessel; on the port side the markings are reversed). The center of the disk is placed at the middle of the load line. The lines are one inch thick. The letters signify: *LR* Lloyd's Register of Shipping; *TF* Tropical Fresh-Water Mark; *F* Fresh-Water Mark; *T* Tropical Load Line; *S* Summer Load Line; *W* Winter Load Line; *WNA* Winter Load Line, North Atlantic; *LTF* Lumber, Tropical, Fresh; *LF* Lumber, Fresh; *LT* Lumber, Tropical; *LS* Lumber, Summer; *LW* Lumber, Winter; *LWNA* Lumber, Winter, North Atlantic.

Plin'i·an (plĭn'ĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* [L. *Plinianus.*] Of, pert. to, or named after, either Pliny, esp. the elder. See *Biog.*

plinth (plĭnth), *n.* [L. *plinthus,* fr. Gr. *plinthos* a brick or tile, a plinth. See FLINT.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** In classical architecture, a vertically faced member immediately below the circular base of a column; also, the lowest member of a pedestal; hence, in general, the lowest member of a base; a subbase; a block upon which the moldings of an architrave or trim are stopped at the bottom. **b** A course of stones forming a continuous plinth, as of ashlars forming the foundation or base course of a rubble wall; — called also **plinth course.**
2. A square block serving as a base for a statue, vase, etc.; also, the squared base of a vase, piece of furniture, etc.
3. *Carp.* A skirting or baseboard without a molded edge.
4. A couch or low table used for massage, corrective exercises, etc.

plinth'er (plĭn'thĕr), *n.* One who fits plinth courses.

plinth'i·form (plĭn'thĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [See -FORM.] Shaped like a plinth.

Plin'y (plĭn'ĭ), *n.* [L. *Plinius.*] Masc. proper name.

Plin'y·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A thing characteristically Plinian; esp., a dubious or fantastic assertion concerning natural history.

pli'o- (plī'ō-). Var. of PLEIO-; specif., *Pliocene.*

Pli'o·cene (plī'ō·sēn), *adj.* [*plio-* + *-cene.*] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the latest period of the Tertiary. See GEOLOGY, *Chart;* TERTIARY. — *n.* The Pliocene period or system. The known Pliocene formations are largely of terrestrial origin. The life of the period was similar to that of the present time.

Pli'o·hip'pus (plī'ō·hĭp'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Pliocene* + Gr. *hippos* horse.] *Paleontol.* A genus of extinct one-toed horses, from the North American Pliocene, having strongly hypsodont molar teeth.

---

pleu·rot'o·nus (plōō·rŏt'ō·nŭs), *n.* [NL.] = PLEUROTHOTONUS. — **pleu'ro·ton'ic** (plōōr'ō·tŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

pleu'ro·tri'bal (plōōr'ō·trī'băl), *adj.* = PLEUROTRIBE.

plev'in, *n.* [OF. *plevine.* See REPLEVIN.] *Law.* Pledge; warrant; assurance. *Obs.* [*Table.*]

Plev'na (plĕv'nȧ), *n.* See BATTLE.

plex·om'e·ter (plĕks·ŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* = PLEXIMETER.

pley (*dial.* plā). Var. of PLEA. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Pley'dell rule (plā'dĕl). [After A. C. *Pleydell,* expert on municipal taxation.] See DEPTH TABLE.

pleye. † PLAY.

pley'fere'. † PLAYFERE.

pleyne. † PLAIN.

plez'ant. Pleasant. *Ref. Sp.*

plez'ur·a·bl. Pleasurable. *Ref. Sp.*

plez'ure. Pleasure. *Ref. Sp.*

pli'a·bl. Pliable. *Ref. Sp.*

pli'ant·bod'ied, *adj.* See -BODIED.

pli'ant·necked', *adj.* See -NECKED.

pli·ca'ter, *n.* = PLICATOR. [-IVE.

plic'a·tive (plĭk'ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* See

plie. Var. of PLY. [of PLY.

plied (plīd), *past tense & past part.*

plies (plīz), *n., pl.* of PLY. — *v., 3d pers. sing.* of PLY, *v.*

plinth'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

plinth'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

Pli′o·pi·the′cus (plī′ō·pĭ·thē′kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Pliocene* + *-pithecus.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of anthropoids found in the Upper Miocene and Lower Pliocene strata of Europe. It is believed to be ancestral to the gibbons, having a very similar dentition.

Pli′o·sau′rus (plī′ō·sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *plio-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleontol.* An extinct genus of marine reptiles allied to *Plesiosaurus*, but having a much shorter neck and larger head. It is sometimes made the type of a family, **Pli′o·sau′ri·dae** (-rĭ·dē). — **pli′o·saur** (plī′ō·sôr), **pli′o·sau′ri·an** (-sô′rĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

pli′o·ther′mic (-thûr′mĭk), *adj.* [*plio-* + *therm-* + *-ic.*] *Geol.* Pertaining to periods of more than average (miothermic) warmth of climate.

Pli′o·tron (plī′ō·trŏn), *n. Elec. & Radio.* A trade-mark applied to a three-electrode electron tube; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], the tube bearing this trade-mark. It is used principally for transmission purposes where considerable power is required.

‖**pliqué′-à-jour′** (plē̄k′ä·zhōōr′), *n.* [F.] A style of enameling in which more or less transparent enamels are fused into a framework of cloisons without the foundation or backing found in cloisonné.

plis′kie, plis′ky (plĭs′kĭ), *n.* A trick; frolic; also, plight. *Scot. & N. of Eng.* — *adj.* Mischievous. *Scot.*

‖**plis′sé′** (plē·sā′), *n.* [F.] Gathering or plaiting.

‖**plis′sé′**, *adj.* [F.] Plaited.

plissé crepe. [F. *plissé crêpe.*] A cotton crepe material, crinkled by mercerizing in stripes, used for undergarments, night clothes, children's garments, etc.

ploat (plōt), *v. i.* Also **plott** (plŏt). [D. *ploten* to remove the wool.] To pluck; fleece. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

ploat. Var. of PLOT. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

plo′ce (plō′sē; plŏs′ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *plokē* complication.] *Rhet.* Emphatic repetition of a word, with pregnant reference to its special significance ("His *wife's a wife* indeed").

Plo·ce′i·dae (plō·sē′ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *plokeus*, a plaiter, braider.] *Zool.* A large family of finchlike Old World birds consisting of the weaverbirds. The main subfamily, **Plo′ce·i′nae** (plō′sē·ĭ′nē), is chiefly African; but the type genus, **Plo′ce·us** (plō′sē·ŭs), including the baya, is Indian. — **plo·ce′i·form** (plō·sē′ĭ·fôrm), *adj.*

plock (plŏk), *v. i.* To make a sound suggestive of the word *plock.*

plod (plŏd), *v.;* PLOD′DED; PLOD′DING. [Prob. imitative of the sound of heavy steps.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To walk heavily; to move or travel slowly but steadily; to trudge. **2.** To work laboriously, steadily, and monotonously, as to study laboriously and patiently; to toil; drudge.
3. *Hunt.* To hang behind, searching too long for the scent in one place; — said of hounds. *Obs.*
4. By confusion or influence: = PLOT, *v. i.*, 1. *Obs.*
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To walk slowly or heavily along; to trudge along or through; to make (one's way) thus.
The plowman homeward *plods* his weary way. *Gray.*
2. By confusion or influence: = PLOT, *v. t.*

plod, *n.* **1.** Act or period of plodding; a plodding walk.
2. The sound of a heavy tread, as that of a horse; thud.
The *plod-plod* of honest old horses. *Tarkington.*

plod (plŏd). Var. of PLAID. *Now Dial.*

plod′der (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who plods; esp., a drudge.
2. *Soap Mfg.* A machine for plotting.

plod′der·ly (plŏd′ēr·lĭ), *adv.* Clumsily. *Obs.*

plod′ding (plŏd′ĭng), *adj.* That plods; drudging. — **plod′ding·ly,** *adv.* — **plod′ding·ness,** *n.*

plodge (plŏj), *v. i.* To wade or walk heavily. *Dial.*

-ploid (-ploid). *Biol.* A combining form, Greek *-ploos* (as in *diploos* twofold; see DOUBLE), meaning *-fold* + *-oid*, used in cytology and genetics to denote, in adjectives and nouns, *possessing the basic* (haploid) *number of chromosomes characteristic of a given group* (plant or animal), as in *diploid*, *triploid*, etc. Corresponding nouns denoting the *condition* are formed in **-plot′dy** (-ploi′dĭ).

Plo′i·ma (plō′ĭ·mä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *plōimos* fit for sailing.] *Zool.* An extensive order of rotifers in which locomotion is performed by the ciliated disc only and which usually have a forked and more or less retractile tail. — **plo′i·mate** (-māt), *adj. & n.*

plom-. For words formerly spelled *plom-*, see PLUM-.

plomb (plŏN), *n.* [F.] The color lead. *Rare.*

Plon′-Plon′ (plŏn′plŏn′), *n.* [F.] Sobriquet of Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul Bonaparte (1822–91).

plop (plŏp), *v. i.;* PLOPPED (plŏpt); PLOP′PING. [Imitative. Cf. PLAP.] To fall, drop, or move suddenly, as on or to the surface of water, with a sound suggestive of the word *plop.*
The body *plopped* up, turning on its side. *Kipling.*
— *v. t.* To drop or throw (something) with a plop.

plop, *n.* Act of plopping; the sound made in plopping, as by a stone dropping into water without splashing.

plop, *adv. or interj.* With a plop; plump.

plo·ra′tion (plō·rā′shŭn), *n.* — **plo′ra·to′ry** (plō′rä·tō′rĭ; plŏr′ä-; 181), *adj.* [L. *ploratio.*] Weeping. *Both Rare.*

plo′sion (plō′zhŭn), *n.* [From *explosion, implosion.*] *Phonet.* Explosion.

plo′sive (plō′sĭv), *adj. & n. Phonet.* Explosive.

plot (plŏt), *v. t.;* PLOT′TED; PLOT′TING. [F. *peloter* to roll into a ball. See PELLET.] To press (milled soap) into cakes.

plot (plŏt), **plote** (plōt), *v. t.* [Origin uncert.] To scald; burn; scorch. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

plot (plŏt), *n.* [ME. *plot, plotte*, patch, a piece of ground, prob. by labialization fr. *plat, platte*, a piece of ground, plan, and *plat, platte*, a flat surface. In the sense of a secret design or scheme prob. influenced by *complot.* AS. *plot* is isolated and doubtful. See PLAT of ground, PLAT flat thing.] **1.** A small, or not large, area of ground or something on the ground; a plat; as, a garden *plot;* a *plot* of herbs.
2. A ground plan, as of a building or area; a map; chart; diagram; specif., *Surv.*, a plan or draft of a field, farm, estate, etc., drawn to a scale. *Now Chiefly U. S.*
3. Any secret scheme, project, design, or plan, usually evil; a conspiracy; intrigue; as, the Gunpowder *Plot.*
I have overheard a *plot* of death. *Shak.*
4. The plan or main story of a literary composition, as a play, novel, romance, or poem, comprising a complication, or causally connected series, of motived incidents which are gradually unfolded, sometimes by unexpected means; also, a similar subordinate complication.
5. *Obs.* **a** A spot or mark, as on the skin or on clothing. **b** Place or situation; location; site, as of a town, laid out. **c** A plan, scheme, or outline of a literary composition. **d** A plan or scheme; design. **e** A share or participation (in something plotted). ‖ Contrivance; ability to devise literary plots. **Syn.** — See CONSPIRACY.

-plot (-plŏt). A combining form of the noun *plot*, as in grass*plot*, mar*plot*.

plot (plŏt), *v.;* PLOT′TED; PLOT′TING. *Transitive:* **1.** To make a plot, map, or plan, of (something in existence); to mark the position of on a plan; to delineate; to draw, esp. by filling in after marking the principal points of, as a diagram.
2. To make a plan of (something to be made or built); to map out; also, to map (land) in plots; — often with *out.*
3. Specif.: To locate and mark (a point), as on plotting paper, by means of its co-ordinates; to make (a curve) by marking out a number of points in this way; hence, to represent graphically (a mathematical equation) by means of a curve so constructed.
4. To plan; scheme; devise; contrive, esp. secretly or clandestinely. "*Plotting* an unprofitable crime." *Dryden.*
5. To invent or devise the plot of, as a play.
6. To lay out or divide (land) in plots. *U. S.*
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To form a plot, plan, or scheme, usually of evil or hostile purpose, as against a government or those who administer it; to contrive; scheme; conspire.
The wicked *plotteth* against the just. *Ps.* xxxvii. 12.
2. To plan; prepare; intend. *Dial., U. S.*

plot′ful (plŏt′fōōl; -fl), *adj.* Full of plots; given to scheming.

Plo·tin′i·an (plō·tĭn′ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Plotinus, the Plotinists, or Plotinism.

Plo·tin′ic (plō·tĭn′ĭk), *adj.* Also **Plo·tin′i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). Plotinian.

Plo·ti′nism (plō·tī′nĭz′m; plō′tĭ·nĭz′m), *n.* The doctrines of Plotinus (A.D. 205–270), the chief philosopher of the Alexandrian school of Neoplatonists. See NEOPLATONISM. — **Plo·ti′nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

Plo·ti′nize (plō·tī′nīz; plō′tĭ·nīz), *v. i.* To imitate Plotinus.

plot′proof′ (plŏt′prōōf′; 66), *adj.* Secure against harm by plots.

plot′tage (plŏt′ĭj), *n.* [*plot-* + *-age.*] The increment of value resulting from the combination of small tracts of land or lots into larger ones. Hence **plottage increment, plottage value.**

plot′ted (plŏt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Planned. Specif.: **a** Delineated; charted. **b** Having a plot. **c** Laid out in plots. **d** Prearranged, as a conspiracy.

plot′ter (plŏt′ēr), *n.* One who or that which plots; specif.: **a** One who makes a plot or map. **b** A device for plotting, as a pencil holder in an instrument for plotting co-ordinates. **c** One who plots or schemes; a contriver; planner; now, esp., a conspirator; a schemer.

plot′ter. Var. of PLOUTER. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

plot′ter·y (plŏt′ēr·ĭ), *n.* Plotting. *Byron.*

plot′ting (plŏt′ĭng), *adj.* That plots. — **plot′ting·ly,** *adv.*

plotting board. *Mil.* In artillery firing, a device for showing graphically the position of the target (or periodic positions if it is a moving target) with reference to the battery.

plotting paper. Graph paper.

plot′ty (plŏt′ĭ), *n.* [From PLOT to scald.] A hot drink, as mulled wine. *Scot.*

plouk, plook (plōōk), *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Chiefly Scot.* **a** A pimple. **b** A small knob near the brim of a metal measure for liquids to mark the place of exact measure. — **plouk′ed** (plōōk′ĭt; plōōkt), *adj.* — **plouk′y** (plōōk′ĭ), *adj.*

plounce (plouns), *v. t. & i.* To plunge; flounder. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

plou′si·oc′ra·cy (plōō′sĭ·ŏk′rä·sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *plousios* rich + *-cracy.*] Plutocracy. *Sydney Smith.*

plout (plout), *n.* A dash; splash; plash. — *v. i.* To splash; to fall heavily. *Both Chiefly Scot.*

plout (plout). Var. of PLOT, scald. *Scot.*

plout′er (plout′ēr), *v. i.* [Prob. imitative.] To wade or move about with splashing; to dabble; also, to potter. *Chiefly Scot.*

plout′er, *n.* Act of ploutering; floundering; act or sound of splashing. *Chiefly Scot.*

Plou′to·nei′on (plōō′tō·nī′ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *Ploutōneion.*] A Plutonium.

plov′er (plŭv′ēr; *in U. S. also* plō′vēr), *n.; pl.* PLOVER, PLOVERS (-ērz). See PLURAL, *Note.* [OF. *plovier* (F. *pluvier*), prop., the rain bird, fr. (assumed) VL. *pluviarus*, fr. L. *pluvia* rain; akin to L. *pluere* to rain. See FLOW; cf. PLUVIAL.] **1.** Any of certain shore-inhabiting birds of the family Charadriidae, which differ from the sandpipers in the short bill, hard at the tip, though more or less soft at the base, and in their usually stouter and more compact build. They are mostly gregarious and migratory, frequenting plains, grassy uplands (where they usually nest), and beaches. The ring plovers are well-known small species; some larger forms, as the golden and black-bellied plovers, the lapwing, dotterel, etc., are important game birds. Plovers' eggs, esp. those of the lapwing, are extensively eaten in Europe.
2. Any of various other allied birds, as the turnstone, called *chicken plover*, and various sandpipers, esp. the Bartramian sandpiper, called *upland*, or *field, plover*, etc.; — used esp. with qualifying terms. Cf. CRAB PLOVER, WRYBILL.
3. The color broccoli brown.
4. *Obs. Slang.* **a** A dupe. **b** A courtesan.

plover egg. A wooden darning ball, egg-shaped, with one end elongated to form a handle. *Hist.*

plover page, *or* **plover's page.** The dunlin or other small sandpiper, sometimes accompanying the larger plovers. *Scot.*

plover quail. The plain wanderer.

plov′er·y (plŭv′ēr·ĭ), *adj.* Abounding in plovers.

plow, plough (plou), *n.* [ME. *plouh, plow*, fr. late AS. *plōh* (perh. of Scand. origin); akin to D. *ploeg*, G. *pflug*, OHG. *pfluoq, pfluoh*, ON. *plōgr*, Sw. *plog*, Dan. *ploug, plov.*] **1.** An implement used to cut, lift, invert, and partly pulverize soil in the preparation of a seed bed, to break up the subsoil only, or to make underground drains. The modern steel ***moldboard plow***, or ***turnplow***, comprises essentially (1) a share or cutting edge of which the point is the part first penetrating the soil and the heel is the outside corner, (2) a moldboard forming a curved face which turns the furrow, (3) a landside which takes the side pressure produced when the furrow is turned, (4) a frog or metal shape to which the moldboard, landside, and share are attached, and (5) a beam for drawing the plow. Frequently a colter is suspended from the beam to split the sod or surface soil ahead of the plow, and a jointer is used in sod or trashy soil to aid in complete covering. In general, the two extreme types of moldboard plow are the ***breaker***, or ***prairie breaker***, designed with a long low moldboard for turning the furrow slice of virgin land slowly and with a minimum of resistance, and the ***stirring plow*** designed with a high, abruptly curved moldboard for turning the furrow slice of old land less completely but quickly.

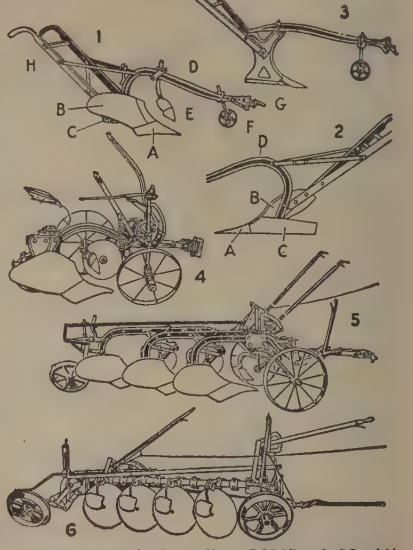

1, 2 Walking Plows, showing: *A* Share; *B* Moldboard; *C* Landside; *D* Beam; *E* Jointer; *F* Gauge Wheel (to regulate depth of furrow); *G* Clevis; *H* Handles. 3 Subsoil Plow; 4 Sulky Plow; 5 Three-furrow Gang Plow; 6 Four-furrow Tractor Disk Plow.

The average of these is the ***general-purpose plow***, with high, fairly short, and abruptly curved moldboard. A breaker whose moldboard is replaced by bent rods to reduce friction, and, hence, draft, is called a ***rod breaker***. The moldboard of a ***swivel plow*** is reversible, making the plow capable of throwing the furrow either to the right or left. A ***subsoil plow*** has no moldboard. It is used to loosen the soil (without turning it up) beneath previously plowed furrows. A ***shovel plow*** has a shovel share. It is used for cultivating. A ***rotary plow*** has rapidly revolving blades or hooked fingers. It is designed for the complete preparation of the seed bed in one operation. The ***disk plow*** substitutes a concave, edged, steel disk for the moldboard plow bottom and is especially adapted for use in sticky or very hard dry soils. In a ***reversible-disk plow***, the disk is reversible so that the soil can be thrown in the same direction at all times regardless of the direction of travel. Cf. CAST PLOW; COMBINATION PLOW; DRILL PLOW; SCOOTER, 2; SEED PLOW; STAG GANG; VINEYARD PLOW.
2. Land, or a piece of land, plowed; plowland.
3. Any of various devices operating like a plow. Specif.: **a** A snowplow. **b** A ballast spreader. **c** An implement for unloading cars of earth or ballast. **d** A machine mounted on the side of a car body for ditching or grading at the side of the roadway. **e** A knifelike instrument for creasing the sides of lean mackerel to give them the appearance of fatness.
4. *Chiefly Dial.* **a** A team of horses or oxen for a plow or wagon. **b** A wagon or cart and horses or oxen; hence, a wagon or cart.
5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* Charles's Wain, or the Dipper; sometimes, the constellation Ursa Major.
6. *Bookbinding.* A wooden block sliding in a groove or guide, and equipped with a wedge to hold a knife or chisel against a book, while trimming the edges.
7. *Carp.* A rabbet or grooving plane.
8. *Electric Railways.* A device for making contact with the live wire or rail in a conduit.
9. [See PLOW, *v. t.*, 8.] *Eng. Univ.* A pluck; — always *plough* in this sense. *Slang.*
10. *Moham. Law.* A certain share of land. See PATTIDARI.
11. *Naut.* An instrument for measuring angles. *Obs.*
12. *O. Eng. Hist.* = PLOWLAND, 1.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES (with variants in *plough-*) are:

plowboy	**plowmaker**	**plow team**
plow-bred	**plowmaking**	**plow-torn**
plow-cloven	**plow-shaped**	**plowwoman**
plow hand		

plow, plough (plou), *v.;* PLOWED or PLOUGHED (ploud); PLOW′ING or PLOUGH′ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To turn up, break up, or trench, with a plow; to till with or as with a plow; to make, as a furrow, with a plow; as, to *plow* a field.
2. To make furrows, grooves, or ridges in; to furrow; to break, throw, root, or cut (up) with or as with a plow; to scratch or trench by action likened to that of a plow; also, to bring or cause to be by or as if by plowing (in sense 1); — often with *up, over*, etc.; to *plow* in manure; figuratively, to reinvest; to *plow* back earnings or profits.
3. To move, cut, or cleave through, as the water in sailing.
With speed we *plow* the watery way. *Pope.*
4. To use a plow on (mackerel). See PLOW, *n.*, 3 e.
5. *Bookbinding.* To trim, or shave off the edges of, as a book or paper, with a plow. See PLOW, *n.*, 6.
6. *Brewing.* To turn over grain in malting, so as to expose fresh surfaces to the air and equalize temperature.
7. *Carp.* To cut a groove in, as in a plank, or the edge of a board; esp., to make with a plow (a rectangular groove to receive the end of a shelf, the edge of a panel, etc.).
8. *Eng. Univ.* To pluck; — always *plough* in this sense. *Slang.*
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To use a plow; to till with a plow; to prepare for something as if with a plow; also, to bear or admit of plowing; as, the field *plows* hard. *Shak.*
Doth the plowman *plow* all day to sow? *Is.* xxvii. 24.

---

plitch, *v. t.* [AS. *plyccan;* akin to E. PLUCK.] Pluck; pull. *Obs.*

pliver. † PLOVER.

ploi′ter (ploi′tĕr). Var. of PLOUTER. *Chiefly Scot.*

plombe (plŏm). Var. of PLUMB.

plonge. † PLUNGE.

plonk (plŏngk). Var. of PLUNK.

plonk′et. † PLUNKET.

ploo (plōō). Dial. var. of FLOW.

plook. Var. of PLOUK.

ploom (plōōm). Var. of PLUM. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

plosh (plŏsh). Var. of PLASH.

plotch, *n.* A blotch. *Obs.*

plot′cock′, *n.* [Prob. an alteration of *Pluto. Oxf. E. D.*] The Devil. *Obs. Scot.*

plote (plōt), *v. t.* = 2d PLOT.

plot′less, *adj.* See -LESS. —

plot′less·ness, *n.*

plot survey. *Forestry.* See VALUATION SURVEY.

plott (plŏt). Var. of PLOAT.

plotton. † PLATOON.

Plo′tus (plō′tŭs), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of ANHINGA.

plough, plough′land′, plough′share′, etc. Vars. of PLOW, PLOWLAND, PLOWSHARE, etc.

plounge, ploungen. † PLUNGE.

plou·toc′ra·cy (plōō·tŏk′rä·sĭ; plou-). Var. of PLUTOCRACY.

plow′er-billed′, *adj.* See -BILLED.

plow′er-like′, *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.

2. To go, move, or cut, as through water or snow, as a plow does through soil; to proceed laboriously; to plod.
3. *Carp.* To cut with a plow.
plow a lonely furrow. To proceed on a course alone.
plow around. To plow (a field) by driving around it.
plow the sands. To labor fruitlessly.

plow alms. A penny formerly paid annually to the church for every plowland.
plow and press. = PLOW, *n.*, 6.
plow beam. = BEAM, *n.*, 2.
plow day. **a** *Obs.* A day on which a tenant had to plow for his lord. **b** [*caps.*] Plow Monday.
plow drill. *Agric. Mach.* See 5th DRILL, 2 **a**.
plow'er, plough'er (plou'ĕr), *n.* One who plows; a plowman.
plow'fish', plough'fish' (plou'fĭsh'), *n.*; *pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -iz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* A large ray (*Rhina ancylostoma*) of the eastern coast of Asia and the East Indies, closely resembling a guitarfish. *Phil. I.*
plow'foot', plough'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* An adjustable staff on the plow beam to fix the depth of furrow. *Obs.*
plow'gang', plough'gang' (plou'găng'), *n.* [*plow*, n. + *gang*, n.] *Scot. Hist.* A measure of land; prob., an eighth of a carucate or hide of land; an oxgang. See BOVATE, *n.*
plow'gate, plough'gate (plou'gāt; -gât), *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* Probably orig. a plowland, but later a much smaller measure of land. Cf. PLOWGANG.
plow'graith' (-grāth'), *n.* [See 2d GRAITH.] The equipment of a plow. *Scot.*
plow'head', plough'head' (plou'hĕd'), *n.* **a** *Obs.* A beam or frame to which a plowshare was fixed. **b** The clevis, or draft iron, of a plow.
plow horse. A horse used to plow furrows.
plow'ing, plough'ing (plou'ĭng), *n.* Act of one who plows; also, the result, as a furrow or groove.
plowing iron. *Agric. Mach.* A plow iron.
plow iron. *Agric. Mach.* Any iron part of a plow; usually, in *pl.*, the share and colter.
plow'jog'ger, plough'jog'ger (plou'jŏg'ĕr), *n.* Plowman.
plow'land', plough'land' (plou'lănd'), *n.* **1.** *O.Eng.Law.* One of the units of area into which land was divided for cultivation; esp., a carucate or hide of land. See 1st HIDE.
2. Arable land; also, a plot of such land.
plow'light' (plou'lĭt'), *n.* A light anciently burned before an image in church during the plowing season; — called also *hoggler's light.* See PLOW MONDAY.
plow'line', plough'line' (-lĭn'), *n.* **a** The level of the bottom of a plowed furrow. **b** A rein to guide a plow horse.
plow'man, plough'man (plou'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn).
1. One who plows; hence, a husbandman.
2. A rustic; a countryman; a field laborer.
plow'man's-spike'nard, plough'man's-spike'nard (plou'mănz-), *n.* The cinnamonroot.
plow'man's-wort', *n.* A marsh fleabane (*Pluchea camphorata*) common in salt marshes from Massachusetts to Mexico.
plow'mell', plough'mell' (plou'mĕl'), *n.* A mallet formerly used for breaking clods to aid plowing. *Eng.*
Plow Monday. The Monday after Epiphany, or Twelfth Day. Formerly the beginning of plowing was celebrated in many parts of England on this day by a procession drawing a plow from door to door.
plow paddle, pattle, *or* **pettle.** *Agric. Mach.* A plowstaff.
plow pan. A plow sole.
plow plane. = PLOW, *n.*, 7.
plow'point', *or* **plough'point'** (plou'point'), *n.* The point of a plowshare, sometimes made separate from the share.
plow press. The press used in a plow (def. 6).
Plow·right'i·a (plou·rĭt'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Charles Bagge *Plowright*, Eng. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of parasitic fungi (family Dothideaceae) having perithecia with hyaline, 2-celled spores formed in dark stromata. *P. morbosa* causes the black knot of plum and cherry trees.
plow'share', *or* **plough'share'** (plou'shâr'), *n.* *Agric. Mach.* That part of a moldboard plow which cuts the furrow slice at the bottom and side. It is of irregular shape and comprises a point which penetrates the soil first, a horizontal cutting edge, and a heel or outside corner. It may be welded to the landside, as a ***bar share***, or be independent thereof, as a ***slip share***. The ordinary plowshare is made of cast iron and does not hold a cutting edge. In soils containing roots, etc., a ***steel share*** is used, as it remains sharp. See PLOW, *Illust.*; STONY SHARE.
plowshare bone. **a** The vomer. **b** The pygostyle of a bird.
plow'shoe', *or* **plough'shoe'** (plou'shо͞o'), *n.* A casing or support for a plowshare.
plow sole. *Agric.* A compacted layer of earth formed at the bottom of the furrow by the passage of the plow, especially when plowing continually at the same depth; — called also *plow pan*, and sometimes *hardpan.*
plow spade. *Agric. Mach.* = PLOWSTAFF.
plow'staff', *or* **plough'staff'** (plou'stâf'; 83), *n.* A kind of spade or paddle for cleaning the plowshare; also, a plow handle.
plow steel. Steel of high quality containing 0.5 to 0.95 per cent carbon and used esp. for wire made into rope.
plow'stilt', *or* **plough'stilt'** (plou'stĭlt'), *n.* A plow handle. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
plow'tail', *or* **plough'tail'** (-tāl'), *n.* *Agric. Mach.* The hind part or handle of a plow.
plow tree. A plow handle.
plow truck. A seat attachment on a pair of wheels, to enable the plowman to ride. See PLOW, *Illust.*
plow'wise', *or* **plough'wise'** (plou'wīz'), *adj.* Boustrophedon.
plow'wright', *or* **plough'wright'** (plou'rīt'), *n.* One who makes or repairs plows.
ploy (ploi), *v. i. & t.* [F. *ployer.* See PLY.] To bend. *Obs.*
ploy, *v. i.* [Perh. fr. *deploy.*] *Mil.* To diminish front; esp., to form a column from a line.
ploy (ploi), *v. t.* Aphetic for EMPLOY. *Dial.*
ploy (ploi), *n.* [Cf. EMPLOY.] Some action or proceeding; an affair; esp., a merrymaking, pastime, sport, or frolic; also, an escapade. *Chiefly Scot.*
ploy'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* *Mil.* The act or movement of ploying.
plu-. A combining form from Latin *plus*, used for *more than*, *super-*, as in *pluperfect*, *plupatriotic.*
Plu'che·a (plо͞o'kē·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after N. A. *Pluche* (1688–1761), French naturalist.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs or subshrubs, the marsh fleabanes (family Carduaceae), found in warm regions. They have small corymbose heads of tubular flowers, and often aromatic or fetid foliage. *P. camphorata* and five other species are found in the U. S.

pluck (plŭk), *v.*; PLUCKED (plŭkt); PLUCK'ING. [AS. *plucian*; akin to LG. & D. *plukken*, G. *pflücken*, ON. *plokka*, *plukka*; fr. (assumed) VL. *piluccare.* See PLUSH.] *Transitive:* **1.** To pull or pick off or out; to gather; pick; to cull; as, to *pluck* feathers from a fowl; to *pluck* grapes.
2. To pull off the feathers, hair, etc., of; to strip of or as of feathers; as, to *pluck* a fowl.
3. To pull; drag; — with *out*, *off*, *from*, *down*, *asunder*, etc.
My spirit. . . struggles hard to wring
Thy bolts apart, and *pluck* thy captives thence. *Bryant.*
4. To pull with sudden force, as a musical string; to give a pull at, as a person or his clothes; jerk; twitch; hence, to make (a musical string or stringed instrument) sound by such action; to twang; plunk.
5. To rob; plunder; fleece. *Now Slang.*
6. To disentangle and straighten (wool) with a plucker.
7. To reject (a candidate for a degree or for some position) for some deficiency or misdemeanor, as, now only, for failure to pass in an examination. *Orig. Eng. Univ. Slang.*
8. *Fur Dressing.* To free (furs) from the overhair.
9. *Geol.* To break loose and bear away in large masses; — said of glaciers acting on solid rock. Contrasted with *abrade.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To drag; also, to grab; steal.
2. To make a motion of sharp pulling or twitching; to tug; — usually with *at*; as, to *pluck* at one's gown.
pluck a crow. To settle, or engage in the settlement of, a dispute or the like; to clear up a matter requiring explanation. Cf. *a crow to pluck*, under 4th CROW. *Obs.*
pluck down. To pull down; to humble.
pluck up. **a** To gather up; to summon; as, to *pluck up* courage. **b** To pull or tear up violently; to eradicate; as, to *pluck up* a plant, a nation. *Jer.* xii. 17.

pluck, *n.* **1.** Act of plucking, or pulling; a pull, esp. a quick or sudden and forcible one; a twitch; tug; jerk.
2. Figuratively, a turn, or set-to; a bout; a go. *Obs.*
3. That which is plucked.
4. Hence, the heart, liver, lungs, and windpipe of an animal killed for food; also, by extension, the similar parts of a human being.
5. Spirit; courage; resolution.
6. A plucking, or state of being plucked. See PLUCK, *v. t.*, 7.
7. *Photog., etc.* Distinctness; sharpness; boldness. *Slang.*
Syn. — See DECISION.

pluck'-buf'fet (plŭk'bŭf'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* A competition between archers in which the loser received a buffet. *Archaic.*
plucked (plŭkt), *adj.* **a** Picked, as cotton. **b** Made bare of feathers. **c** Pulled sharply, as a guitar string. **d** *Slang., Brit.* Rejected at an examination. — **plucked'ness** (plŭkt'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*
plucked (plŭkt), *adj.* [From PLUCK, *n.*, 5.] Having or possessed of pluck, or courage, spirit, or resolution; — chiefly in comb.; as, ***good-plucked; hard-plucked,*** hardhearted. *Colloq., Eng.*
plucked wool. Sheep's wool plucked after death.
pluck'er (plŭk'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which plucks; as: **a** One who plucks, as wool or poultry. **b** A machine with spiked rollers for disentangling long-fibered wool before combing.
Plück·e'ri·an (plük·ē'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* *Math.* Of or pertaining to Julius Plücker, German mathematician and physicist (1801–68), his ideas, methods, or inventions.
Plück'er planes (plük'ĕr). *Math.* The fifteen planes in which lie, in fours, the sixty Pascal lines of a fifteen-line configuration.
Plück'er's co-or'di·nate (plük'ĕrz). See 3d CO-ORDINATE, 2.
Plücker's equations. *Math.* Certain equations connecting the six Plücker's numbers of a plane algebraic curve; all are deducible from the three independent equations $m = n(n-1) - 2\delta - 3k$; $n = m(m-1) - 2r - 3i$; $i = 3n(n-2) - 6\delta - 8k$.
Plück'er sur'face (of a line) (plük'ĕr). *Math.* In the theory of quadratic line complexes, the surface containing the conics enveloped each by the lines of the complex which lie in a plane of a given pencil of planes.
Plücker tube. *Elec.* **a** A form of Geissler tube in which the part through which the discharge takes place is a capillary, producing intense incandescence. **b** A Crookes tube.

pluck'y (plŭk'ĭ), *adj.*; PLUCK'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); PLUCK'I·EST.
1. Having, or marked by, pluck or courage; courageous; spirited; brave; resolute; as, a *plucky* man.
2. Sticky; adhesive; — said of clay. *Dial. Eng.*
3. Euphemism for BLOODY. *Rare.*
Plucky lot she cared for idols. *Kipling.*
4. *Photog., etc.* Distinct; sharp; bold, as a drawing.
5. *Stonecutting.* Designating a stone or rock that breaks with a conchoidal fracture under the hammer or chisel. Flint, obsidian, and some limestones are examples.
— **pluck'i·ly,** *adv.* — **pluck'i·ness,** *n.*

pluff (plŭf; plо͞of), *v. t.* [Imitative.] To emit in puffs; to puff. *Dial.* — *v. i.* To explode gunpowder; to fire off a gun; shoot; also, to swell; puff up; rise. *Dial.*

pluff, *n.* *Scot.* **a** A quick puff, as of smoke from a pipe or a gun; a slight explosion; a shot. **b** A powder puff.

pluff'er (plŭf'ĕr; plо͞of'-), *n.* *Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** A shooter; marksman. **b** A popgun.

pluff'y (plŭf'ĭ; plо͞of'ĭ), *adj.* Puffy; fat; fluffy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

plug (plŭg), *n.* [MD. *plugge* (D. *plug*); akin to Dan. *plyg*, Sw. *plugg*, and to G. *pflock.*] **1.** Any piece of wood, metal, or other substance used to stop or fill a hole; a stopple; hence, a small piece removed by plugging (see PLUG, *v. t.*, 2).
2. One of the natural divisions, or sections, of certain fruits, as of the orange or sweetsop.
3. A blow; punch; knock; also, punching; boxing. *Slang.*
4. *Slang.* Something inferior or defective, esp. through deterioration or damage; as: **a** *U. S.* An inferior or worn-out horse; a jade. **b** *Australia & New Zealand.* A horse of a good, steady, slow sort. **c** A slow-selling book; *pl.*, remainder. **d** A plugged coin. **e** An inferior operator. **f** A drudging student.
5. Short for FIREPLUG, PLUG HAT, etc.
6. *Angling.* Any cylindrical casting bait. Specif., a floating cylindrical casting bait, to the forward part of which metal wings or propeller blades are attached; — called ***top water plug.*** A plug which sinks and is reeled in below the surface is called an ***underwater plug.***

Plug, 6.

7. *Boilers.* A fusible plug.
8. *Civil Engin.* A reference peg driven in flush with the surface of the ground.
9. *Dent.* The filling of a hollow tooth.
10. *Elec.* **a** A male fitting for making electrical connections by insertion in a receptacle or body. It may have one or more contact-making parts or blades and may serve to close a circuit or to attach a conductor or some other piece of electrical equipment to a circuit. An ***attachment plug*** connects a flexible conductor to a lamp holder or receptacle. It usually consists of a screw-shell body and a cap. When the cap is removable from the body, it is called a ***separable attachment plug.*** **b** A spark plug. **c** A device for connecting electric wires to a jack. **d** A device (***plug fuse***), called also ***fuseplug***, consisting of an Edison screw-shell body containing a fuse for the protection of circuits of 30-ampere capacity or less. Cf. FUSE, *Illust.*
11. *Geol.* A more or less columnlike mass of intrusive igneous rock; the filling of the conduit leading to a volcanic vent. Cf. NECK, 8; BYSMALITH.
12. *Locks.* In a pin-tumbler cylinder, the cylindrical piece containing the keyhole and rotated by the key. See LOCK, *n.*, 1, *Illust.*; KEY PLUG.
13. *Mach.* **a** A plug gauge. **b** The piece in a cock which can be turned to permit or check the flow. **c** See PLUG AND FEATHER. **d** A piece of soft steel impressed by a punch to form a die. **e** The piece of material removed by a punch in forming a hole.
14. *Med.* An obstructing mass of fibrin or other material in a vessel or opening.
15. *Railroads.* The wedge or key used to secure a rail in a chair.
16. *Tobacco.* A flat oblong cake.

plug (plŭg), *v.*; PLUGGED (plŭgd); PLUG'GING (-ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To stop, make tight, or secure by means of a plug; to insert a plug in; — often with *up.*
2. To remove a small section (plug) from; as, to *plug* a watermelon.
3. To close (a rivet) by hammering or pressing, so as to cause it to fill the hole.
4. *Slang.* **a** To hit with a bullet; put a bullet into; shoot. **b** To strike with the fist; to punch.
5. *Dent.* To fill (a cavity in a tooth).
6. *Elec.* To stop (a motor), reversing its direction of rotation.
7. *Quarrying & Stonecutting.* To break off or proportion (a piece of stone) with the plug and feather; — with *off.*
—, *Intransitive; Slang.* **a** To keep perseveringly or doggedly at work or in action; to plod. **b** To fire shots; to shoot. **c** = 3d ROOT.
plug in. *Elec.* To establish a circuit by inserting a plug.

plug (plŭg), *adj.* That plods like a plug. *Slang.*

plug and feather. A device for splitting stones, etc., consisting of two tapered pieces, and a wedge-shaped key variously called a *feather* or a *plug.* The tapered pieces are referred to as a (divided) *plug* or sometimes as *feathers* (when the contrivance is designated *plug and feathers*).

plug bib. A plug cock.

plug'board' (plŭg'bōrd'; 181), *n.* **1.** *Elec.* A switchboard in which connections are made by means of plugs.
2. That part of a tabulating machine where adjustments are made that determine the place at which a card is punched or stamped.

plug cap. *Elec.* = CAP, *n.*, 5 **f** (1).

plug casing. *Elec.* A casing for adapting a plug-fuse cutout base to a cartridge fuse.

plug center bit. A center bit ending in a small cylinder instead of a point.

plug cock *or* **bib.** **a** A cock turned on or off by a plug. **b** A spigot that is merely driven into a barrel.

plug'draw'er (plŭg'drô'ĕr), *n.* A participator in the plug riots. *Eng.*

plug drill. A stonecutter's percussion drill.

plug frame. = PLUG ROD **a**.

plug fuse. See PLUG, *n.*, 10 **d**.

plug'ga·ble (plŭg'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That can be plugged.

plug gauge. See 2d GAUGE, 10.

plugged (plŭgd), *adj.* **1.** Furnished with a plug, as a shell.
2. Of a coin, containing a plug of base metal.

plug'ger (plŭg'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which plugs; as: **a** One who fits in plugs; — also, a winder. **b** One who works steadily or doggedly, esp. as a student. **c** *Sporting Slang.* One who noisily applauds or encourages a contestant; a rooter. **d** *Dent.* An instrument for driving in and consolidating plugs. **e** *Mining.* A jackhammer.

plug'ging (plŭg'ĭng), *verbal n.* Act of one that plugs; also, **a** Act of stopping with a plug. **b** Material used for a plug or plugs; specif., *Building*, soundproof material laid between floor joists, in partitions, etc.

plug'ging, *adj.* That plugs. — **plug'ging·ly,** *adv.*

plug'gy (plŭg'ĭ; plо͞og'ĭ), *adj.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** Short and stout; thickset; sturdy. **b** Stiff; tenacious, as clay.

plug hat. A top hat. — **plug'-hat'ted** (66), *adj.* *Both Slang, Chiefly U. S.*

plug'hole' (plŭg'hōl'), *n.* An opening in which a plug fits.

plug key. A switch plug.

plug'man (plŭg'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** *U. S. Nav.* The member of a gun's crew whose duty is to open and close the breech plug or block, in firing.
2. A man who attends engine, pumps, etc., in a mine. *Obs.*

plug riots. Certain riots in 1842, when cotton mills in Lancashire, Eng., were prevented from working by the drawing of "plugs" (bolts) from the boilers.

plug rod. *Steam Engin.* **a** A rod fixed to the beam to work the valves, as in the Cornish engine. **b** An air-pump rod.

plug switch. *Elec.* A switch in which connection is made by means of a plug or plugs.

plug tap. See 3d TAP, 10 **a**.

plug tobacco. Tobacco in the form of plugs.

plug'tray' (plŭg'trā'), *n.*, *or* **plug tray.** See 1st TRAY, 7.

plug tree. A plug rod for working the valves in a beam engine.

plug'-ug'ly (plŭg'ŭg'lĭ; 66), *n.* A kind of city rowdy, ruffian, or disorderly tough; — a term said to have been originated by a gang of such in Baltimore. — **plug'-ug'ly,** *adj.* *Both Slang, U. S.*

plug valve. *Mach.* A valve or cock opened or closed by the turning of a plug, usually conical.

plug weld. A butt weld made in the opening of a slotted lap joint.

plum (plŭm), *n.* [AS. *plūme*, fr. LL. *pruna*, fr. L. *prunum*, pl. *pruna*, fr. Gr. *prounon*, fr. *proumnon*, of obscure origin. Cf. PRUNE plum.] **1.** The fruit of any of various species of *Prunus.* The plum is a true stone fruit, or drupe, differing

---

plow'a·bl. Plowable. *Ref. Sp.*
plow'a·ble, plough'a·ble (plou'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.
plow'bote', *or* **plough'bote',** *n.* See BOTE, 2 b.
plowd. Plowed. *Ref. Sp.*
plow'man·ship, plough'man·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
plowp. Scot. var. of PLOP, *v.*
plow'swain', *or* **plough'swain',** *n.* A plowman. *Obs.* [PLOUTER.]
plow'ter (plou'tĕr). Var. of
pluck'age, *n.* See -AGE b.
pluck'less, *adj.* See -LESS. —
pluck'less·ness, *n.*
pluckt. Plucked. *Ref. Sp.*
plud, *n.* A puddle; a pool. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
pluff, *interj.* = PUFF.
pluff, *adj.* Puffed. *Dial.*
plugd. Plugged. *Ref. Sp.*
plug'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
plug'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
pluke. Var. of PLOUK.

from the cherry by its larger size and oblong stone, and from the peach by the smooth skin and unwrinkled stone. The most important cultivated plums are the damsons, greengages, prunes, etc., descended from *P. domestica* of southwestern Asia, the wild-goose types, from *P. munsoniana;* and the true American plums, from *P. americana.* See PRUNE. Also, the tree which bears plums. See PRUNUS; cf. CHERRY, 1.
2. Any of various unrelated trees having an edible plumlike fruit; also, the fruit itself. The plums of Mexico and the West Indies are species of *Spondias;* of Australia, species of *Diospyros* and other genera; of India, species of *Flacourtia;* of Africa, *Parinarium,* etc.
3. **a** A raisin, when used in puddings, etc. **b** Something like a plum, as in shape or sweetness; as, a sugar*plum;* also, short for SUGARPLUM.
4 The sum of £100,000 sterling; also, formerly, a person possessing it. *Slang, Eng.*
5. A color like that of some plums, blue-red in hue, of low saturation and very low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
6. A stone or mass of rock embedded in a matrix of a different kind, as a pebble in a conglomerate.
7. Something likened to a plum in desirableness; a good or choice thing of its kind, as among appointments, positions, parts of a book, etc. Cf. PRUNE.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
plum-blue, *adj.* plum-green, *adj.* plum-sized
plum-brown, *adj.* plum-purple, *adj.* plum-tinted
plum-colored plum-shaped

plum (*dial.* plŭm), *v. i.* To rise; swell; plim. — *v. t.* To shake. *Both Obs. exc. Dial.*
plum, *adj. Now Dial.* **a** Rounded out; plump. **b** Light; mild; soft.
plum (plŭm). Var. & ref. sp. of PLUMB.
plum (plōōm). Scot. var. of 1st PLUMB (sense 3).
plu'ma (plōō'mȧ; 242), *n.; pl.* -MAE (-mē). [L.] Contour feather.
plu·ma'ceous (plōō·mā'shŭs; 242), *adj.* [NL. *plumaceus,* fr. L. *pluma* feather.] Pennaceous.
plu·mach' (plōō·mȧsh'), *n.* [F. *plumache.*] A plume. *Hist.*
plum·ade' (plōōm·ād'), *n.* [Perh. after *cockade.* See PLUME.] A plume on horses in funeral processions. *Obs.*
plum'age (plōōm'ĭj; 242), *n.* [OF., fr. *plume* a feather.]
1. The entire clothing of feathers of a bird.
2. A bunch or tuft of feathers used for ornament.
3. Elaborate or ceremonial dress. *Humorous.*
An upper middle-class family in full *plumage.* *Galsworthy.*
4. *Falconry.* Feathers given as a casting. *Obs.*
plum'aged (plōōm'ĭjd; 242), *adj.* Having plumage.
plum'age·ry (-ĭj·rĭ), *n.* Feather working. *Rare.*
plu'mas·ite (plōō'mȧs·īt), *n.* [From *Plumas* Co., Calif.] *Petrog.* A corundum-pegmatite composed essentially of oligoclase-albite and corundum.
‖**plu'mas'sier'** (plü'mä'syā'), *n.* [F.] One who prepares or deals in ornamental plumes or feathers.
plu'mate (plōō'māt), *adj.* [L. *plumatus* feathered.] *Zool.* Plumaged; — said of hairs, antennae, etc., in which the main shaft bears many smaller hairs or hairlike parts.
Plu'ma·tel'la (plōō'mȧ·tĕl'ȧ; 242), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *plumatus* feathered.] *Zool.* A genus of fresh-water phylactolaematous bryozoans having a chitinous ectocyst and forming branching colonies. It is the type of a family, **Plu'ma·tel'li·dae** (-ĭ-dē). — **plu'ma·tel'lid** (-lĭd), *n. & adj.* — **plu'ma·tel'loid** (-oid), *adj.*
plumb (plŭm), *n.* [F. *plomb,* fr. L. *plumbum* lead, prob. fr. same source (perh. Iberian) as Gr. *molybdos.* Cf. PLUMBAGO, PLUMMET, PLUNGE.] **1.** A little mass or weight of lead, or other heavy material (commonly brass), attached to a line, and used by builders, etc., to indicate a vertical direction; a plummet; a plumb bob.
2. A weighting lead, or plummet, as a mariner's sounding lead, a fishline sinker, a sinker used to sound a stream or lake for fishing, a clock weight, or the like; a missile of lead.
3. (*pron.* plōōm). A deep pool. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
— ***out of, or off, plumb.*** Out of the vertical; out of true.
plumb, *adj.* Also **plum.** **1.** Conforming to the direction of a line attached to a plumb; vertical; as, the wall is *plumb.*
2. Downright; complete; absolute. *Now Chiefly Colloq.*
3. *Cricket.* Of a wicket, perfectly true.
Syn. — See VERTICAL.
plumb, *adv.* Also **plum.** **1.** In a plumb direction or condition; vertically. "*Plumb* down he falls." *Milton.*
2. Directly; exactly; also, immediately.
3. Completely; absolutely. *Now Chiefly Colloq., U. S.*
plumb, *v.;* PLUMBED (plŭmd); PLUMB'ING (plŭm'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To sound with a plumb, or plummet; to measure the depth of (water) by sounding; hence, to ascertain the depth, quality, dimension, etc., of; sound; fathom; reach the bottom of; examine; as, to *plumb* one's motives.
2. To weight or load with lead, as an oar.
3. To seal with lead; as, to *plumb* a trunk.
4. To adjust or test by a plumb line; to cause to be perpendicular; as, to *plumb* a building or a wall.
5. To be or place in a perpendicular line with.
6. [From PLUMBER.] To supply with a system of plumbing; also, to work upon (something) as a plumber.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To fall like a plumb. *Obs.*
2. To be vertical; to hang perpendicularly.
3. To do plumbing. *Colloq.*
plumb. Var. of PLUM, PLUMP. *Now Dial.*
plumb'age (plŭm'ĭj), *n.* Leadwork. *Rare.*
Plum·bag'i·na'ce·ae (plŭm·băj'ĭ·nā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PLUMBAGO.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Primulales) containing about 10 genera and 350 species, widely distributed, often in saline situations. They have basal or alternate leaves and small clustered tubular flowers. The fruit is a utricle or an achene. The principal genera are *Plumbago, Limonium,* and *Statice.* — **plum·bag'i·na'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*
plum·ba'gine (plŭm·bā'jĭn; -jēn), *n.* [F. *plombagine.*] *Obs.* **a** A natural alloy of silver and lead. **b** The mineral plumbago.
plum·bag'i·nous (plŭm·băj'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* Resembling plumbago; consisting of, or containing, plumbago.
plum·ba'go (plŭm·bā'gō), *n.; pl.* -GOS (-gōz). [L., a kind of lead ore, a plant, leadwort, fr. *plumbum* lead.] **1.** Graphite.
2. *Bot.* **a** [*cap.*] A small genus of woody herbs or subherbs, the leadworts, typifying the family Plumbaginaceae and widely distributed in warm climates. They have alternate sessile leaves and spicate blue or white flowers with a glandular calyx and a salver-shaped corolla. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.
plumbago blue. A color, reddish-blue in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
plumbago family. The Plumbaginaceae.
plumbago gray. A color, blue-red in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
plumbago slate. A color, blue-red in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
plum'bate (plŭm'bȧt), *n. Chem.* A salt of plumbic acid
plumb bob. The bob, or weight, of a plumb line.
plumb bond. See 3d BOND, 17.
plum'be·an (plŭm'bē·ăn), *adj.* [See PLUMBEOUS.] Like lead; leaden.
plum'be·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *plumbeus,* fr. *plumbum* the metal lead.] **1.** Consisting of, or resembling, lead; leaden; of the color lead; specif., *Ceramics,* lead-glazed.
2. Leaden; dull; heavy; stupid. *Obs.*
plumb'er (plŭm'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *plummer,* fr. OF. *plummier, plommier* (F. *plombier*), fr. L. *plumbarius,* fr. *plumbum* lead. See PLUMB.] Orig., a worker in lead; now, an artisan who works in lead, zinc, tin, sheet metal, etc.; esp., a tradesman who furnishes, fits, and repairs gas, water, and soil pipes, cisterns, tanks, baths, water closets, and their fittings, and other sanitary and fire-protection apparatus for a house or other building, including the junctions to the mains and sewers. The trade of the gas fitter has in many parts become separated from that of the plumber. Cf. 1st LEAD, 2 C.

Plumb Bob.

plumber block. A plummer block.
plumb'ers' soil (-ẽrz). Lampblack mixed with glue and water, used as a paint to prevent adhesion of solder.
plumb'er·y (plŭm'ẽr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [OF. *plommerie* (F. *plomberie*).] **1.** A workshop for plumbing or lead working. *Now Rare.*
2. The business or work of a plumber; plumbing.
plumb'et (plŭm'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *plomb* lead, from its color. *Oxf. E. D.*] A fabric for clothing, usually of silk or wool. *Obs.*
plumbi-. A combining form from Latin *plumbum,* meaning *lead,* as in **plum·bif'er·ous** (see -FEROUS); specif., *Chem., plumbic.*
plum'bic (plŭm'bĭk), *adj.* [From PLUMBUM.] Pertaining to, or containing, lead; specif., *Chem.,* designating compounds in which lead has a relatively high valence.
plumbic acid. *Chem.* Either of two acids of which lead dioxide is the anhydride: (1) ***orthoplumbic acid,*** H_4PbO_4, known only in salts, the ***orthoplumbates,*** as calcium orthoplumbate, Ca_2PbO_4. (2) ***metaplumbic acid,*** H_2PbO_3, formed in colloidal solution by hydrolysis of its potassium salt. Its salts, called ***metaplumbates,*** are formed by reaction of caustic alkalies with lead dioxide.
plumb'ing (plŭm'ĭng), *verbal n.* **1.** Act of using a plumb, or plummet, or plumb line; specif., *Surv.,* plumming.
2. Art of working in lead; now esp., a plumber's occupation or trade; also, leadwork; plumber's work.
plum'bism (plŭm'bĭz'm), *n.* [From PLUMBUM.] *Med.* Lead poisoning.
plum'bite (-bīt), *n.* [*plumbum* + *-ite.*] *Chem.* A salt of lead hydroxide, $Pb(OH)_2$, formed when the hydroxide acts as a weak acid.
plumb joint. In sheet-metal work, a soldered lap joint.
plum bladder. Plum pocket.
plumb'less (plŭm'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Not plumbable; fathomless.
plumb level. A level consisting of a horizontal arm and a plumb line at right angles to the arm.
plumb line. **a** A line or cord having at one end a weight (plumb bob) usually conoidal and of brass or lead, used to determine verticality; a plummet; sometimes, a plumb rule. **b** A line directed to the center of gravity of the earth; a vertical line; also, *Obs.,* a line perpendicular to another. **c** A sounding line.
plumb'·line', *v. t.* To test the verticality or find the depth of, by means of a plumb line; hence, to test.
plum blotch. *Plant Pathol.* A disease of plums caused by the imperfect fungus *Phyllosticta congesta,* characterized by minute, brown or gray, angular leaf spots and irregular, brown or gray blotches on the fruit.
plumb'ness, *n.* State of being plumb or vertical.
plum'bo- (plŭm'bō-). A combining form from Latin *plumbum,* meaning *lead,* used to denote: **a** In chemistry, *plumbous.* **b** In mineralogy, *containing lead and.*
plum'bog (plŭm'bŏg), *n.* The dwarf raspberry.
plum'bo·jar'o·site (plŭm'bō·jär'ō·sīt; -jȧ·rō'sĭt), *n.* [*plumbo-* + *jarosite.*] *Mineral.* A variety of jarosite in which lead takes the place of potassium. See JAROSITE and NATROJAROSITE.
plum'bo·ni'o·bate (-nī'ō·bāt), *n.* [*plumbo-* + *niobate.*] *Mineral.* A niobate of complex composition resembling samarskite, but containing lead and found in dark-brown to black masses in pegmatite veins or massive slate. H., 5–5.5. Sp. gr., 4.8.
plum'bo·sol'vent (-sŏl'vĕnt), *adj.* [*plumbo-* + *solvent.*] Able to dissolve lead. — **plum'bo·sol'ven·cy** (-vĕn·sĭ), *n.*
plum'bous (plŭm'bŭs), *adj.* [L. *plumbosus* full of lead.] Pertaining to, or containing, lead; specif., *Chem.,* designating compounds in which lead has a low valence.
Plumb plan (plŭm). [After G. E. *Plumb* (1866–1922), Am. lawyer.] A proposed plan of government ownership of the railroads with operation by the employees.
plum broth. Formerly, a thick richly flavored soup containing prunes, used esp. at Christmas.
plumb rule. A narrow board with a plumb line and bob, used by builders and carpenters.
plum'bum (plŭm'bŭm), *n.* [L. See PLUMB.] Lead. Chem. symbol, Pb (no period).
plum'cot' (plŭm'kŏt'), *n.* [*plum* + *apricot.*] *Hort.* A hybrid between the plum and the apricot.

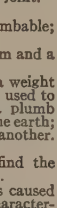
Plumb Rule.

plum curculio. An American weevil (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*) which is very destructive to plums, cherries, nectarines, peaches, and other stone fruits. The adult feeds on the leaves of these trees, but lays its eggs in crescent-shaped incisions made in the fruit. The larva lives upon the pulp around the stone.

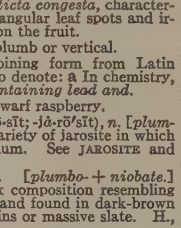
Plum Curculio. Larva in a plum and Adult Curculio. (× 2).

plum·dam'as (plŭm·dăm'ȧs), **-dam'is** (-ĭs), *n.* [F. *Damas* Damascus.] A damson. *Scot.*
plum duff. A plain flour pudding containing raisins or currants, boiled in a bag or cloth.
plume (plōōm; 242), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pluma.* See FLEECE.] **1.** A feather; — now chiefly *Poetic,* exc. specif.: A long, conspicuous, or handsome feather; also, an ornamental tuft of feathers on a bird.
2. Plumage, esp. soft or downy feathers.
3. A feather, group of feathers, or tuft of hair or the like, esp. when worn as an ornament, as on a helmet.
His high *plume,* that nodded o'er his head. *Dryden.*
4. Figuratively: **a** That which adorns, or is displayed, like plumage; as, stripped of borrowed *plumes.* **b** A token of honor or prowess; a prize or reward. "Ambitious to win from me some *plume.*" *Milton.*
5. Something likened to a feather, as in shape, appearance, or lightness, as a column of smoke or a long cloud.
6. *Astron.* A projection of the solar corona.
7. *Bot.* **a** *Obs.* A plumule. **b** Any plumose appendage, as the pappus of a dandelion or the coma of a milkweed seed.
8. *Zool.* **a** A plumate part or structure, as the bushy tail of certain animals. **b** A plume moth.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
plume-bearing, *adj.* plume-fronted plume-plucking, *adj.*
plume-crowned plume-gay plume-soft
plume-decked plumemaker plume-stripped
plume-dressed plumemaking plume-uplifting, *adj.*
plume-embroidered plume-plucked plume-waving, *adj.*

plume (plōōm; 242), *v.;* PLUMED (plōōmd); PLUM'ING (plōōm'ĭng). [Cf. OF. *plumer* to pluck, strip, L. *plumare* to cover with feathers, and E. PLUME, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To pull out the feathers of the prey, — said esp. of a hawk. *Obs.*
2. To plume, pride, or congratulate oneself. *Obs.*
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To pull out (feathers) from a bird; to pluck; hence, to strip; bare; rob; despoil. *Now Rare.*
2. To provide or adorn with plumes or plumage.
3. **a** To dress the feathers of (itself); — said of a bird. **b** To dress or adorn (oneself) with or as with feathers or plumes; hence, to pride, congratulate, take credit to; — used reflexively; as, he *plumes* himself on his skill.
4. To place or fix as a plume. *Milton.*
5. To pick and adjust the plumes or feathers of; to preen. *Pluming* her wings among the breezy bowers. *Irving.*
6. *Archery.* To feather (an arrow).
Syn. — See PRIDE.
Plume, Captain. See SILVIA, 2.
plumed (plōōmd; *poet. or rhetorical* plōōm'ĕd; -ĭd; *see* -ED), *adj.* **1.** Plucked; stripped of feathers. *Obs.*
2. Provided or adorned with plumes; wearing a plume.
-plumed (-plōōmd). A combining form of *plumed,* denoting *having* (such) *plumes,* as in:
black-plumed, long-plumed, red-plumed, white-plumed.
Plumed Knight. James G. Blaine (1830–93); — first so called by Col. R. G. Ingersoll in a nominating speech at the Republican Convention of 1876.
plumed tussock grass. See GRASS, *Table.*
plume grass. Any grass of the genus *Erianthus,* esp. *E. ravennae;* — so called from its plumelike spikes.
plume'let (plōōm'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* [*plume* + *-let.*]
1. *Bot.* = PLUMULE, 1. *Obs.*
2. A small plume. "Rosy *plumelets.*" *Tennyson.*
plume moss. The moss *Hypnum crista-castrensis;* — so called from its feathery branches.
plume moth. Any of many small, slender moths constituting the family Pterophoridae. Most have the wings deeply divided into two or more plumelike lobes.

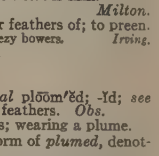
Plume Moth of the Grapevine (*Oxyptilus periscelidactylus*). Nat. size.

plume nutmeg. An aromatic Australian tree (*Atherosperma moschatum*), whose carpels are tipped with long plumose persistent styles.
plu'me·o·pi'ce·an (plōō'mē·ō·pī'sē·ăn; 242), *adj.* [L. *plumeus* downy + *piceus* of pitch.] Consisting of tar and feathers.
plu'me·ous (plōō'mē·ŭs; 242), *adj.* [L. *plumeus.*] Feathery. *Rare.*
plume polypody. See FERN, *Table.*
plume poppy. Any of several Asiatic herbs of the genus *Macleaya,* esp. *M. cordata,* widely cultivated for their beautiful, plumelike panicles of flowers.
plum'er (plōōm'ẽr), *n.* One who plumes; specif., one who hunts birds for their plumes.
plum'er·y (plōōm'ẽr·ĭ; 242), *n.* Plumes; plumage.
plume stick. *Anthropol.* A prayer stick having feathers.
plum'et (plōōm'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [F.] A small plume.
plume thistle. The bull thistle.
‖**plume'tis'** (plüm'tēs'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Tambour work.
2. A kind of muslin dress goods.
plum·ette' (plōōm·ĕt'), *n.* [See -ETTE.] A small plume.
plum family. The Amygdalaceae.
plum fir. A Chilean evergreen tree (*Podocarpus andina*), with an edible plumlike yellowish-white fruit.
plum gouger. A weevil, or curculio (*Anthonomus scutellaris*), which destroys plums. The larva eats the kernel.
plum granite. An American wild plum (*Prunus americana*).
plum grape. The fox grape *Vitis labrusca.*

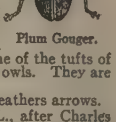
Plum Gouger.

plumi-. A combining form, Latin *plumi-,* from *pluma,* meaning *feather,* as in **plu'mi·fi·ca'tion, plu'mi·ty, plu'mi·form, plu'mi·form'ly, plu·mig'er·ous.** See -FICATION, etc.
plu'mi·corn (plōō'mĭ·kôrn; 242), *n.* [L. *pluma* feather + *cornu* horn.] *Zool.* One of the tufts of lengthened feathers on the head of certain owls. They are popularly called *horns,* or *ears.*
plum'ier (plōōm'yẽr; 242), *n.* One who feathers arrows.
Plu'mi·e'ra (plōō'mĭ·ē'rȧ; 242), *n.* [NL., after Charles *Plumier,* French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American shrubs or trees of the dogbane family (Apocynaceae) having large white, yellow, red, or pink flowers with a twisted corolla. *P. rubra* is the frangipani, or red jasmine, of the West Indies.
plu'mi·e'ride (plōō'mĭ·ē'rĭd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **-rid, -rin.** *Chem.* A bitter crystalline glucoside, $C_{30}H_{40}O_{18}$, found in trees of the genus *Plumiera;* — called also *agoniadin.*
plu'mi·ped, plu'mi·pede (plōō'mĭ·pĕd, -pēd; 242), *adj.* [L. *plumipes, -edis,* fr. *pluma* feather + *pes* foot.] Having feet covered with feathers. — *n.* A plumiped bird.
plum'ist (plōōm'ĭst; 242), *n.* A plumassier. *Rare.*
plum juniper. The Syrian juniper.
plum knot. Black knot.
plum line. Plumb line. *Ref. Sp.*
plum'mer (plŭm'ẽr), *n.* Also **plummer block.** A pillow block or bearing block. See BEARING, *n.,* 11; PILLOW BLOCK.

plumb'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
plumbeous gnatcatcher. See GNATCATCHER.
plumb'er·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
plum'bi·sol'vent (plŭm'bĭ·sŏl'vĕnt), *adj.* = PLUMBOSOLVENT, etc. —**sol'ven·cy** (-vĕnsĭ), *n.*
plumd. Plumbed. *Ref. Sp.*
plume'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
plume'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
Plu·me'ri·a (plōō·mē'rĭ·ȧ; 242), *n.* Erron. for PLUMIERA.
plume'y. Var. of PLUMY.
plum'i·ness (plōōm'ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119; 242), *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*
plum'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
plum'let, *n.* See -LET.
plum'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

plum'mer (plŭm'ĕr). Var. of PLUMBER. *Obs. exc. Ref. Sp.*

Plum'mer, Caleb. In Dickens's *The Cricket on the Hearth*, a poor, dispirited old toymaker, so devoted to his blind daughter that, to make her happy, he makes her believe him prosperous.

plum'met (plŭm'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [ME. *plommet*, fr. OF. *plommet*, fr. *plom* lead (F. *plomb*). See PLUMB.] **1.** A plumb bob; also, a plumb rule; hence, figuratively, a test or criterion.
2. A sounding lead.
3. Something that weighs down or depresses; a weight. "The heaviest *plummet* of despair." *Wordsworth.*
4. *Obs.* **a** A lump, ball, or weight (of lead), as for a missile, at the end of a scourge, in a cestus, for a clock weight (hence, fig., actuating force), for an angler's sinker, etc. **b** *Scot.* The pommel of a sword. **c** A piece of lead formerly used to rule paper for writing.

plum'met, *v. t.* To sound or fathom; also, formerly, to let fall or draw (a line) by use of a plummet. — *v. i.* To fish with a plummet line.

plum'met-ed (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Furnished with or as with plummets.

plum'met-less (-lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Unfathomable.

plummet line. A line with a plummet.

plum'my (plŭm'ĭ), *adj.*; PLUM'MI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -MI-EST. [From PLUM.] Full of, consisting of, of the nature of, or like, plums; hence, *Slang*, very desirable; advantageous; rich.

plu'mose (ploo'mōs; *see* -OSE), *adj.* [L. *plumosus*, fr. *pluma* feather.] **1.** Having feathers or plumes; feathered.
2. Having hairs, or other parts, arranged along an axis like a feather; feathery, plumelike; as, a *plumose* stigma. — **plu·mos'i·ty** (ploo·mŏs'ĭ·tĭ; 242), *n.* — **plu'mose·ly,** *adv.* — **plu'mose·ness,** *n.*

plu'mous (ploo'mŭs; 242), *adj.* Plumose; feathery. *Rare.*

plump (plŭmp; *dial. also* ploomp), *n.* A cluster; group; flock; clump. *Archaic & Dial.* "A *plump* of ducks." *Thoreau.*
The *plump* of proselytes . . . waiting. *George Moore.*

plump, *v. t.* To sow (seed) in plumps, or clumps. — *v. i.* To form crowds; to crowd (together). *Obs.*

plump (plŭmp), *adj.*; PLUMP'ER (plŭmp'ĕr); PLUMP'EST. [MD. *plomp*, MLG. *plumpen*, orig., falling, heavy, clumsy, and of imitative origin. Cf. PLUMP to fall.] **1.** Blunt; rude; dull. *Obs.*
2. Well rounded or filled out; esp., chubby; fat; as, a *plump* baby; *plump* cheeks; a *plump* ear of corn. Also, ample; rich; as, a *plump* fee. Specif., of a coin, not clipped; of full weight.
Ant. — Lean, spare, lank. See THIN.

plump (plŭmp), *v. t. & i.*; PLUMPED (plŭmpt); PLUMP'ING. To make or become plump; to fill (out); dilate; distend.

plump, *v.* [MD. *plompen*, MLG. *plumpen*, of imitative origin. Cf. PLUMP, *adj.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To drop, fall, sink, or come in contact, suddenly or heavily; to come or go plump. "Dulcissa *plumps* into a chair." *Spectator.*
2. To give or vote a plumper. See 2d PLUMPER, 2.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To drop, cast, or plunge all at once or suddenly and heavily; as, to *plump* a stone into water.
She *plumped* him into his little chair. *D. H. Lawrence.*
2. To utter, as an opinion, plump or suddenly; blurt (out).
3. To give (one's votes) as a plumper. See 2d PLUMPER, 2.

plump, *n.* **1.** Act of plumping, or falling, plunging or striking abruptly or heavily; a sudden plunge or heavy fall; also, the sound made by such a fall. *Colloq.*
2. A heavy or sudden shower. *Chiefly Scot.*

plump, *adv.* [Cf. D. *plomp*, interj., LG. *plump*, and E. PLUMP to fall.] **1.** With a sudden or heavy drop; suddenly and heavily; as, to fall *plump.*
2. Straight down; vertically; perpendicularly; also, straight ahead; directly in front.
3. Without hesitation, circumlocution, or concealment; unqualifiedly; straight; directly; bluntly; flatly.

plump, *adj.* [See PLUMP, *adv.*] **1.** Descending or facing directly.
2. Done or made suddenly and without reservation; blunt; direct; unqualified. "The *plump* question disturbed her." *D. H. Lawrence.* "*Plump* assurance." *J. Martineau.*
3. Plumped down; paid at one time. "One *plump* sum." *Dickens.*

plump (plŭmp), *n. & v.* Pump. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

plump'en (plŭmp'ĕn), *v. t.* To make plump or chubby. — *v. i.* To become plump.

plump'er (plŭmp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which plumps or swells out something else; esp., something carried in the mouth to fill out the cheeks; also, a false bosom.
2. *Tanning.* A solution that removes acid from the hide, thus allowing the tanning material to act quickly; also, one who applies this solution.

plump'er, *n.* **1.** Act or an instance of plumping, or falling suddenly or heavily, as from a horse; a cropper.
2. [Cf. PLUMP, *adv.*] A vote or votes given to one candidate only, when the voter might vote for more than one for the same office, as for several candidates for a county council.
3. *Slang.* **a** A heavy blow. **b** A downright lie.

plump'ing, *adj.* Large; big. *Colloq.*

plum pocket. *Plant Pathol.* A swollen distorted plum in which the stone is aborted, leaving a hollow cavity. It results from attacks of the parasitic fungi *Taphrina pruni* and *T. communis* which develop in the young branches of wild and cultivated plums. Also, usually *pl.*, the disease caused by this fungus. Called also *bladder plum.*

plum porridge. An old-time Christmas dish made of broth thickened with cereal to which dried plums, raisins, currants, etc., and spices have been added.

plumps (plŭmps), *n.*; *pl.* in form, but construed as sing. [Imitative.] A game of marbles in which the marble shot must hit the one shot at before striking the ground.

plum pudding. **a** A pudding containing plums; specif., a pudding of flour or bread crumbs, raisins, currants, and other fruits, suet, eggs, spices, etc., often boiled in a bag or cloth; also, an ordinary suet pudding with raisins. **b** *Whaling.* A muscular fibrous tissue which permeates the blubber of the tongue of certain whales. — **plum'-pud'ding** (66), *adj.*

plum'-pud'ding stone. *Petrog.* Conglomerate; pudding stone.

plum purple. The color plum.

plump'y (plŭmp'ĭ), *adj.* Plump; chubby.

plum scab. See PEACH SCAB.

plum thrips. The pear thrips.

plum tree. **a** A tree which bears plums. **b** *Slang, U. S.* A source of favors, political appointments, etc. — **plum'-tree',** *adj.*

plu'mu·la (ploo'mū·lȧ; 242), *n.*; *pl.* -LAE (-lē). [L.] *Bot. & Zool.* A plumule.

plu'mu·la'ceous (-lā'shŭs), *adj.* Pertaining to or like a plumule.

plu'mu·lar (ploo'mū·lĕr; 242), *adj.* Relating to a plumule.

Plu'mu·la'ri·a (ploo'mū·lā'rĭ·ȧ; 79; 242), *n.* [NL.] **1.** *Zool.* A genus of calyptoblastic hydrozoans with sessile zooids arranged on only one side of the branching plumelike stems. It is the type of a family, **Plu'mu·la·ri'i·dae** (-lȧ·rī'ĭ·dē).
2. [*not cap.*] Any member of the family Plumulariidae.
— **plu'mu·lar'i·an** (-lâr'ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

Plumularia (*P. setacea*).

plu'mu·late (ploo'mū·lāt), *adj. Bot.* Finely plumose.

plu'mule (ploo'mūl; 242), *n.* [L. *plumula*, dim. of *pluma* a feather; cf. F. *plumule.*] **1.** *Bot.* The primary bud of an embryo or germinating seed plant. It is usually at the apex of the hypocotyl (in dicotyledonous plants between the pair of cotyledons) and continues in its development the ascending axis or primary stem.
2. *Zool.* **a** A down feather. **b** An androconium.

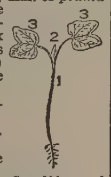

Seedling of Morning-glory. 1 Hypocotyl; 2 Plumule; 3, 3 Cotyledons.

plu'mu·li·form' (ploo'mū·lĭ·fôrm'), *adj.* Like a plumule.

plu'mu·lose (-lōs), *adj.* Like, or of the nature of, a plumule.

plum violet. A color, bluish-red in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

plum weevil. The plum curculio.

plum'y (ploom'ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Downy. *Poetic.*
2. Covered or adorned with, abounding in, or like, plumes; plumed; feathery.

plum yew. Any plant of the genus *Cephalotaxus.*

plun'der (plŭn'dĕr), *v. t.*; -DERED (-dĕrd), -DERING. [G. *plündern* to plunder, fr. *plunder* household goods, lumber.] To take the goods of by force, as in war, or wrongfully; to pillage; spoil; sack; rob; as, to *plunder* travelers. Hence, to take or appropriate by force or wrongfully; as, the enemy *plundered* all the goods they found; to steal; loot. — *v. i.* To commit robbery, spoliation, or looting.
They would run any hazard to *plunder.* *Defoe.*
Syn. — Despoil, loot, rifle, strip, ravage.

plun'der, *n.* **1.** Act of plundering, as in war; pillaging; hence, spoliation by extortion.
2. That which is taken by open force, as from an enemy, or by theft or fraud; pillage; spoil; booty; loot.
3. Profit; gains; makings. *Slang.*
4. Personal property; baggage. *Colloq. U. S.*
Syn. — See BOOTY.

plun'der, *v. t.* To perplex. *Obs.*

plun'der·age (-ĭj), *n.* A plundering; specif., *Mar. Law*, embezzlement of goods on shipboard; also, the plunder so got.

plun'der·bund' (plŭn'dĕr·bŭnd'), *n.* [*plunder* + G. *bund* confederacy.] A league of commercial, political, or financial interests that exploits the public. See 3d BUND, 2. *Colloq., U. S.*

plun'der·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who plunders; pillager.

plun'der·ess (-ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A female plunderer.

plun'der·ing (-ĭng), *part. adj.* That plunders. — **plun'der·ing·ly,** *adv.*

plun'der·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* Given to, or characterized by, plundering.

plun'der-proof' (-prōōf'; 66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

plunge (plŭnj; 140), *v.*; PLUNGED (plŭnjd); PLUNG'ING (plŭn'jĭng). [ME. *plungen, plongen*, fr. OF. *plongier* (F. *plonger*), fr. (assumed) VL. *plumbicare*, fr. L. *plumbum* lead. See PLUMB.] *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to penetrate or enter quickly and forcibly; to thrust or force (into or in liquid, a penetrable substance, or a cavity); to immerse; submerge; as, to *plunge* the body into water; to *plunge* a dagger into the breast. Also figuratively; as, to *plunge* a nation into war.
2. *Obs.* **a** To baptize by immersion. **b** To overwhelm; overcome; embarrass. **c** To thrust or cast oneself into; to dive into.
3. *Hort.* To sink (a potted plant) in the ground or in a bed of prepared material.
4. **a** *Surv.* To set (the horizontal cross wire of a theodolite) in the direction of a grade in plunging a grade. **b** To turn over (the telescope of a transit) on its horizontal transverse axis.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To thrust or cast oneself, as into water; to submerge oneself; to dive or rush in; to penetrate, sink, or enter, suddenly or impetuously, as into a forest. Also figuratively; as, to *plunge* into debt.
Forced to *plunge* naked in the raging sea. *Dryden.*
2. To descend or dip suddenly, as a road.
3. **a** To pitch or throw oneself headlong or violently forward and downward, as a horse or ship.
Some wild colt, which . . . flings and *plunges.* *Bp. Hall.*
b Hence, to act with reckless haste.
4. To bet or gamble heavily and with seeming recklessness; to risk large sums in hazardous enterprises. *Slang.*
5. *Geol.* To incline downward; — usually said of a pipelike ore deposit.
Syn. — Drive, thrust, plump; douse, sink, souse. Cf. PUSH, DIP.

plunge a grade. *Civ. Engin.* **a** *Surv.* To establish a grade between two points of known level by sighting the target, set up at either point, through a theodolite fixed at the other point, clamping the instrument, and then bringing the target into the fixed line of sight at any desired intermediate points on the grade. Cf. 4th BONE. **b** To test a railroad embankment or the like as to its reliability or condition by prodding with a light pointed steel rod.

plunge (plŭnj), *n.* **1.** A place for plunging or diving, as a swimming tank; a deep place (in water); a deep pool.
2. A dive, leap, rush, or pitch into, or as into, water; act of pitching oneself headlong or violently forward and, esp., downward; as, to take the water with a *plunge.* Hence: **a** A breaking of a wave. **b** A heavy fall, as of rain. **c** A heavy downward stroke.
3. *Now Dial.* **a** Submergence in difficulty, danger, or the like; a strait; difficulty. **b** An illness.
4. Act or instance of engaging in heavy and reckless betting or hazardous speculation or expenditure. *Slang.*
5. *Geol. & Mining.* The vertical angle between the line of maximum elongation of an ore body and a horizontal plane. Called also *pitch* and *rake.*

plunge bath. A bath in which the bather is immersed in or as in a pool.

plunge battery. *Elec.* A voltaic battery so arranged that the plates can be plunged into, or withdrawn from, the exciting liquid at pleasure.

plung'er (plŭn'jĕr), *n.* **1.** One who plunges; as: **a** A diver. **b** *Slang.* A reckless gambler or speculator. **c** *Mil. Slang. Now Rare.* A cavalryman. **d** *Steel Mfg.* A workman who operates the guides on a rod-rolling mill.
2. That which plunges; as: **a** *Automobiles.* The rod carrying the valves in the inner assembly of a tire valve unit. **b** *Mach.* (1) A sliding reciprocating piece driven by or against fluid pressure; a piston; esp., a long valveless piston, used as a forcer in a force pump (which see), as a ram in a hydraulic press, or the like. (2) A piece with a motion more or less like that of the foregoing, as a device for firing the charge in a cartridge or a contact mine, the dasher of a churn, the iron core of an electric sucking coil, etc. **c** *Pottery.* A tank in which clay is worked with water to the proper consistence; a blunger.

plunger bucket *or* **lift.** A piston, without a valve, in a pump.

plunger elevator. A hydraulic elevator.

plunger magnet. An electromagnet in which an iron core is attracted into a tubular coil, or solenoid.

plunge rod. *Civ. Engin.* A leveling rod or a pointed steel rod used in plunging a grade (see *plunge a grade*, under PLUNGE, *v.*).

plunger piston. = PLUNGER, *n.*, 2 **b** (1).

plunger pump. A force pump.

plung'ing (plŭn'jĭng), *adj.* That plunges. — **plung'ing·ly,** *adj.*

plunging battery. A plunge battery.

plunging fire. *Gun.* Direct fire on a target from a superior elevation.

plunging rod. A plunge rod.

plunk (plŭngk), *v.*; PLUNKED (plŭngkt); PLUNK'ING. [Imitative.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To make a quick, hollow, metallic, or harsh sound, as by pulling hard on a taut string and quickly releasing it; of a raven, to croak.
2. To drop or sink down suddenly or heavily; to plump.
3. To play truant, or "hooky." *Scot.*
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause (a musical string) to plunk.
2. To throw, push, drive, pull, drop, etc. (something) so as to make it plunk; as, to *plunk* down a dollar.
3. To be a truant from (school). *Scot.*

plunk, *n.* **1.** Act or sound of plunking; a blow. *Colloq.*
2. *Slang.* **a** *Obs.* A large sum of money. **b** *U. S.* A dollar.

plunk, *adv. & interj.* With a plunking sound; plump.

plun'ther (plŭn'thĕr), *v. i.* To plod; flounder. *Rare.*

plu'pa·tri·ot'ic (ploo'pā·trĭ·ŏt'ĭk), *adj.* [*plu-* + *patriotic.* Cf. PLUPERFECT.] Extravagantly patriotic.

plu'per'fect (ploo'pûr'fĕkt; ploo'pûr'fĕkt; -fĭkt; 66), *adj.* [L. *plus-quam-perfectum* (sc. *tempus* tense) more than perfect; cf. F. *plus-que-parfait.* See PLUS; PERFECT.]
1. *Gram.* Past perfect.
2. More than perfect or complete; superlative.
3. *Music.* Augmented; — of an interval. *Rare.*
— **plu'per'fect·ly,** *adv.* — **plu'per'fect·ness,** *n.*

plu'per'fect (ploo'pûr'fĕkt; ploo'pûr'fĕkt; -fĭkt; 66), *n.* The pluperfect tense; also, a verb or verb form denoting it.

plu'ral (ploor'ăl; 242), *adj.* [OF. or L.; OF. *plurel* (F. *pluriel*), fr. L. *pluralis*, fr. *plus, pluris*, more. See PLUS.]
1. *Gram.* Designating or pertaining to the form of a word denoting more than one, or in some languages having a dual form, as ancient Greek, more than two.
2 More than one; pertaining to, containing, consisting of, or equal to, more than one. "*Plural* faith." *Shak.*

plu'ral (ploor'ăl; 242), *n.* *Gram.* The plural number, the inflectional form denoting it, or a word in that form.
☞ NOTE. The plurals of nouns in Modern English are formed in various ways:
I. The ending *s* or *es* is added: *hats; logs; crosses.*
II. The ending *en* is added: *ozen.*
III. The stem vowel is changed by an old umlaut: *foot, feet.*
IV. A foreign-language ending is retained: *foci; crises.*
V. Many two-word and three-word compounds take the plural ending on the first element: *captains general; fathers-in-law.*
VI. Singular and plural are alike: *deer; species.*
VII. Some names of tribes (*Iroquois*), and names of peoples ending in *-ese* (*Chinese*), are alike in the singular and the plural.
VIII. Many names of fishes, birds, and mammals have a plural form in *s, es, en*, etc., and also an unchanged plural (identical with the singular).
☞ Other questions concerning plural forms and usage are dealt with in sections IX to XIV, *below.*
I. The ending *s* or *es* is added.
(1) Most nouns add *s*: *book, books* [*pron.* s]; *bag, bags* [*pron.* z]; *boy, boys* [*pron.* z].
(2) Nouns ending in *s, z, x, ch*, or *sh*, add *es* [*pron.* ĕz, ĭz]: *gas, gases; buzz, buzzes; vase, vases; breeze, breezes; face, faces; fox, foxes; torch, torches; dash, dashes; edge, edges.* Nouns ending in *se, ze, ce*, or *dge* with silent *e* add *s* [*pron.* ĕz, ĭz].
(3) Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant change *y* to *i* and add *es*: *mercy, mercies; lady, ladies; sky, skies; army, armies; pity, pities.*
(4) Nouns ending in *quy* change *y* to *i* and add *es*: *colloquy, colloquies; soliloquy, soliloquies.*
(5) Proper nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant add *s*: *Mary, Marys.*
(6) Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a vowel, including those ending in *ey*, add *s*: *day, days; key, keys; alloy, alloys, guy, guys; chimney, chimneys; monkey, monkeys; attorney, attorneys.*
(7) Words ending in *o* preceded by a vowel add *s*: *cameo, cameos; duo, duos; embryo, embryos; folio, folios; radio, radios; ratio, ratios; studio, studios; trio, trios.*
(8) Words ending in *oo* add *s*: *kangaroo, kangaroos; halloo, halloos; tattoo, tattoos; coo, coos; cuckoo, cuckoos.*
(9) Most words ending in *o* preceded by a consonant add *s*: *albino, albinos; alto, altos; armadillo, armadillos; banjo, banjos; burro, burros; canto, cantos; casino; chromo; contralto; dido; duodecimo; dynamos; egos; halos; juntos; kimonos; lassos; magnetos; mementos; Merinos; octavos; pianos; provisos; quartos; salvos; solos; sopranos; stilettos; tobaccos; torsos; tyros; zeros.*
(10) Some words ending in *o* preceded by a consonant add *es*: *bastinado, bastinadoes; bilbo, bilboes; bravo, bra-*

---

plum'ming. Plumbing. *Ref. Sp.*
plump'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
plump'ly, *adv.* of PLUMP.
plump'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
plumpt. Plumped. *Ref. Sp.*
plum'rock', plum'rose'. Corruptions of PRIMROSE. *Scot.*
Plum'stead pe-cul'iars (plŭm'stĕd; -stĭd). = PECULIAR PEOPLE b.
plun'der-a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
plun'derd. Plundered. *Ref. Sp.*
plun'der-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
plun'geon (plŭn'jŭn), *n.* [F. *plongeon.*] A diver (bird). *Obs.*
plunk'et, *adj. & n.* [OF. *plonquié* lead-colored (stuff), fr. *plonquier* to cover with lead, fr. (assumed) VL. *plumbicare.* See PLUNGE; cf. BLUNKET.] = BLUNKET. *Obs.*
plunkt. Plunked. *Ref. Sp.*
plup. Var. of PLOP; — suggesting a softer sound.

voes; bubo, buboes; buffalo, buffaloes; calico, calicoes; cargo, cargoes; domino, dominoes; echo, echoes; embargoes; frescoes; grottoes; heroes; innuendoes; jingoes; mangoes; manifestoes; mosquitoes; mottoes; negroes; noes; porticoes; pomatoes; potatoes; tomatoes; tornadoes; torpedoes; vetoes; volcanoes.

(11) Words ending in *i* add *s: taxi, taxis; macaroni, macaronis; ski, skis.* But *alkali* adds es: *alkali, alkalies.*

(12) Some nouns ending in *f* change the *f* to *v* and add *es* [*pron.* z]: *beef, beeves; calf, calves; elf, elves; half, halves; leaf, leaves; loaf, loaves; self, selves; sheaf, sheaves; shelf, shelves; thief, thieves; wharf, wharves; wolf, wolves.*

(13) Some nouns ending in *fe* change to *ves; life, lives; wife, wives; knife, knives.*

(14) Letters, numbers, figures, signs, etc., add an apostrophe and *s*: two *A's*; three *4's*.

II. The ending *en* is added to a few nouns: *ox, oxen; child, children; brother, brethren* (or *brothers*).

III. (1) A few nouns retain an umlauted plural: *foot, feet; goose, geese; louse, lice; man, men; mouse, mice; tooth, teeth.*

(2) Compounds formed with *man* (or *woman*) form the plural with *men* (or *women*): *Dutchman, Dutchmen; Englishman, Englishmen; Frenchman, Frenchmen; woman, women; Englishwoman, Englishwomen.*

(3) But many words ending in *man*, which are not English compounds, form the plural with *s: German, Germans; Norman, Normans; Ottoman, Ottomans; Roman, Romans; Turcoman, Turcomans; cayman, caymans; talisman, talismans.*

(4) Compounds formed with *foot, mouse,* and *tooth,* form the plural with *feet,* etc.: *forefoot, forefeet; dormouse, dormice; eyetooth, eyeteeth.*

IV. Many words of foreign origin retain the foreign plural; some have an English regular plural and a foreign plural, sometimes with a difference in meaning. For such differences, see the word in the Vocabulary.

abscissa, -scissas, -scissae
acropolis, -lises, -leis
addendum, addenda
adieu, adieus, adieux
administratrix, -trices
adytum, adyta
aegis, aegises
agendum, agenda
alga, algae
alluvium, -viums, -via
alto-rilievo, alti-rilievi
alumna, alumnae
alumnus, alumni
amanuensis, amanuenses
amoeba, -bae, -bas
analysis, analyses
animalculum, animalcula
antenna, -nae, -nas
anthropophagus, -gi
antithesis, antitheses
antrum, antra
apex, apexes, apices
aphis, aphides
apotheosis, apotheoses
apparatus, -ratus, -ratuses
appendix, -dixes, -dices
apsis, apsides
aquarium, -iums, -ia
arboretum, -retums, -reta
arcanum, arcana
arena, arenas, arenae
automaton, -ta, -tons
axis, axes
bacillus, bacilli
bacterium, bacteria
bambino, bambini
bandit, bandits, banditti
basis, bases
basso-rilievo, bassi-rilievi
bateau, bateaux
beau, beaux, beaus
biennium, biennia
bronchus, bronchi
bureau, bureaus, bureaux
cactus, cacti, cactuses
calculus, -li, -luses
calix, calices
callus, calluses, calli
calyx, calyxes, calyces
candelabrum, -bra, -brums
carcinoma, -nomata, -nomas
catalysis, catalyses
cerebellum, -bellums, -bella
cerebrum, -brums, -bra
chapeau, chapeaux, chapeaus
château, châteaux
cherub, cherubim, cherubs
chrysalis, -lises, -lides
cicatrix, -trices, -trixes
cicerone, ciceroni, cicerones
cirrus, cirri
coagulum, coagula
coccus, cocci
codex, codices
colossus, colossi, colossuses
compendium, -diums, -dia
conidium, conidia
convolvulus, -luses, -li
corona, coronas, coronae
corpus, corpora
corrigendum, corrigenda
cortex, cortices
cranium, -niums, -nia
crisis, crises
criterion, -ria, -rions
crux, cruxes, cruces
cumulus, cumuli
curriculum, -lums, -la
custos, custodes
cyclops, -clopes, -clopses
datum, data
decennium, -niums, -nia
desideratum, desiderata
diaeresis, diaereses
diagnosis, diagnoses
dictum, dicta, dictums
dilettante, -ti, -tes
diluvium, -viums, -via
directrix, -trixes -trices
dogma, dogmas, dogmata
drachma, -mas, -mae, mai
duodenum, duodena
dux, duces, duxes
effluvium, -via, -viums
elenchus, elenchi
ellipsis, ellipses
elysium, -ums, -a
emphasis, emphases
emporium, -riums, -ria
encomium, -miums, -mia
ephemera, ephemerae, ephemeras
ephemeris, ephemerides
ephemeron, ephemera, ephemerons
epithalamium, -miums, -mia
epithelium, -liums, -lia
equilibrium, -riums, -ria
erratum, errata
esophagus, esophagi
executrix, -trices, -trixes
exegesis, exegeses
exordium, -diums, -dia
fellah, fellahin, fellaheen, fellahs
femur, femurs, femora
fibroma, -mata, -mas
fibula, -lae, -las
flambeau, flambeaux, -beaus
focus, focuses, foci
folium, foliums, folia
formula, -las, lae
fungus, fungi, funguses
ganglion, -glia, -glions
gemma, gemmae
genius, geniuses, genii
gens, gentes
genus, genera
gladiolus, -li, luses
gonidium, gonidia
gravamen, -vamina, -vamens
gumma, gummata
gymnasium, -siums, -sia
haruspex, haruspices
helix, helices, helixes
herbarium, -iums, -ia
hiatus, hiatuses, hiatus
hippocampus, -pi
hippopotamus, -muses, -mi
honorarium, -ia, -iums
humerus, humeri
hypnosis, hypnoses
hypothesis, hypotheses
iambus, iambi
ibex, ibexes, ibices
ictus, ictuses, ictus
imago, imagoes, imagines
imperium, imperia
incubus, -bi, -buses
index, -dexes, -dices
interregnum, interregna
iris, irises, irides
isthmus, isthmuses, isthmi
jinni, jinn
labium, labia
labrum, labra
lacuna, -nae, -nas
lamina, -nae, -nas
larva, larvae
larynx, larynges, larynxes
latex, latices, latexes
lazzarone, lazzaroni
lemma, -mas, -mata
lex, leges
libretto, -tos, -ti
lipoma -mata, -mas
locus, loci, loca
logos, logoi
lustrum, -trums, -tra
madame, mesdames
maestro, maestros, maestri
magus, magi
mantis, -tes, -tises
matrix, matrices, matrixes
mausoleum, -leums, -lea
maximum, -ma, -mums
meatus, -tuses, -tus
medium, mediums, media
memorandum, -dums, -da
metamorphosis, -phoses
metathesis, metatheses
metempsychosis, -choses
miasma, -mata, -mas
millennium, millenniums, millennia
minimum, -ma, -mums
minutia, minutiae
momentum, -ta, -tums
moratorium, -ria, -riums
narcissus, -cissuses, -cissi
nebula, nebulae, nebulas
necropolis, -lises, -leis
nemesis, nemeses
neurosis, neuroses
nexus, nexuses, nexus
nidus, nidi, niduses
nimbus, nimbi, nimbuses
nomen, nomina
nucleolus, nucleoli
nucleus, nucleuses, nuclei
nympha, nymphae
oasis, oases
octopus, -topuses, -topodes, -topi
oesophagus, oesophagi
operculum, -cula, -culums
operetta, -ettas, -ette
opus, opera
ovum, ova
palazzo, palazzi
palladium, palladia
palpus, palpi
papilla, papillae
pappus, pappi
papyrus, papyri
paralysis, paralyses
parenthesis, parentheses
parhelion, parhelia
pelvis, pelves
penumbra, penumbrae, -bras
periosteum, periostea
periphrasis, periphrases
phalanx, phalanxes, phalanges
phantasma, phantasmata
phasis, phases
phenomenon, -mena, -menons
philtrum, philtra
phylum, phyla
phyma, phymata
pinna, pinnae, pinnas
planetarium, planetaria
plateau, -teaus, -teaux
plexus, plexuses, plexus
polypus, polypi
pons, pontes
pontifex, pontifices
portmanteau, -teaus, -teaux
praenomen, praenomina
proboscis, -boscises, -boscides
pròces-verbal, pròces-verbaux
prolegomenon, prolegomena
prothalamium, -mia
prothallium, prothallia
psychosis, psychoses
quadrennium, quadrennia
quantum, quanta
quinquennium, quinquennia
rachis, rachises, rachides
radius, radii, radiuses
radix, radices, radixes
ranunculus, -culuses, -culi
referendum, -dums, -da
residuum, residua
rex, reges
rostrum, -tra, -trums
sacrum, sacra
sanatorium, -ria, -riums
sarcophagus, sarcophagi
schema, schemata
scholium, scholia, scholiums
scleroma, scleromata
scutellum, scutella
septum, septa
sequela, sequelae
seraglio, seragli, seraglios
seraph, seraphim, seraphs
serum, serums, sera
simulacrum, simulacra
sinus, sinus, sinuses
solidus, solidi
solo, solos, soli
soprano, -nos, -ni
spadix, spadices
spectrum, spectra
speculum, -la, -lums
sphinx, sphinxes, sphinges
stadium, stadia
stamen, stamens, stamina
stasis, stases
stemma, stemmata
sternum, -na, -nums
stigma, -mas, -mata
stimulus, stimuli
stoma, stomata
stratum, -ta, -tums
stratus, strati
stria, striae
succedaneum, succedanea
syllabus, -buses, -bi
symposium, -posia, -posiums
synopsis, synopses
synthesis, syntheses
syrinx, syringes
tableau, tableaux, tableaus
tempo, tempi, tempos
tempus, tempora
terminus, termini
testatrix, testatrices
testatum, testata
thema, themata
thesaurus, thesauri
thesis, theses
thorax, thoraxes, thoraces
tibia, tibiae, tibias
trapezium, -ziums, -zia
trousseau, trousseaux, trousseaus
tumulus, tumuli
tympanum, -nums, -na
ultimatum, -tums, -ta
umbra, umbrae
vacuum, -ums, -a
vas, vasa
vertebra, -brae, -bras
vertex, -texes, -tices
vertigo, vertigoes, vertigines
vesica, vesicae
viaticum, viatica
virtuoso, -sos, -si
vortex, -texes, -tices.

V. In many two-word and three-word compounds, consisting of a noun with an adjective or a phrase, the first word (a noun) takes the plural form:

accountants general
aides-de-camp
attorneys at law
attorneys general
battles royal
beaux ideal
billets-doux
brothers-in-law
captains general
cartes de visite
chargés d'affaires
coats of mail
commanders in chief
commissaries general
commissioners-general
Comptrollers General
consuls general
courts-martial
cousins-german
daughters-in-law
fathers-in-law
governors general
heirs apparent
heirs-at-law
heirs general
inspectors general
knights-errant
laws merchant
letters patent
men-at-arms
men-of-war
mothers-in-law
notaries public
paymasters general
poets laureate
postmasters general
sergeants at arms
sergeants-at-law
sergeants major
sisters-in-law
solicitors general
sons-in-law
surgeons general
surveyors general
tables d'hôte
vicars-general

In similar-appearing terms, when the principal word (a noun) is second, it takes the plural form:

brigadier generals
director-generals
judge advocates
lieutenant colonels
lieutenant generals
major generals

VI. Some nouns have the same form in the plural as in the singular: *cattle, mankind.* In *species, series,* and *superficies* this is due to the identity of singular and plural nominative forms in Latin.

VII. (1) Many names of tribes of savage or semicivilized peoples have the same form in the singular and the plural: *Abnaki; Bantu; Iroquois; Kabonga; Kongo; Sioux.*

(2) Certain names of peoples, dwellers in cities, etc. ending in *-ese,* are used as both singular and plural:

Andamanese
Angolese
Aragonese
Assamese
Bolognese
Burmese
Cantonese
Ceylonese
Chinese
Cingalese
Genovese
Japanese
Javanese
Maltese
Milanese
Modenese
Parmese
Pekingese
Portuguese
Siamese
Sudanese
Tyrolese
Viennese

VIII. Names of fishes, birds, and mammals vary between the use of a plural form differing from the singular (*s, es, en, ies, eys, ves,* umlauted, etc.) and of the unchanged form (identical with the singular): Some use a different form in the plural always. Some use the same form as singular or plural always. Some use the different plural to denote different varieties or species or kinds, and the unchanged plural to denote that the idea is collective.

(1) The following always use a plural form differing from the singular: (Some words in this list, as *dog, goat, horse, pig, ox, cow,* if preceded by certain adjectives, esp. *wild, native, sea, mountain* — use the unchanged form as plural; many wild *pig*; a band of *musk ox,* esp. in the language of sportsmen.)

alewife
bigeye
bigmouth
bird (and its compound names of songbirds, as *robin, thrush, wren.*)
cow
cravo
crow
cuckoo
cuddy
cunner
dab
dabchick
dingo
diver
dog
dolphin
dormouse
dory
dove
dragonet
drake
dugong
eagle
echidna
emu
fair maid
falcon
fathead
fieldfare
finfoot
finnan haddie
flathead
gallinule
galliwasp
gentoo
gibbon
gilthead
glutton
goat
godwit
gorilla
goshawk
grampus
grig
grunt
gudgeon
gunnel
halfbeak
hardtail
harpy
harrier
hawk
hedgehog
hen
hobby
horse
humpback
jaeger
jerboa
kestrel
kinkajou
kipper
kite
knot
koala
lamprey
lark
latchet
lemur
loach
longfin
longspur
loon
lump
mademoiselle
maigre
manatee
mandrill
marlin
marmoset
marmot
medico
merlin
miller's-thumb
mole
mongoose
monkey
mooneye
moray
mossbunker
mouse
muffiejaw
noddy
oldwife
opah
osprey
ounce
owl
ox
oyster catcher
paca
panda
pangolin
pargo
parrot
pelican
penguin
petrel
phalanger
phalarope
pig
pika
pilchard
pintado
platypus
pompano
pope
puddingwife
puffer
puffin
pullet
rat
ratel
raven
ray
redfin
redwing
reedbird
remora
roker
ruff
sargo
sauger
saurel
saury
sculpin
serrano
shag
shark
sheartail
shearwater
shoveler
shrew
shrike
siamang
silverfin
skua
skylark
sloth
smew
smolt
sole
sparrow
spoonbill
sprat
squaretail
starling
stickleback
sucker
swallow
swelltoad
tang
tarwhine
tattler
tautog
thornback
threadfin
thresher
titmouse
toucan
turnstone
viscacha
vole
vulture
wallaby
wallaroo
walleye
weever
whaup
wheatear
whimbrel
windowpane
wombat
wrasse
wrymouth
wryneck
yellowfin
zander
zorilla

(2) The plurals of the following usually have a different form (*s, -es, ies,* etc.), but may, esp. in the language of those who hunt or fish, have the unchanged form:

albatross
anchovy
antelope
argali
badger
bear
beaver
bighorn
bittern
blackcock
blenny
blower
boar
bobcat
bobwhite
bonito
brant
buck
buffalo
canvasback
carabao
caribou
cat
char
chub
clam
cock
codling
coot
cougar
coyote
crake
crane
crappie
curlew
dhole
doe
dog
dotterel
dowitcher
drum
duck
duiker
dunlin
eel
egret
eider
elephant
ermine
fisher
flounder
fowl
fox
gadwall
gannet
gayal
gazelle
giraffe
gnu
goat
goby
goldeneye
goose
goral
grebe
greenhead
grouper
grubby
guanaco
gull
gurnard
hare
hart
hartebeest
heron
herring
hind
hippopotamus
hog
horse
ibex
ibis
impalla
jack
jackal
jacksnipe
jaguar
kiang
killdeer
kittiwake
klipspringer
kudu
lemming
leopard
lion
llama
lobster
lynx
mallard
marten
meadow lark
merganser
mink
minnow
mouflon
mullet
murre
muskrat
nilgai
ocelot
okapi
opossum
oryx
ostrich
otter
ox
panther
parr
partridge
peacock
peafowl
peccary
pheasant
pig
pigeon
pintail
plover
pochard
poggy
polecat
porcupine
porgy
porpoise
pronghorn
ptarmigan
puma
quail
rabbit
raccoon
rail
requin
rhinoceros
robalo
rockling
sable
sambar
sambur
sandpiper
sardine
scaup
scooter
scoter
seal
sheldrake
shiner
shrimp
sitatunga
skate
skipjack
skunk
smelt
snapper
snipe
squid
squirrel
stag
stilt
stint
stoat
stork
sturgeon
surmullet
swan
tailor
tapir
tarpon
teal
tench
tiger
tortoise
tunny
turkey
turtle
vicuna
walrus
wapiti
weasel
whale
whippoorwill
whiting
widgeon
wildcat
wildebeest
willet
wolf
wolverine
woodcock
yak
yellowtail
zebra
zebu

(3) The following always use the same form in singular and plural:

bison	menhaden	saithe
brit	moose	salmon
burbot	muskellunge	shad
chamois	musquash	sheep
dace	ouananiche	squeteague
deer	pickerel	swine
gaur	plaice	tai
grayling	reindeer	turbot
grilse	roach	vendace
grouse	sailor's-choice	

(4) The following use either the different or the unchanged form:

barracouta	cavalla, *n.*	gambusia
barracuda	cero, *n.*	ling
barramunda	cusk	quagga
beluga	escolar	torsk
bleak	eulachon	tuna
capelin, *n.*		

(5) The following use the different plural form only to signify diversity in kind or species (*trouts* of the Rocky Mountains; *fishes* of the Atlantic):

bass	elk	reedbuck
bass, black bass, etc.	fish (and its compounds, as *blackfish*)	reitbok
		rhebok
blaubok	gemsbok	roe
blesbok	grysbok	scad
bontebok	haddock	scup
bream	hake	sheepshead
brill	halibut	snook
carp	mackerel	springbok
cod	perch	steelhead
duikerbok	pike	steinbok
eelpout	pollack	trout
eland	pout	waterbuck

IX. Collective Nouns.

(1) Some collective nouns have no plural form: *cattle, mankind, police, rest* (remainder).

(2) Many collective nouns are used in the singular form with either a collective singular or a plural meaning, requiring a singular or plural verb according to the unity or plurality of the concept (see COLLECTIVE NOUN); they are used also in the plural form, meaning more than one group or collection of individuals:

aristocracies	families	peasantries
armies	firms	peoples
artilleries	fleets	populaces
assemblies	flocks	populations
associations	generations	posteriors
bands	gentry, gentries	poultries
boards	groups	professions
broods	herds	publics
bundles	households	rabbles
cabinets	humanities	races
cavalries	infantries	regiments
classes	juries	remainders
clergy, clergies	legislatures	remnants
cliques	majorities	senates
clubs	masses	sexes
committees	ministries	sheafs
companies	minorities	shoals
complexes	mobs	societies
conferences	multitudes	soldiers
congregations	nations	squadrons
congresses	nobilities	staffs
councils	numbers	swarms
coveys	packs	teams
crews	pairs	throngs
crowds	parishes	tribes
electorates	parties	trios
enemies		

(3) A few nouns may be used either in the collective singular form or in the plural form: *cannon, cannons; shot, shots; shell, shells.*

(4) Several terms for numbers are used in the singular form with either a collective singular or a plural meaning, and are used also in the plural form, meaning several such groups: *dozen, dozens; score, scores; hundred, hundreds; thousand, thousands; million, millions; myriad, myriads.*

Dozen, score, hundred, thousand, and *million,* when preceded by a numeral and followed by a prepositional phrase with *of,* use the same form in the plural as in the singular (ten *thousand* of the soldiers).

(5) A few terms for numbers or weights have the same form in singular and plural: *brace; gross; hundredweight.*

X. Mass-words (see MASS-WORD) may be used in the singular or plural. In the singular (*wheat, tea, copper, meat*) they mean a product, commodity, food, etc., not consisting of countable units. But the plural (*wheats, teas, coppers, meats*) is used to mean *kinds* or *varieties of* (wheat, tea, copper, meat).

barley	iron	rye
brass	linen	silk
coffee	millet	steel
copper	oak	tea
corn	pepper	wheat
fruit	pine	wool

Many nouns (*truth, vileness*) which are abstract in the singular have a plural form (*truths, vilenesses*) meaning *instances of* (*truth, vileness*).

CONSTRUCTION WITH VERBS, etc.

XI. Many nouns which are plural in form (*s*) offer difficulties as to their agreement with a verb:

(1) Several nouns are plural in form (*s*), but singular or plural in meaning, and take a corresponding singular or plural verb:

alms	links (a golf course)	pains
amends	[illegible]	sweepstakes
innings		

(2) Nouns ending in *ics* are construed as singular when the word denotes a subject of scientific study, or a scientific treatise or its subject matter; they are often or usually construed as plurals when the word denotes matters of practice (gymnastics, tactics), activities (athletics), qualities (acoustics); a singular noun as the grammatical complement often causes such a word to be construed as a singular (*dramatics* is his chief interest).

The following (when denoting a subject of specialized study) are singulars:

acoustics	eugenics	mnemonics
aeronautics	gymnastics	optics
aerostatics	hydraulics	phonetics
aesthetics	hydrostatics	physics
ballistics	kinematics	poetics
calisthenics	kinetics	politics
civics	linguistics	psychics
dioptrics	mathematics	semantics
dynamics	mechanics	statistics
economics	metaphysics	thaumaturgics
ethics	metrics	therapeutics

(3) Names of certain tools, implements, apparatus, and garments consisting of or having two parts occur in the plural form and take a plural verb:

bellows	knickers	snuffers
bloomers	nippers	spectacles
braces	overalls	stays (corset)
breeches	pantaloons	stocks (instrument of punishment)
calipers	pants	
compasses	pincers	suspenders
drawers	pliers	tights
fleshings	scales	tongs
forceps	scissors	trousers
glasses	shears	tweezers
knickerbockers	shorts (trousers)	

But *gallows,* though plural in form, is construed as a singular and has a plural *gallowses.*

(4) Many nouns (including certain senses of some nouns otherwise used in the singular) are plural in form, in meaning or implication, and in construction:

banns	flannels	oddments
betters	fleshings	odds (betting)
bowels	funds	pickings
clothes	gains	proceeds
commons	giblets	receipts
contents	goods	riches
damages	grits (meal)	settlings
doings	grounds (sediment, gardens, lawns, etc.)	shorts (flour)
dregs		suds
earnings	grouts	surroundings
effects (possessions)	internals	sweepings
	lees	tailings
entrails	manners	takings
environs	middlings	victuals
externals	morals	vitals
filings	munitions	winnings

(5) A number of nouns (including certain senses of some nouns otherwise used in the singular) are singular in meaning but plural in form (*s*), and take a plural verb:

assizes	diggings (apartment)	quarters
blues (depression)	doldrums	remains (a body)
brains (mind, intelligence)	headquarters	thanks
	lodgings	tidings
colors (a flag)	matins	vespers
customs (duty)	nuptials	wages

(6) Certain nouns are plural in form but singular in meaning, and take a singular verb: billiards, glanders, hustings, measles, molasses, mumps, news, shambles, staggers, summons, works (a factory, etc.).

(7) Names of certain games played with a number of objects or pieces are plural in form but are construed as singular: cards; checkers; draughts; marbles; quoits.

(8) *Barracks* is singular or plural in meaning, but usually takes a plural verb.

(9) *Vermin,* originally only singular in meaning and construction, is now almost always used as a plural.

PRONOUNS

XII. (1) Personal pronouns have singular and plural forms as follows:

I	we	him	them
my, mine	our, ours	she	they
me	us	her, hers	their, theirs
thou	ye	her	them
thy, thine	your, yours	it	they
thee	you	its	their, theirs
he	they	it	them
his	their, theirs		

(2) Compound personal pronouns form the plural as follows:

myself	ourselves	himself	themselves
thyself	yourselves	herself	themselves
yourself	yourselves	itself	themselves

(3) The demonstrative pronouns *this* and *that* form the plurals *these* and *those.*

ADJECTIVES

XIII. The only adjectives in English with plural forms are the demonstratives *this* and *that*:

sing.	*pl.*
this (book)	*these* (books)
that (boy)	*those* (boys)

VERBS

XIV. (1) The only simple tense form of the English verb which distinguishes between singular and plural is the 3d person singular present indicative active:

sing.: (he) *works* pl.: (they) *work*

(2) Verb phrases using indicative present tense forms of the auxiliaries *to be, to have,* and *to do* distinguish between singular and plural:

sing.	*pl.*
(I) *am* (working)	(we) *are* (working)
(he) *is* (working)	(they) *are* (working)
(I, he) *was* (working)	(they) *were* (working)
(he) *has* (worked)	(they) *have* (worked)
(he) *does* (work)	(they) *do* (work)

(3) *Be* has singular and plural forms in the present and past indicative: *am, art, is–are, was–were.*

plu'ral·ism (plōōr'əl·Iz'm; 242), *n.* **1.** Quality, state, or instance of being plural.

Prima facie the world is a *pluralism;* as we find it, its unity seems to be that of any collection. *William James.*

2. The holding by one person of two or more offices at once.

3. *Anthropol.* The theory that human beings originated from more than one type of humanoid ancestor.

4. *Eccl.* = PLURALITY, 2 **a.**

5. *Philos.* **a** The doctrine that there is more than one kind of ultimate reality (and, usually, more than two); — contrasted with *monism,* **1 a** (and, usually, with *dualism*). **b** The doctrine that reality is not organic but is composed of a plurality of independent entities, whether material or spiritual or both; — contrasted with *monism.*

6. *Sociol.* The theory which interprets social phenomena as due to the like reactions of a large (plural) number of individuals to the same or like stimuli.

plu'ral·ist (plōōr'əl·Ist; 242), *n.* **1. a** *Eccl.* A clergyman holding more than one benefice or living at a time. **b** A person having two or more offices, professions etc., at once.

2. One who holds a theory of pluralism.

plu'ral·is'tic (-Is'tĭk), *adj.* Also **plu'ral·ist.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by pluralism. — **plu'ral·is'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ·kəl·I), *adv.*

Modern society is *pluralistic* . . . Each man . . . is attached to a very complex social situation. *Walter Lippmann.*

plu·ral'i·ty (plōō·răl'I·tĭ; 242), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *pluralité,* fr. LL. *pluralitas.*] **1.** State of being plural; also, state of being numerous; a large number or quantity; a multitude; as, a *plurality* of persons or worlds.

2. *Eccl.* **a** The holding by one person of two or more benefices or livings at one time. **b** Any of the benefices or livings so held. **c** Hence, the holding by one person of two or more offices or positions at one time.

3. The greater number or part; majority.

4. *U. S. Politics.* In an election, an excess of votes over those for any other candidate for the same office, esp. over the number for the next opponent. See MAJORITY, 2.

plurality of causes. The doctrine that the true cause of an event is the sum total of the conditions required to produce it; also, the doctrine that a given effect can be produced in more than one way, or by more than one cause.

plu'ral·ize (plōōr'əl·Iz; 242), *v. t.;* -IZED (-Izd); -IZ'ING (-Iz'Ĭng). To make plural by using the plural termination; to attribute plurality to; to express in the plural form. — *v. i.* To take a plural; to assume a plural form; also, to be or become a pluralist. — **plu'ral·i·za'tion** (-I·zā'shŭn; -I·zə̄'shŭn), *n.* — **plu'ral·iz'er** (plōōr'əl·Iz'ĕr), *n.*

plu'ral·ly (plōōr'əl·I), *adv.* In a plural manner.

plural marriage. Polygamy, as formerly practiced by Mormons.

plural number. *Gram.* See NUMBER, *n.,* 13.

plural vote. The casting or right of casting more than one vote, or of voting in more than one constituency. Hence: **plural voter, plural voting.**

plural wife. A wife in a plural marriage.

plu'ra·tive (plōōr'ə·tĭv; 242), *adj.* [L. *pluralivus* plural.] *Rare.* **a** *Gram.* = PLURAL, 1. **b** *Logic.* Denoting a quantity more than half but less than all.

plu·ren'ni·al (plōō·rĕn'I·əl; 159), *adj.* Lasting for many years. — *n.* [See PLURAL; -ENNIAL.] A plant that lives for many years.

plu'ri- (plōōr'I-; *see* PLEUR-; 242). A combining form, Latin *pluri-,* from *plus, pluris,* meaning *several, mani-;* — chiefly in adverbial sense with adjectives, as in *pluri*literal, *pluri*axial. The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

pluricapsular	plurifetation	pluripetalous
pluricarinate	puriflagellate	pluripotence
pluricarpellary	pluriflorous	pluripotent
pluricellular	plurifoliate	pluriseptate
pluricentral	plurifoliolate	pluriserial
pluricipital	pluriguttulate	pluriseriate
pluriculspid	plurilocular	pluriseriated
pluriculspidate	plurimammate	plurisetose
pluridentate	plurinucleate	plurispiral
plurifacial	pluripartite	plurisporous

plu'ri·ax'i·al (-ăk'sI·əl), *adj.* Having more than one axis. Specif., *Bot.,* designating plants of which the flowers are developed on secondary shoots; — opposed to *monaxial.*

plu'ri·es (plōōr'I·ēz; 242), *n.* [From LL. *pluries* many times, a word in the writ.] *Law.* Any of one or more writs issued after the first and alias writs have been exhausted.

plu'ri·fy (plōōr'I·fI), *v. t.* [See -FY.] To make plural; specif., *Obs.,* to put on the basis of an ecclesiastical plurality. — **plu'ri·fi·ca'tion** (-fI·kā'shŭn), *n.*

plu'ri·glan'du·lar (plōōr'I·glăn'dŭ·lĕr), *adj.* [*pluri-* + *glandular.*] Of, pertaining to, affecting, or derived from, several types of glands, as in **pluriglandular syndrome,** syndrome from simultaneous disorder in several glands.

plu'ri·lat'er·al (-lăt'ĕr·əl), *adj.* [*pluri-* + *lateral.*] Having more than two sides; hence, of a contract or treaty, having more than two parties.

plu'ri·lin'gual (-lĭng'gwəl), *adj.* Speaking several languages. — **plu'ri·lin'gual·ism,** *n.* — **plu'ri·lin'gual·ist,** *n. & adj.*

plu'ri·nom'i·nal (-nŏm'I·nəl; -n'l), *adj.* Consisting of or characterized by more than one name; polynomial.

plu·rip'a·ra (plōō·rĭp'ə·rə; 242), *n.; pl.* -RAE (-rē). [NL., fr. *pluri-* + L. *parere* to bring forth.] *Med.* A multipara. — **plu'ri·par'i·ty** (plōōr'I·păr'I·tĭ; 242), *n.* — **plu·rip'a·rous** (plōō·rĭp'ə·rŭs; 242), *adj.*

plu'ri·pres'ence (plōōr'I·prĕz'ĕns), *n. Theol.* Presence in more than one place at the same time.

‖**plu'ris pe·ti'ti·o** (plōō'rĭs pē·tĭsh'I·ō). [Law.] See PLUS PETITIO.

plu'ri·sy. Archaic var. of PLEURISY.

plu'ri·syl'la·ble (plōōr'I·sĭl'ə·b'l), *n.* Any word of more than one syllable. — **plu'ri·syl·lab'ic** (-sI·lăb'Ĭk), *adj.*

plu'ri·va'lent (plōōr'I·vā'lĕnt; plōō·rĭv'ə·lĕnt; 242), *adj.* [*pluri-* + L. *valens,* pres. part.] *Biol.* Designating a chromatin rod consisting of several chromosomes.

plu'ri·valve (plōōr'I·vălv), *adj. Bot. & Zool.* Multivalve.

plu·riv'o·rous (plōō·rĭv'ō·rŭs), *adj.* [*pluri-* + *-vorous.*] *Bot.* Living upon several or many hosts, as certain fungi. — **plu·riv'o·ry** (-rĭ), *n.*

plus (plŭs), *prep.* [L., more; akin to Gr. *pleiōn, pleōn.* See PLEONASM; cf. PLURAL.] Increased by; with the addition or increment of; with an addition; — orig. used to render the mathematical symbol +; as, four *plus* five (or mathematically expressed 4 + 5); the debt *plus* interest; — opposed to *minus.*

plus, *adj.* **1.** Indicating addition or requiring to be added; positive (in mode or direction of reckoning); not negative; as, the *plus* sign [+]; a *plus* quantity or value; — used orally to render the sign +. Opposed to *minus.*

2. Hence; **a** *Colloq.* In predicate use, having as an addition or gain; as, he was *plus* a coat. **b** Additional; extra.

3. Denoting a greater value than usual in the (specified) grade; as, A *plus;* hence, possessing in superior degree the (specified) character; as, style *plus. Colloq.*

4. *Bot.* Pertaining to or designating a physiological, sex-like differentiation comparable to *male,* in certain plants, as fungi; as, a *plus* strain, mycelium, hypha.

5. *Elec.* Positively electrified; positive.

6. *Ophth.* Denoting convexity, which produces magnification of an image; as, a *plus* lens.

plus, *adv. Elec.* Positively.

plus, *n.* **1.** The plus sign; — opposed to *minus.*

2. An added quantity; something additional or extra.

3. A positive quantity, also, surplus.

plus (plŭs), *v. t.;* PLUSSED (plŭst); PLUSS'ING. To increase; to add something to. *Colloq.*

plus fours. A style of loose knickerbockers, very long and baggy at the knees, worn esp. in sports, as golf; — so called because originally four inches longer than ordinary knickerbockers. — **plus'-foured'** (plŭs'fōrd'; 181), *adj.*

plush (plŭsh), *n.* [F. *pluche,* fr. *peluche,* fr. OF. *peluchier* to pluck, peck, pick, pick out (whence *espelucher,* F. *épluicher*), fr. (assumed) VL. *piluccare,* dim. fr. L. *pilare* to deprive of hair. See 3d PEEL; cf. PLUCK.] **1.** A textile fabric with a pile or shag on one side, longer and softer than that of velvet. It is made of silk, cotton, wool, etc., or a combination of two materials.

2. *pl.* Plush breeches, such as worn by some footmen.

3. Some natural substance, as grass, like or likened to plush in softness or appearance.

plush, *adj.* Pertaining to, like, or made of plush.

plush (plŭsh), *v. i.* [From PLUSH, *n.*] To flatten, as under pressure or wetting; — said of textiles.

plush copper. Chalcotrichite, a fibrous red copper ore.

plus head. *Mach.* A curved head, top, or bottom that is convex on the outside.

plushed (plŭsht), *adj.* Having a long nap like plush; made of plush; also, wearing plush.

plush·ette' (plŭsh·ĕt'), *n.* An inferior kind of plush.

plush stitch. A stitch in worsted work, made with loops cut to form a surface like plush, or left whole for a border, or fringe; — called also *raised stitch.*

plush velveteen. Cotton plush made to imitate silk plush.

plush'y (plŭsh'ĭ), *adj.;* PLUSH'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); PLUSH'I-EST. Like, or of the nature of, plush; soft and shaggy; covered with plush. — **plush'i-ly,** *adv.* — **plush'i-ness,** *n.*

Plu'si-a (plōō'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ; 242), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *plousios* rich; — in reference to the metallic markings on its wings.] *Zool.* **a** A large widely distributed genus of moths (family Noctuidae). They have a stout body, slender antennae, and the forewings usually with metallic markings. It is the type of a subfamily, **Plu'si-i'nae** (plōō'sĭ-ĭ'nē). **b** [*not cap.*] Any member of this genus, esp. *P. brassicae,* the *cabbage plusia,* whose larva feeds on cabbage and other crucifers.

plus lens. A converging lens. See LENS, 1.

‖**plus pe·ti'ti·o** (plŭs pē·tĭsh'ĭ-ō). [Law L.] *Roman Law.* A demanding by the plaintiff in his pleading of more than he proves, either in amount, or as to time or condition of performance. In Scots law it is often called **pluris petitio.**

‖**plus'quam-,** *or* **plus'quam** (plŭs'kwăm), *adj.* [L.] More than.

plus'sage (plŭs'ĭj), *n.* Amount over and above another.

plus sign. *Math.* The sign + (orig. a contraction of Latin *et* and) denoting addition or a positive quantity.

plus thread. *Mech.* A screw thread on a bolt whose diameter is the same as that at the bottom of the thread.

Plu·tarch'i-an (plōō·tär'kĭ-ăn; 242), *adj.* [L. *Plutarchius.*] Of or pertaining to Plutarch, the Greek biographer; hence, of a distinguished character like the men of whose lives he treated.

Plu·tar'chic (-tär'kĭk), *adj.* Also **Plu·tar'chi·cal** (-kĭ-kăl). Plutarchian. — **Plu·tar'chi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Plu'tarch's Lives (plōō'tärks). The familiar title of a series of parallel biographies of Greek and Roman worthies by Plutarch (see *Biog.*). The English version (1579) by Sir Thomas North was used by Shakespeare.

Plu·tel'la (plōō·tĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. dim. fr. Gr. *ploutos* wealth.] *Zool.* **a** A genus of moths (superfamily Tineoidea). **b** [*not cap.*] Any member of this genus, esp. *P. maculipennis,* the *cabbage plutella,* whose larva destroys turnips and cabbages.

plu'te·us (plōō'tē-ŭs; 242), *n.; pl.* -TEI (-ī), -TEUSES (-ŭs-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [L., a shed.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* **a** *Arch.* A low wall or parapet, esp. one used as a partition between columns. **b** *Mil.* A kind of penthouse (sometimes movable) of hurdles covered with raw hides, to protect besiegers; also, a breastwork; parapet. **c** A bookshelf, bookcase, or desk.

2. *Zool.* The free-swimming, bilaterally symmetrical larva of sea urchins and ophiurans. It has several slender, anteriorly projecting processes enclosing calcareous rods. The adult radial form develops on one side of the pluteus.

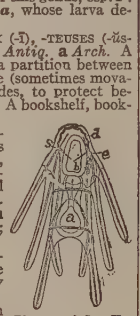

Pluteus of Sea Urchin (*Strongylocentrotus*). *a* Mouth; *b* Stomach; *d*, *e* Water Tubes; *c* Rudiment of Sea Urchin. Much enlarged.

— **plu'te·al** (plōō'tē-ăl), *adj.,* **plu'te·an** (-ăn), *adj.* — **plu'te·i·form'** (-ĭ-fôrm'; plōō-tē'-), *adj.*

Plu'to (plōō'tō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ploutōn.*] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The god of the lower world, usually called *Hades* by the Greeks and *Dis* by the Romans.

2. *Astron.* The most remote known planet of the solar system, discovered in 1930 by C. W. Tombaugh as a result of prediction and research originated in 1905 by Dr. Percival Lowell. It is invisible to the naked eye, and as seen in the telescope is of yellowish color. Its mean distance from the sun is about 3,680,000,000 miles, its period of revolution, 248 years, its orbital eccentricity, 0.25, its orbital inclination to the ecliptic, 17° 9′, and its estimated diameter probably not greater than 4,000 miles. Symbol, ♇.

plu'to- (plōō'tō-), **plut-.** A combining form, Greek *plouto-, plout-,* from *ploutos,* wealth, as in *pluto*nomy, *plut*archy, **plu·tol'a·try** (plōō·tŏl'ȧ·trĭ), **plu'to·ma'ni·a** (plōō'tō·mā'-nĭ-ȧ). See -LATRY, -MANIA.

plu·toc'ra·cy (plōō·tŏk'rȧ·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Gr. *ploutokratia,* fr. *ploutos* wealth; akin to Gr. *polys* much. See FULL; DEMOCRACY.] Government by the wealthy; the rule or dominion of wealth or of the rich; also, a controlling or influential class of rich men; a body of plutocrats.

Democracy has to fight its way out from under *plutocracy.* *H. G. Wells.*

plu'to·crat (plōō'tō-krăt; 242), *n.* One who has power or influence due to his wealth; one of the plutocracy.

plu·to·crat'ic (-krăt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **plu·to·crat'i·cal** (-ĭ-kăl). Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, plutocrats or plutocracy. — **plu·to·crat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

plu·tol'a·try (plōō·tŏl'ȧ·trĭ), *n.* [*pluto-* + *-latry.*] The worship of wealth.

plu·tol'o·gy (plōō·tŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*pluto-* + *-logy.*] The scientific study of wealth; theoretical economics. — **plu'to·log'i·cal** (plōō'tō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **plu·tol'o·gist** (plōō·tŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

Pluto monkey. A long-tailed West African guenon monkey (*Cercopithecus pluto*) of a grizzled blackish color with a white frontal band.

Plu·to'ni·an (plōō·tō'nĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* [L. *Plutonius,* fr. Gr. *Ploutōnios.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Pluto or the lower world; Plutonic; infernal.

2. [*not cap.*] *Geol.* = PLUTONIC, 1. *Rare.*

plu·to'ni·an (plōō·tō'nĭ·ăn; 242), *n. Geol.* A plutonist.

plu·ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [Cf. F. *plutonique.*] **1.** *Geol.* **a** Pert. to or designating the theory of the plutonists; igneous. **b** Originating or situated deep within the earth.

2. [*cap.*] Plutonian.

plutonic plug. *Geol.* A plug composed of holocrystalline, granular, igneous rock, as granite or gabbro.

plutonic rock. *Geol.* An igneous rock of holocrystalline, granular texture, such as granite, regarded as having solidified at considerable depth below the surface.

plu'to·nist (plōō'tō·nĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *plutoniste.*] *Geol.* One who held the now obsolete theory that the rocks of the earth solidified from igneous fusion; — opposed to *neptunist.* — **plu'to·nism** (-nĭz'm), *n.*

plu'to·nite (plōō'tō·nīt), *n. Petrog.* A deep-seated rock.

Plu·to'ni·um (plōō·tō'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* Also **Plu·to'ni·on** (-ŏn). [L. *Plutonium,* prop. neut. of *Plutonius* Plutonian; cf. *Plutonia,* pl., a pestilential district in Asia.] A place marked by mephitic vapors; — as being anciently regarded as an entrance to the infernal regions.

plu·to'ni·um (plōō·tō'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Pluto* the planet. See PLUTO.] *Chem.* A radioactive element formed by the decay of neptunium, also found in minute quantities in pitchblende. Symbol, *Pu;* at. no., 94. Plutonium is fissionable, yielding atomic energy by bombardment with neutrons; in the atomic bomb it undergoes an explosive chain reaction. By means of radioactive decay plutonium forms uranium 235.

plu'to·no- (plōō'tō·nō-). A combining form for *plutonic.*

plu'to·no·met'a·mor'phism (-mĕt'ȧ·môr'fĭz'm), *n. Geol.* Metamorphism under the conditions of temperature and pressure that prevail during the crystallization of plutonic rocks.

plu·ton'o·my (plōō·tŏn'ō·mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ploutos* wealth + *nomos* law.] Political economy; economics (which see); plutology. — **plu'to·nom'ic** (plōō'tō·nŏm'ĭk), *adj.* — **plu·ton'o·mist** (plōō·tŏn'ō·mĭst; 242), *n.*

Plu'tus (plōō'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ploutos.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The son of Iasion and Demeter, and the god of wealth. He is fabled to have been blinded by Zeus that he might bestow his gifts without discrimination of merit.

2. A comedy, by Aristophanes, first acted 408 B.C., in which the blind god is given sight.

plu'vi·al (-vĭ·ăl), *adj.* [L. *pluvialis,* fr. *pluvia* rain; cf. F. *pluvial.* See PLOVER.] **1.** Of or pertaining to rain; characterized by abundant rain.

2. *Geol.* Due to the action of rain.

plu'vi·al (plōō'vĭ·ăl; 242), *n.* [ML. *pluviale,* prop., raincloak; cf. F. *pluvial.*] An ecclesiastic's cope; also, a similar robe of state of a monarch. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

Plu'vi·a'lis (plōō'vĭ·ā'lĭs), *n.* [NL. See PLOVER; cf. PLUVIAL.] *Zool.* The genus of Charadriidae including the golden plovers. Syn. *Charadrius.* — **plu'vi·al'i·form** (-ăl'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* — **plu'vi·a·line** (plōō'vĭ·ȧ·līn; -lĭn), *adj.*

plu'vi·an (plōō'vĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *pluvius.*] Rainy.

plu'vine (plōō'vīn; -vĭn), *adj.* Pluvial.

pluvio-. A combining form from Latin *pluvia,* meaning *rain,* as in *pluvio*meter.

plu'vi·o·graph' (plōō'vĭ·ō·grăf'; 83), *n.* [*pluvio-* + *-graph.*] A self-registering rain gauge.

plu'vi·o·graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *adj.* Also **plu'vi·o·graph'i·cal** (-ĭ-kăl). Of or pertaining to pluviography or the pluviograph.

plu'vi·og'ra·phy (-ŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*pluvio-* + *-graphy.*] The branch of meteorology treating of the automatic registration of the precipitation of rain, snow, etc.; also, the graphic presentation of precipitation data.

plu'vi·om'e·ter (-ŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*pluvio-* + *-meter;* cf. F. *pluviomètre.*] A rain gauge (which see). — **plu'vi·o·met'ric** (-ō·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.,* **plu'vi·o·met'ri·cal** (-rĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **plu'vi·o·met'ri·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **plu'vi·om'e·try** (-ŏm'ē·trĭ), *n.*

plu'vi·o·scope (plōō'vĭ·ō·skōp'; 242), *n.* [*pluvio-* + *-scope.*] A rain gauge.

plu'vi·ous (plōō'vĭ·ŭs; 242). Also **plu'vi·ose** (-ōs). [L. *pluviosus,* fr. *pluvia* rain; cf. F. *pluvieux.* See PLUVIAL.] Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of, rain; rainy. — **plu'vi·os'i·ty** (-ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

ply (plī), *v.;* PLIED (plīd); PLY'ING (plī'ĭng). [ME. *plien,* fr. OF. *plier* (F. *plier*), fr. *ploier* (F. *ployer*), fr. L. *plicare* to fold; akin to Gr. *plekein* to plait, weave, L. *plectere,* G. *flechten* to braid, plait, AS. *fleax* flax, Skr. *praśna* basket. Cf. APPLY, COMPLEXION, DISPLAY, DUPLICITY, EMPLOY, EXPLOIT, FLASK, FLAX, IMPLICATE, PERPLEX, PLAIT, PLEACH, PLIABLE, PLIER, REPLY, SIMPLE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To bend; fold; mold. Hence, to double, as silk in spinning, or webs in weaving.

2. To bend in will or sense; to adapt. *Obs.*

—, *Intransitive: Obs.* **a** To bend; yield; be pliable; also, to twist. **b** Hence, to yield; comply; be pliant.

ply (plī), *n.; pl.* PLIES (plīz). [OF. *pli, ploi,* fr. *plier, ploier.* See PLY to bend.] **1.** A fold; a plait; one of the twists or strands, as in yarn; a thickness or layer of cloth, as in a collar; one of the interwoven webs in a fabric or carpet. In a pneumatic tire the plies, of rubberized cotton fabric, extend from bead to bead and form the fabric body of the tire (cf. BREAKER, *n.,* 12).

2. A bend or curvature, as of an animal's limb or wing; as, the *ply* of the arm, i. e., the elbow. *Now Rare.*

3. Figuratively, bend; twist; bias; inclination.

4. Plight; condition; physical state; as, out of *ply.* *Scot.*

5. One of the veneer sheets forming plywood.

6. *Paper Mfg.* A solid web of paper used to build up a board.

-ply (-plī). The noun *ply* in combination, denoting *a* (specified) *number of folds, bends, thicknesses, strands,* etc., as in **three'-ply', four'-ply', five'-ply',** etc.

ply (plī), *v.;* PLIED (plīd); PLY'ING. [From APPLY.] *Transitive:* **1.** To apply (oneself). *Obs.*

2. **a** To use or wield diligently or vigorously and steadily; to exert or exercise; as, to *ply* an ax; to *ply* one's wit.

Go *ply* thy needle; meddle not. *Shak.*

b To make a practice or business of rowing or sailing over or on; as, the ferryboat *plies* the river.

3. To practice or perform diligently; to apply oneself to.

Their bloody task, unwearied, still they *ply.* *Waller.*

4. To work at steadily or repeatedly; to assail vigorously or continually; to urge importunately; to keep furnishing or supplying; as, to *ply* one with questions, requests, or drink. "And *plies* him with redoubled strokes." *Dryden.*

5. *Obs.* **a** With *it,* indefinite, to exercise; to carry on; as, to *ply* it with oars. **b** To bring (something) to. **c** *Naut.* To make use of; to take advantage of, as a tide.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To employ oneself or work diligently and steadily; to apply oneself; to be in steady action.

2. To go or travel more or less regularly back and forth (between); as, the steamer *plies* between two cities.

3. To direct one's course; to steer. *Now Poetic.*

4. To wait regularly for business; to have one's stand; — said of a porter, boatman, etc. *Chiefly Brit.*

5. *Naut.* To work to windward; to beat.

Syn. — See HANDLE.

ply (plē). Scot. var. of PLEA.

ply'er (plī'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which plies; specif.: **a** *pl.* A kind of balance of timbers, in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, used in raising and lowering a drawbridge. **b** *pl.* = PLIERS, 2.

‖**ply'gain** (plĭ'gĭn), *n.* [W., dawn.] A singing of carols or hymns at cockcrow on Christmas morning. *Wales.*

Plym'outh (plĭm'ŭth), *n.* A neutral gray of low brilliance; fashion gray.

Plym'outh Breth'ren (plĭm'ŭth). The members of a religious sect which arose at Plymouth, England, about 1830; — so called by others, the only title they acknowledge being *Brethren* or *Christians.* They take the Scriptures as their sole guide, protest against sectarianism, and reject all ecclesiastical organization, creeds, rituals, and ordained ministry. They are Calvinistic, baptize believers only, partake of the Lord's Supper every Sunday, have no church buildings, and emphasize premillennialism. Called also *Brethren, Christian Brethren,* etc., and, after their founder, John Nelson Darby (1800–82), *Darbyites,* a name also applied to a section of them, known as *Exclusive Brethren.* A branch less strict than the other branches is called the *Open Brethren.* See NEWTONIANISM. These branches are known as Plymouth Brethren I and II, respectively. Four other branches are known as Plymouth Brethren III, IV, V, and VI. — **Plymouth Brother.** — **Plym'outh·ism** (plĭm'ŭth·ĭz'm), *n.* — **Plym'outh·ist,** *n.* — **Plym'outh·ite,** *n.* — **Plymouth Sister.**

Plymouth cloak. A staff or cudgel. *Obs. Slang.*

Plymouth Company. [From *Plymouth,* Eng., where its headquarters were.] A company formed for colonizing (see LONDON COMPANY) in America, with territory assigned between 38° and 45° N. latitude, in which, however, it never made a permanent settlement. The Pilgrims in 1620 founded **Plymouth Colony** within these limits although their grant was from the London Company.

Plymouth porcelain *or* **china.** Porcelain made at Plymouth, England (1768–71), the first true porcelain made in England.

Plymouth Rock. **a** The ledge or rock in Plymouth harbor, Massachusetts, on which it is supposed the Pilgrims landed, Dec. 21, 1620. **b** An American breed of medium-sized single-combed domestic fowls. The barred variety, the oldest and best known, has long smooth yellow legs, and is grayish white with each feather evenly barred with bluish black.

Plyn·lym'mon (plĭn·lĭm'ŏn), *adj.* [From Mt. *Plynlymmon,* Wales.] Designating or pertaining to a peculiar racial type in the Welsh district of the same name.

Plyn·te'ri·a (plĭn·tē'rĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Plynthēria,* fr. *plyntērios* of washing.] An Athenian festival falling a few days after the Kallyntería (which see), probably the 22d or 25th of Thargelion. On that day the statue of Athena Polias was stripped of its robe and ornaments, which were cleansed and purified. The day was considered unlucky.

ply'wood' (plī'wŏŏd'), *n.* Wood made up of an odd number of veneer sheets glued together, the grains of the layers being (usually) at right angles to one another.

ply yarn. Yarn made from two or three strands often different in material or color.

-pnea, -pnoea. [NL.] *Med.* A combining form, Greek *-pnoia,* from *pnoē,* meaning *a breathing,* used to denote *breath* or *breathing of a* (specified) *type,* as in bromo*pnea,* oligo*pnea.*

pne'o- (nē'ō-; p'nē'ō-; 205). [See PNEUMATIC.] A combining form, from Greek *pnein,* to breathe, used to denote *respiration,* as in **pne'o·phore,** an instrument to aid artificial respiration. The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

pneodynamics	**pneomanometer**	**pneometry**
pneograph	**pneometer**	**pneoscope**

pneu'ma (nū'mȧ; p'nū'-; 205), *n.* [Gr. *pneuma.* See PNEUMATIC; cf. NEUME.] **1.** A breath; breathing.

2. Soul; spirit; also, in some ancient philosophies, the universal spirit or primordial substance.

3. The vital soul or the spirit; — variously interpreted as the animal soul mediating between the higher spiritual nature and the body, as the breath or life-giving principle, and as the spirit superior to both soul and body.

4. *Medieval Music.* **a** A kind of ligature, denoting a long florid phrase, sung on one syllable, or even with no syllable at all; also, the prolonged phrase so sung. **b** A neume.

pneu'ma- (nū'mȧ-; p'nū'mȧ-), **pneum-.** A combining form from Greek *pneuma,* meaning *wind, air,* as in *pneumarthrosis.*

pneu'mar·thro'sis (nū'mär·thrō'sĭs; p'nū'-), *n.* [NL.] Presence of gas or air in the cavity of a joint.

pneumat-. = PNEUMATO- (which see), as in **pneu'ma·thae'mi·a, pneu'ma·the'mi·a.**

pneu·mat'ic (nū·măt'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *pneumaticus,* fr. Gr. *pneumatikos,* fr. *pneuma, pneumatos,* wind, air, breath, spirit, fr. *pnein* to blow, breathe. See SNEEZE; cf. PNEUMONIA.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or using, air or wind, or, rarely, other gas; pertaining to pneumatics.

2. Specif.: **a** Moved or worked, as a tool, by pressure of air either by a percussive action (as a pneumatic chisel) or by a rotary action (as a pneumatic drill). **b** Adapted for holding compressed air; inflated with air.

3. Fitted with pneumatic tires.

4. Of or pertaining to the pneuma, or spirit; spiritual; — disting. from *psychic* as limited to vital powers. *Chiefly Theol.*

5. Of, pertaining to, or conveyed by, pneumatic dispatch.

6. *Biol.* Containing air; having cavities filled with air.

7. *Medieval Music.* Of or pertaining to the pneuma. *Rare.*

☞ PHRASES (in sense 2) are:

pneumatic brake	**pneumatic jack**	**pneumatic riveter**
pneumatic calker	**pneumatic lift**	**pneumatic shutter**
pneumatic chisel	**pneumatic mattress**	**pneumatic spade**
pneumatic drill	**pneumatic motor**	**pneumatic tire**
pneumatic driller	**pneumatic press**	**pneumatic-tired**
pneumatic grinder	**pneumatic punch**	**pneumatic tool**
pneumatic hoist	**pneumatic reamer**	

pneu·mat'ic (nū·măt'ĭk), *n.* **1.** = PNEUMATOLOGY, 2. *Rare.*

2. A pneumatic tire.

3. *Gnosticism.* A pneumatic, or spiritual, being, or one belonging to the highest of the three classes into which mankind was divided.

4. *Organ Building. pl.* See PNEUMATIC ACTION.

pneumatic action. *Organ Building.* An action employing compressed air and collapsible bellows (**pneu·mat'ics** [nū·măt'ĭks]) for connecting and manipulating the various movable parts.

pneu·mat'i·cal (nū·măt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Pneumatic. *Now Rare.*

pneu·mat'i·cal·ly, *adv.* of PNEUMATIC, -ICAL.

pneumatic caisson. *Civ. Engin.* A watertight box or chamber within which submarine construction is carried on under great air pressure to keep out the water. See CAISSON, *n.,* 2 **a,** *Illust.*

pneumatic clock. Any of a series of clocks or dials with hands controlled by air pulsations transmitted from a master clock.

pneumatic conveyer *or* **elevator.** See CONVEYER, *n.,* 2 **a.**

pneumatic dispatch. A system of tubes (***pneumatic tubes***) leading to various points, through which letters, packages, etc., are sent by air pressure.

pneumatic duct. In the Physostomi, the duct which connects the air bladder with the alimentary canal.

pneumatic gun. *Ordn.* A gun using compressed air or gas as the propulsive force, usually to throw dynamite or other high explosives.

---

plush'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

plus'quam·per'fect, *adj.* [NL. *plusquamperfectus.* See PLUPERFECT.] *Gram.* = PAST PERFECT.

plut- = PLUTO-.

plu'tar·chy (plōō'tär·kĭ; 242), *n.* [Gr. *ploutos* wealth + *-archy.*] = PLUTOCRACY.

plu'te·l, *n., pl.* of PLUTEUS.

‖**Plu'te·um Pic·to'ris** (plōō'tē·ŭm pĭk·tō'rĭs; 181; 242). [L., painter's board (i. e., easel).] *Astron.* = EQUULEUS PICTORIS.

plut'ter. Var. of PLOUTER.

pluv'er. Plover. *Ref. Sp.*

plu'vi·am'e·ter (plōō'vĭ·ăm'ē·tĕr), **-a·met'ri·cal** (-ȧ·mĕt'rĭ·kăl), etc. Vars. of PLUVIOMETER, etc.

‖**Plu'vi·ôse'** (plū'vyōz'; *Anji.* plōō'vĭ·ōs), *n.* [F. See PLUVIOUS.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

Plu'vi·us (plōō'vĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L., lit., rain-bringing.] See JUPITER PLUVIUS. Var. of PLYER.

ply'ing, *adj.* That plies. — **ply'ing·ly,** *adv.*

Pneu·ma'ri·a (nū·mā'rĭ·ȧ; p'nū-), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of MERTENSIA.

pneumatic hammer. **a** A power hammer that compresses air in a cylinder integral with the frame, this air serving to actuate a ram connected with a piston free to move in another cylinder. **b** A portable tool operated by

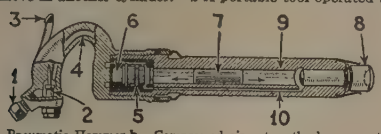

Pneumatic Hammer **b.** Compressed air enters the hammer at 1, the amount of air being controlled by a Throttle Valve (2) actuated by a Trigger (3). The air is then conducted through an Air Passage (4) to a valve chamber containing a Valve Box (6) and a Valve (5) which is moved back and forth by the pressure of the air. As the valve moves forward, it admits air back of the Piston (7) which is driven against the Rivet Set (8) to form the rivet head. After striking a blow, the piston is returned for another stroke by means of air admitted to the front of the Barrel (9) through a Port (10).

compressed air in which a percussive action is directed upon a chisel, rivet set, or other tool.

pneumatic hub. An automobile hub using compressed air as a buffer.

pneu'ma·tic'i·ty (nū′mȧ·tĭs″ĭ·tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being pneumatic, esp. of having air cavities.

pneu·mat'i·co- (nū·măt′ĭ·kō-). A combining form for *pneumatic (and)*, as in **pneu·mat'i·co-hy·drau'lic.**

pneumatic physician. *Med. Hist.* A physician of an ancient Greek school of medical thought holding that health and disease depend on the proportions of the pneuma, or the vital principle.

pneumatic pile. A tubular pile or large cylinder sunk by atmospheric pressure, by exhausting the air from a chamber at its lower end.

pneumatic pump. *Mach.* An air-exhausting or force pump.

pneu·mat'ics (nū·măt′ĭks), *n.* [See -ICS.] **1.** That branch of physics treating of the mechanical properties of air and other gases, as of their weight, pressure, elasticity, etc. See MECHANICS.

2. Pneumatology (sense 2); also, psychology. *Hist.*

☞ *Pneumatics* is usually construed as a singular noun.

pneumatic syringe. A stout tube closed at one end and provided with a piston, for illustrating the phenomena of the compressibility of gases.

pneumatic telegraph. A kind of telegraph transmitting signals through a tube containing compressed air.

pneumatic trough. *Chem.* A trough which, filled with water or mercury, is used for collecting gases.

pneumatic tube. See PNEUMATIC DISPATCH.

pneu'ma·tism (nū′mȧ·tĭz″m; p'nū′-; 205), *n.* The doctrine of the pneumatic physicians.

pneu'ma·tist (-tĭst), *n.* A pneumatic physician. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

pneu'ma·tize (-tīz), *v. t.* [*pneumat-* + *-ize.*] To make pneumatic. Specif., *Metal.:* To pass air through (the molten metal in a Bessemer converter).

pneu'ma·tized (-tīzd), *adj. Zool.* Having air cavities.

pneu'ma·to- (nū′mȧ·tō-; p'nū′mȧ·tō-; 205). [See PNEUMATIC.] A combining form, Greek *pneumato-, pneumat-,* from *pneuma, pneumatos,* air, breath, spirit, denoting: **a** *Wind, air,* as in *pneumatolytic, pneumathemia;* hence, *respiration,* as in *pneumatometer;* also, *an air cavity,* as in *pneumatophore.* **b** *Spirit* or *spirits,* as in *pneumatology.* **c** *Med. Presence of air* or *gas* in a (specified) *part.*

☞ The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

pneumatocardia	**pneumatochemistry**	**pneumatophilosophy**
pneumatocele	**pneumatogenic**	**pneumatophobia**
pneumatochemical	**pneumatogenous**	**pneumatorrhachis**

pneu'ma·to·cyst' (-sĭst′), *n.* [*pneumato-* + *-cyst.*] *Zool.* A cyst or sac of a siphonophore, containing air and serving as a float, as in *Physalia.*—**pneu'ma·to·cys'tic** (-sĭs′tĭk), *adj.*

pneu'ma·to·gram' (nū′mȧ·tō·grăm′; nū·măt′ō·grăm′; p'nū′-; p'nū-; 205), *n.* [*pneumato-* + *-gram.*] **1.** *Physiol.* A tracing of the respiratory movements, obtained by a pneumatograph.

2. A message sent by pneumatic dispatch.

pneu'ma·to·graph' (-grăf′; 83), *n.* [*pneumato-* + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for recording the movements of the thorax in respiration; a stethograph.

pneu'ma·tog'ra·pher (-tŏg′rȧ·fĕr), *n.* One who records spirit messages involuntarily, as with a planchette.

pneu'ma·to·graph'ic (-tō·grăf′ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to pneumatography or a pneumatograph.

pneu'ma·tog'ra·phy (-tŏg′rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*pneumato-* + *-graphy.*] **1.** The so-called spirit writing produced directly without a medium or material device.

2. Descriptive pneumatology. See PNEUMATOLOGY, *n.*, **2.**

pneu'ma·to-hy'da·to-ge·net'ic, *adj. Geol.* Pertaining to or designating origin through the combined action of gases, or vapors, and water, particularly with reference to ore deposits.

pneu'ma·tol'o·gy (nū′mȧ·tŏl′ō·jĭ; p'nū′-; 205), *n.* [See PNEUMATO-; -LOGY.] **1.** The doctrine of air and other elastic fluids; pneumatics.

2. The doctrine of spiritual beings or spiritual phenomena of any description; esp., the doctrine of spirits intermediate between God and man; also, magical or necromatic lore of spirits and demons.

3. Formerly, the science of the nature and functions of mind and soul. Cf. PSYCHOLOGY.

4. *Theol.* Doctrine of the Holy Spirit.

—**pneu'ma·to·log'ic** (-tō·lŏj′ĭk), *adj.*—**pneu'ma·to·log'i·cal** (-lŏj′ĭ·kăl), *adj.*—**pneu'ma·tol'o·gist** (-tŏl′ō·jĭst), *n.*

pneu'ma·tol'y·sis (-ĭ·sĭs; 205), *n.* [NL.] *Petrog.* Action by which pneumatolytic minerals are formed.

pneu'ma·to·lyt'ic, pneu'ma·to·lit'ic (-tō·lĭt′ĭk), *adj.* [*pneumato-* + *-lytic.*] *Petrog.* Formed or forming by hot vapors (or superheated liquids under pressure);—applied to the minerals and ores occurring in or near masses of igneous rock whose origin is conditioned by mineralizers, as steam, fluorine, etc., given off by the cooling molten magma. Also, designating the processes involved.

Pneu'ma·to·ma'chi·an (-mȧ′kĭ·ăn), *n.* [Gr. *pneumatomachos,* fr. *pneuma* spirit + *macheshai* to fight.] *Eccl. Hist.* Literally, one hostile to the Holy Ghost:—a nickname applied esp. to a Macedonian.—**Pneu'ma·tom'a·chist** (-tŏm′ȧ·kĭst), *n.*—**Pneu'ma·to·ma'chi·an** (-tō·mȧ′kĭ·ăn), *adj.*

Pneu'ma·tom'a·chy (-tŏm′ȧ·kĭ), *n.* [See PNEUMATOMACHIAN.] Denial of the deity of the Holy Spirit

pneu'ma·tom'e·ter (nū′mȧ·tŏm′ē·tĕr; p'nū′-; 205), *n.* [*pneumato-* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* **a** An instrument for measuring the amount of force exerted by the lungs in respiration. **b** A spirometer.

pneu'ma·tom'e·try (-trĭ), *n.* Spirometry.

pneu'ma·to·mor'phic (-tō·môr′fĭk), *adj.* [*pneumato-* + *-morphic.*] Having the semblance of a spirit.

pneu'ma·ton'o·my (-tŏn′ō·mĭ), *n.* [*pneumato-* + Gr. *nomos* law.] Deductive pneumatology.

pneu'ma·toph'a·ny (-tŏf′ȧ·nĭ), *n.* [*pneumato-* + *-phany.*] An appearance or manifestation of a spirit or spirits, esp. of the Holy Spirit.

pneu'ma·toph'o·ny (-tŏf′ō·nĭ), *n.* [*pneumato-* + *-phony.*] A sound supposed to be made by a spirit.—**pneu'ma·to·phon'ic** (-tō·fŏn′ĭk), *adj.*

pneu'ma·to·phore' (nū′mȧ·tō·fōr′; nū·măt′ō·fōr; p'nū′-; p'nū-; 181; 205), *n.* [*pneumato-* + Gr. *pherein* to bear.] **1.** *Bot.* A special submerged or exposed root developed by various swamp or marsh plants. It often functions as a respiratory organ. See ENEE, 6 **b.**

2. *Zool.* A pneumatocyst.

—**pneu'ma·toph'o·rous** (nū′mȧ·tŏf′ō·rŭs; p'nū′-; 205), *adj.*

pneu'ma·to·scope' (-skōp′), *n. Med.* An instrument for determining presence of abnormal matter in the mastoid.

pneu'ma·to'sis (nū′mȧ·tō′sĭs; p'nū′-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pneumatōsis* inflation.] *Med.* Abnormal presence of air or gas in any part of the body; flatulence.—**pneu'ma·to'sic** (-sĭk), *adj.*

pneu'ma·to·ther'a·peu'tics (nū′mȧ·tō·thĕr′ȧ·pū′tĭks; p'nū′-; 205), *n.* Pneumatotherapy.

pneu'ma·to·ther'a·py (-thĕr′ȧ·pĭ), *n.* Treatment of disease by condensed or rarefied air.

pneu'ma·tu'ri·a (-tū′rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Passage of gas in the urine.

pneu·mec'to·my (nū·mĕk′tō·mĭ; p'nū-; 205), *n.* [*pneumo-* + *-ectomy.*] The surgical removal of a part of a lung.

pneu'mo- (nū′mō-; p'nū′mō-; 205). [See PNEUMONO-; or PNEUMATO-.] A combining form from Greek *pneumōn,* meaning *lung,* denoting: **a** *pneumono-;* as in **pneu'mo·chi·rur'gi·a,** *pneumo*gastric, *pneumo*logy. **b** = PNEUMA-, as in *pneumo*derma. **c** *Pneumonia (and),* as in *pneumo*coccus, *pneumo*typhoid.

pneu'mo·ba·cil'lus (-bȧ·sĭl′ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-ī). [NL., fr. *pneumo-* + *bacillus.*] *Bacteriol.* A bacterium (*Klebsiella,* syn. *Bacterium, pneumoniae*) associated with pneumonia and other inflammations of the respiratory tract;—called also *Friedländer's bacillus.*

Pneu'mo·bran'chi·a (-brăng′kĭ·ȧ), **Pneu'mo·bran'chi·a'ta** (-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *pneumo-* + *-branchia.*] *Zool.* A group of land gastropods having the gills replaced by a pulmonary sac;—an old name variously applied, usually to certain operculate members of the Rhipidoglossa.

pneu'mo·cele (nū′mō·sēl; p'nū′-; 205), *n.* Pneumatocele.

pneu'mo·cen·te'sis (-sĕn·tē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Surg.* The puncturing of a lung to remove fluid.

pneu'mo·coc·ce'mi·a (nū′mō·kŏk·sē′mĭ·ȧ; p'nū′mō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *pneumococcus* + *-emia.*] *Med.* A form of septicemia in which pneumococci are present in the circulating blood.

pneu'mo·coc'cus (-kŏk′ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CI (-kŏk′sī). [NL. See PNEUMO-; COCCUS.] *Bacteriol.* The bacterium (*Diplococcus pneumoniae,* syn. *Streptococcus lanceolatus*) which causes lobar pneumonia.—**pneu'mo·coc'cal** (-kŏk′ăl), *adj.*—**pneu'mo·coc'cic** (-sĭk), *adj.*—**pneu'mo·coc'cous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

pneu'mo·co'ni·o'sis (nū′mō·kō′nĭ·ō′sĭs; p'nū′mō-), *n.*; *pl.* -OSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. *pneumo-* + Gr. *konia* dust + *-osis.*] *Med.* Disease of the lungs caused by the habitual inhaling of minute mineral or metallic particles, as of coal dust in anthracosis, quartz dust in silicosis, etc.

pneu'mo·der'ma (-dûr′mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Swelling of the skin caused by air in the tissues.

pneu'mo·dy·nam'ic (nū′mō·dī·năm′ĭk; -dĭ′-), *adj.* Acting by the force of fluids in motion, esp. of air; pneumatic.

pneu'mo·dy·nam'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Pneumatics. See -ICS.

pneu'mo·en'ter·i'tis (nū′mō·ĕn′tĕr·ī′tĭs; p'nū′mō-), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* **a** Pneumonia combined with enteritis. **b** Hog cholera.

pneu'mo·gas'tric (-găs′trĭk), *adj.* [*pneumo-* + *gastric.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the lungs and the stomach, designating or pertaining to the vagus.—*n.* The vagus.

pneu'mo·gram (nū′mō·grăm; p'nū′-; 205), *n. Physiol.* A pneumatogram.

pneu'mo·graph (-grăf; 83), *n.* = PNEUMATOGRAPH.—**pneu'mo·graph'ic** (-grăf′ĭk), *adj.*

pneu·mog'ra·phy (nū·mŏg′rȧ·fĭ; p'nū-; 205), *n.* [*pneumo-* + *-graphy.*] **1.** A description of the lungs.

2. The process of making pneumatograms.

pneu'mo·he'mo·tho'rax, -hae'mo·tho'rax (nū′mō·hē′mō·thō′răks; -hĕm′ō-; p'nū′-; 205), *n. Med.* Accumulation of blood and gas in the pleural cavity.

pneu'mo·hy'dro·per'i·car'di·um (-hī′drō·pĕr′ĭ·kär′dĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Hydropneumopericardium.

pneu'mo·hy'dro·tho'rax (-hī′drō·thō′răks), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Hydropneumothorax.

pneu'mo·lith (nū′mō·lĭth; p'nū′-; 205), *n. Med.* A calculus in the lung.

pneu'mo·li·thi'a·sis (-lĭ·thī′ȧ·sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Formation of pneumoliths.

pneu·mol'o·gy (nū·mŏl′ō·jĭ; p'nū-; 205), *n.* [*pneumo-* + *-logy.*] *Anat. & Physiol.* The scientific study of the respiratory organs.—**pneu'mo·log'i·cal** (nū′mō·lŏj′ĭ·kăl; p'nū′mō-), *adj.*

pneu·mol'y·sis (-ĭ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pneumo-* + *-lysis.*] *Surg.* The loosening of the lung; specif., the separation of an adherent lung from the costal pleura, by cutting or burning the adhesions.

pneu'mo·ma·la'ci·a (nū′mō·mȧ·lā′shĭ·ȧ; p'nū′-), *n.* [NL., fr. *pneumo-* + *-malacia.*] *Med.* Abnormal softness or softening of lung tissue.

Pneu·mom'e·ter (nū·mŏm′ē·tĕr; p'nū-; 205), *n.* **1.** A trade-mark applied to a pressure-indicating device; also [*sometimes not cap.*], the device bearing this trade-mark.

2. *Aeronautics.* An air-speed indicator.

pneumon-. = PNEUMONO- (which see), as in:

pneumonalgia	**pneumonectomy**	**pneumonodynia**
pneumonectasia	**pneumonedema**	**pneumonosis**

pneu·mo'ni·a (nū·mō′nĭ·ȧ; 159), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pneumonia,* fr. *pneumōn,* pl. *pneumones* the lungs, fr. *pleumōn.* See PULMONARY.] *Med.* A disease of the lungs characterized by inflammation with exudation of fluid into the lung spaces and resultant solidification of lung tissue, usually due to invasion of bacteria or viruses, occasionally to chemical irritants; pneumonitis. Of the viral or bacterial forms, ***primary pneumonia*** occurs as an illness in an otherwise healthy person; ***secondary pneumonia*** occurs as part of a disease state or as a complication thereof; ***lobar pneumonia*** involves all or most of the affected lobe of the lung. ***Bronchial, catarrhal,*** or ***lobular pneumonia,*** or ***bronchopneumonia,*** involves multiple, relatively small, areas of the lung. ***Lipoid pneumonia*** results from aspiration of oil droplets.

pneu·mon'ic (nū·mŏn′ĭk), *adj.* [NL. *pneumonicus,* fr. Gr. *pneumonikos.*] **a** Of or pertaining to the lungs; pulmonic. **b** Of or pertaining to pneumonia.

pneu·mon'ic (nū·mŏn′ĭk), *n. Med.* A medicine for pulmonary affections. *Rare.*

pneu'mo·ni'tis (nū′mō·nī′tĭs; p'nū′-), *n.* [NL. See PNEUMONO-; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the lungs; pneumonia.—**pneu'mo·nit'ic** (-nĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

pneu'mo·no- (nū′mō·nō-; p'nū′mō·nō-; 205), **pneumon-.** [See PNEUMONIA.] A combining form from Greek *pneumōn,* meaning *lung,* as in *pneumono*pathy, a lung disease. Cf. PNEUMO-. For words below see the word or element with which *pneumono-* is combined.

pneumonocace	**pneumonolith**	**pneumonopexy**
pneumonocarcinoma	**pneumonolithiasis**	**pneumonophorous**
pneumonocele	**pneumonolysis**	**pneumonophthisis**
pneumonocentesis	**pneumonomelanosis**	**pneumonopleuritis**
pneumonocirrhosis	**pneumonometer**	**pneumonorrhagia**
pneumonoconiosis	**pneumonomycosis**	**pneumonorrhaphy**
pneumonoenteritis	**pneumonoparesis**	**pneumonotherapy**
pneumonoerysipelas	**pneumonopathy**	**pneumonotomy**

pneu'mo·nog'ra·phy (-nŏg′rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*pneumono-* + *-graphy.*] *Med.* X-ray photography of the lungs.—**pneu'mo·no·graph'ic** (nū′mō·nō·grăf′ĭk; p'nū′-), *adj.*

pneu'mo·per'i·car'di·um (-pĕr′ĭ·kär′dĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Accumulation of air or other gas in the pericardal sac.

pneu'mo·per'i·to·ne'um (-pĕr′ĭ·tō·nē′ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *pneumo-* + *peritoneum.*] *Med.* A state in which air or other gas is present in the peritoneal cavity.

pneu'mo·per'i·to·ni'tis (-pĕr′ĭ·tō·nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Peritonitis with the presence of air in the cavity of the peritoneum.

pneu'mo·pex'y (nū′mō·pĕk′sĭ; p'nū′-), *n.* [*pneumo-* + *-pexy.*] *Surg.* The attaching of the lung to the thoracic wall.

pneu'mo·pleu·ri'tis (nū′mō·plōō·rī′tĭs; p'nū′-; 205), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* **1.** Pleuropneumonia.

2. Pleuritis with the presence of gas in the pleural cavity.

pneu'mo·py'o·tho'rax (-pī′ō·thō′răks), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Pyopneumothorax.

pneu'mor·rha'gi·a (nū′mŏr·rā′jĭ·ȧ; p'nū′-; 205), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the lungs.

pneu'mo·ther'a·py (-mō·thĕr′ȧ·pĭ), *n. Med.* **a** Treatment of pulmonary diseases. **b** Pneumatotherapy.—**pneu'mo·ther'a·peu'tics** (-pū′tĭks), *n.*

pneu'mo·tho'rax (-thō′răks), *n. Med.* A state in which air or other gas is present in the pleural cavity. It sometimes occurs spontaneously as a result of disease or injury of lung tissue or puncture of the chest wall, and is often induced as a therapeutic measure to collapse the lung in tuberculosis.

pneu·mot'o·my (nū·mŏt′ō·mĭ; p'nū-; 205), *n.* [*pneumo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of cutting into the lung, as for the drainage of a cyst.

pneu'mo·tox'in (nū′mō·tŏk′sĭn; p'nū′-), *n.* [*pneumo-* + *-toxin.*] *Immunol.* The toxin produced by the pneumococcus; also, a glycerol extract supposed to contain this toxin.

pneu'mo·ty'phoid (-tī′foid), *n. Med.* Typhoid fever complicated with pneumonia.

pneu'mo·ty'phus (-tī′fŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* **a** Pneumotyphoid. **b** Typhus fever with pneumonia.

-pneusta. [NL.] *Zool.* A combining form, Greek *-pneustos,* from *pnein,* to breathe, meaning *breathed,* used to denote *a class* or *division having a* (specified) *mode of breathing,* as in Amphi*pneusta,* Pharyngo*pneusta.* Corresponding adjectives are formed with **-pneustal.**

Pnyx (nĭks; p'nĭks; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pnyx.*] *Gr. Antiq.* The place at which regular meetings of the Athenian ecclesia or public assembly of voters were held. It was an artificially made semi-circular terrace southwest of the Acropolis, and included a platform (*bema*) and seats cut from the native rock.

‖**po** (pō), *n.* *Polynesian Myth.* The realm of darkness, the dwelling place of spirits and the souls of the dead.

po, *n.* *Eng. Folklore.* An impish spirit. *Obs.*

po (pō), *n.* [Tag.] Sir. *Phil. I.*

po (pō), *interj.* Var. of POH.

Po'a (pō′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *poa* grass.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of grasses, the meadow grasses, marked by the open panicle with 2–6-flowered spikelets, the upper scales exceeding the empty ones. They are widely distributed in temperate and arctic regions, and include the Kentucky bluegrass (*P. pratensis*), the wire grass *P. compressa,* etc. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

poa-. For various forms in *poa-,* see those in PO-.

Po·a'ce·ae (pō·ā′sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A huge family of monocotyledonous plants (order Poales), the grass family, containing about 400 genera and more than 4,500 species. It is distinguished from the allied Cyperaceae by the hollow culms, and by the fruit, a grain (caryopsis) instead of an achene. The grasses of temperate regions are herbaceous, but the large tropical bamboos and sugar cane have woody stems. See GRASS, *n.*, **10**; BAMBOO, 1; CEREAL.—**po·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

poach (pōch), *v. t.*; POACHED (pōcht); POACH'ING. [OF. *pochier* (F. *pocher*) to place in a pocket, hence, to poach eggs (the yolk of the egg being as it were *pouched* in the white), from *poche* pocket, pouch. See POKE a bag.] To cook in boiling water, bouillon, or the like, until coated;—esp. of an egg (**poached egg**) dropped from its shell.

poach (pōch), *v.* [Earlier *poche,* fr. MF. *pocher* to thrust or dig out with the fingers, to encroach upon, fr. LG. *poken* to poke. See POKE to thrust.] *Transitive:* **1.** To push, thrust, drive, ram, or force; to poke or stir. *Now Dial.*

2. To stamp down, trample, or cut (up), as with hoofs; to make holes in (soft ground) by trampling; to make soft or muddy, esp. by trampling.

3. To wash free from acid, thoroughly mix, and render uniform (cellulose nitrate pulp) by moving it around with a paddle in a large tank called a *poacher.*

4. To reduce to a uniform consistency, as clay, by mixing thoroughly with water; to soak or make sodden.

5. To stab; pierce; spear, as fish. *Obs.*

6. To trespass on, esp. for game or fish; to steal (game); to take, as game or fish, by illegal methods.

7. To take unfairly (some advantage); to steal, as a start or a length, as by starting too soon.
8. *Paper Mfg.* To bleach (half stuff) by thoroughly mixing it with the bleach liquor.
—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To poke; thrust; dig; also, to thrust oneself; intrude; interfere. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. To sink into mud or mire while walking; to make one's way heavily or laboriously; to plod or plow through mud or heavy soil.
3. To become soft or muddy and full of holes when trampled on; as, the ground *poaches* badly.
4. To trespass for something, esp. game or fish; to steal or take game or fish by illegal methods; to kill or destroy game illegally; as, to *poach* for rabbits.
5. To take an unfair advantage, as by starting too soon in a race. *Sporting Slang.*

poach'er (pōch'ĕr), *n.* A vessel fitted with a pan containing perforated depressions in each of which an egg may be poached.

poach'er (pōch'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who poaches for game. By extension, in trade cant, a businessman who encroaches upon the trade area or clientele properly belonging to another, as in the case of a wholesaler who sells to a retailer and then sells to the retailer's customers.
2. a [Cf. POCHARD.] *Local, U. S.* The American widgeon. b Short for SEA POACHER.
3. a *Paper Mfg.* A tank in which half stuff is poached; also, a poaching engine. b See 2d POACH, 3.

poacher tub. A poacher. See 2d POACH, 3.

poach'y (pōch'ĭ), *adj.;* POACH'I·ER (-ĭ-ĕr); POACH'I·EST. [See 2d POACH.] Swampy; sodden; easily cut up by the feet of cattle; — said of land. — **poach'i·ness** (-I·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

Po·a'ceæ (pō-ā'sē-z), *n. pl.* [NL. See POA.] *Bot.* An order of monocotyledonous plants comprising the two families Poaceae and Cyperaceae (the grasses and sedges). They have the small flowers in the axils of chaffy scales, aggregated in spikelets. Syn. *Glumales.*

Po'a·le Zi'on (pō'ȧ·lĕ tsē'ŏn; *Eng.* zī'ŏn). [Heb. *Pōʿălē Tsiyyōn,* lit., workmen of Zion.] The Jewish Socialist Labor party, which has branches in America, Russia, Austria, England, and Palestine. Its program emphasizes assistance to labor in Palestine and the development of that country as a Jewish Socialist commonwealth. — **Po'a·le Zi'on·ist** (zī'ŏn·Ĭst).

pob (pŏb), *n.* The refuse of flax, often used as fuel. *Scot.*

pob (pŏb), *sing.* of POBS, porridge.

pob'by (pŏb'ĭ), *adj.* Swollen; puffed up. *Chiefly Dial.*

Pob'lacht (pŭb'lŭxt), *n.* [Ir.] Republic. *Irish.*

po'bla·ción' (pō'blä·syōn'; 103), *n.; pl.* -CIONES (-syō'nās). [Sp.] The center of population of a municipality or pueblo, usually the barrio that gives it its name and that is the seat of government. *Phil. I.*

pobs (pŏbz), *n. pl.* Also **pob'bies** (pŏb'ĭz). Porridge; pap; bread and milk; — a child's word. *Dial. Eng.*

po'can (pō'kăn), *n., or* **pocan bush.** [See 2d POKE, *n.*] The pokeweed *Phytolacca americana.*

po'chade' (pō'shȧd'), *n.* [F.] *Art.* A rough or quickly executed sketch or study.

po'chard (pō'chĕrd; *also* pō'kĕrd, pŏch'ĕrd, pŏk'-), *n.; pl.* POCHARD, POCHARDS (-chĕrdz; -kĕrdz; -ĕrdz). See PLURAL, *Note.* [Prob. fr. F. *pocher* to thrust. See 2d POACH.] A common Old World duck (*Nyroca ferina*) related to, and resembling in color, the redhead of America. Also, usually with a qualifying word, any of several related ducks, esp. the American redhead.

poche (pŏch), *v. t.* Obs. & Dial. var. of POACH.

poche, *v. t.* = POCHÉ, *v. t.*

po·ché' (pō·shā'), *n.* [F.] *Arch. Drawing.* The walls and other solids of a plan collectively, generally shown in black. — *v. t.* To darken or fill in (the solids of a plan).

po·chette' (pō·shĕt'), *n.* [F., lit., little pocket.] **a** A handbag. **b** *Philately.* A thin small envelope of transparent paper for protecting a mounted stamp.

‖**po'chette'** (pō'shĕt'), *n.* [F.] *Music.* = 3d KIT, a small violin.

‖**po'chet·ti'no** (pō'kĕt·tē'nō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Very little. — *n.* A very little; — used in directions; as, ‖**ri'·tar·dan'do un po'chet·ti'no** (rē'tär·dän'dō ōōn), slowing up a trifle.

‖**po·cho'te** (pō·chō'tā), *n.* [Sp., fr. Nahuatl *pochotl.*] Any of several trees; as: **a** The silk-cotton tree *Ceiba pentandra* or its close relatives of the same genus (see CEIBA). **b** A medium-sized tree (*Cochlospermum vitifolium*) having seeds covered with long, cottony, white hairs. **c** The fiber of any of these trees, used as a stuffing for mattresses, etc.

po·cil'li·form (pō·sĭl'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *pocillum* little cup + *-form.*] Cup-shaped. *Rare.*

pock (pŏk), *n.* [ME. *pokke,* fr. AS. *pocc, poc;* akin to MLG. *pocke,* G. (LG.) *pocke,* MD. *pocke,* D. *pok,* to AS. *pocca, pohha,* bag, pouch, MD. *poke,* ON. *poki,* and to L. *buccae* puffed cheeks. Cf. BIG, BUCKLE, DEBOUCH, POKE a bag, 3d POKER, POX, PUCK.] **1.** *Med.* A pustule on the surface of the body in smallpox and other eruptive diseases; also, a spot like such a pustule.
2. = POX. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

pock, *v. t.* To mark with or as with pocks.

pock (pŏk). Var. of POKE, bag. *Chiefly Scot.*

pock'-arred' (pŏk'ärd'), *adj.* Pock-marked. *Dial.*

pock'et (pŏk'ĕt; -Ĭt; 119), *n.* [ME. *poket,* fr. AF. *pokete,* dim. of ONF. *poke, poque,* bag, pouch. See POKE a bag.] **1.** A coarse bag or sack, as those used in packing various articles, as ginger, hops, etc.
2. A bag or pouch carried by a person; esp., a small bag inserted in a garment, for carrying small articles, as money; hence, purse; money; wealth; pecuniary resources.
3. Any place suggestive of a pocket; specif.: **a** A receptacle in the cover of a book; also, an envelope. **b** A bin for storing coal, grain, etc. **c** A socket for the foot of a post, stake, etc. **d** A mountain glen or hollow. **e** A bight on a lee shore. **f** A blind alley. **g** An air pocket. **h** A place where an isolated body of persons dwell. **i** A cavity where foreign substance has collected or can collect. **j** A cavity in a casting or a high point in a pipe line where foreign substance, as dirt or air, can collect and possibly become detrimental to the intended functioning of the device or system.
4. See WEIGHT, *Table.*
5. *Anat. & Med.* A saclike formation in the body; as, a pus *pocket.*
6. *Arch.* A hole or space covered by a movable piece of board, as in a floor, boxing, window frame, etc.
7. *Billiards & Pool.* Any of the bags or pouches at the corners or sides of the table.
8. *Fishery.* **a** The cod or bag of a seine. **b** The pot or trap of a wier or pound net.
9. *Founding.* **a** A temporary extension to a flask. **b** A large core enclosed on three sides by metal and well pierced.
10. *Mining.* A small cavity containing gold or other mineral or water; also, a small body of ore.
11. *Naut.* An interspace made by sewing a strip of canvas on a sail, in which a batten or a light spar can be placed.
12. *Racing.* The position of a contestant hemmed in by others. *Slang.*
13. *Steam Boilers.* Any of a series of curved baffle plates in the flue of a Galloway boiler. See BOILER, *n.,* 6.
14. *Zool.* A superficial pouch, as the cheek pouch of the pocket gopher.
— ***in one's pocket.*** **a** Very close to one; as, to sit *in his pocket* all evening. **b** In one's control; responsive to one's will. "He took the precaution to have . . . the Committee *in his pocket.*" *Winston Churchill.* — ***in pocket.*** **a** Provided with funds; in possession of money to the extent of; as, at the journey's end, to be 100 dollars *in pocket.* **b** In the position of profiting, or making (money); as, to be dollars *in pocket* by a transaction. — ***out of pocket.*** Not in pocket [see IN POCKET, above]; esp., in the position of having lost financially; in loss; as, hundreds of dollars *out of pocket* each year. — ***put in (one's) pocket.*** **a** To hide; suppress. **b** To appropriate to oneself; also to control (one); to dominate (one).

pock'et (pŏk'ĕt; -Ĭt; 119), *v.; -ET·ED; -ET·ING. Transitive*: **1.** To put, enclose, confine, or conceal, in or as in a pocket; as, to *pocket* cash.
2. To receive (an affront, rebuff, etc.) without open resentment; to conceal or suppress, as pride or anger; to refrain from giving out, as a report.

I must *pocket* up these wrongs. *Shak.*

3. To take (money, etc.), esp. secretly or fraudulently.
4. To provide with a pocket or pockets; as, to *pocket* a building for electric wires.
5. *Billiards.* To drive (a ball) into a pocket of the table.
6. *Politics.* **a** To control, esp. in elections; as, to *pocket* a borough. **b** *U. S.* To retain (a bill) unsigned until after Congress or the Legislature has adjourned; — said of the President and some State governors. See POCKET VETO.
7. *Racing.* To put (a contestant) into a pocket. *Slang.*
8. *Surg. & Med.* To form into a pocket or pouch; to collect (pus) in a pocket or pouch.
—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To form pockets or pocketlike recesses.
2. To become puckered or baggy. *Colloq., U. S.*

pock'et (pŏk'ĕt; -Ĭt; 119), *adj.* **1.** Suitable, as in size, shape, etc., for carrying in the pocket; as, a *pocket* edition or dictionary; also, reduced in size, diminutive.

In youth he [Whistler] must have been "a *pocket* Apollo." *G. Bradford.*

2. Related to one's pocketbook; pecuniary; as, *pocket* considerations.
3. Pocketed; not published; private; secret.
4. Carried in or paid from one's own pocket or pocketbook, esp. for incidentals or small personal expenses; as, *pocket* money, change, or expenses.

pocket billiards. = 5th POOL, 2 **b**; — a name that has been proposed, and which, in the United States, is often used as a substitute for, the older name *pool.*

pocket bird. The scarlet tanager.

pocket bladder. = PLUM POCKET.

pock'et·book' (pŏk'ĕt·bŏŏk'; pŏk'Ĭt-; 119), *n.* **1.** [Usually two words.] A book adapted for carrying in the pocket; also, a pocket notebook.
2. A small, usually flat, case with compartments for carrying papers, money, etc., in the pocket; sometimes, a purse or pouch; hence, money; income; financial resources; as, taken out of the public *pocketbook;* prices suited to the average *pocketbook.*
3. A fresh-water mussel (*Lampsilis ventricosus*), of the upper Mississippi drainage area, yielding mother-of-pearl.

pock'et·book', *adj.* = POCKET, *adj.,* 2.

pocket boom. *Logging.* A storage boom for sorted logs.

pocket borough. A borough whose right of representation is controlled, or virtually owned, by a single person or family; close borough. *Chiefly Brit.*

pocket burner. A piece of money. Cf. *burn a hole in one's pocket,* under BURN, *v.* *Kingsley.*

pocket chisel. A paring chisel. See WOODWORKING CHISEL.

pocket chronometer. *Horol.* A pocket watch with a chronometer escapement.

pock'et·ed, *adj.* Provided with or having a pocket or pockets.

pock'et·er, *n.* One who pockets or takes possession of, esp. money.

pock'et·eyed', *adj.* Having pockets, or hollows, under the eyes. "Tired and *pocket-eyed.*" C. G. *Norris.*

pocket flask. A pocket-sized flask. See FLASK, *Illust.*

pocket gopher. Any gopher of the family Geomyidae.

pock'et·ing, *n.* A stout fabric, commonly of cotton, used for pockets, esp. of overcoats; — usually in *pl.*

pocket judgment. A statute merchant; — so called because of its summary enforcement. See STATUTE OF MERCHANTS. *Hist.*

pock'et·knife' (pŏk'ĕt·nīf'; pŏk'Ĭt-), *n.; pl.* -KNIVES (-nīvz'). **1.** A knife with a blade or blades folding into the handle to fit it for being carried in the pocket.

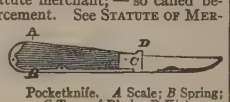

Pocketknife. *A* Scale; *B* Spring; *C* Tang of Blade; *D* Kick.

2. A kind of chisel for cutting pockets in window frames.

pocket lighter. A pocket-sized lighter for cigarettes or cigars.

pocket money. Money for small personal current expenses; esp., an allowance for this purpose, as to a boy.

pocket mouse; *pl.* POCKET MICE. Any of various nocturnal burrowing rodents of the genus *Perognathus* inhabiting arid parts of western North America; — so called from their external cheek pouches for carrying food. Called also *kangaroo mouse;* hence often confused with *kangaroo rat.*

pocket piece. **1.** A piece of money, as an obsolete coin, kept in the pocket as a charm or for luck.
2. *Carp.* A movable part in a window-frame pulley stile to render accessible the enclosed weight and sash cord.

pocket pistol. **1.** A pistol to be carried in the pocket.
2. A pocket flask. *Humorous.*

pocket plum. = PLUM POCKET. *Brit.*

pocket print. *Patternmaking.* A detachable core print left in the mold when the pattern is lifted.

pocket rat. **a** A pocket gopher. **b** A kangaroo rat.

pocket sheriff. *Eng. Law.* A sheriff appointed by the sole authority of the crown.

pock'et-size', *adj.* Also **pock'et-sized'.** Of a size convenient for the pocket.

pocket veto. The retention by the President of the United States of a bill unsigned so that it does not become a law, in virtue of the following constitutional provision (*Const.,* Art. I, sec. 7, § 2): "If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law." The Supreme Court by a unanimous decision in June, 1929, declared the pocket veto constitutional. Also, an analogous retention of a bill by a State governor.

pock'et·y (pŏk'ĕt·ĭ; -Ĭ·tĭ), *adj.* **1.** *Mining.* Carrying ore in spots, and not evenly; — said of ore deposits.
2. Of the nature of or like a pocket; pent in; close.

The atmosphere of his house was strange and *pockety* when Jolyon came in. *Galsworthy.*

pock'-freck'en (pŏk'frĕk'ĕn), *adj.* Also **pock'-fret'ten** (-frĕt'n). Pock-marked. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

pock'house' (pŏk'hous'), *n.* A smallpox hospital. *Colloq., U. S.*

pock lymph. Smallpox vaccine virus.

pock'mark' (pŏk'märk'), *n.* A mark, pit, or depressed scar caused by smallpox. — **pock'mark',** *v. t.*

pock'-marked' (-märkt'), *adj.* Marked by or as if by smallpox.

pock nook *or* **neuk.** The bottom of a bag, or poke; hence, financial resources; means; as, not able to live on his own *pock nook.*

pock'-pit', *v. t.;* -PIT'TED; -PIT'TING. To pit or mark with pocks.

pock scab. = POWDERY SCAB.

pock'y (pŏk'ĭ), *adj.;* POCK'I·ER (-ĭ-ĕr); POCK'I·EST. *Now Rare.* **1.** Full of, or marked with, pocks; specif., syphilitic.
2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pock or the pox.
3. Loathsome; vile; contemptible. *Obs.*

pock'y (pŏk'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [From *pock,* var. of *poke.*] A small pock, or bag. *Scot.*

pok'y (pōk'ĭ), *adj.* Having pocks, or bags; baggy; — applied to the cloud called mammato-cumulus. *Orkney Isls.*

po'co (pō'kō), *n.* [It. & Sp. little, not much (in value), fr. L. *paucus.* See FEW.] An old-clothesman. *Students' Slang, U. S.*

‖**po'co** (pō'kō), *adj.* [It.] Little. — *adv.* Somewhat; slightly; — chiefly, *Music,* in directions; as ‖**po'co più al·le'gro** (pyōō äl·lā'grō), slightly faster; ‖**po'co lar'go** (lär'gō), somewhat slow. — *n.* A little.

‖**po'co a po'co** (ä pō'kō). [It.] *Music.* Little by little; gradually; — used in directions.

po'co·cu·ran'te (pō'kō·kōō·răn'tā; -kū·răn'tē), *adj.* [It. *poco curante.*] Literally, caring little; hence, careless; indifferent; nonchalant. — *n.* A careless, indifferent, or nonchalant person; a trifler. — **po'co·cu·ran'te·ism** (-kz'm), **po'co·cu·ran'tism** (-kū·răn'tĭz'm). — **po'co·cu·ran'tic** (-tĭk), **po'co·cu·ran'tish,** *adj.*

po'co·cu·ran'tist (-tĭst), *n. & adj.* Pococurante.

Po'co·no sand'stone (pō'kō·nō). [From *Pocono Sandstone* Knob near Huntingdon, Pa.] *Geol.* A sandstone of the Mississippian system in the northern Appalachians, esp. in Pennsylvania. It is oil-bearing and gas-bearing in West Virginia, and is called by the drillers *Big Injun sand.*

po·co'sin (pō·kō's'n; pō'kō-), *n.* Also **po·co'son, po·quo'sin,** etc. [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Lenape *pâkwesen,* Cree *pâkwaw* shallow water.] A swamp; a "dismal." *Sou. U. S.*

‖**po'co tiem'po** (pō'kō tyĕm'pō). [Sp.] Pretty soon; interjectionally, "one moment!"

poc'u·lar'y (pŏk'ū·lĕr'ĭ; -lĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [L. *poculum* cup.] An indulgence attached to a pardon bowl. *Bp. Latimer.*

poc'u·la'tion (pŏk'ū·lā'shŭn), *n.* Drinking, esp. of wine, liquors, etc.

poc'u·lent (pŏk'ū·lĕnt), *adj.* [L. *poculentus.*] Fit for use in brewing or distilling of beverages. *Bacon.*

poc'u·li·form' (-lĭ·fôrm'), *adj.* [L. *poculum* a cup.] Cup-shaped.

pod (pŏd), *n.* A number of animals closely clustered together; a school, as of seals and whales; of birds, a flock.

pod, *n.* [Cf. 4th PAD, 13.] *Mech.* **a** The bit socket in a brace. **b** The straight groove or channel in the barrel of a pod auger or similar tool.

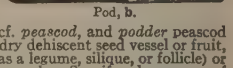
Pod, b.

pod, *n.* [Origin uncert.; cf. *peascod,* and *podder* peascod gatherer.] **1.** *Bot.* Any dry dehiscent seed vessel or fruit, whether monocarpellary (as a legume, silique, or follicle) or composed of carpels, as a capsule. Specif., a legume, as of the pea or bean. See FRUIT, *Table & Illust.*
2. A bag; pouch; sac, esp. a musk bag; a protective envelope, as a cocoon.
3. A large protuberant belly. *Orig. Dial.*

pod, *v. i.;* POD'DED; POD'DING. **1.** To produce pods.
2. To swell or fill out like a pod.

pod, *v. t.* To gather, as peas, in the pod; also, to hull or shell, as peas.

pod, *v. i.* To assemble in groups, or pods, as seals. — *v. t.* To drive (seals) into groups, or pods.

pod-. = PODO- (which see), as in **po·dal'gi·a, pod'ar·thri'tis, pod'o·dyn'i·a.** See -ALGIA; -IATRY; etc.

-pod (p-pŏd). Also **-pode** (-pōd). [See POOR.] A combining form, Greek *-podos, -podon,* from *pous, podos,* foot, meaning *footed,* used to denote in adjectives and nouns (*one*) *having* (such or so many) *feet,* as in platy*pod,* hexa*pod,* mono*pode;* specif.: **a** *Bot.* = -PODIUM, as in phyllo*pode,* stylo*pod.* **b** *Zool.* (1) An individual member of the classification denoted by a corresponding noun ending in *-poda* or adjective ending in *-podous,* as in cephalo*pod,* myria*pod,* brachio*pode.* (2) = PODITE a.

-poda. [NL.] *Zool.* A combining form, Greek *-poda,* from *pous, podos,* foot, denoting *creatures having* (so many or such) *feet,* used in names of phyla, orders, classes, etc., as in Arthro*poda,* Deca*poda,* Hexa*poda,* which correspond to adjectives ending in *-podous.*

poach'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
poach'ard (pōch'ĕrd). Var. of POCHARD.
poach'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of POACH.
poacht. Poached. *Ref. Sp.*
poak, poake. Vars. of POKE.
po'a·like' fes'cue grass. See GRASS, *Table.*
poalo, poali. Corrupts. of PAOLO, PAOLI.
poap (pōp; pō'ăp). Var. of PAUP. *Dial. Eng.*
pocard. + POCHARD.
po'ca·sin, po'ca·son (pō'kȧ·s'n). Vars. of POCOSIN.
‖**po'cas pa·la'bras** (pō'kăs pä·lä'brās). [Sp.] Few words.
po'chaise, po'chay, pochay. Contr. of POST CHAISE. *Colloq.*
Poch'e·reth (pŏk'ĕ·rĕth; pō'kĕ-; pō·kĕ'-). *Bib.*
po·chok'. Var. of PACHAK.
pock'ard (pŏk'ĕrd). Var. of POCHARD.
pock'et·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — **pock'et·a·ble·ness,** *n.*
pock'et·ful, *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fŏŏlz). See -FUL.
pock'et·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
pock'et·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
pock'i·fy, *v. t.* [*pocky* + *-fy.*] To infect with the pox. *Obs.*
pock'i·ly, *adv.* of POCKY.
pock'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pock·man'teau, pock·man'tie, pock·man'ky, etc. Corruptions of PORTMANTEAU, by confusion with *pock,* Scot. var. of *poke,* bag.
pock'-pit'ten. Var. of *pock-pitted,* past part. of POCK-PIT.
pock pudding. Var. of POKE PUDDING.
pock'weed', *n.* = SKUNK CABBAGE a.
pock'wood' (pŏk'wŏŏd'), *n., or* **pockwood tree.** [So-called because it was formerly used as a specific for the pox.] = LIGNUM VITAE a (1).
po'cook', *n.* [ME. *pocok,* fr. *pe* peacock + *cok* cock.] Peacock. *Obs.*
pod. + PAD, toad.

po·dag'ra (pō-dăg'rȧ; pŏd'ȧ-grȧ; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *podagra*, fr. *pous, podos*, foot + *agra* a catching.] *Med.* Gout in the feet; hence, gout in general.

po·dag'ral (pō-dăg'răl), *adj.* Podagric.

po·dag'ric (pō-dăg'rĭk), *adj.* Also **po·dag'ri·cal** (-rĭ-kăl). [L. *podagricus*, Gr. *podagrikos.*] Pertaining to, or afflicted with, the gout; gouty.

po·dag'ric, *n.* A sufferer from gout.

pod'a·grous (pŏd'ȧ-grŭs), *adj.* [L. *podagrosus.*] Podagric.

po'dal (pō'dăl; -dȧ'l), *adj.* [Gr. *pous, podos*, foot + *-al.*] *Zool.* Pert. to a foot or feet; specif., designating membranes attached to the neuropodia and notopodia of certain polychaete worms.

po·dal'ic (pō-dăl'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *pous, podos*, foot.] Of or pertaining to the feet; as, *podalic* version in obstetrics, that is, turning the fetus by seizing the feet.

Po'da·li·ri'i·dae (pō'dȧ-lĭ-rī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Podalirius*, type genus (fr. Gr. *Podaleirios*, son of Asclepius) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of large hairy bees with long tongues. They are solitary, but some species that burrow in cliffs form large communities. The typical and largest genus is **Po'da·lir'i·us** (-lĭr'ĭ·ŭs). Syn. *Anthophoridae.*

Po·dar'ge (pō-där'jē; -gē), *n.* [Gr. *Podargē*, lit., swift-footed.] See HARPY, 1.

po·dargue' (pō-därg'), *n.* [From PODARGUS.] A frogmouth (bird).

Po·dar'gus (pō-där'gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *podargos* swift-footed, fr. *pous, podos*, foot + *argos* bright, swift.] *Zool.* The typical genus of Podargidae.

po·dar'thrum (pō-där'thrŭm), *n.* [NL. See PODO-; ARTHRO-.] *Zool.* In birds, the joint between the toes and the tarsometatarsus. — **po·dar'thral** (-thrăl), *adj.*

pod auger, bit, gimlet, etc. An auger, etc., having a pod. See 2d POD b; AUGER, 1.

Pod'ax·o'ni·a (pŏd'ăks·ō'nĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pous, podos*, foot + *axōn* axis.] *Zool.* A group comprising the Brachiopoda, Bryozoa, and Gephyrea. — **pod'ax·o'ni·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

pod borer. Any insect larva that bores into the pods of legumes, as the **bean-pod borer** (*Etiella zinckenella*), family Pyralidae, a caterpillar that feeds in the pods of beans.

pod corn. A type of Indian corn (*Zea mays tunicata*) having each kernel, as well as the whole ear, enclosed in husks; — called also *cow corn, husk corn.*

pod'ded (pŏd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* 1. Having or producing pods; leguminous; borne in a pod, as seeds.
2. Well-to-do; rich; in financial security. *A Gallicism.*

-pod'ded. A combining form of *podded*, denoting *having* (such) *pods*, as in:

long-podded	round-podded	slender-podded
rough-podded	short-podded	smooth-podded

pod'der (pŏd'ẽr), *n.* A person who gathers peas for market. *Local, Eng.*

pod'der, *n.* One who pods, or prods. *Obs.*

pod'der. Var. of PODWARE.

pod'dige (pŏd'ĭj), *n.* [From POTTAGE.] Pottage, or porridge. *Dial. Eng.*

pod'dish (pŏd'ĭsh), *n.* Also **pod'dige** (-ĭj). [See PORRIDGE, POTTAGE.] Porridge; pottage, esp. of oatmeal. *Now Dial.*

pod'dle (pŏd'l), *v. i.* To waddle, as ducks. *Dial. Eng.*

pod'dy (pŏd'ĭ), *adj.* Stout; esp., potbellied. See 3d POD, 3.

pod'dy, *n.* A calf or a lamb just taken from the mother. *Australia.*

pod'el·co'ma (pŏd'ĕl·kō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *pod-* + Gr. *helkōma* ulcer.] *Med.* = MYCETOMA.

po'de·on (pō'dē·ŏn; pŏd'ē-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pous, podos*, foot; cf. Gr. *podeōn* neck or mouth of a wineskin.] *Zool.* The petiole of the abdomen of a hymenopteron.

po·des·ta' (pō'dĕs·tä'; pō·dĕs'tȧ), *n.* [It. *podestà*, fr. L. *potestas* power, magistracy. Cf. POTENT.] In Italy, any of several public officers; specif.: a *Hist.* (1) A governor of one or more Lombard cities, appointed by the emperor Frederick I. (Barbarossa). (2) In the medieval Italian republics, one of the chief magistrates, with very extensive powers. **b** A subordinate judge or other magistrate in some towns. **c** Under the Fascist government, the mayor or chief executive in any commune, except Rome and Naples, appointed for five years by royal decree. In the larger communes he is assisted by a council having advisory functions only.

po·des'ter·ate (pō·dĕs'tĕr·ăt), *n.* [It. *podesteria.*] Office, rule, or jurisdiction of a podesta.

po·de'ti·i·form' (pō·dē'shĭ·ĭ·fôrm'), *adj. Bot.* Like a podetium in form or appearance.

po·de'ti·um (pō·dē'shĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -TIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *pous, podos*, foot.] *Bot.* The stalk on which the ascocarp is borne, in certain lichens, as of the genus *Cladonia;* hence, loosely, any stalklike organ or body, as the seta of mosses.

po'dex (pō'dĕks), *n.; pl.* PODICES (pŏd'ĭ·sēz). [L., rump.] *Zool.* a Anal region; rump. **b** The pygidium of an insect.

pod fern. a The floating fern. **b** The Oregon cliff brake (which see).

podge (pŏj), *n.* Something podgy. *Colloq.*

podg'er (pŏj'ẽr), *n. Mech.* A small taper rod, or drift, used to bring rivet holes into alignment; also, a tommy.

pod gimlet. See under POD AUGER.

podg'y (pŏj'ĭ), *adj.;* PODG'I·ER (-ĭ-ẽr); PODG'I·EST. [Cf. PUDGY.] Fat and short; pudgy. — **podg'i·ly,** *adv.* — **podg'i·ness,** *n.*

Her *podgy*, jeweled hands are clenching and unclenching. *R. Dehan.*

-po'di·a (-pō'dĭ·ȧ). [NL.] *Med.* A combining form, Greek *-podia*, from *pous, podos*, foot, meaning *footedness*, used to denote a (specified) *condition* or *formation of the feet*, as in ankylo*podia*, platy*podia.*

po'di·a (pō'dĭ·ȧ), *n., pl.* of PODIUM.

po'di·al (-ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a podium.

po·di'a·try (pō-dī'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. *pous, podos*, foot + *-iatry.*] *Med.* The study and treatment of disorders of the foot. — **po·di'a·trist** (-trĭst), *n.*

pod'i·cal (pŏd'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [L. *podex, podicis*, anus.] *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the podex; anal.

po'di·le'gous (pō'dĭ·lē'gŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *pous, podos*, foot + *legein* to gather.] *Zool.* Gathering pollen by means of a pollen brush on the legs, as certain bees. Cf. GASTRILEGOUS.

pod'ite (pŏd'ĭt), *n.* [*pod-* + *-ite.*] *Zool.* A limb of an arthropod, esp. an ambulatory limb of a crustacean. — **po·dit'ic** (pō·dĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

-podite. *Zool.* A combining form, *-pod* + *-ite*, used to denote a *A* (specified) *segment of an appendage of an arthropod*, as in basi*podite*, gnatho*podite*, mero*podite.* **b** = -POD b, as in pleo*podite.* Derivative adjectives are formed in *-po·dit'ic* (-pō·dĭt'ĭk).

po·dit'ti (pō·dĭt'ĭ), *n.* An Australian kingfisher (*Syma torotoro flavirostris*).

po'di·um (pō'dĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* PODIA (-ȧ). [L. See PEW.] 1. *Arch.* A low wall serving as a foundation, substructure, or terrace wall; a base, pedestal, or platform. In *Archaeol.*, esp.: **a** The dwarf wall around the arena of an amphitheater, from the top of which the seats began. **b** The masonry under the stylobate of a temple, sometimes a mere foundation. **c** *Roman Antiq.* A balcony near the arena of a theater where the emperor and other spectators of high rank sat. **d** A dais, as for an orchestra conductor.
2. *Bot.* **a** Any basal structure or support, as a footstalk; — chiefly in combination (see -PODIUM). **b** A phytomer.
3. *Zool.* A foot; specif., a tube foot of an echinoderm.

-po'di·um (-pō'dĭ·ŭm). [NL. Cf. PODO-.] A combining form, Latin *-podium*, from Greek *-podion*, from *pous*, a small foot, meaning *a footlike part*, as in acro*podium;* as in meso*podium*, pleuro*podium*, pro*podium.*

pod'ler (pŏd'lẽr), *n.* Also **pod'ley** (-lĭ). [Corrupt of *pollack.*] A young coalfish. *Scot.*

pod'o- (pŏd'ō-), **pod-.** A combining form, Greek *podo-, pod-*, from *pous, podos*, meaning *foot*, used to denote: **a** *A human foot*, as in podology, podoscaph. **b** *A hoof*, as in pododerm. **c** *Bot. & Zool. A stalk, peduncle*, as in *Podocarpus, Podophthalmia.*

pod'o·branch (pŏd'ō-brăngk), *n.* Also **pod'o·bran'chi·a** (-brăng'kĭ·ȧ); *pl.* -CHIAE (-ē). [See PODO-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zool.* In crustaceans, a gill attached to the basal segment of a thoracic limb; — opposed to *pleurobranch* and *arthrobranch.* — **pod'o·bran'chi·al** (-ăl), *adj.* — **pod'o·bran'chi·ate** (-ăt), *adj.*

pod'o·carp (pŏd'ō-kärp), *n.* [*podo-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* a *Rare.* A stipitate fruit. **b** Any plant of the genus *Podocarpus.*

Pod'o·car·pin'e·ae (-kär·pĭn'ē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Podocarpus* + *-ineae.*] *Bot.* A section of the Taxaceae including *Podocarpus* and related genera, by some considered as constituting the family Podocarpaceae.

Pod'o·car'pus (-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *podo-* + Gr. *karpos* fruit.] *Bot.* A genus of evergreen trees of the yew family (Taxaceae) having a pulpy fruit with one hard seed. The 60 species are widely distributed in the Southern Hemisphere, and are often important timber trees. The Australasian species are called *black pine.* See YACCA, MIROA, KAHIKATEA, and PLUM FIR. — **pod'o·car'pous** (-kär'pŭs), *adj.*

pod'o·ceph'a·lous (-sĕf'ȧ·lŭs), *adj. Bot.* Having a head of flowers on a long peduncle.

pod'o·derm (pŏd'ō-dûrm), *n.* [*podo-* + *-derm.*] The dermal, as distinguished from the epidermal or horny, part of the covering of the foot of a hoofed animal.

pod'o·gyn (pŏd'ō-jĭn), **-gyne** (-jĭn; -jīn), **-gyn'i·um** (-jĭn'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [*podo-* + Gr. *gynē* woman.] *Bot.* A gynophore.

Po·do'li·an (pō·dō'lĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Of or pert. to Podolia. — *n.* One of the people of Podolia, southwestern Russia.

po'do·lite (pō'dō·līt), *n.* [From *Podolia*, Ukraine.] *Mineral.* A yellow calcium phosphate with calcium carbonate, $3Ca_3(PO_4)_2.CaCO_3$, related to apatite. Sp.gr., 3.1.

po·dol'o·gy (pō·dŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*podo-* + *-logy.*] The science dealing with the morphology and physiology of the feet.

pod'o·man'cy (pŏd'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*podo-* + *-mancy.*] Pedomancy.

pod'o·mere (pŏd'ō-mēr), *n. Zool.* A segment of a jointed appendage.

Pod'o·phry'a (pŏd'ō-frī'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *pod-* + Gr. *ophrys* eyebrow.] *Zool.* A genus of stalked, naked suctorial protozoans having suctorial tentacles only either distributed over the body or in fascicles. It is the type of a family, **Pod'o·phry'i·dae** (-frĭ'ĭ·dē).

Pod'oph·thal'mi·a (pŏd'ŏf·thăl'mĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *podo-* + Gr. *ophthalmos* eye.] *Zool.* The stalk-eyed Crustacea, in many older classifications a division, usually an order, of malacostracan crustaceans with the eyes supported on movable stalks. It includes the Phyllocarida, Euphausiacea, Mysidacea, Decapoda, and Stomatopoda of recent writers. — **pod'oph·thal'mi·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **pod'oph·thal'mic** (-mĭk), **pod'oph·thal'mous** (-mŭs), *adj.*

pod'oph·thal'mite (-mīt), *n. Zool.* The distal segment of the eyestalk of a crustacean. — **pod'oph·thal·mit'ic** (-thăl·mĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

pod'o·phyl'lin (pŏd'ō-fĭl'ĭn), *n.* Podophyllum resin. — **pod'o·phyl'lic** (-ĭk), *adj.*

pod'o·phyl'lo·tox'in (-fĭl'ō-tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [*podophyllum* + Gr. *toxikon* poison.] *Chem.* A colorless neutral crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{14}O_6$, one of the active principles of the drug podophyllum.

pod'o·phyl'lous (-fĭl'ŭs), *adj.* [*podo-* + *-phyllous.*] *Veter.* Designating, or pertaining to, the laminar tissue of the pododerm.

Pod'o·phyl'lum (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *podo-* + Gr. *phyllon* leaf.] 1. *Bot.* A small genus of herbs of the barberry family (Berberidaceae), having poisonous rootstocks, large, palmate leaves, chiefly hexamerous flowers, and large fleshy, sometimes edible, berries. *P. peltatum*, the May apple, or mandrake, is common in eastern North America; the other species are Asiatic.
2. [*not cap.*] *Pharm.* The rhizome and rootlet of the May apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*), used as a cholagogue and cathartic.

podophyllum resin. A bitter purgative resin extracted from the rootstock of the May apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*) as a yellow to brown powder. It contains podophyllotoxin.

pod'o·scaph (pŏd'ō-skăf), *n.* [*podo-* + Gr. *skaphos* boat.] A canoe-shaped float attached to the foot, or a pair of these, for walking on water; also, a boat propelled by bicycle treadles. — **pod'o·scaph'er** (-skăf'ẽr), *n.*

po·dos'co·py (pō-dŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* Pedomancy.

pod'o·sperm (pŏd'ō-spûrm), *n. Bot.* A funicle. *Rare.*

Pod'o·sphae'ra (-sfē'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *podo-* + *-sphaera.*] *Bot.* A genus of powdery mildews (family Erysiphaceae) having perithecia with only a single ascus and rigid, usually dichotomously branched, sometimes simple, appendages. *P. leucotricha* causes the powdery mildew of the apple.

Pod'o·ste·ma'ce·ae (pŏd'ō-stē·mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PODOSTEMON.] *Bot.* A family of aquatic herbs (order Rosales), natives of tropical regions, and often confined to submerged ledges or rocks of waterfalls. The only North American genus is *Podostemon.* — **pod'o·ste·ma'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

pod'o·ste'mad (-stē'măd), *n.* A podostemaceous plant. *R.*

Pod'o·ste'mon (-stē'mŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *podo-* + Gr. *stēmōn* warp. See STAMEN.] *Bot.* **a** A rather widely distributed genus of rock-inhabiting submerged, aquatic herbs, the riverweeds, type of the family Podostemaceae. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

Pod'o·sto'ma·ta (-stō'mȧ·tȧ; -stŏm'ȧ·tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *podo-* + *-stomata.*] *Zool.* a *Obs.* The Pterobranchia, regarded as an order of polyzoans. **b** The Merostomata (including the trilobites). — **pod'o·stom'a·tous** (-stŏm'ȧ·tŭs; -stō'mȧ·tŭs), *adj.*

pod'o·the'ca (-thē'kȧ), *n.; pl.* -CAE (-sē). [NL., fr. *podo-* + *-theca.*] *Zool.* The scaly covering of the foot of a bird or reptile. — **pod'o·the'cal** (-kăl), *adj.*

-podous. A combining form, Greek *-podos*, from *pous, podos*, foot, meaning *footed*, used chiefly in adjectives corresponding to nouns ending in *-poda*, as in acantho*podous*, hexa*podous.*

Pod'o·za·mi'tes (-zȧ·mī'tēz), *n.* [NL. See PODO- c; ZAMIA.] *Paleontol.* A genus of fossil plants of the Mesozoic, represented by numerous species and varieties of cosmopolitan distribution and based upon the general resemblance of the leaflets to those of the cycads of the genus *Zamia.*

pod pepper. Any pepper of the genus *Capsicum.*

pod rot. *Plant Pathol.* A fungous disease of cacao producing lesions on the pods. It may be caused by *Diplodia theobromae* or *Phytophthora faberi.*

pod rust. = ANTHRACNOSE (of the bean).

pod shrimp. Any crustacean having a bivalve shell, as of the genus *Estheria.*

Pod'snap, Mr. John (pŏd'snăp). A pompous representative of British Philistinism in Dickens's *Our Mutual Friend.* He continually protests against anything likely to "bring a blush into the cheek of the young person" (his daughter), and always knows the exact designs of Providence (which invariably coincide with his own). Hence, **Pod'snap'per·y** (-snăp'ẽr·ĭ), *n.*

pod'sol (pŏd'sŏl), **pod'zol** (-zŏl), *n.* [Russ. *podzol* alkaline ashes, fr. *zola* ashes.] White or gray ashlike soil, typically occurring in northern Russia. — **pod·sol'ic** (pŏd·sŏl'ĭk), *adj.*

pod spot. = ANTHRACNOSE (of the bean).

Po'dunk (pō'dŭngk), *n.* An Indian of a small Algonquian tribe formerly dwelling on Podunk River in Connecticut.

Po'dunk, *n.* An imaginary small town, taken as typical of placid dullness and lack of contact with the progress of the world. *U. S.*

Po·du'ra (pō·dū'rȧ; 242), *n.* [NL., fr. *pod-* + Gr. *oura* tail.] *Zool.* **a** A genus of small leaping insects (suborder Collembola) having a cylindrical body. It is the type of a family, **Po·du'ri·dae** (-rĭ-dē), including the snow fleas and springtails (see these terms). **b** [*not cap.*] An insect of this genus. — **po·du'ran** (-răn), *adj. & n.* — **po·du'rid** (-rĭd), *n. & adj.*

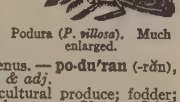

Podura (*P. villosa*). Much enlarged.

pod'ware' (pŏd'wär'), *n.* Agricultural produce; fodder; later, plants bearing pods, as peas, beans, etc. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

po'e (pō'ē), *or* **po'e·bird'** (-bûrd'), *n.* [Named by Capt. Cook fr. the Tahitian word which he supposed to mean earrings, from two tufts of white feathers under its throat. Tahitian *poe* means pearl beads.] The parson bird.

po'e (pō'ē). Var. of POI.

Poe'ci·le (pē'sĭ·lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *poikilē* (sc. *stoa*), lit., many-colored.] = *the Porch*, under PORCH.

Poe'ci·li'i·dae (pē'sĭ·lĭ'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Poecilia*, a genus of fishes, fr. Gr. *poikilos* variegated.] *Zool.* A large family of small soft-finned, chiefly viviparous fishes (order Cyprinodontes) including the top minnows.

poe'ci·lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *adj. Petrog.* Poikilitic. *Now Rare.*

poe'ci·lo- (pē'sĭ·lō-), **poecil-.** [See PAINT.] A combining form, Greek *poikilo-, poikil-*, from *poikilos*, meaning *variegated; various; pied*; as in *Poecilo*poda, *poecilo*nym.

poe'ci·lo·cyt'ta·rous (-sĭt'ȧ·rŭs), *adj.* [*poecilo-* + Gr. *kyttaros* cell.] *Zool.* Of or pertaining to a type of nest of certain social wasps (family Vespidae) in which the layers of brood comb are supported by the outer covering and a central support, as the limb of a tree, sometimes regarded as a group, **Poe'ci·lo·cyt'ta·res** (-rēz). Cf. PHRAGMOCYTTAROUS.

poe'ci·log'o·ny (pē'sĭ·lŏg'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*poecilo-* + *-gony.*] *Zool.* An unusual method of development occurring in certain invertebrate animals where, in the same species, there are two kinds of young although the adults are exactly alike. — **poe'ci·log'o·nous** (-nŭs), *adj.*

poe'ci·lo·mere' (pē'sĭ·lō·mēr'), *n.* [*poecilo-* + *-mere.*] A definite area on an animal's body where color change starts, as previous to molting.

poe'ci·lo·nym' (pē'sĭ·lō·nĭm'), *n.* [*poecilo-* + *-nym.*] A synonym (sense 4). — **poe'ci·lo·nym'ic** (-nĭm'ĭk), *adj.*

poe'ci·lon'y·my (-lŏn'ĭ·mĭ), *n.* The use of several names for one thing.

Poe'ci·lop'o·da (-lŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *poecilo-* + *-poda.*] *Zool.* **a** An artificial group including many parasitic Entomostraca, together with the horseshoe crabs. **b** The Merostomata. — **poe·cil'o·pod** (pē-sĭl'ō-pŏd; pē'sĭ·lō-pŏd'), *adj. & n.* — **poe'ci·lop'o·dous** (pē'sĭ·lŏp'ō-dŭs), *adj.*

po'em (pō'ĕm; -ĭm; 119), *n.* [F. *poème*, fr. L. *poēma*, fr. Gr. *poēma, poiēma*, fr. *poiein, poein*, to make, to compose, to write, especially in verse. See POET.] 1. A metrical composition; a composition in verse, either blank verse or rhyme, characterized by imagination and poetic diction; a piece of poetry; — opposed to *prose;* as, the *poems* of Homer or of Milton.
2. Any composition, creation, achievement, or the like, marked by a quality or qualities ascribed to poetry, such as expressiveness, elevation, beauty, or artistry.

He who would not be frustrate of his hope to write well hereafter in laudable things ought himself to be a true *poem.* *Milton.*

po'e·mat'ic (pō'ē·măt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *poiēmatikos.*] Poetical. *Coleridge.*

pod'a·gry (pŏd'ȧ-grĭ), *n.* [Obs. F. *podagrie.*] Podagra. *Obs.*

podanger, *n.* A two-horse team. *Obs. New Eng. Dial.*

po·dar' (pō·där'), **pod·dar'.** Vars. of POTDAR.

Po·dar'gi·dae (-jĭ·dē), **Pod'ar·gi'nae** (pŏd'är·jĭ'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PODARGUS.] See FROGMOUTH, 1. — **po·dar'gine** (pō·där'jĭn; -jīn), *adj.*

po·da'tus, *n.* [Cf. Gr. *pous, podos*, foot.] = PEE 5 a. See NEUME, *Table.*

poddissoy. ✝ PADUASOY.

pod'dock (pŏd'ŭk). Dial. var. of PADDOCK, toad. [A toad. *Obs.*]

pode, *n.* [Cf. PAD, 1st PADDOCK.] -pods (-pŏd). Var. of -POD.

po'der. Var. of PODAR, potdar.

Pod'i·ceps (pŏd'ĭ·sĕps), **Pod'i·ci·pedi'dae** (-sĭ·pĕd'ĭ·dē). [NL., fr. L. *podex, podicis*, anus + *pes* foot.] Syns. of COLYMBUS, COLYMBIDAE. See also GREBE, 1.

pod'i·ces, *n. pl.* of PODEX.

pod'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

Pod'o·car·pa'ce·ae (pŏd'ō-kär·pā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Podocarpus* + *-aceae.*] Syn. of TAXACEAE (in part).

po·dom'e·ter (pō·dŏm'ē·tẽr), *n.* = PEDOMETER, 1.

po·dom'e·try (-trĭ), *n.* Measurement by the foot. *Obs.*

Pod'oph·thal'ma (pŏd'ŏf·thăl'mȧ), **Pod'oph·thal'ma·ta** (-mȧ·tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syns. of PODOPHTHALMIA. — **pod'oph·thal'mate** (-mĕt), *adj.* — **pod'oph·thal'ma·tous** (-mȧ·tŭs), *adj.*

Pod'o·phyl·la'ce·ae (pŏd'ō-fĭl·lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Podophyllum* + *-aceae.*] Syn. of BERBERIDACEAE.

Pod'o·so'ma·ta (pŏd'ō-sō'mȧ·tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *podo-* + *-somata.*] Syn. of PYCNOGONIDA. — **pod'o·som'a·tous** (-sŏm'ȧ·tŭs; -sō'mȧ·tŭs), *adj.*

Pod'o·ste'mo·na'ce·ae (-stē'mō·nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of PODOSTEMACEAE. — **pod'o·ste'mo·na'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Pod'o·ste'mum. Var. of PODOSTEMON.

pod'-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.

pod'shaw. Var. of PADISHAH.

pod'zol (pŏd'zŏl), *n.* = PODSOL.

poecil-. = POECILO-.

poe'ci·lo·ther'mal, -ther'mic, -ther'mism. Vars. of POIKILOTHERMAL, etc.

Po·e'ma de Jo·sé' (pō·ā'mȧ dĕ hō·sā'). [Sp.] See José.

Po·e'ma del Cid' (dĕl thēth'). [Sp.] See Cid.

po'em·et, *n.* Dim. of POEM.

po'em·let, *n.* See -LET.

Poems of Ossian. See OSSIAN, 2.

poenitentiary. ✝ PENITENTIARY.

poe·nol'o·gy. Var. of PENOLOGY.

Po·ëph'a·ga (pō·ĕf'ə·gȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *poēphagos* grass-eating, fr. *poa* grass + *phagein* to eat.] *Zool.* A group including the kangaroos and their allies. — **po·ëph'a·gous** (-gŭs), *adj.*

Po·ëph'a·gus (-gŭs), *n.* [NL. See POËPHAGA.] *Zool.* The subgenus of *Bos* consisting of the yak; also [*not cap.*], *Obs.*, the yak.

po·e'sis (pō·ē'sĭs), *n.* **a** = POIESIS. **b** *Obs.* Poetry; poesy.

po'e·sy (pō'ē·sĭ; -zĭ), *n.* Also **po'e·sie.** [ME. *poesie*, fr. OF. *poësie*, fr. L. *poesis*, fr. Gr. *poēsis, poiēsis*, fr. *poiein* to make. Cf. POEM, POSY.] **1.** The poems produced by a poet or by poets; poetic works collectively; also, a poem; a poetic composition. *Now Poetic.* "The vocal raptures of fresh *poesy.*" *Wordsworth.*

2. Poetry as one of the arts; poetic form, composition, or writing in theory or in general practice; as, Sidney's "Defence of *Poesie.*" *Archaic.*

3. *Hist.* **a** = POSY, 1. **b** = POSY, 2.

4. Poetic genius, talent, or faculty; poetic inspiration; creative or imaginative power. *Poetic.*

I will fly to thee,
Not charioted by Bacchus and his pards,
But on the viewless wings of *poesy.* *Keats.*

po'e·sy (pō'ē·sĭ), *v. i.*; PO'E·SIED (-sĭd); -SY·ING. To make poetry.

po'et (pō'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [ME. *poete*, fr. OF. *poëte*, fr. L. *poëta*, fr. Gr. *poētēs, poiētēs*, fr. *poiein* to make; akin to Skr. *cinoti, cayati*, he arranges, constructs, OSlav. *činiti*, inf. Cf. POEM, POSY.] **1.** One who makes, invents or composes, orig., fables, fictions, and the like, but now generally, verses; specif., a composer of poetry; a writer of poems.

There have been many most excellent *poets*, that never versified. *Sidney.*

2. In aesthetic and critical theory especially, one who creates a work of art in poetic form; one endowed with great imaginative, emotional, or intuitive power and capable of expressing his conceptions, passion, or intuitions in language marked by poetic beauty; — often disting. from *versifier, scientist*, etc.

The *Poet* is chiefly distinguished from other men by a greater promptness to think and feel without immediate external excitement, and a greater power in expressing such thoughts and feelings. *Wordsworth.*

3. One who composes a work of art analogous to a poem in any other medium than that of verse; as, a tone poet; a prose *poet.*

po'et-. A combining form of *poet*, denoting *both poet and*, as in:

poet-artist	**poet-novelist**	**poet-priest**
poet-dramatist	**poet-painter**	**poet-princess**
poet-farmer	**poet-patriot**	**poet-saint**
poet-historian	**poet-pilgrim**	**poet-satirist**
poet-humorist	**poet-playwright**	**poet-seer**
poet-king	**poet-plowman**	**poet-thinker**
poet-musician	**poet-preacher**	**poet-warrior**

po'et·as'ter (pō'ĕt·ăs'tẽr; pō'ĕt·ăs'tẽr; -ĭt-; 277), *n.* [NL. See 2d -ASTER.] A versifier rather than a poet (sense 2); a dabbler in the poetic art.

po'et·as'ter·ing (pō'ĕt·ăs'tẽr·ĭng), *n.* Composing as a poetaster; dabbling in verse. Also used adjectively. "Away with all *poetastering* at dinner parties." *Thackeray.*

po'et·as'ter·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Also **po'et·as'ter·y** (-ĭ), **po'et·as'try** (pō'ĕt·ăs'trĭ; pō'ĕt·ăs'trĭ). Poetastering or an instance of it.

po'et·as'tric (-ăs'trĭk), **po'et·as'tri·cal** (-trĭ·kăl), *adj.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a poetaster.

po'et·esque' (-ĕsk'), *adj.* [*poet* + *-esque.*] Poetical. *Rare.*

po'et·ess (pō'ĕt·ĕs; ĭt·ĭs; 119), *n.* A woman poet.

po·et'ic (pō·ĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [F. *poétique*, fr. L. *poëticus*, fr. Gr. *poiētikos.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or according to the practice of, a poet or poets; befitting a poet; as, *poetic* talent, inspiration, period, or usage; the *poetic* tribe; also, being or in the capacity of, a poet; as, a *poetic* plowman; Herrick's *poetic* loves; rarely, feigned; fictitious.

2. Of, pertaining to, peculiar or proper to, or in the nature or manner of, poetry, often poetry as ideally conceived; as, in a *poetic* vein; *poetic* diction; that which is truly *poetic*, a *poetic* romance.

Prose, which is not only fervid, richly figured, *poetic*, as we say. *Pater.*

3. Dealing with or celebrated in poetry; as, *poetic* scenes, emotions; also, written or composed in verse; as, *poetic* stanzas, works.

4. Of a word or expression, peculiar to or characteristic of poetry or poetic prose which seeks exaltation above or remoteness from ordinary language (*clime; Ind; yon*).

po·et'ic, *n.* **1.** A poet. *Obs.*

2. Usually **po·et'ics** (-ĭks). A treatise on poetry as an art; a theory of poetry; sometimes, specif., versification as a subject of study; as, Aristotle's *Poetics* or *Poetic.* See -ICS.

3. *pl.* Poetic composition, utterances, etc. *Rare.*

po·et'i·cal (pō·ĕt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** = POETIC, *adj.*, 1 & 2.

2. Beyond or above the truth of history or nature; feigned; fictitious; idealized; also, of writers as well as writings, etc., fanciful; highly imaginative.

Thoughts may be over*poetical* for poetry. *Browning.*

3. Written in verse; as, the *poetical* works of *Keats.*

4. Adapted to poetry; as, themes that are not *poetical.*

po·et'i·cal'i·ty (pō·ĕt'ĭ·kăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Poeticalness. *Rare.*

po·et'i·cal·ly, *adv.* of POETIC, POETICAL.

Po·et'ic Ed'da (ĕd'ȧ). See EDDA a.

po·et'i·cize (pō·ĕt'ĭ·sīz), *v. i.* To make poetic; put into poetry. — *v. t.* To compose or recite poetry.

poetic, *or* poetical, justice. The effective operation of justice with due punishing of vice and due reward of virtue; — so named by Thomas Rymer (1678) who held that the poet should observe the constant order or law of nature and of Providence.

poetic license. See LICENSE, *n.*, 4.

po·et'i·co- (pō·ĕt'ĭ·kō-). A combining form for *poetic*, denoting *poetical and*, as in **po·et'i·co-an'ti·quar'i·an, po·et'i·co-ar'chi·tec'tur·al, po·et'i·co-gro·tesque', po·et'i·co-mys'ti·cal, po·et'i·co-myth'o·log'i·cal, po·et'i·co-phil'o·soph'ic.**

po·et'i·cule (pō·ĕt'ĭ·kūl), *n.* A poetaster.

po'et·i'to (pō'ĕt·ē'tō), *n.* A poetaster. *Rare.*

po'et·i·za'tion (pō'ĕt·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī·zā'shŭn; pō'ĕt-), *n.* Act or instance of poetizing.

po'et·ize (pō'ĕt·īz; pō'ĕt-), *v.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [F. *poétiser.*] *Intransitive:* To make or compose poetry; to write or speak in poetry or poetically; also, *Obs.*, to feign; fable.

I versify the truth, not *poetize.* *Daniel.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To tell or describe in poetry. *Obs.*

2. To make poetical; to give a **poetic character to;** as, to *poetize* the lives of the poor. "A dinner table *poetized* by flowers and a Salviati service." *L. Merrick.*

po'et·iz'er (pō'ĕt·īz'ẽr; pō'ĕt-), *n.* One who poetizes.

poet laureate; *pl.* POETS LAUREATE. **1.** Orig., a poet worthy of bearing the Muses' crown of laurel; — in early use a title or designation applied to an eminent poet or conferred on one by a university, as on John Skelton by Oxford.

2. In England, a title given to a poet appointed by the sovereign to be a member of the royal household, his duty being to compose odes, etc., for court and national occasions. Ben Jonson was the first poet laureate, in that he performed this duty, but the first to bear the official title was Sir William D'Avenant (appointed 1638).

3. One popularly regarded by a locality or country as its most eminent poet.

po'et·ling, *n.* An immature or petty poet. *Gosse.*

po'et·ly, *adj.* Poetical. *Rare.*

po'e·to·ma'chi·a (pō'ē·tō·mā'kĭ·ȧ; -măk'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *poiētēs* poet + *machē* battle.] A strife or contest of poets.

po'et·ry (pō'ĕt·rĭ; pō'ĭt-), *n.* [ME. *poetrie*, fr. OF. *poëterie, poëtrie*, fr. ML. *poetria*; cf. L. *poetria* a poetess, Gr. *poiētria.* See POET.] **1.** A treatise on the poetic art; a poetics. *Obs.*

2. *Obs. exc. Hist.* **a** The creative power or act; creation.

All creation or passage of nonbeing into being is *poetry* or making. *Jowett.* (*Plato.*)

b Inventive or imaginative writing; literary imitation or creation; the representation, often, the idealized representation, of nature or history, esp. in verse; — disting. from *history* and *philosophy.* "The Platonic objection to the intervals between *poetry* and truth." *Saintsbury.*

3. The art or work of poets; the embodiment in appropriate language of beautiful or high thought, imagination, or emotion, the language being rhythmical, usually metrical, and characterized by harmonic and emotional qualities which appeal to and arouse the feelings and imagination; metrical composition; also, the production or productions of a poet or poets; poetical writings; poems collectively; verse; rhyme; as, dramatic *poetry*; lyric or Pindaric *poetry.* "The planetlike music of *poetry.*" *Sir P. Sidney.*

For *poetry* is the blossom and the fragrance of all human knowledge, human thoughts, human passions, emotions, language. *Coleridge.*

4. *pl.* Pieces of poetry; poems. *Rare.*

5. Something poetical; poetical quality, spirit, etc.; as, the *poetry* in nature.

6. *Aesthetics.* That form of literature which is characteristically free in its imaginative and emotional range but restricted by its acceptance of a form of expression imposing the conditions of musical beauty, and which, though not bound down to the representation and rational interpretation of that which has happened or may happen in real life, must achieve a kind of truth that is appropriate to the poet's conception and results from integrity of treatment affecting both the details and the fundamental principles.

po'et's cas'sia (pō'ĕts; -ĭts). A fragrant European shrub *Osyris alba* (family Santalaceae) with stiff fleshy leaves, small flowers and drupaceous fruit.

Poetsch process (pûch). [After F. H. *Poetsch*, the inventor (1883).] *Mining.* A method of excavating in which soft water-bearing formations are first artificially frozen and then mined while still solid.

Po'ets' Cor'ner (pō'ĕts; pō'ĭts). An angle in the south transept of Westminster Abbey, London; — so called because it contains the tombs of Chaucer, Spenser, Dryden, Ben Jonson, Tennyson, Browning, Hardy, and other English poets, and memorials to many buried elsewhere.

poet's daffodil. Poet's narcissus.

poet's narcissus. A narcissus (*Narcissus poeticus*) with fragrant, chiefly white, flowers. See NARCISSUS, 3 a.

Poets' Poet. Spenser; — often so called.

pof'fle (pŏf'l), *n.* A small holding of land. *Scot.*

pog'a·mog'gan (pŏg'ȧ·mŏg'ăn), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Ojibway *pagmāgan* club, Cree *pakamāgan* hammer, lit., what is used for striking. Cf. BAGATAWAY.] A

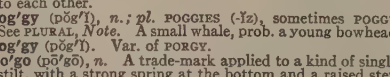

Sioux Pogamoggan from South Dakota.

club, used as a weapon or for ceremonial purposes; — among the Algonquian tribes of the Great Lakes, usually a flat curved club with a knobbed head; among the Plains Indians, a piece of stone fastened to the end of a slender handle.

Pog'gen·dorff cell (pŏg'ĕn·dôrf). [After J. C. *Poggendorff*, Ger. physicist.] *Elec.* A form of bichromate cell.

Poggendorff illusion. *Psychol.* An apparent deflection of a straight line when it is interrupted by two lines parallel to each other.

pog'gy (pŏg'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* POGGIES (-ĭz), sometimes POGGY See PLURAL, *Note.* A small whale, prob. a young bowhead

pog'gy (pŏg'ĭ). Var. of PORGY.

Po'go (pō'gō), *n.* A trade-mark applied to a kind of single stilt, with a strong spring at the bottom and a raised step on each side of the pole. — **po'go,** *v. i.*

-po'gon (-pō'gŏn). [NL.] *Bot. & Zool.* A combining form from Greek *pōgōn*, meaning *a beard*, used chiefly in generic names as in Calo*pogon.*

Po'go·na'tum (pō'gō·nā'tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pōgōn* beard.] *Bot.* A genus of erect acrocarpous mosses (family Polytrichaceae) in which the leaves have ventral lamellae. *P. pennsylvanicum* (syn. *brevicaule*) has a long, persisting protonema.

Po·go'ni·a (pō·gō'nĭ·ȧ; 159), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pōgōn* beard.] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of terrestrial orchids of the North Temperate Zone. There are two American species, *P. ophioglossoides*, the snakemouth, and *P. divaricata.* They have slender rootstocks, one or two alternate leaves, and terminal solitary flowers with a crested lip. Some botanists extend the genus to include *Isotria* and *Triphora.* **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus.

po'go·ni'a·sis (pō'gō·nī'ȧ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pōgōn* beard.] *Med.* **a** Excessive growth of the beard in a man. **b** Growth of a beard in a woman.

po·go'ni·ate (pō·gō'nĭ·āt), *adj.* [Cf. Gr. *pōgōniatēs* bearded.] Bearded. *Rare.*

po·go'ni·on (pō·gō'nĭ·ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* POGONIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *pōgōnion* little beard.] *Anthropom.* The most projecting median point of the chin, on the anterior surface. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

pog'o·nip (pŏg'ō·nĭp), *n.* [Painte.] A dense winter fog containing frozen particles, formed in the deep valleys of the Sierra Nevadas. *Western U. S.*

po'gon i'ris (pō'gŏn). [Gr. *pōgōn* beard.] The bearded iris. See IRIS, *n.*, 6 a.

po'go·nite (pō'gō·nīt), *n.* [Gr. *pōgōn* beard + 1st *-ite*, 4.] *Petrog.* Perlite.

po'go·nol'o·gy (pō'gō·nŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *pōgōn* beard + *-logy.*] A treatise on beards. — **po'go·no·log'i·cal** (-nō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **po'go·nol'o·gist** (-nŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

po'go·not'o·my (-nŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *pōgōn, pōgonos*, beard + *-tomy.*] Cutting of the beard; shaving. *Humorous.*

po'go·not'ro·phy (-rō·fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *pōgōn* beard + *trophē* nourishment.] Beard growing.

Po'gram, the Honorable Elijah (pō'grăm). In Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*, a petty but pompous member of the United States Congress, regarded by his admirers as "one of the master minds of the country."

po·grom' (pō·grŏm'; pō'grŭm; pŏg'rŭm), *n.* [Russ., devastation.] An organized massacre of helpless people, usually with the connivance of officials; specif., such a massacre of the Jews, as orig. in Russia. — **po·grom'ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **po·grom'ize** (-īz), *v. t.*

po·grom', *v. t.* To massacre in a pogrom.

po'gy (pō'gĭ; pŏg'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-gĭz). [Prob. contr. fr. *pauhaugen*, of Algonquian origin, but perh. var. of PORGY.] *Zool.* **a** The menhaden. **b** A species of lake trout (*Salmo kenshawi*), esp. one found in Lake Tahoe. *Pogy* is often confounded with *porgy*, and therefore applied to various other fishes, as the spadefish.

poh (pō), *interj.* An exclamation expressing contempt; bah!

po'ha (pō'hä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] The Cape gooseberry *Physalis peruviana*; also, its berry, used in the Hawaiian Islands for jelly, etc.

po·hick'o·ry (pō·hĭk'ō·rĭ), *n.* [See HICKORY.] Hickory.

po·hu'tu·ka'wa (pō·hōō'tōō·kä'wä), *n.* [Maori.] **a** A New Zealand tree (*Metrosideros tomentosa*), with crimson flowers and leaves silvery below. Its bark yields a brown dye. **b** *N. Z.* A variety of the sweet potato.

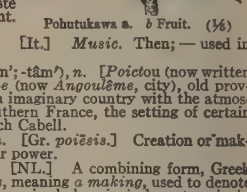

Pohutukawa a. *b* Fruit. (½)

po'i (pō'ē; poi), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A common article of food among the native Hawaiians. It is prepared from the taro root pounded to a paste and allowed to ferment. See TARO.

‖po'i (pō'ē; poi), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Then; — used in directions.

Poic·tesme' (pwȧ·tĕz'm'; -tâm'), *n.* [*Poictou* (now written *Poitou*) + Angou*lesme* (now *Angoulême*, city), old provinces of France.] An imaginary country with the atmosphere of medieval southern France, the setting of certain novels of James Branch Cabell.

‖poi·e'sis (poi·ē'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *poiēsis.*] Creation or making; the creative act or power.

-poi·e'sis (-poi·ē'sĭs). [NL.] A combining form, Greek *-poiēsis*, from *poiēsis*, meaning *a making*, used to denote *production, formation*, as in chylo*poiesis*, hemato*poiesis.* Cf. -GENESIS.

poi·et'ic (poi·ĕt'ĭk), *adj.* Creative; capable of originating; as, *poietic* men.

-poi·et'ic (-poi·ĕt'ĭk). A combining form, Greek *-poietikos*, from *poiētikos*, meaning *making*, used to denote *productive, formative, -factive*, as in cosmo*poietic*; — used chiefly in *Med.*, as in galacto*poietic*, hemato*poietic.*

poi·gna'do (poi·nä'dō), *n.* A poniard. *Archaic.*

poign'ance (poin'yăns; -ăns), *n.* Poignancy.

poign'an·cy (poin'yăn·sĭ; -ăn·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Quality or state of being poignant; a poignant instance; as, the *poignancy* of one's distress or wit or of a situation.

poign'ant (-yănt; -ănt), *adj.* [ME. *poyna(u)nt*, fr. OF. *poignant*, pres. part. of *poindre* to sting, fr. L. *pungere.* See PUNGENT.] **1.** That pierces; pricking. *Obs.* "*Poignant* spear." *Spenser.*

2. As affecting a sense, one's feelings, etc., penetratingly sharp or keen; piercingly effective; acute, cutting; pungent; as, *poignant* sarcasm or delight; a *poignant* glance or perfume.

The *Portrait of a Lady* [by H. James], a rather *poignant* study of American cheek, freshness and vulgarity. *John Macy.*

3. By extension, moving; esp., painfully moving; affecting; touching; evoking pity, sorrow, etc.; as, a *poignant* scene, phrases, or instance.

She remained in his memory simply as the most plaintive and *poignant* of a line of ghosts. *Edith Wharton.*

Syn. — See PUNGENT. **Ant.** — Dull, dim, obscure, vague. — **poign'ant·ly,** *adv.*

poi·gnet' (poi·nyĕt'), *n.* [F., wrist.] **1.** Bracelet or wrist ornament. *Obs.*

2. A hilt. *Scott.*

poi'ki·lit'ic (poi'kĭ·lĭt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *poikilos* many-colored, variegated. See PAINT.] **1.** *Geol.* Mottled; — formerly applied specif. to the series called the *New Red Sandstone.*

2. *Petrog.* Pertaining to or designating a fabric in igneous rocks in which a crystal of one mineral encloses smaller unoriented grains of another, producing luster mottling.

poi'ki·lo·blast' (poi'kĭ·lō·blăst'), *n.* [*poikilo-* + *-blast.*] *Physiol.* A nucleated poikilocyte.

poi'ki·lo·blas'tic (-blăs'tĭk), *adj.* *Petrog.* Designating a texture in a metamorphic rock in which small idioblasts of one constituent are enclosed in a larger crystal.

poi'ki·lo·cyte' (poi'kĭ·lō·sīt'), *n.* [*poikilo-* + Gr. *kytos* a hollow vessel.] *Physiol.* A red blood corpuscle of irregular form, occurring in severe anemia.

poi'ki·lo·cy·to'sis (-sī·tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A morbid condition in which poikilocytes appear in the blood.

poi'ki·lo·therm' (poi'kĭ·lō·thûrm'), *n.* [*poikilo-* + *-therm.*] *Physiol. & Zool.* A poikilothermic organism.

poi'ki·lo·ther'mic (-thûr'mĭk), *adj.* Also **-ther'mal** (-măl), **-ther'mous** (-mŭs). *Physiol. & Zool.* Having a variable body temperature usually slightly higher than the temperature of the environment; cold-blooded (which see). — **poi'ki·lo·ther'mism** (-mĭz'm), *n.*

poil (poil), *n.* [F.] A raw silk thread used as a core for tinsel.

---

po'e·si·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

‖**po·e'ta na'sci·tur, non fit** (pō·ē'tȧ nä'sĭ·tŭr). [L.] The poet is born, not made.

po'et·as'tress (pō'ĕt·ăs'trĕs; pō'·ĕt·ăs'-; -trĭs; 119), *n.* Fem. of POETASTER.

Poet at the Breakfast Table. The. See AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

po'et·craft', *n.* See -CRAFT.

po'et·dom (pō'ĕt·dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. *Rare.*

po'et·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

po·et'i·cal·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

po·et'i·cism (pō·ĕt'ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

po·et'ic·ness, *n.* See -NESS. *R.*

po·et'ics, *n. pl.* **a** = POETIC, *n.*, 2; — construed as *sing.* **b** See POETIC, *n.*, 3.

poetique. † POETIC. [-SHIP.]

po'et·lau're·ate·ship', *n.* See

po'et·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

po'et·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

po'et·ress, *n.* Poetess. *Obs.*

po'et·ry·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

po'et·ry·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

po'et·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

po'et·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

poff. Var. of PUFF. *Now Dial.*

pogge (pŏg), *n.* See SEA POACHER.

po'gie. Var. of POGY.

Po·la'na (pō·yȧ'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Fernando *Po*, where found.] See LINSANO. [POECILE.]

Poi'ci·le (poi'sĭ·lē). Var. of

poi'ci·lit'ic. Var. of POIKILITIC.

poign'ard (poin'yẽrd). Var. of PONIARD.

poik. Scot. var. of POKE, a bag.

Poi'ki·le, poi'ki·lo-. Vars. of POECILE, POECILO-.

poi'ki·lo·cy·the'mi·a, -cy·thae'mi·a (-sĭ·thē'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See POIKILOCYTE; -EMIA.] = POIKILOCYTOSIS.

---

poi'lu' (pwä'lü'; pwä'lōō), *n.* [F., lit., hairy, hence, physical man, (Balzac) intrepid, fr. *poil* hair, fr. L. *pilus;* — as slang in the World War perh. suggested by the uncut hair and beards of men at the front. See PILE hair.] Strictly, a first-line French soldier of the World War; loosely, any French private soldier; the French soldier.

poi·men'ic (poi·mĕn'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *poimenikos* pertaining to a shepherd, fr. *poimēn* shepherd.] *Theol.* Of or pertaining to pastoral care; as, *poimenic* literature.

poi·men'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Also **poi·men'ic** (-ĭk). Pastoral theology. See -ICS.

poi·na'do (poi·nä'dō), **poi'nard** (poi'nĕrd). Vars. of POIGNADO, POINIARD.

Poi'nae (poi'nē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Poinai.*] *Gr. Myth.* Goddesses or spirits of vengeance. They were personifications created by poets rather than genuine objects of worship.

Poin'ci·an'a (poin'sĭ·ăn'ä; pwŏn'-; pŏn'-), *n.* [NL., after M. de *Poinci*, a governor of the French West Indies.] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of ornamental tropical trees or shrubs of the senna family (Caesalpiniaceae), having bright-orange or red flowers. *P. pulcherrima* is the Barbados pride. **2.** [*not cap.*] The royal poinciana or peacock flower.

poind (poind; *Scot. also* pünd; pĭnd), *v. t.* [AS. *pyndan* to pen up. See PIND.] *Scot.* **a** To distrain. **b** To impound, as cattle. — **poind'a·ble** (poin'dä·b'l; *Scot. also* pün'-, pĭn'-), *adj. Scot.*

poind, *n.* Distraint. *Scot.*

poind'er (poin'dĕr; *Scot. also* pün'dĕr, pĭn'-), *n.* One who poinds property; a poundkeeper. *Scot.*

poind'ing, *n. Scots Law.* The process by which a creditor seizes his debtor's property so as to become vested with the title and the right of sale or appropriation in satisfaction of his debt.

Poins (poinz), *n.* A companion of Falstaff and Prince Hal in the two parts of Shakespeare's *King Henry IV.*

Poin·set'ti·a (poin·sĕt'ĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after Joel R. *Poinsett* (1779–1851), of South Carolina.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of chiefly tropical American herbs or woody plants of the spurge family (Euphorbiaceae), having alternate leaves, and cymose inconspicuous green flowers, subtended by bright-colored involucral leaves. Several are cultivated for ornament, esp. the Mexican *Poinsettia pulcherrima,* with deep-green foliage and a scarlet involucre, and *P. heterophylla,* a smaller similar annual species of the southern United States. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus.

point (point), *n.* [ME. *point, pointe,* fr. OF. *point* a prick, dot, mark made by a pointed object, place, moment (fr. L. *punctum,* fr. *pungere*), and fr. OF. *pointe* a sharp point, a pointed object, fr. LL. *puncta,* fr. L. *pungere, punctum,* to prick. See PUNGENT; cf. APPOINT, PUNCTILIO, PUNCTUAL, PUNCTURE.] **1.** The tapering end of anything pointed, as of a needle, pin, sword, pencil; the tip of anything tapering or ending in an angle; tip; as, the *point* of the tongue, a finger, tow, rivet, boat, pickax, fleece of wool. Specif.: **a** The tapering end of a tract of land, as a small tapering promontory or cape; also, a peak. **b** *pl.* Of a horse, the extremities.

2. Hence, anything having a tapering end; as: **a** A piercing weapon or instrument, as a dagger, bodkin, etching needle. **b** = SPRIG, *n.*, 5 **b**. **c** *Hist.* A polished diamond of the rectangular-pyramidal shape in vogue in the Renaissance and adapted to writing on glass. **d** In dentistry, a piece of gutta-percha, gold, etc., for filling root canals. **e** = 3d PEN, 4 **a**.

3. A separate or individual part; a particular; item; detail; circumstance; as, the *point* to emphasize; specif.: **a** A particular or detail taken as a unit of appraisal or estimation; as, his sense of honor is a *point* in his favor. **b** *Colloq.* An item of private information; a tip; hint; pointer. **c** A physical characteristic of an animal, esp. one used as a standard in judging its breeding.

4. Hence, of immaterial things, the most prominent or important feature, as of an argument, discourse, etc.; the telling part; as, the *point* of a story; the *point* of a joke; also, the quality in something said or written, or in a person, adapted by its importance or significance to arrest attention; a distinctive or salient feature; a strong or main characteristic; as, his remarks have *point;* the good or bad *points* of a man; hence, the essential matter; the precise thing; — with *the.* "Here lies the *point.*" *Shak.*

5. A unit, as: **a** A unit of counting in the scoring of a game, contest, or test. **b** In betting, a recognized unit in stating the odds. **c** See MEASURE, *Table.* **d** In Australia, a unit in measuring rainfall, the hundredth of an inch.

6. A place having definite position but no extent in space; a place considered as to its position only; a spot; a geographical place or situation; a locality; as, a good *point* from which to start.

7. A degree or stage of condition; state, as of body or health; condition; plight. *Archaic.* Cf. EMBONPOINT.

A lord full fat and in good *point.* *Chaucer.*

8. A position or thing aimed at or striven for; end; object; esp., a proposition to be established; as, to carry or make one's *point.* Also, direction; aim; course.

9. A position or condition attained; a degree; step; stage; as, a *point* of elevation; boiling *point;* freezing *point.* Specif.: **a** *Rare.* A crisis or juncture in affairs; exact moment for doing something; as, when it came to the *point,* he backed down. **b** A time or portion of time considered only as to its position in time; the exact time of occurring; moment or instant of an action taking place; as, the *point,* i. e., break, of day; the *point* of death. **c** Culmination; acme. **d** End; conclusion; period. **e** A mental position or stand; decision; resolution

10. A dot used in writing or printing. Specif.: One of the raised dots used in certain systems of printing and writing for the blind. See BRAILLE.

11. Act of pointing, as of the foot downward in certain dance positions.

12. *Obs.* **a** A minute part; a particle; whit; jot; bit; trifle; hence, a punctilio; scruple. **b** A moment; an instant. **c** In medieval reckoning, a quarter of an hour. **d** The twelfth part of anything, as of either straight side of a quadrant. **e** A square of a chessboard; as, the four *points,* the four center squares. **f** An accusation; also, an examination or trial.

13. *Angling.* A short length of silkworm gut, used to attach an artificial fly to a leader.

14. *Arch.* Degree of pointedness.

15. *Archaeol.* A flint implement of the old Stone Age, in the form of a blunt dart, pointed at one end and oval or flat at the other.

16. *Astron.* **a** *Obs.* A twelfth or twenty-fourth of the diameter of the sun or moon, used as a unit in measuring eclipses. **b** A fixed conventional place for reference, or zero of reckoning; as, equinoctial, solstitial, or nodal *points.* **c** = DIGIT, *n.*, 3.

17. *Chem.* In analysis, one hundredth of one per cent.

18. *Costume.* A tie or string ending with an aglet and used in the 16th and 17th centuries to join parts of a costume, as doublet and hose.

19. *Educ.* A unit of academic credit.

20. *Elec.* **a** Either of two platinum or tungsten pieces of a distributor, one being on the movable contact arm of the circuit breaker, the other stationary, through which the circuit is made or broken. **b** The luminous end of a carbon in an arc.

21. *Embroidery.* Any stitch used in canvas work; also, canvas work; — called also *needle point.*

22. *Exchanges.* A recognized unit in quoting prices of stocks, shares, and various commodities, varying with the commodity. In stocks, in the United States, one point ordinarily means $1 a share.

23. *Falconry.* The perpendicular rising of a hawk over the place where its prey has gone into cover; as, to *make a point,* to indicate the quarry by rising directly over the cover; — said of a hawk.

24. *Fencing.* A thrust or lunge; as, tierce *point.*

25. *Games & Sports.* **a** In various games, a position of a certain player, or, by extension, the player himself. **b** *Archery.* (1) A pile; also, the sharpened end of a stele. (2) A count of one for most hits or best score under given conditions. (3) = WING, *n.*, 12 **b**. **c** *Backgammon.* One of the tapered spaces on a backgammon board. **d** *pl. Baseball.* The positions of the pitcher and catcher. **e** *pl. Bowling.* A variety of the game of bowls in which points are scored to each competitor for skill in drawing, guarding, trailing, and driving, a maximum of 3 points being scored for each of 32 shots. **f** *Boxing.* The tip of the chin. **g** *Cricket.* See 2d CRICKET, 1. **h** *Croquet.* The running of an arch or a stake in the proper order of play. **i** *Lacrosse.* The position of the player of either side who is stationed nearest to his own goal keeper; also, a player in this position. **j** *Piquet.* The suit having the greatest pip value shown, the player holding it scoring according to its length.

26. *Glovemaking.* One of the three lines of stitching or creasing on the back of a glove.

27. *Her.* **a** One of the several different parts of the escutcheon (which see). **b** *Obs.* A pile-shaped charge, usually in the base of a shield, used as an abatement. **c** *Obs.* Any of the pendants of a label.

28. *Hunting.* **a** The attitude assumed by a pointer or setter dog when he finds game. **b** *Colloq.* A spot to which a straight run is made; hence, a straight run from point to point; a cross-country run.

29. *Lacemaking.* **a** Strictly, needle-point lace (see NEEDLE-POINT, *adj.*, 2); lace made with the needle; as, Venetian *point;* Brussels *point.* **b** Loosely, any handmade lace; as, Milan *point.* **c** *Obs.* A piece of point lace used as a head covering, etc. **d** Any of a series of needles for taking up the twist and crosses or intersections in the net. See POINT BAR **a**.

30. *Mach.* The shaped end of a leaf of a leaf spring.

31. *Math.* **a** An undefined geometric element concerning which it is postulated that at least two exist and that two suffice to determine a line. **b** A number either real or complex conceived as represented by a point in the plane of the complex variable. **c** Any element in an aggregate of *n* dimensions conceived as determined by an ordered set of *n* values or co-ordinates. Cf. MULTIPLE POINT.

32. *Med.* A vaccine point.

33. *Mil.* **a** A small group of men thrown out before an advance guard (which see) or behind a rear guard on the march. **b** *Obs. Mil. & Nav.* A wing.

34. *Mining.* A pointed drivepipe through which steam or water is introduced into frozen gravel to thaw it for mining or dredging.

35. *Music.* **a** A note in medieval music; a punctus. **b** A dot or mark in medieval music designating increase in note values; — more fully, **point of addition, augmentation,** or **perfection.** **c** A dot or mark designating a certain rhythm or style of rendering. See 2d DOT, 4. **d** (1) A short strain, phrase, or tune; a signal consisting of such. "A *point* of war." *Scott.* (2) A phrase or passage of imitation in a piece of contrapuntal music; also, the entry of a fugue subject, or of a similar important part. **e** The head of a stringed-instrument bow as distinguished from its heel.

36. *Naut.* **a** One of 32 points of the compass (see POINTS OF THE COMPASS); also, the difference, of 11¼ degrees, between two points of the compass; as, to fall off a *point.* **b** A reef point.

37. *Paper Mfg.* A unit of thickness equal to 1/1000 inch.

38. *Philol.* In the writing of languages using Semitic alphabets, any of several supplementary signs or marks; specif., in the Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic alphabets, any one of the signs used to indicate the vowels; in the Hebrew, a sign used to indicate variation or doubling of a consonant (see DAGHESH) or to mark stress accent; in the Arabic, Syriac, Persian, and Turkish, a sign, called a *diacritical point,* used to differentiate letters similar in form.

39. *Print.* **a** A short steel pin fixed on the tympan of a handpress, to perforate the sheet and so aid in registering succeeding impressions. **b** A piece of steel placed in the furniture of a form to mark the sheet at a certain place, as a guide for folding. **c** A short sharp piece of serrated steel, fastened to the furniture or a metal base in a form, for slitting the sheet, so that it can be registered on corresponding slits of a folding machine. **d** See POINT SYSTEM, 3; TYPE.

40. *Punctuation.* A mark used to show the divisions of a composition, or the pauses to be observed in reading, or to point off groups of figures, etc.; a stop, as a comma, colon, or, esp., a period.

And there a *point,* for ended is my tale. *Chaucer.*

41. *Railroads.* **a** A point rail. **b** *Brit.* A switch. **c** The tip of the angle between two rails in a frog. See FROG, *n.*, 14, *Illust.*

42. *Stonecutting.* A tool with a pyramidal point, used to smooth down rough surfaces.

43. *Type Founding.* See POINT SYSTEM, 3.

44. *Venery.* A tine or snag of an antler.

— ***at all points.*** See under ALL, *adj.* — ***at point.*** **a** *Obs.* Fitly; properly. **b** *Obs.* Also ***at a point.*** Ready; prepared. **c** *Archaic.* With *to,* ready or about to; on the point or verge of. Also ***at the point to or of.***

You are *at point* to lose your liberties. *Shak.*

d *Obs.* Also ***at a point.*** Agreed; decided; resolved. **e** Also ***at all points.*** In every part or respect. — ***at the point of the sword.*** Under force or compulsion. — ***beside the point.*** Aside from the point aimed at; irrelevant or irrelevantly. — ***from point to point.*** From one detail to another; in detail; circumstantially. *Now Rare.* — ***in point.*** **a** *Obs.* In condition or order. **b** *Her.* Meeting at their points; — said of two piles. **c** Pertinent; to the point; aptly illustrating; as, a case *in point.* — ***in point of.*** In the matter of; as regards. — ***in point of, to, or for.*** = *at point* **c**, above. *Obs.* — ***in point of fact.*** In fact. "*In point of fact,* he was nearly fifty." *M. Deland.* — ***on, or upon, the point of*** (*Obs. to*). On the verge of; just about to; formerly, close to; nearly. — ***to point.*** **a** *Obs.* Into condition or order. **b** *Archaic.* To the minutest detail; exactly. — ***to the point.*** **a** Pertinent; relevant; as, evidence that is not *to the point.* **b** Concentrated on the salient point or points; concise and apposite; as, a speech that was *to the point.* — ***upon point.*** *Obs.* **a** In danger; on penalty. **b** In fact or reality. — ***upon the point of.*** See *on the point of,* above.

-point (-point). A combining form of the noun *point,* sometimes written separately, as in:

bar point	**eyepoint**	**snap point**
blowpoint	**gauge point**	**spear point**
blue point	**needle point**	**standpoint**
change point	**organ point**	**strong point**
counterpoint	**pen point**	**turning point**
crosspoint	**plowpoint**	**vantage point**
decimal point	**reef point**	**viewpoint**
diamond point	**sight point**	**vowel point**

point (point), *v.;* POINT'ED; POINT'ING. [ME. *pointen,* fr. OF. *pointer.* See POINT, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** **a** *Obs.* To pierce or prick with something sharp-pointed; to puncture. **b** To work on with a sharpened tool; specif., to cut or work on, as a surface in stonecutting, with a "point."

2. To furnish with a point or points; to cause to have an acute end; as, to *point* a dart; also, to give point, force, or piquancy to, as to a remark; to make piquant or poignant, as, formerly, food. "To *point* a moral." *Johnson.*

3. To indicate the position or direction of, as with the finger; to direct attention or notice to; to give prominence to; to indicate; — esp. with *out;* as, the error was *pointed* out.

It was easy for Zebek-Dorchi to *point* the jealousy of the Russian court to others. *De Quincey.*

4. To direct (at, to, or upon); to aim; to turn, as the eyes upon something; as, to *point* a gun; to *point* the finger of scorn at a person; to *point* a tree in felling it.

5. **a** *Obs.* To mark with pricks or dots; to note; describe. **b** *Obs.* To fasten or adorn with points, or tagged laces. **c** To mark or divide into periods or groups, or to separate, by points or dots, as figures, or esp. the decimal fraction from the integral part; — with *off.*

6. *Backgammon, etc.* To place (a man) on a point.

7. *Furriery.* To insert white hairs into (certain furs, as beaver, fox, or lynx).

8. *Glovemaking.* To stitch or crease points on (a glove).

9. *Hort.* To prick, dig, or turn (in or over) with the point of the spade; as, to *point* in manure.

10. *Hunting.* To indicate the presence and place of (game) by a fixed look and position; — said of setters or pointers.

11. *Masonry.* **a** To finish (a wall) by filling the joints with cement, mortar, or other material after the wall is built. **b** More usually, to scratch out the old mortar from the joints of (a wall) and fill in with new material.

12. *Mining.* **a** To indicate the direction in which a drill hole is to be driven. **b** To direct operations for starting a drill hole or to start a hole so that a desired direction is attained.

13. *Philol.* To mark (as in the Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic alphabets) with vowel points; to insert the vowel points in.

14. *Punctuation.* To supply with or as with punctuation marks; to put the proper indications of division or character in (something said, read, chanted, or the like); to punctuate; as, to *point* a composition. Specif., to mark, as a psalm or canticle, with points as an aid in chanting; hence, to arrange the words of (a psalm, canticle, etc.) to the notes of the chant.

15. *Sculp.* To locate in a block of marble or like material certain essential or selected points of (a piece of statuary). See POINTING, *verbal n.*, 9.

16. *Stonecutting.* To dress (a stone) with a point.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To direct the point of something, as of a finger, to designate an object, or attract attention to it; to direct attention thus, as in scorn or contempt; also, to direct the mind; hint (at); allude (to); — with *at* or *to.*

Point at the tattered coat and ragged shoe. *Dryden.*

2. To indicate the presence and place of game by a fixed look and position, as certain hunting dogs do.

3. To be situated with the point (to or toward); to be directed; to face or look; also, to aim; tend; as, the church *points* to the east; his action *pointed* towards that result.

4. To project or run in a point. *Now Rare.*

5. *Med.* To come to a head, or to be on the point of opening; — said of an abscess.

6. *Naut.* Of a sailing vessel, to sail more or less close to the wind; as, she *points* higher with jib set.

point a cable or rope. *Naut.* To taper and neatly finish off the end by interweaving the nettles.

point a sail. *Naut.* To insert reef points through the eyelet holes.

point a toe. To rest a forefoot, as on the toe, or hold a forefoot forward to remove the weight of the body from it; — said of a horse, as one affected with navicular disease.

point the yards (of a vessel), *Naut.* To brace the yards up sharp so as to offer less resistance to the wind.

point up. **a** *Colloq.* To give added saliency or emphasis to, as a speech or the like. **b** = POINT, *v. t.*, 11.

‖**point** (pwăn), *n.* [F.] **1.** Point.

2. **a** In embroidery and lace making, a stitch. **b** = POINT (lace); as, *point* de Milan, etc.

point (point), *adj. Phonet.* = DENTAL, *adj.*, 2.

point, *adj.* Point-device; complete. *B. Jonson.*

point, *adv.* Point-blank; directly. *Richardson.*

point, *v. t.* [Shortened fr. *appoint.*] *Obs.* **a** To fix; settle on; decree; name; appoint. **b** To furnish; equip.

point'a·ble (poin'tä·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.

point'age (poin'tĭj), *n.* [See -AGE **a**.] Points collectively.

poin'tal (poin'tăl; -t'l). Var. of POINTEL.

‖**point' à l'ai'guille'** (pwăn'-tà lā'gwē'y'). [F.] Needle-point lace, esp. Brussels and Alençon.

point alphabet. An alphabet for the blind with a system of raised points corresponding to letters. See 1st POINT, 10.

‖**point' ap'pli'qué'** (pwăn'-tà'plē'kā'). [F.] Lace with handmade patterns, either bobbin or needle-point, applied to a continuous net ground, which may be handmade but is usually machine-made.

‖**point' à ré'seau'** (pwăn'-tà rā'zō'). [F.] Point lace with a net ground.

point at infinity. *Geom.* An ideal point; in affine geometry, an intersection of parallel lines; in inversive geometry, the point corresponding to $z = 0$ in the involutory correspondence $z'z = 1$. See INFINITY, 4 **b**.

point bar. **a** The iron bar in a lace machine to which the points are secured. **b** One of the needles governing the warp threads in a Jacquard apparatus.

point'-blank', *adv.* [Prob. fr. OF. *de pointe en blanc* directly, straight, or without obstacles in the way. The word *blanc* prob. at first referred to the white of the target. See POINT, *n.*; BLANK, *adj.*] In a point-blank manner.

To sin *point-blank* against God's word. *Fuller.*

point'-blank' (66), *adj.* **1.** Aimed directly toward the mark; specif., in gunnery, not having, or not allowing for, appreciable curve in the trajectory; as, a *point-blank* shot.

2. Direct; unqualified; blunt; as, a *point-blank* refusal.

point'-blank' (66), *n.* [See POINT-BLANK, *adv.*] *Gun.* **a** A point in the trajectory near which it begins to fall rapidly. As a limit of the distance through which the trajectory is nearly a straight line, it was formerly used as a crude indication of the power, now measured by muzzle velocity. For firearms in general it is considered to be the second point in which the lowest or natural line of sight, when horizontal, cuts the trajectory. In the British service, for artillery, it is the point where the projectile first strikes the horizontal plane on which the gun carriage stands, the axis of the piece being horizontal. **b** The point-blank range or distance; figuratively, range; reach. **c** *Now Rare.* A point-blank shot.

point'-blank', *v. t.* To aim or fire point-blank. *Rare.*

point-blank distance *or* **range.** *Gun.* The distance through which the trajectory may be assumed to be practically a straight line. See POINT-BLANK, *n.*, **a.**

point chisel. See STONECUTTER'S CHISEL.

point constable. = POINT POLICEMAN. *Eng.*

point co-ordinate. Any of a system of magnitudes that determine the position of a point or points.

‖**point' d'A'len'çon'** (pwăN' dȧ'lăn'sôN'). [F.] = ALENÇON LACE.

‖**point' d'An'gle-terre'** (dăN'glĕ-târ'). [F.] A kind of lace in which bobbin-made motives are united by bobbin-made hexagonal meshes of various sizes, or, frequently, by bobbin-made brides. Sometimes fine needle-point filings are used. Called also *Angleterre lace.*

‖**point' d'ap'pui'** (pwăN' dȧ'pwē'). [F.] Point of support; basis; fulcrum; specif., *Mil.*, a basis of operations.

‖**point' d'Ar'gen'tan'** (dȧr'zhăN'tăN'). [F.] = ARGENTAN LACE.

‖**point' d'Au'ril'lac'** (dŏ'rē'yȧk'). [F.] = AURILLAC LACE.

‖**point' de dé'part'** (dĕ dȧ'pȧr'). [F.] Literally, point of departure; place or position from which to proceed or digress.

‖**point' de France'** (dĕ frăNs'). [F.] Literally, French point; French lace of the time of Louis XIV, esp. Alençon and Argentan lace.

‖**point' de gaze'** (dĕ gȧz'). [F.] Literally, gauze point; hence, a fine modern needle-point lace, made chiefly in Brussels, having a delicate net ground composed of looped meshes and ornamented with naturalistic floral patterns.

‖**point' de Gênes'** (pwăN' dĕ zhȧn'). [F.] = GENOA LACE.

‖**point' de Mi'lan'** (mē'lăN'). [F.] = MILAN POINT.

‖**point' de rac'croc'** (rȧ'krō'). [F.] = RACCROC STITCH.

‖**point' de re-père'** (rē-pȧr'). [F.] A mark that serves in retracing one's steps or repeating a process.

‖**point' d'Es'pagne'** (dĕs'pȧn'yȧ'). [F.] = SPANISH LACE.

point' d'es'prit' (pwăN' dĕs'prē'). [F.] A fine cotton net with a woven square dot, used esp. for dresses.

point'-de-vice' (point'dē-vīs'), *adj.* Also **point'-de-vise'**, **point'-de-vyse'**, etc. [ME. *at point devis*, fr. *at* at + *point* point, condition + *devis* exact, careful, OF. *devis* fixed, set, fr. L. *divisus*, past part. See POINT; DEVICE.] **1.** Perfectly correct; very nice, exact, precise, or particular. *Archaic.*

2. Dressed, equipped, or constructed to perfection; faultless in appearance. "Handsome, high-mannered, and sparkingly *point-device.*" *Tarkington.*

point'-de-vice', *adv.* Perfectly; completely. *Archaic.*

point'-de-vice', *n.* Point of perfection; extreme of nicety or correctness; — used in the phrase *at point-device. Obs.*

point draftsman *or* **draughtsman** (point). An engraver.

point' du'chesse' (pwăN' dü'shĕs'). = DUCHESSE LACE.

point duty (point). The duty of a police constable stationed at a particular point, as a street corner or crossing, to regulate traffic.

point'ed (poin'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Having, furnished with, or marked by, a point or points; as, *pointed* weapons. Specif.: **a** *Archaic.* Fastened with or wearing points, or point-tags. **b** Piercing; stinging; poignant. "The air was raw and *pointed.*" *Stevenson.*

2. Directed to a point or end. Specif.: **a** To the point; pertinent; terse. **b** Aimed at a particular person or persons; hence, very noticeable; conspicuous; marked.

To retire . . . would seem too offensively *pointed*, might occasion comment. *Adam Huxley.*

c *Rare.* Definite; punctilious. **d** Significant; purposeful. "Our adult education has been '*pointed*' — that is, missionary." *Time.*

Syn. — Pertinent. Cf. CONCISE.

Ant. — Pointless, irrelevant, jejune.

— **point'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **point'ed-ness**, *n.*

point'ed, *adj.* Appointed.

pointed arch. *Arch.* An arch with a pointed crown. An ordinary two-centered pointed arch is lancet (acute), equilateral, or blunt, according as chords of its curves are greater than, equal to, or less than, its span. See ARCH, *Illust.* (5), (6), (7), (12). Pointed arches became characteristic of Gothic architecture.

pointed file. See 4th FILE, **1.**

pointed fox. *Furriery.* Red fox dyed and pointed to imitate silver fox (which see). See 2d POINT, *v. t.*, **7.**

point'ed-ly, *adv.* Emphatically; quite. "I'm *pointedly* shamed." *Dial., U. S.* *Maristan Chapman.*

pointed style. *Arch.* The style characterized by the pointed arch; — commonly called *Gothic style.*

pointed wart. See FIG WART.

poin'tel (poin'tĕl; -t'l), **poin'tal** (-tăl; -t'l), *n.* [ME. *pointel* stylus, fr. OF. *pointel* tip of a lance.] *Obs.* **1.** A small pointed instrument; specif.: **a** A kind of pencil, stylus, or graving tool used esp. with the tablets of the Middle Ages. **b** A plectrum. **c** A stiletto.

2. *Bot. & Zool.* A small stylelike organ or part, as the pistil of a flower, or the halter of a fly. *Obs.*

3. *Glass Mfg.* = PUNTY.

poin'er (poin'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A maker of points, or tagged laces. *Obs.*

2. **a** One whose work is pointing, as furs, gloves, marble, etc. **b** One whose work is pointing a (specified) thing, as in:

brick pointer	needle pointer	stucco pointer
drill pointer	spindle pointer	thermometer pointer

3. One who or that which points out; specif.: **a** One that points or indicates, as a rod used to direct attention to something, the hand of a timepiece, an index on a balance, etc. **b** Short for STATION POINTER. **c** One who points, or aims, a gun; specif., in the United States Navy, one who brings the gun to the prescribed elevation, as distinguished from the *trainer*, who regulates its direction, or train, in azimuth. **d** A large gun dog of a breed originating in Spain at an uncertain date. It hunts by scent, and is lean and smooth-haired. There are various combinations of colors, the background being usually white, and the spots and patches orange, liver, black, lemon, etc. It has a long, wide skull, prominent eyebrows and stop, broad nose and wide nostrils, and soft, long ears lying close to the cheeks. The back is strong, and the tail moderately long and tapered. It weighs from 45 to 55 pounds. Cf. GERMAN SHORT-HAIRED POINTER. **e** *Colloq., U. S.* An item of private information; a hint; tip; point.

Pointer. (1/36)

4. A pointed object; as: **a** A stonecutter's or sculptor's point. **b** A bricklayer's tool for clearing out old mortar in pointing a wall. **c** *U. S.* A clipper sled.

5. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Astron.* **a** The two stars (Mirak and Dubhe) in the Great Bear, the line joining which points nearly in the direction of the North Star. See URSA MAJOR, *Illust.* **b** Less frequently, the two stars, Alpha (α) and Gamma (γ) Crucis, a line through which points to the south celestial pole.

6. *Hunting.* A stag whose horns have a certain (specified) number of points; — used in combinations; as, a ten-*pointer.* See 1st POINT, **44.**

7. *Railroads.* A switch lever.

8. *Shipbuilding.* A snakepiece.

9. *Whaling.* A device, consisting of a black object on the end of a pole, placed at the masthead to indicate the position of the whale.

point'-e-vent', *n.* An ultimate element in reality, conceived as a continuum of events. See EVENT, *n.*, **6.**

point fuse. See FUSE, *n.*, **1.**

point gaze. = POINT DE GAZE.

point handle. *Railroads.* A switch lever.

point hole. *Print.* A hole punched through the outer packing on a cylinder press to aid in applying the make-ready sheets.

-poin'tic (-poin'tĭk), *adj. Math.* A combining form from the noun *point* (see -IC), used to denote *having* or *pertaining to* (so many) *points*, as in *two-pointic, n-pointic.*

‖**poin'til'lé'** (pwăN'tē'yȧ'), *adj.* [F.] Marked with small points, spots, or dots; made by drawing, cutting, or punching points.

poin'til-lism (pwăN'tĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* [F. *pointillisme.*] *Painting.* A form of divisionism in which the colors are applied in dots on a white ground and according to a more severely systematic plan than in other forms of divisionism. See NEOIMPRESSIONISM. — **poin'til-list** (-lĭst), *n.*

point'ing (poin'tĭng), *adj.* That points. — **point'ing-ly**, *adv.*

point'ing (poin'tĭng), *verbal n.* of POINT. Specif.: **1.** Act of one who or that which points, or the result of such action; specif.: **a** Act or art of pointing, or punctuating; punctuation. **b** Giving or noting of points, or distinctive features. **c** Act of indicating or designating, as a position or direction, by something pointed, as a finger or a rod; also, an intimation or hint, esp. a verbal one. **d** The rubbing off of the point of the wheat grain in the first process of high milling.

2. *pl. Engin.* = POINTING SILLS.

3. *Manège.* A stride, esp. characteristic of the Thoroughbred horse, in which extension is emphasized rather than flexion.

4. *Masonry.* Act of filling and finishing the joints with mortar, cement, etc.; also, the material so used.

5. *Med.* Of an abscess, a coming to a head; also, the head.

6. *Naut.* **a** Of a rope, tapering and finishing off at the end; also, the tapered end. **b** Of a vessel, indicating her course, usually when on the wind.

7. *Philol.* In the writing of languages which use Semitic alphabets, the insertion of the vowel, diacritical, or other points.

8. *Railroads.* Arrangement of the points, or switches. *Eng.*

9. *Sculp.* Act or process of measuring, at the various distances from the surface of a block of marble, the surface of a future piece of statuary; also, a process used in cutting the statue from the artist's model.

Apparatus for pointing (def. 9). *a* Standard; Crossbar *b* has two adjustable Stocks, *c*, *d* with points set to fit in small socket plates fixed in the model, as at *e*, the Upper Bar *f* being likewise set at *g*. Three socket plates are fixed at corresponding points of the stone to be cut. The Middle Bar *h* carries a Pointer *i*, which, when *c*, *d*, and *f* are in position, is adjusted to any other point of the model, as *k*. The apparatus is then applied to the stone, *c*, *d* with points set to fit in small socket plates fixed in the model, as at *e*, the Upper Bar *f* being likewise set at *g*. Three socket plates are fixed at corresponding points of the stone to be cut. The Middle Bar *h* carries a Pointer *i*, which, when *c*, *d*, and *f* are in position, is adjusted to any other point of the model, as *k*. The apparatus is then applied to the stone, *c*, *d*, and *f* being held up to their socket plates, and the stone being then cut away at the point corresponding to *k* until *c*, *d*, and *f* all bed home in their sockets. Other points are similarly located.

pointing bone. Among Australian aborigines, a bone, often a human armbone, believed to have a malefic influence on those at whom it is pointed; — called also *death bone.*

pointing chisel. = 1st POINT, **42.**

pointing doors. Sluice doors meeting at an angle.

pointing mark. = POINTING STOCK. *Kyd.*

pointing sills. The sills of pointing doors.

point'ing-stock' (poin'tĭng-stŏk'), *n.* An object of ridicule or scorn; a laughingstock. *Obs.* *Shak.*

pointing tool. *Turning.* A tool with a flat, V-shaped end.

point lace (point). Needle-point lace. See NEEDLE-POINT, *adj.*, **2.** — **point'-laced'** (point'lāst'; 66), *adj.*

point'less (point'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Without a point; specif.: **a** Having no sharp end; blunt. **b** Wanting point, keenness, effectiveness, or meaning, as a remark. **c** Not distinctive in features.

Syn. — Dull, stupid, insipid, witless, inane, vapid, silly.

— **point'less-ly**, *adv.* — **point'less-ness**, *n.*

point'let (-lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A minute point.

point'let-ed (point'lĕt-ĕd; -lĭt-ĭd; 119), *adj.* Apiculate.

point'mak'er (-māk'ĕr), *n.* A maker of points, or point-tags. *Hist.* — **point'mak'ing** (-ĭng), *adj. & n.*

point'ment (point'mĕnt), *n.* Appointment. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

point of addition, augmentation, *or* **perfection.** See 1st POINT, **35 b.**

point of condensation (of a point set). *Math.* = LIMITING POINT, **1 a.** See AGGREGATE, *n.*, **5.**

point of contraflexure. *Arch. & Engin.* = INFLECTION POINT.

point of contrary flexure. *Math.* See INFLECTION, *n.*, **5.**

point of departure. A starting point, esp. in a discussion; often, a preliminary assumption or point of view; as, his *point of departure* is not clear.

point of distance. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, **2.**

point of honor. A matter seriously affecting one's honor or an obligation connected with such; as, to regard one's good name or its vindication as a *point of honor;* specif., *Hist.*, = CODE OF HONOR.

point of impact. *Mil.* The point at which the projectile first strikes the ground or other material object.

point of inflection. **a** *Math.* See INFLECTION, *n.*, **5.** **b** *Arch. & Engin.* = INFLECTION POINT.

point of interrogation. An interrogation point.

point of order. In parliamentary practice, a question of order or propriety under the rules.

point of ramification. *Math.* A branch point.

point of regard. = FIXATION POINT.

point of rest. *Mil.* The point at which a successive formation begins, marked by the right or left file of the unit first aligned in the new formation.

point of sight. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, **2.**

point of undulation. *Math.* A point of a curve where the tangent passes through four consecutive points.

point of view. **a** Relative position or angle from which a thing is seen, a question considered, etc.; as, humorous only from a stranger's *point of view.* **b** A characteristic mental outlook or bias; as, differences in racial *points of view.* **c** A partisan opinion or belief; a distinctive intellectual position; as, hatred of other *points of view;* a carefully reasoned *point of view.*

point'-on', *adv.* With the point forward.

point paper. Paper pricked to form a stencil.

‖**point' plat'** (pwăN' plȧ'). [F.] = FLAT POINT LACE **b.**

‖**point' plat' ap'pli'qué'** (ȧ'plĭ'kā'). [F.] Lace with bobbin-made patterns applied to a continuous net ground.

point policeman (point). A police constable on point duty. *Eng.*

point rail. A tapering rail. Cf. FROG, *n.*, **14,** *Illust.*

point'-ring' sight. *Firearms.* A ring with equidistant projections toward the center from the rim, used for a front sight.

point rot. = BLOSSOM-END ROT (of the tomato).

point salient. = SALIENT POINT **d.**

point set. *Math.* An aggregate of ordered sets of numbers, $x = (x_1, x_2, \ldots x_n)$, such that any two points x and y of the aggregate have a distance $x\,y$ obeying the axioms (a) $xx = 0$; (b) $xy = yx$ $(x \neq y)$; (c) $xy + yz \geq xz$; — called also *metric space.*

point'-set', *adj. Type Founding.* Having a width that is a multiple or a fraction of a typographic point; — said of type. Cf. UNIT-SET.

points'man (points'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Eng.* **a** *Mining, etc.* A switchman. **b** A policeman on point duty. **c** A flanker (sense **c**).

points of the compass. The thirty-two points of division in the compass card; the corresponding points by which the circle of the horizon is supposed to be divided, of which the four marking the directions of east, west, north, and south are called *cardinal points*, and the rest are named from their respective directions, as N. by E., N. N. E., N. E. by N., N. E., etc. See COMPASS CARD, *Illust.*

point source. *Photom.* A source of light which for purposes of photometric computation can with sufficient accuracy be considered as concentrated at a point.

point space. *Math.* Space in which the point is regarded as the element.

point switch. *Railroads.* A switch made up of a rail from each track, both rails being tapered and connected to throw alongside the through rail of either track. See SWITCH, *n.*, **7.**

point system. **1.** A system of wage payment in which work is subdivided into units equivalent to the number of minutes that a task should take, and the payment of the worker on the basis of the number of points of work accomplished in a given length of time; — called also *Bedaux system.*

2. *Educ.* In some schools and colleges, the system of advancing students in individual subjects by points of credit for each piece of work.

3. *Type Founding.* A system according to which the various sizes of type bodies, leads, etc., bear a fixed and simple relation to one another. The point system now in general use in America was adopted in 1886 by the United States Type Founders' Association, though many founders were already using it. It is a modification of a French system, and is based upon the pica body then most used. This body is divided into twelfths, called "points," and every type body consists of a given number of these points; as, the body of this book is printed in 6-*point.* The value of the point is .013837 inch, or nearly 1/72 inch. For specimens of sizes, see TYPE.

point tense. *Gram.* See TENSE.

point'-to-point', *adj.* Made, run, etc., from one point or place straight to another. Hence, direct; categorical. — *n.* A straight run, as a cross-country race; a steeplechase.

point transformation. *Math.* A correspondence between points in a plane or space such that to any given point P corresponds one or more points P'.

point'-vice' (point'vīs'), *adj. & adv.* Point-device. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

point'ways' (point'wāz'), *adv.* In the manner of a point or points.

point'wise' (-wīz'), *adv. Print.* In the direction of the vertical dimension of type; from top to bottom of the face of the letter.

point'wise', *adj.* Occurring at isolated points; specif., *Print.*, set pointwise.

point'y (poin'tĭ), *adj.* **a** Very pointed. **b** Having many points; — said esp. of a fleece with unequal staples.

Poi-ret' twill (pwȧ-rā'). [After Paul *Poiret*, French manufacturer.] An all wool, twill-woven, smooth-surfaced fabric, used for suits, coats, etc.

poise (poiz), *v.*; POISED (poizd); POIS'ING (poiz'ĭng). [ME. *poisen*, fr. OF. *peser* to weigh, balance, ‖ *peise*, ‖ *poise* he weighs (F. ‖ *pèse*), fr. VL. *pensare*, fr. L. *pensare*, intens. fr. *pendere* to weigh. See POISE, *n.*; cf. PENSIVE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To weigh, as on scales or in the mind; to weigh (one thing with another) for comparison or evaluation; to weigh out. *Now Rare.*

Poise the cause in justice' equal scales. *Shak.*

2. To render stable. Specif.: **a** To steady by weighting; to ballast. "Sobriety of thought which *poises* the heart." *Steele.* **b** To distribute the weight of properly; to balance exactly; — usually with *equally* or *evenly.*

3. a To carry, maintain, or support in equilibrium or equipoise; to suspend, as in space;—often reflexive; as, to *poise* a plate on the end of a knife; how does the earth *poise* itself in space? b To hold, carry, or swing aloft steadily.

Finding real faulchions difficult to *poise*. *Browning.*

4. *Obs.* a To weight; to weigh down; oppress; to incline as through weight. b To counterpoise; counterbalance; neutralize the effect of.

——, *Intransitive*: **1.** To be of a (specified) weight. *Obs.* **2.** To hang or be held in equilibrium; to be balanced or suspended; hover.

poise (poiz), *n.* [ME. *pois*, fr. OF. *pois*, fr. earlier *peis* (F. *poids*), fr. VL. *pesum*, fr. L. *pensum* weight, a portion weighed out, fr. *pendere* to weigh, weigh out. The sound of *z* is due to influence of the verb. See PENSION; cf. AVOIRDUPOIS, COUNTERPOISE, PESETA, POISE, *v.*] **1.** *Obs.* a Weight; heaviness; a standard of weight; importance. b Heavy impact; a heavy blow; assault; attack. **2.** a A weight; now, a movable weight mounted on a bar of a scale beam. b A clock weight. **3.** Something weighty in action, effect, etc.; bias; inclination. *Now Rare.* "Certain reasons or *poises*." *E. Hall.* **4.** a State of being balanced by equal weight or power; equipoise; balance; equilibrium; stability.

Men of an unbounded imagination often want the *poise* of judgment. *Dryden.*

b The bearing or carriage of the body or head; carriage. **5.** Suspension of motion due to an exact balance; rest; pause; hence, suspense; indecision. **6.** The C. G. S. unit of absolute viscosity, being the absolute viscosity of a fluid that would require a shearing force of one dyne to move a square-centimeter area of either of two parallel layers of the fluid, one centimeter apart, with a velocity of one centimeter per second relative to the other layer, the space between the layers being filled with the fluid.

Syn. — See BALANCE.

poised (poizd), *past part. & part. adj.* of POISE. Hence, *adj.*, a Hovering. "On *poised* wings held mute and moveless." *Shelley.* b Having or manifesting poise or carriage; as, a well-*poised* head.

pois'er (poiz'ẽr), *n.* One who or that which poises: *Zool.*, = halter.

Poi'seuille's' law (pwȧ'zœ̂'y'z). The law which states that velocity of flow of a liquid through a capillary tube varies directly as the pressure and the fourth power of the diameter of the tube and inversely as the length of the tube and the coefficient of viscosity. The principle was discovered by J. M. Poiseuille in 1843.

poi'son (poi'z'n), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *potio* a drink, draft, potion, a poisonous draft, fr. *potare* to drink. See POTABLE; cf. POTION.] **1.** A potion; esp., a potion containing a noxious or deadly ingredient; also, such an ingredient. *Obs.*, exc. as in sense 2. **2.** Any agent which, introduced (esp. in small amount) into an organism, may chemically produce an injurious or deadly effect; as, morphine is a deadly *poison*; the *poison*, or venom, of a snake. **3.** That which taints or destroys moral purity, character, or the public welfare; something, as a doctrine, morally or intellectually baneful in its influence.

Now, while the *poison* all high life pervades. *Cowper.*

4. *Physical Chem.* A foreign substance which inhibits the activity of a catalyst.

Syn. — Venom, virus. **Ant.** — Antidote; remedy.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

poison-barbed	**poison-fed**	**poison-swallowing,** *adj.*
poison-bearing, *adj.*	**poison-laden**	
poison-breathing, *adj.*	**poisonmaker**	**poison-tainted**
poison-dipped	**poison-shooting,** *adj.*	**poison-tipped**
poison-eating, *adj.*		**poison-toothed**
poison-fanged	**poison-sprinkled**	

poi'son, *v.*; -SONED (-z'nd); -SON-ING. [Cf. F. *empoisonner*, OF. *poisonner* to give to drink, L. *potionare*. See POISON, *n.*] *Transitive*: **1.** To put poison on or into; to infect or impregnate with poison; as, to *poison* an arrow, food, or drink. **2.** To administer poison to; to injure or kill by poison; also, to cause a morbid state of or in by infection, ptomaines, etc.; as, to *poison* a person, the blood, a wound, or the hand. **3.** To exert a baneful influence on; to corrupt; vitiate; pervert; to kill; as, slander *poisoned* his mind; vice *poisons* happiness. **4.** To make unfit for use by introducing something injurious, unpalatable or, the like; as, to *poison* soup with salt; specif., *Obs.*, to spike (a cannon). **5.** *Physical Chem.* To inhibit the activity of (a catalyst).

——, *Intransitive*: To injure or kill by poison; to convey poison.

poi'son, *adj.* That poisons or envenoms; venomous; as, *poison* fangs.

poi'son-a-ble (poi'z'n-ȧ-b'l), *adj.* a *Obs.* Capable of poisoning. b *Rare.* Capable of being poisoned.

poison arum. The arrow arum *Peltandra virginica.*

poison ash. a *U. S.* The poison sumac. b *W. Indies.* The torchwood *Amyris balsamifera.* c = FRINGE TREE.

poison bay. A star anise (*Illicium floridanum*) of the southern Atlantic States. Its leaves are supposed to be poisonous.

poison bean. The seed of a shrub (*Daubentonia drummondii*), family Fabaceae, of the southern United States, poisonous to stock; also, the plant itself.

poi'son-ber'ry (poi'z'n-bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). a Any shrub of the genus *Cestrum.* b The West Indian shrub *Bourreria succulenta* (family Boraginaceae). c The poisonberry tree. d = BITTERSWEET, 3 a.

poisonberry tree. An Australian shrub (*Pittosporum phillyraeoides*), the bitter berries of which are reputed poisonous. The herbage is used for fodder.

poison black cherry. The fruit of the belladonna *Atropa belladonna.*

poison bulb. Either of the poisonous tropical plants *Crinum asiaticum* and *Haemanthus toxicarius*, the latter yielding an arrow poison.

poi'son-bush' (poi'z'n-bo̅o̅sh'), *n.* In Australia: a Any shrub of the genus *Gastrolobium*, esp. *G. grandiflorum*, the herbage of which is poisonous to stock; also, any species of several related genera, as *Gompholobium.* b The plant *Myoporum deserti*, often distinguished as *Ellangowan poisonbush* or *dogwood poisonbush.* c The poison pea, esp. the Darling pea. d The tree *Trema cannabina*, which, though not poisonous, *is* injurious to stock because of its large amount of fiber.

poison creeper. The poison ivy *Toxicodendron radicans.*

poison cup. a A cup of poison. b *Hist.* A kind of cup which was supposed to break when filled with poison. c = DEATH CUP b.

poison daisy. = MAYWEED a.

poison dogwood *or* **elder.** Poison sumac.

poi'soned (poi'z'nd), *adj.* Having the power of or as of poisoning; venomous. *Obs.*

poi'son-er (poi'z'n-ẽr), *n.* One who or that which poisons.

poison fish. a Any of a number of fishes belonging to various families having venomous spines capable of inflicting painful wounds. See POISON TOADFISH, WEEVER, SCORPION FISH, MAD TOM, etc. b Any of various fishes containing poisonous alkaloids in their flesh. See TIÑOSA. Cf. CIGUATERA.

poison flag. Any of several blue-flowered American irises, as *Iris versicolor*, *I. prismatica*, etc.

poison flour. Arsenic trioxide (white arsenic) obtained by sublimation in a floury state.

poison flower. = BITTERSWEET, 3 a.

poison gas. A poisonous gas. See GAS, *n.*, 3.

poison grass. = DEATH CAMASS.

poison hemlock. a The plant *Conium maculatum.* See POISONOUS PLANTS, *Plate.* b Any of various species of *Cicuta.* Cf. WATER HEMLOCK.

poi'son-ing (poi'z'n-ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of POISON. Specif.: *n.* The morbid condition produced by a poison.

poison ivy. a Any of several American sumacs of somewhat vinelike habit, with trifoliolate leaves, greenish flowers, white berries, and an irritant oil which renders the herbage poisonous to touch. The common poison ivy of the eastern and central United States is a climbing vine *Toxicodendron radicans*, syn. *Rhus toxicodendron* (see POISONOUS PLANTS, *Plate*); that of the southeastern states is *Toxicodendron pubescens* (syn. *Rhus quercifolia*), often called *poison oak*; that of the Pacific coast is *Rhus diversiloba*, usually called *poison oak.* b = MOUNTAIN LAUREL a.

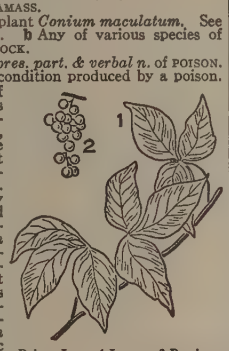

Poison Ivy. 1 Leaves; 2 Berries.

poison laurel. = MOUNTAIN LAUREL a.

poison lime. A lime preparation for unhairing hides.

poison mask. A gas mask. See MASK, *n.*, 8 b.

poison nut. a Nux vomica. b The seed of the ordeal tree *Tanghinia venenifera.*

poison oak. a Poison sumac. b Any poison ivy of bushy habit, esp. *Rhus diversiloba* of the Pacific coast and *Toxicodendron pubescens* (syn. *Rhus quercifolia*) of the southeastern United States.

poi'son-ous (poi'z'n-ŭs), *adj.* Having the properties or effects of poison; destructive; venomous; corrupting; noxious; malignant. "Standing out single-handed against the most *poisonous* hostility." *D. Canfield.* — **poi'son-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **poi'son-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — POISONOUS, VENOMOUS, VIRULENT are here compared in their figurative senses. That is POISONOUS which is morally deleterious or corrupting, or which is rankling or corrosive; VENOMOUS implies active malevolence, VIRULENT, bitter malignity; as, "You might condemn us as *poisonous* of your honor" (*Shak.*); "What a difference between Pope's little *poisonous* barbs and Dryden's strong invective!" (*Tennyson*); "an ugly, little, *venomous* serpent of a noise" (*Hawthorne*); "I must have been more *venomous* than the old serpent to have hissed or stung in your company" (*Byron*); "proceedings . . . dictated by *virulent* hatred" (*G. Eliot*); "If certain critics were as clear-sighted as they are malignant, how great would be the benefit . . . from their *virulent* writings!" (*Shelley*). Cf. MALICIOUS, ACRIMONY.

poison parsley. Poison hemlock.

poison parsnip. a The wild parsnip. b The water hemlock *Cicuta maculata.*

poison pea. Any Australian plant of the genus *Swainsona*, esp. *S. greyana.* Cf. DARLING PEA.

poison plant. Any of several Australian plants poisonous to stock, or so reputed, as *Lotus australis*, *Swainsona greyana*, and species of *Gastrolobium.*

poison rhubarb. The butterbur.

poison root. The root and twigs of the red buckeye (*Aesculus pavia*); — so called because used to stupefy fish.

poison rye grass. = DARNEL a.

poison sego. Death camass.

poison snakeroot *or* **snakeweed.** Poison hemlock.

poison sumac. An American sumac (*Toxicodendron vernix*) containing an oil which renders the herbage very poisonous to touch. It is a smooth shrub growing in swamps, with pinnate leaves, and greenish flowers succeeded by greenish-white berries, which distinguish it from the closely allied, harmless, red-fruited species of *Rhus.* It yields a lacquer somewhat like Japanese lacquer. See POISONOUS PLANTS, *Plate.*

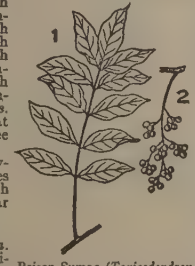

Poison Sumac (*Toxicodendron vernix*). 1 Leaf; 2 Berries.

poison toadfish. Any of several tropical American toadfishes (genus *Thalassophryne*) with venomous dorsal and opercular spines.

poison tobacco. Henbane.

poison tree. a *Australia.* Blind-your-eyes. b The poison sumac. c A poisonous tree (*Metopium linnaei*), family Anacardiaceae, of Florida and the West Indies, with compound leaves, greenish paniculate flowers, and orange-yellow fruits; — called also *gift balsam.*

poison vetch. The poison pea.

poison vine. a The poison ivy *Toxicodendron radicans.* b The silk vine.

poi'son-weed' (poi'z'n-wēd'), *n.* Any of various plants of the western United States with foliage poisonous to stock, esp. species of *Delphinium*, *Lupinus*, etc.

poi'son-wood' (poi'z'n-wo̅o̅d'), *n.* a The poison tree *Metopium linnaei.* b The crabwood *Gymnanthes lucida.* c The poison sumac. d The manchineel.

‖**pois'sarde'** (pwȧ'sȧrd'), *n.* [F.] a A woman of the lowest class, esp. a market woman. b By association with *poisson* (fish), a fishwife.

‖**pois'son'** (pwȧ'sôn'), *n.* [F.] Fish.

pois'son' (pwȧ'sôn'), *n.* [F.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

‖**pois'son' bleu'** (blœ̂'), [F., blue fish.] a The Alaska grayling. See GRAYLING, 1. b The blue catfish.

‖**pois'son' d'a'vrĕl'** (dȧ'vrĕl'). [F.] Literally, fish of April; esp., a mackerel, because abounding in April; figuratively, an April-fool joke; also, its victim.

Pois'son's' ra'ti-o (pwȧ'sôn'z'). [After S. D. *Poisson* (1781–1840), French physicist.] *Mech.* The ratio of transverse to longitudinal strain, estimated per unit length, produced by a longitudinal stress. Its value lies between ¼ and ⅓ for most hard solids. Cf. HOOKE'S LAW; MODULUS OF ELASTICITY.

poi'trel (poi'trĕl), *n.* Also **poi'trall,** etc. [OF. *poitral*, *peitrel* (F. *poitrail*), fr. L. *pectorale* breastplate, fr. *pectoralis*, adj. See PECTORAL, *adj.*] **1.** *Anc. Armor.* A horse's breastplate. **2.** A breastplate. *Obs.* **3.** *Costume.* A stomacher suggestive of a breastplate. *Obs.*

‖**poi'tri'naire'** (pwȧ'trē'nȧr'), *n.* [F.] *Med.* One affected with disease of the chest or lungs.

poi'vrade' (pwȧ'vrȧd'), *n.* [F.] A peppery sauce; — called also **poivrade sauce.**

poke (pōk), *n.* [Var. of UPPOWOC.] Tobacco. *Obs.*

poke, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *pocan*, fr. Virginian *puccoon*, *pakon*, any of various plants used for staining and dyeing, fr. *pak* blood. Cf. POCAN, PUCCOON.] a Pokeweed. b = AMERICAN HELLEBORE.

poke (pōk), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *poke*, *poque*, *poche* (F. *poche*), of Teut. origin; cf. MD. *poke*, AS. *pocca*. See POCK; cf. POACH EGGS, POCKET, POUCH, PUCKER.] **1.** A bag; a sack; specif., a measuring bag varying in size according to the commodity. *Now Dial., Local*, or *Archaic.* **2.** Hence: a *Scot.* A beggar's wallet. b *Archaic & Dial.* A pocket. c *Obs.* A long, wide sleeve. d A morbid swelling on the neck, as a goiter, or, in sheep, one which is a symptom of the rot; hence, the rot. e *Thieves' Slang.* A purse. **3.** The stomach or air bladder of a fish.

poke (pōk), *n.* **1.** Act of poking; as: a A thrust; jog; nudge. b A look; peep; — with *round*, *at*, *out*, etc. **2.** One who pokes (see POKE, *v. i.*, 3); hence, a lazy person; also, a bore. *Chiefly U. S.* **3.** A device to keep an animal from leaping, or breaking through, fences. It consists of a yoke with a pole inserted, pointed forward. *U. S.*

poke, *n.* [From POKE to thrust, project.] **1.** A projecting brim or front of a woman's bonnet. **2.** Short for POKE BONNET, POKE COLLAR.

poke (pōk), *v.*; POKED (pōkt); POK'ING (pōk'ĭng). [ME. *poken*; akin to MD. & MLG. *poken*, MLG. *pōk* dagger, knife, D. *pook* a poker, G. *pochen* to knock, beat, and prob. to MIr. *būalaim* I strike, beat. Cf. POACH to push, poke, POKER game.] *Transitive*: **1.** To thrust or prod, as with one's arm, a stick, a poker, the horns, etc.; to push or thrust, as away, down, through, etc.; to make, prod, stir, or arouse by or as by such action; as, to *poke* a person in the ribs, a stick in a bush, a hole in a carpet, or a dying fire. **2.** To crimp or pleat (a ruff) with a poking stick. *Obs.* **3.** To thrust forward obtrusively or, as the head, nose, or finger, in annoying familiarity; to stick out. Hence, to ***poke one's nose into other's affairs***, to act the pry or busybody.

She laughs louder than a man, *pokes* her head vehemently, dresses shockingly. *Fanny Burney.*

It was never an obtrusive tea, it wasn't *poked* at a fellow. *H. G. Wells.*

4. To cause to live pokily; — with *up*; as, to *poke* oneself up in a dull town. *Colloq.*

——, *Intransitive*: **1.** To make thrusts with a stick, sword, or the like.

They [hunters] walked up and down and *poked* among the rocks. *Masefield.*

2. To go prying or searching; to feel one's way; to look or dip (into); to grope; as, to *poke* into every corner; to *poke* into Scott; to *poke* about an antique shop or in the dark. **3.** To live pokily; to potter; to dawdle.

Do you think I can live, *poking* by myself. *Jane Austen.*

4. To project or stand out.

Their bell towers *poke* above the trees. *Yale Review.*

5. *Cricket.* To defend one's wicket by short strokes without hitting out, and hardly taking the bat off the ground.

Syn. — Prod, nudge, jab.

poke fun *or* ***poke fun at.*** To ridicule or banter, esp. slyly or indirectly; to make a butt of. *Colloq.*

The cherubs keep track of these antics, and *poke fun at* us. *James Branch Cabell.*

poke off. To go away; to wander; to travel aimlessly. *Colloq.*

poke, *v. t.* To put a poke on; as, to *poke* an ox. *Colloq., U. S.*

poke, *n.* Short for SHITEPOKE.

poke. Dial. Eng. var. of POOK, heap.

poke, *v. t.* To bag. *Obs. Scot.*

poke'ber'ry (pōk'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BERRIES (-ĭz). [See 2d POKE.] The berry of the poke, or pokeweed; also, the plant.

poke bonnet. A bonnet with a projecting brim or front. See BONNET, *n.*, 3, *Illust.* — **poke'-bon'net-ed,** *adj.*

poke brim. = 5th POKE, 1. — **poke'-brimmed'** (pōk'-brĭmd'), *adj.*

poke'-cheeked', *adj.* Having baggy cheeks.

poke collar. A standing collar with ends projecting outward.

poked (pōkt), *adj.* Provided with, or having, a poke.

poke'-eas'y, *n.* A lazy or slow person or animal. *Chiefly Southern U. S.*

poke'ful (pōk'fo̅o̅l), *n.* A bagful. *Now Dial.*

poke'lo'ken (pōk'lō'kĕn), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin, prob. fr. Malecite *peceláygan* a stopping place; cf. Massachuset *pohqui* open out. Cf. LOGIN.] An inlet, bay, or marshy place.

poke milkweed. A milkweed (*Asclepias exaltata*) of the eastern United States with leaves like those of the poke.

poke net. *Fishing.* A drag net in the form of a bag.

poke pudding. **1.** *Now Humorous.* a A kind of pudding cooked in a bag; hence, a fat, overfed person. b An Englishman; — orig., a Scottish designation of contempt. **2.** The long-tailed titmouse. *Local, Brit.*

---

poi'sond. Poisoned. *Ref. Sp.*
poi'son-er-ess, *n.* See -ESS. *Rare.*
poi'son-ful, *adj.* Poisonous. *Obs.* — **poi'son-ful-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
poi'son-less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **poi'son-less-ness,** *n.*
poi'son-ly, *adv.* Poisonously. *Obs.*
poi'son-ment, *n.* Act or means of poisoning. *Obs.*
poisonous hogweed. = HOG'S-MEAT b.
poi'son-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF. [*Obs.*
poi'son-some, *adj.* Poisonous.
poi'son-y, *adj.* Poisonous. *Obs.*
pois'ter, *v. t.* [Cf. PESTER.] To confine, as with fetters. *Obs.*
poi'sure, *n.* [See POISE.] Weight; poise. *Obs.* *Quarles.*
poit (poit). Var. of POTE.
Poi'tiers' (pwȧ'tyā'), *n.* a See BATTLE, *Table.* b See *Tours*, under BATTLE, *Table.*
poi'trel. Erron. for POINTEL, 1.
poize. Archaic var. of POISE.
pok'a-ble (pōk'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. [MAM.
Po-kan' (pō-kăn'), *n.* = POKO-
Po'ka-no'ket (pō'kȧ-nō'kĕt), *n.* = WAMPANOAG. [POKELOKEN.
poke'lo'gan (pōk'lō'găn). Var. of
poke-man'tie (pōk-măn'tĭ). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of POCKMANTEAU. [*Slang.*
poke'-out', *n.* = HANDOUT, 2.

pok'er (pŏk'ĕr), *n.* [From POKE to thrust.] **1.** That which pokes or is used in poking; specif.: **a** A metal bar or rod used in stirring a coal fire. **b** *Obs.* A poking stick. **c** The implement used in pyrography.
2. a One who pokes; esp., a prying person. **b** A person who acts or bears himself stiffly.
3. The rod of office of a verger, beadle, etc. *Humorous, Eng.* Hence, a beadle. *Oxf. & Camb. Slang, Eng.*
4. *Cotton Mfg.* A vertical rack in a slubbing and roving machine for giving a vertical up-and-down motion to the bobbin rails.

pok'er, *v. t.* **1.** a To stir or strike with a poker. **b** With *up,* to stiffen up.
2. To decorate with pyrography.

po'ker (pō'kĕr), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin, cf. Dan. *pokker* the deuce, devil, prop., the pox, pl., fr. MLG. *pocken.* See POCK.] Any imagined frightful object, esp. one haunting the darkness; a bugbear; hobgoblin. *Now Rare.*

po'ker (pō'kĕr), *n.* [Cf. POCHARD.] Any of several ducks, esp. the pochard. *Local, Eng.*

po'ker (pō'kĕr), *n.* [Perh. fr. G. *poch, poche, pochspiel* (cf. D. *pochspel*), a game resembling poker, fr. *pochen* to boast, act defiantly, bluff, (at cards) to play, not pass, bet, orig., to bang, knock (for meaning cf. E. names of similar games, *brag, bluff*). See POKE to thrust.] Any of various card games in which players bet on the value of their hands to win a pool. When one player has bet, those following must equal his bet (*see* or *call* him), increase his bet (*raise* him), or drop out of the game for that hand (*pass*). In *draw poker,* the principal game, each player, after contributing his ante, may discard any of his cards and receive (*draw*) from the dealer an equal number. In *straight poker,* or *bluff,* each player in turn puts up the ante for the rest of the players. In *stud poker* all cards but the first round are dealt face up and the betting usually begins after the second round. The rank of the usual poker hands, in ascending sequence, is as follows: pair, two pairs, three of a kind, straight, flush, full house, four of a kind, straight flush, royal flush. See ANTE, *n.,* **a;** BLIND, *n.,* **8;** DEUCES WILD; FREEZE-OUT, **1;** JACK POT; TABLE STAKES; WHISKY POKER.

poker dice. A game played with five dice in which the count is usually made, in order, by pairs, two pairs, three of a kind, full houses, four of a kind, and five of a kind (the highest throw), similar to poker, each player in turn being allowed to throw three times, and to select from each throw the dice he desires to retain. Also, the dice used in this game, esp. when marked with the ace, king, queen, jack, ten, and nine instead of the usual digits.

poker drawing. Pyrography.

poker face. An immobile, inscrutable face or facial expression characteristic of a poker sharp. *Colloq., U. S.*
His was the ideal *poker face* — bland, emotionless, immobile.
Edna Ferber.

po'ker-ish (pō'kĕr-ĭsh), *adj.* Pokerlike or poker-haunted; bugbearish; uncanny.

pok'er-ish (pŏk'ĕr-ĭsh), *adj.* Stiff like a poker. — **pok'er-ish-ly,** *adv.* — **pok'er-ish-ness,** *n. All Colloq.*

poke'root' (pōk'rōōt'; 200), *n.* [See 2d POKE.] **a** The pokeweed. **b** The American hellebore.

poker painting. Pyrography.

poker picture. A pyrogravure.

poker plant. A South African herb (*Kniphofia uvaria*) with a spike of orange-red or scarlet flowers.

poker rum *or* **rummy.** A variation of rum in which ten cards are dealt to each player and the object is to reduce the pip value of the unmatched cards in one's hand to 15 or less. The player then has the right to call out, and all hands are shown, triplets and sequences being thrown out, the caller announcing his count for deadwood. Those having more than the caller pay the difference. If anyone has less, he becomes the winner, the actual caller losing double.

poker work. Work done with a poker; specif., = PYROGRAPHY.

poke salad. Greens from the pokeweed. *Rural, U. S.*

poke sleeve. = 3d POKE, 2 **c.** *Obs.*

poke supper. A supper at which bags of homemade food are auctioned. *Southern U. S.*

poke'weed' (pōk'wēd'), *n.* [See 2d POKE.] A coarse American perennial herb (*Phytolacca americana*) with racemose white flowers and dark purple juicy berries; poke. Both the berries and root are emetic and purgative. The root is poisonous but the young shoots are sometimes eaten like asparagus. See POISONOUS PLANTS, *Plate.*

pokeweed family. The Phytolaccaceae.

pok'ing (pōk'ĭng), *adj.* Petty; mean; poky. *Now Rare.*

poking stick *or* **iron.** A small rod, orig. of wood or bone, formerly used to stiffen the plaits of ruffs.

Po'ko-mam' (pō'kō-mäm'), *n.; pl.* -MAMES (-mä'mās). An Indian of a Mayan tribe, numbering about 50,000, dwelling in the interior of southern Guatemala near the frontier of El Salvador. See 2d MAYA; MAYAN, *adj.*

Po-ko'mo (pō-kō'mō), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **Wa'po-ko'mo** (wä'pō-kō'mō). One of a Bantu-speaking tribe in the valley of the Tana, British East Africa.

po'ko-moo (pō'kō-mōō), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The black widow (spider). *California.*

Po'kon-chi' (pō'kŏn-chē'), *n.* An Indian of a Mayan tribe, numbering about 20,000, dwelling in central Guatemala. See 2d MAYA; MAYAN, *adj.*

po'kunt (pō'kŭnt), *n.* [Shoshoni.] The Shoshonean equivalent of manito. Cf. MANITO.

pok'y, poke'y (pōk'ĭ), *adj.;* POK'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); POK'I-EST. [From POKE, *v.*] **a** Small and cramped; as, a *poky* little room. **b** Shabby; mean; also, dull; tedious; slow; narrow; dowdy; as, a *poky* resort; a *poky* life.

pok'y (pōk'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-Iz). A poke bonnet; — also **poky bonnet.**

Pol (pŏl), *n.* [L.] Short for POLLUX; — used in mild oaths. *Obs.*

Pol-. Prefix in Cornish names. See TRE-.

Po'lab' (pō'läb'), *n.* [Slav. *po* along + *Lab* Elbe.] A Polabian.

Po-la'bi-an (pō-lā'bĭ-ăn; 159), *n.* [See POLAB.] **a** One of a Slavic people formerly dwelling in the basin of the Elbe and on the Baltic coast of Germany. **b** The West Slavic language of the Polabians, extinct since the 18th century. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.* — **Po-la'bi-an,** *adj.*

Po-la'bish (pō-lā'bĭsh), *n.* [G. *Polabisch.*] = POLABIAN **b.**

Po'lack (pō'läk), *n.* **1.** A Pole. *Shak.* (*Hamlet* I. i. 63).
2. *Ethnol.* One of a group of Poles of mixed descent in Bialystok province.
3. (pō'lŏk) *U. S.* A person of Polish birth or descent; — a substandard use.

Po'lack (pō'lŏk), *adj.* Polish. *Now Colloq.*

po·lack', **po·lak'** (pō-läk'), *n.* The balsa *Ochroma lagopus,* or, if valid, a closely allied but little-understood species (*O. bicolor*). *Nicaragua.* See BALSA, 1; OCHROMA.

po·la'cre (pō-lä'kĕr), *n.* [F.; cf. It. *polacca, polaccra, polacra,* F. *polaque,* Sp. *polacra.*] *Naut.* A vessel with two or three masts, usually in one piece, and square or, rarely, lateen sails, used in the Mediterranean.

Po'land Chi'na (pō'lănd). An American breed of large compact swine of the lard type. They are black with white markings and have straight faces.

Po'land'er (pō'lăn'dĕr; -lăn-dĕr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Poland; a Pole.

Poland wheat. = POLISH WHEAT.

Pol'a·ni'si·a (pŏl'ä-nĭzh'ĭ-ä; -nĭs'ĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + *aniso-* + *-ia.*] *Bot.* A large genus of widely distributed herbs of the caper family (Capparidaceae). *P. graveolens,* the clammyweed, and *P. trachysperma* are common North American species.

po'lar (pō'lĕr), *adj.* [ML. *polaris,* fr. L. *polus.* See POLE of the earth.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a pole or the poles of a sphere, magnet, etc.; as, the *polar* diameter of the earth; *polar* magnetism.
2. Of, pertaining to, or coming from a geographical pole or poles; as, *polar* regions, ice, explorations.
3. Of, pert. to, or like, a polestar; guiding; as, a *polar* principle. "Or the *polar* ray to right you." *Keats.*
4. Figuratively: **a** Like a pole, or axis, around which all else revolves; pivotal. **b** Diametrically opposite in nature, action, etc., as the poles of a magnet.
5. *Physical Chem.* Designating, pert. to, or characterized by, a union of atoms in which the chemical bond is electrostatic attraction between oppositely charged particles (ions). Thus, in sodium chloride (NaCl), the sodium atom has lost an electron to the chlorine and thereby become positively charged (Na^+), while the chlorine has thereby become negatively charged (Cl^-).
6. *Physics.* Having properties analogous to a magnet in that there is associated with (the object or phenomenon) a directed line, and in that the properties (of the object or phenomenon) at the two ends of the line are equal and opposite.

po'lar (pō'lĕr), *n. Math.* **a** The plane curve $x'\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + y'\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + z'\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 0$, derived from the plane curve $F(x, y, z) = 0$ (as to which it is the polar) by the operator $x'\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y'\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z'\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$, where x, y, z are homogeneous point co-ordinates and the point (x', y', z') is the pole, of which it is the polar. If the operator be applied to F repeatedly, there result in precisely the same way the 2d, 3d, ... nth, polars. More generally, if $P = (a, b, \ldots.)$ $(x, y, z)_p = 0$ and $T = (A, B, \ldots.)$ $(u, v, w)_t = 0$ be respectively (homogeneous) point and tangential equations of two curves C and K, then $(a, b, \ldots.)\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial}{\partial w}\right)^p T = 0$ when $t<p$, is the polar of K as to C. **b** The algebraic surface $x'\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + y'\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + z'\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} + w'\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 0$, derived from the algebraic surface $F(x, y, z, w) = 0$ (as to which it is the polar) by the operator $x'\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y'\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z'\frac{\partial}{\partial z} + w'\frac{\partial}{\partial w}$, where (x, y, z, w) are homogeneous point co-ordinates and the point (x', y', z', w') is the pole. **c** *pl.* Polar co-ordinates.

-po'lar (-pō'lĕr). A combining form of *polar,* meaning *having* or *pertaining to* (such or so many) *poles,* as in *geopolar, homopolar.*

polar almucantar. *Astron.* = COLATITUDE CIRCLE.

polar axis. **1.** *Astron.* That axis of an astronomical instrument, as of an equatorial, which points to the pole of the heavens.
2. *Math.* See *polar co-ordinates* under 3d CO-ORDINATE, 2.

polar bands. *Meteorol.* = NOAH'S ARK **d.**

polar bear. **1.** A large bear (*Ursus,* syn. *Thalarctos, maritimus*) inhabiting the arctic regions of both the Old and the New World. It attains a length of about nine feet and often weighs more than 1,000 pounds. It frequents the shores and ice floes, and swims well, living largely on seals. It differs from other bears in its creamy white color, long neck, narrow skull, and small molar teeth.

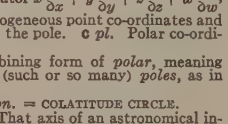
Polar Bear.

2. A color, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and very high brilliance; — called also *Jersey cream.* Cf. COLOR.

po'lar-bear' cac'tus. A prickly pear (*Opuntia floccosa*) of alpine plateaus of the Peruvian Andes.

polar body. **1.** *Bacteriol.* Any of the metachromatic granules concentrated at the ends of bacteria, as in *Corynebacterium diphtheriae.*
2. Also **polar cell** *or* **globule.** *Biol.* One of the minute cells which separate by mitotic division from the egg during its maturation. See MATURATION, **4 a.**

polar cap. *Astron.* A white spot at either pole of the planet Mars, which varies in size with the Martian seasons. It increases in the Martian winter and decreases in the summer, suggesting that it is composed of something like snow.

polar circle. *Astron. & Geog.* One of the two parallels of latitude, each at a distance from a pole of the earth equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, or about 23° 27′, the northern called the *Arctic Circle,* and the southern the *Antarctic Circle.*

polar co-ordinates. See 3d CO-ORDINATE, 2.

polar curve. *Math.* **a** A curve whose equation is in polar co-ordinates. **b** Of a given space curve, the locus of the centers of the osculating spheres of the curve. **c** Of a line with respect to an algebraic surface, the curve of intersection of the first polars of the various points of the line with respect to the given surface.

polar discontinuity. *Math.* See DISCONTINUITY, *n.,* 3.

polar distance. *Math., Astron., & Navig.* The angular distance of any point on a sphere from one of its poles; codeclination.

polar equation. *Math.* An equation connecting polar co-ordinates.

polar fox. The arctic fox.

polar front. *Meteorol.* The boundary between the cold air of a polar region and the warmer air of lower latitudes. The wind-shift line of an extratropical cyclone.

polar globule. See POLAR BODY, 2.

polar graph. *Math.* See GRAPH, *n.,* 2.

polar hare. A large hare (*Lepus arcticus*) of arctic America, related to the common European hares. It is almost completely pure white in winter.

polari-. A combining form from Latin *polaris,* meaning *polar,* as in *polariscope.*

po·lar'ic (pō-lăr'ĭk), *adj.* Polar.

Po·la'rid (pō-lā'rĭd; -lăr'ĭd), *n.* [*Polaris* + 1st *-id* **a.**] Any of the meteors whose common radiant is near the polestar

po·lar'i·graph'ic (pō-lăr'ĭ-grăf'ĭk), *adj.* [*polari-* + *-graphic.*] Pert. to the process or results of photography as applied to study of the polarization of light, as of the sun's corona.

po'lar·im'e·ter (pō'lĕr-ĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*polari-* + *-meter.*] *Optics.* **a** An instrument for determining the amount of polarization of light, or the proportion of polarized light, in a partially polarized ray. **b** A polariscope for measuring the amount of rotation of the plane of polarization, esp. by liquids. See POLARIZATION, **2.** In a common form,

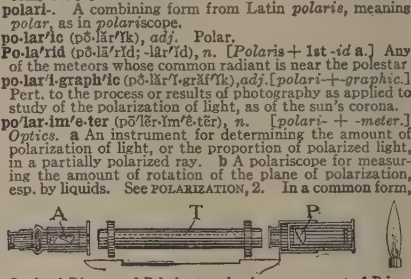

Sectional Diagram of Polarimeter, showing arrangement of Prisms and Lenses.

a tube of known length (*T* in *Illust.*), filled with the liquid, is inserted between the polarizer (*P*) and analyzer (*A*). One of the prisms is then turned until the field appears the same as before the insertion of the tube, when the amount of the rotation is read from a scale.

po'lar·im'e·try (-trĭ), *n. Optics.* Art or process of using the polarimeter. — **po·lar'i·met'ric** (pō-lăr'ĭ-mĕt'rĭk), *adj.*

Po·la'ris (pō-lā'rĭs; -lăr'ĭs), *n.* [NL. The star Alpha (*a*) Ursae Minoris. See POLAR.] *Astron.* See NORTH STAR, **1;** STAR, *Table.*

po·lar'i·scope (pō-lăr'ĭ-skōp), *n.* [*polari-* + *-scope.*] *Optics.* An instrument for studying the properties of, or examining substances in, polarized light. It consists essentially of a combination of two Nicol prisms or other polarizing devices, called the polarizer and the analyzer. When the two have their planes of vibration at right angles to each other they are said to be crossed, and the light emerging from the polarizer is extinguished by the analyzer unless an optically active substance intervenes. See POLARIZATION, **2.** There are many forms of the polariscope, the simplest being the *tourmaline tongs.* See POLARIMETER. — **po·lar'i·scop'ic** (pō-lăr'ĭ-skŏp'ĭk), *adj.* — **po·lar'i·scop'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ-kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

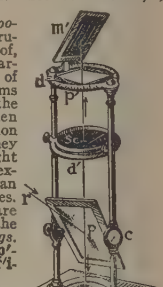

Nörremberg's Polariscope.
p Movable Glass Plate (Polarizer), the inclination of which is shown on the Graduated Circle *c*; *m* Mirror; *p'* Graduated Plate containing Disk (*d*) with opening over which the Black Glass Mirror *m'* is inclined at the polarizing angle; *d'* Adjustable Disk; *sc* Black Screen with a hole in the center. When *p* is at 35° 25′ a Ray *r* meeting it is polarized and reflected down to *m*, which sends it up through *sc* to *m'*. If now the Disk *d* carrying *m'* be turned horizontally through 9° (to the position shown) the reflected ray disappears. When *p* and *m'* are parallel, the ray is at maximum intensity.

po·lar'i·is'co·py (pō'lĕr-ĭs'kō-pĭ), *n. Optics.* Art or process of using the polariscope. — **po'lar·is'co·pist** (pō'lĕr-ĭs'kō-pĭst; pō-lăr'ĭ-skŏp'ĭst), *n.*

po'lar·is'tic (pō'lĕr-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to or exhibiting poles or polar characteristics.

po·lar'i·stro·bom'e·ter (pō-lăr'ĭ-strō-bŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*polari-* + Gr. *strobos* a whirling + *-meter.*] A form of polarimeter used in saccharimetry, etc., in which rotation of the polarization plane is indicated by interference fringes.

po·lar'i·ty (pō-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being polar; specif.: **a** The quality or condition inherent in a body which exhibits opposite, or contrasted, properties or powers, in opposite, or contrasted, parts or directions; the having of poles; polarization. Cf. MAGNET, *n.,* **2. b** Diametrical opposition as a principle, property, or condition; also, an instance of such.
2. Particular state (positive or negative) with reference to the two poles or to polarization.
3. *Biol.* **a** The observed differentiation of an organism or tissue into parts having opposed, or contrasted, properties or form, as head and tail, shoot and root, etc. **b** A hypothetical attribute of an organism assumed to explain the regeneration in a mutilated individual of a part similar to the one removed.
4. *Math.* A plane (or space) involutory correlation between points and lines (or planes).

polarity cap. *Elec.* A cap having knife-blade terminals so arranged that it can be inserted in its base or body in one way only.

po'lar·iz'a·ble (pō'lĕr-īz'ä-b'l), *adj.* That may be polarized. — **po'lar·iz'a·bil'i·ty** (-ä-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

po'lar·i·za'tion (pō'lĕr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *polarisation.*] **1.** Act of polarizing; state of being polarized, or of having poles.
2. *Optics.* The act or process of affecting light or other radiation in such a way that the vibrations assume a definite form; also, the state of light so affected. In ordinary light the vibrations are supposed to be in all directions perpendicular to the ray; in polarized light, the paths of the vibrations (all in a plane perpendicular to the ray) may be straight lines, circles, or ellipses. The light is then said to be *plane-polarized, circularly polarized,* or *elliptically polarized,* and the phenomenon is called *plane polarization, circular polarization,* or *elliptical* (or *elliptic*) *polarization* respectively. Light may be plane-polarized by reflection or refraction at nonmetallic surfaces, or by transmission through crystals showing double refraction. When plane-polarized light passes through certain media called *optically active* it is changed. Usually, as with quartz or a sugar solution, this change consists in *optical rotation,* in which the *plane of polarization* (that is, the plane which contains the direction of vibration and the direction of the ray) is rotated through a definite angle depending on the nature of the medium, the length of the layer traversed, and the wave length of the light. The medium is said to be dextrorotatory if the rotation is to the right (as seen by an observer looking toward the source of the light); levorotatory, if to the left. See SPECIFIC ROTATORY POWER, MAGNETIC ROTATION. Certain media, however, as glass under strain or mica, change the plane-polarized light to circularly or elliptically polarized. The *angle of polar-*

---

pok'ey (pōk'ĭ). Dial. Eng. var. of PAWKY.

poke'y (pōk'ĭ). Var. of POKY.

pok'i·ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of POKY.

pok'i·ness (pōk'ĭ-nĕs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.

pokke. † POCK; POKE, a pouch.

pokkes. † POX.

Po·kom' (pō-kōm'), *n.* = POKO-MAM.

po'ku (pō'kōō). Var. of PUKU.

pol. † POLE; POLL, head; POOL.

pol. See 1st POLL.

po·lac'ca (pō-läk'ä), *n.* [It. *pol(l)acca,* fr. *polacco* Polish.] *Music.* = POLONAISE, *n.,* 3.

po·lac'ca, *n.* [It. See POLACRE.] = POLACRE.

po'la·han'. Var. of PULAHAN.

Po'lak (pō'läk). Var. of POLACK.

Polan, *n.* [OF. *Poulain.*] A Pole. *Obs.*

po·lar'i·ty-di·rec'tion·al re'lay. *Elec.* See RELAY, *n.,* 3.

tsation, or ***polarizing angle***, is that angle at which light reflected from a transparent substance is almost completely plane-polarized. At this angle the refracted light is also polarized, but in a plane at right angles to that of the reflected light. Cf. BREWSTER'S LAW.
3. *Elec.* **a** An effect produced on the electrodes of a cell by the deposition on them of the gases liberated by the current. It is chiefly due to the hydrogen, and increases the resistance and sets up an opposing electromotive force. **b** The effect produced in a piece of dielectric when it is placed in an electric field, consisting in a slight displacement of the positive charge in each atom with reference to the negative charge, in the direction of the electric force.
4. *Magnetism.* The effect produced in a piece of iron, or paramagnetic material, when the iron is placed in a magnetic field of force, consisting in the orienting of each molecule, itself a magnet, so as to have its magnetic axis approach the line of force.
5. *Math.* The process of forming polars.

po'lar·ize (pō'lĕr·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [F. *polariser.*] **1.** To give polarity to; to bring into a state of polarization. See POLARIZATION, 2, 3.
2. Hence, to fix or set the trend or significance of.
3. *Optics.* To cause to vibrate in a definite pattern; to affect by polarization. See POLARIZATION, 2.

po'lar·ized-re·lay' ar'ma·ture (pō'lĕr·īzd-). *Elec.* An armature in which the moving part is a permanent magnet.

po'lar·iz'er (-īz'ĕr), *n.* That which polarizes; esp., the part of a polariscope receiving and polarizing the light. It is usually a reflecting plate, or a plate of some crystal, as tourmaline, or a doubly refracting crystal. See NICOL PRISM.

polar lights. The aurora borealis, or aurora australis.

polar line. *Math.* The intersection of consecutive planes normal to a skew curve (*Monge*); the axis of curvature (*Mannheim*).

polar nucleus. *Bot.* In flowering plants, one of the two nuclei which fuse to form the definitive nucleus of the embryo sac. They are formed at the two poles of the megaspore.

polar nut. = AUSTRALIAN NUT.

polar ox. The musk ox.

polar plant. The rosinweed *Silphium laciniatum.*

polar plate. *Biol.* A pole plate.

polar point. *Astron.* The reading of the circle of a meridian instrument when the telescope is pointed at the celestial pole.

polar projection. *Cartog.* A projection of the sphere in which the point of sight is at the center, and the plane of projection passes through one of the polar circles.

polar ray. **a** *Astron.* A polar streamer. **b** *Biol.* An astral ray as contrasted with a spindle fiber.

polar reciprocal surface. *Geom.* Either of two nondevelopable surfaces so related that either, with respect to a quadric, is the envelope of the polar planes of the points of the other.

polar star. The polestar.

polar streamer. *Astron.* One of the rays in the solar corona, as seen during a total eclipse of the sun, apparently proceeding from near the poles of the sun.

polar surface. *Geom.* **a** = POLAR RECIPROCAL SURFACE. **b** The envelope of the normal planes of a given space curve.

polar telescope. *Astron.* A telescope that utilizes the polar axis for its tube and uses a mirror in front of the objective to direct the light into the tube.

polar tetrahedron. *Math.* See TETRAHEDRON, *n.*

polar transformer. *Elec.* See TRANSFORMER.

polar valence. *Physical Chem.* = ELECTROVALENCE.

polar whale. The bowhead. See RIGHT WHALE.

po'lar·y (pō'lĕr·ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Polar. *Obs.*
2. Tending to, or directed toward, a pole. *Obs.*

‖**po'la'touche'** (pō'là'tōōsh'), *n.* [F., fr. Russ. *poletuchiĭ* flying.] A small flying squirrel (*Sciuropterus russicus*) native of northern Europe and Asia.

po·lax'is (pō·lăk'sĭs), *n.* Polar axis.

pol·da'vy (pōl·dā'vĭ; pōl-), *n.* Also **pol·da'vis** (-vĭs). [Prob. fr. *Pouldavid* in Brittany.] A sort of coarse canvas or sacking, once used for sails in the British Navy.

pol'der (pōl'dĕr), *n.* [D.] A tract of low land reclaimed from the sea, or other body of water, by dikes, dams, etc.

pol'der·boy' (-boi'), **pol'der·man'** (-măn'), *n.* A workman engaged in making or guarding a polder, or dike.

pol·doo'dy (pōl·dōō'dĭ). Var. of POWLDOODY.

pole (pōl), *n.* [ME., fr. AS. *pāl*, fr. L. *palus;* akin to L. *pangere* to make fast. See PACT; cf. 4th PALE.] **1.** A long, comparatively slender, usually cylindrical piece of wood or timber, as, typically, the stem of a small tree stripped of its branches; also, by extension, a similar typically cylindrical piece or object of metal or the like.
2. Specif.: **a** An upright standard to the top of which something is affixed or by which something is supported; as, a dovecote set on a *pole;* telegraph *poles;* a tent *pole;* sometimes, specif., a vessel's mast. **b** A polished upright mast in a firehouse by which persons may slide quickly from one story of a building to another. **c** A bar or rod from which to hang something; as, a curtain *pole.* **d** A long slender stick or staff manipulated by hand or used as a handle for an implement; as, to vault with a *pole;* a boatman's *pole;* as, specif., a ski *pole;* the *pole* of a harpoon. **e** A wooden shaft extending from the front axle of a vehicle between the wheel horses, by which the vehicle is held back; a tongue. **f** A short wooden column painted in stripes, erected or hung as a sign by barbers.
3. A measuring stick; also, a measure of length or surface; a rod; a perch. See MEASURE, *Table.*
4. The tail of certain birds and animals. *Sporting Slang.*
5. *Bot.* The flowering stalk of any species of *Agave*, esp. of the sisal.
6. *Forestry.* A tree whose breast-high diameter runs from four to twelve inches.
7. *Racing.* The inside position on a track.
8. *Silk Mfg.* Pile; as, *pole* warp.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

pole-armed	**pole-leaping**, *adj.*	**polesetter**
pole-balancing, *adj.*	**pole-masted**	**pole-setting**, *adj.*
pole-dried	**pole-pulling**, *adj.*	**pole-shaped**

-pole (-pōl). A combining form of the first noun *pole*, as in flag*pole*, May*pole*, ridge*pole*.

pole (pōl), *v. t.;* POLED (pōld); POL'ING (pōl'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To act upon with a pole; as: **a** To furnish with poles for support. **b** To convey on poles. **c** To impel or push by a pole or poles, as a boat. **d** To strike or the like with a pole; esp., to strike with the end of a carriage pole.
2. *Baseball.* To hit (the ball) with a free swing of the bat when held at the end of the handle. *Slang.*
3. *Metal.* To subject to the operation of poling.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To fight with a pole as weapon.
2. To propel a boat with a pole.
3. To sponge or impose. *Colloq., Australia.*
4. *Bot.* To flower; esp., to put forth its pole; — said of species of *Agave.*

pole (pōl), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *pole*, fr. L. *polus*, fr. Gr. *polos* a pivot, axis, pole. See WHEEL; cf. PULLEY.] **1.** Either extremity of an axis of a sphere; esp., an extremity of the earth's axis (*geographical pole*); as, the North *Pole.*
2. The firmament; the sky. *Archaic.*
3. *Biol.* **a** In organisms or cells, esp. egg cells, either of two morphologically or physiologically differentiated areas at opposite ends of an axis (see ANIMAL POLE, VEGETATIVE POLE). **b** An eminence, region, or point on a cell where an axis is regarded as ending, as at the origin of a nerve cell process or the base of a flagellum. **c** Either end of the spindle in mitosis.
4. *Elec.* **a** One of the two terminals of an electric cell, battery or dynamo. One of the terminals is at a higher potential; hence if the two are connected by an external conductor, an electric current will flow from the pole having the higher potential, called the *positive pole*, to the other, called the *negative pole.* **b** (1) One of the two points near the ends of a magnetized rod or bar, through which the lines of resultant force pass when the bar is placed in a uniform field of magnetic force. The resultant forces at the two poles are equal but in opposite directions. The magnetic poles of the earth are two points on its surface near the geographical poles; at either magnetic pole, a dip needle would assume a vertical position. (2) One of the two ends of a bar magnet. (3) The equivalent of the fictitious magnetic fluid used in mathematical discussions of a magnet; a unit pole is a unit amount of this fluid. **c** The parts of a circuit breaker or switch that control one line of a circuit.
5. *Math.* **a** The vertex (in a plane) of the pencil of lines in that plane that belong to a given linear complex. See LINEAR COMPLEX; POLAR, *n.* **b** One of the ends of the axis of a circle of the sphere. **c** In Maxwell's theory of spherical harmonics a point where any axis $h_1, \ldots h_p$ of the spherical harmonic $r^{p+1}\dfrac{\partial^p}{\partial h_1 \partial h_2 \ldots \partial h_p}\dfrac{1}{r}$ cuts the sphere of unit radius whose center is at the origin.
6. *Theory of Functions.* A point, a, where a function, $f(z)$, of a complex variable becomes infinite, but in such a way that $(z-a)^p f(z)$ is holomorphic at a, p being a positive integer. The least value of p is called the *order* of the pole.

pole (pōl), *n.* The pole flounder.

pole (pōl). Var. of POLL, POOL. *Nova Dial.*

Pole, *n.* [G. *Pole* Pole, *Polen* Poland.] **1.** Poland. *Obs.*
2. A native or inhabitant of Poland; a Polander. The Poles are below medium stature, brachycephalic and blond, and probably represent an early race mixture. They are known for their vitality and industry. In religion they are largely Roman Catholic.
3. A Polish rabbit.

pole'arm' (pōl'ärm'), *n.* A weapon having a long handle, as a poleax or halberd.

pole'ax', pole'axe' (pōl'ăks'), *n.* [ME. *pollax, polax;* cf. LG. *pollexe.* See POLL head; AX.]
1. A battle-ax, originally long-handled, often with a hook or spike opposite the blade.
2. *Nav.* A short ax with a strong hook at the top of the handle, formerly used by boarders.
3. An ax with a hammer face opposite the edge, used in slaughtering cattle.

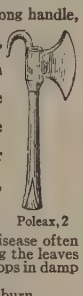
Poleax, 2

pole'ax', pole'axe', *v. t.* To attack, strike, or fell with or as with a poleax.

pole'ax'er (-ăk'sĕr), *n.* One who uses a poleax, as in fighting.

pole bean. Any long-stemmed variety of bean usually trained on poles, as the scarlet runner.

pole'burn' (pōl'bûrn'), *n. Plant Pathol.* A disease often attacking tobacco in the curing process, causing the leaves to blacken and assume a bitter flavor. It develops in damp weather, esp. if the leaves are too crowded.

pole'burn', *v. i.* To become affected with poleburn.

pole'cat' (pōl'kăt'), *n.;* *pl.* -CATS (-kăts'), sometimes -CAT. See PLURAL, *Note.* [ME. *polcat*, lit., poultry cat (it preys on poultry), fr. OF. *pole, poule* fowl, hen. See PULLET.]
a A European carnivorous mammal (*Mustela putorius*, syn. *Putorius foetidus*), of which the ferret is considered a domesticated variety. It is about two feet long, dark brownish above and blackish below, with white markings on the head. Similar species or varieties, to which the name also applies, occur in eastern Europe and Asia, as *M. eversmanni*, *M. larvatus*, and *Vormela sarmaticus.* **b** *U. S.* A skunk of the genus *Mephitis.* **c** *S. Africa.* The zoril. **d** The musang.

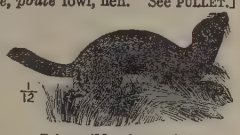
1/12
Polecat (*Mustela putorius*).

polecat tree *or* **wood.** The buckthorn *Rhamnus caroliniana.*

polecat weed. Skunk cabbage.

pole chain. **a** A Gunter's chain. See CHAIN, *n.*, 13 **a.** **b** A chain joining the pole of a vehicle to the horse's collar.

pole changer. A device used to change the direction of flow of current in an electric circuit.

pole compass. *Naut.* A compass raised above the deck of an iron or steel vessel to lessen the effect on it of the hull's magnetism.

pole crab. A tip on a carriage pole, with two loops or rings for receiving the breast straps or chains.

pole effect. *Physics.* The minute change in wave length and marked change in character of many spectral lines in light emanating from the central region of a metallic arc as compared with light originating near the electrodes.

pole flounder *or* **fluke.** A large deep-water flounder (*Glyptocephalus cynoglossus*), of the North Atlantic.

pole, *or* **poll, hammer.** [Cf. POLEAX.] A long-handled medieval war hammer.

pole'head' (pōl'hĕd'), *n.* A tadpole. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

pole horse. A horse harnessed beside the pole; specif., a wheeler in distinction from a leader.

pole jump. = POLE VAULT. — **pole'-jump'**, *v.i.* — **pole jumper.** — **pole jumping.**

pole lathe. A primitive form of lathe in which the cord passing around the work to rotate it is fastened at its ends to the treadle and to an elastic pole above.

pole'less mag'net. A magnet having a magnetic axis returning on itself.

pole'man (pōl'măn), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who uses a pole, as in surveying, lumbering, fighting, etc.

pol'e·march (pōl'ĕ·märk), *n.* [Gr. *polemarchos*, fr. *polemos* war + *archos* leader.] *Gr. Hist.* A chieftain or military commander; at Athens, the third archon, who presided at the court which heard the causes of the metics.

pole mast. A mast in one length, as distinguished from one made up of lower mast, topmast, etc.

pole'-mast'ed, *adj.* Having pole masts.

po·lem'ic (pō·lĕm'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *polemikos* warlike, fr. *polemos* war; cf. F. *polémique.*] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or involving an aggressive attack on, or the refutation of, others' opinions, doctrines, or the like; controversial; as, *polemic* theology, writers, or bitterness; in a *polemic* spirit.

po·lem'ic, *n.* **1.** A polemic argument or controversy.
2. One who controverts an opinion, doctrine, or system; an aggressive controversialist; disputant.
The sarcasms and invectives of the young *polemic.* *Macaulay.*

po·lem'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** Pertaining to war. *Rare.*
2. Polemic; of the nature of a polemic; addicted to controversy; disputatious; as, a *polemical* essay; *polemical* journals or journalists.

po·lem'i·cal, *n.* A polemical controversy.

po·lem'i·cal·ly, *adv.* of POLEMIC, -ICAL.

pol'e·mi'cian (pŏl'ĕ·mĭsh'ăn), *n.* One given to polemics.

po·lem'i·cist (pō·lĕm'ĭ·sĭst), **pol'e·mist** (pŏl'ĕ·mĭst), *n.* One skilled in or given to polemics; also, a partisan advocate.

po·lem'ics (pō·lĕm'ĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *polémique.*] Art or practice of disputation or controversy; specif., polemic theology, which has for its object refutation of errors. Cf. APOLOGETICS, IRENICS. See -ICS.

pol'e·mize (pŏl'ĕ·mīz), *v. i.* [Gr. *polemizein* to make war.] To dispute aggressively; to indulge in polemic. *Rare.*

Pol'e·mo'ni·a'ce·ae (pŏl'ĕ·mō'nĭ·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLEMONIUM.] *Bot.* A family of widely distributed plants typifying the order Polemoniales, and containing 12 genera and 250 species. They are chiefly herbs with handsome flowers, the 5 stamens being inserted on the corolla tube, alternating with its lobes. *Polemonium, Phlox, Gilia,* and *Cobaea* are favorite genera in cultivation. — **pol'e·mo'ni·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Pol'e·mo'ni·a'les (pŏl'ĕ·mō'nĭ·ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large order of dicotyledonous herbs, shrubs or trees, having flowers with the stamens adnate to the corolla lobes, and a single superior compound ovary. Among the numerous families are the Convolvulaceae, Polemoniaceae, Lamiaceae, Solanaceae, and Scrophulariaceae.

Pol'e·mo'ni·um (-mō'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *polemōnion*, a kind of plant.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of herbs typifying the family Polemoniaceae. They have pinnate leaves and large cymose-paniculate flowers, with herbaceous calyx, declined stamens, and mucilaginous seeds. Several species, as *P. reptans, P. caeruleum*, etc., are grown under the name of *Greek valerian.* **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

po·lem'o·scope (pō·lĕm'ō·skōp), *n.* [NL. *polemoscopium*, fr. Gr. *polemos* + *skopos* watcher, spy.] An opera or field glass with an oblique mirror arranged for seeing objects not directly before the eye.

Po·len'ske num'ber *or* **val'ue** (pō·lĕn'skĕ). [After E. *Polenske*, Ger. chemist.] *Chem.* A value obtained in testing butter and other fats, expressed as the number of cubic centimeters of decinormal alkali required to neutralize the volatile, water-insoluble acids from five grams of the fat or oil. Thus, for butter it is 1.5–3, for coconut oil 17–18.

po·len'ta (pō·lĕn'tä), *n.* [It., fr. L. See POLLEN.] A thick porridge of Indian meal, semolina, barley, or of chestnut meal. *Italy.*

Pole of Inaccessibility. The central point of the north polar region most difficult of penetration.

pole piece. **1.** *Harness.* A stout strap connecting the horse's collar with the pole.
2. *Arch.* The ridgepole of a roof.
3. *Elec.* A piece of soft iron at a pole of an electromagnet to localize the lines of force; esp., any of the hollowed-out ends of the field magnets of a dynamo or motor.

pole'-pile', *v. t.* To stack on end against a center pole, as lumber for drying.

pole pitch. *Elec.* The distance measured on the circumference of the armature from the center of one pole to the center of the next pole; 180 electrical degrees. See 4th PITCH, 14.

pole plate. **1.** *Arch.* A horizontal timber on the tie beams of a roof and receiving the ends of the rafters. It differs from the *plate* in not resting on the wall. See ROOF, *Illust.*
2. *Biol.* A condensed platelike body developed at each pole of the spindle in certain forms of mitosis, esp. in the Protozoa.

pol'er (pōl'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which poles; specif.: **a** A pole horse; a wheeler. **b** One who poles a boat, esp. a punt. **c** *Copper Metal.* A workman who performs the poling (sense **c**) in a refining furnace.

pole rot. = POLEBURN.

poles apart *or* **asunder** (pōlz). As far apart or as opposed as are the poles; hence, completely averse.

pole screen. A banner screen.

pole shoe. *Elec.* An iron or steel plate sometimes attached to a field-magnet pole to support the field coil.

Po·le'sian (pō·lē'shăn; -zhăn), *n.* [Russ. *polesee* forest land.] One of the people of Polesie, a county of eastern Poland, formerly in western Russia, in the marsh lands of Pinsk. The Polesians are Ruthenians and show exceptional brachycephaly.

poles of cold. *Meteorol.* Places where the winter cold is the most intense, usually in the interior of a continent. The lowest known average monthly temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit, is that of Verkhoyansk, Siberia (lat. 67° 32′ N., long. 133° 50′ E.), —56° for January. The next lowest is that of Fort Conger, Grinnell Land (81° 44′ N., 64° 45′ W.), —40° for February. The year's average at Fort Conger, —4°, is much lower than that of Verkhoyansk.

poles of the equator. *Geom.* See EQUATOR, *n.*, 3.

poles of the heavens. *Astron.* Two opposite points of the celestial sphere where it is pierced by the earth's axis produced, and about which the heavens appear to revolve.

pole'-stack', *v. t.* To pole-pile.

pole'star' (pōl'stär'), *n.* **1.** The North Star (def. 1.)
2. Figuratively: **a** A directing or controlling principle; a guide. **b** A center of attraction; a lodestar.

Pole Star. See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

pole stock. Lumber used in making poles for vehicles and agricultural implements.

pole strap, *or* **pole'strap',** *n.* = POLE PIECE, 1.

pole strip. A template for spacing holes.

pole sweat. = POLEBURN.

pole tie. A tie made from a tree of such diameter that not more than one tie can be made from a cross section.

pole torpedo. = SPAR TORPEDO **b.**

pole'-trap', *n.* **a** A trap set on a pole. **b** A trap arranged with a bent pole to swing the animal off the ground when the trap is sprung.

po·lar·is'ing sac'cha·rim'e·ter. See SACCHARIMETER.
po'lar·ly, *adv.* of POLAR.
po'lar·ward, *adv.* See -WARD.
polax. † POLEAX. [DRON.
pol'dern, pol'dron. † POUL-
pole'-clipt', *adj.* Entwined on poles. *Obs.*
pole'less (pōl'lĕs; 119), *adj.* See -LESS.
poles'man (pōlz'măn), *n.* = POLEMAN.

pole trawl. *adj.* A trawl net having the mouth spread open with a pole or beam.

pole vault. A vault or vaulting with the aid of a pole; specif., *Athletics*, a field event in which such vaulting, usually with a pole of bamboo, is performed for height or, sometimes, for distance. — **pole'-vault'**, *v. i.* — **pole vaulter.** — **pole vaulting.**

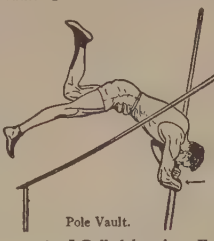

Pole Vault.

pole'ward (pōl'wĕrd), **pole'wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* Toward a pole of the earth.

pole'wood' stage (pōl'-wŏŏd'). A stage in the development of a forest when the trees are of suitable size for poles.

pol'ey (pōl'ĭ), *adj.* [See POLL, *v. & n.*] Polled; hornless. *Eng.*

pol'i-ad (pŏl'ĭ-ăd), *n.* [Gr. *polis* city + 2d *-ad.*] A city nymph. *Shelley.*

pol'i-ad'ic (-ăd'ĭk), *adj.* Tutelary of a city or state; — said of a deity. *Rare.*

Po'li-an (pō'lĭ-ăn), *adj.* [Also *not cap.*] Pertaining to, or named after, the Italian naturalist G. S. Poli.

po'li-a-nite' (pō'lĭ-ȧ-nīt'), *n.* [Gr. *poliainesthai* to become gray.] *Mineral.* Manganese dioxide, MnO_2, in gray, metallic-looking tetragonal crystals. H., 6.–6.5. Sp. gr., 4.99.

Po'li-an'thes (pō'lĭ-ăn'thēz; pŏl'ĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *polios* gray + *anthos* flower.] *Bot.* A small genus of Mexican, tuberous herbs of the amaryllis family (Amaryllidaceae). They have tall wandlike stems, and spikes of fragrant white flowers borne in pairs, the tube of the perianth strongly curved. *P. tuberosa* is the tuberose.

po-lice' (pō-lēs'; *dial. or humorous* pō'lĭs, -lĭs; *cf.* POLIS), *n.* [F., fr. L. *politia* condition of a state, government, administration, fr. Gr. *politeia*, fr. *politēs* citizen, fr. *polis* city; akin to Skr. *pur, pura, puri*, Lith. *pilis*. Cf. ACROPOLIS, METROPOLIS, 1st POLICY.] **1.** Policy; sagacity or diplomacy in affairs; craft; also, civilization; social or group organization. *Now Rare.*

2. The internal organization or regulation of a state; the control and regulation of a community or state through the exercise of the constitutional powers of government; esp., such control and regulation with respect to matters affecting the general comfort, health, morals, safety, or prosperity of the public; by extension, the control and regulation of the affairs affecting the general order, health, etc. (as the cleanliness of a camp), of any community; also, the organization or system of laws for effecting such control.

3. a The department of government charged with the enforcement of the laws and the maintenance of public order, safety, health, etc., having executive, judicial, and, in the broadest sense, legislative functions; now, esp., the department of government charged with the prevention, detection, and prosecution of public nuisances, crimes, etc. Its powers and functions vary widely in different states, municipalities, and communities. Cf. POLICE POWER. **b** The organized body or force of civil officials and officers in this department, esp., as a collective *pl.*, the police officers or constabulary of a town, city, or other community.

4. *Mil.* **a** In the United States Army, the soldiers detailed for police duty. **b** The act or process of cleaning and putting in order a camp or garrison.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

police-guarded, police-protected, police-ridden.

po-lice', *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or performed by, the police; used by or for police.

☞ PHRASES are:

police alarm	police boat	police detective
police badge	police chief	police wagon
police baton	police club	police whistle

po-lice' (pō-lēs'), *v. t.*; -LICED' (-lēst'); -LIC'ING (-lēs'ĭng). [Cf. F. *policer* to govern.] **1.** To govern; to maintain law and order in (a country).

2. To guard or keep in order by policemen, police boats, etc.; to provide with police; as, to *police* a coast constantly or a district adequately.

3. To bring under the control of the civil power; to regulate by law.

4. To make clean and put in order, as a military camp.

police burgh. See BURGH.

police commissioner. A civil officer, sometimes one of a board but more often an appointive executive, commissioned to regulate and control the appointment, duties, and discipline of the police.

police constable. A policeman.

police court. A court of record having jurisdiction over various minor offenses and power to bind over for trial in a superior court or for the grand jury persons accused of more serious offenses. Its jurisdiction corresponds to that of the common-law justice of the peace.

po-liced' (pō-lēst'), *adj.* **1.** Regulated by laws enforced by organized administration. "A *policed* kingdom." *Howell.*

2. Furnished with a police force.

police dog. A dog, specif. one of wolflike appearance of any of several breeds developed in Europe, trained to assist police in their work, esp. in tracking criminals. Cf. GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG.

police inspector. A superior officer of police, usually ranking next below a commissioner, or superintendent.

police judge. A police justice.

police jury. In Louisiana, a body of officers who collectively exercise jurisdiction in certain cases of police, as levying taxes, regulating roads, etc.

police justice *or* **magistrate.** A judge of a police court.

police lantern. See LANTERN, *Illust.*

po-lice'man (pō-lēs'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn).

1. A member of a body of police; a constable.

2. An instrument, as a flat piece of rubber on the end of a glass rod, for removing solids from a beaker or other vessel.

— **po-lice'man-like'** (-līk'), *adj.* — **po-lice'man-ship,** *n.*

police matron. A woman in a municipal police department who has charge of the women and children detained, as in police stations and jails.

police offenses. *Law.* Minor offenses against order, over which a police court may have final jurisdiction.

police officer. An officer in a police force; also, loosely, a policeman.

police power. *Law.* **a** The inherent power of a government to maintain the general security, general morals, and conditions of social and political life (11[1] Peters [U. S.] 102). **b** Under American constitutions which limit exercise of this power, that part of such power which is not restrained by the bills of rights (7 Cush. [Mass.] 85). Modern political science defines the power as a branch of internal administration in the exercise of which the executive should move within the lines of general principles prescribed by the constitution or the legislature, and in the exercise of which the most local governmental organizations should participate as far as possible (*Burgess*). Under this limitation the police power, as affecting persons, is the power of the state to protect the public against the abuse of individual liberty, that is, to restrain the individual in the exercise of his rights when such exercise becomes a danger to the community. The tendency of judicial and popular usage is toward this narrower definition.

police station. The headquarters of the police, or of a section of them; the place where the police assemble for orders, and to which they take arrested persons.

po-lice'wom'an (pō-lēs'wŏŏm'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'-ĕn; -ĭn; 119). A woman who is a member of the police; a woman doing police duty.

Po'li'chi'nelle' (pō'lē'shē'nĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. Neapolitan dial. *Polecenella.* See PUNCHINELLO.] In French comedy, a hooked-nosed, deformed puppet, corresponding to the English Punch, the favorite character in puppet shows. *The secret of Polichinelle* is something everybody knows, but of which the very credulous make a mystery. Cf. PUNCHINELLO.

po-li'cial (pō-lĭsh'ăl), *adj.* Of or pert. to the police. *Poe.*

po-lic'ize (pŏ-lēs'ĭz), *v. i.* To govern by means of police.

pol'i-cize (pŏl'ĭ-sīz), *v. i.* To be politic, diplomatic, or crafty. — **pol'i-ciz'er** (-sīz'ĕr), *n.*

pol'i-clin'ic (pŏl'ĭ-klĭn'ĭk), *n.* [G. *poliklinik.*] *Med.* **a** Orig., a clinic held at private houses in a city [Gr. *polis*] or town, for treatment of patients by advanced students under supervision of a professor who seldom visited the patients but received daily reports from the students. **b** By extension, a dispensary or department of a hospital at which outpatients are treated. Cf. POLYCLINIC.

pol'i-cy (pŏl'ĭ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* POLICIES (-sīz). [ME. *policie*, fr. OF. *policie*, fr. L. *politia*, fr. Gr. *politeia*. In sense 6 influenced by L. *politus* polished. See POLICE; cf. POLITY, POLITICAL.] **1.** Civil or ecclesiastical polity; government; the science of government; also, a government or state. *Now Rare.*

2. Prudence or wisdom in the management of public and private affairs; wisdom; sagacity; shrewdness; wit; as, the *policy* of such a course is doubtful.

The very *policy* of a hostess, finding his purse so far above his clothes, did detect him. *Fuller.*

3. A wise scheme or device; a contrivance, esp. a cunning contrivance; a stratagem; trick. *Now Rare.*

4. Management, administration, or procedure based primarily on temporal or material interest, rather than on higher principles; hence, more or less disparagingly, worldly wisdom; as, he allowed *policy* to outweigh honor.

5. A settled or definite course or method adopted and followed by a government, institution, body, or individual.

Honesty is the best *policy.* *Old Saying.*

6. a *Obs. Scot.* Act or process of improving an estate, town, building, etc., or improvements so made. **b** Often in *pl.* In Scotland, the improved grounds around a country house.

pol'i-cy, *v. t.* To govern; to regulate as by police or according to a definite policy.

pol'i-cy (pŏl'ĭ-sĭ), *n.* [F. *police*, fr. It. *pólizza*, fr. ML. *apodixa* a receipt, fr. Gr. *apodeixis* a showing forth, a proof, fr. *apodeiknynai* to show forth, exhibit, fr. *apo* off, from + *deiknynai* to show. See TOKEN.] **1.** A certificate of insurance; any writing whereby a contract of insurance is made; the document containing the contract made by an insurance company with a person whose property or life is insured; often, an annuity contract or certificate of an insurance company. Principal types of policies are ***blanket*** or ***compound***, when various items or classes of property (as building and contents) are covered under one sum of indemnity; ***specific***, when only one item or class is covered; ***open***, when covering goods of a stated class, which are subject to change in volume (as shipments over a period or merchandise in a store), the premium being computed periodically; ***standard***, when prescribed by statute or when otherwise adopted generally by all insurers; ***limited***, when certain classes or types of loss are specifically excluded; ***unlimited***, when the policy covers substantially all hazards or types of loss contemplated under the particular kind of insurance or when there is no maximum limitation upon the company's liability; ***valued***, when the insurer and insured agree upon a stated value, in advance of a loss, of the insured subject matter, to be accepted as the measure of liability in case of a total loss; and ***unvalued***, when there is no such agreement, losses being settled on the basis of indemnity. In marine insurance, specif., policies are classified as ***full-form*** when the insurance covers partial as well as total losses; ***total loss only***, when the insurer becomes liable only in the event of total loss and does not contribute to partial losses; ***time***, when the insurance covers the property for a stated period, as a year; ***voyage***, when only a stated voyage is covered; ***floating***, when the policy does not specify the particular vessel to be used, or (called also ***floater***) when the insured is not required to report in advance all the items of cargo or the means of transportation covered by the insurance; and ***wager***, when the insured does not possess an insurable interest capable of legal proof.

2. A conditional promissory note, depending on the result of a wager. *Now Rare. Eng.*

3. A method of gambling by betting that certain numbers will be drawn in a lottery; as, to play *policy.*

4. A ticket or voucher, as a ballot, a pay warrant, etc. *Obs.*

pol'i-cy-hold'er (pŏl'ĭ-sĭ-hōl'dĕr), *n.* A person to whom an insurance policy has been granted.

policy loan. *Life Insurance.* A loan granted by the insurer to the policyholder, the security being the cash value of the policy.

policy of pinpricks. See PINPRICK.

policy of scuttle. See 3d SCUTTLE, 2.

policy proof of interest. *Marine Insurance.* A policy provision whereby the underwriter agrees to dispense with all proof of insurable interest, the policy being stamped accordingly as *full interest admitted P.P.I.*, etc. It is generally used when the insured's interest is not capable of legal proof.

policy shop. A place where policy gambling is carried on.

policy year. *Insurance.* **a** The twelve months extending usually from noon of a given date to noon of the same date one year thereafter. **b** In certain types of insurance accounting, as liability, a period of 24 months within which all the one-year policies written during the first twelve months thereof will have matured and the losses have become known.

po'li-en-ceph'a-li'tis (pō'lĭ-ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lī'tĭs; pŏl'ĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. *poli-* + *encephalitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the gray matter of the brain.

po'li-en-ceph'a-lo-my'e-li'tis (-ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lō-mī'ē-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the gray matter of the brain and the spinal cord.

Pol'i-eus (pŏl'ĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [Gr.] *Gr. Relig.* Protector of the city (Athens); — an epithet of Zeus.

pol'i-gar (pŏl'ĭ-gär), *n.* [Marathi *pālegār*, fr. Skr. *pālayan* guarding.] A kind of feudal chief in the Madras Presidency; also, a follower, usually predatory, of such a chief, or a descendant from such a follower. *India.* — **pol'i-gar-ship'** (-shĭp'), *n.*

pol'ing (pōl'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of POLE. Specif. *n.:* **a** All the poles used for a certain purpose. **b** Forepoling. **c** *Metal.* A process used in refining certain metals, esp. copper, consisting in the introduction of poles of green wood into the molten metal. Gases are generated, which have a reducing action on oxides.

pol'ing-board' meth'od. *Civ. Engin.* A method of excavating wells by sections, of from 4 to 5 feet each in depth, each section being sheathed with vertical boards (**poling boards**) as it is finished.

Pol'i-ni'ces (pŏl'ĭ-nī'sēz), *n.* [NL., orig. *Polynices*, fr. L. *Polynices*, Gr. *Polyneikēs*, son of Oedipus.] A genus of predacious marine snails (family Naticidae), having rather large globose shells. They feed generally on other mollusks, esp. clams, drilling their way through the shell by means of their radula and extracting the soft parts within.

po'li-o- (pō'lĭ-ō-; pŏl'ĭ-ō-), **po'li-** (pō'lĭ-; pŏl'ĭ-). [See FALLOW pale.] A combining form, Greek *polio-*, *poli-*, from *polios*, meaning *gray*, as in *polio*sis, used chiefly to denote *relation to the gray matter of the brain or spinal cord*, as in *polio*myelitis, *poli*encephalitis.

po'li-o-my'e-li'tis (-mī'ē-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *polio-* + *myelitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord. It occurs esp. in children, and the anterior horns are usually affected. See INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

po'li-o-my'e-lop'a-thy (-ō-mī'ē-lŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*polio-* + *myelo-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Disease of the gray matter of the spinal cord.

po'li-o-neu'ro-mere (-nū'rō-mēr), *n.* [*polio-* + *neuromere.*] *Anat.* A segment of gray matter of the spinal cord.

pol'i-or-cet'ic (pŏl'ĭ-ôr-sĕt'ĭk; -sē'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr *poliorkētikos.*] *Mil.* Pertaining to sieges. *Rare.*

pol'i-or-cet'ics (-ĭks), *n. Mil.* Art of conducting sieges. *Rare.*

po'li-o'sis (pō'lĭ-ō'sĭs; pŏl'ĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. *poli-* + *-osis.*] Canities.

po'lis (pō'lĭs). Var. of POLICE. *Scot.*

po'lis (pō'lĭs), *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** A city in the physical sense, esp. its acropolis, as at Athens. **b** A city as a political unit; a commonwealth or state.

-polis. A combining form, Greek *-polis*, from *polis*, meaning *city*, as in cosmo*polis;* — often used jocosely, as in porko*polis*, theatro*polis*.

pol'ish (pŏl'ĭsh), *n.* **1.** Act or process of polishing.

2. A smooth, glossy surface, often produced by friction; a gloss or luster; as, a table with a high *polish.*

3. Figuratively: a Refinement; culture.

This Roman *polish* and this smooth behavior. *Addison.*

b Finish; perfecting touches.

4. A preparation used to produce a gloss; as, shoe *polish.*

5. Rice polish (which see).

pol'ish (pŏl'ĭsh), *v.*; POL'ISHED (-ĭsht); POL'ISH-ING. [ME. *polischen*, fr. OF. *polir*, fr. L. *polire;* akin to L. *linere* to smear. See 1st LIME; cf. INTERPOLATE, POLITE; 2d -ISH. For *po-*, see POSITION.] *Transitive:* **1.** To make smooth and glossy by a mechanical process, usually by friction; to burnish; to give luster to; as, to *polish* glass, metals, etc.

2. To smooth, soften, or refine in manners, style, etc.; to free from crudities or imperfections; to make elegant, cultured, or polite; to finish; as, to *polish* one's verses or deportment.

Societies, *Polished* in arts, and in punctilio versed. *Wordsworth.*

3. To transform or eliminate by polishing; — with *away, into, out*, etc.; as, to *polish* away one's crudities.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To become smooth, or take on a gloss as from or through friction; as, steel *polishes* well.

2. To undergo refining; — chiefly in *pres. part.*

Syn. — POLISH, BURNISH, FURBISH. To POLISH is to make smooth or glossy by friction; fig., the word implies refinement, esp. by the removal of social roughness or crudeness; to BURNISH is to polish (esp. metal), commonly with something hard and smooth; to FURBISH (lit. and fig.) is to rub or brush (something) until it looks bright or new; the word is often used slightingly or in contempt; as, "window-panes which she had *polished* until they shone like jewels" (*Mary Wilkins*); "the most *polished* gentlemen of the most *polished* nation" (*Landor*); "*burnished* steel" (*Tickell*); "sunset's *burnished* gold" (*Shelley*); "*furbished* the rusty sword again" (*Dryden*); "I took it [the play] to make alterations . . . and *furbished* it up in a day or two" (*Lamb*); to *furbish* up one's Latin and Greek. Cf. LUSTER.

Ant. — Roughen, dull, dim.

polish off. Orig., to knock out (an opponent); hence, to dispose of summarily. *Slang.*

Pol'ish (pōl'ĭsh), *adj.* [From POLE a Polander.] Of or pertaining to Poland, its inhabitants, or their language.

Pol'ish (pōl'ĭsh), *n.* **1.** The language of the Poles, belonging to the western group of Slavic languages. It employs the Roman alphabet, and has an extensive literature, beginning in medieval times. Beside the literary and national language, ***Great Polish***, there are several dialects. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table;* cf. KASUBIAN, MAZURIAN, SILESIAN POLISH, POSNANIAN.

2. a A domestic fowl of a European breed resembling the Leghorns. **b** A breed of very small snow-white rabbits.

3. A lace shoe five inches or more from the heel seat to the top and having the upper higher at the back than at the front; — said to have originated in Poland.

Pol'ish-. *Polish*, noun and adjective, used in combinations, as: **Pol'ish-A-mer'i-can, Pol'ish-Jew', Pol'ish-made', Pol'ish-speak'ing.**

Polish berry. A scale insect (*Margarodes polonicus*) of north and central Europe, whose body yields a red dye.

---

po'leyn (pō'lĭn), *n* [ME., fr. OF. *poulain.* See PULEYN.] A colt. *Obs.* [PULLEN.]

poleyn, poleyne. † POULAINE, ‖ **po'leyne.** See PULEYN.

po'li-. = POLIO-.

pol'i-. Poly-. *Ref. Sp.*

Pol'i-as (pŏl'ĭ-ăs), *adj.* [Gr.] See ATHENA.

po-lice'dom, *n.* See -DOM.

po-lice'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

po-lice'man-ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

po-lice'man-ism, *n.* See -ISM.

pol'i-crome. Polychrome. *Ref. Sp.*

pol'i-fase. Polyphase. *Ref. Sp.*

pol'i-fe'mous. Polyphemous. *Ref. Sp.*

pol'i-fone. Polyphone. *Ref. Sp.*

po-lig'a-my. Polygamy. *Ref. Sp.*

po-lig'i-ny. Polygyny. *Ref. Sp.*

pol'i-glot. Polyglot. *Ref. Sp.*

pol'i-gon. Polygon. *Ref. Sp.*

pol'i-graf, po-lig'ra-fy. Polygraph; polygraphy. *Ref. Sp.*

pol'i-he'dron. Polyhedron. *R.S.*

pol'i-morf. Polymorph. *Ref. Sp.*

pol'i-no'mi-al. Polynomial. *R. S.*

po'li-o-en-ceph'a-li'tis (pō'lĭ-ō-ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lī'tĭs; pŏl'ĭ-ō-), *n.* [NL.] = POLIENCEPHALITIS.

po'li-o-en-ceph'a-lo-my'e-li'tis (-lō-mī'ē-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] = POLIENCEPHALOMYELITIS.

pol'ip, pol'i-pet'al-ous. Polyp, polypetalous. *Ref. Sp.*

pol'ish-a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

Polish bezique. A variation of bezique in which the winner of each trick may lay aside any high cards in it to form combinations in addition to those scored in his own hand.

Polish Bull. *Astron.* The constellation Taurus Poniatowskii.

Polish carpet *or* **rug.** **a** A Persian rug, late 16th to 18th century, with a silk pile and, usually, interwoven gold and silver threads; — known first in Polish collections. **b** A kind of tapestry-woven rug in which some metal thread is used.

Polish disease. = PLICA, 1.

Polish draughts *or* **checkers.** A variety of draughts, or checkers, played usually on a special board of 100 squares, in which the men can take opposing men by jumping backward as well as forward and kings can go any distance in one move.

pol'ished (pŏl'ĭsht), *past part. & part. adj.* of POLISH. Hence, *adj.*: Marked by cultivation and urbanity; elegant and refined; as, a *polished* gentleman. — **pol'ished-ly,** *adv.* — **pol'ished-ness,** *n.*

pol'ish-er (pŏl'ĭsh-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which polishes or refines; also, something used in polishing, as a shoe brush; specif.: **a** One whose work is to polish a (specified) thing, or in a (specified) way, as in:

bobbin polisher	**die polisher**	**hand polisher**
button polisher	**floor polisher**	**shoe polisher**
diamond polisher	**furniture polisher**	**twine polisher**

b *Bookbinding.* A hand tool used hot to polish leathers, crush down leather grains, eliminate blisters on cloth covers, etc.

pol'ish-ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of POLISH.

polishing iron. An iron burnisher; esp., a small smoothing iron used in laundries.

polishing red. Colcothar or rouge.

polishing slate. **a** *Petrog.* A gray or yellow slate, found in Bohemia and Auvergne, and used for polishing glass, marble, etc. **b** A kind of hone or whetstone; hone slate.

pol'ish-ment (pŏl'ĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* A polishing; state of being polished. *Rare.*

Pol'ish mil'let (pōl'ĭsh). The crab grass *Digitaria sanguinalis.*

Polish National Catholic Church of America. A denomination which originated in 1904 as a combination of Polish churches in revolt against the Roman Catholic Church. Episcopal in government, it rejects the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope, and regards the hearing of the Word of God as preached by the Church as a sacrament.

Polish plait. *Med.* = PLICA, 1.

Polish rabbit. = 4th POLISH, 2 **b.**

Polish ragout. = BORSCH.

Polish Revolution. See REVOLUTION, *Table.*

Polish rug. = POLISH CARPET.

Polish sauce. Allemande flavored with horse-radish, lemon juice, pepper, and parsley.

Polish Succession, War of. A war fought (1733–35), chiefly in Italy, by France, Spain, and Sardinia against Russia and Austria, to establish Stanislas Leszczynski on the throne of Poland. See *Vienna* (1735), under TREATY, *Table.*

Polish swan. A supposed domestic variety of the mute swan having pale legs and white cygnets.

Polish wheat. The wheat *Triticum polonicum* or any of its varieties, not grown extensively in the United States. It has large loose spikes with conspicuous papery glumes and very hard large, long, yellowish-white kernels resembling those of durum wheat.

po'lis'soir' (pō'lē'swär'), *n.* [F.] **a** A polishing or grinding implement or instrument. **b** *Glass Mfg.* A tool consisting of a flat wooden block with a long iron or steel handle, for flattening out split cylinders of blown glass.

polissoir wheel. A lap.

‖**po·lis'ta** (pō-lĕs'tä), *n.* [Sp.] During the Spanish occupation of the Philippine Islands, a native who was subject to the service of forty days' work annually for the community.

Po·lis'tes (pō-lĭs'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *polistēs* founder of a city.] *Zool.* An extensive genus of social wasps having a spindle-shaped abdomen and wings which fold like a fan. They are mostly black with yellow markings, or brown. Their nests consist of a single comb of paperlike material suspended by a peduncle and having no envelope.

pol'i-tarch (pŏl'ĭ-tärk), *n.* [Gr. *politarchēs.*] A governor of citizens; — the title of civic magistrates in some Oriental cities, under the Romans. — **pol'i-tar'chic** (-tär'kĭk), *adj.*

Po·lit'bu·ro, *n.* Also **Po·lit'bu·reau** (pō-lĭt'bū-rō). Russ. [*politicheskoe* political + *byuro* bureau.] The inner executive committee or controlling body of the Russian Communist party, and the bureau of foreign Communist propaganda.

po·lite' (pō-lĭt'), *adj.*; PO·LIT'ER (-lĭt'ĕr); PO·LIT'EST (-lĭt'ĕst; -ĭst; 119). [L. *politus,* past part. of *polire.* See POLISH, *v.*] **1.** Smooth; polished. *Obs.* "A *polite* surface." *Sir I. Newton.*

2. In order; neat; well-kept; tidy.

3. Polished, refined, or cultivated. Specif.: **a** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, highly civilized or cultivated persons, classes, or races; belonging to an advanced culture; — now chiefly in phrases, as: **polite society,** the **polite languages** *or* **arts, polite letters.** **b** Of a person, cultivated; urbane; polished; courteous, versed in usages of polite society.

He marries, bows at court, and grows *polite.* *Pope.*

4. Marked by courtesy, good breeding, or tact; in accordance with etiquette; as, a *polite* answer, attention, introduction, or letter.

Syn. — POLITE, GENTLE, GENTEEL. POLITE, as here compared (see CIVIL), applies to that which is characterized by culture or refinement; GENTLE, in the sense here distinguished (cf. GENTLE), suggests good or honorable birth; as, *polite* society, *polite* literature; *gentle* blood, extraction, *gentle* breeding. GENTEEL now commonly implies a more or less vulgar affectation of fineness or gentility; as, "country or Bavarian beer not being *genteel* enough for the hotel" (*Thackeray*); "Swaying her rattling skirts with a *genteel* air" (*Mary Wilkins*); cf. shabby-*genteel.*

Ant. — Crude, coarse, boorish, rough.

po·lite', *v. t.* To polish. *Obs.*

po·lite'ful (-fŏŏl; -fĭ), *adj.* Very polite. *Colloq.*

po·lite'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of POLITE (in all senses); also, *Obs.,* ornately.

po·lite'ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being polite (in any sense); polite culture, society, manners, etc.; the code of polite society; as, known for his *politeness;* a race's decline in *politeness; politeness* demands an answer.

pol'i-tesse' (pŏl'ĭ-tĕs', *F.* pō'lē'tĕs'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *politezza, pulitezza.*] Formal politeness; decorousness.

And gather *politesse* from courts abroad. *Gay.*

pol'i·tic (pŏl'ĭ-tĭk), *adj.* [OF, *politique,* fr. L. *politicus* political, fr. Gr. *politikos* belonging to the citizens or to the state, fr. *politēs* citizen. See POLICE; cf. POLITICAL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to polity, or civil government; political; — now *Rare,* except in the *body politic* (which see).

He with his people made all but one *politic* body. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Pert. to a constitutional, as distinguished from a despotic, state or government; constitutional. *R. Oxf. E. D.*

3. Sagacious in devising or promoting a policy; skillful or ingenious in statecraft or management; also, of measures, plans, etc., indicating a policy or design; shrewdly contrived, esp. with regard to self-interest; expedient.

The more astute and *politic* Hamilton was better qualified . . . to seize opportunities. *J. W. Burgess.*

Is a *politic* act the worse for being a generous one? *Burke.*

4. Exercising, manifesting, or proceeding from, policy, or craft; — artful in address or procedure; shrewdly tactful; worldly-wise; as, a *politic* answer or move; a very *politic* adversary.

5. Polished; cultivated. *Scot. Rare.*

Syn. — Discreet, provident, diplomatic, wary. See WISE.

Ant. — Unwise, inexpedient, impolitic.

pol'i·tic, *n.* **1.** A politician. *Obs. or Archaic. Stevenson.*

2. A politique. See POLITIQUE **b.**

3. Policy; politics. *Obs.*

4. See POLITICS, 1.

po·lit'i·cal (pō-lĭt'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [L. *politicus.* See POLITIC.] **1.** Of or pertaining to polity, or politics, or the conduct of government, referring in the widest application to the judicial, executive, and legislative branches; of or pertaining to, or incidental to, the exercise of the functions vested in those charged with the conduct of government; relating to the management of affairs of state; as, *political* theories.

2. Having, or conforming to, a polity, or settled system of administration; as, a *political* body or government.

3. Of or pertaining to the exercise of the rights and privileges or the influence by which the individuals of a state seek to determine or control its public policy; having to do with the organization or action of individuals, parties, or interests that seek to control the appointment or action of those who manage the affairs of a state; as, his *political* affiliations were with the Republicans.

4. Of or pertaining to those who make a business or profession of politics, or politicians in their partisan activities; as, he is actuated by merely *political* motives.

5. = POLITIC, 3 & 4. *Obs.*

po·lit'i·cal, *n.* **1.** A political officer, agent, or the like; specif., in India, a political agent (which see).

2. Also: **a** *Rare.* A politician. **b** A political prisoner or offender. **c** *Obs. pl.* Politics.

political action. *Econ.* Action designed to attain its purpose by recognized political means, as party organization, suffrage, legislation, etc.; — contrasted with *direct action.*

political agent. *India.* A British political officer dealing with and advising the ruler of a native state.

political arithmetic. *Statistics.* The study of the social and financial statistics of a state or states.

political day. A civil day; = DAY, 3.

political economist. One who is versed in, or a student of, political economy; esp., a teacher of, or writer on, economics.

political economy. Orig., the art of regulating the politics or policy of a government for the promotion of the wealth of the community and the government; now, the science more appropriately called *economics* (which see).

political geography. See GEOGRAPHY, 2.

po·lit'i·cal·ism (pō-lĭt'ĭ-kăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Zeal in politics.

po·lit'i·cal·ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To make political; to imbue with politics.

political liberty. See LIBERTY, *n.,* 5.

po·lit'i·cal·ly, *adv.* **1.** In a politic manner; politicly.

2. In a political manner or relation; as regards politics.

political offense. A violation of a law or of the public peace for public rather than private reasons, in contradistinction to a crime of moral nature, as murder, arson, or theft, which disturbs the general peace. Political offenders are usually not extraditable. See EXTRADITION, *n.,* 1.

political officer. *India.* A representative, as a resident, agent, or political agent, serving as the only channel of communication between native States and the government of British India.

political prisoner. A person in custody or imprisoned for a political offense.

political rights. Those rights implying participation, either direct or indirect, in the establishment or administration of the government.

political science. That branch of the social sciences dealing with the organization and government of states. It is synonymous with *politics* (see POLITICS, 1) in the broader sense of that term and is more comprehensive than *civics.* Political science is primarily concerned with the conscious definite purpose of society to establish authority (*government*) and to determine its functions (*law*); it does not go back to the origins of social institutions (*sociology*) nor to the causes of human actions (*psychology*) nor does it directly deal with the social phenomena connected with materials (*economics*) nor with individual human beings as causative factors (*history*), but it is very closely related to all of these branches of knowledge. — **political scientist.**

political verse. A Byzantine or modern Greek type of accentual verse, esp. of fifteen-syllabled iambic lines.

po·lit'i·cas'ter (pō-lĭt'ĭ-kăs'tĕr; pŏ-lĭt'ĭ-kăs'tĕr), *n.* [It. & Sp. *politicastro.* See 2d -ASTER.] An unstatesmanlike practitioner of politics; a petty politician.

pol'i·ti'cian (pŏl'ĭ-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* **1.** A politic person; a schemer; an intriguer. *Obs.*

2. One versed or experienced in the science of government; one devoted to politics; a statesman.

3. One addicted to, or actively engaged in, politics as managed by parties (see POLITICS, 2); often, more or less disparagingly, one primarily interested in political offices or the profits from them as a source of private gain; as, a mere *politician.*

4. One who views the state as without inherent power over religion. *Obs.*

Syn. — POLITICIAN, STATESMAN. In modern usage POLITICIAN commonly implies activity in party politics, esp. with a suggestion of artifice or intrigue; STATESMAN now usually suggests broad-minded and far-seeing sagacity in affairs of state; as, "What makes Burke stand out so splendidly among *politicians* is that he treats politics with his thought and imagination" (*M. Arnold*); "He has . . . a loose, shifty expression of face, and one which gives you the impression of a thorough *politician* in the bad sense of the word" (*E. L. Godkin*); "The ideas which began the new Germany were due to this quiet, strong, faithful, persistent, self-respecting *statesman*" (*Andrew D. White*); "The difference between a *politician* and a *statesman* is that the *politician* thinks of himself and his party; the *statesman* thinks of the people and the country" (*A. L. Kinsolving*).

pol'i·ti'cian (pŏl'ĭ-tĭsh'ăn), *adj. Rare.* **a** Politic. **b** Characterized by politics.

pol'i·ti'cious (pŏl'ĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* Crafty; politic. *Rare.*

po·lit'i·cist (pō-lĭt'ĭ-sĭst), *n.* A student of political science. *R.*

po·lit'i·cize (-sīz), *v. i.* To discuss, or take part in, politics. — *v. t.* To give a political tone to; to bring within the sphere of politics. — **po·lit'i·ciz'er** (-sīz'ĕr), *n.*

po·lit'i·co (pō-lĭt'ĭ-kō), *n.* [It. *politico* or Sp. *político.*] A politician, esp. in Spanish-speaking countries; — often in a derogatory sense.

po·lit'i·co-, po·lit'i·co- (pō-lĭt'ĭ-kō-). A combining form from Greek *politikos,* meaning *civic, political,* used to denote: **a** *Politics;* — in nouns, as in **po·lit'i·co·ma'ni·a, po·lit'i·co·pho'bi·a.** See -MANIA, -PHOBIA. **b** *Politically, political and;* — in adjectives, as in **po·lit'i·co-commer'cial,** pertaining to both politics and commerce, or to either as affected by or combined with the other. For words below see the word with which *politico-* is combined.

politico-arithmetical	**politico-judicial**	**politico-religious**
politico-ecclesiastical	**politico-military**	**politico-sacerdotal**
politico-economical	**politico-moral**	**politico-scientific**
politico-ethical	**politico-orthodox**	**politico-social**
politico-geographical	**politico-peripatetic**	**politico-theological**

pol'i·tics (pŏl'ĭ-tĭks), *n.* Plural in form, but construed either as *pl.* or as *sing.;* see -ICS. [Cf. F. *politique,* Gr. *politikē* (sc. *epistēmē*). See POLITIC.] **1.** **a** The science and art of government; the science dealing with the organization, regulation, and administration of a state, in both its internal and external affairs; political science. **b** Specif., *Hist.,* that branch of ethics dealing with the ethical relations and duties of states or social organizations, — in this sense also politic. See -ICS.

2. The theory or practice of managing or directing the affairs of public policy or of political parties; hence, political affairs, principles, convictions, opinions, sympathies, or the like; in a bad sense, artful or dishonest management to secure the success of political candidates or parties.

3. Political affairs viewed as a profession, interest, or the like; as, to enter *politics;* to discuss *politics;* the reformation of *politics.*

4. In extended senses: **a** Politic management, conduct, or scheming. **b** Factional interests; partisan rivalry; as, a matter of college *politics.*

pol'i·tied (pŏl'ĭ-tĭd), *adj.* Having or furnished with a polity; as a *politied* church.

Po'lĭ'tique' (pō'lē'tēk'), *n.* [F., lit., politic.] **a** *Hist.* One of a party which arose in France after the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, composed of Catholics and Protestants who held that the state should tolerate both religions. **b** *Obs.* [*not cap.*] A temporizer or indifferentist in religion; — usually *politic.*

pol'i·tist (pŏl'ĭ-tĭst), *n.* One versed in polity. *Rare.*

pol'i·tize (pŏl'ĭ-tīz), *v. i.* To play the politician; also, to deal politically. *Rare.* — *v. t.* To treat in a politic way. *Obs.*

pol'i·ty (pŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *politie,* fr. L. *politia.* See 1st POLICY.] **1.** Form or constitution of the government of a state, or, by extension, of any institution or organization similarly administered; the general or fundamental system or organization of a government as determined by the theory on which it is based as to the object it aims to accomplish, its relation to the people, their political and civil rights, etc.; by extension, the constitution or organization in an analogous institution, esp. in a religious denomination; as, the influence of English law upon the American *polity;* a church without a *polity.*

2. A politically organized community; a state.

3. Policy. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* Politic management; prudent government. **b** A definite course of action; procedure.

4. A group, complex, or the like viewed as an organized or organic unit obedient to its own laws. "Undiscovered country beyond the *polity* of science." *James Ward.*

po·litz'er·ize (pō-lĭt'sĕr-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [After Adam *Politzer* (1835–1920), of Vienna.] *Med.* To inflate the middle ear of (a patient) by blowing air up the nose during the act of swallowing; — **po·litz'er·i·za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Po·lix'e·nes (pō-lĭk'sē-nēz), *n.* The unjustly suspected king of Bohemia, father of Florizel, in Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale.*

‖**Po'li·zei'** (pō'lĭ-tsī'), *n.* [G.] The police.

polk (pōlk). Var. of PULK.

polk (pō(l)k), *v. i.* [F. *polker.*] To polka. *Colloq.*

pol'ka (pō(l)'kä; *Brit.* pŏl'kä), *n.* [F., prob. ult. fr. Pol. *Polka* a Polish woman.] **1.** A vivacious hopping dance of Bohemian origin performed by two persons in duple time, and very popular in the 19th century.

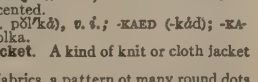

A Polka Rhythm.

2. *Music.* A lively Bohemian dance tune in $\frac{2}{4}$ measure, with the third eighth note (second beat) accented.

pol'ka (pō(l)'kä; *Brit.* pŏl'kä), *v. i.*; -KAED (-kăd); -KA·ING. To dance the polka.

pol'ka, *n.,* *or* **polka jacket.** A kind of knit or cloth jacket worn by women.

polka dot. In textile fabrics, a pattern of many round dots regularly distributed.

pol'ka-dot'ted, *adj.* Spotted with or as if with polka dots.

polka mazurka. **a** A modified polka using a mazurka step. It is in six movements occupying two bars of $\frac{3}{4}$ time. **b** *Music.* A dance tune in slow triple measure, accented on the last beat.

poll (pōl), *n.* Also **pol.** [Gr. *hoi polloi* the many, the rabble.] *Camb. Univ., Eng.* **a** Collectively, with *the,* the students who "go up" for, or obtain, a pass or ordinary degree (**poll degree**), that is, a degree without honors. **b** A poll degree.

poll (pōl), *n.* [ME. *pol, polle,* fr. MD. *polle;* akin to EFris. *pol* round, bulging, and to L. *bulla* bubble. See BULB; cf. POLEAX, POLLIWOG, TADPOLE.] **1.** The head; the skull; esp., the back or back and top of the head, as covered by hair; also, the nape of the neck. "All flaxen was his *poll.*" *Shak.*

2. The broad or flat end of a hammer or similar tool.

3. **a** The casting or recording of the votes of a body of persons. **b** The result of the counting of such votes; the number of such votes cast. **c** The place where the votes are cast or recorded; as, to go to the *polls;* — usually in *pl.* in

---

pol'ished-stone' age. See NEOLITHIC.

pol'isht. Polished. *Ref. Sp.*

pol'i·sil'la·ble. Polysyllable. *R.S.*

pol'i·sin'de·ton. Polysyndeton. *Ref. Sp.*

po·lis'man. Var. of POLICEMAN. *Scot.*

pol'i·tec'nic. Polytechnic. *R.S.*

po·li'tian (pō-lĭsh'ăn), *n.* [MF. *policien.*] A politician. *Obs.*

po·lit'i·cal-mind'ed (66), *adj.* See -MINDED.

pol'i·ti'cian-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

pol'i·tic·ly, *adv.* of POLITIC.

pol'i·ture (pŏl'ĭ-tûr), *n.* [L. *politura,* fr. *polire* to polish.] Polish; gloss; refinement. *Obs.*

Pol'i·u'chos (pŏl'ĭ-ū'kŏs), *adj.* See ATHENA.

Po'lĭ'xène' (pō'lē'ksĕn'), *n.* See MADELON. [*Dial.*]

polke. Var. of PULK, pool. *Now*

---

the United States. **d** A register or list of persons on whom a poll tax is to be levied. **e** The list or register of the electors who may vote, or of those who have voted, in an election.
4. A poll tax.
5. The crown of a hat, cap, or the like.
6. *Obs.* **a** A unit or an individual in a number; a head. **b** A number or aggregate of heads counted; also, the counting of heads.

poll (pōl), *v.*; POLLED (pōld); POLL'ING. [From POLL head.] *Transitive:* **1.** To cut off or cut short the hair, wool, or the like of; to shear; clip; as, to *poll* a man or a man's head; to *poll* sheep; also, to cut off or cut short (the hair, etc.). **2.** **a** To cut off the head or top of, as a tree or plant; to pollard; also, rarely, to cut off (the top or head). **b** To cut off or cut short the horns of (cattle).
3. To practice extortion on; to despoil; fleece. *Archaic.*
4. To enter, as polls or persons, in a list or register; to enroll, as in order to count; to enumerate; specif.: **a** To receive and register the votes of; — usually in *past part.*; as, the county was *polled* on the question. **b** To call on each member of (a jury) to answer individually as to his concurrence in a verdict rendered.
5. To register or deposit, as a vote; also, to elicit or call forth, as votes or voters; as, he *polled* a hundred votes.
6. To pay as one's personal tax. *Obs.*
7. *Law.* To cut even without indentation. See DEED POLL.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To commit extortion; to plunder.
2. To cast one's vote at a poll.

poll (pōl), *adj.* *Chiefly Law.* Polled, as contrasted with *indented*; as, a deed *poll*.

poll (pōl), *n.* A polled animal; as, a Scotch *poll*.

Poll, poll (pŏl), *n.* See POLLY **b**.

poll, polle (pōl), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A measure of land in Ireland, of fifty or sixty acres. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

Poll (pŏl), *n.* Dim. of MARY.

poll'a·ble (pōl'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That can be polled, as a vote.

pol'lack (pŏl'ăk), **pol'lock** (-ăk), *n.*; *pl.* -LACK, -LOCK, sometimes -LACKS (-ăks), -LOCKS (-ăks). See PLURAL, *Note.* [Origin uncert.; cf. Gael. *pollag* a little pool, a sort of fish.] Any of several marine fishes (family Gadidae) belonging to the genera *Pollachius* and *Theragra*. The true pollack (*Pollachius pollachius*) inhabits the Atlantic coast of Europe; a closely allied species (*P. virens*, syn. *carbonarius*), called also *coalfish*, occurs on both the European and American coasts and resembles the cod, but is darker and more lustrous, with a longer lower jaw; the ***Alaska pollack*** (*T. chalcogramma*) is widely diffused in the North Pacific. All are valued for food.

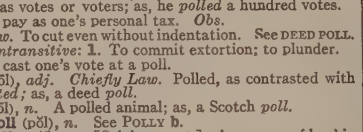

Pollack (*Pollachius virens*).

pol·lack' (pŏ·lăk'), *n.* The polack.

poll adz. A tool having a head consisting of an adz on one side and a hammer poll on the other.

poll'age (pōl'ĭj), *n.* A poll tax; also, extortion. *Rare.*

pol'la·ki·u'ri·a (pŏl'ȧ·kĭ·ū'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pollakis* often + *-uria*.] *Med.* Abnormally frequent urination.

pol'lam (pŏl'ăm), *n.* [Tamil *pālaiyam*, fr. Skr. *pālayan* guarding.] A district held in a sort of feudal tenure by a poligar. *India.*

pol'lam (pŏl'ăm), *n. sing. & pl.* [Tamil *palam*, fr. Skr. *pala*.] See WEIGHT, *Table*.

pol'lan (pŏl'ăn), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *pollōg* a kind of fish, Gael. *pollag*.] A lake whitefish (*Coregonus pollan*), native of Ireland.

pol'lar·chy (pŏl'är·kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *polys*, pl. *polloi*, many + *-archy*.] Polyarchy. *Rare.*

pol'lard (pŏl'ērd), *n.* [See POLL, *v.*, POLL head.] **1.** **a** A stag that has cast its antlers. **b** A hornless animal (cow or sheep).
2. In England (13th century), a clipped coin. Cf. CROCARD. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
3. A tree which has been cut back to the trunk to promote the growth of a dense head of foliage.
4. A coarse kind of bran obtained from wheat, and sometimes used for feeding stock.
5. Pollard wheat. *Obs.*

pol'lard, *v. t.*; POL'LARD·ED; POL'LARD·ING. **1.** To remove the crown of (a tree); to cut back or convert into a pollard.
2. To kill (rabbits) by feeding with poisoned grain or pollard. *New Zealand.*
3. To carve or cut so as to suggest a pollard (esp. sense 3).

pol'lard (pŏl'ērd), *adj.* **1.** Of wheat, beardless; awnless. *Obs.*
2. Of a tree, pollarded.
Under the *pollard* lime trees. *Galsworthy.*

poll'book' (pōl'bŏŏk'), *n.* A register of electors entitled to vote, or of those who have voted at a given poll.

poll booth. A polling booth.

poll deed. A deed poll. *Now Rare.*

polled (pōld), *past tense & past part.* of POLL. Specif.: *adj.* **a** Shaved; shorn. **b** Hornless; as, *polled* cattle; *Polled* Durham. **c** Pollarded.

polled, *adj.* Having (such) a poll; — chiefly in combination, as in red-*polled*.

Polled Angus. = ABERDEEN ANGUS.

Polled Durham *or* **Shorthorn.** An animal of a breed of hornless cattle similar to and originating chiefly from hornless shorthorns.

pol'len (pŏl'ĕn), *n.* [L. *pollen, pollinis*, fine flour, fine dust; akin to L. *polenta* peeled barley, *pulvis* dust, Gr. *palē* fine meal, dust, *poltos* pap, porridge, MIr. *littiu*, Skr. *palala* ground sesame seeds. Cf. POWDER, PULSE seeds.] **1.** Fine flour or meal. *Obs.*
2. *Bot.* The mass of microspores in seed plants. Pollen usually appears as a fine yellow dust, each grain being a spore consisting of a single cell of various shapes, with the outer wall (*exine*) often finely sculptured. They are formed as tetrads by the division of the pollen mother cells. In some families, as the Orchidaceae and Asclepiadaceae, the pollen is aggregated into viscid or waxy masses (*pollinia*). In angiosperms the pollen lodges on the stigmatic part of the pistil, where the microspores germinate, sending out a tube through which the male generative cell passes to the ovule, where it fuses with the egg cell of the embryo sac; the fertilized ovule then develops into the structure known as a seed. See MICROSPORE, 1; FERTILIZATION, 2, SEED; TETRAD.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
pollen-bearing pollen-devouring pollen-eating
pollen-covered pollen-dusted pollen-sprinkled

pol'len (pŏl'ĕn), *v. t.* To pollinate; to cover with pollen.

pol'len. Var. of POLLAN.

pollen basket. The pollen plate, or corbicula, of a bee.

pollen brush. A brushlike organ on the leg or body of a bee, used for carrying pollen to the hive or nest.

pollen catarrh *or* **fever.** *Med.* Hay fever.

pollen chamber. A small chamber in the nucellus for the reception of the pollen grain.

pol'lened (pŏl'ĕnd), *adj.* Covered with pollen; containing pollen.

polleni-. Var. of POLLINI-, as in: **pol'len·if'er·ous, pol'·len·ig'er·ous, pol'len·iv'o·rous.**

pol·le'nite (pŏ·lē'nīt), *n.* [From Vallone di *Pollena*, Monte Somma, Italy.] *Petrog.* A trachytic rock composed of sanidine, much less oligoclase, and sodalite, nephelite, biotite, olivine, titanite, and garnet.

pollen mass. *Bot.* A pollinium.

pollen plate. In bees, a pollen brush when consisting of a flat or concave area on the hind tibia bordered with stiff hairs.

pollen sac. See MICROSPORANGIUM.

pol'lent (pŏl'ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *pollens*, pres. part. of *pollere* to be strong.] Powerful. *Browning.*

pollen tube. *Bot.* The tube developed from the wall of the pollen grain in fertilization. See POLLEN, 2.

pol'er (pōl'ẽr), *n.* [From 3d POLL.] One who polls; specif.: **a** One who polls or lops trees. **b** *Obs.* A barber. **c** *Obs.* A taxgatherer; hence, an extortioner or plunderer. **d** One who registers voters, or one who votes.

pol·le'ten (pŏl·lā'tĕn), *n. pl.* [Sw.] A series of tokens of copper, brass, and zinc, used in and around Stockholm.

poll evil (pōl). *Veter.* A suppurative inflammation in the region of the poll of the horse, the result of bruising and infection with pus-producing organisms.

pol'lex (pŏl'ĕks), *n.*; *pl.* POLLICES (-ĭ·sēz). [L., the thumb.] *Anat. & Zool.* **a** The first (preaxial) digit of the forelimb, the thumb. In birds it supports the bastard wing. **b** The movable finger, or dactylopodite, in the chela of a crustacean.

poll hammer. Pole hammer.

pol'li·cal (pŏl'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the pollex.

pol'li·car (-kẽr), *adj.* [L. *pollicaris*.] Pollical. *Rare.*

‖**pol'li·ce ver'so** (pŏl'ĭ·sē vûr'sō). [L.] With thumb turned (downward), or reversed, — the sign by which the spectators at the Roman gladiatorial combats condemned a vanquished gladiator to death.

pol·lic'i·ta'tion (pŏ·lĭs'ĭ·tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pollicitatio*, fr. *pollicitari* to promise, v. intens. fr. *polliceri* to promise.]
1. A promising or a promise. *Now Rare.*
2. **a** *Rom. Law.* An offer unaccepted or informal promise not accepted by the promisee. It was made enforceable as to promise of dos by late legislation. **b** *Civil Law.* A promise or proposal not accepted; an unaccepted offer.

pol'li·nar (pŏl'ĭ·nẽr), *adj.* [LL. *pollinaris* pertaining to fine flour.] Covered with pollenlike dust.

pol'li·nar'i·um (pŏl'ĭ·nâr'ĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Rare. Bot.* **a** A pollinium. **b** An androecium. **c** A cystidium.

pol'li·nate (pŏl'ĭ·nāt), *v. t. Bot.* To perform pollination on.

pol'li·na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n. Bot.* **a** The transfer of pollen from the androecium to the gynoecium. See CROSS-POLLINATION **a**. **b** Loosely, fertilization.

pol'li·na'tor (pŏl'ĭ·nā'tẽr), *n.* **a** One who performs pollination. **b** = POLLINIZER, 1.

pol·linc'tor (pŏ·lĭngk'tẽr), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* One who prepared corpses for the funeral.

pol·linc'ture (-tūr), *n.* [L. *pollingere, pollinctum*, to wash (a corpse) and prepare it for the funeral pile.] Preparation of a corpse for interment or cremation. *Obs.*

poll'ing (pōl'ĭng), *n.* **a** Act of one who or that which polls; specif., the casting of ballots by an electorate at the polls. **b** Something polled, or cut or lopped off; — usually in *pl.*; as, the *pollings* of a beard.

poll'ing, *adj.* **a** That polls. **b** Of, or pertaining to, the registering or casting of votes, as at an election; as, a *polling* booth, where votes are cast; *polling* clerk.

polling penny. Money for a poll tax; *pl.*, a poll tax. *Obs.*

pollini-, pollin-. A combining form from Latin *pollen, pollinis*, meaning *pollen*, as in **pol'li·niv'o·rous.** See -VOROUS.

pol·lin'ic (pŏ·lĭn'ĭk), **-lin'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj. Bot.* Pertaining to pollen.

pol'li·nif'er·ous (pŏl'ĭ·nĭf'ẽr·ŭs), *adj.* [*pollini-* + *-ferous*.] **1.** *Bot.* Bearing or producing pollen.
2. *Zool.* Adapted for the purpose of carrying pollen.

pol'li·nig'er·ous (-nĭj'ẽr·ŭs), *adj.* [*pollini-* + *-gerous*.] Polliniferous.

pol·lin'i·um (pŏ·lĭn'ĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL. See POLLEN.] *Bot.* A coherent mass of pollen grains. Pollinia are especially characteristic of the orchid and milkweed families, and often have a stalk bearing an adhesive disk, which clings to visiting insects and facilitates withdrawal of the whole pollinium from its receptacle. Pollinia-bearing plants are in general heterogamous. See ASCLEPIAS, *Illust.*

pol'li·nize (pŏl'ĭ·nīz), *v. t.* To pollinate. — **pol'li·ni·za'tion** (pŏl'ĭ·nĭ·zā'shŭn; -nĭ·zā'-), *n.*

pol'li·niz'er (pŏl'ĭ·nīz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A plant used to furnish pollen in crossbreeding; a male parent.
2. One who or that which performs the operation of crosspollination.

pol'li·no'di·um (-nō'dĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. L. *pollen* (see POLLEN) + Gr. *eidos* form.] *Bot.* In certain fungi (class Phycomycetes), a hyphal branch which functions as an antheridium. — **pol'li·no'di·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

pol'li·noid (pŏl'ĭ·noid), *n.* [*pollin-* + *-oid*.] *Bot.* In red algae, a spermatium.

pol'li·nose (-nōs), *adj.* [L. *pollen, -inis*, dust.] *Zool.* Covered with yellow pollenlike dust.

pol'li·no'sis (pŏl'ĭ·nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pollin-* + *-osis*.] *Med.* Disease caused by pollen; hay fever.

pol'li·wog (pŏl'ĭ·wŏg), *n.* [ME. *polwigle*. See POLL head; WIGGLE.] A tadpole.

poll money (pōl). A poll tax. *Obs.*

poll parrot (pōl). A tame parrot. *Colloq.*

poll'·par'rot, *v. i. & t.* To chatter or repeat as a parrot. — **poll'·par'rot·y,** *adj.*

poll pick (pōl). *Mining.* A single-pointed pick having a short poll, or striking head. See PICK, *n.*, *Illust.*

poll sickness. = POLL EVIL.

poll silver. = 2d POLL, **4.** *Obs.*

poll tax. A tax of so much per head or person, levied usually on every male person over a given age.

pol·lu'cite (pŏ·lū'sīt; pŏl'ū·sīt), *n.* [See POLLUX; CASTORITE.] *Mineral.* A colorless transparent mineral, crystallizing in cubes, or massive. It is a hydrous cesium aluminum silicate.

pol·lut'ant (pŏ·lūt'ănt), *n.* That which pollutes. *Rare.*

pol·lute' (pŏ·lūt'), *v. t.*; -LUT'ED (-lūt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LUT'ING (-lūt'ĭng). [L. *pollutus*, past part. of *polluere* to defile, to pollute; akin to L. *lustrum* bog, den, *lutum* mud, Gr *lyma* filth, OIr. *loth*. Cf. 1st LUTE.] To make or render impure or unclean, ceremonially, physically, or morally; to impair or destroy the purity or sanctity of; to defile; desecrate; profane; corrupt; befoul; as, to *pollute* an altar or sacrificial offering; to *pollute* oneself, or one's honor; to *pollute* a water supply, specif. by the introduction of sewage.
Wickedness . . . hath *polluted* the whole earth. 2 *Esd.* IV. 6.
Syn. — Soil, debauch, ravish. See CONTAMINATE.
Ant. — Cleanse, purify, purge.

pol·lute', *adj.* [L. *pollutus*.] Polluted. *Archaic.*

pol·lut'er (-lūt'ẽr), *n.* One who or that which pollutes.

pol·lu'tion (pŏ·lū'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *pollutio*.] **1.** Act of polluting, or state of being polluted; desecration; defilement; uncleanness; impurity.
2. That which pollutes or is polluted. *Rare.*
3. *Med.* Emission of semen at other times than in coition.

Pol'lux (pŏl'ŭks), *n.* [L., the twin brother of Castor.]
1. *Gr. Myth.* See DIOSCURI.
2. *Astron.* The star Beta (β) Geminorum, of the first magnitude. Cf. 3d CASTOR, 2. See STAR, *Table*.
3. *Mineral.* [*not cap.*] = POLLUCITE.

Pol'ly (pŏl'ĭ), *n.* Also **Poll.** **a** Familiar form for MOLLY, MARY; — fem. proper name. **b** A nickname for a tame parrot; also [*not cap.*], a tame parrot.

Pol'ly·an'na (pŏl'ĭ·ăn'ȧ), *n.* **a** A girl of irrepressible optimism who finds good in everything, the heroine of stories by Mrs. John Lyman (Eleanor Hodgman) Porter (1868–1920). **b** [*often not cap.*] Hence, one with a disposition or nature like Pollyanna's. — **Pol'ly·an'na, Pol'·ly·an'nish** (-ĭsh), *adj.*

pol'ly–fox', *v. i.* To side-step an issue, esp. by equivocation or evasion. *Slang, U. S.*

polly mountain. The basil thyme *Clinopodium acinos*.

po'lo (pō'lō), *n.* [Balti, prop., the ball used in the game; cf. Tibetan *pulu*.] *Sports.* **a** A game of Oriental origin, played with a wooden ball and mallets having long, flexible handles, by players, usually four on a side, mounted on horseback. A polo field is usually about 300 yards in length and 160 to 200 in width, with goals (each 8 yards wide) placed 250 yards apart. A game usually lasts about an hour, and is divided into *chukkers*, or periods of 7½ or 8 minutes each, with a brief intermission between periods. When played indoors, the players are usually limited to three on a side. **b** Any of several similar games, as one in which the players wear ice skates (***rink polo***) or roller skates (***roller polo***). **c** = WATER POLO.

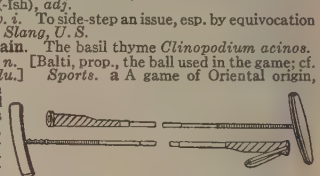
Polo **a**. Common forms of Polo Mallets.

po'lo, *n.* [Sp., an air or popular song in Andalusia.] A Spanish gypsy dance characterized by energetic movements of the body while the feet merely shuffle or glide, with unison singing and rhythmic clapping of hands.

‖**po'lo** (pō'lō), *n.* [Sp.] Corvée exacted of the natives by the Spanish. *Phil. I.*

polo cart. A light two-wheeled carriage resembling the dogcart.

po'lo·con'ic (pō'lō·kŏn'ĭk), *n.* [See 1st POLE; CONIC.] *Math.* The locus of the poles of a line with respect to the various conics of a pencil of conics.

po'lo·ist (pō'lō·ĭst), *n.* A polo player.

pol'o·naise' (pŏl'ō·nāz'; pŏl'ō·nāz'), *n.* **1.** [French, prop. fem. of *polonais* Polish.] **a** A woman's garment, consisting of a waist and drapery in one piece worn over a separate skirt. **b** A short overcoat, usually furred, worn by men early in the 19th century. *Cent. Dict.* **c** *Dial. Scot.* A one-piece, tight-fitting garment worn by boys; a polony.
2. [F. tapis *polonais*.] [*cap.*] = POLISH CARPET.
3. a *Dancing.* A stately Polish dance developed from the promenade. **b** *Music.* The music for this dance in ¾ measure and characteristic rhythm (see *Illust.*). It was given increased importance as an instrumental form by Chopin.

Polonaise, 1 a, 18th cent.

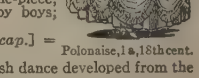
Polonaise Rhythm.

pol'o·naise', *v. i.* To dance in or as in a polonaise.

Po'lo·nese' (pō'lō·nēz'; -nēs'), *adj.* [F. *polonais*.] Polish. *Obs.* — *n.* A Pole; Polish; also [*not cap.*], a polonaise (dress). *Obs.*

Po·lo'ni·a (pō·lō'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [ML.] Poland. *Rare.*

Po·lo'ni·al (-ăl), **Po·lo'ni·an** (-ăn), *adj.* Polish.

Po·lo'ni·an (-ăn), *n.* **a** *Now Rare.* A Pole. **b** [*not cap.*] *Obs.* A polonaise (dress).

Pol'o·nism (pŏl'ō·nĭz'm), *n.* A Polish trait, idiom, or the like.

po·lo'ni·um (pŏ·lō'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. ML. *Polonia* Poland; — so named from the nationality of Mme. Curie.] *Chem.* A radioelement discovered by M. and Mme. Curie in pitchblende. Symbol, *Po*; at. no., 84; at. wt., 210. It is identical with radium F. See RADIUM.

Po·lo'ni·us (-ŭs), *n.* Lord Chamberlain to the King of Denmark and father of Ophelia and Laertes, in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*. He is a garrulous old courtier, who fancies himself shrewd. He is slain, while eavesdropping, by Hamlet.

Pol'o·nize (pŏl'ō·nīz), *v. t. & i.* To make or become Polish. — **Pol'o·ni·za'tion** (-nĭ·zā'shŭn; -nĭ-), *n.*

---

pollacre. † POLACRE.
pollankan. † PALANQUIN.
pollcat. † POLECAT.
polle. † POLE, POLL, PULL.
pol'le·ga'da (pŏl'ē·gä'dȧ), *n.* [Pg.] See MEASURE, *Table*.
pol'len. † POLLEN.
pol'le·nar'i·um (pŏl'ē·nâr'ĭ·ŭm). Var. of POLLINARIUM.
pol'len·ate, pol'len·a'tion. Vars. of POLLINATE, POLLINATION.
pol'len·i·za'tion, pol'len·ize, pol'len·iz'er. Vars. of POLLINIZATION, etc.
pol'len·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
pol'len·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
pol'le·no'sis (pŏl'ē·nō'sĭs). Var. of POLLINOSIS.
pol'len·proof' (66), *adj.* See [-PROOF.]
pol'let, *n.* Also **pol'lette.** [Cf. EPAULET.] A small pauldron. *Obs.*
pol'li·cate. Var. of PULICAT.
pollin-. = POLLINI-.
pol·lin'i·a, *n.*, *pl.* of POLLINIUM.
pol'li·wig. Var. of POLLIWOG.
pol'lock (pŏl'ăk). Var. of POLLACK. [See HOI POLLOI.
pol·loi' (pŏ·loi'), *n. pl.* [Gr.]
pol·lut'ed (pŏ·lūt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *part. adj.* of POLLUTE. — **pol·lut'·ed·ly,** *adv.* — **pol·lut'ed·ness,** *n.*
pol·lut'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of POLLUTE. — **pol·lut'ing·ly,** *adv.*
po·lu'tion·ate, *adj.* Polluted. *Obs.* — **·ate·ly,** *adv. Obs.*
Polly Peachum. See PEACHUM.
pol'ly·wog. Var. of POLLIWOG.
po'lo·cyte (pō'lō·sīt), *n.* [See 1st POLE; -CYTE.] *Zool.* = POLAR BODY, 2.
Po·lo'ni·a Res'ti·tu'ta. [NL. Poland Restored.] See ORDER, *n.*, 1.
pol'o·nick, *n.* [Obs. It. *polonice*.] See MEASURE, *Table*.
Po·lo'nish, *adj.* Polish. *Obs.*

po·lo'ny (pō·lō'nĭ), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Bologna.*] A kind of sausage.

po·lo'ny, *n.* = POLONAISE, 1 c. *Scot.*

Po·lo'ny, *adj.* [ML. *Polonia* Poland.] Polish. *Obs.*

polo pony. Any horse trained for use as a mount in playing polo. Polo ponies must have endurance, speed, courage, and docility.

pol'os (pŏl'ŏs), *n.* [Gr., also, pivot, axis, crown of the head.] *Gr. Archaeol.* A kind of high crown or headdress of cylindrical shape represented as worn by goddesses, especially Demeter, Persephone, Hecate, Aphrodite.

pol'ska (pōl'skä), *n.* [Sw., Polish dance.] A Swedish dance; also, its music, in triple measure and usually in a minor key.

polt (pōlt), *n. & v.* Knock; thump; club. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

pol'ter·geist' (pōl'tĕr·gīst'), *n.* [G., fr. *polter* noise + *geist* ghost.] *Folklore and Spiritism.* A noisy ghost; a spirit assumed as the explanation of rappings and other unexplained noises.

polt'foot' (pōlt'fo̍o̍t'), *n.* A clubfoot. *Archaic.* — *adj.* Also **polt'foot'ed.** Having a clubfoot.

pol·ti'na (pōl·tē'nä), *n.* [Russ.] A silver coin equivalent to 50 kopecks, or half a ruble. See COIN, *Table.*

pol·tin'nik (pōl·tēn'ĭk), *n.; pl.* -IKY (-Ĭ·kĭ). [Russ.] Russian silver half ruble.

pol·toph'a·gy (pōl·tŏf'ä·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *poltos* porridge + *phagein* to eat.] Thorough chewing of food until it becomes like porridge. — **pol'to·phag'ic** (pōl'tō·făj'ĭk), *adj.* — **pol·toph'a·gist** (pōl·tŏf'ä·jĭst) *n.*

pol·troon' (pōl·trōōn'), *n.* [F. *poltron,* fr. It. *poltrone* sluggard, coward, also, idle, lazy, fr. *poltro* bed, appar. of Lombard origin; cf. OHG. *polstar, bolstar,* cushion. See BOLSTER.] An arrant coward; a dastard; craven; a mean-spirited wretch. — **pol·troon'ish,** *adj.* — **pol·troon'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **pol·troon'ism** (-īz'm), *n.*

pol·troon', *adj.* Craven; cowardly; dastardly.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See COWARDLY.

pol·troon'er·y (-ĕr·ĭ), *n.* [F. *poltronnerie;* cf. It. *poltronería.*] Cowardice; want of spirit; mean pusillanimity.

pol'ver·ine (pōl'vĕr·ēn), *n.* [It. *polverino,* fr. *polvere* dust, fr. L. *pulvis, -veris.* See POWDER.] A kind of potash or pearlash from the Levant, used in making fine glass.

po'ly (pō'lĭ), *n.; pl.* POLIES (-lĭz). [L. *polium,* name of a plant, perh. *Teucrium polium,* fr. Gr. *polion,* appar. fr. *polios* gray, white. See FALLOW pale.] An herb (*Teucrium polium*) of southern Europe, with white-woolly aromatic foliage; also, any of several other species of *Teucrium.*

pol'y- (pōl'ĭ-). [See FULL.] A combining form, Greek *poly-,* from *polys,* meaning *many, much, abounding in, often, very,* used to denote: **1.** a *Having* or *consisting of many; multi-;* as in *polygon, polysyllable.* b *A plurality; several;* as in *polygamy.* c *A number above the normal,* as in *polydactylous.* d *Multiplying,* as in *polyacoustics, polyscope.*

2. *Chem.* a *An indefinite number more than one,* as in *polyatomic.* b *A polymer of a* (specified) *compound,* as in **pol'y·cit'ral,** $(C_{10}H_{16}O)_x$.

3. *Med.* a *Affecting many parts,* as in *polyarthritis.* b *Of diverse origin* or *type,* as in *polyclinic.* c *Excessive; hyper-; super-;* as in *polycholia, polychromia.* d *Supernumerary,* as in *polymeria, polyodontia.* e *Producing diversity,* as in *polyesthesia.*

☞ The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

polyacanthus	polyclona	polynucleolar
polyadelphous	polycoccous	polyophthalmic
polyadenitis	polycormic	polypage
polyadenoma	polycotylous	polypaged
polyadenous	polycotyly	polyparasitic
polyaffectioned	polycyanide	polyparasitism
polyangular	polycycly	polyphobic
polyanthous	polycystic	polyphyllous
polyanthy	polydenominational	polyphylly
polyarteritis	polydental	polypinnate
polyarthric	polydermous	polyplegia
polyarthritic	polydermy	polyplegic
polyarthritis	polydigital	polyporous
polyarthrous	polydimensional	polyrhizal
polyarticular	polyfenestral	polyrhizous
polyatomic	polyflorous	polysemous
polyatomicity	polyfold	polysepalous
polyaxial	polyganglionic	polyseptate
polybranchiate	polygastric	polysided
polybromid	polyglandular	polysidedness
polybromide	polygrooved	polysilicate
polybuttoned	polyiodide	polysilicic
polycarpellary	polylinguist	polysomatic
polycellular	polylobular	polysomatous
polycentral	polymetallism	polysomous
polycentric	polymolecular	polyspermal
polycephalic	polyneural	polyspermatous
polycephalous	polyneuric	polyspermous
polycephaly	polynodal	polystemonous
polyciliate	polynucleal	polythecial
polycladose	polynuclear	polytokous
polycladous	polynucleate	polytoky
polyclady	polynucleated	

pol'y·ac'id (pōl'ĭ·ăs'ĭd; 66), *adj. Chem.* a Able to react with more than one molecule of a monoacid to form a salt or ester; — said of bases and alcohols. See ACIDITY, 3. b Having more than one hydrogen atom replaceable by basic atoms or radicals; — said of acids and acid salts.

pol'y·ac'id, *n. Chem.* An acid having more than one acid hydrogen atom, as phosphoric acid; a polyacid acid.

pol'y·a·cous'tic (pōl'ĭ·ä·kōōs'tĭk; -kous'tĭk), *adj.* [*poly-* + *acoustic.*] Multiplying or magnifying sound. — *n.* A polyacoustic instrument.

pol'y·a·cous'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Art of magnifying sounds. See -ICS.

pol'y·act (pōl'ĭ·ăkt), **pol'y·ac'ti·nal** (-ăk'tĭ·năl; -ăk·tī'năl; -n·ĭ), *adj.* [*poly-* + Gr. *aktis, aktinos,* ray.] Having many rays or radii. — **pol'y·ac'tine** (-ăk'tĭn), *adj.*

Pol'y·ac·tin'i·a (-ăk·tĭn'ĭ·ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLY-; ACTINIA.] *Zool.* An old name for those Anthozoa having, like the actinias, many simple tentacles.

pol'y·ad (pōl'ĭ·ăd), *adj. Chem.* Multivalent. — *n.* A polyad atom, radical, or element.

Pol'y·a·del'phi·a (-ä·dĕl'fĭ·ä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *polyadelphos* with many brothers, fr. *polys* many + *adelphos* brother.] *Bot.* A disused Linnaean class of plants having stamens united by the filaments into three or more fascicles. — **pol'y·a·delph'** (pōl'ĭ·ä·dĕlf'), *n.* — **pol'y·a·del'phi·an** (-dĕl'fĭ·ăn), *adj.*

pol'y·a·de'ni·a (pōl'ĭ·ä·dē'nĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + Gr. *adēn* gland.] *Med.* Multiple enlargement of glands, esp. lymph glands, as in pseudoleukemia or in Hodgkin's disease.

pol'y·ad'ic (pōl'ĭ·ăd'ĭk), *adj.* Having the character of, or constituted as, a polyad.

pol'y·al'co·hol (-ăl'kō·hōl; 185), *n.* [See POLY-.] *Chem.* Any alcohol containing several hydroxyl groups.

pol'y·am'y·lose (-ăm'ĭ·lōs), *n. Chem.* Any amylose in whose formula, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$, x is more than one.

Pol'y·an'dri·a (-ăn'drĭ·ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYANDRY.] **1.** *Bot.* A Linnaean class of monoclinous plants including those with many hypogynous stamens.

2. [*not cap.*] Pl. of POLYANDRIUM.

— **pol'y·an'dri·an** (-ăn), *adj.*

pol'y·an'dri·a (-ăn'drĭ·ä), *n.* = POLYANDRY. — **pol'y·an'dri·an** (-ăn), *adj.* — **pol'y·an'dri·an·ism** (-īz'm), *n.*

pol'y·an'dric (pōl'ĭ·ăn'drĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *polyandros.*] Pertaining to, or characterized by, polyandry.

pol'y·an'drism (-ăn'drĭz'm), *n.* Polyandry. *Rare.*

pol'y·an'drist (-ăn'drĭst), *n.* A polyandrous woman.

pol'y·an'dri·um (-ăn'drĭ·ŭm), *n.* Also **pol'y·an'dri·on** (-ŏn). [LL. *polyandrium,* fr. Gr. *polyandrion.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A cemetery.

pol'y·an'drous (-drŭs), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* Having 20 or more free hypogynous stamens.

2. Practicing polyandry; pertaining to polyandry.

pol'y·an'dry (pōl'ĭ·ăn'drĭ; pō|'ĭ·ăn'drĭ), *n.* [Gr. *polyandria,* fr. *polyandros* having many men, fr. *polys* many + *anēr, andros* man, male.] **1.** The possession by a woman of more than one husband or mate at the same time; — contrasted with *monandry* and *polygyny.* Two characteristic types of primitive polyandry are *Nair* and *Tibetan* (see these words) *polyandry.*

2. *Bot.* State or condition of being polyandrous.

Pol'y·an'gi·um (pōl'ĭ·ăn'jĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + *-angium.*] *Bacteriol.* A genus of Myxobacteriaceae, in which large cysts are formed, one or more of which are embedded in a gelatinous matrix raised above the substratum. The rodlike cells are not transformed into spores. *P. vitellinum* and two other species are found on decaying matter.

pol'y·an'tha (pōl'ĭ·ăn'thä), *n., or* **polyantha rose.** [NL., fr. *poly-* + Gr. *anthos* flower.] Any of several hybrid garden roses. The polyantha roses are dwarfs mostly derived from crosses between *Rosa chinensis, R. multiflora,* and other species. The erroneous name *R. polyantha* was once applied to them; — hence the vernacular.

pol'y·an'thus (-ăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *polyanthos* rich in flowers, fr. *polys* many + *anthos* flower.] a The oxlip *Primula elatior,* having a many-flowered umbel. b Any narcissus of the species *Narcissus tazetta,* or of the varieties descended from it. They have rather small umbeled white or yellow flowers with a spreading perianth and small crown.

pol'y·arch (pōl'ĭ·ärk), *adj.* [*poly-* + 2d *-arch.*] *Bot.* Having many xylem strands or groups, as certain roots. — **pol'y·arch'y** (-är'kĭ), *n.*

pol'y·ar'chal (-är'kăl), **pol'y·ar'chi·cal** (-kĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a polyarchy. *Rare.*

pol'y·arch'ist (pōl'ĭ·är'kĭst), *n.* An advocate of polyarchy.

pol'y·arch'y (pōl'ĭ·är'kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *polyarchia.* See POLY-; -ARCHY.] **1.** Government by many persons.

2. Erroneously, a group of many kingdoms. *Rare.*

pol'y·au·tog'ra·phy (pōl'ĭ·ô·tŏg'rä·fĭ), *n.* Act or practice of multiplying copies of handwriting, manuscripts, drawings, etc., by lithographic printings; — the early name for lithography, used by Senefelder. See LITHOGRAPHY. — **pol'y·au'to·graph'ic** (-ô'tō·grăf'ĭk), *adj.*

pol'y·ax'on (-ăk'sŏn), **poly·ax'one** (-sōn), *n.* [*poly-* + *axon.*] **1.** *Anat.* A nerve cell having several axons.

2. *Zool.* A sponge spicule having numerous axes.

— **pol'y·ax·on'ic** (-ăks·ŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

pol'y·ax'on, *adj. Zool.* Having many axes.

pol'y·bas'ic (pōl'ĭ·bās'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* a Having more than one hydrogen atom replaceable by basic atoms or radicals; — said of acids. See BASICITY b. b Containing more than one atom of a univalent metal, or their equivalent; — said of a salt. c Having more than one basic hydroxyl group; able to react with more than one molecule of a monoacid; — said of bases and basic salts. — **pol'y·basic'i·ty** (-bă·sĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

pol'y·bas'ite (pōl'ĭ·bās'īt; pō·lĭb'ä·sīt), *n.* [G. *polybasit.*] *Mineral.* An iron-black, metallic-looking ore of silver, consisting essentially of silver, sulphur, and antimony, Ag_9SbS_6, with some copper and arsenic. H., 2–3. Sp. gr., 6.0–6.2.

pol'y·blast (pōl'ĭ·blăst), *n.* [*poly-* + *-blast.*] *Anat. & Med.* Any of a group of large mononuclear phagocytes with irregular, deeply staining nucleus, present in regions of inflammation.

Pol'y·bo·ri'nae (pōl'ĭ·bō·rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *polyboros* voracious.] *Zool.* A subfamily of the Falconidae, consisting of the caracaras, or carrion hawks. The typical genus is **Po·lyb'o·rus** (pō·lĭb'ō·rŭs). — **po·lyb'o·rine** (-rĭn; -rīn; 156), *adj.*

Pol'y·bran'chi·a (pōl'ĭ·brăng'kĭ·ä), **Pol'y·bran'chi·a'ta** (-ä'tä), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLY-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zool.* A division of Nudibranchia having numerous cerata on the back. — **pol'y·branch** (pōl'ĭ·brăngk), **pol'y·bran'chi·an** (-brăng'kĭ·ăn), *adj. & n. All Obs.*

pol'y·bu'nous (-bū'nŭs), *adj.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + Gr. *bounos* hill, mound.] *Anat.* Multituberculate. — **pol'y·bu'ny** (pōl'ĭ·bū'nĭ), *n.*

pol'y·car'box·yl'ic (-kär'bŏks·ĭl'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Having more than one carboxyl group.

Pol'y·carp (pōl'ĭ·kärp), *n.* [Gr. *Polykarpos;* cf. Gr. *polys* much, and *karpos* fruit.] Literally, much fruit; — masc. proper name.

pol'y·car'pic (-kär'pĭk), **pol'y·car'pous** (-pŭs), *adj.* [*poly-* + Gr. *karpos* fruit.] *Bot.* a Sychnocarpous. b Having a gynoecium forming two or more distinct ovaries. — **pol'y·car'py** (pōl'ĭ·kär'pĭ), *n.*

Pol'y·car'pon (pōl'ĭ·kär'pŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *polykarpon* a kind of plant, prop. neut. adj., fruitful. See POLY-; -CARPOUS.] *Bot.* A small genus of herbs of the pink family (Caryophyllaceae) of temperate and warm regions, having small white cymose flowers with 5-keeled sepals, and 3–5 stamens. *P. tetraphyllum* is the allseed.

Pol'y·chae'ta (pōl'ĭ·kē'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + Gr. *chaitē* hair.] *Zool.* An order of the class Chaetopoda comprising most of the common marine worms, and generally distinguished from the Oligochaeta by short, unsegmented, stumplike limbs (*parapodia*) which bear setae, and by having the sexes distinct. There is often a distinct head with eyes and tentacles. The young pass through a trochosphere stage. — **pol'y·chaete** (pōl'ĭ·kēt), *adj. & n.* — **pol'y·chae'tous** (-kē'tŭs), *adj.*

pol'y·cha'si·um (pōl'ĭ·kā'zhĭ·ŭm; -zĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -SIA (-ä). [NL., fr. *poly-* + Gr. *chasis* division.] *Bot.* A cymose inflorescence in which each relative main axis produces more than two branches. Cf. MONOCHASIUM, DICHASIUM. — **pol'y·cha'si·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

pol'y·chlo'ride (-klō'rīd; -rĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* A compound of more than one chlorine atom with an element or radical.

pol'y·choer'a·ny (-kĭr'ä·nĭ), *n.* [Gr. *polykoiranīē,* fr. *polykoiranos* wide-ruling.] Government by many chiefs or rulers. *Obs.*

pol'y·chord (pōl'ĭ·kôrd), *n. Music.* A viol-shaped instrument of ten strings, with a movable finger board.

pol'y·chord (pōl'ĭ·kôrd), *adj.* [Gr. *polychordos,* fr. *polys* many + *chordē* string, cord.] Having many strings.

pol'y·chot'o·mous (pōl'ĭ·kŏt'ō·mŭs), *adj.* [*poly-* + *-chotomous* as in *dichotomous.*] Dividing or marked by division into many parts, branches, or classes; esp. in biology, dividing regularly and repeatedly into such divisions; having a plural arrangement. Cf. DICHOTOMOUS. — **pol'y·chot'o·my** (-mĭ), *n.*

pol'y·chrest (pōl'ĭ·krĕst), *n.* [Gr. *polychrēstos* useful for many purposes. See POLYCHRESTY.] *Pharm.* A drug or medicine of value as a remedy in several diseases. — **pol'y·chres'tic** (-krĕs'tĭk), **-chres'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.*

polychrest salt. *Old Med. Chem.* Potassium sulphate; also, sometimes, Rochelle salt.

pol'y·chres'ty (pōl'ĭ·krĕs'tĭ), *n.* [Gr. *polychrēstia* great usefulness, fr. *polychrēstos,* fr. *polys* much, many + *chrēstos* useful.] A thing that has many uses; specif., a drug serving many purposes; polychrest.

pol'y·chro'ic (-krō'ĭk), *adj.* Pleochroic.

pol'y·chro·ma'si·a (-krō·mä'zhĭ·ä; -zĭ·ä), *n.* [NL.] The quality of being polychromatic; specif., *Micros. & Med.,* polychromatophilia.

pol'y·chro'mate (-krō'māt), *n.* [See 2d POLYCHROMIC.] *Chem.* a A salt of a polychromic acid. b *Obs.* A salt of aloetic acid.

pol'y·chro'mate (-krō'māt), *n.* A substance which exhibits, or from which may be prepared, a variety of colors.

pol'y·chro·mat'ic (-krō·măt'ĭk), *adj.* Showing a variety, or a change, of colors; multicolored. — **pol'y·chro'ma·tism** (-krō'mä·tĭz'm), *n.*

polychromatic acid. *Old Chem.* Aloetic acid.

pol'y·chro'ma·tist (-krō'mä·tĭst), *n.* One who uses or advocates the use of many colors, as in painting.

pol'y·chro'ma·tize (-tīz), *v. t.* To decorate in many colors.

pol'y·chro'ma·to·phile' (-krō'mä·tō·fīl'; -fĭl'), **-phil'** (-fĭl'), *n.* [See POLYCHROMATOPHILIA.] *Med.* A young or degenerated red blood corpuscle staining with both acid and basic dyes.

pol'y·chro'ma·to·phil'i·a (-krō'mä·tō·fĭl'ĭ·ä), *n.* [NL. See POLYCHROMATIC; -PHILOUS.] **1.** *Microscopy.* Quality of being stainable with several kinds of stains.

2. *Med.* A condition of the blood in which many erythrocytes taking both acid and basic stains are present. — **pol'y·chro'ma·to·phil'** (-krō'mä·tō·fĭl'), *adj.* — **pol'y·chro'ma·to·phil'ic** (-fĭl'ĭk), *adj.*

pol'y·chrome (pōl'ĭ·krōm), *adj.* [F., fr. Gr. *polychrōmos.* See POLY-; CHROMATIC.] **1.** Many-colored; polychromatic; pertaining to processes for making multicolor pictures; as, the **Polychrome Bible,** an edition of the Old Testament printed on a background of various colors to indicate the various literary sources of the text.

2. *Gr. Antiq.* a Designating, or pert. to, painting, esp. vase painting, in a variety of colors. The most famous polychrome vases of antiquity were those of Attica, chiefly lecythi, which began to be made in Athens in the latter part of the 6th century B.C. The ground was often white, and the colors used originally black, white, red, and yellow. Cf. BLACK-FIGURED, RED-FIGURED. b As applied to prehistoric Aegean pottery, polychrome is used of ware to which two or more colors have been applied, as distinguished from monochrome ware, to which one color is applied in contrast to the natural color of the clay, usually a dark color on a light background.

pol'y·chrome (pōl'ĭ·krōm), *n.* [See POLYCHROME, *adj.*]

1. Anything of many colors; also, variegated coloring.

2. *Chem.* Esculin; — so called from its fluorescent solutions.

3. *Pharm.* = ESCULIN.

pol'y·chrome, *v. t.* To decorate or variegate in polychrome style.

pol'y·chro'mi·a (-krō'mĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + Gr. *chrōma* color.] *Med.* Excessive pigmentation.

pol'y·chro'mic (-krō'mĭk), *adj.* [See POLYCHROME.] Polychromatic.

pol'y·chro'mic, *adj.* [*poly-* + *chromic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of several acids (known only in their salts) containing more than one atom of chromium.

pol'y·chro'mism (-krō'mĭz'm), *n.* Polychromatism.

pol'y·chrom·ize (pōl'ĭ·krōm·īz), *v. t.* To make polychromous.

pol'y·chro'mous (-krō'mŭs), *adj.* Of or pertaining to polychromy; many-colored; polychromatic.

pol'y·chro'my (pōl'ĭ·krō'mĭ), *n.* Art or practice of combining different colors, esp. brilliant ones, in an artistic way, as in ancient sculpture, architectural decorations, etc.

pol'y·chro'ni·ous (-krō'nĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [*poly-* + Gr. *chronios* for a long time.] Enduring long; chronic. *Rare.*

Pol'y·clad'i·da (pōl'ĭ·klăd'ĭ·dä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *polyklados,* fr. *polys* many + *klados* branch.] *Zool.* An order of planarians in which the alimentary tract has many primary branches radiating from a central stomach. The ovaries and testes are numerous. No vitellarium is developed. The Polycladida are all marine and usually of broad flattened form, some species becoming several inches long. They progress by creeping or swimming. Many are handsomely colored. — **pol'y·clad** (pōl'ĭ·klăd), *adj. & n.*

pol'y·cla'dine (-klā'dĭn; -klăd'ĭn; -īn), *adj.* [See POLYCLADIDA; -INE.] Having several or many tines on the antlers, as certain deer.

Pol'y·cle'tan (-klē'tăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Polycletus, a sculptor of the Peloponnesian school, about 430 B.C. who established a type of ideal athletic proportions.

pol'y·clin'ic (-klĭn'ĭk), *n. Med.* A clinic treating diseases of many sorts, or a hospital for, or an institution giving clinical instruction about, all kinds of diseases.

Pol'y·co'di·um (-kō'dĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + Gr. *kōdōn* bell.] *Bot.* A small genus of shrubs of the heath family (Ericaceae) found in eastern North America, with leafy-bracted racemes of greenish bell-shaped flowers and greenish inedible berries; *P. stamineum* is the deerberry.

Po'lov·tsy (pō'lŏv·tsĭ), *n. sing. & pl.* = KUMAN.

Pol·ta'va (pōl·tä'vä), *n.* See BATTLE, *Table.*

polte, *past tense of* PILT. *Obs.*

po'lu·gar'nets (pō'lōō·gär'nĭts), *n. sing. & pl.* [Russ. *polugarnets* a half garnet.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

po'lu·os·mi'na (-ŏs·mē'nä), *n. sing. & pl.* [Russ. *polu* half.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

pol'yil. + POLYIL.

pol'y-. See POLY-. *Ref. Sp.*

pol'y·æ'mi·a. Var. of POLYEMIA.

pol'y·æs·the'si·a, p o l' y · æ s · the' ĭc. Vars. of POLYESTHESIA, POLYESTHETIC.

pol'y·an'der (pōl'ĭ·ăn'dĕr), *n.* = POLYANDRIUM.

pol'y·an'dri·ous (-drĭ·ŭs). Var. of POLYANDROUS.

pol'y·an·the'a, *n.* [NL. See POLYANTHA.] An anthology. *Obs.*

— pol'y·an·the'an, *adj. & n. Obs.*

pol'y·an'thos. Var. of POLYANTHUS.

Pol'y·bus (pŏl'ĭ·bŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Polybos.*] See ŒDIPUS.

pol'y·car'pel·lar'y o'va·ry. See OVARY, *n.,* 2.

polychotomous key. See 2d KEY, 14 a.

pol'y·chro·ism (pōl'ĭ·krō·īz'm), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. *chroa* color.] = PLEOCHROISM.

pol'y·con'ic (pŏl'ĭ·kŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Relating to, or based on, many cones; as, *polyconic* mapping. — *n.* A polyconic projection.

polyconic projection. *Map Making.* A projection of the earth's surface, or a part of it, in which each narrow zone is projected on a cone touching the sphere along this zone, the cone surfaces being then unrolled. Cf. CONIC PROJECTION.

pol'y·cot'yl (pŏl'ĭ·kŏt'ĭl), *n.* A polycotyledon.

pol'y·cot'y·le'don (pŏl'ĭ·kŏt'ĭ·lē'dŭn), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A plant having more than two cotyledons, as the pine and other conifers. — **pol'y·cot'y·le'don·ous** (-lē'dŭn·ŭs; -lĕd'ŭn-), *adj.*

pol'y·cot'y·le'don·ar'y (-lē'dŭn·ĕr'ĭ; -ĕr·ĭ; -lĕd'ŭn-), *adj.* *Embryol.* Having the placental villi in many definite groups, or cotyledons, as in the ox family.

pol'y·cot'y·le'don·y (-lē'dŭn·ĭ), *n.* *Bot.* Abnormal increase in the number of cotyledons.

po·lyc'ra·cy (pō·lĭk'rȧ·sĭ), *n.* [*poly-* + *-cracy.*] Polyarchy.

pol'y·crase (pŏl'ĭ·krāz), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. *krasis* a mixing.] *Mineral.* A columbate and titanate of the metals of the yttrium group, occurring in slender brown to black orthorhombic prisms. H., 5–6. Sp. gr., 5.

pol'y·crat'ic (pŏl'ĭ·krăt'ĭk), *adj.* [*poly-* + Gr. *kratos* power.] Having many powers; — said of a wheel; as of a telescope, carrying many eyepieces.

pol'y·crot'ic (pŏl'ĭ·krŏt'ĭk), *adj.* [*poly-* + Gr. *krotos* a beat.] *Physiol.* Of, pertaining to, or manifesting, polycrotism.

po·lyc'ro·tism (pō·lĭk'rȯ·tĭz'm), *n.* *Physiol.* Condition of the pulse in which the pulse curve, or sphygmogram, shows several secondary crests or elevations; — contrasted with *monocrotism* and *dicrotism.*

Pol'yc·ten'i·dae (pŏl'ĭk·tĕn'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLY-; CTENO-; -IDAE.] *Zool.* A family of viviparous Hemiptera which live as ectoparasites in the fur of bats. — **pol'yc·ten'id** (pŏl'ĭk·tĕn'ĭd; pō·lĭk'tē·nĭd), *n.* & *adj.*

pol'y·cy'clic (pŏl'ĭ·sī'klĭk; -sĭk'lĭk), *adj.* Having, or pert. to, many cycles, rounds, or whorls; as: **a** *Chem.* Having more than one ring. See 1st RING, 18. **b** *Elec.* Designating a system of electric distribution in which currents of different voltages and frequencies are superposed on the same network. **c** *Zool.* (1) Having many whorls, or volutions. (2) Having many cycles of tentacles, as some corals.

pol'y·cy·e'sis (-sĭ·ē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + *cyesis.*] *Med.* Pregnancy with more than one fetus in the uterus.

pol'y·cy·the'mi·a (-sĭ·thē'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* Also **-cy·thae'mi·a.** [NL. See POLY-; -CYTE; -EMIA.] *Med.* An abnormal state characterized by excess of cells, specif. red blood corpuscles. — **pol'y·cy·the'mic, -thae'mic** (-thē'mĭk; -thē'mĭk), *adj.*

Pol'y·cyt·ta'ri·a (-sĭ·tăr'ĭ·ȧ; 79), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + Gr. *kyttarion,* dim. of *kyttaros* a cell.] *Zool.* A division of Radiolaria including those with a number of central capsules. — **pol'y·cyt·tar'i·an** (-tăr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* & *n.*

pol'y·dac'tyl, pol'y·dac'tyle (-dăk'tĭl), *adj.* Having several or many digits, esp. more than usual. — *n.* A polydactyl animal. — **pol'y·dac'tyl·ism** (-tĭ·lĭz'm), *n.*

pol'y·dac'ty·lous (-dăk'tĭ·lŭs), *adj.* Polydactyl.

pol'y·dac'ty·ly (-lĭ), *n.* Polydactylism.

pol'y·dae'mon·ism (pŏl'ĭ·dē'mŭn·ĭz'm), *n.* Belief in, or worship of, a multitude of demons or demoniacal powers. Cf. DEMONISM. — **pol'y·dae·mo'ni·ac** (-dē·mō'nĭ·ăk), *adj.* — **-dae'mon·ist** (-dē'mŭn·ĭst), *n.* & *adj.* — **-dae'mon·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

pol'y·dem'ic (pŏl'ĭ·dĕm'ĭk), *adj.* [*poly-* + *endemic.*] Native to several countries.

Pol'y·deu'ces (pŏl'ĭ·dū'sēz), **Pol'y·deu'kes** (-kēz), *n.* [Gr. *Polydeukēs.*] See DIOSCURI.

pol'y·dip'si·a (-dĭp'sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + Gr. *dipsa* thirst.] *Med.* Excessive thirst, a symptom of some diseases.

pol'y·dis·perse' (-dĭs·pûrs'), *v. t.* *Physical Chem.* To convert into a dispersoid of varying particle size.

po·lyd'o·mous (pō·lĭd'ō·mŭs), *adj.* [*poly-* + Gr. *domos* house + *-ous.*] *Zool.* Inhabiting several nests, as certain ants in which a single colony spreads over a number of nests; — disting. from *monodomous.*

Pol'y·dore (pŏl'ĭ·dōr; 181), *n.* 1. See ARVIRAGUS, 1.
2. See MONIMIA (fem. proper name).

Pol'y·do'rus (pŏl'ĭ·dō'rŭs; 181), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Polydōros.*] *Gr. Antiq.* The youngest son of Priam. According to Homer, he was slain by Achilles; in other accounts he was killed by Polymnestor. See HECUBA.

pol'y·dym'ite (pŏl'ĭ·dĭm'ĭt), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. *didymos* twin.] *Mineral.* A nickel sulphide, Ni_3S_4, occurring in gray octahedral crystals, which often show repeated twinning. H., 4.5. Sp. gr., 4.5–4.8.

pol'y·dy·nam'ic (-dĭ·năm'ĭk; -dĭ·), *adj.* Having, or pertaining to, many or varied forces.

pol'y·ei'dic (-ī'dĭk), *adj.* [*poly-* + Gr. *eidos* form.] *Zool.* Undergoing a series of conspicuous changes in form during development; — said of insects that exhibit a marked metamorphosis. — **pol'y·ei'dism** (-ī'dĭz'm), *n.*

pol'y·em'bry·o·nate (-ĕm'brĭ·ō·nāt), **pol'y·em'bry·on'ic** (-ĕm'brĭ·ŏn'ĭk), *adj.* *Bot.* Consisting of, or having, several embryos.

pol'y·em'bry·o·ny (pŏl'ĭ·ĕm'brĭ·ō·nĭ), *n.* **a** *Bot.* The production of two or more embryos within an ovule, as normally in many seed plants. **b** *Embryol.* The production of two or more embryos from a single egg. Specif., in certain insects, the production of many, sometimes several hundred, individuals from a single egg by fragmentation of the original embryo.

pol'y·e'mi·a, pol'y·ae'mi·a (-ē'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Condition marked by an excessive amount of blood in the system; plethora. — **pol'y·e'mic, -ae'mic** (-mĭk), *adj.*

pol'y·en'zy·mat'ic (-ĕn'zĭ·măt'ĭk; -ĕn'zĭ-), *adj.* *Biol.* Producing, or containing, several different ferments.

pol'y·er'gic (pŏl'ĭ·ûr'jĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *polyergos,* fr. *polys* much + *ergon* work.] 1. Having many activities or functions.
2. *Bot.* Having more than one energid; — applied to multicellular plants. Cf. MONERGIC.

Pol'y·er'gus (pŏl'ĭ·ûr'gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + Gr. *ergon* work.] *Zool.* **a** The genus containing the Amazon ants. **b** [*not cap.*] An ant of this genus.

pol'y·es·the'si·a, pol'y·aes·the'si·a (pŏl'ĭ·ĕs·thē'zhĭ·ȧ; -zhȧ; -zĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Disorder of sensation in which one tactile impression, as the prick of a pin, is felt at different places at the same time. — **pol'y·es·thet'ic, -aes·thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

pol'y·eth'nic (-ĕth'nĭk), *adj.* Formed of, or inhabited by, many races.

Po·lyg'a·la (pō·lĭg'ȧ·lȧ), *n.* [L., milkwort, fr. Gr. *polygalon,* fr. *polys* much + *gala* milk.] *Bot.* A very large genus of herbs and shrubs of temperate and warm regions, the milkworts, typifying the family Polygalaceae. Their many-colored flowers, often showy, have the three petals sometimes crested, united below into a tube, and also have an irregular calyx with two petaloid sepals. The species are especially numerous in the southern United States and South Africa. *P. senega* is the senega root.

Po·lyg'a·la'ce·ae (pō·lĭg'ȧ·lā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYGALA.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, or small trees (order Geraniales), the milkwort family, comprising 10 genera and nearly 1,000 species, widely distributed throughout both hemispheres. They have irregular flowers with three to five petals, eight monadelphous stamens, and five sepals, the two lateral petaloid; the seeds are usually carunculate. *Polygala* is the most important genus. — **pol'y·ga·la'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

pol'y·gal'ic ac'id (pŏl'ĭ·găl'ĭk). Also **po·lyg'a·lin** (pō·lĭg'ȧ·lĭn), *n.* [See POLYGALA.] *Chem.* A saponin obtained from Senega root as a white powder. It is held by some to be identical with senegin.

Pol'y·ga'mi·a (pŏl'ĭ·gā'mĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYGAMOUS.] *Bot.* A disused Linnaean class of plants with both hermaphrodite and unisexual flowers on the same plant. — **pol'y·ga'mi·an** (-ăn), *adj.* — **pol'y·gam** (pŏl'ĭ·găm), *n.*

pol'y·gam'ic (pŏl'ĭ·găm'ĭk), **-gam'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Polygamous. — **pol'y·gam'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

po·lyg'a·mist (pō·lĭg'ȧ·mĭst), *n.* [See POLYGAMY.] One who practices polygamy. — **po·lyg'a·mist, -mis'tic** (-mĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

po·lyg'a·mize (pō·lĭg'ȧ·mīz), *v. i.* To practice polygamy; to make polygamous.

po·lyg'a·mo·di·oe'cious (pō·lĭg'ȧ·mō·dī·ē'shŭs), *adj.* Having some plants polygamous and some dioecious in the same species, as in certain plants of the genera *Cardiospermum* and *Dodonaea.*

po·lyg'a·mous (pō·lĭg'ȧ·mŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *polygamos* living in polygamy, fr. *polys* many + *gamos* marriage. See BIGAMY.] 1. Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or involving, polygamy; having a plurality of wives or husbands; as, *polygamous* marriages; — opposed to *monogamous.*
2. *Bot.* Bearing both hermaphrodite and unisexual flowers on the same plant.
3. *Zool.* Having more than one mate at the same time. — **po·lyg'a·mous·ly,** *adv.*

po·lyg'a·my (pō·lĭg'ȧ·mĭ), *n.* [F. *polygamie,* fr. Gr. *polygamia.* See POLYGAMOUS.] 1. State or fact of being polygamous; esp., the custom or practice, as in a group, of having a plurality of wives or husbands at the same time; polygyny or polyandry, but usually, the former; — opposed to *monogamy.* See BIGAMY, 1; cf. POLYANDRY, 1.
2. Possession of a plurality of benefices.

pol'y·gene (pŏl'ĭ·jēn), *adj.* [*poly-* + *-gene.*] *Geol.* Designating or pertaining to a volcano built up by a succession of eruptions; — contrasted with a *monogene* cone.

pol'y·gen'e·sis (pŏl'ĭ·jĕn'ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL.] **a** Plurality of origin; polyphyletic origin, esp. of man; — opposed to *monogenesis.* **b** *Anthropol.* The theory that two or more branches of the human race evolved independently. — **pol'y·ge·nes'ic** (-jē·nĕs'ĭk), *adj.* — **pol'y·gen'e·sist** (-jĕn'ē·sĭst), *n.*

pol'y·ge·net'ic (-jē·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* 1. Having many distinct sources; originating at various places or times.
2. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to polygenesis; polyphyletic.
3. *Dyeing.* Yielding more than one color or shade, according to the mordant; — said of dyestuffs.

pol'y·ge·net'i·cal·ly (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* of POLYGENETIC.

polygenetic mountain range. *Geol.* One consisting of two or more monogenetic ranges, each with its own development.

pol'y·gen'ic (pŏl'ĭ·jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* **a** = POLYGENOUS, 1. **b** *Anthropol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the theory of polygenesis. **c** *Biol.* Polygenetic. **d** *Chem.* Forming two or more compounds with a univalent element, as hydrogen.

po·lyg'e·nism (pō·lĭj'ē·nĭz'm), *n.* The theory or doctrine that existing human races have evolved from two or more distinct ancestral types; polygeny; — opposed to *monogenism* and disting. from *polygenesis.* — **pol'yg'e·nist** (-nĭst), *n.* & *adj.* — **pol'y·ge·nis'tic** (pŏl'ĭ·jē·nĭs'tĭk), *adj.* — **po·lyg'e·ny** (pō·lĭj'ē·nĭ), *n.*

po·lyg'e·nous (pō·lĭj'ē·nŭs), *adj.* [*poly-* + *-genous;* cf. Gr. *polygenēs* of many families.] 1. Consisting of, or containing, many kinds; as of elements or rocks; as, a *polygenous* mountain.
2. *Chem.* Polygenic.

pol'y·glo·bu'li·a (pŏl'ĭ·glō·bū'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See POLY-; GLOBULE.] *Med.* Polycythemia.

pol'y·glob'u·lism (-glŏb'ū·lĭz'm), *n.* Polycythemia.

pol'y·glos'sa·ry (-glŏs'ȧ·rĭ), *n.* A polyglot glossary.

pol'y·glot (pŏl'ĭ·glŏt), *adj.* [Gr. *polyglōttos* many-tongued, fr. *polys* many + *glōtta, glōssa,* tongue, language.] 1. Speaking, or writing, many languages; as, a *polyglot* savant.
2. Containing, or made up of, several languages; as, a *polyglot* lexicon or Bible.

pol'y·glot, *n.* 1. One who speaks or writes several languages. "A *polyglot,* or good linguist." *Howell.*
2. A book containing versions of the same text in several languages, arranged for comparison, usually in parallel columns; esp., the Scriptures in several languages. The four great Bible polyglots are: The ***Complutensian Polyglot,*** printed in 1513–17 at Complutum (now Alcalá de Henares), containing the Old Testament in Hebrew, the Targum of Onkelos on the Pentateuch, the Septuagint, the Vulgate, and the Greek New Testament. The ***Antwerp Polyglot,*** or ***Biblia Regia,*** which appeared 1569–72, and contains the Hebrew and Greek of the Old Testament, the Targum of Onkelos, and Aramaic paraphrases, the Vulgate, and the Greek and a Syriac version of the New Testament. The ***Paris Polyglot,*** issued 1628 and 1645 at Paris by Antoine Vitré, of slight critical value. And, most important of all, the ***London,*** or ***Walton's, Polyglot,*** issued 1654–57, edited by Brian Walton, containing all or part of the Bible in Hebrew, Samaritan, Aramaic, Syriac, Arabic, Ethiopic, Persian, Greek (with a literal Latin translation of each), and Latin.
3. A confusion or mixture of languages; a polyglot jargon. — **pol'y·glot'ter** (-glŏt'ĕr), *n.* — **pol'y·glot'ter·y** (-glŏt'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* — **pol'y·glot'tism** (pŏl'ĭ·glŏt'ĭz'm), *n.*

pol'y·glot'ry (pŏl'ĭ·glŏt'rĭ), *n.* [See -RY.] Polyglot speaking or writing; polyglottism.

pol'y·glot'tal (pŏl'ĭ·glŏt'ăl; -l), *adj.* Polyglottous. — **pol'y·glot'tal·ly,** *adv.*

pol'y·glot'ted (pŏl'ĭ·glŏt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Polyglot.

pol'y·glot'tic (-ĭk), *adj.* Polyglottous.—**pol'y·glot'ti·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

pol'y·glot'tist (pŏl'ĭ·glŏt'ĭst), *n.* One versed in many languages; a polyglot.

pol'y·glot·ton'ic (-glŏ·tŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [See POLYGLOT.] *Anthropol.* Designating the language of a race supposed to have originated after the divergence of a supposed primary race into two or more distinct races.

pol'y·glot'tous (-glŏt'ŭs), *adj.* [See POLYGLOT.] Speaking many languages; polyglot.

pol'y·glyc'er·ol (-glĭs'ĕr·ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*poly-* + *glycerol.*] *Chem.* Any of a series of compounds obtained by condensation of glycerol (as by heating it), with loss of water.

pol'y·gon (pŏl'ĭ·gŏn *or, esp. Brit.,* -gŭn), *n.* [LL. *polygonum,* fr. Gr. *polygōnos* polygonal, fr. *polys* + *gōnia* angle. See DIAGONAL.] **a** *Geom.* A figure, generally plane and closed, having many angles, and hence many sides, esp. one of more than four angles. The area *A* of a regular polygon of *n* sides, each of length *a*, may be found from the formula $A = \frac{n}{4} \cot \frac{180°}{n} \cdot a^2$. **b** *Math.* A polygonal number.
c *Mil.* The imaginary figure which forms the trace of a fortification. It is *exterior* when it surrounds the enceinte; *interior* when it surrounds the town within the fortifications.

Pol'y·go·na'ce·ae (pŏl'ĭ·gō·nā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYGONUM.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, or trees, composing the order Polygonales, having 40 genera and nearly 800 species, chiefly of the North Temperate Zone; the buckwheat family. They have mostly entire leaves with stipules forming a sheath (*ocrea*) round the stem. The flowers are spicate and apetalous. The main genera are *Polygonum, Persicaria, Eriogonum, Coccolobis, Rumex,* and *Fagopyrum.*—**pol'y·go·na'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

po·lyg'o·nal (pō·lĭg'ō·năl; -n'l), *adj.* **a** Having many angles (esp. more than four), and hence many sides; — applied esp. to plane figures, and to solid bodies any plane section of which is a polygon. **b** Designating a kind of masonry constructed of stones dressed with smooth faces that do not meet at right angles —**po·lyg'o·nal·ly,** *adv.*

polygonal numbers. *Math.* Figurate numbers.

Pol'y·gon'a·tum (pŏl'ĭ·gŏn'ȧ·tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *polygonaton* Solomon's-seal, fr. Gr. *polygonaton* knotgrass, fr. *polys* many + *gony, gonatos,* knee.] *Bot.* A genus of 20 species of herbs (family Convallariaceae) of the North Temperate Zone; — usually called *Solomon's-seal.* They have erect or arching stems, entire leaves, axillary tubular flowers often in pairs, and globular black or blue berries. *P. pubescens,* a hairy species, and *P. commutatum,* a smooth species, are common wild flowers over much of North America. Syn. *Salomonia.*

Pol'y·go·nel'la (-gō·nĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. See POLYGONUM.] *Bot.* A small genus of heathlike herbs of the buckwheat family (Polygonaceae) found in eastern North America. They have jointed stems, small narrow leaves, and small, white or greenish, apetalous flowers in panicled racemes. *P. articulata,* the jointweed, is common in sandy soil in the eastern United States.

pol'y·go·neu'tic (pŏl'ĭ·gō·nū'tĭk), *adj.* [*poly-* + Gr. *goneuein* to beget.] *Zool.* Having several broods in a season; polyvoltine. — **pol'y·go·neu'tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.*

Pol'y·go'ni·a (pŏl'ĭ·gō'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See POLYGON.] *Zool.* A genus of anglewing butterflies, including many American species, as the comma butterfly. Their wings are mostly tawny brown or orange above, with dark spots and border, and mottled on the underside with grays and browns imitative of bark or dead leaves.

pol'y·gon'ic (-gŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Polygonal. — **pol'y·gon'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

polygon of forces *Mech.* A closed polygon representing by its sides taken in order the magnitude and direction of a system of forces acting at a point in equilibrium.

pol'y·gon·oid (pŏl'ĭ·gŏn·oid), *n.* [*polygon* + *-oid.*] A polyhedron.

po·lyg'o·nous (pō·lĭg'ō·nŭs), *adj.* Polygonal.

Po·lyg'o·num (pō·lĭg'ō·nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *polygonos, -on,* a kind of plant, fr. Gr. *polygonon,* fr. *polys* many + *gony* knee; — in allusion to the numerous joints.] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of herbs, the knotweeds, typifying the family Polygonaceae, and having leaves articulated to the ocreae. The genus includes many pernicious weeds, esp. the cosmopolitan *P. aviculare.*

po·lyg'o·ny (-nĭ), *n.* [L. *polygonium.*] Any plant of the genus *Polygonum,* esp. *P. aviculare.*

Pol'y·gor'di·us (pŏl'ĭ·gôr'dĭ·ŭs), *n.* [NL. See POLY-; GORDIUS.] *Zool.* The best-known genus of marine worms of the order Archianellida.

pol'y·gram (pŏl'ĭ·grăm), *n.* [Gr. *polygrammos* marked with many stripes.] A figure determined by many lines. — **pol'y·gram·mat'ic** (-grȧ·măt'ĭk), *adj.*

pol'y·gram (-grăm), *n.* [*poly-* + *gram.*] *Med.* A tracing made by a polygraph.

pol'y·graph (pŏl'ĭ·grăf; 83), *n.* [Gr. *polygraphos* writing much, fr. *polys* much, many + *graphein* to write; cf. F. *polygraphe.*] 1. An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing; a manifold writer; a copying machine; also, a kind of pantograph for making two or more copies at once.
2. One who copies or imitates another. *Rare.*
3. In bibliography, a collection of different works. *Rare.*
4. A voluminous or versatile writer; — a Gallicism.
5. *Med.* An instrument for recording tracings of several different pulsations simultaneously, as of the heart and one or more of the arteries.

po·lyg'ra·pher (pō·lĭg'rȧ·fĕr), *n.* One who operates or produces polygraphs.

pol'y·graph'ic (pŏl'ĭ·grăf'ĭk), *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or produced by, polygraphy or a polygraph; used in polygraphy. Specif.: **a** Of a writer, voluminous or versatile; of a book, dealing with a wide range of subjects. **b** Like a reproduction made by a polygraph; identical.
2. Designating a method of copying or duplicating oil paintings by a chemical and mechanical process.
3. Written by several authors or scribes.

pol'i·graph'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Polygraphic. *Rare.*

po·lyg'ra·phy (pō·lĭg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *polygraphia;* cf. F. *polygraphie.*] 1. A system of secret writing or cipher; art of writing, or of deciphering, various ciphers. *Hist.*
2. Literary productiveness or versatility.
3. Art or method of making polygraphic copies, as of paintings.

pol'y·gy·nai'ky (pŏl'ĭ·jĭ·nī'kĭ), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. *gynē, gynaikos,* woman.] Polygyny. *Rare.*

Pol'y·gyn'i·a (-jĭn'ĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYGYNY.] *Bot.* A disused Linnaean order of plants including those having flowers with more than twelve styles. — **pol'y·gyn'i·an** (-ăn), *adj.*

Pol'y·dac'ty·lus (pŏl'ĭ·dăk'tĭ·lŭs), *n.* [NL.] See POLYNEMIDAE.

pol'y·de·mo'ni·ac, -de'mon·ism, -de'mon·ist, etc. Vars. of POLYDAEMONIAC, etc.

pol'y·e'cious, pol'y·e'cious·ly, pol'y·e'cious·ness, pol'y·e'cism, pol'y·e'cy (pŏl'ĭ·ē'sĭ). Vars. of POLYOECIOUS, POLYOECIOUSLY, etc.

pol'y·e'dral (pŏl'ĭ·ē'drăl), **pol'y·e'dron** (-ē'drŭn), etc. Vars. of POLYHEDRAL, POLYHEDRON, etc.

pol'y·foil' (pŏl'ĭ·foil'), *n.* [*poly-* + *foil,* n.] *Arch.* = MULTIFOIL, *n.*

pol'y·gar. Var. of POLIGAR.

pol'y·garch'y. Erron. var. of POLYARCHY.

po·lyg'e·ny (pō·lĭj'ē·nĭ), *n.* = POLYGENISM.

pol'y·glot·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

Pol'y·go·na'les (pŏl'ĭ·gō·nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] See POLYGONACEAE.

pol'y·groove', *adj.* & *v. t.* See POLY-.

pol'y·gy·nae'cial. Var. of POLYGYNOECIAL.

pol'y·gyn'ic (-jĭn'ĭk), *adj.* Also **pol'y·gyn'i·ous** (-ĭ·ŭs). = POLYGYNOUS.

---

po·lyg'y·nist (pō·lĭj'ĭ·nĭst), *n.* A practicer or advocate of polygyny.

pol'y·gy·noe'cial (pŏl'ĭ·jĭ·nē'shăl), *adj.* *Bot.* Of several or many united gynoecia, as a collective fruit.

po·lyg'y·nous (pō·lĭj'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, practicing, or characterized by, polygyny.
2. *Bot.* Having many styles.
3. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to a species maintaining a number of fecundated females in its colony; — said of certain social bees and ants.

po·lyg'y·ny (-nĭ), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. *gynē* woman, wife.] **1.** The state or fact of having several wives (or concubines) at the same time; the practice of polygamy.
2. The mating of one male with several females, in certain animals, as fur seals.

pol'y·gy'ral (pŏl'ĭ·jī'răl), *adj.* *Zool.* Polycyclic.

pol'y·gy'ri·a (-jī'rĭ·ȧ; -jĭr'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See POLY-; GYRUS.] *Anat.* The condition of having an unusual number of cerebral convolutions.

pol'y·hae'mi·a, -he'mi·a (-hē'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = POLYEMIA. — **pol'y·hae'mic, -he'mic** (-mĭk), *adj.*

pol'y·hal'ide (-hăl'īd, -ĭd; -hā'līd, -lĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-id.** [*poly-* + *halide.*] *Chem.* A compound of more than one halogen atom with an element or radical.

pol'y·ha'lite (pŏl'ĭ·hā'līt), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. *hals* salt.] *Mineral.* A mineral usually in fibrous masses of a brick-red color due to iron, but consisting essentially of sulphates of calcium, magnesium, and potassium, $2CaSO_4.MgSO_4.K_2SO_4.2H_2O$.

pol'y·har'mo·ny (-här'mō·nĭ), *n.* *Music.* A type of harmonic structure which introduces characteristically two or more simultaneous harmonies or strata of harmony. — **pol'y·har·mon'ic** (-här·mŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

pol'y·he'dral (pŏl'ĭ·hē'drăl), *adj.* [See POLYHEDRON.] *Geom.* Having many faces, as a solid; relating to a polyhedron.

polyhedral angle. *Math.* A solid angle such that the half lines joining the vertex to the boundary of the subtending surface form a pyramid. The plane faces of the pyramid are called the faces of the polyhedral angle. Cf. ALGEBRAIC ANGLE; RECTANGULAR POLYHEDRAL ANGLE; FACE ANGLE; ISOSCELES TRIHEDRAL ANGLE.

pol'y·he'dric (-hē'drĭk; -hĕd'rĭ·kăl), *adj.* Polyhedral; having many sides or aspects.

pol'y·he'dri·cal (-hē'drĭ·-; -hĕd'rĭ·kăl), *adj.* Polyhedric.

pol'y·he'droid (-hē'droid), *n.* *Math.* The analogue in space of four dimensions of a polyhedron in space of three dimensions. There are six regular polyhedroids, the *pentahedroid, hypercube, hexadecahedroid, disdodecahedroid, dishexecontahedroid* and *hexacosihedroid.*

pol'y·he'dron (-hē'drŭn), *n.*; *pl.* -DRONS (-drŭnz), -DRA (-drȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *polyedros* with many seats or sides, fr. *polys* many + *hedra* seat, side. See POLY-; SIT.] **1.** *Geom.* A figure or solid formed by many plane faces, esp. by more than six.
2. *Optics.* A polyscope, or multiplying glass.
3. *Bot.* One of the peculiar angular bodies, with hornlike appendages, into which the megazoospores of the water net (genus *Hydrodictyon*) develop and within which new coenobia are formed.

polyhedron formula. *Math.* Euler's formula, $V + F - E = 2$, connecting the number of vertices, V, faces, F, and edges, E, of a polyhedron.

pol'y·he'drous (-hē'drŭs), *adj.* Polyhedral.

pol'y·he'mi·a, -hae'mi·a (-hē'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Polyemia.

pol'y·hi·dro'sis (-hĭ·drō'sĭs), **pol'y·i·dro'sis** (-ĭ·drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + *hidrosis.*] *Med.* Excessive secretion of perspiration.

pol'y·his'tor (-hĭs'tŏr), *or* **-his·tor'i·an** (-hĭs·tō'rĭ·ăn; 181), *n.* [Gr. *polyistōr* very learned.] One of encyclopedic learning. — **pol'y·his·tor'ic** (-hĭs·tŏr'ĭk), *adj.* — **pol'y·his'to·ry** (-hĭs'tō·rĭ), *n.*

pol'y·hy'brid (-hī'brĭd), *n.* [See POLY-.] *Biol.* A hybrid whose parents differ in a number of characters; an individual or type heterozygous for more than one pair of genes.

pol'y·hy'dric (-hī'drĭk), *adj.* [*poly-* + *hydroxy*l.] *Chem.* **a** Containing more than one atom of acid hydrogen. **b** Containing more than one hydroxyl group; polyhydroxy.

pol'y·hy·drox'y (-hĭ·drŏk'sĭ), *adj.* *Chem.* Containing more than one hydroxyl group; polyhydric.

Pol'y·hym'ni·a (pŏl'ĭ·hĭm'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Polymnia,* fr. *polys* many + *hymnos* hymn.] *Gr. Myth.* The Muse of the sacred lyric. See MUSE, *n.*, 1.

pol'y·i·de'ism (-ĭ·dē'ĭz'm), *n.* *Psychol.* Absorption in a group of related ideas or memories; — opposed to *monoideism.* — **pol'y·i·de'ic** (-ĭk), *adj.*

pol'y·lem'ma (-lĕm'ȧ), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. *lēmma* proposition.] *Logic.* An argument, analogous to a dilemma, in which many alternatives (usually more than three) are presented in the major premise.

pol'y·lep'i·dous (pŏl'ĭ·lĕp'ĭ·dŭs), *adj.* [*poly-* + Gr. *lepis* scale.] Many-scaled. *Rare.*

pol'y·lith (pŏl'ĭ·lĭth), *n.* [*poly-* + *-lith.*] *Archaeol.* A megalithic structure of several or many stones, as a dolmen or a stone circle, usually in the form of a single cell, and dating mainly from neolithic times. Cf. MONOLITH, 1.

pol'y·lith'ic (-lĭth'ĭk), *adj.* Composed of several or many stones or kinds of stone.

po·lyl'o·gy (pō·lĭl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *polylogia,* fr. *polys* much + *logos* discourse.] Garrulity. *Rare.*

po·lyl'o·quent (-kwĕnt), *adj.* [*poly-* + L. *loquens,* pres. part. of *loqui* to speak.] Garrulous. *Rare.*

pol'y·mag'net (pŏl'ĭ·măg'nĕt; -nĭt; 119), *n.* *Elec.* A combination of two or more electromagnets to produce a variable magnetic field.

pol'y·mas'ti·a (-măs'tĭ·ȧ), **pol'y·mas'ty** (pŏl'ĭ·măs'tĭ), *n.* [NL. *polymastia,* fr. *poly-* + Gr. *mastos* breast.] *Anat.* The condition marked by an abnormally large number of nipples or breasts. — **pol'y·mas'tic** (-măs'tĭk), *adj.*

Pol'y·mas'ti·ga (pŏl'ĭ·măs'tĭ·gȧ), **Pol'y·mas·tig'i·da** (-măs·tĭj'ĭ·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + Gr. *mastix, mastigos,* whip.] *Zool.* An order of flagellate protozoans having several flagella. — **pol'y·mas'ti·gate** (-măs'tĭ·gāt), *adj.* — **pol'y·mas'ti·gous** (-gŭs), *adj.*

pol'y·mas'tism (-măs'tĭz'm), *n.* Polymastia.

Pol'y·mas'to·don (-măs'tō·dŏn), *n.* [NL. See POLY-; MASTODON.] *Paleontol.* A genus of multituberculate American Mesozoic mammals. — **pol'y·mas'to·dont** (-dŏnt), *adj.* & *n.*

pol'y·math (pŏl'ĭ·măth), *n.* Also **po·lym'a·thist** (pō·lĭm'ȧ·thĭst). [Gr. *polymathēs* knowing much.] A polyhistor. — *adj.* Very and diversely learned.

po·lym'a·thy (pō·lĭm'ȧ·thĭ), *n.* Encyclopedic learning. — **pol'y·math'ic** (pŏl'ĭ·măth'ĭk), *adj.*

pol'y·ma'zi·a (pŏl'ĭ·mā'zĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + Gr. *mazos* breast.] Polymastia.

pol'y·me'li·a (pŏl'ĭ·mē'lĭ·ȧ), **po·lym'e·ly** (pō·lĭm'ē·lĭ; pŏl'ĭ·mē'lĭ), *n.* [NL. *polymelia,* fr. *poly-* + Gr. *melos* limb.] *Teratol.* State of having supernumerary limbs. — **pol'y·me'li·an** (pŏl'ĭ·mē'lĭ·ăn), *adj.*

pol'y·mer (pŏl'ĭ·mĕr), *n.* [See POLYMERIC.] *Chem.* Any of two or more polymeric compounds; specif., one of higher molecular weight, esp. one produced from another by polymerization.

pol'y·mere (pŏl'ĭ·mēr), *n.* *Petrog.* Any igneous rock composed of more than one kind of mineral.

pol'y·me'ri·a (pŏl'ĭ·mē'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + Gr. *meros* a part.] *Anat.* The condition of having supernumerary parts or accessory organs.

pol'y·mer'ic (-mĕr'ĭk), *adj.* [*poly-* + Gr. *meros* part.] *Chem.* Consisting of the same elements in the same proportions by weight, but differing in molecular weight; as, cyanic acid (CNOH) and cyanuric acid ($C_3N_3O_3H_3$) are *polymeric* with each other; — said specif. of the compound of higher molecular weight; as, cyanuric acid is a *polymeric* modification of cyanic acid. Cf. ISOMERIC, 1.

po·lym'er·ism (pō·lĭm'ĕr·ĭz'm; pŏl'ĭ·mĕr·ĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being polymeric; also, polymerization.

pol'y·mer·i·za'tion (pŏl'ĭ·mĕr·ĭ·zā'shŭn; pō·lĭm'ĕr·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* *Chem.* **a** Act or process of polymerizing or state of being polymerized. **b** Association. See ASSOCIATION, 6.

pol'y·mer·ize (pŏl'ĭ·mĕr·īz; pō·lĭm'ĕr·īz), *v. t. & i.* *Chem.* To change (by union of two or more molecules of the same kind) into another compound having the same elements in the same proportions, but a higher molecular weight and different physical properties.

po·lym'er·ous (pō·lĭm'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* Having many parts or members in a whorl.
2. *Chem.* Polymeric. *Rare.*

pol'y·met'a·mer'ic (pŏl'ĭ·mĕt'ȧ·mĕr'ĭk), *adj.* *Zool.* Having, or pertaining to, more than one metamere.

po·lym'e·ter (pō·lĭm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*poly-* + *meter.*] **1.** A combination on one mount, or stand, of various meteorological instruments.
2. Any of various measuring instruments.

pol'y·meth'yl·ene (pŏl'ĭ·mĕth'ĭ·lēn), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a series of saturated cyclic hydrocarbons or cyclanes (C_nH_{2n}) the molecules of which are regarded as composed of three or more methylene groups united in ring form, as cyclopropane, cyclobutane, etc.

pol'y·me·to'chi·a (pŏl'ĭ·mē·tō'kĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + Gr. *metochē* a participle.] Use of many participles or participial constructions. — **pol'y·me·to'chic** (-tō'kĭk), *adj.*

pol'y·mi'cri·an (-mī'krĭ·ăn), *adj.* [*poly-* + Gr. *mikros* little.] Compressed into small space; compact.

pol'y·mi·cro'bi·al (-mī·krō'bĭ·ăl), *adj.* Polymicrobic.

pol'y·mi·cro'bic (-mī·krō'bĭk; -krŏb'ĭk), *adj.* [See POLY-; MICROBE; -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or caused by, several types of microorganisms.

pol'y·mi'cro·scope (-mī'krŏ·skōp), *n.* A microscope for the rapid and convenient exchange of objects in the field.

pol'y·mig'nite (pŏl'ĭ·mĭg'nīt), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. *mignynai* to mix + 1st *-ite,* 4.] *Mineral.* A niobate and titanate of the metals of the cerium group with iron and calcium, occurring in slender, black, prismatic crystals. Sp. gr., 4.8

Pol'y·mix'i·a (-mĭk'sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *polymixia* promiscuity.] *Zool.* A genus of marine spiny-finned fishes resembling the soldierfishes but with smooth scales and a pair of barbels on the chin. In some classifications it is the type of a family, **Pol'y·mix·i'i·dae** (-mĭks·ĭ'ĭ·dē). — **pol'y·mix'i·id** (-mĭk'sĭ·ĭd), *n.* & *adj.*

Po·lym'ni·a (pō·lĭm'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Polymnia.*]
1. = POLYHYMNIA.
2. *Bot.* A small genus of American, chiefly tropical, herbs (family Carduaceae) having large, lobed leaves and corymbose heads of discoid and radiate yellow or white flowers. The two North American species, *P. canadensis* and *P. uvedalia,* are called *leafcup.*

pol'ym·nite (pŏl'ĭm·nīt), *n.* [Gr. *polymnios* full of moss.] *Petrog.* A stone marked with dendrites and black lines so disposed as to suggest rivers, marshes, etc.

pol'y·morph (pŏl'ĭ·môrf), *n.* A polymorphonuclear leucocyte. See LEUCOCYTE.

pol'y·morph (pŏl'ĭ·môrf), *n.* [Gr. *polymorphos* multiform, fr. *polys* many + *morphē* form.] **1.** *Biol.* A polymorphous organism, or one of the several forms of such an organism.
2. *Cryst.* A substance crystallizable in several distinct forms; also, any one of these forms. Cf. ALLOMORPH.

Pol'y·mor'pha (-môr'fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + *-morpha.*] *Zool.* A group of beetles, formerly a suborder, including the Clavicornia and Serricornia.

pol'y·mor'phic (-fĭk), *adj.* **a** Polymorphous. **b** *Biol.* Having, or occurring in, several distinct forms; — opposed to *monomorphic.*

pol'y·mor'phism (pŏl'ĭ·môr'fĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being polymorphous; as: **a** *Biol.* (1) Capability of assuming different forms; capability of wide variation. (2) Existence of a species in several forms independent of the variations of sex, as in certain butterflies whose broods, appearing at different seasons, differ in size or color, or both, or in ants and termites, in which different castes (workers, soldiers, etc.) exist. **b** *Cryst.* = PLEOMORPHISM, 1. — **pol'y·mor·phis'tic** (-môr·fĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

pol'y·mor'pho·nu·cle·ar (-môr'fō·nū'klē·ĕr), *adj.* [See POLYMORPHOUS; NUCLEAR.] **1.** *Anat.* Having the nucleus deeply lobed or almost completely divided. See LEUCOCYTE.
2. *Biol.* Designating the commonest type (normally about 72 per cent of the total number) of leucocytes (*polymorphonuclear leucocytes*) in human blood. They have an irregular, deeply lobed, or often almost completely divided, nucleus.

pol'y·mor'pho·sis (pŏl'ĭ·môr'fō·sĭs; -môr·fō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See POLY-; MORPHOSIS.] *Zool.* Structural without functional differentiation.

pol'y·mor'phous (-môr'fŭs), *adj.* [*poly-* + *-morphous.*] Having, or assuming, various forms, characters, or styles; as: **a** *Anthropol.* As applied to a god, having many divine powers and a corresponding variety of functions. "A *polymorphous* being in which all celestial powers manifested themselves in turn." *Trans. from Cumont.* **b** *Biol.* Polymorphic **b.** **c** *Cryst.* = PLEOMORPHIC. **d** *Music.* Characterized by varied treatment of themes; — said of a contrapuntal composition.

pol'y·mor'phous-per·verse', *adj.* *Psychoanalysis.* Pertaining to, designating, or exhibiting, erotic tendencies associated with various areas and functions of the body; designating infantile sexuality not yet synthesized into the mature sexual impulse as the basis of perversions.

pol'y·mor'phy (pŏl'ĭ·môr'fĭ), *n.* Polymorphism.

po'ly–moun'tain, *n.* [L. *montanus,* neut. *montanum,* of a mountain. See POLY.] **a** = POLY, *n.* **b** The related *Teucrium montanum,* formerly called *Polium montanum.* **c** The alpine bartsia.

Pol'y·my·a'ri·a (pŏl'ĭ·mĭ·ā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), **Pol'y·my·a'ri·i** (-ĭ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + Gr. *mys, myos,* muscle.] *Zool.* A primary division of nematode worms comprising those forms in which many muscle cells are seen in a transverse section. — **pol'y·my·ar'i·an** (-ăr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* & *n.*

pol'y·my'o·di (-mī'ō·dĭ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + *myo-* + Gr. *ōidē* song.] *Zool.* An abandoned group of birds nearly equivalent to *Acromyodi.* — **pol'y·my·o'di·an** (-mĭ·ō'dĭ·ăn), **pol'y·my'o·dous** (-mī'ō·dŭs), *adj.*

pol'y·my'oid (-mī'oid), *adj.* *Zool.* Having many syringeal muscles; polymyodian.

pol'y·my'o·si'tis (-mī'ō·sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + *myositis.*] Inflammation of several muscles at once.

pol'y·myth'y (pŏl'ĭ·mĭth'ĭ), *n.* [See POLY-; MYTH.] The inclusion of many or several stories or plots in one narrative or dramatic work. — **pol'y·myth'ic** (-mĭth'ĭk), *adj.*

pol'y·naph'thene (-năf'thēn), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a group of nonaromatic poylcyclic hydrocarbons found in certain petroleums and containing a smaller proportion of hydrogen than the naphthenes.

Pol'y·nem'i·dae (-nĕm'ĭ·dē; -nē'mĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + Gr. *nēma* thread.] *Zool.* A family of spiny-finned fishes allied to the mullets (Mugilidae) but having the pectoral fin divided into two parts, the upper much like an ordinary fin and the lower composed of several separate, slender, threadlike rays, whence the species are called *threadfins.* They abound on the sandy shores of warm seas. Many are valued for food and some yield isinglass. The type genus, **Pol'y·ne'mus** (-nē'mŭs), is a small one, most of the species belonging to *Polydactylus.* — **pol'y·ne'mid** (-mĭd), *n.* & *adj.* — **-ne'moid** (-moid), *adj.* & *n.*

Pol'y·ne'sian (pŏl'ĭ·nē'shăn; -zhăn), *n.* **1.** A member of a race of mankind widespread throughout Oceania; specif.: **a** A member of the brown race of Polynesia from New Zealand to Hawaii, and Samoa to Easter Island. **b** A member of any of the brown populations of Micronesia, Polynesia, and parts of Melanesia; or, specif., one of the native race of these groups, found pure chiefly in Polynesia. (Cf. MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.) The Polynesians are variously held to be a branch of the Malay race, an offshoot of an early Asiatic Caucasian or Caucasoid race (cf. AINU, INDONESIAN), or a mixed race having a Melanesian as well as a Malay and Caucasoid strain. That Papuan and Melanesian elements enter into some of the Polynesian groups is probable. The pure type is tall and statuesque, of brown or olive complexion, with wavy brown or black hair. The features are nearly Caucasian, though heavy. The Polynesians are cheerful, courageous, cleanly, gentle, and dignified, of keen artistic sense and highly poetical imagination, but are often indolent, and formerly were nearly all cannibals. Tattooing is widespread, developed almost as an art among the Maoris and Marquesans. They were the most expert of primitive navigators. The taboo (which see) is the most famous of their social institutions. Of pure Polynesians the foremost are the Hawaiians, Maoris, Marquesans, Samoans, Tahitians, and Tongans. Cf. MELANESIAN, MICRONESIAN.
2. The Polynesian language or languages. See MAHORI; AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Pol'y·ne'sian (-nē'shăn; -zhăn), *adj.* [From NL. *Polynesia,* fr. F. *Polynésie,* fr. Gr. *polys* many + *nēsos* island.]
1. Of or pertaining to Polynesia or the Polynesians.
2. Belonging to or designating the subfamily of Austronesian languages spoken throughout the greater part of Polynesia. See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Polynesian chestnut. The edible kidney-shaped seed of a Polynesian tree (*Inocarpus edulis*); also, the tree itself.

Polynesian region. *Biogeog.* A terrestrial division including the smaller tropical Pacific islands. It is included by some in the Australian region, when it is called the **Polynesian subregion.** It is without indigenous land mammals except bats.

Polynesian rosewood. The wood of the banago *Thespesia populnea;* also, the tree itself.

pol'y·ne'sic (pŏl'ĭ·nē'sĭk; -nēs'ĭk), *adj.* [Cf. POLYNESIAN.] *Med.* Occurring in different spots or in sporadic patches like islands.

pol'y·neu·ri'tis (-nū·rĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Neuritis of several nerves at the same time; multiple neuritis. Alcoholism, various metallic and other poisons, certain infectious diseases, and vitamin deficiency (as in beriberi) may cause the disorder. — **pol'y·neu·rit'ic** (-rĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

Pol'y·ni'ces, Pol'y·nei'ces (pŏl'ĭ·nī'sēz), *n.* [L. *Polynices,* fr. Gr. *Polyneikēs.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A son of Oedipus. He was slain in the war against his brother Eteocles and his uncle Creon for possession of Thebes. See ETEOCLES, ANTIGONE, SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

Po·lyn'o·e (pō·lĭn'ō·ē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *Polynoē* daughter of Nereus and Doris.] *Zool.* A genus of marine annelid worms, family **Pol'y·noi'dae** (pŏl'ĭ·noi'dē), having the back covered with two rows of scales or elytra. — **pol'y·noid** (pŏl'ĭ·noid), *adj.* & *n.*

pol'y·no'mi·al (pŏl'ĭ·nō'mĭ·ăl; 159), *n.* [*poly-* + *-nomial* as in *binomial.*] **1.** *Alg.* An expression of two or more terms, as $a^2 - 2ab + b^2$.
2. *Biol.* A technical name of a plant or animal consisting of a descriptive phrase of more than three words, as those in use before the binomial nomenclature.

pol'y·no'mi·al, *adj.* **1.** *Chiefly Math.* Containing many terms; multinomial; as, the *polynomial* theorem.
2. *Biol.* Consisting of many names or terms.

pol'y·no'mi·al·ism (-lĭz'm), *n.* A system of nomenclature using polynomials. — **pol'y·no'mi·al·ist** (-lĭst), *n.*

pol'y·nom'ic (-nŏm'ĭk), *adj.* Polynomial.

pol'y·nu'cle·o'sis (-nū'klē·ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *polynuclear* + *-osis.*] *Med.* A condition characterized by the presence of an excess of polymorphonuclear leucocytes, esp. in the circulating blood.

Po·ly'o·don (pō·lī'ō·dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + *-odon.*] *Zool.* The genus constituted by the paddlefish. It is the type of a family **Pol'y·o·don'ti·dae** (pŏl'ĭ·ō·dŏn'tĭ·dē), commonly classed in the order Chondrostei, and containing also the genus *Psephurus* of China. — **pol'y·o·dont'** (pŏl'ĭ·ō·dŏnt'), **pol'y·o·don'toid** (-dŏn'toid), *adj.* & *n.*

pol'y·o·don'tal (pŏl'ĭ·ō·dŏn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [*poly-* + *-odont* + *-al.*] *Elec.* Designating, or pertaining to, a winding having several separate armature teeth per pole per phase. Cf. MONODONTAL.

pol'y·o·don't·i·a (pŏl'Ĭ·ō·dŏn'shĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Dent.* The occurrence of an abnormal number of teeth.

pol'y·oe'cious (-ē'shŭs), *adj.* [*poly-* + Gr. *oikia* house.] *Bot.* Having the archegonia and antheridia sometimes on the same plant, sometimes on different plants, as certain mosses and liverworts; — often written *polyoicous*, the form preferred by bryologists. Cf. HETEROECIOUS, PAROECIOUS. — **pol'y·oe'cious·ly,** *adv.* — **pol'y·oe'cious·ness,** *n.* — **pol'y·oe'cism** (-sĭz'm), *n.*

pol'y·oi'cous (-oi'kŭs), *adj. Bot.* Polyoecious.

pol'y·om'ma·tous (pŏl'Ĭ·ŏm'ȧ·tŭs), *adj.* [*poly-* + Gr. *omma, -atos,* the eye.] Having many eyes.

pol'y·on'o·mous (-ŏn'ō·mŭs), *adj.* Polyonymous.

pol'y·on'o·my (-mĭ), *n.* Polyonymy.

pol'y·o·nych'i·a (pŏl'Ĭ·ō·nĭk'Ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + *-onychia.*] *Med.* The condition of having an excessive number of nails on the fingers or toes.

pol'y·o·nym' (pŏl'Ĭ·ō·nĭm'), *n.* **1.** A synonym. *Rare.* **2.** A polynomial name or term. — **pol'y·on'y·mal** (-ŏn'Ĭ·mȧl), **pol'y·o·nym'ic** (-ō·nĭm'Ĭk), *adj.* — **pol'y·on'y·mist** (-ŏn'Ĭ·mĭst), *n.*

pol'y·on'y·mous (pŏl'Ĭ·ŏn'Ĭ·mŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *polyōnymos,* fr. *polys* many + *onoma, onyma,* name.] Marked by polyonymy; also, *Rare,* synonymous.

pol'y·on'y·my (-ŏn'Ĭ·mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *polyōnymia* a multitude of names.] **a** Use of or the practice of using diverse names for one thing. **b** Polynomialism.

pol'y·o'pi·a (pŏl'Ĭ·ō'pĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See POLY-; -OPIA.] *Med.* Perception of more than one image of a single object; multiple vision. — **pol'y·op'ic** (-ŏp'Ĭk), *adj.*

pol'y·o·ra'ma (-ō·rä'mȧ; -rȧm'ȧ), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. *horama* a sight, view.] A view of many objects; also, a sort of panorama with dissolving views.

pol'y·or'chid·ism (-ôr'kĭ·dĭz'm), *n.* [*poly-* + *-orchidism.*] The condition characterized by more than two testicles.

pol'y·or·gan'ic (-ôr·găn'Ĭk), *adj.* Having many organs.

pol'y·ose (pŏl'Ĭ·ōs), *n.* [*poly-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A polysaccharide.

pol'y·ox'ide (-ŏk'sīd), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* A compound of more than one oxygen atom with an element or radical.

pol'yp (pŏl'Ĭp), *n.* [F. *polype,* fr. L. *polypus,* fr. Gr. *polypous, polypodos,* lit., many-footed, fr. *polys* many + *pous, podos,* foot. See POLY-; FOOT. Cf. POLYPODY, POLYPUS, POULP.] **1.** *Zool.* **a** *Obs.* An octopus. **b** An invertebrate belonging to, and of the type most characteristic of, the Coelenterata, having typically a hollow cylindrical body with walls of ectoderm and endoderm cells, closed and attached at one end, and opening at the other by a central mouth surrounded by tentacles, which are usually armed with nematocysts and serve in taking its prey. The genus *Hydra* (which see) consists of typical polyps. The sea anemones afford other examples of simple polyps; the hydroids and corals, examples of compound polyps. **c** In old or careless usage, any of various other invertebrates having more or less superficial resemblance to the true polyps in form, position of mouth, tentacles, etc., as polyzoans, crinoids, rotifers, compound ascidians, etc.
2. *Med.* A projecting mass of swollen and hypertrophied mucous membrane, as in the nasal cavity or one of its accessory sinuses, caused by chronic inflammation.

pol'y·pap'il·lo'ma (pŏl'Ĭ·păp'Ĭ·lō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -LOMATA (-mȧ·tȧ), -LOMAS (-mȧz). [NL., fr. *poly-* + *papilloma.*] *Med.* Any condition characterized by the presence of many papillomata; specif., yaws.

pol'y·pa'ri·a (pŏl'Ĭ·pā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), **pol'y·par'i·um** (-pâr'Ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A polypary.

po·lyp'a·rous (pō·lĭp'ȧ·rŭs), *adj.* [*poly-* + *-parous.*] Polytocous.

pol'y·par'y (pŏl'Ĭ·pĕr'Ĭ; -pĕr·Ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). *Zool.* The common investing structure or tissue in which the polyps of corals and other compound forms are embedded; a polypidom. — **pol'y·par'i·an** (-pâr'Ĭ·ăn), *adj.*

pol·yp'e·an (pŏl·ĭp'ē·ăn), *adj. Zool.* Pertaining to, or like, a polyp or polyps. — *n.* A polyp.

pol'y·ped (pŏl'Ĭ·pĕd), *adj.* [*poly-* + *-ped.*] Having many feet. — *n.* A polyped creature.

Pol'y·pe·da'tes (-pē·dā'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + Gr. *pēdein* to jump.] *Zool.* See TREE FROG.

pol'y·pep'tide (pŏl'Ĭ·pĕp'tĭd; -tīd; 157), *n.* Also **-tid.** [G. *polypeptid.* See POLY-; PEPTONE.] *Biochem.* Any of the simple, nonprotein combinations of several amino-acid molecules.

pol'y·pet'al (pŏl'Ĭ·pĕt'ȧl), *adj. Bot.* Polypetalous. — *n.* A polypetalous plant.

pol'y·pet'al·ous (-pĕt'ȧl·ŭs), *adj. Bot.* Consisting of or having the petals separate or not united; choripetalous; — said of a flower or corolla. — **pol'y·pet'al·y** (-Ĭ), *n.*

Po·lyph'a·ga (pō·lĭf'ȧ·gȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *poly-*+*-phaga.*] *Zool.* A suborder of Coleoptera, including all the beetles, except the Adephaga.

pol'y·phage (pŏl'Ĭ·fāj), *n.* [Cf. F. *polyphage.* See POLY-; -PHAGOUS.] One who eats much or many kinds of food. *Obs. exc. Humorous.*

pol'y·pha'gi·a (-fā'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *polyphagia* excess in eating.] **a** *Med.* Excessive appetite or eating; bulimia. **b** *Zool.* Ability to subsist on various kinds of food. — **pol'y·pha'gi·an** (-fā'jĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.* — **po·lyph'a·gist** (pō·lĭf'ȧ·jĭst), *n.*

pol'y·phag'ic (pŏl'Ĭ·făj'Ĭk), *adj.* Polyphagous.

po·lyph'a·gous (pō·lĭf'ȧ·gŭs), *adj.* [L. *polyphagus,* fr. Gr. *polyphagos,* fr. *polys* many + *phagein* to eat.] **a** Eating, or subsisting on, many kinds of food; also, rarely, voracious. **b** Specif., *Zool.,* having a number of food plants, as certain vegetarian insects. Cf. MONOPHAGOUS **b**; OLIGOPHAGOUS.

po·lyph'a·gy (pō·lĭf'ȧ·jĭ), *n.* Polyphagia.

pol'y·pha·lan'gism (pŏl'Ĭ·fȧ·lăn'jĭz'm), *n.* [See POLY-; PHALANX, 5; -ISM.] *Med.* The condition of having an excessive number of phalanges in the fingers or toes.

pol'y·phar'ma·cist (-fär'mȧ·sĭst), *n.* One skilled in the practice of polypharmacy.

pol'y·phar'ma·con (-kŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *polypharmakos* having many drugs. See POLY-; PHARMACON.] A remedy compounded of many ingredients.

pol'y·phar'ma·cy (pŏl'Ĭ·fär'mȧ·sĭ), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. *pharmakeia* the using of medicine, fr. *pharmakon* medicine; cf. F. *polypharmacie*]. **1.** *Med.* The administration of many medicines, esp. at the same time.
2. The compounding of remedies containing many ingredients; also, the excessive use of such remedies. This was the vogue in the Middle Ages, and vestiges of it are still evident in the materia medica of today.
— **pol'y·phar'ma·cal** (-kȧl), *adj.*

pol'y·phar'mic (-fär'mĭk), *adj.* [See POLYPHARMACON.] Containing many drugs. — *n.* A polypharmacon.

pol'y·phas'al (pŏl'Ĭ·fāz'ȧl; -l), *adj. Elec.* Of or pert. to a polyphase system; polyphase.

pol'y·phase (pŏl'Ĭ·fāz), *adj.* [*poly-* + *-phase.*] Having or producing two or more phases; multiphase; as, a *polyphase* machine; a *polyphase* current. See PHASE, *n.*, 6.

pol'y·phas'er (pŏl'Ĭ·fāz'ĕr), *n. Elec.* A polyphase machine; a multiphaser.

Pol'y·pheme (pŏl'Ĭ·fēm), *n.* [F. *Polyphème.*] The Cyclops Polyphemus; hence [*not cap.*], a giant. — **pol'y·phe'mi·an** (-fē'mĭ·ăn; 159), **pol'y·phem'ic** (-fĕm'Ĭk), **pol'y·phe'mous** (-fē'mŭs), *adj.*

Pol'y·phe'mus (pŏl'Ĭ·fē'mŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Polyphēmos.*] *Gr. Myth.* A Cyclops, who, as related in the *Odyssey,* imprisoned Odysseus and his companions in a cavern and devoured six of the company. Odysseus made him drunk, and blinded him by piercing his eye with a sharp, heated pole. The prisoners then escaped from the cave by clinging to the bellies of the Cyclops's sheep as he drove them out to pasture. See GALATEA **a**.

Pol'y·phe'mus moth. A very large American silkworm moth (*Telea polyphemus*) of a yellowish or brownish color, with a large eyelike spot in each hind wing. Its larva, which is very large, bright green, with silvery tubercles, and with oblique white stripes on the sides, feeds on the oak, chestnut, willow, cherry, apple, and other trees.

Polyphemus Moth, male.

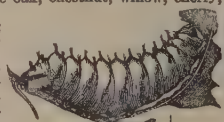
Larva of Polyphemus Moth, eating leaf.

pol'y·phe'nol (-fē'nōl; -nŏl), *n. Chem.* A polyhydroxy phenol.

pol'y·phloes·boe'an (-flĭs·bē'ăn), **pol'y·phlois·boi'an** (-flois·boi'ăn), *adj.* Also **pol'u·phlois·boi'an** (pŏl'ū·flois·boi'ăn), etc. [Gr. *polyphloisbos.*] Loud-roaring; — applied to the sea by Homer. — **pol'u·phlois·bo'ic** (-bō'Ĭk), **pol'u·phlois'boi·ot'ic** (-flois'boi·ŏt'Ĭk), **pol'u·phlois·boi'o·ta·tot'ic** (-flois·boi'ō·tȧ·tŏt'Ĭk), *adj.* — **po'ly·phlois'bo·ism** (-flois'bō·ĭz'm), **pol'y·phlois·boi'o·ism** (-flois·boi'ō·ĭz'm), *n. Rant.*

pol'y·pho'bi·a (-fō'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Pantophobia.

pol'y·phone (pŏl'Ĭ·fōn), *n.* [*poly-* + *-phone.*] **1.** *Music.* A kind of lute. *Obs.*
2. A character or written sign representing more than one sound, as *ea* in *read,* pronounced *rēd* or *rĕd.*

pol'y·phoned (-fōnd), *adj. Organ Building.* Producing two or more tones; — said of an organ pipe.

pol'y·phon'ic (-fŏn'Ĭk; -fō'nĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *polyphōnos,* fr. *polys* many + *phōnē* sound; cf. F. *polyphone.*] **1.** Having, or consisting of, many sounds or voices.
2. *Music.* **a** Of or pertaining to polyphony; consisting of two or more melodies combined; contrapuntal; — opposed to *homophonic.* **b** Capable of giving more than one tone at a time, as the organ or harp.
3. *Phonet.* Having more than one phonetic value; as, Assyrian *polyphonic* characters.

pol'y·phon'i·cal (-fŏn'Ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* Polyphonic. *Rare.*

polyphonic prose. A poetic form of expression used chiefly by Amy Lowell, which is printed as prose, but makes use of rhythm, rhyme, assonance, alliteration, etc., with many changes from one form to another.

pol'y·pho·nism (pŏl'Ĭ·fō·nĭz'm), *n.* Polyphony.

pol'y·pho'nist (pŏl'Ĭ·fō'nĭst), *n.* **1.** A ventriloquist.
2. *Music.* One skilled in polyphony; a contrapuntist.

pol'y·pho'ni·um (pŏl'Ĭ·fō'nĭ·ŭm; 159), *n.* [NL.] *Music.* A polyphonic composition.

po·lyph'o·ny (pō·lĭf'ō·nĭ; pŏl'Ĭ·fō'nĭ), *n.* [Gr. *polyphōnia.*]
1. Multiplicity of sounds, as in reverberations of an echo.
2. *Music.* Composition in simultaneous and harmonizing but melodically independent and individual parts or voices; contrapuntal composition; — opposed to *homophony.*
3. *Phonet.* Representation of more than one sound or sound combination by means of the same written character.

pol'y·phore (pŏl'Ĭ·fōr; 181), *n.* [*poly-* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* A torus bearing numerous ovaries. *Rare.*

pol'y·phos·phor'ic (-fŏs·fôr'Ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of a series of acids containing more than one atom of phosphorus, as pyrophosphoric acid, $H_4P_2O_7$.

pol'y·pho'tal (pŏl'Ĭ·fō'tȧl; -t'l), *adj.* [*poly-* + Gr. *phōs, phōtos,* light.] *Elec.* Pertaining to or designating arc lamps so constructed that more than one can be used on a single circuit. Cf. MONOPHOTE. — **pol'y·phote** (pŏl'Ĭ·fōt), *n. & adj.*

pol'y·phy·le'sis (-fĭ·lē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *polyphylos* of many tribes.] Polyphyletic descent; polygenesis. — **pol'y·phy'ly** (pŏl'Ĭ·fĭ'lĭ), *n.*

pol'y·phy·let'ic (-fĭ·lĕt'Ĭk), *adj.* [*poly-* + Gr. *phylē* clan, *phyletēs* one of the same clan.] Pertaining to, or derived from, more than one original or ancestral type, race, or family; polygenetic; as, a *polyphyletic* language or race; — opposed to *monophyletic.* — **pol'y·phy·let'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pol'y·phyl'line (-fĭl'ĭn; -īn), *adj.* Polyphyllous.

pol'y·phy·log'e·ny (-fĭ·lŏj'ē·nĭ), *n. Biol.* Phylogeny in which a group has been derived from more than one starting point or ancestral type.

pol'y·phy'o·dont (-fī'ō·dŏnt), *adj.* [Gr. *polyphyēs* manifold + *-odont.*] *Zool.* Having several or many sets of teeth in succession, as sharks and certain teleost fishes; — distinguished from *monophyodont* and *diphyodont.* — *n.* A polyphyodont animal.

Pol'y·pi (pŏl'Ĭ·pī), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYP.] **1.** *Zool.* In older classifications, a class of invertebrates more or less exactly corresponding to Anthozoa.
2. [*not cap.*] *Pl.* of POLYPUS.

pol·yp'i·an (pō·lĭp'Ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a polyp. *R.*

pol'y·pide (pŏl'Ĭ·pīd; -pĭd), *n. Zool.* One of the individual zooids of a polyzoan colony.

po·lyp'i·dom (pō·lĭp'Ĭ·dŭm), *n.* [*polypus* + Gr. *domos* house.] A polypary.

pol'y·pif'er·ous (pŏl'Ĭ·pĭf'ĕr·ŭs), **pol'y·pig'er·ous** (-pĭj'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*polypus* + *-ferous, -gerous.*] *Zool.* Bearing polyps, or polypites.

pol'y·pite (pŏl'Ĭ·pīt), *n.* **1.** *Zool.* **a** One of the zooids, or polyps, of a coral, hydroid, or siphonophore; — often restricted to the feeding zooids or hydranths as distinguished from dactylozooids or other modified or degenerate zooids. **b** Sometimes, the manubrium of a hydroid medusa.
2. *Paleontol.* A fossil coral. *Obs.*

Pol'y·pla·coph'o·ra (-plȧ·kŏf'ō·rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLY-; PLACOPHORA.] *Zool.* An order comprising most mollusks of the class Amphineura; the chitons. The foot occupies the whole ventral surface of the body and the shell is composed of eight calcified plates. — **pol'y·pla·coph'o·ran** (-răn), *adj. & n.* — **pol'y·plac'o·phore** (-plăk'ō·fōr; 181), *n.* — **pol'y·pla·coph'o·rous** (-plȧ·kŏf'ō·rŭs), *adj.*

pol'y·plas'tic (pŏl'Ĭ·plăs'tĭk), *adj. Biol.* Assuming, or able to assume, many forms.

Pol'y·plec'tron (pŏl'Ĭ·plĕk'trŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + Gr. *plēktron* spur, plectrum.] **1.** *Zool.* The genus consisting of the peacock pheasants.
2. (*pron.* -trŏn) [*not cap.*] *Music.* An old kind of harpsichord or spinet.

pol'y·ploid (pŏl'Ĭ·ploid), *adj.* [*poly-* + *-ploid.*] Manifold in appearance or arrangement; specif., *Biol.,* having or designating a chromosome number which is a multiple of the basic haploid number. — **pol'y·ploi'dic** (-ploi'dĭk), *adj.* — **pol'y·ploi'dy** (pŏl'Ĭ·ploi'dĭ), *n.*

pol'y·ploid (pŏl'Ĭ·ploid), *n. Biol.* A polyploid cell; hence, an individual, generation, etc., characterized by a polyploid chromosome number. Cf. HEXAPLOID.

pol'yp·noe'a (pŏl'ĭp·nē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + *-pnoea.*] *Med.* Rapid respiration; quickness of breathing. — **pol'yp·noe'ic** (-Ĭk), *adj.*

pol'y·pod (pŏl'Ĭ·pŏd), *adj.* [F. *polypode.*] Having many feet or legs. — *n.* A polypod animal; also, formerly, a member of the Polypoda.

pol'y·pod (pŏl'Ĭ·pŏd), *n.* [OF. *polipode.*] = 1st POLYPODY.

Po·lyp'o·da (pō·lĭp'ō·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Any of various groups of animals with numerous feet or footlike parts, as myriapods, polychaete worms, cephalopods, etc. *Obs.*

pol'y·po'di·a (pŏl'Ĭ·pō'dĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + *-podia.*] *Terat.* The condition of having more than two feet.

Pol'y·po'di·a'ce·ae (-pō'dĭ·ā'shē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYPODIUM.] *Bot.* A family of ferns of 130 genera and 3,000 species, or about four fifths of all known ferns. Many are epiphytic. They have erect or creeping rootstocks with scattered or clustered fronds, the fertile bearing annulate stalked sporangia disposed in sori. The chief genera are *Polypodium, Asplenium, Adiantum, Acrostichum, Pteris,* and *Dryopteris.* — **pol'y·po'di·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Pol'y·po'di·um (-pō'dĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *polypodion,* dim. of *polypous.* See POLYP; cf. POLYPODA.] *Bot.* A genus of ferns, the polypodies, typifying the family Polypodiaceae, and distinguished by the roundish naked sori. Of the 600 species, about 10 are found in the United States. Syn. *Drynaria.*

pol'y·po'dy (pŏl'Ĭ·pō'dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). Any plant of the genus *Polypodium. P. vulgare,* the common polypody, is found throughout North America and most of Europe and Asia. It has creeping rootstocks, and pinnatifid fronds with entire segments; — called also *male polypody.*

pol'y·po'dy, *n.* The condition of having many legs, esp. with reference to insect embryos and larvae.

polypody family. The Polypodiaceae.

pol'yp·oid (pŏl'Ĭp·oid), **pol'yp·oi'dal** (-oi'dȧl; -d'l), *adj.* [*polyp* + *-oid.*] Resembling a polyp or a polypus.

Pol'y·po·mor'pha (pŏl'Ĭ·pō·môr'fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYP; -MORPHOUS.] *Zool.* A division of Coelenterata containing the Hydrozoa, Scyphozoa, and Anthozoa as distinct from the Ctenophora. — **pol'y·po·mor'phic** (-fĭk), *adj.*

Pol'y·po·ra'ce·ae (-pō·rā'shē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of pore-bearing fungi of the order Agaricales; the polypores, or bracket fungi. They have a soft texture when young, but commonly become firm, corky, or woody with age. They often form bracketlike growths on trees, whence the name *shelf fungus.* **Po·lyp'o·rus** (pō·lĭp'ō·rŭs) is the type and principal genus. Cf. POMES, 2. — **pol'y·po·ra'ceous** (pŏl'Ĭ·pō·rā'shŭs), *adj.*

pol'y·pore (pŏl'Ĭ·pōr; 181), *n. Bot.* A pore fungus.

pol'y·po'rite (-pō'rĭt; 181), *n.* [See -ITE.] *Paleontol.* Any fossil fungus of the genus *Polyporus;* also, any similar or related form.

pol'y·po'roid (-roid), *adj.* [See -OID.] *Bot.* Resembling or pertaining to a pore fungus, esp. of the genus *Polyporus.*

pol'y·pose (pŏl'Ĭ·pōs), *adj.* Polypous.

pol'y·po'sis (-pō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *polypus* + *-osis.*] *Med.* A condition characterized by the presence of polypi; as, *polyposis* of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

pol'y·po·tome' (pŏl'Ĭ·pō·tōm'; pŏl·ĭp'ō·tōm), *n.* [*polypus* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* An instrument used in removing polypi.

pol'y·pous (pŏl'Ĭ·pŭs), *adj.* [Cf. F. *polypeux.* See POLYP.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or like, a polyp.

pol'y·prag·mat'ic (-prăg·măt'Ĭk), **pol'y·prag·mat'i·cal** (-Ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* Overbusy; esp., officious. — **pol'y·prag·mat'ic,** *n.* — **pol'y·prag·mat'i·cal·ly,** *adv. All Now Rare.*

pol'y·prag'ma·tism (-prăg'mȧ·tĭz'm), *n.* Also, *Rare,* **pol'y·prag'ma·cy** (-mȧ·sĭ), **pol'y·prag'ma·ty** (-mȧ·tĭ). Fussiness; officiousness.

pol'y·prag'ma·tist (pŏl'Ĭ·prăg'mȧ·tĭst), **pol'y·prag'mist** (-prăg'mĭst), *n.* A fussy person; an annoying busybody.

pol'y·prag'mon (-prăg'mŏn), *n.* [Gr. *polypragmōn.*] A busybody. *Obs.* — **pol'y·prag·mon'ic** (-prăg·mŏn'Ĭk), *adj. Rare.* — **pol'y·prag'mon·ist,** *n. Obs.*

pol'y·prene (pŏl'Ĭ·prēn), *n.* [*polymer* + *isoprene.*] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon, $(C_5H_8)_x$ or $(C_5H_8)_{2x}$, the chief constituent of rubber. It may be a polymer of isoprene.

pol'y·prism (pŏl'Ĭ·prĭz'm), *n. Optics.* **a** A device for showing differences of refractive and dispersive power, consisting of a series of prisms, identical in size and form, but of different materials (as crown glass, flint glass, etc.), mounted one above another on a common axis. **b** A plano-convex glass with many plane facets on the convex face. Each facet forms an image.

Polyprism **a.**

pol'y·pris·mat'ic (-prĭz·măt'Ĭk), *adj. Cryst.* Exhibiting the faces of more than one prism.

pol'y·pro·thet'ic (-prō·thĕt'Ĭk), *adj.* [*poly-* + *prothetic.*] *Rhet.* Having many prepositions.

Pol'y·pro'to·don't·i·a (pŏl'Ĭ·prō'tō·dŏn'shĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + *prot-* + *-odontia.*] *Zool.* A suborder of marsupials including the dasyures, thylacines, opossums, bandicoots, and other largely or entirely carnivorous or insectivorous forms, having specialized canines, four or five upper incisors and two or three lower incisors on each side; — opp. to *Diprotodontia.* — **pol'y·pro'to·dont** (-prō'tō·dŏnt), *adj. & n.*

pol'y·oe'cy (pŏl'Ĭ·ē'sĭ), *n.* = POLYOECISM.

pol'y·op'si·a (-ŏp'sĭ·ȧ), **pol'y·op'sy** (pŏl'Ĭ·ŏp'sĭ), **-o'py** (-ō'pĭ), *n.* [NL. *polyopsia.*] = POLYOPIA.

pol'y·or'chism (pŏl'Ĭ·ôr'kĭz'm), *n.* = POLYORCHIDISM.

pol'y·ox'y·meth'y·lene (-ŏk'sĭ·mĕth'Ĭ·lēn), *n.* [NL. *polyoxymethylene.*] See FORMALDEHYDE.

pol'y·pa·re'sis (-pȧ·rē'sĭs; -păr'ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL.] = GENERAL PARALYSIS.

pol'ype (pŏl'Ĭp), Var. of POLYP.

Pol'y·pet'a·lae (pŏl'Ĭ·pĕt'ȧ·lē), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYPETALOUS.] Syn. of CHORIPETALAE.

pol'y·pho'ni·a (pŏl'Ĭ·fō'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = POLYPHONY. — **po·lyph'o·nous** (pō·lĭf'ō·nŭs), *adj.*

Pol'y·pif'er·a (pŏl'Ĭ·pĭf'ĕr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = POLYPI, 1. — **po·lyp'i·fer** (pō·lĭp'Ĭ·fĕr), *n. Obs.*

pol'yp·no'a, **pol'yp·ne'ic.** Vars. of POLYPNOEA, POLYPNOEIC.

pol'y·pod' brake (pŏl'Ĭ·pŏd'), = SENSITIVE FERN.

po·lyp'o·dous (pō·lĭp'ō·dŭs), *adj.* [*poly-* + *-podous.* See POLYP.] = POLYPOD, *adj.*

pol'y·pseu·don'y·mous (pŏl'ĭ·sū·dŏn'ĭ·mŭs; -psū-), *adj.* [*poly-* + *pseudonym* + *-ous.*] Using many pseudonyms.

pol'y·psy'chic (pŏl'ĭ·sī'kĭk; -psĭ'kĭk), *adj.* [See POLY-; PSYCHIC.] Having several souls or modes of intelligence. — **pol'y·psy'chi·cal** (-kĭ·kăl), *adj.*

pol'y·psy'chism (-sī'kĭz'm; -psĭ'kĭz'm), *n.* Belief in many souls in one being, esp., human being.

Po·lyp'ter·us (pō·lĭp'tĕr·ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + *-pterus.*] *Zool.* A genus of crossopterygian fishes of the larger rivers of tropical Africa. They have an elongate body covered with rhombic enameled scales, and the dorsal fin is represented by a series of finlets. The pectoral fin has the form of a rounded lobe supported on a short arm. The air bladder functions as an accessory breathing organ. The bichir (which see) is the best-known species. With the allied genus *Erpetoichthys* it constitutes a family, **Pol'yp·ter'i·dae** (pŏl'ĭp·tĕr'ĭ·dē), — **po·lyp'ter·id** (pō·lĭp'tĕr·ĭd), *n, & adj.* — **po·lyp'ter·oid** (-oid), *adj. & n.*

pol'yp·tote (pŏl'ĭp·tōt), *adj.* [See POLYPTOTON.] *Gram.* Having many cases. *Rare.*

pol'yp·to'ton (pŏl'ĭp·tō'tŏn), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tà). [LL., fr. Gr. *polyptōtos* having, or being in, many cases. See POLY-; DIPTOTE.] *Rhet.* Repetition of a word in different cases and inflections ("My *own* heart's heart, and *ownest own*, farewell." *Tennyson*).

pol'yp·tych (pŏl'ĭp·tĭk), *n.* [Gr. *polyptychos* consisting of many folds, fr. *polys* many + *ptyx, ptychos*, fold.] An arrangement of doors, panels, etc., hinged or folding together, and having more parts than a triptych.

pol'y·pus (pŏl'ĭ·pŭs), *n.; pl.* -PI (-pī), -PUSES (-pŭs·ĕz). [L. See POLYP.] **1.** *Zool.* **a** An octopus. **b** = POLYP, 1 b. **2.** *Med.* = POLYP, *n.*, 2.

pol·y·rhyth'mic (pŏl'ĭ·rĭth'mĭk), **pol'y·rhyth'mi·cal** (-mĭ·kăl), *adj.* [*poly-* + *rhythmic.*] **1.** Having many rhythms; — said esp. of a type of free verse, similar to cadenced verse, but emphasizing variety rather than balance of rhythms.

2. *Music.* Having two or more rhythms proceeding simultaneously in different parts.

pol'y·sac'cha·ride (pŏl'ĭ·săk'ȧ·rīd; -rĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* Any carbohydrate decomposable by hydrolysis into two or more molecules of simple sugars or monosaccharides; specif., one of those of more complex composition, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$, formerly called *amyloses*, as starch and cellulose.

pol'y·sac'cha·rose (-săk'ȧ·rōs), *n.* [See 2d -OSE **a.**] *Chem.* A polysaccharide.

Pol'y·sac'cum (pŏl'ĭ·săk'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + L. *saccus* a sack.] *Bot.* A genus of earth-balls of the family Sclerodermaceae. *P. crassipes* furnishes a pigment used in some countries for the dyeing of silks.

pol'y·sar'cl·a (pŏl'ĭ·sär'shĭ·ȧ; -sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *polysarkia*, fr. *polys* much + *sarx, sarkos*, flesh.] *Med.* Obesity. — **pol'y·sar'cous** (-kŭs), *adj.*

pol'y·sche'ma·tist (-skē'mȧ·tĭst), *adj.* Also **pol'y·sche·mat'ic** (-skē·măt'ĭk). [Gr. *polyschēmatistos.*] *Anc. Pros.* Having many possible forms; — said of meters in which substitutions without respect for equivalence were allowable.

pol'y·scope (pŏl'ĭ·skōp), *n.* [*poly-* + *-scope;* cf. Gr. *polyskopos* farseeing.] **1.** *Optics.* A multiplying glass.

2. *Med.* = DIAPHANOSCOPE, 2.

— **pol'y·scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

pol'y·se'mant (-sē'mănt), *n.* [Gr. *polysēmantos* having many significations.] A word that has various meanings. — **pol'y·se·man'tic** (-sē·măn'tĭk), *adj.*

pol'y·se'mi·a (pŏl'ĭ·sē'mĭ·ȧ), **pol'y·se·mei'a** (-sē·mī'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + *sēmeion* signification, sign, fr. *sēma.* See SEMANTICS.] Multiplicity of meanings; the capability of words to assume various new meanings without losing the old.

pol'y·se'my (pŏl'ĭ·sē'mĭ), *n.* [F. *polysemie.*] Multiplicity of meaning.

pol'y·sen'su·ous (-sĕn'shōō·ŭs), *adj.* [*poly-* + L. *sensus* sense + *-ous.*] Polysemous. — **pol'y·sen'su·ous·ness,** *n.*

pol'y·se'ro·si'tis (pŏl'ĭ·sēr'ō·sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + *serosa* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of several serous membranes, as the pleura, pericardium, and peritoneum, at the same time.

Pol'y·si·pho'ni·a (-sĭ·fō'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See POLY-; SIPHON.] *Bot.* A large genus of red algae (family Rhodomelaceae) having usually a filamentous, much-branched thallus, variable in shape and size, but in cross section often showing a single axial cell surrounded by a sheath of tubular cells (*siphons*).

pol'y·si·phon'ic (-sĭ·fŏn'ĭk), **pol'y·si'pho·nous** (-sĭ'fō·nŭs), *adj.* *Bot.* **a** Having several siphons, as many red algae of the genus *Polysiphonia.* **b** Composed of several tubes, as the fascicled hydrocaulus of certain hydroids.

pol'y·so'mi·a (pŏl'ĭ·sō'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + *-somia.*] *Terat.* The condition of monster formation characterized by more than one body.

pol'y·so·mit'ic (-sō·mĭt'ĭk), *adj.* [*poly-* + *somite* + *-ic.*] *Zool.* Formed by the coalescence or grouping together of a number of primitively distinct somites.

pol'y·spast (pŏl'ĭ·spăst), **pol'y·spas'ton** (-spăs'tŏn), *n.* [L. *polyspaston*, fr. Gr. *polyspaston* a compound pulley, fr. *polyspastos* drawn by several cords.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A compound pulley for hoisting.

2. A device for setting dislocated joints. *Obs.*

pol'y·sper'mi·a (-spûr'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See POLY-; SPERM.] **a** *Med.* Excessive secretion of semen. **b** *Biol.* = POLYSPERMY **a.** — **pol'y·sper'mic** (-spûr'mĭk), *adj.*

pol'y·sper'my (pŏl'ĭ·spûr'mĭ), *n.* [*poly-* + *-spermy.*] **a** *Biol.* Entrance of several spermatozoa to one egg. **b** *Med.* = POLYSPERMIA **a.**

pol'y·spon·dyl'ic (-spŏn·dĭl'ĭk), *adj.* [*poly-* + *spondyl-* + *-ic.*] *Zool.* Of or pertaining to a type of vertebral column, as in the chimaeroid fishes, in which the calcified portion has the form of numerous slender rings surrounding the notochord. — **pol'y·spon'dy·ly** (-spŏn'dĭ·lĭ), *n.* — **pol'y·spon'dy·lous** (-dĭ·lŭs), *adj.*

Pol'y·spo'ra (pŏl'ĭ·spō'rȧ; 181), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + *-spora.*] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of imperfect fungi (family Melanconiaceae) forming minute acervuli directly over the stomata, with hyaline, continuous conidia of varying shape. See BROWNING.

pol'y·spo·ran'gi·um (-spō·răn'jĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A sporangium containing many spores. *Rare.*

pol'y·spore (pŏl'ĭ·spōr; 181), *n.* [*poly-* + *-spore.*] *Bot.* A compound spore. *Rare.*

pol'y·spored (-spōrd), **pol'y·spor'ic** (-spŏr'ĭk), **po·lys'porous** (pō·lĭs'pō·rŭs; pŏl'ĭ·spō'rŭs), *adj.* Having many spores.

pol'y·stach'y·ous (pŏl'ĭ·stăk'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [*poly-* + Gr. *stachys* ear of grain.] *Bot.* Having many spikes.

pol'y·stan'ri·on (pŏl'ĭ·stăn'rĭ·ŏn), *n.; pl.* POLYSTAURIA (-ȧ). [MGr., fr. *poly-* + Gr. *stauron* a cross.] A phelonion ornamented all over with little crosses, first used only by the Greek Patriarch, later, in the 14th century, also by metropolitans, and now by all bishops.

pol'y·stele' (pŏl'ĭ·stēl'; -stē'lē), *n.* *Bot.* An axial cylinder with more than one stele or plerome strand. — **pol'y·ste'lic** (-stē'lĭk), *adj.*

po·lys'ti·choid (pō·lĭs'tĭ·koid), *adj.* [See -OID.] Resembling a fern of the genus *Polystichum.*

po·lys'ti·chous (pō·lĭs'tĭ·kŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *polystichos.* See POLY-; STICH.] Arranged in several or many rows.

Po·lys'ti·chum (pō·lĭs'tĭ·kŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + Gr. *stichos* row (of sori).] *Bot.* A large genus of mostly northern ferns (family Polypodiaceae) with lanceolate pinnate or bipinnate, often evergreen, fronds, the veins free, the indusia centrally peltate. *P. acrostichoides* is the Christmas fern and *P. lonchitis* is one of the holly ferns.

Pol'y·stic'tus (pŏl'ĭ·stĭk'tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + Gr. *stiktos* punctured.] *Bot.* A large genus of pore fungi (family Polyporaceae) forming leathery annual sporophores. *P. versicolor* is a common wound fungus.

Pol'y·sto'ma·ta (pŏl'ĭ·stō'mȧ·tȧ; -stōm'ȧ·tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *polystomos* many-mouthed. See POLY-; -STOMA.] *Zool.* **a** Syn. of PORIFERA. **b** Syn. of SUCTORIA. **c** A group coextensive with Polystomatidae. — **pol'y·stome** (pŏl'ĭ·stōm), *n.*

Pol'y·sto·mat'i·dae (-stō·măt'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A family of parasitic trematode worms having at the posterior end a group of strong suckers and usually a pair of chitinous hooks. The type genus is *Polystoma*, infesting the bladder of frogs and nasal or buccal cavity of turtles, etc.

pol'y·stom'a·tous (-stŏm'ȧ·tŭs; -stō'mȧ·tŭs), *adj.* [*poly-* + *-stomatous.*] **a** Having many mouths or openings. **b** Of or pertaining to the Polystomata.

pol'y·stome (pŏl'ĭ·stōm), *adj.* [Gr. *polystomos* many-mouthed, fr. *polys* + *stoma* mouth.] *Zool.* Polystomatous.

Pol'y·sto·mel'la (-stō·mĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. *poly-* + Gr. *stoma* mouth.] *Zool.* A genus of Foraminifera with a nautiluslike shell and having a striking alternation of generations. See MICROSPHERE, MEGALOSPHERE.

pol'y·sto'mi·um (-stō'mĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + Gr. *stoma* mouth.] *Zool.* Any of the pores which collectively represent the mouth in certain jellyfishes.

pol'y·style (pŏl'ĭ·stīl), *adj.* [Gr. *polystylos* with many columns. See POLY-; -STYLE.] *Arch.* Having many columns; — said of a building, esp. of an interior part or court; as, a *polystyle* hall. — *n.* A polystyle hall or edifice.

pol'y·sty'lous (-stī'lŭs), *adj.* *Bot.* Having many styles.

pol'y·sul'phide (-sŭl'fĭd; -fīd; 157), *n.* Also **-phid, -fide, -fid.** *Chem.* A compound of more than one atom of sulphur with an element or radical.

pol'y·sul'phu·ra'tion (-sŭl'fū·rā'shŭn), **pol'y·sul'phu·ri·za'tion** (-rĭ·zā'shŭn; -rĭ·zā'-), *n.* Formation of polysulphides.

pol'y·syl·lab'ic (-sĭ·lăb'ĭk), *adj.* Also **pol'y·syl·lab'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). [ML. *polysyllabus*, fr. Gr. *polysyllabos*, fr. *polys* + *syllabē* syllable.] Having, or characterized by, polysyllables; esp., of a word, having more than three syllables. — **pol'y·syl·lab'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pol'y·syl·lab'i·cism (-sĭ·lăb'ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* Polysyllabism. *Rare.* — **pol'y·syl'la·bic'i·ty** (-sĭl'ȧ·bĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

pol'y·syl'la·bism (-sĭl'ȧ·bĭz'm), *n.* Also **pol'y·syl·lab'icism.** Polysyllabic character or condition; the use of or the practice of forming polysyllables; as, *polysyllabism* in scientific language or of technical words.

pol'y·syl'la·ble (pŏl'ĭ·sĭl'ȧ·b'l), *n.* A polysyllabic word.

pol'y·syl'la·ble (66), *adj.* Polysyllabic.

pol'y·syl'lo·gism (-sĭl'ō·jĭz'm), *n.* A systematic series of syllogisms. — **pol'y·syl'lo·gis'tic** (-jĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

pol'y·sym·met'ri·cal (pŏl'ĭ·sĭ·mĕt'rĭ·kăl), *adj.* *Biol.* Divisible into like parts by more than one axial plane; actinomorphic; — applied esp. to flowers. — **pol'y·sym·met'ri·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **pol'y·sym'me·try** (-sĭm'ē·trĭ), *n.*

pol'y·syn·det'ic (-sĭn·dĕt'ĭk), *adj.* Characterized by polysyndeton. — **pol'y·syn·det'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

pol'y·syn'de·ton (-sĭn'dē·tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + Gr. *syndetos* bound together.] *Rhet.* Repetition of conjunctions in close succession, as of one connecting coordinates (we have ships *and* men *and* money *and* stores); — opposed to *asyndeton.*

pol'y·syn'the·sis (-sĭn'thē·sĭs), *n.* Synthesis of several elements, as in verbal combinations.

pol'y·syn'the·sism (-thē·sĭz'm), *n.* [See POLY-; SYNTHESIS.] The uniting of many parts into one; a high degree of synthesis; specif., the grammatical practice of those languages, as American Indian languages, which combine word elements into a single word which is equivalent to a sentence in other languages. See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES.

pol'y·syn·thet'ic (-sĭn·thĕt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **-i·cal.** Characterized by polysynthesism. — **pol'y·syn·thet'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pol'y·syn·thet'i·cism (-ĭ·sĭz'm), **pol'y·syn'the·tism** (-sĭn'·thē·tĭz'm), *n.* Polysynthesism.

pol'y·syn'the·tize (pŏl'ĭ·sĭn'thē·tīz), *v. i.* To produce, employ, or be characterized by, polysynthesis.

pol'y·tech'nic (-tĕk'nĭk), *adj.* [F. *polytechnique*, fr. Gr. *polytechnos*, fr. *polys* many + *technē* an art.] Of, pertaining to, or devoted to instruction in, many technical arts or applied sciences; — esp. designating schools or institutions.

pol'y·tech'nic, *n.* A polytechnic school.

pol'y·tech'ni·cal (-nĭ·kăl), *adj.* Polytechnic; engaged in the technical arts.

pol'y·tech'nics (-nĭks), *n.* Technology. See -ICS. *Rare.*

pol'y·tech'nist, *n.* [See POLYTECHNIC; -IST.] One versed in many technical arts.

Pol'y·tha·la'mi·a (-thȧ·lā'mĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYTHALAMOUS.] *Zool.* **a** A division of Foraminifera including those having a many-chambered shell, — sometimes including all the Foraminifera. **b** Syn. of TETRABRANCHIATA. — **pol'y·tha·la'mi·an** (-ăn), *adj.* — **pol'y·tha·lam'ic** (-lăm'ĭk), *adj.*

pol'y·thal'a·mous (-thăl'ȧ·mŭs), *adj.* [*poly-* + Gr. *thalamos* a chamber.] Many-chambered.

pol'y·the·ism (pŏl'ĭ·thē·ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *polythéisme*, fr. Gr. *polytheos* of or belonging to many gods, fr. *polys* many + *theos* god.] The doctrine of, or belief in, a plurality of gods. — **pol'y·the·ist,** *n. & adj.* — **pol'y·the·is'tic** (-thē·ĭs'tĭk), **pol'y·the·is'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **-is'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pol'y·the·ize (pŏl'ĭ·thē·īz), *v. i.* To adhere to, or to inculcate, polytheism.

pol'y·the'li·a (pŏl'ĭ·thē'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. *polythelia*, fr. *poly-* + Gr. *thēlē* a nipple.] *Anat.* The occurrence of supernumerary nipples.

pol'y·stir'lar (pŏl'ĭ·stĭr'lĕr), *adj.* = POLYSTYLE.

pol'y·sul'phu·ret, *n.* *Chem.* A polysulphide. *Obs.* [TWIN, *n.*]

polysynthetic twinning. See POLYSYNTHETIC.

pol'y·ter'pene, *n.* See TERPENE.

pol'y·the'lism (pŏl'ĭ·thē'lĭz'm), *n.* = POLYTHELIA.

pol'y·the'ly (pŏl'ĭ·thē'lĭ), *n.* = POLYTHELIA.

po·lyth'e·ous, *adj.* [Gr. *polytheos.*] Polytheistic. *Obs.*

pol'y·ti·tan'ic, *adj.* See POLY-.

pol'y·to'pi·an, *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. *topos* place.] A traveler to many places. *Obs.*

polytokes. *Obs.* + POLITICS.

polyve. + PULLEY.

pol'y·zo'al (pŏl'ĭ·zō'ăl), *adj.* Polyzoan.

pol'y·thi·on'ic (pŏl'ĭ·thī·ŏn'ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of a series of acids containing more than one atom of sulphur in the molecule and having the general formula $H_2S_nO_6$, as dithionic acid, etc.

po·lyt'o·cous (pō·lĭt'ō·kŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *polytokos*, fr. *polys* much, many + *tokos* offspring.] **1.** *Bot.* Polycarpic. *Obs.* *A. Gray.*

2. *Zool.* Producing many eggs or young at one time.

po·lyt'o·mous (-mŭs), *adj.* [*poly-* + Gr. *tomē* a cutting.] *Bot.* **a** Divided into more than two secondary parts or branches; — opp. to *dichotomous.* **b** Pinnatifid.

po·lyt'o·my (-mĭ), *n.* Polytomous character or condition; specif., *Logic*, division into more members or classes than three (*trichotomy*).

pol'y·ton'al (pŏl'ĭ·tōn'ăl; -'l), *adj.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, polytonality. — **pol'y·ton'al·ism** (-fz'm), *n.*

pol'y·to·nal'i·ty (-tō·năl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* *Music.* The simultaneous use of two or more keys or tonalities; also, the effect so produced. — **pol'y·to'ny** (pŏl'ĭ·tō'nĭ), *n.*

pol'y·tone (pŏl'ĭ·tōn), *n.* [*poly-* + *tone.*] Utterance characterized by varied tone or pitch, as in ordinary speech; — opp. to *monotone.*

pol'y·ton'ic (pŏl'ĭ·tŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [*poly-* + *tone.*] *Philol.* Having several pitch tones. See ISOLATING LANGUAGE.

pol'y·tope (pŏl'ĭ·tōp), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. *topos* place.] *Geom.* The analogue in *n*-dimensional geometry of the polygon in plane, and the polyhedron in solid, geometry.

pol'y·top'ic (-tŏp'ĭk), *adj.* Occurring in many places.

pol'y·top'i·cal (-tŏp'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of many topics.

Pol'y·tri·cha'ce·ae (pŏl'ĭ·trĭ·kā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYTRICHUM.] *Bot.* A family of acrocarpous mosses (Bryales) usually large, with simple or branching erect shoots growing from an underground stem, and leaves with the costa bearing longitudinal lamellae of variable structure. The antheridia are borne in conspicuous terminal rosettes. The family includes many common mosses, the chief genera being *Polytrichum* and *Pogonatum.* — **pol'y·tri·cha'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

pol'y·trich'i·a (-trĭk'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Hypertrichosis.

po·lyt'ri·chous (pō·lĭt'rĭ·kŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *polytrichos* having much hair.] *Zool.* Thickly covered with hairs or cilia.

Po·lyt'ri·chum (pō·lĭt'rĭ·kŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *polytrichos* very hairy.] *Bot.* A genus of large terrestrial mosses, the haircap mosses, typifying the Polytrichaceae.

po·lyt'ro·chal (pō·lĭt'rō·kăl), **po·lyt'ro·chous** (-kŭs), *adj.* [*poly-* + Gr. *trochos* wheel.] *Zool.* Having many circles of cilia.

pol'y·trope (pŏl'ĭ·trōp), *n.* [*poly-* + *-trope.*] *Astrophysics.* A gaseous sphere in which the distribution is according to the law $P = \kappa\rho\gamma$, P being the pressure at a given point, ρ the density, and κ and γ arbitrary constants.

pol'y·troph'ic (pŏl'ĭ·trŏf'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *polytrophos* nutritious.] **1.** Very nutritious. *Obs.*

2. *Bacteriol.* Deriving nourishment from more than one organic substance, as pathogenic bacteria.

3. *Zool.* Producing nutritive cells, one of which is attached to each developing egg in the ovaries; — said of certain insects or their ovaries. Cf. PANOISTOLIC, ACROTROPHIC.

pol'y·trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *polytropos.* See POLY-; -TROPIC.] **1.** Versatile. *Rare.*

2. *Math.* **a** Of a curve, turning more than once round a pole. **b** Of a function, multiform.

3. *Med.* Affecting, or tending to affect, various tissues.

4. *Zool.* Visiting many kinds of flowers for nectar, as certain bees and other insects. Cf. MONOTROPIC, OLIGOTROPIC.

pol'y·tung'state (pŏl'ĭ·tŭng'stăt), *n.* A salt of a polytungstic acid.

pol'y·tung'stic ac'id (-tŭng'stĭk). *Chem.* Any of a series of complex acids of tungsten containing more than one atom of that element in the molecule.

pol'y·type (pŏl'ĭ·tīp), *n.* [F. See POLY-; -TYPE.] *Print.* A cast, or facsimile copy, as of matter in type. — **pol'y·type,** *adj.*

pol'y·type, *v. t.;* -TYPED (-tĭpt); -TYP'ING (-tĭp'ĭng). *Print.* To produce a polytype of. *Now Rare.*

pol'y·typ'ic (-tĭp'ĭk), *adj.* [See POLYTYPE.] Having several or many types or representatives; — opposed to *monotypic.*

pol'y·typ'i·cal (-tĭp'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Polytypic.

pol'y·typ'y (pŏl'ĭ·tĭp'ĭ), *n.* Polytypic composition, as of a race.

pol'y·u·re'sis (pŏl'ĭ·ū·rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + Gr. *ourēsis* urination.] *Med.* = POLYURIA.

pol'y·u'ri·a (-ū'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Excessive secretion of urine, either temporary, as in nervous excitement, fevers, hysteria, etc., or permanent, as in diabetes or some forms of kidney disease. — **pol'y·u'ric** (-rĭk), *adj.*

pol'y·va'lent (pŏl'ĭ·vā'lĕnt; pō·lĭv'ȧ·lĕnt; 66), *adj.* [*poly-* + L. *valens*, pres. part. See VALENT.] Having multiple valence; as: **a** *Bacteriol.* Containing antibodies specific for, or antigens of, more than one species or strain of microorganism. **b** *Chem.* Multivalent. **c** *Med.* Combining with or counteracting various toxins or bacteria; as, a *polyvalent* serum or vaccine. — **pol'y·va'lence** (-lĕns), *n.*

pol'y·vir'u·lent (-vĭr'ū·lĕnt; -vĭr'ōō·lĕnt), *adj.* [See POLY-.] Virulent for more than one species or strain, as a bacteriophage which attacks more than one species of bacteria.

pol'y·vol'tine (-vŏl'tĭn; -tīn), *adj.* [*poly-* + It. *volta* twin, time. Cf. MULTIVOLTINE.] *Zool.* Producing several broods in a season; — said esp. of certain silkworms. — **pol'y·vol'tine,** *n.*

Po·lyx'e·na (pō·lĭk'sē·nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Polyxenē.*] A daughter of Priam and Hecuba, betrothed to Achilles. At their wedding Paris treacherously slew Achilles, and after the fall of Troy Polyxena was sacrificed to appease his shade. Another story relates that she fell in love with Achilles, fled to the Greeks, and after Achilles' death killed herself on his tomb. See HECUBA.

Pol'y·zo'a (pŏl'ĭ·zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + *-zoa.*]

1. Syn. of BRYOZOA.

2. Syn. of MEROZOA.

pol'y·zo'an (pŏl'ĭ·zō'ăn), *adj.* *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Polyzoa (sense 1); bryozoan. — *n.* **a** One of the Polyzoa. **b** A polypide.

pol'y·zo·ar'i·um (-zō·ăr'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Zool.* A bryozoan colony or the supporting skeleton of such a colony. — **pol'y·zo·ar'i·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

pol'y·zo'a·ry (-zō'ȧ·rĭ), *n.* *Zool.* A polyzoarium.

pol'y·zo'ic (-zō'ĭk), *adj.* *Zool.* **a** Composed of many zooids. **b** Designating a spore that produces many sporozoites.

pol'y·zo'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Zool.* Quality of being compound (composed of many zooids).

pol'y·zon'al (pŏl'ĭ·zōn'ăl; -ĭ), *adj.* Consisting of many zones.

pol'y·zo'id (-zō'oid), *n. Zool.* A zooid of a polyzoan; a polypide. — *adj.* Like, or pert. to, the Polyzoa, or Bryozoa.

pol'y·zo'on (-ŏn), *n.; pl.* -ZOA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Zool.* A polypide.

pol'zen·ite (pŏl'zĕn·īt), *n.* [From *Polzen*, river in northern Bohemia.] *Petrog.* Alnoitelike dike rock with a holocrystalline doleritic texture, composed essentially of olivine, melilite, hauynite, or lazurite, perovskite, chromite, and accessory dark mica, nephelite, and occasionally garnet.

pom'ace (pŭm'ĭs; -ās), *n.* [OF. *pomat*, fr. L. *pomum* apple; cf. ML. *pomacium* cider. See POME.] **1.** **a** The substance of apples, or of similar fruit, crushed by grinding, as in making cider. **b** The substance of anything mashed or crushed to a pulpy mass, as of fish or the castor bean. **2.** = PUMMICE **b.** *Obs.*

pomace fly. A fruit fly, esp., *Drosophila melanogaster.*

Po'ma·cen'tri·dae (pō'mȧ·sĕn'trĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pōma* a cover + *kentron* a prickle.] *Zool.* A family of marine spiny-finned fishes (order Chromides) having only two spines in the anal fin. It includes the damselfishes. The type genus is **Po'ma·cen'trus** (-trŭs). — **po'ma·cent'trid** (-trĭd), *adj. & n.* — **po'ma·cen'troid** (-troid), *adj. & n.*

po·ma'ceous (pō·mā'shŭs), *adj.* [NL. *pomaceus*, fr. L. *pomum* apple.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Belonging to the Pomaceae (Malaceae). **b** Of the nature or appearance of a pome. **2.** Of or pert. to apples; as, a *pomaceous* harvest. *Poetic.*

po·ma'ceous (pō·mā'shŭs), *adj.* Resembling pomace.

po·ma'da (pō·mä'dȧ), *n.* [It., fr. *pomo* pommel, prop., apple. See POMMEL.] Vaulting into the saddle or over the horse with one hand on the pommel. *Obs.*

po·ma'da re·ver'sa. Vaulting off a horse. *Obs.*

po·made' (pō·mād'; pō·mäd'; *Brit. usually* pō·mäd'; 277), *n.* [F. *pommade*, fr. It. *pomata*, fr. L. *pomum* apple. See POME; cf. POMATUM.] **a** Orig., a cosmetic ointment made of apples, lard, and rose water; a perfumed ointment; esp., a fragrant unguent for the hair; pomatum. **b** Any soft, greasy, perfumed substance, as the perfumed fat obtained in the enfleurage process.

po·made'. *v. t.* To anoint with pomade.

Po'ma·der'ris (pō'mȧ·dĕr'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pōma* lid, cover + *derrhis* skin.] *Bot.* A genus of hoary pubescent Australasian shrubs of the buckthorn family (Rhamnaceae), having alternate leaves, and cymose white or yellowish flowers with the ovary partly adnate to the calyx. *P. apetala*, called *hazel*, has fine-grained wood, used by coopers and turners. It is also planted for ornament.

Po·mak' (pō·mäk'), *n. sing. & pl.* One of the Moslemized Bulgarians, whose ancestors adopted the religion of their Turkish conquerors.

po'man·der (pō'măn·dĕr; pō·măn'dĕr), *n.* [Formerly also *pomgamber*, *pomeamber* (*Oxf. E. D.*) See POME; AMBER.] **1.** A perfume or mixture of perfumes, formerly often made in a ball, enclosed in a perforated box or bag, and carried on the person, as to guard against infection. **2.** A box to contain such perfume, often apple-shaped. **3.** Figuratively, in medieval use, a book or collection of prayers, spells, incantations, and the like, such as one attributed to Hermes Trismegistus.

po'mane (pō'mān), *adj.* Pomelike. *Rare.*

po'ma·rine (pō'mȧ·rīn; -rĭn), *adj.* [F. *pomarin*, fr. Gr. *pōma* lid + *rhis, rhinos*, nose.] Having the nostrils somewhat roofed over by the horny plate forming the ridge of the bill; as, the *pomarine* jaeger.

po·mar'i·um (pō·mär'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L.] An orchard.

‖**po'ma ro'sa** (pō'mä rō'sä). [Sp.] *W. Indies.* **a** The Malay apple *Eugenia malaccensis.* **b** The rose apple *Eugenia jambos.*

po·mate' (pō·māt'), *n.* Pomatum. *Scot. & N. of Eng.* — *v. t.* To grease with pomatum. *Scot.*

po·ma'to (pō·mā'tō; -mä'tō), *n.; pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [potato + tomato.] A fragrant, succulent, tomatolike fruit, a true chimera, produced by grafting tomato cions on potato plants. It is eaten raw as a salad, or cooked.

Po'ma·tom'i·dae (pō'mȧ·tŏm'ĭ·dē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pōma* cover + *tomos* a cut.] *Zool.* A family of spiny-finned fishes consisting of the genus **Po·mat'o·mus** (pō·māt'ō·mŭs), constituted by the bluefish (see BLUEFISH, 1). Syn. *Cheilodipteridae.* — **po·mat'o·mid** (-mĭd), *n. & adj.*

po·mat'o·rhine (pō·māt'ō·rīn; -rĭn), *adj.* Pomarine.

-pom'a·tous (-pŏm'ȧ·tŭs; -pō'mȧ-). *Zool. & Bot.* A combining form from Greek *pōma, pōmatos*, a lid, denoting *hinged*, as in arthro*pomatous*, lyo*pomatous*.

po·ma'tum (pō·mā'tŭm; -mä'tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pomum* apple. See POMADE.] A perfumed unguent, esp. for the hair; pomade. — *v. t.* To dress, as hair, with pomatum.

pom'be (pŏm'bā), *n.* [Swahili, fr. Shambala *mpombe.*] A kind of beer made from grain, usually from millet. *Africa.*

pŏm'bo (pŭm'bō), *n.* [Tibetan *pŏmpo* (written as *dpon-po*).] A chief or headman in Tibet.

pome (pōm), *n.* [OF., apple (F. *pomme*), fr. (assumed) VL. *poma*, fr. L. *pomum* a fruit, later, an apple; prob. akin to E. *fat*; basic idea: juicy. See FAT; cf. POMACE, POMADE, POMMEL.] **1.** *Bot.* A fruit having several cartilaginous, papery, or bony carpels in a fleshy enlarged hypanthium; the characteristic fruit of the apple family (Malaceae). See FRUIT, *Table & Illust.*

2. A ball or globe, as the mound of dominion; specif., *R.C.Ch.*, a ball of silver or other metal filled with hot water and used at the altar by the priest to warm his hands.

Pomegranate. Flowering Branch and Fruit, whole and in section.

pome, v. i. [F. *pommer.* See POME, n.] To grow to a head, or form a head in growing. *Obs.*

pome'gran'ate (pŏm'grăn'-ĭt; pŭm'-; pōm·grăn'ĭt; pŭm-; 277), *n.* [ME. *pomgarnet*, fr. OF. *pome grenate.* See POME; GRENADE.] **1.** **a** A thick-skinned several-celled reddish berry, somewhat angular, resembling an orange in size, borne on a tropical African and Asiatic tree (*Punica granatum*). It has many seeds in a crimson pulp of agreeable acid flavor, which is eaten uncooked, and also made into a beverage. The astringent rind has been used in medicine and tanning; this and the flowers yield a red dye. **b** The tree bearing this fruit, widely cultivated in warm regions. **2.** Native pomegranate. *Australia* **3.** = CANADA PLUM, *U. S.* **4.** In the arts, an ornament resembling a pomegranate. **5.** A color, yellowish-red in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance, according to some authorities. According to others, it is reddish red-yellow in hue, of high saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

pome'gran'ate (pŏm'grăn'ĭt; pŭm'-; pŏm·grăn'ĭt; pŭm-; 277), *adj.* Of or like pomegranate.

pomegranate family. The Punicaceae.

pomegranate melon. Dudaim melon.

pomegranate purple. A color, bluish-red in hue, of very high saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

pom'e·lo (pŏm'ē·lō), *n.; pl.* -LOS (-lōz). [Cf. POMPELMOUS.] **a** The shaddock. **b** The grapefruit.

Pom'er·a'ni·an (pŏm'ĕr·ā'nĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Pomerania, a province of Prussia on the Baltic Sea.

Pom'er·a'ni·an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Pomerania. **2.** A very small long-haired dog of a breed believed to derive from the Samoyed. It is a compact, short-coupled dog, with a foxlike head, erect ears, tail turned over the back, and a double coat of which the outer is straight, long, glistening, covers the entire body, and is very abundant around the neck, fore part of shoulders and chest. It ranges through practically every color from black down to white and is sometimes particolored. It weighs usually about 7 pounds.

Pomeranian, 2.

po'me·rid'i·an (pō'mē·rĭd'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *pomeridianus.*] Postmeridian. *Obs.*

2. *Bot.* Blossoming after noon.

po·me'ri·um (pō·mē'rĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-rĭ·ȧ). Also **pomoe'ri·um.** [L., fr. *post* behind + *murus* wall.] *Rom. Antiq.* A space outside the walls of a city, but within its jurisdiction, which was kept clear of buildings probably for defensive purposes. According to some authorities it included a similar clear space just inside the walls. The original pomerium of Rome surrounded Roma Quadrata, but it was extended with the growth of the city.

‖**po·mesh'chik** (pō·myĕsh'chĭk), *n.* [Russ.] Landed proprietor; one of the landed gentry.

pome'wa'ter (pōm'wō'tĕr; -wŏt'ĕr), *n.* A kind of large, sweet apple. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

po'mey (pō'mĭ), *n.; pl.* POMEYS (-mĭz). [Cf. POMMÉ.] *Her.* A roundel vert, — supposed to resemble an apple.

pom'fret (pŏm'frĕt; -frĭt; 119), *n.* [Perh. corrupt. fr. Pg. *pampo* a kind of fish.] **a** A deep-bodied, sooty-black, pelagic spiny-finned fish (*Brama rais*), of the North Atlantic and North Pacific oceans, valued for food. The name is extended to closely allied species. **b** Any of several food fishes of family Stromateidae; esp., the East Indian *Stromateoides argenteus*, resembling the common harvest fish.

Pom'fret, *or* **pomfret, cake** (pŭm'frĕt; -frĭt; pŏm'-). A small black flat confection, chiefly licorice, — so called from Pontefract (*local pron.* pŭm'frĕt, -frĭt; pŏm'-), Yorkshire, where it originated. *Eng.*

Pom'fret shil'ling (pŭm'frĕt; -frĭt; pŏm'-). [From obs. var. of *Pontefract* (see *Gaz.*).] A siege piece struck under Charles I at Pontefract Castle, Yorkshire.

pomi-. A combining form, Latin *pomi-*, fr. *pomum*, meaning *apple*, as in **po'mi·form, po·miv'o·rous.** See -FORM; -VOROUS.

po'mi·cul'ture (pō'mĭ·kŭl'tŭr), *n.* [L. *pomum* fruit + *cultura* culture.] Fruit culture. — **po'mi·cul'tur·ist** (-kŭl'tŭr·ĭst), *n.*

po·mif'er·ous (pō·mĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *pomifer*, fr. *pomum* fruit + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing pomes, or applelike fruits.

po'mi·form (pō'mĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*pomi-* + *-form.*] Applesshaped.

po·miv'o·rous (pō·mĭv'ō·rŭs), *adj.* [*pomi-* + *-vorous.*] Apple-devouring. *Rare.*

Pom·mard' (pō·mär'), *n.* [From *Pommard*, near Beaune, France.] A red Burgundy, usually of a high quality.

‖**pomme' blanche'** (pôm' bläNsh'). [F., white apple.] See BREADROOT, 1 **a.**

‖**pomme' de terre'** (pôm' dĕ târ'); *pl.* POMMES DE TERRE. [F., lit., earth apple.] The potato.

pom'mée', **pom'mé'** (pō'mā'), *adj.* [F. *pommé* grown round or like an apple, past part. of *pommer* to pome.] *Her.* Having the ends terminating in rounded protuberances or single balls; — said of a cross. See CROSS, *Illust.*

pom'mel (pŭm'ĕl; -l; pŏm'-; 3), *n.* [ME. *pomel*, fr. OF. *pomel* (F. *pommeau*), fr. L. *pomum* apple. See POME.] **1.** A ball or globular body, as at the end or top of a finial, pillar, tent pole, dome, etc. *Obs.*

2. A rounded knob, often ornamental; as: **a** The knob on the hilt of a sword, saber, or the like. **b** The knoblike protuberance at the front and top of a saddlebow. **c** *Obs.* (1) The crown of the head. (2) A woman's breast. (3) The cascabel of a cannon, etc. (4) A knob on a chair.

3. A kind of square-ended stone mason's chisel. *Eng.*

4. The long-handled bat used in knur and spell. *Eng.*

5. *Gymnastics.* Either of a pair of removable handles used on the back of a horse. See HORSE, 12.

pom'mel (pŭm'ĕl; -l), *v. t.;* -MELED (-ĕld; -ld) or -MELLED; -MELING or -MEL·LING. To beat soundly, as with the pommel of a sword, or with something knoblike; hence, to beat with the fists.

pom'mel, *n.* [F. *paumelle*, fr. *paume* palm of the hand.] *Leather Mfg.* A tool for softening and raising the grain, or one for producing a velvety appearance on fancy leathers. The first is usually a convex wooden float file with a strap handle; the other is usually of cork.

pommel bag. A bag or case suspended at the pommel of a saddle. See 1st POMMEL, 2 **b.**

pom'meled, **pom'melled** (pŭm'ĕld; -ld; pŏm'-), *adj. Her.* Having a pommel of specified tincture.

pom'mel·er, **pom'mel·ler** (pŭm'ĕ·lĕr), *n.* One who or that which pommels.

pom'my (pŏm'ĭ), *n.; pl.* POMMIES (-ĭz). [Short for POMEGRANATE.] An immigrant, esp. a newcomer from England; — from the high color of the cheeks. *Slang, Australia.*

pom'my (pŭm'ĭ). Var. of POMACE. *Dial. Eng.*

Po'mo (pō'mō), *adj.* **a** Designating or pert. to an Indian of the nearly extinct California tribes constituting the Kulanapan stock. **b** = KULANAPAN. — **Po'mo,** *n.*

po·mol'o·gist (pō·mŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.* An expert in pomology; a grower of fruits.

po·mol'o·gy (-jĭ), *n.* [L. *pomum* fruit + *-logy*; cf. F. *pomologie.*] Science and practice of fruit growing; horticulture dealing with the cultivation of fruits. — **po'mo·log'i·cal** (pō'mȧ·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **po'mo·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Po·mo'na (pō·mō'nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *pomum* fruit.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* The old Italian goddess of the fruit of trees. **2.** Fem. proper name. **3.** A treatise on fruit trees; — used as a title.

po·mo'nal (pō·mō'năl), *adj.* Pomonic.

po·mon'ic (-mŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to fruit. *Rare.*

pomp (pŏmp), *n.* [ME. *pompe*, fr. OF. *pompe*, fr. L. *pompa*, fr. Gr. *pompē* a sending, a solemn procession, pomp, fr. *pempein* to send.] **1.** A ceremonial or festal procession, pageant, or spectacle; a parade or cortege, esp. one marked by splendor.

> There let Hymen oft appear
> In saffron robe, with taper clear,
> And *pomp*, and feast, and revelry. *Milton.*

2. A show of magnificence; brilliant display; splendor.

> There 's sic parade, sic *pomp* an' art
> The joy can scarcely reach the heart. *Burns.*

3. Ostentatious display or an instance of such; a worldly vanity; — often *pl.* in this sense; as, to renounce the devil and all his *pomps.* Hence, ostentation; vainglory. "To serve occasions of poetic *pomp.*" *Cowper.*

Syn. — Display, pageantry, state, magnificence, ostentation, grandeur, pride. See PARADE.

Ant. — Simplicity, plainness, unostentatiousness.

☞ COMBINATIONS are: **pomp'-fed',** **pomp'-lov'ing,** *adj.*

pomp, *v. i.* [MF. *pomper.*] To be pompous; to act pompously; to strut. *Hardy.*

pomp, *v. t.* [Cf. PAMPER.] To pamper. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

pomp. Obs. var. of PUMP.

pomp, *n.* Short for POMPADOUR, mode of dressing the hair.

pom'pa (pŏm'pȧ), *n.* [L.] = 1st POMP.

pom'pa·dour (pŏm'pȧ·dōr; -dŏŏr; *some distinguish the senses relating directly to the Marquise de Pompadour which they pronounce* -dŏŏr *even though otherwise they pron.* -dōr), *n.* **a** Pompadour green. **b** A style of dress cut low and square in the neck. **c** A style of dressing the hair high over the forehead, either by drawing long hair over a roll, or by brushing short hair back so that it stands erect; also, the hair dressed in this style. **d** A South American chatterer (*Xipholena pompadora*) of brilliant reddish-purple color with white wings.

Pom'pa·dour, *adj.* Of or pert. to the Marquise de Pompadour; specif. [*not cap.*], designating fabrics, as silks or ribbons, having small fibral designs in delicate colors.

pom'pa·dour, *adv.* In pompadour style.

pom'pa·dour, *v. t.* To dress pompadour.

pompadour green. A color, greenish-blue in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

pomp'al (pŏmp'ăl; -l), *adj.* [LL. *pompalis.*] Of, pertaining to, or like, a pomp or pageant.

pom'pa·no (pŏm'pȧ·nō), *n.; pl.* -PANOS (-nōz). [Sp. *pámpano.*] *Zool.* **a** A marine carangoid fish (*Trachinotus carolinus*) of the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts of North America, one of the best of food fishes. It reaches a length of 18 inches, has a deep, thin body and rounded head, is toothless when adult, and is covered with small scales with blue, silvery, or golden luster. Often, any of various other less valued fishes of this or a related genus, as (of North American coast) the round pompano (*Trachinotus falcatus*), the great pompano (see PERMIT, fish), the banner pompano, etc. **b** The poppyfish (*Palometa simillima*) of the California coast.

Pompano (*Trachinotus carolinus*).

pompano shell. A small bivalve shell of the genus *Donax.*

Pom·pe'ian (pŏm·pā'yăn; -ăn; pŏm·pē'yăn), *adj.* [L. *Pompeianus.*] Of or pertaining to Pompeii, an ancient town of Campania buried by ashes from an eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, A.D. 79, and partly uncovered by modern excavations; hence, denoting, or relating to, the art and culture shown by Pompeian relics. — *n.* **a** A citizen or inhabitant of Pompeii.

Pompeian blue. A color, greenish-blue in hue, of low saturation and of medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Pompeian red. A color seen on many houses in Pompeii. It is yellowish-red in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Pompeian yellow. A color, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Pom·pe'ii (pŏm·pā'yē; -ē; pŏm·pē'ĭ), *n.* **1.** See POMPEII, in *Gaz.* **2.** The color burnt rose.

pom'pel·mous (pŏm'pĕl·mŏŏs), **-moose** (-mŏŏs), *n.* [D. *pompelmoes*; cf. F. *pamplemousse*, and *pompoléon*; origin uncert.] A shaddock. *East Indies.*

Pom'pey (pŏm'pĭ), *n.* [L. *Pompeius.*] Masc. proper name.

pom'pey (pŏm'pĭ), *v. t.* [Cf. PAMPER, and dial. *pomp* to pamper.] Corrupt. of PAMPER. *Dickens.*

Pompey's Pillar. A red granite column of the Corinthian order at Alexandria. It had nothing to do with Pompey, but was erected in the reign of Diocletian (A.D. 302), whose statue it supported.

pom·phol'y·gous (pŏm·fŏl'ĭ·gŭs), *adj.* Affected with pompholyx.

pom'pho·lyx (pŏm'fō·lĭks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *pompholyx* a bubble, slag on the surface of smelted ore, fr. *pomphos* a blister.] **1.** *Old Chem.* Also **pom'pho·lix.** Impure zinc oxide produced by burning zinc or roasting its ores. **2.** *Med.* A vesicle; hence: **a** A skin disease marked by an eruption of vesicles, esp. on the palms and soles. **b** Pemphigus.

pom'phus (pŏm'fŭs), *n.* [Gr. *pomphos* blister.] *Med.* Vesicle; wheal.

---

pol'y·zon'al lens (pŏl'ĭ·zōn'ăl; -ĭ). = ECHELON LENS.

pom (pŏm). Short for POMERANIAN [*Colloq.*

Po·ma'ce·ae (pō·mā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *pomum* apple.] Syn. of MALACEAE.

pomage. ✝ POMMAGE.

pomaise. ✝ PUMICE.

pomarine jaeger. See JAEGER, 2.

po'ma·ry, *n.* [L. *pomarium.*] A fruit garden; orchard. *Obs.*

pome-cit'ron, *n.* [*pome* + *citron.*] The citron. *Obs.*

pomel. ✝ POMMEL.

pome'ly, *adj.* [OF. *pomelé* (F. *pommelé*). See POMMEL.] Dappled. *Obs.*

pome'pear', *n.* [After F. *pomme poire.*] A small round pear. *Obs.*

pome'roy' (pŏm'roi'; pŭm'-), *n.* Also **pome·roy'al.** [F. *roi* king, or E. or F. *royal.* See POME.] A kind of apple. *Obs.*

pom'ice. Dial. var. of POMACE.

pom'i·er, *n.* [OF. (F. *pommier*).] A pomiferous tree. *Obs. Caxton.*

pom·ma'do. ✝ POMADA.

pom'mage (pŏm'ĭj), *n.* [Cf. F. *pommage* cider apples, or E. *pomace.*] **a** *Obs.* Cider. **b** = POMACE, 1.

pom'man·der. ✝ POMANDER.

pomme (pŏm), *n.* = POMEY.

pom'meld. Pommeled. *Ref. Sp.*

pom·mel'ion (pŏ·mĕl'yŭn), *n.* [See POMMEL.] *Ordnance.* A cascabel or its knob. *Obs.*

pom'me·lo. Var. of POMELO.

pom'mer (pŏm'ĕr), *n.* [G.] *Music.* = BOMBARDON **a.** [*Dial.*]

pom'mey (pŭm'ĭ). = POMACE.

pom'mice. ✝ POMACE, PUMICE.

pom'mie. Var. of POMMY.

po·moe'ri·um (pō·mē'rĭ·ŭm). Var. of POMERIUM.

pom'o·lo. Var. of POMELO.

pom·pat'ic (pŏm·păt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **pom·pat'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). [LL. *pompaticus.*] Pompous. *Obs.*

Pom·pei'ian. Var. of POMPEIAN.

pom'pe·lo (pŏm'pĕ·lō). Var. of POMELO.

pom'pe·on. ✝ POMPION.

pom'per·kin, *n.* [Cf. POME; PERKIN.] A beverage of pomace and water. *Obs.*

pom'per·y, *n.* [OF. *pomperie.*] Pomp. *Obs.*

pom'pet. ✝ PUMPET.

pom'pier lad'der, *or* **pom'pier** (pŏm'pyĕr; *F.* pôn'pyā'), *n.* [F. *pompier* fireman, fr. *pompe* a pump.] A fireman's scaling ladder consisting of a pole with cross rungs, and a hook at one end.

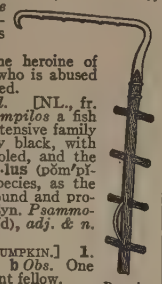

Pompier Ladder.

Pom·pil'i·a (pŏm·pĭl'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* The heroine of Browning's *Ring and the Book*, who is abused by her husband and finally murdered.

Pom·pil'i·dae (pŏm·pĭl'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Pompilus*, type genus, fr. Gr. *pompilos* a fish that follows ships.] *Zool.* An extensive family of slender fossorial wasps, usually black, with the abdomen oval and short-petioled, and the legs strong and spinose. **Pom'pi·lus** (pŏm'pĭ·lŭs) is the type genus. Most species, as the tarantula killer, burrow in the ground and provision their nests with spiders. Syn. *Psammocharidae.* — **pom'pi·lid** (pŏm'pĭ·lĭd), *adj. & n.* — **pom'pi·loid** (-loid), *adj.*

pom'pi·on (pŏm'pĭ·ŏn), *n.* [See PUMPKIN.] **1. a** *Archaic & Dial.* A pumpkin. **b** *Obs.* One who suggests a pumpkin; a corpulent fellow.
2. The shaddock. *Obs.*

pomp'ist, *n.* [*pomp* + *-ist.*] A pompous person.

pom'-pom' (pŏm'pŏm'), *n.* [Imitative.] A Vickers-Maxim one-pounder automatic machine cannon using metallic ammunition fed from a looped belt attached to the gun; — popularly so called from its peculiar drumming sound in action. Sometimes, any of other similar automatic cannons.

pom'-pom'-pull'a·way', *n.* A form of tag in which the players make a dash for a goal at the signal "pom-pom-pullaway."

pom'pon (pŏm'pŏn; *F.* pôn'pôn'), *n.* [F., fr. MF. *pomper* to be pompous.] **1.** An ornamental ball, as of silk or feathers, for women's costume.
2. a A race of hardy garden chrysanthemums having buttonlike heads of flowers. See CHRYSANTHEMUM. **b** A dwarf variety (*Rosa centifolia pomponia*) of the cabbage rose, with small, bright-red flowers. **c** A race of dahlias with small flowers. See DAHLIA, **1 a.**
3. *Mil.* A tuft or ball of wool, or the like, sometimes worn on the front of the hat, shako, etc.

pom'pon (pŏm'pŏn), **pom·poon'** (pŏm·pōōn'), *n.* A food fish (*Anisotremus surinamensis*), allied to the porkfish, found from Louisiana and Florida southward.

pom·pos'i·ty (pŏm·pŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ML. *pompositas.*] Pompous demeanor, speech, or action; pompousness.

‖**pom·po'so** (pŏm·pō'sō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Pompous; — a direction regarding style.

pomp'ous (pŏmp'ŭs), *adj.* [F. *pompeux*, fr. LL. *pomposus.* See POMP.] **1.** In the nature of a pomp, procession, or spectacle; characterized by pomp.

Where Windsor domes and *pompous* turrets rise. *Pope.*

2. Characterized by ostentation or show of importance, dignity, worth, etc.; outwardly imposing; of persons, self-important; consequential in manners, speech, etc.

The *pompous* vanity of the old schoolmistress. *Thackeray.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See OSTENTATIOUS.
— **pomp'ous·ly,** *adv.* — **pomp'ous·ness,** *n.*

pomp'ster, pom'ster (pŏm'stĕr), *v. i.* [Perh. fr. Corn. *ponster* quackery; or cf. POMP.] To treat disease as a quack does. *Dial. Eng.*

'pon, pon (pŏn), *prep.* Short for UPON.

Pon'ca (pŏng'kȧ), *n.* An Indian of a Siouan tribe formerly of Nebraska, now on reservations in Nebraska and Oklahoma.

pon·ceau' (pŏn·sō'; pŏn'sō; *F.* pôn'sō'), *n.* [F.] **1.** The corn poppy; also, its bright-red color.
2. Any of several azo dyes giving red color. See DYE, *Table.*
3. The color poppy red.

pon·ceau', *n.* [F.] *Civ. Engin.* A small bridge or culvert.

ponce'let (pŏns'lĕt; -lĭt), *n.* [After Jean V. *Poncelet*, French engineer.] *Physics.* A unit of power, being the power obtained from an expenditure of one hundred kilogrammeters of energy per second. One poncelet equals g watts, when g is the value of the acceleration of gravity in centimeters.

Poncelet polygon. [See PONCELET.] *Math.* A polygon inscribed in one conic and circumscribed about another. A pair of conics possessing one such polygon possesses infinitely many such.

Poncelet wheel. A kind of undershot water wheel suitable for falls of less than 6 feet.

pon'cho (pŏn'chō), *n.; pl.* -CHOS (-chōz). [Sp., fr. Araucan *poncho, pontho.*] A Spanish-American cloak like a blanket with a slit in the middle for the head; also, a similar garment, as of rubber or oiled cloth, worn elsewhere chiefly as a raincoat.

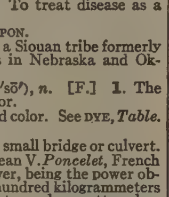

Poncelet Wheel.

pon'choed (-chōd), *adj.* Wearing a poncho.

Pon·ci'rus (pŏn·sī'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *poncire* a kind of citron.] *Bot.* A genus of thorny Chinese trees of the rue family (Rutaceae) having as the only known species *P. trifoliata*, the trifoliate orange (which see). See CITRANGE.

pond (pŏnd), *n.* [ME. *ponde*, orig. an enclosed body of water, and same word as *pound.* See POUND an enclosure.]
1. A body of water naturally or artificially confined, and usually smaller than a lake; in England, usually, except locally, a body of water artificially confined. Cf. 5th LAKE, **1.**
b A pool.
2. The ocean; esp., the Atlantic Ocean. *Jocose.*

pond, *v. Transitive:* **1.** To make or collect into a pond; to dam; — with *up* or *back.*
2. To cover (concrete) with a pond of water for the purpose of curing.
——, *Intransitive:* To form a pond or pool.

pond (pŏnd), *n.* [D., pound.] The gold unit of the former South African Republic, equivalent to the English sovereign, struck 1892 to 1902.

pond, *n. sing. & pl.* [D.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

pond. Var. reading of PONDER. *Spenser.*

pond'age (pŏn'dĭj), *n.* Storage in or capacity of a pond or reservoir.

pond apple. A small evergreen tree (*Annona glabra*) of southern Florida and tropical America, having an edible, ovoid, brownish-yellow fruit.

pond'bush' (pŏnd'bŏŏsh'), *n.* The pond spice.

pond crow. The coot *Fulica americana.*

pond cypress. A tall coniferous tree (*Taxodium ascendens*) of the southeastern United States, differing, if at all, from the closely related bald cypress (*T. distichum*) only in having subulate leaves and erect branchlets.

pond dogwood. The buttonbush.

pond duck. The mallard.

pon'der (pŏn'dĕr), *v.;* -DERED (-dĕrd); -DER·ING. [OF. *ponderer*, fr. L. *ponderare*, fr. *pondus, ponderis*, a weight. See POUND a weight.] *Transitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To weigh. **b** To evaluate; to appraise. **c** To endure the burden of.
2. To weigh in the mind; esp., now, to view with deliberation; to examine carefully; to consider attentively.

Again and yet again *Ponder* my words. *Shelley.*

——, *Intransitive:* To meditate; deliberate; muse; consider; — often with *on* or *over;* as, to *ponder* over a subject or on momentous issues.

Syn. — See CONSIDER.

pon'der, *n.* A pondering; reflection; reverie. *Rare.*

pon'der, *n.* [Perh. fr. *ponderous.*] Weight. *Obs.*

pon'der·a·bil'i·ty (pŏn'dĕr·ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *pondérabilité.*] Quality or state of being ponderable.

pon'der·a·ble (pŏn'dĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [LL. *ponderabilis;* cf. F. *pondérable.*] Capable of being weighed, evaluated, or considered for purposes of appraising; appreciable; as, *ponderable* substances; the *ponderable* qualities of art. — **pon'der·a·ble·ness,** *n.*

pon'der·a·ble, *n.* Something having weight; something weighty. Cf. IMPONDERABLE.

pon'der·al (pŏn'dĕr·ăl), *adj.* Pertaining to weight; estimated in terms of weight.

pon'der·ance (-ăns), **pon'der·an·cy** (-ăn·sĭ), *n.* [L. *ponderans*, pres. part. of *ponderare* to weigh.] Weight; gravity; consequence. *Now Rare.*

pon'der·ant (-ănt), *n.* Something whose weight is observed or borne.

pon'der·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Ponderal. *Rare.*

pon'der·ate (pŏn'dĕr·āt), *v.* [L. *ponderatus*, past part. of *ponderare.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To bear down by weight; to bias. *Obs.*
2. To weigh in the mind; to ponder.
——, *Intransitive:* To have weight; to bear down or toward; to ponder. *Now Rare.*

pon'der·ate (-ĭt), *adj.* Deliberate.

pon'der·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ponderatio;* cf. F. *pondération.*] Act or process of pondering, weighing, gravitating, or pondering; also, a weighty consideration. *Now Rare.*

pon'der·a'tive (-ā'tĭv; -ȧ-tĭv), *adj.* Capable of or given to weighing. *Obs.*

pon'der·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who ponders.

pon'der·ing, *adj.* Meditative. "Lapsed into a *pondering* silence." *Hardy.* — **pon'der·ing·ly,** *adv.*

pon'der·ling (pŏn'dĕr·lĭng), *n.* [See PONDER; -LING.] A child being weighed. *C. Reade.*

pon'der·o·mo'tive (pŏn'dĕr·ō·mō'tĭv), *adj.* [L. *pondus, ponderis*, weight + E. *motive.*] Literally, weight-moving; specif.: *Physics.* Pertaining to or noting the force mutually exerted by conductors traversed by the electric current, or that exerted on such conductors by any magnetic field. *Ponderomotive* force tends to move the conductor bodily.

pon'der·o'sa pine (pŏn'dĕr·ō'sȧ). [L. *ponderosus* heavy.] The bull pine *Pinus ponderosa.*

pon'der·os'i·ty (-ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ML. *ponderositas.*] Quality or state of being ponderous.

pon'der·ous (pŏn'dĕr·ŭs; -drŭs), *adj.* [F. *pondéreux*, fr. L. *ponderosus*, fr. *pondus, -eris*, a weight. See PONDER.]
1. Of very great weight; extremely or oppressively heavy; as, a *ponderous* shield or burden.
2. Weighty; important; momentous. *Obs.*

Your more *ponderous* and settled project. *Shak.*

3. Of relatively great density; of high specific gravity. *Obs.*
4. Heavy; dull; wanting lightness or spirit; labored; as, a *ponderous* style; *ponderous* jesting.
5. *Rare.* **a** Ponderable. *Sir T. Browne.* **b** Ponderative; deliberative; thoughtful. **c** Ponderating; gravitating.

Syn. — See BULKY. **Ant.** — Slight, delicate.
— **pon'der·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **pon'der·ous·ness,** *n.*

ponderous spar. *Mineral.* Heavy spar. See BARITE.

pond'fish' (pŏnd'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* Any of many small American fresh-water sunfishes of the family Centrarchidae.

pond'grass' (-grȧs'; 83), *n.* A submerged aquatic herb (*Potamogeton pectinatus*) common in Europe and North America, with fine threadlike leaves, spikes of greenish flowers, and small hard bony fruits.

pond hen. The coot *Fulica americana.*

Pon'di·cher'ry ea'gle (pŏn'dĭ·chĕr'ĭ; -shĕr'ĭ). [From *Pondicherry*, French India.] The Brahmany kite.

Pondicherry vulture. A small black vulture (*Sarcogyps calvus*) of India, Burma, etc.

pond lily. The water lily.

pond'man (pŏnd'măn), *n.* One who takes logs to or from a timber pond.

Pon'do (pŏn'dō), *n.; pl.* AMAPONDO (ȧ'mȧ·pŏn'dō). A Bantu-speaking tribe in eastern Cape Province.

pon'dok (pŏn'dŏk), *n.* [S. Afr. D., fr. Malay *pondo'* (written *pondok*) shelter, fr. Ar. *funduq* inn, fr. Gr. See FONDUK.] A native hut. Also, *dim.,* **pon·dok'kie** (pŏn·dŏk'ĭ). A hovel of the poorest sort. *S. Africa.*

Pon'do·mi'si (pŏn'dō·mē'sē), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Kaffir tribe in eastern South Africa.

pon·do'sa pine (pŏn·dō'sȧ). Corrupt. of PONDEROSA PINE; also, its wood.

pond pine. A pine (*Pinus serotina*) of the sandy swamps of the southern United States, with three leaves in each sheath and short oblong cones; also, its soft, brittle, coarse-grained wood.

pond scum. Any free-floating filamentous alga of the family Zygnemataceae, esp. a spirogyra; also, the mass of tangled filaments formed by any of these or similar species on stagnant or quiet waters.

pond'-scum' par'a·site. Any fungus of the order Chytridiales; — so called because most of the species are parasitic on algae.

pond skater. A water strider.

pond smelt. See SMELT.

pond spice. An American spicy shrub (*Litsea geniculata*), with small oval leaves and axillary umbels of little yellow flowers. It grows in ponds and swamps from Virginia to Florida.

pond thatch. The cabbage palmetto. *Bahamas.*

pon'dus (pŏn'dŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** Weight; figuratively, inclination; influence. *Obs.*
2. *pl.* PONDERA (pŏn'dĕr·ȧ). = 1st LIBRA **a.**

pond'weed' (pŏnd'wēd'), *n.* Any aquatic plant of the genus *Potamogeton*, many species being found in ponds.

pondweed family. The Zannichelliaceae.

pond'wort' (pŏnd'wŭrt'), *n.* The water soldier *Stratiotes aloides.*

pond'y (pŏn'dĭ), *adj.* Having many ponds; hence, marshy.

pone (pōn), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Virginian *ăpăn* something baked, bread, Passamaquoddy *ăbăn.*] = CORN PONE.

po'ne (pō'nē), *n.* [L. *pone*, imper. of *ponere* to place.]
1. a An original writ, now superseded by the writ of certiorari, for removing a case from an inferior court into the Court of Exchequer. **b** An obsolete writ to enforce appearance in court by attaching goods or requiring securities.
2. *Card Playing.* The player who cuts the cards, being usually the player on the dealer's right.

pone (pōn), *n.* A lump or swelling. *Southern U. S.*

pone (pōn). A thin turf. *Shet. & Ork.*

ponent (pō'nĕnt), *adj.* [OF., fr. Pr. *ponen* or It. *ponente*, prop., setting (applied to the setting sun), fr. L. *ponens*, pres. part. of *ponere* to put.] [*also cap.*] Western; occidental. *Archaic.* Cf. LEVANT.

po'nent, *adj.* [L. *ponens, -entis*, pres. part.] Positing; affirming. *Rare.* — **po'nen·cy** (pō'nĕn·sĭ), *n. Rare.*

po'nent, *n.* The west. *Obs.*

Po·ne'ra (pō·nē'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ponēros* bad, worthless.] *Zool.* A genus of stinging ants having an elongate abdomen supported on a petiole of one segment but with a constriction between the first and second abdominal segments. It is the type of a family, **Po·ner'i·dae** (pō·nĕr'ĭ·dē), or more usually, a subfamily, **Po'ne·ri'nae** (pō'nē·rī'nē), of which the kelep is an example. — **po·ne'rid** (pō·nē'rĭd; -nĕr'ĭd), *n. & adj.* — **po'ner·oid** (pō'nĕr·oid), *adj.* — **po'ner·ine** (pō'nĕr·ĭn; -īn), *adj. & n.*

Po·ne'ra·moe'ba (-rȧ·mē'bȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ponēros* bad, worthless + *amoeba.*] *Zool.* In some classifications, a subgenus of *Endamoeba*, sometimes made a separate genus, including the species *coli* (see ENDAMOEBA).

pon'er·ol'o·gy (pŏn'ĕr·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ponēros* wicked + *-logy.*] The branch of theology treating of the doctrine of evil. Cf. HAMARTIOLOGY.

pong (pŏng), *n.* [Imitative.] A hollow ringing sound. — *v. i.* To make or cause a pong; — often reiterated.

pong, *v. i.* Of an actor, to gag or improvise. *Theat. Slang, Eng.*

poñ·ga'pong (pŏng·gä'pŏng), *n.* [Tag.] The puñgapung. *Phil. I.*

pon·gee' (pŏn·jē'; pŭn-), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *pen¹-chi¹* home loom, or home-woven.] **1. a** A thin soft fabric made of the brownish undyed silk of the silkworm *Antheraea pernyi* of China. See TUSSAH, SHANTUNG. **b** By extension, any similar dyed silk fabric.
2. A color, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Pon'gi·dae (pŏn'jĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Pongo* + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family consisting of the anthropoid apes, the gorillas, chimpanzees, orangutans, and gibbons. Syn. *Simiidae.*

Pon'go (pŏng'gō), *n.* [NL., fr. Kongo *mpongi, mpungu*, perh. confused with Kongo *mpongo* fatness, obesity.] *Zool.* **a** A genus of anthropoids; — variously applied, now usually to the orangutans. Cf. SIMIA. **b** [*not cap.*] An orangutan.

pon'go. *Bot.* Var. of PONGA.

Pon'gol (pŏng'gŏl), *n.* [Tamil *poṅgal*, lit., rejoicing, bubbling, boiling.] The great Hindu New Year's festival of southern India, beginning on Jan. 11.

pon'iard (pŏn'yĕrd), *n.* [F. *poignard*, fr. *poing* fist, fr. L. *pugnus.* See PUNGENT.] A kind of dagger, usually slender with a triangular or square blade.

pon'iard, *v. t.;* -IARD·ED; -IARD·ING. [Cf. F. *poignarder.*] To pierce or kill with a poniard.

Po'nia·tow'ski's Bull (pŏn'yȧ·tôf'skĭz; -tōs'kĭz). [After Stanislas *Poniatowski*, a king of Poland.] *Astron.* The constellation Taurus Poniatowskii.

pon'i·ca (pŏn'ĭ·kȧ), *n.* [Perh. fr. *japonica*, a specific name for many garden plants.] A gardener. *Trade Slang, England.*

po'ni·er (pō'nĭ·ĕr), *n.* A pony driver.

‖**pons** (pŏnz), *n.; pl.* PONTES (pŏn'tēz). [L., a bridge. See FIND.] *Anat. & Zool.* **a** A bridge; — applied to several parts which connect others. **b** Specif., a broad mass of transverse nerve fibers (*pontine fibers*) conspicuous on the ventral surface of the brain of man and mammals, at the anterior end of the medulla oblongata. On either side it extends up in a robust cord and forms the *brachium pontis* or *middle cerebellar peduncle.* Interspersed between fibers are irregular masses of gray matter, the *pontine nuclei*, which serve as important relay stations in the path from the cerebral cortex to the opposite side of the cerebellum. The term *pons* is extended to include the structures dorsal to these transverse fibers. Called also ‖**pons Va·ro'li·i** (vȧ·rō'lĭ·ĭ).

Poniard.

pons as'i·no'rum (ăs'ĭ·nō'rŭm; 181). [L., asses' bridge.] **a** *Math.* = ASSES' BRIDGE. Hence, a critical test of ability imposed upon the inexperienced or ignorant. **b** *Logic. Obs.* A geometrical figure attributed to Petrus Tartaretus (about 1480), used to show the various relations of the middle terms of syllogisms.

‖**pons Ta·ri'ni** (tȧ·rī'nī). [NL., after Pierre *Tarin*, French medical writer.] *Anat.* The posterior perforated space of the brain.

‖**pons Va·ro'li·i** (vȧ·rō'lĭ·ĭ). [NL., after Costanzo *Varoli* (1542–75), It. anatomist.] See PONS.

Pons'–Win'neck·e·id (pŏns'vĭn'ĕ·kē·ĭd), *n.* [See 1st -ID **a.**] *Astron.* A shower of meteors associated with Pons-Winnecke's comet.

Pons'–Win'neck·e's com'et (-kĕz). *Astron.* A comet discovered by Pons in 1819 and rediscovered by Winnecke in 1858. At the apparition of 1927 it made an unusually close approach to the earth, being distant only 3½ million miles. See COMET, *Table.*

pont (pŏnt), *n.* [D., ferryboat. Cf. PUNT a boat.] **1.** A ferry; also, a ferryboat worked by a steel cable. *S. Africa.*
2. Pontoon; float; caisson. *Obs.*

pont, *n.* [F.] A bridge. *Obs.*

Pon'tac, Pon'tacq (pŏn'tăk; *F.* pôn'tȧk'), *n.* [From *Pontacq*, near Pau, France.] A still wine, red or white, of the south of France; also, a red wine of the Cape of Good Hope.

---

pomp'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

pom·po'le·on (pŏm·pō'lē·ŏn), *n.* = POMPELMOUS.

pom·poon'. Var. of 2d POMPON.

pom·pose' (pŏm·pōs'; *cf.* -OSE), *adj.* [LL. *pomposus.*] Pompous. *Obs.*

Pomp'tine. Var. of PONTINE.

‖**po'mum A·da'mi** (pō'mŭm ȧ·dā'mī). [NL.] = ADAM'S APPLE.

pon. + PAN, PAWN, POND, PONE.

pon (pŏn), *n.* [Tamil.] = PAGODA, 3 **a.** [*Slang.*]

ponce (pŏns), *n.* = FANCY MAN 6.

ponceau red. = POPPY RED.

pon'der·a·bl. Ponderable. *Ref. Sp.*

pon'der·d. Pondered. *Ref. Sp.*

pon'der·ment, *n.* See -MENT.

pon'der·ose' (*see* -OSE), *adj.* [L. *ponderosus.*] Ponderous. *Obs.*

pond'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

pond'let. Dim. of POND.

pond'side', *n.* See -SIDE.

po'ney. Var. of PONY.

pon'ga (pŏng'gȧ), *n.* [Maori.] See FERN, *Table.*

pon'gyi. Var. of POONGHIE.

po'nid. Ponied. *Ref. Sp.*

pon'ja (pŏn'jȧ), *n.* = PALM FERN **a.**

Pon'ka. Var. of PONCA.

Pons'-Brooks's' com'et (pŏns'-brŏŏk's'lĭz). [After J. L. *Pons* (1761–1831), French, and W. R. *Brooks*, Am. astronomer.] See COMET, *Table.*

Pons'-Cog'gia-Win'neck·e-Forbes's' comet (pŏns'kŏd'jȧ-vĭn'ĕ·kĕ·fôrb'zĭz). See COMET, *Table.*

pon'ser, etc. Erron. for POUCER.

---

pon'tage (pŏn'tĭj), *n.* [OF., fr., *pont* bridge fr. L. *pons, pontis*, a bridge.] A duty or tax paid in lieu of personal service for the building and repairing of bridges; also, a toll for the use of a bridge, devoted to its maintenance.

pon'tal (pŏn'tăl; -t'l), *adj* [L. *pons, pontis*, bridge + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a bridge; specif., *Anat.*, pontine.

Pont' du Gard' (pôn' dü gàr'). [F.] A Roman aqueduct crossing the river Gard near Nîmes, in the south of France, one of the principal remains of Roman engineering work.

Pon'te·de'ri·a (pŏn'tē·dē'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Giulio *Pontedera* (1688–1757), Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A small American genus of aquatic plants, type of the family Pontederiaceae. *P. cordata* is the common pickerelweed.

Pon'te·de'ri·a'ce·ae (-ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous aquatic or bog plants (order Xyridales), the pickerelweed family, having perfect, more or less irregular flowers subtended by leaflike spathes. The principal genera are *Pontederia* and *Heteranthera*. — **pon'te·de'ri·a'ceous** (-dē'rĭ·ā'shŭs), *adj.*

Pon'te Vec'chio (pŏn'tā vĕk'kyō). [It., lit., old bridge.] A quaint old bridge, lined with goldsmiths' shops, in Florence, Italy, across the Arno, built about 1345, replacing an older structure.

Pon'ti·ac's War *or* **Conspiracy** (pŏn'tĭ·ăks). A war (1763–65) of the Indians under Pontiac against the English garrisons in the region of the Great Lakes. Although successful at Mackinac and other places, the Indians failed in their siege of Detroit.

pon'ti·a'nak, pon'ti·a'nac (pŏn'tē·ä'năk), *n.* [From *Pontianak*, Borneo.] Jelutong.

Pon'tic (pŏn'tĭk), *adj.* [L. *Ponticus*, fr. Gr. *Pontikos*, fr. *pontos* the sea, esp., the Black Sea. See FIND.] **1.** Of or pert. to Pontus, or the Black Sea or its region.

2. [*often not cap.*] Sour; astringent. *Obs.*

pon'tic (pŏn'tĭk), *n.* [L. *pons, pontis*, a bridge.] *Dent.* One of the artificial teeth on a dental bridge; a dummy.

pon'tic (pŏn'tĭk), *adj.* *Anat.* = 2d PONTINE.

pon'ti·cel'lo (pŏn'tĭ·chĕl'ō), *n.* [It., little bridge.] **1.** *Music.* The bridge of a bow instrument.

2. The break, or change in register, in the voice, as in a boy's voice at puberty.

pontic rhubarb. The rhubarb *Rheum rhaponticum*.

pon·tic'u·lus (pŏn·tĭk'ū·lŭs), *n.* [L., little bridge.] *Anat.* **a** A slight ridge. **b** Specif., a bridge of transverse nerve fibers between the pyramids of the medulla and the pons; called also *propons*. — **pon·tic'u·lar** (-lĕr), *adj.*

pon'ti·fex (pŏn'tĭ·fĕks), *n.; pl.* PONTIFICES (pŏn·tĭf'ĭ·sēz). [L. See PONTIFF.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A high priest; a pontiff; a member of the highest priestly college. See PONTIFICAL COLLEGE.

2. *Eccl.* A bishop; specif., the Pope.

3. A high priest. *Rare.*

4. Bridgemaker; — from its reputed etymology. See PONTIFF, *Ety.*

pon'tiff (pŏn'tĭf), *n.* [F. *pontife*, fr. L. *pontifex, -ficis*, prob. orig. pathfinder, waymaker, fr. L. *pons, pontis*, bridge + *facere* to do. See FIND; DO.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* A member of the council of nine, later fifteen or sixteen, priests forming the most important body of the Pontifical College (which see), presided over by the ***Pontifex Maximus*** (under the empire, the emperor), who was also the legal representative of the vestals, whence the whole group was called ***pontifices Vestae***.

2. *Eccl.* A bishop; now, specif. and usually, the Pope (called more fully ***sovereign pontiff*** *or* ***supreme pontiff***).

3. A chief or high priest, as of the Jews.

4. By extension, a person in high place, esp. one who speaks oracularly.

5. Pontiff purple.

pontiff purple. A color, bluish blue-red in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

pon·tif'ic (pŏn·tĭf'ĭk), *adj.* Pontifical. *Rare.*

pon·tif'i·cal (pŏn·tĭf'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [L. *pontificalis*; cf. F. *pontifical*. See PONTIFF.] **1. a** Of or pertaining to a pontiff, bishop, or prelate; episcopal; as, *pontifical* authority; specif., of or pertaining to the Pope; papal. **b** Having the pomp, dignity, dogmatism, etc., of a pontiff. **c** Celebrated by a bishop; as, *pontifical* mass. **d** *Rare.* Of or pertaining to a high priest.

2. *Rom. Antiq.* Of or pertaining to the pontifices.

3. Pontifflike as in dignity, pomp, or oracularity.

4. Of or pertaining to a bridge or to bridgebuilding; — based on the reputed etymology. "Art *pontifical*." *Milton.*

pon·tif'i·cal, *n.* **1.** A papal edict or document. *Wycliffe.*

2. Now always *pl.* Orig., episcopal attire; now specif., the insignia of the episcopal order worn by a prelate when celebrating pontifically, including buskins, sandals, gloves, dalmatic, tunicle, ring, pectoral cross and miter.

3. A book containing the offices, or forms for sacraments, rites, etc., performed by a pontiff, or bishop.

4. A bishop's or pope's court. *Obs.*

5. *Obs.* **a** A pontiff or prelate, or his duties, office, or dignity. **b** [*cap.*] An adherent of prelacy.

Pontifical College [*also not cap.*] *Rom. Relig.* The highest priestly organization of ancient Rome, comprising the *pontifices*, orig. an advisory council of the king, later of the *Pontifex Maximus* (see PONTIFF); the *Rex sacrorum*, the king's representative in the priestly functions, and first in sacerdotal rank, but inferior to the Pontifex Maximus in power; the *flamines* (see FLAMEN); and the vestal virgins (see VESTAL). Cf. AUGUR, 1; EPULO; FETIALES; QUINDECEMVIR; SALII.

pon·tif'i·ca'li·a (pŏn·tĭf'ĭ·kā'lĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [ML.] Pontificals.

pon·tif'i·cal'i·bus (-kăl'ĭ·bŭs), *n. pl.* Short for [ML.] *in pontificalibus*, in pontificals; hence, the attire or vestments of one's office.

Pontifical Indiction. = ROMAN INDICTION.

pon·tif'i·cal'i·ty (-ĭ·kăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State, office, dignity, or rule of a pontiff, esp. the Pope; papacy.

2. Pontificals; pontificalia; — usually in *pl.*

3. Pontifflike demeanor; pompousness.

4. A pontifical or elaborate religious ceremony. *Carlyle.*

pon·tif'i·cal·ly, *adv.* of PONTIFICAL.

pontifical Mass. A High Mass celebrated by a bishop.

pontifical ring. *R.C.Ch.* A ring worn by prelates and others symbolic of their spiritual marriage with the church. The Pope wears a cameo, cardinals a sapphire, bishops a jeweled ring set in brilliants, abbots a ring with a single stone, doctors a plain ring.

Pontifical States. The former Papal States.

pon·tif'i·cate (pŏn·tĭf'ĭ·kăt), *n.* [L. *pontificatus*; cf. F. *pontificat*. See PONTIFF.] State, office, dignity, or term of office of a pontiff, as the Roman pontifex or a bishop.

pon·tif'i·cate (-kāt), *v. i.* **a** To officiate as a pontiff; esp., to celebrate pontifical mass. **b** To play the pontiff. — *v. t.* To celebrate (Mass) as a bishop. — **pon·tif'i·ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

pon'ti·fi'cial (pŏn'tĭ·fĭsh'ăl), *n. Rare.* **1.** An adherent of prelacy or the papacy.

2. = PONTIFICAL, *n.*, 3.

pon'ti·fi'cial, *adj.* [L. *pontificius.*] Pontifical. *Obs.* — **pon'ti·fi'cial·ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

pon'ti·fi'cious (-fĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* Papal. *Rare.*

pon'ti·fy (pŏn'tĭ·fī), *v. i.*; -FIED; -FY'ING. [F. *pontifier*, fr. ML. *pontificare*, fr. L. *pontifex.*] To play the pontiff.

pon'tile (pŏn'tĭl; -tīl), *adj.* [LL. *pontilis* pertaining to a bridge.] *Anat.* Pontine.

pon·tin' (pŏn·tēn'), *n.* [Sp. *pontín.*] A coasting vessel, often used as a pilot boat. *Phil. I.*

Pon'tine (pŏn'tēn; -tīn; 277), *adj.* Also **Pomp'tine** (pŏmp'tĭn). [L. *Pontinus* or *Pomptinus*, an appellation given to a district in Latium, near *Pometia.*] Of or pert. to an extensive marshy district between Rome and Naples, now largely reclaimed.

pon'tine (pŏn'tĭn), *adj.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the pons.

pon'tist (pŏn'tĭst), *n.* [L. *pons, pontis*, bridge + *-ist.*] One who builds bridges; also, one who, as an artist, draws or paints bridges.

Pon'tius (pŏn'shŭs; -tĭ·ŭs), *n.* [L.] The gens name of the Roman procurator, **Pon'tius Pi'late** (pī'lăt), under whom Jesus was crucified. Cf. PILATE.

pont·lev'is (pŏnt·lĕv'ĭs; *F.* pôn'lĕ·vē'), *n.* [F., prop., a drawbridge.] **1.** A drawbridge. *Archaic.*

2. *Manège.* Repeated and dangerous rearing of a horse.

Pon'to·cas'pi·an (pŏn'tō·kăs'pĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *Pontus* the Black Sea + E. *Caspian.*] Of, pertaining to, or designating, the region about the Black and Caspian Seas.

pon'to·cer'e·bel'lar (-sĕr'ē·bĕl'ĕr), *adj.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the pons and the cerebellum.

pon'ton (pŏn'tŭn; *formerly, and still by some*, pŏn·tōn'; *the spelling* ponton, *and pron.* pŏn'tŭn *are now usual in the U. S. Army*), *n.* [F.] *Mil.* A pontoon (which see).

pon'to·nier' (pŏn'tō·nēr'), *n.* [F. *pontonnier.*] *Mil.* An individual engaged in constructing a pontoon bridge, or assigned to a military unit organized for that purpose.

pon·toon' (pŏn·tōōn'; 66), *n.* Also **pon'ton** (*see* PONTON). [F. *ponton*, fr. L. *ponto, -onis*, fr. *pons, pontis*, a bridge, way, path. See FIND; cf. PUNT a boat.] **1.** A flat-bottomed lighter or other boat; esp. and specif., *Mil.*, a wooden flat-bottomed boat or other portable float, such as a metallic cylinder, or a boatlike frame covered with waterproof material, used in building bridges (**pontoon,** or **ponton, bridges**) quickly, for the passage of troops or vehicles.

a, a Pontoons, 1; *b* Balks, or Joists; *c* Chesses, or Floor Planks; *d, d* Side Rails.

2. A pontoon bridge *Obs.*

3. The caisson of a dock. *Rare.*

4. A float of an aircraft. See FLOAT, *n.*, 8.

5. *Naut.* A low, flat vessel, like a barge, bearing cranes, capstans, and other machinery, used in careening ships, raising weights, drawing piles, etc.; also, short for **pontoon dock**, a floating dry dock.

pon·toon', *v. t.* To bridge or cross by a pontoon bridge.

pon·toon', *n.* A form of vingt-et-un. *Brit.*

pontoon bridge. A bridge whose deck is supported on pontoons; — called also *floating bridge* and *bateau bridge*.

pon·toon'ing, *n.* Art or process of building pontoon bridges.

‖**pon'tus** (pŏn'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *pontos.*] See PONTIC.] A sea; [*cap.*] the Black Sea.

Pon'tus, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Pontos.*] *Gr. Myth.* Deification of the sea; according to Hesiod, a son of Gaea; according to another myth, a husband of Gaea and father by her of Briareus, or Aegaeon.

pont'vo·lant' (pŏnt'vō·lănt'; *F.* pôn'vô'lăn'), *n.* [F. *pont* bridge + *volant* flying.] *Mil.* A kind of light bridge in two sections, one of which can be extended beyond the other, used in sieges. *Rare.*

po'ny (pō'nĭ), *n.; pl.* PONIES (-nĭz). Also **po'ney.** [From earlier *pownyy*, prob. fr. OF. *poulenet*, dim. of *poulain* colt, fr. LL. *pullanus*, fr. L. *pullus* a young animal. See FOAL.] **1.** A small horse; esp., a horse of any of certain very small but stocky breeds noted for their gentleness and endurance, as those of Iceland and the Shetland Islands. In commerce, usually specifically restricted to those not over 14 (sometimes 14¼) hands in height, except for horses used in polo, in which 14½ hands is now allowed. The bronchos, mustangs, and cayuses of the western United States are sometimes called ponies regardless of size. See SHETLAND PONY, WELSH PONY; cf. GALLOWAY, 1.

2. *pl.* Race horses; as, to bet on the *ponies*. *Slang.*

3. Sum of £25. *Slang, Eng.*

4. A translation or a key used to avoid study in getting lessons; a crib. *College Slang, U. S.*

5. The skin of a pony (sense 1), used as fur.

6. Something very small of its kind. Specif.: **a** *Theatrical Slang.* A diminutive ballet dancer. **b** A small automobile. **c** *Colloq.* A small liqueur glass or the liquor it will hold; as, a *pony* of brandy; also, a beer glass smaller than the ordinary size.

7. Short for *pony car, pony insulator*, etc. See PONY, *adj.*

po'ny (pō'nĭ), *v. t. & i. Slang, U. S.* **1.** To pay (money), esp. in settlement of an account; — used with *up*.

2. To translate with the aid of a pony.

po'ny, *adj.* Of a size smaller than usual; as, a *pony* (glass of) beer, car, glass, insulator, planer, switch stand, etc.

pony engine. A small switching locomotive. *U. S.*

pony express. The first rapid-transit postal and express system across western United States (1860–61), extending from St. Joseph, Mo., to Sacramento, Calif. Relays of ponies carried mails 1960 miles in 10 days.

pony grass. A perennial grass (*Calamagrostis neglecta*) of the North Temperate Zone, forming valuable forage in the Rocky Mountains.

pony truck. *Railroads.* A two-wheeled swivel truck used under the front end of certain classes of locomotives, as mogul, prairie, etc.

pony truss. *Bridgebuilding.* A truss so low that overhead bracing cannot be used.

pon'zite (pŏn'zīt), *n.* [From *Ponza* isl., near Naples.] *Petrog.* An alkali-trachyte containing phenocrysts of augite and brown hornblende.

poo'a, poo'ah (pōō'ä), *n.* Pua hemp.

pooch (pōōch). **a** Dial. var. of POUCH. **b** *Slang.* A dog.

poo'dle (pōō'd'l), *n.* [G. *pudel*, fr. LG. *pudeln* to splash in water; cf. G. *pudel* puddle. See PUDDLE.] **1.** A dog of a breed supposed to be one of the basic breeds, known to have existed prior to 30 A.D. Its intelligence is very high. It is often kept as a pet and also makes a splendid gun dog and retriever. It is an active, well-knit, and proud-looking dog. Its coat is of either wiry, curled hair, or long, corded, silky hair. The poodle may be almost any of the solid dog colors. The three classes, toy, miniature, and large, differ only in weight. The toy is less than 12 pounds, and the large is more than 20 pounds, specimens as heavy as 80 pounds being known.

2. A fabric of woolly texture; a garment of it. *Obs.*

3. *Bowling.* A ball that goes off the alley into the gutter before or without striking a pin.

poo'dle, *v. t.* To clip the hair of in poodle fashion; to pet as a poodle.

poodle dog. A poodle; loosely, any small pet dog that follows its master around. — **poo'dle-dog',** *v. t.* To follow (a person) like a poodle dog.

poo'gye (pōō'gē), *n.* [Hind. *pūgī*. Cf. PUNGI.] A kind of nose flute, used by the Hindus.

pooh (pōō; pōōh; 150), *interj.* An exclamation expressing contempt, disdain, or impatient intolerance; pshaw! pish! nonsense! — *n.* An exclamation of *pooh*.

pooh (pōō), *v. i. & t.* To say *pooh* to; to pooh-pooh; to express one's contempt.

Pooh'-Bah' (pōō'bä'), *n.* A character in Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera *The Mikado*, who holds a ludicrous number of incongruous public offices; hence, humorously, one holding many offices, public or private; also, one in high position; one who gives the impression of being a person of importance.

pooh'-pooh' (pōō'pōō'; pōō'pōō'), *interj.* Also **pooh'-pooh'.** A reduplication of POOH.

pooh'-pooh', *or* **pooh'pooh'** (pōō'pōō'), *n.* An utterance of *pooh-pooh*; also, one who pooh-poohs.

pooh'-pooh' (pōō'pōō'), *v. t. & i.* Also **pooh'pooh'.** To make light (of); to treat or speak with derision or contempt, as if by saying *pooh-pooh!* — **pooh'-pooh'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

His grandfather, . . . *pooh-poohed* the notion. *Galsworthy.*

pooh'-pooh', *or* **pooh'pooh', the'o·ry.** The theory that language originated in interjections which gradually acquired meaning. Cf. BOWWOW THEORY, DINGDONG THEORY.

pook (pōōk), *v. t.* To pluck or pull, esp. with the thumb and finger. *Chiefly Scot.*

pook (pōōk), *n.* A heap, as of hay or corn; a small temporary stack. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To pile in such a heap. *Dial. Eng.*

pook. Var. of PUCK, *n.*

poo'ka (pōō'kȧ), *n.* [Ir. *pūca*, of Teut. origin.] *Irish Folklore.* A mischievous or malignant goblin or specter, often appearing in the form of a horse and haunting bogs and marshes. Cf. PUCK.

poo·kaun', poo·khaun' (pōō·kôn'), *n.* [Ir. *pūcān.*] A small fishing boat, usually with one mast and equipped with oars as well as sails, often lateen-rigged. *Local, Ir.*

pool (pōōl), *n.* [Origin uncert.] Any of various local measures of work in the building trades in England, as 168 square feet in roofing with slate (*S. Colepress*, 1669, *Oxf. E. D.*).

pool, *v. t.* [From POOL deep place.] *Mining, Quarrying, etc.* To cut (a hole, called a ***pool hole***) to insert a wedge for splitting; also, to undercut or undermine, as in excavating coal.

pool, *n.* [AS. *pōl*; akin to LG. *pool*, *pohl*, D. *poel*, G. *pfuhl.*] **1.** A small and rather deep body of (usually) fresh water, as one fed by a spring, or one in a stream; also, a reservoir for water; as, the *pools* of Solomon.

2. A small body of standing or stagnant water or other liquid; a puddle; as, a *pool* of blood; farmyard *pools*.

3. A continuous area of porous sedimentary rock which yields petroleum on drilling.

4. = SWIMMING POOL.

— ***the Pool.*** The Thames at London for several miles below London bridge.

pool (pōōl), *v. i.* To form a pool; — said esp. of sewage caught in a filter clogged by vegetable growths.

pool (pōōl), *n.* [F. *poule*, prop., a hen. See PULLET.] **1.** The stake played for in certain games; an aggregated stake to which each player has contributed; also, a pool dish.

2. a *Eng.* A game at billiards, in which each of the players stakes a certain sum, the winner taking the whole; also, in public billiard rooms, a game in which the loser pays the entrance fee for all in the game. "He plays *pool* at the billiard houses." *Thackeray.*

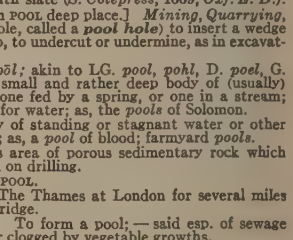

Plan of Pool Table, with balls arranged as at the beginning of a game. 1 Head, and 2 Foot, of Table; 3 Head Spot; 4 String Line; 5 Cue Ball; 6 Object Balls placed to form a triangle with the Number 15 ball at its apex and resting on the Foot Spot.

b *U. S.* Any of various games of billiards played on a pool table with, usually, fifteen object balls, numbered or plain, and a cue ball. Cf. PYRAMID, 6. **c** Formerly, a game at cards in which there is a pool; also, a party of players for such a game.

pon'te, pon'tee. Var. of PUNTY.
Pon'te di Ri·al'to (pŏn'tā dē rē·äl'tō). [It.] See RIALTO.
‖**pon'tes,** *n., pl.* of PONS.
pon·tic'i·ty (pŏn·tĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [OF. *ponticité*, fr. ML. *ponticitas*, fr. L. *Ponticus* Pontic.] Pungency; astringency. *Obs.*
pon'tif. Pontiff. *Ref. Sp.*

Pon'ti·fex Max'i·mus. [L.] See PONTIFF. [*Obs.*]
pon·tif'i·ca·cy, *n.* Pontificate.
pon'ti·fice (pŏn'tĭ·fĭs), *n.* [L. *pons, pontis*, a bridge + *facere* to make. See PONTIFF.] Bridge work; a bridge. *Obs.*
pon·tif'i·ces, *n., pl.* of PONTIFEX.
pon·tif'i·ces Ves'tae. See PONTIFF.

pon'ti·fi'cian (pŏn'tĭ·fĭsh'ăn), *adj. & n.* Pontifical. *Obs.*
pon'til, *n.* = PUNTY.
pontine fibers. *Anat.* See PONS.
pontine nucleus. See PONS.
ponto. † PUNTO.
pon'to (pŏn'tō), *n.* = PUNTY.
pon·toon'er, pon'toon·eer'. Vars. of PONTONIER.

pon'ty. Var. of PUNTY.
poo (pōō). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PULL.
pood (pōōd), *n.; pl.* POOD *or* POODS. [Russ. *pud*, ult. fr. L. See POUND the weight.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*
poo'der (pōō'dĕr). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of POWDER.
poo'di. Poodle. *Ref. Sp.*

poodle. † PUDDLE.
poo'dle·dom, *n.* See -DOM.
poo'dle·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
poodler. Var. of PODLER.
poo'dle-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
poo'er (pōō'ĕr). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of POWER.
pool (pōōl), *interj.* [Cf. POOH, also F. *pouf.*] = POOH, *interj.*

poogh. † POOH. [*Sp.*]
pooh'poohd'. Poonpoohed. *Ref.*
pooh'pooh'ist (pōō'pōō'ĭst), *n.* = POOH-POOHER.
poo'ja, poo'jah. Vars. of PUJA.
pooks. † POKE, a bag.
poo'koo (pōō'kōō), *n.* [Perh. fr. Mashona *mpuku* animal, game.] = PUKU.

3. In rifle shooting, a contest in which each competitor pays a certain sum for each shot he makes, the net proceeds being divided among the winners.
4. In a joint gambling venture, the total amount contributed to be staked on a contestant or competitor in a game, race, or the like, the resulting gains or losses to be divided proportionately among the contributors; also, sometimes, the combination of persons in such a venture.
5. Any aggregation of the interests or property of different persons made to further a joint undertaking or end by subjecting them to the common control and a common liability; also, the persons who so combine their interests or property. Specif.: **a** *Com.* A common fund or combination of interests for the common adventure in buying or selling, esp. for speculating in, or manipulating the market price of, securities, grain, or other commodities. **b** A combination between competing business houses or corporations for the control of traffic by removing competition. The pool is usually either: (1) an arrangement to divide the field, as where gas companies or railroads agree not to establish competing lines of service; (2) an arrangement to divide the traffic, as where railroads agree to divert business so that each shall have a fixed share, or where a differential rate is established in favor of a road to enable it to obtain additional traffic (called, specif., a ***tonnage pool*** or a ***passenger pool*** according as it relates to freight or passenger traffic); or (3) an agreement (called in England a ***joint-purse arrangement***) to divide all or part of the earnings from traffic, sometimes called a ***gross-money pool*** when the gross earnings are divided, and a ***net-money-receipts pool*** when only profits are divided. At common law pools have generally been held to be illegal as in restraint of trade, but this doctrine is interpreted with less rigor in England than in the United States, where severe laws have been passed to do away with them. See TRUST.
6. *Fencing.* A contest in which each member of a team successively engages each member of another team.
7. *Med.* An accumulation of blood in any part of the body, as in the capillaries and veins of the peritoneal cavity, resulting from stagnating circulation.

pool (pōōl), *v. t.;* POOLED (pōōld); POOL'ING. To put together in a pool (see 5th POOL, 5); to contribute to a common fund, on the basis of a mutual division of profits or losses; to make a common interest of; as, the companies *pooled* their traffic. — *v. i.* To organize a pool; to combine with others in a pool.

pool bottle. A leather bottle from which small numbered balls are distributed to the players in some games of pool, as to determine the order of playing.

pool'er (pōōl'ĕr), *n.* A stick for stirring a tan vat.

pool'er, *n.* A person or combination joining in a pool.

pool hole. See 2d POOL.

poo'li (pōō'lĭ), *n.* [By error fr. Mendi *puli* a species of Bauhinia.] A tropical African timber tree (*Cordia platythyrsa*); also, its moderately soft wood resembling northern coniferous woods.

pool'room' (pōōl'rōōm'; 200), *n. U. S.* **1.** A room in which gambling on distant horse races, prize fights, etc., is carried on.
2. A public room in which pool is played.

pool'root' (pōōl'rōōt'; 200), *n.* A common perennial herb (*Eupatorium aromaticum*) of the eastern United States, with opposite leaves and loose clusters of white, tubular flower heads.

pool selling. The selling or distribution of shares or chances in a wagering pool. — **pool seller.**

pool snipe. A redshank. *Eng.*

pool table. A kind of billiard table on which pool is played. The standard American table has six pockets.

pool'wort' (pōōl'wŭrt'), *n.* **a** The poolroot *Eupatorium aromaticum.* **b** = WHITE SNAKEROOT.

pool'y (pōōl'ĭ), *adj.* Like a pool; having many pools; swampy.

poon (pōōn), *n., or* **poon tree.** [Singhalese *puna.*] Any of several East Indian trees of the genus *Calophyllum,* esp. *C. inophyllum,* the mastwood; also, their hard, light wood, used for masts, spars, etc. See CALOPHYLLUM, MASTWOOD.

poon (pōōn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POUND, to beat.

poo'nac (pōō'năk), *n.* [Singhalese *punakku.*] A kind of oil cake prepared from the coconut and used as a feed for cattle.

Poo'nah paint'ing (pōō'nä). [From *Poonah,* or *Poona,* city in India.] A style of painting, popular in England in the 19th century, in which a thick opaque color is applied without background and with scarcely any shading, to thin paper, producing flowers, birds, etc., in imitation of Oriental work. Hence: **Poonah brush, paper, painter,** etc.

poon'ga oil tree (pōōng'yȧ). [Tamil *puṅga-maram* the tree that produces poonga oil, fr. *maram* tree.] The kurung, or Indian beech.

poon'ghie (pōng'gyē; -gē), **poon'ghee** (-gē), *n.* Also **poon'gee,** etc. [Burmese *phungyī,* fr. *phun* glory + *gyī* great.] A Buddhist priest or monk of the higher orders in Burma.

poop (pōōp), *n.* [F. *poupe,* fr. It. *poppa,* fr. L. *puppis.*]
1. The afterpart of a vessel. *Now Rare.*
2. *Naut.* A deck above the spar, or open, deck abaft the mizzen, sometimes forming the roof of a cabin (the **poop cabin**). In the 16th and 17th centuries it was often raised to great height. See DECK, *n.,* 2.
3. The seat at the rear of a coach; the dickey; also, *Vulgar,* buttocks.
4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = PUPPIS.
—at, or in, poop. Astern. *Obs.*

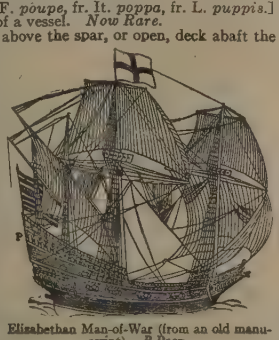

Elizabethan Man-of-War (from an old manuscript). *P* Poop.

poop, *v. t.* *Naut.* **a** To break over the poop or stern of, as a wave. **b** To ship (a sea or wave) over the stern; — esp. in the phrase ***to be pooped,*** to be boarded by a following sea over the stern.

poop, *n.* A fool; esp., a futile, useless person; a nincompoop. *Eng. Slang.*

poop, *v. i.* To cozen; cheat. *Obs.*

poop (pōōp), *v. i.* [ME. *poupen, popen,* of imitative origin; cf. D. *poepen.* Cf. POP.] To make a tooting sound; to gulp; to break wind. — **poop,** *n.*

poop cabin. *Naut.* See POOP, 2.

poop deck. *Naut.* = POOP, 2.

pooped (pōōpt), *adj.* Having a poop.

po'ō-phyte (pō'ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *poa* grass + *-phyte.*] *Phytogeog.* A plant of grasslands and meadows. — **po'ō-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

poop royal. *Naut.* The highest and aftermost deck over the poop in large old-time ships.

-poor (-pōōr; 199). A combining form of the adjective *poor,* denoting *poor from lack of* or *from an encumbrance of,* as in land-*poor.*

poor (pōōr; 199), *adj.;* POOR'ER (-ĕr); POOR'EST. [ME. *pore, poure, pouere,* fr. OF. *povre* (F. *pauvre*), fr. L. *pauper,* fr. the root of *paucus, parvus,* little + *parere* to produce. See FEW; PARE. Cf. PAUPER, POVERTY.] **1.** Wanting in material riches or goods; lacking in the comforts of life; needy. Ordinarily, *poor* is used relatively, and may be used at one extreme, as contrasted with *wealthy* or *opulent,* of a person having very considerable means; or at the other, of those destitute of, or barely having, the necessaries of life.
2. Destitute of such qualities as are desirable or might naturally be expected; as: **a** Scanty; inadequate; as, a *poor* crop; a *poor* income; rarely, scant; bare; as, a *poor* ten crowns. **b** Not good, as in quality or workmanship; inferior; as, *poor* cloth; *poor* feed; *poor* work. "A *poor* vessel." *Clarendon.* **c** Feeble; dejected; as, *poor* health; *poor* spirits. Also, mean-spirited; as, a *poor* creature without pride. **d** Lean; emaciated; meager; as, a *poor* horse. **e** Barren; sterile; — said of land; as, *poor* soil. **f** Unfavorable; unfortunate; uncomfortable; as, a *poor* business; the sick man had a *poor* night. **g** Wanting in elegance or marks of wealth or refinement; as, *poor* attire; *poor* surroundings. **h** Inefficient; not excellent or satisfactory; as, a *poor* orator; a *poor* carpenter; a *poor* saddle horse.
3. Worthy of pity or sympathy; — used in genuine compassion, endearment, or tenderness, often with more or less contempt, or in regret, of one dead; as, he is blind, *poor* man; *poor,* vain fool; *poor* dear. *Colloq.*
4. Small in number or worth; slight; insignificant.
One *poor* pennyworth of sugar candy. *Shak.*
Syn. — Impecunious, indigent, poverty-stricken, impoverished; insufficient; imperfect, unsatisfactory; infertile; unfortunate, unlucky, hapless.
Ant. — Wealthy; adequate; competent; fruitful; fortunate. See RICH.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

poor-blooded	poor-clad	poor-minded
poor-charactered	poor-feeding	poor-sighted

poor, *n.* The destitute or impoverished; — with *the;* as, the *poor* are always with us; blessed are the *poor;* also, *Obs.,* a poor person.

poor, *v. Transitive:* **1.** To make poor. *Obs.*
2. To treat pityingly; to call "poor." *Colloq.*
—, *Intransitive:* To become poor. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

poor (pōōr), *n., or* **poor cod.** A small European codfish (*Gadus minutus*).

poor (pōō'ĕr). Var. of POWER, POUR. *Now Dial.*

poor as a church mouse (pōōr; 199). Poor but respectable; indigent rather than destitute.

poor box. Also **poor's box.** A box for alms for the poor, esp. one placed near the door of a church.

Poor Clare *R.C.Ch.* See CLARE.

poor debtor. *Law.* A debtor who has no property, or not more than a certain small amount of property, subject to execution, or who has delivered up his property for the benefit of his creditors in the manner prescribed by law. In general such a debtor may obtain exemption from arrest or imprisonment for bona fide contract debts by taking insolvent proceedings under the law (called **poor'—debt'or law**) for the relief of such persons. *U. S.*

poor debtor's oath. The oath to the facts bringing a person within the purview of a poor-debtor law, required to obtain the benefit of that law.

poor'—do' (pōōr'dōō'), *n.* Scrapple. *Southern U. S.*

poor farm. A farm maintained at public expense for the support and employment of paupers. *U. S.*

poor'—folks'y (pōōr'fōk'sĭ; 199), *adj.* Pert. to or like poor folk.

poor gas. Producer gas, poor for lighting and heating, but economical for gas-engine driving.

poor'house' (pōōr'hous'; 199), *n.* A dwelling house for paupers maintained at public expense; almshouse; workhouse.

poor in spirit. Spiritually humble; devoid of pride (sense 1 a). "Blessed are the *poor in spirit.*" *Matt.* v. 3.

poor'ish, *adj.* Rather poor.

poor'—Jan's'—leaf' (pōōr'yänz'lēf'), *n.* The houseleek.

poor joe (pōōr jō; 199). The great blue heron. *Local, U. S.*

Poor John. Small cod or hake, dried and salted; hence, mean fare. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

Poor Knights of Windsor. A number of knights, men of rank and merit but too poor to live nobly, who were connected by Edward III with the Order of the Garter. The institution is still continued as the ***Military Knights of Windsor.***

poor law. A law providing for or regulating the public relief or support of the poor. The system of poor laws in England is generally considered to have begun with the Poor Relief Act of 1601, but it is now in the hands of the Local Government Board, established by St. 34 & 35 Vict. c. 70 (1871). In the United States there is a great diversity of local legislation.

poor'li-ness (pōōr'lĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* State of being poorly. *Rare.*

poor'ling, *adj.* [See -LING.] One of the poor. Cf. WEAKLING.

poor'ly, *adv.* In a poor manner or condition; as: **a** In want; indigently; as, to live *poorly.* **b** Inadequately; defectively; badly; as, *poorly* paved streets. **c** *Now Rare.* Ungenerously; shabbily; abjectly; without spirit or courage.

poor'ly, *adj.* Somewhat ill; indisposed; not in health. — **poor'ly-ish,** *adj. Both Chiefly Colloq.*

poorly off. Not well off; not rich.

poor'—man's'—cab'bage, *n.* The winter cress *Barbarea verna.*

poor'—man's'—dai'sy, *n.* The yellow daisy (*Rudbeckia hirta*).

poor'—man's'—ge-ra'ni-um, *n.* The beefsteak saxifrage.

poor'—mans''—herb', *n.* The hedge hyssop *Gratiola officinalis.*

poor'—man's'—mus'tard, *n.* The hedge garlic.

poor'—man's'—pep'per, *n.* **a** Peppergrass (*Lepidium*). **b** The stonecrop *Sedum acre.*

poor'—man's'—rem'e-dy, *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). The common valerian (*Valeriana officinalis*).

poor'—man's'—rhu'barb, *n.* The meadow rue.

poor man's sauce. A sauce whose basis is onion either raw and chopped or sautéed. To the former, French dressing is added, to the latter, usually, chopped parsley, consommé, and wine.

poor'—man's'—soap', *n.* **a** The hardback *Spiraea tomentosa.* **b** Also **poor man's soap.** The brake *Pteridium aquilinum;* — so called because it will make a lather with water.

poor'—man's'—weath'er-glass', *n.* The pimpernel *Anagallis arvensis,* which opens its blossoms only in fair weather.

poor'mas'ter (pōōr'màs'tĕr; 83; 199), *n.* A supervisor of the relief of the poor. *Local, U. S.*

Poor Men of Lyons. *Eccl. Hist.* Followers of Peter Waldo, or Valdo (12th century), a merchant of Lyons, who, it is said, struck by the sudden death of a friend, renounced the world, distributed his goods to the poor, and devoted himself to the exposition of the Scriptures.

poor'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being poor.

poor oat. = WILD OAT **1 a.**

poor pine. Any of several pines of the southern United States growing in poor soil, as the spruce pine *Pinus glabra,* the shortleaf pine *P. echinata,* etc.

poor preacher, poor priest. One of an order of itinerant preaching clergymen founded by John Wycliffe (d. 1384).

poor rate. An assessment, as a parish tax, levied for the relief of the poor.

poor relief. Relief or assistance, esp. assistance administered by local officials with funds from the local treasury, for the aid of the needy in a community.

poor rhubarb. The meadow rue.

Poor Richard. = SAUNDERS, RICHARD.

Poor Robin. **a** The imaginary author of a series of almanacs first published in 1663 and discontinued in 1828. Robert Herrick, the poet, is said to have assisted in the first numbers. The name was sometimes applied to any almanac. **b** (1) The cleavers. (2) The red campion.

Poor'—Rob'in's—plan'tain, *n.* **a** The robin's-plantain. **b** The rattlesnake weed *Hieracium venosum.*

poor root. The poolroot *Eupatorium aromaticum.*

poors'house' (pōōrz'hous'), *n.* Poorhouse. *Chiefly Scot.*

poor soap. = HARDBACK **a.**

poor soldier. The friarbird.

poor'—spir'it-ed (66), *adj.* Of a mean spirit; cowardly; base. — **poor'—spir'it-ed-ly,** *adv.* — **poor'—spir'it-ed-ness,** *n.*

‖**poort** (pōrt; *S. Afr. D.* pōōrt), *n.* [D.] A pass between or across mountains. *S. Africa.*

poor'tith (pōr'tĭth), *n.* [OF. *povretet* (F. *pauvreté*).] Poverty. *Chiefly Scot.*

poor white. **a** In the southern United States, a white person of neither property nor social position; —so used in contempt by negroes; collectively they are called also **poor white trash.** **b** In South Africa, a descendant of the Boer farmers comprising a low social class, marked by poverty, inferior mentality or capacity to labor, etc.

poor'will' (pōōr'wĭl'; 199), *n.* [In imitation of its note.] A bird of the western United States and Mexico (*Phalaenoptilus nuttallii*) similar to the whippoorwill, but smaller, and having a note of two syllables only.

poor wren. The red grouse. *Local, Eng.*

poot (pōōt), *interj.* An exclamation expressing disgust. *U. S.*

poot (pōōt). Var. of POULT; PUT, *v. Now Dial.*

pop (pŏp), *n.* [Of imitative origin. Cf. POOP, *v. i.*] **1.** A stroke or blow; a knock. *Now Dial. Eng.*
2. A small, sharp, quick explosive sound or report; as, to go off with a *pop.*
3. The time taken by the sound of a pop (sense 2); instant.
4. A shot from a rifle, pistol, etc.; also, *Slang,* a pistol.
5. A mark or spot such as made by a quick stroke.
6. A beverage which expels the cork with a pop from the bottle; as, ginger *pop.*
7. Act of pawning, or state of being pawned. *Slang, Brit.*
8. *pl.* A poorly filled peanut pod; — so called from the sound when crushed. *Southern U. S.*
9. **a** *Local, Eng.* The redwing thrush. **b** *Louisiana.* The painted bunting. The male is often disting. as *red pop* and the female as *green pop* from the predominating colors.
10. **a** Any of several West Indian plants of the genus *Physalis;* also, their inflated calyx. **b** A poorly filled pod of the pea or peanut.
11. *Mach.* A small boss with an inserted setscrew. *Eng.*

pop (pŏp), *v.;* POPPED (pŏpt); POP'PING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To make, or to burst with, a pop, or sharp report; as, the muskets *popped* away; this corn *pops* well.
2. To go, come, enter, or issue forth, quickly, suddenly, or unexpectedly; to dart; leap; — with *in, out, up,* etc.; as, to *pop* under the clothes or into a house.
Popping up and down every moment. *Swift.*
3. To protrude from the sockets; as, eyes that *popped* with fear.
4. To shoot with a firearm; as, *popping* at birds.
5. To pop the question.
She had really been quite candid that night when he *popped.* *L. Merrick.*
6. To form blisters; to blow; — said of lime, mortar, etc.
7. *Baseball.* To hit the ball into the air so as to afford an easy chance for a catch.
8. *Engin.* = BACKFIRE, *v. i.,* 2.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To strike or knock sharply. *Now Dial.*
2. To thrust, push, or put, suddenly; to bring abruptly to notice; as, to *pop* one's head out of a window, or a paper into one's hand.
Popping half a sovereign down in front of him. *Arnold Bennett.*
3. To cause to pop, esp. to explode or burst open; as, to *pop* corn.
4. To fire off (a firearm, a blast, or the like); hence, to shoot; as, to *pop* off rabbits. *Colloq.*
Anybody but me would have *popped* you when you wouldn't hoist that left claw of yours. *O. Henry.*
5. To pawn. *Slang, Brit.*

pop off. *Colloq.* **a** To die. **b** To fall asleep. "The moment they *popped off,* down they fell." *Barrie.* **c** To kill off; to dispose of summarily. "Twenty-one modern poets *popped off* 'twixt a laugh and a pun." *Amy Lowell.*

pooid. Pooled. *Ref. Sp.*
pool'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of POOL.
pool'side', *n.* See -SIDE.
poo'na. Var. of POON, the tree.
poon tree. See POON.
poope. † POPE, POOP. [PULPIT.]
poo'pit (pōō'pĭt). Scot. var. of
poop'nod'dy, *n.* [See NODDY, 3.] An old card game. *Obs.*
poopt. Pooped. *Ref. Sp.*
poor. † POPE.
poore. † POOR; PORE, *n.;* POPE, *v.;* POUR; POWER. [TONWEED **a.**]
poor'-land'-weed', *n.* = BUT-
poor'-law' par'ish. See PARISH, *n.,* 2 **a.**
poor'-law' un'ion. = UNION, 7 **a.**
poor's box. = POOR BOX.
poor'weed', = BUTTONWEED **a.**
poose. † POSE, a cold.
poo'shan (pōō'zhän). Scot. var. of POISON.
pootch (pōōch). Scot. var. of POUCH.
poo'ther (pōō'thĕr). Dial. var. of POTHER; *Obs.* exc. Scot. var. of POWDER.
poot'y (pōōt'ĭ), *adj.* Corrupt. of *pretty.* *Illi.*

pop out. To extinguish, as a light.

pop the question. To propose marriage. *Colloq.*

pop up. To appear suddenly or unexpectedly.

pop (pŏp), *adv.* Like or with a pop; suddenly; — used also as an interjection. *"Pop* goes his pate." *Beau. & Fl.*

pop, *v. t.* [Origin uncert.; cf. OF. *popiner* to adorn.] To paint or adorn with cosmetic. *Obs.*

Pop, *n.* [Said to be fr. a *lollipop* shop, orig. place of meeting.] An exclusive debating society at Eton College.

Pop, *n. & adj.* Populist. *Slang, U. S.*

pop, *n.* [From PAPA, accented on 1st syllable.] Father. *Familiar.*

pop, *n.* A popular concert (which see); specif. [*sometimes cap.*], *pl.*, a series of popular-priced concerts given by artists; as, the Boston Symphony's *Pops. Colloq.*

pop (pŏp), *n.* [Cf. PUPPET.] Short for POPPET & POPLET.

Pop (pŏp), *n.* Dim. of ROBERT.

pop'a·dam (pŏp'ȧ·dăm), *n.* [Tamil *parppadam*, fr. Skr. *parpata.*] A thin wafer of lentil flour, flavored with asafetida and fried crisp in oil; — called also *popper cake. Anglo-Indian.*

pop'al (pōp'ăl; -l), *adj.* Papal. *Rare.*

pop ash. The water ash *Fraxinus caroliniana.*

pop'corn' (pŏp'kôrn'), *n.* **1.** A type of Indian corn (*Zea mays everta*) having small ears, and small, pointed or rounded kernels with very hard corneous endosperm, which on exposure to dry heat are popped or everted by the explosion of the contained moisture, forming a white starchy mass many times the size of the original kernel; also, the corn when popped.

2. A color, reddish-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and very high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

popcorn flower. Any plant, or flower, of the genus *Plagiobothrys* (family Boraginaceae); — in allusion to the crowded, white flowers on a one-sided, curved spike.

pop'dock' (pŏp'dŏk'), *n.* The foxglove (*Digitalis*).

pope (pōp), *n.* [ME. *pope, pape*, fr. AS. *pāpa*, fr. LL. *pāpa*, fr. Gr. *papas, pappas*, father. See PAPA; cf. PAPAL.] **1.** *Eccl.* **a** In the Roman Catholic Church, the bishop of Rome, the head of the church. He is also Metropolitan of the Roman province, Primate of Italy, and Patriarch of the West. See *Forms of Address*, in Appendix; PRECEDENCE.

> It was apparently in the fourth century that it (*Pope*) began to become a distinctive title of the Roman Pontiff. . . . Gregory VII (1073–1085) finally prescribed that it should be confined to the successors of Peter. *Cath. Encyc.*
>
> The *Pope* is the successor of Peter in the See of Rome, the vicar of Jesus Christ on earth, and the visible head of the Church. *Catechism of Pius X.*

b In the early church, a bishop.

2. The spiritual head of a non-Christian religion.

3. One likened to the Pope in position, authority, or claims.

4. **a** *Rare.* A Pope Day celebration. **b** *Nova Dial.* An effigy of the Pope carried in such.

5. Short for POPE JOAN, the game; also, the seven (or nine) of diamonds in this game.

6. Any of various animals; as: **a** The ruff *Acerina cernua.* **b** *Obs.* A weevil that infests grain. **c** *Local, Eng.* (1) The common puffin. (2) The bullfinch. (3) The red-backed shrike. See SHRIKE. **d** *Louisiana.* The painted bunting.

7. A beverage like bishop except that champagne or Burgundy is used.

8. *Hosiery Mfg.* A size between standard and outsize; — more fully ***pope's size.*** *Brit.*

pope (pōp), *v. i.* To act as pope; — with *it. Obs.*

pope, *n.* [Russ. *pop*, fr. LGr. *papas*; cf. F. & G. *pope*, fr. Russ. See 1st POPE.] *Orthodox Ch.* **a** The bishop or patriarch of Alexandria. **b** A parish priest.

Pope Day *or* **Night.** The anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, Nov. 5. *Obs. or Hist.*

pope'dom (-dŭm), *n.* [AS. *pāpdōm*.] **1.** Place, office, dignity, or tenure of office, of the or a pope; papal dignity.

2. Similar ecclesiastical rank, authority, polity, etc. *Ironical.*

3. Papal dominion or domain; — analogous to *kingdom.*

pope'hood (pōp'hŏŏd), *n.* [*pope*+*-hood*; cf. AS. *pāpanhād.*] The office, dignity, or tenure, of the or a pope.

pope'ism (pōp'ĭz'm), *n.* Popery.

Pope Joan (jōn). **1.** A fictitious female pope placed by several chroniclers in the series of popes between Leo IV and Benedict III, about 855, under the name of *John.* One story is that with her lover, a young monk, she left her home in man's disguise and went to Athens and thence to Rome, where she became proficient in sacred learning, and was elected as Leo's successor, in the belief that she was a man.

2. A card game resembling newmarket, but more elaborate; also, the seven (or the nine) of diamonds in this game. The dealer alone dresses the layout, and players may lead any card, not necessarily the lowest of the suit. The layout is usually heart king, spade queen, club jack, diamond ten, in square, with the pope, seven of diamonds, in the center.

pope'o·ler (pōp'ē·lēr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *popelle* a kind of bird.] *Obs. exc. Dial.* **a** The spoonbill. **b** A sea gull.

pope'o·line' (pōp'ē·lēn'), *n.* [F.] A rep with a silk warp and wool filling.

pope'ly (pōp'lĭ), *adj.* Papal; characteristic of a pope.

Pope of Geneva. Calvin (1509–64); — often so called.

pope'er·y (pōp'ēr·ĭ), *n.* **1.** [*often cap.*] Roman Catholicism, esp. its government and forms of worship; — a designation of disparagement.

2. Assumption of infallibility.

> A kind of philosophic *popery.* *Berkeley.*

pope's'–eye', *n.* The lymphatic gland in the thigh of an ox or sheep; the noix. See NOIX.

pope's head (pōps). A long-handled brush for dusting ceilings, washing windows, etc.; — called also *Turks-head.*

pope's knight. A Roman Catholic priest; — from his title of courtesy, *Sir. Obs. Scot.*

pope's nose. The uropygium of a chicken, turkey, or other bird; — called also *parson's nose. Colloq.*

pope's size. See POPE, *n.*, 8.

pope'ye' (pōp'ĭ'), *n.* **1.** A staring, bulging eye.

2. A deep-water fish (*Macrourus cinereus*) of Bering Sea, family Macrouridae, with large prominent eyes.

3. See GAS DISEASE.

pope'yed' (pōp'ĭd'), *adj.* Having eyes that pop because of disease or excitement; as, *popeyed* with rage.

> Bulbous-browed and *popeyed* maidens. *S. Lewis.*

pop fly *or* **foul.** *Baseball.* A ball hit into the air without much force, offering an easy chance for a catch.

pop'glove' (pŏp'glŭv'), *n.* The foxglove (*Digitalis*).

pop goes the weasel. An English country-dance longways for six, in which each dancer in turn is popped under the arms of a couple with joined hands.

pop'gun' (pŏp'gŭn'), *n.* A child's toy gun consisting of a tube and rammer for shooting pellets, with a popping noise, by compression of air; hence, any toy gun or any firearm regarded as ridiculously inadequate.

pop'gun', *v. t. & v. i.* To shoot with a popgun. — **pop'gun'ner,** *n.* — **pop'gun'ner·y,** *n.*

Pop'i·an (pōp'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Also **Pop'e·an** (pōp'ē·ăn; pō-pē'ăn). Of or pert. to Alexander Pope (1688–1744) or his poetry. — *n.* An imitator of Pope.

Po·pil'li·a (pō·pĭl'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Popillius*, name of a Roman gens.] *Zool.* A genus of beetles of the family Scarabaeidae. *P. japonica* is the Japanese beetle.

pop'i·nac (pŏp'ĭ·năk), *n.* [Alteration of *opopanax* tree.] The huisache.

pop'in·jay (pŏp'ĭn·jā), *n.* [ME. *papejay, popingay*, parrot (with influence of E. *jay*, F. *geai*), fr. OF. *papegai, papingay*, fr. Sp. *papagayo*, fr. Ar. *babagha.*] **1.** A parrot. *Obs.*

2. A person likened to a popinjay in allusion to its bright colors or its chattering, as a talkative fop or coxcomb, or a light-headed person vain of his fine clothes. ¶ *Shak.*

3. A figure representing a parrot; as: **a** *Her.* A small parrot or parakeet, depicted with red legs and beak. **b** A target in the form of a parrot on a pole.

4. The color of green parrots; the color parrot green.

5. The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*

popinjay green. Parrot green.

popinjay shooting. *Archery.* Shooting at an artificial bird on a pole; — called also ***popinjay game.***

Pop'ish (pōp'ĭsh), *adj.* Popian.

pop'ish (pŏp'ĭsh), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Pope. *Obs.*

2. Roman Catholic; — used opprobriously.

— **pop'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **pop'ish·ness,** *n.*

Popish Plot. *Eng. Hist.* An alleged plot in 1678 to murder Charles II and establish the Roman Catholic religion by force. Belief in it was largely fostered by the impostor Titus Oates, on whose evidence many were executed.

pop'joy' (pŏp'joi'), *v. i.* To sport; amuse oneself. *Colloq.*

pop'lar (pŏp'lĕr), *n.* [ME. *popler*, fr. OF. *poplier* (F. *peuplier*), fr. L. *populus* poplar; prob. akin to Gr. *ptelea* elm.] **1.** **a** Any tree of the genus *Populus.* The poplars have handsome foliage little subject to insect attacks, and grow very rapidly. See POPULUS, LOMBARDY POPLAR. **b** The wood of these trees, usually called *cottonwood;* the wood of the aspen, used for paper pulp.

2. The tulip tree; also, its wood. See TULIP TREE, 1. *U. S.*

3. Any of several other trees or shrubs, as in Australia the shrub *Homalanthus populifolius* (family Euphorbiaceae).

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

poplar-covered	**poplar-flanked**	**poplar-lined**
poplar-crowned	**poplar-leaved**	**poplar-planted**

pop'lar (pŏp'lĕr), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the tulip tree or to the cottonwood; made of tulip-tree wood or, more correctly, of cottonwood.

poplar birch. Any of several species of white birch with poplarlike leaves, as the gray birch *Betula populifolia* of the United States, and *B. alba* of Europe.

poplar borer. A longicorn beetle (*Saperda calcarata*) whose larva destroys the poplar and cottonwood.

poplar box. An Australian gum tree (*Eucalyptus polyanthemos*) with ashy-gray bark, nearly round, long-stalked leaves, and small umbellate flowers; — called also *den-tree.*

pop'lared (pŏp'lĕrd), *adj.* Planted with, or abounding in, poplars.

poplar goat moth. A large gray-and-black carpenter moth (*Acossus centerensis*) whose larva bores in poplar trees.

poplar hawk. A large European moth (family Sphingidae) the larva of which feeds on the foliage of poplar.

pop'lar–leaf' fig. A large West Indian fig (*Ficus laevigata*) having a small red fruit.

poplar worm. The larva of any of various Lepidoptera injurious to poplar trees, as of a dagger moth (*Apatela populi*) which feeds on the cottonwood.

Poplar Goat Moth. *a* Female (⅔); *b* Larva (½).

pop'lin (pŏp'lĭn), *n.* [F. *popeline, papeline*, fr. It. *papalino* papal, fem. *papalina*; — because made at Avignon, a papal town.] A corded fabric of many varieties, usually of silk or worsted, used esp. for women's dresses.

pop'lin, *n.* [F.] A light unsweetened cake served with melted butter. *Obs.*

pop'lin·ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* Fabric of wool or linen imitating poplin.

pop·lit'e·al (pŏp·lĭt'ē·ăl; pŏp'lĭ·tē'ăl), *adj.* [L. *poples, -itis*, the ham.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the ham, or back part of the leg behind the knee joint.

popliteal artery. *Anat.* The continuation of the femoral artery after passing through the adductor magnus muscle. It crosses the popliteal space and soon divides into the anterior and posterior tibial arteries.

popliteal muscle. *Anat.* The popliteus.

popliteal nerve. *Anat.* Either of the two branches into which the sciatic nerve divides, usually in the lower part of the thigh, the larger branch passing through the popliteal space and continuing downward as the tibial nerve, and the smaller branch (common peroneal nerve) passing obliquely outward and downward to the neck of the fibula, around which it winds and divides into the deep and superficial peroneal nerves.

popliteal notch. *Anat.* The depression on the back of the head of the tibia between the tuberosities.

popliteal space. *Anat.* A lozenge-shaped space at the back of the knee joint.

popliteal vein. *Anat.* The vein formed by the union of the tibial veins. It ascends through the popliteal space to the aperture in the adductor magnus, where it becomes the femoral vein.

pop·lit'e·us (pŏp·lĭt'ē·ŭs; pŏp'lĭ·tē'ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A flat muscle extending from the outer condyle of the femur to the tibia, and forming part of the floor of the popliteal space.

Pop'o·crat (pŏp'ō·krăt), *n.* [*Populist* + *Democrat.*] *U. S. Politics.* A Democrat who supported political ideas espoused by the Populists, or People's party; — a term used by the opponents of such ideas in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900. — **Pop·oc'ra·cy** (pŏp·ŏk'rȧ·sĭ), *n.*

Po'po·la'ri (pō'pō·lä'rē), *n. pl.* [It.] The members of the Italian Popular party (*Partito Popolare Italiano*), or Catholic party, under the Fascist regime.

Po'po·lo'co (pō'pō·lō'kō), **Po'po·lo'ca** (-kä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Nahuatl *Popoloca*, lit., one who speaks a barbarous or foreign language, fr. *poloni* to stutter.] As used first by the Nahuas and later by the Spaniards, an Indian of any of several Mexican and Central American tribes, of which the most important are: a Zoquean tribe of southern Puebla; an isolated division of the Lencas in southern Guatemala; the Cakchikels; the Chochos; and the Cuitlatecos, or Tecos. Cf. CHONTAL.

pop'o·mas'tic (pŏp'ō·măs'tĭk), *adj.* Pope-flaying. *J. Taylor.*

pop'o'ver (pŏp'ō'vĕr), *n.* A quick bread made from a thin batter rich in egg and subjected in the first stage of baking to such heat that steam expands it into a hollow shell.

Po'po·vets (pō'pō·vĕts), *n.; pl.* POPOVTSI (pō·pôf'tsĭ). [Russ.] One of a sect of the Raskolniki.

pop'pa (pŏp'ȧ), *n.* Papa; — from colloquial pronunciation. *U. S.*

pop'pa·ble (pŏp'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being popped; — esp. of corn. — **pop'pa·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

pop·pe'an (pŏp·ē'ăn), *adj.* Like poppy juice in effect. *Coleridge.*

pop'per (pŏp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A dagger. *Obs.*

2. One who or that which pops, as a firearm, a gunner, etc.

3. A utensil for popping corn.

4. = 1st POP, 10 a. *W. Indies.*

pop'pet (pŏp'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [Earlier form of PUPPET.]

1. A small person; — chiefly a term of endearment. *Archaic & Dial.*

2. A tubular case for pins, pencils, etc. *Now Dial. Eng.*

3. *Obs.* **a** A small image or figure in the human form, as a doll; a puppet; sometimes, an idol. **b** = PUPPET, 3. **c** = PUPPET, 4.

4. *Mach.* **a** An upright support or guide fastened at the bottom only, as a lathe poppethead. **b** A poppet valve.

5. *Naut.* **a** Any of certain upright timbers on the bilge ways fore and aft, used to support a vessel in launching. **b** Any of the small pieces of wood on a boat's gunwale supporting, or forming, the rowlocks.

pop'pet, *v. t.* To move as a poppet. *Rare.*

pop'pet·head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** *Mach.* A lathe tailstock or, sometimes, headstock.

2. *Mining.* The headframe of a shaft. *Brit.*

poppet leg. *Mining.* Any of the supporting legs of a poppethead. *Brit.*

poppet valve. *Mach.* A lift valve.

pop'pied (pŏp'ĭd), *adj.* [See POPPY.] **1.** Growing or overgrown with poppies. *"Poppied* corn." *Keats.*

2. Drugging or sleep-inducing like poppy juice; also, drugged; drowsy; drooping.

> The *poppied* sails doze on the yard. *Lowell.*

pop'pin (pŏp'ĭn), *n.* [OF. *popine, poupine*, doll.] A puppet. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

pop'ping, *adj.* **a** *Obs.* Chattering. **b** That pops up; sporadic. **c** Full of action; as, a *popping* play.

pop'ple (pŏp'l), *v. i.* [ME. *poplen*, prob. of imitative origin. Cf. 1st POP.] **1.** To heave or toss about, as water boiling, flowing over stones, or in a choppy sea.

2. To bob about on or as if on agitated waters.

pop'ple, *n.* **1.** **A** bubble. *Obs.*

2. A heaving of water caused by boiling, wind, etc.; esp., a choppy sea.

pop'ple (pŏp'l), *n.* [Cf. POPPY.] Any of various plants, as the corn cockle, corn poppy, etc. *Local, Eng.*

pop'ple (pŏp'l), *n.* [ME. *popultre*, fr. AS. *popul* (in comp.), fr. L. *populus.*] **1.** The poplar. *Now Dial.*

2. Aspen wood, used for paper pulp.

pop'ply (pŏp'lĭ), *adj.* Poppling; choppy.

pop'py (pŏp'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -PIES (-ĭz). [ME. *popy*, fr. AS. *popig, popæg*, ult. fr. L. *papaver.*] **1.** **a** Any plant of the genus *Papaver.* The poppies are bristly-hairy herbs with showy flowers, mostly of various shades of red, yellow, or white. Annual garden poppies are descended chiefly from the opium poppy (*P. somniferum*), and from the corn poppy (*P. rhoeas*); perennials, from *P. orientale, P. alpinum*, and *P. nudicaule.* See OPIUM POPPY (POISONOUS PLANTS, *Plate*), ICELAND POPPY, PAPAVER. **b** *Dial. Eng.* Any of various other unrelated plants with inflated calyx or corolla, as the foxglove (*Digitalis*), etc.

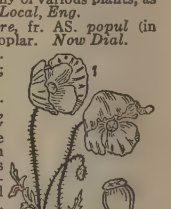

1 Poppy (*Papaver rhoeas*), reduced. 1 Flower; 2 Capsule.

2. The extract from the plant used in medicines.

3. The color poppy red.

4. = POPPYHEAD, 2.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

poppy-bordered	**poppy-crowned**	**poppy-pink**
poppy-colored	**poppy-flowered**	**poppy-red**
poppy-crimson	**poppy-haunted**	**poppy-sprinkled**

poppy anemone. A perennial, tuberous, European herb (*Anemone coronaria*), widely cultivated for its red, blue, or white, scapose flowers.

poppy ash. The water ash *Fraxinus caroliniana.*

poppy bee. A leaf-cutting bee (*Osmia papaveris*) which lines its cells with pieces of poppy petals.

pop'py·cock' (pŏp'ĭ·kŏk'), *n.* [Colloq. D. *pappekak*, lit., soft dung. See 2d PAP; CACK.] Empty talk; foolish nonsense; bosh. *Colloq.* — **pop'py·cock'ish,** *adj.*

Poppy Day. **a** *U. S.* Memorial Day. **b** *Brit. Commonwealth.* Remembrance Day, except: *Canada & S. Afr.*, Remembrance Day or the preceding Saturday; *N. Z.*, Friday preceding Anzac Day.

poppy family. *Bot.* The Papaveraceae.

pop'py·fish' (pŏp'ĭ·fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* **a** A fish (*Palometa simillima*) of the California coast, often sold for the pompano, which it resembles. **b** The harvest fish *Peprilus paru.*

Pop'e·an (pŏp'ē·ăn). Var. of POPIAN.

pope'head', *n.* Popehood. *Obs.*

pope'ho'ly, *n.* [Perh. an alteration of OF. *papelart*, F. *papelard*, hypocrite, hypocritical.] Hypocrisy. — *adj.* Hypocritical. —

pope'ho'li·ness, *n.* *All Obs.*

popel, *n.* [OF. *pople, pouple, popre. Oxf. E. D.*] A fur, prob. of the squirrel. *Obs.*

pope'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

pope'like', *adj.* See -LIKE. —

pope'like', *adv.*

pope'ling, *n.* A petty or deputy pope; also, a papist. *Obs.*

pop'e·lote, *n.* [Cf. POPLET.] Darling; poppet. *Obs.*

Pope Night. See POPE DAY.

pope'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pop'ess (pōp'ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* Fem. of POPE; specif., = POPE JOAN, 1.

pop'et, *n.* Dim. of POPE; — with a play on *poppet. Obs.*

pop'et. † POPPET.

popet, popetishe, popetly, popetry. † PUPPET, etc.

pop'i·ty (pōp'ĭ·tĭ), *v. t.* To make popish. *Obs.*

popil. † POPPLE.

popilion. † POPULEON.

pop'it. Var. of POPPET.

Pop'kin, *n.* Dim. of ROBERT. *Obs.*

pop'lard. Poplared. *Ref. Sp.*

pople. Var. of POPPLE.

po'ple·man, *n.* [G. *popelmann*, *pöpelmann.*] A kind of hobgoblin. *Obs.* [of APOPLEXY. *Obs.*]

poplesie, poplexie. Apheltic form

pop'let, *n.* [Cf. OF. *poupelet* baby, darling.] A wench. *Obs.*

pop'li·tae'al, pop'li·tae'us. Vars. of POPLITEAL, POPLITEUS.

pop'lol'ly, *n.* = POPLET. *Rare.*

pop'par'. Dial. var. of PAPAW.

pop'pel, pop'ple, *n.* = POPLAR, 1. *Dial.*

pop'per cake. = POPADAM.

pop'per·ing, *n.* [From *Poperinghe*, in Belgium.] A kind of pear. *Obs.*

pop'pi·cock', Poppycock. *R. S.*

popping crease. See 2d CRICKET.

pop'pld. Poppled. *Ref. Sp.*

---

pop'py·head' (pŏp'ĭ·hĕd'), *n.* **1.** Lit., the head of the poppy. **2.** *Arch., Furniture,* etc. A raised ornament often in the form of a finial. It is generally used on the tops of the upright ends or elbows terminating seats, etc., in Gothic churches.

Poppyhead, 2.

poppy mallow. Any plant of the genus *Callirrhoë*, esp. the showy cultivated species.

poppy oil. = POPPY-SEED OIL.

poppy red. A color, yellowish-red in hue, of very high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

poppy seed. The seed of the poppy, esp. of the opium poppy. It is used as a food, esp. in bakery products, and is the chief source of poppy-seed oil. Cf. 6th MAW.

pop'py-seed', *or* **poppy, oil.** A fixed drying oil obtained from the seeds of the opium poppy. If expressed in the cold, it is colorless or pale yellow (*white* poppy-seed oil) and is used as a salad oil and in cooking; if expressed with the aid of heat, it is dark-colored and inferior (*red* poppy-seed oil) and is used in paints and soap and for burning.

poppy show. [Dial. var. of PUPPET SHOW.] A puppet show or peep show. *Chiefly Dial.*

poppy thistle. Prickly poppy.

poppy tree. = TREE POPPY **b.**

poppy water. A soporific infusion made from poppies and used as a beverage.

pop'py·wort' (pŏp'ĭ·wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the poppy family.

pop safety valve. See SAFETY VALVE.

pop'shop' (pŏp'shŏp'), *n.* A pawnshop. *Slang, Brit.*

pop'u·lace (pŏp'ū·lĭs; -lās), *n.* [F., fr. It. *popolaccio, populazzo,* fr. *popolo* people, fr. L. *populus.* See POPULAR.] **a** The common people; the masses, as distinguished from those having rank, wealth, or position.

To . . . calm the peers and please the *populace.* *Daniel.*

b The inhabitants or people collectively; as, the *populace* of a city.

pop'u·lar (-lĕr), *adj.* [L. *popularis,* fr. *populus* people; cf. F. *populaire.* See PEOPLE.] **1.** Public. *Now Rare.* **2. a** Of or pertaining to the common people, or the whole body of the people as distinguished from a select portion; as, the *popular* voice; *popular* estimation, government. "So the *popular* vote inclines." *Milton.* **b** Constituted or carried on by the people; as, a *popular* election.

3. Suitable to common people or the public in general; as: **a** Easy to understand; familiar; plain. "Homilies are plain and *popular* instructions." *Hooker.* **b** Adapted to the means of the generality of people; possessed or obtainable by the many; hence, cheap; sometimes, inferior; as, *popular* prices; *popular* amusements.

4. Having general currency; as, a *popular* aphorism; prevalent; as, a *popular* error.

5. Beloved or approved by the people; pleasing to people in general, or to many; as, a *popular* leader, law; *popular* music, song.

6. Originating from among the people; as, a *popular* ballad.

7. *Obs.* **a** Plebeian; vulgar. **b** Devoted to, or studious of the favor of, the populace. **c** Populous; crowded. **d** Epidemic; as, a *popular* disease.

Syn. — Proletarian; simple, lay, nontechnical; favorite, well-liked. Cf. COMMON.

Ant. — Elect.; patrician, aristocratic; recondite, abstruse; technical; exclusive; limited; disliked.

—pop'u·lar·ly, *adv.* — **pop'u·lar·ness,** *n.*

pop'u·lar (pŏp'ū·lĕr), *n.* **a** *Obs.* [F. *populaire.*] The populace; — often in *pl.* **b** *Colloq.* A popular concert; a pop.

popular action. *Law.* An action to recover a penalty given by a statute to anyone who sues for it. See QUI TAM.

popular concert. A popular-priced concert, often one of a series of such given by a symphony orchestra or the like; also, a concert of popular music.

[pop'u·la'res (pŏp'ū·lā'rēz; 79), *n. pl.* [L.] The people, or people's party, in ancient Rome, as opposed to the *optimates.*

popular etymology. = FOLK ETYMOLOGY.

popular initiative. *Switzerland.* The form of initiative by which, on the demand of 50,000 voters, a revision of the Constitution may be secured by a direct popular vote.

pop'u·lar·ism (pŏp'ū·lĕr·ĭz'm), *n.* **a** A vulgarism. **b** Democratic principles or movement.

Pop'u·lar·ist (-ĭst), *n.* **a** A Democrat. **b** One of the Popolari.

pop'u·lar'i·ty (pŏp'ū·lăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *popularité,* fr. L. *popularitas* fellow-citizenship, an effort to please the people.] **1.** Democracy as a principle or a form of government. *Obs.*

2. Act or means of currying favor with the populace. *Obs.*

3. Quality or state of being popular; the manifest approval or esteem of many persons or the people in general; as, the *popularity* of a law, a statesman, or a book.

4. The speech of ordinary men; the vernacular. *Obs.*

5. *Obs.* **a** Populousness. **b** Populace.

—*the popularity.* The common people; populace. *Obs.*

pop'u·lar·ize (pŏp'ū·lĕr·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make popular; specif.: **a** To extend to, or vest in, the public at large; to democratize; as, to *popularize* the suffrage. **b** To present (a subject) in a form intelligible or interesting to those not specialists or trained thinkers; as, to *popularize* science or law. — *v. i.* To cater to popular taste. — **pop'u·lar·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* — **pop'u·lar·iz'er** (pŏp'ū·lĕr·īz'ĕr), *n.*

popular Latin. Vulgar Latin.

Popular party. *Ital. Politics.* See POPOLARI.

pop'u·lar–priced' (-prĭst'; 66), *adj.* Sold at or costing a popular price.

popular psychology. See PSYCHOLOGY, 1.

popular sovereignty. **a** In general, sovereignty vested in the people as a body. **b** *U. S. Hist.* The doctrine, held before the Civil War, that Congress should leave the people of the Territories as well as the States free to regulate their domestic concerns in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, and specif. that in regard to slavery a Territory should be on the same basis as a State, that is, should have the right to decide whether or not slavery should exist in it. Called *squatter sovereignty* by its opponents. See KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT. **c** *U. S. Govt.* In recent usage, the doctrine that neither Congress nor the States are sovereign, but that the people by Constitutional amendment may limit the action of either.

pop'u·late (pŏp'ū·lāt), *adj.* [ML. *populatus,* past part.] Populous; peopled. *Obs.*

pop'u·late (pŏp'ū·lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [ML. *populatus,* past part. of *populare,* fr. L. *populus* people.] To inhabit or furnish with inhabitants; to people. — *v. i.* To propagate; to become populous. *Rare.*

pop'u·late, *v. t.* [L. *populatus,* past part. of *populari.*] To ravage. *Obs.* — **pop'u·la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

pop'u·la'tion (-lā'shŭn) *n.* [LL. *populatio;* cf. F. *population.*] **1.** An inhabited place. *Obs.*

2. The whole number of people or inhabitants in a country, section, or area; as a *population* of ten millions; also, now rarely, density of population; populousness.

3. Act or process of populating; as, to encourage *population* of colonies.

4. The body of inhabitants of a given locality; as, a floating *population;* an enthusiastic *population.*

5. *Biol.* The organisms, collectively, inhabiting an area or region; as, the bacterial *population* of a pond.

6. *Statistics.* A group of individual persons, objects, or items; specif., in biometry, the entire group of organisms, from which samples are taken for measurement.

—pop'u·la'tion·al (-lā'shŭn·ăl; -'l), *adj.*

pop'u·la'tion·ist (-ĭst), *n.* An advocate of population control, esp. of Malthusianism. — **-la'tion·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

pop'u·la'tor (pŏp'ū·lā'tĕr), *n.* A person who populates, or a cause of increase in population.

pop'u·le'on (-lē'ŏn), *n.* [OF. (F. *populéum*), fr. L. *populeus* of poplars.] An ointment containing an extract of black-poplar buds. *Obs.*

pop'u·li·cide (pŏp'ū·lĭ·sīd), *n.* [L. *populus* people + *-cide.*] Slaughter of the people. *Rare.*

pop'u·lin (pŏp'ū·lĭn), *n.* [F. *populine,* fr. L. *populus* poplar.] *Chem.* A sweet, white, crystalline glucoside, $C_{20}H_{22}O_8$, in aspen bark and leaves. It is a benzoyl derivative of salicin.

Pop'u·lism (pŏp'ū·lĭz'm), *n. U. S. Politics.* The political doctrines advocated by the People's party.

Pop'u·list (-lĭst), *n.* [L. *populus* people + *-ist.*] **a** *U. S. Politics.* A member of the People's party (which see). **b** A member of a political party of similar character, as in Russia or Italy. — **Pop'u·list, Pop'u·lis'tic** (-lĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

pop'u·lous (pŏp'ū·lŭs), *adj.* [L. *populosus,* fr. *populus* people.] **1.** Abounding in people; full of inhabitants; thickly inhabited.

2. *Rare.* **a** Large in number; numerous. "Your *populous* troops." *Shak.* **b** Popular; of the people.

3. Abounding; rich in instances; filled; crowded. "The insane elements Are *populous* with wild portents." *Shelley.*

— pop'u·lous·ly, *adv.* — **pop'u·lous·ness,** *n.*

Pop'u·lus (pŏp'ū·lŭs), *n.* [L., poplar. See POPLAR.] *Bot.* A genus of trees, the poplars (family Salicaceae), natives of the Northern Hemisphere. They are distinguished from *Salix* by the resinous buds, numerous stamens, incised bracts, and elongated stigmas. The majority of the species are well known in cultivation; the most important are: the aspens *P. tremula* and *P. tremuloides;* the white poplar, or abele (*P. alba*); the balm of Gilead (*P. candicans*); the tacamahac, or balsam poplar (*P. tacamahaca*); the Lombardy poplar (*P. nigra italica*); and the cottonwood *P. balsamifera.* See the above names, also POPLAR.

Po·pul' Vuh' (pō·pōōl' vōō'), *n.* [Quiche *Popol Vuh* Book of the Community fr. *popol* community (fr. *pop* to assemble in council, as n., mat on which the chiefs sat) + *vuh, uuh,* paper, book, fr. *uoch* to write.] The title of a book on the mythology and history of the Quiches. It is an important source of knowledge of Mayan culture. It was written by native scribes, in the Quiche language, in Latin characters, in the 17th century, reproducing, in large part at least, a lost pre-Columbian original written in hieroglyphics. Cf. BOOKS OF CHILAM BALAM.

pop'-up', *adj.* That pops up or upward, as the valve of a waste drain, when opened by moving a controlling device. — *n.* Something that pops up; specif., *Baseball,* = POP FLY.

pop valve. A pop safety valve.

pop'weed' (pŏp'wēd'), *n.* A common bladderwort (*Utricularia vulgaris*) of Europe.

-pora. [NL.] *Zool. & Paleontol.* A combining form from Greek *poros,* meaning *a passage, pore,* used chiefly in generic names, as in Cellepora, Heliopora, Millepora.

por'al (pôr'ăl; 181), *adj.* Of or pertaining to pores. *Rare.*

por'bea'gle (pôr'bē'g'l), *n.* [Perh. fr. F. *porc* hog (see PORK) + E. *beagle.*] A viviparous shark (*Lamna nasus,* syn. *cornubica*) of the North Atlantic and Pacific oceans, having a pointed nose and a crescent-shaped tail. It reaches a length of about eight feet, and is noted for its voracity.

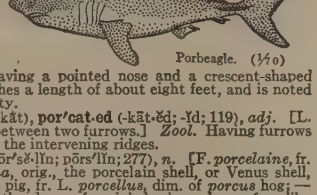

Porbeagle. (1/10)

por'cate (pôr'kăt), **por'cat·ed** (-kāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* [L. *porca* ridge between two furrows.] *Zool.* Having furrows broader than the intervening ridges.

por'ce·lain (pôr'sĕ·lĭn; pôrs'lĭn; 277), *n.* [F. *porcelaine,* fr. It. *porcellana,* orig., the porcelain shell, or Venus shell, fr. *porcello* a pig, fr. L. *porcellus,* dim. of *porcus* hog; — the shell has the shape of a pig's back, and a surface like porcelain. See PORK.] A fine ware differing from ordinary pottery in being translucent and in its superior whiteness, hardness, and sonority; — called also *china,* or *chinaware.* Also, chiefly in *pl.,* an article of this ware. Porcelain has been made in China for many centuries, but successful attempts to imitate it in Europe date from about 1470. ***Natural,*** or ***hard-paste, porcelain*** is made from kaolin and pegmatite (Cornish stone, petuntse), the latter being the fusible substance which imparts the translucency. In the manufacture of hard porcelain the body and glaze are brought to maturity at one and the same firing. ***Artificial,*** or ***soft-paste, porcelain*** is a result of European efforts to imitate the hard porcelain of the East. In its composition various materials, as gypsum, bone ash, etc., replace wholly or in part the materials of the hard porcelain. Aluminous oxide of lead is used in the glaze. There are two firings, the second of which vitrifies the glaze. Soft-paste porcelain requires less heat in firing than does hard porcelain; it is also softer, and of duller fracture. All grades of porcelain, from very hard to very soft, are now made. A very hard porcelain, consisting of kaolin, quartz, feldspar, and various metallic oxides for coloring, is used by dentists in artificial teeth and crowns, and for inlays.

por'ce·lain, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or made of, porcelain.

porcelain ampelopsis. A handsome woody vine (*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*) of eastern Asia, with blue or lilac porcelainlike berries.

porcelain blue. A color, green-blue in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

porcelain cement. A substance, as equal parts of guttapercha and shellac mixed at a gentle heat, for causing porcelain (or crockery) to adhere to porcelain (or crockery). The mixture is applied hot to edges previously warmed.

porcelain clay. = KAOLIN.

porcelain crab. Any crab of the genus *Porcellana* or an allied genus (family Porcellanidae), many of which have a smooth, porcelaneous carapace.

porcelain glass. = CRYOLITE GLASS.

porcelain green. A color, bluish-green in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

por'ce·lain·ize (pôr'sĕ·lĭn·īz; pôrs'lĭn-), *v. t.* To bake like potter's clay; to convert into porcelain. — **por'ce·lain·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*

porcelain jasper. Porcelainite resembling jasper.

por'ce·lain·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

porcelain maker, making. See MAKER, MAKING. — **por'ce·lain–mak'ing,** *adj.*

por'ce·lain·ous (pôr'sĕ·lĭn·ŭs; pôrs'-), *adj.* Porcelaneous.

porcelain paper. A kind of French fancy glazed paper.

porcelain shell. A cowrie.

porcelain stone. = CHINA STONE **a.**

porcelain tokens. Pieces of porcelain used in Siam as money (c. 1850–1871), of varying shapes, colors, and values; — called *pi* in Siamese.

Porcelain Tower. A celebrated pagoda at Nanking, destroyed in 1856. It was faced with slabs of green-glazed porcelain.

por'ce·la'ne·ous, por'cel·la'ne·ous (pôr'sĕ·lā'nē·ŭs; 159), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like, porcelain; specif., *Zool.,* designating the calcareous shells of certain Foraminifera which are opaque and without small perforations.

por'ce·lan'ic, por'cel·lan'ic (pôr'sĕ·lăn'ĭk; 181), *adj.* Resembling porcelain; — said of certain rocks.

por'ce·la·nite, por'cel·la·nite (pôr'sĕ·lā·nīt; pôr·sĕl'ā·nīt), *n.* [G. *porzellanit,* fr. *porzellan* porcelain.] *Petrog.* A baked or semivitrified clay or shale, light in color, and resembling earthenware, porcelain, or jasper.

por'ce·la·nous, por'cel·la·nous (pôr'sĕ·lā·nŭs; pôr·sĕl'ā·nŭs), *adj.* Porcelaneous.

por'cel·la'ni·an (pôr'sĕ·lā'nĭ·ăn; 159), **por'cel·lan'id** (-lăn'ĭd), *adj. Zool.* Of or pertaining to Porcellana or the Porcellanidae. — *n.* One of the Porcellanidae; a porcelain crab.

por'cel·la·nize (pôr'sĕ·lā·nīz; pôr·sĕl'ā-), *v. t.* To porcelainize.

porch (pôrch; 181), *n.* [ME. *porche,* fr. OF. *porche,* fr. L. *porticus,* prob. fr. *portus* entrance, door, harbor. See FORD; cf. PORTAL, PORTICO.] **1.** *Arch.* A covered entrance to a building, rarely an interior vestibule, more commonly a structure, enclosed in part, projecting out from the main wall and having a separate roof. It may be large enough to serve as a covered walk. See also CARRIAGE PORCH, LOGGIA.

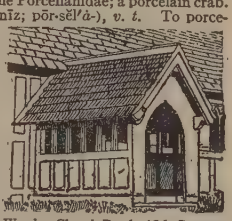

Wooden Church Porch, 15th Century.

2. A portico; covered walk; colonnade. *Obs.*

Repair to Pompey's *porch,* where you shall find us. *Shak.*

3. A transept or side chapel. *N. of Eng.*

4. A veranda; as, a screened *porch.* *Chiefly U. S.*

5. An entrance; vestibule; a place of waiting before entering; a passage.

Through the *porch* and inlet of each sense. *Milton.*

☞ PHRASES are:

porch chair	porch railing	porch seat
porch hammock	porch rocker	porch settee
porch lamp	porch screen	porch swing

— *the Porch.* A portico or colonnade, adorned with fresco paintings of the battle of Marathon, in Athens, where Zeno, the philosopher, taught his disciples; hence, sometimes, the school or philosophy of the Stoics.

porch climber. A second-story thief. *Slang, U. S.*

porched (pôrcht; 181), *adj.* Having or resembling a porch.

porch'ing, *adj.* Protruding as a porch. *Rare.*

por'cine (pôr'sĭn; -sīn; 156), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *porcinus,* fr. *porcus* a swine. See PORK.] Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or like, swine. *"Porcine* cheeks." *G. Eliot.*

por'cu·pine (pôr'kū·pīn), *n.; pl.* -PINES (-pĭnz), sometimes -PINE. See PLURAL, *Note.* [ME. *porkepyn,* fr. OF. & Pr. *porc espin* (cf. OF. *porc espi,* F. *porcépic,* It. *porca spino*), fr. L. *porcus* swine + a derivative of *spina* thorn, spine. See PORK; SPINE.] **1.** Any of certain large, or rather large, rodents having stiff, sharp erectile spines mingled with their hair, which readily become detached, but cannot be shot out voluntarily. The porcupines constitute the families Hystricidae, which are terrestrial and confined to the Old World, and Erethizontidae, of arboreal habits, confined to the New World. *Hystrix cristata* of southern Europe and northern Africa has spines often more than a foot long. The Canada porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatus*) of northeastern America is about two feet long and has sharp barbed spines from one to two inches long mostly concealed by coarse white and black hair. It feeds chiefly on bark and leaves. A similar species (*E. epixanthus*) of northwestern America has yellowish hair. Small arboreal porcupines of the genus *Coendou* inhabit South and Central America and have a prehensile tail. See BRUSH-TAILED PORCUPINE.

1/20

Common European Porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*).

2. Any of several devices (or machines with such devices) having projecting teeth or knives, as a contrivance for heckling fibers, or a kind of masher used in brewing.

---

pop'py·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

popt. Popped. *Rif. Sp.*

pop'-the-whip', *n.* = CRACK-THE-WHIP.

pop'u·la·cy, *n.* Populace; democracy; populousness; also, popular government. *Obs.*

pop'u·la'tion·less. See -LESS.

pop'u·los'i·ty (pŏp'ū·lŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Populousness. *Obs.*

[pop'u·lus vult de'ci·pi, er'go de'ci·pi·a'tur (pŏp'ū·lŭs, dē'sĭ·pī, dē'sĭ·pĭ·ā'tŭr). [L.] The populace wishes to be deceived, therefore let it be deceived.

po·quo'sin. Var. of POCOSIN.

por. Var. of PORR, *n. & v.*

porail, poraille, *n.* [OF. *porraille.* See POOR.] The poor. *Obs.*

Po·ra'tha (pō·rā'thd; pōr'd·thd). *Bib.*

Por'cel·la'na (pôr'sĕ'lā'nd), *n.,* *pl.* [NL.] See PORCELAIN CRAB.

Por'cel·lan'i·dae (-lăn'ĭ·dē), *n.* [L., little female pig.] See PYGMY HOG.

porch'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

porch'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

Por'ci·us (pôr'shĭ·ŭs; -sĭ·ŭs). *Bib.*

Por'cu·la (pôr'kū·ld), *n.* [L.,

por'cu·pine (pôr'kū·pīn), *adj.* Resembling or suggesting the projecting quills or spines of a porcupine.

por'cu·pine, *v. t.* To make like a porcupine or its spines; to prick or cause to prick like porcupine spines.

porcupine anteater. An echidna.

porcupine beater, cylinder, roller, etc. *Textile Mfg.* Various cylinders or rollers studded with inserted wire pins or teeth, covered with card clothing, or consisting of a number of beater blades secured to disks, etc., used for various purposes.

porcupine boiler. *Steam Engin.* A boiler with a central drum and radiating tubes.

porcupine crab. A spiny Japanese crab (*Lithodes hystrix*).

porcupine disease. Ichthyosis.

porcupine fish. Any of certain globefishes of the family Diodontidae, esp. those of the genus *Diodon*, in which the body is short and rounded, the spines long and thickly strewn, some of them being movable, and the teeth of each jaw fused into an undivided beak. *D. hystrix* and *D. holacanthus* are common in warm seas.

porcupine grass. **a** A tall, stout grass (*Stipa spartea*) of the western United States. The grains have long hygroscopic awns, and by their twisting and untwisting often penetrate the wool and even the flesh of sheep. The plant affords good forage and hay. **b** = SPINIFEX, 2.

Porcupine Grass a. *a* Whole Plant; *b* Spikelet.

porcupine man. A man having porcupine disease.

porcupine rat. A South American rodent of the genus *Loncheres*, having flattened spines in its fur.

porcupine wood. The outer wood of the coconut palm; — from the resemblance of its markings to porcupine quills.

por'cu·pin'ish (pôr'kū·pīn'ĭsh), *adj.* Like a porcupine or its spines.

pore (pōr; 181), *v.* [ME. *pouren, puren,* of uncert. origin.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To gaze intently or fixedly; to look searchingly; to stare.

> His listless length at noontide would he stretch
> And *pore* upon the brook that babbles by. *Gray.*

2. To read with profound attention; to be absorbed in study; — chiefly with *over;* as, to *pore* over books all day.

3. To reflect deeply and continuously; to ponder; — with *on, upon,* etc.; as, to *pore* on the mysteries of nature.

4. To make an inspection at close range, as or like one near-sighted; as, eyes that *pore* and pry.

—, *Transitive:* To affect by poring; as, to *pore* oneself blind.

pore, *n.* Act or instance of poring.

pore (pōr; 181), *n.* [F., *pore,* OF. *porre,* fr. L. *porus,* fr. Gr. *poros* a passage, a pore. See FARE, *v.*] **1.** A minute opening or foramen, or orifice, esp. in an animal or vegetable membrane, for transpiration, absorption, etc.; as, the *pores* of the sweat glands.

2. In stone, etc., a small interstice admitting absorption or passage of liquid; hence, these interstices collectively, as indicative of density; as, a mineral's fine *pore.*

3. A small passage in a body. *Obs.*

4. One of countless minute darkish dots mottling the sun. — *at, in, or through, every pore.* At, in, or through every point of one's being capable of absorbing, as knowledge, or of exuding, or expressing, as feeling.

> To smart and agonize at ev'ry *pore.* *Pope.*

-pore (-pōr). *Zool.* A combining form, from Greek *poros,* an opening, denoting *an opening,* especially of a duct of the body to the outside, as in atrio*pore,* blasto*pore,* nephridio*pore.* The New Latin plural **-pora** is used in *Zool. & Paleontol.,* in classificational names.

pore (pōr). Var. of POOR, PORE. *Now Dial.*

pored (pōrd; 181), *adj.* Provided with pores.

pore fungus *or* **mushroom.** Any fungus (families Polyporaceae and Boletaceae) disting. by having the spore-bearing surface within tubes or pores; a polypore.

Po·rel'la (pō·rĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *porus* passage, channel in the body.] *Bot.* A genus of the leafy liverworts (family Jungermanniaceae) having distinct and entire under leaves and with lingulate to oblong lobules. Syn. *Madotheca.*

po·ren'ce·pha'li·a (pō·rĕn'sĕ·fā'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *poros* passage + *enkephalos* brain.] *Med.* A state marked by cystlike depressions in the brain surfaces, which open into the arachnoid spaces or the ventricles. It is usually due to arrested development. — **po·ren'ce·phal'ic** (pō·rĕn'sĕ·făl'ĭk), **po'ren·ceph'a·lous** (pō'rĕn·sĕf'ȧ·lŭs), *adj.*

po'ren·ceph'a·li'tis (pō'rĕn·sĕf'ȧ·lī'tĭs; 181), *n.* [NL. See 2d PORO-.] *Med.* Encephalitis with the development of cavities in the brain substance.

po'ren·ceph'a·lon (-sĕf'ȧ·lŏn), *n.* Also **po'ren·ceph'a·ly** (-sĕf'ȧ·lĭ), *n.* Porencephalia.

po'ren·ceph'a·lus (-sĕf'ȧ·lŭs), *n.* [NL.] Porencephalia.

por'er (pōr'ẽr; 181), *n.* One who pores.

porge (pôrj; 181), *v. t.* [Judaeo-Sp. *porgar,* Sp. *purgar,* fr. L. *purgare.* See PURGE.] To make (kosher meat) ceremonially clean by cutting from it the forbidden fat and veins. See *Lev.* iii. 3, 4; vii. 25–27; *Gen.* xxxii. 32. — **porg'er** (pôr'jẽr; 181), *n.*

por'gy (pôr'gĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-gĭz), sometimes -GY. See PLURAL, *Note.* [Partly fr. PARGO, and partly var. of *paugie.*] **1.** **a** A food fish (*Pagrus pagrus*), family Sparidae, called *red porgy,* of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic coasts of Europe and America, supposed to be the *pagrus* of the ancients. It has a compressed oblong body, strong teeth in both jaws, and is crimson with blue spots. **b** By extension, any of various related fishes of the genus *Pagrus* and family Sparidae, as the scup, pinfish *Diplodus holbrooki,* etc. Cf. GRASS PORGY.

2. Any of various unrelated fishes; as: **a** The margate fish. **b** The spadefish *Chaetodipterus faber,* or *three-tailed porgy.* **c** Any of several surf fishes (family Embiotocidae) of the Pacific coast of America. **d** The menhaden.

Po'ri·a (pō'rĭ·ȧ; 181), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. *poros* pore.] *Bot.* A genus of pore fungi (family Polyporaceae) having flat or crustlike sporophores. *P. incrassata* causes a dry rot of lumber and building timbers. See TUCKAHOE.

po'ri·cid'al (pō'rĭ·sīd'ăl), *adj.* [*pore* + L. *caedere* to cut.] *Bot.* Dehiscing through pores, as poppy capsules.

Po·rif'er·a (pō·rĭf'ẽr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *porus* pore + *ferre* to bear.] *Zool.* A phylum (sometimes considered a class) constituted by the sponges. See SPONGE.

po·rif'er·al (pō·rĭf'ẽr·ăl), *adj. Zool.* Poriferous.

po·rif'er·an (-ăn), *n. Zool.* One of the Porifera. — *adj.* Poriferous.

po·rif'er·ous (pō·rĭf'ẽr·ŭs), *adj.* [See PORIFERA.] **a** Provided with pores. **b** *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Porifera.

po'ri·form (pō'rĭ·fôrm; 181), *adj.* [L. *porus* pore + *-form.*] Resembling a pore.

por'i·ness (pōr'ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119; 181), *n.* Porosity; also, *Rare,* pore.

po'rism (pō'rĭz'm; 181), *n.* [ML. *porisma,* fr. Gr. *porisma* a thing procured, a deduction from a demonstration, fr. *porizein* to bring, provide, fr. *poros.* See PORE, *n.*] *Geom.* **a** A proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate, or capable of innumerable solutions. Three books of porisms of Euclid have been lost. **b** *Gr. Geom.* A corollary.

po'ris·mat'ic (pō'rĭz·măt'ĭk; 181), **-mat'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Poristic. — **po'ris·mat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

po·ris'tic (pō·rĭs'tĭk), **po·ris'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *poristikos* for providing.] Relating to, or of the nature of, a porism.

Po·ri'tes (pō·rī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *poros* a pore.] *Zool.* An important genus of reef-building corals having small twelve-rayed calicles and a very porous coral. Some are branched; others grow in large massive or globular forms. It is the type of a family, **Po·rit'i·dae** (pō·rĭt'ĭ·dē). — **po'rite** (pō'rĭt; 181), *n.* — **po·ri'toid** (pō·rī'toid), *adj.*

pork (pôrk; 181), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *porc,* L. *porcus* hog, pig. See FARROW pig; cf. PORCELAIN, PORCUPINE, PORPOISE.] **1.** The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food; specif., salt pork.

2. A swine; a hog. *Now Rare.*

3. A rude, ignorant person.

4. Money, position, or favors for a district, obtained from the government, usually the Federal government, as a result of political patronage, rather than as a due reward or as payment for merit or services rendered. Cf. PORK BARREL, *U. S. Political Slang.*

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

pork chop	**pork packer**
pork eater	**pork packing**
pork-eating, *adj.*	**pork pie**

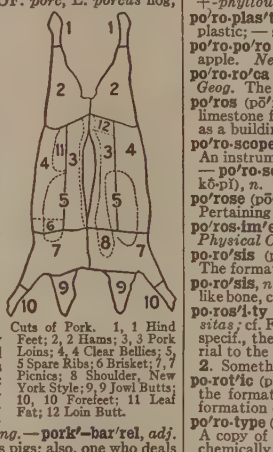

Cuts of Pork. 1, 1 Hind Feet; 2, 2 Hams; 3, 3 Pork Loins; 4, 4 Clear Bellies; 5, 5 Spare Ribs; 6 Brisket; 7, 7 Picnics; 8 Shoulder, New York Style; 9, 9 Jowl Butts; 10, 10 Forefeet; 11 Leaf Fat; 12 Loin Butt.

pork (pôrk), *interj. & v. i.* [Imitative.] Croak; — said of ravens. *Obs.*

pork barrel. A fund of money appropriated from the Federal treasury, as for improving rivers and harbors, erecting public buildings, etc., regarded as appropriated more for local patronage than to make needed improvements. *U. S. Political Slang.* — **pork'-bar'rel,** *adj.*

pork butcher. One who butchers pigs; also, one who deals in pork and pork products.

pork'er (pôr'kẽr; 181), *n.* **1.** A hog; swine; esp., a young pig fattened for food.

2. A sword or long knife. *Obs. Slang.*

pork'er·y (pôr'kẽr·ĭ; 181), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). A pork butcher's shop; also, swine.

pork'et (pôr'kĕt; -kĭt; 119; 181), *n.* [OF. *porquet, porchet,* dim. of *porc.* See PORK.] A pig; now, *Dial.,* = PORKER, 1.

pork'fish' (pôrk'fĭsh'; 181), *n.; pl* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note. Zool.* A black, yellow-striped grunt (*Anisotremus virginicus*), family Haemulidae, of the West Indies and vicinity.

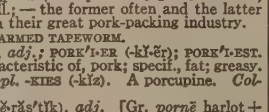
Porkfish.

pork'ish (pôr'kĭsh), *adj.* Swinish.

Pork·op'o·lis (pôrk·ŏp'ō·lĭs; 181), *n.* [*pork* + Gr. *polis* city.] Cincinnati, Ohio, or Chicago, Ill.; — the former often and the latter rarely so called from their great pork-packing industry.

pork tapeworm. = ARMED TAPEWORM.

pork'y (pôr'kĭ; 181), *adj.;* PORK'I·ER (-kĭ·ẽr); PORK'I·EST. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, pork; specif., fat; greasy.

por'ky (pôr'kĭ), *n.; pl.* -KIES (-kĭz). A porcupine. *Colloq., U. S.*

por'ne·ras'tic (pôr'nē·răs'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *pornē* harlot + *eran* to love. See PORNOGRAPHY.] Unchaste; licentious.

por·noc'ra·cy (pôr·nŏk'rȧ·sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *pornē* harlot + *-cracy.*] Government by profligate women; specif., the ascendancy of a profligate noblewoman named Theodora and her daughters in Rome early in the 10th century. — **por'no·crat** (pôr'nō·krăt), *n.*

por'no·graph (pôr'nō·grăf; 83), *n.* *Rare.* **a** A pornographic work. **b** [F. *pornographe.*] A pornographer.

por·nog'ra·pher (pôr·nŏg'rȧ·fẽr), *n.* **A** writer on prostitutes or prostitution; hence, a pornographic writer, painter, etc.

por'no·graph'ic (pôr'nō·grăf'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, pornography; dealing with obscene or licentious life or themes; as, a *pornographic* artist or novel. — **por'no·graph'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — Cf. LEWD.

por·nog'ra·phist (pôr·nŏg'rȧ·fĭst), *n.* A pornographer.

por·nog'ra·phy (pôr·nŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *pornē* harlot + *-graphy.* See PAIR.] **1.** Description or portrayal of prostitutes or prostitution.

2. Obscene or licentious writing, painting, or the like.

por'no·log'i·cal (pôr'nō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *pornē* harlot + *-logical.*] Interested in pornography; also, suggestive in speech, etc. *Rare.*

Po'ro (pō'rō), *n.* A native secret society in Sierra Leone, having only men as members. Bundu is an affiliated society.

po'ro- (pō'rō-; pŏr'ō-; 181). A combining form, Greek pōro-, from *pōros,* meaning *soft stone, callus,* as in *porodine.*

poro-. A combining form, from Greek *poros,* meaning *a pore,* as in *porogamy.*

po'ro·dine (pō'rō·dĭn), *n.* [Gr. *pōrōdēs* like tufa.] *Petrog.* An amorphous mineral or a rock which has solidified from a colloidal condition and separated from the accompanying amorphous glass, as opal schist.

po'ro·dite (-dīt), *n.* [See PORODINE.] *Petrog.* Any altered brecciated form of volcanic tuff.

po·rog'a·mous (pō·rŏg'ȧ·mŭs), *adj.* Porogamic.

po·rog'a·my (pō·rŏg'ȧ·mĭ), *n.* [2d *poro-* + *-gamy.*] *Bot.* The usual mode of fertilization in seed plants, by entrance of the pollen tube through the micropyle. Cf. CHALAZOGAMY. — **po'ro·gam'ic** (pō'rō·găm'ĭk; pŏr'ō-; 181). *adj.* — **po'ro·gam** (pō'rō·găm; pŏr'ō-; 181), *n.*

po'ro·ker'a·to'sis (pō'rō·kĕr'ȧ·tō'sĭs; pŏr'ō-), *n.* [NL., fr 2d *poro-* + *keratosis.*] *Med.* A chronic disease of the skin affecting the orifices of the sweat ducts, characterized by the presence of slightly elevated warty lesions which spread at the periphery and heal at the center with atrophy.

Po'ro·ko·to' (pō'rōō·kōō·tō'; *Pg.* pōō'-), *n.* An Indian of a Cariban tribe formerly dwelling at the headwaters of the Rio Branco in northern Brazil. The few survivors have now joined the Macusis.

po·ro'ma (pō·rō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MAS (-mȧz), -MATA (-mȧ·tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *pōroma* callus.] *Med.* **a** Callus. **b** An exostosis. **c** Any inflammatory hardening.

po·rom'e·ter (pō·rŏm'ē·tẽr), *n.* [2d *poro-* + *-meter.*] **a** An instrument to measure the relative sizes of fine pores in terms of the rate at which gas streams through them under a constant pressure or with a definite range of pressure. **b** *Plant Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the area of the stomatal openings of a leaf, as by drawing air through a portion of a leaf.

po'ro·phyl'lous (pō'rō·fĭl'ŭs; pŏr'ō-; 181), *adj.* [2d *poro-* + *-phyllous.*] Having leaves covered with transparent dots.

po'ro·plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *adj. Surg.* Both porous and plastic; — said of a kind of felt used for splints, jackets, etc.

po'ro·po'ro (pō'rō·pō'rō), *n.* [Maori.] The kangaroo apple. *New Zealand.*

po'ro·ro'ca (pō'rō·rō'kȧ; *Pg.* pōō'rōō·rō'kȧ), *n.* [Pg.] *Phys. Geog.* The tidal bore at the mouth of the Amazon.

po'ros (pō'rŏs; 181), *n.* [Gr. *pōros.*] A kind of coarse limestone found in the Peloponnesus and extensively used as a building material by the ancient Greeks.

po'ro·scope (pō'rō·skōp; pŏr'ō-), *n.* [2d *poro-* + *-scope.*] An instrument: **a** To test porosity. **b** To examine pores. — **po'ro·scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *adj.* — **po·ros'co·py** (pō·rŏs'kō·pĭ), *n.*

po'rose (pō'rōs; pō·rōs'; *see* -OSE), *adj.* **a** Porous. **b** *Zool.* Pertaining to the Porosa. — **po·rose'ness,** *n.*

po'ros·im'e·ter (pō'rōs·ĭm'ē·tẽr), *n.* [*porosity* + *-meter.*] *Physical Chem.* An instrument for measuring porosity.

po·ro'sis (pō·rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pōrōsis.*] *Med.* The formation of callus.

po·ro'sis, *n.* [From *porous.*] A condition, as of an organ-like bone, characterized by porosity, esp. increased porosity.

po·ros'i·ty (pō·rŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ML. *porositas;* cf. F. *porosité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being porous; specif., the ratio of the volume of interstices of the material to the volume of its mass.

2. Something that is porous; also, a pore.

po·rot'ic (pō·rŏt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *pōros* callus.] Promoting the formation of callus. — *n.* A medicine favoring the formation of callus.

po'ro·type (pō'rō·tīp; pŏr'ō-; 181), *n.* [See PORE, *n.;* -TYPE.] A copy of a print, writing, etc., made by placing it on a chemically prepared paper acted on by a gas permeating the paper of the print, writing, etc., except where inked.

po'rous (pō'rŭs; 181), *adj.* [Cf. F. *poreux.* See PORE, *n.*] Full of pores; hence, capable of absorbing moisture; permeable by liquids. In *ring-porous* wood the annual rings are distinct in cross section and the pores are visible without magnifier; in *diffuse-porous* wood the rings are distinct and the pores are not visible without magnifier. — **po'rous·ly,** *adv.* — **po'rous·ness,** *n.*

porous cell *or* **cup.** A cylindrical vessel of porous earthenware used in an electrical cell to keep two liquids from mixing intimately.

porous plaster. *Med.* A spread plaster having numerous small holes to prevent wrinkling.

por'pen·tine (pôr'pĕn·tĭn), *n.* Porcupine. *Shak.*

Por'phy·ra (pôr'fĭ·rȧ; *often* pôr·fī'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *porphyra* purple.] *Bot.* A genus of red algae (family Bangiaceae) with thin gelatinous red or purple fronds. They furnish the edible red laver.

por'phy·ra'ceous (pôr'fĭ·rā'shŭs), *adj.* **1.** Porphyritic. *R.*

2. *Bot.* Of or pertaining to algae of the genus *Porphyra* or related forms.

por'phy·ra·tin (pôr'fĭ·rȧ·tĭn), *n.* [*porphyrin* + *hematin.*] *Biochem.* Any of the complex compounds of porphyrins with metals, as hematin.

Por·phyr'e·an (pôr·fĭr'ē·ăn), **Por·phyr'i·an** (-ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pert. to the Neoplatonist Porphyry (c. 233–c. 304) or his writings or doctrines. See TREE OF PORPHYRY.

por·phyr'i·an (pôr·fĭr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of porphyry. *Rare.*

Por·phyr'i·an, *n.* An adherent of Porphyry or of his doctrines. — **Por·phyr'i·an·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

por'phy·rin (pôr'fĭ·rĭn; *by some* pôr·fĭr'ĭn), *n.* [From hemato*porphyrin.*] *Biochem.* Any of a group of iron-free or magnesium-free tetra-pyrrole derivatives that form the basis of the respiratory pigments of plants and animals. They are obtained from chlorophyll or hemoglobin.

por'phy·rine (-rĭn), *n.* Porphyry. *Obs.*

por'phy·rine (-rēn; -rĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-rin.** [Gr. *porphyra* purple + *-ine.*] *Chem. & Pharm.* An alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{24}N_2O_3$, obtained as a white amorphous powder from the bark of an Australian tree (*Alstonia constricta*), and used as an antipyretic.

por'phy·ri·nu'ri·a (pôr'fĭ·rĭ·nū'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See -URIA.] *Med.* The presence of porphyrin in the urine.

Por·phyr'i·o (pôr·fĭr'ĭ·ō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *porphyrio* a kind of water fowl, fr. Gr. *porphyriōn* water hen.] *Zool.* **a** The genus consisting of the Old World purple gallinules, or sultanas. **b** [*not cap.*] A bird of this genus.

por·phyr'i·on (pôr·fĭr'ĭ·ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *porphyriōn.*] The vulture. *Lev.* xi. 18 (*D. Bib.*).

por'phy·rite (pôr'fĭ·rīt), *n.* [L. *porphyrites* a purple-colored precious stone, porphyry, fr. Gr. *porphyritēs* (*lithos*). See PORPHYRY.] *Petrog.* **a** The red porphyry of Egypt, as mentioned by Pliny (Book liv, 36). **b** A quartz-free porphyry whose feldspar is plagioclase.

pore. † POUR, POWER, PURE.
pore'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
poret, porett. † PORRET.
por'ĭ·rit'e, **por'ĭ·ry.** Porphyritic, porphyry. *Ref. Sp.*
porturie. † PORPHYRY.
por'gee. Var of PORGY.
por'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PORE. — **por'ing·ly,** *adv.*
po'ri·o·ma'ni·a (pō'rĭ·ō·mā'nĭ·ȧ; 181), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *poreia* walking + *-mania.*] *Psychopathol.* = FUGUE, 2. — **po'ri·o·ma'nic** (-mă'nĭk; -măn'ĭk), *adj.*
pork'in, *n.* A young pig. *Obs.*
pork'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
pork'ling, *n.* Dim. of PORK, 2 & 3.
pork'man, *n.* = PORK BUTCHER.
pork'pen. † PORCUPINE.
pork'wood', *n.* = BLOLLY a.
Po'ro·ceph'a·lus (pō'rō·sĕf'ȧ·lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *poros* blind + *-cephalus.*] See LINGUATULIDA.
po'ro·ka'i·whi'ri·a (pō'rō·kā'ē·hwē'rē·ȧ), *n.* = KAIWHIRIA.
Por'phy·ra'ce·ae (pôr'fĭ·rā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *porphyra* purple. See PORPHYRA.] Syn. of **porphyra.** † PORPHYRY.

por'phy·rit'ic (pôr'fĭ·rĭt'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to porphyry; as, a *porphyritic* column.
2. *Petrog.* Relating to, or resembling, porphyry, i.e., characterized by the presence of distinct crystals (*phenocrysts*), as of feldspar, quartz, or augite, in a relatively fine-grained base (*groundmass*), often aphanitic, cryptocrystalline, or glassy.

porphyritic granite. *Petrog.* Granite containing feldspar in crystals strikingly larger than the remaining constituents of the rock.

por'phy·ro·blast' (pôr'fĭ·rō·blăst'), *n.* [Gr. *porphyra* purple + *-blast.*] *Petrog.* A pseudoporphyritic crystal in a metamorphic rock. — **por'phy·ro·blas'tic** (-blăs'-tĭk), *adj.*

por'phy·ro·gene' (-jēn'), *adj.* [See PORPHYROGENITISM.] Being a porphyrogenite; born in the purple; royal-born.

por'phy·rog'e·nite (pôr'fĭ·rŏj'ē·nīt), **por'phy·ro·gen'i·tus** (-rō·jĕn'ĭ·tŭs), *n.* [ML. *porphyro genitus* born in the purple, fr. LGr. *porphyrogennētos* (cf. L. *genitus* born), fr. *porphyra* purple + *gennētos* begotten.] A son born after the accession of his father to the throne; one born in the purple. *Obs.* exc. in Latin form.

In the Greek, purple and porphyry are the same word. An apartment of the Byzantine was lined with porphyry: it was reserved for the use of the pregnant empresses: and the royal birth of their children was expressed by the appellation of *porphyrogenite*, or born in the purple. *Gibbon.*

por'phy·ro·ge·nit'ic (pôr'fĭ·rō·jē·nĭt'ĭk), *adj.* Of royal birth.

por'phy·ro·gen'i·tism (pôr'fĭ·rō·jĕn'ĭ·tĭz'm), *n.* [See PORPHYROGENITE.] The principle of succession in royal families, esp. among the Eastern Roman emperors, by which a younger son, if born after the accession of his father to the throne, was preferred to an elder son not so born.

por'phy·ro·gen'i·ture (-jĕn'ĭ·tûr), *n.* State or position of being a porphyrogenite.

por'phy·roid (pôr'fĭ·roid), *n.* [*porphyry* + *-oid.*] *Petrog.* A more or less schistose, metamorphic rock with porphyritic texture. It may be an altered rock, either igneous or sedimentary.

por'phy·ro·phore' (pôr'fĭ·rō·fōr'; 181), *n.* [Gr. *porphyra* purple + *-phore.*] *Zool.* A red or purplish pigment cell or chromatophore.

por'phy·rous (pôr'fĭ·rŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *porphyros.*] Purple. *R. Bridges.*

por'phy·ry (pôr'fĭ·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [OF. *porfire* (F. *porphyre*), fr. It. *porfiro*, fr. ML. *porphyreus*, fr. Gr. *porphyreos* or *porphyros*, adj., purple, *porphyra*, n., purple. See PURPLE; cf. PORPHYRITE.] **1.** *Petrog.* **a** Orig., a rock consisting of feldspar crystals embedded in a compact dark-red or purple groundmass. It is found in Egypt, and was much used by the Romans. Cf. PORPHYRITE. **b** Now, commonly, any igneous rock of similar (porphyritic) texture, regardless of its mineral composition. **c** An igneous rock containing two generations of the same mineral, the minerals of one generation usually being distinctly larger than those of the other. **d** Sometimes incorrectly used by miners and prospectors for any of various igneous rocks without this texture, when occurring in connection with ores.
2. A slab or block of porphyry; esp., one used for triturating drugs, etc. *Obs.*
3. *Mining.* Short for PORPHYRY COPPER; — usually in *pl. Western U. S.*

porphyry chamber. A porphyry-lined chamber. See *Cit.* under PORPHYROGENITE.

porphyry copper. *Mining.* A large low-grade disseminated copper deposit. *Western U. S.*

porphyry shell. A handsome marine univalve shell (*Oliva porphyria*) having a dark-red or brown polished surface, with light spots.

Por'pi·ta (pôr'pĭ·tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *porpē* a brooch.] *Zool.* A genus of bright-colored Siphonophora found floating in the warmer parts of the ocean. They have a large feeding zooid in the center, surrounded by smaller nutritive and reproductive zooids, and by slender dactylozooids near the margin. The disc has a central float, or pneumatocyst. — **por'pi·toid** (-toid), *adj.*

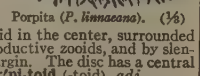
Porpita (*P. linnaeana*). (½)

por'poise (pôr'pŭs), *n.; pl.* -POISES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119), sometimes -POISE. See PLURAL, *Note.* [ME. *porpoys, porpeys*, fr. OF. *porpeis, porpois*, lit., hog fish, fr. L. *porcus* swine + *piscis* fish. See PORK; FISH. Cf. GRAMPUS.] **a** Any small gregarious cetacean of the genus *Phocaena*; esp., the common, or harbor, porpoise (*P. phocaena*) of the North Atlantic and Pacific. They are five to eight feet long and usually blackish above and whitish below. The jaws do not form a projecting beak. **b** Any of various other small-toothed cetaceans, esp. those with a short beak, as of the genus *Cephalorhynchus* of the Southern Hemisphere. **c** Popularly, the common dolphin; or, esp. on the American Atlantic Coast, the bottle-nosed dolphin (see DOLPHIN).

por'poise, *v. i.* To move or plunge like a porpoise.

porpoise oil. See OIL, *Table II*.

porpoise whale. A New Zealand ziphioid whale (*Berardius arnuxii*).

por'po·rate (pôr'pō·rāt), *adj.* [It. *porporato*, fr. L. *purpuratus.* See PURPLE, *n.*] Clad in purple. *Browning.*

porr (pôr; pŏr), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. D. *porren.*] To push; poke; kick; stir; cram. — *n.* A push; thrust; poke; kick; also, a poker. *Both Now Dial.*

por·ra'ceous (pō·rā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *porraceus*, fr. *porrum, porrus*, a leek.] Resembling the leek in color; leak-green.

por·rect' (pō·rĕkt'), *adj.* [L. *porrectus*, past part. of *porrigere* to stretch out before oneself, to put forth.] Extended horizontally; stretched out.

por·rect' (pō·rĕkt'), *v. t.* **a** To extend horizontally. **b** *Obs. exc. Eccl. Law.* To present; tender. — **por·rec'tion** (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.*

por'ret (pôr'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [OF. *poret, porete*, dim. fr. L. *porrum, porrus*, leek.] **a** *Now Dial.* Scallion; leek; small onion. **b** *Obs.* Garlic. **c** *Rare.* = LEEKGREEN **b.**

por'ridge (pôr'ĭj; 57), *n.* [From *pottage*; prob. influenced by ME. *porree* a kind of pottage, fr. OF. *porrée*, fr. L. *porrum, porrus*, leek. See POTTAGE; cf. PORRINGER.] **1.** A soup of meat and vegetables thickened with barley, or the like. *Obs.*
2. A food made by boiling some leguminous or farinaceous substance in water or milk, making a broth or thin pudding; as, barley *porridge*, milk *porridge*, pease *porridge*.
3. Something as mixed or as glutinous as porridge; a hodgepodge.

por'ridge, *v. t.* To provide with porridge. — *v. i.* To form or become porridge.

por'ridg·y (pôr'ĭj·ĭ), *adj.* Of or like porridge.

por·ri'go (pō·rī'gō), *n.* [L., dandruff.] *Med.* Any of various diseases of the scalp leading to scaling or loss of hair. — **por·rig'i·nous** (pō·rĭj'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.*

por'rin·ger (pôr'ĭn·jĕr), *n.* [Earlier *pottanger*, with intrusive *n*, for *pottager*, fr. F. *potager* a soup basin. See PORRIDGE, POTTAGE.] **1.** A dish for porridge or similar food; esp., a bowl or cup from which children eat or are fed; as, a silver *porringer.*
2. A hat or other headdress shaped like a porringer. *Rare.*

Por'ro prism (pôr'rō). [After I. *Porro*, Italian engineer.] An optical device which inverts and reverses right and left an image which is viewed through it. It consists usually of a pair of isosceles right-angled prisms so arranged that a beam of light entering the hypotenuse face of one is totally reflected twice before emerging at the same face and entering the second prism at its hypotenuse face, the double reflection being repeated within the second prism. The Porro prism makes possible a shortening of the physical length of the instrument in which it is used. See PRISM BINOCULAR.

por'ry (pôr'ĭ; *colloq.* pŭr'ĭ), *n. Silk Weaving.* In a loom, the warp between the reed and the beam. *Local, Eng.*

pors-. For various forms beginning *pors-*, see those in PURS-.

Por'se·na, Lars (lärz' pôr'sē·nȧ). A possibly legendary king of the Etruscan Clusium, who conquered Rome after the expulsion of Tarquin. He is the subject of several legends told by Livy, Tacitus, and Pliny, and of a poem by Macaulay.

port (pôrt; 181), *n.* [From *Oporto*, now *Porto*, Portugal, i.e., *o porto* the port, fr. L. *portus.* See PORT harbor.] **1.** A fortified wine of rich taste and aroma, made in the valley of the Douro, Portugal, and shipped from Oporto. It is strong, containing 18–23 per cent of alcohol by volume. Most port is dark red, but there is a white variety. Port, when bottled early and matured in bottle, is known as ***vintage port.*** When kept in cask and blended with port of various vintages, it loses some color, acquires a brownish tinge, and is known as ***tawny port.*** Port matured in wood but not long enough to become tawny in color, is known as ***ruby port.*** Also, a wine like or suggesting the above but made elsewhere, as in California.
2. A color, bluish-red in hue, of low saturation and very low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

port (pôrt; 181), *n.* [ME., fr. AS. *port* (fr. L.) and fr. OF. *port*, fr. L. *portus.* See FORD; cf. 1st, 4th, & 5th PORT, OPPORTUNITY.] **1.** A place where ships may ride secure from storms; a harbor; haven.
2. Haven; refuge; also, goal; end in view; destination.

Me . . . Always from *port* withheld, always distressed. *Cowper.*

3. *Com.* A place to which vessels may resort for purposes of commerce, esp. to discharge or receive their cargoes. In this sense the word *port* varies in its significance with the context. It primarily and normally refers to a haven or harbor, but may be used to denote any place to or from which merchandise may be shipped, as a mere landing place (10 *Johns.* 120, 125; 3 *Dak.* 155). It may include the entire geographical harbor, with its approaches and inlets, of a place, as in the *port* of Boston (9 Metcalf, *Mass.* 371, 378), or the *port* of New York (53 *Fed.* 835), or a contemplated place in a geographical harbor (20 *Fed.* 510, 515).
4. *Early Eng. Hist.* A place, often a borough, under a special protection or peace for use as a market place.
5. *Revenue Law.* Short for PORT OF ENTRY.

Syn. — See HARBOR.

-port (-pôrt). A combining form of 2d *port*, as in air*port*, pass*port*; — often used as a suffix in place names, as in New*port*, Bridge*port*.

port (pôrt; 181), *v. t.* To make port at; also, to bring to port. *Obs.*

port (pôrt; 181), *n.* [ME. *porte, port*, fr. OF. *porte*, fr. L. *porta*; akin to L. *portus* harbor. See PORT harbor; cf. PORTAL, PORTE.] **1.** A gate; portal. *Now Chiefly Scot.*
2. A market for hiring of laborers, usually near the port, or gate, of a town. *Hist., Scot.*
3. *Bowls & Curling.* An opening or passageway between two bowls or stones.
4. *Harness.* An upward curve or tongue groove in the mouthpiece of certain bits to put the pressure on the sensitive bars.
5. *Mach.* An opening for inlet or outlet of air, gas, steam, water, or other fluid, esp. in a valve seat or valve face; specif., the area of opening, in a cylinder face, of a passageway for the working fluid in an engine; also, any such passageway connecting the cylinder with the cylinder face, or the latter with the exhaust.

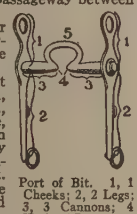

Port of Bit. 1, 1 Cheeks; 2, 2 Legs; 3, 3 Cannons; 4 Heels; 5 Port.

6. *Naut.* An opening in a ship's side for any purpose, as to admit light and air, load cargo, etc.; specif., an embrasure through which cannon may be discharged; a porthole; also, the shutter or cover for a porthole.

port (pôrt; 181), *v. t.;* PORT'ED; PORT'ING. [OF. *porter*, fr. L. *portare* to carry; akin to E. *fare*, v. See FARE; cf. PORT harbor, COMPORT, DEPORT, EXPORT, PURPORT, REPORT, SPORT.] **1.** To carry; transport. *Obs.*
2. *Mil.* To carry in a position sloping across the body from right to left, as a rifle, saber, etc., the exact position varying according to the arm and service. See *Illust.*

Port, 2.

port, *n.* [OF., fr. *porter* to carry. See PORT to carry.] **1.** The manner in which a person bears himself; carriage; bearing; demeanor; sometimes, specif., impressive or dignified bearing; also, figuratively, purport.

Of his *port* as meek as is a maid. *Chaucer.*

2. Manner or style of living; specif., impressive or costly style of living. *Now Rare.*

A suitable *port* in the world. *South.*

3. *Obs.* **a** A retinue; body of attendants. **b** Act, means, or cost, of carrying; carriage. **c** Weight; burden; also, distress.
4. *Armor.* A socket for the butt of a lance, attached to the stirrup or saddle. *Obs.*
5. *Candle Making.* A frame from which wicks are hung.
6. *Mil.* The position in which a weapon is carried when ported.

Syn. — See DEPORTMENT.

port (pôrt; 181), *n.* [From 2d or 4th PORT.] *Naut.* The left side of a ship (looking from the stern toward the bow); as, a vessel heels to *port.* See LARBOARD, *Note.*

port, *adj.* Larboard.

port, *v. t. Naut.* To turn or put to the left, or port, side of a ship; — used mainly of the helm and in the imperative. — *v. i. Naut.* To turn or move toward the port, or left; also, to port the helm.

port (pôrt; 181), *n.* A tune with or without instrumental accompaniment. *Scot.*

port, *n.* [From *aport*, APPORT.] Income; rental; tribute. *Obs.*

port-. An Anglicized form of PORTE-.

por'ta (pôr'tȧ), *n.; pl.* -TAE (-tē). [L., a gate.] *Anat.* A hilum; specif., the transverse fissure of the liver, or **por'ta hep'a·tis** (hĕp'ȧ·tĭs).

port'a·bil'i·ty (pôr'tȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ; 181), *n.* Quality or state of being portable; fitness to be carried or moved.

port'a·ble (pôr'tȧ·b'l; 181), *adj.* [F., fr. LL. *portabilis*, fr. *portare* to carry. See PORT to carry.] **1.** Capable of being borne or carried; easily or conveniently transported; not stationary, fixed, or too cumbersome to be moved; as, a *portable* typewriter, telephone, house, or engine; *portable* property; specif., adapted to being carried on expeditions, as a solidified liquid, or liquefied gas; as, food in *portable* form.
2. *Rare.* **a** Supportable; tolerable. "How light and *portable* my pain seems now!" *Shak.* **b** Navigable. **c** Easily carried in the memory. **d** Easily communicated.

Syn. — Movable. **Ant.** — Stationary, fixed, immovable. — **port'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **port'a·bly,** *adv.*

port'a·ble, *n.* Anything portable; specif.: **a** A portable house or schoolhouse. **b** A portable typewriter, lamp, telephone instrument, or the like.

portable engine. See ENGINE, *n.,* **5 f.**

portable firearm. *Mil.* **a** Any firearm that can be borne and fired by one man, without the use of a carriage. **b** Loosely, any weapon, however transported, whose mobility is equal to that of the troops which it accompanies.

portable range. See 2d RANGE, **4.**

por'tage (pôr'tĭj; 181), *n.* [F. See PORT to carry.] **1.** Act of carrying or transporting.
2. *Archaic.* **a** Anything transported, as cargo; freight. **b** The cost of carriage; porterage. **c** Capacity for carrying; tonnage.
3. The carrying of boats, goods, etc., overland between navigable waters; also, the land or the route over which they are so carried; as, a rough *portage.* See CARRY, *n.,* **4.**
4. *Naut.* **a** Formerly, cargo carried for a sailor joining in a common adventure, in lieu of all or part of his wages, or the space allotted for such cargo. **b** Hence, the amount of a sailor's wages.

por'tage (pôr'tĭj), *v. t. & i.* To make a portage of (goods, etc.).

port'age (pôr'tĭj), *n.* [From 4th PORT.] Porthole. *Obs.*

Por'tage for·ma'tion (pôr'tĭj; 181). [From the township of *Portage* in New York.] *Geol.* A formation of shales and sandstones, of the American Upper Devonian.

por'ta·gue (pôr'tȧ·gū; 181), *n.* [See PORTUGUESE.] An obsolete Portuguese gold coin of the 16th century, variously estimated as worth from 3½ to 4½ pounds sterling.

por'tal (pôr'tăl; -t'l; 181), *n.* [OF. (F. *portail*), fr. ML. *portale*, prop., neut. adj., fr. L. *porta* a gate. See PORT gate.] **1.** A door, gate, or entrance, esp. one that is grand and imposing.
2. *Arch.* **a** Erroneously, the lesser gate, where there are two of different dimensions. **b** Formerly, in a room, a corner separated by wainscoting, forming a short passage to another room. **c** The whole architectural composition surrounding and including the doorways and porches of a church. **d** In Spanish American architecture, any porch or large roofed architectural opening.
3. a *Bridge Building.* The space, at either end, between the first two principal trusses in a trussed bridge. **b** In modern steel-cage building, any vertical space between two uprights included between two horizontals, as of floor and ceiling, which must be kept open for free communication.

Syn. — See DOOR.

por'tal (pôr'tăl; -t'l; 181), *adj. Anat.* **a** Designating the transverse fissure on the under side of the liver where most of the vessels enter. **b** Hence, designating, or pertaining to, a large vein (**portal vein**) carrying the blood from the digestive organs and spleen to the liver, in the tissues of which it breaks up into capillaries, thus subjecting the nutritive matter carried by the blood to the action of the liver cells before it passes into the general circulation. (See LIVER, I.) In man it is formed by the union of the superior and inferior mesenteric, and the splenic, gastric, and cystic veins, and enters the liver at the transverse fissure. These veins constitute the **portal system,** and the circulation through them the **portal circulation.** In many lower vertebrates (reptiles, amphibians, and most fishes), in addition to the *hepatic* portal system as described above, there is a *renal* portal system, some or most of the blood from the posterior part of the body being conveyed by *renal portal veins* to the kidneys, where these veins break up into capillaries.

por'taled, por'talled (pôr'tăld; -t'ld; 181), *adj.* Furnished with a portal or portals.

por'ta·men'to (pôr'tȧ·mĕn'tō), *n.; pl.* -TI (-tē). [It., fr. *portare* to carry.] *Music.* **a** The passage from one tone to another in a continuous glide through all the intervening tones, — an effect used in music for the voice or for viol instruments. **b** Demilegato; — an incorrect use.

port'ance (pôr'tăns; 181), *n.* [OF., a carrying.] Port; carriage; demeanor. *Archaic.*

Port Ar'thur plum (pôrt är'thĕr). [From *Port Arthur*, Tasmania.] An Australasian timber tree (*Buchanania mangoides*), family Anacardiaceae; also, its plumlike fruit. It has close-grained, pinkish wood.

por'tass, por'tas (pôr'tăs), *n.* Also **port'hors** (pôrt'hôrs), **port'house** (-hous'), etc. [ME. *portous, porthors*, fr. OF. *porte-hors* a kind of portable prayer book, fr. *porter* to carry + *hors* out of doors, fr. L. *foris*; cf. ML. *portiforium.*] **a** A medieval breviary or prayer book. **b** *Rare.* A manual. **c** *Scots Law.* = PORTEOUS.

por'ta·tile (pôr'tȧ·tĭl; -tīl; 155), *adj.* Portable; — now only of an altar.

por'ta·tive (-tȧ·tĭv), *adj.* [OF. *portatif.*] **1.** Portable. *Archaic.*
2. Capable of holding or carrying; as, the *portative* force of a magnet, atmospheric pressure, or capillarity.

por'ta·tive, *n.* A portable; esp., a portative organ.

portative organ. *Music.* A small portable organ formerly used in processions.

por·ta'tor, *n.* A bearer; messenger; carrier. *Obs.*

Port Authority. **a** Short for **Port of London Authority,** a corporate body established in 1908 to control the port and docks of London. **b** Short for **Port of New York Authority,** a commission created in 1921 by the legislatures of the States of New York and New Jersey and approved by Congress. It has to do principally with the co-ordinating of all rail and water traffic into and around New York, esp. the construction of bridges between Manhattan and Staten Islands and New Jersey.

port bar. *Naut.* **a** A boom of spars, chains, or the like, stretched across the entrance to a port or harbor. **b** A bar, as of sand, at the mouth of, or in, a port.

port captain. *Naut.* An official of a steamship line responsible for its ships during their stay in port.

port charge. *Com.* Any fixed charge, as wharfage, etc., against a ship or its cargo in port; — chiefly in *pl.*

port'cray'on (pôrt'krā'ŏn; 181), *n.* [F. *porte-crayon*, fr. *porter* to carry + *crayon* a crayon.] A metallic handle with a clasp for holding a crayon.

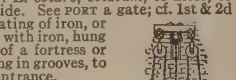
Portcrayon.

port-cul'lis (pôrt-kŭl'ĭs; 181), *n.* [OF. *porte coleïce* (fem. of *coleïz*) a sliding door, fr. L. *colare, colatum*, to filter, to strain; cf. F. *couler* to glide. See PORT a gate; cf. 1st & 2d CULLIS.] **1.** *Fort.* A grating of iron, or of heavy timbers pointed with iron, hung in or over the gateway of a fortress or castle, and usually running in grooves, to be let down to prevent entrance.

2. *Her.* **a** A representation of a portcullis used as a charge; also, a lattice. **b** [*cap.*] One of the pursuivants.

3. A portcullis halfpenny issued in 1599. See PORTCULLIS MONEY.

Portcullis. *A* Chain by which the Portcullis is raised; *B* Chains by which the Counterpoises *CC* are connected with the Portcullis *D*.

port-cul'lis, *v. t.;* -CUL'LISED (-ĭst); -CUL'LIS-ING. To furnish or close with or as with a portcullis; to shut; bar.

portcullis money *or* **coins.** English silver coins of the reign of Elizabeth, struck for the East India Company, having a figure of a portcullis on the reverse.

port differential. *Transportation.* A differential (see DIFFERENTIAL, 2) allowed on certain shipments, esp. of grain, between inland points and ocean ports, usually determined upon the rate of a basing point.

port duty. = PORT CHARGE.

Porte (pôrt; 181), *n.* [F. *porte* gate. See PORT gate.] Formerly, the Ottoman court; the government of the Turkish empire, officially called the *Sublime Porte*, from the gate (*port*) of the sultan's palace at which justice was anciently administered.

porte-. [F., fr. *porter* to carry. See 5th PORT.] A combining form signifying *a thing used as bearer, holder,* or *carrier*, as in *porte*acid.

porte'ac'id (pôrt'ăs'ĭd), *n.* *Med.* An instrument used to hold acid for local application.

‖**porte'-bon'heur'** (pôrt'bô'nŭr'), *n.* [F.] An amulet or charm, esp. a jewel to be worn for good luck.

‖**porte'-caus'tique'** (-kôs'tēk'), *n.* [F.] *Med.* A contrivance for carrying lunar caustic.

porte'-co-chere' (pôrt'kō-shâr'; F. pôrt'kō'shâr'; 181), *n.* [F. *porte-cochère*. See PORT gate; COACH.] **1.** *Arch.* A large gateway allowing vehicles to drive into a courtyard. The entrance door commonly opens on the passage of the porte-cochere.

2. A carriage porch (which see). *U. S.*

port'ed (pôr'tĕd; -tĭd; 119; 181), *adj.* **a** Provided with a port or ports; specif., shut in or closed by a port or gate. **b** *Mil.* Held in the position of port; — said of arms.

‖**porte'feuille'** (pôrt'fū'y'), *n.* [F.] A portfolio.

Port Eg'mont hen (ĕg'mŏnt). [From *Port Egmont*, Falkland Islands.] A large skua (*Catharacta skua antarctica*) of the Southern Hemisphere.

porte'lig'a-ture, port'lig'a-ture (pôrt'lĭg'ȧ-tûr), *n.* [See PORTE-.] *Surg.* An instrument used for applying a deep ligature.

‖**porte'-lu'mière'** (pôrt'lü'myâr'), *n.* [F., fr. *porter* to carry + *lumière* a light.] *Physics.* A plane mirror mounted like a heliostat, but without clockwork, which will cast a beam of light, usually sunlight, in any direction.

‖**porte'-mon'naie'** (pôrt'mō'nē'; *Anglicized* pôrt'mŭn'ĭ), *n.* [F., fr. *porter* to carry + *monnaie* money.] A small pocketbook or purse.

por-tend' (pôr-tĕnd'; pôr-; 181), *v. t.;* -TEND'ED; -TEND'ING. [L. *portendere, portentum*, to foretell, to predict, to impend, fr. an old preposition used in comp. (akin to L. *per, pro*) + *tendere* to stretch. See FOR; TEND.] **1.** To give an anticipatory sign, warning, or threat of; to foreshow; foretoken; bode.

Many signs *portended* a dark and stormy day. *Macaulay.*

2. To foretell; prophesy; predict. *Now Rare.*

3. To signify; symbolize; mean. *Obs.* *Shak.*

4. [OF. *portendre*, fr. L. *protendere.*] To stretch out before; extend. *Rare.* "Idomeneus' *portended* steel." *Pope.*

Syn. — Betoken, forebode, augur, presage. See FORETELL.

por-tend'ance (-tĕn'dȧns), *n.* Ominous significance; a forewarning. *Rare.*

por-ten'sion (pôr-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* Portention. *Sir T. Browne.*

por'tent (pôr'tĕnt; *or, esp. Brit.,* pôr'tĕnt, pôr'-; 181), *n.* [L. *portentum.* See PORTEND.] **1.** A significant prodigy of nature; an omen; a sign; now, usually, an event, situation, or the like, which presages evil; a forewarning.

These are *portents;* but yet I hope, . . . They do not point on me. *Shak.*

2. Prophetic character or significance; ominous meaning; as, an event of dire or happy *portent.*

3. A wonderful person or thing; a prodigy; a marvel.

All one couch Of crassitude, a *portent* of its kind. *Browning.*

por-ten'tion (pôr-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *portentio.*] A portent or threat. *Rare.*

por-ten'tive (-tĭv), *adj.* Portending; portentous. *Obs.*

por'ten-tos'i-ty (pôr'tĕn-tŏs'ĭ-tĭ; 181), *n.* The character or fact of being portentous.

por-ten'tous (pôr-tĕn'tŭs), *adj.* [L. *portentosus.*] **1.** Of the nature of, or containing, a portent; ominous; as, a *portentous* comet or situation; *portentous* significance. "The storm's *portentous* pause." *Shelley.*

2. Loosely, monstrous; prodigious; wonderful; as, a beast of *portentous* size. "*Portentous* ability." *Burke.*

3. Grave; solemn; impressive; significant; — of persons, their actions, words, etc. "People . . . witty or *portentous* as the occasion demanded." *Mary Austin.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See OMINOUS.

— **por-ten'tous-ly,** *adv.* — **por-ten'tous-ness,** *n.*

por'te-ous (pôr'tē-ŭs), *n.* [See PORTASS c.] *Scots Law.* A roll of offenders formerly prepared by the Justice Clerk; — now usually called **porteous roll.** *Hist.*

por'ter (pôr'tĕr; 181), *n.* [OF. *portier*, fr. LL. *portarius*, fr. *porta* gate, door. See PORT gate.] One in charge of a door or gate; a doorkeeper; as, the *porter* of a monastery or castle; specif., *Eccl.*, = OSTIARY, 1.

por'ter, *n.* [OF. *porteour* (F. *porteur*), fr. LL. *portator*, fr. *portare* to carry. See PORT to carry.] **1.** A carrier; one who carries or conveys burdens, luggage, etc., for hire; now, esp., one employed to carry baggage or luggage of guests or patrons at hotels, railroad stations, etc.

2. One that carries or conveys anything; as, a *porter* of ill news; a *porter* of disease. *Now Rare.*

3. An attendant who makes up Pullman-car berths and waits upon passengers. *U. S.*

4. [That is, a liquor for *porters.*] A weak stout, rich in saccharine matter and containing about four per cent of alcohol, — originally a mixture of ale and stout.

5. A device for lifting, as a lever. *Obs.*

6. *Agric. Mach.* A light carriage, usually with three wheels, for keeping the rope off the ground in the direct and roundabout systems of working implements or machines by hauling engines.

7. *Forging.* A bar of iron or steel at the end of which a forging is made.

8. *Weaving.* A beer. *Scot.*

por'ter, *v. t.* To transport or carry as or by a porter. — *v. i.* To act as a porter.

por'ter-age (pôr'tĕr-ĭj; 181), *n.* The occupation or duties of a porter, doorkeeper or carrier; specif.: **a** Carriage of burdens or parcels by or as by a porter; also, the charge for it. **b** Portage (sense 3).

por'ter-house' (pôr'tĕr-hous'; 181), *n.* **1.** A house where porter and other malt liquors formerly were sold. It was often also a chophouse.

2. A porterhouse steak. *Colloq.*

porterhouse steak. A choice steak with a large proportion of tenderloin, cut from the thick end of a beef; — said to be so called because this steak was made popular by the proprietor of a former New York porterhouse. *Chiefly U. S.*

por'ter-ly (pôr'tĕr-lĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to or like a porter; vulgar. — **por'ter-ly,** *adv.* *Both Obs.*

por'ter's knot (pôr'tĕrz; 181). A shoulder pad, kept in position by a loop round the forehead, and used for carrying heavy loads. *Eng.*

port'fire' (pôrt'fīr'), *n.* [After F. *porte-feu*, fr. *porter* to carry + *feu* fire.] A fire carrier; specif.: **a** A paper case filled with a composition of niter, sulphur, and mealed powder, used formerly in firing guns. **b** A kind of slow-burning fuse, as a billet of wood impregnated with saltpeter.

port-fo'li-o (pôrt-fō'lĭ-ō; -fōl'yō; 181), *n.; pl.* -FOLIOS (-ōz; -yōz). [It. *portafoglio, portafogli*, fr. *portare* to carry + *foglio*, pl. *fogli*, leaf, sheet; cf. F. *portefeuille.* See PORT to carry; FOLIO.] **1.** A portable case for keeping, usually without folding, loose papers, prints, drawings, or the like.

2. Such a case used for documents of state; hence, the office and functions of a minister of state or member of the cabinet; as, to receive the *portfolio* of war. See MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

3. A list of the commercial paper and securities owned, esp. by a bank or an investment trust.

4. *Advertising.* **a** A collection of advertisements from one concern placed loosely in a cover or folder. **b** A series of advertising proofs mounted on sheets and bound in some convenient form for display.

port'glaive', port'glave' (pôrt'glāv'), *n.* [F. *porte-glaive*, fr. *porter* to carry + *glaive* a sword.] Literally, a sword bearer; one of the Livonian religious order of knights, c. 1204–37 (later a division of the Teutonic order), called *Ensiferi*, or *Sword-bearers*, from the red sword-shaped cloth sewn on their left shoulders. *Hist.*

port'grave' (-grāv'), **port'greve'** (-grēv'), *n.* [AS. *portgerēfa;* but the ending is due to confusion with a D. word (cf. -GRAVE).] = PORTREEVE.

Por-thet'ri-a (pôr-thĕt'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *porthētōr* destroyer, ravager.] *Zool.* The genus of Lymantriidae including the gypsy moth (*P. dispar*). Syn. *Ocneria.*

Por'the-us (pôr'thē-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *porthein* to ravage.] *Paleontol.* A genus of large Cretaceous isospondylous fishes. *P. molossus* of Nebraska is notable for its great size and strong teeth.

port'hole' (pôrt'hōl'; 181), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* An opening in a ship's side; a port. See 4th PORT, 6.

2. An opening in a wall or the like; esp., an embrasure or loophole through which to shoot.

3. = 4th PORT, 5. *Rare.*

port'hook' (-hŏŏk'), *n.* *Naut.* One of the iron hooks to which the hinges of a porthole cover are attached.

Por'ti-a (pôr'shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ; 181), *n.* **a** Fem. proper name. **b** A rich heiress in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, in love with Bassanio. By her father's will, her hand and fortune were to be given to the suitor who should select from three caskets — one of gold, one of silver, and one of lead — the casket which held her portrait. Bassanio won her by choosing the leaden casket. Afterwards, disguised as a doctor of law, she defended her husband's friend, Antonio, against Shylock's suit, and saved his life.

por'ti-a seed. [Tamil *purašu*, the tree.] Seed of the bendy tree.

portia tree. The bendy tree.

por'ti-co (pôr'tĭ-kō; 181), *n.; pl.* -COES or -COS (-kōz). [It., fr. L. *porticus.* See PORCH.] *Arch.* A colonnade or covered ambulatory, esp. in classical styles of architecture; usually, a colonnade at the entrance of a building.

— *the Portico.* = THE PORCH.

Portico.

por'ti-coed (pôr'tĭ-kōd; 181), *adj.* Having a portico.

por-tiere' (pôr-tyâr'; -tĭ-âr'; *F.* pôr'tyâr'), *n.* [F. *portière*, fr. *porte* gate. See PORT gate.] A curtain hanging across a doorway.

por-tiered' (-tyârd'; -tĭ-ârd'), *adj.* Having a portiere.

port'i-fy (pôr'tĭ-fī; 181), *v. t.* [*port*, the wine + *-fy.*] To fortify (oneself) with port or a similar wine. *Thackeray.*

por'ti-o (pôr'shĭ-ō; -tĭ-ō; 181), *n.* [L. See PORTION.] *Anat.* Latin for *part, division,* or *branch;* — used in forming names of various nerves, blood vessels, etc.; as, *Obs.:* **por'ti-o du'ra** (dū'rȧ), the facial nerve; **por'ti-o mol'lis** (mŏl'ĭs), the auditory nerve.

por'tion (pôr'shŭn; 181), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *portio;* akin to L. *pars, partis*, a part. See PART, *n.*] **1.** An allotted part, a share; a parcel; a division in a distribution. Specif.: **a** A share of an estate or the like received by gift or inheritance; a patrimony. "Those plains I had for *portion.*" *Browning.* **b** A wife's fortune; a dowry; — often *marriage portion.* **c** A share of food; often, a piece or amount regarded as sufficient for one person; a helping; as, this pie will make eight *portions.*

2. Hence, lot; destiny; fate. "Thy lot, O man, is good, thy *portion* fair." *Wordsworth.*

3. The act of apportioning; apportionment. *Obs.*

4. A part of a whole. Specif.: **a** A constituent part; as, the larger *portion* of the population. "*Portions* of one power, which is one." *Shelley.* **b** A part abstracted from a whole; a limited amount or quantity. "Give but that *portion* which yourself proposed." *Shak.*

5. [*cap.*] *Jewish Relig.* The weekly selection of the Pentateuch read in the synagogue. Cf. PARASHAH.

Syn. — Parcel, quantity, allotment. See PART.

por'tion (pôr'shŭn; 181), *v. t.;* -TIONED (-shŭnd); -TION-ING. [OF. *portionner.*] **1.** To divide into portions; to distribute in shares.

And *portion* to his tribes the wide domain. *Pope.*

2. To allot or give to as a portion; specif., to dower.

Some Fate with pleasure or with strife *portion'd* us. *Keats.*

por'tion-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *adj.* **a** Divisible into portions. **b** *Obs.* Proportional.

por'tion-al (-ăl; -'l), *adj.* *Obs.* **a** Partial. **b** Of the nature of a portion. — **por'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

por'tion-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which portions or has a portion; as: **a** *Scots Law.* The owner of a portion of a decedent's estate; a small laird. **b** *Eccl.* = PORTIONIST, 2. **c** *Rare.* One who receives a portion. **d** Any of a number of artificers who contribute distinct portions to a complete article.

por'tion-ist (-ĭst), *n.* [ML. *portionista.*] **1.** A student in a college who has a certain allowance of food; specif., at Merton College, Oxford, a postmaster. See 2d POSTMASTER.

2. *Eccl.* Any incumbent of a benefice having two or more rectors or vicars.

por'tion-less (-lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Without a portion; specif., without a dowry or inheritance.

portion natural. *Scots Law.* A child's legitim.

por'ti-tor (pôr'tĭ-tôr; 181), *n.* [ML.] A porter or gatekeeper.

Port Jack'son fig (pôrt jăk'sŭn). [From *Port Jackson*, New South Wales.] An Australian fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*) resembling the banyan, sometimes planted for ornament and introduced into South Africa for brushwood.

Port Jackson shark. See HETERODONTUS.

Port'land ar'row-root' *or* **sa'go** (pôrt'lănd; 181). [From *Portland*, England.] Arum from the cuckoopint (see ARUM, 2); also, the plant yielding this starch.

Portland beds. [From Isle of *Portland*, Eng.] A portion of the Upper Oölite (Upper Jurassic) of Great Britain, including Portland stone.

portland cement. A hydraulic cement made by burning and grinding a mixture of calcareous and argillaceous materials such as limestone and clay, limestone and shale, limestone and marl, chalk and clay, limestone and iron blast furnace slag; — so called from the resemblance of concrete made with it to Portland stone (sense a), the name being probably first applied to a cement of this type by an Englishman, Joseph Aspdin, about 1824.

Port-lan'di-an (pôrt-lăn'dĭ-ăn; 181), *adj.* [From *Portland*, England.] *Geol.* Designating the **Portland Oölite**, a subdivision of the Upper Oölite (European Jurassic). See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Portland stone. **a** A yellowish-white oölitic building limestone from the Isle of Portland in England. **b** Purplish-brown sandstone from Portland, Conn.; brownstone. **c** Concrete made with portland cement, sand, and gravel. **d** The color light stone.

Portland vase. A cameo glass vase, showing mythological figures in white upon a blue background, found in a tomb near Rome. Its name is derived from its owners, the Portland family, who placed it as a loan in the British Museum, where it is now exhibited. Called also *Barberini vase*, from having been at first deposited in the Barberini Palace in Rome.

port'last (pôrt'lăst), *n.* *Naut.* The portoise. *Now Rare.*

port'ly (pôrt'lĭ; 181), *adj.;* PORT'LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); PORT'LI-EST. [From PORT demeanor.] Having port; dignified or majestic in appearance; stately; imposing, now esp. on account of bulk; stout; corpulent.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See STOUT.

— **port'li-ly** (-lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **port'li-ness** (pôrt'lĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119; 181), *n.* — **port'ly,** *adv.* *Rare.*

Port Mac-quar'ie pine (măk-kwŏr'ĭ). [From *Port Macquarie*, New South Wales.] One of the Australian sandarac trees (*Callitris macleayana*).

port'man (pôrt'măn; 181), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **a** An inhabitant or burgess of a port. **b** = PORTSMAN.

port'man-mote' (-mōt'), *n.* Also **port-man'ni-mote** (pôrt-măn'ĭ-mōt). A moot, or assembly, of the portmen, or citizens of a borough. *Hist.*

port-man'teau (pôrt-măn'tō; 181), *n.; pl.* -TEAUS (-tōz), -TEAUX (*E.* -tōz). [F. *porte-manteau*, fr. *porter* to carry + *manteau* a cloak, mantle. See PORT to carry; MANTLE.] **1.** A traveling bag or case, usually of leather, originally of a form adapted for use on horseback, but now either a large suitcase or telescope case. *Chiefly Brit.*

2. A clothes rack; — a Gallicism. *Rare.*

3. A portmanteau word; hence, a combination of two things with suppression of a part of each.

portmanteau word. A word formed by arbitrary combination of two words so as to suggest something of the sense of each; — so called by Lewis Carroll and applied esp. to seminonsensical coinages (*slithy*, from *slimy* and *lithe*). Cf. CONTAMINATION, 4; BLEND-WORD.

port-man'tle (pôrt-măn't'l), *n.* A portmanteau. *Archaic & Dial.*

port'man-tol'o-gism (pôrt'măn-tŏl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* A portmanteau word.

port'ment (pôrt'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *portement.*] Manner of carrying oneself; bearing. *Rare.*

port'moot' (-mōōt'), **-mote'** (-mōt'), *n.* *O. Eng. Law.* Moot of a port town.

port'-mouthed', *adj.* Having a port, or curved mouthpiece.

---

port-can'nons, *n. pl.* [See CANION. The first part is of uncert. origin.] Canions. *Obs.*

port'-caus'tic, *n.* = PORTE-CAUSTIQUE. [CULLIS.]

portclose, portcluse. ✝ PORT-[

‖**porte'-cra'yon'** (pôrt'krē'yŏn'), *n.* [F.] = PORTCRAYON.

por'te-gue. ✝ PORTAGUE.

portenance. ✝ PURTENANCE.

por-tend'ment, *n.* = PORTENDANCE. *Rare.*

Por'ter-an'thus (pōr'tĕr-ăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL., after T. C. *Porter* + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* Syn. of GILLENIA.

por'ter-ess. Var. of PORTRESS.

Por'ter, *or* **Por'ter's,** gov'er-nor (pôr'tĕrz; 181). See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 5.

por'ter-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

por'ter-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

portesse. ✝ PORTASS.

port'hors, *n.* = PORTASS.

Por'thos' (pôr'thŏs'), *n.* See THREE MUSKETEERS, THE.

port'house', *n.* = PORTASS. [*Obs.*]

por'ti-cus, *n.* [L.] A portico.

por'ti-fo'ry (pôr'tĭ-fō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -fĕr-; 181), *n.* [ML. *portiforium.*] = PORTASS a. *Rare.*

Portingale. ✝ PORTUGAL.

por'tion-ar'y (pôr'shŭn-ĕr'ĭ; -ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [ML. *portionarius.*] = PORTIONIST, 2. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

por'tion-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

por'tise. ✝ PORTASS.

por'ti-to'ry, *adj.* [ML. *portitor* a carrier.] Portable. *Obs.*

port'ledge (pôrt'lĕj), *n.* *Naut.* = PORTAGE, 4. *Obs. U. S.*

port'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

port'let, *n.* Dim. of PORT, a harbor.

port'like', *adj.* Portly. *Obs.*

port-man'tu-a. ✝ PORTMANTEAU.

port'mouth, *n.* = 4th PORT, 4. *Obs.*

---

por'to (pôr'tō), *n.* Port wine. *Rare.*

port of call. A port where vessels customarily stop for coal, repairs, transhipment of cargo, etc.

port of destination. *Marine Insurance.* A port contemplated as a stopping place for a vessel under the terms of a policy.

port of discharge. *Insurance Law.* Any port where a vessel voluntarily and without cause of necessity breaks bulk and discharges part or all of her cargo.

port of entry. A district or designated locality, whether a nautical port or not, where foreign goods may be cleared through the customhouse.

por'toise (pôr'tĭz), *n. Naut.* Probably, gunwale; — used only in *aportoise* or *a portoise.*

por'to-la'no (pôr'tō-lä'nō), *n.; pl.* -NOS (-nōz), -NI (-nē). [It., fr. *porto* harbor.] A book for navigators, containing descriptions of ports, sailing directions, etc., and illustrated with charts.

Por'tor (pôr'tŏr), *n., or* **Portor marble.** [From *Portovenere,* where it is quarried.] A siliceous limestone, black (altering on exposure to grayish), with veins of yellow, from the neighborhood of Spezia, Italy.

Port Or'ford ce'dar (ôr'fĕrd). [From *Port Orford,* Oregon.] A large evergreen timber tree (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*) of western North America, occasionally with trunk diameters of 12 feet, and often 200 feet high; also, its valuable lumber.

Por'to Ri'co (pôr'tō rē'kō). Puerto Rico (which see). — **Por'to Ri'can** (-kăn), *n. & adj.*

port pass. A passport. *Obs.*

port'payne (pōrt'pān), *n.* [See PORT-; PAIN bread.] A cloth for carrying bread. *Obs.*

por'trait (pôr'trāt; -trĭt; 181), *n.* [F., orig. past part. of *portraire* to portray. See PORTRAY.] **1.** A picture of an object. *Obs.*

2. Specif., a pictorial representation of a person, esp. of the face, painted, drawn, engraved, photographed, or the like; a likeness, esp. one painted from life.

3. A carved or molded figure; a statue; a sculpture. *Obs.*

4. Portraiture; esp., painting of persons from or as from life. *Rare.*

5. A visible representation or likeness; an image; a copy; a similitude; a picture (sense 4). "Where that sad *pourtraict* Of death and dolour lay, halfe dead." *Spenser.*

6. Lifelike or realistic representation; unidealized delineation, description, etc.; as, a painting that fails as a *portrait;* a fair *portrait* of an age.

por'trait, *adj.* Of or pertaining to portraits or a portrait; of the nature of a portrait.

por'trait, *v. t.* To portray. *Obs.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

portrait bust *or* **statue.** A bust or statue representing the actual features or person of an individual.

por'trait-ist (pôr'trāt-ĭst), *n.* One who makes, esp. paints, portraits; also, an artist who achieves lifelike representations; as, a great *portraitist* in bronze.

portrait lens. *Photog.* A compound lens having a large aperture as compared with the focal length, and hence specially adapted for taking portraits.

por'trai-ture (pôr'trā-tûr; 181), *n.* [OF.] **1.** Act, practice, or art of making portraits; representation by painting, drawing, etc.; portraying; portrayal.

2. a An image or likeness of something; portrait. b A statue or image.

3. Act or art of portraying verbally; verbal representation or description, or an instance of it; a portrait.

4. Appearance; form; likeness; shape. *Now Rare.*

5. Collectively, pictures, drawings, etc. *Obs.*

por'trai-ture, *v. t.* To portray. *Now Rare.*

por-tray' (pôr-trā'; 181), *v.;* -TRAYED' (-trād'); -TRAY'ING. [ME. *pourtraien, pur-, por-,* fr. OF. *portraire, pourtraire,* fr. L. *protrahere, protractum,* to draw or drag forth, fr. *pro* forward, forth + *trahere* to draw. See PRO-; TRACE. Cf. PROTRACT.] *Transitive:* **1.** To represent by drawing, painting, engraving, etc.; to make a picture or image of; delineate; depict; as, to *portray* a king on horseback.

Take a tile, . . . and *portray* upon it the city. *Ezek.* iv. 1.

2. To describe or depict in words; to describe vividly; also, to represent dramatically; to act.

3. *Obs.* a To draw, paint, carve, etc. b To adorn with or as with pictures. c To image mentally; to imagine; picture. d To form; frame; fashion.

—, *Intransitive:* To portray something.

por'tray (pôr'trā; 181), *n.* Portrayal; portrait. *Rare.*

por-tray'al (pôr-trā'ăl), *n.* Act, process, or result of portraying, or representing; description; delineation; a portrait.

por-tray'er (-ĕr), *n.* Also **por-tray'ist.** One who portrays.

por-tray'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Portrayal. *Rare.*

port'reeve' (pôrt'rēv'; 181), *n.* [AS. *portgerēfa.* See PORT town; REEVE.] *Early Eng. Hist.* **1.** The bailiff or mayor, charged with keeping the peace and other duties in a port (see 2d PORT, 4), or market borough or town.

2. Erroneously, in later times, the chief officer of a seaport town. *Oxf. E. D.*

— **port'reeve'ship,** *n.*

por'tress (pôr'trĕs; -trĭs; 119), **por'ter-ess** (pôr'tĕr-ĕs; -ĭs), *n., fem.* of PORTER; specif., a nun who receives visitors to a convent.

port risk insurance. Marine insurance covering a vessel while in port.

Port Roy'al (pôrt roi'ăl; *F.* pôr'rwà'yàl'), *or, in full,* **Port'-Ro'yal' des Champs'** (pôr'rwà'yàl' dā shăn'). A noted Cistercian abbey near Versailles, famous as a center of Jansenism (which see). Hence, **Port-roy'al-ist** (pôrt-roi'yăl-ĭst), *n.*

port sa-lut' (pôrt sȧ-lōō'; pôr). [OF. (F. *port de salut*) port of safety.] Haven; goal. *Obs.*

port scavenging. *Internal-Combustion Engines.* See SCAVENGE, *v. t.,* 3.

port'side' (pôrt'sīd'), *n.* Properly, the left side of a vessel (see 7th PORT); hence, *Chiefly Slang,* the left side of anything or of a person.

port'sid'er (-sīd'ĕr), *n.* A left-handed person. *Slang, U. S.*

ports'man (pôrts'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). An inhabitant or citizen of any one of the Cinque Ports.

port'so'ken (pôrt'sō'kĕn), *n.* [See SOKEN.] The jurisdiction of a port or town, or the district over which it had control. *Obs.*

port tack. See TACK, *n.,* 3 a.

por'tu'gais' (pôr'tū'gā'), *n.* [F., Portuguese.] **The black** angelfish.

Por'tu-gal (pôr'tū-găl; 181), *n.* **1.** A country of Europe.

2. *Obs.* a A Portuguese. b Portuguese (language).

Portugal crakeberry. A heathlike plant (*Corema album*) of southern Europe, the Azores, and the Canary Islands; also, its white, berrylike fruit.

Portugal laurel. A European evergreen shrub (*Laurocerasus lusitanica*) with handsome foliage and white flowers.

Por'tu-gee (pôr'tū-gē), *n.* a *Colloq.* Portuguese. b *Contemptuous.* A foreigner; a dago.

Por'tu-guese (pôr'tū-gēz; -gēs), *adj.* [Cf. F. *portugais,* Sp. *portugués,* Pg. *portuguez.*] Of or pertaining to Portugal, its inhabitants, or their language.

Por'tu-guese, *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* One of the people of Portugal. The Portuguese are short, very dolichocephalic, and dark. They are usually considered as typical representatives of the Iberian branch of the Mediterranean race.

2. The language of Portugal and its possessions, of Brazil, and the Spanish provinces of Galicia. See *Romance languages,* under ROMANCE, *adj.,* 3; INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

3. = MELUNGEON.

4. [*not cap.*] = PORTAGUE. *Obs.*

Portuguese cedar. The Goa cedar.

Portuguese cypress. An ornamental Mexican evergreen tree (*Cupressus lusitanica*) with handsome foliage and pendulous branches. It was long considered a native of southeastern Europe and the Azores.

Portuguese man-of-war. Any of several large siphonophores of the genus *Physalia* which have a large, bladderlike pneumatophore with a saillike crest on its upper side, by means of which they float at the surface of the sea. At one side of the lower surface is a cluster of zooids, the dactylozooids being very long and like tentacles, the gastrozooids and gonozooids much shorter. They are brilliantly colored, the pneumatophore being pink or purple and blue and the zooids blue. They have powerful nematocysts and are able to sting very severely. *P. arethusa* lives abundantly in the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and is often carried northward by the Gulf Stream and driven ashore by the wind.

Portuguese Man-of-War (*Physalia arethusa*). (⅛)

Portuguese man-of-war fish. = MAN-OF-WAR FISH.

Portuguese red. = CARTHAMUS RED.

Portuguese Revolution. See REVOLUTION, *Table.*

Portuguese sauce. Espagnole sauce flavored with sherry.

Por'tu-la'ca (pôr'tū-lā'kȧ; -lăk'ȧ; *cf. def.* b; 181), *n.* [L., purslane.] *Bot.* a A genus of mainly tropical succulent herbs typifying the family Portulacaceae. They have yellow, pink, red, white, or purple, ephemeral flowers with 4–6 petals and a partly inferior one-celled ovary. *P. oleracea* is the common purslane. *P. grandiflora,* the rose moss, is a garden favorite. b (*pron.* pôr'tū-lăk'ȧ; 181) [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus.

Por'tu-la-ca'ce-ae (pôr'tū-lȧ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PORTULACA.] *Bot.* A family of usually succulent herbs (order Chenopodiales) having perfect, regular flowers with two sepals and 4–5 hypogynous petals. The fruit is a capsule, often circumscissile. *Portulaca, Claytonia,* and *Calandrinia* are important genera. — **por'tu-la-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Por'tu-la-ca'ri-a (pôr'tū-lȧ-kā'rĭ-ȧ; 79; 181), *n.* [NL.] A genus of South African shrubs (family Portulacaceae). *P. afra,* the purslane tree, is the only known species.

Por-tu'ni-dae (pôr-tū'nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. PORTUNUS.] *Zool.* A family of crabs having the carapace subquadrate and the last pair of legs usually with the terminal joint flattened and paddlelike. The lady crabs are examples. The type genus is **Por-tu'nus** (-tū'nŭs). — **por-tu'ni-an** (-nĭ-ăn; 109), *adj. & n.*

Por-tu'nus (pôr-tū'nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *portus* harbor.] *Rom. Relig.* Probably, originally, a god of gates or doors (*porta,* gate, door), closely associated with Janus. Later, he came to be recognized as god of the port or harbor. His festival, the **Por'tu-na'li-a** (pôr'tū-nā'lĭ-ȧ; 159), was celebrated Aug. 17. See MATUTA.

port vein. The portal vein. *Obs.*

port'-vent', *n.* [F. *porte-vent.*] *Music.* A pipe for conveying the wind in an organ or bagpipe.

port wine. = 1st PORT, 1.

port'-wine' (66), *adj.* Of or pertaining to port; also, red like port. — **port'-win'y** (-wīn'ĭ), *adj.*

port-wine mark *or* **stain.** *Med.* A reddish-purple, superficial hemangioma of the skin; a birthmark; a flat vascular nevus.

port'y (pôr'tĭ; 181), *adj.* Like or suggestive of port wine.

por'ty (pôr'tĭ; 181), *n.* [F. *portée.*] *Founding.* A large print for a pipe core.

por'ule (pôr'ūl; 181), *n.* Dim. of PORE. — **por'u-lose** (-ū-lōs), **por'u-lous** (-lŭs), *adj.*

po'rus (pō'rŭs), *n.* [L. See 2d PORE.] *Zool.* A pore, esp. one of the pits on the body of an insect connected with the sense organs. See TRICHOPORE.

por'wi'gle (pôr'wĭg'ĭl), *n.* A tadpole.

por'y (pôr'ĭ), *adj.* Porous. *Now Rare.*

Por-za'na (pôr-zä'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *porzana* the crake.] *Zool.* A widely distributed genus of small short-billed rails including the sora, or Carolina rail.

‖**po-sa'da** (pō-sä'thä; 112), *n.* [Sp.] A hotel; inn.

‖**Po-sau'ne** (pō-zou'nĕ), *n.; pl.* POSAUNEN (-nĕn). [G., fr. OF. *buisine* trumpet, fr. L. *bucina.*] *Music.* a A trombone. b A reed stop in an organ, imitating the trombone tone.

pos'ca (pŏs'kȧ), *n.* [L.] A drink of vinegar and water or diluted wine. *Hist.*

pose (pōz), *v. t.;* POSED (pōzd); POS'ING (pōz'ĭng). [From *appose,* for *oppose.* See 1st APPOSE, OPPOSE.] **1.** To question. *Obs.* "Then I shall *pose* you quickly. Which had you rather . . . ?" *Shak.*

2. To puzzle by or as by questioning; to put in a quandary; to baffle; nonplus. "There came A thing which Adam had been *pos'd* to name." *Pope.*

pose, *v.* [OF. *poser* to place, put, rest, fr. L. *pausare* to pause, in LL. also, to place, put, fr. L. *pausa* a pause; confused in LL., F., and E. with L. *ponere, posui, positum,* to put, place (cf. POSITION). See PAUSE; cf. APPOSE, COMPOSE, DEPOSE, DISPOSE, EXPOSE, OPPOSE, PURPOSE, REPOSE, SUPPOSE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To place; put in place. *Obs.*

2. To assume for argument; to suppose. *Obs.*

3. To lay down; to claim to identify; as, to *pose* a poem as Shelley's.

4. To propose; propound; as, to *pose* a question.

5. To place in a studied attitude, with attention to posture and arrangement of draperies; as, to *pose* a model for a picture or a group for a pantomime.

6. *Dominoes.* To play (a domino).

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To assume a pose, or studied attitude, for a picture or as an affectation; to strike an attitude; to attitudinize; as, to *pose* for an artist; to *pose* as a hero.

2. *Dominoes.* To play a domino.

pose (pōz), *n.* [F., fr. *poser.* See 2d POSE.] **1.** A fixed or sustained posture, esp. one assumed for artistic effect or in affectation; an attitude, gesture or bearing designedly adopted; as, a sitter's natural *pose;* every movement is a *pose.*

2. A mental attitude, esp. one that is affected; a deliberately assumed mood; as, his cheerfulness is not a *pose.*

3. Posing; attitudinizing; as, an age of *pose;* a poem free from *pose.*

4. *Dominoes.* The first turn to play.

Syn. — See POSITION.

pose, *n.* [AS. *gepos.*] A cold in the head; catarrh. *Obs.*

pose, *n.* Posy; verse. *Obs.*

pose (pōz), *n.* [Cf. F. *poser* to place.] A hoard; a secret treasure. *Chiefly Scot.*

Po-sei'de-on (pō-sī'dē-ŏn; *Gr.* pŏ-sī'dĕ-ŏn'), *n.* [Gr. *Poseideōn.*] The sixth Attic month. See GREEK CALENDAR.

Po-sei'don (pō-sī'dŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Poseidōn.*] *Gr. Relig.* The god of the sea and of the watery element generally, a son of Cronus and Rhea and the husband of Amphitrite. As god and tamer of horses he was worshiped as **Po-sei'don Hip'pi-as** (hĭp'ĭ-ȧs). The Isthmian games were in his honor, Corinth being a chief center of his cult. His attributes include the dolphin, the horse, and the trident, and he is often represented with a train of Nereids and Tritons. See OLYMPIAN, *n.,* 1; cf. NEPTUNE, 1; ATHENA.

Poseidon (from a vase drawing).

Pos'ei-do'ni-an (pŏs'ĭ-dō'nĭ-ăn; 159), *adj.* [Gr. *Poseidōnios.*] Of or pertaining to Poseidon.

pose'ment (pōz'mĕnt), *n.* Perplexity. *L. Hunt.*

pos'er (pōz'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who poses, or questions; specif., an examiner. *Hist.*

2. A puzzling or baffling question or problem; a puzzle.

pos'er, *n.* One who poses or attitudinizes.

po-seur' (pō-zûr'), *n.* [F.] One who poses or attitudinizes, esp. mentally.

‖**po'seuse'** (pō'zûz'), *n.* [F.] A woman poseur.

pose'y (pōz'ĭ), *adj.* Affected; full of pose or poses.

po'sey (pō'zĭ). Var. of POSY.

posh (pŏsh), *n.* [Imitative.] A slushy mass, as of mud or broken ice. "*Posh* and ice in the river." *Whitman.*

posh, *adj.* [From *poshed up,* fr. *polished up.*] Smart or spruce in appearance; also, elegant; luxurious. — *v. t. & i.* To make, or to make oneself, posh. *Both Slang, Brit.*

po'sied (pō'zĭd), *adj.* **1.** Inscribed with a posy, or motto.

2. Provided with posies, or flowers; flowery. *Poetic.*

pos'it (pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.;* -IT-ED; -IT-ING. [L. *ponere, positum,* to place. See POSITION.] **1.** To dispose or set firmly or fixedly; to place or dispose in relation to other objects.

2. *Philos.* To postulate or assert as fact that which is immediate or indemonstrable; to assume as actual; — contrasted with *infer.*

po-si'tion (pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *positio,* fr. *ponere, positum,* to put, place, for *posino,* fr. an old prep. used in comp. (akin to L. *post* after, behind) + *sinere* to leave, let, permit, place. See POST-; SITE. Cf. COMPOSITE, DEPONE, EXPOUND, IMPOSTOR, OPPOSITE, POLISH, POSIT, 2d POST, POSTURE, PROPOUND, PROVOST, REPOSITORY.] **1.** A positing, or placing; specif., the laying down or statement of a proposition or thesis; affirmation; hence, a proposition or thesis laid down or posited; a statement; assertion.

Let not the proof of any *position* depend on the *positions* that follow, but always on those which go before. *I. Watts.*

2. The manner in which anything is placed, arranged, or disposed, either with reference to the relative position of its parts, or with reference to other things. Hence: a Posture or attitude of a person or thing. b Manner or way of viewing something; mental attitude; the ground or point of view adopted with reference to any particular subject; as, to define one's *position;* to appear in a false *position.* c The spot where a person or thing is or is placed or takes a place; site; place; station; situation; hence, proper place; as, the *position* of a post. d Relative place, situation, or standing; specif., social or official rank or status; standing; as, a person of *position;* the *position* of man in creation; to acquire a *position* as a poet; hence, office; employment; situation; place; as, to lose one's *position.* e Spot, place, or condition that gives one the advantage over another; as, to maneuver for *position.*

3. *Astron.* = PLACE, 15.

4. *Chess.* In the course of play, the arrangement of chessmen at any given move, esp. as bearing upon combinations.

5. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* The state of having a short vowel followed by two consonants or a double consonant (such as *x* or *z*) making its syllable long; as, in *vŏlŭ̆nt* the syllables are long by *position.* Consonants in this collocation are said to "make position."

6. *Horol.* The posture to which the movement of a timepiece is adjusted; as, a watch of five *positions* (flat with dial up, flat with dial down, on edge stem up, on edge stem to right, on edge stem to left).

7. *Mil.* Specif., a defensive position.

8. *Music.* a The disposition of the notes or tones of a chord with reference to: (1) the lowest voice part; (2) the uppermost voice part; (3) their nearness to each other in pitch, *close* and *open position* corresponding to *close* and *open harmony* (see TRIAD; SEVENTH CHORD; HARMONY, 7 c). b One of the points on the fingerboard of a stringed instrument where the strings are stopped by the fingers to

---

por'to-lan (pôr'tō-lăn), *n.* = PORTOLANO.
por'trait-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
por-tray'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
portreiture. † PORTRAITURE.
portrey, portreye. † PORTRAY.
port'sale', *n.* [*port*gate + *sale.*] Public sale; auction. *Obs.*
Ports'mouth (pôrts'mŭth; 181), *n.* See TREATY, *Table.*
por'tu-ar'y (pôr'tū-ĕr'ĭ; -ēr-), *n.* [Cf. PORTASS.] *Eccl.* = PORTASS
portuas. † PORTASS.
Por'tu-gal-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
por'tu-gue † PORTAGUE.
Por'tu-guese. Var. of PORTUGESE.
por'tu-lan (pôr'tū-lăn; 181), *n.* [F.] = PORTOLANO.
Por-tum'nus (pôr-tŭm'nŭs). Var. of PORTUNUS.
por'ture, *v. t.* [See PORTRAY.] To portray; also, to form. *Obs.*
port'way', *n.* = 4th PORT, 5.
pos. † POZ.
po-sa'da-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pos'chay' (pŏs'shā'). Colloq. corrupt. of POST CHAISE. [*Bib.*]
Pos'i-do'ni-us (pŏs'ĭ-dō'nĭ-ŭs).
pos'ing (pōz'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of 1st POSE. — **pos'ingly,** *adv.*
pos'ing (pōz'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of 2d POSE. — **pos'ingly,** *adv.*

ȧ; — a common formation.

produce certain pitches. See SHIFT, *n.* **c** One of the seven definite degrees of extension of the trombone slide. When the slide is pushed entirely in it is in *first position.*

9. *Phonol.* The situation of a vowel with reference to whether it is in an open or closed syllable.

10. *Produce Exchanges.* A commitment for any monthly delivery period; as, a May *position.* *Colloq., U. S.*

Syn. — POSITION, POSTURE, ATTITUDE, POSE. POSITION, as here compared, denotes the way in which a thing is placed or disposed, esp. in relation to other things; POSTURE emphasizes the disposition of the parts of the body with reference to each other; ATTITUDE is *posture* esp. as unconsciously expressive or intentionally assumed; a POSE is an attitude, whether of the body or of some part of it, esp. as assumed for the sake of effect; as "the painful *positions* into which a sleeping lounger will get himself" (*Leigh Hunt*); "He sat or stood, oftenest, in loose sloping *postures*" (*Carlyle*); "The toy with the string between its legs is hardly a *posture* master more extravagant" (*Leigh Hunt*); cf. "a novel . . . putting the old tale of love into too many *postures* and *attitudes*" (*Jowett*); "his simple, natural, and graceful *attitude* in his armchair" (*Memoir of Wordsworth*); the *pose* of an artist's model, the *pose* of the head. Figuratively, *position* denotes the ground or principle on which one takes one's stand; *posture* often denotes state or condition in general, and sometimes connotes insincerity; *attitude* suggests one's settled manner of thought or feeling; *pose* implies affectation and insincerity; as, to define one's *position;* the present *posture* of affairs; "never suspicious of *postures* or insincerity" (*W. Pater*); one's *attitude* toward capital punishment; "To be enthusiastic had become her *pose* in society" (*Constance Garnett*).

po·si'tion (pō·zĭsh'ŭn), *v. t.;* -TIONED (-ŭnd); -TION·ING. To put in a or the proper position; to place; situate; also, to locate; localize. — *v. i.* To assume or maintain a position. *Rare.* — **po·si'tion·er** (-ēr), *n.*

po·si'tion·al (pō·zĭsh'ŭn·ăl; -'l), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or fixed by, position.

position artillery. *Mil.* Heavy artillery, chiefly of field works. *Now Rare.*

position buoy. = FOG BUOY **b.**

position co-ordinate. *Math.* See 3d CO-ORDINATE, 2.

position finder. *Gun.* An instrument for finding by triangulation the exact position and range of a ship or target, the base being either vertical or horizontal. When the base is vertical it is called a *depression position finder* (which see). See RANGE FINDER.

position isomerism. *Chem.* See ISOMERIC, 1.

position target. See TARGET, 10.

pos'i·tī'val (pŏz'ĭ·tī'văl), *adj.* [*positive* + *-al.*] Real or objective; — opposed to *ideal.* *Grote.*

pos'i·tive (pŏz'ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* [ME. *positif,* fr. OF. *positif,* fr. L. *positivus.* See POSITION.] **1.** Definitely or formally laid down or imposed; prescribed by express enactment; hence, explicitly or unqualifiedly expressed; admitting of no doubt, condition, qualification, or discretion; compelling assent or obedience; peremptory; indisputable; explicit; definite; decisive; also, *Colloq.,* downright; absolute; as, a *positive* promise, instruction, proof, lie.

2. Concerned with facts and matters of practical experience; not speculative or theoretical.

3. Independent of changing circumstances or relations; unrelated; absolute; — opposed to *relative* and *comparative;* as, the idea of beauty is not *positive.*

4. a Confident; certain; sometimes, overconfident; dogmatic.

Some *positive,* persisting fops. *Pope.*

b Characterized by acceptance or approval; affirmative; as, one's *positive* reaction to a suggestion.

5. Having a real position, existence, energy, character, or the like; real; actual; concrete; — opposed to *negative;* as, a *positive* voice in legislation. "*Positive* good." *Bacon.*

6. *Aeronautics.* See STAGGER, *n.,* 3.

7 a *Bacteriol., etc.* Affirming the presence of the organism or condition in question; as, a *positive* diphtheria culture, agglutination test, or diagnosis. **b** *Biol.* Directed or moving toward a source of stimulation; as, a *positive* taxis.

8. a *Elec.* Designating electricity of which the elementary unit is the proton (see ELECTRICITY); also, charged with or yielding positive electricity. **b** *Chem.* (1) Losing electrons; basic. (2) See CATALYSIS, 2.

9. *Gram.* **a** Noting, or pertaining to, the positive degree (which see). **b** *Obs.* Introducing a subordinate clause which expresses not supposition but fact.

10. *Logic.* Affirmative; — opposed to *negative.*

11. *Mach.* **a** Designating, or pertaining to, a motion or device which is definite, unyielding, constant, or certain in its action, as determined by unyielding parts or exactly controlled movements, as the motion of a system of levers or as a claw clutch. **b** Designating, or pertaining to, a device giving a to-and-fro motion; as, a *positive* dobby. See TAPPET.

12. *Math., Physics, etc.* **a** Of real quantities: Numerically greater than zero; plus; not negative (see NEGATIVE, *adj.,* 7 **a**); not reversed in sense. **b** Reckoned or proceeding in a direction arbitrarily or conventionally taken as that of increase, onward motion, or the like; — opposed in character or effect to anything regarded as *negative.* **c** Falling on a given side of a certain line or plane.

13. *Optics.* **a** Designating, or exhibiting, rotation to the right; dextrorotatory. **b** Having, or characterized by, a greater index of refraction for the extraordinary ray than for the ordinary ray; — said of certain doubly refracting crystals, as those of quartz and ice.

14. *Philos.* **a** Affirmative and constructive; — distinguished from *skeptical.* **b** Empirical; subject to scientific verification; — disting. from *speculative.*

15. *Photog.* **a** Having the rendition of light and shade as in the original subject; as, a *positive* image. **b** Having properties required to produce a positive image; as, a *positive* film.

16. *Vehicles.* Designating a method of steering or turning in which the steering wheels move so that they describe concentric arcs in making a turn, to ensure freedom from side slip or harmful resistance. See ACKERMAN AXLE.

☞ For some *positive* phrases, see the second word.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See SURE.

·pos'i·tive. = POSITIVE, *adj.,* 7 **b,** as in thigmo*positive.*

pos'i·tive (pŏz'ĭ·tĭv), *n.* That which is positive; as: **a** That of which an affirmation can be made; a reality. **b** *Obs.* A positive law. **c** Short for *positive plate* (of a voltaic or electrolytic cell), *organ,* etc. **d** *Gram.* The positive degree; also, a form denoting it. **e** *Photog.* A positive picture (see POSITIVE, *adj.,* 15 **a**); also, a print from a negative, as on printing paper or film.

pos'i·tive (pŏz'ĭ·tĭv), *v. t.* **a** To assert. **b** To make a positive picture of.

positive afterimage. See AFTERIMAGE.

positive allowance. *Mach.* Allowance which provides clear space between mating parts when they are fitted together; — opposed to *negative allowance.* See ALLOWANCE, *n.,* 10.

positive apostrophe. See 1st APOSTROPHE, 2.

positive block. *Railroads.* A block in which only one train is allowed to be at one time. See BLOCK SYSTEM.

positive buoyancy. See BUOYANCY, *n.,* 4.

positive clutch. *Mach.* See 2d CLUTCH, 5.

positive column. *Physics.* That portion of the gas in a vacuum tube carrying an electric discharge which extends from the anode to the Faraday dark space. It is the seat of the striations often seen.

positive degree. *Gram.* That degree or amount of an attribute or limitation denoted by an adjective or adverb in its simple form without comparison or relation to increase or diminution (*wise; noble*).

positive demonstration. See DEMONSTRATION, 5.

positive double refraction. See DOUBLE REFRACTION.

positive easement. See EASEMENT, 4.

positive electricity. See ELECTRICITY, *n.,* 2.

positive electron. A positron.

positive eyepiece. An eyepiece consisting of two plano-convex lenses mounted with their curved surfaces toward each other, of equal size and equal focal length, and separated by a distance usually of two thirds the focal length of either. The image of the object viewed is beyond both lenses.

positive law. a *Law.* The aggregate of legal precepts established or recognized by the authority of the state, as contrasted with natural law or a body of ideal precepts. **b** *Theol.* Sometimes, religious laws looked upon as revealed by God, as the early Jewish law.

positive lens. *Optics.* A lens which is thickest at its center and thinner toward its outer portions, thus causing light which passes through it to converge.

pos'i·tive·ly (pŏz'ĭ·tĭv·lĭ), *adv.* of POSITIVE. Specif., extremely; really; very obviously; certainly; — often intensifying a statement.

positive misprision. See MISPRISION, *n.,* 1.

pos'i·tive·ness, *n.* Quality or state of being positive.

positive organ. *Music.* Formerly, a stationary as distinguished from a portative, or portable, organ; hence, a chamber organ, and later a separate manual in a church organ for accompanying the choir.

positive philosophy. = POSITIVISM, 2.

positive plate. *Elec.* The plate from which current flows to the external circuit when a battery or cell is discharging.

positive pole. *Elec.* That one of the two terminal poles of an electric cell, dynamo, etc., which has the higher potential; — opposed to *negative pole.*

positive potential. *Physics.* An electric potential greater than that of the earth considered as a conductor.

positive ray. *Physical Chem.* A ray of positively charged ions which go from the anode toward the cathode in a discharge tube; — formerly called *canal ray.*

positive religion. A religion which has a definite historic founder.

positive school. *Criminol.* = LOMBROSIAN SCHOOL.

positive sign. *Math.* = PLUS SIGN.

positive skewness. *Statistics.* See SKEWNESS, 2.

positive stress. a Compressive stress. **b** Tensile stress.

positive term. *Logic.* A term denoting positive quality or existence.

positive theology. a Theological doctrine which describes the divine nature according to positive categories; — distinguished from *negative theology,* which conceives God as so transcending human thought that he can be described only negatively. **b** A theology which, instead of beginning with the philosophy of religion, takes as its content the gospel as given by Biblical theology and presents it directly in systematic form.

positive valence. *Physical Chem.* **a** The valence of an electropositive radical. **b** The number of electrons an atom can give up.

positive whole. See WHOLE.

pos'i·tiv·ism (pŏz'ĭ·tĭv·ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being positive; dogmatism; confidence; certainty.

2. [F. *positivisme.*] [*usually cap.*] A system of philosophy originated by Auguste Comte. It excludes from philosophy everything but the natural phenomena or properties of knowable things, together with their invariable relations of coexistence and succession, as occurring in time and space. All other types of explanation are repudiated as "theological" or "metaphysical."

— **pos'i·tiv·ist** (-ĭst), *adj. & n.*

pos'i·tiv·is'tic (pŏz'ĭ·tĭv·ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to positivism or positivists; like, or tending to, positivism.

— **pos'i·tiv·is'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

pos'i·tiv'i·ty (-tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Positive character, result, existence, etc.

pos'i·tiv·ize (pŏz'ĭ·tĭv·īz), *v. t.* To make positive.

pos'i·tor (pŏz'ĭ·tĕr), *n.* [L., a placer.] *Obs.* **a** A depositary, or bailee. **b** One who posits, or affirms.

pos'i·tron (pŏz'ĭ·trŏn), *n.* [*positive* + *electron.*] *Physics & Chem.* A positively charged particle having the same mass and magnitude of charge as the electron, first detected in cosmic rays.

pos'i·tum (pŏz'ĭ·tŭm), *n.* [L., past part. neut. of *ponere* to place.] That which is posited or laid down. *Fielding.*

pos'i·ture (pŏz'ĭ·tūr), *n. Obs.* **a** Placing; situation; locality. **b** Posture; specif., *Astrol.,* arrangement; configuration; disposition.

Pos·na'ni·an (pŏz·nä'nĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Polish province of Poznań (Posen), or the city of Posen. — *n.* **a** A native or inhabitant of Poznań. **b** The dialect of Poznań, upon which standard Polish is based.

pos'net (pŏs'nĕt; -nĭt; 119), *n.* [OF. *poçonet,* dim. of *poçon* a pot.] A cooking pot with a handle and, usually, three feet; a saucepan. *Archaic & Dial.*

po·so'le (pō·sō'lā), *n.* [Costa Rican Sp. *pozol,* said to be of Am. Indian origin.] A dish composed of meat, hominy, garlic, and chili. *Spanish America.*

po·sol'o·gist (pō·sŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.* [See POSOLOGY.] A compounder of doses.

po·sol'o·gy (pō·sŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [F. *posologie,* fr. Gr. *posos* how much + *-logy.*] **1.** *Med.* Science of doses; dosology. **2.** *Math.* The doctrine of pure quantity.

— **pos'o·log'ic** (pŏs'ō·lŏj'ĭk), **pos'o·log'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

pos·pol'i·te (pŏs·pŏl'ĭ·tĕ), *n.* [Pol. *pospolite ruszenie* a general summons to arms, an arrière-ban, fr. *pospolity* general + *ruszenie* a stirring.] A kind of militia in Poland, consisting of the gentry, which was called out in case of invasion. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

poss (pŏs), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. PUSH.] To thrust; push; dash, drive; knock; beat; pound; stamp. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

pos'se (pŏs'ē), *n.* [ML.; in L., inf., to be able.] **1.** *Law.* Short for POSSE COMITATUS.

2. A force with legal authority; a detachment, as of police; an armed band; hence, a crowd; a throng. "A whole *posse* of enthusiasts." *Carlyle.*

3. Possibility; potentiality; — chiefly in the phrase *in posse.* Cf. IN ESSE.

‖**pos'se co'mi·ta'tus** (kŏm'ĭ·tā'tŭs). [L. *posse* to be able, to have power, in ML., power + ML. *comitatus* a county, from *comes, comitis,* a count. See POWER; COUNTY.] **1.** *Law.* The power of the county; hence, usually, the entire body of those inhabitants who may be summoned by the sheriff to assist in preserving the public peace, as in case of a riot, or in executing any legal precept that is forcibly opposed; also, the body of persons so summoned. By the common law the sheriff may so summon every male inhabitant of the county who is above 15 years of age and not infirm.

2. = POSSE, 2.

pos'se·man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A member of a posse, or armed band.

pos·sess' (pō·zĕs'), *v. t.;* -SESSED' (-zĕst'); -SESS'ING. [OF. *possesser.* See POSSESSION.] **1.** To occupy; inhabit; to be located or situated at. *Obs.*

2. To put in possession; to make the owner or holder, as of property, power, knowledge, etc.; — followed by *of* or *with* before the thing possessed, now often used reflexively. In the passive, mere possession, or having, is signified; as, he is *possessed* of health, wealth, and power.

I will *possess* you of that ship and treasure. *Shak.*

3. a To have and hold as property; to have a just right to; to be master of; to own; as, to *possess* lands, money, a horse, a watch. See POSSESSION, 6. **b** To have as a property, adjunct, attribute, or the like; to have; as, to *possess* contentment, the respect of one's fellows, information; also, *Rare,* to have knowledge of or skill in; as, to *possess* Greek poetry.

4. *Archaic.* **a** To gain; seize; obtain; win.

This the regal seat: *possess* it, York. *Shak.*

In your patience *possess* ye your souls. [Rev. Ver.: In your patience ye shall win your souls.] *Luke* xxi. 19.

b To bring under the possession, control, or influence (of some passion, idea, conviction, or the like); — used with *with;* as, to *possess* one with indignation; hence, to influence; convince; persuade; as, to *possess* a jury.

To *possess* our minds with an habitual good intention. *Addison.*

c To inform; acquaint; instruct.

I have *possessed* your grace of what I purpose. *Shak.*

5. To make one's own carnally.

6. To enter into and influence powerfully or control; to dominate; actuate; — said esp. of evil spirits, passions, thoughts, ideas, etc.; as, what could have *possessed* him to act so? he was *possessed* with rage.

7. To maintain or keep in a condition (usually specified) of control or tranquillity; — said of oneself, one's mind, soul, feelings, etc.; as, *possess* yourself under all trials; to *possess* one's soul in patience.

8. To occupy or engross the thoughts of. *Obs.*

Syn. — See HAVE. **Ant.** — See LACK.

pos·sessed' (pō·zĕst'), *adj.* **a** Having as a possession, an attribute, or the like; as, *possessed* of lands or wit. **b** Influenced or controlled as by evil spirits, one's passions, a fixed idea, etc.; hence, mad; crazed. **c** Self-possessed; cool; calm. — **pos·sess'ed·ly** (-zĕs'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **pos·sess'ed·ness,** *n.*

— ***like all possessed.*** With vim. *U. S.*

pos·ses'sion (pō·zĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *possession,* fr. L. *possessio,* fr. *possidere, possessum,* to possess, prob. fr. an old prep. (cf. POST-) + *sedere* to sit. See SIT.] **1.** Act or state of possessing; also, the state of being possessed; as, the enemy's *possession* of the town; the town during its *possession* by the enemy.

2. The thing possessed; that which anyone occupies, owns, or controls; in *pl.,* property in the aggregate; wealth; dominion; as, foreign *possessions.*

Ananias, with Sapphira his wife, sold a *possession.* *Acts.* v. 1.

3. a Fact or state of being possessed, or dominated, by an extraneous personality, a demon, passion, idea, impulse, or the like. Cf. OBSESSION. Among primitive peoples, and in popular superstition, disease and insanity are usually attributed to such demonic possession.

How long hath this *possession* held the man? *Shak.*

b Something, as an idea or impulse, that affects one compellingly.

4. A possessing oneself of another carnally.

5. Fact or state of being under one's own control, or act of controlling oneself, one's feelings, etc.; as, in this crisis his *possession* was admirable Cf. SELF-POSSESSION.

6. *Law.* Act, fact, or condition of a person's having such control of property that he may legally enjoy it to the exclusion of all others having no better right than himself. What constitutes such possession depends upon the subject matter and the legal system involved; but, in general, all legal systems recognize as having possession him (as a thief) who has actual physical control of a thing and holds it for himself, the Roman and Civil law distinguishing these elements as the *corpus of possession* (detention, or naturalis possessio) and the *animus possidendi,* calling the two together simply *possession,* or *civilis possessio.* English law does not expressly recognize this distinction but distinguishes *custody,* where one does not exercise the physical control for his own purposes, from *possession.* Cf. DETENTION, 4; *animus possidendi,* under ANIMUS.

7. *Logic.* An Aristotelian category (Gr. *echein*). See CATEGORY, 1.

8. *Polo.* The right to hit the ball on the off side of the pony. Interference with this right is a foul.

Syn. — Ownership, hold, control, mastery; property.

— ***possession is nine, formerly eleven, points of the law.*** Possession is an advantage equal to the great majority of the points involved in a dispute over property; — a popular saying.

pos·ses'sion, *v. t.* To provide with possessions. *Rare.* — *v. i.* To renew landmarks in order to retain possession.

pos·ses'sion·al (-ăl; -'l), *adj.* Of or in the nature of possession or possessions, esp. property.

pos·ses'sion·al·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principle or practice of private ownership of property. — **pos·ses'sion·al·ist,** *n.* *Both Rare.*

pos·ses'sion·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ; -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to possession; arising from possession. — *n.* One in possession. *Rare.*

pos·ses'sion·ate (-ăt), *adj.* [ML. *possessionatus.*] Having possessions or endowments. *Rare.*

pos·ses'sioned (pō·zĕsh'ŭnd), *adj.* Having possessions.

---

po·si'tioned, *adj.* Having a position.

po·si'tion·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

pos'i·tiv. Positive. *Ref. Sp.*

possable. † POSSIBLE.

pos·sede', *v. t.* [F. *posséder,* fr. L. *possidere.*] To possess. *Obs.*

pos·sess'a·ble, -i·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

pos·sess'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of POSSESS. — **pos·sess'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **pos·sess'ing·ness,** *n.*

pos·ses'sion·er (pŏ·zĕsh'ŭn·ĕr), *n.* 1. Possessor; property holder. *Obs.*
2. One appointed to renew boundary landmarks. *Southern U. S.*
3. *Eng. Hist.* A member of any religious order holding property in lands, buildings, etc.; — used opprobriously.

pos·ses'sion·ist, *n.* A believer in possession by spirits. *De Foe.*

pos'ses·si'val (pŏs'ĕ·sĭ'vŭl; pŏ·zĕs'ĭ·vŭl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the possessive case.

pos·ses'sive (pŏ·zĕs'ĭv), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *possessif*, fr. L. *possessivus.*] 1. Of or tending to possession; manifesting possession or the desire to possess or hold as one's own; possessory; as, the *possessive* instinct; a *possessive* nature or love.
2. *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, the case, esp. in English, denoting ownership (or some relation felt as analogous) and historically called the *genitive* (*Dick's* hat; *Homer's* admirers; the *pear's* flavor). Also, designating a pronoun or construction, as with *of*, expressive of the same relation, and sometimes the relation itself. See GENITIVE, *adj.*, 1.
— **pos·ses'sive·ly,** *adv.* — **pos·ses'sive·ness,** *n.*

pos·ses'sive (pŏ·zĕs'ĭv), *n. Gram.* **a** The possessive case, a word in that case, or an equivalent case phrase, as with *of*. The possessive is the only case in English nouns retaining an inflection (see 2d APOSTROPHE, 1 **b**). The governed noun is often understood (at the *printer's* [shop]; "the first sight of *St. Peter's* [Church]"; you 'll be off to a *crammer's* before long). English idiom allows a double possessive expression with both *of* and the possessive inflection ("This introduction *of Atterbury's*") or a possessive pronoun having its absolute form (a friend *of hers*), a construction now often useful to prevent ambiguity (cf. a picture *of the Queen's*, a picture *of the Queen;* a story *of Lincoln's*, a story *of Lincoln*). Except in certain established phrases (a *day's work, boat's length*, for *pity's sake*, at *swords' points*, out of *harm's way*, where the case is more appropriately called the *genitive*), the possessive inflection is now generally restricted to words denoting either persons or such inanimate things as, often by personification, are naturally thought of as possessing (a *man's* right; the *court's* decree; the *sun's* rays; but not, in careful usage, a *house's* roof; the *disaster's* cause). In compound expressions the possessive sign is usually at the end (the King of England's mother; Moore and Bradley's Rhetoric; somebody else's sister; for David my servant's sake).
☞ Present usage favors the following treatment of the apostrophe in forming possessives: (1) Nouns not ending in a sibilant sound, whether singular or plural, add *'s* (*dog's; man's; men's*). (2) Singular nouns ending in an *s*- or *z*-sound, when of one syllable, add *'s* (*James's; Mars's; Hicks's*); when of two or more syllables taking accent on the last, add *'s* (*Hortense's*); when of two or more syllables taking no accent on the last, add *'s* if the last syllable is not preceded by an *s*- or *z*-sound (*Thomas's; Andrews's*); but when the last syllable is preceded by an *s*- or *z*-sound, they add simply the apostrophe (*Moses'; princess'*; for *conscience'* sake; *Jesus'; Odysseus'; Xerxes'*); proper nouns, mostly classical or foreign, ending in *-es* [*pron.* -ēz], add only the apostrophe if the accent is on the penult (*Achil'les'; Archime'dea'*); but add apostrophe and *s* otherwise (*Demosthenes's; Hercules's; Socrates's*). (3) Abbreviations forming part of titles, firm names, etc., may take the *'s* (Charles *I's*; The Edison *Co.'s*). (4) Plural nouns ending in *s* or *es* add an apostrophe after the *s* (*boys'; fishes'; wives'*), (5) Plural nouns not ending in *s* add an apostrophe and *s* (*men's; children's; mice's*).
b A possessive pronoun or pronominal adjective.

possessive adjective. *Gram.* A pronominal adjective expressing possession (*my* hat; *his* answer). English possessive adjectives are by origin the genitives of the personal pronouns (*his, her, its, their*).

possessive pronoun. *Gram.* A pronoun derived from a personal pronoun, and denoting possession and other analogous relations (*his* is better than *mine*). In English the possessive pronouns are *ours, yours, hers, theirs;* also *his, mine, thine* in noun constructions. Other pronominal possessives, formerly classed as possessive pronouns, are now preferredly described as *pronominal adjectives.*

pos·ses'sor (pŏ·zĕs'ĕr), *n.* [OF. *possesseur*, fr. L. *possessor.*] 1. One who possesses; one who occupies, holds, owns, or controls.
2. *Law.* One who holds (property) without title, in contrast to *owner;* — called also *naked possessor.*

pos'ses·so'ri·al (pŏs'ĕ·sō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Possessory.

pos·ses'so·ry (pŏ·zĕs'ō·rĭ), *adj.* [L. *possessorius*; cf. F. *possessoire.*] 1. Of or pert. to possession or a possessor, of the nature of possession; specif., *Law*, arising out of; affecting or relating to, or confirming, possession; as, a *possessory* interest or judgment; a *possessory* action.
2. Having or holding possession; as, a *possessory* lord.
3. Possessive; characteristic of a possessor; as, a *possessory* spirit.
— **pos·ses'so·ri·ness** (pŏ·zĕs'ō·rĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

possessory action. *Law.* An action founded on a right of possession and to recover or obtain possession, as distinguished from a *petitory action* founded on title and seeking to establish or vindicate it. Specif.: **a** *Common Law.* (1) In old English law, a real action (now obsolete) to regain possession of a freehold. (2) Any action founded on mere possession. After the real action became obsolete these were used to try title indirectly. **b** *Admiralty Law.* A suit to recover possession of a ship under claim of title. **c** *Civil Law.* (1) *Scots Law.* Any action to vindicate and recover possession of goods, heritable or movable. (2) In Louisiana, an action to be secured in possession, or restored to the possession, of an immovable.

pos'set (pŏs'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [ME. *possot, poshote*, of uncert. origin; cf. MF. *possette* (a doubtful word).] A beverage (formerly much in favor) of hot milk curdled by some strong infusion, as by ale, wine, etc., and often containing spices, etc. *Shak.*

pos'set (pŏs'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *v. t.;* -SET·ED; -SET·ING. **a** To curdle; to turn, as milk; coagulate; as, to *posset* the blood. *Shak.* **b** To give possets to; to pamper. "Cosseted and *posseted* and prayed over." *Holmes.* — *v. i.* To make a posset; also, *Dial.*, to vomit; — of an infant.

posset pot. A two-handled vessel used for making posset.

‖**pos·si'bi·le** (pŏ·sĭb'ĭ·lē), *n.; pl.* POSSIBILIA (pŏs'ĭ·bĭ'lĭ·ȧ). [L.] *Philos.* Anything which is possible or conceivable without contradiction, or which may, or might, be the case.

pos'si·bi·list (pŏs'ĭ·bĭ·lĭst; pŏ·sĭb'ĭ·lĭst), *n.* [F. *possibiliste*, Sp. *posibilista*, fr. L. *possibilis* possible.] *Politics.* A member of a party which attempts, as in the way of reform, only what is regarded as immediately possible or practicable; specif.: **a** One of a party of Republicans in Spain. **b** One of a party of Socialists in France. — **pos'si·bi·lism** (-lĭz'm), *n.* — **pos'si·bi·list,** *adj.*

pos'si·bil'i·tate (pŏs'ĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tāt), *v. t.* To make possible. *R.*

pos'si·bil'i·ty (pŏs'ĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *possibilité*, fr. LL. *possibilitas.*] 1. The character, state, or fact of being possible, either theoretically or actually; as, to deny the *possibility* of miracles; the constant *possibility* of failure.
2. That (in general) which is possible or may occur; contingency; as, within the range of *possibility;* also, something which is possible; as, one *possibility* remains.
3. One's utmost power, capacity, or ability, esp. as determined by circumstances. *Now Rare.* "To the *possibility* of thy soldiership." *Shak.*
4. Pecuniary means; specif., *pl.*, pecuniary prospects. *Obs.*
5. *pl.* Potential or prospective value; possible uses, achievements, or the like. "From that moment she began to have decided *possibilities.*" *Winston Churchill.*
— *in* (*a*) ***possibility.*** In a position or situation where something further indicated is possible or in prospect. *Obs.*

pos'si·ble (pŏs'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *possibilis*, fr. *posse* to be able, fr. *potis* able, capable + *esse* to be. See POTENT.]
1. Within the powers of performance, attainment, conception, etc., of an agent or activity expressed or implied; within or up to the limits of one's ability or capacity as determined by nature, authority, circumstances, etc.; sometimes, loosely, permissible; conceivable; attainable; as, knowledge *possible* only to God; a cure is *possible;* as curt as it was *possible* to be; not *possible* to see the patient today; the highest *possible* number.
2. That may or may not occur; that may chance; dependent on contingency; neither probable nor impossible; as, put by for *possible* emergencies; it is *possible* that she will come.
3. *Rare.* **a** Able; — with infinitive. **b** Likely; — usually with *scarcely, barely*, etc.
4. Potential, as by nature or circumstances; able or fitted to become, be used, or the like; as, every native-born American is a *possible* President; a *possible* site for a capitol.
5. Capable of being surmounted, traversed, dealt with, or the like; specif., *Colloq.*, not impossible, or unacceptable; passable; as, the new neighbors were *possible.*
Syn. — POSSIBLE, PRACTICABLE, FEASIBLE. That is POSSIBLE, as here compared, which is not contrary to the nature of things, but which may, given the proper conditions, exist or occur; that is PRACTICABLE which may be accomplished by available means; FEASIBLE, with a less definite suggestion of concrete ways and means, applies to plans or designs that may be readily carried out; but *practicable* and *feasible* are often interchanged; as, communication between Mars and the earth may be *possible;* it is not yet *practicable;* television has been shown to be not only *possible*, but *practicable;* "My cousin . . . express[ed] a purpose, if the matter could be contrived, of bringing you with her; I was willing to believe that you had . . . found it *feasible*" (*Cowper*); "[I] wrote . . . desiring he would . . . make his ambition moderate and *feasible*" (*Scott*). Cf. PRACTICABLE.
— **pos'si·ble·ness,** *n.*

pos'si·ble, *n.* 1. One who or that which is possible. Specif.: **a** The attainable; — with *the.* **b** Usually *pl.* A possibility; potentiality. **c** Utmost; best; — chiefly in the phrase ***to do one's possible.***
2. *pl.* Necessaries, as money or supplies. *Slang.*
3. The highest possible score, as a rifle practice; — orig. *the highest possible.*

pos'si·ble, *adv.* Possibly. *Obs.*

possible intellect. See INTELLECT, 1.

possible proposition. *Logic.* A problematic proposition, the truth of which is conceivable.

pos'si·bly (pŏs'ĭ·blĭ), *adv.* In a possible manner; by possible means; by any possibility; by merest chance; perhaps; maybe; as, not *possibly* true; he may *possibly* recover.

poss tub. A tub in which clothes are possed, or beaten, with a **poss stick** in washing. *Dial. Eng.*

pos'sum (pŏs'ŭm), *n.* Short for OPOSSUM.
— ***to play,*** or ***act, possum.*** To feign illness, ignorance, or the like, with intent to deceive; — from the opossum's habit of feigning death when alarmed.

pos'sum, *v. i. Colloq., U. S.* **a** To play possum. **b** To hunt the opossum.

possum grape. The chicken grape.

possum haw. *U. S.* **a** The bearberry *Ilex decidua.* **b** The withe-rod *Viburnum nudum.*

possum oak. The water oak *Quercus nigra.*

pos'sum·wood' (pŏs'ŭm·wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** Persimmon. **b** The light soft wood of the sandbox tree (*Hura crepitans*). **c** = OPOSSUM WOOD.

post (pōst), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *post* (fr. L.), and fr. AS. *post*, fr. L. *postis;* prob. akin to Gr. *pastas, parastas*, Skr. *pr̥ṣṭha* back, roof, top, AS. *first* ceiling, ridgepole, and to L. *pro* before, forth, *stare* to stand. See FOR, FORE; STAND.]
1. A piece of timber, metal, or other solid substance, fixed, or to be fixed, firmly in an upright position, esp. as a stay or support; a pillar; prop; as, a hitching fence, a sheath (sense 5), or telegraph *post;* hence, often short for *door-post, gatepost*, etc.
2. One like a post in inability to hear, understand, or the like; as, ***between you and me, and the post*** (or ***door-post, gatepost***, etc.), in strict confidence.
3. *Obs.* **a** Figuratively, a support; prop; pillar. **b** The doorpost of a shop, where were chalked the scores of customers; hence, a score; reckoning; debt.
4. *Bookbinding.* A binding post in a loose-leaf binder.
5. *Card Games.* Post and pair.
6. *Horse Racing.* The post at the starting or finishing point of a race; — distinguished as *starting post* and *winning post.*
7. *Locks.* The pin of a pinlock
8. *Mining.* Any of the main upright timbers of a framed set; also, a single upright support, as a prop.
9. *Naut.* A sternpost.
10. *Stock Exch.* Any of the places on an exchange floor, marked by an upright framework structure like a post, at which trading in specified securities is carried on.
— ***from post to pillar.*** = *from pillar to post*, under PILLAR. — ***to kiss the post.*** See under KISS.

-post (-pōst). A combining form of the noun *post*, as in bed*post*, door*post*, gate*post*, stern*post.*

post (pōst), *v. t.;* POST'ED; POST'ING. 1. To square (a tree or timber) for sawing, or for making posts. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. To affix to a post (as, esp. formerly, before a sheriff's office or in some other public place), wall, or other usual place for public notices; to placard; as, to *post* a notice.
3. To publish, announce, or advertise by or as by the use of a placard; to placard; hence: **a** To advertise opprobriously; to denounce by public notice or proclamation; as, to *post* one for cowardice. **b** *Colloq. U. S.* To advertise desertion by (one's wife).
4. **a** To affix public notices to; to placard, as a wall. **b** To forbid to trespassers under penalty of legal prosecution, by means of notices exhibited along the boundaries; as, to *post* a brook; *posted* property.
5. To enter (a name) on a posted list, as at clubs of a member behind in his dues, at some English colleges of a student who fails to pass, of a ship overdue or missing, etc.
6. *Naut.* To moor (a ship) to a post. *Rare.*

post (pōst), *n.* [F. *poste*, fr. It. *posto*, fr. LL. *postum*, for *positum*, fr. *ponere, positum*, to place. See POST for letters.] 1. *Mil.* **a** The place at which a soldier is stationed; esp., the fixed locality or stretch of ground guarded and patrolled by a sentry or outpost. **b** The place at which a body of troops is stationed, or the troops there. In the United States service permanent posts are usually called *forts*, temporary posts *camps.* **c** *U. S.* Hence, a local subdivision of the Grand Army of the Republic or of the American Legion. **d** In the British Army, one of the two bugle calls, termed *first* and *last post* respectively, sounded at tattoo. *Last post* corresponds to taps in the United States Army.
2. A station, place, or position, esp. one to which a person is assigned; as, the *post* of duty; the *post* of danger.
3. A position, situation, or office to which one is appointed; a place; as, a good *post* in the public service.
4. A trading post or settlement.
5. *Nav.* Rank or commission as full captain, which was held only by a captain in command of a vessel of at least 20 guns. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
Syn. — See OFFICE.

post (pōst), *v. t.;* POST'ED; POST'ING. [From POST a station of service.] To station in a given place. Specif.: **a** *Chess.* To place (a chessman) for continued occupancy. **b** *Mil.* To assign to a station or post, as a sentinel. **c** *Nav.* To appoint (an officer) to command a vessel of such size as to give post. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

post, *n.* [F. *poste*, fr. It. *posta*, orig., a station, fixed place, fr. LL. *posta*, for *posita*, fr. *ponere, positum*, to place. See POSITION.] 1. Orig., one of the men stationed or appointed in a series of places along a through road to go each from his station to the next with, at first, the state packet of dispatches and letters and hence, later, with letters generally, or one appointed to furnish a change of horses to through messengers carrying such matter; hence, one who travels express with messages, letters, etc., as a courier or runner; a messenger, esp. one who goes from station to station; an express, esp. one employed by the government to carry letters, parcels, etc., regularly, as a letter carrier or postman. *Archaic & Dial.*
In certain places there be always fresh *posts*, to carry that further which is brought unto them by the other. *Abp. Abbot.*
2. Formerly: **a** A vehicle or vessel used to carry the mails; also, a post horse or packet boat. = 6th MAIL, 4. **b** One of a series of stations for keeping horses for relays; also, the distance between any two such consecutive stations; a stage. *Now Rare.*
3. *Chiefly Brit.* **a** A single dispatch of postal matter from or to a place; also, the matter sent or received, or the system established for the collection, conveyance, and distribution of postal matter; a mail or the mail. = 6th MAIL, 2, 3. **b** A post office, or building for postal business; also, a letter box.
4. [*cap.*] A title of newspapers.
5. *Obs.* **a** Haste; dispatch; — from, and chiefly in, *in post*, meaning, orig., like a dispatch or mail carrier. **b** Postage.
6. *Games.* More fully ***general post.*** A kind of blindman's buff, in which the call of *general post* is a summons to all to change places.
7. *Manège.* Act of posting. *S. L. Boardman.*
8. *Paper Mfg.* A size of paper; — so called from the original watermark, a postman's horn. See PAPER, *Table.*

post (pōst), *v.* [Cf. obs. F. *poster*. See POST for letters.] *Intransitive:* 1. To travel with post horses; hence, to ride or travel with haste; hasten. "*Post* speedily to my lord your husband." *Shak.*
2. To post letters, parcels, etc. "Mrs. Folyot . . . not only shopped early but *posted* early." *Rose Macaulay.*
3. *Manège.* To rise and sink in the saddle, in accordance with the motion of the horse, esp. in trotting.
—, *Transitive:* 1. *Obs.* **a** To dispatch in haste; to hasten. **b** To convey as a post does; to carry speedily. **c** To dispatch by a post or messenger.
2. To dispatch by the post or mail; to place in the post office or mail box for transmittal; to mail; as, to *post* a letter.
3. To inform; to give news or a tip to; also, to make (one) familiar with a subject; — often with *up*; as, he is well *posted; posted* up in current politics. *Colloq.*
4. *Bookkeeping.* **a** To transfer or carry (an entry or item) from an auxiliary book to a more formal book, as from the daybook to the journal, or esp. from the journal or daybook to the ledger; as, to *post* the cashbook; to transfer (an entry or item) to the proper account; also, to enter (an item) properly in a book. **b** To complete (the ledger or other book) by the transfer to it and proper entry of all items in antecedent books; to make the proper entries in (all the books) to complete the record; — often with *up.*
post off or over. *Obs.* **a** To hand over or transfer; shift; pass off. **b** To put off; delay; postpone.

post (pōst), *adv.* [See POST for letters.] With post horses, like a courier or bearer of dispatches; hence, at full speed; express; as, to travel or ride *post.*

post (pōst), *n.* [G. *posten* a certain quantity of anything, a lot, an item.] 1. *Paper Mfg.* A pile of wet handmade sheets separated by pieces of felt.
2. *Metal.* A charge of ore for a smelting furnace.

post, *v. t.* To tread or knead (clothes being washed). *Scot.*

post, *v. t.* [Perh. fr. POST soldier's station.] To lay or pay down, as money or a stake. *Slang.*

post (pōst), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *pōst*, lit., skin, bark.] The poppy head; opium. *East Indies.*

‖**post,** *adv. & prep.* [L.] Afterward; after; later.

post (pōst), *n. Law.* The time after (some event); — used only in the phrase ***in the post***, designating a writ of entry alleging that the defendant (or tenant) had entry only after a disseizin of the demandant or his ancestor by a previous intruder. *Hist.*

post- (pōst-). [L., fr. *post*, adv. & prep., behind, after; akin to L. *ab* from, away, Gr. *apo*, Skr. *paśca* behind, afterwards, and E. OFF.] A prefix denoting *posteriority* (of time, place, or rank), occurring, chiefly in nouns and adjectives, in words from Latin, and freely combined with words of Latin or other origin. *Post-* is used: 1. With adverbial or attributive force, to denote: **a** *After, subsequent, later*, as in *post*canonical, *post*date, *post*graduate, *post*script. **b** *Behind, back*, or *after in position*, as in *post*fix.
2. With prepositional force, entering into nouns in attribu-

tive construction, or adjectives formed as if by parasynthesis on a preposition and noun, and denoting. *Subsequent*, or *posterior to, in time* or *place* or *order* (that denoted or implied by the second element), as in *postelection*, *postlude*. Cf. ANTE-, PRE-.

3. *Subsequent to a* (specified) *personage, period, movement*, or *event*, as in:

post-Adamic
post-Advent
post-Alexandrine
post-Apostolic
post-Apostolical
post-Aristotelian
post-Armistice
post-Augustan
post-Augustinian
post-Azilian
post-Aztec
post-Babylonian
post-Biblical
post-Cambrian
post-Carboniferous
post-Carolingian
post-Cartesian
post-Chaucerian
post-Christian
post-Christmas
post-Columbian
post-Confucian
post-Conquest
post-Constantinian
post-Copernican
post-Cretacean
post-Cretaceous
post-Crusade
post-Darwinian
post-Davidic
post-Devonian
post-Diocletian
post-Disruption
post-Easter
post-Elizabethan
post-Eocene
post-Galilean
post-Gothic
post-Hittite
post-Homeric
post-Huronian
post-Ibsen
post-Incarnation
post-Johnsonian
post-Jurassic
post-Justinian
post-Jutland
post-Kansan
post-Leibnitzian
post-Lent
post-Marxian
post-Medieval
post-Mendelian
post-Mesozoic
post-Miocene
post-Mishnaic
post-Mishnic
post-Mosaic
post-Mycenean
post-Napoleonic
post-Newtonian
post-Oligocene
post-Ordovician
post-Paleozoic
post-Pauline
post-Permian
post-Petrine
post-Phidian
post-Platonic
post-Pleistocene
post-Prophetic
post-Pythagorean
post-Reformation
post-Renaissance
post-Restoration
post-Revolutionary
post-Roman
post-Romantic
post-Scholastic
post-Shakespearean
post-Silurian
post-Socratic
post-Solomonic
post-Syrian
post-Talmudical
post-Theodosian
post-Transcendental
post-Triassic
post-Tridentine
post-Vedic
post-Victorian
post-Volstead

4. *Anat. & Zool. Situated behind a* (specified) *part*, as in:

postacetabular
postallantoic
postamniotic
postanal
postaortic
postappendicular
postarterial
postarticular
postarytenoid
postatrial
postauditory
postauricular
postaxillary
postbrachial
postbranchial
postbronchial
postbuccal
postbulbar
postbursal
postcalcaneal
postcalcarine
postcardiac
postcarotid
postcartilaginous
postcephalic
postcerebellar
postcerebral
postcolon
postcolumellar
postcondylar
postcordial
postcostal
postcoxal
postcrural
postcubital
postdental
postdiaphragmatic
postdigital
postdural
postenteral
postesophageal
postethmoid
postfemoral
postfoveal
postgastric
postgenial
postheptatic
posthippocampal
posthumeral
posthyoid
postintestinal
postischial
postjugular
postlabial
postlachrymal
postlaryngeal
postlenticular
postloral
postmamillary
postmammary
postmandibular
postmastoid
postmaxillary
postmeatal
postmedullary
postmeningeal
postmental
postmesenteric
postmuscular
postnaural
postnodular
postolivary
postomental
postoptic
postoral
postosseous
postpalpebral
postparotid
postpatellar
postpericardial
postpharyngeal
postphrenic
postpituitary
postpontile
postprostate
postpulmonary
postpupillary
postpyloric
postrectal
postrenal
postretinal
postrhinal
postrostral
postsaccular
postsacral
postsigmoid
postspinous
postsplenial
postsplenic
poststernal
posttarsal
postthalamic
postthoracic
postthyroidal
posttibial
posttracheal
posttrapezoid
postulnar
postumbilical
postureteric
postuterine
postvenous
postvertebral
postvesical
postxyphoid

5. *Med. Occurring after* and *as a result of*, as in the following, which can be understood from the definitions of their elements:

postabortal
postanesthetic
postapoplectic
postarthritic
postasthmatic
postcatarrhal
postcesarean
postconceptive
postconfinement
postconnubial
postconvalescent
postconvulsive
postcritical
postdepressive
postdevelopmental
postdiagnostic
postdiastolic
postdigestive
postdiphtheric
postdiphtheritic
postdysenteric
postencephalitic
postepileptic
posteruptive
postfebrile
postfetal
postgangrenal
postgonorrheic
postgrippal
posthemiplegic
posthemorrhagic
posthysterical
postictericc
postinfective
postinfluenzal
postiloitic
postluetic
postmalarial
postmaniacal
postmaximal
postmenstrual
postmycotic
postmyxedematous
postnecrotic
postnephritic
postneuralgic
postneuritic
postneurotic
postoperative
postorgastic
postpaludal
postparalytic
postparotitic
postparoxysmal
postparturient
postpathological
postphlogistic
postphthisic
postplegic
postpneumonic
postpubertal
postpubescent
postpuerperal
postpycnotic
postpyretic
postrachitic
postrheumatic
postrubeolar
postscarlatinal
postscorbutic
postspasmodic
postsphygmic
poststertorous
postsuppurative
postsurgical
postsyphilitic
posttabetic
posttetanic
posttoxic
posttraumatic
posttubercular
posttussive
posttyphoid
postvaccinal
postvaricellar
postvarioloid
postvenereal

post'ab·do'men (pōst'ăb·dō'mĕn; pōst·ăb'dō·mĕn), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A posterior differentiated part of the abdomen, or a posterior part of the body beyond the abdomen proper. — **post'ab·dom'i·nal** (-dŏm'ĭ·năl; -n'l), *adj.*

post'a·ble (pōs'tă·b'l), *adj.* That may be posted. *Rare.*

post·ad'junct (pōst·ăj'ŭngkt), *n.* *Gram.* An adjunct standing after the term that it qualifies (the retort *courteous*; a heart *of stone*).

post'age (pōs'tĭj), *n.* **1.** Conveyance or dispatch of letters, etc., by post, or mail. *Obs.*
2. A, or the, postal service; the mail. *Obs.*
3. The charge established by law for the conveyance of a letter or other mailable matter by public post.
4. Travel by post horses; posting; the charge for use of a post horse; also, *Rare*, a post or posting house. *Obs.*

post'age, *n.* Mooring of ships to posts, or the charge for it. *Rare.*

postage currency. = POSTAL CURRENCY. *U. S.*

post'age–due' stamp. *Philately.* A special stamp applied by the post office to mail on which insufficient postage has been paid, to notify postmasters that postage is due before delivery can be made.

postage envelope. A stamped envelope.

postage label. A postage stamp. *Hist.*

postage stamp. A government stamp required to be put on articles sent by mail in payment of the postage, and as evidence of its prepayment, as a design embossed on an envelope or wrapper, or printed on a card, or, esp., an adhesive stamp issued and sold for the purpose.

post'al (pōs'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [F.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the post office or mail service; as, *postal* arrangements.
2. *Railroads.* Designating, or pertaining to, the system of carrying goods or passengers for a uniform rate irrespective of distance; as, the *postal* principle; the *postal* tariff.
— **post'al·ly,** *adv.*

post'al, *n.* Short for *postal card. Colloq., U. S.*

postal battery. *Teleg.* A battery connected in circuit by the armature of a relay at an intermediate station in repeating a message to a distant station.

postal car. A railroad mail car. *U. S.*

postal card. A card with a printed postage stamp sold by the government for transmission through the mails at a lower rate of postage than a sealed letter; also, officially **post card,** any private or unofficial card admitted to the mail by the postal regulations on the affixing of an adhesive postage stamp of the same value as that of the government card. *U. S.*

postal clerk. *U. S.* **a** A railroad mail clerk. **b** Any clerk in a post office. *U. S.*

postal currency. The fractional currency bearing the facsimiles of stamps, issued for temporary use during the Civil War or in Europe during the World War.

postal money order, postal order. See MONEY ORDER.

postal note. A post-office money order bearing the name of the payee; a postal order. See MONEY ORDER. The term is no longer used in the United States, where all post-office money orders are of this kind, but is used in Canada and some other British colonies, which also issue money orders not containing the payee's name.

postal, *or* **post'–of'fice, sav'ings bank.** See SAVINGS BANK.

Postal Union. A union for postal purposes including most governments; — called more fully ***Universal Postal Union.*** It was founded in 1874 and has headquarters at Berne, Switzerland.

post'al·ve'o·lar (pōst'ăl·vē'ō·lĕr; pōst·ăl'vĕ·ō·lĕr), *adj.* [*post-* + *alveolar.*] *Phonet.* Formed between the point or the blade of the tongue and the back part of the teethridge.

pos'ta·ment (pōs'tȧ·mĕnt), *n.* [It. *postamento.*] A pedestal; base; stereobate; also, a frame, mount, or molding for a work in relief.

post'–and–lin'tel, *adj. Arch.* Designating a system of construction based on vertical supports and horizontal beams; trabeated.

post and pair. An old game at cards, in which each player had a hand of three cards, — a forerunner of whist.

post'–and–rail' tea. A decoction of coarse tea; — so called because the floating leaves resemble sticks or rails. *Colloq., Australia.*

post'–and–stall' sys'tem. *Coal Mining.* The bord-and-pillar system.

post'an·ten'nal (pōst'ăn·tĕn'ăl; -ĭ), *adj. Zool.* Behind the antennae; — designating, specif., the third brain segment of an insect, and a sense organ, the *postantennal*, or prostemmatic, organ, of Collembola.

post·as'pi·rate (pōst·ăs'pĭ·rĭt), *n. Phonet.* An aspirate, or *h* sound, ending a stop or mute, as in the "aspirates" of Sanskrit and ancient Greek. See ASPIRATE, *n.*, 1 **b.**

post·as'pi·rat'ed (-rāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj. Phonet.* Aspirated at the end (*t* in *take*).

post auger. An auger for making post holes.

post·ax'i·al (pōst·ăk' ĭ·ăd), *adv.* [See 1st -AD.] *Anat.* In a postaxial direction.

post·ax'i·al (-ăl), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* Behind the axis of the body; esp., of or pertaining to the posterior side of the axis of a vertebrate limb (the ulnar side of the fore limb or fibular side of the hind limb). — **post·ax'i·al·ly,** *adv.*

‖**post bel'lum** (pōst bĕl'ŭm). [L.] After the war; esp., *U. S.*, after the Civil War (1861–65). — **post–bel'lum,** *adj.*

post bill. *Obs.* **a** A waybill of letters mailed by a postmaster. **b** Short for BANK POST BILL.

post binder. A loose-leaf binder having metal posts designed to pass through holes punched in the sheets.

post boat. A mail boat; packet boat; also, a passenger boat plying between certain points; a stage boat.

post'book' (pōst'bŏŏk'), *n.* A book for posting accounts. *Obs.*

post'box' (-bŏks'), *n.* A mailbox; a letter box.

post'boy' (pōst'boi'), *n.* A boy who rides post; a carrier of dispatches or letters; a courier; also, a postilion.

post·bra'chi·um (pōst·brā'kĭ·ŭm; -brăk'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The brachium of the inferior colliculus. See CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA.

post brake. *Mach.* A friction brake, chiefly for mine hoists, in which one or more rigid arms (posts) are pressed against a drum by a system of levers.

post'ca·non'i·cal (pōst'kȧ·nŏn'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Written subsequent to writings included in a canon, esp. the canon of Scripture.

post captain. *Naval.* Formerly, in the British Navy, an officer who was promoted, or *posted*, to the rank of captain. The title was used both in the British and United States Navy to distinguish between officers of the actual rank of captain and commanders in command of vessels, the latter being called *captain* by courtesy.

post car. A car for conveying mail or posting travelers.

post card, *or* **post'card',** *n.* **1.** A postal card. *Brit.*
2. In the United States, a private mailing card or postal card (which see). *U. S. Postal Guide.*

post'–card', *v. t. & i.* To write by post card.

post·car'di·nal (pōst·kär'dĭ·năl; -n'l), *adj.* [See POST-; CARDINAL.] *Anat. & Embryol.* Behind or caudal to the heart; designating, esp., a vein on either side in mammalian and other embryos and in certain fishes, draining the mesonephros and the portion of the trunk caudal to the heart.

post·car'nate (-kär'nāt), *adj.* [*post-* + *incarnate.*] After death; not incarnate. *Rare.*

post'cart' (pōst'kärt'), *n.* A postman's cart.

post·ca'va (pōst·kā'vȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *post-* + vena *cava.*] *Anat.* In vertebrates other than fishes, the inferior vena cava. — **post·ca'val** (-văl), *adj.*

post cedar. **a** The white cedar *Chamaecyparis thyoides.* **b** = INCENSE CEDAR.

post·ce'nal, post·coe'nal (pōst·sē'năl; -n'l), *adj.* [*post-* + L. *cena* dinner.] After-dinner.

post·cen'tral (-sĕn'trăl), *adj. Anat.* Behind a center or central structure; esp., behind the central sulcus of the cerebral cortex; as, the *postcentral* gyrus; the *postcentral* sulcus.

post·cen'trum (pōst·sĕn'trŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* In some vertebrates, a distinct posterior part of the centrum of a vertebra formed by co-ossification of the interventral and interdorsal arcualia; — opposed to *precentrum.*

post chaise. A carriage for traveling post, usually having a closed body on four wheels, and seating two to four persons. *Hist.*

post'–chaise' (pōst'chāz'), *v. t.* To carry away in a post chaise. — *v. i.* To travel by post chaise.

post chariot. A carriage for traveling post; specif., a kind of light four-wheeled carriage with a driver's seat in front.

post·ci'bal (pōst·sī'băl), *adj.* [*post-* + LL. *cibalis* pertaining to food.] Occurring after a meal.

post·clas'sic (-klăs'ĭk), **post·clas'si·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Subsequent to the classical; of a period after the classical; as, *postclassic* poetry. — **post·clas'si·cism** (-ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.*

post·clav'i·cle (-klăv'ĭ·k'l), *n.* Also **post'cla·vic'u·la** (pōst'klă·vĭk'ū·lȧ). *Zool.* In some fishes, a small bone, or either of two small bones, attached to the inner surface of the posterior end of the clavicle and extending downwards. — **post'cla·vic'u·lar** (-lĕr), *adj.*

post'cli·tel'li·an (pōst'klĭ·tĕl'ĭ·ăn; pōst'klĭ-), *adj. Zool.* Having the seminal apertures behind the clitellum, as certain earthworms. — **post'cli·tel'li·an,** *n.*

post·cli'val (pōst·klī'văl), *adj. Anat.* Designating a transverse fissure on the superior cerebellar surface behind the clivus monticuli and posterior crescentic lobes.

post coach. A stagecoach for mail; any stagecoach.

post'co·lo'ni·al (pōst'kō·lō'nĭ·ăl), *adj.* Later than colonial; specif.: *Arch.* Having the characteristics of the American colonial style, but executed in the period following the Revolution.

post'co·mi'tial (pōst'kō·mĭsh'ăl), *adj.* See POST-, 2; — applied to diets held in the former kingdom of Poland after the regular diets.

post·com'mis·sure (pōst·kŏm'ĭ·shōōr), *n. Anat.* A posterior commissure. See COMMISSURE, 2 **c.** — **post'com·mis'su·ral** (-kō·mĭsh'ū·răl; -kŏm'ĭ·sū'răl), *adj.*

Post'com·mun'ion (pōst'kō·mŭn'yŭn), *n.* The prayer or prayers in the Mass corresponding in form and number to the Collects said after the Communion.

post'con·nu'bi·al (-kō·nū'bĭ·ăl), *adj.* Occurring after marriage.

post'con·so·nan'tal (pōst'kŏn·sō·năn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Immediately following a consonant.

post·con'tact (-kŏn'tăkt), *adj.* Later than a time of contact; specif., *Anthropol.*, designating the period following contact of a primitive people with European culture.

post·cor'nu (-kôr'nū), *n.* [NL., fr. *post-* + L. *cornu* horn.] *Anat.* A posterior horn of the lateral ventricle. See LATERAL VENTRICLE.

post·cos'mic (-kŏz'mĭk), *adj.* Subsequent to the present world.

post·crib'rate (-krĭb'rāt), *v. t.* [*post-* + *cribrate.*] To sift afterwards. *Obs.*

post croaker. The spot (*Leiostomus xanthurus*).

post'date' (pōst'dāt'), *v. t.*; -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -DAT'ING (-dāt'ĭng). To date after actual time of writing, issuing, etc.; to assign a later than actual date to; as, to *postdate* a check, a journal, or one's day of birth.

post'date', *n.* A date affixed to a document, as a bill of exchange, or assigned to an event, later than the actual date.

post day 1. A day on which the mail arrives or departs. *Brit.*
2. *Com.* The day on which dealers in foreign bills meet for business in the Royal Exchange. *London Cant.*

post·den'tal (pōst·dĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [See POST-; DENTAL.] *Phonet.* Formed with the tongue at the backs of the upper front teeth. — *n.* A consonant so formed.

post'di·crot'ic (pōst'dī·krŏt'ĭk), *adj. Physiol.* Succeeding the dicrotic wave or double pulse beat; — said of a secondary wave.

‖**post di'em** (pōst dī'ĕm). [L.] *Law.* After the (set or proper) day.

post'di·lu'vi·al (pōst'dĭ·lū'vĭ·ăl; -dī-), *adj.* **a** = POSTDILUVIAN. **b** *Geol.* Subsequent to the diluvial epoch or period.

post'di·lu'vi·an (-ăn), *adj.* Existing or happening after the Flood. — *n.* One who lived or lives after the Flood.

post'dis·sei'zin, post'dis·sei'sin (-dĭs·sē'zĭn), *n. O. Eng. Law.* A second disseizin by the same disseizor from lands recovered by the assize of novel disseizin; also, the writ that lay for it. — **post'dis·sei'zor** (-zĕr; -zôr), *n.*

‖**poste** (pōst), *n.* [F.] Position; station. See 3d POST, 1 & 2.

‖**post'e·a** (pōst'ē·ȧ), *n.* [L., after these or those (things), afterward.] *Common Law Practice.* The entry made by the trial judge after a verdict reciting that issue was joined and summarizing the proceedings.

post'ed (pōs'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *past part. & part. adj.* of POST. Specif.: *adj.* Up to date in one's information; as, the best-*posted* correspondent; keep him *posted.*

-post'ed (-pōs'tĕd; -tĭd; 119). A combining form from *post*, n., denoting *having* (so many or such) *posts*, as in **four'–post'ed, wood'en–post'ed.**

‖**poste' de se·cours'** (pōst' dĕ sĕ·kōōr'). [F., lit., aid station.] An aid station.

po·steen', po·stin' (pō·stēn'), *n.* [Per. *pōstīn* of leather.] A kind of Afghan pelisse made of leather with the fleece. *Anglo-Indian.*

post·em'bry·o·nal (pōst·ĕm'brĭ·ō·năl; -n'l), **post'em·bryon'ic** (pōst'ĕm·brĭ·ŏn'ĭk), *adj. Zool.* Succeeding the embryonic stage.

post'en·ceph'a·lon (pōst'ĕn·sĕf'ȧ·lŏn), *n.* Metencephalon.

post'en'try (pōst'ĕn'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz), [*post-* + *entry.*] A subsequent or late entry, as of an item missed in an account.

post'er (pōs'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who posts bills; a billposter.
2. A bill or placard intended to be posted in a public place; specif., such a placard of a decorative or pictorial character

post'er, *v. t.* To affix posters to.

post'er (pōs'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who posts, or travels rapidly; a courier; also, a post horse. "*Posters* of the sea and land." *Shak*
2. One who posts, or mails, a letter.

poste' res·tante' (pōst'rĕs·tänt'; *F.* pōst' rĕs'tänt'). [F.] Literally, remaining post; to be left or held at the post office until called for; — used in addressing letters; also, a post-office department having charge of such letters.

pos·te'ri·ad (pŏs·tēr'ĭ·ăd), *adv.* [See 1st -AD.] *Anat. & Zool.* Posteriorly.

pos·te'ri·al (pŏs·tēr'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* Pertaining to the posteriors.

---

post'act', *n.* *Law.* A postfact. *Obs.*

post'bag' (pōst'băg'), *n.* = MAIL-BAG. [2.]

post'bap·tis'mal, *adj.* See POST-, 1.

post'-Bas'ket-Mak'er, *adj.* See BASKET MAKER. [2.]

post·break'fast, *adj.* See POST-, 1 **a.**

post·cae'cal, post·ce'cal (pōst·sē'kăl), *adj.* = RETROCAECAL.

postcard bander. See BANDER.

post·coe'nal. Var. of POSTCENAL.

post'com·mu'ni·cant, *adj.* See POST-, 1 **a.**

post·con'tract, *n.* See POST-, 1 **a.**

post'de·ter'mined, *adj.* See POST-, 1 **a.** [POST-, 2.]

post'de·vel'op·men'tal, *adj.* See POST-, 2.

post'di·as·tol'ic, *adj.* See POST-, 2. [POST-, 1 **a.**

post'dis·ap·proved', *adj.* See

pos'tel, *n.* [OF. (F. *poteau*).] A post, as of a gate or door. *Obs.*

post'e·lec'tion, *adj.* See POST-, 2.

post'el·e·men'ta·ry, *adj.* See POST-, 2.

‖**post e'qui·tem se'det a'tra Cu'ra** (ēk'wĭ·tĕm). [L.] Behind the horseman sits black Care. *Horace* (*Odes*, III. i. 40).

Said of the possessor of riches.

post'er·ette', *n.* Dim. of 1st POSTER, 2.

pos·te'ri·o·oc·clu'sion (pŏs·tēr'ĭ·ō·ō·klōō'zhŭn), *n.* = DISTOCLUSION.

pos·te′ri·or (pŏs·tē̆r′ĭ·ẽr), *adj.* [L., compar. of *posterus* coming after, fr. *post* after; cf. F. *postérieur*. See POST-; cf. PREPOSTEROUS.] **1.** Later in time; — opposed to *prior*.

Hesiod was *posterior* to Homer. *Broome.*

2. Later in the order of proceeding, or moving; coming after; rear.

And now had Fame's *posterior* trumpet blown. *Pope.*

3. Situated behind; hinder; — opposed to *anterior*.

4. *Anat.* At or toward the hinder end of the body; caudal; — in human anatomy, because of the upright position of the body, often used as equivalent to *dorsal*.

5. *Bot.* On the side next the axis of inflorescence; superior; — said of an axillary flower.

Syn. — POSTERIOR, REAR, HIND, HINDER, BACK. POSTERIOR is the formal or technical term for that which is either later in time (opposed to *prior*) or situated behind (opposed to *anterior*); as, "Our doing is always *posterior*, never contemporaneous or *prior*, to our willing" (*J. H. Newman*); "To an anatomical eye the *posterior* part of the skull is even more striking than the *anterior*" (*Huxley*). REAR belongs esp. to military usage, but has general application with reference to structures, vehicles, and the like; as, the *rear* ranks of a column, the *rear* guard, cf. to bring up the *rear;* the *rear* wall of a house. HIND (opposed to *front, fore*) is used most commonly with reference to related parts, and designates the member or pair which is in the rear; it has sometimes more general application; as, the *hind* wheels of a wagon, the *hind* legs of a horse; cf. *hind* side before; a *hind* pocket. HINDER is equivalent to *hind* or (in nontechnical use) *posterior;* as, "the *hinder* part of the ship" (*Mark* iv. 38); "the *hinder* part of the skull" (*Huxley*). BACK applies to that which is thought of as behind, remote from, or inferior or subsidiary to, the main or more important part; as, *back* stairs, a *back* door, seat, settlement; cf. the *back*woods, a *back* number. Cf. AFTER.

Ant. — Prior, antecedent, precedent; fore, front, anterior.

☞ For many phrases beginning with *posterior*, see the principal word of the phrase.

pos·te′ri·or, *n.* Sing. of POSTERIORS.

pos·te′ri·or, *adv.* Posteriorly.

Posterior Analytics [Gr. *ta analytika hystera*]. That part of the logical writings of Aristotle which deals with the knowledge of principles, with proof, definition, and division. See ARISTOTELIAN LOGIC.

posterior femoral cutaneous nerve. *Anat.* A nerve arising from the sacral plexus of either side, leaving the pelvis in company with the sciatic nerve through the greater sciatic foramen to be distributed to the skin of the perineum and of the back of the thigh and leg; — formerly called *lesser sciatic nerve*.

posterior horn. *Anat.* **a** A dorsal column of gray matter in the spinal cord. **b** See LATERAL VENTRICLE.

‖**pos·te′ri·o′ri** (pŏs·tē̆′rĭ·ō′rī). [L., abl. of *posterior*. See POSTERIOR.] Only in a posteriori (which see).

pos·te′ri·or′ic (pŏs·tē̆r′ĭ·ōr′ĭk), *adj.* From a posteriori reasoning. — **pos·te′ri·or′i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

posterior inferior spine. See ILIUM.

posterior interosseous nerve. See RADIAL NERVE.

pos·te′ri·or·is′tic (pŏs·tē̆r′ĭ·ẽr·ĭs′tĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Aristotle's work called the *Posterior Analytics*. Cf. PRIORISTIC.

pos·te′ri·or·is′ti·cal·ly (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* of POSTERIORISTIC; also, posteriorically.

pos·te′ri·or′i·ty (pŏs·tē̆r′ĭ·ŏr′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [ML. *posterioritas;* cf. F. *postériorité*.] **1.** Character or state of being later or subsequent; — opposed to *priority*.

2. Inferiority in rank, dignity, or the like. *Now Rare.*

3. Posteriors, or hinder parts. *Rare.*

pos·te′ri·or·most′ (pŏs·tē̆r′ĭ·ẽr·mōst′), *adj.* Farthest back in time, order, or position.

posterior nares. See NOSE, *n.*, 9.

posterior orbital convolution. See ORBITAL LOBE.

pos·te′ri·ors (pŏs·tē̆r′ĭ·ẽrz), *n. pl. Rarely in sing.* **a** Posterity; descendants. **b** Hinder parts of an animal's body; specif., the buttocks. **c** *Obs.* The latter part; the reverse, or back.

posterior spinothalamic tract. See SPINAL CORD, *Illust.*

posterior superior spine. See ILIUM.

posterior temporal artery. See TEMPORAL ARTERY.

posterior triangle. See TRIANGLES OF THE NECK.

pos·te′ri·o′rums (pŏs·tē̆·rĭ·ō′rŭmz; 181), *n. pl. Obs.* **1.** [L. *posteriorum*, gen. pl. See POSTERIOR.] A familiar name for Aristotle's *Posteriora Analytica*.

2. The posteriors.

post′er·ist (pŏs′tẽr·ĭst), *n.* One who designs or makes posters.

pos·ter′i·ty (pŏs·tẽr′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *postérité*, fr. L. *posteritas*. See POSTERIOR.] **1.** The race proceeding from a progenitor; offspring to the furthest generation; descendants; — contrasted with *ancestry;* as, the *posterity* of David.

2. *Obs.* **a** A subsequent generation. **b** = POSTERIORITY, 1.

3. All succeeding generations, collectively; future time; as, for the benefit of *posterity;* to transmit to *posterity*.

post′er·ize (pŏs′tẽr·īz), *v. t.* To treat in the manner or style characteristic of pictorial posters.

pos′tern (pŏs′tẽrn), *n.* [OF. *posterne, posterle* (F. *poterne*), fr. LL. *posterula*, fr. *posterus* coming after. See POSTERIOR.] **1.** A back door or gate; a private or side entrance or way; hence, a way of escape, or the like. *Now Rare.*

2. *Fort.* A subterraneous passage between the ditch and the interior of either the main works or outworks.

3. Latter or hinder part. *Rare.*

Syn. — See DOOR.

pos′tern, *adj.* Situated at the back, rear, or side; for private use. "The *postern* door." *Dryden.*

pos′ter·o- (pŏs′tẽr·ō-). A combining form from Latin *posterus*, meaning *hinder*, used to denote *posterior and; at the posterior part;* as in **pos′ter·o·in·fe′ri·or,** situated back and below, **pos′ter·o·lat′er·al,** situated back and at the side. For words below see the word with which *postero-* is combined.

posteroexternal	**posteromedial**	**posterosuperior**
posteroinferior	**posteromesial**	**posteroterminal**
posterointernal	**posteroparietal**	**posteroventral**

pos′ter·o·dor′sad (-dôr′săd), *adv.* [See 1st -AD.] Posterodorsally.

pos′ter·o·dor′sal (-dôr′săl; -s'l), *adj.* [See POSTERO-; DORSAL.] *Anat.* Referring to the posterior, or caudal, part of the back. — **pos′ter·o·dor′sal·ly,** *adv.*

pos′ter·o·me′di·an (-mē′dĭ·ăn), *adj.* [See POSTERO-; MEDIAN.] *Anat.* Located on or near the dorsal mid-line.

pos′ter·o·tem′po·ral (-tĕm′pō·răl), *n. Zool.* The supraclavicle of a fish. — **pos′ter·o·tem′po·ral,** *adj.*

post′e·ter′ni·ty (pŏst′ē·tûr′nĭ·tĭ), *n.* Eternity hereafter.

Post Exchange. See CANTEEN, 1 **a**. *U. S.*

post′ex·il′i·an (pŏst′ĕg·zĭl′ĭ·ăn; -ĕks·ĭl′-), *adj.* Postexilic.

post′ex·il′ic (pŏst′ĕg·zĭl′ĭk; -ĕks·ĭl′ĭk), *adj.* After the, or an, exile; specif., *Jewish Hist.*, belonging to a period subsequent to the Babylonian captivity or exile (after 597 B.C. or about 586).

post′ex·ist′ (-ĕg·zĭst′; -ĭg-), *v. i.* To exist, as the soul, after death. — **post′ex·ist′ence** (-zĭs′tĕns), *n.* — **post′ex·ist′ent** (-tĕn·sĭ), *n.* — **post′ex·ist′ent** (-tĕnt), *adj.*

post′face (pŏst′fās), *n.* [*post-* + *preface*.] A brief article or note, as of explanation by the author, placed at the end of a book, etc. Cf. PREFACE, *n.*, 2.

post′fact′ (pŏst′făkt′), *n.* [L. *postfactum, post factum*. See POST-; FACT.] A fact that occurs after another. *Obs.*

‖**post fac′tum** (pŏst făk′tŭm). [L.] After the event. Cf. EX POST FACTO.

post′–fac′tum (pŏst′făk′tŭm), *adj.* Ex post facto; retrospective; no longer timely.

post′–fine′, *n. Eng. Law.* The money paid for license to levy a fine (see 6th FINE, **4 b**); — called also *king's silver*.

post·fix′ (-fĭks′), *v. t.* To annex; specif., *Gram.*, to add or annex to the end of another or principal word; to suffix.

post′fix (pŏst′fĭks), *n.* [*post-* + *-fix* as in *prefix*.] *Gram.* A letter, syllable, or word, added to the end of another word; a suffix. — **post·fix′al** (-fĭk′săl), **post·fix′i·al** (-sĭ·ăl), *adj.*

post′fix·a′tion (-fĭks·ā′shŭn), *adj. Photog.* Pertaining to development or treatment after fixation.

post·fixed′ (pŏst·fĭkst′; 66), *past part. & part. adj.* of POSTFIX. Specif.: *adj. Anat.* Designating a type of limb plexus formed by spinal nerves at a lower or more caudal level than is usual in the species. Cf. PREFIXED.

post flag. *U. S. Army.* The national flag ordinarily used at posts. It is of 19 feet fly by 10 feet hoist.

post·flec′tion, -flex′ion (pŏst·flĕk′shŭn), *n. Philol.* Inflection by postfixes. Cf. PREFLECTION.

post′–free′ (pŏst′frē′; 66), *adj.* Free from charge for postage, as official governmental letters.

post·fron′tal (-frŭn′tăl; -frŏn′tăl; -t'l), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* Situated behind the frontal bone or frontal region of the skull, or, in reptiles, the frontal shield; specif., designating a bone behind and above the orbit, of which it commonly forms part of the border. This is present in many vertebrates and corresponds to the postorbital process of the frontal bone of many birds and mammals, which is also called **postfrontal process.** The so-called postfrontal of teleost fishes is the sphenotic. — *n.* A postfrontal bone or shield.

post·fur′ca (pŏst·fûr′kȧ), *n.; pl.* -CAE (-sē). [NL., fr. *post-* + L. *furca* fork.] *Zool.* The posterior one of the forked internal thoracic processes of the sternum of an insect. — **post·fur′cal** (-kăl), *adj.*

post′gan·gli·on′ic (pŏst′găng·glĭ·ŏn′ĭk), *adj. Anat.* Behind, beyond, or distal to, a ganglion; specif., designating the axons of neurons whose cell bodies lie within an autonomic ganglion. Cf. PREGANGLIONIC.

post·gem′i·num (pŏst·jĕm′ĭ·nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *post-* + L. *geminus* twin.] The inferior colliculus. See CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA.

post·gen′i·ture (pŏst·jĕn′ĭ·tŭr), *n.* [*post-* + L. *genitura* birth.] State of being born after another. Cf. PRIMOGENITURE. *Rare.*

post·gla′cial (pŏst·glā′shăl), *adj. Geol.* Subsequent to a period of glaciation; specif., subsequent to the Pleistocene; recent. See RECENT.

post·gle′noid (-glē′noid), *adj. Anat.* Situated behind the glenoid fossa; designating the **postglenoid process,** a flattened bony expansion on the squamosal part of the temporal bone posterior to the glenoid fossa. — *n.* The postglenoid process.

post′gle·noi′dal (pŏst′glē·noi′dăl; -d'l), *adj. Anat.* Postglenoid.

post·grac′ile (pŏst·grăs′ĭl), *adj.* [*post-* + L. *gracilis* slender.] *Anat.* Designating a secondary fissure of the posterior lateral lobe of the lower surface of the cerebellum.

post·grad′u·ate (-grăd′ū·āt), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating graduates, or studies pursued after graduation. — *n.* A student pursuing such studies.

post·hab′it (-hăb′ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *posthabitus*, past part. of *posthabere*.] To subordinate. *Rare.*

post′haste′ (pŏst′hāst′), *n.* Speed in traveling, as of a post or courier; now, great haste; — chiefly in phrase ***in post-haste***.

post′haste′ (66), *adv.* With great speed; in great haste; by fastest possible means; as, to go or send *posthaste*.

post′haste′ (66), *adj.* Speedy; immediate. *Shak.*

post′haste′, *v. i. & i.* To hasten; to hurry. *Obs.*

pos·thi′tis (pŏs·thī′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *posth-* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the prepuce.

postho-, posthe-, posth-, pos′thi-o- (pŏs′thĭ·ō-). [See PENIS.] Combining forms from Greek *posthē* and *posthion*, meaning *penis, prepuce*, used chiefly in medicine, as in **pos·thet′o·mist, pos·thet′o·my, pos·thi′tis.**

‖**post hoc** (pŏst hŏk). [L.] After this.

‖**post hoc, er′go prop′ter hoc** (ûr′gō prŏp′tẽr). [L.] *Logic.* After this, therefore on account of it, — the fallacy of arguing from mere temporal sequence to cause and effect relationship.

post′hold′er (pŏst′hōl′dẽr), *n.* [D. *posthouder*.] In Dutch colonies, a civil official in charge of a post.

post′hole′ (pŏst′hōl′), *n.* A hole for a post; specif., one sunk in the ground to hold a fence post.

post horn. A simple brass-wind instrument with cupped mouthpiece and a straight tube from two to four feet long, — formerly used by carriers of the public mail, or by the guard of a mail coach, on pleasure coaches, etc.

post horse. A horse intended or used for post riding.

post hospital. See MILITARY HOSPITAL.

post′house′ (pŏst′hous′), *n.* **1.** A house or inn where post horses may be exchanged and postriders accommodated.

2. A post office. *Now Dial.*

post′hume (pŏs′tŭm; pŏst′hūm), *adj.* [F.] Posthumous. *Obs.* — *n.* A posthumous child or work. *Obs.*

post′hu·mous (pŏs′tŭ·mŭs), *adj.* [LL. *posthumus*, fr. L. *postumus*, prop., last, hence, late born (of children born after the father's death, or after he had made his will), superl. of *posterus, posterior*. See POSTERIOR.] **1.** Born after the death of the father; as, a *posthumous* son.

2. Published after the death of its author; as, *posthumous* poems.

3. Following or occurring after one's death; as, *posthumous* fame or vindication.

— **post′hu·mous·ly,** *adv.* — **post′hu·mous·ness,** *n.*

post′hu·mus (pŏs′tŭ·mŭs; pŏst′hū·mŭs), *adj.* [LL.] = POSTHUMOUS. *Obs.* — *n.* **a** *Obs. pl.* POSTHUMI (-mī). A posthumous child. **b** *pl.* POSTHUMA (-mȧ). Posthumous writings.

Post·hu′mus Le′o·na′tus (pŏst·hū′mŭs lē′ō·nā′tŭs). In Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*, the husband of Imogen.

post′hyp·not′ic (pŏst′hĭp·nŏt′ĭk), *adj.* Following after, or ensuing from, hypnosis; as, **posthypnotic suggestion** (see HYPNOSIS). — **post′hyp·not′i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adj.*

post′hy·poph′y·sis (-hĭ·pŏf′ĭ·sĭs; -hĭ′-), *n.* [NL., fr. *post-* + *hypophysis*.] *Anat.* The posterior lobe of the pituitary body, the part derived from the brain. See PITUITARY BODY. — **post′hy·po·phys′e·al** (pŏst′hī·pō·fĭz′ē·ăl; -hĭ′p·ō-), *adj.*

post′i·cal (pŏs′tĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also **pos′tic** (-tĭk). [L. *posticus*, fr. *post* after, behind.] Posterior. — **pos′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

‖**pos′tiche′** (pŏs′tēsh′), *adj.* [F.] **a** Counterfeit; artificial. **b** Superadded to a completed work; — said of an ornament esp. when inappropriate. — *n.* **a** A substituted imitation, as, specif., false hair. **b** Counterfeiting; pretense.

pos·ti′cous (pŏs·tĭ′kŭs), *adj.* [L. *posticus*.] *Bot.* **a** Posterior. **b** Situated on the outer side of a filament; — said of an extrorse anther.

pos·ti′cum (pŏs·tĭ′kŭm), *n.* [L., the rear of a building.] *Arch.* **a** A back door; a postern. **b** = EPINAOS; hence, often = OPISTHODOME.

‖**pos·ti′cus** (pŏs·tĭ′kŭs), *adj.* [L.] *Anat.* Posterior.

pos′til (pŏs′tĭl), *n.* [F. *postille, apostille*, fr. ML. *postilla*, perh. fr. L. *post illa* (sc. *verba*) after those (words). Cf. APOSTIL.] *Obs. exc. Hist.* **a** Orig., an explanatory marginal note in the Bible; hence, any marginal note; a comment; *pl.*, a commentary. **b** A short homily on a Scriptural passage, esp. on the Gospel or Epistle for the day; also, a collection of such.

pos′til (pŏs′tĭl), *v. t. & i.;* POS′TILED (-tĭld) or POS′TILLED; POS′TIL·ING or POS′TIL·LING. [MF. *postiller*, fr. ML. *postillare*.] To annotate or gloss; write comments. — **pos′til·er, pos′til·ler,** *n. Both Obs.*

pos·til′ion, pos·til′lion (pŏs·tĭl′yŭn; pŏs-), *n.* [F. *postillon*, fr. It. *postiglione*, fr. *posta* post. See POST postman.] **1.** A guide or forerunner for a post; hence, a postrider; a postboy; a courier. *Obs.*

2. One who rides as a guide the near horse of a pair or of one of the pairs attached to a coach or post chaise, esp. a coach or post chaise without a coachman.

pos·til′ioned, pos·til′lioned (-tĭl′yŭnd), *adj.* Furnished with a postilion or postilions.

pos′til·late (pŏs′tĭ·lāt), *v. t.* [ML. *postillatus*, past part. of *postillare*.] To postil. *Rare.* — *v. i.* **a** *Rare.* To postil. **b** *Obs.* To preach by expounding Scripture verse by verse, in regular order. — **pos′til·la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.* — **pos′til·la′tor** (pŏs′tĭ·lā′tẽr), *n. Rare.*

post′im·pres′sion·ism (pŏst′ĭm·prĕsh′ŭn·ĭz′m), *n. Art.* The theory or practice of certain artists in reaction against the scientific and naturalistic character of impressionism and neoimpressionism, characterized esp. by emphasis on the visual impression. Since postimpressionism stresses self-expression instead of naturalistic representation it is a form of expressionism, cubism being one of its logical phases. Cézanne, Matisse, and Derain (see *Biog.*) are among its conspicuous exponents. — **post′im·pres′sion·ist** (-ĭst), *n.* & *adj.* — **post′im·pres′sion·is′tic** (pŏst′ĭm·prĕsh′ŭn·ĭs′tĭk), *adj.*

post′ing (pōs′tĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of POST. Specif.: *n. Bookkeeping.* **a** The act of transferring a record from one account book to another. **b** A record transferred from one account book to another; as, the debit *posting* was made in the cash account.

post′ing (pōs′tĭng), *adj.* Said, done, etc. posthaste; speedy; fleeting; swift. — **post′ing·ly,** *adv.*

posting house. A posthouse.

post insulator. See INSULATOR, *n.*, 3.

post·ja′cent (pŏst·jā′sĕnt), *adj.* [*post-* + L. *jacens, -entis*, lying.] Posterior.

post′–Kant′i·an, *adj.* Following after Kant; esp., pertaining to the school of idealists, Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel, who followed Kant, and developed some of his ideas.

post letter. Any posted letter (i. e., letter delivered to the post office), until it is delivered. *British. Obs.*

post·lim′i·nar′y (pŏst·lĭm′ĭ·nĕr′ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -nẽr·ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Erron. var. of POSTLIMINIARY.

2. Done or carried on subsequently or as a conclusion; subsequent; — opposed to *preliminary*.

post′li·min′i·ar′y (pŏst′lĭ·mĭn′ĭ·ĕr′ĭ, *or, esp. Brit.,* -ẽr·ĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to, or involving, the right of postliminium.

post′li·min′i·ate (-āt), *v. t.* To allow to return from banishment; also, erron., to place behind or after. *Obs.*

post′li·min′i·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* [See POSTLIMINIUM.] **1.** Of or pertaining to postliminium. *Rare.*

2. Erron., postliminary; subsequent.

post′li·min′i·um (pŏst′lĭ·mĭn′ĭ·ŭm), *n.* Also **post·lim′i·ny** (pŏst·lĭm′ĭ·nĭ). [L. *postliminium*, fr. *post* after + *limen, liminis*, a threshold.] **1.** *Rom. Law.* The right or legal principle (called in full ‖***jus post·li·mi′ni·i*** [jŭs pŏst′lĭ·mĭn′ĭ·ĭ]) in virtue of which a person taken captive in war, upon his return to his own country or his recapture, was restored to his original status and thereupon became vested with all rights and obligations accruing for or against him during his absence; also, the right by which property (except certain kinds) captured and retaken vested in its original owner.

2 *Internat. Law.* The right or rule of law (called in full ‖***jus postliminii***) which when persons or things taken by an enemy in war come again under the control of the state to which they belonged, as a general rule, revives the rights belonging or pertaining to them before capture. Except in a very few cases it does not nullify the effects of competent acts done by, or under the authority of, the captor.

post·lim′i·nous (pŏst·lĭm′ĭ·nŭs), *adj. Rare.* **a** Subsequent. **b** *Obs.* Erron., = POSTLIMINIARY.

post locust. The locust tree *Robinia pseudo-acacia*.

post′lude (pŏst′lūd), *n.* [*post* + *prelude*.] *Music.* A closing piece, esp. an organ voluntary at the end of a service.

post·lu′di·um (pŏst·lū′dĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Music.* A postlude.

post′man (pōst′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who carries letters, etc.; formerly, a post or courier; now, a letter carrier.

post′man, *n. Eng. Law.* A barrister in the former Court of Exchequer, who had precedence in motions, except in business of the crown; — so called from the *post*, the measure of length in excise cases, beside which he took his stand. *Oxf. E. D.* Cf. TUBMAN.

post·mar′i·tal (pŏst·măr′ĭ·tăl; pŏst′mȧ·rĭ′tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Subsequent to marriage.

post′mark′ (pōst′märk′), *n.* Any mark officially put on a letter or other article of mail; strictly, the cancellation mark of a post office, containing the name of city, or town, and state, with date.

---

pos·te′ri·or·ly, *adv.* of POSTERIOR.
post′er·ish, *adj.* See -ISH. — **post′er·ish·ness,** *n.*
pos′ter·o·clu′sion (pŏs′tẽr·ō·klōō′zhŭn), *n.* [*postero-* + *occlusion*.] = DISTOCLUSION.
pos′ter·y, *n.* [L. *posteri*, pl. of *posterus*.] Posterity. *Obs.*
post′hex·a·plar′ic, *adj.* See POST-, 2.
pos′til·ler, pos·til′lion, etc. Var. of POSTILER, etc.
po·stin′. Var. of POSTEEN.
pos·tique′ (pŏs·tēk′), *adj.* = POSTICHE, *adj.*, b. [THE POST. *Obs.*]
post′knight′, *n.* = KNIGHT OF POST′-La′fa·yette′, *adj.* See POST-, 1 a; LAFAYETTE FORMATION.
pos′tle, *n.* [AS. *postol.*] An apostle. *Obs.*
post′le·git′i·ma′tion, *n.* See POST-, 1 a.
post′less, *adj.* See -LESS.
post′like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.

post′mark′ (pōst′märk′), *v. t.;* -MARKED′ (-märkt′); -MARK′ING. To put a postmark on; as, to *postmark* a letter.

post′mar′riage (pōst′mär′ĭj), *n.* A marriage after cohabitation.

post′mas′ter (pōst′más′tĕr; 231), *n.* **1.** Orig., an official in charge of posts, or couriers; later, a local official charged with carrying the mails from his station to the next and still later with receiving and distributing the mail. *Hist.* **2.** Hence, one who has charge of a post office and the distribution and forwarding of mails. **3.** One who has charge of a station for accommodation of travelers; one who supplies post horses.

post′mas′ter (-más′tĕr), *n.* [Origin uncert.] At Merton College, Oxford, one of a class of poor scholars instituted in 1380 by John Wyllyot and characterized by receiving a certain allowance or portion of food; a portionist; now, a holder of a scholarship; a scholar.

postmaster general; *pl.* POSTMASTERS GENERAL. The chief officer of the post-office department of a government. See *Forms of Address*, in Appendix; PRECEDENCE. — **post′-mas′ter-gen′er·al·ship′,** *n.*

post′mas′ters′ stamps. *Philately.* Provisional postage stamps issued by certain local postmasters in the U. S. and Bermuda (1845–48) before the establishment of federal or governmental postage.

post′ma·tu′ri·ty (pōst′mȧ·tū′rĭ·tĭ), *n. Med.* State of being past the period of maturity; as, *postmaturity* of a fetus in the uterus.

post·me′di·a (pōst·mē′dĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A postmedian vein.

post·me′di·al (-ăl), *adj. & n. Zool.* Postmedian.

post·me′di·an (pōst·mē′dĭ·ăn), *adj. Zool.* **a** Behind the middle of the body. **b** Formerly, designating a vein of the wings of insects that is now regarded as a branch of the cubitus.

post′me·di·as·ti′num (pōst′mē·dĭ·ăs·tī′nŭm), *n.* [NL.] The posterior mediastinum. See MEDIASTINUM. — **post′-me·di·as·ti′nal** (-năl; -n'l), *adj.*

post′me·rid′i·an (pōst′mē·rĭd′ĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *postmeridianus*, fr. *post* after + *meridianus*. See MERIDIAN.] Coming after the sun has passed the meridian; being in, or belonging to, the afternoon.

post meridian. Erron. for POST MERIDIEM.

post me·rid′i·em (mē·rĭd′ĭ·ĕm). [L.] After noon or midday; — abbr. *P.M.* or *p.m.*

post′me·rid′i·o·nal (pōst′mē·rĭd′ĭ·ō·năl; -mē-; -n'l), *adj.* Postmeridian. *Rare.*

post′–Mes′o·zo′ic rev′o·lu′tion. The crustal deformation at the close of the Mesozoic, during which the Rocky Mountains, and some other ranges of the cordilleran system, had their initial uplift; the Laramide revolution.

post′mil·le·nar′i·an (pōst′mĭl·ē·nâr′ĭ·ăn; 79), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of postmillennialism. — *adj.* Designating, or pertaining to, the views of the postmillenarians. — **post′mil·le·nar′i·an·ism** (-Iz′m), *n.*

post′mil·len′ni·al (pōst′mĭ·lĕn′ĭ·ăl), *adj.* Coming, or belonging to the period, after the millennium.

post′mil·len′ni·al·ism (-Iz′m), *n. Theol.* Theory that the second coming of Christ will be after the millennium, which is to come as the result of the Christianization of the world, presumably without miraculous intervention; — opp. to *premillennialism.* — **post′mil·len′ni·al·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

post′mil·len′ni·an (-ăn), *adj.* Postmillennial.

post·min′er·al (pōst·mĭn′ĕr·ăl), *adj.* [See POST-.] *Geol.* Of later origin than associated mineral deposits; as, a *postmineral* fault or dike.

post′mis′tress (pōst′mĭs′trĕs; -trĭs; 119), *n.* A woman who has charge of a post office. In the United States, in official usage, only *postmaster* is recognized. — **post′-mis′tress-ship,** *n.*

post·mor′tal (pōst·môr′tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [See POST-; MORTAL.] Subsequent to death.

post mor′tem (pōst môr′tĕm). [L.] After death.

post′–mor′tem (-môr′tĕm; 66), *adj.* [L., after death.] **1.** Occurring, made, done, or formed, after death. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or used in a post-mortem examination.

post′–mor′tem, *n.* **a** A post-mortem examination. **b** Hence, *Colloq.*, an ex post facto examination or analysis, as at the conclusion of a hand of bridge.

post′–mor′tem, *v. t. & i.* To make a post-mortem (of).

post–mortem clot. A blood clot formed in the heart or any of the blood vessels of the body after death.

post–mortem examination. *Med.* An examination of the body after death, usually with such dissection as will expose the vital organs for determining the cause of death, the character and extent of changes produced by disease, etc.; an autopsy.

post·mor′tu·ar′y (pōst·môr′tū·ĕr′ĭ; -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Post-mortem.

post·mun′dane (-mŭn′dān), *adj.* Subsequent to this present world.

post·mu′ta·tive (-mū′tȧ·tĭv), *adj. Gram.* Modifying by the use of postfixes, or suffixes.

post·na′ris (-nā′rĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* One of the posterior nares. See NOSE, *n.*, 9. — **post·nar′i·al** (-nâr′ĭ·ăl), *adj.*

post·na′sal (-nā′zăl; -z'l), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* Posterior to the nose; — applied, specif., to a scale or shield back of the nasal on the head, in certain lizards and snakes. — *n.* A postnasal shield or scale.

post·na′tal (-nā′tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Subsequent to birth.

post′nate (pōst′nāt), *adj.* [ML. *postnatus* second or subsequently born, fr. L. *post* after + *natus* born. See PUNY.] Subsequent; later. — *n.* A subsequent or later production. *Both Obs.*

post·na′ti (pōst·nā′tī), *n. pl.; sing.* -NATUS (-tŭs). [ML.] **1.** Those born after (a certain event). In private international law, persons born after some historic event (as the American Revolution) whose rights or status will be affected by the fact of such birth.
2. *sing.* A second son. *Obs.*

post′–Ni′cene, *adj.* Designating, or pertaining to times subsequent to the Council of Nice, esp. within the patristic period. See PATRISTIC PHILOSOPHY.

post note. *Com.* A bank note payable to order at a specified future time (as disting. from one payable to bearer on demand) and issued as a circulating medium. *Hist., U. S.*

post·nup′tial (pōst·nŭp′shăl), *adj.* Being, made, or happening, after marriage; as, a *postnuptial* settlement. — **post·nup′tial·ly,** *adv.*

post oak. An oak (*Quercus stellata*) of the eastern U. S., with rough gray bark and obtusely lobed leaves; also its hard tough wood much used for posts and rails.

post′–oak′ grape. The turkey grape.

post′–o′bit (pōst′ō′bĭt; -ŏb′ĭt; *cf.* OBIT), *adj.* **1.** Effective, or to take effect, after death; as, a *post-obit* gift. **2.** Following death; postmundane; post-mortem.

post–obit bond. A bond payable after the death of some person; — applied esp. to one made by a reversioner to secure payment of a loan with a bonus and interest, and to be paid out of his reversion on its vesting in him.

‖**post ob′i·tum** (ŏb′ĭ·tŭm). [L.] After death.

post octavo. See OCTAVO, *n.*

post·oc′u·lar (pōst·ŏk′ū·lẽr), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* Behind the eye; — applied, specif., to one or more scales, in certain snakes and lizards. — *n.* A postocular scale or shield.

post office. Abbr. *P. O.* **1.** The governmental system or department for forwarding mail matter; — sometimes, in early use, the office of the master of the posts, or postmaster general. **2.** An office under governmental superintendence where letters, papers, and other mailable matter are received and distributed; a place appointed for attending to business connected with the mail.

post′–of′fice, *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or issued or conducted by, the government through the post office; as, a *post-office* annuity, insurance, savings bank, etc.

post office. A kissing game in which a player calls out one of the opposite sex, usually by number, and so on, in rotation.

post–office address. Address for mail.

post–office box. A private box for mail at a post office.

post–office car. A mail car; a postal car.

Post Office Department. The division of governmental administration charged with the business of the mails. In the United States its head is the postmaster general, a member of the cabinet. See DEPARTMENT, *n.*, 4.

post–office order. A money order issued by a post office.

post′–of′fi·cer, *n.* A postal official. *Rare.*

post–office savings bank. Postal savings bank. See SAVINGS BANK.

post·or′bit·al (pōst·ôr′bĭ·tăl; -t'l), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* Situated behind the orbit; as, the *postorbital* scale of some fishes and reptiles; specif.: **a** Designating a downwardly directed process of the frontal bone of many mammals and birds, which forms part of the outer or posterior border of the orbit. In some lower vertebrates this process is borne on or represented by the postfrontal bone. See POSTFRONTAL. **b** Designating a bone behind and below the postfrontal in many reptiles, forming part of the boundary of the orbit. — *n.* A postorbital bone or scale.

post·o′tic (pōst·ō′tĭk; -ŏt′ĭk), *adj. Anat.* Posterior to the otic vesicle.

post·pa′gan (-pā′găn), *adj.* After the decline of paganism, esp. of pagan Rome.

post′paid′ (pōst′pād′; 66), *adj.* With postage prepaid.

post·pal′a·tal (pōst·păl′ȧ·tăl; -t'l), *adj.* **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* Postpalatine. **2.** *Phonet.* Formed between the front or the middle of the tongue and the back part of the hard palate; formerly, velar. — **post·pal′a·tal,** *n.*

post·pal′a·tine (-păl′ȧ·tĭn; -tīn), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* Behind the palate or palatine bones; designating a pair of bones in the skull of certain reptiles (as crocodiles) now believed to be the pterygoids. — *n.* A postpalatine bone.

post′–Pa′le·o·lith′ic, *adj.* Designating or pertaining to the period following the Paleolithic or initiating the Neolithic.

post′–Pa′le·o·zo′ic rev′o·lu′tion. A widespread crustal deformation which marked the transition from Paleozoic to Mesozoic; Appalachian revolution.

post′pa·ri′e·tal (pōst′pȧ·rī′ĕ·tăl; -t'l), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* Behind parietal elements; specif.: **a** Designating the plates on a serpent's head immediately behind the parietal plates. **b** Designating the posterior one of the three divisions of the inferior parietal convolution of the brain. — *n.* A parietal plate or scale.

‖**post par′tum** (pär′tŭm). [L., after birth.] After parturition, or childbirth.

post·phrag′ma (pōst·frăg′mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The phragma of the postscutellum, or postnotum, of an insect.

post·place′ (-plās′), *v. t.* See POST-, 1 b.

post′–Pli′o·cene, *adj. & n. Geol.* Pleistocene. See QUATERNARY.

post·pon′a·ble (pōst·pōn′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That can be postponed.

post·pone′ (pōst·pōn′; 231), *v.;* -PONED′ (-pōnd′); -PON′ING (-pōn′ĭng). [L. *postponere, postpositum*, fr. *post* after + *ponere* to place, put. See POST-; POSITION.] *Transitive:* **1. a** To defer; to put off; delay; as, to *postpone* a meeting to Monday or payments for a year. **b** *Obs.* To put (a person) off; to keep (a person) waiting. **2. a** *Obs.* To place after; to place at or nearer the end. **b** To place after something, in order of precedence, preference, value, or importance; to subordinate; as, all considerations should be *postponed* to right.
——, *Intransitive:* To delay; put off; specif., *Med.*, to delay in coming on or recurring.
Syn. — Adjourn, procrastinate. See DEFER.

post·pone′ment, *n.* Act of postponing; state of being postponed.

post·pon′ence (pōst·pōn′ĕns), *n.* [L. *postponens*, pres. part.] Subordination. *Rare.*

post·pon′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who or that which postpones.

post·pose′ (-pōz′), *v. t.* [F. *postposer*. See POST-; 2d POSE.] To postpone; also, to subordinate; — *Obs.* exc. specif., to place (a particle, a genitive, etc.) after the word to which it is primarily related in the sentence.

post·pos′it·ed (-pŏz′ĭ·tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* [L. *postpositus*, past part. See POSTPONE.] Subordinated. *Rare.*

post′po·si′tion (pōst′pō·zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *postposition*. See POSTPONE.] **1.** A placing after; state of being placed after as the word modified; as, the *postposition* of adjectives in French.
2. [*post-* + *preposition*.] A word or particle placed after, or at the end of, another word, as esp. a word or suffix having the function of a preposition (Lat. *hactenus; citywards*); — distinguished from *preposition*.

post′po·si′tion·al (pōst′pō·zĭsh′ŭn·ăl; -'l), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, postposition.

post·pos′i·tive (-pŏz′ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* [See POSTPONE.] Placed after another word; characterized by postposition; of the nature of a postposition. — **post·pos′i·tive·ly,** *adv.*

post·pos′i·tive, *n.* A postpositive particle or word.

post·pran′di·al (-prăn′dĭ·ăl), *adj.* After-dinner; following a banquet; as, *postprandial* speeches. — **post·pran′-di·al·ly,** *etc.*

post′pre·dic′a·ment (pōst′prē·dĭk′ȧ·mĕnt), *n. Logic.* Any one of five categories, or predicaments, sometimes treated as supplementary to the ten Aristotelian categories or predicaments. The five so-called postpredicaments, treated in chapters 10–15 of his categories, namely, opposition, priority, simultaneity, movement, and possession, are a spurious addition to the ten categories, as shown by Brandis and Zeller. Opposition is treated under relation and quality; priority and simultaneity (or succession) are the two forms of when; movement is a result of activity and passivity; possession is a repetition of the eighth category, or predicament. Cf. CATEGORY, 1.

post·proph′e·sy (pōst·prŏf′ĕ·sĭ), *v. t.;* -SIED (-sĭd); -SY′ING (-sĭ′ĭng). To prophesy after the event.

post·pu′bis (-pū′bĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *post-* + *pubis*.] *Zool.* The part of the pubic bone in birds and some reptiles which lies behind the acetabulum. In birds it represents the true pubis; in reptiles, a distinct process. — **post·pu′bic** (-bĭk), *adj.*

post′py·ram′i·dal (pōst′pĭ·răm′ĭ·dăl; -d'l), *adj.* **1.** After the time of pyramid building. *Rare.* **2.** *Anat.* Dorsal to the pyramids; as, the **postpyramidal nucleus,** the nucleus gracilis.

post race. *Horse Racing.* A race in which subscribers declare, at the usual time before a race for declaring to start, the horse or horses they are to run.

post·ra′mus (pōst·rā′mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *post-* + *ramus*.] *Anat.* The horizontal portion of the arborvitae of the cerebellum.

post′–Raph′a·el·ite, *adj.* Subsequent to the time of Raphael (d. 1520) and his school.

post′re·duc′tion (pōst′rē·dŭk′shŭn). *Biol.* The reduction of chromosomes in the second meiotic division.

‖**post rem** (rĕm), *or, pl.,* **res** (rēz). [L.] *Schol.* After the thing, or things. See ANTE REM.

post·tre′mo·gen′i·ture (pōs·trē′mō·jĕn′ĭ·tûr), *n.* [L. *postremus* last + *genitura* birth, geniture.] Ultimogeniture.

post′re·mote′ (pōst′rē·mōt′), *adj.* Late in a remote series, esp. of causes or effects; relatively less remote. Cf. PREREMOTE.

post′rid′er (pōst′rīd′ẽr), *n.* One who rides post.

post road. A road over which the mail is or was formerly carried; orig., one having a series of posthouses or stations.

pos·trorse′ (pōs·trôrs′), *adj.* [*post-* + *-trorse* as in *introrse*.] Retrorse; — opposed to *antrorse*.

post route. A route over which mail is carried.

post′–run′ner, *n.* One who carries the post on foot; also, a speedy messenger. *Archaic.*

posts′–and–rails′, *n.* Post-and-rail tea. *Colloq., Australia.*

post·scap′u·la (pōst·skăp′ū·lȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The infraspinous part of the scapula.—**post·scap′u·lar** (-lẽr), *adj.*

post·sce′ni·um (-sē′nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *post* + *scena, scaena*, a scene.] The part of a theater behind the scenes; the back part of the stage of a theater. Cf. PROSCENIUM.

post school. *Mil., U. S.* One of the schools forming a unit in the system of military education at which instruction in common school and vocational subjects is given for enlisted men of the Regular Army.

post′school′ (pōst′skōōl′), *adj.* Pertaining to a period immediately subsequent to attendance at school; as, *post-school* education.

post·scribe′ (pōst·skrīb′), *v. t. & i.* [L. *postscribere*. See POSTSCRIPT.] To write after; to make a postscript to; to append. *Obs.*

post′script (pōst′skrĭpt; pōs′skrĭpt; 277), *n.* [L. *postscriptum*, neut. past part. of *postscribere* to write after, fr. *post* after + *scribere* to write. See POST-; SCRIBE.] **1.** A note or series of notes appended to a completed letter, book, or the like, usually giving an afterthought or additional information. Abbr. *P.S., ps.;* for a second postscript, *P.P.S.* **2.** Something appended like a postscript. *Rare.*

post′script, *v. t.* To add a postscript to.

post·scrip′tum (pōst·skrĭp′tŭm), *n.* [L.] A postscript.

post′scu·tel′lum (pōst′skū·tĕl′ŭm), *n.* Also **post·scu′-tum** (pōst·skū′tŭm). [NL.] *Zool.* The hindermost dorsal piece of a thoracic somite of an insect; the plate behind the scutellum. — **post′scu·tel′lar** (-ẽr), *adj.*

post·sphe′noid (pōst·sfē′noid), *n. Anat.* The posterior portion of the sphenoid bone, developed in five separate parts, a central basisphenoid, the two alisphenoids, or greater wings, and the two medial pterygoid laminae. — **post·sphe′noid, post′sphe·noi′dal** (pōst′sfē·noi′dăl; -d'l), *adj.*

post′syn·ap′tic (pōst′sĭ·năp′tĭk), *adj. Biol.* Following synapsis during meiosis.

post′syn·sa′cral (-sĭn·sā′krăl), *adj. Zool.* Behind the synsacrum. — *n.* A caudal vertebra in birds.

post′sys·tol′ic (pōst′sĭs·tŏl′ĭk), *adj. Physiol.* Following the systole of the heart; as, a *postsystolic* murmur.

post·tem′po·ral (pōst·tĕm′pō·răl), *adj. Zool.* In most teleost fishes, designating, or pertaining to, a bone connecting the back part of the skull and the dorsal part of the pectoral arch. — *n.* A posttemporal bone.

post term, *or* ‖**post ter′mi·num** (tûr′mĭ·nŭm). *Law.* After the term; — used of a writ. Also, the return of a writ after its term, the writ so returned, or the fee for having it filed.

post′–Ter′ti·ar′y, *adj Geol.* Following, or later than, the Tertiary; specif., Quaternary. — **post′–Ter′ti·ar′y,** *n.*

post·ton′ic (-tŏn′ĭk), *adj.* [*post-* + Gr. *tonos* tension, accent. Cf. TONIC, *adj.*] *Philol.* Situated or occurring after the accent or in a syllable after the accented syllable.

post town. **1.** A town in which a post office independent of any other local post office is established by law. **2.** A town in which post horses are kept. *Rare.*

post trader. *Mil.* In the United States service, one of the sutlers whom the Secretary of War was formerly authorized, under certain restrictions, to appoint for each military post.

Post truss. *Engin.* See TRUSS, *n.*, *Illust.*

post′tym·pan′ic (pōst′tĭm·păn′ĭk), *adj. Anat.* Situated behind the tympanic bone or external auditory meatus. — *n.* A small ossicle so situated in certain mammals.

pos′tu·lan·cy (pŏs′tū·lăn·sĭ), *n.* Also **pos′tu·lance** (-lăns). State or period of being a postulant, esp. in a religious order.

pos′tu·lant (-lănt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *postulans*, pres. part. of *postulare*. See POSTULATE.] **1.** A petitioner; a candidate. *Rare.* **2.** A candidate for admission to a religious order in the stage preliminary to the novitiate. — **pos′tu·lant·ship′,** *n.*

pos′tu·late (-lāt), *n.* [L. *postulatum* request, prop. past part. of *postulare* to demand, prob. a dim. of *poscere* to demand, for *porcscere;* akin to Skr. *pṛcchā* question,

inquiry, OHG. *forsca,* G. *forschen* to search, investigate. See FLAY.] **1.** A request; demand; claim. *Obs.*
2. A proposition which is taken for granted or put forth as axiomatic; more narrowly, an assumption that provides the first premise in a train of reasoning or for a philosophic system, school of thought, or the like; an underlying hypothesis; as, both science and religion have their *postulates.*
3. A condition; an essential prerequisite.
4. A proposition which is indemonstrable and constituting, in fact, part of the definition of the terms involved in it, as that a straight line can be drawn between any two points; specif., *Geom.,* orig., in Euclid, a demand that something be granted without proof; an assumption; as, the famous *parallel postulate* (which see); afterwards, the demand or assumption of the *possibility of doing* something, as of making some construction. Cf. AXIOM, 1.
5. *Scot. Eccl. Hist.* In the pre-Reformation church, a person nominated to a superior benefice (as by the sovereign), but not yet confirmed in the office by the Pope.

pos'tu·late (pŏs'tŭ·lāt), *v.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). *Trans.:* **1.** *Eccl. Law.* To request (a higher authority) to sanction the promotion of a person who is dispensably disqualified; hence, to nominate subject to the sanction of a higher authority, as the Pope or a sovereign.
2. To demand; require; claim; also, to stipulate.
3. To assume or claim as true, real, existent, or necessary; as, psychology that *postulates* a soul; to depend upon or start from the postulate of; as, his argument *postulates* the validity of reason.
4. To assume the possibility of. *Chiefly Geom.*
——, *Intransitive:* To demand; to stipulate; to make a postulation.

Syn. — POSTULATE, ASSUME. To ASSUME is to take for granted as the basis of argument (cf. INFERENCE); to POSTULATE is formally to lay down or enunciate an assumption, without proof; as, "That is a fundamental law of psychology which I will therefore proceed to *assume*" (*W. James*); "*Assuming* these principles as the data of our argument, we deduce from them two legitimate conditions" (*Coleridge*); "In geometry the primary construction is not demonstrated, but *postulated*" (*id.*); "It remains, then, that I *postulate* so much as is necessary for my purpose. And let me take as full credit for what I *postulate* as if I had demonstrated it" (*De Quincey*). Cf. INFER, ASSUMPTION, CONJECTURE.

pos'tu·late (pŏs'tŭ·lĭt), *adj.* Postulated. *Obs.*
pos'tu·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *postulatio.*] **1.** Act of postulating, or that which is postulated; a postulate.
2. *Rom. Law.* The formal petition of a plaintiff to the praetor or magistrate for leave to prosecute an action.
— **pos'tu·la'tion·al** (-ăl; -l), *adj.*

pos'tu·la'tor (pŏs'tŭ·lā'tĕr), *n.* [L., a claimant, plaintiff.] One who postulates; specif., *R.C.Ch.,* the official who presents a plea for beatification or canonization.

pos'tu·la·to'ry (-lə·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *postulatorius.*] *Now Rare.* **a** Petitionary; — of prayer. **b** Hypothetical; suppositional.

pos'tu·la'tum (-lā'tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tə). [L.] A postulate.

pos'tur·al (pŏs'tŭr·ăl), *adj.* Pertaining to posture.

pos'ture (pŏs'tŭr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *positura,* fr. *ponere, positum,* to place. See POSITION.] **1.** Relative arrangement of the different parts of anything, esp. of the parts of the body; the position or bearing of the body as a whole, whether characteristic or assumed for a special purpose; specif., *Fine Arts,* the position of a figure with regard to the several principal members by which action is expressed; attitude; pose.
2. Relative place or position; situation; arrangement. *Now Rare.*
3. State or condition at a given time; situation with reference to attitude of persons concerned or disposition of things involved; as, to put a country into a *posture* of defense.

Such is the merit of the trade laws in this *posture* of the debate. *Burke.*

4. State or frame of mind; attitude.

In moody *posture.* *Wordsworth.*

Syn. — See POSITION.

pos'ture (pŏs'tŭr), *v.;* -TURED (-tŭrd); -TUR·ING (-tŭr·ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To put in place; to place or present in a given position.
2. To put into, or cause to assume, a posture; to pose.
——, *Intransitive:* To assume a particular posture or postures, as a model or an acrobat; to pose; attitudinize.

pos'tur·er (-tŭr·ĕr), *n.* One who postures.

pos'tur·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A professed posturer or poser.

pos'tur·ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To put into or to assume a posture; to pose.

post·ve'lar (pōst·vē'lĕr), *adj. Phonet.* Formed between the back of the tongue and the back part of the velum.

post·ver'bal (-vŭr'băl), *adj. Philol.* Formed after or from a verb. — *n.* A noun formed from a verb.

post·vide' (pōst·vīd'), *v. t.* To provide after the event. *Fuller.*

post'vo·cal'ic (pōst'vō·kăl'ĭk), *adj.* Immediately following a vowel.

post'war' (-wôr'), *adj.* After the war, esp. the World War.

post'ward (pōst'wĕrd), *adv.* Toward a post.

post'wise' (-wīz'), *adj.* Post; in haste.

post'wom'an (-wŏŏm'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn; 119). A woman postman.

post'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* The yard of a posthouse or post office.

post'zyg·a·poph'y·sis (pōst'zĭg·ə·pŏf'ĭ·sĭs; -zĭ·gə-), *n.; pl.* -YSES (-sēz). [NL.] *Anat. & Zool.* A posterior or inferior zygapophysis. — **post'zyg·ap'o·phys'i·al** (-zĭg·ăp'ō·fĭz'ĭ·ăl), *adj.*

po'sy (pō'zĭ), *n.; pl.* POSIES (-zĭz). [Contr. fr. POESY.] **1.** A brief sentiment, motto, or legend, orig. and still often poetical or rhyming, as one inscribed on a ring. *Chiefly Hist.*
2. [Prob. from the use of flowers as of enigmatical significance. *Wedgwood.*] A flower; a bouquet; nosegay.
3. = ANTHOLOGY, 1. *Archaic.*
4. A poetical composition; a poem. *Rare.*

pot (pŏt), *n.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *pott, putt.*] *Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** A deep hole or pit, as a natural or artificial one in the ground, or one in the bed of a stream; a pothole. **b** *Obs.* Abyss; pit, as of hell.

pot (pŏt), *n.* [AS. *pott* (late), prob. fr. (assumed) VL. *pottus* (whence OF. *pot;* cf. MLG. *pottus,* LL. *potus* cup), of uncert. origin; cf. also MLG. & D. *pot.* Cf. HODGEPODGE, POTASH, POTEEN, POTTAGE, PUTTY.] **1.** A metallic or earthen vessel of any of many rounded forms, used for any of many different purposes, and often provided with a lip or a snout; as, a quart *pot,* bean *pot,* coffee*pot,* watering *pot,* etc.
2. A pot (vessel) with its contents; hence, the quantity contained in a pot, often as a measure; a potful; by ellipsis, a pot of drink; hence, drink; liquor; drinking; potation; as, a *pot* of ale. "Give her a *pot* and a cake." *De Foe.*
3. Any of various objects suggestive of a pot (in sense 1); as: **a** A chimney pot. **b** A flowerpot. **c** A chamber pot. **d** A valve chamber in a compound-pressure steam pump. **e** A perforated cask for draining sugar.
4. **a** Earthenware; pottery; also, an earthenware ornament, as for a chimney. **b** *Dial.* A piece of pottery or earthenware, as a marble or piece for playing hopscotch.
5. *Colloq. & Slang.* **a** Of money, a large sum. **b** A pot shot. **c** *pl.* Short for *potashes.* **d** A pot hat. **e** A pot-belly. **f** *Brit.* A haughty, conceited individual.
6. An act of potting, or bagging or securing; also, something potted. *Colloq.*
7. *Dial. Eng.* **a** Either of two baskets or boxes carried like panniers on a pack saddle, as for manure, sand, etc.; also, a dung cart. **b** A sausage.
8. *Obs.* **a** A bead round the shank of a key, near the bow. **b** The socket of a bone at a joint.
9. *Armor.* A plain defensive headpiece; later, and perhaps jocosely, any helmet. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
10. *Card Games.* **a** A pool. **b** At poker, also, a jack pot.
11. *Fireworks.* A paper case at the head of a rocket, holding the garniture.
12. *Fishery.* **a** A wicker vessel for catching fish, eels, lobsters, etc. **b** In a pound net, the final enclosure into which the fish are directed by the lead and hearts. It has a netting bottom and can be raised to secure the fish.
13. *Founding.* A crucible.
14. *Gambling.* The total of the bets at stake at one time.
15. *Linen Bleaching.* A potful of linen webs sewn together, containing approximately 10,000 yards.
16. *Paper Mfg.* Pott, a size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*
17. *Racing.* A horse heavily backed; a favorite. *Eng.*
18. *Sporting.* = CUP, *n.,* 14. *Slang.*
— *in (one's) pots.* Intoxicated; drunk. — *(the) pot calls (the) kettle black.* The one who condemns another is equally guilty or at fault. — *to boil the pot or make the pot boil.* To provide the means of living. *Colloq.* — *to go to pot.* To go to pieces (as meat for the pot); to be destroyed; to be ruined; to disintegrate. *Colloq.* — *to keep the pot boiling.* To keep going on actively, as in certain games. *Colloq.*

-pot (-pŏt). A combining form of the noun *pot,* as in flesh-*pot,* teapot.

pot (pŏt), *v.;* POT'TED; POT'TING. *Transitive:* **1.** To place in or as in a pot or pots; as: **a** To preserve in pots; — now used chiefly in *past part.* esp. of meats, etc., that have been deviled or are in aspic; as, *potted* chicken or ham. **b** To set out or cover in pots, as plants.
2. To shoot for the pot, that is, for cooking; hence: **a** To secure or hit by or as by a pot shot; to shoot when no special skill is needed. **b** *Colloq.* To secure; gain; win; bag.
3. To overreach; outwit; outdo. *Slang, Eng.*
4. To cap (verses). *Obs.*
5. *Billiards & Pool.* To pocket (an object ball).
6. *Ceramics.* To make or shape; as, well or ill *potted.*
7. *Sulphuric Acid Mfg.* To treat (sodium nitrate) in a pot with sulphuric acid to form nitric acid.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To drink beer, etc., from a pot; to tipple. *Obs.*
2. To take a pot shot or shots; to shoot. *Colloq.*

pot, *n.* [Dan. & Nor.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

pot (pō), *n.* [F.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

pot (pŏt), *n. & v. i.* Grimace. *Obs.*

pot. Dial. var. of PUT, *v. t.*

po'ta·ble (pō'tə·b'l), *adj.* [F., fr. LL. *potabilis,* fr. *potare* to drink; akin to Gr. *potos* a drinking, *posis* a drink, OSlav. *piti* to drink, Skr. *pāti, pibati,* he drinks, OIr. *ibim* I drink, and prob. to L. *bibere* to drink. Cf. BEVERAGE, IMBIBE, POTSON.] Drinkable; suited for or prepared (as a medicine) for drinking; as, water that is not *potable; potable* gold. — **po'ta·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **po'ta·ble·ness,** *n.*

po'ta·ble (-b'l), *n.* A beverage; a drinkable; — usually in *pl.*

‖**po'tage'** (pō'täzh'), *n.* [F.] A thick soup.

po·tag'er·ie, po·tag'er·y (pō·tăj'ĕr·ĭ; *F.* pō'tä'zh'rē'), *n.* [F. *potagerie.*] Garden vegetables and herbs; also, kitchen garden.

pot ale. Residue of fermented wort left in the still after whisky or alcohol has been distilled off; burnt ale. It is used to feed swine.

po·tam'ic (pō·tăm'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *potamos* river.] Of or pertaining to rivers or the navigation of rivers.

pot'a·mo- (pŏt'ə·mō-), **potam-.** [See FEATHER.] A combining form, Greek *potamo-,* from *potamos,* meaning *river,* as in *potamology.*

Pot'a·mo·choe'rus (-kē'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *potamo-* + Gr. *choiros* pig.] *Zool.* The genus constituted by the river hogs.

Pot'a·mog'a·le (pŏt'ə·mŏg'ə·lē), *n.* [NL., fr. *potamo-* + Gr. *galē* weasel.] *Zool.* A genus of West African aquatic insectivores containing one species (*P. velox*), about two feet long and of otterlike appearance. It is the type of a family, **Pot'a·mo·gal'i·dae** (-mō·găl'ĭ·dē).

Pot'a·mo·ge'ton (-mō·jē'tŏn), *n.* [L., pondweed, fr. Gr. *potamogeitōn,* fr. *potamos* river + *geitōn* neighbor.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of aquatic herbs, the pondweeds (family Zannichelliaceae), found in quiet waters throughout temperate regions. They have spicate flowers with a four-parted perianth, and usually floating leaves which often vary greatly in shape from the submersed ones. *P. pectinatus* is the pondgrass. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

pot'a·mol'o·gy (pŏt'ə·mŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*potamo-* + *-logy.*] The science of rivers. — **pot'a·mo·log'i·cal** (-mō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **pot'a·mol'o·gist** (-mŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

pot'a·mom'e·ter (-mŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [*potamo-* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* A current meter.

Pot'a·mon'i·das (-mŏn'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See POTAMO-; -IDAE.] A family of crabs, including the river crabs. See RIVER CRAB.

pot'a·moph'i·lous (-mŏf'ĭ·lŭs), *adj.* [*potamo-* + *-philous.*] River-loving. *Rare.*

pot'a·mo·plank'ton (-mō·plăngk'tŏn), *n.* [*potamo-* + *plankton.*] Plankton of rivers.

pot arch. *Glass Mfg.* A kiln used in preheating clay pots before they are placed in the furnace.

pot'ash' (pŏt'ăsh'), *n.* [After D. *potasch,* whence F. *potasse.* See 2d POT; 2d ASH.] **1.** Potassium carbonate, esp. that obtained by leaching wood ashes, evaporating the lye (usually in iron pots), and calcining the residue. This yields crude potash, colored and very impure. Purified potash, a white solid, is often called *pearlash* or *pearlashes.* See POTASSIUM CARBONATE.
2. Potassium hydroxide, usually called *caustic potash.*
3. Potassium oxide, K_2O; — equiv., in such phrases as *sulphate of potash, potash salts, potash alum,* etc., to *potassium.* Cf. 1st LIME, 2, *Note.*

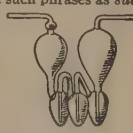
Geissler Potash Bulbs.

pot'ash' (pŏt'ăsh'), *v. t.* To treat with potash; specif., to caseharden with potassium ferrocyanide.

potash alum. See ALUM, 1.

potash bulbs. *Anal. Chem.* An arrangement of glass bulbs for holding a solution of caustic potash, used for absorbing carbon dioxide.

potash by alcohol. *Chem.* Caustic potash purified by dissolving in absolute alcohol.

pot'ash·er·y (pŏt'ăsh·ĕr·ĭ; pŏt·ăsh'-), *n.* A place where potash is made.

potash feldspar. See FELDSPAR.

potash granite. *Petrog.* Any granite rich in potash and poor in soda.

potash hunger. *Plant Pathol.* An abnormal condition in plants, esp. tobacco, caused by lack of potash.

potash niter. Potassium nitrate.

potash soap. A soap made with potash. See SOAP, *n.,* 1.

po·tass' (pō·tăs'; pŏt'ăs), *n.* [F. *potasse.* See POTASH.] Potash; potassium.

po·tas'sa (pō·tăs'ə), *n.* [NL. See POTASH.] Potash.

pot'ass·am'ide (pŏt'ăs·ăm'ĭd; -īd; 157), *n.* Also **-id.** [*potassium* + *amide.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline solid, KNH_2, obtained by heating potassium in ammonia.

po·tas'sic (pō·tăs'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Pertaining to, or containing, potassium.

pot'ass·if'er·ous (pŏt'ăs·ĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*potassium* + *-ferous.*] *Chem.* Containing potash or other compounds of potassium.

po·tas'si·o- (pō·tăs'ĭ·ō-). *Chem.* A combining form of *potassium,* as in *potassio*mercuric iodide, $KHgI_3$.

po·tas'si·um (pō·tăs'ĭ·ŭm; 159), *n.* [NL. See POTASS, POTASH.] *Chem.* A soft, light, silver-white metal of the alkali group, occurring abundantly in nature, but always combined, as in the chloride (sylvite), nitrate (saltpeter), sulphates, and many silicates. Symbol, K (*kalium*); at. no., 19; at. wt., 39.100. Sp. gr., 0.86. Metallic potassium was discovered by Davy in 1807. It is prepared from certain of its compounds by electrolysis or by heating with a reducing agent, as carbon or iron. Its electric conductivity being affected by light, it is used in photoelectric cells. It oxidizes rapidly in air, and with water it reacts violently, evolving hydrogen, which takes fire; hence, the metal, to be preserved, is kept under kerosene or other hydrocarbon liquid. Chemically, potassium is chiefly univalent, forming the oxide K_2O, the hydroxide KOH (caustic potash), and a large series of important salts, which are used in making glass, gunpowder, fertilizers, many drugs and chemicals, etc. They impart a violet color to flames. The Stassfurt deposits in Germany constitute the chief commercial source of potassium compounds, but other important deposits occur in Alsace, Spain, Russia, and southwestern United States. The greater part of the potassium is obtained from the naturally occurring chlorides of potassium and other elements, associated with common salt, in evaporation residues of former geological periods.

potassium acid oxalate. See POTASSIUM OXALATE.

potassium acid sulphate. See POTASSIUM SULPHATE.

potassium acid tartrate. = CREAM OF TARTAR.

potassium alum. See ALUM, 1.

potassium amide. = POTASSAMIDE.

potassium bicarbonate. See POTASSIUM CARBONATE.

potassium bichromate. = POTASSIUM DICHROMATE.

potassium binoxalate. See POTASSIUM OXALATE.

potassium bisulphate. See POTASSIUM SULPHATE.

potassium bitartrate. = CREAM OF TARTAR.

potassium bromide. *Chem.* A colorless or white crystalline compound, KBr, having a biting, saline taste. It is used in medicine as a sedative, and in photography for making gelatin-silver bromide emulsions and, in developing, as a restrainer.

potassium carbonate. *Chem.* Either of two white crystalline salts, *normal* potassium carbonate, K_2CO_3, or *potassium bicarbonate,* $KHCO_3$; specif., the normal salt, made from wood ashes, beet-sugar residues, potassium chloride, etc., and like soda used in making glass, soap, etc. It forms a strongly alkaline solution. See POTASH, 1.

potassium chlorate. *Chem.* A colorless or white crystalline salt, $KClO_3$, with a cooling, saline taste, prepared by electrolysis of potassium chloride, and in other ways. Being a strong oxidizer, it is used chiefly in explosives, fireworks, and matches.

potassium chloride. *Chem.* A colorless or white crystalline compound, KCl, occurring as the mineral sylvite, in carnallite, also in natural waters, in plant and animal fluids, etc. It is used as a fertilizer and in making other potassium salts.

potassium chromate. *Chem.* A yellow, crystalline salt, K_2CrO_4, used similarly to potassium dichromate.

potassium cobaltinitrite. See COBALTINITRITE.

potassium cyanide. *Chem.* A white, crystalline, exceedingly poisonous salt, KCN, made by heating potassium carbonate and carbon with ammonia, and in other ways. It is used esp. in electroplating and in the cyanide process.

potassium dichromate. *Chem.* A bitter soluble salt, $K_2Cr_2O_7$, forming large orange-red crystals, yellow in aqueous solution, largely used in dyeing, in making chrome pigments, as an oxidizing agent, etc. In photography it is added as a sensitizer to solutions of gelatin or glue, rendering these substances insoluble on exposure to light.

potassium ferricyanide. *Chem.* A salt, $K_3Fe(CN)_6$, formed by oxidation of the ferrocyanide, crystallizing in large red prisms; red prussiate of potash.

potassium ferrocyanide. *Chem.* A tough, yellow, crystalline salt, $K_4Fe(CN)_6$, made chiefly from the cyanogen compounds obtained as by-products in the distillation of coal; yellow prussiate of potash. It is not poisonous.

potassium hydrate. = POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE.

potassium hydrogen oxalate. See POTASSIUM OXALATE.

potassium hydrogen sulphate. See POTASSIUM SULPHATE.

potassium hydroxide. *Chem.* A white deliquescent solid, KOH, dissolving, with much heat, in less than its weight of water, to form a strongly alkaline and caustic liquid; caustic potash. It is used chiefly in making soap and as a reagent in chemistry.

potassium hypoantimonate. See HYPOANTIMONIC ACID.

potassium hypochlorite. *Chem.* An unstable salt, KOCl, known chiefly in aqueous solution. See JAVELLE WATER.

pos'tums. ✝ APOSTEM.

posture maker. See MAKER.

Post-ver'ta (pōst·vŭr'tə), *n.* [L.] See CARMENTA.

po'ta·bl. Potable. *Ref. Sp.*

potable gold. = AURUM POTABILE.

potage. ✝ POTTAGE.

pot'a·ger (pŏt'ə·jĕr), *n.* [*Obs. F.*] A pottage maker. *Obs.*

pot'a·gere, *n.* [F. *potager.*] A kitchen garden. *Obs.*

pot'all. Var. of PATEL. *India.*

Pot'a·mo·bi'i·dae (pŏt'ə·mō·bī'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *potamo-* + Gr. *bios* life.] Syn. of ASTACIDAE.

Pot'a·mo·ge'to·na'ceae (-jē'tō·nā'shĭs), *adj.* [NL.] Syn. of ZANNICHELLIACEAE. — **pot'a·mo·ge'to·na'ceous** (pŏt'ə·mō·jē'tō·nā'shŭs), *adj.*

po'tance. Var. of POTENCE, stud.

po·tar'go. ✝ BOTARGO, a relish.

pot'ash'es (pŏt'ăsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119), *n. pl. Chem.* = POTASH, *n.,* 1.

potassium iodide. *Chem.* A colorless or white crystalline compound, KI, very soluble in water. It is used variously in medicine, as for syphilis and rheumatism, and also in photography for preparing gelatin emulsions.
potassium manganate. *Chem.* An unstable green salt, K_2MnO_4, readily converted into potassium permanganate.
potassium nitrate. *Chem.* A colorless or white crystalline salt, KNO_3, with a cooling, saline taste; niter; saltpeter. It occurs as a product of nitrification in most arable soils, esp. in hot, dry countries, where it is extracted by leaching. It is usually made by reaction between potassium chloride and sodium nitrate or nitrogen pentoxide. Potassium nitrate is a strong oxidizer, whence it is employed in making gunpowder and other explosives, fireworks, and matches. It is also used in preserving meat and in medicine.
potassium oxalate. *Chem.* Any of three crystalline oxalates of potassium; specif., the normal salt, $K_2C_2O_4$, used in photography and to prevent the clotting of blood (as in blood tests, etc.). *Potassium hydrogen* (or *acid*) *oxalate*, or *potassium binoxalate*, KHC_2O_4, found in rhubarb, sorrel, and other plants, and *potassium tetroxalate*, $KHC_2O_4 \cdot H_2C_2O_4$, are used for removing ink stains, scouring metals, etc., under the names *salt of sorrel* and *salt of lemon*.
potassium permanganate. *Chem.* A salt, $KMnO_4$, crystallizing in dark-purple prisms having a greenish luster, and dissolving in water with a beautiful purple-red color. It is used as an oxidizer and disinfectant.
potassium persulphate. *Chem.* A white crystalline salt, $K_2S_2O_8$, used in bleaching, oxidizing, etc.
potassium sodium tartrate. = ROCHELLE SALT.
potassium sulphate. *Chem.* Either of two white crystalline sulphates of potassium; specif., the normal sulphate, K_2SO_4, used in the manufacture of potash alum, as a fertilizer, as a mild purgative, etc. *Potassium hydrogen* (or *acid*) *sulphate*, or *potassium bisulphate*, $KHSO_4$, is used as a flux.
potassium tetroxalate. See POTASSIUM OXALATE.
po'tate (pō'tāt), *adj.* [L. *potatus*, prop., drunk.] *Alchemy.* Liquefied. *B. Jonson.*
po·ta'tion (pō·tā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *potacion*, fr. L. *potatio*, fr. *potare*. See POTABLE.] **1.** A drinking; a draft. **2.** A drink; beverage; alcoholic liquor. **3.** A drinking party; a symposium (sense 1); a convivial gathering. *Hist.* **4.** Indulgence in drink; a drinking bout.
po'ta·tive (pō'tă·tĭv), *adj.* [Obs. F. *potatif.*] Given to drinking. *Rare.*
po·ta'to (pō·tā'tō; 190), *n.; pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [Sp. *patata* potato, orig., sweet potato, var. of *batata* sweet potato, fr. Taino *batata*.] **1.** The sweet potato. In the 16th and 17th centuries believed to be an aphrodisiac, whence Shakespeare's use of the phrase "**potato finger.**" **2. a** The edible starchy subterranean tuber of an American plant (*Solanum tuberosum*), forming a staple article of diet in most temperate regions. Potatoes are developed as enlargements of underground rhizomes; they contain about 18 per cent of starch, about 78 per cent of water, and 2.2 per cent of protein. Important varieties cultivated in the United States include Irish Cobbler, Early Ohio, Green Mountain, Rural, and Burbank; in Great Britain, Epicure, Great Scot, Kerr's Pink, King Edward VII, and Arran Chief. **b** The plant which bears these tubers. It is an erect herb, with compound pinnate leaves, white, yellow, blue, or purplish flowers, and green, yellowish, or purple berries or "balls." Orig. native to the Andes of Peru, it was introduced into Europe about 1585. Many years later it was brought to the U. S., but did not become an important farm crop until after considerable experimentation by several European plant breeders. A closely related species, or possibly subspecies, grows wild in the mountains of the southern United States and Mexico. **c** A tuber of *S. tuberosum* cooked and served as food; as, mealy *potatoes;* also, a dish of these tubers mashed, riced, or the like. **3.** Any of several closely related species of *Solanum*, esp. *S. commersonii*. See URUGUAY POTATO. **4.** *Colloq.* **a** *Humorous.* A person of a certain (often specified) sort. **b** The fair or right thing; — chiefly in phrase *not quite the clean potato.*
po·ta'to (pō·tā'tō), *v. t.* To plant with potatoes.
potato aphid. A common aphid (*Aphis solanifolii*) which occurs on the potato and many other plants, as well as some orchard trees. It usually overwinters on rosebushes.
potato apple. The seed ball of the potato.
potato ball. a A small ball cut with a special scoop from a potato. **b** A potato croquette. **c** A potato apple.
potato bean. a The yam bean. **b** The groundnut *Apios tuberosa.*
potato beetle *or* **bug.** The Colorado potato beetle.
potato blight *or* **disease.** *Plant Pathol.* Any blight or decay attacking the potato; specif., early blight or late blight (see these terms).
po·ta'to–bo'gle, *n.* A scarecrow. *Scot.*
potato cake. A mixture of potatoes and flour fried like a pancake.
potato canker. *Plant Pathol.* **a** Potato wart. **b** A form of powdery scab, in which there is destruction of the flesh of the tuber leaving hollowed out eroded areas larger than the usual spots. See POWDERY SCAB.
potato chips. Thin slices of raw potato fried crisp in deep fat.
potato family. The Solanaceae.
potato fern. a In New Zealand, the fern *Marattia fraxinea.* Its large starchy rootstock is roasted and eaten by the natives. **b** In Australia, the fern *Dryopteris cordifolia*, whose small ovoid tubers are similarly used.
potato finger. See POTATO, *n.*, 1.
potato flea beetle. A small oval shining black flea beetle (*Epitrix cucumeris*), which injures the leaves of a great variety of plants.
potato flour. A palatable, nutritious flour prepared from the potato, usually by cooking, drying, and grinding. It is of limited use, chiefly as a substitute for wheat flour.
potato fork. A hand fork with several curved tines, used for digging potatoes.
potato fungus. The fungus causing late blight.
potato grub. The larva of the potato moth.
potato hook. A hand tool with long hooked tines, used for the digging of potatoes and other tuber crops.
potato leaf curl. = EARLY BLIGHT **a.**
potato leaf hopper. The apple leaf hopper which causes a leaf blight of potatoes, known as *hopperburn.*
potato masher. Any of several kitchen utensils for mashing cooking potatoes.
potato mildew *or* **mold.** Potato blight.
potato mosaic. *Plant Pathol.* Any of a group of virus diseases of the potato characterized by more or less mottling of the foliage, but also producing or attended by other symptoms. These various types or phases of disease have been distinguished according to the conspicuous effect, as *aucuba mosaic, crinkle, interveinal mosaic, leaf roll, mild mosaic, rugose mosaic*, etc.
potato moss. The pondgrass.
potato, *or* **po·ta'to–tu'ber, moth.** The splitworm moth.
potato murrain. Potato blight.
potato oat. An early variety of oat with a compact spike.
potato onion. A multiplier onion. See MULTIPLIER, 6.
potato pea. The groundnut *Apios tuberosa.*
potato peeler. See PEELER.
po·ta'tor (pō·tā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] A tippler. *Rare.*
potato race. A race in which the racers pick up and carry one by one to a receptacle potatoes or like objects placed at intervals along a course.
potato ring. A ring or hoop used in Ireland, in the 18th century, as a stand for a bowl or the like; — from the erroneous notion that it was used to keep a heap of potatoes together on the table.
potato rot. *Plant Pathol.* Any rot of potato tubers caused by bacteria or fungi, as blight, dry rot, blackleg, leak.
po·ta·to'ry (pō'tă·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tēr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *potatorius*, fr. *potator* a drinker, fr. *potare* to drink.] Of, pertaining to, or addicted to, drinking; also, potable.
potato scab. *Plant Pathol.* Any of certain fungus diseases of the potato, characterized by various crustlike spots (scabs) on the tubers; specif., actinomycosis (*corky scab*), caused by *Actinomyces scabies*, in which the lesions are of dark-colored corky tissue. The diseased areas may be superficial, depressed (*pitted scab*), or elevated either with vertical margins (*stud scab*) or with sloping margins (*tumulus scab*). Cf. POWDERY SCAB.
potato set. A (potato) tuber or part of a tuber with at least one eye, used for planting.
po·ta'to–sick', *adj.* See SICK, *adj.*, 13.
potato stalk borer. The potato weevil.
potato tree. Any of several arborescent, or nearly arborescent, species of the genus *Solanum*, esp. the Brazilian *S. macranthum*, the Chilean *S. crispum*, etc., none of which are true potatoes.
po·ta'to–tu'ber moth. The splitworm moth.
potato vine. Potato plant.
potato wart. *Plant Pathol.* A fungus disease of potato tubers caused by a pond-scum parasite (*Synchytrium*, syn. *Chrysophlyctis, endobioticum*), producing dark (yellow when young) warty excrescences which originate in the eyes.
potato weevil. An American weevil (*Trichobaris trinotata*) whose larva lives in the stalks of potato plants.
potato whisky. Whisky distilled from potatoes.
potato wilt. *Plant Pathol.* Any wilt of potatoes, esp. one caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* or *Verticillium albo-atrum.*
‖**pot'–au'–feu'** (pō'tō'fū'), *n.* [F., lit., pot on the fire.] *Cookery.* A dish of broth, meat, and vegetables boiled together in a pot, — esp. common among the French.
Pot'a·wat'o·mi (pŏt'ă·wŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.; pl.* -MI (-mĭ), -MIS (-mĭz). Also **Pot'a·wat'a·mi** (-ă·mĭ). An Indian of an Algonquian tribe formerly dwelling on the western shore of Lake Michigan. They favored the French in the early wars, and later were hostile to the United States. About 1,800 are citizens of Oklahoma, and there are small bands in Kansas, Michigan, and Ontario.
pot ball. A dumpling.
pot'bank' (pŏt'băngk'), *n.* A pottery. *Dial. Eng.*
pot barley. Hulled barley.
pot'bel'lied (pŏt'bĕl'ĭd), *adj.* Having a potbelly.
pot'bel'ly (-ĭ), *n.* A protuberant belly; also, a potbellied person.
pot'boil' (pŏt'boil'), *v. t. & i.* To produce or work merely to gain a living; to make potboilers.
pot'boil'er (-boil'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A potwaller. *Rare.* **2.** A book, painting, etc., executed solely, and often hastily, for its monetary return.
3. One who produces potboilers. *Colloq.*
pot bottom. *Mining.* A boulder or concretion in a roof slate, rounded like the bottom of a pot.
pot'–bound', *adj.* **a** Of potted plants, having roots so densely matted as to allow little or no space for further growth. **b** Figuratively, unable to grow or expand fully because of interferences or restrictions.
pot'boy' (pŏt'boi'), *n.* A boy who carries pots of ale, beer, etc.; a menial in a public house.
pot'boy'dom (pŏt'boi'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
potch (pŏch). Dial. var. of POACH.
potch, *v. t. Paper Mfg.* To bleach (pulp) in a potcher.
potch, *v. t.* [G. *patschen.*] To slap; hit; strike. *Dial.*
pot cheese. **a** Cottage cheese. **b** A cheese of buttery consistency and a flavor resembling Camembert, orig. made locally in Pennsylvania from homemade cottage cheese.
potch'er (pŏch'ĕr), *n.* **1.** Var. of POACHER. *Obs.* **2.** *Paper Mfg., etc.* **a** A machine in which pulp from the breakers is further washed, and bleached by chloride; — called also **potcher engine,** or **potching engine** or **machine. b** = POTCHERMAN.
potch'er·man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who operates a potcher.
pot'–clay', *n.* A variety of fire clay suitable for the manufacture of the melting pots used in glassmaking.
pot'–col'or, *v. t.* Also **pot'–col'our.** To color molten glass in a glass pot, as by adding coloring material.
pot companion. A companion in drinking; fellow toper.
pot'crook' (pŏt'krŏŏk'); *n.* A pothook. *Now Dial.*
pot culture. *Hort.* The growing of plants in flowerpots; — used esp. of plants usually grown in the open, as strawberries, hardy perennials, etc.
pot·dar' (pŏt·dăr'), *n.* [Hind. *potdār.*] A cashier; a weigher and assayer of coins.
pot derby. A pot hat.
pot dung. Farmyard dung; — removed in pots. *Dial.*
pote (pōt), *v. t.* [See 3d POTTER.] To push; thrust; kick; poke; stir; crimp. — *n.* A stick to poke with; a poker; a kick. *Both Now Dial.*
pot earth. = POTTER'S CLAY.
pot'e·car'y (pŏt'ē·kĕr'ĭ; -kēr·ĭ). Var. of POTHECARY. *Now Dial.*
po·teen' (pō·tēn'), **po·theen'** (-thēn'), *n.* [Ir. *poitīn* a small pot, whisky made in private stills, dim. of *poite, pota*, pot, fr. E. *pot.* See 2d POT.] Whisky distilled privately or illicitly as, orig., in Ireland.
po'tence (pō'tĕns), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *potence* crutch (after OF. *post* a post), fr. L. *potentia* power. See POTENCY; cf. POTENCE potency.] **1.** A cross, gibbet, or gallows. *Obs.* **2.** *Mil.* A formation in which a portion of a line is thrown forward or backward at an angle to the main line. *Now Rare.* **3.** *Watchmaking.* The stud in which the bearing for the lower pivot of the verge is made; any hang-down bracket used in watchwork.
po'tence (pō'tĕns), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *potentia.* See POTENCY.] Potency; specif., degree of power or grade in development of potentialities. Cf. POTENCY, 5.
po'ten·cy (pō'tĕn·sĭ; 128), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *potentia*, fr. *potens, -entis*, potent. See POTENT; cf. POTENCE, PUISSANCE.] **1.** Quality or state of being potent; as: **a** Authority; power. **b** General efficiency or capability; power or energy more or less free to act or not; as, the *potency* of the divine will. "A place of *potency* and sway o' the state." *Shak.* **c** Specific efficacy or capacity; ability to effect a certain result. **d** Power of procreation. **e** Intoxicating quality. **2.** One having power or authority; — sometimes used humorously as a title. **3.** Capability of developing in accordance with its nature; potentiality; as, the *potency* of a seed to become a plant. **4. a** State of possessing transferred or derived power; strength due to external causes. **b** Capability of being acted on to certain ends; receptivity to certain kinds of causes; determinability. **5.** *Anthropol.* A supernatural or daemonic power; a minor, often local, god. **6.** *Homeopathy.* The increased power of a medicine as produced by attenuation. **7.** *Math.* = CARDINAL NUMBER. **8.** [G. *potenz.*] *Philos.* Grade of progress from the physical to the spiritual; thus, gravitation, light, and life are respectively the 1st, 2d, and 3d *potencies*, or ratios of the objective and subjective; — a term used by Schelling.
po'tent (pō'tĕnt), *adj.* [L. *potens, -entis*, pres. part. of *posse* to be able, to have power, fr. *potis* able, capable (akin to Skr. *pati* master, lord, Gr. *posis* husband, Lith. *pats*, Goth. *brūthfaths* bridegroom) + *esse* to be. Cf. HOST landlord, AM, DESPOT, PODESTA, POSSIBLE, POWER, PUISSANT.] **1.** Having or wielding great power; exercising effectively authority, control, or dominion; puissant; mighty; highly influential, effective, or cogent; — regarded as stronger than *powerful;* as, a *potent* prince, interest, or argument.

> Moses once more his *potent* rod extends. *Milton.*

2. Highly efficacious chemically or medicinally; having great virtue; as, a *potent* remedy or cleansing fluid. **3.** Having the power of procreation.
Syn. — Mighty, strong, able, efficient, forcible, efficacious. See POWERFUL.
Ant. — Weak, impotent, ineffectual. See POWERLESS.
— **po'tent·ly,** *adv.* — **po'tent·ness,** *n.*
po'tent, *n. Obs.* **a** Power or a power. **b** A potent person; a potentate. **c** *Mil.* A formal order; warrant.
po'tent, *n.* [See POTENCE.] **1.** A crutch; a staff with a crosspiece; also, a crozier. *Obs.* **2.** A support; a stay. *Archaic.* **3.** a *Her.* One of the furs, really a form of vair; a surface composed of patches supposed to represent crutch heads, always alternately argent and azure, unless otherwise specially mentioned. **b** Any of the T-shaped figures forming this fur.

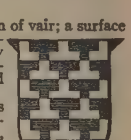
Potent, 3 a.

po'tent, *adj. Her.* **a** Terminating at its extremities in crutchlike figures or potents; as, a cross *potent.* See CROSS, *Illust.* **b** Formed of potents.
po'ten·ta·cy (pō'tĕn·tă·sĭ), *n.* [See POTENTATE, *n.*] Sovereignty. *Obs.*
po'ten·tate (pō'tĕn·tāt), *adj.* Powerful; ruling. *Obs.*
po'ten·tate (pō'tĕn·tāt; 128), *n.* [L. *potentatus* power, rule; ruler. See POTENT, *adj.*] One that possesses great power or sway; a ruler, prince, sovereign, or monarch; rarely, a powerful nation, city, company, or the like.
po'tent–coun'ter·po'tent, *adj. Her.* Designating a kind of fur similar to, or perhaps the same as, potent (which see).
po·ten'tial (pō·tĕn'shăl), *adj.* [Cf. F. *potentiel.* See POTENCY.] **1.** Having potency; potent; mighty; influential; highly efficacious. *Now Rare.* "And hath in his effect a voice *potential.*" *Shak.* **2.** Existing in possibility, not in actuality; becoming as distinguished from being; possible, or in the making, as opposed to actual or realized; latent; as, a *potential* hero; a *potential* market for copper; *potential* disasters. **3.** *Gram.* Expressive of possibility; as, a *potential* use.
Syn. — See LATENT.
— **po·ten'tial·ly,** *adv.* — **po·ten'tial·ness,** *n.*
po·ten'tial, *n.* **1.** That which is possible; potentiality. **2.** *Gram.* The potential mood; a verb form of that mood. **3.** *Math. & Physics.* Any of certain functions from which the intensity (or, in some cases, the velocity) at any point in a field may be readily calculated; technically, a scalar function characteristic of potential vectors, being such that the vector is its gradient; as, electric *potential.* The ***potential at a point*** is the amount of work required to bring a unit quantity of electricity (in an electric field), or unit mass (in a gravitational field) from infinity to that point. The ***difference of potential,*** or ***potential difference,*** between two points is the amount of work required to bring a unit charge or mass from one point to another; it is the algebraic difference between their individual potentials. **4.** Specif., *Elec.*, a characteristic of a point in an electric field or circuit indicated by the work necessary to bring a unit positive charge to it from infinity; the degree of electrification as referred to some standard, as that of the earth. See ELECTROMOTIVE FORCE. *Potential* is analogous to *level* in mechanics and hydrostatics.
potential cautery. A substance which cauterizes by chemical action, as lunar caustic; also, cautery by it. Cf. ACTUAL CAUTERY.
potential coil *or* **winding.** *Elec.* A coil or winding connected in shunt across a circuit, as in a wattmeter.
potential energy. See ENERGY, *n.*, 5.
potential function. *Math.* A scalar point function whose gradient is a given vector field, or, more usually, its negative. As the potential function has in many cases its Laplacian zero, solutions of Laplace's equation $\Delta_2 V = 0$ are frequently called *potential functions.*
po·ten'ti·al'i·ty (pō·tĕn'shĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being potential; specif.: **a** Power; potency. **b** Possibility, not actuality; inherent capability or disposition not actually exhibited; also, an instance of this; a possibility or capacity, or a person or thing embodying this; as, having existence in *potentiality;* with no *potentiality* for success; the *potentialities* of matter; presidential *potentialities.* **c** *Elec.* = POTENTIAL, *n.*, 3. *Rare.*
po·ten'tial·ize (pō·tĕn'shăl·īz), *v. t. & i.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make or become potential; — said specif. of energy. — **po·ten'tial·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zăʹ-), *n.*
potential mood. *Gram.* A verbal form or phrase used to express possibility, liberty, power, by the use of *may, can, might, could, would,* or *should* (*I may go; he can write*).
potential transformer. *Elec.* See TRANSFORMER.
potential vector. A vector which may be expressed as the gradient of a scalar function.
po·ten'ti·ate (pō·tĕn'shĭ·āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **a** To endow with power or potentiality. **b** To render possible. **c** *Pharm.* To render more active physiologically. — **po·ten'ti·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

Po'ten·til'la (pō'tĕn·tĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL. dim. See 1st POTENT.] *Bot.* A large genus of herbs (family Rosaceae), the cinquefoils, or five-fingers, abundant in temperate regions. They have alternate pinnate or palmate leaves, and yellow, purple, or white flowers with a persistent bracted calyx and five petals. The fruit consists of many small achenes heaped on a dry receptacle. See CINQUEFOIL, 1.

po·ten'ti·om'e·ter (pō·tĕn'shĭ·ŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*potential* + *-meter.*] a *Elec.* An instrument for measuring or comparing electromotive forces. It consists essentially of a resistance with a sliding contact, or its equivalent, used in connection with a galvanometer and a standard cell. **b** *Radio,* = VOLTAGE DIVIDER. — **po·ten'ti·o·met'ric** (-ō·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.*

po'tent·ize (pō'tĕn·tīz; 128), *v. t.;* -IZED (-tīzd); -IZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To render potent; specif., *Homeopathy,* to render (a drug) medicinally more effective by attenuation, as by comminution, dilution, etc.; to dynamize.

Po·te'ri·um (pō·tē'rĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L., a drinking cup, also a plant, prob. a species of Astragalus, fr. Gr. *potērion.*] *Bot.* A small genus of thorny shrubs or herbs (family Rosaceae) with pinnate leaves and greenish flowers. *P. sanguisorba* is the salad burnet. See SANGUISORBA.

po'ter (pō'tĕr), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *potare* to drink.] A drinker; toper. *Rare.*

po·tes'tas (pō·tĕs'tăs), *n.* [L., lit., power.] **1.** *Math., Chem., etc.* Power. *Obs.*
2. *Rom. Law.* The authority that a Roman citizen had over descendants in his household; — short for PATRIA POTESTAS.
— **po·tes'tal** (pō·tĕs'tăl; -t'l), *adj.*

po'tes·tate (pō'tĕs·tāt), *n.* [L. *potestas, potestatis,* power; cf. OF. *potestat.* See POTENT.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Potentate. **b** Power. **c** An angelic or demonic power; esp., one of the angelic powers (see CELESTIAL HIERARCHY); — rendering *potestas* in the Vulgate.
2. An Italian podesta; also, the chief magistrate of any of certain Turkish towns.

po'tes·ta'tive (-tā'tĭv), *adj.* [F. *potestatif,* fr. LL. *potestativus.*] Having power or authority; authoritative. *Rare,* exc. as designating a condition within the power or control of a given party.

‖**po'test quis per a'li·um quod po'test fa'ce·re per se·ip'sum** (pō'tĕst kwĭs pĕr ăl'ĭ·ŭm kwŏd, fās'ē·rē, sē·ĭp'sŭm). [L.] *Law.* Anyone is able to do by another what he is able to do by himself.

pot'eye' (pŏt'ī'), *n.* In textile mills, a ringlike device through which raw material, yarn, or cloth is passed either to give it form or to transfer it from one machine to another.

pot fisher. *Rare.* **a** A pot fisherman **b** One who catches fish for his own food. Cf. POTHUNTER, 2.

pot fisherman; *pl.* POT FISHERMEN. A fisherman buoyed up by a floating pot into which he puts his catch.

pot'ful (pŏt'fōōl; -f'l), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fōōlz; -f'lz). As much as a pot will hold.

pot furnace. **a** *Glass Mfg.* A furnace containing several pots or crucibles in which different small batches of glass may be melted. **b** *Metal.* A furnace in which the charge is contained in a pot.

pot gallery. A balcony or gallery projecting over the bank of a river (esp. the Thames, England). *Hist.*

pot garden. A kitchen garden.

pot'gun' (pŏt'gŭn'), *n. Obs.* **a** A pot-shaped cannon; a mortar. **b** A popgun; a pistol. **c** A braggart. **d** A rumor.

pot'hang'er (pŏt'hăng'ĕr), *n.* A rack, bar, or other device, by which a pothook could be hung over the fire.

pot hat. A derby hat; bowler; sometimes, a top hat. *Colloq.*

pot'head' (pŏt'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A dullard.
2. The blackfish (*Globicephala*).
3. *Elec.* A form of terminal hermetically sealed to the sheath of an electric cable for making a moisture-proof connection between the wires within the cable and those outside.

poth'e·car'y (pŏth'ē·kĕr'ĭ; -kĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-Iz). An apothecary. *Now Dial.*

poth'er (pŏth'ĕr; *now rarely* pŭth'ĕr), *n.* [See PUT.] **1.** A choking cloud or condition of dust, smoke, or steam; as, to stir up a *pother* while sweeping.
2. Bustle; disturbance; perturbation; fuss; row; bother; as, always in a *pother* about something or other.

poth'er, *v.;* -ERED (-ĕrd); -ER·ING. *Transitive:* To harass and perplex; worry; fluster; trouble; as, to *pother* one's brains.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To fuss; to muddle or bother oneself; to worry.
2. In form **puth'er** (*pron.* pōōth'ĕr). To pour, roll, or move in a cloud, as of smoke or dust. *Dial. Eng.*

pot'herb' (pŏt'ûrb'; -hûrb'; *see* HERB), *n.* Any herb which is boiled for food, esp. greens, as spinach; any cultivated herb used to season food, as mint.

poth'er·ment (pŏth'ĕr·mĕnt), *n.* A petty trouble; perplexity. *Dial.*

poth'er·y (pŏth'ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [*pother* + 3d *-y.*] *Chiefly Dial. Eng.* a Choking; stifling; sultry. **b** Affected with gid; — said esp. of sheep. — **n.** = GID. *Dial. Eng.*

pot'hole' (pŏt'hōl'), *n.* Any large pit or hole; specif.: **a** A more or less circular hole formed in the rocky beds of rivers by the grinding action of stones or gravel whirled round by the water in a particular spot. **b** A hole in the ground from which clay for pottery has been taken. **c** A pot-shaped hole in the surface of a pavement.

pot'hook' (-hŏŏk'), *n.* **1.** An S-shaped hook for hanging pots and kettles over an open fire; a crook.
2. A hooked iron rod, usually curved, used as a pot or stove-lid lifter.
3. A written character resembling a pothook, as a letter or a stroke used in teaching writing (see HANGER, *n.,* 3 c); also, *pl.,* writing marked by letters so formed; as, it is impossible to decipher her *pothooks.*
4. *pl.* An iron collar worn as punishment, esp. by runaway slaves. *Hist.*

pot'hook'er·y (-ĕr·ĭ), *n.* Scrawled writing.

Po'thos (pō'thŏs), *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Myth.* A personification of desire, sometimes identified with Eros. Pothos is depicted in art as a winged youth.

Po'thos (pō'thŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Singhalese *pōtā,* name of one species.] *Bot.* A genus of climbing vines of the arum family (Araceae), chiefly of eastern Asia and Australasia, having ovate leaves, sometimes replaced by phyllodia, and flowers in a short spadix subtended by a green spathe. Several Philippine species yield a basket fiber, from their aerial roots. Cf. ANTHURIUM.

pot'house' (pŏt'hous'), *n.* **1.** A pottery. *Obs.*
2. An alehouse; an inferior or low tavern or public house.

pot'house' (pŏt'hous'), *adj.* Of or pert. to a pothouse; vulgar; low. — **pot'house'y** (-houz'ĭ), *adj.*

pot'hun'ter (-hŭn'tĕr), **n. 1.** A self-seeker; a parasite. *Obs.*
2. A hunter who shoots to fill the pot; hence, a hunter who shoots anything that will help to fill his bag without regard to the rules or spirit of sport.
3. *Sports.* A person who contests, merely to win prizes.
— **pot'hunt'** (-hŭnt'), *v. t. & i.* — **pot'hunt'ing,** *n. & adj.*

‖**po'tiche'** (pō'tēsh'), *n.; pl.* -TICHES (-tēsh'). [F., fr. *pot* a pot.] *Ceramics.* A vase with a separate cover, the body usually rounded or polygonal in plan with nearly vertical sides, a neck of smaller size, and a rounded shoulder.

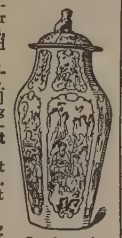
One form of Potiche.

po'ti·cho·ma'ni·a (pō'tĭ·shō·mā'nĭ·ȧ; pō'-tĭ·kō-), *n.* [NL, fr. F. *potichomanie,* fr. *potiche* a porcelain vase + *manie* mania.] The craze for or process of imitating painted porcelain ware by coating the inside of glass vessels. — **po'ti·cho·ma'nist** (pō'tĭ·kō·mā'nĭst), *n.*

pot'i·fer (pŏt'ĭ·fĕr), *n.* [*pot* + *-fer.*] Pot bearer. *Thackeray.*

‖**pot'tin'** (pŏ'tăn'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Old pot metal (senses **a** & **b**).
2. A compound of lead, copper, tin, zinc, and silver, used for coins in Egypt under the Romans and by certain Gallic tribes.

po'tion (pō'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *potio.* See POISON.] **1.** A draft; a dose; usually, a dose of a liquid medicine or of a poison.
The opiate *potion* of amnesty. *Burke.*
2. A kind of drink or a drink. *Obs.*

po'tion (pō'shŭn), *v. t.* To dose; drug.

‖**po'ti·or est con·di'ti·o pos'si·den'tis** (pŏt'ĭ·ôr ĕst kŏn·dĭsh'ĭ·ō pŏs'ĭ·dĕn'tĭs). [L.] *Law.* The condition of the possessor is the better. 6 *Mass.* 84, 381.

Pot'i·phar (pŏt'ĭ·fĕr), *n. Bib.* An Egyptian official to whom Joseph was sold as a slave. His wife attempted to seduce Joseph.

Po·tiph'er·ah (pō·tĭf'ĕr·ȧ), *n. Bib.* An Egyptian priest of On, whose daughter married Joseph.

pot kiln. A small lime kiln.

pot knight. A person made bold by liquor. *Obs.*

pot lace. A lace made in Antwerp having a pattern of vases or pots of flowers, symbols of the Annunciation.

pot'latch' (pŏt'lăch'), *n.* [Chinook Jargon, fr. Chinook *patshall* giving, a gift.] **1.** Among the Indians of the northwestern coast of North America: **a** [*cap.*] The winter festival, celebrated by feasting, dancing, and public ceremonies. **b** The ceremonial distribution of gifts during the festival.
2. Hence, *Colloq., Northwestern U. S. & Can.* **a** A large feast, often with gift giving. **b** A gift.

pot'latch', *v. i.* To hold a potlatch.

pot layering. *Hort.* A form of air layering (which see).

pot lead (lĕd). [D. *potlood.* See 2d POT; 1st LEAD.] Graphite, or black lead, often used on the bottoms of racing vessels.

pot'—lead' (-lĕd'), *v. t.* To coat with pot lead.

pot'leg' (pŏt'lĕg'), *n.* A fragment, or, collectively, fragments, of cast iron, used as shot.

pot'lick'er, pot'lik'ker (pŏt'lĭk'ĕr), *n.* Var. of POT LIQUOR; esp., pot liquor left from boiling hog's jowl and greens. *Southern U. S.*

pot'lid' (pŏt'lĭd'), *n.* **1.** **a** The lid or cover of a pot. **b** Hence, a cover or valve of similar form or function.
2. Usually in *dial.* form *pat'lid* (păt'lĭd). *Curling.* A stone that comes to rest on the tee.

pot liquor. The liquid, esp. that suitable for soup, left in the pot after cooking meat, vegetables, etc.

pot'luck' (-lŭk'), *n.* Whatever may be provided for a meal; hence an ordinary, informal meal; such meals collectively; as, drop in sometime and take *potluck* with us.
A woman whose *potluck* was always to be relied on. *G. Eliot.*

pot'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* POTMEN (-mĕn). **1.** A toper. *Obs.*
2. One who prepares, tends, or cleans pots, etc.; specif., a serving man employed in a public house. Cf. POTBOY.
3. A dealer in earthenware. *Dial. Eng.*

pot marigold. A common European annual garden plant (*Calendula officinalis*) widely grown for ornament.

pot metal. **a** A cast iron used for making pots and other hollow ware. **b** An alloy of copper with much lead, used for making large vessels, beer taps, etc. **c** Glass melted in a pot. **d** A kind of stained glass the colors of which are incorporated with melted glass in the pot.

Po·to'mac (pō·tō'măk; 190), *n.* [From the *Potomac* River.] *Geol.* A terrestrial (nonmarine) formation, chiefly sandstone, on the Atlantic coast of North America, representing the Comanchean or Early Cretaceous period. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

po·to·ma'ni·a (pō'tō·mā'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *potus,* or Gr. *potos,* a drinking + *-mania.*] *Med.* **a** Dipsomania. **b** Delirium tremens.

po'to·ma'to (pō'tō·mā'tō; -mă'tō), *n.; pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [A blend of *potato* and *tomato.*] A plant produced by grafting the potato on the tomato or the reverse.

po·tom'e·ter (pō·tŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *poton* drink + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the rate of transpiration in plants.

po'tong (pō'tông), *n.* [Tag.] A crown; wreath; narrow cloth formerly worn around the head. *Phil. I.*

po·too' (pō·tōō'), *n.* [Name in Jamaica, of imitative origin.] A large nightjar (*Nyctibius griseus jamaicensis*) of South America and the West Indies.

Pot'o·ro·i'nae (pŏt'ō·rō·ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. POTOROO.] *Zool.* The subfamily of small marsupials consisting of the rat kangaroos. The typical genus is **Pot'o·ro'us** (-rō'ŭs).

po'to·roo' (pō'tō·rōō'), *n.* [Native name in New South Wales.] A rat kangaroo.

pot oven. A crude oven consisting of a heated iron plate covered by a pot.

pot paper. Pott. See PAPER, *Table.*

pot'pie' (pŏt'pī'), *n.* A meat pie boiled in a pot; as: **a** Such a pie having the bottom and sides of the pot lined with crust. **b** A fricassee of meat or fowl with dumplings.

pot piece. = POTGUN **a.** *Obs.*

pot plant. **a** A potted plant; also, one suitable for growing in a pot. **b** The monkeypot tree.

pot'pour'ri' (pō'pōō'rē'; pōt'pōōr'ĭ; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *pot* pot + *pourri,* past part. of *pourrir* to rot, fr. L. *putrere.* Cf. OLLA-PODRIDA.] A medley or mixture. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* An olla-podrida (the dish). **b** A jar of flower petals, as of the rose, mixed with spices, etc., used to scent a room. **c** A medley; sometimes, an anthology.

pot·rack' (pŏt·răk'), *n.* The cry of a guinea fowl; — imitative. — *v. t.* To utter this cry.

‖**po·tre'ro** (pō·trā'rō), *n.* [Sp., fr. *potro* colt.] A farm pasture; also, a cattle farm. *Southwest U. S. & Sp. Am.*

pot roast. A piece of meat, usually beef, cooked, by braising, generally on top of the stove; — a method suited to tough cuts. See BRAISE.

pot'—roast', *v. t.* To roast in a pot. See POT ROAST.

pot'—rus'tler, *n.* A camp cook. *Slang, West. U. S.*

Pots'dam for·ma'tion (pŏts'dăm). [From *Potsdam,* New York.] *Geol.* The uppermost division of the American Cambrian; the Saratogan series of the U. S. Geological Survey. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

pot seine. A fishing net having a pot (sense 12 **b**).

pot'sherd' (pŏt'shûrd'), *n.* [*pot* + *sherd* or *shard.*] A piece or fragment of a broken earthen pot. *Now Archaeol.*

pot'shoot' (pŏt'shōōt'), *v. t. & i.* To take a pot shot or pot shots (at). — **pot'shoot'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

pot shot. Literally, a shot fired simply to fill the pot; hence, a shot fired at an animal or person when at rest or within easy range, or fired simply to kill, without reference to the rules of sport; figuratively, attack or attempt needing no special skill nor involving any difficulty.

pot'shot' (pŏt'shŏt'), *v. t.* To attack, assail, or shoot with pot shots.

pot'shot', *adj.* Intoxicated. — *n.* A drunkard; drunkenness. *Both Obs.*

pot'—sick', *adj.* **1.** Tipsy. *Obs.*
2. Sickly from confinement to a pot; — of plants.

pot signal. *Railroads.* A small revolving fixed signal used as a substitute for a dwarf signal.

pot sleeper. *Railroads.* A combined cast-iron sleeper and chair resembling an inverted pot.

Pot Sleeper.

pot steel. A kind of crucible steel.

pot'stick' (pŏt'stĭk'), *n.* Ladle or stick for stirring pottage, etc. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

pot still. A primitive form of still, used esp. in the distillation of Irish grain whisky and Scotch malt whisky, in which the heat of the fire is applied directly to the pot containing the wash.

pot'stone' (pŏt'stōn'), *n.* **1.** *Petrol.* A more or less impure steatite, sometimes used in manufacturing culinary vessels, esp. in prehistoric times.
2. *Mining.* = POT BOTTOM.

pott (pŏt), *n.* [See 2d POT.] A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

pot'tage (pŏt'ĭj), *n.* [OF. *potage,* fr. *pot* pot. See 2d POT; cf. PORRIDGE, PORRINGER.] **1.** A dish of vegetables, or vegetables and meat, boiled until tender, and seasoned; esp. a thick soup. *Now Chiefly Literary.* Cf. POTAGE. *Chaucer.*
2. Oatmeal porridge. *Now Dial.*

pot'tage, *adj.* Pertaining to or used for pottage.

pot'tag·y (-ĭj·ĭ), *adj.* Suggestive of pottage.

pot'tah (pŏt'ȧ), *n.* [Hind. *paṭṭā.* See PATTA.] A title deed, or certificate of tenure; a lease. *India.*

pot'ted (pŏt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Preserved or planted in a pot.

pot'ter (pŏt'ĕr), *n.* [From 2d POT; cf. F. *potier.*] **1.** One whose occupation is to make earthen vessels. *Ps.* ii. 9.
2. A maker of metal pots. *Obs.*
3. One who hawks crockery or earthenware. *N. of Eng.*
4. A person given to drinking; a toper. *Obs.*
5. One who pots meats or other eatables.
6. A pothunter.
7. The red-bellied terrapin. See TERRAPIN.

pot'ter (pŏt'ĕr), *v.;* POT'TERED (-ĕrd); POT'TER·ING. Also, and in U. S. usually, **put'ter** (pŭt'ĕr). [Freq. of *pote* to poke, fr. AS. *potian.* See PUT.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To poke lightly and repeatedly; — often with *out. Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
2. To meddle; pry; tamper. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
3. To busy oneself with trifles; to labor with little purpose, energy, or effect; to trifle.
Potering about the Mile End cottages. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*
4. To talk in a trifling way; to chat desultorily.
5. To walk or go desultorily or idly; to saunter; dawdle.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To poke; push; also, to move or stir by so doing. *Now Dial.*
2. To pother; to perplex; bother. *Chiefly Dial.*
3. To get (out) in a pottering way; to trifle or idle (away).
Syn. — See TRIFLE.

pot'ter (pŏt'ĕr), *n.* Also **put'ter** (pŭt'ĕr). Act or habit of pottering, esp. working or talking in a trifling way.

potter bee. Any of certain bees, as those of the genera *Anthidium* and *Megachile,* that construct nests of mud or pebbles cemented together and attached to a plant stem. Cf. POTTER WASP.

pot'ter·er (-ĕr), *n.* Also **put'ter·er.** One who potters.

pot'ter·ing·ly (pŏt'ĕr·ĭng·lĭ), *adv.* Also **put'ter·ing·ly** (pŭt'ĕr-). In a pottering fashion.

pot'tern (pŏt'ĕrn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to potters. *Obs.*

pottern ore. *Mining.* An ore apt to vitrify, like the glazing on pottery. *Obs.*

pot'ter's asth'ma (pŏt'ĕrz). Also **potter's bronchitis, consumption, disease,** *or* **phthisis.** *Med.* Dyspnea associated with pneumoconiosis, prevalent among potters.

potter's clay *or* **earth.** Clay used in making pottery; specif., a tolerably pure kind nearly free from iron.

potter's field. An old burial place for strangers at Jerusalem (*Matt.* xxvii. 7); hence, a public burial place, esp. in a city, for paupers, unknown persons, and criminals.

potter's flint. Pulverized quartz, used in the manufacture of pottery to increase the porosity of the clay mixture and to reduce shrinkage in burning. The variety made from the phenocrystalline quartz is called *quartz* flint, that from the cryptocrystalline is called *true* flint.

potter's lead (lĕd), **potter's ore.** = ALQUIFOU.

potter's wheel. *Ceramics.* A horizontal disk revolving on a vertical spindle, and carrying the clay in the operation of throwing.

A modern form of Potter's Wheel, the Kick Wheel.

My thoughts are whirled like a *potter's wheel.* *Shak.*

pot'girl'. Fem. of POTBOY.

po·theen', *n.* = POTEEN.

pot'i·car'y (pŏt'ĭ·kĕr'ĭ; -kĕr·ĭ). Var. of POTHECARY. *Now Dial.*

Po'ti·gua'ra (pō'tē·gwā'rȧ), *n.* See TUPINAMBA.

pot'ing (pōt'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of POTE.

pot'in·ger. Var. of POTTINGER.

pot'l. Pottle. *Ref. Sp.*

pot'lach', pot'lache'. Vars. of POTLATCH.

pot'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

pot'ling, *n.* A toper. *Obs.*

pot'mak'er (pŏt'māk'ĕr), *n.* See MAKER. — **pot'-mak'ing,** *adj.*

Potomac round. [From the *Potomac* River.] *Archery.* See ROUND.

pot'-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.

pot'share'. ✝ POTSHERD.

pot'shaugh, pot'shaw. ✝ PADISHAH. [POTEEN.]

pot·sheen' (pŏt·shēn'). Var. of

pottain. ✝ POTIN. [stud.]

pot'tance. Var. of POTENCE,

pot'ta·ro, *n.* A rack. *Obs.*

Pot'ta·wat'to·mie. Var. of POTAWATOMI. [POT.]

pot'ted, *past tense & past part.* of

pot-teen' (pŏ·tēn'). Var. of POTEEN.

‖**pot'ten kant** (pŏt'ĕn kănt). [D.] = POT LACE.

pot'ter·ess (pŏ't'ĕr·ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* Fem. of POTTER (sense 1).

potter wasp. Any of certain solitary wasps, esp. of the genus *Eumenes*, which construct vaselike cells of sand and mud for their young. *E. fraterna* is a common American form whose cells are provisioned with caterpillars.

Potter Wasp (*Eumenes fraterna*) with three of its cells. ½

pot'ter·y (pŏt'ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* POTTERIES (-ĭz). [F. *poterie*, fr. *potier* potter, fr. *pot*. See 2d POT.] **1.** A shop or factory where earthen vessels are made.
2. Art of the potter; manufacture of earthenware; ceramics.
3. **a** Ware made from certain earthy materials, usually clay, shaped while moist and soft, and hardened by heat. **b** In a narrower sense, the coarser kinds of vessels so made, distinguished from porcelain, and also from brick, tiling, etc. See CLAY, 1; PORCELAIN; STONEWARE; etc. The soft material from which objects are shaped by hand or tools is called *body* or *paste*. Glazes are either fused on when the object is baked, as with porcelain, or applied afterward, and fused by a second firing called the *glost fire*. In addition to the colors of body and glaze, colors may be applied to the object either before glazing (***underglaze colors***) or after glazing (***overglaze color***). *Casting* is a method of making certain wares, by pouring slip into a porous mold, allowing it to stand, and then pouring out the surplus slip. The mold absorbs water from the paste, and retains a thin shell of solid matter, which can then be removed.

pot'ter·y-bark' tree. A timber tree (*Licania heteromorpha*) of northern South America, with exceedingly hard wood. Its fruit yields a black dye, and its siliceous bark (**pottery bark**), when burned and pulverized, is sometimes mixed with pottery clay.

pottery tissue. **a** High-class, well-glazed tissue paper for wrapping pottery ware. **b** Tissue used for putting transfers on pottery ware.

pottery tree. A Brazilian tree (*Moquilea tomentosa*), family Amygdalaceae, the pulverized bark of which is mixed with pottery clay.

pot'ting (pŏt'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of POT. Specif.: *verbal n.* **a** *Archaic.* Drinking; tippling. **b** The making of pottery. **c** Act of placing in a pot; as, the *potting* of plants. **d** In sulphuric acid manufacture, the process of supplying nitrous fumes by action of sulphuric acid on a nitrate in iron pots. **e** Taking of pot shots; shooting. **f** Catching in pots.

pot'tin·ger (pŏt'ĭn·jĕr), *n.* [Corrupt. of POTAGER.] A maker of pottage; a cook; also, erron., a pottingar. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

pot'tin·ger, *n.* [See PORRINGER.] Porringer. *Now Dial.*

pot'tle (pŏt'l), *n.* [ME. *potel*, fr. OF. *potel*, dim. of *pot*. See 2d POT.] **1.** An obsolete liquid or dry measure equal to a half gallon.
2. A pot or tankard of, or about of, this capacity; also, by ellipsis, a pottle of wine, etc.; hence, liquor.
3. A vessel or small basket for holding fruit.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
pottle-bellied, pottle-bodied, pottle-crowned, pottle-deep.

pot'tled (pŏt'ld), *adj. Obs.* **a** Put in a pottle. **b** Told or sung by one who has drunk a pottle.

pottle pot. A pot or tankard holding two quarts; also, a drunkard.

pot'to (pŏt'ō), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-ōz). [Tshi *aposow* ape. Cf. APOSORO.] **1.** A West African lemurine mammal (*Perodicticus potto*) resembling the slow loris in its nocturnal, arboreal, and slow-moving habits. Its color is reddish gray; the index finger and tail are vestigial.
2. The kinkajou.

Potto, 1. ⅕

pot tree. The monkeypot tree.

Pott's disease (pŏts). [After Percivall *Pott*, Eng. surgeon.] *Med.* Caries of the vertebrae, esp. tuberculous caries, often resulting in curvature of the spine and occasionally in paralysis of the lower extremities.

Pott's fracture. *Surg.* A fracture of the lower part of the fibula accompanied with injury to the ankle joint so that the foot is dislocated outward.

Potts'ville con·glom'er·ate (pŏts'vĭl). [From *Pottsville*, Pennsylvania.] *Geol.* A conglomeratic formation at the base of the Pennsylvanian (Upper Carboniferous) in the northern Appalachian region; Millstone Grit.

pot'ty (pŏt'ĭ), *adj. Colloq.* **a** Insignificant; trifling; picayune. **b** Somewhat foolish; slightly crazy. **c** *Slang, Brit.* Haughty; supercilious.

pot'-val'iant (pŏt'văl'yănt), pŏt'văl'yănt), *adj.* Courageous when drunk. — *n.* A pot-valiant person. — **pot'-val'iance** (-yăns), **pot'-val'ian·cy** (-yăn·sĭ), **pot'-val'iant·ry** (-yănt·rĭ), *n.* — **pot'-val'iant·ly,** *adv.*

pot'-val'or (pŏt'văl'ĕr; pŏt'văl'ĕr), *n.* Valor or courage not inherent but resulting from drink. — **pot'-val'or·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

pot valve. *Steam Boilers.* A safety valve resembling an inverted pot with a recess in the crown in which the valve lever is fulcrumed.

pot'wall'er (pŏt'wôl'ĕr), *n.* Literally, potboiler; specif., *Eng. Hist.*, one of a certain class of voters (see POT-WALLOPER, 1); — the original official term. — **pot'wall'ing,** *verbal n.*

pot'-wal'lop·er (pŏt'wŏl'ŭp·ĕr; pŏt'wŏl'-), *n.* **1.** In certain boroughs of England, before the Reform Act of 1832, a voter whose qualification for suffrage was the boiling (walloping) of his own pot, that is, the fact of being a householder, as proved by his having a separate fireplace where food was cooked for himself and family.
2. One who cleans pots; a scullion; sea cook. *Slang.*

pot'-wal'lop·ing, *n.* **a** Boiling of a pot, or a sound likened to such boiling. **b** Cleaning or scrubbing of pots.

pot'-wal'lop·ing, *adj.* **a** Boiling a pot; — applied specif. to a kind of voter (see POT-WALLOPER, 1) or a borough containing such voters. **b** Pot-scrubbing; menial.

pot'ware' (pŏt'wâr'), *n.* Pottery; crockery.

pot wheel. A noria.

pot'whis'ky (pŏt'hwĭs'kĭ), *n.* Poteen.

pot'work' (pŏt'wûrk'), *n.* A pottery.

pot'wort' (pŏt'wûrt'), *n.* Potherb.

pouce (pous; pōōs), *n.* [F. *pousse.*] Dust from flax; — so called by workers in flax mills.

pouce (pōōs), *n.* [F., lit., thumb.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

pou'cer, pou'ser (pōō'sĕr), *n.* [F. *poucier*, fr. *pouce* thumb, fr. L. *pollex.*] A thumbstall formerly used by bishops after anointing. *Hist.*

pou'cey (pou'sĭ; pōō'sĭ), *adj.* [From POUCE.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** Dusty; dirty; also, rubbishy. **b** Asthmatic from flax dust.

pouch (pouch), *n.* [ME. *pouche*, fr. OF. *pouche, poche.* See POKE a bag.] **1.** A small or moderate-sized bag, sack, or receptacle, esp. for carrying things; as, a *pouch* for money; a shot *pouch.*
2. Specif.: **a** *Archaic.* A money purse. **b** *Chiefly Scot.* A pocket in a garment. **c** A leather bag for ammunition; also, a wooden cartridge box. **d** A mailbag.
3. A gift of money; a tip. *Slang or Colloq., Eng.*
4. That which is shaped like a pouch, or bag.
5. *Bot.* **a** A silicle. **b** Any saclike organ.
6. *Med.* A cyst or sac containing fluid.
7. *Naut.* A division made by small bulkheads in a vessel, to prevent grain, etc., from shifting.
8. *Zool.* **a** Sac or bag, esp. one for carrying the young, as on the abdomen of most marsupials, or for carrying food, as in the cheeks of many rodents.

pouch (pouch), *v.;* POUCHED (poucht); POUCH'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To put into or enclose in or as in a pouch; to pocket.
2. To take into the stomach or a pouch; to swallow. *R.*
3. To cause to protrude (the lips, mouth, or cheek); to purse (the lips).
4. To put up with; to endure. *Scott.*
5. To give money to; to tip. *Slang, Eng.*
6. To give a pouchlike form to; specif., *Dressmaking*, to arrange (a part of a dress) so that it will droop like a pouch.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To swallow; gorge.
2. To form a pouch or baglike cavity.

pouch (pōch). Dial. Eng. var. of POACH.

pouch bone (pouch). Marsupial bone.

pouched (poucht), *adj.* Having a pouch or pouches; also, put into a pouch.

pouched dog. The thylacine.

pouched frog *or* **toad.** A marsupial frog.

pouched gopher. A pocket gopher.

pouched marmot. A spermophile.

pouched mouse. **a** A pocket mouse. **b** A marsupial of the genus *Phascogale.*

pouched rat. **a** A pocket gopher. **b** A kangaroo rat. **c** Any African rodent of the genus *Cricetomys* or of the genus *Eosaccomys.*

pouched stork. = ADJUTANT, *n.*, 3.

pouch of Doug'las (dŭg'lăs). [After James *Douglas* (1675–1742), Scot. anatomist.] A deep peritoneal recess or pouch between the uterus and the upper vaginal wall anteriorly and the rectum posteriorly.

pouch of Rath'ke (rät'kē). See PITUITARY BODY.

pouch'y (pouch'ĭ), *adj.;* POUCH'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); -I·EST. Having, or of the nature of, a pouch.

pou'dre B (pōō'dr'). See SMOKELESS POWDER.

pou'dre blue (pōō'dr'). = POWDER BLUE, 2.

‖**pou'dre de riz'** (pōō'dr' dĕ rē'). [F.] Rice powder.

pou'dre mar'chant (pōō'drĕ mär'chănt). [OF. *march(e)ant* of a merchant, of good quality.] A medieval flavoring powder. *Obs.*

pou·drette' (pōō·drĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *poudre* dust, powder. See POWDER.] A manure made from night soil, dried and mixed with charcoal, gypsum, etc.

pouf (pōōf), *n.* [F. Cf. PUFF, *n.*] Literally, a puff; specif.: **a** In hairdressing, an arrangement of the hair by means of a puff or puffs (see PUFF, 2 c). **b** A piece of furniture like an ottoman, usually circular and having cushion seats on all sides. **c** The looped or puffed part of a dress.

‖**pouf** (pōōf), *interj.* [F.] Bang.

pouf. Var. of POOF.

pou·laine' (pōō·lān'), *n.* [OF. soulier à la *poulaine*, prop., shoe of Polish fashion.] The long pointed toe of the crakow; a pike; sometimes, erroneously, a crakow. *Hist.*

pou·lard' (pōō·lärd'), *n.* [F. *poularde* pullet, fr. *poule* hen. See PULLET.] A pullet which has been sterilized, now usually by severing the oviduct, sometimes with the removal of a small portion of it, formerly by removing the ovaries, to produce fattening; hence, a fat pullet. Cf. CAPON, 1.

pou·lard'ize (-lär'dĭz), *v. t.* To sterilize, as a pullet. See POULARD; cf. CAPONIZE.

pou·lard' wheat (pōō·lärd'). The wheat *Triticum turgidum* or any of its varieties, suitable only for stock feed and little grown in the United States. They have 4-sided, compact, awned spikes, tending to branch in certain varieties, rather short, thick, humped, yellowish to red kernels, and long thick pithy or solid stems. Sometimes called *rivet* or *cone wheat.*

‖**poule** (pōōl), *n.* [F., prop., chicken.] **1.** The third figure of a quadrille.
2. *Gaming.* = POOL, sum staked.

‖**pou'let'** (pōō'lĕ'), *n.* [F.] **1.** = 1st CHICK, 1 & 2.
2. A love letter or a note; — from being sometimes folded in the form of a wing.

pou·lette' sauce (pōō·lĕt'). [F. See PULLET; SAUCE.] Velouté with added egg yolk.

poulp, poulpe (pōōlp), *n.* [F. *poulpe*, fr. L. *polypus.* See POLYP.] An octopus.

Poul'sen arc (poul'sĕn). [After Valdemar *Poulsen*, Danish electrician.] *Elec.* A direct-current arc for producing high-frequency undamped oscillations, the arc being between electrodes in a tight chamber through which a gas, usually hydrogen or illuminating gas, is passed continuously. In parallel with the arc and outside of the chamber is an oscillating circuit in which is a condenser and the primary circuit of an air-core transformer. The frequency of oscillation may be 1,000,000 or more per second.

Poulsen generator. A Poulsen-arc apparatus.

poult (pōlt), *n.* [ME. *pulte*, contr. fr. *polet, poullet*, fr. OF. *poulet.* See PULLET.] **1.** A young turkey, esp. in its early weeks; also, less commonly, a young chicken, pheasant, grouse, or the like.
2. (*pron.* pōlt; *dial. usually* pōōt) A child; youth. *Chiefly Dial.*

poult'-de-soie' (pōō'dĕ·swä'), *n.* [F. *poult-de-soie, poude-soie.* Cf. PADUASOY.] A kind of heavy, corded silk fabric; a fine grosgrain silk. Cf. PADUASOY.

poul'ter (pōl'tĕr), *n.* [ME. *pulter*, fr. OF. *pouletier*, fr. *poulet.* See POULT.] **1.** A poulterer; — now only [*cap.*] in *Poulters' Company*, one of the London City Livery Companies (incorporated 1504).
2. In royal and noble houses, and in monasteries, the purchaser of provisions. *Obs.*

poul'ter·er (pōl'tĕr·ĕr), *n.* [From POULTER.] One who deals in poultry.

poul'ter's meas'ure (-tĕrz). A meter in which lines, or couplets, of twelve and fourteen syllables alternate. *Obs.*

poul'tice (pōl'tĭs), *n.* [Earlier *pultes*, fr. ML. *pultes* pap, pl. of L. *puls, pultis.* See PULSE seeds.] A soft composition, as of bread, bran, herbs, or the like, usually heated and spread on a cloth, to be applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, etc., to supply warmth or moisture, or act as an anodyne, emollient, antiseptic, counterirritant, etc.; a cataplasm.

poul'tice, *v. t.;* -TICED (-tĭst); -TIC·ING (-tĭs·ĭng). To apply a poultice to; to dress with a poultice.

poul'try (pōl'trĭ), *n.* [ME. *pultrie*, fr. OF. *pouleterie*, fr. *pouletier.* See POULTER.] **1.** Any domesticated birds which serve as a source of food, either eggs or meat. In the order of their importance to man, *poultry* includes chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea fowl, pigeons, and pheasants.

Poultry, 1. Domestic Fowl with Parts named. 1 Comb; 2 Face; 3 Wattles; 4 Ear Lobe; 5 Hackle; 6 Breast; 7 Back; 8 Saddle; 9 Saddle Hackles; 10 Sickle Feathers; 11 Tail Coverts; 12 Tail Feathers; 13 Wing Bow; 14 Wing Coverts; 15 Secondaries; 17 Primaries; 18 Thighs; 19 Hocks; 20 Shanks or Legs; 21 Spur; 22 Toes.

2. *Obs.* **a** The office of poulter (sense 2); also, the storeroom for the provisions bought by him. **b** A poultry yard or farm. **c** A poultry market.
3. [*cap.*, with *the.*] A London street where there was once a poultry (sense 2 c). It is at the east end of Cheapside.
4. A fowl. *Southern U. S.*
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

poultry breeder	**poultry farm**	**poultry keeping**
poultry breeding	**poultry farmer**	**poultryman**
poultry buyer	**poultry farming**	**poultry raiser**
poultry car	**poultry feed**	**poultry raising**
poultry culture	**poultry grower**	**poultry rearing**
poultry dealer	**poultry house**	**poultry shop**
poultry dresser	**poultry husbandry**	**poultry show**
poultry dressing	**poultry judging**	**poultry stall**
poultry fancier	**poultry keeper**	**poultry yard**
poultry fancying		

poultry tick. **a** The chicken tick. See ARGAS. **b** Also **poultry mite.** The chicken mite.

poultry wire. Wire netting of one-inch or two-inch mesh.

po'u·na'mu (pō'ōō·nä'mōō), *n.* [Maori.] *New Zealand & Australia.* Nephrite; jade; greenstone; also, a weapon or implement made of nephrite.

pounce (pouns; 232), *n.* [F. *ponce* pumice, pounce, fr. L. *pumex, -icis*, pumice. See PUMICE.] **1.** A fine powder, as of sandarac or cuttlefish bone, formerly used to prevent ink from spreading on unsized paper or over an erasure, and also to prepare parchment to take writing.
2. Powder, as charcoal dust, for making patterns through perforated designs, used by embroiderers, etc.; also, the perforated design.

pounce (pouns; 232), *v. t.;* POUNCED (pounst); POUNC'ING (poun'sĭng). [F. *poncer.* See POUNCE a powder.] **1.** To sprinkle, dust, rub, smooth down, or finish, with pounce, pumice, fine abrasive paper, etc.; as, to *pounce* paper or the outside of a felt hat; to transfer, trace, or imprint, with pounce; as, to *pounce* a design.
2. To sprinkle with powder or with spots. *Obs.*

pounce (pouns; 232), *n.* [Appar. fr. ME. *ponson, ponchon.* See PUNCHEON.] **1.** The claw or talon of a bird of prey or, rarely, of some other animal; in *Falconry*, formerly, the innermost of the three anterior claws, or any of the anterior claws.
2. A punch; thrust; poke. *Now Dial.*
3. *Obs.* **a** A punch or stamp. **b** A hole punched, pinked, or slashed to ornament a garment; a pink.

pounce (pouns), *v. Transitive:* To seize, or swoop down on and seize, with the pounces, or talons. "To *pounce* a wren." *Cowper.*
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make a pounce; to swoop down or spring; to leap and seize suddenly with the claws, hands, or the like; — with *on, upon*, or *at;* as, a hawk *pounces* on a chicken.
2. To spring, or enter abruptly or suddenly; as, to *pounce* into a room.
3. To make a sudden eager or spirited attack, as upon a blunder or omission.

pounce, *n.* Act of pouncing; a sudden swoop or spring; as, to make a *pounce;* on the *pounce* (ready to pounce).

pounce, *adv.* With a pounce.

pounce, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *poinconner* to stamp, to punch, E. POUNCE a punch.] **1.** To emboss, as silver or gold, for ornamental purposes by hammering on the reverse side, as in repoussé work; to ornament in this way; to decorate or adorn.
2. To ornament by punching or cutting holes, etc.; to cut the edge of in scallops, etc.; to pink.
3. *Obs.* **a** To pound; stamp; bruise; comminute; poke; pummel. **b** To prick; perforate; stab; specif., to tattoo.

pounce box. A box with a perforated lid, for holding and sprinkling pounce.

pounced (pounst), *adj.* Having claws or talons.

pounce paper. A transparent paper for tracing, etc.

pounc'er (poun'sĕr), *n.* One who or that which pounces; specif., one who shapes felt hats by rubbing down the surface, originally with pounce, now with abrasives.

pounce'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

poul'tist. Poulticed. *Ref. Sp.*

poul'try-dom (pōl'trĭ·dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

poul'try·ist, *n.* See -IST.

poul'try·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

poul'try·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

poul'try-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

poum. † POME.

poun'cer, pon'ser. Erron. var. of POUCER.

pounce'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

poul'tist. Poulticed. *Ref. Sp.*

poul'try-dom (pōl'trĭ·dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

poul'try·ist, *n.* See -IST.

poul'try·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

poul'try·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

poul'try-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

poum. † POME.

poun'cer, pon'ser. Erron. var. of POUCER.

pouk (pŏŏk). Var. of PUCK. *Now Dial.* [pluck. *Scot.*]

pouk (pŏŏk). Var. of POOK, to

poul (pōl). Var. of POLL. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

poul. Var. of 2d PUL.

poul'dron (pōl'drŭn). Var. of PAULDRON. *Archaic.* — **poul'droned** (-drŭnd), *adj.*

poul'ter·ess, *n., fem.* of POULTERER.

poult'foot', † POLYFOOT.

pottery ware. = POTTERY, 3.

Pot'ti·a'ce·ae (pŏt'ĭ·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Pottia*, type genus (after J. F. *Pott*, Ger. botanist) + *-aceae.*] Syn. of TORTULACEAE.

pot'tin·gar, *n.* [OF., *apotecaire.*] An apothecary. *Obs. Scot.*

pot'tin·gar'y, *n.* [Corrupt. of ME. *apotecarie.* See APOTHECARY.] An apothecary; also pharmacy or drugs. *Obs. Scot.*

pot'tur (pŏt'tĕr), *n.; pl.* POTTAR (-tĕr). [Icel., fr. late ON., pot, fr. MLG. *pot* pot, quart. See 2d POT.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

pot'u·lent (pŏt'ū·lĕnt), *adj. & n.* [L. *potulentus*, fr. *potus* a drinking.] = POTABLE. *Obs.* — **pot'u·len'tal** (-lĕn'tăl), *adj. Obs.*

pot'-ver·du'go, *n.* [For *pot-verligo*; cf. Sp. *verdugo* executioner.] Vertigo from intoxication. *Obs.*

pot'-wab'bler (pŏt'wŏb'lĕr), **pot'-wob'bler, pot'-wab'bling,** = POT-WALLOPER, POT-WALLOPING. *Eng.* [LOPER.]

pot'-wal'lon·er. † POT-WAL-

pot'y·car'y. † POTHECARY.

Po'ty·ua'ra (pō'tĭ·wä'rä). Var. of POEGUARA. [var. of POLL.]

pou (pōō). Scot. & dial. Eng.

pou'ah (pou'ä), *n. sing. & pl.* [Hind. *pauā.*] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

pouce. † 2d PULSE.

pouch'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

pouch'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

pouch'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

pouch'-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.

poucht. Pouched. *Ref. Sp.*

pou'cy. Var. of POUCEY. [*Table.*]

poud. Var. of POOD (see WEIGHT,

‖**pou'-de-soie'** (pōō'd'-swä').

Var. of POULT-DE-SOIE.

poudesoy. † PADUASOY.

pou·dret'. Poudrette. *Ref. Sp.*

pough, pouge, *n. & v.* [AS. *pohha*, n. See POCK.] Bag. *Obs.*

poun'cet box (poun'sĕt; -sĭt; 119). Also **poun'cet,** *n.* [Cf. F. *poncette* a bag with perforations for sprinkling. See POUNCE a powder.] **a** *Archaic.* A pomander. **b** *Rare.* A pounce box.

pounce tree. = SANDARAC TREE **a.**

pounc'ing (poun'sĭng), *adj.* That pounces; also, piercing. See 2d, 4th, & 7th POUNCE. — **pounc'ing·ly,** *adv.*

pounc'ing, *n.* Act or work of one who pounces.

pouncing paper. Pounce paper.

pound (pound), *n.* [AS. *pund* (in comp.), of uncert. origin. Cf. PINDER, PINFOLD, POIND, POND.] **1.** An enclosure, maintained by public authority, in which cattle or other animals may be confined when taken in trespassing, or when going at large in violation of law, or where distrained cattle or goods may be kept until redeemed; a pinfold.
2. An enclosure in which sheep or cattle are confined for shelter, etc.; also, one for trapping wild animals.
3. Figuratively, a place of confinement, as a prison for criminals or debtors; hence, a trap; a difficult or hopeless position to get out of, as in hunting.
4. A body of still water, esp. one confined by a dam or the like, as a mill pond or a canal reach; a pond. *Now Dial.*
5. An area or space within which fish are kept, stowed, or caught; specif., *Fishing,* the inner enclosure of a pound net, which retains the fish. Also, short for POUND NET.

pound (pound), *v. t.;* POUND'ED; POUND'ING. **1.** To confine in or as in a pound; to impound; to pen up.
2. Specif., *Fox Hunting,* to confine (a huntsman) or to cause (him) to be confined in an enclosed place from which he cannot get out to follow the chase.
3. To dam or impound (water). *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

pound, *n.; pl.* POUNDS (poundz; 111), collectively POUND. [AS. *pund,* fr. L. *pondo* pound, lit. and orig., in weight; akin to L. *pondus* a weight, pound. See PENDANT.] **1.** A unit of weight and of mass, formerly varying in value in different countries from about 300 to about 1,070 grams, and commonly divided into 12 or 16 ounces. Abbr. *lb.,* pl. *lb.* or *lbs.* Among English-speaking peoples the modern unit for most purposes is the ***avoirdupois pound*** of 7,000 grains (453.59243 grams). In Great Britain the pound is determined by a special platinum cylinder kept in London, and, in the United States, by the standards of the National Bureau of Standards in Washington. In weighing silver, gold, and a few costly materials, the ***troy pound*** of 5,760 grains (373.2418 grams) was formerly in general use, but such weights are now usually expressed in troy ounces. See TROY, *adj.* In the past, pounds of other weights have been in use in England for various purposes. Cf. TOWER POUND. The word *pound* is often used in translating the names of foreign units, as *funt, libbra, libra, livre, pfund,* etc. See WEIGHT, *Table.*
2. A pound weight. *Shak.*
3. a The gold monetary unit of Great Britain, equal to 20 shillings of 12 pence each, or $4.8665 United States money, or 113.001 grains (7.3224 grams) of fine gold; — called specifically, *pound sterling.* Symbol, £. The gold coin of the value of a pound is called the *sovereign* (which see). In 1816 the gold standard was adopted and the value of the pound in gold became fixed, but on Sept. 21, 1931 the gold standard was abandoned. **b** More fully **pound Scots.** A former Scotch money of account, equal at the Union of the Crowns (1603) to 20 shillings Scotch or 20 pence English. Originally it was the same as the English pound, but was gradually debased. See SHILLING, 2 **a.** **c** A gold monetary unit of Turkey (£T), of Egypt (£E), of Palestine (£P), and (*libra*) of Peru. **d** A money of account of Syria. See COIN, *Table.*

pound, *v. t. Coining.* To ascertain the remedy, or variation from standard, of (coins) by weighing together the number that should weigh one or more pounds and noting the variation. The remedy now applies to each coin. *Eng.*

pound (pound), *v.;* POUND'ED; POUND'ING. [ME. *pounen,* fr. AS. *punian* to bruise; akin to D. *puin* rubbish, ruins. Cf. 1st PUN.] *Transitive:* **1.** To comminute or pulverize by beating, as with a pestle; to reduce to powder or pulp; to bruise; triturate; as, to *pound* nuts to a paste.
2. To strike heavily or repeatedly, as with the fist or with some heavy instrument; to beat; thump; pummel; hammer; as, to *pound* an opponent or a piano; also, to assail with repeated criticisms, etc.
3. To make firm by beating, as the ground with the feet.
4. a To produce by means of repeated heavy blows; — usually with *out;* as, to *pound* out a fox trot on the piano. **b** To force or drive as if by repeated heavy blows; as, to *pound* some sense into him.
5. *Exchanges.* To offer freely for sale (securities or produce) to depress the price. *U. S.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To strike or deliver heavy blows; to beat; hammer; to come down heavily, as a ship on the water.
2. To walk, dance, etc., heavily; to ride hard; as, horses *pounding* through mud; to proceed with a succession of bumps or with vibration as from forcing the motive power or meeting heavy seas.
3. To work hard, or (with *away*) hard and continuously.
4. *Mach.* To make a jarring noise, as an engine in running.

pound, *n.* Act or result of pounding; specif.: **a** A contusion; bruise. **b** A pounding or heavy blow; a thud.

pound, *v. t. & i.* To bet a pound or large amount (on), esp. at big odds; hence, ***to pound it,*** to swear to it. *Slang, Eng.*

-pound (-pound). Singular of POUND, used, with a preceding numeral, as an attributive adjective; as, a ten-*pound* weight.

pound'age (poun'dĭj), *n.* **1.** A sum or rate per pound; esp., a payment, deduction, tax, or the like, of so much per pound sterling; specif.: **a** *Eng. Hist.* A subsidy of a certain number of pence to the pound, formerly granted to the crown on all goods exported or imported. See TONNAGE AND POUNDAGE. **b** *Eng. Law.* The percentage allowed to a sheriff or other officer on the amount realized by an execution. **c** *Salt Making.* In the case of brines, the number of pounds of salt in a gallon or in a cubic foot of the solution. **d** *Slang, Eng.* Extravagant odds.
2. Weight in pounds; total number of pounds carried; as, air-mail *poundage.*

pound'age (poun'dĭj), *v. t.* To distrain; constrain. *Milton.*

pound'age, *n.* [See POUND an enclosure.] **1.** Confinement of animals in a pound; also, an enclosure for cattle.
2. A charge paid for the release of impounded animals.

pound'al (poun'dăl; -d'l), *n.* [From POUND a weight.] *Physics.* A unit of force which will impart to a mass of one pound an acceleration equal to one foot per second per second, corresponding to the dyne except that pound and foot replace gram and centimeter.

pound boat. A flat-bottomed, broad-beamed, two-masted, centerboard vessel used esp. by fishermen on the Great Lakes.

pound brush. Any of the largest sizes of painters' brushes.

pound'cake' (pound'kāk'), *n.* A kind of rich, sweet, fine-grained cake; — so called from the chief ingredients being used in equal quantities measured in pounds.

pound degree. *Physics.* A unit of heat, being that required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree.

pound'er (poun'dĕr), *n.* [See POUND a weight.] **1.** That which weighs a pound, as a trout.
2. A thing weighing a certain (specified) number of pounds, as a projectile, or having to do with something of a specified weight in pounds; — used in combination; as, a cannon firing a twelve-pound shell is called a twelve-*pounder.*
3. A person whose income, rent payment, dower, or the like, is a specified number of pounds sterling; as, before the Reform Act of 1867, one who was an elector by virtue of paying ten pounds rent was called a ten-*pounder. Brit.*
4. A bank note, jewel, etc., having the value of a specified number of pounds sterling.

pound'er, *n.* [See POUND to strike.] **1.** One who or that which pounds, as a stamp in an ore mill, a pestle, etc.
2. Something, as a mortar, for pounding in.

pound'er, *n.* A poundkeeper. *Now Rare.*

pound'-fool'ish (66), *adj.* Incapable of dealing with large sums or matters; — complementary to *penny-wise.* — **pound'-fool'ish·ness,** *n.* — **pound'-fol'ly,** *n.*

pound'-foot', *n.* = FOOT-POUND.

pound'keep'er (pound'kēp'ĕr), *n.* The keeper of a pound.

pound lock. A lock to impound or dam up a part of a stream.

pound'man (pound'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who fishes with a pound net.

pound'meal' (-mēl'), *adv.* By the pound. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

pound net. A fish trap consisting of a net or nets supported to form an enclosure with a narrow entrance, called the *pot,* and a *leader* to direct the fish into it.

pound of flesh. Something demanded as due, but which if yielded will destroy the giver; — from Shakespeare's use in *The Merchant of Venice.*

pound party. = DONATION PARTY. *U. S.*

pound pear. A large kind of cooking pear. *Obs.*

pound Scots. See 3d POUND, 3 **b.**

pound sovereign. See SOVEREIGN, 2 **a.**

pound sterling. See 3d POUND, 3 **a.**

pound'stone' (pound'stōn'), *n.* A stone, pebble, or large echinite, weighing a pound, used as a weight.

pound'worth' (-wûrth'), *n., or* **pound's' worth'.** As much as may be worth or be bought for a pound.

Pou'part's' lig'a·ment (pōō'pärz'). [After F. *Poupart* (1661–1709), French anatomist.] *Anat.* The thickened lower border of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, extending from the anterior superior spine of the ilium to the pubic tubercle. It is continuous below with the fascia lata of the thigh, and forms the external pillar of the external abdominal ring, and a part of the anterior boundary of the femoral ring. Called also *inguinal ligament.*

pour (pōr; 181), *v.;* POURED (pōrd); POUR'ING. [ME. *pouren,* of uncert. origin.] *Transitive:* **1.** To send forth in or as in a stream or a flood; to cause or allow to flow in a stream; as, to *pour* water into or out of a pail; to *pour* tea; the skies *pour* rain.
2. To discharge, emit, or let loose, freely, wholly, or abundantly; to give forth without restraint or break in continuity; as, to *pour* money into the hands of the rich; to *pour* knowledge into one's pupils.

London doth *pour* out her citizens. *Shak.*

3. To utter, speak, or sing without constraint; to express freely or fully the feelings of; to shed or radiate; as, to *pour* out his fury upon his enemies; to *pour* forth a song or one's happiness.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To flow, pass, or issue, in or as in a stream; to gush; to come or go in great numbers or quantities, rapidly, or the like; to stream; to fall continuously and abundantly; as, the rain *pours;* the audience *poured* out.

If the rude throng *pour* on with furious pace. *Gay.*

2. To pour tea or coffee for guests at a reception.
— ***it never rains but it pours.*** Events of a like kind never occur except in great number.

pour oil on troubled water. To play the pacifier or peacemaker.

pour, *n.* **1.** A pouring, or the quantity poured; a pouring stream or the like; a flood; a heavy fall; downpour.
2. The amount, as of concrete, poured or placed in the form or in molds without interruption.
3. *Founding.* The principal opening by which the molten metal enters a mold; also, the superfluous metal or tang (sometimes called also *pourpiece*) adhering to the casting and resulting from the head metal in this opening.

‖**pour' ac'quit'** (pōōr' ăk'ē'). [F.] Received payment.

‖**pour' ain'sī' dire'** (ăn'sē' dēr'). [F.] So to speak.

‖**pour'boire'** (pōōr'bwär'), *n.* [F. See PURPOSE; BEVERAGE.] Literally, (money) for drinking; drink money; hence, a gratuity; douceur; tip; a small fee.

pour'er (pōr'ĕr; 181), *n.* One who or that which pours.

pour'er-off', *n.* One who pours off.

pour'er-out', *n.* One who pours out.

pour'ie (pōr'ĭ), *n.* A vessel with a spout to pour beer, etc. *Scot.*

pour'ing (pōr'ĭng), *adj.* Falling or flowing in quantities; used in or for pouring. See POUR, *v.* — **pour'ing·ly,** *adv.*

‖**pour' le mé'rite'** (pōōr' lĕ mā'rēt'). [F.] For merit; specif., **Pour le mérite,** the Prussian Order of Merit. See ORDER, *n.,* 1.

‖**pour'par'ler'** (pōōr'pär'lā'), *n.* [F.] An informal conference to discuss some affair, as preliminary to a treaty.

pour·par'ler (pōōr·pär'lā), **pour·par'ley** (-lĭ), *v. i.* To conduct a pourparler.

pour plate. *Bacteriol.* See PLATE, *n.,* 14.

pour·point' (pōōr'point), *n.* [F.] Something quilted; as: **a** *Hist.* A quilted doublet worn from the 13th to the 17th century as part of a suit of armor or of a civilian costume. **b** *Obs.* A bedquilt.

pour'point, *v. t.* To make in the style of a pourpoint; to quilt. — **pour'point·er** (-poin·tĕr), *n.*

pour point (pōr). See POUR TEST.

‖**pour' rire'** (pōōr' rēr'). [F.] Literally, for laughing; not to be taken seriously.

pour test. *Anal. Chem. & Mach.* A test to determine the lowest temperature (**pour point**) at which an oil, as a lubricating oil from petroleum, flows under given conditions.

pousse'-ca'fé' (pōōs'kä'fā'), *n.; pl.* -FÉS (-fāz'). [F., fr. *pousser* to push + *café* coffee.] A drink of brandy or a liqueur served, after dinner, with black coffee; — applied chiefly in the United States to a compound of several liqueurs of different specific gravities poured so as to remain in separate layers.

pous·sette' (pōō·sĕt'), *n.* [F., pushpin.] A dance figure in which one or more couples dance round and round with hands joined.

pous·sette', *v. i.;* -SET'TED (-sĕt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -SET'TING. To perform a poussette.

poust'ie (pous'tĭ), *n.* [OF. *poëstié,* fr. L. *potestas.*] Power; dominion. *Obs.*

‖**pou sto** (pōō stō; pou stō). [Gr. *pou stō* where I may stand; — from the reputed saying of Archimedes, "Give me where I may stand and I will move the whole world with my steelyard."] A place to stand upon; a locus standi; hence, a foundation or basis for operations.

pout (pout), *n.; pl.* POUT, sometimes POUTS (pouts). See PLURAL, *Note.* [AS. *pūte,* in *ælepūte* eelpout; akin to D. *puitaal, puit* frog, Sw. *puta* to be inflated. See 2d POUT; cf. EELPOUT.] **a** The bib, or whiting pout. **b** Any of several fresh-water catfishes; a horned pout. **c** An eelpout.

pout (pout), *v.;* POUT'ED; POUT'ING. [ME. *pouten;* akin to EFris. *pūt* a bag, swelling, Sw. *puta* to be inflated, *puta* cushions, Skr. *budbuda* bubble. Cf. POUT fish, PUDDING.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness or displeasure; hence, to look sullen; to show displeasure.

Thou *poutest* upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shak.*

2. To protrude; as, her chin *pouted* deliciously; to swell out, as lips. Cf. POUTER, 2.
—, *Transitive:* To protrude or swell out (the lips); also, to say with a pout.

pout (pout), *n.* **1.** A protrusion of the lips, expressive of sulkiness, pique, or the like; *pl.,* a fit of pouting.
2. A protruding. *Browning.*

pout (pōōt). Scot. var. of POULT. — *v. i.* To shoot pouts, or poults. *Scot.* — **pout'er** (-ĕr), *n. Scot.*

pout (pōōt). Var. of PAUT.

pout'er (pout'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who pouts.
2. A pigeon of a domestic breed in which the legs are long, the body slender, and the carriage erect. They have a remarkably distensible crop which they have a habit of dilating, a process termed *pouting.* Two main varieties are bred in nearly all colors, the common, or English, pouter, and the pygmy pouter.

pout'er (pōt'ĕr; pout'ĕr), *v. t. & i.* To poke; stir; also, to potter. *Chiefly Scot.*

pout'ful (pout'fōōl; -f'l), *adj.* Full of pouts.

pout'ing, *adj.* Protruded; expressing pique. Cf. POUT, *v.* — **pout'ing·ly,** *adv.*

pout'y (pout'ĭ), *adj.* Given to or suggestive of pouting.

‖**Po've·rel'lo, il** (ēl pō'vā·rĕl'lō). [It.] Lit., the little poor man; — a popular name for St. Francis of Assisi.

pov'er·ish (pŏv'ĕr·ĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *pouverir.*] To impoverish. — **pov'er·ish·ment** (-mĕnt), *n. Both Archaic & Dial.*

pov'er·ty (pŏv'ĕr·tĭ), *n.* [ME. *poverte,* fr. OF. *povertē, povreté* (F. *pauvreté*), fr. L. *paupertas,* fr. *pauper.* See POOR.] **1.** Quality or state of being poor or indigent; want or scarcity of means of subsistence; indigence; need; destitution. Specif., in monastic vows, renunciation as an individual of the right to own, to receive by inheritance or gift, or to dispose of, property.
2. Poor people collectively; — usually with *the. Obs.*
3. Any deficiency in what is desired or desirable or in what constitutes adequacy; dearth; scarcity; poorness; as, *poverty* of soil; *poverty* of the blood; *poverty* of ideas. Also, lack of some particular element or quality; as, *poverty* in vitamins.
4. Poor or feeble bodily condition; leanness, or the like.
5. The pearlweed.
Syn. — POVERTY, WANT, DESTITUTION, INDIGENCE, PENURY. POVERTY (which is a stronger word than the adjective *poor*) is the state of being in need; WANT is extreme poverty; DESTITUTION, absolute want. INDIGENCE suggests severely reduced or straitened circumstances; PENURY is extreme indigence or abject poverty. Cf. LACK, PARSIMONIOUS.
Ant. — Wealth, riches, affluence, opulence, luxury.

poverty birch. The American gray birch *Betula populifolia.*

poverty grass. Any of several slender grasses; as: **a** An erect American grass (*Aristida dichotoma*) with dichotomously branched culms, found in dry sandy soil. **b** An oat grass (*Danthonia spicata*). **c** The poverty plant. **d** The broom crowberry. **e** The rabbit-foot clover.

poverty plant. A small heathlike plant (*Hudsonia ericoides*); also, the related *H. tomentosa,* or beach heather. *U. S.*

pov'er·ty-strick'en, *adj.* Very poor or destitute.

pov'er·ty·weed' (pŏv'ĕr·tĭ·wēd'), *n.* **a** The cowwheat *Melampyrum arvense.* **b** In the western United States, an aromatic weed (*Iva axillaris*). **c** The pearly everlasting. **d** The spurry *Spergula arvensis.* **e** = BUTTONWEED **a.**

Po·vin'dah (pō·vĭn'dä), *n.* One of a caste or tribe of soldier merchants trading between northern India and central Asia.

pow (pou), *n.* [Imitative.] A sound of or as of a blow. *Colloq., U. S.*

pow (pō; pou). Dial. var. of POLL, head.

pow (pōō). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POOL, PULL.

pow'der (pou'dĕr), *n.* [ME. *poudre,* fr. OF. *poudre, poldre,* fr. L. *pulvis, pulveris.* See POLLEN; cf. POLVERINE, PULVERIZE.] **1.** The fine particles to which any dry substance is reduced by pounding, grinding, or triturating,

---

pounch. ✝ PUNCH.
pounc'y. Var. of PUNCHY.
pounde. ✝ POND. [*Obs.*]
pounder pear. = POUND PEAR.
pound'ing, *n.* [From the custom of giving a *pound* of sugar or other commodity.] = DONATION PARTY. *U. S.*
pound'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
pound'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
pound'mas'ter, *n.* = POUNDKEEPER.
pound'-trap', *n.* = 1st POUND, 2.
pounge. ✝ POUND, to beat; PUN, to pound; PAWN, peacock; PAWN, a chessman.
poun'son, *v. t.* [OF. *poinsonner, ponchonner* (F. *poinçonner*). See PUNCHEON.] = POUNCE, 2. *Obs.*
pounst. Pounced. *Ref. Sp.*
pount (pōōnt). Scot. var. of POINT.
pou'pit (pōō'pĭt). Scot. var. of POUR. ✝ POWER, POOR. [PULPIT.]
pour·con'trell, *n.* An octopus. *Obs.*
pourd. Poured. *Ref. Sp.*
poure. ✝ POOR, POKE, POUR, POWER, PURE.
poured plate (pōrd; 181). *Bacteriol.* See PLATE, *n.,* 14.
pourmenade. ✝ PROMENADE.
pour'par'ty (pōōr'pär'tĭ). Var. of PURPARTY.
pour'piece', *n. Founding.* See POUR, *n.,* 3.
pourpos. ✝ PURPOSE.
pour·pres'ture (pōōr·prĕs'tûr). ✝ PURPRESTURE.
pour·prise', *n.* [OF. *pourpris, pourprise,* fr. *pourprendre* to occupy, enclose. See PURPRESTURE.] Enclosure; precinct; environ. *Obs.*
pour·prise', *v. t.* To enclose; encompass; occupy. *Obs.*
poursiane. ✝ PURSLANE.
poursuite. ✝ PURSUIT. [VANT.]
pour'sui·vant. Var. of PURSUI-
pour·tray', Var. of PORTRAY.
pourveance. ✝ PURVEYANCE.
pour'vete', *n. sing. & pl.* [A French form of Lett. *purvieta.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*
pourvey. ✝ PURVEY.
pous (pōōs; pous), *n.; pl.* PODES (pō'dēz). [Gr., foot.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
pous, pouse. ✝ PULSE.
pouse (pōs; pous; pōōs), **pouss.** Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of PUSH.
pouse, pou'ser, pou'sy. Vars. of POUCE, POUCER, POUCEY.
‖**pous'sé'** (pōō'sā'), *n.* [F. *poussée* a push.] *Music.* = UP-BOW.
pous'sie (pōōs'ĭ). Scot. var. of PUSSY, hare.
pou'ther (pōō'thĕr). Scot. var. of POWDER.
povert. ✝ POVERTY.
pov'er·ty-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
pow'cat' (pō'kăt'; pou'-). Dial. Eng. var. of POLECAT.

---

or into which it falls by decay; dust. "Grind their bones to *powder*." *Shak.*
2. A preparation in the form of fine particles; as: **a** *Obs.* Salt, spice, or other condiment in this form. **b** A cosmetic for the skin or hair.
3. Any of various solid explosives, as gunpowder, used in gunnery, blasting, etc. See GUNPOWDER, SMOKELESS POWDER.
4. Force; power; as, to put *powder* into a stroke. *Slang.*
5. *Bot.* The pollen of flowers or spores of lycopodium. See LYCOPODIUM POWDER.
6. *Med.* A medicine or dose, usually for internal use and taken in some vehicle.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES (in sense 3) are:

powder-black, *adj.*	**powder house**	**powder-marked**
powder-charged	**powder keg**	**powder mill**
powder chest	**powder-laden**	**powder room**
powder flask	**powder magazine**	**powder-scorched**
powder-gray, *adj.*	**powder maker**	**powder-tinged**

pow'der (pou'dĕr), *v.;* -DERED (-dĕrd); -DER-ING. [OF. *poudrer.*] *Transitive:* **1.** *Now Chiefly Dial. Eng.* **a** To sprinkle (food) with a powdered condiment. **b** Hence, to salt; to corn, as meat; to preserve; store (up).
2. To sprinkle with or as with powder (rarely, dust); to besprinkle; as, to *powder* the hair; hence, *Her. & Art,* to strew or sprinkle with small figures or spots.
3. To sprinkle like powder; to scatter or strew irregularly over a surface, esp. for decoration.
4. To reduce to powder; comminute; pulverize; triturate.
5. To charge (cannon) with powder. *Obs.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be reduced to powder; to become like powder; as, some salts *powder* easily.
2. To use cosmetic powder; as, she paints and *powders.*
pow'der (pou'dĕr), *n.* A sudden onset; a rush; also, impetuosity;—used chiefly with *in* or *with. Now Chiefly Dial.*
pow'der, *v. i.* To rush; hurry; to ride very fast or impetuously. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
powder barrel. A barrel, usually of 100 lb. capacity, for storing or transporting powder.
powder beef. Salted or corned beef. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
powder blue. **1.** Powdered smalt, as for use in laundering.
2. **a** A color, green-blue in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR. **b** The color smalt.
— pow'der-blue' (66), *adj.*
powder box. A box for holding powder; specif.: **a** *Obs.* A box for salt or spices. **b** *Obs.* A box for gunpowder. **c** A box for cosmetic or toilet powder. **d** *Hist.* A pounce box. **e** *Mil.* A fougasse shell. *Rare.*
powder boy. A boy formerly employed on war vessels to carry powder to the guns.
powder charge. In a shell, the main charge of powder for propelling the projectile.
powder down. One of certain modified down feathers which grow continuously and disintegrate at the ends, producing a sort of powder or scaly exfoliation. They are present only in certain birds, esp. herons, parrots, tinamous, and frogmouths.
pow'dered (pou'dĕrd), *adj.* **1.** Spiced; seasoned; also, pickled; preserved; corned. *Now Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. Subjected to sweating in a powdering tub. *Obs.*
3. Ornamented or marked with numerous spots or small figures; spangled; specif., *Her.,* semé (with *with*).
4. Sprinkled or dressed with powder, as the hair.
5. Reduced to a powder; pulverized; as, *powdered* chalk or coal.
powdered milk. = DRIED MILK.
powdered sugar. Sugar derived from granulated sugar by grinding, including pulverized sugar and confectioners' sugar.
pow'der-er (pou'dĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which powders.
powder flag. *Nav.* A red flag hoisted at the fore of a ship loading or discharging explosives, fuel oil or gasoline in bulk, or at the bow of a boat carrying explosives, or displayed during target practice.
powder horn. A powder flask; specif., one made of the horn of an ox or cow.
pow'der-ing (pou'dĕr-ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or an instance of using or applying powder; specif., applying powder to hair or a wig, or as a cosmetic. Also, the powder so applied.
2. **a** Seasoning food with powdered condiments. **b** *Obs. exc. Dial.* Salting or corning meat.
3. Ornamentation with tiny spots, figures, or spangles; also, such spots, figures, etc., collectively. Specif., *Her.,* such figures, collectively, in a field semé.
powdering tub. **a** A tub in which meat is corned or salted. **b** *Obs.* A heated tub in which a person was sweated for the cure of syphilis.
pow'der-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make into a powder. **— pow'der-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* **— pow'der-iz'er** (pou'dĕr-īz'ĕr), *n.*
pow'der-man (pou'dĕr-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** Formerly, a powder boy.
2. One put in charge of the powder used in blasting.
powder monkey; *pl.* POWDER MONKEYS. **a** Formerly, a powder boy on board a war vessel. **b** One who carries or has charge of powder or other explosives in mining or in blasting operations. **c** A cake or mold of damp gunpowder used to make a smudge to stupefy wasps in a nest.
powder of Al'ga-roth (ăl'gă-rŏth; ăl'gà'rŏth'). [F. *algaroth,* fr. the inventor, *Algarotti.*] *Pharm.* A white powder of variable composition, consisting of basic antimony chloride ($SbOCl$) and antimony trioxide (Sb_2O_3), formed by the action of much water on antimony trichloride. It is now used in the preparation of tartar emetic but was formerly used as an emetic, purgative, and diaphoretic.
powder of iron. = REDUCED IRON.
powder of projection. *Alchemy.* A certain powder cast into a vessel containing matter which is to be thereby transmuted into gold.
powder pimperlimpimp, *or* **powder of prelinpinpin.** [Cf. F. *poudre de perlimpinpin.*] A conjurer's magical powder. *Obs.*
powder post. [For *powder of post.*] Dry rot. **— pow'der-post'ed,** *adj.*
pow'der-post' bee'tle. Any of several beetles (family Lyctidae) having larvae which feed in very dry wood or lumber, reducing the interior to powder.
powder puff. **1.** A pad or other device, often of down, for applying cosmetic powder.
2. Hence: **a** Formerly, a fop. **b** A young gull.
3. Formerly, a small bellows for powdering hair.
powder ship. *Nav.* A vessel carrying powder other than that for its own use. *Now Rare.*
Powder Treason. The Gunpowder Plot. *Obs.* **— powder traitor.** *Obs.*

pow'der-y (pou'dĕr-ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Of the nature of, resembling, or consisting of, powder. "The *powdery* snow." *Wordsworth.*
2. Easily crumbling to pieces; friable; as, a *powdery* spar.
3. Of the nature of gunpowder; explosive. *Obs.*
4. Sprinkled with powder; dusty; as, *powdery* bees.
powdery mildew. **a** Any fungus of the family Erysiphaceae (which see);—so called from the abundance of powdery white conidia produced on the leaves of the host. **b** *Plant Pathol.* Any of various diseases caused by these fungi. Cf. DOWNY MILDEW. See MILDEW.
powdery scab. *Plant Pathol.* A disease of the potato caused by a slime-mold-like organism (*Spongospora subterranea*), and producing powdery lesions on the tubers.
pow'dike' (pō'dīk'; pou'-), *n.* [The first part was orig. *poke,* of uncert. origin. *Cf. E. D.*] Any or three ancient dikes in Norfolk to keep back the fen waters.
pow'ell-ite (pou'ĕl-īt), *n.* [After J. W. *Powell* (1834–1902) Am. geologist.] *Mineral.* A calcium molybdate with calcium tungstate, $Ca(Mo,W)O_4$, occurring in small, yellow, tetragonal, pyramidal crystals.
pow'er (pou'ĕr; 39), *n.* [ME. *pouer, poer,* fr. OF. *poeir poöir* (F. *pouvoir*), prop. inf., fr. VL. *potere,* for L. *posse, potesse,* to be able, to have power. See POSSIBLE, POTENT; cf. POSSE COMITATUS.] **1.** Ability, whether physical, mental, or moral, to act; the faculty of doing or performing something; capacity for action or performance or for receiving external action or force; capability of producing or undergoing an effect, whether physical, mental, or moral; also, with *pl.,* one of the mental or bodily faculties, as thinking, reasoning, judging, or willing, or a direction of the operation, or a manifestation for the time being, of mental or physical ability to act; as, a man of great *power;* the *power* of capillary attraction; money gives *power;* one's vital *power;* it required all his *powers* to do it.
2. The possession of sway or controlling influence over others; control; authority; command; government; influence; ascendancy, whether personal, social, or political; also, occasionally, permission or liberty to act.
Thou hast given him *power* over all flesh. *John* xvii. 2.
The boast of heraldry, the pomp of *power.* *Gray.*
3. **a** *Archaic.* A military or naval force; a host. **b** Effect or force as to sound or meaning; phonetic value (of a letter); — no longer in general use.
4. A person, agent, body, or thing having or exercising an ability to act; an individual invested with authority or having influence. Hence: **a** [*usually cap.*] An institution or government exercising control or possessing international influence; as, the Allied *Powers;* the Central *Powers.* See GREAT POWERS. **b** Often, a superhuman agent; a spirit; a divinity. "The *powers* of darkness." *Milton.*
5. Exerted ability to act or produce effect; exerted or active physical or mental strength; might; energy; vigor; force; ability to act or effect strongly, or such ability as exerted; as, a man of *power;* he felt the *power* of his arm; the tree was rent by the lightning's *power.* Also, virtue; potentiality; as, the *power* of a medicine; capacity; as, the *power* of a magnet.
His omnipresence fills
Land, sea, and air, and every kind that lives,
Fomented by his virtual *power* and warmed. *Milton.*
6. [*cap.*] *pl.* Originally rendering Greek *dynameis,* an order of angels. See CELESTIAL HIERACHY.
Thrones, Dominations, Principedoms, Virtues, *Powers.* *Milton.*
7. A large quantity; a great number; multitude; host; abundance; as, a *power* of followers, of good things, of good. *Now Colloq. & Dial.*
8. Religious possession or ecstasy. *Chiefly U. S.*
9. Force or energy applied or applicable to work; as, operated by foot *power;* motive *power;* specif.: *Mech.* **a** Mechanical or electrical force or energy; as of gravitation, steam, wind, etc., as distinguished from human power; as, water *power;* the electrical transmission of *power.* **b** Capacity for operating; as, the *power* of an engine governor. **c** *Rare.* A mechanism by which energy is applied; as, a dog *power;* the mechanical *powers.*
10. Figuratively: **a** Force; energy. "Poetry is *power.*" *Browning.* **b** Influence; esp., an influence regarded as supernatural. "*Power* goes forth from me." *Tennyson.*
11. *Anthropol.* A supernatural principle or activity, esp, such an agency manifested in the events in nature.
12. *Law.* In general, authority, capacity, or right; as, *power* to contract; esp., authority or right to do or forbear derived by one person (often called ***donee***) from another; as, a ***power of attorney***, which is an instrument authorizing one to act as the attorney or agent of the person granting it either generally, or, more often, for some specified limited purpose. Specif., an authority (a ***power of appointment***) vested in one person (called ***donee*** or ***appointor***) to dispose of, or create rights in, the property of another, as defined by statute or judical decision in some States of the United States, with reference to real estate) an authority to do some act in relation to (real) property, or to the creation or revocation of an estate therein or a charge thereon, which the owner granting or reserving such power might himself perform for any purpose (122 *N. Y.* 604, 612). Such a power with respect to real estate is said to owe its efficacy to the doctrine of uses. A power of appointment may be created by grant or reservation; and it is called a ***general power*** when the subject of it may be appointed to any person (called the ***appointee***) or persons whatsoever, including the donee; a ***special power*** when it must be appointed to a particular person or persons. Any power is said to be a ***power coupled with an interest*** when it accompanies, or is coupled with, a jointly existing interest in the subject of the power (8 *Wheat.* 203); a ***collateral***, or ***naked, power***, when not connected with any interest of the donee in the subject. A ***power appendant*** is one which the donee can exercise only out of an estate held by him, as a grant by the holder of a life estate of a lease, in contrast to a ***power in gross***, which the donee, who holds an estate, can exercise only in the creation of such estates as will not attach to that which he himself holds or be satisfied out of his own interest.
13. *Math.* **a** The product arising from the continued multiplication of a number, square matrix, etc., into itself; as, a square is the second, a cube is the third, *power* of a number. **b** Of one circle or sphere relative to another, the squared distance between their two centers less the sum of the squares of their radii.
14. *Optics.* **a** The degree to which a lens, mirror, or any optical instrument, magnifies; in the telescope, and usually in the microscope, the number of times it multiplies the apparent diameter of an object; sometimes, in microscopes, the number of times it multiplies the apparent surface. **b** The eyepiece of a telescope or microscope. **c** The reciprocal of focal length (in meters) of a lens, lens system, or mirror.
15. *Physics, etc.* The rate of transfer of energy, as the rate at which work is done by an engine, or the rate at which energy is absorbed in an electric system. The units most commonly used are the *horsepower* and the *watt,* which see. One horsepower equals approximately 746 watts. For *true power* and *apparent power* of an alternating current, see WATT.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

power cable	**power meter**	**power sawyer**
power drill	**powermonger**	**power-seeking,** *adj.*
power-driven	**power-operated**	**power shaft**
power-elated	**power press**	**power shears**
power-feeding, *adj.*	**power-propelling,** *adj.*	**power sprayer**
power-giving, *adj.*		**power stroke**
power-holding, *adj.*	**power pump**	**power-transmitting,** *adj.*
power jack	**power punch**	
power line	**power rail**	**power-usurping,** *adj.*
power loom	**power-riveting,** *adj.*	**power weaver**

Syn. — Potency, puissance; ability; efficiency, efficacy. — POWER, STRENGTH, VIGOR, ENERGY, FORCE agree in the idea of ability to do or bear. POWER is the most general term, and denotes ability, whether latent or exerted, to act or effect; as, the *power* of example; to exercise the veto *power.* STRENGTH implies power, either active or passive, that is inherent; as, to push with all one's *strength;* the *strength* of a vise. VIGOR, usually confined in its application to living things, suggests physical or mental strength in healthy exercise; as, the *vigor* of youth, of a plant's growth; "Dryden expresses with clearness what he thinks with *vigor*" (*Johnson*). ENERGY is power expressed in terms of actual or potential work; as, radiant *energy; energy* of speech. FORCE adds the implication of resistance overcome; as, the *force* of an appeal; centripetal *force.* Cf. ABILITY, POWERFUL, VIGOROUS.
I fear these stubborn lines lack *power* to move. *Shak.*
My *strength* is as the *strength* of ten,
Because my heart is pure. *Tennyson.*
Oh, our manhood's prime *vigor!* No spirit feels waste,
Not a muscle is stopped in its playing nor sinew unbraced.
R. Browning.
Men were being lifted into nobleness by the new moral *energy* which seemed . . . to pulse through the whole people. *J. R. Green.*
'T is not within the *force* of fate
The fate-conjoined to separate. *Emerson.*
Ant. — Weakness, impotence, feebleness, infirmity.
— *in power.* **a** In authority or control. **b** *Obs. Scot.* Able. **c** *Obs.* In posse. **— *of power.*** Able; competent. *Obs.* **— *the powers that be.*** Those in authority, as officials or a ruling body. **— *to, or to the best of, one's power.*** So far as one can.
pow'er (pou'ĕr), *v. t.* **1.** To empower; give power to. *Obs.*
2. To equip (a vessel, vehicle, etc.) with propelling engines.
pow'er (pou'ĕr), *adj.* Of or pertaining to power, esp. mechanical power; operated by or producing power; driven by steam, gasoline, oil, compressed air, electricity, or other source of power; as, a *power* plant; a *power* launch.
pow'er-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Powerful. **— pow'er-a-ble-ness,** *n.* **— pow'er-a-bly,** *adv.* *All Obs.*
power amplifier. *Radio.* An amplifier, usually in a transmitting apparatus, that produces relatively large power.
power appendant. See POWER, *n.,* 12.
pow'er-boat' (pou'ĕr-bōt'), *n.* A boat propelled by an engine or motor, esp. one propelled by a gasoline engine; a motor boat.
power duster. *Agric. Mach.* A machine for the spreading of insecticidal dusts.
pow'ered (pou'ĕrd), *adj.* Having, equipped with, capable of operating with, or able to produce, power.
power engineering. See ENGINEERING, *n.,* 1. **— power engineer.**
power factor. *Elec.* The ratio of the true power (see WATT) to the volt-amperes in an alternating-current circuit or apparatus. In the case of sinusoidal current and voltage, the power factor is equal to the cosine of their difference in phase.
pow'er-ful (pou'ĕr-fŏŏl; -fl), *adj.* **1.** Full of, or having, power; possessed of great power; capable of producing great effects of any kind; very strong; potent; mighty; very efficacious; influential; convincing; telling; as, a *powerful* man, engine, vessel; a *powerful* argument; a *powerful* light.
The *powerful* grace that lies
In herbs, plants, stones, and their true qualities. *Shak.*
2. Strikingly great; considerable; as, a *powerful* lot. *Chiefly Illit.*
3. Able; capable. *Obs.*
Syn. — Efficient, effective, effectual, efficacious, strong, forcible, cogent. — POWERFUL, POTENT, PUISSANT agree in the idea of ability to effect large results (cf. EFFECTIVE). POWERFUL applies to whatever is capable of producing, in any fashion, great effect; as, a *powerful* locomotive, athlete, monarch, medicine, spell; "mixtures *powerful* o'er the blood" (*Shak.*). POTENT suggests some inherent, it may be latent or lurking, virtue or energy, which works out its effect with certainty; as, "Magic *potent* over sun and star" (*Wordsworth*); "How *potent* is this Oriental blood in Napoleon, in Goethe, in Heine, Victor Hugo" (*Lowell*); a *potent* spell, medicine, but not a *potent* locomotive, athlete. PUISSANT, a book word, referring chiefly to persons (usually princes and potentates) or to bodies politic, connotes more the outward attributes of power; as, a *puissant* monarch, commonwealth, "most . . . mighty, and most *puissant* Caesar" (*Shak.*). Cf. POWER.
The charm of beauty's *powerful* glance. *Milton.*
The scarlet maple keys betray
What *potent* blood hath modest May. *Emerson.*
Methinks I see in my mind a noble and *puissant* nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks. *Milton.*
Ant. — See POWERLESS.
— pow'er-ful-ly, *adv.* **— pow'er-ful-ness,** *n.*
pow'er-ful, *adv.* = MIGHTY, *adv.* *Chiefly Illit.*
power gas. Any cheap gas made for producing power, as for driving gas engines. See MOND GAS, etc.
pow'er-house' (pou'ĕr-hous'), *n.* A building in which mechanical, electrical, or other power is generated; specif., *Elec.,* a central station.
power in gross. See POWER, *n.,* 12.
pow'er-less, *adj.* **1.** Destitute of power, force, or energy; weak; impotent; not able to produce any effect.
2. Lacking a requisite authority or sanction (for a particular act); not empowered.
Syn. — POWERLESS, IMPOTENT. POWERLESS denotes merely lack of power; IMPOTENT commonly adds the implication of positive weakness or (esp.) ineffectiveness; as, "*powerless* as an infant" (*De Quincey*); "Argument is *powerless* against either feeling" (*T. Hardy*); "An angry little spitfire sea continually sprits and thrashes with *impotent* irascibility" (*Stevenson*).
Ant. — See POWERFUL, EFFECTIVE.
— pow'er-less-ly, *adv.* **— pow'er-less-ness,** *n.*

pow'der-a-ble (pou'dĕr-ȧ-b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.
pow'der-i-ness (pou'dĕr-ĭ-nĕs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.
pow'der-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
pow'dry (pou'drĭ). POWDERY.
po'we, *n.* [Appar. fr. a Dravidian form corresponding to Hind. *pauṅā.* Cf. POUAH.] See WEIGHT.
power. † POOR, POUR.
pow'er-di-rec'tion-al re'lay. *Elec.* See RELAY, *n.,* 3.

power load. *Elec.* That part of the load of an electric power plant used for the operation of motors.
power loading. *Aeronautics.* Of an aircraft, the weight per horse power, computed on a basis of full load and of power in air of standard density, unless otherwise stated.
power of an aggregate *or* **assemblage.** *Math.* **a** The orderless aggregate of all the elements of an aggregate themselves regarded as without character or as mere units. **b** That property of an aggregate which it has in common with all equivalent aggregates and which constitutes them equivalent; the cardinal number of the aggregate. See AGGREGATE, 5.
power of appointment. See POWER, *n.*, 12.
power of attorney. See POWER, *n.*, 12.
power of the keys. Papal power and jurisdiction; — in allusion to Christ's words to Peter (*Matt.* xvi. 19).
pow'er–op'er·ate, *v. t.* To operate (a machine or thing) by mechanical power.
power plant. **a** Any industrial plant used in generating power. **b** The assemblage of parts, including engine or engines, carburetion system, ignition apparatus, lubrication system, etc., that generates the motive power of a self-propelled vehicle or machine, as an automobile or aircraft. **c** A central station.
pow'er–plant' en'gi·neer'ing. See ENGINEERING, 1. — **pow'er–plant' en'gi·neer'.**
power relay. *Elec.* See RELAY, *n.*, 3.
power shovel. A shovel operated by power. It consists of a boom or crane, supporting a dipper handle, at the lower end of which is a dipper that scoops up the earth.

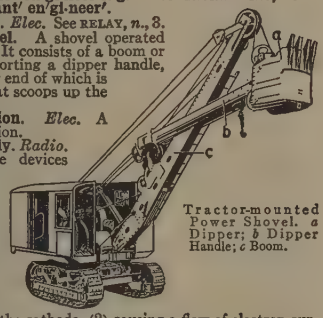

Tractor-mounted Power Shovel. *a* Dipper; *b* Dipper Handle; *c* Boom.

power station. *Elec.* A central station.
power supply. *Radio.* One of the devices supplying electric power in an electron tube, called respectively *A*, *B*, or *C power supply* according to its function of (1) heating the cathode, (2) causing a flow of electron current in the plate circuit, or (3) applying a direct voltage in the grid circuit.
power transformer. *Elec.* See TRANSFORMER.
power tube. An electron tube of large output, suitable for use as a generator of alternating current or as a power amplifier.
power vessel *or* **yacht.** Any vessel propelled by other power than the wind; specif., a vessel propelled by some engine other than steam.
Pow'ha·tan' (pou'hȧ·tăn'), *n.* An Indian of a confederacy of Algonquian tribes of eastern Virginia, which was organized by Powhatan, and, after warring with the English from 1622 to 1636, was destroyed in 1644.
pow'itch (pou'ĭch), *n.* [Chinook Jargon *powitsh*, fr. Chinook *pauitsh*.] The Oregon crab apple (*Malus fusca*).
powl·doo'dy (poul·dōō'dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DOODLES (-dĭz). [From *Pouldoody*, part of a creek near Corcomroe Abbey in Co. Clare, Ireland.] A fine variety of Irish oyster.
pown'ie (poun'ĭ), *n.* [Dim. of PAWN peacock.] A peacock. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pow'sow'dy (pō'sō'dĭ; pou·sou'dĭ), **-sod'dy** (-sŏd'ĭ), etc., *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Scot. & N. of Eng.* Any of various dishes; as: **a** Sheep's head broth. **b** A mixture of meal and milk. **c** An ale posset. **d** Any incongruous mixture. Formerly a term of endearment.
pow'wow' (pou'wou'), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Massachuset *pauwaw*, Narraganset *powáw* he dreams, hence, medicine man, magician.] **1.** Among the North American Indians: **a** A priest, conjurer, or medicine man. "Sagamore, sachem, or *powwow*." *Longfellow.* **b** A ceremony, esp. one in which conjuration is practiced, attended with great noise and confusion, and often with feasting, dancing, etc., performed by Indians for the cure of diseases, for success in hunting or in war, and for other purposes; also, a conference of or with Indians.
2. Hence: Any assembly likened to an Indian powwow or conference; esp., a noisy frolic or gathering; more widely, a congress, conference, or meeting. *Chiefly U. S.*
3. Healing by incantation of magic. *Local.*
pow'wow' (pou'wou'; pou'wou'), *v. Intransitive:* **1.** To hold a powwow; specif., among the North American Indians, to perform the ceremony called a powwow.
2. To practice healing by incantation or magic. *Local.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To hold a powwow with.
2. To treat or doctor by the use of conjuration or other magic.
pow'wow'er (pou'wou'ĕr), *n.* One who directs or participates in a powwow. Also, a medicine man or woman; a healer by conjuration or magic.
pow'wow'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The profession of, and belief in, the procedure of the powwow, or any kind of serious ceremony among primitive people.
pox (pŏks), *n.* [For *pocks*, ME. *pokkes*. See POCK. It is plural in form, but is used as a singular in sense 1.] **1.** *Med.* Any of various diseases characterized by pustules or eruptions; as, small*pox*; cow*pox*; chicken *pox*; great, French, or Spanish *pox* that is, syphilis. Without defining words: **a** Usually, syphilis. **b** *Obs.* Smallpox. **c** Erysipelas of sheep.
2. Construed as a *pl.*: = *pocks*, *pl.* of POCK, pustule. *Obs.*
3. *Plant Pathol.* **a** A disease of sweet and Irish potatoes, characterized by pitlike or pocklike lesions on the roots or tubers. It was at first attributed to the slime mold *Cystospora batata* and later to a species of the genus *Actinomyces*. **b** = STORAGE SPOT.
pox, *interj.* An exclamation expressing vexation; — formerly used in imprecation. *Archaic.*
pox (pŏks), *v. t.* To infect with pox, esp. syphilis.
poy (poi), *n.* [OF. *apoie* (F. *appui* a support), fr. *apoier* (F. *appuyer*) to prop, fr. VL. *appodiare*, prop., to place upon a support, fr. L. *ad* to + *podium* an elevation, base. See PEW; cf. APPOGGIATURA, APPUI.] **1.** A projecting gallery or terrace with a railing, on a house. *Obs.*
2. A pole, as for propelling a boat. *Now Dial.*
Poyn'ings's Law (poin'ĭng·zĭz). [After Sir Edward *Poynings* (1494–96) English lord deputy of Ireland.] *Irish Hist.* Two acts (1494) by which it was enacted that no Parliament should be summoned in Ireland without the sanction of the English king and his council, and that all existing laws in England should be in force in Ireland. They were repealed in 1782. Called also the *Statutes of Drogheda.*

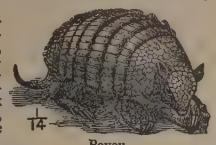
Poyou.

poy'ou (poi'ōō), *n.* [Guarani *tatu-pó-yu*, lit., armadillo with a yellow hand, fr. *tatu* armadillo (cf. TATOU) + *pó* hand + *yu* yellow.] An armadillo (*Dasypus sexcinctus*) with six movable bands of plates, found in Argentina; the peludo.
Poy'ser, Mrs. (poi'zĕr). In Geo. Eliot's *Adam Bede*, a keen-witted farmer's wife.
poz'zuo·la'na (pŏt'swō·lä'nä), **poz'zo·la'na** (pŏt'sō-), *n.* [It.] **1.** *Petrog.* A loosely compacted siliceous rock of volcanic origin, or tuff.
2. A mortar used in ancient Roman building, made of lime mixed with the dust of volcanic tuff found near Puteoli (mod. Pozzuoli).
3. Any finely ground hydraulic cement produced by mixing, without subsequent heating, lime and volcanic cinders, blast-furnace slag, or the like.
—**poz'zuo·la'nic** (-lăn'ĭk), **poz'zo·lan'ic,** *adj.*
praam (prăm), **praham** (prăm), **pram** (prăm), *n.* [D. *praam*, prob. of Slav. origin, from a word akin to E. FARE.] A flat-bottomed Norwegian boat of lapstreak construction, with rounded bilges, the greatest section being near the stern. In the larger sailing praams the stem is pointed, with a marked sheer, and two masts are carried. In the smaller, used with oars for tenders, the stem ends in a semicircular piece of the same shape as the midship section but much smaller.
prab'ble (prăb'l), *n.* [Var. of BRABBLE.] A quarrel; squabble. — *v. i.* To utter loudly; to chatter. *Both Dial.*
pra'bhu (prŭb'ōō; 99), *n.* [Skr.] *India.* **a** Lord; chief. **b** One of the writer caste in western India.
pra·bud'dha Bha'ra·ta (prȧ·bōōd'ȧ bä'rȧ·tȧ; 99). [Skr. *prabuddha Bhārata*.] Literally, awakened India; — used in connection with the Nationalist movement.
prac'tic (prăk'tĭk), *n.* [ME. *practike*, fr. OF. *practique*, var. of OF. *pratique*, fr. ML. *practica*, fr. Gr. *praktikē*. See PRACTICAL; cf. PRATIQUE.] **1.** = PRACTICE in various senses (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 8). *Archaic.*
2. *Scots Law.* A reported decision of the Court of Session; — formerly so called in allusion to their authority in fixing and proving matters of practice and customary law.
3. Practical experience (with something). *Obs.*
prac'tic, *adj.* [See PRACTICAL.] *Obs.* **a** Practical. **b** Practiced; experienced; skilled; also, cunning; shrewd; artful. **c** Requiring skill or experience; difficult.
prac'tic, *n.* [From PRACTIC, *adj.*] A practical man or a man of action, as opposed to a theorist or student. *Obs.*
prac'ti·ca·bil'i·ty (prăk'tĭ·kȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being practicable, or an instance of it; practicableness; feasibility.
prac'ti·ca·ble (prăk'tĭ·kȧ·b'l), *adj.* [F. *praticable*, fr. *pratiquer* to practice. See PRACTICAL.] **1.** That may be practiced or performed; capable of being put into practice, done, or accomplished; feasible; as, a *practicable* method; a *practicable* aim; a *practicable* good.
2. Capable of being used; usable; as, a *practicable* weapon; specif., *Theat.*, that may be used as real, as a door.
3. Readily practiced on; gullible; pliant. *Slang.*
Syn. — PRACTICABLE, PRACTICAL are sometimes confused. That is PRACTICABLE (opposed to *impracticable*) which is capable of being accomplished; that is PRACTICAL (opposed to *theoretical* and the like) which can be actually turned to account. See POSSIBLE.
Ant. — Impracticable, impossible.
— **prac'ti·ca·ble·ness,** *n.* — **prac'ti·ca·bly,** *adv.*
prac'ti·cal (prăk'tĭ·kȧl), *adj.* [From *practic*, fr. obs. F. *practique*, var. of *pratique*, fr. LL. *practicus*, fr. Gr. *praktikos* fit for doing, practical, active, fr. *prassein* to do, effect, practice, passover; akin to Gr. *pera*, *peran*, over, across, beyond. See FAR; cf. PRACTICE, PRAGMATIC.]
1. Of, pert. to, or consisting or manifested in, practice or action; — opposed to *theoretical*, *ideal*, or *speculative*; as, a *practical* question. "For all *practical* purposes." *Macaulay.*
2. Available, usable, or valuable in practice or action; capable of being turned to use or account; useful; as, a *practical* acquaintance with a language; *practical* economy.
3. Engaged in some practice; working; as, a *practical* farmer. **b** *Obs.* Active; busy. **c** *Obs.* Practiced; having had experience.
4. Given or disposed to action as opposed to speculation, etc.; skillful or experienced from practice; evincing practice or skill; capable of applying knowledge to some useful end; as, a *practical* mind; a *practical* electrician.
5. That is such in practice, conduct, effect, or essential character; virtual; as, a *practical* republic.
6. **a** *Obs.* Practicing art or craft; artful; cunning. **b** Hence, unscrupulous; given to trickery, — esp. in politics.
7. *Theater.* Practicable.
Syn. — Utilitarian, pragmatic, working. See PRACTICABLE.
Ant. — Impractical, theoretical, ideal, speculative.
prac'ti·cal, *n.* An examination involving practice (sense 1b).
practical arts. Those arts, esp. of handicraft, which serve ordinary needs; — disting. from *fine arts* and *liberal arts*.
practical astronomy. That branch of astronomy pertaining to the making of observations of the celestial bodies. Cf. NAUTICAL ASTRONOMY.
Practical Christianity. See NEW THOUGHT.
practical faith. See FAITH, 9 **b**.
prac'ti·cal·ism (prăk'tĭ·kȧl·ĭz'm), *n.* Devotion to practical matters.
prac'ti·cal·ist (-ĭst), *n.* An advocate or adherent of what is practical.
prac'ti·cal'i·ty (prăk'tĭ·kăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality, state or an instance of being practical; practicalness; a practical matter.
prac'ti·cal·ize (prăk'tĭ·kȧl·ĭz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-ĭzd); -IZING (-ĭz'ĭng). **1.** To make a victim of practical jokes. *Rare.*
2. To render practical; as, *practicalizing* influences.
— **prac'ti·cal·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* — **prac'ti·cal·iz'er** (prăk'tĭ·kȧl·ĭz'ĕr), *n.*
practical joke. A joke put in practice, the fun consisting in what is done rather than what is said; esp., a trick played on a person, usually involving some roughness. — **practical joker.**
practical judgment. *Philos.* A judgment as to action or fitness; esp., with Kant, a judgment of the practical reason; an ethical judgment.
prac'ti·cal·ly (prăk'tĭ·kȧl·ĭ; 59), *adv.* In a practical way; as: **a** Not theoretically; really; as, *practically* worthless. **b** By means of practice; by experience or experiment; as, *practically* wise; *practically* acquainted with a subject. **c** In actual practice or use; as, a medicine *practically* safe. **d** Virtually; to all practical purposes (though not entirely or absolutely). **e** Within limits of usefulness; — in contrast to *ornamentally* or *bountifully*.
practical mechanics. See MECHANICS, *n.*, 2.
practical nurse. A nurse not fully trained professionally but employable for ordinary service.
practical politics. Formerly, matter for concrete action as distinguished from theoretical discussion; now, often, political intrigue, scheming, or action involving dishonorable or dishonest dealings.
practical reason. *Philos.* The action or office of reason in matters of will; esp., with Kant, the determination of the grounds or universal laws of voluntary action by reason.
practical system. See *Practical Units*, under UNIT, *n.*
practical theology. Those branches of theological study which deal with the institutional activities of religion, specif. of Christianity. It covers especially homiletics, pastoral theology, church polity, science of church administration, and liturgics.
prac'ti·cant (prăk'tĭ·kȧnt), *n.* [ML. *practicans*, pres. part.; cf. obs. F. *practiquant*.] A practitioner.
prac'tice, prac'tise (prăk'tĭs), *v.;* PRAC'TICED or PRAC'TISED (-tĭst); PRAC'TIC·ING or PRAC'TIS·ING (-tĭs·ĭng). [ME. *practisen*, fr. OF. *practiser*, *pratiser*, with change of suffix for older *pratiquer*, fr. ML. *practicare*. See PRACTIC; -IZE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To do, perform, carry on, act, or exercise; now, except rarely, to do or perform often, customarily, or habitually; to make a practice of; as, to *practice* politeness; to put into practice or action; to execute; as, to *practice* gaming.
2. To exercise oneself in, for instruction or improvement, or to acquire discipline, proficiency, or dexterity; as, to *practice* gunnery or music.
3. To exercise, follow, or work at, as a profession, trade, art, etc.; as, to *practice* law or medicine.
4. To teach or accustom by practice; to train; drill.
In church they are taught to love God; after church they are *practiced* to love their neighbor. *Landor.*
5. *Obs.* **a** To make use of; to use; employ. **b** *A Gallicism.* To frequent; haunt. **c** To bring about or try to bring about; to effect; compass; try to get; plan; plot. **d** To influence or work upon, as to do something evil; to persuade, esp. by craft or fraud; to corrupt. **e** To make trial of; to try. **f** To construct.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To act; operate; proceed.
2. To perform certain acts often or customarily in order to acquire proficiency or skill; as, to *practice* with the broadsword or the rifle; to *practice* on the piano.
3. To exercise or pursue an employment or profession actively, esp. medicine or law.
4. *Now Rare.* **a** To plan or scheme, esp. for a bad purpose; to use or try artifices or stratagems; to plot; intrigue.
He will *practice* against thee by poison. *Shak.*
b To deal or treat (with), esp. for the purpose of influencing or winning over; to negotiate (with).
5. To act or do something habitually; as, to *practice* rather than to preach.
6. To work or labor; also, to execute musically. *Obs.*
☞ The spelling *practice* is now common, following the analogy of other nouns and verbs which agree in pronunciation and spelling. Cf. *notice* (n. & v.), *noticer*; *poultice* (n. & v.); *apprentice* (n. & v.); etc.; contrasted with *advice* (ăd·vīs', *n.*) and *advise* (ăd·vīz', *v.*); *device* (dē·vīs', *n.*) and *devise* (dē·vīz', *v.*); etc.
practice on *or* ***upon.*** **a** To use artifices or tricks in dealing with; to try to influence by craft; to play a trick on; impose upon; work upon. **b** To tamper with; corrupt.
prac'tice (prăk'tĭs), *n.* [Earlier *practise*, fr. the v. The pron. is due to nouns in *-ice*, as *notice*. See PRACTICE, *v.*; cf. PRACTIC, PRATIQUE.] **1.** **a** *Obs.* Action; performance; operation; also, an action; deed; proceeding. **b** Actual performance or application of knowledge; — distinguished from *theory*, *profession*, etc.; esp., such actual performance or application habitually engaged in; often, repeated or customary action; usage; habit; custom; as, the *practice* of rising early or working hard; also, the usual mode or method of doing something; as, the *practice* is to use a local anesthetic. In *pl.* usually derogatory; as, base, evil, or unwholesome *practices*; superstitious *practices*.
2. Skillful or artful management; dexterity in contrivance or the use of means; art; stratagem; — now only in a bad sense: artifice; trickery; scheming; a scheme, plot, trick, stratagem, or the like.
He sought to have that by *practice* which he could not by prayer. *Sir P. Sidney.*
3. Systematic exercise for instruction or discipline; as troops called out for *practice*; *practice* makes perfect.
4. **a** The exercise of any profession or occupation; as, the *practice* of law. **b** Professional business or work, esp. as an incorporeal property; as, a large or lucrative *practice*; he sold his *practice*.
5. *Archaic.* **a** Negotiation; conference; dealings; — esp. in a bad sense: intrigue; collusion. **b** A practical treatise; an exercise. **c** Practical acquaintance, experience, proficiency, skill, or dexterity, acquired by systematic action or exercise. "This disease is beyond my *practice*." *Shak.* **d** Act of using artifice or influence (upon or on); imposing or working (upon or on).
6. *Arith.* A compendious method of performing multiplication by means of aliquot parts, in cases where one or both quantities are expressed in several denominations; for example, in finding the value of a given number of articles at so many pounds, shillings, and pence each, or that of so many hundredweight, pounds, and ounces of something at so much a hundredweight.
7. *Law.* The form, manner, and order of conducting and carrying on suits and prosecutions through their various stages, according to law.
Syn. — See HABIT, EXERCISE.
— ***in practice.*** **a** In action; practically; as a fact. **b** *Obs.* In customary or present use; in vogue. **c** Habitually performed; practiced. **d** In such a condition through habitual or constant performance as to be able to perform with full or high skill; as, this pianist is always *in practice*. — ***out of practice.*** Not in practice. See *in practice* **d**, above.
Practice Court. See BAIL COURT.
practice curve. *Psychol.* A graph of the improvement in any performance with continued practice.

pow'head (pō'hĕd). Var. of POLEHEAD. [*Dial.*]
powl (pōl). Var. of POLL. *Now* **pow'ney, pow'nie, pow'ny** (pō'nĭ). Scot. vars. of PONY.
powre. ✝ POUR, POWER, POUR.
powse (*dial.* pōs, pous). Var. of PULSE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
powt (*dial.* pōōt). Var. of POULT. *Obs. exc. Dial.* [*& Dial. Eng.*]
powt (pout). Var. of PAUT. *Scot.*
powt'er. Scot. var. of POUTER, to poke. [var. of POWDER.]
pow'ther (*Scot.* pōō'thĕr). Dial.
pow'wow'. Powwowed. *Ref. Sp.*
pox'-marked', *adj.* See -MARKED.
pox'y (pŏk'sĭ), *adj.* See -Y.
poy'bird'. Var. of POEBIRD.
poy'naunt. ✝ POIGNANT.
poz, *adj. & adv.* Positive; positively. *Obs. Colloq.*
Pra'crit. Var. of PRAKRIT. [*Sp.*]
prac'ti·ca·bi. Practicable. *Ref.*
prac'ti·cal·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

prac'ticed, prac'tised (prăk'tĭst), *adj.* **1.** Experienced; expert; skilled; as, a *practiced* marksman or thief.
2. Tried or done habitually in order to acquire proficiency; learned by practice; as, a *practiced* art.
3. Used or frequented habitually; accustomed. *Now Rare.*

prac'tic·er, prac'tis·er (prăk'tĭs·ĕr), *n.* [ME. *practisour.*] One who practices (in any sense); specif.: **a** One who exercises a profession; a practitioner. **b** One who customarily performs certain acts. **c** A schemer; plotter.

prac'tice–teach', prac'tise–teach', *v. t. & i. Educ.* To teach as a practice teacher.

practice teacher. An advanced student in a normal school or the like who serves as a teacher under supervision, esp. of an experienced teacher.

prac·ti'cian (prăk·tĭsh'ăn), *n.* [F. *praticien,* earlier also *practicien.* See PRACTIC, *n.*] One acquainted or skilled by practice; a practical person; also, a practitioner.

‖prac'ti·co (prăk'tē·kō), *n.; pl.* -COS (*Sp.* -kōs). [Sp., lit., experienced, skilled. Cf. PRACTICAL.] A guide. *Sp. Amer. & Phil. I.*

prac'ti·cum (prăk'tĭ·kŭm), *n.* [NL.; cf. G. *praktikum.*] In some colleges and universities, an academic exercise consisting of practical work, as in a laboratory, or a course in methods of independent research.

prac'ti·sant (prăk'tĭ·sănt), *n.* [Obs. F., pres. part.] A practitioner or adherent, as of a doctrine. *Shak.*

prac·ti'tion·al (prăk·tĭsh'ŭn·ăl; -'l), *adj.* Orig., addicted to plotting, pertaining to practice; now *Rare.*

prac·ti'tion·er (prăk·tĭsh'ŭn·ĕr), *n.* [From PRACTICIAN.]
1. One who practices; esp., one who exercises an art, science, or profession, as law, medicine, or engineering. See GENERAL PRACTITIONER.
2. One who practices an art or profession to acquire or maintain proficiency; esp., a learner; novice. *Obs.*
3. One who does anything customarily or habitually.
4. One who acts for another; an agent; assistant. *Obs.*
5. A sly or artful person; a schemer; plotter. *Obs.*
6. *Christian Science.* An authorized healer.

prac·ti'tion·er'y (-ĕr'ĭ; -ĕr·ĭ), *n.* Action of a mere practitioner; empiricism. *Rare.*

prad (prăd), *n.* [D. *paard.*] A horse. *Brit. Slang.*

pra·dha'na (prŭ·dä'nä; prŭd·hä'nä; 113), *n.* [Skr. *pradhāna.*] *Hindu Philos.* Primary matter.

Pra'do (prä'dō; *Sp.* prä'thō), *n.* [Sp., lit., meadow. See PRATER.] **1.** A fashionable boulevard or promenade in Madrid, Spain; — more fully ***Sa·lón' del Pra'do*** (sä·lōn' dĕl prä'thō) or ***Pa·se'o del Pra'do*** (pä·sā'ō); hence, sometimes, a similar promenade elsewhere.
2. The royal picture gallery (Real Museo de Pinturas), adjoining the Prado boulevard; — popularly so called.

prae- (prē-). A prefix from Latin *prae,* equivalent to PRE-. For many words often spelled *prae-,* including the following, see the forms in PRE-, of which they are variants.

praeabdomen	**praecesophageal**	**praeneural**
praeacetabular	**praefect**	**praeoperculum**
praeanal	**praefectorial**	**praepubis**
praecava	**praehallux**	**praepuce**
praecocial	**praelabrum**	**praescutum**
praecoracoid	**praelection**	**praesidium**
praecordia	**praelector**	**praesphenoid**
praecordial	**praelectorship**	**praesternal**
praecordium	**praelectress**	**praesternum**
praecornu	**praemaxilla**	**praestomium**
praecox	**praemolar**	**praesystolic**
praecuneus	**praenarial**	**praezygapophysis**

praec'i·pe (prĕs'ĭ·pē; prē'sĭ·pē), *n.* [L., imperative of *praecipere* to give rules or precepts. See PRECEPT.] *Law.* **a** Any of various writs commanding a person to do something or to appear and show cause why he should not, as the obsolete **praec'i·pe in cap'i·te,** issuing in aid of a disseized tenant in capite. **b** A paper containing the particulars of a writ, lodged in the office from which the writ issues.

prae·cip'u·um (prē·sĭp'ū·ŭm), *n.* [L.] **a** *Roman Law.* A portion received from an inheritance before general distribution. **b** *Scots Law.* An additional share or bonus, as that received by the eldest of several heirs portioners.

prae'co·ces (prē'kō·sēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRECOCIOUS.] *Zool.* Precocial birds. See PRECOCIAL.

prae·cog'ni·tum (prē·kŏg'nĭ·tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., neut. of past part. of *praecognoscere* to foreknow.] Something known, or that should be known, in order to understand something else.

prae'di·al, pre'di·al (prē'dĭ·ăl), *adj.* [ML. *praedialis,* fr. L. *praedium* farm, land; cf. F. *prédial.*] **1.** Of the nature of land or immovable property; landed; — used chiefly with reference to the Roman and Civil law systems, and practically equivalent to the *real* of English law.
2. Of or pertaining to, or arising from, land or landed property; attached to land; as, *praedial* slaves.

prae'di·al, *n.* A praedial slave or serf.

prae'di·al·ist, pre'di·al·ist (-ĭst), *n.* One of a class or order of landholders. *Rare.*

prae'di·al'i·ty, pre'di·al'i·ty (prē'dĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being praedial.

‖prae'di·um (prē'dĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Civil Law.* Land; landed property; a tenement of land; — called **prae'di·um rus'ti·cum** (rŭs'tĭ·kŭm) when adapted and used for agricultural or pastoral purposes; **prae'di·um ur·ba'num** (ûr·bā'nŭm) when adapted and used for purposes of habitation.

prae·fec'tus (prē·fĕk'tŭs), *n.* [L.] A prefect.

prae·fer'vid (-fûr'vĭd), *adj.* Perfervid.

prae'flo·ra'tion (prē'flō·rā'shăn), *n. Bot.* Estivation.

prae'fo·li·a'tion (prē'fō·lĭ·ā'shăn), *n. Bot.* Vernation.

prae'mu·ni·en'tes clause (prē'mū·nĭ·ĕn'tēz). [ML. *praemunientes,* pres. part. pl. See PRAEMUNIRE.] *Eng. Law.* A clause beginning with the word *praemunientes,* in the summons of archbishops and bishops to Parliament requiring them to summon such of their inferior clergy to come with them as the king specified and thought sufficient to act for the whole body of the clergy. It has been in use since 1295, but is now a mere form. Hence, **praemunientes writ.**

prae'mu·ni're (prē'mū·nī're), *n.* [Short for *praemunire facias,* where *praemunire* is a ML. corruption of L. *praemonere* to forewarn, cite.] *Eng. Law.* A form of writ for prosecuting certain offenses made punishable by forfeiture of property and imprisonment, orig. by outlawry; also, the offense itself, or the penalty for it. The writ was introduced by statute to repress papal encroachments, but later acts extended it to other offenses. Prosecution by writ of praemunire has long been obsolete. Of the many statutes called by the term ***Statute of Praemunire,*** the chief is 16 Rich. II (1392), c. 5, forbidding the attempt to enforce papal bulls or provisions.

prae'mu·ni're (prē'mū·nī're), *v. t.* To prosecute for or convict of praemunire. *Now Hist.*

Prae·nes'tine (prē·nĕs'tĭn), *adj.* [L. *Praenestinus.*] *Rom. Antiq.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Praeneste; as, *Praenestine* cistae, bronze cylindrical boxes with engraved designs; *Praenestine* lots or oracles, given at the temple of Fortune at Praeneste.

prae·no'men (prē·nō'mĕn), *n.; pl.* -NOMINA (-nŏm'ĭ·nȧ). [L., fr. *prae* before + *nomen* name.] In ancient Roman names, the first of the usual three names of a person, by which he was distinguished from others of the same family. In the name Marcus Tullius Cicero, Marcus is the praenomen, corresponding to the modern first name. Cf. AGNOMEN, COGNOMEN, NOMEN.

prae·nom'i·nal (prē·nŏm'ĭ·năl; -n'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a praenomen.

prae·pos'i·tor (-pŏz'ĭ·tĕr), *n.* [ML., fr. *praeponere* to put before, to set over.] **1.** *Roman & Civil Law.* A person who as principal puts another (called *institor*) in charge of a business or undertaking.
2. Var. of PREPOSITOR.

‖prae·po'si·tus (prē·pōz'ĭ·tŭs), *n.* [L., a chief, director. See PROVOST.] *Eccl.* **a** An abbot, or, among Benedictines, the second monastic official, known after the Cluniac reform as *prior.* **b** The head of a cathedral or collegiate chapter; a provost.

prae·pos'tor, pre·pos'tor (prē·pŏs'tĕr), *n.* A prepositor. — **prae'pos·to'ri·al, pre'pos·to'ri·al** (prē'pŏs·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.*

Prae·se'pe, Prae·sae'pe (prē·sē'pē), *n.* [L. *praesepe, praesaepe* prop., a stall, a pen, a fold.] *Astron.* An extended stellar cluster in the constellation Cancer; — called also *Beehive.*

prae·ser'tim (prē·sûr'tĭm), *n.* [L., adv.] Something especially insisted on.

‖prae'ses (prē'sēz), *n.* [L.] **1.** President, now esp. of an American college or university.
2. = PRESES.

Prae'si·an (prē'shĭ·ăn; -sĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *Praesus,* n., fr. Gr. *Praisos.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of Praesus in Crete, the site of important Cretan antiquities.

prae'tax·a'tion (prē'tăks·ā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *praetaxare,* v. See PRE-; TAXATION.] The act or privilege of voting before others, esp. as exercised by a small powerful group in selecting a monarch. *Hist.*

prae·tex'ta (prē·tĕks'tȧ), *n.; pl.* -TEXTAE (-tē). [L. (sc. *toga*), fr. *praetextus,* past part. of *praetexere* to weave before, to fringe. See PRETEXT.] *Rom. Antiq.* A white robe with a purple border worn by a Roman boy before he assumed the toga virilis, or until about the end of his 14th year, and by girls until their marriage. Originally it was worn by magistrates and some of the priests. See COMOEDIA TOGATA.

prae'tor, pre'tor (prē'tŏr), *n.* [L. *praetor,* for *praeitor,* fr. *praeire* to go before, fr. *prae* before + *ire* to go.] *Rom. Hist.* A magistrate next to the consul in rank, being attended by six lictors (later two in his judicial capacity in Rome). The praetorship was established in 367–366 B.C., and patricians only were eligible until 337 B.C. In 242 B.C. the number of praetors was increased to two: **‖prae'tor ur·ba'nus** (ûr·bā'nŭs), who had jurisdiction in all suits between citizens only, and who had precedence of the second, **‖prae'tor pe're·gri'nus** (pĕ'rē·grĭ'nŭs), who had jurisdiction of all cases where either or both parties were foreigners. Later there were a **‖prae'tor ae·ra'ri·i** (ē·rā'rĭ·ī) or **ad ae·ra'ri·um** (-rĭ·ŭm), having fiscal duties; a **‖prae'tor tu'te·la'ri·i** (tū'tē·lā'rĭ·ī), having probate duties; and finally 16 in all. From 367 to 227 B.C. the special duties of the praetors were judicial; after that date certain of them became provincial governors. See also DIES FASTI, DIES NEFASTI.

prae·to'ri·al, pre·to'ri·al (prē·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Praetorian.

prae·to'ri·an, pre·to'ri·an (prē·tō'rĭ·ăn; 181), *adj.* [L. *praetorianus, praetorius.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Roman praetor; exercised by a praetor; specif., of or pertaining to, or created by, the praetor's equitable power.
2. [*usually cap.*] Of, pertaining to, or designating, the bodyguard of a Roman emperor.
3. Resembling or characteristic of the Praetorian soldiers, esp. as to corruption, political venality, etc.

prae·to'ri·an, pre·to'ri·an, *n.* **1.** A person of praetorian rank, as an ex-praetor.
2. [*cap.*] A soldier of the Praetorian Guard.
3. One who defends an established order; a conservative.

praetorian cohort. *Rom. Hist.* **a** Under the republic, a picked body of troops which formed the guard of a praetor, or of a general in command of an army. **b** In form **Praetorian cohort.** A cohort of the Praetorian Guard.

praetorian gate. *Rom. Antiq.* That one of the four gates in a camp which opened from before the general's tent directly toward the enemy.

Praetorian Guard. *Rom. Hist.* **a** The emperor's bodyguard, instituted by Augustus and consisting at first of 9 and later of 10 cohorts. This body came to have great power, making and unmaking emperors. They were suppressed by Constantine in 312. They took their name from the praetorian cohort. **b** A member of the foregoing; a Praetorian.

praetorian law. [L. *jus praetorium.*] *Rom. Law.* A system of equity developed by the praetors. After the praetor acquired criminal jurisdiction, about 149 B.C., he came to exercise the right to allow an action, though not provided for by the law, or to refuse to allow an action that would strictly lie by the jus civile, and also the right to allow an equitable defense where the law provided no defense. What rules would be observed were announced by exercise of the ***jus edicendi,*** or right of making edicts (belonging also to the curule aediles and quaestors; see EDICT, 1).

‖prae·to'ri·um, pre·to'ri·um (prē·tō'rĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L. *praetorium,* fr. *praetor.*] *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A general's tent in a camp; hence, a council of war, because held in the general's tent. **b** The official residence of a governor; hence, a palace; a splendid country seat.

prag·mat'ic (prăg·măt'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *pragmaticus* busy, active, skilled in business, especially in law and state affairs, systematic, fr. Gr. *pragmatikos,* fr. *pragma* a thing done, business, fr. *prassein* to do; cf. F. *pragmatique.* See PRACTICAL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the affairs of a community or state; — chiefly in *pragmatic sanction* (see below).
2. Busy, esp. in an objectionable way; officious; meddling.
3. Stiff in one's opinion; conceited; opinionated; dogmatic.
4. Practical; matter-of-fact; pragmatical.
5. Dealing with events so as to show their interconnection. "*Pragmatic* history." *Sir W. Hamilton.*
6. *Philos.* **a** With Kant, prescribing the means necessary to attainment of happiness. **b** Of or pertaining to pragmatism, esp. to the philosophic pragmatism of Peirce and James; dealing with practical values or consequences.

prag·mat'ic (prăg·măt'ĭk), *n.* **1.** A pragmatic sanction.
2. One skilled in affairs or business; hence, an agent. *Obs.*
3. An officiously busy person; a meddler; busybody; also, an opinionated or conceited person.

prag·mat'i·ca (prăg·măt'ĭ·kȧ), *n.; pl.* -ICAE (-sē). [Sp., *pragmática,* fr. LL. *pragmatica sanctio* (or *jussio,* etc.).] A pragmatic sanction.

prag·mat'i·cal (prăg·măt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** = PRAGMATIC, 1. *R.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with, the practice or the practical side of anything; practical; matter-of-fact.
3. Of, pertaining to, or experienced in, business or affairs; active; busy; businesslike; energetic; skilled. *Obs.*
4. Objectionably busy; forward; officious; meddlesome; also, conceited; dogmatic. "*Pragmatical* insolence." *Scott.*
5. *Philos.* = PRAGMATIC, 6 **b.**
Syn. — See OFFICIOUS.

prag·mat'i·cal'i·ty (prăg·măt'ĭ·kăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Pragmatical quality.

prag·mat'i·cal·ly, *adv.* of PRAGMATIC, PRAGMATICAL.

pragmatic anthropology. *Kantianism.* Practical ethics.

prag·mat'i·cism (prăg·măt'ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Pragmaticalness.
2. *Philos.* The philosophic doctrine of C. S. Peirce; — adopted by Peirce to distinguish his philosophy from other forms of pragmatism.

pragmatic sanction. *Law.* **a** During the Byzantine Empire, an imperial constitution or decree answering a request or petition of a college, municipality, or other public body, concerning its public affairs. **b** Hence [*caps.*], a solemn decree issued by the head of a state on a weighty matter and having the force of a fundamental law, as, in European history, that issued by Charles VII of France A.D. 1438, setting limits on the papal claims to exercise jurisdiction in France, or that first issued in 1713 and formally promulgated by Charles VI of Germany A.D. 1724, fixing the law of succession for the dominions of the Hapsburg house.

prag'ma·tism (prăg'mȧ·tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Pragmatic quality or state or an instance of it; as: **a** Officiousness; dogmatism; pedantic assertiveness; also, practicality; matter-of-factness. **b** In history and literature, the pragmatic (cf. PRAGMATIC, *adj.,* 5), or philosophical, method.
2. *Philos.* Emphasis upon the application of ideas or the practical bearings of conceptions and beliefs; specif., the American movement in philosophy founded by C. S. Peirce and William James and continued by John Dewey and his followers. Characteristic doctrines of this movement are that the meaning of conceptions is to be sought in their practical bearings, that the function of thought is as a guide to action, and that the truth is pre-eminently to be tested by the practical consequences of belief.

prag'ma·tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who is pragmatic; as: **a** A busybody. **b** An adherent of pragmatism.

prag'ma·tist *adj.* Pragmatistic.

prag'ma·tis'tic (-tĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Of or pert. to pragmatism.

prag'ma·tize (prăg'mȧ·tīz), *v. t.;* -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tĭz'ĭng). To consider, represent, or embody (something unreal) as fact; to materialize; rationalize. — **prag'ma·tiz'er** (-tīz'ĕr), *n.*

Prague (prăg; präg), *n.* **a** Capital of Czechoslovakia. **b** The government of Czechoslovakia. **c** See TREATY, *Table.*

‖Prai'ri·al' (prā'rē·ăl'), *n.* [F., fr. *prairie* meadow.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

prai'rie (prâr'ĭ; 79), *n.* [F., an extensive meadow, fr. OF. *praerie,* fr. (assumed) VL. *prataria,* fr. L. *pratum.* Cf. PRADO.] **1.** A meadow or tract of grassland; specif.: **a** An extensive tract of level or rolling land in the Mississippi Valley, characterized in general by a deep fertile soil, and, except where cultivated, by a covering of coarse grass without trees. The lack of forests has been attributed to the compactness of the soil, to Indian fires, and to low rainfall. **b** Less correctly, one of the plateaus into which the prairies proper merge on the west, whose treeless state is due to dryness. **c** A low, sandy, grass-grown tract in the Florida pine woods.
2. A color, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

prairie acacia. A low thornless shrub (*Acacia angustissima*) with feathery leaves and globose heads of yellow flowers.

prairie anemone. The pasqueflower *Pulsatilla ludoviciana.*

prairie antelope. The pronghorn.

prairie apple. = BREADROOT, 1.

prairie artichoke. The showy sunflower.

prairie aster. A violet-flowered perennial herb (*Aster turbinellus*) with solitary heads.

prairie bean. The Metcalfe bean.

prairie bergamot. An annual weedy herb (*Monarda pectinata*) with compact clusters of pink or whitish flowers.

prairie berry; *pl.* PRAIRIE BERRIES. The trompillo.

prairie bird's–foot trefoil. An annual plant (*Hosackia americana*) with red or rose-colored flowers.

prairie brant. The white-fronted goose.

prairie breaker. *Agric. Mach.* See PLOW, *n.,* 1.

prairie brown. A color, red-yellow in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

prairie burdock. = PRAIRIE DOCK **a.**

prairie button snakeroot. A perennial herb (*Liatris pycnostachya*) having profuse spikes of purple flowers; — called also *Kansas gay-feather.*

prairie chicken. **a** A grouse (*Tympanuchus cupido americanus*) of the Mississippi Valley from Manitoba to Texas, distinguished as the ***greater prairie chicken.*** It has the upper part streaked and spotted with rufous and black and the under parts white evenly barred with blackish. On each side of the neck is a patch of bare inflatable skin. It is an important game bird. A smaller species (*T. pallidicinctus*), the ***lesser prairie chicken,*** occurs in western Texas. Cf. HEATH HEN. **b** Sometimes, the sharp-tailed grouse.

Prairie Chicken (*Tympanuchus cupido americanus*).

prac'ticed·ness, prac'tised·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
prac·ti'cian·ism, *n.* See -ISM.
prac'tis. Practise. *Ref. Sp.*
prac'tise, prac'tis·er, etc. Vars. of PRACTICE, etc.
prac'tist. Practised. *Ref. Sp.*
prac'tive (prăk'tĭv), *adj.* Doing; active; practical; also, skillful; apt. *Obs.*
prae'di·um ser'vi·ens (sûr'vĭ·ĕnz). See SERVITUDE. [JUDICIARY.]
praedial servitude. See SERVITUDE.
praedial tithes. See TITHE.
prae'di·um dom'i·nans (prē'dĭ·ŭm dŏm'ĭ·nănz). See SERVITUDE, DOMINANT ESTATE.
prae·lu'di·um (prē·lū'dĭ·ŭm), *n.* [ML.] = PRELUDE.
prae'mi·um. ✝ PREMIUM.
praemunite. ✝ PREMUNITE.
Prae'nes·tin'i·an (prē'nĕs·tĭn'ĭ·ăn), *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*
prae·sid'i·um, *n.* = PRESIDIUM.
praeter-. Var. of PRETER-.
prae·to'ri·an·ism, *n.* See -ISM.
prae'tor·ship, pre'tor·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
prae'to·ry. ✝ PRETORY.
prag·mat'i·cal·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
prah (prä), *n.* Var. of PROA.
praham, prahm (prăm). Vars. of PRAAM. [of PROA.]
pra'hu (prä'hōō; prä'hōō). Var.

prairie clover. Any plant of the genus *Petalostemon*, having small, rosy or white flowers in dense heads or spikes.
prairie coneflower. A rough perennial herb (*Lepachys columnifera*) with a yellow head of few rays but an elongated disk of tubular flowers.
prairie crab *or* **crab apple.** = IOWA CRAB.
prairie crocus. The pasqueflower *Pulsatilla ludoviciana*.
prai'ried (prâr'ĭd), *adj.* Having prairies.
prairie dock. **a** A tall weedy compass plant (*Silphium terebinthinaceum*) with broad heads of yellow ray flowers. **b** The American feverfew.
prairie dog. An American burrowing rodent of the genus *Cynomys*, allied to the spermophiles and marmots; esp., the species *C. ludovicianus* of Great Plains from Montana to northern Mexico. The color is plain grayish or reddish buff with a black tip to the tail. Prairie dogs live in large colonies, or *villages*, throwing up a mound of earth at the mouth of each burrow.

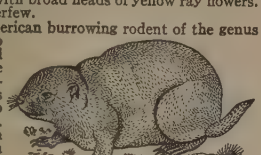
Prairie Dog. (⅛)

prai'rie–dog' weed. The fetid marigold.
prairie evening primrose. A low caluescent herb (*Anogra albicaulis*) with pinnatifid leaves and rose-colored axillary flowers; also, more rarely, the closely related *A. nuttallii*.
prairie falcon. A falcon (*Falco mexicanus*) similar to the Old World lanner. It is about 18 inches long, pale grayish brown above, and white streaked with brown below.
prairie false boneset. A perennial herb (*Kuhnia suaveolens*), more floriferous than the closely related false boneset (*K. eupatorioides*).
prairie false dandelion. A false dandelion (*Agoseris cuspidata*), family Cichoriaceae, having a stout scape crowned by a solitary head of yellow ray flowers.
prairie false lupine. The yellow pea.
prairie fire. The painted cup *Castilleja coccinea*.
prairie fowl. A prairie chicken.
prairie fox. The kit fox.
prairie gentian. The Canada pest.
prairie goose. Hutchins's goose. *Texas.*
prairie grouse. A prairie chicken.
prairie grub. The hop tree.
prairie hare. The white-tailed jack rabbit. See JACK RABBIT.
prairie hen. **a** A prairie chicken. **b** A clapper rail.
prairie horned lark. The horned lark *Otocoris alpestris praticola*.
prairie hyssop. The Virginia mountain mint.
prairie itch. *Med.* Any of several itching affections of the skin observed in the northern and western United States.
prairie June grass. = JUNE GRASS **b.** *U. S.*
prairie larkspur. A white-flowered or, rarely, pale blue-flowered perennial herb (*Delphinium virescens*).
prairie lily. **a** The western red lily (*Lilium umbellatum*). **b** A rough-hairy perennial herb (*Nuttallia decapetala*) with a solitary, yellowish-white flower. **c** = EVENING STAR, 2.
prairie locomotive. See LOCOMOTIVE, *Table.*
prairie lotus. The plant *Hosackia americana*.
prairie mallow. = MOSS ROSE **b.**
prairie marmot. A prairie dog.
prairie mesquite. A low, spiny shrub (*Prosopis glandulosa*) closely related to the common mesquite (*P. juliflora*).
prairie moneywort. A loosestrife (*Steironema quadriflorum*) having yellow flowers with apiculate petals.
prairie oak. The Oregon oak.
prairie owl. **a** A burrowing owl. **b** *U.S.* The short-eared owl.
prairie phlox. A North American perennial herb (*Phlox pilosa*) with ciliate, lanceolate leaves and a terminal corymb of pink, purple, or white flowers.
prairie pigeon. **a** The upland plover. **b** The golden plover. **c** *Local, U. S.* The pectoral sandpiper.
prairie pine. The gay-feather *Liatris spicata*.
prairie plover. **a** The upland plover. **b** The golden plover. **c** The mountain plover.
prairie pointer. The shooting star (*Dodecatheon meadia*).
prairie poppy. The showy primrose.
prairie potato. = BREADROOT, 1.
prairie rattlesnake. Any of several rattlesnakes of the prairie regions, esp. *Crotalus confluentus*, a small and slender species with dark blotches above, or *Sistrurus catenatus*, a small species which frequents wet places.
prairie rocket. Any of several western American species of *Cheirinia* having large yellow flowers.
prairie rose. A climbing rose (*Rosa setigera*) having usually trifoliolate leaves and large deep-pink flowers. Of several cultivated varieties, the Baltimore Belle is notable.
prairie sabbatia. A prairie herb (*Sabbatia campestris*) with ovate-lanceolate entire leaves and solitary lilac-colored flowers.
prairie sage. A perennial cottony-white herb (*Artemisia gnaphalodes*) with numerous small paniculate heads of yellowish flowers.
prairie schooner. A long canvas-covered wagon used esp. by emigrants crossing the prairies. *U. S.*
prairie senna. = PARTRIDGE PEA **b.**
prairie smoke. **a** A North American perennial herb (*Sieversia ciliata*) with basal pinnate leaves, purple flowers, and plume-tipped fruit. See WILD FLOWERS, *Plate.* **b** The pasque flower *Pulsatilla ludoviciana*.
prairie spurge. An annual, wiry weed (*Chamaesyce nuttallii*) with bright-green foliage and greenish-white, axillary, solitary flowers.
prairie squirrel. Any of certain spermophiles of the prairies of western North America, as *Citellus franklini*, *C. tridecemlineatus*, and *C. richardsoni*.
Prairie State. The State of Illinois; — a nickname.
prairie sunflower. **a** An annual herb (*Helianthus petiolaris*) resembling the common sunflower (*H. annuus*). **b** The showy sunflower.
prairie turnip. = BREADROOT, 1.

prairie vetchling. An everlasting pea (*Lathyrus decaphyllus*) with erect leaflets, angled stems, and showy purple flowers.
prairie violet. A stemless violet (*Viola pedatifida*) with palmately divided leaves and violet-colored flowers.
prairie wagon. A prairie schooner.
prairie wake–robin. A perennial herb (*Trillium recurvatum*) with a dark-purple sessile flower.
prairie warbler. A small warbler (*Dendroica discolor*) of eastern North America. The back is olive green spotted with rufous, the under parts yellow, and the sides of the head and body are streaked with black.
prai'rie-weed' (prâr'ĭ-wēd'), *n.* The shrubby cinquefoil *Dasiphora fruticosa*.
prairie willow. A dry-land willow (*Salix humilis*) closely related to the sage willow *S. tristis*.
prairie wolf. A coyote.
prai-ril'ion (prā-rĭl'yŭn), *n.* [Dim. fr. F. *prairie.*] A small prairie. *Now Rare.*
prais'a-ble (prāz'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Praiseworthy. — **prais'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **prais'a-bly,** *adv.*
praise (prāz), *v.;* PRAISED (prāzd); PRAIS'ING (prāz'ĭng). [ME. *preisen*, fr. OF. *preisier* (later *prisier*, F. *priser*), fr. LL. *pretiare* to prize, fr. *pretium* price. See PRICE; cf. APPRECIATE, PRIZE to value.] *Transitive:* **1.** To value; to appraise; also, to esteem; value; prize. *Obs. exc. Dial.* **2.** To express approbation of; to laud; extol; commend; applaud. "Much I *praised* her nobleness." *Tennyson.* **3.** To win or gain praise or commendation for. *Obs.* **4.** To glorify (a god or a saint) by homage and ascription of perfections, esp. in song; to laud; magnify.
Praise ye him . . . all his hosts! *Ps.* cxlviii. 2.
—, *Intransitive:* To express praise.
Syn. — Eulogize, celebrate, glorify, magnify.
Ant. — Denounce; blame. See DECRY, CENSURE.
praise, *n.* [From PRAISE, *v.*] **1.** Act of praising, or state of being praised; commendation for worth or excellence; approval expressed; honor rendered because of excellence or worth; laudation.
Praise is the salt that seasons right to man. *Young.*
2. Specif.: The act of glorifying or extolling God or a god; worship, esp. worship by song, in distinction from prayer and other acts; as, a service of *praise*.
3. The object, subject, ground, or reason of praise. *Archaic.*
He is thy *praise*, and he is thy God. *Deut.* x. 21.
Syn. — Encomium, honor, eulogy, panegyric, plaudit, applause, acclaim, approbation, commendation.
Ant. — Reproof, blame, censure, condemnation, abuse.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
praise-begging, *adj.* **praise-giving,** *adj.* **praiseworthily**
praise-deserving, *adj.* **praise-spoiled** **praiseworthiness**
praise-fed **praise-winning,** *adj.* **praiseworthy**
praise'ful (prāz'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* **1.** Praiseworthy; laudable. *Obs.*
2. Full of, abounding in, or giving, praise; laudatory. — **praise'ful-ly,** *n.* — **praise'ful-ness,** *n.*
praise meeting. A religious service mainly of song. *Local, U. S.*
prais'er (prāz'ẽr), *n.* One who praises; as: **a** *Obs.* An appraiser. **b** A lauder; eulogist. **c** A worshiper.
prais'ing (-ĭng), *adj.* Laudatory. Cf. PRAISE, *v.* — **prais'ing-ly,** *adv.*
Pra-ja'pa'ti (prȧ-jä'pŭt'ĭ), *n.* [Skr. *prajāpati*, lit., lord of creation.] *Vedic Myth.* In the Brahmanas, the Creator, supreme deity, or cosmic principle. As such he inherits the original status of Varuna, and is equivalent to Brahman. Cf. PITRI **b.**
praj'na (prŭj'nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *prajñā.*] *Buddhism.* **1.** Supreme knowledge or wisdom, — personified as **Praj'na-pa'ra-mi'ta,** the primordial female energy or Shakti of Adi-Buddha.
2. [*cap.*] An important Mahayana scripture.
Pra'krit (prä'krĭt), *n.* [Skr. *prakṛtā* original, natural, usual, common, vulgar. See FOR; SANSKRIT.] The Aryan (Indo-Iranian) vernacular dialects of India as distinguished from Sanskrit; also, any one of these dialects. Three stages of Prakrit are: the *Primary*, including Pali and other vernaculars developed from Vedic Aryan as early as 250 B.C.; the *Secondary*, or medieval Aryan vernaculars of India; and the *Tertiary*, or modern vernaculars, developed from the latter, approximately since the 10th century. *Prakrit* is commonly restricted to the Secondary Prakrits. Prakrit and Pali became literary languages, vehicles respectively of Jainism and Buddhism. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table;* cf. PALI. — **Pra'krit,** *adj.*
pra'kri-ti (prŭk'rĭ-tē), *n.* [Skr. *prakṛti.*] **1.** *Hindu Philos.* Esp. in the Sankhya system, potential matter; nature; the phenomenal; matter which exists only conditionally, or as a material cause, making nature possible when united with the efficient cause, which is **pu-ru'sha** (pōō-rōō'shȧ) [Skr. *puruṣa* man], the ego or man.
2. *Hinduism.* The supreme goddess, equivalent to Maya or Shakti, as the inherent power of manifestation.
Pra-krit'ic (prä-krĭt'ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to, from, or resembling, Prakrit; [*sometimes not cap.*] vernacular; dialectic.
Pra'la-ya (prŭl'ȧ-yȧ), *n.* [Skr., end, destruction.] *Hindu Philos.* The period of dissolution or destruction of the manifested universe at the end of a Kalpa; the end of the world. See YUGA.
pra'line (prä'lēn; prô'-; prā'-), *n.* [F.] **1.** A confection of nut kernels; usually of almonds, roasted in boiling sugar until brown and crisp. Sometimes, any of various other confections, as a cake of brown sugar containing pecan meats.
2. The color dark beaver.
prall'tril'ler (prăl'trĭl'ẽr), *n.* [G.] *Music.* A melodic embellishment consisting of a principal tone, a tone one degree higher, and the principal tone again, all played as quickly as possible; — called also *inverted mordent.*

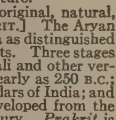
Prälltriller. 1 As written; 2 As performed.

pram (prăm), *n.* *Chiefly British.* **1.** Short for PERAMBULATOR, baby carriage. *Colloq.*
2. A milkman's hand cart. *Slang.*
pram (prăm). Var. of PRAAM.
Pram'ni-an (prăm'nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [L. *Pramnium* (sc. *vinum*), Gr. *Pramnios* (sc. *oinos*).] *Gr. Antiq.* Designating a wine named from an unidentified locality.
pra'na (prä'nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *prāṇa* breath, breath of life.] *Vedic & Later Hindu Relig.* Life breath or principle; any of the three or more vital currents; the principle of life moving in the human body.

prance (prăns; *see Pron.,* § 83), *v.;* PRANCED (prănst); PRANC'ING (prăn'sĭng). [ME. *prauncen*, perh. fr. OF. *paravancier*, intens. of *avancier* to advance. See PAR, *prep.*, PER-; ADVANCE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To spring or bound from the hind legs, or move by so doing, as a horse in high mettle.
Prancing, advancing with both hind feet nearly simultaneously and alternately with one forefoot. *Stillman.*
2. To ride on a prancing horse; to ride gaily or proudly.
3. To walk with ostentation or parade; to swagger.
4. To dance; to caper. *Colloq.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause (a horse) to prance.
2. To put into a certain condition by prancing. *Rare.*
prance, *n.* Act of prancing; a prancing movement; hence, *Colloq.*, swagger.
pranc'er (prăn'sẽr), *n.* One who or that which prances; specif.: **a** *Thieves' Slang.* A horse. **b** A mettlesome horse. **c** *Obs. Slang.* A mounted robber or highwayman. **d** One who rides a prancing horse. **e** A dancer; caperer.
pranc'ing (-sĭng), *adj.* That prances. See PRANCE, *v.* — **pranc'ing-ly,** *adv.*
pran'di-al (prăn'dĭ-ȧl), *adj.* [L. *prandium* a repast.] Of or pertaining to a repast, esp. dinner. *Now Humorous.*
prank (prăngk), *v. t.* [Origin uncert.] To fold; to make pleats in. *Obs.*
prank, *n.* A fold or pleat. *Obs.*
prank (prăngk), *n.* [Perh. orig. a thing done to show off. Cf. PRANK to adorn.] A trick; specif.: **a** *Now Obs.* A malicious or harmful act. "Foul *pranks.*" *Shak.* **b** *Obs.* A spell or act of magic or conjuring; — in late use applied to prestidigitation. **c** A gay or sportive action; a ludicrous or mildly mischievous act; a frolic; caper; practical joke.
prank, *v. i.;* PRANKED or PRANKT (prăngkt); PRANK'ING. **1.** To play tricks maliciously or in the performance of magic. *Obs.*
2. To frolic; to play pranks; to cut up. *Colloq.*
prank (prăngk), *v.;* PRANKED or PRANKT (prăngkt); PRANK'ING. [Cf. MLG. *prank* pomp, display, D. *pronk*, G. *prunk*, and E. PRINK.] *Transitive:* **1.** To adorn in a gay or showy manner; to dress or equip ostentatiously; figuratively, to dress up; as, to *prank* up the body. Cf. PRINK.
Mariners *pranked* out in sky-colored suits. *Katharine Lee Bates.*
2. To adorn; deck; spangle; — usually with *with.*
The cottage *pranks* with its holly and mistletoe. *Zangwill.*
—, *Intransitive:* To make ostentatious show.
prank, *adj.* [Cf. PRANK to adorn.] Dressed up; smart. *Obs.*
prank (*dial.* prăngk), *v. i.* To prance. *Obs. exc. Dial.* — *n.* Prancing. *Rare.*
pranked (prăngkt), *adj.* Also **prankt.** Adorned; ostentatiously decorated.
prank'er (prăngk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A horse. *Obs.*
2. A dancer; caperer. *Obs.*
3. A prancing movement.
prank'ing, *n.* [See 5th PRANK.] Ostentatious adornment or dressing up; prinking. — **prank'ing,** *adj.* — **prank'ing-ly,** *adv.*
prank'ish, *adj.* Full of pranks; frolicsome; of the nature of a prank. — **prank'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **prank'ish-ness,** *n.*
pran'kle (prăng'k'l), *v. i.* [From PRANK to prance.] To prance or caper lightly. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
prank'some (prăngk'sŭm), *adj.* Prankish. — **prank'some-ness,** *n.*
prank'ster (prăngk'stẽr), *n.* [See -STER.] One who plays pranks. *Colloq., U. S.*
prank'y (-ĭ), *adj.;* PRANK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); PRANK'I-EST. Given to playing pranks; characterized by pranks.
prase (prāz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *prasius*, fr. Gr. *prasios* of a leek-green, fr. Gr. *prason* a leek.] *Mineral.* A variety of cryptocrystalline quartz, translucent and leek-green.
pra'se-o- (prā'zē-ō-; prā'sē-ō-). [See PRASE.] A combining form signifying *green*, and used specif. in chemistry in naming certain *complex green crystalline cobalt compounds*, as in **pra'se-o-co-bal'tic chlo'ride,** $Co(NH_3)_4Cl_2$. See COBALTAMMINE.
pra'se-o-dym'i-a (-dĭm'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PRASEODYMIUM.] *Chem.* Praseodymium oxide, Pr_2O_3, obtained as a greenish-yellow powder.
pra'se-o-dym'i-um (-dĭm'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *praeseo-* + *didymium.*] *Chem.* A rare metallic element, one of the constituents of didymium (see NEODYMIUM); — so called from the green color of its salts. Symbol, *Pr;* at. no., 59; at. wt., 140.92. The metal is silvery white and corrodes rapidly in air. Abbr. *Pr* (no period).
pra'se-o-lite (prā'zē-ō-līt; prā'sē-ō-), *n.* [*praseo-* + *-lite.*] *Mineral.* A green alteration product of iolite.
pra'sine (prā'zĭn; -zēn), *adj.* [L. *prasinus*, fr. Gr. *prasinos*, fr. *prason* a leek.] Having the green color of a leek; specif., *Her.*, = VERT. *Rare.*
pra'sine, *n.* [See PRASINE, *adj.*] A green mineral; specif.: **a** *Obs.* Verdigris; green chalk. **b** In medieval glyptics, any green stone resembling an emerald; also, sometimes, chrysoberyl or emerald. **c** Pseudomalachite
praso-. A combining form, Greek *praso-*, from *prason*, meaning *a leek*, as in **pra-soph'a-gous** (prȧ-sŏf'ȧ-gŭs), **pra-soph'a-gy** (-jĭ). See -PHAGOUS, -PHAGY.
pra'soid (prā'zoid), *adj.* [*prase* + *-oid.*] *Mineral.* Resembling prase.
prat (prăt), *n.* **1.** Buttock; — chiefly in *pl.* *Old Cant.*
2. A trousers pocket. *Old Cant.*
prat, *v. t.* To spank; beat. *Obs.* "I 'll *prat* her." *Shak.*
prat (*Scot.* prât), *n.* [AS. *prætt.* See PRETTY.] A trick; a roguish prank. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
pra'tal (prā'tȧl; -t'l), *adj.* [L. *pratum* meadow.] Of, pertaining to, or growing or living in, meadows. *Rare.*
prate (prāt), *v.;* PRAT'ED (prāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); PRAT'ING (prāt'ĭng). [MD. & MLG. *prāten.* Cf. PRATTLE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To talk, esp. much and to little purpose; to be loquacious; to chatter; to speak foolishly; to babble; to tell tales; formerly, to speak boastingly or maliciously.
He does not *prate* about the sacredness of human life. *Agnes Repplier.*
2. *a Obs.* To give tongue; — said of hounds. **b** *Dial. Eng.* Of a hen, to make the distinctive noise indicating that she is about to lay. **c** *Dial. Eng.* To scold; — with *at.*
—, *Transitive:* To utter foolishly; to chatter; babble.
What nonsense would the fool, thy master, *prate.* *Dryden.*
Syn. — See CHAT.
prate (prāt), *n.* **1.** Act of prating; trifling talk; unmeaning or idle loquacity; chatter.
2. Impudent talk; insolent boasting. *Dial., Newfoundland.*
prate'ment (prāt'mĕnt), *n.* A prating. *Rare.*
pra-ten'si-an (prā-tĕn'shĭ-ăn; -sĭ-ăn), *adj.* [L. *pratensis.*] Pratal. *Rare.*

---

prai'rie-craft', *n.* See -CRAFT.
prai'rie-dom, *n.* See -DOM.
prai'rie-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
praisd. Praised. *Ref. Sp.*
praise'less, *adj.* See -LESS. [*Obs.*]
praise'ment, *n.* Appraisement.
praise'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
Pra'krit-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
praktike. ✝ PRACTICE.
pra'leen. Var. of PRALINE.
prame (prăm). Var. of PRAAM.
prance'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.
pran'come, *n.* [Cf. 3d PRANK.] Prob., prank; trick. *Obs.*
pranc'y, *adj.* See -Y.
pran'di-al-ly, *adv.* of PRANDIAL.
prane. ✝ PRAWN, fish.
prang. ✝ PRONG.
prank'ful, *adj.* See -FUL. — **prank'ful-ness,** *n.*
prankt. Var. of PRANKED, *past tense & past part.* of PRANK.
pranst. Pranced. *Ref. Sp.*
prao (prou). Var. of PROA.
pra'se-o-di-dym'i-um, *n.* *Chem.* = PRASEODYMIUM.
pra'se-o-dim'i-um. Praseodymium. *Ref. Sp.*
pras'i-nous (prăz'ĭ-nŭs), *adj.* = [PRASINE.]
prasne. ✝ PRASINE.
pras'tha (prŭs'tȧ), *n. sing. & pl.* [Skr.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
prat'chant, *adj.* Swaggering; conceited. *Obs.*
prate'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

prat'er (prāt'ĕr), *n.* One who prates; formerly, a boaster.

Pra'ter (prä'tĕr), *n.* [G., fr. It. *prato* meadow, fr. L. *pratum.* Cf. PRADO, PRAIRIE.] A famous park of Vienna, one of the finest in Europe, to the east of the city and bordered by the Danube. It was opened in 1766.

prat'i·lo'ma (prăt'ĭ·lō'mȧ), *adv.* [Skr.] *Hindu Law.* Literally, against the hair; — said of marriages between men of one class and women of a higher class, such marriages being generally considered unnatural; — opposed to *anuloma.*

prat'in·cole (prăt'ĭng·kōl; prā'tĭn-), *n.* [L. *pratum* meadow + *incola* inhabitant.] Any limicoline bird of the genus *Glareola*, esp. the common species (*G. pratincola*) of parts of Europe and Asia, and Africa. The upper parts are light brown, the throat buff bordered by a black line, the breast brownish, and the abdomen white.

Pratincole (*Glareola pratincola*). 1/9

pra·tin'co·line (prȧ·tĭng'kō·lĭn; -līn), *n.* A pratincole. — **pra·tin'co·line,** *adj.*

pra·tin'co·lous (-lŭs), *adj.* [See PRATINCOLE.] *Biol.* Living in meadows or low grassy situations.

prat'ing (prāt'ĭng), *n.* Foolish chatter; platitudinous discourse; formerly, also, boasting; evil speaking.

prat'ing, *adj.* Chattering foolishly; twaddling; formerly, also, boasting. — **prat'ing·ly,** *adv.*

pra·tique' (prȧ·tēk'; prăt'ĭk; *F.* prȧ'tēk'), *n.* [F., prop., practice. See PRACTIC; cf. PRACTICE.] *Marine.* Permission or liberty to hold intercourse given to a ship after compliance with quarantine regulations or on presenting a clean bill of health.

pra·ti'tya·sa·mut'pa'da (prȧ·tē'tyȧ·sȧ·mōōt'pä'dȧ), *n.* [Skr. *pratītyasamutpāda.*] *Hindu Philos.* The chain of causation. See NIDANA.

prat'tle (prăt'l), *v. i. & t.;* -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). [MLG. *prätelen.* See PRATE.] To talk or say much and idly; to prate; esp., to talk or say lightly and artlessly; to babble.

Syn. — See CHAT.

prat'tle, *n.* Trifling or empty talk or chatter; trivial loquacity; prate; babble; figuratively, a sound, as of a brook, like prattling.

Mere *prattle,* without practice. *Shak.*

prat'tle·ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Prattle. *Rare.*

prat'ler (prăt'lĕr), *n.* One who prattles, esp. a child.

prat'tling (-lĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PRATTLE. Hence: *adj.* That prattles. — **prat'tling·ly,** *adv.*

prat'tling, *n.* The act or an instance of talking prattle; figuratively, a sound, as the chatter of birds, like that of one who prattles.

prat'tly (-lĭ), *adj.* Full of prattle.

prav'i·lege (prăv'ĭ·lĕj), *n.* [ML. *pravilegium,* fr. L. *pravus* bad, after *privilegium* (cf. PRIVILEGE).] An evil law. *Obs.*

prav'i·ty (prăv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *pravitas,* fr. *pravus* crooked, perverse.] **1.** Depravity. "The *pravity* of the will." *South.*
2. Badness or foulness; esp., physical corruption. *Obs.*
3. Crookedness; physical deformity. *Obs.*

prawn (prôn), *n.* [ME. *prane,* of unknown origin.] **1.** Any of numerous shrimplike decapod crustaceans having slender legs, long antennae, a large, strong, compressed abdomen, and a prominent, serrated rostrum. They mostly belong to *Pandalus, Peneus, Palaemon, Palaemonetes,* and allied genera. They are abundant in all tropical and temperate regions, both in fresh and salt water, and are extensively used as food. The common species of Europe and America range in length from one to six inches, but in the tropics some attain a length of nearly two feet. Often, also, one of the larger shrimps.

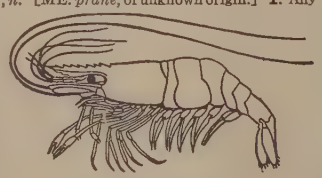

Prawn (*Peneus setiferus*). (¼)

2. The color shrimp pink.

prawn, *v. i.* To fish for prawns. — **prawn'er** (prôn'ĕr), *n.*

prawn'y (prôn'ĭ), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like, prawns.

Prax'e·an (prăk'sē·ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Praxeas, who came to Rome from Asia Minor about the end of the 2d century, and thence went to Africa, and was a leader of the modalistic monarchians; hence, a modalistic monarchian. — **Prax'e·an,** *adj.* — **Prax'e·an·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

-prax'i·a (-prăk'sĭ·ȧ). [NL.] *Med. & Psych.* A combining form, Greek *-praxia,* from *praxis,* meaning *action, doing,* used to denote *performance of movements,* as in echo*praxia,* para*praxia.*

Prax·id'i·ke (prăks·ĭd'ĭ·kē), *n.;* *pl.* -KAE (-kē). [Gr. *Praxidikē.*] *Gr. Relig.* **1.** Goddess of retribution, sometimes represented as triple.
2. An epithet of Persephone. Cf. NEMESIS.

prax·in'o·scope (prăks·ĭn'ō·skōp), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *praxis* action + *-scope.*] *Optics.* An instrument similar to the zoetrope and phenakistoscope, consisting of a polygonal box with pictures on the inside walls and mirrors in the center.

prax'i·ol'o·gy (prăk'sĭ·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [See PRAXIS; -LOGY.] A proposed science of conduct and its disorders.

prax'is (prăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *praxis,* fr. *prassein* to do. See PRACTICAL.] **1.** Action; practice; specif.: **a** Exercise or practice of an art, science, or technical occupation; — opp. to *theory.* **b** Habit; custom; conventional conduct.
2. An example or form of exercise, or a collection of such examples, for practice, as in grammar; a means for practice or exercise; a practical example or model.

-prax'is (-prăk'sĭs). [NL.] *Med.* A combining form, Greek *-praxis,* from *praxis,* action, doing, used to denote *therapeutic treatment, esp. by a* (specified) *agency,* as in chiro*praxis,* radio*praxis.*

Prax·it'e·le'an (prăks·ĭt'ē·lē'ăn), *adj.* [Gr. *Praxiteleios.*] Of, pert. to, or in the style of, Praxiteles, a sculptor of the Second Attic school, renowned as the maker of independent statues, esp. of the female form. Cf. HERMES OF PRAXITELES.

pray (prā), *v.;* PRAYED (prād); PRAY'ING. [ME. *preien,* fr. OF. *preier* (F. *prier*), fr. L. *precari,* fr. *prex, precis,* a prayer, request; akin to Skr. *prechati* he asks, begs, inquires, AS. *frignan, frīnan, frīegan* to ask, inquire, G. *fragen,* Goth. *fraihnan.* Cf. DEPRECATE, IMPRECATE, POSTULATE, PRECARIOUS, PRITHEE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To entreat; implore; specif.: **a** To make supplication to (a god). **b** To ask (someone) to do something. **c** To ask (someone) for, or on behalf of, another.

We *pray* you . . . be ye reconciled to God. 2 *Cor.* v. 20.

d To send up a prayer for; to supplicate concerning someone; — with *over.*

I was *prayed* over for total depravity. *Barrett Wendell.*

2. To ask or entreat to come; to invite. *Obs.*
3. To ask earnestly for (something); to supplicate for; crave. "I know not how to *pray* your patience." *Shak.*
4. **a** To effect; to accomplish, put, or bring, by praying; as, to *pray* a soul out of purgatory. **b** To overcome (one) by prayer; — with *down* or *out;* as, he *prayed* down his rival.

—, *Intransitive:* To make request with earnestness or zeal, as for something desired; to make entreaty or supplication; to offer prayer to a divine being; specif., to address a god with adoration, confession, supplication, and thanksgiving.

— ***I pray,*** *or,* now, by ellipsis, ***pray.*** I beg; I request; I entreat you; — used in asking a question, making a request, introducing a petition, etc.; as, *Pray,* allow me to go. Cf. PLEASE.

pray in aid, *or* ***pray aid.*** *Eng. Law.* To claim or call in aid. See AID, 4.

pray, *n.* A request; a prayer. *Obs.*

pray'a (prī'ȧ), *n.* [Pg. *praia,* lit., shore, fr. L. *plaga* region.] Beach; strand; specif. [*cap.*], in Hong Kong, a road bordering the shore; a bund.

pray'a·ble (prā'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [OF. *proiable,* (assumed) *preiable.*] Capable of being addressed in prayer; exorable. *Obs.*

pray'er (prā'ĕr), *n.* One who prays; a supplicant.

prayer (prār), *n.* [ME. *preiere,* fr. OF. *preiere* (F. *prière*), fr. (assumed) VL. *precaria,* fr. L. *precarius* got by prayer, fr. *precari* to pray. See PRAY, *v.*] **1.** **a** Act or practice or an instance of praying; beseeching; petition; supplication. **b** An earnest request to someone (for something); an entreaty.
2. Act of addressing supplication to a divinity or object of worship; the offering of adoration, confession, supplication, thanksgiving, etc., to a God; as, public *prayer;* secret *prayer.*

It is not necessary to dogmatize by saying that *prayer* is magic, or soliloquy, or communion, or petition for this and that, in order to see that it is the expression of a human need. *Walter Lippmann.*

3. The form of words used in praying; a formula of supplication; an expressed petition; esp., a supplication addressed to God; as, the Lord's *prayer;* a written *prayer.*
4. Often in *pl.* A form of religious service or worship for public or common use, consisting largely of prayers; as, Morning or Evening *Prayer;* family *prayers.*
5. A petition (to a god) for someone; hence, *pl.,* ardent good wishes.
6. That prayed for; specif.: **a** That part of a petition or memorial, as to a legislature, that specifies the thing desired. **b** *Law.* That part of a bill in equity which specifies the relief sought.

Syn. — PRAYER, PETITION, SUIT, APPEAL. A PRAYER is an earnest entreaty or supplication addressed (esp.) to God, or to a person or body invested with power or authority; PETITION is often synonymous with *prayer;* the word also denotes a single clause of a prayer, or a formal request — in which (often) a number are associated — directed to some authority; a SUIT (as here compared) is a more or less humble or deferential petition, esp. to one in high station; an APPEAL is an earnest call, esp. for help or support. Cf. BEG.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

prayer-answering, *adj.* **prayer-hearing,** *adj.* **prayermaker**
prayer-clenched **prayer-lisping,** *adj.* **prayermaking**
prayer-granting, *adj.* **prayer-loving,** *adj.* **prayer-repeating,** *adj.*

prayer barrel. = PRAYER WHEEL.

prayer bead. **1.** *pl.* A string of beads by which prayers are counted; specif., a rosary.
2. The jequirity bean.

prayer book. **1.** A book containing prayers used at divine service or in private devotions; specif. [*caps.*], the Book of Common Prayer.
2. *Naut.* A narrow piece of holystone used in the hand to scrub crevices in the deck. Cf. BIBLE, 8. *Slang.*

prayer carpet *or* **mat.** See PRAYER RUG.

prayer cloak. = TALLITH **b.**

prayer flag. *Lamaist Buddhism.* A banner inscribed with prayers. *Tibet.* Cf. PRAYER WHEEL.

Prayer for the Church Militant. In the Book of Common Prayer, the prayer "for the whole state of Christ's Church" said at the antecommunion.

prayer'ful (prâr'fŏōl; -f'l), *adj.* **1.** Given to prayer; devout; characterized by, or indicative of, prayer; devotional.
2. Hence, earnest; carefully thorough. *Often Jocose.*
— **prayer'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **prayer'ful·ness,** *n.*

prayer in aid. *Eng. Law.* = AID PRAYER.

prayer meeting. A meeting or gathering for prayer to God, esp. one in which several or all offer prayer.

prayer mill. A mill that turns a prayer wheel.

prayer of access, prayer of humble access. [*often caps.*] See ACCESS, 8.

Prayer of Manasses. See OLD TESTAMENT.

Prayer of the Day. In a liturgy, the prayer designated for the particular day; the proper (sense 13) prayer. See COLLECT, *n.,* 1 a.

prayer paper. *Anthropol.* A paper, upon which a prayer is written or printed, burned as a prophylactic magic or as a propitiation to a supernatural power, esp. in China, Tibet, and Siam.

prayer rug. A small Oriental rug used to kneel on when praying, and characteristically showing the design of a mihrab or prayer niche; — called also *prayer carpet* or *mat.* See MIHRAB.

prayer scarf *or* **shawl.** = TALLITH **b.**

prayer stick. An inscribed or symbolic stick designed as a devotional offering.

prayer stool. A stool to kneel on when praying.

prayer thong. The strap of a phylactery.

prayer tower. A minaret.

prayer wheel. *Lamaist Buddhism.* A wheel or drum containing prayers which are deemed efficacious when the wheel turns. See LAMA, *Illust.*

pray'ful (prā'fŏōl; -f'l), *adj.* A word of uncertain meaning in the folio edition of Shakespeare's *Love's Labor's Lost* (Act IV. sc. ii. l. 58). It is doubtfully emended to *preyful* in modern editions.

pray'ing (prā'ĭng), *n.* The act or an instance of making a prayer.

pray'ing, *part. adj.* That prays. — **pray'ing·ly,** *adv.*

praying carpet, mat, *or* **rug.** = PRAYER CARPET, etc

praying cricket, insect, locust, *or* **mantis.** A mantis, esp. *Mantis religiosa.*

praying cylinder, drum, jenny, machine, *or* **wheel.** = PRAYER WHEEL.

praying scarf *or* **shawl.** = TALLITH **b.**

pre- (prē-; prĕ-). [F. or L.; F. *pré-,* fr. L. *prae-* (ML. also *pre-*), pref., *prae,* adv. & prep., before. See PRIOR; cf. PRETER-.] A prefix denoting *priority* (of time, place, or rank), occurring, esp. in verbs, in words from the Latin, and also freely combined with English words of Latin or other origin. *Pre-* is used: **1.** With adverbial or attributive force: **a** Denoting *priority of time,* in the sense of *before, previously* or *previous, fore-,* as in *pre*judge, to judge beforehand; *pre*-enact; *pre*avowal, previous avowal; *pre*-existence. **b** Denoting *priority of place,* in the sense of *at the front, anterior, fore-,* chiefly with adjectives and nouns in scientific terminology, as in *pre*cerebral, *pre*abdomen, *pre*forceps. **c** Denoting *priority of rank* or *degree,* in the sense of *greater, surpassing,* etc., as in *pre*-eminent, *pre*ponderate, *pre*-excellence; — rarely an English formative. **d** *Rare.* Intensively, *very, exceedingly,* as in *pre*potent.
2. With prepositional force, entering into nouns in attributive constructions, or adjectives formed as if by parasynthesis on a preposition and noun, and denoting: *Prior to,* or *preceding, in time* or *place* (a specified person, place, condition, or thing); *before; in front of;* as in *Pre*-Cambrian, *pre*reformation, *pre*-Victorian, *pre*vertebral, *pre*occipital, *pre*-Islamic. Cf. POST-.
3. *Educ.* Denoting *preparatory,* esp. *prerequisite, to* (a type of training denoted or implied by the second element), as in *pre*college, *pre*-engineering, *pre*medical.
4. *Petrog.* Denoting that the factor designated by the second element predominates over some contrasting factor.

☞ The reference "See PRE-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *pre-,* if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

preach (prēch), *v.;* PREACHED (prēcht); PREACH'ING. [ME. *prechen,* fr. OF. *preechier, prechier* (F. *prêcher*), fr. L. *praedicare* to cry in public, to proclaim, fr. *prae* before + *dicare* to make known. See DICTION; PREDICATE, PREDICT.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To proclaim tidings; to announce publicly; specif., to proclaim the gospel; to discourse publicly on a religious subject, or from a text of Scripture; to deliver a sermon.

From that time Jesus began to *preach.* *Matt.* iv. 17.

2. To exhort; to discourse in the manner of a preacher; — now usually with implication of officiousness or tediousness.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To proclaim by public discourse; to utter in a sermon or a formal religious harangue.

That Cristes gospel truly wolde *preche.* *Chaucer.*

2. To inculcate (something) in public discourse; to urge by public teaching; to advocate earnestly by speech or writing.

My master *preaches* patience to him. *Shak.*

3. To deliver or pronounce; as, to *preach* a sermon.
4. To teach, instruct, or inform, by preaching. *Obs.*
5. To bring, put, affect, or effect, by preaching; as, to *preach* (one) asleep. "*Preach* me not out of my possessions." *Marlowe.*

preach down. To decry, oppose, silence, repress, humiliate, or threaten, by preaching.

preach up. To exalt, extol, commend, or advocate by preaching; as, to *preach up* equality.

preach, *n.* [Cf. F. *prêche,* fr. *prêcher.* See PREACH, *v.*] Preaching; religious discourse. *Colloq.* *Hooker.*

Pre'-A·chae'an (prē'ȧ·kē'ăn), *adj.* [See PRE-.] Pertaining to a period and culture in Greece earlier than the Achaean.

preach'er (prēch'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *prechour,* fr. OF. *preecheor* (F. *prêcheur*), fr. L. *praedicator.*] **1.** One who preaches; specif.: **a** One who discourses publicly on religious subjects; one whose function is to preach sermons; a minister. **b** One who inculcates anything earnestly; an earnest exhorter. "No *preacher* is listened to but Time." *Swift.* **c** *Obs.* A preaching friar. **d** [*cap.*] The author of, or speaker in, the Book of Ecclesiastes; also, the book itself.
2. A preacher bird.

preacher bird. The red-eyed vireo.

preach'er·ess (prēch'ĕr·ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A female preacher.

preach'er·ize (-īz), *v. i.* To discourse in the manner of a preacher.

preach'i·fy (prēch'ĭ·fī), *v. i.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [*preach* + *-fy.*] To preach ineptly or tediously. — **preach'i·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* *Both Colloq.*

preach'i·ly (prēch'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* Preachingly.

preach'ing, *n.* Act or art of a preacher or an instance thereof; a sermon; a public religious service.

preaching brethren. See DOMINICAN, *n.*

preaching cross. A cross, sometimes surmounting a pulpit, erected out of doors at a preaching place.

preaching friar. See DOMINICAN, *n.*

Preaching of Peter. See APOCRYPHA.

preach'man (prēch'mȧn), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A preacher; — so called in contempt. *Obs.*

preach'ment (prēch'mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *preechement.* Cf. PREDICAMENT.] A preaching, or that which is preached; a sermon; exhortation; esp., a tedious or unwelcome exhortation or discourse; a religious harangue; a homily.

Their habit of mind is unfavorable to *preachment.* *Agnes Repplier.*

preach'y (prēch'ĭ), *adj.;* PREACH'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); PREACH'I·EST. Given to preaching or having a preaching style; tedious; didactic. *Colloq.*

---

prater. † PRESTER.
pra'tey, **pra'tie,** **pra'ty** (prā'tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* PRATEYS, PRATIES (-tĭz). [Ir. *prāta, prāta.*] = POTATO, *n.* *Anglo-Ir.*
Pra·tin'co·la (prȧ·tĭng'kō·lȧ), *n.* [NL. See PRATINCOLE.] *Zool.* Syn. of SAXICOLA.
prat'i, prat'id, prat'ler. Prattle, etc. *Ref. Sp.*
Pratt truss (prăt). See TRUSS, *n.*
prat'ty. Dial. var. of PRETTY.
pra'u (prä'ōō; prou), *n.* = PROA.
prave (prāv), *adj.* [L. *pravus.*] *Obs.* a Depraved. b Deleterious.
prave'ly, *adv.* Wickedly. *Obs.*
prav'ous (prāv'ŭs), *adj.* [L. *pravus.*] Wicked; prave. *Obs.*
praw'leen, praw'lin, praw'ling. Vars. of PRALINE.
prayd. Prayed. *Ref. Sp.*
prayer'less (prâr'lĕs; -lĭs), *adj.* See -LESS. — **prayer'less·ly,** *adv.* — **prayer'less·ness,** *n.*
prayer'wise' (prâr'wīz'), *adv.* See -WISE.
pray'ing·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
pre'ab·do'men, *n.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre'ab·sorb', *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'ab·sorb'ent,** *n. & adj.*
pre·ab'stract, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre'a·bun'dance, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **p, e'a·bun'dant,** *adj.* — **pre'a·bun'dant·ly,** *adv.*
pre'ac·cept', *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'ac·cept'ance,** *n.*
pre·ac'cess, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'ac·ces'si·ble,** *adj.*
pre'ac·ci·den'tal, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'ac·ci·den'tal·ly,** *adv.*
pre'ab·do'men, *n.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre'ac·com'mo·date, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'ac·com'mo·dat'ing,** *adj.* — **pre'ac·com'mo·dat'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **pre'ac·com'mo·da'tion,** *n.*
pre'ac·com'plish, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'ac·com'plish·ment,** *n.*
pre'ac·cord', *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'ac·cord',** *v. i.* — **pre'ac·cord'ance,** *n.*
pre'ac·count', *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'ac·count'ing,** *n.*
pre'ac·cred'it, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre'ac·cu'mu·la'tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'ac·cu'mu·late,** *v. t.*
pre'ac·cuse', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'ac·cu·sa'tion,** *n.*
pre'ac·cus'tom, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'ac·cus'tomed,** *adj.*
preace. † PRESS. [I b.]
pre'ac·e·tab'u·lar, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.
preach'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
preach'er·dom, *n.* See -DOM.
preach'er·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
preach'er·ling, *n.* See -LING, dim. suff.
preach'er·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pre'a·chieved', *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.
preach'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
preach'ing·ly, *adv.* of *preaching,* pres. part.
preacht. Preached. *Ref. Sp.*
pre·ac'id, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'a·cid'i·ty,** **pre·ac'id·ness,** *n.* — **pre·ac'id·ly,** *adv.*
pre'ac·knowl'edge, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'ac·knowl'edg·ment,** *n.*

---

pre'a·dam'ic (prē'ə·dăm'ĭk), *adj.* Prior to Adam.

pre·ad'am·ite (prē·ăd'ăm·ĭt), *n.* [Cf. F. *préaadamite.*]
1. An inhabitant of the earth before Adam.
2. One who held that men existed before Adam. *Hist.*
3. Specif., a follower of the doctrine, set forth by Isaac La Peyrère (1594–1676) in 1655, that only the Jews are descendants of Adam, the Gentiles being descendants of men who lived before Adam. ‡La Peyrère recanted, but a sect arose from his teaching.
— pre·ad'am·ite, *adj.*

pre·ad·am·it'ic (prē'ăd·ăm·ĭt'ĭk), **·it'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Preadamite.

pre·ad'am·it·ism (prē·ăd'ăm·ĭt·ĭz'm), *n.* Belief in the existence of preadamites. *Hist.*

pre'ad·ap·ta'tion (prē'ăd·ăp·tā'shŭn), *n.* Adaptation prior in time to some specified change or condition; specif., *Biol.*, adaptation (sense 2 b) which predisposes an organism for a specific environment.

pre·ad'junct (prē·ăj'ŭngkt), *n.* [See PRE-.] *Gram.* An adjunct standing before the term that it qualifies (*hard* hearts; *glass* blowers).

pre·ad·mis'sion (prē'ăd·mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Literally, previous admission; specif., *Engin.*, admission, as of steam or a combustible mixture, to the engine cylinder before the back stroke is completed, thus increasing the cushioning.

pre'ad·o·les'cent (prē'ăd·ō·lĕs'ĕnt; 128), *adj.* [See PRE-, 2.] Pertaining to or designating the period of life just preceding adolescence.

pre'ad·o·les'cent, *n.* A child who has nearly reached adolescence

pre·ag'o·nal (prē·ăg'ō·năl; -n'l), *adj.* [See PRE-, 2; AGONY; -AL.] *Med.* Preceding the death agony, esp. immediately preceding it.

pre·ag'o·ny (-ăg'ō·nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [See PRE-.] *Med.* The period immediately preceding the death agony.

pre·al'la·ble (prē·ăl'ə·b'l), *adj.* [F. *préalable.*] Previous; preliminary. *Rare.* **— pre·al'la·bly,** *adv.* *Rare.*

pre'al·ve'o·lar (prē'ăl·vē'ō·lĕr; prē·ăl'vē·ō·lĕr), *adj.* [*pre-* + *alveolus* + *-ar.*] *Phonet.* Formed between the point or the blade of the tongue and the fore part of the teeth ridge.

pre'am'ble (prē'ăm'b'l; prē·ăm'b'l), *n.* [OF. *preambule,* fr. MLL. *praeambulus* walking before, fr. *praeambulare* to walk before, fr. *prae* before + *ambulare* to walk. See AMBLE.] **1.** An introductory portion; an introduction or preface, as to a book, document, etc.; specif., the introductory part of a statute, which states the reasons and intent of the law or is used for other explanatory purposes, as to recite facts knowledge of which is necessary to an understanding of the law, to define or limit the meanings of words used in the law, etc. It may explain ambiguity in the law, but cannot modify the meaning of what is plain and certain (Sussex Peerage Case, 11 *Cl. & F.* 143 (H. of L.)). It usually begins with "Whereas."
2. An introductory fact or circumstance; a preliminary; esp., one that gives indication of what is to follow; a presage.
Syn. — See PREFACE.
Ant. — Epilogue, supplement, addendum.

pre'am'ble (prē'ăm'b'l; prē·ăm'b'l), *v.;* -AM'BLED (-b'ld); -AM'BLING. [LL. *praeambulare* to walk before.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To walk or go before; to precede. *Obs.*
2. To make a preamble; to preface.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To preambulate beforehand. *Obs.*
2. [From PREAMBLE, *n.*] **a** *Rare.* To deliver as, or state in, a preamble. **b** To make a preamble to; to preface.

pre'am'bled (-b'ld), *adj.* **1.** Having a preamble.
2. Treated of or stated in a preamble.

pre'am'bling (-blĭng), *n.* The act or an instance of making a preamble.

pre·am'bu·lar'y (prē·ăm'bū·lĕr'ĭ), *adj.* [Cf. F. *préambulaire.*] Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a preamble; introductory; preliminary. *Rare.* "A *preambulary* tax." *Burke.*

pre·am'bu·late (-lāt), *v. i.* [LL. *praeambulare.*] **1.** To preamble (sense 1). *Obs.*
2. To make a preamble or preface.

pre·am'bu·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* The act or an instance of making a preamble or preface.

pre·am'bu·la·to'ry (prē·ăm'bū·lə·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Going before; previous. *Obs.*
2. Of the nature of a preamble; introductory; preliminary.

pre'-A·mer'i·can (prē'ə·mĕr'ĭ·kăn), *adj.* *Anthropol.* Designating racial developments that took place before migrations to America.

pre·an'i·mism (prē·ăn'ĭ·mĭz'm), *n.* *Anthropol.* The theory that preceding animism there was a definite concept of the supernatural among primitive people.

pre'an·te'ri·or (prē'ăn·tē'rĭ·ĕr), *adj.* *Gram.* Designating a time anterior to one that is itself anterior to one referred to as past (I recalled that, before I had posted the letter, I *had hesitated*). *Poutsma.*

pre'an·ti·sep'tic (prē'ăn·tĭ·sĕp'tĭk), *adj.* *Med.* Of or pertaining to the period before the development of antisepsis; as, *preantiseptic* surgery.

pre'ap·pre·hen'sion (prē'ăp·rē·hĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An apprehension or opinion formed before examination or knowledge; a preconceived notion.
2. A fear of some evil that may come about; a foreboding.

pre'–Ar'mi·stice (prē'ĭr'mĭ·stĭs), *adj.* Preceding, or belonging to the time before, the Armistice of Nov. 11, 1918; as, the Belgian *pre-Armistice* debt; *pre-Armistice* negotiations.

pre'ar·range' (prē'ă·rānj'), *v. t.* To arrange beforehand.
— pre'ar·range'ment (-mĕnt), *n.*

pre'a·sep'tic (prē'ā·sĕp'tĭk), *adj.* *Med.* Of or pertaining to the period before the development of aseptic methods, as in surgery.

pre'a·tax'ic (-ə·tăk'sĭk), *adj.* *Med.* Occurring before ataxia; — applied to the early symptoms of locomotor ataxia.

pre·au'di·ence (prē·ô'dĭ·ĕns), *n.* Right to a prior hearing; specif., *Eng. Law,* precedence at the bar among lawyers.

pre·ax'i·al (prē·ăk'sĭ·ăl), *adj.* *Anat.* In front of the axis of the body; in the arm, designating the border along the radial side; in the leg, designating the border along the tibial side. **— pre·ax'i·al·ly,** *adv.*

pre·bac'il·lar'y (prē·băs'ĭ·lĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* prē'bă·sĭl'·ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* *Med.* Occurring before the appearance of bacilli.

pre·bel'lum (prē·bĕl'ŭm), *adj.* Antewar; occurring in the period before a war.

preb'end (prĕb'ĕnd), *n.* [OF. *prebende,* fr. LL. *praebenda,* prop., things to be furnished, neut. pl. gerundive of L. *praebere* to hold forth, allow, contr. fr. *praehibere,* fr. *prae* + *habere* to have, hold. See HABIT; cf. PROVENDER.]
1. Originally, a daily allowance at meals; hence, the stipend or maintenance granted out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church to a canon or member of a chapter thereof; also, the land or tithe from which the stipend comes, or the holding of it as a benefice.
2. A prebendary. *Rare.*

pre·ben'dal (prē·bĕn'dăl; -d'l), *adj.* Pertaining to a prebend or prebendary; holding a prebend.

prebendal stall. A prebendary's stall in a cathedral; hence, a prebendary's benefice.

preb'en·dar'y (prĕb'ĕn·dĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -dĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -DARIES (-ĭz). [ML. *prebendarius.* See PREBEND.]
1. A member of a cathedral or collegiate church chapter receiving a prebend in consideration for his officiating at stated times in the church; now, *Ch. of Eng.*, an honorary canon with the title but not the emoluments of a prebend, most prebendal stalls having been disendowed by an act of 1840.
2. A prebendary's benefice or office; a prebend. *Obs.*

preb'en·date (-dāt), *v. t.* To present to a prebend.

pre·bra'chi·um (prē·brā'kĭ·ŭm; -brăk'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *pre-* + *brachium.*] *Anat. & Zool.* **a** The brachium of the superior colliculus (see CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA).
b *Zool.* The propatagium. **— pre·bra'chi·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

pre·bron'chi·al (prē·brŏng'kĭ·ăl), *adj.* *Zool.* Situated in front of the bronchus; — applied esp. to an air sac on either side of the esophagus of birds.

Pre'–Cam'bri·an (prē'kăm'brĭ·ăn), *adj.* *Geol.* Prior to the Cambrian; pertaining to or designating all of geological history prior to the Cambrian, and to the rocks belonging to this time. See GEOLOGY, *Chart;* ARCHEAN; PROTEROZOIC; ALGONKIAN, 2. **—** *n.* The Pre-Cambrian rocks.

Pre–Cambrian shield. *Geol.* The nuclear area of Pre-Cambrian rocks present in each of the continents. The North American area is often called the ***Canadian shield.***

pre·can'cel (prē·kăn'sĕl; -s'l), *v. t.;* -CAN'CELED (-sĕld; -s'ld) or -CAN'CELLED; -CAN'CEL·ING or -CAN'CEL·LING. [*pre-* + *cancel.*] To cancel (postage stamps) in advance of use, usually with the name of the city and State, sometimes with the name of the city alone. **— pre'can·cel·la'tion** (p.ē'kănsĕ·lā'shŭn), *n.*

pre·can'cel, *n.* *Philately.* A prencanceled stamp.

pre·can'cer·ous (prē·kăn'sĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*pre-* + *cancerous.*] *Med.* Of or pert. to a period or state before a tumor with malignant potentiality actually becomes cancerous.

pre'ca·non'i·cal (prē'kə·nŏn'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Earlier than the canonical; as, a *precanonical* Gospel.

pre'cant (prē'kănt; prĕk'ănt), *n.* [L. *precans, -antis,* pres. part., praying.] One who prays. *Rare.*

pre'can·ta'tion (prē'kăn·tā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *praecantatio,* fr. L. *praecantare* to foretell, to enchant.] **1.** A singing before; rehearsal. *Obs.*
2. A foretelling; prophesying. *Rare.*

pre'car·ci·nom'a·tous (prē'kär·sĭ·nŏm'ă·tŭs; -nō'mă·tŭs), *adj.* *Med.* Of or pert. to a period or state before a tumor potentially carcinomatous actually becomes a carcinoma.

pre·car'i·ous (prē·kâr'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *precarius* obtained by, or depending on, begging or prayer, fr. *prex, precis,* prayer. See PRAYER, PRAY.] **1.** Depending on the will or pleasure of another; held on sufferance; liable to be changed or lost at the pleasure of another; uncertain; as, *precarious* privileges.
2. Taken for granted; assumed; unfounded; uncertain; unwarranted; as, a *precarious* supposition or conclusion.
3. Dependent on circumstances or unknown causes or conditions; open to failure; insecure; characterized by instability; as, a *precarious* state of health; *precarious* fortunes. "Partial and *precarious* liberty." *Macaulay.*
4. Supplicant; begging; importunate. *Obs.*
5. *Law.* Of the nature of a precarium.
Syn. — Unsettled, dubious, insecure, unstable. — PRECARIOUS, UNCERTAIN. PRECARIOUS is much stronger than UNCERTAIN; the word implies such dependence upon future contingencies as involves a high degree of insecurity or instability; as, "Whoever supposes that Lady Austen's fortune is *precarious* is mistaken. . . . It is . . . perfectly safe" (*Cowper*); "a *precarious* subsistence" (*Shelley*). The use of *precarious* as a mere synonym for *dangerous* or *hazardous* is contrary to good usage.
Ant. — Secure, unshakable, stable, firm.
— pre·car'i·ous·ly, *adv.* **— pre·car'i·ous·ness,** *n.*

pre·ca'ri·um (prē·kā'rĭ·ŭm; 79), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ə). [L.]
1. *Roman Law.* Anything granted or lent to be returned or redelivered at the will of the grantor; hence, *Civil Law,* a contract making a loan or grant upon such terms, or the tenure by which it is held; a tenancy at will.
2. *Medieval European Feudal Law.* Any of various estates or tenures that grew out of the original precarium characterized by more or less uncertainty or limitation of the duration and arduousness of the conditions of tenure. From the precarium was later developed the benefice.

pre·car'ti·lage (prē·kär'tĭ·lĭj), *n.* *Embryol.* The embryonic tissue from which cartilage is formed.

prec'a·ry (prĕk'ə·rĭ), *n. Law.* **a** *Obs.* = PRECARIUM. **b** A render of boon work (see 1st BOON, 3).

pre·cast' (prē·kăst'; 83), *v. t.;* -CAST'; -CAST'ING. To cast before; to cast (concrete slabs, piles, etc.) before placing.

pre·ca'tion (prē·kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *precatio.*] Act of praying; supplication; entreaty. *Obs.*

prec'a·tive (prĕk'ə·tĭv), *adj.* [LL. *precativus,* fr. *precari* to pray. See PRECARIOUS.] **1.** Precatory; beseeching; as, a *precative* word or mood.
2. *Gram.* Designating a form of the verb, properly expressing a wish or request; specif., in Sanskrit, an optative form with *s* (the sign of the sigmatic aorist) inserted between the optative suffix and the personal ending. It is not of frequent occurrence, but sometimes denotes other meanings of the optative mood as well as wishes.
— prec'a·tive·ly, *adv.*

prec'a·tive, *n.* *Gram.* The precative mood, or a verbal form denoting it.

precative disposition. *Law.* A disposition in a will using precatory words.

prec'a·to'ry (-tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [LL. *precatorius.*] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or expressive of, entreaty; supplicatory; as, a *precatory* benediction.

precatory absolution. See ABSOLUTION, 4.

precatory trust. *Law.* A trust created by precatory words.

precatory words. *Law.* Words of recommendation, request, entreaty, wish, or expectation, employed in wills. Such words would formerly create a trust in many situations, esp. when addressed to a trustee, but now the tendency of judicial decision is otherwise.

pre'cau·sa'tion (prē'kô·zā'shŭn), *n.* Previous causation; foreordination.

pre·cau'tion (prē·kô'shŭn), *n.* [F. *précaution,* fr. LL. *praecautio,* fr. L. *praecavere, praecautum,* to guard against beforehand, fr. *prae* before + *cavere* to be on one's guard. See PRE-; CAUTION.] **1.** Previous caution or care; caution previously employed; as, saved by *precaution.*
2. A measure taken beforehand to ward off evil or secure good or success; an act of foresight; a precautionary act; as, to take *precautions* against accident.
3. A caution or caveat given previously. *Rare.*

pre·cau'tion, *v. t.* [F. *précautionner.*] **1.** To forewarn; to put (a person) on guard; to preadmonish.
2. To take precaution against; to guard against. *Obs.*
3. To say beforehand as a caution. *Obs.*

pre·cau'tion·al (-ăl; -'l), *adj.* Precautionary.

pre·cau'tion·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a precaution; advising, suggesting, or using caution beforehand; as, *precautionary* signals, or warning.

pre·cau'tion·ar'y, *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). A precaution. *Rare.*

pre·cau'tious (-shŭs), *adj.* Using precaution; precautionary. **— pre·cau'tious·ly,** *adv.* **— pre·cau'tious·ness,** *n.*

---

pre'ac·quaint', *v. t.*, **pre'ac·quaint'ance**, *n.*, **pre'ac·quire'**, *v. t. & i.*, **pre'ac·quired'**, *adj.*, **pre'ac·quit'**, *v. t.*, **pre'ac·quit'tal**, *n.*, **pre·act'**, *v. t.*, **pre·ac'tion**, *n.*, **pre·ac'tive**, *adj.*, **pre·ac'tive·ly**, *adv.*, **pre'ac·tivi·ty**, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·a·cute', *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a & d. **— pre'a·cute'ly**, *adv.* **— pre·a·cute'ness**, *n.*

pre'a·dapt', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre'a·dapt'a·ble**, *adj.*

pre'ad·di'tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre'ad·di'tion·al**, *adj.* [1 a.]

pre'ad·dress', *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre·ad'e·quate**, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre·ad'e·qua·cy**, *n.* **— pre·ad'e·quate·ly**, *adv.*

pre'ad·here', *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre'ad·her'ence**, *n.* **— pre'ad·her'ent**, *n. & adj.*

pre·ad'jec·tive, *n. & adj.* See PRE-, 2. **— pre'ad·jec·ti'val**, *adj.*

pre'ad·journ', *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre'ad·journ'ment**, *n.*

pre'ad·just', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre'ad·just'a·ble**, *adj.* **— pre'ad·just'ment**, *n.*

pre'ad·min'is·tra'tion, *n.*, **pre'ad·min'is·tra'tive**, *adj.*, **pre'ad·min'is·tra'tor**, *n.*, **pre'ad·mire'**, *v. t.*, **pre'ad·mir'er**, *n.*, **pre'ad·mit'**, *v. t.*, **pre'ad·mon'ish**, *v. t.*, **pre'ad·mo·ni'tion** (prē'ăd·mō·nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'a·dopt', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre'a·dop'tion**, *n.*

pre'a·dore', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre'ad·o·ra'tion**, *n.*

pre'a·dorn', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre'a·dorn'ment**, *n.*

pre'a·dult', *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre'a·dult'hood**, *n.*

pre'ad·vance', *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre'ad·vance'ment**, *n.*

pre'ad·ven'ture, *n. & v. i. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'ad·vert'en·cy, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre'ad·vert'ent**, *adj.*

pre'ad·ver·tise', *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre'ad·ver'tise·ment**, *n.*

pre'ad·vice', *n.*, **pre'ad·vis'a·ble**, *adj.*, **pre'ad·vise'**, *v. t.*, **pre'ad·vis'er**, *n.*, **pre'ad·vi'so·ry**, *adj.*, **pre·ad'vo·ca·cy**, *n.*, **pre·ad'vocate**, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre·ad'vo·val**, **pre·es'ti·val**, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'af·fect', *v. t.*, **pre'af·fec'tion**, *n.*, **pre'af·fi·da'vit**, *n.*, **pre'af·fil'i·ate**, *n. & v.*, **pre'af·fil'i·a'tion**, *n.*, **pre'af·firm'**, *v. t. & i.*, **pre'af·fir·ma'tion**, *n.*, **pre'af·firm'a·tive**, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'af·flict', *v. t.*, **pre'af·flic'tion**, *n.*, **pre'aft·er·noon'**, *n. & adj.*, **pre·aged'**, *adj.*, **pre·ag'gra·vate**, *v. t.*, **pre·ag·gra·va'tion**, *n.*, **pre'ag·gres'sion**, *n.*, **pre'ag·gres'sive**, *adj.*, **pre·agri·cate**, *v. i.*, **pre'agri·ca'tion**, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'a·gree', *v. i.*, **pre'a·gree'ment**, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·agri·cul'ture, *n.* See PRE-, 2. **— pre'ag·ri·cul'tur·al**, *adj.*

pre'a·larm', *v. t. & n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·al'co·hol, *adj.* See PRE-, 2. **— pre'al·co·hol'ic**, *adj.* [2.]

pre'-Al·fre'di·an, *adj.* See PRE-.

pre·al'ge·bra, *n. & adj.* See PRE-, 3. **— pre'al·ge·bra'ic**, *adj.*

pre'al·kal'ic, *adj.* See PRE-, 4.

pre'al·lege', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre'al·le·ga'tion**, *n.*

pre'al·lot', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre'al·lot'ment**, *n.*

pre'al·low', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre'al·low'a·ble**, *adj.* **— pre'al·low'a·bly**, *adv.* **— pre'al·low'ance**, *n.*

pre'al·lude', *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre'al·lu'sion**, *n.*

pre'al·ly', *n. & v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre'al·li'ance**, *n.* **— pre'al·lied'**, *adj.*

pre·al'pha·bet, **pre'al·pha·bet'i·cal**, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·al'tar, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·al'ter, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre·al'ter·a'tion**, *n.*

pre'a·mal'ga·ma'tion, *adj.* See PRE-, 2. [PRE-, 1 a.]

pre'am·bas'sa·do'ri·al, *adj.* See]

pre'am·bi'tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre'am·bi'tious**, *adj.*

pre'am'bl. Preamble. *Ref. Sp.*

pre·am'bu·lar, *adj.* (pre·ăm'bū·lĕr), *adj.* PREAMBULARY.

pre'-Am'mon·it'ish, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre'-Am'mon·ite**, *n. & adj.*

pre·a'nal, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre·a·naph'o·ral, *adj.* See PRE-, 2. [2.]

pre'an·es·thet'ic, *adj.* See PRE-,

pre'an·nex', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'an·nounce', *v. t.*, **pre'an·nounce'ment**, *n.*, **pre'an·nounc'er**, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'an·te·pe'nult, **·pe·nul'ti·mate**, *adj.* See PRE-, 2. [1 a.]

pre'an·tic'i·pate, *v. t.* See PRE-,

pre'an·tiq'ui·ty, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'a·or'tic, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre'ap·pear'ance, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'ap·per·cep'tion, *n.*, **pre'ap·pli·ca'tion**, *n.*, **pre'ap·point'**, *v. t.*, **pre'ap·point'ment**, *n.*, **pre'ap·prise'**, *v. t.*, **pre'ap·pro·ba'tion**, *n.*, **pre'ap·prov'al**, *n.*, **pre'ap·prove'**, *v. t. & i.*, **pre·ap'ti·tude**, *n.*, **pre·arm'**, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'ar·rest', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre'ar·rest'ment**, *n.* [2.]

pre'-Ar·thu'ri·an, *adj.* See PRE-,

pre'ar·tic'u·late, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'ar·tis'tic, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'-Ar'y·an, *n.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'as·cer·tain', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre'as·cer·tain'ment**, *n.*

pre'as·cit'ic, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'as·signed', *adj.*, **pre'as·sume'**, *v. i.*, **pre'as·sur'ance**, *n.*, **pre'as·sure'**, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'-As·syr'i·an, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'at·tach'ment, *n.*, **pre'at·tune'**, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. [1 b.]

pre·au'di·to'ry, *adj.* See PRE-,

pre'-Au·gus'tan, *adj.* See PRE-, 2. [2.]

pre'-Au·gus·tine, *adj.* See PRE-,

pre'a·ver', *v. t.*, **pre'a·vow'al**, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·ax'i·ad (prē·ăk'sĭ·ăd), *adv.* [See 1st AD, 1.] = PREAXIALLY.

pre'-Bab'y·lo'ni·an, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·bach'e·lor, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'-Ba·co'ni·an, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·bake', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·bal'ance, *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·bal'lot, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre·bal'lot·ing**, *n.* [1 a.]

pre·bank'rupt·cy, *n.* See PRE-,

pre·bap·tis'mal, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·bap·tize', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·bar·bar'ic, **pre·bar'ba·rous**, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·bar'gain, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·bas'al (prē·bās'ăl; -ĭ), **pre·bas'i·lar** (-bās'ĭ·lĕr), *adj.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre'be·lief', *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·be·lieve', *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre·be·liev'er**, *n.* **— pre'be·liev'ing**, *n.* [1 a.]

pre·be·lov'ed, *adj. & n.* See PRE-,

preb'en·dar'y·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

preb'end·er, *n.* [Cf. F. *prébendier.*] A prebendary. *Obs.*

preb'end·ship, *n.* Also **preb'end·ry.** A prebendaryship. *Obs.*

pre·ben·e·dic'tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·ben·e·fi'ci·ar'y, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. [1 a.]

pre·ben'e·fit, *v. t. & i.* See PRE-,

pre·be·set', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·be·stow', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre·be·stow'al**, *n.*

pre·be·tray', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre·be·tray'al**, *n.*

pre·be·troth'al, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·bid', *v. t. & i. & n.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre·bid'ding**, *n.*

pre·bill', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·bless', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre·bless'ing**, *n.* [PRE-, 1 a.]

pre·block·ade', *n. & v. t.* See]

pre·bloom'ing, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·boast', *n. & v.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·bod'ing (prē·bōd'ĭng), *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·boil', *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·born', *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·bor'row·ing, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·boy'hood, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·breathe', *v. t.*, **pre·brid'al**, *adj.*, **pre'·Brit'ish**, *adj.*, **pre·broad'cast·ing**, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·bro·mid'ic, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·bronze', *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·brute', *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·buc'cal, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre'-Bud'dhist, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·budg'et, *n. & adj.* See PRE-,

pre·budg'et·ar'y, *adj.* [1 a.

pre·bul'ly·ing, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'bur·lesque', *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·burn', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'-By·zan'tine, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·cal'cu·la·ble, *adj.*, **pre·cal'cu·late**, *v. t.*, **pre'cal·cu·la'tion**, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. [1 a.]

pre'-Cam'bridge, *adj.* See PRE-,

pre'cam·paign', *n. & adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'-Ca'naan·it'ic, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·can'di·da·cy, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. **— pre·can'di·da·ture**, *n.*

pre·can'ning, *n. & adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. [1 a.]

pre·can'vass, *v. t. & n.* See PRE-,

pre·cap'il·lar'y (prē·kăp'ĭ·lĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -kə·pĭl'ə·rĭ), *n.* [*pre-* + *capillary.*] = ARTERIOLE.

pre·cap'i·tal·ist, *adj.*, **pre'cap·i·tal·is'tic**, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'cap·tiv'i·ty, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·cap'ture, *v. t. & n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

Pre'-Car'bon·if'er·ous, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·car'di·ac, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre·ca'ri·a, *n.*, *pl.* of PRECARIUM.

pre·car'ni·val, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'-Car·o·lin'gi·an, *adj.* See PRE-, 2. [PRE-, 2.]

pre'·car·ti·lag'i·nous, *adj.* See

pre'-Cath'o·lic, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

prec'a·tiv. Precative. *Ref. Sp.*

pre·cau'dal, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre·ca′va (prē-kā′vȧ), *n.* [NL.] The superior or anterior vena cava. See VENA CAVA. — **pre·ca′val** (-vȧl), *adj.*

pre·ca′val si′nus (-vȧl). *Embryol.* A duct of Cuvier. See CARDINAL SINUS.

pre·ced′a·ble (prē-sēd′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That can be preceded.

pre′ce·da′ne·ous (prē′sē-dā′nē-ŭs), *adj.* Preceding. *Obs.*

pre·cede′ (prē-sēd′; 66), *v.*; -CED′ED (-sēd′ĕd; -Id; 119); -CED′ING (-sēd′ĭng). [F. *précéder*, fr. L. *praecedere*, *praecessum*, fr. *prae* before + *cedere* to go, be in motion. See PRE-; CEDE.] *Transitive*: **1.** To go before in quality or degree; to exceed; surpass. *Obs.*
2. To go before in rank, dignity, importance, or the like; take precedence of; — esp. of diplomatic or official ranks.
3. To be, go, or come before in arrangement or sequence; to be, go, or move before or in front of.
4. To go before in order of time; to be earlier than; to occur first with relation to anything.
5. To cause to be preceded; to preface; to introduce; — used with *by* or *with* before the instrumental object.
It is usual to *precede* hostilities by a public declaration. *Kent.*
6. *Astron.* Of a star, to rise earlier than and move in front of (another star) in the apparent rotation of the heavens.
—. *Intrans.*: To go or come before; have precedence.

pre·ced′ence (prē-sēd′ĕns; prĕs′ē-dĕns; prē′sē-), *n.* [See PRECEDENT, *adj.*] **1.** = PRECEDENT, *n.* in any sense. *Obs.*
2. Act or state of preceding, or going before, in order of time; priority; as, one event has *precedence* of another; also, state or quality of being more important or valuable than; as, the thoroughbred takes *precedence* of the mongrel.
3. Act or state of going or being before in rank or dignity, or the place of honor; right to a more honorable place; superior rank; specif., ceremonial priority or order; as, barons have *precedence* of commoners. Hence, also, the order observed by persons of different rank on ceremonial occasions; as, the rules of *precedence*.
He (Henry James) accepts etiquettes, *precedences*, claims. *H. G. Wells.*
☞ *Precedence* is regarded as important at social functions in military, naval, political, diplomatic, and some ecclesiastical circles. Though based on the same general principles, actual precedence varies greatly from country to country. On occasions of ceremony in European capitals, everyone is assigned to his or her relative rank with the official sanction of the government. In the United States, however, an established code of precedence exists only by custom and tradition; it has varied slightly from time to time, no final authority has been published, and the relative ranks of certain officials are still in dispute.[1] In general, precedence is determined by any or all of three considerations: the relative importance (however determined) of the office or position held; the age or importance of the organization or unit represented; and the length of service of the individual in the office or position held or in the organization or unit.

I. THE UNITED STATES. The order of precedence for high officials in Washington is now approximately as follows:

The President of the United States
The Vice-President of the United States[2]
The Chief Justice of the United States[1]
Ex-Presidents of the United States
Ambassadors of Foreign Powers accredited to the United States
The Speaker of the House of Representatives
The Secretary of State[3]
Ministers of Foreign Powers accredited to the United States
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court[1]
The Secretary of the Treasury
The Secretary of Defense
The Attorney General
The Postmaster General
The Secretary of the Interior
The Secretary of Agriculture
The Secretary of Commerce
The Secretary of Labor
The Director of Economic Co-operation
Governors of States (according to the date of admission of the State or, among the 13 original States, the population)
Senators
Members of the House of Representatives
Secretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force (in order of appointment)
Generals of the Army (five star) and Fleet Admirals (five star)
The Undersecretary of State
Chargés d'Affaires of Foreign Powers (accredited to the United States)
The Undersecretary of the Treasury
The Solicitor General
The First Assistant Postmaster General
The Undersecretary of the Interior
The Undersecretary of Agriculture
The Undersecretary of Commerce
The Undersecretary of Labor
The Undersecretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force (in order of appointment)

Officers of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are equal in corresponding ranks and precede according to date of rank. Retired officers rank with but after active officers. Inactive or former reserve officers do not customarily claim precedence on account of rank. The corresponding ranks in Army and Navy in order of precedence are:

Army	*Navy*
General of the Army	Fleet Admiral
General	Admiral
Lieutenant General	Vice-Admiral
Major General	Rear Admiral
Brigadier General	Commodore
Colonel	Captain
Lieutenant Colonel	Commander
Major	Lieutenant Commander
Captain	Lieutenant
1st Lieutenant	Lieutenant, junior grade
2d Lieutenant	Ensign

Corresponding ranks in the Air Force and in the Marine Corps follow the nomenclature of the Army.

A wife or a widow is always accorded the rank of her husband, but the sisters, daughters, daughters-in-law, and other members of the families of an official take no precedence. Even though they may act as hostesses for him, they hold no such rank except in his house. Unmarried daughters of the President, however, receive a courtesy rank ahead of the wives of minor officials, and the sister of one Vice-President has claimed the rank customarily accorded to a Vice-President's wife. Women members of Congress rank below the wives of congressmen of longer service, and above the wives of those more recently elected.
In Washington official society, first calls are ordinarily made by persons of lower rank upon persons of higher rank, but there are many traditional exceptions. For example, cabinet members and their wives call first upon members of the Senate, though the former take precedence at dinners and other social functions. At dinners, the ranking man sits at the right of the hostess, the second ranking man at her left, the third at the right of the lady at the right of the host, the fourth at the left of the lady at the left of the host, and so on. The ranking ladies are similarly arranged, beginning at the right of the host. In going out to dinner, the host ordinarily leads the way with the wife of the ranking guest, or, if his wife is not present, with the ranking lady, and the others usually follow in the order of precedence of the men, except that the hostess comes last of all with the man of highest rank; but on those few occasions when the President dines out, the hostess leads with the President, followed immediately by the host with the President's wife. When the ranking guest is the Vice-President, the hostess sometimes leads with him, his wife coming immediately after with the host, and the other guests following.
In the United States, hereditary titles convey no right to precedence, but clergymen are usually accorded precedence above most laymen, though there is no infallible rule for determining the exact relative rank of clergymen and high government officials.

II. ENGLAND. In English society, hereditary rank, ecclesiastical rank, official position, and personal honors and distinctions all play a part in determining precedence; and the weight attached to each has varied slightly from time to time, since it is affected not only by custom but also by royal decrees, statutes, and treaties. When men have two claims to precedence they are ranked according to the higher, and the same is true of women, with certain exceptions noted below. Foreign titles of nobility borne by British subjects afford their holders no precedence whatever in Great Britain. Certain offices and certain honorary societies entitle their holders to precedence in Scotland but not in England.

a *Men.* In England the order of precedence for men is as follows: the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, younger sons of the Sovereign; grandsons, brothers, and uncles of the Sovereign in this order; the Sovereign's nephews, according to the seniority of their fathers; foreign ambassadors; Archbishop of Canterbury; Lord Chancellor of Great Britain; Archbishop of York; Prime Minister; Lord President of the Council; Speaker of the House of Commons; Lord Privy Seal (if of baronial rank); then the following state officers if dukes (1) Lord Great Chamberlain of England (when in actual performance of duty), (2) Lord High Constable (when existing); (3) Earl Marshal; (4) Lord High Admiral (when existing); (5) Lord Steward of the Household; (6) Lord Chamberlain of the Household; (7) Master of the Horse; other dukes;[4] eldest sons of dukes of the blood royal;[5] foreign ministers and envoys; the above state officers (Lord Great Chamberlain, etc.), if marquesses; other marquesses;[4] dukes' eldest sons;[5] the above state officers, if earls; other earls;[4] younger sons of dukes of the blood royal; marquesses' eldest sons;[5] dukes' younger sons; the above state officers, if viscounts;[4] earls' eldest sons;[5] marquesses' younger sons; bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester in this order; all other English bishops, in order of consecration; the above state officers (Lord Great Chamberlain, etc.), if barons; Secretaries of State, if barons; other barons;[4] Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal (when existing); Treasurer of the Household; Comptroller of the Household; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household; Secretaries of State below the rank of baron; High Commissioners; viscounts' eldest sons;[5] earls' younger sons; barons' eldest sons;[5] Knights of the Garter, if commoners; Privy Councilors; Chancellor of the Exchequer; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Lord Chief Justice of England; Master of the Rolls; President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division; the Lords Justices of Appeal (placed higher by some authorities); Judges of the High Court of Justice in order of appointment; viscounts' younger sons; barons' younger sons; sons of life peers; baronets of either kingdom concurrently, according to the dates of their patents; Knights Grand Cross of the Bath; Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India; Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George; Knights Grand Commanders of the Order of the Indian Empire; Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order; Knights Grand Cross of the British Empire Order; Knights Commanders of the above orders in the same sequence; Knights Bachelor; judges of the county courts of England and Wales and of the City of London Court, in order of appointment; sergeants-at-law; masters in lunacy; Companions of the Bath and of other orders in the sequence listed above; Companions of the Distinguished Service Order; Members (4th Class) of the Royal Victorian Order; Officers of the Order of the British Empire; Companions of the Imperial Service Order; eldest sons of younger sons of peers; baronets' eldest sons;[5] eldest sons of Knights of the Garter; eldest sons of other knights;[5] Members (5th Class) of the Royal Victorian Order; Members of the Order of the British Empire; baronets' younger sons; younger sons of knights;[5] esquires; gentlemen.[6]

b *Women.* Among the hereditary nobility, women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers. Daughters of peers rank immediately after the wives of their eldest brothers and before the younger brothers' wives. The daughter of a peer marrying another peer of lower degree takes the same rank as her husband, but one marrying a commoner retains her title and rank as the daughter of her father. Thus when the daughter of a duke has married a commoner she will take precedence above her sister who has married a baron. If, however, the widow of a peer or knight remarries, custom allows her to retain her former title and position by courtesy; and the widow of a baronet enjoys her precedence for life by right. If the daughter of a peer marries the son of a peer she takes precedence either as the daughter of her father or as the wife of her husband, whichever happens to give her the higher position, regardless of the title by which she may be addressed. The children of a living peer or baronet have precedence above those of his predecessor; but a dowager, while a widow, takes precedence above the wife of her husband's successor. In Great Britain, official rank on the husband's part does not, as a rule, give precedence to the wife, but there are a few exceptions, as in the case of the lady mayoress.
The order of precedence of women in England is as follows: the Queen; the Queen Mother; the Princess of Wales; the Sovereign's daughters; wives of the Sovereign's younger sons; the Sovereign's granddaughters; wives of the Sovereign's grandsons; the Sovereign's sisters; wives of the Sovereign's brothers; the Sovereign's aunts; wives of the Sovereign's uncles; the Sovereign's nieces; wives of the Sovereign's nephews; duchesses;[4] wives of the eldest sons of dukes of the blood royal; marchionesses;[4] wives of the eldest sons of dukes; daughters of dukes; countesses;[4] wives of younger sons of dukes of the blood royal; wives of eldest sons of marquesses; daughters of marquesses; wives of younger sons of dukes; viscountesses;[4] wives of eldest sons of earls; daughters of earls; wives of younger sons of marquesses; baronesses;[4] wives of Lords of Appeal in Ordinary; wives of eldest sons of viscounts; daughters of viscounts; wives of younger sons of earls; wives of eldest sons of barons; daughters of barons; maids of honor to the Queen Regnant, Queen Consort, or Queen Dowager; wives of Knights of the Garter; wives of younger sons of viscounts; wives of younger sons of barons; daughters of life peers; wives of the sons of life peers; wives of Dames Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire; wives of Knights Grand Cross and of Knights Grand Commanders in the same sequence as their husbands; Dames Commanders of the Order of the British Empire; wives of Knights Commanders and Knights Bachelor in the same sequence as their husbands; Commanders of the Order of the British Empire; wives of Companions of the Bath, Star of India, St. Michael and St. George, and Indian Empire in this sequence; wives of Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order and of the Order of the British Empire; wives of Companions of the Distinguished Service Order; wives of Sergeants-at-Law; Officers of the Order of the British Empire; wives of Members (4th Class) of the Royal Victorian Order; wives of Officers of the Order of the British Empire; Companions of the Imperial Service Order; wives of Companions of the Imperial Service Order; wives of the eldest sons of the younger sons of peers; daughters of the younger sons of peers; wives of the eldest sons of baronets; daughters of baronets; wives of the eldest sons of Knights of the Garter; wives of the eldest sons of Knights Bachelor; daughters of knights; Members of the Order of the British Empire; wives of Members (5th Class) of the Royal Victorian Order; wives of Members of the Order of the British Empire; wives of the younger sons of the younger sons of peers; wives of the younger sons of baronets; wives of the younger sons of knights; wives of esquires; wives of gentlemen.[6]

III. SCOTLAND. a *Men.* In Scotland, the Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland (during the sitting of this assembly) precedes every man except the King and is followed by all other members of the royal family in the same order as in England. After the royal family, precedence is given to Lords Lieutenants of counties, Lords Provosts of cities, and Sheriffs Principal in this order, during their term of office and within the localities of their own jurisdiction; after them come the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain; the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland (during office); the Prime Minister; the Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland (Secretary for Scotland), if a peer; Keeper of the Privy Seal (if a peer); Hereditary High Constable of Scotland; Hereditary Master of the Household in Scotland; dukes;[4] eldest sons of dukes of the blood royal;[5] marquesses;[4] eldest sons of dukes;[5] earls;[4] younger sons of dukes of the blood royal; eldest sons of marquesses;[5] younger sons of dukes; Keeper of the Great Seal, if not a peer; Lord Justice General; Lord Clerk Register; Lord Advocate; Lord Justice Clerk; viscounts;[4] eldest sons of earls; younger sons of marquesses; barons;[4] eldest sons of viscounts;[5] younger sons of earls; eldest sons of barons;[5] knights of the Garter; Privy Councilors; Senators of the College of Justice (Lords of Session), including Chairman of the Scottish Land Court; younger sons of viscounts; younger sons of barons; Sons of Law Life Peers (Lords of Appeal in Ordinary); baronets; Knights of the Thistle; Knights of St. Patrick; Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders, and Knights Commanders of other orders (Bath, Star of India, etc.) ranked as in England; Solicitor General for Scotland; Lyon King-of-Arms; Sheriffs Principal (when not within their own county); Knights Bachelor; Sheriffs Substitute; Companions of the Bath, Star of India, St. Michael and St. George, the Indian Empire, Royal Victorian Order, Order of the British Empire, and Distinguished Service Order in this sequence; Members (4th class) of the Royal Victorian Order; Officers of the Order of the British Empire; Companions of the Imperial Service Order; eldest sons of younger sons of peers; eldest sons of baronets; eldest sons of Knights of the Garter, Thistle, and St. Patrick; eldest sons of other knights; Members (5th class) of the Royal Victorian Order; Members of the Order of the British Empire; younger sons of baronets; younger sons of knights; King's Counsel; esquires; gentlemen.[6]

b *Women.* The order of precedence for women in Scotland is closely similar to that in England, because the governmental and ecclesiastical offices which complicate the order of precedence among the men do not ordinarily confer any precedence upon their wives. Four important differences between Scotland and England should, however, be noted: (1) Peers and hence peeresses of Ireland created before the Union are recognized in England but not in Scotland. (2) Knights of the Thistle and of St. Patrick and their wives and children have definite precedence assigned to them in Scotland but not in England. The wives of these knights in Scotland rank immediately after the wives of baronets, and before Dames Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire. The wives of their eldest sons rank immediately after the wives of the eldest sons of Knights of the Garter. (3) In Scotland, wives of Senators of the College of Justice (Lords of Session), including the wife of the Chairman of the Scottish Land Court take the same rank as wives of Knights Bachelor, all taking precedence among themselves in order of their husbands' creation as knights or appointment as senators. (4) Wives of sergeants-at-law hold no special precedence in Scotland.

IV. ENGLAND: local. There is no complete written code of English county or city precedence; but the Lord Lieu-

[1] The relative rank of the Chief Justice and the ambassadors, and of foreign ministers and justices of the Supreme Court, has been disputed. Some authorities would place governors of States after representatives in Congress. When the Secretaries of War and of the Navy held cabinet status, prior to the National Security Act of 1947, the order of precedence included the Chief of Staff of the Army and the Chief of Naval Operations either before or after (according to differing authorities) representatives in Congress.

[2] Some authorities place the Vice-President immediately after the Chief Justice on those occasions when the President is present and the Vice-President is therefore held to be functioning merely as head of the Senate.

[3] Formerly the Secretary of State ranked below foreign ministers in American houses but above them in embassies and legations.

[4] In England peers and peeresses of the same degree take precedence as follows: England, Scotland, Great Britain (created before the union), Ireland (created before the union), Great Britain and Ireland (created since the union); and within these groupings according to the dates of their patents, the earlier ranking above the later. In Scotland the order is the same except that no special precedence is accorded to peers of Ireland created before the union.

[5] In the same order as their fathers. In Great Britain, hereditary precedence is ordinarily derived from the father, but a peeress in her own right can confer it upon her descendants.

tenant stands first in his own county, and the sheriff second. In London and other corporations, the order of precedence is mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, chief officers, and livery. At Oxford and Cambridge the high sheriff precedes the vice-chancellor.

V. CANADA. The order of precedence in Canada is as follows: the Governor General or officer administering the government; the Lieutenant Governors of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, and Alberta in this order; the Prime Minister of Canada; Archbishops and Bishops, according to seniority; the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada; the General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada; the corresponding head of the Baptist Church in Canada; members of the Cabinet, according to seniority; the Chief Justice of Canada; Members of the Privy Council not of the Cabinet, according to seniority; the Speaker of the Senate; the Speaker of the House of Commons; the Prime Ministers of the Provinces of Canada; the chief judges of the courts of law and equity, according to seniority, and the judges appointed to perform the duties of Chief Justice at Quebec and Montreal; the puisne judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, according to seniority; judges of the Exchequer Court of Canada; the Solicitor General of Canada; members of the Senate; the puisne judges of the courts of law and equity, according to seniority; members of the House of Commons; Chief of Staff of National Defense, Director of Naval Services, and Director of the Air Force, provided they are of the rank of major general or its equivalent, or of higher rank; members of the Executive Council (Provincial) within their Provinces; members of the Legislative Council within their Provinces; the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly within his Province; members of the Legislative Assembly within their Provinces.

VI. BRITISH COLONIES. In general, the order of precedence among British colonial officers is as follows: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or officer administering the government; senior officer in command of the troops, if of the rank of general and the officer in command of his Majesty's naval forces on the station, if of the rank of an admiral, their own relative rank being determined by the King's regulations on that subject; bishop; chief justice; senior officer in command of troops if of the rank of colonel or lieutenant colonel, and the officer in command of naval forces, if of corresponding rank; members of the Executive Council; puisne judges; President of the Legislative Council; members of the Legislative Council; Speaker of the House of Assembly; members of the House of Assembly; Colonial Secretary;[1] commissioners or government agents of provinces or districts; Attorney General; Solicitor General; senior officer in command of troops, if below the rank of colonel or lieutenant colonel, etc.; Archdeacon; Treasurer;[1] Auditor General or Inspector General of Accounts;[1] Commissioners of Crown Lands;[1] Collector of the Customs;[1] Comptroller of the Customs;[1] Surveyor General;[1] Clerk of the Executive Council; Clerk of the Legislative Council; Clerk of the House of Assembly.

VII. ECCLESIASTICAL. In churches having a long tradition precedence is usually emphasized quite as much as in governmental and diplomatic society.

The Catholic Encyclopaedic Dictionary (1931) states that "the Pope always has first place and then the cardinals, even before other patriarchs; then bishops and other prelates, according to their rank, date of consecration and promotion determining the order amongst themselves. The Archbishop of Westminster always has precedence in England and Wales and the Archbishop of Baltimore in the United States. Secular clergy take precedence of regulars, among whom the order is canons regular, monks, friars, clerks regular; third orders come before confraternities, men before women. In processions, precedence is to some extent governed by local custom. The Latin rite has no priority; precedence is settled without any reference to rite."

[1] If not in the Executive Council.

Syn. — See PRIORITY.

pre·ced′en·cy (-(d)ĕn·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Precedence.

pre·ced′ent (prĕ·sēd′ĕnt), *adj.* [F. *précédent*, fr. L. *praecedens, -entis*, pres. part. of *praecedere*. See PRECEDE.] **1.** Going before in time; anterior; preceding; antecedent; as, *precedent* services. "A *precedent* injury." *Bacon.* **2.** Going before in order or arrangement; as, a *precedent* theorem, law, chapter, rule, etc.
3. Taking precedence; exceeding in importance. *Rare.*
Syn. — See ANTECEDENT. **Ant.** — Subsequent, succeeding.

prec′e·dent (prĕs′ē·dĕnt; prē′sē-), *n.* [F. *précédent*. See PRECEDENT, *adj.*] **1.** *Obs.* A thing or person that precedes; specif.: **a** Something that has just been mentioned; — chiefly in *pl.* **b** Something that happens before; a preceding circumstance or condition; an antecedent. **c** A forerunner. **d** A rough draft of a writing; an original. *Shak.* **e** A prognostic; a token; a sign. *Shak.*
2. Something done or said that may serve as an example or rule to authorize or justify a subsequent act of the same or an analogous kind; an authoritative example.
Examples for cases can but direct as *precedents* only. *Hooker.*
3. *Obs.* **a** A record of an act or acts that may serve as a guide or rule. **b** A model of conduct; a pattern. **c** An example; instance; specimen.
4. *Law.* A judicial decision, or a form of proceeding, or course of action, that serves as a rule for future determinations in similar or analogous cases; an authority to be followed in courts of justice.
Syn. — Usage; standard, model.

prec′e·dent (-dĕnt), *v. t.;* -DENT′ED; -DENT′ING. To furnish with, or support or justify by, a precedent.

prec′e·den′ta·ry (-dĕn′tə·rĭ), *adj.* Constituting a precedent. *Rare.*

prec′e·dent′ed (prĕs′ē·dĕn′tĕd; prē′sē-; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Having a precedent; supported, justified, or sanctioned by a previous example of a like kind.

prec′e·den′tial (-dĕn′shăl), *adj.* **1.** Of the nature of, or constituting, a precedent; having force as an example for imitation; as, *precedential* acts, a *precedential* case.
2. Having precedence; preliminary; antecedent.
3. Of or pertaining to social or official precedence.

pre·ced′er (prē·sēd′ēr), *n.* One who or that which precedes. *Rare.*

pre·ced′ing (prē·sēd′ĭng), *adj.* **1.** That precedes; going before, as in order, rank, time, or place; foregoing.
2. Specif.: *Astron.* West of, that is, in the direction toward which stars appear to travel, by diurnal motion. See 2d FOLLOWING, 3.
Syn. — See ANTECEDENT. **Ant.** — Following, subsequent.

pre·cent′ (prē·sĕnt′), *v. i. & t.;* -CENT′ED; -CENT′ING. To act as precentor; to lead in singing.

pre·cen′tor (-sĕn′tĕr), *n.* [LL. *praecentor*, fr. *praecinere* to sing before, fr. *prae* before + *canere* to sing. See CHANT.] A leader of the singing of a choir or congregation; a directing singer. Specif.: **a** The leader of the choir in a cathedral. In the English cathedrals of the Old Foundation the precentor is usually a member of the chapter whose duties with regard to the singing are performed by a deputy called the *succentor*. In the cathedrals of the New Foundation he is one of the minor canons, or a chaplain, and performs the duties in person. **b** The choir chaplain of a church. **c** The leader of the congregational singing in churches which have no choir, and esp. in those in which there is no instrumental accompaniment to the singing. **d** = CORYPHAEUS, 3.

pre′cen·to′ri·al (prē′sĕn·tō′rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Pertaining to a precentor.

pre·cen′to·ry (prē·sĕn′tō·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). The residence of a precentor of an English cathedral of the Old Foundation.

pre·cen′tral (prē·sĕn′trăl), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* **a** Situated in front of the central sulcus of the brain. **b** Of or pertaining to a precentrum.

pre·cen′tress (prē·sĕn′trĕs; -trĭs; 119), **pre·cen′trix** (-trĭks), *n.* [ML. *praecentrix*.] Female precentor.

pre·cen′trum (-trŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* **a** In certain of the lower vertebrates, a distinct anterior portion of the centrum of a vertebra, commonly bearing the neural and hemal arches; — opposed to *postcentrum*. **b** In certain fishes, one of an alternate series of vertebral centra having both hemal and neural arches, the intervening centra being without arches.

pre′cept (prē′sĕpt), *n.* [OF. or L.; OF. *precept* (F. *précepte*), fr. L. *praeceptum*, fr. *praecipere* to take beforehand, instruct, teach, fr. *prae* before + *capere* take. See PRE-; CAPABLE.] **1.** An authoritative command; order; mandate. *Obs.*
2. A Any commandment, instruction, or order intended as a rule of action or conduct; esp., a command respecting moral conduct; an injunction. **b** A working rule or technical direction of an art. "No arts are without their *precepts*." *Dryden.*
3. *Law.* A command or order issued to another to do a thing and serving as his authority to act; as: **a** *Feudal Law.* The direction or command of a superior to an agent or official to admit a tenant to occupancy; as, the *precept* of sasine in Scots law. **b** *Practice.* An order, warrant, or writ issued pursuant to law to an administrative officer; usually, any command in the nature of process.
Syn. — Commandment, law, rule, direction, principle, maxim. See DOCTRINE.

pre′cept, *v. t. Obs.* **a** To assert (something) as a precept or rule. **b** To teach (one) by precepts.

pre·cep′tion (prē·sĕp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *praeceptio*.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A preconception; presumption. **b** Precept; command.
2. Instruction by a preceptor. *Rare.*
3. *Rom. Law.* The taking of a thing given as a legacy before the distribution of the estate of the testator.

pre′cept·ist (prē′sĕp·tĭst), *n.* [See -IST.] A maker of, or believer in precepts; a dogmatist. — **pre′cept·ist,** *adj.*

pre·cep′tive (prē·sĕp′tĭv), *adj.* [OF. or L.; OF. *preceptif*, fr. L. *praeceptivus*.] **1.** Giving precepts; of the nature of a precept; mandatory; didactic; instructive; as, *preceptive* parts of the Bible.
2. Following, or according to, a precept. *Obs.*
— **pre·cep′tive·ly,** *adv.*

pre·cep′tor (prē·sĕp′tĕr), *n.* [L. *praeceptor*, fr. *praecipere* to teach; cf. F. *précepteur*. See PRECEPT.] **1.** A teacher; instructor; tutor; specif., the master or principal of a school.
2. The head of a preceptory of Knights Templars.
3. *Educ.* At Princeton University, a member of the faculty, of any rank or title, who directs the reading and study of one or more small groups of students in a course or field, holding an informal weekly conference with each group.
4. *Med.* A practicing physician who takes an undergraduate medical student as an assistant and gives him personal training in the practice of medicine.

pre·cep′to·ral (prē·sĕp′tō·răl), **pre′cep·to′ri·al** (prē′sĕp·tō′rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a preceptor. — **pre′cep·to′ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

pre·cep′tor·ate (prē·sĕp′tĕr·ĭt), *n.* The office of preceptor.

pre′cep·to′ri·al sys′tem (prē′sĕp·tō′rĭ·ăl; 181). A system instituted at Princeton in 1905 by Woodrow Wilson for individualizing college instruction by student conferences with and special work done under preceptors.

pre·cep′to·ry (prē·sĕp′tō·rĭ), *adj.* Preceptive.

pre·cep′to·ry (prē·sĕp′tō·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ML. *praeceptoria* an estate assigned to a preceptor, fr. L. *praeceptor* a commander, ruler, teacher, in ML., procurator, administrator among the Knights Templars. See PRECEPTOR.] A religious house of the Knights Templars, subordinate to the temple of the order in London; hence, the manor or estate supporting one, or the buildings appertaining to it; a commandery. See COMMANDERY, *n.*, 2 a.

pre·cep′tress (-trĕs; -trĭs; 119), *n.* A female preceptor.

Pre′cepts of No′ah (prē′sĕpts). *Eccl.* Seven precepts alleged in the Talmud to have been given by God to Noah's sons: (1) Obey those in authority. (2) Shun idolatry. (3) Avoid blasphemy and perjury. (4) Avoid unnatural vice. (5) Shed no blood. (6) Avoid theft. (7) Do not eat parts of living animals. They are sometimes given in a different form.

pre·cep′tu·al (prē·sĕp′tū·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or conveying, precepts. — **pre·cep′tu·al·ly,** *adv.*

pre′ce·ram′ic (prē′sē·răm′ĭk), *adj.* [*pre-* + *ceramic*.] *Anthropol.* Designating or pertaining to an age or culture prior to the period when pottery making appears.

pre′ces (prē′sēz), *n. pl.* [L., prayers, pl. of *prex* prayer. See PRAY, *v.*] *Eccl.* In liturgical worship, short petitions said in alternation by the minister and congregation.

pre·cess′ (prē·sĕs′), *v. i.;* -CESSED′ (-sĕst′); -CESS′ING. [Back formation from PRECESSION.] To progress with a movement of precession.
This . . . will cause the axis to *precess* about the tangent. *Nature.*

pre·cess′ (prē·sĕs′), *n.* [L. *praecedere, praecessum*, to go before.] That which precedes; a literary work to which a sequel has been written; — a suggested correlative of *sequel*.

pre·ces′sion (-sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [LL. *praecessio*, fr. *praecedere, praecessum*, to go before. See PRECEDE.] **1.** Act of going forward; procession; — apparently an error. *Obs.*
2. Act of preceding in time, rank, or order; precedence.
3. *Mech.* A change in the direction of the axis of a rotating body, as a spinning top, or gyroscope (which see), the effect of which is to rotate this axis (***axis of spin***) about a line (***axis of precession***) perpendicular to its original direction and to the axis (***axis of torque***, or ***axis of twist***) of the twisting forces producing the change. See PRECESSION OF THE EQUINOXES. The cone traced in space by the axis of the body is called the ***cone of precession***.
4. *Phonet.* Advancement of the place of articulation of a vowel, with narrowing.

pre·ces′sion·al (-ăl; -l), *adj.* Of or pert. to precession.

precession of the equinoxes. *Astron.* **a** A slow westward motion of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic, caused by the action of sun and moon upon the protuberant matter about the earth's equator, in connection with its diurnal rotation; — so called because either equinox, on account of its westerly motion, comes to the meridian sooner each day than the point it would have occupied if there were no motion of precession, and thus *precedes* that point continually with reference to the time of transit; — called specif. ***lunisolar precession***. **b** A comparatively small eastward motion of the equinoxes caused by the action of the other planets in altering the plane of the earth's orbit; — called specif. ***planetary precession***. **c** The combined effect of the lunisolar precession and the planetary precession; — called specif. ***general precession***. The change is at the rate of about 50″ annually. Hence, a complete revolution is accomplished in a cycle of nearly 26,000 years, called the ***Platonic year***, or ***great year***, at the end of which the equinoctial points have about the same position among the stars as at its beginning.

pre′–Chel′le·an (prē′shĕl′ē·ăn), *adj. Anthropol.* Designating a culture period or age preceding the Chellean age and the Pleistocene of geology. It falls within the Tertiary of the Pliocene. It includes a late division of the eolithic in some classifications. The stone artifacts show the minimum of purposeful chipping. The climate was temperate and the large game animals were the horse, ox, bison, and deer.

pre·chord′al (prē·kôr′dăl; -d'l), *adj. Embryol.* Anterior to the notochord; — used specif. of the trabeculae of a developing cranium.

pre′ci·a′tion (prē′shĭ·ā′shŭn), *n.* [From APPRECIATION, DEPRECIATION.] The determination of price.

pre·cide′ (prē·sīd′), *v. t.* [L. *praecidere*.] To cut off. *Obs.*

‖**pré′cieuse′** (prā′syûz′), *adj. fem.; pl.* -CIEUSES (*F.* -syûz′). [F., fem. of *précieux* precious. See PRECIOUS.] Overprecise; excessively nice. — *n.* An affected woman of polite society, esp. one of the literary women of the French salons of the 17th century. See PRECIOSITY, 2.

‖**Pré′cieuses′ Ri′di′cules′, Les** (prā′syûz′ rē′dē′kül′). [F.] A comedy (1659) by Molière, satirizing the précieuses of his time. It is Molière's first social satire of importance. See GORGIBUS.

pre′cinct (prē′sĭngkt; *formerly accented* pre·cinct′, as *in Shakespeare & Milton*), *n.* [ML. *praecinctum*, fr. L. *praecingere, praecinctum*, to gird about, encompass, fr. *prae* + *cingere* to gird, surround. See PRE-; CINCTURE.] **1.** The enclosure bounded by the walls or other limits of a building or place or by an imaginary line around it; as, the *precincts* of a church; esp., *pl.*, the region immediately surrounding a place; environs. "The *precincts* of light." *Milton.*
2. Specif., the inviolable spaces within the grith, mund, or peace of a house, borough, or the like, in the customary law of the Anglo-Saxons and some other Teutons.
3. A surrounding or enclosing line or surface; a boundary.
4. A district within certain boundaries, esp. one set out for governmental purposes; a minor territorial or jurisdictional division, as: a *Eng.* A district for which a high or petty constable is appointed. **b** A division of a city or town, as for police control. **c** *U. S.* A subdivision of a ward or county for election purposes, etc.

pre·cinct′ (prē·sĭngkt′), *adj.* [L. *praecinctus*.] Girt about. *Rare.*

pre·cinc′tion (prē·sĭngk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *praecinctio*, lit., a girdling.] *Rom. Antiq.* A broad landing place circling a theater or an amphitheater between two tiers of seats.

pre·cinc′tive (-sĭngk′tĭv), *adj. Biogeog.* Confined to an area specifically under discussion.

pre′ci·os′i·ty (prēsh′ĭ·ŏs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *preciosité*, fr. L. *pretiositas*.] **1.** Preciousness; something precious. *Obs.*
2. a Fastidious refinement, esp. in language. **b** Excessive refinement; specif., the affected purism and sententiousness characteristic of the French précieuses of the 17th century.
He had the fastidiousness, the *preciosity*, the love of archaisms, of your true decadent. *L. Douglas.*

pre′cious (prĕsh′ŭs), *adj.* [OF. *precios* (F. *précieux*), fr. L. *pretiosus*, fr. *pretium* price, worth, value. See PRICE.]
1. Of great price or value; costly; as, a *precious* stone.
2. Of great value or worth in an immaterial way, as morally or spiritually; very valuable; highly esteemed; dear; beloved; as, *precious* recollections. Cf. PRECIOUS BLOOD.
She [wisdom] is more *precious* than rubies. *Prov.* iii. 15.
3. a Particular; fastidious.
Lest that *precious* folk be with me wroth. *Chaucer.*
b Overnice; overrefined. Cf. PRÉCIEUSE, PRECIOSITY, 2.
Elaborate embroidery of *precious* language. *Saintsbury.*
4. a Egregious; arrant; complete; perfect; — an intensive; as, a *precious* funk; a *precious* fool; a *precious* rascal. **b** In ironical use, worthless; poor; bad.
5. *Gems.* **a** Of highest value commercially, because of beauty, rarity, and esp. hardness; — chiefly in phrase **precious stone.** Diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds are always ranked as precious stones; sometimes, others, as alexandrites and cat's-eyes, are included. The pearl, although not a stone, is ranked as a precious gem because of its beauty and rarity. **b** Designating a superior or relatively more valuable variety of a gem stone; as, **precious garnet, opal,** etc. (see GARNET, OPAL, etc.).
Syn. — See VALUABLE.
Ant. — Worthless, valueless.

prec′e·den′ta·ble (prĕs′ē·dĕn′tə·bl; prē′sē-), *adj.* See -ABLE.

precedent condition. *Law.* See CONDITION, *n.*, 9.

prec′e·dent·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

pre·ced′ent·ly (prē·sēd′ĕnt·lĭ), *adv.* of PRECEDENT.

pre·cease′, pre·cease′ly (prē·sēs′, -lĭ), etc. Scot. vars. of PRECISE, etc.

pre·cel′, *v. t. & i.* [L. *praecellere*.] To surpass; excel. *Obs.*

pre·cel′e·brate, *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·cel′e·brant,** *n.* — **pre′cel·e·bra′tion,** *n.*

pre·cel′lence, pre·cel′len·cy, *n.* [LL. *praecellentia*.] Excellence; pre-eminence. *Obs.*

pre·cel′lent, *adj.* [L. *praecellens*, pres. part.] Excellent. *Obs.*

pre′-Celt′ic, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·cen′sure, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·cen′sus, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′-Cen·ten′ni·al, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·cen′tor·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pre·cep′tial (prē·sĕp′shăl), *adj.* Preceptive. *Obs.*

pre·cep′tiv. Preceptive. *Ref. Sp.*

precept of clare constat. See CLARE CONSTAT.

pre·cep′tor·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pre′cer·e·bel′lar, pre·cer′e·bral, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre·cer′e·broid, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre·cer′e·mo′ny, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′cer·e·mo′ni·al,** *adj.*

pre·cer′ti·fy, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′cer·ti·fi·ca′tion,** *n.*

pre·ces′sor, *n.* [OF. *precesseur*, fr. LL. *praecessor*.] A predecessor. *Obs.*

pre·chal′lenge, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·cham′pi·oned, *adj.,* **pre·cham′pi·on·ship′,** *n.* See PRE-2.

pre·charge′, *v. t. & n.,* **pre·chart′,** *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′-Chau·ce′ri·an, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·check′, *v. t. & n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·chem′i·cal, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·cher′ish, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·child′hood, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·chill′, *v. t.* See PRE-.

pre′-Chi·nese′, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·chlo′ric, *adj.* See PRE-, 4.

pre·chlo′ro·form, *v. t.,* **pre·choose′,** *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·choice′,** *n.*

pre·cho′roid, *n.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre′-Chris′tian, *adj.,* **pre′-Chris′ti·an′ic,** *adj.,* **pre′-Christ′mas,** *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

Precht, Frau (frou prĕkt). = PERCHTA.

pre'cious (prĕsh'ŭs), *adv.* **1.** = PRECIOUSLY. *Obs.*
2. Extremely; very; — an intensive. *Colloq.*
Precious little they cared for the imperial diet. *John Fiske.*
pre'cious, *n.* **1.** Beloved one; darling.
2. Preciosity. *Henry James.*
Precious Blood. *R.C.Ch.* The blood of Jesus shed for the redemption of mankind; — a title given to a devotion to Jesus as Saviour and to a feast celebrated on July 1.
precious coral. The red coral (*Corallium nobile*).
precious garnet. = PYROPE, 2.
precious metals. The uncommon and highly valuable metals, esp. gold, silver, and platinum.
precious miter. See MITER, *n.*, 3.
prec'i-pe (prĕs'ĭ-pē; prē'sĭ-pē), *n.* [See PRAECIPE.] *Law.*
1. A precept.
2. Var. of PRAECIPE.
prec'i-pe, *n.* [L. *praeceps, praecipis* and *-cipitis.*] A precipice. *Obs.*
prec'i-pice (prĕs'ĭ-pĭs), *n.* [F. *précipice,* fr. L. *praecipitium,* fr. *praeceps, -cipitis,* headlong, fr. *prae* + *caput, -pitis,* head. See PRE-; CHIEF.] **1.** A sudden or headlong fall. *Obs.*
2. A very steep, perpendicular, or overhanging place, as the face of a cliff; an abrupt declivity; a cliff.
Down some monstrous *precipice.* *Keats.*
3. Figuratively, a hazardous situation.
prec'i-piced (-pĭst), *adj.* Having, or characterized by, a precipice; as, a *precipiced* shore.
pre-cip'i-tance (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tăns), *n.; pl.* -TANCES (-tăn-sĕz; -sĭz; 119). [From PRECIPITANT.] Action, fact, or state of being precipitant, or precipitate; headlong descent, speed, or hurry; great haste; excessive or rash haste, as in resolving, forming an opinion, or executing a purpose; precipitation, rashness. "*Precipitance* of judgment." *I. Watts.*
pre-cip'i-tan-cy (-tăn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Quality of being precipitant or precipitate; unwise or excessive haste; precipitance; as, the *precipitancy* of youth.
pre-cip'i-tant (-tănt), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *précipitant,* fr. L. *praecipitans, -antis,* pres. part. of *praecipitare.* See PRECIPITATE.] **1.** Falling or rushing headlong; rushing swiftly, violently, or recklessly; moving or acting precipitately; falling perpendicularly. Specif., *Chem.,* falling as a precipitate.
2. Unexpectedly, rashly, or foolishly brought on or hastened; very sudden or unexpected; abrupt; hasty; rash; headstrong. "*Precipitant* rebellion." *Eikon Basilike.*
— **pre-cip'i-tant-ly,** *adv.* — **pre-cip'i-tant-ness,** *n.*
pre-cip'i-tant, *n. Chem.* Anything which causes the formation of a precipitate. Also figuratively.
pre-cip'i-tate (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tāt), *adj.* [L. *praecipitatus,* past part. of *praecipitare* to precipitate, fr. *praeceps* headlong. See PRECIPICE.] **1.** Falling, flowing, or rushing, with steep descent; hurled headlong; moving or moved with extreme speed or haste.
Precipitate the furious torrent flows. *Prior.*
2. Acting with unwise haste; overhasty; rash; headstrong; as, the king was too *precipitate* in declaring war.
3. Done, happening, passing, ending, etc., very quickly; extremely sudden or abrupt; as, a *precipitate* illness.
4. Done without, or exhibiting the lack of, due deliberation or care; hurried; said or done prematurely; as, a *precipitate* measure. "Our too *precipitate* course." *Landor.*
5. Very steep; precipitous. *Obs.*
Syn. — Abrupt, hasty, impetuous, sudden. See PRECIPITOUS. **Ant.** — Deliberate; cautious; gradual.
pre-cip'i-tate (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tāt), *v.;* -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [See PRECIPITATE, *adj.*] *Transitive:*
1. To throw headlong; to cast or hurl down, as from a precipice or height. "Him from that height shall Heaven *precipitate.*" *Wordsworth.*
2. To cause to move, act, proceed, etc., very rapidly; to urge or press on with eager haste or violence; to hurry; to cause to happen, or come to a crisis, suddenly, unexpectedly, or too soon; to hasten the occurrence of; as, to *precipitate* a journey, or a conflict.
Ruin . . . *precipitated* by religious persecution. *J. R. Green.*
3. *Physics & Meteorol.* To condense and so cause to fall as rain, etc.; as, vapor *precipitated* by cold.
4. **a** Figuratively, to clarify; to give (esp. a new or distinct) form to. "How fable first *precipitated* faith." *Browning.* **b** To liberate; to free from (something); to separate.
5. To cast down; overthrow; destroy; disorder. *Obs.*
6. *Chem.* To separate as a precipitate; as, water *precipitates* camphor from its alcoholic solution.
7. *Spiritualism.* To materialize.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** a *Rare.* To dash, fall, or plunge, headlong; to fall or descend steeply or suddenly. "So many fathoms down *precipitating.* *Shak.* **b** *Obs.* To rush or fall to ruin.
2. To move, act, etc., hastily or rashly. *Rare.*
3. To become separate or distinct, as if by precipitation. Specif.: **a** *Chem.* To separate from a solution as a precipitate. **b** *Physics & Meteorol.* To condense, as from a vapor. **c** *Spiritualism.* To materialize.
pre-cip'i-tate (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tāt *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĭt), *n.* [NL. *praecipitatum.*] **1.** *Chem.* A substance separated from a solution in a concrete state in consequence of some chemical or physical change, as by the action of a reagent, of cold, etc., usually a solid, separated in an amorphous, or minutely crystalline form. The precipitate may fall to the bottom (whence the name), may be diffused through the solution, or may float at or near the top.
2. A product, result, or outcome of some process or action.
pre-cip'i-tat'ed (-tāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** a Thrown or hurled downward. **b** Hurried; precipitate.
2. *Chem., Physics, & Meteorol.* Subjected to precipitation.
— **pre-cip'i-tat'ed-ly,** *adv.*
precipitated sulphur. *Chem.,* etc. Sulphur obtained as a pale-yellowish or grayish amorphous powder by precipitation, as from the reaction of a polysulphide with an acid; — called also *milk of sulphur* or *lac sulphuris* and, erroneously, *lac sulphur.* It is used in treating skin affections and as a mild laxative, in hat cleaning, etc.
pre-cip'i-ta'tion (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *précipitation,* fr. L. *praecipitatio.*] **1.** Act or an instance of precipitating, or state of being precipitated; that which is precipitated; specif.: **a** Act of hurling or casting down; a falling headlong; a being hurled or thrown down; headlong fall. **b** *Rare.* Precipitousness. **c** *Obs.* Perpendicular descent.
2. **a** A moving, flowing, or rushing downward or onward with violence and rapidity; headlong rush. **b** Quick and hurried action; great hurry; undue, unwise, or rash haste; impetuosity. **c** The causing to happen hastily, suddenly, or unexpectedly; hastening; acceleration.
3. *Chem.* Act or process of precipitating from a solution; also, a precipitate.
4. *Meteorol.* A deposit on the earth of hail, mist, rain, sleet, or snow; also, the quantity of water deposited. Deposits of dew, fog, and frost are not regarded by the United States Weather Bureau as *precipitation.* Sleet and snow are melted.
5. *Spiritualism.* Materialization.
pre-cip'i-ta'tive (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tā'tĭv), *adj.* Tending to or inducing precipitation.
pre-cip'i-ta'tor (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tā'tĕr), *n.* [LL. *praecipitator* an overthrower.] One who or that which precipitates; specif.: **a** One who or that which precipitates some act or event; a hastener. **b** An operator of a precipitating machine. **c** *Chem. & Physics.* A precipitant; specif., an apparatus for causing precipitation.
pre-cip'i-tin (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tĭn), *n.* [See PRECIPITATE; -IN.] *Immunol.* A specific antibody developed in response to inoculations of a foreign protein and characterized by causing at first turbidity and later a flocculent precipitate when added to a clear filtrate or solution of its specific *precipitinogen.*
pre-cip'i-tin'o-gen (-tĭn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [See PRECIPITIN; -GEN **a.**] *Immunol.* Any protein (bacterial, plant, or animal) which, acting as an antigen, stimulates the production of a specific precipitin. — **pre-cip'i-tin'o-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *adj.*
pre-cip'i-tous (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tŭs), *adj.* [Obs. F. *précipiteux.* See PRECIPICE.] **1.** Steep like, or of the nature of, a precipice; consisting of, or characterized by, precipices; as, a *precipitous* cliff.
2. Dashing or rushing headlong; violently hurrying or hurried; precipitate. *Rare.*
3. Falling very quickly; very rapid; abrupt.
4. Hasty; rash; sudden; precipitate. *Mrs. Browning.*
Syn. — PRECIPITOUS, PRECIPITATE. PRECIPITOUS, in ordinary usage, denotes a physical quality only (see ABRUPT); as, a *precipitous* descent; PRECIPITATE applies to impulses or actions, which it characterizes as headlong, overhasty, or rash.
A granite basin, with steep and *precipitous* sides. *G. Borrow.*
A *precipitate* return to the house. *T. L. Peacock.*
Ant. — Gradual, slight, gentle, deliberate.
— **pre-cip'i-tous-ly,** *adv.* — **pre-cip'i-tous-ness,** *n.*
pré-cis' (prā-sē' *or, esp. Brit.,* prā'sē, prĕs'ē), *n. sing. & pl.* [F. See PRECISE.] **1.** A concise epitome or abstract, as of a book or a case; a brief summary of essential points, statements, or facts; as, a *précis* of French history.
2. Act or practice of writing such statements. *Rare.*
pré-cis' (prā-sē'; prā'sē; prĕs'ē), *v. t.;* PRÉ-CISED' (prā-sēd'; prā'sēd; prĕs'ēd); PRÉ-CIS'ING (prā-sē'ĭng; prā'sē'ĭng; prĕs'-ē-ĭng). To make a précis of; to summarize.
pre-cise' (prē-sīs'), *adj.* [F. *précis,* fr. L. *praecisus* cut off, brief, concise, past part. of *praecidere* to cut off in front, to cut off, fr. *prae* before + *caedere* to cut. See CONCISE.] **1.** a Having determinate limitations; exactly or sharply defined or stated; definite; exact; not vague or equivocal; distinct; as, *precise* rules of conduct; a *precise* voice.
The law in this point is not *precise.* *Bacon.*
b Of tools or instruments, exact; accurate; as, a *precise* balance, rule, or liter measure, etc.
2. Strictly conforming to rule or usage; very nice; punctilious; scrupulous; ceremonious; sometimes, overnice; very strict, esp. as to religious observance; formerly, puritanical. "*Precise* in promise keeping." *Shak.*
3. Exact in statement, distinction, identification, or the like; minutely exact; as, a *precise* definition; the *precise* moment of departure.
Syn. — Accurate, particular. See CORRECT, *adj.*
Ant. — Loose, inexact, inaccurate, vague, approximate.
pre-cise' (prē-sīs'), *v. t.;* -CISED' (-sīst'); -CIS'ING (-sīs'ĭng). [F. *préciser.*] To make precise; to state, define, or determine exactly or strictly; to particularize. *Rare.*
pre-cise', *adv.* Precisely. *Obs.*
pre-cise'ly, *adv.* In a precise manner; exactly; expressly; definitely; also, punctiliously.
pre-cise'ness, *n.* **1.** Quality of being precise; definiteness.
2. Strictness in propriety or religious observance; puritanical scrupulousness. "Prejudiced *preciseness.*" *Yonge.*
Syn. — See PRECISION.
pre-ci'sian (prē-sĭzh'ăn), *n.* One rigidly or ceremoniously exact in observing rules or forms; a very punctilious person, esp. in religious observance; a formalist; — formerly applied to the English Puritans. — **pre-ci'sian,** *adj.*
pre-ci'sian-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being a precisian; practice of a precisian; specif., Puritanism.
pre-ci'sian-ist (-Ĭst), *n.* A precisian.
pre-ci'sion (prē-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Prescinding; abstraction; also, reservation. Cf. PRESCISSION. *Obs.*
pre-ci'sion (prē-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *précision,* fr. L. *praecisio* a cutting off. See PRECISE.] **1.** Quality or state of being precise; exact limitation; exactness; accuracy; definiteness; also, *Obs.,* an instance of this; a nicety.
I have left out the utmost *precisions* of fractions. *Locke.*
2. A precise or exact definition. *Obs.*
Syn. — PRECISION, PRECISENESS. PRECISION is commonly used in a good sense (cf. CORRECT, *adj.*); as, *precision* of thought or expression, *precision* in military evolutions. PRECISENESS is often used disparagingly, with the connotation of primness or excessive punctilio; as, "Savoring of Puritanism and overstrict *preciseness*" (*Prynne*). Cf. NICE, NEAT.
pre-ci'sion (prē-sĭzh'ŭn), *adj.* Adapted for extremely accurate scientific measurement.
☞ PHRASES are:

precision barometer	**precision grinding**	**precision scale**
precision block	**precision instrument**	**precision screw**
precision caliper	**precision lens**	**precision tool**
precision clock	**precision meter**	**precision weight**
precision gauge	**precision punch**	

pre-ci'sion-al (-ăl; -l), *adj.* Having, or pertaining to precision.
precision balance. A balance of precision. See BALANCE, *n.*, 1.
pre-ci'sion-er (prē-sĭzh'ŭn-ĕr), *n.* A precisionist.
precision gauge block. See GAUGE BLOCK.
pre-ci'sion-ist (prē-sĭzh'ŭn-Ĭst), *n.* One who professes, practices, or lays great stress upon, precision, as in language or ritual; a purist.
precision lathe. *Mach.* See 2d LATHE, 1.
pre-ci'sive (prē-sī'sĭv), *adj.* **1.** Cutting off, separating, or defining one (thing or person) from all others; as, *precisive* censure; *precisive* abstraction.
2. Having, or marked by, precision or exactness.
‖**pre-ci'so** (prā-chē'sō), *adj.* [It., precise.] *Music.* Precise; exact; — a direction regarding time and accent.
pre-clin'i-cal (prē-klĭn'ĭ-kăl), *adj. Med.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the period preceding clinical manifestations; as, the *preclinical* stage of a disease of slow onset.
2. Of or pertaining to the period preceding the clinical study of medicine; as, the *preclinical* years, usually the first two years of the prescribed medical course in the United States, devoted to the study of anatomy, physiology, pathology, etc.; *preclinical* studies.
pre-cli'val (prē-klī'văl), *adj.* [See PRE-; CLIVUS.] *Anat.* Designating a fissure on the superior surface of the cerebellum separating the anterior and posterior crescentic lobes, and the culmen and clivus monticuli.
pre-clude' (prē-klōōd'; 242), *v. t.;* -CLUD'ED (-klōōd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CLUD'ING (-klōōd'ĭng). [L. *praecludere, praeclusum,* fr. *prae* before + *claudere* to shut. See CLOSE, *v.*]
1. To put a barrier before; to close; to shut up; to shut out; to hinder; stop; impede; to close beforehand
Valves *preclude* the blood from entering the veins. *E. Darwin.*
2. To shut out or obviate by anticipation; to prevent or hinder by necessary consequence or implication; to deter action of, access to, enjoyment of, etc.; to render ineffectual.
This much will obviate and *preclude* the objections. *Bentley.*
Syn. and **Ant.** — See PREVENT.
pre-clu'sion (prē-klōō'zhŭn; 242), *n.* [L. *praeclusio.* See PRECLUDE.] Act of precluding, or state of being precluded; a shutting out; prevention by anticipation.
pre-clu'sive (-sĭv), *adj.* Shutting out; precluding, or tending to preclude; preventive (of). — **pre-clu'sive-ly,** *adv.*
pre'co-ag'u-la'tion (prē'kō-ăg'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* Chemical treatment with a coagulant prior to filtration.
pre-co'cial (prē-kō'shăl), *adj.* [See PRAECOCES.] *Zool.* Designating birds whose young are covered with down and are able to run about when newly hatched; — opp. to *altricial.*
pre-co'cious (-shŭs), *adj.* [L. *praecox, -ocis,* fr. *praecoquere* to cook or ripen beforehand, fr. *prae* before + *coquere* to cook. See COOK; cf. APRICOT.] **1.** Flowering or fruiting early or before the usual time; early or prematurely ripe or developed; — said of plants, etc. *Rare.*
2. **a** Exceptionally early in development; — used esp. of mental forwardness; as, a *precocious* child, *precocious* talents. **b** Prematurely developed; too forward in some respect. **c** Of, pertaining to or suggesting, precocity.
Syn. — See PREMATURE. **Ant.** — Backward, tardy.
— **pre-co'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **pre-co'cious-ness,** *n.*
pre-coc'i-ty (prē-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *précocité.*] Quality or state of being precocious; as: **a** Of plants, early flowering or ripeness; untimely ripeness. **b** Exceptionally early or premature development; esp., early development of the mental powers; forwardness. **c** *Rare.* Something embodying this, as a precocious child.
pre-cog'i-tate (prē-kŏj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *praecogitatus,* past part. of *praecogitare.*] To premeditate. *Obs.* — **pre-cog'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
pre'cog-ni'tion (prē'kŏg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *praecognitio,* fr. *praecognoscere* to foreknow; cf. obs. F. *précognition.* See PRE-; COGNITION.] **1.** Previous cognition; foreknowledge.
2. *Scots Law.* An ex parte preliminary examination, esp. in a criminal case; also, the evidence so taken.
pre-cog'ni-tive (prē-kŏg'nĭ-tĭv), *adj.* Giving precognition.
pre'cog-nize' (prē'kŏg-nīz'), *v. t.* To know beforehand.
pre'cog-nosce' (-nŏs'), *v. t.* [L. *praecognoscere* to foreknow.] *Scots Law.* To examine in the proceeding of precognition.
pre'-Co-lum'bi-an, *adj.* Preceding, or belonging to the time before, the discovery of America by Columbus.
pre-com'mis-sure (prē-kŏm'ĭ-shŏŏr), *n.* The anterior commissure of the brain. See COMMISSURE, 2 c. — **pre'-com-mis'su-ral** (prē'kŏ-mĭsh'ū-răl; -kŏm'ĭ-sū'răl), *adj.*
pre'com-mun'ion (prē'kŏ-mūn'yŭn), *n.* The antecommunion.
pre'com-pose' (prē'kŏm-pōz'), *v. t.;* -POSED' (-pōzd'); -POS-ING (-pōz'ĭng). To compose beforehand. — **pre'com-po-si'tion** (prē'kŏm-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.*
pre'con-ceive' (prē'kŏn-sēv'), *v. t.;* -CEIVED' (-sēvd'); -CEIV'-ING (-sēv'ĭng). To conceive, or form an opinion of, beforehand; to form a previous notion or idea of.
pre'con-ceived' (-kŏn-sēvd'), *adj.* Conceived or formed beforehand; — chiefly in the phrase *preconceived idea*

---

pre'cious-ly (prĕsh'ŭs-lĭ), *adv.* of PRECIOUS.
pre'cious-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pre-cip'it, *n.* [Cf. MF. *precipite,* n., F. *précipiter,* v.] Precipice. *Obs.*
pre-cip'i-ta-ble (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tă-b'l), *adj. Chem.* See -ABLE. — **pre-cip'i-ta-bil'i-ty** (-tă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
pre-cip'i-tate-ly, *adv.* of PRECIPITATE.
pre-cip'i-tate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
prec'i-pi'tious (prĕs'ĭ-pĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [See PRECIPICE.] Precipitous; also, precipitate. — **prec'i-pi'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **prec'i-pi'tious-ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*
pre-cir'cu-late, *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'cir-cu-la'tion,** *n.*
pre-cl'sion-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
pre-cl'sion-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
pre-cite' (prē-sīt'), *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'cit-a'tion,** *n.* — **pre-cit'ed,** *adj.* [2.
pre-civ'i-li-za'tion, *adj.* See PRE-,
pre-claim' *v. t. & n.* See PRE-,
1 a. — **pre-claim'ant,** *n.* — **pre-claim'er,** *n.*
pre-clare', **pre-clair',** *adj.* [L. *praeclarus.*] Pre-eminent; illustrious. *Obs.* [See PRE-, 2.
pre-clas'sic, pre-clas'si-cal, *adj.*
pre-clas'si-fy, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'clas-si-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* — **pre-clas'si-fied,** *adj.*
pre-clean', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre-clean'er,** *n.* — **pre-clean'ing,** *n.*
pre-cler'i-cal, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-clo-a'cal, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre-close', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre-clo'sure,** *n.*
pre-clothe', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-clud'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
pre-clu'siv. Preclusive. *Ref. Sp.*
pre'coc-cyg'e-al, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre-coce', *adj.* [F. *précoce.*] Precocious. *Obs.* — **n.** A plant that flowers early. *Obs.*
pre'co-ces. Var. of PRAECOCES.
pre'co-e-ta'ne-an, *n.* One contemporary with, but older than, another. *Obs.*
pre-cog'ni-za-ble, *adj.,* **pre-cog'ni-zant,** *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-coil', *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre-coil'er,** *n.*
pre'co-in'ci-dence, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'co-in'ci-dent,** *adj.* —
pre'co-in'ci-dent-ly, *adv.*
pre-col-lapse', *n. & v.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'col-laps'a-ble,** *adj.*
pre'col-lect', *v. t.,* **pre'col-lect'a-ble,** *adj.,* **pre'col-lec'tion,** *n.,* **pre'col-lec'tor,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-col'lege, *n. & adj.,* **pre'col-le'gi-ate,** *adj.* See PRE-, 2 & 3.
pre'col-lu'sion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'col-lude',** *v. i.* — **pre'col-lu'sive,** *adj.*
pre-col'or, **pre-col'our,** *n. & v.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre-col'or-a-ble, -col'our-a-ble,** *adj.* — **pre'col-or-a'tion, -col-our-a'tion,** *n.* — **pre-col'or-ing, -col'our-ing,** *n.*
pre-com'bat, *n. & v.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre-com'bat-ant,** *n.*
pre-com-bine', *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'com-bi-na'tion,** *n.* [a.
pre'com-bus'tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1
pre'com-bus'tion en'gine. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE.
pre'com-mand', *n. & v.,* **pre'com-mend',** *v. t.,* **pre-com'ment,** *n. & v.* See PRE-, 1 a. [2.
pre'com-mer'cial, *adj.* See PRE-,
pre'com-mit', *v. t.,* **pre-com'mune,** *n.,* **pre'com-mu'ni-cant,** *n. i. & i.,* **pre'com-mu'ni-ca'tion,** *n.,* **pre'com-pare',** *v. t.* — **pre'-com-par'i-son,** *n.,* **pre-com'pass,** *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-com'pass, *n.* See PRE-, 2.
pre'com-pel', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'com-pul'sion,** *n.*
pre-com'pen-sate, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'com-pen-sa'tion,** *n.*
pre'com-pile', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'com-pi-la'tion,** *n.* — **pre'-com-pil'er,** *n.*
pre'com-ple'tion, *n.* See PRE-, 2. — **pre'com-plete'ness,** *n.*
pre'com-pli'ance, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'com-pli'ant,** *adj.*
pre-com'pli-cate, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre-com'pli-ca'tion,** *n.*
pre'com-pound', *n., adj., & v.,* **pre'com-pound'ing,** *n.,* **pre-com'pound-ly,** *adv.,* **pre'com-pre-hend',** *v. t.,* **pre'com-pre-hen'sion,** *n.,* **pre'com-pre-hen'sive,** *adj.,* **pre'com-press',** *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-com'rade-ship, *n.* See PRE-, 2.
pre'con-ceal', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'con-ceal'ment,** *n.*
pre'con-cede', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'con-ces'sion,** *n.* — **pre'-con-ces'sive,** *adj.*
pre'con-ceit' (-kŏn-sēt'), *n.* A preconception. *Obs.*
pre'con-ceit'ed, *adj.* Preconceived. *Obs.* [-ABLE.]
pre'con-cei'v'a-ble, *adj.* See

or *notion*, an opinion formed without adequate evidence or through prejudice, and not easily to be changed by new evidence.

pre·con′cept (prē·kŏn′sĕpt), *n.* A rudimentary idea, intermediate between an ordinary recept and a fully developed concept. *Rare.*

pre′con·cep′tion (prē′kŏn·sĕp′shŭn), *n.* Act or an instance of preconceiving; a conception or opinion previously formed. Hence, a prejudice; a prepossession.

pre′con·cep′tu·al (-sĕp′tū·ăl), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a preconception.
2. Preceding or antedating a conception. *Rare.*

pre′con·cert′ (-sûrt′), *v. t.;* -CERT′ED; -CERT′ING. To concert or arrange beforehand; to settle by prior agreement.

pre·con′cert (prē·kŏn′sûrt), *n.* Something prearranged; a previous agreement or arrangement.

pre′con·cert′ed (prē′kŏn·sûr′tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Previously arranged. — **pre·con′cert′ed·ly,** *adv.* — **pre′con·cert′ed·ness,** *n.*

pre·con′cer′tion (-sûr′shŭn), *n.* Preconcert. *Rare.*

pre′con·cer′tive (-sûr′tĭv), *adj.* Preconcerting. *Rare.*

pre′co·ni·za′tion (prē′kō·nĭ·zā′shŭn; -nĭ·zā′shŭn), *n.* [ML. *praeconizatio,* fr. *praeconizare* to proclaim, fr. L. *praeco, -onis,* a crier, a herald; cf. F. *préconisation.*] **1.** A publishing by proclamation; a public proclamation.
2. *R.C.Ch.* A formal proclamation by the Pope in consistory of a person nominated to an ecclesiastical dignity.

pre′co·nize (prē′kō·nīz), *v. t.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ′ING (-nīz′ĭng). [ML. *praeconizare;* cf. F. *préconiser.*] **1.** To proclaim publicly; to publish; also, to commend publicly.
2. To summon publicly or by name.
3. *R.C.Ch.* Of the Pope, to approve by preconization.

pre′co·niz′er (prē′kō·nīz′ĕr), *n.* One who preconizes.

pre·con′quest (prē·kŏng′kwĕst; -kŏn′-), *adj.* Preceding, or belonging to times before the conquest of a country or people, esp., written **pre′—Con′quest,** before the Norman Conquest (1066).

pre′con·ques′tal (prē′kŏn·kwĕs′tăl; -t′l), *adj.* Preconquest.

pre′con·ques′tu·al (-tū·ăl), *adj.* Preconquest.

pre·con′scious (prē·kŏn′shŭs), *adj. Psychoanalysis.* Not present in consciousness but capable of being recalled without encountering any inner resistance or repression. See CENSORSHIP, 3.

pre·con′scious, *n.* — **pre·con′scious·ly,** *adv.* — **pre·con′scious·ness,** *n.*

pre′con·sign′ (prē′kŏn·sīn′), *v. t.;* -SIGNED′ (-sīnd′); -SIGN′ING. To consign beforehand. **a** *Theol. Obs.* To signify or symbolize beforehand. **b** To make a previous consignment of.

pre′con·so·nan′tal (prē′kŏn·sō·năn′tăl; -t′l), *adj.* Immediately preceding a consonant.

pre·con′tact (-kŏn′tăkt), *adj. Anthropol.* Pertaining to aborigines before their contact with civilization.

pre′con·tract′ (prē′kŏn·trăkt′), *adj.* Precontracted. *Poetic.*

pre′con·tract′ (prē′kŏn·trăkt′), *v. t. & i.;* -TRACT′ED; -TRACT′ING. To contract, engage, or stipulate previously.

pre·con′tract (prē·kŏn′trăkt; *formerly also* prē′kŏn·trăkt′, *as in Shakespeare*), *n.* A contract preceding another; esp., *Law,* an informal agreement of marriage made per verba de praesenti. In European law this generally constituted a valid marriage until the Council of Trent declared such contracts illegal; and formerly in English law it gave to either party a right to sue for celebration and rendered void a subsequent marriage celebrated in violation of it.

pre·cool′ (prē·kōōl′), *v. t.* [*pre-* + *cool.*] To cool beforehand; esp., to subject to a process by which the temperature of (fruit or the like) is reduced to a certain temperature before shipment. — **pre·cool′er** (-ĕr), *n.*

pre·cool′ing (-ĭng), *n.* Artificial cooling of fruit or other perishable commodities before placing in refrigerator cars.

pre·cor′a·coid (prē·kôr′ă·koid), *adj. Zool.* **a** Pertaining to or designating an anterior and ventral bony or cartilaginous element of the shoulder girdle in front of the coracoid proper. It occurs in many amphibians and reptiles, being often represented in the latter by a process of the coracoid. The clavicle is often closely united with it or replaces it. **b** The mesocoracoid of a fish. — **pre·cor′a·coid,** *n.*

pre·cor′di·a (prē·kôr′dĭ·ă), *n.* [NL., fr. *pre-* + L. *cor, cordis,* heart.] *Anat.* The part of the ventral wall of the trunk lying over the heart and stomach.

pre·cor′dial (prē·kôr′jăl; -kôrd′yăl; -dĭ·ăl), *adj.* [Cf. F. *précordial.*] *Anat.* Situated in front of the heart.

pre·cor′dial (prē·kôr′jăl; -kôrd′yăl; -dĭ·ăl), *adj.* Very cordial; also, very comforting. — **pre′cor·dial′i·ty** (prē′-kôr·jăl′ĭ·tĭ; -kôr·dĭ·ăl′-), *n.* — **pre·cor′dial·ly,** *adv.*

precordial anxiety. *Med.* See ANXIETY, **a.**

precordial pain. *Med.* Pain in the precordial region, a symptom in angina pectoris.

precordial region. **a** The region of the chest overlying the heart. **b** The epigastrium.

pre·cor′nu (prē·kôr′nū), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The anterior cornu of the lateral ventricle. See LATERAL VENTRICLE

pre·cos′tal (-kŏs′tăl; -t′l), *adj. Zool.* Designating the short curved costal vein of the hind wings of most butterflies.

pre·course′ (prē·kôrs′; 181), *v. t.* [L. *praecursus,* past part. of *praecurrere.*] To run before; forerun; herald.

pre·cursor′, *n.* [L. *praecursus,* n.] Antecedent action. *Obs.*

pre′cox (prē′kŏks), *adj.* [NL., fr. L. *praecox.*] *Psychiatry.* Precocious; developing early. See DEMENTIA PRAECOX.

pre·crit′i·cal (prē·krĭt′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [See PRE-; CRITICAL.] *Med.* Preceding a crisis; as, a *precritical* rise in the temperature of a patient.

pre·cru′ral (prē·krōōr′ăl), *adj. Zool.* In front of the leg or thigh.

pre·cu′ne·us (prē·kū′nē·ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pre-* + *cuneus.*] *Anat.* The quadrate lobe of the brain. — **pre·cu′ne·al** (-ăl), *adj.* — **pre·cu′ne·ate** (-āt), *adj.*

pre·cur′rent (-kûr′ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *praecurrens, -entis,* pres. part.] **1.** Forerunning.
2. *Zool.* Extending forward.

pre·cur′rer (-ĕr), *n.* Precursor. *Obs.*

pre·cur′sal (prē·kûr′săl), *adj.* Of or pert. to a precursor.

pre·curse′ (prē·kûrs′), *v. t.* [L. *praecursus,* past part. of *praecurrere.*] To run or happen before; herald.

pre·curse′, *n.* A forerunning. *Obs.*

pre·cur′sive (-kûr′sĭv), *adj.* Precursory; also, prognosticative.

pre·cur′sor (prē·kûr′sĕr), *n.* [L. *praecursor,* fr. *praecurrere* to run before, fr. *prae* before + *currere* to run. See COURSE.] **1.** **a** One who or that which runs before, or precedes an event and indicates its approach; a forerunner; a harbinger. **b** One who precedes in some office or condition. **c** [*cap.*] John the Baptist.
2. *Chem.* A compound from which another compound is formed, esp. by natural processes; as, ethyl alcohol is the *precursor* of acetic acid in the formation of vinegar. Cf. ZYMOGEN.
3. [*cap.*] *Irish Politics.* One of those who were about ready to become Repealers;—from the name (**Precursor Society**) of a popular organization formed by O'Connell. *Hist.*
Syn. — See FORERUNNER.

pre·cur′so·ry (prē·kûr′sō·rĭ), *adj.* [L. *praecursorius.*] Of the nature of a precursor; preceding; preliminary; also, premonitory or indicating as a harbinger; as, *precursory* symptoms of a fever.

pred′a·ble (prĕd′ă·b'l), *adj.* [ML. *praedabilis.*] That may be preyed on. *Obs.*

pre·da′cean (prē·dā′shăn), *n.* [See PREDACIOUS.] A carnivorous animal.

pre·da′ceous (-shŭs), *adj.* Also **pre·da′cious** (prē·dā′-shŭs), *adj.* [L. *praeda* prey. See PREDATORY.] Living by preying on other animals; predatory; pertaining to predatory animals; as, *predaceous* instincts. — **pre·da′ceous·ness, pre·da′cious·ness,** *n.*

pre·dac′i·ty (prē·dăs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Predacious quality or state.

pre′—Dar·win′i·an, *adj.* Pertaining to the period or to the beliefs prevalent prior to the enunciation of the Darwinian theory. — *n.* One who holds pre-Darwinian beliefs. — **pre′—Dar·win′i·an·ism,** *n.*

pre·date′ (prē·dāt′), *v. t.* **1.** **a** To antedate, as a deed. **b** To attribute (something) to a date anterior to the true time.
2. To precede in date; to be earlier in time than.

pre·da′tion (prē·dā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *praedatio,* fr. *praedari* to plunder.] Depredation.

pred′a·tism (prĕd′ă·tĭz′m), *n.* [*predatory* + *-ism.*] Act, state, or fact of being predatory; — used esp. of animals which kill and eat their prey, as contrasted with *parasitism.*

pred′a·tive (-tĭv), *adj.* Predatory.

pred′a·tor (prĕd′ă·tĕr), *n.* [L. *praedator.*] One who or that which is predatory.

pred′a·to′ry (prĕd′ă·tō′rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *praedatorius,* fr. *praedator* plunderer, fr. *praedari* to plunder, fr. *praeda* prey. See PREY.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, plundering, as *predatory* instincts; practicing rapine; given to plundering or robbery; plundering; pillaging; as, a *predatory* excursion or party.
2. Destructive; consumptive; injurious. *Obs.*
[Exercise] maketh the spirits more hot and *predatory.* *Bacon.*
3. **a** Living by preying upon other animals; predaceous. **b** Destructive; damaging (crops, buildings, etc.) by consumption; as, *predatory* insects or birds.
— **pred′a·to′ri·ly** (68), *adv.* — **pred′a·to′ri·ness,** *n.*

pre·daz′zite (prē·dăt′sīt; -dăz′ĭt), *n.* [From *Predazzo,* No. Italy.] *Petrog.* A crystalline limestone composed of calcite and brucite. It is very similar to pencatite but contains less brucite.

pre′de·cay′ (prē′dē·kā′), *n.* Premature decay.

pre′de·cease′ (prē′dē·sēs′), *v. t. & i.;* -DE·CEASED′ (-sēst′); -DE·CEAS′ING (-sēs′ĭng). To die before (someone, or, very rarely, some happening).

pre′de·cease′, *n.* Prior decease.

pre′de·ceas′er (prē′dē·sēs′ĕr), *n.* One who predeceases another.

pre′de·cess′ (-sĕs′), *v. t.* To be the predecessor of. *Obs.*

pre′de·ces′sion (prē′dē·sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [See PREDECESSOR.] Act or state of preceding, or being a predecessor. *Rare.*

pred′e·ces′sor (prĕd′ĕ·sĕs′ĕr; prĕd′ē·sĕs′ĕr; *or, esp. Brit.,* prē′dē-; 277), *n.* [ME. *predecessour,* fr. OF. *predecesseur,* fr. LL. *praedecessor,* fr. *prae* before + *decessor* one who withdraws from the province he has governed, as retiring officer, fr. *decedere.* See DECEASE.] **1.** One who or that which precedes; esp., one who has preceded another in any state, position, office, etc.
2. A thing that precedes or has been succeeded; as, this edition is better than its *predecessor.*
3. An ancestor; progenitor; a forefather.
4. One who goes before; a leader; guide. *Obs.*
5. One who takes precedence in rank. *Obs.*
Ant. — Successor, follower.

pre·def′i·nite (prē·dĕf′ĭ·nĭt), *adj.* Predetermined; *Logic,* predesignate. — **pre′de·fine′** (prē′dē·fīn′), *v. t.*

pre′def·i·ni′tion (prē′dĕf·ĭ·nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Predetermination.

pre·del′la (prē·dĕl′ă; *It.* prā·dĕl′lä), *n.;* *pl.* -LE (-lā). [It.] **1.** The step or platform on which an altar is placed; footpace; also, a painting or sculpture on the face of this.
2. A superaltar, retable, or gradin; also, a painting, sculpture, or the like along the front of a superaltar, or forming a border or frame at the foot of an altarpiece; gradino.
3. By extension, a similar appendage to any picture.

pre·den′ta·ry (prē·dĕn′tă·rĭ), *adj. Paleontol.* Designating a bone in the lower jaw of certain dinosaurs and situated in front of the dentary bones.

pre·den′tate (-tāt), *adj. Paleontol.* Predentary. — *n.* A predentary bone.

pre·den′tate, *n. Paleontol.* One of the Predentata, or Ornithischia.

pre·des′ig·nate (prē·dĕz′ĭg·nāt; -dĕs′-), *adj. Logic.* **a** Of a proposition, having the quantity of its subject indicated by a verbal sign, as *all, none,* etc. **b** Designated in advance; — applied specif. to a characteristic to be sought among a collection of particulars as a basis for induction.

pre·des′ig·nate (prē·dĕz′ĭg·nāt; prē·dĕs′-), *v. t.;* -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). **1.** To designate beforehand.
2. *Logic.* To designate the quantity of (a term or proposition) by prefixing a sign of quantity (*all; some; no*).

pre′des·ig·na′tion (prē′dĕz·ĭg·nā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or an instance of predesignating; a previous selection or appointment.
2. *Logic.* A sign of quantity prefixed to a proposition or to one of its terms.

pre·des′ti·nar′i·an (prē·dĕs′tĭ·nâr′ĭ·ăn; 79), *adj.* Of or pertaining to predestination; holding or supporting the doctrine of predestination.

pre·des′ti·nar′i·an, *n.* **1.** One who believes in or supports the doctrine of predestination, esp. in the theological sense. See PREDESTINATION, *n.,* 2.
2. A fatalist.

pre·des′ti·nar′i·an·ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The system or doctrine of the predestinarians; specif., Calvinism.

pre·des′ti·nate (prē·dĕs′tĭ·nāt), *adj.* [L. *praedestinatus,* past part. of *praedestinare* to predestine, fr. *prae* before +

---

pre·con′cen·trate, *v. i. & t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·con′cen·trate,** *n.* — **pre·con′cen·trat′ed,** *adj.* — **pre·con′cen·trat′ed·ly,** *adv.* — **pre·con′cen·tra′tion,** *n.*

pre·con′cep′tion·al, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·con′cern′, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·con′cern′ment,** *n.*

pre·con′ces′sion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·con′cier′. Preconceive. *R.S.*

pre·con′clude′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·con′clu′sion,** *n.*

pre·con·cur′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·con·cur′rence,** *n.*

pre·con·cur′rent, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·con·cur′rent·ly,** *adv.*

pre·con·demn′, *v. t.,* **pre′con·dem·na′tion** (-kŏn·dĕm·nā′-shŭn), *n.,* **pre·con·den·sa′tion,** *n.,* **pre·con·dense′,** *v. t. & i.,* **pre·con·di′tion** (-kŏn·dĭsh′ŭn), *n.,* **pre·con·di′tioned** (-ŭnd), *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·con·duct′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·con·duc′tion,** *n.* — **pre′-con·duc′tor,** *n.*

pre·con·dy·lar, **pre·con′dy·loid,** *adj.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre·con·fer′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·con′fer·ence,** *n.*

pre·con·fess′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·con·fes′sion,** *n.* [1 a.]

pre·con·fide′, *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·con·fig′u·ra′tion, *n.,* **pre′-con·fig′ure,** *v. t.,* **pre·con·fine′,** *v. t.,* **pre·con·fin′ed·ly,** *adv.,* **pre′-con·fine′ment,** *n.,* **pre′con·firm′,** *v. t.,* **pre·con·fir·ma′tion,** *n.,* **pre·con·flict′,** *v. t. & n.,* **pre′-con·form′,** *v. t. & i.,* **pre·con·form′i·ty,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′con·found′, *v. t.,* **pre′con·fuse′,** *v. t.,* **pre·con·fus′ed·ly,** *adv.,* **pre·con·fu′sion,** *n.,* **pre′-con·ge′ni·al,** *adj.,* **pre·con·gest′-ed,** *adj.,* **pre·con·ges′tion,** *n.,* **pre·con·ges′tive,** *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′con·grat′u·late, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′con·grat′u·la′-tion,** *n.*

pre′-Con′gre·ga′tion·al·ist, *n. & adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′-Con′gress, *n.* See PRE-, 2.

— **pre′con·gres′sion·al,** *adj.*

pre·con′i·zance (prē·kŏn′ĭ·zăns), *n.* = PRECONIZATION, 1. [1 a.]

pre·con·jec′ture, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·con·nec′tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

— **pre·con·nec′tive,** *n. & adj.*

pre·con·nu′bi·al, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·con·quer, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·con·se·crate, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·con·se·cra′tion,** *n.*

pre·con·sent′, *n. & v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·con·sid′er, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·con·sid′er·a′tion,** *n.*

pre·con·sole′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·con·so·la′tion,** *n.*

pre·con·sol′i·date, *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·con·sol′i·dat′ed,** *adj.* — **pre·con·sol′i·da′tion,** *n.*

pre·con·spir′a·cy, *n.* See PRE-, 2. — **pre·con·spir′a·tor,** *n.* — **pre′-con·spire′,** *v. i. & i.*

pre·con·sti·tute, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·con·stit′u·ent,** *n.*

pre·con·struct′, *v. t.,* **pre·con·struc′tion,** *n.,* **pre·con·sult′,** *v. i. & i.,* **pre·con·sul·ta′tion,** *n.,* **pre·con·sul′tor,** *n.,* **pre·con·sume′,** *v. t.,* **pre·con·sum′er,** *n.,* **pre·con·sump′tion,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·con·tain′, *v. t.,* **pre′con·tained′,** *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·con·temn′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·con·tem·plate, *v. t. & i.,* **pre·con·tem·pla′tion,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

— **pre·con·tem′po·ra′ne·ous,** *adj.,* **pre·con·tem′po·rar′y,** *n. & adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·con·tend′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·con·ten′tion,** *n.*

pre·con·tent′, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·con·tent′ly,** *adv.* — **pre′-con·tent′ment,** *n.*

pre·con·test, *n.,* **pre·con·test′,** *v. t.* [PRE-, 1 a.]

pre·con·ti·nen′tal, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·con·trac′tive, *adj.,* **pre·con·trac′tu·al,** *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·con·trib′ute, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·con·tri·bu′tion,** *n.* — **pre·con·trol′ler·ess,** *adj.*

pre·con·triv′ance (prē′kŏn·trīv′-ăns), *n.,* **pre·con·trive′,** *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·con·trol′, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·con·trolled′,** *adj.*

pre·con·tro·ver′sy, *n.* See PRE-, 2. — **pre′con·tro·ver′sial,** *adj.*

pre·con·ven′tion, *n.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·con·ver·sa′tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·con·ver·sa′tion·al,** *adj.*

pre·con·vert′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·con·ver′sion,** *n.*

pre·con·vey′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·con·vey′al, *n.* — **pre·con·vey′ance,** *n.*

pre·con·vict′, *v. t.,* **pre·con·vic′tion,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·con·vince′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·co′ny, *n.* [L. *praeconium.*] Public praise; extolment. *Obs.*

pre·cook′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·cook′er,** *n.*

pre′·Co·per′ni·can, *adj.* See PRE-, 2. — **pre′·Co·per′ni·can·ism,** *n.*

pre·cop′y, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·cor′di·um (prē·kôr′dĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] = PRECORDIA.

pre·cor′ne·al, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre·cor·o·na′tion, *n.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′cor·rect′, *adj. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′cor·rec′tion,** *n.* — **pre′cor·rect′ly,** *adv.* — **pre′-cor·rect′ness,** *n.*

pre′cor·res·pond′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′cor·res·pond′ence,** *n.* — **pre′cor·res·pond′ent,** *adj.*

pre·cor′ri·dor, *n.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre·cor·rupt′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′cor·rup′tion,** *n.* — **pre′-cor·rup′tive,** *adj.* — **pre′cor·rupt′ly,** *adv.* — **-rupt′ness,** *n.*

pre·cos′mic, *adj.* See PRE-, 2. — **pre·cos′mi·cal,** *adj.*

pre·coun′sel, *v. & n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·coun′sel·lor,** *n.*

pre·cov′er, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·cov′er·ing,** *n.*

pre·cre·ate′, *v. t.,* **pre′cre·a′tion,** *n.,* **pre′cre·a′tive,** *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·cred′it, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·cred′i·tor,** *n.*

pre·creed′, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·crit′i·cism, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·crit′i·cize,** *v. i.*

pre·cru′cial, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre′·Cru·sade′, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·crys′tal·line, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·cule′, *n.* [F. (Rabelais), dim. fr. L. *prex.*] A prayer. *Obs.*

pre·cul′ti·vate, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·cul·ti·va′tion,** *n.*

pre·cul′ture, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·cul′tur·al, *adj.* — **pre·cul′tur·al·ly,** *adv.*

pre·cure′, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·cur·ric′u·lum, *n.* See PRE-, 2. — **pre·cur·ric′u·lar,** *adj.*

pre·cur′tain, *n.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre·cy′clone, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·cy·clon′ic,** *adj.*

pre·cyn′i·cal, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·cys′tic, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·dam′age, *n. & v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·damn′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·dam·na′tion,** *n.*

pre′·Dan′te·an, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·dark′, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·dark′ness,** *n.*

pre·da′ta, *n. pl.* See PRE-, 2.

pred′a·ti′tious, *adj.* [L. *praedaticius, praedatilius.*] Predatory. *Obs.*

pred′a·to′ri·ous, *adj.* Predatory. *Obs.*

pre·dawn′, *n. & v. i.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·day′, *n.,* **pre·day′light′,** *n.,* **pre·day′time′,** *n.* See PRE-, 2.

prede, *n. & v. i. & i.* [L. *praeda* prey.] Prey; plunder. *Obs.*

pre·deal′ing, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·deal′er,** *n.*

pre·death′, *n.* See PRE-, 2. — **pre·death′ly,** *adj.*

pre·de·bate′, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·de·bat′er,** *n.*

pre·deb′it, *n. & v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·debt′or, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·de·ceive′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′de·ceiv′er,** *n.* — **pre′de-cep′tion,** *n.*

pre·de·ces′sive, *adj.* Preceding; previous. *Obs.*

pred′e·ces′sor·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pre·de·cide′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′·de·ci′sion, *n.* — **pre′de-ci′sive,** *adj.*

pre′de·cla·ra′tion, *n.,* **pre′de-clare′,** *v. i.,* **pre′dec·li·na′tion,** *n.,* **pre′de·cline′,** *v. i.,* **pre′de-cree′,** *n.,* **pre′de·cree′,** *v. i.,* **pre′-ded′i·cate,** *v. i.,* **pre′ded·i·ca′-tion,** *n.,* **pre′de·duct′,** *v. i.* — **pre′de·duc′tion,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′de·fault′, *n. & v. i.,* **pre′de-feat′,** *n. & v.,* **pre′de·fect′,** *n.,* **pre′de·fec′tive,** *adj.,* **pre′de-fence′,** *n.,* **pre′de·fend′,** *v. i.,* **pre′de·fense′,** *n.,* **pre′de·fi′ance,** *n.,* **pre′de·fi′cien·cy,** *n.,* **pre′de-fi′cient,** *adj.,* *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′de·fray′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′de·fray′al,** *n.*

pre′de·fy′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′de·gen′er·a·cy, *n.* See PRE-, 2. — **pre′de·gen′er·ate,** *adj.*

pre′de·gree′, *n.* See PRE-, 3.

pre′de·lay′, *n. & v.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·del′e·gate, *n. & v.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′del·e·ga′tion,** *n.*

pre′de·lib′er·ate, *adj. & v. t.,* **pre′de·lib′er·at·e·ly,** *adv.,* **pre′de-lib′er·a′tion,** *n.,* **pre′de·lin′e·ate,** *v. t.,* **pre′de·lin′e·a′tion,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′de·lin′quen·cy, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′de·lin′quent,** *adj.* — **pre′de·lin′quent·ly,** *adv.*

pre′de·liv′er, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′de·liv′er·y,** *n.*

pre′de·lude′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′de·lu′sion,** *n.*

pre′de·mand′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′dem·o·crat′ic, *adj.* See PRE-, 2. — **pre′de·moc′ra·cy,** *n.*

pre′dem′on·strate, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′dem·on·stra′tion,** *n.* — **pre′de·mon′stra·tive,** *adj.*

pre·den′tal, *adj. Phonet.* = INTERDENTAL.

Pre′den·ta′ta (prē′dĕn·tā′tă), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRE-, 1 b; DENTATE.] Syn. of ORNITHISCHIA.

pre′de·ny′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′de·ni′al,** *n.*

pre′de·part′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′de·par′ture,** *n.* [PRE-, 2.]

pre′de·part′ment·tal, *adj.* See pre′de·pend′ence, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′de·pend′a·ble,** *adj.* — **pre′de·pend′ent,** *n. & adj.*

pre′de·plete′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′de·ple′tion,** *n.*

pre′de·pos′it, *n. & v.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′de·pos′i·to′ry,** *n.*

pre′de·pre′ci·ate, *v. i. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′de·pre′ci·a′-tion,** *n.*

pre′de·pres′sion, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′de·prive′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′de·pri·va′tion,** *n.*

pre′de·rive′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′der·i·va′tive,** *n.*

pre′de·scend′, *v. i. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′de·scent′,** *n.*

pre′de·scribe′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′de·scrip′tion,** *n.*

pre′de·sert′, *n.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′de·sert′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′de·sert′er,** *n.* — **pre′de-ser′tion,** *n.*

pre′de·serve′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′de·serv′ing,** *adj.*

pre′de·sign′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′des′ig·na·to′ry, *adj.* See 1st -ORY.

pre′de·sir′ous, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′des·o·la′tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′des·o·late,** *adj. & v. i.*

pre′de·spair′, *n. & v.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′des′per·ate,** *adj.* [1 a.]

pre′des′pi·ca·ble, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′de·spise′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′de·spond′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′de·spond′en·cy,** *n.* — **pre′de·spond′ent,** *adj.*

pre′des′tin. Predestine. *Ref. Sp.*

pre′des′ti·na·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

pre′des′ti·nar′y, *adj.* Predestinarian. *Obs.*

destinare to determine. See DESTINE.] Predestinated; predestined; foreordained; fated; specif., *Theol.*, foreordained by God's decree or eternal purpose. *Archaic.* — **pre·des′ti·nate·ly**, *adv.*

pre·des′ti·nate (prē·dĕs′tĭ·nāt), *v. t.;* -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [Cf. PREDESTINE.] To predetermine or foreordain; to predestine; specif., *Theol.*, to appoint or ordain beforehand by divine purpose or decree; to pre-elect.

Whom he did foreknow, he also did *predestinate* to be conformed to the image of his Son. *Rom.* viii. 29.

Syn. — Destine, preordain, decree, foredoom.

pre·des′ti·nate, *n. Theol.* A person predestinated to eternal life.

pre·des′ti·na′tion (prē·dĕs′tĭ·nā′shŭn; prē′dĕs-), *n.* [LL. *praedestinatio;* cf. F. *prédestination.*] **1.** Act of predestinating, or state of being predestinated; foreordination; fate; destiny.

I found this book . . . Mark the *predestination!* *Browning.*

2. Specif.: *Theol.* The purpose or decree of God from eternity respecting all events; esp., the preordination of men to everlasting happiness or misery; more esp., preordination to eternal life; election. Cf. REPROBATION; see CALVINISM; SEMI-PELAGIAN, *n.;* AUGUSTINIANISM.

Calvin's doctrine of *predestination* . . . includes in it the decree of reprobation. This the Lutheran confessions exclude. *G. P. Fisher.*

pre·des′ti·na′tion·al (-ăl; -ĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to predestination.

pre·des′ti·na′tion·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A predestinarian. — **pre·des′ti·na′tion·ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

pre·des′ti·na′tive (prē·dĕs′tĭ·nā′tĭv), *adj.* Predestinating. *Rare.*

pre·des′ti·na′tor (-nā′tĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *prédestinateur.*] **1.** One who predestinates.

2. A predestinarian. *Obs.*

pre·des′tine (prē·dĕs′tĭn), *v. t.;* -TINED (-tĭnd); -TIN·ING. [Cf. F. *prédestiner.* See PREDESTINATE.] **1.** To destine, decree, determine, appoint, or settle, beforehand; to foreordain; to predestinate; to doom; specif., *Theol.*, to foreordain by divine decree or eternal purpose.

It seemed as though every variety of wretchedness were *predestined* to the Kalmucks. *De Quincey.*

2. To foretoken or foretell irrevocably; — a loose use. *Obs.*

pre·des′ti·ny (-tĭ·nĭ), *n.* Predestination; fate. *Rare.*

pre′de·ter′mi·nant (prē′dē·tûr′mĭ·nănt), *n.* **1.** A determinist. *Obs.*

2. One who or that which predetermines.

pre′de·ter′mi·nant, *adj.* [LL. *praedeterminans,* pres. part.] Predetermining. *Rare.*

pre′de·ter′mi·nate (-nāt), *adj.* Predetermined. — **pre′·de·ter′mi·nate·ly,** *adv.*

pre′de·ter′mi·nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To predetermine. *Obs.*

pre′de·ter′mi·na′tion (prē′dē·tûr′mĭ·nā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *prédétermination.*] Act of predetermining, or state of being predetermined; specif.: **a** A decision made beforehand or before due consideration. **b** A preordaining of what is to happen; previous appointment. **c** *Theol.* Predestination; as, the *predetermination* of God's will. **d** A previous tendency or direction (to). **e** A previous mental determination; a purpose formed beforehand.

pre′de·ter′mi·na′tive (-tûr′mĭ·nā′tĭv; -nə·tĭv), *adj.* Predetermining.

pre′de·ter′mine (prē′dē·tûr′mĭn), *v.;* -MINED (-mĭnd); -MIN·ING. [*pre-* + *determine;* cf. F. *prédéterminer.*] *Transitive:* **1. a** *Theol.* To preordain; predestine. **b** To determine beforehand; to settle in advance; as, to *predetermine* the cost of a building.

2. To direct or give a previous tendency (to).

3. To bias; to prejudice; to prepossess.

—, *Intransitive:* To determine or resolve beforehand.

pre′de·ter′min·er (-mĭn·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which predetermines.

pre′de·ter′min·ism (-dē·tûr′mĭn·ĭz′m), *n.* The view that the development of the individual is predetermined by heredity. — **pre′de·ter′min·is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *adj.*

pre′de·vote′ (prē′dē·vōt′), *adj.* Predevoted.

pre′de·vote′, *v. t.* **1.** To devote or assign to beforehand.

2. To predestine; to foreordain.

pre′di·as·tol′ic (prē′dī·ăs·tŏl′ĭk), *adj. Physiol.* Before the diastole of the heart; as, a *prediastolic* murmur.

pred′i·a·to′ry (prĕd′ĭ·ə·tō′rĭ; -tōr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *praediatorius.*] Of or pertaining to the sale of land. *Obs.*

pred′i·ca·ble (prĕd′ĭ·kə·b'l), *adj.* [Cf. F. *prédicable,* L. *praedicabilis* praiseworthy. See PREDICATE.] That may be predicated; affirmable; assertable. — **pred′i·ca·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), **pred′i·ca·ble·ness,** *n.* — **pred′i·ca·bly,** *adv.*

pred′i·ca·ble, *n.* **1.** That which may be predicated; esp., a general attribute or notion as affirmable of, or applicable to, a class; an attribute.

2. *Logic.* One of the five most general relations of attributes involved in logical division and predication, namely: genus, species, difference, property, and accident.

pre·dic′a·ment (prē·dĭk′ə·mĕnt; *in sense 1, also* prĕd′ĭ·kə-), *n.* [LL. *praedicamentum* that which is predicated, a quality; cf. F. *prédicament.* See PREDICATE; cf. PREACHMENT.] **1.** The character, status, or classification assigned by a predication. Specif.: = CATEGORY, 1.

2. Condition; situation; state; esp., an unpleasant, unfortunate, or trying position, condition, or situation. "O woeful sympathy, piteous *predicament.*" *Shak.*

3. Preaching. *Obs.*

Syn. — PREDICAMENT, PLIGHT, QUANDARY, DILEMMA are here compared in their nontechnical senses. PREDICAMENT and PLIGHT were originally applicable to good as well as bad conditions, but now commonly connote as their modifier "bad," "evil," or the like; *predicament* applies esp. to situations or positions, *plight,* to states or conditions, which are unfortunate, trying, or unpleasant; as, "Advice . . . may be of such nature that it will be painful to reject and yet impossible to follow it; and in this *predicament* I conceive myself to be placed" (*Crabbe*); "Had I but seen thy picture in this *plight,* it would have madded me: what shall I do now ? behold thy lively body so?" (*Shak.*). A QUANDARY is a state of puzzlement or perplexity; a DILEMMA is a perplexing alternative or choice; as, his question put me in a sad *quandary;* he was confronted by the *dilemma* of capitulating or starving. Cf. STATE.

pre·dic′a·men′tal (-mĕn′tăl; -tĭ), *adj.* Of or pert. to a predicament or the predicaments. — **-men′tal·ly,** *adv.*

pred′i·cant (prĕd′ĭ·kănt), *adj.* [L. *praedicans, -antis,* pres. part. of *praedicare.* See PREDICATE.] Uttering as an affirmation; preaching; addicted to preaching; as, the Dominicans are a *predicant* order.

pred′i·cant, *n.* One who preaches; a preacher; specif.: **a** A preaching friar; a Dominican. **b** = PREDIKANT.

pred′i·cate (prĕd′ĭ·kāt), *v.;* -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *praedicatus,* past part. of *praedicare* to proclaim. See PREACH.] *Transitive:* **1. a** To proclaim; declare; affirm. **b** To preach. **c** *Obs.* To praise; to cry or preach up; to commend.

2. Specif., to assert to be a quality, attribute, or property (of); to affirm (one thing of another); *Logic,* to affirm of the subject; to make (a term) the predicate; as, to *predicate* whiteness of snow.

3. To found; to base (upon). See *Syn.,* below.

4. Erroneously, to predict; foretell.

5. To imply; to involve an assertion.

—, *Intransitive:* To affirm something of another thing; to make an affirmation; to assert; to make a statement.

Syn. — PREDICATE, PREDICT. *Predicate* is often erroneously used for *predict.* But PREDICATE applies only to the affirmation of qualities, properties, or attributes, and never has future reference, as *predict* always does. The use of *predicate* in the sense of "base," as in "success *predicated* on efficiency," has no warrant in good usage.

pred′i·cate (prĕd′ĭ·kĭt), *adj.* [L. *praedicatus,* past part.] **1.** Predicated.

2. *Gram.* Belonging to the predicate; predicated by a copula, link verb, or other verb of meager notional content; as, a *predicate* noun or adjective (Tom is *captain,* is *brave,* became *captain,* looked *anxious*).

pred′i·cate (-kĭt), *n.* [L. *praedicatum,* neut. past part.; cf. F. *prédicat.* See PREDICATE, v.] **1.** *Logic.* That which is affirmed or denied of a subject. In these propositions, "Paper is white," "Ink is not white," *whiteness* is the *predicate* affirmed of paper and denied of ink.

2. *Gram.* The word or words in a sentence or clause which express what is said of the subject. The predicate is formed either by a notional verb, with or without objects or adverbial adjuncts, by a verb of incomplete predication with a complement, or by a copula or link verb with a noun or adjective. Where the predicate includes one or more objects or qualifying adjuncts, the whole predicate phrase is called the *complete predicate,* in distinction from the simple or kernel predicate word. Predicates may be *compound* (the pilot *looked and listened*).

3. An assertory title or appellation, as "Mother of God."

predicate nominative. *Gram.* A predicate noun or pronoun actually, or viewed as, in the nominative case (Caesar *consul* erat, Caesar was *consul*).

predicate objective. *Gram.* = OBJECTIVE COMPLEMENT.

predicate term. = PREDICATE, *n.,* 1.

pred′i·ca′tion (prĕd′ĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *praedicatio.*] **1.** Act of proclaiming; also, act of preaching; hence, a sermon. *Archaic & Scot.*

2. Act or instance of predicating; affirmation; assertion. Specif.: **a** *Gram.,* the expression of action, state, or quality by an element as constituting a predicate term; also, that which is so expressed. **b** *Logic.* The affirming something of; esp., assignment of something to a class.

3. *Obs.* **a** Praise; laudation. **b** Proclamation.

4. Erroneously, prediction; a foretelling.

pred′i·ca′tion·al (prĕd′ĭ·kā′shŭn·ăl; -ĭ), *adj.* Of the nature of a predicate.

pred′i·ca′tive (prĕd′ĭ·kā′tĭv *or, esp. Brit.,* prē·dĭk′ə·tĭv), *adj.* [L. *praedicativus.*] **1.** Expressing affirmation or predication; affirming; predicating. Specif., *Gram.*: **a** Having the force of a predicate. **b** = PREDICATE, *adj.,* 2.

2. Preaching; sermonizing.

— **pred′i·ca′tive·ly,** *adv.*

predicative proposition. *Logic.* A categorical proposition.

pred′i·ca′tor (prĕd′ĭ·kā′tĕr), *n.* [F. *prédicateur,* fr. L. *praedicator.*] **1.** One who or that which predicates or asserts.

2. A preacher; esp., a preaching friar.

pred′i·ca·to′ry (-kə·tō′rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [Cf. LL. *praedicatorius* praising.] **1.** Of or pertaining to preaching; preaching. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Marked by being proclaimed or set forth publicly; as, a **predicatory absolution** (see ABSOLUTION, 4).

pre′di·crot′ic (prē′dī·krŏt′ĭk), *adj. Physiol.* Preceding the dicrotic wave; designating esp. the pulse wave sometimes seen in a pulse curve or sphygmogram, between the apex of the curve and the dicrotic wave.

pre·dict′ (prē·dĭkt′), *v.;* -DICT′ED; -DICT′ING. [L. *praedictus,* past part. of *praedicere* to predict, fr. *prae* before + *dicere* to say, tell. See DICTION; cf. PREDICATE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To mention beforehand or previously. *Obs.*

2. To tell or declare beforehand; to foretell; as, to *predict* the exact time of the return of a comet; to prophesy; presage; as, to *predict* war.

—, *Intransitive:* To make a prediction; to prophesy.

Syn. — Prognosticate, bode. See FORETELL, PREDICATE.

pre·dict′ (prē·dĭkt′), *adj.* [L. *praedictus,* past part.] Predicted. *Rare.*

pre·dict′, *n.* A prediction. *Obs.*

pre·dict′ed fir′ing (prē·dĭk′tĕd; -tĭd; 119). *Gun.* Firing at a point at which a moving target will arrive at the same time as the projectile, according to predictions made from observations.

pre·dic′tion (prē·dĭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *praedictio;* cf. F. *prédiction.*] **1.** Act of predicting, or foretelling; also, that which is foretold; a prophecy; as, a *prediction* of evil.

2. *Obs.* **a** A portent. *Shak.* **b** Something said before.

3. A property in a doctrine, a law, a relation of phenomena, etc., of forecasting the future by indicating probable or necessary results, tendencies, or the like; as, *prediction* in natural law.

Syn. — Prognostication, foreboding, augury.

pre·dic′tion·al (-ăl; -ĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to prediction; prophetic.

pre·dic′tive (prē·dĭk′tĭv), *adj.* [L. *praedictivus.*] **1.** Predicting; prophetic.

2. *Gram.* See PROMISSIVE.

— **pre·dic′tive·ly,** *adv.* — **pre·dic′tive·ness,** *n*

pre·dic′tor (prē·dĭk′tĕr), *n.* [ML. *praedictor.*] **1.** One who or that which predicts.

2. *Astron.* See TIDE PREDICTOR.

pre·dic′to·ry (-tō·rĭ), *adj.* Predictive; prophetic.

pre′di·gest′ (prē′dĭ·jĕst′; prē′dī-), *v. t.;* -GEST′ED; -GEST′ING. To digest beforehand; to subject to predigestion. Hence, figuratively, to prepare for use; as, to *predigest* an author's work for school children.

pre′di·ges′tion (-dĭ·jĕs′chŭn), *n.* **1.** Digestion too soon performed; hasty digestion. *Obs.*

2. Artificial digestion of food (as by enzymatic action) for use in illness or impaired digestion.

pre′di·kant′ (prä′dē·känt′), *n.* [D.] A preacher; specif., a Dutch Protestant minister.

pre′di·lect′ (prē′dĭ·lĕkt′), **pre′di·lect′ed** (-lĕk′tĕd; -tĭd), *adj.* [ML. *praedilectus,* past part.] Preferred; chosen. *R.*

pre′di·lec′tion (prē′dĭ·lĕk′shŭn; prĕd′ĭ-), *n.* [F. *prédilection,* fr. ML. *praediligere* to prefer, fr. L. *prae* before + *diligere, dilectum,* to love, choose. See DILIGENT.] A previous liking; a prepossession in favor of something; predisposition to choose or like; partiality; preference.

Syn. — Predisposition, bias, propensity, preference. — PREDILECTION, PREPOSSESSION, PREJUDICE agree in the idea of a predisposition either in favor of an object or against it. PREDILECTION implies an inclination to like; as, "For great men I have ever had the warmest *predilection*" (*Carlyle*); "natural *predilection,* re-enforced by theory" (*W. Pater*); "a *predilection* for the strange and whimsical" (*Coleridge*). In present usage, PREPOSSESSION almost always is favorable, PREJUDICE unfavorable. *Prepossession* implies a readiness to be impressed by an object previous to adequate acquaintance with it; *prejudice* implies a prejudgment without just grounds or sufficient knowledge; as, "the *prepossessions* of childhood and youth" (*Stewart*); "Those materials which the *prepossessions* of the age compelled him to make use of" (*Wordsworth*); "He had to contend with the *prejudices* which centuries of war had engraved in the bosom of the Scottish nation" (*Scott*); "*Prejudice* is blind" (*Gibbon*); "He is either biased in favor of a thing, or *prejudiced* against it" (*T. Hardy*); cf. "His figure would *prejudice* people in his favor" (*Gray*). Cf. BENT.

pre′dis·po′nent (prē′dĭs·pō′nĕnt), *adj.* Predisposing. — *n.* That which predisposes. — **pre′dis·po′nen·cy** (-nĕn·sĭ), *n.*

pre′dis·pose′ (prē′dĭs·pōz′), *v.;* -POSED′ (-pōzd′); -POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). [*pre-* + *dispose;* cf. F. *prédisposer.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To dispose or incline beforehand; to give a predisposition, or a favorable susceptibility or bias, to; to give a tendency to; to make liable; as, to *predispose* the mind to friendship; debility *predisposes* the body to disease.

2. To dispose of or bequeath beforehand.

—, *Intransitive:* To arrange or make a disposition beforehand.

pre′dis·posed′ (prē′dĭs·pōzd′), *adj.* Having a predisposition or inclination or tendency to, or toward (something). — **pre′dis·pos′ed·ly,** *adv.* — **pre′dis·pos′ed·ness** (-pōz′·ĕd·nĕs; -ĭd-; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

pre′dis·po·si′tion (prē′dĭs·pō·zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [*pre-* + *disposition.*] Act of predisposing, or state of being predisposed; previous inclination, tendency, or propensity; predilection; previous fitness or adaptation; liability; susceptibility; as, a *predisposition* to anger or disease.

Syn. — Cf. PREDILECTION.

pre′dis·po·si′tion·al (-ăl; -ĭ), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or tending to produce predisposition.

pre·dom′i·nance (prē·dŏm′ĭ·năns), *n.* [Cf. F. *prédominance.*] **1.** Quality or state of being predominant; superiority; ascendancy; prevalence; predomination.

By *predominance* of thought oppressed. *Wordsworth.*

2. *Astrol.* Ascendancy; superiority in influence.

pre·dom′i·nan·cy (-nĕn·sĭ), *n.* Predominance.

pre·dom′i·nant (-nănt), *adj.* [Cf. F. *prédominant.* See PREDOMINATE.] Predominating; having the ascendancy over others; superior, as in strength, influence, authority, or position; prevailing; as, a *predominant* color.

Syn. — Superior, ruling, reigning, controlling, overruling. See DOMINANT. **Ant.** — Minor, secondary; underlying.

— **pre·dom′i·nant·ly,** *adv.*

---

pre·des′tind. Predestined. *Ref. Sp.*

pre·des′ti·tute, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre′des·ti·tu′tion, *n.*

pre′de·stroy′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre′de·struc′tion, *n.*

pre′de·tach′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre′de·tach′ment, *n.*

pre′de·tail′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′de·tain′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre′de·tain′er, *n.* — pre′de·ten′tion, *n.*

pre′de·tect′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre′de·tec′tion, *n.* [*Ref. Sp.*]

pre′de·ter′min. Predetermine.

pre′de·ter′mi·na·ble (prē′dē·tûr′mĭ·nə·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — pre′de·ter′mi·na·bil′i·ty, *n.*

pre′de·ter′mind. Predetermined. *Ref. Sp.*

pre′de·test′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre′de·tes·ta′tion, *n.* [PRE-, 1 a.]

pre′det·ri·men′tal, *adj.* See

pre′de·vel′op, *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre′de·vel′op·ment, *n.*

pre′de·vise′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′de·vo′tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′de·vour′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′di·ag·no′sis, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre′di·ag·nos′tic, *adj.*

pre′di·al (prē′dĭ·ăl), **pre′di·al·ist,** pre′di·al′i·ty, etc. Vars. of PREDIAL, etc.

pred′i·ca·bl. Predicable. *Ref. Sp.*

pred′i·cant·ess, *n.* A female preacher. *Obs.*

pre′-Dick·en′si·an, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·dict′a·ble (-dĭk′tə·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — pre·dict′a·bil′i·ty, pre·dict′a·ble·ness, *n.* — pre·dict′a·bly, *adv.*

pre·dic′tate, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre′dic·ta′tion, *n.* [ISAAC.]

Pre·dic′tions. See BICKERSTAFF.

pre·dic′tiv. Predictive. *Ref. Sp.*

pre·dic′tet, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre·di′e·tar′y, *adj.*

pre·dif′ter·ent, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·dif′ĭ·cul·ty, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·dil′i·gent, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre·dil′i·gent·ly, *adv.*

pre′di·lu′vi·al, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′di·lu′vi·an, *adj. & n.* = ANTEDILUVIAN.

pre′di·min′ish, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre′di·min′ish·ment, *n.* — pre′dim·i·nu′tion, *n.*

pre·din′ner, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre·dine′, *v. t.* [PRE-, 2.]

pre′diph·the·rit′ic, *adj.* See

pre′di·plo′ma, *n.* See PRE-, 3.

pre′dip·lo·mat′ic, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre′di·plo′ma·cy, *n.*

pre′di·rect′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre′di·rec′tion, *n.* — pre′di·rec′tor, *n.*

pre′dis·ble, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre′dis·a·bil′i·ty, *n.*

pre′dis·ad·van′tage, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre′dis·ad·van·ta′geous, *adj.* — pre′dis·ad·van·ta′geously, *adv.*

pre′dis·a·gree′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre′dis·a·gree′ment, *n.*

pre′dis·a·gree′a·ble, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. [PRE-, 1 a.]

pre′dis·ap·point′ment, *n.* See

pre′dis·as′ter, *n.* See PRE-, 2. — pre′dis·as′trous, *adj.*

pre′dis·cern′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre′dis·cern′ment, *n.*

pre′dis·charge′, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·dis′ci·pline, *v. t. & n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′dis·close′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre′dis·clo′sure, *n.*

pre′dis·con·tent′, *n. & adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre′dis·con·tent′ed, *adj.* — pre′dis·con·tent′ment, *n.*

pre′dis·con·tin′ue, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre′dis·con·tin′u·ance, *n.* — pre′dis·con·tin′u·a′tion, *n.*

pre·dis′count, *v. t. & n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre·dis′count·a·ble, *adj.*

pre·dis′cour·age, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre′dis·cour′age·ment, *n.*

pre′dis·course′, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′dis·cov′er, *v. t.*, pre′dis·cov′er·er, *n.*, pre′dis·cov′er·y, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·dis·cre′tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre′dis·cret′, *adj.* — pre′dis·cre′tion·ar′y, *adj.*

pre′dis·crim′i·nate, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre′dis·crim′i·na′tor, *n.* — pre′dis·crim′i·na′tion, *n.*

pre′dis·cuss′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre′dis·cus′sion, *n.*

pre′dis·grace′, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·dis·guise′, *n. & v.*, pre′dis·gust′, *n. & v. t.*, pre′dis·like′, *n. & v. t.*

pre′dis·miss′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre′dis·mis′sal, *n.* — pre′dis·mis′so·ry, *adj.*

pre′dis·or′der, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre′dis·or′dered, *adj.* — pre′dis·or′der·ly, *adv.*

pre′dis·patch′, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre′dis·patch′er, *n.*

pre′dis·perse′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre′dis·per′sion, *n.*

pre′dis·place′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre′dis·place′ment, *n.* [1 a.]

pre′dis·play′, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-,

pre′dis·pos′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

pre′dis·pos′al, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′dis·pute′, *n. & v.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre·dis′pu·tant, *n.* — pre′dis·pu·ta′tion, *n.* [PRE-, 1 a.]

pre′dis·re·gard′, *n. & v. t.* See

pre′dis·rupt′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 2. — pre′dis·rup′tion, *n.*

pre′dis·sat′is·fac′tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′dis·so·lu′tion, *n.*, pre′dis·solve′, *v. t.*, pre′dis·suade′, *v. t.*

pre′dis·tinct′, *adj.*, pre′dis·tinc′tion, *n.*, pre′dis·tin′guish, *v. t.*, pre′dis·tress′, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·dis·trib′ute, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre′dis·trib′u·tor, *n.* — pre′dis·tri·bu′tion, *n.*

pre′dis·trict, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′dis·trust′, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre′dis·trust′ful, *adj.*

pre′dis·turb′, *v. t.*, — pre′dis·turb′ance, *n.*, pre′di·ver′sion, *n.*, pre′di·ver′t, *v. t.*, pre′di·vide′, *v. t.*, — pre′di·vid′er, *n.*, — pre′di·vi′sion, *n.*, pre′div′i·de·nd, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′di·vin′a·ble, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′di·vine′, *v. t. & i.* [L. *praedivinare;* cf. obs. F. *prédiviner.*] To divine; presage. *Obs.* — pre′di·vi·na′tion, *n.* *Obs.*

pre′di·vin′i·ty, *n.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′di·vorce′, *n. & v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 2. — pre′di·vorce′ment, *n.*

pre·doc′tor·ate, *n.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′doc·u·men′ta·ry, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′do·mes′tic, *adj.* See PRE-, 1

pre·dom′i·nant (prē·dŏm′ĭ·nănt), *n.* **1.** One who or that which predominates.
2. A chief or besetting sin. *Obs.*
3. *Biol.* A dominant.

pre·dom′i·nate (prē·dŏm′ĭ·nāt), *v.;* -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [*pre-* + *dominate;* cf. F. *prédominer.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To be superior, as in strength, influence, authority, or position; to have ascendancy or controlling influence; to prevail; to rule; to have the mastery; as, love *predominated* in her heart.
2. To exceed in number; preponderate.
3. *Astrol.* To be in ascendancy; to rule.
——, *Transitive:* To rule or prevail over; to control.

pre·dom′i·nate (-nāt), *adj.* Predominant. *Rare.* — **pre·dom′i·nate·ly,** *adv.*

pre·dom′i·na′tion (prē·dŏm′ĭ·nā′shŭn), *n.* Act or state of predominating; predominance. Specif., *Astrol.,* ascendancy.

pre·dom′i·na′tor (-dŏm′ĭ·nā′tĕr), *n.* One who or that which predominates.

pre′–Dra·vid′i·an (prē′drȧ·vĭd′ĭ·ăn), **pre′–Dra·vid′ic** (-ĭk), *adj.* [See PRE-.] Designating a people or culture, chiefly in India, prior to the period of the Dravidians.

pre·dread′nought′ (prē·drĕd′nôt′), *n. Nav.* The heaviest type of battleship carrying mixed-caliber batteries, preceding the dreadnought. See DREADNOUGHT, *n.,* 3.

pre′dy·nas′tic (prē′dĭ·năs′tĭk; -dĭ-), *adj.* Before the period of dynasties; specif., pertaining to that period in the history of ancient Egypt before the time of Menes and the establishment of the 1st dynasty (about 3400 B.C.).

pree (prē), *n. & v.* [For *preve* to prove. *Oxf. E. D.* See PROVE.] Taste; try; prove. *Chiefly Scot.*
pree the mouth of. To kiss. *Chiefly Scot.*

pre′–ec·lamp′si·a (prē′ĕk·lămp′sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A morbid state preceding and leading to eclampsia. — **pre′–ec·lamp′tic** (-tĭk), *adj.*

pre′–ef·fi′cient (prē′ĕ·fĭsh′ĕnt; -′nt; -ĭ-), *n. Biol.* A predisposing cause.

pre′–ef·fi′cient, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′–ef·fi′cien·cy** (-ĕn·sĭ; -′n·sĭ), *n.* — **pre′–ef·fi′cient·ly,** *adv.*

pre′–e·lec′tion (prē′ē·lĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** a Election or choice by preference; preference; selection beforehand. b *Theol.* Election. See ELECTION, *n.,* 7.
2. Election beforehand or by anticipation.

pre′–e·lec′tion, *adj.* Designating something happening, done, or said before an election; as, *pre-election* promises.

pre·em′i·nence (prē·ĕm′ĭ·nĕns), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *prééminence,* fr. LL. *praeeminentia.* See PRE-EMINENT.] **1.** Quality or state of being pre-eminent; superiority in rank, position, excellence, etc.; precedence; distinction above others in quality, rank, etc.; as, *pre-eminence* in honor.

(Satan) great in power,
In favor, and *pre-eminence.* *Milton.*

2. An instance or case of the foregoing; a quality existing pre-eminently; a distinction. *Rare.*

pre·em′i·nen·cy (prē·ĕm′ĭ·nĕn·sĭ), *n.* Pre-eminence. *Now Rare.*

pre·em′i·nent (prē·ĕm′ĭ·nĕnt), *adj.* [L. *praeeminens, -entis,* pres. part. of *praeeminere* to be prominent, to surpass; cf. F. *prééminent.* See PRE-; EMINENT.] **1.** Eminent above others; prominent among those who are eminent; superior, esp. in excellence; surpassing, or taking precedence of, others; as, *pre-eminent* in guilt.

Michael, the . . . *pre-eminent* angel. *Browning.*

2. Taller than; rising above (others). *Rare.*
— **pre·em′i·nent·ly,** *adv.* — **pre·em′i·nent·ness,** *n.*

pre·empt′ (prē·ĕmpt′), *v. t. & i.;* -EMPT′ED; -EMPT′ING. [See PRE-EMPTION.] **1.** To settle upon (public land) with a right of pre-emption, esp., formerly, under the United States law (see PRE-EMPTION RIGHT); to take by pre-emption.
2. Hence (orig. figurative), to appropriate; take beforehand; seize upon to the exclusion of others; as, to *pre-empt* a seat, parking space, etc., to *pre-empt* an idea, a doctrine, catchword or the like. *Colloq.*
3. At bridge whist, to make a pre-emptive bid. See PRE-EMPTIVE BID.

pre·empt′i·ble (prē·ĕmp′tĭ·b'l), *adj.* Subject or liable to pre-emption.

pre·emp′tion (prē·ĕmp′shŭn), *n.* [*pre-* + *emption;* cf. F. *préemption.* See REDEEM.] **1.** Act or right of purchasing before others; specif.: a *Eng. Law.* The privilege or prerogative formerly enjoyed by the king of buying provisions at an appraised valuation for his household in preference to others. The right was given up by virtue of 12 Chas. II c. 24 (1660). b The prior right belonging to persons standing in certain family, tribal, or neighborhood relations, as among various primitive peoples, to purchase property sold, or proposed to be sold, to a stranger at the price offered by the stranger. c *International Law.* The right of a belligerent to seize and purchase at appraised price other contraband of war than absolute contraband belonging to a neutral and en route to the enemy in its own territory or on the high seas or in unappropriated territory. d *U. S.* A pre-emption right; also, a piece of land occupied under it.
2. Hence, a taking possession of beforehand; appropriation to one's own use; seizure of. *Colloq.*

The villagers . . . exerted a right of *pre-emption* over the fallen timber. *Mary Roberts Rinehart.*

pre·emp′tion·er (prē·ĕmp′shŭn·ĕr), *n.* One who has a pre-emption right. Hence, also, a pre-emptor.

pre·emption right. *Law.* A right of pre-emption; specif., in the United States, the right given by the Federal public land laws (repealed March 3, 1891) to citizens of claiming and buying under certain conditions, a portion not exceeding a quarter section (160 acres) of public land.

pre·emp′tive (prē·ĕmp′tĭv), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, pre-emption; having power to pre-empt; pre-empting. — **pre·emp′tive·ly,** *adv.*

pre·emp′tive, *n.* Pre-emptive right. *Chiefly Australian.*

pre·emptive bid. At bridge, a declaration that is aimed at shutting out shifts by the partner or bids by the adversaries.

pre·emptive right. The right to pre-empt; also, in Australia, land acquired or held by such right.

pre·emp′tor (prē·ĕmp′tôr), *n.* [Cf. LL. *praeemptor.*] One who pre-empts; specif., one who has pre-empted land.

pre·emp′to·ry (-tō·rĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to pre-emption.

preen (prēn), *n.* [AS. *prēon* a clasp, bodkin; akin to D. *priem* punch, bodkin, awl, G. *pfriem,* Icel. *prjónn* a knitting needle, pin.] A pin; a brooch; also, a hook; hence, a thing of trifling value. *Now Dial.*

preen, *v. t.* [AS. *prēon* a pin, brooch, fastening. See PREEN, *n.*] **1.** To sew; stitch; pierce; prick. *Obs.*
2. To pin. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

preen (prēn), *v.;* PREENED (prēnd); PREEN′ING. [Prob. same word as *prune* to preen, but influenced by ME. *prenen, preonen,* to stick with a pin, pierce (cf. PREEN, *n.*). See PRUNE to preen.] *Transitive:* **1.** To trim or dress with or as with the beak, as the feathers or fur; — said of birds and some animals.
2. To trim, dress, or smooth (oneself) up; to arrange one's clothing, hair, etc., fastidiously.
3. To plume, pride, or congratulate (oneself).

He *preened* himself upon his sapience. *Amy Lowell.*

——, *Intransitive:* To trim, dress, or make sleek.

preen, *n.* Act or instance of preening.

preen′er (prēn′ĕr), *n.* One who preens; specif., one who perforates gloves with a preen.

pre′–en·gage′ (prē′ĕn·gāj′), *v.;* -GAGED′ (-gājd′); -GAG′ING (-gāj′ĭng). *Transitive:* To engage beforehand; specif.: a To engage by previous contract; esp., to engage beforehand to marry. b To win over beforehand; to prepossess; to acquire beforehand; to bespeak. c To preoccupy; to forestall. d To engage in combat with beforehand.
——, *Intransitive:* To bind or engage oneself beforehand; to precontract.

pre′–en·gage′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of pre-engaging, or state of being pre-engaged; prior engagement or obligation; specif., a previous engagement to marry.
2. A preoccupation; a pre-existing business.

My *pre-engagements* to other themes were not unknown. *Boyle.*

preen gland. The uropygial gland.

pre·ep′ic (prē·ĕp′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Antedating the epic; — used esp. of Greek religion, mythology, or antiquities of an era before the Homeric poems.
2. More than epic; superepic. *Rare.*

pre′–es·tab′lish (prē′ĕs·tăb′lĭsh), *v. t.* To establish beforehand; to arrange, make, or sanction in advance of; esp., to prepare or give currency to (something, as a body of laws, customs, doctrines, dogmas, etc.) as a foundation for (something, as a government, church, religion or the like).

pre′–es·tab′lished (-lĭsht), *adj.* [*pre-* + *established.*] Settled or made secure beforehand; also, presumed to be pre-existent; as, the *pre-established* harmony supposed (as by Leibnitz) to exist between "mind" and "matter"; predestined.

pre′–es·tab′lish·er (-lĭsh·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which pre-establishes.

pre·ev′ite (prē·ĕv′ĭt), *n.* A woman before Eve.

pre′–ex·cel′ (prē′ĕk·sĕl′; -ĭk-), *v. i.* To excel greatly. *Rare.*

pre·ex′cel·lent (prē·ĕk′sĕ·lĕnt), *adj.* [Cf. obs. F. *préexcellent.*] Surpassingly excellent. — **pre·ex′cel·lence, -len·cy,** *n.*

pre′–ex′ile (prē′ĕk′sīl; -ĕg′zīl), *adj.* Pre-exilian.

pre′–ex·il′i·an (prē′ĕg·zĭl′ĭ·ăn; -ĕks·ĭl′ĭ·ăn), **pre′–ex·il′ic** (prē′ĕg·zĭl′ĭk; prē′ĕks·ĭl′ĭk), *adj.* [*pre-* + L. *ex(s)ilium* exile or E. *exile.*] Previous to the exile; specif., *Jewish Hist.,* belonging to, or occurring in, the period before the Babylonish exile, that is, before about 600 B.C.

pre′–ex·ist′ (prē′ĕg·zĭst′; -ĭg-), *v. i. & t.;* -EX·IST′ED; -EX·IST′ING. To exist before.

pre′–ex·ist′ence (prē′ĕg·zĭs′tĕns; -ĭg-), *n.* Existence in a former state, or previous to something else; as: a Existence of the soul before its union with the body, esp. in the doctrine of transmigration. b *Theol.* As applied to Christ, variously interpreted as existence of his human soul prior to his physical conception; existence of the "heavenly man," or Messiah, before his first advent; eternal existence of the second person of the Trinity; eternal existence in God of a rational principle of self-revelation in the cosmos; and ideal existence in the mind and eternal purpose of God.

pre′–ex·ist′ent (-zĭs′tĕnt), *adj.* Existing previously; as, a *pre-existent* state; existing before something.

pre′–ex·ist′ent·ism (-tĕn·tĭz′m), *n.* The theory that the life of the soul antedates that of the body. — **pre′–ex·is·ten′ti·ar′y** (-zĭs·tĕn′shĭ·ĕr′ĭ; -ĕr·ĭ), *n.*

pre′–ex·po′sure (prē′ĕks·pō′zhĕr; -ĭks-), *n.* A preliminary exposure; specif., *Photog.,* usually a slight uniform flash exposure, given to a sensitive film or plate prior to the main exposure.

pref′ace (prĕf′ĭs), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *praefatio,* fr. *praefari* to say beforehand, fr. *prae* before + *fari, fatus,* to speak. See FATE.] **1.** *Eccl.* a [*usually cap.*] In liturgies, the first part of the Eucharistic prayer; specif., in the Roman rite, the prelude to the Canon. It consists of an exhortation to thanksgiving, said or sung responsively, and an offering of praise and glory to God, ending with the Sanctus. b The Preface for St. Cecilia's day in the Ambrosian liturgy (see LITURGY, 1).

Saint Ambrose in his *preface* list to say. *Chaucer.*

2. Something spoken as introductory to a discourse or written as introductory to a book or the like, usually by way of explanation of the object, scope, etc., of the discourse or literary composition; a proem; an introduction, or series of preliminary remarks; a prologue; foreword.

This *preface* leads to speech. *Browning.*

3. A brief paraphrase or comment formerly made upon a psalm before singing it in a Scottish church.
4. Figuratively, something introductory or preliminary.
Syn. — PREFACE, INTRODUCTION, PROLOGUE, PROEM, EXORDIUM, PREAMBLE, while often interchangeable in a general sense, have certain specific applications. PREFACE and INTRODUCTION apply esp. to books; a *preface* (often brief) is commonly explanatory of the object and scope of the work, of methods of treatment, sources of information, and the like; an *introduction* properly forms part of the body of the work itself. PROLOGUE (opposed to *epilogue*) is sometimes used of the introduction to a longer poem (as, the *Prologue* to "The Canterbury Tales"); it oftener applies to a brief composition spoken before a dramatic performance. PROEM is a somewhat bookish or formal word for a preface or introduction (esp. to a poem); EXORDIUM (a technical term of rhetoric) denotes the opening part of a discourse or (esp.) oration; a PREAMBLE is esp. the introductory part of a statute or resolution. Cf. PRELUDE.
Ant. — Conclusion, ending, close, finis, finale, epilogue, supplement, addendum.

pref′ace (prĕf′ĭs), *v.;* -ACED (-ĭst); -AC·ING (-ĭs·ĭng). *Intransitive:* **1.** To make, speak, write, etc., a preface.
2. Formerly, to give a commentary upon a psalm about to be sung. *Scot.*
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To say or write by way of preface. *Rare.*
2. Figuratively, to introduce; herald; to precede immediately. *Rare.*
3. To introduce by, or commence with, a preface; to furnish with a preface; as, to *preface* a book or discourse.
4. Figuratively, to put before or in front of; to front (with).
5. To precede by way of introduction; to be preliminary to.
6. Formerly, to paraphrase or comment on (a psalm). *Scot.*

pref′ac·er (prĕf′ĭs·ĕr), *n.* The maker or writer of a preface.

pre·fa′cial (prē·fā′shăl), *adj.* [From PREFACE, *n.*] Prefatory.

pref′ac·ist (prĕf′ĭs·ĭst), *n.* A prefacer.

pre·fac′tor (prē·făk′tĕr), *n. Math.* The first of two factors that are not commutable.

pre·fa′tor (prē·fā′tĕr), *n.* [L. *praefari* to say beforehand.] A prefacer. *Rare.*

pref′a·to′ri·al (prĕf′ȧ·tō′rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Prefatory. — **pref′a·to′ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

pref′a·to′ry (prĕf′ȧ·tō′rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a preface; introductory, as to a book; preliminary; as, *prefatory* remarks. — **pref′a·to′ri·ly** (-rĭ·lĭ), *adv.*

That *prefatory* addition to the Creed. *Dryden.*

pre′fect, prae′fect (prē′fĕkt), *n.* [OF. *prefect* (F. *préfet*), fr. L. *praefectus,* fr. *praefectus,* past part. of *praeficere* to set over, fr. *prae* before + *facere* to make. See PRE-; FACT. Cf. SURFEIT.] **1.** In ancient Rome, any of various high officials or magistrates placed at the head of a particular command, charge, department, etc. The function and rank of the prefects varied widely.
2. A similar official in other ancient countries.

pre·dom′i·nat′ing·ly, *adv.* of *predominating,* pres. part.

pre·dom′ine, *v. i. & i.* [F. *prédominer.*] To predominate. *Obs.*

pre′do·nate′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a.
— **pre′do·na′tion,** *n.* — **pre·do′·nor,** *n.*

pre·doom′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′–Do′ri·an, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′–Dor′ic, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·dor′sal, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre·doubt′, *n. & v.* See PRE-, 1 a.
— **pre·doubt′er,** *n.* — **pre·doubt′ful,** *adj.*

pre·draft′, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·drain′age, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′dra·mat′ic, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·draw′, *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a.
— **pre′draw′,** *n.* — **pre·draw′er,** *n.*

pre·dread′, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·drill′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′drill′er,** *n.*

pre·drive′, *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a.
— **pre·driv′er,** *n.*

pre·dry′, *v. t.* See PRE-.

pre·du′pli·cate, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′du·pli·ca′tion,** *n.*

pre·dusk′, *n.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′·Dutch′, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·dwell′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′dy (prē′dĭ), *adj.* Ready. *Obs.*
— *v. t.* To prepare. *Obs.*

pre·dy′na·mite, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·earth′ly, *adj.* See PRE-, b.

pre·earth′quake′, *n.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′–East′er, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′e·co·nom′ic, -e·co·nom′i·cal, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·ed′it, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′e·di′tion,** *n.* — **pre·ed′i·tor,** *n.* — **pre′·ed·i·to′ri·al,** *adj.* — **pre′·ed·i·to′ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

pre·ed′u·cate, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
— **pre′·ed·u·ca′tion,** *n.* — **pre′·ed·u·ca′tion·al,** *adj.* — **pre′·ed·u·ca′tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

preef (*Scot.* prēf). Var. of PROOF.

pre′·ef·fect′, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′·ef·fec′tive′,** *adj.* — **pre′·ef·fec′tive·ly,** *adv.* — **pre′·ef·fec′tu·al,** *adj.*

pre·ef′fort, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′·e·lect′, *v. i.,* **pre′·e·lect′,** *adj.,* **pre′·e·lec′tive,** *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′·e·lec′tric, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.
— **pre′·e·lec·tri·cal,** *adj.* — **pre′·e·lec′tri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pre′·el·e·men′tal, pre′·el·e·men′ta·ry, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·el′i·gi·ble, *adj. & n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′·el·i·gi·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

pre′·e·lim′i·nate, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′·e·lim′i·na′tion,** *n.* — **pre′·e·lim′i·na′tor,** *n.*

pre′·E·liz′a·be′than, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′·e·man′ci·pa′tion, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′·em·bar′rass,** *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′·em·bar′rass·ment,** *n.*

pre′·em·bod′i·ment, *n.,* **pre′·em·bod′y,** *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. [1 a.]

pre′·e·mer′gen·cy, *adj.* See PRE-,

pre′·e·mo′tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
— **pre′·e·mo′tion·al,** *adj.*

pre′·Em′pire, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′·em′per·or, *n.*

pre′·em·ploy′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a.
— **pre′·em·ploy·ee′,** *n.* — **pre′·em·ploy′er,** *n.* — **pre′·em·ploy′ment,** *n.*

pre·empt′iv. Pre-emptive. *R. S.*

pre′·en·a′ble, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′·en·act′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
— **pre′·en·ac′tion,** *n.*

pre′·en·close′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
— **pre′·en·clo′sure,** *n.* [PRE-, 1 a.]

pre′·en·coun′ter, *n. & v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′·en·cour′age, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′·en·cour′age·ment,** *n.*

preend. Preened. *Ref. Sp.*

pre′·en·deav′or, *n. & v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′·en·dorse′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′·en·dorse′ment,** *n.* — **pre′·en·dors′er,** *n.*

pre·en′er·gy, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
— **pre′·en·er·get′ic,** *adj.*

pre′·en·force′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′·en·force′ment,** *n.*

pre′·en′gi·neer′ing, *adj.* See PRE-, 3.

pre′·Eng′lish, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′·en·joy′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
— **pre′·en·joy′a·ble,** *adj.* — **pre′·en·joy′ment,** *n.*

pre′·en·large′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′·en·large′ment,** *n.*

pre′·en·light′en, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′·en·light′en·er,** *n.* — **pre′·en·light′en·ing,** *adj.* — **pre′·en·light′en·ment,** *n.*

pre′·en·list′, *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′·en·list′ment,** *n.*

pre′·en·roll′, *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′·en·roll′ment,** *n.*

pre′·en·tail′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
— **pre′·en·tail′,** *n.* — **pre′·en·tail′ment,** *n.*

pre·en′ter, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a.
— **pre·en′trance,** **pre·en′try,** *n.*

pre′·en·ter·tain′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′·en·ter·tain′er,** *n.* — **pre′·en·ter·tain′ment,** *n.*

pre′·en·thu′si·asm, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′·en·thu′si·as′tic,** *adj.*

pre′·en·ti′tle, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′·e·nu′mer·ate, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′·e·nu′mer·a′tion,** *n.*
— **pre′·en·vel′op,** *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
— **pre′·en·vel′op·ment,** *n.*

pre′·en·vi′ron·men′tal, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. [PRE-, 2.]

pre′·ep·i·dem′ic, *n. & adj.* See]

pre·ep′och·al, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′·e·quip′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
— **pre′·e·quip′ment,** *n.*

pre·eq′ui·ty, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′·e·rect′, *v. t.,* **pre′·e·rec′tion,** *n.*

pre′·e·rupt′ *v. i.,* **pre′·e·rupt′·tion,** *n.,* **pre′·e·rup′tive,** *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′·es·cape′, *n. & v. i.,* **pre·es′·cort,** *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′·e·soph′a·ge′al, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 b. [1 a.]

pre·es′say, *n. & v. i.* See PRE-,

pre′·es·sen′tial, *n. & adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′·es·tab′lish·ment, *n.* See -MENT. [lished. *Ref. Sp.*]

pre′·es·tab′lisht. Pre-estab-

pre′·es·teem′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·es′ti·mate, *v. t. & n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′·es·ti·ma′tion,** *n.*

pre·es′ti·val. Var. of PRAESTIVAL. [ul-ly, *n.* See PRE-, 2.]

pre′·e·ter′nal, *adj.,* **pre′·e·ter′·**

pre′·e·vade′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
— **pre′·e·va′sion,** *n.*

pre′·e·vap′o·rate, *v. i. & i.,* **pre′·e·vap′o·ra′tion,** *n.,* **pre′·e·vap′·o·ra′tor,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·ev′i·dent, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·ev′i·dence,** *n.* — **pre·ev′i·dent·ly,** *adv.*

pre′·ev·o·lu′tion·al, **pre′·ev·o·lu′tion·ar′y,** *adj.* **pre′·ev·o·lu′·tion·ist,** *n.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′·ev·act′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
— **pre′·ev·ac′tion,** *n.*

pre′·ex·am′i·na′tion, *n.,* **pre′·ex·am′ine,** *v. t.,* **pre′·ex·am′in·er,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′·ex·cept′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
— **pre′·ex·cep′tion,** *n.* — **pre′·ex·cep′tion·al,** *adj.* — **pre′·ex·cep′tion·al·ly,** *adv.* [1 a.]

pre′·ex·change′, *v. t.* See PRE-,

pre′·ex·cite′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
— **pre′·ex·ci·ta′tion,** *n.* — **pre′·ex·cite′ment,** *n.*

pre′·ex·clude′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′·ex·clu′sion,** *n.* — **pre′·ex·clu′sive,** *adj.* — **pre′·ex·clu′·sive·ly,** *adv.*

pre′·ex·cur′sion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′·ex·cuse′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·ex′e·cute, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
— **pre′·ex·e·cu′tion,** *n.* — **pre′·ex·ec′u·tor,** *n.*

pre′·ex·empt′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′·ex·emp′tion,** *n.*

pre′·ex·haust′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′·ex·haus′tion,** *n.*

pre′·ex·hib′it, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′·ex·hi·bi′tion,** *n.*
— **pre′·ex·hib′i·tor,** *n.*

pre·ex·ist′en·cy, *n.* Pre-existence. *Obs.*

pre′·ex·pand′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
— **pre′·ex·pan′sion,** *n.*

pre′·ex·pect′, *v. i.,* **pre′·ex·pect′·ant,** *adj.,* **pre′·ex·pec·ta′tion,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′·ex·pe·di′tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
— **pre′·ex·pe·di′tion·ar′y,** *adj.*

pre′·ex·pend′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a.
— **pre′·ex·pend′i·ture,** *n.* —

pre′·ex·pense′, *n.* [PRE-, 1 a.]

pre′·ex·pe′ri·ence, *n. & v. i.* See]

pre′·ex·per′i·ment, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′·ex·per′i·men′tal,** *adj.*

pre′·ex·pi·ra′tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′·ex·plain′, *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′·ex·pla·na′tion,** *n.*

pre′·ex·plan′a·to′ry, *adj.*

pre′·ex·plode′, *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′·ex·plo′sion,** *n.*

pre′·ex·pose′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′·ex·pound′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′·ex·po·si′tion,** *n.* — **pre′·ex·pound′er,** *n.*

pre′·ex·press′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′·ex·pres′sion,** *n.* — **pre′·ex·pres′sive,** *adj.*

pre′·ex·pend′, *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′·ex·ten′sive,** *adj.* — **pre′·ex·ten′sive·ly,** *adv.* — **pre′·ex·tent′,** *n.*

pre′·ex·tinc′tion, *n.,* **pre′·ex·tin′guish,** *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′·ex·tin′guish·ment,** *n.*

pre′·ex·tract′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′·ex·trac′tion** *n.*

preeze (prēz). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of PRESS.

pre·fab′u·lous, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pref′ace·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

pre·fac′to·ry, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′fa·mil′iar, *adj.* See PRE-, 1

pre′fa·mil′iar·ly, *adv.*

pre·fa′mous, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·fash′ion, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·fa′tial, *adj.* = PREFACIAL.

pre·fa′tion, *n.* [L. *praefatio;* cf. OF. *prefacion.* See PREFACE.] Prefacing. *Obs.*

pre·fa′vor, *n. & v. t.,* **pre·fa′vor·a·ble,** *adj.,* **pre·fa′vor·a·bly,** *adv.,* **pre·fa′vo·rite,** *n. & adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·fear′ful, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.
— **pre·fear′ful·ly,** *adv.*

pre·feast′, *n.* See PRE-, 2.

3. In modern use, a president, chief officer, chief magistrate, or the like, as the head of any of the congregations of cardinals. Specif.: **a** In France, the chief administrative officer of a department. **b** Formerly, in China, the head of a fu, or prefecture; chih fu.
4. Figuratively, director, minister, or the like. *Obs.*
Venus . . . *praefect* of marriage. *Ben Jonson.*
5. **a** A student monitor or prepositor in English public or secondary schools and some American private schools. **b** In Jesuit schools, a dean; as, *prefect* of studies; *prefect* of discipline; — *cap.* when used specifically.

pre·fect (prē·fĕkt′), *v. t.* [L. *praefectus*, past part. of *praefacere*. See PREFECT, *n.*] Prefer; promote. *Obs.*

pre′fect ap′os·tol′ic (prē′fĕkt). = APOSTOLIC PREFECT.

pre′fect·ly, *adj.* Resembling a prefect; of or pertaining to a prefect.

prefect of police. The chief of police of Paris and the department of the Seine.

pre·fec′to·ral (prē·fĕk′tō·răl), *adj.* [F. *préfectoral.*] Prefectorial.

pre′fec·to′ri·al (prē′fĕk·tō′rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* [LL. *praefectorius.*] Of or pert. to a prefect. — **pre′fec·to′ri·al·ly**, *adv.*

prefectorial system. A system of school discipline and administration conducted with the aid of prefects. See PREFECT, *n.*, 5 **a**.
In those days, . . . the *prefectorial system* — the system which hands over the life of a school to an oligarchy of a dozen youths of seventeen — was still in its infancy. *Lytton Strachey.*

pre′fec·to′ri·an (prē′fĕk·tō′rĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a Roman prefect.

pre·fec′tu·al (prē·fĕk′tū·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to school prefects.

pre·fec′tur·al (prē·fĕk′tūr·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a prefecture.

pre′fec·ture (prē′fĕk·tūr), *n.* [L. *praefectura*; cf. F. *préfecture.*] **1.** The office, position, jurisdiction, or period of office, of a prefect; presidency; superintendency.
2. The official residence of a prefect.
3. The district governed by a prefect. Specif.: **a** *Rom. Hist.* Any of the four divisions into which the Empire was divided under Constantine. **b** *China.* = FU. **c** *Japan.* A subdivision or province for local administration, under a governor, a prefectural assembly, and a prefectural council. In Japan proper there are 47 prefectures: one *do* (Hokkaido), 3 *fu* (see FU **b**), and 43 *ken.*

prefecture apostolic. A district administered by a prefect apostolic.

pre′fe·cun·da′tion (prē′fē·kŭn·dā′shŭn; -fĕk·ŭn-), *n. Physiol.* The changes or conditions preceding fecundation, esp. in the female generative organs. — **pre′fe·cun′da·to′ry** (prē′fē·kŭn′dȧ·tō′rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tēr·ĭ), *adj.*

pre·fer′ (prē·fûr′), *v.*; -FERRED′ (-fûrd′); -FER′RING. [OF. *preferer*, fr. L. *praeferre*, fr. *prae* before + *ferre* to bear, carry. See PRE-; 1st BEAR. Cf. SUFFER.] *Transitive*: **1. a** To put in a higher position, rank, or the like; to advance, as to an office or dignity; to raise; to exalt; to promote; to set forward; as, to *prefer* an officer to the rank of general. **b** *Obs.* To aid in bringing about or producing (a result).
2. To set above or before something else in estimation, favor, or liking; to regard or honor before another; to hold in greater favor; to choose (something or some person) rather; to like better;—often followed by *to, before*, or *above*.
3. To bring, put, or set (something) forward, or before one; hence: **a** To bring forward, or lay before one, for consideration, acceptance, judgment, etc. **b** To offer; to present; to proffer.
He spake, and to her hand *preferred* the bowl. *Pope.*
c To introduce or recommend. "He *preferred* himself to my favor." *Mary Austin.* **d** To submit for approval or action: as, to *prefer* an indictment, claim, prayer, or request.
Presently *prefer* his suit to Caesar. *Shak.*
4. *Obs.* **a** To go or be before in estimation; to outrank. **b** To put or set before or in front. **c** To refer; to attribute; to ascribe to.
5. *Biol.* To thrive best in; as, thermophilic bacteria *prefer* high temperatures, mosses *prefer* wet soil.
6. *Eccl.* To appoint to a benefice.
7. *Law.* To give a preference or priority to.
—, *Intransitive*: To choose; to have preference.
His soul refused to *prefer* between good and evil. *William Roscoe Thayer.*

Syn. — Choose, elect, select.

pref′er·a·bil′i·ty (prĕf′ĕr·ȧ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality of being preferable; preferableness.

pref′er·a·ble (prĕf′ĕr·ȧ·b'l; 59), *adj.* [F. *préférable.*] **1.** Worthy to be preferred, or chosen before something else; more desirable; as, a *preferable* scheme.
2. Exhibiting preference; preferred; preferential. *Obs.*
3. *Law.* Capable of being given legal preference or priority. — **pref′er·a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **pref′er·a·bly**, *adv.*

pref′er·ence (prĕf′ĕr·ĕns), *n.* [F. *préférence.*] **1.** Act of preferring, or state of being preferred; the setting of one thing before or above another; higher estimation; predilection; prior choice; also, the power or opportunity of choosing; as, to give him his *preference.*
Leave the critics on either side to contend about the *preference* due to this or that sort of poetry. *Dryden.*
We fair ones show a *preference* too blind. *Keats.*
2. *Archaic.* **a** Preferability; precedence; superiority. **b** Preferment; promotion.
3. One who or that which is preferred; the object (person or thing) of choice or superior favor; as, which is your *preference?*
4. A preference share. *Brit.*
5. *Card Games.* A modification of vint, for three players with a 32-card pack. Ten cards are dealt to each player and two for the widow. Each player in turn may name the trump if he undertakes to win six tricks. For bidding, the suits rank hearts (preference), diamonds, clubs, and spades. The number of tricks is not named. The highest bidder takes the widow, discards two cards and names the trump. A pool is made by equal contributions and the bidder adding the amount he bids for naming the trump. The winner is paid from the pool according to the number of tricks won and the suit that is trump.
6. *Econ.* The act, fact, or principle of giving one or more countries legal advantages over others in international trade.
7. *Law.* Priority in the right to demand and receive satisfaction of an obligation, as the payment of a debt in full or in part.
8. *Railroad Law.* A special advantage given to a particular person, a particular locality, or a particular form of shipment — whether by the grant of a lower tariff or of extraordinary facilities for shipment. More commonly called *discrimination* in the United States.

Syn. — See ALTERNATIVE.

preference bond. *Finance.* **a** *Brit.* A bond, issued by a government, interest on which is payable before that on ordinary bonds. **b** *U. S.* An income bond.

preference freight. *Railroads.* = EXPEDITE FREIGHT.

preference share *or* **stock.** A share giving its owner a preference either as to receipt of dividends, to repayment in case of winding up, or as to both. In general, preference shares rank next after debentures, and are prior to ordinary stock. *Brit.*

pref′er·ent (prĕf′ĕr·ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *praeferens*, pres. part. See PREFER.] **1.** *Law.* Having or enjoying a preference, or priority in the right to demand and receive satisfaction of an obligation; as, a *preferent* claim.
2. Exhibiting preference; preferential.

pref′er·en′tial (-ĕn′shăl), *n.* **A** distinguishing feature or quantity; esp., a preferential rate; specif., *Chiefly Eng.*, in railroad law, a rate or system of rates involving preferences; — nearly equivalent to *differential* as used in American railroading. Cf. DIFFERENTIAL, *n.*, 1, 2, & *Note.*

pref′er·en′tial, *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, preference; as, *preferential* treatment; giving, indicating, or having, a preference or precedence; as, a *preferential* tariff, rate, or claim.
2. *Econ.* Of or pertaining to, or employing or creating, a preference in trade relations. See PREFERENCE, *n.*, 6. — **pref′er·en′tial·ly**, *adv.*

preferential ballot. A ballot used in preferential voting.

preferential flotation. See SELECTIVE FLOTATION.

pref′er·en′tial·ism (prĕf′ĕr·ĕn′shăl·ĭz′m), *n. Econ.* The policy or system of granting preferences in international trade. See PREFERENCE, *n.*, 6. — **pref′er·en′tial·ist**, *n. & adj.*

preferential motion. See STAR MOTION **g**.

preferential primary election. See PRIMARY ELECTION.

preferential stock. *Finance.* Preferred stock, esp. preference stock.

preferential tariff. A schedule of impost duties giving some nation or nations advantage over others, either by lower rates or special privileges

preferential voting. *Political Science.* A system of voting, as at primaries or in municipal elections, in which the voters indicate their preference between two or more candidates for an office, so that if no candidate receives a majority of first choices the one receiving the greatest number of first and second choices together is nominated or elected. Cf. PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION; HARE SYSTEM.

pre·fer′ment (prē·fûr′mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of bringing or putting forward; furtherance (of an act or scheme).
2. Act of preferring, or advancing in dignity or office; state of being advanced; advancement; promotion.
Promises of valuable *preferment.* *Macaulay.*
3. A position, appointment, or office of honor or profit; as, the *preferments* of the church.
4. A choosing, or state of being chosen; preference. *Rare.*
5. *Law.* Priority or seniority in right, esp. in the right to receive payment or the right to purchase property on equal terms as to consideration with others; preference.

pre·fer′red′ (prē·fûrd′), *past tense & past part.* of PREFER. — **pre·fer′red·ly** (prē·fûr′ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; prē·fûrd′lĭ), *adv.* — **pre·fer′red·ness** (-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

preferred stock. **a** Stock which takes a dividend before other capital stock and on a distribution of assets participates ahead of the common stock, or, sometimes, which has priority over common stock in either of these respects; — so called in the United States, answering essentially to *preference stock* in British usage. **b** *Brit.* Common stock (often called *B stock*) that takes a certain dividend ahead of other (deferred) common stock (often called *A stock*). Cf. PREFERENCE STOCK.

pre·fer′rer (prē·fûr′ĕr), *n.* One who prefers; as: **a** *Obs.* Promoter; patron. **b** One who presents or submits something.

pre·fer′vid (prē·fûr′vĭd), *adj.* Perfervid.

‖**pre′fet′** (prā′fĕt′), *n.* [F.] Prefect.

pre·fig′ur·ate (prē·fĭg′ûr·āt), *v. t.* [LL. *praefiguratus*, past part. See PREFIGURE.] To prefigure. *Rare.*

pre·fig′ur·ate (-ăt), *adj.* [LL. *praefiguratus*, past part.] Prefigured.

pre′fig·u·ra′tion (prē′fĭg·ū·rā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *praefiguratio.*] Act of prefiguring, or state of being prefigured; representation by a previous figure or type; also, that which prefigures; a prototype. "Prophecies and *prefigurations.*" *Norris.*

pre·fig′ur·a·tive (prē·fĭg′ûr·ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* [ML. *praefigurativus.*] Showing by prefiguration; prefiguring. — **pre·fig′ur·a·tive·ly**, *adv.* — **pre·fig′ur·a·tive·ness**, *n.*
Fancies and *prefigurative* superstitions. *Hardy.*

pre·fig′ure (prē·fĭg′ûr), *v. t.*; -FIG′URED (-ûrd); -FIG′UR·ING (-ûr·ĭng). [F. or L.; F. *préfigurer*, fr. LL. *praefigurare*, *praefiguratum*, fr. *prae* before + *figurare* to figure. See FIGURE; cf. PREFIGURATE.] **1.** To show, suggest, or announce, by antecedent types and similitudes. "Whom all the various types *prefigured.*" *South.* Hence, loosely, to foretell, to foreshadow.
A waking dream
Prefigured to his sense the Egyptian Lady. *Wordsworth.*
2. To figure to oneself, or imagine, beforehand.
Bonaparte . . . his eyes somber with *prefigured* destiny. *Lowell.*
3. To form or shape in front. *Obs.*

pre·fil′ter (prē·fĭl′tĕr), *n.* A preliminary filter. — **pre·fil′ter,** *v. t.*

pre·fi′nal (-fī′năl; -n'l), *adj.* Preceding that which is final; as, *prefinal* stages of an evolutionary process.

pre·fine′ (prē·fīn′), *v. t.* [L. *praefinire*, fr. *prae* before + *finire* to limit.] To limit, determine, or define beforehand. *Obs.*

pre′fine′ (prē′fīn′), *n. Eng. Law* A fee paid in levying a fine or suing out the writ of covenant.

pre·fix′ (prē·fĭks′; *in senses* 1, 2, *and* 4, prē·fĭks′), *v. t.*; -FIXED′ (-fĭkst′); -FIX′ING. [OF. *prefixer*, fr. *prefix* fixed beforehand, determined, fr. L. *praefixus*, past part. of *praefigere* to fix or fasten before, fr. *prae* before + *figere* to fix. See FIX.] **1.** To set or appoint beforehand; to settle or establish antecedently. *Now Rare.* "*Prefixed* bounds." *Locke.*
And now he hath to her *prefixt* a day. *Spenser.*
2. To settle or determine in one's mind beforehand; to resolve on; purpose; make up (the mind) beforehand. *Obs.*
3. To put or fix before, or at the beginning of, another thing; to make, or add, as a prefix; as, to *prefix* a title to a book, a syllable to a word, a condition to an agreement.
4. *Photog.* To fix or make permanent beforehand.

pre′fix (prē′fĭks), *n.* [L. *praefixum*, neut. past part. of *praefigere.* See PREFIX, *v.*] **1.** That which is prefixed, as a title to a person's name; esp., one or more letters or syllables combined or united with the beginning of a word to modify its signification, as *pre-* in *prefix*, *con-* in *conjure.* Prefixes are abstract and have merely formative function, as in *unnecessary*, *foreordain*, *postpone.* Cf. SUFFIX; COMBINING FORM.
2. Act of prefixing. *Rare.*
Ant. — Suffix, termination, ending.

pre′fix·al (prē′fĭk·săl; prē·fĭk′săl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or being, a prefix. — **pre′fix·al·ly**, *adv.*

pre′fix·a′tion (prē′fĭks·ā′shŭn), *n.* Formation or inflection by means of prefixes.

pre′fix·a′tion, *adj. Photog.* Pertaining to development or treatment prior to fixation.

pre·fixed′ (prē·fĭkst′; 66), *past tense & past part.* of PREFIX. Specif.: *adj.* **a** Being attached as a prefix. **b** *Anat.* Designating a type of lumbar plexus formed by spinal nerves at a higher or more anterior level than is usual in the species. Cf. POSTFIXED. — **pre·fix′ed·ly** (prē·fĭk′sĕd·lĭ; -sĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.*

pre·fix′ion (prē·fĭk′shŭn), *n.* [F. *préfixion.*] A prefixing; as: **a** *Obs.* A fixing or appointing beforehand. **b** A placing of a word or particle before, esp. in combination with, a word.

pre·fix′ture (-fĭks′tūr), *n.* A prefixing; also a prefix.

pre·flec′tion, pre·flex′ion (prē·flĕk′shŭn), *n.* [*pre-* + *flection.*] *Philol.* Inflection by prefixes. Cf. POSTFLECTION.

pre·form′ (prē·fôrm′), *v. t.* [L. *praeformare.* See PRE-; FORM.] **1.** To form beforehand; to shape previously. "Their natures and *preformed* faculties." *Shak.*
2. To fix or determine the form of beforehand.

pre′for·ma′tion (prē′fôr·mā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act or an instance of forming beforehand; previous formation.
2. *Biol.* In full, *theory of preformation.* An old theory which held that every germ cell contained the organism of its kind fully formed and complete in all its parts, and that development consisted merely in increase in size from microscopic proportions to those of the adult. This theory, carried to its logical conclusion, becomes the incasement theory, or emboîtement. See INCASEMENT THEORY.
— **pre′for·ma′tion·ar′y** (-ĕr′ĭ; -ēr·ĭ), *adj.*

pre′for·ma′tion·ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Also **pre·form′ism** (prē·fôr′mĭz′m). *Biol.* The theory of preformation. — **pre′for·ma′tion·ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **pre·form′ist** (prē·fôr′mĭst), *n.*

pre·form′a·tive (prē·fôr′mȧ·tĭv), *adj.* **1.** Preforming.
2. *Philol.* Prefixed as a formative element.

pre·for′ma·tive, *n. Philol.* A formative element at the beginning of a word; a prefix, as in Hebrew and other Semitic languages.

pre·formed′ (prē·fôrmd′), *adj.* Formed beforehand.

pre′for·mis′tic (prē′fôr·mĭs′tĭk), *adj.* In accordance with the biological theory of preformation.

pre′for·mu·la′tion (prē′fôr·mū·lā′shŭn), *n.* A distinct formulation appearing before the final one, as in the gradual perception of some obscure form in twilight. — **pre·for′mu·late** (prē·fôr′mū·lāt), *v. t. & i.*

pre·fron′tal (prē·frŭn′tăl; -frŏn′-; -t'l), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* Anterior to a frontal bone, convolution, or other structure. Specif.: **a** Designating a bone anterior and lateral to the frontal bone of some vertebrates, in teleost fishes the bone otherwise called *ectethmoid.* **b** Designating a plate or scale in the center or on each side of the head of certain reptiles and fishes which lies immediately in front of the frontal scale. — *n.* A prefrontal bone or scale.

pre·ful′gent (prē·fŭl′jĕnt), *adj.* [L. *praefulgens*, pres. part.] Surpassingly fulgent. *Rare.* — **pre·ful′gence** (-jĕns), **pre·ful′gen·cy** (-jĕn·sĭ), *n. Rare.*

pre′gan·gli·on·ic (prē′găng·glĭ·ŏn′ĭk), *adj. Anat.* Anterior to or proximal to a ganglion; specif., designating an efferent nerve fiber (usually medullated) arising from a cell body in the central nervous system and terminating in an autonomic ganglion.

pre·gem′i·num (prē·jĕm′ĭ·nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *pre-* + corpora quadri*gemina.*] *Anat.* The superior colliculus. See CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA.

pre′ge·ni′al (prē′jē·nĭ′ăl), *adj.* [See PRE-; 2d GENIAL.] *Anat. & Zool.* In front of the chin; esp., designating the anterior shields of the chin in reptiles.

pre′ge·nic′u·la′tum (prē′jē·nĭk′ū·lā′tŭm), *n.* Also **pre′ge·nic′u·lum** (-nĭk′ū·lŭm). [NL. See PRE-; GENICULATE.] *Anat.* The lateral geniculate body.

pre·gen′i·tal (prē·jĕn′ĭ·tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [*pre-* + *genital.*] *Psychoanalysis.* Pertaining to the period of the psychosexual life when the erotic interest is not yet organized about the reproductive organs and functions.

‖**pre·ghie′ra** (prā·gyā′rä), *n.* [It.] A prayer; specif., *Music*, a short instrumental composition in devotional mood.

pre·gla′cial (prē·glā′shăl), *adj. Geol.* Of or pertaining to the periods before the Glacial Period.

pre·glob′u·lin (-glŏb′ū·lĭn), *n. Biochem.* A conjugated protein held to occur in many cells, as the white corpuscles of the blood.

preg′na·bil′i·ty (prĕg′nȧ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being pregnable.

---

pre′fect's court. See PROBATE.
pre′fect·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pre·fed′er·al, *adj.* See PREFER, 2.
pre·fel′ic (prē·fĕl′ĭk), *adj.* See PRE-, 4.
pre′fer·a·bi. Preferable. *R. S.*
pre·ferd′. Preferred. *Ref. Sp.*
pref′er·ee′ (prĕf′ĕr·ē′), *n.* See -EE.
pref′er·en·cy, *n.* [ML. *praeferentia.*] Preference. *Obs.*
pre′fer·men·ta′tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre·fer′rous, *adj.* See PRE-, 4.
pre·fer′tile, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 **c**. — **pre′fer·til′i·ty**, *n.*
pre·fer′ti·lize, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**. — **pre′fer·ti·li·za′tion**, *n.*
pre·fes′ti·val, *n.* See PRE-, 2.
pre·feu′dal, *adj.* Also **pre′feu·dal′ic.** See PRE-, 2. — **pre·feu′dal·ism**, *n.*
pre·fic′tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 **a**. — **pre·fic′tion·al**, *adj.* [*Ref. Sp.*]
pre·fig′ur·a·tiv. Prefigurative.
pre·fig′ure·ment, *n.* See -MENT.
pre·fill′er, *n.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre·fi·nance′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**. — **pre·fi·nan′cial**, *adj.* [1 a.]
pre·fin′ish, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre·fi′nite, *adj.* [L. *praefinitus*, past part.] Predetermined. *Obs.*
pref′i·ni′tion (prĕf′ĭ·nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *praefinitio.*] Previous limitation; predetermination. *Obs.*
pre·fix′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
pre·fixt′. Prefixed. *Ref. Sp.* — **pre·fixt′ly**, *adv. Ref. Sp.*
pre·flag′el·late, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.
pre·flat′ter, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**. — **pre·flat′ter·y**, *n.*
pre·flo′ver, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**. — **pre·flo′vor·ing**, *n.*
pre·flight′, *n.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre·flood′, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.
pre·flo·ra′tion, *pre′fo·li·a′tion.* Vars. of PREAFFLORATION, PREFOLIATION. [1 a.]
pre·flow′er, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre·fool′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **c**.
pre′for·bid′den, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre·for′ceps, *n.* See PRE-, 1 **b**.
pre′for·give′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
— **pre′for·give′ness**, *n.* [1 a.]
pre′for·got′ten, *adj.* See PRE-, 1
pre·form′ant (prē·fôr′mănt), *n. Philol.* = PREFORMATIVE, 2.
pre·for′tu·nate, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 **a**. — **pre·for′tu·nate·ly**, *adv.* — **pre·for′tune**, *n.*
pre·foun·da′tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 **a**. — **pre·found′er**, *n.*
pre·fract′, *adj.* [L. *praefractus* abrupt, indexible.] Obstinate; inflexible. *Obs.*
pre·fra′grance, *n.* See PRE-, 1 **a**. — **pre·fra′grant**, *adj.*
pre·frank′ness, *n.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre·fra·ter′nal, *adj.* See PRE-, 2. — **pre·fra·ter′nal·ly**, *adv.*
pre·fraud′, *n.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre′-free′-trade′, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.
pre·freeze′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre′-French′, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.
pre·fresh′man, *n.* See PRE-, 2.
pre·friend′ly, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre·friend′ship, *n.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre·fright′, *n.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre·fright′en, *v. t.* — **pre·fru·i′tion**, *n.* Foretaste. *Obs.*
pre′ful·fill′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**. — **pre′ful·fill′ment**, *n.*
pre·func′tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 **a**. — **pre·func′tion·al**, *adj.*
pre·fu′ner·al, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre·fun·goi′dal, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.
pre·fur′lough, *n.* See PRE-, 2.
pre·fur′nish, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre·gage′, *v. t.* Pre-engage. *Obs.*
pre·gain′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**. — **pre·gain′er**, *n.*
pre·gal′va·nize, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre·gath′er, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**. — **pre·gath′er·ing**, *n.*
pre·gen′er·ate, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**. — **pre′gen·er·a′tion**, *n.*
pre′gen·er·os′i·ty, *n.* See PRE-, 1 **a**. — **pre·gen′er·ous**, *adj.* — **pre·gen′er·ous·ly**, *adv.*
pre′ge·o·log′i·cal, *adj.*, **pre′-Geor′gian**, *adj.*, **pre′-Ger′man**, **pre′-Ger·man′ic**, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.
pre·girl′hood, *n.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre·glad′den, *v. t.*, **pre·glad′ness**, *n.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre·gle′noid, **pre′gle·noi′dal**, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 **b**.

---

preg'na·ble (prĕg'nȧ·b'l), *adj.* [F. *prenable.* See IMPREGNABLE.] **1.** Capable of being taken, or captured; expugnable; assailable; vulnerable; as, a *pregnable* fort. *Colgrave.*
2. Erroneously, pregnant. *Obs.*

preg'nance (prĕg'nȧns), *n.* **1.** Pregnancy. *Obs.*
2. Suggestiveness; implication.

preg'nan·cy (prĕg'nȧn·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Condition of being pregnant; state of being with young. See GESTATION, 3.
2. Hence: **a** Fertility, as of soil; fruitfulness. **b** *Obs.* Germinating quality. **c** *Obs.* Condition of being impregnated or infused with something.
3. Figuratively, fertility; inventiveness; of wit, readiness, or quickness; quality of being heavy with important contents, issue, significance, etc.; unusual consequence or capacity; latent significance or power; suggestiveness; potentiality.
4. *Obs.* **a** Quickness of apprehension or conception; — said esp. of young persons. **b** A promising young person.
5. Force or cogency (of an argument). *Obs.*

preg'nant (prĕg'nȧnt), *adj.* [L. *praegnans, -antis,* fr. *prae* before + the root of *nasci* to be born, *gignere* to beget; cf. F. *prégnant.* But in some senses fr., or confused with, F. *preignant* pressing, cogent, pres. part. of OF. *preindre,* earlier *priembre,* to press, fr. L. *premere* (cf. PRESS to squeeze). See GENDER, KIN, NATION.] **1.** Being with young; breeding; teeming; gravid; gestating; preparing to bring forth.
2. Figuratively, about to produce; capable of producing.
To elucidate the ideals with which the modern world is *pregnant* is the original business of the moralist. *Walter Lippmann.*
3. Germinable; fruitful; fertile; teeming, as a soil. *Obs.*
4. Teeming with, or full of, ideas; fertile; inventive; ready; as, a *pregnant* mind or wit.
Wherein the *pregnant* enemy does much. *Shak.*
5. Full of promise; quick of apprehension, as a youth. *Obs.*
6. Ready to receive or act. *Obs.* "The *pregnant* hinges of the knee." *Shak.*
7. Heavy with important contents, significance, or issue; full of meaning, consequence, or results; weighty; containing latent significance or power; suggestive; potential; as, *pregnant* replies. "*Pregnant* with mischief." *Peacock.*
8. Pressing; cogent; forcible; convincing; hence, obvious; as, a *pregnant* example. "A *pregnant* proof." *Blackstone.*
9. Figuratively, big; swelling; of a sail, bellying. *Chiefly Poetic.*
10. *Gram.* Denoting that use of a verb which includes its object idea, where ordinarily the object would be expressed (to *conduct,* that is, a concert). Cf. ABSOLUTE, *adj.*, **6 d.**
Ant. — Barren, sterile; jejune, meaningless, empty.
— **preg'nant·ly,** *adv.* — **preg'nant·ness,** *n.*

pregnant construction. *Gram. & Rhet.* A construction in which more is implied than is said (the beasts *trembled,* that is, came trembling, forth from their dens).

pre·grac'ile (prē·grȧs'ĭl), *adj.* [*pre-* + L. *gracilis* slender.] *Anat.* Anterior to the slender lobe of the cerebellum. See POSTGRACILE.

pre·gust' (prē·gŭst'), *v. t.* [L. *praegustare.*] To taste before. — **pre·gus'tant** (-gŭs'tȧnt), *adj.* — **pre'gus·ta'tion** (prĕ'gŭs·tā'shŭn), *n.* — **pre'gus·ta'tor** (-tĕr), **pre·gus'tic** (prē·gŭs'tĭk), *n. All Rare.*

pre·hal'lux (prē·hȧl'ŭks), *n.* [NL. See PRE-; HALLUX.] *Zool.* A rudimentary extra toe, or a process appearing as a rudiment of a toe, on the preaxial side of the hallux, as in frogs, where it is often called the *calcar.*

pre·hal'ter (prē·hȧl'tĕr), *n.; pl.* -TERES (prē'hȧl·tē'rēz). [NL. See PRE-; 4th HALTER.] *Zool.* The squama of a dipterous fly.

pre'haus·to'ri·um (prē'hôs·tō'rĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A rudimentary haustorium.

pre'–Hel·len'ic (prē'hĕ·lĕn'ĭk; -lē'nĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the phases and periods of civilization in Greek lands which preceded the rise of the Hellenic or classical Greek culture. See AEGEAN, MINOAN, HELLADIC, CYCLADIC, MYCENAEAN.

pre·hend' (prē·hĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *prehendere.* See PREHENSILE.] To seize.

pre·hen'si·ble (prē·hĕn'sĭ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being seized.

pre·hen'sile (prē·hĕn'sĭl; *see* -ILE), *adj.* [F. *préhensile,* fr. L. *prehendere, prehensum,* to lay hold of, seize, fr. *pre-* (for *prae* before) + *hendere* (in comp.). See GET; cf. APPREHEND, EMPRISE, PRISON, REPREHEND.] Adapted for seizing or grasping, esp. by wrapping around; as, the *prehensile* tail of a monkey. — **pre'hen·sil'i·ty** (prē'hĕn·sĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

pre·hen'sion (prē·hĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *prehensio;* cf. F. *préhension.* See PREHENSILE.] **1.** Act of taking hold, seizing, or grasping, as with the hand or other member. *Chiefly Zool.*
2. Arrest; apprehension. *Obs.*
3. A taking possession, as of land; seizure. *Rare.*
4. Mental apprehension.

pre·hen'sive (prē·hĕn'sĭv), *adj.* Prehensile. — **pre·hen'sive·ness,** *n.*

pre·hen'sor (-sôr), *n.* [See PREHENSILE; -OR.] One who or that which lays hold, seizes, or arrests.

pre'hen·so'ri·al (prē'hĕn·sō'rĭ·ȧl; 181), *adj.* Prehensile.

pre·hen'so·ry (prē·hĕn'sō·rĭ), *adj.* Adapted to seize; prehensile.

pre'he·pat'ic (prē'hē·pȧt'ĭk), *adj.* [See PRE-; HEPATIC.] *Anat.* Anterior to or in front of the liver.

pre'he·pat'i·cus (-hē·pȧt'ĭ·kŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* The connective and vascular tissues from which the interstitial part of the liver is developed.

pre'his·to'ri·an (prē'hĭs·tō'rĭ·ȧn; 181), *n.* A specialist in prehistoric archaeology.

pre'his·tor'ic (prē'hĭs·tŏr'ĭk; 149), *adj.* **a** Of, pertaining to, or existing in, the period before written history begins. **b** *Humorous.* Very old. "A bottle of . . . *prehistoric* port." *Galsworthy.*

pre'his·tor'i·cal (-ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* Prehistoric. — **pre'his·tor'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

prehistoric archaeology. The study by scientific methods of the life of man before the dawn of history, based upon stone, pottery, and other artifacts found in and upon the earth, and upon fossilized human remains, etc.

pre'his·tor'ics (prē'hĭs·tŏr'ĭks), *n.* Prehistoric customs, etc., as a subject of study. *Rare.*

pre·his'to·ry (prē·hĭs'tō·rĭ), *n.* A history of the antecedents of an event; specif., prehistoric archaeology and anthropology; knowledge of man and his works before the written recording of historical facts.
The great problem of American *prehistory* is that of the genesis of the Indians. *A. Hrdlicka.*

prehn'ite (prān'ĭt; prĕn'ĭt), *n.* [After the Dutch Colonel van *Prehn,* who in 1774 brought it from the Cape of Good Hope.] *Mineral.* A pale-green mineral in crystalline aggregates having a botryoidal or mammillary structure, rarely in distinct crystals. It is a hydrous calcium aluminum silicate, $H_2Ca_2Al_2(SiO_4)_3$. H., 6–6.5. Sp. gr., 2.80–2.95.

prehn·it'ic ac'id (prān·ĭt'ĭk; prĕn-). *Chem.* A white, crystalline acid, $C_6H_2(CO_2H)_4$; 1,2,3,5-benzene-tetracarboxylic acid; — prob. so called from the resemblance of the wart-like crystals to the mammillae on prehnite.

pre·hu'man (prē·hū'mȧn), *adj.* [*pre-* + *human.*] **1.** Antedating the appearance of human beings.
2. *Anthropol. & Zool.* Denoting or pertaining to any apelike animal, regarded as the ancestor of human beings. — *n.* A prehuman animal.

pre'hy·dra'tion (prē'hī·drā'shŭn), *n. Chem.* Preliminary hydration.

pre'hy·poph'y·sis (prē'hī·pŏf'ĭ·sĭs; -hĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. *pre-* + *hypophysis.*] *Anat.* The anterior lobe of the pituitary body, the part derived from the pharynx. See PITUITARY BODY.

pre'ig·ni'tion (prē'ĭg·nĭsh'ŭn), *n. Engin.* Ignition in advance; specif., in an internal-combustion engine, ignition while the inlet valve is open or before compression is completed.

pre'–In'can (prē'ĭng'kȧn), *n.* A native of Bolivia, Ecuador, or Peru, of the prehistoric period preceding the rise of the Inca Empire. The archaeological remains of the period prove that some of the pre-Incan peoples possessed a culture superior in some respects to that of the Incas. See AYMARA; INCA, *n.;* NASCAN; QUECHUA; TIAHUANACAN; YUNCA.

pre'in·car'nate (prē'ĭn·kär'nȧt), *adj. Theol.* Of, pertaining to, or having, existence before incarnation; — said particularly of the Divine Son, or Logos, or of Jesus Christ.

pre'in·des'ig·nate (prē'ĭn·dĕz'ĭg·nȧt; -ĭn·dĕs'-), *adj. Logic.* Having no sign expressive of quantity; indefinite; — contrasted with *predesignate.*

pre·in'di·cant (prē·ĭn'dĭ·kȧnt), *n.* [*pre-* + *indicant.*] A prognostic. *Rare.*

pre'in·struct' (prē'ĭn·strŭkt'), *v. t.* To instruct previously or beforehand. — **pre'in·struc'tion** (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* — **pre'in·struc'tion·al** (-ȧl; -l), *adj.* — **pre'in·struc'tive** (-tĭv), *adj.*

pre·in'su·la (prē·ĭn'sū·lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *pre-* + L. *insula* island.] *Anat.* The anterior part of the island of Reil.

pre·in'su·lar (-lĕr), *adj.* [See PRE-; INSULAR.] *Anat.* In front of the island of Reil.

pre'in·tone' (prē'ĭn·tōn'), *v. t. Eccl.* To intone beforehand in a low voice.

pre'i·o'ti·za'tion (prē'ĭ·ō'tĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* Iotization.

pre·i'o·tize (prē·ī'ō·tīz), *v. t.* To iotize.

pre·ja'cent (prē·jā'sĕnt), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *praejacens,* pres. part. of *praejacere* to lie in front.] **1.** Pre-existing. *Obs.*
2. Situated in front. *Rare.*
3. *Logic.* Stated previously; an antecedent proposition from which another is developed.

pre·ja'cent, *n. Logic.* A prejacent proposition. *Rare.*

pre·judge' (prē·jŭj'), *v.* [F. *préjuger,* fr. L. *praejudicare.* See PREJUDICATE, *adj.;* cf. PREJUDICE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To judge before hearing, or before full and sufficient examination; to decide or sentence by anticipation; to pass judgment on beforehand.
2. To judge unfavorably or condemn beforehand. *Obs.*
3. To affect prejudicially; prejudice; injure. *Obs. Scot.*
4. To anticipate the judgment of (another). *Obs.*
5. To pre-estimate; to valuate beforehand. *Colloq.*
—, *Intransitive:* To judge, esp. to pass adverse judgment (upon others), beforehand.

pre·judg'er (-jŭj'ĕr), *n.* One who prejudges; a prejudiced person.

pre·judg'ment, pre·judge'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *préjugement.*] Act of prejudging; examination; prejudice.

pre·ju'di·cate (prē·jōō'dĭ·kȧt; 242), *adj.* [L. *praejudicatus,* past part. of *praejudicare* to prejudge, fr. *prae* before + *judicare* to judge. See PRE-; JUDGE.] **a** Decided beforehand. **b** Preconceived. **c** Biased; prejudiced. — **pre·ju'di·cate·ly,** *adv.* — **pre·ju'di·cate·ness,** *n. All Obs.*

pre·ju'di·cate (-kȧt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *praejudicatus,* past part. Cf. PREJUDGE.] **1.** To prejudice or act prejudicially. *Obs.*
2. To prejudge; esp., to condemn beforehand.
[He] *prejudicates* the business. *Shak.*
3. To foretell; — used chiefly in judicial astrology. *Obs.*

pre·ju'di·ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of prejudicating, or prejudging; prejudgment; opinion formed before. *Rare.*
2. *Law.* **a** *Rom. Law.* A preliminary inquiry and determination of issues not directly involved in the merits of an action. **b** A previous decision of a point; a precedent.

pre·ju'di·ca'tive (prē·jōō'dĭ·kā'tĭv; -kȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Prejudging. *Rare.*

pre·ju'di·ca'tor (-kā'tĕr), *n.* A prejudger; one who prejudges. *Rare.*

prej'u·dice (prĕj'ōō·dĭs; 249), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *praejudicium,* fr. *prae* before + *judicium* judgment. See JUDICIAL.] **1.** Injury or damage due to some judgment or action of another, as in disregard of a person's right; resulting detriment; — now chiefly in phrases; as, *in,* or *to, the prejudice of; without prejudice,* specif., *Law,* without damage to, or detraction from, one's own rights or claims.
2. a Preconceived judgment or opinion; leaning toward one side of a question from other considerations than those belonging to it; prepossession; unreasonable predilection for, or objection against, anything; esp., an opinion or leaning adverse to anything without just grounds or before sufficient knowledge. "Indurated with *prejudice.*" *Henry Adams.* **b** An instance of this; a prepossession; an unreasonable predilection, inclination, or objection.
Ignorance is the mother of *prejudice.* *John Bright.*
The power of most of the great *prejudices* that strain humanity lies deeper than the intellectual level. *H. G. Wells.*
3. Something detrimental or damaging. *Rare.*
4. *Obs.* **a** An opinion or judgment formed beforehand, or without due examination; a prejudgment; prejudication. **b** Injury in general; damage; detriment. **c** Foreseeing; prognostication. **d** An expectation; an anticipation.
Syn. — Bias; harm, hurt, damage, disadvantage. See PREDILECTION.

prej'u·dice (prĕj'ōō·dĭs; 249), *v. t.;* -DICED (-dĭst); -DICING (-dĭs·ing). [F. *préjudicier.* See PREJUDICE, *n.*] **1.** To injure or damage by some judgment or action; to cause injury to; hence, generally, to hurt; damage; injure; impair; as, to *prejudice* a good cause. *Now Chiefly Legal.*
Seek how we may *prejudice* the foe. *Shak.*
2. To cause to have prejudice; to prepossess with opinions formed without due knowledge or examination; to bias the mind of; to give an unreasonable bent to; as, to *prejudice* a critic or a juryman. Also, *Rare,* to prepossess in favor of.
Suffer not any beloved study to *prejudice* your mind so far as to despise all other learning. *I. Watts.*
3. To judge beforehand, esp. unfavorably. *Obs.*

prej'u·diced (-dĭst), *adj.* Having a prejudice, prepossession, or bias for or against. — **prej'u·diced·ly,** *adv.*

prej'u·di'cial (-dĭsh'ȧl), *adj.* [Cf. OF. *prejudicial.*] **1.** Tending to injure or impair; hurtful; damaging; detrimental.
His going away . . . was most *prejudicial* and most ruinous to the king's affairs. *Clarendon.*
2. Of the nature of prejudice; biased, possessed, or blinded by prejudices; prejudiced; as, a *prejudicial* eye. *Obs.*
3. Leading to premature judgment or unwarranted opinion.
Syn. — Injurious, disadvantageous.
Ant. — Favorable, propitious.
— **prej'u·di'cial·ly,** *adv.* — **prej'u·di'cial·ness,** *n.*

prej'u·di'cial (prĕj'ōō·dĭsh'ȧl), *v. t.* To bias. *Obs.*

pre'–ju·di'cial (prē'jōō·dĭsh'ȧl), *adj.* [LL. *praejudicialis.*] *Rom. Law.* Coming, or decided, prior to the hearing before the judex; — used of actions, also called ***interrogatory actions,*** in which preliminary issues were tried before litiscontestation.

---

pregnatorie. ✝ PRENOTARY.

pre·gold'en, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·golf'ing, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'–Goth'ic, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·gra'cious, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·grade', *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·grade', *n.* See PRE-, 3.

pre'grad·u·a'tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·gran'ite, *n. & adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·gran·nit'ic,** *adj.*

pre·grat'i·fy, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'grat·i·fi·ca'tion,** *n.*

pre·gra·vate, *v. t.* [L. *praegravatus,* past part., deriv. of *praegravis* very heavy.] To weigh down. *Obs.* — **pre'gra·va'tion,** *n. Obs.*

pre'·Greek', *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·greet', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·greet'ing,** *n.*

pre·gres'sion, *n.* [L. *praegressio.*] A going before. *Obs.*

pre·griev'ance, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·growth', *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'guar·an·tee', *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·guar'an·tor,** *n.*

pre·guard', *v. t.,* **pre·guess',** *n. & v.,* **pre·guid'ance,** *n.,* **pre·guide',** *v. t.,* **pre·guilt',** *n.,* **pre·guilt'y,** *adj.,* **pre·guilt'i·ness,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'·Hag', *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·han'di·cap, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·han'dle, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·haps'. Dial. var. of PERHAPS.

pre·hard'en, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·har'mo·ny, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'har·mo'ni·ous,** *adj.* — **pre'har·mo'ni·ous·ness,** *n.*

pre·harsh', *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·harsh'ness,** *n.*

pre·har'vest, *n.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·ha'tred, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·haunt', *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·haunt'ed,** *adj.*

pre·has'ard, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·has'ard·ous,** *adj.*

pre·heal', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·hear'ing, *n.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·heat', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·heat'er,** *n.*

pre·heat'ed, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'–He·brew', *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·hem·i·plegic, *adj.* See PRE-.

pre·hen'sil. Prehensile. *Ref. Sp.*

pre'he·ro'ic, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·hes'i·tan·cy, *n.,* **pre·hes'i·tate,** *v. i.,* **pre·hes·i·ta'tion,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'hex·am'er·al, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'–Hi'er·o·nym'i·an, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'–Hin'du·ized, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'–His·pan'ic, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·hold'er, *n.,* **pre·hold'ing,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'–hol'i·day, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'–Ho·mer'ic, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'ho·ri'zon, *n.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre·hor'ror, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·hos'tile, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·hos·til'i·ty,** *n.*

pre'hu·mil'i·ate, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'hu·mil'i·a'tion,** *n.*

pre·hu'mor, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·hun'ger, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'i·de'a, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'i·den'ti·fy, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'i·den'ti·fi·ca'tion,** *n.*

preif. ✝ PROOF, PROVE.

preignotary. ✝ PRENOTARY.

pre'il·lu'mi·nate, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'il·lu'mi·na'tion,** *n.*

pre·il'lus·trate, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·il·lus·tra'tion,** *n.*

pre·im'age, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·im·ag'ine, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·im·ag'i·nar'y,** *adj.* — **pre·im·ag'i·na'tion,** *n.*

pre·im·bibe', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·im·bue', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·im'i·tate, *v. t.,* **pre·im·i·ta'tion,** *n.,* **pre·im'i·ta·tive,** *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·im·mi·gra'tion, *n.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·im·pair', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·im·pair'ment,** *n.*

pre·im·part', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·im·pe'ri·al, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·im·port', *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·im·por·ta'tion,** *n.*

pre·im·por'tance, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·im·por'tant, *adj.* — **pre·im·por'tant·ly,** *adv.*

pre·im·pose', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·im·pos'al,** *n.* — **pre·im·po·si'tion,** *n.*

pre·im·press', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·im·pres'sion,** *n.* — **pre'·im·pre·sive,** *adj.*

pre·im·prove', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·im·prove'ment,** *n.*

prein (*Scot.* prĕn). Scot. var. of PREEN, *n.*

pre·in·au'gu·ral, *adj.* See PRE-, 2. — **pre·in·au'gu·rate,** *v. t.*

pre'·in·can'ti·al, *adj. & n.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'·In·car'i·al, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·in·cen'tive, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·in·cline', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·in·cli·na'tion,** *n.*

pre·in·clude', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·in·clu'sion, *n.*

pre·in·cor'po·rate, *v. t. & adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·in·cor·po·ra'tion,** *n.*

pre·in·crease', *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·in·debt'ed, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·in·debt'ed·ness,** *n.*

pre·in·dem'ni·fy, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·in·dem·ni·fi·ca'tion,** *n.* — **pre·in·dem'ni·ty,** *n.*

pre·in·de·pend'ence, *adj.* See PRE-, 2. — **pre·in·de·pend'ent,** *adj.* — **pre·in·de·pend'ent·ly,** *adv.* [PRE-, 2.]

pre'·In·di·an, *n. & adj.* See

pre·in·di·cate, *v. i.,* **pre·in·di·ca'tion,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·in·dis·pose', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·in·dis·po·si'tion,** *n.*

pre·in·duce', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·in·duce'ment,** *n.* — **pre'·in·duc'tion,** *n.* — **pre·in·duc'tive,** *adj.*

pre·in·dulge', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·in·dul'gence,** *n.* — **pre'·in·dul'gent,** *adj.*

pre·in·dus'tri·al, *adj.,* **pre·in'·dus·try,** *n.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·in·fect', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·in·fec'tion,** *n.*

pre·in·fer', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·in'fer·ence,** *n.* [PRE-, 2.]

pre·in·fec'tion·al, *adj.* See

pre·in·flict', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·in·flic'tion,** *n.*

pre·in'flu·ence, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·in·form', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·in·for·ma'tion,** *n.*

pre·in·hab'it, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·in·hab'it·ant, *n.* — **pre·in·hab·i·ta'tion,** *n.*

pre·in·here', *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·in·her'it, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·in·her'it·ance,** *n.*

pre·in·i'tial, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·in·i'ti·a'tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·in·i'ti·ate,** *n. & v. t.*

pre·in·jure, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·in·ju'ri·ous,** *adj.* — **pre·in'ju·ry,** *n.* [PRE-, 1 a & 2.]

pre·in·qui·si'tion, *n. & adj.* See

pre·in·scribe', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·in·scrip'tion,** *n.*

pre·in·sert', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·in·ser'tion,** *n.*

pre·in·sin'u·ate, *v. i. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·in·sin'u·at'ing,** *adj.* — **pre·in·sin'u·at'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **pre·in·sin'u·a'tion,** *n.*

pre·in·spect', *v. t.,* **pre·in·spec'tion,** *n.,* **pre·in·spec'tor,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·in·spire', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·in·stall', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·in·stal·la'tion,** *n.*

pre·in·still', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·in·stil·la'tion,** *n.*

pre·in·su·late, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·in·su·la'tion,** *n.*

pre·in·sult', *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·in·sure', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·in·sur'ance,** *n.* [PRE-, 1 a.]

pre·in·tel·lec'tual, *adj.* See

pre·in·tel'li·gence, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·in·tel'li·gent,** *adj.* — **pre·in·tel'li·gent·ly,** *adv.*

pre·in·tend', *v. t.,* **pre·in·ten'tion,** *n.,* **pre·in·ter·cede',** *v. i.,* **pre·in·ter·ces'sion,** *n.,* **pre·in·ter·change',** *v. t.,* **pre·in·ter·course,** *n.,* **pre·in·ter·est,** *n. & v.,* **pre·in·ter·fere',** *v. i.,* **pre·in·ter·fer'ence,** *n.,* **pre·in·ter·pret,** *v. t.,* **pre·in·ter·pre·ta'tion,** *n.,* **pre'·in·ter·pre·ta'tive,** *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. [PRE-, 2.]

pre·in·ter·view, *n. & v. t.* See

pre·in·vent', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·in·ven'tion,** *n.* — **pre'·in·ven'tive,** *adj.*

pre·in·ven·to'ry, *n.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·in·vest' (prē'ĭn·vĕst'), *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·in·vest'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

pre·in·ves'ti·gate, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·in·ves·ti·ga'tion,** *n.* — **pre·in·ves'ti·ga·tor,** *n.*

pre·in·vi·ta'tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·in·vite',** *v. t.* [1 a.]

pre·in·vo·ca'tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1

pre·in·volve', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·in·volve'ment, *n.*

pre'Irish, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·ir·ri·ga'tion, *n.* See PRE-, 2. — **pre·ir·ri·ga·tion·al,** *adj.*

preise. ✝ PRAISE, PRESS, PRICE.

pre'–Is'lam, *adj. & n.* See PRE-, 2. — **pre'–Is·lam'ic,** *adj.* — **pre'–Is'lam·ite,** *n.* — **pre'–Is·lam·it'ic,** *adj.*

pre'–Is'ra·el·ite, *adj. & n.* See PRE-, 2. — **pre'–Is'ra·el·it'ish,** *adj.*

pre·is'sue, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·is'su·ance,** *n.*

Preis·val'sky's horse. See PRZEWALSKI'S HORSE.

pre'–Jew'ish, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'–Jo·han'nine, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·jink'. Var. of PREJINK. *Scot.*

pre'–John·so'ni·an, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·jour·nal·is'tic, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·ju'di·ca·cy, *n.* Prejudice; prepossession. *Obs.*

pre·ju'di·cal, *adj. Obs.* **a** Prejudicial. **b** Prejudicial.

pre·ju'di·cant, *adj.* [L. *praejudicans.*] Prejudging. *Obs.*

prej'u·dice·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

prej'u·dice·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF. [1 a.]

pre'ju·di'ci·a·ble, *adj.* See PRE-,

---

prej'u·di'cious (prĭj'ōō·dĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* Prejudicial; also prejudiced. *Rare.* — **prej'u·di'cious·ly,** *adv. Rare.*

pre·la'brum (prē·lā'brŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The clypeus of an insect. *Rare.*

pre·lach'ry·mal (prē·lăk'rĭ·măl), *adj. Med.* In front of the lachrymal sac; as, a *prelachrymal* abscess.

pre·lac'te·al (-lăk'tē·ăl), *adj. Zool.* Preceding the milk teeth; — applied by some to certain rudimentary teeth of marsupials.

prel'a·cy (prĕl'ȧ·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [ML. *praelatia* See PRELATE.] **1.** The office or dignity of a prelate; a benefice held by a prelate.

2. Prelates collectively; the body of ecclesiastical dignitaries.

3. Church government by prelates; — chiefly a hostile term for *episcopacy.*

pre'lap·sar'i·an (prē'lăp·sâr'ĭ·ăn; 79), *adj.* [*pre-* + L. *lapsus* a falling.] *Theol.* Characteristic of, or pertaining to, the time or state before the fall of man.

prel'ate (prĕl'ĭt), *n.* [ME. *prelat,* fr. OF. *prelat,* fr. ML. *praelatus,* fr. L. *praelatus,* used as past part. of *praeferre* to prefer, but from a different root. See ELATE.] **1.** An ecclesiastic of superior rank and authority; a dignitary of the church. Specif.: *R.C.Ch.* **a** An ecclesiastic who has jurisdiction in foro externo (see FORUM EXTERNUM), as pope, cardinal, archbishop, bishop, abbot, and the high officials of the Roman Curia. **b** One on whom the title and rank are conferred as a mark of honor. All such prelates carry the title *Monsignor.* They wear a distinctive costume and enjoy, especially in the higher ranks, special liturgical or ceremonial privileges. See PRECEDENCE.

2. A member of an episcopate; — often used invidiously esp. by those in conflict with the Church of England in the 17th century over the spiritual authority of bishops.

3. A chief priest, as of the Jews or druids. *Obs.*

4. A person in authority; a superior; chief; head. *Obs.*

5. A color, reddish-blue in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

prel'ate (prĕl'ĭt), *v. i.* To act as a prelate. *Obs.*

prel'a·te'i·ty (prĕl'ȧ·tē'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Nature of a prelate. *Obs.*

prel'at·ess (prĕl'ĭt·ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A woman prelate, as an abbess; also, humorously, the wife of a prelate.

pre·la'tial (prē·lā'shăl), *adj.* Prelatical.

pre·lat'ic (prē·lăt'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling, a prelate or prelacy.

2. = PRELATICAL, 2.

pre·lat'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** = PRELATIC, 1.

2. Adhering to prelacy; — often used hostilely for *episcopal.* — **pre·lat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **pre·lat'i·cal·ness,** *n.*

pre·la'tion (prē·lā'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *praelatio* preference. See PRELATE.] **1.** A holding forth; utterance; pronunciation. *Obs.*

2. Act of preferring, or state of being preferred; preferment; promotion; hence, a dignity; preference. *Now Rare.*

3. Act of placing before or in front; prefixion. *Obs.*

prel'at·ish (prĕl'ĭt·ĭsh), *adj.* Prelatical; — used derogatorily. *Milton.*

prel'a·tism (prĕl'ȧ·tĭz'm), *n.* Prelacy; episcopacy or adherence to it; — chiefly derogative.

The councils . . . were foully corrupted with ungodly *prelatism.* *Milton.*

prel'a·tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who supports or advocates prelacy; hence, often hostilely, a High Churchman.

prel'a·tize (prĕl'ȧ·tĭz), *v. t. & i.* To make, or to be or become, prelatical; to bring under prelatical influence.

prel'at·ry (prĕl'ĭt·rĭ), *n.* Prelaty; prelacy. *Rare.*

prel'a·ture (prĕl'ȧ·tŭr), *n.* [F. *prélature,* fr. ML. *praelatura.*] **a** State or dignity of a prelate; also, an order of prelates; prelacy. **b** A prelatic benefice or bishopric.

pre·lect', prae·lect' (prē·lĕkt'), *v. i.* To discourse publicly; to lecture.

He would *prelect* over some thriving plant. *Stevenson.*

pre·lec'tion, prae·lec'tion (prē·lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praelectio.*] **1.** A lecture or discourse read or delivered in public, as to students. "The *prelections* of Faber." *Sir M. Hale.*

2. A previous reading; a reading beforehand. *Rare.*

pre·lec'tor, prae·lec'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [L. *praelector.*] A reader, lecturer, or professor, as in a university; in Cambridge University, the college officer who supervises matriculation and graduation. *Brit.*

pre·lec'tress, prae·lec'tress (-trĕs; -trĭs; 119), *n.* A female lecturer. *Rare.*

pre·leg'a·cy (prē·lĕg'ȧ·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). *Roman & Civil Law.* A legacy payable before the testator's estate is distributed to heirs and general legatees. Hence: **pre'leg·a·tee'** (prē'lĕg·ȧ·tē'), *n.* — **pre'le·gate'** (prē'lĕ·gāt'), *v. t.*

pre'li·ba'tion (prē'lĭ·bā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *praelibatio,* fr. *praelibare* to taste beforehand.] **1.** A foretaste.

2. A preliminary offering. *Rare.*

pre·lim' (prē·lĭm'), *n. & adj.* Short for PRELIMINARY. *Slang, U. S.*

pre·lim'i·nar'y (prē·lĭm'ĭ·nĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -nēr·ĭ), *adj.* [*pre-* + L. *liminaris* belonging to a threshold, fr. *limen, liminis,* threshold, entrance; cf. F. *préliminaire,* ML. *praeliminaris.* See LIMIT.] Introductory; previous; preceding the main discourse or business; prefatory; as, *preliminary* remarks; *preliminary* articles to a treaty; *preliminary* measures. Also, lying before; leading to; at the threshold of. "Hills that are *preliminary* to the mountains." *John Burroughs.*

Syn. — Preparatory; prior, precedent, antecedent.

Ant. — Subsequent, consequent.

pre·lim'i·nar'y, *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). That which precedes a main discourse, work, design, or business; something introductory or preparatory; a preparatory step, measure, etc.; by ellipsis, a preliminary examination; as, the *preliminaries* to a negotiation; to take one's *preliminaries.* Chiefly in *pl.*

Syn. — Introduction, preface, prelude.

— **pre·lim'i·nar'i·ly,** *adv.*

pre·lim'it (prē·lĭm'ĭt), *v. t.* Also **pre·lim'i·tate** (-ĭ·tāt). To limit previously; to keep within prescribed bounds; as, a *prelimited* discourse. — **pre·lim·i·ta'tion** (prē'lĭm·ĭ·tā'shŭn), *n.*

pre·lin'gual (prē·lĭng'gwăl), *adj.* Previous to the use, acquisition, or development of language; as, an infant in the *prelingual* stage.

pre'lin·guis'tic (prē'lĭng·gwĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Prelingual.

pre'—Lin·nae'an (prē'lĭ·nē'ăn), *adj. Biol.* Of or pertaining to the period prior to the adoption of binomial nomenclature by Linnaeus; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Prior to 1753, the date of the first edition of his *Species Plantarum.* **b** *Zool.* Prior to 1758, the date of the tenth edition of his *Systema Naturae.*

pre·lit'er·ate (prē·lĭt'ĕr·ĭt), *adj.* [See PRE-; LITERATE.] Antedating the use of writing; as, a *preliterate* culture; *preliterate* peoples.

pre·lith'ic (prē·lĭth'ĭk), *adj.* [*pre-* + *lithic.*] Pertaining to a stage of human culture antedating the stone ages.

pre'lo·cal·i·za'tion (prē'lō·kăl·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n. Embryol.* Segregation in the egg or early blastomeres of material destined to form particular tissues or organs.

pre·log'i·cal (prē·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also **pre·log'ic** (-ĭk). Not yet logical; belonging to or characterized by a supposed primitive mode of thought with no regard to logical consistency.

pre·lo'ral (-lō'răl; 181), **pre·lo're·al** (-rē·ăl), *adj. Zool.* Situated in front of the lores.

prel'ude (prĕl'ūd; prē'lūd; 277), *n.* [F. *prélude,* fr. ML. *praeludium,* fr. L. *praeludere.* See PRELUDE, *v.*] **1.** A preliminary play. *Rare.*

2. An introductory performance, action, event, etc., preceding and preparing for the principal or a more important matter; a preliminary part, etc.; an introduction; preface. Specif.: *Music.* **a** A strain, section, or movement introducing the theme or chief subject, as of a fugue, suite, etc., and even an oratorio or opera. **b** An opening voluntary in a service.

Syn. — PRELUDE, OVERTURE. PRELUDE suggests that which is preliminary or introductory to a larger or more important work or movement; OVERTURE, as here compared, suggests more grandiose or orchestral effect; as, "the *prelude* to some brighter world" (*Tennyson*); "The winds begin to . . . play their *overture* to thunder" (*Wolcott*). For technical musical distinctions, see defs.

Prel'ude, The. An autobiographical poem (completed 1805) by Wordsworth, described in a subtitle as the "Growth of a Poet's Mind."

prel'ude (prĕl'ūd; prē'lūd; *formerly, and still occasionally* prē·lūd'), *v.; -UD·ED* (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -UD·ING (-ĭng). [L. *praeludere, praelusum,* fr. *prae* before + *ludere* to play; cf. F. *préluder.* See LUDICROUS.] *Intransitive:* To give, or serve as, a prelude; to furnish an introduction; to be introductory; *Music,* to play an introduction or prelude.

We are *preluding* too largely, and must come at once to the point. *Jeffrey.*

——, *Transitive:* **1.** To serve as prelude to; to precede as introductory; to introduce; to foreshadow.

[Music] *preluding* some great tragedy. *Longfellow.*

2. To play as a prelude; to play or perform a prelude to.

‖**Pré'lude' à l'A'près'—mi'di' d'un Faune'** (prā'lüd' à lȧ'-prē'mē'dē' dŭn fōn'). [F.] Literally, Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun; — a symphonic poem for orchestra (1892) by Debussy. See TONE POEM.

pre·lud'er (prē·lūd'ĕr; prĕl'ū·dĕr), *n.* One who or that which preludes.

pre·lu'di·al (prē·lū'dĭ·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a prelude; of the nature of a prelude; introductory.

‖**pre·lu'di·o** (prā·lōō'dyō; *E.* prē·lū'dĭ·ō), *n.; pl.* -DI (prā·lōō'dē). [It.] *Music.* A prelude.

pre·lu'di·ous (prē·lū'dĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Preludial. — **pre·lu'di·ous·ly,** *adv.*

pre·lu'di·um, prae·lu'di·um (-ŭm), *n.* [ML. *praeludium.*] A prelude; introduction; preliminary. *Now Rare.*

His other griefs but dim *preludiums* were. *J. Beaumont.*

prel'u·dize (prĕl'ū·dīz; prē'lū-), *v. i.* To play or compose a prelude.

pre·lum'bar (prē·lŭm'bĕr), *adj.* In front of the lumbar vertebrae or region.

pre·lu'sion (prē·lū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *praelusio.*] A prelude; introduction. *Thackeray.*

pre·lu'sive (-sĭv), **pre·lu'so·ry** (-sō·rĭ), *adj.* [See PRELUDE.] Of the nature of a prelude; introductory; indicating that something is to follow. "*Prelusive* trumpet blasts." *Browning.* — **pre·lu'sive·ly, pre·lu'so·ri·ly,** *adv.*

pre'—man' (prē'măn'), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn'). A hypothetical protohuman primate, the immediate predecessor of man.

pre'ma·ter'ni·ty (prē'mȧ·tûr'nĭ·tĭ), *adj.* [*pre-* + *maternity.*] Of, pertaining to, or designating, the condition or circumstances of an expectant mother; as, *prematernity* medical care.

pre'ma·ture' (prē'mȧ·tūr'; prē'mȧ·tŭr *or, esp. Brit.,* prĕm'-ȧ·tŭr; 66; 277), *adj.* [L. *praematurus,* fr. *prae* before + *maturus* ripe. See MATURE.] **1.** Mature or ripe before the proper or usual time. *Obs.*

2. Happening, arriving, existing, or performed before the proper or usual time; adopted, arriving, or received too soon; too early; untimely; as, a *premature* fall of snow; *premature* birth, opinion, decay, report.

Syn. — PREMATURE, PRECOCIOUS. That is PREMATURE which comes into being, happens, or arrives too soon; the word applies to actions, occasions, events, rather than to concrete things; that is PRECOCIOUS which is prematurely ripe or developed; the word refers esp. to mental powers; as, "a *premature* generalization" (*Stewart*); "God screens us evermore from *premature* ideas. Our eyes are holden . . . until the hour arrives when the mind is ripened" (*Emerson*); a *premature* frost; "*precocious* and conceited wits" (*Cudworth*). Cf. MATURE.

Ant. — Tardy, delayed, late; overripe.

— **pre'ma·ture'ly,** *adv.* — **pre'ma·ture'ness,** *n.*

pre'ma·ture' (*see the adj.*), *n.* Something which comes, happens, occurs, or the like, before the expected time; as: **a** An infant prematurely born. **b** *Mil.* A shell which bursts before the time set for its bursting.

pre'ma·ture', *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'mat·u·ra'tion** (prē'măt·ū·rā'shŭn), *n.*

pre'ma·tu'ri·ty (prē'mȧ·tū'rĭ·tĭ; prĕm'ȧ-; *cf.* PREMATURE, *adj.*), *n.* [F. *prématurité.*] Quality or state of being premature; specif.: **a** Early ripeness or flowering; — said of plants. **b** Early maturity or development; precocity. **c** Untimely maturity; undue earliness or haste; hastiness.

pre'max·il'la (prē'măks·ĭl'ȧ), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-ē). [NL. See PRE-; MAXILLA.] *Anat. & Zool.* One of a pair of bones of the upper jaw of vertebrates, situated between and in front of the maxillae; an intermaxilla. In man the premaxillae form the median anterior part of the superior maxillary bones, but in most other mammals they are distinct and bear the incisor teeth; in birds they are coalesced, forming the principal part of the upper mandible; in teleost fishes their supposed homologues constitute the anterior part of the upper jaw and usually bear teeth.

pre·max'il·lar'y (prē·măk'sĭ·lĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -măks·ĭl'-ȧ·rĭ), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* Situated in front of the maxillary bones; designating, or pertaining to, the premaxillae; intermaxillary. — *n.* A premaxilla.

pre·me'di·a (-mē'dĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] A premedian vein.

pre·me'di·al (-ăl), *adj. & n.* Premedian.

pre·me'di·an (-mē'dĭ·ăn), *adj. Zool.* **a** In front of the middle of the body. **b** Formerly, designating a vein of the wings of insects now regarded as a part of the media. — *n.* A premedian vein.

pre·med'ic (-mĕd'ĭk), *n.* A premedical student. *Colloq.*

pre·med'i·cal (-mĕd'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [See PRE-; MEDICAL.] *Med.* Preceding medicine; specif., preceding and preparing for the regular study of medicine; as, the *premedical* course in a university; a *premedical* student.

pre'med·i·ca'tion (prē'mĕd·ĭ·kā'shŭn), *n. Med.* Preliminary medication, as the giving of a quieting drug before an operation.

pre'me·di·e'val·ism (prē'mē·dĭ·ē'văl·ĭz'm; -mĕd'ĭ-), *n.* Devotion to cults and ideas antedating a medieval period; primitiveness.

pre·med'i·tate (prē·mĕd'ĭ·tāt), *v.; -TAT'ED* (-tāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *praemeditatus,* past part. of *praemeditari,* fr. *prae* before + *meditari* to meditate. See MEDITATE.] *Transitive:* To think on, and revolve in the mind, beforehand; to contrive and design previously.

With words *premeditated* thus he said. *Dryden.*

——, *Intransitive:* To think, consider, deliberate, or revolve in the mind, beforehand.

pre·med'i·tate (-tāt), *adj.* [L. *praemeditatus,* past part.] Premeditated. *Obs.* — **pre·med'i·tate·ly,** *adv. Obs.*

pre'med·i·ta'tion (prē'mĕd·ĭ·tā'shŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *préméditation,* fr. L. *praemeditatio.*] Act of meditating beforehand; specif.: **a** Previous deliberation as to action; forethought; planning or contriving. **b** Thinking of beforehand. **c** *Law.* Consideration or planning of an act beforehand such as to show intent to commit that act; as, purchase of poison before a murder may evidence *premeditation.*

pre·med'i·ta'tive (prē·mĕd'ĭ·tā'tĭv), *adj.* Given to, or characterized by, premeditation.

pre·med'i·ta'tor (-mĕd'ĭ·tā'tĕr), *n.* One who premeditates.

pre'meg·a·lith'ic (prē'mĕg·ȧ·lĭth'ĭk), *adj. Archaeol.* Prior to the megalithic period.

pre·men'stru·al (prē·mĕn'stroō·ăl), *adj. Physiol. & Med.* Of or pertaining to the period just preceding menstruation; as, *premenstrual* changes in the uterus.

pre'me·rid'i·an (prē'mē·rĭd'ĭ·ăn; -mē-), *adj.* [See PRE-; MERIDIAN.] Before noon.

pre'me·tal'lic (-mē·tăl'ĭk), *adj.* Previous to the knowledge of the use of metals.

pre'mi·al (prē'mĭ·ăl), *adj.* [LL. *praemialis.*] Of the nature of a reward. *Rare.*

pre'mi·ant (-ănt), *adj.* [L. *praemians,* pres. part.] Rewarding. *Rare.*

pre'mi·ate (prē'mĭ·āt), *v. t.; -AT'ED* (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *praemiari* to stipulate for a reward.] To give a prize or premium to or for.

pre'mi·er (prē'mĭ·ĕr; prĕm'yĕr), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *primarius* of the first rank, principal. See PRIMARY.] **1.** First in position, rank, or importance; chief; principal; leading; as, the *premier* place; (*Obs.*) *premier* minister.

2. First in time; earliest; most ancient; as, a *premier* peer, one bearing the oldest title of his degree.

pre'mi·er (prē'mĭ·ĕr; prē·mēr'; prĕm'yĕr; 277), *n.* **1.** The first minister of state; more generally, chief officer; esp., the prime minister, as of France, Japan, or Poland. See PRIME MINISTER **b**: *Forms of Address,* in Appendix.

2. *Roulette.* A bet placed at the bottom of the first vertical column, or in the space marked P12, taking in the first 12 numbers (1 to 12) and paying 2 for 1.

pre'mi·er, *v. i.* To play the, or act as, premier.

pre'mi·er·al (-ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a premier.

‖**pre·mier' dan'seur'** (prē·myā' dăn'sûr'), *masc.,* **pre·mière' dan'seuse'** (prē·myâr' dăn'sûz'), *fem.* [F., lit., first dancer.] A dancer who takes the, or a, leading part in a ballet.

‖**pre·mière'** (prē·myâr'), *adj. fem.* [F., prop. fem. of *premier* first. See PREMIER, *adj.*] First; chief; as, a *première* danseuse. — *n. fem.; pl.* -MIÈRES (*F.* prē·myâr'). **a** The leading lady of a group, esp. in a theatrical cast. **b** (*pron. usu.* prē·mēr') A first performance, as of a play; a first night.

pre'mi·er·ess (prē'mĭ·ĕr·ĕs; prĕm'yĕr-; -ĭs; 119), *n.* The wife of a premier.

pre·mier' jus' (prē·myā' zhü'). [F., lit., first juice.] The first runnings of beef tallow obtained by heating the best portions of the fat (from the kidneys, bowels, and caul) to a temperature of not above about 50° C. (122° F.). It is used chiefly in making oleomargarine.

---

pre'-ju·di'ci·ar'y, prae'-ju·di'-ci·ar'y (prē'jōō·dĭsh'ĭ·ĕr'ĭ; -ēr·ĭ), *adj. Rom. Law.* = PRE-JUDICIAL.
pre·jun'ior, *adj.* See PRE-, 3.
pre'ju·ris·dic'tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre·jus'ti·fy, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre·jus·ti·fi·ca'tion, *n.*
pre'-Jus·tin'i·an, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.
pre·ju've·nile, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre·Kant'i·an, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.
preke, *n.* The octopus. *Obs.*
preket. † PRICKET. [See PRE-, 3.]
pre·kin'der·gar'ten, *n. & adj.*
pre·kin'dle, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre·knit', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre·know', *v. t.,* pre·know'edge, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre'-Ko·ran'ic, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.
pre·la'bel, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre·la'bi·al, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre·la'bor, *n. & v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre·lac'ri·mal. Var. of PRELACHRYMAL.
pre·lan'guage, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre'late·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
pre'late·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pre'-Lat'in, *n.* See PRE-, 2. [Obs.]
prel'at·y (prĕl'ȧ·tĭ), *n.* Prelacy.
pre·launch', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
— pre·launch'ing, *n.* [2.]
pre'-Lau·ren'tian, *adj.* See PRE-,
pre·law'ful, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.
— pre·law'ful·ly, *adv.* — pre·law'ful·ness, *n.*
pre·lease', *n. & v.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre·lector·ship, prae·lec'tor·ship, *n.* See -SHIP. [3.]
pre·lec'ture, *n. & adj.* See PRE-,
pre·le'gal, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a & 3.
pre·leg'end, *n. & adj.* See PRE-,
1 a. — pre·leg'end·ar'y, *adj.* [1a.]
pre·leg'is·la'tive, *adj.* See PRE-,
pre·li'a·ble, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.
— pre'li·a·bil'i·ty, *n.*
pre'li·a'tion (prē'lĭ·ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *proeliatio.*] Battling. *Obs.*
pre·lib'er·al, *adj. & n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre'lib·er·al'i·ty, *n.*
— pre·lib'er·al·ly, *adv.*
pre·lib'er·ate, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
— pre'lib·er·a'tion, *n.* [1 a.]
pre·li'cense, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-,
preliminary agreement. = BINDER, 13.
prel'in·pin'pin, *n.* See POWDER PIMPERLIMPIMP.
pre·liq'ui·date, *v. t.* See PRE-, 2.
— pre·liq·ui·da'tion, *n.*
pre·lit'er·al, *adj.,* pre·lit'er·al·ly, *adv.,* pre·lit'er·al·ness, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre·lit'er·ary, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.
pre·lit'er·a·ture, *n.* See PRE-, 2.
pre'lit·i·ga'tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre·loan', *n. & v.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre·lo'cate, *v. i. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre·loss', *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. [1 c.]
pre'-Lu·ci·fe'ri·an, *adj.* See PRE-,
pre·lu'siv. Prelusive. *Ref. Sp.*
pre'-Lu'ther·an, *adj. & n.* See PRE-, 2.
pre·lux·u'ri·ous, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.
pre'ma·chine', *n. & adj.* See PRE-, 2.
pre·mad'ness, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre'main·tain', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre·main'te·nance, *n.*
pre·make', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. —
pre·mak'er, *n.* — pre·mak'ing, *n.*
pre'-Ma·lay', pre'-Ma·lay'an, pre'-Ma·lay'sian, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.
pre'man·dib'u·lar, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre·man'hood, *n.* See PRE-, 2.
pre'ma·ni'a·cal, *adj.,* pre·man'i·fest, *adj. & v.,* pre'man·i·festa'tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre'man'kind', *n.* See PRE-, 2.
pre'man·u·fac'ture, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — pre'man·u·fac'tur·er, *n.* — pre'man·u·fac'tur·ing, *n.*
pre·mar'i·tal, *adj.* [*pre-* + *marital.*] See PRE-, 2.
pre·mar'ry, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
— pre·mar'riage, *n.* [PRE-, 2.]
pre'-Marx'i·an, *adj. & n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre·mas'ter·y, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre·match', *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. [PRE-, 1 a.]
pre·mate', *n. & v. t. & i.* See
pre·ma·te'ri·al, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.
pre'mat·ri·mo'ni·al, *adj.* See PRE-, 2. [SEE ABORTION, 1.]
premature delivery *or* labor.
pre·meas'ure, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
— pre·meas'ure·ment, *n.* [1 a.]
pre'me·chan'i·cal, *adj.* See PRE-,
pre·me'di·ate, *v. t. & i.* To advocate; to mediate. *Obs.*
pre·med'i·cate, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre·me'di·e'val, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.
pre·med'i·tat'ed·ly, *adv.* of *premeditated,* past part. [-NESS.]
pre·med'i·tat'ed·ness, *n.* See
pre·med'i·tat'ing·ly, *adv.* of *premeditating,* pres. part.
pre'men·e·ran'dum, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre·men'ace, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-,
pre·men'tion, *n. & v. t.,* pre·mer'it, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. [2.]
pre'-Mes'si·an'ic, *adj.* See PRE-,
pre·me·thod'i·cal, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. [PRE-, 2.]
pre'-Meth'od·ist, *n. & adj.* See
pre'mi·a, *n., pl.* of PREMIUM. *Archaic.*
pre·mid'night', *n.,* pre·mid'sum'mer, *n. & adj.* See PRE-, 2.
pre'mi·er·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
pre·mil'i·tar'y, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′mil·le·nar′i·an (prē′mĭl·ē·nâr′ĭ·ăn; 79), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of premillennialism. — *adj.* Pertaining to or designating the views of the premillenarians. — **pre′mil·le·nar′i·an·ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

pre′mil·len′ni·al (prē′mĭ·lĕn′ĭ·ăl), *adj.* Coming before the millennium; previous to the millennium; — said esp. of the Second Advent; pertaining to the present world. — **pre′mil·len′ni·al·ly,** *adv.*

pre′mil·len′ni·al·ism (-ĭz′m), *n. Theol.* The doctrine that the second coming of Christ precedes, and ushers in, the millennium; — opposed to *postmillennialism.* See MILLENNIUM, 2. — **pre′mil·len′ni·al·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

pre′mil·len′ni·al·ize (-īz), *v. i.* To preach premillennialism.

pre′mil·len′ni·an (-mĭ·lĕn′ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Premillennial.

pre′mi·ous (prē′mĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *praemiosus,* fr. *praemium* a premium.] Rich in gifts. *Rare.*

pre·mis′al (prē·mīz′ăl; -′l), *n.* The act or an instance of making or stating a premise.

prem′ise, prem′iss (prĕm′ĭs), *n.* [OF. *premisse,* fr. fem. of L. *praemissus,* past part. of *praemittere* to send before, fr. *prae* before + *mittere* to send. See MISSION.] **1.** A proposition antecedently supposed or proved; a basis of argument; specif.: **a** *Logic.* A proposition stated or assumed as leading to a conclusion; either of the first two propositions of a syllogism, from which the conclusion is drawn. Thus: "All sinners deserve punishment: A B is a sinner." These propositions (the *premises*) being true or admitted, the conclusion follows, that A B deserves punishment. **b** Hence, a presupposition; something assumed or taken for granted, esp. something implied as a condition precedent.

The changes which modernity implies affect the *premises* of all human conduct. *Walter Lippmann.*

2. a *Obs.* A condition stated beforehand; a stipulation.

The *premises* observed,
Thy will by my performance shall be served. *Shak.*

b An antecedent happening or circumstance; — usually *pl.*

3. *pl. Law.* **a** Matters previously stated or set forth; hence: The part of a deed constituting all that precedes the *habendum,* orig., the first of the eight parts of an old-style deed. Its office is to state the names and additions of the parties, make the recitals necessary to explain the transaction, the consideration, and the certainty of the parties, and of the land to be conveyed. **b** The stating part of a bill in equity setting forth the causes of complaint, the parties against whom redress is sought, etc.

4. *pl. Law.* The property conveyed in a deed; hence, in general, a piece of land or real estate; sometimes, esp. in fire-insurance papers, a building or buildings on land; as, to lease *premises;* the *premises* insured. Sometimes loosely applied to personal property, as a vessel.

— ***in the, or these, premises.*** In regard to the matter or subject before mentioned or in question.

pre·mise′ (prē·mīz′), *v.;* -MISED′ (-mīzd′); -MIS′ING (-mīz′ĭng). [Cf. MF. *premis,* fem. *premise,* past part. of *premettre* to put first, to premise, fr. L. *praemittere* to send before. See PREMISE, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To send before the time, or beforehand; hence, to cause to be before something else; to employ previously. *Obs.* "If a cathartic be *premised.*" *E. Darwin.*

2. To set forth beforehand, or as introductory to the main subject; to offer previously, as something to explain or aid in understanding what follows, esp. premises or first propositions, on which rest subsequent reasonings.

I *premise* these particulars that the reader may know that I enter upon it as a very ungrateful task. *Addison.*

3. To presuppose or imply (something) as pre-existent; to postulate as a condition precedent.

A morality of humanism presents far greater difficulties than a morality *premised* on theism. *Walter Lippmann.*

4. To introduce (something) by or with (some other thing).

——, *Intransitive:* To make a premise; to set forth something as a premise. "I should *premise.*" *Browning.*

pre·mi′so·ry (prē·mī′zō·rĭ), *adj.* [See PREMISE, *v.*] Preceding; introductory; as, a *premisory* warning.

pre′mi·um (prē′mĭ·ŭm; 159), *n.; pl.* PREMIUMS (-ŭmz). [L. *praemium,* orig., what one has got before or better than others, fr. *prae* before + *emere* take, buy. See REDEEM.] **1.** A reward or recompense; a prize to be won by being before another or others in a competition; reward or prize to be adjudged; bounty; as, a *premium* for good behavior or scholarship, for discoveries, etc.

To think it not the necessity, but the *premium* and privilege of life, to eat and sleep without any regard to glory. *Burke.*

2. Something offered or given for the loan of money; bonus; — sometimes synonymous with *interest,* but generally signifying a sum, or bonus, in addition to the capital.

Tempted to lend, by great *premiums* and large interest. *Swift.*

3. A sum in advance of, or in addition to, the nominal or par value of anything; as, he sold his stock at a *premium.*

4. a An additional wage given a worker for production above a specified amount. **b** A payment made for instruction in a trade or profession, esp., as formerly, under the apprentice system.

5. *Card Games.* Any special bonus agreed upon for unusual hands, such as for high bids at auction pinochle, slams at bridge, etc.

6. *Econ.* The excess in purchasing power, or exchange value, of one form of money over another of the same nominal value, as of gold dollars over paper ones (***gold premium***), or of silver dollars over paper ones (***silver premium***).

7. *Insurance.* The consideration paid, whether in money or otherwise, for a contract of insurance. The premium may take any of various nominal forms, as that of an initiation fee, an admission fee, an assessment, or a stipulated single or periodic payment, according to the nature of the insurance. The premium required solely to meet the risk assumed, that is, the amount that will just pay the insurance liability on its becoming due without paying any expenses or contingent charges, is called the ***net,*** or ***pure, premium,*** or, sometimes, the ***mathematical,*** or ***risk, premium;*** the sum of the net premium and the loading (which see) is the ***gross,*** or ***office, premium;*** the smallest single charge for which an insurer will write certain policies is known as a ***minimum premium;*** the pro-rata share of a total premium for the expired portion of a policy term is the ***earned premium;*** and a premium which becomes smaller per unit of insurance as the amount carried increases is a ***sliding-scale premium.*** In life insurance, specif., the amount required to meet the cost of insurance for each particular year is called the ***natural premium,*** this amount increasing from year to year for any given unit of protection; the sum that would meet the cost of insurance for the entire policy term in a single payment is called a ***single premium;*** the periodical sum required to meet the cost of insurance when distributed in a series of equal payments made annually, or at some other regular interval, is called a ***level premium,*** in which case the early payments exceed the cost of the actual protection and the later ones fall short of it.

— ***at a premium.*** Above par; hence, unusually valuable, as because of rareness; hard to get or find.

premium note. *Insurance.* A note given by the insured in payment of all or a portion of the premium.

‖**pre′mi·um pu′di·ci′ti·ae** (prē′mĭ·ŭm pū′dĭ·sĭsh′ĭ·ē). [NL.] Literally, the price of chastity; — used to designate the consideration of a contract for illicit cohabitation, which is generally enforceable only if under seal and for a past cohabitation. A contract for future intercourse is void.

premium system. *Industrial Engin.* A system for paying workmen in which the workman's hourly rate is guaranteed and a premium, usually a percentage of his hourly wage, is paid for doing the work in less than the standard time specified. In the ***Halsey premium system*** no limit is set to the amount the workman may earn. In the ***Rowan premium system*** the maximum a workman can earn is double his hourly rate.

pre·mo′lar (prē·mō′lẽr), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* In front of or preceding the molar teeth; specif., designating, or pert. to, certain teeth of mammals in front of the true molars (between them and the canines when the latter are present). In man there are two in each jaw on each side, termed, from their form, *bicuspid* teeth. Unlike the true molars, they are preceded by milk teeth, the *milk molars,* to which the term premolar has also been applied. — *n.* A premolar tooth.

pre·mon′ish (prē·mŏn′ĭsh), *v. t. & i.;* -ISHED (-ĭsht); -ISH·ING. [*pre-* + *monish;* cf. L. *praemonere.*] To forewarn; to admonish beforehand; to give previous warning. — **pre·mon′ish·ment** (-mĕnt), *n. Rare.*

pre′mo·ni′tion (prē′mō·nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [LL. *praemonitio.* See PREMONISH.] **1.** Previous warning, notice, or information; forewarning; as, a *premonition* of coming winter.

2. Anticipation of an event without conscious reason; presentiment; as, a *premonition* of evil or danger. *Colloq.*

pre·mon′i·tive (prē·mŏn′ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* Premonitory; forewarning.

pre·mon′i·tor (prē·mŏn′ĭ·tẽr), *n.* [L. *praemonitor.*] One who or that which premonishes.

pre·mon′i·to′ry (prē·mŏn′ĭ·tō′rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tẽr·ĭ), *adj.* [LL. *praemonitorius.*] Giving previous warning or notice; as, *premonitory* symptoms of disease. — **pre·mon′i·to′ri·ly** (-tō′rĭ·lĭ; -tẽr·ĭ·lĭ), *adv.*

Pre·mon′stra·ten′sian (prē·mŏn′strā·tĕn′shăn), *n.* [ML. *Premonstratensis* of or pert. to *Prémontré,* in France.] *R.C.Ch.* One of a religious order of regular canons founded by St. Norbert at Prémontré near Laon, France, in 1119; — called also ***White Canons*** (from their habit), ***Norbertines,*** and ***Premonstrants.*** Of this order, only a few houses now exist. Its original rule was strict. — **Pre·mon′stra·ten′sian,** *adj.*

pre·morse′ (prē·mōrs′), *adj.* [L. *praemorsus,* past part. of *praemordere* to bite off, fr. *prae* before + *mordere* to bite.] Literally, bitten off; hence, *Chiefly Bot.,* terminated abruptly, or as if bitten off; irregularly truncate; as, a *premorse* root.

pre·morse′, *n.* The blue scabious.

pre·move′ (prē·mōōv′), *v. t.;* -MOVED′ (-mōōvd′); -MOV′ING (-mōōv′ĭng). [LL. *praemovere.*] To move or excite to action beforehand; specif., *Theol.,* to inspire; to determine the action of (someone) beforehand. — **pre·mo′tion** (-mō′shŭn), *n.* — **pre·move′ment** (-mōōv′mĕnt), *n.* — **pre·mov′er** (-mōōv′ẽr), *n.*

pre·mul′ti·ply (-mŭl′tĭ·plī), *v. t.;* -PLIED (-plīd); -PLY′ING. *Math.* To take an operator as first factor in multiplying. — **pre′mul·ti·pli·ca′tion** (prē′mŭl·tĭ·plĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.* — **pre·mul′ti·pli′er** (prē·mŭl′tĭ·plī′ẽr), *n.*

pre·mun′dane (prē·mŭn′dān), *adj.* Existing before, or antedating, the creation of the world; antemundane.

pre·mu′ni·to′ry (prē·mū′nĭ·tō′rĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to a praemunire.

pre·mu′ta·tive (-mū′tā·tĭv), *adj. Gram.* Modifying by the use of prefixes.

pre′-My′ce·nae′an (prē′mī′sē·nē′ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to a civilization in Greek lands earlier than the period to which characteristic Mycenaean objects belong, as the Early and Middle Minoan periods.

pre·my′e·lo·cyte′ (prē·mī′ē·lō·sīt′), *n. Zool.* A parent cell of a myelocyte.

pre′name′ (prē′nām′), *n.* A first, or Christian, name.

Pre·nan′thes (prē·năn′thēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *prēnēs* with the face or head down, prone + *-anthes.*] *Bot.* A genus of North American and Asiatic perennial herbs (family Cichoriaceae) with lobed or pinnatifid leaves and small heads of drooping ligulate flowers. *P. altissima* is called *rattlesnake root,* and *P. alba, white lettuce.* Syn. *Nabalus.*

pre·nar′i·al (prē·nâr′ĭ·ăl), *adj. Anat.* Pertaining to or in front of the nostrils.

pre·na′sal (-nā′zăl; -z′l), *adj.* Situated in front of the nasal bones or region; designating a cartilage or bone in the snout of certain animals, as pigs. — **pre·na′sal,** *n.*

pre·na′tal (-tăl; -t′l), *adj.* Before birth. — **pre·na′tal·ly,** *adv.*

prenatal clinic. *Med.* A clinic to advise expectant mothers as to food, health, and preparation for childbirth.

pre·na′tal·ist (prē·nā′tăl·ĭst), *n. Theol.* One who believes in the prenatal divinity of Jesus.

pren′der, pren′dre (prĕn′dẽr), *n.* [F. *prendre* to take, inf. as n.] *Law.* The power or right of taking a thing without its being offered.

pre′ne·phrit′ic (prē′nē·frĭt′ĭk; -nē-), *adj. Med.* Occurring before nephritis.

pre·neu′ral (prē·nū′răl), *adj.* [See PRE-.] *Anat.* In front of or anterior to the neural plate; specif., designating a bone forming part of the carapace of the turtle.

pre·no′ble (-nō′b'l), *adj.* Eminently noble. *Southey.*

pre·nod′al (-nōd′ăl; -′l), *adj.* [*pre-* + *nodus* + *-al.*] *Zool.* Between the nodus and the base of the wing in insects.

pre·nom′i·nate (prē·nŏm′ĭ·nāt), *v. t.;* -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [L. *praenominatus,* past part. of *praenominare.*] To forename; to mention previously. *Rare.* — **pre·nom′i·na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n. Rare.*

pre·nom′i·nate (-nāt), *adj.* [L. *praenominatus,* past part.] Prenominated. *Obs.*

pre′no·ta′tion (prē′nō·tā′shŭn), *n.* Observance beforehand; prognostication.

pre·note′ (prē·nōt′), *v. t.;* -NOT′ED (-nōt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -NOT′ING (-nōt′ĭng). [L. *praenotare,* fr. *prae* before + *notare* to note.] To note beforehand; prognosticate. *Obs.*

pre·no′tice (prē·nō′tĭs), *n.* Prenotion.

pre·no′ti·fy (prē·nō′tĭ·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING. To warn or notify in advance. — **pre′no·ti·fi·ca′tion** (prē′nō·tĭ·fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.*

pre·no′tion (prē·nō′shŭn), *n.* [L. *praenotio.*] **1.** A presentiment; premonition; foreknowledge. *Rare.*

2. Preconception; a preconceived idea formed without actual experience.

pren′tice, 'pren′tice (prĕn′tĭs), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, an apprentice or learner; as, a *prentice* hand, *prentice* work, etc. Hence, inexperienced; not fully skilled.

pren′tice, 'pren′tice, *n.* Aphetic for APPRENTICE; specif.: *Obs.* **a** A learner. **b** = APPRENTICE, *n.,* 4; — called also **prentice of law.**

pren′tice, *v. t.* To apprentice.

pren′tice·ship (-shĭp), *n.* Apprenticeship. *Archaic & Dial.*

pre·nun′ci·al (prē·nŭn′sĭ·ăl), *adj.* [See PRENUNCIATE.] Announcing beforehand, as, in paleontology, the transitory first representatives of a faunal type which foreshadow the return and establishment of that fauna in an area after an intervening absence.

pre·nup′tial (prē·nŭp′shăl), *adj.* Antenuptial.

prenuptial settlement. Antenuptial settlement. See SETTLEMENT, *n.,* 2 **b.**

pren′zie (prĕn′zĭ), *adj.* [Cf. PRIMSIE.] A word of unknown meaning, prob. an error for some other word, in Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure,* III. i. 94 & 97.

pre·oc′cu·pan·cy (prē·ŏk′ū·păn·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [See PREOCCUPATE.] **1.** Act or right of taking possession before another or others; preoccupation; as, the *preoccupancy* of wild land.

2. The condition of being completely busied, or preoccupied.

pre·oc′cu·pate (-pāt), *v. t.* [L. *praeoccupatus,* past part. of *praeoccupare* to preoccupy. See PREOCCUPY.] *Obs.* **1.** To anticipate; to take before; hence, to surprise; to forestall.

2. To prepossess; to prejudice.

pre·oc′cu·pa′tion (-pā′shŭn; 66), *n.* [L. *praeoccupatio;* cf. F. *préoccupation.*] **1.** Act of preoccupying, or state of being preoccupied; prepossession; of the mind, engrossment.

2. *Rhet.* Prolepsis.

pre·oc′cu·pied (-ŏk′ū·pīd), *adj.* **1.** a Engrossed; absorbed; lost in thought. **b** Already occupied; filled.

2. *Biol.* Previously applied to some other group and hence unavailable (according to the rules of nomenclature) for use in a new sense; — said of a generic or specific name.

Syn. — See ABSENT. **Ant.** — Thoughtless, carefree.

pre·oc′cu·pi′er (-pī′ẽr), *n.* One who or that which preoccupies.

pre·oc′cu·py (-pī), *v. t.;* -PIED (-pīd); -PY′ING (-pī′ĭng). [Cf. F. *préoccuper.* See PREOCCUPATE, OCCUPY.] **1.** To prepossess; to engage, occupy, or engross the attention of, beforehand; to pre-engage; formerly, to bias.

I think it more respectful to the reader to leave something to reflections than to *preoccupy* his judgment. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To occupy, or take possession of, before another; as, to *preoccupy* a country not before held.

3. To fill beforehand; to occupy in advance of.

pre·oc′u·lar (prē·ŏk′ū·lẽr), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* In front of the eye, as the antennae of certain insects; — applied, specif., to any of several scales in certain reptiles. — *n.* A preocular scale or shield.

---

pre·min′is·ter, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·min′is·try,** *n.*

pre′mi·o, *n.* [It.] Premium. *Obs.*

prem′is. Premise. *Ref. Sp.*

pre′mis·rep′re·sent′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′mis·rep′re·sen·ta′tion,** *n.*

prem′iss, *n.* = PREMISE.

pre·mis′sion, *n.* [MF.] A sending before. *Obs.*

pre·mit′, *v. i.* [L. *praemittere* to send before.] To premise. *Obs.*

pre·mix′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·mix′er,** *n.* — **pre·mix′ture,** *n.*

pre·mize′, *v.* Premise. *Ref. Sp.*

pre·mod′el, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·mod′ern, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·mod′i·fy, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′mod·i·fi·ca′tion,** *n.*

pre′-Mo·ham′me·dan, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·mold′, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·mold′er,** *n.* — **pre·mold′ing,** *n.*

pre′mo·nar′chi·al, *adj.,* **pre·mon′e·tar′y,** *adj.,* **pre′-Mon·go′li·an,** *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′mo·nop′o·lize, *v. t.,* **pre′mo·nop′o·ly,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·mon′strance, *n.* Premonstration. *Obs.*

Pre·mon′strant (prē·mŏn′strănt), *adj. & n.* = PREMONSTRATENSIAN.

pre·mon′strate (prē·mŏn′strāt), *v. t.* [L. *praemonstratus,* past part. of *praemonstrare.*] To show or represent beforehand. — **pre′mon·stra′tion** (prē′mŏn·strā′shŭn), *n.* — **pre·mon′stra·tor** (prē·mŏn′strā·tẽr), *n. All Obs.*

Pre·mon′stra·ten′sis, *adj. & n.* [ML.] = PREMONSTRATENSIAN.

pre′mon·u·men′tal, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·mor′al, *adj.* See PRE-, 2. — **pre′mo·ral′i·ty,** *n.* — **pre·mor′al·ly,** *adv.*

pre·mor′bid, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·mor′bid·ly,** *adv.* — **pre·mor′bid·ness,** *n.*

pre·morn′ing, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·mor′tal, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·mor′ti·fy, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′mor·ti·fi·ca′tion,** *n.*

pre·mor′tu·ar′y, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′mo·sa′ic, *or* **pre′-Mo·sa′ic,** *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′-Mos′lem, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·mourn′, *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·mud′dle, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′mu·nic′i·pal, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′mu·ni′re. Var. of PRAEMUNIRE.

pre′mu·nite′, *v. t.* [L. *praemunitus,* past part. of *praemunire.*] To fortify in front, or beforehand. *Obs.* — **pre′mu·ni′tion** (-mū·nĭsh′ŭn), *n. Obs.*

pre·mu′si·cal, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·mus′ter, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·mu′ti·ny, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′my·cot′ic, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·myth′i·cal, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pren′a·ble. ✝ PREGNABLE.

pre′-Na·po′le·on′ic, *adj.* See PRE-, 2. [PRENARIS.]

pre·na′res (prē·nā′rēz), *n., pl.* of

pre·na′ris (-nā′rĭs), *n.; pl.* -RES (-rēz). [NL. See PRE-; NARE.] = NOSTRIL, 1.

pre·na′tion·al, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·na′tive, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·nat′ural, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·na′val, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

prene. Var. of PREEN. *Now Dial.*

pre·neb′u·lar, *adj. Astron.* See PRE-, 2. [1 a.]

pre′ne·ces′si·tate, *v. t.* See PRE-,

pre′neg·lect′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

— **pre′neg·lect′ful,** *adj.*

pre·neg′li·gence, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·neg′li·gent,** *adj.*

pre′ne·go′ti·ate, *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′ne·go′ti·a′tion,** *n.*

pre′ne·o·lith′ic, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′neu·ral′gic, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′-New·to′ni·an, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·night′, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′-No·a′chi·an, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·no′men. Var. of PRAENOMEN.

pre·nom′i·nal. Var. of PRAENOMINAL.

pre·nom′i·nal, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′no·min′i·cal (prē′nō·mĭn′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* = 1st PRENOMINAL.

pre′-Nor′man, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′-Norse′, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·nos′tic, *n.* [See PROGNOSTIC.] Presage; omen. *Obs.*

pre·nos′ti·cate, *v. t. & i.* To prognosticate. *Obs.* — **pre·nos′ti·ca′tion,** *n. Obs.* — **pre·nos′ti·ca′tive,** *adj. Obs.*

pre·no′ta·ry, *n.* [ML. *praenotarius* assistant notary.] A prothonotary. *Obs.*

pren·sa′tion (prĕn·sā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *prensatio,* fr. *prensare,* freq. of *prehendere,* to seize.] A seizing. *Obs.*

prent. Dial. var. of PRINT.

pren′tice·hood, *n.* Also **pren′tice·hed.** Apprenticehood. *Obs.*

pren′tis·age, *n.* [Cf. F. *apprentissage.*] Apprenticeship. *Obs.*

pren′tist. Prenticed. *Ref. Sp.*

pre·nurse′, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·num′ber·ing,** *n.*

pre·nun′ci·ate, *v. t.* [L. *praenunciatus,* past part. of *praenunciare.*] To proclaim beforehand. *Obs.* — **pre·nun′ci·a′tion** (prē·nŭn′sĭ·ā′shŭn), *n. Obs.*

pre·nurs′er·y, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′o·be′di·ence, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′o·be′di·ent,** *adj.*

pre′ob·ject′, *v. i.,* **pre′ob·jec′tion,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′ob·jec′tive, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·ob′li·gate, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′ob·li·ga′tion,** *n.*

pre′o·blige′, *v. t.,* **pre′ob·serv′ance,** *n.,* **pre′ob·ser·va′tion,** *n.,* **pre′ob·ser·va′tion·al,** *adj.,* **pre′ob·serve′,** *v. t.,* **pre′ob·struct′,** *v. t.,* **pre′ob·struc′tion,** *n.,* **pre′ob·tain′,** *v. t.,* **pre′ob·tain′a·ble,** *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′ob·trude′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′ob·tru′sion,** *n.* — **pre′ob·tru′sive,** *adj.*

pre·ob′vi·ate, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·ob′vi·ous, *adj.,* **pre·ob′vi·ous·ness,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′oc·ca′sioned, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. [b & 2.]

pre′oc·cip′i·tal, *adj.* See PRE-, 1

pre′oc·clu′sion, *n.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′oc·cul·ta′tion, *n.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·oc′cu·pant, *n. & adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·oc′cu·pa′tive, *adj.* See -IVE.

pre·oc′cu·pied·ly, *adv.* of PREOCCUPIED.

pre·oc′cu·pied·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pre′oc·cur′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′oc·cur′rence,** *n.*

pre′o·ce·an′ic, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·op′er·a′tive (prē-ŏp′ĕr·ā′tĭv), *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a & 2. Specif., *Surg.*, occurring before an operation. — **pre·op′er·a′tive·ly**, *adv.*

pre′o·per′cle (prē′ō-pûr′k'l), **pre′o·per′cu·lum** (-kū·lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -PERCLES (-k'lz); -PERCULA (-kū·lä). [NL. *preoperculum.*] *Zool.* A flat membrane bone in the gill cover of most fishes, lying immediately in front of the opercle.

pre′o·per′cu·lar (-kū·lĕr), *adj.* *Zool.* Designating, or pertaining to, the preopercle. — *n.* The preopercle.

pre′o·pin′ion (-ō-pĭn′yŭn), *n.* Opinion previously formed; prejudice. — **pre′o·pin′ion·at′ed** (-āt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.*

pre·op′tion (prē-ŏp′shŭn), *n.* Previous choice; also, the right or an instance of first choice.

pre·o′ral (prē-ō′rĕl; 181), *adj.* *Zool.* Situated in front of, or anterior to, the mouth. — **pre·o′ral·ly**, *adv.*

pre·or′bit·al (-ôr′bĭ·tĕl; -t'l), *adj.* *Anat.* & *Zool.* In front of the orbit; designating a large membrane bone situated just in front of the orbit in many teleost fishes.

pre·or′bit·al, *n.* *Anat.* & *Zool.* The preorbital bone or process.

pre′or·dain′ (prē′ôr·dān′), *v. t.* [*pre-* + *ordain*; cf. F. *préordonner*, LL. *praeordinare.*] To decree or ordain in advance; to order beforehand; to foreordain.

pre·or′der (prē-ôr′dĕr), *v. t.* To order or arrange beforehand; to foreordain.

pre·or′der, *n.* [See PRE-.] *Com.* An order for merchandise in advance of its manufacture or completion. *Colloq., U. S.*

pre′or·di·na′tion (prē′ôr·dĭ·nā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *préordination.*] Act of preordaining or foreordaining.

pre′or·gan′ic (prē′ôr·găn′ĭk), *adj.* *Geol.* Formed before the beginning of life.

prep (prĕp), *adj.* Short for PREPARATORY; as, *prep* school. *U. S.* — *n.* **a** *U. S.* A student in a preparatory course, esp. for college. **b** *Eng.* Study hour. **c** *Eng.* Preparation of study assignments. **d** A preparatory school. *All Student Slang.*

prep, *v. t.* & *i.* To prepare; esp., to prepare for college. *Slang, U. S.*

pre·paid′ (prē-pād′), or **pre·pay′** (-pā′), **sta′tion.** *Railroads.* A station to which freight cannot be shipped C.O.D.; — contrasted with *open station.*

pre·pal′a·tal (prē-păl′ä·tăl; -t'l), *adj.* See PRE-, 1 **b**. Specif., *Phonet.*, formed between the front of the tongue and the fore part of the hard palate.

‖**pré′pa′ra′teur′** (prā′pä′rä′tûr′), *n.* [F.] Preparator; laboratory assistant.

prep′a·ra′tion (prĕp′ä·rā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *préparation*, fr. L. *praeparatio.* See PREPARE.] **1.** Act or process, or an instance, of preparing; a fitting or making beforehand for a particular purpose, use, service, or condition; previous arrangement or adaptation; a making ready; equipment; training; formation; compounding; manufacture; as, the *preparation* of land for sowing; the *preparation* of troops for battle; *preparation* of drugs; *preparation* of a deed or document for execution, of a manuscript for printing, etc.
2. State of being prepared, or made ready; preparedness; readiness; fitness; as, a nation in good *preparation* for war.
3. That which makes ready, prepares the way, or introduces; a preparatory act or measure.
I will show what *preparations* there were. *T. Burnet.*
4. That which is prepared; something made, equipped, or compounded for a particular purpose; as: **a** Any medicinal substance fitted for use. **b** Anything treated for preservation or examination.
5. *Obs.* **a** An army or fleet. **b** An accomplishment; qualification. **c** A preface.
6. *Bib.* Ritual acts and observances preceding the Sabbath or other festival. Hence, *day of preparation*, the day before such a festival.
7. *Eccl.* Liturgical prayers or private devotions said by one preparing for a sacrament, esp. for the celebration of the Eucharist or in advance of communicating; also, the first part of the Communion service.
8. *Educ.* **a** Preliminary study, as for a recitation or speech. **b** *Brit. Schools.* A study hour.
9. *Music.* **a** The anticipation of a dissonant tone in the consonant chord next preceding. **b** The consonant tone thus about to become dissonant. See SUSPENSION.

prep′a·ra′tion·ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who believes in preparedness, esp. for war.

pre·par′a·tive (prē-păr′ä·tĭv), *adj.* [F. *préparatif.*] **1.** Tending or serving to prepare or make ready; having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting; preparatory.
Laborious quest of knowledge *preparative* to this work. *South.*
2. Adapted for use in a preparatory process; as, a *preparative* room. *Rare.*

pre·par′a·tive, *n.* [F. *préparatif.*] That which prepares, or is preparative or preparatory; also, a preparation; a preparatory stage, treatment, process, or the like; specif., *Obs.*, an omen.

pre·par′a·tive, *adv.* Preparatively.

pre·par′a·tor (-tĕr), *n.* [LL. *praeparator.*] One who prepares; formerly, esp., one who compounded or prepared medicines. Specif., a preparer of specimens for scientific uses.

pre·par′a·to′ry (-tō′rĭ or, *esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ, -trĭ), *adj.* [ML. *praeparatorius.*] **1.** Preparing, or serving to prepare, for something; introductory; preparative; as, a *preparatory* condition.
2. Being prepared; undergoing training or instruction for something to follow; as, a *preparatory* student.

pre·par′a·to′ry, *n.*; *pl.* -TORIES (-rĭz). A preparative. Also, short for *preparatory school*, etc.

pre·par′a·to′ry, *adv.* Preparatorily.

preparatory school. A school, usually private, preparing students primarily for college.

pre·par′don (prē-pär′d'n), *n.* A pardon or dispensation in advance of the commission of an act. — **pre·par′don**, *v. t.*

pre·pare′ (prē-pâr′), *v.*; -PARED′ (-pârd′); -PAR′ING (-pâr′-ĭng). [F. *préparer*, fr. L. *praeparare*, fr. *prae* before + *parare* to make ready. See PARE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To fit, adapt, or qualify beforehand for a particular purpose, end, or condition; to make ready; to put into a state for use or application; to arrange or put in order beforehand; to put into the appropriate mental state, as by warning or instruction; to fit mentally; as, to *prepare* ground for seed; to *prepare* a lesson or speech; to *prepare* a boy for college.
Our souls, not yet *prepared* for upper light. *Dryden.*
2. To procure as suitable or necessary; to get ready beforehand; to provide; to equip; to fit out; hence, to make or form, esp. by some specified process; to compound; as, to *prepare* an entertainment, a medicine, food.
The Lord had *prepared* a great fish to swallow up Jonah. *Jonah* i. 17.
3. *Music.* **a** To anticipate and modify (a dissonance or its effect) by sounding the dissonant tone in the preceding consonant chord. **b** To lead up to (a tone or an embellishment) by a prefatory tone or tones; as, a *prepared* trill (one preceded by a turn or other grace).
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make ready; to put things in order; to arrange; as, to *prepare* for hostilities.
2. To make oneself ready; to take the necessary previous measures; as, to *prepare* for death; to be in process of preparation.
Tea was *preparing* in the kitchen. *Archibald Marshall.*
3. To make oneself ready for a journey. *Obs.*
Syn. — Fit, adjust, qualify; make ready.

pre·pare′ (prē-pâr′), **pre·pare′ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* Preparation. *Rare.*

pre·pared′ (-pârd′), *adj.* Made ready, fit, or suitable beforehand; also, adapted; ready; equipped; fitted out; made. — **pre·par′ed·ly** (-pâr′ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.*

prepared chalk. *Pharm.* Calcium carbonate freed of most of its impurities by elutriation.

prepared cutch. See CATECHU.

prepared flour. = SELF-RISING FLOUR.

pre·par′ed·ness (prē-pâr′ĕd·nĕs; -ĭd-; prē-pârd′-; -nĭs; 119), *n.* State of being prepared; readiness; specif., a state of military and naval preparation for adequate defense in case of possible hostilities.

prepared opium. Raw opium which has been treated to render it fit for smoking; — called also *smoking opium.* It contains about 8 per cent of morphine.

prepared roofing. Roofing consisting of asbestos felt or rag felt saturated with asphalt and assembled with asphalt cement; — called also *roll roofing, composition roofing,* or *ready roofing.*

prepared sizes. *Mining.* The four sizes of anthracite coal: broken, egg, stove, and chestnut. Cf. STEAM SIZES.

pre′pa·ren′tal (prē′pä·rĕn′tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [See PRE-; PARENTAL.] Preceding parenthood; as, *preparental* teaching of prospective mothers and fathers.

pre·par′er (prē-pâr′ĕr), *n.* One who or that which prepares; specif.: **a** In various occupations, as wool spinning, one who performs some regular preliminary operation. **b** *Obs. Med.* A preparative.

pre′pa·ri′e·tal (prē′pä·rĭ′ĕ·tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [See PRE-.] *Anat.* & *Zool.* **a** In front of parietal structures; — applied specif. to a plate or scale immediately in front of the parietal plate in snakes. **b** Designating the anterior part of the parietal convolutions of the brain. — *n.* A preparietal plate or scale.

pre·par′ing·ly (prē-pâr′ĭng·lĭ), *adv.* Preparatorily.

pre′pa·tel′lar (prē′pä·tĕl′ĕr), *adj.* *Anat.* In front of the patella; specif., designating a synovial bursa between the patella and the skin. Cf. HOUSEMAID'S KNEE.

pre·pay′ (prē-pā′), *v. t.*; -PAID′ (-pād′); -PAY′ING. To pay, or to pay the charge upon, in advance or beforehand.

pre·pay′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Payment beforehand, or in advance.

pre·pe′ni·al (prē-pē′nĭ·ăl), *adj.* *Anat.* & *Zool.* Lying in front of the penis, as the scrotum of marsupials.

pre·pense′ (prē-pĕns′), *adj.* [From *prepensed*, fr. *purpensed*, after OF., *purpensé* meditated, past part. of *purpenser, pourpenser*, to meditate, plan, fr. *pur-* (fr. L. *pro*) + *penser* to think. See PANSY; cf. PREPENSE, *v.*] **1.** Deliberated, contrived, or planned beforehand; preconceived; premeditated; aforethought; — usually placed after the word it qualifies; as, malice *prepense* (see MALICE, 4).
Impute ye as the action were *prepense.* *Browning.*
2. Deliberate; acting with premeditation; — of a person. *Rare.*

pre·pense′ (prē-pĕns′), *v. t.* & *i.*; -PENSED′ (-pĕnst′); -PENS′ING (-pĕn′sĭng). [From earlier *purpense*, fr. OF. *purpenser.* See PREPENSE, *adj.*] To think of or consider beforehand; to premeditate; to precontrive. *Obs.*

pre′per·ceive′ (prē′pĕr·sēv′), *v. t.*; -CEIVED′ (-sēvd′); -CEIV′ING (-sēv′ĭng). [*pre-* + *perceive.*] *Psychol.* To anticipate the appearance, sound, etc., of.

pre′per·cep′tion (prē′pĕr·sĕp′shŭn), *n.* *Psychol.* Ideal anticipation of a perception. — **pre′per·cep′tive** (-tĭv), *adj.*

pre·per′fect (prē-pûr′fĭkt; -fĭkt; 119), *adj.* *Gram.* Designating or pertaining to the perfect participle formed with *having.* *Obs.*

pre′-Per′sian (prē′pûr′zhăn; -shăn), *adj.* [See PRE-.] *Gr. Hist.* Belonging to a date in Athenian history earlier than the destruction of Athens by the Persians in 480 B.C.

pre′-Phid′i·an (-fĭd′ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Earlier in date and style than the characteristic work of Phidias and his school. It implies an archaic style.

pre·phrag′ma (-frăg′mä), *n.*; *pl.* -MAS (-mäz), -MATA (-mä·tä). [NL. See PRE-.] *Zool.* The anterior phragma of the notum of an insect.

pre·pink′ spray (-pĭngk′). *Hort.* A spray applied, esp. to apple trees, after the leaves and buds show but with no color apparent. Cf. PINK SPRAY.

pre′pla·cen′tal (prē′plä·sĕn′tăl; -t'l), *adj.* *Embryol.* Existing or arising before the formation of a placenta.

pre·pol′lence (prē-pŏl′ĕns), *n.* [LL. *praepollentia.*] Action or state of being prepollent; predominance; prevalence. *Rare.*

pre·pol′len·cy (-ĕn·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Quality or state of being prepollent. *Rare.*

pre·pol′lent (-ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *praepollens*, pres. part. of *praepollere* to surpass in power, fr. *prae* + *pollere* to be powerful.] Superior in influence, power, or weight; predominant.

pre·pol′lex (-ĕks), *n.*; *pl.* -LICES (-ĭ·sēz). [NL. See PRE-; POLLEX.] *Zool.* An extra digit, or rudiment of a digit, on the preaxial side of the thumb.

pre·pon′der (prē-pŏn′dĕr), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. OF. *preponderer.*] **1.** To prefer. *Obs.*
2. To preponderate. *Now Rare.*

pre·pon′der·ance (-pŏn′dĕr·ăns), *n.* [See PREPONDERANT.] **1.** State of being preponderant; superiority or excess of weight, influence, power, number, etc.; an outweighing.
In a few weeks he had changed the relative position of all the states in Europe, and had restored the equilibrium which the *preponderance* of one power had destroyed. *Macaulay.*
2. *Ordn.* The excess of weight of that part of a cannon behind the axis of the trunnions over that in front. If the excess of weight is forward of the trunnions, it is sometimes called *negative preponderance.*

pre·pon′der·an·cy (-ăn·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Quality of being preponderant; superior weight, influence, importance, etc.

pre·pon′der·ant (-ănt), *adj.* [L. *praeponderans, -antis*, pres. part. See PREPONDERATE.] Preponderating; outweighing; superior in weight, force, influence, etc.; predominant; as, of *preponderant* importance. — **pre·pon′der·ant·ly**, *adv.*

pre·pon′der·ate (-āt), *v.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *praeponderatus*, past part. of *praeponderare.* See PRE-; PONDER.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To exceed in weight; hence, to turn the scale; to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance; to gravitate more (to).
2. Figuratively, to exceed in influence, power, etc.; to prevail; predominate.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To outweigh; to exceed or surpass (something) in weight, force, influence, number, etc.; to overbalance. *Obs.*
An inconsiderable weight, by distance from the center of the balance, will *preponderate* greater magnitudes. *Glanville.*
2. To cause to be inclined; incline; dispose; decide. *Obs.*

pre·pon′der·ate, *v. t.* & *i.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.

pre·pon′der·ate (-ăt), *adj.* Preponderant. — **-ate·ly**, *adv.*

pre·pon′der·at′ing (-āt′ĭng), *adj.* Dominating; prevailing; superior in number, importance, etc. — **-at′ing·ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — See DOMINANT.

pre·pon′der·a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *praeponderatio.*] Act or state of preponderating; preponderance; bias. *Rare.*

pre·pon′der·ous (prē-pŏn′dĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Preponderant. *Rare.* — **pre·pon′der·ous·ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

pre·pon′tine (prē-pŏn′tĭn; -tīn), *adj.* *Anat.* In front of the pons.

pre·pose′ (prē-pōz′), *v. t.*; -POSED′ (-pōzd′); -POS′ING (-pōz′-ĭng). [F. *préposer*, fr. *pré-* (fr. L. *prae*) + *poser.* See POSE.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** To place over as chief. **b** To place before; prefix; preface. **c** To put forward.
2. *Gram.* To place (a particle, a genitive, etc.) before the word with which it is grammatically connected.

prep′o·si′tion (prĕp′ō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [F. and L.; F. *préposition*, fr. L. *praepositio*, fr. *praeponere* to place before, fr. *prae* before + *ponere* to put, place. See POSITION; cf. PROVOST.] **1.** *a Rare.* The act or an instance of preposing, or placing before; also, the state or condition of being preposed. **b** *Obs.* A prefix; any particle or word used as a prefix. **c** *Obs.* Anything placed before (something).
2. *Gram.* A word generally with some meaning of position, direction, time, or other abstract relation, and connecting a noun or a pronoun, in an adjectival or adverbial sense, with some other word; a particle used with a noun, pronoun (in English in the objective case), or noun equivalent, to make an adjunct or adverbial phrase; — so called because usually placed before the word with which it is phrased (a bridge *of* iron; he comes *from* town; it is good *for* food). The qualifying phrase thus formed is often called a *case phrase*, as answering to an oblique case of an inflected noun. English prepositions often follow the pronouns they go with in interrogative and relative clauses, where the pronoun naturally begins the clause (Whom were you looking *for?* the box that it came *in*). Most of the English particles that are characteristically prepositions may function as adverbs as well (he could not break *through;* please step *up*). Certain phrasal forms are in effect compound prepositions (*by means of; in regard to; on account of*).
3. A proposition; an exposition; a discourse. *Obs.*

pre·po·si′tion, *n.* Position before. Cf. POSTPOSITION.

prep′o·si′tion·al (prĕp′ō-zĭsh′ŭn·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a preposition; as, a *prepositional* adjective or participle (a book *worth* a dollar; a delay *pending* inquiry); formed with a preposition; as, a *prepositional* phrase (hole *in the wall*), a *prepositional* transitive (she *looked at* him). — **prep′o·si′tion·al·ly**, *adv.*

prepositional object. *Gram.* An object made such by a preposition which is felt to be a loose affix giving transitive force to a verb (I was talking of *art;* she looked at *pictures* (cf., the pictures she *looked at* were costly).

prepositional phrase. See PHRASE, *n.*, 6.

pre·pos′i·tive (prē-pŏz′ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* [LL. *praepositivus;* cf. F. *prépositif.*] *Gram.* Put before; prefixed. — *n.* A prepositive word. — **pre·pos′i·tive·ly**, *adv.*

pre·pos′i·tor, prae·pos′i·tor (-tĕr), *n.* [Alteration of L. *praepositus.* See PROVOST.] At some English public schools, a student entrusted with the discipline of other students; a monitor; — called also *praepostor, prefect.* — **pre·pos′i·to′ri·al** (-tō′rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.*

---

pre·o′dor·ous, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre′oe·so·phag′e·al. Var. of PRE-ESOPHAGEAL.
pre·of′fend′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**. — **pre·of′fense′**, *n.* — **pre′of·fen′sive**, *adj.* — **pre′of·fen′sive·ly**, *adv.* — **pre′of·fen′sive·ness**, *n.*
pre·of′fer, *n.* & *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**. — **pre·of′fer·ing**, *n.*
pre′of·fi′cial, *adj.* See PRE-, 2. — **pre′of·fi′cial·ly**, *adv.* [*Rare.*]
pre·om′i·nate, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre′o·mis′sion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 **a**. — **pre′o·mit′**, *v. t.*
pre·o′pen, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**. — **pre·o′pen·ing**, *n.*
pre·op′er·ate, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 **a**. — **pre′op·er·a′tion**, *n.* — **pre·op′er·a′tor**, *n.*
pre′op·pose′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**. — **pre′op·po·si′tion**, *n.*
pre′op·press′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
— **pre′op·pres′sion**, *n.* — **pre′op·pres′sor**, *n.*
pre·op′tic, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 **b**.
pre′op·ti·mis′tic, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre′or·daind′. Preordained. *Ref.*
pre·or′di·nance, *n.* Antecedent decree. *Obs.*
pre·or′di·nate, *adj.* [LL. *praeordinatus*, past part. See PREORDAIN.] Preordained. *Obs.*
pre·or′ga·nize, *v. t.* & *i.* See PRE-, 1 **a**. — **pre′or·ga·ni·za′tion**, *n.*
pre′o·rig′i·nal, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 **a**. — **pre′o·rig′i·nal·ly**, *adv.* [1 **a**.
pre′or·na·men′tal, *adj.* See PRE-,
pre′-Os·man′li, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.
pre·out′fit, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre·out′line′, *n.* & *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**. [PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre·o′ver·throw′, *n.* & *v. t.* See
pre·pain′ful, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.

pre·pal′a·tine, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 **b**.
pre′pa·le·o·lith′ic, pre′pa·lae·o·lith′ic, *adj.* See PRE-, 2. [PRE-, 2.
pre′-Pa′le·o·zo′ic, *adj.* *Geol.* See
pre·pan′ic, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.
pre·par′a·ble (prē-pâr′ä·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. [*Obs.*
prep′a·rance, *n.* Preparation.
prep′a·rate, *v. i.* To prepare. *Obs.*
prep′a·rate, *adj.* [L. *praeparatus*, past part.] Prepared. *Obs.*
pre·par′a·tiv. Preparative. *Ref. Sp.* [ATIVE.
pre·par′a·tive·ly, *adv.* of PREPAR-
pre·par′a·to′ri·ly, *adv.* of PREPARATORY.
pre′par·lia·men′ta·ry, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre′par·oc·cip′i·tal, *adj.* See
pre′par·ox·y·s′mal, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.
pre′part′, *n.* Preceding part. *Obs.*

pre·par′take′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre·par′tic′i·pa′tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre·par′ti·san, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre′par·ti′tion, *n.* & *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**. [PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre·part′ner·ship, *n.* & *adj.* See
pre·pat′ent, *n.* & *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre′-Pa·tri′cian, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.
pre′pa·tri·ot′ic, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre′-Paul′ine, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.
pre·pave′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**. —
pre·pave′ment, *n.*
pre·pay′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
pre′pe·dun′cle, *n.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre·pend′, *v. i.* [*pre-* + L. *pendere* to weigh.] To consider; meditate. Cf. PREPENSE, *v.* *Obs.*
pre·pend′ent, *adj.* Overhanging in front. *Obs.*
pre·pen′e·trate, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.

— **pre′pen·e·tra′tion**, *n.*
pre·pense′ly, *adv.* of PREPENSE.
pre·pen′siv. Prepensive. *Ref. Sp.*
pre·pen′sive (prē-pĕn′sĭv), *adj.* Prepense. *Obs.*
pre·peo′ple, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre′per·i·to·ne′al, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 **b**.
pre′-Per′mi·an, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.
pre′per·suade′, *v. t.*, **pre′per·sua′sion**, *n.*, **pre′per·sua′sive**, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre′per·ruse′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
— **pre′pe·ru′sal**, *n.* [1 **a**.
pre′pe·ti′tion, *n.* & *v. i.* See PRE-,
pre′-Pe′trine, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.
pre′-Phar′a·on′ic, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.
pre·phthis′i·cal, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.
pre′pig·men′tal, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 **b**.
pre·pi′ous, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 **c**.

pre′pi·tu′i·tar′y, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 **b**.
pre·place′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**. —
pre·place′ment, *n.*
pre·plant′, *v. t.* & *i.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre·plant′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre·pledge′, *n.* & *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre·plot′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre′po·et′ic, pre′po·et′i·cal, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 **a**. [1 **a**.
pre·poi′son, *n.* & *v. t.* See PRE-,
pre′po·lice′, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.
pre·pol′ish, *n.* & *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre′-Pol′ish, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.
pre′pol′i·tic, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
pre′po·lit′i·cal, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.
— **pre′po·lit′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*
pre·pon′tile, *adj.* = PREPONTINE.
pre′por·tray′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a**.
— **pre′por·tray′al**, *n.*

---

pre·pos′i·ture, prae·pos′i·ture (prē·pŏz′ĭ·tūr), *n.* [LL. *praepositura.* See PREPOSITION; cf. PROVOST.] Office or dignity of a provost; a provostry, esp. of a priory or collegiate church.

pre′pos·sess′ (prē′pō·zĕs′), *v. t.;* -SESSED′ (-pō·zĕst′); -SESS′ING. **1.** To preoccupy, as ground or land, or a place or position; to take previous possession of.

2. To preoccupy (one); to influence beforehand; to incline (one) to or toward (a belief, idea, etc.) so as to preclude other things; hence, to bias or prejudice; to give a previous inclination to, for or against anything; esp., to induce to a favorable opinion beforehand, or at the outset.

pre′pos·sessed′ (-zĕst′), *adj.* Prejudiced; infatuated with (a person or an idea, notion, etc.); having a fixed idea.

pre′pos·sess′ing (-zĕs′ĭng), *adj.* **1.** Causing or creating prejudice. *Now Rare.*

2. Tending to invite favor; attracting confidence, favor, esteem, or love; attractive; as, a *prepossessing* manner. — **pre′pos·sess′ing·ly,** *adv.* — **pre′pos·sess′ing·ness,** *n.*

pre′pos·ses′sion (-pō·zĕsh′ŭn), *n.* **1.** Prior occupancy; possession of beforehand. *Now Rare.*

2. Preoccupation of the mind by an opinion, or impression, already formed; preconceived opinion; bias; — now generally implying a favorable opinion; as, the *prepossessions* of childhood; the *prepossessions* of a bigot.

Syn. — Bent, predisposition, inclination. See PREDILECTION.

Ant. — Antipathy, aversion, prejudice.

pre·pos′ter·ous (prē·pŏs′tĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *praeposterus,* fr. *prae* before + *posterus* latter. See POSTERIOR.] **1.** Having that first which ought to be last; inverted in order. *Obs.*

2. Contrary to nature, reason, or common sense; irrational; utterly foolish. "Most *preposterous* conclusions." *Shak.*

3. Hence, absurd; nonsensical; ridiculous; grotesque.

His *preposterous* old dressing gown. *Margaret Deland.*

It's a *preposterous* attempt to try to live only for yourself and by yourself. *Somerset Maugham.*

Syn. — See FOOLISH. **Ant.** — Natural, rational, logical. — **pre·pos′ter·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **pre·pos′ter·ous·ness,** *n.*

pre·po′tence (prē·pō′tĕns), *n.* [F. *prépotence.*] Prepotency.

pre·po′ten·cy (-pō′tĕn·sĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *praepotentia.*] Quality or condition of being prepotent; predominance; now usually, *Biol.,* a marked capacity on the part of an individual, strain, or the like, to transmit a character or characters to the offspring, irrespective of the other member of a cross. Such characters are now regarded as Mendelian dominants, being fully prepotent only when homozygous.

pre·po′tent (-tĕnt; 128), *adj.* [L. *praepotens.* See PRE-; POTENT.] **1.** a Very powerful; superior in force, influence, etc. b More powerful than; predominating over.

2. *Biol.* Characterized by prepotency.

3. *Psychol.* More easily aroused than other responses and so taking precedence over them; as, the protective reflexes are *prepotent* over all others.

— **pre·po′tent·ly,** *adv.*

pre·pref′er·ence (prē·prĕf′ĕr·ĕns), *adj. Finance.* Having priority in preference; — said of securities or claims which precede preference shares or bonds, either as to payment of interest or dividends, or as to security for repayment of principal. *Brit.*

pre·print′ (prē·prĭnt′), *n.* A print made in advance of book or periodical publication; also, a portion of a larger work issued before publication of the whole, or an article issued before the publication of a periodical in which it is to appear. — **pre·print′,** *adj.*

pre′pro·fes′sion·al (prē′prō·fĕsh′ŭn·ăl), *adj. Educ.* Designating education preceding study for a profession.

pre·pu′ber·ty (prē·pū′bĕr·tĭ), *n.* [See PRE-.] *Physiol.* a The period immediately preceding puberty. b The period from about four years of age to puberty. — **pre·pu′ber·al** (-ăl), **pre·pu′ber·tal** (-tăl), *adj.*

pre′pu·bes′cent (prē′pū·bĕs′ĕnt; -′nt), *adj.* [*pre-* + *pubescent.*] *Physiol.* Prepuberal.

pre·pu′bic (prē·pū′bĭk), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* In front of the pubis; pertaining to or designating the prepubis.

pre·pu′bis (-bĭs), *n.* [NL. See PRE-; PUBIS.] *Zool.* a That part of the pubic bone of a reptile or bird which lies in front of the acetabulum. It is best developed in orthopod dinosaurs, in which it is regarded as the homologue of the true pubis of other reptiles and higher groups; but in birds it is derived largely from the ilium, and is more correctly known as the *pectineal,* or *iliopectineal, process.* b An epipubis or an epipubic bone.

pre′puce (prē′pūs), *n.* [F. *prépuce,* fr. L. *praeputium,* apparently fr. *prae* before + a L. word akin to White Russ. *potka* penis, and to Lith. *pusti* to swell, *puslė* bladder. See PUSTULE.] The foreskin. See PENIS. — **pre·pu′tial** (prē·pū′shăl), *adj.*

pre′-Pueb′lo (prē′pwĕb′lō), *adj. Amer. Archaeol.* Pertaining to or designating the prehistoric period, in the southwestern United States and the adjacent portion of Mexico, immediately preceding the period of the construction of the pueblos. See PUEBLO, *adj.;* BASKET MAKER.

pre·pu′pa (prē·pū′pă), *n.;* *pl.* -PUPAE (-pē). [NL., fr. *pre-* + *pupa.*] *Zool.* Any of certain holometabolic insects in the larval stage just preceding the change to a pupa, after the wings have been evaginated. — **pre·pu′pal** (-păl), *adj.*

pre·pu′ti·um (prē·pū′shĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L.] The prepuce. — **pre·pu′tial** (prē·pū′shăl), *adj.*

pre′py·ram′i·dal (prē′pĭ·răm′ĭ·dăl; -d′l), *adj. Anat.* Designating a fissure of the under surface of the cerebellum in front of the pyramid.

pre·ra′mus (prē·rā′mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pre-* + *ramus.*] *Anat.* The vertical portion of the arbor vitae of the cerebellum.

Pre′-Raph′a·el·ite, *n.* a Strictly, a member of a society formed in England in 1848, and called the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, signing their works with the letters P. R. B. after their names. The members were William Holman-Hunt, John Everett Millais, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and James Collinson, painters; Thomas Woolner, sculptor; Frederick George Stephens, then a painter, afterwards chiefly a writer on art; and William Michael Rossetti, writer. The purposes of the society were to encourage fidelity to nature, sincerity, and delicacy of finish, in practical work and in criticism. b Popularly, any modern artist thought to be a would-be restorer of early ideals or methods, as one of the German painters often called *Nazarenes,* or one who paints and draws with extreme minuteness of detail. c Popularly, any Italian painter of an epoch before Raphael's time of fame and influence, i. e., about 1505. — **Pre′-Raph′a·el·it′ic** (-ĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

Pre′-Raph′a·el·ite, *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Pre-Raphaelitism or the Pre-Raphaelites, as a figure or landscape.

2. In form **pre′-Raph′a·el·ite.** Previous to Raphael.

Pre′-Raph′a·el·it′ism, *n. Fine Arts.* The principles, practice, or style of the Pre-Raphaelites (sense **a**).

pre′re·duc′tion (prē′rē·dŭk′shŭn), *n.* [See PRE-.] *Biol.* The reduction of chromosomes in the first instead of the second meiotic division.

pre·re′gal (prē·rē′găl), *adj.* Prior to a period of kings, as those of Israel.

pre·reg′nant (-rĕg′nănt), *n.* One who reigns before another. *Obs.*

pre′re·lease′ (prē′rē·lēs′), *n.* A release in advance of the usual or expected time; specif.: a *Colloq.* A showing of a play, esp. of a motion picture (usually only in part or in private view), before its release. b *Steam Engines.* Act of opening to the exhaust before the end of the stroke, in order to minimize back pressure.

pre′re·mote′ (-rē·mōt′), *adj.* Early in a remote series, esp. of causes or effects; extremely remote. Cf. POSTREMOTE.

pre·rep′tion (prē·rĕp′shŭn), *n.* A seizing or taking away (something) from before one. *Obs.*

pre·req′ui·site (prē·rĕk′wĭ·zĭt), *adj.* Required before: necessary as a preliminary to a proposed effect or end; essential as a condition precedent.

pre·req′ui·site, *n.* **1.** Something required beforehand; something necessary to an end or effect; a condition precedent; as, the *prerequisites* of freedom.

2. *Educ.* A requirement, as completing an elementary course, which must be satisfied before admittance to advanced work; loosely, a course or study.

pre′req·ui·si′tion (prē′rĕk·wĭ·zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [See PRE-; REQUISITION.] Requirement (of something) beforehand. *Rare.*

pre·rog′a·tī′val (prē·rŏg′ă·tī′văl; prē·rŏg′ă·tĭv·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a prerogative.

pre·rog′a·tive (prē·rŏg′ă·tĭv), *adj.* **1.** *Rom. Hist.* Called on to vote, or privileged to vote, first; as, a *prerogative* century or tribe.

2. a *Obs.* Having a right of precedence or priority; superior in privilege; as, the king is *prerogative.* b *Rare.* Preeminent; having precedence; leading.

3. Belonging to a right of priority or precedence; privileged; characteristic of, or existing in virtue of, a superior privilege; as, *prerogative* power; a *prerogative* place.

4. *Law.* Of or pertaining to a prerogative court; as, *prerogative* records, procedure, etc.

pre·rog′a·tive (prē·rŏg′ă·tĭv), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *praerogativa* precedence in voting, preference, privilege, fr. *praerogativus* that is asked before others for his opinion, that votes before or first, fr. *praerogare* to ask before another, fr. *prae* before + *rogare* to ask. See ROGATION.] **1.** A right of voting first. *Obs. exc. Rom. Hist.*

2. a *Obs.* Precedence; pre-eminence; first rank; advantage over others. "Then give me leave to have *prerogative.*" *Shak.* b *Civil Law.* The privilege, advantage, or precedence attaching to one who holds an office.

3. A special quality in virtue of which one is superior; a distinctive worth or excellence; a superiority.

Man, whose *prerogative* it is to be in a great degree a creature of his own making. *Burke.*

4. A right to exercise a power or privilege in priority to, or to the exclusion of, others; esp., a right attached to an office or rank to exercise a special privilege or function; specif., an official and hereditary right, as the *royal prerogative,* which may be asserted without question, and for the exercise of which in theory there is no responsibility or accountability as to the fact and the manner of its exercise. In practice, however, the *royal prerogative* may be and has been limited by statute, and is generally (always in England) exercised on the advice of ministers, who are responsible to the legislative body, or by the power of public opinion.

The discretionary authority of the Crown originates generally, not in act of Parliament, but in the *prerogative* — a term which has caused more perplexity to students than any other expression referring to the constitution. The *prerogative* appears to be both historically and as a matter of actual fact nothing else than the residue of discretionary or arbitrary authority, which at any given time is legally left in the hands of the Crown. *A. V. Dicey.*

prerogative court. *Law.* Formerly, the court of either of the archbishops (of Canterbury or York in England or Armagh in Ireland), which had jurisdiction in all cases of wills or administrations where the deceased left bona notabilia (which see) in each of two or more dioceses, or, orig., goods of any value in more than one diocese. The jurisdiction of these courts was transferred to the Court of Probate by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77 (1857) and by the Judicature Acts to the Probate Division of the Supreme Court of Judicature. A prerogative court was established in the colony of New Jersey, and the probate court of that State is still so called.

pre·rog′a·tived (prē·rŏg′ă·tĭvd), *adj.* Privileged; endowed with a prerogative; given some superiority.

prerogative instance. *Logic.* In induction, a crucial instance; an instance of first importance.

pre·rog′a·tive·ly, *adv.* By prerogative; by virtue of special privilege.

prerogative office. The office in which wills proved in a prerogative court were registered. *Eng.*

prerogative writ. *Law.* Any of certain writs issued originally, in England, by the exercise of the royal prerogative, and now in the discretion of the courts, and directed usually to the parties whose action is to be controlled and not to the sheriff. They are the writs of procedendo, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto, and habeas corpus.

pre·rog′a·tiv′i·ty (prē·rŏg′ă·tĭv′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* State of having prerogatives. *Rare.*

pre·rupt′ (prē·rŭpt′), *adj.* [L. *praeruptus,* past part. of *praerumpere.*] **1.** Broken off abruptly; hence, steep; precipitous.

2. Without introduction; sudden; abrupt.

pre·rup′tion (-rŭp′shŭn), *n.* An abrupt cutting off. *Obs.*

‖**pre′sa** (prā′sä), *n.;* *pl.* PRESE (-sā). [It., prop., a taking.] *Music.* A mark or cue (written *S*:, +, ※, etc.) indicating where the successive voice parts of a canon, etc., are to take up the theme; a lead.

pres′age (prĕs′ĭj; *form.* prē·sāj′), *n.* [F. *présage,* fr. L. *praesagium,* fr. *praesagire* to forebode, predict, fr. *prae* before + *sagire* to perceive keenly. See SEEK.] **1.** Something which foreshows or portends a future event; a prognostic; an omen; an augury.

The surest *presage* of the Good they seek. *Cowper.*

2. A presentiment; a foreboding; also, foreknowledge; prescience.

Filled with melancholy *presages* of the future. *Prescott.*

If there be aught of *presage* in the mind. *Milton.*

3. A prognostication; a prediction.

One last high *presage* yet fulfill. *Rossetti.*

4. Ominous character; portent; as, of evil *presage.*

Syn. — Token, sign.

pre·sage′ (prē·sāj′), *v.;* -SAGED′ (-sājd′); -SAG′ING (-sāj′ĭng). [F. *présager.* See PRESAGE, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To give an omen, symptom, or warning, of; portend; preindicate; as, dreams that *presage* victory; a rise in a fever *presages* the crisis.

2. To have a presentiment of; to feel beforehand; to forebode. "*Presaging* the truth of visioned bliss." *Shelley.*

3. To foretell; to predict; to calculate in advance.

Lands he could measure, terms and tides *presage.* *Goldsmith.*

4. To point out; to show. *Spenser.*

—, *Intransitive:* To utter or make a prediction; to have a presentiment or foreknowledge; — sometimes used with *of.*

Syn. — See FORETELL.

pre·sage′ful (prē·sāj′fŏŏl; -f′l), *adj.* Full of presage or presages; ominous; prophetic; foreboding; foreknowing. "Dark in the glass of some *presageful* mood." *Tennyson.*

— **pre·sage′ful·ly,** *adv.*

pre·sage′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A presaging, or that which is presaged; an omen; a foreboding; presentiment; prediction. *Obs.*

pre·sag′er (prē·sāj′ĕr), *n.* One who or that which presages.

pre·sa′gi·ent (prē·sā′jĭ·ĕnt), *adj.* That presages or has presages. *Rare.*

pre·sanc′ti·fied (prē·săngk′tĭ·fīd), *adj.* Preconsecrated; — found chiefly in designations of a special Eucharistic service in which elements that have been consecrated at a previous service are used. In the Latin Church this service is called *Mass of the Presanctified,* and is celebrated on Good Friday. In the Eastern churches it is called *Liturgy of the Presanctified,* and is celebrated chiefly on Wednesdays and Fridays in Lent, though permissible on any week day in Lent except Saturday or Annunciation Day.

pre·sanc′ti·fy (-săngk′tĭ·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). To sanctify or consecrate previously. See PRESANCTIFIED. — **pre·sanc·ti·fi·ca′tion** (prē′săngk·tĭ·fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.*

pre′-Sar·gon′ic, *adj.* Preceding the time of Sargon of Akkad, who ruled about 2870 B.C.

---

pre·pos′i·tus. Var. of PREAPOSITUS. [-ARY.]

pre′pos·ses′sion·ar′y, *adj.* See

pre′pos·ses′sor (prē′pō·zĕs′ĕr), *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. [*Sp.*]

pre′pos·sest′. Prepossessed. *Ref.*

pre′post, *n.* [L. *praepositus.* See PROVOST.] Superior officer. *Obs.*

pre·pos′ter·ate, *v. t.* [L. *praeposteratus,* past part. of *praeposterare.*] To invert; reverse. *Obs.*

— **pre·pos′ter·a′tion,** *n.* *Obs.*

pre·pos′tor, pre′pos·to′ri·al. Vars. of PREAPOSTOR, PREAPOSTORIAL.

pre·pos′tor·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pre′po·ten′tial, *n.* See PRE-, 1 c.

pre·prac′ti·cal, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·prac′tice, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·pran′di·al, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′prep·a·ra′tion, *n.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·price′, *v. t. & n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·pri′ma·ry, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a & 3. — **pre·pri′ma·ry,** *n.*

pre·prim′ĕr, *n.* See PRE-, 3.

pre·prim′i·tive, *n. & adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·print′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′pro·fess′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′pro·hi·bi′tion, *adj.* See PRE-, 2. [1 a.]

pre·prom′ise, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-,

pre′pro·mote′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

— **pre′pro·mo′tion,** *n.*

pre′pro·nounce′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′pro·nounce′ment,** *n.*

pre·prop′er·ous, *adj.* [L. *praeproperus.*] Overhasty. *Obs.* —

pre·prop′er·ous·ly, *adv.* *Obs.*

pre′pro·phet′ic, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′pro·stat′ic, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre·prove′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′pro·vide′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

— **pre′pro·vi′sion,** *n.* [1 a.]

pre′prov·o·ca′tion, *n.* See PRE-,

pre′pro·voke′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·pru′dent, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

— **pre·pru′dent·ly,** *adv.*

pre′psy·chol′o·gy, *n.* See PRE-, 3.

— **pre′psy·cho·log′i·cal,** *adj.*

pre′pub·li·ca′tion, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·pub′lish, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·pu·cy, *n.* [L. *praeputium.*] The prepuce. *Obs.* [PUEBLO.

Pre′-Pueb′lo·an, *adj.* = PRE-

pre·punc′tu·al, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 c.

pre·pun′ish, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

— **pre·pun′ish·ment,** *n.*

pre·pur′chase, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·pur′chas·er,** *n.*

pre·pur′pose, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′pu·lor′io, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre·qual′i·fy, *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′qual·i·fi·ca′tion,** *n.*

pre·quar′an·tine, *n. & adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·ques′tion, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·quote′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. —

pre′quo·ta′tion, *n.*

pre·ra′ting, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·ra′di·o, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

Pre′-Raf′fa·el·ite. Pre-Raphaelite. *Ref. Sp.*

pre·rail′road′, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

— **pre·rail′road·ite,** *n.*

pre·rail′way′, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

Pre′-Raph′a·el, *adj.* = PRE-RAPHAELITE. [-ISH.]

Pre′-Raph′a·el·it′ish, *adj.* See

pre·ra′tion·al, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·read′y, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

— **pre·read′i·ness,** *n.*

pre·re′al·ize, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

— **pre·re·al·i·za′tion,** *n.*

pre·re·bel′lion, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·re·ceipt′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·re·ceive′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

— **pre·re·ceiv′er,** *n.*

pre·re·cite′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

— **pre·re·cit′al,** *n.*

pre·reck′on, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

— **pre·reck′on·ing,** *n.*

pre·rec′og·nize, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′rec·og·ni′tion,** *n.*

pre·rec′om·mend′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′rec·om·men·da′tion,** *n.*

pre·rec′on·cile, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

— **pre·rec′on·cile′ment,** *n.* —

pre′rec·on·cil′i·a′tion, *n.*

pre′-Re′con·struc′tion, *n. & adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·rec′tal, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre′re·deem′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

— **pre′re·demp′tion,** *n.*

pre′re·fer′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. —

pre·ref′er·ence, *n.*

pre′re·fine′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

— **pre′re·fine′ment,** *n.*

pre′re·form′, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′ref·or·ma′tion, *or* **pre′-Ref′·or·ma′tion,** *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′re·form′a·to′ry, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′re·fuse′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

— **pre′re·fus′al,** *n.*

pre′reg·is·ter, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

— **pre′reg·is·tra′tion,** *n.*

pre′reg·u·late, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

— **pre′reg·u·la′tion,** *n.*

pre′re·ject′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

— **pre′re·jec′tion,** *n.*

pre′re·joice′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′re·late′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

— **pre′re·la′tion,** *n.* [1 a.]

pre′re·la′tion·ship, *n.* See PRE-,

pre′re·li′gious, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′rel·uc·ta′tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′re·mit′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

— **pre′re·mit′tance,** *n.*

pre′re·morse′, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′re·move′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

— **pre′re·mov′al,** *n.*

pre′re·mu′ner·ate, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′re·mu′ner·a′tion,** *n.*

pre′-Ren′ais·sance′, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·re′nal, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·rent′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. —

pre·rent′al, *n.* [PRE-, 1 a.]

pre′re·port′, *n. & v. t. & i.* See

pre′rep·re·sent′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′rep·re·sen·ta′tion,** *n.*

pre′re·pub′li·can, *adj.* See PRE-, 2. [1 a.]

pre′re·quest′, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-,

pre′re·quire′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

— **pre′re·quire′ment,** *n.*

pre·req′ui·sit. Prerequisite. *Ref. Sp.*

pre′re·sem′ble, *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′re·sem′blance,** *n.*

pre′re·solve′, *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′re·sort′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′re·spect′a·ble, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′re·spect′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

pre′re·spire′, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

— **pre′res·pi·ra′tion,** *n.*

pre′re·spon′si·ble, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′re·spon′si·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

pre′res·to·ra′tion, *adj.* See PRE-, 2. [PRE-, 2.]

pre′-Res′to·ra′tion, *adj.* See

pre′re·strain′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

— **pre′re·straint′,** *n.*

pre′re·strict′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

— **pre′re·stric′tion,** *n.* [1 a.]

pre′re·turn′, *n. & v. i.* See PRE-,

pre′re·veal′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′rev·e·la′tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a & 2. [1 a.]

pre′re·venge′, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-,

pre′re·verse′, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a & 2. — **pre′re·ver′sal,** *n.*

pre′re·view′, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′re·vise′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

— **pre′re·vi′sion,** *n.* [2.]

pre′re·viv′al, *n. & adj.* See PRE-,

pre′-Rev′o·lu′tion, *adj.* See PRE-, 2. [PRE-, 2.]

pre′rev·o·lu′tion·ar′y, *adj.* See

pre′rheu·mat′ic, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·rich′, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·right′eous, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·right′eous·ly,** *adv.* — **pre·right′eous·ness,** *n.*

pre′ro·ga′tion, *n.* [OF.] Prerogative. *Obs.*

pre′ro·lan′dic (prē′rō·lăn′dĭk), *adj.* [See PRE-; ROLANDIC.] = PRECENTRAL a.

pre′-Ro′man, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′ro·man′tic, *n. & adj.* See PRE-, 2. — **pre′ro·man′ti·cism,** *n.*

pre·route′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′rou·tine′, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·roy′al, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. —

pre′roy′al·ly, *adv.* — **pre·roy′al·ty,** *n.*

pres. ✝ PRAISE, PRESS.

pre·sa′cral, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre·sac′ri·fice, *n. & v. i. & t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′sac·ri·fi′cial,** *adj.*

pres′a·gie (prĕs′ā·jĭ), *n.* [L. *praesagium.*] Presage. *Obs.*

pre·sag′ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PRESAGE. — **pre·sag′ing·ly,** *adv.*

pre·sa′gious, *adj.* Foreboding; ominous. *Obs.*

pres′a·gi′tion (prĕs′ā·jĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *praesagitio.*] A presaging. *Obs.*

pre′sal·va′tion, *n. & adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·san′guine, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·san′ĭ·tar′y, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′sar·to′ri·al, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′sat·is·fac′tion, *n.* See PRE-,

pre′sat·is·fac′to·ry, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′sat·is·fy,** *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·sav′age, *adj.* See PRE-, 2. —

pre·sav′age·ry, *n.*

pre′-Sax′on, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·say′ (prē-sā′), *v. t.*; -SAID′ (-sĕd′); -SAY′ING (-sā′ĭng). To preface by saying. *Rare.*

presby-. A combining form, Greek *presby-*, from *presbys*, an old man, used to denote *old age*, as in *presbyopia*.

pres′by·cou′sis, pres′by·cu′sis (prĕz′bĭ·kū′sĭs; prĕs′-), *n.* [NL., fr. *presby-* + *-acousis.*] *Med.* The condition of hearing less acutely, occurring in old age.

pres′by·ope (prĕz′bĭ·ōp; prĕs′-), *n.* *Med.* One who has presbyopia; a farsighted person.

pres′by·o·phre′ni·a (-ō-frē″nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PRESBY-; -PHRENIA.] *Psychiatry.* A special form of senile dementia, occurring chiefly in women, and characterized by loss of memory to the point of disorientation, with preservation of mobility, loquacity, good spirits, and considerable mental alertness. — **pres′by·o·phren′ic** (-frĕn′ĭk), *adj.*

pres′by·o′pi·a (-ō′pĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *presbys* an old man + *-opia.*] *Med.* A defect of vision associated with advancing age. It is due to loss of elasticity of the crystalline lens, which produces difficulty of accommodation and recession of the near point of vision, so that objects very near the eyes cannot be seen distinctly without convex glasses.

pres′by·op′ic (-ŏp′ĭk), *adj.* Affected by presbyopia; also, remedying presbyopia; farsighted. — *n.* A presbyope

pres′byte (prĕz′bīt; prĕs′-), *n.* [Gr. *presbytēs* an old man; cf. F. *presbyte.*] A presbyope.

pres′by·ter (prĕz′bĭ·tĕr; prĕs′-), *n.* [LL., an elder, fr. Gr. *presbyteros.* See PRIEST.] **1.** An elder in the early Christian church, whose functions were not clearly distinguished from those of the bishop. Paul summoned the elders at Ephesus (*Acts* xx. 17) and told them to take heed to the flock "in the which the Holy Ghost hath made you bishops" (*Acts* xx. 28, *R. V.*).
2. In the Eastern and Latin churches, a priest.
3. In Presbyterian churches, an elder, especially a teaching elder, or minister. *Now Rare.*
4. [*cap.*] A Presbyterian. *Obs.*

pres·byt′er·al (prĕz·bĭt′ĕr·ăl; prĕs-), *adj* Presbyterial.

pres·byt′er·ate (-ăt), *n.* [ML. *presbyteratus.*] The office or position of a presbyter or elder; eldership; the body of elders collectively; a presbytery.

pres·byt′er·at′ed (-ăt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Also **pres·byt′er·ate** (-ăt). Governed by presbyters or elders.

‖**pres′by′tère′** (prĕz′bē′târ′), *n.* [F.] *R.C.Ch.* Presbytery; the residence of a parish priest in France.

pres′by·ter·ess (prĕz′bĭ·tĕr·ĕs; prĕs′-; -ĭs; 119), *n.* **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* In the early medieval churches: **a** A female presbyter, or elder; one of those aged widows who were dedicated to the service of the church and constituted an ecclesiastical order. **b** The wife of a presbyter or priest, esp. one who came under the operation of the rule requiring the continence of clergymen; also, a priest's concubine.
2. *Eastern Ch.* A priest's wife.

pres′by·te′ri·al (prĕz′bĭ·tē′rĭ·ăl; prĕs′-), *adj.* [See PRESBYTERIAN.] Of or pertaining to presbyters or a presbytery; presbyterian.

Pres′by·te′ri·an (-ăn; 277), *adj.* [LL. *presbyterium* presbytery.] **a** [*not cap.*] Of or pertaining to a presbyter or presbyters, or ecclesiastical government by presbyters. **b** [*cap.*] Designating, or pertaining to, a church or churches which uphold church government by presbyters; of or pertaining to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of a communion so governed. The Presbyterian churches are Calvinistic in doctrine and have as essential principles: (1) the right of all the members of the church to a share in its government, which, however, is exercised not directly but through elders (see ELDER, *n.*, 3) chosen or approved by them; (2) the recognition of only one order in the Christian ministry, all the members of which are equal and exercise all the functions of that ministry; and (3) the unity of the whole church, expressed in a graded system of church courts composed of ministers and elders. The courts are called by different names in different Presbyterian churches; in English-speaking countries the names most commonly used are kirk session (or session), presbytery, synod, and General Assembly (or General Synod). Some Presbyterian churches have an order of deacons, lay office bearers charged with the oversight of the temporal affairs of a congregation. Most of the Reformed churches on the continent of Europe and elsewhere are Presbyterian in polity, though they do not use the name. Most of the numerous schisms in Presbyterian churches have been due to differences of opinion as to the right relation of the church to the civil power. An organization, now called the **Presbyterian Alliance**, was formed in London in 1875 to promote co-operation between the Presbyterian churches of the world in matters of common interest; its General Council now meets every four years. It recognizes 113 Presbyterian churches or organizations throughout the world. The more important existing British and American Presbyterian churches are:

GREAT BRITAIN. — ***Church of Scotland***: the national church of Scotland, formed as a result of the Scottish Reformation; organized under John Knox's leadership in 1560 (cf. AULD KIRK, THE). Since the union with the United Free Church of Scotland in 1929 it includes the large majority of all Scottish Presbyterians. Though recognized by the state as the national church, it is completely free from state control. Fundamentally Calvinistic in doctrine, it allows its members a large liberty of belief. — ***Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland***: 1690; organized 1743. See CAMERONIAN, *adj. & n.*, 1; COVENANTER, *n.*, 2 c; COVENANTER CHURCH. The present church represents a small minority which refused to enter the union with the Free Church of Scotland in 1876. It is conservative in doctrine and practice. — ***Synod of United Original Seceders***: 1842; the representative of the ***Secession Church*** (*The Associate Synod*, 1733. See ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERY; SECESSION, 2 c; BURGHER, *n.*, 2; AULD LICHT b). The majority of the United Original Seceders joined the Free Church of Scotland in 1852, but a small minority held out, and continued under the old name. It is conservative in doctrine and practice. Another body, the ***United Secession***, formed by a union of Seceder groups in 1827, united with the Relief Synod (1761; see RELIEF CHURCH) in 1847 to form the ***United Presbyterian Church (of Scotland)***. — ***Free Church of Scotland***: 1843; see *the Disruption* under DISRUPTION. The present church represents a small minority which refused to enter the union with the United Presbyterian Church (of Scotland) in 1900, by which the United Free Church of Scotland was formed. See WEE FREE CHURCH. It is conservative in doctrine and practice. — ***Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland***: 1893; formed by a small minority, chiefly in the Highlands, which seceded from the Free Church of Scotland when that church passed the Declaratory Act, permitting a certain freedom in the interpretation of its subordinate standards. It is very conservative in doctrine and practice. — ***United Free Church of Scotland***: 1900; see *Free Church of Scotland*, above. The present church is a small minority which refused to enter the union with the Church of Scotland in 1929. — ***Presbyterian Church of England***: 1876; formed by the union of Presbyterian bodies which were formerly connected with Scottish Presbyterian churches. It has recently admitted women to the eldership. — ***Presbyterian Church of Wales*** (called also *Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church* or *Connexion*): originated in the Evangelical revival of the 18th century (1743); its ministers were first presbyterially ordained in 1811. — ***Presbyterian Church in Ireland***: owes its origin to the Scottish settlement of Ulster in the early 17th century. It is strictly conservative in doctrine and practice. — ***Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland***: organized 1792; an offshoot from the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

BRITISH EMPIRE. — ***United Church of Canada***: 1925; formed by a union of the Methodists, the Congregationalists, and the larger part of the Presbyterians. It is predominantly presbyterian in polity. The part of the ***Presbyterian Church in Canada*** which refused to enter the union continues under that name. — ***Presbyterian Church of Australia***: a union of bodies of Scottish origin formed in 1901. — ***Presbyterian Church of New Zealand***: a union of bodies of Scottish origin formed in 1901. — ***Presbyterian Church of South Africa***: a union of bodies of Scottish origin formed in 1897. There is an independent native branch. — ***Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa***: 1652; the church of the original Dutch settlers, an offshoot from the church in Holland, but strengthened by elements drawn from English-speaking Presbyterianism. There is an independent native branch.

UNITED STATES. — ***Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.***: early 17th century (first presbytery formed 1706); largest body; divided from 1745 to 1758 into *Old Side* and *New Side*, and from 1838 to 1869 into *Old School* and *New School*; joined in 1906 by a majority of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and in 1920 by the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church. — ***Cumberland Presbyterian Church***: formed in 1810 by seceders from the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.; the larger part of it rejoined that body in 1906; the minority retained the old name and constitution; its doctrine is Calvinistic with Arminian modifications. — ***Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church***: formed in 1869, after the Civil War, by the negro members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. — ***United Presbyterian Church of North America***: formed in 1858 by the union of the greater part of the Associate Synod and the Associate Reformed Synod; strongly conservative in doctrine. — ***Presbyterian Church in the U. S.***: formed in 1864 by the union of the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church and the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America, which had separated from the New School and the Old School Presbyterian Churches, respectively, in 1858 and 1861, because of the strongly anti-slavery position adopted by these bodies; organizes its negro members in separate congregations; strongly conservative in doctrine. — ***Associate Synod of North America*** (Associate Presbyterian Church): organized in 1754 as the Associate Presbytery in connection with the Associate Synod in Scotland; continued as the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania by a small minority who refused to enter the union with the Reformed Presbytery in 1782; developed into the Associate Synod of North America in 1801; continued by another small minority who refused to enter the union with the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in 1858; encourages solemn public covenanting, opposes secret societies, sings psalms only in public worship. — ***Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church***: formed in 1782 by a union of the majority of the Associate Presbytery with a majority of the Reformed Presbytery; in 1822 the Synod of the Carolinas separated itself from that church, of whose loyalty to the distinctive principles of the denomination it was doubtful, and took the name of the ***Associate Reformed Synod of the South***; the rest of the church having united in 1858 with a majority of the Associate Synod to form the United Presbyterian Church of North America, the Synod of the South in 1913 resumed the old name; strictly Calvinistic in doctrine; sings psalms only in public worship. — ***Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America***: originated in 1752, in connection with the Reformed Presbytery of Scotland; constituted as the ***Reformed Presbytery*** in 1774; reorganized in 1798 by those who had refused to enter the union with the Associate Presbytery (by which the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church was formed) in 1782; became a Synod in 1809; divided in 1833 into the *Old Light* and the *New Light* churches, the former retaining the name; strongly conservative in doctrine; its members will neither vote nor hold public office under the present constitution; connection with secret societies is prohibited; uses neither hymns nor instrumental music in public worship. — ***Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod***: constituted in 1833 by the New Light party in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, who held that participation in public affairs is a matter for individual decision; in other respects does not differ from the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America.

The ***Reformed Church in the United States*** (German Reformed Church), the ***Reformed Church in America*** (Dutch Reformed Church), and the ***Christian Reformed Church in North America*** are also Presbyterian in polity. See REFORMED, *adj.*, 1.

Pres′by·te′ri·an (prĕz′bĭ·tē′rĭ·ăn; prĕs′-; 277), *n.* A supporter of Presbyterianism; a member of a Presbyterian church.

Pres′by·te′ri·an·ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *presbytérianisme.*] Church government by presbyters or elders; belief in, or adhesion to, such government; the faith and polity of the Presbyterian churches, taken collectively; the Presbyterian churches, taken collectively. See PRESBYTERIAN, *adj.*

Pres′by·te′ri·an·ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make or render Presbyterian.

Pres′by·te′ri·an·ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a Presbyterian manner.

pres′by·te′ri·um (prĕz′bĭ·tē′rĭ·ŭm; prĕs′-), *n.* [LL.] = PRESBYTERY, 1 & 5.

pres′by·ter′y (prĕz′bĭ·tĕr′ĭ; -tĕr·ĭ; prĕs′-; *formerly also accented* pres·byt′er·y), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-īz). [OF. *presbiterie*, fr. LL. *presbyterium*, fr. Gr. *presbyterion.* See PRESBYTER.] **1.** The body of presbyters, esp. in an early Christian church. *Luke* xxii. 66; *Acts* xxii. 5; 1 *Tim.* iv. 14.
2. In Presbyterian churches, a court consisting of all the ministers of the congregations within a certain district, along with a representative elder (or elders) from each of these congregations. It is above the kirk session (or session) and below the synod in authority. Cf. CLASSIS, 3. In the 17th century in England the term was sometimes used of a congregational or parochial court, corresponding to the actual kirk session.
3. The district within which the congregations under the authority of a presbytery are situated; the jurisdiction of a presbytery.
4. The Presbyterian polity. Cf. EPISCOPACY; INDEPENDENCY, 3.
5. That part of a church reserved for the officiating priests, as the choir or sanctuary or both; properly, in ancient churches, that division east of the sanctuary containing the seat of the bishop and clergy. See CATHEDRAL, *Illust.*
6. The residence of the priest or priests of a parish; parochial residence; parsonage. *Chiefly R.C.Ch.*

pres·byt′i·a (prĕz·bĭt′ĭ·ȧ; prĕs-), *n.* [NL. See PRESBYTE.] Presbyopia. — **pres·byt′ic** (-ĭk), *adj.*

Pres′by·ti′nae (prĕz′bĭ·tī′nē; prĕs′-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The subfamily of Old World monkeys consisting of the langurs, guerezas, and proboscis monkey.

Pres·by′tis (prĕz·bī′tĭs; prĕs-), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. *presbytēs* old man.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the langurs.

pre·scap′u·la (prē·skăp′ū·lȧ), *n.* [NL., See PRE-.] *Anat.* The supraspinous part of the scapula.

pre·scap′u·lar (-lĕr), *adj.* **a** Anterior to the scapula. **b** Pertaining to or designating the prescapula.

pre·school′ (prē·skōōl′; 66), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the period in a child's life, from infancy to the age of five, ordinarily preceding attendance at school.

pre′school′, *n.* A kindergarten or nursery school where children of preschool age, sometimes in age groups, are entered for observation and social and educational training.

pre′sci·ence (prē′shĭ·ĕns; prĕsh′ĭ-; *formerly also accented* pre·sci′ence), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *praescientia.* See PRESCIENT.] Foreknowledge of events; foresight; specif., omniscience with regard to the future; as, with the *prescience* of a genius; divine omnipotence and *prescience.*

pre′–sci′ence (prē′sī′ĕns), *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′sci·ent (prē′shĭ·ĕnt; prĕsh′ĭ-), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *praesciens, -entis*, pres. part. of *praescire* to foreknow, fr. *prae* before + *scire* to know. See SCIENCE.] Having or marked by prescience. "A feeling . . . not reminiscent but *prescient* of the future." *Pater.* — **pre′sci·ent·ly**, *adv.*

pre′sci·en·tif′ic (prē′sĭ·ĕn·tĭf′ĭk), *adj.* Before the development or the acquisition of scientific knowledge; often, unscientific; developed, discovered, or believed before being scientifically investigated.

pre·scind′ (prē·sĭnd′), *v.* [L. *praescindere* to cut off in front, fr. *prae* before + *scindere* to cut asunder. See SHED, *v.*] *Transitive*: **1.** To cut short, off, or away; to sever. *Now Rare.*
2. To abstract by an act of attention; to detach for purposes of thought; to separate in consideration; — with *from.*
Tell me sincerely whether you can frame a distinct idea of Eternity in general, *prescinded* from and exclusive of all thinking and corporeal beings, all particular things whatsoever. *Berkeley.*
—, *Intransitive*: To abstract or detach oneself; — with *from.*

pre·scind′ent (prē·sĭn′dĕnt), *adj.* [L. *praescindens*, pres. part.] Prescinding. *Rare.*

pre·scis′sion (prē·sĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [See PRESCIND; cf. SCISSION.] Act of prescinding; specif., a kind of abstraction by prescinding nonessentials. Cf. 1st PRECISION.

pre·scribe′ (prē·skrīb′), *v.*; -SCRIBED′ (-skrībd′); -SCRIB′ING (-skrīb′ĭng). [L. *praescribere, praescriptum*, fr. *prae* before + *scribere* to write. See SCRIBE.] *Transitive*: **1.** *Obs.* **a** To describe in advance; to foretell or make a prophecy of in writing. **b** To inscribe before or in front.
2. To lay down authoritatively as a guide, direction, or rule of action; to impose as a peremptory order; to dictate; direct; ordain; as, to *prescribe* regular hours of study.
3. To keep within limits or bounds; to restrain; to confine. *Now Rare.* "*Prescribed* her [the poet's Muse's] heights, and prun'd her tender wing." *Pope.*
4. *Law.* To outlaw or invalidate by prescription.
5. *Med.* To direct, designate, or order the use of, as a remedy; as, the doctor *prescribed* quinine.
—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To give directions; to dictate.
A forwardness to *prescribe* to their opinions. *Locke.*
2. *Law.* **a** To claim a title to a thing by right of prescription. **b** To become by prescription invalid or unenforceable; as, certain rights *prescribe* in twenty years.
3. *Med.* To write or give medical prescriptions.
Syn. — Limit, control, order, guide.

pre·scribe′ (prē·skrīb′), **pre·scrip′tion** (-skrĭp′shŭn), etc. Erron. vars. of PROSCRIBE, PROSCRIPTION, etc. *Obs.*

pre·scrib′er (prē·skrīb′ĕr), *n.* One who prescribes.

pre·script′ (prē·skrĭpt′; prē′skrĭpt), *adj.* [L. *praescriptus*, past part. of *praescribere*; cf. F. *prescrit.* See PRESCRIBE.] Ordained or appointed by authority; prescribed; prescriptive.

pre′script (prē′skrĭpt), *n.* [L. *praescriptum*; cf. F. *prescript.*] That which is prescribed; as: **a** Direction; rule. **b** *Obs.* (*pron.* prē·skrĭpt′) A medical prescription.

pre·scrip′ti·bil′i·ty (prē·skrĭp′tĭ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being prescriptible.

pre·scrip′ti·ble (prē·skrĭp′tĭ·b'l), *adj.* [Cf. F. *prescriptible.*] Depending on, or derived from, prescription; proper to be prescribed; subject to prescription.

pre·scrip′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *praescriptio* an inscription, preface, precept, demurrer, prescription (in sense 4), fr. *praescribere.* See PRESCRIBE.] **1.** A prescribing or dictating; thing prescribed; direction; precript.
2. Circumscription; restraint; limitation. *Obs.*
3. *Med.* A written direction for the preparation and use of a medicine; a medical recipe; also, a prescribed remedy.
4. *Rom. Law.* **a** A plea or clause, placed at the beginning of the formula in an action, limiting the scope of the claim or the remedy, as to a certain time. **b** The operation of the law whereby rights might be acquired or extinguished by limitation of the time within which the owner might have his remedy under the praetorian law, as distinguished from *usucapion*; later, *Civil Law*, the operation of the law whereby rights might be established by long exercise of their corresponding powers (***acquisitive prescription***) or extinguished by prolonged failure to exercise such powers (***extinctive prescription***), usucapion and prescription having become merged. Extinctive prescription corresponds essentially to limitation of actions in English law.
5. *Eng. & Amer. Common Law.* A prescribing for title; the establishment of a claim of title to a thing by virtue of

---

pres′bi·ter. Presbyter. *Ref. Sp.*
pres′bi·te′ri·an. Presbyterian. *Ref. Sp.*
pres′by·a·cou′si·a, -a·cu′si·a, *n.* [NL., fr. *presby-* + *-acousia.*] *Med.* = PRESBYCOUSIS.
pres′by·o′py (prĕz′bĭ·ō′pĭ; prĕs′-), *n.* [Cf. F. *presbyopie.*] = PRESBYOPIA.
pres′by·te′ri·a prĕz′bĭ·tē′rĭ·ȧ; prĕs′bĭ·tē′rĭ·ȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of PRESBYTERIUM.
pres′by·te′ri·al·ly, *adv.* of PRESBYTERIAL. [anism. *Obs.*
Pres′by·ter·ism, *n.* Presbyteri-
Presbyter John. = PRESTER JOHN. See PRESTER.
pres′by·ter·ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
pres′by·tism (prĕz′bĭ·tĭz′m; prĕs′-), *n.* *Med.* = PRESBYOPIA.
pre·scaene′, *n.* [*pre-* + L. *scaena, scena*, stage.] Prelude. *Obs.*
pre·scap′u·la′ris (prē″skăp′ū·lā′rĭs), *n.* [NL.] = SUPRASPINATUS.
pre·scene′, *n.* A preceding scene. *Obs.* — **pre·sce′nic,** *adj.* *Obs.*
pre′scho·las′tic, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.
pre′sci·en′tial, *adj.* [LL. *praescientia* prescience.] Prescient. *Obs.*
pre′sci·ous (prē′shĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *praescius*, fr. *prae* before + *scius* knowing.] Prescient. *Obs.*
pre·scout′, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 **a.**
pre·scored′, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.
pre·scrib′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE

immemorial use and enjoyment; the right or title acquired by possession had during the time and in the manner fixed by law. Strictly common-law prescription applies only to the acquisition of incorporeal interests in land, such as easements or profits a prendre, as distinguished from acquisition of title by adverse possession, and is based upon the presumption, or legal fiction, that possession was originally acquired under a grant. The necessary period of enjoyment under the earlier law was for time immemorial (which see), but is now usually fixed by statute at 20 years.

pre·scrip'tion·ist (prē-skrĭp'shŭn·ĭst), *n. Med.* A compounder of prescriptions.

pre·scrip'tive (-tĭv), *adj.* [Cf. LL. *praescriptivus* of a demurrer or legal exception.] **1.** Prescribing, or laying down rules or directions; as, *prescriptive* authority or documents.

2. Arising from, based on, or determined by, prescription (esp. in sense 4); as, a *prescriptive* right or title. Hence: **a** Established by tradition, usage, etc.; customary. "His *prescriptive* corner at the winter's fireside." *Hawthorne.* **b** Of or pertaining to a prescriptive right or title. *Burke.* — **pre·scrip'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **pre·scrip'tive·ness,** *n.*

pre'scrip·to'ri·al (prē'skrĭp·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Designating time before the invention or learning of writing; hence, of or pert. to such an age; as, *prescriptorial* symbolism.

pre·scu'tum (prē·skū'tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tă). [NL. See PRE-; SCUTUM.] *Zool.* The anterior piece of the dorsal part, or tergum, of a thoracic segment of an insect. — **pre·scu'tal** (-tăl), *adj.*

pre·sem'i·nal (prē·sĕm'ĭ·năl), *adj.* Prior to fecundation.

pre·sem'i·nar'y (prē·sĕm'ĭ·nĕr'ĭ; -nēr·ĭ), *adj.* Preseminal.

pres'ence (prĕz'ĕns; -'ns; 232), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *praesentia.* See PRESENT.] **1.** Act, fact, or state of being present, or of being in a certain place and not elsewhere, or of being within sight or call, at hand, or in some place that is being thought of; a being in company, attendance, or association; — opposed to *absence;* as, the *presence* of troops saved the city.

2. The part of space within one's ken, call, influence, etc.; immediate nearness or vicinity of one; proximity; also, formerly, presence chamber; as, to remove the hat in the *presence* of ladies. "In thy *presence* joy entire." *Milton.*

3. An assembly, esp. of persons of rank or nobility. *Archaic.*

Odmar, of all this *presence* does contain,
Give her your wreath whom you esteem most fair. *Dryden.*

4. The whole of the personal qualities of an individual; person; personality; esp., the person of a superior, as a sovereign. "The Sovran *Presence* thus replied." *Milton.*

5. Port; bearing; carriage; mien; air; personal appearance; sometimes, fine or stately bearing. "Rather dignity of *presence* than beauty of aspect." *Bacon.*

A graceful *presence* bespeaks acceptance. *Collier.*

6. An apparition; specter.

7. A person or being, esp. a divine or other invisible being, conceived as present. See REAL PRESENCE.

8. [*often cap.*] *Eccl.* The consecrated elements of the Eucharist regarded as identical with the body and blood of Christ; also, the manner in which Christ is present in the Eucharist. See REAL PRESENCE.

‖**pré'sence'** (prā'zäNs'), *n.* [F.] = PRESENCE, *n.*, 4 & 5.

presence chamber *or* **room.** The room where a great personage receives company or those entitled to come into his presence.

pres'enced (prĕz'ĕnst), *adj.* Having presence, or bearing; as, magnificently *presenced.*

pres'ence·less (-ĕns·lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Without presence or a presence.

presence of mind. Self-control so maintained in an emergency, in danger, or in an embarrassing situation, that one can say or do the right thing; unshaken calmness and readiness of thought.

pre·se'nile (prē·sē'nīl; -nĭl), *adj.* [*pre-* + *senile.*] *Biol. & Med.* Of or pertaining to the period preceding the development of senility in an organism or person.

pre'se·nil'i·ty (prē'sē·nĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Premature senility.

pre·sen'sion (prē·sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praesensio,* fr. *praesentire* to perceive beforehand.] Presentiment; foreboding; anticipation; presensation. *Now Rare.*

pres'ent (prĕz'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *praesens, -entis,* that is before one, in sight or at hand, pres. part. of *praeesse* to be before, fr. *prae* before + *esse* to be. See SOOTH; cf. ABSENT.] **1. a** Being before, in view, or at hand; being within reach, sight, or call, or within certain contemplated limits; being in a certain place and not elsewhere; — opposed to *absent.* **b** Existent in that which is considered or mentioned; as, oxygen is *present.* **c** Of known address; — sometimes appended to names on notes or letters to be delivered by hand; as, Mr. John Smith, *Present.*

2. Now existing, or in process; begun but not ended; now in view, being dealt with, or under consideration; being at this time; actual; contemporary; not past or future; as, the *present* session of Congress, state of affairs, instance.

I'll bring thee to the *present* business. *Shak.*

3. *Now Rare.* **a** Intent; attentive. **b** Having self-possession; collected. **c** Ready; quick in emergency; as, a *present* wit.

4. *Archaic.* **a** Accessible; available. **b** Favorable; propitious; — a Latinism.

5. Immediately operative or effective; immediate; instant; as, a *present* recompense, remedy, pardon. *Obs.*

6. *Gram.* Denoting, or pertaining to, time that now is or the time of speaking; as, the *present* tense; the *present* suffix in *calls.* As applied to verbals the time denoted by the present tense form is present only relatively to the time expressed by the verb in its clause (cf. I see you *laughing,* I saw you *laughing*). The English present participle is active and progressive, more clearly than present, in its force.

pres'ent, *adv.* At present; also, in or into one's presence; here. *Obs.*

pres'ent (prĕz'ĕnt; -'nt), *n.* [OF. See PRESENT, *adj.*]

1. Present time; the time being or contemplated; as, at this *present.* "Past and *present,* wound in one." *Tennyson.*

2. Present occasion or affair; business or action in hand.

3. Present possessions; money, etc., on hand. *Rare. Shak.*

4. Presence. *Obs.*

5. *Gram.* A present tense; also, a verb form denoting it.

6. *pl. Law.* Present letters or instrument, as a deed of conveyance, a lease, power of attorney, or other writing; as in "Know all men by these *presents,*" that is, by the writing itself, "per has literas *praesentes*"; — rare in *sing.* — *at present.* At the present time; just now. "*At present* he regrets what he has done." *Jane Austen.* — *for the present.* For the time being; temporarily. — *in present. Obs.* **a** At present. **b** At once; without delay. **c** At the time (referred to). — *this present.* This present time. *Obs.*

pre·sent' (prē·zĕnt'), *v.;* -SENT'ED; -SENT'ING. [OF. *presenter,* fr. L. *praesentare,* fr. *praesens,* adj. See PRESENT, *adj.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To bring or introduce into the presence of someone, esp. a superior; to introduce for acquaintance; as, to *present* an envoy to the king; (with the reflexive pronoun) to betake (oneself) into the presence of someone, esp. formally before a superior.

Now there was a day when the sons of God came to *present* themselves before the Lord. *Job* i. 6.

Specif.: **a** To dedicate by bringing before God. **b** To introduce formally at court, esp. to the sovereign. **c** To bring before university authorities for examination or to receive a degree. **d** To bring before the public; — of entertainments and entertainers.

2. To make a present or donation to; also, to furnish or provide (a person) by way of a present or gift; also, to court by gifts.

And with his gifts *present* Your lordships. *Shak.*
Octavia *presented* the poet for his admirable elegy. *Dryden.*

3. a To lay or put before a person for acceptance; to offer as a gift; to give or bestow formally; of things, to afford or furnish.

My last, least offering, I *present* thee now. *Cowper.*

b To hand or pass over, esp. ceremoniously; to deliver.

So ladies in romance assist their knight,
Present the spear, and arm him for the fight. *Pope.*

c To offer or convey by way of message, greeting, compliment, etc.; as, *present* my regards.

4. To represent as a symbol or by impersonation; to act; personate; perform. *Archaic.*

5. To exhibit or offer to view or notice; as, to *present* a fine appearance; to bring to anyone's attention or cognizance; as, to *present* a subject; to show; display; set forth; describe.

6. Specif.: **a** To lay before, or submit to, a person or body for consideration or action; as, to *present* a memorial, petition, or indictment. **b** To aim, point, or direct, as a weapon. **c** To nominate for support at a public institution.

7. To make an open offer of; to proffer, as battle. *Obs.*

8. *Eccl.* To nominate to a benefice.

9. *Law.* **a** To lay, as a charge, before a court as an object of inquiry; to give notice officially of, as a crime or offense; to find or represent judicially; as, the grand jury *presented* many offenses. **b** To bring a formal public charge against; to accuse; specif., *U. S.,* to bring an indictment or presentment against.

10. *Med. & Obstet.* To direct toward the opening.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make a presentation of a clergyman to the ordinary for institution, etc., to an ecclesiastical office. *Chiefly Eccl. Law.*

2. To present oneself or itself. *Archaic.*

3. To present a weapon, esp. a firearm.

4. To blow favorably; — of the wind. *Obs.*

5. *Med. & Obstet.* To be directed, specif. toward the opening of the uterus; — said esp. of parts of a fetus.

Syn. — See GIVE. **Ant.** — Accept, receive; take.

pre·sent' (prē·zĕnt'), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* The position of present arms; as, to stand at *present.*

2. The position of presenting, or pointing, a firearm or other weapon as if to attack.

pres'ent (prĕz'ĕnt; -'nt), *n.* [OF.] Anything presented or given; a gift; a donation; as, a Christmas *present;* also, presentation.

Syn. — Grant, largess, benefaction, bounty. — GIFT, PRESENT, DONATION, GRATUITY, BOON. GIFT, the general term, applies to anything given; the word often (but by no means always) implies an intention to benefit or relieve; a PRESENT is ordinarily from an inferior or equal, and is always intended as a compliment or expression of good will; as, "The *gift* of God is eternal life" (*Rom.* vi. 23); "Sending portions one to another, and *gifts* to the poor" (*Esth.* ix. 22); "She used to define a *present,* 'That it was a *gift* to a friend of something he wanted or was fond of, and which could not be easily gotten for money'" (*Swift*); "Flowers and fruits are always fit *presents*" (*Emerson*); "Little odd *presents* of game, fruits, perhaps wine" (*Lamb*). DONATION, in modern usage, suggests esp. a gift to some public institution; a GRATUITY (cf. GRATUITOUS) is a gift (usually of money) to an inferior, commonly for some service; as, a *donation* to a hospital, a charitable society; a *gratuity* to a porter, a waiter. BOON (properly denoting a gift asked) is now esp. applied to any benefit or advantage regarded as freely bestowed; as, "If you mean to please any people, you must give them the *boon* which they ask" (*Burke*); "I ask justice from you, and no *boon*" (*Sheridan*); "An elfin storm . . . of haggard seeming, but a *boon* indeed" (*Keats*); the priceless *boon* of sleep. Cf. GIVE, PAY.

pre·sent'a·ble (prē·zĕn'tă·b'l), *adj.* [Cf. F. *présentable.*]

1. That can or may be presented to a person, to the mind, to a court, etc.; capable of or admitting of being offered, set forth, brought forward, or the like; as, emotions *presentable* only in music; a brief not yet in *presentable* form.

2. Having a bearing or appearance that will satisfy or give pleasure to others; in condition to be seen or inspected, esp. by the critical; as, soap and water made the dress *presentable;* a really *presentable* young woman.

3. *Eccl.* **a** Capable of presentation to the ordinary for institution into a benefice; — of a clergyman. **b** Admitting of the presentation of a clergyman; — of a benefice. — **pre·sent'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **pre·sent'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **pre·sent'a·bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

pre·sent'al (prē·zĕn'tăl; -t'l), *n.* A presenting. *Rare.*

present arms. *Mil.* The command in response to which the gun or other weapon is carried perpendicularly in front of the center of the body, the exact position varying with the arm and service; also, the position taken at such a command. See *Illust.*

Present Arms.

pres'en·ta'tion (prĕz'ĕn·tā'shŭn; prē'zĕn·tā'-shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *praesentatio.*] **1.** Act of presenting, or state of being presented; that which is presented; as: **a** Formal introduction, as at court. **b** A setting forth; offering; giving; bestowal; donation.

Prayers are sometimes a *presentation* of mere desires. *Hooker.*

c Representation; exhibition; appearance; show.

2. Something presented or given; a present; a gift.

3. *Astron.* The region of a celestial body, as of a planet, turned earthward at a particular time; — sometimes used as synonymous with *opposition.*

4. *Com.* = PRESENMENT (of a negotiable instrument).

5. *Eccl.* **a** The act, power, or privilege, esp. of a patron, of applying (usually by deed) to the bishop or ordinary for the institution of one nominated to a benefice; also, the appointment to a benefice through being so presented. Cf. COLLATION, NOMINATION. **b** Less correctly, the nomination by one authority, as a vestry, of a candidate to be appointed by another, as the bishop. **c** The clergyman so offered.

6. *Med.* The particular manner in which the child rests, in labor, with respect to the mouth of the uterus; as, face or breech *presentation;* — used in a corresponding sense of animals.

7. *Philos.* A datum of perception; a sense appearance; that element in the cognition of an object which is given by direct awareness, as distinguished from that which is added by association or thinking.

8. *Psychol.* Sensory appearance, whether in actual sensation or in a memory image.

— *the Presentation.* *Eccl.* See CANDLEMAS.

pres'en·ta'tion·al (prĕz'ĕn·tā'shŭn·ăl; prē'zĕn-; -'l), *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to a presentation, presentations, or presentationism.

2. Presentative (sense 3); as, the *presentational* arts.

3. Having the character or function of presenting or rendering presentable, esp. to the mind; as, a *presentational* word (see WORD, *n.*).

4. *Gram.* = NOTIONAL, *adj.,* **5 a.**

presentation copy. A copy of a book or other similar publication, inscribed by the author, and used as a presentation.

pres'en·ta'tion·ism (prĕz'ĕn·tā'shŭn·ĭz'm; prē'zĕn-), *n. Philos.* **a** A theory of knowledge which holds that reality is immediately presented in perception, and which is opposed to the conception that external objects are merely represented by ideas. **b** = PHENOMENALISM **a.** **c** The doctrine that the psychical life is wholly made up of cognitive elements. — **pres'en·ta'tion·ist,** *n. & adj.*

Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Order of the. *R.C.Ch.* An order of nuns founded at Cork, Ireland, by Miss Nano Nagle in 1777 as an institute with simple vows and no enclosure, and raised to the rank of an order with solemn vows and strict enclosure by Pius VII in 1805. The nuns are bound by a vow to instruct young girls, esp. poor girls, in the faith. The order has spread to America, India, and Australia.

presentation time. *Physiol.* The minimum time of application of a given stimulus required to effect a response. Cf. REACTION TIME.

pre·sent'a·tive (prē·zĕn'tă·tĭv), *adj.* **1.** Representative. *Obs.*

2. That presents or serves to present with vividness or clearness, as an image or abstraction; as, the *presentative* power of a poet.

3. Producing an aesthetic impression directly and independently of nature; nonrepresentative; nonimitative; as, the *presentative* arts; the *presentative* element in a cubist painting.

4. *Eccl.* Subject to presentation (sense **5 a**); carrying with it the right of presentation; as, a *presentative* benefice, deanery, or advowson.

5. *Philos. & Psychol.* Of the nature of a presentation; known or capable of being known directly rather than through cogitation; as, the *presentative* elements in a cognition; also, having the power or function of apprehending directly; intuitive; perceptive; as, a *presentative* faculty; more widely, of, pertaining to, derived from, or concerned with, a presentation or presentations; as, *presentative* theories.

present contrary to fact, present neutral. *Gram.* See CONDITIONAL SENTENCE.

pres'ent·day' (66), *adj.* Now existing or occurring; current; also, contemporary.

pres'en·tee' (prĕz'ĕn·tē'), *n.* [See PRESENT, *v.;* -EE.] **1.** One who is presented; specif., *Eccl.,* one presented to a benefice.

2. One to whom something is presented.

pre·sent'er (prē·zĕn'tĕr), *n.* One who makes a present, presentment, or presentation; one presenting someone or something.

present his Englishry. See ENGLISHRY, 1.

pre·sen'tial (prē·zĕn'shăl), *adj.* [ML. *praesentialis.*] Present or pertaining to the present; immediate; specif., *Gram.,* of certain tense forms of a verb, formed on the present stem. — **pre·sen'ti·al'i·ty** (-shĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **pre·sen'tial·ly,** *adv.* *All Now Rare.*

pre·sen'tient (prē·sĕn'shĕnt), *adj.* [L. *praesentiens,* pres. part. of *praesentire* to perceive beforehand, fr. *prae* before + *sentire* to feel.] Apprehensive in advance; having a presentiment; — with *of.*

pre·sen'ti·ment (prē·zĕn'tĭ·mĕnt; 277), *n.* [MF. See PRESENTIENT.] **1.** An impression, conviction, or feeling that something will or is about to happen; esp., an anticipatory fear; a premonition.

A strong *presentiment* that my existing opinions would ultimately give way. *Newman.*

2. An opinion or conception formed prior to knowledge; a prejudgment.

Reason has a *presentiment* of objects which possess a great interest for it. *Kant (Max Müller).*

Syn. — See APPREHENSION.

pre·sen'ti·men'tal (prē·zĕn'tĭ·mĕn'tăl; prē·sĕn'-), *adj.* Revealing or giving rise to a presentiment. *Rare.*

pres'ent·ist (prĕz'ĕn·tĭst), *n.* [*present* + *-ist.*] One who holds that Biblical prophecy, esp. that of the Apocalypse, is now in course of fulfillment. Cf. PRETERIST, FUTURIST.

pre·sen'tive (prē·zĕn'tĭv), *adj.* Bringing a conception or notion directly before the mind; presenting an object directly to the mind; specif., *Gram.,* = NOTIONAL, *adj.,* **5 a**; — disting. from *symbolic.* Cf. FULL WORD. — **pre·sen'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **pre·sen'tive·ness,** *n.*

pre·sen'tive, *n. Gram.* A presentive word. *Rare.*

pres'ent·ly (prĕz'ĕnt·lĭ; -'nt·lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In actual presence; in person; personally. *Obs.*

2. At present; now; as, the problem that *presently* occupies our attention; also, at the time indicated (by the verb).

3. a *Now Dial.* At once; immediately; forthwith.

And *presently* the fig tree withered away. *Matt.* xxi. 19.

b Soon; shortly; before long; after a little while; by and by: as, he will be here *presently.*

4. Without something intervening as in space or thought; directly; closely; consequently; by necessity; as, this matter *presently* concerns you; it does not *presently* follow.

pre·sent'ment (prē·zĕnt'mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *presentement.*]

1. Act of presenting, or state of being presented; presentation. "Upon the heels of my *presentment.*" *Shak.* Specif.: **a** *Now Rare.* Offer as a gift; bestowal; also, delivery. **b** Representation, esp. in art or for entertainment;

---

pre·scrip'tive. Prescriptive. *Ref. Sp.*

pre·scrive', *v. t.* [F. *prescrire,* 3d pl. pres. *prescrivent,* fr. L. *praescribere;* confused with L. *praescribere.*] To prescribe. — **pre·scriv'er,** *n.* *Both Obs. Scot.*

prese, ✝ PRAISE, PRESS, PRIZE. ‖**pre'se,** *n., pl.* of PRESA.

pre·seal', *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'se·ance, *n.* [F. *préséance.*] Priority of place in sitting. *Obs.*

pre·search', *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·sea'son, *n.* See PRE-, 2. — **pre·sea'son·al,** *adj.*

pre·sec'u·lar, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'se·cure', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·see', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'se·lect', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'-Se·mit'ic, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'sen·sa'tion (prē'sĕn·sā'shŭn), *n.* = PRESENSION.

pre·sent'a·bl. Presentable. *R.S.*

pres'en·ta'ne·ous (prĕz'ĕn·tā'nē·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *praesentaneus.*] *Obs.* **a** Ready; quick. **b** Present.

pres'en·tar'y, *adj.* [L. *praesentarius.*] Present; current. *Obs.*

pre·sent'a·tive·ly, *adv.* of PRESENTATIVE.

pre·sen'tence, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·sen'tial·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pre·sen'ti·ate (prē·zĕn'shĭ·āt), *v. t.* To make present. *Obs.*

pre·sen'tion, *n.* Presension. *Obs.*

also, that which is represented, as a play, portrait, image, etc. **c** A setting forth to view, notice, or consciousness; that which is presented or exhibited; delineation; statement; suggestion; exhibition.

Power to cheat the eye with blear illusion,
And give it false *presentments*. *Milton.*

2. Appearance or aspect as presented.
3. *Commerce.* The act of producing and offering at the proper time and place any document requiring to be accepted, paid, or the like, by another, esp. a note, bill of exchange, or the like.
4. *Eccl.* A formal complaint by the authorities of a parish to the bishop or archdeacon, at his visitation.
5. *Law.* **a** The notice taken, or statement made, by a grand jury of any offense or unlawful state of affairs from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them; as, the *presentment* of a nuisance; also, sometimes, an inquisition of office or an indictment. **b** The official notice in court (now abolished by the Copyhold Act of 1894) of the surrender of a copyhold estate. **c** In Victoria, Australia, a formal accusation made by the attorney general, the solicitor general, or any prosecutor for the king in the name of a law officer, on which indictable offenses are usually prosecuted in the Supreme Court or Court of General Sessions of the Peace.
6. *Philos.* **a** The appearing of something before the mind; a presentation. **b** The content of a perception or a thought as it stands before the mind.

presentment of Englishry. *Eng. Law.* The offering of proof of Englishry. See ENGLISHRY.

present perfect. *Gram.* Designating or pertaining to the tense denoting the act or state as completed at the time of speaking (I *have written*); also, the present perfect tense, or a verb form denoting it.

present tense. *Gram.* The tense of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time (I *am writing*, I *write*, or I *do write*). It is used not only of what occurs or is true at the time of speaking, but of what is habitual (*he pays* his debts), or always or necessarily true (the sun *shines* by day; a straight line *is* the shortest distance). As used for future events sure to happen (Christmas this year *is* on Friday) it is a relic of Old English, in which the present and future had the same form. See also HISTORICAL PRESENT.

present value *or* **worth** (of money payable at a future date). The principal which, drawing interest at a given rate, will amount to the given sum at the date on which this is to be paid; thus, interest being at 6%, the present value of $106 due one year hence is $100. See DISCOUNT, *n.*, **1 b.**

pre·serv'al (prē·zûr'văl), *n.* Preservation. — *adj.* Preservative.

pres'er·va'tion (prĕz'ĕr·vā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *préservation.*] **1.** Act or process of preserving, or keeping from injury or decay; state of being preserved; as, *preservation* of life, fruit, game, etc.; a picture in good *preservation.*

Give us particulars of thy *preservation.* *Shak.*

2. *Obs.* **a** A preservative; a safeguard. **b** Something preserved.
Syn. — Safekeeping, conservation, saving.
Ant. — Decay, ruin, loss.

pre·serv'a·tive (prē·zûr'vă·tĭv), *adj.* [F. *préservatif.*] Having the power of preserving; tending to preserve.

pre·serv'a·tive (prē·zûr'vă·tĭv), *n.* That which preserves, or has the power of preserving; specif., *Foods*, a substance added to food products, esp. bottled food products, to preserve them against decay, as spice, sodium benzoate, etc.

pre·serv'a·tize (-tīz), *v. t.* [See -IZE.] To treat (food) with a preservative.

pre·serv'a·to'ry (-tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Preservative. *Rare.*

pre·serv'a·to'ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A preservative. *Obs.*
2. A place for preserving, esp. foods.
3. A charitable house of refuge for unemployed, deserted, or destitute women and girls. *Eng.*

pre·serve' (prē·zûrv'), *v.;* -SERVED' (-zûrvd'); -SERV'ING (-zûr'vĭng). [OF. *preserver*, fr. LL. *praeservare*, fr. L. *prae* before + *servare* to save, preserve. See SERVE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To keep or save from injury or destruction; to guard or defend from evil; to protect; save.

O Lord, thou *preservest* man and beast. *Ps.* xxxvi. 6.

2. To keep in existence or intact; as, to *preserve* records, old customs, or one's good name. Specif.: **a** To save from decomposition, as by refrigeration, curing, or treating with a preservative; as, to *preserve* specimens or skins to be stuffed; to *preserve* milk indefinitely. **b** To can, pickle, or similarly prepare (fruits or vegetables) for future use; as, to *preserve* peaches.
3. To maintain; to keep up; to retain in one's possession; as, to *preserve* silence, appearances, or an advantage.
4. *Hunting & Fishing.* To keep up and reserve for personal or special use; as, to *preserve* game or fish by raising and protecting it; to *preserve* a stream or field.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To keep fresh or in its original state. *Obs.*
2. To make preserves.
3. To raise and protect game for purposes of sport.
Syn. — Keep, secure; uphold, sustain; defend, guard, shield; spare. See CONSERVE, DEFEND.
Ant. — Expose; endanger, imperil, waste, destroy, lose.

pre·serve', *n.* **1.** That which preserves. *Obs.*, exc. *pl.*, spectacles colored to protect or conceal the eyes.
2. That which is preserved; a thing preserved. *Obs.*, exc. specif.: **a** Fruit canned or made into jams, jellies, or the like; — commonly in *pl.*; as, a store of *preserves.* **b** Fruit cooked with sugar so as to keep its shape; as, plum *preserve.*
3. A place in which game, fish, etc., are preserved for purposes of sport, for food, etc.; — called also *reserve.* Cf. SANCTUARY, **4.**
4. Any place, occupation, or the like, regarded as sacred to certain persons.

pre·serv'er (prē·zûr'vĕr), *n.* One who or that which preserves; specif.: **a** One who or that which preserves, defends, saves, or keeps from decay. **b** One who makes preserves. **c** One who preserves game or fish.

pre'ses (prē'sĕz), *n.* [L. *praeses.*] Presiding officer; president; chairman. *Chiefly Scot.*

pre·sex'u·al (prē·sĕk'shōō·ăl; -sĕks'ū-; *cf.* SEXUAL), *adj.* Preceding sexual development or maturity.

pre·show' (-shō'), *v. t.* To foreshow.

pre·side' (prē·zīd'), *v.;* -SID'ED (-zīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -SID'ING. [F. *présider*, fr. L. *praesidere*, fr. *prae* before + *sedere* to sit. See SIT.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To occupy the place of authority, as of president, chairman, moderator, etc.; to direct, control, or regulate proceedings as chief officer; as, to *preside* at a public meeting; to *preside* over the senate.
2. To exercise superintendence, guidance, or control.

Some o'er the public magazines *preside.* *Dryden.*

3. To take or occupy the leading place; to be in the supreme or most conspicuous position. "The *presiding* excellence of the work." *Yale Review.*
4. *Music.* To be in the position of chief or featured instrumental performer, often as director of a group; — with *at*; as, to *preside* at the organ.
—, *Transitive:* To superintend or direct; to rule.

The troops of dead whom Hela . . . *presides.* *M. Arnold.*

pres'i·dence (prĕz'ĭ·dĕns), *n.* Direction; government; also, *Rare*, presidency.

The earliest development of ritual under the *presidence* of the Church of Rome. *Pater.*

pre'si·den'cia (prā'sē·dĕn'syä), *n.* [Sp., lit., presidency.] The town hall or government building. *Phil. I.*

pres'i·den·cy (prĕz'ĭ·dĕn·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Cf. F. *présidence.*] **1.** Function or action of one who presides; superintendence; control and care.
2. Supremacy; superiority as in rank. *Obs.*
3. The office of president; specif. [*often cap.*], the office of president of the United States.
4. The term during which a president holds office; as, during the *presidency* of Madison.
5. Any of five divisions into which the British colony of the Leeward Islands is divided.
6. [*often cap.*] One of three great divisions, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, of British India, forming provinces, which are administered by a governor, with executive councilors and Indian ministers, and a legislative council.
7. [*cap. when used specifically.*] *Mormon Ch.* A council of three, one president and two counselors, having jurisdiction in spiritual or temporal matters, either throughout the church, as in the case of the *First Presidency* (which see), or throughout a stake or within any unit, as a quorum. See STAKE, *n.*

pres'i·dent (prĕz'ĭ·dĕnt; 128), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *praesidens, -entis*, pres. part. of *praesidere.* See PRESIDE.] **1.** One who presides; a ruler; governor; sovereign; head; now, one who is elected or appointed to preside, or control the proceedings of others. Specif.: **a** A presiding officer of a governmental body, as of an advisory council, of an administrative board, or of a legislative assembly; as, the Lord *President* of the Council (England). **b** The chief officer of a corporation, company, institution, society, or the like. **c** [*often cap.*] The chief executive officer of a modern republic. The president of the United States is elected once in four years by the majority of electors (which see) chosen by popular vote from the States, who now simply vote for the candidate nominated by the convention of the party which nominated them. The president is commander in chief of the Army and Navy of the United States and of the State militia when called into the service of the United States, sees that the laws are executed, makes treaties by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, recommends legislation, has great appointive powers, and the power of veto. He must be a natural-born citizen, thirty-five years of age, and a resident for 14 years within the United States. See *Forms of Address*, in Appendix; PRECEDENCE; DEMOCRATIC PARTY; DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN PARTY; FEDERAL PARTY; REPUBLICAN PARTY.

LIST OF PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

George Washington	1789–1797	
John Adams	1797–1801	
Thomas Jefferson	1801–1809	
James Madison	1809–1817	
James Monroe	1817–1825	
John Quincy Adams	1825–1829	
Andrew Jackson	1829–1837	
Martin Van Buren	1837–1841	
William Henry Harrison	1841–1841	(Apr. 4)
John Tyler	1841–1845	
James K. Polk	1845–1849	
Zachary Taylor	1849–1850	(July 9)
Millard Fillmore	1850–1853	
Franklin Pierce	1853–1857	
James Buchanan	1857–1861	
Abraham Lincoln	1861–1865	(Apr. 15)
Andrew Johnson	1865–1869	
Ulysses S. Grant	1869–1877	
Rutherford B. Hayes	1877–1881	
James A. Garfield	1881–1881	(Sept. 19)
Chester A. Arthur	1881–1885	
Grover Cleveland	1885–1889	
Benjamin Harrison	1889–1893	
Grover Cleveland	1893–1897	
William McKinley	1897–1901	(Sept. 14)
Theodore Roosevelt	1901–1909	
William H. Taft	1909–1913	
Woodrow Wilson	1913–1921	
Warren G. Harding	1921–1923	(Aug. 2)
Calvin Coolidge	1923–1929	
Herbert Hoover	1929–1933	
Franklin D. Roosevelt	1933–1945	(Apr. 12)
Harry S. Truman	1945–1953	
Dwight D. Eisenhower	1953–	

d Formerly, the presiding officer of the council of the governor-general of India; now, since 1919, the presiding officer of the Legislative Assembly or of the Council of State. **e** The head of the hierarchy of the Mormon Church. With two counselors he forms the first presidency.
2. A protector; a guardian; a presiding genus. *Obs.*

Just Apollo, *president* of verse. *Waller.*

3. A kind of silk, or silk-and-wool, damask, for upholstery.

pres'i·dent (prĕz'ĭ·dĕnt), *adj.* [L. *praesidens*, pres. part.] Occupying the first rank or chief place; presiding. *Archaic.*

pre·sid'e·nt (prē·sĭd'ĕ·nt), *n.* [L. *praesidium.*] Remedy; help; succor; also, garrison; guard. *Obs.*

pre·sift', *v. t.* See PRE-, **1 a.**

pre·sign', *v. t.* = PRESIGNIFY. *Archaic.* [1 a.]

pre·sig'nal, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 2 & 3.

pre·sig·nif'i·cant (prē'sĭg·nĭf'ĭ·kănt), *adj.* Presignifying. — **pre·sig·nif'i·cance** (-kăns), **-nif'i·can·cy** (-kăn·sĭ), *n.*

pre·sig'ni·fi·ca'tion (prē·sĭg'nĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *praesignificatio.*] Act of presignifying; also, a presage; an omen.

pre'sig·nif'i·ca'tive (prē'sĭg·nĭf'ĭ·kā'tĭv; -kă·tĭv), *adj.* Carrying a presignification. *Rare.*

pre'sig·nif'i·ca'tor (-kā'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which presignifies. *Rare.*

pre·sig'ni·fy (prē·sĭg'nĭ·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *praesignificare*, fr. *prae* before + *significare* to signify.] To intimate or signify beforehand; to presage.

pre·sim'i·an (prē·sĭm'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* [See PRE-; SIMIAN.] Existing or happening before the existence of anthropoid apes.

pre·so'cial (-sō'shăl), *adj.* [See PRE-.] *Sociol.* Of or pertaining to a hypothetical era before the establishment of social groups; as, *presocial* man.

pre'–So·crat'ic, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Greek philosophy or philosophers before Socrates. The chief schools of the pre-Socratic period were the Ionic, the Pythagorean, the Eleatic, and the school of the atomists. The Sophists may also be included. — *n.* A pre-Socratic philosopher.

pre·sphe'noid (prē·sfē'noid), *adj.* *Anat.* Designating, or pertaining to, a median part of the vertebrate skull anterior to the basisphenoid, with which (and other sphenoid elements) it is usually united in the adult. It forms in man the anterior part of the body of the sphenoid. — **pre·sphe'noid,** *n.* — **pre'sphe·noi'dal** (prē'sfē·noi'dăl; -dĭ), *adj.*

pre·sphyg'mic (-sfĭg'mĭk), *adj.* [See PRE-; SPHYGMIC.] *Physiol. & Med.* Occurring before the pulse beat.

pre'spi·rac'u·lar (prē'spĭ·răk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* [See PRE-; SPIRACLE.] *Zool. & Embryol.* Anterior to the spiracle.

pre·sprīd', *v. t.* See PRE-, **1 a.** — **pre·ship'ment,** *n.*

pre·short'age, *n.* See PRE-, **1 a.**

pre·short'en, *v. t.* See PRE-, **1 a.**

president. † PRECEDENT.

pres'i·dent-e·lect', *n.* See ELECT, *adj.*, **2.**

pres'i·dent·ess, *n.* See -ESS.

pres'i·den'tial·ly, *adv.* of PRESIDENTIAL.

pres'i·dent·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

pre·sid'i·al·ly, *adv.* of PRESIDIAL.

pre·sid'i·ar'y (prē·sĭd'ĭ·ĕr'ĭ; -ĕr·ĭ), *n.* A guard. *Obs.*

pre·sid'i·ar'y, *adj.* [L. *praesidiarius.*] = 2d PRESIDIAL, 1.

pre·sid'i·al, *adj.* [L. *praesidium* A presiding over, defense, guard. See PRESIDE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a garrison; having a garrison; as, a *presidial* castle.
2. Of or pertaining to a presidio.

presidial court. *Fr. Hist.* Formerly, a court of justice in certain French cities which did not have a parliament.

pre·sid'ing (prē·zīd'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PRESIDE.

Presiding Bishop. **1.** *Prot. Episc. Ch.* A bishop, already consecrated, elected by the House of Bishops and ratified by the House of Deputies, for a term of six years. Formerly the office went automatically to the senior bishop by canon law. Between General Conventions he is the final authority of the Church.
2. *Mormon Ch.* The chief bishop, who has jurisdiction over the whole church.

presiding Bishopric. See BISHOPRIC, *n.*, **4.**

presiding elder. *Meth. Ch.* An elder, or fully ordained minister, commissioned by a bishop to have the oversight of the churches and preachers in a certain district; — now called in the Methodist Episcopal Church *district superintendent.*

presiding High Council. See HIGH COUNCIL.

presiding Patriarch. See PATRIARCH, *n.*, **6 d.**

pre·sid'i·o (prē·sĭd'ĭ·ō; *Sp.* prā·sē'dyō), *n.; pl.* -DIOS (-ĭ·ōz; *Sp.* -dyōs). [Sp.] A garrisoned place; a military post or fortified settlement; as, San Francisco was a Spanish *presidio;* also, a Spanish penal settlement.

pre·sid'i·um (prē·sĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* Also, **prae·sid'i·um.** [L. *praesidium*, lit., a presiding over, hence, defense, aid.] **a** [*sometimes cap.*] In the government of the Russian Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, any one of a number of permanent administrative committees, meeting daily and acting with supreme power for a larger body in the intervals between sessions. In the U. S. S. R. the two bodies of the Supreme Soviet (see UNION CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE; SOVIET) elect its presidium of thirty-three members, including a president, one vice-president for each of the sixteen constituent republics, and a secretary. The highest body of each republic has its presidium. **b** *Russian.* A similar standing committee of any other organization, as of the Communist party.

pre'sig·nif'i·cant (prē'sĭg·nĭf'ĭ·kănt), *adj.* Presignifying. — **pre'sig·nif'i·cance** (-kăns), **-nif'i·can·cy** (-kăn·sĭ), *n.*

pre·sig'ni·fi·ca'tion (prē·sĭg'nĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *praesignificatio.*] Act of presignifying; also, a presage; an omen.

pre'sig·nif'i·ca'tive (prē'sĭg·nĭf'ĭ·kā'tĭv; -kă·tĭv), *adj.* Carrying a presignification. *Rare.*

pre'sig·nif'i·ca'tor (-kā'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which presignifies. *Rare.*

pre·sig'ni·fy (prē·sĭg'nĭ·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *praesignificare*, fr. *prae* before + *significare* to signify.] To intimate or signify beforehand; to presage.

pre·sim'i·an (prē·sĭm'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* [See PRE-; SIMIAN.] Existing or happening before the existence of anthropoid apes.

pre·so'cial (-sō'shăl), *adj.* [See PRE-.] *Sociol.* Of or pertaining to a hypothetical era before the establishment of social groups; as, *presocial* man.

pre'–So·crat'ic, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Greek philosophy or philosophers before Socrates. The chief schools of the pre-Socratic period were the Ionic, the Pythagorean, the Eleatic, and the school of the atomists. The Sophists may also be included. — *n.* A pre-Socratic philosopher.

pre·sphe'noid (prē·sfē'noid), *adj.* *Anat.* Designating, or pertaining to, a median part of the vertebrate skull anterior to the basisphenoid, with which (and other sphenoid elements) it is usually united in the adult. It forms in man the anterior part of the body of the sphenoid. — **pre·sphe'noid,** *n.* — **pre'sphe·noi'dal** (prē'sfē·noi'dăl; -dĭ), *adj.*

pre·sphyg'mic (-sfĭg'mĭk), *adj.* [See PRE-; SPHYGMIC.] *Physiol. & Med.* Occurring before the pulse beat.

pre'spi·rac'u·lar (prē'spĭ·răk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* [See PRE-; SPIRACLE.] *Zool. & Embryol.* Anterior to the spiracle.

pre·spec'u·late, *v. i.* See PRE-, **1 a.** — **pre·spec·u·la'tion,** *n.*

pre·spi'nal (prē·spī'năl), *adj.* See PRE-, **1 b.**

pre·spi'nous (-spī'nŭs), *adj.* [*pre-* + *spine* + *-ous.*] = = PRESCAPULAR **b.**

pre·splen'dor, *n.* See PRE-, **1 a.**

pre'sple·no·me·gal'ic, *adj.* See PRE-, **2.**

pre·spoil', *v. t.* See PRE-, **1 a**

pre'spon·ta'ne·ous, *adj.* See PRE-, **1 a.** — **pre'spon·ta'ne·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **pre'spon·ta·ne'i·ty,** *n.*

pre·spread', *v. t.*, **pre·sprīn'kle,** *v. t.*, **pre·spur',** *v. t.* See PRE-, **1 a.**

press (prĕs), *n.* [For *prest.* See PRESS to force into service.] Impressment into service; specif., *Obs. exc. Hist.*, compulsory enlistment or service; also, an official order or commission for impressing recruits.

press (prĕs), *v. t.*; PRESSED (prĕst) or, *Rare*, PREST; PRESS'ING. [For *prest*, prob. misunderstood as a past part. and confused also with *press* to squeeze; fr. *prest* ready money advanced, a loan, hence, earnest money given soldiers on entering service. See PREST, *n.*; cf. IMPRESS to levy.] To force (men) into service, esp. military or naval service; to impress. Hence: **a** To commandeer (boats, vehicles, etc.). **b** To constrain; to use against one's will or nature; as, an awl *pressed* to do duty as a screwdriver.

[Reason] Cares not for service, or but serves when *prest*. *Pope.*

— *v. i.* To impress sailors or troops.

press, *v.*; PRESSED or, *Rare*, PREST; PRESS'ING. [OF. *presser*, fr. L. *pressare*, fr. *premere*, *pressum*, to press; akin to L. *prelum* a press, wine press, and perh. to Russ. *peret'* to press, Lith. *perti* to beat, flog. Cf. EXPRESS, OPPRESS, PREGNANT, PRINT, REPRIMAND, SPRAIN.] *Transitive:* **1.** To act upon by steady pushing or thrusting while in contact, in distinction from pulling; to crowd or compel by a gradual and continued exertion; to bear upon; to squeeze; compress; as, we *press* the ground when we walk; we *press* substances with hands, fingers, or arms; we are *pressed* in a crowd.

Good measure, *pressed* down, and shaken together. *Luke* vi. 38.

2. To exercise very powerful or irresistible influence upon or over; to constrain; force; compel.

Paul was *pressed* in the spirit, and testified to the Jews that Jesus was Christ. *Acts* xviii. 5.

Specif.: **a** To assail so closely as to harass; as, hard pressed by the enemy. **b** *Obs.* To oppress; to bear hard upon; beset. **c** To cause to feel constraint or distress; to burden in mind or spirit. **d** To put to straits; distress; as, *pressed* with want.

3. a To squeeze so as to extract the juice or contents of; also, to squeeze out, or express; as, to *press* grapes. **b** To squeeze in or with suitable instruments or apparatus, so as to compact, make dense, or smooth; to compress; as, to *press* cotton; specif., to smooth by ironing, as clothes.

4. To try to force or persuade; to entreat or request earnestly or strongly; to urge or inculcate with earnestness or importunity; to enforce; as, to *press* a person to come.

Be sure to *press* upon him every motive. *Addison.*

5. To cause to move by pressure; — with an adv. or prep.

6. To crowd; to throng. *Archaic.*

7. To execute by peine forte et dure. See PEINE.

8. To print. *Archaic.*

9. To drive or urge on the action, doing, execution, transaction, or the like, of; to hurry; hasten; ply hard; as, to *press* a horse in a race.

The posts . . . went out, being hastened and *pressed* on, by the king's commandment. *Esther* viii. 14.

10. a To make earnest request for; to seek or solicit strongly.

So by your sweet self I *press* now to speak. *A. Craig.*

b To lay stress or emphasis on; urge; emphasize; as, to *press* advice, an opportunity, one's point.

11. To clasp closely in an embrace or caress.

Leucothoë shook at these alarms,
And *pressed* Palemon closer in her arms. *Pope.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To force or push one's way through or ahead; to strain; speed ahead; also, to crowd; to throng; as, he *pressed* up to the platform. "They *press* in from all the provinces." *Tennyson.*

2. To use effort; to strive; also, to contend. *Now Rare.*

3. To use argument or similar pressure; to urge insistently; as, to *press* for an appointment.

4. To demand haste or speed in action; as, time *presses*.

5. To exert pressure; to bear weight; to weight; — with *on* or *upon*; as, to *press* lightly on a sore spot; care *pressed* upon his mind.

6. To be pressable; as, a fabric that does not *press* well.

7. *Golf.* To make an extra effort to hit hard, causing loss of proper smoothness and co-ordination in the stroke.

press the button. To set in motion or operation, as by touching a button that turns a switch.

press (prĕs), *n.* [OF. *presse*, fr. *presser*. See PRESS to squeeze.] **1.** *Archaic.* **a** State of being crowded or thronged. **b** State of being hard pressed; straits; distress.

2. A crowd of single things; a throng.

They could not come nigh unto him for the *press*. *Mark* ii. 4.

3. a Act of pressing or thronging forward; a crowding.

In their throng and *press* to that last hold. *Shak.*

b Act of pressing; physical pressure.

4. An apparatus or machine by which any substance is cut or shaped, as by pressing, drawing, or stamping; by which an impression of a body is taken; by which a material is compressed, or packed; by which pressure is applied to a body; by which liquid is expressed out of anything; or by which a cutting tool, as a drill, is fed into the work by applied pressure; as, a punch *press*, a printing *press*, a packing *press*, a hydraulic *press*, a screw *press*, a drill *press*. See these terms. Also, the place or building containing a press or presses.

5. a An upright case or closet for the safe keeping of articles; as, a clothes *press*. **b** A large cupboard, or recess with doors, as for a bed.

6. That which is made by pressing; a crease; hence, a mental impression.

7. A printing press. See PRINTING PRESS. Also, the art, business, act, or process of printing; as, to go to *press*; in or at *press*.

8. A printing or publishing establishment; as, a university *press*; also, its personnel.

9 Urgent demands of business or affairs; urgency; as, a *press* of engagements.

10. The apparatus for execution by peine forte et dure.

11. *Obs.* **a** Force; compulsion. **b** Difficulty; affliction; oppression. **c** The thick or heat of battle. **d** Order; readiness.

12. *Fencing.* An act of pressing one's blade sharply against the adversary's blade in order to force an opening for an attack.

13. *Journalism.* **a** The newspapers and periodicals, collectively, of a city or country; with a qualifying word, newspapers and periodicals of a particular kind or class; as, the religious *press*; the Democratic *press*. **b** The comment or notice in newspapers and periodicals given to an event or a person, esp. in the form of criticism; also, the consensus of editorial opinion on a given topic; as, a good or bad *press*.

14. *Photog.* A printing frame.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

press boy	**press correspondent**	**press-noticed**
press bundler	**press feeder**	**press operator**
press clipper	**press fitter**	**press-ridden**
press clipping	**press-made**	**press tender**

— ***in press.*** **a** *Obs.* In a crowd or melee; hence, in active endeavor. **b** Well pressed; — of attire. — ***to go to press.*** To begin to be printed; as, the work is now ready *to go to press*. See sense 7, above.

press (prĕs), *adj.* Concise; precise; exact. *Obs.*

press (prĕs), *n.* [Malay (in Sumatra) *tupai press.*] An East Indian tree shrew (*Tupaia ferruginea*).

press agent. An agent employed by a theater, dramatic company, or the like, to take care of advertising, press notices, and other publicity work; now, often, one who gives publicity to, or is employed to provide publicity for, a person, a business, or the like.

press'-a'gent, *v. t.*; -GENT-ED; -GENT-ING. To serve as press agent to; to provide publicity for. *Colloq.*

press'-a'gent-ry, *n.* Press agents, collectively; also, the function or activities of press agents; publicity. *Colloq.*

press bed. A bed which is set wholly within or folds into a press or cupboard with doors.

press'board' (prĕs'bōrd'; 181), *n.* **a** A kind of highly sized rag paper or board, sometimes containing a small admixture of wood pulp; — so called because used originally, as now, in presses for pressing and finishing knit underwear. **b** = FULLER BOARD. — **press'board',** *adj.*

press box. A box or a space reserved for members of the press, as at a game.

press bureau. A concern, or a department of an organization, which functions as a press agent.

press cake. A cake of compressed substance; as: **a** *Gunpowder Mfg.* The cake resulting from compressing the meal powder. **b** *Sugar Mfg.* The cake left when the limed juice is filtered through filter presses. **c** An oil cake.

press cloth. A kind of coarse cotton or linen cloth mixed with camel's hair, used in filtering, esp. in oil milling.

press copy. *Office Practice.* A copy (of a writing) made on a letter, or copying, press.

press corrector. A proofreader.

press cupboard. A variant of a court cupboard, with drawers or doors below the main shelf. Cf. COURT CUPBOARD.

press cutting *or* **clipping.** Any excerpt cut from a newspaper or periodical.

press drill. *Agric. Mach.* See 5th DRILL, 2 a.

pressed (prĕst), *past tense & past part.* of PRESS. Specif.: *adj.* **1.** Compacted or molded by pressure; squeezed together or into some form.

2. *Cookery.* Of minced beef, chicken, ham, etc., set in a gelatin or gelatinous binding and shaped by pressure; also, in the trade, designating cooked ham or smoked beef (**pressed beef**) shaped by pressure for ease in slicing.

pressed amber. = AMBEROID.

pressed brick. Bricks which, before burning, have been subjected to pressure, to free them from imperfections of shape and texture.

pressed cheese. A hard cheese, as Cheddar, that has been subjected to pressure to remove the whey, to produce physical conditions essential to ripening, and to put it in a convenient form for handling.

pressed distillate. *Petroleum Refining.* The oil left after the paraffin has been separated from the paraffin distillate by cooling and pressing; pressed oil.

pressed glass. Glass pressed into molds while still plastic.

pressed oil. An oil, as a vegetable or petroleum oil, from which the easily solidified substances have been removed by cooling and pressing. Cf. PRESSED DISTILLATE.

pressed ware. Pottery produced by pressing clay into molds.

pressed wax. See WAX, *n.*

press'el (prĕs'ĕl; -l), *n.* [Coined fr. PRESS, *v. t.*] A push button attached to a flexible conductor.

press'er (prĕs'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *pressoir*, and *presseur*.] One who or that which presses; esp., a worker or apparatus pressing clothing, food, or an article undergoing an industrial process; as: **a** *Glass Mfg.* One who presses glass in the mold. **b** *Pottery.* One who makes hollow ware, such as tureens and vegetable dishes, which is pressed into molds without the use of the wheel. **c** One who presses clothes, cloth, etc. **d** One who works a press. **e** Any of various devices or apparatus for pressing, as a wine press, etc.

presser bar. In knitting machines, a bar which closes the barbs of the needles.

presser foot. **1.** The part of a sewing machine which rests on the cloth and presses it down on the machine table.

2. A presser shoe.

presser shoe. *Mach.* A shoe or foot to hold something down.

presser wheel. A wheel for pressing something, as in a knitting machine to close the barbs of the needles.

press'fat' (prĕs'făt'), *n.* [See PRESS, *n.*, 4; FAT vat.] A vat for what is extracted by a wine or oil press. *Hag.* ii. 16 (*A. V.*).

press feeder. *Print.* One who feeds sheets into a press.

press fit. *Mach.* A force fit. See 5th FIT, 4.

press'-forge', *v. t.*; -FORGED'; -FORG'ING. *Mach.* To forge (work) on a forging press.

press gallery. A gallery for the press, esp. in a legislative chamber.

press gang, *or* **press'gang'** (prĕs'găng'), *n.* [For *prest-gang*. See PRESS to force into service, PREST, *n.*] A detachment of men under command of an officer empowered to force men into military, or esp. naval, service. *Hist.*

press'-gang', *v. t. & i.* To impress, or do the work of a press gang. *Rare.*

press'ing, *pres. part.* of PRESS. Hence: *adj.* Urgent; exacting; importunate; as, a *pressing* necessity. — **press'ing-ly,** *adv.*

press'ing, *verbal n.* of PRESS. Hence: *n.* **a** Act of one who or that which presses. **b** That which is squeezed out by pressure. **c** *pl.* Common papers for pamphlet and copy book covers.

pressing boards. *Bookbinding.* Hardwood boards, either with or without projecting metal edgings, used alternately between layers of books put in press to dry.

pres'sion (prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. *pressio*. See PRESS to squeeze.] **1.** Act of pressing; pressure. *Rare.*

2. Impression; imprint. *Herrick.*

press iron. A laundry iron for pressing and smoothing.

Pres'si-ros'tres (prĕs'ĭ-rŏs'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *pressus* pressed (past part. of *premere*) + *rostrum* beak; cf. F. *pressirostre*. See PRESS to squeeze.] *Zool.* A group of birds having a narrow compressed bill. *Obs.* — **pres'si-ros'tral** (-trăl), *adj.* *Obs.*

pres'sive (prĕs'ĭv), *adj.* [Obs. F. *pressif.*] **a** *Obs.* Urgent. **b** Showing or using pressure; oppressive.

press'man (prĕs'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who manages, has charge of, or operates, a press, esp. a printing press; a printer trained for presswork.

2. One who presses something, as clothes, sponges, grapes.

3. *Journalism.* A writer or reporter for the press. *Cant, Chiefly British.*

press'man (prĕs'măn), *n.* [See 2d PRESS.] A man pressed into service, esp. military or naval service. *Obs.*

press'mark' (prĕs'märk'), *n.* **1.** *Libraries.* A mark or number in a book, catalogue, etc., especially in English libraries, indicating the case, shelf, etc., where the book is located.

2. *Print.* A small disklike mark bearing a figure in white printed in the gutter margin of a sheet to indicate the number of the press upon which the job was run.

press'mark', *v. t. & i.* To put a pressmark on; to use pressmarks.

press'mas'ter (prĕs'măs'tĕr; 83), *n.* One empowered to impress for military or naval service. *Obs.*

press money. = PREST MONEY.

press of He·roph'i·lus (hĕ-rŏf'ĭ-lŭs). [After *Herophilus*, Gr. anatomist.] *Anat.* The confluens sinuum of the dura mater.

press of sail *or* **canvas.** *Naut.* As much sail as the state of the wind will permit.

pres'sor (prĕs'ĕr), *adj.* *Physiol.* Causing pressure or an increase of pressure; as, *pressor* nerve fibers, stimulation of which excites the vasomotor center, thus causing a stronger contraction of the arteries and an increase of the arterial blood pressure; — opposed to *depressor*.

press'pack' (prĕs'păk'), *v. t.* To pack, or prepare for packing, by means of a press.

press paper. = PRESSBOARD.

press'-pa'per, *n.* A paperweight.

press proof. *Print.* **a** The last proof for correction before sending to press. **b** A proof taken on a press, esp. to show impression, margins, color, etc.

press release. *Journalism.* Material furnished in advance to a newspaper for publication at a given future date.

press revise. *Print.* A proof for final revision.

press roll. *Lumber Mfg.* A live roll that presses and holds the moving lumber against the feed roll.

press'room' (prĕs'rōōm'; 200), *n.* A room in which presses are kept or operated, as in a printing establishment.

press sheet. = CLIPSHEET.

pres'sur·age (prĕsh'ĕr-ĭj), *n.* [F.] *Rare.* **a** Pressure. **b** The juice of the grape extracted by the press; also, a fee paid for the use of a wine press.

pres'sur·al (prĕsh'ĕr-ăl), *adj.* Pertaining to, caused by, or of the nature of, pressure; as, a *pressural* tide.

pres'sure (prĕsh'ĕr; 249), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pressura*, fr. *premere*. See PRESS to squeeze.] **1.** A pressing, or state of being pressed; specif., compression; a squeezing; as, *pressure* of the hand.

2. Painful bodily or mental feeling, as of weight or burden; a state of trouble or affliction; oppression; distress.

In the midst of his great troubles and *pressures*. *Atterbury.*

3. A constraining force, influence, or impulse of any kind; as, the *pressure* of poverty, of taxes; environmental pressure. "The *pressure* of danger." *Macaulay.*

4. Urgency of dispatch; as, the *pressure* of business.

5. Impression; stamp; character impressed. *Shak.*

6. *Elec.* Electromotive force.

7. *Mech.* **a** The action of a force against some opposing force; a force in the nature of a thrust, distributed over a surface. **b** The force or thrust exerted over a surface divided by the area of the surface.

8. *Meteorol.* Atmospheric pressure.

9. *Psychol.* A quality of sensation aroused by moderate compression of the skin.

Syn. — Squeeze, constraint, force; exigency

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

pressure blower	**pressure register**
pressure evaporator	**pressure-regulating,** *adj.*
pressure-fixing, *adj.*	**pressure regulator**
pressure governor	**pressure-relieving,** *adj.*
pressure indicator	**pressure siphon**
pressure pump	**pressure spring**
pressure-reciprocating, *adj.*	**pressure tank**
pressure recorder	**pressure-testing,** *adj.*
pressure-reducing, *adj.*	**pressure valve**

pressure atrophy. See ATROPHY, 1.

pressure boiler. A tank for the storing, under pressure, of hot water, which is drawn off as required, as in a dwelling house; also, sometimes, a vessel for heating liquids under pressure; an autoclave.

pressure bottle. **1.** *Chem.* A bottle with a clamp for holding the stopper in place, used for conducting digestions at pressures greater than atmospheric.

2. *Med.* A bottle furnishing pressure, as by gravity flow of fluid from it to another bottle with consequent increase in pressure in the latter. From the second bottle gas may be ejected under pressure.

pressure box. A cistern at a considerable elevation, fed by a flume, ditch, or pipe, to supply water under a head.

pressure coil. = POTENTIAL COIL.

pressure cooker. See AUTOCLAVE.

pressure element. *Kinematics.* A fluid connection, as between an accumulator and a machine.

pressure fan. A fan supplying air under pressure.

pressure filter. A filter (sense 3) in which the pressure on the feed side of the filter medium is greater than that of the atmosphere.

pressure finger. *Spinning.* The spring finger or presser of a bobbin frame.

pressure foot. = PRESSURE SHOE.

pressure gauge. A gauge for indicating fluid pressure; a manometer; as: **a** A gauge on a steam boiler to indicate steam pressure. See BOURDON GAUGE. **b** A device to measure the pressure of an explosive, as when fired in a gun barrel. See RODMAN'S PRESSURE GAUGE.

pressure gradient. The rate of change of pressure normal horizontally to an isobar.

pressure gun. = GUN, 8 b.

pressure hull. *Naut.* That part of a submarine designed to withstand pressure when submerged, as distinguished from the superstructure, and sometimes from an outer hull, which are open to the water.

pressure ice. Ice in rough irregular ridges, formed in the arctic seas when large areas of sea ice press against each other.

pressure nozzle. *Aeronautics.* **1.** A Pitot-static tube.

2. A combination of a venturi tube and either a Pitot or a static tube. Each of the two tubes is joined to a differential pressure gauge the scale of which is calibrated to indicate the velocity of air flow.

pressure point. = PRESSURE SPOT.

pressure producer. See PRODUCER, 4.

---

press'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE

Press'burg (prĕs'bōōrg), *n.* See TREATY, *Table.*

press'dom, *n.* See -DOM.

press'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

press'i·ble, *adj.* = PRESSABLE.

pressing iron. = PRESS IRON.

press'ing·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pres'si·tant, *adj.* [See 3d PRESS.] Gravitating; heavy. *Obs.*

press'ly, *adv.* Expressly; explicitly; also, concisely. *Obs.*

press'man·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

press'ness, *n.* [L. *pressus*, past part. of *premere* to press + -*ness*.] Conciseness; terseness. *Obs.*

pressor. ‡ PRESSER.

pres'sure·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

pressure ridge. A ridge produced on floating ice by buckling or crushing under lateral pressure of wind or tide, or on a congealing lava flow by the continued movement of its liquid interior.

pressure sense. *Psychol.* The sense which responds to pressure, as on the skin or in the joints, giving sensations of pressure, contact, tickling, etc.; the sense of touch proper.

pressure spot *or* **point.** *Psychol.* One of the spots on the skin peculiarly sensitive to pressure; a touch spot.

pressure stage. *Steam Turbines.* The stage in the process of expansion and of energy transformation in which the steam, after expanding through a predetermined pressure range, gives up its acquired kinetic energy to the moving blades without further drop in pressure. When the steam passes from one pressure stage to another the foregoing process is repeated. Cf. VELOCITY STAGE.

pressure syllable. *Phonet.* A syllable thought to be characterized by a successive rise and fall of breath pressure. See *Pron.*, § 59.

pressure tank. A tank in which a liquid is stored under pressure greater than atmospheric.

pressure tube. **1.** *Chem.* A heavy tube containing reagents and hermetically closed so that interaction of the contents can be brought about at a much higher pressure than would be possible in an open tube.
2. *Chem. & Physics.* A tube for use with a manometer to show the pressure; a Bourdon tube.

pressure wires. *Elec.* Wires leading from various points of an electric system to a central station, where a voltmeter indicates the potential of the system at those points.

press warrant. A warrant given by the crown as authority to impress men into the navy. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

press wax. See WAX, *n.*

press'wom'an (prĕs'wŏŏm'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn; 119). A woman member of the press.

press'work' (prĕs'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Work done on or by a press; specif.: **a** The operation, management, or product of a printing press; that branch of printing concerned with the actual production of impressions from type, plates, etc. **b** *Cabinetmaking.* Work consisting of a series of cross-grained veneers united by glue, heat, and pressure. **c** *Metalworking.* Act or process of pressing or drawing with dies or presses; also, the product of such work.
2. Usually **press work.** The work of a press agent. *Chiefly Theat. Slang.*

press'work'er (-wûr'kĕr), *n.* One who does presswork.

press yard. A yard of Old Newgate Prison, in London. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

prest (prĕst), *n.* [OF. (F. *prêt*), fr. (assumed) VL. *praestitum*, fr. past part. of L. *praestare* to stand before, to become surety for, to supply, fr. *prae* before + *stare* to stand. See PRE-; STAND. Cf. PRESS to force into service.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A loan of money; a loan. **b** An advance payment on wages, etc.; specif., prest money. **c** An enlistment with prest money.
2. *Eng. Law.* A duty formerly paid by the sheriff on his account into the exchequer, or for money in his hands.

prest, *v. t.* [OF. *prester* (F. *prêter*).] To pay out as an imprest; to lend; to hire or enlist by payment of an imprest. *Obs.*

prest (prĕst), *adj.* [OF. (F. *prêt*), fr. LL. *praestus*, fr. L. *praesto*, adv. See PRE-; STE. Cf. PRESTO.] *Obs.* **a** Ready; prompt; quick; prepared. **b** Neat; proper.

prest, *adv.* Quickly; readily; soon. *Obs.*

prest, *v. t.* [From PREST ready.] To make ready; hasten. *Obs.*

pre·stab'i·lism (prē·stăb'ĭ·lĭz'm), *n.* [G. *prästabilismus.* See PRE-; ESTABLISH.] *Philos.* **a** The Leibnitzian doctrine of pre-established harmony of body and mind. **b** With Kant, the view that the living organism embodies an initial tendency, or anlage, implanted by the First Cause, whereby its kind is reproduced.

prest'a·ble (prĕs'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Payable; available for payment. *Scot.*

pre·sta'ble (prē·stā'b'l), *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'sta·bil'i·ty** (prē'stȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

pre·state' (prē·stāt'), *v. t.;* -STAT'ED (-stāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -STAT'ING (-stāt'ĭng). [L. *praestatus*, past part. See PREST.] *Civil Law.* To perform; to furnish pursuant to an obligation; to undertake.

pres·ta'tion (prĕs·tā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *praestatio* a performing, paying, fr. *praestare.* See PREST, *n.*] **1.** *Feudal Law.* A rent, tax, or due paid in kind or in services, as in return for the lord's warrant or authority for taking wood.
2. *Civil Law.* A performance of something due upon an obligation.

prestation money. *Ch. of Eng.* Annual dues formerly paid by archdeacons and other dignitaries to their bishop.

pres'ter (prĕs'tĕr), *n.* [OF. *prestre*, fr. L. *presbyter.* See PREST.] A priest or presbyter. *Obs.*, exc. as in **Prester John,** in the Middle Ages, a legendary Christian priest and king, whose dominions were assigned first (about the 12th century) to the Far East and later to Ethiopia or Abyssinia. Marvelous tales were told of his wealth, power, and conquests.

pres'ter (prĕs'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *prēstēr*, fr. *pimpranai* to kindle or burn.] *Obs.* **a** A hurricane or whirlwind attended with lightning. **b** A kind of venomous serpent. **c** One of the veins of the neck when swollen with anger.

pre·ster'nal (prē·stûr'nȧl; -n'l), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* **a** Of or pertaining to the presternum. **b** Prosternal.

pre·ster'num (prē·stûr'nŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* **a** The anterior segment of the sternum of a mammal; the manubrium. **b** The first or anterior division of the sternum of a thoracic segment of an insect.

‖**pre·stez'za** (prĕs·tĕt'sä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* Quickness; celerity. *Rare.*

pres'ti·dig'i·tal (prĕs'tĭ·dĭj'ĭ·tȧl), *adj.* [See PRESTIDIGITATOR.] Light-fingered. *C. Reade.*

pres'ti·dig'i·tate (-tāt), *v. i.* [From PRESTIDIGITATOR.] To perform legerdemain.

‖**pres'tĭ'di'gi'ta'teur'** (prĕs'tē'dē'zhē'tȧ'tûr'), *n.* [F.] A prestidigitator.

pres'ti·dig'i·ta'tion (prĕs'tĭ·dĭj'ĭ·tā'shŭn), *n.* [F.] Sleight of hand; legerdemain; juggling.

pres'ti·dig'i·ta'tor (-dĭj'ĭ·tā'tĕr), *n.* [F. *prestidigitateur*, fr. *prestigiateur* (see PRESTIGIATOR), after F. *preste* nimble (fr. It. *presto*) and L. *digitus* finger (see PRESTO; DIGIT).] One skilled in legerdemain or sleight of hand; a juggler. — **pres'ti·dig'i·ta·to'ri·al** (-tȧ·tō'rĭ·ȧl; 181), *adj.*

pres·tige' (prĕs·tēzh'; prĕs'tĭj; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *praestigium* delusion, illusion, *praestigiae* deceptions, jugglers' tricks, fr. *praestringe*, fr. *praestringere* to bind up, to blind. See PRE-; STRINGENT.] **1.** A conjurer's trick; a sorcery; an illusion; a deception. *Obs.*

The *prestiges* of imposture. *Bp. Warburton.*

2. Power to charm, dazzle, or command admiration; hence, éclat; renown; as, a good name, but lacking in *prestige;* the fading *prestige* of an old school.
3. Ascendancy derived from general admiration or esteem; commanding position in men's minds.

The *prestige*, which once adhered to those who spoke by revelation, has passed to scientists. *Walter Lippmann.*

Syn. — See INFLUENCE.

Ant. — Notoriety, infamy, ignominy. See DISHONOR.

pres·tig'i·ate (prĕs·tĭj'ĭ·āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [LL. *praestigiare.* See PRESTIGE.] To deceive as by magic or prestidigitation. *Obs.* — **pres·tig'i·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

pres·tig'i·a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* [L. *praestigiator*, whence F. *prestigiateur.*] A prestidigitator; conjurer; also, a cheat. *Rare.* — **pres·tig'i·a·to'ry** (-ȧ·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj. Obs.*

pres·tig'i·ous (prĕs·tĭj'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [LL. *praestigiosus;* cf. F. *prestigieux.*] *Obs.* **1.** a Conjuring. **b** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, conjuring or magic.
2. Having or manifesting prestige.
— **pres·tig'i·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **pres·tig'i·ous·ness,** *n. Both Obs.*

pres·tis'si·mo (prĕs·tĕs'sē·mō), *adv.* [It., superl. of *presto.*] At a very rapid pace; — chiefly a musical direction. — *n.* A movement or passage performed prestissimo.

prest money. [From PREST, *n.*] Money advanced to men on enlisting in the British service; imprest. *Obs.*

pres'to (prĕs'tō), *adv.* [It., quick, quickly, fr. LL. *praestus.* See PREST, *adj.;* cf. CULPRIT.] **1.** Quickly; immediately; in haste; suddenly; — originally in magic. "*Presto!* begonel 't is here again." *Swift.*
2. *Music.* At a rapid pace; — used as a direction. Cf. PRESTISSIMO.

pres'to, *adj.* Hastily accomplished; rapidly performed; also, quickly passing; instantaneous; as, *presto* movements; to finish in *presto* time.

pres'to, *n.* **1.** A magician's command, expressed by the word "*presto!*"
2. *Music.* A passage or movement in rapid tempo.

pres'to chang'o (prĕs'tō chān'jō). Also **presto change.** [*presto* + *change.*] Change quickly; — a magician's exclamation. *Cant or Colloq.*

pre·sto'mi·um (prē·stō'mĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* Prostomium. — **pre·sto'mi·al** (-ȧl), *adj.*

Pres'ton salts (prĕs'tŭn; -t'n). *Pharm.* Smelling salts consisting of ammonium carbonate in ammonia water with some essential oil.

pre'su·bic'u·lum (prē'sŭ·bĭk'ū·lŭm), *n.* [NL. See PRE-.] *Anat.* The part of the hippocampal convolution lying between the subiculum and the main olfactory region.

pre·sum'a·ble (prē·zūm'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [Cf. F. *présumable.*] That may be presumed, granted, supposed, or anticipated; esp., that seems entitled to belief without direct evidence.

pre·sume' (-zūm'; 242), *v.;* -SUMED' (-zūmd'); -SUM'ING (-zūm'ĭng). [OF. *presumer*, fr. L. *praesumere, praesumptum*, fr. *prae* before + *sumere* to take. See ASSUME.] *Transitive:* **1.** To take upon oneself without leave, authority, or warrant; to undertake in rash defiance, in overconfidence, or in vain hope; to dare; venture.

We hear the Tartars . . .
Presume a bickering with your emperor. *Marlowe.*
Dare he *presume* to scorn us in this manner? *Shak.*

2. *Obs.* **a** To usurp. **b** To pretend; to profess.
3. To anticipate with confidence; to presuppose; expect.

To hope the best is pious, brave, and wise,
And may itself procure what it *presumes.* *Young.*

4. To take or suppose to be true, or entitled to belief, without examination or proof, or on the strength of probability; to take for granted; to infer; suppose; assume.

Every man is to be *presumed* innocent till he is proved to be guilty. *Blackstone.*

5. To raise a presumption of or that; as, a receipt for payment of rent *presumes* payment of prior rent.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To assume without warrant or sufficient justification a right, a privilege, or the realization of a possibility or hope; to act, behave, or proceed presumptuously or on a presumption; as, ignorance *presumes* where knowledge is timid. "We must *presume* of energy enough." *Browning.*
2. To go beyond what is right, proper, or to be expected; to make encroachment; — with *on* or *upon.* "Do not *presume* too much upon my love." *Shak.*

pre·sume', *n.* [From PRESUME, *v.*] Presumption. *Obs.*

pre·sum'ed·ly (prē·zūm'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* Presumably.

pre·sum'er (prē·zūm'ĕr), *n.* One who presumes.

pre·sump'tion (prē·zŭmp'shŭn; 206), *n.* [OF. *presomption, presumpcion* (F. *présomption*), fr. L. *praesumptio.* See PRESUME.] **1.** The act or an instance of presuming (in any sense). *Now Rare.*
2. Quality of being presumptuous; presumptuous conduct or state of mind; inordinate pride, hope, or confidence; arrogance; effrontery; daring; specif., *Eccl.* overconfidence of salvation, esp. without one's effort or God's help.

I had the *presumption* to dedicate to you a very unfinished poem. *Dryden.*
Her hope *presumption,* and her faith a lie. *Cowper.*

3. Ground for presuming, or believing probable; presumptive evidence; strong probability.

Her feeble pulse gives strong *presumption*
Death soon will end her. *Burns.*

4. That which is presumed, or supposed or believed on evidence that is probable, but not conclusive; an assumption; as, to question the grounds of one's ***presumptions;*** it is a reasonable ***presumption.***
5. *Law.* An inference as to the existence of one fact not certainly known, from the known or proved existence of some other fact, founded on a previous experience or general knowledge of their connection (called a ***presumption of fact,*** or ***logical presumption***) or founded on a rule or policy of the law requiring the inference to be made (called a ***presumption of law***). A presumption of law may arise when the facts would not warrant a logical presumption; thus mere absence of a person without evidence of his having been seen or heard raises a presumption of law that the person is dead. This presumption is of the class called ***rebuttable presumptions,*** that may be rebutted by other evidence. The presumption that a child under seven years of age is incapable of committing a crime and the presumption that a person knows the laws are presumptions of law of the class (called ***irrebuttable presumptions***) that the law does not allow to be rebutted, and are more properly classed as rules of substantive law, though many originated as presumptions of fact.

Syn. — Audacity, impudence, insolence. See ASSUMPTION.

Ant. — Modesty, deference, respectfulness.

presumption of survivorship. *Law.* At common law and in most American jurisdictions there is no presumption as to survivorship among two or more who die in a common disaster (as a shipwreck). In Roman and civil law there is sometimes a presumption that the stronger, or younger, survives an elder or feebler person.

pre·sump'tive (prē·zŭmp'tĭv), *adj.* **1.** Presumptuous; arrogant. *Now Rare.*
2. Giving grounds for a presumption, or well-founded opinion or belief; as, *presumptive* evidence; also, based upon a presumption, or probability, or presumptive evidence of ownership, inheritance, culpability, or the like; as, a *presumptive* title to an estate.
3. That may be assumed or inferred to be true, real, accurate, or the like. "Sufficient material to enable me to make a *presumptive* likeness." *C. D. Hazen.*

presumptive evidence. *Law.* Evidence depending for its validity on presumptions; — equiv. to *circumstantial evidence* (which see).

presumptive heir. = HEIR PRESUMPTIVE.

pre·sump'tu·ous (prē·zŭmp'tū·ŭs), *adj.* [F. *présomptueux* fr. LL. *praesumptuosus.* See PRESUMPTION.] **1.** Overweeningly proud, self-confident, or venturesome; full of, or manifesting, presumption; taking undue liberties; arrogant; as, *presumptuous* conduct, letters, or plans.
2. = PRESUMPTIVE, 2. *Obs.*

Syn. — Foolhardy, forward, haughty. See ARROGANT.

Ant. — Retiring, shy, modest; meek.

— **pre·sump'tu·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **pre·sump'tu·ous·ness,** *n.*

pre'sup·pos'al (prē'sŭ·pōz'ȧl), *n.* Presupposition.

pre'sup·pose' (prē'sŭ·pōz'), *v. t.;* -POSED' (-pōzd'); -POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [F. *présupposer.* See PRE-; SUPPOS.] **1.** To suppose beforehand; to take for granted in advance; to postulate or assume antecedently or as antecedent; as, to *presuppose* knowledge on the part of one's listeners.
2. To require as an antecedent logical condition; to require with necessity or a priori; to imply; as, true knowledge of the external world *presupposes* the validity of perception.

pre'sup·po·si'tion (prē'sŭp·ō·zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *présupposition.*] Act of presupposing, or that which is presupposed: a preliminary assumption; a postulate.

pre'sup·pres'sion (prē'sŭ·prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [*pre-* + *suppression.*] Effective work in fire control prior to any actual fire.

pre'sur·mise' (prē'sûr·mīz'), *n.* A presentiment. *Shak.*

pre'sur·mise', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·syl'vi·an (prē·sĭl'vĭ·ŭn; 159), *adj.* [See PRE-; SYLVIAN.] *Anat.* In front of the fissure of Sylvius, esp. the ascending branch of that fissure.

pre'syn·ap'tic (prē'sĭ·năp'tĭk), *adj. Biol.* Prior to synapsis, as certain meiotic events. — **pre'syn·ap'sis** (-sĭs), *n.*

pre·sys'to·le (prē·sĭs'tō·lē), *n. Physiol.* The interval just preceding the systole. — **pre'sys·tol'ic** (prē'sĭs·tŏl'ĭk), *adj.*

pret (prĕt), *n.* [Pol. *pręt* rod.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

pre·tan' (prē·tăn'), *v. t.;* -TANNED' (-tănd'); -TAN'NING. *Leather Mfg.* To tan prior to the main tanning. — **pre·tan'nage** (-ĭj), *n.*

---

pres'sure·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

pres'sure·re·lief' ring. = RELIEF RING.

prest. Occasional or ref. sp. of *pressed*, past tense & past part. of PRESS. [1 a.]

pre·stamp', *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1.

pre·stand'ard, *n. & adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·stand'ard·ize, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'stand·ard·i·za'tion,** *n.*

pres'tant (prĕs'tănt), *n.* [F., fr. It. *prestante* excellent, fr. L. *praestans, -antis*, pres. part. of *praestare* to stand before.] = PRINCIPAL, 14 a (1).

pre'sta·tis'ti·cal, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. [1 a & 2.]

pre·steam', *adj. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1.

pre·steel', *n. & adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pres·tig'i·on, *n.* Prestigiation. *Obs.*

pre·stim'u·late, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'stim·u·la'tion,** *n.*

pre·stim'u·lus, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

prest'ly, *adv.* [See PREST, *adj.*] Quickly; promptly; eagerly; soon. *Obs.*

pre·stock', *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·store', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·stor'age,** *n.* [1 a.]

pre·straight'en, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1.

pre·strain', *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. [1 a.]

pre·strength'en, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1.

pre·stress', *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·stretch', *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·strick'en, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·stric'tion (prē·strĭk'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *praestrictio* a binding fast, fr. *praestringere*, v.] Dazzlement. *Obs.*

pre·strug'gle, *n. & v. i.* See PRE-, 1.

pre·stub'born, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·stu'di·ous, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·stu'di·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **pre·stu'di·ous·ness,** *n.*

pre·stud'y, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·stun'due', *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'sub·ject', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'sub·jec'tion,** *n.*

pre'sub·mit', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'sub·mis'sion,** *n.*

pre'sub·or'di·nate, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'sub·or'di·na'tion,** *n.*

pre'sub·scribe', *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'sub·scrib'er,** *n.* — **pre'sub·scrip'tion,** *n.*

pre'sub·sist', *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'sub·sist'ence,** *n.* — **pre'sub·sist'ent,** *adj.* [1 a.]

pre'sub·stan'tial, *adj.* See PRE-, 1.

pre·sub'sti·tute, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'sub·sti·tu'tion,** *n.* — **pre'suc·cess',** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'suc·cess'ful,** *adj.* — **pre'suc·cess'ful·ly,** *adv.*

pre·suf'fer, *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·suf'fer·ing,** *n.*

pre'suf·fi'cient, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'suf·fi'cien·cy,** *n.* — **pre'suf·fi'cient·ly,** *adv.* [2.]

pre·suf'frage, *n. & adj.* See PRE-, 1.

pre'sug·gest', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'sug·ges'tion,** *n.* — **pre'sug·ges'tive,** *adj.*

pre·suit'a·ble, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·suit'a·bil'i·ty,** *n.* — **pre·suit'a·bly,** *adv.*

pre'sul, *n.* [L. *praesul* president, orig., dancer.] Bishop. *Obs.*

pre·sum'a·bl. Presumable. *Ref. Sp.* [ABLE.]

pre·sum'a·bly, *adv.* of PRESUME-; **pre'·su·me'ri·an,** *adj. & n.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·sum'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PRESUME. — **-ing·ly,** *adv.*

pre·sump'tious, *adj.* Presumptuous. — **pre·sump'tious·ly,** *adv. Both Obs.*

pre·sump'tiv. Presumptive. *Ref. Sp.* [SUMPTIVE.]

pre·sump'tive·ly, *adv.* of PRESUMPTIVE.

pre'su·per·fi'cial, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'su·per·fi'ci·al'i·ty,** *n.* — **pre'su·per·fi'cial·ly,** *adv.*

pre'su·per·flu·ous, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'su·per·flu'i·ty,** *n.* — **pre'su·per·flu·ous·ly,** *adv.*

pre'su·per·in·tend'ence, *n.*, **pre'su·per·in·tend'en·cy,** *n.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'su·per·vise', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'su·per·vi'sion,** *n.* — **pre'su·per·vi'sor,** *n.*

pre'sup·ple·men'tal, *adj.*, **pre'sup·ple·men'ta·ry,** *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·sup'pli·cate, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'sup·pli·ca'tion,** *n.*

pre'sup·ply', *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'sup·pone', *v. t.* To presuppose. *Obs.*

pre'sup·port', *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. [-LESS.]

pre'sup·po·si'tion·less, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre'sup·press', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·sup'pu·ra'tive, *adj.* See PRE-.

pre'su·preme', *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'su·prem'a·cy,** *n.*

pre·sur'ger·y, *n.* See PRE-, 2 & 3.

pre·sur'gical, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'sur·prise', *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'sur·pris'al,** *n.*

pre'sur·ren'der, *n. & v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'sur·round', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. [1 a.]

pre·sur·vey', *n. & v. t.* See PRE-.

pre'sus·cep'ti·ble, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'sus·cep'ti·bil'i·ty,** *n.*

pre'sus·pect', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'sus·pend', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'sus·pen'sion,** *n.*

pre'sus·pi'cion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'sus·pi'cious,** *adj.* — **pre'sus·pi'cious·ly,** *adv.* — **pre'sus·pi'cious·ness,** *n.*

pre'sus·tain', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·su'tural, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre·swal'low, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·sym'pa·thize, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·sym'pa·thy,** *n.*

pre·sym'pho·ny, *n.* See PRE-, 2. — **pre'sym·phon'ic,** *adj.*

pre'sym·phys'i·al, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre·sym'tom, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'sym·tom·at'ic,** *adj.*

pre'-Syri'an, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'sys·tem·at'ic, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'sys·tem·at'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pre·tab'u·late, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·tab·u·la'tion,** *n.*

pre·tan'gi·ble, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·tan'gi·bly,** *adv.*

pre·tar'di·ly, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·tar'di·ness,** *n.*

pre·tar'iff, *n. & adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·taste', *n. & v. i.*, **pre·tast'er,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·tax·a'tion. Var. of PRAETAXATION. [1 a.]

pre·teach', *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1.

pre·tech'ni·cal, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·tech'ni·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pre·tel'e·graph, *adj.* See PRE-, 2. — **pre'tel·e·graph'ic,** *adj.*

pre·tel'e·phone, *adj.* See PRE-, 2. — **pre'tel·e·phon'ic,** *adj.*

pre·tell', *v. i. & t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·tem'per·ate, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·tem'per·ate·ly,** *adv.*

---

pre·tem′po·ral (prē·tĕm′pō·răl), *adj.* Prior to the beginning of time.

pre·tem′po·ral (-tĕm′pō·răl), *adj.* *Anat.* In front of the temporal bone.

pre·tend′ (prē·tĕnd′), *v.;* -TEND′ED; -TEND′ING. [ME. *pretenden* to try to reach, seek after, intend, fr. L. *praetendere, praetentum,* to stretch forward, pretend, simulate, assert, fr. *prae* before + *tendere* to stretch; cf. F. *prétendre.* See TEND, *v. i.*] *Transitive:* **1. a** *Obs.* To hold out or put before one; to extend; also, to present; offer. *Spenser.* **b** *Rare.* To hold before, or put forward, as a cloak, veil, or disguise for something else.

Lest that too heavenly form, *pretended*
To hellish falsehood, snare them. *Milton.*

2. a To hold out the appearance of being, possessing, or performing; to profess; to make believe; to make pretense; to feign; sham; as, to *pretend* to be asleep. **b** To hold out, or represent, esp. falsely; to put forward or offer as true or real (esp. something untrue or unreal); to assert or allege, usually falsely; to show hypocritically or deceitfully; to feign; as, to *pretend* friendship.

3. To lay a claim to; to allege a title to; to claim. *Now R.*

Chiefs shall be grudged the part which they *pretend.* *Dryden.*

4. To put forward, assert, or allege as a ground, reason, pretext, or excuse. *Now Rare.*

5. To aspire to; undertake; attempt. *Archaic.*

6. *Obs.* **a** To intend; design; plot. **b** To claim. **c** To import; signify. **d** To portend; forebode.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To tend forward; to direct one's course, efforts, etc.; aim; aspire; proceed. *Obs.*

My friend *pretendeth* to a place. *G. Herbert.*

2. To put in a claim; to allege a title; to lay claim; to make pretensions; — with *to.*

3. To simulate or feign a person, state, etc., as in play; to make believe; as, given to *pretending.*

4. To make court or suit; to seek in marriage; as, the baron *pretends* to the hand of the princess. *A Gallicism.*

5. To intend. *Obs.*

Syn. — See ASSUME.

pre·tend′, *n.* Pretension. *Rare.*

pre·tend′ant (prē·tĕn′dănt), *n.* [F. *prétendant.*] A pretender; a claimant; also, a suitor.

pre·tend′ant, *adj.* Of the nature of or pertaining to a pretendant. *Obs.*

pre·tend′ed (prē·tĕn′dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *past tense & past part.* of PRETEND. Hence: *adj.* **a** *Obs.* Intended; proposed. "Notice of their . . . *pretended* flight." *Shak.* **b** So-called; alleged; — revealing the speaker's bias; as, this *pretended* neutrality. **c** Professed or avowed but not genuine; in appearance only; as, *pretended* loyalty; a *pretended* friend. — **pre·tend′ed·ly,** *adv.*

pre·tend′er (-dĕr), *n.* One who pretends: **a** One who lays claim, or asserts a title (to something); a claimant; specif., a claimant to a throne; esp., now one who is held to have no just title. In English history the term is applied esp. [*cap.*] to the son (*Old Pretender* or *the Pretender*) and the grandson (*Young Pretender*) of James II, of the royal family of Stuart, who laid claim to the throne.

Confident *pretenders* to certainty. *Glanvill.*

b One who makes a false or hypocritical show; one who simulates or feigns.

Pre·tend′er·ism (prē·tĕn′dĕr·ĭz′m), *n.* [*Pretender* + *-ism.*] Jacobitism. See JACOBITE, *n.*, **4.**

pre·tense′, pre·tence′ (prē·tĕns′; prē′tĕns; 66), *n.* [AF. *pretensse,* fr. ML. *praetensa,* fem. of *praetensus,* for L. *praetentus,* past part. of *praetendere.* See PRETEND; cf. TENSION.] **1.** A claiming or a claim made; now, usually, a claim or pretension not supported by fact even when indicated outwardly; as, a book without any *pretense* to style.

2. Pretentiousness; mere ostentation; also, a pretentious act, speech, profession, etc.; as, to be absolutely free from *pretense.* "He ranged himself against its windy *pretenses* from the start." *Mencken.*

3. An aiming, an aim, or an end aimed at; now, chiefly with *at,* an intending or an endeavor to arrive (at a specified end); an attempt; as, a catalogue with no *pretense* at completeness; a government that is a *pretense* at democracy.

4. a *Obs.* Intention. **b** Professed rather than real purpose or intention; pretext; excuse; also, cover; cloak.

Bought and kept a small terrier . . . under the baseless *pretense* that it was a stray animal. *H. G. Wells.*

5. Something alleged or believed on slight grounds; an unwarranted assumption. "To sniff at my mother's affectionate *pretense* of his being the head of the family." *Mary Austin.*

6. Act of holding out or offering to others something false or feigned; presentation of what is deceptive or hypocritical; deception by showing what is unreal and concealing what is real; false show; simulation; as, *pretense* of illness; under *pretense* of patriotism.

Syn. — Appearance, show, sham, affectation, fabrication, subterfuge, artifice. — PRETENSE, PRETEXT, PRETENSION, FEINT, PLEA. PRETENSE applies in general to that which is falsely or deceitfully held out as real or true; a PRETEXT is more specifically an ostensible reason or motive assumed in order to conceal the true one; as, "declining to dance before her, on a *pretense* of sickness, when in fact he was in perfect health" (*Cowper*); "the *pretense* that eludes the detection of others and that which deceives the pretender himself" (*Brownell*); "There was . . . no story, from his curious half-medical reading, he [Montaigne] would not find some plausible *pretext* to tell" (*W. Pater*). PRETENSION implies the assertion of a claim (whether true or false) to the possession of a certain character or of certain qualities; as, "[His] version . . . could make no *pretension* to verbal accuracy" (*J. Fiske*); "his *pretension* to the Epicurean conquest of a kingly indifference of mind" (*W. Pater*). A FEINT is a deceptive act or an assumed appearance, often of the nature of an artifice or stratagem; PLEA, as here compared, suggests an (often feigned) apology or excuse; as, "Oh stay! It was a *feint* . . . I said it but to awe thee" (*Shelley*); "I make a *feint* of excusing myself" (*Lowell*); "Old Hepzibah's scowl could no longer vindicate itself entirely on the *plea* of near-sightedness" (*Hawthorne*). Cf. ARTIFICE.

Ant. — Actuality, reality, verity; genuineness; simplicity.

pre·tense′, pre·tence′, *v. t.* To pretend; to offer; intend; to conceal or disguise with a pretense. *Obs.*

pre·tense′ (prē·tĕns′; prē′tĕns; 66), *adj.* [LL. *praetensus.* See PRETENSE, *n.*] Pretensed. *Obs.*

pre·ten′sion (prē·tĕn′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *prétention.* See PRETEND; TENSION.] **1.** An assertion or declaration whose truth is questioned or falsity suspected; an allegation of doubtful value; a pretext. "This [statement] was but an invention and *pretension* given out by the Spaniards." *Bacon.*

2. A claim or an effort to establish a claim; a formal demand for recognition of a title, right, privilege, or the like.

The controversy was put an end to by a treaty in 1818, in which the indefensible American *pretension* was abandoned. *W. E. Hall.*

3. A tacit, asserted or obvious claim, right, or title; a claim or call to attention, consideration, or honor, because of real or alleged superiority, merit, or ability; as, with no *pretension* to beauty; his *pretensions* to taste or to the title of gentleman; a town house of some *pretensions.*

4. Aspiration; intention. *Now Rare.*

5. Pretentiousness; a pretense or pretenses collectively.

That ironic contrast between the *pretensions* of a king and the actual necessities of his destiny. *Pater.*

Syn. — See PRETENSE.

pre·ten′sion·al (-ăl; -ĭl), *adj.* Of the nature of a pretension or pretense. *Rare.*

pre·ten′sive (prē·tĕn′sĭv), *adj.* Of the nature of a pretense or pretension; pretentious. — **pre·ten′sive·ly,** *adv.* — **pre·ten′sive·ness,** *n.* *All Rare.*

pre·ten′tious (prē·tĕn′shŭs), *adj.* [F. *prétentieux.* See PRETENSION.] Having or exhibiting pretensions or pretenses. Specif.: **a** Making or possessing claims, as to excellence, greatness, merit, etc.; ostentatious; showy; pompous; as, a *pretentious* home or style; *pretentious* oratory. **b** Characterized by effort or strain; making demands upon one's skill, ability, or the like; ambitious; as, too *pretentious* a program for this singer; a more *pretentious* picture than his last.

Syn. — See OSTENTATIOUS.

Ant. — Unpretentious, simple, unaffected, humble.

— **pre·ten′tious·ly,** *adv.* — **pre·ten′tious·ness,** *n.*

pre′ter- (prē′tĕr-). [L. *praeter* past, beyond, orig. compar. of *prae* before. See PRE-.] A prefix, Latin *praeter-,* from *praeter,* meaning: **a** *Past, by, beyond,* as in *preterit, pretermit, preterlethal.* **b** [LL. & ML.] *Beyond the range* or *compass of, surpassing, super-,* as in *preternatural.* For words below, see the word with which *preter-* (sense **b**) is combined.

pretercanine	**preter**human	**preter**political
preterchristian	**preter**intentional	**preter**rational
preterconventional	**preter**legal	**preter**regular
preterdiplomatic	**preter**native	**preter**royal
preterdiplomatically	**preter**normal	**preter**scriptural
preterequine	**preter**notorious	**preter**seasonable
preteressential	**preter**nuptial	**preter**sensual

pre·ter (prē′tĕr), *adj.* [L. *praeter* past, beyond.] Preterit or past. *Obs.* — *n.* The past. *Obs.*

pre′ter·de·ter′mined (prē′tĕr·dē·tûr′mĭnd), *adj.* [See PRETER-.] More than determined. — **pre′ter·de·ter′min·ed·ly** (-mĭn·ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ), *adv.*

pre′ter·gress′ (prē′tĕr·grĕs′), *v. i.* [L. *praetergressus,* past part. of *praetergredi.*] To go beyond or outside the limits or nature of. — **pre′ter·gres′sion** (-grĕsh′ŭn), *n.* *Both Rare.*

pre·te′ri·ent (prē·tĕr′ĭ·ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *praeteriens,* pres. part.] Transient. — **pre·te′ri·ence** (-ĕns), *n.* *Both Rare.*

pret′er·ist (prĕt′ĕr·ĭst; prē′tĕr-), *n.* [*preter-* + *-ist.*] **1.** One whose chief interest or pleasure is in the past.

2. *Theol.* One who believes the prophecies of the Apocalypse to have been already fulfilled. Cf. PRESENTIST; FUTURIST, **1.**

pret′er·ist, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the preterists or their views.

pret′er·it, pret′er·ite (prĕt′ĕr·ĭt), *adj.* [OF. *preterit,* fr. L. *praeteritus,* past part. of *praeterire* to go or pass by, fr. *praeter* beyond, by + *ire* to go. See PRETER-; ISSUE. Cf. SEDITION.] **1.** Belonging wholly to the past; bygone; former. *Now Rare.*

Persons as thoroughly *preterite* as Romulus or Numa. *Lowell.*

2. *Gram.* Past; — applied esp. to a "past absolute" tense or tense form. See PAST TENSE.

pret′er·it, pret′er·ite, *n.* **1.** Past; time past. *Obs.*

2. *Gram.* The preterit tense; also, a preterit word or form. See PAST TENSE.

pret′er·i′tion (prĕt′ĕr·ĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [LL. *praeteritio;* cf. F. *prétérition.*] **1.** A passing or passage; the act or an instance of passing by or over; state of being passed by or over.

2. *Law.* A passing over in silence by a testator of one or more of his (then existing) heirs. In general in Roman and Civil law this avoids the will.

3. *Rhet.* Paraleipsis.

4. *Theol.* The Calvinistic doctrine that, having elected to eternal life such as he chose, God passed over the rest, so leaving them to eternal death. Cf. REPROBATION, 3.

pre·ter′i·tive (prē·tĕr′ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* *Gram.* Used only or esp. in preterit tenses, as certain verbs.

pre·ter′i·to-pre·sen′tial (prē·tĕr′ĭ·tō·prē·zĕn′shăl), *adj.* *Gram.* Preterit-present.

pret′er·it-pres′ent, pret′er·ite-pres′ent, *adj.* Preterit in form and origin but present in meaning; — said of certain Teutonic verbs, as *ought, can* (cf. AS. *cunnan* to know). — **pret′er·it-pres′ent, pret′er·ite-pres′ent,** *n.*

pre·ter·la′bent (prē′tĕr·lā′bĕnt), *adj.* [L. *praeterlabens, -entis,* pres. part. of *praeterlabi* to glide by.] Of a stream, flowing beside or by.

pre′ter·le′thal (-lē′thăl), *adj.* [See PRETER-; LETHAL.] Beyond or after death. *Rossetti.*

pre·ter·mis′sion (prē′tĕr·mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *praetermissio.* See PRETERMIT.] **1.** The act or an instance of pretermitting; omission.

2. *Rhet.* Paraleipsis.

pre′ter·mit′ (-mĭt′), *v. t.;* -MIT′TED (-mĭt′ĕd; 119); -MIT′TING. [L. *praetermittere, praetermissum,* fr. *praeter* beyond + *mittere* to send. See MISSION.] **1.** To let pass without mention, notice, or attention; to pass by or over; to omit; as, to pretermit all personal references in an account.

2. To neglect; to leave undone, unsaid, unused, etc.

That prayer did the losel but once *pretermit.* *Browning.*

3. To interrupt or break off; to intermit; to suspend.

pre′ter·mit′ter (prē′tĕr·mĭt′ĕr), *n.* One who pretermits.

pre′ter·nat′u·ral (prē′tĕr·năt′ū·răl), *adj.* [ML. *praeternaturalis.* See PRETER-; NATURAL.] Beyond, or different from, what is natural, or regular in nature; sometimes, supernatural; usually, not miraculous but strange and inexplicable; irregular; abnormal; as, a *preternatural* appearance.

This vile and *preternatural* temper of mind. *South.*

Syn. — See SUPERNATURAL.

— **pre′ter·nat′u·ral·ly,** *adv.* — **pre′ter·nat′u·ral·ness,** *n.*

pre′ter·nat′u·ral·ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Quality or state of being preternatural; something preternatural; also, belief in the preternatural. — **pre′ter·nat′u·ral·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

pre′ter·nat′u·ral′i·ty (-năt′ū·răl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Preternatural quality.

pre′ter·plu′per·fect (prē′tĕr·plōō′pûr′fĕkt; -fĭkt; 119), *adj.* & *n.* **1.** *Gram.* = PAST PERFECT.

2. More than perfect. *Humorous.*

pre′ter·vec′tion (prē′tĕr·vĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *praetervectio,* fr. *praetervehere* to carry beyond.] A carrying past or beyond. *Rare.*

pre′test′ (prē′tĕst′), *n.* **1.** A preliminary test to ascertain the equipment of a student at the beginning of a unit of instruction.

2. A preliminary test to train a student in methods of answering test questions.

pre·test′ (prē·tĕst′), *v. t. & i.* To test or give a test beforehand.

pre′text (prē′tĕkst; *formerly, and still by some,* prē·tĕkst′), *n.* [F. *prétexte,* fr. L. *praetextus* (or *praetextum,* prop. neut. of *praetextus,* past part.) fr. *praetexere* to weave before, allege as an excuse, fr. *prae* before + *texere* to weave. See TEXT.] **1.** A purpose or motive alleged, or an appearance assumed, in order to cloak the real intention or state of affairs; excuse; pretense; cover; semblance.

2. Pretension, or claim. *Rare.*

Syn. — Excuse. See PRETENSE.

pre·text′ (prē·tĕkst′), *v. t.* To use or allege as a pretext.

Mrs. Aldwinkle *pretexted* a headache and sent her to bed. *Aldous Huxley.*

pre′text·ed (prē′tĕks·tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Used as a pretext.

pre·tex′tu·ous (prē·tĕks′tū·ŭs), *adj.* Serving as or offering a pretext. *Rare.*

pre′tho·rac′ic (prē′thō·răs′ĭk), *adj.* [See PRE-; THORACIC.] *Anat.* Above or anterior to the thorax; specif., designating vertebrae above or anterior to those bearing thoracic ribs.

‖**pre′ti·um** (prē′shĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Law.* Worth; value; price.

‖**pre′ti·um af·fec′ti·o′nis** (ă·fĕk′shĭ·ō′nĭs). [L., the price of affection.] *Law.* A factitious value placed upon a thing by its owner because of some sentimental association or a whim.

‖**pre′ti·um la·bo′rum non vi′le** (lă·bō′rŭm nŏn vī′lē; 181). [L.] The value of labor is not trifling; — motto of the Order of the Golden Fleece. See ORDER, *n.*, **1.**

pre′ti·um pu·el′lae (pū·ĕl′ē). [L.] *Law.* Lit., the price of a maiden, i.e., the consideration for which a woman was bestowed in marriage by her guardian in some early systems, as formerly among the Teutonic races.

pre′tone′ (prē′tōn′), *n.* [*pre-* + *tone.*] The vowel or syllable immediately preceding the accented syllable.

pre·ton′ic (prē·tŏn′ĭk), *adj.* [*pre-* + Gr. *tonos* tension, accent. See TONIC, *adj.*] *Philol.* Situated or occurring immediately before the accent or in a syllable before the accented syllable.

pre·to′ri·al (prē·tō′rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Praetorial; praetorian.

pretorial court. A proprietary court of the Colony of Maryland with jurisdiction of capital crimes. *Hist.*

Pre·to′ri·a se′ries (prē·tō′rĭ·ă; 159; 181). [From *Pretoria,* So. Afr.] *Geol.* The next to the uppermost subdivision of the Transvaal system of the pre-Devonian rocks of South Africa. It consists of shales, lavas, quartzite, tillite, and beds of iron ore.

pre·treat′ (prē·trēt′), *v. t.* To treat previously, as in the purification of water to treat with a coagulant before filtering. — **pre·treat′ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

pre·trea′ty (prē·trē′tĭ), *adj.* [See PRE-.] Before a treaty; specif., before the Treaty of Versailles.

pre′tre·mat′ic (prē′trē·măt′ĭk), *adj.* [*pre-* + Gr. *trēma, trēmatos,* a hole.] *Zool.* & *Embryol.* *Anat.* Pertaining to or situated in the anterior wall of the first gill cleft; as, the *pretrematic* nerves.

pret′ti·fy (prĭt′ĭ·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*pretty* + *-fy.*] To make pretty; to adorn, esp. in a petty or overnice way. — **pret′ti·fi′er** (-fī′ĕr), *n.* — **pret′ti·fi·ca′tion** (-fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.*

To *prettify* it . . . would be as unwise as inartistic. *Century Mag.*

pret′ti·kin (prĕt′ĭ·kĭn), *n.* [Dim. fr. AS. *prætt* a trick.] A trick; a feat. *Shet. & Ork.*

pret′ti·ly (prĭt′ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of PRETTY. Specif.: **a** *Dial.* Gently; quietly. **b** Pointedly; aptly. **c** = PRETTY, *adv.*, **2.**

pret′ti·ness (prĭt′ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being pretty; also, something pretty.

The little daintinesses and *prettinesses* of Nature. *Stephen Graham.*

2. A pretty or prettyish action thing, characteristic, or remark; also, a pretty ornament; an affectation; a prettyism.

pret′ty (prĭt′ĭ), *adj.;* PRET′TI·ER (prĭt′ĭ·ĕr); PRET′TI·EST. [ME. *prati,* fr. AS. *prættig* crafty, sly, fr. *præt, prætt,* deceit, trickery; akin to ON. *prettugr* tricky, *prettr* a trick, D. *part.*] **1.** Ingenious; clever; — of persons and their contrivances. *Archaic.*

2. a Pleasing by delicacy or grace; good-looking; comely; attractive, but not striking or impressive; of a pleasing and attractive form or color; having slight or diminutive beauty; neat or elegant without elevation or grandeur; pleasingly, but not grandly, conceived or expressed; as, a *pretty* face; a *pretty* flower; a *pretty* poem. **b** Pleasing to the mind; entertaining; interesting.

3. a Good; fine; excellent; — often ironical; as, a *pretty* trick; a *pretty* fellow. "A *pretty* muddle." *T. Hughes.* **b** *Archaic* & *Scot.* Stout; strong and brave; intrepid.

[He] observed they were *pretty* men, meaning not handsome, but stout, warlike fellows. *Scott.*

c Affectedly nice; foppish; finical.

The *pretty* gentleman is the most complaisant creature in the world. *Spectator.*

---

pre·tempt′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·temp·ta′tion,** *n.*

pre·tence′, pre·tence′ful, pre·tence′less. VARS. OF PRETENSE, etc.

pre·tend′ence (prē·tĕn′dĕns), *n.* Pretension; pretense. *Obs.*

pre·tend′er·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pre·tend′ing·ly, *adv.* of *pretending,* pres. part.

pre·tend′ing·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pre·tensed′, *past tense & past part.* of PRETENSE. — **pre·tens′ed·ly,** *adv.* *Both Obs.*

pre·tense′ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

pre·tense′less, *adj.* See -LESS.

pre·ten′sion·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

pre·tent′, *v. t. & i.* = PRETEND, *v. t. & i.* *Obs.*

pre·ten′ta·tive, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 d. *Wotton.*

pre′ter·im·per′fect, *adj. & n.* *Gram.* Imperfect. *Obs.*

preterit future, preterit future perfect. *Gram.* = PAST FUTURE, PAST FUTURE PERFECT.

pre′ter·it·ness, **pret′er·ite·ness,** *n.* See -NESS.

pre·ter′la·psed′ (prē′tĕr·lăpst′), *adj.* [L. *praeterlapsus,* past part. of *praeterlabi* to glide by.] Past; bygone. *Obs.*

pre·ter′mi·nal, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre′ter·per′fect, *adj. & n.* *Gram.* = PERFECT, *adj.*, 7, & *n.* *Obs.*

pre′ter·ret′ri·al, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre′ter·ri·to′ri·al, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′-Ter′ti·ar′y (prē′tûr′shĭ·ĕr′ĭ; -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* *Geol.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·tes′ti·fy, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·tes′ti·mo·ny, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·tex′, *n. t.* [L. *praetexere.* See PRETEXT.] = PRETENSE, *v. t.* *Obs.*

pre·tex′ta. Var. of PRAETEXTA.

pre′-Thanks′giv′ing, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

prethee. † PRITHEE.

pre′the·o·log′i·cal, *adj.* See PRE-, 3.

pre·thought′ful, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·thought′ful·ly,** *adv.* — **pre·thought′ful·ness,** *n.*

pre·threat′en, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·thrill′, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·thrust′, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·tib′i·al, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre·time′ly, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·time′li·ness,** *n.*

pre·tinc′ture, *n.*, **pre·tire′,** *v. t.*, **pre·to′ken,** *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·ton′ic, *n. & adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′tor, pre·to′ri·an, etc. Vars. of PRAETOR, etc. [RIUM.]

pre·to′ri·um. Var. of PRAETO-

pre·tor′sion·al, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·tor′ture, *v. t. & n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre′to·ry, *n.* [See PRAETORIUM, PRAETORIAN.] *Obs.* & A praetorium. **b** A praetorian; also [*cap.*], the Praetorian Guard. [2.]

pre·tour′na·ment, *n.* See PRE-.

pre·trace′, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·tra′che·al, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre·tra·di′tion·al, *adj.* See PRE-, 2. [pre·train′ing, *n.*]

pre·train′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. —

pre′trans·act′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·trans·ac′tion,** *n.*

pre′tran·scribe′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′tran·scrip′tion,** *n.*

pre·trans·late′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′trans·la′tion,** *n.*

pre′trans·mit′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′trans·mis′sion,** *n.*

pre′trans·port′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre′trans·por·ta′tion,** *n.*

pre·trav′el, *n. & v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·trib′al (prē·trĭb′ăl), *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. [2.]

pre′-Tri·den′tine, *adj.* See PRE-,

pre·try′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

4. Moderately large; considerable; as, he had saved a *pretty* fortune. *Archaic & Dial.*
Wavering a *pretty* while. *Evelyn.*
5. Fair; — of weather. *Chiefly Southern U. S.*

pret'ty (prĭt'ĭ; 71), *adv.* 1 Prettily; finely. *Now Dial.*
2. In some degree; moderately; considerably; tolerably; rather; as, I am *pretty* sure of the fact; *pretty* cold weather; also, alone or with *much*, *well*, etc., almost.
This is *pretty* much the case with all boys everywhere. *S. Butler*

pret'ty, *n.; pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). A pretty person or thing; pretty one. Specif.: a *Brit.* The ornamental top of a glass. b *U. S.* A toy; knickknack. c *pl.* Dainty underwear.

pret'ty-. Combining form for *pretty*, adj. & adv.

pretty-behaved	**pretty-humored**	**pretty-spoken**
pretty-faced	**pretty-looking,** *adj.*	**pretty-toned**
pretty-footed	**pretty-mannered**	**pretty-witted**

pret'ty-by-night', *n.* The four-o'clock *Mirabilis jalapa.*

pret'ty-face' (prĭt'ĭ-fās'), *n.* A Californian herb (*Brodiaea ixioides*) sometimes cultivated for its delicate yellow, purple-tinged flowers.

pret'ty-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Affectation or prettiness in style, manner, etc.; also, an instance of such affectation.

Pret'ty-man, Prince (prĭt'ĭ-măn). In the Duke of Buckingham's *The Rehearsal*, a farcical character who is sometimes a prince and sometimes a fisherman, parodying a character in Dryden's *Marriage à la Mode.*

pretty Nancy. Lobel's catchfly.

pretty penny. A considerable sum of money; as, his son's escapades cost him a *pretty penny. Colloq.*

pret'ty-pret'ty, *n.; pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). A knickknack. *Colloq.* — *adj.* Inanely pretty; namby-pamby.

pre'tu·ber'cu·lar (prē'tū·bûr'kū·lĕr), *adj.* Pretuberculous.

pre'tu·ber'cu·lous (prē'tū·bûr'kū·lŭs), *adj.* [See PRE-.] *Med.* Preceding the definite onset of tuberculosis; as, the *pretuberculous* stage of a disease ultimately recognized as tuberculosis.

pre'tym·pan'ic (prē'tĭm·păn'ĭk), *adj.* Designating, or pertaining to, the metapterygoid bone. — **pre'tym·pan'ic,** *n.*

pre·typ'i·fy (prē·tĭp'ĭ·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'-ĭng). To prefigure; to exhibit previously in a type.

pret'zel (prĕt'sĕl), *n.* [G. *prezel, brezel*, fr. OHG. *brezitella*, fr. LL. or ML. dim. of L. *brachium*, arm; cf. It. *bracciatello*, ML. *bracidelli.* See BRACE, *n.*] A kind of brittle German biscuit in the form of a twisted ring, glazed by dipping in hot lye before baking, and salted on the surface.

pre·um'bo·nal (prē·ŭm'bō·năl; -n'l), *adj.* [See PRE-.] *Zool.* Situated before the umbones of a bivalve shell.

pre·vail' (prē·vāl'), *v.;* PRE·VAILED' (-vāld'); PRE·VAIL'ING. [F. *prévaloir*, fr. L. *praevalere*, fr. *prae* before + *valere* to be strong, able, or worth. See VALIANT.] *Intransitive:*
1. To wax strong; to increase in vigor. *Obs.*
2. To gain ascendancy or make a victorious stand by virtue of strength or superiority; to win mastery; to triumph; — often with *over* or *against.*
The gates of hell shall not *prevail* against it. *Matt.* xvi. 18.
The ungodly o'er the just *prevailed.* *Burns.*
3. To be or become effective or effectual; to succeed.
Yet has thy faith *prevailed*, and I am here. *Shelley.*
4. To urge successfully; to persuade or induce; — with *on*, *upon*, or *with*; as, I *prevailed* on him to wait.
5. To avail. *Obs.*
Nothing *prevails*, for she is dead. *Marlowe.*
6. To be or become common, general, or widespread; to be prevalent or frequent; to predominate; as, names which *prevail* in this region; dark complexions *prevail* among Italians.
7. To be or continue in use, currency, vogue, or the like; to obtain; as, a custom which then *prevailed* and still *prevails.*
—, *Transitive:* To prevail over or upon; to avail; to be of use or profit to. *Now Rare.*

pre·vail'a·ble (prē·vāl'ä·b'l), *adj.* That can prevail or be prevailed upon; also, available. *Obs.*

pre·vail'er (-ēr), *n.* One who prevails.

pre·vail'ing (prē·vāl'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PREVAIL. Specif.: *adj.* a Having superior force or influence; efficacious; moving.
Saints shall assist thee with *prevailing* prayers. *Rowe.*
b Prevalent; most frequent; generally current; widespread; as, the *prevailing* disease of a climate; a *prevailing* opinion.
Syn. — General, common, widespread, extensive, predominant. — PREVAILING, PREVALENT, RIFE, CURRENT. PREVAILING applies esp. to that which is predominant, or which generally or commonly obtains; PREVALENT suggests esp. that which is widespread or which, esp. at a given time, prevails extensively; as, the *prevailing* opinion, a *prevalent* error; malarial fever is the *prevailing* disease of this region; smallpox was *prevalent.* But the two words are often used without clear distinction; as, the *prevailing* wind is from the east; "the *prevalent* east wind" (*Hawthorne*). RIFE suggests great or active prevalence, sometimes with the implication of profusion or abundance; as, "Rumor is already *rife* here as to Dr. Trefoil's successor" (*Trollope*); "spiritual maladies, so *rife* in our day" (*Carlyle*). CURRENT applies to that which is a matter of general use, knowledge, acceptance, or circulation; as, "Shakespeare used the *current* language of his day" (*Lowell*); "the *current* folly" (*Pope*). Cf. DOMINANT. **Ant.** — Unusual, rare.
— **pre·vail'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **pre·vail'ing·ness,** *n.*

prevailing westerlies. The average or normal winds of the middle latitudes.

pre·vail'ment (prē·vāl'mĕnt), *n.* Power to prevail or dominate. *Rare.*

prev'a·lence (prĕv'ä·lĕns), *n.* [F. *prévalence*, fr. ML. *praevalentia.* See PREVAIL.] The quality, condition, or fact, of being prevalent (in any sense); now, usually, frequent occurrence; general or widespread acceptance, usage, dissemination, or the like; as, the *prevalence* of burglaries, of a fashion, of radios, or of a rumor.

prev'a·len·cy (prĕv'ä·lĕn·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [From ML.] Prevalence; also, *Rare*, a prevalent.

prev'a·lent (-lĕnt), *adj.* [L. *praevalens, -entis*, pres. part. of *praevalere.* See PREVAIL.] 1. Powerful; potent; influential; efficacious. *Now Rare.*
2. In ascendancy; victorious; dominant. *Now Rare.*
The Puritans, though then *prevalent*, did not think proper to dispute this great constitutional point. *Hume.*
3. Generally or widely accepted, current, practiced, or the like; generally or extensively existing; widespread; prevailing; as, a *prevalent* practice, disease, or opinion.
Syn. — Successful, efficacious, powerful. See PREVAILING.
— **prev'a·lent·ly,** *adv.* — **prev'a·lent·ness,** *n.*

prev'a·lent (prĕv'ä·lĕnt), *n.* Something prevalent. *Rare.*

prev'a·les'cent (prĕv'ä·lĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [See -ESCENT.] Becoming prevalent; increasing in prevalence. — **prev'a·les'cence** (-ĕns; -'ns), *n. Rare.*

pre·var'i·cate (prē·văr'ĭ·kāt), *v.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *praevaricatus*, past part. of *praevaricari* to walk crookedly, to collude, fr. *prae* before + *varicare* to straddle, fr. *varicus* straddling, fr. *varus* bent outward or apart; prob. akin to L. *vacillare* to stagger, waver, and perh. to Skr. *ūru* thigh, shank. See VACILLATE; cf. DIVARICATE.] *Intransitive:* 1. To deviate; to go astray; to swerve from regularity or rectitude. *Obs.*
2. To deviate from the truth; to speak equivocally or evasively; to quibble; loosely, to lie; as, he *prevaricates* in his statement.
3. *Law.* To deviate from duty; esp.: a *Rom. & Civil Law.* Specif., to conceal a crime; also, to collude, as an advocate with the opposing party to an action in making a sham accusation or defense. b *Obs. O. Eng. Law.* To collude, as an informer or defendant, in order to conduct a sham prosecution; also, to violate a trust secretly.
—, *Transitive:* To transgress; to pervert. *Obs.*
Syn. — Evade. See EQUIVOCATE.

pre·var'i·ca'tion (prē·văr'ĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praevaricatio.*] Act or an instance of prevaricating; specif., a perversion of or a deviation from the truth; a statement that deviates from or perverts the truth; often, a lie.
The august tribunal of the skies, where no *prevarications* shall avail. *Cowper.*

pre·var'i·ca'tor (prē·văr'ĭ·kā'tĕr), *n.* [L. *praevaricator.*]
1. One who prevaricates, transgresses, or perverts; specif., one who quibbles or swerves from the truth.
2. At Cambridge University, a Master of Arts chosen to deliver an oration freely satirizing prominent persons. *Hist.*

pre·var'i·ca'to·ry (-tō·rĭ), *adj.* Of the nature of, or given to, prevarication.

pre·vas'cu·lar (prē·văs'kū·lĕr), *adj.* [See PRE-.] Development before the formation of vascular tissue, as the meristem of roots and shoots.

pre·ve'lar (-vē'lĕr), *adj.* [See PRE-.] *Phonet.* Formed between the back of the tongue and the fore part of the velum.

prev'e·nance (prĕv'ĕ·năns), *n.* [F. *prévenance.*] A going before; anticipation in order. "The law of *prevenance* is simply the law of phenomenal sequence." *Ward.*

‖**pré've·nance'** (prā'v'·nänsˊ), *n.* [F. See PREVENE.] Attentiveness to or anticipation of others' needs; an instance of such.

‖**pré've·nant'** (prā'v'·näns'), *adj.* [F.] Manifesting prévenance.

pre·vene' (prē·vēn'), *v. t. & i.;* -VENED' (-vēnd'); -VEN'ING (-vēn'ĭng). [L. *praevenire;* cf. F. *prévenir.* See PREVENT.] 1. To anticipate; hence, to forestall; prevent. *Obs.*
2. To take, overtake, or provide for in advance. *Obs.*
3. To come before. *Rare.*
4. *Theol.* = PREVENT, *v. t. & i. Obs.*

pre·ven'ience (prē·vēn'yĕns), *n.* 1. Prevenient character or action.
2. = PRÉVENANCE.

pre·ven'ient (-yĕnt), *adj.* [L. *praeveniens*, pres. part.]
1. Going before; preceding; hence, preventive.
2. Antecedent; anticipatory; foresighted.

prevenient grace. *Theol.* Grace which operates on the human will antecedent to its turning to God.

pre·vent' (prē·vĕntˊ), *v.;* -VENT'ED; -VENT'ING. [L. *praevenire, praeventum*, fr. *prae* before + *venire* to come. See COME; cf. REVENUE, VENTURE.] *Transitive:* 1. *Archaic:* a To anticipate (an occasion, an appointed time) by action, preparation, etc.; to be in readiness for. "We *prevent* the last great day" *G. Herbert.* b To anticipate (a question, objection, wish); to meet or satisfy in advance. "Sir George *prevents* every wish. He must make the best of husbands." *Mrs. Inchbald.* c To anticipate (one or one's acting); to act ahead of. "If you put such a question to her," cried Edmund, *preventing* his cousin's speaking, "Fanny will immediately say, 'no.'" *Jane Austen.* d To precede; to arrive before; to outrun. "O run, *prevent* them with thy humble ode." *Milton.*
2. To forestall; to frustrate; to deprive of hope or power of acting, operating, proceeding, etc.; to ward off; circumvent.
I'll teach them to *prevent* wild Alcibiades' wrath. *Shak.*
3. To keep from happening, existing, succeeding, etc., esp. by precautionary measures; to hinder the progress, appearance, or fulfillment of; to render impossible by advance provisions; as, rain *prevented* his coming; to seek to *prevent* war or the recurrence of a disease.
4. To hinder (one about to act, proceed, arrive, etc.); — usually with *from*; as, there is nothing to *prevent* us from going.
5. *Obs.* a To hasten (an event). b To occupy (esp. one's mind) in advance; to prepossess.
6. *Theol.* To anticipate with gracious help, as in predisposing to repentance and faith. See PREVENIENT GRACE. *Archaic.*
—, *Intransitive:* a To act or come before. b To exercise prevention; to interpose an obstacle.
Syn. — PREVENT, PRECLUDE, AVERT. PREVENT is the general term for hindering, checking, or stopping; to PRECLUDE is to hinder by excluding, or (esp.) to prevent by anticipative action; as, "a disaster of war that Caesar himself could not have *prevented*" (*Shak.*); "*Prevent* the danger, or prescribe the cure" (*Cowper*); "This manner of drawing off a subject . . . to the dregs, effectually *precludes* a revival of that subject . . . for some time for the future" (*Goldsmith*); "In wishing to put an end to pernicious experiments, I do not mean to *preclude* the fullest inquiry" (*Burke*). To AVERT is to prevent or turn aside (esp.) some threatened evil; as, "To live in constant fear of every accident . . . and to send up my hourly prayers to *avert* them from you" (*Steele*); "the satisfaction of *averting* war" (*J. R. Green*). Cf. FORESTALL. **Ant.** — Cause, incite, urge, force.

pre·vent'. Obs. past part. of PREVENT.

pre·vent'a·bil'i·ty (prē·vĕn'tä·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being preventable.

pre·vent'a·tive (prē·vĕn'tä·tĭv), *n.* Preventive; — an irregularly formed doublet. — **pre·vent'a·tive,** *adj.*

pre·vent'er (-tĕr), *n.* One who or that which prevents; as: a One who forestalls or anticipates another. b A preventive. c *Naut.* A temporary auxiliary rope, stay, bolt, or other contrivance. d *Rhet.* Prolepsis.

preventer plate. *Naut.* A heavy plate to hold the chains, or channels, to the side of a large ship. See PREVENTER c.

pre·ven'tion (prē·vĕn'shŭn; 232), *n.* [Cf. F. *prévention.*]
1. A going, or state of being, before; precedence. *Obs.*
2. Act of preventing or hindering; obstruction of action, access, or approach; thwarting; also, that which prevents; an obstruction; hindrance; preventive. *South.*
Cascа, be sudden, for we fear *prevention.* *Shak.*
3. Prejudice; prepossession. *A Gallicism.*
4. *Obs.* a Anticipation, as of needs; forestallment; hence, a precaution; a preventive. b An obstacle or obstruction. c A presentiment. d Preface; introduction.
5. *Civil Law.* The authority of one of a number of judges of concurrent jurisdiction to exercise that jurisdiction with respect to a cause of which he first takes cognizance.
6. *Rhet.* Prolepsis. *Obs.*

pre·ven'tion·ist (prē·vĕn'shŭn·ĭst), *n.* One versed in or employing preventive measures.

pre·ven'tive (prē·vĕn'tĭv), *adj.* [Cf. F. *préventif.*] 1. That prevents or tends to prevent; now, usually, making or aiming to make unlikely or impossible a specified or implied evil; devoted to or concerned with such prevention; precautionary; as, *preventive* measures; *preventive* medicine; *preventive* penology.
2. Of or pertaining to the English Coastguard service established to prevent smuggling. *Obs.*
— **pre·ven'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **pre·ven'tive·ness,** *n.*

pre·ven'tive, *n.* Something that prevents or is preventive. Specif.: a *Med.* Something taken to prevent disease; a prophylactic. b *Obs.* A member of the preventive service (see PREVENTIVE, *adj.*, sense 2).

preventive medicine. That branch of medical science dealing with methods, as vaccination, etc., of preventing the occurrence of disease; prophylaxis.

pre'ven·to'ri·um (prē'vĕn·tō'rĭ·ŭm; 181), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ä), -RIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL., fr. *prevent* + *-orium.*] An establishment where persons, esp. children, liable to contract disease, as tuberculosis, because of undernourishment, exposure, etc., receive prophylactic treatment, as by proper diet, fresh air, regulation of physical activity, etc.

pre·ver'nal (prē·vûr'năl; -n'l), *adj.* [See PRE-; VERNAL.] Early flowering or leafing; — said of certain plants that unfold their leaves or flowers before the rest of the plants in their locality.

pre·ves'i·cal (-vĕs'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [See PRE-; VESICAL.] *Anat.* In front of a bladder, esp. the urinary bladder.

pre·vide' (prē·vīd'), *v. t.* [L. *praevidere.*] To foresee; provide. — **prev'i·dence** (prĕv'ĭ·dĕns), *n.*

pre'view' (prē'vū'), *n.* A view of a performance, exhibition, etc., before it is open to the public; specif., a showing or viewing of a motion picture before it is exhibited publicly.

pre'view' (prē'vū'), *v. t.* To see beforehand; specif., to view or to show in advance of public presentation.

pre'vi·ous (prē'vĭ·ŭs; 159), *adj.* [L. *praevius* going before, leading the way, fr. *prae* before + *via* the way. See VOYAGE.] 1. Going before, esp. in time; earlier; preceding; as, *previous* arrangements; also, antecedent; prior; — with *to*; as, a condition *previous* to this one.
2. Premature; untimely; unwarranted by developments; also, speaking, judging, etc., prematurely or too quickly. *Colloq.*
But Mrs. Fyne's fervent "thank goodness" turned out to be a bit, as the Americans . . . say, "*previous.*" *Joseph Conrad.*
Syn. — Preceding, foregoing, former. See ANTECEDENT.
Ant. — Later, subsequent, following; future.

pre'vi·ous, *adv.* Previously; — usually with *to.*
A policy . . . advised *previous* to 1710. *Newman.*

previous examination. In Cambridge University, the first examination for the B. A. degree; — called also *little go.* Cf. RESPONSION, 3.

pre'vi·ous·ly, *adv.* Beforehand; antecedently; as, *previously* known or measured.

previous question. *Parliamentary Practice.* The question whether the main issue shall be voted on or not, at once, without further debate. The form of the question is: "Shall the main question be now put?" If the vote is affirmative, the matter before the body must be voted on as it then stands, without further general debate or the submission of new amendments. In the House of Representatives of the United States, and generally in America, a negative decision keeps the business before the body as if the motion had not been made; in the English Parliament it postpones consideration for the day, and until the subject may be again introduced. In American practice the object of the motion is to hasten action; in English practice the object is to get rid of the subject for the time being.

pre·vise' (prē·vīz'), *v. t.;* -VISED' (-vĭzd'); VIS'ING (-vĭz'-ĭng). [L. *praevisus*, past part. of *praevidere* to foresee. See PREVISION.] *Now Rare.* a To foresee. b To inform beforehand; to warn. *Ld. Lytton.*

pre·vi'sion (prē·vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *prévision*, fr. L. *praevidere* to foresee, fr. *prae* before + *videre* to see. See VISION.] Foresight; foreknowledge; prescience; also, a prognostication; a forecast.
The really exquisite things of life cannot be supplied by *prevision* at all. *Gamaliel Bradford.*

pre·vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *v. t. & i.* To foresee; to give or endow with prevision.

pre·vi'sion·al (prē·vĭzh'ŭn·ăl; -'l), *adj.* Characterized by prevision.

pre·vi'sive (prē·vī'sĭv), *adj.* Of or tending to prevision. *Rare.*

pre·vi'sor (prē·vī'zĕr), *n.* One who previses.

pre'vo·cal'ic (prē'vō·kăl'ĭk), *adj. Phonet.* Occurring immediately before a vowel.

pre'vo·ca'tion·al (prē'vō·kā'shŭn·ăl; -'l), *adj. Educ.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, instruction or work, esp. in manual training or practical arts, given or required before admission to a vocational school.

pret'ty·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

pretty lady. = PROSTITUTE, *n.* 1. *Colloq., Brit.*

pre'-Tu'dor, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·ty'phoid, *adj.,* **pre'ty·pograph'i·cal,** *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'ty·ran'ni·cal, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·tyr'an·ny,** *n.*

preu (prū), *adj.* [OF. (F. *preux*).] Doughty; valiant. *Obs.*

preud'hommie, *n.* [OF. *preud-(h)ommie* (F. *prud'homie*).] Probity. *Obs.*

pre·ul'ti·mate, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·ul'ti·mate·ly,** *adv.*

pre'un·der·stand', *v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a. [1 a.]

pre'un·der·take', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·un'ion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'u·nite', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·u'ti·lize, *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·u'ti·liz'a·ble, *adj.* — **pre'u·ti·li·za'tion,** *n.*

‖**preux' che·va'lier'** (prū' shĕ·vä'lyā'). [F.] A brave knight.

pre'va·cate', *v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'va·ca'tion, *n.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·vac'ci·nate, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'vac·ci·na'tion,** *n.*

pre·vail'ance, *n.* = PREVALENCE.

pre·vaild', Prevailed. *Ref. Sp.*

pre·val'id, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. —

pre·va·lid'i·ty, *n.* — **pre·val'id·ly,** *adv.*

pre·val'ue, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·va·lu·a'tion,** *n.*

pre'var·i·a'tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

preve. † PRIVY, *adj.;* PRIVE, deprive; PROOF; PROVE.

pre'veg·e·ta'tion, *n.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'v·e·nan·cy (prē'v'ĕ·nän·sĭ), *n.* = PRÉVENANCE. *Rare.*

pre·ven'ient·ly, *adv.* of PREVENIENT. [*Sp.*]

pre·vent'a·bl. Preventable. *Ref.*

pre·vent'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

pre·vent'i·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

pre·vent'ing·ly, *adv.* of *preventing*, pres. part.

pre·ven'tion·al, *adj.* Preceding; also, preventive. *Obs.* — **pre·ven'tion·al·ist,** *n. Obs.*

pre·ven'tion·ism, *n.* See -ISM.

pre·ven'tion·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

pre·ven'ture, *n. & v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·vi'o·late, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'vi·o·la'tion,** *n.*

pre'vi·ous·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pre'-Vir·gil'i·an, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·ver'sion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·ver'te·bral, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre·ve'to, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'vi·a'tion, *n.* [Cf. LL. *praeviare* to go before.] Outlet. *Obs.*

pre'-Vic·to'ri·an, *adj.* See PRE-, 2. [1 a.]

pre'vic·to'ri·ous, *adj.* See PRE-,

pre·vig'i·lance, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·vig'i·lant,** *adj.* — **pre·vig'i·lant·ly,** *adv.*

pre·vi'o·late, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre'vi·o·la'tion,** *n.*

pre'vi·ous·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pre'-Vir·gil'i·an, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·viz'i·ble, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·viz·i·bil'i·ty,** *n.* — **pre·viz'i·bly,** *adv.*

pre·viz'it, *n. & v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·viz'i·tor,** *n.*

pre·vo'cal, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·vo'cal·ly,** *adv.*

pre·vogue', *n.* See PRE-, 2.

pre·void', *adj. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·void'ance,** *n.*

pre'vo·lil'tion·al (prē'vō·lĭlsh'ŭn·ăl; -'l), *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'-Vol'stead, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'vol·un·teer', *n. & v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre·vo′mer (prē-vō′mĕr), *n.* *Zool.* The vomer of a non-mammalian vertebrate.

‖**pre′vost′** (prā′vō′), *n.* [OF. See PROVOST.] In France, formerly, a royal or seignorial officer who had cognizance of civil causes.

‖**pré′vôt′** (prā′vō′), *n.* [F.] **1.** In France, a prevost or provost.

2. [*not ital.*] In Guernsey, an executive officer corresponding to the High Sheriff of an English county; also, a private bailiff.

prev′o·tal (prĕv′ō-tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a French prévôt, or prevost; as, a *prevotal* court.

pre·voy′ance (prē-voi′ăns), *n.* [F. *prévoyance.*] Prescience; foresight. — **pre·voy′ant** (-ănt), *adj.*

pre·war′ (prē-wôr′; 66), *adj.* Before the war, esp. the World War. — **pre·war′**, *adv.*

pre·warn′ (prē-wôrn′), *v. t. & i.* To forewarn. *Rare.*

prex′y (prĕk′sĭ), *n.* Also **prex** (prĕks). College president. *Student Slang, U. S.*

prey (prā), *n.* [ME. *preie, praie,* fr. OF. *preie* (F. *proie*), fr. L. *praeda,* prob. fr. the root of L. *prehendere* to seize. See PREHENSILE; cf. DEPREDATE, PREDATORY.] **1.** Anything, as goods, etc., taken or got by violence, as from an enemy in war; spoil; booty; plunder. *Archaic.*

And they brought the captives, and the *prey,* and the spoil, unto Moses, and Eleazar the priest. *Num.* xxxi. 12.

2. Any animal that is or may be seized by another to be devoured; hence, a person given up or seized as a victim.

Already sees herself the monster's *prey.* *Dryden.*

3. Act of seizing upon; specif.: **a** Plundering; pillage; depredation; ravage. **b** Seizure to devour; devouring.

Hog in sloth, fox in stealth, . . . lion in *prey.* *Shak.*

4. The cattle driven from a common pasture to ascertain if there are any not rightfully there. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

5. *Bib.* That which is retrieved from a contest.

Syn. — See BOOTY.

prey (prā), *v.;* PREYED (prād); PREY′ING. [OF. *preier, preer,* fr. L. *praedari,* fr. *praeda.* See PREY, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To make a raid or raids for the sake of booty; to commit depredations; — with *over* (Obs.), *on,* or *upon;* as, pirates that *prey* upon commerce.

2. To seize and devour prey; to commit violence or inflict harm in or through predaciousness; as, cats *prey* upon robins; sharpers that *prey* on the poor. "While kites and buzzards *prey* at liberty." *Shak.*

3. To have an injurious, destructive, or wasting effect; as, grief *preyed* upon his mind.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To plunder; pillage; rob; also, to take as prey. *Obs.*

2. To inspect the prey (def. 4) from (a common pasture). *Dial.*

prey. Var. of PRAY. *Now Dial.*

prey′er (prā′ĕr), *n.* One who or that which preys.

prey′ful, *adj.* *Obs.* **1.** Disposed to take prey.

2. Rich in prey. See PRAYFUL. *Shak.*

prey′ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PREY. Hence, *adj.* Exhausting; wasting; as, *preying* anxiety. — **prey′ing·ly**, *adv.*

pre·zon′al (prē-zōn′ăl; -'l), *adj.* [See PRE-; ZONE; -AL.] *Anat.* In front of or anterior to the pelvic girdle or arch.

pre′zone′ (prē′zōn′), *n.* [*pre-* + *zone.*] *Immunol.* The lower dilution of a serum in which the characteristically strong bactericidal action of greater dilutions is lacking; — called also *prozone.*

pre′zy·ga·poph′y·sis (prē′zĭ-gă-pŏf′ĭ-sĭs; prē′zĭg-ă-), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* An anterior or superior zygapophysis. — **pre′zy·gap′o·phys′i·al** (prē′zĭ-găp′ō-fĭz′ĭ-ăl; prē′zĭg-ăp′ō-), *adj.*

Pri′a·can′thi·dae (prī′ă-kăn′thĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *priōn* a saw + *akantha* a spine.] *Zool.* A family of small carnivorous spiny-finned fishes of tropical seas having the body short and covered with rough scales, the eyes large, and the mouth very oblique. The type genus, **Pri′a·can′thus** (prī′ă-kăn′thŭs), is represented on the American coasts by the bigeye. — **pri′a·can′thid** (-thĭd), *n. & adj.* — **pri′a·can′thine** (-thĭn; -thīn), *adj. & n.*

Pri′am (prī′ăm), *n.* [L. *Priamus,* fr. Gr. *Priamos.*] The last king of Troy. By Hecuba he was father of Hector, Paris, Helenus, Deiphobus, Polydorus, Troilus, Creüsa, Polyxena, Cassandra, and other children. He went in person to the Grecian camp and ransomed the body of Hector from Achilles. He was slain by Neoptolemus in the sack of Troy. Cf. ILUS; LAOMEDON.

Pri′a·pe′an (prī′ă-pē′ăn), *n.* [L. *Priapeius* pertaining to Priapus.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A logaoedic verse in two cola, or metrical series, a Glyconic and a Pherecratic. It had at least three forms, of which the one especially so designated was as follows: – ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ – ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ – ^. This has also been scanned as a kind of hexameter verse: thus, – ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ – | – ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – –. See PROSODY.

Pri′a·pe′an, *adj.* [See PRIAPEAN, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Priapus or his worship.

2. Of or pertaining to the Priapean (which see).

Pri·a′pi·an (prī-ā′pĭ-ăn), *n.* A devotee to Priapus. *Obs.*

pri′a·pism (prī′ă-pĭz′m), *n.* [LL. *priapismus,* fr. Gr. *priapismos,* fr. *Priapus* Priapus, the phallus.] **1.** *Med.* A morbid and more or less persistent erection of the penis, esp. when caused by disease and without sexual desire.

2. A lewd act, image, etc.; also, indecency; debauchery.

Pri·ap′u·loi′de·a (prī-ăp′ū-loi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRIAPISM.] *Zool.* A small group of sausage-shaped worms, commonly classed as an order of Gephyrea, differing from the typical Sipunculoidea in lacking tentacles, having the mouth and anus at opposite ends of the body, and usually bearing one or two caudal gills. It includes a single family, **Pri′a·pu′li·dae** (prī′ă-pū′lĭ-dē), of which the type genus is **Pri·ap′u·lus** (prī-ăp′ū-lŭs). — **pri·ap′u·lid** (-lĭd), *n.* — **pri·ap′u·loid** (-loid), *adj.*

Pri·a′pus (prī-ā′pŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Priapos.*] **1.** *Gr. & Rom. Relig.* The male generative power personified as a god, according to one myth, the son of Dionysus and Aphrodite, and regarded as protector of the life of vineyards and gardens, as well as of herds, bees, and fish. Lampsacus, on the Hellespont, was a center from which his worship spread. He belonged to the cult and literature of Hellenistic rather than of classical Greece.

2. [*not cap.*] A phallus.

Pri′a·pu′sĭ·an (prī′ă-pū′sĭ-ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the worship of Priapus.

prib′ble–prab′ble (prĭb′'l-prăb′'l), *n.* [See PRABBLE.] Also **pribble and prabble.** Squabbling; inane chatter or discussion.

price (prīs), *n.* [ME. *pris,* fr. OF. *pris* (F. *prix*), fr. L. *pretium;* prop., exchange value, equivalent, and akin to Skr. *aprātā* without recompense, *prati* against, in return, equivalent to, Lett. *pret,* and to L. *per* through, *prae* before. See PER, PRE-; cf. DEPRECIATE, INTERPRET, PRAISE, PRECIOUS.] **1.** Value; estimation; preciousness; excellence; worth. *Archaic.*

Her *price* is far above rubies. *Prov.* xxxi. 10.

2. In the broadest sense, the quantity of one thing that is exchanged or demanded in barter or sale for another; the exchange value of one thing expressed in terms of units of another thing; in the narrower and more common sense, the amount of money given, or set as the amount that will be given or received, in exchange for anything; specif., the amount at which actual current transactions take place in the market. These are the meanings of *price* in economics as well as in common language; but *cost* is often popularly used as synonymous with *price,* though not in economics. Economically the price that is (theoretically) proportionate to the cost (of production) is the *natural* or *normal price.* Adam Smith called the price in terms of money the *nominal price;* the price in terms of units of labor or services, the *real price;* and the distinction is sometimes useful, though either price is as real as the other.

We can afford no more at such a *price.* *Shak.*

3. The terms or consideration for the sake of which something is done or undertaken. Specif.: **a** That by which one is bribed. **b** A sum offered in reward for the apprehension of a person.

4. The cost at which something is obtained; as, the *price* of liberty is eternal vigilance.

5. In betting, the odds.

6. *Obs.:* **a** High estimation; fame; renown; also, esteem. **b** Prize; award. **c** Praise. **d** Pre-eminence; superiority; also, victory.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

price-cutting	**price-fixing**	**price-reducing**
price-deciding	**price-lowering**	**price-ruling**
price-enhancing	**price-raising**	**price-stabilizing**

Syn. — PRICE, CHARGE, COST, EXPENSE, VALUE, WORTH are here compared in their ordinary use. PRICE and CHARGE designate what is asked or demanded, — in the case of *price,* esp. for goods or commodities, in the case of *charge,* esp. for services; COST and EXPENSE apply to what is given or surrendered for something, — *cost* designating somewhat specifically the price paid, *expense* implying disbursement or outlay in general; VALUE and WORTH denote that by virtue of which a thing is useful or desirable, — *worth* (in ordinary usage; cf. DESERT) suggesting esp. intrinsic excellence, or personal or moral value; for technical distinctions, see defs.; as, the *price* of wheat, the *charge* for transportation, the *cost* of provisions, traveling *expenses;* "The *value* of a work must be estimated by its use" (*Johnson*); "He loves me for my own true *worth*" (*Tennyson*); "A cynic is a man who knows the *price* of everything, and the *value* of nothing" (*O. Wilde*). Cf. COSTLY, VALUABLE. — ***at a price.*** With considerable cost or sacrifice. — ***of price.*** Of great value or worthiness; precious. *Archaic.* — ***what price.*** Of what value or use; — used interrogatively. *Slang.* — ***without price.*** Priceless.

price (prīs), *v. t.;* PRICED (prīst); PRIC′ING (prīs′ĭng). [ME. *prisen.* See PRIZE to value.] **1.** To set a price on; to fix the price of. See PRICED, *adj.*

2. To ask the price of. *Colloq.*

3. *Obs.* **a** To pay the price of. *Spenser.* **b** To rate highly; to value.

price current. A statement or list of the prevailing prices of the merchandise, stocks, specie, bills of exchange, etc., dealt in, issued statedly or occasionally by dealers to their customers. It often gives other particulars, as import or export duties, drawbacks, etc.

priced (prīst), *adj.* Having a price set; — chiefly in combination, as **high′–priced′, low′–priced′** (66).

price index. *Econ.* A statistical measure of commodity prices from which the purchasing power of money may be estimated. See INDEX NUMBER; cf. PRICE LEVEL.

price′ite (prīs′īt), *n.* [After Thomas *Price,* Am. metallurgist.] *Mineral.* A snow-white massive magnesium borate near *colemanite* in composition.

price′less (prīs′lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* **1.** Beyond a price, esp. a monetary consideration; too valuable to be appraised, estimated, or adequately appreciated; often, in weakened sense, excessively high-priced; as, *priceless* happiness or liberty; a sale of *priceless* jewels.

The ineffable memory of all the *priceless* past, the ineffable certainty of the *priceless* future was in their kiss. *Dorothy Canfield Fisher.*

2. Not salable; of intangible value. *Rare.*

3. Surprisingly amusing, odd, or absurd. *Colloq.*

Isn't she altogether too *priceless!* *Anne Douglas Sedgwick.*

price level. *Econ.* An average of many commodity prices, calculated by the use of an index number.

price list. **a** = PRICE CURRENT. **b** In betting, a list of odds offered.

price of money. *Finance.* The rate at which capital may be borrowed; the rate of interest paid for credit.

pric′er (prīs′ĕr), *n.* One who prices articles; one who fixes prices.

prick (prĭk), *n.* [AS. *prica* a point, dot; akin to LG. *prick, pricke,* D. *prik,* Dan. *prik, prikke,* Sw. *prick.* Cf. PRICK, *v.*] **1.** A mark made by a pointed instrument; a puncture; a point; a dot. Specif.: **a** A minute hole or wound. **b** The footprint of a hare.

2. Hence: *Obs.* **a** A punctuation mark; a diacritical point. **b** A minute part or particle; a point in space or time. **c** A mark denoting degree; degree; pitch. **d** Intent; aim; end. **e** A mathematical point. **f** A point or mark on the dial, noting the hour. "The *prick* of noon." *Shak.*

3. That which pricks; a pointed instrument or weapon; an upright tapering object; specif.: **a** *Now Rare.* A thorn or spine; also, *Obs.,* a sting. **b** *Archaic.* A goad. **c** *Obs.* Figuratively, something that pains or stimulates; a cause of remorse or vexation; an incentive. **d** *Now Dial.* A skewer. **e** *Obs.* A pricket.

4. **a** A pricking, or sensation of being pricked; a stinging pain; remorse. "The *pricks* of conscience." *A. Tucker.* **b** Figuratively, a stab.

5. A roll, as of spun yarn or tobacco.

6. *Archery.* **a** *Hist.* The mark or spot in the center of a target; hence, a target, esp. one having such a mark. **b** A small piece of paper or the like, pinned to a butt as a mark.

7. *Music.* A note; later, a dot after a note or rest. *Obs.*

prick (prĭk), *v.;* PRICKED (prĭkt); PRICK′ING. [AS. *prícian;* akin to LG. *pricken,* D. *prikken,* Dan. *prikke,* Sw. *pricka.* See PRICK, *n.;* cf. PRIG.] *Transitive:* **1.** To pierce slightly with something sharp-pointed; to make a puncture in; to drive a fine point into; as, to *prick* one with a pin; to *prick* holes in paper.

2. To affect with sharp pain; to sting, as with remorse.

They were *pricked* in their heart. *Acts.* ii. 37.

3. To ride or guide with spurs; to spur; goad; incite; urge; impel; — sometimes with *on* or *off.* *Archaic.*

My duty *pricks* me on to utter that. *Shak.*

4. To adorn by fastening on or sticking; to adorn in general; dress; prink; — often with *up.* *Now Dial.*

5. To mark or denote by a puncture; to designate by pricking; to choose; to mark.

Some who are *pricked* for sheriffs. *Bacon.*

6. To mark or outline by puncturing; to trace or form by pricking; as, to *prick* a pattern for embroidery.

7. To make sharp; to erect into a point; to raise, as something pointed; — said esp. of an animal's ears, as a horse or dog, and usually followed by *up.*

8. To pick out with or as with a pointed instrument.

9. To make by puncturing; — with *into.*

10. To propel, as a punt, by means of a long pole pushed against the bottom of a stream. *Eng.*

11. *Obs.* **a** To fix or insert by the point; to attach or hang by puncturing; to stick; as, to *prick* a paper on a wall. **b** To fix as by a point or pointed instrument; to set. **c** To record. **d** To render, as wine, acid or pungent; to turn.

12. *Far.* **a** To drive a nail into (a horse's foot) so as to cause lameness. **b** To nick.

13. *Hunting.* To search for the tracks of (a hare); to track (a hare) by its footprints.

14. *Music.* To write in by means of notes. *Archaic.*

15. *Naut.* **a** To run a middle seam through, as a sail. **b** To trace on a chart, as a ship's course; — often with *off.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** **a** To prick something or cause a sensation of being pricked; also, to be prickly. **b** To be punctured; to feel a sharp pain, as by puncture; to give such a sensation; as, a sore finger *pricks.*

2. To spur onward; esp., to ride fast; to gallop. *Archaic.*

3. To thrust; — with *at.*

4. To become sharp or acid; to turn sour, as wine.

5. To point or be directed upward; to be erect.

6. To adorn oneself; to prink. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

7. *Obs.* **a** To make perceptible tracks; — said of a hare. **b** To aim, as at a point or mark.

8. *Archery.* To shoot at a prick.

prick down. To record by or as by pricking; check.

prick off or out. *Hort.* To transplant young seedlings from seed pans to flats, preparatory to final planting.

prick up. *Plastering.* To apply the first rough coat of plaster to (a wall, etc.).

prick up one's ears. To begin to listen alertly.

prick, *adj.* That pricks up, or stands erect; also, pricked up; listening; — said of an ear.

prick and praise. Also **prick and price** *or* **prise.** The highest praise or approbation; acclamation of prowess or excellence. *Obs.*

prick′ant (prĭk′ănt), *adj.* [From PRICK, *v.*] *Obs.* **a** Riding; errant (sense 1). **b** That pricks up or out.

prick ear. An ear carried stiffly erect.

prick′–eared′ (prĭk′ērd′), *adj.* Having erect, pointed ears; — applied esp. in the 17th century by the Cavaliers to the Roundheads, because their practice of cutting the hair close made their ears conspicuous. Cf. CROP-EARED, 2.

pricked (prĭkt), *adj.* Furnished with a prick or pricks; pointed; dotted; punctured.

The night is limitless, enormous, *pricked* with stars. *Aldous Huxley.*

prick′er (prĭk′ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who pricks. Specif.: *Hist.* **a** A rider; esp., a light horseman. **b** One who pricked suspected witches with pins to test their sensitiveness, insensibility being regarded as proof of witchcraft.

2. That which pricks; a pointed instrument; a prickle; a prick; as: **a** Any of various needlelike or needle-pointed instruments for pricking holes. **b** A toothed roller or wheel for marking off a uniform dotted line, for pricking holes in leather prior to sewing, etc. **c** One who uses a small tool to separate stitches appearing on the surface of a shoe welt. **d** = CLIMBING IRON. **e** An iron rod for probing or sounding a bog, etc. **f** A thorn; a spine; a prickle.

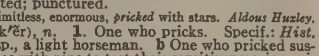

Draftsman's Pricker.

3. *Blasting.* = NEEDLE, *n.,* 8.

4. *Founding.* **a** A vent wire. **b** A pointed projection, as on a covering plate for a loam mold, to hold the sand.

5. *Mining.* **a** *Eng.* A pointed bar used esp. for bringing down coal from overhead. **b** = 1st SNUFFER, 3.

6. *Naut.* A steel spike, a kind of small fid or marlinespike, as for making eyelet holes in sailcloth.

prick′et (prĭk′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [*prick* + *-et.*] **1.** A spike or point on which a candle is stuck to hold it upright; hence, a candlestick with such a point.

2. A wax taper or candle for a pricket (sense 1). *Obs.*

3. [ME. *priket;* perh. so called from the state of his horns. See PRICK.] A buck in his second year; also, the unbranched horn of a young male deer; a dag. *Rare.*

4. = PRICKMADAM.

5. A pointed finial or small spire. *Obs.*

prick′foot′ (prĭk′fo͝ot′), *n.* A prickly Australasian plant (*Eryngium vesiculosum*).

prick′ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PRICK. Hence: *n.* [AS. *pricung.*] Act of piercing or puncturing with or as with a sharp point; also, state or result of being pricked.

pricking note. *Com.* A customhouse order for the commanding officer of a ship to receive specified bonded or drawback goods for exportation or ship's stores. *Eng.*

pricking wheel. = PRICKER, 2 b.

prick′ish, *adj.* Easily pricked or irritated. *Colloq.*

prick′le (prĭk′'l), *n.* [AS. *pricel;* akin to LG. *prickel,* D. *prikkel.* See PRICK, *n.*] **1.** A little prick; a small, sharp point; a fine, sharp process or projection, as from the skin of an animal, etc.; a spine; specif., *Bot.,* a sharp, pointed process or emergence arising from the subepidermal tissue. See EMERGENCE, 4.

2. A pricking sensation; often, *pl.,* a stinging as from prickly heat.

He decided, with hot *prickles* at the back of his neck, that a girl customer was giggling at him. *Sinclair Lewis.*

---

pre·vote′, *n. & v. i. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a. [PRE-, 1 a.]
pre·war′rant, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre·wash′, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
prewe, † PRIVY, PROOF, PROVE.
pre·weigh′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre·wel′come, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre·whip′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre·will′ing, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·will′ing·ly,** *adv.* — **pre·will′ing·ness,** *n.*
pre·wire′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre·wire′less, *adj.* See PRE-, 2.
pre·wit′ness, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre·won′der, *n. & v. i.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·won′der·ment,** *n.*
pre·world′ly, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·world′li·ness,** *n.*
pre·wor′ship, *n. & v. t. & i.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre·wor′thy, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a. — **pre·wor′thi·ly,** *adv.* — **pre·wor′thi·ness,** *n.* [1 a.]
pre·wound′, *n. & v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre·wrap′, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
preyd. Preyed. *Ref. Sp.*
pre·youth′ful, *adj.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre′zy·go·mat′ic (prē′zĭ-gō-măt′ĭk; -zĭg-ō-), *adj.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pri′al (prī′ăl), *n.* Corrupt. of *pair royal.* *Orig. Dial. Eng.*
Pri′ape, *n.* Priapus. *Obs.*
Pri·ap′ic (prī-ăp′ĭk), *adj.* = PRIAPEAN, *adj.,* 1.
Pri·ap′u·la′ce·a (prī-ăp′ū-lā′shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of PRIAPULOIDEA.
Pri′a·pu′li·da (prī′ă-pū′lĭ-dȧ), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of PRIAPULOIDEA.
Pri·a′pus (prī-ā′pŭs). *D. Bib.*
pric′a·sour (prĭk′ȧ-sŏor; prĭk′ȧ-sōor′), *n.* A hard rider. *Obs.*
price. † PRIZE.
price′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — **price′a·bly,** *adv.*
price′less·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
prick·a′do, *n.* A stab. *Obs.*
prick′ing·ly, *adv.* of PRICKING, *pres. part.*
prick′ing·up′, *n.* = SCRATCH COAT.
prick′l. Prickle. *Ref. Sp.*

prick'le (prĭk'l), *n.* [Origin uncert.] **1.** A wicker or willow basket orig. for fruit or flowers, but now chiefly a measure. *Local, Eng.*
2. A sieve of filberts, — about fifty-six pounds. *Eng.*

prick'le (prĭk'l), *v. t.*; PRICK'LED (-ld); PRICK'LING (-lĭng). To prick slightly, as with a prick or prickles; also, to produce pricks, prickles, or prickings, in. — *v. i.* To pierce, prod, or cause tingling, with or as with a prick or prickles.

prick'le-back' (-băk'), **prick'le-fish'** (-fĭsh'), *n.* A stickleback.

prickle cell. A type of cell found in the germinal layer of the skin and characterized by numerous spines or radiating processes. — **prick'le-cell'**, *adj.*

prick'led (prĭk'ld), *adj.* Having prickles.

prickle grass. A weedy tropical grass (*Tragus racemosus*) with prickly burs, introduced into Texas.

prickle pear. = PRICKLY PEAR. *Obs.*

prick'ling, *adj.* Prickly. — **prick'ling-ly**, *adv.*

prick'louse' (prĭk'lous'), *n.* Also **prick'-the-louse'.** A tailor; — so called in contempt. *Old Slang.*

prick'ly (prĭk'lĭ), *adj.*; PRICK'LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); PRICK'LI-EST. **1.** Full of sharp points, or prickles; covered with prickles; as, a *prickly* shrub.
2. Prickling; stinging; as, a *prickly* sensation.
3. Beset with prickles; thorny; vexatious; as, a *prickly* question; also, easily irritated; highly sensitive.
His [Carlyle's] *prickly* originality and sturdy independence had something Celtic about them. *J. G. Roberton.*

prickly apple. A common West Indian thorny shrub or small tree (*Catesbaea spinosa*); — called also *Spanish guava* and *lily thorn.*

prickly ash. A prickly aromatic shrub or small tree (*Zanthoxylum americanum*) with yellowish flowers appearing with the pinnate leaves. Also, the southern prickly ash, or Hercules'-club (*Z. clava-herculis*).

Prickly Ash (*Zanthoxylum americanum*).

prick'ly-back', *n.* = 2d BUCKLER, 3. **b** The stickleback.

prickly beauty. In Tasmania: **a** The Australasian shrub *Pultenaea juniperina* (family Fabaceae), having prickly leaves and yellow flowers. **b** A prickly-leaved tree fern (*Alsophila australis*).

prickly box. The whin, or gorse.

prickly broom. = PRICKLY BOX.

prickly bur. The fruit (bur) of the American chestnut (*Castanea dentata*).

prickly cedar. The cade (*Juniperus oxycedrus*).

prickly comfrey. The rough comfrey.

prickly elder. = HERCULES-CLUB **c**.

prickly fern. A North American fern (*Polystichum braunii*) having large evergreen fronds.

prickly fungus. Any fungus of the family Hydnaceae.

prickly gherkin. = GHERKIN **a**.

prickly glasswort. = GLASSWORT **b**.

prickly gooseberry. The wild gooseberry.

prickly grass. Any grass of the genus *Echinochloa.*

prickly heat. **1.** *Med.* A noncontagious cutaneous eruption of red pimples, attended with intense itching and tingling of the parts affected, occurring usually in hot weather; — called also *lichen tropicus.* It is caused by inflammation of the skin around the sweat ducts.
2. *Veter.* A form of acne occurring in summer.

prickly juniper. An evergreen shrub or small tree (*Juniperus Oxycedrus*) with spiny-tipped leaves.

prickly lettuce. **a** A European annual wild lettuce (*Lactuca virosa*) with prickly stems and yellow flower heads. It is a troublesome weed in parts of the United States. **b** In Australia, the similar *L. saligna.*

Prickly Lettuce **a**. 1 Whole Plant; 2 Leaf; 3 Achene.

prickly locust. = ROSE ACACIA **a**.

prickly mimosa. **a** *Australia.* A plant of the genus *Acacia* (*A. juniperina*). **b** The kangaroo acacia.

prickly nightshade. = SANDBUR **a**.

prickly parsnip. The sea parsnip.

prickly pear. **a** Also **prick'ly-pear' cac'tus.** Any flat-jointed cactus of the genus *Opuntia*, as *O. tuna*, *O. ficus-indica*, etc., often used as food for stock. **b** The pear-shaped fruit widely used as food in tropical America. See 1st TUNA.

prickly pine. **a** *Australia.* The leopard tree. **b** In North America the lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) or the table-mountain pine (*P. pungens*).

prickly poison. One of the Australian poison bushes (*Gastrolobium spinosum*).

prickly pole. A West Indian palm (*Bactris plumeriana*) the slender trunk of which bears many rings of long black prickles.

prickly poppy. Any plant of the genus *Argemone*, esp. *A. mexicana*, the Mexican poppy (which see).

prickly potato. = SANDBUR **a**.

prickly saltwort. The glasswort *Salsola kali.* *N. Z.*

prickly samphire. Sea parsnip.

prickly shield fern. = PRICKLY FERN

prickly spruce. = BLUE SPRUCE **a**.

prickly tang. See 5th TANG.

prickly tea tree. An Australian shrub (*Melaleuca styphelioides*), with pubescent spikes of white flowers.

prickly thatch. A thatch palm (*Thrinax microcarpa*) of southern Florida and the West Indies.

prickly thistle. = CANADA THISTLE **a**.

prickly thrift. Any plant with stiff and prickly foliage of the genus *Acantholimon*, esp. *A. glumaceum.*

prickly tree. A spiny, West Indian tree (*Bucida spinosa*) related to the black olive (*B. buceras*).

prickly wattle. The prickly mimosa *Acacia juniperina.*

prickly withe. A West Indian climbing cactus (*Cereus triangularis*) having prickly, triangular stems.

prickly yellow. = PRICKLY YELLOWWOOD **b**.

prickly yellowwood. **a** Prickly ash. **b** Any of several West Indian or continental tropical American trees of the genus *Zanthoxylum.* See YELLOWWOOD **b**.

prick'mad'am (prĭk'măd'ăm), *n.* [F. *trique-madame.* Cf. TRIPMADAM.] Any of several species of stonecrop, used as anthelmintics. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

prick'ma-lee'rie (prĭk'mȧ-lēr'ĭ), *adj.* Prickmedainty. *Scot.*

prick mark. A pricked mark, point, or dot; specif., the exact center of a circle as pricked by a compass.

prick'me-dain'ty (prĭk'mē-dān'tĭ), *adj.* Affectedly nice or finical. — **prick'me-dain'ty**, *n.* *Both Now Chiefly Scot.*

prick post. *Arch. & Engin.* In a framed structure, a secondary or side post; sometimes, a queen post.

prick punch. A pointed steel punch to mark on metal.

prick'-punch', *v. t.* *Mach.* To mark (the work) with a prick punch.

prick'seam' (prĭk'sēm'), *n.* *Glovemaking.* A kind of seam often used in glovemaking, made by putting the pieces together and stitching through, thus leaving both edges exposed.

prick shaft. *Archery.* = BUTT SHAFT.

prick shooting. *Archery.* Shooting at a prick. See 1st PRICK, 6.

prick'shot' (prĭk'shŏt'), *n.* *Archery.* A shot at a prick; hence, the short range of prick shooting, as 100 feet.

prick song. **1.** Music written, or noted; — so called from the points or notes. *Obs.*
2. Descant as distinguished from the cantus firmus; hence, contrapuntal music generally.

prick'spur' (prĭk'spûr'), *n.* A single-pointed spur. *Hist.*

prick stitch. A stitch used where material is very heavy, or where a stitched effect is not desired, and made by putting the needle back into the material very close to the point where it has just come out.

prick'tim'ber (prĭk'tĭm'bĕr), *n.* **a** The spindle tree *Euonymus europaeus.* **b** The red dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), the wood of which is used for skewers, etc.

prick wheel. = PRICKER, 2 **b**.

prick'wood' (prĭk'wŏŏd'), *n.* The pricktimber.

prick'y (-ĭ), *adj.* Prickly. *Now Dial.*

pride (prīd), *n.* [ME. *pride, prude, prute,* fr. AS. *prȳte,* fr. *prūt* proud; cf. ON. *prȳthi* valor, ornament. See PROUD.]
1. Quality or state of being proud; specif.: **a** Inordinate self-esteem; an unreasonable conceit of superiority in talents, beauty, wealth, rank, etc. Hence [*cap.*], this quality personified. See DEADLY SINS.
Those that walk in *pride* he is able to abase. *Dan.* iv. 37.
b A sense of one's own worth, and abhorrence of what is beneath or unworthy of oneself; lofty self-respect; a reasonable or justifiable feeling of one's position.
A people which takes no *pride* in the noble achievements of remote ancestors. *Macaulay.*
c A sense of delight or elation arising from some act or possession; as, parental *pride.*
Taking *pride* in her pretty tablecloth. *Ruskin.*
2. Proud or disdainful behavior or treatment; insolence or arrogance of demeanor; haughty bearing; disdain.
Let not the foot of *pride* come against me. *Ps.* xxxvi. 11.
3. Show; ostentation; display.
Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war. *Shak.*
4. **a** *Archaic.* Decoration; adornment; beauty; — now only of a peacock or other bird with tail spread. **b** Highest pitch; elevation reached; loftiness; prime; glory; as, in the *pride* of one's life. **c** A group, band, or flock (of lions); — now only South Africa.
5. That of which one is proud; that which excites pride (sense 1); hence, the best in a group or class; the pick.
A bold peasantry, their country's *pride.* *Goldsmith.*
6. *Obs.* **a** State or position inciting to pride; glory. **b** Sense of power; fullness of animal spirits; mettle; hence, lust; sexual desire, esp. in a female beast. **c** Wantonness; excess; extravagance; overboldness. **d** Ostentatiousness. **e** Exuberance.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

pride-blind	**pride-fed**	**pride-ridden**
pride-blinded	**pride-inflamed**	**pride-sick**
pride-bloated	**pride-inspiring**	**pride-swollen**

Syn. — Self-respect, self-esteem, self-approbation; egotism; arrogance, superciliousness, haughtiness, lordliness. — PRIDE, VANITY, CONCEIT, SELF-CONCEIT. PRIDE is a high esteem of oneself for some real or imagined merit or superiority; it may be either worthy and dignified, or inordinate and arrogant; VANITY is an excessive desire for the notice, approval, or praise of others; as, "*Vanity* and *pride* are different things, though the words are often used synonymously. A person may be *proud* without being *vain. Pride* relates more to our opinion of ourselves; *vanity* to what we would have others think of us" (*Jane Austen*); "*Proud* she may be in the sense of respecting herself; but *pride* in the sense of contemning others less gifted than herself deserves the two lowest circles of a vulgar woman's Inferno" (*Holmes*); "Old Auchinleck had, if not the gay, tail-spreading peacock *vanity* of his son, no little of the slow-stalking, contentious, hissing *vanity* of the gander" (*Carlyle*). CONCEIT, or SELF-CONCEIT, is overweening pride or self-esteem; as, "Philosophy, without his heavenly guide, may blow up *self-conceit* and nourish *pride*" (*Cowper*); "Of all arrogant baptisms of a book, this title . . . appears the most complacently *conceited*" (*Byron*). Cf. EGOISM; ARROGANT; PRIDE, *v.*

Ant. — Humility, modesty, abasement, humbleness; shame.

— **in** (*his*) *pride.* *Her.* With expanded tail; — said of a peacock or cock turkey so depicted.

pride (prīd), *v.*; PRID'ED (prīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); PRID'ING (prīd'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To adorn; glorify. *Obs.*
2. To indulge in pride; to take credit to; to rate highly; to plume; — used reflexively; as, to *pride* oneself upon one's skill.
3. To give (one) pride; to fill with pride.
4. To spread or expand, as a bird its feathers or tail. *Obs.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be or grow proud; — sometimes with *it.*
2. To pride oneself; to take pride.

Syn. — PRIDE, PLUME, PIQUE. TO PRIDE oneself (*upon, on*) is to indulge one's pride, to PLUME oneself (*upon, on*), to display one's vanity, with regard to something; as, to *pride* oneself upon one's attainments, to *plume* oneself on a petty triumph. TO PIQUE (cf. PIQUE, EXCITE) oneself (*on*) is to take pride or satisfaction in something esp. as a special accomplishment; as, "Every Italian or Frenchman of any rank *piques* himself on speaking his own tongue correctly" (*Walpole*). Cf. BOAST; PRIDE, *n.*

pride (prīd), *n.* [Cf. ML. *lampriida, lampreda,* E. LAMPREY.] The sand pride.

Pride and Prejudice. A novel (1813) by Jane Austen with a plot turning on the struggle in the mind of Elizabeth Bennet between her pride and her love for Fitzwilliam Darcy. See BENNET, ELIZABETH.

pride'ful (prīd'fŏŏl; -fl), *adj.* Full of pride; haughty; also, elated. — **pride'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **pride'ful-ness**, *n.*
Gazing *pridefully* up at the bulk of the house he had built. *Hergesheimer.*

pride'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [See 1st -LING.] A youth with pride.

pride of Barbados. = BARBADOS PRIDE **a**.

pride of California. A Californian wild pea (*Lathyrus splendens*), with long climbing stems and large pink or violet flowers. It is cultivated for ornament.

pride of China. The China tree.

pride of Columbia. A species of phlox (*Phlox speciosa*), of the Pacific coast of the U.S., having white or pink flowers.

pride of India. The China tree.

pride of London. = LONDON PRIDE **a**.

pride of Ohio. The shooting star (*Dodecatheon meadia*).

pride of the Congo. The yellow calla.

pride of the desert. The camel.

Pride's Purge (prīdz). *Eng. Hist.* The forcible exclusion in December, 1648, from the Long Parliament of more than one hundred members favorable to compromise with the king; — so called from Col. Thomas Pride, commander of the force employed. Cf. RUMP PARLIAMENT.

prid'i-an (prĭd'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [L. *pridianus.*] Of or pertaining to the day before, or yesterday. *Rare.*

Prid'win (prĭd'wĭn), *n.* King Arthur's shield, on which was a picture of the Virgin Mary.

prid'y (prīd'ĭ; prēd'ĭ), *adj.* [*pride* + 3d *-y.*] Proud; smart; handsome. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

‖**prie'-dieu'** (prē'dyŭ'), *n.* [F., lit., pray God.] A desk suitable for a person kneeling at prayers.

pri'er (prī'ĕr), *n.* Also **pry'er.** [From PRY.] One who pries; one who inquires narrowly, or is inquisitive.

priest (prēst), *n.* [ME. *prest, preost,* fr. AS. *prēost,* ult. fr. LL. *presbyter,* fr. Gr. *presbyteros* elder, older, n., an elder, compar. of *presbys* an old man, a chief; akin to Skr. *purogava* leader (prop., of a herd of cattle), and to E. FORE; COW. Cf. PRESBYTER.] **1.** One who has received orders in any grade; a cleric; a clerk. *Obs.*
2. One authorized or ordained to perform sacerdotal functions, esp. in Jewish or Christian rites. Specif.: **a** *R. C. & Eastern Churches.* One who has received the highest order of the Christian ministry; one who offers the Eucharistic sacrifice; a Mass priest. **b** *Churches of the Anglican Communion.* One in the second order of clergy, below a bishop and above a deacon; — often called *minister* or *clergyman.* See *Forms of Address,* in Appendix. **c** *Mormon Ch.* One of the Aaronic priesthood above deacon and teacher in grade, and authorized to administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper and to baptize.
3. One who performs a sacrificial, mediatorial, interpretative, or ministerial function; — often applied to Christ, and, after the Reformation, to any Christian believer; as, each Christian is his own *priest.*
4. One who serves, worships, interprets, etc. in the manner of a priest; as, a *priest* of art or nature.
5. An official minister of any religion; one of the clergy as distinct from the laity; one in the ecclesiastical profession.
War is the statesman's game, the *priest's* delight. *Shelley.*
☞ In the Authorized, Revised, and Douay Versions *hiereus* is translated priest; in the Douay Version, *presbyteros* is translated priest, ancient, or senior according to the interpretation in the Vulgate, but in the Authorized and Revised Versions it is rendered as elder.
6. *Angling.* A short club used to kill a captured fish. *Chiefly British.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

priest-baiting	**priest-guarded**	**priest-led**
priest-catching	**priest-harboring**	**priest-prompted**
priest-educated	**priest-hating**	**priest-wrought**

— *to be one's priest.* To be present at one's death; hence, to kill one; — in allusion to a priest's giving the last rites. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

priest (prēst), *v. t.* To ordain as priest; to make a priest of. — *v. i.* To perform priestly offices; to serve as a priest; — sometimes with *it.*

priest-. A combining form of *priest,* denoting *both priest and,* as in:

priest-astronomer	**priest-monk**	**priest-prince**
priest-doctor	**priest-noble**	**priest-ruler**
priest-hermit	**priest-philosopher**	**priest-statesman**
priest-knight	**priest-poet**	**priest-surgeon**

priest'al (prēs'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Of priests; priestly. *Rare.*

priest'cap' (prēst'kăp'), *n.* *Fort.* A work of the redan type, having three salient and two re-entrant angles; — so named from its shape.

priest'craft' (prēst'krăft'), *n.* Professional knowledge and skill pertaining to the exercise of priestly functions; more often, derogatorily, the machinations of priests; priestly intriguing.

priest'-dy'nast, *n.* = PRIEST-KING.

priest-een' (prēst-ēn'), *n.* [See -EEN.] A young or newly ordained priest, — used contemptuously. *Ir.*

priest'er-y (prēs'tĕr-ĭ), *n.* Priests collectively. *Contemptuous.* *Milton.*

priest'ess, *n.* A woman priest, esp. of pagan antiquity.

priest'fish' (prēst'fĭsh'), *n.*; *pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* A common nearly black Californian rockfish (*Sebastosomus mystinus*).

priest hole, *or* **priest's hole.** A secret room or place of concealment for a priest, as in some English houses during the time when Roman Catholic priests were proscribed.

priest'hood (prēst'hŏŏd), *n.* [AS. *prēosthād.*] **1.** Office or dignity of a priest; priestly function; sacerdotal character.
2. Priests, taken collectively; the order of priests.
3. *Mormon Ch.* The authority given by ordination to speak and administer in the name of the Deity; also, the body of those so ordained. See AARONIC, MELCHIZEDEK.

priest'i-an'i-ty (prēst'ĭ-ăn'ĭ-tĭ; -yăn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Religion emphasizing the office or power of the priest; — analogous to *Christianity. Contemptuous.*

priest'-in-the-pul'pit, *n.* The cuckoopint.

priest'ism (prēst'ĭz'm), *n.* The influence, doctrines, principles, etc., of priests. *Contemptuous.*

priest'-king', *n.* A sacerdotal ruler; one who rules as king by right of his priestly office, as vicegerent of the deity.

---

prick'le-cone' pine. = BISHOP PINE.

prick'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

prick'li-ness (prĭk'lĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.

prick'lows. Var. of PRICKLOUSE.

prick'ly-finned', *adj.* See FINNED.

prick'ly-fruit'ed, *adj.* See FRUITED.

prick'ly-tooth'ed, *adj.* See [-TOOTHED.

prick'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

pricks, *n. pl.* = PRICK SHOOTING.

prickt. Pricked. *Ref. Sp.*

prick'ly-seed'ed, *adj.* See -SEEDED.

prick'-the-louse', *n.* = PRICKLOUSE.

pride'less, *adj.* See -LESS. —

pride'less-ly, *adv.*

pride'weed', *n.* = HORSEWEED **a**.

prid'ing (prīd'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PRIDE. — **prid'ing-ly** (-lĭ), *adv.* [var. of PREY.]

prie (prē). Scot & N. of Eng. **prie.** † PRY. [*pari.* of PRY.

pried (prīd), *past tense & past* **prief, priefe.** † PROOF.

pries (prīz), *n., pl.* of PRY.

priest'dom, *n.* See -DOM.

priest'head', *n.* Priesthood. *Obs.*

priest'ing, *n.* Exercise of the functions of priesthood. *Obs.*

priest'ish, *adj.* Priestlike.

priest'like' (prēst'līk'), *adj.* Like a priest; in the manner or character of or befitting a priest; priestly. — **priest'-like'**, *adv.*

priest'ling, *n.* [See 1st -LING.] **1.** A young priest; more often, a petty priest.
2. One devoted to or under the influence of priests. *Rare.*

priest'ly (prēst'lĭ), *adj.;* PRIEST'LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); PRIEST'LI·EST. Of or pertaining to a priest or the priesthood; sacerdotal; befitting or becoming a priest.

priestly blessing. *Jewish Religion.* A blessing of the people pronounced by the priests in accordance with the command and formula of Num. vi. 22–27. It is now usually pronounced only on festival days.

Priestly Code. *Bib.* See 1st LAW, 8.

priest'-rid'den, *adj* Controlled or oppressed by a priest or priests. — **priest'-rid'den·ness**, *n. Rare.*

priest'shire (prēst'shĭr; -shēr), *n.* [AS. *prēostscīr.* See PRIEST; SHIRE.] An ecclesiastical parish. *Hist.*

priest's'-hood', *n.* The cuckoopint.

priest vicar. *Ch. of Eng.* A vicar choral in priest's orders; a minor canon.

prig (prĭg), *v. t. & i.;* PRIGGED (prĭgd); PRIG'GING (prĭg'-ĭng). **1.** [Perh. orig., to ride off with. See PRICK, *v.*] To steal; filch; pilfer. *Slang.*
2. [Perh. an alteration of *prick.*] To haggle about (the price of a commodity); to bargain hard. *Chiefly Scot.*
3. To entreat; plead; beg. *Chiefly Scot.*
I wondered at her want o' pride in *priggin'* wi' him. *Barrie.*

prig, *n.* **1.** A tinker. *Obs.*
2. [See PRIG to steal.] A thief; pilferer.

prig (prĭg), *n.* [Perh. var. of *prick*, in the sense to dress up, prink.] **1.** Orig., a humorous or contemptuous designation for a person; as, a spruce *prig.*
And faith I agree with th' old *prig* to a hair. *Burns.*
Specif.: **a** A fop; a buck; a dandy. **b** A punctilious person; a precisian; esp., *Obs.*, a Puritan; a nonconformist minister.
2. One who offends or irritates by obvious or rigid observance of the proprieties in speech, manners, conduct, etc.; one self-sufficient in virtue, culture, etc.
He is a clever, upright little *prig.* *Landor.*

prig, *v. t. & i.* **1.** To ride. Cf. PRICK, *v. t.*, 3, & *v. i.*, 2. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
2. To prink; to make prim. *Rare.* Cf. PRICK, *v. t.*, 7.

prig, *adj.* Priggish.

prig (prĭg), *n.* A small pan; a pitcher. *Now Dial. Eng.*

Prig', Bet'sey (bĕt'sĭ prĭg'). In Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*, an ignorant day nurse, bosom friend of Sairey Gamp, with whom, however, she finally quarrels.

prig'ger (prĭg'ĕr), *n.* A thief. *Cant.*

prig'ger·y (-ĭ), *n.* [From PRIG to steal.] Thieving. *Obs. Cant.*

prig'ger·y (prĭg'ĕr·ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). Priggishness.

prig'ish (prĭg'ĭsh), *adj.* Thievish. *Cant.*

prig'gish, *adj.* Like or characteristic of a prig; as, a *priggish* display of learning; a *priggish* attitude towards one's fellows. — **prig'gish·ly**, *adv.* — **prig'gish·ness**, *n.*

prig'gism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Thievishness; roguery. *Cant.*

prig'gism, *n.* Self-conscious propriety, correctness, adherence to conventionality, etc.; priggishness.

prill (prĭl), *n.* [Orig. dial. in Cornwall.] A small piece or quantity. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*, exc.: **a** *Mining.* (1) A nugget of virgin metal. (2) Ore selected for excellence. **b** *Eng.* The button of metal from an assay.

prill, *n.* A stream; a rill. *Now Dial.*

prill, *v. i.* To turn sour; also, to get drunk. *Cornwall.*

pril'lion (prĭl'yŭn), *n.* [Cf. PRILL nugget, ore.] Tin extracted from the slag.

prim (prĭm), *adj.;* PRIM'MER (-ĕr); PRIM'MEST. [OF. *prim, prin, prime*, prime, first, principal, fine, delicate, fr. L. *primus* first. See PRIME, *adj.*; cf. PRIMP.] Formally neat or precise; stiffly decorous or nice; as, *prim* regularity; a *prim* person or parlor. "As *prim* and demure as ever!" *Gay.*
Pretty fairish for a *prim* Quakeress. *Mrs. Carlyle.*
Syn. — See NEAT.
Ant. — Disorderly, casual, haphazard, disarranged.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
prim-behaving **prim-looking** **prim-mouthed**
prim-lipped **prim-mannered** **prim-seeming**

prim (prĭm), *v.;* PRIMMED (prĭmd); PRIM'MING. *Transitive:* **1.** To set (mouth, lips, etc.) primly; to give an expression of primness to. "Mouths dubiously *primmed.*" *Rose Macaulay.* "*Primming* bitter lips before her glass." *Masefield.*
2. To primp; to arrange or dress affectedly or now, usually, demurely; — often with *up* or *out;* as, to *prim* her up like a Quakeress.
—, *Intransitive:* To make oneself or one's expression prim; to dress primly. "They wince and *prim* and pout." *G. Meredith.*

prim (prĭm), *n.* [Origin uncert.] **a** *Obs. Slang.* A paramour. **b** *Obs.* Lass; wench.

prim, *n.* A prim person or expression. *Rare.*

prim, *n.* The privet.

prim (prĭm), *n.* A young smelt or other small fish. *Brit.*

Prim, Obadiah. See PURE, SIMON.

pri'ma (prī'mȧ), *n.* [L., fem. of *primus* first.] *Print.* The first word of an ensuing signature; — so marked on the copy in reading proof, sheet by sheet; hence, the part of the copy containing this. *Eng.*

‖pri'ma buf'fa (prē'mä bōōf'fä). [It.] The first or chief female singer in an opéra bouffe.

pri'ma·cy (prī'mȧ·sĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [OF. *primacie* (F. *primatie*), fr. ML. *primatia*, fr. LL. *primas* one of the first. See PRIMATE.] **1.** State of being prime or first, as in time, place, rank, etc.; hence, precedence in authority, position, etc.; supremacy; as, the *primacy* of Homer as a poet.
2. *Eccl.* The office, rank, or character of a primate; the chief ecclesiastical station or dignity in a national church; specif.: **a** *Anglican Church.* The office or dignity of an archbishop. **b** *R.C.Ch.* With reference to the Pope, supreme episcopal jurisdiction as ruler of the universal church.

pri'ma don'na (prē'mȧ dŏn'ȧ); *pl.* PRIMA DONNAS (-ȧz), PRIME DONNE (It. prē'mä dōn'nā). [It., fr. *primo, prima*, the first + *donna* lady, mistress. See PRIME, *adj.*; DONNA.] The leading or a principal female singer in an opera or concert organization.

pri'ma fa'ci·e (prī'mȧ fā'shĭ·ē; fā'shĭ). [L., fr. abl. of *primus* first + abl. of *facies* appearance.] At first view; on the first appearance. — **pri'ma-fa'ci·e**, *adj.*

pri'ma-fa'ci·e case. A case established by prima-facie evidence. In a jury trial the introduction of such evidence is sufficient to support the claim that the case be sent to the jury.

prima-facie evidence. *Law.* Evidence sufficient in law to raise a presumption of fact or establish the fact in question unless rebutted.

pri'mage (prī'mĭj), *n.* [Cf. PRIME, *adj.*] **1.** *Marine.* Formerly, a small gratuity or payment (sometimes called *hat money*) made by shippers to the captain for his particular care of the goods; now, usually, a small addition or percentage added to the freight and belonging to the owner. Cf. 2d AVERAGE, 2.
2. In Australia, a primary ad valorem revenue duty laid by the Commonwealth government upon imports.
3. *Steam Boilers.* Water carried over by priming.

‖pri'ma in'ter pa'res (prī'mȧ ĭn'tĕr pā'rēz). [L.] First (feminine gender) among equals.

pri'mal (prī'mȧl), *adj.* [ML. *primalis*, fr. L. *primus* first. See PRIME, *adj.*] **1.** First; primary; original; primitive.
It hath the *primal* eldest curse upon 't. *Shak.*
2. First in importance; chief; as, *primal* councilors.
The *primal* duties shine aloft like stars. *Wordsworth.*
Syn. — See PRIMARY.

pri·mal'i·ty (prī·mȧl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Primal character or position. *Rare.*

pri'ma ma·te'ri·a (prī'mȧ mȧ·tē'rĭ·ȧ). [L.] = MATERIA PRIMA.

pri'mar, pri'mer (prī'mĕr), *n.* [L., *primarius.* See PRIMARY.] A student of the first grade in social rank (son of a nobleman) at St. Andrews University. *Hist.*

pri·mar'i·an (prĭ·mâr'ĭ·ȧn), *n.* A primary pupil. *Rare.*

pri'ma·ried (prī'mĕr·ĭd; -mȧ·rĭd), *adj.* *Zool.* Having primaries.

pri'ma·ri·ly (prī'mĕr·ĭ·lĭ; -mȧ·rĭ·lĭ; *emphat. also* prĭ·mâr'-ĭ·lĭ; 66), *adv.* In the first place; originally; pre-eminently; fundamentally; as, an action *primarily* based on policy.

pri'ma·ry (prī'mĕr·ĭ; prī'mȧ·rĭ), *adj.* [L. *primarius*, fr. *primus* first. See PRIME, *adj.*; cf. PREMIER, PRIMER, *n.*]
1. First in order of time or development or in intention; primitive; fundamental; original; initial.
The church of Christ, in its *primary* institution. *Bp. Pearson.*
These I call original, or *primary*, qualities of body. *Locke.*
2. First in dignity or importance; chief; principal; as, *primary* planets; a matter of *primary* importance.
3. a First with respect to order of derivation; firsthand; fundamental; radical; as, *primary* effects, meanings. **b** Of the first order in successive divisions, combinations, or ramifications; as, *primary* nerves, compounds.
4. First in order, as being preparatory to something higher; as, *primary* assemblies; *primary* schools.
5. *Chem.* Characterized by replacement in the first degree; resulting from the substitution of one of two or more atoms or groups; as, a *primary* salt or amine. Cf. SECONDARY, *adj.*, 9; TERTIARY, *adj.* Specif., designating or characterized by a carbon atom united (by a single valence) to only one chain or ring member; as, normal *primary* butyl, $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2$-.
6. *Educ.* Belonging to the first stages of formal education, or those in which the pupil is trained in the rudiments of reading and writing. In the United States the first three grades of the elementary school are called ***primary grades*** and constitute the ***primary school.***
7. *Elec.* In an induction coil or transformer, pert. to or designating the inducing current or its circuit; as, the *primary* coil; the *primary* winding. See INDUCTION COIL.
8. *Geol.* **a** Primitive; specif., paleozoic and older formations. **b** Of minerals or ores, formed first; esp., formed under igneous, pneumatolytic, or hydrothermal conditions; hypogene.
9. *Gram.* **a** *Rare.* Of first or elementary classification; as, *and* is a *primary* conjunction; *up* a *primary* adverb. **b** *Rare.* Standing apart as a primary term; — said of the genitive in such phrases as at *Merriam's*, at the *tailor's*, in distinction from the *adjunct* genitive (the *tailor's* bill). **c** See SECONDARY, *adj.*, 13. **d** Denoting time reckoned from the time of speaking, as the present, preterit, future, and perfect; — distinguished from *secondary*, indicating a time anterior or posterior to a time spoken of, as the past perfect, past future, future perfect.
10. *Med.* Directly transmitted or developed; as, a *primary* infection; a *primary* tumor.
11. *Phonet.* Of vowels, narrow; tense; of consonants, formed with central opening in the oral passage.
12. *Zool.* Designating, or pertaining to, the principal quills of a bird's wing. See PRIMARY, *n.*, 9.
☞ For some *primary* phrases, see the second word.
Syn. — PRIMARY, PRIME, PRIMITIVE, PRIMAL, PRISTINE, PRIMEVAL, PRIMORDIAL. That is PRIMARY which comes first in the order of development, or which is first in importance; PRIME applies to that which is first, esp. in rank, degree, or dignity; that is PRIMITIVE which is associated with origins or beginnings, esp. those which are more or less remote; the word often connotes antiquated or old-fashioned qualities; PRIMAL is poetical or elevated for *primary* or *primitive;* as, *primary* schools, the *primary* object of education; "[He] makes his moral being his *prime* care" (*Wordsworth*); the *prime* minister; *primitive* Christianity; "The implements with which he tilled his land were *primitive* and clumsy" (*Allan Cunningham*); "It hath the *primal* eldest curse upon 't, a brother's murder" (*Shak.*). That is PRIMEVAL which belongs to the first ages; that is PRIMORDIAL which is of the earliest origin or formation; as, "a bodily constitution of *primeval* or antediluvian health" (*De Quincey*); "This is the forest *primeval*" (*Longfellow*); the *primordial* protoplasm. That is PRISTINE (used esp. of qualities) which belongs to an early or to the original state; as, "an image of the *pristine* earth, the planet in its nakedness" (*Wordsworth*); "the Church revivified itself into *pristine* florid vigor" (*Carlyle*). Cf. NATIVE, OLD. **Ant.** — Secondary, minor, lesser.

pri'ma·ry (prī'mĕr·ĭ; prī'mȧ·rĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **1.** That which stands first in order, rank, or importance; a chief matter.
2. a *U. S.* A meeting of voters belonging to the same political party, in a township or other election district, at which the first steps are taken towards the nomination of candidates, as by choosing delegates to nominating conventions. In this sense a primary is often equivalent to a caucus (in sense 1 a). Cf. CAUCUS. **b** Commonly, a shortened form for PRIMARY ELECTION.
3. Any of a set of colors from which all other colors may be regarded as derived; hence, any of a set of stimuli from which all colors may be evoked by mixture. The ***additive, physiological,*** or ***fundamental primaries*** are red, green, and blue. See COLOR, *n.*, 2. A ***psychological primary*** is one of the set of six colors (red, yellow, green, blue, black, and white) in terms of which all other colors may be described. In painting and other arts, red, blue, and yellow are regarded as the primaries, because paints or inks of these three colors can be mixed to secure all other hues. Each of these is called a ***subtractive primary,*** because each pigment absorbs from the incident white light some wave lengths which the others would reflect.
4. Short for PRIMARY SCHOOL. See PRIMARY, *adj.*, 6.
5. *Astron.* **a** A planet as distinguished from its satellites. **b** The brighter component of a double star.
6. *Elec.* A primary coil (which see).
7. *Gram.* A word or word group taking the first rank, with a qualifier of the second rank (very hot *days*); also, either subject or object word in certain predicative word groups (*night* fell soon; *night* follows *day*); — used by Jespersen. See 5th RANK, 7; NEXUS, 3.
8. *Physiol. Optics.* A primary color sensation.
9. *Zool.* **a** One of the feathers or quills on the distal joint of a bird's wing. They are attached to the bones of the hand and its fingers, and are usually nine or ten in number, rarely eleven. The outermost, or first, primary is often much reduced in size in singing birds. See BIRD, *Illust.* **b** One of the forewings of an insect. **c** (1) In echinoderms, one of the first formed plates in the development of the skeleton after metamorphosis. (2) Specif., in sea urchins, an ambulacral plate extending half across the ambulacral area; also, the largest spine or one of the largest spines on any plate of the test or the tubercle bearing it. Cf. SECONDARY, *n.*, 7.

primary accent. **1.** The strongest stress in the pronunciation of a word of two or more syllables; the mark, usually (′), to indicate this; thus the primary accent is on the first syllables of *horse'shoe'* and *reg'u·late'*. Cf. SECONDARY ACCENT; see *Pron.* §§ 60–68.
2. *Music.* The "grammatical" accent immediately after a bar; the first and naturally chief accent of a measure.

primary alcohol. *Chem.* Any alcohol which possesses the group CH_3OH, and can be oxidized so as to form a corresponding aldehyde and acid having the same number of carbon atoms.

primary amine. See AMINE.

primary amputation. See AMPUTATION.

primary armament. *Mil.* In coast artillery, all cannon of greater than 10-inch caliber.

primary arrow release. See ARROW RELEASE.

primary battery. *Elec.* An assembly of two or more primary cells.

primary cell. *Elec.* A cell that converts chemical energy into electrical energy by irreversible chemical reactions. It cannot be recharged by passing an electric current through it. Cf. SECONDARY CELL.

primary circles. *Astron.* The four fundamental great circles of the celestial sphere, viz., horizon, equator, ecliptic, and galactic.

primary coil. *Elec.* In an induction coil or transformer, the coil through which the primary current passes.

primary colors. See COLOR, *n.*, 2.

primary conveyance. *Law.* See CONVEYANCE, *n.*, 4.

primary cortex. *Bot.* The periblem. See STEM, *Illust.*

primary coverts. See COVERT, *n.*, 6.

primary current. *Elec.* An inducing current.

primary dementia. A form of stuporous insanity following exhaustion due to excesses, disease, etc.

primary discount. See CHAIN DISCOUNT.

primary education. The education given in a primary school. See PRIMARY, *adj.*, 6.

primary election. *Political Science.* Frequently shortened to *primary.* A preliminary election at which direct nominations of candidates for office (***direct primary***) are made. Such elections are now generally held under State regulations rather than under party rules. They are usually held on the same day for all parties, employ the secret ballot, and select by a plurality vote. There are several types: the ***closed primary election,*** at which members of only one political party vote; the ***open primary election,*** at which voters may participate without making known their party allegiance; and the ***nonpartisan primary election,*** at which the names of candidates on the ballot have no party designation. A ***preferential primary election,*** or ***presidential primary,*** is one at which the voters express a preference for a presidential candidate, the result serving as a guide, without mandatory force, for the delegates to the national convention. Cf. also RUNOFF PRIMARY.

primary evidence. *Law.* The evidence primarily required by law as the best evidence of a fact to be proved; — chiefly used in relation to written documents, and (in general) requiring their contents to be proved by the documents themselves.

primary form. = SONG FORM.

primary grades. *Educ.* See PRIMARY, *adj.*, 6.

primary group. *Math.* A finite group whose order is a power of a prime number.

primary growth. *Bot.* Growth by the activity of a primary meristem, resulting in an increase in length and the addition of appendages; — disting. from *secondary growth.*

primary hemorrhage. See HEMORRHAGE, *n.*

primary host. See 3d HOST, 3.

primary humors. The four humors. See HUMOR, *n.*, 2 a. *Hist.*

primary lesion. *Med.* The initial lesion of a disease; specif., the chancre of syphilis.

primary linkage. See LINKAGE, 6.

primary lookout. See LOOKOUT, *n.*, 1 b.

primary market. *Econ.* **a** A wholesale market large enough to dominate the trade in certain goods over a large area. **b** = PRIMARY POINT.

primary meeting. = PRIMARY, *n.*, 2 a.

primary memory. *Psychol.* Memory for what has occurred just a moment before.

primary meristem. See MERISTEM.

primary motion. The apparent westward drift of all the heavenly bodies, due to the earth's eastward axial turning.

primary parasite. See PARASITE, *n.*, 3.

primary phosphate. See PHOSPHORIC ACID, 1.

primary planet. *Astron.* = PLANET, 1.

primary point. *Com.* Any of the large cities that receive agricultural products in large quantities direct from country shippers. Daily receipts at these places are called ***primary receipts,*** and daily shipments from them, ***primary shipments.*** *U. S.*

primary position. *Physiol. Optics.* The position assumed by the eyes when directed forward to a distant horizon, the body being erect; a position from which, without torsion of

priest'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
priest'let, *n.* See -LET.
priest'li·ness (prēst'lĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.
priest'ress, *n.* Priestess. *Obs.*
priest'rid'. = PRIEST-RIDDEN.
Priests' Code (prēsts). *Bib.* = PRIESTLY CODE. See 1st LAW, 8.
priest's'-crown', *n.* = DANDELION, 1.
priest'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
priest's hole. = PRIEST HOLE.
Priests of Mercy. = FATHERS OF MERCY. [*Obs. exc. Dial.*]
prieve (prēv). Var. of PROVE.
prigd. Prigged. *Ref. Sp.*
prig'dom, *n.* See -DOM.
prig'gess, *n.* Fem. of PRIG. *Rare.*
prig'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
prig'man, *n.* A thief. *Obs. Cant.*
prig'ster, *n.* = PRIGGER. *Obs.*
prike, prikke. † PRICK.
‖pri'mae (prī'mē), *adj.*, *fem.* of PRIMO.
pri·mae'val. Var. of PRIMEVAL.
‖pri'mae vi'ae (prī'mē vī'ē). [L.] Literally, the primary passages; the alimentary canal. *Obs.*
primar. † PRIMAL.
pri'ma·ri·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

the ball of the eye, the lines of sight may be moved. In the *primary position for convergence*, the plane of regard is depressed until the eyes may be converged without rotation about the lines of regard.

primary quality. See QUALITY, *n.*, 13 **b**.

primary rainbow. See RAINBOW, *n.*, 1.

primary receipts. See PRIMARY POINT.

primary release. See ARROW RELEASE.

primary right. *Law.* See RIGHT, *n.*, 2 **b**.

primary road. A principal road, usually State-maintained, in a recognized system of highways.

primary rocks. *Geol.* Formerly, the rocks supposed to have been first formed; — called also *primitive rocks.* The corresponding terms, *secondary* (*Now Rare*), *tertiary*, and *quaternary rocks*, designate successively later groups of strata.

primary root. The first root of a plant. It develops from the radicle.

primary salt. *Chem.* A salt derived from a polyacid in which only one acid hydrogen atom has been replaced by a base or basic radical.

primary school. See PRIMARY, *adj.*, 6. — **pri′ma·ry-school′** (66), *adj.* — **primary scholar.**

primary shipments. See PRIMARY POINT.

primary spermatocyte. *Zool.* See SPERMATOCYTE.

primary stimulus. See COLOR, *n.*, 2.

primary syphilis. See SYPHILIS.

primary tissue. *Bot.* Tissue developed from a primary meristem. See MERISTEM.

primary triad. *Music.* One of the triads on the first, fourth, or fifth tone of any major or minor scale.

primary union. *Surg.* Union by the first intention. See INTENTION, *n.*, 8.

primary wood. Primary xylem.

primary xylem. The first woody tissue that a shrub or tree develops. See XYLEM.

pri′mate (prī′mĭt), *n.* [ME. *primat*, fr. OF. *primat*, fr. LL. *primas, -atis*, principal, chief, in ML., primate, fr. L. *primus* first. See PRIME, *adj.*] **1.** One who is first in rank, quality, authority, or the like.

The prince . . . is the *primate* and pearl of nobility. *Mulcaster.*

2. *Eccl.* **a** *R.C.Ch.* Orig., a bishop possessing jurisdiction over other bishops in a province or provinces; later, a bishop who, as vicar of the Holy See, exercised authority over several provinces or metropolitans, or over a national church. Now the title is merely honorary. Though primates have the privilege of precedence over bishops and archbishops, they have no jurisdiction except by special grant. The Archbishop of Armagh is still called Primate of All Ireland, and the Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland. **b** *Anglican Ch.* A bishop of a see which ranks first in a province or provinces; an archbishop or metropolitan as presiding in his province or over other bishops. The Archbishop of Canterbury has the title of ***Primate of All England***, and the Archbishop of York, that of ***Primate of England***. The Archbishop of Armagh, in the Church of Ireland, has the title of ***Primate of All Ireland***, and the Archbishop of Dublin, that of ***Primate of Ireland***.

3. *Zool.* One of the Primates.

pri′mate (prī′mĭt), *adj.* *Zool.* Of or pertaining to a primate or the Primates.

Pri·ma′tes (prĭ·mā′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The order of mammals consisting of man and the apes, monkeys, marmosets, and lemurs. It includes two suborders, Lemuroidea and Anthropoidea. See 1st MAN, 17; MONKEY, 1; LEMUR, 2. — **pri·ma′tal** (-tăl; -tĭ), *adj.* & *n.*

pri′mate·ship (prī′mĭt·shĭp), *n.* The office, dignity, or position of a primate; primacy.

pri·ma′tial (prĭ·mā′shăl), *adj.* [F., fr. ML. *primatia*. See PRIMACY.] Of or pertaining to a primate; having primacy.

primatial council. *Eccl.* See COUNCIL, *n.*, 2 **a**.

pri·mat′ic (prĭ·măt′ĭk), *adj.* Primatial. *Rare.*

pri·mat′i·cal (prĭ·măt′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Primatial.

Pri′ma·ve′ra (prē′mä·vā′rä), *n.* [It., spring.] A painting by Botticelli now in the Academy at Florence. It is an elaborate allegorical composition, with figures of Venus, Cupid, Flora, Spring, Zephyr, the three Graces, etc.

pri′ma·ve′ra (prē′mä·vā′rä), *n.* [Sp., lit., spring.] A Central American timber tree (*Tabebuia donnellsmithii*) with handsome yellow flowers; also, its hard light wood, often called *white mahogany*.

pri′ma·ve′ral (prī′mȧ·vē̆r′ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to early spring. *Rare.*

‖**pri′ma vis′ta** (prē′mä vēs′tä). [It., first sight.] Primero or a variation of it. *Obs.*

‖**pri′ma vol′ta** (vôl′tä). [It.] *Music.* The first time; — a direction indicating that the part so marked is to be performed the first time but omitted at the repetition.

prime (prīm), *n.* [See PRIME, *adj.*] **1.** [AS. *prīm*, fr. L. *prima* (sc. *hora*) the first hour.] The first hour of the day; specif. [*cap.*], the first of the daytime canonical offices, in contradistinction to the nocturnal offices of Matins and Lauds. The artificial twelve-hour day ran from six to six, and Prime (called also *Prime Song*) was the office for the first hour.

2. The golden number. *Archaic.*

3. The first part; the earliest stage; the beginning or opening, as of the day, the year, the world, etc.; hence, the dawn; the spring. *Chaucer.*

In the very *prime* of the world. *Hooker.*

Saurians of the *prime*. *Henry Adams.*

4. The spring of life; youth; now, usually, the period of greatest health, strength, or beauty.

5. **a** The chief or best one of a group.

Prime of the flock, and choicest of the stall. *Pope.*

b That which is first in quality; the best part.

Give him always of the *prime*. *Swift.*

c In trade, an article, as of food, of an arbitrarily and variously limited superior class.

6. **a** Any of the first set of equal parts (originally and generally 60, sometimes 10) into which a unit, esp. a degree, is divided; a minute. **b** Hence, the accent [′] used to denote such a fraction and now also for many other purposes, as in algebra, thus *a′* (to be read *a prime*).

7. An inch, as composed of twelve seconds in the duodecimal system; — denoted by [′]. See 1st INCH, 1.

8. *Obs.* **a** The new moon. **b** The general meeting (of a guild). **c** A cycle, as of the moon or weather.

9. *Arith.* A prime number.

10. *Backgammon.* The covering of six consecutive points in the path of one or more of the adversary's men.

11. *Cards.* In primero, a hand consisting of a card from each suit. Also, *Obs.*, an old game, by some identified with primero.

12. *Chem.* Any number expressing the combining weight or equivalent of any particular element; — so called because these numbers were reduced to their lowest relative terms on the fixed standard of hydrogen as 1. *Now Rare.*

13. *Fencing.* The first of the chief guards.

14. *Lumber.* An export grade of yellow pine lumber varying in different countries but in general a very high grade, free from defects and largely heartwood; — sometimes called *Savannah merchantable*.

15. *Math.* = MINUTE, *n.*, 7 **a**.

16. *Music.* **a** A tone represented by the same staff degree as a given tone. **b** The pitch relation between two such tones, or their simultaneous combination. The perfect prime, represented by the ratio 1: 1, is called also the *unison*. See INTERVAL, *n.*, 8. **c** The tonic, or first tone, of a scale. **d** The fundamental of a compound tone as distinguished from the overtones; — more fully **prime tone.**

prime (prīm), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *primus* first, a superl. corresponding to the compar. *prior* former. See PRIOR, *adj.*; cf. FOREMOST, PRIM, PRIMARY, PRINCE.] **1.** First in order of time; original; primeval; primitive; primary.

"*Prime* forests." *Tennyson.*

She was not the *prime* cause, but I myself. *Milton.*

☞ In this sense the word is nearly superseded by *primitive*, except in the phrase *prime cost*.

2. Being in the spring, or prime, of life; having the vigor and freshness of youth; blooming. *Now Rare.*

His starry helm, unbuckled, showed him *prime*
In manhood where youth ended. *Milton.*

3. First in rank, degree, dignity, or importance; chief; as, *prime* minister. "*Prime* virtues." *Dryden.*

4. **a** First in excellence; of highest quality; as, *prime* wheat; a *prime* quality of cloth. **b** *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* In the best condition; ready.

5. Primary as opposed to derivative; as, a *prime* cause, postulate.

6. Marked with a prime [′]. See PRIME, *n.*, 6.

7. Lecherous; lustful; lewd. *Obs.* *Shak.*

8. *Math.* **a** Divisible by no number except itself or unity; incomposite; as, 7 is a *prime* number. **b** Having no common divisor but 1; — used with *to*; as, 12 is *prime* to 25. Such integers are said to be *relatively prime*.

Syn. — See PRIMARY.

prime (prīm), *v.*; PRIMED (prīmd); PRIM′ING (prīm′ĭng). [In most senses prob. fr. *prime*, adj. or n.; in sense 3 perh. an alteration of ME. *pruinen*; cf. PRUNE to trim, as trees.] *Transitive*: **1.** To prepare for firing, as a cannon, firearm, mine, or the like, by supplying with priming, or a primer.

2. Hence: **a** To put into working condition, as a pump by pouring water into the barrel or bucket, a gasoline-engine cylinder or carburetor by pouring gasoline into it, an induction electric machine by imparting a charge of static electricity to one armature. **b** To lay the first color, coating, or preparation upon (a surface), as in painting; also, *Obs.*, to put cosmetics on. **c** To prepare; to make ready; to instruct beforehand; to post; coach; as, to *prime* a witness; boys *primed* for mischief.

3. **a** *Now Dial.* To trim or prune, as trees; — also figuratively. **b** Specif., in tobacco growing, to harvest by picking the leaves of (a plant). See PRIMING, 5.

4. To stimulate or intoxicate with drink. *Slang.*

5. *Math.* To mark with a prime mark.

—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To prime a gun, a pump, etc.

2. To have a shortened tide day; — chiefly in *pres. part.* See LAG OF THE TIDE.

3. *Obs.* **a** To be in its prime, or first phase; — of the moon. **b** To have, take, or assume precedence; — sometimes, *prime it*.

4. *Steam Boilers.* To work so that steam is liberated in slugs or belches, resulting in fine water particles being mixed up with, and carried over by, the steam.

prime, *adv.* Primely. *Colloq.*

prime, *v. i.* Of a fish, to leap from the water.

prime, *n.* Priming, esp. of a *gun*. *Obs.*

prime conductor. *Elec.* The large conductor of a frictional electrical machine, serving to collect, accumulate, or retain the positive electricity.

prime cost. **1.** *Accounting.* The combined cost of direct labor and material in the production of an article.

2. *Com. & Econ.* The direct or immediate cost of any commodity; — a term used with some looseness, but often specif. of the cost or expenses of producing or obtaining a commodity exclusive of any general expenses of management involved and of all profit on capital. See 3d COST, 6; cf. DIRECT COST.

prime factor. *Arith.* A factor that is a prime number.

prime interval. *Music.* See INTERVAL, *n.*, 8.

prime′ly, *adv.* **1.** Primarily; in the first place. *Obs.*

2. In a prime manner; excellently. *Colloq. & Dial.*

prime meridian. A meridian from the intersection of which with the equator longitude is counted, both east and west. That of Greenwich is almost universally used.

prime minister. **a** The first or chief minister of a ruler or state. **b** The responsible head of a ministry or executive government. The English prime minister controls the actions of the members of the cabinet and the ministers. He is nearly always the First Lord of the Treasury, who has no separate portfolio and has a control over practically all appointments that might have an important influence on the general policy of the government. In Canada, Australia, and South Africa the cabinet head is called *prime minister*, in the Provinces of Canada and the States of Australia, *premier*, and in New Zealand, usually *premier*. See *Forms of Address*, in Appendix; PRECEDENCE.

☞ While the terms *prime minister* and *premier* have been, and still frequently are, used without distinction, the former is generally more common except in the specific cases indicated above.

prime′–min′is·te′ri·al, *adj.* Of or pertaining to a prime minister.

prime′–min′is·ter·ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.

prime ministry. Office of prime minister.

prime mover. *Mech.* **a** A natural agency applied by man to the production of power; as: muscular force; the weight and motion of fluids, as water and air, or other fluids; and electricity, obtained by chemical action, and applied to produce alternation of magnetic force. **b** An initial source of motive power, as an engine, or machine, the object of which is to receive and modify force and motion as supplied by some natural source, and apply them to drive other machinery, as a water wheel, a water-pressure engine, a windmill, a turbine, a tidal motor, a steam engine or other heat engine, etc. **c** Figuratively, the original or the most effective force in any undertaking or work.

prime′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being prime.

prim′er (prĭm′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which primes; specif., an instrument or device for priming; esp., a contrivance, as a cap, tube, or wafer containing percussion powder or other compound, for igniting an explosive charge and itself ignited by friction, percussion, or electricity. See PRIME, *v. t.*, 2.

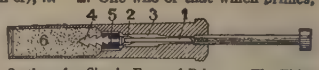

Section of a Simple Form of Primer. The Firing Wire (1) draws the Plunger (2) and the Serrated Piece (4) into the Chamber (3), 4, as it passes, igniting the Friction Composition (5) which ignites the Primer Charge (6).

2. = PRIMING, 2 **b**.

prim′er (prĭm′ẽr; prĭ′mẽr), *adj.* [OF. *primier, premier*. See PREMIER.] First; original; primary. *Obs.*

prim′er (prĭm′ẽr; *Brit. now generally* prĭ′mẽr), *n.* [ML. *primarius*. See PRIMARY.] **1.** Orig., a prayer book, in Latin or English, containing the Little Office, Office of the Dead, psalms, prayers, etc., and used in teaching children to read.

2. A small elementary book for teaching children to read; a reading or spelling book for a beginner; hence: **a** Any small book of elementary principles of a subject.

As he sat in the school at his *primer*. *Chaucer.*

b Something that gives or is a means of giving rudimentary knowledge.

3. (*pron.* prĭm′ẽr) *Print.* Either of two sizes of type (*long primer* and *great primer*). See TYPE.

primer fine. *O. Eng. Law.* A fine due to the king on the writ or commencement of a suit by fine. *Blackstone.*

pri·me′ro (prĭ·mâr′ō), *n.* [Sp. *primera*, fr. *primero* first, fr. L. *primarius*. See PRIMARY.] An old game at cards, in which four cards were dealt to each player, each card having thrice its ordinary value.

prim′er·ole (prĭm′ẽr·ōl), *n.* [OF.] **1.** Any of various early spring flowers, as the cowslip, daisy, and perhaps the primrose. *Obs.*

2. Figuratively, a young girl. *Chaucer.*

prim′er sei′zin *or* **sei′sin** (prĭm′ẽr sē′zĭn; prĭ′mẽr). *Eng. Feudal Law.* The right of the king to exact, from the heir of a tenant in chief seized of a knight's fee, if the heir be of full age, one year's profits of the land in addition to the ordinary relief if the lands were in immediate possession, or half a year's profits if the lands were in reversion expectant on a life estate. Orig., the king appears to have had a larger right. Primer seizin was abolished entirely in 1660 (by 12 Chas. II, c. 24).

prime sergeant *or* **serjeant.** A first sergeant. *Eng.*

Prime Song. See PRIME, *n.*, 1.

prime tone. *Music.* = PRIME, *n.*, 16 **d**.

pri·me′val (prī·mē′văl), *adj.* [L. *primaevus*, fr. *primus* first + *aevum* age. See PRIME, *adj.*; AGE.] Belonging to the first ages; pristine; original; primitive; primal. "This is the forest *primeval*." *Longfellow.* — **pri·me′val·ly,** *adv.* **Syn.** — See PRIMARY.

pri·me′val·ism (-lĭz′m), *n.* Primeval state or quality. *Rare.*

pri′me·ve′rin (prī′mĕ·vē′rĭn; -vĕr′ĭn), *n.* [F. *primevère* cowslip + *-in*.] *Chem.* A crystalline glucoside, $C_{20}H_{28}O_{13}$, found in the cowslip (*Primula officinalis*).

pri′me·ve′rose (-rōs), *n.* [*primeverin* + 2d *-ose* **a**.] *Chem.* A crystalline disaccharide, $C_{11}H_{20}O_{10}$, obtained by hydrolysis of primeverin, primulaverin, and other glucosides. On hydrolysis it yields dextrose and xylose.

prime vertical. *Astron.* The vertical circle at right angles to the meridian. It passes through the east and west points of the horizon. — **prime′–ver′ti·cal** (66), *adj.*

prime′–ver′ti·cal di′al. *Astron.* A sundial in which the shadow is projected on the plane of the prime vertical; a vertical south dial.

prime–vertical transit. *Astron.* A transit instrument mounted so that its telescope revolves in the plane of the prime vertical.

pri·mev′i·ty (prī·mĕv′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Primeval origin; primitive existence.

pri·me′vous (prī·mē′vŭs), *adj.* Primeval. *Rare.*

prime western. Designating the lowest of the four recognized grades of commercial zinc; — a trade term.

prime white oil. Kerosene that is straw-colored; — one of five grades based on color. *Trade Name.*

primi-. A combining form, Latin *primi-*, from *primus*, first, meaning *first-*, used to denote *for the first time*, as in *primi*para. Cf. PROTO-.

Prim′i·a′nist (prĭm′ĭ·ā′nĭst), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Primianus, who was Donatistic bishop of Carthage, A.D. 392.

pri′mi·gene (prī′mĭ·jēn), *adj.* [L. *primigenius*.] Primigenial. *Rare.*

pri′mi·ge′ni·al (prī′mĭ·jē′nĭ·ăl), *adj.* [L. *primigenus, primigenius*. Cf. PRIMOGENITURE.] First formed or generated; original; primary; primal.

pri′mi·ge′ni·an (-ăn), *adj.* Primigenial. *Rare.*

pri′mi·grav′i·da (prī′mĭ·grăv′ĭ·dä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *primus* first + *gravida* pregnant.] *Med.* A woman pregnant for the first time.

pri′mine (prī′mĭn), *n.* [L. *primus* first; cf. F. *primine*.] *Bot.* **a** The outermost of the two integuments of an ovule. **b** As used by some, the inner integument, which is formed earlier than the outer. Cf. SECUNDINE.

prim′ing (prĭm′ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PRIME, *v.* Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one who primes something or someone.

2. **a** The powder or other material used to fire a charge in a firearm or in blasting; also, the placing of the material in position. **b** *Paint.* The first coating of paint, varnish, size, or the like, laid on a surface to be painted; also, the paint used for this first coat.

3. *Brewing.* A strong solution of sugar added to beer to give it body and make it more palatable.

4. *Gas Mfg.* The boiling over, as of a still when heated too rapidly.

5. *Tobacco Growing.* In harvesting tobacco, the pulling of the leaves from the growing plant; also, the leaves thus removed. With shade-grown tobacco this consists of several operations, beginning with lower leaves, which are known as first *priming*, second *priming*, etc.

priming boiler. A boiler which primes. Cf. 3d PRIME, *v. i.*, 4.

priming charge. *Mil.* A small charge of easily detonated explosive used to ignite a main charge, as a propelling charge in a gun.

priming needle. *Blasting.* = NEEDLE, *n.*, 8.

priming of the tide. See LAG OF THE TIDE.

priming valve. *Steam Engin.* A form of relief valve.

priming wire. A pointed wire used to penetrate the vent of a piece, for piercing the cartridge before priming.

primd. Primed. *Ref. Sp.*

prime′gilt′, *n.* [Cf. PRIMAGE; GELD payment.] = PRIMAGE, 1. *Obs.*

prime′–pow′er group. *Math.* = PRIMARY GROUP.

primerose. † PRIMROSE.

prime′-temps′, *n.* Also **prime′-tide′, primetime′.** [OF. *prin tens* (F. *printemps*), fr. L. *primus* first + *tempus* time.] Springtime. *Obs.*

‖**pri′meur′** (prē′mœr′), *n.* [F.] Novelty.

pri·meve′, *adj.* [L. *primaevus*.] Primeval. *Obs.*

prim′i·ces (prĭm′ĭ·sēz), *n. pl.* [OF. *primices* (F. *prémices*), fr. L. *primitiae*. See PRIMITIAE.] First fruits. *Obs.*

pri′mi·ge′ni·ous (prī′mĭ·jē′nĭ·ŭs; 139), *adj.* Also **pri·mig′e·nous** (prĭ·mĭj′ē·nŭs). = PRIMIGENIAL.

pri·mip'a·ra (prĭ·mĭp'ȧ·rȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *primus* first + *parere* to bring forth.] *Med.* **a** A woman who has borne one child and no more. **b** A woman bearing her first child. — **pri'mi·par'i·ty** (prī'mĭ·păr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

pri·mip'a·rous (prī·mĭp'ȧ·rŭs), *adj.* [See PRIMIPARA; cf. OVIPAROUS.] Belonging to a first birth; bearing young for the first time.

pri·mip'i·lar (prĭ·mĭp'ĭ·lĕr; prī'mĭ·pĭ'lĕr), *adj.* [L. *primipilaris*, fr. *primipilus* the centurion of the first cohort of a Roman legion, fr. *primus pilus* the division made up of the triarii in the Roman army.] Of or pertaining to the first maniple or the chief centurion of the triarii of a Roman army.

pri·mi'ti·ae (prī·mĭsh'ĭ·ē), *n. pl.* Formerly also **pri·mi'ti·as** (-ȧz). [L., fr. *primus* first. Cf. PRIMICES.] *Law.* First fruits; specif., the annates or year's first fruits, of an ecclesiastical benefice. See FIRST FRUITS **b**. — **pri·mi'tial** (-mĭsh'ăl), *adj.*

prim'i·tive (prĭm'ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* [F. *primitif*, fr. L. *primitivus*, fr. *primus* first.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the beginning or origin; earliest in time; first; original; as, *primitive* ages or religion; our *primitive* ancestors.

2. Of or pertaining to the earliest ages, as of man or civilization, or the earliest period, as of Christianity or an art; as, *primitive* tools or morals; the *primitive* church; *primitive* lack of perspective.

3. Original; primary; radical; not derived; as, a *primitive* verb in grammar.

4. Characterized by a quality or qualities belonging or ascribed to the original state of man, an institution, etc., as naturalness, mildness, simplicity, etc.; as, to live in *primitive* fashion.

A really *primitive* people nowhere exists. *McLennan.*

5. Of or pertaining to the denomination or denominations of Primitive Baptists, Methodists, etc.

Originally, perhaps, members of some *primitive* sect, they were now in the natural course of things members of the Church of England. *Galsworthy.*

6. *Biol.* **a** Primordial. **b** Ancient, archaic, little evolved, persistent; — said of species or groups whose structure more or less closely approximates that of their early ancestral types; as, the opossums are *primitive* mammals; the tuatara is a *primitive* type of reptile, etc. Cf. PROMORPH.

7. *Geol.* Earliest formed; fundamental; — applied esp. to the crystalline rocks of the Archean.

Syn. — First, pristine; aboriginal, ancient, antiquated. See PRIMARY.

Ant. — Modern, recent, contemporary, present.

— *the* **Primitive Church.** The body of Christian believers of about the first three centuries A.D. and their simple organization for worship, charity, etc.

prim'i·tive (prĭm'ĭ·tĭv), *n.* **1.** A primitive ancestor, inhabitant, or member; specif., a primitive Christian.

2. That which is primitive; the origin, or collectively, the origins, as of man. *Rare.*

3. [*cap.*] A Primitive Methodist. *Dial. Eng.*

4. **a** An artist of a period before the culminating development of his art, as a painter or sculptor of the period between the decay of classic art and the middle of the 15th century, or before Mosaccio and Donatello. **b** A modern imitator or follower of such an artist. **c** A work of art produced by either of the above.

5. *Gram.* A radical or root word, as distinguished from a *derivative.*

6. *Math.* The algebraic or geometric form from which another is derived, as by differentiation; the finite equation equivalent to a differential equation (or equation of differences), called *complete* when it has the full number of arbitrary constants; the curve or surface of which another is the reciprocal or polar.

primitive area. Any of a number of large tracts within the United States national forests (esp. in Colorado) set aside for preservation in natural condition, no alteration or development, beyond measures for fire prevention, being permitted.

primitive axis. *Embryol.* An elongated thickening of the mesoblastic and hypoblastic layers of the blastoderm, extending forward from the anterior end of the primitive streak.

Primitive Baptists. See 2d BAPTIST, 2.

primitive chord. *Music.* A chord the lowest note of which is its root or fundamental; — opp. to *derivative.*

primitive circle. *Spherical Projection.* The circle cut from the sphere to be projected, by the primitive plane.

primitive colors. Primary colors. See COLOR, *n.*, 2.

primitive elastic limit. See ELASTIC LIMIT **a**.

Primitive Friends. See FRIEND, *n.*, 6.

primitive Germanic. Proto-Germanic.

primitive groove. *Embryol.* A depression or groove in the epiblast of the primitive streak. It is not connected with the medullary groove.

primitive group. *Math.* A transitive group of substitutions on *n* letters such that all the substitutions of the group which omit a given letter form a group involving all the other letters. See IMPRIMITIVE GROUP.

primitive horde. The horde in primitive times. See HORDE, *n.*

Primitive Methodist Church, Primitive Methodist Connexion. See METHODIST, *n.*, 2.

primitive minor scale. See 6th SCALE, 11 **a**.

prim'i·tive·ness, *n.* The quality or state of being primitive; conformity to primitive style or practice.

primitive optic vesicle. See OPTIC VESICLE **a**.

primitive ova. = PRIMORDIAL OVA.

primitive pair. *Math.* Any pair of complex numbers, α and β, such that all the numbers of a given network are representable in terms of them in the form $l\alpha + m\beta$ where l, m are integers, positive, negative, or zero.

primitive parallelogram. *Geom.* A parallelogram determined by a primitive pair and the origin of the complex plane.

primitive plane. *Spherical Projection.* The plane upon which the projections are made, generally containing some principal circle of the sphere, as a meridian.

primitive rocks. *Geol.* = PRIMARY ROCKS.

primitive segment. *Embryol.* Any one of the transverse segments into which the body of the embryo of vertebrates becomes marked off by the formation (beginning first in the neck region) of a series of distinctly limited masses of mesoblast cells on each side of the medullary tube. They are called also *mesoblastic somites*, and *protovertebrae.* (These terms, as well as *primitive segment*, are used both of the segments thus marked off and of the masses of mesoblast which determine them.) Though the tissues of the primitive segments eventually give rise to the vertebrae of the adult, their planes of separation do not coincide with, but alternate with, those of the future vertebrae.

primitive sheath. = NEURILEMMA **a**.

primitive streak *or* **trace.** *Embryol.* An opaque band which appears in the vertebrate blastoderm in the axial line of the future embryo, but somewhat behind the place where the embryo proper begins to develop. In it the epiblast and hypoblast are not distinguishable as distinct layers; along each side the mesoblast begins to differentiate.

primitive water. *Geol.* Water originating within the earth.

prim'i·tiv·ism (prĭm'ĭ·tĭv·ĭz'm), *n.* Belief in the superiority of primitive life, Christianity, etc.; specif.: **a** The doctrine, or the practice of the doctrine, that man should return to nature (see sense 9). **b** In art, adherence to or reaction to that which is primitive. **c** Primitive Methodism. — **prim'i·tiv·ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **prim'i·tiv·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

prim'i·tiv'i·ty (-tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Primitiveness.

prim'ly, *adv.* In a prim or precise manner.

prim'ness, *n.* Quality, state, or an instance of being prim; affected formality or niceness; preciseness; stiffness.

‖**pri'mo** (prē'mō), *adj. masc.;* **pri'ma** (-mȧ), *adj. fem.* [It.] *Music.* First; chief; as, ***pri'mo te·no're*** (tā·nō'rā), the leading tenor. — *n.* **a** The first or leading part, as in a duet or trio. **b** = PRIMA VOLTA. — *adv.* In the first place; first; also, in the first (year).

pri'mo·ge'ni·al (prī'mō·jē'nĭ·ăl; 159), *adj.* [See PRIMIGENIAL.] *Rare.* **a** Erron. var. of PRIMIGENIAL. **b** Primogenitary.

pri'mo·gen'i·tal (prī'mō·jĕn'ĭ·tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to primogeniture; primogenitary.

pri'mo·gen'i·tar'y (-jĕn'ĭ·tĕr'ĭ; -tēr·ĭ), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or characteristic of, primogeniture.

pri'mo·gen'i·tive (-tĭv), *n.* Primogeniture. *Shak.* — *adj.* Primogenital. *Rare.*

pri'mo·gen'i·tor (prī'mō·jĕn'ĭ·tŏr), *n.* [ML., fr. L. *primus* first + *genitor* a begetter.] An ancestor; a forefather.

pri'mo·gen'i·ture (-tûr), *n.* [ML. *primogenitura*, fr. L. *primus* first + *genitura* a begetting, birth, generation, fr. *genere, gignere*, to beget; cf. F. *primogéniture*, L. *primogenitus* first-born. See PRIME, *adj.*; GENUS, KIN.] **1.** State of being the first-born of the children of the same parents; seniority by birth in a family having the same father and mother.

2. *Law.* An exclusive right of inheritance belonging to the first-born; specif., in English law, the right that belongs to the eldest son or, failing lineal descendants, the eldest male in the next degree of consanguinity, to take all the real estate of which the ancestor died seized and intestate, to the exclusion of all female and younger male descendants of equal degree. This rule has never been applied to female descendants; they take as coparceners. Primogeniture was formerly common in Europe, but has now disappeared except for its survival in the English system (which was introduced by the Normans) and in the rules of descent of the crown in various European countries, the rule by primogeniture here being extended in England and some other countries to females as well as males. In England it now exists only in the descent of the crown, the descent of peerages, and by the terms of family settlements.

pri·mog'e·nous (prī·mŏj'ē·nŭs), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the first stage or phase of a genesis or an organic or social evolution.

We meet a type of man who is far past the *primogenous* condition. *Müller-Lyer.*

‖**prim'·o'mo** (prē·mō'mō), *n.* [It.] Principal actor or male singer at a theater.

‖**pri'mo·prime'** (prī'mō·prīm'), *adj.* Very first; strictly original.

pri'mo·prim'i·tive, *adj.* Earliest of that which is primitive.

pri·mor'di·al (prī·môr'dĭ·ăl), *adj.* [LL. *primordialis*, fr. L. *primordium* the beginning, fr. *primus* first + *ordiri* to begin a web, to begin; cf. F. *primordial.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or constituting, the beginning; first created or existing; in its original form or state; initial; rudimentary; as, *primordial* matter; the *primordial* condition of man.

2. First in order, as in a series, succession, or development; primary; fundamental; elemental; as, *primordial* rights.

3. *Biol.* Originally or earliest formed in the growth of an individual or organ; primitive; — opposed to *definitive.*

4. *Geol.* Cambrian. *Obs.*

Syn. — See PRIMARY.

pri·mor'di·al, *n.* An origin; a first principle or element. *Now Rare.*

primordial cell. *Bot.* A cell without a cell wall. Cf. CELL, *n.*, 9.

pri·mor'di·al·ism (prī·môr'dĭ·ăl·ĭz'm), *n.* Persistence of the primordial state. *H. Spencer.*

pri·mor'di·al'i·ty (-ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Something primordial; primordial character.

primordial meristem. Primary meristem. See MERISTEM.

primordial ova. *Anat. & Embryol.* Large cells in the germinal epithelium and in the sexual cords or egg tubes derived from it. They occur in embryos of both sexes, but more abundantly in the female, and from them the true eggs are believed to be derived.

primordial utricle. *Bot.* The cytoplasmic lining of the cell wall in a fully developed vacuolated cell.

pri·mor'di·ate (prī·môr'dĭ·ăt), *adj.* Primordial. *Rare.*

pri·mor'di·um (prī·môr'dĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [L., the first beginning.] **1.** A beginning; origin.

2. *Biol.* The rudiment or commencement of any part or organ. Cf. ANLAGE, 1.

prim·os'i·ty (prĭm·ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [*prim* + *-osity.*] Prudery; primness. *Rare.*

pri'most (prē'mōst), *n.* [Nor.] A whey cheese.

primp (prĭmp), *v.;* PRIMPED (prĭmpt); PRIMP'ING. [Cf. PRIM.] *Intransitive:* To dress or behave in a formal or affected manner; — often with *up, around*, etc. *Orig. Dial.*

— *Transitive:* **1.** To dress up; — usually reflexive.

2. To prim or purse (one's lips). *Rare.*

prim'rose' (prĭm'rōz'), *n.* [ME. *prymerose*, an alteration of *primerole*, fr. OF. *primerole*, a derivative fr. ML. *primula*, fr. L. *primus* first; cf. OF. *primerose.* See PRIME, *adj.*]

1. Any plant or flower of the genus *Primula*, esp. of the common English species *P. veris* (the cowslip), or of the various cultivated species, as *P. polyantha*, *P. sinensis*, and *P. obconica.* See PRIMULA, 1; WOODLAND PRIMROSE.

2. The evening primrose.

3. The flower, esp. of youth or innocence; also, an innocent. *Now Rare.*

4. The color primrose yellow.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

primrose-colored	**primrose-leaved**	**primrose-sweet**
primrose-decked	**primrose-scented**	**primrosetide**
primrose-dotted	**primrose-spangled**	**primrosetime**
primrose-haunted	**primrose-starred**	**primrose-tinted**

prim'rose' (prĭm'rōz'), *adj.* Of or pert. to the primrose; of the color of a primrose; abounding in primroses; hence, flowery; gay. "The *primrose* path of dalliance." *Shak.*

prim'rose', *v. i.* To seek for or gather primroses.

Child with child *primrosing.* *Edmund Blunden.*

Prim'rose', Charles. The vicar in Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*, a man devout, guileless, and charitable, and priding himself on supporting the Whistonian doctrine that it is unlawful for a priest of the Church of England, after the death of his first wife, to marry again. His wife, ***Deborah Primrose***, is noted for her housewifery, and her desire to appear genteel; ***Moses Primrose***, one of his children, displays blundering simplicity.

prim'rosed' (-rōzd'), *adj.* Abounding in primroses.

primrose family. The Primulaceae.

primrose green. A color, yellow in hue, of medium saturation and very high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Primrose League. *Eng. Politics.* A league of Conservatives, founded in 1883. Its members are called "knights" and "dames" and its branches "habitations." It is so called because the primrose was associated with the Conservative statesman Benjamin Disraeli, the anniversary of whose death, April 19, is called ***Primrose Day***.

primrose path. See PRIMROSE, *adj.*; hence, the course or a life of sensual pleasures.

primrose peerless. An herb (*Narcissus biflorus*) of southern Europe, with grasslike leaves and usually two white to yellowish flowers.

primrose tree. The evening primrose *Oenothera biennis. Eng.*

primrose willow. Any plant of the genus *Jussiaea* (family Onagraceae), in allusion to the willowlike leaves.

primrose yellow. A color, reddish-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance; — called also *snapdragon.* Cf. COLOR.

prim'ros'y (prĭm'rōz'ĭ), *adj. Rare.* **a** Primrosed; primrose-colored. **b** Of or characteristic of the Primrose League.

prim'sie (prĭm'sĭ), *adj.* Prim; demure. *Scot.*

Prim'u·la (prĭm'ū·lȧ), *n.* [ML. See PRIMROSE.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A large genus of perennial acaulescent herbs typifying the family Primulaceae; the primroses. They have large tufted basal leaves and showy variously colored flowers with a salver-shaped corolla bearing five stamens within its tube. The species are chiefly European and Asiatic, a few North American. The most important garden types are the auriculas, descended from *P. auricula;* the Chinese primroses, from *P. sinensis*, *P. obconica*, etc.; the baby primrose (*P. forbesii*); the oxlip *P. elatior;* and the polyanthus, from *P. polyantha.* See COWSLIP **a**. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus.

2. [*not cap.*] A synthetic dye, one of Hofmann's violets.

primula acid. *Chem.* Primulic acid.

Prim'u·la'ce·ae (-lā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRIMULA.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, the primrose family, typifying the order Primulales. They have perfect regular flowers, with a deciduous rotate or campanulate corolla and a superior ovary. There are about 30 genera and 700 species, of wide distribution, chiefly in the Northern Hemisphere. The most important genera are *Primula, Dodecatheon, Cyclamen*, and *Lysimachia.* — **prim'u·la'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Prim'u·la'les (-lā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of gamopetalous dicotyledonous herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising the families Primulaceae, Plumbaginaceae, Theophrastaceae, and Myrsinaceae, distinguished by the one-celled ovary with a central and basal placenta.

prim'u·lav'er·in (-lăv'ĕr·ĭn), *n.* Also **-la·ve'ro·side** (-lȧ·vē'rō·sīd; -vĕr'ō-; -sĭd), **-la·ve'ro·sid.** [See PRIMULA; PRIMEVERIN.] *Chem.* A crystalline glucoside, $C_{20}H_{32}O_{13}$, isomeric with primeverin and occurring with it.

pri·mu'lic ac'id (prĭ·mū'lĭk). A crystalline or amorphous saponin obtained from the cowslip *Primula veris.*

prim'u·line (prĭm'ū·lĭn; -lēn; 156), *n.* [From PRIMULA. See PRIMROSE, 4.] A yellow dye prepared by heating paratoluidine and sulphur together and sulphonating the product. When diazotized on the fiber and developed with a phenol or amine, it yields any of a series of colors (**primuline colors**) the nature of which depends on the particular developer used.

Prim'u·li'nus (prĭm'ū·lī'nŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Hort.* A class or type of garden gladioli, with mostly hooded ruffled flowers, derived, in part, from the South African species *Gladiolus primulinus;* — often called **Primulinus hybrids.**

‖**pri'mum mo'bi·le** (prī'mŭm mōb'ĭ·lē). [L.] With Aristotle, the highest physical sphere, or heaven of the fixed stars, which is in immediate contact with God and derives its circular motion, the most perfect of all motions, directly from him; hence, as an addendum to the Ptolemaic astronomy, the ninth (later the tenth) and outermost concentric sphere, carrying the spheres of the fixed stars and the planets in its daily revolution. Cf. CRYSTALLINE HEAVEN.

pri'mus (prī'mŭs), *adj.* [L.] Literally, first; — used to designate the eldest either in years or seniority of attendance among boys of the same surname in English schools. *Secundus, tertius*, etc., designate the second, third, etc., in order.

‖**Pri'mus** (prī'mŭs), *n.* [L., the first.] The first in dignity of the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church of Scotland, who has, however, no metropolitan authority.

Pri'mus, *n.* A trade-mark for a kind of portable oil-burning cookstove often used by arctic explorers; hence [*often not cap.*], a stove bearing this trade-mark; — called also **primus stove, primus heater.**

‖**pri'mus in'ter pa'res** (ĭn'tĕr pā'rēz). [L.] First among his peers.

‖**pri'mus mo'tor** (mō'tôr). [ML.] Prime mover; originally, God.

prim'wort' (prĭm'wûrt'), *n.* **a** = PRIVET, 1 **a**. **b** *Obs.* Any primulaceous plant. *Lindley.*

prim'y (prĭm'ĭ), *adj.* Being in its prime. *Rare.*

prince (prĭns; 232), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *princeps, -cipis*, the first, chief, fr. *primus* first + *capere* to take. See PRIME, *adj.*; CAPABLE. Cf. PRINCIPAL.] **1.** The one of highest rank; a sovereign; a monarch; — now rarely applied to a female. Specif., the title of the sovereign of a principality; as, the *Prince* of Monaco.

2. A title given to the son of a sovereign, or to other members of a royal family; as, the *Prince* of Wales. In England it is also, as a courtesy title, sometimes given to dukes, marquises, and earls of the royal family. See *Forms of Address*, in Appendix.

3. In certain European countries, a title of nobility ranking in some cases above, in others below, that of duke. It is used to translate German *Prinz* or *Fürst* and Russian *knez.*

4. One at the head of, or very eminent in, a class or profession; one who is pre-eminent; as, a *prince* of poets or of navigators; a merchant *prince.*

prim'i·tiv. Primitive. *Ref. Sp.*
prim'i·tive·ly, *adv.* of PRIMITIVE.
prim'i·ty, *n.* [L. *primus* first.] Primacy. *Obs.*

prim'mer. + PRIMER.
pri'mo·gen'e·trix (prī'mō·jĕn'ē·trĭks), *n.* [NL.] Fem. of PRIMOGENITOR.

pri'mo·gen'it, *adj.* [L. *primogenitus.*] First-born. *Obs.*
pri'mo·gen'i·ture·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

pri·mor'di·a, *n., pl.* of PRIMORDIUM. [DIAL.]
pri·mor'di·al·ly, *adv.* of PRIMORDIAL.
pri'mo te·no're (prē'mō tā·nō'rā). See PRIMO, *adj.*

prim'print (prĭm'prĭnt), *n.* [Cf. dial. *prim, primp, prini*, privet, E. *privet.*] = PRIVET **a**. *Obs.*

primuline yellow. = GOLDENROD, 2. [*Obs.*]
prin, *adj.* [OF.] Slender; lean.
prin (prĭn; prĕn). Var. of PREEN

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

princecraft	prince-protected	prince-ridden
prince-killing, *adj.*	prince-proud	prince-trodden

prince- (prĭns-). A combining form of *prince*, denoting *both prince and*, as in:

prince-abbot	prince-general	prince-priest
prince-angel	prince-poet	prince-primate
prince-duke	prince-president	prince-teacher

prince (prĭns; 232), *v. i.*; PRINCED (prĭnst); PRINC'ING (prĭn'sĭng). To play, or act the part of, the prince; — often with *it*.

Prince, The. [It. *Il Principe.*] A treatise on politics and government (1513) by Machiavelli. See BIOG.

prince'age (prĭn'sĭj), *n.* Princes collectively. *Rare.*

Prince Albert. 1. A long double-breasted frock coat for men. 2. A type of man's house slipper with a low counter and goring on each side.

Prince Arthur. In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, a representation of King Arthur symbolizing magnificence.

prince'-bish'op, *n. Hist.* A bishop whose see was a feudal principality of the Holy Roman Empire.

Prince Charles spaniel. An English toy spaniel having a black, tan, and white coat.

Prince Charming. The suitor who fulfills the dreams of his beloved; — from the Cinderella story.

prince consort. The husband of a queen regnant.

prince'dom (prĭns'dŭm), *n.* 1. The jurisdiction, sovereignty, rank, or estate of a prince. 2. = PRINCIPALITY, 2 & 3.

prince elector. = ELECTOR, 2.

Prince gray. The color crane.

Prince Hal (hăl). In Shakespeare's *Henry the Fourth*, the Prince of Wales.

Prince Henry. In Shakespeare's *King John*, the son of John, afterward King Henry III.

prince'hood (prĭns'hŏŏd), *n.* State, rank, or characteristics of a prince.

Prince'ite (prĭns'īt), *n.* A member of the Agapemone.

prince'kin (-kĭn), *n.* A diminutive prince.

prince'let, *n.* A petty prince.

prince'like', *adj.* Princely. — *adv.* In a princely manner.

prince'ling, *n.* A petty or a little prince.

prince'ly (prĭns'lĭ), *adj.*; PRINCE'LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); PRINCE'LI-EST. 1. Of or relating to a prince; regal; royal; of highest rank or authority; as, *princely* birth or power. 2. Befitting or characteristic of a prince; munificent; magnificent; regal; noble; as, *princely* virtues; a *princely* fortune. "Most *princely* gifts." *Shak.*
Syn. — See KINGLY.

prince'ly, *adv.* In a princely manner; in a manner befitting a prince. *Now Rare.*

Prince of Abissinia, the. See RASSELAS.

Prince of Darkness. a The Devil; Satan. b Ahriman.

Prince of Destruction. Tamerlane (1333–1405), who ruthlessly overran a large part of Asia.

Prince of Liars. Fernão Mendes Pinto (d. 1583), a Portuguese traveler who published an account of his travels full of what were believed to be extravagant fictions; — originally so called by Cervantes.

Prince of Peace. Jesus Christ; — alluding to Isaiah ix. 6.

prince of the Apostles. St. Peter; — alluding to Matthew xvi. 18. In *pl.*, applied to St. Peter and St. Paul.

Prince of the Church. = CARDINAL, 1.

Prince of the Ode. Pierre de Ronsard (1524–85), a celebrated French lyric poet.

Prince of the Power of the Air. Satan; — so called in Ephesians ii. 2.

prince of the senate. In ancient Rome, the senator first called in the roll. He was usually of consular and censorial rank.

Prince of the Sonnet. Joachim du Bellay (1524–60), a French poet.

Prince of this World. *Bib.* Satan.

Prince of Wales. 1. The eldest son, or heir apparent, of the British sovereign. The title was first conferred (1301) by Edward I on his eldest son, afterwards Edward II; but the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III, was the first to whom the principality was granted under the present limitations. Although the heir apparent is born Duke of Cornwall, the title of Prince of Wales is created anew for each holder. See *Forms of Address*, in Appendix; PRECEDENCE. 2. A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

Prince'-of-Wales''-heath' (-hĕth'), *n.* A South African shrub (*Erica perspicua*) grown for its profusion of white flowers.

prin'ceps (prĭn'sĕps), *adj.* [L.] First; original; — used esp. of a first edition or a copy belonging to a first edition.

prin'ceps, *n.*; *pl.* PRINCIPES (prĭn'sĭ-pēz). [L. See PRINCE.] a One who or that which is first; specif.: a *Rom. Empire.* The head of the state. b See LEGION, 1. c *A.-S. Hist.* Any of various chief officials, esp. the headman of a tribe or pagus. d A princeps edition of a work or a copy of it.

‖prin'ceps cer·vi'cis (prĭn'sĕps sûr·vī'sĭs). [L. *cervicis* of the neck.] *Anat.* The largest branch of the occipital artery. It descends along the back of the neck and divides into a deep and a superficial branch.

‖prin'ceps pol'li·cis (pŏl'ĭ·sĭs). [L. *pollicis* of the thumb.] *Anat.* A branch of the radial artery which passes along the ulnar side of the first metacarpal, dividing into branches running along the palmar side of the thumb.

prince regent. A prince who is ruler of a country during the minority, absence, or disability of the nominal sovereign. Specif. [*caps.*], *Eng. Hist.*, George, Prince of Wales (later George IV), who was regent 1811–20.

prince royal. The eldest son of a sovereign.

Prince Ru'pert's drop (rōō'pĕrts). = RUPERT'S DROP.

Prince Rupert's metal, Prince's metal. An alloy of the appearance of brass said to have first been made by Prince Rupert, and stated variously to have been of copper and arsenic, and copper and bismuth.

prince's'-feath'er (prĭn'sĕz-; -sĭz-; 119), *n.* a A showy annual plant (*Amaranthus hybridus hypochondriacus*) often cultivated for its dense usually red spikes. b A plant (*Persicaria orientalis*) with broadly ovate leaves and slender drooping crimson spikes; — often called *gentleman's-cane.* c The common lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*). d = LONDON PRIDE a.

Prince's lengths. *Archery.* The three distances — 100, 80, and 60 yards — of the York round.

prince's pine. a The jack pine *Pinus banksiana.* b The pipsissewa *Chimaphila corymbosa.*

Prince's reckoning. *Archery.* The standard of counting hits on the target as gold 9, red 7, blue 5, black 3, white 1, prescribed by the Prince of Wales in 1792 and adopted at the Grand National Archery Meeting at York in 1844.

prin'cess (prĭn'sĕs; -sĭs; 119; *see note below*), *n.* [F. *princesse.* See PRINCE.] 1. A female prince; a woman having sovereign power, or the rank of a prince. *Archaic.*

So excellent a *princess*, as the present queen. *Swift.*

2. The daughter or granddaughter of a sovereign; also, a female member of a royal family. See *Forms of Address*, in Appendix; PRECEDENCE.

Wrong not her birth, she is a royal *princess.* *Shak.*

3. The consort of a prince; as, the *Princess* of Wales.
4. A woman pre-eminent in her state or power; a queen; — also applied to something personified as feminine.

☞ In British use, when the word is attributive, the usual pronunciation is prĭn'sĕs, -sĭs; as *Prin'cess Alice, Prin'cess Elizabeth, prin'cess dowager;* otherwise prĭn-sĕs' or prĭn'sĕs.

Princess, The. A narrative poem (1847) by Tennyson. It is a discussion of the place of women, esp. in education, and in society.

prin'cess, *v. i.* To act or play the princess; — with *it*.

Prin'cess Bo·kha'ra. See BOKHARA, 2.

prin·cesse' (prĭn·sĕs'; prĭn'sĕs, -sĭs), *adj.* Also **prin'cess** (prĭn'sĕs; -sĭs). [F., a princess.] Designating a one-piece, close-fitting dress or slip.

prin'cess·ly, *adj.* That is, is like, or befits, a princess.

princess pine. = PRINCE'S PINE.

princess regent. A princess who is ruler of a country during the minority or absence of the nominal sovereign; also, the wife of a prince regent.

princess royal. The eldest daughter of a sovereign.

princess tree. The tree *Paulownia tomentosa.*

Prince'ton or'ange (prĭns'tŭn). [From *Princeton* University, N. J.] A color, reddish red-yellow in hue, of very high saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

prince'wood' (prĭns'wŏŏd'), *n.* a The tropical American tree *Cordia gerascanthus;* also, its strong, elastic wood. b The tropical American shrub or tree *Exostema caribaeum.* The bark affords bitters.

princ'i·fied (prĭn'sĭ·fīd), *adj.* Princelike.

princ'i·fy (prĭn'sĭ·fī), *v. t.* [See -FY.] To make into a prince.

prin'ci·pal (prĭn'sĭ·păl; -p'l), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *principalis* fr. *princeps.* See PRINCIPLE.] 1. Highest in rank, authority, or importance; chief; directing; head; as, the *principal* dancer in a ballet; the *principal* keeper in a prison; the *principal* men of a city.
2. Main; leading; outstanding; important; — formerly also in comparative and superlative degrees; as, the *principal* streets; one of his *principal* arguments.

Wisdom is the *principal* thing, therefore get wisdom. *Prov.* iv. 7.

3. Very good; prime. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
4. Of or pert. to a prince; princely. *A Latinism. Obs.*
5. *Gram.* a = MAIN, *adj.*, 7. b See PRINCIPAL PART. c *Gr. & Lat. Gram.* See SECONDARY, *adj.*, 13 a.
Syn. — Prime, foremost. **Ant.** — Minor, lesser, subordinate.

prin'ci·pal (prĭn'sĭ·păl; -p'l), *n.* 1. A leader, chief, or head; one who takes the lead; one who acts independently, or who has controlling authority; as, the *principal* of a faction, a firm, etc.; the *principals* in a war; — distinguished from *subordinate, abettor, auxiliary, assistant*, etc.
2. a A capital sum placed at interest, due as a debt, or used as a fund; — distinguished from *interest* or *profit.* b Of an estate or portion of an estate of a decedent, in general, the corpus, or main body of the estate, portion, devise, or bequest; — distinguished from *income.*
3. A fundamental point; — now confused with *principle.*
4. One of the turrets or pinnacles of waxwork and tapers with which a funeral hearse was formerly decorated.
5. One fighting or pledged to fight a duel. Cf. SECOND, *n.*
6. *Obs.* a *pl.* Principal persons; notables. b The chief part or point. c Source; origin; also, the original from which a copy is made.
7. *Arch. & Engin.* The construction which gives shape and strength to a roof, generally one of several trusses of timber or iron. Also, loosely, the most important member of a piece of framing.
8. *Ch. of Eng.* Official principal. See OFFICIAL a.
9. *Educ.* A presiding or chief executive officer of any of certain kinds of educational institutions. In Great Britain the heads of many colleges, and, in the United States, those of most schools and many academies, are called *principals.*
10. *Falconry.* Either of the two outermost primaries of a hawk's wing.
11. *Fine Arts.* a The chief motive or feature in a work of art. b An original work of art.
12. *Gram.* Primary. *Rare.*
13. *Law.* a One who employs another to act for him; the person from whom an agent's authority is derived; — disting. from *agent.* Cf. SERVANT. b One primarily liable on an obligation, as disting. from an *endorser, surety*, etc. c The chief actor in a crime, or an abettor present at it; — distinguished from an *accessory.* d *O. Eng. Law.* **Any** of the chief movables of a decedent such as constituted an heirloom, mortuary, or heriot.
14. *Music.* a A kind of organ stop; specif.: (1) In English organs, the chief open metallic stop, an octave above the open diapason, a 4-foot stop on the manual, an 8-foot stop on the pedal. (2) [*cap.*] An octave or 4-foot stop; — used in compound names; as, Dulciana *Principal.* b A kind of trumpet used in old orchestral music, as that of Handel. c A fugue subject; — opposed to *answer.* d A soloist or chief performer.

— *in principal.* Principally.

prin'ci·pal, *adv.* Principally. *Obs.*

‖prin'ci·pal' (prēn'sē·päl'; 138), *n.*; *pl.* -PALES (-päl'lăs). [Sp.] A leading man or one of the first citizens of a town; also, a member of a municipal council. *Phil. I.*

principal axis. 1. *Mech.* a Each of three mutually-perpendicular directions at every point of a rigid body, the directions being such that the products of inertia of the body about the three planes, each of which contains two of the three directions, vanish. b Of a stress: See PRINCIPAL STRESS.
2. *Geom.* a Of a conic: The diameter through the foci. b More generally, of any curve: A diameter bisecting rectangularly a system of parallel chords. c Of a quadric: Any of three lines in which the principal planes of the quadric intersect two and two, as in an ellipsoid.

principal challenge. *Law.* See CHALLENGE, *n.*, 7.

principal distance. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 2.

principal focus. See FOCUS, *n.*, 6.

principal form. *Philos.* The form which constitutes or determines a species.

principal function. *Dyn.* The integral (as to the time) of the Lagrangian function, that is, of the kinetic less the potential energy.

prin'ci·pal'i·ty (prĭn'sĭ·păl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *principalité*, fr. LL. *principalitas* pre-eminence, excellence; cf. F. *principalité, principauté.* See PRINCIPAL.] 1. State or quality of being principal; supreme station or power; headship; pre-eminence. *Now Rare.*

Your *principalities* shall come down, even the crown of your glory. *Jer.* xiii. 18.

2. The state, office, or authority of a principal, or sometimes, a prince. *Now Rare.*
3. The territory or jurisdiction of a prince, or the country which gives title to a prince; as, the *principality* of Wales.
4. A spiritual being (good or evil) of a high order (*Rom.* viii. 38); specif., *pl.*, in medieval angelology, one of the nine orders of angels. See CELESTIAL HIERARCHY.
5. Princeliness. *Byron.*

prin'ci·pal·ly (prĭn'sĭ·păl·ĭ), *adv.* In a principal manner; in the chief place or degree; primarily; chiefly; mainly.

principal meridian. *Surv.* Any of the true geographical meridians established by authority of the Surveyor General of the United States which serves as the meridian of reference for subdividing public lands in a given region. Cf. GUIDE MERIDIAN.

principal moment. *Mech.* One of the three moments of inertia of a body about its principal axes of inertia at a point.

prin'ci·pal·ness, *n.* The quality of being principal.

principal parameter. *Math.* See PARAMETER, *n.*, 3 c.

principal part. *Gram.* One of the inflectional forms of a verb, from which the rest can be derived, or which exhibit its different stems (rego, regere, rexi, rectus). In an English verb the principal parts are the present and past tense forms and the perfect participle (*sing, sang, sung*).

principal plane. a = PICTURE PLANE. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 2. b = INVARIABLE PLANE. c *Math.* (Of a central quadric) a plane through the center perpendicular to the line joining the two points of contact with the quadric of the two tangent planes which are parallel to the given plane. There are usually only three principal planes and they are mutually orthogonal. d *Optics.* Planes perpendicular to the axis and passing through the principal points of an optical system. The two points where the principal planes are intersected by an incident ray and its corresponding emergent ray lie on a line parallel to the axis.

principal plane of symmetry. See SYMMETRY, 3.

principal point. a See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 2. b *Optics.* Either of two points on the optic axis of a lens, so related that a ray from any point of the object directed toward one principal point will emerge from the lens in a parallel direction, but directed through the other principal point.

principal quantum number. *Physics.* A scalar quantum number which determines to a first approximation the energy and dimensions of an electron orbit within the atom. Symbol, *n.*

principal radii of curvature of a surface. *Math.* The greatest and the least of the radii of curvature of all normal sections of the surface through a given point *P.* of the surface.

principal rafter. One of the upper diagonal members of a roof truss, supporting the purlins and common rafters, or those joints to which the roof boarding is secured. See ROOF, *Illust.*

principal ray. *Perspective.* Principal visual ray.

principal reaction. *Chem.* See SIMULTANEOUS REACTION.

principal section. a *Cryst.* A plane passing through the optical axis of a crystal. b Any plane perpendicular to the edge of a prism.

principal stress. 1. *Engineering.* A stress normal to an area on which no shearing stress exists.
2. *Mech.* Any of the three simple compressive or tensile stresses situated along three definite axes (called *principal axes*) at right angles to each other, to which any complex stress in a body can be resolved.

principal tangent. *Math.* = ASYMPTOTIC LINE.

principal visual ray. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 2.

principal work. In a pipe organ, the open cylindrical pipes collectively, giving the typical organ quality of tone. See PRINCIPAL, *n.*, 14 a.

prin'ci·pate (prĭn'sĭ·pāt), *n.* [L. *principatus;* cf. F. *principat.*] 1. Princely power; supreme rule. *Now Rare.*
2. *Obs.*: a A prince; a principal person. b One of the seventh order of angels; a principality (sense 4).
3. A principality (sense 3).
4. The power or term of a princeps. See PRINCEPS a.

‖prin'ci·pe (*It.* prēn'chē·pā; *Sp.* -thē·pā; 138; *Pg.* prēn'sĭ·pĕ), *n.* [It. *principe*, Sp. & Pg. *príncipe.*] A prince; specif., in Spanish and Portuguese use, a title applied to the eldest son of a king. Cf. INFANTE.

prin'cipe (prĭn'sĭp), *n.* [F.] = PRINCIPLE. *Obs.*

prin·cip'i·a (prĭn·sĭp'ĭ·ȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of PRINCIPIUM.

Prin·cip'i·a (prĭn·sĭp'ĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., principles.] A mathematical treatise, published, in Latin, 1687, by Sir Isaac Newton, explaining his discovery of the law of universal gravitation. See GRAVITATION, *n.*, 3.

prin·cip'i·ant (prĭn·sĭp'ĭ·ănt), *adj.* [LL. *principians*, pres. part. of *principiare* to begin, fr. *principium.* See PRINCIPLE.] Relating to first principles or beginnings. — *n.* A beginner. *Obs.*

prin·cip'i·ate (-ăt), *adj.* [LL. *principiatus*, past part. of *principiare* to begin.] Original; initiatory. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To begin; initiate. *Obs.*

prin·cip'i·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Analysis into elemental parts. *Rare.*

prin·cip'i·a'tive (prĭn·sĭp'ĭ·ā'tĭv; -ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Originating. *Obs.*

prin·cip'i·um (prĭn·sĭp'ĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [L. See PRINCIPLE.] 1. A principle; ultimate origin; esp., *pl.*, first principles; fundamentals; elements; as, Newton's *Principia.*
2. [L., a principle] In medieval universities, the first public lecture or disputation of a bachelor candidate, by which, with the chancellor's license, he became an actual master or doctor; — called also *inception*, whence the day set for such ceremonies was called commencement day, as still observed in American colleges and schools.

prin'ci·ple (prĭn'sĭ·p'l), *n.* [OF. *principe*, fr. L. *principium* beginning, foundation, fr. *princeps*, *-cipis.* See PRINCE.] 1. Beginning; commencement; original state. *Obs.*
2. A source, or origin; that from which anything proceeds; fundamental substance or energy; primordial substance; ultimate basis or cause.

The soul of MAN is an active *principle.* *Tillotson.*

The assumption, universal among the ancients and in the Middle Ages, that there were *principles* of heat and cold, dryness and moisture, etc., led directly to a belief in alchemy. *J. S. Mill.*

3. An original faculty or endowment.

Nature in your *principles* hath set [benignity]. *Chaucer.*

---

prince'head', *n.* Princehood. *Obs.*

prince'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

prince'li·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Prince'-of-Wales''-feath'er. a = PRINCE'S-FEATHER b. b = CRAPE FERN. *N. Z.*

prince'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

prince's'-plume', *n.* = PRINCE'S-FEATHER b.

prin'cess-dom, *n.* See -DOM.

prin'cess-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

prin'cess-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

prin'ci-pal-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

Prin'ci·pes (prĭn'sĭ·pēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *princeps*, *-cipis*, chief.] Syn. of ARECALES.

prin'ci·pes, *n.*, *pl.* of PRINCEPS.

prin·cip'i·al (prĭn·sĭp'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* Initial. *Obs.*

‖prin·ci'pi·is ob'sta (prĭn·sĭ'pĭ·ĭs). See OBSTA PRINCIPIIS.

prin'ci·pl. Principle. *Ref. Sp.*

prin'ci·pled. Principled. *Ref. Sp.*

---

4. A fundamental truth; a comprehensive law or doctrine, from which others are derived, or on which others are founded; a general truth; an elementary proposition or fundamental assumption; a maxim; an axiom; a postulate.

A *principle* ascertained by experience is more than a mere summing up of what has been specifically observed in the individual cases which have been examined; it is a generalization grounded on those cases. *J. S. Mill.*

5. **a** A settled rule of action; a governing law of conduct; an opinion, attitude, or belief which exercises a directing influence on the life and behavior; a rule (usually, a right rule) of conduct consistently directing one's actions; as, a person of no *principle;* the *principles* of a party. **b** Devotion to what is right and honorable as a trait of character.

My pride, not my *principle* . . . kept me honest. *Defoe.*

6. **a** Essential character; essence. **b** Any constituent which characterizes a substance, or gives it essential properties; as, the active *principle* of a drug.

7. The means of achieving a purpose or producing a result by some artificial device, esp. a mechanical contrivance; that which applies, modifies, or combines mechanical powers to produce a result. If new and applied to a useful purpose it is patentable. Hence, its mode of construction or working.

8. *Obs.* **a** *pl.* Rudiments. **b** An element, component, or ingredient. **c** A motive force. **d** A seed or embryo.

9. [*cap.*] *Christian Science.* Specif., divine Principle; — a synonym for God.

10. *Old Chem.* = ELEMENT, *n.*, 1.

Syn. — PRINCIPLE, RULE are here compared in the sense of that which exercises governing or guiding influence. PRINCIPLE emphasizes the idea of fundamental truth or general application; RULE, that of more specific direction or regulation; as, to follow certain *principles* of administration, to lay down certain administrative *rules;* "Throughout a considerable part of conduct, no guiding *principle* . . . enables us to say whether a proposed course is even relatively right" (*H. Spencer*); "A long string of aphorisms, and maxims, and *rules*, for the conduct of life" (*Cowper*). Cf. DOCTRINE, AXIOM.

—*in principle.* As generally desirable or fundamentally sound, but objectionable in its particulars or details; as, to accept a proposition *in principle.*

prin'ci·ple (prĭn'sĭ·p'l), *v. t.;* PRIN'CI·PLED (-p'ld); PRIN'CI·PLING (-plĭng). To instill principles into; to ground or fix, in a principle or principles; to incite or move as an animating principle; — now chiefly in *past part.*, esp. in combinations; as, high-*principled;* low-*principled.*

Let an enthusiast be *principled* that he or his teacher is inspired. *Locke.*

principle of acceleration. = LAW OF ACCELERATION.

prin'ci·ple of Ar'chi·me'des (är'kĭ·mē'dēz). = ARCHIMEDEAN PRINCIPLE.

principle of continuity. *Math.* **a** = GEOMETRIC CONTINUITY. **b** The fact that for any set of (real) numbers less than any given number there is a certain smallest number that is greater than any number of the set or as great as any.

principle of contradiction. *Logic.* See LAWS OF THOUGHT.

principle of d'A'lem'bert' (dȧ'lăN'bâr'). [After Jean le Rond *d'Alembert*, French mathematician.] *Mech.* The principle that if, from the force externally applied to each body at each instant, there is taken away the force required to produce the change of motion of the body which takes place at that instant, the remainder must be balanced by, and equal and opposite to, the internal force acting on the body in question.

principle of duality. *Geom.* The principle that from geometric theorems other theorems, called ***correlative theorems***, may be derived by interchanging the one-to-one correspondent elements in a correlation, as in the analytic treatment of a geometric theorem in which the coordinates used may be interpreted either as the co-ordinates of a point or of a line (in the plane) or of a point or plane (in space). The correlative theorems are obtained by interchanging in the original theorems the word point by line, in the case of a point or line in the plane, or the word point by plane, in the case of a point or plane in space, and conversely; as, from the theorem stating that a straight line cuts a conic in two points, by the principle of duality, the correlative theorem stating that two tangents may be drawn to a conic from a point is obtained.

principle of equivalence. *Physics.* See RELATIVITY.

principle of excluded middle, of identity. *Logic.* See LAWS OF THOUGHT.

principle of indeterminacy *or* **indeterminateness.** *Physics.* The principle (announced by Werner Heisenberg, German physicist) that it is not possible to measure accurately the position and the velocity of a particle at the same time and that the more accurately either can be measured the less accurately the other can be measured.

principle of least action. *Dyn.* A fundamental principle of dynamical theory stating that the action between two points on the actual trajectory of a dynamical system has a stationary value as compared with the action along neighboring trajectories between the same two points in which the time is correlated with the co-ordinates in such a way that the energy of the system is not varied.

principle of least time. = FERMAT'S LAW.

principle of segregation. The principle that contrasting factors or genes (allelomorphs) pass to separate germ cells during maturation. Cf. MENDEL'S LAW.

prin'cox (prĭn'köks), *n.* Also **prin'cock** (-kŏk). [Prob. fr. *prim* + *cock.*] A coxcomb; a pert youth. *Archaic.*

prin'cum-pran'cum (prĭng'kŭm-prăng'kŭm), *n.* [Cf. PRANK a trick.] Queer behavior; a prank; specif., the cushion dance; also, finery; affectation. *Obs.*

prine (prīn), *n.* The bar-tailed godwit. *Local, Eng.*

prin'gle (prĭng'g'l), *v. i. & t.* [A blend of *prinkle* and *tingle.*] To tingle annoyingly; to cause a tingling or to tingle.

In the golden light and *pringling* air. *Christopher Morley.*

prink (prĭngk), *v.;* PRINKED (prĭngkt); PRINK'ING. [Appar. fr. PRANK to adorn.] *Transitive:* To dress up; to deck; to bedeck with finery; to preen. "The thousand and one emporiums which patch and *prink* us." *Galsworthy.*

—, *Intransitive:* To dress or arrange oneself for show; — often with *up.*

prink, *v. i.* To act, esp. to walk, affectedly or mincingly. *Dial. Eng.*

prink, *v. i.* To glance; wink. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

prink'er (prĭngk'ẽr), *n.* One who prinks.

prin'kle (prĭng'k'l), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. PRICKLE.] To tingle; prickle. *Chiefly Scot.*

prink'y (prĭngk'ĭ), *adj.* Bedecked.

print (prĭnt), *n.* [ME. *printe, prente, priente, preinte,* fr. OF. *priente, preinte,* fr. *prient, preint,* past part. of *preindre* to press, print, fr. L. *premere.* See PRESS to squeeze; cf. PRINT, *v.*] **1.** A mark made by impression; a line, character, figure, or indentation, made by the pressure of one thing on another; as, the *print* of a seal in wax or a foot in sand; the *print* of one's education on his character.

2. **a** A stamp or die for molding or impressing an ornamental design upon an object; a mold; as, a butter *print.* **b** That which receives an impression, as from a stamp or mold; as, a *print* of butter.

3. Printed state or form; as, put into *print.*

4. **a** Printed matter; esp., a printed publication, as a newspaper or other periodical. **b** An edition. **c** Newsprint.

5. Printed letters; the impression taken from type, esp. regarded as to excellence, form, size, etc.; as, small *print;* large *print;* clear *print;* this line is in *print.*

6. An impression taken from anything. Specif.: **a** A picture, design, or the like, taken by transfer from an engraved plate, a lithographic stone, or the like, usually on paper; as, sporting *prints.* See ENGRAVING, *n.*, *Citation.* **b** An intaglio impression reproducing in reverse an original having somewhat slight relief; also, a cast or impression in relief taken from such an intaglio.

7. A printed cloth; a fabric figured by stamping, esp. calico or cotton cloth.

8. *Obs.* **a** A mark serving as a symbol. **b** An image. **c** A vestige; trace. **d** A printing press; also, printing.

9. *Founding.* = CORE PRINT.

10. *Motion Pictures.* A developed film, containing positive images, as printed from the negative.

11. *Photog.* **a** A copy made on a sensitized surface, as from a negative or from a drawing on transparent paper. **b** A negative made from a positive.

Syn. — See IMPRESS.

—*in print.* **a** In a printed form; issued from the press; published; as, his book is now *in print.* **b** *Now Dial.* To the letter; with accurateness, nice adjustment, or precision. "All this I speak *in print.*" *Shak.* **c** Still on sale by the publisher; not out of print. **—*out of print.*** Not in the regular market, or not procurable from the publisher, the edition printed being exhausted; — said of books, etc.

-print. A combining form of the noun *print,* denoting: **a** *An impression made by,* as in finger*print.* **b** *Something to be printed on,* as in news*print.*

print (prĭnt), *v.;* PRINT'ED; PRINT'ING. [ME. *printen, prenten,* fr. *printe, prente,* an impress. See PRINT, *n.;* cf. IMPRINT, *v.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To fix or impress, as a stamp, mark, character, idea, etc., into or upon something or someone.

A look will *print* a thought that never may remove. *Surrey.*

2. To stamp something in or upon, as with a seal or dye; to make an impression or mark upon by pressure, or as by pressure.

3. To press so as to make an imprint.

Printing their proud hoofs in the receiving earth. *Shak.*

4. To make by or as by pressing or stamping.

5. Specif., to strike off an impression or impressions of, from type, or from stereotype, electrotype, or engraved plates, or the like; in a wider sense, to do the typesetting, presswork, etc., of (a book, edition, etc.); as, to *print* books, newspapers, pictures; also, to cause this to be done; to publish in print; as, to *print* the disclosures.

6. To stamp or impress with characters, figures, patterns, or the like, transferred by pressure from plates, types, or the like; as, to *print* cards; also, to transfer an impression of; — often with *on;* as, to *print* a design on calico.

7. To form in characters like those of type (other than script); as, a letter *printed* by a child.

8. *Photog.* To make (a positive picture) from a negative, a drawing on transparent paper, or the like, upon a sensitized surface; to produce on printing-out paper; — sometimes with *out.* Also, to make a negative from a positive.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** **a** To use or practice the art of typography; to take impressions of letters, figures, or electrotypes, engraved plates, etc. **b** To produce printed matter.

2. To publish a book, article, music, or the like.

3. To write letters (symbols) or words in distinctively typographical characters; as, to *print* with a pen.

Syn. — See PUBLISH.

print (prĭnt), *adj.* Printed; also, clear; bright. *Scot. & Dial.*

print'a·ble (prĭn'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Capable of being printed or of being printed from.

2. Worthy to be published; capable of being lawfully or properly published; — usually with a negative.

— print'a·bil'i·ty (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **— print'a·ble·ness,** *n.*

print cloth. Woven cotton cloth prepared for printing.

print cutter. *Photog.* A person or knife that cuts prints.

print'ed (prĭn'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Having a design impressed by printing; as, plain and *printed* silks.

print'er (prĭn'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who prints; esp.: **a** One who prints, or works at the business of printing, books, newspapers, engravings, etc., as a typesetter or pressman. **b** Formerly, a publisher of printed matter. **c** A photographer who prints from negatives. **d** One who operates a motion-picture printer (sense 2 **b**). **e** One who prints colors or patterns on textiles, pottery, wallpaper, etc.

2. Any of certain devices used for printing; as: **a** *Photog.* A box with ground or opal glass front, containing a lamp, and having fitted into one side and facing the lamp a printing frame with a hinged back. **b** *Motion Pictures.* A machine for printing positives from negatives (or vice versa) either by contact or by optical projection. **c** *Teleg.* An instrument that records the message at the receiving end in printed characters.

print'er's dev'il (prĭn'tẽrz). **1.** A young apprentice in a printing office who does chores, and often becomes very black with dust or ink (whence the name *devil*).

2. A machine formerly used for washing the ink from composition rollers and putting them into boxes.

printer's ink. Printing ink, esp. the common black variety; hence, printed matter; as, the power of *printer's ink.*

print'er·y (prĭn'tẽr·ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **a** A place where cloth is printed. **b** A printing office or shop.

print'ing (prĭn'tĭng), *n.* **1.** Act, art, or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material; the business of a printer, including typesetting and presswork, with their adjuncts; typography. Printing from engraved wooden blocks was practiced by the Chinese as early as the 8th century A.D.; in the 13th century the initial letters in certain manuscripts were stamped from similar blocks. But the invention of typography in Europe practically began with the use of movable metal types by Johannes Gutenberg at Strasbourg and Mainz, 1438–45. Lourens Janszoon Costet, of Haarlem, is said to have printed from metal types at about the same time as Gutenberg. See PRINTING PRESS.

2. *Photog.* Act or art of producing a positive photographic picture from a negative on sensitized paper; act or art of making photographic prints. See PRINT, *v. t.*, 8.

3. *Ceramics.* Act or art of decorating pottery by means of transfer papers printed with mineral colors or of gelatin sheets printed in oil. The colors are fixed by firing.

4. Amount printed at one time.

5. *pl.* Paper used for printing on.

printing frame. *Photog.* A holder in which a negative is held in uniform close contact with sensitized paper for exposing the latter to light in order to make a print.

print'ing-out', *n.* *Photog.* A process by which cloud effects or other features not in the original negative are introduced into a photograph by printing from another negative.

printing machine. A printing press operated by power. *Chiefly British.*

printing office. A business establishment in which printing (sense 1) is done.

print'ing-out' (66), *adj.* *Photog.* Pertaining to, used in, or designating a method of printing, in which the image is fully brought out by the direct actinic action of light without subsequent development by means of chemicals; as, ***printing-out paper*** (abbr. *P.O.P.*), which requires fixing and toning to make the image permanent and give it a satisfactory color.

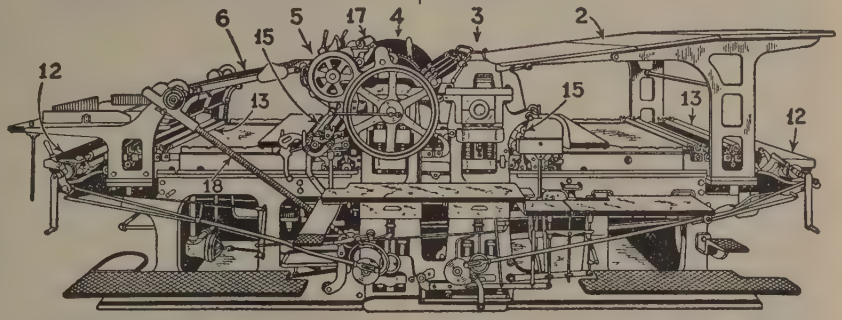

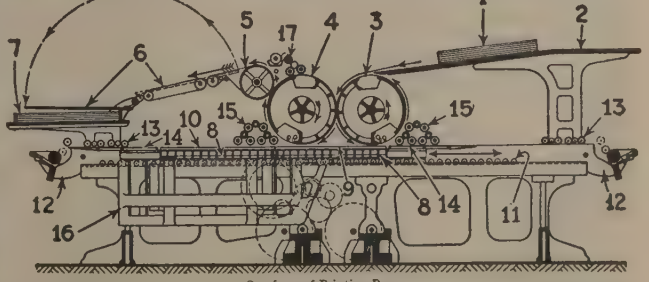

A 2-Revolution Perfecting Press, with diagrammatic view showing manner of operating. Paper (1) from the Feedboard (2) is fed to the first Cylinder (3) which carries it through a complete revolution, during which one side of the paper is printed as it comes in contact with the Form (9). The paper then passes to the second Cylinder (4) which carries it through approximately half a revolution, during which the unprinted side of the paper receives an impression from the second Form (10). Leaving the second cylinder, the paper is carried by the Delivery Cylinder (5) to the Fly (6), a device which, operated by a Rod-and-spring Mechanism (18, upper illust.), after receiving the paper, swings through the arc indicated by the arrows, depositing the paper on the Stack (7). Rollers (17) moistened with oil remove from the second cylinder any ink offsetting from the printed paper.

While the paper is passing through the cylinders, the Bed (8, 8) carrying the Forms (9, 10) is driven back and forth on the Rollers (11) by the Bed-driving Mechanism (16). At the same time ink from the Ink Fountains (12, 12) is conveyed by the Ink-distributing Rollers (13, 13) to the Ink Plates (14, 14) which, moving back and forth with the Forms, carry the ink to the Inking, or Form, Rollers (15, 15) which, finally, apply the ink to the forms before they pass under the cylinders.

One form of Printing Press.

printing press. Any of numerous machines for making printed impressions on paper, board, tin, etc., from an inked surface, as of types (including also electrotypes,

prin·cip'u·lus (prĭn·sĭp'ū·lŭs), *n.* [NL.] Dim. of PRINCE. *Stevenson.*

prin'kum-pran'kum. Var. of PRINCUM-PRANCUM.

[prin'ta/nier' (prĭn'tȧ'nyĕr'), **prin'ta/nière'** (-nyĕr'), *adj.* = **à** LA PRINTANIÈRE. [MAIL, 3.] **printed paper post.** See 6th

print'er-dom (prĭn'tẽr·dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

print'er-like', *adj.* See -LIKE. **printing ink.** See INK, *n.*, 1.

stereotypes, etc.), wood blocks, copper plates, lithographic stones, or the like. The earliest form of printing press was the simple screw hand press; later forms were the flat-bed cylinder press, introduced about the beginning of the 19th century, the platen press, and the rotary press. In the flat-bed cylinder press a revolving cylinder presses against a flat bed containing the printing form which passes underneath. The rotary press employs revolving cylinders for both the printing form and the impressional surface. Cf. CYLINDER PRESS, PERFECTING PRESS, PLATEN PRESS, ROTARY PRESS, WEB PRESS.

printing telegraph. = PRINTER, 2 c.

print'less (prĭnt'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* *Chiefly Poetic.* **a** Making no imprint; leaving no trace. "Time's *printless* torrent." *Shelley.* **b** Bearing or taking no imprint. "Lighting on the *printless* verdure." *Keats.*

print'line' (prĭnt'lĭn'), *n.* A unit of space and circulation sometimes used in calculating advertising rates for publications. It is one agate line, a column wide (about 2¼ inches), in one copy of a publication.

print'script' (-skrĭpt'), *n.* Writing in letters like print.

print shop. **a** A shop in which prints are sold. **b** A printing establishment.

print trimmer. = PRINT CUTTER.

print'works' (prĭnt'wûrks'), *n.* A factory where calico or other cloth, wallpaper, or the like, is printed.

pri'o-dont' (prī'ō-dŏnt'), *adj.* [See PRIODONTES.] *Zool.* Having small mandibles; — said of some polymorphic insects, esp. certain stag beetles. Cf. TELEODONT.

Pri'o-don'tes (-dŏn'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *priōn* saw + *odōn, odontos*, tooth.] *Zool.* The genus constituted by the giant armadillo.

pri'on (prī'ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *priōn* a saw.] Any of several petrels of the southern hemisphere, formerly included in a genus *Prion*. The *fairy prion* (*Pseudoprion turtur*) is a common Australian species.

-prion. [NL.] See PRIONO-.

Pri'o-ni'nae (prĭ'ō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *priōn* a saw.] *Zool.* A subfamily of cerambycid beetles having the prothorax prolonged outward into a thin, more or less toothed margin. It is sometimes ranked as a family and called **Pri-on'i-dae** (prĭ-ŏn'ĭ-dē). The species are large, and brown or black in coloration; their larvae burrow into the roots or wood of plants. The type genus, **Pri-o'nus** (prĭ-ō'nŭs), occurs in Europe and North America. — **pri'o-nine** (prī'ō-nĭn; -nīn), *adj. & n.* — **pri-on'id** (prĭ-ŏn'ĭd), *n. & adj.*

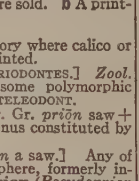

One of the Prioninae (*Prionus laticollis*).

pri-o'no- (prĭ-ō'nō-), **prion-.** *Zool.* A combining form, Greek *priono-, prion-*, from *priōn*, meaning *a saw*, as in *Prionodesmacea, prionodont*. The terminal form **-prion** is used in generic names esp. in ichthyology.

Pri-o'no-des-ma'ce-a (prĭ-ō'nō-dĕs-mā'shē-ȧ; -dĕz-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *priono-* + Gr. *desmos* bond.] A division of bivalves typically having the hinge prionodont; — equiv. to the orders Protobranchia and Filibranchia. — **pri-o'no-des-ma'cean** (-shăn), *n. & adj.* — **pri-o'no-dēs-ma'ceous** (-shŭs), **pri-o'no-dēs-mat'ic** (-măt'ĭk), *adj.*

pri-on'o-dont (prĭ-ŏn'ō-dŏnt), *adj.* [*prion-* + *-odont.*] *Zool.* Having a sawlike row of many simple and similar teeth; serrate.

Pri-o'no-pi'nae (prĭ-ō'nō-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *prion-* + Gr. *ōps* face.] *Zool.* A subfamily of Old World passerine birds consisting of the wood shrikes. The typical genus is **Pri-o'nops** (prĭ-ō'nŏps). — **pri-on'o-pine** (prĭ-ŏn'ō-pĭn; -pīn), *adj.*

Pri-o'nus (prĭ-ō'nŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* See PRIONINAE.

pri'or (prī'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *prior, priour*, fr. AS. *prior* (fr. L.), and fr. OF. *priour, prior, priur* (F. *prieur*), fr. L. *prior* former, superior, in ML. a prior. See PRIOR, *adj.*] **1.** Orig., any monastic superior; later, among the Benedictines and their offshoots the chief obedientiary who had been known as praepositus (provost); hence: **a** The coadjutor of an abbot ranking next to him in the monastery (*claustral prior*). **b** The superior or ruler of a priory (*conventual prior*). **c** The head of a house of canons regular as the Augustinian, or of the Dominicans, the Carthusians, or the Servites. **d** With *grand*, the commandant of a priory of any of various orders of military monks, as the Hospitalers. **e** With *general*, the head of the Carthusian order. See *Forms of Address*, in Appendix.

2. The head of a guild or business house. *Now Rare.*

3. [It. *priore*, pl. *priori*.] One of the six magistrates to which the government of Florence was entrusted in 1282.

pri'or (prī'ĕr), *adj.* [L., former, superior, better, compar. of OL. *pri* before; akin to L. *primus* first, *priscus* ancient, *pristinus* previous, to L. *prae* before, and prob. to L. *privus* single, peculiar. See FOR; cf. PRE-, PRICE, PRIME, *adj.*, PRISTINE, PRIVILEGE.] Preceding in the order of time; earlier and therefore taking precedence; previous; as, a *prior* discovery or obligation; also, with *to*, antecedent in time, importance, etc.; anterior; as, conception is *prior* to creation; this duty is *prior* to all others.

Syn. — See ANTECEDENT. **Ant.** — Subsequent, succeeding.

pri'or-a-cy (prī'ĕr-ȧ-sĭ), *n.* Priorate. *Rare.*

pri'or-al (-ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a prior. *Rare.*

prior analytics [Gr. *ta analytika protera.*]. That part of the logical writings of Aristotle which deals with the doctrine of the syllogism. See ARISTOTELIAN LOGIC.

prior art. *Patent Law.* The processes, devices, and modes of achieving the end of an alleged invention which were known or knowable by reasonable diligence before and at its date.

pri'or-ate (prī'ĕr-ĭt), *n.* [ML. *prioratus.*] **1.** The dignity, government, office, or time of office, of a prior.

2. Prior; a community under a prior.

pri'or-ess (prī'ĕr-ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* [OF. *prioresse.*] A nun whose position in an order of women corresponds to that of prior in an order of men. Cf. PRIOR, 1 b & c.

pri'o-ris'tic (prī'ō-rĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Aristotle's work called "Prior Analytics." Cf. POSTERIORISTIC. — **pri'o-ris'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

pri'or-ite (prī'ĕr-īt), *n.* [After G. T. *Prior* (b. 1862), Brit. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A titano-niobate of yttrium, cerium, and other rare-earth metals, isomorphous with blomstrandine.

pri-or'i-ty (prĭ-ŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *priorité*, fr. ML. *prioritas*. See PRIOR, *adj.*] **1.** Quality or state of being prior, or antecedent in time; as, *priority* of birth; *priority* of claim.

2. Precedence; superiority in rank, position, privilege, or the like; as, the *priority* in law of liens on a property.

3. An order that takes priority over all others.

4. *Biol.* Precedence in date or position of publication. See LAW OF PRIORITY.

Syn. — PRIORITY, PRECEDENCE. PRIORITY refers esp. to order of time, PRECEDENCE to order of rank or dignity; as, "In payment of debts he must observe the rules of *priority*" (*Blackstone*), "None sure will claim in Hell *precedence*" (*Milton*); to take *precedence* in the order of *priority* of appointment. Cf. ANTECEDENT, ASCENDANCY.

pri'or-ly (prī'ĕr-lĭ), *adv.* Previously.

Prior Mimamsa *or* **Mimansa.** See MIMAMSA.

pri'or-ship (prī'ĕr-shĭp), *n.* State or office of a prior; priorate.

prior to. Before; — chiefly with verbal nouns; as, *prior to* going to New York.

pri'o-ry (prī'ō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *priorie*, fr. AF. *priorie*, fr. ML. *prioria*. See PRIOR, *n.*] **1.** A religious house ranking next below an abbey, the superior of which bore the title *prior*, if a man, or *prioress*, if a woman (see PRIOR). Of such houses there were two sorts; one where the prior was chosen by the inmates, and governed as independently as an abbot in an abbey; the other, often called a *cell* or *obedience*, where the priory was subordinate to an abbey, and the prior was placed or displaced at the will of the abbot.

2. = PRIORATE, 1. *Rare.*

3. A house of an order of military monks.

Syn. — See CLOISTER.

pris'a-ble (prĭz'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* *Law.* Subject to prisage.

pri'sage (prī'zĭj), *n.* [F. *prise* a taking; cf. ML. *prisagium* prisage. See 3d PRIZE.] *O. Eng. Law.* **a** The right of the crown to take one tun of wine from every ship importing from 10 to 20 tuns, and 2 tuns from every ship importing 20 or more, or the wine so taken. By charter of Edward I butlerage was substituted for this. **b** The share of merchandise taken as lawful prize at sea which belongs to the king or admiral.

pri'sal (-zăl; -z'l), *n.* [AF. *prisel*, fr. F. *prise.* See 3d PRIZE.] *Law Hist.* **a** Seizure under legal or customary privilege. **b** The action of taking something as a prize; also, something taken as a prize. See PRIZE, 3 b.

Pris'ca (prĭs'kȧ), *n.* Priscilla; — so called in 2 Tim. iv. 19. See PRISCILLA, 2.

pris'can (-kăn), *adj.* [L. *priscus.*] Primitive. *Rare.*

Pris'ci-an (prĭsh'ĭ-ăn; prĭsh'ăn), *n.* [After *Priscian*, the Roman grammarian.] A grammarian; also, a grammar; — in the phrases, "*Priscian* a little scratched," designating a slight grammatical error, and, "breaking *Priscian's* head," defiantly violating grammatical dogmas. — **Pris'ci-an-ist,** *n.* *Rare.*

Pris-cil'la (prĭ-sĭl'ȧ), *n.* [L. *Priscilla* or Gr. *Priskilla*; cf. L. *priscus* primitive, ancient.] **1.** Fem. proper name.

2. A Christian convert who, with her husband, Aquila, was associated with Paul in missionary work. *Acts* xviii.

3. A Puritan maiden, **Pris-cil'la Mul'lens** (mŭl'ĕnz; -lnz), wooed by John Alden as intercessor for Capt. Standish. See COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH.

4. The color fog blue.

Pris-cil'lian-ist (prĭ-sĭl'yăn-ĭst), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* **a** A Montanist; — sometimes so called after Priscilla, a prophetess associated with Montanus the founder. **b** An adherent or follower of Priscillian, bishop of Avila (c. A.D. 380–385), leader of a party of ascetic enthusiasts in Spain, who was condemned, put to torture, and beheaded, with four companions, on charges of heresy and sorcery — the first to suffer death for heresy at the instance of the Church. Priscillian and his followers were declared to be Manichaeans and practitioners of magic. In addition, they were accused of modalism, Docetism, of asserting that the soul shares the divine substance and denying the resurrection of the body. The sect survived in Spain until after 572. — **Pris-cil'lian-ism** (-lĭz'm), *n.*

Pris-cil'lian-ist, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Priscillianists or their beliefs.

prise (prīz), *n. & v.* Var. of PRIZE, a lever; PRIZE, to force.

prise (prīz; prēz), *n. & v.* Var. of PRIZE, capturing, estimate; specif. = PRISAGE. *Hist.*

prism (prĭz'm; 172), *n.* [LL. *prisma*, fr. Gr. *prisma*, fr. *prizein, priein* to saw.] **1.** *Geom.* A solid whose bases or ends are similar, equal, and parallel polygons, the faces being parallelograms. ☞ *Prisms* are often named from their bases, as triangular, quadrangular, rhombic, etc. The volume of a prism may be found by multiplying the area of its base by its altitude.

Prism.

2. Something shaped or formed like a geometrical prism.

3. *Optics.* A transparent body bounded in part by two plane faces which are not parallel. The line in which these meet is called the *edge of the prism.*

4. *Cryst.* A form the faces of which are parallel to one axis; specif., one whose faces are parallel to the vertical axis, in distinction from *dome.* The prism, in the specific sense, is called a *prism of the first order*, or *unit prism*, when each face intersects two lateral axes in unit ratio; a *prism of the second order*, or *deuteroprism*, when each face intersects one lateral axis and is parallel to the other, or, in the hexagonal system, when it intersects two of the lateral axes at twice the distance at which it cuts the third; and a *prism of the third order* when each face intersects the lateral axes at unequal but simply proportional distances. The *macroprism, brachyprism, orthoprism*, and *clinoprism* each differ from the unit form in making a relatively greater intercept on that one of the lateral axes which is indicated for each one by its name. The nomenclature used for the various pyramids is exactly analogous. Some authors now call any form a *prism* whose intersection edges are all parallel.

5. Extended senses: **a** Something which refracts light or produces an effect of or suggestive of a spectrum. **b** A prismatic effect; pl., prismatic colors. **c** *pl.* See PRUNES AND PRISMS.

6. *Figure Weaving.* = PATTERN BOX.

-prism. *Cryst.* A combining form of the noun PRISM.

pris'mal (prĭz'măl), *adj.* Prismatic.

pris-mat'ic (prĭz-măt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *prisma, -atos*, prism.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a prism; as, a *prismatic* form or cleavage.

2. Formed by a prism; resembling the colors formed by the refraction of light through a prism; as, *prismatic* effects; *prismatic* spectrum colors, tints (see SPECTRUM; COLOR, *n.*, 2).

3. Hence, highly colored; brilliant; as, the *prismatic* life.

4. *Cryst.* Orthorhombic.

Syn. — See IRIDESCENT.

pris-mat'i-cal (prĭz-măt'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* Prismatic (sense 1.)

pris-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PRISMATIC, -MATICAL.

prismatic astrolabe. *Astron.* A portable instrument consisting of a small telescope, a 60° prism, and a mercury reflecting basin, by which determinations of time, latitude, and azimuth may be obtained from star observations.

prismatic borax. *Chem.* Ordinary borax. See BORAX.

prismatic coefficient of fineness of displacement. *Shipbuilding.* The ratio of the volume of displacement of a ship to that of a prism equal in length to the distance between perpendiculars of the vessel and in cross section to that of the immersed midship section.

prismatic compass. *Surv.* A hand compass provided with a triangular glass prism so adjusted that the compass can be read while one takes the sight.

prismatic glass. = PRISM GLASS.

prismatic reflector. A right-angled, totally reflecting prism.

prismatic saltpeter. See SALTPETER, *n.*, 1.

prismatic spectrum. See SPECTRUM, 2.

prismatic sulphur. See SULPHUR, 1.

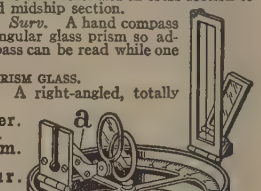

Prismatic Compass. *a* Prism.

pris'ma-tize (prĭz'mȧ-tīz), *v. t.* To make into prisms. — **pris'ma-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tĭ-zā'-), *n.* *Both Rare.*

pris'ma-toid (prĭz'mȧ-toid), *n.* [Gr. *prisma, -atos*, prism + *-oid.*] *Geom.* A solid with rectilinear edges the vertices of which lie in two parallel planes and the intersection of which by any plane parallel to these is a polygon. — **pris'ma-toi'dal** (prĭz'mȧ-toi'dăl; -d'l), *adj.*

prism binocular. A binocular in which a shortened telescopic tube is secured by letting the light pass back and forth between Porro prisms arranged to twice reflect totally the rays from the object viewed and form an erect image.

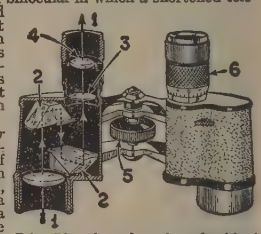

Prism Binocular. A ray from the object entering at the Object Glass (1), is twice reflected by the Porro Prisms (2, 2) before passing to the Concave Lens (3) and the Eyepiece (4). 5 Focusing Screw; 6 Lens Adjustment.

prism diopter *or* **dioptre.** An arbitrary standard of prismatic deflection used by oculists, equal to that of a prism that deflects a beam of light one centimeter on a plane placed at a distance of one meter.

prismed (prĭz'md), *adj.* Formed or refracting like a prism.

prism glass. Glass with one side smooth and the other side formed into sharp-edged ridges so as to reflect the light that passes through.

prism level. *Surv.* A kind of dumpy level with a mirror over the level tube, and a pair of prisms so placed that the position of the level bubble can be determined by the level-man without moving his head from the eyepiece.

pris'moid (prĭz'moid), *n.* [Cf. F. *prismoïde.*] A solid like a prism but having unequal ends or bases so that the faces are trapezoids instead of parallelograms. — **pris-moi'dal** (prĭz-moi'dăl; -d'l), *adj.*

prism spectroscope. See SPECTROSCOPE.

prism telescope. = TELESCOPE.

prism'y (prĭz'm·ĭ; -mĭ), *adj.* Prismatic; prismed.

pri-som'e-ter (prĭ-sŏm'ē-tĕr; prī-), *n.* [Gr. *prisis* a sawing, severing + *-meter.*] An apparatus for measuring the time of setting of cement.

pris'on (prĭz'n), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *prehensio, prensio*, a seizing, arresting, fr. *prehendere, prendere*, to lay hold of, to seize. See PREHENSILE; cf. 3d PRIZE, MISPRISION.] **1.** A place or state of confinement or restraint, esp. of persons; imprisonment; as, to put in *prison*; to condemn to *prison*.

Bring my soul out of *prison*. *Ps.* cxlii. 7.

2. Specif., a building or other place for the safe custody or confinement of criminals or others committed by lawful authority, or the state of being confined in such a place. The use of prisons as places of punishment and reformation of criminals dates from late in the 17th century, their prior use having been as places of detention or seclusion only. *Prison* includes every place of custody under legal process or lawful arrest; but it is usually specifically applied to the place of confinement of convicted criminals, in the United States esp. a State prison (which see).

3. A prisoner. *Obs.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

prison-bound	**prison-caused**	**prison-made**
prison-bred	**prison-escaping,** *adj.*	**prison-making,** *adj.*
prison-bursting, *adj.*	**prison-free**	**prison-taught**

pris'on (prĭz'n), *v. t.*; -ONED (-'nd); -ON-ING. To imprison; to confine; to keep in restraint. *Now Dial. & Poetic.*

pris'on, *adj.* Of or pert. to a prison; serving in or as a prison.

prison bars, prison base. Prisoner's base.

prison bird. = JAILBIRD.

prison breach *or* **breaking.** *Law.* The act by which a prisoner escapes by force and violence from a place in which he is lawfully in custody.

pris'on-er (prĭz'n-ĕr; prĭz'nĕr), *n.* [OF. *prisonier* (F. *prisonnier*).] **1.** A person under arrest, in custody, or in prison; one involuntarily restrained; a captive; as, a *prisoner* of justice, of war or at the bar; to take one *prisoner*.

2. *Mach.* **a** A piece of metal fitted into the segments of a flywheel rim so as to hold them together. Usually, it is held in place by taper keys or close-fitting bolts. **b** A metal link recessed on both sides so that when fitted hot into an appropriate opening in two segments of a flywheel rim, the contraction of the link draws the segments together; — called also *shrink link.*

Syn. — PRISONER, CAPTIVE. PRISONER is the general term for one who is in custody or deprived of liberty; a CAPTIVE is one who is held in bondage, esp by force; as, "conveyed to the tower, a *prisoner*" (*Shak.*); "like *captives* bound to a triumphant car" (*id.*); *prisoners* of war; "a poor miserable *captive* thrall" (*Milton*).

Pris'on-er of Chil-lon' (shĭ-lŏn'). François Bonivard (1493–1570), a Swiss patriot, whose imprisonment by the Duke of Savoy for six years in the castle of Chillon is immortalized by Byron in his poem of this name.

prisoner of the Vatican. The Pope; — from the papal refusal to leave the Vatican grounds from 1870, when the control of Rome passed to the Kingdom of Italy, until 1929, when the Vatican City was established as an independent papal state.

Pris'on-er of Zen'da, The (zĕn'dȧ). A romantic novel (1894) by "Anthony Hope" (Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins).

pris'on-er's base (prĭz'ŭn-ẽrz; prĭz'nẽrz). [Orig. *prisoners' bars.* See BASEBALL.] A very old game, now played chiefly by children. It has various forms, the common feature being that players are touched, or tagged, as they attempt to run between stations or bases. Called also *prisoner's bar* or *bars.*

prison house. A prison; — usually figurative.

The idea that her present life was a *prison house* of which he held the key of escape. *H. G. Wells.*

pris'on-ment (prĭz'ŭn-mĕnt), *n.* Imprisonment. *Now Rare.*

pris'on-ous (-ŭs), *adj.* Like or suggesting a prison. *Rare.*

prison psychosis. *Psychiatry.* Any form of mental disturbance brought on by imprisonment, often manifested by delusions of innocence, persecution, or pardon.

priss (prĭs), *v. i.* To act or dress in a prissy or fussy manner; — usually with *up. Colloq., U. S.*

pris'sy (prĭs'ĭ), *adj.* [A blend of *precise* and *sissy.*] Prim and precise; sissified; finicky. *Colloq., U. S.* — **pris'si-ly,** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **pris'si-ness,** *n.*

pris'tane (prĭs'tān), *n.* [L. *pristis* shark + *-ane.*] *Chem.* A colorless saturated liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{18}H_{38}$, obtained from the liver oils of various sharks.

‖**pris'tav** (prĭs'tăf), *n.* Also **pris'taw.** [Russ. *pristav.*] In Russia, a police official; an overseer; a commissioner.

pris'tine (prĭs'tēn, -tĭn, *or, esp. Brit.,* -tīn; 277), *adj.* [L. *pristinus.* See PRIOR, *adj.*] Belonging to the earliest period or state; original; primitive; hence, uncorrupted by civilization or the world; as, *pristine* innocence, manners, or vigor.

Syn. — See PRIMARY.

Pris'tis (prĭs'tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *pristis.*] *Zool.* The genus of fishes containing the living sawfishes.

Pris'to-dus (prĭs'tō-dŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pristis* a sort of fish + *-odus.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of Paleozoic sharks with, probably, but one tooth in each jaw.

pritch (prĭch), *v. t.* [Var. of PRICK.] To pierce holes in; prick. *Now Dial.*

pritch (prĭch), *n.* [Cf. PRICK.] **a** *Dial. Eng.* A pointed spike or staff. **b** *Obs.* Pique; offense. **c** *Dial.* Thin beer; — in this sense often spelled **prich.**

Prit-char'di-a (prĭ-chär'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after William Thomas *Pritchard,* consul at Fiji in 1860.] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of ornamental fan palms of the Pacific islands, commonly called *loulu,* having cuneate or flabelliform leaves with bifid segments. The leaves are used for making fans and hats. *P. pacifica* is cultivated for ornament. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

1/350

Pritchardia (*P. pacifica*).

pritch'el (prĭch'ĕl), *n.* [Cf. PRICKLE.] Any of various iron-pointed tools, esp. one used by blacksmiths for punching or enlarging nail holes in a horseshoe.

prith'ee (prĭth'ē; -ĭ), *interj.* [For earlier *preythe* (I) pray thee. See PRAY.] An exclamation expressing request. *Archaic.*

prit'tle-prat'tle (prĭt'l-prăt'l), *n.* [See PRATTLE.] Empty talk; prattle; also, a chatterer. — *v. i.* To prattle. *Contemptuous.*

pri'us (prī'ŭs), *n.* [L., former, previous, neut. of *prior.*] That which precedes or takes precedence; a precondition.

pri-vac'i-ty (prĭ-văs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [From *privacy,* after *publicity.*] State of being private or of avoiding publicity. *Rare.*

pri'va-cy (prī'vȧ-sĭ; *Brit. also,* prĭv'ȧ-sĭ; 277), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [From PRIVATE.] **1.** State of being apart from the company or observation of others; seclusion; as, unwilling to disturb his *privacy.*

2. A place of seclusion or retreat; solitude; private apartment. "Her sacred *privacies* all open lie." *Rowe.*

3. Private or clandestine circumstances; secrecy; as, to confer in *privacy.*

4. A private or personal matter; a secret. *Now Rare.*

5. *Obs.* **a** = PRIVITY, 2 & 3. **b** Familiarity; intimacy.

pri-va'do (prĭ-vä'dō; -vā'dō), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *privatus.* See PRIVATE.] A private friend; a confidant. *Obs.*

pri'vant (prī'vănt), *n.* [L. *privans,* pres. part. See PRIVATE.] A privative attribute. — *adj.* Denoting a privant. *Both Rare.*

‖**Pri-vat'do-cent'** (prē-vät'dō-tsĕnt'), *n.; G. pl.* -DOCENTEN (-tsĕn'tĕn). Also *Pri-vat'do-zent'.* [G., fr. *privat* private + *docent, dozent,* teacher. See DOCENT.] An unsalaried university lecturer or teacher, esp. in Germany, remunerated by students' fees.

pri'vate (prī'vĭt), *adj.* [L. *privatus* apart from the state, peculiar to an individual, private, prop. past part. of *privare* to bereave, deprive, fr. *privus* single, private, set apart. See PRIOR, *adj.;* cf. DEPRIVE, PRIVY, *adj.*] **1.** Belonging to, or concerning, an individual person, company, or interest; peculiar to oneself; unconnected with others; personal; one's own; not public; not general; separate; as, a man's *private* opinion; *private* property; a *private* purse; *private* expenses or interests; a *private* secretary; a *private* wrong; specif., of an act, bill, etc., relating only to a particular person or class or classes of persons and hence not receiving judicial notice by the courts; — opposed to *public.*

2. Sequestered from company or observation; not open to the public; secret; secluded; solitary; — said of a place, thing, or person; as, a *private* room; *private* prayer; I wish to be *private.*

3. **a** Not invested with, or engaged in, public office or employment; not public in character or nature; as, a *private* citizen; *private* life; *private* schools.

A *private* person may arrest a felon. *Blackstone.*

b Of or pertaining to one's nonofficial activities; as, *private* correspondence or pupils.

4. Not publicly known; not open; secret; as, a *private* negotiation, conversation, understanding. Cf. CONFIDENTIAL.

5. *Obs.* **a** Peculiar or particular. **b** Confidential. **c** Having secret or private knowledge; privy. **d** Maintaining secrecy; uncommunicative; as, to be *private* in carrying out instructions.

Ant. — Public, common.

pri'vate (-vĭt), *n.* **1.** One not in public life or office. *Archaic.*

2. *pl.* The private parts; the genitals.

3. *Obs.* **a** A secret message; a private communication. **b** Personal interest; particular business. **c** Private opinion. **d** Privacy; retirement. **e** An intimate. **f** = PRIVY, 2.

4. *Mil.* A soldier below the grade of a noncommissioned officer, — from 1948 in the U. S. Army, next above a recruit. — *in private.* Secretly; not openly or publicly.

pri'vate (prī'vĭt), *v. t. Obs.* **a** To deprive. **b** To make or keep private. — *adj.* Deprived. *Obs.*

private attorney. See ATTORNEY, *n.,* 2.

private bank. An unincorporated bank conducted by an individual or a partnership.

private car. *Railroads.* **a** Any car operated but not owned by a railroad. **b** A passenger car assigned for the private use of company officials or others.

private carrier. *Law.* A carrier of passengers or goods who does not hold himself out for public employment so as to be legally a *common carrier* (which see).

private checker. See 1st CHECKER **b.**

private company. *Law.* **a** = PRIVATE CORPORATION **a.** **b** *Eng. Law.* An incorporated company with not more than fifty shareholders, which does not invite public subscription to its shares and restricts the right of its shareholders to transfer their holdings.

private corporation. *Law.* **a** Any corporation not a public corporation. See CORPORATION, **4.** **b** *Eng. Law.* A private company.

private cost. See 3d COST, 6.

pri'va-teer' (prī'vȧ-tēr'), *n.* [From PRIVATE.] **1.** An armed private vessel which bears the commission of the sovereign power to cruise against the commerce or war vessels of the enemy. See LETTER OF MARQUE. The Declaration of Paris, Art. I (April 16, 1856), declares that privateering "is and remains abolished by the signatory powers." The United States, though not a signatory, has never since commissioned privateers. Cf. VOLUNTEER NAVY.

2. The commander, or one of the crew, of a privateer.

pri'va-teer' (prī'vȧ-tēr'), *v. i.;* -TEERED' (-tērd'); -TEER'-ING. To cruise in or as a privateer.

pri'va-teers'man (-tērz'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). An officer or seaman of a privateer.

private, first class. *Mil.* An enlisted man next below a corporal and above a private, — as of 1948 in the U. S. equal in grade to the former corporal, but not a noncommissioned officer. Abbr. *Pfc.* or *Pfc*

private gold coins. Gold coins struck by other than governmental authority, notably in California (1849–1855), Colorado (1860–1861), Georgia (1830), North Carolina (1831–1840) (*Bechtlers*), Oregon (1849) (*beavers*), and Utah (1849–1860) *gold* (*Mormon*); — called also *territorial gold.*

private international law. See INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LAW.

private judgment. Freedom of the individual in coming to his own conclusions, esp. in matters of religion, unhindered by political or ecclesiastical interference; — claimed as a right ("the right of *private* judgment") in the Protestant Reformation and by all modernists and liberals.

private law. That division of the law which delimits and secures individual interests, that is, which defines and secures private rights. In the civil law, that part which adjusts the relations of individuals with each other is *private law,* while the part which adjusts the relations of individuals with the state and the part which has to do with the organization and conduct of the machinery of government are *public law.* But in the common-law system, for historical reasons, the parts having to do with adjustment of relations of individuals with the state are largely referred to private law.

pri'vate-ly (prī'vĭt-lĭ), *adv.* In a private, secret, or unofficial, way.

privately printed. Printed at a private press or for private distribution.

private Mass. = MISSA PRIVATA.

pri'vate-ness (prī'vĭt-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* The quality or state of being private; privacy.

private nuisance. See NUISANCE, **2.**

private press. A press controlled and operated by a private person or persons; usually, one that publishes in limited quantities books not otherwise obtainable, or special editions for private or restricted distribution.

private school. Any school, esp. any elementary or secondary school, conducted by individuals or a group, often for profit. Specif.: **a** In British usage, such an institution, further distinguished from a *public school* (sense **a**). **b** In the United States, Scotland, and British colonies and dominions, such a school distinguished from a *public* school (sense **b**) and, more narrowly from a free school (public, parochial, etc.)

private secretary. A confidential or social secretary in the service of an individual.

private siding. *Railroads.* = SIDING, *n.,* **6 b.**

private soldier. = PRIVATE, *n.,* **4.**

private station. *Radio.* A transmitting station carrying on a message service for business purposes but not open to the public.

private sweepstake. A sweepstake (sense 3) to which no money or other prize is added, and which, previous to closing, has not been advertised.

private view. An invitation exhibition of works of art, etc.

private way. **a** A right of private passage over another man's ground. **b** A passage or road over private ground.

private wrong. See 3d WRONG, **4.**

pri-va'tion (prī-vā'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *privatio.* See PRIVATE.] **1.** A depriving; deprivation; esp., a depriving of rank or office; specif., *R.C.Ch.,* suspension.

2. The state occasioned or existent because of absence or deprivation, as of a positive quality or qualities; also, an instance of such; as, evil is a *privation* of good; darkness is the *privation* of light.

3. State of being deprived of that which is desired for comfort or needed for existence; destitution; want; hardship; as, to undergo severe *privations.*

4. *Logic.* The absence of positive character or existence; thus, darkness is not a reality but a mere *privation.*

priv'a-tive (prĭv'ȧ-tĭv), *adj.* [L. *privativus;* cf. F. *privatif.* See PRIVATE.] **1.** Causing privation; depriving; as, to exercise *privative* power.

2. Characterized by privation; not positive; negative.

Privative blessings, blessings of immunity. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Indicating, signifying, or predicating privation, negation, or the absence of a quality or qualities; as, a *privative* prefix (*a-; un-, non-*); a *privative* term (*blind*); alpha *privative;* the idea of a vacuum is a *privative* conception. Cf. PRIVATION, **4.**

priv'a-tive (prĭv'ȧ-tĭv), *n.* **1.** Something characterized by privation.

Blackness and darkness are indeed but *privatives.* *Bacon.*

2. *Logic.* A privative term.

3. **a** *Gram.* A privative prefix or suffix. See PRIVATIVE *adj.,* 3. **b** A word denoting the negation of a quality otherwise inherent (*dumb; voiceless*).

private intercession. See INTERCESSION, **2.**

private jurisdiction. *Scots Law.* Exclusive jurisdiction.

priv'a-tive-ly (prĭv'ȧ-tĭv-lĭ), *adv.* In a privative manner; also, *Obs.,* exclusively.

privative proposition. *Logic.* A proposition which states that a certain attribute is removed from or absent from the subject.

priv'et (prĭv'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *privie,* E. dial. *prim, primp, print.* Perh. for *primet;* perh. from being cut and trimmed. Cf. PRIE, *n.,* PRIM, *adj.,* PRIME to prune, PRIMPRINT.] **1.** **a** An ornamental Eurasian and north African shrub (*Ligustrum vulgare*), with half-evergreen leaves and small white flowers; also, any of various other species of the same genus; as, the California *privet,* ibolium *privet,* etc. The privets are widely planted for hedges. **b** The shrub *Forestiera acuminata.*

2. A color, yellowish yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

priv'et a-de'li-a (ȧ-dē'lĭ-ȧ; ȧ-dēl'yȧ). The shrub *Forestiera acuminata.*

priv'et an-drom'e-da (ăn-drŏm'ē-dȧ). A much-branched shrub (*Xolisma ligustrina*), family Ericaceae, with small, white, bell-shaped flowers in panicled racemes.

privet honeysuckle. A low, Chinese, evergreen shrub (*Lonicera pileata*) having privetlike foliage and violet-purple fruit.

-priv'ic (-prĭv'ĭk). A combining form from Latin *privus,* without, denoting *deficient in a* (specified) *element,* as in calcipriv*ic.*

priv'i-lege (prĭv'ĭ-lĭj), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *privilegium* an ordinance or law against or in favor of an individual, fr. *privus* private + *lex, legis,* law. See PRIVATE; LEGAL.] **1.** A right or immunity granted as a peculiar benefit, advantage, or favor; also, the law or grant by which it is conferred; special enjoyment of a good, or exemption from an evil or burden; a prerogative; a peculiar or personal advantage or right, esp. when enjoyed in derogation of common right.

He pleads the legal *privilege* of a Roman. *Keillewell.*

2. A grant of a special right or immunity; a franchise or patent; as, a *privilege* of printing a book; a *privilege* granted a manor or town.

3. Any of various fundamental or specially sacred rights considered as peculiarly guaranteed and secured to all persons by modern constitutional governments, such as the enjoyment of life, liberty, and reputation, the right to acquire and possess property, the right to pursue happiness.

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the *privileges* and immunities of citizens of the United States. *U. S. Const., Art.* XIV.

4. A right of asylum or sanctuary. *Obs.*

5. *Law.* **a** *Rom. Law.* A law in favor of or against a private person; later (after Augustus), a law granting a favor or immunity to some person or class of persons. **b** *Rom. & Civil Law.* A preference or priority belonging to a creditor by reason of the nature of his claim. **c** *Jurisprudence.* A condition of legal nonrestraint of natural powers, either generally or on some particular occasion. The condition of general nonrestraint is also called a *liberty.* **d** *Mar. Law.* A customary payment or gratuity to the master of a ship in the nature of primage.

6. *Polit. Science.* Immunity from arrest in any civil case and enjoyment of freedom of speech during a session granted to members of most legislative assemblies (see *U. S. Const.,* Art. I, sec. 6); as, *privilege* of Parliament.

7. *Produce Exchanges.* A call, put, spread, straddle, up, down, indemnity, or option.

8. *Stock Exchange.* **a** A call, put, spread, or straddle. **b** The right of a stockholder to buy additional shares from the issuing corporation at a price lower than the market.

Ant. — Obligation, duty.

priv'i-lege (prĭv'ĭ-lĭj), *v. t.;* -LEGED (-lĭjd); -LEG-ING (-lĭj-ĭng). [OF. *privelegie* (F. *privilégier*).] **1.** To grant a privilege or privileges to: to invest with a peculiar right, immunity, prerogative, or the like; — now often in *past part.;* as, the *privileged* classes; some *privileged* institutions; also, loosely, to take a privilege to (oneself); as, I *privilege* myself to believe.

Let me be *privileged* by my place and message. *Shak.*

2. To exempt as a privilege; to deliver by special grace or immunity; — with *from;* as, to *privilege* legislators from arrest.

3. To authorize (an evil); license; also, to justify. *Now R.*

To *privilege* without penance or disturbance an odious crime. *Milton.*

priv'i-leged (-lĭjd), *adj.* Having or endowed with a privilege, enjoying or honored with a privilege; as, open only to the *privileged* few. Cf. PRIVILEGE, *v. t.,* 1.

privileged communication. *Law.* **a** A communication between parties to a confidential relation such that the recipient cannot be legally compelled to disclose it as a witness, as a communication between lawyer and client, physician and patient, husband and wife, etc.; — often called *confidential communication.* **b** A defamatory communication the making of which does not expose the party making it to the civil or criminal liability that would follow from it if not privileged. Such communications may be ***absolutely privileged,*** as statements made by a member of a legislative body, or by a judge in his judicial capacity; or it may be ***conditionally privileged,*** as where a statement is made by one person to another who is in a confidential relation, or who has an interest therein, bad faith with actual malice in these cases depriving the communication of its privileged character.

privileged debts. *Civil Law.* Debts to which a preference in payment is given by law; preferred debts.

privileged deed. *Scots Law.* A holograph deed, which is exempted from the statute requiring deeds to be signed before witnesses.

privileged witnesses. *Law.* Witnesses whom the party in interest may refuse to allow to testify as to certain things.

priv'i-leg-er (prĭv'ĭ-lĭj-ẽr), *n.* One who privileges.

priv'i-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a privy manner; privately; secretly.

priv'i-ty (prĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *privete,* fr. OF. *privetté.* See PRIVY, *adj.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Privacy; secrecy; confidence. **b** Privacy of life or condition; seclusion. **c** Intimate association; familiarity. **d** A private matter or plan; a secret. **e** One's private business.

2. *pl.* The genitals; the privates. *Now Rare.*

3. Private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private matter; cognizance implying concurrence.

All the doors were laid open for his departure, not without the *privity* of the Prince of Orange. *Swift.*

4. *Law.* A connection, or bond of union, between parties, as to some particular transaction; mutual or successive relationship to the same rights of property; the relationship between privies.

priv'y (prĭv'ĭ), *adj.* [OF. *privé,* fr. L. *privatus.* See PRIVATE.] **1.** Intimate; in close relations; familiar. *Obs.*

pris'on-ful, *n.* See -FUL.
pris'on-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
prisse papyrus (prĕs). See PAPYRUS, *n.,* 3.
pris'tin. Pristine. *Ref. Sp.*
pris'ti-nate, *adj.* Pristine. *Obs.*
Pris'ti-pom'i-dæ (prĭs'tĭ-pŏm'ĭ-dē), Pris'ti-po-mat'i-dæ (-pō-măt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of HAEMULIDAE. See GRUNT, *n.,* 3.
prit'tle, *v. t.* = PRATTLE, *v. i. Obs.*
prit'ty. Var. of PRETTY. *Dial.*
pri-va'tion-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
priv'a-tiv. Privative. *Ref. Sp.*
priv'a-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
prive. Scot. var. of PROVE.
prive, *v. i.* [ME. *priven,* fr. OF. *priver,* fr. L. *privare.*] To deprive; depose. *Obs.*
priv'i-ment, *adv.* Privily. *Obs.*
priv'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
privit. † PRIVATE.
-privous. = -PRIVIC.

2. Of or pertaining to some person exclusively; assigned to an official for private use or personal service; not public; personal. *Obs.*, except in such phrases as: *privy chamber, privy purse.* "And hath the *privy* key." *Herbert.*
3. Hidden; not manifest or apparent; concealed; not open; also, done secretly; clandestine; stealthy; furtive in action. *Now Poetic.* "The grim wolf with *privy* paw." *Milton.* "That in the alley had a *privy* place." *Wordsworth.*
4. Admitted as one participating secretly or in a secret; privately aware as a party; — now with *to*.
I hope these walls alone And the mute air are *privy* to your passion. *Gray.*
Syn. — See SENSIBLE. **Ant.** — Unaware, uninformed.

priv'y (prĭv'ĭ), *n.; pl.* PRIVIES (-ĭz). **1.** *Law.* Any of those persons having mutual or successive relationship to the same right of property; a person having an interest in any action or thing, esp. one having an interest derived from a contract or conveyance to which he is not himself a party; — usually distinguished from *party*. *Privies* are usually classified as: ***privies in blood,*** as heir and ancestor; ***privies in estate,*** as donor and donee, lessor and lessee; ***privies in representation,*** as executor or administrator and the deceased; ***privies in law,*** as where one takes property from another by escheat.
2. *Obs.* A confidant. Specif.: **a** A close or intimate friend. **b** One privy to a transaction or secret.
3. A necessary; a backhouse. *Now Local.*
— ***in privy.*** In private; secretly.

privy coat. Light armor worn under the coat. *Obs.*

privy council. A secret council; also, a private, or personal, council; a Council of State; esp.: [*caps.*] **a** *Eng. Hist.* (1) The body of men appointed by the crown, without any patent or grant, to advise it in matters of state; — called also *King's Privy Council.* Historically the council developed as a smaller body from the Great Council, becoming definitely recognized in the reign of Richard II, and officially designated as the Privy Council in the time of Henry VI. The body came to have large legislative, judicial, and administrative powers, but now most of these have either been abolished (as its legislative function by act of Parliament), or delegated to minor bodies or committees of its members. Thus, its judicial powers were taken away by the abolition of the Star Chamber or have been delegated to the committee known as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; most of its advisory powers have been actually, though not theoretically, taken from it by the formation of the cabinet (which see), legally a committee of the council. The main duty of the council, as such, at present is to advise the crown as to the issue of ordinances, or orders in council. See PRECEDENCE. (2) The similar body appointed to advise the governor or ruler, as in Canada, Japan, Jamaica, etc. **b** *Scot. Hist.* A body analogous to the English Privy Council (discontinued, 1707).

privy councilor *or* **councillor.** **a** A confidential adviser. **b** A member of a privy council. See *Forms of Address,* in Appendix; PRECEDENCE. — **priv'y–coun'cil·ship,** *n.*

privy purse. *Great Britain.* **a** An allowance for the private expenses of the sovereign, forming part of the civil list. **b** [*caps.*] In full, ***Keeper of the Privy Purse.*** An officer of the royal household who pays the private expenses of the sovereign.

privy seal. **a** In Great Britain, the seal which the king uses in grants, etc., which are to pass the great seal, or which he uses in lesser matters that do not require the great seal. **b** In Scotland, also, a seal used to authenticate royal grants of personal or assignable rights. **c** [*caps.*] Short for LORD PRIVY SEAL. **d** *Eng.* A paper imposing a forced loan; — so called because formerly authenticated by the clerk of the privy seal. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

privy signet. See SIGNET **1 a.**

privy tithes. See TITHE.

privy verdict. Formerly, a verdict given privily to the judge out of court.

‖**prix** (prē), *n.* [F.] A prize. See GRAND PRIX and GRAND PRIX DE ROME.

Prix' Gon'court' (prē' gôn'kōōr'); *pl.* PRIX GONCOURT. [F. See GONCOURT, Edmond and Jules (*Biog.*).] Goncourt prize; a prize of 5,000 francs (later increased to 10,000) awarded annually since 1903 by the French *Académie Goncourt* for the most remarkable imaginative work (preferably a novel) composed during the year by a young French writer. The winner is known as the *Goncourt laureate.*

priz'a·ble, prize'a·ble (prīz'ə·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Valuable; worthy to be prized.
2. *Chess.* En prise.

prize (prīz), *v. t.;* PRIZED (prīzd); PRIZ'ING (prīz'ĭng). [ME. *prisen,* fr. OF. *prisier* (earlier *preisier*), F. *priser,* fr. LL. *pretiare,* fr. *pretium* worth, value. See PRICE; cf. PRAISE, PRIZE a reward.] **1.** To set or estimate the relative or, formerly the money value, of; to appraise; price; rate; as, to *prize* one's life highly or very little.
2. To value highly; to estimate to be of great worth; to esteem. "[I] do love, *prize,* honor you." *Shak.*
3. *Obs.* **a** To equal in price or value. **b** To set up as a stake. **c** To praise.

prize, *n.* Estimate; valuation. *Obs.*

prize (prīz), *n.* [OF. *prise* a seizing, hold, grasp, fr. *prendre* to take, fr. L. *prendere, prehendere,* past part. *prensus, prehensus.* See PRISON, PREHENSILE; cf. 1st PRY, REPRISAL.] **1.** Act of capturing or taking; also, that which is taken from another; something captured; a thing or person seized by force, stratagem, or superior power.
I will depart my *prix,* or my prey, by deliberation. *Chaucer.*
2. [See 5th PRIZE.] A lever; also, purchase; leverage. *Nova Dial.*
3. *Law.* **a** The capture of anything by a belligerent using the rights of war, or the property captured; esp., the capture of property, as a vessel, on the high sea or in the territorial waters of the enemy in virtue of the rights of war; also, property, or a particular piece of property, so captured. **b** *O. Eng. Law.* The taking from a merchant of a certain quantity (according to the custom of the time) of commodities for the king's use; also, the right to take such commodities. Prize of native products was called *preemption* or *purveyance;* prize of imports or exports was called *emption* or *caption.* Cf. PRISAGE. **c** Hence, by analogy, property seized under revenue, excise, or prohibitory laws to be taken to a court of prize jurisdiction to be forfeited.
4. *Medieval Hunting.* A signal blown on the horn to give notice of the killing or capture of the game.
5. *Tobacco Mfg.* A lever-operated press.

prize, *v. t.* [From 3d PRIZE.] To make a prize of; to seize as a prize; as, the vessel was *prized* for violating neutrality.

prize (prīz), *v. t.;* PRIZED (prīzd); PRIZ'ING (prīz'ĭng). Also **prise.** [From *prize* a lever, fr. ME. *prise,* fr. OF. *prise* a taking hold. See 3d PRIZE.] **1.** To press, force, or move, esp. with a lever; to force, esp. up or open; to pry; as, to *prize* off the lid of a box.
2. To force or pack (tobacco leaves) into a cask. *Local, U.S.*

prize, *n.* [ME. *pris, prise.* See PRICE, PRIZE to value.] **1.** Something offered or striven for in competition or in contests of chance; specif.: **a** An honor or reward striven for in a competitive contest; anything offered to be competed for, or as an inducement to, or reward of, effort; as, a school *prize;* the *prizes* given at an agricultural show. **b** That which may be won by chance, as in a lottery.
2. Anything worth striving for; a valuable possession held or in prospect; an advantage or privilege.
Methinks, 't is *prize* enough to be his son. *Shak.*
3. A contest for a reward; competition. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
prize-giving, *adj.* **prize-playing,** *adj.* **prize-winning,** *adj.*
prizeholder **prize-taking,** *adj.* **prizeworthy**

prize (prīz), *adj.* **1.** Having been awarded a prize; as, a *prize* essay; also, worthy of a prize.
2. Awarded as a prize; as, a *prize* medal.

prize court. *Law.* **a** A court having jurisdiction to adjudge upon captures at sea in time of war. **b** By analogy, a court having jurisdiction over seizures by revenue officers and other officials with similar authority.

prize crew. *Nav.* A detail of officers and men from the captor placed aboard a prize to take her into port for adjudication.

prize fight. An exhibition contest of pugilists for a stake or wager. Hence: **prize fighter; prize fighting.** — **prize'-fight',** *v. i.*

prize'man (prīz'mən), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A winner of a prize, esp. an academic prize.

prize money. **1.** *Nav.* A portion of the proceeds of a captured vessel or other property divided among the officers and men of the vessel or vessels making the capture; also, a sum granted by the government to the officers and men of a vessel or vessels participating in the destruction of an enemy's vessel or vessels in battle. Prize money in the United States Navy was abolished by Act of March 3, 1899.
2. Money offered in prizes.

priz'er (prīz'ĕr), *n.* [See PRIZE to value.] Orig., appraiser; now one who prizes something.

priz'er (prīz'ĕr), *n.* [See PRIZE to press.] One who presses or packs something, as tobacco into hogsheads.

priz'er, *n.* [See PRIZE reward.] One who contends for a prize, esp. in boxing or wrestling. *Archaic.*

prize ring. The ring (see 1st RING, 12 b) for a prize fight; also, the system and practice of prize fighting; prize fighters and their followers collectively.

priz'er·y (prīz'ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). An establishment where tobacco is prized.

prize'tak'er (prīz'tāk'ĕr), *n.* The winner of a prize.

prize winner. The winner of a prize.

Prje·val'sky's horse (pĕr·zhĕ·val'y'·skĭz). = PRZEHEVALSKI'S HORSE.

‖**pro** (prō), *prep.* [L.; akin to Gr. *pro,* See FOR; cf. PROTO-.] A Latin preposition signifying *for, before, forth.*

pro (prō), *adv.* For, on, or in behalf of, the affirmative side; — in contrast with *con;* as, they debated it *pro* and con.

pro, *n.; pl.* PROS (prōz). One who takes, or votes on, the affirmative side; an aye; also, an argument, reason, etc., for the affirmative; — usually in *pl.,* as, to listen to the *pros* and cons before voting.

pro (prō), *n.; pl.* PROS (prōz). Short for PROPROCTOR, PROFESSIONAL, PROHIBITIONIST.

pro-. [L. *pro.* In F., L. *pro* often became *pour,* OF. also *por,* whence the E. *pur-,* as in *purchase, purvey.* See PRO, *prep.*] A prefix signifying in general *before, in front, forth, for, in behalf of, in place of, according to,* and used almost entirely in words from the Latin and Greek. It is sometimes confused with *pre-,* fr. L. *prae-* (see PRE-). *Pro-* is used to denote: **1.** In combinations not originally English, as: **a** *Forth, forward, onward,* with the idea of *motion before* or *to the front,* as in *proceed,* to go before or forward, *project, propel; progress,* a moving forward, *promenade, problem; proclitic,* leaning forward, *profuse.* **b** *Out, outward,* as in *propagate, protract.* **c** = 2d PRO-, as in *provide, protect.* **d** *Rare. According to, in proportion,* as in *proportion, prosperous.*
2. *In place of, for, instead of,* with the idea of *substitution,* as in *pronoun,* a word instead of a noun, *proleg, procathedral;* also specif. in titles, *deputy,* as, *proconsul,* a person acting in place of a consul; *propraetor, prolegate.*
3. *For, in behalf of,* from the idea of *standing before or in front of for defense or protection,* as in *procure,* to gain, literally, to care for, *prolocutor,* one who speaks for another, *proxenus.*
4. *For, in favor of, adherent to, partisan of;* — for the most part a modern development of *pro,* an aye, *pro and con,* as in *pro*-German, *pro*-Catholicism, *pro*slavery.
☞ The reference "See PRO-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *pro-* if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

pro-. A prefix, Greek *pro-,* from *pro* [see PRO, *prep.*], meaning *before,* used to denote: **a** *Priority of place* with the sense of *position before, in front of,* as in *proaulion, proscenium, prognathic.* **b** *Priority of order* or *time,* in the sense of *occurring before, beforehand;* — chiefly with nouns, as in *prologue,* part spoken before (the main piece), *proem; proethnic,* prior to division into separate peoples. **c** *Primitive, rudimentary, undeveloped,* as in *progamete,* an immature gamete. Cf. PROTO-.

pro'a (prō'ä), *n.* [Malay *prao, prau,* boat, fr. Marathi *paḍāv.*] *Naut.* A double-ended outrigger swift-sailing canoe of Malaysia, having one side flat, which is kept to leeward. It carries a large lateen sail.

pro·air'e·sis, *n.* Also **pro·aer'e·sis** (prō·âr'ē·sĭs; prō·ē'rē·sĭs). [Gr. *proairesis.*] A deliberate or rational choice.
That act of reason which in ethics is called *proairesis.* *Milton.*

pro'al (prō'ăl), *adj.* [*pro-* + *-al.*] *Zool.* Designating mastication effected by forward motion. Cf. PALINAL, PROPALINAL.

pro'–Al·ly' (prō'ă·lī': -ălī'), *adj.* [See 1st PRO-, 4.] Favoring the Allies in World War I or World War II. — *n.* A pro-Ally individual or nation.

pro·am'bi·ent (prō·ăm'bĭ·ĕnt), *adj.* *Astron.* Preceding; lying in front; — said of that region of a medium into which a moving body is passing.

pro·am'ni·on (prō·ăm'nĭ·ŏn), *n.* [*pro-* + *amnion.*] *Embryol.* In the early embryos of the higher vertebrates, an area in the anterior part of the blastoderm not yet invaded by the mesoblast. The anterior fold of the amnion develops from it, and hence contains for a time no mesoblast. — **pro'am·ni·ot'ic** (prō'ăm·nĭ·ŏt'ĭk), *adj.*

pro'a·naph'o·ra (prō'ä·năf'ō·rä), *n.* [See PRO-; ANAPHORA.] *Eccl.* In Eastern liturgies, that part of the service which precedes the anaphora. — **pro'a·naph'o·ral** (-răl), *adj.*

pro and con. See 2d & 3d PRO.

pro'–and–con', *v. t. & i.;* PRO'-AND-CONNED'; -CON'NING. To argue or to consider arguments for and against.

pro·an'gi·o·sperm' (prō·ăn'jĭ·ō·spûrm'), *n.* *Paleobot.* One of the ancestral fossil types from which modern angiosperms are thought to be derived. — **pro·an'gi·o·sper'mic** (-spûr'mĭk), **-sper'mous** (-mŭs), *adj.*

pro'an·thro'pos (prō'ăn·thrō'pŏs; prō·ăn'thrō·pŏs), *n.* [See 2d PRO- c; ANTHROPO-.] A hypothetical type of prehuman primate; pre-man.

‖**pro a'ris et fo'cis** (prō ä'rĭs ĕt fō'sĭs). [L.] For (our) altars and firesides, that is, for home and country.

Pro·ar'thri (prō·är'thrĭ), *n. pl.* Also **Pro·sar'thri** (-sär'thrĭ). [NL., fr. 2d *pro-* + Gr. *arthron* joint.] *Zool.* A suborder of sharks, usually placed in the order Cestracontes, including the Heterodontidae and related forms having the palatoquadrate apparatus articulated with the preorbital part of the skull.

pro·at'las (prō·ăt'lăs), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *pro-* **a** + *atlas.*] *Zool. & Anat.* A rudimentary vertebra lying between the atlas and the occipital bone, found in reptiles, and as a rare anomaly in man.

pro·au'li·on (prō·ô'lĭ·ŏn), *n.; pl.* -LIA (-ä). [Gr., vestibule, fr. *pro* before + *aulē* court.] *Eccl.* The porch of an Eastern church.

Pro·a'vis (prō·ā'vĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *pro-* **c** + L. *avis* bird.] *Paleontol.* A genus which includes a hypothetical animal intermediate between birds and reptiles. — **pro·a'vi·an** (-vĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

prob (prŏb), *v. t. & i.* To stab; to pierce; to prod. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

prob'a·bi·lism (prŏb'ä·bĭ·lĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *probabilisme.*] **1.** The doctrine that certainty is impossible, but that probability suffices to govern belief and action.
2. **a** One of several systems or doctrines which assume to determine where moral obligation lies when it is impossible to be certain whether the law holds in a particular case, and when, as between law and liberty, opinions can be adduced in favor of either course; — subject of a discussion regarding one's procedure when there is question of the lawfulness or unlawfulness of action, commencing with Bartholomew Medina (1527–1581) and culminating in the attacks on the Jesuits especially by the Jansenists in the 17th century. The various systems developed during this discussion are: (1) ***rigorism,*** that the law must always be obeyed; (2) ***absolute tutiorism,*** that the argument favoring liberty must be certain; (3) ***moderate tutiorism,*** that the opinion favoring liberty must be the most probable of all possible opinions; (4) ***probabiliorism,*** that the argument for liberty must be more probable than that for law; (5) ***equiprobabilism,*** that either course may be followed when arguments for both are equally probable; (6) ***probabilism,*** that an opinion favoring liberty may be followed even though that for law is more probable if that opinion commends itself to judicious minds or is supported by sound authority; (7) ***laxism,*** that a slightly probable argument for liberty is sufficient. **b** More narrowly, theory (6) in 2 **a.**

prob'a·bi·list (-lĭst), *n.* One teaching or holding a doctrine of probabilism. — *adj.* Probabilistic.

prob'a·bi·lis'tic (-lĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Of or pert. to probabilism.

prob'a·bil'i·ty (prŏb'ä·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *probabilité,* fr. L. *probabilitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being probable; reasonable ground for presuming; true, real, or likely to occur; likelihood; more narrowly, a conclusion that is not proof but follows logically from such evidence

---

Pri'wen (prĭ'wĕn). Var. of PREIDWIN.

prize'a·ble. Var. of PRIZABLE.

prize'less, *adj.* **1.** Priceless. *Obs.*
2. See -LESS.

pro'ab·o·li'tion·ist (prō'ăb·ō·lĭsh'ŭn·ĭst), *adj. & n.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·ab'so·lut·ism, *n.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro·ab'so·lut·ist,** *adj.*

pro·ab'sti·nence, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [1st PRO-, 4.]

pro'-Ab'ys·sin'i·an, *adj.* See PRO-, 4.

pro'ac·a·dem'ic, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'ac·cept'ance, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

proach, *v. i.* To approach. *Obs.*

pro'ac·qui·si'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'ac·quit'tal, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·ac'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·ac'tor, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'ad·di'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [1st PRO-, 4.]

pro'ad·journ'ment, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'ad·min'is·tra'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'ad·mis'sion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'a·dop'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro·ad'ver·tis'ing, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'aes·thet'ic, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'-Af'ri·can, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'ag·gres'sion·ist, *n.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'ag·i·ta'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'a·grar'i·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'a·gree'ment, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'ag·ri·cul'tur·al, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'ah. Var. of PROA.

pro·air'plane', *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'-Al'a·bam'an, *adj.,* **pro'-Al·las'kan,** *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'-Al·ba'ni·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'-Al·bert'an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'al·co·hol·ism, *n.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'-Al·ge'ri·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [1st PRO-, 4.]

pro·al'ien (prō·āl'yĕn), *adj.* See PRO-, 4.

pro'al·li'ance, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'-Al·lied', *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'al·lot'ment, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'-Al'pine, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'-Al·sa'tian, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'al·ter·a'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'am·a·teur', *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'a·mer'i·can, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. —**pro'-A·mer'i·can·ism,** *n.* [PRO-, 4.]

pro'a·muse'ment, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'a·nar'chic, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'a·na'a·to'lĭ·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro' and con'tra. = PRO AND CON. See 2d & 3d PRO. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'-An'gli·can, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'an·i·mis'tic, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'-An'na·mese', *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'an·nex·a'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro'an·nex·a'tion·ist,** *n.* [PRO-, 4.]

pro'ant·arc'tic, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'ap·os·tol'ic, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'ap·point'ment, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [1st PRO-, 4.]

pro'ap·por'tion·ment, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'ap·pre'ci·a'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [1st PRO-, 4.]

pro'ap·pro'pri·a'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'ap·prov'al, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'a·quat'ic, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'-Ar'ab, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'-A·ra'bi·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'-Ar'a·bic, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'ar·bi·tra'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'arch'er·y, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·arc'tic, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'-Ar'gen·ti'na, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. —**pro'-Ar'gen·tin'i·an,** *adj.*

pro'-Ar'i·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'a·ris'to·crat'ic, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [1st PRO-, 4.]

pro'-Ar'is·to·te'li·an, *adj.* See PRO-, 4.

pro'-Ar·me'ni·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'-Ar·min'i·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·ar'my, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'-art' (66), *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'-A'sian, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'-A'si·at'ic, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'as·sess'ment, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'as·so'ci·a'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

proat, *v. i.* † PROTE. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'-A'th'a·na'sian, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'a·the·ist, *n.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro'a·the·is'tic,** *adj.*

pro'-A·the'ni·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'ath·let'ic, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'-At·lan'tic, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'at·tack', *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'at·tend'ance, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·auc'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·au'di·ence, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'-Aus·tra'lĭ·an, *adj.,* **pro'-Aus'tri·an,** *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·au'thor, *adj.,* **pro'au·thor'i·ty,** *adj.,* **pro'au·to·mo·bile',** *adj.,* **pro'a·vi·a'tion,** *adj.*

pro'a·ward', *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'-A·zo'ri·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

prob'a·bil'i·o·rism (prŏb'ä·bĭl'ĭ·ō·rĭz'm; -yō·rĭz'm), *n.* [L. *probabilior,* compar. of *probabilis* probable.] See PROBABILISM, 2. — **prob'a·bil'i·o·rist** (-rĭst), *n.*

---

as is available; as, reports devoid of all *probability;* to establish *probability* of guilt.

But their notions of *probability* were radically different from ours. *J. A. Froude.*

2. That which is or appears probable; something probably true or real, or likely to happen; as, his visit is a *probability;* daily flights are within the *probabilities.*

3. *Math.* In the doctrine of chance, the likelihood of the occurrence of any particular form of an event, estimated as the ratio of the number of ways in which that form might occur to the whole number of ways in which the event might occur in any form (all such elementary forms being assumed as equally probable); the limit of the ratio of the frequency of that form of the event to the entire frequency of the event in all forms as the number of trials is increased indefinitely. Thus, as an unweighted die thrown up may fall equally well with any of its six faces up, there are six ways of happening; the ace can turn up in only one way; the chance of the ace is 1 out of 6 (⅙).

4. *pl.* Weather forecasts. *Now Rare.*

Syn. — Likeliness, chance; credibility.

probability curve. *Statistics.* A curve whose ordinates represent the relative frequency of an error in a large group of observations or measurements, the size of which error is represented by the corresponding abscissa. Its equation is $y = y_0 e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2/\sigma^2}$ where σ is the standard deviation and y_0 is the maximum frequency. Called also *curve of frequency of error, curve of probability.*

prob'a·bi·lize (prŏb'ȧ·bĭ·līz), *v. t.* [See -IZE.] To make probable; to give probability to.

prob'a·ble (prŏb'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *probabilis,* fr. *probare* to try, approve, prove. See PROVE; cf. PROVABLE.] **1.** Having more evidence for than against; supported by evidence strong enough to establish presumption, but not proof, of its truth; as, to make out a *probable* case; the hypothesis is *probable;* a highly *probable* conclusion.

2. *Now Rare.* **a** Capable of being proved. **b** Plausible; specious. **c** Establishing a probability; as, *probable* evidence.

3. Likely to be or become true or real; such as logically or actually may be or may happen; reasonably, but not certainly, to be believed or expected; as, *probable* events or developments; the *probable* author of a book; a *probable* plot or character.

4. Dealing with what is probable; specif., realistic.

Our *probable* novelists of today. *A. Symons.*

Syn. — See LIKELY. **Ant.** — Unlikely, improbable, doubtful.

prob'a·ble, *n.* That which is probable; also, a probability.

probable cause. *Law.* A reasonable ground of presumption that a charge is well founded. Two definitions of probable cause with reference to the criminal prosecutions and actions in tort are in general acceptance. One is that "probable cause is the existence of such facts and circumstances as would excite the belief in a reasonable mind, acting on the facts within the knowledge of the prosecutor, that the person charged was guilty of the crime for which he was prosecuted." The other, and more widely accepted definition, tantamount to this, is: "probable cause means a reasonable ground of suspicion, supported by circumstances sufficiently strong in themselves to warrant a cautious man in the belief that the person accused is guilty of the offense with which he is charged" (*Fed. Cas.* 9926). Probable cause in civil suits is in principle the same. Cf. MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

probable error. *Statistics.* See ERROR, 9.

probable life. *Life Insurance.* The period during which one half the people of a given age at a given time will remain alive, according to the mortality table; — sometimes called *equation of life.* Cf. EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

prob'a·bly (prŏb'ȧ·blĭ), *adv.* In a probable manner. Specif.: **a** *Now Rare.* Reasonably; credibly; presumably. **b** In all probability; very likely; as, he is *probably* the best candidate.

pro'bal (prō'băl; -b'l), *adj.* Approved; assured; probable. *Rare.*

pro'bang (prō'băng), *n.* A slender elastic rod, as of whalebone, with a sponge on the end, for removing obstructions from the esophagus, making applications, etc.

pro'bant (prō'bănt), *adj.* [L. *probans, -antis,* pres. part. See PROBATE, *adj.*] Serving to prove or establish. *Rare.*

pro'bate (prō'bāt *or, esp. Brit.,* prō'bĭt), *adj.* [L. *probatus,* past part. of *probare* to prove. See PROVE.] **1.** Proved; tried; evident. *Obs.*

As *probate* witnesses hathe learned mee. *Wm. Forrest.*

2. Of or belonging to a probate, or court of probate, or its jurisdiction; as, a *probate* record.

pro'bate (prō'bāt *or, esp. Brit.,* prō'bĭt), *n.* **1.** Proof; test; piece of evidence.

2. *Law.* Official proof; esp., the proof before a competent officer or tribunal that an instrument offered is the last will and testament of a person deceased as it purports and is alleged to be; also, rarely, an officially authenticated copy of a will so proved. Also, the right or jurisdiction of hearing and determining questions or issues arising in matters concerning the probate of wills or the administration of decedents' estates. The effect of probate of a will is to establish its prima-facie validity both as to manner and form of execution and as to the testator's capacity, but not generally to establish the validity of its provisions. It also authorizes an executor or testamentary trustee to act. Jurisdiction of the probate of wills and administration of decedents' personal estate was obtained by the ecclesiastical courts early in the Middle Ages in Europe, and so continued in England until the Court of Probate was created by Act of 1857 (see PREROGATIVE COURT) and was given the jurisdiction in probate matters over both realty and personalty, which jurisdiction was later transferred by the Judicature Acts to the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice. Prior to 1857 probate was, in England (except in case of *bona notabilia* — which see), before the ordinary, and might if uncontested be made in *common form,* that is, by the executor's own oath, or in *solemn form,* that is, by witnesses. The distinction between probate in common form (which now may take place in a subordinate jurisdiction, called a *district probate registry*) and that in solemn form (which must be before the Probate Division or a county court) is maintained. In the United States the *probate courts* have from the first been civil courts, variously designated, usually according to their previous colonial character, as: *court of probate,* as in Connecticut; *surrogate's court,* as in New York; *ordinary's court,* as in Georgia and formerly in South Carolina; *orphans' court,* as in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; or *prefect's court,* as in New Mexico. In some States these courts control the appointment of guardians, the adoption of children, changing of names, etc.

pro'bate (prō'bāt), *v. t.;* -BAT·ED (-bāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -BAT·ING (-bāt·ĭng). To make probate of, esp. of an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of a person.

probate bond. A bond required of administrators, executors, and similar fiduciaries.

probate court. A court for the probate of wills, administration of estates, and related matters.

probate duty. See DEATH DUTY.

pro·ba'tion (prō·bā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *probatio,* fr. *probare* to try, examine, prove. See PROVE.] **1.** Act of testing or probing; experimentation; an examination or investigation. *Now Rare.*

2. Act of proving; also, that which proves anything; proof. *Now Chiefly Scot.*

When by miracle God dispensed great gifts to the laity, . . . he gave *probation* that he intended that all should prophesy and preach. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, to determine character, qualification, etc.; examination, trial or a period of trial; as, to engage a person on *probation.* Hence, specif.: **a** The time or period which a person must pass in a religious house before taking the vows, to prove his or her virtue, and ability to bear the severities of the rule; novitiate. **b** The trial of a ministerial candidate's qualifications prior to his ordination, or to his settlement as a pastor. **c** *Theol.* A state or period, in this life or after death, in which man has opportunity to avail himself of the grace of God and become qualified for a happier state. **d** In various Methodist bodies, a trial of a convert's fitness, required as a preliminary to reception into full church membership. **e** In some universities, colleges, and schools, a status of trial for deficient or culpable students, usually marked by certain penalties, as disqualification for organized athletics and compulsory attendance on all classes.

4. *Law.* The method of treating a delinquent, convicted of an offense, whereby he is not imprisoned but is released on a suspended sentence under supervision and upon specified conditions; also, the status of a convicted person so released; as, the term of *probation;* placed on *probation.* Usually he must report at stated intervals to an officer (see PROBATION OFFICER) or to the court.

pro·ba'tion·al (prō·bā'shŭn·ăl; -'l), *adj.* Probationary.

pro·ba'tion·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to probation or probationers; serving for trial or a test; on probation; as, *probationary* term, nurses, or order of ministers.

pro·ba'tion·ar'y, *n.; pl.* -IES (-Yz). A probationer.

pro·ba'tion·er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who is undergoing probation; one who is on trial, as a postulant or a newly admitted student nurse.

2. A student in divinity who is licensed to preach but has not yet received a call. *Scot.*

3. A convicted delinquent on probation.

pro·ba'tion·ism (-Iz'm), *n. Theol.* The theory of probation after death.

pro·ba'tion·ist (-Ist), *n.* A probationer.

probation officer. In a municipal criminal court, an officer appointed by the magistrate to exercise supervision over, and receive regular reports from, an offender whose sentence is suspended. *Chiefly U. S.*

pro'ba·tive (prō'bȧ·tĭv; prŏb'ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* [L. *probativus.*] **1.** Serving to test or try; probationary; as, *probative* experience.

2. Serving to prove or give proof; evidential; as, a *probative* letter. — **pro'ba·tive·ly,** *adv.*

pro·ba'tor (prō·bā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] *Obs.* **a** Examiner. **b** *O. Eng. Law.* An approver.

pro'ba·to'ry (prō'bȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Probative. *Now Rare.*

2. Pertaining to, or serving for, proof; as, *probatory* evidence; a *probatory* term, or time for taking testimony.

probe (prōb), *n.* [ML. *proba* examination, proof. See PROOF.] **1.** *Surg.* A slender instrument for examining the depth or other conditions of a wound, ulcer, or cavity, or for exploring for bullets, for stones in the bladder, etc.

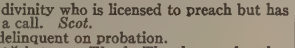

Probe, 1.

2. An explorative examination or test; specif., *U. S.,* an investigation or inquiry directed to the discovery of evidence of wrongdoing; as, a legislative *probe* of banking practices.

3. An action of probing or prodding; a prod or dig.

probe (prōb), *v.;* PROBED (prōbd); PROB'ING (prōb'ĭng). [From *probe,* n., and fr. L. *probare* to test. See PROBE, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To examine, as a wound or some cavity of the body, with a probe.

2. To investigate thoroughly, esp. by questioning; to sound; to subject to close scrutiny; as, to *probe* one's motive or official conduct.

3. To penetrate as with a probe; to pierce deeply.

Probe my quick core, and sound my depth. *Christina Rossetti.*

—, *Intrans.:* To probe, search, or penetrate something.

Baffling you all who want the eye to *probe.* *Browning.*

Syn. — Examine, search, scrutinize.

probe'a·ble (prōb'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being probed.

probe'-point'ed, *adj. Surg.* Having a blunt or button-shaped extremity; — said of cutting instruments, as scissors.

prob'er (prōb'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which probes.

probe scissors. *Surg.* Scissors having a spherical end on the blade which is thrust into a wound to enlarge it.

prob'i·ty (prŏb'ĭ·tĭ; prō'bĭ-; 277), *n.* [F. *probité,* fr. L. *probitas,* fr. *probus* good, proper, honest. See PROVE.] Tried virtue or integrity; moral and intellectual honesty; rectitude; uprightness. "*Probity* of mind." *Pope.*

Syn. — See HONESTY. **Ant.** — Improbity, turpitude.

prob'lem (prŏb'lĕm; -lĕm), *n.* [ME. *probleme,* fr. OF. *probleme,* fr. L. *problema,* fr. Gr. *problēma* anything thrown forward, a question proposed for solution, fr. *proballein* to throw or lay before, fr. *pro* before, forward + *ballein* to throw. See PARABLE.] **1.** A question proposed for solution. Specif.: **a** A riddle; an enigmatic question. **b** *Hist.* A question propounded for academic discussion; a formal disputation. **c** Now usually, a perplexing question, situation, or person; a matter involving difficulty in solving, settling, or handling; as, to solve the *problem* of how to prevent war; this child is a *problem.*

2. *Math.* Anything that is required to be done, as, in geometry, to bisect a line or to draw a perpendicular, or, in algebra, to find an unknown quantity. Cf. THEOREM, 2.

3. *Chess.* An imagined position with a hidden mate or combination, usually in a given number of moves, to be discovered as a solution.

prob'lem (prŏb'lĕm; -lĕm), *adj.* **1.** Dealing with a problem or problems; of a play, novel, etc., having a plot concretely presenting in a serious manner a problem of human conduct or relationship, often a sociological problem.

2. Of a child, presenting a problem to those responsible for him because of misconduct or maladjustment, whether due to his own mental deficiency or emotional instability, or to improper handling and environment.

prob'lem·at'ic (prŏb'lĕm·ăt'ĭk), *adj.* Problematical (esp. sense 1). "Excellent acoustics, always so *problematic* a quality in halls built for the hearing of music." *Edith Wharton.*

prob'lem·at'i·cal (-I·kăl), *adj.* [F. *problématique,* fr. LL. *problematicus,* fr. Gr. *problēmatikos.*] **1.** Having the nature of a problem; difficult and uncertain of decision, fulfillment, or establishment as fact; questionable; unsettled; doubtful; as, one's guilt is *problematical.*

2. Presenting or giving rise to a problem or problems; puzzling as to its nature, source, bearing, or meaning; as, conduct of a *problematical* character; a *problematical* inscription in unknown characters.

Syn. — See EQUIVOCAL. **Ant.** — Sure, certain, positive.

problematic proposition *or* **judgment.** *Logic.* A proposition asserting possibility as opposed to necessity.

prob'lem·a·tist (prŏb'lĕm·ȧ·tĭst), *n.* A problemist.

prob'lem·a·tize (-tīz), *v. t.* To propose problems.

prob'lem·ist (prŏb'lĕm·Ist), *n.* [See -IST.] One who specializes in problems; esp. a composer or solver of chess problems. — **prob'lem·is'tic** (-Is'tĭk), *adj.*

prob'lem·ize (-īz), *v. i.* To raise or discuss problems; to speculate.

problem of three bodies. *Math.* The problem of determining the motions of three rigid bodies abandoned to their mutual attractions. It is fundamental in the doctrine of the perturbations of planets.

pro·bos'ci·dal (prō·bŏs'I·dăl; -d'l), *adj. Zool.* Proboscidiform.

pro·bos'ci·date (-dāt), *adj. Zool.* Having a proboscis; proboscidial.

Pro'bos·cid'e·a (prō'bŏ·sĭd'ē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PROBOSCIS.] **1.** *Zool.* **a** An order (or, formerly, suborder) of ungulate mammals consisting of the elephants and their extinct allies, including *Dinotherium* and the mastodons. **b** Formerly, a suborder comprising all the higher Diptera.

2. *Bot.* Syn. of MARTYNIA.

pro'bos·cid'e·an (prō'bŏ·sĭd'ē·ăn), *adj.* Proboscidian.

pro'bos·cid'e·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *proboscis, proboscidis,* proboscis + *-eous.*] *Bot.* Having a hornlike process, as certain fruits.

pro'bos·cid'i·al (-I·ăl), *adj. Zool.* Proboscidate.

pro'bos·cid'i·an (-ăn), *adj. Zool.* Pertaining to the Proboscidea. — *n.* One of the Proboscidea.

pro·bos'ci·dif'er·ous (prō·bŏs'I·dĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Having a proboscis.

pro'bos·cid'i·form (prō'bŏ·sĭd'I·fôrm), *adj.* Like a proboscis.

pro·bos'ci·form (prō·bŏs'I·fôrm), **pro·bos'ci·formed** (-fôrmd), *adj.* Proboscidiform.

Pro·bos'ci·ger (prō·bŏs'I·jĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *proboscis* proboscis + *gerere* to carry.] *Zool.* A genus of parrots including the great black cockatoo. See COCKATOO, 1.

pro·bos'cis (prō·bŏs'Is), *n.; pl.* PROBOSCISES (-ez; -Iz; 119), PROBOSCIDES (-I·dez). [L., fr. Gr. *proboskis,* fr. *pro* before + *boskein* to feed, graze.] **1.** **a** The trunk of an elephant; also, the snout of other animals in which it is conspicuously long and flexible, as in the tapirs, shrews, etc. **b** Humorously, the human nose, esp. when very long.

2. *Zool.* Any of various tubular processes or prolongations of the head or oral region of animals, esp.: **a** In insects, a tubular sucking organ, often adapted also for piercing, formed chiefly by the modification and coadaptation of some or all of the mouth appendages; as in Lepidoptera, where it is composed of the grooved and greatly elongated maxillae fitted together, and is usually spirally coiled when not in use, and in Diptera, where the labium forms a sheath (often ending in a pair of fleshy expansions called *labella*) for the other mouth parts, some of which may form piercing organs. **b** In many annelids and other invertebrates, the anterior, muscular, protrusible part of the alimentary canal; the pharynx. **c** In nemertean worms, a long tubular organ, apparently tactile and defensive, contained in a sheath dorsal to the alimentary canal, and capable of being everted through an opening above the mouth.

proboscis monkey. A large long-tailed Bornean monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*) having a long nose.

Proboscis Monkey.

pro'bou·leu'tic (prō'-bōō·lū'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *probouleutis* prior deliberation, fr. *pro* before + *bouleuein* to deliberate.] Pertaining to, or concerned with, previous deliberation; — said esp. of the council of Athens, which prepared measures for submission to the popular assembly.

‖**pro·cac'cia** (prō·kăt'chä), **pro·cac'cio** (-chō), *n.* [It.] A carrier or post; a carrier's cart.

pro·ca'cious (prō·kā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *procax, -acis,* fr. *procare* to ask, demand.] Pert; petulant; insolent. — **pro·ca'cious·ly,** *adv.*

pro·cac'i·ty (prō·kăs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *procacitas.*] Insolence; pertness; petulance; also, an insolent or pert action, speech, etc.

pro·caine' (prō'kān'; prō'kān; *cf.* COCAINE), *n.* [*pro-* + *cocaine.*] *Pharm.* The hydrochloride of the synthetically prepared alkaloid, $C_{13}H_{20}O_2N_2HCl$. It is a local anesthetic like cocaine, but is less toxic.

pro·cam'bi·um (prō·kăm'bĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL. See PRO-; CAMBIUM.] *Bot.* That meristematic tissue which forms the first units of vascular tissue (phloem and xylem) and also gives rise to the typical cambium. — **pro·cam'bi·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

pro'carp (prō'kärp), *n.* [*pro-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* **a** The female reproductive organ of the gametophyte in certain red algae. It consists of the *carpogonium* and the *trichogyne.* See GONIMOBLAST, CARPOSPORE, CYSTOCARP; cf. ARCHICARP. **b** In fungi, an archicarp.

Procarp of a Red Alga (*Nemalion*). *t* Trichogyne, with two attached Spermatia (*s*); *o* Carpogonium.

pro·car'pi·um (prō·kär'pĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A procarp.

pro'cat·a·lec'tic (prō'kăt·ä·lĕk'tĭk), *adj. Pros.* Lacking the unaccented part of the first foot.

pro'cat·a·lep'sis (-lĕp'sĭs), *n.* [ML., fr. Gr. *prokatalēpsis.*] *Rhet.* Prolepsis.

pro'cat·arc'tic (prō'kăt·ärk'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *prokatarktikos* beginning beforehand, fr. *prokatarchein* to begin first, fr. *pro* before + *katarchein* to begin, fr. *kata* intens. + *archein* to begin; cf. F. *procatarctique.*] Antecedent; immediately causing; in some medical writings, beginning, predisposing, exciting, or initial. *Now Rare.*

pro'cat·arx'is (-ärk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *prokatarxis* first beginning.] *Old Med.* The kindling of a disease into action; also, the procatarctic cause.

pro'ca·the'dral (prō'kä·thē'drăl), *n.* [*pro-* + *cathedral.*] *Eccl.* A parish church used as a cathedral, or diocesan church, as in a new diocese which has as yet no cathedral. It has no cathedral organization, or dean and chapter.

Pro·ca'vi·a (prō·kā'vĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *pro-* + *Cavia.* See CAVY.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the conies. *Hyrax* is a synonym. It is the type of a family, **Pro'ca·vi'i·dae** (prō'kä·vī'ĭ·dē), coextensive with the group Hyracoidea.

pro'ce·den'do (prō'sĕ·dĕn'dō), *n.; pl.* -DOS (-dōz). [Abl. of the gerund of L. *procedere.* See PROCEED.] *Law.* Any of various writs issuing out of a superior court to an inferior court authorizing or directing the inferior court to act upon certain matters, as in remitting a cause for trial.

pro·ce'dur·al (prō·sē'jŭr·ăl), *adj.* [Cf. F. *procédural.*] *Law.* Of or pertaining to procedure; as, a *procedural* contract, or one binding the maker to appear before a court and abide by and fulfill its award.

pro·ce'dure (prō·sē'jŭr; 249), *n.* [F. *procédure.* See PROCEED.] **1.** Manner or method of proceeding in a process or course of action; order or system of performing, operating, conducting, etc.; as, to study military *procedure;* a matter of correct *procedure;* to vary the *procedure;* also, a particular way of proceeding or action in a proceeding; as, guilty of criminal *procedures.*
2. The continuance of a process or operation; progress; as, to hinder the *procedure* of a work.
3. *Obs.* **a** The issue; produce. **b** Derivation; an issuing forth. **c** Step (in a process).
4. Customary or established method of conducting business in a deliberative body, or the like; parliamentary order; as, rules of *procedure;* not versed in *procedure.*
5. In scientific experimentation, a series of steps in the conduct of an experiment, carefully planned in the interest of controlling conditions.
6. *Law.* The mode of beginning and conducting litigation, including in its broadest use the methods of pleading, evidence, and practice, and the rules of law (called *adjective law*) by which they are governed. Sometimes, in a narrower sense, practice (sense 7).
Syn. — See PROCESS.

pro·ceed' (prō·sēd'), *v.; -*CEED'ED; -CEED'ING. [ME. *proceden,* fr. OF. *proceder,* fr. L. *procedere, processum,* to go before, to proceed, fr. *pro* forward + *cedere* to move. See CEDE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To move, pass, or go, forward or onward; to advance, esp. after interruption or from a given point or stage; to continue or renew motion or progress; as, to *proceed* on a journey; to *proceed* with an argument.

If thou *proceed* in this thy insolence. *Shak.*

2. To issue or come forth as from a source or origin; to come (from); as, light *proceeds* from the sun; to spring by descent; originate; emanate.

It *proceeds* from policy, not love. *Shak.*

3. To go on in an orderly or regulated manner; to begin and carry on a series of acts or measures; to act by method; to prosecute a design; as, to *proceed* on sound principles.
4. a To have application or effect; to operate; continue. **b** To be transacted; to take place; to occur. *Shak.*
5. To take an academic degree; as, to *proceed* Master of Arts; — an elliptical use. *Now Chiefly Brit.*
6. To continue in one's discourse; as, after the applause, he *proceeded.*
7. To develop into; to become.
8. To make progress; advance; prosper. *Obs.*
9. *Law.* To begin and carry on a legal proceeding; to conduct legal proceedings.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To continue a process (specified or implied) of; to carry on. *Obs.*
Syn. — Continue, progress; arise, emanate. See ADVANCE.
Ant. — Retrogress, recede, withdraw; stop.

pro'ceed (prō'sēd), *n.* **1.** Procedure. *Obs.*
2. Now only in *pl.* That which results, proceeds, or accrues from some possession or transaction; esp., the amount realized from a sale of property; as, the *proceeds* of a sale, of a year's labor, etc.

pro·ceed'er (prō·sēd'ĕr), *n.* One who proceeds.

pro·ceed'ing (prō·sēd'ĭng), *n.* **a** = PROCEDURE, 1 & 2. **b** = PROCESSION, 2 & 3. **c** An act, measure or step in a course of business or conduct; a transaction; as, an illegal *proceeding.* **d** *pl.* Minutes of a society, board, etc.; as, to publish the commission's *proceedings.* See TRANSACTION. **e** *Law.* (1) *pl.* The course of procedure in an action at law. (2) Any step or act taken in conducting litigation.
Syn. — Procedure, measure, step. See PROCESS.

pro'ce·leus·mat'ic (prōs'ĕ·lŭs·măt'ĭk), *adj.* [LL. *proceleusmaticus,* fr. Gr. *prokeleusmatikos,* fr. *prokeleuein* to rouse to action beforehand, fr. *pro* + *keleuein* to incite.] **1.** Inciting; animating; encouraging; esp. applied to a song.
2. *Pros.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, one or more proceleusmatics.

pro'ce·leus·mat'ic, *n. Pros.* A foot of four short syllables.

Proc'el·lar'i·i·for'mes (prōs'ĕ·lăr'ĭ·ĭ·fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PROCELLARIA; -FORM.] *Zool.* The order comprising the petrels, shearwaters, albatrosses, and diving petrels.

pro·cel'las (prō·sĕl'ăs), *n. sing. & pl.* [It. *procello.*] *Glass Mfg.* A tool for imparting a characteristic shape to the neck of a bottle or other object as the work is rotated by the punty; — called also *pucellas.*

pro·cel'lose (prō·sĕl'ōs), *n.* [*process* + *cellose.*] *Chem.* A sugar, $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}$, made in preparing cellobiose.

pro·cel'lous (prō·sĕl'ŭs), *adj.* [L. *procellosus.*] Stormy.

pro'ce·phal'ic (prō'sĕ·făl'ĭk), *adj.* [*pro-* + *cephalic.*] **1.** *Zool.* Pertaining to, or forming, the front of the head.
2. *Class. Pros.* Actually or apparently having an extra syllable at the beginning; — said of a dactylic hexameter. Cf. DOLICHURUS.

procephalic lobes. *Zool.* A pair of rounded lobes which appear at the anterior end of the embryo of an arthropod and develop into the front of the head or ocular lobes.

pro·cer'coid (prō·sûr'koid), *n.* [2d *pro-* **b** + *cerc-* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* The larva of the tapeworm (*Diphyllobothrium latum*) in an early stage. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to such a larva. Cf. PLEROCERCOID.

pro·cer'e·brum (-sĕr'ē·brŭm), *n.* [NL.] The prosencephalon. — **pro·cer'e·bral** (-brăl), *adj.*

proc'er·es (prōs'ĕr·ēz), *n. pl.* [L.] Nobles.

proc'er·ite (-ĕr·ĭt), *n.* [*pro-* + Gr. *keras* horn.] *Zool.* The flagellum of the antenna of a crustacean. — **proc'er·it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

pro·cer'i·ty (prō·sĕr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *proceritas.*] Tallness; height. *Now Rare.*

pro·ce'rus (prō·sē'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *pro-* + *-cerus.*] *Anat.* A facial muscle arising from the nasal bone and lateral nasal cartilage, and inserting in the skin at the root of the nose.

proc'ess (prōs'ĕs *or, esp. Brit.* prō'sĕs; 277), *n.; pl.* PROCESSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; *Anat. occas.* -ēz). [ME. *proces,* fr. OF. *proces* fr. L. *processus.* See PROCEED.] **1.** Act of proceeding; continued forward movement; procedure; progress; advance; of time, course; lapse.

The thoughts of men are widened with the *process* of the suns. *Tennyson.*

2. A course of procedure; something that occurs in a series of actions or events.

Tell her the *process* of Antonio's end. *Shak.*

3. Issuance from a source; emanation.
4. a Any phenomenon which shows a continuous change in time, whether slow or rapid; as, the *processes* of nature; the *process* of growth; a mental *process.* **b** A series of actions, motions, or operations definitely conducing to an end, whether voluntary or involuntary; progressive act or transaction; continuous operation or treatment; a method of operation or treatment, esp. in manufacture; as, the *process* of vegetation or decomposition; a chemical *process;* a *process* of reasoning; a *process* of making steel.
5. *Obs.* **a** A statement of events; a story; account; also, a passage in one. **b** Course; drift. **c** Progress; advance; development. **d** A mandate; edict.
6. *Anat. & Zool.* Any marked prominence or projecting part; an outgrowth or extension.
7. *Bot.* Any small projection or emergence; in mosses, one of the elements of the peristome or endostome.
8. *Law.* The writ or mandate that serves as the means used for bringing a defendant into court to answer in an action or proceeding, civil or criminal; in a broader sense, any writ, order, notice, summons, or other writing by which a court exercises its jurisdiction over the parties or subject matter of any action or proceeding; also, collectively, the whole of such mandates or other writings in an action or proceeding, or, in a still wider sense, the whole course of proceedings (in this sense being essentially equivalent to *procedure*). The original writ with all in continuation of it is called *original process;* process issued by way of execution is often called *final process,* and *mesne process* is used to include all process issuing between the beginning and end of the suit, or (from the modern disuse of the older original process) the whole process preceding the execution.
9. *Physics.* A change undergone by a substance, as a change in pressure, volume, temperature or the like; as, an *adiabatic process.* See SWEEP, *n.,* 21.
10. *Print.* Photomechanical processes collectively, as distinguished from engraving by hand.
Syn. — PROCESS, PROCEDURE, PROCEEDING are here compared in their nontechnical uses. PROCESS denotes a progressive action or a series of acts or steps esp. in the regular course of performing, producing, or making something; PROCEDURE denotes esp. the method of prosecuting or conducting an operation or process; PROCEEDING applies esp. to measures or transactions; as, a mental *process,* a chemical *process,* the correct *procedure,* legal *procedure;* a harsh *proceeding.* Cf. ADVANCE, PROGRESS.
— ***in process.*** In due course. *Obs.* — ***in process of.*** **a** In the course of (time). **b** Elliptical for in the intermediate stages of the process (sense 4 **b**) of (as erection or decomposition).

proc'ess (prōs'ĕs; prō'sĕs), *v. t.;* -ESSED (-ĕst; -sĕst); -ESSING. **1.** *Law.* To issue or take out process against, or to serve process upon.
2. To subject to some special process or treatment. Specif.: **a** To heat, as fruit, with steam under pressure, so as to cook or sterilize. **b** To subject (esp. raw material) to a process of manufacture, development, preparation for the market, etc.; to convert into marketable form, as livestock by slaughtering, grain by milling, cotton by spinning, milk by pasteurizing, fruits and vegetables by sorting and repacking; — in past part. often distinguished from *raw.* **c** To make usable, marketable, or the like, as waste matter or an inferior, defective, decomposed, substance or product, by a process, often a chemical process; as, to *process* (rancid) butter, rayon waste, coal (dust), (beet) sugar. **d** To produce or copy by photomechanical methods; to develop, fix, wash and dry, or otherwise treat (an exposed film or plate). **e** *Office Practice.* To reproduce (a letter) mechanically.

proc'ess, *adj.* **1.** Processed; made by or according to a special or synthetic process; as, *process* butter, fuels, sugars. See PROCESS, *v. t.*
2. Used in or using, or produced by, photomechanical processes (cf. 1st PROCESS, 10); as, *process* block, plate, picture, work, engraver, etc.

pro·cess' (prō·sĕs'), *v. i.* To march in procession. *Colloq.*

pro·ces'sal (prō·sĕs'ăl; prōs'ĕs·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a (legal) process.

proc'ess·es of In·gras'sias (ĕn·grăs'syäs). [After G. F. *Ingrassias* (1510–80), Sicilian anatomist.] *Anat.* The lesser wings of the sphenoid bone.

process in aid. *Law.* Process issuing out of a superior tribunal to supplement the jurisdiction of an inferior or local tribunal.

pro·ces'sion (prō·sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *processio.* See PROCEED.] **1.** Act of proceeding or moving on; progression as of a series; continuous course.

That the *procession* of their life might be
More equable, majestic, pure, and free. *Trench.*

2. A group, esp. of persons or of vehicles containing persons, moving onward in an orderly, ceremonious, or solemn manner; an orderly file or formation, esp. of marchers; a parade; as, a religious *procession;* to go in *procession* to the Capitol; to form a *procession.*
3. With *the,* progress or advance of ideas, fashions, and the like.

It is the masses which are, so to speak, catching up with the *procession.* *W. Z. Ripley.*

4. *Eccl.* A litany, said or sung in a religious procession.
5. *Theol.* The origin of one of the persons of the Trinity from another or from the others by the communication of essence or nature. See FILIOQUE.

pro·ces'sion, *v. Transitive:* **1.** To honor with, or to escort or carry in, a procession.
2. *Law.* To beat the bounds of (a parish, lands, etc.). *Eng. & Southeastern U. S.,* esp. Virginia.
——, *Intransitive:* To go in procession; specif., to beat the bounds.

pro·ces'sion·al (prō·sĕsh'ŭn·ăl; -l), *n.* [ML. *processionale;* cf. F. *processionnal.*] *Eccl.* **a** *R.C.Ch.* A service book containing offices for ecclesiastical processions. **b** A hymn sung during a church procession, as of the choir and clergy into the church at the beginning of a service.

pro·ces'sion·al, *adj.* [Cf. F. *processionel.*] Of, pertaining to, or moving in or as in a procession; used in a procession.

processional march. See 5th MARCH, 7 **b**.

processional moth. A processionary moth.

pro·ces'sion·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ; -ĕr·ĭ), *n.* **1.** = PROCESSIONAL, *n.* **a**.
2. = PROCESSIONER, 3.

pro·ces'sion·ar'y, *adj.* [ML. *processionarius;* cf. F. *processionnaire.*] Processional.

processionary moth. Any moth of the genus *Cnethocampa* (syn. *Thaumatopoea*) esp. *C. processionea* of Europe, whose larvae make large webs on oak trees, and go out to feed in regular order in massive columns. They are covered with stinging hairs.

pro·ces'sion·er (prō·sĕsh'ŭn·ĕr), *n.* **1.** = PROCESSIONIST.
2. [OF. *processionnier,* fr. ML. *processionarium.*] = PROCESSIONAL **a**. *Obs.*
3. An officer appointed to procession lands. Cf. PROCESSION, *v. t.,* 2. *Dial. Eng. & Southeastern U. S.*

procession flower. Any plant of the genus *Polygala,* esp., in North America, *P. incarnata.*

pro·ces'sion·ist (prō·sĕsh'ŭn·ĭst), *n.* One who takes part in a procession.

pro·ces'sion·ize (prō·sĕsh'ŭn·īz), *v. t. & i.* To procession. *Rare.*

procession moth. A processionary moth.

procession of the Holy Ghost. In the Eastern Church, the origin of the Spirit from the Father only (***single procession***), and in the Western Church from the Father and the Son (***double procession***).

Procession week. Rogation week; — from the custom of processioning the parish. *Dial. Eng.* See *beat the bounds,* under BEAT, *v.*

pro·ces'sive (prō·sĕs'ĭv), *adj.* Having the character of a procession, or sequence; also, processional.

process milling. The process of high milling.

process of augmentation. *Scots Law.* See AUGMENTATION, 7.

process of locality. See LOCALITY, 7.

proc'es·sor (prōs'ĕs·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which processes; specif., one who is in the business of converting an agricultural commodity into marketable form.

process plate. A photographic plate usually slow in speed having the characteristics of high contrast and very fine grain, used principally in reproducing line drawings, etc., or in photomechanical processings.

process printing. A method of printing, from halftone plates, in three colors, yellow, red, and blue (and, usually, black), so that nearly any hue or shade may be reproduced. — **process printer.**

process server. A person who serves processes, such as summonses and subpoenas, or statutory notices in the nature of writs.

process shot. See SHOT, *n.*, 17.

pro·ces′su·al (prō·sĕs′ū·ăl), *adj.* [L. *processus* progress, process.] Of or pertaining to, or of the character of, a (orig. legal) process.

‖**pro·ces′sus** (prō·sĕs′ŭs), *n.; pl.* -CESSUS. [ML., in L., a progression, progress.] **1.** In the Middle Ages, a religious dramatic exhibition; — from association with the procession at Corpus Christi.

2. *Anat.* A process.

pro·ces′-ver·bal′ (prō·sā′vĕr·băl′); *F.* prō′sĕ′vĕr′bäl′), *n.; pl.* PROCÈS-VERBAUX (-bō′). [F.] **1.** *Fr. Law.* An authenticated minute or statement of an official act, or of facts or transactions that have taken place within the cognizance of an official, for use as a basis of further action or for the acceptance of a superior; as: **a** A statement of facts observed or made known by inquisition with reference to a criminal charge. **b** The minutes of the transactions of an assembly, public or private. **c** Specif.: *French Canadian Law.* An act of apportionment of the expense and labor involved in the making and upkeep of municipal roads, bridges, and watercourses, drawn up by a special superintendent and to be homologated by the proper board of delegates or county council.

2. Any French official report.

pro′chein (prō′shĕn), *adj.* Also ‖**pro′chain′** (prō′shăn′). [F. *prochain*, fr. (assumed) VL. *propeanus*, fr. L. *prope* near.] *Law.* Next; nearest.

Pro·chi′ron (prō·kī′rŏn), *n.* [MGr. *procheiron*, prop. neut. of Gr. *procheiros* at hand, ready, fr. *pro* before + *cheir* hand.] A manual of the Byzantine law issued (about A.D. 878) under authority of Basil and his sons Constantine and Leo, and called also the ***Constitution of Basil*** or ***Constitution of the three emperors.*** During the years 884–86 a revision called the ***Epanagoge*** was published under Basil and his sons Leo and Alexander.

pro·chlo′rite (prō·klō′rīt; 181), *n.* [*pro-* + *chlorite.*] *Mineral.* A dark-green mineral of the chlorite group, in foliated masses with flexible laminae. H., 1–2. Sp. gr., 2.78–2.96.

pro·chon′dral (prō·kŏn′drăl), *adj.* Prior to formation of cartilage.

pro′cho·ös (prō′kō·ŏs; prŏk′ō-), *n.; pl.* PROCHOËI (-oi). [Gr. *prochoos, prochous*, fr. *prochein* to pour forth.] *Gr. Antiq.* A small vase used esp. for pouring water on the hands before a meal, typically a slender form of oenochoë.

pro·chor′dal (prō·kôr′dăl; -d'l), *adj.* [2d *pro-* + *chord* + *-al.*] *Embryol. & Zool.* Anterior or cephalic to the notochord.

pro·cho′ri·on (prō·kō′rĭ·ŏn; 181), *n.* [NL., fr. *pro-* + *chorion.*] *Embryol.* Any of several structures surrounding the blastodermic vesicle in certain animals, esp. a gelatinous coat (conspicuously thick in rodents) considered a secretion of the uterine glands. Also, the subzonal layer of cells of the blastodermic vesicle. — **pro′cho·ri·on′ic** (prō′kō·rĭ·ŏn′·Ĭk), *adj.*

pro·chro′mo·some (prō·krō′mō·sōm), *n.* [See 2d PRO-.] *Biol.* A mass of chromatin in a resting nucleus supposed to be the precursor of a chromosome.

pro·chron′ic (prō·krŏn′Ĭk), *adj.* [2d *pro-* + *chronic.*] Before time or creation. *Gosse.*

pro′chro·nism (prō′krō·nĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. *prochronos* preceding in time, fr. *pro* before + *chronos* time.] An antedating of an event; — opposed to *metachronism.*

pro′chro·nize (prō′krō·nīz), *v. t.* To antedate. *Rare.*

proc′i·dence (prŏs′ĭ·dĕns; prō′sĭ-), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *procidence*, fr. L. *procidentia*, fr. *procidens*, pres. part. of *procidere* to fall down forward.] *Med.* A prolapse.

proc′i·dent (prŏs′ĭ·dĕnt; prō′sĭ-), *adj.* [See PROCIDENCE.] *Med.* Prolapsed.

pro·claim′ (prō·klām′), *v.;* PRO·CLAIMED′ (-klāmd′); PRO·CLAIM′ING. [ME. *proclamen*, fr. L. *proclamare*, fr. *pro* before, forward + *clamare* to call or cry out. See CLAIM.] *Transitive:* **1.** To make known by announcing or crying out in a public place; to herald abroad; to promulgate; hence, to give wide publicity to; to publish abroad; declare; as, to *proclaim* war or peace; to *proclaim* the Duke a rebel.

Where all that passes, inter nos,
Might be *proclaimed* at Charing Cross. *Pope.*

2. Specif.: **a** To issue a proclamation outlawing (a person), prohibiting (a meeting), quarantining (a district), or the like. "I heard myself *proclaimed.*" *Shak.* "[The meeting] was not proclaimed, and therefore was not illegal." *London Spectator.* **b** To publish (banns). **c** To announce publicly the accession of (a sovereign).

3. To manifest openly; to give outward evidence of.

For the apparel oft *proclaims* the man. *Shak.*

—, *Intransitive:* To make a declaration by or as if by proclaiming.

Syn. — Publish, announce. See DECLARE.

pro·claim′, *n. Rare.* **a** Proclamation. **b** Proclamatory tone.

pro·claim′ant (prō·klām′ănt), *n.* A proclaimer. *E. Brontë.*

pro·claim′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who proclaims.

proc′la·ma′tion (prŏk′lə·mā′shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *proclamatio.* See PROCLAIM.] **1.** Act of proclaiming; official or general notice; publication.

2. That which is proclaimed, publicly announced, or officially declared; specif., *Law*, a public notice by an official of some order, an intended action, or some state of facts. In British and American law the term is used only of such notices by an administrative or executive officer, as the king of Great Britain, the president of the United States, a governor, mayor, etc., esp. with reference to some matter of public policy or the exercise of some administrative or executive power affecting the public at large; as, a *proclamation* of martial law; a Thanksgiving *proclamation.*

3. Hence, any open or definite manifestation or sign.

Dumb *proclamations* of the prodigies. *Wordsworth.*

proc′la·ma′tor (prŏk′lə·mā′tẽr), *n.* [L., a crier.] One who delivers a proclamation to the public; specif., *Eng. Law*, a certain officer of the (former) Court of Common Pleas.

pro·clam′a·to′ry (prō·klăm′ə·tō′rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tẽr·ĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to proclaiming or a proclamation; like that of one proclaiming; as, a *proclamatory* voice or style.

pro·cline′ (prō·klīn′), *v. i.* [L. *proclinare.*] To incline, or lean, forward. *Rare.*

pro′cli·sis (prō′klĭ·sĭs; prŏk′lĭ-), *n.* [NL. See PROCLITIC.] Pronunciation as a proclitic; combination in pronunciation of an unaccented word with a following accented word.

pro·clit′ic (prō·klĭt′Ĭk), *adj.* [NL. *procliticus*, fr. Gr. *proklinein* to lean forward, fr. *pro* forward + *klinein* to lean or incline. See ENCLITIC.] *Gram.* Leaning forward (with reference to accent); — said of words which, having no accent of their own, are, in pronunciation, dependent on, and closely attached to, the following word, as the article and monosyllabic prepositions immediately before nouns. — *n.* A proclitic word.

pro·clive′ (-klīv′), *adj.* [Obs. F., fr. L. *proclivis* sloping, inclined, fr. *pro* forward + *clivis* hill. See DECLIVITY; cf. PROCLIVOUS.] Sharply declivitous and sloping forward; hence, strongly inclined; naturally prone; precipitate or precipitating. *Now Rare.*

pro·clive′ (-klīv′), *v. t. & i.* [From PROCLIVE, *adj.*] To incline; to make or be prone. *Obs.*

pro·cliv′i·tous (-klĭv′ĭ·tŭs), *adj.* Steep.

pro·cliv′i·ty (-klĭv′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *proclivité*, fr. L. *proclivitas.*] Constitutional bent; disposition; inclination; propensity; leaning; as, a *proclivity* to study; his radical *proclivities.*

Syn. — See BENT.

pro·cli′vous (-klī′vŭs), *adj.* [L. *proclivus.* See PROCLIVE.] Proclive; specif., inclined obliquely forward.

Proc′ne (prŏk′nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Prokne.*] See PHILOMELA.

proc·ne′mi·al (prŏk·nē′mĭ·ăl), *adj.* [2d *pro-* **a** + Gr. *knēmē* tibia.] *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or formed on, the ventral surface of the tibia.

pro·coe′li·a (prō·sē′lĭ·ə), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *pro-* + Gr. *koilia* a hollow.] = LATERAL VENTRICLE.

pro·coe′li·a (prō·sē′lĭ·ə), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A division of Crocodilia, including the recent crocodiles and alligators, and some late fossil forms with dorsal vertebrae mostly concave in front.

pro·coe′li·an (prō·sē′lĭ·ăn; 159), *adj. Zool.* **a** Procoelous. **b** Of or pertaining to the Procoelia. — *n.* One of the Procoelia.

pro·coe′lous (-lĭs), *adj.* [*pro-* + Gr. *koilos* hollow.] *Zool.* Designating, or having, vertebrae with the anterior end of the centrum concave (and the posterior usually convex).

‖**pro con·fes′so** (prō kŏn·fĕs′ō). [L.] *Law.* Literally, [taken] as confessed; — used with reference to facts or statements taken as true by reason of their not being properly denied, and in equity practice in the United States with reference to an order taking a bill as confessed for want of appearance or want of answer.

Proc′on·ne′sian (prŏk′ŏ·nē′shăn), *adj.* [L. *Proconnesius.*] Of or pertaining to Proconnesus, an island in Propontis, now called Marmara from its black-streaked marble.

pro·con′sul (prō·kŏn′sŭl), *n.* [L., fr. *pro* for + *consul* consul.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* An officer who discharged the duties of a consul without being himself consul; a governor of, or a military commander in, a province. He was usually one who had previously been consul.

2. By extension, a governor or administrative officer in a modern colony or conquered territory, esp. one with wide powers or over an important colony. *Chiefly Eng.*

pro·con′sul·ar (-sŭ·lẽr), *adj.* [L. *proconsularis.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a proconsul; as, *proconsular* powers.

2. Under the government of a proconsul, as a province.

pro·con′sul·ate (-lăt), *n.* [L. *proconsulatus.*] The office or jurisdiction of a proconsul, or the term of his office.

pro·cras′ti·nate (prō·krăs′tĭ·nāt), *v.;* -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd; -Ĭd; 119); -NAT′ING (-Ĭng). [L. *procrastinatus*, past part. of *procrastinare* to procrastinate, fr. *pro* forward + *crastinus* of tomorrow, fr. *cras* tomorrow.] *Transitive:* To put off till tomorrow, or from day to day; to defer; postpone; delay. *Now Rare.*

'T will not *procrastinate* my doom. *Linton.*

—, *Intransitive:* To be dilatory; to waste time when one should act; to delay action through laziness, indifference, or indecision; as, he *procrastinates* in every emergency.

Syn. — See DEFER.

pro·cras′ti·nat′ing (-nāt′Ĭng), *adj.* Dilatory. Cf. PROCRASTINATE, *v.* — **pro·cras′ti·nat′ing·ly,** *adv.*

pro·cras′ti·na′tion (prō·krăs′tĭ·nā′shŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *procrastination*, fr. L. *procrastinatio.*] Act or habit of procrastinating; delay; dilatoriness. "*Procrastination* is the thief of time." *Young.*

pro·cras′ti·na′tive (-krăs′tĭ·nā′tĭv), *adj.* Given to procrastination. — **pro·cras′ti·na′tive·ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

pro·cras′ti·na′tor (-krăs′tĭ·nā′tẽr), *n.* One who procrastinates. — **pro·cras′ti·na·to′ry** (-nə·tō′rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tẽr·ĭ; 68), *adj.*

pro′cre·ant (prō′krē·ănt), *adj.* [L. *procreans*, pres. part. of *procreare.* See PROCREATE.] Procreating; generating; producing; fruitful; pertaining to, or tending to, procreation.

Always the *procreant* urge of the world. *Walt Whitman.*

pro′cre·ant, *n.* A procreator.

pro′cre·ate (prō′krē·āt), *v. t.;* PRO′CRE·AT′ED (-āt′ĕd; -Ĭd; 119); PRO′CRE·AT′ING (-āt′Ĭng). [L. *procreatus*, past part. of *procreare*, fr. *pro* forward, forth + *creare* to create.] To generate and produce; to beget; engender; as, to *procreate* an heir. — *v. i.* To beget offspring.

pro′cre·ate (prō′krē·āt), *adj.* [L. *procreatus*, past part.] Begotten. *Obs.*

pro′cre·a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *procreatio.*] Act of procreating; a begetting; a bringing into existence; production; also, offspring.

pro′cre·a′tive (prō′krē·ā′tĭv), *adj.* Having power to beget; generative; pertaining to procreation; as, the *procreative* instinct. — **pro′cre·a′tive·ness,** *n.*

pro′cre·a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that procreates, or begets; a parent; a generator.

pro′cre·a·to′ry (-ə·tō′rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tẽr·ĭ), *adj.* Procreative.

Pro·crus′te·an (prō·krŭs′tē·ăn), *adj.* [*often not cap.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like, Procrustes or the bed of Procrustes. See PROCRUSTES.

Spengler's *procrustean* determination to make the evidence fit the theory. *Walter Lippmann.*

2. That would arbitrarily impose conformity; harsh or inflexible in fitting (someone or something) to a preconceived idea, a system, or the like; as, *Procrustean* discipline, methods, or scholarship.

Procrustean bed. See PROCRUSTES.

Pro·crus′te·an·ism (prō·krŭs′tē·ăn·ĭz′m), *n.* Procrustean methods or practices.

Pro·crus′te·an·ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′Ĭng). To stretch or contract by violent or unnatural methods according to some arbitrary rule or standard.

Pro·crus′tes (prō·krŭs′tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Prokroustēs*, fr. *prokrouein* to beat out, to stretch, fr. *pro* forward + *krouein* to strike.] *Gr. Antiq.* A celebrated legendary highwayman of Attica, who tied his victims upon an iron bed, and, as the case required, either stretched or cut off their legs to adapt them to its length. Hence, ***the bed of Procrustes*** or ***Procrustean bed,*** an idea, theory, or system to which facts, human nature, or the like, would be arbitrarily fitted.

pro·cryp′tic (prō·krĭp′tĭk), *adj. Zool.* Having or designating imitative colors adapted for concealment. — **-ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* — **pro·cryp′sis** (-sĭs), *n.*

procT-. = PROCTO- (which see), as in:

proctalgia	proctatresy	procteurynter
proctalgy	proctectasia	proctitis
proctatresia	proctectomy	proctodynia

proc′tal (prŏk′tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [Gr. *prōktos* anus.] *Zool.* Immediately in front of the vent, as the pelvic fins of many fishes.

proc′to- (prŏk′tō-), **proct-.** A combining form, Greek *prōkto-* *prōkt-*, from *prōktos*, meaning *anus*, used to denote *rectum*, as in *proctology.* For words below, see the word or element with which *procto-* is combined.

proctocolitis	proctoplasty	proctospasm
proctocolonoscopy	proctopolypus	proctostenosis
proctocystoplasty	proctorrhagia	proctostomy
proctocystotomy	proctorrhaphy	proctotome
proctoelytroplastic	proctorrhea	proctotomy
proctoparalysis	proctosigmoidectomy	proctotresia
proctoplastic	proctosigmoiditis	proctovalvotomy

proc′to·cele (-sēl), *n.* [*procto-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Prolapse of the rectum with hernial protrusion at the anus.

proc·toc′ly·sis (prŏk·tŏk′lĭ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *procto-* + *clysis.*] *Med.* **1.** A washing out of the rectum, as by the injection of fluid.

2. Injection of fluid, as salt solution, into the rectum, in order to furnish liquid to the body.

proc′to·dae′um (prŏk′tō·dē′ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *procto-* + Gr. *hodaios* on the way, fr. *hodos* way.] *Zool.* The posterior part of the alimentary canal, including all formed in the embryo by invagination of the outer body wall, and hence lined with ectoderm. — **proc′to·dae′al** (-ăl), *adj.*

proc·tol′o·gist (prŏk·tŏl′ō·jĭst), *n.* [See -IST.] *Med.* A physician or surgeon specializing in proctology.

proc·tol′o·gy (-tŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.* [*procto-* + *-logy.*] *Med.* The branch of medical science dealing with the anus and rectum, their diseases, etc. — **proc′to·log′ic** (prŏk′tō·lŏj′Ĭk), *adj.* — **proc′to·log′i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

proc′to·ple′gi·a (prŏk′tō·plē′jĭ·ə), *n.* [NL., fr. *procto-* + *-plegia.*] *Med.* Paralysis of the sphincters of the anus.

proc′top·to′sis (prŏk′tŏp·tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *procto-* + *-ptosis.*] *Med.* Prolapse of the rectum.

proc′tor (prŏk′tẽr), *n.* [ME. *proketour, procutour*, contr. fr. *procuratour.* See PROCURATOR; cf. PROXY.] **1.** One employed to manage the affairs of another; a procurator; a steward; a proxy. *Obs.* exc. in technical uses, as: **a** *Law.* A procurator in the civil and canon law; in English law, one of the body of men who formerly had the exclusive privilege of appearing in the admiralty and ecclesiastical courts. The Judicature Acts 38 & 34 Vict. c. 28 and 40 & 41 Vict. c. 25 empowered proctors and solicitors to practice in all courts alike, so that there is now no distinction between them; but the term is used, both in England and the United States, to denote any practitioner in probate or admiralty courts. **b** *Ch. of Eng.* A representative of the clergy in the lower house of Convocation. **c** An officer in a university or college who enforces order and obedience to the laws of the institution, as in dormitories or at examinations.

2. *Obs.* **a** *Rom. Antiq.* = PROCURATOR, 1. **b** One who supports or protects; a patron; an advocate. **c** A person appointed to collect alms for those unable to beg for themselves, as lepers; hence, a beggar; an impostor.

proc′tor, *v. t. & i.* To act as a proctor (for, in, or toward).

proc′tor·age (prŏk′tẽr·Ĭj), *n.* Proctorial management.

proc′to·ral (prŏk′tō·răl), *adj.* Proctorial.

proc·to′ri·al (prŏk·tō′rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a proctor, esp. an academic proctor; magisterial. — **proc·to′ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

proc·tor′i·cal (prŏk·tŏr′Ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Proctorial. *Rare.*

---

proc′est. Processed. *Ref. Sp.*

pro·chane′. + PROCHAIN.

pro·char′i·ty, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

proche. + PROACH.

prochein ami *or* **amy** (ā·mē′). = NEXT FRIEND.

pro·chem′i·cal, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′·Chi·ca′go·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′·Chil′e·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′·Chi·nese′, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

Proch′o·rus (prŏk′ō·rŭs). *Bib.*

pro·church′, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro·church′i·an,** *adj.*

proc′i·den′ti·a (prŏs′ĭ·dĕn′shĭ·ə; prō′sĭ-), *n.* [L.] = PROCIDENCE.

pro·cid′u·ous (prō·sĭd′ū·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *prociduus.*] Procident. *Obs.*

pro′cinct, *n.* [ML. *procinctus* or *procincta*; cf. OF. *procincte, pourceinte.* See PURCINCT.] Neighborhood; precinct. *Obs.*

pro·cinct′, *n.* [L. *procinctus*, fr. *procingere, procinctum*, to gird up.] Readiness for action; in phrase *in procinct.* *Obs.*

pro′·cit′y, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·civ′ic, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro·civ′ism,** *n.* [4.]

pro′ci·vil′ian, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·claim′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

pro·claimd′. Proclaimed. *Ref. Sp.*

pro·claim′ing, *adj.* Resounding. Cf. PROCLAIM, *v.* — **pro·claim′ing·ly,** *adv.*

pro·clas′sic, **pro·clas′si·cal,** *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·clerg′y, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro·cler′i·cal,** *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro·cler′i·cal·ism,** *n.*

pro·clive′ness, *n.* Proclivity. *Obs.*

pro·cli′vous·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pro′co·er′cive, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro′col·lec′tive·is′tic, *adj.* See 1st

pro′col·le′gi·ate, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro′·Co·lom′bi·an, *adj.* See 1st

pro′·Co·lo′ni·al, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·com′bat, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′com·bi·na′tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [4.]

pro·com′e·dy, *adj.* See 1st PRO-,

pro′com·mem′o·ra′tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [4.]

pro·com′ment, *n.* See 1st PRO-,

pro′com·mer′cial, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro′com·mis′sion, *adj.* See 1st

pro′com·mit′tee, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro·com′mu·nal, *adj.* See 1st

pro·com′mu·nist, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro·com′mu·nism,** *adj. & n.* [1st PRO-, 4.]

pro′com·mu·ta′tion, *adj.* See

pro′com·pen·sa′tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro′com·pe·ti′tion, *adj.* See 1st

pro·com′pro·mise, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro′com·pul′sion, *adj.* See 1st

pro′con·cen·tra′tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro′con·ces′sion, *adj.* See 1st

pro′con·cil′i·a′tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [1st PRO-, 4.]

pro′con·dem·na′tion, *adj.* See

pro′·Con·fed′er·ate, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [n. See 1st PRO-, 4.]

pro′con·fed′er·a′tion·ist, *adj. &*

pro′con·fer′ence, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′con·fes′sion, *adj.* See 1st

pro′con·fis′ca′tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro′con·form′i·ty, *adj.* See 1st

pro′·Con·fu′cian, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [4.]

pro′·Con·gres′sion·al, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro′con·quest, *adj.* See 1st

pro′con·scrip′tion, *adj.* See 1st

pro′con·scrip′tive, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro′con·ser·va′tion,** *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro′con·ser·va′tion·ist,** *adj. & n.* [1st PRO-, 4.]

pro′con·sol′i·da′tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′con·sti·tu′tion·al, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro′con·sti·tu′tion·al·ism,** *n.* [SULAR.]

pro′con·su·lar′y, *adj.* = PROCON-

pro′con·sul·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pro′con·sul·ta′tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′·Con′ti·nen′tal, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [1st PRO-, 4.]

pro′con·tin′u·a′tion, *adj.* See

pro′con·ven′tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro′con·ven′tion·al, *adj.* See 1st

pro′con·vic′tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro′·co·op′er·a′tion, *adj.* See 1st

pro·cor′a·coid (prō·kôr′ə·koid), *adj.* [*pro-* + *coracoid.*] *Zool.* **a** = PRECORACOID, *adj.*, **a.** **b** = HYPOCORACOID (in fishes). — **pro·cor′a·coid,** *n.*

pro′cor·a·coi′dal (prō′kôr·ə·koi′·dăl; -d'l), *adj.* = PRECORACOID, *adj.*

pro′cor·po·ra′tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro′·Cor′si·can, *adj.* See 1st

pro′cos·met′ic, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [1st PRO-, 4.]

pro′cos·mo·pol′i·tan, *adj.* See

pro′·Cos′ta Ri′can (66), *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·cot′ton, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·court′, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·cras′ti·na′tiv. Procrastinative. *Ref. Sp.* [Sp.]

pro′cre·a′tiv. Procreative. *Ref.*

pro′cre·a′tress, **pro′cre·a′trix,** *n.* Fem. of PROCREATOR. [PRO-, 4.]

pro′cre·ma′tion, *adj.* See 1st

pro′·Cre′tan, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

Pro′cris (prō′krĭs; prŏk′rĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Prokris.*] See CEPHALUS.

pro·crit′ic, *n.* See 1st PRO-, 4. —

pro′cri·tique′, *n.* [PRO-, 4.]

pro′·Cro·a′tian, *adj.* See 1st

pro′cry, *n.* Procuracy. *Obs.*

-proc′ta. See -PROCTOTA.

-proc′ti·a. See -PROCTOUS.

proc′to·de′um, **-de′al.** Vars. of PROCTODAEUM, etc. [PROCTO-]

proc′top·to′ma, *n.* = PROCTOP-

ŏŏt, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; ŧhen, thin; nat ū̆re, verd ū̆re (249); K = ch in G. ich, ach (109); bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

Numbers within pronunciation parentheses here and in vocabulary refer to ‖‖ in Pron., preceding the Vocabulary.

proc'tor·ize (prŏk'tĕr·īz), *v. t.* To discipline (a student) in one's capacity as proctor; to exercise the authority of proctor on. *Brit.* — *v. t.* To serve as proctor. — **proc'tor·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn); -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

proc'to·scope (prŏk'tō·skōp), *n.* [*procto-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* A speculum for inspecting the rectum. — **proc'to·scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *adj.* — **proc·tos'co·py** (prŏk·tŏs'kō·pĭ), *n.*

-proc'tous (-prŏk'tŭs). *Zool.* A combining form from Greek *prōktos*, meaning *anus*, used to denote *having* a (specified) *type of anus*, as in endo*proctous*, peri*proctous*. Nouns for classificational names are formed in **-proc'ta** (-tȧ) and **-proc'tus** (-tŭs), as in Endo*procta*; those denoting *condition* are formed in **-proc'ti·a** (-prŏk'shĭ·ȧ), as in ankylo*proctia*.

pro·cul'cate (prō·kŭl'kăt), *v. t.* [L. *proculcatus*, past part. of *proculcare.*] To tread upon; to hold in contempt. — **pro'cul·ca'tion** (prō'kŭl·kā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

Pro'cu·le'ius (prō'kū·lē'ŭs), *n.* A friend to Caesar in Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra.*

Pro·cu'li·an (prō·kū'lĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a school of Roman jurists of the classical period, founded by M. Antistius Labeo in the time of Augustus, but named from his disciple Sempronius Proculus; Pegasian; — distinting. from the *Cassian* school named after C. Cassius Longinus, a disciple of the founder. — **Pro·cu'li·an,** *n.*

pro·cum'bent (prō·kŭm'bĕnt), *adj.* [L. *procumbens,-entis*, pres. part. of *procumbere* to fall, bend, or lean forward, fr. *pro* forward + *cumbere* (in comp.). See INCUMBENT.] **1.** Lying or kneeling with face down; prostrate.

Procumbent each obeyed. *Cowper.*

2. *Anat.* Lying in a forward, somewhat upward, direction, as certain incisor teeth.

3. *Bot.* Trailing; prostrate; — said of stems.

pro·cur'a·ble (-kūr'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being procured.

proc'u·ra·cy (prŏk'ū·rȧ·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [ME. *procuracie*, fr. ML. *procuratia, -cia.* See PROCURATION; cf. PROXY.] **1.** The office or act of a proctor or procurator; management for another.

2. Authority to act for another; a proxy. *Obs.*

3. = PROCURATION, 3. *Obs.*

pro·cur'al (prō·kūr'ăl), *n.* Procurement. *Rare.*

pro·cur'ance (-ăns), *n.* Act of procuring; agency.

proc'u·rate (prŏk'ū·rāt), *v. t.* [L. *procuratus*, past part. See PROCURE.] To obtain as agent or through agency. *Rare.*

proc'u·ra'tion (prŏk'ū·rā'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *procuratio* a taking care, management. See PROCURE.] **1.** Care; management. *Obs.*, exc.: The management of another's affairs. A signing by an agent using the words *by procuration, per proc.*, or *per pro.* has the effect of notice that the authority of the agent is limited. Specif., *Civil Law*, the agency of mandate; mandate; in a broader sense, agency.

2. A power of attorney; a proxy.

3. *Ch. of Eng.* Orig., a payment or render of provisions due from a parochial church to a visiting bishop or archdeacon; now, a customary sum so paid by way of commutation.

4. Act of procuring; procurement; specif., negotiation of a loan; hence, procuration fee.

procuration fee *or* **money.** *Law.* A fee or money paid, as to a broker or scrivener, for procuring a loan.

pro·cur'a·tive (prō·kūr'ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Serving or tending to procure.

proc'u·ra'tor (prŏk'ū·rā'tĕr), *n.* [OF. *procuratour* (F. *procurateur*), fr. L. *procurator.* See PROCURE; cf. PROCTOR, PROCURER.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* Under the Empire, any of various imperial fiscal agents or administrators; specif., a governor of a territory before it was administered as an actual province; as, the *procurator* of Judea.

2. *Law.* One who manages another's affairs; one having a power of procuration; an agent; proctor; specif., one authorized to conduct proceedings for another in court; hence, *Civil & Canon Law*, one of the body vested with the privilege of practicing in the courts.

3. The bursar of a monastery or the like.

4. *Obs.* **a** = PROCTOR, *n.*, 2 **b.** **b** One that procures or generates.

proc'u·ra'tor·ate (-ĭt), *n.* [*procurator* + 1st *-ate*, 1.] **1.** = PROCURACY, *n.*, 1.

2. A body or aggregation of procurators.

procurator fiscal. *Scots Law.* A public prosecutor; — called also *procurator of the fisk.*

proc'u·ra'tor–gen'er·al, *n.* A procurator of high rank; a chief agent or manager, as in Russia or Spain.

proc'u·ra·to'ri·al (prŏk'ū·rȧ·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Of or pert. to a procurator, or proctor; made or done by a proctor.

proc'u·ra·to'ry (prŏk'ū·rȧ·tō'rĭ; prō·kū'rȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [LL. *procuratorius.*] Pertaining or tending to, or authorizing, procuration.

proc'u·ra·to'ry, *n. pl.*; -RIES (-rĭz). *Civil Law.* A mandate of procuration.

proc'u·ra'trix (prŏk'ū·rā'trĭks), *n.* [L.] Feminine of PROCURATOR; specif., one who purchases for an institution, orig. a nunnery; also, a procuress.

pro·cure' (prō·kūr'), *v.*; PRO·CURED' (-kūrd'); PRO·CUR'ING (-kūr'ĭng). [OF. *procurer*, fr. L. *procurare, procuratum*, to take care of, fr. *pro* for + *curare* to take care, fr. *cura* care. See CURE; cf. PROCTOR, PROXY, SCOUR to rub.] *Transitive:* **1.** To bring into possession; to acquire; gain; get; to obtain by any means, as by purchase or loan.

If we *procure* not to ourselves more woe. *Milton.*

2. To contrive; to bring about by contrivance; to effect; cause; as, to *procure* a favor to be granted. *Now Rare.*

Proceed, Solinus, to *procure* my fall. *Shak.*

3. To prevail upon by persuasion; induce. *Archaic.*

4. To obtain for illicit intercourse or prostitution.

5. *Obs.* **a** To endeavor to bring about. **b** To care for or look after. **c** To solicit; entreat. **d** To cause to come; to bring; attract. *Shak.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To manage affairs or causes as a procurator or proctor. *Obs., exc. Civil & Canon Law.*

2. To practice the trade of procurer.

3. *Obs.* **a** To make an effort; to labor. **b** To make a plea or prayer.

Syn. — See OBTAIN. **Ant.** — Lose, forfeit.

pro·cure'ment (prō·kūr'mĕnt), *n.* [OF.] **1.** Act of procuring or obtaining; attainment; acquisition.

2. Accomplishment through the instrumentality of others; efficient or artful management of an agent or agencies; authorization; contrivance; instigation; as, to receive an honor by the *procurement* of a friend.

Whom Florence posted, By my *procurement* here, to spy on me. *Browning.*

pro·cur'er (-kūr'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *procurour*, fr. OF. *procureor* (F. *procureur*), fr. L. *procurator.* See PROCURATOR.] One who procures; as: **a** *Obs.* A procurator. **b** *Obs.* A procureur. **c** One whose business it is to supply women to seducers or houses of ill fame; a pander; a pimp.

‖**pro'cu'reur'** (prō'kü'rŭr'), *n.* [F. Cf. PROCURER.] *Fr. Law.* A procurator, or agent, especially in legal affairs; also, formerly, a lawyer.

‖**pro'cu'reur' du roi'** (dü rwȧ') [F., procurator of the king.] *or* **pro'cu'reur' de la ré'pu'blique'** (d'lȧ rȧ'pü'blĕk'). [F., procurator of the republic.] *Fr. Law.* A public prosecutor.

‖**pro'cu'reur' gé'né'ral'** (zhȧ'nȧ'rȧl'). [F.] *Fr. Law.* The chief legal agent of the government in the higher courts.

pro·cur'rent (prō·kŭr'ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *procurrens*, past part.] *Zool.* Running forward; — said of the lower pectoral fin rays of certain fishes, as the sea snails.

pro·cur'sive (prō·kŭr'sĭv), *adj.* [*pro-* + *cursive.*] Running forward.

procursive epilepsy. *Med.* Epilepsy in which the fit begins with a sudden running forward.

pro'cur·va'tion (prō'kŭr·vā'shŭn), *n.* [1st *pro-* + *curvation.*] Curvature forward.

pro·curved' (prō·kŭrvd'), *adj.* Curved forward.

Pro'cy·on (prō'sĭ·ŏn'Ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PROCYON, 2.] *Zool.* A family of plantigrade carnivorous mammals consisting of the raccoons, coatis, bassarisks, kinkajou, and sometimes the panda. It is coextensive with a section of the Arctoidea, called **Pro'cy·on'i·for'mi·a** (-fôr'mĭ·ȧ). The typical subfamily, **Pro'cy·o·ni'nae** (-ō·nī'nē), includes only the raccoons. — **pro'cy·on'i·form** (-ŏn'Ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* — **pro'cy·o·nine** (prō'sĭ·ō·nĭn; -nīn; 156), *adj.*

prod (prŏd), *v.*; PROD'DED; PROD'DING. *Transitive:* **1.** To thrust a pointed instrument into; to prick with something sharp or blunted; hence, to goad or incite, as to activity; as, to *prod* a lazy student; to *prod* one's conscience or memory.

2. To form by prodding; to puncture.

3. To poke about or stir, as with a prod. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

—, *Intransitive:* To make a prod or prods.

prod (prŏd), *n.* [Cf. BROD, *n.*, BRAD, *n.*] **1.** A prodding or pricking with or as with a pointed instrument; hence, a sharp reminder, incitement, or reproof; a thrust; a dig; as, to give one's memory a *prod.*

The poet who selected them dared many sly *prods.* *Amy Lowell.*

2. A pointed thing for prodding, pricking, etc., as a goad, awl, or skewer.

3. A light kind of crossbow; — often spelled *prodd.*

4. *Founding.* A dabber or pricker. See PRICKER, 4 **b.**

prod (prŏd), *n.* An old horse; a nag.

prod (prŏd). Short for PRODIGAL, PRODIGY. *Slang.*

pro·da'ta·ry (prō·dā'tȧ·rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [NL. *prodatarius.* See PRO-; DATARY.] *R.C.Ch.* The title of the cardinal head of the Roman datary until 1908 when the constitution *Sapienti Consilio* was issued by Pius X.

prod'der (prŏd'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which prods.

prod'dle (prŏd'l), *v. t. & i.* [Freq. of *prod.*] To poke; stir up; potter; fumble. *Chiefly N. of Eng.*

pro'de·li'sion (prō'dē·lĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *prod, pro.* See 1st PRO-.] *Pros.* Elision of the initial vowel of a verse.

Pro·de'ni·a (prō·dē'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A common and widespread genus of moths (family Noctuidae) whose larvae, known as *cutworms* or *army worms*, are destructive to a great variety of plants.

pro·den'tine (prō·dĕn'tēn; -tĭn), *n.* [See 2d PRO-.] A cap of uncalcified tissue over the tooth cusps previous to the formation of dentine.

pro·di'a·logue (-dī'ȧ·lŏg; 185), *n.* A prologue in the form of a dialogue.

prod'i·gal (prŏd'Ĭ·găl; -g'l), *adj.* [Obs. F. See PRODIGALITY.] **1.** Given to reckless extravagance; unrestrained in spending or using up one's means; as, *prodigal* spenders.

2. Characterized by profuse or wasteful expenditure; lavish; as, *prodigal* giving or entertainment.

3. Profusely liberal; giving or yielding abundantly; luxuriant.

In fighting fields [patriots] were *prodigal* of blood. *Dryden.*

prod'i·gal (prŏd'Ĭ·găl; -g'l), *n.* **1.** One who spends or gives prodigally; a spendthrift; a squanderer; often, a repentant waster like the prodigal son; as, to receive the *prodigal* with joy. "Noble *prodigals* of life." *Trench.*

2. *Civil Law.* One adjudged incompetent to manage his property or to incur debts because of a propensity to waste his capital. Cf. SPENDTHRIFT, *n.*

Syn. — Extravagant, squandering. See PROFUSE.

Ant. — See PARSIMONIOUS, FRUGAL.

prod'i·gal, *v. t.* Prodigalize. *Obs.*

prod'i·gal·ish (-lĭsh), *adj.* [See 1st -ISH.] Inclined to prodigality.

prod'i·gal·ism (-lĭz'm), *n.* [See -ISM.] Prodigal spending or living.

prod'i·gal'i·ty (prŏd'Ĭ·găl'Ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *prodigalite*, fr. OF. *prodigalité*, fr. LL. *prodigalitas*, fr. L. *prodigus* prodigal, fr. *prodigere* to squander, to drive forth, fr. *pro-* (*prod-* only in comp.) forth + *agere* to drive. See AGENT; cf. STRATAGEM.] Extravagance, or an extravagant act, in expenditure, esp. of money; excessive liberality or profusion; waste; prodigal abundance; as, Cleopatra's *prodigalities*; a *prodigality* of gifts.

In the whole drama of organic nature we find waste and *prodigality.* *John Burroughs.*

prod'i·gal·ize (prŏd'Ĭ·găl·īz), *v. t.* [Cf. obs. F. *prodigaliser.*] To expend extravagantly. — *v. i.* To spend as a prodigal.

prodigal son, the. The youth in the parable (*Luke* xv. 11–32), who, after wasting his substance in riotous living, returned repentant to his father's home and was received with compassion and joy.

pro·dig'i·os'i·ty (prō·dĭj'Ĭ·ŏs'Ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [See PRODIGIOUS; -ITY.] A marvelous action, creature, or performance.

pro·di'gious (prō·dĭj'ŭs), *adj.* [L. *prodigiosus*, fr. *prodigium* a prodigy; cf. F. *prodigieux.* See PRODIGY.] **1.** Of the nature of a prodigy or omen; portentous. *Obs.*

It is *prodigious*, there will come some change. *Shak.*

2. Out of the course of nature; marvelous; monstrous.

Prodigious shapes, Huddled in gray annihilation. *Shelley.*

3. Extraordinary in bulk, extent, quantity, or degree; vast; huge; immense; as, *prodigious* mountains or costs.

Syn. — Enormous, tremendous, amazing, astonishing, extraordinary. See MONSTROUS.

pro·di'gious·ly, *adv.* of PRODIGIOUS; now, often, loosely, astonishingly; extremely.

prod'i·gus (prŏd'Ĭ·gŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Law.* A prodigal.

prod'i·gy (prŏd'Ĭ·jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *prodigium*, fr. *pro* before + a word appearing in *adagium* adage. Cf. ADAGE.] **1.** Something extraordinary, or out of the usual course of nature, as an eclipse or meteor, regarded as a portent; hence, an omen; a sign. *Archaic.*

2. A wonder; a marvel; a miracle.

Will he repeat the *prodigy?* Perhaps. *Browning.*

3. Someone or something out of the ordinary course of nature; an abnormal or inexplicable occurrence, being, or the like. "Nature well known, no *prodigies* remain." *Pope.*

4. Someone or something that excites admiration. Specif.: **a** An extraordinary or marvelous instance, deed, or the like; — usually with *of*; as, a *prodigy* of learning; to perform *prodigies* of valor. **b** A highly-gifted or precocious child; as, infant *prodigies.*

pro·dis'so·conch (prō·dĭs'ō·kŏngk), *n.* [Gr. *pro* before + *dissos* double + *konchē* conch.] *Zool.* The rudimentary or embryonic shell of a bivalve mollusk.

pro·di'tion (prō·dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *proditio*, fr. *prodere*, lit., to give forth.] Betrayal; treason. *Now Rare.*

prod'i·to'ri·ous (prŏd'Ĭ·tō'rĭ·ŭs; 181), *adj.* [Cf. MF. *prditoire.*] Treacherous; traitorous; also, apt to betray secret thoughts. — **prod'i·to'ri·ous·ly,** *adv. Both Archaic.*

prod'ro·mal (prŏd'rō·măl), *adj.* Precursory; *Med.*, of or pert. to prodromes; as, the *prodromal* stages of a disease.

pro'drome (prō'drōm), *n.* [F., fr. L. *prodromus*, fr. Gr. *prodromos* running before, fr. *pro* + *dromos* a running. See -DROME.] **1.** Forerunner; precursor. *Obs.*

2. *Med.* A premonitory symptom of a disease.

3. = PRODROMUS, 2.

prod'ro·mous (prŏd'rō·mŭs), *adj.* Precursory; prodromal. *Rare.*

prod'ro·mus (prŏd'rō·mŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** A precursor. *Rare.*

2. A preliminary publication or introductory work.

pro·duce' (prō·dūs'; 242), *v.*; -DUCED' (-dūst'); -DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *producere, productum*, to bring forward, beget, produce, fr. *pro* + *ducere* to lead. See DUKE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To bring forward; to lead forth; to offer to view or notice; to exhibit; show; as, to *produce* a witness in court.

Your parents did not *produce* you much into the world. *Swift.*

2. **a** To bring forth, as young, or as a natural product or growth; to give birth to; to bear; generate; yield; furnish; as, the earth *produces* grass; trees *produce* fruit.

The greatest jurist his country had *produced.* *Macaulay.*

b To yield or furnish; to cause to accrue; as, money at interest *produces* an income; capital *produces* profit.

3. To give being or form to; to manufacture; make; as, he *produces* excellent pottery.

4. To cause to be or to happen; to originate, as an effect or result; to bring about; as, vice *produces* misery.

5. To bring out as a dramatic production; to introduce to the public, as a new star performer.

6. *Obs.* **a** To draw out; to extend; lengthen; prolong. **b** To advance; promote.

7. *Econ.* To make economically valuable; to make, or to create so as to be, available for satisfaction of human wants.

8. *Geom.* To extend; prolong; — applied to a line, surface, or solid; as, to *produce* a side of a triangle.

9. *Zool.* To extend; develop lengthwise; — in the passive.

—, *Intransitive:* To bring forth a product, products, or productions; to bear, yield, make, etc., that which is according to nature or intention; as, a tree that does not *produce;* specif., *Econ.*, to grow, make, or furnish economically valuable products; as, classes which *produce.*

prod'uce (prŏd'ūs; prō'dūs; *orig.* prō·dūs'; 242), *n.* **1.** A producing; production. *Rare.*

2. That which is produced, brought forth, or yielded; product; yield. Specif.: **a** Amount produced; return. **b** Result produced; consequence. **c** Agricultural product or products.

3. The offspring (of an animal); get; — sometimes used with a plural verb; as, a horse whose *produce* are maidens.

Syn. — See PRODUCT.

prod'uce, *adj.* Dealing with produce (sense 2 **c**).

pro·duce'a·ble (prō·dūs'ȧ·b'l). Var. of PRODUCIBLE. — **pro·duce'a·ble·ness,** *n.*

pro·duced' (prō·dūst'), *adj.* Extended, esp. in one direction; prolonged; elongated; as, a *produced* leaf.

pro·duce'ment (-dūs'mĕnt), *n.* Production. *Obs.*

pro·duc'ent (prō·dūs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* Producing.

pro·du'cent (prō·dū'sĕnt), *n.* [L. *producens*, pres. part.] One who produces, as a witness or a document. *Now Rare.*

pro·duc'er (prō·dūs'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who produces, brings forth, or generates.

2. One who grows agricultural products, or manufactures crude materials into articles of use. Cf. CONSUMER.

3. One who assumes responsibility for the public presentation of a play, opera, etc., as an artistic, and usually also as a financial, venture; one who finances or is in general charge of the production of motion pictures.

proc'tor·ling, *n.* [See 1st -LING.] Dim. of PROCTOR. [3 b.]

proc'tor's dog. = BULLDOG, *n.*,

proc'tor·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Proc'to·trup'i·dae (prŏk'tō·trŭp'Ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Var. of PROCTOTRYPIDAE. — **proc'to·tru'pid** (-trōō'pĭd), *n. & adj.*

Proc'to·tru·pol'de·a (-trōō·pōl'dē·ȧ). Var. of PROCTOTRYPOIDEA.

Proc'to·tryp'i·dae (-trĭp'Ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *procto-* + Gr. *trypan* to bore + *-idae.*] *Zool.* Syn. of SERPHIDAE. — **proc'to·try'pid** (-trĭ'pĭd), *n. & adj.* — **proc'to·try'poid** (-poid), *adj.*

Proc'to·try·poi'de·a (-trĭ·poi'dē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of SERPHOIDEA.

-proc'tus. See -PROCTOUS.

pro'-Cu'ban, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·cur'a·bl. Procurable. *Ref. Sp.*

procutour. † PROCTOR.

pro'-Cyn'ric, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'-Cyp'ri·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·czar'ist, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'-Czech', *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'-Czech'o·slo·vak'i·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'-Dal·ma'tian, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'-Dan'ish, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'-Dar·win'i·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro'-Dar'win·ism,** *n.*

prodd. Var. of 2d PROD, 3.

pro'dec·o·ra'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'de·fault', *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'de·fi'ance, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'de·lay', *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'dem·o·crat'ic, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [See 1st PRO-, 4.]

pro'de·nom'i·na'tion·al, *adj.*

‖**pro De'o et ec·cle'si·a.** [L.] For God and the church. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'de·por·ta'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'des·pot'ic, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro·des'pot·ism,** *adj. & n.*

pro'dig, *adj.* [F. *prodigue*, fr. L. *prodigus.*] Prodigal. *Obs.*

pro'di·gal·ly, *adv.* of PRODIGAL.

prod'i·gence (prŏd'Ĭ·jĕns), *n.* [L. *prodigentia*, fr. *prodigens*, pres. part. of *prodigere.*] Prodigality. *Obs.*

pro·dig'i·al (prō·dĭj'Ĭ·ăl), *adj.* Pertaining to prodigies. *Obs.*

pro·dig'i·ose', *adj.* [L. *prodigiosus.*] Prodigious. *Obs.*

pro·dig'ious·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pro'dis·ar'ma·ment, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'dis·play', *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'dis·so·lu'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'dis·tri·bu'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

prod'i·tor (prŏd'Ĭ·tĕr), *n.* [OF. *proditeur*, fr. L. *proditor.*] Traitor. *Obs.*

prod'i·to'ry (-tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Treacherous. *Obs.* [4.]

pro'di·vi'sion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'di·vorce', *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'-Do·min'i·can, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'-Do·min'ion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

prod'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

pro'dra·mat'ic, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'-Dreyfu'sard', *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

prod'ro·ma (prŏd'rō·mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* PRODROMAS (-mȧz) or PRODROMATA (prŏd·drō'mȧ·tȧ; -drōm'ȧ·tȧ). [NL.] *Med.* = PRODROME, 2.

prod'ro·mat'ic (prŏd'rō·măt'Ĭk), *adj.* = PRODROMAL. — **prod'ro·mat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pro·drom'ic (prō·drōm'Ĭk), *adj.* = PRODROMAL.

prod'ro·mist (prŏd'rō·mĭst), *n.* Precursor. *Obs.*

pro·du'cal, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4

4. A furnace or apparatus for producing combustible gas to be used for fuel, for driving gas engines, for making illuminating gas, etc. (cf. WATER GAS). Usually producers are of the updraft type, air or a mixture of air and steam being forced (***pressure producer***) or drawn (***suction producer***) through a layer of incandescent fuel, as coke, the resulting gas consisting chiefly of carbon monoxide, hydrogen and nitrogen.

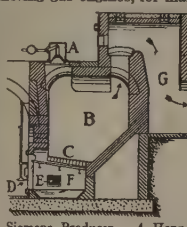

Siemens Producer. *A* Hopper for introducing fuel to Chamber *B*; *C* Grate; *D* Nozzle for jet of air and steam; *E* One of two Openings by which air and steam are admitted to Ashpit *F*; *G* Flue to carry off producer gas.

prod'uce race. A race to be run by the produce of horses named or described at the time of entry.

pro·duc'er gas (prō·dūs'ẽr). Gas made in a producer. See PRODUCER, 4.

pro·duc'ers' goods (prō·dūs'ẽrz). *Econ.* Goods that satisfy wants only indirectly as factors in the production of other goods, such as tools and raw material; — called also ***instrumental goods, auxiliary goods, intermediate goods,*** and disting. from ***consumers' goods.***

producer's surplus. *Econ.* Any profit above the normal rate of interest and wages accruing to a producer on account of some monopoly (temporary or permanent) of the means or materials of production; — called also **producer's rent.**

pro·duc'i·bil'i·ty (prō·dūs'ĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The character, state, or fact, of being producible.

pro·duc'i·ble (prō·dūs'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being produced, brought forth or forward, made, etc. — **pro·duc'i·ble·ness,** *n.*

prod'uct (prŏd'ŭkt; -ŭkt), *n.* [L. *productus,* past part of *producere.* See PRODUCE.] **1.** Anything produced, as by generation, growth, labor, or thought, or by the operation of involuntary causes; as, the *products* of the season, or of the farm; the *products* of the brain; he is a finished *product.*

These institutions are the *products* of enthusiasm. *Burke.*

2. The amount, quantity, or total produced; collective productions, effects, etc.; as, the net *product* of a factory.

3. *Chem.* A substance produced from one or more other substances as a result of chemical change. Cf. EDUCT, 2.

4. *Math.* The number or magnitude resulting from the multiplication together of two or more numbers or magnitudes; as, the *product* of 7 and 5 is 35. In general, the result of any kind of multiplication, as an assemblage formed by associating each element of one assemblage (the multiplier) with each element of another (the multiplicand). See MULTIPLICATION, 5.

5. *Symbolic Logic.* The result of the operation of logical conjunction, or multiplication. Examples of products are: in the calculus of classes, or concepts, $a \cdot b$ meaning "that which is both a and b"; in the calculus of propositions, $p \cdot q$ meaning the joint assertion p and q; in the calculus of relations, $a\ R\ S\ b$, the product of $a\ R\ b$ and $a\ S\ b$, meaning a has both the relation R and the relation S to b.

Syn. — PRODUCT, PRODUCTION, PRODUCE. PRODUCT is the general word for that which is produced in any fashion; PRODUCTION may denote the act or process of producing; when used concretely, it commonly applies to the products of intellectual or artistic labor; PRODUCE (ordinarily collective) denotes esp. agricultural products; as, the *products* of manufacture; a notable *product* of industry and skill; "a tranquillity that seemed no *product* of inertia" (*De Quincey*); one of the loftiest *productions* of genius; the immaturity of one's early *productions;* "the meager *produce* of the land" (*Cowper*); the *Produce* Exchange.

pro·duct' (prō·dŭkt'), *v. t.* To produce. *Obs.*

— **pro·duct'ed** (-dŭk'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *part. adj.*

prod'uct (prŏd'ŭkt; -ŭkt), *n.* = PRATIQUE; — probably a corruption.

pro·duct'i·ble (prō·dŭk'tĭ·b'l), *adj.* [See PRODUCT.] Producible. — **pro·duct'i·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

pro·duc'tile (prō·dŭk'tĭl; 155), *adj.* [LL. *productilis,* fr. *producere* to stretch out.] Extensible; ductile.

pro·duc'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *productio* a lengthening, prolonging. See PRODUCE.] **1.** Act or process of producing, bringing forth, or exhibiting to view; as, the *production* of commodities, of a witness, or of a play.

2. That which is produced; a product; specif., a literary or artistic work, a theatrical representation, or the like; as, a list of Rodin's *productions;* a noteworthy *production* of Hamlet.

3. A lengthening out or prolonging; elongation; extension.

4. *Econ.* The creation of economic value; the making of goods available for human wants.

Syn. — Produce, fruit, work, performance. See PRODUCT.

pro·duc'tion·al (prō·dŭk'shŭn·ăl; -'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to production.

production curve. A curve plotted to show the relation between quantities of oil or gas produced from a well during definite consecutive time intervals.

production goods. = PRODUCERS' GOODS.

pro·duc'tion·ist (prō·dŭk'shŭn·ĭst), *n.* [See -IST.] A producer.

production manager. See MANAGER.

pro·duc'tive (prō·dŭk'tĭv), *adj.* [F. or ML.; F. *productif,* fr. ML. *productivus.*] **1.** Having quality or power of producing; bringing forth, or able to bring forth, esp. in abundance; generative; creative; fertile; as, *productive* soil, races, or imaginations.

2. Effective in bringing forth or forward; originative; causative; — with of; as, a situation *productive* of evils.

3. Yielding or furnishing results, profits, or benefits; as, *productive* enterprises or legislation.

4. *Econ.* **a** Effecting, or contributing to effect, production. **b** Yielding, or devoted to the production of, a net return of wealth; — used with widely different meanings by different authors according to their different economic theories as to what kinds of labor or expenditure will contribute such an increment to the world's wealth as will support like production or expenditure in an endless series of cycles and yield a net result. Thus the mercantilists called *productive* any labor or expenditure that increased the stock of precious metals of a nation; the physiocrats called agricultural labor alone *productive;* Adam Smith extended *productive* to include the labor of agriculture, manufacturing, and commerce, and now many forms of labor and expenditure contributing only indirectly or remotely to the world's wealth, as by increasing the mental efficiency of some classes of laborers, are included as *productive.*

5. *Philol.* Continuing to be used in the formation of new words and constructions; as, a *productive* prefix (*pro-*) or suffix (*-ness*); also, relating to such a word element.

Syn. — Fruitful, rich; generative, creative.

Ant. — Barren, sterile, unfruitful, arid.

— **pro·duc'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **pro·duc'tive·ness,** *n.*

productive coal measures. *Geol.* That portion of the Upper Carboniferous (Pennsylvania system in the United States) which contains coal.

productive imagination. See IMAGINATION, 1.

productive labor. **a** = DIRECT LABOR. **b** For accounting purposes, the wages paid these workers.

pro'duc·tiv'i·ty (prō'dŭk·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being productive; productiveness; as, literary or racial productivity.

pro·duc'tor (prō·dŭk'tẽr), *n.* Producer; specif., producing cause.

pro·duc'to·ry (-tō·rĭ), *adj.* Of the nature of or characterized by production.

Pro·duc'tus (prō·dŭk'tŭs), *n.* [NL. See PRODUCT.] *Paleontol.* A genus of arthropomatous brachiopods, without a pedicle, but often anchored by spines on the shell. It is very characteristic of the Carboniferous and Permian rocks. *P. giganteus* is sometimes nearly a foot wide. It is the type of a family, **Pro·duc'ti·dae** (-tĭ·dē). — **pro·duc'tid** (-tĭd), *n. & adj.* — **pro·duc'toid** (-toid), *adj.*

Productus. *a P. semireticularis; b, c P. horridus* opened to show interior of Valves.

pro'e·gu'me·nal (prō'ĕ·gū'mĕ·năl; -n'l), *adj.* [Gr. *proēgoumenos,* pres. part. of *proēgeisthai* to lead the way.] *Old Med.* Predisposing.

pro'em (prō'ĕm), *n.* [ME. *proheme,* fr. OF. *proheme* (F. *proème*), fr. L. *prooemium,* fr. Gr. *prooimion,* fr. *pro* before + *oimē* song, poem.] Preface; introduction; a preface; preliminary observations; prelude.

Thus much may serve by way of *proem.* *Swift.*

Syn. — See PREFACE.

pro'em, *v. t.* To preface. *Obs.*

pro·em'bry·o (prō·ĕm'brĭ·ō), *n.* [*pro-* + *embryo.*] *Bot.* Any embryonic structure developed during the segmentation of the egg or oöspore before the formation of the true embryo; specif., in Characeae, the filamentous row of cells arising from the growth of the oöspore, bearing rhizoids at its first node, and at the second, a bud from which the mature plant rises. — **pro'em·bry·on'ic** (prō'ĕm·brĭ·ŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

pro·e'mi·al (prō·ē'mĭ·ăl; 159), *adj.* Of the nature of a proem; introductory; prefatory.

pro·e'mi·um (prō·ē'mĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L. *prooemium.*] Proem.

pro'emp·to'sis (prō'ĕmp·tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *proempiptein* to fall in before, fr. *pro* before + *en* in + *piptein* to fall.] *Chron.* The addition of a day to the lunar calendar at intervals of about 310 years. Cf. METEMPTOSIS.

pro'ep·i·me'ron (prō'ĕp·ĭ·mē'rŏn), *n.* *Zool.* The epimeron of the prothorax of an insect.

pro'ep·i·ster'num (-ĕp·ĭ·stûr'nŭm), *n.* *Zool.* The episternum of the prothorax of an insect.

pro·eth'i·cal (prō·ĕth'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [See 1st PRO-.] Serving the end of ethics, but not ethical in nature.

pro·eth'nic (prō·ĕth'nĭk), *adj.* [*pro-* + *ethnic.*] **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of a primitive people, or group of peoples, as the prehistoric Indo-Europeans, before its division into definite ethnic groups.

2. Pro-Gentile.

— **pro·eth'ni·cal·ly** (-nĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

Pro·e'tus (prō·ē'tŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Paleontol.* A genus of small trilobites with nearly equal shields, smooth depressed glabella and narrow cheeks. It typifies the family **Pro·et'i·dae** (-ĕ'tĭ·dē), common throughout the Paleozoic after the Cambrian. — **pro·et'id** (-ĭd), *n.*

pro·face' (prō·fās'), *interj.* [Obs. F. *prou fasse,* fr. *prou* profit + *faire* to make, do.] May it do you good! — a salutation used in welcoming one or drinking healths. *Obs.* *Shak.*

prof'a·na'tion (prŏf'ă·nā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *profanatio.* See PROFANE, *v.*] **1.** Act of profaning; specif., act of violating sacred things, or of treating them with contempt or irreverence; irreverent or too familiar treatment or use of what is sacred; desecration; as, *profanation* of the Sabbath, of a sanctuary, of the name of God.

2. Debasement or vulgarization, as by misuse or disclosure.

'T were *profanation* of our joys
To tell the laity our love. *Donne.*

Syn. — PROFANATION, DESECRATION, SACRILEGE. PROFANATION implies esp. irreverent or contemptuous treatment of sacred things; DESECRATION suggests a more positive violation of their sanctity; SACRILEGE is the sin or crime of profaning or desecrating. Cf. BLASPHEMY.

Ant. — Veneration, adoration. See REVERENCE.

pro·fan'a·to'ry (prō·făn'ă·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tẽr·ĭ), *adj* Profaning; desecrating.

pro·fane' (-fān'), *v.;* PRO·FANED' (-fānd'); PRO·FAN'ING (-fān'ĭng). [F. *profaner,* fr. L. *profanare.* See PROFANE, *adj.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To violate or treat with abuse, irreverence, obloquy, or contempt (something regarded as sacred); to desecrate; pollute; treat as not sacred; as, to *profane* the name of God or the Scriptures.

The priests in the temple *profane* the sabbath. *Matt.* xii. 5.

2. To debase by a wrong, unworthy, or vulgar use; abuse; defile; vulgarize.

One word is too often *profaned* For me to *profane* it. *Shelley.*

—, *Intransitive:* To indulge in profanity. *Rare.*

pro·fane' (prō·fān'; 66), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *profanus,* orig., before the temple, outside of it, hence, unholy, fr. *pro* before + *fanum* temple. See 1st FANE.] **1.** Not in the description of that which is sacred or holy; not devoted to or concerned with religion or religious ends; secular; as, heroes of *profane* history; the reading of *profane* authors in Sunday schools; — opposed to *sacred.*

2. Not holy because unconsecrated, impure, or defiled; not fit or fitted for religious uses; unsanctified; often, heretic or heathen; as, *profane* rites.

Nothing is *profane* that serveth to holy things. *Raleigh.*

3. Not among the initiated; not possessing esoteric or expert knowledge; — now chiefly substantive in ***the profane.***

4. Serving to profane or defile that which is holy or worthy of reverence; indulging in profanation or profanity; blasphemous; irreverent; as, *profane* acts, words, or men.

Syn. — Temporal, worldly; unsanctified, unhallowed, unholy, ungodly; wicked, godless. See IRRELIGIOUS.

Ant. — Holy, sacred; religious, godly; devout, reverent.

— **pro·fane'ly,** *adv.* — **pro·fane'ness,** *n.*

pro·fane', *n.* One of those not initiated; — usually with *the.* See PROFANE, *adj.,* 3.

pro·fane'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Profanation. *Rare.*

pro·fan'er (prō·fān'ẽr), *n.* One who profanes.

prof'a·nism (prŏf'ă·nĭz'm), *n.* Profaneness. *Rare.*

pro·fan'i·ty (prō·făn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *profanitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being profane; profaneness; irreverence; esp., the use of profane language; blasphemy.

2. Something profane; specif.: **a** Profane language. **b** A profane science or art.

A small minority studied the *profanities.* *H. O. Taylor.*

Syn. — See BLASPHEMY.

prof'a·nize (prŏf'ă·nīz), *v. t.* [*profane* + *-ize.*] To desecrate. *Rare.*

pro·fec'tion (prō·fĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *profectio,* fr. *proficisci* to set out.] **1.** A setting out; advance or degree of advancement. *Obs.*

2. *Astrol.* Progression.

pro·fec'tion·al (-ăl; -'l), *adj.* *Astrol.* Of or pertaining to profection.

pro'fec·ti'tious (prō'fĕk·tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [L. *profecticius,* fr. *proficisci* to set out, proceed.] *Rom. Law.* Literally, derived; — designating property derived from an ancestor.

pro·fer' (prō·fûr'), *v. t.* [OF. *proferer,* fr. L. *proferre.* See 1st PRO-; BEAR to support.] To put forth or before; to bring forth or out; to utter. *Obs.*

pro·fer'ment (prō·fûr'mĕnt), *n.* [*pro-* + *ferment.*] *Biochem.* An inactive precursor of a ferment.

pro'fert (prō'fĕrt), *n.* [L., 3d pers. pres. of *proferre.*] *Law.* An allegation in a pleading or on the record that the pleader produces in open court an instrument pleaded or founded on. In modern practice the allegation suffices to put the deed in the constructive possession of the court. See DECLARATION, 7 **a.**

pro·fess' (prō·fĕs'), *v.* [ME. *professed* bound by a vow, fr. OF. *profes,* masc., *professe,* fem., professed (monk or nun), fr. L. *professus,* past part. of *profiteri* to profess, fr. *pro* before, forward + *fateri* to confess, own. See CONFESS.] *Transitive:* **1.** *Eccl.* To admit to membership in a religious order on taking the required vows; — chiefly in passive.

2. To declare or admit openly or freely; to avow or acknowledge; to confess; as, to *profess* oneself a Communist; he *professed* his confidence in the President.

Then will I *profess* unto them, I never knew you. *Matt.* vii. 23.

3. To make profession of (a feeling, a quality, a belief, etc.); often narrowly, to make avowal of in words or appearances only; to pretend; as, to *profess* loyalty; to *profess* principles which he does not practice; he *professes* to be a gentleman.

So little felt, so fervently *professed!* *Cowper.*

4. To proclaim oneself versed in; to follow (a calling or profession) in which one is or claims to be an expert; narrowly, to practice the profession of; as, to *profess* medicine or the law; also, *Chiefly Brit.,* to teach as a professor.

5. To confess one's faith in, allegiance to, or the like; now, usually, to practice; to follow; to observe; as, races which now *profess* Christianity. "The point at which no man of high character will *profess* them [religious and ethical formulae]." *G. B. Shaw.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To join a religious order by professing faith and taking vows.

2 To make a profession or one's profession; to profess friendship, or the like; also, *Chiefly Brit.,* to follow the calling of professor.

pro·fess', *adj.* Professed; — of a religious. *Obs.*

pro·fessed' (prō·fĕst'; *also, in poetry,* -fĕs'ĕd, -ĭd), *adj.* **1.** Openly declared, avowed, acknowledged, or claimed; specif., *Eccl.,* having made one's profession (sense 7); as, a *professed* foe, wit, freethinker, nun.

2. Avowing or avowed with intent to deceive; hypocritical; as, a *professed* excuse.

To your *professed* bosoms I commit him. *Shak.*

3. Professional; expert; not amateur.

pro·fessed' (prō·fĕst'), *n.* *R.C.Ch.* A professed religious; specif., a certain class among the Jesuits who have taken a special vow; — with *the.* See JESUIT, 1.

pro·fess'ed·ly (prō·fĕs'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* Avowedly or allegedly; as, it is *professedly* stated; *professedly* for this purpose.

pro·fes'sion (-fĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *professio.* See PROFESS.] **1.** A professing; open declaration; public avowal, acknowledgment, or claim, as of religious faith and purpose; as, *professions* of friendship; a *profession* of faith.

2. That which one professes; a declaration; an avowal; a protestation; specif., Christian or religious faith and

---

pro·duc'er·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pro·duc'i·bl. Producible. *Ref. Sp.*
pro·duc'tiv. Productive. *Ref. Sp.*
pro·duc'tress (prō·dŭk'trĕs; -trĭs; 119), *n.* Fem. of PRODUCTOR. *Rare.*
pro·duc'trice [F.], pro·duc'trix. [LL.] Fem. of PRODUCTOR. *Obs.*
pro'-Dutch', *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro'ec·cle'si·as'ti·cal, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]
pro'e·con'o·my, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro'-Ec'ua·do're·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]
pro'ed·u·ca'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro'ed·u·ca'tion·al, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]
pro'e·lec'tric, pro'e·lec'tri·cal, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro'e·lec'tri·fi·ca'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [1st PRO-, 4.]
pro'e·lec'tro·cu'tion, *adj.* See PRO-, 4. [1st PRO-, 4.]
pro'e·lim'i·na'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [4.]
pro'e·qual'i·ty, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro'-Es'ki·mo, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro'-Es'pe·ran'to, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — pro'-Es'pe·ran'tist, *adj. & n.* [PRO-, 4.]
pro'-Es·to'ni·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro·es'trous, pro·es'trum, pro·es'trus. Vars. of PRO-OESTROUS, PRO-OESTRUM, PRO-OESTRUS.
pro'-E'thi·o'pi·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro·en'zyme, *n.* Also -zym. [2d *pro-* + *enzyme.*] *Biochem.* = ZYMOGEN, 2. [PRO-, 4.]
pro'-Epis'co·pal, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro'e·pis'co·pist, *adj. & n.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [4.]
pro'e·qual'i·ty, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro'-Es'ki·mo, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro'-Es'pe·ran'to, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — pro'-Es'pe·ran'tist, *adj. & n.* [PRO-, 4.]
pro'-Es·to'ni·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro·es'trous, pro·es'trum, pro·es'trus. Vars. of PRO-OESTROUS, PRO-OESTRUM, PRO-OESTRUS.
pro'-E'thi·o'pi·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro'-Eu'cli·de'an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro'-Eu·ra'sian, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]
pro'-Eu'ro·pe'an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]
pro'-E'van·gel'i·cal, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro'ev·o·lu'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — pro'ev·o·lu'tion·ist, *adj., & n.* [PRO-, 4.]
pro'ex·am'i·na'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro'ex·ec'u·tive, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]
pro'ex·emp'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro·ex'er·cise, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]
pro'ex·per'i·ment, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro·ex'pert, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro'ex·port'ing, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [4.]
pro'ex·po'sure, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro'ex·ten'sion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]
pro'ex·trav'a·gance, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
prof (prŏf), *n.* Short for PROFESSOR. *Slang.*
pro·fac'ul·ty, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro·fan'a·ble (prō·fān'ă·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — pro·fan'a·ble·ness, *n.* — pro·fan'a·bly, *adv.*
prof'a·nate, *v. t.* [L. *profanatus,* past part.] To profane. *Obs.*
pro·fan'i·ty·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
[pro·fa'num vul'gus. [L.] The unhallowed multitude; the rabble.
pro·farm'er, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro'-Fas'cism, *n.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
— pro'-Fas'cist, *n. & adj.* — pro'-Fas·cis'ti, *adj. & n.*
profe. + PROOF, PROVE.
pro·fect', *n.* [L. *profectus.*] Profit. *Obs.* [At once. *Obs.*
pro·fec'to, *adv.* [L., assuredly.]
prof'fe·cy. Prophecy. *Ref. Sp.*
pro'fed·er·a'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro·fem'i·nist, *adj. & n.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — pro·fem'i·nism, *n.*
pro·fer'. + PROFFER, PREFER.
proferre. + PROFFER. [*Rare.*]
pro·fess'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
pro·fess'ant, *n.* A professor. *Obs.*
= *adj.* Professing. *Obs.*

purpose openly avowed; as, the contradiction between *professions* and conduct.
3. The faith in which one is professed; a religion or religious system; also, a religious body.
4. **a** The occupation, if not purely commercial, mechanical, agricultural, or the like, to which one devotes oneself; a calling in which one professes to have acquired some special knowledge used by way either of instructing, guiding, or advising others or of serving them in some art; as, the *profession* of arms, of teaching, of chemist. ***The three professions***, or ***learned professions***, is a name often used for the professions of theology, law, and medicine. **b** Broadly, one's principal calling, vocation, or employment.
5. The collective body of persons engaged in a calling; as, the *profession* distrust him.
6. *Obs.* **a** A particular order of professed persons. **b** Nature; character. **c** Professorial teaching or status.
7. *Eccl.* Act of taking the vows that signify formal acceptance of the religious state. A profession is ***solemn*** or ***simple*** according to the nature of the vows. See VOW, *n.*
Syn. — See TRADE.
— ***the profession.*** Actors collectively; also, acting. *Colloq.*

pro·fes'sion·al (prō·fĕsh'ŭn·ăl; -l), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to a profession, esp. a learned or skilled profession; as, *professional* training or ethics; a club limited to *professional men.*
2. Characteristic of or conforming to the technical or ethical standards of a profession or an occupation regarded as such; as, *professional* courtesy; his action was not *professional;* distinctly *professional* work.
3. **a** Engaging for livelihood or gain in an activity pursued, usually or often, for noncommercial satisfactions by amateurs; as, a *professional* golf player; a *professional* soldier. **b** Engaged in by professional, as contrasted with amateur, performers; as, a *professional* race.
4. Following a line of conduct or assuming a role as though it were a profession; hence, assumed; manneristic; as, a *professional* patriot. "The *professional* cheeriness of a doer of good." *Dorothy Canfield Fisher.*
Syn. — Trained; skilled, expert, finished; paid, hired.
Ant. — Lay, unprofessional; unskilled; amateur.

pro·fes'sion·al, *n.* 1. One who engages in anything professionally; a professional worker; — opposed to *amateur.* In sports, generally one who has competed in any sport for a stake or purse or for gate money, or with a professional for a prize, or who has taught or trained in sports or athletics for pay, is officially regarded as a professional.
2. *Dramatics.* One who appears in theatrical productions as a profession.
3. *Scottish Univ.* More fully **professional examination.** One of the four examinations for the degree of M.B.C.M.

pro·fes'sion·al·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* 1. Conduct, aims, qualities, etc., characteristic of, or peculiar to, a profession or professional men; specif., professional solidarity.
2. The following of a profession, sport, etc., for a livelihood or for gain; the characteristics, standards, or methods of professionals, esp. in sports or athletics; — opposed to *amateurism.*

pro·fes'sion·al·ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who professionalizes his (or an) occupation. — **pro·fes'sion·al·ist,** *adj.*

pro·fes'sion·al·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To give a professional character to. — *v. i.* To assume a professional character; to become professional. — **pro·fes'sion·al·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

professional witness. One who makes a business of collecting evidence of the commission of crimes or technical offenses in order to testify concerning them in court for a reward, fee, or other compensation. *Colloq., U.S.*

pro·fes'sion·ist (prō·fĕsh'ŭn·ĭst), *n.* 1. One who makes a profession, esp., *Scot.,* one who makes an insincere profession of religion.
2. One pursuing a profession or trade. *A Germanism.*

pro·fes'sion·ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To professionalize. *Rare.*

pro·fes'sive (prō·fĕs'ĭv), *adj.* Making or tending to make profession. — **pro·fes'sive·ly,** *adv.*

pro·fes'sor (prō·fĕs'ẽr), *n.* [L., a teacher, a public teacher; cf. F. *professeur.* See PROFESS.] 1. One who professes, avows, or declares. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* A professed religious. **b** One who makes or has made a profession, as of faith or allegiance; — sometimes with implication of insincerity. "*Professors* of religion." *Bacon.* **c** One who professes the Christian religion openly or conspicuously; a fervent church member. *Archaic & Dial.*
2. *Educ.* One who publicly teaches, in the higher education or in the secondary school grades, any branch of learning; specif., an officer in a university, college, school, or seminary, who delivers lectures or instructs students and on whom the title has been formally conferred by academic authority; as, a *professor* of mathematics. A ***full professor*** holds the highest teaching position; an ***associate professor*** or ***adjunct professor*** is next in rank; and an ***assistant professor*** is next. See ACADEMIC RANK, EXCHANGE PROFESSOR, RESEARCH PROFESSOR. See *Forms of Address,* in Appendix.
3. Hence, one who teaches, or professes special knowledge in any art, sport, or occupation requiring skill; as, a *professor* of dancing or boxing. *Colloq. and often Humorous.*
4. *Angling.* An artificial fly with gray speckled wings, yellow body, brown hackle, gold ribbing and tag, and scarlet tail; — said to have been named after Professor John Wilson (Christopher North).

pro·fes'sor·ate (prō·fĕs'ẽr·ĭt), *n.* [*professor* + *-ate,* 4.] The office, or term of office, of a professor; also, professoriate.

pro·fes'sor ex'tra·or'di·na'ri·us. [NL.] In German universities, a professor ranking next below professor ordinarius.

pro·fes·so'ri·al (prō'fĕ·sō'rĭ·ăl; prŏf'ĕ-; 181), *adj.* [L. *professorius;* cf. F. *professorial.*] Of or pertaining to a professor; as, *professorial* duties; sometimes, theoretical; not practical. — **pro·fes·so'ri·al·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **pro·fes·so'ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

pro·fes·so'ri·ate (-ĭt), *n.* The professors of an academic institution collectively; also, professorship.
A disciplined *professoriate.* *H. G. Wells.*

pro·fes'sor or'di·na'ri·us (prō·fĕs'ŏr ôr'dĭ·nā'rĭ·ŭs; *G.* -nä'rĭ·ōōs). [NL.] In German universities, the highest instructional rank; also, a professor holding this rank; — equivalent to *full professor.*

pro·fes'sor·ship (prō·fĕs'ẽr·shĭp), *n.* The office, duties, or position of an academic professor.

pro·fes'so·ry (prō·fĕs'ō·rĭ), *adj.* [L. *professorius.*] Professorial. *Rare.*

prof'fer (prŏf'ẽr), *v.;* PROF'FERED (-ẽrd); PROF'FER·ING. [ME. *profren, proferen,* fr. OF. *proffrir,* fr. *porofrir,* fr. *por* for + *offrir* to offer, fr. (assumed) VL. *offerire,* fr. L. *offere.* See PRO-; OFFER.] *Transitive:* 1. To present or offer for acceptance; to propose to give; to make a tender of; to offer; as, to *proffer* rich gifts or one's services; *proffered* friendship; — also with infinitive. *Chiefly Literary.*
2. To attempt to accomplish, inflict, etc.; to make an essay or tentative movement to or toward. *Obs.*
— *Intransitive:* To make an offer or a seeming offer to do something. *Now Rare.*
Syn. and **Ant.** — See OFFER.

prof'fer, *n.* 1. An offer made; something proposed for acceptance; a tender; as, *proffers* of peace or friendship.
2. *Obs.* **a** Essay; attempt. **b** Advance sign; indication.

prof'fer·er (-ẽr), *n.* One who proffers something.

pro·fi'cience (prō·fĭsh'ĕns), *n.* 1. Progress. *Obs.*
2. Proficiency. *Now Rare.*

pro·fi'cien·cy (-ĕn·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). 1. Advancement or progress, as in the attaining of perfection or skill; an advance.
2. Quality or state of being proficient; expertness; adeptness; as, to acquire *proficiency* in music.

proficiency badge. A merit badge; — the regular term in British Boy Scout and American Girl Scout usage.

pro·fi'cient (prō·fĭsh'ĕnt), *n.* [L. *proficiens, -entis,* pres. part. of *proficere* to go forward, make progress, fr. *pro* + *facere* to make. See FACT; cf. PROFIT.] Orig., one who shows signs of definite progress to his objective, as perfection, learning, etc.; now usually, one well advanced in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; an expert; an adept; as, a *proficient* in the arts.

pro·fi'cient, *adj.* Orig., showing definite advance; progressing markedly; now, well advanced in any occupation, art, or branch of knowledge or skill; versed; adept. — **pro·fi'cient·ly,** *adv.* — **pro·fi'cient·ness,** *n.*
Syn. — Expert, skilled.
Ant. — Unskilled, clumsy; amateurish. See AWKWARD.

pro·fic'u·ous (prō·fĭk'ū·ŭs), *adj.* [LL. *proficuus.*] Profitable; useful. *Now Rare.* — **pro·fic'u·ous·ly,** *adv.*

pro'file (prō'fĭl *or, esp., Brit.,* -fēl; 277), *n.* [It. *profilo,* fr. *profilare* to draw in profile, fr. *pro* (fr. L. *pro*) + *filo* stroke, line, fr. L *filum* thread, outline, shape; cf. F. *profil,* fr. It. See FILE a row; cf. PURFLE.] 1. A representation, as a drawing, of something in outline; esp., a human head represented in a side view; hence, the outline of the face seen or represented sidewise; as, early *profiles* of Caesar; she has a beautiful *profile.*
2. Contour; distinctive outline; an outline seen or represented in sharp relief; as, the bold *profile* of a hill.
3. A vertical section of a soil, showing the nature and sequence of the various layers.
4. A side or sectional elevation; as: **a** *Arch.* A section of any member at right angles with its main lines. **b** *Civil Engin.* A drawing showing a vertical section of the ground along a surveyed line or graded work.
5. A graph or curve; specif., *Psychol.,* a group of data representing quantitatively the extent to which an individual exhibits certain traits or abilities as determined by tests or ratings and usually presented in the form of a graph.
6. *Theater.* A flat piece of scenery or property cut in outline.
7. A ceramics shaping tool.
Syn. — See FORM.
— ***in profile.*** In side view; specif., side face, as distinguished from full face.
— ***the Profile.*** A natural formation on Profile Mountain in the Franconia range, N. H., presenting when viewed from a certain direction a close resemblance to a human face seen in profile. Called also *Old Man of the Mountain.* It is the "Great Stone Face" of Hawthorne's tale.

pro'file (prō'fĭl; -fēl), *v. t.;* PRO'FILED (-fĭld; -fēld); PRO'FIL·ING (-fĭl·ĭng; -fēl·ĭng). [It. *profilare;* cf. F. *profiler.* See PROFILE, *n.*] 1. To draw the vertical outline of; to draw in profile, as an architectural member; to draw a profile of.
2. *Mech.* To shape the outline of (an object) by passing a cutter around it. See PROFILING MACHINE.
3. To give a profile to.

profile board. = TEMPLATE, 4.

profile cutter. A knife or machine cutter with an edge shaped to cut a definite form.

profile drag. *Aeronautics.* That portion of the wing drag which is due to friction and turbulence in the fluid and which would be absent if it were nonviscous.

profile line. = FACIAL LINE.

profile machine. = PROFILING MACHINE.

profile map. A topographic map.

profile paper. *Civil Engin.* Graph paper used for convenience in drawing profiles.

pro'fil·er (prō'fĭl·ẽr; -fēl·ẽr), *n.* One who or that which profiles; specif., a profiling machine; also, its tender.

pro'fil·ing ma·chine' (-ĭng). A form of vertical milling machine for milling irregular profiles by causing the spindle or spindles to move laterally by the cam action of a guide, or dummy, that serves as a model, at the same time that the workable moves at right angles to the travel of the spindles.

pro'fil·ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who takes or makes profiles; a profiler.

pro·fil'o·graph (prō·fĭl'ō·grăf; prō·fĭl'-; 83), *n.* [*profile* + *-graph.*] An instrument, borne on wheels, for recording automatically the profile of the land over which it travels.

prof'it (prŏf'ĭt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *profectus* advance, progress, profit, fr. *proficere, profectum.* See PROFICIENT; cf. FEAT, SUFFICIENT.] 1. Advantage; benefit. *Obs.*
2. Accession of good; valuable results; useful consequences; avail; gain; as, an office of *profit.*
This I speak for your own *profit.* 1 *Cor.* vii. 35.
3. The excess of returns over expenditure in a given transaction or series of transactions; as: **a** The excess of the price received over the price paid for goods sold (115 *Wis.* 261). **b** The excess of the price received over the cost of purchasing and handling, or of producing and marketing, particular goods (3 *Fed.* 566, 569). **c** The advantage derived (as in infringement of patents) from employing one process or machine in manufacture instead of another.
4. Excess of income over expenditure, as in a business or any of its departments, during a given period of time; specif.: **a** The income of invested property, not including an appreciation in market value (15 *Wall.* 63, 65; 198 *Pa.* 216). **b** Usually in *pl.* With reference to land, the sum or revenue yielded by it, or the proceeds derived from its use or enjoyment, as in case of leased property or land that is mined. Cf. PROFIT A PRENDRE.

☞ The word *profit* in senses 3 and 4 (above) includes any benefit or advantage accruing from the management, use, or sale of property, or from the carrying on of any process of production, or from the conduct of business. It may be used concretely to designate either (1) the excess (called ***gross profit***) of gross receipts over the expenditures directly involved in production or purchase, not deducting for interest, insurance, or even, for some purposes, general expenses of management, etc.; or (2) the net proceeds (called ***net profit***) obtained by deducting from the gross proceeds all forms of expense or outlay involved in, or incidental to, the business in question, as in calculating the annual profit of a business, where insurance, wages, and other items of current expense are deducted (94 *U. S.* 500), or often, also, interest (9 *Wall.* 788, 804), wear and tear, etc., but not any abnormal appreciation or depreciation of the capital employed.
5. The ratio of profit (in sense 4) for a given year to the amount of capital invested.
6. Commonly in *pl.* The share of the employing classes in the distribution of the products of industry, as distinct from *wages,* which constitute the share of the laboring classes, and *rent,* which constitutes the share of the landowning classes. It was regarded by English economists as covering interest, insurance for risk, and wages of superintendence. But Walker and American economists in general have held that profit as a share in distribution does not properly include either interest or insurance, but represents the reward of the employer for his skill, as distinct from that of the capitalist for his saving. This view is now the one generally prevalent. Cf. ENTREPRENEUR, EARNING, 2, *pl.*
7. Advancement; improvement. *Obs.*
8. *Law.* Short for PROFIT A PRENDRE.
Ant. — Loss, damage, detriment.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:
profit-building, *adj.* **profitmongering** **profit-taking,** *adj.*
profit-making, *adj.* **profit-producing,** *adj.* **profit-yielding,** *adj.*
profitmonger **profit-seeking,** *adj.*

prof'it (prŏf'ĭt), *v.;* PROF'IT·ED; PROF'IT·ING. [OF. *profiter.* See PROFIT, *n.*] *Intransitive:* 1. To make progress; to improve; to become proficient. *Obs.*
Their sons are well tutor'd by you, and their daughters *profit* very greatly under you. *Shak.*
2. To be of use or advantage; to avail.
Little it *profits* here. *Browning.*
3. To take advantage; to make good use; to derive benefit; gain; as, to *profit* of an opportunity, from others' misfortunes, or by advice.
— *Transitive:* To be of service to; to benefit; advantage; avail; aid. "Ill blows the wind that *profits* nobody." *Shak.*

prof'it·a·ble (-ă·b'l; 59), *adj.* [OF.] Yielding or bringing profit or gain; lucrative; useful; helpful; as, *profitable* trade, professions, hours, or advice.
Syn. — See BENEFICIAL.
Ant. — Unprofitable, disadvantageous, expensive.
— **prof'it·a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **prof'it·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **prof'it·a·bly,** *adv.*

profit and loss. *Accounting.* A summary account used at the end of an accounting period, to collect the balances of the nominal accounts, that the net profit or loss may be shown; often, any nominal account or statement of profit and loss. Commonly referred to as *P. & L.* — **prof'it-and-loss',** *adj.*

prof'it a pren'dre, *or* **prof'it à pren'dre** (ȧ prăn'dr'). [F. *profit à prendre.*] *Law.* A right to take a profit from land, that is, something yielded or produced by it; a right to take from land a part of its soil or of its produce. A profit a prendre can be acquired only by grant or prescription, and it may be appurtenant to other land or held in gross. It is technically distinct from an easement, though often so called, esp. when appurtenant to other land.

prof'it·eer' (prŏf'ĭ·tēr'), *n.* [*profit* + *-eer.*] One who makes what is considered an unreasonable profit, as by taking advantage of a public or national need in time of war.
— **prof'it·eer',** *v. i.* — **prof'it·eer'ing,** *n.*

prof'it·er (prŏf'ĭt·ẽr), *n.* One who or that which profits.

prof'it·ing (-ĭng), *n.* Gain; profit.

profit sharing. *Econ.* The system of remunerating workmen by giving them over and above their wages a certain percentage of the net profits of the business, the management remaining entirely in the hands of the employer. When in case of loss the workmen forgo a part of their wages as a contribution towards the loss, the system is called **pro'fit-and-loss' shar'ing,** and this may take the form of an *industrial partnership,* proper. Cf. COOPERATION, 2; GAIN SHARING. — **prof'it-shar'ing,** *adj.*

pro·flat'ed (prō·flāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* [L. *proflatus,* past part.] Inflated so as to protrude. *Coleridge.*

pro·fla'vine (prō·flā'vēn; -vĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-vin.** [Prob. 1st *pro-,* 1 **b** + L. *flavus* yellow.] *Pharm.* A reddish-brown, crystalline powder (chemically diamino-acridinium acid sulphate, $C_{13}H_{11}N_3HSO_4.H_2O$), used as an antiseptic, esp. for wounds. Cf. ACRIFLAVINE.

prof'li·ga·cy (prŏf'lĭ·gȧ·sĭ), *n.* [From PROFLIGATE.] Quality or state of being profligate; dissolute character or conduct; a profligate course of life; continuous dissipation; also, *Rare,* prodigality.

prof'li·gate (-gāt), *adj.* [L. *profligatus,* past part. of *profligare* to strike or dash to the ground, to destroy, fr. *pro* before + *fligere* to strike down; akin to Gr. *phlibein* to press, squeeze, W. *blif* a catapult. Cf. AFFLICT.] 1. Overthrown; beaten; put to rout. *Obs.*
2. Completely given up to dissipation and licentiousness; broken down in morals and decency; shamelessly vicious; dissolute. "A race more *profligate* than we." *Roscommon.*
3. Wasteful to the point of dissipation; prodigal.
Syn. — Corrupt, depraved, vicious. See ABANDONED.
Ant. — Decent, moral; continent, temperate.
— **prof'li·gate·ly,** *adv.* — **prof'li·gate·ness,** *n.*

prof'li·gate, *n.* A profligate person.

prof'li·gate (-gāt), *v. t.* To drive away; defeat; overcome.
— **prof'li·ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* *Both Now Rare.*

prof'li·gat'ed (-gāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Abandoned to vice. *Obs.*

prof'lu·ence (prŏf'lū·ĕns), *n.* [L. *profluentia.*] Quality of being profluent; fluency; exuberance; also, onward flow.

prof'lu·ent (-ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *profluens,* pres. part. of *profluere,* fr. *pro* forward + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing copiously or smoothly in or as in a stream; fluent; exuberant.
— **prof'lu·ent,** *n.*

pro·flu'vi·ous (prō·flōō'vĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Characterized by profluvium; also, wastefully extravagant. *Rare.*

pro·flu'vi·um (prō·flōō'vĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *pro* + *fluere* to flow.] A flowing out; discharge.

‖**pro'fonde'** (prō'fôndʹ), *n.* [F., deep.] *Magic.* A special pocket in the tail of a magician's coat.

‖**pro for'ma** (prō fôr'mä; *Brit.* -mā). [L.] For the sake of form; as a matter of form. Specif., *Com.*, used to designate an account, invoice, or the like, made up to show what the certain (specified) goods would sell for in the market.

pro forma balance sheet. *Accounting.* **1.** A balance sheet containing imaginary accounts or figures, for illustrative purposes.

2 A balance sheet which gives retroactive effect to new financing, combination, or other change in the status of a business concern or concerns.

pro·found' (prō·found'), *adj.* [OF. *profond*, fr. L. *profundus*, fr. *pro* before, forward + *fundus* the bottom. See FOUND to establish, BOTTOM.] **1.** Of very great depth; extending far below the surface or top; unfathomable. *Chiefly Poetic.* "The *profound* seas hide in unknown fathoms." *Shak.*

2. Intellectually deep; that goes thoroughly and penetratingly into a question, problem, subject of study, etc.; characterized by, exhibiting, or requiring for comprehension, deep learning and insight; as, a *profound* scholar, intelligence, or treatise; *profound* statesmanship or arguments.

3. Coming from, reaching to, or situated at a depth or more than ordinary depth; not superficial; deep-seated; — chiefly with reference to the body; as, a *profound* sigh, wound, or pain. "*Profound* sciatica." *Shak.*

4. Characterized by intensity, as of feeling or quality; deeply felt or realized; as, *profound* respect, fear, or melancholy; hence, encompassing; thoroughgoing; complete; as, *profound* sleep, silence, or ignorance.

Vivid the transport, vivid though not *profound*. *Wordsworth.*

5. Of a bow, with body or head bent low in humility or respect.

Syn. — See DEEP. **Ant.** — Shallow, superficial.

pro·found' (prō·found'), *n.* A deep; the deeps, as of the sea, of space, or of one's nature; a depth. *Poetic.*

To the point of heaven's *profound*. *Shelley.*

pro·found', *v. t. & i.* [MF. *profonder.*] To plunge, or penetrate, far down. *Obs.*

pro·found'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of PROFOUND. "Do you really find us so *profoundly* silly as you paint us?" *Aldous Huxley.*

pro·found'ness (-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Depth or a depth; profundity.

prof'u·gate (prŏf'ū·gāt), *v. t.* [L. *pro* forth + *fugare* to put to flight.] To expel. — (-gāt), *part. adj.* Fugitive. *Both Rare.*

pro·ful'gent (prō·fŭl'jĕnt), *adj.* [*pro-* + L. *fulgere* to shine.] Shining forth; effulgent. *Poetic.*

pro·fun'da (prō·fŭn'dä), *n.* [NL. (sc. *arteria*), fem. of L. *profundus* deep.] *Anat.* Any of certain deep-seated arteries or veins; as: **a** The ‖***pro·fun'da bra'chi·i*** (brā'kĭ·ī), the largest branch of the brachial artery in the upper part of the arm, winding around the humerus and supplying the bone and certain muscles of that region. **b** The ***inferior profunda artery***, a smaller branch of the brachial given off near the middle of the upper arm. **c** The ***profunda femoris artery***, the deep femoral artery. See FEMORAL ARTERY. **d** The ***profunda femoris vein***, a tributary of the femoral vein a short distance below Poupart's ligament.

pro·fun'di·ty (prō·fŭn'dĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *profundité* (F. *profondité*), fr. LL. *profunditas.* See PROFOUND.] **1.** Depth; profoundness; as: **a** Depth as a dimension or a physical feature; as, the *profundity* of an abyss. **b** Depth of insight, feeling, meaning, etc.; as, Emerson's *profundity.*

2. That which is profound; as: **a** A great depth; a deep. "From the *profundities* of hip pockets." *A. Bennett.* **b** A profound or abstruse matter, problem, theory, etc.; as, philosophical *profundities.*

3. The distance of a star. *Sir W. Herschel.*

pro·fuse' (prō·fūs'; 66), *adj.* [L. *profusus*, past part. of *profundere* to pour forth or out, fr. *pro* forward, forth + *fundere* to pour. See FUSE to melt.] **1.** Pouring forth liberally; exceedingly or excessively generous in giving or spending; prodigal; as, *profuse* in his apologies; to give with a *profuse* hand.

2. Poured forth liberally; exhibiting or manifesting great liberality or exuberance; bountiful; lavish; as, *profuse* apology or expenditure.

In *profuse* strains of unpremeditated art. *Shelley.*

Syn. — Bountiful, liberal, munificent; overflowing; extravagant, wasteful. — PROFUSE, LAVISH, PRODIGAL. That is PROFUSE which is poured forth fully or freely; that is LAVISH which is expended or bestowed without stint or measure; PRODIGAL implies extravagant or reckless profusion or lavishness; as, *profuse* apologies; "A land where life was great and . . . beauty lay *profuse*" (*R. Browning*); *lavish* hospitality; "Had I so *lavish* of my presence been, . . . so stale and cheap to vulgar company" (*Shak.*); "bankrupt of life, yet *prodigal* of ease" (*Dryden*); "chary of praise and *prodigal* of counsel" (*Stevenson*); the *prodigal* son. All these words may be applied to persons. Cf. PLENTIFUL. **Ant.** — Niggardly, scanty, meager; restrained, measured.

pro·fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To pour forth or give freely.

2. To spend too liberally; to lavish; squander.

pro·fuse'ness (-fūs'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* The quality or state of being profuse; excessive liberality; profusion.

pro·fus'er (prō·fūs'ĕr), *n.* One who gives or spends profusely. *Obs.*

pro·fu'sion (prō·fū'zhŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *profusio.*] **1.** The action of pouring forth, or discharging. *Now Rare.*

2. The act of bestowing money or treasures without restraint; profuse or lavish expenditure; now usually, excessive liberality; extravagance; prodigality.

Nature to these, without *profusion*, kind. *Pope.*

3. Abundance; exuberant plenty; lavish supply.

No vulgar *profusion* of vegetation. *G. B. Shaw.*

pro·fu'sive (-sĭv), *adj.* Lavish. — **pro·fu'sive·ly,** *adv.* — **pro·fu'sive·ness,** *n.*

prog (prŏg), *v. i.;* PROGGED (prŏgd); PROG'GING (prŏg'ĭng). [Cf. E. dial. *prog, proque*, to prod, push, poke about for, forage, beg, ME. *prokken* to beg, also D. *prachen* to beg, and (fr. LG.) G. *prachern*, Dan. *prakke*, Sw. *pracka.*] To poke, or search about, esp. in order to steal, beg, or find something; to forage; as, cattle turned out to *prog. Dial.*

A perfect artist in *progging* for money. *Fuller.*

prog (prŏg), *n. Dial.* **1.** Food, esp. that got by begging, filching, or foraging; victuals; also, mental pabulum.

2. A progger.

prog (prŏg), *n.* A pointed instrument like a goad or skewer; a prick, poke, or prod; also, a gibe *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

prog, *v. t.* [Cf. PROG, *v. i.*, PROKE.] To prick; goad; poke; stir up; taunt. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

prog (prŏg), *n. Brit. Univ. Slang.* A proctor. — *v. t.* To proctorize.

pro·gam'ete (prō·găm'ēt; prō'gȧ·mēt'), *n.* a *Biol.* An oöcyte or a spermatocyte. **b** *Bot.* In certain zygomycetous fungi, a swollen hyphal filament from which gametes are abstricted.

pro·gam'ic (prō·găm'ĭk), *adj.* [See 2d PRO- b; -GAMIC.] *Biol.* Preceding fertilization.

Pro·gan'o·sau'ri·a (prō·găn'ō·sô'rĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *pro-* + Gr. *garos* brightness + *-sauria.*] *Paleontol.* An order containing the oldest known aquatic reptiles (subclass Parapsida). The elongate head had the nostrils near the top, and the feet were probably webbed. They are found in the Permian of South America and South Africa. Syn. *Mesosauria.* — **pro·gan'o·saur** (prō·găn'ō·sôr), *n.*

pro·gen'er·ate (prō·jĕn'ĕr·āt), *v. t.* [L. *progeneratus*, past part. of *progenerare* to beget.] To beget; procreate. — **pro·gen'er·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **pro·gen'er·a'tive** (-jĕn'ĕr·ā·tĭv), *adj. All Rare.*

pro·gen'er·ate (-āt), *adj.* [After *degenerate.*] Becoming better than one's kind; advancing rather than deteriorating; — opposed to *degenerate.* — *n.* A progenerate person. *F. W. H. Myers.*

pro·gen'i·tal (-jĕn'ĭ·tŭl; -t'l), *adj* Progenitive.

pro·gen'i·tive (-ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* [See PROGENITOR.] Tending to or able to reproduce itself; reproductive. — **pro·gen'i·tive·ness,** *n.*

pro·gen'i·tor (prō·jĕn'ĭ·tĕr), *n.* [OF. *progeniteur*, fr. L. *progenitor*, fr. *progignere, progenitum*, to bring forth, to beget, fr. *pro* forth + *gignere* to beget. See GENDER.]

1. An ancestor in the direct line; a forefather.

2. a Precursor. **b** = ORIGINAL, 2 c.

3. *Biol.* An ancestral species.

— **pro·gen'i·to'ri·al** (-tō'rĭ·ŭl; 181), *adj.*

pro·gen'i·trix (-jĕn'ĭ·trĭks), *n.* [LL.] A progenitress.

pro·gen'i·ture (prō·jĕn'ĭ·tûr), *n.* [F. *progéniture.*] *Rare.* **a** Generation of offspring. **b** Progeny.

pro·gen'i·ty (-ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [From PROGENY.] *Rare.* **a** Stock; lineage. **b** Parental devotion. *L. Stephen.*

prog'e·ny (prŏj'ē·nĭ), *n.; pl.* PROGENIES (-nĭz). [ME. *progenie*, fr. OF. *progenie*, fr. L. *progenies*, fr. *progignere.* See PROGENITOR.] **1.** Offspring; issue; specif.: **a** Descendants of human kind collectively; race; family; children.

Eternal warfare wage, with Amalek's ungracious *progeny*. *Burns.*

b Offspring of animals and also, esp. in plant breeding, of plants; as, the *progeny* of a wheat cross.

2. Figurative: **a** Body of followers, disciples, or successors. **b** The outcome; resultant; product.

3. Lineage; descent; parentage. *Obs.*

Doubting thy birth and lawful *progeny*. *Shak.*

pro'ge·ot'ro·pism (prō'jē·ŏt'rō·pĭz'ĭm), *n. Bot.* Positive geotropism. — **pro'ge·o·trop'ic** (prō'jē·ō·trŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

pro·ge'ri·a (prō·jē'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *pro-* + Gr. *gēras* old age.] *Med.* Premature senility; specif., a morbid state showing the symptoms both of infantilism and of a developing senility.

pro'ger·mi·na'tion (prō'jûr·mĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.* Birth. *Herrick.*

prog'ger (prŏg'ĕr), *n. Dial.* One who progs; specif., *U. S.*, one who makes a livelihood by oystering, digging clams, or the like, in a small way, or by doing odd jobs alongshore; hence, a shiftless, worthless fellow.

pro·glot'tid (prō·glŏt'ĭd), *n. Zool.* One of the segments of a tapeworm. They contain both male and female reproductive organs, and live for a time after breaking away. Each proglottid is formed by a process of transverse division, or strobilation, in the neck region of the worm. — **pro·glot'tic** (-ĭk), **pro'glot·tid'e·an** (prō'glŏ·tĭd'ē·ăn), *adj.*

pro·glot'tis (prō·glŏt'ĭs), *n.; pl.* -TIDES (-ĭ·dēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *pro* forward + *glōtta* the tongue; cf. Gr. *proglōssis* the tip of the tongue.] *Zool.* A proglottid.

prog'na·thi (prŏg'nȧ·thī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Prognathic persons.

prog·nath'ic (prŏg·năth'ĭk), *adj.* Prognathous.

prog'na·thous (prŏg'nȧ·thŭs), *adj.* [*pro-* + Gr. *gnathos* the jaw.] *Anat. & Zool.* Having the jaws projecting beyond the upper part of the face. See GNATHIC INDEX. Specif., *Anthropol.*, designating a person or a skull with a facial profile angle of 70° to 80°. See FACIAL ANGLE, *Illust.* — **prog'na·thism** (-thĭz'm), **prog'na·thy** (-thĭ), *n.*

prog'ne (prŏg'nē), *n.* [L., a swallow, traditionally said to be fr. *Progne* (the sister of Philomela), who was changed into a swallow, fr. Gr. *Prokně.*] **a** *Poetic.* A swallow. **b** [*cap.*] *Zool.* A genus of swallows including the purple martin. **c** *Zool.* The gray comma butterfly. See COMMA BUTTERFLY **b**.

Prog'ne (prŏg'nē). Var. of PROCNE (see PHILOMELA).

prog·nose' (prŏg·nōs'; -nōz'), *v. t.* [From PROGNOSIS.] *Med.* To give the prognosis of.

prog·no'sis (prŏg·nō'sĭs), *n.; pl.* -NOSES (-sēz). [LL., fr. Gr. *prognōsis*, fr. *progignōskein* to know beforehand, fr. *pro* + *gignōskein* to know. See PRO-; KNOW. Cf. DIAGNOSIS.] **1.** Prognostication; a forecast.

2. *Med.* Act or art of foretelling the course and termination of a disease; also, the outlook afforded by this; as, the *prognosis* of hydrophobia is bad. Cf. DIAGNOSIS, 1.

prog·nos'tic (prŏg·nŏs'tĭk), *n.* [OF., *pronostique* (F. *pronostic*, *prognostic*), fr. L. *prognosticum*, fr. Gr. *prognōstikon.* See PROGNOSTIC, *adj.*] **1.** Something prognostic. Specif.: **a** A portent; sign; omen.

That choice would inevitably be considered by the country as a *prognostic* of the highest import. *Macaulay.*

b A prognostication; a forecast; a prophecy.

2. *Med.* A sign or symptom indicating the course and termination of a disease.

Syn. — Sign, presage, token.

prog·nos'tic, *adj.* [ML. *prognosticus*, fr. Gr. *prognōstikos.* See PROGNOSIS.] Of, pertaining to, or serving as ground for, prognostication or a prognosis; foretelling; premonitory; predictive; as, *prognostic* powers, symptoms, or utterances.

prog·nos'tic, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *pronostiquer.*] To prognosticate. *Obs.*

prog·nos'ti·ca·ble (prŏg·nŏs'tĭ·kȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being foretold.

prog·nos'ti·cal (-kŭl), *adj. & n.* Prognostic. *Obs.*

prog·nos'ti·cal·ly, *adv.* of PROGNOSTIC, PROGNOSTICAL.

prog·nos'ti·cate (prŏg·nŏs'tĭ·kāt), *v.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [ML. *prognosticatus*, past part. of *prognosticare.* See PROGNOSTIC, *n.*] *Transitive:*

1. To foretell from signs or symptoms; to prophesy; predict; as, to *prognosticate* evil or further complications.

2. To foreshow; presage; as, a wind that *prognosticates* snow.

—, *Intransitive:* To make a prediction.

Syn. — Foretoken, betoken, forebode, bode. See FORETELL.

prog·nos'ti·cate (prŏg·nŏs'tĭ·kāt), *n.* Prognostication. *Obs.*

prog·nos'ti·ca'tion (prŏg·nŏs'tĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** Act, fact, or power, of prognosticating; prediction; also, a forecast; a prophecy; a premonition; as, engaged in weather *prognostication*; gloomy *prognostications.*

2. That which foreshows; a foretoken; a sign; as, regarded as a *prognostication* of war.

3. An almanac. *Obs.*

4. *Med.* Prognosis.

prog·nos'ti·ca'tive (prŏg·nŏs'tĭ·kā'tĭv; -kȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Prophetic; also, portentous.

prog·nos'ti·ca'tor (-kā'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which prognosticates. — **prog·nos'ti·ca·to'ry** (-kȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ; 68), *adj.*

pro·go'ne·ate (prō·gō'nē·ăt), *adj.* [2d *pro-* a + *gon-* + 2d *-ate*, 1.] *Zool.* Having the genital opening placed near the anterior part of the body, as in the Diplopoda.

pro'gram (prō'grăm; -grȧm; 277), **pro'gramme** (-grăm), *n.* [L. and F.; F. *programme*, fr. LL. *programma* a public proclamation, manifesto, fr. Gr. *programma*, fr. *prographein* to write before or in public, fr. *pro* before, forth + *graphein* to write. See GRAPHIC.] **1.** *Hist.* A public notice. Specif.: **a** A proclamation; an edict; an official bulletin. **b** A prospectus; a catalogue of projected proceedings or features; a syllabus.

2. A brief outline or explanation of the order to be pursued, or the subjects embraced, in any public exercise, performance, or entertainment; usually, a printed or written list of the acts, scenes, selections, or other features composing a dramatic, musical, or other performance, with the names of the performers; as, a theater *program.*

3. Hence, the performance or execution of a program (sense 2); also, an order of exercises, numbers, or the like; as, to listen to a brilliant *program.*

4. A printed bill, card, booklet, or the like, giving a program (sense 2); specif., a dance order.

5. A programma, or preface; proiegomenon.

6. A plan of future procedure; as, one's *program* for the day; the party *program*; too ambitious a *program.*

7. A doctrine, theory, or system whose validity can be tested only in practical application; as, socialism is a *program* rather than a philosophy.

8. *Arch.* A statement of an architectural problem and of the requirements to be met in offering a solution.

9. *Music.* A coherent sequence of incidents, images, thoughts, or feelings, which provides the background for an instrumental, most often orchestral, composition, and which may be inferred by an interpreter or auditor, or suggested by the title of the work, or supplied in the form of a poem or exposition.

pro'gram (prō'grăm), *v. t.;* PRO'GRAMED (-grămd) or PRO'GRAMMED; PRO'GRAM·ING or PRO'GRAM·MING. Also, *Chiefly Brit.*, **pro'gramme.** To arrange or furnish a program of or for; to enter in a program; to bill.

program clock. A clock that rings bells or other signals at predetermined times at predetermined places.

pro'gram·ist, pro'gram·mist (prō'grăm·ĭst), *n.* **1.** *Music.* A composer or advocate of program music.

2. One who prepares or advocates a program (sense 6 or 7).

pro'gram·is'tic, pro'gram·mis'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a programist or programists.

pro·gram'ma (prō·grăm'ȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [LL. See PROGRAM.] **1.** A public notice, as one posted; a decree; edict.

2. A preface; prolegomenon.

3. = PROGRAM, 2 & 4.

pro'gram·mat'ic (prō'grȧ·măt'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a program (esp. a plan or doctrine) or program music. "The first two great *programmatic* speeches of St. Paul." *J. R. Wilkinson.* — **pro'gram·mat'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kŭl·ĭ), *adv.*

pro·gram'ma·tist (prō·grăm'ȧ·tĭst), *n.* A programist.

pro'gram·mer (prō'grăm·ĕr), *n.* One who makes up or arranges a program.

program music. **a** Music that suggests or characterizes things outside of itself, as distinguished from that which relies on tonal effect alone (see ABSOLUTE MUSIC); descriptive or delineative music. **b** Instrumental music which follows the moods of a program (sense 9).

pro·grede' (prō·grēd'), *v. i.* [L. *progredi.*] To move forward. *Rare.*

pro·gre'di·ent (prō·grē'dĭ·ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *progrediens, -entis*, pres. part. See PROGRESS.] Moving forward; progressive. — *n.* One who is progredient. — **pro·gre'di·en·cy** (-ĕn·sĭ), *n. All Rare.*

prog'ress (prŏg'rĕs *or, esp. Brit.*, prō'grĕs; 277), *n.* [MF. *progresse* (fr. L. fem. n.), and *progres*, fr. L. *progressus*, fr. *progredi*, past part. *progressus*, to go forth or forward, fr. *pro* forward + *gradi* to step, go. See GRADE; cf. REGRESS.] **1.** Movement forward as in time or space; onward course; progression; as, the rapid *progress* of events; the daily *progress* of the sun; the *progress* of a disease.

2. A journeying forward; a march, expedition, or journey, as to a place or through a region; a tour.

3. An official journey or circuit, as of a judge or a bishop making a visitation; specif., a royal journey or tour marked by splendor, pomps, and pageants. *Chiefly Hist.*

4. Advance to an objective; a going or getting ahead; as, to make little *progress* in a fog; an aid to one's *progress* in the study of French; the committee reported *progress.*

5. The action or process of advancing or improving by marked stages or degrees; gradual betterment; as, assured of his *progress*; the history of educational *progress*; specif., progressive development or evolution of mankind as a process or fact; as, is *progress* an illusion?

Hastening on the wings of enlightenment and *progress* to an imminent millenium. *A. J. Balfour.*

6. The theory that change from old to new is essential to *progress* (sense 5); as, champions of *progress.*

7. *Scots Feudal Law.* Succession in right to a feudal estate; — chiefly used in ***charter by progress*** or ***writ by progress***, one making a renewed disposition of an original fee.

Syn. — PROGRESS, PROGRESSION. PROGRESS denotes advance or forward movement esp. toward an objective; PROGRESSION is the act of advancing or moving forward continuously by successive steps or degrees; as, "The whole

seizure, *progress*, and termination of the disease" (*Poe*); "delightful never-ending *progress* to perfection" (*Hazlitt*); "That slow *progression* of things, which naturally makes elegance and refinement the last effect of opulence and power" (*Sir J. Reynolds*); "Every generation . . . adds . . . its own discoveries in a *progression* to which there seems no limit" (*T. L. Peacock*); arithmetical *progression*. Cf. ADVANCE.

pro·gress' (prō·grĕs'), *v.;* -GRESSED' (-grĕst'); -GRESS'ING. [From PROGRESS, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To move forward; to proceed or advance from place to place, point to point, or step to step; as, the bridge or the narrative is *progressing;* he has *progressed* further than you.

2. To make a progress, or journey, esp. a royal journey; to travel. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

3. To make progress, or improvement; to develop to a higher, better, or more advanced stage.

If man *progresses*, Art must progress too. *Caird.*

4. *Music.* To proceed, as a voice or part, from one note or tone to the next.

——, *Transitive:* **1.** To pass over or through. *Obs.*

2. To cause to progress; to push forward or advance, as legislation.

Syn. — See ADVANCE. **Ant.** — Retrograde; halt, stop.

prog'ress chart (prŏg'rĕs); *see* PROGRESS, *n.*). *Indust. Engin.* See GANTT CHART.

prog'ress clerk. A clerk employed to plot out and trace the progress of work from operation to operation in manufacture.

pro·gres'ser (prō·grĕs'ĕr), *n.* One who progresses or causes to progress; specif., a supervisor of the progress of textile operations.

pro·gres'sion (prō·grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *progressio.*] **1.** Act of progressing, or moving forward; movement onward; as, a snail's mode of *progression.*

2. A continuous and connected series, as of acts, events, or steps; a sequence whose continuity suggests movement or flow; as, the slow *progression* of incidents in a play; a period of *progression* rather than of progress in industry; ideas that came in *progression.*

3. A progressive advance; progress (senses 4 & 5).

A sphere in which spiritual *progression* is impossible. *M. Arnold.*

4. *Astron.* The direct movement of the planets through the signs from west to east.

5. *Gaming.* A martingale in which the player, starting with a certain bet, increases it by a given sum after each loss, and decreases it a like amount after each win. Called also *progress and pinch.*

6. *Math.* A discrete series that has a first but no last element, esp. one in which any intermediate element is related by a uniform law to the other elements.

7. *Music.* (1) Succession of tones or chords; the movement of the parts in harmony. (2) = SEQUENCE, 10.

8. *Philol. Obs.* **a** *Skt. Gram.* The change of the vowels, esp. that of simple lengthening or of guna, caused by conditions of accent. **b** The several classes of consonant changes under Grimm's law viewed as an orderly procession or permutation or rotation of mutes: (1) aspirates, (2) sonants, and (3) surds (1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 1). These classes of changes were, however, independent one from another, and such terminology is misleading.

Syn. — See PROGRESS.

pro·gres'sion·al (prō·grĕsh'ŭn·ăl; -'l), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by progression.—**pro·gres'sion·al·ly,** *adv.*

pro·gres'sion·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ; -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Progressional. *Rare.*

pro·gres'sion·ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who believes in progress, esp. the continuous progress of the human race or of society; also, an evolutionist who emphasizes progress in the development of species.—*adj.* Of or characteristic of a progressionist or progressionists. — **pro·gres'sion·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

prog'ress·ism (prŏg'rĕs·ĭz'm; prō'grĕs-), *n.* Advocacy of or devotion to progress, esp. progressive action or social and political reform; also, progressionism. — **prog'ress·ist,** *adj.*

prog'ress·ist (-ĭst), *n.* **1.** A progressionist; a progressive. *Now Rare.*

2. A member of any of various political parties holding views assumed to be progressive, as in Spain.

pro·gres'sive (prō·grĕs'ĭv), *adj.* [F. *progressif.*] **1.** That progresses or moves forward or onward; advancing; as, a *progressive* motion or course;—opposed to *retrograde.*

2. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, progression (sense 2); occurring or arranged in progression; advancing or becoming effective by successive stages; as, his *progressive* deterioration; a *progressive* series of events.

3. Characterized by, devoted to, evincing, or pertaining to progress, or continuous improvement; now, often, accepting or making use of new ideas, inventions, opportunities, or the like; as, a *progressive* race, manufacturer, or school system; the least *progressive* class in a community; *progressive* ideas.

4. Improving or tending to progress or improvement; favoring, advocating, or striving for progress, specifically improvement or reform of political and social methods and practices; liberal; as, a *progressive* policy.

5. Of card parties, characterized by advancing the winners at each table to the next higher for the ensuing game (those at the highest going to the lowest in the series) or by some other periodical change of places or partners; hence, of dinners, entertainments, etc., characterized by frequent changing of places, to insure mingling of the guests.

6. *Gram.* Designating or pertaining to a form or forms (of verb or verbal) expressing the action or state as in progress or continuance (sometimes as indefinitely repeated) at a time denoted as either the time of speaking or a time spoken of; as, a *progressive* tense or verb phrase (*I am seeing;* he *had been seeing;* he *is being seen*).

7. *Med.* Increasing in extent or severity, as a disease.

8. [*cap.*] *U.S. Politics.* Of or pert. to the Progressive party.

Syn. — Onward, forward; enterprising.

Ant. — Backward, retrograde; reactionary, conservative.

— **pro·gres'sive·ly,** *adv.* — **pro·gres'sive·ness,** *n.*

pro·gres'sive, *n.* **1.** One who is progressive, esp. in political policy.

2. [*cap.*] *U.S. Politics.* A member of the Progressive party.

progressive assimilation. *Phonet.* See ASSIMILATION, 4.

progressive dies. *Mach.* A compound tool used in a punch press, for performing several operations, as drawing, punching, bending, etc., in a single movement. Also as a single successive movements.

progressive differential coefficient. *Math.* See DIFFERENTIAL COEFFICIENT.

Progressive Dunkers. See DUNKER.

progressive muscular atrophy. See ATROPHY, 1.

Progressive party. *U.S. Politics.* The political party organized, chiefly out of the Republican party, by the adherents of Theodore Roosevelt in the presidential campaign of 1912. The name *Progressive party* was chosen at the meeting, held on August 7, 1912, when the candidates were nominated and the platform adopted. Among the chief articles in the platform were those demanding direct primaries, preferential primaries for presidential nominations, direct election of United States senators, female suffrage, and recall of judicial decisions in certain cases.

progressive powder. A gunpowder made so that it burns slowly until the projectile moves, and then with increasing rapidity, to avoid the extreme pressure caused by the explosion of powders in which the combustion is instantaneous.

progressive proofs. *Photoengraving.* Impressions of plates for color printing in a set showing each color separately and the colors combined, with one color added at a time in the order in which they are to print (lighter followed by darker hues).

progressive sorites. *Logic.* See SORITES.

progressive tax *or* **taxation.** *Econ.* A tax or taxation in which the tax percentage imposed in any individual case increases by a certain amount with certain increases in the amount of the income or wealth. Progressive taxation is used chiefly in income taxes and inheritance taxes. Cf. GRADUATED TAXATION.

pro·gres'siv·ism (prō·grĕs'ĭv·ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The principles or beliefs of progressionists or progressives; also, a theory of progress (sense 5).

2. [*cap.*] *U.S. Politics.* The political doctrines advocated by the Progressive party.

— **pro·gres'siv·ist** (-ĭst), *n.* & *adj.*

pro'gress·iv'i·ty (prō'grĕs·ĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Progressiveness. *Rare.*

pro·gres'sor (prō·grĕs'ĕr), *n.* [LL.] One who progresses.

Pro'gym·na'si·um (prō'jĭm·nā'zĭ·ŭm; *G.* prō'gĭm·nä'zĭ·ōom; -güm-), *n.* [G.] A six-year German classical secondary school which lacks the three highest grades of the Gymnasium.

pro·gym'no·sperm (prō·jĭm'nō·spûrm), *n.* [*pro-* + *gymnosperm.*] *Paleobot.* One of the ancestral fossil types from which modern gymnosperms are thought to have been derived. — **pro'gym·no·sper'mic** (prō'jĭm·nō·spûr'mĭk), **pro'gym·no·sper'mous** (-mŭs), *adj.*

‖**pro hac vi'ce** (prō hăk vī'sē). [L.] For this turn or occasion.

pro·hib'it (prō·hĭb'ĭt), *v. t.;* PRO·HIB'IT·ED; PRO·HIB'IT·ING. [L. *prohibitus,* past part. of *prohibere* to prohibit, fr. *pro* before, forth + *habere* to have, hold. See HABIT.] **1.** To forbid by authority or command; to interdict; as, the law *prohibits* the sale of opiates or men from selling opiates;—now commonly followed by *from* with the verbal noun in *-ing.*

2. To stop or prevent (a person); to render impossible (an action); to hinder; debar.

Gates of burning adamant,
Barred over us, *prohibit* all egress. *Milton.*

Syn. — See FORBID. **Ant.** — Commend, order, decree.

pro·hib'it·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which prohibits.

pro'hi·bi'tion (prō'ĭ·bĭsh'ŭn; prō'hĭ-), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *prohibitio.*] **1.** Act of prohibiting, or interdicting.

2. A declaration or injunction forbidding some action.

The law of God, in the ten commandments, consists mostly of *prohibitions.* *Tillotson.*

3. Specif.: **a** Orig., the forbidding by law of the sale and, sometimes, the manufacture of alcoholic liquors as beverages. **b** By the 18th Amendment to the Constitution, 1919 (see VOLSTEAD ACT), the forbidding by law of the transportation, as well as the manufacture and sale, of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal and sacramental purposes.

4. *Astrol.* The annulling influence of a planet applied to one of two other planets which are on the point of being conjoined or in aspect; frustration.

5. *Law.* Short for WRIT OF PROHIBITION.

pro'hi·bi'tion·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to, or involving, prohibition; as, *prohibitionary* laws.

Prohibition Enforcement Act. See VOLSTEAD ACT.

pro'hi·bi'tion·ism (prō'ĭ·bĭsh'ŭn·ĭz'm; prō'hĭ-), *n.* The system or theory of the prohibition of the manufacture or sale, or both, of alcoholic liquors as beverages; the principles and policy of the prohibitionists.

pro'hi·bi'tion·ist, *n.* **1.** *Econ.* A protectionist. *Rare.*

2. An upholder of the prohibition of the sale (or of the manufacture and sale) of alcoholic liquors as beverages; specif.: **a** [*cap.*] A member of the Prohibition party. **b** A supporter of the 18th Amendment and generally also of the Volstead Act. See MODIFICATIONIST. — *adj.* Of or characteristic of a prohibitionist or prohibitionists.

Prohibition party. *U.S. Polit.* A party, with a national organization and State organizations, having as its fundamental principle the prohibition by law of the manufacture, importation, transportation, and sale of alcoholic beverages. It was organized as a national party in September, 1869, and in 1872 held its first presidential convention.

pro·hib'i·tive (prō·hĭb'ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* [F. *prohibitif.*] **1.** That serves or tends to prohibit or interdict; prohibitory; as, the *prohibitive* power of Congress.

2. That serves to prohibit or preclude use, abuse, sale, etc., of something; as, the *prohibitive* price of a book; to put a *prohibitive* tax on hunting.

— **pro·hib'i·tive·ly,** *adv.* — **pro·hib'i·tive·ness,** *n.*

pro·hib'i·tor (prō·hĭb'ĭ·tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who prohibits.

pro·hib'i·to'ry (-ĭ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *prohibitorius.*] **1.** Of or pert. to prohibition; in the nature of a prohibition; prohibitive; as, *prohibitory* legislation.

2. Containing negation or prohibition; as, *prohibitory* words or expressions.

— **pro·hib'i·to'ri·ly,** *adv.*

pro'hy·drot'ro·pism (prō'hī·drŏt'rō·pĭz'm), *n.* *Plant Physiol.* Positive hydrotropism. — **pro'hy·dro·trop'ic** (prō'hī·drō·trŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

‖**pro in'di·vi'so** (prō ĭn'dĭ·vī'sō). [L.] *Law.* For or as undivided; in common.

pro'-in·fin'i·tive, *adj.* *Gram.* Designating the infinitive sign *to,* when standing for the verb (Will you come? I should like *to*). — **pro'-in·fin'i·tive,** *n.*

pro·ja'cient (prō·jā'shĕnt), *adj.* [1st *pro-* + L. *jaciens, -entis,* pres. part. See PROJECT.] Projecting.

pro·ject' (prō·jĕkt'), *adj.* [L. *projectus,* past part.] Stretched out; projected; also, abandoned. *Obs.* — **pro·ject'ed·ly** (-jĕk'tĕd·lĭ; -tĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.*

pro·ject' (prō·jĕkt'; 66), *v.;* PRO·JECT'ED; PRO·JECT'ING. [L. *projectus,* past part. of *proicere, projicere,* fr. *pro* forward + *jacere* to throw; cf. F. *projeter.* See JET, *v.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To throw or cast forward, as bodies, substances, heat; to shoot forth.

Before his feet herself she did *project.* *Spenser.*

2. To cast about or revolve in the mind; to contrive; devise; scheme; as, to *project* a plan.

3. To cause to protrude, esp. as part of a structure.

4. To cause (light or shadow) to fall into space, or (an image) upon a surface; to cause (a figure) to stand out distinctly against a background. Figuratively, to give forth so as to convey a corresponding impression.

The shade my body *projected.* *Boyle.*

Beaufort appeared on his doorstep, darkly *projected* against a blaze of light. *Edith Wharton.*

5. To externalize and regard as objective or outside of oneself, as a sensation, image, or desire.

She *projected* her own guilt into the other person. *H. A. Overstreet.*

6. *Obs.* **a** To throw away; reject. **b** To set forth, as an argument; exhibit. **c** To conceive mentally; imagine.

7. *Geom., Persp., etc.* **a** To throw forward in a prescribed direction (as a point, line, boundaries of and lines in a figure, area, etc.) so as to depict on a plane, cylindrical, spherical, or other given surface. The picture thus represented on the given surface is the shadow of the points, lines, etc., which would be thrown by parallel, diverging, or converging rays of light. **b** More generally, to depict (one figure or extent) on another, according to any fixed correspondence between the points of the two.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To jut out; to protrude; to extend beyond a given line; as, the eaves *project* two feet.

2. To form a project or projects; to scheme; prospect. *Now Dial.*

3. *Colloq., U.S.* To be engaged busily in some scheme or design; as: **a** To play pranks. **b** To try experiments; to tinker. **c** To loiter (about a place).

4. *Alchemy.* To cast the transmuting agent (powder of projection) into the crucible and thereby produce precious substance.

proj'ect (prŏj'ĕkt; -ĭkt; 277), *n.* [L. *projectum,* neut. past part.; cf. F. *projet,* fr. the v. See PROJECT, *v.;* cf. PROJET.] **1.** A plan or design. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* A draft or tabular outline; a pattern. **b** A plan as devised or proposed; a scheme; a proposal; as, to present his *project* to the committee; a head full of *projects.* **c** A planned undertaking; specif., a definitely formulated piece of research.

2. *Obs.* **a** A mental projection; esp., a conception; an idea; also, imagination. **b** A projectile.

3. *Agric.* An undertaking devised to effect the reclamation or improvement of a particular area of land, as by irrigation; hence, the area of land itself.

4. *Arch. Drawing.* A projet.

5. *Educ.* A task or problem, usually calling for constructive thought or action, or both, by the student, and involving the learning of a phase of school work; as, the *project* of illustrating *Hiawatha* from magazine material; — often used attributively; as, *project* method.

6. *Psychol.* A sensory impression perceived as external and objective.

Syn. — See PLAN; cf. INTENTION.

pro·jec'tile (prō·jĕk'tĭl; 155), *adj.* [Cf. F. *projectile.*] **1.** Caused or imparted by impulse or projection; impelled forward; as, *projectile* motion. *Now Rare.*

2. Projecting or impelling forward; as, a *projectile* force.

3. Capable of being projected as or in the manner of a missile; as, a *projectile* anchor.

4. *Zool.* Capable of being thrust forward.

pro·jec'tile (prō·jĕk'tĭl; *Brit. also* prŏj'ĭk·tīl; 155), *n.* [Cf. F. *projectile.*] A body projected by exterior force, and continuing in motion by its own inertia; specif., a missile for a firearm or cannon.

projectile anchor. An anchor rocket.

projectile lathe. *Mach.* See 2d LATHE, 1.

pro·ject'ing, *adj.* Protrusive. — **pro·ject'ing·ly,** *adv.*

pro·jec'tion (prō·jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *projection,* fr. L. *projectio.*] **1.** Act of throwing or shooting forward; state of being projected; also, ejection.

2. A scheming or planning; rarely, that which is planned; contrivance; design; as, the *projection* of a new railroad.

3. Figuratively (from *Alchemy*), transmutation.

4. A jutting out or causing to jut out; also, a part that projects, or juts out, as of a building; an extension beyond something else.

5. Act of projecting, or state of being projected, as shadow or an image against a background.

6. Act of externalizing, or of perceiving a mental object as spatially and sensibly objective; also, the object projected.

7. *Alchemy.* Act of projecting (see PROJECT, *v. i.,* 4).

8. *Geom., Persp., etc.* **a** The operation of projecting lines and planes so that they intersect a given surface called the *surface of projection;* also, the picture so formed. See PROJECT, *v. t.,* 8. Cf. PERSPECTIVE, 3; ORTHOGRAPHIC PROJECTION; AXONOMETRIC PROJECTION; OBLIQUE PROJECTION; TRIMETRIC PROJECTION. **b** Of a line segment on a line or plane, the segment joining the projections of the ends of the given segment upon the given line or plane. **c** Of a point on a line or plane, the foot of the perpendicular from the point upon the line or plane.

9. *Map Making.* A representing or method of representing upon a plane the surface of the earth or the celestial

progress and pinch. See PROGRESSION, *n.,* 5.

pro·gres'siv. Progressive. *Ref. Sp.*

pro·grest'. Progressive. *Ref. Sp.*

pro·guard'i·an, *n.* See 1st PRO-, 2.

pro'·Gua'te·ma'lan, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

progue (prōg). Dial. var. of PROG, *n.* & *v.*

pro'·Gui·a'nan, pro'·Gui·a·nese', *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'·Guin'e·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·gyp'sy, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'·Hai'ti·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'·Han'o·ve'ri·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'·Haps'burg, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·haste', *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'·Ha·wai'ian, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PROEM.]

proheim, -heme, -hemy. †

pro'·Hel·len'ic, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

‖**pro·he'mi·um** (prō·hē'mĭ·ŭm), *n.* [ML.] Proem. [*Obs.*]

pro·hib'it, *past part.* of PROHIBIT.

pro·hib'it·ed de·grees', = FORBIDDEN DEGREES.

pro'hi·bi'tion-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF. [*Sp.*]

pro·hib'i·tiv. Prohibitive. *Ref.*

prohibitive impediment. *Law.* See IMPEDIMENT, *n.,* 6. [*n.,* 12.]

Prohibitory Index. See INDEX,

pre'·Hin'du, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'·Hit'ler, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

— **pro'·Hit'ler·ism,** *n.* — **pro'·Hit'ler·ite,** *adj.* & *n.*

pro'·Ho'hen·stau'fen, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'·Ho'hen·zol'ern, *adj.* See

pro·hol'i·day, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'·Hon·du'ran, *adj.* See 1st

pro·hos·til'i·ty, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

‖**proh pu'dor.** = PRO PUDOR.

pro·hu'man, *adj.* See 2d PRO- b.

pro'hu·man·is'tic, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'·Hun·gar'i·an, *adj.* See 1st

pro'·Ice·land'ic, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'·I·de·al·is'tic, *adj.* See 1st

pro'·im'mi·gra'tion·ist, *adj.* & *n.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'im·mu'ni·ty, *adj.* See 1st

pro'in·clu'sion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro·in'crease, *adj.* See 1st

pro'in·dem'ni·ty, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'·In'di·an, *adj.* See 1st

pro'in·dus'tri·al, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

proine. † PRUNE.

pro'in·junc'tion, *adj.* See 1st

pro'in·no·va'tion·ist, *adj.* & *n.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'in·quir'y, *adj.* See 1st

pro'in·sur'ance, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [1st PRO-, 4.]

pro'in·ter·ven'tion, *adj.* See

pro'in·vest'ment, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'·I·ra'ni·an, *adj.* See 1st

pro'·I'rish, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro'·I'rish·ism,** *n.*

pro'ir·ri·ga'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'·I·tal'ian, *adj.* See 1st

pro'·Jac'o·be'an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'·Jap'a·nese', *adj.* See 1st

pro'·Ja·pan'ism, *n.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'·Ja'van, pro'·Jav'a·nese', *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·ject'a·ble (prō·jĕk'tĭd·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — -a·bly, *adv.*

projecting microscope. See MICROSCOPE, *n.*

sphere. See CONIC PROJECTION, CYLINDRICAL PROJECTION, GNOMONIC PROJECTION, MERCATOR'S PROJECTION, ORTHOGRAPHIC PROJECTION, STEREOGRAPHIC PROJECTION. Cf. PERSPECTIVE.

10. *Motion Pictures.* The display of motion pictures by throwing an image from them upon a screen. See *motion-picture projector,* under MOTION PICTURE.

11. *Physiol.* The functional correspondence and connection of parts of the cerebral cortex with parts of the organism; as, the *projection* of the retina upon the visual area. See AREA, 7.

12. *Psychol.* The act of externalizing or objectifying what is primarily subjective. Specif.: **a** The spontaneous localization of a sensory impression or memory image either upon the surface of the body or outside in space; as, the *projection* of an afterimage upon a wall. **b** The ascribing of one's own thoughts, wishes, inhibitions, and faults to objects or persons in the environment.

Syn. — PROJECTION, PROTUBERANCE, BULGE. A PROJECTION juts out at an (often sharp) angle; a PROTUBERANCE swells or pushes out, often in rounded rather than angular form; a BULGE is a protuberance (seldom sharp), esp. as caused by pressure; as, "The chimney's edge, that . . . with huge and black *projection* overbrowed large space beneath" (*Wordsworth*); "Machinery set in motion to keep a level smooth . . . feels the least *projection,* and tries to flatten it out" (*Lafcadio Hearn*); the *protuberances* of a potato; cf. "a round belly, very *protuberant*" (*Cowper*); (fig.) "An obvious moral is indeed a heavy *protuberance* which injures the gracefulness of a poem" (*Landor*); a *bulge* in a wall.

Ant. — Recess, hollow, indentation.

pro·jec'tion·al (prō·jĕk'shŭn·ăl; -l), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or making use, of projection or projections.

projection areas. See AREA, *n.,* 7.

projection booth. A booth, usually fireproof, installed in a theater or assembly hall to house a stereopticon, motion-picture machine, or the like.

projection fiber. A nerve fiber connecting some part of the cerebral cortex with lower sensory or motor centers; — opposed to *association fiber.*

pro·jec'tion·ist (prō·jĕk'shŭn·ĭst), *n.* One who projects or makes projections; specif.: **a** One skilled in the process of making projections (sense 9), esp. a map maker. **b** *U. S.* One who operates a motion-picture projector.

projection machine. A motion-picture projector (which see).

projection print. A photographic print made by projecting the image of the negative upon the sensitive paper. See ENLARGEMENT.

projection room. A room equipped for the projection of lantern slides, moving pictures, etc., upon a screen, as for examination or criticism.

pro·jec'tive (prō·jĕk'tĭv), *adj.* **1.** That projects (in any sense); projecting; specif. that externalizes its images, ideas, etc.; as, a victim of his own *projective* imagination.

2. Pertaining to, or produced by, projection; specif.: *Math.* **a** Pertaining to or designating such properties of curves or surfaces as are unaltered by projection. **b** Not metrical; not involving size and measurement, but only relative position, incidences, and coincidences. **c** Transformable into one another by repeated projections and sections. **d** Having elements so paired that corresponding cross ratios are equal; — said of two ranges, or two pencils, or a pencil and a range.

3. Capable of being projected.

— **pro·jec'tive·ly,** *adv.*

projective co-ordinates. See 3d CO-ORDINATE, 2.

projective differential geometry. See DIFFERENTIAL GEOMETRY.

projective geometry. *Math.* That branch of geometry which deals with the spatial relations, ideas, and properties that are unaltered by projective transformation.

projective inversion. *Math.* An involutory correspondence between the points P and Q of a given plane determined by means of a given point O and a conic C in that plane; Q is the intersection of OP with the polar line of Q with respect to C. When C is a circle with center O, the inversion becomes *circular inversion.*

projective plane. *Math.* The plane of points whose coordinates are plane projective co-ordinates; — opposed to *complex plane.*

projective transformation. *Math.* A transformation of space that sends points into points, lines into lines, and planes into planes, and any two incident elements into two incident elements.

pro'jec·tiv'i·ty (prō'jĕk·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n. Math.* Projective character or relation; the quality in one figure of being derivable from another by projection; a projective transformation.

pro·jec'tor (prō·jĕk'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who forms a project or projects; specif., a schemer; a promoter of chimerical projects.

2. One who or that which projects or projects something; a device for projecting an object, ray, image, etc.

3. *Alchemy.* One who projects; an alchemist.

4. *Mech. Drawing.* A projection line (as from an object to a plane of projection).

5. *Motion Pictures.* = *motion-picture projector,* under MOTION PICTURE **b.** Cf. SOUND PROJECTOR.

6. *Optics.* **a** A device for projecting a beam of light; as, a searchlight *projector.* **b** An optical instrument for projecting an image upon a screen, as a magic lantern or cinematograph, or an instrument for projecting (by reflected instead of transmitted light) an image of an opaque object, as a photograph, picture post card, insect, etc. Various forms of projectors have been called specifically ***projectoscope, mirroscope, reflectoscope, balopticon,*** etc.

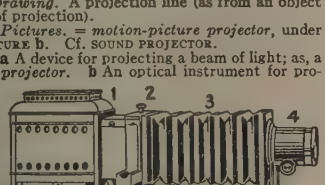

One form of (Balopticon) Projector, 6 **b.** 1 Lamp House; 2 Slide Carrier; 3 Bellows; 4 Lens in Focusing Mount; 5 Electrical Connection.

pro·jec'trix (prō·jĕk'trĭks), *n.* A projectress. *Rare.*

pro·jec'ture (prō·jĕk'tŭr), *n.* [L. *projectura;* cf. F. *projecture.*] The state or fact of projecting, or jutting out; a projection.

‖**pro'jet'** (prō'zhĕ'), *n.* [F. See PROJECT, *n.*] **1.** A plan; esp., a draft of a proposed measure or treaty.

2. *Arch.* A projected or proposed design, especially when developed beyond the stage of a sketch.

‖**pro'jet' ren'du'** (rän'dü'). [F.] *Arch. Drawing.* A rendered projet. See RENDER, *v. t.,* 14.

pro·ji'cience (prō·jĭsh'ĕns), *n.* [See PROJICIENT.] *Philos. & Psychol.* Property of being projicient; reference of a perceived quality or modification of consciousness to an external reality; sometimes, specif., projection (sense 12 **a**).

pro·ji'cient (-ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *projiciens, -entis,* pres. part. See PROJECT.] **1.** Projecting.

2. *Psychol.* Serving to bring the organism into relation with the environment; as, the *projicient* senses; the *projicient* neuromuscular system (as distinguished from the visceral system).

— **pro·ji'cient·ly,** *adv.*

pro·ji'cient (prō·jĭsh'ĕnt), *n.* One who projects, or thrusts forward.

proke (prōk), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. PROG.] To poke; thrust; stir; incite. *Now Dial.*

pro·kei'me·non (prō·kī'mĕ·nŏn), *n.* [Gr., neut. pres. part. of *prokeisthai* to be set before, fr. *pro* before + *keisthai* to lie.] *Eastern Ch.* A short anthem, generally from the Psalms, sung before the Epistle, in the Liturgy. It corresponds to the gradual in the Latin Church.

prok'er (prōk'ĕr), *n.* A poker. *Dial.*

pro·la'bi·um (prō·lā'bĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -BIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. 1st *pro-* + *labium.*] *Anat.* The exposed red margin of the lip.

pro·lam'in (prō·lăm'ĭn; prō'lȧ·mĭn), *n.* Also **-ine** (-ĭn; -ēn). [*proline* + *ammonia* + *-ine.*] *Biochem.* Any of a class of simple proteins, as zein, gliadin (sense **a**), hordein, and kafirin, soluble in relatively strong alcohol but insoluble in absolute alcohol, water, and all neutral solvents; — called also *gliadin.* They are found esp. in seeds.

pro·lapse' (prō·lăps'), *n.* [L. *prolapsus,* fr. *prolabi, prolapsus,* to fall forward, fr. *pro* forward + *labi* to glide, fall.] *Med.* The falling down of an internal part of the body; as, *prolapse* of the uterus or of the rectum.

pro·lapse', *v. i.* To fall or slip forward, down, or out, as in a prolapse.

pro·lap'sion (prō·lăp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *prolapsio.*] A prolapsing; specif., a falling into sin. *Obs.*

pro'late (prō'lāt), *adj.* [L. *prolatus,* used as past part. of *proferre* to bring forth, to extend, to pronounce, fr. *pro-* + *latus,* used as past part. of *ferre* to bear. See TOLERATE.] **1.** Stretched out; extended; esp., elongated in the direction of a line joining the poles; — opposed to *oblate.*

2. *Gram.* Prolative.

— **pro'late·ly,** *adv.* — **pro'late·ness,** *n.*

pro·late' (prō·lāt'), *v. t.* [See PROLATE, *adj.*] To utter, esp. with prolonged or drawling enunciation. *Obs.*

pro·la'tion (prō·lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *prolatio;* cf. F. *prolation.*] **1.** A bringing or putting forth; an emission; specif., act of pronouncing; utterance. *Obs.*

2. See MENSURABLE MUSIC.

pro·la'tive (prō·lā'tĭv), *adj.* [LL. *prolativus.*] *Gram.* Serving to extend or complete the predication. *Obs.* — **pro·la'tive·ly,** *adv.*

pro·league' (prō·lēg'), *adj.* [See 1st PRO-.] In favor of a league; specif., **pro'-League',** in favor of the League of Nations. See 1st PRO-, **4.** — **pro·lea'guer** (-lē'gĕr), *n.* — **pro'-Lea'guer,** *n.*

pro'leg' (prō'lĕg'), *n.* [*pro-* for, in place of + *leg.*] *Zool.* One of the fleshy legs found on the abdominal segments of the larvae of Lepidoptera, sawflies, and some other insects.

pro·leg'ate (prō·lĕg'ĭt), *n.* [L. *prolegatus,* fr. *pro* for + *legatus* legate.] *Rom. Hist.* A deputy or substitute for a legate.

pro'le·gom'e·nal (prō'lē·gŏm'ē·năl; -n'l), *adj.* Prolegomenary. *Rare.*

pro'le·gom'e·nar'y (-nĕr'ĭ; -nĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of the nature of a prolegomenon; preliminary; prefatory.

pro'le·gom'e·nist (-nĭst), *n.* [See -IST.] A writer of prolegomena.

pro'le·gom'e·non (prō'lē·gŏm'ē·nŏn; -nŭn), *n.; pl.* -GOMENA (-nȧ). [Gr., neut. pass. pres. part. of *prolegein* to say beforehand, fr. *pro* before + *legein* to say.] A preliminary discourse, remark, or observation; a preface, as to a treatise; — used chiefly in *pl.*

pro'le·gom'e·nous (-nŭs), *adj.* Prolegomenary; prefatory; also, given to needless or long prefatory remarks.

A wordy *prolegomenous* babbler. *Stevenson.*

pro·lep'sis (prō·lĕp'sĭs *or, esp. Brit.,* -lēp'sĭs), *n.; pl.* -LEPSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *prolēpsis,* fr. *prolambanein* to take beforehand, fr. *pro* before + *lambanein* to take.] Anticipation; specif.: **a** *Rhet.* A figure by which objections are anticipated in order to weaken their force. **b** *Gram.* The applying of an adjective to a noun in anticipation, or to denote the result, of the action of the verb ("Ere humane statute purged the *gentle* weal"). **c** *Fine Arts.* Representation of a subsequent moment together with the main action, a feature not uncommon in early art, as where a dog is represented devouring a warrior that is in the act of falling in combat. **d** *Chron.* An error in chronology, consisting in an event being dated before its actual time. **e** *Philos.* A conception or belief derived from sense perception and, therefore, not necessarily true; an empirical general conception; — used esp. by the Stoics and Epicureans. **f** A presupposition; a postulate.

pro·lep'tic (prō·lĕp'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *prolēptikos.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to prolepsis; characterized by prolepsis; of the nature of a prolepsis; anticipative. "A far-seeing or *proleptic* wisdom." *De Quincey.*

2. *Med.* Of a periodical disease, occurring in paroxysms which return at successively shorter intervals.

pro·lep'ti·cal (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** = PROLEPTIC.

2. Of time, antecedent to creation; usually, antecedent to recorded time; prehistorical.

pro·lep'ti·cal·ly, *adv.* of PROLEPTIC, PROLEPTICAL, *adj.*

pro·lep'tics (-tĭks), *n.* See -ICS. Art or science of prognosis.

‖**pro'les** (prō'lēz), *n. sing. & collect. pl.* [L.] *Law.* Offspring; child or children; specif., legitimate children.

‖**pro'lé'taire'** (prō'lā'târ'), *n.* [F.] A proletarian.

pro'le·tair'ism (prō'lē·târ'ĭz'm), *n.* Proletarianism.

— **pro'-Lat'in·ism,** *n.* [PRO-, 4.]

pro'-Lat'vi·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

prole. + PROWL.

pro·lec'tite, *n.* [Gr. *prolegein* to foretell (its axial ratios were foretold).] See HUMITE GROUP.

pro·leg'is·la'tive, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro·le'ni·en·cy, *adj.* See 1st

proletarian dictatorship. See DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT.

pro'-Let'tish, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·leu'co·cyte, pro·leu'ko·cyte (prō·lū'kō·sīt), *n.* [2d *pro-* + *leucocyte.*] = LEUCOBLAST.

pro'-Li·be'ri·an, *adj.,* **pro'-lil'·cense,** *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·lif'er·ous·ly, *adj.* of PROLIFEROUS.

pro·le'tar'i·an (prō'lē·târ'ĭ·ăn; 277), *adj.* [L. *proletarius.* See PROLETARY.] Of or pertaining to the proletaries or proletarians; hence, *Obs.,* mean; vulgar. — **pro·le·tar'i·an·ly,** *adv.* — **pro'le·tar'i·an·ness,** *n.*

pro'le·tar'i·an, *n.* **1.** Orig., one of the poorest and lowest class in a community or state; one with no property and only the meanest or most irregular employment.

2. One of the wage-earning class; esp., a laborer for day wages not possessed of capital.

Machinery ushered into existence the fourth estate, *proletarians* or wage earners. *N. Amer. Rev.*

pro'le·tar'i·an·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The condition or political position of the proletarians.

pro'le·tar'i·an·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To reduce or bring to proletarianism. — **pro'le·tar'i·an·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

pro'le·tar'i·at (prō'lē·târ'ĭ·ăt), *n.* [F. *prolétariat.*] **1.** The proletaries of ancient Rome. *Rare.*

2. Proletarians, collectively; the proletarian class; the laboring classes; wage earners.

pro'le·tar'i·ate (-ĭt), *adj.* Proletarian.

pro'le·tar'i·ate (-ĭt), *n.* The proletariat.

pro'le·tar'i·at·ism (-ăt·ĭz'm), *n.* Proletarianism.

pro'le·tar'ize (prō'lē·târ'ĭz), *v. t.* Proletarianize. — **pro'le·tar·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*

pro'le·tar'y (prō'lē·tĕr'ĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [L. *proletarius,* fr. *proles* offspring, fr. *pro* forth, forward + the root of *alescere* to grow. See PRO-; INDOLES. Cf. PROLIFIC.] **1.** In ancient Rome, a citizen of the lowest class, without property and regarded as capable of serving the state only by having children.

2. = PROLETARIAN, *n.,* **1.** *Now Rare.*

pro'le·tar'y, *adj.* Proletarian. *Now Rare.*

pro·let'cult' (prō·lĕt'kŭlt'), *n.* Also **pro·let'kult'.** [From the Russian words for *proletarian culture.*] A system of education, chiefly communistic, for the working classes of Soviet Russia.

proli-. A combining form, Latin *proli-,* from *proles,* meaning *offspring,* as in **pro'li·cid'al** (prō'lĭ·sīd'ăl; -l; 66), **pro'li·cide, pro·lig'er·ous.** See -CIDE; -GEROUS.

pro·lif'er·ant (prō·lĭf'ĕr·ănt), *adj.* Prolific.

pro·lif'er·ate (prō·lĭf'ĕr·āt), *v.; -AT'ED* (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [See PROLIFEROUS.] *Transitive: Biol.* To produce (new cells, buds, or offspring) in rapid succession.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** *Biol.* To grow by the rapid production of new parts, or new cells or buds; to reproduce by a repeated process of budding or cell division.

2. To produce or to increase in numbers in a manner suggestive of proliferation.

pro·lif'er·a'tion (prō·lĭf'ĕr·ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* a Rapid and repeated production of new parts, or of buds or offspring, as the increase of a mass of cells by a rapid succession of cell divisions, or the growth of a coral by the production of buds in quick succession. **b** A growth so formed.

2. The action, process, or result of proliferating.

pro·lif'er·a·tive (prō·lĭf'ĕr·ā'tĭv), *adj.* **1.** *Biol.* Capable of, or engaged in, proliferation.

2. *Med.* Tending to proliferate, or to progress by forming new tissue, esp. fibrous tissue, instead of progressing by exudation and degeneration; said of morbid processes.

pro·lif'er·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *proles* offspring + *-ferous.*] **1.** Bearing offspring; possessed of generative power. *Obs.*

2. *Bot.* **a** Reproducing freely by offsets, bulbils, gemmae, or other vegetative means. **b** Developing a leafy shoot from a normally terminal organ, as a flower or fruit.

3. *Zool.* Proliferating; specif., of corals, producing a cluster of branchlets from a larger branch.

pro·lif'ic (prō·lĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [F. *prolifique,* fr. ML. *prolificus,* fr. L. *proles* offspring. See PROLETARY; -FIC.] **1.** Producing young or fruit; generative; reproductive; now, usually, generating, reproducing, or bearing freely; fruitful; fecund.

Leafy, *prolific,* golden apple tree. *Browning.*

2. That brings forth freely its appropriate products or results; highly inventive, propagative, or the like; as, a *prolific* brain; *prolific* evils; also, productive; fecund; as, a controversy *prolific* of misunderstanding or in misunderstandings.

3. Causing, or characterized by, fruitfulness; as, a *prolific* climate or season.

Syn. — See FERTILE. **Ant.** — Barren, sterile.

pro·lif'i·ca·cy (-ĭ·kȧ·sĭ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being prolific; fruitfulness; productivity.

2. *Biol.* The quality of producing young, esp. in large numbers or at frequent intervals; fecundity; as, the *prolificacy* of guinea pigs.

pro·lif'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Prolific. — **pro·lif'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **pro·lif'i·cal·ness,** *n.*

pro·lif'i·cate (-ĭ·kāt), *v. t.; -CAT'ED* (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT'ING (-ĭng). [See PROLIFIC.] To make prolific; to fertilize.

pro·lif'i·ca'tion (-ĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *prolificatio.*]

1. The generation of young; also, fecundity.

2. *Zool. & Bot.* Proliferation; specif., *Bot.,* an apical branch arising from within an inflorescence and continuing the terminal growth of the stem, as frequently occurs in the male inflorescence of mosses of the genus *Polytrichum.* Cf. INNOVATION.

pro'li·fic'i·ty (prō'lĭ·fĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Prolific power or character.

pro·lif'ic·ness (prō·lĭf'ĭk·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Prolificacy.

pro'li·fy (prō'lĭ·fī; prō|'ĭ-), *v. i.* [See PROLIFIC; -FY.] To produce offspring, fruit. *Rare.*

pro'line (prō'lēn; -lĭn), *n.* Also **pro'lin.** [G. *prolin,* fr. *pyrrolidin.*] *Biochem.* An amino acid (strictly, an imino acid), $C_4H_8N.CO_2H$, formed by the decomposition of certain proteins; 2-pyrrolidine-carboxylic acid.

pro·lix' (prō·lĭks'; prō'lĭks; 66), *adj.* [F. *prolixe,* fr. L. *prolixus* extended. See LIQUID.] **1.** Protracted; lengthy in duration; *Obs.* exc. specif., unduly prolonged or drawn out, as by repetition or diffuseness; verbose; as, a *prolix* sermon; *prolix* writing.

2. Indulging in verboseness and diffuseness in speaking or writing; longwinded; as, a *prolix* orator or essayist.

3. Long in extent; — chiefly of a beard or wig. *Now Rare.*

Syn. — Diffuse, protracted, tiresome, wearisome.

Ant. — Pithy, succinct, summary. See CONCISE.

pro·lix'i·ty (prō·lĭk'sĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *prolixité,* fr. L. *prolixitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being prolix, or unduly protracted in duration; specif., a stylistic

---

pro·ject'ment, *n.* Design; contrivance. *Obs.*

pro·jec'tress, *n.* Fem. of PROJECTOR. [1st PRO-, 4.]

pro'-Jet'ter-so'ni·an, *adj.* See

pro'-Jew'ish, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'jour·nal·is'tic, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'-Ju·da'ic, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro'-Ju'da·ism,** *n.*

pro'ju·di'cial, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'-Kan'san, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [1st PRO-, 4.]

pro·kin'der·gar'ten, *adj.* See

pro·klau'sis (prō·klô'sĭs), *n.* [MGr.] See APHORISMOS.

pro'-Ko·re'an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·la'bor, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'la·crosse', *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [1st PRO-, 4.]

pro'-La·marck'i·an, *adj.* See

pro·lapst'. Prolapsed. *Ref. Sp.*

pro·lap'sus, *n.* [LL.] = PROLAPSE, *n.* [n., 1.]

prolate cycloid. See CYCLOID,

prolate spheroid. *Geom.* See ELLIPSOID OF REVOLUTION.

pro'-Lat'in, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

quality resulting from verboseness, diffuseness, and confusing or tedious copiousness of detail.
2. Length in extent. *Now Rare.*
Syn. — See REDUNDANCY.
Ant. — Terseness, conciseness; pointedness.

pro·lix'ly (prō·lĭks'lĭ), *adv.* In a prolix manner.

pro·lix'ness, *n.* Prolixity.

prol'o·cu'tion (prŏl'ō·kū'shŭn; prō'lō-), *n.* [*pro-* + *locution.*] *Now Rare.* **a** A prefatory statement. **b** Intentionally ambiguous language. **c** A speaking for another.

pro·loc'u·tor (prō·lŏk'ū·tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *proloqui*, past part. *prolocutus*, to speak out, fr. *pro* for + *loqui* to speak.] One who speaks, pleads, or interprets for another or others; a spokesman; a mouthpiece for a group; specif.: **a** *Ch. of Eng.* The speaker or presiding officer of the lower house of a convocation. He is the person through whom all resolutions passed by the lower house are communicated to the upper house. **b** [*cap.*] In England, the Lord Speaker of the House of Lords.

pro·loc'u·trix (prō·lŏk'ū·trĭks), *n.* A spokeswoman.

pro'log·ist (prō'lŏg·ĭst; -lō·jĭst; 185), *n.* One who writes or delivers a prologue.

pro'log·ize (-lŏg·īz; -lō·jīz), *v. i.* [Gr. *prologizein.*] To compose or deliver a prologue. — *v. t.* To furnish with, or express in, a prologue. — **pro'log·iz'er** (-īz'ĕr; -jīz'ĕr), *n.*

pro'logue (prō'lŏg; 185; 277), *n.* [ME. *prolog*, fr. OF. *prologue*, fr. L. *prologus*, fr. Gr. *prologos*, fr. *pro* before + *logos* speech. See LEGEND.] **1.** The preface or introduction to a discourse, poem, or performance; as, the *prologue* of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales;* esp., a discourse or poem spoken before a dramatic performance; often, the special lines spoken before a play to win attention or sympathy for it. The speaker may or may not be a character in the play.
2. One who delivers the prologue or prologues of a play.
3. An introductory or prefatory act, event, or the like.
This as a *prologue* to her own later dazzling history. *H. Walpole.*

pro'logue (prō'lŏg; *formerly* pro·logue'), *v. t.;* -LOGUED (-lŏgd); -LOGU·ING. To introduce with a preface, or prologue.
Syn. — See PREFACE.

pro'logu·ist (prō'lŏg·ĭst), *n.* A prologist.

pro'logu·ize (prō'lŏg·īz), *v. i.* [Cf. PROLOGIZE.] To compose or deliver a prologue. — **pro'logu·iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.*

prol'o·gus, prol'o·gos (prŏl'ō·gŭs, -gōs), *n.* [L. *prologus*, Gr. *prologos.* See PROLOGUE.] *Gr. Drama.* The part of a play preceding the parados. Cf. EPISODE.

pro·long' (prō·lŏng'; 185), *v.;* PRO·LONGED' (-lŏngd'); PRO·LONG'ING. [OF. *prolonguier, prolongier* (F. *prolonger*), fr. LL. *prolongare*, fr. *pro* before, forth + *longus* long. See LONG, *adj.;* cf. PROLONGATE, PURLOIN.] *Transitive:* **1.** To lengthen in time; to extend the duration of; to draw out; to continue; as, to *prolong* one's life or visit.
The unhappy queen with talk *prolonged* the night. *Dryden.*
2. To put off; to postpone; delay. *Obs.*
3. To lengthen in extent or range; as, to *prolong* a line.
——, *Intransitive:* To be unduly lengthy or slow in acting, etc.; to procrastinate.
Syn. — Extend, protract, lengthen.
Ant. — Shorten, curtail.

pro·long', *n.* **1.** Prolongation; delay. *Obs.*
2. (*pron.* prō'lŏng) A prolonged part; specif.: **a** *Music.* A light rod for communicating the movement of a piano key to the under lever in certain piano actions. See PIANO, *Illust.* **b** *Metal.* A cone of sheet iron placed over the end of the condenser in a furnace for recovering zinc by distillation. Its purpose is to save material not deposited in the condenser. **c** *Mil.* = PROLONGE.

pro·lon'gate (prō·lŏng'gāt; 185), *v. t.;* -GAT·ED (-gāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -GAT·ING (-gāt·ĭng). [LL. *prolongatus*, past part. of *prolongare.* See PROLONG.] To prolong; to extend in space or in time.

pro'lon·ga'tion (prō'lŏng·gā'shŭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** A lengthening in space or time; a prolonging; an extension of time, length, or range.
2. That which forms an additional length; a part prolonged; a prolong; as, the *prolongations* of a jointed rod.
3. Continuation; extension.
4. *pl.* Trousers. *Humorous.*

pro·longe' (prō·lŏnj'; *F.* prō'lôNzh'), *n.* [F. See PROLONG.] *Mil.* A rope with a hook and a toggle, sometimes used to drag a gun carriage or to lash it to the limber at a little distance, and for various other purposes.

pro·long'er (prō·lŏng'ĕr; 185), *n.* One who or that which prolongs; specif., = SAVE-ALL, 1 **a**.

pro·long'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *prolongement.*] Prolongation.

pro·lu'sion (prō·lū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *prolusio*, fr. *proludere* to prelude, fr. *pro* before + *ludere* to play.] A trial performance before the principal one; a prelude; preliminary; hence, an introductory essay or exercise.

pro·lu'sion·ize (-īz), *v. i.* [See -IZE.] To deliver a prolusion. *Rare.*

pro·lu'so·ry (-sō·rĭ), *adj.* Of the nature of or relating to a prolusion.

pro'lyl (prō'lĭl), *n.* [*proline* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical, C_5H_8NO, of proline. Cf. BENZOYL.

prom'a·chos (prŏm'ā·kŏs), *n.; pl.* PROMACHOI (-koi). [Gr., defender, lit., fighting in front.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A champion; a person who fights in defense of another.
2. [*cap.*] *Gr. Relig.* See ATHENA.

pro'mag·is·te'ri·al (prō'măj·ĭs·tē'rĭ·ăl), *adj.* [Cf. MAGISTERIAL.] Of or pertaining to promagistrates.

pro·mag'is·trate (prō·măj'ĭs·trāt), *n.* [*pro-* + *magistrate;* cf. L. *promagister.*] *Rom. Antiq.* An official serving in the provinces in the place of a magistrate. — **pro·mag'is·tra·cy** (-trā·sĭ), *n.*

Pro'mam·ma'li·a (prō'mă·mā'lĭ·ā), *n. pl.* [NL. See 2d PRO- **c**; MAMMALIA.] *Zool.* A hypothetical subclass immediately ancestral to the true mammals. *Haeckel.* — **pro·mam'mal** (prō·măm'ăl), *n.* — **pro'mam·ma'li·an** (prō'mă·mā'lĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.*

pro'—man' (prō'măn'), *n.* [See 2d PRO- **c**.] *Anthropol.* An immediate forerunner of man, partaking of initial human characters; the Dawn man.

‖**pro me·mo'ri·a** (prō mē·mō'rĭ·ā). [L.] For a memorial.

prom'e·nade' (prŏm'ē·nād'; -näd'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *se promener* to walk, refl. of *promener* to take for a walk, fr. MF. *pormener*, fr. LL. *prominare* to drive forward, fr. *pro* forward + *minare* to drive (animals). See AMENABLE.] **1.** A walk or a leisurely ride or drive, esp. in a public place, for pleasure, display, or exercise; as, a daily *promenade* through the park.
2. A place for walking; a public walk.
3. *Dancing.* **a** A ceremonious opening of a formal ball, consisting of a grand march or polonaise in which all the guests participate. **b** A figure in a quadrille. **c** A ball or dance, esp. one given by a class in a college; — in latter sense usually *prom.*

prom'e·nade', *v. i.;* -NAD'ED (-nād'ĕd; -näd'-; -ĭd; 119); -NAD'ING (-nād'ĭng; -näd'-). To take, or go on, a promenade. — *v. t.* To make a promenade about (a place); also, to exhibit or display (one) in or as if in a promenade.

promenade concert. A musical entertainment during which the audience promenades or dances.

promenade deck. An upper deck (see DECK, *n.*, 2) of a passenger steamer; usually, the sheltered deck outside the upper cabins where passengers promenade.

prom'e·nad'er (prŏm'ē·nād'ĕr; -näd'ĕr), *n.* One who promenades.

pro·mer'i·stem (prō·mĕr'ĭ·stĕm), *n.* [*pro-* + *meristem.*] *Bot.* The meristem of the growing point and of all embryonic rudiments. It is the source of primary meristem.

pro·mer'it (prō·mĕr'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *promeritus*, past part. of *promerere* to deserve.] Orig., to win the favor of (God); hence, to deserve; to win, as favor. — **pro·mer'i·tor** (-ĭ·tĕr), *n.* *Both Obs.*

Pro·me'the·a moth (prō·mē'thē·ä). [NL. *promethea.* See PROMETHEUS.] A large American saturnian silkworm moth (*Callosamia promethea*) having the wings and body chiefly smoky brown in the male and reddish-brown in the female. Its larva feeds on the sassafras, wild cherry, and other trees, and suspends its cocoon from a branch by a silken band. Called also **Prometheus moth.**

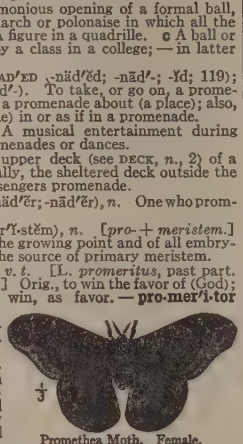
Promethea Moth. Female.

Pro·me'the·an (prō·mē'thē·ăn), *adj.* [L. *Promethēus;* cf. F. *prométhéen.*] Of, pertaining to, or like Prometheus, his experiences, or his art; hence, life-giving; daringly original or originative; creative.
The painter's true *Promethean* craft. *Wordsworth.*

Pro·me'the·an, *n.* **1.** One who is Promethean in spirit or achievements.
2. [*not cap.*] An early kind of chemical match.

Pro·me'theus (prō·mē'thūs; -thē·ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Promētheus*, lit., Forethinker.] *Gr. Relig.* A Titan, son of Iapetus and Clymene, or, according to Æschylus, a son of Themis, or Gaea, regarded as the founder of civilization, and, in later classical tradition, as the creator of the human race. Prometheus sided with the Olympians in their struggle against the Titans, but, grieved at their neglect of mankind, he stole fire from heaven and bestowed it upon man along with the arts which control of it makes possible. Zeus, angered, had him bound to Mount Caucasus. But Prometheus, who was gifted with prophetic foresight, knew the source from which Zeus was to be eventually overthrown, and the god, to win this knowledge, offered to release him. The Titan refused, rather than perpetuate an unjust reign. Zeus then caused a vulture daily to consume his liver, which grew again at night, dooming him to this fate until some immortal should consent to die in Prometheus's stead. This Chiron did, and Hercules slew the vulture and released the Titan. Cf. EPIMETHEUS.

Prometheus Bound. [Gr. *Promētheus Desmōtēs.*] A tragedy by Aeschylus (probably 468 B.C.). It is the first of a trilogy, the second and third parts (**Prometheus Loosed** and **Prometheus the Fire Bringer**) being lost. See PROMETHEUS.

Prometheus Unbound. A dramatic poem (1820) by Shelley.

prom'ic (prŏm'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *promēkēs* oblong, oblate.] *Theory of Numbers.* Designating a number of the form $x + x^n$ where x and n are positive integers; specif., a number of the form $x + x^2 = x(x + 1)$.

‖**pro mil'le** (prō mĭl'ē). [LL.] Per thousand.

prom'i·nence (prŏm'ĭ·nĕns), *n.* [Obs. F., fr. L. *prominentia.* See PROMINENT.] **1.** Quality, state, or fact of being prominent, manifest, or conspicuous; distinction; salience; eminence; as, to give *prominence* to one idea.
2. Something prominent; a protuberance, projection, salient point, etc.; as, bold *prominences* along the shore.
3. *Astron.* Any of the cloud-shaped masses of chromospheric gases which rise often to great heights at the edge, or limb, of the sun.

prom'i·nent (prŏm'ĭ·nĕnt), *adj.* [L. *prominens, -entis*, pres. part. of *prominere* to jut out, to project, fr. *pro* before, forward + *minere* (in comp.) to jut, project. See MOUNT; cf. PROMONTORY.] **1.** Standing out, or projecting, beyond a surface or a line; jutting; protuberant; in high relief; as, *prominent* eyes; the most *prominent* peak in a range.
2. Distinctly manifest to the vision; conspicuous; as, a *prominent* building; standing in a *prominent* position.
3. Of distinction or eminence; notable; leading; eminent; as, a town's *prominent* men; our *prominent* singers.
Syn. — Manifest, obvious, marked, noticeable; distinguished, celebrated. — PROMINENT, CONSPICUOUS, SALIENT, SIGNAL. That is PROMINENT which stands out (lit. and fig.) in such a way as to attract attention; that is CONSPICUOUS which is so clearly exhibited that the eye (or the mental vision) cannot miss it; as, a *prominent* feature of the landscape, the most *prominent* figure in the community, a *prominent* family; "Some would rather be *conspicuous* in a mob, than unnoticed even in a privy council" (*Goldsmith*); "He wants to make himself *conspicuous.* He would tumble in a hog-sty as long as you looked at him" (*Johnson*). That is SALIENT (see etym.) which is strikingly manifest, or which catches the attention at once; that is SIGNAL which is memorably prominent or conspicuous; as, "Its one landmark the twin spires of Chartres, *salient* as the finger of a dial" (*W. Pater*); the *salient* points of an argument; "the most *signal* victory that ever was achieved upon the seas" (*Southey*).
Ant. — Receding; recessed; obscure, inconspicuous.

prom'i·nent (prŏm'ĭ·nĕnt), *n.* **1.** Someone or something prominent; a prominence. *Obs.*
2. Any moth of the family Notodontidae; — so called because the larva has a hump, or prominence, on its back.

prom'is·cu'i·ty (prŏm'ĭs·kū'ĭ·tĭ; prō'mĭs-; 277), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *promiscuité*, fr. L. *promiscuus.* See PROMISCUOUS.] **1.** Promiscuousness; indiscriminate mingling; also, a heterogeneous mixture of persons, standards, morals, etc.; as, the *promiscuities* of modern life.
2. Promiscuous sexual union; esp., that characteristic of communal marriage (which see).

pro·mis'cu·ous (prō·mĭs'kū·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *promiscuus*, fr. *pro* before, in place of, for + *miscere* to mix. See MIX.] **1.** Consisting of a heterogeneous or haphazard mixture, of persons, or things; composed of all sorts and conditions; as, a *promiscuous* gathering, audience, or garden.
2. Indiscriminately distributed, applied, addressed, granted, or the like; not restricted to one class, sort, or (in specific collocations) person; as, *promiscuous* blame, appeals, hospitality, or publication; *promiscuous* intercourse or union.
3. That is undiscriminating, irregular, casual, or the like; as, *promiscuous* eating, standards, or selection.
4. Epicene. *Rare.*
Syn. — See INDISCRIMINATE.
Ant. — Discriminating, restricted.
— **pro·mis'cu·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **pro·mis'cu·ous·ness,** *n.*

pro·mis'cu·ous, *adv.* Promiscuously. See FLAT, *adj.*, 11. *Archaic & Vulgar.*

prom'ise (prŏm'ĭs), *n.* [From L. *promissum*, and fr. OF. *promesse*, fr. LL. *promissa*, fr. L. *promittere, promissum*, to put forth, foretell, promise, fr. *pro* forward, for + *mittere* to send. See MISSION.] **1.** One's pledge to another to do or not do something specified; narrowly, a declaration which gives to the person to whom it is made a right to expect or to claim the performance or forbearance of a specified act. Cf. CONTRACT, 1; PACT; AGREEMENT, 3; CAUSE, 7; CONSIDERATION, 7.
Who broke no *promise*, serv'd no private end. *Pope.*
2. Ground for hope, expectation, or assurance, often specif., of eventual success, improvement, or excellence; also, character, appearance, collective qualities or signs giving ground for hope, etc.; promising or threatening indications; as, an outlook with fair *promise;* a youth of *promise.*
3. That which is promised; as, claiming her *promise.*
4. [*cap.*] See DOUBTING CASTLE.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

promise-bound	**promise-fed**	**promise-led**
promise-breaking	**promise-fulfilling**	**promise-making**
promise-crammed	**promise-keeping**	**promise-performing**

promise, the. The oath which God made to Abraham (see *Gen.* xii. 2, 3; xiii. 15–17; xv. 5, 18) that his descendants should be multiplied, should possess the land of their enemies, and should be a source of blessing to all nations. The last part was interpreted by the New Testament writers as fulfilled in and through Christ.

prom'ise (prŏm'ĭs), *v.;* PROM'ISED (-ĭst); PROM'IS·ING. [From PROMISE, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To engage to do, give, make, obtain, etc. (usually something pleasing or desired); to make (to another) a promise or assurance of; as, to *promise* money or a visit; to *promise* him assistance or a position; also, to give one's word or promise to; as, he *promised* the court to be ready, or that he would be ready.
2. To confirm (oneself) in an expectation; to assure; as, he will go, I *promise* you.
3. To betroth; to affiance. *Archaic & Dial.*
4. To give ground for expecting; to foretoken; as, the clouds *promise* rain.
5. *Com.* To execute as promisor, as a note.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make a promise; to pledge one's word to do or not to do something implied or elsewhere specified; as, he always *promises* readily.
2. To give ground for expectations; as, it *promises* well.
Syn. — PROMISE, ENGAGE, PLEDGE. PROMISE is the general term; ENGAGE adds the implication of a binding agreement; PLEDGE (cf. EARNEST, *n.*) implies a solemn assurance or formal guarantee. Cf. CONTRACT, *n.*

prom'ise–breach', *n.* A failure to fulfill a promise. *Rare.*

prom'is·ee' (prŏm'ĭs·ē'), *n.* *Law.* The person to whom a promise is made.

prom'is·er (prŏm'ĭ·sĕr), *n.* One who promises.

prom'is·ing, *adj.* Full of promise; likely. See PROMISE, *v.*
— **prom'is·ing·ly,** *adv.* — **prom'is·ing·ness,** *n.*

prom'i·sor (prŏm'ĭ·sôr *or, in contrast with promisee,* prŏm'ĭ·sôr'), *n.* *Law.* One who engages or undertakes; a promiser.

pro·mis'sive (prō·mĭs'ĭv), *adj.* [LL. *promissivus.*]
1. Promissory. *Now Rare.*
2. *Gram.* Designating or pertaining to the future tense when expressive of promise (*I will be* there), as distinguished from the *predictive* future tense expressing simple futurity (*I shall be* there). *Rare.*

pro·mis'sor (-ôr), *n.* [L.] *Obs.* **a** One who promises. **b** = PROMITTOR.

prom'is·so'ry (prŏm'ĭ·sō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -sĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [ML. *promissorius*, fr. L. *promissor* a promiser.] **1.** Containing or conveying a promise or assurance that something will be done, or forborne, or will probably be or happen.
2. *Insurance.* Stipulating or representing what is to happen or to be done subsequent to the time of making the contract of insurance; — said of representations, warranties, etc., and distinguished from *affirmative.* See REPRESENTATION; WARRANTY.

promissory note. *Law.* A written promise to pay on demand or at a fixed or determined future time a certain sum of money to, or to the order of, a specified person or to bearer.

prom'i·to'sis (prŏm'ĭ·tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *pro-* + *mitosis.*] *Biol.* A primitive intranuclear type of mitosis in Protista characterized by absence of asters and the presence of a karyosome.

proll, prolle. † PROWL.

Pröll's governor (prŭlz). [After Reinhold *Pröll*, the inventor.] See GOVERNOR, 6.

pro·loc'u·tor·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

pro·loc'u·tress, *n.* Fem. of PROLOCUTOR. [PROLOGUE.

pro'log. Obs. var. & ref. sp. of

pro·lo'gos (prō·lō'gŏs). Var. of PROLOGUS.

pro'logue·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

pro'logu·er (prō'lŏg·ĕr; 185), *n.* = PROLOGUE, *n.*, 2.

pro·long'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

pro·long'a·ble·ness, *n.* — **pro·long'a·bly,** *adv.*

pro·longd', Prolonged. *Ref. Sp.*

pro·longe' knot (prō·lŏnj'; *F.* prō'lôNzh'). See KNOT, *Table.*

pro·loyne', *v. t.* [OF. *proloigner.*] = PURLOIN, *v. t.* *Obs.* [PRO-, 4.]

pro'·Lu'ther·an, *adj.* See 1st

prom (prŏm), *n.* Short for PROMENADE, 3. [1st PRO-, 4.]

pro'·Mac'e·do'ni·an, *adj.* See

pro'ma·chin'er·y, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'·Mag'yar, *adj.* See 1st

pro'ma·jor'i·ty, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'·Mal·tese', *adj.,* **pro'·Mal·thu'sian,** *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'·Man'chu·kuo'an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'·Man·chu'ri·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·mar'riage, *adj.* See 1st

pro'·Ma·son'ic, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'mat·ri·mo'ni·al, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro'mat·ri·mo'ni·al·ist,** *n.* [PRO-, 4.]

pro·max'i·mum, *adj.* See 1st

pro'·Med'i·ter·ra'ne·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'me·mo'ri·al, *adj.* See 1st

prom'e·nad'er·ess, *n.* Fem. of PROMENADER. *Carlyle.*

pro·mer'can·tile, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·mer'cy, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·merg'er, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'·Meth'o·dist, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'·Mex'i·can, *adj.* See 1st

pro·mil'i·ta·rist, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro·mil'i·ta·rism,** *n.*

pro·mil'i·tar'y, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'mi·nen·cy (prŏm'ĭ·nĕn·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). = PROMINENCE.

prom'i·nent·ly, *adv.* of PROMINENT.

pro·min'i·mum, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·min'i·try, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'mi·nor'i·ty, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

prom'is. Promise. *Ref. Sp.*

prom'is·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

pro·mis'cous. Var. of PROMISCUOUS. *New Dial.* — **-ly,** *adv.*

pro·mis'cu·al, *adj.* *Obs.* Promiscuous. — **pro·mis'cu·al·ly,** *adv.*

Promised Land. = LAND OF PROMISE.

prom'ise·ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

prom'ise·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

prom'ise·mon'ger, *n.* See -MONGER. [-PROOF.]

prom'ise·proof' (66), *adj.* See

pro·miss', *adj.* [L. *promissus.*] Pendent. *Obs.*

prom'is·sor'y, *n.* = PROMISSER. *Obs.*

pro·mis'sion, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *promissio.*] Promise. *Obs.*

pro·mis'sion·ar'y, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

prom'is·so'ri·ly (prŏm'ĭ·sō'rĭ·lĭ; -sĕr·ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of PROMISSORY.

prom'ist. Promised. *Ref. Sp.*

pro·mit', *v. t.* [L. *promittere.*] = PROMISE. *Obs.*

pro·mit'tor (prō·mĭt'ŏr), *n.* [NL. See PROMIT.] *Astrol.* A planet which promises in the root of a nativity something to be fulfilled when the time of direction shall be accomplished.

prom·ne'si·a (prŏm·nē'zhĭ·ȧ; -zĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *pro-* + *-mnesia.*] = PARAMNESIA **b**.

prom'on·to'ried (prŏm'ŭn·tō'rĭd; -tĕr·ĭd), *adj.* Furnished with or as with a promontory.

prom'on·to'ry (prŏm'ŭn·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ, -trĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [ML. *promontorium,* fr. L. *promunturium;* prob. akin to L. *prominere* to project, *mons, montis,* mountain. See PROMINENT.] **1.** A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea beyond the line of coast; a headland.

2. *Anat.* A prominence; esp.: **a** The angle of the ventral side of the sacrum where it joins the vertebra. **b** A prominence on the inner wall of the tympanum of the ear.

pro'morph (prō'môrf), *n.* [G. See PRO-; -MORPH.] *Biol.* A fundamental or primitive organic type.

pro'mor·phol'o·gy (prō'môr·fŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [G. *promorphologie,* fr. *promorph* a promorph + *-logie* (= E. *-logy*).] *Biol.* A division or morphology created by Haeckel in which the forms of organisms and their parts are considered geometrically; — distinguished from *teratology.* — **pro'mor·phol'o·gi·cal** (prō'môr·fō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **pro'mor·pho·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **pro'mor·phol'o·gist** (prō'môr·fŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

pro·mote' (prō·mōt'), *v. t.;* PRO·MOT'ED (-mōt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); PRO·MOT'ING (-mōt'ĭng). [L. *promotus,* past part. of *promovere* to move forward, to promote, fr. *pro* forward + *movere* to move. See MOVE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To exalt in station, rank, or honor; to elevate; raise; prefer; advance; as, to *promote* an officer.

2 *Obs.* **a** To betray; to inform against. **b** To put forward so as to attract public attention or support, as a claim. **c** To push forward; to extend.

3. To contribute to the growth, enlargement, or prosperity of (something in course); to forward; further; encourage; advance; as, to *promote* learning, disorder, a business venture.

4. *Chess.* To change (a pawn) into a piece. See QUEEN, *v. t.*

5. *Educ.* To advance from a given grade or class as qualified for one higher, usually on satisfactory completion of a year's work.

6. *Law.* To institute (a prosecution or suit), esp. as a common informer, or, *Eng. Eccl. Law,* as one permitted by the ordinary to inaugurate a criminal proceeding; — used chiefly in the phrase to *promote the office of the ordinary.*

7. *Physical Chem.* To increase the activity of (a catalyst) by adding to it a small percentage of another substance (the **pro·mot'er**); also, to accelerate (a reaction) by such an addition. A promoter has an effect opposite to that of a poison. See POISON, *n.,* **4.**

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To urge on or incite another, as to strife; also, to inform against a person. *Obs.*

2. *Finance.* To act as a promoter; to promote an enterprise.

Syn. — Patronize, help; exalt, dignify.

Ant. — Retard, hinder; demote.

pro·mot'er (prō·mōt'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *promoteur.*] **1.** One who or that which promotes, or forwards or advances; an encourager; an abettor; a lobbyist; as, a *promoter* of charity, philosophy, sedition, or a bill.

2. Specif., a person who alone or with others sets on foot, and takes the preliminary steps in, a scheme or undertaking for the organization of a company, the floating of bonds, stock, etc., or the carrying out of any business project.

3. A prosecutor; later, an informer. *Obs. exc. Law.*

4. *Eng. Law.* One who promotes a prosecution.

5. Also **pro·mo'tor** (prō·mō'tĕr). *Hist.* In some Scottish universities, an officer who presented students for degrees.

6. *Physical Chem.* See PROMOTE, *v. t.,* **7.**

pro·mo'tion (prō·mō'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *promotio.*] Act of promoting; state or fact of being promoted; advance; preferment; as, engaged in the *promotion* of a project or a corporate enterprise; to urge one's *promotion;* a pupil meriting *promotion.*

pro·mo'tion·al (-ăl; -ĭ), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or serving the end of promotion; as, *promotional* examinations.

pro·mo'tive (-tĭv), *adj.* Tending to promote; that promotes. — **pro·mo'tive·ness,** *n.*

pro'mo·to'ri·al (prō'mō·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* [ML. *promotor* procurator.] Of or pertaining to a promoter.

pro'mo·vent (prō'mō·vĕnt), *n.* [L. *promovens,* pres. part.] The person who promotes a suit. See PROMOTE, *v. t.,* **6.**

prompt (prŏmpt; 206), *adj.;* PROMPT'ER (prŏmp'tĕr); PROMPT'EST. [F., fr. L. *promptus,* prop., brought forth, hence, visible, evident, at hand, ready, quick, past part. of *promere* to take or bring forth, fr. *pro* forth + *emere* to take. See REDEEM.] **1.** Ready and quick to act as occasion demands; responding instantly; alert; as, *prompt* in obedience; *prompt* to go.

2. Done or rendered readily or immediately; given without delay or hesitation; as, *prompt* assistance or decisions.

3. *Rare.* **a** Given; inclined. **b** Abrupt; quick-speaking. **c** Demanding promptness.

4. Of or pertaining to prompting or a prompter, esp. of actors; as, a *prompt* copy or table; the *prompt* box.

Pals are fellows who stand on the *prompt* side of life.
Compton Mackenzie.

Syn. — PROMPT, PUNCTUAL, READY, EXPEDITIOUS. PROMPT implies quick or instant action (often with alacrity) as occasion demands; READY adds to *prompt* the implication of dexterity or facility; PUNCTUAL implies exact adherence to a regular or appointed time; as, "obedience, *punctual, prompt,* and scrupulous" (*Stevenson*); "This study [of the law] renders men . . . *prompt* in attack, *ready* in defense, full of resources" (*Burke*); "he trained eye quick to spy out the weakness of the adversary; . . . the *ready* hand *prompt* to follow it on the instant" (*Huxley*); cf. "Habit also gives *promptness;* and the soul of dispatch is decision" (*Hazlitt*); "the *punctual* coming back, on their due days, of the birds" (*Emerson*). That is EXPEDITIOUS (cf. HASTE) which is characterized by, or leads to, prompt or speedy performance; as, "Your entertaining and pleasant letter . . . deserved a more *expeditious* answer" (*Cowper*); "the short *expeditious* way" (*Sharp*). Cf. ACTIVE, FAST, VIGILANT.

Ant. — Dilatory, procrastinating; slow, sluggish.

— **prompt'ly,** *adv.* — **prompt'ness,** *n.*

prompt (prŏmpt; 206), *n.* **1.** *Com.* A limit of time given for payment of an account for produce purchased; also, the contract or prompt note by which this time is fixed. In case of goods to arrive they must be paid for at the expiration of the prompt, whether they have arrived or not.

2. A prompting or reminding; a reminder.

prompt, *v. t.;* PROMPT'ED; PROMPT'ING. [ME. *prompten.* See PROMPT, *adj.*] **1.** To move (one) to action; to instigate; incite; provoke; as, poverty *prompted* these rioters or them to riot.

2. To remind (a person); specif., to remind (an actor, speaker, or the like) of words or topics forgotten; to assist by suggesting or uttering the next words of something forgotten or not properly learned; to give a cue to.

3. To serve as inciting cause of; to suggest (an act, thought, etc.); inspire.

Yet think not Friendship only *prompts* my lays. *Pope.*
See the worst deeds they *prompt.* *Shelley.*

Syn. — See MOVE. **Ant.** — Deter, prevent, hinder.

prompt, *adv.* Promptly. *Colloq.*

prompt'book' (prŏmpt'bŏŏk'), *n.* The copy of a play, with directions for performance, used by a theater prompter.

prompt dower. *Moham. Law.* The dower demandable by a wife before she enters the home of her husband.

prompt'er (prŏmp'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which prompts; one who reminds another, as reciter, of the words to be spoken next; specif., *Theater,* one charged with the duty of prompting actors during performance.

promp'ti·tude (prŏmp'tĭ·tūd; 206), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *promptitudo.* See PROMPT, *adj.*] **1.** Quality or habit of being prompt; promptness or an instance of it; quickness in deciding, acting, meeting obligations, etc.; alacrity.

Meticulous in his business formalities and his *promptitudes.*
Arnold Bennett.

2. A prompting or incitement; an inclination. *Now Rare.*

promp'tive (prŏmp'tĭv), *adj.* That prompts; provocative. *Rare.*

prompt note. *Com.* A memorandum of a sale given by a seller to a purchaser specifying the sum to be paid and the time when payment is due.

promp'tu·ar'y (prŏmp'tū·ĕr'ĭ; -ĕr·ĭ), *n.* [LL. *promptuarium,* fr. L. *promptuarius* ready for distribution. See PROMPT.] *Obs.* **a** A storehouse; magazine; repository. **b** A book of ready reference.

promp'ture (-tūr), *n.* [See PROMPT.] A prompting; incitement. *Archaic.*

pro·mul'gate (prō·mŭl'gāt *or, esp. Brit.,* prŏm'ŭl·gāt; 277), *v. t.;* PRO·MUL'GAT·ED (-gāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119); PRO·MUL'GAT·ING (-gāt·ĭng). [L. *promulgatus,* past part. of *promulgare,* fr. *provulgare,* fr. *pro* forth + *vulgare* to publish, fr. *vulgus* the people. See VULGAR; cf. PROMULGE.] **1.** To make known by open declaration, as a law, decree, or esp., a dogma; to proclaim; to publish abroad. *Now Chiefly Eccl.*

2. *Law.* **a** To make known or public the terms of (a proposed law). **b** To issue or give out (a law) by way of putting it into execution. Promulgation of a law is the executive act by which a valid law is put into force after being passed; it may or may not involve publication.

Syn. — See DECLARE.

pro·mul'gate, *adj.* Promulgated. *Obs.*

pro'mul·ga'tion (prō'mŭl·gā'shŭn; prŏm'ŭl-; 277), *n.* [L. *promulgatio;* cf. F. *promulgation.*] A promulgating; publication; open declaration; as, *promulgation* of an edict; specif., *R.C.Ch.,* the official proclamation, usually in the *Acta Sanctae Sedis,* of a law or an article of faith.

pro·mul'ga·tor (prō·mŭl'gā·tĕr; prō'mŭl·gā'tĕr; prŏm'ŭl-), *n.* [LL.] One who promulgates or publishes.

pro·mulge' (prō·mŭlj'), *v. t.;* -MULGED' (-mŭljd'); -MULG'ING (-mŭl'jĭng). [Cf. F. *promulguer.* See PROMULGATE.] To promulgate; publish; make known.

Whatever you are *promulges* itself. *Walt Whitman.*

pro·mul'ger (-mŭl'jĕr), *n.* A promulgator.

pro·mus'cis (prō·mŭs'ĭs), *n.* [L., corrupt. of *proboscis.*] A proboscis; a trunk; specif., *Zool.,* the proboscis of hemipterous insects. — **pro·mus'ci·date** (-ĭ·dāt), *adj.*

pro'my·ce'li·um (prō'mĭ·sē'lĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL. See PRO-; MYCELIUM.] *Bot.* The short hyphal filament bearing the sporidia, produced by a germinating teliospore in the rust fungi (Uredinales) and by a chlamydospore in the smut fungi (Ustilaginales). — **pro'my·ce'li·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

pro·na'os (prō·nā'ŏs), *n.; pl.* PRONAOI (-nā'oi). [L., fr. Gr. *pronaos,* fr. *pro* before + *naos* temple.] *Arch.* The outer part of an ancient Greek temple forming a portico or vestibule, immediately in front of the cella or naos, being delimited by the front wall of the cella and the columns, or the antae and columns. See ANTA, *Illust.* In Christian church architecture the pronaos is the narthex of a church.

pro'nate (prō'nāt), *adj.* [LL. *pronatus,* past part. of *pronare* to bend forward. See PRONE.] Somewhat prone; bent.

pro'nate, *v. t. & i.;* -NAT·ED (-nāt·ĕd; 119); -NAT·ING (-nāt·ĭng). To cause to assume, or to assume, a position of pronation.

pro·na'tion (prō·nā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *pronatio.*] **1.** *Physiol. & Anat.* **a** A medial rotation of the hand and radius around the ulna, so that the palm is turned downward; also, the position resulting from this movement; — the opposite of *supination.* In many quadrupeds the forefeet are permanently fixed in a position of pronation. **b** Act or state of lying face downward.

2. A similar position of the hand in fencing.

pro·na'to·flex'or (prō·nā'tō·flĕk'sŏr), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* One of a group of muscles on the volar aspect of the forearm, acting both as pronator and flexor.

pro·na'tor (prō·nā'tŏr), *n.* [ML.] *Anat.* A muscle which produces pronation.

‖**pro·na'tor quad·ra'tus** (kwŏd·rā'tŭs). [NL. See QUADRATUS.] *Anat.* A deep muscle of the forearm, passing transversely from the ulna to the radius.

‖**pro·na'tor te'res** (tē'rēz). [NL., fr. *pronator* + L. *teres* smooth.] *Anat.* A muscle of the forearm, arising from the medial epicondyle of the humerus and inserting into the lateral surface of the middle third of the radius.

prone (prōn), *adj.* [L. *pronus;* akin to L. *pro* forward, for, and Skr. *pravaṇa* sloping, inclined. See PRO-.] **1.** Having a tendency, propensity, or inclination; disposed; predisposed; — with *to;* as, man is *prone* to evil or disease; a race *prone* to idolatry or strenuous living; a mind *prone* to doubt or to contemplate death.

2. Agreeable to one's inclinations; easy. *Obs.*

3. Inclined, ready, or willing to do something implied or specified. "*Prone* slaves of one tyrant." *Shelley.*
In *prone* submission to the heavenly will. *Browning.*

4. Downward; specif., of men, animals, parts of their bodies, or their posture: **a** Strictly, having the front downwards; standing, lying, or placed so that the face and belly are in line with or upon the earth, floor, etc.; — opp. to *supine;* as, a *prone* position; man is not a *prone* animal. **b** Loosely, prostrate; flat; — opp. to *erect.*

Which, as the wind,
Blew where it listed, laying all things *prone.* *Byron.*

5. That descends, slopes, or moves downward; declivous; often, steeply descending; headlong. *Poetic.*

6. Like a prone (sense **4 a**) animal; hence, bestial. *Rare.*
Erect in stature, *prone* in appetite. *Young.*

Syn. — See BENT.

— **prone'ly,** *adv.* — **prone'ness** (prōn'nĕs), *n.*

prone (prōn), *n.* [F. *prône,* orig., choir screen, jube, fr. OF. *prosne, prodne,* fr. VL. *protulum,* for L. *prothyrum, -ra,* vestibule, railing, fr. Gr. *prothyron, -ra,* space before the door, vestibule. See 2d PRO-; DOOR.] *Eccl.* A homily; a short religious instruction as distinguished from a formal set sermon. *Now Rare.*

prone, *v. t.* To make (one) prone. *Southern U. S.*

pro'ne·phrid'i·o·stome' (prō'nĕ·frĭd'ĭ·ō·stōm'), *n.* [See 2d PRO- **a**; NEPHRIDIUM; -STOME.] *Zool.* A flame cell.

pro·neph'ros (prō·nĕf'rŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pro* before + *nephros* a kidney.] *Embryol.* One of the anterior of the three pairs of embryonic renal organs of typical vertebrates. See KIDNEY, **1.** — **pro·neph'ric** (-rĭk), *adj.*

prone pressure method. A method of artificial respiration, esp. for an apparently drowned person, consisting essentially of alternate pressure and release of pressure on the back of the thorax of the prone patient, by means of which water, if present, is expelled from the lungs and air is allowed to enter.

pro'neur' (prō'nûr'), *n.* [F. *prôneur.*] A dependent or associate who constantly proffers eulogies.

prong (prŏng; 185), *n.* [ME. *prange, pronge;* prob. akin to ME. *prange, pronge,* pang, *pranglen* to press, pinch, and to MLG. *prangen* to pinch, press, fight, *prange* a stick, G. *pranger* pillory, Goth. *anapraggan* to trouble, afflict. Cf. PANG.] **1.** A fork; as, a hay, dung, or dinner *prong.*

2. A tine of a fork; hence, a slender pointed or projecting part; as: **a** A fang of a tooth. **b** A point of an antler. **c** *Dial., U. S.* Of a stream or inlet, a fork or branch. See BRANCH, 10 **d** (2). **d** = 1st SPUR, 5. **e** A branch of a tree.

prong (prŏng; 185), *v. t.* **1.** To stab, pierce, or break up (as soil) with a prong.

2. To give the appearance of a prong or prongs to. *Hardy.*

prong box. A decorative box to contain table silver; a knife box. *Eng.*

prong'buck' (prŏng'bŭk'; 185), *n.* **a** The springbok. **b** The pronghorn.

prong budding. A variation of shield budding in which a bud-bearing prong or spur is used instead of a simple bud.

prong chuck. See 6th CHUCK, 5.

prong die. *Mach.* **a** A spring die. **b** A split die.

pronged (prŏngd; 185), *adj.* Having prongs or projections; — often used in composition; as, three-*pronged.*

prong'er, *n.* One who makes or attaches prongs.

prong hoe. A hand implement equipped with two or more curved prongs and used for garden hoeing or cultivation.

prong'–hoe', *v. t.* To cultivate with a prong hoe.

prong'horn' (prŏng'hôrn'; 185), *n.; pl.* -HORNS (-hôrnz'), sometimes -HORN. See PLURAL, *Note.* A peculiar ruminant (*Antilocapra americana*) confined to the treeless parts of the western United States and Mexico. It is not a true antelope, but the sole representative of a distinct family (Antilocapridae). The color is chiefly yellowish tawny above and white below, with a white rump patch, and a tawny collar. The horns, which are present in both sexes, and furnished with a single anterior prong, are hollow and set on a bony core as in the oxen, goats, etc., but the horn sheath is shed annually. Called also **pronghorn antelope, prong'–horned' antelope.**

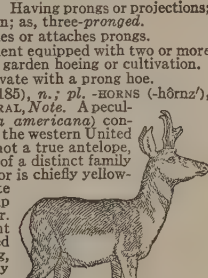

Pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*). (1/36)

prong key. A key or spanner for a circular nut, having two projecting pins to fit holes in the face of the nut; a face spanner.

pron'ic (prŏn'ĭk), *adj.* *Theory of Numbers.* Promic; — an erroneous variant.

pro'no·grade (prō'nō·grād), *adj.* [L. *pronus* leaning forward + *-grade.*] *Zool.* Walking with the body approximately horizontal, as most animals except man and the higher apes. Cf. ORTHOGRADE.

pro·nom'i·nal (prō·nŏm'ĭ·năl; -n'l), *adj.* [LL. *pronominalis.* See PRONOUN.] *Gram.* Belonging to, or partaking of the nature of, a pronoun.

pro·nom'i·nal, *n.* *Gram.* A pronoun or pronominal adjective.

pronominal adjective. *Gram.* An adjective so bare of all descriptive meaning that it simply designates, by some relation that it bears, the person or thing which it refers to (*their* answer; *this* day). Pronominal adjectives are classed as *possessive, demonstrative, interrogative, relative,* and *indefinite.*

pronominal adverb. *Gram.* One of a group of adverbs formed from the same stems as certain pronouns and pronominal adjectives, and designating certain general relations of place, time, manner, etc. (*here; thence; thus; so*).

pro·nom'i·nal·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To use (a word that is another part of speech) as a pronoun.

pro·nom'i·na'tion (prō·nŏm'ĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.* *Gram.* The expressing of reference in a context by means of a pronoun.

‖**pro'non'cé'** (prō'nôN'sā'), *adj. masc.;* -cée' (-sā'), *adj. fem.* [F. See PRONOUNCE.] Strongly marked; pronounced.

pro·no'tum (prō·nō'tŭm), *n.* [NL. See PRO-; NOTUM.] The dorsal plate of an insect's prothorax. — **-no'tal** (-tăl; -t'l), *adj.*

---

pro'mod·er·a'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro'mod·er·a'tion·ist,** *adj. & n.*

pro'-mod'ern, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·mod'ern·ist, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro'mod·ern·is'tic,** *adj.* [1st PRO-, 4.]

pro'-Mo·ham'me·dan, *adj.* See [1st PRO-, 4.]

pro'mo·nar'chic, pro'mo·nar'chi·cal, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro'mo·nar'chi·cal·ness,** *n.* — **pro·mon'arch·ist,** *n.* [PRO-, 4.]

pro'-Mon·go'li·an, *adj.* See 1st [PRO-, 4.]

pro'mo·nop'o·list, *adj. & n.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro'mo·nop'o·ly,** *adj.*

prom'ont, *n.* [From PROMONTORY.] A promontory. *Obs.*

promooter. ✝ PROMOTER.

pro·mor'al, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'-Mor'mon, *adj.* See 1st [PRO-, 4.]

pro'-Mo·roc'can, *adj.* See 1st [PRO-, 4.]

pro'-Mos'lem, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·mot'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

pro·mote'ment, *n.* Promotion. *R.*

promoter of the faith. See DEVIL'S ADVOCATE **a**. [4, 5.]

pro·mo'tor, *n.* = PROMOTER, 3.

‖**pro·mo'tor fi'de·i** (prō·mō'tŏr fī'dē·ī). [ML.] See DEVIL'S ADVOCATE **a**. [Fem. of PROMOTER.]

pro·mo'tress, **pro·mo'trix,** *n.*

pro·mov'a·ble (prō·mōov'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.

pro·mov'ent (prō·mōov'ĕ·nt), *n.* Promotion. *Obs.*

pro·move' (-mōōv'), *v. t.* [L. *promovere;* cf. F. *promouvoir.* See PROMOTE.] To advance; promote; also, to incite. *Obs.*

pro·mov'er (prō·mōōv'ĕr), *n.* **A** promoter. *Obs.*

prompt'ness, *n.* Fem. of PROMPTER. [(esp. sense 1). *Obs.*]

pro'mu·ta'tion, *n.* Permutation]

pro·myth'ic, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·na'tion·al, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro·na'tion·al·ism,** *n.* **pro·na'tion·al·ist, pro·na'tion·al·is'tic,** *adj.*

pro·na'tive, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·na'vy, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro·na'val,** *adj.* [PRO-, 4.]

pro'-Ne'a·phrid'i·tan, *adj.* See 1st [PRO-, 4.]

pro'ne·go'ti·a'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [— **pro·ne'gro·ism,** *n.*]

pro·ne'gro, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·neph'ron (prō·nĕf'rŏn). Var. of PRONEPHROS.

pro'-Neth'er·land'i·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

prongd. Pronged. *Ref. Sp.*

prong'-horned' *adj.* See -HORNED.

prong'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

pro'-Nic'a·ra'guan, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'ni·ty (prō'nĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *pronitas.*] Propensity. *Obs.*

pro·nom'i·nal·ly, *adv.* of PRONOMINAL.

pro'-Nor'dic, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'-Nor'man, *adj.* See 1st [PRO-, 4.]

pro'-Nor·we'gian, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·no'ta·ry, *n.* = PORTHONOTARY, 1. *Obs.*

pro'noun (prō'noun), *n.* [F. *pronom*, fr. L. *pronomen*, fr. *pro* for + *nomen* name, noun. See PRO-; NOUN.] *Gram.* A word used instead of a noun; one of a small group of words with little or no fixed meaning except one of relation or limitation, taking noun constructions, and referring to persons or things either named, asked for, or understood in the context. Also, more broadly, a pronominal adjective. Pronouns are classed as *personal, possessive, demonstrative, interrogative, relative, indefinite*, with various subdivisions, or as *intensive, reflexive, reciprocal*, etc.

pro'noun·al (-ăl; -'l), *adj. Gram.* Pronominal. *Rare.*

pro·nounce' (prō·nouns'; 232), *v.*; PRO·NOUNCED' (-nounst'); PRO·NOUNC'ING (-noun'sĭng). [ME. *pronuncen*, fr. OF. *prononcier, porноncier* (F. *prononcer*), fr. L. *pronuntiare*, fr. *pro* before, forth + *nunciare, nuntiare*, to announce. See DENOUNCE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To utter officially or ceremoniously; to deliver, as a decree or sentence; to declare solemnly; as, to *pronounce* sentence of death or one's vows.

2. To make known; declare publicly; announce. *Now Rare.*

3. To affirm or assert, as one's judgment, opinion, or conclusion; — often followed by an infinitive clause or double object; as, to *pronounce* one a brave man.

4. To utter or speak aloud, now esp. with reference to articulation or correct sound or accent; to give proper phonetic utterance to; as, to *pronounce* a word incorrectly; daily exercises in *pronouncing* German.

5. To declaim or recite; to deliver, as a speech, effectively or with regard to phonetic rules.

Speak the speech, I pray you, as I *pronounced* it to you. *Shak.*

6. To display; to manifest. *Now Rare.*

A singularly virile consciousness of the realities of life *pronounced* itself in him. *W. Pater.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make a pronouncement; to pass judgment; to declare one's opinion or conclusion, esp. authoritatively or definitely. "The majority . . . *pronounced* in favor of William's undertaking." *Macaulay.*

2. To utter words or syllables; to articulate; as, to pronounce faultlessly.

Syn. — Articulate, utter, speak.

pro·nounce', *n.* Pronouncement. *Obs.*

pro·nounce'a·ble (prō·noun'sȧ·b'l). See -ABLE. — **-ness,** *n.*

pro·nounced' (-nounst'), *adj.* [After F. *prononcé*.] Strongly marked; decided. — **pro·nounc'ed·ly** (-noun'sĕd·lĭ; -sĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.*

pro·nounce'ment (prō·nouns'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *prononcement*.] A pronouncing; a declaration; a formal or official announcement; as, a late *pronouncement* of the President.

pro·nounc'er (prō·noun'sẽr), *n.* One who pronounces.

pro·nounc'ing (prō·noun'sĭng), *adj.* Pertaining to or indicating pronunciation; serving as a guide to proper pronunciation; as, a *pronouncing* dictionary.

pron'to (prŏn'tō), *adj. & adv.* [Sp.] Quick; quickly; promptly. *Colloq., U. S.*

pron'u·ba (prŏn'ū·bȧ; prō'nū·bȧ), *n.* [L. See PRONUBIAL.] *Rom. Relig.* **a** A married woman who attended a bride and assisted in the marriage ceremonies. **b** [*cap.*] Epithet of Juno. See JUNO.

Pron'u·ba (prŏn'ū·bȧ; prō'nū·bȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of TEGETICULA, a genus of moths (superfamily Tineoidea) containing the yucca moth, which see.

pro·nu'bi·al (prō·nū'bĭ·ăl; 159), *adj.* [L. *pronuba* matron of honor, goddess of marriage. See 1st PRO-, 3; NUPTIAL.] Presiding over marriage. *Rare.*

pro·nu'cle·us (prō·nū'klē·ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CLEI (-ī). [NL. See PRO-; NUCLEUS.] *Biol.* A gamete nucleus after completion of maturation and entry of a sperm into the egg. In *fertilization* a haploid ***male pronucleus*** from a sperm fuses with the haploid ***female pronucleus*** of the egg to form a diploid *synkaryon* or *cleavage nucleus* prior to *segmentation* or *cleavage*. See FERTILIZATION, 2; CLEAVAGE, 3. — **pro·nu'cle·ar** (-ẽr), *adj.*

‖pro nunc (prō nŭngk). [ML.] For now.

pro·nun'ci·a·ble (prō·nŭn'shĭ·ȧ·b'l; -sĭ·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [L. *pronunciabilis*.] *R.* Pronounceable. — **-bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

pro·nun'cial (-nŭn'shăl), *adj.* Of or pert. to pronunciation.

pro·nun'ci·a·men'to (prō·nŭn'shĭ·ȧ·mĕn'tō; -sĭ·ȧ-), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS or -TOES (-tōz). Also **‖pro·nun'cia·mien'to** (prō·nōōn'thyä·myĕn'tō). [Sp. *pronunciamiento*. Cf. PRONOUNCEMENT.] A proclamation or pronouncement.

pro·nun'ci·a'tion (prō·nŭn'sĭ·ā'shŭn; -shĭ·ā'shŭn; 277), *n.* [F. *prononciation*, OF. also *pronun-*, fr. L. *pronuntiatio*. See PRONOUNCE.] **1.** Act or manner of pronouncing words; articulate utterance; as, changes in *pronunciation*.

☞ The abbreviation *Pron.*, used as a reference with many pronunciations throughout the Dictionary, refers to the article on Pronunciation, preceding the vocabulary.

2. Act of stating or declaring; a pronouncement. *Obs.*

3. *Rhet.* Delivery. *Obs.*

pro·nun'ci·a'tive (prō·nŭn'shĭ·ā'tĭv; -sĭ·ā'tĭv), *adj.* [L. *pronuntiativus*.] Pronunciatory; dogmatic. *Bacon.*

pro·nun'ci·a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L., a reciter.] One who pronounces; a pronouncer.

pro·nun'ci·a·to'ry (prō·nŭn'shĭ·ȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tẽr·ĭ; -sĭ·ȧ-), *adj.* Of or pertaining to pronouncing or pronunciation; that pronounces.

Pro'ny brake (prō'nĭ; *F.* prō'nē'). [After Baron de *Prony* (1755–1839), French engineer.] *Mach.* A form of friction brake or absorption dynamometer in which the pull on the flywheel friction blocks is measured by a spring balance or weighted lever.

pro'nymph' (prō'nĭmf'; 206), *n.* An immature insect in the pupal stage, after histolysis, during which the formation of the organs goes on. — **pro·nymph'al** (prō·nĭm'făl), *adj.*

proo (prōō), *interj.* A call, as to a horse, to come near or slow up. *Dial.*

pro'-ob·serv'ance, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'-o·ce·an'ic, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'-ode' (prō'ōd'), *n.* [Gr. *proōidos*.] In Greek dramatic poetry, an unrepeated strophe preceding the first strophe and antistrophe of a choral ode.

pro·oe'mi·um (prō·ē'mĭ·ŭm), **pro·oe'mi·on** (-ŏn), *n.* [L. *prooemium*, NL. *prooemion*.] A proem. — **pro·oe'mi·ac** (-ăk), *adj.*

pro'-oes'trous (prō'ĕs'trŭs; -ēs'trŭs), *adj. Physiol.* Of or pertaining to the pro-oestrum.

pro'-oes'trum (-trŭm), **pro'-oes'trus** (-trŭs), *n.* [NL. See 2d PRO-; OESTRUS.] *Physiol.* The preparatory period leading to that of greatest oestrous activity, or rut. See OESTROUS CYCLE.

proof (prōōf; 200), *n.* [ME. *profe, prove* (after *prove*, v.), fr. *prefe, preve*, fr. OF. *preve, prueve* (F. *preuve*), fr. LL. *proba*, fr. L. *probare* to test, prove. See PROVE.] **1.** That degree of cogency, arising from evidence, which convinces the mind of any truth or fact and produces belief; demonstration; also, that which proves or tends to prove; that which induces, or tends to induce, certainty of the judgment; evidence. Properly speaking, *proof* is the effect or result of evidence; evidence is the medium of proof. Cf. DEMONSTRATION, 5; EVIDENCE.

2. a Any effort, process, or operation designed to establish or discover a fact or truth; an act of testing; test; trial; assay; as, to put in *proof*.

You shall have many *proofs* to show your skill. *Ford.*

b A test applied to articles or substances to determine if they are of standard or satisfactory quality, etc.; also, state of being thus ascertained to be so.

3. Quality or state of having been proved or tried; firmness or hardness that resists impression or does not yield to force; as, armor of *proof*.

4. Good conditions or quality; substance. *Now Dial.*

5. Proof strength, that is, the minimum strength of proof spirit; sometimes, short for PROOF SPIRIT. Also, strength with reference to the standard for proof spirit.

6. A test tube.

7. *Obs.* **a** Something proved or gained by experience; knowledge or a piece of knowledge acquired thus; experience.

'Tis a common *proof*,
That lowliness is young ambition's ladder. *Shak.*

b Outcome; result. **c** A witness. **d** Armor or defensive arms of excellent or tried quality and deemed impenetrable. **e** An attempt.

8. The process of bringing dough to a standard lightness.

9. *Bookbinding.* Uncut smaller pages whose existence in a book shows that it has not been unduly cut in trimming. *Now Rare.*

10. *Engraving & Etching.* A proof impression. One taken before the title or inscription is engraved is a ***proof before letter***. A ***proof with open letters***, or ***open-letter proof***, is one with the title engraved in outlined letters. A ***proof with remarque***, or a ***remarque proof***, is one that is shown by the presence of a remarque to have been taken at a certain early stage in the making of a plate. Cf. ARTIST'S PROOF.

11. *Law.* Evidence operating to determine the finding or judgment of a tribunal. Specif.: **a** *Eng. Law.* A written statement of the testimony which a proposed witness will give in court. **b** *Civ. Law.* A document or number of documents so established as to be legally receivable as evidence. **c** *Scots Law.* The evidence upon a point at issue taken before a judge or judge's representative; also, the taking of the evidence, and a trial by a court without a jury.

12. *Math.* An operation for testing the accuracy of a previous operation; a check. Cf. PROVE, *v. t.*, 7.

13. *Mil.* The ballistic test (which see). For powders, proof also includes chemical and stability tests.

14. *Numis.* A proof coin.

15. *Photog.* A test print made from a negative.

16. *Print.* A trial impression, as from type, taken for correction or examination; — called also *proof sheet*.

17. *Sugar Mfg.* The concentration of sirup at which sugar crystallizes.

Syn. — Verification, confirmation. — PROOF, DEMONSTRATION are here compared in their ordinary use; for technical distinctions see defs. PROOF is conclusive evidence; DEMONSTRATION implies practical or indubitable proof, as by conclusive argument or evidence.

Ant. — Disproof, refutation, confutation.

— ***the proof of the pudding is in the eating.*** The value of something unknown or untested can be established only by trial or experience.

proof (prōōf; 200), *adj.* [From *of proof*. See PROOF, *n.*, 2 b.] **1.** Firm or successful in resisting; impenetrable; impregnable; as, *proof* against harm, disease, temptation. See -PROOF.

This was a good, stout *proof* article of faith. *Burke.*

2. Used in proving or testing, or serving as a proof. Specif.: **a** *Engin.* Designating, or pertaining to, the stress required to produce the greatest strain in a piece or member consistent with safety; as, *proof* load, strength, stress, etc. **b** Designating, or pertaining to, small samples of perfectly fine (i. e., pure) gold or silver prepared and kept in the United States mints and assay offices as standards for comparison or experiment.

3. Of standard strength or quality, as spirits, vinegar, etc.

-proof. A combining form of the adjective *proof*, denoting: **a** *Impervious to the penetration of*, as in dust*proof*, water*proof*. **b** *Impervious to the adverse* or *deteriorating action of*, as in bomb*proof*, fool*proof*. **c** *Able to withstand*, or *constructed with a view to withstanding, damage* or *destruction by*, as in quake*proof*, tornado*proof*. **d** *As impervious as*, as in armor*proof*, copper*proof*.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

acidproof	insanity-proof	rebelproof
actor-proof	insectproof	relapseproof
airproof	insomnia-proof	remedy-proof
antproof	interference-proof	restproof
armorproof	itchproof	riotproof
ballproof	lawproof	riskproof
blowproof	leakproof	robberproof
bombproof	lightningproof	rodentproof
bugproof	lightproof	rotproof
bulletproof	malariaproof	rowdyproof
burglarproof	mealproof	ruinproof
cannonproof	measlesproof	runproof
catproof	mildew-proof	rustproof
coldproof	missileproof	salvageproof
collision-proof	mistakeproof	sandproof
copperproof	mitesproof	sanitation-proof
crimeproof	moistureproof	scaleproof
cyclone-proof	moldproof	scarproof
daggerproof	moleproof	scorchproof
dampproof	moonproof	scratchproof
dogproof	mothproof	scrutiny-proof
draftproof	mouseproof	scumproof
drinkproof	mudproof	shakeproof
dripproof	musketproof	shatterproof
earthquake-proof	nailproof	shellproof
explosion-proof	noiseproof	shiverproof
fade-proof	odorproof	shockproof
fireproof	oilproof	shotproof
flameproof	painproof	showerproof
flickerproof	paintproof	shrinkageproof
floodproof	pepperproof	sicknessproof
fluctuation-proof	percussion-proof	sightproof
flyproof	pestilence-proof	skidproof
fogproof	pestproof	sleepproof
foolproof	pimpleproof	sleetproof
forgery-proof	pinproof	slideproof
foxproof	pistolproof	slipproof
fractureproof	plagueproof	silverproof
frayproof	plotproof	slumberproof
freckleproof	plunderproof	slumpproof
frictionproof	poisonproof	slumproof
frostproof	politician-proof	smallpox-proof
fungus-proof	pollenproof	smellproof
galeproof	pressureproof	smokeproof
gasproof	prickproof	smutproof
germproof	pryproof	snakeproof
glareproof	punctureproof	snatchproof
gnatproof	quakeproof	sneezeproof
hailproof	rabbitproof	soilproof
heatproof	rabbleproof	solution-proof
hitchproof	raidproof	solventproof
holeproof	rapier-proof	soundproof
hungerproof	ratproof	spatterproof
hurricane-proof	ravelproof	spellproof
spillproof	sunproof	villainproof
sprayproof	sweatproof	warp-proof
sprinkleproof	swordproof	warproof
spurproof	tangleproof	wartproof
squeakproof	tartarproof	washproof
squirrelproof	tearproof	wasteproof
stabproof	theftproof	waterproof
stainproof	thiefproof	waveproof
star-proof	thistleproof	wearproof
staticproof	thornproof	weatherproof
steamproof	ticklepproof	weedproof
steelproof	tipproof	weevilproof
stilettoproof	tornadoproof	wiltproof
stingproof	touristproof	windproof
stormproof	vampireproof	winterproof
summons-proof	vegetation-proof	wormproof
sunburnproof	verminproof	wrinkleproof

e *Offering firm* or *effective resistance to* or *entirely unaffected by* (a specified influence, provocative force, or inducement), as in gloom*proof*, slander*proof*.

evidence-proof	parodyproof	scandalproof
evilproof	passionproof	scareproof
flirtation-proof	perjury-proof	scornproof
follyproof	persuasion-proof	scowlproof
fraudproof	petition-proof	screamproof
graftproof	philterproof	sedition-proof
harmproof	pityproof	seduction-proof
hasteproof	pleaproof	sensation-proof
heresyproof	pleasureproof	sentiment-proof
hintproof	poetry-proof	sermonproof
hissproof	poverty-proof	shriekproof
hoaxproof	praiseproof	sinproof
humbug-proof	prejudice-proof	slanderproof
humidity-proof	prevention-proof	smileproof
humorproof	privation-proof	snubproof
hurryproof	prodproof	sobproof
hysteria-proof	profanity-proof	solaceproof
illusion-proof	prohibition-proof	soldierproof
imagination-proof	promiseproof	sorrowproof
imitation-proof	proof-proof	spiteproof
indictation-proof	propaganda-proof	strainproof
injury-proof	prosecution-proof	superstition-proof
innovation-proof	prosperity-proof	surpriseproof
instruction-proof	publicity-proof	suspicion-proof
insultproof	punishment-proof	taintproof
intrigueproof	punproof	tedium-proof
irony-proof	quaimproof	temptation-proof
irritation-proof	quarrelproof	terrorproof
jealousy-proof	quibbleproof	threatproof
jeerproof	racketproof	thrillproof
jestproof	rackproof	tongueproof
jokeproof	rageproof	tortureproof
joltproof	rancorproof	tragedy-proof
joyproof	reaction-proof	treasonproof
lectureproof	reasonproof	troubleproof
luxury-proof	rebuffproof	trickproof
maliceproof	rebukeproof	twinkleproof
marriageproof	reformation-proof	uniform-proof
mercyproof	reformproof	vampproof
misfortune-proof	regulation-proof	vanity-proof
mockery-proof	remorseproof	venomproof
muddleproof	repulseproof	villainy-proof
musicproof	rewardproof	visionproof
nauseaproof	rhythmproof	warningproof
negation-proof	ridicule-proof	whim-proof
neglectproof	romanceproof	wileproof
odiumproof	rumorproof	wisdomproof
offenseproof	sailorproof	worryproof
outrageproof	sarcasmproof	yawnproof
panic-proof	satireproof	zealproof

☞ Nouns with corresponding senses are formed from these adjectives with *-ness*, as in acid*proof*ness.

☞ Many of these combinations are used also as verbs, as *waterproof, rustproof, stainproof*, with the sense of *to make proof against* (water, rust, stains).

proof, *adv.* Confirmedly; thoroughly; utterly. *Rare.*

proof (prōōf; 200), *v. t.*; PROOFED (prōōft); PROOF'ING. **1.** To make or take a proof or test of; as, to *proof* an etching; to *proof* bread.

2. To make proof, esp. waterproof; specif., to treat chemically (a fabric) to make it impervious to water, gas, etc.

3. *Hatmaking.* To stiffen (a hood) by heating after applying or dipping in a solution, as of shellac and methylated spirit.

proof'-arm', *v. t.* To arm with armor of proof or securely. *Obs.*

proof armor. Armor of proof. See PROOF, *n.*, 3.

Proof Bible. See *Probe-bibel*, under BIBLE, 2.

proof charge. *Mil.* A charge of powder, used in the initial firing tests of a gun, capable of producing the maximum pressure for which the gun is designed.

proof coin. A coin struck from a new die, having greater sharpness of impression than those intended for circulation, often also more highly polished, or struck in metal of greater or less value.

proof'-cor·rect', *v. t.* To correct in proof. — **proof correction.**

proof'er (prōōf'ẽr; 200), *n.* **1.** One who prints proofs, as in lithography.

2. One who makes safes, etc., fireproof, or textiles waterproof. *Eng.*

proof'ful (prōōf'fōōl), *adj.* Full of proof. *Obs.*

proof'ing (prōōf'ĭng; 200), *n.* [From PROOF, *adj.*] **1.** The act or process of making proof, esp. waterproof; also, the chemical or other substance used in this process.

2. *Aeronautics.* A preparation applied to fabric or incorporated in it at the time of manufacture to make it proof against weather or to prevent the passage of gas. Cf. DOPE, *n.*, 5 c & d.

proof leaf. *Print.* A proof.

proof'less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **proof'less·ly,** *adv.*

proof'ness, *n.* The state or property of being proof.

proof of loss. The documentary and other evidence which the insurer requires of the insured or of the beneficiary in order to establish the loss and to ascertain the extent of liability.

proof paper. *Photog.* **a** Paper for making proofs; specif., printing-out paper. **b** Paper used in timing an exposure.

proof plane. A small conducting disk attached to an insulating handle, used in testing the nature of the electrification of a body.

proof planer. See PLANER **b**.

proof press. *Print.* A machine consisting essentially of a bed and a roller, or cylinder, for taking proofs from type, engravings, etc.

proof'-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

proof'read' (prōōf'rēd'), *v. t. & i.* To read and mark corrections in (printer's proof). — **proof'read'er,** *n.* — **proof'read'ing,** *n.* For proofreaders' marks, see *Arbitrary Signs*, in Appendix.

proof'room' (prōōf'rōōm'; 200), *n.* A room, as in a printing establishment, in which printers' proofs are read.

proof sheet. *Print.* A proof.

proof spirit. A strong distilled alcoholic liquor, or mixture of alcohol and water, containing a standard amount of alcohol. In the United States proof spirit is "that alcoholic liquor which contains one half its volume of alcohol

of a sp. gr. 0.7939 at 60° F." Such a spirit has a **sp. gr.** of 0.93426 at 60° F. (referred to water at 60° F.) and contains 42.49 per cent of absolute alcohol by weight or 50 parts of alcohol to 53.71 parts of water by volume (the apparent excess of water being due to contraction of the liquids on mixing). In England proof spirit is defined by Act 58, George III, to be that which, at 51° F., weighs exactly 12/13 of an equal measure of distilled water. This contains, according to one authority, 49.28 per cent by weight, or 57.10 per cent by volume, of alcohol. A weaker spirit is termed *underproof;* as, a spirit 20 per cent, or 20°, *underproof* (U.P.) is one which, at 60° F. contains 80 volumes of proof spirit and 20 of water. A stronger spirit is *overproof* or *aboveproof;* as, a spirit 50° *overproof* (O.P.) is one of such strength that 100 volumes at 60° F. yield, on dilution with water, 150 volumes of proof spirit.

☞ In the United States the strength of alcohol-water solutions is usually expressed as the percentage by volume of alcohol, but the laws are still worded in terms of *proof spirit.*

proof'y (prōōf'ĭ; 200), *adj.* [From PROOF, in dial., strength, nourishment.] Of cattle, etc., or pasture land, promising; likely to become fat or to fatten. *Dial.*

pro'—os'tra·cum (prō'ŏs'trȧ·kŭm), *n.; pl.* -CA (-kȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *pro* before + *ostrakon* shell of a testacean.] *Paleontol.* The anterior horny or calcareous prolongation of the phragmocone of belemnites and allied cephalopods. In existing squids it is represented by the *pen.* See PHRAGMOCONE. — **pro'—os'tra·cal** (-kăl), *adj.*

pro—o'tic (prō-ō'tĭk; -ŏt'ĭk), *adj.* [*pro-* + Gr. *ous, ōtos,* ear.] *Anat. & Zool.* Designating, or pert. to, a bone or center of ossification in the front of the periotic capsule in special relation with the anterior semicircular canal. In the lower vertebrates it is nearly always distinct. — **pro—o'tic,** *n.*

prop (prŏp), *v.;* PROPPED (prŏpt), *Rare exc. Ref. Sp.* PROPT; PROP'PING. [From PROP, *n.;* cf. MD. *proppen* to prop.] *Transitive:* **1.** To support, or prevent from falling or slipping, by placing something under or against or by being placed under or against; as, to *prop* up an invalid with pillows or a roof with timbers; timbers that *prop* a falling roof.

2. To give support to, by assisting, encouraging, upholding, etc.; to sustain; to strengthen.

Who shall preserve or *prop* the tottering realm? *Wordsworth.*

—, *Intransitive:* To stop suddenly and plant, or prop, the feet firmly against the ground; — said of a horse, etc. *Australia.*

prop (prŏp), *n.* [ME. *proppe,* fr. MD. *proppe* a prop, also (D. *prop*) stopple, stopper; akin to MLG. *prop, proppe,* peg, plug, G. *pfropf* cork, stopper, *pfropfen* to cram, stuff, Sw. dial. *primpa.*] **1.** That which props or sustains. Specif.: **a** A timber, pole, stake, or the like, used to support an incumbent weight; as, a *prop* for a clothesline or a plant. **b** *Mining.* A vertical column or upright, usually of timber, for the support of the roof of a mine working; — called also *pit prop.* **c** That on which one, as a person, cause, or institution, leans or depends for support or strength; a stay; as, a country's *prop* in disaster; a son who is the *prop* in his old age. **d** *pl. Slang.* Legs.

2. Act of propping, as by a horse. *Australia.*

prop, *n.* A jeweled pin. *Thieves' Slang, Eng.*

prop (prŏp), *n.* Short for PROPERTY; — often used attributively. *Theatrical & Motion Picture Slang.*

prop (prŏp), *n.* See PROPS, a game.

propo-. Comb. form from *propionic,* as in *propane, propyl.*

pro'pae·deu'tic (prō'pē·dū'tĭk), **-deu'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *propaideuein* to teach beforehand, fr. *pro* before + *paideuein* to bring up a child, to educate, teach, fr. *pais, paidos,* a child.] Of, pertaining to, or conveying, preliminary instruction; introductory to any art or science.

pro'pae·deu'tic (-dū'tĭk), *n.* **1.** A propaedeutic branch of knowledge.

2. A course preparatory to advanced study in the same or related lines.

pro'pae·deu'tics (-tĭks), *n.* See -ICS. The preliminary learning connected with any art or science; preparatory instruction.

prop'a·ga·ble (prŏp'ȧ·gȧ·b'l), *adj.* [See PROPAGATE.] Capable of being propagated. — **prop'a·ga·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'·ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **prop'a·ga·ble·ness,** *n.*

prop'a·gan'da (-găn'dȧ; prō'pȧ-), *n.* [Abbr. fr. L. *de propaganda fide.* See PROPAGATE.] **1.** [*cap.*] *R.C.Ch.* **a** The Congregation of Propaganda. See ROMAN CURIA. **b** More fully *College of Propaganda.* A college instituted by Urban VIII (1623–44) to educate priests for missions.

2. **a** Sometimes incorrectly construed as *pl.* with a *sing.* **propagandum.** Any organized or concerted group, effort, or movement to spread a particular doctrine or system of doctrines or principles; as, the need of a more active social *propaganda.* **b** Now, often, dissemination of ideas, information, gossip, or the like, for the purpose of helping or injuring a person, an institution, a cause, etc.; as, the victim of the opposing party's *propaganda;* belligerent *propaganda* among neutrals.

3. Hence: **a** A doctrine, system, or ideas, spread through propaganda (sense 2); any doctrine or doctrines expressed for the purposes of such propaganda. **b** A scheme or plan for the propagation of a doctrine or system of principles; as, the cleverly worked-out *propaganda* of the enemy.

prop'a·gan'da, *v. t. & i.* To propagandize.

prop'a·gan'dic (prŏp'ȧ·găn'dĭk; prō'pȧ-), **-gan·dis'tic** (-găn·dĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to propagandism, propaganda, or propagandists.

prop'a·gan'dism (-dĭz'm), *n.* The action, practice, or art of propagating doctrines, etc. or of using propaganda; propaganda (senses 2 & 3). — **prop'a·gan'dist,** *n.*

prop'a·gan'dist (-dĭst), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or used for, propaganda; as, *propagandist* efforts, books, or intrigues.

prop'a·gan·dis'tic (-găn·dĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to propaganda or propagandism. — **prop'a·gan·dis'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

prop'a·gan'dize (-găn'dīz), *v. t.* To disseminate (as principles or ideas) by propaganda; to subject to a propaganda; as, to *propagandize* monarchical principles; to *propagandize* a country. — *v. i.* To carry on a propaganda.

prop'a·gate (prŏp'ȧ·gāt), *part. adj.* Propagated. *Obs.*

prop'a·gate (prŏp'ȧ·gāt), *v.;* -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *propagatus,* past part. of *propagare* to propagate; akin to L. *propages, propago,* a layer of a plant, slip, shoot, *pangere* to fix, fasten, plant. See 1st PRO-; PACT.] *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to continue or multiply by generation, or successive production; as, to *propagate* a breed of horses; to *propagate* a species of tree.

Motion *propagated* motion, and life threw off life. *De Quincey.*

2. To transmit to offspring.

3. To cause to spread or extend.

4. To extend the action of; to transmit; to carry, as forward in space or time or through a medium; as, to *propagate* sound or light.

5. To spread from person to person; to extend the knowledge of; to spread; to carry from place to place; to disseminate; as, to *propagate* a story, religion, or infection.

6. *Obs.* **a** To multiply; promote; increase. **b** To carry forward; advance; further.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To have young or issue; to be produced or multiplied by generation, or, in plants, by seeds, cuttings, etc.; as, rabbits *propagate* rapidly.

2. To increase in extent, numbers, or influence. *Now Rare.*

Syn. — Breed, generate, diffuse.

prop'a·ga'tion (prŏp'ȧ·gā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *propagatio.*] **1.** Act of propagating; as: **a** Continuance or multiplication by generation or successive production. **b** The spreading abroad, or extension, of anything; diffusion; dissemination; as, the *propagation* of sound; the *propagation* of the gospel; vegetative *propagation* of apple varieties.

2. *Obs.* **a** Offspring; breed. **b** Extension, enlargement.

— **prop'a·ga'tion·al** (-ăl; -'l), *adj.*

prop'a·ga'tive (prŏp'ȧ·gā'tĭv), *adj.* That propagates or tends to propagate; of or pertaining to propagation.

prop'a·ga'tor (-gā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who propagates, generates, disseminates, etc.; a propagandist.

2. A gardener who raises plants in the propagating house of a nursery.

prop'a·ga·to'ry (-gȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Propagative; propagable.

pro·pa'go (prō·pā'gō), *n.; pl.* PROPAGINES (prō·păj'ĭ·nēz). [L., slip, shoot, layer.] *Obs.* **a** *Bot.* A bulblet. **b** *Hort.* A layer.

pro·pag'u·lum (prō·păg'ū·lŭm), *n.; pl.* -ULA (-lȧ). Also **prop'a·gule** (prŏp'ȧ·gūl). [NL. *propagulum.*] *Bot.* **a** A propagable shoot, as an offset. **b** Any similar structure, as in certain brown algae.

pro·pale' (-pāl'), *v. t.* [LL. *propalare,* fr. L. *propalam* openly, publicly, fr. *pro* forth + *palam* openly.] To divulge. *Archaic.*

pro·pal'i·nal (prō·păl'ĭ·năl; -n'l), *adj.* [Gr. *pro* before + *palin* backward + *-al.*] *Zool.* Designating mastication effected by a forward and backward motion.

pro'pane (prō'pān), *n.* [*propyl* + *methane.*] *Chem.* A heavy gaseous hydrocarbon, $CH_3CH_2CH_3$, of the paraffin series, occurring naturally dissolved in crude petroleum.

pro·par'a·sceve (prō·păr'ȧ·sēv), *n.* [Gr. *proparaskeuē.*] Anything preceding preparation. *Rare.*

pro'par'ent (prō'pâr'ĕnt), *n.* One who stands in loco parentis. *Obs.*

pro·par'gyl (prō·pär'jĭl), *n.* [*propinyl* + Gr. *argyros* silver + *-yl;* — because one hydrogen atom may be replaced by silver.] *Chem.* A univalent radical, $HC{\equiv}CCH_2$-, present in certain compounds. Cf. DIPROPARGYL.

pro'par·gyl'ic (prō'pär·jĭl'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Pertaining to, or derived from, propargyl.

propargylic acid. Propiolic acid.

propargylic aldehyde. *Chem.* = PROPIOLALDEHYDE.

Pro'pa'ri·a (prō·pā'rĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. 2d *pro-* a + Gr. *pareia* the cheek.] *Paleontol.* An order of trilobites in which the posterior branch of the facial suture cuts the lateral margin of the cephalon. — **pro·par'i·an** (-pâr'ĭ·ăn), *n. & adj.*

pro'par·ox'y·tone (prō'păr·ŏk'sĭ·tōn), *n.* [Gr. *proparoxytonos,* adj. See PRO-; PAROXYTONE.] *Gram.* A word having the acute accent on the antepenult. — **pro'par·ox'y·tone,** -**ton'ic** (-tŏn'ĭk), *adj.* — **pro'par·ox'y·tone,** *v. t.*

pro·pas'sion (prō·păsh'ŭn), *n.* Emotion preliminary to passion. *Obs.*

pro'pa·ta'gi·um (prō'pȧ·tā'jĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *pro-* + *patagium.*] *Zool.* The membrane of a wing in front of the arm, as in birds, bats, flying lemurs. — **pro'pa·ta'gi·al** (-ăl), **pro'pa·ta'gi·an** (-ăn), *adj.*

‖**pro pa'tri·a** (prō pā'trĭ·ȧ). [L.] For one's country.

pro·pel' (prō·pĕl'), *v. t.;* PRO·PELLED' (-pĕld'); PRO·PEL'·LING. [L. *propellere, propulsum,* fr. *pro* + *pellere* to drive. See 2d PULSE.] **1.** To drive forth or out. *Obs.*

2. To impel forward or onward; to push ahead by imparting motion; to give motive power to; to drive onward; as, a locomotive *propelled* by electricity; the use of steam to *propel* vessels.

3. To supply an impelling motive or impetus to; to urge on or ahead; as, wolves *propelled* thither by hunger.

Syn. — Impel, urge, project. **Ant.** — Restrain, check.

pro·pel'lant (-pĕl'ănt), *n.* A propelling agent; specif., an explosive for propelling projectiles. See EXPLOSIVE, *n.,* 1.

pro·pel'lent (-ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *propellens, -entis,* pres. part. of *propellere* to drive, push forward. See PROPEL.] Driving forward; able or tending to propel; as, *propellent* power.

pro·pel'lent, *n.* Something that propels or is capable of propelling; figuratively, a driving motive.

pro·pel'ler (-ĕr), *n.* One that propels; specif., a screw propeller; also, sometimes, a steamboat thus propelled.

propeller race. See SLIP STREAM.

propeller shaft. In automotive vehicles, the shaft making the driving connection between the transmission and the rear axle drive.

pro·pel'ment (prō·pĕl'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Propulsion.

2. *Mach.* A propelling device, as in a machine.

pro·pend' (prō·pĕnd'), *v. i.* [L. *propendere, propensum,* fr. *pro* forward, forth + *pendere* to hang. See PENDENT.] **1.** To hang downward or forward; to incline. *Obs.*

2. To be favorably inclined or disposed; to tend. *Now Rare.*

pro·pend'ent (-pĕn'dĕnt), *adj.* [L. *propendens,* pres. part.] Hanging forward or down; inclining. *Rare.*

pro'pene (prō'pēn), *n.* [Changed from *propylene.*] *Chem.* A colorless gaseous hydrocarbon, $CH_2CH{:}CH_2$ of the ethylene series, made by dehydrating propyl alcohol and in other ways.

pro·pense' (prō·pĕns'; 232), *adj.* [L. *propensus,* past part. See PROPEND.] **1.** Leaning or inclining toward; inclined; prone; disposed; also, favorable; partial. *Archaic.*

He was now *propense* to rail. *George Moore.*

2. Prepense; deliberate. *Obs.*

— **pro·pense'ly,** *adv.* — **pro·pense'ness,** *n.*

pro·pen'sion (prō·pĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *propensio.* See PROPENSE.] *Now Rare.* **a** Quality or state of being propense; propensity. **b** Tendency; characteristic aptitude; natural inclination; — of things.

pro·pen'si·tude (prō·pĕn'sĭ·tūd), *n.* Propensity. *Rare.*

pro·pen'si·ty (prō·pĕn'sĭ·tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality, state, or fact of being propense; — chiefly with *to, toward,* or *for.* Specif.: **a** A natural inclination or bent; innate or inherent tendency; as, a *propensity* for versifying or to drink. **b** A favorable disposition; a liking or leaning; a bias. "A good angler must . . . bring . . . a love and *propensity* to the art itself." *Izaak Walton.*

2. A particular inclination or tendency, esp. to evil; as, to overcome one's *propensities;* a *propensity* that becomes a desire.

Syn. — Proclivity, proneness, inclination. See BENT.

Ant. — Aversion, disinclination, repugnance. See ANTIPATHY.

pro'pe·nyl (prō'pē·nĭl), *n.* [G., formed fr. *propyl;* like the relation of *methenyl* to *methyl.*] *Chem.* **a** The univalent unsaturated radical C_3H_5, of which propene is the hydride, existing in three varieties; specif., the radical $CH_2CH{:}CH$. Cf. ALLYL, ISOPROPENYL. **b** Less properly, the trivalent radical C_3H_4, of which propane is the hydride. There are several varieties. Cf. GLYCERYL. — **pro'pe·nyl'ic** (-nĭl'ĭk), *adj.*

pro'per (prŏp'ĕr), *adj.* [ME. *propre,* fr. OF. *propre,* fr. L. *proprius.* Cf. APPROPRIATE, PROPERTY, PROPRIETY.] **1.** Belonging to one; one's own; individual. *Archaic.* "My *proper* son." *Shak.*

2. Belonging to the natural or essential constitution; belonging characteristically to a species or individual or arising from the nature of one; peculiar; distinctive; as, every animal has his *proper* instincts and appetites.

Those high and peculiar attributes . . . which constitute our *proper* humanity. *Coleridge.*

3. Of or pertaining to the exact or specified part strictly so called or considered; as, Greece *proper;* the garden *proper;* architecture *proper.*

4. Befitting one's nature, qualities, etc.; appropriate; suitable; right; fit; as, water is the *proper* element for fish; a *proper* dress; games *proper* to spring.

5. Becoming in appearance; well-formed; handsome. *Archaic & Dial.* "Thou art a *proper* man." *Chaucer.*

6. Fine; excellent; goodly; — often used ironically.

Here is *proper* service. *Piers Plowman.*

7. Fully representative of its name; thoroughgoing; veritable; complete; as, a *proper* terror. *Now Slang.*

8. Belonging to itself; inherent. Cf. PROPER MOTION.

9. Strictly pertinent or applicable; exact; correct; as, *proper* words in *proper* places.

10. Honest; chaste; respectable. *Archaic.* "A *proper* gentlewoman." *Shak.*

11. Conforming to the best usage ethically or socially; decorous; decent.

12. *Obs.* **a** Separate; distinct; individual. **b** Identical.

13. *Eccl.* Special to, or appointed for, a particular day or festival.

14. *Gram.* Pertaining to or designating one individual only; as, a *proper* name.

15. *Her.* Represented in its natural color.

Syn. — See FIT.

Ant. — Unsuitable, unfit; indecorous. See IMPROPER.

prop'er (prŏp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** Property; possessions. *Obs.*

2. A property; an essential attribute. *Obs.*

3. *Eccl.* [*sometimes cap.*] **a** The special office or Mass for a particular day or festival; as, the *proper* for Christmas; — contrasted with *common.* **b** The part of the breviary or missal containing such.

— ***in proper.*** In the possession of one as an individual; as one's own; — opposed to *in common.* *Obs.*

prop'er, *v. t.* [See APPROPRE.] To appropriate. *Obs.*

prop'er, *adv.* Properly; hence, to a great degree; very; thoroughly; as, *proper* good. *Now Dial. & Vulgar.*

proper adjective. An adjective formed from a proper noun and taking its descriptive meaning from what is characteristic of the person, place, or thing named by the latter (*Miltonic; Bostonian*). See PROPER NAME, *Note.*

proper continued fraction. *Math.* See CONTINUED FRACTION.

proper diphthong. A compound vowel sound, as contrasted with various corresponding *improper diphthongs;* specif.: **a** A diphthong (*oi* in *oil*), as contrasted with a digraph (*ea* in *eat*). **b** A diphthong uttered with progressive closure (*oi* in *oil*), contrasted with one uttered with progressive opening (*ee* in *deer* when pronounced without *r* — dēē). **c** A falling diphthong (*oi* in *oil*), contrasted with a rising one (*uo* in It. *nuovo*). **d** A full diphthong (*oi* in *oil*), contrasted with a *partial, half,* or *imperfect, diphthong,* as English ō, often consisting of a pure ō + a slight ŏŏ. See *Pron.,* § 38. **e** In Greek, a diphthong with short first part (ăĭ) contrasted with one having long first part (āĭ).

proper double point (of a plane algebraic curve). *Math.* A double point having two distinct tangents; — opposed to a *cusp.*

proper fraction. *Math.* A fraction in which the numerator is less, or of lower degree, than the denominator.

proper infinite. = TRANSFINITE, *n.*

pro·per'i·spome (prō·pĕr'ĭ·spōm), *n. & adj.* Properispomenon. — **pro·per'i·spome,** *v. t.*

pro'per·i·spom'e·non (prō'pĕr·ĭ·spŏm'ē·nŏn; -nŭn), *n.; pl.* -SPOMENA (-nȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *properispōmenon,* fr. *properispan* to circumflex the penult, fr. *pro* before + *perispan* to circumflex. See PERISPOMENON.] *Gr. Gram.* A word which has the circumflex accent on the penult. — *adj.* Written or pronounced as a properispomenon.

pro'per·i·to·ne'al (prō'pĕr·ĭ·tō·nē'ăl), *adj.* [See 2d PRO- **a;** PERITONEAL.] *Anat.* Ventral to the peritoneum.

proper line, plane, or point. *Geom.* A line, plane, or point not lying wholly at infinity; — called *proper* to distinguish from the line, plane, or point at infinity.

prop'er·ly (prŏp'ĕr·lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Suitably; fitly; strictly; rightly; correctly; as, a word *properly* applied; a dress *properly* hung.

2. *Obs.* **a** Individually. **b** Intrinsically; inherently.

3. *Chiefly Slang.* **a** In an excellent or fine manner; in goodly fashion. **b** Exceedingly; utterly; extremely.

---

pro·op'er·a, *adj.* **pro'·op·er·a'·tion,** *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·o'pic (prō·ŏ'pĭk; -ōp'ĭk), *adj.* [*pro-* + Gr. *ops, opos,* eye, face.] See ORBITONASAL INDEX.

pro'·o'pi·um, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'·O'ri·en'tal, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'·or'tho·dox, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro'·or·tho·dox'i·cal,** *adj.*

pro'pa·di'ene (prō'pȧ·dī'ēn), *n.* [*propane* + *di-* + 1st *-ene.*] *Chem.* = ALLENE.

prop'a·ga·bl. Propagable. *R. S.*

prop'a·gand (prŏp'ȧ·gănd), *n.* = PROPAGANDA. *Rare.*

prop'a·gan'da·proof' (66), *adj.* See PROOF.

prop'a·ga'tiv. Propagative. *R. S.*

prop'a·ga'tress, prop'a·ga'trix, *n.* Fem. of *propagator.*

pro·page', *v. t.* [F. *propager.*] Propagate. *Obs.*

prop'a·late, *v. t.* = PROPALE. — **prop'a·la'tion,** *n.* Both *Obs.*

pro'·Pan'a·man'i·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'pane·di·car'box·y·lic (prō'·pān·dī·kär'bŏks·ĭl'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* = GLUTARIC.

pro'pa·nol (prō'pȧ·nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*propane* + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* See PROPYL ALCOHOL.

pro'pa·none (-nōn), *n.* [*propane* + *ketone.*] = ACETONE **a.**

pro·pap'ist, *n.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'·Par'a·guay'an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [1st PRO-, 4.

pro'par·lia·men'tal, *adj.* See

propellent explosive. See EXPLOSIVE, *n.,* 1.

pro'par·tio'i·pa'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro·pa'tri·ot·ism,** *n.*

pro·pat'ron·age, *adj.,* **pro·pay'ment,** *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'pe·deu'tic, pro'pe·deu'tics, etc. Var. of PROPAEDEUTIC, PROPAEDEUTICS, etc.

pro·peld', Propelled. *Ref. Sp.*

pro·pel'la·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

propellent explosive. See EXPLOSIVE, *n.,* 1.

pro'pe·no'ic (prō'pē·nō'ĭk), *adj.* [*propenyl* + *-oic.*] = ACRYLIC.

pro·pen'sion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·pen'sive (prō·pĕn'sĭv), *adj.* Propense. *Obs.*

prop'er·ate, *v. t. & i.* [L. *properatus,* past part. of *properare* to hasten.] To hasten. *Obs.* — **prop'er·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

prop'er·chant', *adj.* [*proper* + *chant.*] *Music.* Designating hexachords beginning with C. *Obs.*

---

proper motion. *Astron.* The motion of a star with relation to the celestial sphere. The apparent proper motion of any star is made up of its actual motion on the celestial sphere and of its seeming motion due to the motion of the solar system. Cf. PECULIAR MOTION, PARALLACTIC MOTION.

proper name *or* **noun.** *Gram.* A name applied to a particular being or thing or, specif. in English, in a classification based on form, one that does not take a limiting modifier (*Shakespeare, America*) or one that regularly takes *the* (the *Mississippi*, a river; the *Missouri*, a battleship). Cf. COMMON NOUN.

☞ Proper nouns and proper adjectives are capitalized; a common noun when individualized in meaning is capitalized (the *President*, the president now in office).

proper quadric. *Geom.* A quadric not possessing a double point; — opposed to a *cone, plane pair,* or *double plane.*

proper subalgebra. See ALGEBRA, *n.*, 2.

proper subset. *Math.* See SUBSET (of a given set).

prop'er·tied (prŏp'ĕr·tĭd), *adj.* **1.** Possessing property; holding real estate, securities, or the like.

2. Provided with properties, as a scene or stage.

prop'er·ty (prŏp'ĕr·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *properte, proprete,* fr. OF. *proprieté,* fr. L. *proprietas,* fr. *proprius* one's own, proper. Cf. PROPER, *adj.*, PROPRIETY.] **1.** That which is proper to anything; a peculiar and characteristic quality of a thing or, formerly, a person; as, the *properties* of a triangle.

2. An acquired or artificial quality; any quality or characteristic; as, the poem has the *properties* which constitute excellence; also, an individual, peculiar, or unusual characteristic; a peculiarity.

3. Possessions irrespective of their ownership; wealth; goods; specif., a piece of real estate.

4. The exclusive right to possess, enjoy, and dispose of, a thing; ownership; in a broad sense, any valuable right or interest considered primarily as a source or element of wealth; also, the relation or relative status of one owning a thing. In a narrower sense *property* implies exclusive ownership (***general property***) of things, as where a man owns a piece of land or a horse; in the broader sense *property* includes, in the modern legal systems, practically all valuable rights (i. e., those that collectively make up a person's *estate* or *assets*), except, generally, those involved in public or family relations, these also being treated as property in the earlier legal systems. In this broader sense there are included various incorporeal rights, as patents, copyrights, rights of action, etc., and also certain minor rights, as that (called ***qualified property***) to wild animals reduced to possession, or that (called ***special property***) of a bailee in the thing bailed.

Here I disclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity and *property* of blood. *Shak.*

5. That to which a person has a legal title; thing owned; an estate, whether in lands, goods, money, or intangible rights, such as copyright, patent rights, etc.; anything, or those things collectively, in or to which a man has a right protected by law; as, a man of large *property.*

6. *Obs.* **a** Characteristic quality, action, state, or condition. **b** Suitableness; fitness; propriety. **c** A means to some end; a tool.

7. *Logic.* **a** An attribute, characteristic, or distinguishing mark, common to all members of a class or species, or to whatever is named by some general term; thus, sweetness is a *property* of sugar; — called also ***essential property.*** **b** In the Aristotelian sense, an attribute which is common and peculiar to a species but not a part of its essence nor contained in its definition; a proprium; — called also a ***nonessential property.*** Cf. PREDICABLE.

8. *Theater.* **a** *pl.* All the adjuncts of a play or motion picture except the painted scenery and the costumes of the actors; stage requisites; — formerly used to include actors' costumes. **b** *sing.* Any one of these articles.

Syn. — Attribute, characteristic; holdings. See QUALITY.

prop'er·ty, *v. t. Obs.* **a** To make a tool of; exploit. **b** To invest with properties, or qualities. **c** To appropriate.

prop'er·ty-in'cre·ment tax. *Econ.* A tax on increase in the value of the principal of an estate, as distinct from income actually realized.

property man. *Theat.* The man in charge of the properties; called also **property master.**

property owner. An owner of property, esp. real estate.

prop'er·ty·ship', *n.* [See -SHIP.] The status of being held as property. *Rare.*

pro'phase' (prō'fāz'), *n. Biol.* A preparatory stage of mitosis preceding the metaphase.

proph'e·cy (prŏf'ē·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [ME. *prophecie,* fr. OF. *profecie* (F. *prophétie*), fr. LL. *prophetia,* fr. Gr. *prophēteia,* fr. *prophētēs* prophet. See PROPHET.] **1.** The work, function, or vocation of a prophet; utterance under the inspiring influence of religious experience; the utterances of a prophet as recorded; specif.: **a** That which is spoken for a god; interpretation or declaration of the will or purpose of a god; esp., *Jewish & Christian Theol.,* inspired declaration or revelation of the divine will, including moral teaching by warning, consoling, exhorting, giving an example of fellowship with God, and the like, and on special occasions, particularly in Old Testament times of foretelling, or declaring beforehand, the purpose of God.

1 *Cor.* xii. 28; xiii. 2, 8; xiv. 1, 3, 5.

b A declaration of something to come; a foretelling; a prediction; orig., an inspired foretelling.

He hearkens after *prophecies* and dreams. *Shak.*

c *Obs.* Public interpretation of Scripture; preaching; exhortation or instruction. **d** *Bib.* A book of prophecies; a history, or a book containing history, probably interpreted from a prophetic point of view; as, the *prophecy* of Ahijah.

2. *Eccl.* Orig., an Old Testament lection preceding the Epistle in all liturgies, now found only in the Gallican and Mozarabic liturgies.

proph'e·cy·mon'ger (-mŭng'gĕr), *n.* One given to prophesying or to petty use of prophecy.

proph'e·sī'a·ble (prŏf'ē·sī'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That may be prophesied.

proph'e·sī'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who prophesies.

proph'e·sy (prŏf'ē·sī), *v.; pr.* PROPH'E·SIED (-sĭd); PROPH'E·SY·ING (-sī'ĭng). [ME. *prophecien,* fr. OF. *profecier.* See PROPHECY.] *Transitive:* **1.** To speak for or as for a god; to utter with or as with divine inspiration.

2. To make a prophecy of; to predict; to foretell; as, to *prophesy* doom or inevitable changes.

3. To foreshow; preindicate. *Rare.*

And the faint circlet *prophesies* the orb. *Browning.*

—, *Intransitive:* To do the work or office of a prophet; specif.: **a** To speak for a god; to speak under the inspiring influence of religious experience, and hence as, or as if, divinely inspired. *Ezek.* xxxvii. 7. **b** To give instruction in religious matters; to interpret or expound Scripture or religious subjects; to preach; exhort. **c** *Chiefly Poetic.* To speak or write under the influence of enthusiasm or inspiration. **d** To utter predictions; to make declaration of future events.

Syn. — See FORETELL.

proph'et (prŏf'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [ME. *prophete,* fr. OF. *prophete,* fr. L. *propheta,* fr. Gr. *prophētēs* proclaimer of a revelation, interpreter of an oracle, prophet, fr. *pro* forth + *phanai* to speak, tell. See FAME.] **1.** One who speaks for another, esp. for God or a god; an inspired revealer, interpreter, or spokesman; now, often, one whose office it is to deliver a message (sense 4); a preacher, as disting. from a priest (sense 2).

2. Hence: **a** *Chiefly Poetic.* One more than humanly wise; a seer; specif., an inspired poet.

Mighty *Prophet!* Seer blest
On whom those truths do rest,
Which we are toiling all our lives to find. *Wordsworth.*

And England's *prophets* hailed thee [Liberty] as their queen,
In songs whose music cannot pass away. *Shelley.*

b One who prophesies future events; a predictor. **c** An effective spokesman or mouthpiece for a group, a cause, or the like; as, *prophets* of socialism or of youth.

3. *Jewish & Christian Theol.* One inspired or instructed by God to speak in his name, announcing future events. In Old Testament times there were orders or bands of prophets, called *schools of the prophets.* In New Testament times Christian prophets were recognized as possessing a distinct charism and constituted an order ranking next to that of apostle.

4. [*cap.*] **a** *pl.,* with *the.* Certain, chiefly prophetic, books of the Old Testament constituting a division apart from the Law and the Hagiographa. See OLD TESTAMENT. **b** The writer of one of the prophetic books of the Old Testament. See OLD TESTAMENT.

5. [*cap.,* with *the.*] **a** Among Moslems, Mohammed. **b** Among Mormons, Joseph Smith.

6. *Christian Science.* A spiritual seer; disappearance of material sense before the conscious facts of spiritual Truth. *Mary Baker Eddy.*

7. A mantis. *Colloq., U. S.*

proph'et-. A combining form of *prophet,* denoting *both prophet and,* as in:

prophet-bard	prophet-painter	prophet-preacher
prophet-king	prophet-poet	prophet-statesman

Pro'phète', Le (lĕ prō'fĕt'). [F.] Also **The Proph'et.** An opera (1849) by Meyerbeer. The story deals with Anabaptist uprisings of the 16th century, the "prophet" being John of Leiden.

prophet flower. An East Indian perennial herb (*Arnebia echioides*), having primrose-yellow flowers marked with five spots that fade after a few hours; also, the related annual *A. griffithii.*

pro·phet'ic (prō·fĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [F. *prophétique,* fr. LL. *propheticus,* fr. Gr. *prophētikos.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a prophet or prophecy; containing, or of the nature of, prophecy; interpretative; foretelling events; presageful; predicative; divinatory; as, *prophetic* writings; *prophetic* dreams; — used with *of* before the thing foretold.

And fears are oft *prophetic* of the event. *Dryden.*

2. Known only through prophecy.

pro·phet'i·cal (-Ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a prophet or prophecy; containing prophecy.

pro·phet'i·cal, *n.* A prophecy. *Obs.*

pro·phet'i·cal'i·ty (-kăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Prophetical quality.

pro·phet'i·cal·ly, *adv.* of PROPHETIC, PROPHETICAL.

pro·phet'i·cism (prō·fĕt'ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* An idea or form of words characteristic of the prophets.

pro·phet'ic·ly, *adv.* Prophetically. *Rare.*

pro·phet'i·co- (prō·fĕt'ĭ·kō-). A combining form from Greek *prophētikos,* meaning *prophetic,* used to denote: **a** *Of or pertaining to the prophets,* as in **pro·phet'i·co-Mes'si·an'ic,** pertaining to the Messiah of the prophets. **b** *Prophetic and,* as in **pro·phet'i·co-his·tor'i·cal.**

proph'et·ism (prŏf'ĕt·Ĭz'm; -ĭt·Ĭz'm), *n.* Prophetic character, function, or authority; specif., the system or doctrines of the Hebrew prophets (see PROPHET, 3).

proph'et·ize (-Ĭz), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *profetiser* (F. *prophétiser*), fr. LL. *prophetizare,* fr. Gr. *prophētizein.*] To prophesy. *Obs.*

proph'et·ry (prŏf'ĕt·rĭ; -ĭt·rĭ), *n.* [See -RY.] Prophets, esp. Hebrew prophets, collectively. *Rare.*

pro·phlo'em (prō·flō'ĕm), *n. Bot.* **a** The protophloem. **b** The tissue of elongated thick-walled cells in the sporogonium of mosses.

pro·phor'ic (prō·fŏr'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *prophorikos,* fr. *prophora* utterance.] Enunciative. *Rare.*

pro'pho·tot'ro·pism (prō'fō·tŏt'rō·pĭz'm), *n. Plant Physiol.* Positive phototropism. — **pro'pho·to·trop'ic** (-fō·tō·trŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

pro'phy·lac'tic (prō'fĭ·lăk'tĭk; prŏf'ĭ-; 277), *adj.* [Gr. *prophylaktikos,* fr. *prophylassein* to guard against, fr. *pro* + *phylassein* to guard.] **1.** *Med.* Guarding from disease; preventing, or contributing to the prevention of, disease.

2. That guards or preserves; protective; as, a *prophylactic* symbol.

pro'phy·lac'tic, *n. Med.* **a** Anything that prevents, or contributes to the prevention of, disease, as fresh air, nutritious food, or rest; a preventive; specif., a prophylactic medicinal preparation. **b** *Obs.* Prophylaxis.

pro'phy·lac'ti·cal·ly, *adv.* of PROPHYLACTIC, PROPHYLACTICAL.

pro'phy·lax'is (-lăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See PROPHYLACTIC.] *Med.* Art of guarding against, preserving from, or preventing, disease; observance of the rules necessary to preserve health; protective, preservative, or preventive treatment.

pro'phyll (prō'fĭl), **pro·phyl'lum** (prō·fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [Gr. *pro-* + *phyllon* leaf.] A bracteole.

prop'i·na'tion (prŏp'ĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *propinatio.* See PROPINE, *v.*] Act of pledging, or drinking first, and then offering the cup to another. *Obs.*

pro·pine' (prō·pēn'), *v. t.* [MF. *propiner,* fr. L. *propinare,* fr. Gr. *propinein,* fr. *pro* before + *pinein* to drink.] **1.** To pledge in drinking. *Obs.*

2. To present; give, esp. as a token of friendship; to propose. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

pro·pine' (prō·pēn'; -pĭn'), *n.* [MF.] *Scot.* **a** A gift, esp. of drink money. **b** Power of giving; disposal.

pro'pine (prō'pĭn; -pēn), *n.* [*propyl* + *ethine.*] *Chem.* Propyne. See ALLYLENE.

pro·pin'quant (prō·pĭng'kwȧnt), *adj.* [L. *propinquans, -antis,* pres. part.] Being in propinquity; near by. *Rare.*

pro·pinque' (prō·pĭngk'), *adj.* [L. *propinquus.*] Near; proximate. *Now Rare.*

pro·pin'qui·ty (prō·pĭng'kwĭ·tĭ), *n.* [OF. *propinquité,* fr. L. *propinquitas,* fr. *propinquus* near, neighboring, fr. *prope* near.] State of being near; specif.: **a** Nearness of blood; kinship; relationship; as, degrees of *propinquity.* **b** Nearness in place; neighborhood; proximity; as, in close *propinquity* to the house. **c** Nearness of nature, disposition, interests, etc.; affinity; as, *propinquity* as an aid to courtship. **d** Nearness in time; close approach.

Syn. — See PROXIMITY. **Ant.** — Distance, remoteness.

pro·pin'quous (-kwŭs), *adj.* [L. *propinquus.*] That is in propinquity. *Rare.*

‖**pro'pio** (prō'pyō; *often mispron.* pōr'pĭ·ō), *n.* [Sp.] Any public ground, building, etc., as a public common. *Sp. Amer.*

pro'pi·ol·al'de·hyde (prō'pĭ·ōl·ăl'dē·hīd; -ōl'-), *n.* [*propiolic* + *aldehyde.*] *Chem.* A mobile liquid, HC:C.CHO, artificially obtained.

pro'pi·o·late (prō'pĭ·ō·lāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of propiolic acid.

pro'pi·o'lic (prō'pĭ·ō'lĭk; -ōl'ĭk), *adj.* [*propionic* + *tetrolic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, HC:C.CO_2H, analogous to propionic acid but derived from acetylene; — called also *propynoic.* It is a pungent liquid, and forms not only salts, but also metallic derivatives like those of acetylene.

pro'pi·o·nate (prō'pĭ·ō·nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of propionic acid.

pro'pi·one (-ōn), *n. Chem.* A liquid ketone, $(C_2H_5)_2CO$, made by heating barium propionate and in other ways; — called also *3-pentanone* and *diethyl ketone.*

Pro'pi·on'i·bac·te'ri·um (prō'pĭ·ŏn'ĭ·băk·tē'rĭ·ŭm; -ō'nĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. *propionic* + *bacterium.*] *Bacteriol.* A genus of Gram-positive nonmotile bacteria of the family Bacteriaceae, which form propionic acid by fermenting lactic acid, carbohydrates, and polyalcohols. *P. freudenreichic* (syn. *Bacterium acidi propionicia*) and other species produce the characteristic holes, or eyes, in Emmentaler and Gruyère cheese. The genus forms a tribe, **Pro'pi·on'i·bac·te'ri·e'ae** (-băk·tē'rĭ·ē'ē).

pro'pi·on'ic (-ŏn'ĭk; -ō'nĭk), *adj.* [*proto-* + Gr. *piōn* fat.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a fatty acid $C_2H_5CO_2H$, produced in the distillation of wood, in the fermentation of glycerol, etc. It is the first of the series to manifest fatty properties. It is a colorless, pungent liquid.

pro'pi·on'o- (prō'pĭ·ŏn'ō-; -ō'nō-), **propion-.** *Chem.* A combining form for *propionic.*

pro'pi·o·nyl' (prō'pĭ·ō·nĭl'; -nēl'), *n. Chem.* The univalent radical, C_2H_5CO, of propionic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

Pro'pi·the'cus (prō'pĭ·thē'kŭs; prŏp'ĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pro* + *pithēkos* ape.] The genus of lemurs consisting of the sifakas.

pro·pi'ti·a·ble (prō·pĭsh'ĭ·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [L. *propitiabilis.*] Capable of propitiating (*Obs.*) or of being propitiated.

pro·pi'tial (-shăl), *adj.* Propitiatory. *Rare.*

pro·pi'ti·ate (-āt), *adj.* Propitiated.

pro·pi'ti·ate (prō·pĭsh'ĭ·āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *propitiatus,* past part. of *propitiare* to propitiate, fr. *propitius* favorable. See PROPITIOUS.] To appease and render favorable; to make propitious; to conciliate. — *v. i.* To make propitiation; to atone. *R.*

Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage,
The god *propitiate,* and the pest assuage. *Pope.*

Syn. — See PACIFY.

Ant. — Antagonize; offend, irritate, vex.

pro·pi'ti·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *propitiatio.*] **1.** Act of propitiating, or making propitious.

2. *Theol.* That which propitiates; atonement or atoning sacrifice; specif., the self-sacrifice and death of Christ, viewed as appeasing divine justice and effecting reconciliation between God and man.

He [Jesus Christ] is the *propitiation* for our sins. 1 *John* ii. 2.

Syn. — PROPITIATION, RECONCILIATION, EXPIATION, SATISFACTION, ATONEMENT. PROPITIATION and RECONCILIATION have primary reference to the person offended, EXPIATION and SATISFACTION, to the offense; ATONEMENT may have either reference. For technical theological distinctions, see defs.

pro·pi'ti·a'tive (prō·pĭsh'ĭ·ā'tĭv), *adj.* Tending to propitiate.

pro·pi'ti·a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* [LL.] One who propitiates.

pro·pi'ti·a·to'ry (-ȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ; 68), *adj.* [LL. *propitiatorius.*] Of or pertaining to propitiation; offered as a propitiation; intended to propitiate; expiatory; as, a *propitiatory* sacrifice, gift, or speech.

pro·pi'ti·a·to'ry, *n.* [LL. *propitiatorium.*] **1.** a *Jewish Antiq.* The mercy seat; — so called because a symbol of the propitiated Jehovah. **b** Christ regarded as the seat of mercy, or giver of grace.

2. A propitiation; specif., the propitiatory sacrifice of Christ on the Cross. *Obs.*

pro·pi'tious (prō·pĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [OF. *propicius,* fr. L. *propitius;* akin to Gr. *propetēs* falling forward, inclined, prone to, L. *petere* to fall upon, hasten to. See PRO-; FEATHER. Cf. PUTTEE.] **1.** Favorably disposed; graciously inclined; benevolent; — said of a person or a divinity.

There were moments in which she did not seem *propitious. J. Austen.*

2. That is of good omen; favorable; auspicious; as, a *propitious* sign or turn in affairs.

3. That favors or assists; helpful; advantageous; opportune; as, a *propitious* breeze or moment for action.

Syn. — Prosperous, promising, opportune, happy, lucky. — PROPITIOUS, AUSPICIOUS. That is PROPITIOUS which is favorable or in general conducive to success; that is AUSPICIOUS which is of happy omen for a favorable issue; as, "Autumn is my *propitious* season. I make more verses in it than in all the year else" (*Burns*); "For sure the milder planets did combine on thy *auspicious* horoscope to shine" (*Dryden*). Cf. LUCKY.

Ant. — Unfavorable, inauspicious, ominous, opposed.

— **pro·pi'tious·ly,** *adv.* — **pro·pi'tious·ness,** *n.*

pro'plasm (prō'plăz'm), *n.* [L. *proplasma,* fr. Gr. *proplasma.* See PRO-; PLASM.] A preliminary model, as one made by sculptors; mold; matrix.

---

properly equivalent. *Math.* See EQUIVALENT QUADRATIC FORMS.

prop'er·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pro'-Per'sian, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

prop'er·tid. Propertied. *Ref. Sp.*

property insurance. See INSURANCE.

prop'er·ty·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

pro'-Pe·ru'vi·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·pes'si·mist, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro·pes'si·mism,** *n.* PRO-, 4.

pro·phane', **pro·phane'ness.** Archaic forms of PROFANE, etc.

proph'a·sis (prŏf'ȧ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *prophainein* to show beforehand.] = PROGNOSIS, 2.

proph'e·cy. Var. of PROPHESY, *v.*

proph'e·sy. Var. of PROPHECY, *n.*

proph'et-ess, *n.* [OF. *prophetesse,* fr. LL. *prophetissa.*] Fem. of PROPHET.

proph'et·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

pro·phet'i·cal·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

prophetic lesson. = PROPHECY, 2.

proph'et·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

proph'et·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

proph'et·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pro'-Phil'ip·pine, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [1st PRO-, 4.]

pro'phil·o·soph'i·cal, *adj.* See

pro'phy·lac'ti·cal (prō'fĭ·lăk'tĭ·kăl; prŏf'ĭ-), *adj.* = PROPHYLACTIC.

pro'phy·lax'y (prō'fĭ·lăk'sĭ; prŏf'ĭ-), *n.* = PROPHYLAXIS.

pro·pice', *adj.* [OF. See PROPITIOUS.] Propitious. *Obs.*

pro'pi·no'ic (prō'pĭ·nō'ĭk), *adj.* [1st *propine* + *-oic.*] *Chem.* = PROPIOLIC.

pro'pi·o-. *Chem.* = PROPIONO-.

propion-. *Chem.* = PROPIONO-.

propionic nitrile. See NITRILE.

pro'pi·o·nil'trile (prō'pĭ·ō·nĭl'trĭl; -trēl; -trīl), *n.* Also -tril. [*propio-* + *nitrile.*] *Chem.* See NITRILE.

pro·pi'ti·at'ing·ly, *adv.* of *propitiating,* pres. part.

pro·pi'ti·a·to'ri·ly, *adv.* of PROPITIATORY.

prop joint. = RULE JOINT.

pro·plas′tic (prō̆-plăs′tĭk), **pro·plas′ti·ce** (-tĭ-sē), *n.* Art of making molds for castings. — **pro·plas′tic,** *adj.*

pro·pleu′ron (-plōōr′ŏn), *n.; pl.* -PLEURA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Zool.* A pleuron of the prothorax of an insect. — **pro·pleu′ral** (-ăl), *adj.*

pro·plex′us (prō̆-plĕk′sŭs), *n.* Also **pro′plex** (prō′plĕks). [NL. *proplexus,* fr. 2d *pro-* + *plexus.*] *Anat.* **a** The brachial plexus. **b** The chorioid plexus of the lateral ventricles of the cerebrum.

Pro·pli′o·pi·the′cus (prō̆-plī′ō̆-pĭ-thē′kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *pro-* + *plio-* + *-pithecus.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of primitive, short-jawed anthropoids, related to the gibbons, from the Lower Oligocene of Egypt. The dental formula is the same as that of man.

pro·po′de·um (prō̆-pō′dē̆-ŭm), *n.* [NL., earlier *propodeon,* fr. *pro-* + *podeon* the petiole of Hymenoptera, fr. Gr. *podeōn* the ragged end of an animal's skin, as where the feet and tail have been.] *Zool.* In Hymenoptera, the part of the thorax immediately over, and partly surrounding, the insertion of the petiole of the abdomen. It represents a basal abdominal segment which has become fused with the thorax. — **pro·po′de·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

pro·po′di·al (prō̆-pō′dĭ-ăl), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* Of or pertaining to the propodium or the propodialia. — *n.* A propodiale.

pro·po′di·a′le (-ā′lē), *n.; pl.* -ALIA (-ā′lĭ-ȧ). [NL., fr. *pro-* + Gr. *podion,* dim. of *pous, podos,* foot.] *Anat. & Zool.* The proximal bone of a limb; the humerus or the femur.

prop′o·dite (prŏp′ō̆-dīt), *n.* [*pro-* + Gr. *pous* foot.] *Zool.* The sixth joint (from the base) of certain legs of crustaceans, as the ambulatory legs of Decapoda. — **prop′o·dit′ic** (-dĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

pro·po′di·um (prō̆-pō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL. See PROPODIALE.] *Zool.* The anterior portion of the foot of a mollusk.

prop′o·lis (prŏp′ō̆-lĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *propolis,* fr. *pro* before + *polis* city.] A brownish resinous material, of waxy consistency, collected by bees from the buds of trees and used as a cement; — called also *bee glue.*

prop′o·lize (prŏp′ō̆-līz), *v. t.* To fill or cover up with propolis. — **prop′o·li·za′tion** (-lĭ-zā′shŭn); -lĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.*

prop′o·ma (prŏp′ō̆-mȧ), *n.; pl.* -OMATA (prŏp-ŏm′ō̆-tȧ). [LL., a drink taken before eating, fr. Gr. *propoma.*] A drink of sweetened wine. *Obs.*

pro·pone′ (prō̆-pōn′), *v. t.;* -PONED′ (-pōnd′); -PON′ING (-pōn′ĭng). [L. *proponere.* See PROPOUND.] *Now Scot.* **a** To propose; propound. **b** To bring or put forward, as a defense or excuse; to set forth.

pro·pone′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A proposing; a nominating. *Rare.*

pro·po′nent (-pō′nĕnt), *n.* **1.** One who makes a proposal; one who lays down and defends a proposition; hence, an advocate. Cf. OPPONENT.

2. *Law.* The propounder of a thing, as a will for probate.

3. [*cap.*] *R.C.Ch.* The cardinal who conducts a cause of beatification or canonization.

pro·po′nent (prō̆-pō′nĕnt), *adj.* [L. *proponens,* pres. part.] That propones or is a proponent.

pro·pon′er (-pōn′ĕr), *n.* A proponent. *Rare.*

Pro·pon′tic (prō̆-pŏn′tĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Propontis, or Sea of Marmara.

pro·port′ (prō̆-pōrt′), *v. i.* [*pro-* + L. *portare* to carry. Cf. PURPORT, *v.*] To bear out; confirm. *Obs.*

pro·por′tion (-pōr′shŭn; 181), *n.* [ME. *proporcion,* fr. OF. *proporcion, -tion* (F. *proportion*), fr. L. *proportio,* fr. the phrase *pro portione,* fr. *pro* before + *portio* part or share. See PORTION.] **1.** The relation of one portion to another, or to the whole, or of one thing to another, as respects magnitude, quantity, or degree; relative size or magnitude and disposition or arrangement; comparative relation; ratio; as, the *proportion* of the parts of a building, or of the body. Loosely: Size; extent; degree; *pl.* dimensions.

Formed in the best *proportions* of her sex. *Scott.*

2. a A share; quota; loosely, a portion; part.

Therefore let our *proportions* for these wars
Be soon collected. *Shak.*

b Equal or proper share; lot. "Let the women do the same things in their *proportions* and capacities." *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Harmonic relation between parts or different things of the same kind; symmetrical arrangement or adjustment; symmetry; harmony; balance.

How sour sweet music is, when time is broke and no *proportion* kept. *Shak.*

4. Form; shape. *Archaic.*

Well mayst thou know her by thy own *proportion.* *Shak.*

5. Similarity suggesting comparison; analogy.

6. *Obs.* **a** Act of proportioning or dividing proportionately. **b** Quantity; amount.

7. *Math.* **a** The equality of ratios, esp. of geometrical ratios; or, a relation among quantities such that the quotient of the first divided by the second equals that of the third divided by the fourth, — holding in a geometrical series and called also ***geometric proportion.*** Proportion is expressed by symbols preferably thus: $a/b = c/d$. The forms $a:b::c:d$ and $a:b = c:d$ were formerly much used. Four quantities a, b, c, d were said by the Pythagoreans to be in ***arithmetical proportion*** if $a - b = c - d$, and to be in ***harmonic proportion*** if $a - b:b - c = a:c$; these terms are now obsolete. The ***fourth proportional*** is the fourth term d in a proportion $a/b = c/d$, the other three terms a, b, c being given. **b** = RULE OF THREE.

8. *Music.* See MENSURABLE MUSIC.

— ***in proportion.*** **a** Of the extent, size, or degree demanded by a relationship, comparison, or sense of fitness; as, the room's dimensions are *in proportion;* his love for his family is not *in proportion* to his love of pleasure. **b** Insofar; to the same degree.

And *in proportion* as it blesses, blest. *Pope.*

— ***out of proportion.*** Not in proportion; disproportionate; often, excessive; as, an ambition that is *out of proportion;* energy *out of proportion* to one's health.

pro·por′tion, *v. t.;* PRO·POR′TIONED (-shŭnd); PRO·POR′TIONING. [OF. *proporcionier* (F. *proportionner*). Cf. PROPORTIONATE, *v.*] **1.** To adjust in a suitable proportion or relation, as one thing or one part to another; as, to *proportion* a room's height to its width, a penalty to an offense, or expenditures to income.

2. To form or arrange symmetrically; to make the parts of harmonious or correspondent; — now chiefly in past participle: as, a nicely *proportioned* design.

Nature had *proportioned* her without any fault. *Sidney.*

3. *Obs.* **a** To be proportionate to; to equal. **b** To divide into or distribute in portions or shares. **c** To distribute to as one's share; to apportion. **d** To estimate the proportions of; to compare.

pro·por′tion·a·ble (prō̆-pōr′shŭn-ȧ-b'l), *adj.* [OF. (F. *proportionnable*).] That is in proportion or is duly proportioned; having proportionateness, or correspondence, equality, harmony or symmetry, in parts, dimensions, qualities, or the like; proportional; proportionate. — **pro·por′tion·a·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **pro·por′tion·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **pro·por′tion·a·bly,** *adv. All Now Rare.*

pro·por′tion·a·ble, *adv.* Proportionably. *Obs.*

pro·por′tion·al (prō̆-pōr′shŭn-ăl; -l'), *adj.* [L. *proportionalis;* cf. F. *proportionnel.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or used in determining, proportions; as, *proportional* considerations or scales.

2. Determined, fixed, regulated, etc., with reference to proportions; as, *proportional* dimensions or representation; *proportional* distribution of pupils.

3. Proportionate; in proportion; — with *to;* as, his skill is *proportional* to his experience.

4. *Math.* Having the same or a constant ratio; as, *proportional* quantities; momentum is *proportional* to mass.

Syn. — PROPORTIONAL, PROPORTIONATE, COMMENSURATE. *Proportional* and *proportionate* are often used without distinction. But PROPORTIONAL is the more general term, applying to that which has, or is in, due proportion; PROPORTIONATE frequently suggests adjustment or conformity to some proportion which is assumed or expected; as, a *proportional* allotment, a punishment *proportionate* to the crime; "With the number of teachers the number of students has more than *proportionally* increased" (*Lowell*); "There is a surprising power at work, but the effects are not *proportionate*" (*Hazlitt*). COMMENSURATE, as here compared, applies to things which are exactly proportionate, or are equal in measure or degree; as, "It is said that every excitation is followed by a *commensurate* exhaustion" (*Coleridge*); "I finally succeeded in looking on Karnak with a calmness more *commensurate* with its sublime repose" (*B. Taylor*).

pro·por′tion·al (prō̆-pōr′shŭn-ăl), *n.* **1.** *Math.* Any number or quantity in a proportion.

2. *Chem.* An equivalent. *Obs.*

3. A proportional part, share, or the like. *Obs.*

proportional ballot. A preferential ballot.

proportional compasses *or* **dividers.** See COMPASS, *n.*, 7.

pro·por′tion·al·ism (prō̆-pōr′shŭn-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* [See -ISM.] The principle of electing officials by proportional representation.

pro·por′tion·al′i·ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [From F. *proportionnalité,* or ML. *proportionalitas.*] Quality, state, or fact of being proportional.

proportional limit. = ELASTIC LIMIT **a.**

proportional logarithms. See LOGARITHM.

proportional rate. *Transportation.* A freight rate to be used only as a factor in making a combination through rate.

proportional representation. *Polit. Science.* A system of voting whereby the representative bodies elected are in proportion to the number of voters, thus making it possible for minorities and scattered but like-minded groups of the electorate to have representation in government. All methods of proportional representation in use are based on the principle of a single vote for each voter in a district electing several members, with such provisions for the counting of the ballots that no vote will be wasted. One of the most successful plans has been the *Hare system* (which see). Others are the *list system, cumulative vote,* and *single vote* (see these terms). Abbr. *P. R.* Cf. PREFERENTIAL VOTING.

proportional scales. Proportional compasses. See COMPASS, *n.*, 7.

pro·por′tion·ate (prō̆-pōr′shŭn-ĭt), *adj.* [LL. *proportionatus.* See PROPORTION.] **1.** Being in proportion; proportionally adjusted; adequately proportioned; — now usually with *to;* as, representation *proportionate* to the population; returns not *proportionate* to one's efforts.

2. Having correspondence; analogous. *Rare.*

Syn. — See PROPORTIONAL. **Ant.** — Disproportionate.

— **pro·por′tion·ate·ly,** *adv.* — **pro·por′tion·ate·ness,** *n.*

pro·por′tion·ate (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [Cf. PROPORTION, *v.*] To make proportionate; to distribute or determine proportionally; to give due proportions to; to proportion; as, to *proportionate* punishments to crimes.

pro·por′tioned (-shŭnd; 181), *adj.* Having (such) proportions.

pro·por′tion·er (-shŭn-ĕr), *n.* One who proportions.

pro·por′tion·ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A proportioning, or state of being proportioned.

pro·pos′al (prō̆-pōz′ăl; -l'), *n.* [From PROPOSE.] **1.** A proposing, or setting forth for consideration; statement; as, the *proposal* of his views.

2. Something proposed for consideration or acceptance; an offer, as of terms or conditions of agreement or of marriage; a scheme, a plan, a bid, or the like, formally submitted; as, to listen to the committee's *proposals;* to have had many *proposals* in her youth.

3. *Card Playing.* **a** *Solo Whist.* An offer by a player to take eight tricks, with the assistance of a partner, — the lowest bid. **b** *Écarté.* An offer by a nondealer to let both players draw cards.

Syn. — Suggestion, motion, proposition.

pro·pos′ant (-ănt), *n.* [F., prop. pres. part. See PROPOSE.] A candidate, esp. for the ministry. *Rare.*

pro·pose′ (prō̆-pōz′), *v.;* -POSED′ (-pōzd′); -POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). [F. *proposer,* fr. *pro-* (fr. L. *pro*) + *poser* to place. See PURPOSE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To set forth; to show; exhibit. *Obs.*

2. To set before the mind; to bring forward; to state; propound; also, to picture in the mind; to image.

I *propose* not merely to myself the pleasures. *Shak.*

3. To offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance, or adoption; as, to *propose* terms of peace, a question for discussion, an alliance, a person for office.

4. To set before oneself or others as a purpose formed; hence, to purpose; intend.

5. To offer as a toast; to suggest drinking (as a toast).

6. To nominate for membership.

7. *Obs.* **a** To confront; face. **b** To suppose; imagine; fancy. **c** To look for; anticipate.

8. To play or sing (a theme) for contrapuntal treatment.

9. *Biol.* To use (a name, as for a new or reclassified species) for the first time in a publication.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To form or declare a plan or intention; to make a proposal to oneself or others; as, man *proposes,* but God disposes.

2. To engage in talk or discussion; converse. *Shak.*

3. To make an offer of marriage.

4. *Card Playing.* To make a proposal. See PROPOSAL, **3.**

Syn. — PROPOSE, PURPOSE. To PROPOSE (as here compared) is to set before oneself or to declare as an intention; to PURPOSE is to propose as a definite aim or resolve; as, "I *propose* to relate, in several volumes, the history of the people of New England" (*Palfrey*); "I *purpose* to write the history of England from the accession of King James the Second" (*Macaulay*). Cf. INTENTION.

pro·pose′ (prō̆-pōz′), *n.* [See PROPOSE, *v.*] Proposal; proposition; intention. *Obs.*

pro·pos′ed·ly (prō̆-pōz′ĕd-lĭ; -ĭd-lĭ), *adv.* Designedly. *Obs.*

pro·pos′er (-pōz′ĕr), *n.* One who proposes.

‖**pro′po·si′ti·o** (prŏp′ō̆-zĭsh′ĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Logic.* = PROPOSITION, 5.

‖**pro′po·si′ti·o de in·es′se** (dē ĭn-ĕs′ē). [L.] = PURE PROPOSITION.

‖**pro′po·si′ti·o de ne′ces·sa′ri·o** (nĕs′ē̆-sā′rĭ-ō; 79). [L.] A necessary proposition.

‖**pro′po·si′ti·o de om′ni** (ŏm′nī). [L.] A universal proposition.

‖**pro′po·si′ti·o in sen′su com·po′si·to** (ĭn sĕn′sū kŏm-pŏz′ĭ-tō). [L.] A proposition having a modal expression in the subject or predicate.

‖**pro′po·si′ti·o in sen′su di·vi′so** (dĭ-vī′sō). [L.] A proposition having a modal expression attached to the copula.

prop′o·si′tion (prŏp′ō̆-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *propositio,* fr. *proponere.* See PROPOUND.] **1.** Act of setting or placing forth; act of offering; the setting forth; as, loaves or bread of *proposition,* that is, shewbread. *Archaic.*

2. That which is proposed or offered, as for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; proposal; as, the enemy made *propositions* of peace; his *proposition* was not accepted.

3. *Colloq.* **a** A project, undertaking, affair, situation, concern, or the like, involving some action, as a carrying out, managing, operating, passing of judgment, with reference to it; as, in mining, an alluvial *proposition.* **b** A person requiring to be dealt with. Cf. CUSTOMER, 3 **b.** **c** A business undertaking; also, a commodity for marketing.

4. *Obs.* **a** A question for solution. **b** Delineation. **c** Offer.

5. *Logic.* An expression, in language, symbols, or signs, of anything which is capable of being believed, doubted, or denied; a verbal expression which is either true or false; a statement. There are as many types of propositions as there are modes of predication or assertion, and as many classifications as there are points of view from which these types may be considered. The commonest divisions (which somewhat overlap) are: (1) into ***pure*** and ***modal;*** (2) into ***categorical, hypothetical*** (or ***conditional***), and ***disjunctive;*** (3) into ***necessary*** (or ***apodictic***), ***assertory,*** and ***problematic;*** (4) into ***necessary*** and ***contingent.*** For distinctions see definitions of each type; also JUDGMENT, **9,** and the phrases beginning with *propositio.*

6. *Math.* A formal statement of a truth to be demonstrated, or of an operation to be performed, — in the first case called a *theorem;* in the second, a *problem.*

7. *Music.* The enunciation of a theme or subject; the subject of a fugue.

8. *Poetry.* The part of a poem in which the author states the subject or matter of it.

9. *Rhet.* In argument, the point to be discussed or maintained, usually stated in sentence form near the outset.

Syn. — PROPOSAL, PROPOSITION. PROPOSAL commonly suggests the act of proposing, PROPOSITION denotes more definitely the thing proposed; as, a *proposal* of marriage; I will make this *proposition,* — take it or leave it; "There could be no satisfactory confutation of this atheistic hypothesis, without a fair *proposal* first made of the several grounds of it" (*Cudworth*); "The *propositions* of faith seem absurd unto reason" (*Sir T. Browne*).

prop′o·si′tion·al (prŏp′ō̆-zĭsh′ŭn-ăl; -l'), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a proposition or propositions; of the nature of a proposition. — **prop′o·si′tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

propositional function. *Logic.* An expression which contains one or more variable, or purely formal, terms and which becomes a proposition when values, or material terms, are substituted for the variable or variables; thus, "All A is B" is a *propositional function* in which A and B are variables. A *propositional function* is neither true nor false, because it does not make a material assertion.

prop′o·si′tion·ize (-īz), *v. i.* To make propositions; to speak in coherent sentences.

‖**pro′po·si′ti·o per se′** (prŏp′ō̆-zĭsh′ĭ-ō pûr sē′). [L.] An analytical proposition.

pro·pos′i·tus (prō̆-pŏz′ĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L.] *Law.* Literally, the person proposed; specif., the one whose relations are sought to be ascertained by a genealogical table. See CONSANGUINITY, 1.

pro·pound′ (prō̆-pound′), *v.;* PRO·POUND′ED; PRO·POUND′ING. [From earlier *propone,* fr. L. *proponere, propositum,* to set forth, propose, propound, fr. *pro* for, before + *ponere* to put. See COMPOUND; cf. PROPOSITION.] *Transitive:* **1.** To offer for consideration, now especially, for deliberation or debate; to put for solution; to set forth; to propose; as to *propound* a question or hypothesis.

2. To propose or name as a candidate for admission to communion with a church, or for an office. *Now Rare.*

3. To set before one's own mind or another's as an incentive, motive, aim, representation, or idea. *Obs.*

And darest thou to the Son of God *propound*
To worship thee, accursed? *Milton.*

—, *Intransitive:* To make a proposal; to put a question or questions.

pro·pound′er (-poun′dĕr), *n.* One who propounds.

pro·pound′ment (prō̆-pound′mĕnt), *n.* [See -MENT.] A propounding. *Rare.*

pro·pox′y- (prō̆-pŏk′sĭ-) *Chem.* A combining form, *prop-* + *oxy-* (analogous to methoxy-), denoting the *presence of the univalent group* $CH_3CH_2CH_2O$. — **pro·pox′y** (-sĭ), *adj.*

prop′page (prŏp′ĭj), *n.* Material for props; props collectively.

prop′per (prŏp′ĕr), *n.* One who props; a supporter.

pro·prae′tor, pro·pre′tor (prō̆-prē′tŏr), *n.* [L. *propraetor,* fr. *pro* for, before + *praetor* a praetor.] *Rom. Hist.* Under the Republic, a magistrate who, having served his term of a year as praetor at Rome, was sent out to govern a province where there was no army; also, under the Empire, any magistrate similarly sent out to govern a province.

pro′prae·to′ri·al, pro′pre·to′ri·al (prō′prē̆-tō′rĭ-ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a propraetor. — **pro′prae·to′ri·an** (-ăn), *adj.*

pro′pri·a′tion (prō′prĭ-ā′shŭn), *n. Rare.* **a** Appropriation. **b** Literalization. *Coleridge.*

pro′pri·a·to′ry (prō′prĭ-ȧ-tō′rĭ; -tĕr-ĭ), *n. Eccl.* An appropriator. *Obs.*

pro·pri′e·tage (prō̆-prī′ĕ-tĭj), *n.* Collectively, property or property owners. *Rare.*

---

pro·plas′ma (prō̆-plăz′mȧ), *n.; pl.* PROPLASMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL.] = PROPLASM.

prop′less, *adj.* See -LESS.

pro·po′de·on (prō̆-pō′dē-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] = PROPODEUM.

pro′/Pol′ish, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′po·lit′i·cal, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′/Pol′y·ne′sian, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′pons (prō′pŏnz), *n. Anat.* = PONTICULUS **b.**

pro·pool′ing, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·pop′er·y, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·por′tion·a·ble, *adv.* Proportionably. *Ref. Sp.*

pro·por′tion·al·ly, *adv.* of PROPORTIONAL.

pro·por′tiond. Proportioned. *Ref. Sp.*

pro·por′tion·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

pro′/Por′tu·guese, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·poz′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

proposal bond. = BID BOND.

pro·poz′i·tor, *s.* Corrupt. of PREPOSITOR.

propre. + PROPER.

pro′pre·ced′ent, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′/pre′-ex·is·ten′ti·al′y, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′/Pres′by·te′ri·an, *adj.* See [1st PRO-, 4.

proprete. + PROPERTY.

pro′pri·ate, *adj.* Appropriated. *Obs.*

pro·pri′e·tar′i·an (prō·prī′ē·tär′ĭ·ăn; 79), *n.* *Rare.* **a** A Colonial advocate of proprietary government. **b** A stickler for the proprieties.

pro·pri′e·tar′i·at (-ăt), *n.* The proprietorial class.

pro·pri′e·tar′y (-prī′ē·tĕr′ĭ *or, especially Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [ML. *proprietarius.* See PROPRIETY; cf. PROPRIETOR.] **1.** One who has exclusive title to a thing; one who possesses the dominium, or ownership, of a thing in his own right; a proprietor; owner; specif., *Amer. Hist.,* an owner or grantee of a proprietary colony.
2. A body of proprietors; property owners collectively.
3. Right of property; ownership; proprietorship. *Rare.*
4. Landed estate; a privately owned piece of property.
5. *Obs.:* **a** A monk, who, contrary to his vows, held property. **b** An appropriator.
6. *Pharm* A nonpatented medicine the formula of which is kept secret except for the narcotic and poisonous ingredients which according to law must be mentioned on the label.

pro·pri′e·tar′y (prō·prī′ē·tĕr′ĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [ML. & LL. *proprietarius.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a proprietary or proprietor; of the nature of, appertaining to, or holding property; as, *proprietary* government, control, or rights; the *proprietary* classes.
2. Made and marketed by a person or persons having the exclusive right to manufacture and sell such; as, a *proprietary* article, medicine, or food. *Chiefly U. S.*
3. Of a revenue issued for the payment of a tax on proprietary articles.

proprietary colony. *Amer. Hist.* A colony which had been granted to some individual or individuals with the fullest prerogatives of government. Most of the thirteen English colonies were originally proprietary, and Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware remained so until the Revolution. Cf. CHARTER COLONY, ROYAL COLONY.

proprietary company. Literally, an owning company; esp.: **a** A corporation that owns all or a controlling number of the shares of another corporation. **b** *Eng.* A company owning land that it leases or sells to other corporations, its members being usually joint owners of the land. **c** *Brit.* A privately owned company the shares of which are not offered to the public; a close corporation.

proprietary name. A word or phrase in which an exclusive or qualifiedly exclusive right is claimed, used to distinguish a product or business.

pro·pri′e·tor (prō·prī′ē·tĕr), *n.* [For older *proprietary;* cf. F. *propriétaire,* also OF. *proprieteur.*] **1.** One who has the legal right or exclusive title to anything, whether in possession or not; an owner; sometimes, especially in statutory construction, in a wider sense a person having an interest less than an absolute and exclusive right, as the usufruct, or present control and use, of property.
2. Specif., *Amer. Hist.,* a proprietary.

pro·pri′e·to′ri·al (-tō′rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a proprietor, proprietors, or proprietorship; proprietary; as, *proprietorial* rights.
2. Arising from or manifesting consciousness of ownership; as, *proprietorial* pride, airs, or manner.

pro·pri′e·to′ri·al·ly, *adv.* In a proprietorial capacity or manner.

pro·pri′e·tor·ship′ (prō·prī′ē·tĕr·shĭp′), *n.* **1.** The position of a proprietor.
2. Proprietor's equity, nearly equivalent to *net assets* (see ASSETS, 2).

pro·pri′e·to′ry (-tō′rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ). **a** *n. & adj.* Var. of PROPRIETARY. **b** *adj.* = PROPRIETORIAL.

pro·pri′e·tous (-tŭs), *adj.* Disposed to assume a proprietor's rights. *Colloq., U. S.*

pro·pri′e·ty (prō·prī′ē·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *propriete,* fr. OF. *propriété.* See PROPERTY.] **1.** Private ownership; possessorship; also, privately owned possessions; property. *Obs.*
2. a *Obs.* Peculiarity; singularity. **b** *Obs.* Peculiar, proper, or true nature, character, or condition.

Alas it is the baseness of thy fear
That makes thee strangle thy *propriety.* *Shak.*

c *Now Rare.* A peculiar attribute; an inherent quality.
3. Quality or status of being proper or fitting; suitability; fitness; appropriateness; correctness; as, to question the *propriety* of the procedure; to manifest *propriety* in choice of words or subject.
4. A standard, rule, or code, or, sometimes, a sense of what is proper or fitting; also, the observance of such a standard, etc.; decorum; as, to observe *propriety* in all things; to maintain one's *propriety* with difficulty; hence, ***the proprieties,*** the customs and manners of polite society; conventionally correct behavior; as, it is not in keeping with *the proprieties.*

Euphemia's instinctive *propriety* was at once alarmed. *Galsworthy.*

5. *Obs.* a Special linguistic character; idiom. **b** Precise verbal sense.
6. *Medieval Music.* A ligature whose first note was a breve.
Syn. — See DECORUM.
Ant. — Unconventionality, Bohemianism; indecorousness.

pro′pri·o- (prō′prĭ·ō-). A combining form from Latin *proprius,* meaning *one's own,* used to denote *pertaining distinctively to oneself* or *itself,* as in *propri*oceptive.

pro′pri·o·cep′tive (prō′prĭ·ō·sĕp′tĭv), *adj.* [*proprio-* + *-ceptive* as in *receptive.*] *Physiol.* Activated by, pertaining to, or designating stimuli produced within the organism by movement or tension in its own tissues, as in muscle sense; — distinguished from *interoceptive* and *exteroceptive.*

pro′pri·o·cep′tor (-tĕr), *n.* [NL.] *Physiol.* An internal receptor for stimuli originating in a somatic organ, as the receptors for tension in a tendon.

‖pro′pri·o ju′re (prō′prĭ·ō jōō′rē). [L.] *Law.* Of his own right.

‖pro′pri·o mo′tu (mō′tū). [L.] By one's own motion or initiative.

pro′pri·o·spi′nal (prō′prĭ·ō·spī′năl), *adj.* [*proprio-* + *spinal.*] *Anat.* Distinctively or exclusively spinal.

‖pro′pri·o vi·go′re (vĭ·gō′rē). [L.] *Law.* Of or by its own force independently.

pro′pri·um (prō′prĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L., a possession, a characteristic. See PROPER.] **1.** *Logic.* A property (or attribute which belongs to every member of a species but is not contained in its definition or essence.
2. *Swedenborgianism.* Selfhood; the principle of individuation, or individuality.

pro·proc′tor (prō·prŏk′tĕr), *n.* *Eng. Univ.* An assistant or deputy proctor.

prop root. *Bot.* Any root which serves as a prop or support to the plant, as in maize or the mangrove.

props (prŏps), *n. pl.* A property man; also, properties. *Theat. Slang.*

props, *n. pl.* A game of chance, like dicing, with four sea shells, each called a *prop.* *U. S.*

‖prop′ter af·fec′tum (prŏp′tĕr ă·fĕk′tŭm), **‖prop′ter de·fec′tum** (dē·fĕk′tŭm), **‖prop′ter de·lic′tum** (dē·lĭk′tŭm), **‖prop′ter ho·no′ris re·spec′tum** (hŏ·nō′rĭs rē·spĕk′tŭm). [L.] See CHALLENGE, *n.,* 7.

‖prop′ter de·fec′tum san′gui·nis (dē·fĕk′tŭm săng′gwĭ·nĭs). [L.] *Law.* Literally, on account of a defect of blood. See ESCHEAT.

‖prop′ter de·lic′tum te·nen′tis (dē·lĭk′tŭm tē·nĕn′tĭs). [L.] Literally, on account of the tenant's delict. See ESCHEAT.

prop′ter·yg′i·um (prŏp′tĕr·ĭj′ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -YGIA (-ä). [NL., fr. *pro-* + Gr. *pterygion* a fin.] *Zool.* The anterior of the three principal basal cartilages in the paired fins of certain fishes, esp. sharks and rays. Cf. BASIPTERYGIUM. — **prop′ter·yg′i·al** (prŏp′tĕr·ĭj′ĭ·ăl), *adj.*

prop·to′sis (prŏp·tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *proptōsis* a fall forward.] *Med.* Protrusion or prolapse, esp. of the eyeball; exophthalmos. — **prop′tosed** (prŏp′tōst), *adj.*

‖pro pu′dor! (prō pū′dôr). [L.] For shame!

pro·pug′na·cled (prō·pŭg′nä·k′ld), *adj.* Battlemented. *Blackmore.*

pro′pug·nac′u·lum (prō′pŭg·năk′ū·lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lä). [L.] A fortress; bulwark; hence, a defense.

pro′pug·na′tion (prō′pŭg·nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *propugnatio.*] Means of defense; defense; vindication.

What *propugnation* is in one man's valor? *Shak.*

pro′pug·na′tor (prō′pŭg·nā′tĕr), *n.* [L.] Also **pro·pugn′er** (prō·pūn′ĕr). A defender; vindicator. *Now Rare.*

pro′pul·sa′tion (prō′pŭl·sā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *propulsatio.*] A repelling; repulsion.

pro·pul′sa·to′ry (prō·pŭl′sə·tō′rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Propulsive. *R.*

pro·pulse′ (prō·pŭls′), *v. t.* [L. *propulsare,* v. intens. fr. *propellere* to propel.] To drive forward or out; to repel. *Obs.*

pro·pul′sion (prō·pŭl′shŭn), *n.* [F. See PROPEL.] **1.** Act of driving out or forth; expulsion; ejection. *Obs.*
2. Act of driving forward or ahead; act or process of propelling; as, steam *propulsion* of ships.
3. Something that propels; a propulsive or inciting force, influence, or the like.

God works in all things; all obey His first *propulsion.* *Whittier.*

4. *Med.* Tendency to lean or incline forward in walking.

pro·pul′si·ty (prō·pŭl′sĭ·tĭ), *n.* Propulsion. *Rare.*

pro·pul′sive (-sĭv), *adj.* Tending, or having power, to propel; driving onward or forward; that impels to action or motion.

propulsive coefficient. *Marine Engin.* The ratio between the indicated horse power of a ship's engine and the effective horse power.

pro·pul′sor (prō·pŭl′sĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *propulseur.* See PROPEL.] One who or that which propels.

pro·pul′so·ry (-sō·rĭ), *adj.* Propulsive.

pro·pu′pa (prō·pū′pä), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* **a** A prepupa. **b** Any of certain insects in the late stage of incomplete metamorphosis, in which the rudiments of external wings appear. — **pro·pu′pal** (-päl), *adj.*

prop′wood′ (prŏp′wŏŏd′), *n.* *Mining.* Wood serving as or suitable for props. *Eng.*

prop word. *Gram.* A noun or pronoun of very indefinite meaning, taking the qualification of an adjective with the effect of giving the latter a virtual noun construction (review books, manuscripts, and other literary *things;* two apples, a red and a green *one*).

pro′py·gid′i·um (prō′pĭ·jĭd′ĭ·ŭm) *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* In beetles and some other insects, the dorsal plate of the segment that precedes the pygidium.

pro′pyl (prō′pĭl), *n.* [*propionic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical C_3H_7, of which propane is the hydride. Specif., of the two isomers, that one having normal structure, $CH_3CH_2CH_2$, as distinguished from *isopropyl.* Abbr. *Pr* (no period).

pro′py·lae′um (prŏp′ĭ·lē′ŭm), *n.; pl.* -LAEA (-ä). [L., fr. Gr. *propylaion,* fr. *pro* + *pylē* gate.] *Classical Arch.* Any vestibule or entrance of architectural importance before a building or enclosure; — often in *pl.* That of the acropolis at Athens (called specif. ***the Propylaea*** [-ä]) is famous for its beauty and originality. It was designed by Mnesicles, and provisionally finished about 432 B.C.

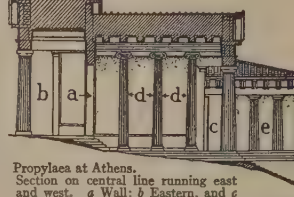

Propylaea at Athens.
Section on central line running east and west. *a* Wall; *b* Eastern, and *c* Western, Portico; *d, d* Ionic Columns supporting roof of Hall; *e* Flanking Doric Portico.

propyl alcohol. *Chem.* Either of two isomeric, colorless, liquid alcohols, C_3H_7OH; specif., normal propyl alcohol, $CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$, or *1-propanol,* occurring in fusel oil. *Isopropyl alcohol,* $CH_3CHOHCH_3$, is called also *2-propanol.*

pro′pyl·a·mine′ (prō′pĭl·ə·mēn′; -ăm′ĭn), *n.* Also **-am′in.** *Chem.* Either of two isomeric liquid bases, $C_3H_7NH_2$, of ammoniacal fishlike odor; specif., the amine of normal propyl.

pro′pyl·a′tion (prō′pĭ·lā′shŭn), *n.* [See -ATION, 1.] *Chem.* Introduction of propyl into the molecule, usually by substitution for hydrogen.

pro′pyl·ene (prō′pĭ·lēn), *n.* *Chem.* **a** = PROPENE. **b** Either of two bivalent radicals, C_3H_6, of which propane is the hydride; specif., the radical $-CH(CH_3)CH_2-$.

pro·pyl′ic (prō·pĭl′ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, or containing, propyl; as, *propylic* alcohol.

pro·pyl′i·dene (prō·pĭl′ĭ·dēn; prō′pĭl·ĭ·dēn), *n.* [*propyl* + ethylidene.] *Org. Chem.* The bivalent hydrocarbon radical, $CH_3.CH_2.CH$, analogous to ethylidene.

pro′py·lite (prŏp′ĭ·lĭt), *n.* [See PROPYLON a vestibule, -ITE.] *Petrog.* An altered form of andesite, important for its connection with certain ore deposits; — orig. supposed to mark the beginning of Tertiary eruptive activity, whence the name. — **prop′y·lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

pro′py·lit′i·za′tion (prō′pĭ·lĭt′ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ĭ·zä′shŭn), *n.* *Petrog.* The alteration of an igneous rock to propylite.

prop′y·lon (prŏp′ĭ·lŏn), *n.; pl.* PROPYLA (-lä). [L., fr. Gr. *propylon,* fr. *pro* before + *pylē* a gate.] *Anc. Egypt. Arch.* An outer monumental gateway standing before the pylon or main entrance gateway to a temple, etc.

pro′pyne, pro′pine (prō′pīn), *n.* [*propane* + *-yne.*] *Chem.* Allylene.

pro·quaes′tor (prō·kwĕs′tŏr), *n.* [L. *pro quaestore.*] *Rom. Hist.* A magistrate who, having served as quaestor in Rome, was associated with a proconsul in a province.

pro ra′ta (prō rā′tä; rä′tä; 277). [L.] In proportion; proportionately; according to share, interest, or liability of each. — **pro·ra′ta,** *adj.*

pro·rat′a·ble (prō·rāt′ə·b′l), *adj.* That can be prorated. *U.S.*

pro·rate′ (prō′rāt′; prō′rāt′), *v. t. & i.;* PRO′RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd; -rāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); PRO′RAT′ING (-ĭng). [L. *pro rata* (sc. *parte*) according to a certain part, in proportion.] To divide or distribute proportionally; to assess pro rata. *Chiefly U.S.*

pro′rate′ (prō′rāt′), *n.* A part by division pro rata.

pro·ra′tion (prō·rā′shŭn), *n.* The act or an instance of prorating; specif., *Petroleum,* limiting the quantity of oil produced by each operator to some fractional part of his total productive capacity.

prore (prōr; 181), *n.* [MF., fr. L. *prora.* See 1st PROW.] The prow of a ship; hence, a ship. *Poetic.*

pro·rec′tor (prō·rĕk′tĕr), *n.* [NL.] The deputy rector in a university. — **pro·rec′tor·ate** (-ăt), *n.*

‖pro re′ge, le′ge, et gre′ge (prō rē′jē, lē′jē, ĕt grē′jē). [L.] For the king, the law, and the people; for the ruler, the rule, and the ruled.

‖pro re na′ta (rē nā′tä). [L.] For the emergency; for the occasion that has arisen; done, as in political or judicial decisions, out of the ordinary course to meet unusual circumstances.

Pro′rep·til′i·a (prō′rĕp·tĭl′ĭ·ä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *pro-* + *Reptilia.*] *Paleontol.* In some classifications, a division of reptiles containing various extinct forms regarded as connecting the reptiles and amphibians. — **pro′rep·til′i·an** (-tĭl′ĭ·ăn; 189), *adj.*

pro·rep′tion (prō·rĕp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *prorepere, -reptum,* to creep forth.] A creeping advance. *Rare.*

pro·rhi′nal (prō·rī′năl; -n'l), *adj.* *Anat.* In front of the nasal cavities.

Pro·rhip′i·do·glos′so·mor′pha (prō·rĭp′ĭ·dō·glŏs′ō·môr′fä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. 2d *pro-* + *Rhipidoglossa* + *-morpha.*] *Zool.* A division of Mollusca including the classes Gastropoda, Scaphopoda, and Lamellibranchia.

pro′ro·gate (prō′rō·gāt), *v. t.* [L. *prorogatus,* past part. See PROROGUE.] **1.** To prolong. *Obs.*
2. To prorogue; to put off; to defer.
3. *Scots Law.* To extend (a judge's jurisdiction) by consent.

pro′ro·gate, *adj.* Prorogued. *Obs.*

pro′ro·ga′tion (prō′rō·gā′shŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *prorogation,* fr. L. *prorogatio* prolongation, postponement.] **a** A prorogating or proroguing; specif., act of proroguing (see PROROGUE, 3) a deliberative body. See ADJOURN, *Syn.* **b** Also, *Rare,* the period of time from the end of one session to the beginning of another.

pro′ro·ga′tor (prō′rō·gā′tĕr), *n.* [LL., a dispenser.] **a** *Rare.* One who prorogates. **b** *Astrol.* Hyleg.

pro·rogue′ (prō·rōg′), *v.; PRO·ROGUED′* (-rōgd′); PRO·RO′GUING (-rō′gĭng). [F. *proroger,* fr. L. *prorogare, prorogatum,* to prolong, defer, fr. *pro* forward + *rogare* to ask, to ask one for his opinion or vote, or about a law. See ROGATION.] *Trans.:* **1.** To protract; prolong; extend. *Now Rare.*
2. To defer; postpone. *Obs.* "Than death *prorogued.*" *Shak.*
3. *Parl. Practice.* To defer officially the meeting of (a legislative assembly); to terminate a session of; specif., *Brit. Parl. Practice,* to end the session of (a parliament) by an order of the crown or its colonial representative.
—, *Intransitive: Obs.* **a** To procrastinate. **b** To be prorogued; — of Parliament.
Syn. — See ADJOURN.

pro·ro′guer (-rō′gĕr), *n.* One who prorogues.

pror·rhe′sis (prō·rē′sĭs), *n* [Gr. *prorrhēsis.*] A preliminary statement.

pro·rump′ (prō·rŭmp′), *v. i.* [L. *prorumpere.*] To burst out. *Obs.*

pro·rup′tion (prō·rŭp′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *proruptio,* fr. *prorumpere, proruptum,* to break forth.] A bursting forth, or out. *Rare.*

pros-. A combining form, Greek *pros-,* from *pros,* near, meaning *toward, nearby, besides,* as in *prosely*te, *pros*ody, used to denote: **a** *Fore-,* as in *pros*encephalon. **b** *Near,* as in *pros*ethmoid.

pros-. *Chem.* See NAPHTHALENE.

pro·sa′ic (prō·zā′ĭk), *adj.* [ML. *prosaicus,* fr. L. *prosa* prose. See PROSE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to prose; written or writing in prose; now, usually, belonging to or characteristic of prose as distinguished from poetry.

---

pro·pri′e·tar′i·ly, *adv.* of PROPRIETARY.

‖**pro·pri′e·tas,** *n.* [L.] = PROPRIETY, 6.

pro·pri′e·tress (prō·prī′ē·trĕs; -trĭs; 119), **pro·pri′e·trix** (-trĭks), *n.* Fem. of PROPRIETOR. [PRO-, 4.]

pro·privi·lege, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·prof′it, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′-Prot′es·tant, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 2.]

pro′pro·vin′cial, *n.* See 1st PRO-, 2.

pro·prov′ost, *n.* See 1st PRO-, 2.

pro′-Prus′sian, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [SLICING.]

prop slicing. *Mining.* = TOP

propt. Propped. *Ref. Sp.*

‖**prop′ter hoc′** (prŏp′tĕr hŏk′). [L.] Because of this; — short for POST HOC ERGO PROPTER HOC.

pro·pub·li·ca′tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro′pub·lic′i·ty, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·pugn′ (prō·pūn′), *v. t.* [L. *propugnare.*] To contend for; defend; vindicate. *Obs.*

pro′pug·na·cle, *n.* [MF.] A fortress. *Obs.*

pro·pul′siv Propulsive. *Ref. Sp.*

pro·pun′ish·ment, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro·pur′chase, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

Pro′pus (prō′pŭs), *n.* [Gr. *Propous,* prop., a projecting foot, — in ref. to the left foot of Castor.] See STAR, *Table.*

pro′pyl·a·ce′tic (prō′pĭl·ə·sē′tĭk; -sĕt′ĭk), *adj.* See VALERIC.

pro′py·no′ic, pro′pi·no′ic (prō′pĭ·nō′ĭk), *adj.* [*propyne* + *-oic.*] *Chem.* = PROPIOLIC.

pro′-Quak′er, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·rac′ing, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·rail′road′, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·read′er, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·re′al·ist, *adj. & n.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro·re′al·ism,** *n.* — **pro·re′al·is′tic,** *adj.*

pro·re·al′i·ty, *n.* See 1st PRO-, 2.

pro′re·an (prō′rē·ăn), *adj.* [L. *prora* prow.] Prowlike.

pro·re′bate, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·reb′el, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′re·call′, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′re·cip′ro·ca′tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′rec·og·ni′tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′rec·on·cil′i·a′tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro′re·demp′tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′re·duc′tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro′ref·er·en′dum, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′re·form′, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro′re·form′ist,** *adj. & n.*

pro·re′gent, *n.* See 1st PRO-, 2.

pro′re·lease′, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′-Ren′ais·sance′, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro′re·pub′li·can, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′res·ig·na′tion, *adj.,* **pro′res·to·ra′tion,** *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′re·stric′tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′re·vi′sion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro′re·vi′sion·ist,** *adj. & n.*

pro′rev·o·lu′tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro′rev·o·lu′tion·ar′y,** *adj.* — **pro′rev·o·lu′tion·ist,** *adj. & n.*

pro′rex′, *n.* [L. *pro* for + *rex* king.] A viceroy. *Obs.*

pro′ri·tate, *v. i.* [L. *proritare.*] To stir; provoke; excite. *Obs.*

pro′ri·ta′tion, *n.* *Obs.*

pro·rit′u·al, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′rit·u·al·is′tic, *adj.*

pro·rogue′ment, *n.* Prorogation. *Obs.*

pro′-Ro′man, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4

pro′ro·mance′, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro′ro·man′tic,** *adj.* — **pro′ro·man′ti·cism,** *n.*

pro·roy′al, *adj.,* **pro·roy′al·ty,** *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

Pror′sa (prôr′sä), *n.* [L.] See CARMENTA.

pror′sad (prôr′săd), *adv.* [L. *prorsum* forward.] Toward the front.

pror′sal, *adj.* Anterior.

pro′-Ru·ma′ni·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′-Rus′sian, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pros (prŏz), *n.,* *pl.* of PRO.

pro·sab′bath, *adj.,* **pro′sab·bat′i·cal,** *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·sa′cral, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 1 a.

2. As plain, ordinary, or unimaginative as prose; unpoetic; prosy; dull; commonplace; matter-of-fact; as, a *prosaic* poem, person, race, or climax.
Syn. — Matter-of-fact, unexciting, stupid, humdrum, tiresome, tedious, insipid, flat; prolix, long-winded. — PROSAIC, PROSY. That is PROSAIC which pertains to prose or (more frequently) which is in general commonplace or unexciting; that is PROSY which is dull or tedious esp. in talk or manner of writing; as, "To make verse speak the language of prose, without being *prosaic*, . . . is one of the most arduous tasks a poet can undertake" (*Cowper*); "Let me have none of your *prosaic* curates" (*Gray*); a *prosaic* and humdrum life; "It is his special comfort to smoke a pipe and be *prosy* with some good-natured fellow, the dullest of his acquaintance" (*Scott*). Cf. INSIPID, IRKSOME.
Ant. — Exciting, stirring, glowing; florid, poetic, figurative, colorful.

pro·sa'ic (prō·zā'ĭk), *n.* *Rare.* **a** A prose writer. **b** *pl.* Prosaic things. **c** *pl.* The art of prose; rhetoric.

pro·sa'i·cal·ly (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* of PROSAIC, PROSAICAL.

pro·sa'i·cism (prō·zā'ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* Prosaism.

pro'sa·ism (prō'zā·ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Quality of being prosaic; a prosaic manner or style.
2. A prosaic phrase or expression.

pro'sa·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A prose writer; also, a prosaic person.

pros'al (prŏs'ăl), *adj.* [ML. *prosalis.*] That is prose or in prose form. *Obs.*

pro'sar (prō'zẽr), *n.* [ML. *prosarium.*] *R.C.Ch.* A service book of prases, or sequences.

pro·scap'u·la (prō·skăp'ū·lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *pro-* + *scapula.*] *Zool.* In teleost fishes, the clavicle. — **pro·scap'u·lar** (-lẽr), *adj.*

pro·sce'ni·um (prō·sē'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *proskēnion,* fr. *pro* before + *skēnē* a tent, a wooden stage, the stage. See SCENE.] **1.** *Anc. Theater.* The stage.
2. Front view or position; foreground.
3. *Theater.* **a** The part of the stage in front of the curtain; sometimes, the curtain and its framework. **b** Short for PROSCENIUM BOX.

proscenium arch. The arch framing the curtain of a theater.

proscenium box. In a theater or similar building, a box in or near the proscenium; a stage box.

pro·scind' (prō·sĭnd'), *v. t.* [L. *proscindere.*] To tear open in front. *Obs.*

pro·sco'lex (prō·skō'lĕks), *n.; pl.* -SCOLICES (-skŏl'ĭ·sēz). [NL., fr. *pro-* + Gr. *skōlēx, -ēkos,* a worm.] *Zool.* **a** An early larval form of a tapeworm. **b** The redia of a trematode worm. — **pro·scol'e·cine** (-skŏl'ē·sĭn; -sīn; 156), *adj.*

pro·scribe' (prō·skrīb'), *v. t.;* PRO·SCRIBED' (-skrĭbd'); PRO·SCRIB'ING (-skrīb'ĭng). [L. *proscribere, proscriptum,* to write before, to publish, proscribe, fr. *pro* before + *scribere* to write. See SCRIBE.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* To publish or post the name of, as one whose property is forfeited or one condemned to death; to doom or condemn, as to death.
2. To put outside the law; to outlaw; hence, to ostracize.
For he who dares, when she [Fashion] forbids, be grave,
Shall stand *proscribed.* *Cowper.*
3. To denounce and condemn; to interdict; prohibit; as, to *proscribe* dancing, smoking, or fat from a diet.

pro·scrib'er (-skrīb'ẽr), *n.* One who proscribes.

pro'script (prō'skrĭpt), *n.* [See PROSCRIBE; cf. RESCRIPT.] **a** *Obs.* A proscription. **b** *Now Rare.* [L. *proscriptus,* past part.; cf. F. *proscript.*] One proscribed.

pro·scrip'tion (prō·skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *proscriptio.*] **1.** Act of proscribing, condemning to exile or death, or outlawing; state or fact of being proscribed; also, a decree proscribing. *Chiefly Hist.*
2. Interdiction; prohibition; hence, an imposed restraint, or restriction; as, a *proscription* of one's rights.

pro·scrip'tion·al (prō·skrĭp'shŭn·ăl), *adj.* Proscriptive.

pro·scrip'tion·ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who proscribes.

pro·scrip'tive (-tĭv), *adj.* That proscribes or tends to proscribe; given to proscribing; of the nature of proscription; as, a *proscriptive* tribunal, law, or measure. — **pro·scrip'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **pro·scrip'tive·ness,** *n.*

pro'scu·tel'lum (prō'skū·tĕl'ŭm), *n.* [NL.] The scutellum of the prothorax of an insect. — **pro'scu·tel'lar** (-ẽr), *adj.*

pros'cy·nem'a·ta (prŏs'ĭ·nĕm'ȧ·tȧ), *n. pl.; sing.* PROSCYNEMA (-nē'mȧ). [Gr. *proskynēmata.*] **1.** Acts or objects of worship or adoration.
2. Formulas of prayer in ancient Egyptian tombs.

prose (prōz), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *prosa, prosa oratio,* fr. *prorsus, prosus,* straight forward, straight on, fr. *proversus,* fr. *pro* forward + *versus,* past part. of *vertere* to turn. See VERSION.] **1.** The ordinary language of men in speaking or writing; that genus of literature not cast in poetical measure or rhythm; — opposed to *verse* and to *poetry.*
I speak in *prose,* and let him rhymes make. *Chaucer.*
A large portion of the language of every good poem can in no respect differ from that of good *prose.* *Wordsworth.*
2. A piece of prose (sense 1); as: **a** *Obs.* A story or narrative. **b** *Now Rare.* A prose exercise or composition.
3. Unimpassioned, unimaginative, or sometimes, prosy, discourse or expression; also, an instance of such.
Prose swelled to verse, verse lost'ring into *prose.* *Pope.*
4. That which is prosaic in temper, quality, character, or the like; matter-of-factness. "To see things as they are . . . in the frank *prose* of undissembling noon." *Lowell.*
5. *Colloq.* a Friendly conversation; chat. **b** A prosy person.
6. *R.C.Ch.* See SEQUENCE.

prose, *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to prose; as, *prose* composition or style.
2. Prosaic; plain; ordinary; unembellished; as, the *prose* duties of life.

prose, *v.;* PROSED (prōzd); PROS'ING (prōz'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To write, translate, or paraphrase in prose.
2. To make (one) prosy, dull, etc., as by a talk or lecture.
—, *Intransitive:* To write or discourse in prose, in a prosaic manner, or prosily.
Don't *prose* to me about duty and stuff. *W. A. Butler.*

pro·sect' (prō·sĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *prosectus,* past part. of *prosecare* to cut up.] *Anat.* To dissect for demonstration. — **pro·sec'tion** (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.*

pro·sec'tor (prō·sĕk'tẽr), *n.* [LL., an anatomist, from *prosecare* to cut up, fr. *pro* before + *secare* to cut.] One who makes dissections for anatomical demonstrations. — **pro'sec·to'ri·al** (prō'sĕk·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* — **pro·sec'tor·ship,** *n.*

pro·sec'to·ri·um (prō'sĕk·tō'rĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL. See PROSECTOR.] *Anat.* An anatomical laboratory for dissection.

pros'e·cute (prŏs'ē·kūt), *v.* [L. *prosecutus,* past part. of *prosequi* to follow, pursue. See PURSUE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To follow to the end; to press to execution or completion; to pursue until finished; as, determined to *prosecute* the investigation.
2. To follow up as an investigator or as one seeking an advantage or making use of an opportunity. *Now Rare.*
3. To follow or pursue (a person or group) chiefly in hostility or vindictiveness; to chase; hound. *Obs.*
4. To follow as an occupation or activity; to engage in; to carry on; to proceed with; as, he will continue to *prosecute* his practice of the law.
5. To follow after; to seek. *Obs.*
6. *Law.* **a** To seek to obtain, enforce, or the like, by legal process; as, to *prosecute* a right or a claim in a court of law. **b** To pursue (a person) by legal proceedings for redress or punishment; to proceed against judicially; esp., to accuse of some crime or breach of law, or to pursue for redress or punishment of a crime or violation of law, in due legal form before a legal tribunal; as, to *prosecute* a man for trespass, or for a riot.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To follow; pursue; continue. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* To institute and carry on a legal suit or prosecution; to sue; as, to *prosecute* for public offenses.

pros'e·cut'ing at·tor'ney (-kūt'ĭng). *Law.* The attorney who conducts proceedings, esp. of a criminal nature, in a court on behalf of the government; a public prosecutor.

pros'e·cu'tion (prŏs'ē·kū'shŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; OF. *prosecution,* fr. LL. *prosecutio.*] **1.** Act or process of prosecuting; now, esp. of pursuing to the end or of carrying on: as, bent on the *prosecution* of his aims; during the *prosecution* of the inquiry.
2. *Law.* **a** The institution and carrying on of a suit or proceeding in a court of law or equity, to obtain or enforce some right, or to redress and punish some wrong; the carrying on of a judicial proceeding in behalf of a complaining party, as distinguished from *defense.* Specif.: The institution and continuance of a criminal suit; the process of exhibiting formal charges against an offender before a legal tribunal, and pursuing them to final judgment on behalf of the state or government, as by indictment or information. **b** The party by whom criminal proceedings are instituted or conducted.

pros'e·cu'tor (prŏs'ē·kū'tẽr), *n.* [ML.] **1.** One who prosecutes.
2. *Law.* **a** The person who institutes an official prosecution before a court. **b** A public prosecuting attorney.

prosecutor of the pleas. The title in New Jersey of the county public prosecutor.

pro'se·le'nic (prō'sē·lē'nĭk), *adj.* [See 2d PRO-; SELENE.] Antedating the moon; hence, remote. *Rare.*

pros'e·lyte (prŏs'ē·līt), *n.* [ME. *proselite,* fr. OF. *proselite* (F. *prosélyte*), fr. LL. *proselytus,* fr. Gr. *prosēlytos* a convert to Judaism, orig., a newcomer, an alien, fr. *pros* toward, to + the root of *ēlython* I came; akin to OIr. *lod* I went.] **1.** A new convert, esp. to some religion or religious sect, or to some opinion, system, or party, as a pagan to Christianity.
2. A convert to Judaism who performs all the religious duties required of Jews and enjoys all the privileges.
Syn. — See CONVERT.

pros'e·lyte, *v. t. & i.;* -LYT'ED (-lĭt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LYT'ING (-lĭt'ĭng). To convert to some religion, opinion, system, or the like; to make a proselyte of; to make proselytes; to convert.

pros'e·lyt'er (-lĭt'ẽr), *n.* A proselytizer.

pros'e·lyt'i·cal (-lĭt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or given to proselytism.

pros'e·lyt·ism (prŏs'ē·lĭt·ĭz'm; -lĭ·tĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *prosélytisme.*] **1.** Act or fact of becoming, or state of being, a proselyte, or convert.
2. Act, practice, or result of proselyting, or making converts to a religion, system, or party.

pros'e·lyt·ist (prŏs'ē·lĭt'ĭst; -lĭ·tĭst), *n.* A proselytizer. — **pros'e·lyt·is'tic** (-lĭt·ĭs'tĭk; -lĭ·tĭs'-), *adj.*

pros'e·lyt'i·za'tion (-lĭt'ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.* Proselytizing; proselytism.

pros'e·lyt·ize (prŏs'ē·lĭt·īz; -lĭ·tīz), *v. t. & i.;* -IZED (-lĭt·īzd; -lĭ·tīzd); -IZ'ING (-lĭt·īz'ĭng; -lĭ·tīz'ĭng). To proselyte; convert. — **pros'e·lyt·iz'er** (-lĭt·īz'ẽr; -lĭ·tīz'ẽr), *n.*

prose'man (prōz'mȧn), *n.* A prose writer, an artist in prose; — opposed to *poet.*

pro'sem·i·nar' (prō'sĕm·ĭ·när'), *n.* [See 2d PRO-.] A course of study preliminary to a seminar.

pro·sem'i·nar'y (prō·sĕm'ĭ·nĕr'ĭ; -nĕr·ĭ), *n.* A preparatory seminary; also, a proseminar.

pro·sem'i·nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*pro-* + *seminate.*] To scatter abroad; to propagate by or as by seed. — **pro·sem'i·na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

pros'en·ceph'a·lon (prŏs'ĕn·sĕf'ȧ·lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pros* toward, near to + E. *encephalon.*] *Embryol. & Zool.* **a** = TELENCEPHALON. **b** The forebrain, comprising telencephalon and diencephalon. — **pros'en·ce·phal'ic** (prŏs'ĕn·sĕ·făl'ĭk), *adj.*

pros·en'chy·ma (prŏs·ĕng'kĭ·mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pros* near + *-enchyma.*] *Bot.* One of two general types of tissue sometimes (esp. formerly) regarded as distinguishable in higher plants; — distinguished from *parenchyma* in consisting of elongated, usually pointed cells, mostly with little or no living protoplasm. It includes the specialized tissues as those for support and conduction. — **pros'en·chym'a·tous** (prŏs'ĕng·kĭm'ȧ·tŭs), *adj.*

prose poem. A work in prose which has some of the technical or literary qualities of a poem, such as rhythm, definitely patterned structure, emotional or imaginative elevation. — **prose poet.**

pros'er (prōz'ẽr), *n.* A writer of prose; also, one who talks or writes tediously. "There are poets in prose just as there are *prosers* in verse." *Gummere.*

prose rhythm. Rhythm with perceptible but less than metrical regularity producing variations in the movement of prose, usually with crescendos and cadences.

Pro·ser'pi·na (prō·sûr'pĭ·nȧ), **Pros'er·pine** (prŏs'ẽr·pĭn *or, erroneously,* prō·sûr'pĭ·nē; *formerly also* prō·sûr'pĭn), *n.* [L. *Proserpina.*] Persephone; — the Latinized form of her name, under which her worship was introduced into Rome in 249 B.C. See DIS.

Pro·ser'pi·na'ca (prō·sûr'pĭ·nā'kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *proserpinaca* a creeping plant, fr. *proserpere* to creep forward. See 1st PRO-; SERPENT.] *Bot.* A small genus of North American aquatic or marsh herbs of the water-milfoil family (Haloragidaceae) often called *mermaid weeds.* They have finely divided or pinnatifid leaves, tiny, perfect, but apetalous, axillary flowers, and small, angled fruit.

pros·eth'moid (prŏs·ĕth'moid), *adj.* [Gr. *pros* near + *ethmoid.*] *Zool.* Designating the median anterior bone of the upper part of the skull of teleost fishes, usually regarded as, and called, the *ethmoid.* — **pros·eth'moid,** *n.*

pro·seu'che (prō·sū'kē), **pro·seu'cha** (-kȧ), *n.; pl.* -CHAE (-kē). [Gr. *proseuchē.*] A place of prayer; an oratory; *Jewish Antiq.,* a synagogue.

pros'i·fy (prōz'ĭ·fī), *v. t. & v. i.* [See -FY.] To make prosaic or into prose; to make prose. — **pros'i·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* — **pros'ĭ·fi'er** (prōz'ĭ·fī'ẽr), *n.*
This *prosification* of a fine bit of poetry. *Leigh Hunt.*

pro·sil'i·en·cy (prō·sĭl'ĭ·ĕn·sĭ), *n.* [L. *prosiliens,* pres. part. of *prosilire* to leap forth.] Act of bounding forth; prominence; conspicuousness.
He has given it such prominence, such *prosiliency* of relief. *Coleridge.*
— **pro·sil'i·ent** (-ĕnt), *adj.* — **pro·sil'i·ent·ly,** *adv.*

Pro·sim'i·ae (prō·sĭm'ĭ·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRO-; SIMIA.] The Lemuroidea. — **pro·sim'i·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.*

pro·si'phon (prō·sī'fŏn), *n. Paleontol.* In Nautiloidea, the endosiphuncle. In Ammonoidea, the semiconical bands which connect the apex of the siphuncle with the interior of the protoconch. — **pro·si'phon·al** (-fŏn·ăl), *adj.*

pro·si'phon·ate (-fŏn·ăt), *adj.* [See 2d PRO- & SIPHON; 2d -ATE, 1.] *Paleontol.* Having siphonal collars on the anterior faces of the septa, as in ammonites.

pros'ish (prōz'ĭsh), *adj.* Prosy. *Coleridge.*

pros'ist (-ĭst), *n.* A prose writer. *Rare.*

‖**pro'sit** (prō'sĭt), *interj.* [L., 3d pers. sing. subj. present of *prodesse* to do good, fr. *pro* for + *esse* to be.] Literally, may it do (you) good; — a salutation used in well wishing, esp. among Germans, as in drinking healths.

pro·slav'er (prō·slāv'ẽr), *n.* A proslavery advocate.

pro·slav'er·y (prō·slāv'ẽr·ĭ), *adj.* [*pro-* + *slavery.*] Favoring slavery; specif., *U. S. Hist.,* favoring the continuance of, or noninterference with, the institution of negro slavery. — *n.* Advocacy of slavery. — **pro·slav'er·y·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

pros·neu'sis (prŏs·nū'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *prosneusis* direction of falling.] *Astron.* In a lunar eclipse, the angle of position of the part first obscured.

pro'so (prō'sō), *n., or* **proso millet.** [Russ., Pol., Czech, Ukrainian *proso* millet.] Millet (*Panicum miliaceum*), probably first introduced into the United States by Russian immigrants.

pros'o- (prŏs'ō-). A combining form from Greek *prosō,* meaning *onwards,* used to denote: **a** *In front,* as in *Proso*branchia, *proso*detic. **b** *Passing from one to another,* as in *proso*demic. **c** *Progressive development,* as in *proso*plasia.

pros'o·branch (prŏs'ō·brăngk), *adj. & n.* Prosobranchiate.

Pros'o·bran'chi·a (prŏs'ō·brăng'kĭ·ȧ), **Pros'o·bran'chi·a'ta** (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *proso-* + *-branchia.*] *Zool.* Syn. of STREPTONEURA; — so named because they usually have gills anterior to the heart. Cf. OPISTHOBRANCHIA. — **pros'o·bran'chi·ate** (-brăng'kĭ·ăt), *adj. & n.*

pros'o·cele, pros'o·coele (prŏs'ō·sēl), *n.* [NL., fr. *proso-* + *-cele.*] *Anat.* The cavity of the prosencephalon.

pros'o·dem'ic (-dĕm'ĭk), *adj.* [*proso-* + epi*demic.*] *Med.* Passing from one individual to another; — of diseases.

pros'o·det'ic (-dĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *prosō* forward + *-detic* as in amphi*detic.*] *Zool.* Situated in front of the beak; — said of the ligament of certain bivalves.

pro·so'di·ac (prō·sō'dĭ·ăk), *adj. Gr. Pros.* Used in prosodia (see PROSODION). Hence, designating a verse so used. It is an anapaestic tripody admitting of a spondee or iambus in the first place. — *n.* A prosodiac verse.

pro·so'di·ac (prō·sō'dĭ·ăk), **pros'o·di'a·cal** (prŏs'ō·dī'ȧ·kăl), *adj.* [LL. *prosodiacus.*] Prosodic. — **-di'a·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pro·so'di·al (prō·sō'dĭ·ăl), *adj.* Prosodic. — **pro·so'di·al·ly,** *adv.*

pro·so'di·an (-ăn), *n.* A prosodist.

pro·so'di·an (-ăn), *adj.* Prosodic.

pro·sod'ic (prō·sŏd'ĭk), **pro·sod'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [See PROSODY.] Of or pertaining to prosody; according to the rules of prosody. — **pro·sod'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pro·so'di·on (prō·sō'dĭ·ŏn), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [Gr., fr. *prosodios,* adj., processional, fr. *prosodos* procession, fr. *pros* to + *hodos* a way. See CEDE.] *Gr. Antiq.* A kind of processional chant by a chorus approaching the temple or altar of a god.

pros'o·dist (prŏs'ō·dĭst), *n.* One versed in prosody.

pros'o·dus (prŏs'ō·dŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pros* to + *hodos* way.] *Zool.* In sponges, a small canal leading from an incurrent canal to a flagellated chamber. — **pros'o·dal** (-dăl; -d'l), *adj.*

pros'o·dy (prŏs'ō·dĭ), *n.* [L. *prosodia,* fr. Gr. *prosōidia* a song with accompaniment, the tone or accent of a syllable, a mark of accent or quantity, fr. *pros* to + *ōidē* song, ode. See ODE.] The science or art of versification; specif.: **a** The subject which deals with principles and methods of versification, esp. as dependent on syllabic quantities and accents and their ordering; more widely, the systematic study of metrical structure, including varieties of poetic feet and meters, rhymes and rhyming patterns, types of stanzas and strophes, and fixed forms; as, the history of *prosody;* English *prosody.* **b** A particular system or theory of versification or of metrical composition; an established or consistent method of versifying, or a set of metrical rules guiding an individual or a group; as, Horace's *prosody;* a poet without a *prosody.*
Time value or quantity is not considered in the *prosody* of English syllabic verse any more than classical *prosody* concerns itself with the rhythms produced by the incidence of the verbal accents on the prescribed prosodial units. *R. Bridges.*
☞ The principal symbols for representing features of prosody are: ' ictus or accent; · secondary accent; | a division between feet. Thus, My lóve | is líke | a réd, | red róse.
⏑ a short syllable = one mora, or ♪; ~ a long syllable = two morae, or ♩; ⏑ two syllables = (together) one mora, or ♫; ~ two syllables = (together) 1½ morae, or ♫.

---

pro·sa'i·cal (prō·zā'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* = PROSAIC. *Now Rare.* — **pro·sa'i·cal·ness,** *n.*

pro·sa'ic·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pro'·Sal·va·do'ran, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [4.]

pro'·Sa·mo'an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-.

pros'a·py, *n.* [L. *prosapia;* cf. MF. *prosapie.*] Stock; race. *Obs.*

pro'·Sar·din'i·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

Pros·ar'thri (prŏs·är'thrĭ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of PROARTHRI.

pro'·Sax'on, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'·Scan'di·na'vi·an, *adj. & n.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'scho·las'tic, *adj.* See 1st

pro·school' (66), *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'sci·en·tif'ic, *adj.* See 1st

pro·scrib'a·ble (prō·skrīb'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.

pro·scrip'tiv. Proscriptive. *Ref. Sp.* [PRO-, 4.]

pro'·Scrip'tur·al, *adj.* See 1st

pro·se'cre·cy, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'se·cre'tin, *n.* See SECRETIN.

pro'e·cut'a·ble (prō'ē·kūt'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.

pro'e·cu'tion·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

pro'e·cu'trix (prō'ē·kū'trĭks), *n.* [NL.] Fem. of PROSECUTOR.

Prose Edda. See EDDA b.

prose'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

pro'e·lyt·ing·ly, *adv.* of *proselyting,* pres. part.

pro'·Sem'ite, *adj. & n.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro'·Sem'i·tism,** *n.*

pro·sen'es·chal, *n.* See 1st PRO-, 2.

pro'·Serb', *adj. & n.* Also **pro'·Ser'bi·an.** See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'·Shake·spear'i·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'·Si·cil'i·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [PRO-, 4.]

pro'·Si'a·mese', *adj.* See 1st

pro·sil'ver·ite, *adj. & n.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pros'i·ly (prōz'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of PROSY.

pros'i·ness (prōz'ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.

pros'ing (-ĭng), *pr. part. & verbal n.* of PROSE. — **pros'ing·ly,** *adv.*

pro·sine' (-ĭn), *n.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'·Slav' (prō'slăv'), *n.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·slave', *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'·Slav'ic, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro'·Sla·von'ic, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

prosne, † PRONE, *n.* [DION.]

pros'ode (prŏs'ōd), *n.* = PROSO-

pros'lam·ba·nom'e·nos (prŏs'·lăm·bȧ·nŏm'ē·nŏs), *n.* [Gr.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*

pro'·Slav', *adj. & n.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

In quantitative verse: ⏑– is for an iamb; –⏑ a trochee; –⏑⏑ a dactyl; –⏑ or –⏑⏑ a cyclic dactyl; ⏑⏑ an anapaest; ⏑⏑ or ⏑– a cyclic anapaest; ––a spondee; –⏑ a trochaic dactyl. ⏑ or ⏓ a variable syllable, the lower mark noting the more usual or normal quantity. Alternative equivalents of a foot or part thereof are similarly marked. Thus, ⏑⏑.
⏖ protraction of a syllable to three moræ; a trisème.
⏑̄ protraction of a syllable to four moræ; a tetrasème.
> an irrational syllable; ¦ anacrusis; ‖ caesura; ǂ diaeresis.
^ pause of one mora, ^̄ pause of two moræ (see CATALECTIC).

pros'o-gas'ter (prŏs'ō-găs'tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. *proso-* + *-gaster.*] = FORE-GUT.

pros'o-gy'rate (-jī'rāt), *adj.* [*proso-* + *gyrate.*] Curving toward the anterior, as the umbones of some bivalves. Cf. MESOGYRATE, OPISTHOGYRATE.

pro-so'ma (prō-sō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *pro-* + Gr. *sōma, sōmatos,* body.] *Zool.* The anterior division of the body, esp. of a mollusk. — **pro-so'mal** (-mȧl), *adj.* — **pro'so-mat'ic** (prō'sō-măt'ĭk), *adj.*

pros'o-no-ma'si-a (prŏs'ō-nō-mā'zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *prosonomasia* a naming.] A nickname by punning on the real name.

prosop-. = PROSOPO- (which see), as in:
prosopalgia, prosopalgic, prosopantritis, prosopectasia.

pro-sop'ic (prō-sŏp'ĭk; -sō'pĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *prosōpikos.*] Of or pert. to the face. — **pro-sop'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kȧl-ĭ), *adv.*

Pro-so'pis (prō-sō'pĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *prosōpis* a kind of plant. See PROSOPO-.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical or subtropical branching shrubs or trees (family Mimosaceae) having small flowers in axillary cylindrical spikes succeeded by large pods. *P. juliflora* is the chief mesquite. See MESQUITE.

pros'o-pite (prŏs'ō-pīt), *n.* [*prosop-* + 1st *-ite,* 4.] *Mineral.* A hydrous fluoride of calcium and aluminum.

Pro-so'pi-um (prō-sō'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *prosōpeion* a mask.] *Zool.* A genus of whitefishes including the Menominee whitefish, Rocky Mountain whitefish, and allied species.

pros'o-pla'si-a (prŏs'ō-plā'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *proso-* + *-plasia.*] Differentiation of tissue or organization toward a more complex state.

pro-so'po- (prō-sō'pō-), **prosop-.** [Cf. OPTIC.] A combining form, Greek *prosōpo-, prosōp-,* from *prosōpon,* meaning *face, countenance,* as in *prosopo*graphy, *prosopo*schisis, and the following:
prosoponeuralgia, prosopoplegia, prosopoplegic, prosopospasm.

pros'o-pog'ra-phy (prŏs'ō-pŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*prosopo-* + *-graphy.*] Description of the face or personal appearance.

pro-so'po-lep'sy (prō-sō'pō-lĕp'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *prosōpolēpsia,* fr. *prosōpon* face + *lēpsis* a taking.] Acceptance of persons, esp. prematurely, from personal appearance. *Obs.*

pro-so'pon (prō-sō'pŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *prosōpon* face.] *Zool.* The younger nymphal stage of an insect that undergoes an incomplete metamorphosis.

pro-so'po-poe'ia (prō-sō'pō-pē'yȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *prosōpopoia,* fr. *prosōpon* a face, a person + *poiein* to make.] *Rhet.* Orig., representation of an absent person as speaking, or of a deceased person as alive and present; later, personification. — **pro-so'po-poe'ial** (-yȧl), *adj.*

pros'o-pos'chi-sis (prŏs'ō-pŏs'kĭ-sĭs), *n* [NL., fr. *prosopo* + Gr. *schisis* a cleaving.] *Terat.* Congenital fissure of the face.

pros'o-po-to'ci-a (-pō-tō'shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *prosopo-* + Gr. *tokos* birth.] *Med.* Presentation of the face in parturition.

-pros'o-pous (-prŏs'ō-pŭs). *Anthropom.* A combining form, Greek *-prosōpos* [see PROSOPO-], meaning *-faced,* used to denote *having a face of a* (specified) *type,* as in mega*prosopous.* Corresponding nouns denoting *condition* are formed in *-prosopia,* as in atelo*prosopia.*

pros'o-pyle (prŏs'ō-pīl), *n.* [*proso-* + Gr. *pylē* entrance.] *Zool.* In certain sponges, the aperture between incurrent and radial canals.

pro-so'rus (prō-sō'rŭs; 181), *n.* [NL., fr 2d *pro-* + *sorus.*] *Bot.* The initial thallus cell which produces a vesicle in which the sporangia are formed in certain Chytridiales.

pros'pect (prŏs'pĕkt), *n.* [L. *prospectus,* fr. *prospicere, prospectum,* to look forward, fr. *pro* before, forward + *specere* to look, see. See SPY; cf. PROSPECTUS.] **1.** Act of looking forth to a distance; now, an extensive view, esp. of landscape.

A most striking *prospect* over sea and land. *John Phillips.*

2. Relative aspect; face; outlook; exposure.

And their *prospect* was toward the south. *Ezek.* xl. 44.

3. **a** An extended region which the eye overlooks at one time; scene; as, a distant *prospect* spread before one. **b** An object of mental survey or view.
4. **a** Act of looking forward; foresight; anticipation; as, a *prospect* of the future state. **b** That which is hoped for; ground for hope or expectation; expectation; probable result; — often in *pl.*; as, the *prospect* of success. "To brighter *prospects* born." *Cowper.*
5. A telescope (**prospect glass**). *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
6. [Russ. *prospekt.*] In Russia, a long, wide, straight street or avenue.
7. A prospective buyer, customer, contestant, candidate, applicant, etc.
8. *Obs.* **a** A position affording an extensive view; a lookout. **b** Aspect. **c** A survey presented to the mind, as in examination or by description. **d** A picture or sketch of a landscape.
9. *Mining.* **a** An unproved mineral occurrence; also, the property on which the mineral is found. **b** A partly developed mine. **c** The gold or other mineral secured in testing a sample of ore or gravel.
— *in prospect.* That is expected or looked forward to; in view.

pros'pect (prŏs'pĕkt), *v.;* -PECT-ED; -PECT-ING. [L. *prospectare,* fr. *prospicere.* See PROSPECT, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** *Obs.* (*pron.* prō-spĕkt') **a** To look toward; to have a prospect of; to face. **b** To anticipate; foresee.
2. [From PROSPECT, *n.*] To explore or examine for something; as, to *prospect* a district for gold; specif., to make preliminary developments and tests of (a mining claim, deposit, or the like) to determine its probable value.
3. To examine with reference to prospects; specif., *Collog.,* to make a preliminary investigation of, as a place of possible settlement.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To have or give a prospect. *Obs.*
2. To survey a place with reference to a prospect; as, *prospecting* for gold, oil, etc.

pros'pect (prŏs'pĕkt), *adj.* Visible. *Rare.* *Fletcher.*

pro-spec'tion (prō-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act or result of prospecting, esp. of looking forward: foresight.

pro-spec'tive (prō-spĕk'tĭv; *in sense 4, also* prŏs'pĕk-tĭv), *adj.* [LL. *prospectivus;* cf. F. *prospectif.* See PROSPECT, *n.*] **1.** Furnishing a prospect; commanding a distant view; also, lofty; eminent. *Obs.*
2. Of persons, forward-looking; foresighted. *Now Rare.*
3. Concerned with or having reference to the future; effective in the future. "By the care *prospective* of our wise Forefathers." *Wordsworth.*
4. That is in prospect; expected confidently; of the future; as, *prospective* legislation, brides, or benefits.
5. Having reference to the future; anticipatory; as, the *prospective* function or tendency of dreams.
Syn. — Anticipated, future, foreseen.
Ant. — Realized, present; past.
— **pro-spec'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **pro-spec'tive-ness,** *n.*

pro-spec'tive (prō-spĕk'tĭv), *n.* [Cf. OF. *prospective.*] **1.** Formerly, a glass for seeing distant places, as a spyglass, or for reading the future, as a magic mirror; a perspective (sense 1 **b**); — called also **prospective glass.**
2. The scene before or around; view; prospect.
3. *Obs.* **a** Lookout. **b** A picture; a description. **c** = PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 2.
— *in prospective.* In prospect; in sight; expected.

pros'pec-tor (prŏs'pĕk-tĕr; prō-spĕk'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. L. *prospector* one who looks out.] One who prospects; esp., *Mining* (*pron. usually* prŏs'pĕk-tĕr), one who explores a region for valuable mineral deposits.

pro-spec'tus (prō-spĕk'tŭs), *n.; pl.* PROSPECTUSES (-ĕz; -ȳz; 119). [L., a prospect, sight, view; cf. F. *prospectus.* See PROSPECT.] A preliminary statement, usually printed, issued by promoters of an enterprise, the publishers of a literary work, the administration of a private school or college, or the like, giving advance information calculated to arouse interest and win support; specif., an exposition of the conditions of incorporation and the financial prospects of a business undertaking.

pros'per (prŏs'pĕr), *v.;* PROS'PERED (-pĕrd); PROS'PER-ING. [F. *prospérer,* fr. L. *prosperare,* fr. *prosper* or *prosperus.* Cf. PROSPEROUS.] *Intransitive:* To be successful, fortunate, or prosperous; to succeed; to thrive; to turn out well; as, the business *prospered* ultimately; also, to become strong or flourishing; as, oranges do not *prosper* so far north.
——, *Transitive:* To render successful; to be propitious to. "*Prosper* thou our handiwork." *Bk. of Common Prayer.*

pros'per, *adj.* [OF. *prospere.*] Prosperous. *Obs.*

pros'pered (prŏs'pĕrd), *adj.* Blessed; divinely aided or favored. *Obs.*

pros'per-er (-pĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who is, or makes others, prosperous. *Obs.*

pros-per'i-ty (prŏs-pĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *prosperite,* fr. OF. *prosperité,* fr. L. *prosperitas.* Cf. PROSPEROUS.] **1.** State of being prosperous; advance or gain in anything good or desirable; successful progress; attainment of the object desired; good fortune; success; — opposed to *adversity.*
2. Specif., a general condition of industrial and commercial activity in which goods and money are comparatively plentiful.
3. *pl.* Prosperous circumstances, periods, or the like. *Rare.*
Syn. — Thrift, weal, welfare, well-being.
Ant. — Failure, ill luck, misfortune; privation; depression.

Pros'per-o (prŏs'pĕr-ō), *n.* In Shakespeare's *Tempest,* the rightful Duke of Milan, who was deposed by his brother Antonio and the King of Naples, and set adrift, with his infant daughter Miranda, in a "rotten carcass of a boat," and reached an uninhabited island. Here, many years later, by magic he raises a tempest, in which Antonio, the King of Naples, and others, are shipwrecked upon the island. Prospero subjects them to many discomforts, but finally discovers himself, and forgives the evildoers. See ARIEL, 3 c; MIRANDA, 2; CALIBAN; FERDINAND, 2 **b**.

pros'per-ous (prŏs'pĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [AF., fr. OF. *prospere,* fr. L. *prosperus* or *prosper,* prob. orig. answering to hope, fr. *pro* according to + the root of *sperare* to hope. Cf. DESPAIR.] **1.** That prospers, flourishes, or succeeds; attended with or marked by prosperity; thriving; successful; as, a *prosperous* voyage, undertaking, nation, or era.
2. That is conducive to prosperity; favoring; favorable; auspicious; as, to await a more *prosperous* moment.
Syn. — Fortunate, flourishing; auspicious, lucky.
Ant. — Unlucky, unsuccessful, unfortunate, disastrous.
— **pros'per-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **pros'per-ous-ness,** *n.*

‖**pro'spi-ce** (prō'spĭ-sē). [L., imper. of *prospicere.*] Look forward.

Pro'spi-ce (prō'spĭ-sē). A poem (1864) by Robert Browning, written shortly after the death of Mrs. Browning. The poem embodies ideas aroused in Browning's mind by the thought of death.

pro-spi'cience (prō-spĭ'shĕns), *n.* [L. *prospicientia,* fr. *prospiciens,* pres. part. of *prospicere.* See PROSPECT.] A looking forward. *Rare.*

pro'spo-ran'gi-um (prō'spō-răn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* In certain fungi, the initial cell which gives rise to a thin-walled vesicle in which the zoospores are formed.

pross (prŏs), *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. dial. *pros* proud, *prosse* to be boastful.] To put on airs. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

pross, *n. & v.* [Origin uncert.; cf. PROCESS, or PROSE.] Chat; gossip. *Dial. Eng.*

Pross, Solomon (prŏs). In Dickens's *Tale of Two Cities,* a rascal who robs his sister (**Miss Pross**), serves as a spy in the British service, and finally becomes a turnkey in a Paris prison.

pross'y (prŏs'ĭ), *adj.* Fussy. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

prostat-. = PROSTATO- (which see), as in:
prostatauxe, prostatectomy, prostatelcosis, prostatitic, prostatitis, prostatodynia.

pros'tate (prŏs'tāt), *adj.* [Gr. *prostatēs* one who stands before, fr. *proïstanai* to set before, fr. *pro* before + *histanai* to set; cf. F. *prostate.*] *Anat.* Designating, or pertaining to, a pale, firm, partly muscular, partly glandular body, the **prostate gland,** which surrounds the commencement of the urethra of the male in man and other mammals, discharging by ducts opening into the floor of the urethra. Its secretion is viscid and opalescent. — *n.* The prostate gland. — **pros-tat'ic** (prŏs-tăt'ĭk), *adj.*

pros-tat'i-co-ves'i-cal (prŏs-tăt'ĭ-kō-vĕs'ĭ-kȧl), *adj.* [*prostatic* + 2d *-o* + *vesical.*] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the prostate and the bladder; as, the **prostaticovesical plexus,** the network of veins surrounding the base of the bladder and the prostate.

pros'tra-tion (prŏs'trā-shŭn), *n.* Act or result of prostrating, esp. of looking forward: foresight.

pros-tat'ic u'tri-cle (prŏs-tăt'ĭk). *Anat.* A small blind pouch which leads from the posterior wall of the urethra into the prostate.

pros'ta-tism (prŏs'tȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [*prostate* + *-ism.*] *Med.* The general morbid state caused by disease of the prostate, esp. hypertrophy of this organ.

pros'ta-to- (prŏs'tȧ-tō-), **prostat-.** *Med.* A combining form for *prostate,* as in **pros'ta-tom'e-ter,** an instrument to measure the prostate. *Prostato-* denotes also in adjectives *prostatic and,* as in **pros'ta-to-ves'i-cal.** For words below, see the word or element with which *prostato-* is combined.
prostatocystitis, prostatocystotomy, prostatolith, prostatomegaly, prostatomyomectomy, prostatorrhea, prostatorrhoea, prostatotomy, prostatovesiculectomy, prostatovesiculitis.

pro'stem-mat'ic (prō'stĕ-măt'ĭk), **pro-stem'mate** (prō-stĕm'āt), *adj.* [Gr. *pro* before + *stemma* a chaplet; — from its position before the eyes.] *Zool.* Designating, or pertaining to, a minute sense organ in front of the eyes of collembolan insects.

pro-ster'num (prō-stŭr'nŭm), *n.* [NL. See PRO-; STERNUM.] *Zool.* The ventral plate of the prothorax of an insect. — **pro-ster'nal** (-nȧl), *adj.*

pros-the'ca (prŏs-thē'kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *prosthēkē* an addition. See PROSTHESIS.] *Zool.* In certain insects, a small sclerite, articulated to the base of the mandible.

pro-sthen'ic (prō-sthĕn'ĭk), *adj. Zool.* Having the anterior parts or organs stronger or larger than those farther back. — **pro-sthen'ic,** *n.*

pros'the-sis (prŏs'thē-sĭs), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *prosthesis* an addition, fr. *prostithenai* to put to, to add, fr. *pros* to + *tithenai* to put, place.] **1.** *Surg. & Dentistry.* The addition to the human body of some artificial part, to replace one wanting, as a leg, eye, or tooth; — called also *prothesis.*
2. *Gram.* The addition, esp. the prefixing, of a sound or syllable to a word (*newt;* *beloved;* *y-*clad).

pros-thet'ic (prŏs-thĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *prosthetikos* disposed to add, fr. *prosthetos* put on.] **1.** Of or pertaining to prosthesis; as, *prosthetic* dentistry (the supplying of substitutes for missing teeth).
2. Added, esp. prefixed, as a letter or sound to a word.
— **pros-thet'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kȧl-ĭ), *adv. Rare.*

pros-thet'ics (-ĭks), *n.* See -ICS. The branch of surgery or dentistry that treats of prosthesis. — **pros'the-tist** (prŏs'thē-tĭst), *n.*

pros'thi-on (prŏs'thĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *prosthion,* neut. of *prosthios* foremost.] *Craniol.* The alveolar point. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.* — **pros'thi-on'ic** (-ŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

pros'tho-don'ti-a (prŏs'thō-dŏn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PROSTHESIS; -ODONTIA.] Prosthetic dentistry; dental prosthesis. — **pros'tho-don'tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

pros'ti-tute (prŏs'tĭ-tūt), *v.;* -TUT'ED (-tūt'ĕd; -ȳd; 119); -TUT'ING (-tūt'ĭng). [L. *prostitutus,* past part. of *prostituere* to prostitute, fr. *pro* before, forth + *statuere* to put, place. See STATUTE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To offer, submit, or surrender, as oneself, one's powers, a thing; to expose; sometimes, to expose publicly or shamefully. *Obs.*
2. To offer, as a woman, to a lewd use; to give up to promiscuous lewdness, esp. for hire; also, *Rare,* to seduce.
3. To devote to base or unworthy purposes; to debase, esp. by venality; as, to *prostitute* one's talents, or office.

Justice was *prostituted* in the ordinary courts to the royal will. *J. R. Green.*

——, *Intransitive:* To prostitute oneself.

pros'ti-tute, *adj.* [L. *prostitutus,* -*a,* past part.] **1.** Prostituted; now, chiefly, devoted to base purposes or ends; infamous; venal; corrupt.
2. *Obs.* **a** Licentious. **b** Debased. **c** Subjected, esp. to evil. **d** Prostrated.

pros'ti-tute, *n.* **1.** A woman given to indiscriminate lewdness; now, specif., a woman who offers herself indiscriminately to sexual intercourse for hire; a strumpet; a harlot; also, *Obs.,* a catamite.
2. A corrupt person; a base mercenary; a venal politician.
3. An abjectly devoted follower; — chiefly epistolary. *Obs.*

pros'ti-tu'tion (prŏs'tĭ-tū'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *prostitutio;* cf. F. *prostitution.*] Act or practice of prostituting, or state of being prostituted; as, the *prostitution* of one's honor; widespread *prostitution* of the press; specif.: **a** Common and venal lewdness among a class of women; as, laws against *prostitution.* **b** In many ancient and some modern religious cults, esp. in Asia Minor and India, maintenance of servingwomen (often called *temple prostitutes* or *sacred harlots*) as a part of the ritual; — probably originally as sympathetic magic for the increase of fertility.

pros'ti-tu'tor (prŏs'tĭ-tū'tĕr), *n.* [LL.] One who prostitutes himself or another.

pro-sto'mi-ate (prō-stō'mĭ-āt), *adj. Zool.* Having a prostomium.

pro-sto'mi-um (prō-stō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -MIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. *pro-* + Gr. *stoma, -atos,* mouth.] *Zool.* That portion of the head, esp. of certain worms and mollusks, situated in front of the mouth. — **pro-sto'mi-al** (-ȧl), *adj.*

pros'trate (prŏs'trāt), *adj.* [L. *prostratus,* past part. of *prosternere* to prostrate, fr. *pro* before, forward + *sternere* to spread out, throw down. See STRATUM.] **1.** Reclining or bending forward with face on the ground in humble adoration or submission; as, worshipers *prostrate* before an idol; hence, lying prone or supine; stretched out.
2. Thrown down; fallen prone; as, *prostrate* trees in a storm's wake; also, laid low; overthrown; powerless; without vitality; as, *prostrate* industries; *prostrate* with fear.
3. *Bot.* Trailing on the ground; procumbent.
Syn. — Flat, recumbent; helpless.
Ant. — Erect, vertical, upright.

pros'trate (prŏs'trāt; *formerly, and still by some, esp. Brit.,* prŏs-trāt'), *v.;* -TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -TRAT-ING (-trāt-ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To throw prostrate; to cast into a prostrate position or posture; as, to *prostrate* oneself before an altar; shells that *prostrated* soldiers by the score.
2. To reduce to submission, impotence, exhaustion, or the like; — now chiefly in *past part.;* as, business *prostrated* by a panic; completely *prostrated* by the grippe. "How are the mighty *prostrated.*" *Wordsworth.*
3. To offer or submit in humility, reverence, or polite servility. *Obs.*
——, *Intransitive:* To prostrate oneself; as, to rise and sing while others *prostrate.*

pros'trate, *n.* One who prostrates himself or is prostrated.

pros'o-gy'rous (prŏs'ō-jī'rŭs), *adj.* = PROSOGYRATE.
pro-soph'ist, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
-pro-so'pi-a. See -PROSOPOUS.
pro'-South'ern, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro'-So'viet', *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro'-Span'ish, *adj.,* **pro'-Spar'tan,** *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pros'pect-er. Var. of PROSPECTOR.
pros'pect-ing ham'mer. See HAMMER, *n.,* 1, *Illust.* [Sp.]
pro-spec'tiv. Prospective. *Ref.*
pros'pect-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
pro-spec'tus-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
pro'spec-u-la'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pros'per-a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
pros'per-a'tion (prŏs'pĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *prosperatio.*] Prosperity. *Obs. exc. Local.*
pros'perd. Prospered. *Ref. Sp.*
pros-per'i-ty-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
pro-spi'cious (prō-spĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [Perh. confusion of L. *prospicere* with E. *propitious.*] Propitious; auspicious. *Obs.*
pro-spic'u-ous, *adj.* [L. *prospicuus.*] Conspicuous. *Obs.*
pro-sport', *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro'-state', *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pros'ta-to-ves'i-cal, *adj.* = PROSTATICOVESICAL.
pros'tern, *v. t.* Also **pros'ternate** (prŏs'tĕr-nāt). [OF. *prosterner,* fr. L. *prosternere.*] To prostrate. *Obs.*
pros'ter-na'tion (prŏs'tĕr-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F.] Prostration. *Obs.*
pros'ti-tute-ly, *adv.* of PROSTITUTE. *Rare.*

pros·tra'tion (prŏs·trā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *prostration*, fr. L. *prostratio.*] **1.** Act of prostrating, or state or fact of being prostrated; as, frequent *prostrations* of worshipers; the *prostration* of France after the Napoleonic Wars.
2. A physical or mental condition associated with the act or state of prostration; as: **a** *Now Rare.* Profound reverence; abject humility. **b** Complete exhaustion, impotence, or dejection; as, illness preceded by *prostration.*

pros'tra·tive (prŏs'trā·tĭv), *adj.* That prostrates or tends to prostrate.

pros'tra·tor (prŏs'trā·tĕr), *n.* [LL.] One who prostrates.

pro'style (prō'stīl), *adj. & n.* [L. *prostylos*, fr. Gr. *prostylos*, fr. *pro* before + *stylos* pillar.] *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION **a** & **d**.

pro'style, *adj.* That has a prostyle.

pro·sty'los (prō·stī'lŏs), *n.* [L. See PROSTYLE.] A prostyle building.

pros'y (prōz'ĭ), *adj.;* PROS'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); PROS'I·EST (-ĭ·ĕst; -ĭst; 119). **1.** Of or pertaining to prose; prosaic.
2. That proses; dull and tedious in discourse.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See PROSAIC.

pro·syl'lo·gism (prō·sĭl'ō·jĭz'm), *n. Logic.* A syllogism preliminary to another syllogism, its conclusion becoming a premise of the following syllogism.

pro·tac'tic (prō·tăk'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *protaktikos* placing or placed before.] Telling or explaining beforehand, as the plot of a play; introductory.

pro'ta·gon (prō'tȧ·gŏn), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. *prōtos* first + *agon*, neut. of *agōn* leading; so named as source of cerebrin, etc.] *Biochem.* A white crystalline powder, a mixture of lipides, obtained from the brain.

pro·tag'o·nism (prō·tăg'ō·nĭz'm), *n.* The state, character, or activity of a protagonist.

pro·tag'o·nist (prō·tăg'ō·nĭst), *n.* [Gr. *prōtagōnistēs*, fr. *prōtos* first + *agōnistēs* an actor, combatant, fr. *agōnizesthai* to struggle. See AGONIZE.] **1.** One who takes the leading part in a drama; also, the chief character of a novel or story, in whom the action centers; hence, one who takes the lead in any great matter.

It had proved possible to obtain Mr. Oliphant for the *protagonist*, and the actor was gratified. *L. Merrick.*

Similarly, all of Sherwood Anderson's *protagonists* are deeply discontented. *Isabel Paterson.*

She [France] began . . . to look upon herself as the *protagonist*, if not the sole actor, in the world tragedy of 1914. *A. J. Toynbee.*

2. The spokesman or agent for a cause, party, etc.; the prime mover; loosely, a champion; advocate; defender.

He is the *protagonist* of that great majority. *Mencken.*

3. An active participant; a leading figure; a principal.
4. A leader of an opposition; a contender; — by confusion with *antagonist. Colloq.*

Pro·tag'o·re'an (prō·tăg'ō·rē'ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Protagoras or his teachings. See PROTAGOREANISM.

Pro·tag'o·re'an·ism (prō·tăg'ō·rē'ăn·ĭz'm), *n. Philos.* The teachings of Protagoras of Abdera (born c. 481 B.C.), a sophist, who taught that man is the measure of all things and that all truth is relative. See HOMO MENSURA.

pro'ta·mine (prō'tȧ·mēn; -mĭn; 157), *n.* [See PROTO-; AMINE.] Also **-min.** *Biochem.* Any of a class of simple proteins that are strongly basic, noncoagulable by heat, and soluble in ammonia, and that yield large amounts of diamino acids upon hydrolysis. They occur combined with acid proteins and are obtained from ripe sperm. Cf. SALMINE, STURINE, CLUPEINE.

pro·tan'dric (prō·tăn'drĭk), *adj. Bot. & Zool.* Protandrous. — **pro·tan'drism** (-drĭz'm), *n.*

pro·tan'drous (prō·tăn'drŭs), *adj.* [*prot-* + Gr. *anēr, andros*, man.] *Bot. & Zool.* Characterized by protandry. — **pro·tan'drous·ly,** *adv.*

pro·tan'dry (prō·tăn'drĭ), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* That form of dichogamy in which the anthers mature and shed their pollen before the stigma of the same flower becomes receptive; — contrasted with *protogyny.* It exists in most composites, mints, and legumes. See DICHOGAMY, **1.**
2. *Zool.* **a** In hermaphrodite animals, developments of the male organs, or ripening of their product, some time before those of the opposite sex, which prevents fertilization of the eggs by spermatozoa of the same parent. **b** In insects, the appearance of males earlier in the season than females of the same species.

pro'ta·no·mo'a·lous (prō'tȧ·nŏm'ȧ·lŭs), *adj.* [See PROTO-; ANOMALOUS.] *Psychol.* Requiring for color matches more red than the normal person. — **pro'ta·no'mal** (-nō'măl), *n.*

pro'tan·ope (prō'tȧ·nōp), *n.* One affected with protanopia. See COLOR BLINDNESS.

pro'tan·o'pi·a (prō'tȧ·nō'pĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *prōtos* first + *an-* not + *ōps, ōpos*, eye.] See COLOR BLINDNESS. — **pro'tan·op'ic** (-nŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

‖**pro tan'to** (prō tăn'tō). [L.] For so much; to a certain extent.

Pro·tar'gol (prō·tär'gōl; -gŏl), *n.* [*proteid* + Gr. *argyros* silver + 2d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* A trade-mark applied to a strong silver protein; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], the compound bearing this trade-mark. It is a light-brown powder, and is used chiefly as an antiseptic on the mucous membranes.

pro·tar'sus (prō·tär'sŭs), *n.; pl.* -TARSI (-sī). [NL., fr. 2d *pro-* + *tarsus.*] *Zool.* **a** The tarsus of the front leg of an insect. **b** The tibia of the leg of a spider. — **pro·tar'sal** (-săl), *adj.*

prot'a·sis (prŏt'ȧ·sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *protasis*, fr. *proteinein* to stretch before, forward, fr. *pro* before + *teinein* to stretch.] **1.** A proposition; a maxim. *Rare.*
2. *a Ancient Drama.* The first part of a drama, in which the characters are introduced and the argument explained; — so used by critics of the Alexandrian school. **b** Hence, the opening lines of a drama, narrative poem, or the like; that part preceding the epitasis; the introduction. Cf. EPITASIS, **1**; CATASTASIS; CATASTROPHE, **1.**
3. *Gram.* = CONDITION, *n.*, 7. See APODosis.

pro·tas'pis (prō·tăs'pĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *prot-* + Gr. *aspis* shield.] *Paleontol.* The minute, discoid or oval, first larval form of a trilobite. It has a well-marked axial lobe, large head region, and shows but little segmentation.

pro·tat'ic (prō·tăt'ĭk), *adj.* [LL. *protaticus*, fr. Gr. *protatikos.*] Of or pertaining to the protasis of a play; introductory. — **pro·tat'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

pro·tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *prot-* + *axis.*] *Phys. Geog. & Geol.* The line of initial uplift or the core in a mountain system or range. — **pro·tax'i·al** (-sĭ·ăl), *adj.*

Pro'te·a (prō'tē·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PROTEUS. Alluding to the diversity in appearance of the species.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of South African shrubs, type of the family Proteaceae, with alternate rigid leaves and dense conelike flower heads, the fruit being a hairy nut. *P. mellifera* is the honeyflower. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus.

Pro'te·a'ce·ae (-ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PROTEA.] *Bot.* A family of dicotyledonous shrubs and trees constituting an order, ***Pro'te·a'les*** (-ā'lēz), having coriaceous leaves and clustered, bracteate, mostly tetramerous flowers. There are about 50 genera and nearly 1,000 species, mostly Australian and South African. *Grevillea, Hakea, Banksia*, etc., are ornamental in cultivation. — **pro'te·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

pro'te·ad (prō'tē·ăd), *n.* A proteaceous plant. *Lindley.*

pro'te·an (prō'tē·ăn; prō·tē'ăn; 277), *adj.* **1.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, Proteus; as, *Protean* changes.
2. Exceedingly variable; readily assuming different shapes or forms; as, an amoeba is a *protean* animalcule.
3. *Theat.* Of an actor, playing different parts in a play; also, presenting one actor in different parts. *Slang.*

pro'te·an, *n.* **1.** A protean person. *Obs.*
2. *Theat.* An actor who takes a number of parts. *Slang.*

pro'te·an (prō'tē·ăn), *n. Biochem.* Any of a class of primary protein derivatives, as edestan, that result from a slight modification of the protein molecule, as by the incipient action of water, very dilute acids, or enzymes. They are insoluble in water.

pro'te·ase (prō'tē·ās), *n.* [*protein* + *-ase.*] *Biochem.* Any proteolytic enzyme.

pro·tect' (prō·tĕkt'), *v. t.;* PRO·TECT'ED; PRO·TECT'ING. [L. *protectus*, past part. of *protegere*, lit., to cover in front, fr. *pro* before + *tegere* to cover. See TEGUMENT.] **1.** To cover or shield from that which would injure, destroy, or detrimentally affect (or from a physical or chemical effect); to secure or preserve against attack, encroachment, harm, disintegration, etc.; to defend; to guard; as, to *protect* oneself, one's children, or one's eyes from glare; to *protect* iron from erosion, a state from its enemies, or a patent from infringement.
2. *Com. & Finance.* To see that (a note, draft, or other obligation) is paid or satisfied at maturity (114 *U. S.* 587); as, the consolidated company agreed to *protect* the bonds of the individual companies.
3. *Econ.* To guard, shield, or foster by a protective tariff.
4. *Eng. Hist.* To act as protector for.
5. *Physical Chem.* To render (a colloid) stable or reversible by the addition of a protective colloid.
Syn. — Shield, preserve. See DEFEND.
Ant. — Expose, endanger, imperil.

pro·tect'ed (-tĕk'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *past part.* of PROTECT; specif., *Mach.*, guarded or shielded to prevent accidental contact or injury.

protected cruiser. See CRUISER, 2 **b**.

protected prince. The ruler of any of a large number of native states under the suzerainty or protection of Great Britain.

protected state. **a** *Internat. Law.* A state subject to a protectorate (which see). **b** Any of the native states of India ruled by princes under the protection of the British.

pro·tect'i·ble (prō·tĕk'tĭ·b'l), *adj.* [See -IBLE.] That can be protected. *Rare.*

pro·tect'ing, *adj.* Serving to protect or shield; specif., *Com.*, serving to prevent sale at a price below a certain minimum; as, a *protecting* bid. — **pro·tect'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **pro·tect'ing·ness,** *n.*

pro·tec'tion (prō·tĕk'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *proteccioun*, fr. OF. *protection*, fr. LL. *protectio.*] **1.** Act of protecting; state or fact of being protected; as, the *protection* of the weak; to provide *protection* from harm.
2. A protecting person or thing; as, the Lord is our *protection;* dark glasses are a *protection* from the sun.
3. A writing that protects, or secures from molestation or arrest; a pass; a safe-conduct; a passport.
4. Government, oversight, or support of a protector or patron; as, small nations under British *protection.*
5. *Econ.* The freeing of the producers of a country from foreign competition in their home market by the imposition of such duties on goods of foreign origin as will restrict or prevent their importation; also, the theory, policy, or system (called ***protective system***) favoring or practicing the imposition of such duties; — opposed to *free trade* (cf. AMERICAN SYSTEM). The term *protection* is sometimes used to include the system of encouragement of home industries by the payment of bounties, and, in a still broader and more recent use, to include all the measures by which a state or country endeavors to secure the best possible development of its own resources. A protective system tends to effect its purpose by a high tax on small imports framed for protection with incidental revenue, rather than by a low tax on large imports that may be framed as a tariff for revenue with incidental protection, or by a system of reciprocity taxes (see RECIPROCITY).
6. *Politics.* Immunity from prosecution obtained by certain criminal classes, as bootleggers and proprietors of gambling houses, through bribes to officials or political bosses.
Syn. — Preservation, guard, security, safety.

pro·tec'tion·al (-ăl; -'l), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or serving for, protection.

protection and indemnity insurance. *Marine Insurance.* Insurance for vessel owners against loss due to legal liability arising from damage to cargo, injury to passengers and crew, and other legal liabilities not assumed under the regular forms of hull policies.

pro·tec'tion·ate (prō·tĕk'shŭn·ăt), *adj.* Protectionist.

protection forest. A forest whose value lies in the regulating of stream flow, the preventing of erosion, avalanches, etc., rather than in its timber.

pro·tec'tion·ism (prō·tĕk'shŭn·ĭz'm), *n. Econ.* The doctrine or policy of protectionists. See PROTECTION, 5.

pro·tec'tion·ist (-ĭst), *n. Econ.* One who favors protection.

pro·tec'tion·ist, *adj.* Favoring or maintaining protection.

pro·tec'tion·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To cause to become protectionist.

pro·tec'tive (prō·tĕk'tĭv), *adj.* **1.** Protecting or intended to protect; affording or serving for protection; sometimes, self-protecting; as, *protective* measures, coloring in birds, or coats of paint.

The *protective* trick of a man who does not want to confess that he is hard of hearing. *Edna Ferber.*

2. Based on, or pertaining to, the economic principles of protection; affording, or designed to afford, protection; as, a *protective* tariff; *protective* duties. See PROTECTION, 5.
— **pro·tec'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **pro·tec'tive·ness,** *n.*

pro·tec'tive, *n.* Anything that serves for protection.

protective colloid. *Physical Chem.* A colloid which, when present in small quantities, renders sensitive and irreversible colloids stable or reversible. Glue and gelatin are typical protective colloids.

protective coloration. Coloration by which an organism is actually or apparently afforded protection from enemies. See MIMICRY, 2.

protective deck. *Nav.* A steel deck, usually convex, several inches thick, joining the ship's ends and sides below the water line. See DECK, 2.

protective department. See SALVAGE CORPS.

protective relay. *Elec.* See RELAY, *n.*, 3.

protective system. See PROTECTION, 5.

protective tariff. *Econ.* A tariff that protects domestic producers, esp. one primarily designed to secure protection, as disting. from a tariff for revenue. See PROTECTION, 5.

Pro·tec'to·graph (prō·tĕk'tō·grȧf; 83), *n.* [*protecto-*, fr. L. *protectus* protected + *-graph.*] A trade-mark for a machine which prevents alteration of the amount of a check or draft by grilling or roughening that part of the paper on which it prints the figures or the spelled-out amount; hence [*often not cap.*], this machine.

pro·tec'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [OF. *protectour* (F. *protecteur*), fr. LL. *protector.*] **1.** One who protects; a defender; guardian; patron.
2. Something serving or designed to protect; a protective device; a guard; as, a chest or eye *protector.*
3. *Eng. Hist.* **a** One having the care of the kingdom during the king's minority; a regent. **b** [*cap.*] Short for LORD PROTECTOR **b**.

pro·tec'tor·al (prō·tĕk'tĕr·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a protector or protectorate.

pro·tec'tor·ate (-tĕr·ĭt), *n.* **1.** Government by a protector; also, the rank or office of a protector, or the period of his rule; — applied esp. [*cap.*] to the government of England (1653–60) under Oliver and Richard Cromwell.
2. A relation of superior authority assumed by one power or state over an inferior or a dependent one, whereby the former protects the latter from domestic or foreign disturbance or dictation (usually having exclusive control of its foreign relations) and shares in the management of its affairs; also, the authority so assumed, or the period of its exercise, or the country so protected.

pro'tec·to'ri·an (prō'tĕk·tō'rĭ·ăn; 181), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a protector; protectoral; specif. [*cap.*], of or pertaining to the Lord Protector Cromwell or the Protectorate.

pro·tec'to·ry (prō·tĕk'tō·rĭ), *adj.* Protective. *Rare.*

pro·tec'to·ry (prō·tĕk'tō·rĭ), *n.* An institution for the protection of some class, as one for the care of homeless or vicious children.

pro'té·gé (prō'tĕ·zhā; *F.* prō'tȧ'zhā'), *n. masc.; pl.* -GÉS (-zhāz; *F.* -zhā'); **pro'té·gée** (-zhā; -zhā'), *fem.; pl.* -GÉES (-zhāz; *F.* -zhā'). [F., past part. of *protéger.* See PROTECT.] One under the care and protection of another.

pro·teg'u·lum (prō·tĕg'ū·lŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *pro-* + L. *tegulum* covering.] *Zool. & Paleontol.* The embryonic shell of a brachiopod. It is biconvex and smooth, and the two shells have a wide posterior gape.

pro·te'ic (prō·tē'ĭk), *adj.* Proteinaceous.

Pro·te'i·da (prō·tē'ĭ·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Proteus.*] *Zool.* A suborder of tailed amphibians (order Caudata) comprising the genera *Proteus*, of the Old World, and *Necturus* and *Typhlomolge*, of the New.

Pro·te'i·dae (-tē'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A family of amphibians comprising the genus *Proteus*, and formerly also *Necturus.* Cf. PROTEIDA. — **pro·te'i·de'an** (-dē'ăn), *adj.*

pro'te·ide (prō'tē·īd; -ĭd; 157), *n. Biochem.* Protein (sense 2). The proteides are divided by some into ***holo proteides*** (simple and derived proteins) and ***heteropro teides*** (conjugated proteins). Cf. PROTIDE.

pro·te'i·form (prō·tē'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* Protean.

pro'te·in (prō'tē·ĭn; -tēn), *n.* [G. *protein*, fr. Gr. *prōteios* primary, holding first place.] **1.** Orig., an alkali metaprotein supposed to be the basis of all albuminous substances.
2. *Biochem.* Any of a class of naturally occurring, extremely complex combinations of amino acids, which are essential constituents of all living cells, both animal and vegetable, and also of the diet of the animal organism. They can be synthesized from nonamino nitrogenous material by plants, but apparently not by animals. See FOOD, *Note.* All contain carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen. Sulphur is found in most but not all proteins, phosphorus and iron in a few, and certain other elements in a few. The great majority of the proteins are colloidal; a few, as the proteoses, peptones, and peptides, are diffusible. The proteins are usually amorphous, but some have been obtained in crystalline form. They may be decomposed by various means, as by acids, alkalies, proteolytic enzymes, and putrefactive bacteria. The ultimate products of their hydrolysis are amino acids, from which substances possessing some of the properties of true proteins may be artificially built up. See PEPTIDE. The protein molecules combine with both acids and alkalies. On destructive distillation the proteins emit a characteristic burnt odor, giving off inflammable gases, water, ammonia, etc., and leaving a large residue of carbon. The classification adopted by the American Physiological Society and the American Society of Biological Chemists may be summarized as follows: I. SIMPLE PROTEINS (yielding only α-amino acids or their derivatives on hydrolysis): ***albumins***, as ovalbumin, serum albumin, lactalbumin, vegetable albumins; ***globulins***, as serum globulin, edestin, amandin; ***glutelins***, as glutenin; ***prolamins*** or ***alcohol-soluble proteins***, as zein, gliadin, hordein; ***albuminoids***, as elastin, collagen, keratin; ***histones***, as globin, thymus histone, scombrone; ***protamines***, as salmine, sturine, clupeine, scombrine. II. CONJUGATED PROTEINS (containing the protein molecule united to some other molecule or molecules otherwise than as a salt): ***nucleoproteins***, as cytoglobulin, nucleohistone; ***glycoproteins***, as mucins and mucoids (osseomucoid), tendomucoid, ichthulin, helicoprotein; ***phosphoproteins***, as caseinogen, vitellin; ***hemoglobins***, as hemoglobin, hemocyanin; ***lecithoproteins***, as tissue fibrinogen. III. DERIVED PROTEINS: 1. *Primary Protein Derivatives*

pro·strike', *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro'sub·mis'sion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro'sub·scrip'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro·sub'stan·tive, *adj.*, pro'sub·sti·tu'tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro'-Su'dan·ese', *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro·suf'frage, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro'-Su·ma'tran, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro'su·per·vi'sion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro'sup·port', *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro·sur'gi·cal, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro'sur·ren'der, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro'-Swed'ish, *adj.*, pro'-Swiss', *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro·syn'di·cal·ist, *adj. & n.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — pro·syn'di·cal·ism, *n.*
pro'-Syr'i·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
prot-. = PROTO-.
pro'tac·tin'i·um. Var. of PROTOACTINIUM.
pro·tal'bu·mose (prō·tăl'bū·mōs), *n.* = PROTOALBUMOSE.
pro'tar·gen'tum, *n.* Also pro·tar'gin. [NL., fr. *protein* + *argentum.*] See SILVER PROTEIN.
pro·tar'lif, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro·tar'sal, *adj.* See 2d PRO- **a**.
pro'-Tas·ma'ni·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro·tax', *adj.*, pro'tax·a'tion, *adj.* [LL. *protectorius.*] = PROTECTORAL.
pro·tec'tor·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
protector paravane. = PARAVANE **a**.
pro·tec'tor·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pro·tec'tress (prō·tĕk'trĕs; -trĭs; 119), *n.* Fem. of PROTECTOR.
pro·tec'tion·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pro·tec'tiv. Protective. *Ref. Sp.*
pro'tec·to'ri·al (prō'tĕk·tō'rĭ·ăl), *adj.* [LL. *protectorius.*] = PROTECTORAL.
pro·tec'tor·ate, *n.* See -ATE, 1 & 3.
pro·tec'trice, *n.* [F.] Protectress. *Obs.*
pro·tec'trix (-trĭks), *n.* [ML.] Protectress.
pro'té·id (prō'tē·ĭd), *n.* [From PROTEIN.] *Biochem.* **a** = PROTEIN, 1 & 3. See PROTEIN, 1, *Note.* **b** Var. of PROTEIDE (= PROTEIN, 2). — pro'té·id, *adj.*
pro'té·id·og'e·nous (-ō'jĕ·nŭs), *adj.* See -GENOUS.

(having the protein molecule only slightly altered, apparently by hydrolysis): ***proteans***, as edestan; ***metaproteins***, as acid metaprotein (acid albuminate), alkali metaprotein (alkali albuminate); ***coagulated proteins***. 2. *Secondary Protein Derivatives* (products of further hydrolytic cleavage): ***proteoses***, as protoproteose, deuteroproteose; ***peptones***, as antipeptone, amphopeptone; ***peptides***, as di-, tri-, tetra-, penta-, and polypeptides. The form adopted by the British Medical Association is similar, being in brief outline as follows: I. SIMPLE PROTEINS: ***albumins***, ***globulins***, ***glutelins***, ***alcohol-soluble proteins*** or ***gliadins***, ***scleroproteins*** (corresponding to albuminoids), ***histones***, ***protamines***, ***phosphoproteins***. II. CONJUGATED PROTEINS: ***nucleoproteins***, ***glycoproteins***, ***chromoproteins*** (corresponding to hemoglobins). III. PRODUCTS OF PROTEIN HYDROLYSIS: ***infraproteins***, ***proteoses***, ***peptones***, ***polypeptides***. A ***coagulated protein*** is: **a** Any of a class of proteins, as fibrin, formed by coagulation. **b** Any protein rendered insoluble by the action of heat, light, or alcohol.

☞ The term *proteid* has been very widely used in the past, to designate the above compounds. It has now been displaced by the officially adopted term *protein*. See PROTIDE. **3.** *Anal. Chem.* The total nitrogenous material in vegetable or animal substances, computed by multiplying the total nitrogen by a factor, usually 6.25, assuming most proteins to contain approximately 16 per cent of nitrogen.

pro'te·in (prō'tē·ĭn; -tēn), *adj.* Of or containing protein.

pro'te·i·na'ceous (prō'tē·ĭ·nā'shŭs), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a protein.

protein crystal. *Bot.* = CRYSTALLOID, *n.*, 2.

protein factor. *Anal. Chem.* The factor, usually 6.25, used in computing protein. See PROTEIN, 3.

protein grains. *Bot.* = ALEURONE GRAINS.

protein milk. *Med.* Milk to which protein has been added, used frequently as a special food for infants. The added protein is usually obtained from specially curdled milk.

pro'te·in'o·chro'mo·gen (prō'tē·ĭn'ō·krō'mō·jĕn), *n.* [*protein* + *chromo-* + *-gen.*] *Biochem.* Tryptophan.

pro·te'i·nous (prō·tē'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* Proteinaceous.

protein shock. *Med.* A severe reaction caused in a patient by the injection of protein, as typhoid vaccine or milk. It is sometimes produced intentionally in order to stimulate a nonspecific resistance to a disease.

protein therapy. *Med.* Treatment of disease by injection of protein, as casein or any bacterial vaccine, esp. when a specific protein is not essential.

pro'te·in·u'ri·a (prō'tē·ĭ·nū'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See -URIA. *Med.* The presence or excretion of protein in the urine.

Pro't·e·les (prō't'ē·lēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pro* in front + *telēeis* perfect; — it being pentadactyl in its fore feet.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the aardwolf.

Pro·tel'y·trop'ter·a (prō·tĕl'ĭ·trŏp'tĕr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *proi-* + *elytron* + *-ptera.*] *Paleontol.* An extinct order of insects related to the Dermaptera, known only from the Permian, and characterized by slender elytra with a reduced venation and by broad hind wings resembling those of the Dermaptera. — **pro·tel'y·trop'ter·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **pro·tel'y·trop'ter·on** (-ŏn), *n.* — **pro·tel'y·trop'ter·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

pro tem' (prō tĕm'). Short for PRO TEMPORE.

pro'tem·pir'i·cal (prō'tĕm·pĭr'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [See PROTO-; EMPIRICAL.] Developing before experience; — said of organs, traits, reaction patterns, etc., which have evolved before there was actual need for them.

pro·tem'po·ra'ne·ous (prō·tĕm'pō·rā'nē·ŭs), *adj.* Temporary. *Thackeray.*

pro tem'po·re (prō tĕm'pō·rē). [L.] For the time being; temporarily.

pro·tend' (prō·tĕnd'), *v. t. & i.*; -TEND'ED; TEND'ING. [L. *protendere, protensum*, fr. *pro* forth + *tendere* to stretch.] To hold out; to stretch forth; to extend. *Now Rare.*

pro·tend', *v. t. & i.* To portend. *Obs.*

pro·ten'sion (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *protensio.*] A protending; extension. *Rare.*

pro·ten'si·ty (-sĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *protensus*, past part.] Quality or character of being protensive; specif., *Psychol.*, duration, one of the attributes of a sensation. Cf. EXTENSITY, INTENSITY.

pro·ten'sive (-tĕn'sĭv), *adj.* **1.** Having continuance in time; having duration, even though very slight. **2.** Having lengthwise extent or extensiveness. — **pro·ten'sive·ly,** *adv.*

pro'te·o- (prō'tē·ō-), **prote-.** A combining form, from Greek *prōteion*, meaning *primary*, used for *protein*, as in *proteolysis*, *proteose*.

pro'te·og'e·nous (prō'tē·ŏj'ē·nŭs), *adj.* [*proteo-* + *-genous.*] *Biochem.* Of or pertaining to a substance obtained from a protein; as, a *proteogenous* amine.

pro'te·ol'y·sis (prō'tē·ŏl'ĭ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *proteid* + *-lysis.*] *Biochem.* Cleavage or hydrolysis of proteins with formation of simpler and soluble products, as in digestion.

pro'te·o·lyt'ic (-ō·lĭt'ĭk), *adj.* [*proteid*+*-lytic.*] *Biochem.* Cleaving proteins; producing proteolysis.

pro'te·o·pec'tic (-pĕk'tĭk), *adj.* Proteopexic.

pro'te·o·pex'is (-pĕk'sĭs), *n.* Also **pro'te·o·pex'y** (prō'tē·ō·pĕk'sĭ). [NL., fr. *proteo-* + *-pexis.*] *Physiol.* The fixation or incorporation of protein in tissues. — **pro'te·o·pex'ic** (-pĕk'sĭk), *adj.*

pro'te·ose (prō'tē·ōs), *n.* [*protein* + *-ose.*] *Biochem.* Any of a class of intermediate soluble protein derivatives formed by digestion with gastric and pancreatic juice, and also by the hydrolytic action of boiling dilute acids and alkalies, etc.; an albumose. The distinction between the proteoses and the final protein products, or peptones, is a difficult one. Those products not coagulable by heat, which can be salted out, esp. by ammonium sulphate, are called proteoses, while those which remain in solution under this treatment are called peptones. Proteoses are divided into two groups, *primary* and *secondary* proteoses, the former including the *protoproteoses*, *heteroproteoses*, etc., the latter (more nearly allied to the peptones) the *deuteroproteoses*. The molecular weight of deuteroproteoses has been estimated to be 2,500–3,200, as compared with approximately 42,000 for albumin and 400–250 for peptones.

Pro'te·o·so'ma (prō'tē·ō·sō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *proteo-* + *-soma.*] *Zool.* **1.** Syn. of PLASMODIUM, 2. **2.** In some classifications, a genus of protozoan parasites causing bird malaria. — **pro'te·o·so'mal** (-măl), *adj.* — **pro'te·o·some'** (prō'tē·ō·sōm'), *n.*

pro'te·o·su'ri·a (prō'tē·ō·sū'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See -URIA.] *Med.* The presence or excretion of proteose in the urine.

Pro'te·phem'er·oi'de·a (prō'tē·fĕm'ĕr·oi'dē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *proi-* + *Ephemera* + *-oidea.*] *Paleontol.* An extinct order of insects related to the Ephemerida, known only from the Upper Carboniferous, characterized by long cerci, and homonomous wings with numerous cross veins. — **pro'te·phem'er·oid** (-fĕm'ĕr·oid), *adj.*

pro'ter·an'drous (prō'tĕr·ăn'drŭs; prŏt'ĕr-), *adj.* [Gr. *proteros* earlier + *-androus.*] *Bot.* Protandrous. — **pro'ter·an'drous·ness,** *n.* — **pro'ter·an'dry** (prō'tĕr·ăn'drĭ), *n.*

pro'ter·an'thous (-thŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *proteros* earlier (fr. *pro* before) + *-anthous.*] *Bot.* Having flowers appearing before the leaves.

prot'er·o- (prŏt'ĕr·ō-), **proter-.** A combining form, from Greek *proteros*, meaning *before, earlier, former*, as in *Proterozoic*, *proteranthous*.

prot'er·o·base' (prŏt'ĕr·ō·bās'), *n.* [*protero-* + *base.*] *Petrog.* A variety of diabase containing primary hornblende.

Prot'er·og'ly·pha (prŏt'ĕr·ŏg'lĭ·fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., *protero-* + Gr. *glyphein* to carve.] *Zool.* A group of snakes which have in the front of the upper jaw and preceding ordinary teeth permanently erect fangs with an open or a nearly closed groove. In appearance they resemble the harmless colubrid snakes, but they are all poisonous. The cobra, sea snakes, and North American coral snakes are examples. Cf. OPISTHOGLYPHA. — **prot'er·o·glyph'** (prŏt'ĕr·ō·glĭf'), *adj. & n.* — **prot'er·o·glyph'ic** (-glĭf'ĭk), **prot'er·og'ly·phous** (-ŏg'lĭ·fŭs), *adj.*

prot'er·og'y·nous (prŏt'ĕr·ŏj'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [*protero-* + *-gynous.*] *Bot.* Protogynous.

prot'er·og'y·ny (-nĭ), *n.* Protogyny.

prot'er·oth'e·sis (prŏt'ĕr·ŏth'ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL. See PROTERO-; THESIS.] *Zool.* The laying of female-producing eggs in the first cells constructed by certain solitary wasps and bees, after which male-producing eggs are laid.

prot'er·o·type' (prŏt'ĕr·ō·tīp'), *n.* [*protero-* + *-type.*] *Biol.* Any type specimen on which the original description of a species is based, as a holotype, paratype, cotype, etc.; a prototype.

Prot'er·o·zo'ic (-ō·zō'ĭk), *adj.* [*protero-* + Gr. *zōē* life.] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a grand division of geological history, including the entire interval from the beginning of the Huronian to the close of the Keweenawan and perhaps exceeding in length all of subsequent geological time. Rocks of this era contain a few fossils, indicating the existence of animals as highly organized as annelid worms and of blue-green and brown algae. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*; ALGONKIAN, 2. — *n.* The Proterozoic era.

pro·ter'vi·ty (prō·tûr'vĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *protervitas.*] Peevishness; petulance; perverseness; also, an example of such.

Pro·tes'i·la'us (prō·tĕs'ĭ·lā'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Prōtesilaos.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A Thessalian warrior, first of the Greeks to be slain at the siege of Troy. An oracle having predicted that the first person to step on land should be killed, he alone dared to sacrifice himself. See LAODAMIA.

pro·test' (prō·tĕst'), *v.*; PRO·TEST'ED; PRO·TEST'ING. [OF. *protester*, fr. L. *protestari*, fr. *pro* before + *testari* to be a witness, fr. *testis* a witness. See TESTIFY.] *Transitive:* **1.** To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; to declare; assert; affirm; asseverate; aver; as, to *protest* one's loyalty.

2. To make a protest against; as, to *protest* a witness.

3. *Obs.* **a** To call as a witness in affirming or denying, or to prove an affirmation; to appeal to. **b** To proclaim; declare publicly; publish. **c** To promise solemnly; to vow. **d** *Scot.* To stipulate.

4. *Negotiable Paper.* **a** Strictly, to make a solemn written declaration, in due form, on behalf of the holder, against all parties liable for any loss or damage to be sustained by the nonacceptance or the nonpayment of a bill of exchange or note, as the case may be; — said of a notary public, whose seal it is the usual practice to affix. **b** Popularly, to make, or procure to be made, a formal notarial certification attesting the dishonor of a bill of exchange or promissory note together with due service of notice of dishonor; — said of the notary or a party in interest. **c** In English practice, sometimes, short for to ***protest for better security***, that is, to give formal notice to all parties of the insolvency or other condition of the acceptor of a bill warranting the supposition that he will not pay it when due.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make a protestation; to declare solemnly that one is telling truth. "The lady doth *protest* too much, methinks." *Shak.*

2. To make or enter a protest or protests; to object formally or conspicuously; to dissent; remonstrate; as, to *protest* against a measure; to *protest* violently when arrested for speeding.

Syn. — See AFFIRM.

pro'test (prō'tĕst; *formerly also* prō·tĕst'), *n.* [OF. *protest* (F. *protêt*). See PROTEST, *v.*] **1.** A protestation; avowal.

2. A protesting or remonstrating; expostulation; complaint; also, an objection or remonstrance.

3. A solemn declaration of disapproval of, or lack of full consent in complying with, a law, a demand, etc.; commonly, a formal objection, as in writing, against some act, proceeding, condition, or the like; formal or public remonstrance; as, the office will be open to receive *protests;* to pay a bill under *protest*.

4. *Law.* **a** (1) Strictly, a solemn declaration in writing, in due form, made by a notary public, usually under his notarial seal, on behalf of the holder of a bill or note, protesting against all parties liable for any loss or damage by the nonacceptance or nonpayment of the bill, or by the nonpayment of the note, as the case may be; popularly, the making of, or procuring to be made, such a declaration with due service of notice of dishonor. (2) The act of protesting a bill for better security; — called in full **protest for better security**. **b** A declaration made by the master of a vessel before a notary, consul, or other authorized officer, upon his arrival in port after a disaster, stating the particulars of it, and showing that any damage or loss sustained was not owing to the fault of the vessel, her officers, or crew, but to the perils of the sea, etc., as the case may be, and protesting against them. **c** A declaration made by a party, before or while paying a tax, duty, or the like, or performing an act demanded of him, which he deems illegal, denying the justice of the demand, and asserting his rights and claims, to show that his action is not voluntary.

5. *Sports.* An objection lodged with an official or a governing body, as one against a player because of ineligibility, a play because of illegality, a referee or umpire because of a decision, etc.

prot'es·tan·cy (prŏt'ĕs·tăn·sĭ; prŏt'ĭs-; 91), *n.* Protestantism. *Now Rare.*

prot'es·tant (prŏt'ĕs·tănt; -ĭs-; *senses 2 & 3 also* prō·tĕs'tănt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *protestans, -antis*, pres. part. See PROTEST, *v.*] One who protests: **1.** [*cap.*] **a** Orig., one of those German princes who, professing reformed doctrine, submitted at the Diet of Spires on April 19, 1529, a protest against the annulment of the decree of the Diet of Spires in 1526, which had been unanimously passed, calling upon the emperor to summon a general council, and meanwhile allowing each prince to manage the religious affairs of his territory as he saw fit. **b** During the seventeenth century, an adherent of Lutheranism or Anglicanism; — not including, as later, Puritans, Presbyterians, and other dissenters. **c** Any Christian not of the Roman Catholic Church, the Old Catholic Church, or the Eastern Church. The designation is rejected by many members of the churches of the Anglican Communion.

2. One who protests his love; a declared lover. *A Gallicism.*

3. One who makes or enters a protest.

4. [*cap.*] One who applies Protestant principles elsewhere than in religion.

prot'es·tant (prŏt'ĕs·tănt; -ĭs-; *sense 1 also* prō·tĕs'tănt), *adj.* [F.] **1.** Making a protest.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Protestants or their faith and practice; as, *Protestant* writers.

3. [*cap.*] Applying the principles of Protestants, outside of religion.

Protestant canon. See 1st CANON, 3 a.

Protestant dissenter. A dissenter of a Protestant denomination. See DISSENTER.

Protestant Episcopal Church. The religious body which represents in the United States the Anglican Communion. The name was first used in Maryland in 1780. The foundations of the present organization were laid at the first General Convention of 1785, and the church became fully organized as a body distinct from the Church of England in 1789. Its doctrine, discipline, and worship are those of the Church of England, with such modifications in its constitution and worship as local circumstances have required. Thus the Athanasian Creed is omitted from the doctrinal standards, and subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, even in their amended form, is not required. The Book of Common Prayer (which see) is in use in a revised form, authorized in 1928. — **Protestant Episcopalism.**

Protestant Friends. See FREE CONGREGATIONS.

Prot'es·tant·ish, *adj.* Inclined to Protestantism. — **Prot'es·tant·ish·ly,** *adv.*

prot'es·tant·ism (prŏt'ĕs·tănt·ĭz'm; prŏt'ĭs-), *n.* [Cf. F. *protestantisme.*] Quality or state of being protestant; protestant principles; specif.: [*cap.*] **a** State of being a Protestant; the principles or religion of the Protestants. **b** Protestants collectively.

There needs then a *protestantism* in social usages. *H. Spencer.*

Prot'es·tant·ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make Protestant; to convert to Protestantism.

Prot'es·tant·ly, *adv.* In conformity to Protestantism. *Obs.*

Protestant Reformation. = REFORMATION, 2.

Protestant Union. = EVANGELICAL UNION **b**.

prot'es·ta'tion (prŏt'ĕs·tā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *protestacioun*, fr. OF. *protestation*, fr. LL. *protestatio.* See PROTEST.] **1.** Act of protesting, or solemnly declaring true, existent, or the like; a public avowal; an asseveration; as, with *protestations* of friendship or of impartiality.

2. *Law.* Formerly, a declaration in common-law pleading, by which the party interposes an oblique allegation or denial of some fact, protesting that it does or does not exist or is or is not sufficient in law, and at the same time avoiding the duplicity of a direct affirmation or denial.

3. A protest; formal or documentary declaration of dissent, disapproval, or objection. *Now Rare.*

prot'es·ta'tor (prŏt'ĕs·tā'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *protestateur.*] One who makes protestations; a protester. — **pro·test'a·to'ry** (prō·tĕs'tȧ·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* *Both Rare.*

pro·test'er (prō·tĕs'tĕr), *n.* One who protests; specif.: **a** One who makes a protestation. *Shak.* **b** [*cap.*] *Scot. Hist.* One of a party among the Covenanters which protested against the resolution of 1650 that all persons not professed enemies to the Covenant or excommunicated should be allowed to serve in the army, which resolution effected a reconciliation with the Royalists; — opposed to *Resolutioner.* **c** *Law.* One who protests a bill of exchange or a note.

pro·test'ive (-tĭv), *adj.* That protests, or complains.

Pro'teus (prō'tūs; -tē·ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Prōteus.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A prophetic sea god in the service of Poseidon (Neptune). When seized, he would assume different shapes, so trying to escape prophesying. Hence, one who easily changes his appearance or principles.

2. One of the *Two Gentlemen of Verona* in Shakespeare's play of that name. He deserts his lady, Julia, and treacherously makes love to Silvia in the absence of his forgiving friend Valentine, but marries Julia in the end.

3. *Zool.* **a** A genus of aquatic, eel-shaped amphibians consisting of one species (*P. anguinus*) called *olm*, inhabiting the waters of certain dark caverns in Austria. It has permanent external gills, small eyes covered by the skin, and four weak legs. **b** Syn. of AMOEBA, 1 a. **c** [*not cap.*] An olm or, rarely, an amoeba.

4. *Bacteriol.* **a** A genus of aerobic Gram-negative bacteria (family Bacteriaceae) found mostly in the intestines and in putrefying matter, which decompose proteins and form acid and gas on dextrose and generally on sucrose but not on lactose. They are actively motile and produce amoeboid colonies. *P. hydrophilus* causes hemorrhagic septicemia in frogs, salamanders, etc. **b** [*not cap.*; *pl.* -TEI (-tē·ĭ).] Any bacterium of this genus.

proteus animalcule. An amoeba.

pro'te·van·gel'i·um (prō'tē·văn·jĕl'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* Also **pro'te·van'gel** (prō'tē·văn'jĕl), **pro'te·van·ge'li·on** (prō'tē·văn·jē'lĭ·ŏn; -tē'v'ăn-). [NL. See PROTO-; EVANGEL.] **a** The first announcement of a Savior, as made in the Garden of Eden immediately after the Fall (*Gen.* iii. 15). **b** [*cap.*] More fully **Protevangelium of James.** The apocryphal *History of James Concerning the Birth of Mary.* See APOCRYPHA.

pro'text' (prō'tĕkst'), *n.* [*pro-* + *text.*] The context preceding a cited passage.

pro'tha·la'mi·on (prō'thȧ·lā'mĭ·ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -MIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *pro* before + *thalamos* chamber, esp. bridal chamber. Cf. EPITHALAMIUM.] A song in celebration of a marriage.

Pro'tha·la'mi·on, *n.* An ode (1596) by Edmund Spenser, made in honor of the double marriage of the two daughters of the Earl of Worcester.

---

pro'te·in-free', *adj.* See -FREE.

pro'te·in'ic (prō'tē·ĭn'ĭk), *adj.* = PROTEINACEOUS.

Pro·tel'i·dae (prō·tĕl'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* See AARDWOLF.

pro·tem'per·ance, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·tense', *n.* [See PROTEND.] Extension. *Obs.*

pro'te·o·clas'tic (prō'tē·ō·klăs'tĭk), *adj.* [See CLASTIC.] *Biochem.* = PROTEOLYTIC.

Pro'te·o·sau'ri·dae (-sô'rĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See ICHTHYOSAURIDAE. — **pro'te·o·sau'rid** (-rĭd), *n. & adj.*

Pro'te·o·sau'rus (-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Proteus* + *-saurus.*] See ICHTHYOSAURUS.

proter-. = PROTERO-.

prot'er·o·saur', **Prot'er·o·sau'ri·a,** **prot'er·o·sau'ri·an,** **Prot'er·o·sau'ri·dae,** **prot'er·o·sau'roid,** **Prot'er·o·sau'rus.** Vars. of PROTOROSAUR, PROTOROSAURIA, etc.

pro·terve', *adj.* [L. *protervus.*] Froward; pert. *Obs.*

pro·ter'vous, *adj.* Proterve. *Obs.*

pro·test'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

prot'es·tan'ti·cal, *adj.* Protestant. *Obs.*

Prot'es·tant·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

pro·test'ed, *adj.* Protestant. *Obs.*

pro·test'ing·ly, *adv.* of *protesting*, pres. part. of PROTEST, *v.*

pro·tes'tor (prō·tĕs'tĕr), *n.* = PROTESTER.

pro·te'trarch, *n.* See 1st PRO-, 2.

pro'·Teu'ton, *adj. & n.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro'·Teu·ton'ic,** *adj.* — **pro'·Teu'ton·ism,** *n.*

pro'tha·la'mi·um (prō'thə·lā'mĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -MIA (-ə). [NL.] A prothalamion.

pro·thal'li·um (prō·thăl'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -LIA (-ə). [NL. See PRO- before; THALLIUM, THALLUS.] *Bot.* The minute, reduced, thalloid gametophyte of the ferns and their allies (Pteridophyta). In the ferns it is usually a flat green thallus, attached to the soil by rhizoids on the under surface; sometimes it is a filamentous and branching, occasionally a tuberlike, subterranean body. In certain groups it is very much reduced and remains within the spore. The prothallium bears sex organs (archegonia and antheridia), both on the same individual in homosporous ferns, and on different individuals (male and female prothallia) in the heterosporous types. In seed plants the male prothallium is represented by a few residual cells in the germination of the microspore (pollen grain); the endosperm formed by the megaspore (embryo sac) corresponds in gymnosperms to the female prothallium; in angiosperms the homology is not obvious. See GAMETOPHYTE. — **pro·thal'li·al** (-əl), **pro·thal'line** (-thăl'ĭn; -ĭn), *adj.*

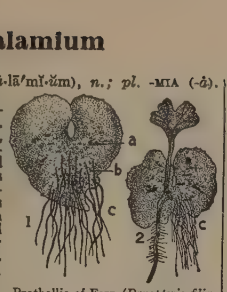

Prothallia of Fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*). (× 4). 1 Ventral Surface of a Prothallium, showing Archegonia (*a*), Antheridia (*b*), and Rhizoids (*c*). 2 Ventral Surface of an older Prothallium, with young Fern attached to it by the nursing foot.

pro·thal'loid (-oid), *adj.* [*prothallus* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling a prothallium.

pro·the'ca (prō·thē'kə), *n.* [NL., fr. *pro-* + *theca.*] The basal and first-formed part of the calyculus of a coral.

proth'e·sis (prŏth'ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *prothesis* a placing in public, fr. *protithenai* to set before, fr. *pro* before + *tithenai* to set. See PRO-; DO.] **1.** *Eastern Ch.* **a** More fully *office of prothesis.* The preparation and preliminary oblation of the eucharistic bread and wine previous to the Liturgy proper. **b** More fully *table* or *altar of prothesis.* The table on which this preparation is made; the credence. **c** More fully *chapel of prothesis.* The northern part of the bema where this office is performed.
2. a *Surg. & Dent.* = PROSTHESIS, **1. b** *Phonet.* Prefixing of an inorganic sound to a word (L. *status,* OF. *estat,* Eng. *estate*); prosthesis. **c** *Gr. Antiq.* A laying out of a corpse. **d** *Biblical.* A setting forth or exposition, as of the shewbread in the temple.

pro·thet'ic (prō·thĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *prothetikos.*] Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting, prothesis; prefixed; as, a *prothetic* vowel. — **pro·thet'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pro·thet'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Exhibitive. *Rare.*

pro·thon'o·tar'i·al (prō·thŏn'ō·târ'ĭ·əl; 79), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a prothonotary.

pro·thon'o·tar'i·at (-ăt), *n. R.C.Ch.* The college of seven prothonotaries.

pro·thon'o·tar'y (prō·thŏn'ō·tĕr'ĭ; -tĕr·ĭ; prō'thō·nō'-), **pro·ton'o·tar'y** (prō·tŏn'ō-; prō'tō·nō'-), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *protonotarius,* fr. Gr. *prōtos* first + L. *notarius* a scribe; cf. F. *protonotaire.*] **1.** A chief notary or clerk.
2. *Eccl.* **a** *R.C.Ch.* One of the seven members of the College of Prothonotaries Apostolic, who keep the records of consistories and canonizations and who sign the papal bulls; also, one whose title is purely honorary. There are four classes: (1) The participants or active members of the college; (2) the supernumeraries, who are the canons of the Lateran, Vatican, St. Mary Major, and some cathedrals outside Rome; (3) those who receive from the Pope the title and insignia, but not the responsibilities, of participants; (4) titular or honorary members who may receive the dignity from a nuncio, or as a special privilege, as in the case of Vicars-General. The honors attaching to this title are mainly in the permission to celebrate Pontifical High Mass with the use of ring, pectoral cross, miter, etc. See *Forms of Address,* in the Appendix. **b** *Eastern Ch.* The chief secretary of the patriarch of Constantinople.
3. *Law.* **a** Formerly, a chief clerk in the English Court of King's Bench or in the Court of Common Pleas; also, a similar official of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, Australia. **b** A register or chief clerk of a court in certain States of the United States.
4. In certain countries, a principal court secretary.

prothonotary warbler. A handsome warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) of the southeastern United States. Its color is chiefly rich orange; the back is olivaceous.

pro·tho'rax (prō·thō'răks), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The first or anterior segment of the thorax of insects, bearing the first pair of legs. — **pro'tho·rac'ic** (prō'thō·răs'ĭk), *adj.*

pro·throm'bin (prō·thrŏm'bĭn), *n.* = THROMBOGEN.

pro·thys'ter·on (prō·thĭs'tĕr·ŏn), *n.* [Gr.] Hysteron proteron.

pro'tide (prō'tĭd; -tĭd), *n.* Also **pro'tid.** *Biochem.* Any of a class of compounds comprising the amino acids and the proteides; — a name proposed by G. Bertrand.

Pro·tis'ta (prō·tĭs'tə), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *prōtistos* first.] *Biol.* The unicellular organisms collectively, including both the Protozoa and unicellular plants. — **pro'tist** (prō'-tĭst), *n.* — **pro·tis'tan** (prō·tĭs'tăn), *adj. & n.* — **pro·tis'tic** (-tĭk), *adj.* — **pro·tis'ton** (prō·tĭs'tŏn), *n.*

pro'tis·tol'o·gy (prō'tĭs·tŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* Biology dealing with the Protista. — **pro·tis'to·log'i·cal** (prō·tĭs'tō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **pro·tis·tol'o·gist** (prō'tĭs·tŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

Pro'ti·um (prō'shĭ·ŭm; -tĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., of uncert. origin.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical American trees of the torchwood family (Burseraceae), having pinnate leaves and slender-pediceled, paniculate flowers, succeeded by globose drupes. Many species produce gum resins. See ACOUCHI, ELEMI **b,** CARANNA.

pro'to- (prō'tō-), **prot-.** A combining form, Greek *prōto-, prōt-,* from *prōtos,* meaning *first,* used to denote: **1. a** *First in time,* as in *protoapostate, protocol, prototype.* **b** *First in status, chief in rank* or *importance, principal, chief, arch-,* as in *protonotary, protorebel.* Cf. ARCH-.

protarchitect	**protomagnate**	**protosinner**
protocitizen	**protonotater**	**prototraitor**
protodeacon	**protopatriarchal**	**prototypographer**
protodevil	**protopatrician**	**protovestiary**
protoforester	**protorebel**	**protovillain**

2. *Earliest among the forms that may be classed as* (specified); *original; primitive;* as in *proto*-Germanic, *proto*historic, *proto*-Hittite. Cf. PRE-.

proto-Apostolic	**proto-Egyptian**	**proto-Mede**
proto-Arabic	**proto-Elamite**	**proto-Mongol**
proto-Armenian	**proto-Etruscan**	**proto-Mycenean**
proto-Aryan	**proto-European**	**proto-Phoenician**
proto-Australian	**proto-Greek**	**proto-Polynesian**
proto-Babylonian	**proto-Hellenic**	**proto-Renaissance**
proto-Berber	**proto-Indic**	**proto-Semitic**
proto-Caucasic	**proto-Ionic**	**proto-Solutrean**
proto-Celtic	**proto-Italic**	**proto-Teutonic**
proto-Chaldaic	**proto-Mark**	
proto-Corinthian	**proto-Matthew**	

3. *Astron. & Chem.* Short for PROTOMETALLIC. See PROTOMETALS.
4. *Biol.* **a** *Prototypal,* as in *proto*morph, *proto*nephros. **b** *First formed, primary,* as in *proto*derm, *proto*xylem.
5. *Chem.* **a** The *first* or *lowest of a series,* or the one having (or supposed to have) the *smallest relative amount* of the element or radical indicated in the name to which it is prefixed, as in *protoxide, protochloride.* See PER-, 2. **b** A substance that is held to be the *parent* of the substance to the name of which it is prefixed, as in *protoactinium.* **c** The *first* or *primary product of decomposition,* as in *proto*proteose. **d** A combining form prefixed to the name of the elements of the first full series of the periodic table to denote hypothetical elements belonging to a supposed first series, of which hydrogen is the only member known.

pro'to (prō'tō), *adj. Chem.* = PROTO-, 5.

pro'to·ac·tin'i·um (prō'tō·ăk·tĭn'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* A radioelement which by disintegration yields actinium. Symbol, *Pa;* at. no., 91; at. wt., 231. *Protactinium* is now the preferred spelling.

Pro'to·as'co·my·ce'tes (-ăs'kō·mĭ·sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *Ascomycetes.*] *Bot.* A subclass of primitive ascomycetes, characterized by the formation of separate or scattered asci containing a definite number of spores. It includes the single order Saccharomycetales. Cf. HEMIASCOMYCETES, EUASCOMYCETES.

pro'to—At'tic, *adj. Gr. Antiq.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a class of Attic vases intermediate between Geometric ware and black-figured ware of the 6th century B.C. These vases frequently show floral ornament and animal figures of Orientalizing style, as well as human figures and mythological scenes. The drawing is still crude, though more advanced than the Geometric; the figures are usually in dark silhouette, but heads are often drawn in outline.

pro'to—Aus'tra·loid, *adj. Anthropol.* Designating a generalized type of prehistoric man characterized by long narrow head, broad nose, and medium long face. — **Pro'to—Aus'tra·loid,** *n.*

Pro'to·ba·sid'i·i (prō'tō·bə·sĭd'ĭ·ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A subclass of basidiomycetes comprising the Uredinales (rusts) and two other related orders, the Auriculariales and Tremellales. Cf. EUBASIDII; see PROTOBASIDIUM.

pro'to·ba·sid'i·um (-bə·sĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -SIDIA (-ə). [NL.] *Bot.* A basidium divided into four cells, each cell giving rise to a spore. It is characteristic of the subclass Protobasidii (which see). Cf. AUTOBASIDIUM, HEMIBASIDIUM.

pro'to·blast (prō'tō·blăst), *n.* [*proto-* + *-blast.*] *Biol.* **a** A naked cell without a cell wall. **b** A blastomere of the segmenting egg which is the parent cell of a definite part or organ. *Wilson.*

pro'to·blas'tic (-blăs'tĭk), *adj. Embryol.* **a** *Rare.* Holoblastic. **b** Pertaining to a protoblast.

Pro'to·blat·toi'de·a (prō'tō·blă·toi'dē·ə), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *Blattoidea.*] *Paleontol.* An extinct order of insects related to the Blattodea and Protorthoptera, known only from the Upper Carboniferous and Permian, and characterized by a small prothorax and coriaceous forewings with a broad costal area and numerous cross veins. — **pro'to·blat'toid** (-blăt'oid), *adj.*

Pro'to·bran'chi·a (-brăng'kĭ·ə), **Pro'to·bran'chi·a'ta** (-brăng'kĭ·ā'tə), *n. pl.* [NL. See PROTO-; BRANCHIA.] *Zool.* An order of bivalve mollusks in which the gills consist of a double row of simple lamellae not reflected nor united. It contains the most primitive lamellibranchs, as *Nucula.* — **pro'to·bran'chi·ate** (-ăt), *adj.*

pro'to·ca·non'i·cal (-kə·nŏn'ĭ·kăl), *adj. Bib.* Of, pert. to, or constituting, the first canon. Cf. DEUTEROCANONICAL.

Pro·toc'a·ris (prō·tŏk'ə·rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *-caris.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of small crustaceans resembling *Triops* (syn. *Apus*). It is the oldest known branchiopod genus, found in the Lower Cambrian of Vermont.

pro'to·cat'e·chu·al'de·hyde (prō'tō·kăt'ē·chōō·ăl'dē·hīd; -shōō-), *n.* Also **pro'to·cat'e·chu'ic al'de·hyde.** [*protocatechuic* + *aldehyde.*] *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_6H_3(OH)_2CHO$, artificially prepared; 3,4-dihydroxy-benzaldehyde.

pro'to·cat'e·chu'ic (-kăt'ē·chōō'ĭk; -shōō'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless crystalline acid, $C_6H_3(OH)_2CO_2H$, produced from various resins and other plant products by fusion with alkali; 3,4-dihydroxy-benzoic.

Pro·toc'er·as (prō·tŏs'ĕr·ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + Gr. *keras* horn.] *Paleontol.* A North American Miocene genus of ungulates related to the chevrotains. It is the type of a family, **Pro'to·ce·rat'i·dae** (prō'tō·sē·răt'ĭ·dē).

Pro'to·cer'a·tops (prō'tō·sĕr'ə·tŏps), *n.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *Ceratops.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of small hornless ceratopsian dinosaurs from the Cretaceous of Mongolia. It is unique in that all stages of growth from the eggs to the adult are represented by fossils.

pro'to·cer'e·brum (prō'tō·sĕr'ē·brŭm), *n.; pl.* -BRA (-brə). [NL., fr. *proto-* + *cerebrum.*] *Zool.* **a** The first segment of the brain in insects, innervating the compound eyes. **b** In lower crustaceans, the ganglion giving rise to the optic nerve. — **pro'to·cer'e·bral** (-brəl), *adj.*

pro'to·chlo'ro·phyll (-klō'rō·fĭl), *n.* [*proto-* + *chlorophyll.*] *Biochem.* A green magnesium-containing pigment present in etiolated leaves that develop in the dark. Under the influence of light it is held to be changed to chlorophyll.

Pro'to·chor·da'ta (-kôr·dā'tə), *n. pl.* Also **Pro'to·chor'da** (-kôr'də). [NL.] *Zool.* A division comprising the Hemichorda, Urochorda, and Cephalochorda; the lower Chordata. — **pro'to·chor'date** (-kôr'dāt), *adj. & n.*

pro'to·clas'tic (-klăs'tĭk), *adj.* [*proto-* + *-clastic.*] *Petrog.* Designating the texture of an igneous rock whose earlier crystals show deformation and granulation produced before the complete solidification of the magma.

pro'toc·neme (prō'tŏk·nēm), *n.* [*proto-* + Gr. *knēmē* spoke of a wheel.] *Zool.* One of the twelve primary mesenteries recognizable in most actinozoans.

pro'to·coc'coid (prō'tō·kŏk'oid), *adj.* [*Protococcus* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Belonging to or resembling *Protococcus.*

Pro'to·coc'cus (-kŏk'ŭs), *n.* [NL. See PROTO-; COCCUS.] *Bot.* Syn. of PLEUROCOCCUS; — used also for various species of CHLOROCOCCUM.

pro'to·col (prō'tō·kŏl), *n.* [F., *protocole,* fr. ML. *protocollum,* fr. Gr. *prōtokollon* the first leaf glued to the rolls of papyrus and the notarial documents, on which an account of the manuscript was written, fr. *prōtos* the first (see PROTO-) + *kolla* glue; akin to OSlav. *klěję.* Cf. COLLODION.]
1. An original copy, draft, minute, or record of a document or transaction; specif., in various Civil-law systems, as the Spanish and Roman Dutch, and formerly the Scottish, the original record kept by a notary of documents or transactions that he certifies, as of transfers of land.
2. *Diplomacy.* **a** A preliminary memorandum, as of discussions and resolutions arrived at in negotiation, often signed by the negotiators, as a basis for a final convention or treaty; as, the London *protocol* of 1852. **b** The records or minutes of a conference or congress which show officially the agreements arrived at by the negotiators.
3. An official statement or account of a proceeding, as a description of an experiment or a clinical report.
4. An agreement between employers and employees in a labor dispute, in which details for the peaceful adjustment of differences are set forth; as, the industrial *protocol* of 1910 in the clothing trades of New York City.
5. A body of official formulas; specif.: **a** In France, the rules prescribing the etiquette in ceremonies of state. **b** The formal phrases at the beginning and end of diplomatic documents, as charters, papal bulls, etc.

pro'to·col, *v. i.* To make or write protocols, or first drafts; to issue protocols. *Carlyle.* — *v. t.* To state in a protocol.

pro'to·col'ar (-kŏl'ĕr), **pro'to·col'a·ry** (-kŏl'ə·rĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a protocol.

Pro'to·col'e·op'ter·a (prō'tō·kŏl'ē·ŏp'tĕr·ə; -kō'lē-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *Coleoptera.*] *Paleontol.* An extinct order of insects related to the Coleoptera, known only from the Permian, and characterized by elytra with well-developed veins. — **pro'to·col'e·op'ter·on** (-ŏn), *n.* — **pro'to·col'e·op'ter·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.* — **pro'to·col'e·op'ter·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.*

pro'to·col'ist (prō'tō·kŏl'ĭst), *n.* One who drafts protocols.

pro'to·col·ize (-kŏl·īz), *v. i. & t.* To protocol. — **pro'to·col·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*

pro'to·conch (prō'tō·kŏngk), *n.* The embryonic shell of mollusks, esp. univalves; the apical chamber or whorl of an ammonite or gastropod. — **pro'to·con'chal** (-kŏng'kəl), *adj.*

pro'to·cone (prō'tō·kōn), *n. Zool.* The central of the three cusps of a primitive upper molar; in higher forms, the principal anterointernal cusp. The corresponding cusp, **pro'to·co'nid** (-kō'nĭd), of a lower molar, is the anteroexternal. See TRITUBERCULY.

pro'to·co'nule (-kō'nūl), *n. Zool.* The anterior intermediate cusp between protocone and paracone of an upper molar. That of a lower molar is the **pro'to·co'nu·lid** (-nū·lĭd). See TRITUBERCULY.

pro'to·corm (prō'tō·kôrm), *n.* [*proto-* + *corm.*] A tuberlike body, having rhizoids, produced by the young seedlings of certain orchids and some other plants of mycorhizal habit.

pro'to·derm (prō'tō·dûrm), *n.* [*proto-* + *-derm.*] *Bot.* The dermatogen.

Pro'to·do·na'ta (prō'tō·dō·nā'tə; prō·tŏ'-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *Odonata.*] *Paleontol.* An extinct order of insects related to the Odonata, known only from the Upper Carboniferous and Permian, characterized by a full but specialized venation, with numerous cross veins. — **pro'to·do·na'tan** (-tăn), *adj. & n.* — **pro'to·do'nate** (prō'tō·dō'nāt), *adj.*

Pro'to·don'ta (prō'tō·dŏn'tə), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *-odonta.*] *Paleontol.* A small group of Upper Triassic animals which appear to be intermediate between cynodont reptiles and triconodont mammals. They have compressed cheek teeth with flat, almost divided, roots. — **pro'to·dont** (prō'-tō·dŏnt), *n.*

Tomb at Beni Hasan, Egypt, with so-called Proto-Doric Columns.

pro'to—Dor'ic, *adj. Arch.* Primitively Doric; — said of a capital, column, etc. — **pro'to—Dor'ic,** *n.*

pro'to·dy·nas'tic (prō'tō·dĭ·năs'tĭk; -dĭ·-), *adj.* [See PROTO-, 2.] Of or pertaining to the earliest dynasties, as of Egypt.

pro'to·ep'i·phyte (-ĕp'ĭ·fīt), *n. Bot.* An epiphyte which gets its nourishment wholly from the atmosphere and from its host's surface. Most small ferns, orchids, etc., are of this class.

pro·tog'e·nes (prō·tŏj'ē·nēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *prōtogenēs* first-born. See PROTO-; -GENOUS.] The first type of living creature. *Haeckel.* — **pro·tog'e·nal** (-nəl; -n'l), *adj.*

pro'to·gen'e·sis (prō'tō·jĕn'ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *-genesis.*] **1.** Abiogenesis. *Rare.*
2. *Bot.* Reproduction by budding. *Obs.*
— **pro'to·ge·net'ic** (-jē·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

pro'to·gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* [*proto-* + *-genic.*] **1.** *Bot.* Formed at the beginning; — said of certain intercellular spaces.
2. *Geol.* Formed by crystallization or solidification of molten magma; — opposed to *deuterogenic.*

pro·tog'e·nist (prō·tŏj'ē·nĭst), *n.* An originator.

Pro'to·ge'o·met'ric (prō'tō·jē'ō·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* [See PROTO-, 2.] *Gr. Antiq.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the earliest phase of Geometric art in Greece, about 1000 B.C.

pro'to—Ger·man'ic, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or belonging to, the assumed parent speech of the Germanic languages; primitive Germanic. — **pro'to—Ger·man'ic,** *n.*

pro'to·gine (prō'tō·jĭn; -jēn), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *prōtos* first + root of *gignesthai* to be born.] *Petrog.* **a** The central Alpine granite, whose gneissoid texture is supposed by some

pro·thal'lus (prō·thăl'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pro* + *hallos* young shoot.] *Bot.* = PROTHALLIUM. — **pro·thal'lic** (prō·thăl'ĭk), *adj.*

pro'the·at'ri·cal, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [TOCOL.]

prothogall. + PRODIGAL, PRO-

pro·thon'o·tar'y·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pro·thrix', *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·throm'bo·gen, *n. Biochem.* See THROMBOGEN.

pro'thyl, *n.* = PROTYLE. [IODIDE.]

pro·tĭ'o·dide, *n.* See PROTO-; IODIDE.

pro'to·al'bu·mose, *n.* See PROTOPROTEOSE. [TO-, 4.]

pro'to·am·phib'i·an, *n.* See PRO-

pro'to·an·throp'ic, *adj.* See PRO-TO-, 2. [1 a.]

pro'to·a·pos'tate, *n.* See PROTO-.

Pro'to·as·ca'les (prō'tō·ăs·kā'-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *ascus* + *-ales.*] Syn. of SACCHAROMYCETALES.

pro'to·bac'co, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

Pro'to·ba·sid'i·o·my·ce'tes (prō'tō·bə·sĭd'ĭ·ō·mī·sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of PROTOBASIDII. — **pro'to·ba·sid'i·o·my·ce'tous** (-tŭs), *adj.* [1 a.]

pro'to·bish'op, *n.* See PROTO-.

pro'to·cal'ci·um (prō'tō·kăl'sĭ·ŭm), *n.* See PROTOMETALS.

pro'to·ca'se·ose (-kā'sē·ōs), *n.* See PROTOPROTEOSE.

pro'to·cer'cal (-sûr'kəl), *adj.* [*proto-* + Gr. *kerkos* the tail.] = DIPHYCERCAL. [1 a.]

pro'to·chem'ist, *n.* See PROTO-.

pro'to·chem'is·try, *n.* See PRO-TO-, 1 a.

pro'to·chlo'ride, *n.* See PROTO-.

pro'to·chro'mi·um (prō'tō·krō'-mĭ·ŭm), *n.* See PROTOMETALS.

pro'to·chron'i·cler, *n.* See PRO-TO-, 1 a.

Pro'to·coc·ca'ce·ae (prō'tō·kŏ·kā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PROTOCOCCUS.] *Bot.* a Syn. of CHLOROCOCCACEAE. b Syn. of PLEUROCOCCACEAE. — **pro'to·coc·ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

pro'to·coc'cal (-kŏk'əl), *adj.* = PROTOCOCCOID.

Pro'to·coc·ca'les (-kŏk·kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of CHLOROCOCCALES.

pro'to·cop'per, *n.* See PROTOMETALS.

pro'to·dra·mat'ic, *adj.* See PRO-TO-, 2.

pro'to·e·las'tose (prō'tō·ē·lăs'-tōs), *n.* See PROTOPROTEOSE.

pro'to·for'a·min'i·fer, *n.* See PROTO-, 4.

pro'to·gas'ter (prō'tō·găs'tĕr), *n.* [NL.] = FORE-GUT.

pro'to·gel'a·tose (-jĕl'ə·tōs), *n.* See PROTOPROTEOSE.

pro'to·gene (prō'tō·jēn). Var. of PROTOGINE.

geologists to be due to dynamic action. **b** Any gneissoid granite whose texture was so produced. **c** A rock whose constituents are authigenic.

pro′to·god′ (prō′tō·gŏd′; 185), *n.* A primary or primitive god from whose attributes other gods are developed.

Pro·tog′o·nos (prō·tŏg′ō·nŏs), *n.* [Gr. *prōtogonos* first-born.] *Gr. Relig.* A form assumed by Eros in Orphism, conceived as generator of the universe.

pro·tog′o·nous (prō·tŏg′ō·nŭs), *adj.* [See PROTOGONOS.] Primal. *Rare.*

pro′to·graph (prō′tō·grăf; 83), *n.* [*proto-* + *-graph.*] **1.** An original writing; a holograph. **2.** *Biol.* An illustration accompanying the original description of a species.

pro·tog′y·nous (prō·tŏj′ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [*proto-* + *-gynous.*] *Bot. & Zool.* Characterized by protogyny.

pro·tog′y·ny (-nĭ), *n.* [*proto-* + Gr. *gynē* woman, female.] **1.** *Bot.* That form of dichogamy in which the stigma matures and withers before the anthers of the same flower ripen and shed pollen; — contrasted with *protandry.* Protogyny is less frequent, but may be observed in the apple, pear, plantain, figwort, etc. See DICHOGAMY. **2.** *Zool.* In hermaphrodite animals, development of female organs or products before those of the male sex; — the opposite of *protandry* (which see).

pro′to–Hat′tic, *n. & adj.* Proto-Hittite.

pro′to·hem′a·to·blast′ (prō′tō·hĕm′ȧ·tō·blăst′; -hē′mȧ·tō-), *n.* [*proto-* + *hematoblast.*] *Anat.* A bone-marrow cell which develops into a red blood corpuscle.

Pro′to·he·mip′ter·a (-hē·mĭp′tĕr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *Hemiptera.*] *Paleontol.* An extinct order of insects known only from the Permian; formerly considered ancestral to the Hemiptera, but now usually regarded as closely related to the Palaeodictyoptera. They are characterized by suctorial mouth parts, resembling those of certain Diptera, and by a wing venation like that of the Palaeodictyoptera. — **pro′to·he·mip′ter·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **pro′to·he·mip′ter·on** (-ŏn), *n.* — **pro′to·he·mip′ter·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

Pro′to·hip′pus (-hĭp′ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + Gr. *hippos* horse.] *Paleontol.* A genus of Pliocene horses about the size of donkeys, having two small vestigial lateral toes which did not touch the ground. See EQUIDAE, *Illust.*

pro′to–Hit′tite, *n.* Khattish; the language of Khatti; the original speech of the Hittites, as distinguished from the unrelated Hittite which was the prevalent language of the empire and of the Boghazkeui documents, in which fragments of proto-Hittite are found, especially in religious texts. See HITTITE, *n.*, 2; cf. KANESHITE. — **pro′to–Hit′tite,** *adj.*

pro′to·ho′mo (prō′tō·hō′mō), *n.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *Homo.*] Pro-man.

Pro′to·hy′dra (-hī′drȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *Hydra.*] *Zool.* A genus of marine coelenterates similar to *Hydra,* but having no tentacles.

Pro′to·hy′men·op′ter·a (-hī′mĕn·ŏp′tĕr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *Hymenoptera.*] *Paleontol.* An extinct order of insects, known only from the Permian, and characterized by a reduced wing venation, a pair of long cerci, and a perfect ovipositor. — **pro′to·hy′men·op′ter·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **pro′to·hy′men·op′ter·on** (-ŏn), *n.* — **pro′to·hy′men·op′ter·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

pro′to·leu′co·cyte, **pro′to·leu′ko·cyte** (-lū′kō·sīt), *n.* [*proto-* + *leucocyte.*] *Anat.* A small lymphocyte found in the spleen and in red bone marrow.

pro′to·lith′ic (prō′tō·lĭth′ĭk), *adj.* Designating, or pertaining to, the earliest stone age; eolithic. See PALEOLITHIC.

pro′to·log (prō′tō·lŏg; 185), *n.* [*proto-* + *-log.*] *Biol.* The original description of a species. — **pro·tol′o·gist** (prō·tŏl′ō·jĭst), *n.*

pro·to′ma (prō·tō′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MAS (-mȧz). Also **pro′tome** (prō′tōm). [Gr. *protomē.*] A bust or the representation of the head and neck of an animal; esp., one used decoratively in architecture.

pro′to·ma·gis′ter (prō′tō·mȧ·jĭs′tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + L. *magister* master.] Headmaster.

pro′to·ma′la (-mȧ′lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + L. *mala* jaw.] *Zool.* The mandible of a myriapod. — **pro′to·ma′lal** (-lăl), **pro′to·ma′lar** (-lĕr), *adj.*

pro′to–Ma·lay′ (-mȧ·lā′; -mā′lā), *n.* One of an ancient southern Mongoloid people spreading into the East Indian Archipelago; — the *Oceanic Mongols* of Keane. They survive as strains in existing populations. — **pro′to–Ma·lay′an,** *adj.*

pro′to·mar′tyr (-mär′tĕr), *n.* [ML., fr. Gr. *prōtomartyr,* fr. *prōtos* first + *martyr* martyr; cf. F. *protomartyr.* See PROTO-; MARTYR.] The first martyr in any cause; — applied esp. to Stephen, the first Christian martyr.

pro′to·mer′is·tem (-mĕr′ĭ·stĕm), *n.* Primary meristem. See MERISTEM.

pro′to·mer′ite (prō′tō·mĕr′ĭt; prō·tōm′ĕr·ĭt), *n.* [*proto-* + *-mere* + *-ite.*] The anterior of the two divisions of the body of certain gregarines. — **pro′to·me·rit′ic** (-mĕ·rĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

pro′to·me·tal′lic star (prō′tō·mĕ·tăl′ĭk). *Astrophysics.* A star of an early spectral type in which the spectral lines of the metals are few or absent.

pro′to·met′als (-mĕt′ȧlz), *n. pl. Physics & Chem.* Metals in a hypothetical form, perhaps isotopic, indicated by enhanced lines in their spark spectra (which are also observed in the spectra of some stars), obtained at the highest available laboratory temperatures (*Lockyer*); as **protocalcium, protochromium, protocopper, protohydrogen, protoiron, protomagnesium, protomanganese, protonickel, protosilicon, protostrontium, prototitanium, protovanadium.** — **pro′to·me·tal′lic** (-mĕ·tăl′ĭk), *adj.*

Pro′to·mi′no·bac′ter (prō′tō·mĭ′nō·băk′tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *amino* + *-bacter.*] *Bacteriol.* A genus of bacteria of the family Bacteriaceae, either unpigmented or with red or yellow pigment, growing poorly on ordinary media but capable of utilizing the lower alkylamines. *P. alboflavum,* occurring in soil and water, breaks down many organic acids, amino compounds, and amines.

Pro′to·mon′a·di′na (-mŏn′ȧ·dī′nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *Monadina.*] *Zool.* An order of flagellate protozoans usually of very small size and with one or two flagella. The order includes free-living forms abundant everywhere in waters, and parasitic genera of which one causes the disease *Trypanosoma* and *Leishmania.* Syn. *Protomastigida.*

pro′to·mon′o·ste′lic (prō′tō·mŏn′ō·stē′lĭk), *adj.* [*proto-* + *mono-* + *stele.*] *Bot.* Having a protostele, as the axis of most roots.

pro′to·mor′phic (-môr′fĭk), *adj.* [*proto-* + *-morphic.*] *Biol.* Primitive. — **pro′to·morph** (prō′tō·môrf), *n.*

pro′ton (prō′tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *prōton,* neut. of *prōtos* first.] **1.** *Embryol.* = ANLAGE, 1. **2.** *Physics & Chem.* Nucleus of the atom of the light isotope of hydrogen, constituting the principal part of its atomic mass and exhibiting a positive charge of one elementary unit of electricity. It is believed to be a nuclear constituent of many of the elements. Symbol, p or H^{1+} See ATOMIC THEORY, ELECTRON, NUCLEUS POSITRON.

pro′tone (prō′tōn), *n.* [G., fr. *protamin* + *pepton.*] *Biochem.* Any of several peptonelike substances formed as primary decomposition products of the protamines.

pro′to·ne′groid (prō′tō·nē′groid), *adj.* [*proto-* + *negroid.*] Designating a generalized early type of man with generalized negroid features.

pro′to·ne′ma (prō′tō·nē′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. *proto-* + Gr. *nēma, nēmatos,* a thread.] *Bot.* The primary growth or thalloid stage of the gametophyte in mosses (and in some liverworts), corresponding somewhat to the prothallium in ferns. It is generally an algalike filamentous body, though sometimes flattened and patelike. It originates from the germination of an asexual spore, and, as its cells contain chlorophyll, it is capable of independent growth. The moss plant proper, or the second stage of the gametophyte, originates by budding from the protonema. — **pro′to·ne′mal** (-mȧl), **pro′to·nem′a·tal** (-nĕm′ȧ·tăl; -nē′mȧ·tăl; -t′l), *adj.*

pro′to·nem′a·toid (-nĕm′ȧ·toid; -nē′mȧ·toid), *adj.* [See PROTONEMA; -OID.] *Bot.* Resembling a protonema.

pro′to·neme (prō′tō·nēm), *n. Bot.* A protonema. *Rare.*

Pro′to·nem′er·ti′ni (-nĕm′ĕr·tī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *Nemertina.*] *Zool.* An order of unarmed nemertine worms in which the brain and lateral nerves lie outside the musculature.

pro′to·ne·phrid′i·um (-nē·frĭd′ĭ·ŭm; -nĕ-), *n.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *nephridium.*] The duct of a flame cell. — **pro′to·ne·phrid′i·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

pro′to·neph′ros (-nĕf′rŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *nephros.*] *Anat.* The primitive organ of excretion; collectively, the pronephros, mesonephros, and metanephros.

pro′to·neu′ron (-nū′rŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *neuron.*] *Anat.* An originally bipolar neuron connecting the central nervous system with a sense organ.

pro·ton′ic (prō·tŏn′ĭk), *adj.* Pretonic.

pro·ton′ic, *adj. Zool.* Of or pertaining to a proton.

pro′to·nym (prō′tō·nĭm), *n.* [*proto-* + *-nym.*] The original of a name. *Rare.*

pro′to·nymph′ (prō′tō·nĭmf′; 206), *n.* [*proto-* + *nymph.*] *Zool.* Any of certain acarids in their first developmental stage. Cf. DEUTONYMPH. — **pro′to·nymph′al** (-nĭmf′ăl), *adj.*

pro′to·pap′as (-păp′ăs; -pā′păs), **pro′to·pap′pas** (-păp′ăs), *n.* [MGr. *prōtopapas* a chief priest.] *Eastern Ch.* = PROTOPOPE.

pro′to·par′ent (-pâr′ĕnt), *n.* A first or original parent.

pro′to·path′ic (-păth′ĭk), *adj. Physiol. & Psychol.* Designating a primitive type of cutaneous reception or receptor, capable of only gross sensory discrimination; hence, depending on such reception or receptors; as, *protopathic* sensibility or sensation; — opposed to *epicritic.*

pro·top′a·thy (prō·tŏp′ȧ·thĭ), *n.* [Gr. *prōtopatheia* a first feeling.] Primary experience; first, or direct, feeling; — distinguished from *sympathy.*

> The world's great soul knows by *protopathy* all what befalls this lower sprite. *Dr. H. More.*

pro′to·pec′tin (prō′tō·pĕk′tĭn), *n.* [*proto-* + *pectin.*] *Chem.* Any of a group of water-insoluble pectic substances, occurring in plants and yielding pectin or pectinic acids on hydrolysis. See PECTIC SUBSTANCE.

pro′to·pec′ti·nase (-pĕk′tĭ·nās; -nāz), *n.* [*protopectin* + *-ase.*] *Biochem.* An enzyme that accelerates the change of protopectin into soluble pectin, with the resultant separation of plant cells from one another; — called also *pectosase, pectosinase.*

pro′to·pep′si·a (-pĕp′sĭ·ȧ; -shȧ), *n.* [NL. See PROTO-; PEPSIN.] *Physiol.* Primary digestion, occurring as a result of the action of saliva.

Pro′to·per·la′ri·a (-pĕr·lā′rĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *Perlaria.*] *Paleontol.* An extinct order of insects related to the Plecoptera (syn. *Perlaria*), known only from the Permian, and characterized by primitive plecopterid features and a pair of prothoracic lobes resembling small wings. — **pro′to·per·lar′i·an** (-lâr′ĭ·ăn; 79), *adj. & n.*

pro′to·phlo′em (-flō′ĕm), *n. Bot.* The first-formed phloem developing from the procambium, consisting of narrow, thin-walled cells capable of a limited amount of stretching, and hence esp. suited to a region of rapid growth. Cf. PROTOXYLEM; see METAPHLOEM, PHLOEM.

Pro·toph′y·ta (prō·tŏf′ĭ·tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *-phyta.*] *Bot.* The lower plants, in various, esp. former, classifications constituting a phylum chiefly regarded as comprising: **a** The algae, fungi, and lichens. **b** Unicellular plants, including slime molds, bacteria, yeasts, blue-green algae, and simpler green algae; — in this, the now usual sense, used as a term more of convenience than of classification.

pro′to·phyte (prō′tō·fīt), *n. Bot.* Any plant of the Protophyta; hence, any unicellular plant. — **pro′to·phyt′ic** (-fĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

pro′to·pine (prō′tō·pēn; -pĭn), *n.* Also **-pin.** [*proto-* + *opium.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{19}NO_5$, found in small quantities in opium and in many papaveraceous plants.

pro′to·plasm (prō′tō·plăz′m), *n.* [G. *protoplasma,* fr. Gr. *prōtos* first + *plasma* form, fr. *plassein* to mold.] *Biol.* **a** As originally used (by Purkinje, 1840), the formative material of young animal embryos. **b** In later usage (first by von Mohl, 1846), the substance of the cell body as opposed to that of the nucleus; cytoplasm. **c** As used by Strasburger, 1882, and nearly all recent biologists, the essential substance both of the cell body and nucleus of cells of animals and plants (see CELL, 9). It is now regarded as the only form of matter in which, or by which, the phenomena of life are manifested, and is hence often called the physical basis of life. Protoplasm exists in many different modifications; ordinarily it is a thick viscous semifluid or almost jellylike, colorless, translucent material containing a large percentage of water, and holding fine granules in suspension. Chemical examination of protoplasm after the death of the cell shows protein substances (see PROTEIN); as long as the organism lives the protoplasm is the seat of more or less active chemical changes, both destructive and constructive (see METABOLISM). Under the microscope protoplasm rarely appears homogeneous, but its physical structure is a matter of dispute, and is probably not always the same. A more fluid ground substance can generally be recognized, and this, according to one older theory (the ***reticular theory***), fills in the meshes of a network of a more solid substance; according to the ***alveolar theory***, the ground substance forms minute drops surrounded and kept apart by a material of a different physical character, as in an emulsion.

pro′to·plas′ma (prō′tō·plăz′mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* Protoplasm.

pro′to·plas′mal (-măl), **pro′to·plas·mat′ic** (-plăz·măt′ĭk), *adj. Biol.* Protoplasmic.

pro′to·plas′mic (prō′tō·plăz′mĭk), *adj.* **1.** *Biol.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or like, protoplasm. **2.** Primordial; archetypal.

pro′to·plast (prō′tō·plăst), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *protoplaste,* fr. LL. *protoplastus* the first man, fr. Gr. *protoplastos* formed or created first, fr. *prōtos* first + *plastos* formed, fr. *plassein* to form.] **1.** The first formed, that is, Adam. *Archaic.* **2.** One that was first formed; that of which there are subsequent copies or reproductions; specif., the hypothetical original ancestor or pair of ancestors of any species. **3.** *Biol.* **a** The protoplasmic cell contents, considered as a vital unit; as applied to plant cells, the nucleus and cytoplasm exclusive of the cell wall; an energid. **b** A plastid. **4.** *Zool.* A unicellular organism.

pro′to·plast (prō′tō·plăst), *n.* [ML. *protoplastes.*] A creator; the original maker; specif. [*cap.*], the Creator. "Fresh from the *Protoplast.*" *Browning.*

pro′to·plas′tic (-plăs′tĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a protoplast; archetypal or creative.

pro′to·pod (prō′tō·pŏd), *n. Zool.* A protopodite. — **pro′to·po′di·al** (-pō′dĭ·ăl), *adj.*

pro·top′o·dite (prō·tŏp′ō·dīt), *n.* [*proto-* + Gr. *pous, podos,* foot.] *Zool.* The basal portion of a typical limb of a crustacean, consisting of two more or less consolidated segments and bearing at its distal extremity an exopodite or endopodite or both. — **pro·top′o·dit′ic** (-dĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

pro′to·pope′ (prō′tō·pōp′), *n.* [Russ. *protopop.* See PROTO-; 2d POPE.] *Eastern Ch.* The first in rank of the priests of a cathedral, who administers the diocese during the absence of the bishop or a vacancy in the see.

pro′to·por′phy·rin (-pôr′fĭ·rĭn), *n.* [*proto-* + *porphyrin.*] *Biochem.* A porphyrin obtained from hemin by the removal of iron, held to be identical with oöporphyrin.

pro′to·pres′by·ter (-prĕz′bĭ·tĕr; -prĕs′bĭ·tĕr), *n.* [NGr. *prōtopresbyteros.*] = PROTOPOPE. — **pro′to·pres′by·ter′y** (-tĕr′ĭ), *n.*

pro′to·prism (prō′tō·prĭz′m), *n. Cryst.* A prism of the first order. See PRISM, *n.*, 4.

pro′to·pro′te·ose (prō′tō·prō′tē·ōs), *n. Biochem.* Any of a class of proteoses formed as primary products in digestion of proteins; as: ***protoalbumose*** (formed from albumin); ***protocaseose*** (casein); ***protoelastose*** (elastin); ***protogelatose*** (gelatin); ***protoglobulose*** (globulin); ***protomyosinose*** (myosin); ***protosyntonose*** (syntonin).

Pro·top′ter·us (prō·tŏp′tĕr·ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + Gr. *pteron* a feather (taken to mean, fin).] *Zool.* **a** A genus of dipnoan fishes of the rivers and swamps of central and western Africa, closely related to *Lepidosiren,* but having a stouter body and five branchial clefts and differently constructed paired fins. They reach a length of six feet, and bury themselves in the mud during the dry season. In some classifications, the genus forms a family, **Pro′top·ter′i·dae** (prō′tŏp·tĕr′ĭ·dē). **b** [*not cap.*] A fish of this genus. — **pro·top′ter·an** (prō·tŏp′tĕr·ăn), *adj. & n.* — **pro·top′ter·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

pro′to·pyr′a·mid (prō′tō·pĭr′ȧ·mĭd), *n. Cryst.* A pyramid of the first order. See PYRAMID.

prot′ore (prōt′ōr; 181), *n.* [*prot-* + *ore.*] *Geol.* Metalliferous material prior to becoming ore through enrichment.

Pro′to·ro·sau′rus (prō′tō·rō·sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. *protoro-* (for *protero-*) + *-saurus.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of parapsidan reptiles of the Permian period. They were of lizardlike form, attaining a length of four feet. The genus is the type of a family, **Pro′to·ro·sau′ri·dae** (-rĭ·dē), and an order, **Pro′to·ro·sau′ri·a** (-ȧ). — **pro′to·ro·saur′** (prō′tō·rō·sôr′), *n.* — **pro′to·ro·sau′ri·an** (-sô′rĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.* — **pro′to·ro·sau′roid** (-sô′roid), *adj.*

Pro′tor·thop′ter·a (prō′tôr·thŏp′tĕr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *prot-* + *Orthoptera.*] *Paleontol.* An extinct order of insects related to the Orthoptera, known only from the Upper Carboniferous and Permian, and characterized by numerous venational features recalling the Orthoptera. — **pro′tor·thop′ter·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **pro′tor·thop′ter·on** (-ŏn), *n.* — **pro′tor·thop′ter·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

pro′to·salt′ (prō′tō·sôlt′), *n.* A salt corresponding to a protoxide. Cf. PER-, PROTO-.

Pro′to·si′phon (-sī′fŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *siphon.*] *Bot.* A genus of fresh-water green algae (order Chlorococcales) consisting of a single species, *P. botryoides,* which is more or less balloon-shaped and grows, often confusingly mingled with *Botrydium,* attached to mud by a single, rarely branching, rhizoid. It typifies a family, **Pro′to·si′phon·a′ce·ae** (-fŏn·ā′sē·ē). — **pro′to·si′phon·a′ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

pro′to·so′cial (-sō′shăl), *adj.* [*proto-* + *social.*] Of or pertaining to the horde, or earliest group in social evolution.

pro′to·so·lu′tion (-sō·lū′shŭn), *n.* [*proto-* + *solution.*] A solution containing a protosalt.

pro′to·spasm (prō′tō·spăz′m), *n. Med.* Spasm affecting at first a limited area and then extending to other parts.

Pro′to·sphar′gis (-sfär′jĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *Spargis,* name of a reptile, of unknown origin.] *Paleontol.* A genus of gigantic turtles from the Upper Cretaceous of Italy. *P. veronensis* had a shell about nine feet long.

pro′to·spore (prō′tō·spōr; 181), *n. Bot.* **a** A spore that develops a promycelium. **b** An aeciospore.

---

pro′to·glob′u·lose (prō′tō·glŏb′ū·lōs), *n.* See PROTOPROTEOSE.

pro′to·go′pei, *n.* = PROTEVANGELIUM **a.**

pro′to·Goth·on′ic (-gŏth·ŏn′ĭk), *adj. & n.* = PROTO-GERMANIC.

pro′to·her′e·si·arch, *n.* See PROTO-, 1 **a.**

pro′to·his·to′ri·an, *n.* See PROTO-, 1 **a.** [TO-, 2.]

pro′to·his·tor′ic, *adj.* See PROTO-

pro′to·his′to·ry, *n.* See PROTO-, 2.

pro′to·hu′man, *adj.* See PROTO-, 1.

pro′to·hy′dro·gen, *n.*, **pro′to·i′ron,** *n.* See PROTOPETALS.

pro′to·Khat′tish, *n. & adj.* = PROTO-HITTITE.

pro′to·ler·a′tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′to·li·tur′gic, *adj.* See PROTO-

pro′to·loph (prō′tō·lŏf), *n.* [*proto-* + Gr. *lophos* crest.] *Zool.* See ECTOLOPH. [PROTOMETALS.

pro′to·mag·ne′si·um, *n.* See

pro′to·mam′mal, *n.* See PROTO-, 4. [PROTO-, 2.

pro′to·mam·ma′li·an, *adj.* See

pro′to·man′ga·nese′, *n.* See PROTOMETALS. [*Ref. Sp.*]

pro′to·mar′tir. Protomartyr.

Pro′to·mas·tig′i·da (prō′tō·măs·tĭj′ĭ·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of PROTOMONADINA.

pro′to·met′a·phrast, *n.* See PROTO-, 1 **a.**

Pro′to·my′ce·ta′les (prō′tō·mī′sē·tā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *myces* + *-ales.*] See HEMIASCOMYCETES.

pro′to·my·os′i·nose (-mī·ŏs′ĭ·nōs), *n.* See PROTOPROTEOSE.

pro′to·neu′rone, *n.* See NERVE NET. [METALS.

pro′to·nick′el, *n.* See PROTO-

pro′to·ni′trate, *n.* See PROTO-, 3.

pro′to·nor′tar′y (prō·tōn′ō·tĕr′ĭ; -tär-ĭ), **pro·ton′o·tar′y·ship.** Vars. of PROTHONOTARY, etc.

pro′to·path′i·a (prō′tō·păth′ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PROTOPATHY.] *Med.* = IDIOPATHY, 2. — **pro′to·path′ic** (-păth′ĭk), *adj.* [1 **a.**]

pro′to·pat′tern, *n.* See PROTO-,

pro′to·phil′o·soph′ic, *adj.* See PROTO-, 2.

pro′to·phyll, *n.* See PROTO-, 4.

pro′to·po·et′ic, *adj.* See PROTO-, 2.

pro′to·prag·mat′ic, *adj.* See PROTO-, 2.

pro′to·prot′es·tant, *n.* See PROTO-, 1 **a.** [PROTO-, 4.]

pro′to·pter′i·do·phyte′, *n.* See

pro′to·re·li′gious, *adj.* See PROTO-, 2. [TO-, 2.]

pro′to·rep·til′i·an, *adj.* See PRO-

Pro′to·ro·hip′pus (prō′tō·rō·hĭp′ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *prot-* + *Orohippus.*] Syn. of EOHIPPUS.

pro′to·sau′ri·an, *n.* See PROTO-, 4. [TO-, 2.]

pro′to·sci′en·tif′ic, *adj.* See PRO-

Pro′to·se·lach′i·i (prō′tō·sĭ·lăk′ĭ·ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + Gr. *selachos* shark.] *Zool.* Syn. of NOTIDANI.

pro′to·sil′i·cate, *n.* See PROTO-, 2.

pro′to·sil′i·con, *n.* See PROTOMETALS.

Pro′to·spon′dy·li (prō′tō·spŏn′dĭ·lī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *-spondyli.*] *Zool.* Syn. of CYCLOGANOIDEI.

Pro·tos′te·ga (prō̆·tŏs′tē·gȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + Gr. *stegē* roof.] *Paleontol.* A genus of large marine turtles from the Upper Cretaceous of North America having a carapace and plastron somewhat like those of the leatherback. It is the type of a family, **Pro′to·ste′gi·dae** (prō̆′tō·stē′jĭ·dē; -stĕj′ĭ·dē).

pro′to·stele′ (prō̆′tō·stēl′; -stē′lē), *n.* The solid stele characteristic of most roots, of the earliest portions of stems, and in the lower pteridophytes, of the whole of the axis; — contrasted with *siphonostele.* See STELE. — **pro′to·ste′lic** (-stē′lĭk), *adj.*

pro′to·stome (prō̆′tō·stōm), *n. Zool.* The mouth of a gastrula.

pro′to·the′ca (-thē′kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *-theca.*] *Zool.* The cup-shaped structure forming the first part of the skeleton in the Madreporaria. — **pro′to·the′cal** (-kăl), *adj.*

pro′to·theme (prō̆′tō·thēm), *n.* [*proto-* + *theme.*] *Philol.* The most primitive element of a theme or root. *Rare.*

Pro′to·the′ri·a (-thē′rĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + Gr. *thērion,* dim. of *thēr* beast.] *Zool.* A subclass of mammals consisting of the monotremes and sometimes also the extinct Allotheria. Cf. EUTHERIA. — **pro′to·there** (prō̆′tō·thēr), *n.* — **pro′to·the′ri·an** (-thē̆r′ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

pro′to·troch (prō̆′tō·trŏk), *n.* [*proto-* + Gr. *trochos* wheel.] *Embryol.* The ciliated band or ring characteristic of trochosphere larvæ. — **pro·tot′ro·chal** (prō·tŏt′rō·kăl), *adj.*

pro′to·troph′ic (prō̆′tō·trŏf′ĭk), *adj.* [*proto-* + *trophic.*] *Physiol.* Deriving nutriment, or the energy of anabolism, from uncombined elements, as the nitrogen-fixing bacteria and sulphur bacteria. Cf. HETEROTROPHIC.

pro′to·type (prō̆′tō·tīp), *n.* [F., fr. NL. *prototypon,* fr. Gr. *prōtotypon,* fr. *prōtotypos* original, primitive, fr. *prōtos* first + *typos* type, model. See PROTO-; TYPE.] **1.** An original or model after which anything is copied; a primary form; pattern; exemplar; archetype; as, the *prototype* of a species or of the novel.

2. *Philos.* One of the ideas or patterns in the divine mind after the likeness of which created things are made. Cf. ECTYPE, 2; ARCHETYPE, 4 a.

3. *Biol.* **a** An ancestral form; an archetype. **b** A proterotype.

Syn. — PROTOTYPE, ANTITYPE, ARCHETYPE. A PROTOTYPE is the pattern or original after which something is copied; an ANTITYPE is the reality of which a given type is the representation or symbol; as, "Christ, Melchizedek's *antitype*" (*Alford*); "a heavenly altar, which is the *antitype* . . . of the earthly" (*id.*). An ARCHETYPE is an original, often ideal, pattern or model; as, "Above the visible world of sense is the invisible, spiritual world, where, in quite Platonic fashion, the *archetypes* of what are most prized on earth are to be found" (*W. F. Adeney*); the *archetype* of all these manuscripts; cf. "the *archetypal* man . . . the amplitude of nature's first design" (*Longfellow*).

— **pro′to·typ′al** (-tīp′ăl), **pro′to·typ′ic** (-tĭp′ĭk), **pro′to·typ′i·cal** (-tĭp′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **pro′to·typ′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pro′to·type, *v. t.* To constitute the prototype of.

pro′to·ver′a·trine (prō̆′tō·vĕr′ȧ·trēn; -trĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-trin.** [*proto-* + *veratrine.*] *Chem.* A poisonous crystalline alkaloid, $C_{32}H_{51}NO_{11}$, the chief active principle of the rhizomes of white hellebore (*Veratrum album*).

pro·to′vum (prō̆·tō′vŭm), *n.* [NL. See PROTO-; OVUM.] *Embryol.* A primitive egg; an egg cell exclusive of any nutritive envelope.

pro·tox′ide (prō̆·tŏk′sīd; -sĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-id.** [*proto-* + *oxide.*] *Chem.* That one of a series of oxides having the lowest proportion of oxygen (exclusive of suboxides).

pro·tox′i·dize (prō̆·tŏk′sĭ·dīz), *v. t.;* -DIZED (-dīzd); -DIZ′ING (-dīz′ĭng). *Chem.* To combine with oxygen, as any element, so as to form a protoxide. *Obs.*

pro′to·xy′lem (prō̆′tō·zī′lĕm), *n.* [*proto-* + *xylem.*] *Bot.* The first-formed xylem developing from the procambium and consisting of narrow, thin-walled, annular or spiral vessels. Cf. PROTOPHLOEM; see METAXYLEM, XYLEM.

Pro′to·zo′a (-zō′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *-zoa.*] *Zool.* **a** A phylum of animals whose chief characteristics are that the body consists of only a single cell (in a few cases of several or many cells connected to form a colony), and that they reproduce, not by eggs or spermatozoa, but by the fission of the body (usually by a process of mitosis) into two or more new individuals. In some cases a union of two individuals (called *conjugation*) comparable to the process of fertilization in the higher animals is known to occur, but usually only at an interval of many generations. Most of the Protozoa are too minute to be visible to the naked eye. They are mostly aquatic, abounding in the sea and in stagnant fresh water. Some are parasites, and (as the malaria parasite) are the cause of special diseases. The group comprises a great variety of forms, some permanently attached, others which crawl by means of temporarily extruded processes (*pseudopodia*) or swim by cilia or long flagella; some which secrete a shell or case, others entirely naked. Among them are the lowest and simplest of known animals, but some exhibit a considerable number of parts and organs differentiated for particular functions. A common classification of the Protozoa is into the classes Sarcodina, Mastigophora, Sporozoa, and Infusoria. **b** [*not cap.*] Pl. of PROTOZOON.

pro′to·zo′a·cide (-zō′ȧ·sīd), *n.* [*Protozoa* + *-cide.*] Any substance used to kill protozoans. — **pro′to·zo′a·cid′al** (-sīd′ăl; 66), *adj.*

pro′to·zo′al (prō̆′tō·zō′ăl), *adj. Zool.* Protozoan.

pro′to·zo′an (-ăn), *adj. Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Protozoa. — *n.* One of the Protozoa.

pro′to·zo·e′a (prō̆′tō·zō·ē′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *zoea.*] *Zool.* In certain decapod Crustacea, a larval stage preceding the zoea. — **pro′to·zo·e′an** (-ăn), *adj.*

pro′to·zo·ĭ′a·sis (prō̆′tō·zō·ĭ′ȧ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Protozoa* + *-iasis.*] *Med.* Infestation with protozoan parasites, esp. in the intestinal tract; also, the resulting diseased condition.

pro′to·zo′ic (-zō′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** *Zool.* Pert. to the Protozoa. **2.** *Geol.* Containing, or belonging to the period of, remains of the earliest discovered life. *Obs.*

pro′to·zo·ol′o·gy (-zō̆·ŏl′ō·jĭ), *n. Zool.* The study of the Protozoa. — **pro′to·zo′o·log′i·cal** (-zō′ō·lŏj′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **pro′to·zo·ol′o·gist** (-zō̆·ŏl′ō·jĭst), *n.*

pro′to·zo′on (-zō′ŏn), *n.; pl.* PROTOZOA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Zool.* A protozoan. — **pro′to·zo′on·al** (-ŏn·ăl; -ĭl), *adj.*

pro·trac′ (prō̆·trăkt′), *v. t.;* PRO·TRACT′ED; PRO·TRACT′ING. [L. *protractus,* past part. of *protrahere* to draw forth, protract, fr. *pro* forward + *trahere* to draw. See PORTRAIT, PORTRAY.] **1.** To draw out or lengthen in time or (rarely) in space; to continue; prolong; as, to *protract* a debate, a war.

2. To put off to a distant time; to delay; defer; also, to retard. *Now Rare.*

3. *Surv.* To draw to a scale; to lay down the lines and angles of, with scale and protractor; to plot.

4. *Zool.* To extend or protrude; — opposed to *retract.*

Syn. — Lengthen, extend. **Ant.** — Curtail, shorten.

pro·trac′t, *n.* [LL. *protractus.*] Extension (of time); delay. *Obs.*

pro·trac′ted (prō̆·trăk′tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Extended in time; long drawn out; as, a *protracted* evangelistic meeting. — **pro·trac′ted·ly,** *adv.* — **pro·trac′ted·ness,** *n.*

pro·trac′tor (-trăk′tĕr), *n.* A protractor.

pro·trac′tile (prō̆·trăk′tĭl; 155), *adj.* Capable of being thrust out or protracted; protrusile. Cf. RETRACTILE. — **pro′trac·til′i·ty** (prō̆′trăk·tĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

pro·trac′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [LL. *protractio.*] **1.** The act or an instance of protracting; extension; prolongation; delay; as, the *protraction* of a debate.

2. *Surv.* A making of a plot, as on paper, or the plot made.

3. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* The prolonging of a syllable beyond its usual value. See PROSODY.

pro·trac′tive (prō̆·trăk′tĭv), *adj.* That protracts or is protracted; delaying.

pro·trac′tor (-tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who protracts, prolongs, or delays.

2. An instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper, used in drawing and plotting; a similar instrument for locating distant forest fires.

3. A tailor's adjustable pattern.

4. *Anat.* A muscle which extends a part; — opp. to *retractor.*

5. *Surg.* An instrument formerly used in extracting foreign or offensive matter from a wound.

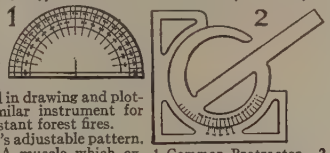

1 Common Protractor. 2 Protractor with Swiveling Attachment and Vernier.

Pro·tre′ma·ta (prō̆·trē′mȧ·tȧ; -trĕm′ȧ·tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pro* in front + *trēma* slit.] *Paleontol. & Zool.* An order of brachiopods having a hinged shell in which the peduncle opening is restricted to the ventral valve, or absent, and the arms are without a calcareous skeleton. *Productus* is one genus.

pro·trep′tic (prō̆·trĕp′tĭk), **pro·trep′ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *protreptikos,* fr. *protrepein* to turn forward, to urge on.] Hortatory; persuasive; also, doctrinal.

pro·trep′tic (prō̆·trĕp′tĭk), *n.* An exhortation. *Rare.*

pro·tri′ene (prō̆·trī′ēn), *n.* [See 2d PRO-.] *Zool.* A triaene in which the cladi point in a direction opposite to that of the shaft.

pro·trude′ (prō̆·trōōd′; 242), *v.;* PRO·TRUD′ED (-trōōd′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); PRO·TRUD′ING (-trōōd′ĭng). [L. *protrudere, protrusum,* fr. *pro* forward + *trudere* to thrust. See INTRUDE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To thrust forward; to drive or force along, as food being digested. *Now Rare.*

2. To thrust out, as through a narrow orifice or from confinement; to cause to project or stick out; as, to *protrude* one's tongue.

3. To force by obtruding; as, to *protrude* one's opinion.

— *Intransitive:* To shoot out or forth; to be thrust forward; to extend beyond a limit; to project; as, his eyes *protrude.*

pro·trud′ent (prō̆·trōōd′ĕnt; 28), *adj.* Protruding; projecting; bulging.

pro·tru′si·ble (prō̆·trōō′sĭ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being protruded.

pro·tru′sile (-trōō′sĭl; 155), *adj.* So made that it can be protruded or thrust out; as, a *protrusile* proboscis.

pro·tru′sion (prō̆·trōō′zhŭn; 242), *n.* A protruding; state of being protruded; that which protrudes or is protruded; projection; as, the *protrusion* of its jaw; a **roof with** many *protrusions.*

pro·tru′sive (-sĭv), *adj.* **1.** That thrusts forward or pushes along; propulsive. *Now Rare.*

2. That protrudes or projects; protuberant; as, a *protrusive* jaw; to pull a *protrusive* manuscript from one's pocket.

3. Characterized by obtrusiveness; that forces attention.

— **pro·tru′sive·ly,** *adv.* — **pro·tru′sive·ness,** *n.*

pro·tu′ber·ance (prō̆·tū′bĕr·ăns; 242), *n.* [FROM PROTUBERANT.] The quality, condition, or fact of being protuberant; as, to lessen the *protuberance* of an underjaw by an operation; also, that which is protuberant; a protrusion or bulge, as a bunch, knot, or bump; as, a *protuberance* on his forehead; a cancerous *protuberance.*

Syn. — See PROJECTION.

pro·tu′ber·an·cy (-ăn·sĭ), *n.* Protuberance.

pro·tu′ber·ant (-ănt), *adj.* [LL. *protuberans, -antis,* pres. part. of *protuberare.* See PROTUBERATE.] **1.** Prominent, or excessively prominent; bulging beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; swelling; as, a *protuberant* joint; *protuberant* eyes.

2. Of images, etc., executed in, or as if in, the round or in high relief. *Obs.*

— **pro·tu′ber·ant·ly,** *adv.* — **pro·tu′ber·ant·ness,** *n.*

pro·tu′ber·an′tial (-ăn′shăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a solar prominence, or protuberance.

pro·tu′ber·ate (prō̆·tū′bĕr·āt; 242), *v. i.* [LL. *protuberatus,* past part. of *protuberare* to bulge out, fr. L. *pro* forward + *tuber* a hump. See TUBER.] To swell beyond a surface; to bulge out; to form a prominence or protuberance.

— *v. t.* To cause a protuberance of or in. *Rare.*

pro·tu′ber·os′i·ty (-ŏs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Protuberance. *Rare.*

pro·tu′ber·ous (prō̆·tū′bĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Protuberant. *Rare.*

Pro·tu′ra (prō̆·tū′rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *prot-* + *-ura.*] *Zool.* An order of very minute, primitive, wingless, blind insects, lacking antennæ, and with the mouth parts concealed within the head. They undergo no noticeable metamorphosis except an increase in the number of abdominal segments. — **pro·tu′ran** (-răn), *adj. & n.*

pro·tu′tor (prō̆·tū′tĕr), *n.* [*pro-* + *tutor.*] *Civil Law.* One who acts as tutor or guardian without legal appointment.

pro·tu′tor·y (-tū′tĕr·ĭ), *n.* Office or tenure of office of a protutor. *Erskine.*

pro′tyle (prō̆′tĭl; -tīl), *n.* Also **pro′tyl.** [*prot-* + Gr. *hylē* stuff, material.] *Chem. & Astron.* A hypothetical primordial substance supposedly differentiated into what are recognized as distinct chemical elements.

Pro·tyl′o·pus (prō̆·tĭl′ō·pŭs), *n.* [NL. See PROTO-; TYLOPODA.] *Paleontol.* A genus of camels found in the Upper Eocene of North America. The animal was no larger than a jack rabbit, the teeth formed a continuous series, the lower arm and leg bones were not fused, and there were four functional toes on the front feet.

pro′type (prō̆′tĭp), *n.* [See PRO-; TYPE.] *Paleontol.* The first complete specimen to be described of a species previously known only from an incomplete type.

proud (proud), *adj.;* PROUD′ER (-ēr); PROUD′EST. [ME. *proud, prout, prud, prut,* fr. AS. *prūd, prūd,* like ON. *prūthr* stately, handsome, fr. OF. *prūd* valiant (F. *preux*). See PROW, *adj.;* cf. PRIDE.] **1.** Lordly; of high estate.

2. Feeling or manifesting pride; as: **a** Possessing or showing too great self-esteem; overrating one's excellences; hence, arrogant; haughty; lordly.

And shades impervious to the *proud* world's glare. *Keble.*

b Exulting (in); being highly satisfied or pleased; elated; — often with *of;* as, *proud* of one's country. "*Proud* to be checked and soothed." *Keble.* **c** Glad; pleased; happy; as, I'm *proud* to see you. *Now Dial.* **d** Having a feeling of proper self-respect or self-esteem; as, too *proud* to be mean.

3. Having or exhibiting great vitality, power, force, etc.; as: **a** *Obs.* Valiant. **b** Full of mettle; as, a *proud* steed. **c** Flooding; swollen; — of bodies of water. **d** Growing or swelling to excess, as plants, sap, flesh.

4. Giving reason or occasion for pride; worthy of admiration; grand; splendid; admirable. "*Proud* titles." *Shak.* "The *proud* temple's height." *Dryden.*

5. Arising from, or produced by, pride; presumptuous; haughty; as, a *proud* look or word.

6. Excited by sexual desire; — applied particularly to the females of some animals. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

7. Protuberant; of a roof, high-pitched. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

8. Raking forward, as a rowlock thole.

9. *Mech.* Having a large amount of top rake.

Syn. — Lofty, supercilious; conceited, vain; independent; self-respecting; elated, gratified; noble, impressive, imposing.

Ant. — Humble, modest; ashamed.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

proud-blind	proudhearted	proud-pillared
proud-blooded	proud-looking, *adj.*	proud-prancing, *adj.*
proud-crested	proud-minded	proud-quivered
proud-exulting, *adj.*	proud-mindedness	proud-spirited
proud-glancing, *adj.*	proud-paced	proud-stomached

— ***as proud as Punch.*** Extremely proud or self-satisfied. See PUNCH. — ***to do proud.*** To give (oneself or another) cause for gratification or justifiable pride; to make proud. *Colloq.*

proud (proud), *v. t. & i.* To make, or be or become, proud; to be full of mettle or spirit. *Obs.*

proud, *adv.* Proudly. *Obs.*

proud, *n.* Pride; a proud person. *Archaic.*

proud flesh. *Med.* An exuberant growth of granulation tissue in a wound or ulcer.

proud′ful (*Scot.* prōōd′fŏōl; -fōō), *adj.* Proud. *Now Dial.*

proud′ish (proud′ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat proud. *Rare.* — **proud′ish·ly,** *adv. Rare.*

proud′ling (-lĭng), *n.* A proud person. *Contemptuous.*

proud′ly (-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** With pride or a manner suggestive of pride; with elation.

2. Excellently; successfully. *Dial., U. S.*

proud′-pied′, *adj.* Beautifully or splendidly variegated. *Obs.*

proust′ite (prōōs′tĭt), *n.* [After J. L. *Proust* (1754–1826), French chemist.] *Mineral.* An arsenic silver sulphide, Ag_3AsS_3, of a cochineal red, in rhombohedral crystals, and also massive. H., 2–2.5. Sp. gr., 5.57. Cf. PYRARGYRITE.

‖**pro′ut de ju′re** (prō̆′ŭt dē jōō′rē). [L.] As by or of right.

‖**pro′ut de le′ge** (-lē′jē). [L.] As by law; as legally.

Prout′s hy·poth′e·sis (prouts). *Chem.* The hypothesis, advanced in 1815–16 by William Prout, an English chemist, that the atomic weights of all other elements are exact multiples of that of the lightest, hydrogen, and hence that hydrogen is the primary substance from which the other elements have been formed. Modern atomic theory includes a very similar conception. See NUCLEUS, 14.

prov′a·ble (prōōv′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *probabilis.*]

1. That may be proved.

2. *Obs.* **a** That may be approved. **b** Probable; plausible.

3. Profitable; — of stock or crops. *Dial.*

— **prov′a·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **prov′a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **prov′a·bly,** *adv.*

prov′and (prŏv′ănd), *n.* [See PROVENDER.] Provender; food. *Archaic & Dial.*

prov′ant (-ănt), *n.* **a** = PROVAND. **b** A sutler. *Beau. & Fl.*

prov′ant, *v. t.* To provide for; to feed. *Obs.*

prove (prōōv), *v.;* PROVED (prōōvd); PROVED or PROV′EN (prōōv′ĕn); PROV′ING (prōōv′ĭng). [OF. *prover,* 3d sing. pres. *prueve* (whence F. *preve*), F. *prouver,* fr. L. *probare* to try, approve, prove, fr. *probus* good, proper, fr. *pro* before + the root meaning to be, contained in *fui;* akin to Skr. *prabhu* prominent. See PRO-; BE. Cf. DUBIOUS, PROBABLE, PROBE, PROBITY, PROOF, REPROBATE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To try, or to ascertain, by an experiment or by a standard; to test; now, esp., to subject to a technical testing process; as, to *prove* cannon, gold, coal; also, to try out.

2. To know by trial; to experience; suffer; also, *Scot.,* to taste; enjoy. *Archaic.*

Where she, captivèd long, great woes did *prove.* *Spenser.*

3. To demonstrate to be true. Cf. PROVEN.

4. To evince, establish, or ascertain, by argument, testimony, or other evidence; to demonstrate; show.

They have inferred much from slender premises, and conjectured when they could not *prove.* *J. H. Newman.*

5. To ascertain or establish the genuineness or validity of; to verify; as, to *prove* a will, a witch.

6. *Obs.* **a** To attempt. **b** To approve.

---

pro′to·stron′ti·um, *n.* See PROTOMETALS.

pro′to·sul′phate, *n.,* **pro′to·sul′phide,** *n.* See PROTO-, 5.

pro′to·syn′to·nose (prō̆′tō·sĭn′tō·nōs), *n.* See PROTOPROTEOSE.

pro′to·tax′ites, *n.* [NL., fr. *proto-* + *Taxites.*] See NEMATOPHYTOF.

pro′to·tipe. Prototype. *Ref. Sp.*

pro′to·ti·ta′ni·um, *n.* See PROTOMETALS.

Pro′to·tra′che·a′ta (prō̆′tō·trăk′kē·ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of ONYCHOPHORA. [1 a.]

pro′to·ty′pant, *n.* See PROTO-,

pro′to·va·na′di·um, *n.* See PROTOMETALS.

pro′to·ver′te·bra, *n.* **a** = PRIMITIVE SEGMENT. **b** = MYOTOME, 1 a. — **pro′to·ver′te·bral,** *adj.*

Pro·tra′che·a′ta (prō̆·trā′kē·ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRO-; TRACHEA.] *Zool.* Syn. of ONYCHOPHORA. — **pro·tra′che·ate,** *adj. & n.*

pro·tract′i·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

pro·trac′tiv. Protractive. *R. S.*

pro·trade′, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·tra·di′tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro′tra·di′tion·al,** *adj.*

pro·trag′e·dy, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro·trag′ic, pro·trag′i·cal,** *adj.* [4.]

pro·trans′fer, *adj.* See 1st PRO-,

pro·trans·la′tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·tra·n·sub·stan′ti·a′tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·trav′el, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·treas′ur·er, *n.* See 1st PRO-, 2.

pro·trea′ty, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′-Tri·pol′i·tan, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′-U·kraĭn′i·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·un′ion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′-Tu·nis′i·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′-Turk′, *adj.* Also **pro′-Turk′ish.** See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′-Tyr′o·lese′, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

proud′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pro′-U·kraĭn′i·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO- 4.

proul, proule. † PROWL. [4.]

pro′-Ul′ster-ite, *adj.* See 1st PRO-,

pro′u·ni·form′i·ty, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro·un′ion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — **pro·un′ion·ist,** *adj. & n.*

pro′-U′ni·tar′i·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′u·ni·ver′si·ty, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′-U′ru·guay′an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

Proust′s law (prōōsts). [After J. L. *Proust.* See PROUSTITE.] *Chem.* = LAW OF DEFINITE PROPORTIONS.

prov′a·bl. Provable. *Ref. Sp.*

pro·va′ci·cin·ist, *adj. & n.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

pro′vang, *n.* A probang. *Obs.*

7. *Arith.* To test or verify, as the correctness of an operation or result; thus, in subtraction, if the difference of two numbers, added to the less, makes the greater, the correctness of the subtraction is *proved*.
8. *Cookery.* To bring (dough) to a desired lightness.
9. *Print. & Lithog.* To take a trial impression of; to take a proof of; as, to *prove* a page.
—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To make trial; to essay; attempt. *Obs.*
2. To be found by experience, trial, or result; to turn out to be; to be in fact; as, a medicine *proves* salutary; the report *proves* false. "The case *proves* mortal." *Arbuthnot.*
3. To succeed; to turn out well; — now with *out*.
4. To become; grow. *Archaic.*
5. To fatten; thrive; — said of cattle. *Dial. Eng.*
6. *Obs.* **a** To gain experience. **b** To attain. **c** To taste.
Syn. — Try, ascertain, justify, confirm, manifest.
Ant. — Disprove, confute, refute.
prove up. To show that the requirements for receiving a patent for (government land) have been fulfilled. *U. S.*
prove well. **a** *Obs.* To be evident. **b** *Now Dial.* To turn out well.
pro·vect' (prō·vĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *provectus*, past part. See 1st PRO-; VEHICLE.] **1.** To carry forward; to advance. *Obs.*
2. *Philol.* To change (a consonant) by provection. See PROVECTION, 2 **b**.
pro·vect', *adj.* Advanced in years; mature. *Obs.*
pro·vec'tion (-vĕk'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *provectio* an advancement.] **1.** A provecting, or advancing; advancement. *Obs.*
2. *Philol.* **a** The carrying forward of a final sound or letter to a following word (*a nickname* for *an ekename*). **b** (1) Lautverschiebung. Cf. PROGRESSION, 8 **b**. (2) In the Celtic languages, a kind of mutation in which voiced consonants are changed to voiceless, as *d* to *t*, *v* to *f*. Cf. MUTATION, 5 **b**.
3. A growth involving change; an evolution. *Rhys.*
pro·ved'i·tor (prō·vĕd'ĭ·tĕr), *n.* [It. *proveditore, prouveditore*, fr. L. *providere*. See PROVIDE; cf. PURVEYOR, PROVEDORE.] **1.** In the republic of Venice, a functionary having oversight of public services and government of provinces, or acting as military adviser.
2. One employed to procure supplies, as for an army, a steamer, etc.; a purveyor.
prov'e·dore (prŏv'ē·dōr), **prov'e·dor** (-dôr), *n.* [Sp. *proveedor*. See PROVEDITOR.] A purveyor; a proveditor.
prov'en (prōōv'ĕn), *past part.* of PROVE. Hence: *part. adj.* Proved. — **prov'en·ly**, *adv.*
prov'e·nance (prŏv'ē·năns), *n.* [F., fr. *provenir* to originate, to come forth, fr. L. *provenire*. See PROVENIENCE.] Origin; source; provenience.
Prov'en·çal' (prŏv'ĕn·säl'; prō'vĕn-; prō·vĕn'săl; F. prō'vän'·säl'), *adj.* [F., fr. *Provence*, fr. L. *provincia* province. See PROVINCIAL.] Of or pert. to Provence in France, its inhabitants, or their language; sometimes, troubadour.
Prov'en·çal', *n.* [F.] **1.** A native or inhabitant of Provence in France. See FRENCH, *n.*, 1.
2. The Provençal language. From the 11th to the middle of the 14th century it was used in the lyric literature of the troubadours, the most brilliant in medieval Europe until Dante's time. In the 19th century there came the Provençal renaissance, with which chiefly the name of the poet Mistral is associated. See FRENCH, *n.*, 2; LANGUE D'OC.
Prov'en·çal'ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make Provençal.
Prov'ence (prŏv'ĕns; *F.* prō·väns'), *adj.* Of or from Provence; as *Provence* oil.
Prov'ence rose (prŏv'ĕns). [F. *rose de Provins*, fr. *Provins* a town in France.] The cabbage rose *Rosa centifolia* or any of a group of roses descended from it or its varieties.
prov'en·der (prŏv'ĕn·dĕr; -ĭn·dĕr), *n.* [ME. *provende, provendre*, provisions, prebend, fr. OF. *provend(r)e* (F. *provende* provisions, provender), fr. LL. *praebenda* (*prae* and *pro* being confused) a daily allowance of provisions, a prebend. See PREBEND.] **1.** Dry food for domestic animals, as hay, straw, corn, oats, or a mixture of ground grain; feed; specif., a mixture of ground oats and corn.
2. Food or provisions. *Now Humorous.*
prov'en·der, *v. t.* To provide with provender; esp., to fodder.
pro·vene' (prō·vēn'), *v. i.* [F. *provenir*, fr. L. *provenire*.] To proceed as produce or revenue (from). *Obs.*
pro·ve'ni·ence (prō·vē'nĭ·ĕns; -vēn'yĕns; 159), *n.* [L. *proveniens, -entis*, pres. part. of *provenire* to come forth, fr. *pro* forth + *venire* to come. See COME.] Origin; source; place where found or produced; provenance; as, the *provenience* of a patera; words of a scientific *provenience*.
pro·ve'ni·ent (prō·vē'nĭ·ĕnt; -vēn'yĕnt), *adj.* [L. *proveniens*, pres. part.] Forthcoming; issuing.
pro'ven·tric'u·lus (prō'vĕn·trĭk'ū·lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -TRICULI (-lī). Also **pro·ven'tri·cule** (prō·vĕn'trĭ·kūl). [NL. See PRO-; VENTRICLE.] *Zool.* **a** In birds, the glandular or true stomach, situated between the crop (when a crop is present) and the gizzard, from which it is usually separated by a constriction. **b** In insects, a muscular dilatation of the esophagus in front of the stomach. It is present in most mandibulate insects, and is usually armed internally with chitinous teeth or plates for triturating food. **c** In earthworms, the thin-walled sack or crop in front of the gizzard. — **pro'ven·tric'u·lar** (-lĕr), *adj.*
prov'er (prōōv'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who proves; a tester; also, in lithography, a pressman.
2. = 2d APPROVER, 2. *Obs.*
prov'erb (prŏv'ûrb; -ĕrb), *n.* [ME. *proverbe*, fr. OF. *proverbe*, fr. L. *proverbium*, fr. *pro* before + *verbum* word. See VERB.] **1.** A profound or oracular maxim; a sage sentence; often, in Scriptural use, an enigma; a parable; a truth couched obscurely. *Chiefly Bib.*
Now speakest thou plainly, and speakest no *proverb*. *John* xvi. 29.
2. A brief epigrammatic saying that is a popular byword; an oft-repeated pithy and ingeniously turned maxim; a saw; an adage; as, *proverbs* are the wisdom of the streets; many *proverbs* are to be credited to Franklin.
3. A name, person, or thing that has become a byword; a matter of common talk; an object of popular commendation or reproach; a proverbial instance.
4. A drama exemplifying a proverb, often the title.
5. *pl.* [*cap.*] A book of the Bible, containing a great variety of wise maxims (see OLD TESTAMENT), traditionally ascribed to Solomon, but now generally regarded as a composite work completed about 250 B.C. Called *Book of Proverbs* in the Douay Version.
6. *pl.* A game played with proverbs, as one in which the player who is "it" endeavors to guess a proverb from the replies to questions asked of the other players in turn.
Syn. — See AXIOM.

prov'erb (prŏv'ûrb; -ĕrb), *v. Trans.*: **1.** To put or cast in the form of a proverb or proverbs. "*Proverb'd lore.*" *Burns.*
2. To turn into a proverb; to make a byword of.
Am I not sung and *proverbed* for a fool
In every street? *Milton.*
3. To describe in or as in a proverb.
I am *proverbed* with a grandaire phrase. *Shak.*
—, *Intransitive*: To write or utter proverbs. *Rare.*
pro'verb' (prō'vûrb'), *n.* *Gram.* A link verb standing in place of a notional verb, which is understood from the context (Tom fibbed, just as I *did*; he does n't drink and he never *will*).
pro·ver'bi·al (prō·vûr'bĭ·ăl), *adj.* [LL. *proverbialis*.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characteristic of, a proverb or proverbs; as, the *proverbial* style; with *proverbial* terseness; *proverbial* wisdom.
2. That has become a proverb or byword; commonly spoken of; as, his meanness was *proverbial*; the *proverbial* blue of the Mediterranean.
3. Given to using proverbs; sententious. *Rare.*
pro·ver'bi·al·ism (-īz'm), *n.* A proverb. *Rare.*
pro·ver'bi·al·ist, *n.* One who makes, collects, or uses proverbs.
pro·ver'bi·al·ize (prō·vûr'bĭ·ăl·īz), *v. t. & i.* To proverb.
pro·ver'bic (prō·vûr'bĭk), *adj.* Proverbial. *Rare.*
pro·ver'bi·ol'o·gy (prō·vûr'bĭ·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [See -LOGY.] The study of proverbs. — **pro·ver'bi·ol'o·gist** (-jĭst), *n.*
prov'erb·ize (prŏv'ûrb·īz; prŏv'ĕrb-), *v. t.* To proverb. *R.*
pro·vic'ar (prō·vĭk'ĕr), *n.* [See 1st PRO-, 2.] The administrator of a vicariate apostolic. — **pro'vi·car'i·ate** (prō'·vĭ·kăr'ĭ·ĭt; 79), *n.*
pro'·vice'·chan'cel·lor, *n.* [See 1st PRO-, 2.] *Eng. Univ.* One of four deputies appointed by a vice-chancellor on his election.
pro·vid'ance (prō·vīd'ăns), *n.* [See PROVIDE; cf. PROVIDENCE.] Preparations or provision in the way of food; as, to make *providance* for company. *Now Scot.*
pro·vide' (prō·vīd'), *v.*; -VID'ED (-vīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -VID'ING (-vīd'ĭng). [L. *providere, provisum*, fr. *pro* + *videre* to see. See VISION; cf. PRUDENT, PURVEY.] *Transitive*: **1.** To foresee. *Obs.*
2. To look out for in advance; to procure beforehand; to prepare. "*Provide* us all things necessary." *Shak.*
3. To supply for use; afford; contribute; yield.
To bring me berries, or such cooling fruit
As the kind, hospitable woods *provide*. *Milton.*
4. To furnish; supply; stock; — formerly with *of*, now *with*; as, well *provided* with foodstuffs.
5. To equip in preparation; fit out with means to an end; also, *Obs.*, to prepare (oneself).
6. *Eccl.* To appoint to an ecclesiastical benefice, esp. before it is vacant. See PROVISION, 7. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
7. *Scots Law.* To give or destine by provision or legal settlement, as to a wife or heir; — with *to*.
—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To take precautionary measures in view of a probable or possible need; to make provision; — with *against* or *for*; as, to *provide* against a surprise attack; to *provide* for his child's education.
Government is a contrivance of human wisdom to *provide* for human wants. *Burke.*
2. To make a proviso; as, the agreement *provides* for an early completion of the work; to stipulate; as, the contract *provides* that the work be well done.
3. To make ready; to prepare for the future. *Now Rare.*
Man and the present fit; if he *provide*,
He breaks the square. *G. Herbert.*
4. To supply what is needed for sustenance or support; as, the Lord will *provide*; a fund that will *provide* amply for the poor.
pro·vid'ed (prō·vīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *past tense & past part.* of PROVIDE. Hence: *adj.* **a** Ready. "A sharp *provided* wit." *Shak.* **b** Equipped; supplied with necessaries. "Poorly *provided*, poorly followed." *Wordsworth.* **c** That has been given or supplied; as, *provided*, not earned, wealth.
pro·vid'ed, *conj.* It being provided; on condition; with the stipulation; with the understanding; if; — often followed by *that*.
Provided the deductions are logical. *G. H. Lewes.*
Syn. — See IF.
provided school. A council school. *Eng.*
pro·vi·dence (prŏv'ĭ·dĕns), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *providentia*. See PROVIDENT; cf. PRUDENCE, PURVEYANCE.] **1.** (*pron.* prō·vīd'ĕns) The action or an act of providing, exercising foresight, making provision, or preparing. *Obs.*, exc. as in 2.
Providence for war is the best prevention of it. *Bacon.*
2. Specif., divine or providential guidance or care; also, an act or instance of such. See def. 4 **a**.
The notion of the detailed *providence* of a rational personal God. *A. W. Whitehead.*
There is a special *providence* in the fall of a sparrow. *Shak.*
3. The quality of being provident or of exercising providential guidance or care; more narrowly, prudence; provident, now esp. economical, character policy, or habits; thrift; as, he is rich through his own *providence*.
It is a high point of *providence* in a prince to cast an eye rather upon actions than persons. *Quarles.*
4. One who exercises providential power. Specif.: **a** [*cap.*] God, conceived of as guiding men as a race and as individuals to ends he has in view for them or as preserving individuals from danger through his prescience, loving care, or intervention. **b** One likened to Providence.
pro·vi·dence, *v. t.* To give providential care to. *Rare.*
pro·vi·dent (prŏv'ĭ·dĕnt), *adj.* [L. *providens, -entis*, pres. part. of *providere*. See PROVIDE; cf. PRUDENT.] **1.** Taking thought of the end in view; making provision for the future; prudent in anticipating conditions or needs; as, wild squirrels are *provident*.
2. Prudent in the use of resources; frugal; saving; as, *provident* of money or energy.
Syn. — Frugal, thrifty. See WISE.
Ant. — Thriftless, prodigal, wasteful, improvident.
pro·vi·den'tial (prŏv'ĭ·dĕn'shăl), *adj.* [L. *providentia* providence.] **1.** Provident; prudent; foresighted. *Now R.*
2. Of, pert. to, or determined by, Providence; as, *providential* guidance, love, interposition, or disposition of events.
3. That is or is like an intervention of Providence; miraculous; lucky; highly opportune; as, a *providential* escape or breeze.
pro·vi·den'tial·ism (-īz'm), *n.* Reliance on Providence.
provident society. A form of benefit association or friendly society. *Chiefly Eng.*
pro·vid'er (prō·vīd'ĕr), *n.* One who provides, esp., *Colloq.*, one who provides food, clothing, etc., for his family; as, he is a good or an adequate *provider*.

pro·vid'ing (prō·vīd'ĭng), *conj.* In case or on condition that; provided.
prov'i·dore (prŏv'ĭ·dōr; 181), *n.* A provedore; now, a steward.
prov'i·dor'ing (-dōr'ĭng), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a providore, or steward.
prov'ince (prŏv'ĭns), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *provincia* duty, charge, office, government of a province; akin to Goth. *frauja* master, lord. See 1st PROW.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* A country or region, more or less remote from the city of Rome, brought under Roman government; a conquered country beyond the limits of Italy.
2. Hence, an administrative district or division of a country; an important administrative unit of a country, as an empire or kingdom; as, the *provinces* of Prussia, Russia, Spain, and, formerly, of France; specif.: **a** Any of those British colonies in America now united into the Dominion of Canada, having a lieutenant governor, a local legislature, and representation in the Dominion parliament. Hence, *Collog.*, **the Provinces**, the Dominion of Canada; **the Maritime Provinces**, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. **b** Formerly, before the Revolution, certain of the British colonies now a part of the United States. **c** In British India, any part of British India in which, under the dyarchy (see DYARCHY, 2), the executive government is administered by a governor in council, or chief commissioner; or any territory that is for the time being administered by any local government (which see).
3. A region of country; a tract; a district. "The *province* of the apes." *Caxton.*
4. The proper or appropriate business or duty of a person or body; office; charge; jurisdiction; sphere.
The woman's *province* is to be careful in her economy, and chaste in her affection. *Tuller.*
"*Province*" meant, in the official usage of Rome, a range of power rather than a subjected district. *Woodrow Wilson.*
5. A department of knowledge or activity.
Other *provinces* of the intellectual world. *I. Watts.*
6. Usually *pl.* A portion of a country, esp. one remote from, or outside of, the capital or largest city. In England, all of the country outside of London.
7. *Biogeog.* Any division of less rank than a region; esp. and properly, a primary division of a subregion.
8. *Eccl.* **a** Any of the principal divisions of a country, forming the jurisdiction of an archbishop or metropolitan; as, the *province* of Canterbury, or that in which the Archbishop of Canterbury exercises ecclesiastical authority; the *province* (*R.C.Ch.*) of Boston. **b** A territorial division of a religious order.
9. *Geol.* An area throughout which geological history has been essentially the same or which is characterized by particular structural or physiographical features.
10. *Paleontol.* A more or less circumscribed area, the organisms of which had characteristics not found elsewhere.
pro·vin'cial (prō·vĭn'shăl), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *provincialis*. See PROVINCE; cf. PROVENÇAL.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a province, whether ecclesiastical or administrative, ancient Roman or modern; specif. [*cap.* when referring to the Provinces (see PROVINCE, 2 **a**)], of or pertaining to the provinces (esp. in British use); as, a *provincial* government or dialect.
2. Exhibiting the ways or manners of a province or rural district; not urbane; countrified; not polished; rude. "*Provincial* airs and graces." *Macaulay.*
3. Confined to a province, or definite locality; not national, cosmopolitan, or universal; hence, narrow; restricted; limited; as, *provincial* interests; a *provincial* attitude of mind.
Syn. — Unsophisticated, crude, uncultured; insular, narrow.
Ant. — Urbane, sophisticated, polished; tolerant, liberal.
pro·vin'cial, *n.* **1.** A person belonging to a province; one who is provincial or who comes from the provinces.
2. *R.C.Ch.* A monastic superior, who, under the general of his order, has direction of all religious houses of the same fraternity in a district, called a *province* of the order. See *Forms of Address*, in Appendix.
3. [*cap.*] Specif., an inhabitant, esp. a soldier, of the American colonies of Great Britain before the Revolution.
Pro·vin'cial (prō·vĭn'shăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Provins, a town of northeastern France. *Obs.* *Shak.*
pro·vin'cial·ate (-āt), *n.* [*provincial* + 1st *-ate*, 1.] The mother house of a provincial.
pro·vin'cial·ism (-īz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *provincialisme*.] **1.** Quality or state of being provincial; exclusive interest in or overweening devotion to one's province, section, or, by extension, country; indifference to that which is alien, unfamiliar, or diverse; as, the *provincialism* of Jane Austen; intellectual *provincialism*; often, specif., devotion to province or provincial autonomy rather than to country or national unity.
2. A characteristic, custom, or the like, peculiar to a province or inhabitants of provinces; a provincial fashion; as, *provincialisms* in dancing. Specif., a word, or a manner of speaking, peculiar to a province or a district remote from the mother country or from the metropolis; a dialectal or local word, phrase, or idiom.
pro·vin'cial·ist, *n.* **A** provincial; also, one given to provincialism.
pro·vin'ci·al'i·ty (prō·vĭn'shĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being provincial; provincialism.
pro·vin'cial·ize (prō·vĭn'shăl·īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **a** To render provincial. **b** Specif., in India, to bring within the proper sphere of provincial administration. See PROVINCE, 2 **c**. — *v. i.* To become provincial; to use provincialisms. — **pro·vin'cial·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'·shăn; -ĭ·zĭ'-), *n.*
pro·vin'cial·ly, *adv.* In a provincial manner.
Provincial rose. A Provence rose. *Shak.*
Provincial time. See STANDARD TIME.
pro·vin'ci·ate (prō·vĭn'shĭ·āt), *v. t.* To convert into a province; to give a provincial status to.
pro·vin'cu·lum (prō·vĭng'kū·lŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *pro-* **c** + *vinculum*.] *Zool.* In certain bivalve mollusks, a primitive hinge composed of minute teeth developed before the permanent dentition.
pro·vine' (prō·vīn'), *v. t.* [F. *provigner*, fr. *provin* a set, layer of a plant, fr. OF. *provain*, fr. L. *propago, -aginis*.] To layer.
prov'ing (prōōv'ĭng), *adj.* Testing; trial; also, thriving. See PROVE, *v.* — **prov'ing·ly**, *adv.*
proving ground. **1.** A place for scientific testing and experimentation.
2. Figuratively, a place where or a condition in which something new is tested or tried out.

proved (prōōvd), *past part. & part. adj.* of PROVE. — **prov'ed·ly** (prōōv'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119,) *adv.*
Pro·ven'cal (prō·vĕn'shăl), *n. & adj.* = PROVENÇAL.

prov'end (prŏv'ĕnd), *n.* [OF. *provende*.] *Archaic.* **a** = PREBEND, 1. **b** = PROVENDER, 1.
pro'-Ve·ne'tian, *adj.*, **pro'-Ven'·e·zue'lan**, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.

prov'ent, *n.* Provenue. *Obs.*
provent. † PROVANT.
prov'e·nue (prŏv'ĕ·nū), *n.* [Obs. F. *provenu*, prop., past part.] Produce; proceeds. *Obs.*

pro·ver'bi·al·ly, *adv.* of PROVERBIAL.
prov'erb·like', *adj. & adv.* See [-LIKE.]
prov'es (prŏv'ĕz). Scot. var. of PROVOST.

prov'i·ant (prŏv'ĭ·ănt), *n.* = PROVAND. *Obs.* [See -ABLE.]
pro·vid'a·ble (prō·vīd'ă·b'l), *adj.*
prov'i·den·cy, *n.* = PROVIDENCE, 3. *Obs.*

prov'i·den'tial·ly, *adv.* of PROVIDENTIAL.
prov'i·dent·ly, *adv.* of PROVIDENT.
prov'i·dent·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pro·vin'cial·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pro·vi′sion (prō-vĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *provisio.* See PROVIDE.] **1.** Foresight; prevision. *Obs.*
2. Act of providing, as the necessaries of life, or of making preparation, as for a journey.
3. That which is provided or prepared; a measure or measures taken beforehand; preparation; provident care. "Under God's *provision.*" *Mankind (E. E. T. S.).*
4. Specif.: A store or stock of needed materials prepared beforehand; esp., a stock of food; hence, any kind of eatables collected or stored; food; — often in *pl.*

And of *provisions* laid in large,
For man and beast. *Milton.*

5. That which is stipulated in advance; a condition; a previous agreement; a proviso; as, the *provisions* of a contract; the statute has many *provisions.*
6. *Early Eng. Hist.* Any of various laws (later commonly called statutes) enacted in the 13th and early 14th centuries by the assemblies of the prelates and nobles or issued by the king with their consent (see PROVISIONS OF MARLBOROUGH, etc.).
7. *Eccl.* Promotion to office by an ecclesiastical superior; esp., appointment by the Pope to a benefice before it became vacant. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
— *to make provision.* To make arrangements, esp. beneficial arrangements, in case of a contingency.
pro·vi′sion (prō-vĭzh′ŭn), *v. t.;* -SIONED (-vĭzh′ŭnd); -SIONING. To supply with provisions, esp. food; to victual.
pro·vi′sion·al (-ăl; -′l), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a provision, a proviso, or provisions; characterized by provision. *Now Rare.*
2. Of the nature of a temporary or tentative provision; adapted to present conditions, needs, knowledge, etc., but subject to change; provisory; temporary; not definitive; as, a *provisional* government, treaty, or conclusion.

Their beliefs are relative and *provisional.* *Walter Lippmann.*

3. *Law.* Specif., designating certain special or extraordinary acts or proceedings allowed before final judgment to protect the interests of one or more parties to an action or proceeding; as: **a** Under the code procedure of New York and some other States, designating either of the remedies had by order of arrest, warrant of attachment, temporary injunction, or appointment of a receiver. **b** *Rom. Dutch Law.* Designating a sentence or judgment given upon liquid proof of the indebtedness founded upon, as in case of a bill or note, a good-for, bond, or lease.
Syn. — PROVISIONAL, TENTATIVE. That is PROVISIONAL which is adopted for the time being, esp. in order to meet temporary conditions; that is TENTATIVE which is of the nature of a trial or experiment; as, to make a *provisional* arrangement, to adopt a *tentative* order of procedure; "The French ministers have taken up this equality of government only *provisionally,* reserving liberty to alter it according to occurrences" *(Bp. Hall);* "The awakening of the modern world to consciousness, and its first *tentative,* then fuller, then rapturous expression of it" *(Lowell).*
Ant. — Final, binding, definite, permanent.
— pro·vi′sion·al·ly, *adv.*
pro·vi′sion·al (prō-vĭzh′ŭn·ăl; -′l), *n. Philately.* A postage stamp issued for temporary use, as for a period until a regular issue appears; — contrasted with *definitive.*
pro·vi′sion·al′i·ty (-ăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The character of being provisional, or temporary.
pro·vi′sion·al·ness (prō-vĭzh′ŭn·ăl·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Provisionality.
provisional order. In England, an order authorizing something to be done that could otherwise be done only by an act of Parliament, granted by some branch of the government or an official, under powers conferred by an act of Parliament. Such an order becomes effectual either automatically or when confirmed by Parliament, but is still called provisional.
provisional twelfth. In France, a sum of money, apportioned to the various branches of the government, sufficient to cover the essential expenses of government for one month, applicable in any one year until the budget is finally voted.
pro·vi′sion·ar′y (prō-vĭzh′ŭn·ĕr′ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* **1.** *Now Rare.* **a** Of or pertaining to a provision or provisions. **b** Provisional, or temporary. **c** Characterized by provision, or foresight; providential; provident.
2. Containing a provision or proviso. *Burke.*
pro·vi′sion·er (prō-vĭzh′ŭn·ĕr), *n.* A furnisher of provisions.
provision tree. A tropical American tree (*Pachira aquatica*), family Bombacaceae, with large heavy russet fruits in which are embedded edible brown seeds, which, with the foliage, are usually cooked.
pro·vi′sive (prō-vī′sĭv), *adj. Rare.* **a** Contingent. *Hobbes.*
pro·vi′so (prō-vī′zō), *n.; pl.* -SOS or -SOES (-zōz). [L., (it) being provided, abl. of *provisus,* past part. of *providere.* See PROVIDE; cf. PURVIEW.] **1.** An article or clause in any statute, contract, grant, or other writing, by which a condition is introduced, usually beginning with the word *provided;* a conditional stipulation that affects an agreement, law, or the like.

He doth deny his prisoners,
But with *proviso* and exception. *Shak.*

2. *Naut.* A fast; esp., a stern fast. *Now Rare.*
pro·vi′so, *conj.* = PROVIDED, *conj. Obs.*
pro·vi′sor (prō-vī′zĕr), *n.* [ME. *provisour,* fr. OF. *proviseur,* fr. L. *provisor,* fr. *providere.* See PROVIDE.] **1.** One who provides, as care, protection, or sustenance; specif., a purveyor. *Obs.*
2. *R.C.Ch.* **a** The purveyor, steward, or treasurer of a religious house. **b** One having a provision, esp. papal, to a benefice not yet vacant. See PROVISION, 7.
3. *pl.* [*cap.*] Short for STATUTE OF PROVISORS.
pro·vi′so·ry (-zō-rĭ), *adj.* [Cf. F. *provisoire.*] **1.** Of the nature of, or containing, a proviso; conditional.
2. Making provision, esp. temporary provision; provisional.
prov′o·cant (prŏv′ō·kănt), *n.* A provoker. *Rare.*
prov′o·ca′tion (prŏv′ō·kā′shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *provocatio.* See PROVOKE.] **1.** The action, an act, or a cause of provoking, esp. of summoning, challenging, stirring up, or exasperating; as, instrumental in the *provocation* of war; to endure many *provocations;* to be angry at the slightest *provocation.*
2. An appeal, as to a higher court. *Obs.*
3. *Rom. Law.* The act or right possessed by every Roman citizen of appeal to the Roman people, or later to the emperor, when condemned in a criminal action.
prov′o·ca′tion, the. *Bib.* The time of the Jews' sojourn in the wilderness when they provoked God. *Ps.* xcv. 8.
pro·voc′a·tive (prō-vŏk′ȧ·tĭv; 277), *adj.* [LL. *provocativus;* cf. MF. *provocatif.*] Serving or tending to provoke, excite, stimulate, or incense; likely or intended to excite, as passion, to exasperate, or, esp., to stir up controversy or discussion; as, *provocative* persons, language, glances, or statements; *provocative* to my curiosity. — **pro·voc′a·tive,** *n.* — **pro·voc′a·tive·ly,** *adv.* — **pro·voc′a·tive·ness,** *n.*
prov′o·ca′tor (prŏv′ō·kā′tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who or that which provokes.
pro·voc′a·to′ry (prō-vŏk′ȧ·tō′rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Provocative. *Rare.*
pro·voke′ (prō-vōk′), *v.;* -VOKED′ (-vōkt′); -VOK′ING (-vōk′ĭng). [F. *provoquer,* fr. L. *provocare* to call forth, fr. *pro* forth + *vocare* to call. See VOICE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To call forth or out; to summon; to invoke; to challenge; invite. *Obs.*

He now *provokes* the sea-gods from the shore. *Dryden.*

2. To excite (one), as to doing or feeling; to goad; move; arouse; as, to *provoke* one out of inertia, or to wrath.
3. To incite to anger; to incense; to irritate; offend; to vex; as, such an answer will *provoke* them; he was *provoked* by the interruption; enough to *provoke* a saint.
4. To incite (emotion, action, activity, etc.); to stir up; as, to *provoke* a scene, a controversy, or anger.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To cause provocation or anger.
2. To appeal, as to a higher court. *Obs.*
Syn. — Stir, incite; vex, exasperate, nettle, anger. See IRRITATE. **Ant.** — Calm, soothe, mollify, pacify.
pro·voke′, *n.* A provocation.
prov′o·kee′ (prŏv′ō·kē′), *n.* [See -EE.] The one provoked. *Carlyle.*
pro·vok′er (prō-vōk′ĕr), *n.* One who or that which provokes.
pro·vok′ing (-vōk′ĭng), *adj.* Provocative; esp., annoying; exasperating. — **pro·vok′ing·ly,** *adv.* — **pro·vok′ing·ness,** *n.*
prov′ost (prŏv′ŭst; *mil.,* prō-vō′; *attrib.* prō′vō; 66), *n.* [ME., fr. AS. *profost* (fr. LL.), and fr. OF. *provost,* fr. LL. *propositus,* for L. *praepositus* (whence OF. *prevost,* F. *prévôt*) placed before, a chief, fr. *praeponere* to place before. See PREPOSITION.] **1.** A person appointed to superintend, or preside over, something; a person appointed as an official head.
2. In Scottish burghs, the chief magistrate, corresponding to the mayor of English cities; in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen, called *Lord Provost.*
3. *Obs.* **a** A proconsul; viceroy; prefect. **b** The mayor, or chief magistrate of a town, esp. in France. **c** The keeper of a prison. **d** An assistant or subordinate to a maître d'armes. **e** In France, an official who had considerable power in the arrest, trial, and judgment upon those disturbing public order. Cf. PREVOST.
4. *Early Eng. Hist.* The steward or bailiff of a manor, or the reeve of a tithing borough or town.
5. *Eccl.* The head of a cathedral or collegiate chapter, anciently called *praepositus,* but later *dean;* the head of a newly-constituted cathedral church. See *Forms of Address,* in Appendix.
6. *Educ.* **a** The head of any of various English colleges; as, the *provost* of Eton College. **b** In some American universities, the chief executive officer; more commonly a high administrative officer in charge of strictly educational activities.
7. *Mil.* An officer of the military police.
prov′ost, *v. i.* To deliver to a provost marshal.
prov′ost·al (prŏv′ŭs·tăl; -t′l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a provost. *Rare.*
pro′vost court (prō′vō; 66). *Mil.* A military court usually for the trial of minor offenses committed by either soldiers or civilians within an occupied hostile territory.
pro′vost guard (prō′vō; 66). *Mil.* A police detail of soldiers, under the authority of the provost marshal. See MILITARY POLICE.
pro′vost mar′shal (prō′vō; 66). **a** *Mil.* An officer appointed in an army in camp, garrison, or the field, to preserve order as head of the military police, arrest soldiers guilty of offenses of a general nature, secure prisoners properly delivered into his custody by military or naval authority, and to perform other duties pertaining to police and discipline. **b** *Nav.* An officer who has charge of prisoners on trial by court-martial, serves notices to witnesses, executes processes, etc.
prov′os·to′ri·al (prŏv′ŭs·tō′rĭ·ăl), *adj.* Provostal. *Rare.*
prov′ost·ry (prŏv′ŭst·rĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *prevosterie.*] **1.** The office or jurisdiction of a provost, as, formerly, of a Roman prefecture or of a Scottish burgh. *Obs.*
2. The office or authority of a provost of a cathedral or collegiate church; an ecclesiastical foundation, as a cathedral or collegiate church; also, the revenue from such a foundation.
prow (prou), *n.* [F. *proue,* fr. L. *prora,* fr. Gr. *prōira;* akin to Skr. *pūrva* being in front, first. See FOREMOST; cf. PRORE.] **1.** The bow of a vessel; stem; beak; *Poetic,* the vessel.
2. Something resembling the bow of a vessel, as the projecting fore part of a racing skate, chariot, or airship.
3. A gun deck immediately behind the forecastle. *Obs.*
prow, *n.* [OF. *prou.* See PROW, *adj.*] *Obs.* **1.** Benefit; good.
2. Prowess; courage; honor; duty.
prow (prou), *adj.;* PROW′ER (-ĕr); PROW′EST. [ME., fr. OF. *prou, preu* (F. *preux*), fr. L. *pro, prod,* in *prodesse* to be useful. See PRO-, PROUD; cf. IMPROVE, PRUDE.] Valiant; brave; gallant. *Archaic.*
prow. Var. of PROA.
prowed (proud), *adj.* Having a prow.
prow′ers·ite (prō′ĕrz·īt), *n.* [From *Prowers* Co., Colo.] *Petrog.* A fine-grained lamprophyric dike rock containing biotite, orthoclase, a little augite, olivine, and iron ore.
prow′ess (prou′ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* [OF. *proece, proesce* (F. *prouesse*). See PROW, *adj.*] **1.** Distinguished bravery; valor; esp., military bravery and skill; gallantry.

He by his *prowess* conquered all France. *Shak.*

2. A brave or valorous act, deed, or feat.
3. Excellence; superiority, orig. in virtue, but now chiefly in ability, skill, technique, or the like; as, his *prowess* in wit; athletic *prowess;* distinguished for his *prowess* in legerdemain.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See COURAGE.
prow′essed (prou′ĕst; -ĭst; 119), *adj.* Having or showing prowess.
prowl (proul), *v.;* PROWLED (prould); PROWL′ING. [ME. *prollen* to search about, of uncert. origin.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To move about or wander stealthily, as a wild beast seeking prey; to pace or roam about furtively.
2. To seek or obtain money, office, or the like by furtive or stealthy means; to engage in stealing. *Obs.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To rove over, through, or about as if searching or on the lookout; esp., to roam about seeking for prey, booty, enemies, etc.; as, wolves *prowl* this forest; thieves are *prowling* the ruins.
2. To get by stealth; to pilfer; also, to rob. *Obs.*
Syn. — See RAMBLE.
prowl (proul), *n.* Act of prowling, as for prey, enemies, etc.; a lookout (sense 1 **a**).
prowl′er (proul′ĕr), *n.* One who or that which prowls.
prowling, *adj.* That prowls. — **prowlingly,** *adv.*
prox′e·nete (prŏk′sē·nēt), **prox′e·net** (-nĕt), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *proxénète,* fr. L. *proxeneta,* fr. Gr. *proxenētēs.*] A negotiator; specif., a marriage broker; a procurer.
prox′e·ne·tism (prŏk′sē·nē·tĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *proxénétisme.*] The action or the practices of a proxenete.
prox′e·nus (prŏk′sē·nŭs), **prox′e·nos** (-nŏs), *n.; pl.* -NI (-nī); -NOI (-noi). [NL., fr. Gr. *proxenos,* fr. *pro* before, for + *xenos* stranger, guest.] *Gr. Antiq.* A citizen of a state appointed by another state to have charge of its interests and the welfare of its citizens while in his state. His office resembled that of the modern consul.
prox′e·ny (prŏk′sē·nĭ), *n.* [Gr. *proxenia.*] *Gr. Antiq.* The office or duty of a proxenus.
prox′i·cal·ly (prŏk′sĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* As a proxy. *Southey.*
prox′i·mad (prŏk′sĭ·măd), *adv.* [See 1st -AD.] In a proximal direction.
prox′i·mal (prŏk′sĭ·măl), *adj.* **1.** Proximate; immediate.
2. Next or nearest, as to a point of attachment or origin, a body, or a center of motion or dependence.
3. *Anat. & Biol.* Designating that end of a limb or other part which is nearest to the point of attachment; — opposed to *distal.*
prox′i·mate (prŏk′sĭ·mĭt), *adj.* [L. *proximatus,* past part. of *proximare* to come near, to approach, fr. *proximus* the nearest, next, superl. of *propior* nearer, and *prope,* adv., near.] **1.** Very near or close, as in space, time, order, meaning, etc.; often, nearest; next immediately preceding or following, as in a chain of causes or effects; as, *proximate* words or houses; a city *proximate* to the river; the *proximate* cause of a disease.
2. *Chem.* Determined by proximate analysis as opposed to ultimate analysis (see ANALYSIS, 4 **b**); as, *proximate* composition.
Syn. — Next, closest, immediate, direct. **Ant.** — Farthest.
prox′i·mate, *adj.* Aphetic for APPROXIMATE.
prox′i·mate, *n.* A proximate thing.
prox′i·mate (prŏk′sĭ·māt), *v. t. & i.* To approach. — **prox′i·ma′tion** (-mā′shŭn), *n.*
proximate analysis. *Chem.* See ANALYSIS, 4 **b.**
proximate cause. A cause which directly, or with no mediate agency, produces an effect; specif., *Law,* that which in ordinary natural sequence produces a specific result, no independent disturbing agencies intervening.
proximate matter. **a** *Philos.* Matter ready for the reception of a form. **b** *Logic.* The propositions, when contrasted with the form, of a syllogism.
proximate principles *or* **substances.** *Anal. Chem.* Compounds occurring naturally in animal and vegetable tissues and separable by analytical methods. Thus, the *proximate principles* of food are proteins, fats, carbohydrates, mineral salts, and water.
prox·im′i·ty (prŏks·ĭm′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *proximité,* fr. L. *proximitas.* See PROXIMATE; cf. PROPINQUITY, APPROACH.] Quality or state of being next or very near in time, place, causation, influence, relationship, etc.; immediate or close propinquity.
Syn. — Nearness, vicinity. — PROXIMITY, PROPINQUITY. PROXIMITY denotes simple nearness, and is used with reference to either persons or things; PROPINQUITY, as here compared (cf. AFFINITY), connotes close neighborhood, and commonly refers to personal vicinity; as, the *proximity* of the two estates; *propinquity* is a powerful agent in fostering attachments. Cf. NEIGHBORHOOD, ADJACENT, NEAR.
prox′i·mo (prŏk′sĭ·mō), *adv.* [L., on the next, abl. of *proximus* next.] In or of the next month after the present; as, the 3d *proximo;* — abbr. *prox.* Cf. INSTANT, *adj.*, 2; ULTIMO.
prox′i·mo- (prŏk′sĭ·mō-). A combining form from Latin *proximus,* nearest, used for *proximal,* as in **prox′i·mo·buc′cal, prox′i·mo·la′bi·al, prox′i·mo·lin′gual.** See BUCCAL, etc. Cf. DISTO-.
prox′y (prŏk′sĭ), *n.; pl.* PROXIES (-sĭz). [ME. *prokecie,* contr. fr. *procuracie.* See PROCURACY; cf. PROCTOR.] **1.** The action or practice of voting, making promises, etc., by means of an authorized agent or substitute; agency, function, sometimes office, of a procurator or deputy; as, to vote or appear by *proxy;* marriage by *proxy.*
2. Authority or power to act for another, as in voting in a legislative or corporate capacity; specif., a document or writing giving such authorization; as, to send *proxies* for the directors' meeting.
3. A person authorized to act for another; a procurator; also, something serving to replace another thing or substance; a substitute.
4. *Eccl.* = PROCURATION, 3. *Now Rare.*
5. A ballot; also, an election. *Local, U. S.*
Syn. — See SUBSTITUTE.
prox′y (prŏk′sĭ), *v. i. & t.;* PROX′IED (prŏk′sĭd); PROX′Y·ING. **1.** To act for another, esp. in voting; to serve as a substitute (for).
2. *Petrog.* To occur as a proxy mineral. See PROXY, *adj.*
prox′y, *adj. Petrog.* Occurring in the place of another; — said of a mineral in a rock. A proxy mineral does not replace another by molecular substitution, as a replacement mineral does, but occurs from the beginning where another would be normally expected.

pro′-Vir·gin′i·an, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
provision account. *Accounting.* See RESERVE ACCOUNT, 1. [Sp.]
pro·vi′sion·al. Provisioned. *Ref.*
pro·vi′sion·er·ess, *n., fem.* of PROVISIONER.
pro·vi′sion·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
pro·vi′sion·ment, *n.* See -MENT.
Provisions of Marl′bo·rough (mär′lbûr·ō; môl′bŭr·ō) *or, formerly,* **Marl′bridge** (-brĭj). = STATUTE OF MARLBOROUGH.
Provisions of Merton. = STATUTE OF MERTON.
Provisions of Oxford. See MAD PARLIAMENT. [WESTMINSTER.
Provisions of Westminster. See
pro·vi′so·ri·ly (prō·vī′zō·rĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of PROVISORY.
pro·vi′so·ri·ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *R.*
pro·vi′ta·min, *n. Biochem.* See 2d PRO- c.
pro′viv·i·sec′tion, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. — pro′viv·i·sec′tion·ist, *adj. & n.* [PROVOST.
pro′vo′ (prō′vō), *n.* Var. of
pro′oca·ble (prŏv′ō·kȧ·b'l; prō·vō′kȧ·b'l) Var. of PROVOKABLE. — **pro′oca·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*
pro′o·cate, *v.* [L. *provocatus,* past part. of *provocare.*] To provoke; excite. *Obs.*
‖pro′vo′ca′teur′ (prō′vō′kȧ′tûr′), *n.* [F.] See AGENT PROVOCATEUR.
pro′vo·ca′tion·al, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4. [Sp.]
pro·voc′a·tiv. Provocative. *Ref.*
pro·vok′a·ble (prō·vōk′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.
pro·voke′ment, *n.* [From PROVOKE.] Provocation. *Obs.*
pro′vol·un·teer′ing, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro′vost·ess, *n.* Fem. of PROVOST.
pro′vost·ship, *n.* = PROVOSTRY, 1 & 2.
prow′ost·y, *n.* [OF. *provostie.*] Provostry. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
pro·war′ (66), *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro·war′den, *n.* See 1st PRO-, 2.
pro·wa′ter·pow′er, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
pro′-Welsh′, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
prower. + PURVEYOR.
prow′ess·ful, *adj.* See -FUL. *Rare.* [PRO-, 4.
pro′-West′ern, *adj.* See 1st
pro′-Whig′, *adj.* See 1st PRO-, 4.
prowld. Prowled. *Ref. Sp.*
Prox′i·ma Cen·tau′ri (prŏk′sĭ·mȧ sĕn·tô′rĭ). [L.] *Astron.* See CENTAURUS.
prox′i·mal·ly, *adv.* of PROXIMAL.
prox′i·mate·ly, *adv.* of PROXIMATE.
prox′i·mate·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
prox′ime, *adj.* [L. *proximus.* See PROXIMATE.] Proximate. *Obs.*
‖prox′i·mus a·mi′cus. [L.] = NEXT FRIEND.

prox'ysm (prŏk'sĭz'm), *n.* State or condition of being closely related in nature, origin, time, etc.; close relationship.
Thomas Paine.

proz'y·mite (prŏz'ĭ·mīt), *n.* [MGr. *prozymitēs* one who uses leavened bread, fr. *prozymē* leavened bread.] *Eccl. Hist.* One who celebrated the Eucharist with leavened bread; — used in censure of Greek Christians. Cf. AZYMITE.

Pruce (prōōs), *n.* [ME. See SPRUCE.] Prussia. *Obs.*

Pruce, *adj.* Of Prussia; also [*not cap.*], of spruce. *Obs.* See SPRUCE, *Ety.*

prude (prōōd), *n.* [F., prudish, orig., discreet, modest, fr. *prudefemme*, a discreet or excellent woman, fr. OF. *preu, prou*, excellent, brave + *de* of + *feme* woman. See PROW, *adj.*; cf. PROWESS.] A person, commonly a woman, who is excessively or priggishly attentive to propriety; one who is oversensitive to slight breaches of decorum; one who manifests or affects extreme modesty or reticence in speech, behavior, or dress. — *v. i.* To behave as a prude.

prude'ly (prōōd'lĭ), *adv.* In the manner of a prude.

pru'dence (prōō'dĕns; 242), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *prudentia*. See PRUDENT; cf. PROVIDENCE.] **1.** Practical wisdom, as distinguished from speculative (sense 3) wisdom, or profound learning and insight; the wisdom that conduces to moral virtue (see MORAL, *adj.*, 1); the ability to regulate and discipline oneself through the exercise of the reason; as, the cardinal virtue of *prudence*.
2. *Obs.* **a** Knowledge; wisdom. **b** Providence.
3. Skill or sagacity in the management of practical, esp. business, affairs; circumspection or discretion in selecting, adjusting, or utilizing means to a desired end; provident or cautious use of resources; — sometimes with an implication of self-interest; as, to forget *prudence* in his desire for pleasure; owing to his *prudence* during prosperous times.
Syn. — Caution, circumspection. — PRUDENCE, CALCULATION, FORESIGHT, FORETHOUGHT. PRUDENCE implies caution, circumspection, or economy, esp. in the practical affairs of life; CALCULATION often connotes cold or selfish prudence; as, "It very often happens that *prudence*, which has always in it a great mixture of caution, hinders a man from being so fortunate as he might possibly have been without it" (*Spectator*); "It consorted with common *prudence*, with the simplest economy of life, not to be wasteful of any odd gleanings" (*H. James*); "If we judge from his diary, Longfellow was never subject to overmastering impulses, but always acted with *foresight*, — not from selfish *calculation*, but from a sane and temperate judgment" (*C. F. Johnson*); "The terrible men are the men who do everything in cold blood, icily, with *calculation*, infinite patience, and infinite pleasure" (*Lafcadio Hearn*). FORESIGHT, as here compared, implies prudent care for the future; FORETHOUGHT (which is sometimes equivalent to *foresight*) suggests rather due consideration of contingencies; as, "a system of economy, which would make a random expense without plan or *foresight* . . . not easily practicable" (*Burke*); "In choosing the Yankee dialect, I did not act without *forethought*" (*Lowell*). Cf. PRUDENT, WISE, CAREFUL.
Ant. — Folly, shortsightedness, indiscretion, rashness.

Pru'dence (prōō'dĕns), *n.* [See PRUDENCE discretion.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. Dim. *Prue* (prōō), *Prudy* (prōō'dĭ).
2. See MELIBEUS **b**.

pru'dent (prōō'dĕnt; 242), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *prudens, -entis*, contr. from *providens*. See PROVIDENT.] Characterized by, arising from, or manifesting prudence; as, *prudent* rulers, actions, or laws. Specif.: **a** Capable of directing or conducting oneself wisely and judiciously; morally or intellectually disciplined. "The wise in heart shall be called *prudent*." *Prov.* xvi. 21. **b** Cautious, circumspect, or discreet, as in conduct, choice of ends, or business management; not rash or ill-advised; highly sensible; often, frugal; provident. "Pray, my dear aunt, what is the difference in matrimonial affairs, between the mercenary and the *prudent* motive?" *Jane Austen.*
Syn. — Cautious, wary, considerate, economical, frugal. — PRUDENT, PRUDENTIAL. PRUDENTIAL, as here compared, differs from PRUDENT in suggesting more strongly considerations of expediency which are often pecuniary, and sometimes selfish.
Ant. — Unwise, shortsighted, imprudent, indiscreet.

pru·den'tial (prōō·dĕn'shăl), *adj.* [L. *prudentia* prudence.] **1.** Proceeding from, pertaining to, or characterized by, prudence; sometimes, having a selfish or pecuniary motive or reference; as, for *prudential* reasons.
2. Exercising prudence; discretionary; advisory; as, a *prudential* committee.
Syn. — See PRUDENT.

pru·den'tial, *n.* That which relates to, or demands the exercise of, discretion or prudence; a prudential matter, consideration, etc. — usually in the *pl.*

pru·den'tial·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A prudential philosophy or doctrine. — **pru·den'tial·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

pru·den'ti·al'i·ty (prōō·dĕn'shĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being prudential.

prud'er·y (prōōd'ĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [F. *druderie*. See PRUDE.] Quality or state of being prudish; excessive or priggish modesty or decorousness; primness; also, a prudish action or speech.

‖pru'd'homme' (prü'dôm'; *almost* -dŭm'), *n.* [F. *prud'homme*. Cf. PRUDE.] Formerly, a wise or prudent man; a discreet man; also, a skilled or expert workman; now, specif., a member of a conseil des prud'hommes.

Pru'dhomme', Jo'seph' (zhō'zĕf' prü'dôm'). A famous creation of the French caricaturist Henri Monnier (1805–77). Prudhomme is a self-satisfied ass, remarkable for his wordiness and his mixture of metaphors.

prud'ish (prōōd'ĭsh), *adj.* Like, of the nature of, or characteristic of, a prude; characterized by or manifesting prudery; as, a *prudish* girl; *prudish* manners. — **prud'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **prud'ish·ness,** *n.*

prud'ist (-ĭst), *n.* A prudish person.

prud'i·ty (prōōd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Prudishness. *Rare.*

pru'i·nes'cence (prōō'ĭ·nĕs'ĕns; -'ns), *n.* *Bot. & Zool.* State of being pruinose; also, the dust or bloom causing it.

pru'i·nose (prōō'ĭ·nōs), *adj.* [L. *pruinosus*, fr. *pruina* hoarfrost. See FREEZE.] *Bot. & Zool.* Covered with whitish dust or bloom.

pru'i·nous (-nŭs), *adj.* Frosty; pruinose.

pru·lau'ra·sin (prōō·lô'rä·sĭn), *n.* [*Prunus laurocerasus* cherry laurel + *-in.*] *Chem.* A crystalline glucoside, $C_{14}H_{17}NO_6$, the chief active constituent of the leaves of the cherry laurel (*Laurocerasus officinalis*). On hydrolysis it yields glucose, benzaldehyde and hydrocyanic acid.

prun'a·ble (prōōn'ä·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being pruned. — **prun'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **prun'a·bly,** *adv.*

pru'nase (prōō'nās), *n.* [See PRUNASIN.] *Biochem.* An enzyme that accelerates the hydrolysis of prunasin. It is found in almonds and is one of two enzymes concerned in the hydrolysis of amygdalin.

pru'na·sin (prōō'nä·sĭn), *n.* [*Prunus* serotina black cherry + *-ase* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline glucoside, $C_{14}H_{17}NO_6$, found in species of *Prunus* and *Padus* and obtained by partial hydrolysis of amygdalin.

prune (prōōn; 242), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *pruna*. See PLUM.]
1. Orig., a plum.
2. A plum of a type capable of being, or that has been, dried without the development of fermentation even though the pit is not removed from the fruit. This adaptability to drying distinguishes prunes from other plums, although derived from the same species *Prunus domestica*. Prunes are among the leading dried fruits of the world, but considerable quantities are also marketed fresh and some are canned. Prune growing in the United States is restricted largely to the Pacific Coast States, with the ***Italian prune*** as the leading variety.
3. A color like that of some prunes, blue-red in hue, of low saturation and very low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
4. A spiritless, prosaic fellow; a simpleton; — often used playfully; as, you poor *prune*. *Slang.*

prune, *v. t.* [ME. *prunen, proinen, pruinen*, fr. OF. *poroindre*, intens., fr. *por* (fr. L. *pro*) + *oindre* to anoint. See ANOINT; cf. 3d PREEN.] To preen, trim; dress; also, to plume (oneself); — now usually *preen*. — *v. i.* To dress or preen one's feathers; to prink up.

prune (prōōn), *v.*; PRUNED (prōōnd); PRUN'ING (prōōn'ĭng). [Earlier *pruin, proin*, fr. OF. *proignier, prooignier*, prob. for (assumed) *porrooignier*, intens., fr. *por* (fr. L. *pro*), + *rooignier* to clip, tonsure, prune (F. *rogner*), fr. (assumed) VL. *rotundiare*, prop., to round off, fr. L. *rotundus* round. See ROUND, *adj.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To lop or cut off the superfluous parts, branches, or shoots of; to clear of useless material; to shape or smooth by trimming; to trim; as, to *prune* trees.
2. To cut off or cut out; as, to *prune* dead branches from a rosebush.
3. To cut down by eliminating that which is useless, burdensome, or superfluous; to make concise or simple; as, to *prune* an essay; a severely *pruned* style; to remove as superfluous; as, to *prune* away all ornamentation.
—, *Intrans.:* To cut off superfluous or useless parts, etc.

prune'-and-prism', *v. t.* To make affected, precise, prudish, or the like.
Pruned-and-prismed by the censor. *Galsworthy.*

pru·nell' (prōō·nĕl'), *n.* A milled cashmere.

pru·nel'la (prōō·nĕl'ä), *n.* [F. *prunelle*, prop., sloe-colored. See PRUNELLE.] A smooth woolen or mixed stuff, formerly used for clerical and scholastic gowns, and, in a heavier quality, for the uppers of shoes; more recently, a similar dress fabric usually in twill weave.

pru·nel'la, *n.* [NL., fr. *brunella* (after G. *bräune* quinsy, croup, prop., brownness), dim. fr. ML. *brunus* brown, fr. MHG. *brun* (G. *braun*). See BROWN; cf. PRUNELLA.] *Old Med.* **a** Angina, or angina pectoris. **b** Thrush.

Pru·nel'la (prōō·nĕl'ä), *n.* [NL.; — so called because certain of the plants were supposed to cure quinsy or croup; cf. F. *prunelle, brunelle*. See PRUNELLA angina.] *Bot.* A small genus of perennial, largely Eurasian, herbs of the mint family (Lamiaceae), having terminal spikes or heads of small purple or white flowers, the corolla tube being inflated and its limb strongly 2-lipped. *P. vulgaris*, the self-heal, or heal-all, is a common weed in lawns and cultivated ground.

Pru·nel'la, *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of warblerlike birds including the hedge sparrow, or hedge accentor *P. modularis*. Syn. *Accentor*. It constitutes a family **Pru·nel'li·dae** (-ĭ·dē).

pru·nel'la, *n.*, *or* **prunella salt.** = SAL PRUNELLA.

pru·nelle' (prōō·nĕl'), *n.* [F., dim. of *prune*. See PRUNE, *n.*] A small yellow dried plum packed without the skin.

pru·nel'lo (prōō·nĕl'ō), *n.*; *pl.* PRUNELLOS (-ōz). [See PRUNELLE a plum.] A prunelle.

pru·nel'lo (prōō·nĕl'ō), *n.* = 1st PRUNELLA.

prune purple. A color, blue-red in hue, of medium saturation and very low brilliance. Cf. COLOR. — **prune'-pur'ple** (66), *adj.*

prun'er (prōōn'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who prunes.
2. Any of several species of beetles whose larvae gnaw the branches of trees so as to cause them to fall, esp. the American twig pruner (*Hypermallus villosum*), whose larva eats the pith of oak branches.

Oak Pruner (*Hypermallus villosum*). *b* Pupa, enclosed in section of branch. Nat. size.

prunes and prisms. Affected, primly precise, or priggish language, utterance, behavior, standards, etc.; — from words instanced by a character in Dickens's *Little Dorrit* as "Very good for the lips," and "serviceable in the formation of a demeanor." — **prunes'-and-prism'y** (-prĭz'm·ĭ; -mĭ), *adj.*

prune tree. A plum tree whose fruit is used for prunes; specif., a West Indian plum (*Laurocerasus occidentalis*).

pruni-. A combining form from Latin *prunum*, meaning *a plum*, as in **pru·nif'er·ous, pru'ni·form.** See -FEROUS; -FORM.

prun'ing (prōōn'ĭng), *verbal n.* **1.** Act of trimming, or removing what is superfluous; esp., *Hort. & Forestry*, artificial or natural removal of twigs or branches from trees, shrubs, etc. See NATURAL PRUNING.
2. That which is cast off in pruning or preening; refuse.

prun'ing, *adj.* That prunes; used in pruning.

pruning hook. A pole or rod with curved blade attached, used chiefly for removing spentor superfluous bramble canes.

pruning shears. Strong-bladed shears used in light pruning of fruit and woody ornamentals.

pru'ni·trin (prōō'nĭ·trĭn), *n.* [From *Prunus emarginata*.] *Chem.* A crystalline glucoside, $C_{28}H_{34}O_{11}$, found in a wild cherry (*Prunus emarginata*) of the western United States, and in the chokecherry (*Padus virginiana*). On hydrolysis it yields glucose and ***prunetin***, $C_{15}H_{12}O_6$.

prunt (prŭnt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **a** A small glass ornament attached by fusing to a glass pattern, as to a vase. **b** The tool that shapes the ornament. — **prunt'ed** (prŭn'-tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.*

Pru'nus (prōō'nŭs; 242), *n.* [L., a plum tree.] *Bot.* A large and important genus of trees (family Amygdalaceae), the plums and cherries. They are distinguished chiefly by the smooth fruit, often with a bloom, by the flattened stone, and by the leaves, which are convolute in the bud. The species are widely distributed in temperate regions; many of them yield under cultivation fruit of economic value. See PLUM, CHERRY. Others, as the Japanese flowering cherries (which see), are handsome ornamentals. By some botanists the cherry laurels (*Laurocerasus*), the almonds and peaches (*Amygdalus*), and the bird cherries, or pin cherries (*Padus*) are referred to *Prunus*. See PEACH, APRICOT, ALMOND, CHERRY LAUREL.

pru'ri·ence (prōōr'ĭ·ĕns), *n.* Fact or state of being prurient.

pru'ri·en·cy (-ĕn·sĭ), *n.* Quality of being prurient; lascivious desire or thought.
The *pruriency* of curious ears. *Burke.*

pru'ri·ent (-ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *pruriens, -entis*, pres. part. of *prurire* to itch. See FREEZE.] **1.** Itching; longing; uneasy with desire or longing; of persons, having itching, morbid, or lascivious longings; of desire, curiosity, or propensity, lewd.
The eye of the vain and *prurient* is darting from object to object of illicit attraction. *I. Taylor.*
The reading public . . . in its usual *prurient* longing after anything like personal gossip. *Kingsley.*
2. Of growth or growing things, abnormally active or developed. *Rare.*
— **pru'ri·ent·ly,** *adv.*

pru·rig'i·nous (prōōr·ĭj'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [F. *prurigineux*, fr. LL. *pruriginosus*.] **1.** *Med.* Tending to, or caused by, prurigo; affected by, or of the nature of, prurigo.
2. Mentally uneasy; abnormally curious or excitable.

pru·ri'go (prōō·rī'gō), *n.* [L., an itching, the itch, fr. *prurire* to itch. See PRURIENT.] *Med.* A chronic inflammatory skin disease marked by a general eruption of small itching papules.

pru'ri·ous·ness (prōōr'ĭ·ŭs·nĕs; -nĭs), *n.* Pruriency. *Rare.*

pru·rit'ic (prōōr·ĭt'ĭk), *adj.* Pert. to, or producing, pruritus.

pru·ri'tus (prōō·rī'tŭs; 242), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Itching, esp. itching of the skin without visible lesions.

pru'si·a'no (prōō'sĭ·ä'nō; -syä'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [Sp., Prussian.] The varied bunting.

Prus'sak's fi'bers (prŏŏs'äks). [After A. *Prussak* (1839–97), Russ. physician.] *Anat.* Fibers of connective tissue extending from the short process of the malleus to the tympanic notch and forming the lateral boundaries of Shrapnell's membrane.

Prussak's pouch *or* **space** *Anat.* A small space in the middle ear between Shrapnell's membrane laterally and the neck of the malleus medially.

Prus'sian (prŭsh'ăn; *formerly also, and still by some*, prōō'shăn), *adj.* [NL. *Prussianus*. Cf. SPRUCE.] Of or pertaining to Prussia, its people or their language.

Prus'sian, *n.* **1.** One of the people of Prussia, which besides Germanic Teutons contains in the west a considerable body of Danes and in the east Lithuanians and Slavs, including Poles, Wends, and Czechs. The original Prussians, or Borussians, were akin to the Lithuanians.
2. The language of the Prussians. *Old Prussian*, or *Borussian*, which became extinct in the 17th century, belonged to the Baltic branch of the Balto-Slavic languages. Modern Prussian is a dialect of German. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Prussian blue. **1.** **a** Any of several complex cyanogen compounds of ferrous and ferric iron, or a mixture consisting entirely or essentially of such compounds, discovered in 1704 by a Berlin colormaker named Diesbach. There are many varieties of commercial Prussian blue, differing slightly in shade, composition and method of manufacture, and called by various names, as *Antwerp blue, Berlin blue, Chinese blue*, and *Paris blue. Soluble Prussian blue* or *soluble blue* is a form soluble in water. They are used in painting and dyeing, in inks, in laundry bluing, etc. **b** Specif., *Chem.*, ferric ferrocyanide, $Fe_4[Fe(CN)_6]_3$, obtained as a dark-blue amorphous precipitate by adding a solution of potassium ferrocyanide to a ferric salt, and used as a test for ferric iron.
2. Any of the colors produced with Prussian blue, averaging blue in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance; — called also *Berlin blue, bronze blue, Brunswick blue, Hortense blue, milori blue, Paris blue, steel blue.* Cf. COLOR.

Prussian brown. **a** An orange-brown pigment consisting of ferric oxide and carbon obtained by calcining Prussian blue. **b** The color gold pheasant.

Prussian carp. The crucian carp.

Prussian green. A color, bluish-green in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Prus'sian·ism (prŭsh'ăn·ĭz'm), *n.* Policy, practice, or behavior of, or like that of, the Prussians; esp., Prussian militarism with the ideals of conquest and despotism and the ruthless practices commonly ascribed to it; also, advocacy of Prussian aims, ideas, or the like.

Prus'sian·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make Prussian. — **Prus'sian·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*

Prus'sian·iz'er (-īz'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which Prussianizes.

Prussian Knight. See NOACHITE.

Prussian red. **a** The color colcothar. **b** See INDIAN RED, 3.

prus'si·ate (prŭsh'ĭ·āt; prŭs'-), *n.* [F., fr. NL. *Prussia* Prussia, Prussian blue.] *Chem.* A salt of prussic acid; a cyanide. Also, a ferrocyanide or a ferricyanide.

prussiate of potash. Potassium cyanide.

prus'sic (prŭs'ĭk; prōō'sĭk), *adj.* [F. *prussique*.] *Chem.* Hydrocyanic (which see); — so called from the relation of hydrocyanic acid to Prussian blue. Hence, **prussic acid.**

Prus'si·fy (prŭs'ĭ·fī), *v. t.* [See -FY.] To make Prussian; to Prussianize. — **Prus'si·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

prut (prŭt), *interj.* [Imitative.] An exclamation expressing: **a** Contempt. **b** The sound of discharged bullet.

pry (prī), *n.*; *pl.* PRIES (prīz). [Corrupted fr. *prize* a lever, mistaken as a pl. See 5th PRIZE.] A lever or the like for prying or prizing; also, leverage.

pry, *v. t.*; PRIED (prīd); PRY'ING. To raise or move, or pull (apart), or attempt to do so, with a pry or lever; to prize; hence, figuratively, to extract with difficulty.
He paid for that miniature with the money my great-grandfather *pried* out of a Vermont farm. *Dorothy Canfield Fisher.*

pry (prī), *v. i.* [ME. *prien*, of uncert. origin.] To look closely, scrutinizingly, or inquisitively; to peer curiously; to peep; gaze; also, to make a searching or presumptuous inquiry or investigation; — now usually with *into*; as, to *pry*

into another's affairs, into every corner of a house, or into the mysteries of life. — *v. i.* To see by close looking; to spy. *Obs.*

pry out. To seek, find, or get at by or as if by curious spying; as, to *pry out* the truth.

pry (prī), *n.* **1.** Curious inspection; impertinent peeping. **2.** A prying person.

Pry, Paul (prī). The hero of a comedy of this title by John Poole (1786?–1872). Paul Pry is "one of those idle, meddling fellows, who, having no employment themselves, are perpetually interfering in other people's affairs." Hence, a meddlesome person.

Pry·de′ri (prĭ·dā′rĭ), *n.* *Brythonic Myth.* A god of the Cymric otherworld, son of Pwyll and Rhiannon, kidnaped by witches immediately after his birth but later restored to his parents.

pry′ing (prī′ĭng), *adj.* Inspecting closely or impertinently; peeping; peering; curious; inquisitive. — **pry′ing·ly,** *adv.* — **pry′ing·ness,** *n.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See CURIOUS.

pry′ler (prī′lĕr), *n.* In sheet rolling mills, one who sweeps scale from bars and sheets.

Prynne, Hester (hĕs′tĕr prĭn′). The heroine of Hawthorne's romance *The Scarlet Letter,* who was compelled to wear a scarlet letter A (*Adulteress*). See DIMMESDALE, ARTHUR.

pry pole, or **pry′pole′** (prī′pōl′), *n.* The pole which forms the prop of a hoisting gin, and stands facing the windlass.

pryse (prīz), *n.* [OF. *pris,* past part. of *prendre* to take, capture. See PRIZE capture.] *Hunting.* The blast on the horn signifying that the quarry has been taken; — usually in phrase *blow* (or *sound*) *the pryse.* *Archaic.*

pryt′a·ne′um (prĭt′ā·nē′ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Prytaneion,* fr. *prytanis* prytanis.] *Gr. Antiq.* In many towns, a public building consecrated to Hestia and containing the state hearth, in which the prytanes met and dined; esp., a public hall in Athens, where official hospitality was extended to distinguished citizens, generals, envoys, ambassadors, etc.

pryt′a·nis (prĭt′ā·nĭs), *n.; pl.* -NES (-nēz). [L., fr. Gr. *prytanis.*] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** In various free states, a chief official or magistrate. **b** A member of one of the ten sections into which the Athenian senate of five hundred was divided. Each section held the presidency (see PRYTANY) of the senate for about one tenth of the year.

pryt′a·nize (prĭt′ā·nīz), *v. i.* To hold the prytany.

pryt′a·ny (prĭt′ā·nĭ), *n.* [Gr. *prytaneia.*] *Gr. Antiq.* The office or dignity of prytanis; chief magistracy; presidency; esp., in Athens, each one of the ten sections of the senate (see PRYTANIS **b**) or the period during which it held the presidency.

Przhe·val′ski's, Prze·wal′ski's, *or* **Prejo·val′sky's, horse** (pĕr·zhĕ·vä′lĭ·y′skĭz). [After N. *Przhevalski,* Russian explorer.] A wild horse (*Equus przewalskii*) of central Asia, intermediate between the true horses and the asses. It is dun-colored with a brown mane, and the tail has the lower half covered with long hairs. All four legs have callosities and the hoofs are broad.

psalm (säm), *n.* [ME. *psalm, salm, saume,* fr. AS. *psalm, sealm* (fr. LL.), and fr. OF. *salme, psaume,* fr. LL. *psalmus,* fr. Gr. *psalmos,* fr. *psallein* to pull, twitch, to play upon a stringed instrument, to sing to the harp. See FEEL; cf. PSALTER.] A sacred song or poem; a poetical composition for use in the praise or worship of God. Hence: [*cap.*] **a** One of the hymns collected into one book of the Old Testament, or a modern metrical version of such a hymn for public worship. **b** *pl.* The book of the Old Testament made up of such hymns. See OLD TESTAMENT.

psalm, *v. t.* To sing or extol in psalms; to pray over with psalms. — *v. i.* To sing psalms; to hymn. *Rare.*

psalm′book′ (säm′bŏŏk′), *n.* **1.** A book consisting of a version of the Psalms; a psalter (in sense 1 or 2). **2.** Any book of sacred poems or songs for use in public worship.

3. Usually written **Psalm Book.** See BOOK OF COMMON ORDER **a.**

psalm′ic (säm′ĭk; säl′mĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a psalm.

The *psalmic* wails of "The Sons of the Covenant." *Zangwill.*

psalm′ist (säm′ĭst; 277), *n.* [LL. *psalmista;* cf. F. *psalmiste,* OF. also *saumiste.* See PSALM.] **1.** A writer or composer of sacred songs; — a title particularly applied to the authors of the Scriptural psalms and specif. [*usually cap.*] to David as the traditional author of many of them. **2.** A book of psalmody or hymn tunes. *Rare.*

3. *Eccl.* A precentor, cantor, or member of the lower ranks of the clergy, who leads or sings the music in public worship, as in the Eastern Church where he is called *psaltes.*

psalm′ist·ry (-ĭs·trĭ), *n.* Use of psalms in devotion; psalmody.

psal·mo′di·al (säl·mō′dĭ·ăl), *adj.* Psalmodic.

psal·mod′ic (säl·mŏd′ĭk), **psal·mod′i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Cf. F. *psalmodique.*] Of or pert. to psalmody; psalmic.

psal′mo·dist (säl′mō·dĭst; säm′ō-), *n.* **1.** One versed in psalmody; also, *Obs.,* a Psalmist (sense 3).

2. One who composes psalms or sacred songs; psalmist (sense 1).

psal′mo·dize (säl′mō·dīz; säm′ō-), *v. i.* [ML. *psalmodizare.*] To practice psalmody.

psal′mo·dy (säl′mō·dĭ; säm′ō·dĭ; 277), *n.* [LL. *psalmodia,* fr. Gr. *psalmōidia,* fr. *psalmos* psalm + *aeidein* to sing; cf. F. *psalmodie,* OF. also (*p*)*saumodie.* See PSALM; ODE.] **1.** Act, practice, or art of singing psalms or sacred songs in worship; also, psalms collectively, or a collection of psalms, as for liturgical use.

2. *Obs.* **a** A psalm service. **b** The choir of a church.

psal′mo·dy (-dĭ), *v. t. & v. i.* To psalmodize; hymn.

Psalm of Life, A. A poem (1838) by Longfellow.

psal′mo·graph (säl′mō·grăf; 83), *n.* [LL. *psalmographus,* fr. Gr. *psalmographos,* fr. *psalmos* a psalm + *graphein* to write.] A psalmist (sense 1).

psal·mog′ra·phy (säl·mŏg′rə·fĭ), *n.* Act or practice of writing psalms, or sacred songs.

psalm singer. A singer of psalms; esp., one holding that the Psalms and not hymns should be used in worship.

Psalms of Solomon (säm′). See PSEUDEPIGRAPHA.

Psalms of Zoroaster. The Gathas. See AVESTA.

psalm tone. *Medieval Music.* A tone or melody to which a part of the Psalter was sung.

psalm tune. *Music.* The melody to which a metrically arranged psalm is sung.

psalm′y (säm′ĭ), *adj.* Inclined to sing or hear psalms; also, suggesting, sounding like, or having the character of, a psalm.

psa′loid (sā′loid), **psal′loid** (säl′oid), *adj.* [*psalis* + *-oid.*] *Anat.* Like the fornix (sense **1 b**).

psal′ter (sôl′tĕr; 86), *n.* [AS. *psaltere, saltere,* fr. L.; ME. *sauter,* fr. OF. *sautier, saltier,* fr. L. *psalterium,* fr. Gr. *psaltērion* a stringed instrument, fr. *psallein.* See PSALM; cf. PSALTERY.] **1.** [*cap.*] The Book of Psalms; often, also, a book containing the Psalms separately printed. **2.** [*cap.*] Specif., the Book of Psalms as printed in the Book of Common Prayer; *R.C.Ch.,* the part of the breviary containing the Psalms set for each day of the week.

3. The portion or selection of the Psalms appointed for, or used on, any day or at any service. *Obs.*

4. A psaltery. *Archaic.*

psal′ter·er (-ẽr), *n.* A player on the psaltery. *Obs.*

psal·te′ri·an (sôl·tē′rĭ·ăn; säl-), *adj.* Of, or pertaining to, or suggesting, a psaltery or psalter; musical.

psal′ter·ist (sôl′tĕr·ĭst), *n.* A psalterer. *Francis Thompson.*

psal·te′ri·um (sôl·tē′rĭ·ŭm; säl-), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ä). [L., a psaltery, psalter; — from the resemblance of the folds to the leaves of a book.] **a** The third stomach of ruminants; the omasum or manyplies. See RUMINANTIA, *Illust.* **b** The lyra of the brain. — **psal·te′ri·al** (-tē′rĭ·ăl), *adj.*

psal′ter·y (sôl′tĕr·ĭ; 59), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [ME. *sautre, sautrie, psautery,* fr. OF. *sautere, sauterie, psalterie,* fr. L. *psalterium* psaltery, psalter. See PSALTER.] **1.** *Music.* An ancient stringed instrument of the zither type, having a soundboard, and a number of strings variously tuned, and played by plucking with or without a plectrum.

Praise the Lord with harp; sing unto him with the *psaltery* and an instrument of ten strings. *Ps.* xxxiii. 2.

2. [*cap.*] The Psalter.

She knew all the *Psaltery* by heart. *Lamb.*

psam′mite (säm′ĭt), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *psammos* sand.] *Petrog.* Any rock composed of sandy particles; sandstone; — distinguished from *pelite* and *psephite.* — **psam·mit′ic** (sə·mĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

psam′mo- (säm′ō-; psăm′ō-; 205), **psamm-.** A combining form, Greek *psammo-, psamm-,* from *psammos,* meaning *sand,* as in *psammo*phyte, *psammo*ma. For words below, see the word or element with which *psammo-* is combined.

psammocarcinoma	psammologist	psammophilous
psammogenous	psammology	psammosarcoma
psammolithic	psammophile	psammotherapy

psam·mo′ma (sə·mō′mə; psə-; 205), *n.; pl.* -MOMATA (-mə·tə), -MOMAS (-məz). [NL., fr. Gr. *psammos* sand + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor of the meninges of the brain and spinal cord, containing calcareous matter (brain sand).

Psam′mo·phis (säm′ō·fĭs; psăm′-), *n.* [NL., fr. *psamm-* + Gr. *ophis* snake.] *Zool.* A genus of African and Asiatic back-fanged snakes. See SAND SNAKE.

psam′mo·phyte (säm′ō·fīt; psăm′-; 205), *n.* [*psammo-* + *-phyte.*] *Phytogeog.* A plant inhabiting dry, sandy, open ground. — **psam′mo·phyt′ic** (-fĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

psam′mous (säm′ŭs; psăm′-; 205), *adj.* [Gr. *psammos* sand.] Sandy; as, *psammous* urine.

Psa·ro′ni·us (sə·rō′nĭ·ŭs; psə-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *psar* starling; to render G. *staarstein,* lit., starling stone; — from its speckled appearance when polished.] *Paleontol.* A genus of fossil ferns. See STARLING STONE.

pschent ((p)skĕnt; (p)skĕnt), *n.* [Gr., fr. Egypt. *p-skhent,* fr. *p* the + *skhent* double crown.] See CROWN OF UPPER AND LOWER EGYPT.

Pse·laph′i·dae (sē·lăf′ĭ·dē; psē-; 205), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Pselaphus,* type genus (fr. Gr. *psēlaphan* to grope about) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of small beetles allied to the rove beetles, but with abdomen inflexible. **Pse·laph′us** (-ŭs) is the type genus.

psel′lism (sĕl′ĭz′m; psĕl′-; 205), *n.* Also **psel·lis′mus** (sĕl·lĭz′mŭs; psĕl-). [NL. *psellismus,* fr. Gr. *psellismos,* fr. *psellizein* to stammer.] Indistinct or defective pronunciation, as in lisping, stammering, or the like.

pse·phis′ma (sē·fĭz′mə; psē-; 205), *n.* Also **pse′phism** (sē′fĭz′m; psē′-). [L. *psephisma,* fr. Gr. *psēphisma.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A decree of the ecclesia of Athens.

pse′phite (sē′fĭt; psē′-; 205), *n.* [Gr. *psēphos* pebble + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* Any coarse fragmental rock composed of rounded pebbles, as conglomerate. Cf. PSAMMITE. — **pse·phit′ic** (sē·fĭt′ĭk; psē-), *adj.*

pse′pho·man′cy (sē′fō·măn′sĭ; psē′-; 205), *n.* [Gr. *psēphos* pebble + *-mancy.*] Divination by pebbles.

Pse·phu′rus (sē·fū′rŭs; psē-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *psēphos* pebble + *oura* tail.] *Zool.* A genus of ganoid fishes of the larger rivers of China, with a narrow, high snout and greatly developed caudal fulcra. The single known species is *P. gladius.*

Pset′ta (sĕt′ä; psĕt′ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *psētta* a flatfish.] The genus including the European turbot.

pseu·dac′o·nine (sū·dăk′ō·nēn; -nĭn; psū-; 157; 205), *n.* Also **-nin.** [*pseud-* + *aconine.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline base obtained by hydrolysis of pseudaconitine and indaconitine.

pseu′da·con′i·tine (sū′də·kŏn′ĭ·tēn; -tĭn; psū′-; 157; 205), *n.* Also **-tin.** *Chem.* A very poisonous crystallizable alkaloid found in the root of *Aconitum ferox.*

pseu′da·cu′sis (-kū′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pseud-* + Gr. *akousis* a hearing.] *Med.* False hearing, as in mistaking sounds or tones, or in purely subjective sensations of hearing.

pseu′dal·ve′o·lar (sū′dăl·vē′ō·lĕr; psū′-; sū·dăl′vē·ō·lĕr; psū-), *adj.* [See PSEUDO-; ALVEOLAR.] Pertaining to certain coarser structures in protoplasm, as drops or granules larger than true alveoli.

pseud′an′dry (sūd′ăn′drĭ; psūd′-), *n.* [*pseud-* + *-andry.*] Use of a masculine name by a woman as a pseudonym.

pseu′dan·ky·lo′sis (sū′dăng·kĭ·lō′sĭs; psū′-), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* False ankylosis; specif., union of bony parts by fibrous tissue instead of bone.

pseu·da′phi·a (sū·dā′fĭ·ə; psū-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. *pseud-* + Gr. *haphē* touch.] Pseudesthesia.

pseu′dap·o·se·mat′ic (sū′dăp·ō·sē·măt′ĭk; psū′-), *adj.* *Zool.* Imitating in coloration or form another animal having dangerous or disagreeable qualities.

pseu′da·pos′po·ry (sū′də·pŏs′pō·rĭ; psū′-), *n.* [*pseud-* + *apospory.*] *Bot.* Production of diploid spores (giving rise to gametophytes) by the sporophytes, as in ferns of the genus *Marsilea.* Cf. APOSPORY. — **pseu′da·pos′po·rous** (-rŭs), *adj.*

pseu′da·pos′tle (sū′də·pŏs′'l; psū′-), *n.* [LL. *pseudapostolus,* fr. Gr. *pseudapostolos.* See PSEUDO-; APOSTLE.] *Eccl.* One falsely claiming to be an apostle.

pseu′dar·thro′sis (sū′där·thrō′sĭs; psū′-; 205), *n.* [NL.] *Surg.* The formation of a false joint, as one produced by a fractured bone which has not perfectly united.

pseu′da·tol′l′ (sū′də·tŏl′; sū·dăt′ō; 205), *n.* An island or reef shaped like an atoll but not formed of true coral-reef limestone, as the Bermudas. Cf. ATOLL, *Illust.*

pseu·dax′is (sū·dăk′sĭs; psū-; 205), *n.* [NL.] **1.** *Bot.* A sympodium.

2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* Syn. of SIKA **b.**

Pseud·ech′is (sūd·ĕk′ĭs, psūd-; sūd′ē·kĭs, psūd′-), *n.* [NL., fr. *pseud-* + *Echis.*] *Zool.* A genus of Australian elapine snakes of which the Australian black snake or purple death adder (*P. porphyriacus*) is the best known.

pseu′den·ceph′a·lus (sū′dĕn·sĕf′ə·lŭs; psū′-), *n.* [NL., fr. *pseud-* + *-encephalus.*] *Terat.* A monster in which the cranial vault is imperfectly developed and the brain is almost completely replaced by connective and vascular tissues. — **pseu′den·ce·phal′ic** (-sē·făl′ĭk), *adj.*

pseu·dep′i·graph (sū·dĕp′ĭ·grăf; psū-; 205), *n.* One of the pseudepigrapha.

pseu′de·pig′ra·pha (sū′dĕ·pĭg′rə·fə; psū′-; 205), *n. pl.* [NL. See PSEUDEPIGRAPHOUS.] Spurious works purporting to emanate from Biblical characters. In this sense the *Wisdom of Solomon* belongs to the pseudepigrapha. Specif., in Protestant usage, Jewish and Christian sacred books not in the Protestant canon, not in the Apocrypha in the Protestant sense. These works are designated apocrypha by Roman Catholics, though also *pseudepigrapha* in the broad sense. The following is a list of the chief works of this class: ***Ascension of Isaiah,*** consisting of the Martyrdom of Isaiah, the Vision of Isaiah, and the Testament of Hezekiah. ***Assumption*** (*or* ***Testament*** *of* ***Moses,*** historical apocalypse describing the restoration of the theocratic kingdom through the personal intervention of God. ***Book of Enoch,*** vision of Heaven and Hell, and the Messianic Judgment; Fall of the Angels; Enoch's Journeys through earth and heaven; a treatise on astronomy; two visions of the Flood; two historical apocalypses. ***Book of Jubilees,*** a midrash on Genesis i. to Exodus xii, arranged by periods of 49 years, and purporting to have been revealed to Moses on the Mount. ***The Greek Apocalypse of Baruch,*** the journeys of Baruch through five heavens, in the course of which he is comforted by an angel for his grief over the fall of Jerusalem. ***Letters of Aristeas,*** ostensibly an epistle from an officer at the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus (285–247 B.C.) to his brother, giving an account of the circumstances which led up to the composition of the Septuagint version of the Jewish law. See SEPTUAGINT. **3 & 4** ***Maccabees,*** the story (3) of the deliverance of the temple and of Jewish captives from Ptolemy IV and (4) a discourse on the supremacy of Reason. ***Psalms of Solomon,*** eighteen psalms in support of the Pharisees against the Sadducees. ***Secrets of Enoch,*** Enoch's journey through the Seven Heavens; God's description to Enoch of the Creation; Fall of the Angels and of Adam; Enoch's Translation, etc. ***Sibylline Oracles,*** a medley of fragmentary poems, Jewish and Christian, originally in fifteen books of which three have been lost, containing oracles on the golden age, polemics against heathenism, etc. ***The Syriac Apocalypse of Baruch,*** historical apocalypse from Baruch's time to the Last Days and the reign of Messiah. It includes the Epistle of Baruch. ***Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs,*** last words of Jacob's sons, each giving a history of himself, a moral discourse, and a prophecy.

pseu′de·pig′ra·phal (-făl), *adj.* Pseudepigraphic.

pseu′dep·i·graph′ic (sū′dĕp·ĭ·grăf′ĭk; psū′-; 205), *adj.* Also **pseu′dep·i·graph′i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). Of or pert. to pseudepigraphy or pseudepigrapha; falsely or wrongly attributed.

pseu′de·pig′ra·phous (sū′dĕ·pĭg′rə·fŭs; psū′-; 205), *adj.* [Gr. *pseudepigraphos* falsely inscribed. See PSEUDO-; EPIGRAPHY.] Inscribed with a false name; pseudepigraphic.

pseu′de·pig′ra·phy (-fĭ), *n.* The ascription of false names of authors to works.

pseu′de·pis′co·py (-pĭs′kō·pĭ), *n.* Also **pseu′de·pis′co·pa·cy** (-pə·sĭ). Spurious episcopacy. *Milton.*

pseu′des·the′si·a, pseu′daes·the′si·a (sū′dĕs·thē′zhĭ·ə; -zhə; -zĭ·ə; psū′-; 205), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* False or imaginary feeling or sense perception such as occurs in hypochondria, or such as is referred to an amputated part.

pseud·he′mal, *or* **-hae′mal** (sūd·hē′măl; psūd-; 205), *adj.* *Zool.* In chaetopod worms, designating the blood and the vessels which carry it.

pseu′di·ma′go (sū′dĭ·mā′gō; psū′-; 205), *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; IMAGO.] *Zool.* A subimago. — **pseu′di·mag′i·nal** (-măj′ĭ·năl), *adj.*

pseu′di·sod′o·mum (-dĭ·sŏd′ō·mŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pseudisodomos,* adj.] *Ancient Masonry.* Masonry of layers or courses alternately thick and thin.

pseu′do (sū′dō; psū′dō; 205), *adj.* Sham; feigned; counterfeit; spurious; deceivingly resembling.

pseu′do- (sū′dō-; psū′dō-; 205; 242), **pseud-.** [Gr., fr. stem of *pseudēs* false, *pseudos* falsehood, *pseudein* to deceive.] **1.** A combining form, Greek *pseudo-, pseud-,* meaning *fake, falsely,* used to denote: **a** *Sham; feigned;* as in *pseudo*-American, *pseudo*prophetic. **b** *Counterfeit; spurious;* as in *pseudo*archaic, *pseudo*pigrapha. **c** *Untrue; erroneous;* as in *pseudo*dox. **d** *Fictitious,* as in *pseudo*nym.

2. In modern science generally: **a** *Deceptive resemblance to a* (specified) *thing,* as in *pseudo*asematic, *pseudo*diphtheria, *pseudo*morph. **b** *Unreal; illusory;* as in *pseudo*esthesia, *pseudo*hallucination. **c** *Abnormal, perverted, aberrant,* as in *pseudo*arthrosis, *pseudo*embryo, *pseudo*vum. **d** *A temporary* or *substitute formation similar to a* (designated) *thing,* as in *pseudo*branchia, *pseudo*podium.

3. *Chem. Resemblance to, isomerism with,* or *relation to,* the compound to the name of which it is prefixed, as in *pseudo*cumene.

4. *Math.* In hyperbolic geometry, *an analogue of the corresponding term in Euclidean geometry,* as in *pseudo*angle.

☞ The following list contains (1) words having *pseudo-, pseud-* as the first element, and (2) two-word terms in which *pseudo* is an adjective. In general, the combining form *pseudo-, pseud-,* is used to form a solid word in scientific nouns (*pseudoacromegaly*), and in adjectives (*pseu-*

---

pry′proof′ (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
prys, pryse. † PRICE, PRIZE.
pryth′ee. Var. of PRITHEE.
psa′lis (sā′lĭs; psā′lĭs; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *psalis* arch.] = FORNIX, 1 b.
psal′loid. Var. of PSALOID.
psalmd. Psalmed. *Ref. Sp.*
psalm′is·ter (säm′ĭs·tĕr; sälm′-), *n.* = PSALMIST, 3.
psalm′less, *adj.* See -LESS. *Rare.*
psal·mog′ra·pher (säl·mŏg′rə·fĕr), *n.* = PSALMOGRAPH.
Psalms (säms), *n. pl.* See PSALM, *n.* **b**; OLD TESTAMENT.
psal·te′ri·on (säl·tē′rĭ·ŏn), *n.* [See PSALTERY.] = PSALTERY.
psal′ter (säl′tĕr; psăl′-), *n.* [Gr. *psaltēs* harper.] See PSALMIST, 3.
psal′tress (sôl′trĕs; -trĭs; 119), *n.* Fem. of PSALTERER.
Psam′mo·char′i·das (säm′ō·kăr′ĭ·dē; psăm′-; 205), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of POMPILIDAE.
psam′mo·char′id (-kăr′ĭd), *n. & adj.*
psaw′ter. † PSALTER.
Pse·do′ra (sē·dō′rə; psē-), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of PARTHENOCISSUS.
pseu′daes·the′si·a (sū′dĕs·thē′zhĭ·ə; -zhə; -zĭ·ə). Var. of PSEUDESTHESIA.
pseud′am·bu·la′cral (sūd′ăm·bū·lā′krăm; psūd′-; 205), *n.* See PSEUDO-, 2. — **pseud′am·bu·la′cral** (-krăl), *adj.*
pseud′dam·ne′si·a (sū′dăm·nē′zhĭ·ə; -zĭ·ə). Var. of PSEUDOMNESIA, PARAMNESIA.
pseud′a·moe′boid (sūd′ə·mē′boid; psūd′-; 205). See PSEUDO-, 2.
pseud·am′pho·ra (sūd·ăm′fō·rə; psūd-; 205), *n.* = BUCELLANNE.
pseud′an·gi′na (sū′dăn·jī′nə; psū′-; sūd′ăn′jĭ·nə; psūd-; 205), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = PSEUDOANGINA.
pseud′a·rach′ni·dan (sūd′ə·răk′nĭ·dăn; psūd′-), *adj. & n.* See PSEUDO-, 2.
pseu′da·tax′ic (sū′də·tăk′sĭk; psūd-; 205), *adj.* See PSEUDO-, 2.
pseud′ep·i·se·mat′ic, *adj.* See PSEUDO-, 2.
pseud′hal·te′res, *n. pl.* See PSEUDO-, 2.
pseud·el′minth, *n.,* **pseud·el·y·tron,** *n.* See PSEUDO-, 2.
pseud·em′bry·o, *n.* See PSEUDO-, 2. — **pseud′em·bry·on′ic,** *adj.*
pseud′e·pip′lo·on, *n.* See PSEUDO-, 2. — **pseud′ep·i·plo′ic,** *adj.*
pseud′ep·i·se·mat′ic, *adj.* See PSEUDO-, 2.
pseud′hal·te′res, *n. pl.* See PSEUDO-, 2.

doacademic); it forms hyphened compounds when the second element of an adjective begins with a capital letter (*pseudo-American*). If the second element is a nontechnical or nonscientific English noun, *pseudo* is usually an adjective and is written separately (*pseudo actor*). The meanings can be understood from the definitions of the elements.

pseudo abolitionist
pseudo abstainer
pseudoacademic
pseudoacademical
pseudo academy
pseudo acceptance
pseudo accident
pseudoaccidental
pseudo acquaintance
pseudoacromegaly
pseudo actor
pseudo actress
pseudo aesthete
pseudoaesthetic
pseudo aestheticism
pseudo affection
pseudoaffectionate
pseudo-African, *adj.*
pseudo agent
pseudoalkaloid
pseudo alliance
pseudo ally
pseudo alumna
pseudo alumnus
pseudoalveolar
pseudo amateur
pseudoamateurish
pseudoamatory
pseudo American
pseudo-American, *adj.*
pseudo analogy
pseudoanaphylactic
pseudoanaphylaxis
pseudoanatomic
pseudoanatomical
pseudo ancestor
pseudoancestral
pseudoanemia
pseudoanemic
pseudo angel
pseudoangelic
pseudo-Angle
pseudo animal
pseudo animalism
pseudoankylosis
pseudo announcement
pseudoanthropoid
pseudoanthropological
pseudoanthropology
pseudoantique
pseudoapologetic
pseudo apology
pseudoapoplectic
pseudo applicant
pseudo application
pseudo appointment
pseudo appreciation
pseudoarchaic
pseudoarchaism
pseudoarchaist
pseudo-Argentinian, *adj.*
pseudo aristocrat
pseudoaristocratic
pseudo-Aristotelian, *adj.*
pseudo arrest
pseudo art
pseudoarticulation
pseudo artist
pseudoartistic
pseudo-Aryan, *adj.*
pseudoascetic
pseudo asceticism
pseudo assertion
pseudo association
pseudo-Assyrian, *adj.*
pseudo astonishment
pseudoasymmetrical
pseudoasymmetry
pseudoataxia
pseudo aunt
pseudo-Australian, *adj.*
pseudo-Austrian, *adj.*
pseudo author
pseudo authoress
pseudo authoritative
pseudo authorization
pseudo-Babylonian, *adj.*
pseudo bacillus
pseudobacterium
pseudo banker
pseudo bankruptcy
pseudo baptism
pseudo-Baptist, *adj.*
pseudo bard
pseudobasidium
pseudo-Belgian, *adj.*
pseudo benefactor
pseudo benefactress
pseudo benevolence
pseudobenevolent
pseudo bible
pseudobinary
pseudo biographer
pseudo biography
pseudobiological
pseudo biology
pseudo bird
pseudo bishop
pseudo boa
pseudo-Bohemian, *adj.*
pseudo-Bolivian, *adj.*
pseudo bookcase
pseudo boy
pseudobrachial
pseudobrachium
pseudo-Brahman, *adj.*
pseudo-Brazilian, *adj.*
pseudo bride
pseudo broker
pseudo brokerage
pseudo brother
pseudobrotherly
pseudo Buddhism
pseudo-Buddhist, *adj.*
pseudo-Bulgarian, *adj.*
pseudo-Canadian, *adj.*
pseudo cancellation
pseudo candid
pseudo candidacy
pseudo candidate
pseudo candor
pseudocapitulum
pseudo captive
pseudo capture
pseudocarcinoid
pseudo-Carthaginian, *adj.*
pseudocartilaginous
pseudo catholic
pseudo catholicism
pseudo census
pseudocentric
pseudocercaria
pseudo champion
pseudo championship
pseudo charitable
pseudo charity
pseudochemical
pseudo chemist
pseudo chemistry
pseudo-Chilean, *adj.*
pseudo-Chinese, *adj.*
pseudo Christ
pseudo Christian
pseudo Christianity
pseudo Christology
pseudochrysalis
pseudochrysolite
pseudochylous
pseudo-Ciceronian, *adj.*
pseudo citizen
pseudo citizenship
pseudo clergy
pseudo clergyman
pseudoclerical
pseudo clerk
pseudo client
pseudo club
pseudo college
pseudocollegiate
pseudocolumella
pseudocolumellar
pseudocommisural
pseudocommissure
pseudocompetitive
pseudo competitor
pseudoconcha
pseudo conclude
pseudo conclusion
pseudo cone
pseudo confession
pseudo confessional
pseudo confirmation
pseudo conflict
pseudoconglomerate
pseudoconglomeration
pseudo connection
pseudo consent
pseudoconservative
pseudo conservator
pseudo conversion
pseudo corporation
pseudocosta
pseudocotyledon
pseudocotyledonal
pseudo count
pseudo courtesy
pseudo courtier
pseudo cousin
pseudo creditor
pseudo crisis
pseudo critic
pseudocritical
pseudo criticism
pseudo crystal
pseudocrystalline
pseudocubic
pseudo cult
pseudocultivated
pseudo cultivation
pseudo culture
pseudocyclosis
pseudo-Dantesque
pseudo date
pseudo death
pseudo declaration
pseudo deficit
pseudo delegate
pseudo delegation
pseudo democracy
pseudodemocratic
pseudo deputation
pseudo deputy
pseudo devotee
pseudo devotion
pseudodiagnosis
pseudodiastolic
pseudo dike
pseudo diplomacy
pseudo diplomat
pseudo distance
pseudo distribution
pseudo distributor
pseudo divination
pseudo divine, *adj.*
pseudo divinity
pseudo doctor
pseudo donation
pseudo donor
pseudo drama
pseudodramatic
pseudo dramatist
pseudo duke
pseudo-Dutch, *adj.*
pseudodysentery
pseudo earl
pseudo-East Indian, *adj.*
pseudo economics
pseudo economy
pseudoedema
pseudo editor
pseudo editorial
pseudo education
pseudo educator
pseudo-Egyptian, *adj.*
pseudo election
pseudoelectoral
pseudo electorate
pseudo-Elizabethan, *adj.*
pseudoembryo
pseudoembryonic
pseudo emotion
pseudoemotional
pseudoencephalitic
pseudo endeavor
pseudo-English, *adj.*
pseudo enthusiasm
pseudo enthusiast
pseudoenthusiastic
pseudo episcopacy
pseudoepiscopal
pseudo-Episcopalian, *adj.*
pseudo equalitarian
pseudo equality
pseudoerotic
pseudoeroticism
pseudo Christ
pseudoerysipelas
pseudoerysipelatous
pseudoerythrin
pseudoethical
pseudo ethics
pseudoetymological
pseudo etymologist
pseudo etymology
pseudoeugenics
pseudo-European, *adj.*
pseudoevangelical
pseudo evangelist
pseudo example
pseudo exemplar
pseudo experiment
pseudo expert
pseudo exposure
pseudo fabric
pseudo failure
pseudo faith
pseudo fame
pseudofamous
pseudo farmer
pseudo farming
pseudo father
pseudofeminine
pseudo femininity
pseudo feminism
pseudo feminist
pseudo fertilization
pseudofever
pseudofeversh
pseudofinal
pseudo finality
pseudo flatterer
pseudo flattery
pseudofluorescence
pseudofossil
pseudo-French, *adj.*
pseudo fruit
pseudoganglion
pseudogaseous
pseudogaster
pseudogastrula
pseudogeneral
pseudogeneric
pseudo generosity
pseudogenerous
pseudo geniality
pseudo genius
pseudogenteel
pseudo gentility
pseudo gentleman
pseudogenus
pseudo-Georgian, *adj.*
pseudo-German, *adj.*
pseudogermanic
pseudo geyser
pseudo ghost
pseudo-Gothic
pseudo-Grecian
pseudo-Greek, *adj.*
pseudogyrate
pseudo healer
pseudo heart
pseudo heathen
pseudohemal
pseudo hero
pseudoheroic
pseudo-Hindu, *adj.*
pseudohistoric
pseudohistorical
pseudo-Homeric, *adj.*
pseudohuman, *adj.*
pseudo humanism
pseudo humanist
pseudo humanitarian
pseudo-Hungarian, *adj.*
pseudo husband
pseudoidentical
pseudo identity
pseudoimpartial
pseudo-Incan, *adj.*
pseudo independence
pseudoindependent
pseudo-Indian, *adj.*
pseudo information
pseudoinsane
pseudo insanity
pseudo inspiration
pseudo international
pseudo internationalist
pseudo invalid
pseudo invalidism
pseudo-Iranian, *adj.*
pseudo-Irish, *adj.*
pseudo island
pseudo isle
pseudo-isometric
pseudo-isotropy
pseudo-Italian, *adj.*
pseudo-Japanese, *adj.*
pseudo jaundice
pseudo judge
pseudo judgment
pseudo-Junker, *adj.*
pseudo justice
pseudo knight
pseudo label
pseudolabial
pseudolabium
pseudolaminated
pseudolateral
pseudo learning
pseudolegal
pseudo legality
pseudo legend
pseudolegendary
pseudo legislation
pseudo legislator
pseudoleucocyte
pseudoliberal
pseudo liberalism
pseudo liberality
pseudolinguistic
pseudo liquidation
pseudoliterary
pseudo literature
pseudo loan
pseudolobar
pseudo lord
pseudolunule
pseudo mahogany
pseudomalaria
pseudo marble
pseudo marquis
pseudo marriage
pseudo martyr
pseudo martyrdom
pseudomasculine
pseudo masculinism
pseudo masculinity
pseudo masterpiece
pseudo-Mayan, *adj.*
pseudomedical
pseudomedieval
pseudo medievalism
pseudo meditation
pseudo member
pseudo membership
pseudo memory
pseudomenstruation
pseudo messenger
pseudo-Messiah, *adj.*
pseudo-Messianic, *adj.*
pseudo-Methodist, *adj.*
pseudo-Mexican, *adj.*
pseudomica
pseudo militarism
pseudomilitarist
pseudomilitaristic
pseudomilitary
pseudo-Miltonic
pseudo minister
pseudoministerial
pseudo ministry
pseudo miracle
pseudomiraculous
pseudo mirror
pseudomodest
pseudo modesty
pseudo-Mohammedan, *adj.*
pseudo-Mohammedanism
pseudo monastery
pseudomonastic
pseudo-Mongolian, *adj.*
pseudo monk
pseudomonoclinic
pseudomonocyclic
pseudomoral
pseudo moralist
pseudo morality
pseudomorphia
pseudomorula
pseudomorular
pseudo-Moslem, *adj.*
pseudomultilocular
pseudomultiseptate
pseudo myth
pseudomythical
pseudonarcotic
pseudo narcotism
pseudonational
pseudo nationalism
pseudo nobility
pseudo noble
pseudo-Norwegian, *adj.*
pseudo nymph
pseudo-occidental
pseudo occidentalism
pseudo occupation
pseudo official
pseudo officialism
pseudo-Oriental, *adj.*
pseudo orientalism
pseudo-orthorhombic
pseudo owner
pseudo pagan
pseudo-Panamanian, *adj.*
pseudo-papal
pseudo parallel
pseudoparaplegia
pseudo parasite
pseudo parasitic
pseudo parent
pseudoparesis
pseudo parson
pseudopartheno-genesis
pseudo participation
pseudo partner
pseudo partnership
pseudo pastor
pseudo pastorate
pseudo patriot
pseudo patriotic
pseudo patriotism
pseudo patron
pseudo patronage
pseudo payment
pseudo peasant
pseudo peasantry
pseudopediform
pseudoperipteral
pseudopermanent
pseudo-Persian, *adj.*
pseudoperspective
pseudophallic
pseudophenocryst
pseudophilanthropic
pseudo philanthropist
pseudo philanthropy
pseudo philologist
pseudo philology
pseudo philosopher
pseudophilosophical
pseudo philosophy
pseudo physician
pseudo piety
pseudo pigmentation
pseudoplous
pseudopneumonia
pseudo poet
pseudo poetess
pseudopoetic
pseudopoetical
pseudo poetry
pseudo-Polish, *adj.*
pseudo politic
pseudo political
pseudo politician
pseudo politics
pseudopopular
pseudo popularity
pseudoporphyritic
pseudo possession
pseudo possessor
pseudo poverty
pseudo precedent
pseudo pregnant
pseudo-Presbyterian, *adj.*
pseudo prescription
pseudo presentiment
pseudo priest
pseudo priesthood
pseudo priestly
pseudoprimitive
pseudoprimitivism
pseudo prince
pseudo princely
pseudo principality
pseudoproboscis
pseudo profession
pseudoprofessional, *adj.*
pseudo professor
pseudoprofessorial
pseudo prohibition
pseudo prohibitionist
pseudo prophecy
pseudo prophet
pseudo prophetess
pseudoprophetic
pseudoprophetical
pseudo prosperity
pseudoprosperous
pseudopsychological
pseudo psychologist
pseudo psychology
pseudo purity
pseudopyriform
pseudo ray
pseudo realism
pseudorealistic
pseudo reform
pseudo reformation
pseudo reformatory
pseudoreformed
pseudo reformer
pseudo recognition
pseudo recollection
pseudo reconciliation
pseudoregal
pseudo registration
pseudo relation
pseudo relationship
pseudo relative
pseudo religion
pseudoreligious
pseudo republic
pseudo-Republican, *adj.*
pseudo residence
pseudo resident
pseudo resignation
pseudo reversal
pseudorganic
pseudorheumatic
pseudo rheumatism
pseudorhombohedral
pseudo-Roman, *adj.*
pseudoromantic
pseudo romanticism
pseudo royal
pseudo royalty
pseudo-Russian, *adj.*
pseudosacred
pseudo sacrilege
pseudosacrilegious
pseudo saint
pseudo saintliness
pseudo sanctity
pseudo sanctuary
pseudo satire
pseudosatirical
pseudo satirist
pseudoscarlatina
pseudo scholar
pseudoscholarly
pseudo scholarship
pseudo scholastic
pseudoscleroses
pseudoscutum
pseudosematic
pseudo-Semitic, *adj.*
pseudo sensation
pseudosensational
pseudo sense
pseudo sensibility
pseudo-Serbian, *adj.*
pseudoservile
pseudo servility
pseudo servitor
pseudo servitude
pseudo-sessile
pseudo-Shakespearean, *adj.*
pseudo signature
pseudo siphon
pseudosiphonal
pseudosiphuncal
pseudoskeletal
pseudo skeptic
pseudo slavery
pseudosocial
pseudo socialism
pseudo socialist
pseudosocialistic
pseudo-Socratic, *adj.*
pseudo-South African, *adj.*
pseudo-Spanish, *adj.*
pseudo specialist
pseudo specialty
pseudo specter
pseudospectral
pseudospiracle
pseudo spirit
pseudospiritual
pseudo spirituality
pseudosporangium
pseudosquamate
pseudostalactite
pseudostalactitical
pseudostalagmite
pseudostalagmitical
pseudo statement
pseudo stem
pseudostigma
pseudostigmatic
pseudo stratum
pseudo student
pseudosubtle
pseudo subtlety
pseudo suicide
pseudosweating
pseudo-Swedish, *adj.*
pseudo symptom
pseudosymptomatic
pseudosyphilis
pseudosyphilitic
pseudo temperance
pseudotetanus
pseudotetragonal
pseudo theft
pseudotribal
pseudo tribe
pseudo tribulation
pseudotributary
pseudo tribute
pseudo-Turk, *adj.*
pseudo-Turkish, *adj.*
pseudo-typhoid
pseudo-uniseptate
pseudo university
pseudoval
pseudovarian
pseudovary
pseudovelar
pseudovelum
pseudo-Vergilian, *adj.*
pseudoviaduct
pseudo-Victorian, *adj.*
pseudozealot
pseudoviperine
pseudo virgin
pseudo-viscosity
pseudoviscous
pseudowhorl
pseudo witness
pseudo worship
pseudo zeal
pseudozoological

pseu′do (sū′dō; psū′dō; 205; 242), *n.* A pretender. *Obs.*

pseu′do-a-ca′cia (sū′dō-ȧ-kā′shȧ; psū′dō-), *n.* = LOCUST, 3 ■.

pseudo acid. *Chem.* A compound which, though not itself containing acid hydrogen, is capable of changing into an isomeric compound which is a true acid. *Hantzsch.* — **pseu′do-ac′id** (sū′dō-ăs′ĭd; psū′-), *adj.*

pseu′do-ad′i-a-bat′ic (sū′dō-ăd′ĭ-ȧ-băt′ĭk; -ā′dĭ-; psū′-), *adj.* [*pseudo-* + *adiabatic.*] *Meteorol.* Pertaining to or designating variations in volume or pressure not accompanied by gain of heat, but with that loss of heat, and no more, which is due to the immediate dropping out of all condensed material as soon as formed; — used with reference to the cooling of rising air in which precipitation occurs.

pseu′do-al′um (-ăl′ŭm), *n.* [*pseudo-* + *alum.*] *Chem.* Any of certain double sulphates of aluminum and a bivalent metal, as magnesium or zinc. They are not isomorphous with common alum.

pseu′do-an′gi′na (sū′dō-ăn-jī′nȧ; -ăn′jĭ-nȧ; psū′-; 205; 242), *n.* [NL., fr. *pseudo-* + *angina.*] *Med.* A nervous disorder with symptoms resembling angina pectoris, but without structural change of the heart. It is often associated with neurasthenia.

pseu′do-an′tho-rine (-ăn′thō-rēn; -rĭn), *n.* Also **-rin.** *Chem.* An alkaloid found with anthorine.

pseu′do-ap′o-plex′y (-ăp′ō-plĕk′sĭ), *n. Med.* A condition resembling that produced by apoplexy but not caused by a cerebral lesion. — **pseu′do-ap′o-plec′tic** (-plĕk′tĭk), *adj.*

pseu′do-ap-pen′di-ci′tis (-ă-pĕn′dĭ-sī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* False appendicitis; any condition appearing like appendicitis in its symptoms, but not caused by inflammation of the appendix.

pseu′do-a-quat′ic (-ȧ-kwăt′ĭk; -kwŏt′ĭk), *adj.* Growing in moist or wet places, but not truly aquatic.

pseu′do-as-trin′gent (-ăs-trĭn′jĕnt), *n.* [*pseudo-* + *astringent.*] Any medicine which causes the contraction of muscle fibers through its effect upon the sympathetic nerve endings.

pseudo base. *Chem.* A compound which, though not itself containing basic hydroxyl, is capable of changing into an isomeric compound which is a true base. *Hantzsch.*

pseu′do-ben′thos (sū′dō-bĕn′thŏs; psū′dō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *pseudo-* + *benthos.*] *Biol.* The assemblage of pelagic organisms which live attached to solid bodies, as driftwood, other organisms, etc. — **pseu′do-ben-thon′ic** (-bĕn-thŏn′ĭk), *adj.*

pseu′do-blep′sis (sū′dō-blĕp′sĭs; psū′dō-), *n.* Also **pseu′do-blep′si-a** (-sĭ-ȧ). [NL., fr. *pseudo-* + Gr. *blepsis* sight.] *Med.* Imaginary vision of objects; perverted sight.

pseu′do-branch (sū′dō-brăngk; psū′-), *n.*; *pl.* **-BRANCHS** (-brăngks). Also **pseu′do-bran′chi-a** (-brăng′kĭ-ȧ); *pl.* **-CHIAE** (-kĭ-ē). [NL. See PSEUDO-; -BRANCHIA.] An accessory or spurious gill, esp. one on the inner surface of the operculum in various fishes. It is usually small, and is sometimes completely hidden beneath the epithelium. — **pseu′do-bran′chi-al** (-ăl), *adj.* — **pseu′do-bran′chi-ate** (-āt), *adj.*

Pseu′do-bran′chus (-brăng′kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pseudo-* + Gr. *branchos* gill.] *Zool.* A genus of amphibians closely related to the sirens, but with thickened functionless gills and with only three toes on each foot. It consists of a single species, *P. striatus*, of Georgia and Florida, which reaches a length of about eighteen inches.

pseu′do-brook′ite (sū′dō-brŏŏk′ĭt; psū′dō-), *n.* [*pseudo-* + *brookite.*] *Mineral.* An iron titanate occurring in small brown or black orthorhombic crystals. Sp. gr., 4.4–4.98.

pseu′do-bulb′ (sū′dō-bŭlb′; psū′dō-), *n. Bot.* The solid, bulbous enlargement of the stem found in many epiphytic orchids.

pseu′do-bul′bar (-bŭl′bĕr), *adj.* Literally, falsely bulbar; — only in **pseudobulbar paralysis**, *Med.*, a condition resembling bulbar paralysis but caused by lesions in the cortical centers.

pseu′do-bulb′il (-bŭl′bĭl), *n.* [*pseudo-* + *bulbil.*] *Bot.* In certain ferns, a pear-shaped oophytic outgrowth replacing the sporangia. It is an occasional phase of apospory.

pseu′do-bulb′ous (-bŭl′bŭs), *adj. Bot.* Pertaining to, or having, a pseudobulb.

pseu′do-bu′tyl-ene (-bū′tĭ-lēn), *n. Chem.* β-butylene. See BUTYLENE.

Pseu′do-Cal-lis′the-nes, *n.* Lit., the false Callisthenes; — the title, and name of the supposed author of a book dealing with the story of Alexander the Great, written in Greek, possibly in the 2d century A.D., at Alexandria. It had wide currency in a Latin version of the 4th century and in later epitomes. It is the chief source of the Alexander romances in medieval literatures.

pseu′do-carp (sū′dō-kärp; psū′-; 205), *n. Bot.* A fruit which does not consist exclusively of the ripened ovary and its contents. The apple, fig, strawberry, etc., are examples. — **pseu′do-car′pous** (-kär′pŭs), *adj.*

pseu′do-cele, pseu′do-coele (sū′dō-sēl; psū′-), *n.* [*pseudo-* + *-cele.*] *Anat.* The so-called fifth ventricle of the brain. See VENTRICLE. — **pseu′do-ce′li-an, -coe′li-an** (-sē′lĭ-ăn), *adj.* — **pseu′do-ce′lic, -coe′lic** (-sē′lĭk), *adj.*

pseu′do-cel′lus (-sĕl′ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-CELLI** (-ī). [NL., fr. *pseud-* + *ocellus.*] *Zool.* **a** One of a pair of minute structures of unknown function on the head of insects of the order Protura. **b** One of the simple eyes of a larval insect.

pseu′do-cen′trum (-sĕn′trŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *pseudo-* + *centrum.*] *Zool.* The body of a vertebra formed by fusion of the dorsal, or dorsal and ventral, arcualia, as in tailed amphibians. — **pseu′do-cen′trous** (-sĕn′trŭs), *adj.*

Pseu′do-cer′a-ti′tes (-sĕr′ȧ-tī′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleontol.* A group of Cretaceous ammonites with sutures similar to those of Ceratites. — **pseu′do-cer′a-tit′ic** (-tĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

pseu′do-chi′na (-chī′nȧ), *n.* The American chinaroot.

pseu′do-chrom′es-the′si-a (-krōm′ĕs-thē′zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *pseudo-* + *chromesthesia.*] Association of sounds with certain colors. See SYNESTHESIA.

pseu′do-chro′mi-a (sū′dō-krō′mĭ-ȧ; psū′-; 205), *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; CHROME.] *Med.* False perception of colors.

pseu′do-chro′mo-some (-krō′mō-sōm), *n.* [*pseudo-* + *chromosome.*] *Biol.* A rodlike, specially staining body in certain spermatocytes.

pseu′doch′ro-nism (sū-dŏk′rō-nĭz′m; psū-; 205), *n.* [From *pseudo-*, after *anachronism.*] A misdating.

pseu′do-chro-nol′o-gist (sū′dō-krō-nŏl′ō-jĭst; psū′dō-), *n.* A chronologist who dates an occurrence wrongly.

pseu′do-cir-rho′sis (-sĭ-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Disease with some symptoms resembling cirrhosis of the liver, often associated with chronic, esp. tuberculous, pericarditis.

pseu′do-clas′sic (-klăs′ĭk), *adj.* Pretending to be, or erroneously regarded as, classic. — **pseu′do-clas′sic,** *n.* — **pseu′do-clas′si-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* — **pseu′do-clas′si-cal′i-ty** (-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pseu′do-clas′si-cism (-klăs′ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* Imitative representation of classicism in literature and art, esp. in the eighteenth century.

Pseu′do-Clem′en-tine, *adj.* Designating, or pertaining to, writings or a liturgy (*Clementine liturgy*) erroneously attributed to Clement I, bishop of Rome. See CLEMENTINE, *adj.*

Pseu′do-coc′cus (sū′dō-kŏk′ŭs; psū′dō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *pseudo-* + *Coccus.*] *Zool.* A genus of scale insects including the common mealy bugs. It is the type of a subfamily, **Pseu′do-coc-ci′nae** (-kŏk-sī′nē).

pseu′do-cone′ (sū′dō-kōn′; psū′dō-; 205; 242), *adj. Zool.* Having no true crystalline cone, but with four cone cells filled with a transparent protoplasm; — said of the eyes of certain insects. Cf. EUCONE. — *n.* A pseudocone eye.

pseu′do-con-hy′drine (-kŏn-hī′drēn; -drĭn), *n.* Also **-drin.** *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_6H_{11}NO$, found in hemlock. It is isomeric with conhydrine and closely resembles it.

pseu′do-a-con′i-tine (sū′dō-ȧ-kŏn′ĭ-tēn; -tĭn; psū′-), *n.* Also **-tin.** *Chem.* = PSEUDACONITINE.

pseu′do-an′ky-lo′sis (-ăng′kĭ-lō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] = PSEUDANKYLOSIS.

Pseu′do-Ar′e-op′a-gite, *n.* = DIONYSIUS THE AREOPAGITE b.

pseu′do-ar-thro′sis, *n.* [NL.] = PSEUDARTHROSIS.

pseu′do a-toll′. Var. of PSEUDATOLL.

pseu′do-ax′is. Var. of PSEUDAXIS.

pseu′do-car′bam′ide (-kär-băm′ĭd; -īd), *n.* Also **-mid.** [*pseudo-* + *carbamide.*] *Chem.* = PSEUDO-UREA.

pseu′do-ce′ryl-al′co-hol, = CERYL ALCOHOL b.

pseu′do-coc′tate, *adj. Bot.* = MARGINAL, *adj.*, 3.

pseu′do-coele, -coe′li-an, etc. Vars. of PSEUDOCELE, etc.

pseu'do-con'ju-ga'tion (sū'dō-kŏn'jŭō-gā'shŭn; psū'dō-; 205; 242), *n.* *Zool.* In certain gregarines, a union simulating true conjugation.

pseu'do-cor'tex (-kôr'tĕks), *n.* *Bot.* In certain red algae (as of the genera *Lemanea* and *Batrachospermum*), a false cortex formed by outgrowths from the bases of lateral branches becoming closely appressed to the main axis.

pseu'do-cu'mene (-kū'mēn), *n.* *Chem.* A liquid hydrocarbon, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_3$, isomeric with mesitylene and cumene; 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene. It is found in coal tar and petroleum.

pseu'do-cu'mi·dine (-kū'mĭ·dēn; -dĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-din.** *Chem.* A white crystalline compound, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_3NH_2$, isomeric with cumidine; 2,4,5-trimethyl-aniline.

pseu'do-cu'myl (-kū'mĭl; -kūm'ĭl), *n.* [*pseudocumene* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical, C_9H_{11}, of which cumene is the hydride. There are several varieties.

pseu'do-cyst' (sū'dō-sĭst'; psū'dō-), *n.* [*pseudo-* + *-cyst.*] **1.** *Bot.* One of the vegetative cells of the blue-green algae (Cyanophyceae) which do not have definite cellulose cell walls.
2. *Med.* A false cyst; a cystlike space full of fluid, but without a lining membrane.

pseu'do-de·men'ti·a (-dē·mĕn'shĭ·ȧ), *n.* *Med.* Condition of apparent mental apathy, not associated with any actual loss of intelligence.

pseu'do-derm (sū'dō-dûrm; psū'dō-; 205; 242), *n.* [*pseudo-* + *-derm.*] *Zool.* In certain sponges of the class Calcarea, an outer covering formed by outgrowth from the peripheral portions of the incurrent canals. — **pseu'do-der'mic** (-dûr'mĭk), *adj.*

pseu'do-diph·the'ri·a (-dĭf·thē̆r'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* *Med.* A condition resembling diphtheria, but not caused by the diphtheria bacillus. — **pseu'do-diph'the·rit'ic** (-dĭf'thē̆·rĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

pseudodiphtheria bacillus. *Bacteriol.* The organism *Corynebacterium pseudodiphthericum* (syn. *Bacillus*, or *Corynebacterium, hoffmannii*); — so called because of its morphological resemblance to the organism causing diphtheria (*C. diphtheriae*).

pseu'do-dip'ter·os (-dĭp'tĕr·ŏs), *n.* [NL.] A pseudodipteral building.

pseu'do-dont (sū'dō-dŏnt; psū'dō-), *adj.* [*pseud-* + *-odont.*] *Zool.* Having spurious or horny teeth, as monotremes.

pseu'do-dox (sū'dō-dŏks; psū'-; 205; 242), *adj.* [Gr. *pseudodoxos*, fr. *pseudēs* false + *doxa* an opinion.] Not true in opinion or doctrine; false. — *n.* A false opinion or doctrine. — **pseu'do-dox'al** (-dŏk'sȧl; -s'l), *adj.*

pseu'do-eph'e·drine (-ĕf'ē·drēn; -drĭn; -ē·fē'-; *see* EPHEDRINE), *n.* Also **-drin.** *Chem.* A poisonous crystalline alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{15}NO$, occurring with ephedrine and isomeric with it. It is used as a mydriatic.

pseu'do-far'cy (-fär'sĭ), *n.* *Veter.* Epizootic lymphangitis; — from its resemblance to farcy.

pseu'do-fi·la'ri·a (-fĭ·lā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.*; *pl.* -RIAE (-ē). [NL.] *Zool.* A process which buds out from the amoeboid young of certain Gregarinida. It finally separates and develops into the adult. — **pseu'do-fi·lar'i·an** (-lär'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* & *n.*

pseu'do-fluc'tu·a'tion (-flŭk'tū̆·ā'shŭn), *n.* False fluctuation; specif., *Med.*, a movement of a soft tissue of the body, produced by palpation or percussion and resembling that of fluctuation, but not due to fluidity of the part underlying the region palpated.

pseu'do-fo'li·a'ceous (-fō'lĭ·ā'shŭs), *adj.* *Bot.* Having leaflike expansions.

pseu'do-ga·le'na (-gȧ·lē'nȧ), *n.* *Mineral.* False galena or sphalerite.

pseu'do-ge·om'e·try (sū'dō-jē·ŏm'ē·trĭ; psū'dō-), *n.* A geometry based upon the rejection of one or more of the assumptions of Euclidean geometry.

pseu'do-geu'si·a (sū'dō-gū'sĭ·ȧ; -zĭ·ȧ; psū'dō-; 205; 242), *n.* Also **pseu'do-geus'ti·a** (sū'dō-gūs'tĭ·ȧ; psū'dō-gŭs'tĭ·ȧ). [NL., fr. *pseudo-* + Gr. *geuesthai* to taste.] *Med.* False perception or impression of taste.

pseu'do-glan'ders (-glăn'dĕrz), *n.* *Veter.* A form of pseudotuberculosis caused by *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis*, affecting horses, mules, etc., and resembling glanders.

pseu'do-gli·o'ma (-glĭ·ō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A false glioma; specif., a yellowish-gray mass in the interior of the eye, resembling a glioma of the retina, but in reality consisting of degenerated tissue or a purulent exudate caused by iridochoroiditis.

pseu'do-glot'tis (-glŏt'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pseudo-* + *glottis.*] *Anat.* The space between the false vocal cords.

pseu'do-graph (sū'dō-grȧf; psū'-; 205; 242), *n.* [See PSEUDOGRAPHY.] A false writing; a spurious document; a forgery; a pseudepigraph. — **pseu·dog'ra·pher** (sū-dŏg'rȧ-fĕr; psū-), *n.*

pseu'do-gra·pheme (sū'dō-grȧ-fēm; psū'-; 205), *n.* [Gr. *pseudographēma.*] *Logic.* A fallacy in syllogistic form.

pseu'do-graph'i·a (-grȧf'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *pseudo-* + *-graphia.*] False writing, consisting of meaningless marks.

pseu·dog'ra·phize (-fīz), *v. i.* To write, print, etc., incorrectly.

pseu·dog'ra·phy (sū-dŏg'rȧ-fĭ; psū-; 205; 242), *n.* [Gr. *pseudographia*, fr. *pseudēs* false + *graphein* to write.] Incorrect writing or printing of words; wrong or bad spelling.

pseu'do-gras'se·rie' (sū'dō-grȧ's'-rē'; psū'-), *n.* [*pseudo-* + *grasserie.*] *Zool.* A disease of the gypsy moth and other caterpillars thought to be due to a bacillus.

pseu'do-gyne (sū'dō-jīn; psū'-; 205; 242), *n.* [*pseudo-* + Gr. *gynē* woman.] *Zool.* a *Rare.* An insect, as an aphid, which reproduces parthenogenetically. b An abnormal form of worker ant with a well-developed body approaching that of the fertile female, esp. in the shape of the thorax.

pseu·dog'y·nous (sū-dŏj'ĭ·nŭs; psū-), *adj.* — **pseu·dog'y·ny** (-nĭ), *n.*

pseu·dog'y·ny (sū-dŏj'ĭ·nĭ; psū-), *n.* [*pseudo-* + *-gyny.*] Use of a feminine name by a man as a pseudonym.

pseu'do-hal·lu'ci·na'tion (sū'dō-hȧ·lū'sĭ·nā'shŭn; psū'dō-; 205; 242), *n.* *Psychol.* An externalized sensory image, vivid enough to be a hallucination, but recognized as unreal. — **pseu'do-hal·lu'ci·na·to'ry** (-lū'sĭ·nȧ·tō'rĭ; -tōr'ĭ), *adj.*

pseu'do-hal'o·gen (-hăl'ō·jĕn; -hā'lō-), *n.* *Chem.* Any of certain radicals, as cyanogen (CN), and the cyanate (OCN), thiocyanate (SCN), and azide (N_3) groups, which resemble halogens in reactions and form binary compounds (**pseu'do-hal'ides** [-hăl'īdz; -īdz; -hā'līdz; -līdz]) analogous to halides.

pseu'do-her·maph'ro·dite (sū'dō-hûr·măf'rō-dīt; psū'dō-; 205; 242), *adj.* Apparently but not actually hermaphroditic, as when, in animals, the sexual glands are one sex but the other genitals mixed or indeterminate, or when, in plants, the stamens or pistils are suppressed. — **pseu'do-her·maph'ro·dit'ic** (-dĭt'ĭk), *adj.* — **pseu'do·her·maph'ro·dit·ism** (-măf'rō-dīt·ĭz'm), *n.*

pseu'do-hex·ag'o·nal (-hĕks·ăg'ō-nȧl; -n'l), *adj.* *Cryst.* Falsely hexagonal; — said of a crystal approximating in form to the hexagonal type.

pseu'do-Hit'tite, *n.* Kanesian Hittite.

pseu'do-hy'dro·pho'bi·a (-hī'drō-fō'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Lyssophobia.

pseu'do-hy'os·cy'a·mine (-hī'ō-sī'ȧ-mēn; -mĭn; 157), *n.* [*pseudo-* + *hyoscyamine.*] *Chem.* & *Pharm.* An alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, obtained from the leaves of the corkwood *Duboisia myoroporoides*, used as a sedative and antispasmodic like atropine.

pseu'do-hy'per·troph'ic (-hī'pĕr·trŏf'ĭk), *adj.* *Med.* Falsely hypertrophic; as, *pseudohypertrophic* paralysis, in which the muscles are enlarged by accumulation of fat. — **pseu'do-hy·per'tro·phy** (-hī·pûr'trē·fĭ), *n.*

pseu'do-in'flu·en'za (-ĭn'flōō·ĕn'zȧ), *n.* *Med.* A disease resembling influenza, but milder.

pseu'do-in·sol'u·ble (-ĭn·sŏl'ū·b'l), *adj.* *Anal. Chem.* Designating a substance that is not dissolved by the usual acid reagents, but is soluble in some specific solvent.

pseu'do-i'o·none', *n.* [*pseudo-* + *ionone.*] *Chem.* An unsaturated liquid ketone, $C_{13}H_{20}O$, made by condensation of citral with acetone. It is isomeric with ionone and yields it with acids.

pseu'do-i'sa·tin (-ī'sȧ·tĭn; -Iz'ȧ-), *n.* The isomeric lactam form of isatin.

Pseu'do-Is'i·dore, *n.* The unknown author or compiler of the pseudo-Isidorian decretals; also, these decretals collectively.

pseu'do-Is'i·do'ri·an, *adj.* Designating, or pertaining to, a collection of decretals, canons, letters, etc. (the **pseudo-Isidorian decretals**), made in Reims or Le Mans, and brought into circulation in the 9th century under the assumed name of Isidore, evidently the archbishop of Seville (d. 636) with the added surname Mercator. It was accepted as genuine up to the 15th century.

pseu'do-ism (sū'dō-ĭz'm; psū'-; 205; 242), *n.* [*pseudo-* + *-ism.*] Tendency toward that which is false.

pseu'do-i·som'er·ism (-ī·sŏm'ĕr·ĭz'm), *n.* *Chem.* Dynamic, or equilibrium, isomerism, esp. that in which the labile form (or *pseudo form*) is present in very small proportion, under ordinary conditions. See ISOMERIC, 1; cf. PSEUDO ACID. — **pseu'do-i'so·mer'ic** (-ĭ'sō-mĕr'ĭk), *adj.* — **pseu'do-i'so·mer** (-ĭ'sō-mĕr), *n.*

pseu'do-jer'vine (-jûr'vēn; -vĭn), *n.* Also **-vin.** *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{28}H_{41}NO_7$, resembling jervine and occurring with it.

pseu'do-la'li·a (sū'dō-lā'lĭ·ȧ; psū'dō-; 205; 242), *n.* [NL., fr. *pseudo-* + *-lalia.*] Nonsense talk; the utterance of meaningless speech sounds.

pseu'do-la·mel'li·bran'chi·a (-lȧ·mĕl'ĭ·brăng'kĭ·ȧ), **-bran'chi·a'ta** (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; LAMELLIBRANCHIA.] *Zool.* In some classifications, an order of bivalve mollusks having gills with interfilamentar and interlamellar junctions poorly developed, the mantle edges entirely open, and the anterior adductor muscle usually wanting. Generally it includes the scallops, pearl oysters, and related forms usually classed among the Filibranchia, and the true oysters, or suborder Ostreaceae of the Eulamellibranchia. — **pseu'do-la·mel'li·bran'chi·ate** (-ăt), *adj.*

Pseu'do-lar'ix (-lär'ĭks; -lā'rĭks), *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; LARIX.] *Bot.* A genus of Chinese coniferous but deciduous trees, having as the only known species *P. amabilis*, the golden larch.

pseu·dol'a·try (sū-dŏl'ȧ-trĭ; psū-; 205; 242), *n.* [*pseudo-* + *-latry.*] False worship.

pseu'do-leu'cite (sū'dō-lū'sĭt; psū'dō-), *n.* A crystal having the familiar form of leucite but altered and pseudomorphous in nature.

pseu'do-leu·ke'mi·a (sū'dō-lū̆·kē'mĭ·ȧ; psū'dō-; 205; 242), *n.* [NL., fr. *pseudo-* + *leukemia.*] *Med.* A morbid condition resembling leukemia in its anatomical changes, but lacking the changes in the circulating blood characteristic of the latter. — **pseu'do-leu·ke'mic** (-kē'mĭk; -kĕm'ĭk), *adj.*

pseu'do-li'chen (-lī'kĕn; -kĭn), *n.* *Bot.* A so-called lichen destitute of gonidia. It is an ascomycetous fungus parasitic on the thallus of an ordinary lichen.

pseu'do-lo'gi·a phan·tas'ti·ca (sū'dō-lō'jĭ·ȧ făn·tăs'tĭ·kȧ; psū'-). [NL. See PSEUDOLOGY; FANTASTIC.] Pathological lying; mythomania.

pseu'do-log'i·cal (-lŏj'ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* Fantastically or romantically falsified. — **pseu'do-log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pseu·dol'o·gist (sū-dŏl'ō-jĭst; psū-), *n.* [Gr. *pseudologistēs.*] A liar. *Obs. exc. Humorous.*

pseu'do-logue (sū'dō-lŏg; psū'-), *n.* [*pseudo-* + *-logue.*] A pathological liar.

pseu·dol'o·gy (sū-dŏl'ō-jĭ; psū-), *n.* [Gr. *pseudologia*, fr. *pseudēs* false + *logos* speech.] Falsehood; lying.

pseu'do-mal'a·chite (sū'dō-măl'ȧ-kīt; psū'-), *n.* *Mineral.* A hydrous copper phosphate resembling malachite.

pseu'do-man'cy (sū'dō-măn'sĭ; psū'-; 205; 242), *n.* [Gr. *pseudomanteia.*] False or counterfeit divination. *Rare.* — **pseu'do-man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *adj.* — **-man'tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

pseu'do-ma'ni·a (-mā'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* A mania for making false statements. — **pseu'do-ma'ni·ac** (-ăk), *n.*

pseu'do-mel'a·no'sis (-mĕl'ȧ·nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A blackish or greenish discoloration of tissue after death, esp. in the peritoneum and the abdominal organs, caused by the action of hydrogen sulphide from the intestines upon the blood pigment in the blood vessels.

pseu'do-mem'brane (-mĕm'brān), *n.* A false membrane. — **pseu'do-mem'bra·nous** (-mĕm'brȧ·nŭs), *adj.*

pseu'do-men'in·gi'tis (-mĕn'ĭn·jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A morbid condition resembling meningitis in symptoms, but much less severe; meningism.

pseu'do-me·tal'lic (sū'dō-mē·tăl'ĭk; psū'dō-; 205), *adj.* Falsely or imperfectly metallic; — said of a kind of mineral luster.

pseu'do-me·tam'er·ism (-mē·tăm'ĕr·ĭz'm), *n.* [*pseudo-* + *metamerism.*] *Zool.* False segmentation. — **pseu'do-met'a·mer'ic** (-mĕt'ȧ·mĕr'ĭk), *adj.*

pseu'do-mi·tot'ic (sū'dō-mĭ·tŏt'ĭk; psū'dō-; 205; 242), *adj.* [*pseudo-* + *mitotic.*] *Biol.* Diaschistic.

Pseu'do-mo'nas (sū'dō-mō'nȧs; psū'-; 205; 242), *n.* [G., fr. *pseudo-* + *monas* monad, applied to a kind of bacteria.] *Bacteriol.* **a** A genus of short bacteria of the family Bacteriaceae, producing a water-soluble green, blue, or yellowish-green pigment which diffuses through the medium. They are found chiefly in soil and water but certain species are sometimes pathogenic, as *P. aeruginosa* (syn. *Bacillus pyocyaneus*), found in various suppurative lesions. The genus formerly included certain forms now placed in other genera, as *Nitrosomonas* (nitrous bacteria) and *Phytomonas.* **b** [*not cap.*] Any bacterium of this genus.

pseu'do-mon'o·cot'y·le'don·ous (-mŏn'ō-kŏt'ĭ·lē'dŭn·ŭs; -lēd'ŭn·ŭs), *adj.* *Bot.* Having two coalescent cotyledons, or only one if the other is aborted.

pseu'do-mo·not'ro·py (-mō·nŏt'rō·pĭ), *n.* *Physical Chem.* That kind of monotropy in which the transition point lies below the melting points of the two forms.

pseu'do-morph (sū'dō-môrf; psū'-; 205), *n.* [Gr. *pseudomorphos*, fr. *pseudēs* false + *morphē* form.] **1.** An irregular or deceptive form.
2. *Mineral.* A mineral having the characteristic outward form of another species (or of some object, as a shell), as a piece of quartz having the cubic form of fluor spar; — used with *after*; as, limonite occurs as a *pseudomorph* after pyrite. *Pseudomorphs* are formed from the original crystals (whose form alone they retain) by a process of substitution, incrustation, infiltration, or alteration.
— **pseu'do-mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *adj.* — **pseu'do-mor'phous** (-fŭs), *adj.*

pseu'do-mor'phine (-môr'fēn; -fĭn), *n.* Also **-phin.** A nonpoisonous crystalline alkaloid, $C_{34}H_{36}N_2O_6$, obtained from opium and by oxidation of morphine.

pseu'do-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* *Mineral.* The state of being, or process of becoming, a pseudomorph. — **pseu'do-mor'phose** (-fōs), *adj.*

pseu'do-mor'phose (-fōz), *v. t.* To transform into a pseudomorph. — **pseu'do-mor'pho·sis** (-fō·sĭs; -môr·fō'sĭs), *n.*

pseu'do-mu'cin (-mū'sĭn), *n.* *Biochem.* A mucoprotein occurring in ovarian cysts, to whose fluid contents it imparts a ropy consistency.

pseu'do-nav'i·cel'la (-năv'ĭ·sĕl'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -CELLAE (-ē). [NL., fr. *pseudo-* + LL. *navicella*, dim. of *navis* ship, boat.] *Zool.* One of the minute spindle-shaped spores resulting from the conjugation of two gametes within the cyst of many Sporozoa. — **pseu'do-nav'i·cel'lar** (-ēr), *adj.*

pseu'do-neu·rop'ter (sū'dō-nū·rŏp'tĕr; psū'-), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* One of the Pseudoneuroptera.

Pseu'do-neu·rop'ter·a (-nū·rŏp'tĕr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; NEUROPTERA.] *Zool.* A division of insects with reticulated wings, as in the Neuroptera, in which they were formerly included, but having an incomplete metamorphosis. Originally it included the dragonflies, May flies, white ants, psocids and book lice, bird lice, caddis flies, scorpion flies, stone flies, etc. In recent classifications it has been abandoned, the above groups constituting separate orders. — **pseu'do-neu·rop'ter·an** (-ăn), *adj.* & *n.* — **pseu'do-neu·rop'ter·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

pseu'do-ni'trole (-nī'trōl), **pseu'do-ni'trol** (-trōl; -trŏl), *n.* [G. *pseudonitrol*, fr. *propylpseudonitrol*, which is so called from its isomerism with propyl-nitrolic acid and its lack of acid qualities.] *Chem.* Any of a series of compounds of the general formula $RR'C(NO)NO_2$, formed by the action of nitrous acid on nitroparaffins containing the group $-CH(NO_2)-$, corresponding to the secondary alcohols. They are crystalline solids of pungent odor which, by the intense blue color they yield when fused or dissolved, afford a means of detecting the lower secondary alcohols. Cf. NITROLIC.

pseu'do-ni'tro·site (-nī'trō·sīt), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds isomeric with nitrosites and characterized by the grouping $-C(NO)C(NO_2)-$.

pseu'do-nu'cle·in (-nū'klē·ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A paranuclein.

pseu'do-nu·cle'o·lus (-nū·klē'ō·lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pseudo-* + *nucleolus.*] *Biol.* A karyosome.

pseu'do-nych'i·um (sū'dō-nĭk'ĭ·ŭm; psū'dō-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. *pseud-* + Gr. *onychion*, dim. of *onyx* claw.] *Zool.* A paronychium.

pseu'do-nym (sū'dō-nĭm; psū'-; 205; 242), *n.* [F. *pseudonyme*, fr. Gr. See PSEUDONYMOUS.] **1.** A fictitious name assumed for the time, as by an author; a pen name.
2. A pseudonymous work. *Rare.*
— **pseu·don'y·mal** (sū-dŏn'ĭ·mȧl; psū-), *adj.* — **pseu'do-nym'ic** (sū'dō-nĭm'ĭk; psū'-), *adj.*

pseu'do-nym'i·ty (-nĭm'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The use of a pseudonym, as by an author; also, the fact or state of being signed with a pseudonym, as a book or other writing.

pseu·don'y·mous (sū-dŏn'ĭ·mŭs; psū-; 205), *adj.* [Gr. *pseudōnymos*, fr. *pseudēs* false + *onyma, onoma*, a name; cf. F. *pseudonyme.* See PSEUDO-; NAME.] Bearing or using a false or fictitious name, as a work or author. — **pseu·don'y·mous·ly,** *adv.* — **pseu·don'y·mous·ness,** *n.*

pseu'do-ny·mun'cle (sū'dō-nĭ·mŭng'k'l; psū'-), **pseu'do-ny·mun'cule** (-kūl), *n.* [As if fr. L. *pseudonymunculus*, dim.] An inferior or unimportant pseudonymous writer.

pseu'do-os'te·o·ma·la'ci·a (sū'dō-ŏs'tē·ō·mȧ·lā'shĭ·ȧ; psū'-dō-), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* False osteomalacia; specif., a form of rickets, esp. of the pelvis, resembling osteomalacia.

pseu'do-pa·ral'y·sis (-pȧ·răl'ĭ·sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Apparent lack or loss of muscular power unattended by paralysis, as that produced by pain. — **pseu'do-par'a·lyt'ic** (-pär'ȧ·lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

pseu'do-par'a·sit·ism (-pär'ȧ·sĭt·ĭz'm), *n.* [*pseudo-* + *parasitism.*] *Zool.* The casual or accidental occurrence of normally free-living animals in the bodies of other animals, simulating true parasites.

pseu'do-pa·ren'chy·ma (-pȧ·rĕng'kĭ·mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* In fungi, a tissuelike aggregation of compactly interwoven short-celled hyphae somewhat like true parenchyma. — **pseu'do-par'en·chym'a·tous** (-pär'ĕng·kĭm'ȧ·tŭs), *adj.*

pseu'do-pel'le·tier'ine (-pĕl'ē·tēr'ēn; -ĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* A crystalline bicyclic alkaloid, $C_9H_{17}NO$, found with pelletierine.

pseu'do-per'cu·lum (-pûr'kū·lŭm), *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; OPERCULUM.] *Zool.* An epiphragm. — **pseu'do-per'cu·lar** (-lĕr), **-cu·late** (-lăt), *adj.*

pseu'do-per'i·anth (-pĕr'ĭ·ănth), *n.* *Bot.* A cuplike or saclike protective envelope arising after fertilization around the archegonium in certain liverworts.

pseu'do-croup', *n.* = CHILDCROWING.

pseu'do-cu'mene·nyl (sū'dō·kū'mē·nĭl; psū'-; 205), *n.* [*pseudocumene* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* = PSEUDOCUMYL.

pseu'do-cy·e'sis (-sĭ·ē'sĭs), *n.* = PSEUDOPREGNANCY, 1.

pseu'do-del·tid'i·um, *n.* [NL.] = DELTIDIUM a.

Pseu'do-Di'o·ny'si·us, *n.* = DIONYSIUS THE AREOPAGITE b.

pseu'do-dip'ter·al, *adj.* [L. *pseudodipteros*, fr. Gr. *pseudodipteros.* See PSEUDO-; DIPTERAL.] *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION a. — **pseu'do·dip'ter·al·ly,** *adv.*

pseu'do-dox'y (sū'dō-dŏk'sĭ; psū'-; 205), *n.* An erroneous belief; also, the holding of erroneous beliefs. *Rare.*

pseudo form. Also **pseu'do-form',** **pseu'do-form',** *n.* *Chem.* See PSEUDOISOMERISM.

pseu'do-glob'u·lin (sū'dō-glŏb'ū·lĭn; psū'dō-; 205), *n.* *Biochem.* See EUGLOBULIN.

Pseu·dog'ry·phus (sū-dŏg'rĭ·fŭs; psū-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. *pseudo-* + L. *gryphus* a griffin.] Syn. of GYMNOGYPS.

pseu'do-ho·lop'tic, *adj.* See PSEUDO-.

pseu'do-leu·cae'mi·a, **-leu·ce'mi·a** (sū'dō-lū·sē'mĭ·ȧ; psū'-; 205). Vars. of PSEUDOLEUKEMIA.

pseu'do-leu·cae'mic, **-leu·ce'mic** (-sē'mĭk). Vars. of PSEUDOLEUKEMIC.

pseu'do-leu·kae'mi·a, **pseu'do-leu·kae'mic.** Vars. of PSEUDOLEUKEMIA, -KEMIC.

pseu'do-med'ic, *n.* A quack doctor. *Obs.*

pseu·dom'er·ism (sū·dŏm'ĕr·ĭz'm; psū-; 205), *n.* Also **pseu·dom'er·y.** [*pseudo-* + Gr. *meros* part.] *Chem.* = PSEUDOISOMERISM. — **pseu'do·mer'ic** (sū'dō-mĕr'ĭk; psū'-), *n.*

pseu'dom·ne'si·a (sū'dŏm·nē'zhĭ·ȧ; -zĭ·ȧ; psū'-), *n.* [NL.] = PARAMNESIA b.

pseu'do·morf. Pseudomorph. *Ref. Sp.*

pseu'do·mu'coid, *n.* = PSEUDOMUCIN.

pseu'do·na·vic'u·la (sū'dō-nȧ·vĭk'ū·lȧ; psū'dō-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. *pseudo-* + NL. *navicula*, dim. of L. *navis* boat.] = PSEUDONAVICELLA. — **pseu'do·na·vic'u·lar** (-lĕr), *adj.*

pseu'do·nim. Pseudonym. *R. S.*

pseu'do·nyme (sū'dō-nīm; psū'-). Var. of PSEUDONYM.

pseu'do·pa·pav'er·ine, *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* = PAPAVERINE.

pseu'do·pa·ren'chyme (sū'dō-pȧ·rĕng'kĭm; psū'dō-; 205), *n.* = PSEUDOPARENCHYMA.

pseu'do-pe·rid'i·um (sū'dō-pē-rĭd'ĭ·ŭm; psū'dō-; 205; 242), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A membranous cup enclosing the aecio-spores in certain rust fungi.

pseu'do-per·ox'ide (-pĕr-ŏk'sīd; -sĭd; -pûr-; 157), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* A dioxide that is not a true peroxide. See PEROXIDE **b**.

Pseu'do-pe·zi'za (-pē-zī'zȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *pseudo-* + *Peziza.*] *Bot.* A genus of fungi of the family Mollisiaceae. *P. medicaginis* causes a leaf spot of alfalfa, and *P. ribis*, anthracnose of currants. Some species were formerly included in the form genera *Gloeosporium*, *Colletotrichum*, and *Marssonina*.

pseu'do-phel·lan'drene (-fĕl'lăn'drēn), *n.* *Chem.* β-Phellandrene. See PHELLANDRENE.

pseu'do-phe·nan'threne (-fē-năn'thrēn), *n.* [*pseudo-* + *phenanthrene.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{18}H_{12}$, found in crude anthracene from coal tar.

Pseu'do-phoe'nix (-fē'nĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. *pseudo-* + *Phoenix.*] *Bot.* A genus of West Indian palms (family Arecaceae) having as the only known species *P. vinifera*, the hog palmetto (which see).

pseu'do-pi'on·no'tes (-pī'ŏ-nō'tēz), *n. pl. & sometimes sing.* [NL.] *Bot.* Pionnotes that are buttery instead of gelatinous. Cf. PIONNOTES.

pseu'do-plasm (sū'dō-plăz'm; psū'-; 205), *n.* *Med.* An apparent neoplasm that disappears spontaneously; phantom tumor.

pseu'do-plas·mo'di·um (-plăz-mō'dĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *pseudo-* + *plasmodium.*] *Biol.* An aggregation of small mycetozoan amoebae without true protoplasmic fusion.

pseu'do-pod (sū'dō-pŏd; psū'-; 205), *n.* [NL.] A pseudopodium.

pseu'do-po'di·o·spore' (-pō'dĭ·ō-spōr'), *n.* [*pseudopodium* + *-spore.*] *Zool.* In Protozoa, an amoeboid swarm spore; an amoebula.

pseu'do-po'di·um (-pō'dĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. *pseudo-* + *-podium.*] **1.** *Zool.* **a** A temporary protrusion or retractile process of the protoplasm of a cell, esp. of a unicellular organism, or a free cell (as a leucocyte) of a higher organism. Pseudopodia may have a fairly definite filamentous form (sometimes fusing with others to form a network) or be irregularly lobate as in *Amoeba.* They serve various purposes, especially as organs of locomotion or for taking up food. See AXOPODIUM, FILOPODIUM, LOBOPODIUM, MYXOPODIUM. **b** The foot of a rotifer.

2. *Bot.* **a** In certain mosses (Sphagnaceae, Andreaeaceae), a slender leafless branch of the gametophyte, often bearing gemmae. In the bog mosses (genus *Sphagnum*) the prolonged axis or pedicel which supports the sporogonium is a pseudopodium, and not a true seta. **b** In the Myxomycetes, one of the amoeboid protrusions of an active plasmodium. — **pseu·dop'o·dal** (sū-dŏp'ō-dăl; psū-; -d'l), *adj.* — **pseu'do-po'di·al** (sū'dō-pō'dĭ·ăl; psū'-), *adj.* — **pseu'do-po'di·an** (-ăn), *adj.*

pseu'do-pore (sū'dō-pōr; psū'-), *n.* *Zool.* In sponges, a pore in the pseudoderm.

pseu'do-por'phy·rit'ic (-pôr'fĭ·rĭt'ĭk), *adj.* *Petrog.* Having, through the more rapid growth of certain crystals, a porphyritic appearance without being a true porphyry.

pseu'do-preg'nan·cy (-prĕg'nănsĭ), *n.* **1.** *Med.* False pregnancy; a condition which simulates pregnancy but is due to a tumor of the uterus, increase in abdominal fat, or the like.

2. *Physiol.* A state of anoestrum resembling pregnancy which is induced in certain mammals, as the dog and the ferret, following sterile copulation with a vasectomized male.

pseu·dop'si·a (sū-dŏp'sĭ·ȧ; psū-; 205), *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; -OPSIA.] *Med.* False vision; optical illusion.

pseu·dop'tics (-dŏp'tĭks), *n.* [*pseud-* + *optics.*] That branch of psychology which studies optical illusions. See -ICS.

pseu'dop·to'sis (sū'dŏp-tō'sĭs; psū'-; 205), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Abnormal weakness of the levator muscles of the upper eyelid, causing a condition resembling ptosis.

pseu'do-pu'pa (sū'dō-pū'pȧ; psū'dō-; 205), *n.; pl.* -PUPAE (-pū'pē). [NL.] *Zool.* Any of certain insects in the resting stage which intervenes between two of the larval stages of hypermetamorphosis. — **pseu'do-pu'pal** (-păl), *adj.*

pseu'do-pur'pu·rin (-pûr'pū-rĭn), *n.* [*pseudo-* + *purpurin.*] *Chem.* A red crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_8O_7$, obtained from madder root and also made synthetically; purpurin-carboxylic acid. Its alumina lake is a fine red pigment.

pseu'do-ra'bi·es (-rā'bĭ·ēz), *n.* [NL.] **1.** *Med.* A condition simulating rabies.

2. *Veter.* = BULBAR PARALYSIS.

pseu'do-ra·ce'mic (-rȧ·sē'mĭk; -sĕm'ĭk), *adj.* [*pseudo-* + *racemic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating optically inactive mixed crystals containing equal quantities of the dextro and levo forms of an active compound. — **pseu'do-rac'e·mism** (-răs'ē-mĭz'm), *n.*

pseu'do-ra'mose (-rā'mōs; -rȧ·mōs'), *adj.* *Bot.* Forming false branches.

pseu'do-ram'u·lus (sū'dō-răm'ū·lŭs; psū'dō-; 205; 242), *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; RAMULOSE.] *Bot.* In certain blue-green algae (families Scytonemataceae and Rivulariaceae), a false or spurious branch caused by the breaking and extrusion of the filament from the gelatinous sheath, this false branch then forming its own sheath.

pseu'do-re·duc'tion (-rē-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [*pseudo-* + *reduction.*] *Biol.* The apparent halving of the number of chromosomes by synapsis.

pseu'do-rem'i·nis'cence (-rĕm'ĭ·nĭs'ĕns), *n.* [*pseudo-* + *reminiscence.*] *Psychiatry.* An error of memory, consisting in illusory recall of an experience which one has not had.

pseu'do-salt' (sū'dō-sôlt'; psū'dō-; 205; 242), *n.* *Chem.* A compound, as stannic chloride or aluminum chloride, analogous to a salt, and usually called a salt, but not ionized as such. *Madelung.*

Pseu·dos'ca·rus (sū-dŏs'kȧ-rŭs; psū-; 205; 242), *n.* [NL., fr. *pseudo-* + *Scarus.*] *Zool.* A widely distributed genus of parrot fishes. See PARROT FISH **a**.

pseudo science. [*pseudo-* + *science.*] A system of theories, assumptions, and methods erroneously regarded as scientific. — **pseu'do·sci'en·tif'ic** (sū'dō-sī'ĕn·tĭf'ĭk; psū'-dō-), *adj.* — **pseudo scientist.**

Pseu·dos'ci·nes (sū-dŏs'ĭ-nēz; psū-; 205; 242), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *pseudo-* + *Oscines.*] *Zool.* A superfamily equiv. to *Menurae.* See PASSERIFORMES. — **pseu·dos'ci·nine** (-nĭn; -nīn; 156), *adj.*

pseu'do-scle·ro'sis (sū'dō-sklē-rō'sĭs; psū'dō-; 205; 242), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A disease similar to multiple sclerosis, but without the characteristic lesions of nerve tissue in that disease.

pseu'do-scope (sū'dō-skōp; psū'-; 205; 242), *n.* [*pseudo-* + *-scope.*] *Optics.* An instrument which exhibits objects with their proper relief reversed, — an effect opposite to that produced by the stereoscope. — **pseu'do-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *adj.* — **pseu'do-scop'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ-kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

pseu·dos'co·py (sū-dŏs'kō-pĭ; psū-; 205), *n.* The production of the effect of reversed relief, as by the pseudoscope.

Pseu'do-scor'pi·on'i·da (sū'dō-skôr'pĭ·ŏn'ĭ·dȧ; psū'-; 205; 242), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* An order of Arachnida consisting of the book scorpions. — **pseu'do-scor'pi·on** (-skôr'-pĭ·ŭn), *n.*

pseu'do-sep'tate (-sĕp'tāt), *adj.* *Bot.* Apparently septate, as certain spores.

pseu'do-skel'e·ton (-skĕl'ē·tŭn; -t'n), *n.* *Zool.* In sponges, a skeleton consisting of foreign bodies not secreted by the animal. Cf. AUTOSKELETON. *Haeckel.*

pseu·dos'mi·a (sū-dŏz'mĭ·ȧ; -dŏs'mĭ·ȧ; psū-), *n.* [NL., fr. *pseud-* + Gr. *osmē* smell.] *Med.* False sensation of smell.

pseu'do-so·lu'tion (sū'dō-sō-lū'shŭn; psū'dō-; 205; 242), *n.* *Physical Chem.* A colloidal solution.

pseu·dos'o·pher (sū-dŏs'ō-fĕr; psū-; 205), *n.* [Gr. *pseudosophos* falsely wise.] Also **pseu'do-soph** (sū'dō-sŏf; psū'-), **pseu·dos'o·phist** (sū-dŏs'ō-fĭst; psū-). One who affects wisdom. — **pseu'do-soph'i·cal** (sū'dō-sŏf'ĭ·kăl; psū'dō-), *adj.* — **pseu·dos'o·phy** (sū-dŏs'ō-fĭ; psū-), *n.*

pseu'do-sperm (sū'dō-spûrm; psū'dō-; 205; 242), *n.* *Bot.* A pseudospermium.

pseu'do-sper'mi·um (-spûr'mĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *pseudo-* + Gr. *sperma* seed.] *Bot.* Any small indehiscent seedlike fruit, as an achene. — **pseu'do-sper'mic** (-mĭk), **-sper'mous** (-mŭs), *adj.*

pseu'do-sphere (sū'dō-sfēr; psū'-; 205), *n.* *Geom.* The analogue (in non-Euclidean space) of the sphere; any surface of constant negative curvature, esp. that generated by the revolution of a tractrix about its axis. — **pseu'do-spher'i·cal** (-sfĕr'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

pseu'do-spore (-spōr), *n.* **a** A teliospore. **b** = GEMMA, 1 **b**.

pseu'do-ster'e·o·scope' (-stĕr'ē-ō-skōp'; -stēr'ē-), *n.* A microscope having no correction for the inversion of the image of the object viewed. — **pseu'do-ster'e·o·scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *adj.* — **pseu'do-ster'e·os'co·pism** (-ŏs'kō-pĭz'm), *n.*

pseu·dos'to·ma (sū-dŏs'tō-mȧ; psū-; 205; 242), *n.; pl.* PSEUDOSTOMATA (sū'dō-stō'mȧ-tȧ; -stōm'ȧ-tȧ; psū'-; 205). [NL. See PSEUDO-; -STOMA.] *Anat. & Zool.* **a** In serous membranes, a stigma filled by intercellular substance, or otherwise closed. **b** The temporary mouth of a larval echinoderm. **c** The osculum of a sponge. — **pseu'do-stom'a·tous** (sū'dō-stōm'ȧ-tŭs; psū'-; 205), **pseu·dos'to·mous** (sū-dŏs'tō-mŭs; psū-; 205), *adj.*

Pseu'do-su'chi·a (sū'dō-sū'kĭ·ȧ; psū'dō-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *pseudo-* + Gr. *souchos* crocodile.] *Paleontol.* A suborder of small, slender, active Triassic reptiles (Parasuchia) possibly ancestral to carnivorous dinosaurs and birds. — **pseu'do-su'chi·an** (-ăn), *adj.* & *n.*

pseu'do-syl'lo·gism (-sĭl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* A paralogism or formal fallacy.

pseu'do-sym'me·try (sū'dō-sĭm'ē-trĭ; psū'-; 205), *n.* *Cryst.* The apparent symmetry in certain crystals which, as from twinning, come to resemble forms of another system, as the apparently hexagonal prisms of aragonite. — **pseu'do-sym·met'ric** (-sĭ-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri·cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *adj.*

pseu'do-ta'bes (sū'dō-tā'bēz; psū'-; 205; 242), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A nervous disorder with symptoms similar to those of tabes dorsalis. It is sometimes seen in, or following, smallpox, influenza, and other diseases.

pseu'do-tach'y·lite (-tăk'ĭ·līt), *n.* [*pseudo-* + *tachylite.*] *Geol.* A rock consisting of glass in which are included numerous fragments of the adjacent rock or rocks. It is supposed to have been formed by the partial fusion of crush breccia or mylonite.

Pseu'do-te·tram'er·a (-tē-trăm'ĕr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; TETRAMEROUS.] *Zool.* A division of beetles having the fifth tarsal joint minute and obscure, so that there appear to be but four joints. — **pseu'do-te·tram'er·al** (-ăl), *adj.* — **-er·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

pseu'do-tra'che·a (-trā'kē·ȧ; -trȧ·kē'ȧ), *n.; pl.* -TRACHEAE (-trā'kē-ē; -trȧ·kē'ē). [NL., fr. *pseudo-* + *trachea.*] *Zool.* One of a series of chitinous tubes in the labella of Diptera (Brachycera) through which liquid food is taken into the mouth. — **pseu'do-tra'che·al** (-trā'kē-ăl), *adj.*

Pseu'do-trim'er·a (-trĭm'ĕr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; TRIMERA.] *Zool.* A division of beetles having four-jointed tarsi, but with the fourth joint very small and hidden by the third. — **pseu'do-trim'er·al** (-ăl), *adj.* — **pseu'do-trim'er·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

pseu·do-tro'pine (-trō'pēn; -pĭn), *n.* Also **-pin.** *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_8H_{13}NO$, isomeric with tropine, formed by hydrolysis of tropacocaine.

Pseu'do-tsu'ga (-tsū'gȧ), *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; TSUGA.] *Bot.* A small genus of American and Asiatic evergreen trees (family Pinaceae), with whorled branches, linear flat leaves, monoecious flowers, and pendulous, rather large cones. *P. taxifolia*, the Douglas fir, and *P. macrocarpa*, the big-cone spruce, are the only American species.

pseu'do-tu·ber'cu·lo'sis (-tū-bûr'kū·lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Any of several infectious diseases, esp. of animals, characterized by the formation of nodules resembling tubercular nodules but not caused by the specific tubercle bacillus; specif., *Veter.*, = CASEOUS LYMPHADENITIS. — **pseu'do-tu·ber'cu·lar** (-tū-bûr'kū-lĕr), *adj.* — **pseu'do-tu·ber'cu·lous** (-lŭs), *adj.*

pseu'do-tur'bi·nal (-tûr'bĭ·năl; -n'l), *n.* [*pseudo-* + *turbinal.*] *Zool.* An inversion of the lateral wall of the nose, found in reptiles and birds.

pseu'do-u·re'a (-ū-rē'ȧ; -ū'rē·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *pseudo-* + *urea.*] *Chem.* The tautomeric enol form, $NH_2C(OH)\cdot NH$, of urea, known in the form of its esters; — called also *isourea* and *pseudocarbamide.*

pseu'do-u'ric ac'id. *Chem.* A white crystalline acid, $C_5H_6N_4O_4$, related to uric acid; 5-carbamido-barbituric acid. — **pseu'do-u'rate,** *n.*

pseu'do-ven'tri·cle (sū'dō-vĕn'trĭ·k'l; psū'dō-), *n.* The so-called fifth ventricle of the brain. See VENTRICLE.

pseu'do-vol·ca'no (-vŏl·kā'nō), *n.* *Geol.* A false volcano; an eruptive vent not emitting lava like a true volcano. — **pseu'do-vol·can'ic** (-kăn'ĭk), *adj.*

pseu·do'vum (sū-dō'vŭm; psū-; 205), *n.; pl.* -VA (-vȧ). [NL. See PSEUDO-; OVUM.] *Zool.* An egg capable of developing without fertilization; a parthenogenetic egg.

pseu'do-xan'thine (sū'dō-zăn'thēn; -thĭn; psū'-; 205), *n.* Also **-thin.** *Biochem.* A crystalline base like xanthine in its properties, occurring in small quantities in muscle tissue.

pseu'do-po'di·a (-pō'dĭ·ȧ), *n., pl.* of PSEUDOPODIUM.

pseu'do-pro'style, *adj.* & *n.* *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION **a** & **d**.

pseu'do-quin'ol (-kwĭn'ōl; -ŏl), *n.* *Chem.* See QUINOL **b**.

pseu'do-ru'nic al'pha·bet (sū'-dō-rōō'nĭk; psū'-). See ORKHON.

Pseu'do-scor'pi·o'nes (-skôr'pĭ·ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of PSEUDOSCORPIONIDA.

P'-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.

pshawd. Pshawed. *Ref. Sp.*

psi·cal'gi·a. Psychalgia. *Ref. Sp.*

psi'chic. Psychic. *Ref. Sp.*

psi'co·fis'ics. Psychophysics. *R.S.*

psi·col'o·gy. Psychology. *R. S.*

psi'co·path. Psychopath. *R. S.*

psi·co'sis. Psychosis. *Ref. Sp.*

psi·la'tro, *n.* = PSILOTHRUM. *Obs.*

psi'lo·pae'des (sĭ'lō-pē'dēz; psĭ'-lō-; 205), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *psilo-* + Gr. *pais, paidos*, offspring.] *Zool.* Birds whose young are hatched naked and fed for a time by the parents; altrices. *Obs.* — **psi'lo-pae'dic, psi'lo-pe'dic** (-pē'dĭk), *adj.*

psi·lo'ther, *n.* Also **psi·lo'thron.** A psilothrum. *Obs.*

psit·ta'ceous·ly, *adv.* of PSITTACEOUS.

pseu·do·yo·him'bine (-yō-hĭm'bēn; -bĭn), *n.* Also **-bin.** *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid occurring with yohimbine.

pseu'do-zo·e'a, pseu'do-zo·ae'a (-zō-ē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* In the Stomatopoda, a larval stage similar to the decapod zoea.

Pshav (pshăv), *n.* One of a tribe of Caucasian mountaineers, a branch of the Georgians.

pshaw (shô; *also, often humorous*, pshô; 205), *interj. & n.* Also **psha** (shä; pshä). An exclamation expressing impatient contempt or disgust.

A few episodical poohs and *pshaws.* *Scott.*

pshaw, *v. i. & t.;* PSHAWED (shôd; pshôd); PSHAW'ING. To express contempt, impatience, or disapprobation, by the exclamation "*pshaw!*"; to say "pshaw" at.

The goodman used regularly to frown and *pshaw* whenever this topic was touched upon. *Scott.*

psi (sī; psī; psē), *n.* [Gr.] **1.** Twenty-third letter (Ψ, ψ) of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to English *ps* as in *hops*, though in classic Greek the *p* was perhaps aspirated, as in *phi.* *Psi* is variously used in classifying, as, *Astron.*, to designate some star of a constellation, usually the twenty-third in brightness; as, *Psi* (ψ) Persei.

2. a An instance of the letter Ψ, ψ, written, printed, etc. **b** As a numeral, 700. Cf. GREEK NUMERAL.

Psid'i·um (sĭd'ĭ·ŭm; psĭd'-; 205), *n.* [NL., appar. irreg. fr. Gr. *psizein* to feed on pap.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American trees of the myrtle family (Myrtaceae), having pubescent leaves and cymose flowers with broad calyx tube and 4–5-celled ovary becoming in fruit a pulpy, many-seeded berry. *P. guajava* is the common guava.

psi'lan·throp'ic (sĭ'lăn·thrŏp'ĭk; psĭ'-; 205), *adj.* [See PSILANTHROPIST.] Pertaining to, or embodying, psilanthropy.

psi·lan'thro·pism (sĭ·lăn'thrō-pĭz'm; psĭ-; 205; 242), *n.* Psilanthropy.

psi·lan'thro·pist (sĭ·lăn'thrō-pĭst; psĭ-; 205), *n.* [Gr. *psilanthrōpos* merely human, fr. *psilos* bare, mere + *anthrōpos* a man.] One who believes that Christ was a mere man. — **psi·lan'thro·pist,** *adj.*

psi·lan'thro·py (-pĭ), *n.* The doctrine of the merely human existence of Christ.

psi'lo- (sĭ'lō-; psĭ'lō-; 205; 242), **psil-.** A combining form, Greek *psilo-*, from *psilos*, meaning *mere, bare*, as in *psilomelane.*

Psi·loc'er·as (sĭ·lŏs'ĕr·ăs; psĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. *psilo-* + *-ceras.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of smooth, evolute, discoidal ammonites characteristic of the basal zone of the Jurassic. It is the type of a family, **Psi'lo·ce·rat'i·dae** (sĭ'lō-sē-răt'ĭ-dē; psĭ'lō-). — **psi·loc'er·an** (sĭ·lŏs'ĕr·ăn; psĭ-), *adj.* — **psi'lo·cer'a·tan** (sĭ'lō-sĕr'ȧ-tăn; psĭ'lō-), *adj.* — **psi'lo·cer'a·tid** (-tĭd), *n.*

psi'loi (sĭ'loi; psĭ'-), *n. pl.* [Gr., fr. *psilos* bare, stripped.] *Gr. Antiq.* Light-armed troops, equipped with weapons or missiles, but wearing no defensive armor.

psi·lol'o·gy (sĭ·lŏl'ō-jĭ; psĭ-; 205), *n.* [*psilo-* + *-logy.*] Empty talk, mere noise. *Coleridge.*

psi·lom'e·lane (-lŏm'ē-lān), *n.* [*psilo-* + Gr. *melas, -anos*, black.] *Mineral.* A hydrous manganese oxide, generally very impure, occurring in smooth, botryoid iron-black or steel-gray forms, massive, or stalactitic. H., 5–6. Sp. gr., 3.7–4.7. — **psi'lo·me·lan'ic** (sĭ'lō-mē-lăn'ĭk; psĭ'lō-; 205), *adj.*

Psi'lo·phy·ta'les (sĭ'lō-fĭ·tā'lēz; psĭ'-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Psilophyton*, type genus (fr. *psilo-* + Gr. *phyton* a plant) + *-ales.*] *Paleontol.* An order of Paleozoic plants of Europe and eastern Canada, including the oldest known land plants with vascular structure. It includes two families, Asteroxylaceae and Rhyniaceae. The type genus is **Psi·loph'y·ton** (sĭ·lŏf'ĭ·tŏn; psĭ-).

psi'lo·phyte (sĭ'lō-fīt; psĭ'-; 205), *n.* [*psilo-* + *-phyte.*] A savanna plant. See SAVANNA, 3.

psi·lo'sis (sĭ·lō'sĭs; psĭ-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *psilōsis* a stripping bare of hair.] **1.** *Med.* **a** Falling out of hair; depilation. **b** Sprue.

2. *Gr. Gram.* Deaspiration.

psi·los'o·phy (sĭ·lŏs'ō-fĭ; psĭ-; 205), *n.* [*psilo-* + Gr. *sophos* wise.] Superficial philosophy. — **psi·los'o·pher** (-fĕr), *n.* *Both Rare.*

Psi'lo·ta'ce·ae (sĭ'lō-tā'sē-ē; psĭ'-; 205), *n. pl.* [NL. See PSILOTUM.] *Bot.* A family of fern allies of the order Lycopodiales, characterized by minute, scalelike leaves and 3-celled sporangia. It contains two genera, *Psilotum* and *Tmesipteris.* — **psi'lo·ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

psi·lo'thrum (sĭ·lō'thrŭm; psĭ-; 205), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *psilōthron.*] A depilatory.

psi·lot'ic (-lŏt'ĭk; -lō'tĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to psilosis.

Psi·lo'tum (sĭ·lō'tŭm; psĭ-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *psiloun* to bare; — alluding to the nearly naked stems.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical fern allies, type of the family Psilotaceae, with terrestrial or epiphytic habit, slender branching stems, and sessile sporangia, usually in spikes. *P. nudum* occurs in southern Florida.

psith'u·rism (sĭth'ū-rĭz'm; psĭth'-; 205), *n.* [Gr. *psithyrisma.*] A whispering sound, as of wind among leaves. *R.*

Psith'y·rus (sĭth'ĭ·rŭs; psĭth'-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *psithyros* whispering.] *Zool.* **a** A genus of large bees resembling bumblebees, but lacking the pollen-collecting apparatus and the worker caste; the lodger bees. They are parasitic in the nests of bumblebees. **b** [*not cap.; pl.* -RI (-rī).] A bee of this genus.

psit·ta'ceous (sĭ·tā'shŭs; psĭ-; 205), *adj.* *Zool.* Psittacine; also, *Rare*, parrotlike.

Psit·tac'i·dae (sĭ·tăs'ĭ·dē; psĭ-; 205), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A family of parrots formerly coextensive with the order Psittaciformes. As now usually restricted it contains the typical parrots, the pygmy parrots, the American parrots, macaws, and most of the parakeets. The typical subfamily, **Psit'ta·ci'nae** (sĭt'ȧ·sĭ'nē; psĭt'-), includes the gray parrot. — **psit'ta·cine** (sĭt'ȧ·sĭn; psĭt'-; -sīn), *adj.* & *n.*

Psit'ta·ci·for'mes (sĭt'ȧ·sĭ·fôr'mēz; psĭt'-; 205), *n. pl.* [NL. See PSITTACUS; -FORM.] *Zool.* An order of zygodactyl birds comprising the parrotlike birds. Syn. **Psit'ta·ci** (sĭt'ȧ·sī; psĭt'-; 205).

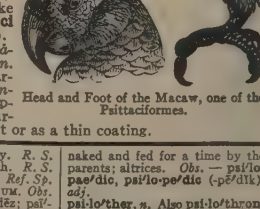

Head and Foot of the Macaw, one of the Psittaciformes.

psit'ta·ci·nite' (sĭt'ȧ·sĭ·nīt'; psĭt'-; 205), *n.* [L. *psittacinus* parrot-colored.] *Mineral.* A green lead copper vanadate, occurring as a pulverulent or as a thin coating.

---

pseu'do-pe·ri·od'ic, *adj.* *Math.* = QUASI-PERIODIC.

pseu'do-pe·rip'ter·al, *adj.* & *n.* [L. *pseudoperipteros*, fr. Gr. *pseudoperipteros.* See PERIPTERAL.] See COLUMNIATION **a** & **d**.

pseu'do-phar'ma·co'pi·an, *n.* A quack pharmacist. *Obs.*

pseu'do-phe·nan'thro·line. See PHENANTHROLINE.

pseu'do-Pin·dar'ic ode. See ODE, *n.*, 1.

pseu'do-plas'ma (sū'dō-plăz'mȧ; psū'dō-; 205), *n.* = PSEUDOPLASM.

pseu'do-pode (sū'dō-pōd; psū'dō-; 205). Var. of PSEUDOPOD.

psit'ta·cism (sĭt'ȧ·sĭz'm; psĭt'-; 205), *n.* [See PSITTACUS; -ISM.] Automatic or parrotlike speech, without thought of the meaning of the words spoken. — **psit'ta·cis'tic** (-sĭs'-tĭk), *adj.*

psit'ta·co'sis (-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *psittakos* parrot + *-osis.*] *Med.* A contagious virus disease of birds, esp. psittacines, marked by diarrhea and wasting; parrot disease. It is communicable to man, causing nausea, fever, and general malaise, and in severe or fatal cases, septicemia and a generalized pneumonia.

Psit'ta·cus (sĭt'ȧ·kŭs; psĭt'-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *psittacus* a parrot, fr. Gr. *psittakos.*] *Zool.* The typical genus of parrots, formerly extensive, but now restricted to the common gray parrot and a few related species.

pso'as (sō'ăs; psō'-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *psoa* a muscle of the loin.] *Anat.* Either of two internal muscles of the loin. They form the tenderloin of animals used as food. In man the larger one, ‖*pso'as ma'ior* or ‖*pso'as mag'nus* arises from the anterolateral surfaces of the lumbar vertebrae and, passing beneath Poupart's ligament, is inserted with the iliacus into the lesser trochanter of the femur. The smaller muscle, the ‖*pso'as mi'nor* or ‖*pso'as par'vus*, which is often absent, arises from the last dorsal and first lumbar vertebrae, and is inserted into the brim of the pelvis. — **pso·ad'ic** (sō·ăd'ĭk; psō-), **pso·at'ic** (-ăt'ĭk), *adj.*

Psoc'i·dae (sŏs'ĭ·dē; psŏs'-; 205), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A family of small, soft-bodied, winged insects (order Corrodentia), related to the book lice. They are widely distributed, feeding upon lichens, fungi, and decaying vegetation. — **psoc'id** (-ĭd), *n. & adj.* — **psoc'ine** (-ĭn; -īn), *adj.*

pso·i'tis (sō·ī'tĭs; psō-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *psoa* a muscle of the loin + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the psoas muscles.

pso·moph'a·gy (sō·mŏf'ȧ·jĭ; psō-; 205), *n.* [Gr. *psōmos* morsel + *-phagy.*] The swallowing of food without thorough chewing. — **pso'mo·phag'ic** (sō'mō·făj'ĭk; psō'-), *adj.* — **pso·moph'a·gist** (-mŏl'ȧ·jĭst), *n.*

pso'ra (sō'rȧ; psō'-; 181; 205), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *psōra.*] *Med.* Itching disease of the skin; specif.: a Scabies. b Psoriasis.

Pso·ra'le·a (sō·rā'lē·ȧ; psō-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *psōraleos* scabby. See PSORA.] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of herbs and shrubs of the pea family (Fabaceae). A number of species occur in the western United States. *P. esculenta* is the breadroot.

pso'ri·as'i·form (sō'rĭ·ăs'ĭ·fôrm; psō'-), *adj.* [See -IFORM.] *Med.* Like psoriasis.

pso·ri'a·sis (sō·rī'ȧ·sĭs; psō-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *psōriasis*, fr. *psōra* psora.] *Med.* A chronic cutaneous disease, characterized by circumscribed, red plaques covered with white scales.

pso'ri·at'ic (sō'rĭ·ăt'ĭk; psō'-), *adj. Med.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with, psoriasis. — *n.* One afflicted with psoriasis.

pso'ric (sō'rĭk; psō'-; 181; 205), *adj.* [L. *psoricus*, fr. Gr. *psōrikos.*] Of or pert. to psora.

pso'roid (sō'roĭd; psō'-; 181; 205), *adj.* [*psora* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling psora, or the itch.

Pso·roph'o·ra (sō·rŏf'ō·rȧ; psō-; 205), *n.* [NL. See PSORA; -PHORE.] *Zool.* A genus of large, showy mosquitoes having the palpi of dissimilar length in the two sexes, and the scutellum 3-lobed. The larvae develop in temporary rain pools.

Pso·rop'tes (sō·rŏp'tēz; psō-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *psōra* the itch + Sarc*optes.*] *Zool.* A genus of mites (family Sarcoptidae) having piercing mandibles and suckers with jointed pedicels. They resemble the itch and mange mites, but do not burrow into the skin. *P. communis* causes the scab. — **pso·rop'tic** (-tĭk), *adj.*

pso'roph·thal'mi·a (sō'rŏf·thăl'mĭ·ȧ; psō'-; 205), *n.* [NL. See PSORA; OPHTHALMIA.] *Med.* Itching, ulcerative blepharitis. — **pso'roph·thal'mic** (-mĭk), *adj.*

pso·ro'sis (sō·rō'sĭs; psō-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *psōra* the itch + *-osis.*] *Plant Pathol.* A disease of citrus trees affecting sweet oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit, characterized by scaly bark and exudation of gum and, in the later stages, retarded growth, small yellow leaves and dieback of twigs; — called also *scaly bark* in California. Cf. LEPROSIS.

pso'ro·sperm (sō'rō·spûrm; psō'-; 205), *n.* [Gr. *psōros* itching + *-sperm.*] *Zool.* Originally, a myxosporidian spore; later, any of various minute parasitic organisms, probably mostly sporozoans. — **pso'ro·sper'mi·al** (-spûr'-mĭ·ăl), **pso'ro·sper'mic** (-mĭk), **pso'ro·sper'mi·form** (-fôrm), *adj.*

pso'ro·sper·mi'a·sis (-spĕr·mĭ'ȧ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *psorosperm* + *-iasis.*] Psorospermosis.

pso'ro·sper·mo'sis (-mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *psorosperm* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Infestation of tissues, as the muscles, with psorosperms.

pso'rous (sō'rŭs; psō'-; 181; 205), *adj.* [Gr. *psōros* itching, mangy.] Pertaining to, or affected by, psora; psoric.

pst (pst), *interj.* A sibilant signal, as to attract attention or to enjoin silence.

psych (sīk), *v. t.* To examine or treat psychologically; esp., to psychoanalyze. *Colloq., U. S.*

psych-. = PSYCHO-.

psy'cha·gog'ic (sĭ'kȧ·gŏj'ĭk; psĭ'-; 205), *adj.* [Gr. *psychagōgikos.* See PSYCHAGOGOS.] Attractive; persuasive; inspiring.

psy'cha·go'gos (-gō'gŏs), *n.* Also, *Rare*, **psy'cha·gogue** (sĭ'kȧ·gŏg; psĭ'-; 185; 205). [Gr. *psychagōgos*, fr. *psyché* the soul + *agein* to lead.] A conductor of souls to the lower world; esp. [*cap.*], Hermes; also, an evoker of spirits; a necromancer.

psy'cha·gogue (sĭ'kȧ·gŏg; psĭ'-; 185; 205), *n.* **a** A believer in or practicer of psychogogy. **b** See PSYCHAGOGOS.

psy'cha·go'gy (-gō'jĭ), *n.* Guidance of the soul; a psychotherapy that stresses the adoption by the patient of a suitable life goal. — **psy'cha·gog'ic** (-gŏj'ĭk), *adj.*

psy'chal (sĭ'kăl), *adj.* [See PSYCHICAL.] Psychical. *Rare.*

psy'chal'gi·a (sĭ·kăl'jĭ·ȧ; psĭ-; 205), *n.* [NL. See PSYCHO-; -ALGIA.] *Med.* Mental distress.

psy'chas·the'ni·a (sĭ'kăs·thē'nĭ·ȧ; psĭ'-; sĭ'kăs·thĕ·nĭ'ȧ; psĭ'-; 205), *n.* [NL. See PSYCHO-; ASTHENIA.] *Psychopathol.* A neurotic condition characterized by lack of energy and decision, and by obsessions, doubts, phobias, tics, etc. — **psy'chas·then'ic** (sĭ'kăs·thĕn'ĭk; psĭ'-), *adj. & n.*

Psy'che (sĭ'kē; psĭ'-; 205), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Psychē* Psyche, fr. *psyché* the soul. See PSYCHICAL.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A lovely maiden, the personification of the soul, usually represented with the wings of a butterfly, emblematic of immortality. In the *Golden Ass* of Apuleius, Psyche is a beautiful princess of whom Venus becomes jealous. The goddess orders Cupid (Eros) to inspire Psyche with an unworthy love, but Cupid himself falls in love with her and visits her by night, forbidding her to seek to learn who he is. Told by her sisters that her lover is a monster, she brings a lamp to the bedside one night when he is asleep. A drop of burning oil falling on his shoulder awakes him, and he leaves in anger. Psyche is then condemned to long wanderings and labors, imposed by Venus, but at last is reunited to her lover, made immortal, and raised to Olympus.

2. [*not cap.*] The human soul; orig., the vital principle, which constitutes the inner spring of action and development; later, the spiritual being as distinct from the body, both in nature and in destiny; also, the mind; the mental life of an individual, comprising intellectual, emotional, and impulsive activities and predispositions; the self.

3. [*not cap.*] [F. *psyché.*] A cheval glass. *Now Rare.*

4. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

5. *Zool.* See PSYCHIDAE.

-psy'che. [NL.] A combining form from Greek *psychē*, meaning *the soul*, used to denote *a* (specified) *type of psychic entity*, as in phyto*psyche.*

Psy·che'an (sĭ·kē'ăn; psĭ-; sĭ'kē·ăn; psĭ'-; 205), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Psyche.

Psyche knot. A style of wearing the hair in a projecting or conical coil at the back of the head.

psy'che·om'e·try (sĭ'kē·ŏm'ē·trĭ; psĭ'-; 205), *n.* [Gr. *psychē* soul, mind + *-metry.*] Theory or science of the mathematical cognition of the human mind; — so used by Christian Wolff.

psy'ches·the'si·a (sĭ'kĕs·thē'zhĭ·ȧ; -zhȧ; -zĭ·ȧ; psĭ'-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. *psych-* + *esthesia.*] *Psychol.* Subjective sensation.

psy'ches·thet'ic (sĭ'kĕs·thĕt'ĭk; psĭ'-), **psy'chaes·thet'ic** (-kēs·thĕt'ĭk; -kēs-), *adj.* [See PSYCHO-; AESTHETICS.] *Psychol.* Pertaining to sensation in its relations to thought and feeling.

psy·chi'a·sis (sĭ·kĭ'ȧ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., formed erroneously fr. *psych-* + *-iasis.*] Spiritual healing; religious healing for the soul.

psy·chi'a·ter (sĭ·kĭ'ȧ·tĕr; psĭ-; 205), *n.* [*psych-* + Gr. *iatēr* healer.] *Med.* A psychiatrist.

psy'chi·at'ric (sĭ'kĭ·ăt'rĭk; psĭ'-; 205), *adj.* Also **psy'chi·at'ri·cal** (-rĭ·kăl). Pertaining to, or of concern to, psychiatry. — **psy'chi·at'ri·cal·ly**, *adv.*

psychiatric social work. Social work with cases of mental disorder.

psy·chi'a·trist (sĭ·kĭ'ȧ·trĭst; psĭ-; sĭ'kĭ·ăt'rĭst; psĭ'-; 205), *n. Med.* A specialist in psychiatry; an alienist.

psy·chi'a·trize (-trīz), *v. t.* To treat psychiatrically; to subject to the influence of psychiatrical examination and treatment.

psy·chi'a·try (sĭ·kĭ'ȧ·trĭ; psĭ-; sĭ'kĭ·ăt'rĭ; psĭ'-; 205), *n.* [NL. *psychiatria*, fr. Gr. *psychē* the mind + *iatreia* healing.] The medical specialty that deals with mental disorders, esp. with the psychoses, but also with the neuroses.

psy'chic (sĭ'kĭk; psĭ'kĭk; 205), *adj.* [Gr. *psychikos* of the soul or life, spiritual, animal, fr. *psychē* breath, life, spirit, soul, mind, fr. *psychein* to breathe, blow.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the psyche. See PSYCHE, 2.

2. Not physical; lying outside the realm of known physical processes; as, *psychic* forces; *psychic* influence.

3. Sensitive to nonphysical forces; as, a *psychic* person or spiritualistic medium.

psy'chic (sĭ'kĭk; psĭ'kĭk; 205), *n.* **1.** A person apparently sensitive to nonphysical forces; esp., *Spiritualism*, one capable of serving as a spiritualistic medium.

2. The field of psychic phenomena.

3. *Gnosticism.* A being endowed with soul, belonging to the second of the three classes into which mankind was divided; — applied to the orthodox by the Tertullianists. See PNEUMATIC, *n.*, 3.

psy'chi·cal (sĭ'kĭ·kăl; psĭ'-; 205), *adj.* [See PSYCHIC, *adj.*]

1. Psychic.

2. Of or pertaining to the mind; mental; — contrasted with *physical.*

psy'chi·cal·ly, *adv.* of PSYCHIC, PSYCHICAL.

psychical research. Investigation of phenomena that appear contrary to physical laws and suggest the possibility of mental activity apart from body; — so called after the *Society for Psychical Research.*

psychic blindness. See BLINDNESS, 1.

psychic deafness. See DEAFNESS.

psychic disposition. *Psychol.* A predisposition towards any special type of mental activity.

psychic energy. Energy manifested in mental activity and conceived as distinct from physical energy.

psychic epilepsy. See EPILEPSY.

psychic force. Any instinct, desire, or other internal source of mental activity, conceived after the analogy of a physical force.

Psy·chich'thys (sĭ·kĭk'thĭs; psĭ-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *psychē* spirit + *-ichthys.*] *Zool.* A genus of chimaeras differing from *Chimaera* in having no anal fin.

psy'chi·cism (sĭ'kĭ·sĭz'm; psĭ'-; 205), *n.* Psychical research. — **psy'chi·cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

psychic medicine. That department of medicine which treats of mental diseases.

psychic monism. *Philos.* The view that there is only one kind of ultimate reality, the psychic, spiritual, or mental.

psychic research. = PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

psy'chics (sĭ'kĭks; psĭ'-; 205), *n.* A proposed science, parallel to physics, and concerned with purely psychic, mental, or spiritual phenomena and laws. See -ICS.

Psych'i·dae (sĭk'ĭ·dē; psĭk'-; 205), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Psyche* + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of moths whose larvae are known as *bagworms.* The males have thinly scaled or nearly transparent wings, while the females are wingless and grublike.

Psy'che (sĭ'kē; psĭ'-; 205) is the type genus. — **psy'chid** (-kĭd), *n. & adj.*

psy'chism (sĭ'kĭz'm; psĭ'-; 205), *n.* [Cf. F. *psychisme.*] **1.** Psychic nature or character; mentality; mental fact or process.

2. Psychical research.

3. *Philos.* Quesne's doctrine that there is a fluid universally diffused and equally animating all living beings.

psy'chist (-kĭst), *n.* **1.** One who engages in psychical research.

2. One who holds pronounced doctrines about the nature and extent of the psychic.

psy'cho- (sĭ'kō-; psĭ'kō-; 205), **psych-.** [See PSYCHIC.] A combining form, Greek *psycho-*, *psych-*, from *psychē*, meaning *life, soul*, as in *psycho*pannychism, *psycho*stasy, used to denote: **a** *Mind, mental processes and activities*, as in *psychology*, *psychometric*, *psychodynamic*, *psychiatry.* **b** *A disembodied spirit*, as in *psycho*gram, *psychorhagy.* **c** *Psychological methods*, as in *psycho*analysis, *psycho*therapy. **d** *Psychic and*; — in adjectives, as in *psycho*galvanic, *psycho*physical, *psycho*somatic.

psy'cho·a·nal'y·sis (sĭ'kō·ȧ·năl'ĭ·sĭs; psĭ'-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. *psycho-* + *analysis.*] **a** The method developed by Sigmund Freud for analyzing the content and mechanisms of a person's mental life, for purposes of psychotherapy. By dream analysis and similar devices it aids the patient to discover and relive his unconscious memories and desires and to adjust his mental conflicts. **b** The body of facts discovered by this method. **c** The system of theories based on these facts, and dealing esp. with the repression of desires into the unconscious and with the infantile sexuality as the source of conflicts and neuroses. **d** The interpretation of facts from other sources in the light of these theories. —

psy'cho·an'a·lyt'ic (-ăn'ȧ·lĭt'ĭk), **psy'cho·an'a·lyt'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **psy'cho·an'a·lyt'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

psy'cho·an'a·lyze (-ăn'ȧ·līz), *v. t.* To subject to psychoanalytical examination and treatment. — **psy'cho·an'a·lyst** (-lĭst), *n.* — **psy'cho·an'a·lyz'er** (-līz'ĕr), *n.*

psy'cho·as·then'ics (-ăs·thĕn'ĭks), *n.* [See PSYCHO-; ASTHENIC.] The scientific study of mental deficiency. See -ICS.

psy'cho·bi'o·chem'is·try (-bī'ō·kĕm'ĭs·trĭ), *n.* Biochemistry applied to the problems of psychology and psychiatry.

psy'cho·bi·ol'o·gy (-bī·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*psycho-* + *biology.*] The study of mental life and behavior in relation to other biological processes. — **psy'cho·bi'o·log'i·cal** (-bī'ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), **psy'cho·bi'o·log'ic** (-bī'ō·lŏj'ĭk), *adj.*

psy'cho·clin'ic (-klĭn'ĭk), *n.* A psychological clinic. — **psy'cho·clin'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **·clin'i·cist** (-ĭ·sĭst), *n.*

psy'cho·di·ag·nos'tics, *n.* See PSYCHO-; DIAGNOSTICS.

Psy·chod'i·dae (sĭ·kŏd'ĭ·dē; psĭ-; 205), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Psychoda*, type genus (fr. Gr. *psychē* butterfly + *eidos* form) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of very small flies of the suborder Nematocera, having hairy mothlike wings. The larvae develop in moss and damp vegetable matter. The family includes the genus *Phlebotomus.* See SAND-FLY FEVER. The type genus is **Psy·cho'da** (sĭ·kō'dȧ; psĭ-).

psy'cho·dis'po·si'tion·al (sĭ'kō·dĭs'pō·zĭsh'ŭn·ăl; -'l; psĭ'-kō-; 205), *adj.* [See PSYCHO- a.] Pertaining to mental disposition or persistent tendency.

psy'cho·dy·nam'ic (-dĭ·năm'ĭk; -dĭ'-), *adj.* Pertaining to or concerned with motives and other causative factors in mental life.

psy'cho·dy·nam'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The study of psychology from the psychodynamic point of view. See -ICS.

psy'cho·ed'u·ca'tion·al (-ĕd'ū·kā'shŭn·ăl; -'l), *adj.* [See PSYCHO- a.] Concerned with education in its dependence on the mental characteristics of the pupil.

psy·chof'u·gal (sĭ·kŏf'ū·găl; psĭ-; 205), *adj.* [See PSYCHO- a; CENTRIFUGAL.] Proceeding from a mental process or state and affecting the environment.

psy'cho·gal·van'ic (sĭ'kō·găl·văn'ĭk; psĭ'kō-; 205), *adj.* [*psycho-* + *galvanic.*] *Psychol.* Pertaining to or designating electrical changes in the body as dependent on mental processes. The **psychogalvanic reflex** is a momentary decrease in the apparent electrical resistance of the skin, resulting from activity of the sweat glands in response to exciting stimuli.

psy'cho·gal'va·nom'e·ter (-găl'vȧ·nŏm'ē·tĕr), *n. Psychol.* A galvanometer used to detect the psychogalvanic reflex.

psy'cho·gen'e·sis (-jĕn'ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL.] **1.** Genesis through an internal force, as opposed to *natural selection*; specif., mental origination, as of a disease.

2. *Psychol.* **a** The origin and development of the mind or of any mental function or trait. **b** The origin of any peculiarity of behavior from mental processes; as, the *psychogenesis* of hysteria.

psy'cho·ge·net'ic (-jē·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **psy'cho·ge·net'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). **a** Of or pertaining to psychogenesis. **b** Psychogenic. — **psy'cho·ge·net'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

psy'cho·ge·net'ics (-jē·nĕt'ĭks), *n.* The study of psychogenesis. See -ICS.

psy'cho·gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* [*psycho-* + *-genic.*] Originating in the mind; caused by, or dependent upon, mental influences; as, *psychogenic* nervous disorders as opposed to organic.

psy·chog'no·sis (sĭ·kŏg'nō·sĭs; psĭ-; 205), **psy·chog'no·sy** (-sĭ), *n.* [See -GNOSIS.] Any penetrating study of the psyche, esp. as concerned with the individual character. — **psy'chog·nos'tic** (sĭ'kŏg·nŏs'tĭk; psĭ'-), *adj.*

psy'cho·gram (sĭ'kō·grăm; psĭ'kō-; 205), *n.* [*psycho-* + *-gram.*] **1.** A message or communication supposed to have been sent by a spirit.

2. A description of the mental life of an individual.

3. A mental representation, as a number form.

4. = PROFILE, *n.*, 5.

psy'cho·graph (sĭ'kō·grăf; psĭ'-; 83; 205), *n.* [*psycho-* + *-graph.*] **1.** **a** Any instrument intended to record psychic processes; esp., an instrument for spirit writing. **b** = AUTOMATOGRAPH. **c** *Psychol.* = PROFILE, *n.*, 5. **d** A psychological biography or analysis of an individual.

2. *Spiritualism.* An image alleged to have been produced upon a photographic plate, without a camera, by the influence of a spirit.

psy·chog'ra·pher (sĭ·kŏg'rȧ·fĕr; psĭ-; 205), *n.* [*psycho-* + *-grapher.*] One who describes the mental life of an individual; a psychological biographer.

psy'cho·graph'ic (sĭ'kō·grăf'ĭk; psĭ'-; 205), *adj.* Pertaining to the psychograph or to psychography.

psy·chog'ra·phist (sĭ·kŏg'rȧ·fĭst; psĭ-; 205), *n.* [*psycho-* + *-graphist.*] A spiritualistic medium who employs automatic writing for spirit communications.

psy·chog'ra·phy (sĭ·kŏg'rȧ·fĭ; psĭ-; 205), *n.* **1.** Descriptive psychology in general. *Now Rare.*

2. The description of an individual's mental characteristics and their development; psychological biography.

3. Automatic writing used for spiritualistic purposes.

4. *Spiritualism.* The alleged production of images of spirits upon sensitive plates by means of spiritualistic forces, without the use of a camera.

psy'choid (sĭ'koĭd; psĭ'-; 205), *n.* [*psych-* + *-oid.*] A hypothetical vital principle, directing the behavior of an organism.

psy'cho·ki·ne'si·a (sĭ'kō·kĭ·nē'sĭ·ȧ; -zĭ·ȧ; -kī-; psĭ'kō-; 205), *n.* [NL. See PSYCHO-; KINESIS.] *Psychol.* A fit of violent maniacal action, resulting from defective inhibition.

psy'cho·ki·ne'sis (-kĭ·nē'sĭs; -kī-), *n.* [NL.] The production of physical motion by psychic agency. — **psy'cho·ki·net'ic** (-nĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

psy'cho·kyme (sĭ'kō·kīm; psĭ'kō-; 205), *n.* [*psycho-* + Gr. *kyma* wave.] The neural energy operative in any mental activity.

Psit'ta·co·mor'phae (sĭt'ȧ·kō·mŏr'fē; psĭt'-; 205), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *psittakos* parrot + *morphē* form.] *Zool.* = PSITTACIFORMES. — **psit'ta·co·mor'phic** (-fĭk), *adj.*

pso'ri·as'is (sō'rĭ·ăs'ĭs; psō'-; 205), *adj.* = PSORIATIC, *adj.*

pso'ri·at'i·form (sō'rĭ·ăt'ĭ·fôrm; psō'-; 205), *adj.* = PSORIASIFORM.

P station. *Radio.* = PRIVATE STATION.

psy'chaes·thet'ic. Var. of PSYCHESTHETIC.

psy'cha·nal'y·sis (sĭ'kȧ·năl'ĭ·sĭs; psĭ'-; 205), *n.* = PSYCHOANALYSIS. — **psych'an·a·lyt'ic** (sĭk'-ăn·ȧ·lĭt'ĭk; psĭk'-), *adj.* — **psy'cha·nal'y·sist** (sĭ'kȧ·năl'ĭ·sĭst; psĭ-), *n.*

psy'chi·at'ri·a (-kĭ·ăt'rĭ·ȧ; -kȧ·thăr'-; -ĭ'-; trĭ·ȧ; sĭ·kĭ'ȧ·trē'ȧ; psĭ-), *n.* [NL.] = PSYCHIATRY.

psy'cho·au'to·mat'ic, *adj.* See PSYCHO- d.

psy'cho·bi·ot'ic, *adj.* See PSYCHO- c.

psy'cho·ca·thar'sis (-kȧ·thăr'-sĭs), *n.* = CATHARSIS, *n.*, 4.

psy'cho·ep'i·lep'sy. = PSYCHIC EPILEPSY. See EPILEPSY.

psy'cho·eth'i·cal, *adj.* See PSYCHO- d.

psy·chog'e·ny (sĭ·kŏj'ē·nĭ; psĭ-; 205), **psy·chog'o·ny** (-kŏg'ō·nĭ), *n.* = PSYCHOGENESIS, 2 a.

psy'cho·gon'ic (sĭ'kō·gŏn'ĭk; psĭ'-; 205), **psy'cho·gon'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* = PSYCHOGENIC.

psy·cho·lep·sy (sī′kō·lĕp′sĭ; psĭ′-; 205), *n.* [*psycho-* + *-lepsy.*] *Psychopathol.* An attack of hopelessness and mental inertia, occurring typically in psychasthenic individuals. — **psy′cho·lep′tic** (-lĕp′tĭk), *adj.*

psy·chol′o·ger (sī·kŏl′ō·jĕr; psĭ-; 205), **psy′cho·lo′gi·an** (sī′kō·lō′jĭ·ăn; psĭ′-; 205), *n.* A psychologist. *Rare.*

psy′cho·log′i·cal (sī′kō·lŏj′ĭ·kăl; psĭ′kō-; 205), *adj.* Also **psy′cho·log′ic.** **1.** **a** Of, belonging to, concerning, or of the nature of, psychology; as, *psychological* principles. **b** Loosely, mental; as, a *psychological* fear.
2. Having the quality of a thing as directly experienced; subjective as opposed to objective; as, *psychological* space; *psychological* time.

psychological atomism. The conception, as with Hume, that there are certain primordial units of consciousness, such as sensations, out of which more complex mental states are compounded.

psychological clinic. An institution or station for the psychological examination and guidance of individuals.

psychological egoism. Egoism (sense 3 **b**).

psychological hedonism. The theory, advanced by Hobbes, Bentham, and others, that all human striving is fundamentally a pursuit of pleasure or an avoidance of pain.

psychological idealism. Epistemological idealism.

psychological logic. See LOGIC, *n.*, 1 (4).

psy′cho·log′i·cal·ly, *adv.* of PSYCHOLOGICAL.

psychological moment. **a** The occasion when any action or event is most certain to have full effect on men's minds, as by reason of exceptional interest, excitability, or expectancy; as, to await the *psychological moment* for making a suggestion. **b** Loosely, the exactly appropriate or the critical moment; as, to arrive at the *psychological moment.*

psychological primary. See PRIMARY, *n.*, 3.

psychological test. Any method used for measuring an individual's mental characteristics, as memory, intelligence, emotionality, or speed of reaction.

psy′cho·log′ics (sī′kō·lŏj′ĭks; psĭ′-; 205), *n.* Psychology. See -ICS. *Rare.*

psy·chol′o·gism (sī·kŏl′ō·jĭz′m; psĭ-; 205), *n.* **1.** Any doctrine that emphasizes psychological conceptions outside of the field of psychology proper; as, *psychologism* in history or in philosophy.
2. An expression or term used in psychology.
3. See LOGIC, *n.*, 1 (4).

psy·chol′o·gist (sī·kŏl′ō·jĭst; psĭ-; 205), *n.* One versed in, or devoted to, psychology; one who teaches or studies the phenomena of consciousness and behavior.

psy·chol′o·gist's fal′la·cy (-jĭsts). See *Citation.*
The great snare of the psychologist is the confusion of his own standpoint with that of the mental fact about which he is making his report. I shall hereafter call this the "*psychologist's fallacy*" par excellence. *Wm. James.*

psy·chol′o·gize (-jīz), *v. i.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); GIZ′ING (-jīz′ĭng). To engage in psychological thought or investigation. — *v. t.* **a** To hypnotize. **b** To interpret psychologically.

psy′cho·logue (sī′kō·lŏg; psĭ′-; 185; 205), *n.* [F.] One devoted to psychology or to psychologism.

psy·chol′o·gy (sī·kŏl′ō·jĭ; psĭ-; 205), *n.* [NL. *psychologia;* cf. F. *psychologie,* G. *psychologie.* See PSYCHO-; -LOGY.]
1. The science which treats of the mind (of man or other organisms) in any of its aspects; systematic knowledge and investigation of the phenomena of consciousness and behavior; the study of the organism and its activities, considering it as an individual whole, esp. in relation to its physical and social environment; also, any school or system of this science. The word *psychologia* was coined in the sixteenth century and first appeared in English (spelled *psycology*) in the seventeenth. In most of its early manifestations psychology was a branch of metaphysics, dealing with the concept of the soul (cf. SOUL, 1). In subsequent early development it consisted chiefly of a doctrine of mental faculties or powers (***faculty psychology***), as of perception, memory, reason, and will, deductively elaborated. In the seventeenth century, the deductive method of ***rational psychology*** began to be supplemented with observations of experience (cf. EMPIRICAL PSYCHOLOGY). The *associationism* (which see) of Hartley, Hume, and the two Mills paved the way for rapid development. The first experimental laboratory was founded in 1879 by Wundt. Differences of approach and method have given rise to schools often differing widely, as in stressing predominantly feeling and desire, intelligence, or objective, esp. motor, responses. ***Existential psychology*** treats analytically of the actual content of the individual's experience, apart from questions of its biological or social utility. ***Functional psychology*** views mental processes as adaptations of the organism. ***Structural psychology,*** commonly identified with *existential,* is founded upon analysis of mental processes into structural elements (as sensations and feelings) and their synthesis by experiment. For ***Gestalt psychology,*** phenomena are more than the sum of their parts (see GESTALT). ***Self psychology*** centers on the self, rather than on consciousness or response. The emphasis in ***dynamic psychology*** falls on processes, changes, causes, and motivation. ***Behaviorism*** (which see) limits psychology to the study of behavior. ***Motor psychology*** agrees with behaviorism in being mechanistic but differs in being based on a dualistic metaphysics instead of a materialistic monism. It interprets conscious processes as epiphenomena. ***Physiological psychology*** treats of the bodily functions, as of the sense organs, nervous system, muscles, and glands, in their relation to mental processes. ***Abnormal psychology*** deals with irregular mental phenomena, including dreams and hallucinations as well as mental diseases and feeble-mindedness. ***Differential psychology*** studies, and seeks to measure, as by tests, the differences between individuals and population groups. ***Genetic psychology*** attempts to trace the development of mind in the individual and in the race. In respect to the subject or special field treated, psychology is further characterized as *human* or *animal; adolescent* or *adult; social* (or *collective*); *race,* etc. Similarly, ***applied psychology,*** or ***psychotechnology,*** may be, according to its field of practical application, *educational, vocational, clinical, industrial,* etc. All the above scientific and theoretic schools are sometimes grouped as ***academic psychology*** in contrast to ***popular psychology,*** that is, nonscientific or common sense ideas about mental processes and motives. See ANALYTIC PSYCHOLOGY, PSYCHOPATHOLOGY, PSYCHIATRY, PSYCHOANALYSIS, PSYCHOTHERAPY, PSYCHOPHYSICS.
2. The traits, feelings, actions, and attributes, collectively, of the mind; as, the *psychology* of a criminal, of a dog, of a mob.
3. A treatise on the science of psychology.

psy·chom′a·chy (sī·kŏm′ə·kĭ; psĭ-; 205), *n.* [LL. *psychomachia,* fr. Gr. *psychē* the soul + *machē* fight; cf. Gr. *psychomachia* desperate fighting.] A conflict of the soul with the body.

psy′cho·man′cy (sī′kō·măn′sĭ; psĭ′-; 205), *n.* [*psycho-* + *-mancy.*] Necromancy; also, spiritism. — **psy′cho·man′tic** (-măn′tĭk), *adj.* *Rare.*

psy·chom′e·ter (sī·kŏm′ē·tĕr; psĭ-; 205), *n.* **1.** One who practices the occult art of psychometry. *Holmes.*
2. A timing and measuring instrument used in mental measurement.

psy′cho·met′ric (sī′kō·mĕt′rĭk; psĭ′-; 205), *adj.* Of or pertaining to psychometry. — **psy′cho·met′ri·cal** (-rĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **psy′cho·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

psy·chom′e·trize (sī·kŏm′ē·trīz; psĭ-; 205), *v. t.* To interpret by the occult art of psychometry.

psy·chom′e·try (-trĭ), *n.* **1.** *Occult.* Divination of facts concerning an object or its owner through contact with, or proximity to, the object.
2. *Psychol.* Mental measurement. Specif.: **a** Measurement of the speed and precision of mental processes. **b** Intelligence testing.

psy·chom′o·trist (-trĭst), *n.*

psy′cho·mon′ism (sī′kō·mŏn′ĭz′m; -mō′nĭz′m; psĭ′kō-; 205), *n.* [*psycho-* + *monism.*] Solipsism.

psy′cho·mor′phism (-môr′fĭz′m), *n.* [See PSYCHO- **a.**] An anthropomorphism which attributes mental processes, as feeling and purpose, to animals or to inanimate objects. — **psy′cho·mor′phic** (-fĭk), *adj.*

psy′cho·mo·til′i·ty (-mō·tĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The power of bodily movement as dependent on mental processes.

psy′cho·mo′tor (sī′kō·mō′tĕr; psĭ′-; 205), *adj.* Of or pert. to muscular action ensuing directly from a mental process.

psy′cho·neu·ro′sis (-nū·rō′sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -ROSES (-sēz). A neurosis based on conflict in which some impulse that has been blocked seeks expression in some disguised response or symptom; — distinguished from *traumatic neurosis.* — **psy′cho·neu·rot′ic** (-rŏt′ĭk), *adj. & n.*

psy′cho·nom′ic (sī′kō·nŏm′ĭk; psĭ′kō-; 205), *adj.* [*psycho-* + Gr. *nomos* law.] Pertaining to the laws of mental life.

psy′cho·nom′ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science of the laws of mind; psychology. See -ICS.

psy′cho·or·gan′ic (-ôr·găn′ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to the organism as manifesting behavior and mental life; psychophysical; psychosomatic.

psy′cho·pan′ny·chism (-păn′ĭ·kĭz′m), *n.* [*psycho-* + Gr. *pannychizein* to spend all night long, fr. *pas, pan,* all + *nyx* night.] *Theol.* The doctrine that the soul falls asleep at death, and does not wake until the resurrection of the body. — **psy′cho·pan′ny·chist** (-kĭst), *n.* — **-chis′tic** (-kĭs′tĭk), *adj.* — **psy′cho·pan′ny·chite** (-păn′ĭ·kīt), *n.*

psy′cho·pan′ny·chy (-kĭ), *n.* Psychopannychistic slumber.

psy′cho·path (sī′kō·păth; psĭ′-; 205), *n.* **a** A person affected with psychopathy. **b** A psychopathist; alienist.

psy′cho·path′i·a sex′u·a′lis (sī′kō·păth′ĭ·ə sĕks′ū·ā′lĭs; psĭ′kō-). [NL.] Abnormality of sexual desire or behavior.

psy′cho·path′ic (-păth′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, psychopathy.
2. Designating, or relating to, abnormal sensitiveness to spiritual phenomena; characterized by utmost susceptibility to religious emotion, conscientious doubts and fears, etc., or subject to hallucinatory ideas in such matters.
3. Incorrectly, of or pertaining to psychotherapeutics.

psy′cho·path′ic (-păth′ĭk), *n.* = PSYCHOPATH **a.**

psychopathic hospital *or* **ward.** A hospital or ward for the examination, treatment, and temporary retention of patients showing either mild or intense mental disorders.

psychopathic personality. A personality characterized by a persistent abnormality of character and social conduct.

psy·chop′a·thist (sī·kŏp′ə·thĭst; psĭ-; 205), *n.* An alienist.

psy′cho·pa·thol′o·gy (sī′kō·pə·thŏl′ō·jĭ; psĭ′-; 205), *n.* The scientific study of mental disorders from the psychological point of view. — **psy′cho·path′o·log′ic** (-păth′ō·lŏj′ĭk), *adj.* — **psy′cho·path′o·log′i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **psy′cho·pa·thol′o·gist** (-pə·thŏl′ō·jĭst), *n.*

psy·chop′a·thy (sī·kŏp′ə·thĭ; psĭ-; 205), *n.* [*psycho-* + *-pathy.*] **1.** Mental disorder in general.
2. More commonly, mental disorder not amounting to insanity or taking the specific form of a psychoneurosis, but characterized by defect of character or personality, eccentricity, emotional instability, inadequacy or perversity of conduct, undue conceit and suspiciousness, or lack of common sense, social feeling, self-control, truthfulness, energy, or persistence. Different psychopathic individuals show different combinations of these traits.
3. Incorrectly, psychotherapeutics.

psy·chop′e·tal (sī·kŏp′ē·tăl; -t′l; psĭ-; 205), *adj.* [See PSYCHO- **a;** CENTRIPETAL.] Proceeding from the environment and producing a mental effect; — opposed to *psychofugal.*

psy′cho·pho′bi·a (sī′kō·fō′bĭ·ə; psĭ′kō-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. *psycho-* + *-phobia.*] An aversion to psychological considerations.

psy′cho·phys′i·cal (sī′kō·fĭz′ĭ·kăl; psĭ′-; 205), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to psychophysics.
2. Interrelating, or existing between, the physical and the psychical.
3. Partaking of both physical and psychical; as, the *psychophysical* organism; a *psychophysical* disposition. — **psy′cho·phys′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

psychophysical law. Fechner's law.

psychophysical method. *Psychol.* Any one of the experimental and statistical methods developed for studying the perception of physical magnitudes, as the method of just-noticeable differences, the method of constant stimuli, and the method of average error.

psychophysical parallelism. **1.** *Psychol.* The hypothesis that for every mental change there is a concomitant, or parallel, change in the physical organism, esp. in the brain.
2. *Metaph.* The theory that the parallel physical and psychical events do not interact. The term is also applied to that theory (*double-aspect theory*) of the relation of mind and body which regards mental and bodily facts as parallel manifestations of one underlying unity.
3. *Psychophysics.* The theory which postulates an interdetermination of concomitant psychological and physiological systems describable by psychophysical laws.

psy′cho·phys′ics (sī′kō·fĭz′ĭks; psĭ′kō-; 205), *n.* **a** The scientific study of the relations between mental and physical processes. **b** That branch of psychology which studies responses to physical stimuli and especially the perception of physical magnitudes. See -ICS. — **psy′cho·phys′i·cist** (-ĭ·sĭst), *n.*

psy′cho·phys′i·o·log′i·cal (sī′kō·fĭz′ĭ·ō·lŏj′ĭ·kăl; psĭ′kō-; 205), *adj.* **a** Of or pertaining to psychophysiology. **b** Combining or interrelating mental and bodily processes. — **psy′cho·phys′i·o·log′ic** (-lŏj′ĭk), *adj.* — **psy′cho·phys′i·o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

psy′cho·phys′i·ol′o·gy (-ŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.* **a** Physiological psychology. See PHYSIOLOGY, 1. **b** *Rare.* Psychophysics. — **psy′cho·phys′i·ol′o·gist** (-ŏl′ō·jĭst), *n.*

psy′cho·plasm (sī′kō·plăz′m; psĭ′-; 205), *n.* [*psycho-* + *-plasm.*] Primordial substance conceived as supplying the basis of the psychical as well as of the physical.

psy′cho·pom′pos (-pŏm′pŏs), *n.* Also **psy′cho·pomp.** [Gr. *psychopompos,* fr. *psychē* soul + *pompos* conductor.] *Gr. Relig.* A conductor or guide of souls to the afterworld. Cf. HERMES.

psy′cho·re′al·ism (-rē′ăl·ĭz′m), *n.* [See PSYCHO- **a.**] Literary or artistic realism, which has for its end the representation of mental life, esp. in detail. Cf. STREAM OF CONSCIOUSNESS. — **psy′cho·re′al·ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **psy′cho·re′al·is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *adj.*

psy′cho·re′flex (-rē′flĕks), *n.* *Psychol.* A sensorimotor reaction which, while involuntary like an ordinary reflex, is attended by conscious desire or aversion, as the flow of saliva at an agreeable taste.

psy′cho·rhyth′mi·a (sī′kō·rĭth′mĭ·ə; -rĭth′mĭ·ə; psĭ′kō-; 205), *n.* [NL. See PSYCHO-; RHYTHM.] An abnormal condition in which mental actions are involuntarily repeated. — **psy′cho·rhythm** (sī′kō·rĭth′m; psĭ′kō-; 205), *n.* — **psy′cho·rhyth′mic** (-rĭth′mĭk; -rĭth′mĭk), **rhyth′mi·cal,** *adj.* — **psy′cho·rhyth′mi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

psy·chor′rha·gy (sī·kôr′ə·jĭ; psĭ-; 205), *n.* [See PSYCHO-; -RHAGIA.] The breaking loose of the soul. Specif.: **a** The separation of the soul from the body at death. **b** *Psychical Research.* Temporary manifestation of a person's soul to other persons at a distance from his body. — **psy′chor·rhag′ic** (sī′kō·răj′ĭk; psĭ′-; 205), *adj.*

psy′cho·sen′so·ry (sī′kō·sĕn′sō·rĭ; psĭ′kō-; 205), *adj.* **a** Originally, of, pertaining to, or designating sensory consciousness not directly mediated by the sense organs; hallucinatory. **b** Now usually, of or pert. to sense perception.

psy′cho·sex′u·al (sī′kō·sĕk′shōō·ăl; psĭ′kō-; *cf.* SEXUAL), *adj.* [*psycho-* + *sexual.*] *Psychol.* Pertaining to the mental aspects of sex life, as sexual feeling and behavior. — **psy′cho·sex′u·al′i·ty** (-sĕk′shōō·ăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **psy′cho·sex′u·al·ly,** *adv.*

psy·cho′sis (sī·kō′sĭs; psĭ-; 205), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *psychōsis* animation, fr. *psychoun* to give life to, fr. *psychē* life, soul; — but taken to mean, state of the mind or psyche. See PSYCHE.] **1.** *Psychiatry.* Mental disease; any serious mental derangement; — a purely psychiatric term, without the legal implications of the word insanity. See INSANITY.
2. *Psychol.* Any mental state or process, esp. as correlated with brain activity. Cf. NEUROSIS. *Now Rare.*

psy′cho·so′cial (-sō′shăl), *adj.* [See PSYCHO- **a.**] Pert. to the mental activities of individuals in social intercourse.

psy′cho·so·mat′ic (-sō·măt′ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to the interaction and interdependence of psychic and somatic phenomena; as, *psychosomatic* disorders; *psychosomatic* medicine, which deals especially with bodily disorders induced by mental and emotional disturbances.

psy′cho·some (sī′kō·sōm; psĭ′kō-; 205), *n.* [*psycho-* + 2d *-some.*] The organism as both mental and physical; mind and body as a functional unit.

psy·chos′o·phy (sī·kŏs′ō·fĭ; psĭ-; 205), *n.* [*psycho-* + *-sophy.*] Metaphysical consideration of the soul.

Psy′cho·sta′si·a (sī′kō·stā′shĭ·ə; -sĭ·ə; psĭ′-; 205), *n.* [Gr., lit., a weighing of souls.] The title of a tragedy by Aeschylus, parodied by Aristophanes; — referring to the weighing of the souls of Achilles and Memnon by Zeus, victory being granted to the heavier.

psy′cho·stat′ics (sī′kō·stăt′ĭks; psĭ′kō-; 205), *n.* *Psychol.* **a** The study of the conditions of mental processes. **b** The theory that conscious states consist of elements subject to separation and fusion without loss of essential character. See -ICS. — **psy′cho·stat′ic** (-ĭk), **psy′cho·stat′i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **psy′cho·stat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

psy′cho·syn′the·sis (-sĭn′thē·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *psycho-* + *synthesis.*] Integration of the personality; the constructive phase of psychoanalytic therapy, as distinguished from the negative phase, *catharsis.* See CATHARSIS, 4. — **psy′cho·syn·thet′ic** (-sĭn·thĕt′ĭk), *adj.*

psy′cho·tax′is (sī′kō·tăk′sĭs; psĭ′kō-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. *psycho-* + *-taxis.*] Any involuntary adjustment of one's modes of thought and action for keeping the agreeable and avoiding the disagreeable, as a defense mechanism, compensation, or sublimation.

psy′cho·tech′ni·cal (-tĕk′nĭ·kăl), *adj.* [*psycho-* + *technical.*] Pertaining or devoted to the practical applications of psychology.

psy′cho·tech·ni′cian (-tĕk·nĭsh′ăn), *n.* [*psycho-* + *technician.*] One specializing in the practical application of psychology, as in the use of psychological tests, etc.

psy′cho·tech·nol′o·gy (-tĕk·nŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.* The application of psychological methods and results to the solution of practical problems in industry, education, etc. See PSYCHOLOGY, 1. — **psy′cho·tech′no·log′i·cal** (-tĕk′nō·lŏj′ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

psy′cho·the·ism (sī′kō·thē·ĭz′m; psĭ′-; 205), *n.* *Philos.* The doctrine that God is pure spirit.

psy′cho·ther′a·peu′tic (sī′kō·thĕr′ə·pū′tĭk; psĭ′kō-; 205), *adj.* Pertaining to psychotherapeutics or to psychotherapy. — **psy′cho·ther′a·peu′ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.*

psy′cho·ther′a·peu′tics (-pū′tĭks), *n.* Science and art of psychotherapy. See -ICS. — **psy′cho·ther′a·peu′tist,** *n.*

psy′cho·ther′a·pist (sī′kō·thĕr′ə·pĭst; psĭ′kō-), *n.* One who practices psychotherapy.

psy′cho·ther′a·py (-pĭ), *n.* [*psycho-* + *-therapy.*] Mental treatment of illness, esp. of nervous diseases and maladjustments, as by suggestion, psychoanalysis, or reeducation.

psy·chot′ic (sī·kŏt′ĭk; psĭ-; 205), *adj.* [See PSYCHO-; -OTIC.] *Med.* Of or pert. to psychosis; caused by or affected by psychosis; insane. — *n.* One affected with a psychosis.

Psy·cho′tri·a (sī·kō′trĭ·ə; psĭ-; -kōt′rĭ·ə; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *psychōtria* vivifying.] *Bot.* An enormous genus of chiefly South American shrubs and trees, rarely herbs (family Rubiaceae), having corymbose flowers with a 5-lobed corolla. The fruit is a berrylike drupe with two nutlets. Several species yield dyes.

psy′cho·trine (sī′kō·trēn; -trĭn; psĭ′-; 205), *n.* Also **-trin.** [*Psychotria* + 2d *-ine,* 2 **b.**] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline alkaloid, $C_{28}H_{36}N_2O_4$, having a blue fluorescence, found in ipecac (*Cephaëlis ipecacuanha*).

psy′cho·met′rics (sī′kō·mĕt′rĭks; psĭ′kō-; 205), *n.* = PSYCHOMETRY, 2. See -ICS. [CHO- **d.**]

psy′cho·mor′al, *adj.* See PSY-

psy′chon (sī′kŏn; psĭ′-; 205), *n.* A hypothetical ultimate particle of psychic nature. Cf. MONAD, 1.

psy′cho·neu′ral, *adj.,* **psy′cho·neu′ro·log′i·cal,** *adj.* See PSYCHO- **d.**

psychoneural parallelism. = PSYCHOPHYSICAL PARALLELISM.

psy·chon′o·my (sī·kŏn′ō·mĭ; psĭ-; 205), *n.* [See -NOMY.] = PYSCHONOMICS.

psy′cho·ny (sī′kō·nĭ; psĭ′-; 205), *n.* = PSYCHOGENESIS, 2 **a.** *Rare.*

psy′cho·pan·nych′i·an (-pă·nĭk′ĭ·ăn), *n.* = PSYCHOPANNYCHIST.

psy′cho·path′i·a (-păth′ĭ·ə), *n.* [NL.] = PSYCHOPATHY.

psy′cho·phys′ic, *adj.* = PSYCHOPHYSICAL.

psy′cho·sar′cous, *adj.* See PSYCHO- **d.**

psy′cho·sen·so′ri·al, *adj.* = PSYCHOSENSORY.

psy′cho·so′cial en·vi′ron·ment. See ENVIRONMENT.

psy·chos′ta·sy (sī·kŏs′tə·sĭ; psĭ-; 205), *n.* = PSYCHOSTASIA.

psy′cho·tech′nics (sī′kō·tĕk′nĭks; psĭ′kō-; 205), *n.* = PSYCHOTECHNOLOGY. See -ICS. [CHO- **a.**]

psy′cho·vi′tal, *adj.* See PSY-

Psy'cho·zo'ic (sī'kō·zō'ĭk; psī'kō-; 205), *adj.* [*psycho-* + *-zoic.*] *Geol.* Proposed designation for the period beginning with the appearance of man on the earth; Quaternary; — not generally accepted by geologists.

psychro-. A combining form from Greek *psychros*, meaning *cold*, as in *psychrometer.*

psy'chro·es·the'si·a, -aes·the'si·a (sī'krō·ĕs·thē'zhĭ·ȧ; zhȧ; -zĭ·ȧ; psī'-; 205), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Perverted sensation in which a part of the body feels cold though warm.

psy'chro·graph (sī'krō·grăf; psī'-; 205), *n.* [*psychro-* + *-graph.*] A self-recording psychrometer giving simultaneous readings of the dry-bulb and wet-bulb thermometer.

psy·chrom'e·ter (sĭ·krŏm'ē·tẽr; psĭ-; 205), *n.* [*psychro-* + *-meter.*] A hygrometer, or instrument for measuring the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere, consisting essentially of two similar thermometers, the bulb of one being kept wet. The wet bulb will be cooled as a result of evaporation and consequently will show a temperature lower than that of the dry-bulb thermometer. The evaporation is less on a moist day; hence the difference between the thermometer readings is greater when the air is dry; this difference constitutes a measure of the dryness of the surrounding air. A *sling psychrometer* is one constructed, as with a handle, so that it may be whirled in a circle.

psy·chrom'e·try (-trĭ), *n.* The use of the psychrometer; hygrometry. — **psy'chro·met'ric** (sī'krō·mĕt'rĭk; psī'-), **psy'chro·met'ri·cal** (-rĭ·kȧl), *adj.*

psy'chro·phile (sī'krō·fīl; -fĭl; psī'krō-; 205), *n.* [*psychro-* + *-phile.*] *Biol.* An organism thriving at a relatively low temperature. Cf. THERMOPHILE. — **psy'chro·phil'ic** (-fĭl'ĭk), *adj.*

psy'chro·pho'bi·a (-fō'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *psychro-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid fear of anything cold.

psy'chro·phore (sī'krō·fōr; psī'-; 181; 205), *n.* [*psychro-* + *-phore.*] *Med.* A form of catheter for cooling.

psy'chro·phyte (sī'krō·fīt; psī'-; 205), *n.* [*psychro-* + *-phyte.*] A plant suited to arctic or alpine conditions.

psy'chur·gy (sī'kûr·jĭ; psī'-; 205), *n.* [*psych-* + *-urgy.*] Mental energy; also, the functioning of the mind.

psyk'ter (sĭk'tẽr; psĭk'-; 205), *n.* [Gr. *psyktēr*, fr. *psychein* to make cool.] *Gr. Antiq.* A vessel used for cooling wine, sometimes an amphoralike vessel, with double walls and a spout for the reception of snow, or a squat vessel on a broad stem.

Psyl'la (sĭl'ȧ; psĭl'ȧ; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *psylla* a flea.] **a** *Zool.* A genus of jumping plant lice, typifying a family, **Psyl'li·dæ** (-ĭ·dē), syn. *Chermidae.* See JUMPING PLANT LOUSE. **b** [*not cap.*] Any insect of that family. — **psyl'lid** (-ĭd), *n. & adj.*

Psylla (*P. pyricola*). (× 5)

psylla wax. A waxy varnish deposited on alder branches by the psyllid *Psylla alni.*

psyl'li·um (sĭl'ĭ·ŭm; psĭl'ĭ-; 205), *n.*, *or* **psyl'lium seed.** [NL. *psyllium.* See PSYLLA.] The fleawort *Plantago psyllium*; also, its laxative seed which becomes gelatinous when moist.

Ptah (p'tä; *Egypt.* p'tăx), *n.* [Egypt. *Ptaḥ.*] *Egypt. Relig.* The chief god of Memphis, where he was worshiped as early as the 1st dynasty. He was regarded as the shaper of the world and as father of gods and men. He is usually represented as swathed like a mummy and as bearing the symbols of life, strength, and stability. As **Ptah'—Se'ker—O·si'ris,** he symbolized the mummified Osiris.

Ptah.

ptar'mic (tär'mĭk; p'tär'-; 205), **ptar'mi·cal** (-mĭ·kȧl), *adj.* Sternutative. — **ptar'mic,** *n.*

Ptar'mi·ca (tär'mĭ·kȧ; p'tär'-; 205), *n.* [NL. fr. Gr. *ptarmikē* yarrow, fr. *ptarmikos* causing to sneeze. See STERNUTATION.] *Bot.* a Syn. of ACHILLEA. **b** [*not cap.*] Specif., the sneezewort *Achillea ptarmica.*

ptar'mi·gan (tär'mĭ·gȧn), *n.*; *pl.* PTARMIGAN, PTARMIGANS (-gȧnz). See PLURAL, *Note.* [Gael. *tārmachan*, of unknown origin.] Any of various species of grouse of the genus *Lagopus* of northern regions, having completely feathered feet. In all except the British red grouse (which see), the winter plumage is chiefly or wholly white and the summer plumage largely grayish, brownish, or blackish, variously barred and vermiculated. Two species, *L. lagopus* (the ***willow ptarmigan***) and *L. mutus* (the ***rock ptarmigan***) are circumpolar in distribution, each represented by localized races over this area. *L. leucurus* (the ***white-tailed ptarmigan***) is a smaller species of the alpine summits of the Rocky Mountains.

Ptarmigan (*Lagopus lagopus*). Summer plumage.

Pte'le·a (tē'lē·ȧ; p'tē'-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ptelea* the elm.] *Bot.* A small genus of North American shrubs or small trees of the rue family (*Rutaceae*), having 3–5-foliolate leaves and panicles of small greenish flowers with four or five imbricated petals and a rounded samara. *P. trifoliata* is the hop tree.

-ptene. A combining form from Greek *ptēnos*, meaning *winged, volatile*, as in *eloptene.*

pte'no- (tē'nō-; p'tē'nō-; 205). A combining form, Greek *pēno-*, from *ptēnos*, meaning *winged, feathered*, as in *Ptenoglossa.*

Pte'no·glos'sa (tē'nō·glŏs'ȧ; p'tē'-; 205), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *pteno-* + *-glossa.*] *Zool.* In some classifications, a division of gastropods (Pectinibranchia), comprising the families Janthinidæ and Epitoniidæ, in which the median tooth is very small or wanting and the lateral teeth are strong and hooked, and largest at the outside of each row. — **pte'no·glos'sate** (-ȧt), *adj.*

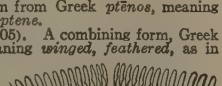

Pteroglossa. One row of teeth from the Radula of *Janthina.* Greatly enlarged.

-ptera. [Gr. *pteron* feather, wing.] *Zool.* A combining form, Greek *-ptera*, meaning *creatures having* (so many or such) *wings* or *winglike parts*, as in *Diptera*, *Hemiptera*; — also applied in *Bot.* to organisms resembling these.

Pte·ran'o·don (tē·răn'ō·dŏn; p'tē-; 205), *n.* [NL. fr. Gr. *pteron* wing + *an-* not + *-odon.*] *Paleontol.* **a** A genus of American Cretaceous pterosaurs destitute of teeth. Several species are known, some of which had an expanse of wings of twelve or fifteen feet. In some classifications it is the type of a family, **Pte·ran'o·don'ti·dæ** (-dŏn'tĭ·dē). **b** [*not cap.*] A pterosaur of this genus or the family Pteranodontidæ. — **pte·ran'o·dont** (-răn'ō·dŏnt), *adj. & n.*

Pte·ras'pis (tē·rȧs'pĭs; p'tē-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. *pter-* + *-aspis.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of small ostracoderms (order Heterostraci) in which the dorsal armor is made up of seven large plates. It typifies a family, **Pte·ras'pi·dæ** (-pĭ·dē), characteristic of the Silurian and Lower Devonian. — **pte·ras'pid** (-pĭd), *adj. & n.*

pter·er'gate (tẽr·ûr'gāt; p'tẽr-; 205), *n.* [*pter-* + *-ergate.*] *Zool.* An abnormal worker ant with minute wings.

Pte'ri·an (tē'rĭ·ȧn; p'tē'-; 205), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Pteria, an ancient Cappadocian city, near the site of the modern Boghazkeui. It is supposed to have been the capital of the ancient Hittite empire. — *n.* A native or citizen of Pteria.

pter'ic (tẽr'ĭk; p'tẽr'-; 205), *adj.* [*pter-* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or like a wing.

Pter'ich·thy'o·des (tẽr'ĭk·thĭ'ō·dēz; p'tẽr'-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pteron* wing + *ichthy-* + Gr. *-ōdēs*, fr. *eidos* form.] *Paleontol.* A genus of ostracoderms (order Antiarcha) from the Devonian rocks of Scotland; — often called **Pte·rich'thys** (tē·rĭk'thĭs; p'tē-; 205). The head is covered with bony plates and bears the orbits close together on its dorsal surface. The anterior half of the body is incased in a buckler of large bony plates.

Pterichthyoides (*P. millerī*).

pte·rid'e·ous (tē·rĭd'ē·ŭs; p'tē-; 205), *adj.* Resembling or belonging to the genus *Pteris* or to ferns closely related to that genus.

pte·rid'i·um (tē·rĭd'ĭ·ŭm; p'tē-; 205), *n.*; *pl.* PTERIDIA (-ȧ). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *pteron* wing.] *Bot.* **a** A samara. **b** [*cap.*] A genus of ferns distinguished from *Pteris* by having, also, a true indusium on the inner side of the sori. *P. aquilinum*, the common brake or bracken, is cosmopolitan. By some it is considered as an aggregate species. See 1st BRAKE **a.**

pter'i·do- (tẽr'ĭ·dō-; p'tẽr'-; 205). [See PTERIS.] A combining form, Greek *pteridō-*, from *pteris, pteridos*, meaning *fern*, as in **pter'i·doph'i·lism, pter'i·doph'i·list, pter'i·doph'i·lis'tic,** etc. See -PHILISM, etc.

pter'i·dog'ra·phy (tẽr'ĭ·dŏg'rȧ·fĭ; p'tẽr'-; 205), *n.* [*pteridō-* + *-graphy.*] Description of ferns.

pter'i·doid (tẽr'ĭ·doid; p'tẽr'-; 205), *adj.* [See -OID.] Filicoid.

pter'i·dol'o·gist (-dŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.* A specialist in pteridology.

pter'i·dol'o·gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*pteridō-* + *-logy.*] The science or study of ferns. — **pter'i·do·log'i·cal** (-dō·lŏj'ĭ·kȧl), *adj.*

Pter'i·doph'y·ta (tẽr'ĭ·dŏf'ĭ·tȧ; p'tẽr'-; 205), *n. pl.* [NL. See PTERIDO-; -PHYTE.] *Bot.* A phylum, or primary division, of plants, including the ferns and their allies, often referred to as *vascular cryptogams.* They represent the highest type of flowerless plants, having well-developed vascular and tegumentary systems, and exhibiting complete differentiation into root, stem, and leaf. As in the seed plants, the sporophyte is the conspicuous generation, the gametophyte being reduced to a small thalloid body, the *prothallium*, bearing archegonia and antheridia. Fossil representatives were very numerous, reaching their highest development in the Carboniferous age, and including many arborescent forms. Now, except a very few tree ferns, practically all Pteridophyta are herbaceous. The phylum has three orders: Filicales, the true ferns; Equisetales, the horsetails and scouring rushes; Lycopodiales, the ground pines, club mosses, and quillworts. See these terms, also FERN, FERN ALLY, PTERIDOSPERMAPHYTA.

pter'i·do·phyte' (tẽr'ĭ·dō·fīt'; p'tẽr'-; 205), *n.* *Bot.* One of the Pteridophyta. — **pter'i·do·phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), **pter'i·doph'y·tous** (-dŏf'ĭ·tŭs), *adj.*

pter'i·do·sperm' (-spûrm'), *n.* *Paleontol.* A fossil plant of the Pteridospermaphyta.

Pter'i·do·sper·maph'y·ta (-spẽr·măf'ĭ·tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PTERIDO-, -SPERM, -PHYTE.] *Paleontol.* A phylum of Paleozoic fossil plants having leaves or fronds resembling ferns but bearing seeds instead of spores. Many so-called Carboniferous ferns are now placed in this group, by some treated as a class, **Pter'i·do·sper'mæ** (-spûr'mē) co-ordinate with the Gymnospermae and Angiospermae. See CYCADOFILICALES. — **pter'i·do·sper'ma·phyt'ic** (-spûr'mȧ·fĭt'ĭk), *adj.* — **pter'i·do·sper'mous** (-spûr'mŭs), *adj.*

pte'ri·on (tē'rĭ·ŏn; p'tē'-; tẽr'ĭ-; p'tẽr'-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pteron* wing, feather.] *Craniol.* The suture of the frontal, parietal, and temporal bones with the great wing of the sphenoid. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

Pte'ris (tē'rĭs; p'tē'-; tẽr'ĭs; p'tẽr'-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pteris, -idos*, a kind of fern, fr. *pteron* feather. See PTERO-.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of coarse ferns (family Polypodiaceae) having variously divided or rarely simple fronds with a marginal, linear, continuous sorus and an indusium composed of the reflexed margin of the frond. *P. serrulata*, one of the ribbon ferns, and many horticultural varieties of other species are widely cultivated for ornament. See PTERIDIUM **b.** **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

-pteris. [NL.] *Bot.* A combining form, Greek *-pteris*, from *pteris*, meaning *fern*, used in generic names, as in *Dryopteris*, *Glossopteris*, *Ornithopteris.*

pter'o- (tẽr'ō-; p'tẽr'ō-; 205), **pter-.** [See FEATHER.] *Bot. & Zool.* A combining form, Greek *pterō-*, *pter-*, from *pteron*, meaning *feather, wing*, as in *pterodactyl*, *pteridium.*

Pter'o·bran'chi·a (tẽr'ō·brăng'kĭ·ȧ; p'tẽr'-; 205), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* An order of sessile Hemichorda characterized by budding, comprising *Cephalodiscus* and *Rhabdopleura.* Syn. *Cephalodiscida.* — **pter'o·bran'chi·ate** (-ȧt), *adj.*

pter'o·car'pous (-pŭs), *adj.* [*pterō-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Having winged fruit.

Pter'o·car'y·a (tẽr'ō·kăr'ĭ·ȧ; p'tẽr'-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. *pterō-* + Gr. *karyon* nut.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic trees of the walnut family (Juglandaceae) having thin-rinded nuts subtended by bracteoles which become enlarged and winglike in fruit. *P. fraxinifolia* is the Caucasian walnut.

Pte·roc'er·a (tē·rŏs'ẽr·ȧ; p'tē-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. *pterō-* + *-cera.*] *Zool.* The genus of marine snails (family Strombidae) including the scorpion shells. Syn. **Pte·roc'er·as** (-ȧs).

Pter'o·cle'tes (tẽr'ō·klē'tēz; p'tẽr'-; 205), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Pterocles*, type genus, fr. *pterō-* + Gr. *kleis* key.] A suborder of Columbiformes coextensive with the Pteroclidae.

Pte·roc'li·dæ (tē·rŏk'lĭ·dē; p'tē-; 205), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *pterō-* + Gr. *kleis, kleidos*, a key, tongue of a clasp + *-idæ.*] *Zool.* The family consisting of the sand grouse. **Pter'o·cles** (tẽr'ō·klēz; p'tẽr'-; 205) is the typical genus.

Pter'o·clo·mor'phæ (tẽr'ō·klō·môr'fē; p'tẽr'ō-; 205), *n. pl.* [NL. See PTEROCLIDAE; -MORPH.] *Zool.* A superfamily coextensive with the Pteroclidae. — **pter'o·clo·mor'phic** (-fĭk), *adj.*

pter'o·dac'tyl (tẽr'ō·dăk'tĭl; p'tẽr'-; 205), *n.* [*pterō-* + Gr. *daktylos* finger, toe.] Any extinct flying reptile of the order Pterosauria; a pterosaur or ornithosaur. They existed from the Lower Jurassic nearly to the close of the Mesozoic. They were destitute of feathers, and the supporting surface of the wings was a membrane which extended from the side of the body along the arm to the end of the enormously developed fourth digit. In most cases the tail was rather short; in one genus (*Rhamphorhynchus*) it had a broad membranous expansion at its extremity. Other well-known genera are *Ornithocephalus* (syn. *Pterodactylus*) and *Pteranodon* (which see). — **pter'o·dac·tyl'i·an** (-dăk·tĭl'ĭ·ȧn), *adj. & n.* — **pter'o·dac·tyl'ic** (-dăk·tĭl'ĭk), *adj.* — **pter'o·dac'tyl·id** (-dăk'tĭ·lĭd), *n. & adj.* — **pter'o·dac'tyl·oid** (-loid), *adj.* — **pter'o·dac'tyl·ous** (-lŭs), *adj.*

pte·rog'ra·phy (tē·rŏg'rȧ·fĭ; p'tē-; 205), *n.* [*pterō-* + *-graphy.*] *Zool.* The description of feathers. — **pte·rog'ra·pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **pter'o·graph'ic** (tẽr'ō·grăf'ĭk; p'tẽr'ō-; 205), **pter'o·graph'i·cal** (-ĭ·kȧl), *adj.*

pte'roid (tē'roid; p'tē'-; tẽr'oid; p'tẽr'-; 205), *adj.* [Gr. *pteris* fern + *-oid.*] **1.** *Bot.* Fernlike.

2. [Gr. *pteron* a wing.] Winglike.

pte·ro'ma (tē·rō'mȧ; p'tē-; 205), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-mȧ·tȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *pterōma.*] *Gr. Arch.* The enclosed space of a stoa, portico, or peristyle, including the stylobate and the space to the solid wall behind the portico.

Pter'o·mal'i·dæ (tẽr'ō·măl'ĭ·dē; p'tẽr'ō-; 205), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Pteromalus*, type genus (fr. *pter-* + Gr. *omalos* even) + *-idæ.*] *Zool.* A large family of Hymenoptera of the superfamily Chalcidoidea. Their larvae are parasitic on the larvae of other insects, esp. Lepidoptera and Coleoptera and some are hyperparasites. — **pter'o·mal'id** (-măl'ĭd), *n. & adj.*

Pter'o·mys (tẽr'ō·mĭs; p'tẽr'-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. *pterō-* + Gr. *mys* mouse.] *Zool.* **a** Syn. of PETAURISTA. **b** A genus of flying squirrels consisting of a single species *P. volans* of Europe and northern Asia. Cf. SCIUROPTERUS.

pter'o·pae'des (tẽr'ō·pē'dēz; p'tẽr'ō-; 205), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *pterō-* + Gr. *pais* child.] *Zool.* Birds able to fly shortly after hatching, as the megapodes. — **pter'o·pae'dic** (-dĭk), *adj.*

pter'o·pe'gum (-pē'gŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *pterō-* + Gr. *pēgos* well put together.] *Zool.* Articular socket of an insect's wing. — **pter'o·pe'gal** (-gȧl), **pter'o·pe'gous** (-gŭs), *adj.*

Pter'o·phor'i·dæ (-fôr'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pterophoros* feathered.] *Zool.* The family constituted by the plume moths. The type genus is **Pte·roph'o·rus** (tē·rŏf'ō·rŭs; p'tē-; 205). — **pter'o·phor'id** (-fôr'ĭd), *adj. & n.*

Pter'o·phry'ne (-frĭ'nē), *n.* [NL., fr. *pterō-* + Gr. *phrynē* toad.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the sargassum fishes.

Pte·rop'i·dæ (tē·rŏp'ĭ·dē; p'tē-; 205), *or* **Pter'o·pod'i·dæ** (tẽr'ō·pŏd'ĭ·dē; p'tẽr'ō-; 205), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A family of fruit bats coextensive with the suborder Megachiroptera (which see).

pter'o·pod (tẽr'ō·pŏd; p'tẽr'-; 205), *adj.* *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Pteropoda. — *n.* One of the Pteropoda.

Pte·rop'o·da (tē·rŏp'ō·dȧ; p'tē-; 205), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pteropous* wing-footed, fr. *pteron* feather, wing + *pous, podos*, foot.] *Zool.* A group of gastropod mollusks having the anterior lobes of the foot developed in the form of broad, thin, winglike organs, with which they swim at or near the surface of the sea. They are hermaphroditic, are usually destitute of gills, and may or may not have a shell. They are of small size, but are often so numerous as to cover the surface of the sea for miles; and they furnish a large proportion of the food of certain fishes and cetaceans. Formerly considered distinct and sometimes ranked as a class, the group is now merged in the suborder Tectibranchia. — **pte·rop'o·dal** (-dȧl), *adj.* — **pte·rop'o·dan** (-dȧn), *adj. & n.* — **pter'o·po'di·al** (tẽr'ō·pō'dĭ·ȧl; p'tẽr'ō-; 205), *adj.*

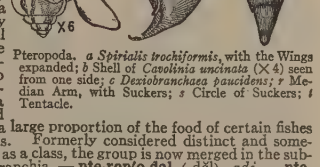

Pteropoda. *a Spirialis trochiformis*, with the Wings expanded; *b* Shell of *Cavolinia uncinata* (× 4) seen from one side; *c Dextibranchaea paucidens*; *r* Median Arm, with Suckers; *s* Circle of Suckers; *t* Tentacle.

pter'o·po'di·um (tẽr'ō·pō'dĭ·ŭm; p'tẽr'ō-), *n.* [NL.] A pteropod's foot.

pte·rop'o·dous (tē·rŏp'ō·dŭs; p'tē-; 205), *adj.* Pteropod.

Pte·rop'si·da (-sĭ·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PTERIS; -OPSIS.] *Bot.* A plant group comprising the ferns, gymnosperms, and angiosperms, all characterized by cenogenetically large leaves, abaxial sporangia, and leaf gaps. Cf. LYCOPSIDA.

Pter'o·pus (tẽr'ō·pŭs; p'tẽr'-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pteropous* wing-footed.] *Zool.* The chief genus of fruit bats of the family Pteropidae. — **pter'o·pid** (-ō·pĭd), *n. & adj.* — **pter'o·pine** (-pīn), *adj.*

Pter'o·sau'ri·a (-sô'rĭ·ȧ), **Pter'o·sau'ri** (-sô'rĭ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PTERO-; -SAURUS.] *Paleontol.* The order consisting of the pterodactyls. Syns. *Ornithosauria, Pterodactyli.* See PTERODACTYL. — **pter'o·saur** (tẽr'ō·sôr; p'tẽr'-; 205), *n.* — **pter'o·sau'ri·an** (-sô'rĭ·ȧn), *adj. & n.*

pter'o·sper'mous (-spûr'mŭs), *adj.* [*pterō-* + *spermous.*] *Bot.* Having winged seeds.

Pte·ros'po·ra (tē·rŏs'pō·rȧ; p'tē-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. *pterō-* + Gr. *sporos* seed.] *Bot.* A genus of North American saprophytic plants of the Indian-pipe family (Monotropaceae) having as the only known species *P. andromedea*, the pinedrops.

Pte·ros'te·mon (tē·rŏs'tē·mŏn; p'tē-; 205), *n.* [NL. See PTERO-; STAMEN.] *Bot.* A small genus of Mexican shrubs, constituting the family **Pte·ros'te·mo·na'ce·ae** (-mō·nā'sē·ē) (order Rosales), with pubescent twigs, alternate, dentate leaves, showy, white, perfect flowers in cymes, and capsular fruit.

---

psyc'ter. Var. of PSYKTER.
Psyl'li·a, Psyl·lĭ'ĭ·dæ. Vars. of PSYLLA, PSYLLIDAE.
psym·mith'i·on, *n.* [Gr. *psimmithion.*] White lead. *Obs.*
pter-. = PTERO-.
pte'ro·al (tē'rō·ȧl; p'tē'rō-; 205), *n.* [See PTERO-; -AL, 1.] = PROOTIC.
pter'i·doi'i·ta. Pteridophyta. *R.S.*
Pter'o·car'pus (tẽr'ō·kär'pŭs; p'tẽr'ō-; 205), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of LINGOUM.
Pter'o·cau'lon (-kô'lŏn), *n.* [NL. fr. *pterō-* + Gr. *kaulos* stem.] Syn. of CHAENOLOBUS.
pter'o·dac'til. Pterodactyl. *R.S.*
Pter'o·dac'ty·li (tẽr'ō·dăk'tĭ·lī; p'tẽr'ō-; 205), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of PTEROSAURIA.
Pter'o·dac'ty·lus (-dăk'tĭ·lŭs), *n.*, *pl.* **-dac·tyl'i·dæ** (-dăk·tĭl'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syns. of ORNITHOCEPHALUS, -CEPHALIDAE. See these terms, also PTERODACTYL.

pter'o·stig'ma (tĕr'ō·stĭg'mȧ; p'tĕr'ō-; 205), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. *ptero-* + *-stigma.*] *Zool.* A thickened opaque spot near the anterior margin of the wings of certain insects, esp. on the forewings in Hymenoptera and on both pairs in dragonflies. — **pter'o·stig'mal** (-mȧl), **pter'o·stig·mat'ic** (-stĭg·măt'ĭk), **-mat'i·cal** (-kȧl), *adj.*

pter'o·the'ca (-thē'kȧ), *n.; pl.* -THECAE (-sē). [NL. See PTERO-; -THECA.] *Zool.* That part of the pupa case that covers the rudimentary wing of an insect.

pter'o·tho'rax (-thō'răks), *n.* [NL., fr. *ptero-* + *thorax.*] *Zool.* The two wing-bearing segments (mesothorax and metathorax) of insects, taken together.

pte·ro'tic (tē·rŏ'tĭk; -rōt'ĭk; p'tē-; 205), *adj.* [*ptero-* + Gr. *ous,* *ōtos,* ear.] Of or pertaining to a wing or winglike part; specif., *Zool.,* pertaining to or designating a bone between the pro-otic and epiotic in the dorsal and outer part of the periotic capsule of many fishes. See PERIOTIC. — *n.* The pterotic bone.

-pterous. [See FEATHER.] *Bot. & Zool.* A combining form, Greek *-pteros,* from *pteron,* wing, denoting *having* (so many or such) *wings* or *winglike parts,* as in anisop*terous,* hexap*terous,* trichop*terous.*

-pterus. [NL.] *Zool.* A combining form from Greek *pteron,* meaning *wing,* used in generic names, as in Trachy*pterus.*

pte·ryg'i·al (tĕ·rĭj'ĭ·ȧl; p'tē-; 205), *adj. Zool.* Of or pertaining to a pterygium. — *n.* A pterygial bone or cartilage; specif., an actinost.

pte·ryg'i·o·phore' (-rĭj'ĭ·ō·fōr'; 181), *n.* [*pterygium* + *-phore.*] *Zool.* One of the cartilaginous or bony elements (as basalia and radialia) by which rays of the fin, either median or paired, of a fish are supported; an actinost.

pte·ryg'i·um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IUMS (-ŭmz), -IA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *pterygion,* prop., little wing; akin to Gr. *pteron* feather. See FEATHER.] **1.** *Med.* **a** A triangular fleshy mass of thickened conjunctiva, usually at the inner side of the eyeball and covering part of the cornea, causing a disturbance of vision. It occurs esp. in older people and is caused by exposure to wind, dust, etc. **b** Forward growth of the cuticle at the base of a nail.
2. *Zool. & Anat.* A generalized limb of a vertebrate.
3. *Zool.* One of the lobes at the end of the snout of certain weevils.

pter'y·go- (tĕr'ĭ·gō-; p'tĕr'ĭ-; 205). A combining form, Greek *pterygo-,* from *pteryx; pterygos,* meaning *wing, fin,* as in *pterygo*branchiate; specif., *Anat., pterygoid and;* — in adjectives, as in **pter'y·go·ma'lar,** pterygoid and malar. For words below, see the word with which *pterygo-* is combined.

pterygomandibular	**pterygopharyngeal**	**pterygospinous**
pterygomaxillary	**pterygopharyngean**	**pterygostaphyline**
pterygopalatal	**pterygoquadrate**	**pterygotrabecular**
pterygopalatine	**pterygosphenoid**	

pter'y·go·bran'chi·ate (-brăng'kĭ·āt), *adj.* [*pterygo-* + *branchiate.*] *Zool.* Having plumose gills; — said of some isopod crustaceans.

pter'y·gode (tĕr'ĭ·gōd; p'tĕr'ĭ-; 205). A pterygodum.

pter'y·go'dum (tĕr'ĭ·gō'dŭm; p'tĕr'ĭ-; 205), *n.; pl.* -GODA (-dȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *pterygōdēs* winglike, fr. *pteryx, -ygos,* wing + *eidos* form.] = PATAGIUM **b** (1).

Pter'y·go·ge'ne·a (tĕr'ĭ·gō·jē'nē·ȧ; p'tĕr'ĭ-; 205), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *pterygo-* + Gr. *genos* kind.] *Zool.* A subclass of insects, including those which possess wings or have lost them secondarily (cf. APTERYGOGENEA). It includes by far the majority of the class Insecta. The subclass is called also *Pter'y·go'ta* (-gō'tȧ). — **pter'y·gote** (tĕr'ĭ·gōt; p'tĕr'ĭ-), *adj.* — **pter'y·go'tous** (-gō'tŭs), *adj.*

pter'y·goid (tĕr'ĭ·goid; p'tĕr'-; 205), *adj.* [*pterygo-* + *-oid.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* Designating, pertaining to, or in the region of, a bony or cartilaginous element of the skull of vertebrates (see PTERYGOID BONE, PTERYGOID PROCESS).
2. Winglike; — said esp. of the "aspect" of an airplane which has its lesser dimension in the direction of flight.

pter'y·goid (tĕr'ĭ·goid; p'tĕr'-; 205), *n. Anat.* A pterygoid bone, muscle, artery, etc. See these terms.

pterygoid artery. *Anat.* One of the branches of the internal maxillary artery supplying the pterygoid muscles.

pterygoid bone. *Zool.* In most vertebrates below mammals, a horizontally placed, often more or less rodlike, bone of the upper jaw or roof of the mouth connecting the palatine in front and the quadrate behind, forming part of the palatoquadrate arch. In teleost fishes there are several pterygoid bones, distinguished as *mesopterygoid, metapterygoid,* and *pterygoid* proper (or *ectopterygoid*). See PTERYGOID PROCESS **a**.

pterygoid canal. *Anat.* A canal in the sphenoid bone, transmitting the Vidian nerve and artery.

pterygoid fossa. *Anat.* **a** See PTERYGOID PROCESS **a**. **b** A depression on the lower jawbone for the insertion of the external pterygoid muscle.

pterygoid lamina. See PTERYGOID PROCESS **a**.

pterygoid muscle. *Anat.* Either of two muscles of the lower jaw. The *external* arises from the greater wing of the sphenoid and from the outer surface of the lateral pterygoid lamina, and is inserted into the condyle of the mandible and the interarticular disk. The *internal* arises from the inner surface of the lateral pterygoid lamina and the palatine and maxillary bones, and is inserted into the angle and ramus of the mandible.

pterygoid nerve. *Anat.* Either of two branches of the mandibular nerve supplying the pterygoid muscles and other muscles of mastication, etc.

pterygoid notch. See PTERYGOID PROCESS **a**.

pterygoid plate. See PTERYGOID PROCESS **a**.

pterygoid plexus. *Anat.* A plexus of veins draining the region of the pterygoid muscles and emptying chiefly into the internal maxillary and anterior facial veins.

pterygoid process. *Anat.* **a** In man and other mammals, a process extending downward from either side of the sphenoid bone, consisting of two vertical plates, the medial and lateral ***pterygoid laminae*** or the internal and external ***pterygoid plates,*** separated by an angular notch (***pterygoid notch***), and so placed as to leave a deep fossa (***pterygoid fossa***) on its outer and posterior aspect. The lateral lamina is an expansion of the alisphenoid, while the medial lamina represents the pterygoid bone of lower vertebrates. **b** A pterygoid lamina. **c** A process on the palatine bone (which see) fitting into the pterygoid notch.

pterygoid ridge. *Anat.* A transverse ridge on the sphenoid bone marking the separation of the temporal and infratemporal fossae.

pter'y·go·pal'a·tal bar (tĕr'ĭ·gō·păl'ȧ·tăl; p'tĕr'ĭ-; ·t'l; 205). *Zool.* The palatoquadrate arch.

pter'y·go·pal'a·tine fos'sa (tĕr'ĭ·gō·păl'ȧ·tĭn; ·tīn; p'tĕr'-; 205). *Anat.* A small triangular space beneath the apex of the orbit, bounded in front by the maxilla, medially by the palatine bone, and behind by the pterygoid process of the sphenoid, and lodging among other structures the sphenopalatine ganglion.

pter'y·go·phore' (tĕr'ĭ·gō·fōr'; p'tĕr'-; 181; 205), *n.* An actinost.

pter'y·go·po'di·um (-pō'dĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The clasper of an elasmobranch.

pter'y·la (tĕr'ĭ·lȧ; p'tĕr'-; 205), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-lē). [NL., fr. Gr. *pteron* feather + *hylē* wood, forest.] *Zool.* One of the definite areas of the skin of a bird on which feathers grow; a feather tract — contrasted with *apterium.* See PTERYLosis, *Illust.*

pter'y·log'ra·phy (-lŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*pteryla* + *-graphy.*] *Zool.* The study or description of the pterylae of birds. — **pter'y·lo·graph'ic** (-lō·grăf'ĭk), **-i·cal** (-ĭ·kȧl), *adj.*

pter'y·lol'o·gy (-lŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*pteryla* + *-logy.*] *Zool.* The study of pterylosis. — **pter'y·lo·log'i·cal** (-lō·lŏj'ĭ·kȧl), *adj.*

pter'y·lo'sis (-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pteryla.*] *Zool.* Arrangement of feathers in definite areas of growth (pterylae).

Pterylosis. Back of a Cock, showing Pterylae (dotted areas) and Apteria (the blank spaces).

-pteryx. [NL.] *Bot., Zool., & Paleontol.* A combining form, Greek *-pteryx,* from *pteryx,* wing, fin, meaning *-winged, -finned,* used in generic names, esp. in entomology and ornithology, as in Di*pteryx,* Odonto*pteryx.* In ichthyology **-pterygii,** from the Greek diminutive *pterygion,* is more often used, as in Pleuro*pterygii.*

-ptile. A combining form, from Greek *ptilon,* meaning *a feather,* as in neoss*optile,* teleo*ptile;* denoting also *plumule,* as in coleo*ptile.*

Pti·lim'ni·um (tĭ·lĭm'nĭ·ŭm; p'tĭ-; 205), *n.* [NL. See PTILO-; LIMNO-.] *Bot.* A small genus of widely distributed annual herbs of the carrot family (Ammiaceae), having finely dissected leaves, compound umbels of minute white flowers, and angled or winged fruits. *P. capillaceum,* the mock bishop's-weed, is common in marshes in eastern United States.

pti·li'num (tĭ·lī'nŭm; p'tĭ'-; 205), *n.; pl.* -NA (-nȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *ptilon* a feather; — from its appearance.] *Zool.* A bladderlike organ on the front of the head of flies (superfamily Muscoidea), which assists in rupturing the pupa case and shortly afterward shrinks away. — **pti·li'nal** (-nȧl; -nĭ'l), *adj.*

ptil'o- (tĭl'ō-; p'tĭl'ō-; 205), **ptil-.** A combining form, Greek *ptilo-, ptil-,* from *ptilon,* meaning *down* (of birds), *feather,* as in *ptilo*paedes, *ptil*inum.

Ptil'o·cer'cus (-sûr'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *ptilo-* + Gr. *kerkos* tail.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the pentail.

Ptil'o·no·rhyn'chi·dae (-nō·rĭng'kĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *ptilo-* + Gr. *rhynchos* beak.] *Zool.* The family consisting of the bowerbirds, often ranked as a subfamily of Paradiseidae, and called **Ptil'o·no·rhyn·chi'nae** (-rĭng·kī'nē).

ptil'o·pae'des (-pē'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *ptilo-* + Gr. *pais, paidos,* offspring.] *Zool.* = DASYPAEDES. — **ptil'o·pae'dic** (-dĭk), *adj.*

pti·lo'sis (tĭ·lō'sĭs; p'tĭ-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ptilon* a feather.] *Zool.* **1.** Plumage, irrespective of pterylosis.
2. *Med.* Loss of hair, esp. of the eyelashes; madarosis.

Pti·lo'ta (tĭ·lō'tȧ; p'tĭ-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ptilōtos* winged.] *Bot.* A genus of marine red algae (family Ceramiaceae) having flat featherlike fronds; the featherweeds. *P. serrata* is commonly found along the ocean shores of New England and California.

-ptilus; *pl.* -PTILA. [NL.] A combining form, Greek *-ptilos,* from *ptilon,* feather, meaning *-feathered,* as in Lepto*ptilus.*

Ptin'i·dae (tĭn'ĭ·dē; p'tĭn'-; 205), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Ptinus* a genus of beetles, prob. fr. Gr. *phthinein* to decay, waste away.] *Zool.* An extensive family of serricorn beetles of small size and usually brown color, which live mostly on dead animal and vegetable matter, as the cigarette beetle and apple-twig borer. It is sometimes divided into several families. The type genus is **Pti'nus** (tĭ'nŭs; p'tĭ'-; 205). — **ptin'id** (tĭn'ĭd; p'tĭn'ĭd), *adj. & n.* — **pti'noid** (tĭ'noid; p'tĭ'-), *adj.*

ptis'an (tĭz'ăn; tĭ·zăn'), *n.* [F. *ptisane, tisane,* fr. L. *ptisana* peeled barley, barley water, fr. Gr. *ptisanē,* fr. *ptissein* to peel, husk, crush. See PESTLE; cf. TISANE.]
1. A decoction of barley with other ingredients; a farinaceous drink.
2. Hulled barley. *Rare.*
3. *Pharm.* A decoction, as of an herb; a tea, or tisane. It often contains little if any medicinal agent.

ptis'an, *v. t.* To treat with ptisan; to coddle.

ptocho-. [Gr. *ptōchos* one who crouches, a beggar.] A combining form, Greek *ptōcho-,* meaning *poor, the poor,* as in **pto·choc'ra·cy** (tŏ·kŏk'rȧ·sĭ; p'tŏ-; 205), **pto·chog'o·ny** (-kŏg'ō·nĭ), **pto·chol'o·gy** (-kŏl'ō·jĭ). See -CRACY, etc.

Ptol'e·ma'ic (tŏl'ē·mā'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *Ptolemaïkos.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Ptolemy, the geographer and astronomer, who flourished at Alexandria about 130 A.D.
2. Of or pertaining to the Ptolemies, Greco-Egyptian rulers of Egypt from 323 B.C. to 30 B.C.
3. *Paleog.* Of handwriting, designating the uncial Greek book hand, or the contemporary cursive hand, used, esp. at Alexandria, during the rule of the Ptolemies, approximately from the 4th century B.C. to about 30 B.C.

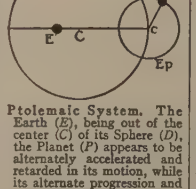

Ptolemaic System. The Earth (*E*), being out of the center (*C*) of its Sphere (*D*), the Planet (*P*) appears to be alternately accelerated and retarded in its motion, while its alternate progression and regression is caused by its being carried round the Epicycle (*Ep*) having its Center (*c*) in *D*.

Ptol'e·ma'ic, *n.* A Ptolemaist.

Ptolemaic system. *Astron.* The system maintained by Ptolemy, who extended and systematized the ideas of his predecessors, esp. Apollonius and Hipparchus. It supposed the earth to be the fixed center of the universe, about which the sun and stars revolve. The system was received for ages, being finally superseded by the Copernican system. See CRYSTALLINE HEAVEN, PRIMUM MOBILE.

Ptol'e·ma'ism (tŏl'ē·mā'ĭz'm), *n.* The principles of the Ptolemaic system.

Ptol'e·ma'ist (-ĭst), *n.* A supporter of the Ptolemaic system.

Ptol'e·my (tŏl'ē·mĭ), *n.* [F. and L.; F. *Ptolémée,* fr. L. *Ptolemaeus,* fr. Gr. *Ptolemaios;* cf. Gr. *ptolemos, polemos,* war.] **1.** Literally, mighty in war; — masculine proper name.
2. *pl.* PTOLEMIES (-mĭz). Any ruler of the Macedonian dynasty of Egypt, 323–30 B.C.

Ptol'e·my's pro·jec'tion (tŏl'ē·mĭz). Stereographic projection.

-ptoma. [NL.] *Med.* A combining form, from Greek *ptōma* a falling, denoting *prolapse,* as in archo*ptoma.*

pto'maine (tō'mān; tō·mān'; *now rarely* tŏ'mȧ·ēn; 66; 277), *n.* Also **pto'main.** [It. *ptomaina,* fr. Gr. *ptōma* dead body, fr. *piptein* to fall.] *Biochem.* Any of a class of organic bases or alkaloids formed by the action of putrefactive bacteria on nitrogenous matter; a putrefactive alkaloid. Cf. LEUCOMAINE. Most ptomaines are harmless; some may be poisonous. — **pto'ma·in'ic** (tō'mȧ·ĭn'ĭk), *adj.*

ptomaine poisoning. Poisoning caused by ptomaines, or by substances once supposed to be ptomaines, but now known to be specific bacterial poisons in spoiled food.

pto·mat'ro·pine (tō·măt'rō·pēn; -pĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-pin.** [*ptomaine* + *atropine.*] *Biochem.* One of a class of bacterial poisons resembling atropine in physiological properties.

pto'sis (tō'sĭs; p'tō'sĭs; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ptōsis* a falling.] *Med.* The falling down or prolapse of any organ or part; specif., the drooping of the upper eyelid, as from paralysis of its levator muscle. — **pto'tic** (-tĭk), *adj.*

-ptosis. [NL.] A combining form, Greek *-ptōsis,* from *ptōsis,* meaning *a falling,* as in cladop*tosis,* phyllop*tosis;* specif., *Med., prolapse of a* (specified) *part,* as in gastrop*tosis,* metrop*tosis,* proctop*tosis.*

P trap. A P-shaped trap.

ptyal-. = PTYALO- (which see), as in *ptyal*agogue, **pty'a·lec'ta·sis.**

pty·al'a·gogue (tĭ·ăl'ȧ·gŏg; p'tĭ-; 185; 205), *n.* [*ptyal-* + *-agogue.*] *Med.* A sialagogue. — **pty'a·la·gog'ic** (tĭ'ȧ·lȧ·gŏj'ĭk; p'tĭ'-), *adj.*

pty'a·lin (tĭ'ȧ·lĭn; p'tĭ'-; 205), *n.* [Gr. *ptyalon* spittle.] *Biochem.* The amylase of saliva. See AMYLASE. It is found in the saliva of man and many animals, but not, it is said, in that of typical Carnivora.

pty'a·lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ptyalismos,* fr. *ptyalizein* to spit much, fr. *ptyalon* spittle, fr. *ptyein* to spit.] Salivation, or excessive flow of saliva.

pty'a·lize (-līz), *v. t.;* -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). *Med.* To produce ptyalism in, esp. by the use of mercury.

pty'a·lo- (tĭ'ȧ·lō-; p'tĭ'-; 205), **ptyal-.** A combining form from Greek *ptyalon,* meaning *spittle,* used also to denote *a salivary gland,* as in:

ptyalocele	**ptyalolith**	**ptyalorrhea**
ptyalogenic	**ptyalolithiasis**	

pty'cho- (tĭ'kō-; p'tĭ'kō-; 205), **ptych-.** A combining form from Greek *ptyx, ptychos,* or *ptychē,* meaning *a fold* or *layer,* as in *Ptych*osperma.

Pty'cho·pa'ri·a (-pā'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *ptycho-* + Gr. *pareia* cheek.] *Paleontol.* A genus of Middle and Upper Cambrian trilobites with small prominent glabella, long narrow thorax, and strongly segmented pygidium. — **pty'cho·par'i·id** (-păr'ĭ·ĭd), *n. & adj.*

pty'cho·pte·ryg'i·um (-tĕ·rĭj'ĭ·ŭm; -p'tĕ-), *n.* [NL., fr. *ptycho-* + *pterygium.*] *Zool.* A primitive type of fin consisting of a low triangular flap supported by a series of unbranched rays. — **pty'cho·pte·ryg'i·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

Pty'cho·sper'ma (tĭ'kō·spûr'mȧ; p'tĭ'kō-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ptychē* a fold + *sperma* seed.] *Bot.* A small genus of graceful pinnate-leaved palms (family Arecaceae), natives chiefly of Australasia. They have pinnatisect leaves, the segments cuneate and erose on the margin; the small monoecious flowers are borne in a slender branched spadix. *P. elegans,* the Illawara palm, is common in cultivation under the gardeners' name *Seaforthia elegans.* Syn. *Seaforthia.*

-ptysis. A combining form from Greek *ptysis,* a spitting, as in blenno*ptysis,* plasmo*ptysis.*

ptyx'is (tĭk'sĭs; p'tĭk'sĭs; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ptyxis* a folding.] *Bot.* The disposition of a single leaf in the bud. *Rare.* Cf. VERNATION, ESTIVATION.

pu (pōō), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *pu*4.] An early bronze coin of China, somewhat like the spade money, of which it is considered a derived form.

pu, *n. sing. & pl.* [Chin. (Pek.) *pu*4.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

pu'a hemp (pōō'ȧ). [Origin uncert.] An East Indian shrub (*Maoutia puya*), family Urticaceae, the bast fiber of which is used for cordage; also, the fiber.

pu'bal (pū'bȧl; -b'l), *adj.* Pubic. *Rare.*

pub'ble (*dial.* pŏŏb'l), *adj.* Plump; fat. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

pu'ber·al (pū'bĕr·ȧl), *adj.* [L. *puber, pubes,* grown up, adult.] Of or pertaining to puberty.

pu'ber·tal (-tȧl; -t'l), *adj.* Puberal.

pubertal gland. *Anat. & Physiol.* The interstitial cells, collectively, of the testes and ovaries, which produce internal secretions of great importance in the development of secondary sexual characters and sexual activity.

pu'ber·tic (pū'bĕr·tĭk), *adj.* Puberal.

pu'ber·ty (pū'bĕr·tĭ), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *puberté,* fr. L. *pubertas,* fr. *puber, pubes,* adult. See PUBES; cf. PAGE boy.]
1. The state or quality of being first capable of begetting or bearing offspring, which is marked by maturing of the reproductive organs, with the onset of menstruation in the female and the development of the secondary sex characters in both sexes; the period at which sexual maturity is reached. The age of puberty varies in different climates and environments, being from thirteen to sixteen in boys and from eleven to fourteen in girls, and is commonly designated legally as fourteen for boys and twelve for girls.
2. The age at which one of the lower animals begins to lay eggs or becomes capable of begetting young.
3. *Bot.* The period when a plant first bears flowers or fruit. *Obs.*

pu·ber'u·lent (pū·bĕr'ū·lĕnt; -ōō-lĕnt), *adj.* [See PUBES.] *Bot.* Minutely downy; covered with fine pubescence.

pu'bes (pū'bēz), *n.* [L., pubes (in sense 1 a), fr. *pubes* adult. See FOAL.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** The hair which appears upon the lower part of the hypogastric region at the age of puberty. **b** The lower part of the hypogastric region; the pubic region.
2. *Bot.* Pubescence.

pu'bes (pū'bēz), *n., pl.* of PUBIS.

---

pteryg-. = PTERYGO-.	205), *n.* [NL.] *Paleontol.* See EURYPTERIDA.	**Pti·li'i·dae** (tĭ·lĭ'ĭ·dē; p'tĭ-; 205), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *ptil-* + *-idae.*] Syn. of TRICHOPTERYGIDAE.
-pterygii. See -PTERYX.	**ptil-.** = PTILO-.	**Ptol'e·mae'an** (tŏl'ē·mē'ăn), **Ptol'e·ma'ian** (-mā'yăn), **Ptol'e·ma'i·cal** (-mā'ĭ·kȧl), **Ptol'e·me'an** (-mē'ăn), *adj.* = PTOLEMAIC. *Rare.* [*Bib.*]
pter'y·gol'dal (tĕr'ĭ·goi'dăl; -d'l; p'tĕr'-; 205), *adj.* = PTERYGOID, *adj.* [= PTERYGOID, *adj.*]	**-ptila.** See -PTILUS.	**Ptol'e·mee** (tŏl'ē·mē). *Bib.*
pter'y·goi'de·an (-goi'dē·ăn), *adj.*	**Ptil'ich·thy'i·dae** (tĭl'ĭk·thĭ'ĭ·dē; p'tĭl-; 205), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Ptilichthys,* type genus (fr. *ptil-* + Gr. *ichthys* fish) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* See QUILLFISH.	**Ptol'e·me'us** (-mē'ŭs). *Bib.*
Pter'y·go'ta (tĕr'ĭ·gō'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* See PTERYGOGENEA.		**pto'ma·tine** (tō'mȧ·tēn; -tĭn), *n.* Also **-tin.** = PTOMAINE.
Pter'y·go'tus (-gō'tŭs; p'tĕr'ĭ-;		**Pt'-tongue',** *n.* = P-LANGUAGE.
		-pto'sis. [Gr. *-ptōsis.*] = -PTOSIS.
		ptych'o·par'id (tĭk'ō·păr'ĭd; p'tĭk'ō-; 205), *n. & adj.* = PTYCHOPARID.
		ptys'ma·gogue (tĭz'mȧ·gŏg; p'tĭz'-; 185; 205), *n.* [Gr. *ptysma* spittle + *-agogue.*] = SIALAGOGUE.
		pu' (pōō). Var. of PULL. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*
		Pu'a, Pu'ah (pū'ȧ). *Bib.*
		pu'an (pū'ăn), *n.* [Appar. fr. Malay *pohon* tree.] = GUTTA DUJAN (see GUTTA, *Table*).
		pu'ant (-ănt), *adj.* [F.] Stinking. *Obs.* — **pu'ant·ly,** *adv. Obs.*
		pub (pŭb), *n.* Short for PUBLIC HOUSE. *Slang, Brit.*
		puberty gland. = PUBERTAL GLAND.
		pu·ber'u·lous (pū·bĕr'ū·lŭs; -ōō-lŭs), *adj.* = PUBERULENT.

pu·bes'cence (pū·bĕs'ĕns; -'ns), *n.* [F.] **1.** Quality or state of being pubescent.
2. *Bot. & Zool.* An epidermal covering of soft short hairs, or down, as on the surfaces of leaves and stems, the bodies or organs of insects; also, state of being so covered.

pu·bes'cen·cy (pū·bĕs'ĕn·sĭ; -'n·sĭ), *n.* [ML. *pubescentia.*] Pubescence.

pu·bes'cent (-ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *pubescent,* fr. L. *pubescens, -entis,* pres. part. of *pubescere* to reach puberty, to grow hairy or mossy, fr. *pubes* pubes. See PUBES.] **1.** Arriving at or having reached puberty; characteristic of or pertaining to this state. Cf. ADOLESCENT.
2. Downy or hairy; specif., covered with soft fine hairs. See VILLOUS, HIRSUTE, HISPID, LANATE, TOMENTOSE, SERICEOUS.

pu·bes'cent, *n.* A youth at puberty.

pu'bi·an (pū'bĭ·ăn), *adj.* = PUBIC.

pu'bic (pū'bĭk), *adj. Anat.* Pertaining to or designating the region of the pubes, or the pubis. See PUBIS.

pubic arch. The arch at the front of the pelvis, formed by the pubic bones. See PUBIS.

pubic bone. *Anat.* The pubis.

pubic crest. *Anat.* The border of the pubis between the pubic tubercle and the symphysis.

pubic spine. = PUBIC TUBERCLE.

pubic symphysis. See SYMPHYSIS.

pubic tubercle. *Anat.* A rounded eminence on the upper margin of each pubic bone near the symphysis.

pu·big'er·ous (pū·bĭj'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [See PUBES; -GEROUS.] Hairy.

pubio-. A combining form for *pubis,* as in *pubiotomy* (see -TOMY); — formerly equivalent to *pubo-.*

pu'bi·ot'o·my (pū'bĭ·ŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*pubio-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The dividing of the pubic bone, as to facilitate delivery.

pu'bis (pū'bĭs), *n.; pl.* PUBES (-bēz). [NL. See PUBES.] *Anat. & Zool.* The ventral and anterior of the three principal bones composing either half of the pelvis. In man it consists of two branches or rami diverging posteriorly. The superior branch extends to the acetabulum, of which it forms a part, and unites there with the ilium and ischium. The inferior branch unites with the ischium below the obturator foramen. Cf. PREPUBIS, POSTPUBIS.

pub'lic (pŭb'lĭk), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *publicus* (after *pubes* adult; see PUBES), fr. *poplicus,* fr. *populus* people. See PEOPLE; cf. REPUBLIC.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the people; relating to, belonging to, or affecting, a nation, state, or community at large; — opposed to *private;* as, the *public* treasury, credit, good; *public* opinion, etc. The term *public* is used in designating the legal character of various acts, rights, occupations, etc., that affect or belong to the collective body of a state or community. Various actions, rights, or conditions designated as *public* have attached to them as such special rights and liabilities; thus, a **public act, bill,** or **statute** must be taken judicial notice of by the courts; a **public,** or **common, calling** or **occupation** imposes upon those following it the obligation of serving all the public without discrimination, more or less subject to regulation by law, and confers as its chief advantage the right of lien for services or supplies.
2. Open to common or general use, participation, enjoyment, etc.; as, a *public* place, tax, or meeting. Specif.: **a** Open to the free and unrestricted use of the public; as, a *public* park or road. **b** Open to the enjoyment of the public under the rights and liabilities belonging to an action, occupation, use, or the like, called *public* (sense 1); serving the public under some degree of civic or state control; as, a *public* house; *public* conveyances or utilities.
3. Open to the knowledge or view of all; generally seen, known, or heard; without privacy, concealment, etc.; accessible to everybody; common; as, this place is too *public;* the scandal has become *public; public* acts; a *public* nuisance; to make a report *public.*
4. Engaged in or devoted to activities, esp. unofficial activities, carried on for or before the public; hence, public-spirited; patriotic; as, men in *public* life; *public* men; *public* aims.
5. Having a civil, or official, character, authority, status, or the like; authoritatively serving or representing the public; as, a *public* oficial, prosecutor, or legislative body; to hold *public* office; also, as in titles of departments, agencies, etc., of the civic or state government; as, *public* health, relief, welfare, or safety.
6. Universal; international; as, *public* law.
7. Of ancient universities, of the university as a whole; not restricted to a school or college; as, a *public* examination.
☞ For some *public* phrases, see the second word.
Ant. — Private; secret, hidden.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

public buildings	public-minded	public-spirited
public education	public-mindedness	public-spiritedly
publichearted	public speaker	public-spiritedness
publicheartedness	public speaking	public-voiced

— ***in the public eye.*** In the limelight; conspicuously placed before the public; also, highly publicized.

pub'lic (pŭb'lĭk), *n.* **1.** The general body of mankind, or of a nation, state, or community; the people, indefinitely; as, the American *public;* also, a particular body or aggregation of people; as, an author's *public.*
2. A particular body or section of the people; often, specif., a clientele or an audience (sense 4); as, the reading *public;* a theater that pleases its *public;* a thinker without a *public.*
3. A public house; an inn. *Colloq., Brit.*
— ***in public.*** Openly; within public sight, hearing, or knowledge; not in private or in secrecy. — ***into public.*** Into public life, or, esp., the world of fashion.

pub'lic (pŭb'lĭk), *v. t.* To make public. *Obs.*

public accountant. An accountant whose services are available to the public. Cf. CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT; ACCOUNTING, *Syn.* — **public accountancy.**

public account system. *Penol.* A convict labor system under which the government buys raw materials, works them up in prison factories, and sells the products in the open market. See CONVICT LABOR SYSTEM.

public administrator. *Law.* In some jurisdictions (as California), an officer, usually one in each county, who administers the estate of a decedent where there is no one else entitled and willing to act. Sometimes also he may act as custodian of an estate pending settlement of a dispute or doubt as to the person entitled to letters.

pub'li·can (pŭb'lĭ·kăn), *n.* [OF. *publicain,* fr. L. *publicanus.* See PUBLIC.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A farmer of the taxes and public revenues; hence, a collector of toll or tribute. The inferior officers of this class were often oppressive in their exactions, and were greatly detested.

> As Jesus sat at meat . . . many *publicans* and sinners came and sat down with him and his disciples. *Matt.* ix. 10.

2. The keeper of a public house. *British.*

public analyst. In England, an official chemist whose duty is the analysis of foods, drugs, etc.

pub'li·can·ism (pŭb'lĭ·kăn·ĭz'm), *n.* A state of mind or a form of religion directly opposed to Pharisaism; esp., self-abasement.

pub'li·cate (pŭb'lĭ·kāt), *v. t.* [L. *publicatus,* past part of *publicare.*] To publish. *Obs.*

pub'li·ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *publicatio,* fr. *publicare.* See PUBLISH.] **1.** Act of publishing, or state of being published; public notification, whether oral, written, or printed; proclamation; promulgation; as, the *publication* of the law at Mount Sinai, of the gospel, of statutes.
2. The issuing to the public of copies, now usually printed or similarly produced copies, of a book, engraving, or the like; hence, the business of printing, etc., such copies; as, to defer or to announce the *publication* of a book; engaged in the *publication* of text books.
3. That which is published; esp., any book, pamphlet, etc., offered for sale or to public notice.
4. Act of making public or public property; specif., a giving over to public use, as by confiscation or dedication. *Rare.*
5. *Biol.* The distribution in print, esp. in technical journals, of a scientific name (as of a species, genus, etc.) together with such descriptive or illustrative material as will characterize and distinguish the organism or group.

public bond. *Finance.* A bond issued by a government, as a nation or state, or by a subsidiary incorporated governmental authority, or by a municipality.

public company. Any company incorporated for carrying on an undertaking of a public nature. *Eng.*

public corporation. See CORPORATION, **4.**

public cost. See 3d COST, **6.**

public credit. **a** The reputation of, or general confidence in, the ability or readiness of a government to fulfill its pecuniary engagements. **b** The general credit of a person in a community.

public debt. The debt owed by a state or government, esp. that represented by formal instruments of indebtedness.

public defender. An official in some jurisdictions in the United States whose duty it is to defend accused persons unable to pay for legal assistance. In some jurisdictions also there are volunteer public defenders, serving without compensation.

public domain. Public lands. *U. S.*

‖**pu'bli·ce** (pŭb'lĭ·sē), *adv.* [L.] Publicly; openly.

public economy. See ECONOMICS.

public elementary school. **a** Any elementary school (see ELEMENTARY SCHOOL) open to the public, esp. one maintained at public expense. **b** Specif., in Great Britain, a voluntary school (see VOLUNTARY SCHOOL) subject to a conscience clause entitling students to exemption from any religious instruction and observance, conducted in accordance with certain conditions prescribed as necessary for it to obtain an annual parliamentary grant, and open at all times to inspection by government inspectors.

public enemy. A government or nation with which a state of war exists; also, loosely, an individual who, by his record of crime, has shown himself a danger to the public.

public funds. **a** *Brit.* The public funded debt of the British government, or, by extension, of any other government. See FUND, *n.,* **5.** **b** Moneys belonging to a government, or any department of it, in the hands of a public official.

public health. *Med.* **a** The health of the community. **b** The ways and means of conserving the health of the members of a community, as by preventive medicine, organized care of the sick, etc.

Public Health Service. *U. S. Govt.* A bureau of the Treasury Department succeeding by acts of Congress (1902, 1912) the former Marine Hospital Service. It studies communicable diseases and their propagation, sanitation, pollution of streams, etc., and co-operates with State health organizations. Cf. MARINE HOSPITAL.

public highway. *Law.* A highway (in the legal sense of the word).

public holiday. A legal holiday.

public house. In a general sense, any inn or hotel; esp., in British usage, any house where intoxicating liquors are sold by retail to be consumed on the premises, whether affording lodging and meals or not.

Publician action. [After a praetor named *Publicius.*] *Rom. Law.* An action in which one who had only equitable ownership could recover property on a fiction that he had acquired legal title by adverse possession.

‖**pu'bli·ci ju'ris** (pŭb'lĭ·sī jōō'rĭs). [L.] *Law.* Of public right; that is, subject to a right of the public to enjoy.

pub'li·cism (pŭb'lĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* Journalism; also, journalistic methods or aims.

pub'li·cist (pŭb'lĭ·sĭst), *n.* [F. *publiciste,* G. *publicist, publizist.*] **1.** A writer on, or one versed in, the public (international) law, or law of nations; hence, loosely, any writer, as a journalist, on matters of public policy or political interest, including sociological and economic topics.
2. An agent in charge of publicity; a publicity agent.

pub·lic'i·ty (pŭb·lĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *publicité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being public, or open to the knowledge or observation of a community; publicness; as, the *publicity* of a scandal.
2. **a** Advertising of any kind. **b** Information with a news value, designed to advance the interests of a place, person, cause, or institution, usually appearing in public print; as, the *publicity* was carefully prepared for the campaign; — often used attributively; as, a *publicity* bureau; a *publicity* man. **c** Any action, or any matter spoken, written, or printed, which secures public attention; also, the attention so gained; as, to seek *publicity.*

publicity laws. Laws that give information about the political activities of parties and individuals, esp. in regard to campaign contributions or the efforts of lobbyists.

publicity manager. See MANAGER.

pub·lic'i·ty-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

pub'li·cize (pŭb'lĭ·sīz), *v. t.* To give publicity to.

public land. Land belonging to the United States government which may be sold or otherwise disposed of; public domain. Cf. LAND-GRANT ACT, HOMESTEAD LAW **b.**

public law. **a** A public act or statute. **b** That branch of the law that prescribes or regulates the organization and conduct of the machinery of government. In the Civil law, that part which has to do with the relations of the state with citizens or subjects is also referred to public law. In the common law, it is usually referred to private law.

public liability insurance. See INSURANCE.

public library. A library, publicly or privately owned, conducted for the public and not for profit, usually wholly or in part free. — **public librarian.**

pub'lic·ly (pŭb'lĭk·lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a public manner; openly; as, property *publicly* sold.
2. Through the agency or consent of the public or its representatives; as, *publicly* managed utilities.

pub'lic·ness, *n.* Quality or state of being public, done in public, or the like; publicity; as, the *publicness* of property or an opinion.

public nuisance. *Law.* See NUISANCE, *n.,* **2.**

public occupation. See PUBLIC, *adj.,* **1.**

public office. **1.** An office or position in the service of a nation, state, city, etc.
2. A building or room for conduct of public business.

pub'lic-of·fi'cial bond. A bond, required of a public official handling government funds, which protects the government against loss due to breach of trust, and, frequently, to errors of judgment.

public opinion. Common opinion, esp. when it manifests itself as a mass judgment or conclusion.

public orator. *Eng. Universities.* See ORATOR, **3.**

public outcry. Public auction. See OUTCRY, *n.,* **2.**

public person. *Law.* The sovereign state or any person or body of persons representing its sovereignty by virtue of delegated authority.

public policy. *Law.* **1.** The policy recognized or established by the state in determining what acts are unlawful as being injurious to the public or contrary to public good.
2. The principle of law by virtue of which acts contrary or injurious to the public good are held invalid.

public relations. **1.** The activities of an industry, union, corporation, profession, government, or other organization in building and maintaining sound and productive relations with special publics such as customers, employees, or stockholders, and with the public at large, so as to adapt itself to its environment and interpret itself to society.
2. The state of such activities, or the degree of their success, in furthering public understanding of an organization's economic and social adjustment; as, good or poor *public relations.*
3. The art or profession of organizing and developing these activities; as, university courses in *public relations; public relations* requires technical skill in various techniques. Hence, **public relations officer, director, counsel,** or **consultant.**

public rights. *Law.* The rights of the state over the subject, and of the subject against the state.

public school. **a** In Great Britain, any of various schools maintained by the community, wholly or partly under public control, or maintained largely by endowment and not carried on for profit; specif., and commonly, any of various select and usually expensive endowed schools which give a liberal education or prepare pupils for the universities. Eton, Harrow, Rugby, and Winchester are of this class. **b** In the United States, Scotland, and British colonies and dominions, an elementary or secondary school, now usually free, maintained by the local governmental authority. — **pub'lic-school'** (66), *adj.*

public-school pronunciation. = RECEIVED PRONUNCIATION.

public servant. **a** Any officer or employee of a governmental body. **b** *U. S.* Any individual or corporation rendering a public service, such as providing transportation.

public service. The business of supplying some commodity (as gas, electricity, power, water) to any or all members of a community, or of providing some service (as transportation, as by railroad or bus or by pipe line; communication, as by telegraph or telephone; elevating grain; maintaining stock yards) where exercise of the calling involves some legal privilege or a natural or virtual monopoly.

pub'lic-serv'ice com·mis'sion. In some States, a body appointed to control or regulate public utilities. *U. S.*

public-service corporation. See CORPORATION, **4.**

public spirit. A spirit inspiring an interest in, and active efforts for, the public welfare, esp. the welfare of one's own community.

public statute. See PUBLIC, *adj.,* 1.

Public Trustee. A government office, created in 1906, which acts for the state as executor and trustee to administer estates of small value. *Gr. Brit.*

public utility. Called also *utility.* **1.** A business organization performing some public service (see PUBLIC SERVICE) and hence subject to special governmental regulation, such as fixing of rates, requirement of incidental facilities, etc.
2. *Stock Exchange.* Usually *pl.* The shares of public-utility companies; as, the *public utilities,* or *utilities,* were strong in the market today.
— **pub'lic-u·til'i·ty** (66), *adj.*

public vehicle. *Law.* A vehicle seeking employment from the general public.

public vessel. A vessel belonging to a government, and not engaging in trade.

public war. A war between independent sovereign states.

public warehouse. *Com.* A warehouse in which are stored goods belonging to others than the owner of the warehouse.

public waters. *Law.* Any waters open of right to the use of the general public; usually, specif., navigable waters.

public way. *Law.* A (legal) highway.

Public Weal, League of. [F. *Ligue du bien public.*] See LEAGUE, *Table.*

public works. All fixed works constructed or built for public use or enjoyment, as railroads, docks, canals, etc., or constructed with public funds and owned by the public; often, specif., such works as constitute public improvements, as parks, museums, etc., as distinguished from those involved in the ordinary administration of the affairs of a community, as grading of roads, lighting of streets, etc.

public works and ways system. *Penol.* The system of employing convict labor on public works and highways.

public wrong. See 3d WRONG, **4.**

Pub·lil'i·an laws (pŭb·lĭl'ĭ·ăn; 159). *Rom. Hist.* Laws important in marking increase in power of the plebeians: (1) a law passed in 471 B.C., named after Volero Publilius; (2) three laws passed in 339 B.C., proposed by Q. Publilius Philo.

pub'lish (pŭb'lĭsh), *v. t.;* -LISHED (-lĭsht); -LISH·ING. [ME. *publisshen,* fr. OF. *publier,* fr. L. *publicare, publicatum.* See PUBLIC; cf. 2d -ISH.] **1.** To make public announcement of; to make known to people in general; to divulge; to disseminate; as, to *publish* one's opinions far and near. Specif.: **a** To promulgate or proclaim, as a law or an edict. **b** *Obs.* To declare (war). **c** *Eccl.* To give notice of (banns of marriage) in church. **d** To make public in a newspaper, book, circular, or the like.
2. To make known (a person, situation, discovery, etc.), as by exposing or presenting it to view, or by openly declaring its character or status; also, *Rare,* to open (a place, building, etc.) to public inspection.

> In this impartial glass, my Muse intends . . . to . . . *publish* the present age. *Pope.*

3. To bring before the public, as for sale or distribution; esp.: **a** To print, or cause to be printed, and to issue from the press, either for sale or general distribution, as a book, newspaper, piece of music, engraving, etc. **b** *U. S.* To utter, or put into circulation; as, to *publish* counterfeit paper.
4. *Obs.* **a** To people. **b** To propagate (itself). *Chaucer.* **c** To confiscate; to make public property.
5. *Biol.* To give publication to, as a scientific name. See PUBLICATION, **5.**
6. *Law.* Specif.: **a** In the law of libel, to intentionally exhibit (libelous matter) to one or more persons capable of

understanding it other than the person libeled or, as to criminal liability, to the person libeled. By statute in some States of the United States exhibition of libelous matter to the person libeled is publication with respect to civil liability. **b** In the law of wills, to acknowledge (an instrument) by some act that shows it to be the testator's intention that it shall operate as his last will and testament.

Syn. — PRINT, PUBLISH are often confused. A book may be *printed* without being *published;* it is *published* only when it is offered for sale, or put into general circulation; as, "Moxon told me . . . that he was about to *print*, but (I think) not to *publish*, those elegiacs on Hallam" (*E. FitzGerald*); "Sir William Drummond's late book about the Bible — *printed*, but not *published*" (*Byron*).

pub'lish·a·ble (pŭb'lĭsh·ă·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.

pub'lish·er (pŭb'lĭsh·ĕr), *n.* One who publishes; esp., one who issues, or causes to be issued, from the press, and offers for sale or circulation, matter printed, engraved, or the like; a person or corporation whose business is the publication of books, periodicals, music, maps, and the like.

pub'lish·er's state'ment (-ĕrz). *Advertising.* A sworn statement made by a publisher of a newspaper, magazine, or the like, concerning the circulation of his periodical during a given time.

pub'lish·ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Publication.
2. A public notice of intended marriage, required by the laws of some States. *U. S.*

Pub'li·us (pŭb'lĭ·ŭs), *n.* [L.] Masculine proper name, a common Roman praenomen (abbr. *P.*); specif., the pseudonym used by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison, in the *Federalist.*

pu'bo- (pū'bō-). [Irreg. fr. L. *pubes.* See PUBES; cf. PUBIO-.] *Anat.* A combining form for *pubes*, used to denote *pubic and*, as in **pu'bo·ves'i·cal**, pubic and vesical.

pubococcygeal	**puboischiac**	**puboprostatic**
puboperoneal	**puboischial**	**pubotibial**
puboiliac	**puboischiatic**	**pubourethral**

pu'bo·rec·ta'lis (-rĕk·tā'lĭs), *n.* [NL. See PUBO-; RECTUM.] *Anat.* A part of the levator ani muscle extending from the pubis to the sides of the rectum.

Puc·cin'i·a (pŭk·sĭn'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after T. *Puccini*, It. anatomist.] *Bot.* A very large genus of heteroecious parasitic fungi, typifying the family Pucciniaceae, sometimes separated into four genera (*Allodus, Bullaria, Dicaeoma,* and *Micropuccinia*). They have 2-celled teliospores, and aecia with a pseudoperidium. There are about three hundred North American species, many destructive to various crops. *P. graminis* causes the common wheat rust. — **puc·cin'oid** (-oid), *adj.*

Puc·cin'i·a'ce·ae (pŭk·sĭn'ĭ·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* The largest and most important family of rust fungi, of the order Uredinales, characterized by stalked teliospores, either separate or united in sori. Most are heteroecious, exhibiting, in the complete forms, four spore stages, usually upon two or more distinct hosts, followed by an independent promycelial stage upon the germination of the teliospores. *Puccinia* and *Uromyces* contain numerous species injurious to crops. See UREDINALES. — **puc·cin'i·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

puc·coon' (pŭ·kōōn'), *n.* [See 2d POKE, *n.*] *Bot.* Any of several American plants yielding a red or yellow pigment; also, the pigment itself. Specif.: **a** The bloodroot *Sanguinaria canadensis.* **b** Any of several plants of the genus *Lithospermum*, as *L. carolinense* or *L. canescens*, the latter more often called *hoary puccoon.* **c** Goldenseal (*Hydrastis canadensis*), the root of which yields a yellow dye.

puce (pūs), *n.* [F., fr. *puce* a flea, fr. L. *pulex, pulicis.* See PULEX.] A color, red in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance; — called also *eureka red, flea, Victoria lake.* Cf. COLOR. — **puce**, *adj.*

pu'cel·age (pū'sĕl·ĭj), **pu'cel·lage**, *n.* [F.] Virginity. *Rare.*

pu·celle' (pū·sĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *pulicella* young girl, perh. fr. a VL. dim. of *puella* girl. See FOAL.] **1.** Maid; damsel; virgin. *Obs.*, exc. as an appellation for Joan of Arc.
2. A courtesan; a prostitute. *Obs.*

Pu·celle', La (lä pü·sĕl'; *F.* là pü'sĕl'). = JOAN OF ARC, SAINT.

puce oxide, puce oxide of lead. Lead dioxide.

‖**pu'ce·ron'** (pü's'·rŏn'), *n.* [F.] A plant louse or aphid.

pu'cher·ite (pōō'kĕr·īt), *n.* [From the *Pucher* mine, Schneeberg, Saxony.] *Mineral.* A bismuth vanadate, $BiVO_4$, occuring in small, reddish-brown, orthorhombic crystals.

pu·che'ro (pōō·chā'rō), **pu·che'ra** (-rä), *n.* [Sp., pottage.]
1. = 2d OLLA, 2.
2. A tropical American herb (*Talinum patens*), used as a pot herb.

puck (pŭk), *n.* [Also *pook*, fr. ME. *pouke*, fr. AS. *pūca;* akin to ON. *pūki*, and to MLG. *pogge* frog, AS. *pocca* bag (for meaning cf. BUG). See POCK; cf. BUG, POOKA, PUG elf.]
1. **a** One of a class of evil spirits; a hobgoblin. Cf. 2d BUG, 2. **b** In late medieval English folklore, a mischievous sprite; Robin Goodfellow. **c** [*cap.*] In Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, a tricksy household fairy in the service of King Oberon.
2. Hence, one given to mischiefmaking or mischievousness.
3. A disk of vulcanized rubber used in the game of ice hockey as the object to be driven through the goals.
4. The European goatsucker. *Local, Eng.*

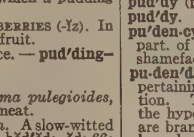
Puck, 3.

puck (pŏŏk), *n.* A blow; butt. — *v. t.* To strike; butt. *Both Dial.*

puck'a, puk'ka (pŭk'ȧ), *adj.* [Hind. *pakkā* cooked, ripe, solid.] Good or thoroughgoing of its kind; genuine; real; substantial; — variously used of things substantial, real, fixed, sure, etc., and specif., *Anglo-Indian*, of buildings made of brick and mortar. *Colloq.*
"It's *pukka* famine." *Kipling.*

puck'ball' (pŭk'bôl'), *n.* A puffball.

puck'er (pŭk'ĕr), *v. t.;* -ERED (-ĕrd); -ER·ING. [Freq. fr. POKE bag.] To contract so that uneven bulges or furrows are formed; to draw up into folds or wrinkles; as, cloth that *puckers* in bleaching.

He saw her long gentle face *puckering* into tears. *Edith Wharton.*

— *v. i.* To cause to contract unevenly; to gather or draw up into bulges, furrows, or ridges; to form cockles in; — often with *up;* as, wind and rain have *puckered* his skin; tight stitches that *pucker* the cloth; she *puckered* up her mouth.

puck'er, *n.* **1.** A bulge, fold, or wrinkle, made by puckering.

Wind and sun *puckers* made his look hawklike. *Masefield.*

2. In a fabric, a series of six or more tight or slack warp yarns.
3. Perplexity; anxiety; agitation. *Colloq.*

puck'er. Var. of PUCKA.

puck'er·bush' (pŭk'ĕr·bŏŏsh'), *n.* Wax myrtle. *U. S.*

puck'er·el (pŭk'ĕr·ĕl), *n.* [Dim. of PUCK. Cf. COCKEREL.] A little puck, or hobgoblin.

She put the *puckerel* curse upon Asmund, by which he was afflicted with all small bodily ills that can intervene between corns and dandruff. *James Branch Cabell.*

puck'er·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which puckers.

puck'er·mouth' (-mouth'), *n.* The summer flounder.

puck'er·y (pŭk'ĕr·ĭ; 59), *adj.;* -ER·I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); -ER·I·EST.
1. That puckers easily; also, puckered; as, *puckery* cloth.
2. That causes or indicates puckering of the mouth; astringent; as, a *puckery* quince or taste.

puck'fist' (-fĭst'; -fīst), *n.* [Cf. PUCK; BULLFIST.] **1.** A puffball.
2. A term of contempt for a braggart; also, a niggard. *Archaic.*

puck'ish (-ĭsh), *adj.* [From PUCK.] [*also cap.*] Of, or characteristic of, Puck; pucklike; annoyingly mysterious; mischievous. — **puck'ish·ly**, *adv.* — **puck'ish·ness**, *n.*

How are we to account for that *puckish* and inexplicable rise and fall of inspiration? *H. L. Mencken.*

puck'nee'dle (pŭk'nē'd'l), *n.* **a** The lady's-comb. **b** The corn cockle. **c** The alfilaria.

puck'ster (pŭk'stĕr), *n.* [See -STER.] A hockey player. *Slang.*

pud (pŭd), *n.* A forefoot; paw; hand. *Colloq.*

pud (pōōd). Var. of POOD.

pud'dee (pŭd'ē), *n.* [Beng. *padī* tonnage.] See MEASURE.

pud'den·ing (pōōd'n·ĭng), *n.* [From *pudden*, for *pudding;* — in allusion to its softness.] *Naut.* **a** A thick fender with tapering ends, of rope yarn, or the like, often canvas-covered, around the bow of a boat. **b** A bunch of soft material to prevent chafing, as between spars.

pud'der (*dial.* pōōd'ĕr), *n.* & *v.* Pother. *Now Dial.*

The pony, hearing this *pudder* over his head. *Scott.*

pud'der (pŭd'ĕr), *n.* Erron. for PUDDLE. *Stevenson.*

pud'ding (pōōd'ĭng), *n.* [ME. *pudding, poding;* akin to AS. *puduc* even, LG. *puddig* swollen, thick, stumpy, Eng. dial. *puddy* pudgy, and to E. POUT. Cf. PUDDLE, PUDGY.]
1. **a** A piece of intestine stuffed with seasoned chopped meat or the like and boiled; a variety of sausage that may be stored for future use. **b** *Obs.* A sausagelike stuffing of a roasted ox, pig, or the like. *Shak.*
2. A dessert having flour or some other cereal as a foundation, with added eggs, milk, fruit, sugar, spices, etc.; as, a plum, rice, or bread *pudding.* Puddings seem orig. to have been boiled in a bag or cloth, but are now more often steamed or baked.
3. Chiefly *pl.* Guts. *Now Dial. & Vulgar.*
4. *Obs.* **a** = JACKPUDDING. **b** A kind of explosive.
5. A person or thing that is soft, flabby, etc., like a pudding.
6. Substantial reward; material gain; — often opposed to *praise. Chiefly Literary.*

He turn'd, preferring *pudding* to no praise. *Byron.*

7. A piece of drugged or poisoned liver, used by burglars, housebreakers, etc., to render dogs harmless. *Slang.*
8. *Naut.* = PUDDENING.

pudding bag. A bag of close texture in which a pudding is boiled.

pud'ding·ber'ry (pōōd'ĭng·bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERRIES (-ĭz). In North America, the bunchberry; also, its fruit.

pudding face. A fat, expressionless face. — **pud'ding-faced'** (66), *adj.*

pudding fish. The puddingwife.

pudding grass. The pennyroyal, *Hedeoma pulegioides*, formerly used to flavor stuffing for roast meat.

pud'ding·head' (pōōd'ĭng·hĕd'; pōōd'n-), *n.* A slow-witted person; a fathead. — **pud'ding·head'ed** (-hĕd'ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119), *adj. Both Slang.*

pud'ding·house' (-hous'), *n.* A place for guts, or puddings; specif.: **a** Belly. **b** *Obs.* An offal house.

pud'ding-prick', *n.* A skewer used to fasten a pudding bag. *Obs.*

pudding sleeve. A full sleeve drawn in at the wrist or above.

pudding time. *Now Chiefly Dial.* **a** The time of eating pudding, or dinner. **b** The nick of time; an opportune time.

pud'ding·wife' (pōōd'ĭng·wīf'), *n.; pl.* -WIVES (-wīvz'). A woman skilled in making puddings, or sausages. *Now Dial.*

pud'ding·wife', *n.; pl.* -WIVES. [Prob. corrupted fr. the Sp. name in Cuba, *pudiano verde.*] A large, handsomely colored, blue-and-bronze wrasselike fish (*Iridio radiata*) of Florida, Bermuda, and the West Indies.

pud'ding·y (pōōd'ĭng·ĭ), *adj.* Puddinglike.

pud'dle (pŭd'l), *n.* [ME. *puddel, podel,* dim. fr. AS. *pudd* ditch, furrow; akin to G. dial. *pudel, pfudel*, puddle, and to E. PUDDING. Cf. POODLE.] **1.** Orig., a pond, pool, or swamp; now, a very small pool of standing water, esp. dirty or muddy water, or other liquid; as, the ground was spotted with *puddles* after the storm; dogs wallowing in a *puddle.*
2. Clay, or a mixture of clay and sand, kneaded or worked, when wet, to render it impervious to water.
3. Figurative uses: **a** A foul or confused state, moral, intellectual, or physical; a quagmire; a sink; a mess. **b** A spot, as on the ground or floor, suggestive of a puddle (sense 1).

The red-gold sunlight lay in bright *puddles* on the thick blue carpet. *Willa Cather.*

4. *Now Chiefly Dial.* **a** Dirty water; puddle water. **b** One who puddles; a bungler; a muddler.
5. A kind of tamping pick sometimes used for tamping gravel, cinders, sand, and other fine stuff, as in ballasting.
6. *Forestry & Hort.* Soil or mold mixed with water. See PUDDLE, *v. t.*, 6.

pud'dle (pŭd'l), *v.;* -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). [From PUDDLE, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To make muddy, foul, or impure; to pollute; muddle.

Some unhatched practice . . .
Hath *puddled* his clear spirit. *Shak.*

2. To cover (a surface) with puddles or soft mud; to trample (wet soil) into mire; as, to *puddle* a floor with mopping water; a field *puddled* by cattle.
3. **a** To make puddle (sense 2) of (clay or loam). **b** To make impervious to liquids by means of puddle; to apply puddle to. See PUDDLING, 1.

The floor was of clay which had been *puddled* and beetled. *John Masefield.*

4. To subject (iron) to the process of puddling (which see).
5. *Agric.* **a** To work while wet, as the soil in rice fields. **b** To incorporate with the soil while wet, as green manure.
6. *Forestry & Hort.* To dip (the roots of plants) in a thin paste of soil and water, sometimes with the addition of cow manure. The coating of mud thus formed retards the drying out of the roots during transplanting and ensures their direct contact with the soil when set out.
7. *Ore Dressing.* To wash (clayey ore) with water in a shallow tank or tub.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To stir up or dabble in a puddle; to wade through puddles; to wallow in the mud.

In the ooze from these a brood of goslings *puddled.* *Rockwell Kent.*

2. To putter about in confusion or disorder; to muddle.

puddle ball. The lump of pasty wrought iron taken from the puddling furnace to be hammered or rolled.

puddle bar. An iron bar made at a single heat from a puddle ball by hammering and rolling.

pud'dled (pŭd'ld), *past tense & past part.* of PUDDLE. Hence: *adj.* **a** Made into a puddle or puddles; muddy; muddled. **b** Converted into, or lined or covered with, puddle (sense 2).

puddle duck. The domestic mallard.

pud'dler (pŭd'lĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which puddles; specif.: **a** One who converts pig iron into wrought iron by puddling. **b** A rabble used in puddling. **c** A puddling furnace.
2. A system of small pipes admitting compressed air to a tank of water and zinc chloride, to effect a thorough solution for use as a timber preservative.

puddle rolls *or* **train.** Rolls used for making puddle bar.

pud'dler's mine (pŭd'lĕrz). A soft compact hematite sometimes used for the bottoms of puddling furnaces.

puddle wall. *Civ. Engin.* A puddled-clay core wall of a dam. Called also **puddle core wall.**

pud'dling (pŭd'lĭng), *n.* **1.** *Hydraul. Engin.* **a** The process of working clay, loam, pulverized ore, etc., with water, to render it compact, or impervious to liquids; also, the rendering of anything impervious to liquids by means of puddled material. **b** Puddle. See PUDDLE, *n.*, 2.
2. *Metal.* The art or process of converting pig iron into wrought iron or, now rarely, steel, by subjecting it to heat and frequent stirring in a small reverberatory furnace in the presence of oxidizing substances, by which it is freed from most of its carbon and other impurities. It becomes mechanically mixed with a small amount of slag, however, owing to its pasty condition toward the end of the process, the heat of the furnace being insufficient to keep the purified iron molten. When the oxidation is effected principally by the oxygen of the air, the process is called ***dry puddling,*** or simply ***puddling***; when oxides are largely used for this purpose, it is called ***wet puddling, boiling,*** or ***pig boiling.*** Puddled steel is produced by arresting the oxidation.
3. *Ore Dressing.* The act of washing clayey ore with water in a shallow tank or tub.

puddling furnace. A small reverberatory furnace in which iron is puddled.

pud'dly (pŭd'lĭ), *adj.* Puddled; full of puddles.

Pud'd'n·head' Wil'son (pōōd'n·hĕd' wĭl's'n). Short title and hero of a novel (1894) by Mark Twain (S. L. Clemens).

pud'dock (pōōd'ŭk), *n.* A kite or buzzard. *Local, Brit.*

pud'dock (pŭd'ŭk). Dial. var. of PADDOCK, toad; PUTTOCK.

pud'dock, *n.* Obs. var. of PADDOCK, enclosure.

pud'dy (pŭd'ĭ), *adj.* [See PUDDING.] Pudgy. *Now Rare.*

pud'dy. Var. of PUDDEE (see MEASURE, *Table*).

pu'den·cy (pū'dĕn·sĭ), *n.* [LL. *pudentia*, fr. *pudens*, pres. part. of *pudere* to be ashamed. See PUDIC.] Modesty; shamefacedness; extreme prudishness.

pu·den'dal (pū·dĕn'dăl; -d'l), *adj.* [See PUDENDUM.] Of, pertaining to, or supplying, the external organs of generation. The ***internal pudendal artery*** is a branch of the hypogastric; the two ***external pudendal arteries*** are branches of the femoral. The ***pudendal nerve*** is a branch of the lower part of the sacral plexus, usually from the second, third, and fourth sacral nerves (***pudendal plexus***). The ***external pudendal veins*** are tributaries of the great saphenous; two ***internal pudendal veins,*** accompanying the artery of that name, empty into the hypogastric vein.

pu·den'dous (-dŭs), *adj.* [L. *pudendus*, gerundive of *pudere* to shame.] Shameful. *Rare.*

pu·den'dum (-dŭm), *n.; pl.* PUDENDA (-dȧ). [NL., neut. of *pudendus* that of which one ought to be ashamed, fr. *pudere* to be ashamed. See PUDIC.] *Anat.* The external organs of generation, sometimes only those of the female; the vulva; — usually in *pl.*

pu'dent (pū'dĕnt; 128), *adj.* [L. *pudens, -entis*, part. adj.] Modest; bashful.

pudge (pŭj), *n.* A pudgy or stocky person or thing. *Colloq.*

pudge, *n.* A puddle. — **pudg'y** (pŭj'ĭ), *adj. Both Dial.*

pudg'y (pŭj'ĭ), *adj.;* PUDG'I·ER (-l·ĕr); PUDG'I·EST. [Cf. PUDDY, PODGY.] Short and thickset; fat and bulging; dumpy; as, a *pudgy* hand or person. — **pudg'i·ly** (-l·ĭl'), *adv.* — **pudg'i·ness**, *n.*

pu·dia'no (pōō·dyä'nō), *n.* [Amer. Sp. Cf. PUDDINGWIFE.] **a** = LADYFISH **b.** **b** The puddingwife.

pu'di·bund (pū'dĭ·bŭnd), *adj.* [L. *pudibundus.*] Bashful; modest.

pu'di·bun'di·ty (pū'dĭ·bŭn'dĭ·tĭ), *n.* [See -ITY.] The quality of being pudibund; prudishness.

pu'dic (pū'dĭk), *adj.* [F. *pudique*, fr. L. *pudicus* modest, chaste, fr. *pudere* to be ashamed; prob. akin to L. *tripudium* a (three-beat) dance, *repudium* repudiation, *pavire* to beat, ram; basic idea: to strike, beat (cf. E. *offensive, repulsive*). See PAVE; cf. IMPUDENCE, REPUDIATE.] **1.** Modest; chaste. *Obs.*
2. *Anat.* Pudendal.

pu'di·cal (pū'dĭ·kăl), *adj.* Pudic. *Rare.*

pu'di·ci'ti·a (pū'dĭ·sĭsh'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [L.] Modesty; esp. [*cap.*], modesty deified as a goddess by the Romans.

pu·dic'i·ty (pū·dĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *pudicité.*] Modesty; chastity.

pu'du (pōō'dōō), *n.* [Sp. *pudu, pudo*, fr. Araucan *pùdu, pùdù.*] A small reddish deer (*Pudu pudu*), of the Chilean Andes, having simple spikelike antlers. It constitutes a genus, **Pu'du.**

pueb·li'to (pwĕb·lē'tō), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A small pueblo.

pueb'lo (pwĕb'lō), *n.; pl.* -LOS (-lōz). [Sp., a village, fr. L. *populus* people. See PEOPLE.] **1.** A town or village, in Spain, Spanish America, or the Philippine Islands.
2. One of the Indian villages of Arizona, New Mexico, and adjacent parts of Mexico and Texas, built of stone or adobe in the form of communal houses, sometimes of several stories or terraces. Formerly, as still in the case of the Hopi, they were placed upon the mesas, as an additional protection from assaults. The houses are flat-roofed, and access to the interior is often had only by a trap door in the roof

pub'lish·er·ess, *n.*, fem. of PUBLISHER.	**Pu'cha·na'hua** (pōō'chä·nä'wä), *n.* See CASHIBO.	**puck'ling,** *n.* Dim. of PUCK. *R.*	**puc'ras.** Var. of PUKERAS.	**pu'dor,** *n.* [L.] Bashfulness; modesty. *Obs.*
pub'lish·er·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.	**puck'er·y.** ✝ PUGGREE.	**puck'rel,** *n.* [Dim. of PUCK.] = PUCKEREL.	**pud'ding-like',** *adj.* See -LIKE.	**pu'dre.** ✝ POWDER.
puc'a. Var. of POOKA.	**puck'foist'** (-foist'; -fĭst'; -fīst; pŏŏk'f-). Dial. var. of PUCKFIST.	**puck'sey, puck'sy, puck'sie** (pŭk'sĭ). Vars. of PUXY.	**pud'ding-pipe',** *adj.* See -SHAPED.	**pud'dle-like',** *adj.* See -LIKE.
puc'ca. Var. of POCCA.	**puck'le** (pŭk'l). Scot. var. of PICKLE, a grain.	**puck's'-foot',** *n.* = MAYAPPLE 2.	**pud'ding-shaped',** *adj.* See -SHAPED.	**pu·den'da** (pū·dĕn'dȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of PUDENDUM.
pu·cel'las (pū·sĕl'ăs), *n. sing. & pl.* = PROCELLAS.			**pudding stone.** = CONGLOMERATE.	**Pu'dens** (pū'dĕnz). *Bib.*
				puder. ✝ PEWTER.
				pud'l, pud'ld, pud'ling. Puddle; puddled; puddling. *Ref. Sp.*
				pue (pū). Var. of PEW.

and a ladder. **The subterranean kiva is an essential feature.** One of the most extensive of such remains is the Pueblo Bonito in northwestern New Mexico.
3. [*cap.*] An Indian of one of the pueblos. The Pueblo Indians are shorter and darker than the Plains tribes; they are gifted with strength and endurance. They are industrious agriculturists, skilled and artistic in weaving, pottery, and basketry. They are noted for their elaborate ritualistic dances and festivals. Several linguistic stocks are represented, — the Uto-Aztecan, Tanoan, Keresan, and Zuñian. The cliff dwellings of Colorado and Utah mark their earlier northern limits. Called also **Pueblo Indian.**
4. Any Indian village of the southwestern United States.
5. The color cocoa brown.

Pueb'lo (pwĕb'lō), *adj.* **a** Pertaining to or designating a Pueblo Indian. See PUEBLO, *n.*, 3. **b** *Amer. Archaeol.* Pertaining to or designating the period, about 500 A.D., of the building of the pueblos. See PUEBLO, *n.*, 2.

Puel'che (pwĕl'chā), *n.* An Indian of a Puelchean tribe formerly roaming widely on the Argentine pampas from the Andes to the Atlantic, between the Colorado and the Chubut rivers, but now mostly concentrated in the northeastern part of their former territory. They developed a typical pampean culture, and by some authorities are classified as Araucanian. In alliance with Araucanian tribes, they have been formidable enemies of the whites. Called also *Pampa, Tehuelche, Northern Tehuelche, Tehuelhet.* See ARAUCANIAN, PAMPEAN, *n.*, PUELCHEAN, QUERENDI.

Puel'che, *adj.* Of or pert. to a Puelche or the Puelche; also, Puelchean.

Puel'che·an (-ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a South American Indian linguistic family of the Argentine pampas, commonly considered to comprise the Puelche and several other tribes. See CHECHEHET, PUELCHE, QUERENDI, TALUHET.

Pu'e·ra'ri·a (pū'ĕ·rā'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after M. N. *Puerari*, Swiss botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of twelve species of chiefly Asiatic herbaceous or woody vines of the pea family (Fabaceae). *P. thunbergiana*, the kudzu, is widely grown for ornament. See KUDZU.

Puer'co for·ma'tion (pwĕr'kō). [Sp. *puerco* hog.] *Geol.* The basal formation of the Eocene (Paleocene) as developed in northwestern New Mexico. It is notable for its fossil content of primitive mammals.

pu'er·i·cul'ture (pū'ĕr·ĭ·kŭl'tūr), *n.* [F. See PUERILE; CULTURE.] **a** The science, art, or process of rearing, training, and educating children. **b** The hygienic care of children, and the prenatal care of unborn children through attention to the health of pregnant women.

pu'er·ile (pū'ĕr·Īl *or, esp. Brit.*, -Il; 155; 199), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *puéril*, fr. L. *puerilis*, fr. *puer* child, boy. See FOAL.]
1. Of or pertaining to a boy or boys, a child or children; juvenile. *Now Rare.*
2. Childish, as contrasted with mature; foolish; unthinking; unworthy of an adult; as, a *puerile* remark, reason.
Syn. — Childish, weak, trivial. See YOUTHFUL.
Ant. — Mature, adult; reasonable.

— pu'er·ile·ly, *adv.* — **pu'er·ile·ness,** *n.*

pu'er·il·ism (-ĭl·ĭz'm), *n.* [*puerile* + *-ism.*] Childish behavior; esp., *Psychiatry*, such behavior occurring as a symptom of mental disorder.

pu'er·il'i·ty (pū'ĕr·ĭl'ĭ·tĭ; 199), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz), [F. or L.; F. *puérilité*, fr. L. *puerilitas.*] **1.** The quality of being puerile; childishness; silliness.
2. That which is puerile, or childish; a childish act, remark, etc.
3. *Civil Law.* The status of a child between infancy and puberty.

pu·er'per·a (pū·ûr'pĕr·ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -AE (-ē). [L. See PUERPERAL.] A woman in childbirth, or in the period succeeding it.

pu·er'per·al (pū·ûr'pĕr·ăl), *adj.* [L. *puerpera* a lying-in woman, fr. *puer* child + *parere* to bear.] Of or pertaining to childbirth; as, a *puerperal* fever.

puerperal fever. *Med.* Fever in the puerperium, caused by some complication thereof, esp. puerperal sepsis.

pu·er'per·al·ism (-ăl·ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* Any diseased condition associated with childbirth.

puerperal sepsis *or* **septicemia.** *Med.* Septic disease following childbirth, caused by infection of the uterus during or after delivery of the child.

pu·er'per·ant (pū·ûr'pĕr·ănt), *n.* *Med.* A woman in the puerperium.

pu'er·pe'ri·um (pū'ĕr·pē'rĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L., childbirth.] *Med.*
1. The state of a woman after childbirth.
2. The period of time elapsing between childbirth and the return of the uterus to its normal size.

pu·er'per·ous (pū·ûr'pĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Bearing children. *Rare.*

Puer'to Ri'can (pwĕr'tō rē'kăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Puerto Rico. **—** *n.* A native or citizen of Puerto Rico, the native inhabitants being persons of Spanish descent, Negroes, and persons of mixed blood.

Puer'to Ri'co bark (pwĕr'tō rē'kō). Mabi.

Puerto Rico molasses. See MOLASSES.

puff (pŭf), *n.* [ME. *puf.* See PUFF, *v.*] **1.** A sudden and single emission of breath; hence, any sudden or short blast of wind; a slight gust; whiff, as of air, smoke, or steam. Also, the air, smoke, etc., so emitted.
2. Any of various objects inflated, or appearing as if inflated; as: **a** A kind of light pastry that has puffed in cooking; specif., such a pastry made of chou paste and filled with custard or whipped cream; — called also *cream puff.* **b** A ball of swansdown or the like, or a soft pad, for applying powder to the skin or hair. **c** A soft, loose roll of hair; a pad or cushion over which to roll the hair. **d** A bed covering filled with cotton, wool, or down, and quilted or tufted. **e** A stiffening, as of leather or felt, for toecaps. **f** A padded ridge on the side of a saddle, fitting against the knee (*knee puff*) or thigh (*thigh puff*), to give the rider a firm hold.
3. **a** A protuberance from swelling; an inflated mass; as, a *puff* of flesh, of flowers. **b** A puffball. **c** In clothing, a mass formed by a strip of material gathered at the edges and left loose in the center.
4. **a** A thing unsubstantial or vain; a sham.
The merest *puff* of a thin, linked chain. *Amy Lowell.*
b *Now Rare.* A vainglorious exhibition, esp. in discourse; a boast; bombast.
5. **a** *Archaic.* One who is puffed up with conceit; a braggart. **b** *Obs.* A writer of puffs. **c** *Slang.* A confederate used as a decoy.
6. An exaggerated or empty expression of praise, not disinterested, esp. one in a public journal.
7. Wind (see 3d WIND, 6); breath; figuratively, life. *Slang.*
8. A short blowing or explosive sound.

puff (pŭf), *v.*; PUFFED (pŭft); PUFF'ING. [ME. *puffen*; akin to AS. *pyffan*; cf. G. *puffen* to pop, buffet, puff, D. *poffen* to pop, *puffen* to blow, MLG. *puffein, buffen*, to pop, thump; of imitative origin. Cf. BUFFOON.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To blow in puffs or whiffs; to emit puffs of wind, smoke, steam, or breath; as, to *puff* at a pipe; he is still panting and *puffing.*
2. To blow (sense 2) scornfully; to pooh; — with *at.*
It is really to defy Heaven to *puff* at damnation. *South.*
3. To move, run, climb, etc., while emitting puffs, esp. whiffs, or pants; — with *away, in, out, up*, etc.; as, they *puffed* up the hillside; the train *puffed* by.
And being anger'd, *puffs* away from thence. *Shak.*
4. To become distended or inflated; — usually with *up*; as, the sails *puffed* up.
5. To speak or write puffs; to speak boastingly or impudently, like Puff in Sheridan's *Critic.*
6. To discharge spores, as a puffball.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To blow, emit, drive, or expel, with or as with a puff or puffs of wind, breath, etc.; as, to *puff* the tobacco smoke from his mouth. "The clearing north will *puff* the clouds away." *Dryden.*
2. In specific senses: **a** To extinguish by blowing, as a light. "*Puff* your flickering life out." *Shelley.* **b** To fan by blowing, as coals. **c** *Rare.* To utter with gasps; — with *out.* **d** To smoke with puffs (a cigar, etc.). **e** To put out of breath; — chiefly in *past part.*; as, *puffed* with exertion.
3. To cause to swell or expand; to distend, inflate, or bloat; as, to *puff* out one's cheeks; a stomach *puffed* up with gas; hence, to cause (one) to swell with pride, arrogance, etc.; to raise (one) greatly in his own esteem; as, his success has not *puffed* him.
4. To exalt beyond measure; esp., to praise exaggeratedly or not disinterestedly; to call public attention to by praise.
He saw no reason why he should *puff* the book. *Rose Macaulay.*
5. *Toiletry.* To arrange in puffs, as the coiffure; also, to powder with a puff.

puff, *interj.* = 2d POUF. *Rare.*

puff, *adj.* Puffed; as, a *puff* tie; also, swollen with pride; vain.

Puff (pŭf), *n.* A character in Sheridan's farce *The Critic*; a bold, impudent literary quack.

puff adder. A thick-bodied, exceedingly venomous African viper (*Bitis arietans*) which has the power of greatly distending its body when irritated. It becomes four or five feet long. Also, certain similar, but smaller, related species found only south of the Zambezi River. Cf. HOGNOSE SNAKE, GABOON VIPER, RHINOCEROS VIPER.

puff'back' (pŭf'băk'), *n.* Also **puffback shrike.** Any of several African shrikes of the genus *Dryoscopus*, chiefly black and white or buffy, having the feathers of the lower back long, fluffy, and erectile.

puff'ball' (pŭf'bôl'), *n.* **1.** Any of various fungi of the family Lycoperdaceae (class Basidiomycetes); — so called in allusion to their globose shape and their property of discharging the ripe spores in a smokelike cloud when pressed or struck. Many of them are edible. Also, any of various fungi resembling these, esp. those of the families Scleroderdaceae and Tylostomaceae. See LYCOPERDON, GIANT PUFFBALL.
2. The feathery head of achenes in the dandelion. *Colloq.*

puff'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* Any of numerous South and Central American zygodactyl birds of the family Bucconidae (order Piciformes), allied to the jacamars and often called *barbets.* They often sit with the feathers of the head fluffed out.

puff box. A box for holding toilet powder and a puff.

puffed (pŭft), *adj.* **1.** Gathered in puffs, as a sleeve.
2. Caused to puff by exertion or shortness of breath.
3. Pretentious; deceitfully large, inflated, imposing, or the like. *Rare.*

puff'er (pŭf'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which puffs, as a writer of puffs, a puffing vessel or locomotive, or a tobacco smoker; specif., a workman whose work consists in making puffs, as one who prepares puffs for toecaps.
2. Any of numerous fishes (order Plectognathi) capable of inflating the body; a globefish or swellfish (see GLOBEFISH). *Sphoeroides maculatus* is a common species on the American Atlantic coast.

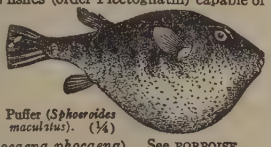
Puffer (*Sphoeroides maculatus*). (¼)

3. A porpoise; — usually the common harbor porpoise (*Phocaena phocaena*). See PORPOISE.
4. *Local, Eng.* **a** The blue titmouse. See TITMOUSE. **b** The European dabchick.
5. *Bleaching.* A kier.
6. *Law.* A by-bidder at an auction.
7. *Mining.* A small engine used for hoisting and hauling.

puffer pipe. The vertical axial pipe of a bucking kier.

puff'er·y (pŭf'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* **a** Puffing publicity; fulsome praise. **b** Puffed frills, collectively.

puff'–fish', *n.*; *pl.* -FISH, -FISHES. See PLURAL, *Note.* A puffer. See PUFFER, 2.

puf'fin (pŭf'ĭn), *n.* [From PUFF.]
1. **a** Any of several sea birds of the auk family (Alcidae), of the genera *Fratercula* and *Lunda.* The ***Atlantic puffin*** (*F. arctica*) of the North Atlantic is about a foot long and has a short neck and a deep, grooved, parti-colored, laterally compressed bill. The cheeks are white, the upper parts and foreneck blackish, and the under parts white. The ***large-billed puffin*** (*F. a. naumanni*) is a subspecies. The ***horned puffin*** (*F. corniculata*) of the North Pacific is similar, but has a small fleshy hornlike appendage on the eyelid. The ***tufted puffin*** (*L. cirrhata*) of the Pacific is chiefly blackish brown above and below, with white cheeks, and a large yellow plume over the eye. All the species nest in burrows or crevices, laying a single white or nearly white egg. **b** Erron., a shearwater of the genus *Puffinus*, esp. the Manx shearwater (*P. puffinus*).

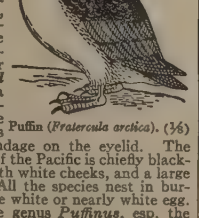
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*). (⅓)

2. A puffball.
3. A sort of apple. *Obs.* *Rider's Dict.* (1640).
4. A pompous person; one swollen with pride. *Obs.*

puf'fin·et (pŭf'ĭn·ĕt), *n.* [Cf. PUFFIN.] The black guillemot. *Local, Brit.*

puff'ing (pŭf'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PUFF. Specif.: *n.* **1.** Puffed trimming.
2. *Law.* The action of a puffer in bidding up the price at an auction, or the employment of a person to do this.

puffing adder. See HOGNOSE SNAKE.

puffing pig. The harbor porpoise. See PORPOISE.

Puf'fi·nus (pŭf'ĭ·nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *puffin.*] *Zool.* The genus comprising the shearwaters.

puff'–leg', *n.* Any of many hummingbirds of the genus *Vestipedes* having tufts of downy feathers on the legs.

puff paste. **1.** A very rich paste leavened by air introduced through an elaborate process of rolling in the fat; also, the very light, flaky pastry so produced.
2. A person or thing as slight or unsubstantial as puff paste.

puff'–puff', *n.* [Imitative.] The sound of repeated puffing, as of a locomotive; hence, in nursery language, a train.

puff ring. A hollow finger ring. *Obs.*

puff shark. A swell shark.

puff sleeve. A sleeve stiffened so as to puff out, esp. near the shoulder.

puff'wig' (pŭf'wĭg'), *n.* A kind of puffy wig.

puff'y (pŭf'ĭ), *adj.*; PUFF'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); PUFF'I·EST. **1.** Blowing, breathing, etc., in puffs; of a wind, gusty; of a person, short-winded; of an engine, etc., noisily emitting steam.
2. Swollen with or as with air, gas, or something very soft or light; puffed up; as, *puffy* cushions, apples, or sleeves; soft, bloated, and flabby; as, *puffy* pouches under one's eyes; a *puffy* figure.
3. Inflated; pretentious; bombastic; as, a *puffy* style.

pug (*dial.* pŭg, pōōg), *n.* [ME. *pugge.*] Refuse of grain; chaff; also, apple pulp. *Now Dial.*

pug (pŭg), *n.* [Corrupted fr. PUCK.] **1.** **a** *Obs.* One well liked or loved; — a term of friendly familiarity or endearment. **b** *Archaic.* A mistress; a harlot. **c** *Obs.* A bargeman. **d** *Obs.* An elf; sprite; hobgoblin; puck.
2. [*cap.*] In Ben Jonson's *The Devil is an Ass*, a fiend in human shape who is befooled. Cf. PUCK, 1 a.
3. Any of various small alert animals, as a monkey, fox, or hare; — used also as a proper name. *Chiefly Dial.*
4. A very small, usually close-haired dog, of a breed believed to have originated in China probably from a common ancestor with the Pekingese. It is short and cobby, with straight legs, massive, round head, button ears, blunt, square muzzle, and tightly curled tail. The usual color is silver or apricot-fawn, with a black trace from occiput to tail. The height is about 12 inches, and the weight from 14 to 18 pounds. There is also a rare variety with a rough coat.

Pug, 4.

5. A pug nose. *Colloq.*
6. *Dial. Eng.* **a** Anything short, thick, and rounded. **b** A dwarf. **c** A close knot or coil of hair.
7. A pug moth.
8. An upper servant. *Slang, Brit.*

pug (pŭg; pōōg), *v. t.* To pull; to pluck. *Now Dial.*

pug, *n. & v. t. & i.* [Origin uncert.] Poke; thrust. *Dial.*

pug (pŭg), *v. t.*; PUGGED (pŭgd); PUG'GING (pŭg'ĭng). [Origin obscure.] **1.** To mix and stir when wet, as clay for bricks, pottery, etc.
2. To fill or stop with clay by tamping; to fill in or spread with mortar for deadening sound.
3. *Rare.* **a** To poach, or trample into mud. **b** To perspire; hence, to soil through handling. *Dial.*

pug, *n.* **1.** Tempered or pugged clay.
2. A pugmill.
3. *Mining.* = GOUGE, *n.*, 4. *Australia.*

pug (pŭg), *n.* A pugilist. *Slang.*

pug (pŭg), *n.* [Hind. *pag* foot.] Footprint; track. *India.*
— *v. t.* To trace by pugs. *India.*

Pu'get group (pū'jĕt; -jĭt; 119). [From *Puget* Sound.] *Geol.* A succession of early Eocene coal-bearing beds which underlie the Tejon formation in the State of Washington.

Puget Sound fir. The white fir *Abies grandis.*

pug'–faced' (pŭg'fāst'), *adj.* Monkey-faced.

pugged (pŭgd), *adj.* Having a pug nose or the appearance of such.

pug'ger (pŭg'ĕr), *n.* A worker who pugs brick, enamel, etc.

pug'gi (pŭg'ē), *n.* [Hind. *pagī*, fr. *pag* a foot.] A tracker; esp., one of a native caste trained to track criminals by their pugs, or footprints. *India.*

pug'ging (pŭg'ĭng), *n.* **a** The working and tempering of clay to make it plastic and of uniform consistency. **b** *Arch.* Mortar of the like used to deaden sound; deadening.

pug'ging, *adj.* Grasping; thieving; — a conjectural interpretation. Cf. 5th PUG, 3 a. *Shak.*

pug'gish (pŭg'ĭsh), *adj.* Of or like a pug; having the appearance of a pug or pug nose.

pug'gle (pŭg'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of PUG to poke.] To poke a rod through or into; to clear out or stir up by poking.
Poor chaps, dead sleepy after the week's work, and that rod used to *puggle* 'em about. *Zangwill.*

pug'gree (pŭg'rē), **pug'gry** (pŭg'rĭ), *n.* [Hind. *pagrī* turban.] A light scarf wound around a hat or helmet to protect the head from the sun. *India.*

pug'gy (pŭg'ĭ), *adj.* Puggish.

pug'gy, *adj.* [From E. dial. *pug* to perspire.] Perspiring or causing perspiration; muggy; sweaty. *Dial.*

pug'gy, *n.* One who puts, or tracks. *India.*

pug'gy (pŭg'ĭ), *n.* A monkey. *Scot.*

pug'gy, *n.* = 2d PUG (esp. 1 a & 3). *Familiar.*

pugh (pōō; pōō), *interj.* An exclamation expressing contempt, disgust, or disdain; pshaw! pish!

pugh (pū). Var. of PEW, fish prong.

pug head. *Zool.* An abnormality sometimes occurring in fishes, in which the snout is shortened and more or less upturned and the forehead is high and steep.

pu'gil (pū'jĭl), *n.* [L. *pugillus* handful; akin to L. *pugnus* the fist.] A pinch such as can be held between the thumb and first two fingers. *Archaic.*

pu'gi·lant (pū'jĭ·lănt), *adj.* [L. *pugilans, -antis*, pres. part.] That fights.

pu'gil·ism (pū'jĭ·lĭz'm), *n.* [L. *pugil* a pugilist, boxer; akin to L. *pugnus* the fist. See PUGNACIOUS.] The practice of boxing, or fighting with the fists.

Pueb'lo·an (pwĕb'lō·ăn), *adj.* = PUEBLO.

pueb'lo·ize (pwĕb'lō·īz), *v. t.* See -IZE. — **pueb'lo·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zĕ'-), *n.*

pu'er. Var. of PURE, *n.*, 2; *v. t.*, 2.

pu'er·il. Puerile. *Ref. Sp.*

pu'er·man, *n.* Also **pu'er·er.** = BATEMAN. *Eng.* [PUERPERIUM.]

pu·er'per·y (pū·ûr'pĕr·ĭ), *n.* = PUERPERIUM.

Puer'to Ri'co. See *Gox.*

pu'et. ✝ PEWIT.

puf. Var. of PUFF. *Obs., exc. Ref. Sp.*

puff'i·ly, *adv.* of PUFFY.

puff'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS. [part.]

puff'ing·ly, *adv.* of *puffing*, pres.

puff'let, *n.* Dim. of PUFF.

puft. Var. of PUFFED. *Obs. exc. Ref. Sp.*

pug'a·ree (pŭg'ȧ·rē). Var. of PUGGREE.

pugd. Pugged. *Ref. Sp.*

pug dog. = 2d PUG, 4.

pugenello. ✝ PUNCHINELLO.

pug'gered (pŭg'ĕrd), *adj.* Puckered. *Obs.* [GREE.]

pug'ger·ee (-ĕr·ē). Var. of PUGGREE.

pug'gi·ness (pŭg'ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.

---

pu'gil·ist (pū'jĭ·lĭst), *n.* [L. *pugil.*] One who fights with his fists; esp., a professional prize fighter; a boxer.

pu'gil·is'tic (-lĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Also **pu'gil·is'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl). Of or pertaining to pugilism. — **pu'gil·is'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pu'gil·is'tic, *n.* A pugilist. *Southey.*

pug knife. A knife on the central shaft of a pugmill.

pu'glian·ite (pōōl'yăn·īt), *n.* [From *Pugliani,* Mte. Somma, Italy.] *Petrog.* An extrusive lava of coarse texture, composed of phenocrysts of augite, and often having accessory orthoclase, biotite, and hornblende, in a groundmass of leucite and anorthite.

pug'mill' (pŭg'mĭl'), *n., or* **pug mill.** A kind of mill for grinding and mixing clay, for incorporating the materials for making coal-dust briquettes, for washing auriferous earth, etc. It consists essentially of a shaft armed with knives which revolve in a hollow cylinder, tub, or vat. — **pug'mill'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

pug moth. Any of certain small moths (family Geometridae) of the genus *Eupithecia.*

pug·na'cious (pŭg·nā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *pugnax, -acis,* fr. *pugnare* to fight, fr. *pugnus* fist. See PUNGENT; cf. PUGILISM.] Disposed to fight; inclined to fighting; quarrelsome; combative.

Syn. — See BELLIGERENT. **Ant.** — Peaceable. See PACIFIC. — **pug·na'cious·ly,** *adv.* — **pug·na'cious·ness,** *n.*

pug·nac'i·ty (-năs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *pugnacitas.*] Inclination or readiness to fight; combativeness. "A national *pugnacity.*" *Motley.*

pug nose. A nose turning upward at the tip and usually short and thick; a snub nose.

pug'–nosed' (pŭg'nōzd'; 66), *adj.* Having a pug nose.

pug–nosed eel. A deep-sea eel (*Simenchelys parasiticus*) having a shorter and stouter body than the common eel and a short, blunt nose. It burrows into the body of other fishes.

pug'–pile', *v. t.* To cover or line with pug piles.

pug piles. *Engin.* Piles dovetailed together. — **pug piling.**

Pui·na'vi·an (pwē·nä'vĭ·ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a minor linguistic family of South American Indians, comprising the **Pui·na'vis** (-vēz), dwelling on the Guaviare River in eastern Colombia, and the Makus, who range between the Uaupés and Japurá rivers in northwestern Amazonas, Brazil.

puis dar'rein con·tin'u·ance (pwĭs dăr'ăn *or* dă·rān'). [AF.] *Law.* Literally, since the last continuance; — said of a plea made, after issue joined, to introduce new matter.

puis'ne (pū'nĭ), *adj.* [See PUNY.] **1.** Later; subsequent. *Obs. exc. Law.*

2. Puny; petty; feeble; unskilled. *Obs.*

3. *Law.* Younger or inferior in rank; junior; associate; as, a *puisne* judge or justice.

puis'ne, *n.* A junior; a subordinate. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* An entering law student. **b** A puisne judge.

pu'is·sance (pū'ĭ·săns; pū·ĭs'-; -s'ns; pwĭs'ăns; -'ns; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *puissant.* See PUISSANT; cf. POTENCY, POTENCE.] **1.** Power; strength; might; force. *Now Poetic.* "Youths of *puissance.*" *Tennyson.*

2. A host; an army. *Obs.* "Draw our *puissance* together." *Shak.*

pu'is·sant (-sănt; -s'nt), *adj.* [F., orig., a pres. part. formed fr. L. *posse* to be able; cf. L. *potens* powerful. See POTENT.] Having or manifesting great power, strength, authority, or mastery; potent; mighty; forcible; as, a *puissant* prince or empire. "*Puissant* deeds." *Milton.*

Syn. — See POWERFUL. **Ant.** — See POWERLESS, WEAK. — **pu'is·sant·ly,** *adv.* — **pu'is·sant·ness,** *n.*

puist (pūst), *adj.* Also **puist'ie** (pūs'tĭ). In comfortable circumstances. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

pu'ja (pōō'jä), *n.* Also **poo'ja.** [Hind. & Skr. *pūja* honor, worship.] *Hinduism.* **a** Worship, office, or devotional service of a deity in the presence of his or her icon. **b** Hence, loosely, a religious festival; as, the Durga *puja.*

Pu·ju'nan (pōō·jōō'năn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating an American Indian linguistic family consisting of a single tribe, the Maidu, formerly occupying a large area east of the Sacramento River, in northern California. Although reduced in numbers and scattered during the California gold rush, about 1,100 survivors of the stock still live in their ancient territory.

pu'ka (pōō'kä), *n.* [Maori.] **a** A rare New Zealand tree (*Meryta sinclairii*), family Araliaceae, with large, resinous leaves, and dioecious flowers in panicles. **b** Either of two species of New Zealand trees (*Griselinia lucida* and *G. littoralis*), family Cornaceae, remarkable for their occasional epiphytic habit.

pu'ka·te'a (pōō'kä·tā'ä), *n.* [Maori.] A lofty New Zealand forest tree (*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*), family Monimiaceae, having a light-colored, soft but strong, wood, used for many purposes.

pu'ka·te'ine (pōō'kä·tā'ēn; -ĭn; -tān'), *n.* Also **-in.** [*pukatea* + 2d *-ine.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{17}NO_3$, found in pukatea bark.

puke (pūk), *n.* [ME. *puke, pewke,* fr. MD. *puuc, puyc,* a superior sort of woolen cloth (D. *puik* the pick, the cream; choice, excellent), of uncert. origin.] **1.** A woolen cloth of superior quality, used esp. in the 15th and 16th centuries for gowns, jerkins, and hose.

2. A very dark color, variously described as bluish, brownish, or purplish black.

puke (pūk), *v. i.;* PUKED (pūkt); PUK'ING (pūk'ĭng). [Possibly fr. (assumed) *spuke* and akin to E. *spew;* cf. LG. & G. *spucken* to spew, spit.] To eject the contents of the stomach; to vomit; spew. — *v. t.* **a** To vomit up; — an offensive term. **b** To cause to vomit; — an offensive term.

puke, *n.* **1.** Act of puking, or vomiting; an attack of nausea; — an offensive term.

2. A medicine that causes vomiting; an emetic.

3. A disgusting or contemptible person, esp. one disgustingly loose in actions and speech. "Choose which you will be — a prude or *puke.*" *Robert Frost.*

puke. Var. of PUCK. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

pu·ke'ko (pōō·kā'kō; *colloq.* pōō·kā'kä, pōō·kā'kē), *n.* Also **pu·ke'ka** (pōō·kā'kä). [Maori.] A handsome blue, black, and white gallinule (*Porphyrio melanotus*) of Australia, New Zealand, etc.

puk'er (pŭk'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which pukes; also, an emetic. *Offensive.*

puke'–stock'ing, *n.* A wearer of puke-colored stockings; — contemptuous. *Shak.*

puk'ish (pūk'ĭsh), *adj.* Of the shade of puke. See 1st PUKE, 2. *Obs.*

puk'ish (pŭk'ĭsh), *adj.* Puking; puky. See PUKE, *v.* — **puk'ish·ness,** *n.* *Both Offensive.*

puk'ras (pŭk'rās), *n.,* *or* **pukras pheasant.** [Origin uncert.] Any of several pheasants of northern India and the Himalayas constituting the genus *Pucrasia.* The males are mostly crested and have long black ear tufts.

pu'ku (pōō'kōō), *n.* [Native name *poku* near the Zambezi and Victoria Falls.] A reddish African antelope (*Adenota vardoni*) allied to the waterbuck.

puk'y (pŭk'ĭ), *adj.* [See 2d PUKE.] Inclined to nausea; sickly. *G. Meredith.*

Pul (pŭl; pōōl), *n.* [Heb. *Pūl,* fr. Assyr.-Bab. *Pūlu.*] *Bib.* **1.** A king of Assyria (2 *Kings* xv. 19), the *Pūlu* of cuneiform records, the Babylonian designation for Tiglath-pileser III.

2. An unidentified Old Testament people. *Isa.* lxvi. 19.

pul (pōōl), *n.;* *pl.* PULS (pōōlz), PULI (pōō'lē). Also **poul.** **a** [Russ. *pul,* fr. Per. *pūl.*] An obsolete Russian copper coin, 15th century to 1810. In Georgia the pul [Grusinian *phuli*] equals 1/10 kopeck. **b** [Per. *pūl.*] *Persia & Afghanistan.* See COIN, *Table.*

pu'la·han' (pōō'lä·hän'), *n.;* *pl.* -HANES (-hä'nās). Also **pu'la·jan'** (-hän'; 162). [Native name.] One of a band of religious fanatics, esp. in Leyte and Samar, often committing acts of violence as ladrones or outlaws. *Phil. I.* — **pu'la·han'ism** (-lz'm), *n.*

pu'la·san' (pōō'lä·sän'), *n.* [Malay.] An East Indian fruit tree (*Nephelium mutabile*); also, its fruit, which resembles the closely related rambutan but is sweeter and less juicy.

pu·las'kite (pū·lăs'kīt), *n.* [From *Pulaski* Co., Arkansas.] *Petrog.* A foyaitic igneous rock, occurring in dikes, and composed of cryptoperthite, barkevikite, biotite, augite and accessory nephelite, sodalite, etc. It is a nephelite-syenite, poor in nepheline.

Pu·las'ki tool (pū·lăs'kĭ). A combination tool equivalent to an ax and a hazel hoe.

Pu·la'ya (pōō·lä'yä), *n.* [Tamil *pulaiyan,* fr. *pulai* baseness.] Also **Pu·la'yan** (-yăn), **Pu·lī'an** (-lī'ăn). One of a low servile caste, often actually slaves, in Malabar.

pul'chri·fy (pŭl'krĭ·fī), *v. t.* [L. *pulcher* beautiful. See -FY.] To beautify. *Southey.*

pul'chri·tude (pŭl'krĭ·tūd), *n.* [L. *pulchritudo,* fr. *pulcher* beautiful. See PERCH fish.] Beauty; loveliness; a grace; an excellence; now, usually, physical comeliness; beauty of form and features; as, the *pulchritude* of Venus.

pul'chri·tu'di·nous (-tū'dĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [L. *pulchritudo, -tudinis,* beauty + *-ous.*] Endowed with physical beauty.

Pul'ci·nel'la (pōōl'chē·nĕl'lä), *n.* [See PUNCHINELLO.] In Italian comedy, a character corresponding to the French Polichinelle (which see). Also *Pullicinella* (see MASKED COMEDY). The Neapolitan Pulcinella is a swaggering, erect personage, with a hooked nose, who wears a black half mask, white pantaloons, etc. Cf. 4th PUNCH; PUNCHINELLO, 1.

pule (pūl), *v.;* PULED (pūld); PUL'ING (pūl'ĭng). [Cf. F. *piauler;* of imitative origin.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To cheep, as a chicken; to peep; to pipe weakly, as a young animal. *Now Rare.*

2. To whimper, as a complaining child; to whine childishly.

It becometh not such a gallant to whine and *pule.* *Barrow.*

—, *Transitive:* To utter whiningly or in a plaintive tone. *Now Rare.*

pule (pūl). Scot. var. of POOL.

pu'le·gol (pū'lē·gōl; -gŏl), *n.* *Chem.* A viscous liquid alcohol, $C_{10}H_{17}OH$, obtained by reduction of pulegone.

pu'le·gone (pū'lē·gōn), *n.* [*pulegium* + *-one.*] *Chem.* An unsaturated liquid ketone, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, the principal constituent of oil of pennyroyal (*Mentha pulegium*). It is a menthenone and is isomeric with camphor.

pul'er (pūl'ĕr), *n.* One who pules; a querulous weakling.

Pu'lex (pū'lĕks), *n.* [L., a flea; akin to Gr. *psylla,* Lith. *blusa.* Cf. PUCE.] *Zool.* The typical genus of fleas. It is the type of a family, **Pu·lic'i·dae** (pū·lĭs'ĭ·dē), including most of the common fleas. See FLEA. — **pu'li·cid** (pū'lĭ·sĭd), *n. & adj.* — **pu'li·cine** (pū'lĭ·sīn; -sĭn; 156), *adj.* — **pu'li·coid** (-koid), *adj.*

pul'eyn, pol'eyne (pōōl'ăn), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *poulain,* prop., a colt, fr. VL. *pullamen* young animal, fr. L. *pullus.* See PULLET; cf. 2d PULLEY.] A slide or ladder for lowering casks into a cellar. *Obs.*

pul·ghe're seed (pōōl·gā'rā). [Sp. *pulguera* fleawort.] The physic nut.

pu'li·car'i·ous (pū'lĭ·kâr'ĭ·ŭs; 79), *adj.* [LL. *pulicarius.*] Flealike. *Ruskin.*

pul'i·cat (pŭl'ĭ·kăt), *n.* Also **pul'i·cate** (-kāt). [From *Pulicat,* town on the Madras coast.] A bandanna. *India.*

pu'li·cene (pū'lĭ·sēn), **pu'li·cine** (-sīn; -sĭn), *adj.* [L. *pulex, pulicis,* flea.] Pulicose.

pu'li·cide (pū'lĭ·sīd), *n.* [L. *pulex, pulicis,* flea + *-cide.*] Any substance used for destroying fleas. — **pu'li·cid'al** (-sīd'ăl; -'l; 66), *adj.*

pu'li·cose (-kōs), **pu'li·cous** (-kŭs), *adj.* [L. *pulicosus,* fr. *pulex* flea.] Infested with, or pertaining to, fleas. — **pu'li·cos'i·ty** (-kŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

pul'ing (pūl'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PULE. Hence: *adj.* Whining; babyish; childish; sickly; delicate. — **pul'ing·ly,** *adv.*

pu'lish (pū'lĭsh), *n.* An African ant thrush (*Pitta angolensis*).

Pul'itz·er priz'es (pōōl'ĭt·sĕr; pū'lĭt·sĕr). A number of prizes in recognition of literary and newspaper work of outstanding merit and influence for public good, established by the will of Joseph Pulitzer (1847–1911), American newspaper publisher. The prizes are awarded annually for public service by a newspaper, for the best work of a reporter, and for the best and most wholesome novel, play, verse, editorial, cartoon, biography, and history of the year. The prizes were first awarded in 1918 for works produced in 1917. *U. S.*

‖**pulk** (pŭlk), *n.* [F., fr. Pol. *pulk, polk,* Russ. *polk.*] A (Cossack) regiment.

pulk (*dial.* pōōlk), *n.* Also **pulk hole.** [ME. *polk,* fr. AS. *pōl.* See 3d POOL.] Pool; puddle. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

pul'ka (pŭl'kä), *n.* Also **pulk** (pŭlk). [Lapp. *pulkke.*] A Lapp's traveling sledge, shaped like half a canoe, and drawn by a reindeer.

pull (pōōl), *v.;* PULLED (pōōld); PULL'ING. [AS. *pullian;* cf. LG. *pulen.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To exert force upon so as to cause, or tend to cause, motion toward the force; to draw; as, to *pull* off a ring; to *pull* forward a table; to *pull* up an anchor; to drag or tug at; as, to *pull* by the sleeve.

He put forth his hand . . . and *pulled* her in. *Gen.* viii. 9.

2. To pluck, as a fowl. *Now Chiefly Dial.* Hence, figuratively, and now rarely, to pluck, cheat, swindle, or rob.

3. To gather with the hand, or by drawing toward one; to pluck; as, to *pull* fruit or flowers; to *pull* flax; hence, to extract; to draw out; as, to *pull* a tooth.

4. To move or bring by nonphysical force; to draw; as, to *pull* results.

5. To drink, or drink from; also, to suck at.

6. To draw apart; to tear; to rend; — usually with a word or phrase of separation.

He hath . . . *pulled* me in pieces. *Lam.* iii. 11.

7. To stretch repeatedly, as a cooling candy, to produce a desired color and texture.

8. *Slang.* **a** To arrest; hence, to make a police raid upon; as, to *pull* a disorderly house or a cock fight. **b** To snatch in stealing. **c** *U. S.* To draw out; as, to *pull* a knife or gun. **d** To put into impudent or daring execution or expression; to pull off; as, to *pull* stunts, a party.

9. *Obs.* **a** To remove so as to deprive one. **b** To pull down; bring low; reduce. **c** *Arith.* To subtract. **d** *Cards.* To draw.

10. To fail to give full force to, as a blow with the fist; as, to *pull* one's punches in a boxing match. *Slang.*

11. *Com.* To retake, as a book, into the possession of the seller from a purchaser on the installment plan, because of failure to pay installments; to repossess. *Slang.*

12. *Games.* To hit (a ball) in an oblique direction; specif.: **a** *Cricket.* To strike (a ball) from off to on in the general direction of square leg. **b** *Golf.* To strike (the ball) so as to cause it to travel with a curve to the left of the intended line of play.

13. *Horse Racing.* To hold back, and so prevent from winning; as, the favorite was *pulled.*

14. *Print.* To take or make, as a proof, — orig. on a hand press worked by pulling a lever, now in any way.

15. *Rowing & Sculling.* To operate by drawing toward one; as, to *pull* an oar; hence, to transport by rowing; as, to *pull* a person across a stretch of water.

16. *Shoemaking.* To locate the forepart of a shoe in correct position on the last and secure it to the insole (or the sole, in the case of turned shoes); — with *over.*

17. *Sports.* To strain or stretch abnormally, as a muscle or tendon.

18. *Tanning.* To remove the wool or hair from (hides or skins), usually by means of a blunt knife, scraper, or rotating spiral knife.

19. *Tobacco.* In harvesting, to drag (baskets of tobacco).

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To use force or make efforts to draw, drag, haul, or the like; to tug; to strain, as a horse against the bit (see PULLER, 2 **b**); to plug; as, to *pull* at a rope; this horse *pulls* very little; ambition *pulls* one way and duty another; to *pull* away at Greek.

2. To take a draught in drinking; also, to puff or draw hard in smoking.

3. To admit of being drawn, dragged, hauled, plucked, etc.; to respond to efforts to draw, etc.; as, these roots *pull* easily; the bell rope *pulls* hard.

4. To move, proceed, get under way, or the like, esp. through the exercise of physical force or mechanical energy; also, to exert force, as in rowing, so as to move, etc.; as, the train *pulled* out of the station; the rowers *pulled* for the shore; ready to *pull* out of town.

5. To strain against the bit; — said of horses.

6. Of a hawk, etc., to feed itself by tearing or snatching; as, to *pull* upon a stump.

7. *Slang.* **a** To be effective in drawing attention or trade; as, this advertisement does not *pull.* **b** To make personal exertions, esp. of influence.

8. *Cards.* To draw for a card. *Obs.*

9. *Print.* **a** To print upon, or make by printing, with a hand press. **b** To become pulled or pulled out.

pull about. To drag hither and thither; to subject to varying courses.

pull a face. To assume a forced expression; to grimace.

pull a finch. To swindle an ignorant or unsuspecting person. *Obs.*

pull a lone oar. To row singly or out of stroke; figuratively, to take one's course without co-operation.

pull and haul. To pull or draw together. Cf. PULLY-HAUL.

pull apart. To separate or become separated by pulling; as, a rope will *pull apart.*

pull away. **a** To remove; withdraw. **b** To draw oneself back or away.

pull back. **a** To give (one) a setback. **b** To date earlier. **c** = PULL AWAY **b.**

pull caps. To fight, esp. to win something; to quarrel.

pull devil, pull baker. Let each do his utmost, as in a tug of war.

pull down. **a** To demolish; to destroy; as, to *pull down* a building. **b** To drag down, as a stag; to reduce, as in rank, grade, price, etc.; as, the panic has *pulled down* the prices of stocks. **c** To depress in health, strength, or spirits; to enfeeble; — chiefly in *past part.* **d** *Slang.* To draw as wages or salary.

pull fodder. *Agric.* To harvest corn leaves for fodder by hand stripping. *Southern U. S.*

pull foot. To run away. *Slang.*

pull in. **a** To put an end to a plan, course, or the like; to bring oneself to the stopping point; also, to withdraw. **b** To check oneself; to stop. **c** To enter a station or depot; — said of trains. **d** *Slang.* To arrest.

pull, or draw, in one's horns. To pull in, or restrain or check oneself, esp. when annoying or being annoyed; — alluding to the snail's drawing in his horns when disturbed. *Colloq.*

pull in, or to, pieces. = *pick to pieces,* under PICK, *v.*

pull leather. To hang on to the saddle. *Slang, Western U. S.*

pull off. To carry out in spite of difficulties; to bring about successfully; to put into effect; — often with reference to a forbidden or difficult project. *Colloq.*

Bassett and your father will probably *pull* it *off,* if they try hard enough. They've *pulled off* worse things. *Meredith Nicholson.*

pull on. **a** To put on by pulling. **b** *Obs.* To bring about; induce.

pull oneself together. To regain one's self-possession; to collect one's faculties.

pull one's forelock. To salute respectfully or servilely by touching one's forelock.

pull one's freight. To leave; depart. *Slang, U. S.*

pull one's leg. To hoax, deceive, or hoodwink one; to play a trick or prank upon one.

---

pug'man, *n.;* *pl.* -MEN. = PUGGER. [POIGNANT.]

pug'nant, pug'naunt. †

pug'ree. Var. of PUGGREE.

Pu'hites (pū'hĭts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

Pui·na'vi (pwē·nä'vē), *n.* See PUINAVIAN.

puir (pūr). Var. of POOR, PURE. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

puir'tith (pūr'tĭth). Var. of POORTITH. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

puis'ny (pū'nĭ). † PUISNE.

pu'is·san·cy, *n.* Puissance. *Obs.*

puit (pūt), *n.* [F. *puits,* ult. fr. L. *puteus* well. See 2d PIT.] Well: stream. *Obs.*

pu'lit. Var. of PEWIT. [co a.

puke'weed', *n.* = INDIAN TOBAC-

Pukh·tun', **Pakh·tun'** (pŏk·tōōn'), *n.* See AFGHAN.

puk'ka (pŭk'ä). Var. of PUCKA.

pul. Pull. *Ref. Sp.*

Pu'lah (pōō'lä), *n.* = FULAH.

pu·las'. Var. of PALAS.

pul'cri·tude. Pulchritude. *R. S.*

puld. Pulled. *Ref. Sp.*

Pu'le·sa'ti (pōō'lē·sä'tē). Var. of PURASATI.

pul·ga'da (pōōl·gä'thä; 112), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *pollex* thumb.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

pu'li (pōō'lē), *n.,* *pl.* of 2d PUL.

puliall mountain. Pellamountain. *Obs.*

Pu'lit·an, *n.* See PULAYA.

Pu·lic'i·dae (pū·lĭs'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See PULEX.

pu'li·jan'. Var. of PULAHAN.

puliol, *n.* Also **puliol·royal.** [OF. *puliol, poliol, pouliol* (F. *pouliot*), fr. L. *pulegium, pulejum.*] Pennyroyal. *Obs.*

---

pull one's teeth. To deprive one of weapons; to render one harmless or defenseless.
pull one's weight. To row with the force expected from one's weight; hence, to do one's full share.
pull out. See PULL, *v. i.*, 4.
pull over. To steer one's vehicle to the side of the road.
pull round. To regain health; to restore or be restored to good physical condition.
pull strings or wires. To exert influence, esp. political influence, or control over others without publicity; to seek to accomplish one's ends without showing oneself; — with reference to the manipulator of strings in a puppet show.
pull the chestnuts out of the fire. To burn one's own fingers in the service of another; to incur blame, neglect, or the like, for something done at another's bidding.
pull the nose. To deceive; hoodwink.
pull the well. To remove part or all of the pumping equipment from an oil well.
pull the wool over one's eyes. To hoodwink; to impose upon through a blind. *Colloq.*
pull through. **a** To help (one) through a danger, difficulty, or illness; to surmount or emerge from trouble of any kind. **b** To pull (something) off.
pull together. To work in harmony or as one; to cooperate fully; as, that family always *pulls together*.
pull up. **a** To remove from the ground by pulling; hence, to uproot; disestablish. **b** *Obs.* To uplift; rouse. **c** To arrest; also, to reprove. **d** *Colloq.* To bring (as a horse) to a stop by pulling on the reins; hence, to stop; check; arrest the course of. **e** In a race or contest, to draw even with, or to forge ahead of, others.
pull up stakes. To change one's place of abode; to move away. *Colloq., U. S.*

pull (pŏŏl), *n.* **1.** Act of pulling (in various senses); act of drawing, or an effort to draw, something; also, the force or effort exerted in pulling; a tug; as, a *pull* of a ton; figuratively, influence that attracts; as, the *pull* of affection.
2. Act of drinking; a drink; as, a *pull* at the mug.
3. Something in one's favor in a comparison or a contest; advantage; as, he had a great *pull* over all rivals.
4. A pulling with an oar or oars; a period of rowing or being rowed. *Colloq.*
5. An ascent requiring effort; as, a long *pull* uphill; roads without *pulls*.
6. A knob, cord, wire, handle, or other device for pulling something, or for opening, closing, lifting, or otherwise operating something by pulling; as, a bell *pull*.
7. Influence; special favor; as, he secured office through his *pull* with the governor. *Slang.*
8. Attraction; specif., *Advertising*, the ability of an advertisement to arouse interest. *Trade Slang, U. S.*
9. *Obs.* **a** A turn; a trick. **b** A contest; struggle; bout, as in wrestling. **c** A short space of time; a spell. **d** A twinge; throe. "Two *pulls* at once." *Shak.*
10. *Games.* Act or an instance of pulling the ball. See PULL, *v. t.*, 12. Specif., *Golf*, a stroke which causes the ball to take a curved course to the left of the intended line of play.
11. *Mil.* The force required to pull the trigger of a firearm.
— ***to take a pull.*** To put oneself under restraint or restriction; to control or reform oneself; to turn over a new leaf. Cf. *pull up*, under PULL, *v. Slang, Australia.*

pull- (pŏŏl-). A combining form of the verb *pull*, denoting *pulled; used for*, or *in, pulling;* as in *pull*boat, **pull'-drive'.**

pull'a·ble (pŏŏl'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [See -ABLE.] That admits of pulling.

pull'back' (pŏŏl'băk'), *n.* **1.** A pulling or drawing back.
2. That which holds back, or restrains; a drawback; hindrance.
3. That which pulls back or returns a part to an initial position.
4. *Arch.* The iron hook fixed to a casement to pull it shut, or to hold it partly open at a fixed point.
5. A style of skirt with fullness drawn to and fastened at the back; also, a device for holding this fullness in place.
6. *Logging.* = HAULBACK **b.**

pull'boat' (pŏŏl'bōt'), *n. Logging.* A heavy flatboat provided with winding drums, used to pull logs to the water's edge. *Southern U. S.*

pull box. *Elec.* An iron box with a blank cover, installed in an accessible place in a run of conduit to facilitate the pulling in of wires or cables.

pull broach. *Mach.* See BROACH, *n.*, 8 **a.**

pull'-broach', *v. t. Mach.* To broach with a **pull** broach.

pull'dev'il (-dĕv'l), *n.* A gang of fishhooks fastened back to back to be pulled through the water to catch fish.

pull'doo (pŏŏl'dōō), *n.* [F. *poule d'eau*, lit., water hen.] The American coot. *Local, U. S.*

pull'down' (pŏŏl'doun'), *n.* **1.** A pulling down; also, a pullback.
2. *Ceramics.* A movable arm set over a jigger to hold the profile which shapes the ware on the mold.
3. *Motion Pictures.* A claw. See CLAW, *n.*, **4 b.**
4. *Organ Building.* A pallet wire.

pull'down', *adj.* That pulls down; of or pertaining to a pulldown.

pulled bread (pŏŏld). The inside of stale bread torn into pieces and browned lightly.

pulled figs. Figs which have been cured but not pressed.

pulled wool. Wool removed from the skin of the pelt of a slaughtered sheep, as by sweating, a depilatory, or other means; — called also *skin wool.*

pul'len (*dial.* pŏŏl'ĕn), *n.* [Deriv. fr. OF. *poule* hen. Cf. PULEYN.] Poultry. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

pull'er (pŏŏl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which pulls.
Proud setter up and *puller* down of kings. *Shak.*
2. Specif.: **a** An instrument or device for pulling or extracting something; as, a cork, nail, spike, staple, or tack *puller*. **b** A man who takes the wool of sheepskins in fellmongering. **c** A horse that habitually thrusts its head forward against the bit and so maintains a pull on the reins. **d** *Slang.* Someone or something which draws trade or custom.

pull'er-in', *n.* One who pulls in; specif., a man who stands in front of a cheap shop, place of entertainment, or the like, and urges passers-by to enter, sometimes laying hold of them. *Colloq.*

pull'er-out', *n.* One who or that which pulls out.

pul'ler·y (pŏŏl'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* [OF. *poulerie* place where hens are raised.] Poultry. *Obs.*

pull'er·y, *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [*pull* + *-ery.*] An establishment for removing wool from slaughtered sheep. See PULLED WOOL.

pul'let (pŏŏl'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [ME. *polete*, fr. OF, *poulet*, dim. of *poule* a hen, fr. L. *pullus* young animal, young fowl. See FOAL; cf. POLECAT, POOL stake, POULTRY, PUNCH.] **1.** A young hen, specif. one less than a year old.
2. The carpet shell *Tapes pullastra*, a European edible bivalve. *Local, Eng.*

pullet sperm. Treadle of an egg. *Obs.*

pul'ley (pŏŏl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LEYS (-ĭz). [ME. *puly, poley*, fr. OF. *polie* (F. *poli*e), fr. (assumed) Gr. *polidion*, dim. of *polos* a pivot, axis. See 1st POLE.] **1. a** A sheave or

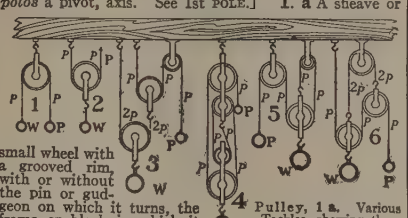

small wheel with a grooved rim, with or without the pin or gudgeon on which it turns, the frame or block in which it runs, and the flexible rope, cord, or chain passing through the groove. It is used singly to change the direction and point of application of a pulling force applied at one end of the rope, cord, or chain, and singly or in any of various definite combinations to increase the applied force, esp. for lifting weights. See TACKLE, WESTON'S PULLEY BLOCK, etc. **b** *Mech.* A single pulley (as above), or a combination of pulleys, with the necessary ropes to form a tackle, regarded as one of the simple machines or mechanical powers. See SIMPLE MACHINE. **c** *Mach.* A wheel of any size, with a flat, curved, or grooved rim, often of considerable width, revolvable on its axis, and supported by a bearing or bearings, used to transmit power by means of a band, belt, or the like, passing over its rim, or a cord, rope, or chain, or several of them, running in its groove or grooves. See also CONE PULLEY, EXPANDING PULLEY, IDLE PULLEY, LOOSE PULLEY, MULE PULLEY, SPLIT PULLEY, TENSION PULLEY. Cf. 2d DRUM, 4 **g**, SPROCKET WHEEL. **d** A standing block.

4 Pulley, **1 a.** Various Tackles, showing theoretical ratios of Weight Lifted (*W*) to Pulling Power (*P*). (1) $W = P$; (2) $W = 2 P$; (3, 4, 6) $W = 4 P$; (5) $W = 3 P$. The small *p*'s indicate tensions in the various cords.

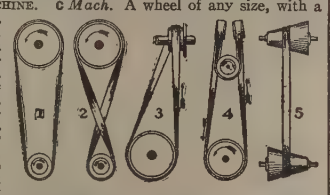

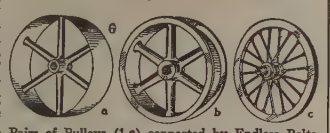

Pairs of Pulleys (1 *c*) connected by Endless Belts: 1, 2 Ordinary Pulleys in same plane, 1 with Open Belt, 2 with Crossed Belt; 3 Pulleys at right angles; 4 Pulleys in parallel planes, with Guide Pulleys; 5 Cone Pulleys; 6, *a* and *b* Cast Iron Belt Pulleys, *c* Grooved Rope Pulley.

2. A kind of rack (see 9th RACK, 3) or a part of a rack. *Obs.*
3. *Anat.* A structure over or through which a tendon passes to change the direction of its motion. See TROCHLEA.

pul'ley (pŏŏl'ĭ), *n.* [From PULEYN; confused with *pulley* tackle.] A slideway for barrels.

pul'ley, *v. t.* To raise or lift by means of a pulley. *Now Rare.*

pulley block. = BLOCK, *n.*, 5.

pulley chain. See CHAIN, 9.

pulley frame. = HEADFRAME.

pulley lathe. *Mach.* See 2d LATHE, 1.

pulley oiler. See OILER.

pul'ley-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.

pulley stile. *Arch.* The upright of the window frame into which a pulley is fixed and along which the sash slides.

pulley tap. *Mach.* A tap with a long shank to permit reaching and tapping setscrew holes in the hubs of pulleys.

pul'ing (pŏŏl'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PULL.

pulling boat. A rowboat.

pulling jack. *Mach.* A jack that pulls instead of pushes.

pul'ing-out', *n.; pl.* PULLINGS-OUT. A bright lining meant to be pulled through slashes, as of a sleeve.

pul'li·see (pŏŏl'ĭ·sē), *n.* A pulley. *Scot.*

pull lamp holder. See LAMP HOLDER.

Pull'man car (pŏŏl'măn). [After George M. *Pullman* (1831–97), who introduced them.] A railroad passenger car with specially comfortable furnishings; a parlor car; — often shortened to **Pull'man.**

Pull'man·ize (-īz), *v. i.* To go by Pullman car.

pull'-off', *n.* **1.** *Aviation.* The act of one equipped with a parachute in releasing the parachute from the aircraft when he jumps off.
2. *Gun.* The power which must be applied to the trigger to discharge a gun.
3. *Elec.* A line in tension for keeping a trolley wire in its proper position.

pull'-on', *adj.* That one pulls on; as, a *pull-on* sweater.

pul·lo'rum dis·ease' (pŭ·lō'rŭm; 181). [L. *pullorum*, gen. pl. of *pullus* a young fowl.] *Veter.* Bacillary white diarrhea. See WHITE DIARRHEA.

pull'-out', *n.* Act of pulling out.

pull'-o'ver, *n.* A sweater or blouse which is put on by pulling over the head.

pull pin. *Mach.* A pin which, when pulled, disconnects or unlocks two parts of a machine, and, usually, when pushed, reverses the process; as, the *pull pin* by which slide gears are put in and out of mesh.

pull station. A fire-alarm apparatus operated by pulling a handle or hook.

pull strap. A leather or fabric loop attached to the top of a shoe at the backstay, and on each side of high boots, to help draw on the shoe.

pull switch. See SWITCH, *n.*, 5.

pull'-through' (pŏŏl'thrōō'), *n.* Something which is pulled through, as a cord for cleaning the bores of small arms, fitted at one end with a weight and at the other with a brush.

pul'lu·lant (pŭl'ū·lănt), *adj.* [L. *pullulans, -antis*, pres. part. See PULLULATE.] Sprouting or budding.

pul'lu·late (pŭl'ū·lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *pullulare* to sprout, fr. *pullulus* young animal, sprout, dim. of *pullus*. See PULLET.] To germinate; to bud; to send forth shoots; hence, to produce abundantly; to teem; — now chiefly figurative.
A thousand possibilities sprang to life in his *pullulating* brain.
Lytton Strachey.

pul'lu·la'tion (pŭl'ū·lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of pullulating.
2. *Bot.* Gemmation, esp. in the yeast plant. See GEMMATION, 1.

pull'-up', *n.* **a** Act of pulling up. **b** A stopping place for travelers.

pul'lus (pŭl'ŭs), *n.; pl.* PULLI (-ī). [L.] *Zool.* **a** A young bird in the downy stage. **b** *Rare.* A young animal of some other kind.

pul'ly-haul', *v. i.* To pull and haul with one's full strength or with combined strength.

pul'ly-haul'y (pŏŏl'ĭ·hôl'ĭ), *n.* The action of pully-hauling; specif., a boy's game in which a human chain is formed, and an attempt is made to pull it apart link by link. —
pul'ly-haul'y, *adj. Both Dial.*

pul'mo- (pŭl'mō-). [See PULMONARY.] A combining form from Latin *pulmo*, meaning *lung*, as in *pulmo*metry; denoting also, in adjectives, *pulmonic and*, as in *pulmo*gastric,
pul'mo·car'di·ac, pul'mo·cu·ta'ne·ous.

pul'mo·bran'chi·a (pŭl'mō·brăng'kĭ·ȧ), *n.; pl.* -CHIAE (-ē). [NL. See PULMO-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zool.* **a** A gill or gill-like organ so modified as to breathe air. **b** A book lung, as of a spider. — **pul'mo·bran'chi·al** (-ăl), *adj.* —
pul'mo·bran'chi·ate (-āt), *adj. & n.*

pul'mo·gas'tric (-găs'trĭk), *adj.* [*pulmo-* + *gastric.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the lungs and stomach.

pul·mom'e·ter (pŭl·mŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [*pulmo-* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* A spirometer.

pul·mom'e·try (pŭl·mŏm'ĕ·trĭ), *n.* [*pulmo-* + *-metry.*] The determination of the capacity of the lungs.

pul'mo·nar (pŭl'mō·nĕr), *adj.* [See PULMONARY, *adj.*] *Zool.* Having lungs or lunglike organs.

Pul'mo·na'ri·a (pŭl'mō·nā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL. See PULMONARY.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of European herbs (family Boraginaceae), the lungworts, having large basal leaves, cymose blue flowers with a 5-lobed funnel-shaped corolla, and large nutlets. *P. saccharata* is the Bethlehem sage.
2. *pl. Zool.* **a** Syn. of PULMONATA, 1 **a.** **b** The pulmonate arachnids, as the scorpions and spiders.
— **pul'mo·nar'i·an** (-nâr'ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

pul'mo·nar'y (pŭl'mō·nĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -nĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *pulmonarius*, fr. *pulmo, -onis*, lung; akin to Gr. *pleumōn, pneumōn* (influenced by *pnein* to breathe; cf. PNEUMATIC), lung, Skr. *kloman* the right lung, Lith. *plaučiai* lungs, and perh. to Gr. *plein* to float (for meaning cf. LUNG, LIGHTS). See FLOW; cf. PNEUMONIA.] *Anat. & Zool.* **a** Of, pertaining to, or associated with, the lungs. **b** Resembling the lungs. **c** Having lungs; pulmonate. **d** Carried on by the lungs.

pul'mo·nar'y, *n.* [Cf. F. *pulmonaire*. See PULMONARY, *adj.*] The lungwort.

pulmonary arch. *Embryol.* The left fifth aortic arch, which persists as the pulmonary artery.

pulmonary artery. *Anat.* An artery which conveys venous blood from the heart to the lungs. In man the pulmonary artery arises from the right ventricle, runs upward and backward, and divides into the *right* and *left pulmonary arteries*, which go to the right and left lungs (the former passing under the arch of the aorta), where they divide into branches which accompany the bronchial tubes.

pulmonary cavity. = PULMONARY SAC.

pulmonary circulation. See CIRCULATION, 11 **a.**

pulmonary consumption. See CONSUMPTION, 3.

pulmonary heart. *Anat.* The right atrium and right ventricle.

pulmonary plague. See PLAGUE, *n.*, 3.

pulmonary plexus. *Anat.* Either of two nerve plexuses, superficial and deep, lying on either aspect of the bronchi and distributing fibers, mainly from the vagus, to the lungs.

pulmonary sac. *Zool.* In most land mollusks, a hollow organ, having a contractile exterior opening and lined with a network of blood vessels, which functions as a lung.

pulmonary valve. *Anat.* A valve consisting of three crescentic cusps, separating the pulmonary artery from the right ventricle.

pulmonary vein. *Anat. & Zool.* A vein which returns arterial blood from the lungs to the heart. In man there are commonly two from each lung. They are valveless.

Pul'mo·na'ta (pŭl'mō·nā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *pulmo, -onis*, a lung.] *Zool.*
1. **a** A very large order of gastropod mollusks of the subclass Euthyneura, comprising most land snails and slugs and many fresh-water snails, distinguished by lacking ctenidia, or gills, and normally having a lung or respiratory sac (formed by the modification of the mantle cavity, and communicating with the exterior by a contractile orifice capable of being entirely closed) in which blood vessels line the walls. There is almost never an operculum. The nervous system is concentrated and not twisted. The order comprises the Basommatophora and Stylommatophora. **b** Syn. of PNEUMOBRANCHIA.

Pulmonata. *a, b Clausilia nigricans* (⅔); *c Alexia myosotis* (× 4); *d Onchidiella granulosa* (½), seen from below.

2. Syn. of PULMONARIA, 2 **b.**

pul'mo·nate (pŭl'mō·nāt), *adj. Zool.* **a** Having lungs or lunglike organs. **b** Pertaining to the Pulmonata. — *n.* One of the Pulmonata.

pul·mon'ic (pŭl·mŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [F. *pulmonique*, fr. L. *pulmo, -onis*, lung.] **1.** Pertaining to, or affecting, the lungs; pulmonary.
2. Of or pertaining to pneumonia; pneumonic.

pul·mon'ic, *n.* **1.** A pulmonic medicine.
2. A person affected with disease of the lungs.

pul·mon'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* = PULMONIC. *Obs.*

---

pullaile, *n.* [OF. *poulaille*.] Poultry. *Obs.* [PULLILOO.

pul'la·loo' (pŏŏl'ȧ·lōō'). Var. of **pulloo't logging.** See LOGGING.

pull'drive', *n.* See PULL-.

pulled (pŏŏld), *past part.* of PULL.

pul'ley·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

pul'li, *n., pl.* of PULLUS.

pul'li·cat (pŭl'ĭ·kăt), **pul'li·cate** (-kāt). Vars. of PULICAT.

Pul'li·ci·nel'la (pŏŏl'ĭ·chē·nĕl'ȧ; -kē-). Var. of PULCINELLA. See MASKED COMEDY.

pull'-in' torque. See TORQUE.

pul'lock. Var. of PELLOCK.

pull'-out' torque. See TORQUE.

pull'-through' torque. *Elec.* = PULL-IN TORQUE. See TORQUE.

pul'ly. Pulley. *Ref. Sp.*

pul'ment, *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *polment, poulment*, fr. L. *pulmentum* a sauce, relish, food. Cf. PULP.] A kind of pottage. *Obs.*

pul'mo·nal (pŭl'mō·năl; -nȧl), *adj. Med.* = PULMONARY.

pul'mo·nat'ed (pŭl'mō·nāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* = PULMONATE **a.**

pul'mo·neo'to·my (pŭl'mō·nē·ŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [L. *pulmo, -onis*, lung + *-ectomy.*] = PNEUMECTOMY.

Pul'mo·nif'er·a (pŭl'mō·nĭf'ĕr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PULMONIFEROUS.] *Zool.* **a** Syn. of PULMONATA, 1 **a**. **b** A group of terrestrial snails (suborder Taenioglossa) having the gill replaced by a pulmonary sac. — **pul·mon'i·fer** (pŭl·mŏn'ĭ·fĕr), *n.*

pul'mo·nif'er·ous (-ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*pulmo-* + *-ferous.*] **a** Pulmonate. **b** Of or pertaining to the Pulmonifera.

pul'mo·ni'tis (pŭl'mō·nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pulmo, -onis,* lung + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the lungs; pneumonia.

Pul'mo'tor (pŭl'mō'tĕr; pōōl'-), *n.* [L. *pulmo* lung + E. *motor.*] A trade-mark for a respiratory apparatus for pumping oxygen or air, or a mixture of the two, into and out of the lungs, as of a person who has been asphyxiated by drowning, breathing a poisonous gas, or the like, or of one who has been made unconscious by an electric shock; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], the apparatus denoted by this trade-mark.

pulp (pŭlp), *n.* [F. *pulpe,* fr. L. *pulpa* flesh, pith, pulp of fruit, of uncert. origin.] **1.** A moist, slightly cohering mass, consisting of soft, undissolved animal or vegetable matter. Figuratively, pulpy appearance or character.

Yet his one act of courage reduced him to a *pulp* of fear. *W. J. Locke.*

2. **a** The soft, succulent part of any fruit; as, the *pulp* of a grape, orange, etc. **b** The soft pith of certain stems. **c** Pulpwood.

3. Any soft mass of vegetable matter, as of beets, from which most of the water has been extracted by pressure.

4. *Anat.* **a** A tissue or part resembling pulp; esp., the soft, highly vascular and sensitive, tissue (*dental pulp*) which fills the central cavity (*pulp cavity*) of teeth (see TOOTH). **b** The characteristic tissue of the spleen (which see). **c** The fleshy portion of the finger tip.

5. *Mining.* Pulverized ore mixed with water so as to resemble mud; also, dry crushed ore.

6. *Paper Mfg.* The mixture of rag or wood fibers, of which paper is made, when ground up and suspended in water.

7. *White Lead Mfg.* A thick mass of white lead and water which settles to the bottom of a suspension of white lead in water. When dried, it is commercial dry white lead.

pulp, *v.;* PULPED (pŭlpt); PULP'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To reduce to pulp; to cause to appear pulpy.

2. To form (material) into a pulp.

3. To deprive of the pulp, or integument.

4. To mix (white-lead pulp) with linseed oil. See PULP, *n.,* **7.**

—, *Intransitive:* To be or become pulpy or pulpike.

pul·pa'ceous (pŭl·pā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *pulpa* pulp.] Pulplike. *Rare.*

pulp'al (pŭl'pȧl; -p'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to pulp.

pul·pal'gi·a (pŭl·pȧl'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pulpa* pulp + *-algia.*] *Dent.* Pain in the pulp of a tooth.

pul'pa·tone' (pŭl'pȧ·tōn'), **pul'pa·toon'** (-tōōn'), *n.* [F. *poulpeton,* fr. It. *polpettone,* fr. *polpetta* meat ball, fr. *polpa* meat, fr. L. *pulpa.* See PULP.] A kind of French ragout. *Obs.*

pulp'board' (pŭlp'bōrd'; 181), *n.* Paperboard made directly from pulp. Cf. PASTEBOARD, 1. — **pulp'board'**, *adj.*

pulp cavity. *Anat. & Dent.* The central cavity of a tooth, containing the dental pulp. The part within the root is called the **pulp canal**; that in the crown, the **pulp chamber**.

pulp·ec'to·my (pŭlp·ĕk'tō·mĭ), *n.* [*pulp* + *-ectomy.*] *Dent.* The removal of the pulp of a tooth.

pul'pe·fac'tion (pŭl'pē·făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pulpa* pulp + *-faction.*] *Med.* Conversion into pulpy matter.

pulp engine. *Paper Mfg.* A machine with revolving knives or cutters for converting paper stock into pulp.

pulp'er (pŭl'pĕr), *n.* One who or that which makes, grinds, mixes, or removes pulp; one who or that which reduces, as fruit or guncotton, to pulp.

pulp'i·fy (pŭl'pĭ·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*pulp* + *-fy.*] To make pulp of; to pulp; as, to *pulpify* wood fiber. — **pulp'i·fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.*

pulp'i·ness (pŭl'pĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Quality or state of being pulpy.

pul'pit (pōōl'pĭt), *n.* [L. *pulpitum* scaffold, stage, platform, of uncert. origin.] **1.** An elevated place, or enclosed stage, in a church, in which the clergyman stands while preaching and from which in churches of many denominations he conducts the services.

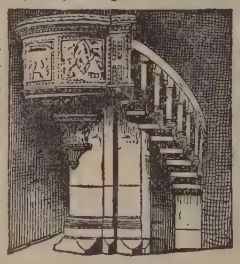

Pulpit of Church of Santa Maria Novella, Florence.

2. The body of the clergy; preachers as a class; also, preaching; as, the power of *pulpit.*

3. An elevated structure or platform, for a public speaker, a reader, machine operator, or the like; specif., an auctioneer's platform. *Now Rare.*

4. *Naut.* A support for a harpooner on the end of the bowsprit in a whaling vessel or the like.

pul'pit, *v. t. & i.* To supply with a pulpit, or with preaching; to preach from a pulpit.

pul'pit, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a pulpit, esp. a preacher's pulpit; as, a *pulpit* doctrine; a *pulpit* attitude.

pul'pit·al (-ăl; -'l), *adj.* Of or pert. to a pulpit, or preaching.

pul'pi·tar'i·an (pōōl'pĭ·tȧr'ĭ·ăn), *n.* A preacher; also, an advocate of preaching as essential to worship.

pul'pi·tar'i·an, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, preaching.

pulpit cloth *or* **hanging.** The antependium, or ornamented hanging, of a pulpit reading-desk.

pulpit cross. A cross in a cemetery or other place, the steps or raised base of which served as a pulpit.

pul'pit·eer' (pōōl'pĭ·tēr'), *n.* One who speaks in, or delivers sermons from, a pulpit; a preacher; — sometimes contemptuous.

A heated *pulpiteer,*
Not preaching simple Christ to simple men. *Tennyson.*

pul'pit·eer', *v. i.* To preach; sermonize; — usually in the form *pulpiteering.*

A thoughtful Scotchman who has no weakness for *pulpiteering.* *Spectator.*

pul'pit·er (pōōl'pĭt·ĕr), *n.* A preacher.

pul·pit'ic (pōōl·pĭt'ĭk), **pul·pit'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Pulpital. — **pul·pit'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* *All Rare.*

pulp·i'tis (pŭlp·ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PULP, *n.;* -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of pulp, specif. that of the teeth.

pul'pit·ism (pōōl'pĭt·ĭz'm), *n.* [See -ISM.] A characteristic, idea, custom, or the like, of preachers or preaching.

pul'pit·less, *adj.* Without a pulpit, or charge.

pul'pit·ly, *adv.* Pulpitically.

pul'pit·ry, *n.* The teaching of the pulpit; preaching. *Rare.*

pulp lead (lĕd). = PULP, *n.,* 7.

pulp machine. = PULP ENGINE.

pulp nodule. = PULPSTONE, 2.

pulp·ot'o·my (pŭlp·ŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*pulp* + *-tomy.*] *Dent.* The operation of cutting into the pulp of a tooth.

pulp'ous (pŭl'pŭs), *adj.* [L. *pulposus.* See PULP.] Pulpy. — **pulp'ous·ness,** *n.*

pulp'stone' (pŭlp'stōn'), *n.* **1.** A massive grindstone used in the mechanical reduction of wood to pulp in papermaking.

2. *Dent.* A lump of calcified tissue sometimes occurring within the dental pulp.

pulp'wood' (pŭlp'wŏŏd'), *n.* The soft wood of certain trees, mostly spruces and aspens, used in making paper; also, this wood after being macerated; also, the trees so used.

pulp'y (pŭl'pĭ), *adj.;* PULP'I·ER (-pĭ·ĕr); PULP'I·EST. Like pulp; consisting of pulp; fleshy; succulent; soft and flabby; as, the *pulpy* covering of a nut; the *pulpy* substance of a peach.

pul'que (pōōl'kā), *n.* [Sp., (not from Araucan, but) prob. from some Mex. Indian language.] A fermented drink made in Mexico from the juice of various species of *Agave* of the maguey type, esp. *A. atrovirens,* the chief source of mescal. Cf. MESCAL, 2.

pul'sant (pŭl'sȧnt), *adj.* Pulsating.

pul'sate (pŭl'sāt *or, esp. Brit.,* pŭl·sāt'), *v. i.;* -SAT·ED (-sāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -SAT·ING (-sāt·ĭng). [L. *pulsatus,* past part. of *pulsare* to beat, strike. See PUSH.] To manifest a pulse; to beat; hence, to throb or move rhythmically; to vibrate with life, activity, feeling, or the like.

pul'sa·tile (pŭl'sȧ·tĭl; 155), *n.* *Music.* An instrument played by beating.

pul'sa·tile, *adj.* [ML. *pulsatilis.*] **1.** Pulsating; throbbing, as a vascular tumor.

2. Of a musical instrument, vibrating when beaten or struck; percussive.

— **pul'sa·til'i·ty** (-tĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

Pul'sa·til'la (-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* [ML.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs (family Ranunculaceae), the pasqueflowers, allied to *Anemone,* with basal, palmately divided leaves, and large, purple or white, apetalous flowers, the sepals petaloid, the styles long and plumose. They are native to temperate regions. See PASQUEFLOWER.

pul'sat·ing (pŭl'sāt·ĭng *or, esp. Brit.,* pŭl·sāt'ĭng), *pres. part.* of PULSATE.

pulsating current. *Elec.* A unidirectional current which has recurring, more or less regular variations in magnitude. A pulsating current produced by opening and closing a continuous-current circuit in a regular manner is called an *interrupted current.*

pulsating vacuole. A contractile vacuole.

pul·sa'tion (pŭl·sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pulsatio* a beating or striking.] **1.** *Physiol.* A beating or throbbing, esp. of the heart or of an artery; a beat of the pulse.

2. Rhythmical throbbing, moving, vibrating, or the like; also, a beat or throb of a rhythmical series; as, the *pulsation* of the wind; to count the *pulsations* of a drum.

3. The quality of pulsating with life, emotion, or the like; vitality; animating spirit; active principle.

Vigorous writing is just an attempt to recapture the flavor and *pulsation* of such moments. *Sat. Review.*

4. *Physics.* A periodically recurring increase in pressure at one point; a throbbing like that of the pulse in one's wrist; an impulse by which some medium is affected, as in the propagation of sounds.

5. *Rom. Law.* Any touching of another's body willfully or in anger.

pul·sa'tion·al (-ăl; -'l), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, a pulsation or pulsations.

pulsation pump. = MOMENTUM PUMP.

pulsation theory. *Astron.* A theory that explains the peculiar features of such stars as the Cepheid variables by assuming an expansion and contraction of the star as a whole in a regular periodic pulsation.

pul'sa·tive (pŭl'sȧ·tĭv), *adj.* [See PULSATE.] Beating; throbbing; pulsatile. — **pul'sa·tive·ly,** *adv.*

pul·sa'tor (pŭl·sā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] **1.** A beater; a striker.

2. *Mach.* That which beats or throbs in working; as: **a** A pulsometer pump. **b** A device for producing pulsations in a reaction chamber by periodic discharges of gas or vapor. **c** *Diamond Mining.* A kind of shaking machine used to separate the stones from the earth.

pul'sa·to'ry (pŭl'sȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Capable of pulsating; throbbing.

pulsatory current. *Elec.* A pulsating current.

pulse (pŭls), *n.* [ME. *puls, pols,* fr. OF. *pols, pouls, pous,* fr. L. *puls, pultis,* a porridge made of meal, pulse, etc., fr. or akin to Gr. *poltos.* See POLLEN; cf. POULTICE.] **1.** The edible seeds of various leguminous crops, as peas, beans, etc.; also, a particular kind of such seeds.

2. **a** Any plant or species of plant yielding pulse. **b** Such plants, collectively.

pulse (pŭls), *n.* [ME. fr. OF. & L.; ME. *pous,* fr. OF. *pous* (fr. L.); ME. *puls,* fr. L. *pulsus* (sc. *venarum*) the beating of the pulse, the pulse, fr. *pellere, pulsum,* to beat, strike. See ANVIL; cf. APPEAL, COMPEL, DISPEL, EXPEL, FELT, IMPEL, INTERPELLATE, PROPEL, PUSH, REPEL.] **1.** A regular beating or throbbing caused in the arteries by the contractions of the ventricles of the heart. The arteries being already filled with blood under pressure, the additional quantity of blood forced into them by each ventricular contraction causes a distention of the arterial walls. These, contracting again through their own elasticity, force the blood along, distending in turn the part of the artery next beyond. A series of such distentions thus travels along the arteries, moving from the heart. The pulse is lost in the capillaries, and hence is not normally observable in the veins. In the jugular veins, however, and pathologically in other veins, a so-called *venous pulse,* communicated indirectly from the contraction of the right ventricle, may sometimes be noted. The human pulse is usually observed in the radial artery of the wrist. Its normal frequency (variable with age, emotions, muscular exertion, etc.) is from 70 to 75 per minute, but is much higher in infants and lower in old people. In the horse it is from 28 to 40 per minute.

2. *Obs.* **a** A pulsing artery; esp., the radial artery of the wrist. **b** A stroke; an impact; also, an attack. **c** The time of a pulse. *Bacon.*

3. Pulsing movement; rhythmical beating, vibrating, sounding, or the like; also, a pulsation, beat, or throb.

"The measured *pulse* of racing oars." *Tennyson.*

4. Figuratively, underlying sentiment, opinion, drift, or the like, esp. as discoverable by tact or skill in perception rather than by open inquiry; as, he felt the *pulse* of the electorate before committing himself.

5. Something like a pulse, esp. in its effect on the blood; a wave; a spurt.

He leaps, with a last *pulse* of effort. *Amy Lowell.*

☞ COMBINATIONS **pulse'-feel'ing,** *adj.,* **pulse'-mov'ing,** *adj.,* **pulse'-quick'en·ing,** *adj.,* **pulse'-stir'ring,** *adj.*

pulse (pŭls), *v.;* PULSED (pŭlst); PULS'ING. *Intransitive:* To exhibit a pulse or pulsation; to throb; to move in pulses, beats, or periodic spurts; to vibrate with life, sound, light, etc.

They move and breathe in an environment that *pulses* and glows. *H. L. Mencken.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To drive; impel. *Obs.*

2. To drive by or as by a pulsation; to cause to pulsate. *Poetic.*

pulse deficit. *Med.* The difference, in a minute's time, between the number of beats of the heart and the number of beats of the pulse. Such a difference occurs in certain diseases of the heart.

pulse family. The pea family (Fabaceae).

pulse glass. A glass tube with bulbs, holding ether or alcohol, which the heat of the hand causes to boil and pulsate.

pulse'less, *adj.* Without a pulse; without energy, animation, purpose, or the like. — **pulse'less·ly,** *adv.* — **pulse'less·ness,** *n.*

pul·sel'lum (pŭl·sĕl'ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *pulsus* a beating.] *Biol.* A posterior flagellum of a unicellular organism.

pulse rate. *Med.* The rate of the arterial pulse, usually observed at the wrist and stated in beats per minute.

pulse wave. *Physiol.* The wave of increased pressure started by the ventricular systole, radiating from the semilunar valves over the arterial system, at a rate varying between 20 and 30 feet a second in different arteries.

pul'sidge (pŭl'sĭj), *n.* Humorous blunder for 2d PULSE. *Shak.*

pul·sif'ic (pŭl·sĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [*pulse* + *-fic.*] Exciting the pulse; causing pulsation. *Rare.*

pul·sim'e·ter (-sĭm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*pulse* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the pulse, esp. its force and rate.

pul'sion (pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *pulsio,* fr. *pellere, pulsum,* to drive.] **1.** A pulsing. *Obs.*

2. The act of driving forward; propulsion; — opposed to *suction* or *traction.*

pulsion diverticulum. *Med.* A diverticulum pushed out from a hollow organ by pressure from within. It occurs most commonly in the posterior wall of the pharyngeal part of the esophagus, as a result of the pressure from swallowing when the wall at this point is abnormally weak.

pul'sive (pŭl'sĭv), *adj.* That impels or tends to impel; propulsive; also, pulsing.

pul·som'e·ter (pŭl·sŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*pulse* + *-meter.*] **1.** A kind of displacement pump, with valves, for raising water by steam, partly by atmospheric pressure, and partly by the direct action of the steam on the water, without intervention of a piston; — called also *vacuum pump.* It is thermodynamically very inefficient, but from its extreme simplicity is very useful in certain cases.

Pulsometer.

Description of Illustration. *A, B* Water Chambers. *C* Delivery Chamber (at back). *D* Suction Valve, closed. *E* Delivery Valve, open. *F* Foot Valve, open. *G* Ball Valve. *H* Steam Pipe. *K* Delivery Pipe (at back). *L* Intermediate Water Vessel and Air Chamber, to fill *A, B* on starting. *M, N* Ports connecting *A* and *B* with *C.* *P* Suction Pipe. The action is as follows: Steam from *H* displaces water in *A* through a valve (not shown) into *C* until water level reaches *N,* when the rush of steam into *C* causes nearly instantaneous condensation; then *G* shuts off steam, *D* opens and causes *A* to fill again through *P* and *F* by suction. The steam now acts on *B,* shuts *E,* and causes the same action as on the other side.

2. A sphygmograph, or pulsimeter.

‖**pul'sus** (pŭl'sŭs), *n.* [L.] *Physiol. & Med.* The pulse; as, ‖**pul'sus al·ter'nans** (ăl·tûr'năns; ôl-), a condition of the pulse in which forceful and weak beats alternate; ‖**pul'sus pa'ra·dox'us** (păr'ȧ·dŏk'sŭs), in which the force of the pulse temporarily diminishes with each respiration.

pul·ta'ceous (pŭl·tā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *puls, pultis,* pap. See 1st PULSE.] Of porridgelike consistency; macerated; pulpy.

pul'ton, pul'tun (pŭl'tŭn), *n.* [Hind. *paltan,* fr. E. *battalion.*] A native infantry regiment. *India.*

pu'lu (pōō'lōō), *n.* [Hawaiian, lit., soft.] The soft, elastic, yellowish-brown chaff obtained in the Hawaiian Islands from the young fronds of tree ferns of the genus *Cibotium,* esp. *C. menziesii,* used for stuffing; also, any of these tree ferns.

pul'ver·a·ble (pŭl'vĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being pulverized. — *n.* Anything pulverable. *Obs.*

pul'ver·a'ceous (pŭl'vĕr·ā'shŭs), *adj.* Pulverulent.

pul'ver·ant (pŭl'vĕr·ȧnt), *adj.* Pulverized. *Rare.*

pul'ver·ate (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *pulveratus,* past part. of *pulverare* to pulverize. See PULVERIZE.] To pulverize. *Obs.* — **pul'ver·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

pul·ve're·ous (pŭl·vē'rē·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *pulvereus.*] Covered with dust; powdery; pulverulent.

pul'ver·in, pul'ver·ine (pŭl'vĕr·ĭn), *n.* [L. *pulvis, pulveris,* dust, powder.] Ashes of barilla.

pul'ver·ing day. Ash Wednesday; — called also **Pulver Wednesday.** *Obs.*

pul'ver·i·zate (pŭl'vĕr·ĭ·zāt), *v. t.* To pulverize. — **pul'ver·i·za'tor** (-zā'tĕr), *n.* *Both Rare.*

pul'ver·ize (pŭl'vĕr·īz), *v. t. & i.* [F. or L.; F. *pulvériser,* fr. LL. *pulverizare,* fr. L. *pulvis* dust, powder. See POWDER.] **1.** To reduce, or be reduced, to very small particles, esp. a fine powder or dust, as by beating, grinding, or the like.

2. To destroy as by smashing into fragments, or the like; to disintegrate; as, to *pulverize* an argument or an opponent. — **pul'ver·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī·zā'-), *n.*

pul'ver·ized sug'ar (-īzd). The standard powdered sugar derived from granulated sugar by grinding. It is not so fine as confectioners' sugar.

Pul'mo·tra'che·a'ri·a (pŭl'mō·trăk'ē·ā'rĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PULMO-; TRACHEA.] Syn. of PULMONARIA, 2 **b**. — **pul'mo·tra'che·al** (-trăk'ē·ăl), *adj.* — **pul'mo·tra'che·ar'y** (-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ēr·ĭ), *adj. & n.* — **pul'mo·tra'che·ate** (-āt), *adj.*

pul'pa·men'ta, *n. pl.* [L.] Delicacies. *Obs.*

pulpe. † POULP.

pulp'i·ly, *adv.* of PULPY.

pul'pit·ful, *n.* See -FUL.

pul'pit·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

pul'pit·ize, *v.* See -IZE. *Rare.*

pul'pit·man, *n.;* *pl.* -MEN. Preacher. *Obs.*

pul'pit·ol'a·try, *n.* See -LATRY.

pulpit rock. = CHIMNEY ROCK, 1.

pulp'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

pulp'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

pulpt. Pulped. *Ref. Sp.*

pul'sa·til. Pulsatile. *Ref. Sp.*

pulse'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

pulst. Pulsed. *Ref. Sp.*

Pul·to'wa, *n.* See *Poltava,* under BATTLE, *Table.*

pul'ture. Var. of FUTURE.

pul'ver·is'a·ble (pŭl'vĕr·ĭz'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.

pul'ver·iz'er, *n.* **1.** One who pulverizes, as cereals, cocoa, tiles, etc.

2. A device or machine that pulverizes; specif.: **a** *Agric. Mach.* A device, also known as a **pulverizer harrow,** for pulverizing the soil; an acme harrow. **b** *Steam Engin.* A machine for pulverizing coal.

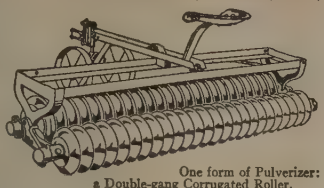

One form of Pulverizer: a Double-gang Corrugated Roller.

pul'ver·ous (pŭl'vĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [Cf. L. *pulvis, pulveris,* dust, powder.] Powdery.

pul·ver'u·lence (pŭl·vĕr'ū·lĕns; -ōō·lĕns), *n.* State of being pulverulent; dustiness.

pul·ver'u·lent (-lĕnt), *adj.* [L. *pulverulentus,* fr. *pulvis, pulveris,* dust, powder.] **1.** Consisting of, or reducible to, fine powder; covered, or looking as if covered, with dust or powder; dusty.

2. **a** That crumbles or powders easily; — of rocks. **b** That causes pulverization; — an erroneous use. *Ruskin.* — **pul·ver'u·lent·ly,** *adv.*

pul'vic ac'id (pŭl'vĭk). [*pulvic,* anagram of *vulpic.*] *Chem.* A brown crystalline lactonic acid, $C_{18}H_{12}O_6$, obtained by hydrolysis of vulpic acid.

pul'vil (-vĭl), *n.* [It. *polviglio,* fr. *polve* powder.] **1.** A sachet powder. *Obs.*

2. *Rare.* **a** Snuff. **b** Powdered magnesia.

pul'vil, *v. t.* To powder with pulvil. *Obs.*

pul·vil'lar (pŭl·vĭl'ĕr; pŭl'vĭ·lĕr), *adj.* [See PULVILLUS.] **a** Cushionlike; pulvinar. **b** *Zool.* Of or pert. to a pulvillus.

pul·vil'li·form (pŭl·vĭl'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *pulvillus* little cushion + *-form.*] *Zool.* Having the shape or appearance of a pulvillus.

pul·vil'lus (pŭl·vĭl'ŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-ī). [L., a little cushion.] *Zool.* A pad, often covered with short hairs or a cushionlike or suckerlike organ or process, on an insect's foot between the claws of the last segment. It is variously developed and modified in different groups, often forming an adhesive organ, and many different names, as *empodium, palmula, plantula, onychium,* etc., have been applied to it or to its modifications, or to structures supposed to represent it. In many Diptera there are two on each foot, and between them a third appendage, which is specifically termed *empodium.*

pul·vi'nar (pŭl·vī'nĕr), *adj.* [L. *pulvinaris.*] Cushionlike; specif., *Bot.,* pertaining to or resembling a pulvinus.

pul·vi'nar, *n.* [L., a cushioned seat, couch.] **1.** A cushion. *Obs.*

2. *Anat.* A prominence on the back of the thalamus.

3. *pl.* PULVINARIA. *Rom. Antiq.* A cushioned couch reserved for the gods; also, a cushioned seat at a public spectacle.

Pul·vi·na'ri·a (pŭl'vĭ·nā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pulvinus* cushion; — from the appearance of the egg case.] *Zool.* **a** A genus of scale insects in which the females are large, flat, and nearly circular, and secrete a cottony egg case. *P. vitis* and *P. acericola* often damage maple trees in the United States. **b** [*not cap.*] An insect of this genus.

pul'vi·nar'i·an (pŭl'vĭ·nâr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Pillowlike. *Rare.*

pul'vi·nate (pŭl'vĭ·nāt), **pul'vi·nat'ed** (-nāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* [L. *pulvinatus,* fr. *pulvinus* a cushion, an elevation.] **1.** *Arch.* Curved convexly or swelled; as, a *pulvinated* frieze.

2. **a** *Bot. & Zool.* Cushion-shaped. **b** *Bot.* Having a pulvinus; pulvinar.

— **pul'vi·nate·ly,** *adv.*

pul'vi·na'tion (pŭl'vĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.* *Arch.* A convex curve or swelling.

pul·vin'i·form (pŭl·vĭn'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *pulvinus* cushion + *-form.*] Pulvinar.

pul·vi'no (pŭl·vē'nō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *pulvinus* cushion.] *Arch.* A dosseret.

pul·vin'u·lus (pŭl·vĭn'ū·lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a little mound.] *Zool.* A pulvillus.

pul·vi'nus (pŭl·vī'nŭs), *n.; pl.* -NI (-nī). [L., cushion.] *Bot.* The cushionlike enlargement of a petiole at the point of insertion on the stem, or of a secondary petiole at its insertion on the rachis. In many cases the pulvinus forms a definite articulation, and is the seat of irritability in leaves.

pul'vi·plume (pŭl'vĭ·plōōm; 242), *n.* [L. *pulvis* dust powder + *pluma* feather.] *Zool.* A powder-down feather.

pul·war' (pŭl·wär'), *n.* [Hind. *palwār.*] A kind of light, keelless river boat. *India.*

pul'y (pūl'ĭ), *adj.* Puling; whining; complaining.

pu'ma (pū'mȧ), *n.; pl.* PUMAS (-mȧz), sometimes PUMA. See PLURAL, *Note.* [Sp., fr. Quechua *puma.*] The cougar; also, its fur, of some value for rugs.

pu'mi·cate (pū'mĭ·kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *pumicatus,* past part. of *pumicare* to pumicate, fr. *pumex.* See PUMICE.] To smooth with pumice. *Rare.*

pum'ice (pŭm'ĭs), *n.* [ME. *pumys, pomis,* fr. OF. *pomis, pumis,* fr. L. *pumex, pumicis.* See FOAM; cf. POUNCE a powder.] **1.** *Petrog.* A kind of volcanic glass that is so full of minute cavities that it is very light; hardened volcanic glass froth. The cavities are produced by the expulsion of water vapor at a high temperature as lava comes to the surface. Its color is white, gray, yellowish, or brownish, rarely red. It is much used, esp. in the form of powder, for smoothing and polishing. Called also **pumice stone.**

2. A piece of this substance, esp. one used in polishing, blotting, erasing, or the like.

3. Something as dry, erasive, etc., as pumice. *Obs.*

pum'ice, *v. t.* To clean, smooth, etc., with pumice. — **pum'ic·er** (pŭm'ĭs·ĕr), *n.*

pum'iced (-ĭst), *adj.* Rendered like pumice.

pumiced sole *or* **foot.** *Veter.* A horse's hoof in which the horn of the sole about the toe has become spongy and crumbled away, leaving the sensitive tissues exposed.

pu·mi'ceous (pū·mĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [L. *pumiceus.*] Of or pertaining to pumice; resembling pumice in structure.

pumice soap. Any hard soap charged with a gritty powder, as silica, alumina, powdered pumice, etc.

pumice stone. = PUMICE, *n.,* **1.**

pu·mic'i·form (pū·mĭs'ĭ·fôrm; pŭm'ĭ·sĭ-), *adj.* [NL. *pumiciformis.* See PUMICE; -FORM.] Pumiceous. *Rare.*

pu'mi·cose (pū'mĭ·kōs), *adj.* [L. *pumicosus.*] Pumiceous.

pum'mel (pŭm'ĕl; -l), *v. t.;* -MELED or -MELLED (-ĕld; -ld); -MEL·ING or -MEL·LING. To pommel, or beat with the fists or something heavy; to thump.

Bread dough which she *pummeled* and slapped. *Edna Ferber.*

pum'mel (pŭm'ĕl; -l). Var. of POMMEL.

pum'mice (pŭm'ĭs), *n.* **a** Pomace. **b** The head, entrails, etc. of a sheep or other animal.

pump (pŭmp), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A low shoe not fastened on, and gripping the foot only at the toe and heel.

pump (pŭmp), *n.* [ME. *pumpe, pompe,* fr. MLG. *pumpe,* MD. *pompe* (D. *pomp*), prob. fr. Sp. *bomba,* of imitative origin.] **1.** *Mach.* A device or machine that raises, transfers, or compresses fluids or that attenuates gases, esp. by suction or pressure, or both. A ***displacement pump*** raises or transfers a fluid by direct displacement with no transformation of the kinetic energy due to the fluid's motion into potential energy due to pressure, as an air lift or a pulsometer. A ***piston pump*** has a reciprocating piston operating in a cylinder so as to impart motion and pressure to the fluid by direct displacement. A ***centrifugal pump*** has vanes that rotate in a casing and whirl the fluid around so that it acquires sufficient momentum to discharge from the extremities into a volute casing, which surrounds the impeller and in which the fluid is conducted to the discharge pipe. In the ***volute centrifugal pump*** the fluid passes directly from the tips of the vanes into the volute casing. The ***turbine centrifugal pump*** has guides interposed between the impeller and the volute casing so as to direct the water into the latter without impact and in the desired direction of flow. A ***rotary pump*** differs from a piston pump in that it is without valves and in that the fluid is positively pushed by meshing vanes on parallel revolving shafts and meshing screws into the discharge pipe. It differs from the centrifugal pump in that the fluid may move with a moderate velocity and in that it is capable of working under variable heads. A ***jet pump*** is a device, on the principle of the injector, in which a small jet of steam, air, water, or other fluid, in rapid motion, lifts or otherwise moves, by its impulse, a larger quantity of the fluid with which it mingles. Cf. AIR LIFT, AIR PUMP, BUCKET PUMP, FORCE PUMP, LIFT PUMP, PULSOMETER, SAND PUMP, SHELL PUMP, SUCTION PUMP.

2. Act of pumping, as for water or for information; also, the stroke or sound made by pumping; as, busy at the *pump;* to hear the *pumps* of his heart.

3. One who pumps, esp. for information.

4. *Arch.* A large timber set vertically under the wall or pier of a building to be lifted or altered.

5. *Naut.* = BILGE, *n.,* **2 b.** *Obs.*

pump (pŭmp), *v.;* PUMPED (pŭmpt); PUMP'ING. [From PUMP, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To raise with a pump, as water or other fluid; — often with *up* or *out.*

2. To propel, eject, emit, draw, etc., in the manner of a pump or one using a pump; as, the heart *pumps* blood through the arteries; the rifles *pumped* bullets into the retreating army; she *pumped* a few tears from her eyes.

3. To draw water, air, or the like, from; to free from water, etc., by means of a pump; as, to *pump* a ship or a well dry.

4. To subject to efforts intended to draw out, obtain, or extract, as information, secrets, money, or the like; to ply persistently with urgings, questions, etc., in order to elicit something; as, to *pump* one's brains for a solution; to *pump* a friend tirelessly (for money or information); also, to draw out, elicit, or extract by such efforts; as, unable to *pump* any news out of him.

5. To inject a preservative solution into (a ham or other meat) by means of a needle and pump.

6. To manipulate as though a pump handle; as, to *pump* a proffered hand; to operate by so manipulating a lever or handle; as, to *pump* a hand car.

7. To reduce by exertion to a breathless or panting condition; — often with *out;* as, after the race he was all *pumped* out.

8. To fill with air by means of a pump or bellows; as, to *pump* an organ; to *pump* up a tire.

9. To pump water upon, as for punishment, or, formerly, in hydrotherapeutics.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To work, or raise water, etc., with a pump.

2. To drive or pour forth contents in the manner of a pump; as, rifles that *pumped* continuously.

3. To exert oneself to pump something or somebody; of the heart, to throb heavily.

We never tell our secrets to people that *pump* for them. *O. W. Holmes.*

4. To move up and down like a pump handle, as a man in operating a hand car. See PUMPING OF THE BAROMETER.

5. To spurt out intermittently, as blood from a cut artery.

6. *Elec.* To hunt, as a pair of synchronous electric motors.

7. *Mach.* To hunt, pulsate, or seesaw. Cf. HUNT, *v. i.,* **4.**

pump by heads. *Petroleum.* To pump (a well producing a small quantity) intermittently by allowing the contents to accumulate to a certain depth and then emptying the well.

pump up. To work up by artificial means or by great effort; as, to *pump up* enthusiasm for a candidate.

pump (pŭmp), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a pump; used in making or working pumps.

pump'age (pŭmp'ĭj), *n.* That which is raised by pumping, or the work done by pumping.

pump bob. A bell crank or similar device for converting rotary into reciprocating motion.

pump brake. **1.** = 3d BRAKE, **2 e.**

2. *Mach.* A hydraulic brake, as for controlling the recoil of a gun, operating on the principle of the cataract.

pump cylinder. **1.** The cylinder of a pump.

2. A kind of sliding telescopic gauge used by chronometer makers.

pump dale. *Naut.* The discharge spout of a bilge pump.

pump doctor. An expert charged with supervision and repair of pumps, as in a coal mine, copper mine, etc.

pump drill. *Mach.* See 1st DRILL, **1 b.**

pum·pel'ly·ite (pŭm·pĕl'ĭ·ĭt), *n.* [After Raphael *Pumpelly,* Am. geologist.] *Mineral.* A hydrous calcium aluminosilicate, occurring in small bluish-green fibers and plates.

pump'er (pŭmp'ĕr), *n.* **a** One who pumps or operates a pump, as for pumping oil, or the like. **b** The instrument or machine used in pumping. **c** *U. S.* An oil well which has to be pumped.

pum'per·nick'el (pŭm'pĕr·nĭk'l; *G.* pōōm'pĕr-), *n.* [G.] A sort of bread, made of unbolted rye, which forms the chief food of the Westphalian peasants and is now common elsewhere. It is acid, but nourishing.

pum'pet (pŭm'pĕt; -pĭt; 119), *n.* Also **pumpet ball.** [MF. *pompette.*] *Print.* A kind of elastic ink ball. *Obs.*

pump gun. A magazine rifle or shotgun in which the empty shell is ejected and a new cartridge fed into the chamber by pushing backward and forward a wooden hand grip attached to a lever and surrounding the tubular magazine; — so called from the pumplike motion in operating.

pump handle. **a** The handle of a pump, esp. of a house-well or cistern pump. **b** A handshake in which the arm is moved as though it were a pump handle. — **pump'han'dle,** *v. t. & i.* — **pump'-han'dler,** *n.*

pump house. A building in which are located and operated the pumps of an irrigation system, a spa, or the like; a pumping station.

pump'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PUMP.

pump'ing-back' meth'od. *Elec.* A method of testing two similar electric machines, one taking and the other returning power, the net power consumption being only the power losses in the two machines.

pumping engine. An engine used for pumping; esp., a steam engine and pump combined for raising water.

pumping, *or* **pump, jack.** A device over a deep well for operating the pump by belt power.

pumping of the barometer. A rather rapid rise and fall of the column of the mercurial barometer; also, a corresponding oscillation of the index of the aneroid barometer or of the recording pen of the barograph. Pumping is due to various causes, as change of pressure or in the mercurial barometer, inertia attending changes in the rate of vertical motion, etc.

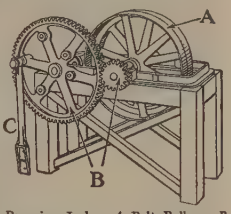

Pumping Jack. *A* Belt Pulleys; *B* Reducing Gear; *C* Rod to connect with Pump Rod. To vary the stroke attach *C* to different bosses on the large gear wheel.

pump'kin (pŭmp'kĭn; *collog. and commonly* pŭng'kĭn), *n.* [From older *pompion, pompon,* fr. MF. *pompon,* fr. *popon, pepon,* fr. L. *pepo, peponis,* fr. Gr. *pepōn,* prop., cooked by the sun, ripe, mellow; — so called because not eaten till ripe. See COOK; cf. PEPO, POMPION.] **1.** **a** The well-known gourdlike fruit of a vine (*Cucurbita pepo*) widely cultivated as food for stock, as a vegetable, and for making pumpkin pies. There are numerous varieties; the majority are nearly round in shape and deep yellow in color. **b** The coarse, prickly-hairy pumpkin vine. It has large slightly lobed leaves and yellow flowers with erect corolla lobes.

2. In England, any large variety of squash. See *Citation.*

In Europe the large varieties of *Cucurbita maxima* are known as *pumpkins,* but in this country the fruits of this species are known usually as squashes. In America the words *pumpkin* and squash are used almost indiscriminately. . . . The field or common pie *pumpkins* are *C. pepo;* so are vegetable marrows; also the summer squashes. *L. H. Bailey.*

3. *Colloq.* **a** A lumbering person or body; a chump. **b** Usually *pl. U. S.* A very important person, place, or the like; — chiefly in the phrase *some pumpkins* (or *pumpkin*).

4. A color, reddish red-yellow in hue, of very high saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

pumpkin ash. A timber tree (*Fraxinus profunda*) of the central and southeastern United States; also, its wood.

pumpkin head. A pumpkinlike head; specif.: **a** A head with cropped hair; hence, *Colonial N. E.,* a Roundhead; a Puritan. **b** A dolt; a blockhead. — **pump'kin-head'ed,** *adj.*

pump·kin'i·fi·ca'tion (pŭmp·kĭn'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [Trans. of L. (Seneca's) *Apocolocyntosis* (fr. Gr. *apokolokyntōsis* metamorphosis into a pumpkin), a satire on the apotheosis of the emperor Claudius.] Ironically extravagant glorification. — **pump'kin·i·fy** (pŭmp'kĭn·ĭ·fī), *v. t.*

pump·kin'i·ty (pŭmp·kĭn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Pumpkinification; — with allusion to divinity. *Rare.*

pumpkin pine. The homogeneous, close-grained wood of especially fine old trees of the white pine *Pinus strobus;* — so called from the fact that it could be cut with the greatest ease in any direction, like a pumpkin.

pumpkin seed. In senses 2 & 3 usually **pump'kin·seed'.**

1. The seed of a pumpkin.

2. A small, shallow-draft, round-bottomed, broad-beamed sailboat. *Local, U. S.*

3. *Zool.* **a** Any of various small fresh-water sunfishes, esp. the common sunfish (*Eupomotis gibbosus*). **b** The butterfish (*Poronotus triacanthus*).

pumpkin tree. The alpine fir.

pumpkin yam. The sweet potato. *Southeastern U. S.*

pump'man (pŭmp'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who tends, operates, or cares for, a pump.

pump rod. The rod to which the bucket of a pump is fastened, attached to the brake or handle; the piston rod.

pump room. A pump house; specif., a hall or casino at a spa provided for the treatment of, and as a gathering place for, its patrons.

pump sole. A thin single sole, generally with beveled edges, common on men's and women's shoes, esp. pumps.

pump'wright' (pŭmp'rīt'), *n.* [See -WRIGHT.] One who fits up and repairs pumps and pumping machinery. *Eng.*

pun (pŭn), *v. t.;* PUNNED (pŭnd); PUN'NING. [See POUND to beat.] **1.** To pound; beat; knock. *Now Dial.*

He would *pun* thee into shivers with his fist. *Shak.*

2. To ram, or consolidate by beating; also, to pestle. *Eng.*

pun, *n.* [Perh. fr. It. *puntiglio* quibble, fine point. See PUNCTILIO.] A play on words of the same sound but different meanings or on different applications of a word, with witty or humorous effect; a kind of verbal quibble.

A better *pun* on this word was made on *The Beggar's Opera,* which, it was said, made Gay rich, and Rich gay. *Walpole.*

Syn. — PUN, PARONOMASIA, ASSONANCE. A PUN is a play on words of the same sound but different meaning, or on different meanings of the same word, always for the sake of ludicrous effect; PARONOMASIA in rhetoric is a playing on words of similar but not the same sound, commonly for antithesis; the word, however, is often synonymous with *pun;* ASSONANCE, as here compared, denotes mere resemblance of sound without relation to significance; thus, "Ye be *burly,* my Lord of *Burleigh,* but ye shall make *less stir* . . . than my Lord of *Leicester*" is a *pun;* "Per *aspera* ad *astra*" is *paronomasia;* "*teach each*" is an *assonance.*

pun, *v. i.* To make puns, or a pun. — *v. t.* To persuade or drive by a pun; as, to *pun* one to death.

---

pul'vil·ize, *v. t.* = PULVIL, *v. t.* *Obs.* [lo (-ō), *n.* = PULVIL. *Obs.*
pul·vil'li·o (pŭl·vĭl'ĭ·ō), **pul·vil'·**
pul·vin'ic ac'id (pŭl·vĭn'ĭk). *Chem.* = PULVIC ACID.
pul'vi·nule (pŭl'vĭ·nūl), *n.* [See PULVINULUS.] = SOREDIUM.
Pu·mē' (pōō·mā'), *n.* See YARURO.
pum'e·lo (pŭm'ĕ·lō). Var. of **pu'mex** (pū'mĕks), *n.* [L.] Pumice. *Obs.*
pum'ie, pum'ish. † PUMICE.
pum'kin. Var. of PUMPKIN.
pum'mace. Var. of POMACE.
pum'meld. Pummeled. *Ref. Sp.*
pum'me·lo (pŭm'ĕ·lō). Var. of POMELO.
pum'my (pŭm'ĭ). Var. of POMACE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
pump'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
pump'-back' meth'od. = PUMPING-BACK METHOD.
pumpe. † POMP, PUMP.
pum'pi·on. Var. of POMPION.
pump'kin·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
pump'kin-seed' oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
pum'ple (pŭm'p'l). Dial. Eng. [var. of PIMPLE.
pump'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
pump'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
pumps'man, *n.* = PUMPMAN.
pump spear, pump staff. = PUMP ROD.
pumpt. Pumped. *Ref. Sp.*
pump well. *Naut.* = WELL, 17 **a.**

N O P

‖**pu'na** (pōō'nä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Quechua *puna.*] **1.** A bleak, desolate region; in South America, the higher Andes.
2. In Peru, a cold mountain wind.
3. Mountain sickness; soroche. *So. Amer.*

pu'na (pōō'nȧ). Var. of POON.

pu·naise' (pū·nāz'; *F.* pü'nāz'), *n.* [F.] A bedbug.

pu'na·lu'a (pōō'nä·lōō'ä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] **a** The two or more husbands of a wife, or the two or more wives of a husband, in a punaluan marriage. **b** The relationship of the persons in a punaluan marriage.

pu'na·lu'an (-ăn), *adj.* [From PUNALUA.] **a** Designating or pertaining to a form of marriage in which a group of brothers marry a group of sisters, or a form of group marriage in which the husbands are of the same kinship group and the wives members of another such group, assumed by Lewis H. Morgan to have been a stage in the evolution of marriage following the consanguine state. Morgan's theory has been rejected by modern scholars, but forms of group marriage are known. **b** Designating the family supposed to have been formed by a punaluan marriage.

Pu·nan' (pōō·nän'), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Dyak people in the interior of Borneo, nomadic and not agricultural. They do not use boats, but live by hunting and gathering wild vegetable food.

pun'a·too (pŭn'ȧ·tōō), *n.* [Tamil *panāṭṭu*, fr. *panai* (*panas*) palmyra + *aṭṭu* pour.] [Malayalam *panatu*, fr. *pana* palmyra palm.] Preserved fruit of the palmyra.

punch (pŭnch; 105), *n.* [Prob. fr. Hind. *pāc* five (ingredients), fr. Skr. *pañca.* See FIVE.] **1.** A beverage varying greatly in composition, but usually composed of wine or distilled liquor, water, milk, tea, or the like, with sugar, lemon juice, and, often, spice or mint; — usually called claret, milk, or rum *punch*, or the like, from a principal ingredient.
2. A drink or serving of punch; also, a social affair at which punch is served.

punch, *v. i.* To indulge in punch. *Coleridge.*

punch (pŭnch; 105), *n.* [Prob. abbr. fr. PUNCHINELLO.] Anything short and thick, as a person or a draft horse. Specif., a Suffolk punch. See SUFFOLK c. *Chiefly Slang & Dial. Eng.* — *adj.* Short; stout; thickset. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Punch, *n.* [Abbr. fr. PUNCHINELLO.] The principal character in a puppet show (***Punch'-and-Ju'dy show***) in which a little humpback Punch, with a large hooked nose, quarrels with his wife, Judy, and does various disorderly and tragical things in a ludicrous way.
— ***as pleased, proud,*** etc., ***as Punch.*** Expressing simple and unreserved delight, pride, etc., as Punch in the puppet show.

punch, *v.;* PUNCHED (pŭnchd); PUNCH'ING. [Cf. F. *poinçonner*, E. POUNCE to emboss.] *Transitive:* **1.** To pierce, as with a pointed instrument; to prick. *Obs.*
2. To prod with a stick or the like; to poke; hence, to drive, or herd, as cattle.

Steve and I started *punching* cattle. *Owen Wister.*

3. To strike or thrust forcibly against, esp. with the fist; as, to *punch* one's head; to *punch* one in the head; to *punch* the bag; also, *Dial.*, to kick.
4. To perforate; to puncture; to stamp with perforations; as, to *punch* a ticket or a telegraph ribbon; also, to make by perforating or puncturing; as, to *punch* holes in cloth.
5. To press a button, key, or keys of, in order to print, record, or the like; as, to *punch* a typewriter or a time clock.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To perform the action of punching something.
2. Specif., to punch a time clock; hence, *Slang,* ***to punch in,*** to arrive for the day's work; ***to punch out,*** to leave at the end of the day's work.

punch (pŭnch; 105), *n.* [From PUNCH, *v. t.*] **1.** A quick thrust or a blow, as with the fist; as, to land a *punch* on the jaw.
2. Energy or vigor that commands or arrests attention; effectively aimed force; as, to write or work with *punch;* a cartoon without *punch.* *Collog.*

punch, *n.* [Appar. fr. ME. *ponchon ponson.* See PUNCHEON.] **1.** *Mach.* **a** A tool, usually a short rod of steel, variously shaped at one end for different uses, and either solid or hollow and sharp-edged; a die. Punches are variously known by the operations performed, as *piercing, perforating, blanking, cutting, forming, drawing, redrawing, bending, coining, embossing, extruding, curling, seaming, wiring,* and *trimming.* See 3d DIE, 6 a; BELT PUNCH. **b** A center punch. **c** A short tapering steel rod, for driving the heads of nails or brads below the surface; — called also *driving punch* or *nail set.* **d** A tool for driving a bolt or the like out of a hole; — called also *starting punch.* **e** = FORCE, *n.*, 13 a. **f** = 2d HOB, 3 b. **g** A punch press. **h** A prick punch.

a Blacksmith's Round Punch; *b* Punch for cutting; *c, c', d,* and *e* Punches for stamping; *f* Matrix stamped by Punch *e.*

2. An extension cap or dolly for a pile driver.
3. = PUNCHEON, *n.*, 3 & 6.
4. A prop, as for the roof of a mine. *Eng.*
5. A part having on its surface a figure or design in relief so that it is suitable for impressing an intaglio design on wax or other plastic material.
6. *Metalcraft.* A tool formed of a rod or wire of steel, brass, or wood, usually untempered, and variously shaped so that a desired impression is made upon the surface struck with it. See DOMING PUNCH, TRACER, GROUNDER, PLANISHER, EMBOSSER, PERLOIR, SPITSTICKER, BULLSTICKER, BEADING TOOL, GRAINING, *adj.*
7. *Numis.* In striking coins, the upper die.
8. *Typefounding.* A steel die with a letter formed in relief on its face so that it will form in copper an intaglio impression that serves as a matrix for casting type.

Punch for Punching Press. 1 Shearing Punch; 2 Die; 3 Stripper; 4 Work.

punch (pŭnch), *n.* Short for PANCHAYAT.

Punch, Mr. The famous English humorous and satirical weekly, established in 1841, personified.

punch'a·ble (pŭnch'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being punched; — said esp., about 1700, of old unclipped coins which by being punched became legal currency.

punch barrel. = BISCUIT CUTTER, 2.

punch'board' (pŭnch'bōrd'; 181), *n.* A gambling device consisting of a board in which there are many small holes, each filled with a rolled-up printed slip carrying a number, name, etc. The player pushes or punches out one of these and gets anything to which that number, etc., entitles him, or nothing.

punch bowl. **1.** A large bowl from which punch, lemonade, or the like, is served.
2. Something suggestive of a punch bowl; as: **a** A cuplike hollow in a hilly region; — often used also in place names. **b** A type of wide boat.

Punch Bowl. **a** A crater near Honolulu, Hawaii. **b** A craterlike hot-spring bowl in Yellowstone National Park.

punch cutter. = TYPE CUTTER.

pun'cheon (pŭn'chŭn), *n.* [ME. *punchon, ponchon, ponson,* fr. OF. *poinchon, poinçon, ponçon* (F. *poinçon*), fr. (assumed) VL. *punctio,* fr. *punctiare* to punch, prick, fr. L. *pungere, punctum.* See PUNGENT; cf. POUNCE talon, punch, PUNCH tool.] **1.** A dagger. Cf. BODKIN, 1. *Obs.*
2. [Perh. a different word.] A large cask of varying capacity; also, its volume as a measure. The legal value in England of the wine puncheon was formerly 84 wine gallons (70 imperial gals.). In the old beer measure a puncheon was equal to two barrels or 72 gallons.
3. A figured stamp, die, or punch, used by goldsmiths, cutlers, etc.
4. A split log or heavy slab with the face smoothed.
5. *Carp.* A short, upright piece of timber in framing; a short post; an intermediate stud.
6. *Stonecutting.* A pointed steel tool, used esp. in marble work.

punch'er (pŭn'chĕr), *n.* One who or that which punches or operates a punch; specif.: **a** *Collog.* A cowpuncher; cowboy. **b** *Teleg.* A perforator.

punch holder. *Mach.* That part of a set of cutting, shaping, or combination dies which is fastened to the ram of the press and in which the various punches are fitted.

punch house. An inn, tavern, or boarding house, esp. for seamen; — chiefly a native term. *India.*

pun'chi·nel'lo (pŭn'chĭ·nĕl'ō), *n.; pl.* -LOS, -LOES (-ōz). [Neapolitan dial. *polecenella,* for It. *pulcinella,* dim. of *pulcina* a chicken, fr. L. *pullus.* See PULLET; cf. POLICHINELLE, PULCINELLA, 3d PUNCH, PUNCH.] **1.** A Punch; a buffoon; orig. [*cap.*], in Italian puppet shows, a fat, short, humpbacked character. See POLICHINELLE.
2. Hence, a show or performer representing him.
3. Any similarly grotesque person or animal; a squat person.

punch'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PUNCH. Specif.: *n.* **a** A piece or burr removed, as from a steel plate, by a punch. **b** An ornamental perforation, as in leather.

punching bag. A stuffed or inflated bag, usually suspended, sometimes supported on a flexible rod, to be punched for exercise or for training in boxing; a striking bag.

punching ball. = PUNCHING BAG.

punching bear. = BEAR, *n.*, 6.

punching machine. *Mach.* A punch press.

punching press. *Mach.* A punch press.

punch ladle. A ladle, usually of silver, for use in serving drinks from a punch bowl.

punch mark. A diminutive counterstamp.

punch'-marked' (pŭnch'märkt'), *adj.* Marked or stamped with symbols; specif., **punch-marked coins,** rectangular or circular pieces of a silver alloy or copper, issued in India about 600 B.C.–200 A.D., and stamped with a great variety of devices.

punch pliers. Pliers for perforating leather, paper, etc.

punch press. *Mach.* A press for working on metal or other materials by the use of cutting, shaping, or combination dies. It consists essentially of a frame in which one or more slides or rams are made to move up and down and of a bed to which the die shoe or bolster plate is bolted, together with means for applying power to the slide or slides, usually through a crank (***crank press***), cam (***cam press***), eccentric shaft (***eccentric-shaft press***), toggle joint (***toggle-joint press***), knuckle joint (***knuckle-joint press***), rack and pinion (***rack-and-pinion press***), or the like. Presses having a single slide are ***single-acting***; those having two slides (one working within the other) are ***double-acting***; those having three slides are ***triple-acting.*** The punches are attached to the slides; the matrices or dies to the die shoe. A ***multiple press*** contains a gang of dies arranged to perform a series of operations in sequence on a piece of work. A ***dial press*** has a dial-feed motion. A ***multiple-die press*** has a single punch and a multiple die so arranged that after each stroke the die is rotated, as by a dial feed, so that the work in the succeeding die will come into the active position. A ***gang press*** has a number of sets of dies, all the sets being alike. In a ***direct-acting press,*** a flywheel or belt wheel is carried by the main shaft through which the power is transmitted directly to the slide. In a ***geared press,*** gearing is interposed between the flywheel or belt-wheel shaft and the slide to increase the pressure or to slow down the movement for such operations as deep drawing, where a slow movement is often essential to give the metal time to flow in the dies and for such operations as those involved in the working of hard materials. A ***subpress*** is a small supplementary punch press whose base is attached to the bed or bolster plate while its plunger is actuated by the slide of the main press. Punch presses are known also by the operations performed, as *drawing, cutting, blanking, forming, coining, embossing, extruding, redrawing, bending, curling, seaming, wiring, trimming,* etc. A ***pillar press*** or ***straight-sided press*** has a frame composed of two straight, parallel uprights, through which the driving shaft passes and within which the slide works. In an ***arch press,*** the frame is arch-shaped, giving greater width at the bolster plate and permitting operations on wider work at the expense of strength and rigidity in the frame. A ***gap-frame press*** has a gap formed in the front of the frame at a level with the bed to permit the insertion of wide work, or the feeding of strip stock across the bed from one side to the other. An ***open-back press*** has an opening in the back of the frame at a level with the bed to permit the free passage of long work. An ***inclinable press*** has a bed that may be inclined to the horizontal. A ***forging press*** forges metal by subjecting it to heavy pressure between dies. A ***horning press*** has a horn, or beakiron, by means of which the seams on hollow tinware are closed. A ***foot press*** is operated by a treadle. A ***bench press*** is a small press mounted on a work bench. Cf. SEAL PRESS.

Punch show. A Punch-and-Judy show.

punch'y (pŭn'chĭ; 105), *adj.* Of, from, or like, punch, the drink; esp., tasting like punch; having an effect like that of punch.

punch'y (pŭn'chĭ; 105), *adj.* [See 3d PUNCH.] Short and thick, or fat. — **punch'i·ness** (-chĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n. Collog.*

punch'y, *adj.* Having punch, or force. — **punch'i·ness,** *n.*

punct (pŭngkt), *n.* [L. *punctum.*] **1.** A point. *Obs.*
2. *Philos.* In the philosophy of nature of A. N. Whitehead, an element analogous to a point in a geometrical system.

punct, *v. t.* [L. *punctus,* past part. of *pungere.*] To puncture. *Obs.*

punc'tal (pŭngk'tȧl; -t'l), *adj.* [See POINT.] Of the nature of, or as small as, a point.

punc'tate (pŭngk'tāt), *adj.* [NL. *punctatus,* fr. L. *punctum* point. See POINT.] **1.** Ending in a point; pointlike; small and round like a dot.
2. Applied to a point; as, a *punctate* stimulation of the skin.
3. *Bot. & Zool.* Dotted with minute spots or depressions.
4. *Med.* Marked by dots or points, as a skin lesion or disease.

punc'tat·ed (pŭngk'tāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Punctate

‖**punc·ta'tim** (pŭngk·tā'tĭm), *adv.* [NL.; cf. LL. *punctatim* briefly.] Point for point.

punc·ta'tion (pŭngk·tā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *punctare* to point. See PUNCTATE.] **1.** The action of making punctate, perforated, or marked by points or dots; the condition of being punctate.
2. *Bot. & Zool.* A minute spot or depression.
3. *Civil Law.* A preliminary statement in writing presenting matters proposed to be put into a contemplated contract.
4. *Heb. Gram.* Pointing. See POINT, *n.*, 38. *Obs.*

Punctation of Ems. A document in twenty-three articles, prepared at Ems, Germany, Aug. 25, 1786, by the Roman Catholic archbishops of Cologne, Trier, Mainz, and Salzburg, asserting episcopal rights against the Pope. The Pope in his answer (1789) denied the justness of any of the articles, and the archbishops had to acquiesce.

punctato-. A combining form for *punctate,* denoting *punctately,* as in **punc·ta'to·stri'ate, punc·ta'to·sul'cate.**

punc·ta'tor (pŭngk·tā'tĕr), *n.* One who marks with points. Specif., one who furnished Hebrew texts with vowel points, as in punctuating the Masora. Cf. PUNCTUATION, *n.*, 2.

punc·tic'u·lar (pŭngk·tĭk'ū·lĕr), **punc·tic'u·late** (-lāt), *adj.* Punctulate.

punc·tic'u·lose (-lōs), *adj.* Punctulate.

punc'ti·form (pŭngk'tĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *punctum* point + *-form.*] Having the form or character of a point.

punc·til'i·ar (pŭngk·tĭl'ĭ·ĕr), *adj.* Punctilious.

punc·til'i·o (pŭngk·tĭl'ĭ·ō; -yō; 177), *n.; pl.* -IOS (-ĭ·ōz; -yōz). [From It. *puntiglio* and Sp. *puntillo,* dim. fr. *punto* point, fr. L. *punctum.* See POINT; cf. 2d PUN.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A fine point or mark. **b** The highest point; apex. **c** An instant of time. **d** A small detail.
2. A nice detail of conduct in a ceremony, a procedure, or in the observance of a social or moral code; a point of behavior about which one is fastidious; as, careful to observe the least *punctilio* of his profession.
3. Particularity or exactness in observance of details; punctiliousness; meticulosity.

It [our modern civilisation] . . . diagnoses maladies with extreme *punctilio.* *Galsworthy.*

punc·til'i·o·mon'ger (-mŭng'gĕr), *n.* See -MONGER.

punc·til'i·os'i·ty (-tĭl'ĭ·ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Punctiliousness. *Rare.*

punc·til'i·ous (pŭngk·tĭl'ĭ·ŭs; -yŭs; 177), *adj.* [Cf. It. *puntiglioso,* Sp. *puntilloso.*] Attentive to punctilios; scrupulously exact in details or forms; as, a *punctilious* hostess; *punctilious* observance of a code.
Syn. — See SCRUPULOUS.
Ant. — Informal, unceremonious, casual.
— **punc·til'i·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **punc·til'i·ous·ness,** *n.*

punc'tist (pŭngk'tĭst), *n.* A punctator.

punc'to·graph'ic (pŭngk'tō·grăf'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *punctum* point + *-graphic.*] Of or pertaining to point writing or printing for the blind.

punc'tu·al (pŭngk'tū·ȧl; 177), *adj.* [ML. *punctualis,* fr. L. *punctus* point, fr. *pungere, punctum,* to prick. See POINT.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or having, a point or points; pointed; punctuational. *Now Rare.*
2. Having the nature or a property of a point. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* Small as a point, or dot; infinitesimal. "This opacous earth, this *punctual* spot." *Milton.* **b** Belonging to a definite point of time; of the present or a given time.

The unity of his individuality is manifested in the effort to subsist; it is not found in any *punctual* unity within his individuality. *J. B. Baillie.*

c Having fixity as a point in space; confined to a locale; concentrated.

It would look as if a *punctual* seat of the soul were as much a necessity for Mr. Spencer as it was for Descartes. *J. Ward.*

3. Without extent or duration as a mathematical point; indivisible; as, a *punctual* atom.
4. Pointed in expression or conception; to the point; definite; explicit; accurate; also, dealing or dealt with point by point; detailed. *Now Rare.*
5. Observant of nice points; punctilious; precise; formal. "With *punctual* care." *Wordsworth*
6. Punctilious in regard to appointed time; of actions, etc., manifesting attentiveness to exact time determined by an engagement or schedule; as, *punctual* guests, habits.
Syn. — See PROMPT.
Ant. — Tardy, dilatory.

punc'tu·al·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A judge of forms and ceremonies. *Obs.*

punc'tu·al'i·ty (pŭngk'tū·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. ML. *punctualitas.*] **1.** Quality or fact of being punctual (in any sense); of persons, their acts, etc., the characteristic of being punctual, esp. prompt in keeping engagements.
2. *Now Rare.* **a** A fine or nice point; an instance of precision, scrupulosity, fastidiousness, or punctiliousness. **b** A punctilio; a requisite of behavior, etiquette, etc. **c** *pl.* Punctilious observance; punctiliousness.

punc'tu·al·ly (pŭngk'tū·ȧl·ĭ), *adv.* In a punctual manner; precisely; also, promptly.

punc'tu·al·ness (-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Punctuality; exactness.

punctual variable. *Astron.* A variable star whose periodic fluctuations are marked by a precise and apparently unchanging regularity; — disting. from *irregular variable.* The eclipsing, or Algol, variables, and those of the Beta (β) Lyrae type, are sometimes called punctual variables. See VARIABLE STAR.

punc'tu·ate (pŭngk'tū·āt; 177), *v.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [ML. *punctuare,* fr. L. *punctus* point. See PUNCTUAL.] *Transitive:* **1.** To point out; to bring to the attention of. *Obs.*
2. To separate (written matter) into sentences, clauses, etc., by points or stops; to separate with or as if with marks of punctuation.

pu'na grass (pōō'nä). = ICHU.

pu'na·mu. Var. of POUNAMU.

punce, *n.* † PUNCH.

punce. Dial. var. of POUNCE.

Punch'-and-Ju'dy show. See 4th PUNCH. [CHAYAT.

pun·cha'yet. Var. of PAN-

pun'chion. † PUNCHEON.

punch'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

punch'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

punch'proof' (66). *adj.* See -PROOF.

puncht. Punched. *Ref. Sp.*

punc'ta, *n., pl.* of PUNCTUM.

‖punc'ta la'cri·ma'li·a *or* la'chry·ma'li·a (pŭngk'tȧ lăk'rĭ·mā'lĭ·ȧ), *pl.* of PUNCTUM LACRIMALE or LACHRYMALE. See LACHRYMAL DUCT a.

punc'tion (pŭngk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *punctio,* fr. *pungere, punctum,* to prick.] A pricking; a puncture. *Obs.*

punc'to (pŭngk'tō). † PUNTO.

3. To break into or interrupt at intervals; as, a speech *punctuated* with cheers; to *punctuate* one's narrative with asides.
4. To accentuate or emphasize; esp., to set off by something introduced at intervals.

The candle points that *punctuate* the darkness without illuminating it. *Owen Johnson.*

—, *Intransitive*: To use punctuation marks.

punc′tu·ate (pŭngk′tū·ăt; 177), *adj.* Punctate; dotted.

punc′tu·a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [ML. *punctuatio.*] **1.** The act or an instance of punctuating; the character of being punctuated; as, frequent *punctuations* of his speech.
2. The system of vowel signs and accents, invented about the 7th century A.D., used in the Masora. See MASORA.

Two systems of *punctuation* are completely known to us: (*a*) that employed in most MSS. and in all printed editions, the so-called Tiberian, named from the city of Tiberias, where the study of the Ma(s)sora flourished for centuries. This system has special accents for . . . Psalms, Proverbs, and Job. (*b*) The supralinear *punctuation*, so named because all the vowel signs are placed over the consonants; it was in use, alongside of the Tiberian system, among a portion of the Jews of Babylonia (hence its usual designation, "Babylonian *punctuation*") and Yemen (in Yemen till the 18th century). *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*

3. *Gram.* Act or art of punctuating a writing or discourse; division of literary composition into sentences, and into certain of the members of a sentence, by means of points, so as to make clear the author's meaning by indicating the structure of sentence parts to the eye. Punctuation is chiefly marked with four points: the *period* [.], the *colon* [:], the *semicolon* [;], and the *comma* [,]. Other points used, partly rhetorical and partly grammatical, are the *interrogation point* [?], the *exclamation point* [!], the *parentheses* [()], the *dash* [—], *brackets* [[ ]], the *apostrophe* ['], the *hyphen* [-], *quotation marks* [" "] [' '], the *brace* [{}], and the *ellipsis* [. . .] or [* * *]. See these terms. Punctuation is *close* when the points, esp. commas, are used freely to mark the grouping and the separation of phrases, clauses, and other structural elements of the sentence, esp. when clearness and precision are the first requisite, as in this Dictionary; it is *open* when points are omitted wherever possible without ambiguity. In correspondence, *close punctuation* designates the use of punctuation marks at the end of each line of the address and of the conclusion of a letter; *open punctuation*, now more common, esp. in business correspondence, designates the omission of punctuation marks at these places; thus:

(*close punctuation*)

1736 Main St.,
Hamlet, Ohio,
January 2, 1948.

Mr. John Smith,
42 Broadway (or, *Brit. style*, 24, Regent St.),
New York, N. Y.
My dear Mr. Smith:
. . . . . .
Very truly yours,
Henry Z. Wotton.

(*open punctuation*)

1736 Main St.
Hamlet, Ohio
January 2, 1948

Mr. John R. Smith
42 Broadway (or, *Brit. style*, 24, Regent St.)
New York, N. Y.
My dear Mr. Smith: (or, My dear Mr. Smith)
. . . . . .
Very truly yours
Henry Z. Wotton

punc′tu·a′tion·al (-ā′shŭn·ăl; -′l), *adj.* Pertaining to punctuation. *Rare.*

punc′tu·a′tion·ist, *n.* One who punctuates or is versed in punctuation. *Rare.*

punc′tu·a′tive (pŭngk′tū·ā′tĭv), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or indicating, punctuation.

punc′tu·a′tor (pŭngk′tū·ā′tĕr), *n.* One who punctuates, as in writing; specif., a punctator.

punc′tu·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A punctator.

punc′tu·late (-tū·lāt), *adj.* [NL. *punctulatus*, fr. L. *punctulum.* See PUNCTULE.] Marked with small spots; specif., *Zool.*, minutely punctate.

punc′tu·lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Punctulate.

punc′tu·la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* State of being punctulate; also, a pore of the solar surface.

punc′tule (pŭngk′tūl), *n.* [L. *punctulum*, dim. of *punctum* point. See PUNCTUM.] A minute puncture, pit, spot, or point.

punc′tu·lum (pŭngk′tū·lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lä). [L., a slight prick.] *Zool.* A puncture.

punc′tum (pŭngk′tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tä). [L., a point. See POINT.] **1.** A point, as an instant, a center, an apex, or the like. *Obs.*
2. *Anat., Zool., etc.* A point; a dot; a puncture; a small area marked off in any way from the surrounding surface.
3. *Medieval Music.* See NEUME, *Table.*

‖**punc′tum cae′cum** (sē′kŭm). [L., blind point.] *Anat.* The blind spot of the eye.

‖**punc′tum la′cri·ma′le** *or* **la′chry·ma′le** (lăk′rĭ·mā′lē); *pl.* PUNCTA LACRIMALIA or LACHRYMALIA (-lĭ·ä). [NL.] See LACHRYMAL DUCT a.

‖**punc′tum prox′i·mum** (prŏk′sĭ·mŭm). [L.] = NEAR POINT.

‖**punc′tum sa′li·ens** (sā′lĭ·ĕnz). [L., lit., salient point.] *Embryol.* An expansion of the vascular system in early embryos of higher vertebrates (as man), marking the primitive heart; the heart primordium.

‖**punc′tum ve′ge·ta′ti·o′nis** (vĕj′ē·tā′shĭ·ō′nĭs). [NL.] *Bot.* The growing point.

punc′tur·a′tion (pŭngk′tūr·ā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of puncturing, or state of being punctured. See ACUPUNCTURE.

punc′ture (pŭngk′tūr), *n.* [L. *punctura*, fr. *pungere, punctum*, to prick. See PUNGENT.] **1.** Act of puncturing; perforation with something pointed; also, a hole, slight wound, or the like, resulting from puncturing; as, the *puncture* of a hypodermic needle; to mend a *puncture.*
2. A stinging or pricking; a stinging pain.
3. *Zool.* A minute depression like one made by a point.

punc′ture, *v.;* -TURED (-tūrd); -TUR·ING (-tūr·ĭng). *Transitive*: **1.** To pierce with a pointed instrument, or the like; to prick; to make a puncture in; as, to *puncture* the skin.
2. *Colloq.* **a** To suffer a puncture of; as, he *punctured* his new tire. **b** To deflate, or render useless, absurd, etc., as by a puncture; as, to *puncture* a scheme.

3. *Elec.* To pass a spark discharge through (an insulator).
—, *Intransitive*: To be susceptible of being punctured, as an automobile tire.

punc′tured (pŭngk′tūrd), *adj.* **1.** Having the surface covered with minute indentations or dots; punctate.
2. *Med.* Produced by puncture; having the characteristics of a puncture; as, a *punctured* wound.

punc′tur·er (-tūr·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which punctures.

puncture vine, *or* **punc′ture·weed′** (pŭngk′tūr·wēd′), *n.* A caltrop (*Tribulus terrestris*); — from its prickly fruits, which puncture tires, esp. in California.

puncture voltage. *Elec.* The voltage at which an insulator is punctured electrically when subjected to a gradually increasing voltage.

‖**punc′tus** (pŭngk′tŭs), *n.* [ML.] *Medieval Music.* **a** A note. **b** A dot.

‖**punc′tus con′tra punc′tum** (kŏn′trȧ pŭngk′tŭm). [ML.] *Music.* Note against note; — applied to early part writing. See COUNTERPOINT.

pun·dig′ri·on (pŭn·dĭg′rĭ·ŏn), *n.* A pun; a play on words.

pun′dit (pŭn′dĭt), *n.* [Hind. *paṇḍit*, fr. Skr. *paṇḍita* a learned man.] A learned man; teacher; esp., a Brahman versed in Sanskrit, and in the science, laws, and religion of the Hindus; in Kashmir, any clerk or native official. *India.*

pun′di·ta (pŭn′dĭ·tȧ), *n.* A learned woman. *India.*

pun·dit′ic (pŭn·dĭt′ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a pundit.
— **pun·dit′i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

pun′dit·ry (pŭn′dĭt·rĭ), *n.* The methods or learning of pundits.

pun′do·nor′ (pŏŏn′dō·nôr′), *n.* [Sp., contracted fr. *punto de honor.*] A point of honor.

pun′dum (pŭn′dŭm), *n.* [Malay *pandam* resin.] Piney varnish. *India.*

pu·ne′ca (pōō·nyā′kä), *n.* [Am. Sp. *puñeca*, fr. Sp. *puño* fist, wrist.] A gobylike edible fish (*Dormitator maculatus*) of the coasts of the warmer parts of America and the West Indies.

pung (pŭng), *n.* [Earlier *tom pung*, a corrupt. of *toboggan* or its source. See TOBOGGAN.] A kind of box sleigh; orig., a rude oblong box on runners. *Local, U. S.* — *v. t.* To drive or go sleighing in a pung. *Local, U. S.*

pung (pŭng). Dial. Eng. past & past part. of PING, push.

pun′ga bark (pōōng′gä). [Kongo *mpunga.*] The bark of a tropical African tree (*Cephalonema polyandrum*), family Tiliaceae.

pun·ga′pung (pŭng·gä′pŭng), *n.* [Tag. & Visayan.] A Philippine aroid (*Amorphophallus campanulatus*) with a putrid odor. The boiled corms and petioles are used as hog feed.

pun′gar (pŭng′gĕr), **pun′ger** (pŭn′jĕr), *n.* A crab. *Dial.*

punge (pŭnj), *v. t.* [L. *pungere.* See PUNGENT.] To goad; also, to cause to smart. *Obs.*

pun′gence (pŭn′jĕns), *n.* [See PUNGENT.] A pungent odor.

"The *pungence* of sealed spice jars." *Amy Lowell.*

pun′gen·cy (-jĕn·sĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being pungent; keenness; sharpness; poignancy; as, the *pungency* of sea air.
2. A pungent odor, taste, emotion, experience, etc.

pun′gent (pŭn′jĕnt), *adj.* [L. *pungens, -entis*, pres. part. of *pungere, punctum*, to prick; akin to L. *pugnus* fist, Gr. *pygmē* fist, fight, ech*epeukēs* sharp-pointed. Cf. COMPUNCTION, EXPUGN, EXPUNGE, OPPUGN, POINGANT, POINT, PONIARD, PUGILISM, PUNCHEON, PUNCTURE, PUNT, *v. i.*, PYGMY, REPUGNANT.] **1.** Causing a sharp sensation, as of the taste, smell, or feelings; pricking; irritating; biting; acrid; as, a *pungent* spice.

Pungent radish biting infant's tongue. *Shenstone.*

2. Sharply painful; penetrating; piercing; stabbing; acute; poignant.

With *pungent* pains on every side. *Swift.*

3. Of speech, etc., caustic; stinging; biting; as, a *pungent* pen, reproof, or taunt; also, telling; stimulating. "A . . . *pungent* sermon." *Pepys.*
4. *Bot.* Prickly-pointed; hard and sharp.

Syn. — Sharp, tart, keen, piercing. — PUNGENT, PIQUANT, POIGNANT. That is PUNGENT which is biting or acrid (literally with reference to taste or smell; otherwise figuratively); that is PIQUANT (literally with reference to taste) which is tart or pleasantly pungent, or which (figuratively) gives zest or whets interest or curiosity; as, "The root . . . is remarkably warm and *pungent*" (*Gilbert White*); "the air . . . brisk and clean and *pungent* of the sea" (*Stevenson*); "the *pungent* elegance of Pope" (*Leigh Hunt*); "The acidity of the lemon will very aptly figure *pungency* of raillery" (*Johnson*); a *piquant* sauce; "A pretty little round word, all composed of soft letters, with a hiss at the beginning, just to make it *piquant*, as it were" (*Thackeray*); "the slightly *piquant* nose" (*Hawthorne*); "a little volume of verse . . . neat, lively, *piquant*" (*Macaulay*). POIGNANT, a doublet of *pungent*, is now chiefly figurative, and applies esp. to keen or piercing feelings or emotions; as, "*poignant* scorn" (*Wordsworth*); "*poignant* solitude" (*Lowell*); "*poignant* doubt" (*J. A. Symonds*). Cf. RACY, SOUR, SHARP, ACRIMONY.
Ant. — Mild, bland; flat, insipid.
— **pun′gent·ly**, *adv.*

pung′ey, pung′y (pŭng′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -EYS, -IES (-ĭz). [Cf. PUNG.] *Naut.* A Chesapeake canoe, esp. one of large size.

pun′gi (pōōng′gē), *n.* [Hind. *pungī*, var. of *pūngī.* See POOGYE.] A kind of nose flute, or pipe, with a characteristic droning note, commonly used by Hindu snake charmers; — called also *bin.*

pun′gle (pŭng′g'l), *v. t. & i.* To pay or contribute (money); — usually with *up*; as, to *pungle* up two bits. *Dial., U. S.*

pun′gled (pŭng′g'ld), *adj.* [Origin uncert.] **1.** Shriveled or shrunken, as grain robbed of its juices by insects.
2. Financially embarrassed; pinched. *Dial.*

Pu′nic (pū′nĭk), *adj.* [L. *Punicus* pertaining to Carthage or its inhabitants, fr. *Poeni* the Carthaginians.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the ancient Carthaginians; hence, from the Roman view of their character, faithless; treacherous; as, *Punic* faith [L. *Punica fides*].

Pu′nic, *n.* **1.** The language of ancient Carthage, a Phoenician dialect. The language and its alphabet degenerated in the Neo-Punic period and finally disappeared. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES, *Table*; cf. TUAREG.
2. A Carthaginian. *Obs.*

Pu′ni·ca (pū′nĭ·kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Punicum* (sc. *malum* apple) pomegranate, lit., Punic apple. See PUNIC.] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs constituting the family **Pu′ni·ca′ce·ae** (-kā′sē·ē) (order Myrtales), having handsome solitary flowers with numerous stamens, and an ovary with bicircular cells. There are two species, *P. granatum*, the pomegranate, and *P. protopunica*, found only on the island of Socotra. — **pu′ni·ca′ceous** (-kā′shŭs), *adj.*

Pu′ni·cal (pū′nĭ·kăl), *adj.* Punic. *Obs.*

Punic apple. [L. *Punicum malum.*] The pomegranate. *Obs.*

pu·ni′ceous (pū·nĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* Also **pu·ni′cial** (pū·nĭsh′ăl). [L. *puniceus*, fr. *Punicus* Punic.] Bright-red or purplish-red.

pu′ni·cin (pū′nĭ·sĭn), *n.* [L. *puniceus* red, purple.] **1.** *Chem.* **a** A purplish-red coloring matter obtained from various gastropod mollusks (*Thais, Purpura, Murex*, etc.), and supposed to be identical with Tyrian purple. It is a derivative of indigotin containing two bromine atoms. It has been made synthetically but has not won a place among modern dyes. **b** *Obs.* Mannitol.
2. *Biochem.* An anthocyanin obtained from the pomegranate. It is a diglucoside of pelargonidin.

Punic Wars. Three wars between Rome and Carthage, B.C. 264 to 241, B.C. 218 to 201, and B.C. 149 to 146, when Carthage was destroyed. See WAR, *Table.*

pun′ish (pŭn′ĭsh), *v.;* -ISHED (-ĭsht); -ISH·ING. [ME. *punischen*, fr. OF. *punir*, fr. L. *punire, punitum*, for *poenire*, fr. *poena* punishment, penalty. See PAIN; cf. 2d -ISH.] *Transitive*: **1.** To impose punishment upon; to afflict with pain, loss, or suffering for a crime or fault; to chasten; as, to *punish* traitors; to *punish* a child for disobedience.
2. To inflict a penalty for (an offense) upon the offender; to visit, as a fault, crime, etc., with pain or loss; as, to *punish* murder or treason with death.
3. To deal with roughly, harshly, greedily, or the like, so as to deplete in numbers, quantity, strength, etc.; to inflict injury or loss upon; as, our troops *punished* the enemy. *Colloq.*

The sort of man he had seen dining once or twice at Park Lane and *punishing* the port. *Galsworthy.*

—, *Intransitive*: To inflict punishment.

Syn. — Correct, discipline, castigate. — PUNISH, CHASTISE, CHASTEN. To PUNISH is to inflict penalty for violation of law, disobedience of authority, or intentional wrongdoing; to CHASTISE is to inflict (esp. corporal) punishment, sometimes in anger, often with a view to reformation or amendment; to CHASTEN is to subject to affliction or trouble, not so much in view of a specific offense as in order to discipline, or to work a change for the better in life or character; as, "If ye will not . . . hearken unto me, then will I *punish* you" (*Lev* xxvi. 18); "My father hath *chastised* you with whips, but I will *chastise* you with scorpions" (1 *Kings* xii. 11); "The still, sad music of humanity . . . of ample power to *chasten* and subdue" (*Wordsworth*).
Ant. — Reward, requite, recompense.

pun′ish·a·bil′i·ty (pŭn′ĭsh·ȧ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Condition or quality of being punishable.

pun′ish·a·ble (pŭn′ĭsh·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [Cf. F. *punissable.*]
1. Deserving of, or liable to, punishment; capable of being punished by law or right; — said of persons or offenses.
2. Punitive; punitory. *Obs.*

pun′ish·er (pŭn′ĭsh·ĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *punisseur.*] One who inflicts punishment.

pun′ish·ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *punyschement*, fr. OF. *punissement.*] **1.** Act of punishing; the infliction of a penalty.
2. Penalty; retributive suffering, pain, or loss; as, to fit the *punishment* to the crime.
3. Severe, rough, or disastrous treatment. *Colloq.*
4. *Law.* A penalty inflicted by a court of justice on a convicted offender as a just retribution, and incidentally for reformation and prevention; less exactly, any damage or pain inflicted on an offender through judicial procedure aiming at either prevention, retribution, or reformation. "Cruel and unusual punishments" are forbidden by the Constitution of the United States and generally by State constitutions, following the English Bill of Rights of 1688. The phrase has been said to include (1) torture, (2) barbarous punishments, (3) degrading punishments not known to the common law, and (4) punishments so disproportionate to the offense as to shock the general moral sense.

pu·ni′tion (pū·nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *punitio.* See PUNISH.] Punishment. *Now Rare.*

pu·ni′tion·al (pū·nĭsh′ŭn·ăl; -′l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to punishment. — **pu·ni′tion·al·ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

pu′ni·tive (pū′nĭ·tĭv), *adj.* [ML. *punitivus.*] That inflicts or awards punishment; concerned with punishment or penalties; as, *punitive* law or justice; also, involving or aiming at punishment; as, a *punitive* expedition. — **pu′ni·tive·ly**, *adv.* — **pu′ni·tive·ness**, *n.*

We shall dread a blow from the *punitive* hand. *Bagehot.*

punitive sanction. See SANCTION.

pu′ni·to′ry (-tō′rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* In the nature of a punishment; punitive.

Pun·ja′bi (pŭn·jä′bē), *n.* [Hind. *panjābī*, fr. *Panjāb* Punjab, fr. *panj* five + *āb* waters.] **1.** A native of the Punjab, India, peopled largely by Indo-Aryans, mostly in villages of farmers and herdsmen.
2. The language of the Punjab; Panjabi.
— **Pun·ja′bi**, *adj.*

pun′jum (pŭn′jŭm), *n.* [Telegu *puñjam*(*u*) or Tamil *puñjam* quantity of threads), fr. Skr. *puñja.*] A kind of madras piece goods.

punk (pŭngk), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Lenape *punk, ponk*, fine ashes, powder, Narraganset *pŭck* smoke. See UPPOWOC; cf. PUNKIE.] **1.** Wood so decayed as to be dry, crumbly, and useful for tinder; touchwood.
2. A dry spongy substance prepared from the mycelium of certain fungi of the genus *Polyporus*, esp. *P. fomentarius* and *P. igniarius*, used as a tinder and absorbent; amadou; German tinder. The tinder is made of the sliced sporophores, pounded until soft and flexible, after which it is sometimes dipped into a saltpeter solution and dried. The molded sticks are used to ignite fuses, esp. of fireworks.
3. The bracket of a pore fungus; a conch.
4. The leathery or woody sporophore of a polypore; a **conch.**

punk, *adj.* [From 1st PUNK.] *Hort.* Having a dry flavorless flesh; — applied to fruits and vegetables.

punk, *n.* [Origin uncert.] **1.** A prostitute; a strumpet. *Obs.*
2. **a** *Slang.* A young tramp. **b** *Circus Cant, U. S.* A beginner; specif., a young untrained elephant. **c** Something inferior or worthless. **d** *Slang. Motion Pictures.* An inexperienced assistant to a cameraman.

punk (pŭngk), *adj.* [From 3d PUNK.] Very poor; bad; inferior; miserable. *Slang, U. S.*

pun′kah (pŭng′kȧ), *n.* Also **pun′ka.** [Hind. *pankhā* a fan.] A device for fanning a room, either a frame covered with canvas, suspended from the ceiling, or a large fan held in the hand. *India.*

‖**punc′tu·a′tim** (pŭngk′tū·ā′tĭm), *adv.* [NL.] = PUNCTATIM.

punctured stamps. = PERFORATED INITIALS.

punc′ture·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

punc′ture·proof′ (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

pund (pŏŏn; pŏŏnd), *n.* [Dan., Nor., & Sw.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

pund (*dial.* pŏŏnd, pŏŏn). Var. of POUND. *New Dial.*

pundull. ✝ PANDAL.

punee. ✝ PUISNE, PUNY, PUNEEE.

pu·nese′. Var. of PUNAISE.

pung. ✝ PUNK.

pun′gi·tive, *adj.* [ML. *pungitivus.*] Pungent; tending to prick or sting. *Obs.*

pung′y. Var. of PUNGEY.

pun′gyi. Var. of POONGHIE.

puniard. ✝ PONIARD.

‖**Pu′ni·ca fi′des** (pū′nĭ·kȧ fī′dēz). [L.] See PUNIC, *adj.*

pu′nice (pū′nĭs). ✝ PUNAISE.

pu′ni·cine (pū′nĭ·sēn; -ēĭn), *n.* Also **-cin.** [L. *punicum* pomegranate + *-ine.*] *Chem.* = PELLETIERINE.

punie. ✝ PUNAISE, PUNY.

pu′ni·ly (pū′nĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of PUNY.

pu′ni·ness (-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

pun′ish·a·bl. Punishable. *R.S.*

pun′ish·a·ble·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pun′ish·a·bly, *adv.* of PUNISHABLE. *Rare.*

pun′ish·ment·proof′ (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

pun′ishT. Punished. *Ref. Sp.*

Pu′nites (pū′nĭts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

punitive damages. = EXEMPLARY DAMAGES.

Pun·ja′bee. Var. of PUNJABI.

pun'kah wal'lah (pŭng'kȧ wäl'ä). [See WALLAH.] A coolie who operates a punkah, usually by pulling a rope attached to the punkah and leading a pulley through the wall to the veranda, where the punkah wallah sits.

punk'er (pŭng'kĕr), *n.* A libertine. *Obs.*

pun·ket'to (pŭng·kĕt'tō), *n.* [Quasi It.] Punctilio.

punk'ie (pŭng'kĭ), *n.* [D. *punki*, fr. Lenape *ponk*, lit., fine ashes, powder. See 1st PUNK, *n.*] Any minute biting fly of the genus *Culicoides* or allied genera of the family Chironomidae, found in various densely wooded or mountainous regions or in salt marshes. *U. S.*

punk oak. The water oak *Quercus nigra*. *U. S.*

punk tree. The cajuput.

punk'wood' (pŭngk'wŏŏd'), *n.* Rotten wood, esp. that permeated by the mycelium of certain pore fungi and frequently luminescent; touchwood. Cf. PUNK, 1.

punk'y (pŭngk'ĭ), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like, punk, esp. the tinder; smoldering; slow-burning.

punk'y (pŭng'kĭ). Var. of PUNKIE.

pun'na·ble (pŭn'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That may be punned upon.

pun'nage (pŭn'ĭj), *n.* Punning. *Rare.*

pun'ner (pŭn'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which puns, or rams, or packs or consolidates by ramming; specif., a rammer or ramming tool.

pun'ner (pŭn'ĕr), *n.* A punster.

punner bar. A combined punner and crowbar.

pun'net (-ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* A shallow basket, for displaying fruit or flowers, esp. strawberries.

pun'nic (pŭn'ĭk), **pun'ni·cal** (-ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to puns; punning.

pun'ni·gram (-grăm), *n.* A punning epigram. *Huxley.*

pun·nol'o·gy (pŭn·ŏl'ȯ·jĭ), *n.* [*pun* + *-logy.*] The art or practice of punning. *Rare.*

Pu'no (pōō'nō), *n.* [Sp. See PUNA.] *Meteorol.* On the Pacific slope of South America, the southeast trade wind which has become cold and dry in its passage over the Andes; — so called because blowing especially over the district of Puno, in Peru.

pun'ster (pŭn'stĕr), *n.* One who puns; esp., one who is skilled in, or addicted to, punning.

punt (pŭnt), *n.* [AS., fr. L. *ponto* punt, pontoon. See PONTOON.] **1.** A long, narrow, flat-bottomed boat with square ends, usually propelled with a pole. *Chiefly Eng.* **2.** Any flat-bottomed boat, esp. one of broad beam. *Eng.* **3.** A style of wagon body somewhat resembling a punt. **4.** = KICK, *n.*, 7. **5.** *Football.* Act of punting the ball, or an instance of it.

punt, *v. Transitive:* **1.** To propel, as a punt, by pushing with a pole against the bottom; also, to convey in a punt. **2.** To kick; hit. **3.** *Football.* To kick (the ball) before it touches the ground, when let fall from the hands.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To boat or hunt in a punt. **2.** To punt a football.

punt out. Amer. Football. To make a puntout.

punt (pŭnt), *v. i.;* PUNT'ED; PUNT'ING. [F. *ponter*, fr. *ponte* a point, player against the bank, fr. Sp. *punto*, fr. L. *punctum* point. See POINT.] To gamble, esp., orig., at basset; now, esp., to play at a gambling game against the banker.

punt (pŭnt), *n.* A point in some games of chance, as basset; also, a punter (see 1st PUNTER **a**), or a play made against the banker, as in faro.

The minimum stake for the *punt* a hundred. *W. J. Locke.*

pun'ta (pŭn'tȧ; *It.* pōōn'tä), *n.* [It.] *Fencing.* A point; a pass. *Obs.* The chief varieties were: **pun'ta drit'ta** (drĕt'-tä), one delivered from the right; **pun'ta ri·ver'sa** (rē·vûr'-sä), or **ro·ves'cia** (rō·vĕsh'ä), one delivered from the left; and **pun'ta so'pra·ma'no** (sō'prä·mä'nō), a kind of lunge aiming downward from above.

‖pun'ta (pōōn'tä), *n.* [It.] *Hat Making.* The upper part of wheat stalks bleached for plait.

punt'a·bout' (pŭnt'ȧ·bout'), *n.* Practice in punting the football; also, the football used. *Eng.*

pun·tal' (pōōn·tȧl'), *n.* [Sp., fr. *punto* point.] A blockhouse at the entrance to the harbor of Cádiz; also, a defensive work of like character; — usually in *pl.*

‖pun·tel'lo (pōōn·tĕl'lō), *n.;* *pl.* -LI (-lē). [It., dim. of *punto* point.] *Sculpture.* One of the points sometimes drilled as guides for cutting away superfluous stone.

punt'er (pŭnt'ĕr), *n.* [See PUNT, *v. i.*] One who punts, or gambles; specif.: **a** One who plays against the banker or dealer, as in baccarat and faro, or who bets against a bookmaker. **b** *London Stock Exchange.* A scalper. See SCALPER, *n.*, 7 **b**.

punt'er, *n.* **a** One who punts a football. **b** One who uses a punt for boating or shooting. **c** *Glass Mfg.* = SERVITOR **g**.

punt gun. A large-calibered shotgun fixed on a swivel in a punt, used in killing waterfowl.

pun'ti' (pŭn'tē'), *adj.* [Chin. (Pek.) *pên*^{2}-*ti*^{4}, lit., root place, hence, place of origin.] Native, as distinguished from foreign; as, *punti* dialects. *China.*

‖pun·til'la (pōōn·tĕl'yä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *punto* point.] A narrow lace edging.

punt'ist (pŭnt'ĭst), *n.* A punter; esp., one who propels a punt.

Punt'latsh (-lăch), *n.* An Indian of one of the Salishan tribes closely related to the Comox.

pun'to (pŭn'tō; *It.* pōōn'tō), *n.* [It. *punto*, fr. L. *punctum* point. See POINT; cf. PUNTA.] A point; specif.: **a** *Fencing.* A point or hit. See PUNTA. **b** *Obs.* A point of punctilio.

‖pun'to (pōōn'tō), *n.* [It.] Point; stitch; — used esp. to designate different kinds of lace; as: **‖pun'to a grop'po** (pōōn'tō ä grōp'pō), knotted lace; **‖pun'to in a'ria** (ēn är'-yä) [point in air], the earliest Italian form of true needle-point lace, evolved from cutwork; — so called because made from thread alone and not from another fabric; **‖pun'to ta·glia'to** (täl·yä'tō), cutwork; **‖pun'to ti·ra'to** (tē·rä'tō), drawn work.

pun'to (pōōn'tō), *n.* *Cards.* In ombre and quadrille, the ace of trumps when trumps are red. *Obs.*

pun'to (pōōn'tō), *n.* [It., lit., point.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

pun'to (pōōn'tō), *n.* [Sp., lit., point, dot.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

‖pun'to di·rit'to (pōōn'tō dē·rēt'tō). [It.] A direct stroke.

pun'to re·ver'so (rā·vûr'sō). [It. *riverso* reverse.] A backhanded stroke.

punt'out' (pŭnt'out'), *n.* *Amer. Football.* Formerly, a punt made from the goal line by a player of the side which had made a touchdown to one of his own side for a fair catch, from which an attempt to kick a goal might be made.

punt shooter. One who hunts wild fowl from a punt, using a punt gun. — **punt shooting.**

pun'ty (pŭn'tĭ), *n.* Also **pon'tee** (pŏn'tē; pŏn·tē'). [F. *pontil.*] *Glass Mfg.* An iron or steel rod used for fashioning hot glass, to which it is attached by a button of glass first gathered on the rod. Where detached it usually leaves a rough place on the ware. Called also *pontil.*

pu'ny (pū'nĭ), *adj.;* PU'NI·ER (-nĭ·ĕr); PU'NI·EST. [F. *puîné* younger, later born, fr. OF. *puisné*, fr. *puis* afterwards (fr. L. *postea;* see POST-) + *né* born, fr. L. *natus.* See NATAL; cf. PUISNE.] **1.** *Obs.* Puisne. Specif.: **a** Junior. **b** Recent; subsequent. **c** Inexperienced; unskilled. **2.** Slight or inferior in power, vigor, size, or importance; petty; lacking in force or vitality; weak; insignificant.

A *puny* subject strikes at thy great glory. *Shak.*

Syn. — See PETTY.

Ant. — Vigorous, strong, sturdy.

pu'ny (pū'nĭ), *n.* A puisne; junior; novice; subordinate. *Obs.* — **pu'ny·ship,** *n.* *Obs.*

pu'ny·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Puniness.

pup (pŭp), *n.* [From PUPPY.] **1.** A young dog; a puppy. **2.** A young seal. **3.** *Colloq.* **a** Offspring; — chiefly in *pl.* **b** A small offshoot, replica, or the like. **c** = PUPPY, 3. **4.** A small stream tributary to a river. *Slang, Alaska.* **5.** *Finance & Stock Exch.* A dubious or worthless security, esp. of a mining concern. *Slang, U. S.*

pup, *v. i.;* PUPPED (pŭpt); PUP'PING. To bring forth whelps or young, as a bitch.

pup, *n.* An inarticulate sound suggestive of *pup;* — often reduplicated.

pu'pa (pū'pȧ), *n.;* *pl.* PUPAE (-pē), PUPAS (-pȧz). [NL., fr. L. *pupa* girl, doll, puppet. See PUPPET.] *Zool.* **1.** **a** Any of certain insects in the intermediate, usually quiescent, form assumed by metabolic insects after the larval stage or stages, and maintained without evident change in size or external structure until the beginning of the adult, or imaginal, stage; hence, the form assumed by an insect in this condition. In typical cases, the body has a compact, more or less oval, form, being often covered with hard cuticle or enclosed in a cocoon or case made by the larva. Many of the internal organs undergo extensive destructive changes, or histolysis, and are reproduced in the adult by the growth of certain groups of cells (as the imaginal discs) which remain intact throughout the destructive process. The typical pupa, as the chrysalis of most Lepidoptera, in which the appendages are closely bound to the body, is called a **‖pu'pa ob·teo'ta** (ŏb·tē'tȧ·tȧ), or *true pupa;* when the limbs are free it is called a **‖pu'pa li'be·ra** (lĭb'ĕr·ȧ), or *incomplete pupa;* when the larval skin is retained as a pupal covering it is called a **‖pu'pa co'arc·ta'ta** (kō'ärk·tä'tȧ), or *coarctate pupa.* **b** Hence, sometimes, any of certain other insects in the stage preceding the imago, or any of certain other invertebrates in an intermediate stage of development; also, the forms assumed.

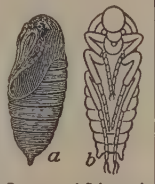

Pupae, *a* of Salt-marsh Moth, nat. size; *b* of Ground Beetle, enlarged.

2. **a** [*cap.*] A formerly recognized genus of pupa shells, the type of the Pupidae. **b** [*not cap.*] A pupa shell.

pu'pal (pū'pȧl), *adj.* *Zool.* Of or pertaining to a pupa.

pu·pa'ri·um (pū·pā'rĭ·ŭm; 79), *n.;* *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL. See PUPA.] *Zool.* The outer shell formed from the larval skin which covers a coarctate pupa. — **pu·par'i·al** (-pär'-ĭ·ȧl), *adj.*

pupa shell. Any of the small pupa-shaped shells of the old family Pupidae, as of *Vertigo* and *Cerion.*

pu'pate (pū'pāt), *v. i.* To become a pupa. — **pu·pa'tion** (pū·pā'shŭn), *n.*

pu·pe'lo (pū·pē'lō), *n.* Cider brandy. *Local, U. S.*

Pu'pi·dae (pū'pĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A formerly recognized family of land snails, the pupa shells, now classed mostly in the families Pupillidae and Cerionidae.

pu·pif'er·ous (pū·pĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*pupa* + *-ferous.*] *Zool.* Producing sexual individuals, as the parthenogenetic generation of aphids, which produces the true males and females.

pu'pi·form (pū'pĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*pupa* + *-form.*] *Zool.* Shaped like a pupa; pupal.

pu·pig'e·nous (pū·pĭj'ē·nŭs), *adj.* [*pupa* + *-genous.*] Pupiparous.

pu·pig'er·ous (pū·pĭj'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*pupa* + *-gerous.*] *Zool.* Bearing or containing a pupa; — said of dipterous larvae which do not molt when the pupa is formed within them, but retain the larval skin as a pupal covering.

pu'pil (pū'pĭl; -pĭl), *n.* [F. *pupille*, n. fem., fr. L. *pupilla* the pupil of the eye, dim. of *pupa* girl, doll, hence, one's image reflected on the cornea of another's eye, then, pupil (for meaning cf. Gr. *korē*, and Eng. BABY, *n.*, 1, 2, 3). See PUPIL scholar.] **1.** The contractile aperture in the iris. It is round in most vertebrates whether it is enlarged or contracted. In foxes and cats it becomes elliptical or slit-like when it is contracted. See 1st EYE, 1 **a**. **2.** *Zool.* The central dark spot of an ocellus.

pu'pil (pū'pĭl), *n.* [F. *pupille*, n. masc. & fem., fr. L. *pupillus, pupilla*, dim. of *pupus* boy, *pupa* girl; prob. akin to L. *puer* boy, child. See FOAL; cf. PUPIL of the eye, PUPPET.] **1.** A youth or scholar of either sex under the care of an instructor or tutor. **2.** *Roman & Civil Law.* A boy or a girl under the age of puberty (under fourteen if a male, under twelve if a female) and placed in charge of a tutor or guardian.

Syn. — Learner, scholar, tyro. See DISCIPLE.

pu'pil·a·bil'i·ty (pū'pĭl·ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality characteristic of a pupil. *Sterne.*

pu'pil·age (pū'pĭ·lĭj), *n.* The state or period of being, or of being like, a pupil.

pu'pil·ar, pu'pil·lar (pū'pĭ·lĕr), *adj.* Pupillary.

pu'pil·ate, pu'pil·late (pū'pĭ·lāt), *adj.* [See PUPIL of the eye.] Ocellate, as a color spot.

pu'piled, pu'pilled (pū'pĭld), *adj.* Pupilate.

pupil hour. The unit of service rendered by a teacher in instructing one pupil for one school period.

pu'pil·ize, pu'pil·lize (pū'pĭ·līz), *v. i.* To teach pupils; tutor.

pu'pil·lar'i·ty, pu'pi·lar'i·ty (pū'pĭ·lăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *pupillarité.*] The period before puberty. *Chiefly Scots Law.*

pu'pil·lar'y (pū'pĭ·lĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -lĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *pupilla* pupil. See 1st PUPIL.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the pupil of the eye.

pu'pil·lar'y (pū'pĭ·lĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -lĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *pupillaris.* See 2d PUPIL.] Of or pert. to a pupil or ward.

pupillary reflex. *Physiol.* The narrowing of the pupil in response to light entering the eye.

pupillary substitution. See SUBSTITUTION.

Pu·pil'i·dae (pū·pĭl'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A large family of pulmonate land snails, mostly of small (often minute) size, having a long, spiral, often somewhat cylindrical, shell, generally with a narrowed and more or less toothed aperture. *Vertigo* is an example.

pu'pil·lom'e·ter (pū'pĭ·lŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [L. *pupilla* pupil + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the pupil of the eye. — **pu'pil·lom'e·try** (-trĭ), *n.*

pu'pil·lo'ni·an (pū'pĭ·lō'nĭ·ȧn), *n.* [From L. *pupillare.*] One who cries like a peacock. *Obs.*

pu'pil·mon'ger (pū'p'l·mŭng'gĕr; pū'pĭl-), *n.* One who makes a business of tutoring. *Obs.*

pupil teacher. A student employed as a teacher as a part of his preparation and training for the teaching profession. — **pu'pil–teach'er·dom,** *n.* — **pu'pil–teach'er·ship,** *n.* — **pupil teachery.**

Pu·pin' sys'tem (pü·pēn'). [After M. I. *Pupin*, of Columbia University, New York city.] *Telephony.* A system in which the clearness is increased by introducing inductance coils (**Pupin coils**) in the line at definite equal intervals.

Pu·pip'a·ra (pū·pĭp'ȧ·rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PUPIPAROUS.] *Zool.* A division of Diptera in which the young are born ready to become pupae, as in the sheep tick, horse tick, etc.

pu·pip'a·rous (-rŭs), *adj.* [*pupa* + *-parous.*] *Zool.* **a** Producing, or giving birth to, a mature larva which is ready to pupate. **b** Of or pertaining to the Pupipara.

Pu·piv'o·ra (pū·pĭv'ō·rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *pupa* + L. *vorare* to devour.] *Zool.* A group including the ichneumon flies and their allies. — **pu·piv'o·rous** (-rŭs), *adj.* — **pu'pi·vore** (pū'pĭ·vōr; 181), *n.*

pu'poid (pū'poid), *adj.* [*pupa* + *-oid.*] Pupiform.

pup'pet (pŭp'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [ME. *popet*, fr. OF. *poupette*, dim. of (F. dial.) *poupe* (whence *poupée* doll, puppet), fr. (assumed) VL. *puppa*, fr. L. *pupa* doll, girl. See PUPIL of the eye; cf. POPPET, PUP, PUPA.] **1.** A doll-like person. *Contemptuous.* **2.** A small image in the human form; a doll. **3.** A similar figure, often with jointed limbs, moved by the hand or by strings or wires, as in a puppet show or a mock drama; a marionette. **4.** One acting as another wills; a tool. **5.** = POPPET, 2. *Dial. Eng.* **6.** *Obs.* **a** An actor. **b** A puppy. **c** A pupa. **7.** *Mach.* A lathe poppet.

pup'pet, *v. i.* To play the puppet; to behave or serve as a puppet. — *v. t.* To dress as a puppet. *Obs.*

pup'pet·eer' (pŭp'ĕ·tēr'; -ĭ·tēr'), *n.* [*puppet* + *-eer.*] One who manipulates puppets, as in a puppet show.

puppethead, *n.* = POPPETHEAD. *Obs.*

pup'pet·ism (pŭp'ĕt·Īz'm; pŭp'ĭt-), *n.* [See -ISM.] The state or fact of being a puppet.

pup'pet·ize (-Īz), *v. t.* To make into or like a puppet; to make mechanical.

pup'pet·man (-măn), **-mas'ter** (-mȧs'tĕr), *n.* A master of a puppet show.

puppet play. A puppet show.

puppet player. One who manages puppets in a puppet show.

pup'pet·ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Puppets, puppet shows, or puppet-like figures, characters, actions, etc., collectively; mummery; also, an instance of such. **2.** The art of manipulating puppets, or marionettes, or of producing puppet shows.

puppet show. A dramatic performance, usually grotesque or burlesque, carried on by means of puppets, often with dialogue spoken by those moving the puppets.

puppet valve. = POPPET VALVE.

pup'pi·fy (pŭp'ĭ·fĭ), *v. t.* [*puppy* + *-fy.*] To make a puppy of; stultify. *Obs.*

pup'pi·ly (-lĭ), *adj. & adv.* Puppylike; puppyish. *Now Rare.*

Pup'pis (pŭp'ĭs), *n.;* *genitive* PUPPIS. [L., stern, poop of a ship.] *Astron.* That part of the constellation Argo between Malus and Canis Major. See ARGO, *n.*, 2.

pup'py (pŭp'ĭ), *n.* [F. *poupée* doll, puppet. See PUPPET; cf. PUP, *n.*] **1.** A pet dog; a toy dog. *Obs.* **2.** The young of a canine animal, esp. of the common dog; a whelp. **3.** One, esp. a youth, who is conceited, impertinent, or empty-headed; a silly fop.

I found my place taken by an ill-bred, awkward *puppy* with a money bag under each arm. *Addison.*

4. A puppet, or marionette. *Dial. Eng.* **5.** *Bookbinding.* Small balls of crude rubber softened by means of kerosene to a gelatinous consistency, used by stampers to clean surplus gold from covers after finishing or stamping; — called also *dough.*

pup'py, *v. i.;* -PIED (-ĭd); -PY·ING. To bear whelps; to pup.

pup'py·dom (pŭp'ĭ·dŭm), *n.* [See -DOM.] Puppies collectively; puppyhood.

puppy drum. A young drumfish.

pup'py·fish' (pŭp'ĭ·fĭsh'), *n.;* *pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -Īz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* The angel fish (*Squatina squatina*).

pup'py·foot' (-fōōt'), *n.* The ace of clubs.

pup'py·hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* The state, period, character, or fact, of being a puppy.

pup'py·ism (-Īz'm), *n.* Conceited impudence; silly affectation.

puppy love. A boy or girl's transitory infatuation with one of the opposite sex; calf love.

pup tent. *Mil.* A shelter tent. See TENT. *Slang.*

pu·pu'lo (pōō·pōō'lō), *n.* [Chamorro.] The betel. *Guam.*

pu·pu'nha (pōō·pōō'nyä), *n.* [Pg., fr. Tupi *pupunha.*] A pinnate-leaved palm (*Guilielma speciosa*), family Arecaceae, of northern Brazil and Venezuela, with red, starchy, edible fruits.

Pu·qui'na (pōō·kē'nä), *n.* **1.** An Indian of a tribe formerly dwelling on the shores and islands of Lake Titicaca. They are now extinct, or merged into the general population. **2.** The language of the Puquinas, which, at the time of the Spanish conquest, was classed with Quechua and Aymara as one of the three principal languages of the Inca Empire.

pun'kin (pŭng'kĭn). Var. of PUMPKIN. *U. S.*

punk'ish, *adj.* Meretricious. *Obs.*

punk'ling, *n.* A young strumpet. *Obs.*

punkt (pōōngkt), *n.* [G., lit., point, dot.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

punky disease *or* **pulp.** = 1st COAX, 9.

pun'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

pun'let, *n.* Dim. of PUN.

pun'ning·ly, *adv.* *of punning,* pres. part. of PUN.

Pu'non (pū'nŏn). *Bib.*

pun'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

pun·quet'to, *n.* [Dim. of 3d PUNK, with It. ending.] A strumpet. *Obs.*

punse (pōōns). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POUNCE, to bruise, etc.

pun'stress, *n., fem.* of PUNSTER.

pun'tee. Var. of PUNTY.

pun'tel, *n.* = PUNTY.

pun'tey. Var. of PUNTY.

pun'til (pŭn'tĭl), *n.* = PUNTY.

punts'man (pŭnts'mȧn), *n.* = 2d PUNTER b.

pu'ny·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

pu'pa·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

pu'pa-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.

pu'pi·lar'i·ty. Var. of PUPILLARITY.

pu'pi·lar'y. Var. of PUPILLARY.

pu'pil·dom, *n.* See -DOM.

pu'pil·age. Var. of PUPILAGE.

pu'pil·lar. Var. of PUPILAR.

pu'pil·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

pu'pil·lo·scope' (pū'pĭ·lō·skōp'), *n.* [See PUPIL; -SCOPE.] *Med.* = SKIASCOPE. — **pu'pil·lo·scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *adj.* — **pu'pil·los'co·py** (-lŏs'kō·pĭ), *n.*

Pupin coil. See PUPIN SYSTEM.

puple. † PUPIL, *n.*

pup'pet·dom, *n.* See -DOM.

pup'pet·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

pup'pet·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

pup'pet·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

pup'pet·ly, *adj.* Puppetlike. *Obs.*

pup'py·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

pup'py·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

pup'py·snatch', *n.* A snare. *Obs. Slang.*

Pu'pu·lu'ca, *n.* = POPOLOCA.

The Puquinas are generally believed to have constituted a distinct linguistic stock, the **Pu·qui'nan** (-năn), but by some philologists their language is classified, together with Uro, as a branch of Arawakan. Cf. ARAWAKAN, URO.
— **Pu·qui'nan** (-năn), *adj.*

pur (pûr), *n.* [AS. *pur-lamb* wether lamb, of uncert. origin.] *Dial.* **a** A wether, esp. a wether lamb. **b** A boy.

pur (pûr), *n.* In the game of post and pair, the jack, or knave. *Obs.*

pur (*dial.* pûr, pû). Var. of POOR. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

pur (pûr). Var. of PURE.

pu·ra'na (pōō·rä'nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *purāṇa*, prop., ancient, fr. *purā* formerly. See FORE.] The third of the four classes of shastras, which deal with cosmogonic, theological, astronomical, and physical knowledge. The secondary puranas (upapuranas) include the *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana*. Cf. BHAGAVATA PURANA. — **pu·ran'ic** (-răn'ĭk), *adj.*

pu'ra·que' (pōō'rä·kā'), *n.* [Sp. *puraqué*, of unknown origin.] A guitarfish (*Rhinobatos percellens*) of Jamaica and northern South America. *Sp. America.*

Pu'ra·sa'ti (pōō'rä·sä'tē), *n. sing. & pl.* A people of the southwest corner of the Asiatic mainland, wearing a distinctive armor and feather crest, who with others overran Syria and Palestine and threatened Egypt in the XXth Dynasty. They have been identified with the Philistines.

pur au'tre vie' (pōōr ō'tĕr vē'). [Law F.] *Law.* For the life of another; — said of an estate the tenancy of which is measured by the life of a person other than the tenant. Cf. AUTRE VIE, LIFE ESTATE.

Pur·beck'i·an (pûr·bĕk'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* [From the Isle of *Purbeck*, Eng.] *Geol.* Designating or pertaining to the uppermost stratigraphic group or stage of the Portland oölites, of the English Jurassic. The group supplies the **Pur'beck stone** (pûr'bĕk), used for paving and building, and a brown limestone known as **Purbeck marble**. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Pur·beck'i·an**, *n.*

pur'blind' (pûr'blīnd'), *adj.* [ME. *pur blind* totally blind. See PURE; BLIND.] **1.** Wholly blind. *Obs.*

Purblind Argus, all eyes and no sight. *Shak.*

2. Partly blind; dim-sighted; sometimes, short-sighted. *Now Rare.*

Like a morning eagle . . . *purblind* amid foggy, midnight wolds. *Keats.*

3. That discerns imperfectly or obscurely; lacking in vision, insight, or understanding; characterized by obtuseness. "*Purblind* race of miserable men." *Tennyson.* "Of human error's dense and *purblind* faith." *Shelley.*

Syn. — PURBLIND, BLIND. PURBLIND, in modern usage, commonly suggests spiritual shortsightedness or obtuseness; BLIND implies entire absence of vision; as, "the intolerable narrowness and the *purblind* conscience of the society" (*G. Eliot*); "My rage was *blind*" (*Shak.*).
— **pur'blind'ly**, *adv.* — **pur'blind'ness**, *n.*

pur'blind', *v. t.* To make purblind.

pur'chas·a·ble (pûr'chĭs·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being purchased; hence, venal; corrupt. — **pur'chas·a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

pur'chase (pûr'chĭs), *v.*; -CHASED (-chĭst); -CHAS·ING (-chĭs·ĭng). [ME. *purchasen, porchacen*, fr. OF. *porchacier, purchacier*, to pursue, to seek eagerly (F. *pourchasser*), fr. *pour, por, pur*, for (fr. L. *pro*) + *chacier* to pursue, to chase. See CHASE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To pursue and obtain; to acquire by seeking; to gain, obtain, or acquire. *Archaic.*

Your ancest is something finer than you could *purchase* in so removed a dwelling. *Shak.*

2. To obtain (anything) by paying money or its equivalent; to buy for a price; as, to *purchase* land or a house.

3. To obtain by any outlay, as of labor, danger, sacrifice, etc.; to win; earn; as, to *purchase* favor with flattery.

4. To apply to (anything) a device for obtaining a mechanical advantage; to get a purchase upon, or apply a purchase to; also, to move by a purchase, as a cannon.

5. To haul in or up, esp. with mechanical apparatus.

6. To serve as the means of buying.

7. *Obs.* **a** To bring about or endeavor to bring about; contrive; procure; obtain. **b** To obtain from authority. **c** To serve as ransom for, as abuses. *Shak.*

8. *Law.* Technically, to acquire (real estate) by any means whatever other than by descent or inheritance.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make a purchase or purchases; to buy.

2. *Obs.* **a** To strive; to exert oneself. **b** To provide; to make provision or arrangements; — usually with *for*. **c** To acquire wealth or property.

Syn. — See BUY. **Ant.** — See SELL.

pur'chase (pûr'chĭs), *n.* [ME. *purchas, porchas, pourchas*, fr. OF., fr. the v. See PURCHASE, *v.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Hunting; the chase; hence, plundering; robbery. **b** A seeking or procuring anything; hence, endeavor; attempt; also, acquisition; attainment.

2. That which is obtained, got, or acquired, in any manner, honestly or dishonestly; gain; booty; acquisitions; now, specif., that obtained for a price in money or its equivalent.

We met with little *purchase* upon this coast. *Defoe.*

Complete evidence of his right in the *purchase*. *Wheaton.*

3. Means of acquiring property; resource; gainful occupation; — chiefly in phrases such as *to live on*, or *to be left to, one's purchase*. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

4. Annual yield in rent.

5. The acquisition of title to, or property in, anything for a price; buying for money or its equivalent; as, abolition of the *purchase* of commissions in the British Army.

6. A bargain; a buy; as, a dear *purchase*.

7. Any mechanical hold or advantage applied to the raising or moving of heavy bodies, as by a lever, tackle, or capstan; also, the apparatus or device by which the advantage is gained, esp. a pulley tackle; hence, figuratively, an advantage used in applying one's power in any effort. The *differential purchase* is one in which the differential principle is used to secure a large mechanical advantage, etc., as a Chinese windlass. See TACKLE, COLLIER'S PURCHASE, DUPLEX PURCHASE.

8. Figuratively, position, or means for exerting power.

9. In New Hampshire, an unorganized minor territorial division consisting of land which was originally laid off and sold by the State to an individual or individuals.

10. Acquired advantage. *Obs.*

11. *Law.* Technically, the acquisition of lands or tenements by any means other than descent or inheritance.
— ***worth, or at*** (so many) ***years' purchase.*** Worth, or at, a value or cost of a thing as expressed in the length of time required for its income to amount to the purchasing price; as, to buy an estate *at a year's*, or *at ten years' purchase*. To say one's life is ***not worth a day's purchase*** amounts to saying that one will not live a day, or is in imminent peril.

purchase book. *Accounting.* = PURCHASE JOURNAL.

purchase journal. *Accounting.* A book of original entry for recording purchases; — called also *purchase book, purchase record, invoice book, invoice register*, etc.

purchase ledger. *Accounting.* A ledger which contains accounts with creditors; — called also *creditors' ledger, accounts payable ledger.*

purchase money. The consideration to be paid by the purchaser of a property.

pur'chase–mon'ey mort'gage. A mortgage made to pay all or a part of the purchase price of a property.

pur'chas·er (pûr'chĭs·ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who purchases; specif., *Obs.*, one who makes provision esp. for his material welfare; also, a mercenary.

2. One who acquires property for a consideration, generally of money; a buyer; a vendee.

3. *Law.* One who acquires an estate in lands by his own act or agreement, or who takes or obtains an estate by any means other than by descent or inheritance.

purchase record. = PURCHASE JOURNAL.

pur'chase·ry (pûr'chĭs·rĭ), *n.* Purchasing; things purchased.

purchase shears. Very powerful shears with removable steel cutters of rectangular section.

pur'chas·ing a'gent (pûr'chĭs·ĭng). That official of a business who has charge of the purchasing function.

purchasing power. Capacity or ability to buy goods, property, etc.

pur'chas·ing–pow'er par'i·ty. *Econ.* That ratio between the currencies of two countries at which a given amount of the currency of one country will purchase the same quantity of goods, whether it is expended in that country or used to purchase the currency of the second country to be spent in that second country. Since the World War this phrase has largely taken the place of *mint par*. See PAR, *n.*, **1.**

pur'dah (pûr'dȧ), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *pardah* veil.] A curtain or screen; esp., in India, one used to screen women from public observation; material for making such curtains.

pur'dy (pûr'dĭ), *adj.* Disagreeably self-important; surly. *Dial.*

pure (pūr; 242), *adj.*; PUR'ER (pūr'ẽr); PUR'EST (-ĕst; -ĭst; 119). [ME. *pure, pur*, fr. OF. *pur*, fr. L. *purus;* akin to L. *putus* pure, clear, *putare* to cleanse, Skr. *pavate* he cleans, purifies. Cf. PIOUS, PURBLIND, PURÉE, PURGE.]

1. Separate from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter; free from mixture or combination; without alloy, stain, or taint; clear; unmixed; sheer; as, *pure* water; *pure* air.

A guinea is *pure* gold if it has in it no alloy. *I. Watts.*

b Involving nothing extraneous; simple; mere. "*Pure* need." *Shak.* **c** Complete; absolute; as, *pure* nonsense.

2. Free from what harms, vitiates, weakens, or pollutes; faultless; real; perfect; — applied to things, actions, etc.; as, he spoke *pure* French. "*Pure* religion." *Tickell.*

Such was the origin of a friendship as warm and *pure* as any that ancient or modern history records. *Macaulay.*

3. Free from moral defilement or guilt; hence, innocent; guiltless; — applied to persons, actions, motives, etc. "Keep thyself *pure*." 1 *Tim.* v. 22.

4. Chaste. "A virgin *pure*." *Shak.*

5. Pure-blooded.

6. **a** Taken in its essential character and apart from relations and applications; abstract; theoretic; as, *pure* science; *pure* mathematics; — distinguished from *applied*. **b** Unbiased by practical considerations; not directed toward the solution of practical problems; as, *pure* art, literature.

7. Excellent; well; fine. *Archaic & Dial.*

8. *Obs.* **a** = VERY, *adj.*, **4.** **b** Of a Puritan or Quaker sect.

9. *Bib.* Ritually clean; fitted for holy services.

10. *Biol.* In genetics, homozygous; hence, breeding true with respect to a certain character or number of characters.

11. *Greek Gram.* **a** Of a vowel, following immediately another vowel. **b** Of a word stem, ending in a vowel.

12. *Kantianism.* Free from empirical elements; a priori; as, *pure* intuition; *pure* reason.

13. *Med.* Excluding from practice or study related extraneous fields. *Colloq., Brit.*

14. *Music.* **a** Free from harshness or roughness, and in tune; clear and smooth; — said of tones. **b** Perfect mathematically, as of intervals, intonation, or harmony; — opposed to *tempered*. See SCALE.

15. *Phonet.* Of speech sounds, having an unvarying sound made with the oral speech organs in a fixed position; monophthongal. Thus, in *so*, a *pure* ō is heard in Scotland, but a diphthongal ō in the south of England.

Syn. — Utter, downright, unqualified; undefiled, uncorrupted. — PURE, SHEER, ABSOLUTE. PURE, as here compared, is often equivalent to *mere;* SHEER is stronger, and is tantamount to *utter* or *downright;* that is ABSOLUTE, as here compared, which is regarded as strictly or unqualifiedly what it is declared to be; as, *pure* folly; a *sheer* impossibility; "the *sheer*, inimitable Celtic note" (*M. Arnold*); "beasts, *absolute*, unmitigated beasts" (*Coleridge*). Cf. MERE.

Ant. — Adulterated, impure, mixed; soiled, corrupt.

pure (pūr; 242), *adv.* Purely; entirely; now, usually, without admixture; as, a *pure*-yellow metal.

pure, *v. t.* **1.** To purify; to refine. *Obs.*

2. *Tanning.* To bate with pure.

pure (pūr; 242), *n.* **1.** Purity; that which is pure.

2. A mistress; a paramour. *Old Slang.*

3. One engaged in pure medicine or surgery. *Collog., Brit.*

4. [OF. *purin* liquid manure.] *Tanning.* A mixture, as of dogs' or pigeons' dung in water, for bating kips and skins after liming.

pure (pūr). Var. of POOR. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

Pure, Simon (pūr). A Pennsylvania Quaker in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy *A Bold Stroke for a Wife* (1718). Being about to visit London, he carries a letter of introduction to an English Quaker, Obadiah Prim, guardian of a young heiress. Colonel Feignwell gets Pure's credentials and impersonates him at Prim's house, where the real Simon Pure, on presenting himself, is treated as an impostor and has to establish his identity. Hence [*often not cap.*], **si'mon·pure'**, *adj.*, genuine; true; real; authentic.

pure and simple. In its simplest or clearest sense; mere; — used postpositively for emphasis. "Some were snobs *pure and simple*." *S. Butler.*

pure'blood' (pūr'blŭd'), *adj.* Purebred. — *n.* A purebred. — **pure'–blood'ed**, *adj.*

pure'bred' (pūr'brĕd'), *adj.* Bred from pure blood; of a recognized breed kept pure for many generations; — with reference chiefly to livestock, sometimes to plants or seed.

pure'bred', *n.* A purebred animal, esp. of a lineage established by registration records.

pure by alcohol. *Chem.* Purified by dissolving in absolute alcohol; — said of caustic potash or soda.

pure capital. *Econ.* See 2d CAPITAL, **3**, *Note.*

pure color. **a** A color evoked by homogeneous spectral light. **b** By extension, any color of a colorimetric purity approximating that of the colors of the physical spectrum.

pure conjunction. A word which has no use except as a conjunction, as *and, or*, etc.

pure culture. A nutrient culture medium containing a growth of a single species free from other organisms.

pured (pūrd), *adj. Obs.* **1.** Purified; clarified; refined; as, *pured* butter.

2. Furred.

pure decimal. See DECIMAL, *n.*

pure democracy. See DEMOCRACY, **1.**

pure'–dye', *adj. Textiles.* Designating dyed silk which has no loading.

pu·rée' (pū·rā'; pū'rā; *F.* pü'rā'), *n.* [F., fr. *purer* to strain through a sieve, fr. L. *purare* to purify, fr. *purus* pure. See PURE.] Food boiled to a pulp and rubbed through a sieve; as, a *purée* of fish or chestnuts; also, a soup thickened with such; as, tomato *purée*.

pu·rée' (pū·rā'), *v. t.* To boil to a pulp and rub through a sieve, as prunes or peas.

pure endowment. See LIFE INSURANCE.

pure equation. *Math.* An equation involving only one power of the symbol considered.

Pure Food and Drug Act. An act, officially known as the ***Federal Food and Drug Act***, passed June 30, 1906 and in effect Jan. 1, 1907. It prohibits the manufacture of misbranded or adulterated foods or drugs in the territories, and the interstate or foreign transportation of such articles. ☞ Definitions or citations in this Dictionary credited to the Pure Food and Drug Act are taken from definitions and standards for food products issued by the United States Department of Agriculture as a guide for department officials in enforcing the terms of the act, and are not incorporated in the act itself.

pure'–food' law. An act prohibiting the adulteration or misbranding of any article of food. See FOOD, *n.*, **2**, *Note. Colloq., U. S.*

pure forest. *Forestry.* A forest in which at least 80 per cent of the trees are of the same species.

pure gait. = OPEN GAIT.

pure interest. *Econ.* Interest on investments where the element of risk has been reduced to a minimum.

pure irritant. *Med.* A poison that produces inflammation without corrosive action.

Pure Land. *Buddhism.* The heaven of Amitabha; the western paradise where enlightened souls are reborn. Cf. AMITABHA, AMITA, GOKURAKU, JODO, SHIN-SHU.

pure line. A pure line of descent; specif.: *Biol.* **a** A group of closely related individuals of identical genetic constitution, esp. the offspring of a homozygous self-fertilized parent; a line of descent theoretically realizable from the inbreeding of completely homozygous and comparable parents. **b** Hence, the descendants of a single individual, as a bacterium, protozoan, etc. — **pure'–line',** *adj.*

pure'–line' the'o·ry. In biology, the theory that from the repeated inbreeding of like homozygous individuals there will result a genetically uniform line of descent which, when inbred, will perpetuate itself without genetic change. Practically this result is hindered by the occurrence of mutations.

pure'ly (pūr'lĭ; 242), *adv.* In a pure manner; now, esp.: **a** Without admixture of anything injurious, inharmonious, foreign, or the like; as, a *purely* bred strain; to speak French *purely*. **b** Merely; simply; solely; as, a *purely* formal courtesy. **c** Chastely; innocently; as, to live *purely*. **d** Completely; wholly; also, *Obs. exc. Dial.*, exceedingly; as, he is *purely* angry.

pure mathematics. See MATHEMATICS.

pure mechanics. See MECHANICS, *n.*, **1.**

pure minor scale. See 6th SCALE, 11 **a.**

pure music. = ABSOLUTE MUSIC. Cf. PROGRAM MUSIC.

pure'ness, *n.* State or quality of being pure; purity.

pure perception. *Philos.* Perception unqualified by conception or association; immediate apprehension.

pure political economy. See ECONOMICS.

pure premium. See PREMIUM, **7.**

pure proposition. A proposition which asserts or denies without qualification. See PROPOSITION, *n.*, **5.**

pur'er (pūr'ẽr), *n.* *Tanning.* One who pures.

pure scale. *Music.* See 6th SCALE, **11 a.**

pure scarlet. See MERCURY IODIDE.

pure species. *Biol.* A species which is homozygous for all its characters; a genetic species.

pure spectrum. See SPECTRUM, **2.**

pure stand. *Forestry.* A pure forest.

pure syllogism. *Logic.* A syllogism whose premises are pure propositions. See PROPOSITION, **5.**

pure waves. *Radio.* Waves produced by a transmitting set which are substantially free from harmonics or any frequency except the fundamental.

pur'fle (pûr'f'l), *v.* [ME. *purfilen*, fr. OF. *porfiler*, later *pourfiler*, fr. L. *pro* for + *filum* a thread. See PROFILE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To ornament the border of; to trim the edge or edges of.

2. To decorate with embroidery; to ornament or outline, as with metallic threads, jewels, or the like.

A goodly lady clad in scarlet red,
Purfled with gold and pearl of rich assay. *Spenser.*

3. *Arch., Cabinetwork, etc.* To ornament with tracery, inlay, or the like, esp. around the edges, as a violin body.

——, *Intransitive:* To make, hem, or embroider a border.

pur'fle (pûr'f'l), *n.* [See PURFLE, *v.*; cf. PURFILE.] **1.** A hem, border, or trimming, as of embroidered work.

2. *Her.* A border of any heraldic fur.
— ***in purfle.*** In profile. *Obs.*

pur'fled (-f'ld), *past tense & past part.* of PURFLE. Specif.: *adj.* Trimmed; decorated; esp., *Her.*, trimmed or garnished, as armor; also, bordered.

pur'fled, *adj.* Purfly; puffy; short-winded. *Obs. Scot.*

purfled work. *Arch.* Delicate tracery, esp Gothic.

pur'fler (pûr'flẽr), *n.* One who purfles, esp. violin bodies.

pur'fling (-flĭng), *n.* Ornamentation on a border; specif., an inlaid border of a musical instrument, as a violin.

pur'fly (pûr'fĭl), *adj.* Puffy; short-winded. *Carlyle.*

pur'ga (pōōr'gȧ), *n.* [Russ.] In Siberia and Alaska, a very violent snowstorm, or blizzard.

pur'ga·ment (pûr'gȧ·mĕnt), *n.* [L. *purgamentum* offscourings, expiatory sacrifice. See PURGE.] An excretion. *Obs.*

pur·ga'tion (pûr·gā'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *purgatio*. See PURGE.] **1.** Act of purging; specif., evacuation of the bowels, esp. from the action of a purgative.

2. Ceremonial cleansing; purification.

3. Moral or spiritual purification; destruction of sin; freeing from moral evil.
4. In mystical language, the first stage in the mystic's progress to perfection, consisting of conscious moral purification by self-discipline, subjugation of distracting desires, ascetic practices, etc.; — called also *purgative way.*
5. *Law.* The clearing of oneself from alleged guilt. Purgation by means of oath helpers (see COMPURGATION), from its use in the ecclesiastical courts, was called ***canonical purgation***; that by ordeal or combat (see these words), from its not having originally been sanctioned by the church, was called ***vulgar purgation.***

Let him put me to my *purgation.* *Shak.*

pur'ga·tive (pûr'gȧ·tĭv), *adj.* [F. *purgatif*, fr. L. *purgativus.*] **1.** Purging or tending to purge; cathartic.
2. That cleanses or purifies, esp. from sin or sinful inclinations; purgatorial; expiatory; as, a *purgative* life after death.
3. *Law.* Freeing from fault or blame; clearing from guilt; purging; as, a *purgative* answer; *purgative* evidence.

pur'ga·tive, *n.* *Med.* A purging medicine; a cathartic. The *purgatives*, or *cathartics*, are more energetic and certain in action than the *laxatives*, which simply increase the tendency to intestinal evacuation, and are less powerful and irritant than the *drastic* purges, which cause profuse, repeated, and watery evacuations.

pur'ga·to'ri·al (-tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Expiatory; purifying; cleansing of sin; also, of or pertaining to purgatory.

Regarding the prayer as a Mass, not without *purgatorial* efficacy. *Zangwill.*

pur'ga·to'ri·an (-ăn), *n.* A believer in the existence of a purgatory.

pur'ga·to'ri·an, *adj.* Purgatorial.

pur'ga·to'ry (pûr'gȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *n.* [OF. and ML.; OF. *purgatoire*, fr. ML. *purgatorium.* See PURGE.] **1.** An intermediate state after death for expiatory purification. The Roman Catholic Church teaches, as defined in the councils of Florence and Trent, that purgatory is a place or state of punishment wherein the souls of those who die in God's grace may expiate venial sins, or satisfy divine justice for the temporal punishment still due to remitted mortal sin.
2. Any place or state like purgatory; a state of suffering, esp. penitential suffering; temporary torture or punishment; also, *Rare*, an expiation or means of expiation.
3. A chasm or cleft in a cliff or wall of rock differing from a flume in not having a stream. *Local, U. S.*

pur'ga·to'ry, *adj.* [LL. *purgatorius.*] Purgative; purgatorial. *Now Rare.*

pur'ga·to'ry, *v. t.* To put in purgatory. *O. W. Holmes.*

purgatory hammer. *Folklore.* A prehistoric stone hammer, — formerly supposed to have been buried with the dead for use in knocking at the gates of purgatory.

Purgatory of St. Patrick. See ST. PATRICK'S PURGATORY.

purge (pûrj), *v.;* PURGED (pûrjd); PURG'ING (pûr'jĭng). [ME. *purgen*, fr. OF. *purgier* (F. *purger*), fr. L. *purgare*, earlier *purigare*, fr. *purus* pure. See PURE; cf. EXPURGATE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To cleanse, clear, or purify by separating and carrying off whatever is impure, heterogeneous, foreign, or superfluous. "Till fire *purge* all things new." *Milton.*
2. To clear of guilt, or moral or ceremonial defilement.

Purge me with hyssop, and I shall be clean. *Ps.* li. 7.

3. To remove in cleansing; to deterge; to wash away.

Purge away our sins, for thy name's sake. *Ps.* lxxix. 9.

4. To clarify; to defecate, as liquors; — used reflexively.
5. To clear of sediment, as a boiler, or of air, as a steam pipe, by driving off or permitting escape.
6. *Obs.* **a** To prune or trim, as a tree. **b** To discharge; void. *Shak.*
7. *Law.* To clear from guilt or liability; to free from a charge by purgation.
8. *Med.* To cause evacuations from, esp. the intestines; — said of a cathartic, or of one who administers it.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To become free of impurities, excess, or the like, as by clearing, discharging, etc.
2. a To have or produce frequent evacuations from the intestines, as by means of a purgative. **b** To take a purge or purgative. "I'll *purge* and leave sack." *Shak.*
3. To cause to bring about purgation, purification, or the like; as, trials that *purge.*
4. To clear oneself of guilt or liability.

purge (pûrj), *n.* [Cf. F. *purge.* See PURGE, *v.*] **1.** Act of purging; purgation. Cf. PRIDE'S PURGE.

The preparative for the *purge* of paganism out of the kingdom of Northumberland. *Fuller.*

2. That which purges; esp., a purgative.

purg'er (pûr'jĕr), *n.* One who or that which purges; a purge.

pur'ger·y (pûr'jĕr·ĭ), *n.* [F. *purgerie.*] The part of a sugarhouse where molasses is drained from the sugar.

purg'ing (pûr'jĭng), *n.* Act or process of, or matter discharged in, cleansing or purifying; specif., excessive evacuations; esp., diarrhea.

purg'ing, *pres. part. & part. adj.* of PURGE, *v.*

purging agaric. A common white fungus (*Fomes*, syn. *Polyporus, officinalis*) of Europe and America, which causes a heart rot of various conifers; — so called because of its medicinal properties.

purging cassia. **a** The pudding-pipe tree. See DRUMSTICK TREE. **b** = CASSIA FISTULA.

purging croton. An East Indian shrub or small tree (*Croton tiglium*) the seeds of which yield croton oil.

purging flax. A European annual herb (*Cathartolinum catharticum*) with white or yellowish-white flowers, the seeds of which are cathartic and diuretic; — called also *dwarf flax, fairy flax.*

purging nut. The physic nut.

purging root. The root of the flowering spurge.

pu·rif'i·cant (pū·rĭf'ĭ·kȧnt), *n.* A purifying agent.

pu'ri·fi·ca'tion (pū'rĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *purificatio.* See PURIFY.] **1.** Act of purifying; act or operation of removing impure, noxious, or foreign matter.
2. Act or operation of cleansing ceremonially, by removing any pollution or defilement; hence, a cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin; extinction of sinful desires or deliverance from their dominating power; spiritual or moral purgation; as, *purification* through repentance.
3. *Jewish Relig.* Specif., the ceremony of bathing performed by Jewish women after menstruation, in accordance with Biblical law.
4. *R.C.Ch.* The pouring of wine into the chalice after the priest's communion, to purify the chalice.

purification flower. The snowdrop *Galanthus nivalis.* It blossoms at the time of the feast of the Purification.

Purification (of the Virgin Mary). See CANDLEMAS.

pu'ri·fi·ca'tive (pū'rĭ·fĭ·kā'tĭv; 242), *adj.* [F. *purificatif.*] Purificatory.

pu'ri·fi·ca'tor (pū'rĭ·fĭ·kā'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which purifies; a purifier; specif., *Eccl.*, a linen cloth used to wipe the chalice after celebration of the Eucharist; a mundatory.

pu·rif'i·ca·to'ry (pū·rĭf'ĭ·kȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, pū'rĭ·fĭ·kā'-tĕr·ĭ; 242), *adj.* [LL. *purificatorius.*] Serving or tending to purify; purifying.

pu'ri·fi'er (pū'rĭ·fī'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which purifies or cleanses, as an apparatus for purifying coal gas or a machine for separating fine bran particles and the like from flour middlings; a cleanser; a refiner.

pu'ri·form (pū'rĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *pus, puris*, pus + *-form.*] *Med.* In the form of, or like, pus.

pu'ri·fy (pū'rĭ·fī), *v.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [OF. *purifier*, fr. L. *purificare*, fr. *purus* pure + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See PURE; -FY.] *Transitive:* **1.** To make pure; specif.: **a** To clear from material defilement or imperfection; to free from impurities or noxious matter; as, to *purify* liquors, air, or blood. **b** To free from guilt or moral blemish; as, to *purify* the heart. **c** To cleanse ceremonially.

And Moses . . . *purified* the altar. *Lev.* viii. 15.

d To free from that which is alien, extraneous, improper, corrupting, etc.; as, to *purify* a language of barbarisms, a state of traitors.
2. To purge or cleanse away. *Obs.*
3. *Scots Law.* To free (a condition) from defect or imperfection by performance or fulfillment.

——, *Intransitive:* To grow or become pure or clear.

Syn. — Cleanse, purge, clean.

Ant. — Pollute, defile, corrupt.

Pu'rim (pū'rĭm; pōō'rĭm; *Heb.* pōō·rēm'), *n.* [Heb. *pūr*, pl. *pūrīm*, a lot.] A Jewish festival, called also the *Feast of Lots*, celebrated on the 14th of the Jewish month Adar (Feb.–March), instituted according to tradition to commemorate the deliverance of the Jews from the machinations of Haman, but in fact of Babylonian or Persian origin. See JEWISH HOLIDAYS. *Esther* ix. 26.

pu'rine (pū'rēn; -rĭn; 157), *n.* Also **pu'rin** (-rĭn). [Abbr. fr. L. *purum* pure + NL. *uricum* uric acid + *-in.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound, $C_5H_4N_4$, prepared from uric acid. It is the parent of compounds of the uric-acid group. These may be named with reference to it, numbers being used to indicate the positions of substituting groups (see *Illust.*). Thus, adenine is 6-aminopurine, uric acid is 2,6,8-trihydroxypurine, etc. See PURINE BASE, ALLOXURIC.

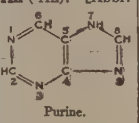

Purine.

purine base. *Chem.* Purine or any base derived from it, as adenine, caffeine, guanine, theobromine, or xanthine. Cf. NUCLEIN BASE.

purine bodies. See ALLOXURIC.

pu'ri·ri (pōō'rē·rē; *collog.* pōō·rē'rē), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand timber tree (*Vitex littoralis*) yielding the most durable, strongest wood known from that island.

pur'ism (pūr'ĭz'm; 242), *n.* [F. *purisme.*] **1.** Rigid adherence to, or insistence upon, purity or nicety, esp. in literary style, use of words, etc. "The correctness or *purism* of the mere scholar." *Pater.*
2. An example of purism (sense 1); specif., a word or phrase, or a sense of a word or phrase, which is used chiefly by purists. "Readers who find a usage stigmatized as *purism* have a right to know the stigmatizer's place in the purist scale." *H. W. Fowler.*

pur'ist (-ĭst), *n.* [F. *puriste.*] **1.** One solicitous, esp. oversolicitous, about purity or nicety, esp. in language.
2. *Angling.* One who fishes exclusively with a single dry fly.

pur'ist (pūr'ĭst; 199), *adj.* Puristic. *Rare.*

pu·ris'tic (pū·rĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Also **pu·ris'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl). Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, purists or purism.

Pu'ri·tan (pū'rĭ·tăn), *n.* [LL. *puritas* purity + 1st *-an.*] **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* One who, in the time of Queen Elizabeth and the first two Stuarts, opposed traditional and formal usages, desired to "purify" the English church, and advocated simpler forms of faith and worship than those established by law; — orig. a term of reproach. As a political party the Puritans were in the ascendant during the Commonwealth period (1649–59). Many before that time had emigrated to New England, forming the bulk of the early population. Cf. SEPARATIST, 2 **a.**

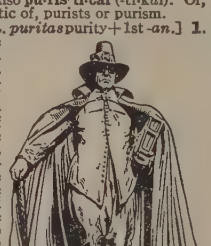

The Puritan, after the Statue by Saint-Gaudens.

2. [*often not cap.*] One who, especially because of adherence to a religious sect, practices or preaches a more rigorous or professedly purer moral code than that which prevails; one who, on religious or ethical grounds, inveighs against current practices, pleasures, or the like, which he regards as lax, impure, or corrupting; a precisian; — often specifically applied to one of the Cathari.

She would make a *puritan* of the Devil. *Shak.*

Pu'ri·tan, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Puritans; characteristic of the Puritans.

Puritan City. Boston, Mass.; — alluding to the character of its founders and early inhabitants.

Puritan gray. A nearly neutral gray of high brilliance, slightly greenish blue.

Pu'ri·ta'ni, I (ē pōō'rē·tä'nē), [It., The Puritans.] An opera (1835) by Vincenzo Bellini.

pu'ri·tan'ic (pū'rĭ·tăn'ĭk), *adj.* Puritanical.

pu'ri·tan'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Puritans, or their doctrines and practice.

Puritanical circles, from which plays and novels were strictly excluded. *Macaulay.*

2. Manifesting the influence of puritan beliefs or practices; morally rigorous; strict; as, *puritanical* women, laws, behavior, or self-denial.

— **pu'ri·tan'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **pu'ri·tan'i·cal·ness,** *n.*

Pu'ri·tan·ism (pū'rĭ·tăn·ĭz'm), *n.* [*often not cap.*] The doctrines, ideas, or practice of, or characteristic of, Puritans; strictness or austerity, esp. in matters of religion or conduct. See PURITAN.

pu'ri·tan·ize (pū'rĭ·tăn·īz), *v. i.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). [*often not cap.*] To practice Puritanism; to conform to Puritan beliefs. — *v. t.* [*often not cap.*] To make Puritan; to give a Puritan character to.

Pu'ri·tan·iz'er (pū'rĭ·tăn·īz'ĕr), *n.* [*often not cap.*] One who Puritanizes.

pu'ri·ta'no (pōō'rē·tä'nō), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A medium-sized cigar pointed at both ends, resembling a perfecto.

pu'ri·ty (pū'rĭ·tĭ; 199), *n.* [ME. *purete, purte*, fr. OF. *purté, pureté*, fr. LL. *puritas*, fr *purus* pure. See PURE.]
1. Quality or state of being pure. Specif.: **a** Freedom from foreign admixture or deleterious matter; as, the *purity* of water, of wine, of drugs, of metals. **b** Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt. **c** Freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin; innocence; chastity; as, *purity* of life. **d** Freedom from any sinister or improper motives or views; as, *purity* of purpose. **e** Freedom from foreign words and idioms, or from barbarous or improper words or phrases; as, *purity* of style.
2. Of a color, freedom from admixture of white or any other color; specif., saturation.
3. Of the radiant energy stimulus of color, the ratio of the intensity of the homogeneous light to the total intensity. ***Physical purity*** is purity expressed in energy terms; ***photometric purity*** is purity expressed in light units; ***colorimetric purity*** is the brightness ratio of the homogeneous spectral light to the total light required to match the color, as in the method of monochromatic analysis. See COLOR, *n.*, 2.
4. *Biol.* In genetics, homozygousness; ability to breed true; as, the *purity* of a strain. See PURE LINE.

purity rubric. An authoritative statement defining the purity of a drug or chemical for medicinal use. Such statements are found in the United States Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary.

Pur'kin·je aft'er·im'age (pōōr'kĭn·yĕ). [After J. E. *Purkinje* (1787–1869), Bohemian physiologist.] *Psychol.* A second positive afterimage, occurring shortly after the primary positive afterimage, in response to very brief stimulation of the eye.

Pur'kin·je'an (pōōr'kĭn·jē'ăn), *adj.* *Physiol.* Pertaining to, or named after, the Bohemian anatomist and physiologist, J. E. Purkinje (1787–1869).

Purkinje cell. *Anat.* One of numerous nerve cells occupying the middle layer of the cerebellar cortex, each characterized by a large globose body with massive dendrites directed outward and a single slender axon directed inward. The dendrites are widely expanded transversely to the length of the cerebellar folium, but greatly compressed in the opposite direction.

Pur'kin·je ef·fect' *or* **phe·nom'e·non** (pōōr'kĭn·yĕ). *Psychophysics.* The fact that a great decrease in the intensity of illumination darkens red, orange, and yellow much more than blue and green, so that the point of maximum brilliance in the spectrum is shifted from the yellow into the green. A suggested explanation is that the rods which give vision in faint light are tuned to shorter wave lengths than the cones that dominate vision in bright light.

Pur'kin·je's (pōōr'kĭn·yĕz), *or* **Pur'kin·je** (-yĕ), **fig'ures.** Shadow figures of the network of retinal blood vessels, which may be made visible in one's own eye, as by light from a pinhole close to the eye.

Purkinje's images. *Physiol. & Optics.* **a** = PURKINJE'S FIGURES. **b** Three images of one object reflected in an observed eye, one from the front surface of the cornea, the others from the front and back of the lens. Changes in them indicate changes of the lens in accommodation. Called also **Pur'kin·je–San'son' im'ag·es** (-săN'sôN').

Purkinje's network, system, *or* **tissue.** *Anat.* A network of fibers (**Purkinje's fibers**) made up of large muscle cells containing few nuclei, a granulated central protoplasm, and peripheral striations, found in the cardiac muscle just beneath the endocardium in the young child and in various mammals, as the sheep.

Purkinje's vesicle. *Anat.* The nuclear part of the mammalian ovum.

purl (pûrl), *n.* [Perh. fr. F. *perler*, v., prop. to shape in the form of pearls, to take the form of pearls; cf. F. *perlé*, past part., pearled, pearly, beady, *sucre perlé* sugar boiled twice. Cf. PEARL.] Malt liquor, medicated or spiced; formerly, ale or beer bittered with herbs, as wormwood, for a tonic. Also, hot beer with gin, sugar, and spices.

purl, *v. t. & i.;* PURLED (pûrld); PURL'ING. [From PURL a border.] **1.** To embroider or outline with gold or silver thread; to mark the outline (of), as with a metallic thread; to give an ornamental border or edge to.

Cloth . . . powdered with redde roses *purled* with fine gold. *Hall.*

2. Also **pearl** (pûrl). To finish lace with an edging of very small loops; to edge (lace) with purls. See 3d PURL, 2.
3. Also **pearl.** To invert the stitches in knitting; to seam; to rib.

purl, *n.* [From PIRL.] **1.** Gold or silver thread or twisted wire used in embroidering or in making edges, as on lace.
2. Also **pearl.** A fine loop made in edging certain laces or lace braids; also, such loops collectively; hence, purled laces or braids.
3. The plaited, fluted, or ruffled part of a ruff; a frill; hence, any ruffled edge, as on a leaf.
4. Also **pearl.** [Perh. a diff. word; cf. PEARL.] *Knitting.* Inversion of stitches, which produces a ribbed appearance; seaming or ribbing; backstitch.

purl, *v. i.* [Cf. Nor. *purla*, Sw. *porla* to ripple, murmur. Cf. PIRL.] **1.** To run swiftly round, as a small stream flowing among stones or other obstructions; to eddy; swirl; also, to make a murmuring sound, as the water of a shallow stream running over stones.
2. To move in circles, ripples, or undulations; to curl.

Thin winding breath which *purled* up to the sky. *Shak.*

purl, *n.* **1.** A purling or swirling stream or rill.
2. A gentle murmuring sound; a gentle movement, as of purling water.

purl, *v.* [See PIRL.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To spin like a top; to whirl; to wheel; — often with *round.*
2. To capsize; tip over; to fall from a horse; to plunge forward. *Colloq.*

——, *Transitive:* To cause to purl; to capsize; also, to unhorse. *Colloq.*

purl, *n.* A spill that sends one whirling; a capsizing; an upset.

purl (pûrl), *n.* A tern; esp., the common tern. *Local, Eng.*

purl (pûrl). Var. of PIRL, *v.* *Obs. exc. Dial.*

purl'er (pûr'lĕr), *n.* One who sews purl edging to lace.

purl'er, *n.* A purl, or spill; a cropper.

purl'house' (pûrl'hous'), *n.* A drinking place where purl was sold.

---

pur'ga·tive·ly, *adv.* of PURGATIVE.
Pur'ga·to'rio, Il (ēl pōōr'gȧ·tō'-ryō). [It.] See DIVINA COMMEDIA.
pur'ga·to'ri·ous (pûr'gȧ·tō'rĭ·ŭs; 181), *adj.* [ML. *purgatorium* purgatory.] Purgatorial. *Obs.*
purge'a·ble (pûr'jȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.
purg'ing-nut' oil. = CURCAS OIL.
pur·gun'nah. † PARGANA.
pur'i (pūr'ē). Var. of PUREE. See INDIAN YELLOW. [Sp.]
pu'ri·fi·ca'tiv. Purificative. *Ref.*
pu·rif'i·ca·to'ry (pū·rĭf'ĭ·kȧ·tō'-rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *n.* [LL. *purificatorius* purifying.] *Eccl.* Purificator. *Rare.*
Pu'ri·go'to (pōō'rē·gō'tō). Var. of POROKOTO.
pu'ri·tan·dom, *n.* See -DOM.
Pu'ri·tan·ess, *n.,* *fem.* of PURITAN.
pu'ri·tan·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
Pu'ri·tan·ly, *adv.* of PURITAN.
Pu'ri·tant, *n.* A Puritan. *Obs.*
Purkinjean vesicle. *Zool.* = GERMINAL VESICLE **a.**
Pur'kin·je-San'son' im'ag·es. = PURKINJE'S IMAGES **b.**
purld. Purled. *Ref. Sp.*

pur'li·cue (pûr'lĭ·kū), *n.* [Cf. F. *par la queue* by the tail; perh. applied to an addition at the end.] **a** (1) The space between the thumb and forefinger extended. (2) A flourish at the end of a word in writing; a curlicue. **b** *pl.* Whims; oddities. **c** A peroration; a résumé of a series of sermons or addresses (esp. of those at a communion season) given at the close. *Scot.* — *v. i. & t.* To give such a résumé (of). *Scot.*

pur'lieu (pûr'lū), *n.* [Corrupted (by influence of *lieu* place) fr. OF. *puralée, poralée* (equiv. to MLL. *perambulatio* a survey of boundaries, originally, a going through), fr. *porāler* to go through, fr. *por* (fr. L. *pro*, confused, however, with L. *per* through) + *aler* to go (F. *aller*). See PRO-; ALLEY.] **1.** *Eng. Hist.* Afforested land, severed from the royal forest by perambulation, and disafforested so as to remit to the former owners their rights, subject to certain forest laws and restrictions.

2. A place of resort; haunt; also, *pl.*, confines; bounds.

3. A locality, region, or the like, just beyond, or, sometimes, just within, given bounds; an outlying or adjacent district; in *pl.*, environs; neighborhood. "The *purlieus* of St. James." *Swift.*

Farmers who lived in an eastern *purlieu* called Durnover. *Hardy.*

pur'lieu·man' (-măn'), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn'). One who owns freehold land within a purlieu. *Eng.*

pur'lin (pûr'lĭn), *n.* Also **pur'line.** [Origin uncert.] *Arch.* In roofs, a horizontal member supported on the principals and supporting the common rafters. See ROOF, *Illust.*

purl'man (pûrl'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A vender of purl, or beer. *Slang, Eng.*

pur·loin' (pûr·loin'), *v.*; -LOINED' (-loind'); -LOIN'ING. [OF. *purloignier, porloignier*, to retard, delay, fr. *pur, por, pour*, for (fr. L. *pro*) + *loin* far, far off (fr. L. *longe*). See PROLONG; cf. ELOIGN.] *Transitive:* **1.** To set aside; to render inoperative or ineffectual.

2. To take away for oneself; to appropriate wrongfully; steal; filch.

Had from his wakeful custody *purloined*
The guarded gold. *Milton.*

—, *Intransitive:* To practice theft; to steal. *Titus* ii. 10.

Syn. — See STEAL.

pur·loin'er (pûr·loin'ĕr), *n.* One who purloins; a thief.

pu'ro-. A combining form, from Latin *pus, puris*, pus, used to denote: **a** *Pyo-*, as in **pu'ro·hep'a·ti'tis, pu'ro·lymph'** See HEPATITIS, LYMPH. **b** *Of pus and*, as in **pu'ro·mu'cous.**

pur'par'ty (pûr'pär'tĭ), *n.* [OF. *porpartie*, fr. *por* for + *partie* a part. See PRO-; PARTY.] *Law.* A share or portion of an estate allotted to a coparcener.

pur'ple (pûr'pl), *adj.* Purple. *Scot.*

pur'ple (pûr'p'l), *n.* [ME. *purpel, purpre, purpur*, fr. AS. *purpure* (fr. L.), and fr. OF. *purpre* (F. *pourpre*), fr. L. *purpura* purple fish, purple dye, fr. Gr. *porphyra* the purple fish, a shell from which the purple dye was obtained, purple dye, of uncert. origin. Cf. PORPHYRY, PURPURE.] **1.** A color of nonspectral hue; a color of a hue between the psychologically primary blue and red; one of the colors commonly called magenta, violet, lilac, mauve, etc. Purple was the most esteemed color among the ancients, but the words of classical Hebrew and Greek literature commonly translated by *purple* were probably used for the color we commonly call crimson.

2. Cloth dyed purple, or a garment of such color; esp., a purple robe worn as an emblem of rank or authority, specif. that worn by Roman emperors. "In regal *purple* dressed." *Pope.*

3. Imperial or regal rank or power; also, *Colloq.*, exalted station; great wealth. See PORPHYROGENITE. "Born in the *purple*." *Gibbon.*

4. The cardinalate. See CARDINAL, *n.*, 1.

5. A mollusk yielding a purple dye; specif., a purple shell of *Purpura* or a related genus, as *Thais*.

6. Any pigment or dye which colors purple.

7. *pl.* Earcockle; also, the galls formed in this disease.

8. *pl.* The male orchis. *Dial. Eng.*

9. *Her.* A representation of the color or tincture purple by lines from sinister chief to dexter base.

10. *pl. Med.* Purpura, esp. purpura hemorrhagica.

pur'ple (pûr'p'l), *adj.* **1.** Showing or having the color purple; formerly, of a color approaching crimson; hence, *Archaic*, colored or stained by or as by blood.

I view a field of blood,
And Tiber rolling with a *purple* flood. *Dryden.*

2. Of, belonging to, or worn by those of, imperial or royal rank; clothed in purple; imperial; regal. "Thy *purple* pride." *Shelley.*

3. Gorgeously colored; brilliant; showy; flaunting; lurid.

4. Of the nature, or expressed in the manner, of a purple patch; ornate; highly rhetorical.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

purple-awned	purple-eyed	purple-skirted
purple-backed	purple-faced	purple-spiked
purple-beaming	purple-flowered	purple-spotted
purple-berried	purple-fringed	purple-staining
purple-black	purple-glowing	purple-stemmed
purple-blue	purple-green	purple-streaked
purple-brown	purple-headed	purple-streaming
purple-clad	purple-hued	purple-tailed
purple-coated	purple-leaved	purple-tipped
purple-colored	purple-nosed	purple-topped
purple-crimson	purple-red	purple-veined
purple-dawning	purple-robed	purple-vested
purple-dyeing	purple-rose	purple-yellow

pur'ple (pûr'p'l), *v. t.*; PUR'PLED (-p'ld); PUR'PLING (-plĭng). To make purple; to dye of a purple or deep red color. — *v. i.* To become or turn purple.

Waters blushing and gilding and *purpling*. *G. W. Cable.*

purple and fine linen. Splendid and imposing apparel or furnishings.

purple angelica. A tall, coarse, purple-stemmed perennial herb (*Angelica atropurpurea*) with large, twice or thrice compound leaves, and large umbels of small white flowers. It is common in swamps in eastern North America.

purple apricot. A hybrid apricot grown for its purplish twigs and white flowers. Occasionally it produces inedible fruit.

purple avens. **a** The water avens (*Geum rivale*). **b** = PRAIRIE SMOKE **a**.

purple azalea. The pinkster flower.

purple beard grass. See GRASS, *Table.*

purple beech. = COPPER BEECH.

purple bent. **a** Rhode Island bent. **b** A valueless American grass (*Calamovilfa brevipilis*) found in the pine barrens from New Jersey to North Carolina.

purple berry. A Tasmanian woody vine (*Billardiera longiflora*), family Pittosporaceae, with purple berries.

purple betony. See BETONY **a**.

purple birthroot. = PURPLE TRILLIUM.

purple bladderwort. An aquatic herb (*Vesiculina purpurea*) with submerged, finely dissected, insect-catching leaves, and showy, emersed, very irregular, red-purple flowers. It is common in ponds of the eastern United States.

purple bonavist bean. = HYACINTH BEAN.

purple boneset. The Joe-pye weed *Eupatorium purpureum*.

purple bonnet. = WATER SHIELD **a**.

purple bottle. Any moss of the genus *Splachnum*, esp. *S. ampullaceum*, in which the flask-shaped apophysis is highly colored.

purple broom. An Australian purple-flowered plant (*Comesperma retusa*), family Polygalaceae.

purple brown. The color oxide brown.

purple cactus. The Missouri cactus.

purple cane. = PURPLE RASPBERRY.

purple carmine. = MUREXIDE.

purple chamber. A royal accouchement chamber. See PORPHYROGENITE.

purple cinquefoil. See COMARUM.

purple clematis. = PURPLE VIRGIN'S-BOWER.

purple cliff brake. The cliff brake *Pellaea atropurpurea*.

purple clover. **a** The red clover. **b** A western American clover (*Trifolium involucratum*) with purple-flowered heads. **c** An Australian herb (*Kennedya tabacina*) used for forage.

purple coneflower. See ECHINACEA.

purple copper ore. *Mineral.* Bornite.

purple cress. A small perennial herb (*Cardamine douglassii*) of the cooler regions of North America, with dentate, roundish leaves and racemose purple flowers.

purple daisy. The purple coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*); also, a related species (*E. angustifolia*).

purple death adder. A large venomous Australian snake (*Pseudechis porphyriacus*); — called also *black snake*.

purple dogwood. The blue dogwood.

purple emperor. See EMPEROR BUTTERFLY.

purple fig. A rough-leaved Australian fig tree (*Ficus scabra*) with inedible fruit.

purple finch. An American finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*) the male of which has the head and breast rosy red.

purple fish. A purple shell. — **purple fishery.**

pur'ple-flow'er·ing rasp'ber'ry. A shrubby plant (*Rubus odoratus*), of eastern North America, having bristly stems, undivided but lobed leaves, showy purple flowers, and red, edible fruit.

Purple Forbidden City. = FORBIDDEN CITY **b**.

purple fringe. The smoke tree *Cotinus coggygria*.

pur'ple-fringed' or'chis. **a** A North American orchid (*Blephariglottis psychodes*) with fragrant purplish-fringed flowers. **b** A closely related species (*B. grandiflora*) with larger, paler flowers (see WILD FLOWERS, *Plate*).

purple gallinule. Any of certain gallinules with handsome blue and greenish plumage, esp. *Porphyrio caeruleus* of southern Europe and *Ionornis martinica* of tropical America and the southern United States.

purple gerardia. See AGALINIS.

purple goat's-beard. Salsify.

purple grackle. A North American grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*) with black, and, in the full-plumaged male, purplish, iridescent plumage. With certain closely related forms, as the widely distributed *bronzed grackle* (*Q. q. aeneus*) and the smaller *Florida grackle* (*Q. q. agilaeus*), it is called also *crow blackbird*.

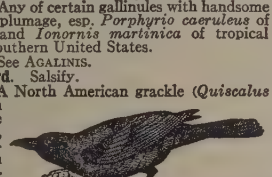

Purple Grackle.

purple granadilla. A commonly cultivated Brazilian passionflower (*Passiflora edulis*) grown all over the tropical world for its edible, deep-purple fruit, which is used for sherbets, icing, confectionery, and beverages.

purple grass. Any of various plants having purple flowers or purplish spotted foliage, as red clover, spotted medic, etc.

purple hairstreak. See BUTTERFLY, *Plate.*

purple haw. **a** *U. S.* The bluewood. **b** A Mexican tree (*Condalia obovata*); — called also *capulin*.

pur'ple·heart' (pûr'p'l·härt'), *n.* A strong, durable, and elastic purplish wood, from the South American tree *Peltogyne purpurea* (family Caesalpiniaceae), and possibly from other species of *Peltogyne*.

Purple Heart, Order of the. An order established by George Washington, and re-established in 1932, which grants decorations to personnel of the U. S. Army, Navy, Coast Guard, or Marine Corps wounded in the service. See MEDAL, *Plate. U.S.*

purple heath. Any of several heathlike plants of the genus *Tetratheca* (family Tremandraceae). *Tasmania.*

purple heron. An Old World heron (*Pyrrherodia purpurea*) chiefly grayish with a black crown and maroon breast.

purple horseweed. The dwarf fleabane.

purple jacobaea. The purple ragwort.

purple laurel. A mountain rhododendron (*Rhododendron catawbiense*) of the southeastern United States, the original source of many of the finest garden varieties of rhododendron. *U. S.*

purple laver. An edible red alga (*Porphyra vulgaris*).

pur'ple-leaved' beech. The copper beech.

purple-leaved plum. A garden variety (*Prunus cerasifera pissardi*) of the cherry plum.

purple lily. **a** The Turk's-cap lily *Lilium martagon*. **b** Any Australian flaglike plant of the genus *Patersonia* (family Iridaceae), with showy blue or purple flowers.

pur'ple·lip' (pûr'p'l·lĭp'), *n.* A West Indian orchid (*Vanilla claviculata*) with purplish-red flowers.

purple loosestrife. A marsh herb (*Lythrum salicaria*) of Europe and the eastern United States, having a long spike of purple flowers.

Purple Loosestrife.

pur'ple·ly, *adv.* Purply; esp., royally.

purple marshlocks. The plant *Comarum palustre*.

purple martin. A large swallow (*Progne subis*) widely distributed in North America, formerly abundant in towns and villages. It is disappearing from localities where the house sparrow has become abundant.

purple meadow parsnip. A perennial, usually yellow-flowered, herb (*Thaspium trifoliatum*) of the eastern United States, with ternately compound leaves.

purple medic. Lucerne.

purple melic grass. = MOOR GRASS **c**.

purple milkweed. A tall North American perennial herb (*Asclepias purpurascens*) with a terminal umbel of red or purple flowers.

purple milkwort. A showy, low, annual herb (*Polygala viridescens*) of eastern North America, with compact spikes of rose-purple, rarely greenish, flowers; — called also *field milkwort*.

purple mullein. A Eurasian mullein (*Verbascum phoeniceum*) having handsome purple or pink flowers.

purple navy. A color, reddish-blue in hue, of medium saturation and very low brilliance; — called also *marine, marine blue*. Cf. COLOR.

purple nightshade. The trompillo.

purple oat. A wild oat (*Avena torreyi*) of eastern North America, with reddish-purple spikelets.

purple of Cassius. [After A. *Cassius*, the discoverer, Ger. physician of the 17th century.] A purple pigment prepared usually by precipitation from solutions of gold chloride and stannous chloride, and consisting of colloidal gold and stannic oxide. It is used in painting and staining porcelain and glass, and as a very delicate test for gold.

purple of mollusca. = PUNICIN.

purple orchis. The showy orchis. *U. S.*

purple osier. The purple willow.

purple oxide. **1.** A natural or synthetic ferric oxide used as a pigment, of which the hue varies from reddish red-yellow to bluish red, according to the size and arrangement of the particles.

2. The color oxide brown.

purple passage. Also **purple patch.** A passage conspicuous for brilliancy or effectiveness, in a work that is characteristically dull, commonplace, or uninspired; often, a piece of obtrusively ornate writing.

The habit of learning the great thoughts and the *purple passages* by heart. *Aldous Huxley.*

purple prairie clover. A prairie clover (*Petalostemon purpureus*) of central North America, with linear leaflets and purple or violet flowers. See PETALOSTEMON; WILD FLOWERS, *Plate.*

purple ragwort. A South African annual herb (*Senecio elegans*) grown for its purple-rayed flowers.

purple raspberry. Any of several hybrid species of raspberry, the parents of many cultivated red, purple, or even yellow varieties, with juicy edible fruits; — called also *purple cane*.

purple rocket. **a** The false rocket. **b** The great willow herb (*Chamaenerion angustifolium*).

purple sage. A silvery-leaved Californian herb (*Salvia leucophylla*) having purple flowers.

purple sandpiper. A sandpiper (*Arquatella maritima*) of the coasts of northern Europe and northeastern America, having the upper parts in winter purplish black and the under parts white.

purple sandwort. A sand spurry (*Spergularia rubra*).

purple saxifrage. A low, densely tufted, perennial herb (*Antiphylla oppositifolia*), family Saxifragaceae, found on cool wet rocks in northern regions, having purplish, imbricated, keeled leaves and a solitary, terminal, purple flower.

purple scale. A scale insect (*Lepidosaphes becki*) destructive to citrus fruits.

pur'pl·es'cent (pûr'p'l·ĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [*purple* + *-escent*.] Approaching purple; growing or becoming purple; as, the dim *purplescent* mass of the twilight people. *Sheila Kaye-Smith.*

purple shell. A shell or snail of *Janthina, Purpura, Thais*, or other genus yielding purple dye.

purple snail. = PURPLE SHELL.

purple spurge. The devil's-milk *Tithymalus peplus*.

purple sweet sultan. The sweet sultan *Centaurea moschata*.

purple thorn apple. A violet-colored and not unusual form of the generally white-flowered Jimson weed (*Datura stramonium*).

pur'ple-top' (pûr'p'l·tŏp'), *n.* A sticky grass (*Triodia flava*) of the eastern United States, with purple panicles.

purple trillium. A birthroot (*Trillium erectum*) of eastern North America, having pink or purple, rarely white, ill-scented flowers.

purple veil. The egg raft of the angler (sense 2), consisting of a gelatinous sheet containing the eggs, which when hatched give it a purple color.

purple vetch. **a** The buffalo pea *Vicia americana*. **b** A European vetch (*Vicia atropurpurea*) with whitish-purple flowers, grown for green manure and forage on the Pacific coast of North America.

purple virgin's-bower. A partly woody vine (*Atragene americana*) of northeastern North America, with waxy, purplish-blue flowers.

purple wake-robin. The purple trillium.

purple willow. A Eurasian osier willow (*Salix purpurea*) having a bark rich in tannin and salicin.

purple willow-herb. The purple loosestrife.

pur'ple·wood' (pûr'p'l·wŏŏd'), *n.* A South American tree (*Copaifera bracteata*) the bark of which yields phenin.

purple wood grass. = LITTLE BLUESTEM.

pur'ple·wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** The plant *Comarum palustre*. **b** A form of the common white clover (*Trifolium repens*), with dark-colored leaves. **c** Purple grass.

purple wreath. A tropical American woody vine (*Petrea volubilis*) with a profusion of showy racemes of purplish-violet or blue flowers.

pur'plish (pûr'plĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat purple; having a tinge of purple; as, a *purplish* red. — **pur'plish,** *n.* — **pur'plish·ness** (-nĕs), *n.*

pur'ply (pûr'plĭ), *adj.* Purplish.

pur·port' (pûr·pōrt'; pûr'pōrt; 181), *v. t.*; -PORT'ED; -PORT'ING. [OF. *purporter, porporter, pourporter, proporter*, fr. (assumed) VL. *proportare* to bear forth. See PRO-; PORT to carry.] **1.** To convey, imply, or profess outwardly, as one's (esp. a thing's) meaning, intention, or true character; to have the appearance, often the specious appearance, of being, intending, claiming, etc. (that which is implied or inferred); to impart; profess; — now often with an infinitive or object clause; as, a letter that *purports* to express public opinion; a law that *purports* to be in the interest of morality; men *purporting* to be State police.

2. To have in mind; to intend; to purpose. *Rare.*

pur'port (pûr'pōrt; 181: *formerly* pûr·pōrt'), *n.* [OF., fr. the v.] **1.** Meaning, as conveyed, professed, or implied; import; tenor; now, often, substance; gist; as, the clear *purport* of a letter; to give the *purport* of a conversation.

A look so piteous in *purport*. *Shak.*

2. Disguise; covering. *Spenser.*

3. Intention; purpose; design. *Now Rare.*

Syn. — See MEANING.

---

purl'ing (pûr'lĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PURL.

pur·loind'. Purloined. *Ref. Sp.*

purl stitch. = 3d PURL, 4.

pur'part (pûr'pärt), *n. Law.* = PURPARTY.

pur·pense', *v. t.* [See PREPENSE, *v.*] To think of; to meditate upon; premeditate. *Obs.*

pur'pen·tine. ✝ PORCUPINE.

pur'pl. Purple. *Ref. Sp.*

pur'pld. Purpled. *Ref. Sp.*

pur'ple-awned' oat grass. See GRASS, *Table.*

pur'ple·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pur'point (pûr'point). Var. of POURPOINT. *Hist.*

pur'port·less, *adj.* See -LESS

---

pur'pose (pûr'pŭs), *v.;* -POSED (-pŭst); -POS·ING (-pŭs·ĭng). [ME. *purposen,* fr. OF. *purposer, pourposer,* fr. *pur, por, pour,* for (fr. L. *pro*) + *poser* to place. See POSE to place; cf. PROPOSE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To set forth; to propose; propound. *Obs.*
2. To propose as an aim to oneself; to determine upon; to intend; to resolve to do or bring about; — often followed by an infinitive or dependent clause.
Did nothing *purpose* against the state. *Shak.*
I *purpose* to write the history of England. *Macaulay.*
3. *Obs. senses in passive:* **a** To be designed, intended, or destined. **b** To be resolved or determined.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To have a purpose; to intend.
2. *Obs.* **a** To discourse. **b** To proceed to a destination; to be bound (for).
Syn. — See PROPOSE.

pur'pose (pûr'pŭs), *n.* [ME. *purpos,* fr. OF. *pourpos* (F. *propos*), fr. the v. See PURPOSE, *v.*] **1. a** That which one sets before himself as an object to be attained; the end or aim to be kept in view in any plan, measure, exertion, or operation; design; intention.
He will his firste *purpos* modify. *Chaucer.*
A habit of willing is commonly called a *purpose.* *J. S. Mill.*
b Resolution; determination. "Infirm of *purpose.*" *Shak.*
2. The object, effect, or result, aimed at, intended, or attained; as, energy applied to little *purpose.*
This realm again to full good *purpose* brought. *Henry the Minstrel.*
3. The subject under discussion, or action in course of execution; — now chiefly in ***to the purpose,*** having pertinence; with relevancy; to the point.
He was wont to speak plain and *to the purpose.* *Shak.*
4. *Obs.* **a** Proposal; proposition. "Written *purposes.*" *Shak.* **b** Instance; example. **c** Purport; intent; meaning. **d** Discourse; talk; conversation. **e** *pl.* A game, prob. like conundrums or riddles. **f** A figure in a dance, in which the couples were supposed to exchange confidences.
Syn. — End, aim, plan. See INTENTION.
— ***in purpose.*** **a** In one's mind as a purpose or intention. **b** = ON PURPOSE **a.** — ***of purpose.*** Also ***of set purpose.*** = ON PURPOSE. — ***on purpose.*** **a** Designedly; intentionally; not by accident. **b** In order to attain a specified end or purpose; as, he acted in that way *on purpose* to deceive his opponent.

pur'pose, *adj.* Made or done for a purpose.

purpose clause. *Gram.* A subordinate clause conveying the purpose or object in view that prompts the action expressed by the modified clause; also, an infinitive phrase conveying such purpose (adjuvate mihi *ut id fiat facilius,* help me *that it may be the easier done;* factories are built *(in order) to produce goods*).

pur'posed·ly (pûr'pŭst·lĭ), *adv.* Purposely.

pur'pose·ful (-pŭs·fo͝ol; -f'l), *adj.* **1.** Full of purpose or determination; guided by a definite aim or aims; as, a *purposeful* man or race.
2. That serves, is directed to, or indicates the existence of, a purpose or object; not aimless or meaningless; as, *purposeful* activities; Gothic ornament is often both decorative and *purposeful.*
— **pur'pose·ful·ly,** *adv.* — **pur'pose·ful·ness,** *n.*

pur'pose·less, *adj.* Having no purpose; not purposeful or purposive; aimless; meaningless. — **pur'pose·less·ly,** *adv.* — **pur'pose·less·ness,** *n.*

pur'pose·like', *adj.* Purposeful; esp., efficient in manner or action; competent. *Chiefly Scot.*

pur'pose·ly, *adv.* With a deliberate or an express purpose; on purpose; intentionally; designedly; expressly.

pur'pos·er (pûr'pŭs·ẽr), *n.* One who purposes.

pur'pos·ive (pûr'pŭs·ĭv), *adj.* **1.** That serves or effects a useful end, function, or the like, though not clearly as a result of design; as, a work of art may be without a purpose, yet *purposive.*
2. Having, indicating, or tending to fulfill, a conscious purpose or design; purposeful.
It is impossible that the frog should perform actions more *purposive* than these. *Huxley.*
3. Characterized by belief in the reality and importance of purposes; as, *purposive* psychology.
— **pur'pos·ive·ly,** *adv.* — **pur'pos·ive·ness,** *n.*

pur'pos·iv·ism (-ĭv·ĭz'm), *n.* [*purposive* + *-ism.*] Any theory of nature, or of human and animal behavior, which regards purpose as a basal fact. — **pur'pos·iv·ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **pur'pos·iv·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

pur·pres'ture (pûr·prĕs'tŭr), *n.* [OF., fr. *po(u)rpresure,* fr. *po(u)rprendre* to seize, occupy, enclose, fr. *pour* (fr. L. *pro* for, before) + *prendre* to take. See COMPRISE; cf. POURPRISE, PURPRISION.] *Law.* Wrongful appropriation of land subject to the rights of others; esp., any encroachment upon, or enclosure of, land subject to common or public rights, as highways, rivers, harbors, forts, etc.; or, in England, of land belonging to the king, as, esp., the royal forests; also, the property so enclosed or seized.

pur·pri'sion (pûr·prĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *porprison,* fr. *porprendre* to seize, occupy. See PURPRESTURE.] *Law.* Encroachment on, or appropriation of, property subject to common or public rights. *Obs.*

pur'pu·ra (pûr'pû·rȧ), *n.* [L., purple, purple fish. See PURPLE.] **1.** *Med.* A morbid condition or disease characterized by livid spots on the skin or mucous membranes, caused by extravasated blood. There are several varieties, including **‖pur'pu·ra symp'to·ma'ti·ca** (sĭmp'tŭm·ăt'ĭ·kȧ), in which the spots occur as a symptom of another disease, as endocarditis or typhus fever; **‖pur'pu·ra rheuma'ti·ca** (rōō·măt'ĭ·kȧ), in which the eruption is accompanied by arthritis and fever; **‖pur'pu·ra hae'mor·rha'gi·ca** (hĕm'ō·răj'ĭ·kȧ), a severe form attended with copious hemorrhages. The term *peliosis* is also applied to the disease, or by some specif. to the last two forms.
2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* A genus of marine snails (family Muricidae) some of which yield a purple dye, formerly comprising many but now limited to a few species, most of those formerly included being classed in the genus *Thais.*

pur'pu·ra'ceous (-rā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *purpura* purple + *-aceous.*] Purple. *Rare.*

‖pur'pu·ra hae'mor·rha'gi·ca (pûr'pû·rȧ hĕm'ō·răj'ĭ·kȧ). [NL.] **1.** See PURPURA, 1.
2. *Veter.* A fever of horses, usually following some other disease caused by bacteria, and characterized by dropsical swellings of the legs, abdomen, and head, and by small, purple hemorrhages in these swellings and in the mucous membranes; — called also *anasarca.*

pur'pu·rate (pûr'pû·rāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of purpuric acid.

pur'pu·rate (pûr'pû·rāt), *adj.* [L. *purpuratus,* past part.] **1.** Purple-colored; also, royal. *Obs.*
2. Of or pertaining to purpura.

pur'pu·rate (pûr'pû·rāt), *v. t.* [L. *purpuratus,* past part. of *purpurare.*] To empurple. *Rare.*

pur'pure (-pûr), *n.* [ME. *purpure, purpur,* purple. See PURPLE.] Purple; — now only in *Her.* See PURPLE, *n.,* 9.

Purpure.

pur·pu're·al (pûr·pū'rē·ăl), *adj.* [L. *purpureus.*] Purple. Also **pur·pu're·ous** (-ŭs).

pur·pu're·an (pûr·pū'rē·ăn), *adj.* Purpureal. *Rare.*

pur·pu're·o- (pûr·pū'rē·ō-). [L. *purpureus.*] A combining form, from Latin *purpureus,* purple, signifying *of a purple* or *purple-red color;* — used specif., in *Chem.* in naming certain *purple* or *purple-red compounds of cobalt* containing ammonia, as in *purpureo*-cobaltic chloride, $Co(NH_3)_5Cl_3$.

pur'pu·res'cent (pûr'pû·rĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [L. *purpura* purple + *-escent.*] Purplish or tinged with purple.

purpuri-. *Zool.* A combining form for Latin *purpura,* meaning *purple,* as in **pur'pu·rif'er·ous, pur·pu'ri·form, pur'pu·rig'e·nous, pur'pu·rip'a·rous.** See -FEROUS, -FORM, -GENOUS, -PAROUS.

pur·pu'ric (pûr·pū'rĭk), *adj.* [L. *purpura* purple.] **1.** *Chem.* **a** Pertaining to or designating a nitrogenous acid, $C_8H_5N_5O_3$, related to uric acid, and known first in purple-red salts, as murexide, from which it is obtained as an orange-red powder. **b** *Obs.* Designating uramil.
2. *Med.* Of or pertaining to purpura.

pur'pu·rin (pûr'pû·rĭn), *n.* Also **-rine.** [L. *purpura* purple.] **a** *Chem.* An orange or red crystalline compound, $C_{14}H_5(CO)_2(OH)_3$, obtained from madder root with alizarin, or prepared artificially; 1,2,4-trihydroxy-anthraquinone. It is used in dyeing. **b** *Biochem.* = UROERYTHRIN.

pur'pu·rine (-rĭn), *adj.* [F. *purpurin.*] Purple. *Rare.*

pur'pu·rite (pûr'pû·rĭt), *n.* [L. *purpura* purple.] *Mineral.* A hydrous ferric-manganic phosphate, $(Fe,Mn)_3O_2P_2O_5 \cdot H_2O$. It has a dark-reddish or purple color.

pur'pu·rize (-rīz), *v. t.* To make purple. *Obs.*

pur'pu·ro·gal'lin (-rō·găl'ĭn), *n.* [L. *purpura* purple + pyro*gallol* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A red dye, $C_{11}H_8O_4$, obtained by oxidation of pyrogallol.

pur'pu·rog'e·nous (pûr'pû·rŏj'ē·nŭs), *adj.* [L. *purpura* purple + *-genous.*] Giving rise to a purple color; specif., *Anat.,* designating a layer of epithelium in the retina which produces the visual purple.

pur'pu·roid (pûr'pû·roid), *adj.* [*Purpura* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Like the genus *Purpura.*

pur'pu·ro·xan'thin (-rō·zăn'thĭn), *n.* [See PURPURA; XANTHINE.] *Chem.* A reddish-yellow crystalline compound, $C_{14}H_6(CO)_2(OH)_3$, obtained from madder root, by reduction of purpurin, etc.; 1,3-dihydroxy-anthraquinone.

purr, pur (pûr), *v. i.;* PURRED (pûrd); PURR'ING. [Of imitative origin.] To utter or give forth a low, murmuring, continued sound, as or resembling that made by a cat when pleased; to speak as if purring. — *v. t.* To signify or express by purring.

purr, pur, *n.* The sound made by a purring cat; also, a similar sound; as, the *purr* of a motor or a teakettle.

purr (pûr). Var. of PORR. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

purre (pûr), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] A dunlin in winter plumage. *Local, Eng.*

pur'ree (pûr'ē), *n.* [For *puree.* See PUREE.] = INDIAN YELLOW, 1 a & 2.

pur·re'ic ac'id (pŭ·rē'ĭk). A yellow, crystalline, organic acid, $C_{10}H_{16}O_{10}$, the magnesium salt of which occurs in Indian yellow; — called also *euxanthic acid.*

pur'rel (pûr'ĕl), *n.* A list prescribed by old English statutes to be made at ends of lengths of kersey cloth, to prevent fraudulent shortening. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

purre maw (pûr). The roseate tern. *Local, Eng.*

purr'er (pûr'ẽr), *n.* One who or that which purrs.

pur'rone (pûr'ōn), *n.* A yellow decomposition product, $C_{15}H_8O_4$, of purreic acid; — called also *euxanthone.*

purr'y (pûr'ĭ), *adj.* Like a purr.

‖pur' sang' (pür' säN'). [F.] Pure-blooded.

purse (pûrs), *n.* [ME. *purse, purs, pors,* fr. AS. *purs,* fr. LL. *bursa,* fr. Gr. *byrsa* hide, skin, leather, of uncert. origin. The initial *p* may be due to confusion with AS. *pusa, posa,* a bag, scrip. Cf. BURSARY, BURSCHENSCHAFT, DISBURSE, REIMBURSE.] **1.** A small bag or pouch, the opening of which is made to draw together closely, used esp. to carry money in; by extension, any receptacle for money carried on the person; a pocketbook; a portemonnaie. "Who steals my *purse* steals trash." *Shak.*
2. Hence, the contents of a purse, or something of value resembling such contents; a treasury; finances; means; money; as, the public *purse;* to live within one's *purse.*
3. Any bag, pouch, or the like, resembling in form a money purse; as, the *purse* of some fishing nets.
4. a *Obs. exc. Dial.* The scrotum. **b** The portion of the scrotum remaining after a domestic animal has been castrated.
5. A sum of money, usually one to which contestants or their owners do not contribute, offered as a prize, or a sum collected as a present; as, to win the *purse* in a race; to make up a *purse* for a shipwrecked crew.
6. In the Moslem Orient, a definite sum of money; as, in Turkey, 500 piasters make a *purse* of silver, and 10,000 a *purse* of gold. Cf. FOLLIS. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
7 A splinter or spark that pops from an open fire.
8. *Archery.* A cradle.
9. *pl. Bot.* Badderlocks.
10. *Horse Racing.* Short for PURSE RACE.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

purse-eyed	purse-mad	purse-snatching, *adj.*
purse-lined	purse-pinched	purse-swollen
purse-lipped	purse-shaped	

purse, *v.;* PURSED (pûrst); PURS'ING (pûr'sĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To put into a purse. "I will . . . *purse* the ducats." *Shak.*
2. *Figurative senses:* **a** *Obs.* To pocket, as a wrong; to suppress, as anger. **b** *Obs.* To net, or capture, as one's heart. **c** *Rare.* To focus; to concentrate **d** To prevent access to by closing; — with *up.* *Lamb.*
3. To draw up or contract into folds or wrinkles, like the mouth of a purse; to pucker; knit.
Thou . . . didst contract and *purse* thy brow. *Shak.*
4. Specif., to draw closed (the mouth of a purse net)
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To steal purses. *Obs.*
2. To become puckered; to pucker one's lips, brow, etc.

purse bearer. **a** The bearer of a purse; treasurer; bursar. **b** Specif., *Eng.,* an official of the Crown Office who bears the Great Seal before the Lord Chancellor.

purse crab. A large land crab (*Birgus latro*) of Ceylon, Mauritius, and other tropical islands of the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. It is related to the hermit crabs, but has a broad symmetrical abdomen. It lives in the ground, and feeds on fruit, esp. coconuts; it sometimes weighs twenty pounds.

Purse Crab (*Birgus latro*).

purse cutter. A cutpurse. — **purse cutting.**

pursed (pûrst), *adj.* Having or provided with money; — usually in combinations; as, well-*pursed. Now Rare.*

purse'ful (pûrs'fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). All that is, or can be, contained in a purse.

purse isinglass. See ISINGLASS, 1.

purse line *or* **rope.** The rope by which a purse net or seine is pursed.

purse maker. One who makes, or manufactures, purses.

purse net. A large net or seine designed to be set around a school of fish and so arranged that, after the ends have been brought together, the bottom can be closed. Purse nets range from 250 to 400 yards in length and from 18 to 20 yards in depth, and are set in the open sea from two large boats. The upper edge of the net is supported by floats, and the lower edge is weighted by brass rings through which the purse line passes. When the ends of the net have been brought together, the ends of this line are passed through pulleys on a heavy lead weight, called a *tom,* which is dropped overboard and by its descent puckers together the bottom of the net. Purse nets are extensively used in the capture of menhaden and are sometimes used for other fishes, as mackerel.

purse pride. Pride of money.

purse'-proud', *adj.* Proud or arrogant because of one's wealth.

purs'er (pûr'sẽr), *n.* [See PURSE; cf. BURSAR.] **1.** A purse maker. *Obs.*
2. *Nav.* A paymaster. *Obs.* Hence: **a** A clerk on a passenger vessel who keeps the accounts, as of freight, tickets, etc. **b** *Colloq.* Any paymaster or cashier. **c** *Cornwall, Eng.* A manager of a cost-book company.

purse race. *Horse Racing.* A race for a fixed purse to which entries close less than six weeks before the opening day of the meet.

purse rat. A pocket gopher.

purse ring. **1.** A ring, or one of the rings, to which purse strings are attached. *Rare.*
2. One of the rings on a purse net for the purse line.

purse rope. = PURSE LINE.

purse seine. A purse net.

purse silk. A smooth, tightly twisted silk thread used for embroidery, knitting, and the like.

purse spider. A spider (*Atypus abbotti*) which forms a purse-shaped web at the base of tree trunks. *Southern U.S.*

purse string. Usually *pl.* One of the draw-strings of a purse by which its mouth is opened or closed, as in the phrase *to tighten, or loosen, one's purse strings,* to be less or more liberal.

purse'-string', *adj.* That is drawn in the manner of a purse string; as, a *purse-string* suture.

purse'-string' su'ture. *Surg.* A suture passed as a running stitch in and out along the edge of a circular wound in such a way that, when the ends of the thread are drawn tight, the wound is closed like a purse.

purse tassel. The feathered hyacinth.

purse weight. The weight, or sinker, of a purse net.

Pur'shi·a (pûr'shĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after F. T. *Pursh* (1774–1820), Am. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs of the rose family (Rosaceae), having as its only known species *P. tridentata,* a valuable winter forage of the western United States. It has small, solitary, yellow flowers and pubescent achenes.

pur'si·ness (pûr'sĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* State of being pursy; condition of being swollen or puffed up, as with pride, self-importance, or the like.

purs'lane (pûrs'lān; -lĭn), *n.* [OF. *porcelaine, pourcelaine* (cf. It. *porcellana*), corrupt. fr. L. *porcilaca,* for *portulaca.*] Any plant of the family Portulacaceae. The common purslane is *Portulaca oleracea,* an annual with fleshy, succulent, obovate leaves, used as a potherb, for salads, etc. It is widely distributed in both hemispheres, and in sandy soils is a troublesome weed. *P. grandiflora* is the garden purslane or rose moss. See PORTULACACEAE, PORTULACA.

purslane family. The Portulacaceae.

purslane speedwell. A North American annual herb (*Veronica peregrina*) with small white flowers, widely distributed as a weed in South America and the Old World.

purslane sphinx. The white-lined sphinx.

purslane tree. A South African fleshy shrub (*Portulacaria afra*), the foliage of which is used as fodder.

purs'ley (pûrs'lĭ; *colloq. or dial.* pŭs'lĭ), *n.* Purslane.

pur·su'al (pẽr·sū'ăl), *n.* Act of pursuing; pursuit.

pur·su'ance (-ăns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *poursivance.* See PURSUANT.] **1.** Act of pursuing, esp. of chasing, seeking after, continuing, or following up; as, the *pursuance* of truth or a train of thought; now, chiefly, a carrying out or into effect; the action of executing; prosecution; as, engaged in *pursuance* of his researches; to require immediate *pursuance* of his orders.
2. That which is pursuant; consequence; also, sequence; specif., the body of a discourse.

pur·su'ant (pẽr·sū'ănt), *adj.* [OF. *poursuiant,* pres. part. See PURSUE; cf. PURSUIVANT.] **1.** Acting or done in consequence or in prosecution (of anything); hence, agreeable; conformable; following; according; — with *to* or *of.*
The conclusion which I draw from these premises, *pursuant* to the query laid down. *Waterland.*
2. That is in pursuit or pursuing; — sometimes with *of.*

pur·su'ant, *adv.* Agreeably; conformably; according; as, *pursuant* to our contract.

pur·su'ant, *n.* **1.** A prosecutor. *Obs.*
2. One pursuing; a pursuer.

pur·su'ant·ly, *adv.* Pursuant.

pur·sue' (pẽr·sū'), *v.;* -SUED' (-sūd'); -SU'ING. [ME. *pursuen, porsuen, porsewen,* fr. OF. *porsivre, poursuir* (F. *poursuivre*), fr. (assumed) VL. *prosequere, proseguire,* for L. *prosequi,* fr. *pro* forward + *sequi* to follow. See SUE; cf. PROSECUTE, PURSUIVANT.] *Transitive:* **1.** a *Now*

Rare. To follow with enmity; to persecute; harass. **b** To follow with a view to overtake; to follow eagerly, or with haste; to chase; as, to *pursue* a hare. "We happiness *pursue;* we fly from pain." *Prior.*
2. To seek; to use or adopt measures to obtain. "Seek peace and *pursue* it." *Ps.* xxxiv. 14.
3. To proceed along, with a view to some end or object; to follow; as, the administration *pursued* a wise course.
4. To proceed with or according to; as, to *pursue* advice, an inquiry, a system.
5. To follow in attendance or in sequence. *Now Rare.*
6. To prosecute; to be engaged in; as, to *pursue* an occupation, one's studies.
7. Figuratively, to continue to afflict, as illness or consequences.
8. To follow with the eye or mentally.
9. *Obs.* **a** To attempt to reach or attain. **b** To follow up to avenge or punish.
10. *Law.* To follow or seek by judicial proceedings; to prosecute; as, he *pursued* his legal remedies.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To go in pursuit; to follow.
The wicked flee when no man *pursueth.* *Prov.* xxviii. 1.
2. To continue; proceed, esp. as in a discourse.
3. *Obs.* **a** To make suit; to plead. **b** To follow one as leader or master. **c** To follow as a sequel.
4. *Scots Law.* To bring suit; prosecute; — often with *for.*
Syn. — See FOLLOW. **Ant.** — Flee.

pur·su'er (pĕr·sū'ĕr), *n.* One who pursues; specif.: **a** One who chases. **b** *Obs.* A persecutor. **c** *Chiefly Eccl. & Scots Law.* A plaintiff; a prosecutor.

pur·suit' (pĕr·sūt'), *n.* [ME. *poursuit,* fr. OF. *poursuite,* fr. the v. See PURSUE.] **1.** Act of pursuing, or following to overtake, esp. a following with haste to kill or capture; chase; as, the *pursuit* of game, an enemy, or a thief.
What mad *pursuit?* What struggle to escape? *Keats.*
2. *Obs.* **a** Persecution; affliction. **b** A suing or pleading; suit; entreaty. **c** *Scot.* An attacking; assault. **d** = PURSUANCE, 2.
3. That which one pursues, or engages in, as a course of business or occupation; continued employment; as, mercantile *pursuits;* a literary *pursuit.*
4. A following with a view to reach, accomplish, or obtain; endeavor to attain to, gain, or achieve; as, the *pursuit* of knowledge, happiness, pleasure, a plan; also, the end pursued; an objective.
5. *Law.* Prosecution. *Obs. exc. Eccl. & Scots Law.*
Syn. — See OCCUPATION.

pursuit airplane. = PURSUIT PLANE.

pur·suit'me'ter (pĕr·sūt'mē'tĕr), *n. Psychol.* A device for testing the co-ordination of eyes and hand in the task of keeping a spot of light from deviating from its appointed position by quick reactive movements of the hand.

pursuit pendulum. *Psychol.* An instrument to test ability to follow a moving object with the eye or with the hand, consisting essentially of a vibrating pendulum. In one form, the motion of the eyeball as the eye follows the pendulum is photographed.

pursuit plane. *Mil.* A military airplane designed and armed especially for fighting the enemy's aircraft.

pursuit squadron. See SQUADRON.

pur'sui·vant (pûr'swĭ·vănt), *n.* [F. *poursuivant,* prop. pres. part. of *poursuivre.* See PURSUE; cf. PURSUANT.] **1.** *Heralds' College.* A functionary ranking below a herald, but having similar duties; — called also **pursuivant of arms;** an attendant on the heralds. Also used figuratively. In early times noblemen had special pursuivants, who generally took their titles from the armorial insignia of their lords. Among such are the *Antelope, Blanch Lion,* and *Falcon.* Those of the Heralds' College are ***Rouge Croix,*** named from St. George's cross; ***Blue Mantle***; ***Rouge Dragon,*** named from Henry VII's dexter supporter; and ***Portcullis.*** Those of the Lyon King-of-Arms are ***Bute, Carrick, March,*** and ***Unicorn,*** instituted under James III of Scotland. There were also formerly ***Dingwall, Kintyre,*** and ***Ormond.*** The pursuivants of the Ulster King-of-Arms are ***Athlone*** and ***Cork.***
The herald Hope, forerunning Fear,
And Fear, the *pursuivant* of Hope. *Longfellow.*
2. The king's messenger; a state messenger; hence, by extension, any messenger. *Obs.*
3. A squire; follower; attendant. *Archaic.*

pur'sui·vant (pûr'swĭ·vănt), *v. t.* To deliver to or by a pursuivant; to pursue; tend. *Obs.*

pur'sy (pûr'sĭ), *dial.* pŭs'ĭ), *adj.;* PUR'SI·ER; PUR'SI·EST. [AF. *pursif,* fr. OF. *polsif* (F. *poussif*), ult. fr. L. *pulsare* to beat, throb, agitate. See PUSH.] **1.** Short-winded or asthmatic; short-breathed, esp. because of corpulence, hence, fat; puffy; obese.
But the *pursy* old landlord just waddl'd upstairs. *R. Burns.*
2. Swollen with pampering or luxurious living; characterized by or arising from arrogance of wealth, self-indulgence, or the like. "*Pursy* insolence." *Shak.*

pur'sy (pûr'sĭ), *adj.* **1.** Pursed, or puckered up; as, a *pursy* mouth.
2. Well-pursed; wealthy; purse-proud. Cf. 1st PURSY, 2.
3. Baggy like a purse. Cf. 1st PURSY, 1.

pursy minnow. A killifish (*Cyprinodon variegatus*) of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States. It reaches a length of from two to four inches.

pur'te·nance (pûr'tē·nănS), *n.* [ME. *purtenaunce.* See APPURTENANCE, PERTINENCE.] **1.** That which pertains to something; an appurtenance. *Obs.*
2. The heart, liver, and lungs of an animal; entrails. *R.*
Roast [it] with fire, his head with his legs, and with the *purtenance* [*Rev. Ver.,* inwards] thereof. *Ex.* xii. 9.

Pu·ru' (pōō·rōō'), *n.* = PURUPURU.

Pu'ru·ha' (pōō'rōō·ä'), *n.* An Indian of a tribe, believed to have constituted a distinct stock, formerly dwelling in the Province of Chimborazo, Ecuador, but now merged in the general population. — *adj.* Pertaining to or designating the linguistic family of the Puruhas.

pu'ru·lence (pū'rōō·lĕns; pūr'ū-), *n.* Also **pu'ru·len·cy** (-lĕn·sĭ). [LL. *purulentia.*] *Med.* Quality or state of being purulent; the generation of pus; also, the pus.

pu'ru·lent (-lĕnt), *adj.* [L. *purulentus,* fr. *pus, puris,* pus, matter. See PUS.] *Med.* Consisting of pus, or matter; of the nature of pus; attended with suppuration; as, *purulent* inflammation. — **pu'ru·lent·ly,** *adv.*

pu'ru·loid (-loid), *adj.* [See PURULENT; -OID.] *Med.* Resembling pus; pyoid.

Pu'ru·pu·ru' (pōō'rōō·pōō·rōō'), *n.* See ARAUAN.

pur'u·sha (pōōr'ōō·shä), *n.* [Skr. *puruṣa* man.] *Hindu Philos.* The male or static principle in the godhead; spirit as opposed to matter. See PRAKRITI. Also, the primal or eternal male, the source of creation; hence [*cap.*], an epithet applied to any of the greater deities.

pur'u·shar'tha (pōōr'ōō·shär'tä), [Skr. *puruṣārtha,* lit., purpose of man.] *Hinduism.* The purpose or legitimate preoccupation of human life, including dharma (duty), artha (worldly success), kama (love, pleasure), moksha (salvation).

Pur'u·shot'ta·ma (-shōt'tä·mä), *n.* [Skr. *puruṣottama* best of men, highest spirit.] *Hindu Philos.* The supreme spirit.

Pur'ves flue *or* **tube** (pûr'vĕs; -vĭs). [After the inventor, *Purves,* of Lloyd's registry.] *Steam Boilers.* A flue or tube with thickened transverse ribs or corrugations rather widely spaced.

pur·vey' (pûr·vā'), *v.;* -VEYED' (-vād'); -VEY'ING. [ME. *purveien, porveien,* fr. OF. *porveeir* (pres. 3d pl. *porveient*), *porveoir* [F. *pourvoir*], fr. L. *providere.* See PROVIDE; cf. PURVIEW.] *Transitive:* **1.** To foresee; to provide; to see to, arrange, or order in advance. *Obs.*
2. To furnish or equip (one), as with provisions, a necessity, or the like. *Archaic.*
3. To furnish, procure, or supply, as equipment, a necessity, or, now usually, provisions.
For such is all the mental food *purveyed.* *Cowper.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To provide; to make provision or preparations. *Obs.*
2. To serve as purveyor; esp., to supply provisions.
3. Figuratively, to provide or convey something essential; to lend necessary assistance; to serve as source of supply; — with *to* or *for.*
The function of the eye is now purely ministerial; it merely *purveys* for the ear. *Lanier.*
4. To pander; — with *to.* *Obs.* *Burke.*

pur·vey', *n. Obs.* **a** A purveying; something purveyed; a provision. **b** *Eng.* A parish assessment, or tax.

pur·vey'a·ble (-ä·b'l), *adj.* **a** Making purveyance (sense 1); provident. *Chaucer.* **b** Procurable; also, marketable.

pur·vey'al (-ăl), *n.* A procuring. *Rare.*

pur·vey'ance (-vā'ăns), *n.* [ME. *purveaunce, purveiaunce,* fr. OF. *porveance* foresight, prudence, provision. See PURVEY; cf. PROVIDENCE.] **1.** Providence; foresight; prevision. *Obs.*
2. The act or fact of providing in advance; preparation; prudent direction or management. *Obs.*
3. That which is purveyed; specif., provisions; supplies. *Obs.*
4. Act or process of purveying, or procuring, esp. provisions; as, the *purveyance* of supplies for an army.
5. *Eng. Law.* A providing of supplies or services for the crown or sovereign by pre-emption or impressment at a valuation fixed by appraisers appointed by the purveyors or by the purveyors themselves. This was formerly a royal prerogative generally in Europe. The prices fixed were often much below the market value, and the owners, who had no choice as to sale, were commonly paid in treasury tallies. The right was abolished in England by 12 Car. II. c. 24 (1660).

pur·vey'an·cer (-ăn·sĕr), *n.* Purveyor. *Coleridge.*

pur·vey'or (pûr·vā'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *purveour,* fr. OF. *po(u)rveor* (F. *pourvoyeur*). See PURVEY; cf. PROVEDITOR.] **1.** One who purveys, provides, or procures; now, usually, one who provides victuals, or whose business is to make provisions for the table; a victualer; a caterer; specif., *Obs.,* an official whose duty it was to secure necessary supplies for a city, army, or the like.
2. An officer who formerly provided or exacted provision, under the right of purveyance. *Eng.*
3. A procurer; a pimp; a bawd. *Addison.*

pur'view (pûr'vū), *n.* [OF. *porveü, pourveü,* provided, resolved (F. *pourvu* provided), past part. of *porveoir* (F. *pourvoir*). See PURVEY, VIEW; cf. PROVISO.] **1.** *a Law.* The body of a statute, or the part that begins with "*Be it enacted,*" and ends before the enacting clause, as distinguished from *preamble,* saving clause, or proviso. **b** Hence: The limit or scope of a statute; the whole extent of its intention or provisions. *Marshall.*
2. The sphere or fixed limits of one's authority, jurisdiction, competence, design, or the like; province; scope; field; as, beyond the *purview* of a legislative body.
3. Range of physical or mental vision; compass or reach of sight, understanding, or experience.
Blake conceived that it was his vocation to bring this mystical illumination, this vision of reality, within the *purview* of ordinary men. *E. Underhill.*

pur·voe' (pŭr·vō'), *n.* [Marathi *parbhū,* fr. Skr. *parabhū* of strange birth.] The writer caste. *India.*

pur·wan'nah (pŭr·wăn'ä), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *parwānah.*] An order; a written pass or permit; a royal grant. *Anglo-Ind.*

pus (pŭs), *n.* [L. See FOUL; cf. PURULENT.] *Med.* The yellowish-white opaque creamy matter produced by suppuration. It consists of exudate and dead, disintegrating tissue infiltrated with bacteria and numerous leucocytes, or their remains. The leucocytes, attracted to the region by the bacteria or other agents causing the injury, are chiefly of the polymorphonuclear type (formerly called **pus cells** or **corpuscles**). They ingest the bacteria and excrete ferments which soften and digest the injured tissue.

Pus (pōōs), *n.* [Skr. *Puṣya, Pauṣa.*] See HINDU CALENDAR.

-pus. [NL.] *Bot. & Zool.* A combining form, from Greek *-pous,* meaning *-footed,* used in generic names, chiefly in zoology, as in *Lycopus, Pygopus.* Cf. -PODA.

Pusch·kin'i·a (pōōsh·kĭn'ĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after Count Apollon Mussin-*Pushkin* of Russia.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of small Asiatic bulbous herbs (family Liliaceae) containing two species often cultivated for their blue-veined, white, spring-blooming flowers. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

Pu'sey·ism (pū'zĭ·ĭz'm), *n. Eccl. Hist.* Tractarianism (which see); — so called from E. B. Pusey (1800–82), one of the leaders of the movement.

Pu'sey·is'ti·cal (-ĭs'tĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also **Pu'sey·is'tic** (-tĭk). Of or pertaining to Puseyism.

Pu'sey·ite (pū'zĭ·ĭt), *n.* An adherent of Puseyism; a High-Churchman.

push (pōōsh), *v.;* PUSHED (pōōsht); PUSH'ING. [F. *pousser,* fr. L. *pulsare,* v. intens. fr. *pellere, pulsum,* to beat, knock, push. See 2d PULSE; cf. PURSY.] *Transitive:* **1.** To press against with force in order to drive or impel; to move or endeavor to move away or ahead by steady pressure, without striking; — opposed to *draw* and *pull;* as, to *push* a wheelbarrow; to *push* a door open, a boat off, or one out of the way.
2. To thrust against, as with horns; to butt. *Now Dial.*
If the ox shall *push* a manservant or maidservant, . . . the ox shall be stoned. *Ex.* xxi. 32.
3. To thrust forward, downward, outward, or the like; to put forth; as, some plants *push* their roots deep into the soil.
4. To press or urge forward, onward, to completion, with insistence, or the like; to prosecute, carry on, or promote with vigor or effectiveness; to drive; to extend; as, to *push* the war into the enemy's country.
5. To bear hard upon, so as to involve in difficulty, embarrassment, or the like; as, to be *pushed* for funds.
6. At bridge, to force (an opponent) beyond the point of safe bidding.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To press against something with steady force in order to drive or impel.
2. To make a thrust, as with the horns or with a sword; also, *Now Poetic,* to thrust oneself or itself.
The fairest face that morn e'er look'd upon
Push'd through a screen of roses. *Keats.*
3. To make an attack or hostile advance. *Obs.*
At the time of the end shall the king of the south *push* at him; and the king of the north shall come against him. *Dan.* xi. 40.
4. To press forward against obstacles or opposition or with energy; to advance persistently; as, the crowd *pushed* forward against the ropes.
5. To exert oneself continuously, vigorously, or obtrusively to gain a desired end, as success or social advancement; to work or drive hard; — sometimes used reflexively.
Syn. — PUSH, SHOVE, THRUST. PUSH implies the application of force by a body already in contact with the object to be impelled; to SHOVE is esp. to push continuously, or along the surface of another body; to THRUST is to push or shove violently or forcibly, sometimes by means of a body which is already in motion before it reaches the object to be impelled; as, to *push* an object over a precipice; to *shove* a table across the floor; "They . . . *thrust* him out of the city" (*Luke* iv. 29); "*Thrust* in thy sickle, and reap" (*Rev.* xiv. 15).
Ant. — Pull, draw.

push off. **a** Of a person rowing a boat or the boat so rowed, to move away from shore by pushing, esp. by using forward strokes; hence, *Colloq.,* to start; to begin. **b** To go away; to get out; — often in the imperative as a command.

push (pōōsh), *n.* [From PUSH, *v.*] **1.** Pressure or an exertion of pressure; as: **a** *Now R.* An assault or attack; an effort.
Exact reformation is not perfected at the first *push.* *Milton.*
b Stress of circumstances; extremity; a time or occasion for action; an emergency. Cf. PINCH. **c** A thrust with a pointed weapon, horn, or the like. **d** Any thrust, pressure, impulse, or force steadily applied without striking; a shove; as, the *push* of a crowd. **e** An advance overcoming obstacles; as, a *push* over the unknown arctic.
2. [Origin uncert.; perh. a different word.] A pustule; a pimple; a boil. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
3. **a** An act in promotion of another's interests; influence so exerted. **b** Nonphysical pressure, influence, or compulsion, whether internal or external; also, an instance of its exertion; a drive. **c** *Colloq.* Aggressive energy; vigorous enterprise.
4. **a** A crowded mass of people. **b** *Dial.* A mass of collected water.
5. *Slang.* **a** A company or set of associates; specif., an influential, limited, or exclusive set; as, the social *push;* the political *push;* he is not in the *push.* **b** *Australia.* A gang of larrikins, or street rowdies.
6. A part to be pushed, as the button of an electric bell.
7. A blow; a knock. *Obs.*
8. In a lumber camp, the foreman. *Slang.*
9. *Mech.* Thrust.
10. *Mil.* A strong, well-organized offensive, engaged in by large bodies of troops. *Slang.*

push (pōōsh), *interj.* Pish; tush. — *n.* In the phrase ***to make a push at,*** to regard contemptuously.

push, *adj.* **1.** Pushing; that pushes.
2. Operated or propelled by pushing; as, a *push* button or bell; a *push* bicycle.

push-. A combining form of the verb *push,* denoting *that pushes* or *is moved by a push* or *pushing,* as in *push-cart, push-pin,* etc.

Pu'shan (pōō'shän), *n.* [Skr. *Pūṣan,* lit., the Prosperer.] *Vedic Myth.* A celestial shepherd god, guardian of roads and cattle, and conductor of the souls of the dead.

push'ball' (pōōsh'bôl'), *n.* A game in which each of two sides endeavors to push a large, inflated, leather-covered ball, about six feet in diameter, across the opponents' goal; also, the ball used in this game.

push bicycle. A pedal bicycle, as disting. from a motor bicycle. Hence, **push cyclist,** etc. *All Brit.*

push bike. A push bicycle. *Colloq., Brit.*

push bolt. A door bolt moved by pushing with the hand instead of with a key.

push broach. *Mach.* See 1st BROACH, 8 **a.**

push'-broach', *v. t. Mach.* To broach with a push broach.

push button. A small button or knob which, when pushed, actuates a lighting switch, a latching or signaling device, or the like, esp. by making or breaking an electric circuit. — **push'-but'ton,** *adj.*

push car. Any of various four-wheeled handcarts or hand cars, used esp. on railroad platforms and by track repairers; also, an intermediate car connecting a locomotive and a train to be pushed on to a ferryboat.

push'cart' (pōōsh'kärt'), *n.* A cart or barrow pushed by hand, used chiefly by street peddlers or venders.

push'er (pōōsh'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which pushes; as: **a** A pusher locomotive. **b** A utensil, usually in the form of a small metal hoe, used by a child at meals to push food on to a spoon or fork. **c** *Colloq.* A pushing or aggressive person. **d** *Mach.* A machine part for pushing something.

pusher airplane. See AIRPLANE.

pusher grade. *Railroads.* A grade steeper than the ruling grade (which see), and requiring a pusher locomotive to be used with a (freight) train of normal weight.

push fit. *Mach.* A snug fit or wringing fit. See 5th FIT, 4.

push'ful, *adj.* Full of push, or aggressive energy; enterprising. — **push'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **push'ful·ness,** *n.*

push hoe. *Agric.* A scuffle hoe.

push'ing, *part. adj.* Enterprising; energetic; also, forward; officious. — **push'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **push'ing·ness,** *n.*

push'mo·bile (pōōsh'mō·bēl), *n.* [*push* + *-mobile* as in auto*mobile.*] A toy vehicle resembling an automobile and propelled by pushing. *U. S.*

push moraine. *Geol.* See MORAINE.

push'-off', *n.* **1.** The action of pushing off (see *push off,* under PUSH, *v.*); also, a send-off.
2. *Elec.* A rod or tube in compression used for keeping a trolley wire in its proper position.

push'pin' (pōōsh'pĭn'), *n.* **1.** **a** A children's game in which one player tries to push or fillip his pin over that of another player. **b** Something childish, inane, or trivial; child's play.
2. A steel point with a projecting glass or metal head, for sticking into a wall or board. It is used chiefly as a picture hook or as an indicator on a map.

---

pur'ty (pûr'tĭ). Dial. var. of PRETTY.
Pu'ru·ko·to'. Var. of PORO-[KOTO.]
Pur'va Mi·mam'sa (pōōr'wä). See MIMAMSA.
pur·veyd'. Purveyed. *Ref. Sp.*
pur·vey'or·ess, *n., fem.* of PURVEYOR.
pur·vide', - **pur·vid'er.** Dial. vars. of PROVIDE, PROVIDER.
pus. † PUSS.
pusant, pusaunt. † PUISSANT.
push'ion, push'on (*Scot.* pōōsh'ŭn). Dial. vars. of PORSON.
pushm (pŭsh'm), **push'mi·na** (pŭsh'mē·nä). Vars. of PASHM, PASHMINA.
push'-out' chuck. *Mach.* See [6th CHUCK, 5.]

push plane. A kind of toy airplane.

push'-pull' (66), *adj. Elec.* Pertaining to a modification of parallel connection of two electrical devices such that at any instant current is in opposite directions in the two; as, *push-pull* connection of electron tubes.

push rake. *Agric. Mach.* = HAY SWEEP.

push shot. **a** *Billiards & Pool.* Any shot in which the cue remains in contact with the cue ball until the cue ball has touched the object ball. **b** *Golf.* A stroke played with stiff wrists, the ball being struck a downward blow. The result is a flat trajectory and a stop with little run after landing.

push'wain'ling (pŏŏsh'wān'lĭng), *n.* [*push-* as in *push-cart* + *wainling*, dim. of *wain.*] A perambulator. *Swinburne.*

pu'sil·la·nim'i·ty (pū'sĭ·lə·nĭm'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *pusillanimité*, fr. LL. *pusillanimitas.*] Quality or state of being pusillanimous; weakness of spirit; cowardliness.

pu'sil·lan'i·mous (-lăn'ĭ·mŭs), *adj.* [LL. *pusillanimis*, fr. *pusillus* very little (akin to L. *pusus* boy, and *puer*) + *animus* the mind. See FOAL; ANIMOSITY.] **1.** Destitute of manly strength and firmness of mind; of weak or mean spirit; cowardly; — of persons.
2. Evincing, arising from, or characterized by, weakness of spirit and want of courage; as, *pusillanimous* counsels.
Syn. — Faint-hearted, mean-spirited. See COWARDLY.
Ant. — Daring, courageous. See BRAVE.
—pu'sil·lan'i·mous·ly, *adv.*—**pu'sil·lan'i·mous·ness,** *n.*

pus pan *or* **basin.** *Surg. & Med.* A pan of special shape for close application to the body, used in hospitals for the collection of pus from a wound being dressed.

puss (pŏŏs), *n.* [Prob. imitative, perh. of cat's spitting; cf. D. *poes*, Ir. & Gael. *pus.*] **1.** A cat; — a pet name, applied sometimes to other animals, esp. to a hare, a skunk, etc.
2. A young woman or a child; — used in affection or reproach.

puss, *n.* [Ir. *pus.*] Lip; mouth; face; a pout. *Slang & Dial.*

puss. Dial. var. of PURSE.

puss'cat' (pŏŏs'kăt'), *n.* Pussycat.

puss clover (pŏŏs). The rabbit-foot clover.

Puss in Boots. The subject and title of a nursery tale derived from a fairy story in the *Nights* of Straparola and Charles Perrault's *Tales* (1697). The wonderful cat secures a princess and a fortune for his master, a poor young miller, whom he passes off as the rich Marquis of Carabas.

puss, *or* **pussy, in the corner.** A children's game in which all the players but one occupy corners of a room, or certain goals, and exchange places at a signal, the one without a corner endeavoring to get a vacant corner; — called also *pussy wants a corner.*

puss'ley (pŭs'lĭ), *n.* Also **puss'ly.** The common purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*). *U. S.*

puss moth. A light-colored, stout-bodied European notodontid moth (*Dicranura vinula*) whose larva feeds on poplar and willow leaves.

pus'sy (pŭs'ĭ), *adj. Med.* Full of, or like, pus.

puss'y (pŏŏs'ĭ), *n.; pl.* PUSSIES (-Iz). [Dim. of *puss.*]
1. A pet name for a cat; also, an endearing name for a girl.
2. *a Colloq.* A catkin of the pussy willow. **b** The rabbit-foot clover.
3. The game of tipcat or the cat used in it.
4. A hare. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

puss'y, *adj.* Pussylike.

puss'y, *adj.* Corrupt. of PURSY. *U. S.*

puss'y-cat' (pŏŏs'ĭ·kăt'), *n.* **a** = PUSSY, a cat. **b** The pussy willow *Salix discolor.* **c** The rabbit-foot clover.

pussy clover. The rabbit-foot clover.

puss'y-foot' (pŏŏs'ĭ·fŏŏt'), *v. i.* **1.** To tread or move warily or stealthily, as a cat does.
2. To refrain from committing oneself, as in regard to a question at issue; to make guarded or equivocal statements of one's views; to hedge; as, to *pussyfoot* on disarmament. — **puss'y-foot'ed,** *adj.* — **-foot'ing,** *n. & adj.* — **-foot·ism** (-fŏŏt·ĭz'm), *n.*

puss'y-foot', *adj.* **a** Characterized by a pussyfooting policy. **b** Of or pertaining to, or advocating, Prohibitionism; as, a *pussyfoot* candidate; — from the nickname *Pussyfoot* of Wm. E. Johnson (b. 1862), American Prohibitionist, given him before he began to campaign for prohibition. — **puss'y-foot',** *n. Both Slang or Colloq.*

puss'y-foot'er (-fŏŏt'ĕr), *n. Slang or Colloq.* **a** One who pussyfoots. **b** An advocate or adherent of Prohibitionism.

pussy in the corner. Puss in the corner.

puss'y's-paws' (pŏŏs'ĭz·pôz'), *n.* A Californian herb (*Calyptridium umbellatum*), family Portulacaceae, with a scapose spike of pink or white flowers rising from a dense rosette of leaves.

puss'y-toe' (pŏŏs'ĭ·tō'), *n.* Any cat's-foot of the genus *Antennaria*, esp. *A. plantaginifolia.*

pussy wants a corner. Puss in the corner.

puss'y wil'low (pŏŏs'ĭ). Any willow having large cylindrical silky aments, esp. the American *Salix discolor.*

pus'tu·lant (pŭs'tū·lănt), *adj.* [LL. *pustulans*, pres. part. See PUSTULATE, *v.*] *Med.* Producing pustules. — *n.* A medicine that produces pustules, as croton oil.

pus'tu·lar (-lĕr), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, pustules; as, *pustular* prominences; *pustular* eruptions.
2. Covered with pustulelike prominences; pustulate.

pustular spot. *Plant Pathol.* A fungous disease of the peach, producing dark pustules on the fruit. It is probably identical with California blight.

pus'tu·late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [LL. *pustulatus*, past part. of *pustulare* to blister, fr. *pustula.* See PUSTULE.] To form into pustules, or blisters; to become pustulous.

pus'tu·late (-lăt), **pus'tu·lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Covered with pustulelike prominences.

pus'tu·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *pustulatio.*] Act of producing pustules, or state of being pustulated; also, a pustule.

pus'tu·la'tous (pŭs'tū·lā'tŭs), *adj.* Pustulate.

pus'tule (pŭs'tūl), *n.* [OF. or L.; OF. *pustule*, fr. L. *pustula*, also *pussula;* akin to Gr. *physa* bellows, blast, bubble, Lith. *puslė* bladder, vesicle, OSlav. *puchati* to blow. Cf. PREPUCE.] **1.** *Med.* A small circumscribed elevation of the skin with an inflamed base, containing pus.
2. Hence, any swelling or eruption resembling a pustule, as of the ground.
3. *Bot.* Any small pimplelike elevation, or spot resembling a blister, esp. a mark on a leaf due to a parasitic fungus.
4. *Zool.* A wart or dermal excrescence in certain amphibians, as toads.

pus'tuled (pŭs'tūld), *adj.* Having pustules.

pus'tu·li·form' (pŭs'tū·lĭ·fôrm'), *adj.* Having the form of pustule.

pus'tu·lose (-lōs), *adj.* [L. *pustulosus.*] *Bot.* Pustular.

pus'tu·lous (pŭs'tū·lŭs), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *pustuleux*, fr. L. *pustula* a pustule.] Resembling, covered with, or characterized by, pustules; pustulate; pustular; as, a *pustulous* skin or disease.

put (pŭt), *n.* [Origin uncert.; cf. W. *pwt* any short thing, *pwt o ddyn* a squab of a person, *pwtog* a short, thick woman.] A rustic; a clown; an awkward or uncouth person.
Queer country *puts* extol Queen Bess's reign. *Bramston.*

put (pŏŏt; *the pron.* pŭt *is common in dial., esp. in parts of Scotland; cf.* PUTT), *v.; past tense & past part.* PUT; *pres. part. & verbal n.* PUT'TING. [ME. *putten, puten*, fr. AS. *putian*, also *potian*, to push, thrust; akin to Icel. *pota*, D. *peuteren* to pick, fumble, stir, and perh. to E. *pother* to make a stir. Cf. 2d POTTER.] *Transitive:*
1. **a** To thrust; to push; to move in any direction; to impel; — now chiefly with adverbs, as *by* or *forth.* **b** *Now Dial. Eng.* To butt (something) with the horns or head. **c** *Now Archaic.* To remove; renounce; dismiss; — with *from;* as, to *put* pride from oneself. **d** To launch (a boat, etc.); to push (to the sea); as, to *put* a fleet to sea.
2. To throw or cast, esp., as in athletics, with a pushing motion "overhand," the hand being raised from the shoulder; as, to *put* the shot.
3. To drive or force; hence, to incite; entice; urge; constrain; oblige; as, to *put* (a horse) to work.
These wretches *put* us upon all mischief. *Swift.*
Thank him who *puts* me, loath, to this revenge. *Milton.*
4. **a** To bring to a (stated or implied) position or place or relation; to place; lay; set; as, to *put* a kettle on a fire; to *put* eggs in an incubator; to *put* a dish in its place; figuratively, to cause to be or exist in a specified relation, condition, or the like; as, to *put* things right; to *put* (one) to embarrassment; to bring to a stated mental or moral condition; to cause to experience (in connection with or by something mentioned); — usually with a preposition, as *in, to, on,* etc.; as, to *put* one in fear or to flight; to *put* an army to rout; he was *put* to shame; to *put* to the gallows, the sword, etc.; to *put* a theory in practice; to *put* a ship about; to *put* one on inquiry, or notice.
This present dignity,
In which that I have *put* you. *Chaucer.*
I will *put* enmity between thee and the woman. *Gen.* iii. 15.
He *put* no trust in his servants. *Job.* iv. 18.
b To bring (male and female) animals together for breeding; as, to *put* a ram to the ewes; to *put* a cow to the bull.
5. **a** To attach or attribute; as, to *put* a wrong construction on an act or expression; to *put* a value upon; to *put* a meaning to; to assign (something) to some cause or reason; as, to *put* (something) on the ground of health. **b** To devote or assign to some (specified) use or purpose. **c** To substitute (something) for or in place of (something else); — with *for;* as, to *put* a symbol for an idea or an entity.
6. To set (oneself) about; to devote (one's) energy to; — used reflexively; as, he *put* himself to the task.
7. To set before one for judgment, acceptance, or rejection; to bring to the attention; to offer; state; express; to formulate (a question); fig., to assume; suppose; — formerly sometimes, now rarely, followed by *that;* as, to *put* a question; to *put* a motion or resolution (in a legislative body); to *put* a case.
Let us now *put* that ye have leave. *Chaucer.*
8. To vomit. *Slang.*
9. *Obs.* **a** To drive by force, as of command or storm. **b** To lay down (one's life); to give up; to surrender. **c** To affirm; to deduce; to assert as a fact. **d** To establish; ordain.
10. *Mining.* To convey (coal) in the mine, as from the working to the tramway. *Dial. Eng.*
11. *Teleg.* To connect. *Slang.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To go or take one's course; betake oneself; — esp. hastily or in some manner or direction indicated by *for, about, back, in, out, to,* or the like.
His fury thus appeased, he *puts* to land. *Dryden.*
2. *a Obs. exc. Dial.* To push; thrust; to make a push; to bestir oneself; — esp. with *at, on,* or *with.* **b** *Dial. Eng.* To butt.
3. To sprout; shoot; grow forth; — of plants. *Now Dial.*
4. To flow (in or out of); — said of a stream; as, the river *puts* into a lake; also, formerly, of sap.
5. *Cards.* To play a card or a hand in the game called *put. Obs.*
6. *Leather Mfg.* To stretch and smooth skins or hides.
☞ For many phrases with *put,* see under some other important word in the phrase.

put aback. To repulse; reject; retard. *Obs.*

put about. **a** To disturb; annoy; disconcert.
Tom was rather *put about* by this speech. *T. Hughes.*
b To give (oneself) trouble. **c** To publish; to circulate. **d** *Naut.* To change direction by tacking, wearing, or jibing, as a ship; to go on another tack; figuratively, to change or reverse one's course; to turn back or around.

put abroad. To display; to spread out. *Obs.*

put a bug, or flea, in one's ear. To impart a secret or information intended to spur one to some action. *Slang, U. S.*

put a crimp in. See 3d CRIMP, 3.

put across. **a** To transport; carry over; as, to *put* one *across* a river. **b** *Slang, U. S.* To achieve some trick, stratagem, or deceit at someone's expense; as, they *put across* a fraud on him; — frequently in the phrase *to put one* (that is, something) *across.* Cf. *put* (something) *over.*

put again. To drive back; to repulse. *Obs.*

put a good face on. To give a fair or pleasing appearance to; to make the best of.
But she *put a good face on* the matter. *T. Hughes.*

put an end, or period, to. To end; terminate; stop.

put at. **a** *Obs.* To throw, as in a game; as, to *put at* the stone. Cf. *put the shot.* **b** To attack; to prosecute; specif., to dun. **c** *Dial. Eng.* To apply oneself; to set to. **d** *Local, U. S.* To talk or chatter persistently.

put away. **a** To renounce; discard. "I *put away* childish things." 1 *Cor.* xiii. 11. **b** *Obs.* To drive away; to expel. **c** *Obs.* To divorce by repudiation. **d** To part with; to dispose of. **e** To store; to place in reserve; to hide. **f** *Slang.* To kill. Cf. *put out of the way.*

put away for. *Naut.* To make a start for.

put away the crop. *Falconry.* = *put over* **h.**

put back. **a** To push or thrust backwards; hence (*Obs.*) to repulse; reject; also, to hinder; delay. **b** To refuse; deny. "I could not *put* him *back.*" *Shak.* **c** To replace; restore to a previous condition. **d** *Chiefly Naut.* To turn back; to return.

put behind. To put into the rear or background, or into a subordinate place.

put by. **a** To turn, set, push, or thrust, aside; to reject; to neglect; to get rid of. **b** To lay aside; to store up; as, to *put by* money. **c** *Obs.* To cause to miss or omit; to disappoint, deprive, or cheat of; to divert from.

put case. Put or suppose the case to be. *Obs.*

put down. To thrust, push, drive, impel, or to set or place, down or downward; specif.: **a** To suppress. **b** To degrade; depose. **c** To snub; to reduce to a lower rating or estimation. "Mark how a plain tale shall *put* you *down.*" *Shak.* **d** *Dial. Eng.* To kill. **e** *Colloq., Brit.* To give up; to discontinue; as, to *put down* an expense. **f** To make a written record of; to enter in a list; also, to subscribe. **g** To ascribe or attribute to; to estimate as, or account for. **h** To sink (a well, pit, etc.). **i** *Colloq.* To drink steadily; as, he had been *putting* it *down* all the evening. **j** *Print.* To set in small letters; to change from upper to lower case.

put fair. To bid fair; seem likely. *Obs.*

put for. **a** To set out vigorously for; to go as rapidly as possible toward. **b** *Obs.* To strive or try for; to attempt to gain.

put forth. **a** To thrust out; to extend, as the hand; to cause to come or push out; as, *put forth* one's foot. **b** To make manifest; to develop; also, to bring into action; to exert; as, to *put forth* strength; to *put forth* (one's) voice. **c** To propose, as a question, a riddle, or the like; to offer; to state; to propound. **d** To publish, as a book; to issue. **e** *Obs.* To set out or offer for sale. **f** To extrude or send out a growth; as, of a plant, to *put forth* leaves. "*Put forth* angel's plumage." *Browning.* **g** *Obs.* To thrust out; dismiss; expel; discharge. Specif., to put to service as apprentice or servant. Also, specif., to put out (an eye); to extinguish (a fire). **h** *Obs.* To invest (money); to place at interest. **i** To leave a port or haven, as a ship; to set out.

put forward. **a** To advance (one) to a position of prominence or responsibility; to provoke; to make conspicuous. **b** To cause to make progress; to aid. **c** To propose; to offer for consideration; as, to *put forward* an argument; also, to urge; as, to *put forward* a claim.

put or thrust home. To thrust, drive, cause to go, or carry through or to a goal or end; as, to *put* (a weapon) *home* in a body; to *put* (an accusation) *home* to one.

put in. **a** To call at or enter a place, as of refreshment. **b** To interpose; intervene. **c** To go into covert; — said of a bird escaping from a hawk. **d** To place or set (something) in (a designated situation, position, condition, or the like). **e** *Naut.* To conduct into harbor; to enter a harbor or place of shelter.

put in an appearance. To be present; to appear in person; *Law,* to enter an appearance; to appear.

put in for. **a** To make a request or claim for; as, *to put in for* a share of profits. **b** To offer oneself for; to stand as a candidate for.

put in mind. To remind.

put in, or into, one's head. To suggest to a person; also, formerly, to remind a person of.

put in one's oar. To give aid or advice; — commonly used of one who obtrudes aid or counsel uninvited.

put in possession. **a** To invest with ownership or occupancy; to place in charge of; as, to *put* (a bailiff) *in possession.* **b** To provide or furnish with, esp. to furnish with information; as, to *put* (one) *in possession* of the facts.

put in, or into, practice. **a** To put in action; practice; exercise. **b** *Obs.* To begin to practice; to set about. **c** *Obs* To attempt; plot. **d** *Obs.* To put or bring into use.

put in suit. *Law.* To bring (a disputed matter) to litigation.

put it on. To overcharge; to overload; to exaggerate; as, he *puts it on* thick. Cf. *put on. Colloq.*

put it over. **a** To accomplish or carry through (something); to bring about. **b** To accomplish a trick, fraud, or deceit; — usually with *on;* as, he *put it over* on her (he deceived her successfully). Cf. *put over.*

put it past one. To consider (something) beyond or not according to one's character; — in the phrase "I would not *put it past* him," I do not consider him incapable of, or unlikely to do, it. *Colloq., U. S.*

put off. **a** To lay aside; remove; take off; as, to *put off* clothes; to discard; as, to *put off* mortality. **b** To turn aside; to divert; to hinder; to elude; to frustrate; to baffle.
We might *put* him *off* with this answer. *Bentley.*
c To delay; defer; postpone; as, to *put off* repentance. See DEFER, *Syn.* **d** *Now Rare.* To get rid of; to dismiss (as a servant); to rid oneself of (as a thought); also, to dispose of (as by a sale); esp., to pass fraudulently; as, to *put off* a counterfeit note. **e** To push from land, as a boat; also, to leave land. **f** *Obs.* To take off the hat; to uncover. **g** *Obs.* To thrust or drive off; to repel. **h** *Colloq.* To disconcert; put out.

put on or upon. To add to; to superpose. Specif.: **a** To invest oneself with or cause oneself to wear; to take upon oneself; to assume. Also figuratively. **b** To impute or ascribe to; to charge upon or with. **c** *Obs.* To advance; to promote. **d** To impose upon; to inflict upon, esp. as a burden, pain, insult, blame, etc. "That which thou *puttest on* me, will I bear." 2 *Kings* xviii. 14. **e** To set to work or put into action; to turn or let on; as, to *put on* workmen; to *put on* steam. **f** To deceive; to impose upon; to trick. "The stork found he was *put upon.*" *L'Estrange.* **g** To cause to depend, subsist, rely, etc., upon; as, he *put* him *upon* bread and water. "This caution will *put* them *upon* considering." *Locke.* **h** To rouse; to incite; to instigate; also, to incite or instigate to. **i** To palm off on. **j** To add (something) to; overload; as, to *put on* the price; to *put on* weight. **k** To pretend; to feign; to assume (a false character). **l** To place (one's money or fate) upon some contingency; to stake; specif., to wager; as, to *put* a bet *on* a horse. **m** To advance the hands of a clock; hence, figuratively, to anticipate; as, to *put on* the time. **n** To assign (a person) to a particular duty or occupation; also, to assign (something) to a particular performance. **o** *Colloq.* To prepare and show (a stage performance, as a play, lecture, etc.). Also, to install (an exhibition, fair, pageant, etc.); to give (an actor) a part in a performance. **p** *Chiefly Scot.* To dress.

put on airs. = *give oneself airs,* under GIVE.

put one in a hole. To put one in a difficult or embarrassing position. *Colloq.*

put one in one's place. To reduce one to discipline or order; also, to snub; — often used ironically. *Colloq.*

put one in the head of (a thing). To suggest to one the idea of (a thing); to remind of; to put in one's head. *Obs.*

put one's back into. To give the whole of one's energy to.

put one's cards on the table. See under CARD, *n.*

---

pusht. Pushed. *Ref. Sp.*

Push'to. Var. of PASHTO.

Push'tu (pŭsh'tōō), *n.* See PASHTO.

push'um (-ŭm). Var. of PASHM.

pu'sill (pū'sĭl), *adj.* [L. *pusillus* very little.] Very little; petty. *Obs.*

pu·sil'i·ty, *n. Obs.*

pu'sil·la·nime', *adj.* [F.] = PUSILLANIMOUS. *Obs.*

pus'ley. Var. of PUSSLEY.

pus'se·wah, *n.* = PASSEWA.

puss'ie. Var. of PUSSY.

pussle. † PUCELLE.

puss'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

pus'tu·la ma·lig'na. [NL., malignant pustule.] = ANTHRAX, 2 c.

pus'tule-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

Put (pŭt). *Bib.*

put oneself out of the way. To give oneself trouble.
put oneself upon the country. *Law.* To demand a trial by jury. See COUNTRY, *n.*, 9.
put one's hand in one's pocket. To expend money; to give; esp., to give to charity.
put one's hand to the plow. To apply oneself to the task in hand.
put one's shoulder to the wheel. To give one's energy to a task or enterprise.
put one through his paces. See 1st PACE, 3.
put one through the mill. To subject one to severe training or discipline; also, to punish. *Colloq.*
put on lugs. See 3d LUG, 5.
put on one's thinking cap. To give oneself to thinking over a matter.
put on side. Also ***put on the dog.*** To assume a haughty or prideful attitude; to be or appear arrogant. *Slang.*
put on the grill. To subject to close questioning. *Slang.*
put out. **a** To thrust out; to eject; expel; dismiss. **b** To destroy the sight of (the eyes). **c** To put forth; to shoot, as a sprout. **d** To extinguish; as, to *put out* a fire; also, *Now Rare*, to destroy; to end; to overcome. **e** To place at interest; to invest; to loan; as, to *put out* funds; also, *Finance*, to offer (an issue of securities) on the market. **f** To provoke, displease, or offend; to vex; as, he was *put out* by my reply. **g** To protrude; to stretch forth; to extend; as, to *put out* the hand; to display; to place out, as a sign or notice. **h** To publish; as, to *put out* a pamphlet. **i** To confuse; disconcert; as, to *put* one *out* in speaking. **j** To spend; expend, as money. **k** To use; exert; as, to *put out* all one's strength. **l** To eliminate from a contest. **m** To place (a person or animal) away from home for some purpose; as, the child was *put out* to nurse; the cow was *put out* to graze. **n** To plant in the ground; — said esp. of seedlings. **o** To send work to be done elsewhere; as, to *put out* washing. **p** *Obs. exc. Dial.* To put forth (a voice, words, etc.).

She *put* a big laugh *out* of her. *Lady Gregory.*

q To go away; esp., to depart suddenly; to get out. **r** To smooth and flatten leather, as in finishing it. **s** *Baseball & Cricket.* To cause to be "out." **t** *Med.* To place out of joint; to dislocate; as, to *put out* the ankle. **u** *Naut.* To start; sail.
put out of face. To embarrass; shame; disconcert.
put out of one's head. To cause to be forgotten.
put out of the way. **a** To kill; destroy. **b** To give (one) trouble.
put over. **a** To place in authority over. *Shak.* **c** To defer; postpone, as a cause in court. **d** To transfer or transport across; as, to *put* one *over* the river. **e** *Obs.* To make over; assign. **f** *Slang.* To succeed in getting (something) done or accepted, generally with the implication of opposition overcome by force or craft; accomplish; also, to represent successfully; also, to put across (see *put across* **b**, above). **g** *Colloq.* To knock over; to kill. **h** *Falconry.* To remove meat from the gorge into the stomach; — said of a hawk. **i** *Naut.* To sail over or across.
put the cart before the horse. See under CART, *n.*
put the case. To suppose the case to be; to suppose.
put the change on or upon. To deceive by misrepresentation; to mislead. *Obs.*
put the hand to or unto. **a** To take hold of; as, to *put the hand to* the plow; hence, to engage in; begin; undertake. **b** To take or seize, as in theft.
put the last, or finishing, hand, or touch, to. To make the last corrections in; to complete; perfect.
put the shot. *Athletics.* To cast a heavy shot with a pushing motion overhand. See SHOT-PUT.
put the wind up. **a** To alarm (one); also, reflexive, to become alarmed. **b** To become angry or excited.
put this and that (or two and two) together. To draw the proper inference from given premises or related circumstances.
put through. **a** To carry, or to cause to go, through to completion; as, he *put through* a measure of legislation. *U. S.* **b** To cause (one) to perform (some act); as, to *put* one *through* a course of study, exercise, etc.; to *put* an animal *through* its tricks, paces, etc. **c** To cause (something) to penetrate or traverse (something else); as, to *put* a bullet *through* one. **d** *Colloq.* To complete a telephone connection.
put to. **a** To add; to combine with; unite. **b** *Obs.* To apply; use; exercise; practice; also, to set to work. **c** To add to; to join with. **d** *Now Archaic.* To force; impel; drive. **e** To send; consign; to entrust to; as, to *put* a child *to* nurse; also, *Now Obs.*, to bind as an apprentice to (one). **f** To refer to; to expose to; to restrict to. "That dares not *put it to* the touch." *Montrose.* **g** To attach (something) to; as, to *put* a seal *to* a paper; to harness to. **h** To limit or confine to. **i** *Now Chiefly Dial.* To close; shut; as, to *put* the door *to*.
put to a stand. To stop; to arrest.
put to bed. **a** To undress and place in bed, as a child. **b** To deliver in, or to make ready for, childbirth.
put to blush. To shame; to cause to blush, as from shame.
put to death. To kill.
put together. **a** To attach; to aggregate; to unite in one. **b** To make a whole by combining or assembling parts.
put to it. To distress; to press hard; to perplex; to give difficulty to. "O gentle lady, do not *put me to 't.*" *Shak.*
put to, or on, one's trumps. To force to the last expedient, or to the utmost exertion.

But when kings come so low as to fawn upon philosophy . . . they are then *put to their* last *trump.* *Milton.*

put to rights. To arrange; to make tidy. *Colloq.*
put to school. **a** To subject for instruction. **b** To subject (one in authority) to reproval or correction.
put to sea. *Naut.* To set sail; to begin a voyage; to move away from the land.
put to shame. To subject to disgrace or derision.
put to silence. **a** To prohibit speech to. **b** To silence, as by argument. **c** *Obs.* To put to death.
put to sleep. **a** *Pugilism.* To knock out; to render unconscious. **b** To kill painlessly; — a euphemism.
put to the horn. *Old Scots Law.* To outlaw by horning.
put to the question. To torture.
put to trial or on trial. To bring to a test; to try.
put to use. To make use of; to use.
put to wages. To send out to employment as a servant.

It was the last resort of poverty that girls should be *put to wages.* *Mary Austin.*

put two and two together. See *put this and that together.*

put under. To subject to; as, to *put under* contribution, levy, observation, etc.
put under the screw or screws. To subject to pressure; to force.
put unto. = *put to* (in some senses).
put up. **a** To raise; to lift; to place in a higher situation; as, to *put up* a curtain, a flag. **b** To offer to a superior, as a petition; also, to send forth or upward; as, to *put up* a prayer. **c** To expose; to offer publicly, esp. at auction; as, to *put up* goods for sale. **d** To start from a cover, as game. **e** To hoard. "Himself never *put up* any of the rent." *Spelman.* **f** To do up or preserve; as, to *put up* jam or jelly; to pickle; as, to *put up* pork, beef, or fish. **g** To store; lay by; put away; to place out of sight, or away; as, *put up* that letter. **h** To raise; erect; build; as, to *put up* a tent. **i** To lodge; entertain; as, to *put up* travelers. **j** To post for election; to nominate; also, to offer oneself as a candidate. **k** *Obs.* To cause to shoot up, as plants. **l** To pack, or make into a bundle or parcel or place in a receptacle; as, to *put up* goods in a carton; to *put up* a lunch (in a basket or parcel). **m** To pay; as, to *put up* one's share. Also (absolutely), to bear the expense; to provide money; — often with *for*. **n** To offer (as money) as a forfeit, prize, or stake. **o** To compose (a whole) by assembling component parts; specif., *Angling*, to make an artificial fly. **p** To plan or conspire with others; to preconcert; specif., "to *put up* a job," to arrange a plot. *Slang.* **q** *Colloq.* To offer; to present; to confront (one) with; as, he *put up* a fight, struggle, resistance, etc.; he *put up* a bluff, an excuse, etc. **r** To increase the amount of; as, to *put up* the price, or to *put up* the rate of a pension or tax. **s** To take lodgings; to lodge. **t** *Obs.* To put up with; to endure. "Such national injuries are not to be *put up.*" *Addison.* **u** To sheathe the sword; to stop fighting. **v** *Pharm.* To compound or prepare (a prescription). **w** *Print.* To capitalize; to change from lower to upper case.
put upon. See *put on.*
put up the shutters. **a** To close, as a shop. **b** Hence, to go out of business; — usually implying an enforced or disastrous closing.
put up to. **a** To incite; instigate; as, he *put* the lad *up to* mischief. **b** *Slang.* To post or inform concerning; to make acquainted with.

A neighboring clergyman, who . . . *put* me *up to* several matters of local interest. *Eclectic Mag.*

c *Colloq.* To propound or submit to (one) for decision or choice; esp., to offer to (one) as an alternative; as, they *put up to* him whether to confess or go to trial; — often with *it*. Cf. *be up to.*
put up with. To bear or suffer without recompense, punishment, or resentment; to take without opposition or expressed dissatisfaction; to endure; to tolerate; as, to *put up with* an injury; to *put up with* an affront; to *put up with* bad fare.
put words, or a speech, into one's mouth. To attribute (a specified statement) to one; — usually with the implication that the attribution is false.

put (pŏŏt), *cf.* PUT, *v.*), *n.* [From PUT, v.] **1.** The act or an instance of putting; a thrust; a push. Also, figuratively, *Rare or Dial.*, a thrust, as of attack or assistance, or of any effort, as in the phrase "to make one's *put* good," to succeed in an attempt.
2. A throw; a cast; esp., a throw or cast made with an overhand pushing motion, or upward and forward movement of the arm, as an athletic action. Cf. *put the shot*, under PUT, *v.*
3. An attempt or endeavor, as to escape. *Obs.*
4. (*pron.* pŭt) *Cards.* An old game similar to napoleon; — spelled also *putt.*
5. *Exchanges.* A privilege which one party buys of another to compel the seller to accept a certain amount of stock, grain, etc., at a certain price and at or within a certain time. Cf. CALL, *n.*, 11; STRADDLE.
— ***put of more.*** *London Stock Exchange.* An option annexed to a put giving the holder the option to double the amount.

put (pŏŏt), *adj.* Fixed; set; in place; — chiefly in the phrase *to stay put.* *Colloq.* "She won't *stay put.*" *Harry Leon Wilson.*

put, *or* put′–put′ (pŭt′pŭt′), *n.* A sharp sound, usually reiterated, such as that made by a machine gun.

put-. A combining form of the verb *put*, denoting *a putting*; — with adverbs.

pu′tage (pū′tĭj), *n.* [OF.] Harlotry. *Rare.*

pu·ta′men (pū·tā′mĕn), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Bot.* The stone, or hard indurated endocarp, of a drupaceous fruit, as of the peach.
2. *a Anat.* The outer layer of gray matter in the lenticular nucleus (which see). **b** *Zool.* The tough membrane which lines the shell of a bird's egg.
— **pu·tam′i·nous** (pū·tăm′ĭ·nŭs), *adj.*

put′–and–take′ (pŏŏt′ănd·tāk′), *n.* A game of chance played with a teetotum, the players taking from the pool or adding to it.

pu′ta·nism (pū′tȧ·nĭz′m), *n.* [F. *putanisme*, fr. *putain* harlot, fr. OF. *pute*, fem. fr. *put* foul, evil, fr. L. *putidus* putrid. See PUTID.] Habitual lewdness or prostitution of a woman.

pu·ta′tion (pū·tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *putatio.*] **a** *Obs.* Act or instance of pruning. **b** [LL. *putatio.*] Act of considering, supposing, or estimating. — **pu·ta′tion·ar′y** (-ĕr′ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -ēr·ĭ), *adj.*

pu′ta·tive (pū′tȧ·tĭv), *adj.* [LL. *putativus*, fr. *putare, putatum*, to reckon, think; either a special use, in sense of to separate, distinguish, of L. *putare* to cut (see AMPUTATE), or akin to OSlav. *pytati* to examine, investigate. Cf. COMPUTE, DEPUTY, DISPUTE, IMPUTE, REPUTATION.] Commonly thought or deemed; supposed; reputed; as, a *putative* father. — **pu′ta·tive·ly**, *adv.*

putative marriage. *Canon Law.* A marriage in due form of parties between whom existed any of certain impediments, as consanguinity, either or both acting in good faith. It was invalid, but the children born prior to a divorce were legitimate at canonical law; and if continued in good faith until the death of the husband, the wife if surviving was entitled to dower. Some modern Civil-law systems, as the French, adopted this view, and it was recognized in the English common law in the 13th century, but is not now recognized in Great Britain or the United States.

put′back′ (pŏŏt′băk′), *n.* A reverse; a setback; a discouragement.

putch′er (pŭch′ẽr), *n.* Also **putch′en** (-′n). [Origin uncert. Cf. PUTT trap.] A wicker trap used in catching salmon. *Dial. Eng.*

pute (pūt), *adj.* [L. *putus.*] Pure; clear. *Archaic.*

pu′ter·y (pū′tẽr·ĭ), *n.* [OF. *puterie.*] Whoredom. *Obs.*

puth′er (*dial.* pŏŏth′ẽr). Var. of POTHER. *Now Dial.*

Pu′ti·el (pū′tĭ·ĕl). *Bib.*

Pu′ti·phar (pū′tĭ·fẽr). *D. Bib.*

pu′te·al (pū′tē·ăl), *n.* [L., fr. *puteus* well. See 2d PIT.] *Rom. Antiq.* A well curb.

put′e·lee, put′e·li (pŭt′ē·lē), *n.* [Hind. *paṭelī*, dim. of *paṭelā.*] A bulky, flat-bottomed boat used on the Ganges, India.

puth′er·y (pŏŏth′ẽr·ĭ), *adj.* Sultry; close. *Dial. Eng.*

pu′tid (pū′tĭd), *adj.* [L. *putidus*, fr. *putere.* See FOUL.] Rotten; fetid; worthless. — **pu′tid·ly**, *adv.* — **pu′tid·ness**, *n.*

put′log′ (pŏŏt′lŏg′; pŭt′-; 185), *n.* *Arch.* One of the short pieces of timber on which the flooring of a scaffold is laid, one end resting on the ledger of the scaffold, the other in a hole left in the wall temporarily for the purpose.

put′log′, *v. t.* To insert as a putlog.

put′–off′ (pŏŏt′ŏf′; 185), *adj.* Discarded; castoff; rejected; also, postponed.

put′–off′, *n.* The act, or an instance of evasion or delay; an excuse; a postponement.

pu′tois′ (pü′twä′), *n.* [F., polecat.] A brush supposedly made of polecat's hair for use in decorating ceramic ware.

put′–on′ (pŏŏt′ŏn′), *adj.* **a** Indued; placed on, as clothing. **b** *Scot.* Clothed. **c** Assumed; feigned.

put′–on′, *n.* Mode of dress, manner, or speech, esp. when pretentious. *Chiefly Dial.*

Pu·to′ri·us (pū·tō′rĭ·ŭs; 181), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *putor* a stench.] *Zool.* **a** The subgenus of musteline mammals including the polecats. **b** Syn. of *Martes.*

put′–out′ (pŏŏt′out′), *adj.* Disconcerted; annoyed; also, sent away; esp. sent away for the performance of some process or treatment.

put′–out′ (pŏŏt′out′), *n. Sports.* Act of putting a player out.

put′–put′ (pŭt′pŭt′), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make the sound represented by the reiterated syllable *put;* hence, to move with such a sound. *Slang, U. S.*

put′–put′, *n.* **1.** = 5th PUT.
2. *Slang, U. S.* **a** A motorcar. **b** A motor boat. **c** A detachable engine for a small boat.

pu·tred′i·nous (pū·trĕd′ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* Also **pu·tred′i·nal** (-năl). [L. *putredo* rottenness, fr. *putrere* to rot.] Proceeding from putrefaction; stinking; rotten. *Rare.*

pu′tre·fa′cient (pū′trē·fā′shĕnt), *adj. & n.* [L. *putrefaciens, -entis*, pres. part. of *putrefacere* to make rotten, fr. *putrere* to be rotten + *facere* to make. See PUTRID; FACT.] Putrefactive.

pu′tre·fac′ti·ble (-făk′tĭ·b'l), *adj.* Putrescible.

pu′tre·fac′tion (-făk′shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *putrefactio.* See PUTREFY.] **1.** Act or process of putrefying.
2. The decomposition of organic matter, esp. the typically anaerobic process of splitting of proteins, by the agency of bacteria and fungi, with the formation of foul-smelling, incompletely oxidized products, as mercaptans and alkaloids. Cf. DECAY, 7.
3. That which is putrefied.
4. Condition of being putrefied; decay.
5. *Alchemy.* The disintegration and purification of materials by the application of moist heat.

pu′tre·fac′tive (-tĭv), *adj.* [F. *putréfactif.* See PUTREFY.] Of or pertaining to putrefaction; also, causing, or tending to promote, putrefaction. — *n.* A putrefactive agent.

putrefactive alkaloid. A ptomaine.

pu′tre·fy (pū′trē·fī), *v.;* -FIED (-fĭd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [F. *putréfier*, fr. L. *putrefacere.* See PUTREFACIENT.] *Transitive:* **1.** To render putrid; to cause to decay offensively; to cause to be decomposed; to cause to rot.
2. To produce putrefaction in.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To become putrid; to rot; to decay.
2. To become corrupt; to rot. *Now Rare.*
Syn. — See DECAY.
— **pu′tre·fi′er** (-fī′ẽr), *n.*

pu·tresce′ (pū·trĕs′), *v. i.* [See PUTRESCENT.] To become putrescent or putrid; to putrefy.

pu·tres′cent (pū·trĕs′ĕnt; -′nt), *adj.* [L. *putrescens*, pres. part. of *putrescere* to grow rotten, v. incho. fr. *putrere* to be rotten. See PUTRID.] **1.** Becoming putrid, or offensively rotten.

Externally powerful, although *putrescent* at the core. *Motley.*

2. Of or pertaining to putrefaction; as, a *putrescent* smell. — **pu·tres′cence** (-ĕns; -′ns), *n.* — **pu·tres′cen·cy** (-ĕn·sĭ; -′n·sĭ), *n.*

pu·tres′ci·ble (pū·trĕs′ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of putrefaction; liable to become putrid. — **pu·tres′ci·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

pu·tres′ci·ble, *n.* A substance, usually nitrogenous, which is liable to undergo bacterial decomposition when in contact with air and moisture at ordinary temperatures.

pu·tres′cine (pū·trĕs′ēn; -ĭn), *n.* Also **-cin.** [L. *putrescere* to grow rotten + *-ine.*] *Biochem.* A crystalline, slightly poisonous ptomaine, $NH_2(CH_2)_4NH_2$, found in putrid fish or flesh, certain abnormal urine, etc., and also prepared synthetically; 1,4-butane-diamine.

putri-. A combining form, Latin *putri-*, from *putris*, rotten, denoting *putrid*, as in **pu′tri·cide, pu′tri·form.**

pu′trid (pū′trĭd), *adj.* [L. *putridus*, fr. *putrere* to be rotten, fr. *puter, putris*, rotten; akin to *putere* to stink, to be rotten. See FOUL; cf. POTPOURRI.] **1.** Decomposed; esp., in an advanced stage of decomposition; rotten; also, tending to decomposition or decay; stinkingly rotten.
2. Of, pertaining to, indicating, or proceeding from, a decayed state of organic matter; foul; as, a *putrid* smell.
3. *a* Figuratively, corrupt; noisome; foul; morally vicious. **b** *Slang.* Disagreeable; displeasing.
4. Easily decomposable; friable; — said of soil.
Syn. — Decayed, decomposed, rotten, putrescent.
Ant. — Sound; wholesome; pure.
— **pu·trid′i·ty** (pū·trĭd′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **pu′trid·ly**, *adv.* — **pu′trid·ness**, *n.*

pu′tri·fac′ted (pū′trĭ·făk′tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* [See PUTREFY.] Putrefied.

pu′tri·lage (pū′trĭ·lĭj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *putrilago* putrefaction.] That which is undergoing putrefaction; the products of putrefaction. — **pu′tri·lag′i·nous** (-lăj′ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* — **pu′tri·lag′i·nous·ly**, *adv.*

‖**Putsch** (pŏŏch), *n.* [G., fr. Swiss dialect.] A petty rebellion, or popular uprising; as, the Kapp *Putsch* in Germany in 1920. — **putsch′ism** (-ĭz′m), **putsch′ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

putt (pŏŏt; pŭt). Var. of PUT.

putt (pŭt), *n.* [See PUT, *v.*] *Golf.* A stroke made on a putting green to cause the ball to roll into or near the hole. — **putt**, *v. i. & t.*

putt (pŭt), *n.* A heavy farm cart. *Local, Eng.*

putt (pŭt), *n.* [Origin uncert. Cf. PUTCHER.] A basket trap for salmon. *Dial. Eng.*

put. † PIT, PITH.
put. Putt. *Ref. Sp.*
pu·tain′, *n.* [OF. See PUTANISM.] Whore. *Obs.*
pu′ta·tĭ′tious (pū′tȧ·tĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* [L. *putatus* supposed.] Imaginary; supposed. *Obs.*
pu′ta·tiv. Putative. *Ref. Sp.*
putchamin. † PERSIMMON.
pu·tcheck′, pu·tchok′, pu·tchuck′, pu·tchuk′ (pŭ·chŭk′). Vars. of PACHAK.
pu′ter·y (pū′tẽr·ĭ), *n.* [OF. *puterie.*] Whoredom. *Obs.*
puth′er (*dial.* pŏŏth′ẽr). Var. of POTHER. *Now Dial.*
Pu′ti·el (pū′tĭ·ĕl). *Bib.*
Pu′ti·phar (pū′tĭ·fẽr). *D. Bib.*
Pu·tiph′a·re (pū·tĭf′ȧ·rē). *D. Bib.*
put′lock. Var. of PUTLOG.
put′nee·dar′. Var. of PATNIDAR.
put′–put′ter, *n.* = PUT-PUT, *n.*, 2.
pu′tre·fact, *v. i.* [L. *putrefactus.*] To putrefy. *Obs.*
pu′tre·fac′tious (pū′trē·făk′shŭs), *adj.* Putrefying. *Obs.*
pu′tre·fac′tive·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pu′tre·fi′a·ble (pū′trē·fī′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.
pu′tri·fi·ca′tion (-trĭ·fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.* Putrefaction. *Obs.* [PUTREFY.]
pu′tri·fy (pū′trĭ·fī). Var. of **pu′tri·tude**, *n.* [L. *puter, putris*, rotten.] Putridness. *Obs.*
pu′tri·ture, *n.* Putrefaction. *Obs.*

put'tee (pŭt'ē; pŭ·tē'). Also **put'ty, put'tie** (pŭt'ĭ). [Hind. *paṭṭī* bandage, prop., piece, portion, share, slip, strip, slab (of cloth, land, metal, paper, wood), fr. Skr. *paṭṭikā*, fr. *paṭa* (cf. Skr. *paṭa*, perh. dial. var.), appar. Prakritic form of Skr. *pattra* wing, feather, leaf, document. See FEATHER.] A kind of gaiter wrapped around the leg, used by soldiers, riders, walkers, etc. In the military service, it takes the forms of a leather legging fastened by a strap (see *Illust.*), a spring catch, or laces, and of a woolen or cotton strip wound spirally around the lower leg and fastened at top or bottom by a tape sewed to the strip.

Puttee.

put'tee, *v. t.* To equip with puttees.

putt'er (pŭt'ĕr), *n. Golf.* **a** A club with a short shaft and almost perpendicular face, used in putting. See GOLF, *Illust.* **b** One who putts.

put'ter (pōōt'ĕr; *cf.* PUT, *v. t.*), *n.* **1.** One who or that which puts something; as, a *putter* of questions.
2. An animal that *putts. Now Dial.*
3. *Mining.* **a** A coal drawer. **b** A trammer.

put'ter (pŭt'ĕr), **put'ter·er** (-ĕr). Vars. of POTTER, POTTERER.

put'ter–forth' (pōōt'ĕr-fôrth'; 181), *n.* One who puts (something) forth; an issuer, esp. of books, etc.

put'ter–in', *n.* One who puts in, as, variously, a feeder, filler, guider, setter, tipper.

put'ter–off', *n.* One who puts off; as: **a** *Obs.* One who passes counterfeit money. **b** One who postpones or delays action. **c** A taker-off.

put'ter–on', *n.* One who puts something on, as a feeder, handler, etc. Specif.: **a** An instigator. *Shak.* **b** One who deposits a thing on something else, esp. in the course of some manufacturing process, as in textile printing, spinning, gluemaking, etc.

put'ter–out', *n.* One who or that which puts out; as: **a** *Obs.* One who deposits or lends money at interest. **b** One who gives out work to helpers. **c** A supplanter. **d** One who or that which extinguishes.

put'ter–through', *n.* One who puts through, as an examiner who passes on garments.

put'ter–up', *n.* **1.** One who puts, places, lifts, moves, adjusts, etc. (something) up, as in many occupations and manufacturing processes; also, one who prepares or combines ingredients to make a compound; as, the *putter-up* of a physician's prescription.
2. An instigator; an inciter; esp., one who prepares for and incites to crime or fraudulent transactions.
3. The proposer or backer of a candidate.

‖**put'ti** (pōōt'tē), *n. pl.; sing.* PUTTO (-tō). [It., pl. of *putto*, fr. L. *putus* boy.] *Art.* Figures of nude Cupidlike children much used in decorative painting and sculpture.

put'ti-er (pŭt'ĭ-ĕr), *n.* One who putties, as a glazier.

put'ting cleek (pŭt'ĭng). *Golf.* A putter having a long narrow blade, with very little loft.

putting green. *Golf.* A space, prepared for accurate play, containing the hole into which the ball must be played. Under the rules it is all space within a radius of twenty yards of the hole, except recognized hazards.

putting stone. A heavy stone used for putting as an athletic game or exercise. Cf. PUT, *v. t.*, **2.**

put'tock (pŭt'ŭk), *n.* [ME. *puttok, potok*, of uncert. origin; cf. AS. *pyttel* hawk.] **a** The European kite. **b** The buzzard. **c** The marsh harrier. *Eng.* **d** *Obs.* A base, greedy person; esp., one who is a hanger-on, or follower in expectation of gain. **e** *Obs.* A catchpole; bailiff.

put'tock, *n. pl. Naut.* The futtock shrouds. *Obs.*

put'tock (pŭt'ŭk), *n.* A small article or piece of goods used as a makeweight. *N. of Eng.*

put'ty (pŭt'ĭ). Var. of PUTTEE.

put'ty (pŭt'ĭ), *n.* [F. *potée* putty, potful, fr. *pot* pot; cf. F. *potée d'étain* putty powder. See 2d POT.] **1.** A kind of cement usually of whiting and boiled linseed oil, beaten or kneaded to the consistency of dough, and used in fastening glass in sashes, stopping crevices, and for similar purposes.
2. Any of various other substances resembling putty (def. **1**) in appearance, consistency, use, etc.; as: **a** A mixture of ferric oxide and boiled linseed oil (*iron putty*), or of red and white lead and boiled linseed oil (*red-lead putty*), used by mechanics in making pipe joints, etc. **b** The sticky mud at the bottom of shallow navigable water. **c** Short for PUTTY POWDER.
3. Figuratively, anything soft and pliable; as, he is *putty* in her hands.
4. A color, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance; — called also *cartridge buff, Spanish flesh, seed pearl.* Cf. COLOR.
5. *Golf.* A ball made of composition. *Colloq.*
6. *Plastering.* A cement consisting of lump lime slaked with water to the consistency of cream, and left to harden by evaporation till it becomes like soft putty. It is used, mixed with plaster of Paris or sand, for the third, or finishing, coat (*putty coat*).

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

putty-colored	puttyhearted	putty-powdered
putty-faced	putty-jointed	putty-stopped
puttyhead	putty-looking, *adj.*	puttywork

put'ty (pŭt'ĭ), *v. t.;* PUT'TIED (-ĭd); PUT'TY·ING (-tĭ·ĭng). To cement, or stop, with putty.

put'ty·blow'er (pŭt'ĭ-blō'ĕr), *n.* A peashooter. *Local, U.S.*

putty coat. See 2d PUTTY, 6.

putty eye. *Zool.* An eye surrounded by thick fleshy tissues, as those of certain pigeons.

putty gloss. A high polish imparted to stonework by a final polishing with putty powder.

putty knife. A knife with a broad flexible steel blade, used for laying on and smoothing putty. See KNIFE, *Illust.*

putty powder. An oxide of tin, or of tin and lead, in various proportions, much used in polishing glass, metal, etc.

put'ty·root' (pŭt'ĭ-rōōt'; 200), *n.* A North American orchid (*Aplectrum hyemale*) having a slender naked rootstock producing each year a solid corm, two or three of which remain strung together. It sends up in late summer a single plaited evergreen leaf, and in spring a scape of brown flowers.

put'–up' (pōōt'ŭp'), *adj.* That is put up; esp., *Colloq.*, planned or got up, esp. with the co-operation of insiders; prearranged; plotted; — in a bad sense; as, a *put-up* job.

put'–up', *n.* **1.** Mode of putting up, as for marketing; that which is put up.
2. A lodging place; also, a lodging. *Colloq., Brit.*

put'–up·on', *adj.* Oppressed; abused; victimized. — *n.* An imposition. *Colloq., Brit.*

put–up price. An upset price at an auction.

pu'ture (pū'tŭr), *n.* [OF. *puture, pouture, pulture*, food (F. *pouture* stall food), fr. ML. *putura, pultura*, fr. L. *puls.* See 1st PULSE.] *O. Eng. Law.* Food for men or for animals; hence, the customary right of keepers of forests, and some bailiffs of hundreds, to take food for man, horse, and dog from land (called *ter'ra pu·tu'ra* [tĕr'ä pū·tū'rä]) of certain tenants within the forest or hundred.

pux'y (pŭk's'ĭ), *adj. Dial.* **a** *Eng.* Swampy; miry. **b** *U. S.* Ill-tempered; snappish; puckish.

pux'y, *n.* A quagmire; swampy ground. Hence, a difficult situation; a quandary. *Dial. Eng.*

‖**puy** (pwē), *n.* [F., fr. L. *podium* an elevation. See POY.] *Geol.* One of the hills of volcanic origin common in the Auvergne district, France.

puy. Var. of POY.

Pu'ya (pū'yä; pōō'yä), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *puya*, name of one species, fr. Araucan *puúya.*] *Bot.* A genus of 50 species of terrestrial plants of the pineapple family (Bromeliaceae), found mostly in Peru and Chile. They have basal spinal leaves. A few are cultivated for their terminal racemes of showy bracteate flowers.

Puy·al'lup (pū-ăl'ŭp), *n.* An Indian of a Salishan tribe of western Washington, where about 450 survive on the Puyallup Reservation.

puz'zle (pŭz''l), *v.;* -ZLED (-'ld); -ZLING (-lĭng). [See PUZZLE, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1. a** *Obs.* To put (one) in difficulty as to course of action or choice; to bewilder; — said of material obstacles or circumstances; as, he was *puzzled* in the fog. **b** To perplex; confuse; embarrass; to put to a stand; nonplus; to bewilder mentally.

A great poet may tax our brains, but he ought not to *puzzle* our wits. *Augustine Birrell.*

2. To make intricate, to entangle; to complicate.

They disentangle from the *puzzled* skein. *Cowper.*

3. To solve, discover, or make out, by mental labor or ingenuity; — followed by *out;* as, to *puzzle* out a mystery.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be bewildered or perplexed; to be uncertain as to action or choice; to be confused.

A *puzzling* fool, that heeds nothing. *L'Estrange.*

2. To work as the solution of a puzzle requires; to search or try by experiment or guesswork; as, to *puzzle* over a problem.

Syn. — Baffle, disconcert. — PUZZLE, PERPLEX, MYSTIFY, CONFUSE, BEWILDER, DISTRACT express various mental reactions upon what is intricate, complicated, or involved (cf. EMBARRASS). PUZZLE implies such complication or intricacy as baffles or nonplusses the understanding; PERPLEX adds to *puzzle* the implication of disturbing uncertainty how to decide or act; as, "I have *puzzled* my head about a list of the College" (*Gray*); "I liked Grant, and was struck by the pathos of his face; a *puzzled* pathos, as of a man with a problem before him of which he does not understand the terms" (*Lowell*); "Poor intricated soul! Riddling, *perplexed*, labyrinthical soul!" (*Donne*); "Yet, intricate and homeless . . . as the prospect was, there was no *perplexity;* we had still a guide to lead us forward" (*D. Wordsworth*). To MYSTIFY is to puzzle or perplex, esp. by playing upon one's credulity; as, "When she was weary of *mystifying* foreign statesmen, she turned to find fresh sport in *mystifying* her own ministers" (*J. R. Green*); "[He] has the passion one might imagine a fairy to have for delicate *mystification*" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). CONFUSE suggests more or less complete obliteration of distinctions, with consequent mixing or jumbling together of objects in the mind; as, a *confusing* similarity of names. BEWILDER expresses utter perplexity and dull confusion, as of one who is lost in a pathless maze; DISTRACT implies strong agitation arising from divergent or conflicting considerations or interests; as, "Like one *bewildered* in a country where mist or snow has disguised those features of the landscape which are best known to him" (*Scott*); "so *perplexed* and *bewildered*, that she hardly knew where she was" (*Mme. d'Arblay*); "the swift, aimless, *bewildered* mind" (*Dr. J. Brown*); "*distracted* between love and duty" (*Byron*).

puz'zle (pŭz''l), *n.* [For *opposal*, in the sense of problem. See OPPOSE, POSE to question.] **1.** State of being puzzled or perplexed; perplexity; embarrassment; as, to be in a *puzzle.*

The result would be utter *puzzle* and bewilderment. *M. Arnold.*

2. Something which perplexes or embarrasses; a difficult problem or question; an enigma; hence, a toy, contrivance, question, or problem designed for testing ingenuity; as, a crossword *puzzle.*

puz'zle, *adj.* Of or pertaining to a puzzle; presenting or involving a puzzle.

puz'zle- (pŭz''l-). A combining form of the verb *puzzle*, meaning (*one*) *that puzzles* (something specified), as in **puz'zle–brain', puz'zle–cap', puz'zle–wit'.**

puz'zle·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Perplexity. *Rare.*

puzzle box. *Psychol.* In experiments on animal learning, a cage from which the animal learns to escape by operating a button, hook, or other device.

puzzle canon. *Music.* An enigmatical canon.

puz'zled (pŭz''ld), *adj.* Made to puzzle; perplexed; also, intricate. — **puz'zled·ly,** *adv.* — **puz'zled·ness,** *n.*

puz'zle·head' (pŭz''l-hĕd'), *n.* A puzzleheaded person.

puz'zle·head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Having the head full of confused notions; perplexed over simple matters; bewildered; also, characteristic of persons that are so.

A kind of *puzzleheaded* conservatism. *The Spectator (London).*

puz'zle·head'ed·ly, *adv.* — **puz'zle·head'ed·ness,** *n.*

puzzle lock. A combination lock.

puz'zle·man (pŭz''l-măn), *n.* A puzzler. *Colloq., U. S.*

puz'zle·ment (-mĕnt), *n.* State of being puzzled; perplexity; also, that which puzzles; a puzzle.

puz'zle–mon'key, *n.* The monkey puzzle.

puz'zle·pate' (pŭz''l-pāt'), *n.* A puzzlehead.

— **puz'zle·pat'ed** (-pāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* — **puz'zle·pat'ed·ness,** *n.*

puz'zler (pŭz'lĕr), *n.* One who or that which puzzles or perplexes; also, one addicted to solving puzzles.

puz'zling (-lĭng), *adj.* That puzzles. — **puz'zling·ly,** *adv.* — **puz'zling·ness,** *n.*

Pwyll (pwĭl; pwĭhl; 168), *n. Brythonic Myth.* A Cymric god of the dead, in legend represented as a prince of Dyfed who exchanged thrones for a year with Arawn (which see). His wife was Rhiannon, and his son, Pryderi.

py'al (pī'ăl), *n.* [Perh. fr. Tamil *pāyal* bed, bedding.] The raised platform or veranda of a house. *India.*

Py'a·nep'si·a (pĭ'ä-nĕp'sĭ-ä), *n. pl.* Also **Py'a·nop'si·a** (-nŏp'sĭ-ä). [Gr.] *Gr. Relig.* A festival of Apollo at Athens, celebrated on the seventh of Pyanepsion. See EIRESIONE.

Py'a·nep'si·on (pĭ'ä-nĕp'sĭ-ŏn; pē'ä-nĕp'sĭ-ŏn'), *n.* [Gr. *Pyanepsiōn.*] The fourth Attic month. See GREEK CALENDAR.

py'ar·thro'sis (pī'ăr·thrō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *py-* + *arthrosis.*] *Med.* Suppuration within a joint.

pyche (pĭch), *n.* [Appar. var. of 3d PIKE.] A beehive. *N. of Eng.*

Pyc·nan'the·mum (pĭk·năn'thē·mŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *pycn-* + *-anthemum.*] *Bot.* A genus of North American aromatic herbs of the mint family (Lamiaceae), with small white or purple-dotted flowers. The species are called *basil* and *mountain mint.* Syn. *Koellia.*

pyc'ni·al (pĭk'nĭ-ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a pycnium.

pycnial stage. *Bot.* An early stage in the life cycle of a typical rust, characterized by the production of pycnia. See PYCNIUM; RUST, **6.**

pyc'nid (pĭk'nĭd), *n.* A pycnidium.

pyc·nid'i·o- (pĭk·nĭd'ĭ-ō-). A combining form for *pycnidium*, as in **pyc·nid'i·o·phore'** (-fōr'; 181), a pycnidial stroma, **pyc·nid'i·o·spore'** (-spōr'; 181), a pycnospore.

pyc·nid'i·um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ä). [NL.] *Bot.* A flask-shaped spore fruit bearing conidiophores and conidia (pycnospores) on the interior, occurring in certain imperfect fungi and in certain ascomycetes — **pyc·nid'i·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

pyc'ni·o·spore' (pĭk'nĭ-ō-spōr'; 181), *n.* [*pycnium* + *-spore.*] *Bot.* One of the minute, cylindrical cells, formed within a pycnium; — formerly called a *spermatium.*

pyc'nite (pĭk'nĭt), *n.* [Gr. *pyknos* thick.] *Mineral.* A massive columnar variety of topaz.

pyc'ni·um (pĭk'nĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NIA (-ä). [NL., fr. Gr. *pyknos* crowded.] *Bot.* The small flask-shaped spore fruit formed during the pycnial stage of a rust; — formerly called a *spermogonium.* Cf. AECIUM; RUST, **6.**

pyc'no- (pĭk'nō-), **pycn-.** Combining form, Greek *pykno-, pykn-*, from *pyknos*, meaning *close, compact, dense*, as in *pycn*ometer, *pycn*idium.

Pyc·noc'o·ma (pĭk·nŏk'ō·mä), *n.* [NL., fr. *pycno-* + *-coma.*] *Bot.* A small genus of shrubs or trees (family Euphorbiaceae) found in tropical Africa and the Mascarene Islands. They have monoecious flowers, the numerous stamens with hairlike elongated filaments. *P. macrophylla* yields the bomah nut.

pyc'no·co·nid'i·um (pĭk'nō-kō-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NIDIA (-ä). [NL., fr. *pycno-* + *conidium.*] *Bot.* A pycnospore.

Pyc'no·don'ti (-dŏn'tī), *n. pl.* [NL. See PYCNO-; -ODONT.] *Paleontol.* A group (usually an order) of extinct ganoid fishes of the Mesozoic and Tertiary, having a deep compressed body, usually covered with rhomboidal scales, a homocercal tail, and strong blunt teeth. There are many species, constituting a single family. **Pyc'no·don'ti·dae** (-dŏn'tĭ-dē), of which **Pyc'no·dus** (pĭk'nō-dŭs), occurring both in Europe and America, is the type. — **pyc'no·don't** (-dŏnt), *n. & adj.* — **pyc'no·don'toid** (-dŏn'toĭd), *adj. & n.*

Pyc'no·gon'i·da (pĭk'nō-gŏn'ĭ-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *pycno-* + Gr. *gony* knee.] *Zool.* A class of marine spiderlike arthropods having the body relatively very thin and small, the legs usually excessively long and slender, and the abdomen rudimentary. They have typically seven pairs of appendages, but the anterior two or three pairs are frequently absent. The posterior four pairs are the legs, and into them diverticula of the intestine and reproductive organs extend. The triangular mouth is at the end of a tubular proboscis, there are no organs of respiration, the sexes are separate, and the young usually pass through a metamorphosis. — **pyc·nog'o·nid** (-nŏg'ō-nĭd), *n. & adj.* — **pyc·nog'o·noid** (-noid), *adj. & n.*

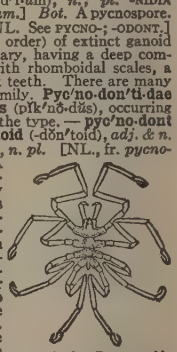

One of the Pycnogonida (*Phoxichilidium maxillare*), female. (× 2).

pyc'no·go·nid'i·um (pĭk'nō-gō-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] A pycnoconidium.

pyc·nom'e·ter (pĭk·nŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*pycno-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* A standard vessel, often provided with a thermometer, for measuring and comparing the densities of liquids or solids; a specific-gravity bottle.

pyc'no·me·to'chi·a (pĭk'nō-mē·tō'kĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *pycno-* + Gr. *metochē* participle.] *Philol.* The use of participles in close succession. Cf. OLIGOMETOCHIA. — **pyc'no·me·to'chic** (-kĭk), *adj.*

pyc'no·mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *adj.* Also **pyc'no·mor'phous** (-fŭs). [*pycno-* + *-morphic, -morphous.*] Compactly formed; characterized by compact arrangement of stainable parts; — applied esp. to certain nerve cells.

Various forms of Pycnometer. 1 Bottle, with Neck marked at *P*; 2 Thermometer stopper.

Pyc'no·not'i·dae (-nŏt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *pycno-* + Gr. *nōton* the back.] *Zool.* A family of Old World passerine birds consisting of the bulbuls, often ranked as a subfamily of Timeliidae, and called **Pyc'no·no·tĭ'nae** (-nō-tĭ'nē). The typical genus is **Pyc'no·no'tus** (-nō'tŭs). — **pyc'no·no'tine** (-nō'tĭn; -tīn; 156), *adj.* See BULBUL **b.**

pyc·no'sis (pĭk-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pyknōsis* condensation, fr. *pyknos* thick.] *Med.* Thickening; specif., degeneration of a cell nucleus, characterized by contraction with condensation and by increased affinity for stains. — **pyc·not'ic** (-nŏt'ĭk), *adj.*

pyc'no·spore (pĭk'nō-spōr; 181), *n.* [*pycno-* + *-spore.*] *Bot.* One of the conidia produced within a pycnidium. — **pyc'no·spor'ic** (-spōr'ĭk), *adj.*

pyc'no·style (pĭk'nō-stīl), *adj.* [Gr. *pyknostylos* with the pillars close together, fr. *pyknos* close + *stylos* pillar.] *Arch.* See INTERCOLUMNIATION **b.** — *n.* A pycnostyle colonnade.

Pye Cor'ner (pī). A district noted for cookshops at the end of Giltspur Street, London, where the great fire is said to have stopped.

---

put'tan (pōōt'tăn), *n.* [Tamil, lit., Buddha.] See COIN, *Table.*

put·tar'go. + BOTARGO.

puttch'er. Var. of PUTCHER.

putte. + PIT, POT, PUT.

put'ted (*dial.* pōōt'ĭd; pŭt'ĭd). Past of PUT. *Now Dial.*

put'ten (pōōt'n; pŭt'n). Scot. & dial. Eng. past part. of PUT.

put'terd. Puttered. *Ref. Sp.*

put'ter·ing·ly, *adv.* See POTTERINGLY.

put'tid. Puttied. *Ref. Sp.*

put'tie. Var. of PUTTEE, gaiter.

put'ties (pŭt'ĭz), **n.,** *pl.* of PUTTY, PUTTIE. See PUTTEE.

put'ting, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PUT.

putt'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of PUTT.

‖**put'to** (pōōt'tō), *sing.* of PUTTI.

put'too (pŭt'ōō). Var. of PATTU.

putt'-putt', Var. of PUT-PUT.

put'ty-er. Var. of PUTTIER.

put'ty-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

put·wa'ri. Var. of PATWARI.

puud (pōōd), *n.* [Estonian, fr. Russ. *pud*, fr. L. *pondus.*] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

puz'l. Puzzle. *Ref. Sp.*

puz'ld. Puzzled. *Ref. Sp.*

puz'zel. + PUCELLE.

puzzle. + PUCELLE.

puz'zle·dom, *n.* See -DOM.

puz'zo·lan, -la'na, -lane', puz'zuo·la'na. Vars. of POZZUOLANA. — **puz'zuo·lan'ic,** *adj.*

pw-. Old Scots variant spelling for PD-, as in PWLL, pull.

py. + PIE, PYE.

py-. See PI-. *Ref. Sp.*

py- (pĭ-). See PYO-.

py·ae'mi·a, py·ae'mic, etc. Vars. of PYEMIA, PYEMIC, etc.

py'at. Var. of PIET, magpie.

pycn-. = PYCNO-.

pyc'ni·a, *n., pl.* of PYCNIUM.

pyc·nid'i·a (pĭk·nĭd'ĭ-ä), *pl.* of PYCNIDIUM.

pyc·not'ic the'o·ry. = PYKNOTIC THEORY.

pye. Var. of PIE. *Now Dial.*

pye'bald'. Var. of PIEBALD.

pye′–dog′, pie′–dog′ (pī′dŏg′), *n.* A pariah dog. *India.*

pyel-. = PYELO- (which see), as in **py′e·lec′ta·sis** (pī′ĕ·lĕk′tə·sĭs), **py·el′ic** (pī·ĕl′ĭk), **py′e·lit′ic** (pī′ĕ·lĭt′ĭk), **py′e·lit′is** (-lī′tĭs).

py′e·lo- (pī′ĕ·lō-), **pyel-.** Comb. form from Greek *pyelos*, meaning *trough, vat*, used to denote *pelvis*, as in **py′e·lom′e·try**; specif., *Med., the pelvis of a kidney*, as in **py′e·lo·li·thot′o·my, py′e·lo·plas′ty, py′e·los′co·py, py′e·lot′o·my.**

py′e·lo·cys·ti′tis (-sĭs·tī′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pyelo-* + *cystitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of both the pelvis of the kidney and the urinary bladder.

py′e·lo·gram′ (pī′ĕ·lō·grăm′), *n.* Also **py′e·lo·graph′** (-grăf′). [*pyelo-* + *-gram, -graph.*] An X-ray picture of the renal pelvis obtained after filling it with an opaque solution through a ureteral catheter. — **py′e·lo·graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), *adj.* — **py′e·log′ra·phy** (-lŏg′rə·fĭ), *n.*

py′e·lo·ne·phrit′is (-nĕ·frī′tĭs; -nĕ-), *n.* [NL., fr. *pyelo-* + *nephritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of both the pelvis and the substance of the kidney. — **py′e·lo·ne·phrit′ic** (-frĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

py′e·lo·ne·phro′sis (-nĕ·frō′sĭs; -nĕ-), *n.* [NL., fr. *pyelo-* + *nephrosis.*] *Med.* Disease of the pelvis of the kidney.

py′e·lo·u·re′ter·o·gram′ (-ū·rē′tĕr·ō·grăm′), *n.* [*pyelo-* + *uretero-* + *-gram.*] *Med.* An X-ray photograph of a kidney pelvis and the corresponding ureter.

py·em′e·sis (pī·ĕm′ĕ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *py-* + *emesis.*] *Med.* Vomiting of pus or purulent matter.

py·e′mi·a, py·ae′mi·a (pī·ē′mĭ·ə), *n.* [NL., fr. *py-* + *-emia, -aemia.*] *Med.* Blood poisoning, characterized by multiple abscesses, irregularly recurring chills, fever, and profuse sweating, caused by the absorption of pyogenic microorganisms into the blood from a focus of suppuration. — **py·e′mic, py·ae′mic** (pī·ē′mĭk; -ĕm′ĭk), *adj.*

pyen′ga·dū′ (pyĕng′gə·dōō′), *n.* [Burmese *pyeng-kadō.*] = ACLE **a.**

py′gal (pĭ′gəl), *adj.* [Gr. *pygē* the rump.] *Zool.* Pertaining to the region of the rump, or posterior end of the back; specif., designating: **a** The posterior median plate or plates in the carapace of chelonians. **b** Any of certain horny shields on the carapace above these plates. — *n.* A pygal plate or shield.

py′garg (pĭ′gärg), *n.* Also **py·gar′gus** (pĭ·gär′gŭs). [L. *pygargus*, fr. Gr. *pygargos*, lit., white rump, fr. *pygē* the rump + *argos* white.] **1.** A white-rumped quadruped, probably the addax. *Deut.* xiv. 5.
2. The sea eagle. *Obs.*

Py·gid′i·dae (pĭ·jĭd′ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Pygidium*, type genus (fr. *pyg-* + *-idium*) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of usually small and often parasitic South American catfishes. They lack an adipose fin and have the dorsal fin located far back toward the tail. The type genus is **Py·gid′i·um** (-ŭm). — **pyg′i·did** (pĭj′ĭ·dĭd), *n. & adj.*

py·gid′i·um (pĭ·jĭd′ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ə). [NL., fr. Gr. *pygidion*, dim. of *pygē* rump.] *Zool.* A caudal structure, or the terminal body region, of various invertebrates; as: **a** The caudal plate of a trilobite. See TRILOBITE, *Illust.* **b** The terminal tergite of an insect's abdomen. — **py·gid′i·al** (-əl), *adj.*

pyg·mae′an, pyg·me′an (pĭg·mē′ăn), *n.* [L. *pygmaeus.*] A pygmy. *Obs.* — *adj.* Pygmy. — ***Pyg·mae′ans, the*** (-ănz). See GAMMADIM.

Pyg·ma′li·on (pĭg·mā′lĭ·ŏn; 159), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Pygmaliōn.*] **1.** *Class. Myth.* **a** A king and sculptor of Cyprus who made an ivory statue of a maiden (in modern literature called Galatea) which Aphrodite endowed with life. **b** A king of Tyre, brother of Dido and murderer of her husband, Sichaeus.
2. The color centennial brown.

pyg′moid (pĭg′moid), *adj.* [*pygmy* + *-oid.*] Resembling or partaking of the characteristics of the Pygmies.

Pyg′my (pĭg′mĭ), *n.; pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). Also **Pig′my.** [L. *pygmaeus*, fr. Gr. *pygmaios*, fr. *pygmē* the fist, a measure of length, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles. See PUNGENT.] **1.** One of a fabled race of dwarfs described by Greek authors. Homer places them on the shores of Ocean, and describes their battles with cranes.
2. Specifically, one of a dwarf people in central Africa. In stature they range under five feet, with skin dark but lighter than that of true Negroes, poorly developed chins, moderately round heads, and broad noses. Their geographical range is across Africa from east to west along the equator in a belt of about 10°, interspersed throughout with true Negroes. They have no language of their own, speaking the tongues of their nearest neighbors. Their mode of life is that of crude hunters in the forest. Most anthropologists regard them as related to the Negrito race of Melanesia, the Malay Archipelago, etc. Cf. NEGRITO, BATWA, BAMBUTE, ABONGO, AKKA.
3. [*not cap.*] **a** A short, insignificant person; a dwarf. **b** An elf; gnome; pixy. **c** A thing very small for its kind.
4. A chimpanzee or other anthropoid ape; — formerly supposed to be the original of the fabled pygmies. *Obs.*
Syn. — See DWARF. **Ant.** — Giant, monster.

pyg′my (pĭg′mĭ), *adj.* [L. *pygmaeus.* See PYGMY.] Of or pertaining to the Pygmies or a pygmy; resembling a pygmy, or dwarf; dwarfish; very small.

pyg′my, pig′my, *v. t.* To make a pygmy of; dwarf.

pygmy antelope. The royal antelope.

pygmy elephant. See ELEPHANT.

pygmy falcon. = FALCONET, **2 a.**

pygmy flint. *Archaeol.* A small flaked stone implement, particularly as found in Europe and North Africa.

pygmy goose. Any of certain very small geese of the genus *Nettapus*, native of Africa, India, China, and Australia.

pygmy hippopotamus. A small species of hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus* or *Choeropsis liberiensis*) of Liberia, West Africa, having but one pair of lower incisors.

pygmy hog. A very small wild pig (*Sus salvanius*) of the forests of Nepal, sometimes classed as a genus *Porcula.*

pygmy lemur. A dwarf lemur, esp. *Microcebus murinus.*

pygmy locust. A grouse locust.

pygmy musk deer. A chevrotain.

pygmy nuthatch. See NUTHATCH.

pygmy owl. Any of various owls of the genus *Glaucidium* (which see). The common European species is *G. passerinum;* that of North America is *G. gnoma.* Called also *gnome owl.* See GNOME OWL, *Illust.*

pygmy parrot. Any of certain small parrots of the genus *Micropsitta* (syn. *Nasiterna*) of New Guinea and adjacent islands. The bill is thick and cered, the claws very long, and the colors in the male brilliant. Some species are no larger than sparrows.

pygmy rattlesnake. Any of several small rattlesnakes of the genus *Sistrurus;* a massasauga; — called also *prairie rattlesnake.* See RATTLESNAKE.

pygmy shrew. A small shrew (*Sorex minutus*) of Europe.

pygmy sperm whale. See SPERM WHALE.

pygmy squirrel. Any squirrel of a subfamily of the Sciuridae, represented in the East Indies, West Africa, and Venezuela. Pygmy squirrels are the smallest known.

pyg′my·weed′ (pĭg′mĭ·wēd′), *n.* A small annual, aquatic herb (*Tillaeastrum aquaticum*), family Crassulaceae, of the coasts of North America, Europe, and northern Africa.

py′go- (pī′gō-), **pyg-.** A combining form, Greek *pygo-, pyg-*, from *pygē*, meaning *the rump*, as in *pygo*style, **pygal′gi·a** (pĭ·găl′jĭ·ə) (see -ALGIA). In classificational names in zoology the forms -PYGA, **-py′ge** (-pī′jē), **-pyg′i·a** (-pĭj′ĭ·ə), and **-py′gus** (-pī′gŭs) are used, as in Megalopyge, Macropygia.

Py′go·bran′chi·a (pī′gō·brăng′kĭ·ə), **Py′go·bran′chi·a′ta** (-kĭ·ā′tə), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *pygo-* + *-branchia.*] *Zool.* An old division of opisthobranchiate mollusks having the branchiae in a group around the anal opening, as in the genus *Doris.* — **py′go·bran′chi·ate** (-ăt), *adj. & n.*

One of the Pygobranchia (*Issa ramosa*). *b* Gills surrounding the Anus; *r* Rhinophore.

py′go·ter (pī′gō·tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. *pygo-* + *-ter.*] *Zool.* The last segment of the abdomen of certain insects; also, the side margin of this segment.

py·gop′a·gus (pĭ·gŏp′ə·gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pygo-* + *-pagus.*] *Med.* A twin fetal monster joined at the buttocks.

Py·gop′o·des (pĭ·gŏp′ō·dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *pygo-* + Gr. *pous, podos*, foot.] *Zool.* In some classifications, an order of diving birds comprising the loons, grebes, and auks. These groups are now usually regarded as forming each a distinct order. — **py′gō·pod** (pī′gō·pŏd), *n. & adj.* — **py·gop′o·dine** (pĭ·gŏp′ō·dĭn; -dīn), *adj.* — **py·gop′o·dous** (-dŭs), *adj.*

Py′go·pus (pī′gō·pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pygo-* + *-pus.*] *Zool.* A genus of pleurodont, snake-shaped lizards without fore limbs, and with rudimentary hind limbs, occurring in Australia and Tasmania. It is the type of a family, **Py′go·pod′i·dae** (-pŏd′ĭ·dē).

py′go·style (pī′gō·stīl), *n.* [*pygo-* + Gr. *stylos* a pillar.] *Zool.* **a** The plate of bone which forms the posterior end of the vertebral column in most birds. It is formed by the union of vertebrae. **b** *Obs.* In the skull, the vomer. — **py′go·styled** (-stīld), **py′go·sty′lous** (-stī′lŭs), *adj.*

py′ic (pī′ĭk), *adj.* [*py-* + *-ic.*] *Med.* Purulent.

py′in (pī′ĭn), *n.* [*py-* + *-in.*] *Biochem.* A constituent of pus, apparently a nucleoprotein precipitated by acetic acid.

py·ja′ma (pĭ·jä′mə; pī-; -jăm′ə), *n.* Pajama. *Chiefly Brit.* — **py·ja′maed** (-məd), *adj.*

pyke (pīk), *n.* [Hind. *pāik* messenger, fr. Per. *pāi* foot.] A civilian at whose expense a soldier is treated or entertained. *Mil. Slang, Eng.*

pyke (pīk). Var. of PICK. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

pyk′na·tom′ (pĭk′nə·tŏm′), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. *pyknos* close, compact + *atom.*] In the philosophy of E. Haeckel, a center of condensation of the protyle, or primitive substance, which precedes the formation of physical masses.

pyk′nic (pĭk′nĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *pyknos* compact.] Stout; fat; characterized by a large abdomen, squatness, and general roundness of form. — *n.* A person of pyknic type.

pyk·not′ic the′o·ry (pĭk·nŏt′ĭk). A theory of the nature of matter as constituted of pyknatoms.
Vogt's *pyknotic theory* of substance is that minute parts of the universal substance, the centers of condensation which might be called pyknatoms, correspond in general to the ultimate separate atoms of the kinetic theory. *Sir Oliver Lodge.*

py′la (pī′lə), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pylē* a gate.] *Anat.* **a** In higher vertebrates, as man, the opening from the third ventricle into the aqueduct of Sylvius. **b** In lower vertebrates, a corresponding opening on either side from the cavity of the optic lobe. Cf. CORPORA BIGEMINA. — **py′lar** (-lĕr), *adj.*

Pyl′a·des (pĭl′ə·dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Pyladēs.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A son of the king of Phocis. He assists Orestes against Clytemnestra and Aegisthus and eventually marries Electra.

pyl′a·gore (pĭl′ə·gōr; 181), *n.* [Gr. *pylagoras*, fr. *Pylai* Pylae, or Thermopylae, where the amphictyonic council met + *ageirein* to assemble.] *Gr. Antiq.* A deputy of a state at the council of the Delphic Amphictyony.

py·lan′gi·um (pĭ·lăn′jĭ·ŭm; pī-), *n.* [NL., fr. *pyl-* + *-angium.*] *Zool.* In lower vertebrates, the portion of the arterial trunk in immediate connection with the ventricle of the heart. — **py·lan′gi·al** (-əl), *adj.*

py′le- (pī′lē-), **pyl-.** A combining form, Greek *pylē-, pyl-*, from *pylē*, meaning *gate*, used to denote *portal vein*, as in *pyle*phlebitis. As a terminal *-pyle*, in *Bot. & Zool.*, denotes *orifice*, as in apo*pyle*, micro*pyle*.

py′le·phle·bi′tis (pī′lē·flē·bī′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pyle-* + *phlebitis.*] Inflammation of the portal vein. — **py′le·phlebit′ic** (-bĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

py′le·throm′bo·phle·bi′tis (pī′lē·thrŏm′bō·flē·bī′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pyle-* + *thrombo-* + *phlebitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation and thrombosis of the portal vein.

py′le·throm·bo′sis (pī′lē·thrŏm·bō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pyle-* + *thrombosis.*] *Med.* Thrombosis of the portal vein.

py′lic (pī′lĭk), *adj.* [*pyl-* + *-ic.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the portal vein.

py′lon (pī′lŏn), *n.; pl.* -LONS. [Gr. *pylōn* gateway, fr. *pylē* gate.] **1.** **a** A gateway. See PROPYLON. **b** *Egypt. Arch.* (1) A gateway building having a truncated pyramidal form. (2) More typically, two such truncated pyramids, with the gateway between. **c** Any monumental mass placed so as to flank an entrance way, approach to a bridge, etc.

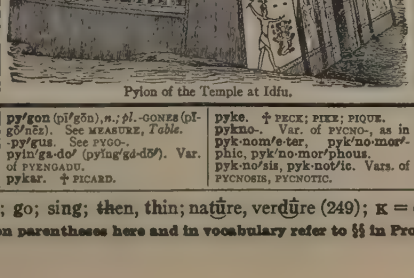
Pylon of the Temple at Idfu.

2. A tower, commonly of steelwork, for supporting either end of a wire, as for a telegraph line, over a long span.
3. *Aeronautics.* **a** A post, tower, or the like, marking a prescribed course of flight. **b** A structure supporting the propeller on the side of a rigid airship.

pylor-. = PYLORO- (which see), as in **py′lo·ral′gi·a** (pī′lō·răl′jĭ·ə), **py′lo·rec′to·my, py′lo·ri′tis.** See -ALGIA; -ECTOMY; -ITIS.

py·lor′ic (pī·lŏr′ĭk; pĭ-), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pylorus, or that part of the stomach from which the intestine leads.

pyloric artery. *Anat.* A branch of the hepatic artery supplying the pyloric end and lesser curvature of the stomach.

pyloric caeca. *Zool.* **a** In most fishes, tubular caeca opening into the alimentary canal in the pyloric region. **b** In many insects, tubular caeca opening into the ventriculus or chylifactive, stomach. **c** In starfishes, the tubes (two in each ray), with lateral glandular diverticula, constituting the so-called *liver*, or *hepatic gland.* They open, by means of a duct (**pyloric duct**) for each pair, into the pyloric sac.

pyloric glands. *Anat.* Short more or less tortuous glands of the mucous coat of the stomach occurring chiefly near the pyloric end.

pyloric ring. = PYLORUS, **1.**

pyloric sac. *Zool.* In starfishes, an aboral division of the stomach.

pyloric stenosis. *Med.* Narrowing of the pyloric opening, as from congenital malformation, contraction of scar tissue, etc.

pyloric valve. See PYLORUS, **1.**

py·lor′i·ste·no′sis (pī·lŏr′ĭ·stē·nō′sĭs; pĭ-), *n.* [NL.] Pyloric stenosis.

py·lor′o- (pī·lŏr′ō-; pĭ-), **pylor-.** [See PYLORUS.] *Med. & Surg.* A combining form from Greek *pylōros* meaning *the pylorus of the stomach*, as in **py·lor′o·cle′sis** (-klĭ′sĭs), closure of the pyloris. For words below see the word or element with which *pyloro-* is combined.

pylorodilator	pyloroptosis	pyloroscopy
pylorogastrectomy	pyloroschesis	pylorospasm
pyloroplasty	pyloroscirrhus	pylorostenosis

py·lo′rus (pī·lō′rŭs; pĭ-; 181), *n.; pl.* -RI (-rī). [LL., fr. Gr. *pylōros* pylorus, gatekeeper, fr. *pylē* a gate + *ouros* watcher, guardian.] **1.** *Anat.* The opening from the stomach into the intestine. It is capable of being closed by a circular fold of mucous membrane containing a ring of circularly disposed muscle fibers (the pyloric valve).
2. *Zool.* A posterior division of the stomach in some invertebrates.

Pyn′cheon (pĭn′chŭn), *n.* The name of a decadent family in Hawthorne's romance *The House of the Seven Gables*, consisting of the selfish, worldly Judge; his cousin Clifford, childish from long suffering; Hepzibah, Clifford's unmarried sister, who devotes herself to him; and Phoebe, another cousin, bright and cheerful, who banishes the curse over the family.

py′nung (pĭ′nŭng), *n. sing. & pl.* [Siamese *phai* pai + *nŭn* one. See PAI, PIE, coin.] See COIN, *Table.*

py′o- (pī′ō-), **py-** (pĭ-). Comb. form, Greek *pyo-, py-*, from *pyon*, pus; specif.: **a** *Presence of pus in* or *with*, as in *pyo*cyanase, *pye*mia. **b** *Due to pus; suppurative*, as in *pyo*nephritis, *pyo*phthalmia. The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

pyocele	pyolymph	pyoplania
pyocyst	pyometra	pyopoiesis
pyocyte	pyometritis	pyopoietic
pyodermatitis	pyonephrosis	pyoptysis
pyodermatosis	pyonephrotic	pyosalpingitis
pyodermia	pyopericarditis	pyosalpinx
pyodermic	pyopericardium	pyospermia
pyogenesis	pyoperitoneum	pyothorax
pyogenetic	pyoperitonitis	pyotoxinemia
pyogenic	pyophagia	pyoureter
pyogenous	pyophylactic	pyovesiculosis
pyolabyrinthitis		

py′o·bac′il·lo′sis (pī′ō·băs′ĭ·lō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pyo-* + *bacillosis.*] *Veter.* A suppurative inflammation of tissues caused by the *Bacillus pyogenes suis.*

py·oc′ta·nin (pī·ŏk′tə·nĭn), **py·oc′ta·nine** (-nĭn; -nēn), *n.* [*pyo-* + Gr. *kteinein, klanein*, to kill.] *Pharm.* Methyl violet (*blue pyoctanin*) or auramine (*yellow pyoctanin*), used as an antiseptic.

py′o·cy′a·nase (pī′ō·sī′ə·nās; -nāz), *n.* [NL. *pyocyaneus* + *-ase.* See PYOCYANIN.] *Biochem.* The specific bacteriolytic enzyme of the bacillus of green pus (*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, syn. *Bacillus pyocyaneus*). It is a soluble, yellowish-green, alkaline, amorphous substance capable of digesting certain other bacteria, as those of typhoid fever, diphtheria, and cholera.

py′o·cy′a·nin (-nĭn), *n.* [*pyo-* + Gr. *kyanos* dark-blue.] *Biochem.* A crystalline blue pigment, $C_{12}H_9N_3O_3$, found in green pus. It is formed in the metabolism of the bacterium *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, syn. *Bacillus pyocyaneus.* It is a phenazine derivative.

py′o·gen′ic mem′brane (pī′ō·jĕn′ĭk). *Med.* The limiting layer of an abscess or other region of suppuration, formerly supposed to secrete the pus.

py·og′e·nin (pī·ŏj′ē·nĭn), *n.* [*pyo-* + *-genin.*] = KERASIN.

py′o·he′mo·tho′rax, -hae′mo·tho′rax (pī′ō·hē′mō·thō′răks; -hĕm′ō·thō′răks), *n.* [NL., fr. *pyo-* + *hemothorax.*] *Med.* Accumulation of pus and blood in the pleural cavity.

py′oid (pī′oid), *adj.* [*py-* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Of the nature of, or like, pus; purulent.

py′o·ne·phrit′is (-nē·frī′tĭs; -nĕ-), *n.* [NL., fr. *pyo-* + *nephritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the kidney attended with suppuration.

py′oph·thal′mi·a (pī′ŏf·thăl′mĭ·ə), *n.* Also **py′oph·thal·mi′tis** (-thăl·mī′tĭs). [NL. See PYO-.] *Med.* Suppurative ophthalmia.

py′o·phy·lac′tic mem′brane (pī′ō·fĭ·lăk′tĭk). The pyogenic membrane.

py′op·neu′mo- (pī′ŏp·nū′mō-). A combining form, *pyo-* + *pneumo-*, denoting *containing pus and gas*, as in

pyopneumocholecystitis	pyopneumoperitoneum
pyopneumocyst	pyopneumoperitonitis
pyopneumopericardium	pyopneumothorax

py′or·rhe′a, py′or·rhoe′a (pī′ō·rē′ə), *n.* [NL., fr. *pyo-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* A discharge of pus; specif.: ‖**py′or·rhe′a al·ve′o·la′ris** (ăl·vē′ō·lā′rĭs; 79), purulent inflammation of the sockets of the teeth, leading usually to loosening of the teeth; Riggs' disease. — **py′or·rhe′al, -rhoe′al** (-əl), **py′or·rhe′ic, -rhoe′ic** (-ĭk), *adj.*

py′o·sep′ti·ce′mi·a (-sĕp′tĭ·sē′mĭ·ə), *n.* [NL.] *Med. & Veter.* Pyemia and septicemia combined. — **py′o·sep′ti·ce′mic** (-mĭk), *adj.*

py·o′sis (pī·ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pyōsis.*] *Med.* Suppuration.

---

py′et. Var. of PIET, magpie.
pyg-. = PYGO-.
-pyga. See PYGO-.
-pyg′ge. See PYGO-.
-pyg′i·a. See PYGO-.
pyg′my·dom, *n.* See -DOM.
pyg′my·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
pyg′my·ish, *adj.* See 1st -ISH.
pyg′my·ism, *n.* See -ISM **b.**
pyg′my·mind′ed (66), *adj.* See -MINDED.
pyg′my·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
py′gon (pī′gŏn), *n.; pl.* -GONES (pĭ·gō′nēz). See MEASURE, *Table.*
-py′gus. See PYGO-.
pyin′ga·do′ (pyĭng′gə·dō′). Var. of PYENGADU.
pykar. † PICARD.
pyke. † PECK; PIKE; PIQUE.
pyko-. Var. of PYCNO-, as in **pyk·nom′e·ter, pyk′no·mor′phic, pyk′no·mor′phous, pyk·no′sis, pyk·not′ic.** Vars. of PYCNOSIS, PYCNOTIC.
pyl-. = PYLE-.
py′lio- (pĭ′lĭō-). = PYLE-.
py′lo·ros′to·my, *n.* See PYLORO-.
py·man′der. Var. of POMANDER.
pyncon. † PINSON.
pyne. † PEEN, PIN, PINE.
py′not (pī′nŏt). = PIANNET. *Dial.*
py′o·hae′mi·a, -he′mi·a (pī′ō·hē′mĭ·ə). Var. of PYEMIA.
py·ok′ta·nin, py·ok′ta·nine. Vars. of PYOCTANIN.
py′o·scope. Var. of PIOSCOPE.

py'o·ther'a·py (pī'ō·thĕr'ə·pĭ), *n.* [*pyo-* + *-therapy.*] *Veter.* Treatment of disease with sterilized pus.

py'o·xan'those (pī'ō·zăn'thōs), *n.* [*pyo-* + Gr. *xanthos* yellow.] *Biochem.* A greenish-yellow crystalline coloring matter in pus.

pyr (pīr; pĭr), *n.* [Gr., fire.] *Photom.* A unit of light intensity, being one twentieth of Violle's standard, or 1.06 Hefner candles, and equal to the bougie décimale.

-pyra. [NL.] *Med.* A combining form from Greek *pyr,* meaning *fire, fever,* used to denote *a* (specified) *form of fever,* as in lochio*pyra,* traumato*pyra.*

Py'ra·can'tha (pĭr'ə·kăn'thə; pīr'ə-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pyrakantha.*] *Bot.* A small genus of Eurasian, thorny, evergreen or half-evergreen shrubs of the apple family (Malaceae), with alternate leaves, white flowers in compound corymbs, and small red or orange pomes. Several species, esp. *P. coccinea,* the fire thorn (**py'ra·canth** [pī'rə·kănth; pĭr'ə-]) are cultivated for ornament.

pyr'a·cene (pĭr'ə·sēn), *n.* [*pyr-* + *acen*aphthene.] *Chem.* A tetracyclic parent hydrocarbon, $C_{18}H_{18}$, regarded as derived from acenaphthene.

pyr'al (pīr'əl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a pyre. *Rare.*

Pyr'a·les (pĭr'ə·lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Formerly, the pyralidid moths, equiv. to the modern family *Pyralididae.*

Pyr'a·lid'i·dae (pĭr'ə·lĭd'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A family of moths variously defined. In most classifications it comprises a vast and heterogeneous assemblage of small, or medium-sized, plainly colored, slender-bodied and long-legged species, in which the costal vein of the hind wing approaches close to, or unites with, the subcostal vein near the middle of the wing. By some this group is regarded as a superfamily, **Pyr'a·li·doi'de·a** (-lĭ·doi'dē·ə), and Pyralididae is restricted to certain typical genera. — **py·ral'i·dan** (pĭ·răl'ĭ·dăn), *adj. & n.* — **py·ral'i·did** (-dĭd), *n. & adj.* — **pyr'a·lid'i·form** (pĭr'ə·lĭd'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* — **pyr'a·loid** (pĭr'ə·loid), *adj.*

One of the Pyralididae (*Aphomia sociella*). Nat. size.

pyr'a·lis (pĭr'ə·lĭs), *n.; pl.* PYRALIDES (pĭ·răl'ĭ·dēz). [L., fr. Gr. *pyralis.*] **1.** A fly fabled as born from or living in fire. *Obs.*

2. [*cap.*] The type genus of the Pyralididae.

pyr'a·mid (pĭr'ə·mĭd), *n.* [L. *pyramis, -idis,* fr. Gr. *pyramis, -idos,* prob. fr. Egypt. *pi-mar* the pyramid.] **1.** A massive structure, typically of square ground plan, with four triangular faces meeting at a point, and used for tombs, as in ancient Egypt or, rarely, elsewhere.

2. Loosely, any conelike or triangular figure, object, or formation suggesting the shape or profile of a pyramid; as, verse in which succeeding lines increase in length.

3. *Anat.* A structure likened to a pyramid.

4. *Cryst.* A form each face of which intersects the vertical axis and either two lateral axes, or, in the tetragonal system, one lateral axis. Pyramids occur in every system except the isometric. The *pyramid of the first order,* or *unit pyramid, pyramid of the second order, pyramid of the third order, macropyramid, brachypyramid, orthopyramid,* and *clinopyramid,* correspond exactly to the analogous varieties of the prism, the only difference being that the pyramid intersects the vertical axis and the prism does not. See PRISM. A complete or holohedral pyramid (sometimes called a *bipyramid*) consists of two equal geometrical pyramids united base to base.

5. *Exchanges.* The series of operations involved in pyramiding. See PYRAMID, *v. i.*

6. *Games.* **a** Usually *pl.* (*sing.* in attrib. uses). A game played on an English billiard table with fifteen red balls and a white cue ball, differing chiefly from the ordinary American game of pool in that shots are not called, scratches do not count, and the cue ball after being holed may be played back in balk. *Eng.* **b** A game of pool in which, at the start of play the object balls are arranged in a pyramid.

7. *Geom.* A figure having for its base a plane triangle, rectangle, or other polygon and for its sides several triangles with a common vertex and with their bases forming the sides of the base. Pyramids are named from their bases as *triangular, rectangular, hexagonal,* etc. The volume of a pyramid may be found by multiplying one third of the area of its base by its altitude. The surface area of a pyramid may be found by adding to the area of the base one half the product of the perimeter of the base by the slant height of the pyramid.

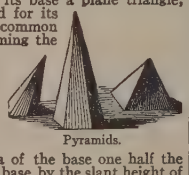

Pyramids.

8. *Hort.* A tree grown or pruned in pyramidal shape.

9. *Psychol.* A tridimensional diagram to represent the relations of sensory qualities.

10. *Zool.* In sea urchins, one of the five large vertical sections of the Aristotle's lantern.

— *the Pyr'a·mids* (-mĭdz). Three large pyramids at Giza, near Cairo, Egypt. See PYRAMID OF CHEOPS.

pyr'a·mid (pĭr'ə·mĭd), *v.;* -MID·ED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119), -MID·ING (-ĭng). *Intransitive:* **1.** To assume or to be disposed in the form of a pyramid.

2. *Exchanges.* To enlarge one's holding or interest in a series of operations on a continued rise or decline by using the profits to buy or sell additional amounts on a margin. The series of operations constitutes a *pyramid.*

3. *Banking.* To expand credit or currency by permitting the credit or currency issued by certain banks on the basis of gold or other legal reserves to be used as reserves for expansion by other banks. *Colloq., U. S.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To arrange, place, build up, or construct in a pyramidal form, or as if upon the base of a pyramid; to heap up; as, to *pyramid* the praises of (someone), to *pyramid* arguments upon a hypothesis, etc.

Notable families have *pyramided* their blood . . . by intermarriage. *Alfred E. Wiggam.*

2. *Exchanges.* To use, or to deal in, in a pyramiding transaction. See PYRAMID, *v. i.*

pyr'a·mid·aire' (pĭr'ə·mĭd·âr'), *n.* [From *pyramid,* after *millionaire.*] One whose monument is a pyramid. *Emerson.*

py·ram'i·dal (pĭ·răm'ĭ·dăl; -d'l), *adj.* [ML. *pyramidalis.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or having the form of, a pyramid; pyramidlike.

2. Sloping, as a face of a pyramid. *Rare.*

3. Huge; enormous; imposing. *A Gallicism.*

py·ram'i·dal (pĭ·răm'ĭ·dăl; -d'l), *n.* A pyramidal number; also, the pyramidal bone.

pyramidal bone. *Anat.* The triquetrum of the carpus.

pyramidal cell. *Anat.* One of numerous large multipolar cells in the cerebral cortex of higher vertebrates.

py·ram'i·da'le (pĭ·răm'ĭ·dā'lē), *n.* The pyramidal bone.

py·ram'i·da'lis (-dā'lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* **a** A small triangular muscle of the lower front part of the abdomen, placed in front of, and in the same sheath with, the rectus. It is often wanting. **b** The procerus of the nose.

Py·ram'i·dal·ism (pĭ·răm'ĭ·dăl·ĭz'm; -d'l·ĭz'm), *n.* Lore concerned with the Egyptian pyramids. — **Py·ram'i·dal·ist,** *n.*

pyramidal system. *Cryst.* The tetragonal system.

pyramidal tract. *Anat.* Any of the columns of motor fibers in the spinal cord (two on each side) which are continuations of the pyramids of the medulla.

py·ram'i·date (pĭ·răm'ĭ·dāt), *adj.* Pyramidal. *Rare.*

Pyr'a·mi·del'li·dae (pĭr'ə·mĭ·dĕl'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Pyramidella,* type genus, dim. fr. L. *pyramis* pyramid.] *Zool.* An extensive family of marine snails (suborder Taenioglossa) having a conical or turreted dextrally coiled shell (but with the apical whorls or embryonic shell sinistrally coiled) and a long, retractile proboscis. The type genus is **Pyr'a·mi·del'la** (-ə). — **pyr'a·mi·del'lid** (-lĭd), *adj. & n.*

pyr'a·mid·er (pĭr'ə·mĭd·ĕr), *n. Exchanges.* One who pyramids.

pyramid flower. The plant *Frasera carolinensis;* also, its flower.

pyr'a·mid'i·cal (pĭr'ə·mĭd'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also **pyr'a·mid'ic** (-ĭk). [Gr. *pyramidikos.*] Pyramidal; pyramidlike. — **pyr'a·mid'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **pyr'a·mid'i·cal·ness,** *n.*

pyr'a·mid'i·on (-ĭ·ŏn), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ə). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *pyramis.* See PYRAMID.] A small pyramid, esp. one which crowns or completes a larger form, as an obelisk.

Pyr'a·mid·ist (pĭr'ə·mĭd·ĭst), *n.* A Pyramidalist. *Rare.*

py·ram'i·do- (pĭ·răm'ĭ·dō-). A combining form for *pyramid,* denoting: **a** *Pyramidally,* as in **py·ram'i·do·at·ten'u·ate.** **b** *Pyramidal and,* as in **py·ram'i·do·pris·mat'ic.**

Pyramid of Che'ops (kē'ŏps). The largest of the three great pyramids at Giza. Its original height was about 482 ft., and its base covers nearly 13 acres. It is built of huge limestone blocks, and has inner sepulchral chambers, approached by sloping passages. The date of its builder, Cheops or Khufu, has been conjecturally fixed at 2900–2877 B.C.

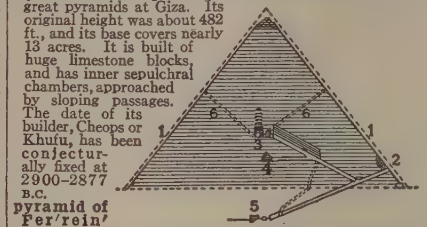

Section of Pyramid of Cheops. 1, 1 Lines showing Original Casing of Limestone; 2 Entrance; 3 King's Chamber; 4 Queen's Chamber; 5 Underground Chamber; 6, 6 Air Passages.

pyramid of Fer'rein' (fĕ'rĂN'). [After A. *Ferrein* (1693–1769), French anatomist.] *Anat.* Any of the tapering bundles of straight uriniferous tubules (collecting tubules) which extend (several from each Malpighian pyramid) outward into the cortex of the kidney; — called also *medullary ray.*

pyramid of Mal·pi'ghi (măl'pē'gē). Malpighian pyramid.

pyramid of the cerebellum. *Anat.* A conspicuous conical eminence of the inferior vermis of the cerebellum behind the uvula.

pyramid of the medulla. *Anat.* Either of two large bundles of motor fibers from the cerebral cortex, reaching the medulla through the cerebral peduncles and pons. Cf. PYRAMIDAL TRACT.

py·ram'i·doi'dal (pĭ·răm'ĭ·doi'dăl; -d'l), *adj.* Like a pyramid.

pyr'a·mid·ol'o·gist (pĭr'ə·mĭd·ŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.* [See -LOGIST.] One who specializes in knowledge of pyramids.

pyramid plant. The pyramid flower.

pyramid shell. A shell of the family Pyramidellidae.

Pyramid Texts. Inscriptions found on the walls of five pyramid tombs of the Old Kingdom. They are the earliest form of what later became the *Book of the Dead.*

pyr'a·moi'dal (pĭr'ə·moi'dăl; -d'l), *adj.* Pyramidoidal.

Pyr'a·mus and This'be (pĭr'ə·mŭs; thĭz'bē). [L., fr. Gr. *Pyramos;* L., fr. Gr. *Thisbē.*] Legendary lovers of ancient Babylon. Ovid relates that, because of parental opposition, they made love through a chink in a wall, and chose the tomb of Ninus as a trysting place. Thisbe came first, but, seeing a lioness, which had just killed an ox, fled, losing her garment, which the beast smeared with blood. Pyramus, supposing her dead, killed himself. Later Thisbe, finding him dead, killed herself. Shakespeare has burlesqued the story in *A Midsummer Night's Dream.*

pyr'an (pĭr'ăn; pī·răn'), *n.* [From PYRONE.] *Chem.* A parent cyclic compound, C_5H_4O, whose ring consists of five carbon atoms and one oxygen atom. There are two varieties, distinguished as *1,2-* (or *α-*) and *1,4-* (or *γ-*) *pyran.*

pyr'a·nom'e·ter (pĭ'rə·nŏm'ĕ·tĕr; pĭr'ə-), *n.* [*pyr-* + *ana-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring radiation from the sky by comparing the heating effect of such radiation upon two blackened metallic strips with that produced in the same strips when heated by means of an electric current.

pyr'a·nyl (pĭr'ə·nĭl), *n.* [*pyran* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical, C_5H_5O, of which pyran is the hydride.

py·rar'gy·rite (pī·rär'jĭ·rīt), *n.* [Gr. *pyr* fire + *argyros* silver.] *Mineral.* A silver antimony sulphide, Ag_3SbS_3, occurring in rhombohedral crystals or massive, and having a dark-red or black color with a metallic adamantine luster. H., 2.5. Sp. gr., 5.85. Called also *ruby silver ore, dark red silver ore.* Cf. PROUSTITE.

Py·raus'ta (pĭ·rôs'tə), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pyraustēs* a moth that gets singed in the candle.] *Zool.* A genus of moths of inconspicuous colors, typical of the subfamily **Py'raus·ti'nae** (pĭ'rôs·tī'nē) of the family Pyralididae. The larvae either feed on foliage or, as the European corn borer (which see), bore in the stems of plants.

pyr'a·zine (pĭr'ə·zēn; -zĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*pyridine* + *azine.*] *Chem.* **a** A white, crystalline, feeble base, $C_4H_4N_2$, obtained by distilling piperazine with zinc dust, and in other ways; — called also *paradiazine.* See DIAZINE. **b** Any of its various derivatives.

pyr'a·zi'no- (pĭr'ə·zē'nō-). *Chem.* A combining form for *pyrazine.*

pyrazo-. *Chem.* A combining form for *pyrazole.*

pyr'a·zole (pĭr'ə·zōl; -zŏl), *n.* Also **-zol.** [G. *pyrazol,* formed to indicate that it bears the same relation to *pyrrol* that *pyridin* bears to *benzol.*] *Chem.* **a** A colorless, crystalline, feeble base, $C_3H_4N_2$, obtained by action of acetylene on diazomethane, and otherwise; 1-2 diazole. **b** Any of its various derivatives.

py·raz'o·line (pĭ'·răz'ō·lēn; -lĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*pyrazole* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* Either of two cyclic compounds, $C_3H_6N_2$; dihydro-pyrazole; specif., the Δ^2-variety, NH.N:CH.CH_2.CH_2, obtained by action of hydrazine on acrolein and otherwise. Also, a derivative of either of these two.

py·raz'o·lone (pĭ'·răz'ō·lōn), *n.* *Chem.* Any of three compounds, $C_3H_4N_2O$, derived from pyrazole, and distinguished as 3-, 4-, and 5-pyrazolone; esp., 5-pyrazolone, NH.N:CH.CH_2.CO, a colorless crystalline compound, derivatives of which are used in medicine. Also, a derivative of any of these three.

py·raz'o·lyl (-lĭl), *n.* [*pyrazole* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical, $C_3H_3N_2$, of which pyrazole is the hydride. There are four varieties.

pyre (pīr), *n.* [L. *pyra,* fr. Gr. *pyra,* fr. *pyr,* fire. See FIRE; cf. PYRITE.] A combustible heap, usually of wood, for burning a dead body as a funeral rite; hence, any pile to be burnt.

py·rec'tic (pī·rĕk'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *pyrektikos.*] Pyretic.

py·re'na (pĭ·rē'nə), *n.; pl.* -NAE (-nē). [NL.] *Bot.* A pyrene.

py'rene (pī'rēn), *n.* [*pyr-* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{16}H_{10}$, occurring in coal tar and in stupp. Its molecule contains four benzene rings.

py'rene, *n.* [Gr. *pyrēn* stone of a fruit. See FURZE.] *Bot.* The stone or endocarp of a drupelet, as in the fruit of the hackleberry; hence, loosely, any small hard nutlet.

Pyr'e·ne'an (pĭr'ĕ·nē'ăn), *adj.* [L. *Pyrenaei* (sc. *montes*) the Pyrenees, fr. *Pyrene* the Pyrenees, also, a daughter of Bebryx, beloved by Hercules, and buried upon these mountains, fr. Gr. *Pyrēnē.*] Of or pertaining to the Pyrenees, separating France and Spain. — *n.* **a** A native of the Pyrenees. **b** *pl. Obs.* The Pyrenees.

pyr'e·nem'a·tous (-nĕm'ə·tŭs; -nē'mə·tŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *pyrēn* stone of a fruit + *haima, haimatos,* blood.] Having nucleated red blood corpuscles.

py·re'nic ac'id (pī·rē'nĭk; -rĕn'ĭk). *Chem.* A yellow crystalline diacid, $C_{13}H_8O(CO_2H)_2$, formed by the oxidation of pyrene. See 1st PYRENE.

py·re'nin (pī·rē'nĭn), *n.* [Gr. *pyrēn, -ēnos,* stone of a fruit.] *Biol.* An oxyphilic lininlike substance in the nucleoli of cells.

py·re'no- (pī·rē'nō-), **pyren-.** [See 2d PYRENE.] A combining form, Greek *pyrēno-, pyrēn-,* from *pyrēn, pyrēnos,* meaning *stone of a fruit,* as in *pyrenocarp, pyrenematous.*

py·re'no·carp (-kärp), *n.* [*pyreno-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* **a** In fungi, a perithecium. **b** A drupe. — **py·re'no·car'pic** (-kär'pĭk), *adj.* — **py·re'no·car'pous** (-pŭs), *adj.*

Py·re'no·chae'ta (-kē'tə), *n.* [NL., fr. *pyreno-* + *-chaeta.*] *Bot.* A genus of imperfect fungi characterized by setose pycnidia and unicellular, hyaline, ovate, elongate or cylindric pycnospores.

py're·no'de·an (pī'rē·nō'dē·ăn), *adj.* Also **py're·no'de·ine** (-ĭn), **py're·no'de·ous** (-ŭs). *Bot.* Pyrenoid.

py·re'noid (pī·rē'noid), *adj. Bot.* Resembling a drupe stone; wartlike.

py·re'noid (pī·rē'noid), *n.* [Gr. *pyrēnoeidēs* like a kernel. See 2d PYRENE; -OID.] *Biol.* One of the colorless, highly refractive proteid bodies found within the chromatophores of certain low organisms, notably the conjugate algae. They serve as centers for the deposition of starch.

py·re'no·li'chen (pī·rē'nō·lī'kĕn; -kĭn), *n.* [*pyreno-* + *lichen.*] *Bot.* Any ascolichen in which the spore fruit is a perithecium. Cf. BASIDIOLICHEN.

py·re'no·my·cete' (pī·rē'nō·mī·sēt'; -mĭ'sēt), *n.; pl.* -MYCETES (-mī·sēts'; -mĭ'sēts; see ASCOMYCETE). *Bot.* Any fungus of the group Pyrenomycetes.

Py·re'no·my·ce'tes (-mī·sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *pyreno-* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* A group of fungi (class Ascomycetes) comprising the sphere fungi (order Sphaeriales) and their allies (orders Perisporiales, Hypocreales, and Dothideales). The fruiting body is a typical perithecium. — **py·re'no·my·ce'tous** (-tŭs), *adj.*

Py·re'no·pe·zi'za (-pē·zī'zə), *n.* [NL. See PYRENO-; PEZIZA.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi of the family Mollisiaceae closely related to *Pseudopeziza. P. medicaginis* causes the destructive yellow leaf blotch of alfalfa.

-py·re'nous (-pĭ·rē'nŭs). *Bot.* Comb. form, Greek *-pyrēnos,* from *pyrēnos* [see 2d PYRENE], denoting *having* (so many) *pyrenes,* as in di*pyrenous* mono*pyrenous,* tetra*pyrenous,* tri*pyrenous.*

py·reth'rin (pī·rĕth'rĭn; pī·rē'thrĭn), *n.* [From *Pyrethrum.*] *Chem.* **a** Levo camphor. See CAMPHOR. **b** Either of two physiologically active liquid esters obtained from Dalmatian insect powder; also, any similar artificial ester.

py·reth'rin (-rĭn), *n.* Also **-rine** (-rĭn; -rēn). [See PELLITORY, 2.] **a** A resinous substance obtained from the root of the pellitory of Spain. **b** A white crystalline compound, $C_{18}H_{27}N$, the active constituent of the root of the pellitory of Spain.

Py·reth'rum (pī·rĕth'rŭm; -rē'thrŭm), *n.* [L., feverfew, fr. Gr. *pyrethron,* fr. *pyr* fire.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Syn. of CHRYSANTHEMUM. See CHRYSANTHEMUM, 2 **a**. **b** [*not cap.*] Any of several garden plants of the genus *Chrysanthemum* with usually finely divided, often aromatic leaves, and showy white, lilac, or red (but not yellow) flowers. Many of the common garden pyrethrums are derived from the Asiatic *C. coccineum,* the painted lady.

2. [*not cap.*] *Pharm.* Insect powder.

pyrethrum camphor. Levo camphor. See CAMPHOR.

pyrethrum yellow. A color, yellow in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

py·ret'ic (pī·rĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *pyretos* burning heat, fever, fr. *pyr* fire. See FIRE.] *Med.* Of or pert. to fever; febrile.

py·ret'ic (pī·rĕt'ĭk), *n.* A remedy for fever. *Rare.*

py·ret'i·co'sis (pī·rĕt'ĭ·kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See PYRETIC; -OSIS.] *Med.* Fever.

pyr'e·to- (pĭr'ĕ·tō-; pī'rĕ·tō-). A combining form, Greek *pyreto-,* from *pyretos,* meaning *fever,* as in *pyretotherapy,* **pyr'e·to·gen'e·sis, pyr'e·to·ge·net'ic, pyr'e·to·gen'ic, pyr'e·tog'e·nous, pyr'e·tog'ra·phy, pyr'e·tol'y·sis.**

pyr'e·tol'o·gy (-tŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*pyreto-* + *-logy.*] *Med.* That branch of medicine treating of fevers.

---

pyot (pī'ŭt). Var. of PIET. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

pyr-. = PYRO-.

Py·ra'ce·ae (pī·rā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *pirus* pear tree.] Syn. of MALACEAE. — **py·ra'·ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.* [AN.]

Pyr'ae·nae'an. Var. of PYRENE-.

Py·ral'i·dae (pĭ·răl'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of PYRALIDIDAE.

pyr'a·lid (pĭr'ə·lĭd), *n. & adj.*

Pyr'a·me'is (pĭr'ə·mē'ĭs), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of 1st VANESSA **a**.

py·ram'i·dal·ly, *adv.* of PYRAMIDAL.

py·ram'i·des (pĭ·răm'ĭ·dēz), *n.; pl.* of PYRAMIDIS.

pyr'a·mid'i·a (pĭr'ə·mĭd'ĭ·ə), *n., pl.* of PYRAMIDION.

py·ram'i·dize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.

pyr'a·mid·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

pyr'a·mid·shaped' *adj.* See -SHAPED.

pyr'a·mid·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

pyr'a·mid·y, *adj.* Pyramidal. *Obs.*

pyr'a·mis (pĭr'ə·mĭs), *n.; pl.* PYRAMIDES (pĭ·răm'ĭ·dēz). [L.] Pyramid. *Obs.*

Py·ran'ga. Var. of PIRANGA.

pyren-. = PYRENO-.

Py·re'no·my'ce·ta'ces (pĭ·rē'nō·mī'sē·tā'shēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] = PYRENOMYCETES.

Py·re'no·my·ce·tin'e·ae (-tĭn'ē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] = PYRENOMYCETES.

pyret-. = PYRETO-.

pyr'e·to·ther'a·py (pĭr'ē·tō·thĕr'ə·pĭ; pī'rə-), *n.* [*pyreto-* + *-therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by inducing fever.

Py'rex (pī'rĕks). [Arbitrary; *pie* (plate) + *-ex.*] A trademark applied to a variety of glasses and glassware usually resistant to heat, chemicals, or electricity; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], glass or glassware bearing this trade-mark. — **py'rex,** *adj.*

py·rex'i·a (pī·rĕk'sĭ·ə), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pyressein* to be feverish, fr. *pyretos* fever.] *Med.* The febrile condition; fever. — **py·rex'i·al** (-əl), *adj.* — **py·rex'ic** (-sĭk), *adj.* — **py·rex'i·cal** (-sĭ·kəl), *adj.*

pyr'ge·om'e·ter (pĭr'jē·ŏm'ē·tĕr; pĭr'-), *n.* [*pyr-* + *geo-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for determining the radiation from the earth's surface into space. It is based upon the pyrheliometer of K. Ångström.

pyrgo-. A combining form, Greek *pyrgo-*, from *pyrgos*, tower, as in **pyr·gol'o·gist** (pûr·gŏl'ō·jĭst), one who studies, or has expert knowledge of, towers.

pyr'go·ce·phal'ic (pûr'gō·sē·făl'ĭk), *adj.* [*pyrgo-* + Gr. *kephalē* head.] Having a skull with a high vertex. — **pyr'go·ceph'a·ly** (-sĕf'ə·lĭ), *n.* *Rare.*

pyr·goi'dal (pûr·goi'dăl; -d'l), *adj.* [Gr. *pyrgoeidēs.*] Towerlike; shaped like or resembling a tower. *Rare.*

pyr'gom (pûr'gŏm), *n.* [Gr. *pyrgōma* a place furnished with towers.] *Mineral.* Fassaite.

pyr·he'li·om'e·ter (pĭr·hē'lĭ·ŏm'ē·tĕr; pĭr-), *n.* [*pyr-* + *helio-* + *-meter.*] *Astrophysics.* An instrument for measuring the sun's heat and energy. There are two types: (1) An instrument that measures the heat absorbed by a blackened disk or chamber; — called also *actinometer.* (2) An instrument that measures the sun's heat by means of a thermoelectric junction. Cf. HELIOTHERMOMETER.

pyr·he'li·om'e·try (-trĭ), *n.* The science concerned with the heat of the sun's rays. — **pyr·he'li·o·met'ric** (-ō·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.*

pyr'i·bole (pĭ'rĭ·bōl), *n.* [*pyr*oxene + amph*ibole.*] *Petrog.* A constituent of a rock that is either pyroxene or amphibole or both.

py·rid'a·zine (pĭ·rĭd'ə·zēn; -zĭn), *n.* Also **-zin.** [G. *pyridazin.* See PYRIDINE, AZO-; -INE.] *Chem.* **a** A colorless liquid feeble base, $C_4H_4N_2$; — called also *orthodiazine.* See DIAZINE. **b** Any of various derivatives of it.

py·rid'ic (pĭ·rĭd'ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or related to, pyridine; as, the *pyridic* bases.

pyr'i·dine (pĭr'ĭ·dēn; -dĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-din.** [*pyr*rol + *-idine* as in tol*uidine.*] *Chem.* A colorless, liquid, nitrogenous base, C_5H_5N, of pungent odor, obtained in the distillation of bone oil, coal tar, etc., and by the decomposition of certain alkaloids. It is the parent of many organic compounds, as nicotine. It is used in denaturing alcohol, as a solvent, as a germicide, as a remedy for asthma, etc. Structurally, it may be considered as benzene in which one CH group has been replaced by N. In naming its derivatives the atoms of the ring are designated by numbers or Greek letters. See *Illust.*

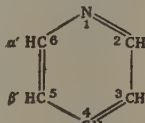

Pyridine.

pyr'i·din'i·um (-dĭn'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *pyridine* + *-ium.*] *Chem.* A univalent radical C_5H_6N, analogous to ammonium, derived from pyridine.

pyr'i·din·ize (pĭr'ĭ·dĭn·īz), *v. t.* To treat with pyridine.

pyr'i·done (pĭr'ĭ·dōn), *n.* [*pyridine* + *-one.*] *Chem.* Any of certain compounds, C_5H_5NO, derived from pyridine. α-Pyridone, NH.CH:CH.CH:CO, and γ-pyridone, NH.CH:CH.CO.CH:CH, are colorless and crystalline.

pyr'i·dyl (-dĭl), *n.* [*pyridine* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent radical, C_5H_4N, of which pyridine is the hydride.

pyr'i·form (pĭr'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [NL. *pyriformis*, fr. ML. *pyrum*, for L. *pirum* a pear + *-form.*] Having the form of a pear; pear-shaped.

pyriform aperture. *Anat.* The anterior opening of the nasal cavities in the skull.

pyr'i·for'mis (-fôr'mĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle arising from the front of the sacrum. It passes out of the pelvis through the greater sciatic foramen and is inserted into the upper border of the great trochanter of the femur.

pyriform lobe *or* **area.** *Anat.* The lateral olfactory gyrus and the hippocampal convolution taken together.

py·rim'i·dine (pĭ·rĭm'ĭ·dēn; pĭr'ĭ·mĭ·dēn; -dĭn), *n.* Also **-din.** [G. *pyrimidin*; formed fr. *pyridin* pyridine.] *Chem.* **a** A crystalline feeble base, $C_4H_4N_2$, of narcotic odor, made indirectly from barbituric acid and otherwise; — called also *metadiazine.* See DIAZINE. **b** Any of various derivatives of pyrimidine (sense **a**.)

py·rim'i·dyl (-dĭl), *n.* [*pyrimidine* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical, $C_4H_3N_2$, of which pyrimidine is the hydride. There are three varieties.

-py'rin (-pī'rĭn). *Pharm.* A combining form from *antipyrin*, used in names of antipyretics, as in quinop*yrin.*

Pyr'i·phleg'e·thon (pĭr'ĭ·flĕg'ē·thŏn; -flĕj'-), *n.* [Gr. *pyriphlegethōn.*] = PHLEGETHON.

pyr'i·ta'ceous (pĭr'ĭ·tā'shŭs), *adj.* *Mineral.* Pyritic.

py'rite (pī'rīt), *n.*; *pl.* PYRITES (-rĭts). [L. *pyrites.* See PYRITES.] **1.** = PYRITES, 1. *Obs.*

2. *Mineral.* A common mineral of a pale brass-yellow color and brilliant metallic luster, crystallizing in isometric forms (commonly the cube and pyritohedron); iron pyrites; fool's gold. Chemically it is iron disulphide, FeS_2. H., 6–6.5. Sp. gr., 4.95–5.10. It is burned in enormous quantities for making sulphuric acid.

py·ri'tes (pĭ·rī'tēz; pĭ-; pĭ'rĭtz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *pyritēs*, adj., *pyritēs lithos* a mineral which strikes fire, fr. *pyr* fire. See PYRE.] **1.** A stone that may be used for striking fire. *Obs.*

2. *Mineral.* Any of a number of metallic-looking sulphides, of which iron pyrites, or pyrite, is the commonest; as, copper *pyrites* (chalcopyrite), tin *pyrites* (stannite), etc.

pyrites acid. Sulphuric acid made from pyrites.

pyrite type. See SYMMETRY, 3.

pyrite yellow *or* **green.** A color, yellow in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

py·rit'ic (pĭ·rĭt'ĭk; pĭ-), *adj.* Also **py·rit'i·cal** (-ĭ·kəl). *Mineral.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, pyrites.

pyritic smelting. *Metal.* A process of smelting pyritic ores without previous roasting and with little or no fuel by utilizing the heat resulting from the combustion of their high sulphuric content.

pyr'i·tif'er·ous (pĭr'ĭ·tĭf'ē·rŭs; pĭ'rĭt-), *adj.* [*pyrites* + *-ferous.*] *Mineral.* Containing or producing pyrites.

pyr'i·tize (pĭr'ĭ·tīz; pĭ'rĭ-), *v. t.* To convert into pyrites; to introduce pyrite into. — **pyr'i·ti·za'tion** (-tĭ·zā'shŭn); -tī·zā'shŭn), *n.*

pyr'i·to·he'dral group (pĭr'ĭ·tō·hē'drăl; pĭ·rĭ'tō-). See SYMMETRY, 3.

pyr'i·to·he'dron (pĭr'ĭ·tō·hē'drŏn; pĭ·rĭ'tō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *pyrite* + Gr. *hedra* base.] *Cryst.* The pentagonal dodecahedron, a hemihedral form of the isometric system common to pyrite. — **pyr'i·to·he'dral** (-drăl), *adj.*

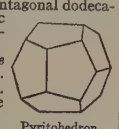
Pyritohedron.

pyr'i·toid (pĭr'ĭ·toid; pĭ'rĭ-), *adj.* [*pyrite* + *-oid.*] Like pyrites. — *n.* A pyritohedron.

pyr'i·tol'o·gy (pĭr'ĭ·tŏl'ō·jĭ; pĭ'rĭ-), *n.* [Gr. *pyritēs* of fire, pyrites + *-logy.*] The science of or a treatise on blowpipe analysis.

pyr'i·tous (pĭr'ĭ·tŭs; pĭ'rĭ-), *adj.* Pyritic.

py'ro- (pī'rō-; pĭr'ō-; *see note below*), **pyr-.** [See FIRE.] A combining form, Greek *pyro-*, *pyr-*, from *pyr*, *pyros*, meaning *fire*, used: **1.** To denote *fire* or *heat*, as in *pyro*mancy, *pyro*meter, *pyr*heliometer. *Pyro-* in adjectives denotes also *pyrogenous and*, as in *pyro*magnetic. Cf. THERMO-.

2. *Chem.* To imply an actual or theoretical *derivative by action of heat.* In inorganic chemistry *pyro-* is often used in naming an acid (**py'ro·ac'id**) derived from the ordinary form by the loss of one molecule of water from two of the acid. Thus $2H_3PO_4$ (ordinary phosphoric acid) $-H_2O = H_4P_2O_7$ (pyrophosphoric acid). Cf. META-, **5 b.** For the following, see the word with which *pyro-* is combined and 1st -ATE, 3.

pyroantimonate	**pyroarsenious**	**pyrophosphorous**
pyroantimonic	**pyroarsenite**	**pyrotantalate**
pyroarsenate	**pyroglutamic**	**pyrovanadate**
pyroarsenic	**pyrophosphoric**	**pyrovanadic**

3. *Geol., Mineral., & Petrog.* To denote *due* or *attributed to the action of fire* or *heat*, as in *pyro*chlore, *pyro*metamorphism; also, *of fiery color*, as in *pyro*phanite.

4. *Med.* To denote *fever; pyreto-;* as in *pyro*genic, *pyro*toxin.

☞ The etymological pron. is pĭr'ō- (the *y* being short in Greek). Present usage, however, decidedly prefers the long sound (ī) in most of these words. Cf. DYNA-, *Note;* HYPO-, *Note.*

py'ro (pī'rō; pĭr'ō), *adj.* *Chem.* = PYRO-, 2.

py'ro, *n.* Short for PYROCELLULOSE.

py'ro (pī'rō; pĭr'ō), *n.* *Photog.* Short for *pyrogallic acid*, or *pyrogallol.* *Colloq.*

py'ro·a·ce'tic (pī'rō·ə·sē'tĭk; -sĕt'ĭk; pĭr'ō-; *see* PYRO-), *adj.* *Chem.* Obtained by action of heat on acetic acid or acetates.

py'ro·bal'lo·gy (-băl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. *ballein* to throw + *-logy.*] Art of throwing fire; science of artillery. *Obs.*

py'ro·bel'o·nite (-bĕl'ō·nīt), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. *belonē* needle + *-ite.*] *Mineral.* A lead manganese vanadate, $4PbO \cdot 7MnO_2V_2O_5 \cdot 3H_2O$, occurring in brilliant red, needle-shaped crystals. H., 3.5. Sp. gr., 5.4.

py'ro·bi·tu'mi·nous (-bĭ·tū'mĭ·nŭs), *adj.* Yielding bituminous products on heating, as coal.

py'ro·bo'rate (-bō'rāt; 181), *n.* A tetraborate.

py'ro·bo'ric (-bō'rĭk; 181), *adj.* *Chem.* Tetraboric.

py'ro·cat'e·chol (-kăt'ē·kōl; -chōl; -kŏl), *n.* Also **py'ro·cat'e·chin** (-chĭn; -kĭn), **py'ro·cat'e·chin·ol** (-ōl; -ŏl). *Chem.* A white crystalline phenol, $C_6H_4(OH)_2(o)$, found in various plants, and variously formed, as by distillation of catechol (see CATECHOL **a**), wood, etc.; — ortho-dihydroxybenzene. It is isomeric with resorcinol and hydroquinone, and is used as a photographic developer.

py'ro·cat'e·chu'ic ac'id (-chōō'ĭk; -kū'ĭk). *Chem.* **a** *Obs.* Pyrocatechol. **b** A crystalline acid, $C_6H_3(OH)_2CO_2H$, derived from pyrocatechol; 2,3-dihydroxy-benzoic acid.

py'ro·cel'lu·lose (-sĕl'ū·lōs), *n.* [See CELLULOSE.] A variety of pyroxylin, used in making smokeless powders and gelatin dynamites.

py'ro·chem'i·cal (-kĕm'ĭ·kəl), *adj.* Pertaining to chemistry at high temperatures. — **py'ro·chem'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

py'ro·chlore (pī'rō·klōr; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. *chlōros* pale-green.] *Mineral.* A brown or dark reddish mineral, usually in octahedrons, of vitreous or resinous luster, becoming pale green when heated with the blowpipe. It is a niobate and titanate of calcium, cerium, and other metals, containing also fluorine. H., 5–5.5. Sp. gr., 4.2–4.36.

py'ro·cin·chon'ic (pī'rō·sĭn·kŏn'ĭk; pĭr'ō-; *see* PYRO-), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an unstable diacid, $C_7H_6(CO_2H)_2$; dimethyl-maleic. Its anhydride, a white crystalline solid, is obtained by the dry distillation of cinchonic acid and in other ways.

py'ro·cit'ric (-sĭt'rĭk), *adj.* Designating any of three acids (*citraconic, itaconic,* and *mesaconic*, formed by distillation of citric acid.

py'ro·clas'tic (-klăs'tĭk), *adj.* *Geol.* Formed by fragmentation as a result of volcanic or igneous action; — of rocks or their texture.

py'ro·coll (pī'rō·kŏl; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-coll.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_6N_2O_4$, obtained by the distillation of glue or leather scrap, and in other ways.

py'ro·col·lo'di·on (pī'rō·kō·lō'dĭ·ŭn; pĭr'ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [See COLLODION.] A variety of pyroxylin.

py'ro·con'den·sa'tion (-kŏn'dĕn·sā'shŭn), *n.* *Chem.* Chemical condensation brought about by heat.

py'ro·con'duc·tiv'i·ty (-kŏn'dŭk·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* *Elec.* Conductivity induced by application of heat.

py'ro·col'ton (-kŏl'tŏn), *n.* [*pyro-* + *cotton.*] A variety of pyroxylin.

py'ro·crys'tal·line (-krĭs'tăl·ĭn; -īn), *adj.* *Petrog.* Crystallized from a molten magma.

Py'ro·cys'tis (pī'rō·sĭs'tĭs; pĭr'ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [NL., fr. *pyro-* + *-cystis.*] *Biol.* A genus of phosphorescent marine peridinians, or dinoflagellates, noted for their luminescence.

Py'ro·dine (pī'rō·dēn; -dĭn; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [Gr. *pyrōdēs* firelike, fr. *pyr* fire + *eidos* form.] A trade-mark applied to hydrazines used as antipyretics; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], acetylphenylhydrazine (which see).

py'ro·e·lec'tric (-ē·lĕk'trĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or exhibiting, pyroelectricity. — *n.* A pyroelectric substance.

py'ro·e·lec'tric'i·ty (-ē·lĕk'trĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* *Physics & Mineral.* A state of electric polarity produced on certain crystals by change of temperature; also, that branch of science which treats of this phenomenon.

pyroelectric lamp. *Photom.* A Nernst lamp.

py'ro·gal'late (pī'rō·găl'āt; pĭr'ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ether of pyrogallol.

py'ro·gal'lic (-găl'ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid later called *pyrogallol.* See PYROGALLOL.

py'ro·gal'ol (pī'rō·găl'ŏl; -ōl; -gā·lōl'; pĭr'ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [*pyrogallic* + *-ol.*] *Chem.* A poisonous, bitter, white crystalline phenol, $C_6H_3(OH)_3$, obtained chiefly by the action of heat on gallic acid; 1,2,3-trihydroxy-benzene. It has weak acid properties, and hence is called also *pyrogallic acid.* In alkaline solution it absorbs oxygen readily, becoming dark in color. It is one of the developing agents most used in photography; it is used also in gas analysis, in making dyes, etc.

pyrogallol monoacetate. A light-brown liquid used in the treatment of psoriasis.

py'ro·gen (pī'rō·jĕn; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [See PYROGENOUS.] **1.** Electricity. *Obs.*

2. *Chem.* **a** *Obs.* An element, as sulphur or phosphorus, characterized by great inflammability. **b** A substance produced by the action of heat.

3. *Med.* A fever-producing substance.

py'ro·ge·na'tion (-jē·nā'shŭn), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-gen* + *-ation.*] *Chem.* Subjection to heat.

py'ro·ge·ne'sis (pī'rō·jē·nē'sĭs; -zĭ·ə; pĭr'ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [NL.] Pyrogenesis.

py'ro·gen'e·sis (-jĕn'ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pyro-* + *-genesis.*] Production of, or by, heat. — **py'ro·ge·net'ic** (-jē·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* — **py'ro·ge·net'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

py'ro·gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* [*pyro-* + *-genic.*] **1.** Producing or produced by heat.

2. *Geol.* Of igneous origin.

3. *Med.* Producing or due to fever.

4. *Petrog.* Formed by the action of magmatic heat.

py'rog'e·nous (pĭ·rŏj'ē·nŭs), *adj.* [*pyro-* + *-genous;* cf. Gr. *pyrogenēs* fire-born.] Pyrogenic.

py'rog·nom'ic (pī'rŏg·nŏm'ĭk; pĭr'ŏg-; *see* PYRO-), *adj.* [*pyro-* + Gr. *gnōmōn* index.] Readily becoming incandescent on heating; — said of certain minerals, as gadolinite.

py'rog·nos'tic (-nŏs'tĭk), *adj.* [*pyro-* + Gr. *gnōstikos* knowing.] *Mineral.* Pertaining to, or developed by, the use of heat, esp. by means of the blowpipe.

py'rog·nos'tics (pī'rŏg·nŏs'tĭks; pĭr'ŏg-), *n. pl.* *Mineral.* The characters of a mineral observed by the use of the blowpipe, as the degree of fusibility, flame coloration, etc.

py'ro·graph (pī'rō·grăf; pĭr'ō-; 83; *see* PYRO-), *n.* A production of pyrography. — *v. t. & i.* To carve or draw by pyrography.

py·rog'ra·phy (pĭ·rŏg'rə·fĭ), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-graphy.*] The art or process of producing designs or pictures, as on wood or leather, by burning or scorching with hot instruments; also, a design or picture so made. — **py·rog'ra·pher** (-fēr), *n.* — **py'ro·graph'ic** (pī'rō·grăf'ĭk; pĭr'ō-), *adj.*

py'ro·gra·vure' (pī'rō·grə·vūr'; -grā'vūr; pĭr'ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [*pyro-* + F. *gravure* engraving.] Pyrography; also, a design or picture made by pyrography.

py'ro·guai'a·cin (-gwī'ə·sĭn), *n.* [*pyro-* + *guaiacum* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_{18}H_{14}O_3$, obtained by distillation of guaiacum resin.

py'ro·he'li·om'e·ter (-hē'lĭ·ŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* = PYRHELIOMETER.

py'roid (pī'roid), *adj.* [See -OID.] Resembling pyran.

Pyr'o·la (pĭr'ō·lə), *n.* [NL. dim. See PYRUS.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of short-stemmed herbs typifying the family Pyrolaceae. They have basal persistent leaves and racemes of white, pink, or purple pentamerous flowers, the ten stamens straight or declined. The species are natives of temperate regions; they are commonly called *wintergreen* in England and *false wintergreen* or *shinleaf* in the United States. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

Pyr'o·la'ce·ae (-lā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, mostly evergreen (order Ericales), consisting of 3 genera, *Pyrola*, *Chimaphila*, and *Moneses*, and comprising about 20 species, native to temperate regions. They have pentamerous regular flowers succeeded by loculicidal capsules. — **pyr'o·la'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

py·rol'a·ter (pĭ·rŏl'ə·tĕr), *n.* A fire worshiper.

py·rol'a·try (-trĭ), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-latry.*] Fire worship.

py'ro·lig'ne·ous (pī'rō·lĭg'nē·ŭs; pĭr'ō-), *adj.* [F. *pyroligneux*, fr. *pyro-* + L. *lignum* wood; cf. L. *ligneus* of wood.] Obtained by destructive distillation of wood.

pyroligneous acid. An acid reddish-brown aqueous liquid of empyreumatic odor, containing chiefly acetic acid (about 4 to 8 per cent) and methanol.

pyroligneous alcohol *or* **spirit.** Methanol, esp. that made from wood.

py'ro·lig'nic (pī'rō·lĭg'nĭk; pĭr'ō-; *see* PYRO-), *adj.* Pyroligneous.

py'ro·lig'nite (-lĭg'nīt), *n.* A crude acetate produced by treating pyroligneous acid with a metal or basic compound; as, *pyrolignite* of iron (iron liquor).

py'ro·lig'nous (-lĭg'nŭs), *adj.* Pyroligneous.

py'ro·lite (pī'rō·līt; pĭr'ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-lite.*] An explosive resembling gunpowder in composition.

py·rol'o·gy (pĭ·rŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-logy.*] **a** *Obs.* Science of heat. **b** Pyritology. **c** Mineralogy that treats of pyrognostics. — **py'ro·log'i·cal** (pī'rō·lŏj'ĭ·kəl; pĭr'ō-), *adj.* — **py·rol'o·gist** (pĭ·rŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

py'ro·lu'site (pī'rō·lū'sīt; pĭ·rō·lū'sĭt), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. *louein* to wash; — from being used as glass soap.] *Mineral.* Native manganese dioxide, MnO_2, a mineral of an iron-black or dark steel-gray color and metallic luster, usually soft. H., 2–2.5. Sp. gr., 4.73–4.86. It is used in glassmaking (see GLASS SOAP), in the manufacture of chlorine, oxygen, and spiegeleisen, as an oxidizing agent in varnish, etc.

py·rol'y·sis (pĭ·rŏl'ĭ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pyro-* + *-lysis.*] *Chem.* Chemical decomposition by the action of heat. — **py'ro·lyt'ic** (pī'rō·lĭt'ĭk; pĭr'ō-), *adj.*

py·rom'a·chy (pĭ·rŏm'ə·kĭ), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-machy.*] Fighting by the use of fire.

py'ro·mag·net'ic (pī'rō·măg·nĕt'ĭk; pĭr'ō-), *adj.* [See PYRO-; MAGNETIC.] *Physics.* Pertaining to, produced by, or acting by the combined agency of, heat and magnetism.

py'ro·man'cy (pī'rō·măn'sĭ; pĭr'ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [ME. *piromance, piromancy*, fr. OF. *piromance, pyromancie*, fr. ML. *pyromantia*, fr. Gr. *pyromanteia.* See PYRO-; -MANCY.] Divination by means of fire or flames. — **py'ro·man'cer** (-măn'sēr), *n.* — **py'ro·man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *adj.*

py'ro·ma'ni·a (-mā'nĭ·ə), *n.* [NL., fr. *pyro-* + *-mania.*] *Psychiatry.* A persistent impulse to incendiarism. — **py'ro·ma'ni·ac** (-ăk), *n.* — **py'ro·ma·ni'a·cal** (-mə·nī'ə·kəl), *adj.*

py'ro·me·con'ic ac'id (pī'rō·mē·kŏn'ĭk; pĭr'ō-; *see* PYRO-). *Chem.* A white crystalline acid, $C_5H_4O_4$, formed by heating meconic acid or comenic acid; 3-hydroxy-1,4-pyrone.

py'ro·mel·lit'ic (-mĕ·lĭt'ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline tetracid, $C_6H_2(CO_2H)_4$, formed by distilling mellitic acid; 1,2,4,5-benzene-tetracarboxylic.

py'ro·met'al·lur'gy (-mĕt'ᵊl·ûr'jĭ; -mē·tăl'ᵊr·jĭ), *n.* Metallurgy depending on heat action. Cf. HYDROMETALLURGY.

py'ro·met'a·mor'phism (-mĕt'ə·môr'fĭz'm), *n.* *Petrog.* Change produced in rocks by the action of heat but without the action of pressure or mineralizers; — contrasted with *dynamometamorphism* and *hydrometamorphism.* — **py'ro·met'a·mor'phic** (-fĭk), *adj.*

py·rom'e·ter (pī·rŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring temperatures, esp. those beyond the range of mercurial thermometers. The older forms, measuring the expansion or contraction of solids, have been superseded by more accurate instruments based on the change of electric resistance, as of a platinum wire, on the

pyrewinkes. See PILLIWINKS, *Ety.*

py·r·he'li·o·phor', *n.* = PYRHELIOMETER.

pyrie. † PERRY, pear tree.

py'ro·chro'mate, *n.* *Chem.* = DICHROMATE. [DICHROMIC ACID.]

py'ro·chro'mic ac'id. *Chem.* = **py'ro·co·men'ic ac'id.** [See PYRO-; COMENIC ACID.] *Chem.*

py'ro·lith'ic, *adj.* Cyanuric. *Obs.*

N O P

production of a thermoelectric current, as by a platinum-iridium couple, on the expansion of gases or vapors, on the specific heat of solids, or on the intensity of the heat or light radiated. A ***radiation pyrometer*** measures the intensity of radiation from a hot body and is used for measuring extremely high temperatures. An ***optical pyrometer*** measures the intensity of the light of a particular wave length emitted by a hot body. It is based upon the principle that the intensity of light radiated from a highly heated body increases with increases in temperature in accordance with a definite law. Cf. PYROSCOPE.

pyrometer cone. A pyrometric cone.

py·ro·met'ric (pī'rō·mĕt'rĭk; pĭr'ō-), *adj.* Also **py·ro·met'ri·cal** (-rĭ·kăl). *Physics.* Of or pertaining to pyrometry; obtained by the pyrometer. — **py·ro·met'ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pyrometric cone. One of a series of small cones of different substances, forming a scale of fusing points, and used in finding approximately the temperature of kilns, etc. The cones soften and arch over successively as the temperature rises.

py·rom'e·try (pĭ·rŏm'ē·trĭ), *n.* The art of measuring high temperatures; the art of using the pyrometer.

Py·ro·mor'phi·dae (pī'rō·môr'fĭ·dē; pĭr'ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *pyro-* + *-morpha* + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of day-flying moths with smoky or translucent wings, sometimes marked with metallic colors.

py·ro·mor'phite (-môr'fīt), *n.* [G. *pyromorphit,* fr. Gr. *pyr* fire + *morphē* form.] *Mineral.* A native lead chloride and phosphate, $(PbCl)Pb_4(PO_4)_3$, occurring in green, yellow, brown, gray, or white crystals or masses; — called also *green lead ore.* H., 3.5–4. The crystals are hexagonal prisms found singly or in branching groups; the massive forms are globular, reniform, granular, etc. A fragment heated before the blowpipe fuses to a globule which crystallizes on cooling, whence the name.

py·ro·mor'phous (-fŭs), *adj. Mineral.* Crystallizing from a molten state.

py·ro·mo'tor (-mō'tĕr), *n.* A motor driven directly by heat or heat waves.

py·ro·mu'cate (pĭ'rō·mū'kāt; pĭr'ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of pyromucic acid.

py·ro·mu'cic (-mū'sĭk), *adj. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless crystalline acid, $C_4H_3OCO_2H$, formed by the distillation of mucic acid, isosaccharic acid, etc., or by the oxidation of furfural; 2-furan-carboxylic.

py·ro·mu'cyl (-sĭl), *n.* [See -YL.] *Chem.* The univalent radical, $C_5H_3O_3$, of pyromucic acid.

py·ro·naph'tha (-năf'thä), *n.* [See PYRO-; NAPHTHA.] *Chem.* A heavy, pale-yellow illuminating oil, prepared from Russian petroleum.

py·rone (pī'rōn; pĭ·rōn'), *n.* [G. *pyron,* abbr. of *pyrokoman.*] *Chem.* An unsaturated cyclic compound, $C_5H_4O_2$ (oxo-pyran), of which two varieties are known, 1,2- (or α-) pyrone, an oily liquid, and 1,4- (or γ-) pyrone, a colorless crystalline solid. 1,4-Pyrone is the parent of several natural yellow dyes. See PYRAN.

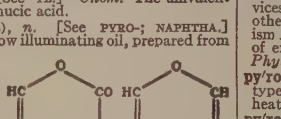

α-Pyrone. γ-Pyrone.

Py·ro·ne'ma (pĭ'rō·nē'mä; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *pyro-* + *-nema.*] *Bot.* A genus of simple fungi of the group Discomycetes. The pink apothecia of *P. confluens* (syn. *omphalodes*) appear frequently on burned soil where brush heaps or logs have been fired.

py·ro·nom'ics (pĭ'rō·nŏm'ĭks; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. *nomos* law.] The science of heat. *Rare.*

py·ro·nyx'is (-nĭk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Ignipuncture.

py·rope (pī'rōp), *n.* [OF. *pirope,* fr. L. *pyropus* a kind of gem, a kind of red bronze, fr. Gr. *pyrōpos* red bronze, fiery-eyed, fr. *pyr* fire + *ōps* the eye, face.] **1.** Any bright-red gem. *Obs.*

2. *Mineral.* A variety of garnet, deep red in color, frequently used as a gem; — called also *precious garnet.* See GARNET, 1. Cf. CAPE RUBY.

py·ro·pen' (pī'rō·pĕn'; pĭr'ō-), *n.* The heated pen or instrument with which designs are burned in pyrography.

py·roph'a·nite (pĭ·rŏf'ä·nīt; pī'rō·făn·īt), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-phane* + *-ite.*] *Mineral.* A manganese titanate, $MnTiO_3$, occurring in blood-red, tabular, rhombohedral crystals. H., 5. Sp. gr., 4.5.

py·roph'a·nous (pĭ·rŏf'ä·nŭs), *adj.* [See PYRO-; -PHANE.] Becoming translucent or transparent when heated.

py·ro·phile (pī'rō·fĭl; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-phile.*] A lover of fire. *Rare.*

py·roph'i·lous (pĭ·rŏf'ĭ·lŭs), *adj.* [*pyro-* + *-philous.*] *Bot.* Growing on burned or fired substrata, as certain fungi. See PYRONEMA.

py·ro·pho'bi·a (pī'rō·fō'bĭ·ä; pĭr'ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [NL., fr. *pyro-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of fire.

py·ro·phone (pī'rō·fōn; pĭr'ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-phone.*] A musical instrument in which the tones are produced by flames of gas burning in tubes of different sizes and lengths; — called also *chemical harmonicon.*

py·ro·phor'ic (-fŏr'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *pyrophoros* fire-bearing, fr. *pyr* fire + *pherein* to bear.] Light-producing; igniting spontaneously; of or pertaining to pyrophorus.

pyrophoric alloy. *Metal.* An alloy, as ferrocerium, having the property of emitting sparks when scratched or struck with steel. Such alloys are used for automatic gas and cigar lighters. See PYROPHORIC.

py·roph'o·rous (pĭ·rŏf'ō·rŭs), *adj.* Pyrophoric.

py·roph'o·rus (pĭ·rŏf'ō·rŭs), *n.; pl.* -RI (-rī). [NL.] **1.** *Chem.* Any of several substances or mixtures which ignite spontaneously on exposure to air, as a carbonized mixture of alum and sugar, or finely divided lead or iron.

2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* A genus of large tropical American beetles (family Elateridae), bearing a pair of large luminous organs on the prothorax. See FIRE BEETLE.

py·ro·phos'phate (pĭ'rō·fŏs'fāt; pĭr'ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n.* A salt or ester of pyrophosphoric acid (see PHOSPHORIC ACID).

py·ro·pho·tog'ra·phy (-fō·tŏg'rä·fĭ), *n.* A process combining the use of photography and heat, as in producing burnt-in pictures on porcelain. — **py·ro·pho'to·graph** (-fō'tō·grăf; 83), *n.*

py·ro·pho·tom'e·ter (-fō·tŏm'ē·tĕr), *n. Physics.* An instrument for optical measurement of high temperatures. Light from an incandescent body, whose temperature is to be measured, is passed through ruby glass, and the red rays thus isolated are compared with those similarly received from a standard flame. Cf. PYROMETER.

py·ro·phyl'lite (pĭ'rō·fĭl'lĭt; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. *phyllon* leaf.] *Mineral.* A hydrous aluminum silicate, $HAl(SiO_3)_3$, usually white or greenish and like talc, in a foliated form or in compact masses; — so called from the exfoliation of some varieties on heating. H., 1–2. Sp. gr., 2.8–2.9. The compact variety is used for making slate pencils, and is called *pencil stone.* Cf. AGALMATOLITE.

py·ro·phys'a·lite (-fĭs'ä·līt), *n.* Physafite.

py·ro·punc'ture (pī'rō·pŭngk'tūr; pĭr'ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [*pyro-* + *puncture.*] *Med.* Puncture with hot needles.

py·ro'pus (pĭ·rō'pŭs), *n.* [L. See PYROPE.] The pyrope. See GARNET, 1.

py·ro·scope (pī'rō·skōp; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-scope.*] *Physics.* **a** A differential thermometer, having one bulb coated with gold or silver leaf, used for measuring the intensity of radiation, or the cooling influence of bodies. **b** A form of optical pyrometer in which the color of the heated part is compared with the color of light reflected from a kerosene burner.

py·ros'co·py (pĭ·rŏs'kō·pĭ), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-scopy.*] Pyromancy.

py·ro'sis (pī·rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pyrōsis* a burning, an inflammation, fr. *pyroun* to burn.] *Med.* A disorder of the stomach characterized by a burning sensation with eructations of acid fluids; heartburn.

py·ros'ma·lite (pī·rŏz'mä·līt; pĭ·rŏs'-), *n.* [*pyr-* + Gr. *osmē* odor + *-lite.*] *Mineral.* A pale-brown, gray, or grayish-green mineral, chiefly a hydrous iron manganese silicate; — from the odor given off before the blowpipe. H., 4–4.5. Sp. gr., 3.06–3.19.

Py·ro·so'ma (pĭ'rō·sō'mä; pĭr'ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [NL., fr. *pyro-* + *-soma.*] *Zool.* **a** A genus of free-swimming brilliantly bioluminescent pelagic compound ascidians whose colony forms a hollow cylinder closed at one end, often several feet long. They occur chiefly in tropical seas. The genus constitutes a family, **Py·ro·so·mat'i·dae** (-sō·măt'ĭ·dē), or **Py·ro·som'i·dae** (-sŏm'ĭ·dē). **b** Syn. of BABESIA. — **py·ro·soma** (pĭ'rō·sō·mä; pĭr'ō-), *n.* — **py·ro·so'moid** (-sō'moid), *adj.*

py·ro·sphere (pĭ'rō·sfēr; pĭr'ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-sphere.*] *Geol.* **a** The hot central portion of the earth. **b** A hypothetical spherical zone of molten magma supposed by some to intervene between the crust of the earth and a solid nucleus, and to supply lava to volcanoes.

py·ro·stat (pĭ'rō·stăt; pĭr'ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-stat* as in thermo*stat.*] Any of various kinds of automatic devices which, when exposed to heat, light, smoke, or some other manifestation of an accidental fire, actuate a mechanism for giving a warning or for setting in operation a means of extinguishing such a fire. Cf. THERMOSTAT. Specif., *Physics,* a thermostat, esp. one for high temperatures.

py·ro·ster'e·o·type' (-stĕr'ē·ō·tīp'; -stēr'ē-), *n.* A stereotype process in which the mold is made by pressing the heated metal against soft wood.

py·ro·stilp'nite (-stĭlp'nīt), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. *stilpnos* shining + 1st *-ite,* 4.] *Mineral.* A silver thioantimonite, $3Ag_2S.Sb_2S_3$, occurring in tufts of hyacinth-red monoclinic crystals. Sp. gr., 4.25.

py·ro·sul'phate (-sŭl'fāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of pyrosulphuric acid.

py·ro·sul'phite (-fīt), *n.* [*pyro-* + *sulphite.*] *Chem.* = METABISULPHITE.

py·ro·sul·phur'ic (pĭ'rō·sŭl·fū'rĭk; pĭr'ō-; *see* PYRO-), *adj. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $H_2S_2O_7$. The pure acid is crystalline, but the commercial article is a thick, oily, fuming liquid. It is formed by the union of sulphur trioxide with sulphuric acid, or by dry distillation of certain sulphates, and is a chief constituent of Nordhausen (or fuming sulphuric) acid. See SULPHURIC ACID.

py·ro·sul'phur·yl (-sŭl'fēr·Il), *n.* [See -YL.] *Chem.* The bivalent radical, S_2O_5, of pyrosulphuric acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

py·ro·tar·tar'ic (-tär·tär'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* **a** Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline diacid, $C_8H_8(CO_2H)_2$, first obtained by distillation of tartaric acid; methyl-succinic. **b** Any of four isomeric acids of which the above is one.

py·ro·tar'trate (-tär'trāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of pyrotartaric acid.

py·ro·tech'ni·an (-tĕk'nĭ·ăn), *n.* A pyrotechnist. *Rare.*

py·ro·tech'nic (pĭ'rō·tĕk'nĭk; pĭr'ō-; *see* PYRO-), *adj.* Also **py·ro·tech'ni·cal** (-nĭ·kăl). [*pyro-* + *technic, technical;* cf. F. *pyrotechnique.*] Of or pertaining to pyrotechnics. — **py·ro·tech'ni·cal·ly,** *adv.*

py·ro·tech'nic, *n.* A pyrotechnist. *Rare.*

py·ro·tech·ni'cian (-tĕk·nĭsh'ăn), *n.* A pyrotechnist. *Rare.*

py·ro·tech'nics (-tĕk'nĭks; 277), *n.* **1.** The art of making, or the manufacture and use of, fireworks for display, military signaling, etc.; pyrotechny.

2. A display of fireworks; fireworks.

3. A spectacular display suggesting fireworks, as of oratory, rhetoric, outbursts of emotion (anger, hysterics, etc.) or of wit, or of extreme virtuosity.

py·ro·tech'nist (-nĭst), *n.* One skilled in pyrotechnics; one who manufactures or displays fireworks.

py·ro·tech'ny (pĭ'rō·tĕk'nĭ; pĭr'ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [Cf. F. *pyrotechnie.*] *a Hist.* The use and application of fire in science and the arts. **b** = PYROTECHNICS, 1.

py·ro·te·reb'ic (-tē·rĕb'ĭk; -tē·rē'bĭk), *adj. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an unsaturated acid, $C_8H_8CO_2H$, obtained as a colorless liquid by the distillation of terebic acid.

Py·ro·the'ri·a (pĭ'rō·thē'rĭ·ä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *pyro-* + *-theria.*] *Paleontol.* A suborder (or order) of South American ungulates of Lower Tertiary age. The incisors were tusklike, the cheek teeth all much alike, each having two parallel transverse ridges. It includes the largest of the South American ungulates, some of which were nearly as large as elephants.

Py·ro·the'ri·um beds (-ŭm). *Paleontol.* The higher strata of Oligocene age in Patagonia.

py·rot'ic (pĭ·rŏt'ĭk), *adj.* [NL. *pyroticus,* fr. Gr. *pyrōtikos,* fr. *pyroun* to burn, fr. *pyr, pyros,* fire.] **a** Caustic. **b** *Med.* Of or pertaining to pyrosis. — *n.* A caustic medicine.

py·ro·tox'in (pĭ'rō·tŏk'sĭn; pĭr'ō-; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [*pyro-* + *toxin.*] *Biochem.* A poison present in many kinds of bacteria, both pathogenic and nonpathogenic, and capable of inducing the symptoms of fever.

py·ro·tri·tar'ic (-trĭ·tär'ĭk), *or* **py·ro·tri'tar·tar'ic** (-trĭ'-tär·tär'ĭk), **ac'id.** *Chem.* A crystalline monoacid, $C_7H_8O_5$, formed by heating tartaric acid, and in other ways. It is a furan derivative.

py·ro·u'ric (-ū'rĭk), *adj.* [*pyro-* + *uric.*] *Old Chem.* Cyanuric.

py·ro·xan'thin (pĭ'rō·zăn'thĭn; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr *xanthos* yellow.] An orange-colored crystalline compound, $C_{18}H_{12}O_3$, extracted from crude wood spirit.

py·rox·ene (pĭ'rŏk·sēn), *n.* [French *pyroxène,* from Gr. *pyr* fire + *xenos* a stranger; — so named by *Haüy* as not being native in igneous rocks.] *Mineral.* **a** A common monoclinic mineral, usually in short, thick, prismatic crystals of square cross section, or in massive forms, often laminated. It varies in color from white to dark green and black and even blue. H., 5–6. Sp. gr., 3.2–3.6. Pyroxene is a metasilicate, chiefly of calcium and magnesium, and includes many varieties, some aluminous, as augite, and others containing little or no aluminum, as diopside, hedenbergite, and schefferite. Next to feldspar, it is the most frequent constituent of igneous (esp. basic igneous) rocks. **b** By extension, any member of the pyroxene group.

pyroxene group. *Mineral.* A group of minerals closely related in crystal form, including as its members the orthorhombic species enstatite and hypersthene, the monoclinic species pyroxene, acmite, spodumene, jadeite, wollastonite, and pectolite, and the triclinic species rhodonite and babingtonite. They resemble the amphiboles.

py·rox·en'ic (pĭ'rŏks·ĕn'ĭk), *adj.* [Cf. F. *pyroxénique.*] Pertaining to, containing, or composed of, pyroxene.

py·rox'e·nite (pĭ·rŏk'sē·nīt), *n. Petrog.* An igneous rock, without olivine, composed essentially of pyroxene. There are numerous varieties.

py·rox·man'gite (pĭ'rŏks·măng'gīt; pĭr'ŏks-), *n.* [*pyroxene* + *manganese* + *-ite.*] *Mineral.* A variety of rhodonite containing about twenty per cent of manganese.

py·rox·yl'ic (pĭ'rŏks·Il'ĭk; pĭr'ŏks-), *adj.* [*pyro-* + Gr. *xylon* wood.] *Old Chem.* Pyroligneous.

py·rox'y·lin (pĭ·rŏk'sĭ·lĭn), *n.* A mixture of one or more cellulose nitrates (esp. the lower nitrates as distinguished from guncotton proper), soluble in a mixture of ether and alcohol, and other organic solvents, and called also *soluble guncotton, collodion cotton,* etc. See CELLULOSE NITRATE. It ordinarily resembles cotton in appearance, but is harsher to the touch, and very inflammable. It is less explosive than guncotton. Pyroxylin is used in making celluloid and other plastics, lacquers, artificial leather, explosives, etc. Cf. COLLODION, CELLOIDIN.

pyroxylin plastic. Any plastic made from pyroxylin. See CELLULOID.

pyr'rhic (pĭr'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. *pyrrhichē.*] An ancient Greek martial dance in quick time, performed to the accompaniment of the flute.

pyr'rhic (pĭr'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *pyrrhichius,* fr. Gr. *pyrrhichios* of the *pyrrhichē* (sc. *orchēsis*) a kind of war dance.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, the pyrrhic dance.

pyr'rhic, *n.* [L. *pyrrhichius* (sc. *pes*), fr. Gr. *pyrrhichios* (sc. *pous*).] *Pros.* A foot consisting of two short or, rarely, unaccented syllables. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to a pyrrhic or pyrrhics; containing, or composed of, pyrrhics; as, a *pyrrhic* verse.

Pyr'rhic, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Pyrrhus, esp. Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.

pyr·rhich'i·us (pĭ·rĭk'ĭ·ŭs), *n.* [L.] *Pros.* A pyrrhic. — **pyr·rhich'i·an** (-ăn), *adj.*

pyr'rhi·cist (pĭr'ĭ·sĭst), *n.* One who danced the pyrrhic.

Pyrrhic victory. A victory or success gained at too great cost; — so called in allusion to the exclamation of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, after his defeat of the Romans at Asculum (or Ausculum) in Apulia (279 B.C.), in gaining which he lost a large part of his army: "One more such victory over the Romans, and we are utterly undone."

-pyr'rhin (-pĭr'ĭn). = -PHEIN (which see), as in bili*pyrrhin.*

pyr'rho- (pĭr'ō-). A combining form, Greek *pyrrho-,* from *pyrrhos,* meaning *red, tawny,* as in *pyrrhotite.*

Pyr·rho·cor'i·dae (-kŏr'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Pyrrhocoris,* type genus (fr. *pyrrho-* + *-coris*), + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of insects (order Hemiptera) with four-jointed beak and antennae and no ocelli. They are moderately large, often brightly colored bugs that suck the juices of plants. See COTTON STAINER.

Pyr·rho'ni·an (pĭ·rō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Also **Pyr·rhon'ic** (pĭ·rŏn'ĭk). [L. *Pyrrhoneus.*] Of or pertaining to Pyrrhonism. — *n.* A disciple of Pyrrho. See PYRRHONISM.

Pyr'rho·nism (pĭr'ō·nĭz'm), *n.* **a** The doctrines of Pyrrho, the founder of a school of skeptics in Greece (about 365–275 B.C.). He taught that all perceptions are of doubtful validity, that the external circumstances of life are therefore unimportant to the wise man, who should always preserve tranquillity of mind. **b** Hence, any extreme skepticism. — **Pyr'rho·nist** (-nĭst), *n.* — **Pyr'rho·nis'tic** (-nĭs'tĭk), *adj.* — **Pyr'rho·nize** (pĭr'ō·nīz), *v. i. & t.*

pyr'rho·tism (pĭr'ō·tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *pyrrhotēs* redness.] The state or characteristic of having red hair. — **pyr'rho·tist** (pĭr'ō·tĭst), *adj.*

pyr'rho·tite (-tīt), *n.* Also **pyr'rho·tine** (-tĭn). [Gr. *pyrrhotēs* redness, fr. *pyrrhos* flame-colored, fr. *pyr* fire.] *Mineral.* A bronze-colored mineral of metallic luster, sometimes found in hexagonal crystals, but usually massive. It is an iron sulphide, often containing nickel, and is attracted by the magnet. H., 3.5–4.5. Sp. gr., 4.58–4.64. Called also *magnetic pyrites.*

pyr'rhous (pĭr'ŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *pyrrhos* red.] Reddish.

Pyr·rhu·lox'i·a (pĭr'ōō·lŏk'sĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *Pyrrhula,* a genus of Fringillidae (dim. fr. Gr. *pyrrhos* red, fiery) + *Loxia.*] **a** *Zool.* A genus of large handsome finches allied to the cardinal and the common bullfinch of Europe, having short thick bills, a prominent crest, and gray and red plumage. They are found from Mexico north to Texas. **b** [*not cap.*] A bird of this genus; — called also *gray grosbeak.*

pyr'ro·di·az'ole (pĭr'ō·dī·ăz'ōl), *n.* [*pyrrole* + *di-* + *azo-* + *-ole.*] *Chem.* Triazole.

pyr·role' (pĭ·rōl'; pĭr'ōl), *n.* Also **pyr·rol'.** [G. *pyrrol,* fr. Gr. *pyrrhos* fiery + L. *oleum* oil.] *Chem.* A colorless, weakly basic liquid, C_4H_5N, smelling like chloroform, obtained by distillation of coal tar, bone oil, etc., by reduction of succinimide, and in other ways; — so called because when treated with certain acids, as hydrochloric, it polymerizes, forming a deep-red precipitate (**pyrrole red**). Also, any of various derivatives of it, as nicotine, chlorophyll, proteins, etc. It is the parent of many important compounds. The substitution products are named similarly to those of pyridine, with the use of numbers or letters (see *Illust.*). — **pyr·rol'ic** (pĭ·rōl'ĭk), *adj.*

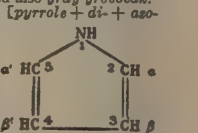

Pyrrole.

-pyr·role' (-pĭ·rōl'; -pĭr'ōl). A combining form of *pyrrole,* used in names of compounds.

py·ro·mor'phism, *n. Petrog.* = PYROMETAMORPHISM.

py·ro·nine (pĭ'rō·nēn; pĭr'ō-), *n.* Also **-nin.** [G. *pyronin,* fr. *pyron* pyrone, to which it is related.] See DYE, *Table.*

py·ro·rac'e·mate (pĭ'rō·răs'ē·māt; -rō·sē'māt; pĭr'ō-), *n. Chem.* = PYRUVATE.

py·ro·ra·ce'mic (-rō·sē'mĭk; -ēm'ĭk), *adj.* [*pyro-* + *racemic.*] *Chem.* = PYRUVIC.

pyroracemic alcohol. *Chem.* = ACETOL **a.**

pyroracemic aldehyde. *Chem.* = PYRUVALDEHYDE.

py·ro·the·ol'o·gy, *n.* See PYRO-, 1.

py·ro·va·nad'ic ac'id. See VANADIC ACID **a.**

py·rox·o'ni·um (pĭ'rŏks·ō'nĭ·ŭm; pĭr'ŏks-), *n.* [*pyr-* + *oxonium.*] *Chem.* = PYRYLIUM.

py·rox'yle (pĭ·rŏk'sĭl), *n.* [F. See PYROXYLIC; -YL.] Pyroxylin.

py·rox'y·lene, *n.* = PYROXYLIN.

py·rox'y·line. Var. of PYROXYLIN.

pyrrh-. = PYRRHO-.

Pyr'rha, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Pyrrha.*] See DEUCALION AND PYRRHA.

Pyr·rho'ne·an (pĭ·rō'nē·ăn). Var. of PYRRHONIAN.

Pyr'rhus (pĭr'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Pyrrhos.*] See NEOPTOLEMUS.

pyrr'ro-. Var. of PYRRHO-.

pyrrol-. *Chem.* = PYRROLO-.

pyr·rol'i·dine (pĭr·rōl'ĭ·dēn; pĭr·rŏl'-; -dĭn), *n.* Also **-din.** *Chem.* A colorless, fuming liquid base, C_4H_9N, resembling piperidine, obtained from pyrrole by reduction; tetrahydropyrrole. It is also prepared synthetically.

pyr·rol'i·done (-dōn), *n.* [*pyrrolidine* + *-one.*] *Chem.* Either of two compounds, C_4H_7NO, derived from pyrrolidine and distinguished as 2- (or α-) and 3- (or γ-) pyrrolidone; specif., the 2- derivative, a colorless crystalline solid.

pyr·rol'i·dyl (-dĭl), *n.* [*pyrrolidine* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical, C_4H_8N, of which pyrrolidine is the hydride. There are three varieties.

pyr'ro·line (pĭr'ō·lēn; -lĭn), *n.* Also **-lin.** *Chem.* Either of two compounds, C_4H_7N, intermediate between pyrrolidine and pyrrole; dihydro-pyrrole; specif., the 2,5-derivative, a colorless fuming liquid base, obtained by reduction of pyrrole.

pyr'ro·lo-, pyrrol-. *Chem.* Combining form for *pyrrole.*

pyr'ro·phyl'lin (pĭr'ō·fĭl'ĭn), *n.* [*pyrro-* + *phyllin.*] *Biochem.* A red-violet crystalline pigment, $C_{32}H_{34}MgN_4O_5$, obtained from the chlorophyllins by removal of carbon dioxide.

pyr'ro·por'phy·rin (-pôr'fĭ·rĭn), *n.* [*pyrro-* + *-porphyrin.*] *Biochem.* A dark-red crystalline pigment, $C_{32}H_{36}N_4O_2$, with a violet metallic luster. It is derived from chlorophyll and is used in dyeing animal fibers.

pyr'ro·tri'a·zole (-trī'ə·zōl; -trĭ·ăz'ōl), *n.* [*pyrro-* + *triazole.*] *Chem.* Tetrazole.

pyr'ro·yl (pĭr'ō·ĭl), *n.* [*pyrrole* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent radical, C_4H_4NCO, the radical of any of the three monocarboxylic acid derivatives of pyrrole; specif., the radical of the *N*-derivative. Cf. BENZOYL.

pyr'ryl (pĭr'ĭl), *n.* [*pyrrole* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical; C_4H_4N, of which pyrrole is the hydride. There are three varieties.

pyr'ryl·ene (pĭr'ĭ·lēn), *n.* [*pyrrole* + *-ylene* **b.**] *Chem.* The bivalent radical, C_4H_3N, of which pyrrole is the hydride.

Pyr'u·la (pĭr'ū·lə; pĭr'ōō-; 249), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pyrum*, *pirum*, pear.] *Zool.* A genus of marine univalve mollusks (family Doliidae) of warm seas, having a pear-shaped shell with a short spire and thin lip. — **pyr'u·line** (-lĭn; -līn; 156), **pyr'u·loid** (-loid), *adj.*

Pyrula (*P. papyracea*) from Florida.

Pyr'u·la'ri·a (-lā'rĭ·ə), *n.* [NL. See PYRULA.] *Bot.* A small genus of parasitic or half-parasitic shrubs of the sandalwood family (Santalaceae) having alternate deciduous leaves, small green, racemose, apetalous flowers, and pear-shaped drupes with oily seeds. *P. pubera*, the rabbitwood, yielding the oil nut is the only North American species; the rest are Asiatic.

Pyr'rus (pĭr'ŭs), *n.* [ML., fr. L. *pirus* pear tree. See PEAR.] *Bot.* A small genus of trees (family Malaceae), the pears, natives of the Old World. It originally included the apple (*Malus*), the service tree or mountain ash (*Sorbus*), the quince (*Cydonia*), the Japanese quince (*Chaenomeles*), and the chokeberry (*Aronia*). By some authors the apple and pear are still made congeneric.

py'ru·val'de·hyde (pī'rōō·văl'dē·hīd; pĭr'ōō-), *n.* [*pyruvic* + *aldehyde.*] *Chem.* A volatile yellow oil, CH_3COCHO, held to be formed in the fermentation of sugar and lactic acid; — called also *methylglyoxal*, *pyroracemic aldehyde.*

py·ru'vate (pĭ·rōō'vāt; pĭ-), *n.* [*pyruvic* + 1st *-ate*, 3.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of pyruvic acid.

py·ru'vic (pĭ·rōō'vĭk; pĭ-), *adj.* [*pyr-* + L. *uva* grape.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless, liquid, ketonic acid, CH_3COCO_2H, having an odor like acetic acid; pyroracemic. The acid is obtained by the dry distillation of racemic or tartaric acid, and in other ways. It is thought by some to be formed as an intermediate product in the fermentation of sugar and lactic acid.

py·ru'vil (pĭ·rōō'vĭl; pĭ-), *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_5H_8N_4O_3$, obtained by heating together pyruvic acid and urea.

py·ru'vyl (-vĭl), *n.* [*pyruvic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical, $C_3H_3O_2$, of pyruvic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

py·ryl'i·um (pĭ·rĭl'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* A univalent radical, C_5H_5O, of the oxonium type, related to pyran; — called also *pyroxonium.*

Py·thag'o·re'an (pĭ·thăg'ō·rē'ăn; pĭ-; *orig. spelled and accented* Pythago'rian), *adj.* [L. *Pythagoreus*, fr. Gr. *Pythagoreios.*] Of or pertaining to Pythagoras (a Greek philosopher of Samos, born about 582 B.C.), or his philosophy. See PYTHAGOREANISM.

Py·thag'o·re'an, *n.* A follower of Pythagoras; one of the school of philosophers founded by Pythagoras.

Pythagorean bean. The Indian lotus; also, its seed.

Pythagorean comma. The comma ditonicum.

Py·thag'o·re'an·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The school and system of philosophy founded by Pythagoras. Originally a political and social movement in the Greek cities of southern Italy, *Pythagoreanism* maintained its organization until the middle of the 4th century B.C. The Pythagoreans were organized into a secret society of a somewhat monastic character, their philosophy being held as an esoteric teaching, or mystery. No thoroughly reliable account of it is preserved, but it appears that number was the supreme concept and metaphysical principle of the system, and the Pythagoreans are known to have made considerable advances in mathematics and astronomy. They originated, among others, the doctrine of the harmony of the spheres. To Pythagoras himself are ascribed the doctrine of metempsychosis and the teaching that earthly life is only a purification of the soul. Cf. COUNTEREARTH.

Py·thag'o·re'an·ize (-īz), *v. i. & t.* To pythagorize.

Pythagorean letter. The Greek letter Y, which was taken to represent the sacred triad, formed by the dual proceeding from the monad, and was also fancied to represent the dividing of the paths of vice and virtue.

Py·thag'o·re'an·ly, *adv.* As a Pythagorean. *Rare.*

Pythagorean proposition. *Geom.* The theorem that, in right-angled triangles, the square on the hypotenuse equals the sum of the squares on the other sides. (*Euclid* I. 47; — attributed to *Pythagoras*).

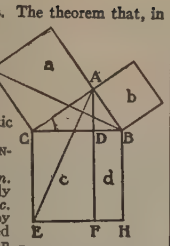

Pythagorean Proposition. Let *ABC* be a given Right-angled Triangle, *a*, *b* the Squares on its sides, and *CBHE* (or $c + d$) the square on its Hypotenuse *CB*, to which *ADF* is perpendicular. Then the Triangles *ACE* and *BCG* are equal, and since $BCG = \frac{1}{2}\,a$, and $ACE = \frac{1}{2}\,c$, $a = c$. So $b = d$; whence $a + b = CBHE$.

Pythagorean semitone. *Music.* See LIMMA, 2.

Pythagorean star. *Geom.* Mystic hexagram. See HEXAGRAM, 2.

Pythagorean symbol. = PENTAGRAM, 1.

Pythagorean system. **a** *Astron.* The Copernican system as partly intimated by Pythagoras. **b** *Music.* A system of tuning the scale by which its intervals were regulated by mathematical ratios rather than by consonances.

Pythagorean table. *Math.* The multiplication table; — so named according to a corrupt text of Boethius, who really refers to an abacus.

Pythagorean triad. *Math.* Any three integers representing the sides of a right triangle, as 3, 4, 5, or 5, 12, 13.

Pythagorean triangle. *Math.* A right-angled, rational triangle.

Pyth'a·gor'ic (pĭth'ə·gŏr'ĭk), *adj.* Also **Pyth'a·gor'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). [L. *Pythagoricus*, fr. Gr. *Pythagorikos.*] Pythagorean. — **Pyth'a·gor'i·cal·ly,** *adv. All Rare.*

Py·thag'o·rism (pĭ·thăg'ō·rĭz'm; pĭ-), *n.* [Gr. *Pythagorismos.*] Pythagoreanism. — **Py·thag'o·rist** (-rĭst), *n.*

Py·thag'o·rize (-rīz), *v. t. & i.* [Gr. *pythagorizein.*] **1.** To emphasize mathematical concepts or use mathematical methods in (reasoning) in the manner of the Pythagoreans. **2.** To change by, or as if by, transmigration. *Rare.* — **Py·thag'o·riz'er** (-rīz'ēr), *n.*

Pyth'i·a (pĭth'ĭ·ə), *n.* **a** [Gr.] The priestess and prophetess of Apollo at Delphi. See DELPHIAN ORACLE. **b** *n. pl.* [Gr. *ta Pythia.*] The Pythian games. See PYTHIAN **b.**

Pyth'i·a'ce·ae (pĭth'ĭ·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Pythium* + *-aceae.*] *Bot.* One of the three families of the order Peronosporales, producing sporangia borne successively and singly at the tips of branching sporangiophores (sometimes intercalary). The sporangiospores usually germinate to form swarm spores. *Pythium* and *Phytophthora* are the most important genera.

Pyth'i·a·cys'tis (-ə·sĭs'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Pythium* + *-cystis.*] *Bot.* A formerly recognized genus of fungi (family Pythiaceae) now included in *Phytophthora.* The single species *P. citrophthora* causes brown rot of citrus fruits and gummosis of citrus and other fruits.

Pyth'i·ad (pĭth'ĭ·ăd), *n.* [See PYTHIAN.] *Gr. Antiq.* The period, four years, between celebrations of the Pythian games.

Pyth'i·am'bic (-ăm'bĭk), *n.* [NL. *Pythiambicus.*] Pythian verse followed by an iambic dimeter or trimeter.

Pyth'i·an (pĭth'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *Pythius*, fr. Gr. *Pythios* belonging to Pytho, the older name of Delphi and its environs.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* **a** Designating, or pertaining to, Apollo, as patron or god of Delphi (also known as *Pytho*). **b** Designating, or pertaining to, the games celebrated at Delphi every four years and forming one of the four great Panhellenic festivals (the others being the Isthmian, Nemean, and Olympian). The institution of the games was mythically ascribed to Apollo in celebration of his victory over the Python, but they were reckoned historically from 582 (or 586) B.C. They fell in the third year of the Olympiad, about the middle of August. They gave especial prominence to the musical contests, and also included a dramatic or mimetic representation of the struggle of the god with the Python. The prizes were palm branches and laurel crowns from the Vale of Tempe.
2. Like the Pythian priestess; hence, ecstatic; phrenetic.

Pyth'i·an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Delphi.
2. The priestess of Apollo at Delphi.
3. Hence, one who is phrenetic.

Pythian games. *Gr. Antiq.* Athletic contests held at Delphi in honor of Apollo Pythius. These games, which were celebrated every fourth year, were one of the four chief athletic festivals in Greece, and ranked next to the Olympic games in prestige.

Pythian verse. *Gr. Pros.* Dactylic hexameter.

Pyth'ic (pĭth'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *Pythicus*, fr. Gr. *Pythikos.*] **a** Pythian. **b** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Pythia, who delivered oracles while in an ecstasy.

Pyth'i·um (pĭth'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pythein* to rot.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi (family Pythiaceae), which are facultative parasites and frequently important as root parasites. The sporangiophores are not sharply differentiated from the hyphae. *P. debaryanum* causes a destructive damping off of seedlings.

Pyth'i·us (-ŭs), **Pyth'i·os** (-ŏs), *n.* [L.; Gr. See PYTHIAN.] *Gr. Relig.* An epithet of Apollo, especially as worshiped at Delphi. Popular tradition associated the name with that of a dragon, Python, which Apollo killed.

py'tho·gen'ic (pī'thō·jĕn'ĭk; pĭth'ō-), *adj.* [Gr. *pythein* to rot + *-genic.*] Producing or originating from decomposition or filth, as diseases which cause or are caused by decomposition. — **py'tho·gen'e·sis** (-jĕn'ē·sĭs), *n.* — **py'tho·ge·net'ic** (-jē·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

pythogenic fever. *Med.* Typhoid fever. *Obs.*

Py'thon (pī'thŏn *or, esp.* in *sense* 2, -thŭn), *n.* [L., the serpent slain near Delphi by Apollo, fr. Gr. *Pythōn.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A monstrous serpent which arose from the mud left after the subsidence of the deluge which Deucalion survived. The serpent dwelt in the caves of Mount Parnassus, where Apollo slew him.
2. [*not cap.*] Any large snake, as a boa or anaconda.
3. [*not cap.*] [LL. *Pytho*, Gr. *Pythōn.*] In the margin of the Revised Version of the New Testament, a soothsaying spirit or daemon. *Acts* xvi. 16. The Douay Version has *pythonical.*
4. **a** *Zool.* A genus of large nonvenomous snakes typical of the family Pythonidae (which see). **b** [*not cap.*] Any snake of this genus, or of the family Pythonidae. The Malay ***reticulated python*** (*P. reticulatus*) attains a length of 30 feet or more and is the largest species of snake. The ***Indian python*** (*P. molurus*), about 20 feet long, is the kind chiefly displayed by snake charmers. The ***rock python*** (*P. sebae*) of tropical and southern Africa reaches 25 feet. The diamond snake, or carpet snake (*P. spilotes*) of Australia is a smaller species about seven feet long. All feed upon mammals and birds.

py'tho·ness (pī'thō·nĕs; -nĭs; pĭth'ō-; 119), *n.* [ME. *Phitonesse*, in sense 2, fr. OF. *phitonise* (F. *pythonisse*), fr. ML. *phitonissa*, fr. LL. *pythonissa.* See PYTHIAN.] **1.** *Gr. Relig.* A priestess of Apollo, endowed with prophetic powers.
2. Any woman supposed to have a spirit of divination.

py·thon'ic (pĭ·thŏn'ĭk; pĭ-), *adj.* [LL. *pythonicus*, fr. Gr. *pythōnikos.* See PYTHIAN.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like the Pythia of Delphi, or other pythonesses; hence, oracular; pretending to foretell events.
2. Of, pertaining to, or like a python (snake); hence, huge; monstrous.

py·thon'ic, *n.* [See PYTHONIC, *adj.*] A prestidigitator. *Obs.*

py·thon'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Pythonic. *Rare.*

Py·thon'i·dae (pĭ·thŏn'ĭ·dē; pĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL. See PYTHON.] *Zool.* In some classifications, a family of nonvenomous snakes, sometimes very large, closely related to the boas but having a supraorbital bone and usually teeth on the premaxilla and the subcaudal scales mostly in two rows. They are almost wholly confined to the Old World. These snakes are commonly regarded as a subfamily, **Py'tho·ni'nae** (pī'thō·nī'nē; pĭth'ō-), of the Boidae. — **py'thon·id** (pī'thŏn·ĭd; pĭth'ō·nĭd), *n.* — **py'thon·i·form'** (pī'thŏn·ĭ·fôrm'; pĭ·thŏn'-), *adj.* — **py'thon·ine** (pī'thŏn·ĭn), *adj.* — **py'thon·oid** (-oid), *adj.*

py'tho·nism (pī'thō·nĭz'm; pĭth'ō·nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Possession by or intercourse with a pythonic deity or spirit.
2. **a** Divination with the aid of a priestess of Apollo. **b** The art and practice of prophecy or divination.
— **py'tho·nist** (-nĭst), *n.* — **py'tho·nize** (-nīz), *v. i.*

Pyth'o·nis'sa (pĭth'ō·nĭs'ə), *n.* [LL.] A pythoness. *Now Rare.*

Py'tho·no·mor'pha (pĭ'thō·nō·môr'fə; pĭth'ō-), *n. pl.* [NL. See PYTHON serpent; -MORPHOUS.] *Paleontol.* A group of large marine reptiles of the Cretaceous of North America and Europe, having a long, snake-like, scaly body, a lizardlike head, strong, recurved teeth, and two pairs of paddle-shaped limbs. It is usually classed as a suborder of Squamata. *Tylosaurus*, *Clidastes*, *Mosasaurus*, and *Platycarpus* are leading genera. By some the Dolichosauria are included. — **py'tho·no·morph'** (pĭ'thō·nō·môrf'; pĭth'ō-), *n.* — **py'tho·no·mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *adj.* — **py'tho·no·mor'phous** (-fŭs), *adj.*

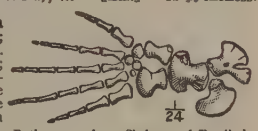

Pythonomorpha. Skeleton of Forelimb of *Lestosaurus.* 1/24

py·u'ri·a (pī·ū'rĭ·ə), *n.* [NL., fr. *py-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* A morbid condition in which pus is discharged in the urine.

pyx (pĭks), *n.* Also **pix.** [L. *pyxis* a box, fr. Gr. *pyxis* a box, especially of boxwood, fr. *pyxos* the box tree or boxwood. See BOX a receptacle.] **1.** *Eccl.* **a** *Hist.* The vessel, case, vase, or tabernacle, in which the Host is reserved; ciborium. **b** The little vessel, usually watch-shaped, in which the Eucharist is carried to the sick.
2. More fully ***pyx chest.*** A box used in the British mint as a place of deposit for certain sample coins reserved for a trial (***trial of the pyx***) of weight and fineness.
3. *Naut.* The binnacle. *Now Rare.*
4. A box; a small chest or coffer. *Rare.*

pyx (pĭks), *v. t.* To put in a box, or pyx; specif.: **a** *Rom. Cath. & Anglican.* To reserve (the host) in a pyx. **b** *Eng.* To test as to weight and fineness, as the coins deposited in the pyx.

pyx cloth *or* **veil.** *R.C.Ch.* A canopy or veil of silk or lace used to cover the pyx.

Pyx'i·dan'ther·a (pĭk'sĭ·dăn'thĕr·ə), *n.* [NL. See PYX; ANTHER.] *Bot.* A genus of low evergreen shrubs (family Diapensiaceae) having as the only known species *P. barbulata*, the pyxie.

pyx'i·date (pĭk'sĭ·dāt), *adj. Bot.* Resembling, or having the nature of, a pyxidium.

pyx·id'i·um (pĭks·ĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ə). [NL., fr. Gr. *pyxidion*, dim. of *pyxis* a box. See PYX.] *Bot.* **a** A capsule which divides by circumscissile dehiscence, the upper portion falling off as a lid or cap, as in the plantain, purslane, etc. See FRUIT, *Table & Illust.* **b** *Rare.* The theca of a moss.

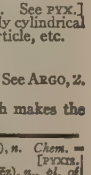

Pyxidium **a.**

pyx'ie (pĭk'sĭ), *n.* [From the botanical name, prob. confused with *pizy.*] A creeping evergreen shrub (*Pyxidanthera barbulata*) of the pine barrens of New Jersey and North Carolina. It has narrow, imbricated leaves and mostly white early-blooming, star-shaped flowers.

pyx'is (pĭk'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* PYXIDES (-sĭ·dēz). [L. See PYX.] **1.** *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* A boxlike vase, generally cylindrical and furnished with a cover, used as a toilet article, etc.
2. A box; a jewel case.
3. *Anat.* The acetabulum of the hip bone.
4. [*cap.*] *gen.* PYXIDIS (pĭk'sĭ·dĭs). *Astron.* Same as ARGO, 2.
5. *Bot.* **a** A pyxidium. **b** = SCYPHUS, 2 **b.**

pyx'-ju'ry, *n.* The jury of goldsmiths which makes the trial of the pyx. See PYX, *v. t.* **b.** *Eng.*

---

pyr·rol'yl·ene (pĭr·rōl'ĭ·lēn; pĭr·rŏl'-), *n.* [*pyrrol-*+*-ylene* **a.**] *Chem.* See BUTADIENE.

py·ru'ric (pĭ·rōō'rĭk). Var. of PYROURIC.

pyse. ✝ PEASE, PICE.

pyth. Obs. past & past part. of PITCH. [PYTHIUS.]

Py·thae'us (pĭ·thē'ŭs), *n.* =

Py·thag'o·rĭ'cian (pĭ·thăg'ō·rĭ'shĭ·ăn; pĭ-), *n.* A Pythagorean. *Obs.*

Pyth'i·as (pĭth'ĭ·ăs), *n.* See DAMON, 2.

py·thog'e·nous (pī·thŏj'ē·nŭs), *adj.* = PYTHOGENIC.

py·vu'rĭl (pĭ·vū'rĭl), *n.* *Chem.* = PYRUVIL. [PYXIS.]

pyx'i·des (pĭk'sĭ·dēz), *n.*, *pl.* of

N O P Q

Q

Q, q (kū), *n.; pl.* Q's, q's, Qs, qs (kūz). **1.** The seventeenth letter of the English alphabet. Its history runs parallel with that of K. There were two signs for voiceless velar consonants in the Semitic languages, represented in Hebrew by *caph* and *koph*, the latter marking the more guttural sound. The former was borrowed from the Phoenician by the eastern Greek alphabet (*kappa*), and came through Latin into English as K (which see). The latter survived in a western Greek alphabet (*koppa*), and passed thence through Latin into English as Q. In English, as in Latin, this sign is normally used in combination with *u* to represent a voiceless labialized velar sound (*kw*), as in *quorum*, K or C being reserved for the simple voiceless velar stop. But in some English words of French origin *qu* has the sound of plain *k*, as in *antique*. See *Pron.*, §§ 210, 164. Q seldom appears without *u*, except in the transliteration of the Semitic *koph* (Arabic *qāf*), as in *Iraq*. Q is found but rarely in Anglo-Saxon, *cw* (also *cu*) being commonly written instead of *qu*, as in *cwēn* queen. But in the Middle English period, under the influence of French and Latin, *qu* finally became the usual form. In cognate words English *qu* (Anglo-Saxon *cw*) corresponds to German *qu* or *k*, Latin *v* (for *qv*, *qu*), Greek *b*, Sanskrit *g* or *j*, as in *quick*, AS. *cwicu*, G. *quick*, *queck*, *keck*, L. *vivus*, Gr. *bios* life, Skr. *jīva* living. See ALPHABET, GRIMM'S LAW.
2. a An instance of the letter Q, q, printed, written, painted, etc. **b** A printer's type, a stamp, etc., for the letter Q, q. **c** *Obs.* See 1st CUE, 2. **d** [*cap.*] (1) As a numeral, 90. This use was derived from the Greek; in Hebrew use koph stood for 100 (see KOPH, *n.*). (2) In medieval Roman numerals, 500.
3. Anything having the shape of the letter Q.
4. [*cap.*] *Bib. Crit.* The Second Source of the gospels Matthew and Luke (Mark being the first), or the body of material common to Matthew and Luke, but not in Mark, hence drawn from the second source.
5. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate anyone or anything arbitrarily or conveniently so designated, esp. as the sixteenth or (see K, *n.*, 4) the seventeenth in order or class.
6. As an *abbreviation*: see *Abbreviations*, in Appendix.

Q, q (kū), *adj.* **1.** Sixteenth or (see K, *adj.*, 1) seventeenth in order or class.
2. [*cap.*] Having the form of capital Q.

‖qa′di (kä′dĭ), *n.* [Ar. *qāḍī*.] = CADI.

Q and I detector. [Abbr. of *quantity and intensity detector*.] *Teleg.* A detector provided with two windings, one a large resistance, usually of 100 ohms (for intensities), and the other a low resistance, usually of 0.2 ohm (for quantities), used by linemen in testing the E. M. F. and internal resistance of cells, in tracing faults, etc.

Q′-Celt′, *n.* One whose native tongue belongs to the Q-group of Celtic languages. See P-CELTIC.

qh-. For obsolete words beginning *qh-*, see WH-.

Q′-lan′guage, *n.* Any of the Q-group of Celtic languages. See P-CELTIC.

Q′-ship′, *or* **Q′-boat′,** *n.* [From the classificatory letter *Q* used for these ships by the British Navy.] A mystery ship.

Q signals. *Radio.* Conventional code signals employed in radiotelegraphy, each being a combination of three letters the first of which is Q; as, QRS = "Send slower"; QSD = "Your keying is bad."

qua (kwā; kwä), *adv.* [L., abl. fem. of *qui* who. See WHO.] In so far as; in the capacity or character of; as.

> It is with Shelley's biographers *qua* biographers that we have to deal. *London Spectator.*

qua (kwā; kwô), *n.* [Imitative.] The European night heron. *Local, Eng.*

qua, quaa (kwä). Var. of QUAW. *Scot. & Ir.*

quab (kwŏb), *n.* [MD. *quabbe* (D. *kwab*, *kwabbe*). See QUAVER.] *Obs.* **1.** Any of several small fishes, as an eelpout or gudgeon.
2. Something immature or unfinished.

qua′bird′ (kwä′bûrd′; kwô′-), *n.* [From its cry.] The black-crowned night heron. See NIGHT HERON.

qua·chil′ (kwä·chēl′), *n.* [Sp., fr. Nahuatl; cf. Nahuatl *quauhchichil* red head, fr. *quaitl* head + *chichiltic* red.] A large pocket gopher (*Heterogeomys torridus*) of Central America and Mexico.

quack (kwăk), *v. i.*; QUACKED (kwăkt); QUACK′ING. [Of imitative origin; cf. D. *kwakken*, G. *quacken*, *quaken*, ON. *kvaka* to twitter.] **1.** To utter a sharp harsh cry; — said esp. of a duck.
2. To utter a cry like or likened to that of the duck.

quack (kwăk), *n.* The cry of the duck, or a sound in imitation of it; a hoarse quacking noise.

quack, *n.* [From QUACKSALVER.] **1.** A boastful pretender to medical skill; a medical charlatan; an ignorant or dishonest practitioner following a simple empiric system of treatment of disease.
2. Hence, one who professes skill or knowledge in any matter of which he knows little or nothing; a charlatan.
Syn. — See IMPOSTOR.

quack, *adj.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, boasting and unfounded pretension; used by quacks; pretending to cure diseases; as, a *quack* medicine; a *quack* doctor.

quack, *v.* [From QUACK a pretender.] *Intransitive*: **1.** To make vain and loud pretensions, esp. of medical ability; to play the quack; hence, to talk pretentiously without sound knowledge of the subject discussed.

> A wiseacre who went *quacking* about the country, expecting to upset the order of things. *G. Meredith.*

2. To employ quack remedies; to resort to a quack. *Rare.*
—, *Transitive*: **1.** To make extravagant claims for, as a cure-all; to advertise with fraudulent boasts.
2. To invent (titles) for old books to make them sell. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
3. To treat, or to manage, as a quack or charlatan would.

quack, *n.* Hoarseness. *Obs.*

quack. Scot. var. of QUAKE.

quack′er·y (kwăk′ẽr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-Iz). Acts, arts, or pretensions of a quack; charlatanry.

quack′ish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Like a quack; boasting and fraudulent. — **quack′ish·ly,** *adv.* — **quack′ish·ness,** *n.*

quack′ism (kwăk′ĭz′m), *n.* Quackery.

quack′le (kwăk′l), *v. i. & t.* To suffocate; choke. *Dial.*

quack′le, *v. i.* To quack; — said of ducks.

quack′sal·ver (kwăk′săl·vẽr), *n.* [D., now *kwakzalver*; cf. D. *kwakzalven* to quack or boast of one's salves. See QUACK of a duck; SALVE, *n.*] A charlatan; quack.

quack′ster (kwăk′stẽr), *n.* A quack.

quack′y (-ĭ), *adj.* Quackish.

quad (kwŏd), *n.* [From QUADRAT.] *Print.* A quadrat. — *v. t. Print.* To fill with quads, as a line.

quad, *n.* [From QUADRUPLE.] *Elec.* A structural unit of four separately insulated wires twisted together, used in cable construction.

quad (kwŏd), *n.* [From QUADRANGLE.] Quadrangle; specif., in some colleges, the campus, or part of it. *Colloq.*

quad (kwŏd), *n.* [From QUADRUPED.] A horse. *Slang, Brit.*

quad (kwŏd). Var. of QUOD. *Slang.*

quad, *v. t.* To put in quad, or prison; to quod. *Slang, Eng.*

quad, *n. & adj.* Short for QUADRANT, QUADRICYCLE, QUADRUPED, QUADRUPLE, QUADRUPLEX, etc. *All Colloq.*

quad. Var. of QUED.

quad. Obs. var. of QUOTH.

quad crown. A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

quad′ded (kwŏd′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having some wires arranged in quads; — in the phrase ***quadded cable.***

quad demy. A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

quad′dle (kwŏd′l; kwŏd′ĕl), *v. i.* To grumble. — *n.* Grumbler. *Both Dial. Eng.*

Qua′der (kwä′dẽr; *G.* k′vä′dẽr), *n.* [G., flagstone, shale, fr. L. *quadrus* (sc. *lapis*) square stone.] *Geol.* A portion of the German Upper Cretaceous.

qua′der (kwā′dẽr), *v. t. & i.* [L. *quadrare*.] To square; quadrate; also, to conform or agree (with). *Obs.*

Qua′di (kwā′dĭ), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient Germanic people living between the headwaters of the Oder and the Danube. See HERMINONES.

quad large. A size of cards. See PAPER, *Table.*

quad line. *Print.* A line of quads; a blank line.

quad′ra (kwŏd′rȧ), *n.; pl.* QUADRAE (-rē). [L., a square, the socle, a fillet.] *Arch.* **a** The plinth, or lowest member, of a pedestal, podium, water table, etc. **b** A fillet, or listel. **c** A square frame or border, as about a bas-relief.

quad′ra·ble (kwŏd′rȧ·b'l), *adj.* [See QUADRATE.] *Math.* That may be squared.

quad′ra·ge·nar′i·an (kwŏd′rȧ·jẽ·nâr′ĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *quadragenarius*, fr. *quadrageni* forty each.] Forty years old. — *n.* A person forty years old; one in the forties.

quad′ra·ge·nar′i·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* Quadragenarian.

Quad′ra·ges′i·ma (-jĕs′ĭ·mȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *quadragesimus* the fortieth, fr. *quadraginta* forty; akin to L. *quattuor* four. See FOUR.] *Eccl.* **a** *Obs.* The forty days of Lent. **b** More fully ***Quadragesima Sunday.*** The first Sunday in Lent.

quad′ra·ges′i·mal (-mȧl), *adj.* [ML. *quadragesimalis*.] **1.** Consisting of forty; — said esp. of a fast, as the Lenten fast, consisting of, or lasting for, forty days.
2. [*cap.*] Of, belonging to, or used in, Lent; Lenten.

quad′ra·ges′i·mal, *n.* **1.** A collection numbering forty; hence, a fast of forty days. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] A sermon delivered in Lent. *Obs.*
3. *pl.* Lenten offerings formerly made to a mother church, often on Mid-Lent Sunday.

Quad′ra·ge′si·mo an′no (-mō ăn′ō). [L., in the fortieth year.] An encyclical on reconstructing the social order, issued by Pope Pius XI, May 15, 1931; — so called from its opening words. See RERUM NOVARUM.

quad′ra·gin·tes′i·mal (kwŏd′rȧ·jĭn·tĕs′ĭ·mȧl), *adj.* [L. *quadraginta* forty. See QUADRAGESIMAL.] Having forty parts; fortyfold.

quad′ral (kwŏd′rȧl), *adj.* Having or being divided into four parts.

quad′ran′gle (kwŏd′răng′g'l) *or, esp. Brit.*, kwŏd·răng′g'l), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *quadrangulum*, fr. L. *quadrangulus* four-cornered, fr. *quadr-* in comp. (akin to L. *quattuor* four) + *angulus* an angle. See FOUR; ANGLE corner.]

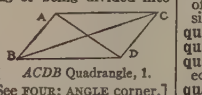

ACDB Quadrangle, 1.

1. *Geom.* A plane figure having four angles, and consequently four sides; any figure having four angles; a plane figure of six lines determined by four points. Cf. COMPLETE QUADRANGLE, COMPLETE QUADRILATERAL.
2. A square or quadrangular enclosure or court, esp., as in some English schools, when surrounded by buildings; also, the building or buildings enclosing a quadrangle. Rarely, a building or mass of buildings quadrangular in form.
3. The tract of country represented by one of the atlas sheets published by the United States Geological Survey. In densely populated regions each quadrangle measures 15′ in latitude by 15′ in longitude and is mapped on the scale of 1/62,500. Elsewhere the size is 30′ × 30′ and the scale of mapping 1/125,000, except in a few sparsely settled regions where the size is 1° × 1° and the scale 1/250,000.
4. Any quadrangular mass; as, a *quadrangle* of masonry.
5. See PALMISTRY, 1.
— ***in quadrangle.*** *Her.* Placed one in each quarter of the field; — said of four charges.

quad′ran′gled (kwŏd′răng′g'ld; kwŏd·răng′g'ld), *adj.* **a** Quadrangular. **b** Enclosing, or having, a quadrangle.

quad·ran′gu·lar (kwŏd·răng′gū·lẽr), *adj.* [LL. *quadrangularis*.] Having four angles, and consequently four sides; tetragonal. — **quad·ran′gu·lar·ly,** *adv.* — **quad·ran′gu·lar·ness,** *n.*

quadrangular truss. *Engin.* See TRUSS, *n.*, *Illust.*

quad·ran′gu·late (-lāt), *adj.* Also **quad′ran′guled** (kwŏd′răng′gŭld; kwŏd·răng′-). Quadrangled.

quad′rans (kwŏd′rănz), *n.; pl.* QUADRANTES (kwŏd·răn′tēz). [L., a fourth part.] **1.** A bronze coin denomination of the Roman republic, worth ¼ as. See 7th AS, 2.
2. A farthing. See 1st CUE, 2.
3. Short for QUADRANS MURALIS.

‖quad′rans mu·ra′lis (mū·rā′lĭs). [L.] *Astron.* **a** See MURAL QUADRANT. **b** [*caps.*] *Astron.* A northern constellation adjoining Hercules and Boötes; — not in use by modern astronomers.

quad′rant (kwŏd′rȧnt), *n.* [L. *quadrans*, *-antis*, a fourth part, a fourth of a whole (akin to L. *quattuor* four). See FOUR; cf. CADRANS.] **1.** *Obs.* A fourth, or fourth part; a quarter; specif.: **a** A farthing. **b** A gill. **c** A fourth part of a day; six hours. **d** A quarter of a Roman as (see 7th AS).
2. The quarter of a circle, an arc of 90°, or one subtending a right angle at the center; also, the area bounded by a quadrant and two radii.

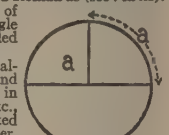

a, a Quadrants.

3. An instrument for measuring altitudes, variously constructed and mounted for different specific uses in astronomy, surveying, gunnery, etc., consisting commonly of a graduated arc of 90°, with an index or vernier, and either plain or telescopic sights, and usually having a plumb line or spirit level for fixing the vertical or horizontal direction. See GUNNER'S QUADRANT, HADLEY'S QUADRANT.
4. A unit of length equal to 10,000 kilometers, very nearly the length of the quadrant extending from the pole to the earth's equator.
5. *Anat. Geom.* Any of the four parts into which a plane is divided by rectangular co-ordinate axes lying in that plane. The upper right-hand part is the *first quadrant*; the others successively counterclockwise are the *second*, *third*, and *fourth*.
6. *Astron.* One of the early instruments for measuring the altitudes of celestial bodies, consisting of a graduated arc of 90°.
7. *Elec.* = 2d HENRY. *Obs.*
8. *Mach.* Any piece shaped like, or suggestive of, the quadrant of a circle; specif., *Mining*, a device resembling a bell crank, for converting the horizontal reciprocating motion of an engine piston rod into the vertical up-and-down movement of a pump rod.

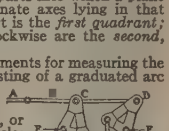

Quadrant, 8. *A* Engine Piston Rod. *B* Connecting Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivots *E*, *F*, and move Pump Rods *G*, *H*, up and down in opposite directions.

9. *Weaving.* A device on a spinning mule for controlling the winding of the yarn.
10. *Zool.* In embryology, all the cells resulting from the divisions of one of the first four blastomeres.

quad′rant, *n.* [See QUADRANT, *adj.*, QUADRATE.] **1.** A quadrangle.
2. A square, as of a chessboard or anything square in form; also, a side of a square. *Obs.*
3. = QUADRANS, 3.

quad′rant, *adj.* [L. *quadrans*, pres. part. of *quadrare* to square.] Square; quadrate; also, conformable (to or with). *Obs.*

quad·ran′tal (kwŏd·răn′tȧl; -t'l), *adj.* [L. *quadrantalis* containing the fourth part of a measure.] Of or pertaining to a quadrant; included in, or in the shape of, a quadrant, or fourth part of a circle.

quad·ran′tal, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A cubical vessel containing a Roman cubic foot; — used as a measure of liquids.
2. A cube. *Rare.*

quadrantal correctors *or* **spheres.** *Naut.* Two spheres of iron attached to the port and starboard sides of the binnacle to correct the quadrantal deviation.

quadrantal deviation. *Naut.* That part of the compass deviation due to the (transient) magnetism induced in the horizontal soft iron of a ship by the horizontal component of the earth's magnetism; — so called because it changes sign in each quadrant.

quadrantal points. *Naut.* The intercardinals.

quadrantal quaternion. See QUATERNION, *n.*, 5.

quadrantal triangle. A spherical triangle with one side equal to a quadrant.

quadrantal versor. *Math.* A versor that operates rotation through one right angle.

quadrant compass. See 1st COMPASS, 7.

quadrant electrometer. A kind of electrometer consisting, usually, of a (statically charged) needle swinging upon a vertical central axis within a flat cylindrical box of metal divided into insulated quadrants, each connected electrically to its opposite. One of the two sets is connected to one of the bodies whose potential difference is to be measured while the other set is connected to the other body. The charges attract and repel the needle, giving an angular displacement which indicates the difference of potential.

Quadrant formation. [So named from its prominence in *Quadrant* Mountain in the Yellowstone Park.] *Geol.* A Mississippian quartzite of Montana and adjacent States.

quad′ran·tid (kwŏd′răn·tĭd; kwŏd·răn′-), *n.* [*Quadrans* + 1st *-id*.] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the old constellation Quadrans Muralis.

quad·ran′tile (kwŏd·răn′tĭl; *see* -ILE), *adj.* Quadrantal. *R.*

quadrant of altitude. *Astron.* A thin strip of brass used with the artificial globe to measure distance on its surface, determine the altitude of celestial bodies, etc.

quadrant plate. *Mach.* A slotted plate for carrying the change gears of a lathe in any desired position.

quad′rat (kwŏd′rȧt), *n.* [Var. of QUADRATE, *n.*] **1.** An old instrument used for taking altitudes.
2. *Agric. & Ecology.* A small four-sided plat, usually square, laid off on range, pasture, or cultivated land for a study of the vegetation or experimentation.

---

qab′ba·la, qab′ba·lah. Vars. of CABALA.

‖Qaf (kăf), *n.* [Ar. *qāf*.] = KAF.

qaid. Var. of CAID, alcaide.

Qai′sar-i-Hind′ (kī′sȧr·ĭ·hĭnd′), *n.* [Hind.] = KAISAR-I-HIND, 1.

qe′neh (kĭ′nĕ), *n. sing. & pl.* [Heb. *qāneh* stalk, reed. See CANE.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

qan·tār′ (kȧn·tär′). Var of KANTAR (see WEIGHT, *Table*). [RAITE.]

Qa′ra·ite (kā′rȧ·ĭt), *n.* = KARAITE.

qa·sab′ (kȧ·säb′), *n. sing. & pl.* [See KASSABAH.] See MEASURE.

qa′sa·ba′ (kȧ′sȧ·bȧ′), *n. sing. & pl.* [See KASSABAH.] See MEASURE.

qa·sī′da (kȧ·sē′dȧ), *n.* = KASIDA.

Qā′boat′, *n.* = Q-SHIP. [P-CELTIC.]

Q′-Celt′ic, Q′-group′, *n.* See QEBH′SNAUF′.

qebh′snauf′ (kĕb′snouf′), *n.* Var. of KEBHSNUF. See AMENTI.

qe·re′, **qe·rī′** (kĕ·rē′), *n.* = KERE.

Qe·rī′ (kĕ·rē′). *Bib.*

qin·tar′ (kĭn·tär′), *n.* [Albanian.] See COIN, *Table.*

Qo·hel′eth (kō·hĕl′ĕth), *n.* = KOHELETH.

qoph. See KOPH.

q′rī. See KERE.

Q′-shaped′, *adj.* See -SHAPED.

qu. † CUE.

quab′a·la, *n.* Var. of CABALA.

quack grass. = COUCH GRASS, 1 **a**.

quack′hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

quack′salve′, *n.* A quacksalver. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

quack′salv′ing, *adj.* Quackish.

quade, *v. t.* To destroy. *Obs.*

quadle. † CODDLE, to cook.

quad′ling. † CODLING, an apple.

quad′me′ter (kwŏd′mē′tẽr), *n. Elec.* = SECOHMMETER.

quad′mire′, *n.* Quagmire. *Obs.*

quadr-. = QUADRI-.

Quad′ra Eu′cli·dis (kwŏd′rȧ ū′klĭ·dĭs). [L., Euclid's square.] *Astron.* = 1st NORMA, 5.

quad′ra·gene (kwŏd′rȧ·jēn), *n.* [ML. *quadragena*.] *R.C.Ch.* = QUARANTINE, *n.*, 6. *Obs.*

quad′ra·ges′i·mar′i·an, *n.* One who keeps Lent. *Obs.*

Quad′ra·ges′ime, *n.* [F. *quadragésime*.] Quadragesima. *Obs.*

quad′rain. † QUATRAIN.

quad′ran, *n. & adj.* [See QUADRANT a square.] Square. *Obs.*

quad·ran′tes, *n., pl.* of QUADRANS.

quad′rant·like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.

quad′rant·ly, *adv.* Squarely. *Obs.*

---

3. *Print.* A block of type metal lower than the letters, and half, one, two, or three ems in width, — used in spacing and in blank lines.

quad'rate (kwŏd'rāt), *adj.* [L. *quadratus* squared, past part. of *quadrare* to square, to fit, suit, fr. *quadrus* square; akin to L. *quattuor* four. See QUADRANT; cf. QUADRAT, 1st QUARREL, 1st, 2d & 5th QUARRY, SQUARE.] 1. Square or approximately square in form.
2. Square, as a number. *Obs.*
3. *Obs.* a Squared; balanced; correspondent. b Perfect; ideal.
4. *Astrol.* Distant from each other 90°; — said of two heavenly bodies.
5. *Her.* Expanded into a square at the junction of the arms; — said of a cross. See 1st CROSS, *Illust.*
6. *Zool.* Designating, or pertaining to, a bony or cartilaginous element of each side of the skull, to which the lower jaw is articulated in most vertebrates below mammals. It is especially conspicuous in birds and reptiles, but in one form or another is possessed by amphibians and fishes. In mammals, where the lower jaw articulates directly with the squamosal, it is thought by many to be represented by the whole or a part of the malleus.

quad'rate (kwŏd'rāt), *n.* [L. *quadratum.* See QUADRATE, *adj.*] 1. A square; hence, anything more or less resembling a square, as a rectangular space or enclosure.
2. An object square or cubical in form, or approximately so.
3. A quarternion (sense 1). *Obs.*
4. *Astrol.* = QUARTILE, *n.*, 2.
5. *Math.* A square number; also, the square of a number. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
6. *Zool.* The quadrate bone.

quad'rate (kwŏd'rāt; kwŏd-rāt'), *v.;* -RAT·ED (-rāt-ĕd; -Id; 119); -RAT·ING (-rāt·ĭng). [See QUADRATE, *adj.*] *Intransitive:* 1. To square; agree; suit; correspond; — followed by *with.*

The objections of these speculatists of its forms do not *quadrate* with their theories. *Burke.*

2. *Mil.* Of a gun, to rest properly on its carriage. *Obs.*

——, *Transitive:* 1. *Obs.* a To square, as a circle, etc. b To make square; to divide into squares or cubes. c To square (a number).
2. To make accordant with; to cause to conform to.
3. *Mil.* To adjust (a gun) or its carriage; also, to train (a gun) for horizontal firing. *Obs.*

quad'rate, *n.* [Cf. 1st QUADRANT.] A quadrant. *Obs.*

quad'rat·ed ((kwŏd'rāt·ĕd; -Id; 119), *adj.* *Astron.* In quadrature.

quadrate foramen. *Anat.* An opening in the diaphragm for the passage of the inferior vena cava.

quadrate lobe *or* **lobule.** *Anat.* a A convolution of somewhat square outline forming the mesial surface of the parietal lobe of the brain. b A small lobe of the liver on the under surface of the right lobe, to the left of the fissure for the gall bladder.

quadrate muscle. *Anat.* = QUADRATUS.

quad·rat'ic (kwŏd·răt'ĭk), *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a quadrate or square; square.
2. *Alg.* Marked by terms of second degrees as the highest; as, a *quadratic* equation, in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square.
3. *Cryst.* Tetragonal.

quad·rat'ic, *n. Math.* A quadratic expression or equation.

quad·rat'i·cal (kwŏd·răt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Quadratic. — **quad·rat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

quadratic complex. *Math.* A complex which is made up of lines whose Plücker co-ordinates satisfy a homogeneous algebraic equation of degree 2 other than the identical relation between the co-ordinates.

quadratic differential form. See DIFFERENTIAL FORM.

quadratic field. *Math.* The field of all numbers of the form $c_0 + c_1\sqrt{d}$ where c_0 and c_1 are rational and d is not divisible by the square of an integer greater than unity.

quadratic form. *Math.* An expression of the form $a_{11}x_1^2 + \ldots + a_{nn}x_n^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + \ldots$ where the coefficients a_{rs} do not involve the variables $(x_1, \ldots x_n)$. Cf. DIFFERENTIAL FORM.

quadratic group. *Math.* A group consisting of the identical operation and three rotations through a straight angle about three axes at right angles, or any group isomorphic to this; — called also *anharmonic, axial, cross-ratio,* or *four, group.* See DIHEDRAL GROUP.

quadratic mean. *Math.* The square root of the arithmetic mean of the squares of the quantities.

quadratic (*or* **cubic,** *or* **biquadratic) residue of an integer.** *Math.* The remainder on dividing any square (or cube, or fourth power) of an integer by the given integer; thus, the remainder on dividing any square by 5 is 0 or ±1, hence these are the quadratic residues of 5.

quad·rat'ics (kwŏd·răt'ĭks), *n. Alg.* That branch of algebra treating of quadratic equations. See -ICS.

quadratic transformation. *Math.* a The Cremona transformation of the points of a plane whose equations are $\frac{x'_1}{x_2x_3} = \frac{x'_2}{x_3x_1} = \frac{x'_3}{x_1x_2}$ and which sends an arbitrary straight line into a conic through the vertices of the triangle of reference. b A birational transformation of the points of space in which the co-ordinates of the new point are quadratic functions of the co-ordinates of the original point, to which it corresponds.

quad·ra'to- (kwŏd·rā'tō-). A combining form for *quadrate,* as in *quadratojugal.*

quad·ra'to·ju'gal (-jōō'găl; 242), *adj. Zool.* a Pertaining to the quadrate and jugal bones. b Designating, or pertaining to, a small membrane bone connecting the quadrate and jugal bones in the skull of many vertebrates. — **quad·ra'to·ju'gal,** *n.*

quad·ra'to·man·dib'u·lar (-măn·dĭb'ū·lĕr), *adj. Zool.* Pertaining to the quadrate bone and the lower jaw.

quad·ra'trix (kwŏd·rā'trĭks), *n.; pl.* -TRIXES (-trĭk·sĕz; -sĭz; 119) or -TRICES (kwŏd'rā·trī'sēz). [NL.] *Geom.* A curve used in the quadrature of other curves.

quad·ra'trix of Di·nos'tra·tus (dĭ·nŏs'trā·tŭs), *Math.* A curve invented probably by Hippias (430 B.C.) in connection with the problem of the subdivision of an angle, named by Dinostratus a hundred years later, whose Cartesian equation is $y = x \cot \frac{\pi x}{2a}$. It cuts the y axis at the point whose ordinate is $\frac{2a}{\pi}$ and received its name from this connection with the problem of the determination of π, known as the quadrature of the circle.

quad·ra'tum (kwŏd·rā'tŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *quadratus* square. See QUADRATE.] *Medieval Music.* a A natural (♮). See B-FLAT. b A breve.

quad'ra·ture (kwŏd'rȧ·tŭr), *n.* [L. *quadratura.* See QUADRATE, *adj.*] 1. Act or process of making square or of determining areas; specif., quadrature of the circle.
2. Square shape; also, something square in shape, as a place or region; a square; squareness. *Obs.*
3. A division into four parts. *Obs.*
4. *Astron.* a The relation of two celestial bodies when distant from each other 90°, or a quarter of a circle; as, the sun is in *quadrature* with a star. b Either of two points on an orbit in a middle position between the syzygies; as, the *quadratures* of the moon (points where, the moon being in quadrature with the sun, one half of the lunar disk is illumined).
5. *Elec.* The state or condition of two related periodic functions or of two related points being separated by a quarter of a cycle or 90 electrical degrees, as the sinusoidal current and voltage waves in an alternating-current circuit containing a perfect condenser, or two points on an armature winding separated by one half the pole pitch. In the first case the current and voltage waves are *in time quadrature;* in the second case the points are *in space quadrature. In time quadrature* and *in space quadrature* are often referred to simply as *in quadrature.*
6. *Math.* The process of determining areas or of evaluating integrals.

quadrature component. *Elec.* = REACTANCE DROP.

quadrature of the circle. *Math.* The problem of finding the side of a square exactly equal in area to a given circular area. Arithmetical solution, expressing the side of the square in closed form, as by a terminate decimal, and geometrical solution, constructing such a square with rules and compasses, have alike been proved impossible (*Lambert,* 1761; *Lindemann,* 1882).

quad·ra'tus (kwŏd·rā'tŭs), *n.* [L., square.] *Anat.* Any of several muscles; esp.: a The ‖***quad·ra'tus fe'mo·ris*** (fĕm'ō·rĭs), arising from the tuberosity of the ischium and inserted into the femur between the trochanters. It rotates the thigh outward. b The ‖***quad·ra'tus la'bi·i in·fe'ri·o'ris*** (lā'bĭ·ĭ ĭn·fē'rĭ·ō'rĭs), a muscle in each side of the lower lip, acting to pull it downward and laterally. c The ‖***quad·ra'tus la'bi·i su·pe'ri·o'ris*** (sū·pē'rĭ·ō'rĭs), a flat, roughly triangular, muscle at each side of the upper lip and nose, acting to deepen the furrow between them and to widen the nostril. It has three heads, *angular, infra-orbital,* and *zygomatic.* d The ‖***quad·ra'tus lum·bo'rum*** (lŭm·bō'rŭm), a deep muscle of each side arising from the iliolumbar ligament and adjacent parts of the crest of the ilium, and inserted into the last rib and transverse processes of the upper four lumbar vertebrae. e The ‖**quad·ra'tus plan'tae** (plăn'tē), a muscle of the sole of the foot which aids in flexing the toes.

quad·ren'ni·al (kwŏd·rĕn'ĭ·ăl; 159), *adj.* [L. *quadriennium* a space of four years, fr. *quadri-* + *annus* year; cf. L. *quadriennis.* See QUADRI-; ANNUAL.] 1. Comprising, or lasting through, four years; as, a *quadrennial* period.
2. Occurring once in four years, or at the end of every four years; as, *quadrennial* games.

quad·ren'ni·al, *n.* a *Obs.* A quadrennial period. b A quadrennial event. c A celebration on a fourth, or quadrennial, anniversary; also, the anniversary itself. — **quad·ren'ni·al·ly,** *adv.*

quad·ren'ni·um (kwŏd·rĕn'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [NL. See QUADRENNIAL.] A space or period of four years.

quad'ri- (kwŏd'rĭ-), **quadr-.** [L.; akin to L. *quattuor* four. See QUADRATE.] A combining form, Latin *quadri-,* meaning *consisting of,* or *characterized by having, four,* as in *quadri*vium, *quadri*lateral, *quadr*angle; also, fourth, as in *quadri*centennial, *quadr*illion. Specif.: a *Chem.* = TETRA-, 2, as in *quadri*basic. b *Math.* = QUADRIC, *adj.,* as in *quadri*cone. In some words the second element of which begins with *a,* the *i* is dropped, as *quadrauricular.* The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

quadrialate	quadriferiously	quadrinucleate
quadriannulate	quadrifoliate	quadrioxalate
quadriarticulate	quadrifoliolate	quadripennate
quadriarticulated	quadrifolious	quadriphosphate
quadribasic	quadrifrontal	quadriphyllous
quadricapsular	quadrifurcate	quadripinnate
quadricapsulate	quadrifurcated	quadriplicate
quadricarinate	quadrifurcation	quadriplicated
quadricellular	quadrigabled	quadripolar
quadricilliate	quadrigeminate	quadripulmonary
quadricipital	quadriglandular	quadriradiate
quadricorn	quadri-invariant	quadriseptate
quadricornous	quadrijugate	quadriserial
quadricostate	quadrijugous	quadrisetose
quadricotyledonous	quadrilaminar	quadrispiral
quadricovariant	quadrilaminate	quadristearate
quadricrescentic	quadrilobate	quadrisulcate
quadricrescentoid	quadrilobed	quadrisulcated
quadricuspid	quadrilocular	quadrisulphide
quadricuspidal	quadriloculate	quadrisyllabous
quadricuspidate	quadrilogue	quadriternate
quadridentate	quadrimembral	quadritubercular
quadridentated	quadrimetallic	quadrituberculate
quadriderivative	quadrimolecular	quadrivalve
quadridigitate	quadrinodal	quadrivalvular
quadrifarious	quadrinomial	

quad'ri·ad (kwŏd'rĭ·ăd), *n.* [*quadri-* + 2d *-ad* a.] A union or group of four. *Rare.*

quad'ric (-rĭk), *adj.* [L. *quadra* a square.] 1. *Math.* Of or pertaining to the second degree; — used where there are more than two variables, as in solid geometry, and with reference to quantics.
2. Having four parts or principal elements.

quad'ric (kwŏd'rĭk), *n.* a *Alg.* A quantic of the second degree. See QUANTIC. b *Geom.* A surface whose equation in Cartesian or homogeneous co-ordinates is of the second degree; a conicoid, as a sphere, spheroid, ellipsoid, paraboloid, hyperboloid, or a cone or cylinder with circular base. It consists of two reguli, any line of either regulus intersecting all the lines of the other regulus.

quadric chain, quadric crank chain. *Kinematics.* A chain consisting of four links joined by four turning pairs.

quad'ri·cen·ten'ni·al (kwŏd'rĭ·sĕn·tĕn'ĭ·ăl; 159), *n.* [*quadri-* + *centennial.*] The four hundreth anniversary of any event; also, a celebration of it. — **quad'ri·cen·ten'ni·al,** *adj.*

quad'ri·ceps (kwŏd'rĭ·sĕps), *n.* [NL., fr. *quadri-* + L. *caput* head.] *Anat.* The great extensor muscle of the front of the thigh; — called more fully ‖***quad'ri·ceps ex·ten'sor,*** (ĕks·tĕn'sôr). It is divided above into four parts, the rectus femoris, vastus lateralis, vastus medialis, and vastus intermedius (or crureus). These unite in a single tendon which encloses the patella as a sesamoid bone at the knee and inserts as the patellar ligament into the tuberosity of the tibia. — **quad'ri·cip'i·tal** (-sĭp'ĭ·tăl), *adj.*

quad'ri·cin'i·um (kwŏd'rĭ·sĭn'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *quadri-* + L. *canere* to sing.] *Music.* A composition in four voice parts.

quad'ri·cone (kwŏd'rĭ·kōn), *n. Geom.* A cone whose directrix is a conic.

quadric polarity. *Math.* The correlation between the points of space and their polar planes with respect to a quadric.

quad'ri·cy'cle (kwŏd'rĭ·sī'kl), *n.* [*quadri-* + *cycle.*] A four-wheeled cycle or velocipede for pedal propulsion on roads or railroads; also, a motor vehicle with a bicycle seat for the driver, and a two-wheeled forecarriage steered by handle bars. — **quad'ri·cy'cler** (-klĕr), *n.* — **quad'ri·cy'clist** (-klĭst), *n.*

quad'ri·en'ni·um u'ti·le (kwŏd'rĭ·ĕn'ĭ·ŭm ū'tĭ·lē). [L. See QUADRENNIUM; UTILE.] *Scots Law.* The period of four years following attainment of majority within which the former minor may take action to annul any deed made to his prejudice during his minority.

quad'ri·fid (-fĭd), *adj.* [L. *quadrifidus,* fr. *quadri-* (see QUADRI-) + *findere* to cleave.] Divided, or deeply cleft, into four parts; as, a *quadrifid* petal.

quad'ri·fi'lar (-fī'lĕr), *adj.* [*quadri-* + *-filar.*] Four-threaded; involving the use of four threads; as, a *quadrifilar* balance.

quad'ri·fo'cal (-fō'kăl), *adj.* Having four foci.

quad'ri·fo'li·um (-fō'lĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Math.* The plane curve whose equation in polar co-ordinates is $r = a \sin 2\theta$; — called also the *four-leaved rose.*

quad'ri·form (kwŏd'rĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [LL. *quadriformis* four-formed.] 1. Having a quadruple, or fourfold, form or character.
2. Square.
3. Figuratively, perfect. *Obs.* Cf. QUADRATE, *adj.,* 3 b.

quad'ri·frons (-frŏnz), *adj.* [L., fr. *quadri-* + *frons* forehead, front.] *Rom. Archaeol.* Having four faces; esp., having four equal and similar fronts, as certain buildings.

quad·ri'ga (kwŏd·rī'gȧ), *n.; pl.* -GAE (-jē). [L. See QUADRIJUGAL.] *Rom. Antiq.* A car or chariot drawn by four horses abreast, together with the horses which draw it; also, occasionally, the four horses without the chariot, and less often, the chariot alone. See CHARIOT, *Illust.*

quad·rig'a·mist (kwŏd·rĭg'ȧ·mĭst), *n.* [LL. *quadrigamus.*] One who has married four times; specif., one who has four wives or four husbands at the same time.

quad'ri·gate (kwŏd'rĭ·găt), *adj.* Designating a coin bearing the figure of a quadriga. *Hist.* — **quad'ri·gate,** *n.*

quad'ri·ga'tus (-gā'tŭs), *n.; pl.* QUADRIGATI (-tī). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A silver denarius on which a quadriga is represented.

quad'ri·gem'i·nal (kwŏd'rĭ·jĕm'ĭ·năl), **quad'ri·gem'i·nous** (-nŭs), *adj.* [*quadri-* + L. *gemini* twins.] Fourfold; having four similar parts, or two pairs of similar parts.

quad'ri·ge·nar'i·ous (-jē·nâr'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *quadrigeni, quadringeni,* four hundred each.] Consisting of four hundred.

quad'ri·hy'brid (-hī'brĭd), *n. Biol.* A hybrid whose parents differ from each other by four well-marked characters.

quad'ri·ju'gal (kwŏd'rĭ·jōō'găl; kwŏd·rĭj'ōō·găl), *adj.* [L. *quadrijugus* of a team of four; fr. *quadri-* + *jugum* yoke.] Pertaining to four horses or a four-horse vehicle. *Rare.*

quad'ri·lat'er·al (kwŏd'rĭ·lăt'ĕr·ăl), *adj.* [L. *quadrilaterus;* cf. F. *quadrilatéral.* See LATERAL.] Having four sides, and consequently four angles; quadrangular. — **quad'ri·lat'er·al·ly,** *adv.* — **quad'ri·lat'er·al·ness,** *n.*

quad'ri·lat'er·al, *n.* 1. *Geom.* A plane figure of four sides, and consequently four angles; a quadrangular figure; any figure formed by four lines. See COMPLETE QUADRILATERAL. The area A of a quadrilateral whose sides are a, b, c, d may be found from the formula $A^2 = (s - a)(s - b)(s - c)(s - d) - a\,b\,c\,d\cos^2\alpha$ where $2s = a + b + c + d$ and 2α = the sum of either pair of opposite angles of the quadrilateral.

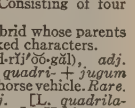

Quadrilateral.

2. Something resembling or suggesting a quadrilateral; specif., an area defended by four fortresses supporting each other.
3. [*cap.*] *Eccl.* The Lambeth Quadrilateral.

quad'ri·lin'gual (kwŏd'rĭ·lĭng'gwăl), *adj.* [*quadri-* + L. *lingua* tongue.] 1. Using, or made up of, four languages; as, a *quadrilingual* inscription.
2. Speaking or having knowledge of four languages; as, a *quadrilingual* interpreter.

quad'ri·lit'er·al (-lĭt'ĕr·ăl), *adj.* Consisting of four letters; — applied specif. to Semitic radicals having four consonants instead of three. — *n.* A form of four letters; specif., a Semitic quadrilateral root.

qua·drille' (kwŏ·drĭl' *or, now esp. Brit.,* kȧ·drĭl'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *cuadrilla,* fr. *cuadro* battle square, fr. L. *quadrus* square. See SQUARE.] 1. One of four groups of knights engaging in a tournament or carrousel. *Obs.*
2. A square dance of five figures, in various rhythms, but chiefly in $\frac{6}{8}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$ time. It was originally French, a modification of the contredanse designed for four couples, and was introduced at Almack's, London, in 1815, becoming extremely popular. It is no longer fashionable. Also, music for the dance.
3. *Bullfighting.* = CUADRILLA.

qua·drille', *v. i.;* -DRILLED' (-drĭld'); -DRILL'ING (-drĭl'ĭng). To dance or play a quadrille (dance or music).

qua·drille', *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *cuartillo,* fr. *cuarto* fourth, quarter, fr. L. *quartus.* See QUART.] An 18th century game of cards played by four persons with the forty cards left after tens, nines, and eights are discarded.

qua·drille', *v. i.* To play quadrille. *Obs.*

‖**qua'dril'lé'** (kȧ'drē'yā'), *adj.* [F., fr. *quadrille* square, fr. Sp. *cuadrillo.* See QUADREL.] *Art.* Marked with squares, generally by thin lines crossing at right angles and at equal intervals; as, *quadrillé* paper, or graph paper.

qua·drilled' (kwŏ·drĭld'; kȧ-), *adj.* Quadrillé.

qua'dril'lé' pa'per (kȧ'drē'yā'). Paper marked in squares for painting embroidery designs.

quadrille ruling. *Print.* A style of ruling consisting of horizontal and vertical lines intersecting at uniform intervals, forming squares.

quad·ril'lion (kwŏd·rĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F., formed like *million.* See QUADRI-; MILLION.] The number denoted by a unit with 15 zeros annexed in French and American notation, or 24 in English. See NUMERATION, *Note.* — **quad·ril'lion,** *adj.* — **quad·ril'lionth** (-yŭnth), *n. & adj.*

quad'ri·fol, *n.* = QUATREFOIL.
quadriguinal bodies. = CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA.
quad'ri·gem'i·num, *n.* [NL.] Short for CORPUS QUADRIGEMINUM (see CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA).
quadrilateral. *Rif. Sp.*
quad'ri·lat'er, *adj.* Quadrilateral. *Obs.*
qua·drill'. Var. of QUADRILLE.

quad'rate·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Quad'ra·til'ler·a (kwŏd'rȧ·tĭl'ĕr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = SAPIOPEDA.
quad·ra·tif'er·ous (-ĭs), *adj.*
qua·dra'to (kwā·drā'tō), *n.; pl.* -TI (-tē). [It.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
quad·ra'to·squa·mo'sal, *adj. Zool.* See QUADRATO-.
quad'rau·ric'u·lar (kwŏd'rō·rĭk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* See QUADRI-.
quad'rel (kwŏd'rĕl), *n.* [It. *quadrello.* See 1st QUARREL, *n.*] A square brick, tile, etc. *Obs.*
quad'ri·ble. † QUADRABLE.
QUATREBLE. [= TETRACHORD.]
quad'ri·chord (kwŏd'rĭ·kôrd), *n.*
quad'ri·en'ni·al, *adj.,* **quad'ri·en'ni·um,** *n.* = QUADRENNIAL, QUADRENNIUM.

N O P Q

quad·ril'o·gy (kwŏd·rĭl'ō·jĭ), *n.* A tetralogy. *Rare.*

quad·ri'mum (-rī'mŭm), *n.* [L.] Short for Horace's **quad·ri'mum me'rum** (mē'rŭm), a wine four years old (*Odes* 1, 9, 7–8); hence, the best of wine or liquor.

quad'ri·no'mi·al (kwŏd'rĭ·nō'mĭ·ăl; 159), *n.* [*quadri-* + *-nomial* as in *binomial.*] *Alg.* A polynomial of four terms. — **quad'ri·no'mi·al,** *adj.*

quad'ri·nom'i·nal (-nŏm'ĭ·năl; -n'l), *adj.* Quadrinomial.

quad·rip'a·rous (kwŏd·rĭp'ə·rŭs), *adj.* [*quadri-* + *-parous.*] **1.** *Med.* Having given birth to four children.
2. *Zool.* Laying four eggs in a set.

quad'ri·par'tite (kwŏd'rĭ·pär'tīt), *adj.* [L. *quadripartitus,* past part. of *quadripartire* to divide into four parts, fr. *quadri-* (see QUADRI-) + *partire* to divide.] **1.** Consisting of, or divided into, four parts; specif., of a contract, indenture, etc., drawn up in four corresponding parts; also, shared or participated in by four parties or persons; as, a *quadripartite* treaty.
2. *Arch.* Designating a kind of vaulting in which the vault over each rectangle is divided into four parts. See VAULT, *Illust.*
— **quad'ri·par'tite·ly,** *adv.*

Quad'ri·par'tite (kwŏd'rĭ·pär'tīt), *n.* The Tetrabiblos of Ptolemy, being composed of four works on Astrology, Physics, Alchemy, and Magic.

quad'ri·par·ti'tion (kwŏd'rĭ·pär·tĭsh'ŭn; -pēr-), *n.* [L. *quadripartitio.*] Division or distribution by four, or into four parts; also, a taking the fourth part of any quantity or number.

quad'ri·pla'nar (-plā'nĕr), *adj.* *Geom.* Of, or relating to, four planes.

quad'ri·por'ti·cus (-pôr'tĭ·kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *quadri-* + L. *porticus* portico.] A peristyle, that is, a nearly square atrium surrounded by colonnaded porticoes.

quad'ri·quad'ric (-kwŏd'rĭk), *adj.* [*quadric* + *quadric.*] *Math.* **a** Formed by the complete intersection of two quadric surfaces; — said of certain curves. **b** Quadratic both ways; — said of a quadratic transformation of the points of space whose inverse is also quadratic.

quad'ri·sect (kwŏd'rĭ·sĕkt), *v. t.* [*quadri-* + L. *secare, sectum,* to cut.] To divide into four equal parts. — **quad'ri·sec'tion** (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.*

quad'ri·syl·lab'ic (-sĭ·lăb'ĭk), *adj.* Having four syllables; of or pertaining to quadrisyllables; as, *dissyllabic* is a *quadrisyllabic* word.

quad'ri·syl'la·ble (kwŏd'rĭ·sĭl'ə·b'l), *n.* [*quadri-* + *syllable.*] A word of four syllables.

quad'ri·u'rate (-ū'rāt), *n.* *Biochem.* A compound of uric acid once held to be the form in which uric acid occurred in the blood and urine. It is now held to be a mixture of uric acid and urates.

quad'ri·va'lent (kwŏd'rĭ·vā'lĕnt; kwŏd·rĭv'ə·lĕnt), *adj.* [*quadri-* + L. *valens, -entis,* pres. part. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* Having a valence of four; tetravalent. — **quad'ri·va'lence** (-lĕns), **-va'len·cy** (-lĕn·sĭ), *n.* — **quad'ri·va'lent·ly,** *adv.*

quad·riv'i·al (kwŏd·rĭv'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* [L. *quadrivium* a place where four ways meet, fr. *quadri-* + *via* way. See QUADRI-; VIA.] **1.** Having four ways or roads meeting in a point; also, of ways or roads, leading in four directions.
2. Pertaining to the quadrivium. *Obs.*
3. Quadrilateral. *Obs.*

quad·riv'i·al, *n.* In *pl.,* the four "liberal arts" making up the quadrivium. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

quad·riv'i·ous (kwŏd·rĭv'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [See QUADRIVIAL.] Going in four directions. *Rare.*

quad·riv'i·um (-ŭm), *n.* [L., lit., crossroads.] In medieval times, the four "liberal arts," arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy. Cf. TRIVIUM. The idea of a trivium and a quadrivium is said to date from the 6th century. The quadrivium constituted the higher division of the seven "liberal arts," and formed the course for the three years of study between the B. A. and M. A. degrees.

quad'ri·vol'tine (kwŏd'rĭ·vŏl'tĭn), *adj.* [*quadri-* + It. *volta* turn, time.] Producing four generations in one year; — said of certain varieties of silkworms. — **quad'ri·vol'tine,** *n.*

quad·roon' (kwŏd·rōōn'), *n.* [Sp. *cuarterón,* fr. *cuarto* fourth. See 3d QUADRILLE, *n.*] The offspring of a mulatto and a white person; a person of quarter negro blood. Also, rarely, any offspring, as an animal, of an analogous cross.

quad royal. A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

quad'ru·al (kwŏd'rōō·ăl), *adj.* Also **quat'ral** (kwŏt'răl). [See QUADRI-.] *Gram.* Designating or pertaining to forms of pronouns or nouns denoting four, as in certain Austronesian languages. Cf. TRIAL, *adj.*

quad'ru·al, *n.* Also **quat'ral.** *Gram.* The quadrual number; also, a form denoting it or a word in that form.

Quad'ru·la (kwŏd'rōō·lä), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *quadrula* a little square.] *Zool.* A genus of fresh-water mussels of the family Unionidae, having a thick shell, often approximately square in shape. Various species, called *niggerheads, warty backs,* or *pimplebacks,* are much used in button manufacture.

Quad·ru'ma·na (kwŏd·rōō'mə·nä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *quadru-* in comp. (see QUADRI-) + *manus* hand.] *Zool.* A group of mammals including those in which the feet are formed like hands, or all the Primates except man; cf. BIMANA. — **quad'ru·mane** (kwŏd'rōō·mān), *n.*

Quadrumana. *f* Forefoot, or Hand; *h* Hind Foot of a Mangabey.

quad·ru'ma·nal (kwŏd·rōō'mə·năl; -n'l), *adj.* Quadrumanous.

quad·ru'ma·nous (kwŏd·rōō'mə·nŭs), *adj.* *Zool.* **a** Having four hands. **b** Pertaining to the Quadrumana.

quad·rum'vi·rate (-rŭm'vĭ·răt), *n.* Also **quad·riv'i·rate** (-rĭv'ĭ·răt). A group or association of four men. *Obs.*

quad'ru·ped (kwŏd'rōō·pĕd), *n.* [L. *quadrupes, -pedis,* fr. *quadru-* in comp. + *pes, pedis,* a foot. See QUADRI-; FOOT.] *Zool.* An animal having four feet, as most mammals and many reptiles; — often restricted to the mammals.

quad'ru·ped (kwŏd'rōō·pĕd), *adj.* Having four feet; quadrupedal. Cf. BIPED. — **quad'ru·ped·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

quad·ru'pe·dal (kwŏd·rōō'pē·dăl; -d'l; kwŏd'rōō·pĕd'ăl; -'l), *adj.* *Zool.* **a** Having four feet; using four limbs in walking. **b** Pertaining to a quadruped.

quad·ru'pe·dan (kwŏd·rōō'pē·dăn), *adj.* Quadruped. *Rare.*

quad·ru'pe·dant (-dănt), *n.* [L. *quadrupedans.*] A quadruped; specif., a horse. — **quad·ru'pe·dant,** *adj.* *Both Rare.*

quad·ru'pe·dant (kwŏd·rōō'pē·dănt), *v. i.* To use all four feet. *Rare.*

quad·ru'pe·dan'tic (-dăn'tĭk), **quad·ru'pe·dan'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* Quadrupedal.

quad·ru'pe·date (kwŏd·rōō'pē·dāt), *v. t.* To make a quadruped of. — *v. i.* To go on four feet. — **quad·ru'pe·da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.* *All Rare.*

quad·ru'pe·dous (kwŏd·rōō'pē·dŭs), *adj.* Quadruped. *Rare.*

quad'ru·plane' (kwŏd'rōō·plān'), *n.* [L. *quadru-* in comp. (see QUADRI-) + *plane.*] An airplane with four main supporting surfaces, one above another.

quad'ru·plate (-plāt), *v. t.* To quadruple. — **quad'ru·pla'tion** (-plā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

quad'ru·plate, *adj.* [LL. *quadruplare.*] Quadruple. *Obs.*

quad'ru·pla'tor (-plā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] *Obs.* **1.** A spy; informer.
2. One who makes fourfold restitution.

quad'ru·ple (kwŏd'rōō·p'l; kwŏd·rōō'p'l; 66; 277), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *quadruplus.* See QUADRI-; DOUBLE.] **a** Consisting of four; fourfold; as, to make *quadruple* restitution; the *Quadruple* Alliance. **b** Taken by fours or in groups of four. — **quad'ru·ple,** *adv.*

quad'ru·ple (kwŏd'rōō·p'l), *n.* [F. *quadruple,* fr. L. *quadruplum.*] **1.** A sum or amount four times as great as another; a fourfold amount; as, the *quadruple* of one's taxes.
2. A coin worth four pistoles. *Obs.*

quad'ru·ple (kwŏd·rōō'p'l; kwŏd'rōō-), *v.;* QUAD·RU'PLED (-p'ld); QUAD·RU'PLING (-plĭng). [F. *quadrupler,* fr. LL. *quadruplare.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To multiply by four; to double twice.
2. To total four times as many as; as, the number of the natives *quadrupled* that of the immigrants.
—, *Intransitive:* To be multiplied by four; to increase fourfold; to become four times as much.

quadruple algebra. *Math.* See ALGEBRA, *n.,* 2.

Quad·ru'ple Al·li'ance. *Hist.* **a** An alliance formed Aug. 2, 1718, by the addition of Austria (the Emperor) to the Triple Alliance (1717), composed of Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands, against Spain, for the maintenance of the Treaty of Utrecht (see TREATY, *Table*). It guaranteed the French succession, and settled the partition of the Spanish possessions, Spain being forced to accept its conditions. **b** An alliance against Napoleon during the Hundred Days, formed March 25, 1815, by Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia. Other states joined later; the result was the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo. See *Napoleonic Wars,* under WAR, *Table.* **c** An alliance formed in 1834 by Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, supporting Maria in Portugal and Isabella in Spain against claimants to their thrones. **d** In the World War: (1) the alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria; (2) between Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy.

quadruple bezique. See BUBICON BEZIQUE.

quadruple counterpoint. *Music.* Four-part counterpoint in which the parts are interchangeable without violating contrapuntal rules.

quad·ru'ple-ex·pan'sion en'gine. See COMPOUND ENGINE.

quadruple measure *or* **time.** *Music.* A measure of four beats, the first and third being accented; also, the rhythm derived from use of this measure. In the United States it is regarded as a compound duple measure, in England, as a simple measure. See TIME, *n.,* 22.

quadruple point. *Physical Chem.* A point representing a set of conditions under which four phases of a system can be in equilibrium.

quadruple press. *Print.* A rotary printing press that combines four units in one framework, and prints 32 pages of newspaper size at each revolution of the cylinders. Similarly, a ***sextuple press*** and an ***octuple press*** combine, respectively, six and eight units, and print 48 and 64 pages.

quadruple quaver. *Music.* A sixty-fourth note. See NOTE, *n.,* 14 **a**.

quadruple rhythm. = QUADRUPLE MEASURE.

quadruple star. *Astron.* Four stars appearing as one.

quad'ru·plet (kwŏd'rōō·plĕt), *n.* [From QUADRUPLE.] **1.** A collection or combination of four of the same kind; specif., *pl.,* four offspring born in the same labor. Also, (*sing.*) loosely, one of the offspring of such a quadruple birth. Cf. TWIN, *n.*
2. *Music.* A group of four notes to be performed in the time ordinarily given to three or six of the same kind.

quadruple thread. *Mach.* Four equal threads, any point of each of which, at any right section, is one quarter of a circumference in advance of the corresponding point of the next succeeding thread. Cf. DOUBLE THREAD.

quad·ru'ple-thread' (66), *v. t. & i.* *Mach.* To make a quadruple thread (on).

quad'ru·plex (kwŏd'rōō·plĕks), *adj.* [L. See QUADRI-; DUPLEX.] **1.** Fourfold; folded or doubled twice.
2. *Teleg.* Pertaining to or designating a system by which four messages, two in each direction, may be sent simultaneously over one wire.

quad'ru·plex, *n.* *Teleg.* A quadruplex instrument.

quad'ru·plex, *v. t.* *Teleg.* To make quadruplex.

quadruplex engine. A quadruple-expansion engine.

quad·ru'pli·cate (kwŏd·rōō'plĭ·kāt), *v. t.;* QUAD·RU'PLI·CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); QUAD·RU'PLI·CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *quadruplicatus,* past part. of *quadruplicare,* fr. *quadruplex* fourfold. See QUADRUPLEX.] To quadruple; to multiply by four; also, specif., to make four copies or replicas of; as, to *quadruplicate* a document.

quad·ru'pli·cate (-kāt), *adj.* [L. *quadruplicatus,* past part.] Fourfold; doubled twice; four times repeated. Specif.: *Math.* Raised to the fourth power; as, a *quadruplicate* proportion or ratio. — *n.* In *pl.:* Four things, as copies of a document, corresponding exactly in all ways. Also, one of such a set of four things.
— ***in quadruplicate.*** In four copies alike in all particulars.

quad·ru'pli·ca'tion (kwŏd·rōō'plĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *quadruplicatio.*] **1.** Act of making fourfold; a taking four times the simple sum or amount; also, state of being or being made fourfold; a thing that is fourfold.
2. *Civil & Canon Law.* A pleading answering to the common-law rebutter. *Rare.*

quad·ru'pli·ca·ture (kwŏd·rōō'plĭ·kə·tŭr), *n.* Quadruplication.

quad'ru·plic'i·ty (kwŏd'rōō·plĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* State of being quadruplex.

quad small. A size of cards. See PAPER, *Table.*

quae'dam (kwē'dăm), *n.* [Fem. of L. *quidam,* sing. & pl.] A woman. *Derogatory.*

Quae'quae', *n. sing. & pl., or* **Quae Quae** (kwā'kwā'). [Cf. KHOI-KHOIN.] A Hottentot; — the autonym of some tribes.

‖**quae're** (kwē'rē), *v. imperative.* [L., imper. of *quaerere* to seek. See QUERY.] Inquire; question; see; — used to signify doubt or to suggest investigation. — *n.* A query.

quae·si'tum (kwē·sī'tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tä). [L.] Something sought or required; end or conclusion; specif.: *Math.* The true value. See ERROR, *n.,* 9.

‖**quaes'ti·o** (kwĕs'chĭ·ō; kwĕs'-), *n.; pl.* QUAESTIONES (-ō'nēz). [L.] **1.** Question.
2. *Rom. Law.* A criminal inquisition or trial; also, *pl.,* the commissions or delegacies for the trial of various offenses.

quaes'tor (kwĕs'tŏr; kwĕs'-), *n.* Also, esp. in sense 2, **ques'tor.** [L., fr. *quaerere, quaesitum,* to seek for, ask.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* Any of a number of officials who originally, under the kings and the early republic, were judges or presidents at certain criminal trials, but later became the treasurers of state, losing their criminal jurisdiction. The *urban quaestors* had charge of the public treasure in the temple of Saturn, and the *military quaestors* (instituted in 421 B.C.) acted as chief assistants to the provincial governors and military commanders, having also a certain degree of military power.
2. *Eccl. Hist.* An authorized agent of the Pope or a bishop for the granting of indulgences to those who joined or supported the Crusades, contributed to monasteries, churches, etc., and for the collection of alms; a pardoner. The office was abolished (July 16, 1562) by the Council of Trent.
3. *Fr. Govt.* = QUESTEUR.

quaes·to'ri·al (kwĕs·tō'rĭ·ăl; kwēs-; 181), *adj.* Also **ques·to'ri·al.** [L. *quaestorius* + *-al.*] Of or pert. to a quaestor.

quaes·to'ri·an (-ăn), *adj.* Also **ques·to'ri·an.** Quaestorial. *Rare.*

quaes'tu·ar'y (kwĕs'tū·ĕr'ĭ; kwēs'-; *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *quaestuarius,* fr. *quaestus* gain, profit.] Engaged in, or undertaken as, a business or for money. — *n.* One who seeks first to make profit.

‖**quae vi'de** (kwē vī'dē). [L.] Which (*pl.*) see; — abbr. *qq. v.*

quaff (kwăf; *see Pron.,* § 83), *v.;* QUAFFED (kwăft); QUAFF'ING. [Origin obscure. Cf. QUASS.] *Intransitive:* To drink deeply; to drink repeatedly; to drink.
We laugh, and we *quaff,* and we banter. *Smollett.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To drink freely; to drink copiously of; to swallow in large drafts.
2. To affect in a specified way by drinking; as, he *quaffed* himself into insensibility.

quaff, *n.* The act or an instance of quaffing; also, that which is quaffed; a drink.

quaff'er (kwăf'ĕr), *n.* One who quaffs.

quag (kwăg; kwŏg), *n.* Quagmire. — *v. t.* To place or sink (one) in a quag.

quag (kwăg; kwŏg), *v. i.* [Of imitative origin. Cf. QUAGMIRE.] To quake or quiver. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

quag'ga (kwăg'ä), *n.; pl.* QUAGGAS (-äz), sometimes QUAGGA. See PLURAL, *Note.* [Xosa *i-qwara* (in which *r* = Ar. *gh*), Zulu *qwara* (in which *r* = G. *ch* in *ach*), of Hottentot origin.] **a** A South African wild ass (*Equus quagga*) allied to the zebras, exterminated during the 19th century. The upper parts were reddish brown striped with darker on the head, shoulders, and fore part of the body, the posterior part being plain grayish brown and the belly and legs whitish. The ears were smaller and the tail more heavily haired than in most asses and zebras. **b** Erroneously, a zebra, esp. *Equus burchellii.*

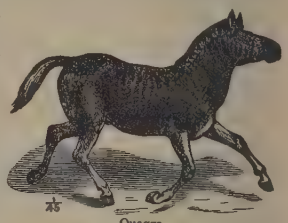
Quagga.

quag'gie (kwăg'ĭ; kwŏg'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. QUAG to quake.] A quivering, as of jelly. *Dial. Eng.*

quag'gy (kwăg'ĭ; kwŏg'ĭ), *adj.;* QUAG'GI·ER; -GI·EST. [See QUAG, QUAGMIRE.] **1.** Of the nature of a quagmire; spongy; boggy; also, of a river, flowing through marshy land.
2. By extension, flabby; yielding.

quag'mire' (kwăg'mīr'; kwŏg'mīr'), *n.* [*quag* + *mire.*] **1.** Soft, wet, miry land, which shakes or yields under the foot.
2. Hence, anything flabby or yielding.
3. A position of difficulty, as of one caught in a quagmire.
4. Figuratively, any position or condition in which there is no firm ground under one's feet.
Syn. — Morass, marsh, bog, swamp, fen.

quag'mire', *v. t.* To ensnare in or as if in a quagmire.

quag'mir'y (kwăg'mīr'ĭ; kwŏg'-), *adj.* Like a quagmire; quaggy.

qua'hog (kwō'hŏg; kwä·hŏg'), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Pequot *p'quaughhaug* hard clam, Massachuset *poquahoc.*] **1.** A thick-shelled American clam (*Venus mercenaria*); the round clam. See 9th CLAM, 1.
2. A North Atlantic clam (*Cyprina islandica*) with a blackish-brown periostracum; — usually called *black quahog.*

qua'hog, *v. i.* To seek or dig quahogs, as for marketing.

‖**quai** (kā), *n.; pl.* QUAIS (kā). [F.] A quay; specif. (usually *pl.*), the quays of a part of the left bank of the Seine in Paris noted for their book stalls.

quaich, quaigh (kwāk), *n.* [Gael. *cuach,* fr. LL. *caucus* a drinking vessel; cf. Gr. *kauka.*] A small shallow cup or drinking vessel, usually of wooden staves hooped and with ears. *Chiefly Scot.*

Quai' d'Or'say' (kā' dôr'sā'). [F., lit., quay of Orsay, a French general.] A quay on the left bank of the Seine in central Paris, fronting on which are the offices of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other government departments; hence, figuratively, the French Foreign Office or its policies, or, sometimes, the French government.

quail (kwāl), *v.;* QUAILED (kwāld); QUAIL'ING. [Prob. the same word as *quail* to curdle; cf. OF. *coaitliez* est si cume lait li cuers d'icels = L. *coagulatum* est sicut lac cor eorum (Vulgate, Ps. cxviii. 70 = Ps. cxix. 70 in English Bible). In sense 2 prob. influenced by *quail* the bird.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To die; perish; hence, to wither; fade. *Now Dial.*
2. To become quelled or cast down; to sink under trial or

quad'rin, quad'rine, *n.* [OF. *quadrin.*] A copper coin worth about a farthing. *Obr.*

quadriplanar co-ordinates. See CO-ORDINATE, *n.,* 2. [RIPORTICUS.]

quad'ri·por'ti·co, *n.* [It.] = QUADRI-

quad'ri·reme (kwŏd'rĭ·rēm), *n.* [L. *quadriremis,* fr. *quadri-* (see QUADRI-) + *remus* an oar.] See GALLEY, 2. [ble. *Ref. Sp.*]

quad'ri·sil'la·ble. Quadrisyllabic.

quad'ri·syl·lab'i·cal, *adj.* = QUADRISYLLABIC. [RUMVIRATE.]

quad·riv'i·rate. Var. of QUADRI-

quadru-. Var. of QUADRI-.

quad'rum (kwŏd'rŭm), *n.* [L., a square.] = QUADRATUM **a.** [FITZ.]

quad'ru·par'tite. † QUADRIPAR-

quad'ru·pl. Quadruple. *Ref. Sp.*

quad'ru·pld. Quadrupled. *R.S.*

quad'ru·ple·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

quad'ru·ply, *n.* [MF. *quadruplique.*] *Scots Law.* Quadruplication. *Obs.*

quad'ru·ply, *adv.* of QUADRUPLE.

quaes'tor·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

quaf. Quaff. *Ref. Sp.*

quaff'ing·ly, *adv.* of *quaffing,* pres. part. of QUAFF.

quaft. Quaffed. *Ref. Sp.*

quag'gi·ness (kwăg'ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.

qua'haug (kwō'hŏg; kwä·hŏg'). Var. of QUAHOG.

quaick. † 3d QUAKE.

quaife. † COIF.

prospect of danger; to lose the spirit and power of resistance; to lose heart; hence, to give way; shrink; cower.

Stouter hearts than a woman's have *quailed* in this terrible winter. *Longfellow.*

3. a *Obs.* To have no result; to be ineffective; to fail. **b** To succumb; to retreat; to yield (to or before).

——, *Transitive:* To cause to quail; specif.: **a** *Obs.* To wither; destroy; impair. **b** *Now Rare.* To quell; subdue.

The very crime that sat upon my heart *quailed* its courage and unnerved my arm. *C. Lever.*

Syn. — Flinch, quake, tremble, blench. See SHRINK.

quail (kwāl), *v. i. & t.* [OF. *caillier* (F. *cailler*), fr. L. *coagulare.* See COAGULATE; cf. QUAIL to die.] To curdle; coagulate. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

quail (kwāl), *n.; pl.* QUAIL, QUAILS (kwālz). See PLURAL, *Note.* [OF. *quaille* (F. *caille*), of Teut. origin; cf. D. *kwakkel*, OHG. *quahtela*, G. *wachtel;* of imitative origin.] **1.** A migratory gallinaceous game bird (*Coturnix coturnix*, syn. *communis*) of Europe, Asia, and Africa. It is about seven inches long, with the upper parts brown and black marked with buff, the throat black and white, the breast reddish buff, and the belly whitish. Also, any of various others of the genus *Coturnix* inhabiting eastern Asia, South Africa, India, Australia, etc. *C. novaezealandiae* of New Zealand is believed to be extinct.

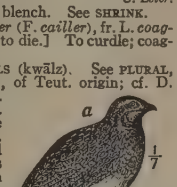

European quail (*Coturnix coturnix*). *a* Adult; *b* Young.

2. In America, any of several small game birds (order Galliformes) most of which are also called *partridge.* Specif., in the northern and eastern States, the bobwhite (which see); in the west and southwest, any of several species of various genera allied to the bobwhite, as the California quail, valley quail, and mountain quail. See MASSENA QUAIL, SCALED QUAIL.

California Quail.

3. A button quail. See TURNIX.

4. A courtesan; — perhaps so called because the quail was thought to be a very amorous bird. *Obs.*

5. The color hair brown.

quail. Dial. Eng. var. of COIL.

quail brush. a Any mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus*) of the western United States. **b** Also **quail bush.** A somewhat spiny shrub (*Atriplex lentiformis*) of the alkali plains of the southwestern United States and adjacent Mexico, with scurfy foliage.

quail call *or* **pipe.** A call or pipe imitating the characteristic note of the (usually female) quail and thus alluring the birds into a net or within range. See CALL, *n.*, **5 b.**

quail dove. Any of various tropical American pigeons of terrestrial habits of the genera *Geotrygon*, *Oreopeleia*, and *Starnoenas*, several of which occur in the West Indies and on the Florida Keys.

quail'er·y (kwāl'ēr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-Iz). A place for quails in numbers, as when kept for fattening.

quail hawk. a A small falcon (*Nesierax novaeseelandiae*) of New Zealand, resembling the kestrel. **b** *U. S.* Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*).

quail'head' (kwāl'hĕd'), *n.* The lark sparrow; — from the similarity of its head markings to those of a quail.

quail pipe. See QUAIL CALL.

quail snipe. *a Long Island.* The dowitcher. **b** A seed snipe.

quail'y (kwāl'ĭ), *n.* The upland plover. *Local, Canada.*

quaint (kwānt), *adj.;* QUAINT'ER; QUAINT'EST. [ME. *queint, queynte, cointe*, OF. *cointe*, fr. L. *cognitus* known, past part. of *cognoscere* to know, fr. *con* + *noscere* (for *gnoscere*) to know. See KNOW; cf. ACQUAINT, COGNITION.] **1.** Possessed of knowledge or skill; prudent; wise; expert; hence, in bad sense, crafty; artful; wily. *Obs.*

Clerks be full subtle and full *quaint.* *Chaucer.*

2. a *Archaic.* Characterized by ingenuity or art; finely fashioned or formed, as a person, work, plan, or the like; skillfully wrought; hence, of persons or things, elegant; elaborate; graceful; nice; neat. "The *queynte* ring." *Chaucer.* "A shepherd young and *quaint.*" *Chapman.*

Let not young souls be smothered out before They do *quaint* deeds and fully flaunt their pride. *Vachel Lindsay.*

b Skillfully elegant or fanciful; refined; sometimes, overrefined; affected; — said of language, literary expression, etc.

3. *Obs.* **a** Squeamish; overnice; fastidious. **b** Proud; haughty.

4. a Strange; uncouth; peculiar. "Dictating letters is the *quaint* diversion of businessmen." *Christopher Morley.* **b** Strange but pleasing in character, appearance, or action; esp., pleasing because of, or because of suggesting, customs, dress, furniture, or the like of former generations; having an old-fashioned attractiveness.

An old, long-faced, long-bodied servant in *quaint* livery. *Irving.*

Syn. — See STRANGE; cf. FANCIFUL.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

quaint-costumed	quaint-looking	quaint-stomached
quaint-eyed	quaint-shaped	quaint-witty
quaint-felt	quaint-spoken	quaint-worded

quaint, *n.* [Cf. QUAINT, *adj.*] The pudendum. *Obs.*

quaint, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *cointier.* See ACQUAINT.] To acquaint. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

quaint, *v. t.* [OF. *cointier.*] To adorn; beautify. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To act offishly. *Obs.*

quaint'ance (kwān'tăns), *n.* [Cf. QUAINT to acquaint, ACQUAINTANCE.] Act of acquainting; also, acquaintance. *Obs. or Dial.*

quain'tise (kwān'tĭs), *n.* [OF. *cointise.*] *Obs.* **1.** Ingenuity; cunning.

2. An instance of cleverness or cunning; a trick; stratagem.

3. A device, esp. as a heraldic bearing.

quaint'ly (kwānt'lĭ), *adv.* In a quaint manner; specif.: **a** With elaborate ingenuity; elaborately; curiously; also, artistically; elegantly; attractively. **b** In strange, uncouth, peculiar manner; — a dyslogistic sense. "The life of every man is a *quaintly* builded tale." *James Branch Cabell.* **c** In an odd, curious, but pleasing fashion; esp., in a manner suggesting former times.

Quait'so (kwāt'sō), *n.* An Indian of a Salishan tribe of the west coast of Washington.

quake (kwāk), *v.;* QUAKED (kwākt); QUAK'ING (kwāk'ĭng). [AS. *cwacian;* akin to AS. *cweccan*, and perh. to Ir. *bogadh* a shaking, brandishing. Cf. QUETCH.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To shake, vibrate, or quiver, either from not being solid, as soft, wet land, or from violent convulsion of any kind; as, the earth *quakes; quaking* bogs.

2. To be agitated with quick, short, repeated motions; to shake with fear, cold, anger, or the like; to shudder; tremble; shiver. "*Quaking* for dread." *Chaucer.*

——, *Transitive:* To cause to quake; to agitate. *Rare.*

Syn. — See SHIVER.

quake, *n.* **1.** Act or an instance of shaking or trembling; a tremulous agitation; esp., an earthquake.

2. A tract of quake ooze. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*

quake, *n. & v. i.* [Imitative.] = QUACK, cry. *Obs.*

quake grass. a = QUAKING GRASS. **b** = COUCH GRASS, **1 a.**

quake ooze. Soft, boggy ground; marsh.

quak'er (kwāk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which quakes.

2. [*cap.*] One of a religious sect founded by George Fox, of Leicestershire, England, about 1650, the members of which call themselves *Friends.* The name *Quaker* was applied in derision in 1650 by a judge to Fox, who bade the justice tremble at the word of the Lord. The word had already been applied to a set of religious enthusiasts and, according to some, was bestowed on the Friends because they really did tremble under the stress of religious emotion. See FRIEND, *n.*, **6.**

3. a An Australian night heron (*Nycticorax caledonicus*). **b** The sooty albatross. **c** Any grasshopper or locust of the genus *Oedipoda;* — so called from the quaking noise made during flight. **d** Any of several English moths (family Noctuidae), as *Graphiphora castanea.*

4. *pl.* Immature coffee beans found in inferior grades of coffee.

5. The color art gray.

6. [*cap.*] *Mil.* A Quaker gun.

quak'er (kwāk'ĕr), *adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of quakers; esp. [*sometimes cap.*], of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Quakers (see QUAKER, *n.*, 2).

quak'er (kwāk'ĕr), *v. i.* Quake; tremble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

quak'er·bird' (kwāk'ĕr·bûrd'), *n.* Sooty albatross.

Quaker blue. A nearly neutral gray of very low brilliance, slightly blue.

Quaker bonnet. 1. A plain close-fitting bonnet worn typically by women Quakers.

2. [*not cap.*] = BLUET, 2 c.

Quaker bread. A twin loaf of bread. *U. S.*

quaker buttons. Nux vomica (the seeds).

Quaker City. Philadelphia, which was settled by Quakers.

quak'er–col'ored, –col'oured, *adj.* Gray; drab; neutral or inconspicuous in appearance; — literally & figuratively.

Quaker drab. A color, blue-red in hue, of very low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR. — **Quak'er–drab',** *adj.*

Quak'er·ess (kwāk'ĕr·ĕs; -Is; 119), *n.* A female Quaker.

Quaker gray. The color acier. — **Quak'er–gray'** (66), *adj.*

Quaker green. A color, yellowish yellow-green in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR. — **Quak'er–green'** (66), *adj.*

Quaker gun. A dummy piece of artillery, usually of wood; — so called because the sect of Friends, or Quakers, hold to the doctrine of nonresistance.

Quaker hat. A plain, low-crowned, broad-brimmed hat.

Quak'er·ic (kwāk'ĕr·Ĭk; kwā·kĕr'Ĭk), *adj.* Quakerish. *R.*

Quak'er·ize (kwāk'ĕr·Iz), *v. t.* To cause to become or be like a Quaker. — **Quak'er·i·za'tion** (-I·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*

quak'er–la'dies, *n. pl.* **a** Bluets. See BLUET, **2 c. b** [*not pl.*] The meadowsweet *Spiraea latifolia* of North America.

Quak'er·ly (-lĭ), *adj. & adv.* Resembling Quakers; Quakerish.

Quaker meeting. a A Quaker society or congregation. **b** A meeting of Quakers for worship, in which there often occur prolonged periods of silence; hence, *Colloq.*, any silent gathering of persons; also, one where men and women are grouped separately.

quaker moth. = QUAKER, *n.*, **3 d.**

Quaker Poet. Bernard Barton or John Greenleaf Whittier, each a member of the Society of Friends.

Quaker speech. The plain speech of Quakers; plain language (which see).

quake'tail' (kwāk'tāl'), *n.* The yellow wagtail. *Local, Eng.*

quak'ing (kwāk'ĭng), *n.* [AS. *cwacung.*] **1.** Act or an instance of quaking or trembling; a shivering or quivering.

2. The spasmodic movements of the early Quakers; hence [*cap.*], Quakerism. *Obs.*

quak'ing, *adj.* **1.** That quakes, quivers, or trembles.

2. [*often cap.*] Quakerish. *Obs.*

— **quak'ing·ly,** *adv.*

quaking ash, quaking asp. = ASPEN, *n.*

quaking bog. A bog of forming peat, wholly or partially floating, so that it shakes when trodden upon.

quaking grass. a Any of several grasses of the genus *Briza*, having slenderstalked and pendulous ovate spikelets, which quake and rattle in the wind. *B. maxima* is the large quaking grass; *B. media* and *B. minor* have smaller spikelets. **b** Rattlesnake grass.

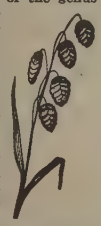
Quaking Grass (*Briza media*). (1/4)

quak'y (kwāk'ĭ), *adj.* Shaky, or tremulous; quaking.

qua'le (kwā'lē), *n.; pl.* -LIA (-lĭ·ȧ). [L., neut. sing. of *qualis* of what kind.] **1.** A quality considered as an independent object; also, a thing considered as having a quality.

2. *Psychol.* A sensation, a feeling, or any other item of consciousness considered with respect to its own particular quality and not with respect to its meaning or external reference.

qual'i·fi·ca'tion (kwŏl'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *qualificatio.* See QUALIFY.] **1.** Act or an instance of qualifying, or state or process of being qualified.

2. a That which qualifies; any natural endowment, or any acquirement, which fits a person for a place, office, or employment, or to sustain any character; requisite capacity or possession; also, a requisite or essential of a thing.

There is no *qualification* for government but virtue and wisdom, actual or presumptive. *Burke.*

b A condition precedent that must be complied with for the attainment of a status, the perfection of a right, etc., or for admission to an office, employment, dignity, etc.; as, the *qualification* of citizenship.

3. Act of ascertaining the quality of a thing.

4. Modification; restriction; hence, abatement; as, to promise without *qualification;* also, the act of limiting, or state of being limited; that which qualifies by limiting.

5. a *Obs.* Character; nature. **b** A characteristic or trait of; an attribute of. **c** A specific capacity or attainment; as, his knowledge of Greek is a *qualification.*

6. *Mil.* In marksmanship, the grade attained by an individual, based on his score over a prescribed known-distance course.

qual'i·fi·ca'tive (kwŏl'ĭ·fĭ·kā'tĭv), *adj.* Qualifying. — *n.* That which qualifies.

qual'i·fi·ca'tor (kwŏl'ĭ·fĭ·kā'tĕr), *n.* [ML.] *R.C.Ch.* An officer whose business it is to examine and prepare causes for trial in the ecclesiastical courts.

qual'i·fi·ca'to·ry (-kā'tō·rĭ), *adj.* Qualifying; limiting; also, enabling.

qual'i·fied (-fīd), *adj.* **1.** Possessed of (certain) qualities or capacities, esp. good qualities; accomplished. *Obs.*

2. a Fitted by accomplishments or endowments for certain purposes; competent; fit. **b** Having complied with the specific requirements or precedent conditions for an office, appointment, employment, etc. **c** *Eccl.* Entitled to hold two benefices.

3. Limited or modified in some way, esp. as to the legal effect or obligation which would otherwise be involved; as, an acceptance of a bill of exchange which varies the effect of the bill as drawn, as when it is conditional, or is to pay only at a particular place, is a **qualified acceptance.**

4. *Colloq.* As a humorous euphemism, damned.

He was told . . . not to make a *qualified* fool of himself. *Kipling.*

Syn. — Fitted, capable; conditional.

Ant. — Incompetent, unfit; absolute.

qualified conversion. *Equity.* A conversion directed to a particular purpose.

qualified fee simple *or* **qualified fee.** *Law.* A fee simple or fee tail which may determine upon the happening of a certain event; a base fee. See 2d FEE, **3 b.**

qualified property. *Law.* See PROPERTY, *n.*, **4.**

qualified voter. *Polit. Science.* One who possesses certain specific qualifications for voting, esp. as to citizenship, age, and residence, and sometimes also as to literacy and ownship of property.

qual'i·fi'er (kwŏl'ĭ·fī'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which qualifies; as, milk is a *qualifier* of coffee.

2. *Gram.* A word, as an adjective or adverb, joined to another word to qualify or limit its meaning. Both noun and adjective qualifiers are further distinguished as either *adherent* or *appositive* qualifiers.

3. *R.C.Ch.* A qualificator.

qual'i·fy (-fī), *v.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *qualifier*, fr. ML. *qualificare*, fr. L. *qualis* how constituted, as + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See QUALITY; -FY.] *Transitive:* **1. a** To reduce from a general, undefined, or comprehensive form, to a particular or restricted form; to modify; limit; as, to *qualify* a statement or claim. **b** To characterize by naming an attribute or attributes; to name descriptively; as, *qualified* with a title.

2. Hence, to render less harsh or strict; to soften; mitigate; abate; diminish; assuage.

I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire,
But *qualify* the fire's extreme rage. *Shak.*

3. To make such as is required; to give added or requisite qualities to; to fit, as for a place, office, character, or privilege; specif.: **a** To invest with legal capacity for; to give a status to (a person); as, to *qualify* (one) to practice medicine. **b** To supply with legal power or capacity, as by administering an oath; as, to *qualify* a jury.

4. To alter the constituents of; usually, to modify the strength of; as, coffee *qualified* with cognac; sometimes, to modify harmfully, esp. to weaken.

5. *Obs.* **a** To soothe; calm; pacify; — said of persons. **b** To make proportionate to; to fit to. **c** To reduce or mitigate the evil of; to excuse partly; as, war *qualifies* the use of violence. **d** To give individual quality to. **e** To modulate; regulate; control. **f** *Scots Law.* To prove by evidence.

6. *Gram.* To limit or modify the meaning of, as an adjective or adverb; to modify.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be or become qualified; to be fit, as for an office or employment; to become capable.

2. To obtain legal or competent power or capacity by taking the oath, or complying with the necessary forms or conditions, as on assuming an office.

3. In games and athletic sports, to exhibit a required degree of ability in one or more preliminary contests, races, or the like.

Syn. — Fit, equip, prepare, adapt; enable; temper; restrict, restrain. — MODIFY, QUALIFY. To MODIFY is to change in form or in certain qualities rather than materially or essentially; to QUALIFY is esp. to make less general, positive, strong, or severe; as, to *modify* an opinion, an estimate; to *qualify* a statement, an offer, a rebuke. Cf. CHANGE, TRANSFORM.

Ant. — Incapacitate; maintain.

qual'i·fy'ing heat, round, game (kwŏl'ĭ·fī'ĭng), etc. A preliminary contest, as in a race, tournament, etc., the winner or winners of which may enter the final contest.

qua·lim'e·ter (kwŏ·lĭm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [L. *qualis* how constituted + *-meter.*] *Physics.* Any device for the empirical estimation of the hardness of X rays.

qual'i·ta'tive (kwŏl'ĭ·tā'tĭv), *adj.* [LL. *qualitativus.*] **1.** Relating to or concerned with the quality or kind of materials or phenomena; as, *qualitative* analysis in chemistry; a *qualitative* experiment; *qualitative* data; — contrasted with *quantitative.*

2. *Gram.* = DESCRIPTIVE, **2.**

— **qual'i·ta'tive·ly,** *adv.*

qual'i·tied (kwŏl'ĭ·tĭd), *adj.* Furnished with qualities; endowed with a quality or qualities. *Now Chiefly Philos.* See QUALITY, **13.** "He was well *qualitied.*" *Chapman.*

qual'i·ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *qualite*, fr. OF. *qualité*, fr. L. *qualitas*, fr. *qualis* how constituted, as; akin to L. *qui*, *quis*, who, what. See WHO.] **1.** That which constitutes (something); proper or essential being; character; nature; kind; quale. *Now Rare.*

The *quality* of mercy is not strained. *Shak.*

2. Hence, an attribute; a characteristic; specif.: **a** Special

or temporary character; capacity; profession; occupation; assumed or asserted rank, part, or position. "In *quality* of an antiquary." *Gray.* **b** Class, kind, or grade; as, a fine *quality* of yarn; also, *Colloq.*, a standard of excellence; as, up to *quality*. **c** Nature, with respect to origin; occasion; — so used (as interpreted by some commentators) by Shakespeare in *Troilus and Cressida*, IV. i. 44, and *Timon of Athens*, III. vi. 117. **d** *Obs.* Fashion; manner; style.

3. Distinctive or peculiar character; distinctive trait, power, capacity, or virtue; distinction or individuality.

Come, give us a taste of your *quality*. *Shak.*

4. Specif.: **a** Excellence of character; natural superiority in kind; as, the thoroughbred shows *quality*. **b** An acquired trait; accomplishment; acquisition. **c** *Now Rare.* Social status; as, persons of the best *quality* as well as those of the lowest *quality*.

5. Nobility; aristocratic rank or high social position. Hence, collectively, usually with *the*, good society; those of good social standing. *Archaic & Dial.*

Gentlemen of blood and *quality*. *Shakespeare.*

6. *Obs.* **a** A group, class, or body of individuals possessing distinctive character; — formerly applied to actors as a class or guild; hence, a fraternity; a profession; also, a party. **b** A substance in which a quality inheres.

7. *Acoustics.* That property of a tone which may distinguish it from another tone having the same pitch and loudness. It is determined by the number and prominence of the overtones mixed with the fundamental. Usually, a strong fundamental and few and weak overtones produce a sound of soft mellow quality; strong overtones up to the fifth produce a sound of full rich quality; overtones higher than the sixth produce a sharp metallic quality.

8. *Colorimetry.* = 2d CHROMA, 1.

9. *Gram.* Manner of action; as, an adverb of *quality*.

10. *Law.* **a** The character of an estate as determined by the manner in which it is to be held or enjoyed. **b** *Obs. Scot.* A qualification.

11. *Logic.* The character, in a proposition, of being affirmative or negative. See 1st MODE, 5, first figure.

12. *Old Physiol.* See COMPLEXION, *n.*, 1; ELEMENT, *n.*, 1.

13. *Philos.* **a** In the most general sense, that which serves to identify any subject of perception or thought in the respect in which it is considered. Metaphysically, *quality* is one of the categories (see CATEGORY, 1) and is usually considered as directly correlative with *quantity* and *relation*, although some metaphysicians reduce both of these categories to qualities, in the last analysis. **b** That from the possession of which anything is such as it is; a property, characteristic, attribute, or predicate. Physical properties were divided by Locke into the *primary qualities*, bulk, figure, number, situation, and motion or rest, which are in the object as in our perception of it, and *secondary qualities*, such as tastes, sounds, colors, etc., which are modes of our perception induced by some character of the object which does not coincide with the perception itself.

The *qualities* of a body, we have said, are the attributes grounded on the sensations which the presence of that particular body to our organs excites in our minds. *J. S. Mill.*

c That which exists or can exist only as a qualification of something else; sometimes, as in the theory of emergent evolution, an attribute which obtains only after a certain level has been reached and in a certain complex fitted to receive it. In this latter conception, life and mind are *qualities*.

14. *Phonet.* The identifying character of a vowel sound, determined chiefly by the resonance of the vocal chambers in uttering it; as, the vowels of *pit*, *pet*, *pat* are distinguished by their *quality*; — contrasted with *quantity*, or duration. See *Pron.*, §§ 28, 29.

15. *Psychol.* That attribute of an elementary sensation which makes it different in kind, and not simply in intensity, duration, or extent, from any other sensation; as, red, sweet, cold, etc., are *qualities* of certain sensations.

16. *Radio.* In broadcasting, the degree to which sound is faithfully reproduced.

17. *Steam Engin.* The proportion of wet steam which is saturated vapor (dry steam), usually expressed as a per cent.

Syn. — QUALITY, PROPERTY, ATTRIBUTE, ACCIDENT, DIFFERENCE. QUALITY, the most general term, applies to that which is predicable of anything as one of its characteristics; a PROPERTY is a peculiar or special quality; an ATTRIBUTE is an essential, inherent, or necessary, an ACCIDENT, a nonessential, fortuitous, or contingent, quality or property; a DIFFERENCE is a quality which sets off one species or class of objects from another. Cf. CHARACTERISTIC.

qual'i·ty (kwŏl'ĭ·tĭ), *v. t.* **1.** To endow or equip with a quality or qualities. *Obs.*

2. To appraise or estimate at a definite value. *Rare.*

qual'i·ty, *adj.* Excellent; of good quality; as, *quality* meat, *quality* clothing, *quality* folks, etc. *Colloq., Chiefly U. S.*

quality binding. A kind of worsted tape used in Scotland for binding carpets and the like.

quality curve. *Steam Engin.* A curve plotted from the indicator diagram and the saturation curve, showing the dryness fraction at different points of the stroke.

quality factor. *Steam Engin.* = QUALITY, *n.*, 17.

qualm (kwäm; kwôm; 277), *n.* [AS. *cwealm* death, slaughter, pestilence; akin to OS. & OHG. *qualm*, and to E. QUELL.] Pestilence; plague; also, harm; loss. *Obs.*

qualm, *n.* [Prob. a different word from *qualm* pestilence; cf. D. *kwalm* vapor, G. *qualm* stupor, swoon, vapor, MHG. *twalm*, and E. *dwalm*.] **1.** A sudden attack of illness, faintness, or pain, esp. nausea. "*Qualms* of . . . agony." *Milton.*

2. Hence, a sudden spasm or attack of fear or intense melancholy; a sudden misgiving or faintheartedness.

3. By further extension, any sudden accession of some disturbing quality, thought, sentiment, or the like.

4. A prick or scruple of conscience; compunction.

Syn. — SCRUPLE, QUALM, MISGIVING. A SCRUPLE is a feeling of doubt or hesitation, esp. in matters of conscience; a QUALM is a sudden scruple, esp. as accompanied by a sense of uneasiness; a MISGIVING is a feeling of mistrust, often mingled with apprehension; as, "the hairsplitting conscientiousness of some eccentric person who has found some new *scruple* to embarrass himself and his neighbors withal" (*Emerson*); "with *qualms* of vague *misgiving* in my heart" (*Clough*). Cf. APPREHENSION, SCRUPULOUS.

qualm, *v. i. & t.* To have, or cause to have, qualms. *Rare.*

qualm, *n.* Croak of a raven. *Obs.*

qualm'ish, *adj.* **1.** Feeling, or inclined to feel, a qualm or qualms, esp. of nausea; — said of persons.

2. Like, or of the nature of, a qualm or qualms; as, *qualmish* feelings; also, likely to produce qualms; as, a *qualmish* sight; having qualms, nauseated.

I am *qualmish* at the smell of leek. *Shak.*

— **qualm'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **qualm'ish·ness,** *n.*

qualm'–sick', *adj.* Uneasy from qualms.

qualm'y (kwäm'ĭ; kwôm'ĭ), *adj.* Qualmish.

qual'tagh (kwäl'tăk), *n.* [Manx, also *quaaltagh*, fr. *quaail* to meet.] The first person one sees on going out from home on a particular day. *Isle of Man.*

Quam'o·olit (kwăm'ō·klĭt), *n.* [NL., erron. form fr. Nahuatl *guamochitl*, a quite different plant, fr. *quauitl* tree + *mochitl*, of unknown meaning. Cf. HUAMUCHIL.] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of twining vines (family Convolvulaceae) of warm regions, distinguished from *Ipomoea* by the salver-form corolla and exserted stamens and style. *Q. pennata* is the cypress vine; *Q. coccinea* is the star ipomoea. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus, esp. the cypress vine.

quan (kwän), *n.* [Annamese, string of cash.] **1.** A former currency unit of Annam, the half piaster, divided into 600 sapeks; also, a string of cash (see 4th CASH, 2).

2. A four-franc silver coin struck in 1860 in Cambodia.

quan'da·ry (kwŏn'dä·rĭ *or, esp. Brit. and formerly*, kwŏn·dâr'ĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Origin uncert.] A state of perplexity or doubt; a dilemma.

Syn. — See PREDICAMENT.

quan·dar'y (kwŏn·dâr'ĭ), *v. t & i.* To bring into, or be in, a quandary. *Obs.*

quan'dong' (kwŏn'dŏng'), *n.* Also **quan'dang'** (-dŏng'), **quan'tong'** (-tŏng'), etc. [Australian native name.] An Australian tree (*Fusanus acuminatus*), family Santalaceae; also, the edible drupaceous fruit (often called *native peach*), or its edible nut (called also **quandong nut**).

Quandong. 1 Leaves; 2 Nut.

quan'dy (kwŏn'dĭ), *n.* [Perh. of Algonquian origin.] The old squaw duck. *New Eng.*

Quan'gle Wan'gle Quee' (kwăng'g'l wăng'g'l kwē'). A nonsense creature in the poem by Edward Lear, *The Quangle Wangle's Hat.*

quan'net (kwŏn'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A flat file with a handle at one side, to be used like a plane, as in making combs.

quant (kwänt; kwŏnt), *n.* [Appar. fr. L. *contus*. See KENT pole.] A punting pole with a flange near the end. *Eng.* — *v. t. & i.* To punt, or to be punted, with a quant. *Eng.*

quan'tic (kwŏn'tĭk), *n.* [L. *quantus* how much. See QUANTITY.] *Math.* A homogeneous algebraic function of two or more variables, in general containing only positive integral powers of the variables, and called *quadric*, *cubic*, *quartic*, *quintic*, etc., according as it is of the second, third, fourth, fifth, or a higher degree. These are further called *binary*, *ternary*, *quaternary*, etc., according as they contain two, three, four, or more variables; thus, the *quantic* $ax^3 + 3bx^2y + 3cxy^2 + dy^3$ is a binary cubic, denoted by $(a,b,c,d \between x,y)^3$. When the binomial coefficients are omitted, an arrowhead is put on a parentheses, thus:). When it is not needed to consider the coefficients the first parenthesis is omitted. *Cayley.* — **quan'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.*

quan'tic, *adj.* Of or pertaining to a quantum.

quan'ti·cal (kwŏn'tĭ·kăl), *adj. Math.* Relating to quantics.

quan'ti·fi·ca'tion (kwŏn'tĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [See QUANTIFY.] Modification by a reference to quantity; the introduction of the element of quantity.

quantification of the predicate. *Logic.* Explicit indication of the logical quantity of the predicate term of a proposition, as first proposed by Sir William Hamilton. Thus, in the propositions "All men are mortal," and "All men are rational animals," *quantification of the predicate* gives "All men are *some* mortals," and "All men are *all* rational animals."

quan'ti·fi'er (kwŏn'tĭ·fī'ĕr), *n. Gram.* A numeral or pronominal word expressive of quantity (*two; thirty; many; much*); — proposed by Jespersen.

quan'ti·fy (kwŏn'tĭ·fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [ML. *quantificare*, fr. L. *quantus* how much. See QUANTITY; -FY.] **1.** To modify or qualify with respect to quantity; to fix or express the quantity of; to rate; also, to measure the quantity of.

2. *Logic.* **a** To qualify a term in a proposition by indicating its logical quantity; — thus, "all" *quantifies* "men" in the proposition "All men are mortal." **b** To render the logical quantity of a term explicit, as by transforming "The Chinese are industrious" into "Most Chinese are industrious." Cf. QUANTIFICATION OF THE PREDICATE.

quan·tim'e·ter (kwŏn·tĭm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [L. *quantus* how great + *-meter*.] *Med.* A device for measuring the quantity of X rays to which a subject is exposed.

quan'ti·tate (kwŏn'tĭ·tāt), *v. t.* To measure or estimate the quantity of.

quan'ti·ta'tive (-tā'tĭv), *adj.* [ML. *quantitativus*.] **1.** Having quantity, mass, magnitude, or extent in space. *Rare.*

2. That is, or that may be, estimated by quantity; that may be regarded in respect to quantity.

3. Concerned with the measurement of phenomena, esp. with respect to its quantity or amount; as, *quantitative* analysis; — contrasted with *qualitative*.

4. Designating a type of verse characteristically classical Greek and Latin, but imitated in English and other languages, having as its metrical unit a foot of determined time value and a rhythm dependent mainly on the regular arrangement of long and short syllables. See QUANTITY, 14.

5. Of or pertaining to vowel quantity; as, a *quantitative* accent.

— **quan'ti·ta'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **quan'ti·ta'tive·ness,** *n.*

quan'ti·tied (kwŏn'tĭ·tĭd), *adj.* Having quantity. *Rare.*

quan'ti·tive (-tĭ·tĭv), *adj.* [See QUANTITY.] Quantitative. — **quan'ti·tive·ly,** *adv.*

quan'ti·ty (kwŏn'tĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *quantite*, fr. OF. *quantité*, fr. L. *quantitas*, fr. *quantus* how great, how much; akin to L. *quam* how, E. *how*, *who*. See WHO.] **1.** An amount or portion; either, a measurable or numerable amount; or, loosely, any amount capable of increase or decrease in kind; sometimes, a determinate or estimated amount; sometimes, an indefinite amount; abstractly, amount; bulk; extent; size; number; sum; degree.

2. **a** *Obs. exc. Math.* (sense 10, below). Spatial dimension, whether cubic, plane, or linear; magnitude; extension. **b** *Obs. exc. Law* (sense 8, below). Extent or duration in time.

3. **a** A considerable, sometimes definite, number of something (specified); as, a *quantity* of pillows. **b** *Now Rare.* A definite surface or extent in space. **c** The amount in a (specified) thing; as, the *quantity* of a drug in a prescription.

4. Great or considerable amount; as, a medicine in *quantities*, that is, in large quantities.

The *quantity* of extensive and curious information which he had picked up. *Macaulay.*

5. *Obs.* **a** Relative amount; proportion. **b** A small amount.

6. *pl. Building.* Dimensions, areas, volumes, weights, and prices (including that for labor) of work erected or to be erected. *Eng.*

7. *Elec.* Parallel; as, to join in *quantity*. *Obs.*

8. *Law.* The character of an estate as determined by its time of continuance, or degree of interest, as in fee, for life, or for years.

9. *Logic.* **a** With respect to terms, taken generally, their extension, or less frequently, their intension. See EXTENSION, *n.*, 8; INTENSION, 6. Some logicians recognize a third kind of quantity called *information*. See INFORMATION, 6. **b** With respect to a term in a given proposition, the extent in which it is to be taken, as indicated (or capable of being indicated) by *all*, *no*, *some*, etc. **c** With respect to propositions, their character as universal or particular (or, as some would add, singular). See 1st MODE, 5, first figure.

10. *Math.* Whatever may be operated upon according to fixed mutually consistent laws; particularized magnitude; one of a kind of terms that may be equal; — distinguished from a *magnitude*, which is one of a kind of terms that may be greater or less. A yardstick is a *quantity*, its length is a magnitude; a sphere surface is a *quantity*, its area is a magnitude. The relations of *greater* and *lesser* (which are indefinable, asymmetric, transitive, inconsistent, and converses of each other) hold not between quantities, but between the magnitudes of the quantities; these latter result always from particularizing magnitudes by spatial, temporal, spatiotemporal, or relational specifications; two quantities that result from particularizing the same magnitude are called *equal*. See MAGNITUDE, 4.

11. *Music.* The relative duration of a tone.

12. *Philos.* In general, that character of a thing by virtue of which measure or number is applicable to it, or it can be determined as more or less than some other. Metaphysically, as one of the categories (see CATEGORY, 1), *quantity* is usually regarded as a correlative of *quality* (which see) and *relation*. Quantities are commonly distinguished as either extensive or intensive. ***Extensive quantity*** is that which characterizes any whole, such as a spatial whole, which is divisible into parts which can be counted, added and subtracted. ***Intensive quantity*** or degree is that which characterizes something which may be greater or less than another and which is capable with other things of the same kind of being serially arranged, but which cannot strictly be measured, added or substracted. Thus a temperature, or the magnitude of a feeling, may be greater or less but the addition of two such does not give an arithmetical sum which represents anything. By some, the designation *quantity* is restricted to *extensive quantity*, differences of intensity being regarded as purely qualitative.

13. *Phonet.* The relative duration, or time length, of a speech sound or sound-group; thus, *i* is shorter in *pit* than in *pin*, and *m* is longer in *limb* than in *limp*. Quantity is distinguished from *quality*, or timbre, and from *accent*, or prominence, though they often affect one another. See LONG, *adj.*, 12 **a**, and *Pron.* § 47.

14. *Pros.* Length or brevity of vowel sounds or of syllables as measured by the time required to pronounce them. As a term of prosody, *quantity* is used chiefly of Greek and Latin verse, in which the meters are based upon it, the length of a syllable as *long* or *short* mainly depending upon the vowel utterance, though common syllables (admitting of metrical use as either long or short) may be long by position (see POSITION, *n.*, 5). The so-called long and short vowels in English (as long *a* and short *a*, etc.) have qualitative difference and afford no real analogy to the prosodic quantities of the classic languages. Quantities are usually indicated by the **quantity marks** called macron (**-**) for the long, and breve (**˘**) for the short, common quantity being indicated by the two combined (**⏑̄**). Cf. LONG, *adj.*, 12 **b**.

Syn. — See SUM.

quantity of heat. See HEAT, *n.*, 1.

quantity of light. = LUMINOUS ENERGY **b**.

quantity of matter. *Mech.* Mass as measured by the product of volume and density.

quantity of motion. *Mech.* = LINEAR MOMENTUM. See MOMENTUM, 1. *Obs.*

quantity production. *Commerce.* **a** The manufacture of a commodity by machinery designed to produce an article in large quantity. **b** By extension, sometimes, the organized production of vegetables, fruits, grain, etc., in large quantities under a central control; as, *quantity production* of coffee (as in Brazil).

quantity surveyor. One who estimates or measures building quantities; — called also *building surveyor*. — **quantity surveying.** *Eng.*

quantity theory (of money). *Econ.* **a** The theory that changes in the quantity of money are habitually a cause rather than a consequence of changes in the purchasing power of the monetary unit. **b** The theory that a change in the amount of money, other things continuing equal, will produce a proportionate change in price levels. — **quantity theorist.**

quan'ti·va'lence (kwŏn'tĭ·vā'lĕns; kwŏn·tĭv'ä·lĕns), *n.* Also **quan'ti·va'len·cy** (-lĕn·sĭ). [From L. *quantus* how much, after equi*valence*.] Valence. — **quan'ti·va'lent** (-lĕnt), *adj. Now Rare.*

quan'ti·za'tion (kwŏn'tĭ·zā'shŭn; kwŏn'tĭ-), *n.* The process of quantizing.

quan'tize (kwŏn'tīz), *v. t.* [See QUANTITY; -IZE.] **1.** To express as multiples of a definite quantity or to state (some property of a body) in a mathematical formula containing a factor *m*, where *m* may assume only integer values.

2. *Physics.* To calculate the characteristic properties of (steady states of an atomic system) by applying the mechanics of the quantum theory.

quan·tom'e·ter (kwŏn·tŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [L. *quantus* how much + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring magnetic flux.

---

qual'i·ty·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
qual'i·ty·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
quali'y, *adj.* Turbid; — of wine. *Obs.* [119), *n.* See -NESS.
qualm'i·ness (kwäm'ĭnĕs; -nĭs;
qualm'proof' (66). See -PROOF.
qualm'y·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
quam'ash (kw ŏm'ăsh; kwdmăsh'). Var. of CAMASS.
Qua·ma'si·a (kw d·mā'zhĭ·d; -sĭ·d), *n.* [NL. See CAMAS.] Syn. of CAMASSIA.
qua'mire', *n.* [Cf. dial. *quaw* quagmire, and E. QUAGMIRE.] A quagmire. *Obs.*
‖**quand' même'** (kăn' mĕm'). [F.] Even though; whatever may happen.
qua·non', Var. of CANUN.
quan'ta, *n.*, *pl.* of QUANTUM.
quan·tar', Var. of KANTAR (see WEIGHT, *Table*).
quan'ti·fi'a·ble (kwŏn'tĭ·fī'ä·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **quan'ti·fi'a·bly** (-blĭ), *adv.* [QUANTIZE.
quan'tise (kwŏn'tīz). Var. of
quan'ti·ta'tiv. Quantitative. *Ref. Sp.*
quantitative analysis. *Chem.* See ANALYSIS, 4 **b**.
quantitative period. See CHEMISTRY, *n.*, 1.
quantitative whole. = INTEGRAL WHOLE. See WHOLE, *n.*
quan'tong' (kwŏn'tŏng'). Var. of QUANDONG.

quan'tu·lum (kwŏn'tū·lŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *quantulus* how little.] A small quantity.

quan'tum (kwŏn'tŭm), *n.; pl.* QUANTA (-tȧ). [L., neuter of *quantus* how great, how much. See QUANTITY.] 1. Quantity; amount. "Without authenticating . . . the *quantum* of the charges." *Burke.*

He had a remarkable flair for discerning . . . the tiny *quantum* of popular knowledge on any matter. *John Buchan.*

2. Specif.: **a** A large quantity or amount. **b** A certain (specified) quantity or amount, esp. that allotted to one; a share or portion. **c** A thing having quantity; a body.

3. *Math.* A definite portion of any manifold or extent, limited by a mark or by a boundary. *Obs. W. K. Clifford.*

4. *Physics.* An elemental unit of energy according to the quantum theory. Its value is $h\nu$, where h is Planck's constant, 6.55×10^{-27}, and ν is the frequency of the vibrations or waves with which the energy is associated. In the case of radiant energy, the quantum is called a *light quantum*, which see.

quantum mechanics. *Physics.* **a** The mechanics of phenomena to which the quantum theory may be applied; — called specif. *old quantum mechanics.* See QUANTUM THEORY. **b** A general mathematical theory dealing with the interactions of matter and radiation in terms of observable quantities only, as the intensities and frequencies of spectral lines; — called specif. *new quantum mechanics.* See ATOMIC THEORY, MATRIX MECHANICS, WAVE MECHANICS. —

quantum-me·chan'i·cal (kwŏn'tŭm·mē·kăn'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

‖**quan'tum va·le'bat** (vȧ·lē'băt). [L., as much as it was worth.] *Law.* A count in an action of assumpsit to recover, for goods sold, as much as they were worth.

quap (kwŏp), *v. i.* [ME. *quappen.* Cf. QUAVER.] To heave; throb; palpitate; quaver. *Obs.* — *n.* A throb; palpitation, as of pain. *Dial. Eng.*

Qua'paw (kwō'pô), *n.* An Indian of a Siouan tribe, sometimes called the *Arkansas*, formerly living in northeastern Arkansas. The survivors, in Oklahoma, have become extremely wealthy, because of discovery of oil on their lands.

qua'qua·ver'sal (kwā'kwȧ·vûr'săl; -sĭ), *n.* **A quaquaversal** dome or ridge.

qua'qua·ver'sal, *adj.* [L. *quaqua* wheresoever + *versus*, past part. of *vertere* to turn.] Turning or dipping in any or every direction; specif., *Geol.*, dipping from a center toward all points of the compass, as in a dome. — **qua'qua·ver'sal·ly,** *adv.*

quar (kwôr), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. AS. *ācweorran* to eat or drink immoderately.] To fill, choke, or block. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

quar, *v. i.* [Origin uncert.] To curdle. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

quar'an·tin'a·ble (kwŏr'ăn·tēn'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Liable to be quarantined; subject to quarantine; as, a *quarantinable* immigrant.

quar'an·tine (kwŏr'ăn·tēn; 185), *n.* [It. *quarantina*, fr. *quaranta* forty, fr. L. *quadraginta;* akin to L. *quattuor* four. See QUATUOR; cf. QUADRAGESIMA.] 1. A period of forty days.

2. The term, orig. of forty days, during which a ship arriving in port, and suspected of being infected with a malignant contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the shore; hence, such restraint or inhibition of intercourse, or the measures taken to enforce it; also, the place where infected or prohibited vessels are stationed. Now, in a wider sense, any forced stoppage of travel, communication, or intercourse, due to contagions or infections or the spreading of plant and animal pests on land or by sea. Quarantine regulation comes under the police powers of a state.

3. A restraint or interdiction placed upon the transportation of animals, plants, or goods, suspected of being carriers of disease or other pest.

4. A place, usually an isolation hospital, in which persons under quarantine (sense 2, above) are kept.

5. [ML. *quarentena.*] *Law.* At the common law, the period of forty days during which the widow had the right of remaining in the chief mansion house of which her husband died seized; also, this right.

6. *R.C.Church.* In the early church, a penance or fast of forty days; now, an indulgence corresponding to such a penance.

quar'an·tine (kwŏr'ăn·tēn; kwŏr'ăn·tēn'; 277), *v.;* QUAR'AN·TINED (-tēnd; -tēnd'); QUAR'AN·TIN'ING (-tēn'ĭng; -tēn'ĭng). *Transitive:* 1. To compel to remain at a distance, or in a given place, without intercourse, when suspected of having contagious disease; to put under quarantine; to place in quarantine.

2. To exclude (one) by quarantine.

—, *Intransitive:* To establish or declare a quarantine.

quar'an·tine (kwŏr'ăn·tĭn). Var. of QUARENDEN.

quar'an·tine flag (-tēn). A yellow flag hoisted at the fore of a vessel, hung from a building, or otherwise displayed, to give warning of an infectious disease, notification of quarantine, or the like; — called also *yellow jack, yellow flag.* It is hoisted by an incoming vessel as notification to the port health authorities that pratique is desired.

quarantine period. *Med.* The period of time for each disease which must elapse before those exposed to the contagion, or attacked by it, can be considered as incapable respectively of developing or transmitting the disease.

quar'an·tin'er (kwŏr'ăn·tēn'ĕr; kwŏr'ăn·tēn'ĕr), *n.* 1. One who quarantines; also, sometimes, one who is quarantined.

2. The section or ward (of a hospital) in which quarantined persons are kept. *Eng.*

quar'an·ty (kwŏr'ăn·tĭ), *n.* [It. *quarantia*, fr. *quaranta* forty.] A court of forty magistrates, in the Venetian republic. *Hist.*

quar'deel (kär'dĕl), *n.* [See CARDEL.] A cardel, or cask.

qua're (kwā'rē), *n. & adj.* [L., why.] In medieval, esp. law, use, the title of a book containing a series of questions and the answers thereto.

‖**qua're clau'sum fre'git** (klô'zŭm frē'jĭt). [L.] *Law.* Because he broke the close. See 5th CLOSE, 3; TRESPASS, *n.*

‖**qua're im'pe·dit** (ĭm'pē·dĭt). [L., why he impedes, or hinders.] *Eng. Law.* A writ by which a common-law action for deciding a disputed right of presentation to a benefice was begun; also, the action itself. Cf. DUPLEX QUERELA.

quar'en·den (kwŏr'ĕn·dĕn), **quar'en·der** (-dĕr), *n.* [ME. *quaryndon.*] A deep-red early apple. *Eng.*

quar'en·tene (-tēn), *n.* [ML. *quarentena* a measure of forty rods.] A furlong; a rood. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

quark (kwôrk), *v. i. & n.* Quawk; croak; caw.

Palpitant piping, chirrup, croak, and *quark.* *H. B. Alexander.*

quarl, quarle (kwôrl; kwärl), *n.* [Var. of 1st QUARREL.] A large brick or tile; esp., a curved fire brick used to support melting pots for zinc, retort covers, or the like.

quarl (kwärl), *n.* [Cf. G. *qualle.*] A medusa, or jellyfish. *R.*

quarl (kwôrl), *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *quar* to coagulate.] To curdle. *Obs.*

quarred (kwôrd), *adj.* Soured; curdled; — said esp. of beer. *Dial. Eng.*

quar'rel (kwŏr'ĕl; 185), *n.* [ME. *quarel*, fr. OF. *quarrel* (F. *carreau*), fr. (assumed) VL. *quadrellum*, dim. of L. *quadrum* a square. See QUADRATE; cf. CARLET, QUADREL, QUARRY quarrel.] **1. a** *Now Hist.* A square-headed bolt or arrow, esp. one for a crossbow or arbalest. **b** *Dial. Eng.* A bird bolt used in beating down rooks' nests.

2. A glazier's diamond.

3. A stonecutter's chisel. *Eng.*

4. *Arch.* Any small quadrangular member; as: **a** A square of glass, esp. when set diagonally. **b** A small opening in window tracery of which the general form is nearly square. **c** A square or lozenge-shaped paving tile.

quar'rel, *n.* [ME. *querele*, fr. OF. *querele, querelle*, fr. L. *querela, querella*, a complaint, fr. *queri* to complain. See WHEEZE; cf. QUERULOUS.] **1. a** *Obs.* A complaint; an accusation. **b** *Now Rare.* Ground of complaint; reason for objection, dislike, or hostility; cause of dispute or contest.

He thought he had a good *quarrel* to attack him. *Holinshed.*

2. A cause or case to be disputed or defended.

Thrice is he armed that hath his *quarrel* just. *Shak.*

3. A breach of concord, amity, or obligation; a disagreement; an antagonism in opinion, feeling, or conduct; esp., an angry dispute, contest, or strife; a brawl; altercation.

Spectators of our dull domestic *quarrels.* *Shelley.*

4. *Obs* a Occasion or reason; cause; as, a *quarrel* to army. **b** A feeling of aversion; disinclination; dislike; — often with *with.* **c** Tendency to dispute; quarrelsomeness.

Syn. — Broil, squabble, affray, wrangle. See DISPUTE.

quar'rel (kwŏr'ĕl), *v.;* -RELED (-ĕld) or -RELLED; -REL·ING or -REL·LING. [From OF. *quereler* and the E. noun. See 2d QUARREL.] *Intransitive:* 1. To find fault; to cavil; to complain; — with *with*; as, to *quarrel* with one's lot. Also, formerly, with *at*, or *that.*

2. To violate concord or agreement; to have a difference; to fall out; to be or become antagonistic.

But some defect in her
Did *quarrel* with the noblest grace she owed. *Shak.*

3. To dispute angrily, or violently; to wrangle; fight.

Beasts called sociable *quarrel* in hunger. *Sir W. Temple.*

—, *Transitive:* 1. To contend for. *Obs.*

2. To dispute or question the rightness or validity of.

3. To quarrel, dispute, or find fault with. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

4. To compel, bring, effect, by quarreling; as, to *quarrel* a man out of his estate or rights.

quar'rel (kwär'ĭl), *n.* [OF. *quarriere.*] A quarry. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

quar'reled, quar'relled (kwŏr'ĕld), *adj.* Made with or into quarrels, as a window. See 1st QUARREL, 4.

quar'rel·er, quar'rel·ler (kwŏr'ĕl·ẽr), *n.* One who quarrels.

quar'rel·ing, quar'rel·ling, *adj.* Engaged in a quarrel; also, quarrelsome; as, *quarreling* factions. — **quar'rel·ing·ly, quar'rel·ling·ly,** *adv.*

quar'rel·ous, quar'rel·lous (-ŭs), *adj.* [OF. *querelous* (F. *querelleux*), fr. LL. *querelosus*, fr. *querela.* See 2d QUARREL.] Quarrelsome; also, querulous. *Obs.* — **quar'rel·ous·ly, quar'rel·lous·ly,** *adv. Obs.*

quar'rel·some (-sŭm), *adj.* 1. Apt or disposed to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; irascible; choleric.

2. Unpleasant. *Rare.*

Syn. — Pugnacious, irritable, petulant. See BELLIGERENT.

Ant. — Amiable, amicable, placid, complaisant, peaceable.

— **quar'rel·some·ly,** *adv.* — **quar'rel·some·ness,** *n.*

quar'ried (kwŏr'ĭd), *adj.* 1. Trained, as a falcon, to attack a quarry. *Obs.*

2. Provided with prey.

quar'ried, *adj.* 1. Having stone quarries.

2. Dug from a stone quarry.

quar'ri·er (-ĭ·ẽr), *n.* **a** A worker in a stone quarry, marble quarry, or the like. **b** One whose work is to quarry a (specified) thing, as in:

basalt quarrier **chert quarrier** **granite quarrier**

quar'ri·er, *n.* [Cf. OF. *quarré* square, F. *carré.*] A square candle. *Obs.*

quar'ry (kwŏr'ĭ), *adj.* [OF. *quarré* (F. *carré*), fr. L. *quadratus*, past part. See QUADRATE.] Square; hence, strongly built. *Obs.*

quar'ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [From 1st QUARREL, *n.* Cf. 1st QUARRY.] 1. A quarrel, or crossbow bolt. *Obs.*

2. A quarrel; as: **a** A pane of glass. **b** A tile. **c** *Ornamental Art.* Any of the four-sided units in a simple allover pattern formed by two sets of straight lines intersecting at regular intervals; also, this pattern.

quar'ry (kwŏr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [ME. *querre, quirre*, fr. OF. *cuirée* (F. *curée*), fr. *curée* (past part. of *curer* to eviscerate, clean) and fr. ML. *corata* entrails (coll. fr. L. *cor* heart), with influence in OF. of *cuir* skin (of the animal, on which the entrails were given to the hounds), fr. L. *corium* (cf. CUIRASS). See CURE, *v.*, HEART.] 1. *Obs. Hunting.* **a** A part of the entrails of the beast taken, given to the hounds; also, a similar reward to a hawk which has killed a bird. **b** A heap of the game killed.

2. Hence, a heap of dead bodies, as on a battlefield. *Obs.*

3. The object of the chase; game; esp., the game hunted with hawks. "The stone-dead *quarry.*" *Spenser.*

4. Hence, any object pursued or hunted; prey.

5. *Falconry.* Act of attacking prey. *Obs.*

quar'ry (kwŏr'ĭ), *v. t. & i.* 1. *Falconry.* To teach to seize, or to seize, quarry; also, to supply with prey, or to prey. *Obs.*

2. To hunt down (a beast of the chase).

quar'ry, *n.* [ME. *quarey* (cf. ML. *quareia*), for earlier *quarrere*, fr. OF. *quarriere* (F. *carrière*), fr. *carré* (cf. Pr. *caire*) squared stone, fr. L. *quadrum.* See QUADRATE.] 1. An open excavation, usually for obtaining building stone, slate, or limestone; — sometimes applied also to underground extensions of such surface workings, or even to wholly subterranean excavations for material usually taken from the surface. In its widest sense, the term *mines* includes *quarries*, and has been sometimes so construed by courts; but when the distinction is drawn, *mine* denotes underground workings and *quarry* denotes superficial. Open workings for iron ore, clay, etc., are likely to be called *banks* or *pits* rather than quarries.

2 By extension, any source from which material may be extracted. "Aphrates, who is our chief *quarry* for pre-Vulgate citations from the Syriac N.T." *Encyc. Biblica.*

3. A large mass, as of stone, slate, or the like, fit for quarrying.

quar'ry (kwŏr'ĭ), *v.;* QUAR'RIED (-ĭd); QUAR'RY·ING. *Transitive:* 1. To dig or take from or as from a quarry; as, to *quarry* marble; to *quarry* treasures from old books.

2. To make a quarry in; as, to *quarry* land.

—, *Intransitive:* To delve in, or as in, a quarry.

He had little desire for introspective *quarryings.* *James Stephens.*

quar'ry, *v. t. Arch.* To glaze or pave with quarries (quarrels). See 1st QUARREL, 4 c.

quarry bed. = QUARRY FACE.

quarry face. The freshly split face of ashlar, squared off for the joints only, as it comes from the quarry, and used esp. for massive work; — disting. from, although often erroneously used as synonymous with, *rock face*, strictly a weather-worn quarry face. — **quar'ry-faced'** (-fāst'), *adj.*

quar'ry·ing, *n.* The business or occupation of extracting stone, marble, slate, etc., from quarries.

quarry light. A diamond-shaped pane of glass designed to be set in leads.

quar'ry·man (kwŏr'ĭ·măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man engaged in quarrying stones; a quarrier.

quarry miner. See MINER, 1.

quar'ry-rid', *n.* Quarry refuse; small rubblestones. *Eng.*

quar'ry-stone' (kwŏr'ĭ·stōn'), *n.* Stone from a quarry.

quar'ry-stone' bond (kwŏr'ĭ·stōn'). Rubblework.

quart (kwôrt), *n.* [OF. *quarte*, n. fem., fr. *quart* fourth, fr. L. *quartus* fourth; akin to L. *quattuor* four. See QUADRATE; cf. 1st CARTE, QUADROON, QUARTO.] 1. A measure of capacity in both liquid and dry measure; two pints. The U. S. liquid quart is ¼ the gallon of 231 cu. in.; the U. S. dry quart, 1/32 the bushel of 2,150.42 cu. in., or ⅛ peck. The British quart, equal to 2 pints or ¼ the imperial gallon adopted in 1824, is used for both liquid and dry commodities, and equals 1.0320 U. S. dry quarts or 1.2009 U. S. liquid quarts. Prior to 1824, various quarts were in use for different commodities. Abbr. *qt.* Cf. GALLON; see MEASURE, *Table.*

2. A vessel or measure containing a quart.

3. [F. *quart*, n. masc.] The fourth part; a quarter; hence, a region of the earth; a quarter of the horizon. *Obs.*

Camber did possess the western *quart.* *Spenser.*

4. **a** [Sp. *cuarto.*] A copper coin struck for Gibraltar in 1842, the equivalent of the Spanish cuartillo. Quart and two-quart tokens had previously been struck in Gibraltar in 1802. **b** A Swiss silver coin (16th and 17th centuries) equal to three deniers.

5. A four-masted schooner. See 1st SCHOONER.

6. *Music.* A fourth. *Rare.*

quart (kärt), *n.* [F. *quarte.* See 1st QUART.] 1. *Fencing.* = 1st CARTE.

2. *Games.* In piquet and other card games, four cards of a suit in sequence, the highest four being the *quart major.*

quart (kärt), *v. i. & t.* [F. *quarter.*] *Fencing.* To assume, or to place in, position for carte. *Rare.*

quart (kwärt), *adj.* [ME. *quert.*] *Obs.* Healthy. — *n.* Health.

quart-. = QUARTI-.

quar'tan (kwôr'tăn; -t'n), *adj.* [OF. *quartain*, in *fièvre quartaine*, L. *quartana*, fem. of *quartanus*, fr. *quartus* the fourth. See 1st QUART.] Of or pertaining to the fourth; specif., occurring every fourth day, reckoning inclusively; as, a *quartan* ague, or fever.

quar'tan, *n.* 1. *Med.* An intermittent fever which returns every fourth day, that is, with two days intermission between the days of the paroxysms. See MALARIA, 3.

2. A measure, the fourth part of some other measure.

quar'tane (kwôr'tăn), *n.* [L. *quartus* the fourth.] *Chem.* Butane, the fourth member of the methane series. *Rare.*

quar·ta'tion (kwôr·tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *quartus* the fourth; cf. F. *quartation.*] *Assaying.* The alloying with silver of a button rich in gold, to reduce the gold to such a proportion (usually one fourth or less) that the acid used in parting may act as desired; inquartation. See PARTING, *n.*, 10.

quar'ter (kwôr'tĕr), *n.* [OF. *quartier*, fr. L. *quartarius* a fourth part, fr. *quartus* the fourth. See 1st QUART.] 1. One of four equal parts into which anything is divided, or is regarded as divided; a fourth part or portion; as, a *quarter* of a dollar, of a pound, of a yard, or an hour, etc.

2. The fourth part of a measure of weight or capacity used independently as a measure; as: **a** The fourth part of a hundredweight. See HUNDREDWEIGHT. **b** Eight bushels, formerly the fourth of a ton; — used esp. in measuring grain. See WEIGHT, *Table;* MEASURE, *Table.* **c** The fourth of a chaldron of coal. **d** The fourth of a pound.

3. The fourth part of a measure of length or area used as a unit of measure; as: **a** The fourth of a yard; a span. **b** *U. S.* Short for a quarter section of land. **c** The fourth of a mile. **d** *Archaic.* An Irish land measure.

4. The fourth part of a measure of time used as a unit of measure; as: **a** The fourth of a year. Cf. QUARTER DAY. **b** A term of study in a seminary, college, etc.; — properly, a fourth of the school year, but often longer or shorter. **c** *Obs.* The fourth of the night or of the period between two canonical hours. *Oxf. E. D.* **d** The fourth of an hour; hence, the moment marking this; also, the point on a watch or clock dial indicating a quarter hour; as, a *quarter* of eight, a *quarter* past ten, etc.

5. The fourth part of a measure of value used as a unit; as: **a** *Obs.* A farthing. **b** *U. S. & Canada.* Twenty-five

‖**quan'tum suf'fi·cit** (kwŏn'tŭm sŭf'fĭ·sĭt). [L.] As much as suffices.

quar'an·tain (kwŏr'ăn·tān), *n.* [F. *quarantaine.*] A quarantine. *Obs.*

quardecue. † CARDECU.

quare. † QUIRE, WHERE; dial. var. of QUERE.

quarion, *n.* = QUARREIER, a candle. *Obs.* [RELED.]

quarled (kwôrld). Var. of QUAR-

quarrefour. † CARFOUR.

quar'reid. Quarreled. *Ref. Sp.*

quar'rel·et, *n.* Dim. of 1st QUARREL. *Obs.*

quar'rel·proof', See -PROOF.

quar'rel·sum. Quarrelsome. *R.S.*

quar'ren·der (kwŏr'ĕn·dĕr). Var. of QUARENDEN.

quar'ri·a·ble, quar'ry·a·ble (kwŏr'ĭ·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.

quar'rid. Quarried. *Ref. Sp.*

quar'ring·ton (kwŏr'ĭng·tŭn). Var. of QUARENDEN. *Dial. Eng.*

quar'rome, *n.* Also **quar'ron.** The body. *Obs. Cant.*

quart. † CARTE, a map.

quar'ta (kwär'tȧ), *n.* [Catalan.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

‖**quar'ta Fal·ci'di·a** (kwôr'tȧ făl·sĭd'ĭ·ȧ). [L.] *Rom. Law.* = FALCIDIAN PORTION. See FALCIDIAN LAW. [WEIGHT, *Table.*]

quar·ta'no (kwôr·tä'nō), *n.* See

quar·ta'ri·us (kwôr·tā'rĭ·ŭs), *n.;* *pl.* -RII (-ĭ). [L., lit., a fourth part.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

‖**quar'ta Tre·bel'li·a'na** (kwôr'tȧ trē·bĕl'ĭ·ā'nȧ). [L.] See TREBELLIAN.

quar'tauf' (kär'tôf). *n.* [F.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

‖**quart' d'œ'uf'** (kär' dœ'kŭf'). [F.] = CARDECU.

quarte. † QUART.

‖**quarte** (kärt), *n.* [F.] *Fencing.* = 1st CARTE.

quarte (kärt), *n.* [F.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

quar'te·nyl'ic ac'id (kwôr'tē·nĭl'ĭk). [*quart-* + *-ene* + *-yl* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* = ISOCROTONIC ACID. See CROTONIC b.

cents, a fourth of a dollar; also, a silver coin of this value. See COIN, *Table.*
6. **a** One limb of a quadruped with the adjacent parts; one fourth part of the carcass of a slaughtered animal, including a leg; as, the fore*quarters*, the hind*quarters*. When used alone, often designating specif. a hindquarter. **b** By extension, one of the four parts of a human body similarly divided, as formerly in England in executions for treason.
7. That which occupies or is regarded as occupying a fourth part; hence, a distinct section or division, or that which is in a distinct section or division. Specif.: **a** The territory or region under or considered as under any of the four conceived divisions of the horizon; hence, region; place; also, point; direction. "Scour each *quarter*, to descry the distant foe." *Milton.* **b** One of the four parts into which the horizon is regarded as divided; also, a cardinal point or division. **c** A point or direction of the compass; as, the wind is in that *quarter;* — often implying more than four; as, the 32 *quarters* of the winds. **d** A point, direction, person, place, etc., without definite localization; as, the news from that *quarter* was favorable; political corruption exists in the highest *quarters.*
8. A division of a town, city, or county; a special district or locality; as, the Latin *quarter* in Paris; also, the inhabitants of such a district considered collectively.
9. Proper station; specific place; as: **a** Assigned position; special location; post; as, a call to *quarters.* Cf. sense 21 **c**, below. **b** Place of lodging or temporary residence; shelter; — usually in *pl.;* as, the army was in winter *quarters;* comfortable bachelor *quarters.* **c** *pl. Southern U. S.* A collection of cabins for negroes on a plantation.
10. Figuratively, forbearance; clemency; as, no *quarter* from his creditors. Cf. sense 20, below.
11. **a** One of the four parts of a road marked out by horse tracks and wheel ruts. **b** The shoulder of a highway.
12. *Obs.* **a** Treatment or intercourse, esp. if friendly; concord. **b** The skirt or lower part of a garment.
13. *Arch.* A small upright timber post, used in partitions; — in the United States more commonly called *stud.*
14. *pl. Astrol.* Certain intersections of the spheres, two of which are termed oriental and regarded as masculine, the other two being occidental and feminine.
15. *Astron.* A fourth part of the moon's period; also, quadrature; as, the first or last *quarter* of the moon.
16. *Farriery.* The side of a horse's hoof between the toe and the heel. See HOOF, *Illust.*
17. *Her.* **a** A bearing or charge occupying the first fourth part (or thereabouts) of the field. Cf. 1st CANTON, 5. **b** Any of the four partitions into which the field is divided by horizontal and vertical lines through the fess point; also, any of any number of partitions of a shield divided by quartering (see GRAND QUARTER). Thus the Austrian imperial coat "is" or "was" "Quarterly of nine grand *quarters* (containing sixty-two *quarters*)." See QUARTER, *v. t.*, 6.
18. *Hort.* A bed or plot. *Obs.*
19. *Mach.* State of being exactly at right angles one to another, or of being spaced apart around a circle so that the centers of two consecutive things subtend a right angle at the center of the circle; as, the crankpin holes are out of *quarter.*
20. *Mil.* Clemency shown to a surrendered or conquered enemy in not taking his life. The Hague Regulations forbid declaring to an enemy that no *quarter* will be given.
21. *Naut.* **a** The after part of a vessel's side, generally corresponding in extent with the quarter-deck. **b** The part of the yardarm outside of the slings. **c** A station at which officers and men are posted in battle, drill, inspection, etc.; as, the drum beat to *quarters;* — usually in *pl.* **d** The fourth of a fathom. **e** The fourth of the distance from one point of the compass to another, being the fourth of 11° 15′, i.e., nearly 2° 49′; — called also *quarter point.*
22. *Shoemaking.* That part of a boot or shoe which forms the side, from the heel to the vamp.
23. *Sports.* **a** *Football.* Short for QUARTERBACK. See 1st BACK, 21. **b** One of the four periods into which a game is divided. In American football, two *quarters*, each regularly of fifteen minutes of play with one minute between quarters to allow time for the teams to change sides of the field, constitute a recognized division of the game (a *half*). Between the *halves*, a rest period of fifteen minutes is allowed.
— ***keep a quarter.*** To behave noisily or offensively. *Obs.* — ***keep quarter.*** To keep one's place; to keep on good terms. — ***on the quarter.*** *Naut.* In a direction between abeam and astern; opposite, or nearly opposite, a vessel's quarter. See BEARING, *n.*, 14 **a**.

quar'ter (kwôr'tĕr), *v.;* -TERED (-tĕrd); -TER-ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To divide into four equal or nearly equal parts. Hence, to divide or separate into parts, either more or less than four; as, to *quarter* an orange. Specif., to cleave asunder; to dismember; as, the traitor was hanged and *quartered.*
2. To shelter, or furnish with shelter or entertainment; to supply with lodging; esp., to assign to a certain place of shelter, as soldiers; — often with *on* or *upon;* as, the regiment was *quartered* on the inhabitants of the town.
3. To apportion; to allot. *Rare.* *Milton.*
4. To pass back and forth across an area in many directions; — said esp. of game dogs questing for game.
5. To build, as a wall, with quarters of wood.
6. *Her.* To arrange or bear, as different coats of arms, quarterly on one escutcheon; also, to add (a coat of arms) to another or others in this way, to arrange alternately and quarterly (with).
7. *Mach.* To adjust or locate at right angles, as cranks.
8. *Nav.* To send or assign to quarters, as for action. *Rare.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To lodge; to have a temporary residence.
2. To range over a region; specif., *Hunting*, to cover a field in sections, as a dog in search of game.
3. To move diagonally or on a slant in passing.
4. *Eng.* **a** To drive a carriage so that a rut shall be between the wheels. Also, of a horse, to travel with legs astride of a rut. **b** To make way for a passing vehicle. **c** To drive uphill in alternate diagonal directions so as to make the gradient easier.
5. *Astron.* To change from one quarter to another; — said of the moon.
6. *Naut.* **a** To strike or blow on a ship's quarter, as, the wind. **b** *Rare.* To sail with the wind on the quarter.

Quartered Arms.

quar'ter (kwôr'tĕr), *adj.* **1.** Consisting of, or equal to, a quarter; as, a *quarter* note.
2. *Horol.* Designating the part in the mechanism of a clock or repeating watch governing the striking of the quarter hours; as a quarter snail.
3. *Mach.* **a** At a right angle to another similar part; as, a *quarter* crank. **b** Having a branch or branches at right angles one to another; as, a *quarter* crankshaft.
4. *Naut.* Of, from, or pertaining to the quarter of a ship.
5. *Racing.* Good for a quarter mile only; as, to run like *quarter* horses.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

quarter-day	quarter-left	quarter-pound
quarter-dollar	quarter-mile	quarter-right
quarter-faced	quarter-minute	quarter-second
quarter-foot	quarter-moon	quarter-size
quarter-hour	quarter-month	quarter-yard
quarter-inch	quarter-pint	quarter-year

quar'ter-age (kwôr'tĕr-ĭj), *n.* [OF.] **1.** A quarterly payment or allowance, tax, pension, wage, etc., paid or received.
2. Quarters or shelter, as for troops; also, the provision of quarters; the cost of providing quarters.
3. A special tax for right of residence in England in the 18th century.

quarter aspect. *Astrol.* = QUARTILE, *n.*, 2.

quar'ter-back' (kwôr'tĕr-băk'), *n.* Formerly, in American football, a player who stood directly behind the center, received the ball from the center and passed it to the runner; now, a back (see 1st BACK, 21) scarcely distinguishable in position and function from the other backs (*halfbacks, fullback*).

quarter belt. *Mach.* A belt connecting pulleys with axes at right angles.

quarter bend. A bend changing direction 90°, as in piping.

quarter bill. *Naut.* A list specifying the different stations for the officers and crew in time of action, or for given evolutions, and the names of the men assigned to each.

quarter binding. A book binding in which the material (originally only leather) of the back and, sometimes, corners is different from that of the sides, the material of the back extending upon the boards for one eighth of their width.

quarter blanket. A blanket used under a horse's harness to cover from the tail to beyond the saddle.

quarter block. *Naut.* A block fitted under the quarters of a yard on each side of the slings, through which the clew lines and sheets are rove.

quarter blood. A grade of wool. See BLOOD, *n.*, 17.

quarter boards. *Naut.* Boards raised above the bulwarks along a ship's quarter; — called also *topgallant bulwarks.*

quarter boom. A boat boom near the stern.

quarter boot. A boot for a horse's forefoot as a protection against injury by striking it with the hind foot.

quar'ter-bound' (66), *adj.* Having a quarter binding.

quarter box. *Mach.* A bearing housing with four brasses, each of the brasses being adjustable.

quar'ter-breed', *n.* *Anthropol.* A person of mixed ancestry of one part of one race to three of another; specif., a person one fourth American Indian, and three fourths white.

quarter butt. *Billiards.* A cue that is shorter than the ordinary cue.

quarter cask. A cask that holds about ¼ of a hogshead.

quar'ter-cast', *adj.* Cut in a quarter of the hoof, as a horse.

quar'ter-cleft' (66), *adj.* Quartered, as timber.

quar'ter-cleft', *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **1.** One of four equal pieces of wood cut from a log.
2. A somewhat crazy person.

quarter crack. See SAND CRACK.

quar'ter-cut' (66), *adj.* Quartersawed; quartered.

quarter day. A day which is conventionally regarded as beginning a quarter of the year, and on which a quarterly payment, as rent, becomes due. In matters influenced by United States statutes, quarter days are the first days of January, April, July, and October. The quarter days usually recognized in England are the 25th of March (Lady Day), the 24th of June (Midsummer Day), the 29th of September (Michaelmas Day), and the 25th of December (Christmas Day).

quar'ter-deck', *n.* **1.** Formerly, a deck covering the stern half of the half deck.
2. *Naut.* **a** That part of the spar, or upper, deck abaft the mainmast, sometimes including the poop deck when there is one, reserved as a promenade for the officers and, sometimes, cabin passengers; hence, figuratively, the officers or cabin passengers; as, the *quarter-deck* knows little of the forecastle. **b** In men-of-war with officers' quarters forward, a part of the upper deck set aside for ceremonial purposes.

quar'ter-deck', *v. i.* To walk the quarter-deck.

quar'ter-deck'er, *n.* **1.** *Nav.* An officer thought to care more for regulations and etiquette than efficiency. *Slang.*
2. = BOAT SHELL **a**.

quarter eagle. See EAGLE, 3.

quar'tered (kwôr'tĕrd), *adj.* **1.** Divided into four equal parts, or quarters; separated into four parts, or regions.
2. Furnished with quarters; provided with shelter.
3. Quartersawed; — said of lumber, commonly oak.
4. Of, coming from, or pertaining to a certain part or quarter of the horizon.
5. Shaped like a cross; — said of a building. *Obs.*
6. *Her.* Divided into, or containing, quarters or quarterings. See QUARTER, *v. t.*, 6.

quartered tie. A tie hewed or sawed on top, bottom, and sides, with the pith of the tree at or near a corner of the tie.

quar'ter-er (kwôr'tĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which quarters.

quarter evil. *Veter.* = BLACKLEG, *n.*, 1.

quarter face. In fine arts, portrait painting, etc., a face turned away so that but one quarter is visible.

quarter fast. *Naut.* See 6th FAST, 1.

quar'ter-fi'nal, *adj.* *Sports.* One fourth final; — used in tournaments of the round, or of the matches in the round, immediately preceding the semi-final round. — *n.* A quarter-final match; also, usually *pl.*, the quarter-final round. — **quar'ter-fi'nal-ist**, *n.*

quar'ter-fish'es, *n. pl.* *Naut.* Battens hooped on a mast to strengthen it. *Rare.*

quarter gallery. Formerly, a balcony projecting from the quarter of large ships. — **quar'ter-gal'ler-y**, *adj.*

quarter galley. A small galley. See GALLEY, 1.

quarter grabbing. *Veter.* Overreaching. See OVERREACH, *v. t.*, 3.

quarter grain. The peculiar grain of quartersawed wood, esp. of oak. See QUARTERSAW.

quarter guard. *Mil.* In the British service, a guard mounted in camp in front of each battalion.

quarter gunner. *Nav.* A gunner's mate.

quar'ter-hol'low (66), *adj.* Concave, as a molding, with transverse section making an arc of about 90°. — *n.* A concavity so formed.

quarter hoop. = BULGE HOOP.

quarter horse. A type of horse developed on the ranges of the United States, having great endurance under the saddle; — so called from its high speed for short distances (about a quarter of a mile).

quarter ill. *Veter.* = BLACKLEG, *n.*, 1.

quar'ter-ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of QUARTER. Hence: *adj.* **1.** That quarters; specif.: **a** *Archery.* Oblique with reference to the mark and the shooter; — said of the wind. **b** *Mach.* At right angles, as the cranks of a locomotive, which are in planes forming a right angle with each other. **c** *Naut.* Coming from a point well abaft the beam, but not directly astern; — said of wind, waves, or any moving object.
2. [From QUARTERING, *vb. n.*] Of or pertaining to, or used in or for, quartering.

quar'ter-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of dividing into quarters; division into quarters; hence, division in general.
2. The act of driving or moving diagonally, or zigzag on a road.
3. Assignment of quarters, as for soldiers; also, the lodging or place assigned.
4. The passing of the moon from one quarter to another.
5. *Building.* Use of quarters, or studs, in building; also, a series of quarters in place, or material in the form of quarters.
6. *Her.* **a** The division of an escutcheon containing different coats of arms into four or more compartments. **b** A quarter (see QUARTER, *n.*, 17 **b**), or the coat of arms on it.
7. *Mach.* Adjustment, as of cranks or wrist pins, at right angles with each other.
8. *Mining.* A method of sampling crushed ore or other material by dividing it into quarters, two of which are mixed and again quartered. This operation is repeated until a sample of the desired size is secured.

quartering machine. *Mach.* A machine for simultaneously boring parallel holes, as the crankpin holes of locomotive driving wheels, so that the center line of one will be 90° ahead of the center line of the other.

quartering wind. A wind crossing the range, as an archery range or rifle range, obliquely.

quarter iron. *Naut.* A boom iron on the quarter of a yard; also, the iron band around the quarter of a yard.

quar'ter-i-za'tion (kwôr'tĕr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* Quartering. *Rare.*

quar'ter-land (kwôr'tĕr-lănd), *n.* A quarter of a township. *Isle of Man.*

quarter lift. *Naut.* A lift running to the quarters of a yard or to the after, but not extreme, end of a boom.

quarter light. A side window in a closed carriage, distinct from that in the door.

quarter line. **a** *Nav.* The position of ships in column when the bow of each following ship is on the quarter of the one ahead. **b** *Naut.* A line from or to a vessel's quarter. **c** An extra hauling line to a long seine, fastened to its underside.

quar'ter-ly (kwôr'tĕr-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** By quarters; once in a quarter of a year, esp. at the beginning or end of a quarter; as, the returns are made *quarterly.*
2. **a** At four points each in a different quarter, as of a circle. **b** *Rare.* In each quarter of a city.
3. *Her.* In quarters, or quarterings; in four or more parts; — said of a shield thus divided by lines drawn through it at right angles; as, to bear two or more coats of arms *quarterly* on one escutcheon.

quar'ter-ly (kwôr'tĕr-lĭ), *adj.* **1.** Containing, or consisting of, a fourth part; as, *quarterly* seasons.
2. Recurring during, or at the end of, each quarter; as, *quarterly* payments of rent; a *quarterly* meeting.
3. Of or pertaining to a quarter; as, a *quarterly* wind.
4. *Her.* Divided into a specified number of quarters or quarterings; — said of an escutcheon; as, *quarterly* of six.

quar'ter-ly (kwôr'tĕr-lĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). A periodical work published once a quarter, or four times in a year.

quarterly quartered. *Her.* Quartered in the center and having each arm divided down the middle with the divisions of alternate tinctures; — said of a saltier.

Quarterly quartered.

quar'ter-man (kwôr'tĕr-măn), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A foreman in charge of a party of workmen in a navy yard.

quar'ter-mas'ter (-măs'tĕr; 83), *n* [*quarter + master;* cf. F. *quartier-maître*, D. *kwartiermeester.*] **1.** *Mil.* In the United States Army, a commissioned officer of the Quartermaster Corps (which see), or any other commissioned officer whose duty is to provide quarters, storage, clothing, transportation, forage, subsistence, etc., for a body of troops.
2. *Naut.* A petty officer who attends to the helm, binnacle, signals, etc., under the master or navigator.
3. In fire-control work of the Forest Service, one who issues food, equipment, and supplies.

quar'ter-mas'ter, *v. i.* To perform the duties of, or act as, a quartermaster.

Quartermaster Corps. *Mil.* In the United States, a service of the regular army charged with the purchase and procurement for the army of all supplies of standard manufacture and of all supplies common to two or more branches; with directing the work of construction, maintenance, and repair of buildings and utilities other than fortifications; with the transportation of the army by land and water; and with such other duties as the Secretary of War may prescribe. Its chief is the quartermaster general.

quartermaster general. *Pl.* QUARTERMASTER GENERALS. *Mil.* **a** In the United States Army, a staff officer, who has the rank of major general and is the chief officer in the Quartermaster Corps. **b** In Great Britain, an officer at the War Office, who is chief of the department in charge of the provision and distribution of food, forage, quarters, transport, etc., but not clothing or military stores.

quar'ter-mas'ter-like' (lĭk'), *adj.* See -LIKE.

quartermaster sergeant. *Mil.* **a** Formerly, in the United States Army, a noncommissioned regimental or post staff officer who assisted the quartermaster. **b** A company, troop, or battery sergeant who was responsible for the government property of his company, troop, or battery, and who sometimes superintended the mess of the enlisted men.

quar'ter-mas'ter-ship (shĭp), *n.* See -SHIP.

quarter miler. *Athletics.* A runner who competes in quarter-mile races.

quar'tern (kwôr'tĕrn), *n.* [ME. *quarteroun, quartron*, fr. OF. *quarteron*, the fourth part of a pound, or of a hundred;

quar-te'ra (kwär-tē'rä), *n.* [Catalan.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

quarter all. *Veter.* = BLACKLEG, *n.*, 1.

quar'ter-cous'in, *n.* Erron. var. of CATER-COUSIN.

quar'terd. Quartered. *Ref. Sp.*

quar'ter-deck'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

quar'ter-foil'. Erron. for QUATREFOIL.

quar'ter-idge. *Obs. var.* of QUARTERAGE, *n.*, 1.

cf. L. *quartarius* a fourth part, quarter of any measure, quartern, gill. See 1st QUART, QUARTER; cf. QUARTERON, QUADROON.] **1.** A fourth part or quarter. Specif.: **a** *Great Britain.* The fourth part of a pint; a gill. **b** *Great Britain.* The fourth part of a peck; two quarts. See MEASURE, *Table.* **c** The fourth part of a stone; 3½ pounds. See WEIGHT, *Table.* **d** The fourth part of a sheet of paper. **e** The fourth part of a hundred; twenty-five; — sometimes used vaguely to signify several, a number.
2. A loaf of bread weighing about four pounds.

quar'tern. Erron. spelling of QUARTAN.

quarter nelson. See HALF NELSON.

quarter nettings. *Nav.* Hammock nettings along the quarter rails.

quar'ter·night' (kwôr'tĕr·nīt'), *n.* Midway from sundown to midnight. *Obs.*

quarter note. *Music.* A note equal in value to a fourth of a whole note or a half of a half note; a crotchet. See 1st NOTE, 14 **a**.

quar'ter·pace' (kwôr'tĕr·pās'), *n. Arch.* A staircase platform where the stair turns at a right angle. See HALF-PACE, 2.

quarter partition. *Building.* A stud partition.

quar'ter–phase', *adj. Elec.* Two-phase; diphase; pertaining to a combination of two circuits energized by alternating electromotive forces that differ in phase by a quarter of a cycle, or by 90 degrees; specif., designating a four-wire two-phase system or apparatus having the neutral points of the two phases at the same potential.

quarter piece. **1.** A coin worth one quarter of a standard unit of coinage. *Obs.*
2. = QUARTER PIECES **a**.

quar'ter–piece', *n.* A short horse blanket to protect the back and hindquarters. *Eng.*

quarter pieces. *Naut.* **a** Sometimes **quarter piece.** The after part of the quarter gallery, near the taffrail. **b** The timbers of the quarters where they meet the stern. **c** Projections of the after cabins beyond the line of the quarters.

quar'ter–pierced', *adj. Her.* Having a square hole in the center; — said of a cross.

quarter pillar. *Shipbuilding.* A supporting pillar between the center pillar and the side.

quarter pitch. *Building.* A roof pitch of one quarter the span, giving an angle of about 26½°.

quarter plate. *Photog.* A plate of the size 3¼ × 4¼ inches.

quarter point. *Naut.* See QUARTER, *n.*, 21 **e**.

quarter rack. *Horol.* The rack for regulating the striking of the quarters. — **quar'ter–rack'**, *adj.*

quarter rail *Naut.* A rail reaching from the gangway to the stern.

quarter rest. *Music.* A rest corresponding in value to a quarter note. See 3d REST, 12 **b**.

quarter ripsaw. A handsaw.

quarter round. **1.** *Arch.* An ovolo presenting a profile (**quar'ter–round' pro'file**) of a quarter circle.
2. *Carpentry.* A tool to cut an ovolo.

quarter sack. A sack holding a quarter (of grain). *Obs.*

quarter saver. An attachment to prevent work running off from a knitting machine when yarn breaks or gives out.

quar'ter·saw' (kwôr'tĕr·sô'; 66), *v. t.*; -SAWED' (-sôd') or -SAWN' (-sôn'); -SAW'ING. To saw (a log) into quarters; specif., to saw into quarters and then into boards or planks or veneer, as by cutting alternately from each face of a quarter, to secure lumber that will warp relatively little, will not be likely to check, and will show the grain advantageously. Cf. TANGENT-SAW. — **quar'ter-sawed'** (-sôd'; 66), *adj.*

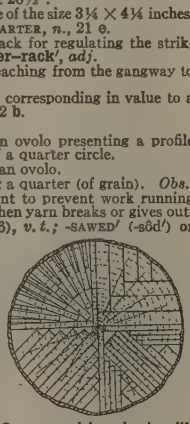
Quartersawed log, showing different ways of cutting up the quarters.

quarter screw. *Horol.* Any of the four regulating screws in a common kind of compensation watch balance.

quarter seal. *Scots Law.* The seal kept by the director of the Scottish chancery, in shape and impression the fourth part of the great seal of the nation; — in old statutes often called the *testimonial of the Great Seal.*

quarter section. **1.** A fourth part; a quarter.
2. In the government system of land surveying of the United States and Canada, a tract of land half a mile square, containing 160 acres. See SECTION, *n.*, **4 c**.

quarter sessions. [*also caps.*] **a** *Eng. Law.* A court of a limited original and appellate criminal jurisdiction, and with certain civil and administrative powers, held quarterly by the justices of peace in counties and by the recorders in boroughs. **b** A similar court held in some colonies and dominions, as Australia. **c** In Scotland, a court held for review and appeal by the justices of the peace quarterly under an act of 1661. It meets in the chief burgh of the county. **d** A similar court with criminal jurisdiction in some States of the United States.

quar'ter–sheet', *n.* A horse blanket which fastens in front and covers the entire body. *Eng.*

quar'ter–shot', *n. Golf.* A stroke, used for playing short shots, in which the club at the limit of the backswing is about halfway to the vertical plane from its position in the address.

quarter sling. *Naut.* A sling supporting a yard at one of the quarters.

quarter snail. *Horol.* The snail used in the quarter part of a clock or repeater.

quar'ter·staff' (kwôr'tĕr·stăf'; 83), *n.*; *pl.* -STAVES (-stāvz'; -stăvz'). A long stout staff formerly common as a weapon; — so called because wielded with one hand in the middle and the other between the middle and the end.

quarter step. *Music.* A quarter tone.

quarter stock. See FULL STOCK.

quarter strap. **a** *Mil.* Either of the straps composing the spider of a cavalry saddle. See SPIDER. **b** *Naut.* A strap around a yard at the quarter, often supporting a ring or grommet.

quar'ter·stretch' (kwôr'tĕr·strĕch'), *n. Sport.* A home-stretch.

quarter system. *Educ.* Division of a school year into four quarters, usually of 12 weeks each with vacations of one week intervening. *U. S.*

quarter tackle. *Naut.* A tackle rigged on the quarter of a lower yard for hoisting.

quarter tense. Erron. var. of QUATER-TENSES.

quarter tie. One of the four similar ties formed by splitting a log lengthwise; — distinguished from *quartered tie.*

quarter timber. *Naut.* Either of the two main timbers in the stern of a vessel, with the fashion piece forming the main framework of the counter.

quarter tone. **1.** *Music.* **a** An interval of one half a semitone or half step; one of various small intervals, esp. enharmonic ones. **b** A tone at such an interval.
2. *Photoengr.* An enlarged halftone; a zinc halftone of 65 lines or coarser, for newspaper printing.

quarter waiter. A gentleman usher in the English court on duty a quarter of a year.

quarter watch. *Naut.* A watch including one half of a full watch or one fourth of the crew.

quar'ter–wave', *or* **quar'ter–un'du·la'tion, plate.** *Optics.* A thin test plate, as of mica or selenite, used, in the study of mineral sections with polarized light, to retard the vibration of one of the two refracted rays one quarter of a wave length, thus making it possible to transform plane polarized into circularly polarized light and conversely.

quar'ter–year'ly, *adv.* Happening or being done at intervals of a quarter of a year.

quar·tet', quar·tette' (kwôr·tĕt'), *n.* [F. *quartette*, fr. It. *quartetto*, dim. of *quarto* the fourth, a fourth part, fr. L. *quartus* the fourth. See 1st QUART.] **1.** A group consisting of four.
2. *Biol.* Each of two groups of four cells resulting from the third cleavage of an egg cell.
3. *Music.* **a** A composition or movement in four voice parts, each performed by a single voice or instrument. Specif., an instrumental piece in sonata form, usually for four stringed instruments; a string quartet. **b** The group of four performers of such four-part music. A quartet of mixed voices properly consists of a soprano, alto, tenor, and bass; a string quartet, of a first and second violin, viola, and violoncello. The principal soloists in an oratorio, and the principals in the string group in an orchestra, are sometimes called *the quartet.*

quartet table. A nest of four small tables.

quar'ti-, quart-. A combining form from Latin *quartus*, meaning *fourth*, as in **quar·tip'a·rous.** See -PAROUS; cf. QUADRI-.

quar'tic (kwôr'tĭk), *adj.* [L. *quartus* fourth.] *Math.* Of the fourth degree. — *n.* **a** *Alg.* A quantic of the fourth degree. **b** *Geom.* A curve or surface whose equation is of the fourth degree in the variables.

quar'tile (kwôr'tĭl; 155), *adj.* [ML. *quartilis*, fr. L. *quartus* the fourth. See 1st QUART.] **1.** *Statistics.* Designating a point so chosen that ¾ of the items of a frequency distribution are on one side of it and ¼ on the other. Cf. MEDIAN, *adj.*, 3.
2. *Astrol.* Designating, or pertaining to, an aspect with a difference of 90° celestial longitude.

quar'tile, *n.* **1.** Either of the two points or values in a frequency distribution so chosen that one fourth of the total frequency lies above or below it. In wage statistics, or vital statistics, the position of the median shows the value of the typical item, while the respective distance of the two quartiles shows the degree of closeness of adherence to the type below and above. Cf. MEDIAN, *adj.*, 3, DECILE, *n.*, 2, CENTILE, *n.* The lower quartile is the twenty-fifth centile; the upper quartile is the seventy-fifth centile.
2. *Astrol.* A quartile aspect. See QUARTILE, *adj.*, 2.

quar'tine (kwôr'tĕn), *n.* [L. *quartus* fourth.] = QUARTILLO, 1.

quar·ti'nho (kwär·tē'nyō; *Pg.* -nyōō), *n.* [Pg.] The ¼ moidore (which see), superseded about 1722.

quart major. *Games.* See QUART, *n.*, 2.

quar'to (kwôr'tō), *adj.* [L. *in quarto* in fourth, fr. *quartus* the fourth. See 1st QUART.] **1.** Having four leaves (eight pages) to the sheet; of the form or size of a quarto.
2. Squared; square shaped.

quar'to (kwôr'tō), *n.*; *pl.* QUARTOS (-tōz). Orig., a book of the size of the fourth of a sheet of printing paper; hence, a size of a book, or of its pages, made by twice folding a sheet, making four leaves, measuring about 9½ × 12½ inches, as a maximum, or according to the American Library Association scale a book more than 25 cm. and not over 30 cm. in height.

quar'to (kwôr'tō), *n.* [Pg.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

quar'to–cen'te·nar'y (kwôr'tō·sĕn'tē·nĕr'ĭ; *see* CENTENARY), *adj.* Occurring in each quarter of a century. — **quar'to–cen'te·nar'y,** *n.*

Quar'to·dec'i·man (kwôr'tō·dĕs'ĭ·măn), *n.* [ML. *quartadecimanus, quartodecimanus*, fr. L. *quartus decimus* fourteenth.] **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* One of a group in the early church, esp. in Asia Minor, who observed the paschal celebration on the fourteenth of the Jewish month Nisan, when the Jews slaughtered the Passover lamb. There were three points at issue: (1) as to whether the date was more important than the day. The Quartodecimans emphasized the date because for them the event to be commemorated was the descent of Christ into hell and the conquest over death, the immediate sequel of the Crucifixion. Their opponents emphasized the day because they were interested in the appearance to the disciples on Sunday. (2) The dispute was further as to whether the Crucifixion took place on the fourteenth of Nisan according to the Ephesian gospel of John or on the fifteenth according to the Synoptics, and also (3) as to whether the Jewish calendar should be followed or the Julian. Bishop Victor of Rome (c. 188–c. 198) excommunicated all of the churches of Asia Minor. The controversy (paschal controversy) smoldered under his successors until settled by the Council of Nice, A.D. 325 (see EASTER). See PASCHAL CONTROVERSY. — **quar'to·dec'i·man·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
2. One of the Celtic Christians in the British Isles in the 7th century who followed a different mode of calculating the incidence of Easter from that in vogue on the continent; — incorrectly so called by their opponents.

quart pot. A vessel holding a quart; specif., *Australia*, a cylindrical tin vessel used by bushmen as a kettle. The lid serves as a drinking cup.

quartz (kwôrts), *n.* [G. *quarz*, of uncert. origin.] **1.** *Mineral.* A form of silica (silicon dioxide, SiO_2) occurring in hexagonal crystals which are commonly colorless and transparent, but sometimes also yellow, brown, purple, green, etc. It also occurs in crystalline masses of vitreous luster and in cryptocrystalline massive forms varying in color and degree of transparency, being sometimes opaque. It is the most common of all solid minerals. H., 7. Sp. gr. of crystals, 2.65–2.66. The crystalline varieties include: *amethyst*, violet; *citrine* and *false topaz*, pale yellow; *rock crystal*, transparent and colorless or nearly so; *rose quartz*, rose-colored; *smoky quartz*, smoky brown, etc. The chief cryptocrystalline varieties are: (1) *Chalcedony*, of waxlike luster, special kinds being *carnelian* and *sard* (red), *chrysoprase* (apple-green), *prase* (dull green), *plasma* (bright green), *heliotrope* or *bloodstone* (green dotted with red jasper), *agate* (variegated), *onyx* and *sardonyx* (evenly banded). (2) *Flint*, dull-colored and compact, resembling which are *hornstone* and *basanite* or *touchstone.* (3) *Jasper*, opaque and colored, usually red, but also yellow, dark green, etc. Quartz is an essential constitutent of granite, rhyolite, certain gneisses, etc., and forms the mass of quartzite, of sandstone, and of most sand and gravel.

Crystal of Quartz.

2. *Mining.* Gold (or, sometimes, silver) ore, either broken or in place; — disting. from auriferous gravel.

quartz'–ba·salt', *n.* A basalt containing quartz and often olivine also.

quartz battery. = STAMP MILL.

quartz'–di'o·rite, *n. Petrog.* Tonalite.

quartz flint. See POTTER'S FLINT.

quartz glass. A hard, colorless, glasslike substance made usually by fusing rock crystal or pure quartz sand in the electric furnace or in an oxyhydrogen flame; fused silica or fused quartz. It is used in special chemical ware and apparatus because it is very resistant to high temperatures, sudden changes of temperature, and most chemical reagents. It allows the passage of ultraviolet light.

quartz'ic (kwôr'tsĭk), *adj.* Quartziferous.

quartz·if'er·ous (kwôrts·ĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*quartz* + *-ferous.*] Consisting chiefly of quartz; containing quartz.

quartz'ite (kwôrts'īt), *n. Petrog.* A compact granular rock composed of quartz. It is a metamorphosed sandstone, and the siliceous cement is often so blended with the quartz grains as to give the rock a nearly homogeneous texture. — **quartz·it'ic** (kwôrts·ĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

quartz lamp. A mercury-vapor lamp in a tube of quartz glass, which transmits most of the ultraviolet radiation.

quartz'–light' ther'a·py. *Med.* Treatment by rays of light from a quartz lamp.

quartz mill. = STAMP MILL.

quartz mining. *Gold Mining.* Mining on veins or ore bodies in place, as distinguished from surface digging or washing (alluvial or placer mining); underground mining in rock; — so called because quartz is the chief mineral associated with gold in such deposits.

quartz'–mon'zo·nite, *n. Petrog.* = PLAGIOCLASE-GRANITE.

quartz'oid (kwôrts'oid), *n.* [*quartz* + *-oid.*] *Cryst.* A form of crystal, common with quartz, consisting of two six-sided pyramids, base to base.

quartz'ose (kwôrts'ōs), **quartz'ous** (-ŭs), *adj.* Containing, consisting of, or resembling, quartz.

quartz plate. *Elec.* A piece of quartz crystal cut in such a way as to be active piezo electrically; specif., such a plate mounted with metal electrodes applied to its surfaces, so that the combination is, or resembles, a condenser. Cf. PIEZO OSCILLATOR, PIEZO RESONATOR.

quartz porphyry. *Petrog.* A porphyritic extrusive or dike rock in which quartz (the crystals more or less corroded), and orthoclase, and usually mica, amphibole, or pyroxene (one or more), occur as phenocrysts in a groundmass that is felsophyric, granophyric, or vitrophyric.

quartz rock. Quartzite.

quartz sand. A sand formed from quartz. See QUARTZ, **1**.

quartz schist. *Petrog.* A metamorphosed, schistose rock, composed essentially of quartz, often with some mica or tourmaline or both. If the mica is very abundant, the rock passes into a mica schist.

quartz'–sy'e·nite, *n.* A syenite containing an appreciable amount of quartz, but not enough to classify it among the granites.

quartz vein. *Petrog.* A vein filled with quartz, either of igneous origin or deposited from solution.

quartz wedge. A Q wedge. See Q WEDGE.

quartz'y (kwôrts'ĭ), *adj.* Quartzose.

quash (kwŏsh; 185), *v. t.*; QUASHED (kwŏsht); QUASH'ING. [OF. *quasser* (F. *casser*), in form fr. L. *quassare* to shake, break, shatter, but influenced by LL. *cassare* to annihilate, annul, fr. *cassus* empty, vain (akin to L. *carere* to be without; see CASTE). See 2d QUASH; cf. CASHIER, *v.*] *Law.* To abate, annul, overthrow, or make void; to put an end to; as, to *quash* an indictment.

quash (kwŏsh), *v.* [OF. *quasser* (F. *casser*), fr. L. *quassare* to shake, shatter, v. intens. fr. *quatere, quassum*, to shake, strike; perh. akin to Gr. *passein* to scatter, sprinkle. Cf. CASK, CONCUSSION, DISCUSS, EXCUSS, PASTE, PERCUSSION, 1st QUASH, RESCUE, SCONCHEON, SQUASH, *v.*] *Trans.* **1.** To beat down, or beat in pieces; to dash forcibly; crush.
2. To suppress or extinguish summarily and completely; to crush out; to subdue; quell; as, to *quash* a rebellion.
3. To smash or crush against something.
—, *Intransitive*: **a** *Rare.* To splash; also, to shake, to tremble. **b** *Obs.* To make a noise of splashing; specif., *Dial.*, to make the sound produced in churning when the butter comes.

quash (kwŏsh), *n.* A pod of young peas. *Dial.*

quash (kwŏsh). Var. of SQUASH. Also, a pumpkin. *Rare.*

Quash'ee, Quash'ie (kwŏsh'ĭ), *n.* [Tshi (Ashanti) *kwasi* boy born on Sunday, *Kwasida* Sunday.] A negro personal name; sometimes [*not cap.*], any negro.

quash'ey (kwŏsh'ĭ), *n.* A quash, or pumpkin. *Rare.*

quash'y (kwŏsh'ĭ), *adj.* [Cf. SQUASHY.] **a** Wet; swampy; — said of land. **b** *Dial.* Oversoft; crushable; — said of overripe fruit.

qua'si (kwā'sĭ; kwä'sĭ). [L.] As if; as though; as it were; in a manner; in a certain sense or degree; having some resemblance to; seeming; seemingly; — used as an adjective or an adverb, or as a prefix, with a noun, adjective, adverb, or verb; as, a *quasi* argument, that which resembles, or is used as, an argument; *quasi*-historical, apparently historical, seeming to be historical, *quasi*-exterritorial, etc. In law *quasi* is often used (where *constructive* or *implied* is sometimes used instead) to qualify a designation or description, as of a right or wrong or property, expressing something as of a certain kind to which it belongs only by operation or construction of law and without reference to any intent of the party in interest, as the obligee or owner; as in: ***quasi deposit***, a term sometimes applied to the obligation, amounting to that of a deposit, imposed by law on the finder of articles the owner of which is known; ***quasi easements***, or the rights necessary to reasonable enjoyment of property and passing with it in a grant unless expressly excepted.
☞ For many expressions beginning with *quasi*, see the word or phrase with which *quasi* is used.

---

quar·ter'ni·on. Var. of QUATERNION.

quar'te·on (kwôr'tĕr·ŏn), *n.* [F. See QUARTERN.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

quar'te·on (kwôr'tĕr·ŏn; *F.* kär'tĕ'·rôn'), *n.*, *fem.* of 2d QUARTERON.

quar'te·ronne' (kwôr'tĕr·ŏn'; *F.* kär'tĕ'·rôn'), *n.*, *fem.* of 2d QUARTERON.

quar'ter-run', *adj.* See FULL-RUN.

quar'ter-space', *n.* = QUARTER-PACE.

quar'ter-tens'es, *n. pl.* Quarter-tenses, or ember days. *Obs.* [a.]

quar'ter-vine', *n.* = CROSS VINE.

quar·tet'to (kwôr·tĕt'ō), *n.* [It.] = QUARTET.

quart'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

Quar'tier La'tin' (kär'tyā' lă'·tăn'), [F.] = LATIN QUARTER.

quartile deviation. *Statistics.* See DEVIATION, *n.*, 7.

quar·ti'lho (kwär·tē'lyō), *n.* [Pg.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

quar·til'la, quar·til'lo. Vars. of CUARTILLA, CUARTILLO. See MEASURE, *Table.*

quar·til'lo. Var. of CUARTILLO, [1.]

quar'tin' (kär'tăn'), *n.* See MEASURE, *Table.*

quar'tole (kwôr'tōl), *n.* [L. *quartus* fourth, or It. *quarto.*] *Music.* = QUADRUPLET, 3.

Quar'tus (kwôr'tŭs). *Bib.*

☞ In the following and other COMBINATIONS and PHRASES, *quasi* is treated as a separate word when occurring before a noun; when it is used with an adjective, an adverb, or a verb, the combination is hyphened:

quasi-absolute
quasi-absolutely
quasi-academic
quasi-acceptance
quasi accident
quasi-accidental
quasi acquaintance
quasi-active
quasi actor
quasi-adequate
quasi adjective
quasi adjustment
quasi admiration
quasi adoption
quasi-adult
quasi advantage
quasi advice
quasi advocate
quasi affection
quasi-affirmative
quasi agreement
quasi alarm
quasi alliance
quasi-alternative
quasi alumnus
quasi amateur
quasi amendment
quasi American
quasi-American, *adj.*
quasi-amiable
quasi amusement
quasi-ancient
quasi angel
quasi animal
quasi answer
quasi-antique
quasi-anxious
quasi apology
quasi appeal
quasi application
quasi appointment
quasi appreciation
quasi-appropriate
quasi approval
quasi architect
quasi argument
quasi aristocracy
quasi aristocrat
quasi army
quasi arrangement
quasi art
quasi artist
quasi-aside
quasi-asleep
quasi aspiration
quasi asset
quasi assignment
quasi assistance
quasi assurance
quasi asylum
quasi athlete
quasi attachment
quasi attack
quasi attainment
quasi attempt
quasi attendant
quasi attention
quasi attorney
quasi auditor
quasi-authentic
quasi author
quasi authority
quasi-authorized
quasi-automatic
quasi-awful
quasi baby
quasi-bad
quasi ballot
quasi bank
quasi banker
quasi-bankrupt
quasi bankruptcy
quasi banquet
quasi baptism
quasi bargain
quasi basis
quasi battle
quasi beginner
quasi belief
quasi-beneficial
quasi beneficiary
quasi benevolence
quasi-benevolent
quasi biography
quasi bird
quasi blessing
quasi-blind
quasi blockade
quasi blunder
quasi body
quasi-brave
quasi-brilliant
quasi broker
quasi-bronze
quasi brother
quasi calamity
quasi caller
quasi-calm
quasi cancellation
quasi-candid
quasi candidate
quasi candor
quasi-capable
quasi captain
quasi-careful
quasi cause
quasi celebration
quasi certificate
quasi champion
quasi-characteristic
quasi charity
quasi cheer
quasi chemistry
quasi circulation
quasi citizen
quasi civilization
quasi clairvoyance
quasi-classic
quasi client
quasi climax
quasi club
quasi collapse
quasi collateral
quasi collection
quasi collector
quasi college
quasi-collegiate
quasi-colloquial
quasi combat
quasi comedy
quasi comfort
quasi-comic
quasi command
quasi-commercial
quasi-common
quasi compact
quasi competition
quasi competitor
quasi-complete
quasi-complex
quasi compliance
quasi compliment
quasi-compound
quasi comprehension
quasi compromise
quasi-compulsory
quasi concern
quasi concession
quasi conclusion
quasi conference
quasi confession
quasi-confident
quasi-confidential
quasi confinement
quasi confirmation
quasi conflict
quasi conformance
quasi-congenial
quasi congratulation
quasi congress
quasi conjunction
quasi connection
quasi conquest
quasi conscience
quasi-conscientious
quasi-conscious
quasi consent
quasi consequence
quasi-conservative
quasi consideration
quasi consignment
quasi-consistent
quasi consolation
quasi consolidation
quasi-constant
quasi constitution
quasi-constitutional
quasi construction
quasi-constructive
quasi consultation
quasi consumption
quasi contempt
quasi contest
quasi continent
quasi-continual
quasi continuation
quasi-continuous
quasi-contrary
quasi contrast
quasi contribution
quasi control
quasi convenience
quasi-convenient
quasi convention
quasi conversation
quasi-converted
quasi conveyance
quasi conviction
quasi-convinced
quasi cook
quasi co-operation
quasi-cordial
quasi-correct
quasi correction
quasi council
quasi coupon
quasi court
quasi-courteous
quasi courtesy
quasi cousin
quasi craft
quasi creation
quasi credit
quasi creditor
quasi crime
quasi-criminal
quasi crisis
quasi-critical
quasi criticism
quasi cultivation
quasi culture
quasi-cunning
quasi currency
quasi customer
quasi-cynical
quasi damage
quasi-dangerous
quasi-daring
quasi-deaf
quasi debt
quasi decision
quasi declaration
quasi decoration
quasi dedication
quasi default
quasi defeat
quasi defiance
quasi deficit
quasi-definite
quasi definition
quasi-deify
quasi dejection
quasi delegate
quasi-deliberate
quasi-delicate
quasi-delighted
quasi demand
quasi democrat
quasi-democratic
quasi-dependence
quasi deposit
quasi depreciation
quasi depression
quasi deputy
quasi-desolate
quasi despair
quasi-desperate
quasi-despondent
quasi destination
quasi destruction
quasi detention
quasi determine
quasi development
quasi devil
quasi-devoted
quasi devotion
quasi diamond
quasi difference
quasi difficult
quasi-dignified
quasi dinner
quasi diplomacy
quasi-diplomatic
quasi disadvantage
quasi disappearance
quasi disaster
quasi discipline
quasi discovery
quasi-discreet
quasi discrimination
quasi disgrace
quasi disgust
quasi dismissal
quasi-distant
quasi distress
quasi distribution
quasi diversion
quasi division
quasi dominion
quasi donation
quasi-double
quasi doubt
quasi drama
quasi-dramatic
quasi-dreadful
quasi-dumb
quasi-duplicate
quasi-dutiful
quasi-dying
quasi-eager
quasi earnings
quasi easement
quasi-economic
quasi economy
quasi education
quasi-educational
quasi-effective
quasi-efficient
quasi-elaborate
quasi election
quasi-elementary
quasi-eligible
quasi-eloquent
quasi-eminent
quasi emperor
quasi emphasis
quasi employment
quasi-empty
quasi-endless
quasi endorsement
quasi enemy
quasi-energetic
quasi enforcement
quasi engagement
quasi English
quasi Englishman
quasi enrollment
quasi entertainment
quasi enthusiasm
quasi-enthusiastic
quasi envy
quasi-episcopal
quasi-equal
quasi-equitable
quasi-equivalent
quasi error
quasi escape
quasi-essential
quasi established
quasi estimation
quasi-eternal
quasi-ethical
quasi-everlasting
quasi evidence
quasi-evil
quasi-exact
quasi-exceptional
quasi-excessive
quasi exchange
quasi exclusion
quasi excuse
quasi executive
quasi-exempt
quasi exertion
quasi exile
quasi-existent
quasi expectation
quasi-expedient
quasi expenditure
quasi expense
quasi experience
quasi expert
quasi explanation
quasi-explicit
quasi export
quasi exposure
quasi expression
quasi-external
quasi-exterritorial
quasi-extraterritorial
quasi decoration
quasi-extreme
quasi fact
quasi factor
quasi factory
quasi faculty
quasi failure
quasi-fair
quasi faith
quasi-faithful
quasi-false
quasi-familiar
quasi-famous
quasi farewell
quasi farmer
quasi fascination
quasi-fashionable
quasi-fatal
quasi favor
quasi-favorable
quasi-federal
quasi fiction
quasi-final
quasi-financial
quasi-fireproof
quasi-fiscal
quasi-fit
quasi fight
quasi-foolish
quasi force
quasi-foreign
quasi-forgetful
quasi-forgotten
quasi-formal
quasi-formidable
quasi-fortunate
quasi-frank
quasi-fraternal
quasi-free
quasi French
quasi friend
quasi fulfillment
quasi-full
quasi-gallant
quasi-gaseous
quasi-gay
quasi gem
quasi-generous
quasi genius
quasi-genteel
quasi gentleman
quasi-genuine
quasi German
quasi gift
quasi-glad
quasi-glorious
quasi glory
quasi-good
quasi-gracious
quasi graduate
quasi-grateful
quasi-grave
quasi-great
quasi Greek
quasi grief
quasi growth
quasi guarantee
quasi guest
quasi guilt
quasi-habitual
quasi handicap
quasi-happy
quasi hardship
quasi harm
quasi health
quasi-hearty
quasi heir
quasi help
quasi-hereditary
quasi hero
quasi-heroic
quasi hesitation
quasi historian
quasi-historic
quasi-historical
quasi history
quasi holiday
quasi-honest
quasi honor
quasi horror
quasi-human
quasi-humble
quasi-humorous
quasi-ideal
quasi-identical
quasi identification
quasi ignorance
quasi illness
quasi-immediate
quasi-immortal
quasi-impartial
quasi import
quasi-important
quasi improvement
quasi incentive
quasi inclination
quasi-inclusive
quasi increase
quasi-independent
quasi Indian
quasi indifference
quasi-indifferent
quasi inducement
quasi indulgence
quasi-industrial
quasi-inevitable
quasi inference
quasi-inferior
quasi-infinite
quasi-influential
quasi-informal
quasi information
quasi inheritance
quasi initiation
quasi injury
quasi injustice
quasi innocence
quasi-innocent
quasi-innumerable
quasi inquiry
quasi insight
quasi-insistent
quasi inspection
quasi inspiration
quasi installation
quasi institution
quasi instruction
quasi insult
quasi integrity
quasi-intellectual
quasi-intelligent
quasi intention
quasi interest
quasi interference
quasi-internal
quasi-international
quasi interview
quasi-intimate
quasi-intolerable
quasi introduction
quasi-intuitive
quasi invasion
quasi investigation
quasi-invisible
quasi invitation
quasi invoice
quasi-irregular
quasi-Jacobean
quasi Japanese
quasi Jew
quasi-Jewish
quasi-jocose
quasi-jointly
quasi judge
quasi judgment
quasi justice
quasi justification
quasi-kind
quasi kindred
quasi king
quasi knowledge
quasi labor
quasi-laborious
quasi lady
quasi lament
quasi Latin
quasi-lawful
quasi league
quasi legacy
quasi-legal
quasi legality
quasi-legally
quasi legislation
quasi-legislative
quasi-legitimate
quasi liability
quasi-liberal
quasi liberty
quasi limit
quasi-literary
quasi literature
quasi-living
quasi loan
quasi-logical
quasi lord
quasi loss
quasi-loyal
quasi luxury
quasi-mad
quasi magic
quasi maintenance
quasi majority
quasi-malicious
quasi management
quasi manager
quasi-marble
quasi market
quasi masterpiece
quasi-material
quasi maximum
quasi-mechanical
quasi-medical
quasi-medieval
quasi melancholy
quasi member
quasi memory
quasi-mental
quasi-mercantile
quasi mercy
quasi merit
quasi message
quasi-metaphysical
quasi method
quasi-mighty
quasi-military
quasi millionaire
quasi minimum
quasi minister
quasi miracle
quasi-miraculous
quasi misery
quasi mishap
quasi missionary
quasi-modern
quasi-modest
quasi monopoly
quasi-moral
quasi-mourning
quasi-municipal
quasi-musical
quasi-mutual
quasi mystery
quasi-mythical
quasi-nameless
quasi-national
quasi-native
quasi-natural
quasi navy
quasi-nebulous
quasi-necessary
quasi need
quasi-negative
quasi neglect
quasi negligence
quasi neighbor
quasi-neutral
quasi neutrality
quasi-new
quasi news
quasi nobleman
quasi nomination
quasi-normal
quasi-notarial
quasi notice
quasi novel
quasi-nuptial
quasi obedience
quasi-obedient
quasi objection
quasi objective
quasi obligation
quasi observance
quasi observation
quasi obstacle
quasi occupation
quasi offense
quasi offer
quasi official
quasi omission
quasi opponent
quasi opposition
quasi optimist
quasi orator
quasi-ordinary
quasi-organic
quasi-oriental
quasi-original
quasi outrage
quasi owner
quasi ownership
quasi painter
quasi panic
quasi paradise
quasi pardon
quasi participation
quasi partisan
quasi-passive
quasi-pathetic
quasi-patient
quasi-patriarchal
quasi-patriotic
quasi patron
quasi payment
quasi-peaceful
quasi penalty
quasi-perfect
quasi perfection
quasi-periodic
quasi-permanent
quasi-perpetual
quasi person
quasi-personal
quasi perusal
quasi philosopher
quasi-philosophical
quasi-physical
quasi-pious
quasi pity
quasi-plausible
quasi plea
quasi pleasure
quasi pledge
quasi plenty
quasi poem
quasi-poetic
quasi policy
quasi-political
quasi politician
quasi-poor
quasi-popular
quasi-positive
quasi poverty
quasi power
quasi-practical
quasi praise
quasi-precedent
quasi preference
quasi prejudice
quasi preparation
quasi-prepositional
quasi pressure
quasi prestige
quasi prevention
quasi principal
quasi principle
quasi prisoner
quasi private
quasi privilege
quasi-probable
quasi problem
quasi product
quasi profit
quasi progress
quasi prohibition
quasi promise
quasi-prompt
quasi-proof
quasi prophecy
quasi proposal
quasi prosecution
quasi prosperity
quasi protection
quasi-proud
quasi-provincial
quasi provocation
quasi-public
quasi punishment
quasi pupil
quasi-pupillary
quasi purchase
quasi purity
quasi pursuit
quasi qualification
quasi quarantine
quasi quarrel
quasi question
quasi-radical
quasi-rational
quasi reality
quasi realization
quasi reason
quasi-reasonable
quasi rebellion
quasi receipt
quasi-recent
quasi recognition
quasi recollection
quasi reconciliation
quasi record
quasi recreation
quasi reduction
quasi reference
quasi refinement
quasi reform
quasi refusal
quasi registration
quasi-regular
quasi rejection
quasi-reliable
quasi relief
quasi religion
quasi-religious
quasi-remarkable
quasi remedy
quasi reminder
quasi remittance
quasi reproof
quasi renewal
quasi repair
quasi replacement
quasi reply
quasi report
quasi representative
quasi-republican
quasi request
quasi requirement
quasi rescue
quasi residence
quasi resident
quasi resistance
quasi-respectable
quasi response
quasi-responsible
quasi restoration
quasi result
quasi retirement
quasi revolution
quasi reward
quasi-ridiculous
quasi-righteous
quasi rival
quasi romance
quasi-royal
quasi-rural
quasi-sad
quasi-safe
quasi safety
quasi sagacity
quasi saint
quasi sale
quasi salvation
quasi sanction
quasi-sanguine
quasi sarcasm
quasi-sarcastic
quasi satisfaction
quasi-savage
quasi savings
quasi scarcity
quasi scholar
quasi-scholastic
quasi-scientific
quasi search
quasi-secret
quasi-secure
quasi sentence
quasi sentiment
quasi-serious
quasi-seriously
quasi seriousness
quasi service
quasi settlement
quasi severalty
quasi shortage
quasi signature
quasi-similar
quasi-sincere
quasi sincerity
quasi-single
quasi skill
quasi slander
quasi-sober
quasi socialist
quasi soldier
quasi solution
quasi sonnet
quasi sovereign
quasi space
quasi Spaniard
quasi Spanish
quasi-spatial
quasi specialist
quasi sphere
quasi spirit
quasi-spiritual
quasi sport
quasi standard
quasi starvation
quasi statesman
quasi-stationary
quasi-strenuous
quasi strike
quasi student
quasi-stylish
quasi subject
quasi submission
quasi success
quasi-sufficient
quasi suggestion
quasi-superficial
quasi-superior
quasi supervision
quasi support
quasi suppression
quasi sympathy
quasi system
quasi-tangent
quasi-tangible
quasi teacher
quasi-technical
quasi temperance
quasi-temporal
quasi-territorial
quasi-testamentary
quasi testimony
quasi thanks
quasi-theatrical
quasi-thorough
quasi threat
quasi toleration
quasi-total
quasi tradition
quasi tragedy
quasi translation
quasi trial
quasi-tribal
quasi triumph
quasi trustee
quasi truth
quasi-typical
quasi tyranny
quasi-ultimate
quasi-unanimous
quasi-unconscious
quasi union
quasi unity
quasi-universal
quasi university
quasi-uplift
quasi utility
quasi vacation
quasi-valid
quasi valuation
quasi value
quasi-venerable
quasi verdict
quasi victim
quasi victory
quasi vigilance
quasi violation
quasi violence
quasi-violent
quasi virtue
quasi-vital
quasi vocation
quasi volunteer
quasi wager
quasi war
quasi-warfare
quasi warrant
quasi weakling
quasi wealth
quasi whisper
quasi-wicked
quasi-willing
quasi wisdom
quasi witness
quasi wonder
quasi worship
quasi-wrong
quasi young
quasi zeal

quasi adverb. An adjective taking idiomatically an adverbial construction (he came home *contrary* to my wishes).

quasi contract. *Law.* An obligation similar to that upon contract (quasi ex contractu) and enforced by action as upon contract, imposed by law independently of the will of the person obliged. In recent American usage the term is tending to be confined to obligations imposed by law to prevent unjust enrichment of one at another's expense.

quasi copula. *Gram.* Any of various notional verbs with their meaning weakened to the point of making incomplete predication (the Baron *sat* thoughtful). *Rare.*

quasi corporateness. See CORPORATION, 4.

quasi corporation. *Law.* A public or municipal body or organization not specifically incorporated or vested with all the usual powers of a corporation but exercising certain corporate functions and rights in connection with public duties. Counties, townships, parishes, etc., are sometimes such quasi corporations. See also CORPORATION, *n.*, 4.

quasi delict. **1.** *Rom. Law.* Any of various wrongs made actionable as delicts by the praetor's edict, though not recognized as delicts by the strict law.
2. *Civil Law.* An act done without intention to injure, not legally excusable, which does injury to another.

quasi deposit, quasi easements. See QUASI.

‖**qua'si ex con·trac'tu** (kwā'sī ĕks kŏn·trăk'tū). [L.] *Law.* As if from or by contract. See QUASI CONTRACT.

qua'si-ju·di'cial, *adj.* Designating an act or proceeding of or before an administrative tribunal or official of the general nature of a judicial act or proceeding but not within the judicial power as defined under constitutions.

Quas'i·mo'do (kwăs'ĭ·mō'dō), *n.* [So called from the first words of the Latin Introit, *quasi modo geniti infantes* as newborn babes, 1 *Pet.* ii. 2.] **1.** *Eccl.* The first Sunday after Easter; Low Sunday.
2. In Victor Hugo's *Notre-Dame de Paris*, a foundling humpback, strong and ugly, but with a tender and chivalrous nature, who is adopted by Archdeacon Frollo.

qua'si-pa'tri·ar'chal fam'i·ly. *Sociol.* A stock family.

qua'si-pe'ri·od'ic, *adj.* *Math.* Reproducing to within a factor or an additive quantity under certain linear substitutions of the arguments; — said of a function.

quasi possession. The using of rights or advantages analogous to possession of corporeal things and treated on the analogy of possession.

qua'si-pub'lic cor'po·ra'tion. See CORPORATION, 4.

qua'si-pu'pil·lar'y sub'sti·tu'tion. See SUBSTITUTION.

quasi rent. *Econ.* Compensation or return received by a person as a result of some advantage in production that he has over his competitors.

qua'si-tan'gent arc. = CIRCUMZENITHAL ARC.

quasi usufruct. See USUFRUCT, *n.*

quas'ky (kwăs'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -KIES (-kĭz). The oquassa.

quas·sa'tion (kwă·sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *quassatio*, fr. *quassare* to shake. See QUASH to crush.] A shaking; a beating. *Rare.* — **quas'sa·tive** (kwăs'ā·tĭv), *adj.* *Rare.*

Quas'si·a (kwŏsh'ĭ·ȧ; kwŏsh'ȧ; 277), *n.* [NL., after Graman *Quassi*, a Surinam negro who discovered the drug's virtues about 1730. See QUASHEE.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of shrubs or trees (family Simaroubaceae) having pinnate leaves with winged petioles, and large racemose scarlet flowers. *Q. amara* is one of the sources of the drug quassia.
2. [*not cap.*] *Pharm.* A drug extracted from the wood of certain tropical American trees (family Simaroubaceae). That obtained from *Quassia amara* is known commercially as *Surinam quassia*; that from *Aeschrion* (syn. *Picrasma*) *excelsum* as *Jamaica quassia*. It is used in medicine as a bitter tonic and as a remedy for threadworms in children, as an insecticide, and in brewing as a substitute for hops.

quas'sin (kwŏs'ĭn; kwăs'-), *n.* Also **quas'si·in** (-ĭ·ĭn). [See QUASSIA.] *Chem.* The bitter principle of quassia, extracted as a white, crystalline, neutral substance. Also, any of four related crystalline compounds separated therefrom; specif., that having the formula $C_{22}H_{28}O_{10}$.

quat (*dial.* kwăt, kwŏt), *adj.* [See QUAT, *v. t.*] Squat; lying close; also, collapsed; glutted. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

quat, *v. t.* [OF. *quatir* (F. *catir*). See SQUAT.] *Obs. exc. Dial.* To squash, beat, or press down; also, to glut; satiate. — *v. i.* To squat. — **quat,** *n.*

quat (*dial.* kwăt, kwŏt), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A pimple; boil; blister; pustule; sty; also, a disagreeable person. *Now Dial.*

quat (kwăt). Scot. var. of QUIT.

quatch (kwŏch), *n.* [Cf. QUETCH to move, stir.] A word. *Obs.*

quatch, *adj.* Prob., squat; flat. *Obs.* *Shak.*

quatch (kwăch). Var. of QUETCH, *v. i.*

‖**qua'te·nus** (kwā't'ē·nŭs), *adv.* [L., how far, fr. *quā* where + *tenus* up to.] As; as far as.

qua'ter·cen'te·nar'y (kwā'tĕr·sĕn'tē·nĕr'ĭ; kwăt'-), *n.* [L. *quater* four times.] A four-hundredth anniversary.

qua'tern (kwā'tĕrn; kwŏ·tûrn'), *adj.* [L. *quaterni* four each.] **a** Having four quarters or divisions; fourfold; quadruple. **b** Arranged or growing in fours; as *quatern* leaves; quaternal; quaternate. *Obs.*

qua'tern, *n.* **1.** A quire (of paper). *Obs.*
2. A combination of four numbers, as in a lottery.

quartz'-free', *adj.* See -FREE.
quartz'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

quas (kvăs). Var. of KVASS.
quash. † KVASS.

quass, *v. i.* [MLG. *quassen*.] To quaff. *Obs.*

quass. Var. of KVASS.
quasse. † KVASS, QUASH, QUASS.

qua·ta' (kwȧ·tȧ'). Var. of COATA.

quate (kwāt), quate'ly. Dial. vars. of QUIET, QUIETLY.

quat'er·na'ri·us (kwăt'ĕr·nā'rĭ·ŭs), *n.* [L., quaternary.] *Lat. Pros.* A verse of four feet, usually one in iambic, trochaic, or anapaestic verse.

qua·ter'na·ry (kwȯ·tûr'nȧ·rĭ), *adj.* [L. *quaternarius* consisting of four each, containing four, fr. *quaterni* four each, akin to *quattuor* four; cf. F. *quaternaire.* See FOUR; cf. CASERN.] **1.** Consisting of four; by fours, or in sets of four.
2. *Geol.* **a** See PRIMARY ROCKS. **b** [*cap.*] Pertaining to or designating the entire period from the end of the Tertiary to the present time. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
3. *Math.* Using four as radix or base; involving four variables; as, a *quaternary* form.

qua·ter'na·ry (kwȯ·tûr'nȧ·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A group consisting of four; also, the number four.
2. [*cap.*] *Geol.* The Quaternary period (sometimes called the *Age of Man*) or system. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

quaternary ammonium compound. *Chem.* A base or salt which may be regarded as a compound of ammonium in which all four hydrogen atoms are replaced by organic radicals. See AMMONIUM BASE.

quaternary carbon atom. *Chem.* A carbon atom united to four other carbon atoms.

quaternary number. *Math.* Ten; — so called by the Pythagoreans because equal to $1+2+3+4$.

quaternary rocks. *Geol.* Primary rocks.

quaternary steel. Steel composed of the usual iron and carbon with two other alloying elements, as nickel and chromium.

qua·ter'nate (kwȯ·tûr'nāt), *adj.* Composed of, or arranged in, sets of four; as, *quaternate* leaves.

qua·ter'ni·on (kwȯ·tûr'nĭ·ŭn; 159), *n.* [LL. *quaternio*, fr. *quaterni* four each. See QUATERNARY; cf. CARILLON.]
1. A set of four parts, things, or persons; four things taken collectively.

Ye elements, the eldest birth
Of Nature's womb, that in *quaternion* run. *Milton.*

2. *Rare.* **a** The number four. **b** A quatrain.
3. **a** A sheet of paper folded twice; also, a quire of four sheets thus folded. **b** One of a number of sheets of two leaves, or four pages, each, nested together to form a section of a book.
4. A word of four syllables; a quadrisyllable.
5. *Math.* An operator, or factor, q, multiplication by which converts one vector, A, into another vector, B, by changing the direction and magnitude of vector A so that it agrees with that of vector B. The plane of the two vectors is known as the ***plane of the quaternion*** and the angle between them as the ***angle of the quaternion.*** The ***axis of the quaternion*** is a vector perpendicular to the plane of the quaternion and whose direction is that of the translational movement of a right-hand screw when the screw is placed so that its axis is normal to the plane of the quaternion and rotated in the direction that the versor of the quaternion turns. The quaternion obeys the associative and distributive laws but not the commutative law and consists of the following four numbers; — the one-numbered tensor, T_q, called the ***tensor of the quaternion*** q, which effects the necessary change in length, being a scalar multiplier equal to the ratio of a vector and the unit vector and equal in value to the positive square root of its norm, that is, to $\sqrt{w^2+x^2+y^2+z^2}$ (see below); and the three-numbered versor, U_q, called the ***versor of the quaternion*** q, a turning operator which effects the change in direction. The quaternion $q = T_q U_q$. The three numbers of the versor are those of the angle of rotation (one number) and of the plane or direction of the axis of the quaternion (two numbers). Cf. VERSOR. ***Conjugate quaternions*** are two quaternions having the same tensor and plane and whose versors rotate the vector operand through angles equal in amount but opposite in direction. A ***quadrantal quaternion*** rotates a vector through a right angle. A quadrantal versor operating on one unit vector so as to cause it to coincide with another unit vector perpendicular to it may be represented by another unit vector that is perpendicular to the plane of the former pair, and these three unit vectors mutually perpendicular to each other are represented usually by i, j, k (called ***quaternion units***). Any quaternion is then expressible by a quadrinomial of the form $I\,w+ix+jy+kz$ where w, x, y, z are the ***coefficients of the quaternion*** and $I=\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}$, $i=\begin{vmatrix}\sqrt{-1}&0\\0&-\sqrt{-1}\end{vmatrix}$, $j=\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\-1&0\end{vmatrix}$, $k\begin{vmatrix}0&\sqrt{-1}\\\sqrt{-1}&0\end{vmatrix}$. Any quaternion whose coefficients are real (called ***real quaternion***) may be represented by a two-rowed square matrix of the form $\begin{pmatrix}x&y\\-y&x\end{pmatrix}$, where x and y are any two complex numbers whose conjugates are $\bar{x}$ and $\bar{y}$, respectively. A quaternion whose coefficients are complex numbers is called a ***complex quaternion;*** when the coefficients are rational the quaternion is said to be ***rational.***
6. *pl. Math.* The calculus of the quaternion.

qua·ter'ni·on, *v. t.* To divide or arrange in quaternions. *Rare.*

qua·ter'ni·on'ic (kwȯ·tûr'nĭ·ŏn'ĭk), *adj. Math.* Of or pertaining to quaternions.

qua·ter'ni·tar'i·an (kwȯ·tûr'nĭ·târ'ĭ·ăn; 79), *n. Theol.* A believer in a quaternity. *Rare.*

qua·ter'ni·ty (kwȯ·tûr'nĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *quaternitas*, fr. L. *quaterni* four each; cf. F. *quaternité.*]
1. The union of four in one, as of four persons; a group of four; specif. [*cap.*], *Theol.*, the union of four individuals in one godhead. Cf. TRINITY.
2. State of being or containing four.
3. In medieval magic, one of the significant and mystically related fours: the four elements, four seasons, four humors, four temperaments, four ages, four virtues, four senses, four cardinal points, etc.

qua'ters (kā'tĕrz), *n. pl.* Caters. See CHANGE RINGING.

qua'ter·tens'es (kā'tĕr·tĕn'sĕz; -sĭz; 119), *n. pl.* [OF. *quatre tens*, trans. of L. *quattuor tempora.* See CATER four; TENSE, *n.*] The Ember days. *Archaic.*

quat'or·zain (kăt'ĕr·zān; kȧ·tôr'zān), *n.* [See QUATORZE.] A poem of fourteen lines, such as the sonnet; often, specif., a sonnetlike poem without strict sonnet structure.

qua·torze' (kȧ·tôrz'), *n.* [F., fourteen, fr. L. *quattuordecim.* See FOURTEEN.] The four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens, in piquet; — so called because *quatorze* counts as fourteen points.

‖**qua'torze' juil'let',** *or* (le) **qua'torze'** (lĕ kȧ'tôrz' zhwē'yĕ'). [F.] The 14th of July, the great French national holiday celebrating the fall of the Bastille.

quat'rain (kwŏt'rān), *n.* [F., fr. *quatre* four, fr. L. *quattuor, quatuor.* See FOUR.] *Pros.* A stanza of four lines.

quat'rayle (kwŏt'rāl), *n.* [OF. *quatre-ayle.* See AIEL.] A great-great-great-grandfather. *Rare.*

quat're (kā'tĕr; *F.* kȧ'tr'), *n.* [F.] A card, die, or domino having four spots, or pips.

quat're·ble (kwŏt'rē·b'l), *n.* [Influenced by *treble.*] **1.** A fourfold quantity. *Obs.*
2. *Music.* A voice part one octave higher than the mean. *Obs.*

quat're·ble, *adj.* Quadruple. *Obs.*

quat're·foil' (kăt'ĕr·foil'; kăt'rē·-), *n.* [OF. *quatre* four + *foil, foille,* leaf (F. *feuille*).] A flower with four leaves, or a leaf with four leaflets; a group of four leaves; specif.:

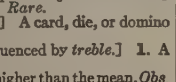
Quatrefoils.

a *Arch.* An ornamental foliation having four lobes, or foils.
b *Her.* A conventional representation of a flower with four leaves. — **quat're·foiled'** (-foild'), *adj.*

quat're·fo'li·at'ed (kăt'ĕr·fō'lĭ·āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Quatrefoiled.

qua'tre point (kā'tĕr; kȧ'tr'). [F. *quatre* four.] *Backgammon.* The fourth point from the outer edge on each home table.

qua'tre pre·miers' (kȧ'tr' prē·myā'), [F., first four.] *Roulette.* A bet en carré on 0, 1, 2, 3.

quat'ri·ble (kăt'rĭ·b'l), *n.* [OF. *quadruble, quadruple.* See QUADRUPLE; cf. TREBLE.] *Medieval Music.* Descant in fourths.

qua'trin (kwā'trĭn), *n.* [OF.] A small coin; a quattrino. *Now Rare.*

quat'tie (kwŏt'ĭ), *n.* Also **quat'ty.** [Cf. QUARTER.] In Jamaica, the silver coin of 1½ pence (struck 1834–62).

quat·tri'no (kwăt·trē'nō), *n.; pl.* -TRINI (-nē). [It.] An obsolete minor coin of several of the Italian states, equivalent to ¼ grosso.

‖**quat'tro·cen'to** (kwăt'trō·chĕn'tō), *n. & adj.* [It., four hundred, used for the dates beginning with fourteen hundred.] The 15th century, when applied to Italian art or literature; as, the sculpture of the *quattrocento; quattrocento* style. Cf. CINQUECENTO, TRECENTO. — **quat'tro·cen'tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.* — **quat'tro·cen'tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

quat'u·or (kwăt'ū·ôr; *F.* kwȧ'twôr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *quattuor, quatuor,* four. See QUARTET; cf. QUARANTINE.] *Music.* = QUARTET, 3.

qua'tu·or'vi·rate (kwā'tōō·ôr'vĭ·rāt), *n.* [L. *quatuorviratus.*] An association of four men.

qua'ver (kwā'vĕr), *v.;* QUA'VERED (-vĕrd); QUA'VER·ING. [Freq. fr. *quave,* ME. *cwavien;* akin to D. *kwabbig* flabby, *kwab* lobe, dewlap, flabby fat, eelpout, Sw. dial. *kvabba* to quiver (of fat, jelly, bog), G. *quabbeln,* MLG. *quabbe* bog, OSlav. *žaba* toad. Cf. QUAB, QUIVER to shake, SQUAB.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To tremble; vibrate; shake.

Sir I. Newton.

2. **a** To utter sound in tremulous, uncertain tones. **b** *Music.* To trill with the voice or on an instrument.
3. To flourish or brandish; to wave the hands. *Dial.*
——, *Transitive:* To utter with quavers; esp., to sing with trills or quavers.
Syn. — See QUIVER.

qua'ver (kwā'vĕr), *n.* **1.** A tremulous uncertainty of tone, esp. in the voice, due to emotion, old age, etc.
2. *Music.* An eighth note. See 1st NOTE, **14 a.**

qua'ver·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who quavers.

qua'ver·ing (-ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of QUAVER. Hence: *adj.* That quavers. — **qua'ver·ing·ly,** *adv.*

She felt a *quavering* ache in her throat. *Dorothy Canfield Fisher.*

qua'ver·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* Characterized by quavers.

qua'ver·y (-ĭ), *adj.* Quavering; trembling; unsteady.

qua'ver·y·ma'ver·y (-mā'vĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [See QUAVER.] Hesitating; uncertain. *Dial. Eng.*

quaw (kwā), *n.* [Cf. QUAGMIRE.] A quagmire. *Scot. & Ir.*

quawk (kwȯk; kwăk), *n. & v.* **1.** Caw; screech. *Dial.*
2. A night heron. *U. S.*

quay (kē), *n.* Also **key.** [ME. *key,* fr. OF. *kai, cay* (F. *quai*), of Celt. origin; cf. W. *cae* hedge, enclosure, Bret. *kae* hedge, wall, embankment, quay. See HAW hedge.] A stretch of paved and strengthened bank or a solid artificial landing place, usually of stone, made toward the sea, or at the side of a harbor, river, or other navigable water, for convenience in loading and unloading vessels.

quay (kē; *see the noun*), *v. t.;* QUAYED (kēd); QUAY'ING. To furnish with a quay or quays.

quay, *v. t.* [Perh. for *quail.*] To subdue; quell. *Obs.*

quay'age (kē'ĭj; *see* QUAY, *n.*), *n.* [F.] **1.** Charge for use of a quay; quay dues; wharfage.
2. Room on or for quays; also, quays collectively.

quay punt (kē). A straight-stemmed, square-sterned, fore-and-aft-rigged, mainmast and mizzenmast boat, used originally as a working boat about Falmouth, Eng., now largely as a yacht. *Local.*

quay'side' (kē'sīd'; *see* QUAY, *n.*), *n.* Land bordering on, or adjacent to, a quay or quays; the neighborhood of the quays. — **quay'sid'er** (-sīd'ĕr), *n.*

queach (wēch), *n.* A thicket. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

queach'y (-ĭ), *adj.;* QUEACH'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); QUEACH'I·EST.
1. Boggy; marshy. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. Of the nature of a queach; bushy. *Obs.*

queak (kwēk), *v. i.* [Imitative. Cf. SQUEAK.] To cry or squeak, as small animals, mice, some birds, etc. *Dial.*

queal (kwēl), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. QUAIL, *v.*] To quail. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

quean (kwēn), *n.* [AS. *cwene;* akin to OS. *quena,* OHG. *quena,* ON. *kona,* Goth. *qinô,* AS. *cwēn,* OIr. *ben,* Gr. *gynē* woman, wife, OSlav. *žena,* Skr. *jani.* Cf. QUEEN, BANSHEE, GYNECOLOGY.] **1.** A woman of bad behavior; a jade; a wench; a slut; specif., a harlot.
2. A woman; esp., a young or unmarried woman; a girl. *Now Scot. & N. of Eng.*
3. A girl; female child; — as a term of endearment. *Dial.*

quean, *v. i.* To go about with queans.

quean'-cat', *n.* A female cat. *Dial.*

quean'ish (kwēn'ĭsh), *adj.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a quean; queanlike.

quea'som (*dial.* kwē'zŭm), *v. t. & i.* To smother; choke. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

quea'sy (kwē'zĭ), *adj.;* QUEA'SI·ER (-zĭ·ĕr); QUEA'SI·EST. [Origin uncert.; cf. OF. *coissier* to hurt, or ON. *kveisa* whitlow, boil, Nor. *kveis* sickness after a debauch.] **1.** Unsettled; uncertain; troubled. *Obs.*
2. Presenting difficulties; ticklish; delicate; hazardous.
3. a *Rare.* Causing, or marked by, sickness; unhealthy; as, a *queasy* season of the year. **b** *Rare.* Causing nausea; nauseating; — applied esp. to food or drink. *Now Rare.* **c** *Obs.* Unsuitable for cultivation; swampy; — said of land.
4. Tending to be sick at the stomach; nauseated; qualmish.
5. Characteristic of the feeling of sickness or nausea; ill at ease; uncomfortable.
6. Fastidious; squeamish; delicate; easily disturbed.

Some seek, when *queasy* conscience has its qualms. *Cowper.*

— **quea'si·ly,** *adv.* — **quea'si·ness,** *n.*

Que·bec' Act (kwē·bĕk'). [From *Quebec,* Canada.] *Can. Hist.* An act of Parliament, 1774, which organized the territory conquered from France in 1763 and gave to French Canadians the right to exercise their religion, customs, and laws.

Quebec deal. See 4th DEAL, **1 b.**

Quebec oak. [From *Quebec* Prov., Canada.] The white oak (*Quercus alba*) of North America. *Eng.*

Quebec pine. The red pine (*Pinus resinosa*) of North America; — so called in England.

Quebec standard *or* **standard hundred.** See STANDARD HUNDRED.

Quebec standard deal. See 4th DEAL, **1 b.**

que·brach'i·tol (kwē·brăk'ĭ·tōl; -tŏl), **que·brach'ite** (-ĭt), *n.* [*quebracho* + *-ite* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* A sweet crystalline compound, $C_7H_{14}O_6$, occurring in quebracho bark, in the latex of Hevea rubber, etc. It is the monomethyl ether of *l*-inositol.

que·bra'cho (kā·brä'chō), *n.* [Sp., also *quiebrahacha,* lit., break-ax, from its hard wood.] **1.** Any of several tropical American trees or their very hard wood; specif.: a The tree *Aspidosperma quebracho,* of Chile and Argentina, the ***quebracho blanco*** or ***white quebracho,*** whose bark, known as ***quebracho bark,*** is used as a tonic and antispasmodic, and as a respiratory stimulant in chronic bronchitis and pneumonia. It contains three crystalline alkaloids, which act on the respiration; *aspidospermine,* $C_{22}H_{30}N_2O_2$; **que·bra'cha·mine** (-chä·mēn; -mĭn), $C_{19}H_{26}N_2$; and **que·bra'chine** (-chēn; -chĭn), $C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_2$ (probably identical with yohimbine). **b** A tree (*Quebrachia lorentzii*) family Anarcardiaceae, of Argentina, known as ***quebracho colorado*** or ***red quebracho*** from its brightred bark, which is rich in tannin and is used for dyeing. **c** The South American tree *Iodina rhombifolia* (family Santalaceae), distinguished as ***quebracho flojo,*** whose bark is similarly used. **d** Any of several Central American and Mexican trees with wood resembling the above; as: (1) *Lysiloma divaricata,* used for tanning. (2) *Caesalpinia platyloba.* (3) *Pithecolobium arboreum,* etc.
2. The wood or bark of any of these trees.

‖**que·bra'da** (kā·brä'thä; 112), *n.* [Sp.] Ravine; gorge; gap; fissure; also, *Local,* a brook.

que'bra·dil'la (kā'brä·dē'yä; 170), *n.* [Am. Sp.] A brooklet. *Puerto Rico.*

queb'rith (kwĕb'rĭth), *n.* [OF. *quebrit, quibrith,* Ar. *kibrit.*] *Alchemy.* Sulphur. *Obs.*

Quech'ua (kĕch'wä), *n.* [From native name; cf. Sp. *Quichua, Quechua.*] **a** An Indian of a tribe formerly dwelling between the Apurimac and Pampas rivers in central Peru, now farther south on the headwaters of the Apurimac and Pachachaca. Probably originally of Aymaran stock, they spoke a Quechuan dialect at the time of the Spanish conquest. **b** Any Quechuan Indian, especially an Indian of the group of civilized tribes which constituted the dominant element in the Inca Empire. The Quechuas developed one of the highest civilizations of native America, derived largely from the Aymaras, Nascans, Yuncas, and other pre-Incan peoples of advanced culture, whose arts and sciences they inherited. Their own contributions were chiefly in architecture, engineering, military science, law, government, and social and economic organization. The communism and uniformity of the Inca regime, and the introduction of European civilization have largely obliterated the former tribal divisions. Physically, they are characterized by short stature and small cranial capacity. See AYMARA; INCA, *n.;* NASCAN; YUNCA. **c** The language of the Quechuas; — called also *Incan* and *Runa-simi.* It was the vehicle of Quechuan culture, the official language of the Inca Empire, and the language of evangelization of the Spanish missionaries in western South America, and it has gained territory from Aymara and other languages, some of which it has superseded. It is the language of several million people in the former Inca territory, where it is spoken in various tribal and provincial dialects, of which the most important are the Quiteño of Ecuador and the Cuzceño of southern Peru. See AYMARA; CALCHAQUIAN; INCA, *n.*

Quech'uan (-wăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating one of the important linguistic families of South American Indians. See QUECHUA.

Quech'uan, *n.* The language of the Quechuas (see QUECHUA, *n.,* c); also, a Quechua.

qued (kwĕd), **quede** (kwēd), *adj.* [ME. *qued,* n. & adj.; evil; cf. AS. *cwēad* dung.] Evil; bad. — **qued'ly,** *adv.* — **qued'ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*

qued, quede, *n.* Evil; also, an evil person; specif., the Devil. *Obs.*

queech'y (kwēch'ĭ), *adj.* Sickly; feeble; small. *Dial. Eng.*

queen (kwēn), *n.* [ME. *quen, quene,* queen, fr. AS. *cwēn* wife, queen, woman; akin to OS. *quān* wife, woman, ON. *kvān* wife, queen, Goth. *qens.* See QUEAN.] **1.** A wife of a king.
2. A woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom; a female monarch; as, Mary, *queen* of Scots; *Queen* Anne. See PRECEDENCE; also *Forms of Address,* in Appendix.
3. a A woman eminent in rank, power, or attractions; the highest of her kind; as, a *queen* in society. **b** A goddess or thing personified as female having supremacy in a (specified) realm; as, Venus, *queen* of love; Paris, *queen* of cities. "Albion, *queen* of isles." *Cowper.* **c** *Slang, U. S.* A strikingly attractive girl or woman.
4. The fertile, or fully developed, female of social bees, ants, and termites, whose functions in the colony is to lay eggs; — distinguished from the workers, soldiers, or other forms of females which are members of the colony. See HONEYBEE, ANT.
5. A female cat, specif. one of a fancy breed.
6. *Cards.* A playing card picturing a queen.
7. *Chess.* **a** The most powerful piece, moving as either a rook or a bishop in any given move. See 1st CHESS, **1.** **b** Queening. Abbr. *Q* (no period).

queen (kwēn), *v.*; QUEENED (kwēnd); QUEEN'ING. *Transitive*: **1.** To make a queen of; as, to *queen* a woman.
2. To govern or control as a queen.
3. To provide a queen for; as, to *queen* a hive of bees.
4. To pay flirtatious addresses to. *Slang, U. S.*
5. *Chess.* To make a queen (or other piece, at the player's discretion) of (a pawn) by moving it to the eighth row.
—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To act as, or wield the power of, a queen; — chiefly with *it*, often followed by *over*.
2. To pay flirtatious addresses. *Slang, U. S.*
3. *Chess.* To become a queen.
queen (kwēn). Var. of QUEAN. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
queen. Var. of QUIN.
Queen Anne green. Tea green.
Queen Anne's Bounty (ăns). *Eng. Hist.* A trust fund (now considerably augmented by parliamentary grants and private gifts) founded, with the revenue of the annates or first fruits, by Queen Anne by her royal charter confirmed by 2 & 3 Anne (1703–04) c. 11 for the augmentation of poor clerical livings. The income is now chiefly used for repair work and for mortgage loans on benefices.
Queen Anne's lace *or* **laces.** The wild carrot, in allusion to the delicate white flowers in the flat-topped umbel.
Queen Anne's pocket melon. The dudaim melon.
Queen Anne style. **a** *Arch.* A style of English building prevalent early in the 18th century, characterized by modified classic ornament, and generally unpretentious design; by the use of red brickwork, in which even relief ornament is carved; and by general fitness for domestic architecture. The name was also given, after 1875, in England and the United States, to designs, as in wood-built cottages, of which many had little 18th-century character. **b** *Furniture.* A style prevalent in England under Dutch influence, about 1690–1750. It is marked by the increased use of upholstery and marquetry, the vogue of Oriental goods, and the greater attention to comfort, as in shapes of chair backs, the introduction of the bureau bookcase, separate mirrors, etc., and the general use of walnut. A feature is the cabriole.
Queen Anne's War. That part (1702–13) of the War of the Spanish Succession fought in America. During it the French and Indians several times raided New England, and Port Royal (Annapolis) in Acadia was captured by Colonial and British troops.
queen bee. **1.** The fertile or fully developed female of the social bees, esp. of the honeybee. See QUEEN, *n.*, **4.**
2. A woman who dominates or leads a group, or one who leads in some social activity. *Slang.*
Queen Berenice's Hair. *Astron.* The constellation Coma Berenices.
queen blue. A color, blue in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance; — called also *queen's blue.* Cf. COLOR.
queen bolt. *Arch.* A rod serving as a queen post in a roof truss.
queen butterfly. A large brown white-spotted butterfly (*Anosia*, syn. *Danaus, berenice*) of the warmer parts of America. It is closely related to the monarch butterfly.
queen cactus. An ornamental Mexican cactus (*Epiphyllum stenopetalum*) having long crenately margined flat joints and large reddish-white, night-blooming flowers.
queen cage. *Beekeeping.* A small cage to hold a queen bee, as for shipment.
queen'cake' (kwēn'kāk'), *n.* A small sweet currant cake.
queen cat. See QUEEN, *n.*, **5.**
queen cattleya. See CATTLEYA, **1 a.**
queen cell. One of the large, irregular, thick-walled special cells in which the larvae of the female, or queen, bees are reared. In the hive a number of such cells are usually found attached to the bottom of a comb.

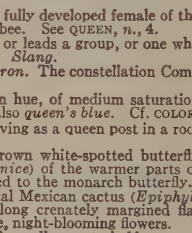

Portion of Honeycomb (½) showing *a* Worker Cells; *b* Queen Cells. (½)

Queen City, *or* **Queen of the West.** Cincinnati, once a commercial metropolis of the West.
Queen City of the Lakes. Buffalo, New York; — so called from its situation and its commercial importance.
queen closer. *Building.* A closer less than half a brick.
queen conch. Any of several large tropical conchs of the genera *Cassis* and *Strombus*, esp. *C. cameo*, whose shell (*queen shell*) is much used for making cameos.

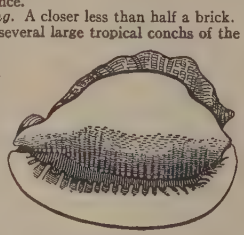
Queen Conch (*Cassis cameo*). (⅙)

queen consort. The wife of a reigning king. *Blackstone.*
queen'craft' (kwēn'-krăft'; 83), *n.* Craft or skill in policy on the part of a queen; also, the art or business of being a queen.
queen'cup' (kwēn'-kŭp'), *n.* A perennial herb (*Clintonia uniflora*) of the Rocky Mountain region, sometimes cultivated for its white flowers.
Queen Day. Lady Day, March 25.
Queen Dick. Richard Cromwell, the ineffectual Lord Protector of England (1658–59). — **to happen in the reign of Queen Dick.** Never to happen at all.
queen dowager. The widow of a king.
Queen Eleanor's Cross. = ELEANOR CROSS.
queen excluder. *Beekeeping.* A device, usually of perforated metal, used to shut off the queen bee from certain parts of the hive, but to permit the workers to pass.
queen fern. The royal fern.
queen'fish' (kwēn'fĭsh'), *n.*; *pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* A California food fish (*Seriphus politus*) of the family Sciaenidae. The back is bluish, the sides and belly silvery.
queen fritter. A fritter of chou paste fried in deep fat.
queen gold. In medieval England, a revenue of the queen consisting of an additional tenth received from everyone who paid a fine to the king.
queen'ing (kwēn'ĭng), *n.* *Beekeeping.* The act of introducing a queen bee into a colony or hive.
queen'ing, *n.* Any of several kinds of apples; as, summer *queening*; scarlet *queening*; and early *queening*. *Eng.*
Queen'ist (-ĭst), *n.* A supporter or adherent of Mary, queen of Scots. *Obs.*
queen'ite (kwēn'ĭt), *n.* [*queen* + *-ite.*] One who supports or upholds a queen, as [*cap.*] an adherent of Queen Caroline of England (1796–1821), or of Queen Isabella II of Spain against the Carlists.
queen leg. See 2d DERRICK, **3 b.**
queen'let (kwēn'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A petty queen.
queen'like' (-līk'), *adj.* Queenly.
queen lily. Any plant of the genus *Phaedranassa*; also, its large green or red flower.
queen'ly (kwēn'lĭ), *adj.* [Cf. AS. *cwēnlic* feminine.] Like, becoming, or suitable to, a queen. — **queen'li·ness** (-lĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* — **queen'ly,** *adv.*
Queen Mab (măb). **1.** A fairy queen, the midwife that delivers men of their dreams, of whom Shakespeare has given a famous description in *Romeo and Juliet* (Act I, Sc. iv).
2. A philosophical poem, written by Shelley at the age of eighteen (1810) and published (1821) without his sanction.
Queen Mary's cushion. See CUSHION, *n.*, **2.**
queen mother. A queen dowager who is mother of the reigning king or queen. See PRECEDENCE.
queen note. A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*
Queen of Hearts. Elizabeth (1596–1662), the unfortunate queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I of England; — so called because of her engaging manner.
Queen of Heaven. **a** Title of any of several goddesses of ancient religions or mythologies; specif., Astarte. **b** Among Roman Catholics, the Virgin Mary. **c** [*not cap.*] The moon.
Queen of Hungary's water. = HUNGARY WATER.
Queen of May, *or,* **Queen of the May.** = MAY QUEEN.
queen of night. The moon.
Queen of the Adriatic. Venice; — so called because of its situation and its control for centuries of the commerce of the East.
Queen of the An·til'les (ăn·tĭl'ēz; ăn'tēl'). Cuba.
Queen of the East. **a** Zenobia, queen of Palmyra; — a title assumed by her in 267 after the death of her husband, Odenathus. **b** Antioch, the ancient capital of Syria. **c** Sometimes, Batavia, in Java.
queen of the meadow. **a** A meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*) of Europe and Asia; also, any of several species of *Spiraea*. **b** The joe-pye weed *Eupatorium purpureum.*
queen of the night. A tropical American climbing cactus (*Selenicereus grandiflorus*), family Cactaceae, with triangular branches, often cultivated for its handsome, large, night-blooming flowers.
queen of the prairie. An American perennial herb (*Filipendula rubra*) with ample clusters of pale-pink flowers.
queen of the tides. The moon.
queen of the water. *Angling.* An artificial fly with gray speckled wings, orange silk body, brown hackle tied palmer-fashion, and gold ribbing and tag.
Queen of the West. = QUEEN CITY OF THE WEST.
queen olive. [Cf. Sp. *aceituna de la Reina* olive of the Queen.] A large, oblong olive with a small but long pit, grown in the region of Seville, Spain. It is cured when green, keeps well, and has a delicate flavor. Loosely, any olive of similar character.
queen pigeon. Any of several crowned pigeons, esp. *Goura victoria.*
queen post. One of two vertical tie posts in a roof truss, or other framed truss of similar form. See KING POST.

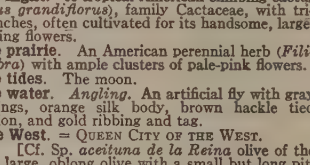

Queen-post Roof. *AB* Tie beam; *DG EF* Queen Posts; *DE* Straining Piece; *AD BE* Principal Rafters; *AC BC* Rafters; *GH FI* Struts.

queen'-post' truss. See TRUSS, *n.*, *Illust.*
queen regent. A reigning queen, either in behalf of another or in her own right.
queen regnant. A queen reigning in her own right.
queen'right' (kwēn'rīt'), *adj.* *Beekeeping.* Having a queen bee in the hive.
queen rod. = QUEEN BOLT.
queen'root' (kwēn'rōōt'; 200), *n.* A perennial herb (*Stillingia sylvatica*) of the southern United States. Its root is used as an alterative.
Queen's Advocate (kwēnz). = LORD ADVOCATE. *Scot.*
queen's arm. A musket.
queen's'-balm', *n.* The alyssum.
Queen's Bench, Queen's Bench Division. See KING'S BENCH, etc.
queens'ber'ry (kwēnz'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BERRIES (-ĭz). The cloudberry.
Queen's Birthday. See HOLIDAY, *n.*, **3.**
queen's blue. Queen blue.
queen's'-but'ton, *n.* A double-flowered form of the common buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*).
queen's color. = ROYAL COLOR.
queen's counsel. See KING'S COUNSEL.
queen's'-de·light', *n.* The queenroot.
queen's demesne. See KING'S DEMESNE.
queen's English. See KING'S ENGLISH.
queen's evidence. See KING'S EVIDENCE.
queen's'-flow'er, *n.* The bloodwood *Lagerstroemia speciosa*; also, its flower.
queen's gambit. See 1st CHESS, **1.**
queen's-gil'li·flow'er, *n.* The damewort.
Queen Scheherazade. See SCHEHERAZADE.
queen's head. A postage stamp bearing the queen's head. *Eng.*
queen shell. See QUEEN CONCH.
queen's'-herb', *n.* Tobacco.
queen's'-Ju·ly'flow'er. The damewort.
queen's keys. See KING'S KEYS.
Queens'land (kwēnz'lănd *or, esp. in phrases,* -lănd), *n.* A State in the Commonwealth of Australia.
Queensland bean. = SNUFFBOX BEAN.
Queensland beech. An Australian timber tree (*Gmelina leichardtii*) with purplish-white, tubular flowers; also, its hard heavy wood.
Queensland box. An Australian timber tree (*Tristania macrophylla*) having hard wood.
Queensland cherry. An Australian shrub or small tree (*Antidesma dallachianum*); also, its red, edible acid fruit.
Queensland ebony. Either of the Australian timber trees *Maba geminata* and *M. laurina*, with ebonylike wood.
Queensland fire tree. = QUEENSLAND TULIP **a.**
Queensland grass-cloth plant. An Australian plant (*Pipturus argenteus*) whose fiber is used in making cloth.
Queensland hemp. An herb (*Sida rhombifolia*) of wide distribution in the tropics. It yields a fine soft bast fiber superior to jute in strength. In Australia it is used as a forage plant under the names *paddy lucern* and *native lucern*; it is employed medicinally as a demulcent, being called also *jelly leaf.*
Queensland kauri. See DUNDATHU PINE.
Queensland nut. The Australian nut.
Queensland nutmeg. **a** A medium-sized Australian tree (*Myristica cimicifera*); also, its seeds, which are inferior to those of the true nutmeg. **b** = AUSTRALIAN NUTMEG.
Queensland plum. The Burdekin plum.
Queensland poplar. = NATIVE POPLAR **a.**
Queensland sandalwood. **a** An Australian timber tree (*Pholidia mitchelli*), family Myoporaceae, having a valuable hard wood. **b** = NATIVE SANDALWOOD.
Queensland sorrel. An Australian species of hibiscus (*Hibiscus heterophyllus*) whose leaves are somewhat acid.
queensland trumpeter. A marine food fish (*Pomadasis hasta*) allied to the trumpeter perch.
Queensland tulip. **a** An Australian tree (*Stenocarpus cunninghamii*), family Proteaceae, having red flowers; — called also *fire tree* or *Queensland fire tree.* **b** The waratah *Telopea speciosissima.*
Queensland tulipwood. The variegated wood of the Moreton Bay tulipwood (*Harpullia pendula*); also, the tree itself. See HARPULLIA.
Queensland walnut. The Australian walnut.
queen's'-lil'y, *n.* The torch lily.
queen's metal. An alloy somewhat resembling pewter or britannia, essentially tin with an admixture of antimony, zinc, and lead or copper.
queen snake. A harmless colubrid snake (*Natrix septemvittata*) occurring in the central, eastern, and southern United States; — called also *moon snake.*
queen's'-nee'dle·work', *n.* The meadowsweet *Spiraea latifolia* of North America.
queen's pawn game. See 1st CHESS, **1.**
queen's peace. See KING'S PEACE.
Queen's Privy Council. The privy council of the English sovereign when a queen. See PRIVY COUNCIL.
queen's proctor. See KING'S PROCTOR.
Queen's Remembrancer. **1.** See REMEMBRANCER, **1.**
2. An officer having the administration of the queen consort's affairs. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
queen's scholar. See KING'S SCHOLAR.
queen's shilling. See KING'S SHILLING.
queen stitch. A kind of embroidery stitch, characteristically a square within a square.
queen's ware. Glazed English earthenware of a cream color; cream-colored Wedgwood ware.
Queens'wood' (kwēnz'wŏŏd'), *n.* The Australian walnut.
queen's yellow. **a** The color citron yellow. **b** = TURPETH, **2.**
queen truss. *Arch.* A truss framed with queen posts. See TRUSS, *n.*, *Illust.*
queen'weed' (kwēn'wēd'), *n.* The wild parsnip.
queen'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** Davidson's plum; also, the wood of that tree. **b** An Australian timber tree (*Daviesia arborea*); also its hard pink-streaked wood.
queer (kwēr), *adj.*; QUEER'ER (-ēr); QUEER'EST. [Perh. fr. G. *quer* cross, oblique, athwart (cf. *querkopf* a queer fellow). See THWART, *adj.*] **1.** At variance with what is usual or normal in character, appearance, or action; differing in some odd way from what is ordinary; odd; singular; strange; peculiar; as, a *queer* story, act, look.
2. **a** *Slang.* Spurious; sham; counterfeit. **b** *Colloq.* Suspicious; questionable; as, a *queer* transaction.

Our friend moves in very *queer* company. *Masefield.*

c *Colloq.* Eccentric; mildly insane; — chiefly in the phrase *queer in the head.*
3. Not quite well; qualmish; faint.
4. *Slang.* **a** *Eng.* Intoxicated; very drunk. **b** Dishonest; given to fraudulent practices.
5. Comic; amusingly odd; humorous. *Scot.*
Syn. — See STRANGE. **Ant.** — See REGULAR, USUAL.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

queer-eyed	queer-legged	queer-shaped
queer-faced	queer-looking	queer-spirited
queer-headed	queer-made	queer-tempered

queer (kwēr), *v. t.* [From QUEER, *adj.*] **1.** To puzzle. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
2. To ridicule; banter; rally. *Slang.*
3. To spoil the effect or success of as by ridicule; to spoil; hence, to disconcert; also, to interfere with (one's) plans; to put (one) in a bad position; also, reflexively, to get (oneself) into an embarrassing or disadvantageous situation; as, he *queered* himself with the professor.

So that's the way you *queer* me, you young villain. *Sheila Kaye-Smith.*

queer one's pitch. To spoil one's plans or arrangements. Cf. 4th PITCH, **3.**
queer (kwēr), *n.* **1.** Anything odd or questionable. *Rare.*
2. Counterfeit money. *Slang.*
queer, *adv.* Queerly; esp., with bad temper; unpleasantly. *Dial.*
queer and. Very; as, *queer and* angry. *Ir.*
queer as Dick's hatband. See DICK'S HATBAND.
queer cuffin. A rude fellow; a churl; specif., *Old Cant*, a justice of the peace. *Dial. Eng.*
queer'er (kwēr'ĕr), *n.* One who queers.
queer fish. An odd or eccentric person.
queer'i·ty (kwēr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Queerness. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
queer'some (-sŭm), *adj.* Strange; odd; abnormal. *Dial. U. S.*
Queer Street. An imaginary street or place of abode for queer people, esp. for people who have become, or are likely to become, entangled in difficulties of any kind.

The more it looks like *Queer Street*, the less I ask. *Stevenson.*

queer'y (kwēr'ĭ), *adj.* Queerish.
queest (kwĕst), *n.* [Cf. CUSHAT.] Ringdove.
quest'ing (kwĕs'tĭng), *n.* [D. *kwessting*, fr. *kwessten* to make love.] Bundling. See BUNDLE, *v. i.*, **2.**
queet (kwēt), *n.* [Var. of CUIT, COOT.] Ankle. *Scot.*
queet (kwēt), *n.* [Var. of COOT.] The coot. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
queeve (kwēv), *n.* A twist, or turn; as, a *queeve* in a road. — *v. t.* To bend; twist. *Both Eng. (Sussex) Dial.*
queez'-mad'am (kwēz'măd'ăm), *n.* [F. *cuisse-madam.*] A jargonelle pear. *Dial.*
queg'a- (kwĕg'ă-). *Elec.* A combining form indicating one thousand million million (10^{15}, or one quadrillion); — used like *mega-*.

---

queend. Queened. *Ref. Sp.*
queen'dom, *n.* See -DOM.
queen'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
queen'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
Queens'ber'ry rules. = MARQUIS OF QUEENSBERRY RULES.
queen'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
queen's'-root', *n.* = QUEENROOT.
queer. † CHOIR, QUERE, QUIRE.
queer'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
queer'ish·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
queer'ly, *adv.* of QUEER.
queern. † QUERN.
queer'ness, *n.* See -NESS. [*Scot.*]
queg h (kwăx). Var. of QUAICH.
quei (gwā), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *kuei*[1], prop., a jade symbol of office.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
queich. Scot. var. of QUAICH.
queine. † QUEAN, QUEEN.
queint. † QUENT. [*Dial.*
queint. Var. of QUAINT. *Now*
queint. Obs. past tense & past part. of QUENCH.

quein'tise (kwān'tĭs), *n.* [Var. of QUAINTISE.] Quaintness. *Archaic.*

quelch (kwĕlch; kwĕlsh), *v. i.* [Cf. SQUELCH.] To make a suckling or gulping sound; to squelch. *Chiefly Dial.*

Que'le-a (kwē'lē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. of African origin, but not identified.] *Zool.* **a** A genus of African birds. **b** [*not cap.*] A bird of the genus; esp., *Q. quelea*, a red-billed species, kept as a cage bird.

quell (kwĕl), *v.;* QUELLED (kwĕld); QUELL'ING. [ME. *quellen* to kill, fr. AS. *cwellan*, caus. to *cwelan* to die; akin to OS. *quellian*, D. *kwellen* to torment, OHG. *quellen*, G. *quälen*, ON. *kvelja*, and AS. *cwalu* slaughter, death. Cf. KILL, 1st QUALM.] *Transitive:* **1.** To kill; also, to dash or beat out or down. *Obs.*

The ducks cried as [if] men would them *quelle.* *Chaucer.*

2. To overpower; subdue; put down; suppress; destroy.

The nation obeyed the call, rallied round the sovereign, and enabled him to *quell* the disaffected minority. *Macaulay.*

3. To quiet; allay; pacify; as, to *quell* grief.

Much did his words the gentle lady *quell.* *Spenser.*

—, *Intransitive:* = 1st QUAIL, *v. i.* *Obs.*

Syn. — Crush, reduce, repress, quash, soothe, calm.

Ant. — Foster; rouse, agitate, foment.

quell (kwĕl), *n.* **1.** Killing; esp., wholesale slaughter. *Obs.* **2.** Power of quelling, or subduing. *Rare.*

quell, *v. i.* [From or akin to G. *quellen.*] To well, or flow out. *Rare.*

quell (kwĕl), *n.* [G. *quelle.*] A spring; fountain. *Rare.*

quell'er (kwĕl'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *cwellere* killer.] One who quells.

que·ma'do (kĕ·mä'dō; 112), *n.* [Sp., past part. of *quemar* to burn.] A burned district. *Texas.*

queme (kwēm), *adj.* [AS. *gecwēme;* akin to G. *bequem*, and to E. COME.] Pleasant; agreeable; as: **a** Comely; also, tidy; neat. **b** Suitable; fitting; also, handy. **c** Snug; quiet. — **queme'ly** (kwēm'lĭ), *adv. Both Obs. exc. Dial.*

queme, *v. i. & i.* [AS. *cwēman.* See QUEME, *adj.*] To please; suit; fit; satisfy. *Obs.*

Quem quaer'i·tis (kwĕm kwĕr'ĭ·tĭs). [L., whom do you seek.] An Easter Introit trope, derived from the account of the visit to Christ's tomb by the women, and, acted (10th century) by ecclesiastics. In its dramatized form it is the earliest known liturgical drama. As a drama, it was later greatly amplified by the insertion of proses and hymns.

quench (kwĕnch; 105), *v.;* QUENCHED (kwĕncht); QUENCH'ING. [ME. *quenchen,* fr. AS. *cwencan* in *ācwencan,* causative to *cwincan, ācwincan,* to decrease, disappear; akin to OFris. *kwinka* to be extinguished.] *Transitive:* **1.** To extinguish; overwhelm; make an end of; — said orig. of flame and fire; as, to *quench* a fire; to *quench* a light. Hence, of emotions, sensations, etc., to subdue; suppress; extinguish; as, to *quench* hate, love, desires, etc.

Many waters cannot *quench* love. *Song of Solomon* viii. 7.

2. To destroy; overwhelm; crush. *Now Rare.*

As fancying that her glory would be great
According to his greatness whom she *quench'd.* *Tennyson.*

3. To extinguish by satisfying, as thirst; to slake.

4. To extinguish the flame or fire of; as, to *quench* a candle.

5. To cool suddenly, as heated steel, by immersion, usually in water or oil.

6. To slake (lime). *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

—, *Intransitive:* To become extinguished; to go out; — said of fire or something burning; hence, of passions, sensations, etc., or of persons experiencing such, to subside; to become calm or cool. *Shak.*

Syn. — Still, stifle, damp; allay, cool, check.

Ant. — Fire, kindle, inflame.

quench, *n.* Act of quenching, or state of being quenched. *Rare.*

quenched gap (kwĕncht). *Radio.* A kind of spark gap, used in radio transmitting apparatus, so designed as to extinguish the spark quickly after it starts, and thus to open the primary, or spark, circuit, leaving the secondary circuit free to produce free alternating current.

quench'er (kwĕn'chẽr), *n.* One who or that which quenches; specif.: **a** A waterman. **b** *Slang.* A cool satisfying drink.

quench hook. A plumber's tool consisting of a thin bar of iron bent into a hook at one end and a handle at the other.

quench'ing bath (kwĕn'chĭng). *Metal.* Water, oil, or other liquid in which heated metal is plunged to harden it. See TEMPER, *v. t.*, 13.

quench'less (kwĕnch'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Unquenchable. — **quench'less·ly,** *adv.* — **quench'less·ness,** *n.*

que·nelle' (kē·nĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. G. *knödel,* dim.; akin to E. KNOT.] *Cookery.* A forcemeat ball, usually of chicken or veal.

que·nouille' train'ing (kē·nōō'y'). [F. *quenouille* distaff, fr. LL. *conucula,* fr. L. *colus.*] *Hort.* A method of training trees or shrubs in the shape of a cone or distaff by tying down the branches.

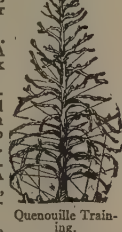

Quenouille Training.

quen'sel·ite (kwĕn'sĕl·ĭt), *n.* [After P. D. *Quensel,* Sw. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A basic lead manganate occurring in black monoclinic crystals.

Quen'tin Dur'ward (kwĕn'tĭn dûr'wẽrd). The title and hero of a novel (1823) by Scott. He is a young Scottish archer serving Louis XI of France, who is one of the chief characters in the book.

quer·cet'a·ge'tin (kwẽr·sĕt'ȧ·jē'tĭn), *n.* [*quercetin* + *Tagetes* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A pale-yellow crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{10}O_8$, the coloring matter of the marigolds (genus *Tagetes*).

quer'ce·tin (kwûr'sē·tĭn), *n.* [See QUERCITRON.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline dye, $C_{15}H_{10}O_7$, formed by the hydrolysis of quercitrin, rutin, etc. It also occurs in apple-tree bark, horse-chestnut flowers, heather, etc. — **quer·cet'ic** (kwẽr·sĕt'ĭk; -sē'tĭk), *adj.*

quer·ce'tum (kwẽr·sē'tŭm), *n.* [L.] A plantation of oak trees.

querci-. A combining form from Latin *quercus,* meaning *an oak,* as in **quer·civ'o·rous.**

quer'cic (kwûr'sĭk), *or* **quer·cin'ic** (kwẽr·sĭn'ĭk), **ac'id.** [L. *quercus* an oak.] *Chem.* A yellowish-brown tannin, $C_{18}H_{12}O_8$, obtained from oak wood.

Quer·ci·flo'rae (kwûr'sĭ·flō'rē), *n. pl.* [NL. See QUERCI-; FLORA.] The Fagaceae.

quer'ci·mer'i·trin (kwûr'sĭ·mĕr'ĭ·trĭn), *n.* [From *querci-merinic* acid, fr. *quercetin* + Gr. *meros* part.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline glucoside, $C_{21}H_{20}O_{12}$, occurring in cotton flowers and leaves, sunflowers, etc.

quer'cin (kwûr'sĭn), *n.* [L. *quercus* oak + *-in.*] *Chem.* **a** A crystalline substance obtained from oak bark. **b** = QUERCIC ACID.

quer'cine (-sĭn; -sīn), *adj.* [LL. *quercinus,* fr. *quercus* oak.] Pertaining to or designating the oak.

quer'ci·tan'nin (kwûr'sĭ·tăn'ĭn), *n., or* **quer'ci·tan'nic ac'id** (-ĭk). [L. *quercus* an oak + E. *tannin.*] *Chem.* The tannin, $C_{17}H_{16}O_9$, of oak bark, isolated as a reddish-white powder.

quer'ci·tol (kwûr'sĭ·tōl; -tŏl), **quer'cite** (-sīt), *n.* *Chem.* A sweet crystalline compound, $C_6H_7(OH)_5$, found in acorns and elsewhere. It is a pentahydric cyclic alcohol.

quer'cit·rin (-sĭt·rĭn), *n.* [See QUERCITRON.] *Chem.* A bitter, yellow, crystalline glucoside, $C_{21}H_{20}O_{11}$, the coloring matter of quercitron bark.

quer'cit·ron (kwûr'sĭt·rŭn), *n.* [For *querci-citron.* See QUERCUS; CITRON.] **1.** The black oak *Quercus velutina;* also, its bark, used in tanning and dyeing.

2. A yellow dyestuff consisting of the ground or rasped inner bark. See QUERCITRIN.

3. The color lemon yellow.

quercitron lake. The color yellow ocher.

quercitron oak. = QUERCITRON, 1.

Quer'cus (kwûr'kŭs), *n.* [L., an oak. See FIR.] *Bot.* An important genus of hardwood, often evergreen, trees and shrubs, the oaks, widely distributed over the Northern Hemisphere, but most abundant in temperate climates. They have drooping staminate catkins and a solitary pistillate flower in each involucre, becoming in fruit the characteristic structure known as an *acorn.* The leaves vary from narrowly linear to broadly elliptical, with many different types of lobation; in texture they may be thin or coriaceous. *Quercus* includes about 200 species, many of them valuable timber trees. See OAK, 1; WHITE OAK; CORK OAK; LIVE OAK; LITHOCARPUS.

Que·re'cho (kā·rā'chō), *n.* An Indian of the eastern or buffalo hunting group of Apache tribes, formerly ranging especially in central and western Texas. The principal tribes were the Faraon, Jicarilla, Lipan, Llanero, and Mescalero. See APACHE.

‖**que·re'la** (kwē·rē'lȧ), *n.;* *pl.* -LAE (-lē). [L.] *Civil Law.* An action in a court of justice; also, the bill of complaint therein.

quer'ele, *n.* [See 2d QUARREL.] *Law.* An action or complaint in a court. *Obs.*

Que'ren·di', Que'ren·dy' (kā'rĕn·dē'), *n.* An Indian of a pampean tribe formerly occupying the right bank of the Plata and Paraná rivers, between Buenos Aires and Santa Fé. They strongly resisted the early Spanish colonists. Of uncertain linguistic affiliations, they have been variously classified as Araucanian, Guaycuruan, and Puelchean. They are probably extinct as a tribe, but some authorities maintain that the modern Puelches are descended from them. See PUELCHE, PUELCHEAN. Cf. ARAUCANIAN, GUAYCURUAN.

que'rent (kwē'rĕnt), *n.* [L. *quaerens,* pres. part. of *quaerere* to inquire.] An inquirer. *Rare.* Specif., *Astrol.,* one who consults an astrologer.

que'rent, *n.* [L. *querens,* pres. part.] *Law.* A complainant; a plaintiff. *Obs.* — *adj.* Complaining. *Rare.*

‖**que·ri'do** (kā·rē'thō; 112), *adj. & n. masc.;* *pl.* -RIDOS (*Sp.* -thōs); ‖**que·ri'da** (-thä), *fem.;* *pl.* -RIDAS (*Sp.* -thäs). [Sp.] Dear; darling. *Sp. Amer. & Phil. I.*

que'ri·er (kwē'rĭ·ẽr), *n.* One who queries.

quer'i·man' (kwẽr'ĭ·mănʹ), *n.;* *pl.* -MANS (-mănzʹ), -MAN. See PLURAL, *Note.* [Creole of Surinam *kweriman,* of Cariban origin; cf. Galibi *kweriman,* Akawai *kwerima;* prob. ult. fr. Tupi *curemá.*] Any of several small West Indian mullets, esp. the white mullet (*Mugil curema*) and *M. brasiliensis.*

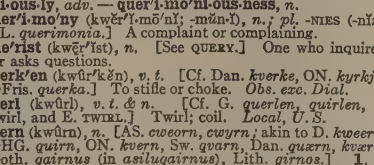

Queriman (*Mugil brasiliensis*).

quer'i·mo'ni·ous (kwẽr'ĭ·mō'nĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *querimonia* a complaint, fr. *queri* to complain. See QUERULOUS.] Complaining; querulous; apt to complain. — **quer'i·mo'ni·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **quer'i·mo'ni·ous·ness,** *n.*

quer'i·mo'ny (kwẽr'ĭ·mō'nĭ; -mŭn·ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *querimonia.*] A complaint or complaining.

que'rist (kwē'rĭst), *n.* [See QUERY.] One who inquires, or asks questions.

querk'en (kwûr'kĕn), *v. t.* [Cf. Dan. *kverke,* ON. *kyrkja,* OFris. *querka.*] To stifle or choke. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

querl (kwûrl), *v. t. & n.* [Cf. G. *querlen, quirlen,* to twirl, and E. TWIRL.] Twirl; coil. *Local, U. S.*

quern (kwûrn), *n.* [AS. *cweorn, cwyrn;* akin to D. *kweern,* OHG. *quirn,* ON. *kvern,* Sw. *qvarn,* Dan. *quærn, kværn,* Goth. *gairnus* (in *asiluqairnus*), Lith. *girnos.*] **1.** A primitive mill for grinding grain, consisting of two circular stones, the upper one being turned by hand.

2. A small hand mill for grinding spices.

quer'nal (kwûr'nȧl; -nĭ), *adj.* [L. *quernus* oaken, fr. *quercus* oak.] Composed of oak leaves; as, a *quernal* crown. *Obs.*

Quer·na'les (kwẽr·nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *quernus* of oaks. See QUERNAL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the oaks, walnuts, etc. — **quer'nal** (kwûr'nȧl; -nĭ), *adj.*

quern'stone' (kwûrn'stōn'), *n.* [AS. *cweornstān.*] A millstone.

quer'u·lent (kwẽr'ū·lĕnt; kwẽr'ŏŏ-), *adj.* [Cf. ML. *querulari* to complain. See QUERULOUS.] Abnormally given to suspicion and accusation. — *n.* A querulent person.

quer'u·len'tial (-lĕn'shȧl), *adj.* Querulous. *Rare.*

quer'u·list (kwẽr'ū·lĭst; kwẽr'ŏŏ-), *n.* A complainer. *Rare.*

que·ru'li·ty (kwē·rōō'lĭ·tĭ; 242), *n.* [L. *querulus* complaining + *-ity.*] Querulousness. *Rare.*

quer'u·los'i·ty (kwẽr'ū·lŏs'ĭ·tĭ; kwẽr'ŏŏ-). [LL. *querulosus* querulous + *-ity.*] Querulousness. *Rare.*

quer'u·lous (kwẽr'ū·lŭs; kwẽr'ŏŏ-; 277), *adj.* [L. *querulus,* LL. *querulosus,* fr. *queri* to complain. See WHEEZE.] **1.** Apt to find fault; habitually complaining; disposed to murmur; peevishly fretful; as, a *querulous* man or people.

2. Expressing, or suggestive of, complaint; fretful; whining; as, a *querulous* tone of voice.

3. Making a sound suggesting complaint; — of musical instruments, or of animals or birds. "One *querulous* rook." *Dickens.*

Syn. — Complaining, peevish. See PLAINTIVE.

Ant. — Uncomplaining, satisfied; blithe, cheerful.

— **quer'u·lous·ly,** *adv.* — **quer'u·lous·ness,** *n.*

que'ry (kwē'rĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *quaere,* imper. sing. of *quaerere, quaesitum,* to seek or search for, to ask, inquire, of unknown origin. Cf. ACQUIRE, CONQUER, EXQUISITE, INQUEST, PERQUISITE, QUEST, REQUIRE.] **1.** A question; an inquiry to be answered or solved; — sometimes used to introduce a question or a debatable proposition; as, *Query,* if this would be honorable?

I shall conclude with proposing only some *queries,* in order to a . . . search to be made by others. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. A question in the mind; a doubt; as, I have a *query* about his sincerity.

3. An interrogation point [?] as the sign of a question or of a doubt.

que'ry, *v.;* QUE'RIED (-rĭd); QUE'RY·ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To put questions about; to inquire into; to ask; as, to *query* the items or the amount; to *query* the motive or the fact.

2. To address questions to; to examine by questions.

3. To indicate as doubtful; to question the truth or correctness of; specif., to mark with interrogation marks, as printer's proof, expressing doubt as to a detail.

—, *Intransitive:* To question; also, to have or express doubt.

Each prompt to *query,* answer, and debate. *Pope.*

Syn. — See INQUIRE. **Ant.** — Answer, reply; solve, settle.

que'ry·ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of QUERY. Specif.: *adj.* That queries. — **que'ry·ing·ly,** *adv.*

query mark. An interrogation point (?).

que·si'ted (kwē·sĭ'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *part. adj.* [L. *quaesitus,* past part. of *quaerere* to seek.] *Astrol.* Sought or inquired about by a querent. — *n.* The person or thing quesited.

ques'i·tive (kwĕs'ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* Interrogatory. *Rare.*

quest (kwĕst), *n.* [OF. *queste* (F. *quête*), fr. (assumed) VL. *quaesita.* See QUERY, INQUEST; cf. QUESTION.] **1. a** *Obs. exc. Dial.* An inquest. **b** *Now Rare.* A jury of inquest.

2. The search of hounds for game; also, *Now Dial.,* their baying in pursuit or barking on seeing game.

3. Act of seeking, or looking after anything; attempt to find or obtain; search; adventure; as, in *quest* of game; esp., in medieval romance, a chivalrous enterprise, usually involving an adventurous journey.

The mind will not be satisfied in its *quest* of truth until it comprehends the world. *F. H. Giddings.*

4. Those who make search or inquiry, collectively. *Shak.*

5. Request; desire; solicitation; urging. *Rare.*

Gad not abroad at every *quest* and call. *Herbert.*

6. *R.C.Ch.* Collection of alms or donations, esp. for religious uses. See QUAESTOR, 2.

quest, *v.;* QUEST'ED; QUEST'ING. [OF. *quester* (F. *quêter*). See QUEST, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To search a trail, as of game; also, to give tongue; to bay; — said of a dog.

Questing like a hound on a broken trail. *Kipling.*

2. To make a search; to go in pursuit; to go on a quest.

3. To seek alms, esp. for religious uses.

4. To search or seek; to ask. "The despair of things that die with their eyes open and *questing.*" *Ben Hecht.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To search for; to examine; pursue.

2. To ask for (something); to demand. *Rare.*

Questing . . . your prayers. *Lady Augusta Gregory.*

quest'er (kwĕs'tẽr), *n.* One who quests.

ques'teur' (kĕs'tûr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *quaestor.* See QUAESTOR.] In either branch of the French parliament any one of three members chosen as a financial officer in charge of payment of senators or deputies, expense accounts, etc.

quest'house' (kwĕst'hous'), *n.* A house where the inquests in a ward or parish were held. *Obs.*

ques'tion (kwĕs'chŭn; 58), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *quaestio,* fr. *quaerere* to ask. See QUERY.] **1. a** Act of asking; interrogation; inquiry; as, to examine by *question.* **b** That which is asked; inquiry; query.

But this *question* asked
Puts me in doubt. Lives there who loves his pain? *Milton.*

c *Gram.* An interrogative form of sentence or clause.

2. Discussion; debate; hence, objection; dispute; doubt; as, that is true beyond *question;* he obeyed without *question.*

3. Examination with reference to a decisive result; investigation; specif., a judicial or official investigation; also, examination under torture.

He that was in *question* for the robbery. *Shak.*

4. A subject or point of investigation, examination, or debate; theme of inquiry; problem; matter to be inquired into; as, a delicate or doubtful *question.*

5. A subject or point of debate, or a proposition being or to be voted on, in a meeting, esp. in a legislative body; also, the putting such a subject or proposal to vote; as, the *question* before the Senate; loud calls for the *question;* — often used alone with interrogative or imperative implication: **a** To recall a speaker from a digression to the subject of debate. **b** To suggest or demand immediate voting on the subject at hand. Cf. PREVIOUS QUESTION.

6. *pl.* [*cap.*] The Shorter Catechism. *Scot.*

7. Talk; conversation; speech. *Obs.* *Shak.*

— *in, or* (*Now Rare*) *into, question.* **a** In debate, dispute, or controversy; also, under examination; on judicial trial; — now chiefly in the phrase *to call in question.* **b** Now being discussed; under consideration; as, the matter, person, or period *in question.* — *no question.* Out of question. — *out of question.* Unquestionably. "*Out of question,* 't is Maria's hand." *Shak.* — *out of*

---

queist. Var. of QUEST. [KEKCHI.]

Quek·chi' (kĕk·chē'). Var. of quel. Quell. *Ref. Sp.*

que'lis (kā'lĕs). Var. of QUILES.

quel'li·o, *n.* [Sp. *cuello,* fr. L. *collum* neck.] A neck ruff. *Obs.*

quelme. ✝ WHELM.

quelque-chose. ✝ KICKSHAW.

quelt. ✝ KILT.

queme'ful, *adj.* Kindly; pleasant; merciful. *Obs.* — **queme'ful·ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

quench'e·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — **quench'a·ble·ness,** *n.*

quencht. Quenched. *Ref. Sp.*

quene. ✝ QUEAN, QUEEN.

quengeoun. ✝ CONGEON.

quenqueste. ✝ CONQUEST.

quent. ✝ QUAINT.

quent. Obs. past part. of QUENCH.

quent, *n.* [Sp. *cuento.*] A million. *Obs.*

quent, *v. t. & i.* [From old past part., *quenst, queint,* of *quench.*] To quench. *Obs.*

quent'chen (kvĕnt'kĕn), *n. sing. & pl.* [G., dim. of *quent,* fr. L. *quintus* fifth.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

Quen'tin (kwĕn'tĭn), *n.* Var. of QUENTIN.

quentise. ✝ QUAINTISE.

quent'lein (kvĕnt'lĭn), *n. sing. & pl.* [G., dim. See QUENTCHEN.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

quep. Archaic corrupt. of CUP.

querche. ✝ CURCH.

quer'cin. Quercine. *Ref. Sp.*

quer'ci·tin (kwûr'sĭ·tĭn), *n.* [See QUERCITRIN.] = QUERCETIN.

quere, *v. i.* [OF. *querre,* 3d sing. pres. *quiert,* fr. L. *quaerere.*] To ask; inquire. *Obs.*

quere (*dial.* kwē'; kwā'). Var. of QUEER. *Now Dial.*

quere. Var. of QUERULENT.

quere. ✝ CHOIR, QUIRE.

Que'res (kē'rĕs), *n.* = 1st KEERS.

querester. ✝ CHORISTER.

que·ri' (kē·rē'), *n.* = KERE. *Bib.*

que'rid. Queried. *Ref. Sp.*

querk (kwûrk). Var. of QUIRK. *Now Dial.*

quern. ✝ KERN.

quer'po. ✝ CUERPO.

querre. ✝ QUAR, *v.;* QUARRY, entrails.

quer'u·lant. Var. of QUERULENT.

query. ✝ EQUERRY.

que'ry·ist, *n.* = QUERIST.

que·zal'. Var. of QUETZAL.

ques'i·ti'tious (kwĕs'ĭ·tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* Quesited. *Obs.*

Quesne's doctrine (kănz). See PSYCHISM, 3.

quest'ant, *n.* [OF. *questant,* F. *quêtant,* pres. part.] A quester. *Obs.*

quest'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

quest'ing·ly, *adv.* of *questing,* pres. part.

N O P Q

the question. **a** *Rare.* Alien to the question or subject being discussed. **b** Not worthy of consideration; not to be thought of; as, such a course is *out of the question.* — ***to beg the question.*** See PETITIO PRINCIPII. — ***to put to the question.*** **a** To torture. See def. 3, above. **b** To bring to a vote; — in parliamentary usage.

ques'tion (kwĕs'chŭn; 58), *v.;* -TIONED (-chŭnd); -TION·ING. [OF. *questionner.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To ask questions; to inquire.

He that *questioneth* much shall learn much. *Bacon.*

2. To converse; talk; also, to argue; dispute; — with *with.* *Obs.*

I pray you, think you *question* with the Jew. *Shak.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To inquire of by asking questions; to examine by queries; to query; as, to *question* a witness. **2.** To subject to judicial or police examination; also, to challenge; charge; accuse; as, to be *questioned* as a suspect. **3.** To doubt of; to be uncertain of; to doubt.

And most we *question* what we most desire. *Prior.*

4. To raise a question about; to call in question; to make objection to; to dispute; as, to *question* a decision or one's right to vote.

5. *Obs.* **a** To make (a person or thing) doubtful or uncertain. **b** To put as a question. *Sir T. Browne.* **c** To make inquiries about.

Syn. — See INQUIRE. **Ant.** — Answer, reply.

ques'tion·a·bil'i·ty (kwĕs'chŭn·ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Questionableness.

ques'tion·a·ble (kwĕs'chŭn·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Admitting of being questioned; inviting, or seeming to invite, inquiry. *Obs.* **2.** Liable or amenable to judicial inquiry or action. *Obs.* **3.** Open to doubt or to being called in question; not sure, exact, or decided; problematical.

It is *questionable* whether Galen ever saw the dissection of a human body. *T. Baker.*

4. Dubious in nature or character; open to suspicion on ethical grounds; not of good repute; as, a *questionable* dealing, neighborhood, or motive.

Syn. — Disputable, debatable, uncertain, doubtful, dubious. **Ant.** — Certain, positive. See SURE.

— **ques'tion·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **ques'tion·a·bly,** *adv.*

ques'tion·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Put in the form of a question; asking or involving questions.

ques'tion·ar'y, *n.; pl.* -ARIES (-ĭz). **a** = QUESTIONIST. **b** = QUAESTOR, 2.

ques'tion·ar'y, *n.* A collection of questions; a catechism; now, a questionnaire.

ques'tion–beg'ging, *adj.* That begs the question, or involves the fallacy of petitio principii (which see); that asserts, or involves an assumption of, something the truth of which may be questioned; as, *question-begging* arguments or epithets.

ques'tion·ee' (kwĕs'chŭn·ē'), *n.* [See -EE.] The one questioned.

ques'tion·er (kwĕs'chŭn·ĕr), *n.* One who questions.

‖**ques'tion' ex'tra·or'di'naire'** (kĕs'tyôn' ĕks'trȧ·ôr'dē'·nâr'). [F.] Literally, extraordinary question; — the severest torture to extort confessions.

ques'tion·ist (kwĕs'chŭn·ĭst), *n.* **1.** One who questions; specif., *Obs.,* a Schoolman; — so called because scholastic dialectic involved propounding questions. **2.** A candidate for the bachelor's degree in certain universities, as Cambridge or Harvard, during the last term before final examinations.

ques'tion·less, *adj.* Not to be questioned; indubitable; also, unquestioning. — *adv.* Unquestionably; undoubtedly. — **ques'tion·less·ly,** *adv.*

question mark. **1.** An interrogation point (?). **2.** Something unknown, unknowable, or uncertain. **3.** The violet tip (butterfly).

ques'tion–mark', *v. t.* To note with a question mark; to interrogate.

ques'tion·naire' (kwĕs'chŭn·ȧr'; *F.* kĕs'tyô'nâr'), *n.* [F.] A set of questions for submission to a number of persons in order to get data for an induction or calculation, as in a psychological investigation or for an industrial report.

question of privilege. *Parliamentary Practice.* A question which concerns the rights or privileges of a legislative body or of any of its members.

questions and commands. An old game of answering questions and obeying commands. *Obs.*

question stop. = QUESTION MARK, 1. *Rare.*

quest'man (kwĕst'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Hist.* One legally empowered to make quest; specif., a churchwarden's assistant; a sidesman.

quest'mon'ger (-mŭng'gĕr), *n.* One who conducts inquests as a business. *Obs.*

ques·to'ri·al (kwĕs·tō'rĭ·ȧl; 181), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a questor or quaestor.

quet (kwĕt), *n.* The common guillemot. *Local, Eng.*

quetch (kwĕch), *v. i.* **1.** To move; stir; go. *Obs.* **2.** *Obs. exc. Dial.* **a** To shake; twitch; wince. **b** To break silence.

que·te'nite (kē·tā'nīt), *n.* [From *Quetana,* the name of two peaks in northern Chile.] *Mineral.* A hydrous magnesium ferric sulphate in reddish-brown masses.

quethe (kwēth), *v. t.* [AS. *cwethan* to speak, say.] To speak; say; call; tell; also, to bequeath. *Obs.* exc. in past tense QUOTH. — *n.* **a** *Obs.* Clamor; cry. **b** *Obs.* Will; testament.

quet·zal' (kĕt·säl'), **que·zal'** (kē·säl'; 267), *n.* [Sp. *quetzal, quetzale,* fr. Nahuatl *quetzalli* tail feather, esp. of the *quetzaltototl* quetzal, fr. *quetzalli* tail feather (fr. *quetza* stands up) + *totoll* bird.] **1.** A large handsome Central American trogon (*Pharomacrus mocinno*) having a compressed crest, brilliant plumage, and, in the male, upper tail coverts often exceeding two feet in length. The upper parts and throat are iridescent greenish and the under parts crimson. The quetzal was worshiped both by the Aztecs and by the Mayas, being especially associated with the worship of

1/14

Quetzal.

Quetzalcoatl, as god of the air. Its plumes were treasured. It is the national emblem of Guatemala.

2. *pl.* -ZALES (*pron.* -sä'lās) The gold currency unit of Guatemala, equivalent to the gold dollar of the United States, named for the native bird which is used as the type. Also, a silver coin of this value. See COIN, *Table.*

Quet·zal'co·a'tl (kĕt·säl'kō·ä't'l; -tä), *n.* Also **Quet·zal'co·hua'tl.** [Nahuatl, lit., plumed serpent, fr. *quetzalli* tail feather, esp. of the quetzal + *coatl, cohuatl,* serpent, lit., the hurting thing. See QUETZAL.] One of the principal gods of the Aztec pantheon, originally a culture hero of the Toltecs, worshiped as the inventor and patron of the arts and crafts and the author of Mexican civilization. Essentially a god of peace, he was seldom honored with human sacrifice. He was represented as white and bearded. He was the central figure in many confused and conflicting myths, the most famous of which tells of his having sailed away to the east, to Tlapallan the land of the rising sun, promising to return. Cortez, upon landing, was mistaken for the returning deity and the advance of his army was thus facilitated. He is identical with the Maya *Kukulcan* and the Quiche *Gucumatz* and the myths concerning him are similar to those in regard to *Votan* of the Tzentales, *Tsuma* of some of the tribes of Venezuela, *Uiracocha* of the Incas, and other white deified culture heroes of native America. See GUCUMATZ, KUKULCAN.

Quetzalcoatl represented as a conventionalized Quetzal. From Palenque.

queue (kū), *n.* [F. See COWARD.] **a** A taillike plait of hair worn behind; a pigtail. **b** A file of persons, carriages, etc.; esp., a waiting line as before a ticket window. **c** The tailpiece of a violin or other instrument; also, the tail of a musical note. **d** *Hist.* A lance rest.

queue, *v. t. & i.* To arrange in or form a queue.

quey (kwā), *n.* [Dan. *qvie, kvie,* ON. *kvīga.*] A heifer. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*

quh-. For obsolete words in *quh-,* see the forms in *wh-,* or rarely QU-.

Qui'ang·an' (kē'äng·ăn'), *n.* One of a Malay head-hunting people of the former comandancia of Quiangan, in north central Luzon. They are related to the Ifugao.

qui·a'po (kē·ä'pō), *n.* [Tag.] The water lettuce. *Phil. I.*

qui'a–qui'a (kē'ȧ·kē'ä), *n.* [Sp. *quiaquia,* of unknown origin.] The cigarfish.

quib (kwĭb), *n.* [L. *quibus,* dat. & abl. pl. of *qui* who, which, used in legal documents. Cf. QUIBBLE.] A quibble; a quip; a gibe. — *v. i.* To quip. *Both Obs.*

quib, *adv.* In a punning or figurative style. *Obs.*

quib'ble (kwĭb'l), *n.* [Dim. fr. QUIB.] **1.** A pun. *Rare.* **2.** An evasion of or a shifting from the point at issue through equivocal use of a word or words or through emphasis upon the unimportant or irrelevant; an equivocation; a cavil; also, *Rare,* the use of such evasions, etc.; quibbling; as, to base his conclusion on a *quibble;* to resort to *quibble* or *quibbles.*

quib'ble, *v. i.* To indulge in, or argue by means of, a quibble or quibbles; to make use of equivocation; to cavil; as, to *quibble* about the meaning of a word. — *v. t.* To cheat, evade, or dispose of, by means of a quibble or quibbles; as, to *quibble* away one's right to certain property.

Syn. — Cavil, shuffle, evade.

quib'bler (kwĭb'lĕr), *n.* One who quibbles.

quib'let (-lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* [Dim. of *quib* or *quibble.*] A quibble. *Obs. exc. U. S.*

qui'ca (kē'kȧ), *n.* [Tupi.] A small South American opossum (*Metachirus opossum*).

Qui'che' (kē'chā'), *n.* An Indian of a Mayan tribe of southern Guatemala. Of highly developed Mayan culture, they were formerly the most powerful of the southern Mayan tribes. Their descendants, numbering about 280,000, form the peasantry of their former territory. See 2d MAYA, 1 b; MAYAN, *adj.* Cf. POPUL VUH.

quick (kwĭk), *adj.;* QUICK'ER (-ĕr); QUICK'EST. [ME. *quic(k), cwic,* living, AS. *cwic, cwicu, cwucu, cucu,* living; akin to OS. *quik,* OHG. *quec, chec,* G. *keck* bold, lively, ON. *kvikr* living, Goth. *qius,* Lith. *gyvas,* OIr. *bēo,* L. *vivus* living (for *gvivus*), *vivere* to live, Gr. *bios,* life, Skr. *jīva* living, Gr. *zōē* life; cf. Hittite *hius-, huwes-,* live. Cf. BIOGRAPHY, 1st DIET, MICROBE, VIVID, QUITCH GRASS, WHITLOW, ZOOLOGY.] **1. a** *Archaic & Dial.* Living; animate.

Not fully *quyke,* ne fully dead they were. *Chaucer.*

Christ, who shall judge the *quick* and the dead. 2 *Tim.* iv. 1.

b Figuratively, seemingly alive.

All matter *quick,* and bursting into birth. *Pope.*

2. Manifesting a characteristic activity or quality suggestive of life; — of things; as: **a** Having full heat; burning; — said of fire, flames, an oven, or the like. Hence, fiery; burning; intense.

Man is no star, but a *quick* coal
Of mortal fire. *Herbert.*

b Flowing; — of water, springs, etc. **c** Moving; shifting; yielding to pressure; — said of sand, earth, or the like. **d** Fresh; bracing. "The air is *quick* there." *Shak.* **e** *Rare.* Bright; — of color. **f** Having a comparatively great curvature; sharp. **g** Of considerable gradient; steep; as, a *quick* taper. **h** Elastic.

3. Swift; rapid; speedy; — of motion and things that move; as, a *quick* trot, succession of events.

Her tongue was very *quick.* *Shelton.*

4. Hence: **a** Prompt or rapid in action or thought; alert; ready; as, a *quick* wit.

Oft he to her his charge of *quick* return
Repeated. *Milton.*

b Hasty; impatient; passionate; as, a *quick* temper.

The bishop was somewhat *quick* with them, and signified that he was much offended. *Latimer.*

c Taking place rapidly; occupying but a small interval of time; begun and terminated in an instant; as, a *quick* stride; a *quick* sound; a *quick* look.

5. a Sensitive; perceptive in a high degree; ready; as, a *quick* ear. "To have an open ear, a *quick* eye." *Shak.*

His was a nature *quick* to sympathy. *Edna Ferber.*

b Intensely and immediately felt; as, *quick* resentment.

6. Productive; yielding increase; esp., pregnant; as, *quick* with child.

7. Formed of living plants; as, a *quick* hedge.

8. *Obs.* **a** Consisting of livestock; live. **b** Full of sharp, pithy sayings; brilliant; sharp; as, a *quick* dialogue; a *quick* book. **c** Active; brisk; busy; as, a *quick* town; *quick* trade. **d** Vivid; lifelike. **e** Sharp; keen; affecting deeply; as, *quick* pleasure; *quick* pain. **f** Pungent; biting; as, a *quick* odor or taste. **g** Sparkling; effervescent; as, a *quick* wine.

9. *Com.* Of stocks, bonds, or the like, bearing interest or yielding profit.

10. *Hort.* Having a porous, heat-absorbing texture, thus hastening the development of crops; — said of soils.

11. *Mining.* Having ore; ore-producing.

Syn. — Expeditious, swift, rapid, prompt, nimble, fleet agile, sprightly. See FAST.

Ant. — Languid, languorous, sluggish. See SLOW.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

quickborn	quick-minded	quick-thoughted
quick-eared	quick-nosed	quick-voiced
quick-handed	quick-spirited	quick-winged
quickhearted	quick-tempered	

quick (kwĭk), *adv.* In a quick manner; quickly.

When he decided to go *quick,* nobody went *quicker.* *Lytton Strachey.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

quick-acting	quick-glancing	quick-running
quick-burning	quick-gone	quick-scenting
quick-coming	quick-growing	quick-selling
quick-compounded	quick-guiding	quick-setting
quick-conceiving	quick-gushing	quick-shifting
quick-decaying	quick-laboring	quick-shutting
quick-designing	quick-moving	quick-speaking
quick-devouring	quick-paced	quick-spouting
quick-drawn	quick-piercing	quick-stepping
quick-fading	quick-questioning	quick-talking
quick-falling	quick-raised	quick-tempered
quick-flowing	quick-returning	quick-thriving
quick-freezing	quick-rolling	quick-wrought

quick (kwĭk), *n.* **1.** A living person or thing; — now chiefly in ***the quick,*** the, or those, living.

And *the quick* spring like weeds out of the dead. *Shelley.*

2. A live plant, or living plants collectively; esp., hawthorn, or other plants used in a living hedge; a quickset.

Now burgeons every maze of *quick*
About the flowering squares. *Tennyson.*

3. Sensitive living flesh; specif., the part of a finger or toe to which the nail is attached; as, to cut a fingernail to the *quick.*

4. A vital part or point; the part that is inmost, most essential, most sensitive, or the like; the heart, or center; the vitals.

How feebly . . . they reason when they come to the *quick* of the difference. *Fuller.*

Why pierce high-fronted honor to the *quick?* *Keats.*

5. Short for QUICKSILVER. *U. S.*

— ***to the quick.*** **a** Deeply; acutely; as, stung *to the quick.* **b** Through and through. "A Tory *to the quick.*" *Tennyson.* **c** To the life; veraciously; as, to paint one *to the quick.*

quick (kwĭk), *v.;* QUICKED (kwĭkt); QUICK'ING. [AS. *cwician.* See QUICK, *adj.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To quicken; to bring to life; to give life to. *Obs.* **2.** To reinvigorate; to revive; enliven; animate; stir up. *Archaic.*

But I rose as if *quicked* by a spear. *Hardy.*

3. To light (a fire). *Chaucer.* **4.** To hedge with quickset. *Rare.* **5.** *Electrometal.* To quicken.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be or become alive; to revive. *Rare.* **2.** To kindle; burn. *Chaucer.*

quick (kwĭk), *n.* = COUCH GRASS, 1 a. — *v. t.* To pull up (quicks).

quick anatomy. Vivisection. *Obs.*

quick'–an'swered (66), *adj.* **a** *Obs.* Quickly ready to answer. **b** Quickly or readily answered.

quick assets. *Accounting.* See ASSETS, 2.

quick'beam' (kwĭk'bēm'), *n.* [AS. *cwicbēam.* See QUICKEN TREE.] The rowan tree *Sorbus aucuparia.* *Obs. exc. Dial.*

quick bind. *Music Printing.* A bind with a rise or fall of one em in two.

quick bread. Any kind of bread, esp. biscuits, muffins, and the like, whose leavening agent permits immediate baking of dough or batter mixture.

quick'–break' switch. An electric switch so designed that the rate of motion, of the contact member, in opening the circuit, may not be retarded or controlled by the operator; — called also ***quick-make switch.***

quick'–change', *adj.* Speedy in changing or making a change; as, a *quick-change* artist in vaudeville; specif., *Mach.,* pertaining to a machine, system of gearing, or other part, in which a change from one setup can be made quickly to another setup; as, a *quick-change* gear; a *quick-change* collet. — **quick'–change',** *v. i. & t.*

quick'en (kwĭk'ĕn), *n. Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** The rowan tree *Sorbus aucuparia.* **b** Couch grass.

quick'en (kwĭk'ĕn), *v.;* QUICK'ENED (-ĕnd); QUICK'EN·ING. [See QUICK, *adj.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To make alive; to vivify; to revive or resuscitate, as from death or an inanimate state; hence, to excite; stimulate; as, to *quicken* one's interest.

The mistress which I serve *quickens* what's dead. *Shak.*

Some effluence from her *quickened* him. *Arnold Bennett.*

2. To light, or to feed (a fire); to give fire to. *Archaic.* **3.** To make lively, active, or sprightly; to impart additional energy to; specif., of medicine, liquor, or the like, to strengthen; to make more stimulating. **4.** To make quick or rapid; to hasten; accelerate; as, to *quicken* one's steps or thoughts; to *quicken* one's departure. **5.** To ferment with yeast. *Dial. Eng.* **6.** *Electrometal.* To treat with quickening liquid; to quick. **7.** *Shipbuilding.* To shorten the radius of (a curve); to make (a curve) sharper; as, to *quicken* the sheer, that is, to make its curve more pronounced.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To come to life; to become alive; to show signs of life; to become vivified or enlivened.

These hairs . . . will *quicken* and accuse thee. *Shak.*

2. To reach the stage of pregnancy at which quickening (sense 2) occurs. **3.** To give life, inspiration, courage, or the like; to inspirit or inspire.

It is the spirit that *quickeneth.* *John* vi. 63.

4. To increase in brightness; to flash.

And keener lightnings *quicken* in her eye. *Pope.*

ques'tiond. Questioned. *Ref. Sp.*
ques'tion·ing·ly, *adv.* of *questioning,* pres. part.
ques'tion·ous, *adj.* See -OUS.
ques'tion·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
ques'tor, *n.* **1.** = QUAESTOR. **2.** In France, a questeur.
ques'tor·ship. See -SHIP.
ques'trist, *n.* [See QUEST.] A seeker; pursuer. *Obs.*
ques'try·man (kwĕs'trĭ·mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [*questry,* prob. formed after *jury, vestry* + *man. Oxf. E. D.*] Juryman. *Obs.*
ques'tu·ar'y. † QUAESTUARY.
Que'te·let's' curve (kā'tĕ'·lĕz'). [After L. A. J. *Quételet,* Belgian mathematician.] *Math.* = PROBABILITY CURVE.
quetery. † KHATRI.
quethe'word', *n.* A bequest. *Obs.*
Que·venne's' i'ron (kē·vĕnz'). [After T. *Quevenne,* French pharmacist.] *Pharm.* = REDUCED IRON.
quew. † CUE. [QUEAN.]
queyn (kwān). Scot. var. of
que·zal'. Var. of QUETZAL.
quhair. Var. of QUAIR, book.
quhilk (hwĭlk), *pron.* Which. *Obs. Scot.*
qui. Var. of QUEY, WHY.
‖**Qui'a Emp·to'ros** (kwĭ'ȧ ĕmp·tō'rōs; 181). [L.] Short for STATUTE OF QUIA EMPTORES.
quib'ble-proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.
quib'bling·ly, *adv.* of *quibbling,* pres. part.
qui·bibe', *n.* A quibble. *Obs.*
quib'i, **quib'id.** Quibble; quibbled. *Ref. Sp.*
quib'lin, *n.* [Perh. for *quibbling.*] A quibble. *Obs.*
quich. † QUITCH, QUITCH, WHICH.
Qui'chua (kē'chwĭ). Var. of QUECHUA.
Qui'chuan (kē'chwĭn). Var. of QUECHUAN.

5. To move faster; to undergo acceleration; as, his pulse *quickened*.
Syn. — Revive, resuscitate, animate, reinvigorate, refresh, sharpen, incite; hurry, expedite.
Ant. — Kill, dull, deaden; slow, retard.

quick'en-ance (kwĭk'ĕn-ăns), *n.* Quickening. *Rare.*

quick'en-beam' (kwĭk'ĕn-bēm'), *n.* Quickbeam.

quick'en-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which quickens.

quick'en-ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of QUICKEN. Specif.: *n.* **1.** A making or becoming quick; act or process of reanimating, enlivening, speeding, etc.
2. The first motion of the fetus in the uterus felt by the mother, occurring usually about the middle of the term of pregnancy. A popular supposition ascribes it to the acquiring of independent life by the fetus.
3. The bringing under cultivation of waste land, as by irrigation.

quickening grass. = COUCH GRASS, **1 a.**

quickening liquid. *Electrometal.* A solution of a salt of mercury, usually the nitrate or the cyanide, in which articles to be plated with silver are plunged before being put into the silver bath. A thin film of mercury is formed which insures a perfect adhesion of the silver coating.

quick'en tree. [Prob. fr. *quick*, and perh. first applied to the aspen or some tree with quivering leaves; cf. G. *quickenbaum, quitzenbaum, quitschenbaum.*] The rowan tree *Sorbus aucuparia.* *Dial. Eng.*

quick fire. Firing of shots in rapid succession; esp., *Mil.*, in marksmanship, the kind of fire employed when bobbing targets are specified.

quick'–fire' (66), *adj.* **a** Firing, or adapted for firing, in rapid succession. **b** *Ordn.* Shooting with short intervals between shots; — applied to single-barreled guns with a quick-acting breech mechanism operated by a single movement of a crank or lever (abbr. *Q. F.*); specif.: (1) In the United States Navy, formerly, designating such a gun, usually of from 6-in. to 8-in. caliber, whose projectile and charge are loaded separately; — distinguished from *rapid-fire.* The term is now abandoned, *rapid-fire* including all such guns not loading with the charge in bags. (2) Rarely, in the United States Army, rapid-fire. (3) In the British Navy, designating such a gun whether the charge and projectile are loaded together or separately. There are two classes, *heavy* and *light*, the former including the 6-, 4.7-, and 4-inch guns, the latter the 12-, 6-, and 3-pounders. (4) In the British Army, designating such a gun whose charge is in a case; — dist. technically from BREECH-LOADING.

quick'–fir'er, *n.* A quick-fire gun.

quick'foot' (kwĭk'fo̅o̅t'), *adv.* Quickly; rapidly.

quick grass. = COUCH GRASS, **1 a.**

quick'hatch' (kwĭk'hăch'), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Cree *kikkwâhakes* wolverine, lit., hard to hit, Ojibway *quingwaage.*] The glutton.

quick'–in–the–hand', *n.* The jewelweed *Impatiens pallida;* — so called from the explosive discharge of its seeds when touched.

quick'lime' (kwĭk'līm'), *n.* [See QUICK, *adj.*] Unslaked lime. See 1st LIME, 2.

quick'–lunch' (66), *adj.* Of an eating house, serving light, quickly prepared or ready-cooked foods such as sandwiches, soups, or made dishes. *U. S.*

quick'ly (kwĭk'lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *cwiculīce* vigorously.] In a quick, living, lifelike, vigorous, or lively manner; now, usually, promptly; rapidly; speedily.

Quickly, Mistress. See MISTRESS QUICKLY.

quick march. *Mil.* A march in quick time.

quick match, *or* **quick'match'** (kwĭk'măch'), *n.* A thread or wick of cotton impregnated with an inflammable mixture (usually a paste of gunpowder and starch). It is used in carrying fire from one part to another in fireworks and in lighting flares.

quick'ness, *n.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** Life; innate vital principle. **b** Liveliness; animation; vigor. **c** Sharpness; pungency; acidity; specif., cutting speech.
2. Acuteness, as of perception, or acumen; celerity in apprehending, thinking, etc.; alertness; as, a hawk's *quickness* of sight; this pupil's *quickness.*
3. Rapidity in action, motion, or progress; speed; swiftness; as, to exceed previous oars in *quickness;* also, a quick action, movement, or the like.
4. Specif.: **a** Of a curve, abruptness. **b** Of temper, hastiness.
Syn. — Celerity, haste, expedition, promptness, dispatch, fleetness, agility, briskness.

quick on the draw *or* **trigger.** Hasty in acting or speaking; impulsive; impetuous.

quick return. *Mach.* A device in a machine tool to give a quicker motion to the movable bed, tool, or cutter during the return of nonworking stroke than during the cutting or working stroke; — called in full *quick-return motion.* See WHITWORTH'S QUICK RETURN, *Illust.*

quick'sand' (kwĭk'sănd'), *n.* **1.** Sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure; esp., a deep mass of loose sand mixed with water, very dangerous from the difficulty of extricating anything that begins sinking into it.
2. Hence, something as treacherous and engulfing as quicksand; a trap.

Life hath *quicksands,* — Life hath snares! *Longfellow.*

quick'sand'y (-săn'dĭ), *adj.* Having, or of the nature of, quicksand.

quick'–sav'er (kwĭk'sāv'ĕr), *n.* *Naut.* A span to keep a course from bellying excessively when off the wind.

quick'set' (-sĕt'), *n.* **1.** A living plant or a live slip or cutting, esp. when set for a hedge; specif., the hawthorn.
2. A hedge or thicket, esp. one composed of hawthorn.

quick'–sight'ed (-sīt'ĕd; -Id; 66; 119), *adj.* Quick to see or to discern. — **quick'–sight'ed-ness,** *n.*

quick'sil'ver (kwĭk'sĭl'vĕr), *n.* [*quick* living + *silver;* — from its fluidity; cf. G. *quecksilber,* L. *argentum vivum.* See QUICK, *adj.*] **1.** The metal mercury.
2. A mercurial, esp. an elusive, person or thing.

quick'sil'ver, *v. t.* To overlay with, or as with, quicksilver; esp., in making mirrors, to coat (glass) with an amalgam of quicksilver and tin.

A flicker of lightning *quicksilvers* the windowpanes. *Amy Lowell.*

quick'sil'ver, *adj.* Like quicksilver; mercurial.

quicksilver bush. A silvery-white Bahamian shrub (*Thyana discolor*), family Sapindaceae, with white racemose flowers and leathery samaras.

quick'sil'ver-ing, *n.* The amalgam which forms the reflecting surface of some mirrors.

quicksilver pendulum. A mercurial compensation pendulum.

quicksilver rock. *Mining.* An altered serpentine consisting mainly of dark opal and chalcedony, and commonly associated with the ore in mercury deposits in serpentine. *California.*

quicksilver vermilion. True vermilion (mercuric sulphide).

quicksilver water. A solution of mercury nitrate, used in gilding.

quicksilver weed. The early meadow rue. *U. S.*

quick'sil'ver-y (kwĭk'sĭl'vĕr-ĭ), *adj.* Like quicksilver.

quick'step' (kwĭk'stĕp'), *n.* *Music.* A spirited march, esp. one in military quick tempo; also, a lively dance step, or a tempo or speed resembling or suggesting that of a march (**quickstep march**) in military quick time. See 5th MARCH, **7 b.** — **quick'step',** *v. i.*

quick stick. Also **quick sticks.** A short time; quickly; immediately.

quick'thorn' (kwĭk'thôrn'), *n.* The common hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*).

quick time. *Mil.* A rate of marching in which 128 steps, each 30 inches in length, in the United States Army, and in the British Army each 33 inches in length, are taken in one minute.

quick trick. At bridge, a card or combination that will win the first or second round of a suit, no matter who leads it, such as the ace, or both king and queen.

quick vinegar process. See VINEGAR.

quick water. **1.** = QUICKSILVER WATER.
2. The part of a stream that has a strong current.

quick'–wit'ted (66), *adj.* Mentally alert; quick in understanding or coming to conclusions. — **quick'–wit'ted-ly,** *adv.* — **quick'–wit'ted-ness,** *n.*

quick'work' (kwĭk'wûrk'), *n.* *Naut.* **a** The planking submerged when a vessel is loaded. **b** The planking between the spirketing and clamps. **c** The short planks between the portholes. **d** Part of the bulwarks lightly fastened.

quid (kwĭd), *n.* [Var. of CUD.] A portion suitable to be chewed; a cud; as, a *quid* of tobacco.

quid, *v. t. & i.* **1.** To chew a quid or cud. *Now Dial.*
2. *Manège.* To drop from the mouth, as chewed food; as, *quidding* in horses results from a painful or diseased condition of the mouth or throat causing inability to swallow.

quid, *n.* [L., what, anything, something, neut. sing. of *quis* who, anyone. See WHO.] **1.** Quiddity, or essence.
2. [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* One of the Democratic Republicans who supported John Randolph in opposition to the administration in 1805–11.

quid, *n.* Something given by one side in a barter or exchange. See QUID PRO QUO.

quid (kwĭd), *n.*; *pl.* QUID, or, rarely, QUIDS (kwĭdz). [Origin uncert. Cf. QUID PRO QUO.] A sovereign, or pound sterling; *Obs.*, a guinea. *Brit. Slang.*

‖**qui'dam** (kwī'dăm), *n.* [L.] Somebody; one unknown.

quid'da-ny (kwĭd'ä-nĭ), *n.* [MF. *codignat* (F. *cotignac*), fr. L. *cotoneum* quince. See QUINCE.] A jelly or sirup of fruit, orig. of quinces. *Obs.*

quid'da-tive (kwĭd'ä-tĭv), *adj.* [See QUIDDITY.] Of, pertaining to, or constituting the quiddity, or essence, of a thing.

quid'der (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which quids.

quid'dit (-ĭt), *n.* [See QUIDDITY.] A subtlety; quibble. *Archaic.*

quid'di-ta'tive (-ĭ-tā'tĭv), *adj.* Quiddative; also, purely theoretical. — **quid'di-ta'tive-ly,** *adv.* *Both Rare.*

quid'di-ty (kwĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ML. *quidditas,* fr. L. *quid* what, neut. of *quis* who; cf. F. *quiddité.* See WHO.] **1.** The essence, nature, or distinctive peculiarity, of a thing; that which answers the question, *Quid est?* or What is it?

The *quiddity,* or characteristic difference, of poetry, as distinguished from prose. *De Quincey*

2. A subtle or abstract distinction; cavil; quibble.

We laugh at the *quiddities* of those writers now. *Coleridge.*

3. Mental subtlety; also, quibbling. *Now Rare.*
4. Something intangible, trifling, or meaningless.

The quips and *quiddities* of these degenerate days, little bits of riband, and pasteboard, and gilt paper. *Miss Mitford.*

quid'dle (kwĭd''l), *v. i.;* QUID'DLED (-'ld); QUID'DLING (-lĭng). [Origin uncert. Cf. TWIDDLE.] To trifle, as in one's employments or discourse; to dawdle. — *v. t.* To trifle with. *Obs.* — **quid'dle, quid'dler** (-lĕr), *n.*

quid'nunc' (-nŭngk'), *n.* [L. *quid nunc* what now?] One who is curious to know everything that is going on; a gossip.

The idle stories of *quidnuncs.* *Motley.*

‖**quid pro quo** (kwĭd prō kwō). [L., something for something.] One thing for, or in place of, another; orig., a medicine given instead of another. Hence: **a** Something in return; tit for tat; an equivalent. **b** Act of substituting one thing for another, or an instance or the result of such act.

qui-esce' (kwī-ĕs'), *v. i.;* QUI-ESCED' (-ĕst'); QUI-ESC'ING (-ĕs'ĭng). [L. *quiescere.* See QUIET, *adj.*; cf. ACQUIESCE.]
1. To become quiet or quieted; to grow calm.
2. *Semitic Gram.* To become silent; — said of certain consonants and syllables, as in Hebrew.

qui-es'cence (-ĕs'ĕns; -'ns), *n.* [LL. *quiescentia.* See QUIESCENT.] State or quality of being quiescent.

Deeds will be done, — while he boasts his *quiescence.* *Browning.*

qui-es'cen-cy (-ĕn-sĭ; -'n-sĭ), *n.* Quiescence.

qui-es'cent (-ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [L. *quiescens, -entis,* pres. part. of *quiescere.* See QUIESCE.] **1.** Being in a state of repose; at rest; quiet; motionless; as, a *quiescent* body or fluid.

The *quiescent* melancholy of the town invaded his spirit. *Arnold Bennett.*

2. *Semitic Gram.* Not sounding or pronounced; — said of certain consonants and syllables, as in Hebrew.
Syn. — See LATENT. **Ant.** — Active, moving.
— **qui-es'cent-ly,** *adv.*

qui-es'cent, *n.* A silent letter.

quiescent prominences. *Astron.* Gaseous protuberances seen and photographed near the sun's limb, strongly resembling terrestrial clouds in form and texture.

qui'et (kwī'ĕt), *adj.*; QUI'ET-ER (-ĕr); QUI'ET-EST. [ME. *quyet,* fr. OF. *quiete,* fr. L. *quietus,* past part. of *quiescere* to rest, keep quiet; akin to *quies* rest. See WHILE; cf. COY, QUIESCE, QUIETUS, QUIT, *adj.*, QUITE, REQUIEM, TRANQUIL.]
1. In a state of rest or calm; without stir, motion, or agitation; as, a *quiet* sea; *quiet* air.

They . . . were *quiet* all the night. *Judg.* xvi. 2.

2. Free from noise or disturbance of any kind; still; hushed; as, *quiet* enjoyment, sleep. "*Quiet* hours." *Shak.*
3. Not turbulent; gentle; mild; contented.

The ornament of a meek and *quiet* spirit. 1 *Pet.* iii. 4.

4. Not excited, anxious, or wrought up; calm; peaceful; placid; settled; as, a *quiet* life; a *quiet* conscience.
5. Not showy; not such as to attract attention; modest; as, a *quiet* dress; a *quiet* movement.
6. **a** Retired; secluded; as, a *quiet* nook. **b** *Now Rare.* Secret; privy; clandestine.
7. Enjoyed in peace and relaxation; as, a *quiet* cup of tea.
8. = QUIESCENT, 2.
9. *Automobiles.* Free from knocking; as, a *quiet* motor.
10. *Com.* Displaying little business activity.
Syn. — Tranquil, unruffled, smooth, unmolested, undisturbed, restful, peaceable. See STILL. **Ant.** — Agitated, active; noisy; restless, unsettled; loud, gaudy, bright.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

quiet-colored	**quiet-looking**	**quiet-patterned**
quiet-dispositioned	**quiet-mannered**	**quiet-seeming**
quiet-eyed	**quiet-minded**	**quiet-tempered**

qui'et (kwī'ĕt), *n.* [L. *quies, -etis.* The Eng. word is perh. in part from the adj. See QUIET, *adj.*] **1.** The state or condition of being quiet. Specif.: **a** Civil peace; public tranquillity; security; order. "Times of *quiet* and unbroken peace." *Wordsworth.* **b** Silence; absence of noise, sound, or bustle; as, *quiet* followed his speech. **c** Rest; repose; freedom from interference, molestation, or agitation; often, peace of mind; as, to seek *quiet* in old age.
2. The quality or character of being quiet, peaceful, calm, etc.; quietness.

The landscape with the *quiet* of the sky. *Wordsworth.*

3. A place of retreat or privacy. "In leafy *quiet.*" *Keats.* — ***at quiet.*** Still; peaceful; at ease. — ***on the quiet.*** In an underhand manner; secretly; clandestinely. *Slang.* — ***out of quiet.*** Unquiet; restless. *Obs.*

qui'et, *v.*; QUI'ET-ED; QUI'ET-ING. [ML. *quietare.* See QUIT.] *Transitive:* **1.** To quit or acquit. *Obs.*
2. To make quiet, as by pacifying, slowing up or stopping motion, etc.; to calm; as, to *quiet* a tumult, rebels, hysteria; medicine that *quiets* the pulses.
3. To put at rest, or settle, by freeing from dispute or question; — chiefly in legal use, as in the phrase *to quiet title.* — *Intransitive:* To become or grow quiet; — often with *down;* as, he soon *quieted* down.

qui'et, *adv.* In a quiet, peaceful, placid, or smooth manner; quietly; — often in combination, as in:
quiet-going, quiet-living, quiet-moving, quiet-spoken

quiet day. *Eccl.* A day spent apart from usual scenes in some retreat, for devotion and consecration. Cf. RETREAT.

qui'et-en (kwī'ĕ-t'n), *v. t. & i.* To make quiet; to become quiet. *Chiefly Brit.* — **qui'et-en-er,** *n.*

qui'et-er, *n.* One who or that which quiets.

quiet hour. An imposed period of quiet, as one for study in a college dormitory.

qui'et-ism (kwī'ĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* [It. *quietismo.*] **1.** A system of mysticism propounded by Miguel de Molinos, a Spanish priest, who died at Rome in 1696 in a prison to which he had been condemned for life by the Inquisition. His theories were set forth in *The Spiritual Guide,* published in 1675. His system, later called quietism, was a combination of religious mysticism and ethical antinomianism. He taught that perfection and spiritual peace are attained by self-annihilation and through passive absorption in the contemplation of God and divine things, and that in this state the soul is indifferent both to the calls of the world, to sense, and desire, and to the claims of virtue and morality. Though quietism as a movement did not survive its author, it had short vogue in France under the form of semiquietism.
2. A quiet condition or habit, esp. of mind; passiveness.

qui'et-ist (-Ist), *n.* [It. *quietista.*] **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* One who believed in or practiced quietism; one of a sect of mystics of the school founded by Molinos. See QUIETISM, 1.
2. Hence: **a** One who advocates or practices some similar form of religious mysticism. **b** One who adopts an analogous attitude in respect to political or social matters.

qui'et-ist, qui'et-is'tic (kwī'ĕ-tĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, quietists or quietism.

qui'e-tive (kwī'ĕ-tĭv), *adj. & n.* Sedative.

qui'et-like' (kwī'ĕt-līk'), *adv.* Quietly. *Colloq.*

qui'et-ly, *adv.* In a quiet state or manner; as: **a** Without motion; as, to lie or sit *quietly.* **b** Calmly; peaceably; as, to live *quietly.* **c** Patiently; as, to submit *quietly* to abuse. **d** Noiselessly; silently; in a manner to attract little or no observation; as, he *quietly* left the room. **e** Unostentatiously; simply; also, privately; as, he was *quietly* dressed.

qui'et-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being quiet; also, a condition of quiet; freedom from noise, agitation, disturbance, or excitement; stillness; tranquillity.

I . . . am arm'd to suffer with a *quietness* of spirit. *Shak.*

qui'et-some (kwī'ĕt-sŭm), *adj.* Given to quiet; tranquil. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

qui'e-tude (kwī'ĕ-tūd), *n.* [F. *quiétude,* fr. LL. *quietudo.*] A state of being quiet; rest; repose; tranquillity.

qui-e'tus (kwī-ē'tŭs), *n.* [From ML. *quietus est* he is quiet. See QUIET, *adj.*; cf. QUIT, *adj.*] **1.** Final discharge or acquittance, as from debt or obligation; that which silences claims; hence, by extension, discharge from office or duty; discharge from life, i. e., death; also, that which quiets, calms, or extinguishes life or activity; as, to give a person his *quietus,* to kill him or put a check upon his activity.

When he himself might his *quietus* make
With a bare bodkin. *Shak.*

2. *a Eng. Law.* A discharge or release. **b** In some States of the United States, a proceeding in a probate court whereby an administrator obtains a full discharge.

‖**qui fa'cit per a'li-um fa'cit per se** (kwī fā'sĭt pĕr ā'lĭ-ŭm, sē). [L.] He who does (a thing) through another does (it) through himself; — used to express the rule that a person is responsible for the acts of his agents (see AGENT, *n.*, 5). In a variant form the maxim reads "**qui fa'cit per a'li-um est pe-rin'de ac si fa'cit per se-ip'sum** (ĕst pĕ-rĭn'dē ăk sē,sē-Ip'sŭm)," he who does (a thing) by another is precisely as if he had done (it) through himself.

quiff (kwĭf), *n.* [Cf. COIF.] Hair oiled and brushed over or away from the forehead. *Slang, Brit.*

qui'–hi' (kwī'hī'), *n.* [Hind. *koī hai* is anyone in attendance?] *Bengal.* **1.** The usual call for a servant.
2. An Anglo-Indian.

Qui-i'na (kwĭ-ī'nä), *n.* [NL., of Arawakan or Cariban origin.] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs or trees, type of the Quiinaceae. *Q. jamaicensis* is the old woman's tree.

quick'-fir'ing (66), *adj.* = QUICK-FIRE.
quickflaw. Var. of WHITLOW.
quick'mire', *n.* A quagmire. *Obs.*
quick'-make' switch. = QUICK-BREAK SWITCH.
quick'side', *n.* *Naut.* Freeboard. *Obs.*
quick'sil'ver-ish, *adj.* See -ISH. — **quick'sil'ver-ish-ness,** *n.*
quickt. Quicked. *Ref. Sp.*
Qui-cun'que vult (kwĭ-kŭng'-kwē vŭlt). [L.] See ATHANASIAN CREED. [QUID, 2.]
Quid'dist, *n.* *U. S. Hist.* =
quide. † CUD.
quid'i. Quiddle. *Ref. Sp.*
quie-bra'cha (kyā-brä'chä), **qui'e-bra-ha'cha** (-brä-hä'chä). Vars. of QUEBRACHO.
qui'e-nal (kwī'ĕ-nĕl; -n'l), *n.* [For *quinquennal,* fr. L. *quinquennalis* quinquennial; influenced by L. *biennalis* of two years.] An indulgence or dispensation of five years. *Obs.*
‖ **¿ quién sabe?** (kyĕn sä'bā). [Sp.] Who knows?
quier. † CHOIR, QUEER, QUIRE.
qui'et-a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
qui'et-age, *n.* Tranquillity. *Obs.*
qui'e-ta'tion, *n.* [ML. *quietatio.*] A quieting; quiet. *Obs.*
qui'et-ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of QUIET.
Quig. † WHIG, a Covenanter.

N O P Q

Qui'i·na'ce·ae (kwĭ'ĭ·nā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical American shrubs and trees (order Hypericales) with opposite coriaceous leaves, small verticillate flowers in terminal spikes or racemes, and baccate, one-seeded fruit. — **qui'i·na'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

qui'la (kē'lä), *n.* [Sp. *quila, colihue,* fr. Araucan *culin.*] A bamboolike grass (*Chusquea quila*) of southern South America, used as forage, and with a fiber suitable for papermaking.

qui'les, qui'lez (kē'läs; 267), *n.; pl.* -LESES, -LECES (kē'läsās). [Sp. after Germán *Quiles,* or *Quinlez,* the inventor (1885).] A small square two-wheeled trap. *Phil. I.*

Qui'e·ute' (kwī'ē·ōōt'), *n.* An Indian of a Chimakuan tribe, formerly living near Cape Flattery on the west coast of Washington, with an outlying group, the *Hoh,* to the south. They were expert sealers and whalers. They are now on reservations in Washington.

qui'kin (kwĭl'kĭn), *n.* [Corn. *cuilcen.*] Frog; toad. *Dial. Eng.*

quill (kwĭl), *n.* [ME. *quil;* akin to LG. *quiele,* G. *kiel,* MHG. *kil.*] **1.** A hollow stalk, as of a reed. *Obs.*
2. Any small tube, as a water pipe or a faucet. *Obs.*
3. **a** One of the large stiff feathers of a bird's wing or tail, esp. one of those of the wing; also, the hollow barrel or calamus of a feather. See FEATHER, *n.,* 1. **b** A spine of the hedgehog or porcupine; hence, *pl.,* *Southern U. S.,* a porcupine. **c** The pen of a squid. See 3d PEN, 7.
4. Something made from or like the quill of a feather; as: **a** A pen for writing made by sharpening and splitting the point or nib of the stalk of a feather. **b** A quill toothpick.
5. The rounding fold of a ruff, or ruffle.
6. *Angling.* A float for a fishline.
7. *Mach.* A hollow shaft or spindle, esp. one surrounding another shaft.
8. *Mining.* A crude form of fuse once used for blasting.
9. *Music.* **a** *Archaic.* A pipe; also, a tube or pipe, as of cane or reed, of a musical instrument.
He touched the tender stops of various *quills.* *Milton.*
b *Often pl.* A crude sort of Panpipe used by American negroes in the South. **c** The plectrum of a feather quill, with which the strings of certain instruments, as the lute, are plucked.
10. *Pharm.* A roll of dried bark; as, a *quill* of cinnamon.
11. *Weaving.* A spindle, or bobbin as of reed, for the thread in a shuttle.
— *to get one's quills up.* To take offense; become angry. *Slang.*

quill (kwĭl), *v.;* QUILLED (kwĭld); QUILL'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To plait in small cylindrical ridges, called quillings, as a ruffle.
2. To remove the quills from.
3. To pierce as with quills; also, to furnish with quills.
4. To wind on a quill, as thread or yarn.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To wind thread or yarn on a quill. *Dial.*
2. To curry favor. *Slang.*

quill, *n.* [Cf. OF. *coillir* to gather.] A word found chiefly in *in the quill, in quill,* with the sense of in unison. *Obs.*

Quil·la'gua (kē·lä'gwä), *n.* An Indian of an Aymaran tribe of western Bolivia.

quil·lai' (kĭ·lī'), *n.* [Sp. *quillái, quillay,* fr. Araucan *quillay, cullay.*] The soapbark tree (*Quillaja saponaria*) of Chile. Its bark, called **quillai bark,** or **quil·lai'a bark** (kĭ·lī'ä; kwĭ·lā'yä), is rich in saponin, and is commonly used as soap in Chile; in pharmacy it is used as a detergent.

quil·la'ic (kwĭ·lā'ĭk), **quil·la'jic** (-lā'yĭk; -jĭk), *or* **quil·lai'ic** (-lā'ĭk), **ac'id.** *Chem.* A white, crystalline, poisonous, saponin occurring in soapbark and commercial saponin.

Quil·la'ja (kwĭ·lā'yä; -jä), *n.* [NL., fr. QUILLAI.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of trees (family Rosaceae), consisting of three species, natives of Brazil, Peru, and Chile. *Q. saponaria,* the soapbark tree, is the best-known species.
2. *Pharm.* [*not cap.*] Also **quillaja bark.** = QUILLAI BARK.

quill'back' (kwĭl'băk'), *n.* **a** A small carp sucker (*Carpiodes velifer*) of the Mississippi Valley, having the first ray of the dorsal fin very long. **b** A closely allied fish (*C. cyprinus*) of the rivers about Chesapeake Bay.

quill bark. *Pharm.* Cinchona bark dried in rolls or quills.

quill bit. A long pod bit.

quill drive. A form of drive used on electric locomotives in which the motors are mounted on a non-rotatable quill, which surrounds the axle of the driving wheels, power being transmitted to the wheels by means of pins on the armature structure that engage the spokes of the driving wheels.

quill driver. One who works with a pen; writer; clerk. — **quill driving.** *Both Chiefly Contemptuous.*

quilled (kwĭld), *adj.* Furnished with quills; also, shaped like quills; as: **a** Fluted; — said of lace, ribbon, etc. **b** *Bot.* Having quill-like, or nearly tubular, corollas or florets, as the flowers of the decorative dahlias. **c** Made into quill-like rolls; as, *quilled* bark; designating a kind of cinnamon or cinchona bark.

quilled suture. *Surg.* A variety of stitch in which the threads, after being passed deeply through the edges of a wound, are secured about two quills or bodies of similar shape, in order to produce a suitable degree of pressure.

quill'er (kwĭl'ēr), *n.* **1.** A bird not yet full-fledged. *Obs.*
2. **a** A machine used in transferring yarn from spools to the quills. **b** The operator of such a machine. **c** One who flutes combs.

quil'let (kwĭl'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A small field or tract of land; a narrow strip of land. *Now Dial.*

quil'let (kwĭl'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [Perh. fr. L. *quidlibet* what you please. Cf. QUIDDIT.] A subtle or finespun distinction; a quibble. *Archaic.*
Nice, sharp *quillets* of the law. *Shak.*

quill'et, *n.* [Dim. of *quill.*] A small quill or tube.

quil'let·ed (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having, or divided into, quillets, as land.

quill fern. = MARSH FERN **a.**

quill'fish' (kwĭl'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* Any of certain small, very slender blennies of the North Pacific, constituting a family, Ptilichthyidae.

quill fly. *Angling.* An artificial fly with a quill body.

quill gear. *Mach.* An arrangement consisting of a gear wheel or wheels made integral with a hollow spindle or shaft; esp., a hollow shaft with a gear wheel on each end used in the back gear of a lathe or other machine tool.

quill'ing (kwĭl'ĭng), *n.* A strip of lace, ribbon, or the like, fluted or folded, so as somewhat to resemble a row of quills; also, one of the folds or flutings so made.

quill nib. A short quill pen made to be used with a holder.

‖**quil'lon'** (kē'yôn'), *n.* [F.] An arm of the cross guard of a sword. See HILT, *Illust.*

quill pig. A porcupine. *Colloq., U. S.*

quill'tail' (kwĭl'tāl'), *n., or* **quillitail coot.** The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*

quill'work' (kwĭl'wûrk'), *n.* Ornamentation of skins, bark, or fabrics, by overlaying with porcupine quills. It is a highly developed art among some tribes of North American Indians, who use colored quills worked in elaborate designs.

quill'wort' (kwĭl'wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Isoetes;* — so called from the shape of the leaves. **b** The Joe-pye weed *Eupatorium purpureum.*

quill'y (kwĭl'ĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to, resembling, or having quills.

Quilp, Daniel (kwĭlp). In Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop,* a hideous dwarf, ferocious and cunning, who enjoys tormenting others.

quilt (kwĭlt), *n.* [ME. *quilte,* fr. OF. *cuilte, coilte, coite* (F. *couette*), fr. L. *culcita* a bed, cushion, mattress; akin to Skr. *kūrca* bunch, bundle. Cf. COUNTERPANE, CUSHION, QUOTE.] **1.** Originally, a kind of mattress; now, a bed coverlet or comfortable made of two thicknesses of material with a filling or interlining of wool, cotton, down, etc., stitched through in patterns, or tufted.
2. Anything quilted or like a quilt; as: **a** A pad formerly worn under or in place of armor. **b** *Obs.* A quilted underskirt. **c** *Obs.* A poultice. **d** *Jocose.* A fat person.
3. A design or figure formed by quilting. *Rare.*
4. A heat-insulating material consisting of fibrous materials matted together and stitched or quilted between two layers of heavy paper.
5. The core of a cricket ball.
6. *Beekeeping.* A cloth cover placed over the brood frames in a beehive.

quilt (kwĭlt), *v.;* QUILT'ED; QUILT'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To fill, pad, or line like a quilt or with something quilted. *Now Rare.* "A bag *quilted* with bran." *Bacon.*
2. To stitch or sew in layers, usually with some soft thick substance between, as in making a bedquilt; as, to *quilt* a bedcover; to *quilt* a dressing gown.
3. To stitch or sew, or to mark with cord, in lines or patterns, as in quilts; hence, to mark with lines, as a face; to seam.
4. To fasten between pieces of material in the manner of a quilt; as, to *quilt* money in one's belt; also, to bind up or to cover with interlacings, as of cord.
A short pipe *quilted* over with string. *Dickens.*
5. To insert as a needle in quilting.
6. To patch together or up, as a literary work. *Rare.*
——, *Intransitive:* To make quilted work; also, to admit of being quilted; as, material that will not *quilt.*

quilt (kwĭlt), *v. t. & i.* Gulp; swallow. *Dial. Eng.*

quilt, *v. t.* [Cf. QUILT to stitch, to wad.] To flog. *Dial.*

quilt'ed (kwĭl'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Furnished with a quilt or quilts; having the design or composition of a quilt; giving the effect of a patchwork quilt; also, padded or stuffed like a quilt.

quilt'er (-tĕr), *n.* One who quilts or makes quilts; a machine that quilts.

quilt'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who quilts something.
2. Material that is quilted or used for making quilts.
3. A kind of cloth having a pattern like quilted work.
4. A quilting party or bee. See 2d BEE, 3. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.*
5. *Naut.* A covering made of sennit or strands of rope.

quilting cotton. Cotton wadding.

Quim·ba'ya (kēm·bä'yä), *n.* An Indian of an extinct tribe of Colombia, probably of Chibchan stock. They were highly skilled workers in gold.

Quim'per' (kăn'pâr'), *n.* A color, greenish-blue in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

quin (kwĭn), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *squin.*] A scallop. *Local, Eng.*

quin- (kwĭn-), **quin'o-** (kwĭn'ō-). A combining form from *quina,* as in *quinology, quinotannic;* — used also to denote *quinine,* as in *quinoline.*

qui'na (kē'nä), **qui'na·qui'na** (kē'nä·kē'nä), *n.* [Cf. QUININE.] **a** Cinchona bark. **b** Quinine. **c** Any of several bitter-barked tropical American shrubs or trees all of them used locally as substitutes for quinine; as: (1) The Mexican *Croton niveus.* (2) *Ĉoutarea hexandra* (family Rubiaceae) of Central America. (3) = quassia, 2. See QUASSIA.

Qui'nai·elt (kwē'nĭ·ĕlt), **Qui'na·ult** (-nä·ōōlt; -ūlt), *n.* An Indian of a Salishan tribe of the west coast of Washington.

quin·al'dic ac'id (kwĭn·ăl'dĭk). *Chem.* A colorless crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_7NO_3$, obtained by oxidation of quinaldine, and otherwise; 2-quinoline-carboxylic acid.

quin·al'dine (kwĭn·ăl'dēn; -dĭn), *n.* Also **-din.** [*quinoline* + *aldehyde* + *aniline.*] *Chem.* A colorless liquid, $C_{10}H_9N$, of a slightly pungent odor, obtained as a condensation product of acetaldehyde and aniline, and occurring also in coal tar; 2-methyl-quinoline. It is used in the manufacture of certain dyes. — **quin·al'dic** (-dĭk), **quin'al·din'ic** (kwĭn'ăl·dĭn'ĭk), *adj.*

quin'al·din'i·um (kwĭn'ăl·dĭn'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL. See -IUM, 2.] *Chem.* A univalent radical, $C_{10}H_{10}N$, of the ammonium type, related to quinaldine.

quin·al'dyl (kwĭn·ăl'dĭl), *n.* [*quinaldine* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* **a** The univalent radical, $C_{10}H_8N$, of which quinaldine is the hydride. There are seven varieties. **b** The univalent radical, $C_{10}H_8NO$, of quinaldic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

quin·am'i·cine (-ăm'ĭ·sēn; -sĭn; 157), **-am'i·dine** (-dēn; -dĭn), *n.* Also **-cin, -din.** [From QUINAMINE.] Two isomeric alkaloids formed by heating quinamine with acids.

quin'a·mine (kwĭn'ä·mēn; -mĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-am'in.** [*quina* + *amine.*] A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$, in different cinchona barks.

quin·an'i·sole (kwĭn·ăn'ĭ·sōl), *n.* [*quinoline* + *anisole.*] *Chem.* Any methoxy derivative, $C_9H_6(OH_3)N$, of quinoline, analogous to anisole. *p*-Quinanisole (6-methoxyquinoline) is a yellowish oil.

qui'na·qui'na (kē'nä·kē'nä), *n.* [See QUINQUINA, QUININE.] Quina.

qui·nar'i·an (kwĭ·nâr'ĭ·ăn; 79), *adj.* *Zool.* Designating, or pertaining to, the quinary system. — *n.* A teacher of, or believer in, the quinary system.

qui·nar'i·us (kwĭ·nâr'ĭ·ŭs; 79), *n.* [L.] **a** A Roman silver coin of the 3d century B.C., the half denarius. **b** In Imperial Rome, ½ aureus.

qui'na·ry (kwī'nä·rĭ), *adj.* [L. *quinarius,* fr. *quini* five each, akin to *quinque.* See FIVE.] Consisting of five; arranged by fives; quintuple; specif., *Math.,* involving five variables; using five as the radix or base; — said of a system of notation. — *n.* That which has five members.

quinary system. *Zool.* A fanciful classification of animals expounded chiefly by Swainson. Its principal feature was the hypothesis that all natural series of organisms dispose themselves in sets of five standing in relation to each other as members of a circular series.

‖**qui'nas** (kē'nȧz; *Pg.* -nȧsh), *n. pl.* [Pg. & Sp., fr. L. *quini* five each.] Two fives, or double five, at a dice or backgammon; the arms of Portugal. See *Plate* IV.

quin'ate (kwĭn'āt; kwī'nāt), *n.* A salt or ester of quinic acid.

qui'nate (kwī'nāt), *adj.* [L. *quini* five each.] *Bot.* Growing in sets of five; — esp. of compound leaves with five leaflets.

quin'a·tox'ine (kwĭn'ä·tŏk'sēn; -sĭn; kē'nä-), *n.* Also **-in.** [*quina* + *toxine.*] *Chem.* Any one of a series of poisonous ketonic bases found in cinchona bark, or prepared from cinchona alkaloids or synthetically.

quin·az'o·line (kwĭn·ăz'ō·lēn; -lĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-lin.** [G. *chinazolin* (cf. CHINA BARK), with *-azolin* for *-oxalin* to indicate that it is free from oxygen and isomeric with *cinnolin* and *chinoxalin.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound, $C_8H_6N_2$, regarded as derived from quinoline by substitution of a nitrogen atom for a CH group in the 3-position; also, any of various derivatives of the same.

quin·az'o·lyl (-ăz'ō·lĭl), *n.* [*quinazoline* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent radical, $C_8H_5N_2$, of which quinazoline is the hydride. There are several varieties.

quince (kwĭns; 232), *n.* [Prop. a pl. fr. ME. *quyne, coyn,* fr. OF. *cooin* (F. *coing*), fr. L. *cotoneum,* also *cydonium,* fr. Gr. *kydōnion* quince, perh. fr. *Kytōnion,* a city in Asia Minor. Cf. COYNE, MELOCOTON, QUIDDANY.] **1.** The fruit of a central Asiatic tree (*Cydonia oblonga*). It somewhat resembles a large yellow apple, but differs in having many seeds in each carpel. Its hard, acid flesh is used for marmalade, jelly, and preserves. The seeds are covered with a mucilaginous material which is used in making **quince'-seed' mu'ci·lage** and in the preparation of toilet lotions.
2. The tree which bears this fruit. It is of low stature, with crooked branches bearing large solitary white or pink flowers. The quince tree is often used as a dwarf stock for the pear. See CYDONIA; FLOWERING QUINCE.

Quince, 2. Flower and Leaves.

Quince, Peter. In Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream,* a carpenter, one of the players in the Interlude; he allots the parts and speaks the prologue.

quince curculio. A small gray-and-yellow curculio (*Conotrachelus crataegi*) whose larva burrows in quinces.

Quince Curculio (*Conotrachelus crataegi*). (× 3)

quin·cen'te·nar'y (kwĭn·sĕn'tē·nĕr'ĭ; kwĭn'sĕn·tĕn'ä·rĭ; -tē'nä·rĭ; *see* CENTENARY), *adj.* [Irreg. fr. L. *quinque* five + E. *centenary.*] Of or pert. to five hundred years or a five-hundredth anniversary. — *n.* A quincentenary anniversary or commemoration.

quince'wort' (kwĭns'wûrt'), *n.* The herb squinancy.

quince yellow. = CANARY YELLOW.

Quinck'e's tube (kwĭngk'ĕz). [After G. *Quincke* (1834–1924), Ger. physician.] *Acous.* A glass tube to be sounded like a bottle by a breath across its mouth, used for obtaining high notes in experiments on difference tones, etc.

quin·cun'cial (kwĭn·kŭn'shăl), *adj.* [L. *quincuncialis,* fr. *quincunx.* See QUINCUNX.] **1.** Of, consisting of, or arranged in, a quincunx or quincunxes.
2. *Bot.* **a** Having the leaves of a pentamerous calyx or corolla so imbricated that two are exterior, two are interior, and the other has one edge exterior and one interior; as, *quincuncial* estivation. **b** In phyllotaxy, pentastichous, or 5-ranked.
— **quin·cun'cial·ly,** *adv.*

quin'cunx (kwĭn'kŭngks), *n.; pl.* QUINCUNXES (-kŭngksĕz; -sĭz; 119). [L., lit., five twelfths, fr. *quinque* five + *uncia* an ounce. The quincunx was marked by five small spots or balls. See FIVE; OUNCE weight.] **1.** An arrangement of five things with one at each corner and one in the middle of a square.
2. *Astrol.* The position of bodies distant from each other five signs, or 150°.
3. *Bot.* A quincuncial arrangement, as of the parts of a flower in estivation. See QUINCUNCIAL, 2.
4. *Hort.* **a** An arrangement, esp. of trees, with one at each corner and one at the center of a square. **b** Erron., a hexagonal arrangement or system of planting.
5. *Rom. Antiq.* A weight of five unciae, or five twelfths of a libra; hence, a coin of this weight.

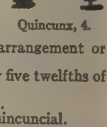
Quincunx, 4.

quin'cunx, *v. t.* To arrange in a quincunx.

quin·cunx'ial (kwĭn·kŭngk'shăl), *adj.* Quincuncial.

quin·dec'ad (kwĭn·dĕk'ăd), *n.* [L. *quindecim* fifteen. Cf. DECAD.] A group of fifteen. *Rare.*

quin·dec'a·gon (kwĭn·dĕk'ä·gŏn), *n.* [L. *quindecim* fifteen + Gr. *gōnia* angle.] *Geom.* A figure, generally plane, with fifteen angles, and consequently fifteen sides.

quin'dec·a·syl·lab'ic (kwĭn'dĕk·ä·sĭ·lăb'ĭk), *adj.* [Irreg. fr. L. *quindecim* fifteen + E. *syllabic.* Cf. DECASYLLABIC.] Having fifteen syllables.

quin'de·cem'vir (kwĭn'dē·sĕm'vĕr), *or, Latin form,* **quin'de·cim'vir** (-sĭm'vĕr), *n.; pl.* -VIRI (-vĭ·rī). [L. *quindecimvir,* fr. *quindecim* fifteen + *vir* a man.] *Rom. Antiq.* One of a body of fifteen men; esp., *Rom. Relig.,* a member of a college of priests having charge of the Sibylline Books, which were consulted only at the behest of the senate for prescribing means of averting the wrath of the gods, as in a time of pestilence. The custodians were originally two, *duoviri;* later ten, *decemviri;* and by Sulla raised to fifteen, *quindecimviri.* Cf. AUGUR, 1, EPULO, PONTIFF, 1. — **quin'de·cem'vi·rate** (kwĭn'dē·sĕm'vĭ·rāt), **quin'de·cim'vi·rate** (-sĭm'vĭ·rāt), *n.*

quin'de·cen'ni·al (-dē·sĕn'ĭ·ăl; 159), *n.* [L. *quindecim* fifteen + *-ennial.*] Of or pertaining to fifteen years or a fifteenth anniversary.

quin'de·cen'ni·al, *n.* A quindecennial anniversary or commemoration.

---

quil. Quill. *Ref. Sp.*

qui·la'te (kē'lä'tā), *n.* [Sp. & Pg.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

quile (kwīl). Var. of COIL, a hay-cock. [QUOILERS.

quil'ers (kwĭl'ērz). Var. of

qui·lis'ma (kwĭ·lĭz'mȧ; -lĭz'mȧ), *n.* [ML., fr. Gr. *kylisma* a roll.] See NEUME, *Table.*

quilk. † WHICH.

Qui·la'ia (kwĭ·lā'yȧ). Var. of QUILLAJA.

Qui·la'ya. Var. of QUILLAJA.

qui·li'a bark (kwĭ·lĭ'ȧ). Var. of QUILLAI BARK. See QUILLAI.

qui'li·ty, *n.* [Cf. QUIDDITY, 2d QUILLET.] A quibble. *Obs.*

quill'-less, *adj.* See -LESS.

quill'-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

quill'-tailed', *adj.* See -TAILED.

quilt'point', *n.* [OF. *cuilte pointe.* See QUILT, *n.,* 2d COUNTERPOINT.] A counterpane. *Obs.*

quim. Var. of QUEME, *adj.*

quin. † CON, study.

Qui'na·ult. Var. of QUINAIELT.

quin·as'a·rin. Also **-rine.** Var. of QUINIZARIN.

quin'cen·ten'ni·al, *adj. & n.* = QUINCENTENARY.

quinch (kwĭnch), *v. i.* [Cf. MD. *quincken* to quaver, shake, and E. QUETCH.] To stir; wince. Cf. QUETCH. *Obs.*

quinch. Dial. var. of QUINCE.

quin·cu'bi·tal (kwĭn·kū'bĭ·tăl; -tĭ'l), *adj.* [L. *quinque* five + E. *cubital.*] *Zool.* = EUTAXIC. — **quin·cu'bi·tal·ism** (kwĭn·kū'bĭ·tăl·ĭz'm), *n.*

quin·dec'an'gle (kwĭn·dĕk'ăng'g'l), *n.* = QUINDECAGON. *Rare.*

quin'de·cim (kwĭn'dē·sĭm), *n.* [See QUINDECIMA.] **1.** A tax of one fifteenth. *Obs.* **2.** *Eccl. Hist.* = QUINDENE.

quin·dec'i·ma (kwĭn·dĕs'ĭ·mȧ), *n.* [ML., fem. of *quindecimus* fifteenth.] *Music.* **a** The interval of a fifteenth, or double octave. **b** An organ stop whose tones are two octaves above the notes.

quin'dene (kwĭn'dēn), *n.* [ML. *quindena.*] *Eccl. Hist.* The 15th day (modern reckoning, 14th) after a church festival.

qui·ne'tum (kwĭ·nē'tŭm; kwĭ'-), *n.* [*quinine* + L. ending *-etum* to indicate a mixture of bases.] *Pharm.* A mixture of the alkaloids in varying proportions as they occur naturally in the bark of red cinchona used as an antiperiodic.

quin·hy'drone (kwĭn·hī'drōn), *n.* [*quinone* + *hydro*quinone.] *Chem.* A green crystalline compound, $C_{12}H_{10}O_4$, with metallic luster, formed by union of quinone with hydroquinone, or in the oxidation of hydroquinone or the reduction of quinone. By extension, any of a class of similar compounds.

quinhydrone electrode. *Physical Chem.* A platinum wire in a solution containing quinhydrone, which is used to determine hydrogen-ion concentration.

quin'i·ble (kwĭn'ĭ·b'l), *n.* [L. *quini* five each.] *Music.* **a** A descant in fifths. **b** *Obs.* A voice part one octave higher than the treble.

quin'i·ble, *adj.* **1.** Quintuple. *Obs.* **2.** *Music.* Of or pertaining to a quinible.

quin'ic (kwĭn'ĭk), *adj.* [From QUININE.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, cinchona bark.

quinic acid. *Chem.* **a** A white crystalline acid, $C_6H_7(OH)_4CO_2H$, obtained from cinchona bark, coffee beans, etc. It is a tetrahydroxy-cyclohexane-carboxylic acid. **b** Quininic acid.

quin'i·cine (kwĭn'ĭ·sēn; -sĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-cin.** A bitter, poisonous, reddish-yellow amorphous alkaloid, isomeric with quinine, obtained from cinchona bark or by heating a salt of quinine; — called also *quinotoxine.*

quin'i·dine (kwĭn'ĭ·dēn; -dĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-din.** [From QUININE.] *Chem.* An alkaloid isomeric with, and resembling, quinine, found in certain species of cinchona. It is used somewhat as a febrifuge.

qui'nine (kwĭ'nīn; kwĭ·nēn'; 277: *see note below*), *n.* Also **quin'in** (kwĭn'ĭn), **quin'i·a** (-ĭ·ȧ), **qui·ni'na** (kĭ·nē'nȧ), etc. [Sp. *quina,* fr. Quechua *quinquina* cinchona bark. Cf. CHINA BARK.] **a** *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$, extracted from cinchona bark as a bitter white crystalline substance. It is a derivative of quinoline and quinuclidine. Quinine is a dibase and forms accordingly two series of salts. **b** *Pharm.* Any of the salts of this alkaloid, as the acetate, chloride, sulphate, etc., employed as a febrifuge, antiperiodic, and bitter tonic.

☞ The pron. kwĭ'nīn decidedly prevails in America, although kwĭ·nēn' and kwĭn'ēn, preferred in British usage, are also heard.

quinine bush. Any western American shrub of the genus *Garrya,* esp. *G. fremonti,* the bear brush; — so called from the bitter bark.

quinine cherry. The bitter cherry.

quinine flower. A bitter herb (*Sabbatia elliottii*) of the southern United States, having star-shaped white flowers. It is said to possess antiperiodic properties, and has been used as a substitute for quinine.

quinine herb. = QUININE FLOWER.

quinine plant. **a** = QUININE FLOWER. **b** *California.* = JOJOBA.

quinine tree. **a** The horse-radish tree (*Codonocarpus*). **b** The hop tree. **c** In Australia, the bitterbark *Petalostigma quadriloculare.*

qui·nin'ic ac'id (kwĭ·nĭn'ĭk). *Chem.* A yellowish crystalline nitrogenous acid, $C_{11}H_9NO_3$, obtained by oxidation of quinine; 6-methoxy-cinchoninic acid.

qui'nin·ism (kwĭ'nĭn·ĭz'm; kwĭ·nēn'-; kwĭn'ēn-), *n.* Cinchonism.

qui'nin·ize (-īz), *v. t.* *Med.* Cinchonize. — **qui'nin·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*

quin'i·re'tin (kwĭn'ĭ·rē'tĭn), *n.* [*quinine* + Gr. *rhētinē* resin.] *Chem.* A brown substance precipitated by action of light on quinine solutions.

quin'i·sext (kwĭn'ĭ·sĕkst), **quin'i·sex'tine** (-sĕks'tĭn), *adj.* [ML. *quinisextus,* fr. L. *quini* five each + *sextus* sixth.] Pertaining to or designating the second Trullan Council, held in Constantinople (692) to supply the disciplinary canons which the fifth and sixth ecumenical councils (553 and 680) had failed to enact. See TRULLAN.

quin'i·tol (kwĭn'ĭ·tōl; -tŏl), **quin'ite** (kwĭn'ĭt), *n.* [*quin*one + *-ol, -ite.*] *Chem.* A crystalline alcohol, $C_6H_{10}(OH)_4$, sweet, with a bitter aftertaste; 1,4-cyclohexane-diol.

qui·niz'a·rin (kwĭ·nĭz'ȧ·rĭn), *n.* [hydro*quin*one + *alizarin.*] *Chem.* A red crystalline compound isomeric with alizarin, and produced artificially from hydroquinone; 1,4-dihydroxy-anthraquinone. It is used in dye manufacture.

quink (kwĭngk), *n., or* **quink goose.** [Imitative.] The common brant.

quin'nat salm'on (kwĭn'ăt). [Interior Salish *t'kwinnat.*] A salmon (*Oncorhynchus tschawytscha*) occurring on both coasts of the Pacific, on the American side from Monterey Bay to Bering Strait. It ascends the

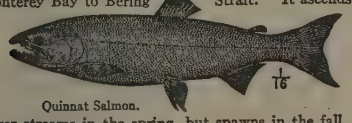

Quinnat Salmon.

larger streams in the spring, but spawns in the fall. It averages about 22 pounds in weight, but much larger ones are often taken. Commercially it is much the most important species of salmon.

quin'net (kwĭn'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [OF. *coignet, cuignet, quignet,* dim. of *coin* wedge.] Wedge. *Dial. Eng.*

Quin'ni·pi·ac' (kwĭn'ĭ·pĭ·ăk'; kwĭn'ĭ·pĭ·ăk), *n.* An Indian of an extinct Algonquian tribe, formerly dwelling on both banks of the Quinnipiac River in New Haven County, Connecticut.

qui'no·a (kē'nō·ȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. Quechua *quinua.*] **a** The pigweed (*Chenopodium quinoa*) of the high Andes of South America. **b** The seeds of this plant, which are ground for food and widely used as a cereal in Peru.

quin'o·car·bo'ni·um (kwĭn'ō·kär·bō'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [See QUIN-.] *Chem.* A univalent radical, $(C_6H_4)_3$:C:C_6H_5, of the carbonium type, quinonoid in character and tautomeric with triphenylmethyl. Its salts are colored. *Gomberg.*

quin'o·form (kwĭn'ō·fôrm), *n.* [See QUINO-; FORM-.] *Pharm.* A white crystalline powder, quinine formate, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2,CH_2O_2$, used like quinine. See QUININE **b.**

quin'o·gen (kwĭn'ō·jĕn), *n.* [*quinone* + *-gen.*] *Chem.* Any of certain ketonic compounds formed in the preparation of quinones from diketones.

quin'oid (kwĭn'oid), *n.* *Chem.* A quinonoid compound. — **qui·noi'dal** (kwĭ·noi'dăl; -d'l), *adj.*

quin'oid, *adj.* *Chem.* = QUINONOID.

quin'oid·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [*quinoid* + *-ation.*] *Chem.* Act or process of becoming quinonoid.

qui·noi'dine (kwĭ·noi'dēn; -dĭn), *n.* Also **-din.** [*quinine* + *-oid.*] *Pharm.* A brownish resinous mixture, often molded into sticks, of amorphous alkaloids obtained as a by-product in the extraction of cinchona bark for crystalline alkaloids, and sold as a cheap substitute for quinine.

quin'ol (kwĭn'ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*quina* + *-ol.*] *Chem.* **a** = HYDROQUINONE. **b** Any of series of cyclic hydroxy ketones of the general formula *p*-O:C_6H_4(OH)R, formed by the action of Grignard reagents on quinones, and otherwise; — called also *pseudoquinol.* Specif., the simplest member, isomeric with hydroquinone.

qui'no·las (kē'nō·läs), *n. pl.* [Sp. *quinolas.*] *Cards.* Reversi. *Obs.*

quin'o·line (kwĭn'ō·lēn; -lĭn), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*quinine* + 2d *-ol* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A nitrogenous base, C_9H_7N, obtained as a pungent colorless oil by the distillation of alkaloids, coal tar, bones, etc., and also by synthetic methods; by extension, any of various derivatives of it. Structurally, quinoline may be regarded as naphthalene in which a CH group is replaced by a nitrogen atom. In naming derivatives the atoms of the rings are usually numbered or lettered (see *Illust.*). Quinoline contains the nuclei both of pyridine and of benzene, and hence its derivatives are sometimes distinguished as *Py*- and *B*- (or *Bz*-). Quinoline is the parent substance of a large number of compounds, including alkaloids, antiseptics, dyes, etc.

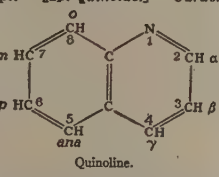

Quinoline.

quinoline dye. Any of a class of dyes derived from quinoline. See *Note* preceding DYE, *Table.*

quinoline yellow. See DYE, *Table.*

quin'o·lin'ic ac'id (kwĭn'ō·lĭn'ĭk). *Chem.* A crystalline acid, $C_7H_5NO_4$, made by oxidizing quinoline; 2,3-pyridinedicarboxylic acid.

quin'o·lin'i·um (kwĭn'ō·lĭn'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [*quinoline* + *-ium.*] *Chem.* A univalent radical, C_9H_8N, of the ammonium type, related to quinoline.

quin'o·lin'o- (kwĭn'ō·lĭn'ō-), **quinolin-.** *Chem.* A combining form from *quinoline.*

quin'o·lin·yl (kwĭn'ō·lĭn·ĭl), *n.* [*quinolin-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* **a** The bivalent radical, $C_9H_6NO_2$, of quinolinic acid. Cf. BENZOYL. **b** Quinolyl.

qui·nol'o·gy (kwĭ·nŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*quinine* + *-logy.*] Science of cultivation, chemistry, and medicinal use of the cinchonas. — **qui·nol'o·gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

quin'o·lyl (kwĭn'ō·lĭl), *n.* [*quinoline* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical, C_9H_6N, of which quinoline is the hydride. There are seven varieties.

quin·om'e·try (kwĭn·ŏm'ē·trĭ), *n.* [*quino-* + *-metry.*] The chemical examination and standardization of cinchona and its alkaloids.

qui·none' (kwĭ·nōn'; kwĭn'ōn), *n.* [*quinic* acid + *-one.*] *Chem.* **a** Either of two isomeric crystalline cyclic compounds, $C_6H_4O_2$; — called also *benzoquinone.* Specif., the yellow, pungent para compound, called also *paraquinone* (*p*-quinone) and *parabenzoquinone* or simply *benzoquinone.* It is obtained by the oxidation of quinic acid, hydroquinone, aniline, and other compounds, and is used in tanning. The other or ortho compound is called *orthoquinone* (*o*-quinone) or *orthobenzoquinone.* It is colorless or red and is formed by the oxidation of pyrocatechol. **b** By extension, any of various compounds of which paraquinone (ordinary quinone) and orthoquinone are the types, called resp. *paraquinones* and *orthoquinones.* They are strong oxidizers and are much used in dye manufacture. Quinones are generally considered to be diketones, though they have been regarded by some as peroxides.

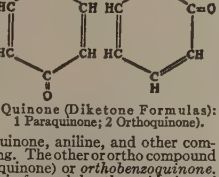

Quinone (Diketone Formulas): 1 Paraquinone; 2 Orthoquinone).

quinone diazide. See DIAZIDE.

quin'one·di'i·mine' (kwĭn'ōn·dī'ĭ·mēn'), *n.* Also **-im'in.** [*quinone* + 1st *di-* + *imine.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound, HN:C_6H_4:NH, regarded as derived from ordinary quinone by replacement of both oxygen atoms by imino groups; also, a similar compound derived from any quinone.

quinone oxime. *Chem.* An oxime of a quinone. Specif., the monoxime, O:C_6H_4:NOH, of quinone proper; — called also, in view of other methods of formation, *paranitrosophenol* (and then assigned the formula HOC_6H_4NO).

qui·no'nic (kwĭ·nō'nĭk; -nŏn'ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or related to, quinone.

qui·non'i·mine (kwĭ·nōn'ĭ·mēn; -mĭn), *n.* Also **-i·min.** [*quinone* + *imine.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound, O:C_6H_4:NH, regarded as derived from ordinary quinone by replacement of one oxygen atom by the imino group; also, a compound derived from any quinone by similar replacement of one or both oxygen atoms.

qui·non'i·za'tion (-zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* *Chem.* The formation of a quinone.

qui·non'ize (kwĭ·nōn'īz; kwĭn'ō·nīz), *v. t.* To cause to form a quinone.

quin'o·noid (kwĭn'ō·noid; kwĭ·nō'noid), *adj.* [*quinone* + *-oid.*] *Chem.* Resembling quinone; as, *quinonoid* structure (commonly understood to mean a structure characterized by a benzene nucleus having the linkages arranged as in the diketone formula for quinone).

quin'o·nyl (kwĭn'ō·nĭl), *n.* [See *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical, $C_6H_3O_2$, of which quinone is the hydride.

quin'o·py'rin (-pī'rĭn), *n.* [*quino-* + *-pyrin.*] *Pharm.* A mixture of two parts of antipyrine and three parts of quinine hydrochloride, used in malaria.

quin'o·tan'nic ac'id (-tăn'ĭk). [*quino-* + *tannic.*] *Chem.* A light-yellow tannin found in cinchona bark.

qui·no'va·tan'nic ac'id (kwĭ·nō'vȧ·tăn'ĭk). [See QUINOVIN; TANNIC.] *Chem.* A tannin obtained from the bark of the tree *Cinchona nova.* See CINCHONA, 2.

qui·no'vic ac'id (kwĭ·nō'vĭk). [From QUINOVIN.] *Chem.* A white crystalline acid obtained by hydrolysis of quinovin. — **quin'o·vate** (kwĭn'ō·vāt) [see -ATE, 3 b], *n.*

qui·no'vin (kwĭ·nō'vĭn), *n.* [NL. *china* (or *china*) *nova* the tree whose bark yields quinovin + *-in.*] *Chem.* A bitter, white, crystalline glucoside found in cinchona and other barks, and said not to be febrifugal; — called also *quinova bitter,* and *quinova.*

qui·no'vose (-vōs), *n.* *Chem.* A sugar (a methyl-pentose, $C_6H_9(CH_3)O_5$), formed by hydrolysis of quinovin.

quin·ox'a·line (kwĭn·ŏk'sȧ·lēn; -lĭn), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*quin*oline + *glyoxal.*] *Chem.* **a** A white crystalline compound, $C_8H_6N_2$, made by condensing orthophenylenediamine with glyoxal. It acts as a feeble monobase, and may be regarded as quinoline with the 4-CH group replaced by nitrogen (and hence containing a paradiazine ring). Also, any derivative of it. **b** By extension, any paradiazine. See DIAZINE.

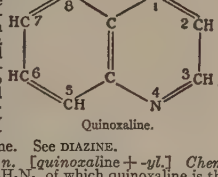

Quinoxaline.

quin·ox'a·lyl (-ŏk'sȧ·lĭl), *n.* [*quinoxaline* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical, $C_8H_5N_2$, of which quinoxaline is the hydride. There are three varieties.

quin'o·yl (kwĭn'ō·lĭl), *n.* [*quinic* acid + *-yl.*] *Chem.* **a** Formerly, ordinary quinone. **b** The bivalent radical, $C_7H_4O_2$, of which quinone is the hydride. **c** The group O_2, in such compounds as quinone and rhodizonic acid.

quin'qua·ge·nar'i·an (kwĭn'kwȧ·jē·nâr'ĭ·ăn; 79), *adj.* [L. *quinquagenarius* containing fifty, fifty years old.] **1.** Commanding fifty men. *Obs.* **2.** Fifty years old; characteristic of a person of such an age. — *n.* A quinquagenarian person.

quin·quag'e·nar'y (kwĭn·kwăj'ē·nĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -nēr'ĭ), *adj.* [L. *quinquagenarius* of fifty.] That is fifty years old; quinquagenarian.

quin·quag'e·nar'y, *n.* **1.** = QUINQUAGENARIAN, *n.* *Obs.* **2.** A fiftieth year or anniversary.

Quin'qua·ges'i·ma (kwĭn'kwȧ·jĕs'ĭ·mȧ), *n.* [L., fem. of *quinquagesimus* the fiftieth; akin to L. *quinquaginta* fifty, *quinque* five. See FIVE.] **1.** The time from the Sunday before Lent to Easter Sunday, or the first week of this time. *Obs.*

2. More fully **Quinquagesima Sunday.** The Sunday before Lent, or the seventh before Easter; — called also *Shrove Sunday.* The origin of this name and of *Sexagesima* and *Septuagesima* for the preceding Sundays is uncertain. They may have been formed on the analogy of *Quadragesima,* without any direct reference to the numerals *fiftieth, sixtieth,* and *seventieth,* to constitute a series, or Quinquagesima may have been so named as being the fiftieth day before Easter (including both) and the other names formed on the analogy of this, they being regarded as representing in round numbers the sixtieth and seventieth days before Easter.

quin'qua·ges'i·mal (-mȧl), *adj.* In a season of, or consisting of, fifty days; as, the *quinquagesimal* period between Easter and Pentecost.

quin'quar·tic'u·lar (kwĭn'kwär·tĭk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* [*quinqu-* + *article.*] *Theol.* Relating to the five articles or points, specif. those in dispute between Arminians and Calvinists. Cf. REMONSTRANT.

quin'que- (kwĭn'kwē-), **quinqu-.** [L. *quinque* five. See FIVE.] A combining form, Latin *quinque-, quinqu-,* meaning *consisting of,* or *characterized by having, five,* as in *quinque*reme, *quinqu*ennial, *quinque*dentate.

quinque-angle	quinquelobated	quinqueseptate
quinque-angled	quinquelobed	quinqueserial
quinque-angular	quinquelocular	quinqueseriate
quinque-annulate	quinqueloculine	quinquesyllabic
quinque-articulate	quinquenerval	quinquesyllable
quinquecapsular	quinquenerved	quinquetubercular
quinquecostate	quinquepartite	quinquetuberculate
quinquedentate	quinquepedal	quinquevalence
quinquedentated	quinquepedalian	quinquevalency
quinquefarious	quinquepetaloid	quinquevalent
quinquefid	quinquepunctal	quinquevalve
quinquefoliate	quinquepunctate	quinquevalvous
quinquefoliated	quinqueradial	quinquevalvular
quinquefoliolate	quinqueradiate	quinqueverbal
quinquejugous	quinquesect	quinqueverbial
quinquelateral	quinquesection	quinquevirate
quinquelobate		

quin'que·lit'er·al (kwĭn'kwē·lĭt'ĕr·ȧl), *adj. & n.* [*quinque-* + *literal.*] (One) consisting of five letters or consonants; — said esp. of Hebrew roots.

quin'quen·na'li·a (kwĭn'kwē·nā'lĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *quinquennalis.* See QUINQUENNIAL.] *Rom. Antiq.* Public games celebrated every five years (reckoned inclusively).

quin·quen'ni·ad (kwĭn·kwĕn'ĭ·ăd), *n.* [L. *quinquennis* + 2d *-ad.*] A quinquennium.

quin·quen'ni·al (kwĭn·kwĕn'ĭ·ăl; 159), *adj.* [L. *quinquennis,* fr. *quinque* five + *annus* year; cf. L. *quinquennalis.* See FIVE; cf. BIENNIAL.] Occurring once in five years (reckoning, in the Roman method, inclusively), or at the end of every five years; also, lasting five years. — *n.* A quinquennial term or office. — **quin·quen'ni·al·ist,** *n.* — **quin·quen'ni·al·ly,** *adv.*

quin·quen'ni·um (-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [L.] A period of five years.

quin·quer'ti·um (kwĭn·kwûr'shĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Gr. Antiq.* The pentathlon. *Rare.*

---

quin'de·cyl'ic (kwĭn'dē·sĭl'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *quindecim* fifteen + *-yl.*] = PENTADECOIC.

quin'disme. ✝ QUINDECIM.

quine (kwīn). Scot. var. of QUEAN.

quine (kwīn). Dial. var. of COIN.

quine. ✝ QUININE; QUOIN; WHINE, *adv.*

||qui nes'cit dis·si'mu·la're nes'cit reg·na're (dĭ·sĭm'ū·lā'-rē). [L.] Who knows not how to dissemble knows not how to reign; — favorite maxim of Louis XI.

quin'et. Var. of QUINNET. *Dial. Eng.*

quin·gen'te·nar'y (kwĭn·jĕn'tē·nĕr'ĭ; kwĭn'jĕn·tēn'ȧ·rĭ; -tē'nȧ·rĭ; *cf.* CENTENARY), *adj. & n.* [L. *quingenti* five hundred + *-enary* as in *centenary.*] = QUINCENTENARY.

quin'i·a. (kwĭn'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Quinine. *Obs.*

qui·nid'i·a (kwĭ·nĭd'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [See QUINIDINE.] = QUINIDINE.

qui'nism (kwĭ'nĭz'm; kwĭn'ĭz'm), *n.* = QUININISM. [= CINCHONIZE.]

qui'nize (kwĭ'nīz; kwĭn'īz), *v. t.*

quin'o-. = QUIN-.

quinolin-. = QUINOLINO-.

quinombron. ✝ CONUNDRUM.

qui·nón' (kĭ·nyōn'), *n.; pl.* QUIÑONES (-nyō'nās). [Sp.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

qui·none'i·mine (kwĭ·nōn'ĭ·mēn; -mĭn). Also **-i·min.** Var. of QUINONIMINE.

quin'o·tox'ine (kwĭn'ō·tŏk'sēn; -sĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-in.** [*quino-* + *toxine.*] = QUININE.

qui·no'va (kwĭ·nō'vȧ), *n.*, **quinova bitter.** See QUINOVIN.

Quinquagesima, *n.* Also **Quinquagesime.** [F. *quinquagésime.*]

Quinquagesima. *Obs.*

quin'quan'gle, *n.* [LL. *quinquangulus* five-cornered.] A pentagon. *Obs.* — *adj.* Also **quin'quan'gu·lar.** Pentagonal. *Obs.*

Quin·qua'trus (kwĭn·kwā'trŭs), *n.* Also **Quin·qua'tri·a** (-trĭ·ȧ). [L.] See MINERVA, 1; SALII.

quin'que·foil', *n.* [*quinque-* + *foil* a leaf.] Cinquefoil. *Obs.*

quin'que·grade', *adj.* [*quinque-* + *grade.*] *Music.* = PENTATONIC.

quin·quen'ȧ·ry (kwĭn·kwĕn'dȧ·rĭ), *adj.* = QUINARY.

quin·quen'nal (kwĭn·kwĕn'ăl), *adj.* [L. *quinquennalis.*] Quinquennial. *Obs.* — *n.* Quinquennium. *Obs.*

quin'que·reme (kwĭn'kwē·rēm), *n.* [L. *quinqueremis,* fr. *quinque* five + *remus* an oar.] See GALLEY, 2.

---

quin'que·va'lent (kwĭn'kwē·vā'lĕnt; kwĭn·kwĕv'ā·lĕnt), *adj.* *Chem.* Having a valence of five; pentavalent. — **quin'que·va'lence** (-lĕns), **quin'que·va'len·cy** (-lĕn·sĭ), *n.*

quin'que·vir (kwĭn'kwē·vĕr), *n.; pl.* QUINQUEVIRS (-vĕrz), QUINQUEVIRI (kwĭn·kwĕv'ĭ·rī). [L., fr. *quinque* five + *vir* a man.] *Rom. Antiq.* One of five commissioners appointed for some special object.

‖quin'que vo'ces (kwĭn'kwē vō'sēz). [L., lit., five words.] *Logic.* The five predicables. See PREDICABLE, *n.*, 2.

quin·qui'na (kwĭn·kwī'nȧ; kĭn·kē'nȧ), *n.* [Sp. *quinquina*, *quinaquina*, *quina*. See QUININE.] Quina.

quin'qui·no (kĭn'kĭ·nō), *n.* [Also *quinoquino*, fr. Sp. *quino-quino*, fr. *quinaquina* Peruvian bark. See QUININE, QUINQUINA.] A tropical American tree (*Myroxylon pereirae*), the source of balsam of Peru.

quinse (kwĭnz), *v. t.* To carve. *Rare.*

quin'sied (kwĭn'zĭd), *adj.* Affected with quinsy.

quin'sy (kwĭn'zĭ), *n.* [ML. *quinancia*, fr. Gr. *kynanchē* sore throat, dog's collar, fr. *kyōn* dog + *anchein* to choke. See HOUND; ANGER. Cf. ANGINA, CYNANCHE, SQUINANCY.] *Med.* A severe inflammation of the throat, or parts adjacent, esp. of the fauces or tonsils, attended by swelling, painful and impeded deglutition, and fever; suppurative tonsillitis.

quin'sy·ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** The Old World black currant (*Ribes nigrum*), which yields a jelly used as a remedy for quinsy. **b** In North America the northern black currant (*R. hudsonianum*).

quinsy woodruff. The herb squinancy.

quin'sy·wort' (kwĭn'zĭ·wûrt'), *n.* The herb squinancy.

quint (kwĭnt; kĭnt; *formerly also as F.* kăNt), *n.* [F. *quinte*, fr. L. *quintus*, *quinta*, the fifth, fr. *quinque* five. See FIVE.] **1.** [OF.] A tax of one fifth.

2. A five-masted schooner. See 1st SCHOONER.

3. *Card Playing.* A sequence of five cards of the same suit in piquet, the highest five being the major quint (or *quint major*) and the lowest five the minor quint (or *quint minor*).

4. *Music.* **a** The interval of a fifth. **b** An organ stop giving tones a fifth higher than the normal pitch of the digitals. **c** The smallest of the three kinds of viola da braccio. **d** The E string of a violin.

quint (kwĭnt), *n.* See QUINTIN.

quint-, quin'ti- (kwĭn'tĭ-). **1.** A combining form, Latin *quinti-*, *quint-*, from *quintus*, meaning *fifth*, as in *quint*essence, *quint*illion; — used also erroneously for *quinque-*, as in **quin'ti·ped.** See -PED.

2. *Music.* Used in the names of certain instruments and organ stops to denote a variety having its pitch a fifth above the normal.

‖quin'ta (kēn'tä), *n.* [Sp. & Pg.] A country house or country seat; also, a garden plot.

quin'ta·de'na (kwĭn'tȧ·dē'nȧ), *n.* [L. *quintus* fifth.] *Music.* Also **quin'ta·dene** (kwĭn'tȧ·dēn). An organ stop of narrow covered metal or wood pipes giving with its own fundamental a pronounced harmonic fifth in the second octave above. It is of 4-foot, 8-foot, or 16-foot pitch.

quin'tain (kwĭn'tĭn), *n.* [OF. *quintaine*, ML. *quintana*; cf. L. *quintana* a street in the camp, separating the *fifth* maniple from the sixth, the market and business place of the camp, fr. *quintanus* of the fifth rank. See QUINTAN.] *Obs. exc. Hist.* **1.** An object to be tilted at. A common form in the Middle Ages was a post, on the top of which was pivoted a crosspiece, having at one end a broad board, and at the other a sandbag. The endeavor was to strike the board with the lance while riding under, and to get past without being hit by the sandbag. "But a *quintain*, a mere lifeless block." *Shak.*

2. The sport of tilting at a quintain.

quin'tain, *v. i.* To tilt at a quintain. *Obs.*

quin'tain, *n.* [L. *quintus* fifth.] A five-line stanza. *Obs.*

quin'tain (kwĭn'tĭn). Var. of QUINTIN (lawn).

quin'tal (-tăl; -t'l), *n.* [F., fr. ML. *quintale*, fr. Ar. *qinṭār*. See KANTAR; cf. KILDERKIN.] A denomination of weight; a hundredweight. See WEIGHT, *Table;* METRIC SYSTEM.

quin'tal (kwĭn'tăl; -t'l), *n.* = QUINTANT.

quin'tan (-tăn), *adj.* [L. *quintanus*, fr. *quintus* fifth. See QUINT.] Occurring as the fifth, after four others; also, occurring every fifth day, reckoning inclusively (that is, with three days intermission); as, a *quintan* fever. — *n.* *Med.* An intermittent fever which returns every fifth day, that is, with an intermission of three days.

quin'tant (-tănt), *n.* The fifth part of a circumference, or 72°; specif., a portable instrument, similar to a sextant, with an arc of 72°, capable of measuring angles of twice that.

quin'ta·ry (kwĭn'tȧ·rĭ), *adj.* [L. *quintus* fifth.] Next in order after the quaternary, or fourth; in fifth place, order, or the like.

quinte (kănt), *n.* [F. See QUINT.] *Fencing.* A parry a little lower than carte, the fifth in the old order of teaching.

quint·el'e·ment (kwĭnt·ĕl'ē·mĕnt), *n.* [L. *quintus* fifth + E. *element*.] The fifth element. Cf. QUINTESSENCE, 1.

quin·ter'ni·on (kwĭn·tûr'nĭ·ŭn), *n.* [From L. *quinque* five, after E. *quaternion*.] Five sheets of paper combined into a set or section. *Now Rare.*

quint·es'sence (kwĭnt·ĕs'ĕns; -'ns; *formerly also* kwĭnt'-) *n.* [F., fr. ML. *quinta essentia* fifth essence. See QUINT; ESSENCE.] **1.** The fifth or last and highest essence or power in a natural body. The ancient Greeks recognized four elements, fire, air, water, and earth. The Pythagoreans and Aristotle added a fifth, the ether, out of which they said the heavenly bodies are composed. The alchemists sometimes considered alcohol, or the ferment oils, as the fifth essence.

2. The essence of a thing, now usually of an immaterial thing, in its purest and most concentrated form; the most perfect or rarest distillation or extract; as, to find the *quintessence* of beauty in Greek sculpture; poetry that contains the *quintessence* of Platonism.

3. The most typical example or representative; the consummate instance of a quality, class, etc.; as, the *quintessence* of pride.

quint·es'sence, quin'tes·sen'tial·ize (kwĭn'tĕ·sĕn'shăl·īz), *v. t.* To distill or extract as a quintessence; to extract the quintessence of.

quin'tes·sen'tial (kwĭn'tĕ·sĕn'shăl), *adj.* Of the nature of a quintessence; purest of its kind; typical. "*Quintessential* extract of mediocrity." *G. Eliot.* — **quin'tes·sen'tial·i·ty** (-shĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **quin'tes·sen'tial·ly,** *adv.*

quin'tet', quin·tette' (kwĭn·tĕt'), *n.* [It. *quintetto*, dim. of *quinto* the fifth, a fifth part, fr. L. *quintus* the fifth; cf. F. *quintette*. See QUINT.] **1.** *Music.* A composition for five voices or instruments; also, the group of five persons who sing or play five-part music.

2. Any set of five, or thing arranged for five; specif., a bicycle for five riders.

3. *Bowling.* A game similar to tenpins except that only five pins, arranged triangularly, are used.

quin·tet'to (kwĭn·tĕt'tō), *n.* [It.] A quintet. *Rare.*

quin'tic (kwĭn'tĭk), *adj.* [L. *quintus* fifth.] **a** *Alg.* Of the fifth degree or order. **b** *Kinematics.* Having five links; as, a *quintic* chain. — *n.* *Alg.* A quantic of the fifth degree.

quin'tile (kwĭn'tĭl; -tīl; 155), *n.* [L. *quintus* the fifth; cf. F. *quintil aspect.*] *Astrol.* The aspect of planets when separated the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72°.

Quin·til'li·an (kwĭn·tĭl'ĭ·ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of a party of Montanists of the 2d century, said to have received their name from a prophetess, Quintilla.

quin·til'lion (kwĭn·tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [Formed fr. L. *quintus* the fifth, after the analogy of *million;* cf. F. *quintillion*. See QUINT.] The number denoted by a unit with 18 zeros annexed (in French and American notation) or with 30 zeros annexed (in English notation). See NUMERATION, *Note.* — **quin·til'lion,** *adj.* — **quin·til'lionth** (-yŭnth), *n. & adj.*

Quin'tin (kwĭn'tĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *Quentin*, and L. *Quintus*, and *quintus* fifth.] Literally, the fifth; — masc. proper name. L. *Quintus* (-tŭs), *Quintianus* (kwĭn'shĭ·ā'nŭs); Scot. *Quentin* (kwĕn'tĭn).

quin'tin (kwĭn'tĭn), **quint** (kwĭnt), *n.* [Dan. *qvintin*.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

quin'tin (kwĭn'tĭn; *F.* kăn'tăN'), *n.* [F.] A kind of fine lawn; — from the town in Brittany where it was made.

Quin'ti·us (kwĭn'shĭ·ŭs; -shŭs), *n.* [L.] Masc. prop. name.

quin'tole (kwĭn'tōl), *n.* [It. *quinto* fifth.] *Music.* A group of five notes to be played or sung in the time of four of the same species; a quintuplet.

quin'ton' (kăn'tŏN'), *n.* [F. See QUINT, QUINTET.] *Music.* A small five-stringed viol.

quin·troon' (kwĭn·trōōn'), *n.* [Sp. *quinterón* offspring of a quadroon and a white.] The offspring of an octoroon and a white person.

quin'tu·ple (kwĭn'tū·p'l), *adj.* [F., fr. LL. *quintuplex*, fr. L. *quintus* fifth. Cf. QUADRUPLE.] **1.** **a** Multiplied by five; increased to five times the amount; fivefold. **b** Consisting of five; taken by fives or in groups of five.

2. *Music.* Having five beats; — said of a measure. See TIME, *n.*

quin'tu·ple (kwĭn'tū·p'l), *n.* A fivefold amount; a set of five; a quintet. *Rare.*

quin'tu·ple, *v. t. & i.;* -TU·PLED (-p'ld); -TU·PLING (-plĭng). [Cf. F. *quintupler*.] To make, or to become, fivefold, or five times as much or many.

quin'tu·ple-nerved' (-nûrvd'), **quin'tu·ple-ribbed'** (-rĭbd'), *adj.* *Bot.* Quinquenerved.

quintuple point. *Physical Chem.* A point representing a set of conditions under which five phases coexist.

quin'tu·plet (kwĭn'tū·plĕt; -plĭt; kwĭn·tōō'plĭt; kwĭn·tŭp'lĭt), *n.* [From QUINTUPLE.] A collection or combination of, or a contrivance for, five of a kind; specif.: **a** *Music.* A quintole. See TIME, *n.* **b** A cycle for five riders. **c** *pl.* Five children born in the same labor.

quin·tu'pli·cate (kwĭn·tū'plĭ·kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). To quintuple. — *adj.* Fivefold. — *n.* A fifth thing corresponding to four others of the same kind; an exact copy of something of which four other exact copies exist.

quin·tu'pli·ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* State of being quintupled.

quin'tu·pli·nerved' (kwĭn'tū·plĭ·nûrvd'), **quin'tu·pli·ribbed'** (-rĭbd'), *adj.* *Bot.* Quinquenerved.

quin'tus (kwĭn'tŭs), *n.* [L., fifth.] *Medieval Music.* A fifth voice or part.

Quin'tus (kwĭn'tŭs). [L.] A Roman praenomen. Abbr. Q.

qui·nu'cli·dine (kwĭ·nū'klĭ·dēn; -dĭn), *n.* Also **-din.** [*quinine* + *nucleus*.] *Chem.* A bicyclic base, $C_7H_{13}N$, of which quinine and related alkaloids are derivatives.

quin'yl (kwĭn'l), *n.* [*quinic* acid + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The univalent radical, $C_7H_{11}O_6$, of quinic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

‖quin'zaine' (kăn'zĕn'), *n.* [F., fr. *quinze* fifteen.] **1.** A period of fifteen days; specif., an ecclesiastical period comprising a feast day and the fortnight after or, as in the case of Easter, the week before and the week after.

2. An event, as a social gathering, recurring at fortnightly intervals. *Rare.*

quinze (kwĭnz; *F.* kăNz), *n.* [F., fifteen, fr. L. *quindecem*.] A game at cards, resembling vingt et un, in which the object is to make, or come nearest to, without exceeding, fifteen points.

quin'zième' (kăN'zyĕm'), *n.* [F., fifteenth.] **1.** A tax of a fifteenth. *Hist.*

2. = QUINDENE. *Obs.*

3. = QUINZAINE, 1. *Obs.*

quip (kwĭp), *n.* [From earlier *quippy*, fr. L. *quippe* forsooth, used ironically.] **1.** A smart, sarcastic turn or jest; a gibe; also, a bright, clever saying without sarcasm; a witty sally. "*Quips*, and cranks, and wanton wiles." *Milton.*

2. A quibble; equivocation.

3. Something strange, droll, curious, or eccentric; an oddity; specif., gimcrack.

quip, *v. i.;* QUIPPED (kwĭpt); QUIP'PING. To jest or gibe at; to treat with quips. *Now Rare.*

The more he laughs, and does her closely *quip.* *Spenser.*

— *v. i.* To scoff or gibe; to make quips.

quip modest. In Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, the second method of giving the lie, according to Touchstone. Cf. RETORT COURTEOUS.

quip'per (kwĭp'ĕr), *n.* One who quips.

quip'pish (-ĭsh), **quip'py** (-ĭ), *adj.* Inclined or marked by quips. — **quip'pish·ness,** *n.*

quip'some (kwĭp'sŭm), *adj.* Quippish. — **quip'some·ness,** *n.*

quip'ster (-stĕr), *n.* One who quips; a quipper.

qui'pu (kē'pōō; kwĭp'ōō), *n.; pl.* QUIPUS (-pōōz). [Sp. *quipo*, fr. Quechua *quipu* knot.] A contrivance employed by the ancient Peruvians, for arithmetical purposes, and, as a mnemonic device, to register important facts and events. It consisted of a main cord, from which hung at certain distances smaller cords of various colors, each having a special meaning, as silver, gold, corn, soldiers, etc. Knots were tied in the smaller cords, representing definite numbers.

qui'ra (kē'rä), *n.* [Sp., of unknown origin.] A tropical American timber tree (*Platymiscium polystachyum*), family Fabaceae, with pinnate leaves and yellow flowers; also, its valuable hard, reddish-brown, heavy wood (often called *Panama redwood*); — called also *hormigo.*

quire (kwīr), *n.* [ME. *quaer*, *quair*, fr. OF. *quaier*, *caern* (F. *cahier*), a book of loose sheets, a quarter of a quire, fr. (assumed) VL. *quaternum*, sheets of paper packed together, properly, four together, fr. L. *quaterni* four each, by fours, fr. *quattuor* four. See FOUR; cf. CAHIER.] **1.** Formerly, four sheets, as of paper, folded together into eight leaves; hence, any set of folded sheets fitting one within another, as the sheets of a book.

2. A collection of 24 (sometimes 25) sheets of paper of the same size and quality, either not folded or having a single fold. Cf. 3d REAM.

3. A small book or pamphlet consisting or as if consisting of a quire; a work, as a poem, essay, or the like, that is or might be contained in a quire.

— *in quires.* In sheets, not bound, as a book.

quire, *v. t.;* QUIRED (kwīrd); QUIR'ING (kwīr'ĭng). To make or divide into quires, or so that folded sheets may be placed one within another.

quire (kwīr; kwär). Var. of QUERE, inquire. *Now Dial.*

quire (kwīr). Var. of CHOIR.

quire'wise' (kwīr'wīz'), *adv.* *Print.* So that one sheet will fit within another; as, to print a pamphlet *quirewise.*

Quir'i·nal (kwĭr'ĭ·năl; kwī·rī'năl; -n'l; 277), *n.* [L. *Quirinalis*, fr. *Quirinus*. See QUIRINUS.] One of the seven hills of Rome (see SEVEN HILLS). It is the site of a palace taken from the papal government in 1870 and since used as a residence by the ruling house of Italy; hence, figuratively, the monarchical government, or regime, in Italy, as distinguished from the "Vatican," or papal government. — **Quir'i·nal,** *adj.*

qui·rin'ca pods (kwĭ·rĭng'kȧ). [Sp. *quirinca*, the pod, fr. Araucan *guelinca*, lit., reddened, fr. *guelin* to be red.] The pods of the huisache (*Vachellia farnesiana*); also, those of any of several species of *Acacia*. They contain much tannin.

Qui·ri'nus (kwĭ·rī'nŭs), *n.* [L.; akin to L. *Quirites*. See QUIRITES.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient god of war who in early times with Jupiter and Mars formed the dominant triad of the Roman state. His chief shrine was on the Quirinal. His festival was the *Quirinalia*, Feb. 17. In later times he was popularly identified with Romulus. See DI.

quir'i·tar'i·an (kwĭr'ĭ·tär'ĭ·ăn; 79), *adj.* [ML. *quiritarius*. See QUIRITES.] *Rom. Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, the old law of Rome (the *jus civile*, proper) as distinguished from the law introduced by the praetor on equitable principles; hence, conforming to, or enforced by, this law; legal, as opposed to equitable or beneficial; as, *quiritarian* ownership; — opposed to *praetorian* and *bonitarian.*

Quir'ite (kwĭr'īt; kwī'rĭt), *n.* One of the Quirites.

Qui·ri'tes (kwĭ·rī'tēz), *n. pl.* [L.; perh. akin to L. *curia* phratry, and *vir* man. See WER; cf. CRY, CURIA, QUIRINAL.] *Rom. Antiq.* Roman citizens. After the Sabines and Romans had united themselves into one community, under Romulus, the name of *Quirites* was taken in addition to that of *Romani*, the Romans calling themselves in a civil capacity *Quirites*, while in a political and military capacity they retained the name of *Romani.*

quirk (kwûrk), *n.* [Origin uncert.] **1.** A sudden turn, twist, or curve; a deviation from the regular course; hence, specif.: **a** A turn or twist of the pen in writing; a flourish. **b** A piece taken from or joined to a regular surface, as one from a groundplot or floor to make a court, yard, etc.

2. A sudden turn or twist of or as of the mind; an artful evasion or subterfuge; a shift; quibble; also, quibbling; equivocation. "Some *quirk* or evasion." *Spenser.*

3. A clever retort or sally; a quip; conceit.

Some odd *quirks* and remnants of wit. *Shak.*

4. An individual knack in doing a thing; also, a peculiarity in manner or behavior.

5. A sudden fit or turn; a short paroxysm. *Obs.*

Quirks of joy and grief. *Shak.*

6. A quirking motion; as, a *quirk* of the mouth or of a whip.

7. *Arch.* A small channel, or groove, separating a bead or other molding from the adjoining members. See QUIRK MOLDING.

8. *Carpentry.* The bead or fillet of a grooving plane.

9. *Glassmaking.* A diamond-shaped pane.

10. *Glovemaking.* A diamond-shaped piece at the base of a glove finger or thumb.

11. *Hosiery.* A clock.

12. *Music.* A sudden, whimsical turn or phrase. *Now R.*

13. *Plastering.* A small metal tool used in forming the finer parts or quirks of moldings or other ornamental work in plaster.

quirk (kwûrk), *v.;* QUIRKED (kwûrkt); QUIRK'ING. [From QUIRK, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To subject to or gird with quirks, or quips.

2. To give a quirk or quirks to; specif., to fashion, as molding, with quirks.

A little smile had *quirked* the corner of her mouth. *Edna Ferber.*

3. To strike with a sharp sudden jerk of a whip.

The coachman lets fly his whip and *quirks* his off-wheeler on the thigh. *Amy Lowell.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make or exhibit a quirk or quirks; to speak or act with a quirk or quirks of manner.

2. To progress or move with jerks.

quirk bead. A quirked bead.

quirk molding. Any molding distinctly set off by quirks.

quirk'sey (kwûrk'sĭ), *adj.* Quirky; tricksy. *Rare.*

quirk'some (kwûrk'sŭm), *adj.* Quirky. *Rare.*

quirk'y (kwûr'kĭ), *adj.;* QUIRK'I·ER (-kĭ·ĕr); QUIRK'I·EST. **1.** Full of quirks; tricky; as, a *quirky* lawyer.

2. Having sharp or unexpected turns of direction, thought, or the like; as, a *quirky* road or essay.

quirl (kwûrl), *n.* A querl, or curl; also, a scraper for making butter twists.

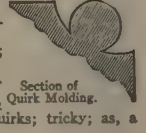

Section of Quirk Molding.

quin'qui·lit'er·al, *adj.* = QUINQUELITERAL.

quin'qui·va'lent, -va'lence, -va'len·cy. Vars. of QUINQUEVALENT, etc.

quin'tad (kwĭn'tăd), *adj. & n.* [L. *quinius* fifth + E. *monad*.] = PENTAD.

quin·ta'to, *n.* See QUINTADENA.

‖Quin'ta·ton (kwĭn'tä·ton), *n.* [G.] = QUINTADENA.

quin·ten'ni·al. Erron. for QUINQUENNIAL.

quin'ter·on (kwĭn'tĕr·ŏn), **quin'ter·oon'** (-ōōn'). Vars. of QUINTROON.

quin'tes·sen'ti·ate (kwĭn'tĕ·sĕn'shĭ·āt), *v. i.* = QUINTESSENCE, *v. t.* *Rare.*

quint'foil'. Var. of CINQUEFOIL.

quin'ti-. = QUINT-.

quin'til. Quintile. *Ref. Sp.*

Quin·til'is (kwĭn·tĭl'ĭs), *n.* [L.] See ROMAN CALENDAR.

quin'tin. Var. of QUINTAIN.

quint major, quint minor. See QUINT, *n.*, 3. [See WEIGHT, *Table.*]

quin'to (kwĭn'tō), *n.* [Pg., fifth.]

‖quin'to (kwĕn'tō), *n.* [It.] See LOTTERY, 1.

quin'to-cu'bi·tal (kwĭn'tō·kū'bĭ·tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [Cf. QUINCUBITAL.] = EUTAXIC. — **quin'to·cu'bi·tal·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Sp.]

quin'tu·pled. Quintupled. *Ref.*

quin'tu·ply (kwĭn'tū·plĭ), *adv.* of QUINTUPLE. [mĕm'ĭ·tŭs). *Bib.*

Quin'tus Mem'mi·us (kwĭn'tŭs

qui'nua (k ē' n w ä). Var. of QUINOA.

quin'yie, *n.* [Cf. CUNYE.] Coin; also, corner. *Obs. Scot.*

quip'ful, *adj.* See -FUL. [QUIPU.]

qui'po (kē'pō; kwĭp'ō). Var. of

quippe. ✝ QUIP, WHIP.

quip'po. Var. of QUIPU.

quipt. Quipped. *Ref. Sp.*

qui'pus. Var. of QUIPU.

quire. ✝ QUEER.

Quir'i·na'li·a (kwĭr'ĭ·nā'lĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., prop. neut. pl. of *Quirinalis* pertaining to Quirinus.] See QUIRINUS.

quir'is·ter (kwĭr'ĭs·tĕr). Var. of [CHORISTER.]

quir'i·tar'y (kwĭr'ĭ·tĕr'ĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* = QUIRITARIAN. [QUERERN.]

quirk'en (kwûr'kĕn). Var. of

quirk'i·ness (kwûr'kĭ·nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

quirk'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

quirl (kwûrl), *v. t. & i.* To bend; coil; twist.

quir·quin'cho (kĭr·kēn'chō), *n.* [Sp., fr. Quechua *quirquinchu.*] A small hairy armadillo (*Zaëdyus minutus*) found in western Argentina and southern Chile.

quirt (kwûrt), *n.* [Mex. Sp. *cuarta* quirt, orig., a long whip, fr. *cuarta* lead mule, orig. of a four-mule team, fr. Sp. *cuarta,* fem. of *cuarto* fourth, fr. L. *quartus.* See 1st QUART.] A riding whip with a short handle and a lash of braided rawhide, common in Spanish American regions.

quirt, *v. t.;* QUIRT'ED; QUIRT'ING. To strike with a quirt.

quirt, *v. t. & i.* To block up (an opening). *Obs.*

quis (kwĭs), *n.* The European woodcock. *Eng.*

quis'by (kwĭz'bĭ), *adj.* Queer; also, bankrupt; down and out. *Slang.*

quis'by (kwĭz'bĭ), *n.* An idler. *Slang.*

Quis·qua'lis (kwĭs·kwā'lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *quis* who, which, what, interrog. + *qualis* of what sort; — from its strange appearance.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical Asiatic, Indo-Malayan, and African woody vines (family Terminaliaceae), having red or orange spicate flowers with a superior calyx whose limb is deciduous from the long tube; the fruit is 5-winged. *Q. indica* is the Rangoon creeper.

quis'que·ite (kwĭs'kwē·īt), *n.* [From *Quisque* district, Peru.] *Mineral.* A brittle black lustrous substance mostly composed of sulphur and carbon and accompanying the vanadium ores of Peru.

quis·qui'ian (kwĭs·kwĭl'yăn), *adj.* Also **quis·qui'ia·ry** (-yā·rĭ), **quis·qui'i·ous** (kwĭs·kwĭl'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *quisquiliae,* pl., rubbish.] Trashy; refuse. *All Rare.*

quis'quous, quis'cos (kwĭs'kŭs), *adj.* Perplexing. *Scot.*

qui'sutsch (kē'sŭch), *n.* [Var. of KISUTCH.] The silver salmon.

quit (kwĭt), *n.* [Prob. imitative of the note.] Any of various small passerine birds, chiefly of the West Indies, as the *banana quits* and *grassquits* (see these terms).

quit, *v.;* QUIT'TED or QUIT; QUIT'TING. [ME. *quitten, quiten,* fr. OF. *quitter, quiter,* fr. LL. *quietare* to set free, to calm, fr. *quietus* quiet. See QUIET, *adj.;* cf. QUIT, *adj.,* QUITE, ACQUIT, REQUITE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To set free, as from anything harmful; to relieve or release; to clear; liberate; as, to *quit* one of fear; — now only reflexive.

2. To discharge, as an obligation or duty; to meet and satisfy, as a claim or debt; to requite; repay; pay up.

The blissful martyr *quyte* you your meed. *Chaucer.*

3. To meet the claims upon, or expectations entertained of; to conduct; acquit; — used reflexively. *Archaic.*

Be strong, and *quit* yourselves like men. 1 *Sam.* iv. 9.

4. To renounce; have done with; to cease from; hence: **a** To depart from; to leave; forsake; as, to *quit* work; to *quit* the place; to *quit* jesting. **b** To let go; yield; surrender.

Such a superficial way of examining is to *quit* truth for appearance. *Locke.*

c *Now U. S.* To stop; discontinue; as, to *quit* work.

5. To send away; to remove; dismiss. *Rare or Dial.*

6. *Obs.* **a** To release from obligation, accusation, penalty, or the like; to absolve, acquit. **b** To remit (a debt, fine, or the like).

7. *Archery.* To discharge, as an arrow.

—, *Intransitive:* To go away; to leave; also, to stop doing a thing; to cease; specif., *Colloq.,* to leave one's employment.

Syn. — Relinquish, resign, abandon. See CEASE, LEAVE.

quit commons. To settle accounts. *Obs. Scot.*

quit cost. To pay; to reimburse. *Obs.*

quit scores. To get even.

quit (kwĭt), *adj.* [ME. *quit, quite,* fr. OF. *quitte, quite,* fr. L. *quietus.* See QUIT, *v.*] **1.** Released from obligation, charge, penalty, etc.; absolved; acquitted; now usually, free; clear; rid; relieved.

The owner of the ox shall be *quit.* *Ex.* xxi. 28.

There are many who have never been able to get *quit* of an uneasy fear as to his "staying power." *Augustine Birrell.*

2. *Obs.* **a** Destitute; bereft; — with *of.* **b** Quits.

quit (kwĭt), *n.* [From QUIT, *v.*] **1.** The act or an instance of quitting.

2. *Astron.* That point of the celestial sphere away from which a body is moving; as, a meteor's *quit.* Cf. GOAL, 4.

quit (kwĭt; kwēt). Var. of COOT, ankle.

quit (kwĭt). Obs. var. of QUITE, WHIT, WHITE.

‖**qui tam** (kwī tăm). [L. *qui* who + *tam* as well, as much.] **1.** *Law.* An action to recover a penalty under a statute which gives part of the penalty to the one bringing the action and the rest to the state or a public body. The plaintiff describes himself as suing as well for the state as for himself.

2. Hence, an informer. *Obs.*

‖**qui'tan·tie'** (kwē'tăn·tē'), *n.* [D.] *Roman Dutch Law.* A written release.

quitch (kwĭch), *n., or* **quitch grass.** [AS. *cwice;* akin to G. *quecke,* and AS. *cwic* living; from its tenacity of life. See QUICK, *adj.;* cf. COUCH GRASS.] The couch grass *Agropyron repens;* hence, figuratively, anything which holds tenaciously to life.

To pick the vicious *quitch*
Of blood and custom wholly out of him. *Tennyson.*

quit'claim' (kwĭt'klām'), *n.* [See QUITCLAIM, *v.*] *Law.* A release or relinquishment of a claim; a deed of release; specif., an instrument by which some right, title, interest, or claim, which one person has, or is supposed to have, in or to an estate held by himself or another, is released or relinquished to another, the grantor sometimes covenanting against persons who claim under himself, but not otherwise. In many States of the United States the *quitclaim* is more than a release, and is used as a simple conveyance for making a grant of lands, whether by way of release or as an original conveyance to a third party, and is equally effective with the warranty deed in conveying title.

quit'claim', *v. t.;* -CLAIMED' (-klāmd'), -CLAIM'ING. [OF. *quite clamer* to call quit, declare quit. See QUIT, *adj.;* CLAIM, *v.*] **1.** To acquit or release. *Obs.*

2. *Law.* To release or relinquish a claim to; to release or convey a claim to by a quitclaim deed.

quite (kwīt), *adv.* [ME., fr. the adj. *quite* discharged, free, clear, fr. OF. *quite;* cf. OF. *quitement* freely, frankly, entirely. See QUIT, *adj.*] **1.** Completely; wholly; entirely; totally; as, work not *quite* done; to be *quite* mistaken; I *quite* agree with you; also, as a sentence adverb, exactly; to the last detail; perfectly; as, these dumbbells are not *quite* duplicates; to be *quite* master of oneself.

2. Positively; really; truly; — used as an intensive; as, it is *quite* the rage; he left *quite* suddenly.

It is *quite* too wearing to him to think. *S. Butler.*

3. To a considerable extent or degree; pretty; rather; as, *quite* near, ill, or rich. *Colloq.*

quite a, quite an. *Colloq.* **a** Of considerable size, extent, excellence, etc.; admirable; — used with a noun; as, *quite a* book, journey, while; *quite an* achievement. **b** Having much or nearly all (of the quality intrinsic in a following adjective); very; as, *quite a* successful day; *quite a* long speech.

quite a few, lot, *or* **number.** A good many. *Colloq.*

quite a little. More than a little, or meager amount or supply, of; — intentionally indefinite; as, it gave us *quite a little* pleasure. *Colloq.*

Qui'te·mo'ca (kē'tā·mō'kä), *n.* An Indian of a Chapacuran tribe of northeastern Bolivia.

quite so. **a** Very true; that is so. **b** *Colloq.* Very well; in exactly the right way.

quite some. Considerable. *Slang.*

Qui'to or'ange (kē'tō). [From *Quito,* Ecuador, fr. Quechua *Quito,* name of a tribe.] A coarse, hairy-leaved Andean shrubby herb (*Solanum quitoense*); also, its yellow fruit resembling a small orange.

quit'rent' (kwĭt'rĕnt'), *n.* Often written *quit rent.* [*quit,* adj. + *rent.*] *Law.* A fixed rent, usually small in amount, payable by a freeholder or copyholder to his feudal superior in commutation of services; hence, any fixed rent due from a socage tenant. In England quitrents were formerly protected from abolition by the Statute of Military Tenures, but have now been largely redeemed under the Conveyancing Act of 1881. In the United States they survive to some extent in Pennsylvania.

quits (kwĭts), *adj.* [From QUIT, *adj.;* the formation is not clear.] **1.** Released or cleared, as from liability. *Obs.*

2. Even or equal (with another or each other) by the repayment of an obligation or the requital of a favor, injury, or the like. See *cry quits,* under CRY, *v.*

Knock him off his horse, and then you will be *quits.* *W. H. Hudson.*

quits, *n.* Recompense; retaliation.

quit'tance (kwĭt'ăns), *v. t.* To repay; requite; also, give up. *Obs.*

quit'tance (kwĭt'ăns), *n.* [ME. *quitaunce,* fr. OF. *quitance* (F. *quittance*). See QUIT, *v.*] **1.** Act of freeing or releasing; specif., discharge from a debt or an obligation; acquittance; also, the document evidencing such discharge. "Omittance is no *quittance.*" *Shak.*

2. Recompense; return; repayment; requital.

In *quittance* of my wrongs. *Marlowe.*

3. Act of quitting; departure. *Rare.*

quit'ted trick (kwĭt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119). *Card Playing.* A trick after all of the cards composing it have been turned down and the hands of all players removed from these cards.

quit'ter (kwĭt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** Matter discharged from a sore; pus. *Obs.*

2. *Metal.* Slag from tin smelting.

3. *Veter.* Var. of QUITTOR.

quit'ter, *v. t.* To form pus; to suppurate. *Obs.*

quit'ter, *n.* **1.** One who quits or shirks, as a task, a danger, a trial, etc.; hence, a coward; a welsher.

2. A young male fur seal, making its first entrance upon the breeding grounds, from which it may easily be driven by old bulls already established.

quit'ter, *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. *quittra* to chirp. See TWITTER.] To quiver; to twitter. *Obs. Scot.*

quitter bone. Quittor.

quit'tor (kwĭt'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *quiture, quetour,* possibly fr. OF. *cuiture* a burning, boiling, fr. L. *coctura* a cooking.] *Veter.* A disease of the feet of horses, asses, and other solipeds, existing in two forms: (1) ***cartilaginous quittor,*** a chronic, persistent inflammation of the lateral cartilage of the foot, leading to suppuration and the formation of one or more fistulous openings above the coronet, and causing marked lameness; (2) ***cutaneous quittor,*** an inflammation of the soft tissues just above the hoof, involving suppuration and sloughing of the skin before healing.

Qui'tu (kē'tōō), *n.* An Indian of a Quechuan people of the highlands of Ecuador, whose native culture was similar to that of the Quechuan peoples of the highlands of Peru. Their kingdom was incorporated in the Inca Empire shortly before the Spanish conquest. See INCA, *n.;* QUECHUA.

quiv'er (kwĭv'ĕr), *adj.* [AS. *cwifer,* in *cwiferlice* actively. See QUAVER; cf. QUIVER, *v.*] Nimble; active; lively. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

quiv'er (kwĭv'ĕr), *v. i.;* QUIV'ERED (-ĕrd); QUIV'ER·ING. [From QUAVER. Cf. QUIVER, *adj.*] To shake or move with slight and tremulous motion; to tremble; quake; shiver; vibrate.

The green leaves *quiver* with the cooling wind. *Shak.*

— *v. t.* To cause to quiver.

Syn. — QUIVER, QUAVER. To QUIVER is to vibrate with a slight and tremulous motion; QUAVER now applies esp. to the voice; as, "The thin blue flame lies on my low-burnt fire, and *quivers* not" (*Coleridge*); "Willows whiten, aspens *quiver*" (*Tennyson*); "A reedy, *quavering* voice" (*A. Conan Doyle*). Cf. THROB, SHIVER.

quiv'er, *n.* Act, fact, or state of quivering; a tremor; as, to be all in a *quiver* of excitement.

quiv'er (kwĭv'ĕr), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *cuivre,* of Teut. origin. See COCKER a quiver.] **1.** A case or sheath for carrying arrows; also, the arrows in a quiver.

2. Something like a quiver in containing or being capable of containing a full set or a large number of units; hence, a large group, array, or the like; a quiverful; — in allusion to "Happy is the man that hath his *quiver* full of them [children]." *Ps.* cxxvii. 5.

They may well have wished that their *quiver* were full of such as he. *W. B. Yeats.*

quiv'er, *v. i.* *Archery.* To sink in a mark as in a quiver; — said of an arrow. — *v. t.* To put into or as into a quiver. *Rare.*

quiv'ered (kwĭv'ĕrd), *adj.* **1.** Furnished with, or carrying, a quiver. "Like a *quivered* nymph." *Milton.*

2. Sheathed, as in a quiver. "Whose quills stand *quivered* at his ear." *Pope.*

quiv'er·er (kwĭv'ĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which quivers.

quiv'er·ful (-fŏol), *n.* Enough arrows to fill a quiver; a complement; specif., a very large family. See 4th QUIVER, 2.

quiv'er·leaf' (-lēf'), *n.* The American aspen.

quiver tree. [See KOKERBOOM.] A tall, much-branched, South African aloe (*Aloe dichotoma*); — so called because the natives use the hollowed stems for arrow quivers.

quiv'er·y (kwĭv'ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* That quivers; trembling.

Qui·vi'ra (kē·vē'rä), *n.* [Sp. *Quivira, Aquivira,* prob. fr. Pawnee *Kirikuruks* Wichita, or fr. Wichita *Kirikurus,* their own name for their tribe.] A mythical town of fabulous wealth sought in 1541 by Coronado near the central part of the present State of Kansas. The account originated from a story by an Indian captive. Tabira, near Albuquerque, New Mexico, was later mistakenly identified with Quivira. Cf. GRAN QUIVIRA NATIONAL MONUMENT, in *Gaz.*

‖**qui vive'** (kē vēv'). [F., fr. *qui* who + *vive,* pres. subj. of *vivre* to live; i. e., long live who? whom do you favor?] The challenge of a French sentinel, or patrol; — used like the English challenge; "Who goes there?"

— ***to be on the qui vive.*** To be on the alert.

Quix'ote (kwĭk'sōt; kē·hō'tā), *n.* **a** = DON QUIXOTE. **b** A quixotic person.

Quix'ote (kwĭk'sōt), *v. i.* To act quixotically. *Rare.*

Quixote, Don. See DON QUIXOTE.

Quix'ote of the North (kwĭk'sōt; kē·hō'tā). Charles XII, king (1697–1718) of Sweden.

quix·ot'ic (kwĭks·ŏt'ĭk), **quix·ot'i·cal** (-ŏt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [See DON QUIXOTE.] Like, or characteristic of, Don Quixote, esp. in conceiving and attempting to realize lofty schemes; visionary; idealistic but unpractical or impracticable; as, a *quixotic* reformer or project; *quixotical* generosity. — **quix·ot'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — See VISIONARY. **Ant.** — Matter-of-fact, prosaic.

quix'ot·ism (kwĭk'sō·tĭz'm), *n.* Quixotic action or thought; also, an example of such.

quix'ot·ize (-tīz), *v. t. & i.* To make, or to be, quixotic.

quix'ot·ry (kwĭk'sōt·rĭ), *n.* Quixotism.

quiz (kwĭz), *n.;* *pl.* QUIZZES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [Origin uncert.] **1.** An odd or eccentric person or thing. *Now Rare.*

2. a *Obs.* A bandalore. **b** A quizzing glass.

3. **a** One who quizzes others; as, he is a great *quiz.* **b** A hoax; a practical joke; a jest; a bit of banter.

4. Act or instance of quizzing; specif., an informal examination or coaching of a class or a pupil by questions. *U. S.*

quiz (kwĭz), *v.;* QUIZZED (kwĭzd) QUIZ'ZING. *Transitive:* **1.** To ridicule; to banter; to chaff or mock.

He *quizzed* unmercifully all the men in the room. *Thackeray.*

2. To peer at; to eye mockingly.

3. To examine or instruct by close questioning. *U. S.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To play with a bandalore. *T. Moore.*

2. To conduct a quiz, or examination. *U. S.*

Syn. — See RIDICULE.

quiz, *adj.* Taught by the method of quizzing; as, a *quiz* section or class. *U. S.*

quiz (kwĭz), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To whiz, or hiss. *Rare.*

quiz·za'cious (kwĭz·ā'shŭs), *adj.* Bantering. *Rare.*

quiz'za·to'ri·al (kwĭz'ä·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Quizzing. *R.*

quiz'zee' (-kwĭz'ē'), *n.* One quizzed.

quiz'zer (kwĭz'ĕr), *n.* One who quizzes.

quiz'zer·y (-ĭ), *n.* Quizzing. *Rare.*

quiz'zi·cal (kwĭz'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** Odd; eccentric; amusing.

2. Given to or manifesting mocking inquisitiveness or now, esp., bantering; teasing; as, a *quizzical* glance or remark. — **quiz'zi·cal'i·ty** (-kăl'ĭ·tĭ), **quiz'zi·cal·ness,** *n.* — **quiz'zi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

quiz'zi·fy (kwĭz'ĭ·fī), *v. t.* [*quiz* + *-fy.*] To make a quiz of. — **quiz'zi·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* *Both Rare.*

quiz'zing glass (kwĭz'ĭng). A small eyeglass; a monocle.

quiz'zish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Quizzical. *Rare.*

quiz'zism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Act or practice of quizzing.

quiz'zi·ty (-ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [*quiz* + *-ity.*] Oddity. *Rare.*

quiz'zy (kwĭz'ĭ), *adj.* Quizzical. *Rare.*

quiz'zy, *n.* A quiz, or odd person. *Rare.*

Qung (kŏŏng), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a tribe of South African Bushmen on the Omatako River.

quo (kwō), *n.* Something received from the other side in a barter or exchange. See QUID PRO QUO.

quo (kō), *n. sing. & pl.* See MEASURE, *Table.*

quo (kwō). Var. of QUOTH. *Archaic & Dial.*

‖**quo'ad** (kwō'ăd), *prep.* [L.] As to; so far as; as.

‖**quo'ad fis'cum** (fĭs'kŭm). [L., so far as concerns the public revenues.] See FISC, *n.*, 3.

‖**quo'ad hoc** (hŏk). [L.] To this extent; as, or so far as, this.

‖**quoad sa'cra** (sā'krä). [L.] Literally, as concerns sacred matters (see PARISH, 1).

‖**quo'ad ul'tra** (ŭl'trä). [L.] As regards the past.

quo'bosque–weed' (kwō'bŏsk·wēd'), *n.* A North American, resinous perennial herb (*Euthamia tenuifolia*) resembling a goldenrod but with a flat-topped inflorescence.

quod (kwŏd), *n.* Prison. *Slang.*

quod, *v. t.;* QUOD'DED; QUOD'DING. To put in quod, or prison. *Slang.*

quod. Var. of QUOTH. *Archaic & Dial.*

quod'dies (kwŏd'ĭz), *n. pl.* Herring taken and cured or smoked near Quoddy Head, Maine, or near the entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay.

quod'di·ty (-ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *quod* that which, neut. of *qui* who + *-ity.*] A philosophical abstraction; — a derisive imitation of *quiddity. Rare.*

‖**quod e'rat de'mon·stran'dum** (kwŏd ĕr'ăt dĕm'ŏn·străn'dŭm). [L.] Which was to be demonstrated. *Abbr.* Q.E.D.

‖**quod e'rat fa'ci·en'dum** (fā'shĭ·ĕn'dŭm). [L.] Which was to be done. *Abbr.* Q.E.F.

‖**quod'li·bet** (kwŏd'lĭ·bĕt), *n.* [L., what you please.] **1.** A nice point; a subtlety; a debatable point; esp., a theological or scholastic question proposed for argument or disputation; hence, by extension, a scholastic or theological debate over such a question.

These are your *quodlibets,* but no learning. *P. Fletcher.*

2. *Music.* **a** A humorous medley or fantasia. **b** A whimsical harmonic combination of melodies.

quod'li·bet·ar'i·an (kwŏd'lĭ·bĕt·ăr'ĭ·ăn; 79), *n.* One who discusses quodlibets.

quod'lib·e·tar'y (kwŏd'lĭb·ē·tĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *n.* = QUODLIBET. — *adj.* Of quodlibets. *Both Rare.*

quod'li·bet'ic (-lĭ·bĕt'ĭk), **quod'li·bet'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Consisting of, or of the nature of, a quodlibet or quodlibets; purely academic; also, given to quodlibets, or academic discussion. — **quod'li·bet'i·cal·ly** (kwŏd'lĭ·bĕt'ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

quir'li·cue (kwûr'lĭ·kū). Var. of CURLICUE.

quir'po. ✝ CURRPO. [QUOD.]

quis'cos·cus'kos. Vars. of QUIS-

‖**quis cus·to'di·et ip'sos cus·to'des?** [L.] Who shall keep the keepers themselves?

Juvenal (VI. 347).

‖**qui s' ac'cuse' s' ac'cuse'** (kē sĕks'kūz' sĕk'kūz'). [F.] Who excuses himself accuses himself.

quish, quishe. ✝ CUISSE.

quish'in (kwĭsh'ĭn), **quish'on** (-ŭn). ✝ CUSHION.

‖**quis se'pa·ra'bit?** [L.] Who shall separate (us)? — motto of the Order of St. Patrick.

quis'sion. ✝ CUSHION. [*Dial.*]

quist (kwĭst). Var. of QUEST.

quisteroun. ✝ CUSTRON.

quitasole. ✝ KITTYSOL. [*v. i.*]

quitch (kwĭch). Var. of QUETCH.

quite. ✝ QUIT, WHITE.

quite'ly, *adv.* Entirely, quite; also, freely. *Obs.* [QUECHUA c.

Qui·te'ño (kē·tā'nyō), *n.* See

quiteve. ✝ KHEDIVE.

‖**qui trans'tu·lit sus'ti·net.** [L.] He who transplanted sustains; i. e., the God who directed the colonists to America sustains them; — motto of Connecticut.

quite'est, *n.* Release; reprieve. *Obs.* [-ABLE.

quit'ta·ble (kwĭt'ä·b'l), *adj.* See

quit'tal, *n.* Requital; also, acquittal. *Obs.*

‖**qui va là?** (kē vä lä'). [F.] Who goes there?

quiv'ered. Quivered. *Ref. Sp.*

quiv'er·ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of QUIVER, *v.* — **quiv'er·ing·ly,** *adv.*

quiv'er·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

quiv'er·ly, *adv.* of QUIVER. *Obs.*

quiv'er·ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*

quizd. Quizzed. *Ref. Sp.*

quiz'za·ble (kwĭz'ä·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **quiz'za·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

quiz'zi·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

quiz'zing·ly, *adv.* of *quizzing.*

‖**quo a'ni·mo?** (kō'ĭ·mō). [L.] With what mind, or intention?

quock. Obs. past tense of QUAKE.

quock (kwŏk). Var. of QUAWK, 2.

quock'en (kwŏk'ĕn). Var. of QUEEKEN. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

quod'li·bet·al, *adj.* = QUODLIBETIC. *Rare.*

quol'lers (koi'lĕrz; kwī'lĕrz), *n. pl.* [F. *culière*, fr. *cul* breech.] The breech pieces in the harness of a cart horse. *Dial. Eng.*

quoin (koin; kwoin; 277), *n.* [See COIN.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** Orig., a solid exterior angle, as of a building; now, one of the selected pieces of material by which the corner is marked. In stone the quoins consist of blocks larger than those used in the rest of the building, and cut to dimension. In brickwork quoins consist of groups or masses of brick laid together, and in a certain imitation of quoins of stone. **b** An internal angle or corner.

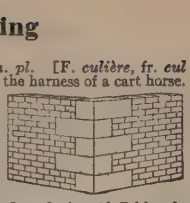

Stone Quoins set in Brickwork.

2. A wedgelike piece of stone, wood, metal, or other material.
3. *Jewelry.* = LOZENGE, 2 **f**.
4. *Masonry.* The keystone or a voussoir in an arch, or a brick, stone, or other masonry unit forming an exterior corner of a wall or of an opening in a wall.
5. *Naut.* A wedge to keep casks from rolling.
6. *Print.* Orig., a wedge-shaped piece of wood used to wedge or lock up a form within a chase, or type on a galley; now, any of various devices of metal, operating by use of a key, for this purpose.

quoin (koin; kwoin; 277), *v. t.;* QUOINED (koind; kwoind); QUOIN'ING. **1.** To wedge up with quoins, as a printer's form.
2. To provide with quoins, as a wall corner.

quoined (koind; kwoind), *adj.* Having quoins.

quoin'ing (koin'ĭng; kwoin'ĭng), *n.* Masonry forming the quoin of a wall.

quoin post. A corner post; specif., the vertical member at the hinged end of a gate in a navigation lock.

quoit (kwoit *or, esp. Brit.*, koit; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [ME. *coite*, prob. orig. a flat stone, and fr. OF. *coite* cushion. See QUILT.] **1.** Orig., a discus; a flattened ring-shaped piece of iron, to be pitched at a fixed object in play; hence, any heavy flat missile used for the purpose, as a piece of iron.
2. quoits (kwoits; koits) (*pl.* in form but used with *sing.* verb). A game played with quoits which are thrown from a mark or line toward a peg or pin, the object being to ring the peg, or to come as near it as possible.
3. The stone cover of a cromlech; by extension, a cromlech.
☞ The pron. kwāt, common in America and parts of England, belongs to QUAIT.

quoit, *v. t.* To throw like a quoit. — *v. i.* To play quoits.

quoit'er (kwoit'ĕr; koit'ĕr), *n.* One who plays quoits.

‖**quo'mi·nus** (kwō'mĭ·nŭs; kwō·mī'nŭs), *n.* [L., whereby the less, that not.] *Eng. Law.* **a** An obsolete writ for preventing waste of a wood by one having housebote and haybote therein. **b** The writ formerly used to found jurisdiction in the Exchequer Court, alleging the plaintiff's diminished ability to pay his crown debts.

‖**quo'mo·do** (kwō'mō·dō; kwō·mō'dō), *adv.* [L.] In what manner; how. — *n.* Means; manner.

quon'dam (kwŏn'dăm), *adj.* [L., formerly.] Having been formerly; former; sometime. "The *quondam* king." *Shak.*

quon'dam, *n.* A person who once held a position. *Obs.*

quon'dam (kwŏn'dăm), *adv.* [L.] Formerly. *Rare.*

quo'ni·am (kwō'nĭ·ăm), *n.* [L., inasmuch as.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Eccl.* The first word of the closing part of the Latin hymn *Gloria in Excelsis.*
2. A kind of drinking cup. *Rare.*

quop (kwŏp), *v. i.* [Var. of QUAP.] To throb. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Quo'ra·te'an (kwō'rȧ·tē'ăn; 181), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a small American Indian linguistic family of northern California. By some philologists they are considered a branch of Hokan. See HOKAN.

quo'rum (kwō'rŭm; 181), *n.; pl.* -RUMS (-rŭmz). [L., of whom, gen. pl. of *qui* who, akin to E. *who.* From the occurrence of *quorum* in the phrase *Quorum aliquem vestrum . . . unum* (*duos*, etc.) *esse volumus*, of whom we wish some one of you . . . to be one (two, etc.);] — used in the commission formerly issued to justices of the peace in England.] **1.** Orig., in England, the select number of justices of the peace some of whom, on account of their skill and discretion, were required to be present at the sessions of a court; later, all the justices of the peace collectively (it having become customary to include all or nearly all of the justices in the quorum). The term *quorum* is used in a similar way in some States of the United States.
2. A specially selected or select body.

The coffin was carried by six of his tenants, and the pall held up by six of the *quorum*. *Sir Roger de Coverley (Addison).*

3. Such a number of the officers or members of any body as is, when duly assembled, legally competent to transact business. The *quorum* of a body is an absolute majority of it, unless the authority by which the body was created fixes it at a different number.
4. *Mormon Ch.* A council or organized body of men bearing the same grade of priesthood; as, an Elders' *quorum.*

quot (kŏt), *n.* [MF. *quote* quota (F. *cote*). See QUOTA.] *Scots Law.* The proportion (one twentieth) of the goods of a deceased formerly payable for confirmation empowering the executor to administer the estate, or (prior to 1823) admitting the heir to beneficial succession.

quot (kwŏt). Dial. Eng. var. of QUAT.

quo'ta (kwō'tȧ), *n.; pl.* QUOTAS (-tȧz). [ML., fr. L. *quota* (sc. *pars*), fr. *quotus* which or what in number, of what number, how many, fr. *quot* how many; akin to L. *quis, qui*, who; cf. It. *quota* a share. See WHO.] **1.** A (certain) proportional part or share; the share or proportion assigned to each in a division or to each member of a body; as, the *quota* of troops and money required of a town; the sales *quotas* of a business house.
2. The share or proportion received or granted to a person, as being one of a certain number entitled to a part; specif., *Politics*, in proportional representation, the lowest number necessary to election; as, in the election of two members, one more than a third; in the election of three, one more than a fourth, etc.
3. *U. S.* By the immigration law of 1924, the number of immigrants allowed to enter the United States in any year from any country (except from those countries whose nationals are ineligible to citizenship) amounting to two per cent of the number of persons born in that country who were residents of continental United States according to the 1890 census; but the minimum quota is 100. See NONQUOTA IMMIGRANT.

quo'ta (kwō'tȧ), *v. t.* To divide or fix by quotas; to assign a quota to.

quot'a·ble (kwŏt'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being quoted; effective for quotation; also, that may be repeated or published; as, a *quotable* book, remark. — **quot'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **quot'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **quot'a·bly,** *adv.*

quota immigrant. Any other than a *nonquota immigrant* (which see).

Quota Law. The Immigration Act of 1924, which limited the number of aliens that could enter yearly from any country into the U. S. See QUOTA, 3. *U. S.*

quota system. The scheme or plan by which immigration into a country is divided into *quotas.* See QUOTA, *n.*, 3.

quo·ta'tion (kwō·tā'shŭn; *formerly also, and still by some* kō-), *n.* [ML. *quotatio;* cf. MF. *quotation.* See QUOTE.] **1.** A marginal reference or note in a book. *Obs.*
2. Act of quoting or citing.
3. That which is quoted or cited; a passage referred to, repeated, or adduced, esp. as evidence or illustration.
4. A striking passage serviceable for quoting.
5. A memorandum, note, or observation. *Obs.*
6. Quota; share. *Obs.*
7. *Com.* The naming or publishing of the current price of stocks, bonds, or any commodity; also, the price named.
8. *Print.* A piece of type metal, lower than type, with one or more hollow places, according to size, used to fill blanks or as furniture, orig. to fill between marginal notes.

quo·ta'tion·al (kwō·tā'shŭn·ăl; -l), *adj.* Of the nature of a quotation; indicating quotation. — **quo·ta'tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

quotation board. A large board, as in a broker's office, on which are posted the current prices of stocks, bonds, commodities, etc., on the several exchanges.

quo·ta'tion·ist (kwō·tā'shŭn·ĭst), *n.* One given to making quotations.

quotation mark. One of the marks used in printing and writing to indicate the beginning and the end of a quotation in which the exact phraseology of another or of a text is directly cited. Other than for marking citations, quotation marks are often used to enclose (1) technical or slang terms, nicknames, expressions of doubtful propriety or with special meanings, or other expressions for which a writer wishes to apologize or disavow responsibility; (2) titles of chapters, lectures, poems, names of newspapers, ships, or works of art; (3) words named as words. In general English usage quotation marks are two inverted commas at the beginning, and two apostrophes at the end; in typewritten matter they are double apostrophes at beginning and end. A quotation within a quotation so marked is generally set off by single marks, as, "The youth replies, 'I will!'" Single marks, however, are often used instead of double. Matter quoted within a quotation so marked has the double marks. Quotation marks enclose any other punctuation marks of the passage quoted, as in the instance just given, with which compare: "Shall you reply, 'I will'?" At the end of a quotation the comma or the period should be included within the quotation marks; the colon, semicolon, question mark, or exclamation point should be placed inside or outside according as it belongs to the quoted matter or to the whole sentence: He asked, "Are you there?" Were you ever in a city called "Zenith"? The initial quotation marks are repeated with each paragraph or stanza of the quoted text. In German the quotation marks are commonly paired commas and inverted commas, as, „Leb' wohl!" In French they are commonly as in the following: «*Adieu!*»

quotation noun. See NOUN.

quo'ta·tive (kwō'tȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Of quoting; given to quoting.

quote (kwōt), *n.* [See QUOT.] *Obs.* **1.** A quotient; a quota.
2. *Scots Law.* = 1st QUOT.

quote (kwōt; *formerly also and still by some*, kōt), *v.;* QUOT'ED (kwōt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); QUOT'ING (kwōt'ĭng). [ML. *quotare* to divide into chapters and verses, fr. L. *quotus;* cf. F. *coter*, MF. also *quoter*, to letter, to number, to quote. See QUOTA.] *Transitive:* **1.** To place marginal references or notes in (a book). *Obs.*
2. a To cite a passage from; to name as the authority for a statement or an opinion; as, to *quote* Shakespeare. **b** To refer to or repeat (a passage), esp. as authority or illustration; as, to *quote* a passage from Homer.
3. To cite; adduce; as, to *quote* an instance.
4. *Obs.* **a** To supply a reference to (a passage). **b** To set down, as in writing; to report; mention. **c** To notice; observe; examine.
5. *Com.* To name (the current price of any thing, as a commodity, stock, or bond).
6. *Print & Writing.* To set off by quotation marks.
—, *Intransitive:* To make a quotation or quotations.
Syn. — Name, adduce, repeat. See CITE.

quote (kwōt), *n.* [From QUOTE, *v.*] **1.** A marginal note or reference. *Obs.*
2. A quotation; also, a quotation mark. *Colloq.*

quot'ed price (kwōt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119). *Stock Exch.* The bid and offered prices of a security at a given time; as, if 120 be bid and 121 offered the *quoted price* is 120–121.

quot'ee' (kwōt'ē'), *n.* [See -EE.] One who is quoted.

quote'less (kwōt'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Not quotable.

quote mark. A quotation mark.

quo·ten'ni·al (kwō·tĕn'ĭ·ăl; 159), *adj.* [From L. *quotannis* annual, after E. *biennial.*] Annual. *Rare.*

quot'er (kwōt'ĕr), *n.* One who quotes.

quote'wor'thy (kwōt'wûr'thĭ), *adj.* Worthy of being quoted; quotable.

quoth (kwōth; *formerly also* kwŭth; 71), *v. t.* [AS. *cwethan*, pret. *cwæth*, pl. *cwǣdon;* akin to OS. *quethan*, OHG. *quethan, quedan*, ON. *kvetha*, Goth. *qithan.* Cf. BEQUEATH.] **1.** Said; spoke; — used in the first and third persons in the past tense, followed by its nominative, the word or words said being the object. *Archaic.* "'T is dinner time," *quoth* I; "my gold," *quoth* he. *Shak.*
2. With *you* or *ye* in interrogation, did or do you say?; forsooth; indeed (cf. QUOTHA); — used ironically. *Obs.*

quoth'a (kwōth'ȧ), *interj.* [For *quoth'a* said he, *'a* being corrupted from *he.*] An exclamation expressing sarcastic contempt; indeed; forsooth. *Archaic.*

quo·tid'i·an (kwō·tĭd'ĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* [ME. *cotidian, cotidien*, fr. OF. *cotidien, -ian* (F. *quotidien*), fr. L. *quotidianus*, fr. *quotidie* daily, fr. *quotus* how many + *dies* day. See QUOTA; DIURNAL.] **1.** Daily; recurring, or, *Obs.*, acting, daily; as, a *quotidian* fever. "*Quotidian* raptures." *Ken.*
2. Everyday; commonplace.

That quality of strangeness which puts a new light on all *quotidian* occupations. *Arnold Bennett.*

— **quo·tid'i·an·ly,** *adv.* — **quo·tid'i·an·ness,** *n.*

quo·tid'i·an, *n.* **1.** Anything recurring daily; esp., *Med.*, an intermittent fever or ague which recurs every day.
2. A daily allowance or stint. *Rare.*

quo'tient (wō'shĕnt), *n.* [L. *quotiens, quoties*, how often, how many times, fr. *quot* how many; cf. F. *quotient.* See QUOTA.] **1.** *Arith.* The number resulting from the division of one number by another, and showing how many times a less number is contained in a greater; in general, the result of any process inverse to multiplication; thus, the *quotient* of 12 divided by 4 is 3. Cf. MULTIPLICATION, 5.
2. A quota, or proportional part. *Rare.*

quotient verdict. *Law.* A verdict in an action for damages wherein the amount assessed by the jury is reached by striking an average of amounts suggested by each juryman. Such a verdict can be set aside if rendered pursuant to a prior agreement to find the amount of the average. *Colloq.*

quo·ti'e·ty (kwō·tĭ'ē·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *quoties* how many times.] Numerical relation; proportional frequency.

quot'i·ty (kwŏt'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *quotité.*] **1.** *Rare.* **a** A quota. **b** Collection; group. *Carlyle.*
2. *Math.* The number of integral solutions ≧ 0 of the equation $a_1x_1 + a_2x + \ldots + a_rx_r = n$ where $(a_1, a_2, \ldots a_r)$ are given positive integers; — said of an integer.

quo'tum (kwō'tŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *quotus* of what number. See QUOTA.] A quota, or ratio.

‖**quo va'dis**? (kwō vā'dĭs; vä'dĭs). [L.] **1.** Literally, whither goest thou? According to the legend, when the apostle Peter fled from Rome to escape martyrdom he met Christ upon the Appian Way and asked him this question; the reply, "To Rome to be crucified again," turned Peter back to his duty.
2. [*cap.*] A historical novel (1895) of the time of Nero by Henryk Sienkiewicz (see *Biog.*).

quo war·ran'to (kwō wŏ·răn'tō). *Pl.* QUO WARRANTOS (-tōz). [ML., by what warrant. See WHO; WARRANT.] *Law.* **a** Orig., a writ of right (created by the Statute of Gloucester) issuing on behalf of the crown, by which one was required to show by what right he exercised any office, franchise, or liberty; also, the entire pleading by which the action was begun, or the action or proceeding. **b** In modern practice, an action or proceeding for a like purpose begun (in British practice and in that of some of the States of the United States) by an information in the nature of quo warranto or (in some States) by some other statutory pleading; also, the information or pleading by which such action or proceeding is begun, or the action or proceeding itself. The information in the nature of quo warranto was originally primarily of a criminal nature, but it has long been in substance only a civil proceeding. The term *writ of quo warranto* is occasionally used in the United States in statutes or State constitutions to mean the modern information in the nature of a quo warranto.

quoz (kwŏz), *n.* Anything queer or absurd. — **quoz,** *interj. Both Obs.*

Q wedge. A piece of quartz cut in a thin wedge, and used in the optical determination of minerals.

Q–wedge compensation, quartz–wedge compensation *Optics.* Adjustment of the retardation of a light ray with a Q wedge; also, a device for making this adjustment.

quod'ling. ✝ CODLING.
‖**quod vi'de.** [L.] Which see; — usually in the abbreviated form **q. v.** [QUAG, QUAGGY.]
quog, quog'gy. Dial. vars. of
quo'haug (kwō'hŏg), **quo'hog** (-hŏg; 185). Var. of QUAHOG, the round clam.
quoich (kwoich; kwĭch). Var. of QUAICH. [*Scot.*]
quoich (kwoix). Var. of QUAICH.
quoif. ✝ COIF.
quoil (koil). Dial. var. of COIL.
quoit'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
quoke (kwōk). Obs. past tense of QUAKE.
quon'dam·ly, *adv.* of QUONDAM.
quon'dam·ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Rare.*
quon'da·ry. Var. of QUANDARY.
quon'et. Var. of QUANNET.
quothe. ✝ COTHE.
quo·tid'i·al, *adj.* [L. *quotidie* + *-al.*] Quotidian. — **quo·tid'i·al·ly,** *adv. Both Obs.* [part.]
quot'ing·ly, *adv.* of *quoting*, pres.
quot'li·bet, *n.* = QUODLIBET, 2.
quott. Dial. var. of QUAT, SQUAT.
quoy. Var. of QUEY.
Qur'ăn' (kōō·rän'). Var. of KORAN.
Qur'ti (kōōr'tē). See GUTI.
quu-. For obsolete forms in *quu-*, see those in QU- or WH-.
quy. ✝ QUEY.
quy-. For obsolete forms in QUY-, see those in QUI-.
quyte (kwit). Scot. var. of COAT.
qv-, qw-. For obsolete forms in *qv, qu-*, see those in QU-.
qvin'tin, qvint. Vars. of QUINTIN, QUINT. See WRIGHT, *Table.*

R

R, r (är), *n.; pl.* R's, r's, Rs, rs (ärz). **1.** The eighteenth letter of the English alphabet. It comes through the Latin from the Greek (*rhō*), which borrowed it from the Phoenician (Hebrew *rēsh*). In English R represents a variety of sounds, many of them local or regional, but in general it denotes a voiced alveolar continuant or glide, loosely classed as a liquid consonant (run; dry; very). It is sometimes voiceless (price) and is often syllabic. See *Pron.*, §§ 41, 43 (3), 44 (5, 9), 54 (2), 121, 211–216. In words derived from the Greek the letter *h* usually written after *r* to represent the rough breathing of the Greek *ῥ* does not affect the pronunciation of the English word (*rh*apsody; *rh*etoric). In cognate words English *r* corresponds to German *r*, Latin *r*, Greek *r*, Sanskrit *r* or *l*, as in I bear, G. gebäre, L. ferō, Gr. pherō, Skr. bharāmi; bear (animal), G. bär, Skr. bhalla. See ALPHABET; cf. RHOTACISM.

2. a An instance of the letter R, r, printed, written, painted, etc. **b** A printer's type, a stamp, etc., for the letter R, r. **c** The sound, or any sound, of the letter R. **d** [*cap.*] One of the three R's. See THREE R'S. **e** One of the R months. See R MONTHS. **f** [*cap.*] In medieval Roman numerals, 80 or, in the form R, 80,000.

3. Anything having the shape of the letter R.

4. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate anyone or anything arbitrarily or conveniently so designated, esp. as the seventeenth or (see K, *n.*, 4) eighteenth in order or class.

5. As an *abbreviation*: see *Abbreviations*, in Appendix.

R, r, *adj.* **a** Seventeenth or (see K, *adj.*, 1) eighteenth in order or class. **b** Having the form of capital R.

Ra (rä), *or* **Re** (rā), *n.* [Egypt. *Rē'*, *Rā*, the sun.] *Egypt. Relig.* The great god of the sun and the principal deity of historical Egypt, from whom most of the Pharaohs claimed descent. He was the son of Nut, the sky, and was believed to be engaged each night in battle with the serpent Apepi. He is variously represented by the lion, cat, and falcon, and usually wears the solar disk. Other forms are: *Horus*, esp. as *Harmachis*, the rising or morning sun; *Khepera*, the morning sun; *Tem*, the western or setting sun; *Sokaris*, the night sun; *Shu*, the atmosphere; *Aten*, the solar disk.

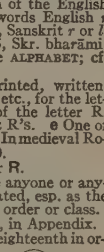
Ra.

ra (rä; rō), *n. Music.* **a** The flat of *re* in solmization. **b** See SOL-FA SYLLABLES.

ra-. A prefix, ultimately fr. L. *re-* + *ad-*, through French or Italian, as in *rally*. See RE-; AD-.

‖raad (rät; räd), *n.* [D.] A council or legislative assembly, as in the former Orange Free State and Transvaal Republic. Cf. VOLKSRAAD. *South Africa.*

ra·ad′ (rȧ·ēd′; räd), *n.* [Ar. *ra"ād*, prop., shudderer, thunderer.] The electric catfish.

‖raad′zaal′ (räd′zäl′), *n.* [D., fr. *raad* council + *zaal* hall.] The house in which a raad or volksraad holds its sessions. *Chiefly South Africa.*

Ra·am′ses (rā·ăm′sēz), *n. Bib.* A treasure city built by the Israelites for Pharaoh. *Ex.* i. 11.

ra·ash′ (rȧ·āsh′; räsh), *n.* Also **ra·asch′.** [Ar. *ra"āsh*, prop., that which makes one tremble or shake.] The electric catfish.

rab (răb; *Heb.* räv), *n.* [Heb. *rabh* the great one, chief. Cf. RABBI.] Master; teacher; — a Jewish title of respect given specif. to Babylonian teachers of the law not ordained in Palestine.

rab (răb), *n.* [F. *rabot.*] A beater used in mixing mortar.

Rab (răb), *n.* **1.** Dim. of ROBERT. *Scot.*

2. The dog hero of a story (1859) *Rab and His Friends*, by Dr. John Brown. The story was previously published in *Horae Subsecivae* (1858).

rab′and (răb′ănd), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *raband*. See ROBAND.] A roband, or ropeband. *Obs. Scot.*

ra·ban′na (rȧ·băn′ȧ), *n.* [Malagasy *rebana.*] A textile fabric made of raffia, exported from Madagascar and used for draperies and curtains.

‖ra′bat′ (rȧ′bȧ′), *n.* [F. See RABATO.] **a** = ROMAN COLLAR **a.** **b** = RABBI, 2.

rab′at (răb′ăt), *n.* [F.] A polishing material made from imperfectly baked potter's clay.

rab′at (răb′ăt), *n.* [F. *rabot.* See RABBIT.] *Carp.* A plane. *Obs.*

ra·bat′ (rȧ·bȧt′). Var. of RABATTE.

rab′a·tine (răb′ȧ·tĭn; -tēn), *n.* [See RABATO.] A collar falling over the shoulders like a ruff or cape. *Scott.*

ra·ba′to (rȧ·bä′tō; -bä′tō), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [F. *rabat*, fr. *rabattre.* See RABATE.] A rebato. *Shak.*

ra·batte′ (rȧ·bȧt′), *v. t.;* -BAT′TED; -BAT′TING. [F. *rabattre* to beat down, lower.] *Descriptive Geom.* To rotate (a plane) about a trace into coincidence with another plane, usually followed by a reversed rotation into its primitive position after developing the projection on the plane in some desired way. — **ra·batte′ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

‖rab′ban (räb′ăn; *Heb.* rȧ·băn′), *n.* [Heb. *rabbān*, fr. Aram. *rabbān*, var. of *ribbōn* teacher. See RABBONI.] Teacher; master; — a Jewish title higher than *rabbi*, given first to Gamaliel, and afterwards, by way of eminence, to the heads of the Sanhedrin, if of the house of Hillel.

rab′bet (răb′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [OF. *rabat* a beating down, fr. *rabatre* to beat down (F. *rabattre*). See RABATE, REBATE, *v. & n.*] **1. a** A channel, groove, or recess cut out of the edge (the arris) or face of any body; esp., one intended to receive another member, as a panel, so as to break or cover the joint or more easily to hold the members in place; rebate. **b** Strips of material joined to the trim of a structure, as a cabinet, or to the member received by the structure, as a door; specif., to form a stop for the door and make the cabinet dustproof.

2. a A rabbet joint. **b** A rabbet plane.

rab′bet, *v.;* -BET·ED; -BET·ING. [Prob. fr. RABBET, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To cut a rabbet in; to furnish with a rabbet.

2. To unite the edges of, as boards, in a rabbet joint.

——, *Intransitive:* To be joined by means of a rabbet.

rab′bet·ed lock (răb′ĕt·ĕd; răb′ĭt-; -ĭd; 119). A lock whose front conforms to a rabbet on the edge of a door.

rab′bet·ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RABBET. Specif.: *n. Surg.* Impaction of the jagged ends of a fractured bone.

rabbet joint. *Carp.* A joint formed by fitting together rabbeted boards or timbers.

rabbet plane. *Joinery.* See 4th PLANE, 2.

rab′bi (răb′ī; -ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BIS (-īz; -ĭz) or -BIES (-īz; -ĭz). [LL., fr. Gr. *rhabbi*, fr. Heb. *rabbī* my great one. Cf. RAB, RABBAN.] **1.** Master; lord; teacher; — a Jewish title of respect or honor for a teacher or doctor of the law. The Jewish rabbis were called by various specific names at different periods of the Christian Era. The chief names were: ***tannaim*** "teachers," including five generations during Mishnah, ***amoraim***, "interpreters," including seven generations during the growth of the Gemara; ***sabaraim*** or ***saboraim***, "examiners," to the completion of the Talmud in writing. See *Forms of Address*, in Appendix.

2. A short breastpiece of cloth or silk fitted to a Roman collar; a rabat. In the Roman Catholic Church, the rabbi of priests is black, of prelates purple, of cardinals red.

rab′bi, *v. t.* To salute as rabbi.

Rab′bi Ben Ez′ra (bĕn ĕz′rȧ). The title and hero of a philosophical poem (1864) by Browning. The character is historical. See ABEN-EZRA, in *Biog.*

rab′bin·ate (răb′ĭ·nāt), *n.* The office or tenure of office of a rabbi; also, a body or group of rabbis.

Rab·bin′ic (rȧ·bĭn′ĭk), *n.* The language or dialect of the rabbis; Rabbinic Hebrew. See HEBREW, *n.*, 2.

rab·bin′ic (rȧ·bĭn′ĭk), *adj.* Rabbinical.

Rab·bin′i·ca (-ĭ·kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] The body of rabbinical literature, esp. that of the Middle Ages.

rab·bin′i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Cf. F. *rabbinique.*] Of or pert. to the rabbis or rabbins, or to the opinions, learning, or language of the rabbis; specif., relating to the rabbis of the Talmudic and Geonic periods. — **rab·bin′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

rabbinical (Hebrew) alphabet. Any of various forms of the Hebrew less elaborate than the square Hebrew, as: the *northern*, including the German and Polish styles; the *southern*, including the Italian and the Spanish Levantine.

rabbinical literature. The literature of Hebrew theology and philosophy, including the Talmud and its exegesis. See HEBREW, *n.*, 2.

Rabbinic Hebrew. See HEBREW, *n.*, 2.

rab′bin·ism (răb′ĭn·ĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *rabbinisme.*] **1.** A rabbinic expression or phraseology; a peculiarity of the language of the rabbis.

2. The teachings and traditions of the rabbis.

rab′bin·ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *rabbiniste.*] One of the Jews who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbis, in opposition to the *Karaites*, who rejected the traditions. —**rab·bin·is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), **rab′bin·is′ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.*

rab′bin·ize (răb′ĭn·īz), *v. i. & t.* To adopt rabbinism; to make rabbinical or rabbinistic.

rab′bit (răb′ĭt), *n.; pl.* RABBITS (-ĭts), sometimes RABBIT. See PLURAL, *Note.* [ME. *rabet*, fr. OF. *rabot* carpenter's plane, (assumed) rabbit (cf. F. *rabouillère* rabbit burrow, Walloon *robète* rabbit), dim. fr. MD. *robbe*, dim. *robbeken*, rabbit, of uncert. origin, perh. fr. *Robbert* Robert.]

1. a A lagomorph (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) of the hare family (Leporidae), native of southern Europe and northern Africa, but introduced into various countries and, under domestication, developed into numerous varieties, including the so-called Belgian hare. The wild form is grayish brown in color, smaller than the ordinary hares, from which it differs in producing naked young, and in its burrowing habits. It multiplies rapidly and often becomes a pest, as in parts of Australia. The name is extended, esp. in America, to other members of the hare family. Great quantities of rabbitskins are used for felting and for making imitations of more valuable furs. See HARE, 1; COTTONTAIL; JACK RABBIT. **b** The fur or pelt of any of these animals.

Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*). (⅙)

2. The flesh of this animal cooked and served as food.

3. Short for WELSH RABBIT.

4. A coat lined with rabbit fur. *Rare.*

5. a *Slang.* A contemptible fellow. *Shak.* **b** *Sports. Colloq.* A novice; a tyro; esp., *Brit.*, a weak player of tennis, cricket, or the like.

6. The color broccoli brown.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

rabbit-backed **rabbit-faced** **rabbit-shouldered**
rabbit-chasing **rabbithearted** **rabbitskin**

rab′bit (răb′ĭt), *v. i. & t.;* -BIT·ED; -BIT·ING. To hunt, catch, or kill rabbits; to clear of rabbits, as a district.

rab′bit, *n.* A kind of wooden drinking vessel. *Obs.*

rab′bit, *v. t.* Confound; "drat"; — as an expletive. *Arbuthnot.*

rabbit bandicoot. A bandicoot of the genus *Thylacomys*, esp. *T. lagotis*; — from its long ears.

rab′bit·ber′ry (răb′ĭt·bĕr′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERRIES (-ĭz). BUFFALO BERRY.

rabbit brush. **a** A common shrub (*Chrysothamnus graveolens*) of western North America, which covers vast areas, affording a retreat for jack rabbits; also, any of several related species growing with it. See CHRYSOTHAMNUS. **b** = RABBITWEED.

rab′bit–ear′, *n.* The toadflax *Linaria vulgaris.*

rab′bit–eared′, *adj.* **a** Having ears like or suggesting those of a rabbit. **b** *Slang.* Having one's attention easily diverted by sounds, as a baseball player by demonstrations from the spectators.

rab′bit–ear′ fau′cet. A self-closing faucet opened by squeezing together two small handles.

rab′bit·er (răb′ĭ·tĕr), *n.* One who or that which rabbits.

rabbit fever. *Med.* Tularemia.

rabbit fish. Any of certain fishes; esp.: **a** A chimaera (*Chimaera monstrosa*). **b** A porcupine fish or globefish, esp. of the genus *Chilomycterus*, as *C. schoepfi* of the coasts of the Atlantic States. **c** A marine food fish (*Promethichthys prometheus*) related to the escolar, widely distributed in warm regions.

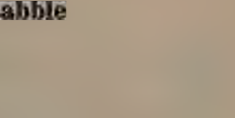
Rabbit Fish b (*Chilomycterus schoepfi*). (¼)

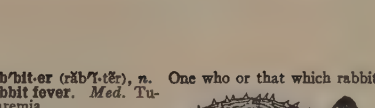
Rabbit Fish c. (1/15)

rabbit flower. **a** The toadflax *Linaria vulgaris.* **b** = FOXGLOVE, 1.

rab′bit–foot′, *n.* Also **rab′bit's–foot′.** **a** The foot of a rabbit. **b** A charm, originally the hind foot of a rabbit; any talisman; good-luck piece.

rab′bit–foot′ clo′ver. A European clover (*Trifolium arvense*) naturalized in the United States. Its soft, hairy flower heads resemble rabbits' paws.

rabbit–foot grass. An Old World annual, weedy grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*) with bristly, greenish-yellow spikes, common in California.

rabbit louse. A common louse (*Haemodipsus ventricosus*) that infests rabbits and hares in Europe and North America. It is one of the carriers of tularemia.

rab′bit–meat′, *n.* The red archangel.

rabbit moth. A moth (*Megalopyge opercularis*) of the southern Atlantic States. The larva feeds on the orange and other trees and bears stinging spines.

rab′bit·mouth′ (răb′ĭt·mouth′). Also **rabbitmouth sucker.** = CUTLIPS **b.**

rab′bit–mouthed′ (-mouthd′; -mouthť), *adj.* Also **rab′bit-mouth′.** Harelipped.

rabbit pea. = CATGUT, 4. *U. S.*

rabbit punch. *Boxing.* A short chopping blow delivered to the back of the neck or the base of the skull when the body of the adversary is bent forward.

rabbit rat. **a** A small Australian rodent (*Conilurus albipes*). **b** A rabbit bandicoot.

rab′bit·root′ (răb′ĭt·rōōt′; 200), *n.* The wild sarsaparilla.

rab′bit·ry (-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A place where rabbits are kept; esp., a collection of hutches for tame rabbits.

rab′bit's–foot′ clo′ver. = RABBIT-FOOT CLOVER.

rabbit's–foot fern. The serpent fern.

rab′bit·skin′ (răb′ĭt·skĭn′), *n.* The skin of a rabbit. See RABBIT, 1.

rab′bit's–mouth′, *n.* The snapdragon *Antirrhinum majus.*

rabbit squirrel. Any of several large long-eared and long-tailed South American rodents of the genus *Lagidium*, related to the chinchilla.

rab′bit's–root′, *n.* The wild sarsaparilla.

rabbit stick *or* **club.** *Amer. Indian.* A flat, curved club, resembling a boomerang, used by the Hopi Indians in hunting small game.

rabbit tick. A common tick (*Haemaphysalis leporispalustris*) of the family Ixodidae, common throughout America, living on rabbits and birds.

rabbit tobacco. The balsamweed *Gnaphalium obtusifolium.*

rabbit vine. The groundnut *Apios tuberosa.*

rabbit warren. **a** = WARREN, 2. **b** Figuratively, an overcrowded tenement house.

rab′bit·weed′ (răb′ĭt·wēd′), *n.* A stiff woody herb (*Gutierrezia sarothrae*) of the central and southwestern United States, with paniculate heads of small yellow flowers.

rab′bit·wood′ (-wōōd′), *n.* A shrub (*Pyrularia pubera*), parasitic on the roots of the hemlock, with greenish racemose flowers and drupaceous fruits. See BUFFALO NUT.

rab′bit·y (răb′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or resembling, a rabbit; suggesting a rabbit, as in looks, lack of courage, etc.

2. Overrun with rabbits; as, a *rabbity* region.

rab′ble (răb″l), *n.* [F. *rable*, fr. OF. *roable*, fr. L. *rutabulum.*] **1.** A charcoal burner's shovel. *Obs.*

2. *Metal.* An iron bar with the end bent for use like a rake, used in puddling iron; any similar device for skimming the bath in a melting or refining furnace or for stirring the ore in a roasting furnace, either by hand or mechanically.

rab′ble, *v. t.;* RAB′BLED (-′ld); RAB′BLING (-lĭng). To stir, skim, or gather with or as with a rabble or rake. — **rab′bler** (răb′lĕr), *n.*

rab′ble, *n.* [ME. *rabel* a pack (of hounds), of uncert. orig. Cf. RABBLE to speak glibly.] **1.** A crowd or swarm of animals or insects. *Obs.*

2. A tumultuous crowd of people; a mob.

> With arms we are an unconquerable . . . National Guard; without arms, a *rabble* to be whiffed with grapeshot. *Carlyle.*

3. Any group, class, or body, regarded with contempt.

> Should chance to make the well-drest *rabble* stare. *Pope.*

4. A heterogeneous, disorganized, or confused collection; a chaotic accumulation.

> The *rabble* of passions [in youth]. *Emerson.*

5. A rigmarole, as of words or ideas; a meaningless flow of language; gabble. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

6. Rabblement; tumult; confusion.

Syn. — Riffraff, canaille. **Ant.** — Aristocracy; gentry.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

rabble-charming **rabble-courting** **rabbleproof**
rabble-chosen **rabble-curbing** **rabble-rousing**

— *the rabble.* The lowest class of people; the populace. *Contemptuous.*

R

ra, raa. ✝ ROE, deer.

ra. ✝ RAW.

Ra′a·i·ba (rȧ′ȧ·ē′bȧ). *D. Bib.*

Ra′a·ma, *or* **Ra′a·mah** (rā′ȧ·mȧ). *Bib.*

Ra′a·mi′ah (-mī′ȧ). *Bib.*

Ra′a·mi′as (-ăs). *D. Bib.*

ra′bah. Var. of REBA (see WEIGHT).

rabanet. ✝ RADINET.

ra·bate′ (rȧ·bāt′), *v. t.* [F. *rabattre* to beat down, fr. *re-* + *abattre.* See REBATE.] = REBATE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

ra·bat′ment. Var. of RABATTEMENT. [*Bib.*]

Rab′bah (răb′ȧ), *or* -bath (-ȧth).

rab·ba′nim (rȧ·bä′nĭm), **rab·bo′nim** (-bō′nĭm), *n., pl.* of RABBI.

rab′ban·ist, **rab′ban·ite,** *n.* = RABBINIST.

rab·bate′. ✝ RABATE.

rab′bet-shaped′, *adj.* See -SHAPED. [RABBI.]

rab′bin (răb′ĭn), *n.* [F.] =

rab′bin·dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

rab′bin·ite, *n.* = RABBINIST.

rab′bin·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

rab′bish, *adj.* [OF. *rabis*, *rabi*, fem. *rabice*, *rabiche*, furious, mad.] Turbulent; rough; rash. — **rab′bish·ly,** *adv.* — **rab′bish·ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*

rab′bi·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

rabbit breeder. See BREEDER.

Rab′bith (răb′ĭth). *Bib.*

rab′bit-like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.

rab′bit-proof′, *adj.* See -PROOF.

rab′bit's-ear′, *n.* = HARE'S-EARS.

rab′bit's-flow′er, *n.* = FOXGLOVE, 1. [SAPARILLA.]

rab′bit's-foot′, *n.* = WILD SAR-

rab′bit-suck′er, *n.* A suckling rabbit. *Obs.* [TAIL GRASS.]

rab′bit-tail′ grass. = HARE'S-

rab′bit-wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.

rab'ble (răb'l), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or forming, a rabble; like, or suited to, a rabble; disorderly; vulgar. *Dryden.*

rab'ble, *v. Transitive:* **1.** To insult or assault by a mob; to mob.
2. Specif., to mob and drive out (esp. one of the Scottish Episcopalian clergy), as in the English Revolution. *Hist.*
—, *Intransitive:* To form a rabble. *Rare.*

rab'ble (răb'l), *v. t. & i.* [Akin to D. *rabbelen,* LG. *rabbeln* to prattle, to chatter.] *Obs. exc. Dial.* **1.** To babble, mouth, or gabble.
2. To work hastily or carelessly.

rab'ble·ment (răb'l-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** = 3d RABBLE.
2. Disturbance; tumult.

rab'bler (răb'lĕr), *n.* One who or that which rabbles.

rab'ble·some (răb'l-sŭm), *adj.* Rabblelike.

rab·bo'ni (rȧ·bō'nī; -nĭ), *n.* [Heb. *rabbōni,* fr. Aram. *ribbōni.* See RABBI.] Literally, my great master; — a Jewish title of respect. *John* xx. 16.

Rab'e·lai'si·an (răb'ē·lā'zĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Rabelais or his works; esp. marked by or manifesting a gross robust humor, an extravagance of caricature or a bold naturalism similar to that distinguishing the satire of Rabelais. — *n.* A student or imitator of Rabelais. — **Rab'e·lai'si·an·ism** (-lz'm), *n.* — **Rab'e·la'ism** (-lā'lz'm), *n.*

rab'i (rŭb'ē), *n.* Also **rab'bi, rub'bee.** [Ar. *rabī'* spring.] The most important harvest in India, being that of the crops planted in the fall and reaped in the spring. It includes wheat, barley, millet, peas, mustard, etc.

Ra·bi'a (rȧ·bē'ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *Rabī',* orig., spring.] See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.

ra'bi·a'tor (rā'bĭ·ā'tĕr), *n.* A man of violence, as a robber or bully. *Scot.*

rab'ic (răb'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *rabies* + *-ic;* cf. F. *rabique.*] *Med. & Veter.* Of or pertaining to rabies.

rab'id (răb'ĭd), *adj.* [L. *rabidus,* fr. *rabere* to rave. See RAGE, *n.*] **1.** Furious; raging; extremely violent; virulent.

The *rabid* flight
Of winds that ruin ships. *Chapman.*

2. Going to extreme or unreasonable lengths in giving vent to a feeling or opinion; fanatical; as, a *rabid* socialist; to be *rabid* about a wrong.
3. Affected with rabies; mad; as, a *rabid* dog.
4. *Med. & Veter.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with rabies; as, *rabid* virus; *rabid* dog, etc.
Syn. — Frantic, frenzied. **Ant.** — Reasonable, calm.
—**ra·bid'i·ly** (rȧ·bĭd'ĭ·tĭ), **rab'id·ness,** *n.* — **rab'id·ly,** *adv.*

ra'bi·es (rā'bĭ·ēz; -bēz; 277), *n.* [L. See RAGE, *n.*] *Med. & Vet.* An acute enzootic usually fatal virus disease occurring chiefly in dogs and wolves but transmissible to many mammals, some birds, and man; hydrophobia. It affects the central nervous system and follows a variable course. One form, *furious rabies,* is characterized by choking, progressive tetanic spasms, esp. in the throat and diaphragm, and great excitement often manifested by indiscriminate snapping at objects. Fever, albuminuria, and profuse salivation are generally present. In *dumb,* or *paralytic rabies,* paralysis is an early symptom, observable in the muscles of the jaw and throat. See HYDROPHOBIA.

ra'bi·et'ic (rā'bĭ·ĕt'ĭk), *adj. Med.* Pertaining to, or having, rabies.

ra·bif'ic (rȧ·bĭf'ĭk), *adj.* Causing rabies, or hydrophobia.

ra'bi·form (rā'bĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*rabies* + *-form.*] Resembling rabies.

rab'i·gen'ic (răb'ĭ·jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* [*rabies* + *-genic.*] *Med.* Rabific.

rab'i·net (răb'ĭ·nĕt), *n.* [Prob. the same word as *robinet.*] A piece of ordnance between the base and the falconet (16th–18th centuries).

ra'bi·ru'bi·a (rā'bĭ·rōō'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *rabirrubia,* lit., yellow tail.] **a** The yellow-tailed snapper. **b** The janissary (fish).

ra·bit'ic (rȧ·bĭt'ĭk), *adj.* [Irreg. fr. *rabies.*] Rabid. *Rare.*

Rab'mag (răb'măg), *n.* [Heb. *rabh-māgh,* fr. Assyr.-Bab. *rab mugi,* perh., master of the horse.] *Bib.* A high Babylonian official mentioned in Jer. xxxix. 3.

Rab'sha·keh (răb'shȧ·kĕ; răb·shā'kĕ), *n. Bib.* A military officer in the Assyrian army; specif., the officer who treated with Hezekiah, king of Judah. 2 *Kings* xviii.

rab'u·lis'tic (răb'ū·lĭs'tĭk), *adj.* [L. *rabula* a disputant + *-istic.*] Characterized by railing; rabulous. *Rare.*

rab'u·lous (răb'ū·lŭs), *adj.* Railing. *Rare.*

Ra'by, Aurora (rā'bĭ), A rich, beautiful, and pure English orphan in Byron's *Don Juan.*

ra·ca' (rȧ·kä'; rä'kȧ), *adj.* [LL., fr. Gr. *rhaka,* fr. Aram. *rēqā.*] A term of reproach used by the Jews of the time of Christ, meaning "fool."

Whosoever shall say to his brother, *Raca,* shall be in danger of the council. *Matt.* v. 22.

‖**ra'ca'hout'** (rȧ'kȧ'ōō'; răk'ȧ·hōōt), *n.* [F., fr. colloq. Ar. *rāḥat qūt,* for Ar. *rāḥat al-qūt* refreshment from food.] A preparation from acorns, used by the Arabs.

rac'com·mode' (răk'ŏ·mōd'), *v. t.* [F. *raccommoder.*] To set right. *Obs.*

‖**rac'con·tan'do** (răk'kŏn·tän'dō), *adj.* [It., pres. part. of *raccontare* to narrate.] *Music.* Singing in free reciting style; — a direction.

rac·coon', **ra·coon'** (rȧ·kōōn'), *n.; pl.* RACCOONS, RACOONS (-kōōnz'), sometimes RACCOON, RACOON. See PLURAL, *Note.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Virginian *ärä'kun,* fr. *ärä'kuněm,* lit., he scratches with his hands. Cf. COON.] **a** A carnivorous mammal (*Procyon lotor*) related to the bear, that lives largely in trees and is active at night, inhabiting the United States, Mexico, and parts of southern Canada. It is chiefly gray, with black and white facial markings and a bushy ringed tail. Its amusing ways cause it to be often kept as a pet. The valuable coarse but handsome fur is much used for coats, robes, etc., that from the southern species being shorter and poorer in color than that from the northern. A South American species (*Euprocyon cancrivorus*), the crab-eating raccoon, is similar, but has longer darker-colored legs, heavier teeth, and shorter fur. **b** The fur or pelt of either of these species.

Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*). (1/15)

rac·coon'ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERRIES (-lz). The fruit of the May apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*). *U. S.*

raccoon dog. A canine mammal (*Nyctereutes procyonides*) of Japan and China, smaller than the raccoon, but looking remarkably like it. The short tail is not ringed.

raccoon fox. The cacomistle.

raccoon grape. **a** The fox grape *Vitis labrusca.* **b** The plant *Ampelopsis cordata.*

raccoon oyster. = COON OYSTER.

raccoon perch. The yellow perch. See PERCH, 1.

rac'croc' stitch (rȧ'krō'). [F. *raccroc,* prop., an attaching again.] *Lacemaking.* An invisible stitch, or "fine joining," used by the lacemakers of Brussels and Bayeux to unite pieces of net ground.

race (rās), *n.* [OF. *raïz,* fr. L. *radix, -icis.* See RADIX.] A root, esp. of green or dry ginger.

race, *v. t. & i.;* RACED (rāst); RAC'ING (rās'ĭng). [Var. of RASE to scratch.] To cut, slash, or scratch; also, *Obs.,* to erase; raze.

race, *n.* [Var. of RASE a scratching.] A scratch or cut; a slit. *Now Rare.*

race, *n.* [ME. *ras,* fr. ON. *rās;* akin to AS. *rǣs* a rush, running.] **1.** Act of rushing onward; a running; run; rush. *Now Chiefly Scot.*

The flight of many birds is swifter than the *race* of any beasts. *Bacon.*

2. **a** A strong or rapid current of water, or the channel or passage for such a current; a powerful current or heavy sea, sometimes produced by the meeting of two tides. **b** A watercourse, as a brook or run, esp. when made and used for industrial purposes, as for mining; also, the current flowing in such a course; as, a millrace for turning the water wheel of a mill; — in the industrial use, called *headrace* above, and *tailrace* below its point of application.
3. **a** Course, as of the sun, a current, or time; progress; progression.

The weary year his *race* now having run. *Spenser.*

b The onward course or progress of life; career.

My *race* of glory run, and *race* of shame. *Milton.*

4. **a** A running in competition; a contest of speed, as in running, riding, sailing; in *pl.,* usually, a meeting for contests in the running of horses; as, he attended the *races.* See HANDICAP, PURSE, STAKE RACE, SWEEPSTAKE.

The *race* is not to the swift. *Eccl.* ix. 11.

b A contest to attain something, as public office.
5. A gin race.
6. A fenced lane or passageway; esp., a narrow passageway for sheep in an Australian or New Zealand drafting yard.
7. *Obs.* a Haste. **b** A journey. **c** Path. **d** The space between two points.
8. *Aeronautics.* = SLIP STREAM.
9. *Mach.* A track or channel in which something rolls or slides, as a slide for a shuttle, a groove for the balls in a ball bearing, or a groove in a pulley in which a rope runs.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

race boat	**racegoing**	**race-riding,** *adj.*
race cup	**race ground**	**race-running,** *adj.*
racegoer	**racelike**	**race-winning,** *adj.*

race, *adj.* Used or for use in races.

race (rās), *v.;* RACED (rāst); RAC'ING (rās'ĭng). *Intransitive:* **1.** To run or engage in a race; to compete in speed; as, the horses *raced;* to *race* for America's Cup.
2. To run swiftly; to move at top speed; to rush; as, the blood *raced* to his forehead; to *race* along in one's work.
3. *Mach.* To run too fast under a diminished load, as a marine engine when the propeller is lifted out of water.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To run, sail, row, etc., a race with; as, Oxford will *race* Cambridge.
2. To cause to contend in a race; to drive at high speed; as, to *race* horses; to *race* legislation through Congress.
3. To arrange in a row or string. *Dial. Eng.*

race (rās), *n.* [F. *race,* fr. It. *razza,* of uncert. origin.] **1.** The descendants of a common ancestor; a family, tribe, people, or nation, believed or presumed to belong to the same stock; a lineage; a breed; also, more broadly, a class or kind of individuals with common characteristics, interests, appearance, habits, or the like, as if derived from a common ancestor; as, the *race* of doctors; the *race* of birds.

The whole *race* of mankind. *Shak.*

A *race* is not a permanent entity, something static; . . . it is dynamic and is slowly developing and changing. *Roland B. Dixon.*

2. The ancestral tie or community of nature by which such a group is associated; as, of regal *race.*

Whom well she knew to spring from heavenly *race.* *Spenser.*

3. Peculiar flavor, taste, or strength, as of wine; the quality or qualities indicating origin or kind, as in wine.
4. Hence, characteristic quality or style; nature; esp., a liveliness of character, as of speech. *Now Rare.*

Some . . . great *race* of fancy or judgment. *Sir W. Temple.*

5. State of being one of a special people or ethnical stock; hence, more narrowly, state of belonging to a particular group or family; also, the qualities, features, etc., resulting from this; as, differences of *race.*
6. *Obs.* **a** A herd or stud; — of horses. **b** Disposition. *Shak.* **c** Act of breeding or producing offspring. **d** One of the three kingdoms of nature.
7. *Biol.* **a** A group or assemblage of organisms exhibiting general similarities but not sufficiently distinct from other forms to constitute a species. The distinguishing characters are practically constant and are transmissible to the progeny. As generally understood, the term *race* is used to include many varieties, but it may also be applied, restrictedly, to a strain within a variety. Cf. STRAIN, VARIETY. **b** Sometimes, such a group constituted by individuals of a particular geographical area; — in this sense equiv. to a geographical *subspecies.* See SUBSPECIES. **c** A group of individuals differing from the other members of a species, as in some physiological character, or in adaptability to a type of environment, or the like. Cf. BIOLOGICAL SPECIES.
8. *Ethnol.* A division of mankind possessing constant traits, transmissible by descent, sufficient to characterize it as a distinct human type; a permanent variety of the genus *Homo.* While each race is presumably sprung from a common ancestry, there exist today few tribes or individuals of unmixed origin. See MAN, 17.
Syn. — Line, family, house. See PEOPLE.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

race-begotten, racebrood, race-maintaining, *adj.*

race (rās), *adj.* Racial; as, *race* hatred.

race, *v. t. & i.* [From ARACE to tear. See ARACHE.] To tear; pluck; snatch. *Obs.*

race, *n.* The pluck of an animal, esp. a calf. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

race, *n.* [Cf. RACHE.] An elongate white mark on the face of a horse or dog. *Obs.*

race, *adj.* [F. *ras* close-shaven, even, level, fr. L. *rasus.* See ERASE.] Low in the water; — said of ships. *Obs.*

race'a·bout' (rās'ȧ·bout'), *n.* **1.** *Automobiles.* A roadster with body lines simulating those of a racing car.
2. *Naut.* A small sloop, usually with a keel, derived from the knockabout at Marblehead, Mass. The raceabout carries 600 sq. ft. of sail, 100 ft. more than the knockabout and is of finer model. See KNOCKABOUT, 1.

race board. **a** A gangplank. **b** *Weaving.* A lay race.

race cloth. A cloth worn by horses in racing, having pockets to hold the weights prescribed.

race'course' (rās'kōrs'; 181), *n.* **1.** A course for racing contests or races.
2. = RACEWAY, 1.

race ginger. Gingerroot. See GINGER, *n.,* 2.

race glass. A field glass for use at races.

race horse. **a** A horse bred or kept for racing. **b** The steamer duck. **c** A mantis.

race'horse' grass (rās'hôrs'). Johnson grass.

race knife. A cutting tool with a blade that is hooked at the point, for marking outlines on boards or metal.

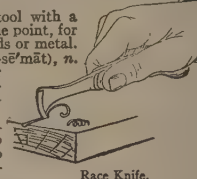

Race Knife.

rac'e·mate (răs'ē·māt; rȧ·sē'māt), *n. Chem.* **a** A salt or ester of racemic acid. **b** A racemic compound. See RACEMIC **b.**

rac'e·ma'tion (răs'ē·mā'·shŭn), *n.* [LL. *racematio* a gleaning, fr. *racemari* to glean, fr. *racemus* a cluster of grapes. See RACEME.] *Obs.* **a** The gathering or gleaning, as of grapes; gleanings. **b** A cluster or bunch, as of grapes.

ra·ceme' (rȧ·sēm'; rā-), *n.* [L. *racemus* a bunch of berries, a cluster of grapes. See RAISIN.] *Bot.* A type of simple indeterminate or centripetal inflorescence in which the elongated axis bears pedicellate flowers in acropetal succession. The raceme is one of the commonest forms of inflorescence, as in the currant, lily of the valley, etc. A raceme in which each flower is replaced by a secondary raceme is termed *compound.* Certain forms of cymose inflorescence simulate a raceme; as, the descending *raceme.* Cf. CYME, PANICLE; see INFLORESCENCE, *Table & Illust.*

ra·cemed' (rȧ·sēmd'; rā-), *adj.* In a raceme or racemes.

race memory. A totality of memories analogous to individual memory but having for its content the experiences, beliefs, etc., of a race and deriving its continuity through transmission of these from each generation to the next; also, racial traditions.

ra·ce'mic (rȧ·sē'mĭk; -sĕm'ĭk; rā-), *adj.* [See RACEME.] *Chem.* **a** Pertaining to or designating a colorless crystalline acid, an optically inactive variety of tartaric acid, often found with ordinary tartaric acid in the juice of grapes, and formed by the oxidation of mannitol, dulcitol, etc., and in other ways. It consists of a combination of the dextro and levo acids, into which it can be separated (resolved). **b** By extension, pertaining to or designating other compounds formed by the union of two optically different forms, esp. the corresponding dextro and levo forms (in which case the compound is inactive).

rac'e·mif'er·ous (răs'ē·mĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *racemifer* bearing clusters, fr. *racemus* cluster + *ferre* to bear.] *Bot.* Bearing racemes.

ra·ce'mi·form (rȧ·sē'mĭ·fôrm; rȧ·sĕm'ĭ-; rā-), *adj. Bot.* Having the form of a raceme.

rac'e·mism (răs'ē·mĭz'm; rȧ·sē'mĭz'm), *n. Chem.* State or quality of being racemic.

rac'e·mi·za'tion (-mĭ·zā'shŭn; -mī·zā'shŭn), *n. Chem.* Act or process of changing from an optically active compound into a racemic compound or an inactive mixture of corresponding dextro and levo forms. When it takes place spontaneously at ordinary temperatures, it is called *autoracemization.*

rac'e·mize (răs'ē·mīz; rȧ·sē'mīz), *v. t. & i. Chem.* To subject to, or to undergo, racemization.

ra·ce'mo- (rȧ·sē'mō-). Combining form for *racemic,* as in:

racemocarbonate	**racemomethylate**
racemocarbonic	**racemo-oxalic**

rac'e·mose (răs'ē·mōs), *adj.* [L. *racemosus* full of clusters.] Of the nature of, or derived from, a raceme; bearing, or pertaining to, a raceme; growing in the form of a raceme; as *Bot.,* a *racemose* inflorescence (see INFLORESCENCE). — **rac'e·mose·ly,** *adv.*

racemose gland. *Anat.* A compound gland of freely branching ducts which end in acini so that the whole somewhat resembles a compact cluster of grapes. The pancreas and salivary glands are examples. See GLAND, 1.

rac'e·mous (răs'ē·mŭs; rȧ·sē'-), *adj.* Racemose. — **rac'e·mous·ly,** *adv.*

rac'e·mule (răs'ē·mūl), *n. Bot.* A little raceme. — **ra·cem'u·lose** (rȧ·sĕm'ū·lōs), *adj.*

race of the propeller. = SLIP STREAM.

race plate. **a** A plate with races, or channels for passage, as of matrices in a typesetting machine. **b** *Mil.* = RACER, 6 **b.**

race problem. A political or social problem arising out of a mixture of or conflict between races in a nation.

race psychology. See PSYCHOLOGY, 1.

rac'er (rās'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which races, or contends in a race; esp., a race horse, a swift boat, etc.
2. A racing crab.
3. The American black snake *Coluber constrictor* or allied species. Cf. BLUE RACER and BLACK RACER.
4. A poor, thin, or spent fish.
5. *Mach.* A very fast running part in a machine.
6. *Ordn.* **a** In modern coast artillery mounts, a turntable to which the chassis is secured, used in traversing the gun. **b** In older guns, the traverse circle (which see); — often so called.

race riot. A riot animated by racial dissensions or hatreds; specif., *U. S.,* such a conflict between whites and negroes.

race rotation. *Aeronautics.* The rotation, produced by the action of the propeller, of the stream of air passing through or influenced by the propeller.

race runner. A North American lizard (*Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*) or related species, all noted for swiftness of movement; — called also *striped lizard.*

race stand. A stand for spectators at a racecourse.

race suicide. The gradual extinction of a race through the voluntary failure of its members to have a number of children sufficient to keep the birth rate equal to or greater than the death rate.

race tool. A race knife.

race track. A track over which races are run; a racecourse.

race'way' (rās'wā'), *n.* **1.** A canal for a current of water, as a millrace or a mining race; also, a fishway.
2. *Elec.* A channel, usually of metal, designed for loosely holding electrical wires or cables in buildings.
3. *Mach.* = 4th RACE, 9.

rab'ble·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
rab'ble·proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.
rab·bo'nim (rȧ·bŏ'nĭm); *n., pl.* of RABBI.

rabdo-. For words in *rabdo-,* see the forms in RHABDO-. [*Ref. Sp.*]
rab'do·man'cy. Rhabdomancy.
rabet. † RABAT, RABBET, RABBIT.

rabins. † RABBIN.
ra'bi·ous (rā'bĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *rabiosus.*] Fierce; rabid. *Obs.*
rabit. † RABBET, RABBIT.

rab'lin. † RAVELIN.
Rab'sa·ces (răb'sȧ·sēz; răb·sā'·sēz), **Rab'sa·ris** (-rĭs). *Bib.*
rac'a·pee'. Var. of RACKAPEE.

rac'ca·hout (răk'ȧ·hōōt). Erron. for RACAHOUT.
racche † RACH, a dog.
raccount, *v. t.* † RECOUNT.

racemed oat grass. See GRASS.
racemic camphor. See CAMPHOR.
ra·cette' (rȧ·sĕt'). Var. of RASCETTE. See PALMISTRY, 1.

race week. A week when prominent horse races are run.

rach, rache (răch; *Scot.* ràch), *n.* Also **ratch.** [AS. *ræce;* akin to ON. *rakki.*] A dog that hunts by scent. *Archaic & Dial.*

rache (răch), **ratch** (ràch), *n.* [Cf. RACE a white mark.] = RACE, white mark. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

rache (răch). Var. of REACH. *Now Dial.*

Ra'chel (rā'chĕl), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *Rhachēl,* fr. Heb. *Rāḥēl.*] 1. Literally, a ewe; — fem. proper name. F. *Rachel* (ra'shĕl'); It. *Rachele* (rä·kā'lā); Sp. *Raquel* (rä·kĕl'); Pg. *Rachel* (rä·kĕl'); G. *Rahel* (rä'hĕl).
2. *Bib.* Younger daughter of Laban, sister of Leah, wife of Jacob, mother of Joseph and Benjamin.

Ra'chel' (ra'shĕl'), *n.* [After Madame *Rachel* (Mrs. Rachel Levison, d. 1880), notorious London beauty specialist.] A fawny shade of face powder.

rachi-. = RACHIO- (which see), as in:

rachianalgesia	**rachigraph**	**rachipagus**
rachianesthesia	**rachiodynia**	**rachischisis**

ra'chi·al (rā'kĭ·ăl), *adj.* [*rachi-* + *-al.*] Rachidial.

ra'chi·al'gi·a (rā'kĭ·ăl'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *rachi-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the spine. — **ra'chi·al'gic** (-jĭk), *adj.*

ra'chi·cen·te'sis (rā'kĭ·sĕn·tē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *rachi-* + *centesis.*] Puncture into the spinal canal.

-ra·chid'i·a (-rȧ·kĭd'ĭ·ȧ). [NL.] A combining form from Greek *rhachis, rhachios* (stem *rhachid-*), the spine, denoting *a condition of the spinal column,* as *atelorachidia.*

ra·chid'i·an (rȧ·kĭd'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to a rachis.

ra'chi·form (rā'kĭ·fôrm), *adj. Bot.* Having the form of a rachis.

Ra'chi·glos'sa (rā'kĭ·glŏs'ȧ; răk'ĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL. See RACHIS; GLOSSA.] *Zool.* A group of marine, mostly carnivorous, gastropods (suborder Stenoglossa), having typically a long, retractile proboscis, a distinct siphon, and the radula with three, or sometimes only one, longitudinal series of teeth, of which each may bear many cusps. It includes many of the large ornamental shells, as the miter shells, murices, olive shells, volutes, and whelks. — **ra'chi·glos'sate** (-ăt), *adj. & n.*

ra·chil'la (rȧ·kĭl'ȧ), *n.; pl.* RACHILLAE (-ē). [NL., fr. Gr. *rhachis* spine.] *Bot.* A small or secondary rachis; specif., axis of a spikelet in grasses.

ra'chi·o- (rā'kĭ·ō-), **ra'chi-** (rā'kĭ-). A combining form from Greek *rhachis, rhachios,* meaning *the spine,* as in *rachiometer, rachialgia.* For words below, see the word or element with which *rachio-* is combined.

rachiocentesis	**rachiomyelitis**	**rachioscoliosis**
rachiococainize	**rachioparalysis**	**rachiotome**
rachiocyphosis	**rachioplegia**	**rachiotomy**

ra'chi·o·dont' (rā'kĭ·ō·dŏnt'), *adj.* [*rachi-* + *-odont.*] *Zool.* Having gular teeth consisting of modified ventral vertebral spines, as the egg-eating snakes.

ra'chi·om'e·ter (-ŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*rachio-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the spine.

ra'chis (rā'kĭs), *n.; pl.* RACHISES (-ēz; -ĭz; 119), RACHIDES (răk'ĭ·dēz; rā'kĭ-). [NL., fr. Gr. *rhachis, -ios.*] 1. *Anat.* The spine; the vertebral column.
2. Any of various axial structures; as: a *Bot.* (1) The elongated axis of an inflorescence. (2) In compound leaves, the extension or prolongation of the petiole bearing the leaflets. b *Zool.* (1) The distal part of the shaft of a feather which bears the web. See FEATHER, *n.,* 1. (2) The central cord in the stem of a crinoid. (3) The median part of the radula of a mollusk which bears the central (or rachidian) teeth. See RADULA, *Illust.* (4) A central cord of the ovary of nematodes. (5) The distal part of the shaft of a sea pen or similar organism.

ra·chit'ic (rȧ·kĭt'ĭk), *adj.* [Cf. F. *rachitique.* See RACHITIS.] a *Med.* Of or pertaining to, or affected by, rachitis. b Hence, resembling, or suggesting the condition of, one suffering from rachitis; rickety.

rachitic rosary. *Med.* A series of nodules on the chest, resembling a string of beads, occurring in rachitic children. See BEADING, *n.,* 6.

ra·chi'tis (rȧ·kī'tĭs), *n.* Also **rha·chi'tis.** [NL., fr. Gr. *rhachitis* (sc. *nosos*), fr. *rhachis, -ios,* the spine. Cf. RICKETS.] 1. *Med.* Literally, inflammation of the spine; commonly, rickets.
2. *Bot.* Abortion of fruit or seeds.

ra'chi·tism (rā'kĭ·tĭz'm; răk'ĭ-), *n.* [See RACHITIS.] *Med.* Tendency to rickets.

rach'i·to·gen'ic (răk'ĭ·tō·jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* [See RACHITIS; -GENIC.] a *Med.* Leading to the development of rickets; as, a *rachitogenic* diet.

ra'chi·tome (rā'kĭ·tōm), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *rhachis* spine + *temnein* to cut.] A dissecting instrument for opening the spinal canal.

ra·chit'o·mous, rha·chit'o·mous (rȧ·kĭt'ō·mŭs), *adj.* [*rachi-* + Gr. *temnein* to cut.] *Zool. & Paleontol.* Designating, or having, vertebrae in which the centrum is composed of parts which remain separate; the intercentrum is wedge-shaped and ventral, the pleurocentra separate, above and behind the intercentrum, as certain extinct amphibians and reptiles.

ra·chit'o·my (rȧ·kĭt·ō·mĭ), *n.* [*rachi-* + *-tomy.*] Incision into the spinal column.

Rach'y·cen'tri·dae (răk'ĭ·sĕn'trĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Rachycentron,* type genus (irreg. fr. Gr. *rhachis* the back, spine + *kentron* sharp point) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family constituted by the typical sergeant fishes. The type genus is **Rach'y·cen'tron** (-trŏn).

ra'cial (rā'shăl; 228), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a race or family of men; as, the *racial* complexion. — **ra'cial·ly,** *adv.*

ra'cial, *n.* A racial characteristic.

ra'cial·ism (rā'shăl·ĭz'm), *n.* Racial characteristics, tendencies, prejudices, or the like; specif., race hatred.

ra'cial·ist (-ĭst), *n.* One promoting or animated by racialism; esp., one who maintains that some races are inherently superior to others. Cf. EGALITARIAN.

ra·ci·al'i·ty (rā'shĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Racialism.

ra'cial·ize (rā'shăl·ĭz), *v. t.* To imbue with a consciousness of race distinctions. — **ra'cial·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

rac'ing (rās'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RACE. Specif.: *n.* Horse races collectively as a sport, business, or the like. Cf. CLASSIC RACES.

rac'ing, *adj.* For or used in racing.

racing crab. Any swift-running crab of the family Ocypodidae.

racing glass. = RACE GLASS.

racing iron. An iron or a steel bar for racing grindstones.

racing plate. A very light horseshoe used for race horses.

rack (răk), *n.* [Var. of WRACK.] Destruction; — now chiefly in the phrase *rack and ruin.* Cf. 1st WRACK, 1.
A world devote to universal *rack.* *Milton.*

rack, *n.* [Cf. AS. *hreacca, hreca,* neck, hinder part of the head.] 1. Originally, the neck and spine of a forequarter of veal, pork, or mutton, esp. of mutton; now: a A hotel rack. b *Meat Packing.* The foreasddle of any carcass.
2. The side planking, or side buffer, of a ferry slip. *U. S.*
3. A rackabones; — esp. of a horse.

rack, *v. i.;* RACKED (răkt); RACK'ING. [Origin uncert.] To go with either gait called a rack; to pace; — said of a horse.

rack, *n.* A certain gait of a horse or other quadruped; specif.: a = PACE, *n.,* 4. b Single-foot.

rack, *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *rek* a thing drifted ashore, Nor. dial. *rak* wreckage, ON. *reka* to drive, thrust, beat; akin to E. *wrack, wreck.*] 1. A rush; shock; also, a sound of or as of a collision; a crash. *Obs.*
2. A wind-driven mass of high, often broken, clouds; also, *Obs.,* a driving mist or fog.
Cloud and *rack* deformed the firmament, which wore a dull and leadenlike hue. *Borrow.*

rack, *n.* [See RAKE path.] a A path or course, esp. of storm clouds; as, the *rack* of the storm. b *Now Dial.* A pathway or track, as of an animal. c A faint trace; a vestige; — in allusion to the passage in Shakespeare's *Tempest* (IV. i. 156), "Leave not a *rack* behind."
— *by (the) rack of the eye.* By estimating dimensions without aid of sight. *Dial.*

rack (răk), *v. i.* To fly or scud, as vapor or broken clouds.

rack, *v. t.* [Pr. *arraca* to rack (wine), fr. *raca* marc, stems and skins of grapes after pressure.] 1. To draw off from the lees or sediment, as wine; — also with *off.*
2. *Brewing.* To fill (trade casks) with ale or stout.

rack, *n.* [ME. *racke, rekke,* a framework, prob. fr. MD. & MLG. *rec* framework, *recken* to stretch; akin to G. *recken* to stretch, Dan. *række,* Sw. *räcka,* ON. *rekja* to spread out, Goth. *ufrakjan* to stretch out, L. *porrigere,* Gr. *oregein.* See RIGHT, *adj.;* cf. RAKE implement.] 1. A bar or a set of bars, as for a spit for roasting. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. A framework for holding fodder for cattle, horses, or sheep, usually with upright partitions so placed as to leave room only for one animal's head between them.
3. An engine of torture consisting of a large frame having rollers at each end to which the limbs were fastened and between which the body was stretched.
4. Hence: a A cause of anguish or pain; also, the suffering produced; as, the *rack* of gout. b A straining or wrenching; as, the *rack* of storms.
5. A framework, stand, or grating, on or in which articles are placed, as for keeping or for display; as, a clothes *rack;* a cake *rack;* a bottle *rack;* a galley *rack,* etc. Specif.: a A frame fitted to a wagon or truck for carrying hay, straw, grain, or tobacco on the stalk, or other bulky loads; also, a wagon or truck having such a frame. b A box of pigeonholes into which items are sorted; hence, a group of persons engaged in sorting items, as of mail.
6. A frame placed in a stream to stop the passage of fish and floating or suspended matter.
7. A length of lacework, 240 meshes, as a unit of measure.
8. *Obs.* a An instrument for bending a crossbow. b Rack rent.
9. *Leather Mfg.* A framework for stretching leather to a certain specified pull, used for purposes of official measurement of the area and thickness of skins and hides.
10. *Lumber.* Deal timber seasoned in a rack.
11. *Mach.* A bar, straight or curved, with teeth on one face for gearing with those of a pinion, bevel wheel, worm, etc.; also, a notched bar used as a ratchet to engage with a pawl, click, detent, or the like.

Rack and Pinion.

12. *Mining.* A stationary inclined frame or table on which ores are washed. *Cornwall.*
13. *Music.* A pipe rack of an organ.
14. *Naut.* A piece or frame of wood, having several sheaves, through which the running rigging passes; — called also *rack block.*
15. *Photog.* A support, with springs to offset vibration, on which the camera and the subject are fastened in process photography.
16. *Print.* A frame or receptacle for holding type cases.
— *at rack and manger.* In abundance; in an extravagant fashion. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
John Lackland . . . tearing out the bowels of St. Edmundsbury Convent . . . by living *at rack and manger* there. *Carlyle.*
— *on the rack.* In physical or mental torture or strain. — *to rack and manger.* To waste and destruction; — perh. from confusion with *rack and ruin* (see under 1st RACK). *Now Dial.*
The moment my back is turned everything goes *to rack and manger.* *Fielding.*

-rack (-răk). Comb. form of the noun *rack,* as in ha*rack.*

rack (răk), *v.* [Prob. MD. & MLG. *recken.* See RACK a framework.] *Transitive:* 1. To stretch or strain by force; specif., to stretch on the rack or wheel; to torture by an engine which strains the limbs and pulls the joints.
2. To torment; to torture; to affect with extreme anguish.
Vaunting aloud but *racked* with deep despair. *Milton.*
3. To stretch, strain, tear, or extend violently.
Try what my credit can in Venice do;
That shall be *racked* even to the uttermost. *Shak.*
Specif.: a To twist the meaning of; to pervert, or use perversely. "Grant that I may never *rack* a Scripture simile beyond the true intent thereof." *Fuller.* b To stretch up or raise beyond what is usual or fair; specif., of rents, to raise oppressively; to raise to a rack rent. c To harass or oppress by exactions or extortion, as by rack rents.
The landlords then shamefully *rack* their tenants. *Spenser.*
4. a With *up,* to supply a rack with feed for, as a horse. b To fasten (an animal) in place at the rack.
5. To place or treat on or in a rack.
6. To work by a rack and pinion or worm so as to extend or contract; as, to *rack* a camera.
7. To lash together; esp., *Naut.,* to bind together, as two ropes, with cross turns of yarn, marline, etc.
8. a To stretch (raw rubber or the like, often previously warmed) and cool under tension. The rubber remains as a much elongated thin strip and is called *racked rubber.* b Less commonly, to stretch at high temperatures to unusually great lengths.
—, *Intransitive:* 1. To fill racks and fasten animals at them; — with *up. Eng.*
2. To become forced out of shape or out of plumb; — said of the frame of a building or other structure.
3. To stretch or yield to straining. *Scot.*
4. *Naut.* To sway together from side to side of their proper position relative to the keel; — said of a ship's sides.
Syn. — Excruciate, agonize; wrench. **Ant.** — See SOOTHE.

rack a tackle. *Naut.* To seize the two ropes of a tackle together so that even if the fall is let go it will not run through the block.

rack one's brains or wits. To exhaust oneself mentally, as in trying to solve a problem.

rack, *n.* [From ARRACK. Cf. RAKI.] Arrack.

rack, *n.* The skin of a rabbit about two months old.

rack (răk), *n. & v.* Comb. *Dial.*

rack. Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of RECK, WRACK.

rack'a·bones' (răk'ȧ·bōnz'), *n.* A very lean person or animal, esp. a horse. *Colloq., U. S.*

rack'an (răk'ăn), *n.* [AS. *racente.*] A chain or fetter; now, a chain, bar, or hook for hanging pots over a fire. *N. of Eng.*

rack'-and-le'ver jack. A ratchet jack. See 4th JACK, 23, *Illust.*

rack bar. a *Mach.* A rack. b *Naut.* A stick of wood used to bouse taut a rope binding something together.

rack block. *Naut.* = 9th RACK, 14.

rack car. A freight car having sides of slats placed at intervals.

rack comb. A toothcomb.

rack'er (răk'ĕr), *n.* 1. One who or that which racks.
2. a One whose work is with racks, esp. for drying or storing. b In distilleries, a drawer-off. c A vinegar pumper. d A wool tenterer.

rack'et (răk'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* Also **rac'quet.** [F. *raquette,* fr. Ar. *rāḥah* (pl. *rāḥāt*) the palm of the hand.] 1. A kind of light bat consisting of a catgut or, formerly, cord netting stretched in a somewhat oval open frame with handle attached, used for striking the ball in tennis and in similar games.

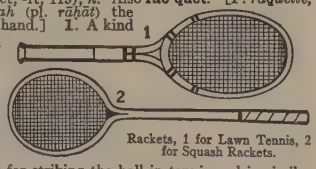
Rackets, 1 for Lawn Tennis, 2 for Squash Rackets.

2. *pl.* A game played with ball and rackets in a four-walled court. The ball is served against an end wall (the *front,* or *service, wall*) above a line called the *service line,* and must touch the floor for the first time within the boundaries of a half of the rear portion of the floor, called a *service court.* Returned balls must strike the front wall above a low board at its base, the *telltale,* before touching the floor. On both service and returns all walls or any of them may be used as the cushions are in billiards.

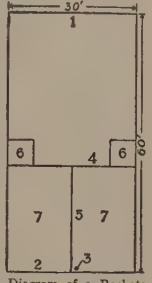

Diagram of a Rackets Court. 1 Front Wall; 2 Back Wall; 3 Entrance Door; 4 Short Line; 5 Half-court, or Fault Line; 6, 6 Service Boxes; 7, 7 Right and Left Service Courts. Front and side walls are 30 to 40 ft. high, back wall about half of this height with a gallery for spectators above and to the rear of it.

3. A snowshoe formed of cords stretched across a long and narrow frame of light wood. *Canada & Northern U. S.*
4. A broad wooden shoe or patten for a man or horse, to enable him to walk over marshy or soft ground.
5. Often **racquette.** A couple dance in which only two steps are used, the slide and shift.
6. The color gazelle brown.

rack'et, *v. t.* To strike with or as with a racket; to bandy. *Obs.*

rack'et (răk'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] 1. Confused, clattering noise; noisy talk or sport; clamor; din; outcry; bustle; as, to hate the *racket* of a city; to make a *racket* at election time.
2. Social whirl or excitement; reveling; merrymaking; also, a large gay party; as, lonely in the midst of *racket;* to give a *racket* once a year.
3. The strain of an ordeal, or similarly trying or exciting experience or experiences; as, unable to stand the *racket.*
4. A knock; a blow. *Chiefly Scot.*
5. *Slang.* a A dodge or trick; a fraudulent scheme, game, or the like; an imposture; as, to work a *racket.* b Any method or system of exploitation for money, ranging from petty charlatanry, illicit business, and gambling syndicates, to an organized extortionary ring operating by threat or use of violence with hired legal protection and bribery of politicians. c Any easy and lucrative means of livelihood.

rack'et, *v.;* RACK'ET·ED; RACK'ET·ING. *Intransitive:* 1. To engage in a racket or rackets; specif., to be given to gaiety or an active social life; — with *about.*
You *racket* about and overtax your strength and excite yourself. *Stephen McKenna.*
2. To make, or to move with, a confused noise, or racket.
The great fife-and-drum corps might *racket* all around him, he would scarcely hear it. *Christopher Morley.*
—, *Transitive:* To affect by racket; to annoy, disturb, or ruin, with racket; — often with *away.*

rack'et, *n.* A medieval game played with dice. *Obs.*

racket court. A court for playing the game of rackets.

rack'et·eer' (răk'ĕ·tēr'; răk'ĭ-; 119), *n.* [See 3d RACKET, 5; -EER.] *Law.* One who singly or in combination with others extorts money or advantages by threats of violence or of unlawful interference with business. Cf. 3d RACKET, 5. This term has been recognized and variously defined in recent legislation in various States of the United States.

rack'et·eer', *v. i.* To act as a racketeer; to practice or be guilty of racketeering. — **rack'et·eer'ing,** *n.*

rack'et·er (răk'ĕ·tĕr; răk'ĭ-), *n.* 1. One who uses a racket or rackets.
2. One who makes a racket, or noisy outcry.

rack'et·ry (-ĕt·rĭ; -ĭt·rĭ), *n.* [*racket* noise + *-ry.*] Racket; excitement. *Rare.*

rack'ett (răk'ĕt), *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Music.* An old wind instrument of the bassoon kind, having a double-reed mouthpiece and a wooden tube, bent upon itself, with ventages but no keys.

---

race'-wide', *adj.* See -WIDE.

Ra'cha (rā'kȧ). *Bib.*

Ra'chab (rā'kăb). *Bib.*

Ra'chal (-kăl). *Bib.*

rach'et. Var. of RATCHET.

Ra'chi·a·nec'tes (rā'kĭ·ȧ·nĕk'tēz), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of REACHIANECTES. [*pl.* of RACHIS.]

rach'i·des (răk'ĭ·dēz; rā'kĭ-), *n.,* **rach'i·dal** (rȧ·kĭd'ăl), *adj.* = RACHIDIAN.

-rachis. Var. of -RHACHIS.

rach'ter. + RAFTER.

R acid. *Dyes.* See NAPHTHOLSULPHONIC.

rac'i·ly (rās'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of RACY.

rac'i·ness (rās'ĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.

rac'ing·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

ra·ción' (rä·thyōn'), *n.; pl.* RACIONES (-thyō'nās). [Sp., ration.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

rack. + RAKE, RECK.

rack'-and-pin'ion press. See PUNCH PRESS.

rack-and-pinion railway. = RACK RAILWAY.

rack'a·pee, *n.* [Malay *arak api* fire arrack, rice alcohol, fr. Ar. *'araq* arrack + Malay *api* fire.] A strong arrack. *Obs.*

rack'board', *n.* = 9th RACK, 13. See ORGAN, *Illust.*

rack'bone', *n.* [From RACK the neck.] One of the vertebrae. *Obs.*

racked rub'ber (răkt). See 10th RACK, 8 a.

rack'et·ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RACKET.

rack'et·like' (răk'ĕt·lĭk'), *adj.* See -LIKE.

rack'et·proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.

rack'et-tail' (răk'ĕt-tāl'; răk'ĭt-), *n.* Also **rack'et-tailed' hum'ming-bird'.** Any of several hummingbirds of the genera *Spathura* and *Discura*, having two of the tail feathers very long and racket-shaped.

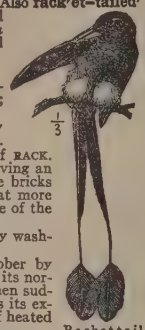

Rackettail (*Spathura underwoodi*).

racket wheel. A ratchet wheel.

rack'et-y (răk'ĕ-tĭ; -ĭ-tĭ), *adj.*; -ET-I-ER (-tĭ-ĕr); -ET-I-EST. **1.** Noisy; exciting; turbulent.
2. Addicted to or characterized by racketing, or reveling; gay; dissipated.

rack'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RACK. Hence: *n.* **1.** *Masonry.* Act of leaving an uncompleted part of a wall with the bricks or stones stepped in and out, so that more may be bonded to it. Also, the state of the wall so left.
2. *Mining.* Concentration of ores by washing on a rack. *Eng.*
3. *Rubber Mfg.* Treatment of rubber by stretching it while it is heated above its normal temperature for elasticity and then suddenly cooling it. The rubber retains its extension at normal temperature, but if heated again it retracts.
4. Spun yarn or other seizing used in racking ropes.

rack'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of 3d RACK. Specif.: *n.* *Manège.* Pacing.

rack'-lash'ing, *n.* **a** The process of lashing or binding by means of a rope having a stick at one end, by inserting and twisting which in the coils the rope is tightened. **b** The rope and stick used in a rack-lashing.

rack'le (*dial.* răk'l), *adj.* Headstrong; reckless. *Dial.*

rack'le, *v. i.* To act rashly. *Obs.*

rack'le, *n.*, & *v. t.* & *i.* Rattle; clatter; clank. *Scot. & Dial.*

rack'mas'ter (răk'mȧs'tĕr; 83), *n.* The official in charge of a rack for torture.

rack pillar. = RACK PIN, 2.

rack pin. **1.** A rack stick.
2. A pin to prop a rack in an organ.

rack punch. *Mach.* A gang press. See PUNCH PRESS.

rack railway *or* **railroad.** A railway having between its rails a rack (**rack rail**) that meshes with a gear wheel or pinion of the locomotive to enable the operation of railroad trains upon grades too steep for traction through ordinary adhesion of the wheels to the rail.

rack rent, *or* **rack'rent',** *n.* [*rack* to stretch + *rent.*] A rent of the full annual value of the tenement, or near it; an excessive or unreasonably high rent. A rack rent has been defined by statute in Great Britain, as in the Public Health Act 1875, to be (for the purposes of that act) a rent "not less than two thirds of the full net annual value of the property out of which the rent arises."

rack'-rent', *v. t.*; -RENT'ED; -RENT'ING. To subject to rack rent, as a farm or tenant.

Rack'rent', Sir Con'dy (kŏn'dĭ răk'rĕnt'). In Miss Edgeworth's novel *Castle Rackrent*, a good-natured and kind, but careless and bibulous spendthrift.

rack'-rent'er, *n.* One who pays, or exacts, rack rent.

rack saw. A saw having wide teeth.

rack stick. The stick used in a rack-lashing.

rack'-topped', *adj.* Having a rack as a top.

rack'way' (răk'wā'), *n.* A rack rail.

rack wheel. A gear wheel.

rack'work' (răk'wûrk'), *n.* Any mechanism having a rack, as a rack and pinion.

ra'cloir' (rȧ'klwȧr'), *n.* [F.] *Archaeol.* A small chipped stone paleolithic implement probably used as a scraper.

rac'on-teur' (răk'ŏn-tûr'; *F.* rȧ'kôn'tûr'), *n.*; *pl.* -TEURS (-tûrz'; *F.* -tûr'). [F.] One who excels in telling anecdotes; a storyteller.

‖**ra'con'teuse'** (rȧ'kôn'tûz'), *n.* [F.] A female raconteur.

Ra-co'vi-an (rȧ-kō'vĭ-ăn; 159), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Raków, or the Polish Socinians, whose intellectual center Raków was in the 17th century.

Ra-co'vi-an, *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A Polish Socinian.

rac'y (rās'ĭ), *adj.*; RAC'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); RAC'I-EST. [From RACE tribe, family.] **1.** Having the distinctive or characteristic flavor, quality, or excellence of a kind, race, or the like; manifesting the quality of a thing in its native, original, genuine, or most characteristic form or state; hence, specif., natural, unspoiled, naïve, fresh, full-flavored, etc.

Racy morsels of the vernacular. *W. Pater.*

2. Full of life, zest, or vigor; fresh and lively; spirited; often, piquant, pungent, stirring, exhilarating, brisk, etc.

The difference between the *racy* effective Latin of Erasmus and the stilted affectations of the purists of his time. *A. D. White.*

Syn. — Spirited, zestful; smart. — RACY, SPICY are here compared with reference to expression. That is RACY which has native freshness or verve; that is SPICY which is piquant, or highly seasoned; the word does not, like *racy*, suggest native quality; as, "pure 'mother English,' *racy* and fresh with idiomatic graces" (*De Quincey*); "the power of idiomatic, simple, nervous *racy*, expression" (*M. Arnold*); a *spicy* criticism; a *spicy* bit of gossip. Cf. PUNGENT.

Ant. — Dull, jejune; flat, tasteless. See INSIPID.

rac'y, *adj.* Having a build fitted for racing.

rad (răd). Obs. past tense of RIDE.

rad. Obs. past tense & past part. of READ.

rad, *adj.* [AS. *hræd.* See RATH.] Quick; ready; eager; also, elated; exhilarated. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

rad (*Scot.* rȧd), *adj.* [ON. *hræddr.*] Afraid. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

ra'da (rȧ'dȧ), *n.* [Russ.] [*often cap.*] In Ukraine, any deliberative or legislative body for conducting the business of the state or of a division of the state.

rad'dle (răd'l), *n.* [AF. *reidele* rail of a cart (F. *ridelle*), of uncert. origin.] *Obs. exc. Dial.* **1.** A long, flexible stick, rod, or branch, which is interwoven with others between upright posts or stakes in making a hedge or fence, or which is plastered with clay to make a wall.
2. A hedge, fence, hurdle, door, etc., made with raddles.
3. A formerly used endless-apron attachment to a threshing machine to carry the straw away from the thresher cylinder and shake the grain down into a conveyor below.
4. *Weaving.* A crude form of reed, usually of wood, having pegs between which the warp threads are guided.

rad'dle (răd'l), *v. t.*; RAD'DLED (-ld); RAD'DLING (-lĭng).
1. To interweave or twist together.

Raddling or working it up like basketwork. *Defoe.*

2. *Weaving.* To regulate by means of a raddle.

rad'dle (răd'l); rȧd'-), *v. t.* [Cf. RADDLE a rod.] To beat; to thrash. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rad'dle (răd'l), *n.* [Cf. RUDDLE.] Red ocher. Cf. RUDDLE.

rad'dle (răd'l), *v. t.* To mark or paint with or as with raddle; to color highly with rouge; to ruddle.

rad'dle, *n.* A puddler's rabble.

rad'dle, *v. t.* To cheat; wheedle. *Dial.*

rad'dle-man (răd'l-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A dealer in raddle.

rad'dlings (rȧd'lĭnz), *n. pl.* Twigs; raddles; windings in a wall. *Dial. Eng.*

‖**ra'deau'** (rȧ'dō'), *n.* [F.] A float; a raft; specif., a floating battery.

ra-dec'to-my (rȧ-dĕk'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [L. *radix* a root + *-ectomy.*] Surgical removal of a part of the root of a tooth.

ra'di-a-ble (rā'dĭ-ȧ-b'l), *adj.* *Physics.* Capable of transmitting radiation; — used chiefly with reference to cathode rays, X rays, etc. — **ra'di-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ra'di-al (rā'dĭ-ăl), *adj.* [Cf. F. *radial.* See RADIUS.] **1.** Issuing in rays; pertaining to rays of light. *Now Rare.*
2. Arranged or having parts arranged like rays; as, *radial* fibers; a *radial* wheel.
3. Pertaining to or placed like a radius; as, *radial* pitch; also, characterized by divergence as from a center; as, *radial* dispersion or symmetry.
4. *Anat. & Zool.* Pertaining to, or in the region of, the radius (bone of the forearm), or pertaining to a ray or arm of an echinoderm, or division of the body of a coelenterate. In crinoids, specif., designating the plates between the basal and brachial plates.
5. *Arch.* Designating a plan, as of a church, in which the disposition is radial, as in a Byzantine or round church, as distinguished from a longitudinal plan, as in a basilican church. See ROUND CHURCH.
6. *Bot.* **a** Developing uniformly around a central axis; — opposed to *dorsiventral.* **b** Pertaining to a ray or ray flower.

ra'di-al, *n.* **1.** A radiating or radial part; a ray.
2. A bar at right angles to a curved part, as in an arch.
3. *Anat. & Zool.* **a** A radial artery, nerve, plate, or other part. **b** The hypercoracoid of a fish. **c** A radiale.
4. *Engines.* A radial engine.
5. *Mach.* The radial arm or quadrant on which the change wheels are secured in a screw-cutting lathe.

ra'di-al, *adj.* Of or pertaining to radio.

radial arm. *Railroads.* A means for changing the direction of a pipe line at an interlocking plant when the angle is less than 30 degrees.

radial artery. *Anat.* The smaller of the two branches into which the brachial artery divides just below the bend of the elbow. It passes along the radial side of the forearm to the wrist, then winds backward around the outer side of the carpus and enters the palm, between the first and second metacarpal bones, to form the deep palmar arch. Just before it crosses the wrist it lies close to the surface and its pulsations are easily felt (see 2d PULSE, 1). The *radial recurrent artery* is an ascending branch of the radial given off immediately below its origin. It supplies the elbow joint and adjacent muscles.

radial bearing. *Mach.* See BALL BEARING **a.**

radial brick. Brick with tapering sides to form a circular wall such as that of a chimney or tower.

radial bundle. *Bot.* A vascular bundle in which the xylem and phloem occur as separate radial strands, as in most roots. Cf. COLLATERAL BUNDLE, CONCENTRIC BUNDLE.

radial canal. *Zool.* **a** In some sponges, one of the numerous minute canals lined with choanocytes which radiate from the paragastric cavity and end just below the surface of the sponge. **b** In the Scyphozoa or the medusae of the Hydrozoa, one of the canals extending through the substance of the umbrella from the gastric cavity to the marginal circular canal. **c** In most echinoderms, a tube extending outward along each ambulacral area from the circumoral canal.

radial drill *or* **drilling machine.** *Mach.* A drilling machine with the drill spindle in a toolhead and saddle that are movable along a projecting arm which itself can be rotated about a vertical column. In some machines a universal adjustment is obtained by giving the radial arm a circular motion about its long axis, or the toolhead a circular motion about a horizontal axis perpendicular to the radial arm, or both.

ra'di-a'le (rā'dĭ-ā'lē), *n.*; *pl.* **ra'di-a'li-a** (-lĭ-ȧ). [NL. See RADIAL.] *Zool.* **a** A bone or cartilage of the carpus which articulates with the radius. It is called the navicular in man. The so-called radiale, or *radial carpal*, of birds probably represents both the radiale and either the intermedium or the centrale. **b** A radial plate of a crinoid. **c** A bone or cartilage distal to the basale and directly supporting a ray or rays in a fish's fin, median or paired; also, an actinost. Cf. PTERYGIOPHORE.

radial engine. *Mach.* An engine, usually an internal-combustion engine, having cylinders arranged radially like the spokes of a wheel. When the cylinders revolve about

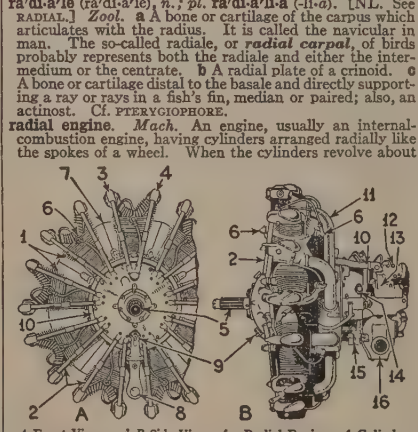

A Front View, and *B* Side View, of a Radial Engine. **1** Cylinders; 2, 2 Housings for rods actuating valves; 3 Housing for intake valve rocker; 4 Housing for exhaust valve rocker; 5 End of crankshaft on which propeller is mounted; 6, 6 Spark Plugs (two for each cylinder); 7 Wind Deflector; 8 Sump; 9 Controllable Pitch Mechanism; 10 Ignition Manifold; 11 Intake Manifold; 12 Electric Starter; 13 Magneto; 14 Tachometer Drive; 15 Fuel Pump; 16 Oil Temperature Regulator.

the crankshaft the engine is called a *rotary engine.* When the cylinders are stationary and the crankshaft revolves it is called a *fixed radial engine*, or simply, a radial engine.

radial feeder. *Elec.* See FEEDER, 6.

ra'di-al-flow' tur'bine. See TURBINE.

radial gate. A device used for controlling the flow of water over spillways or into canals. The upstream face is curved in the form of a circular arc, the center of which is at the center of the gate hinge.

radial gear. *Mach.* See VALVE GEAR.

radial head (of the humerus). *Anat.* See HUMERUS, 1 **a.**

ra'di-al'i-ty (rā'dĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being radial.

ra'di-al-ize (rā'dĭ-ăl-īz), *v. t.* To arrange radiately. — **ra'di-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.*

radial motion. See STAR MOTION **b.**

radial motor. = RADIAL ENGINE.

radial nerve. *Anat.* A large nerve which arises from the posterior cord of the brachial plexus and passes spirally down the humerus to the front of the lateral epicondyle, where it divides into a superficial branch and a deep branch, sometimes called respectively the *radial nerve* and the *posterior interosseous nerve.* The radial nerve is distributed to cutaneous areas on the dorsal surface of the arm and hand, and to the underlying extensor muscles.

radial notch. See ULNA.

radial quantum number. *Physics.* A scalar quantum number which determines a momentum co-ordinate conjugate to the radial co-ordinate.

radial recurrent artery. See RADIAL ARTERY.

radial shield. *Zool.* One of a pair of plates situated on the disk at the base of each ray of an ophiuran.

radial stop. *Optics.* See STOP, *n.*, 20.

radial symmetry. *Biol.* Condition of having similar parts regularly arranged about a central axis, as in a starfish.

radial vein. *Anat.* **a** A superficial vein ascending along the radial side of the forearm and uniting with the median cephalic vein to form the cephalic vein. See CEPHALIC VEIN. **b** Any vein accompanying a radial artery.

radial velocity. **1.** The component of velocity of a particle in the direction of its radius vector.
2. *Astrophysics.* The velocity of relative approach or recession of an observer and a celestial body or other sources of radiation, in the line connecting the two; velocity in the line of sight. The magnitude and direction of the radial velocity are determined by the amount of displacement of the lines in the spectrum of the source. See DOPPLER EFFECT.

radial water wheel. See WATER WHEEL, 1.

radial wheel. **a** Also **radial paddle wheel.** A wheel in which the spokes point directly to its center. See PADDLE WHEEL. **b** A radial water wheel (see WATER WHEEL).

ra'di-an (rā'dĭ-ăn), *n.* [From RADIUS.] *Math.* The natural unit of measure of the angle between two intersecting half lines or of the angle from one half line to another intersecting half line. It is the angle subtended by an arc of a circle equal in length to the radius of the circle. As the circumference of a circle is equal to 2π times its radius, the number of radians in an angle of 360° or in a complete turn is 2π.

ra'di-ance (-ăns), *n.* Also **ra'di-an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ). **1.** State or quality of being radiant; brilliancy; effulgence; vivid brightness; as, the *radiance* of the sun.
2. Radiation. *W. Herschel.*
3. *Physics.* The radiant intensity emitted by a source per unit of projected area in a given direction; or, if there be perfect diffusion, the radiant power from a unit area of the surface; — called also *specific radiant intensity.*

Syn. — Luster, splendor, glare, glitter.

ra'di-ant (rā'dĭ-ănt), *adj.* [L. *radians, -antis*, pres. part. of *radiare* to emit rays or beams, fr. *radius* ray. See RADIUS.] **1.** Radiating rays of light; emitting, darting, or reflecting beams of light; as, the *radiant* sun; a *radiant* gem; also, radiating or diffusing splendor, glory, or the like; vividly bright and shining; glowing; brilliant. "But now his *radiant* course is run." *Burns.*

Sensed the *radiant* image of their youth. *Hergesheimer.*

2. That issues or manifests itself in or as in rays of light; effulgent. "Vaulted with *radiant* vapors." *Shelley.*
3. Beaming with vivacity and happiness, joy, love, hope, etc.; bright; beaming; as, a *radiant* face; *radiant* youth.
4. *Bot.* Radiate. *Rare.*
5. *Physics.* Emitted or transmitted by radiation; as, *radiant* energy. See RADIANT ENERGY.

Syn. — RADIANT, BEAMING, BEAMY, LAMBENT. That is RADIANT which shines brightly; the word often implies lively joy or satisfaction, esp. as expressed in the face; BEAMING, as applied to looks or expression, often suggests broader, more childlike or naïve, satisfaction than *radiant*; as, "*radiant* with joy" (*Cowper*); a "broad, *beaming* smile" (*G. Eliot*). BEAMY is poetical; as, "*beamy* radiance, that imbues whate'er it strikes with gemlike hues" (*Wordsworth*); "her *beamy* eyes" (*Shelley*). That is LAMBENT (see etym.) which plays lightly over something, like flame, or which shines with soft radiance; as, "The *lambent* flame of genius, playing around each object, lights up the universe in a robe of its own radiance" (*Hazlitt*); "Those smiling eyes, attempering every ray, shone sweetly *lambent* with celestial day" (*Pope*). Cf. BEAM, BRIGHT.

Ant. — Dull, dim; somber; melancholy, sober.

ra'di-ant (rā'dĭ-ănt), *n.* That which radiates; as: **a** *Astron.* The point in the heavens at which the visible paths of meteors appear to meet, when traced backward, or whence they appear to radiate. In reality, the paths of the meteors are parallel, and it is an effect of prospective which makes them appear to radiate from a point. Cf. LEONID. **b** *Geom.* A straight line proceeding from a given point, or fixed pole, about which it is conceived to revolve. **c** *Optics.* The point or object from which light emanates.

radiant energy. *Physics.* The energy (partly kinetic, partly potential) associated with waves produced in a medium by some source, as sound waves in air caused by a tuning fork, light waves, etc.; specif., such energy when emitted by molecules and atoms because of internal changes (as in light rays, X rays, gamma rays, etc.). This last form of energy travels in straight lines with the speed of light, will pass through certain mediums without absorption, will be absorbed by other mediums, as black bodies, and will be reflected by still other mediums, as polished surfaces. See QUANTUM.

radiant flux. *Photom.* The rate of energy radiation from a light source. It is measured in ergs per second or in watts.

ra'di-ant-heat' brood'er. An electric brooder in which the heating coils are located in a cone-shaped hover, the heat being radiated and reflected down on the chickens.

radiant intensity. The radiant power emitted by a source per unit solid angle in a given direction, under such conditions that the source may be considered as sensibly a point source; the solid angular density of radiant power. Its unit is the watt per steradian.

---

rack'et-ty. Var. of RACKETY.
rack'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
rack'ing-ly, *adv.* of *racking*, pres. part. of RACK, to strain.
rack'le-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*
rack'less. Var. of RECKLESS. *Now Dial.*
rack'less, *adj.* See -LESS. [BONES.]
rack'-o'-bones', *n.* = RACKA-
rack'on (răk'ŭn; rȧk'-). Var. of RECKON. *Now Dial.*
rack'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
rack'rent'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
ra-coon', Var. of RACCOON.
rac'quet (răk'ĕt; -ĭt). Var. of RACKET, a kind of bat.
rac'quet. Var. of RACKET, noise.
rac'quet-eer'. Var. of RACKETEER. [1 & 5.]
rac'quette. Var. of 1st RACKET,
racyn. † RAISIN.
rad. † REDE, counsel. [AYDA.]
Ra-da'mēs (rȧ-dȧ'mās), *n.* See
Rad'da-i (rȧd'ȧ-ĭ; rȧ-dȧ'ĭ). *Bib.*
radde. † RAD, RAID. [REDE.]
radde. Obs. past tense of READ,
rad'docke. † RUDDOCK. [REDE.]
rade. † RAD; RAID; READ, *v.*;
rade (rād). Past tense of RIDE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
rade. † ROAD.
ra-deur', *n.* [OF. *rador, radeur*, fr. *rade* rapid, fr. L. *rapidus.*] Rapidity; violence. *Obs.*
ra'de-vore', *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *ras* a kind of cloth (see RASH in this sense) + *de* of + a place name cf. *Lavour* in southern France.] A kind of cloth. *Obs.*
radi-. = RADIO- (which see), as in
ra'di-o-paque',
ra'di-al-ly, *adv.* of RADIAL.

radiant point. = RADIANT, *n.*, **c.**
radiant yellow. The color cadmium yellow.
Ra·di·a'ta (rā'dĭ·ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *radiatus*, past part. See RADIATE.] *Zool.* An extensive group of invertebrates including those having parts arranged radially around an axis, and various organs repeated symmetrically in each ray or spheromere, as in the coelenterates and echinoderms. In old classifications, sponges, polyzoans, flatworms, protozoans, etc., were included. It is no longer recognized.
ra'di·ate (rā'dĭ·āt), *v.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *radiatus*, past part. of *radiare* to irradiate, to emit rays, fr. *radius* ray. See RADIUS.] *Intransitive:*
1. To emit rays; to be radiant; to shine.

Virtues shine more clear
In them [kings], and *radiate* like the sun at noon. *Howell.*

2. To issue in rays, as light or heat.

Light *radiates* from luminous bodies directly to our eyes. *Locke.*

3. To proceed in a direct line or lines from or, *Rare*, to a point in the manner of a radius or radii; as, to *radiate* as spokes from a hub.

——, *Transitive:* **1.** To emit or send forth in or as if in rays; as, the sun *radiates* light and heat.
2. To irradiate; illuminate; chiefly specif., to expose to radiation, as of ultraviolet light.
3. To spread abroad or around as from a center; to emanate; diffuse.
4. To send out over the radio.
ra'di·ate (-āt), *adj.* [L. *radiatus*, past part.] Having rays or radial parts; radiated; radial; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Having rays or ray flowers; — applied to the head in plants of the Carduaceae and Cichoriaceae. Cf. DISCOID, 2. **b** *Zool.* (1) Characterized by radial symmetry; as, a *radiate* type of structure. (2) Pertaining to the Radiata. **c** *Arch.* = RADIAL, 5.
ra'di·ate, *n. Zool.* One of the Radiata.
ra'di·at'ed (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Emitted in rays or direct lines.
2. Formed of, or arranged like, rays or radii; having radial parts or markings: as, a *radiated* structure.
3. Exposed to radiation; specif., treated with X rays.
4. *Zool.* Radiate. *Rare.*
ra'di·ate-veined', *adj. Bot.* Palmately veined.
ra'di·at'ics (rā'dĭ·ăt'ĭks), *n.* [See -ICS.] The science treating of radiation.
ra'di·at'i·form (-ăt'ĭ·fôrm), *adj. Bot.* Having the marginal florets enlarged and radiating but not ligulate, as in the cornflower.
ra'di·at'ing (rā'dĭ·āt'ĭng), *adj.* That radiates light, heat, joy, or the like; radiant.
ra'di·a'tion (rā'dĭ·ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *radiatio.*] **1.** Act or process of radiating; specif., the process by which energy is emitted from molecules and atoms owing to internal changes; the process by which energy is propagated through space, the possibility of propagation being unconditioned by the presence of matter, although the speed and direction and amount of energy transferred may be thus affected.
2. That which is radiated, namely *radiant energy.*
3. The combined processes of emission, transmission, and absorption of radiant energy. Cf. INTENSITY, *n.*, 8.
4. Radial arrangement; also, a radial thing or part.
5. *Biol.* The spreading into different environments accompanied by divergent change of structure, etc., in the evolution of a group of organisms; as, adaptive *radiation*, in which new species arise better fitted to live under certain new conditions than in the ancestral habitat.
6. *Surv.* A method of surveying in which the field is triangulated by lines radiating from a central point.
ra'di·a'tion·al (-ăl; -ĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to radiation.
radiation fog. *Meteorol.* An evening fog, over damp grounds or valleys, due to cooling by radiation.
radiation pressure. *Astrophysics.* The pressure exerted by light or other radiant energy upon matter in its path; light pressure. The pressure of sunlight at the earth's surface is slightly over two pounds per square mile, a force so small that it long defied detection. At the temperatures prevailing within stars, radiation pressure may be very high and is perhaps an important factor in stellar structure. It is believed to account for the tails of comets.
radiation pyrometer. See PYROMETER.
ra'di·a'tive (rā'dĭ·ā'tĭv; -ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting, radiation.
radiato-. A combining form for *radiate*, denoting *radiately*, as in:

radiatopatent	radiatoporous	radiatosulcate
radiatoporose	radiatostriate	radiato-undulate

ra'di·a'tor (rā'dĭ·ā'tĕr), *n.* One that radiates something, as heat or light. Specif.: **a** Any of various devices for heating external objects or for cooling an internal substance by radiation, as a nest of pipes or the like containing circulating steam, hot water, etc., for heating a room, a system of rings on a gun barrel for cooling it, or a nest of tubes with large radiating surface for cooling circulating water, as in an automobile. A ***direct radiator*** is located within the space to be heated and is surrounded only by the air within the space. An ***indirect radiator*** is located at a distance from the space to be heated and the air heated by it is conveyed, as by connection or by pressure, through ducts to the space to be heated. A ***direct-indirect radiator*** is located in the space to be heated and consists of a direct radiator fitted into a base box with dampers that may be adjusted to permit either outside air conveyed by ducts or otherwise to the base box or the air in the room, or both to pass up between the radiator sections and be heated. A ***wall radiator*** is one made to fit into a restricted space, as on walls, under windows or between them, on ceilings, or in skylights, etc. **b** *Radio.* (1) = TRANSMITTER, 2 **a.** (2) = TRANSMITTER, 2 **b.** (3) A transmitting antenna. **c** A radioactive substance.

☞ PHRASES (in sense **a**) are:

radiator cap	radiator core	radiator making
radiator casing	radiator gauge	radiator tank
radiator compound	radiator maker	radiator valve

radiator foot. A square foot of radiating surface on a heating radiator.
ra'di·a·to'ry (rā'dĭ·ȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Radiating.
ra'di·a·ture (-tûr), *n.* Radiation. *Rare.*
rad'i·cal (răd'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [LL. *radicalis* having roots, fr. *radix, -icis*, a root. See RADIX.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the root; proceeding directly from the root.
2. Hence: Of or pertaining to the root or origin; original; fundamental; as, *radical* evils; a *radical* error; reaching to the center or ultimate source; affecting the vital principle or principles; hence, thoroughgoing; extreme; as, *radical* reform; a *radical* party; a *radical* course.

The most determined exertions of that authority, against them, only showed their *radical* independence. *Burke.*

3. [*often cap.*] Of or pertaining to radicals in politics.
4. *Astrol.* Pertaining to the radix or root of a nativity or an election.
5. *Bot.* **a** Of, or proceeding from, the root of a plant; as, *radical* tubers or hairs. **b** Proceeding from a rootlike stem, or one which does not rise above the ground; basal; as, the *radical* leaves of the dandelion.
6. *Math.* Of or pertaining to a radix or root; as, a *radical* sign.
7. *Music.* Of or pertaining to the root of a chord.
8. *Philol.* Of or pertaining to, or being, the radical or root; as, a *radical* verb form.

SYN. — RADICAL, FUNDAMENTAL, CARDINAL, CAPITAL. That is RADICAL (see etym.) which is thoroughgoing, or which reaches the root of the matter; as, "opposed to any *radical* changes in religion" (*J. R. Green*); *radical* views, *radical* differences of opinion. That is FUNDAMENTAL (see etym.) which is essential, or which is at bottom what it is declared to be; as, *fundamental* principles; "The *fundamental* absurdity of the plot . . . remains" (*E. FitzGerald*). That is CARDINAL (see etym.) which is of fundamental importance, or upon which something turns or hinges; that is CAPITAL (see etym.) which is of the first or chief importance; as, "*Cardinal* events are not to be forgotten" (*De Quincey*); the *cardinal* virtues. Cf. INTRINSIC.

Ant. — Superficial. See CURSORY.
rad'i·cal (răd'ĭ·kăl), *n.* [From RADICAL, *adj.*] **1.** A root, or radical, part; hence, a support or foundation; a fundamental; a basis or basic principle.
2. [*often cap.*] In politics, one who advocates radical and sweeping changes in laws and methods of government with the least delay, esp. changes that it is believed will equalize social conditions, or remedy evils arising from them. Where *Radicals* form a party or faction they usually act with the Liberals when not strong enough to act alone.

In politics they [the Independents] were, to use the phrase of their own time, "Root-and-Branch men," or, to use the kindred phrase of our own, *Radicals.* *Macaulay.*

3. *Alg.* A radical expression. Also, the radical sign.
4. [F. *radical.*] *Chem.* A fundamental constituent of a compound. Specif.: **a** Orig., the nonoxygenous part of an acid, whose union with the "acidifying principle" (oxygen) constitutes the acid. *Lavoisier.* **b** Formerly, and still sometimes, a single replaceable atom; — called also *simple radical.* **c** Now, usually, a group of atoms replaceable by a single atom or remaining unchanged during a series of reactions, and hence conveniently regarded as playing the part of a single atom; — formerly, and still sometimes, called also *compound radical.* Cf. BENZOYL. Typical radicals are: cyanogen (CN), amidogen (NH_2), ammonium (NH_4), hydrocarbon radicals, as ethyl (C_2H_5) and methyl (CH_3), etc. The above are univalent, but there are bivalent radicals, as methylene (CH_2) and oxalyl (OC.CO); trivalent radicals, as methenyl (CH), glyceryl (CH_2CHCH_2), etc. R, R', etc., are sometimes used as general symbols for hydrocarbon radicals. A few radicals can exist in the free state (that is, as compounds), as carbonyl, CO (carbon monoxide), the nitroso radical, NO (nitrous oxide), the sulphonyl group, SO_2 (sulphur dioxide), and certain complex organic radicals (see TRIPHENYLMETHYL). In modern usage, a radical is known as an ***acid radical*** if its hydroxide is an acid.

☞ The term *radical* is sometimes restricted to groups containing carbon. Cf. RESIDUE, 2 **b.**

5. *Chinese.* One of the 214 complementary characters, representing categories of sense, which are added to phonetics to indicate their meaning, thus forming phonograms. See PHONETIC, *n.*
6. *Philol.* **a** A root (see ROOT, *n.*, 11); a radix; an uncompounded word or element without prefix, infix, suffix, or inflectional endings; an etymon; a stem. **b** A sound or letter belonging to a radical or root; esp., an original unchanged initial consonantal sound in Celtic languages, or one of the three original consonants forming the triliteral roots in Semitic languages.
7. *Phon.* The initial sound of a word or syllable.
radical axis. *Geom.* **a** Of two circles, a straight line which is the locus of points from which tangents drawn to the two circles are equal. **b** Of three spheres, the straight line common to the three radical planes of the spheres taken in pairs.
radical cadence. *Music.* A cadence in which both chords are in fundamental position.
radical center (of three circles or of four spheres). *Geom.* The point from which tangents drawn to the circles or spheres are equal.
radical circle (of a system of circles on a sphere whose planes pass through a common line). *Geom.* That circle of the system whose plane passes through the center of the sphere.
radical expression. *Alg.* An expression involving radical signs; specif., a surd.
rad'i·cal·ism (răd'ĭ·kăl·ĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being radical; also, the doctrines or principles of radicals; also, generally, the will or the effort to uproot and reform that which is established.
rad'i·cal'i·ty (răd'ĭ·kăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **a** State or quality of being radical or, esp., fundamental. **b** Radicalism; also, radicals collectively.
rad'i·cal·ize (răd'ĭ·kăl·īz), *v. t. & i.* To make, or to become, radical, esp. in politics. — **rad'i·cal·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*
radical leaf. = BASAL LEAF.
rad'i·cal·ly (răd'ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* **1.** As regards root or source; in origin or essence; naturally; as, the Romance languages are *radically* from the Latin vernacular.
2. In a radical, or, thoroughgoing, manner; fundamentally; as, his scheme is *radically* wrong.
rad'i·cal·ness, *n.* State or character of being radical.
radical pitch. The pitch or tone with which the utterance of a syllable begins.
radical plane (of two spheres). *Math.* A plane which is the locus of points from which tangents drawn to the two spheres are equal; — analogous to *radical axis* **a.**
radical sign. *Math.* The sign √ (originally the letter **r**, the initial of *radix*, root), placed before any expression, denoting that its root is to be extracted; thus, $\sqrt{a}$, $\sqrt{(a+b)}$. To indicate any other than the square root, a corresponding *index* is placed over the sign; thus, $\sqrt[3]{a}$ indicates the third, or cube, root of *a.*
radical vinegar. *Old Chem.* Acetic acid, esp. a concentrated solution of it.
rad'i·cand' (răd'ĭ·kănd'), *n.* [L. *radicandum*, gerundive of *radicari* to take root.] *Math.* The quantity under a radical sign.
rad'i·cant (răd'ĭ·kănt), *adj.* [L. *radicans*, pres. part.] *Bot.* Rooting from the stem, as common ivy.
rad'i·cate (răd'ĭ·kāt), *v. t. & i.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). To cause to take, or to take, root; to plant deeply and firmly; hence, to fix or establish firmly. *Now Rare.*
rad'i·cate (răd'ĭ·kăt), *adj.* [L. *radicatus*, past part.] Radicated.
rad'i·cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Rooted; hence, established. *Now Rare.*

My regard for you is so *radicated* and fixed, that it is become part of my mind. *Johnson.*

rad'i·cat'ing (-kāt'ĭng), *adj. Bot.* Radicant.
rad'i·ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Process or fact of radicating; a taking root. *Obs.*
rad'i·cel (răd'ĭ·sĕl), *n.* [Dim. of *radix;* cf. F. *radicelle.*] *Bot.* A rootlet.
radici-. A combining form from Latin *radix, radicis*, meaning *root*, as in **rad'i·cic'o·lous, rad'i·cif'er·ous, radic'i·flo'rous, ra·dic'i·form, rad'i·cif'o·rous.**
rad'i·cic'o·la (răd'ĭ·sĭk'ō·lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *radici-* + L. *colere* to inhabit.] The bacterial species *Rhizobium radicicola.* See RHIZOBIUM.
rad'i·cle (răd'ĭ·k'l), *n.* [L. *radicula*, dim. of *radix, -icis*, root. See RADIX.] **1.** *Anat.* The rootlike beginning of a vessel or part, as of a lacteal in a villus of the intestine, or of a nerve fibril.
2. *Bot.* **a** *Obs.* A rootlet. **b** The lower portion of the axis of an embryo plant or seedling. Properly, the extremity or root portion; commonly, the hypocotyl or both the hypocotyl and the root. See HYPOCOTYL.
3. *Chem.* = RADICAL, *n.*, 4.
4. *Philol.* An assumed elementary relational affix (him, his). Cf. RADICAL, *n.*, 6 **a.** *Obs.*
ra·dic'o·lous (rȧ·dĭk'ō·lŭs), *adj. Zool.* Living on roots; radicicolous.
rad'i·cose (răd'ĭ·kōs), *adj.* [L. *radicosus.*] *Bot.* Having a very large root. *Rare.*
ra·dic'u·lar (rȧ·dĭk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* Pertaining to roots, or the root of a plant.
rad'i·cule (răd'ĭ·kūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *radicule.*] A radicle. *Rare.*
ra·dic'u·lec'to·my (rȧ·dĭk'ū·lĕk'tō·mĭ), *n.* [L. *radicula* a little root + *-ectomy.*] Surgical removal of one or more roots, esp. spinal nerve roots.
ra·dic'u·li'tis (-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *radicula* little root + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a root, specif. of a nerve root.
ra·dic'u·lose (rȧ·dĭk'ū·lōs), *adj.* Producing numerous rootlets.
ra'di·es'cent (rā'dĭ·ĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* That is or is becoming radiant. *Rare.*
ra·dif'er·ous (rȧ·dĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*radium* + *-ferous.*] *Chem.* Containing radium.
ra'di·o (rā'dĭ·ō), *n.; pl.* -DIOS (-ōz). [From *radiotelegraphy.*] **a** The transmission and reception of signals by means of electric waves without a connecting wire; the use of radiotelegraphy or radiotelephony for conveying messages. **b** *Colloq.* A radio message; radiogram. **c** A radio receiving set.
ra'di·o (rā'dĭ·ō), *adj.* [From *radiotelegraphy.*] **a** Of or pertaining to, employing, or operated by, radiant energy, specifically that of electric waves; hence, pertaining to, or employed in, radiotelegraphy or radiotelephony or other applications of radio waves. **b** Of or pertaining to electric currents or phenomena of frequencies between about 15,000 and $(10)^{11}$ per second. **c** Pertaining to or used in radio or a radio set; as, a *radio* dial, transformer; specializing in radio; as, a *radio* engineer.
ra'di·o, *v. t. & i.;* RA'DI·OED (-ōd); RA'DI·O'ING. To send or communicate by radiotelegraphy; also, to send a radio message to (a person).
ra'di·o- (rā'dĭ·ō-). A combining form from *radius*, denoting: **1.** *Radial, radially*, as in *radio*symmetrical.
2. *Anat. Radial and;* — in adjectives, as in **ra'di·o·bi·cip'i·tal,** pertaining to the radius and biceps. For words below, see the word with which *radio* (sense 2) is combined.

radiocarpal	radiohumeral	radiopalmar
radiodigital	radiomuscular	radio-ulnar

3. [From *radio*meter.] *Chem. & Phys.* **a** *Radiant energy*, as in *radio*active, *radio*phony. **b** *Radioactive*, as in *radio*element, *radio*chemistry.
4. *Med.* **a** *From* or *by means of radiant energy*, esp. X rays, as in:

radioanaphylaxis	radiodiagnosis	radiopelvimetry
radiocinematograph	radionecrosis	radiopraxis
radiodermatitis	radioneuritis	radiostereoscopy

b *By means of radium*, as in **ra'di·o·sur'gi·cal, ra'di·o·sur'ger·y.**
5. *Radio*, as in *radio*telegraphy.
ra'di·o·a·cous'tics (rā'dĭ·ō·ȧ·kōōs'tĭks; -kous'tĭks), *n.* Study of the production, transmission, and effects of sounds as carried by radiotelegraphy or radiotelephony.
ra'di·o·ac·tin'i·um (-ăk·tĭn'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* A radioactive element, isotopic with thorium, formed by disintegration of actinium. Symbol, *Ra-Ac* or *Rd-Ac;* at. no., 90. See ACTINIUM.
ra'di·o·ac'ti·vate (rā'dĭ·ō·ăk'tĭ·vāt), *v. t.* To make radioactive.
ra'di·o·ac'tive (-ăk'tĭv), *adj.* Also **ra'di·o–ac'tive.** [*radio-*, 3 + *active.*] *Physics & Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting, radioactivity; as, a ***radioactive transformation***, the change of one chemical element into another through radioactivity. See RADIOACTIVITY.
radioactive bismuth. *Chem.* Polonium.
radioactive constant. *Physical Chem.* A constant of radioactivity, represented by λ in the equation $I_t = I_0 e^{-\lambda t}$, (where I_0 is initial activity, I_t activity after time *t*, and *e* the natural logarithmic base).
ra'di·o·ac·tiv'i·ty (rā'dĭ·ō·ăk·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n. Physics* and *Chem.* The emission of radiant energy; the property, possessed by certain elements (chiefly radium, uranium, thorium, and their products), whether free or combined, of spontaneously emitting alpha or beta rays, and sometimes also gamma rays, by the disintegration of the nuclei of atoms. An element emits *alpha rays* when its atom loses a helium nucleus and changes to an atom having an atomic number two units lower, whereas the emission of *beta rays* is caused by the loss of an electron from the nucleus, which yields an atom of atomic number one unit higher. In some cases *gamma rays* (high-frequency vibrations) also accompany this change. A series of such changes is called a *disintegration series;* it continues until a stable end product is reached (apparently always an isotope of lead). See RADIUM.
radio beacon. A radio transmitting station which transmits special radio signals for use in determining the direction or position of those receiving them. The radio beacon is used on a landing field to guide flyers in fog or darkness.

radio bearing. The angle between the observed direction of incoming radio waves and some fixed line such as the axis of a ship.

ra′di-o-broad′cast′ (rā′dĭ-ō-brôd′kăst′), *v. t.* = **4th** BROADCAST, 3. — **ra′di-o-broad′cast′er** (-kăs′tĕr), *n.* — **ra′di-o-broad′cast′ing,** *n.*

ra′di-ob-serv′er (rā′dĭ-ŏb-zûr′vĕr), *n.* One using a television receiver; — a proposed term.

radio channel. = CHANNEL, 19.

ra′di-o-chem′is-try (rā′dĭ-ō-kĕm′ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*radio-*, 3 + *chemistry.*] *Chem.* **a** The chemistry of radioactive phenomena. **b** The study of the relations between chemical energy and any form of radiant energy or matter. — **ra′di-o-chem′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.*

radio compass. *Radio.* A direction finder used for navigational purposes.

radio compass station. *Radio.* A station on land in which a radio compass is used to determine the direction of ship stations therefrom. By such determinations by two or more stations, and triangulation, the position of the ship may be found.

ra′di-o-con-duc′tor (rā′dĭ-ō-kŏn-dŭk′tĕr), *n. Elec.* A substance or device that has its conductivity altered in some way by electric waves, as a coherer.

radio control. Control of mechanisms, other than signaling apparatus, at a distance by radio waves.

ra′di-ode (rā′dĭ-ōd), *n.* [*radium* + 2d *-ode.*] A metal container for radium, used in its therapeutic application.

ra′di-o-de-tec′tor (rā′dĭ-ō-dē-tĕk′tĕr), *n.* = DETECTOR, 2 **f.**

ra′di-o-don′ti-a (-dŏn′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See RADIO-; -ODONTIA.] A department of dentistry concerned with making and interpreting radiographs of teeth and adjacent structures. — **ra′di-o-don′tic** (-tĭk), *adj.* — **-don′tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

ra′di-o-dy-nam′ic (-dī-năm′ĭk; -dĭ-), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the phenomena due to the radiant energy of electric waves.

ra′di-o-dy-nam′ics (-dī-năm′ĭks; -dĭ-), *n.* = RADIO CONTROL.

ra′di-o-el′e-ment (-ēl′ē-mĕnt), *n.* A radioactive element.

radio engineering. See ENGINEERING, *n.*, **1.** — **radio engineer.**

radio field intensity *or* **strength.** *Radio.* The electromagnetic field intensity, consisting of an electric and a magnetic field intensity, produced by a radio wave. It is commonly expressed in millivolts per meter or microvolts per meter of height of the antenna.

ra′di-o-fre′quen-cy (rā′dĭ-ō-frē′kwĕn-sĭ), *adj.* Of or pert. to a radio frequency or frequencies. Thus, *radio-frequency amplifier* or *radio-frequency stage* refers to an apparatus or part through which passes current of radio frequency.

radio-frequency amplification. Amplification of current of radio frequency, which in receiving sets is in the stages preceding the detector. — **radio-frequency amplifier.**

ra′di-o-go′ni-om′e-ter (rā′dĭ-ō-gō′nĭ-ŏm′ē-tĕr), *n.* [*radio-* + *goniometer.*] *Radio.* A direction finder.

ra′di-o-go′ni-om′e-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*radio-*, 5 + *gonio-* + *-metry.*] The art or science of measuring the direction from which radio waves come. — **ra′di-o-go′ni-o-met′ric** (-ō-mĕt′rĭk), *adj.*

ra′di-o-gram′ (rā′dĭ-ō-grăm′), *n.* [*radio-* + *-gram.*] **1.** = RADIOGRAPH, *n.*, 2.

2. A message transmitted by radiotelegraphy.

ra′di-o-graph′ (rā′dĭ-ō-grăf′; 83), *n.* [*radio-* + *-graph.*] **1.** An instrument for measuring and recording solar radiation.

2. A picture produced upon a sensitive surface, as of a photographic plate, by some form of radiation other than light; specif., an X-ray photograph.

Radiograph, 2.

ra′di-o-graph′, *v. t.* To make a radiograph of. — **ra′di-og′ra-pher** (rā′dĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fĕr), *n.*

ra′di-o-graph′, *v. t. & i.* To send (a person) a radiogram.

ra′di-o-graph′ic (-ō-grăf′ĭk), *adj.* Of or pert. to radiography; specif., *Physical Chem.*, pert. to that science which depends on the differential absorption of rays transmitted through heterogeneous media; — **ra′di-o-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* — **ra′di-o-graph′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ra′di-og′ra-phy (rā′dĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* The art, practice, or act of making radiographs.

Ra′di-o-la′ri-a (-ō-lā′rĭ-ȧ; 79), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. NL. *radiolus*, dim. of L. *radius* radius; cf. L. *radiolus* a feeble sunbeam.] *Zool.* An extensive order of rhizopods having the protoplasm divided into an inner nucleated portion enclosed in a perforated membrane of chitin-like material, and an outer vacuolated portion from which radiate threadlike pseudopodia. This outer protoplasm usually contains a horny or siliceous skeleton composed of spicules which may unite to form a basketlike structure. The Radiolaria are exclusively marine and are most abundant in warm seas near the surface. They usually contain numerous symbiotic unicellular algae of a yellow color (see ZOOXANTHELLA).

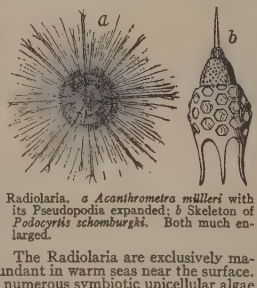

Radiolaria. *a Acanthrometra mülleri* with its Pseudopodia expanded; *b* Skeleton of *Podocyrtis schomburgki.* Both much enlarged.

ra′di-o-lar′i-an (-lâr′ĭ-ăn; 79), *adj. Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Radiolaria. — *n.* One of the Radiolaria.

ra′di-o-lead′ (rā′dĭ-ō-lĕd′), *n. Chem.* An isotopic form of lead formed in the disintegration of radium; radium B, D, or G, esp. radium G. See RADIUM.

radio link. A radiotelephone circuit connecting two sections of ordinary wire circuit.

ra′di-o-lite′ (rā′dĭ-ō-līt′), *n.* [L. *radius* ray + *-lite.*] A member of the genus *Radiolites* or family Radiolitidae.

ra′di-o-lite′, *n.* [*radio-*, 1 + *-lite* **a.**] *Petrog.* A spherulite made up of radiating needles.

Ra′di-o-li′tes (-lĭ′tēz), *n.* [NL.] A genus of Cretaceous lamellibranchs with the lower valve conical and the upper nearly flat. It typifies a family, **Ra′di-o-li′t-i-dae** (-lĭt′ĭ-dē).

ra′di-o-lit′ic (-lĭt′ĭk), *adj. Petrog.* Relating to a texture of igneous rock, not truly spherulitic, but showing only sectors of spherulites or radial, fanlike groupings of needles.

ra′di-o-log′i-cal (rā′dĭ-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* Also **ra′di-o-log′ic** (-ĭk). Pertaining to the study and use of X-ray apparatus and radium.

ra′di-ol′o-gist (rā′dĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* One who practices or is versed in the use of X rays.

ra′di-ol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*radio-* + *-logy.*] The science of radioactive substances and X rays; the art of applying the principles of the science, as in the diagnosis and cure of disease.

ra′di-o-lu′cent (-ō-lū′sĕnt; -s′nt), *adj.* [*radio-*, 4 + *lucent.*] Partly or wholly permeable to X rays or other forms of radiation. — **ra′di-o-lu′cen-cy** (-sĕn-sĭ), *n.*

ra′di-o-lu′mi-nes′cence (-lū′mĭ-nĕs′ĕns; -′ns), *n. Physical Chem.* Luminescence produced by radiant energy; specif., luminescence produced by the impact of alpha particles, electrons, or anode rays. — **ra′di-o-lu′mi-nes′cent** (-ănt; -′nt), *adj.*

ra′di-o-man′ (rā′dĭ-ō-măn′), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn′). A radio operator, radio technician, radio salesman, or the like.

ra′di-o-met′al-log′ra-phy (-mĕt′ĭ-lŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*radio-*, 4 + *metallography.*] The determination of the structure of metal by means of X rays; the study of metals and alloys by X rays.

ra′di-om′e-ter (rā′dĭ-ŏm′ē-tĕr), *n.* [*radio-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument designed primarily to measure the intensity of radiant energy, consisting of an extremely light disk, blackened on one side, suspended in a highly exhausted bulb by and to one side of a fine quartz fiber. When radiant energy is absorbed by the blackened face of the disk, it is repelled because of the local rise in temperature, and the intensity of the radiation is measured by the torsional twist produced in the fiber. Another form of the instrument designed for qualitative purposes only has a vane suspended so that it can rotate freely, consisting of four such disks arranged like a miniature windmill. When exposed to sunlight or any source of radiant energy, the vane spins vigorously. — **ra′di-o-met′ric** (-ō-mĕt′rĭk), *adj.* — **ra′di-o-met′ri-cal-ly** (-rĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

Radiometer, 2.

ra′di-o-met′ric mag′ni-tude (-ō-mĕt′rĭk). *Astrophysics.* The magnitude of a star as determined by the radiometer or a similar instrument.

ra′di-om′e-try (-ŏm′ē-trĭ), *n. Physics.* The use of the radiometer, or the measurement of radiation.

ra′di-o-mi-crom′e-ter (-ō-mī-krŏm′ē-tĕr), *n.* [*radio-* + *micrometer.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring intensity of radiation, consisting of a bismuth-silver thermocouple in series with a suitable galvanometer.

ra′di-o-mov′ies (rā′dĭ-ō-mōōv′ĭz), *n.* [*radio-*, 5 + *movies.*] Radiovision of motion pictures. *Colloq.*

ra′di-o-paque′ (-ō-pāk′), *adj.* [*radio-*, 4 + *opaque.*] Impenetrable to X rays or other forms of radiation. — **ra′di-o-pac′i-ty** (-păs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ra′di-o-phare′ (rā′dĭ-ō-fâr′), *n.* [*radio-* + *phare.*] A radiotelegraphic station formerly used for determining the position of ships.

ra′di-o-phone′ (rā′dĭ-ō-fōn′), *n.* [*radio-* + *-phone.*] **1.** *Physics.* Any apparatus, as the photophone, for the production of sound by the action of radiant energy.

2. *Radio.* **a** A transmitting set for radiotelephony. **b** A receiving set for radiotelephony.

— **ra′di-oph′o-ny** (-ŏf′ō-nĭ), *n.* — **ra′di-o-phon′ic** (-ō-fŏn′ĭk), *adj.*

ra′di-o-pho′to-graph (-fō′tō-grăf; 83), *n.* A photoradiogram.

ra′di-o-pho-tog′ra-phy (-fō-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* The transmission of photographs by means of radio.

ra′di-o-prax′is (-prăk′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] The use of radiant energy, as X rays and ultraviolet rays, in medical practice.

radio range beacon. A radio beacon which transmits in such a way as to mark out a fixed straight line, as for directing the course of airplanes to or from a landing field.

radio receiver. = RECEIVING SET.

ra′di-o-scope′ (rā′dĭ-ō-skōp′), *n.* [*radio-* + *-scope.*] A device for detecting the presence of a radioactive substance.

ra′di-os′co-py (-ŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* [*radio-* + *-scopy.*] Direct observation of objects opaque to light by means of some other form of radiant energy, as X rays. — **ra′di-o-scop′ic** (-ō-skŏp′ĭk), **-scop′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.*

ra′di-o-sen′si-bil′i-ty (-ō-sĕn′sĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n. Med.* Radiosensitivity.

ra′di-o-sen′si-tive (-sĕn′sĭ-tĭv), *adj. Med.* Sensitive to radiant energy; specif., capable of being injured or destroyed by it, as certain tumors which can be destroyed by X rays. — **ra′di-o-sen′si-tiv′i-ty** (-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

radio set. **a** A receiving set. **b** A transmitting set.

ra′di-o-son′ic (rā′dĭ-ō-sŏn′ĭk), *adj.* Sounded, or sounding, by means of radio waves; using radio signals to sound direction-finding apparatus.

radio spectator. One using a television receiver; — a proposed term.

ra′di-o-sym-met′ri-cal (rā′dĭ-ō-sĭ-mĕt′rĭ-kăl), *adj.* [*radio-* + *symmetrical.*] Radially symmetrical; specif., *Bot.*, divisible into equal symmetrical portions by any of three or more longitudinal planes passing through the axis; — applied to flowers, as of the buttercup, and to certain leaves or other organs. Cf. BISYMMETRICAL, MONOSYMMETRICAL.

ra′di-o-tech-nol′o-gy (-tĕk-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* **a** The technology of radio. **b** The application of X rays to industrial problems. **c** The application of any form of radiation to industrial problems.

ra′di-o-tel′e-gram (-tĕl′ē-grăm), *n.* **1.** = RADIOGRAM, 2.

2. A message transmitted by radiotelegraphy to or from a ship or other mobile station.

ra′di-o-tel′e-graph (-tĕl′ē-grăf), *n.* A wireless telegraph.

ra′di-o-tel′e-graph, *v. t.* To send (a message) by radiotelegraphy.

ra′di-o-te-leg′ra-phy (-tē-lĕg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*radio-* + *telegraphy.*] Telegraphy carried on by the aid of radio waves, without connecting wires. — **ra′di-o-tel′e-graph′ic** (-tĕl′ē-grăf′ĭk), *adj.*

ra′di-o-te-leph′o-ny (-tē-lĕf′ō-nĭ), *n.* Telephony carried on by the aid of radio waves, without connecting wires. — **ra′di-o-tel′e-phone** (-tĕl′ē-fōn), *n.* — **ra′di-o-tel′e-phon′ic** (-tĕl′ē-fŏn′ĭk), *adj.*

ra′di-o-thal′li-um (rā′dĭ-ō-thăl′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Physical Chem.* A radioactive isotope of thallium; — called also *radium C″.*

ra′di-o-ther′a-peu′tics (-thĕr′ȧ-pū′tĭks), *n.* [*radio-* + *therapeutics.*] Radiotherapy. — **ra′di-o-ther′a-peu′tic** (-thĕr′ȧ-pū′tĭk), *adj.* — **ra′di-o-ther′a-peu′tist** (-thĕr′ȧ-pū′tĭst), *n.*

ra′di-o-ther′a-py (rā′dĭ-ō-thĕr′ȧ-pĭ), *n.* [*radio-* + *-therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by means of X rays or other forms of radioactivity. — **ra′di-o-ther′a-pist** (rā′dĭ-ō-thĕr′pĭst), *n.*

ra′di-o-tho′ri-um (-thō′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* A radioactive element, isotopic with thorium, formed from mesothorium 2. Symbol, *Ra-Th* or *Rd-Th*; at. no., 90; at. wt., 228. See THORIUM.

radio transmitter. = TRANSMITTING SET.

ra′di-o-trans-par′ent (rā′dĭ-ō-trăns-pâr′ĕnt), *adj.* [*radio-*, 4 + *transparent.*] Permitting the passage of X rays or other forms of radiation. — **ra′di-o-trans-par′en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

ra′di-o-tri′cian (rā′dĭ-ō-trĭsh′ăn), *n.* [*radio-*, 5 + *electrician.*] One who specializes in radio work; — a trademark word.

Ra′di-o-tron (rā′dĭ-ō-trŏn), *n. Elec.* A trade-mark for a three-electrode electron tube; also [*sometimes not cap.*], a tube bearing this trade-mark.

ra′di-ot′ro-pism (rā′dĭ-ŏt′rō-pĭz′m), *n. Biol.* A tropism in which some form of radiation is the orienting factor. — **ra′di-o-trop′ic** (-ō-trŏp′ĭk), *adj.*

radio tube. = ELECTRON TUBE.

ra′di-ous (rā′dĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *radiosus*; cf. F. *radieux.*] Radiating; radiant; radial. *Obs.*

ra′di-o-vi′sion (rā′dĭ-ō-vĭzh′ŭn), *n. Elec.* Television by radio.

radio wave. An electric wave having radio frequency.

‖**ra′dis′** (rȧ′dĕ′), *n.* [F.] Radish.

rad′ish (răd′ĭsh), *n.* [F. and L.; F. *radis*, fr. It. *radice*, fr. L. *radix*, *-icis*, a root, an edible root, esp. a radish; akin to E. WORT. Cf. ERADICATE, RACE **a** ROOT, RADICAL.] **1. a** The pungent fleshy root of a plant (*Raphanus sativus*), eaten raw as a relish. **b** The plant which produces this root.

2. In Russia, one who is White at heart, but Red on the outside, or in his public expressions. *Slang.*

radish tree. An Australian shrub or small tree (*Codonocarpus cotinifolius*), family Phytolaccaceae, with pale, glaucous foliage and small unisexual flowers in racemes; — called also *native poplar.*

ra′di-um (rā′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *radius* ray.] *Chem.*

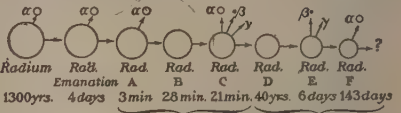

Diagram showing Disintegration of a Radium Atom, according to Rutherford. The times given are estimated periods in which a sample of each substance is half transformed into the next.

An intensely radioactive metallic element found (combined) in minute quantities in pitchblende, carnotite, and other uranium minerals. Symbol, *Ra*; at. no., 88; at. wt., 226.05. Radium was discovered by M. and Mme. Curie, of Paris, who in 1902 separated compounds of it from pitchblende by a tedious process. Its compounds color flames carmine and give a characteristic spectrum. It resembles barium chemically. Radium preparations are remarkable for maintaining themselves at a higher temperature than their surroundings, and for their radiations, which are of three kinds: *alpha rays*, *beta rays*, and *gamma rays* (see these terms). By reason of these rays they ionize gases, affect photographic plates, cause sores on the skin, and produce many other striking effects. Their degree of activity depends on the proportion of radium present, but not on its state of chemical combination or on external conditions. The radioactivity of radium is therefore an atomic property, and is explained as resulting from a disintegration of the atom. This breaking up occurs in stages as follows (the atomic number of each product being given in parentheses): Radium (88) → *radon* (86) → **radium A** (84) → **radium B** (82) → **radium C** (83) → **radium C′** (84) → **radium D** (82) → **radium E** (83) → *polonium* (**radium F**) (84) → **radium G** (**radium Ω**) (82). (Radon is a heavy gas, the later products are solids. *Radium F* is polonium. The final product, radium G or radium Ω, is an isotopic form of lead.) At the same time the light gas helium is formed by the accumulation of the expelled alpha particles. The heat effect mentioned above is ascribed to the impacts of these particles. Radium, in turn, is believed to be formed indirectly by an almost immeasurably slow disintegration of uranium. See URANIUM. The most important practical applications of radium are in the medical treatment of cancer, and in the production of luminous paint by admixture with substances which are radioluminescent, as zinc sulphide.

ra′di-um, *n.* [Cf. RAYON.] A sheer soft silk in plain weave, generally pure-dye, used for women's dresses, blouses and undergarments.

radium bath. A bath the water of which is impregnated with a radioactive substance.

radium C″. *Chem.* = RADIOTHALLIUM.

radium emanation. *Chem.* = RADON.

ra′di-um-ize (rā′dĭ-ŭm-īz), *v. t.* To subject to the action of radium. — **ra′di-um-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.*

radium lead. *Chem.* = RADIOLEAD.

radium miner. See MINER.

radium paint. A luminous material applied to watch and clock dials, push buttons, etc., to make them visible in darkness. True radium paint contains radium in amounts up to 300 millionths of a gram per gram of paint, but the inferior mesothorium is often substituted for radium. The luminosity is due to bombardment of zinc sulphide particles by alpha rays.

ra′di-um-ther′a-py (rā′dĭ-ŭm-thĕr′ȧ-pĭ), *n.* [*radium* + *-therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease with radium, its emanations or active deposit. It is used esp. for cancer.

radium vermilion. See VERMILION.

ra′di-us (rā′dĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* RADII (-ī), RADIUSES (-ŭs-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [L., a staff, rod, spoke of a wheel, radius, ray. See RAY of light.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A staff. **b** A cross-staff.

2. A part analogous to the radius of a circle (sense **6**, below); a radial part, as the movable limb of a sextant or other angle-measuring instrument, a wheel spoke, etc.

3. A distance or circular limit defined by a radius of specified length as the four-mile cab radius in London; loosely, any area bounded, or conceived of as bounded, by certain prescribed limits; as, *radius* of commercial activity; the cruising *radius* of a ship or aircraft.

4. *Anat. & Zool.* The preaxial one of the two bones of the forearm, or corresponding part of the fore limb of verte-

brates above fishes. In man it is movably articulated with the ulna at both ends so as to admit of partial rotation about that bone, and bears on its inner anterior aspect, near the head, a prominence (the *bicipital tuberosity*) for the insertion of the biceps tendon. The lower end is broad, and articulates with the proximal bones of the carpus, so that rotation of the radius involves also that of the hand (cf. PRONATION, SUPINATION). In many vertebrates the radius and ulna are united. In fishes the hypercoracoid (by Cuvier) and the hypocoracoid (by Owen) have been called *radius*.
5. *Bot.* A ray or a ray flower. *Rare.*
6. *Geom.* A right line extending from the center of a circle or sphere to the curve or surface; the semidiameter of a circle or sphere. See CIRCLE, *Illust.*
7. *Mech.* Distance from a center line or point to an axis of rotation; throw; eccentricity, as of an eccentric.
8. *Zool.* **a** In radially symmetrical animals, an imaginary radial plane dividing the body into similar parts. In many medusæ four principal radii (called specif. *perradii*) may be distinguished. Radial planes halfway between these are called *interradii* or radii of the second order; those between the perradii and interradii are called *adradii* or radii of the third order, etc. **b** Any one of five radiating ossicles in the Aristotle's lantern of a sea urchin. **c** The third principal vein in the wing of an insect. It is usually four- or five- branched and lies in front of the middle axis of the wing. **d** One of the lines radiating outward from the nucleus of a fish scale.

radius bar. = RADIUS ROD.

radius gauge. See 2d GAUGE, 10.

radius of curvature. *Math.* The radius, ρ, of the osculating circle or sphere. It is equal to the reciprocal of the curvature of a curve.

radius of gyration. **a** The distance from the center of the balance of a watch to a circular line, where, if all the metal were concentrated, the effect would be the same as if distributed between the arm, rim, and screws. **b** Also **radius of inertia** *or* **oscillation.** *Mech.* The distance of the center of gyration from the axis of a rotating body; the square root of the quotient of the moment of inertia of a body (or area) divided by its whole mass (or area). See MOMENT OF INERTIA.

radius of torsion (of a skew curve). *Math.* The reciprocal of the torsion.

radius rod. *Mach.* A bar for preserving an invariable distance between two pieces and permitting one to move around the other as a fixed point.

ra'di·us vec'tor (vĕk'tŏr); *pl.* RADII VECTORES (rā'dĭ·ī vĕk·tō'rēz; 79), RADIUS VECTORS. [NL. *vector* a bearer, carrier.] **1.** *Math.* A straight segment (or its length) from a fixed point (or pole, or center) to a variable point; linear polar co-ordinate of a variable point. See CO-ORDINATE, *n.*, 2.
2. *Astron.* A straight line joining the center of an attracting body with that of a body describing an orbit around it, as a line joining the sun and a planet or comet.

ra'dix (rā'dĭks), *n.*; *pl.* RADICES (răd'ĭ·sēz; rā'dĭ·sēz), RADIXES (rā'dĭk·sĕz; -sĭz; 119). [L. *radix*, *-icis*, root. See RADISH.] **1.** The primary source; originating cause. *Now Rare.*
2. *Alg.* A finite expression from which a series is derived. *Rare.*
3. *Anat.* Any root of a cranial or spinal nerve. See ROOT, *n.*, 4.
4. *Astrol.* = ROOT, *n.*, 5.
5. *Bot.* The root of a plant.
6. *Math.* A number that is arbitrarily made the fundamental number of a system of numbers; a base. Thus, 10 is the *radix*, or base, of the common system of logarithms, and also of the decimal system of enumeration.
7. *Philol.* A radical; root; etymon.
8. *Statistics.* The arbitrary number of persons of a given age assumed as the basis of calculation in mortality tables.

ra'dix gram'i·nis (grăm'ĭ·nĭs). [L.] *Pharm.* The rootstock of the couch grass (*Agropyron repens*), used as a diuretic and aperient.

rad'knight' (răd'nīt'), *n.* [AS. *rādcniht.*] *O. Eng. Law.* One of a class of feudal tenants in some parts of England holding on condition of doing service on horseback, besides other services, as plowing, harrowing, etc. They corresponded to what were called *esquires* in some other parts.

rad'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [AS. *rād* a riding + *mann* man.] A radknight.

ra'don (rā'dŏn), *n.* [*radium* + *-on* as in *argon*, *neon*, etc.] *Chem.* A heavy, colorless, gaseous element resembling argon, but radioactive, and isotopic with actinon and thoron; radium emanation. See RADIUM. Symbol, *Rn*; atomic number, 86; at. wt., 222. Formerly called *niton*.

radon seed. *Med.* A sealed tube, usually of glass or gold, containing radon, for insertion in cancerous tissues.

rad'si·mir, *or* **rad'zi·mir** (răd'sĭ·mĭr; răd'zĭ-), *n.* [F. *ras de Saint-Maur.*] A rich silk fabric, used esp. in mourning.

rad'u·la (răd'ū·lä), *n.*; *pl.* RADULAE (-lē). [L., a scraper, fr. *radere* to scrape. See RASE.] *Zool.* In nearly all mollusks except bivalves, a chitinous band or ribbon, bearing numerous, usually very minute, teeth on its dorsal surface, which slides backward and forward (moved by special muscles) over a more or less protrusible prominence (*odontophore*) on the floor of the mouth, like a belt moving over a pulley. It serves to tear up the food and draw it into the mouth. The posterior end of the radula extends down into a narrow curved pouch, the *radular sac*, opening on the floor of the mouth. — **rad'u·lar** (-lĕr), *adj.*

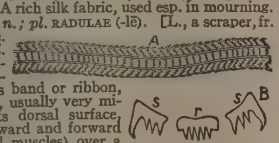

Radula of Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*). *A* Part of a Radula, much enlarged. *B* One transverse Row of Teeth; *r* Central Tooth; *s s* Lateral Teeth.

rad'u·late (răd'ū·lāt), *adj.* *Zool.* Having a radula.

rad'u·lif'er·ous (-lĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* = RADULATE.

ra·du'li·form (rā·dū'lĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *radula* a scraper + *-form.*] Rasplike; cardiform.

rae (rā), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *ra.* See RABAND.] A sail yard. *Local, Scot.*

rae-. For words in *rae-*, see the forms in RA-, RE-, REA-, or more rarely RAI-, REI-, RI-, RU-.

‖ra'fale' (rä'fäl'), *n.* [F., lit., a gust, a squall.] *Mil.* A burst of artillery fire consisting of several rounds, discharged as rapidly as possible, from each gun of a battery.

raff (răf), *n.* [See RAFF, *v.*, RIFFRAFF.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Plenty; a large store. **b** A great many; a raft.
2. *Dial.* **a** A promiscuous heap; a jumble. **b** Worthless leavings; rubbish; trash; litter.
3. The scum or dregs of society; riffraff.
4. One of the lowest class; also, such collectively; — usually contemptuous.

raff (răf), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *raffe*, var. of *rafle.* See RAFFLE.] To sweep, rake, or huddle together. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

raff, *n.* [Cf. G. dial. *raffe*, *rafe*, beam, rafter. See RAFT, RAFTER.] Timber; lumber. *Chiefly Dial.*

raff, raffe (răf), *n.* A nonsense word denoting rude inharmonious verse; — often with other words, as *riffe raffe*, *rum raf*, *ruf*. *Obs.*

Raf'fa·el·esque' (răf'ä·ĕl·ĕsk'), *adj.* Raphaelesque.

raffe (răf), **raf·fee'** (ră·fē'), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Naut.* A form of topsail set above a square lower sail, sometimes rectangular but more commonly triangular.

raff'er·y (răf'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* [See 1st RAFF.] Raffish actions. *R.*

raf'fi·a (răf'ĭ·ä; 159), *n.* [Malagasy *rafia*, *raofia*, *rofia.* Cf. RAPHIA.] **a** The fiber used for tying plants, basket-making, hats, etc., from the raffia palm of Madagascar. **b** The raffia palm. **c** *Hatmaking.* A hood made from this fiber.

raffia palm. [See RAFFIA.] **a** A pinnate-leaved palm (*Raphia ruffia*), native to Madagascar, and of considerable economic importance on account of the strong fiber (raffia) obtained from its leafstalks. **b** The jupati palm.

raf'fi·nase (răf'ĭ·nās), *n.* [*raffinose* + *diastase.*] An enzyme in extracts of a mold fungus (*Aspergillus niger*) and certain yeasts, that accelerates the hydrolysis of raffinose.

raff'ing (răf'ĭn), *adj.* Merry; hearty; carousing. *Scot.*

raf'fi·nose (răf'ĭ·nōs), *n.* [F. *raffiner* to refine + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A colorless, crystalline, slightly sweet sugar, $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}$, occurring in small quantity in the sugar beet, and also in cottonseed, eucalyptus manna, etc. It is a trisaccharide, yielding on hydrolysis levulose and melibiose.

raff'ish (răf'ĭsh), *adj.* [*raff*, n. + *-ish.*] **1.** Of, like, or befitting a raff or the raff; disreputable; low; worthless.
A *raffish* woman who married a virtuous landholder. *Thomas Beer.*
2. Vulgarian; common; flashy; also, unkempt; frowsy.
— **raff'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **raff'ish·ness,** *n.*

raf'fle (răf'l), *n.* [ME. *rafle* a dicing game, fr. OF. *rafle* a stripping, plucking, hence, a complete plundering, pair royal (at dice), doublet, a net, fr. (assumed) *rafler* to pluck, strip, scratch (cf. OF. *arafler*), fr. D. *rafelen* to ravel, pluck out. See RAVEL; cf. 1st RAFF, RIFFRAFF.] **1.** **a** An old game with three dice in which that player wins the stakes who throws all three alike, or, where no threes are thrown, the highest pair. **b** In chuck-a-luck, any three of a kind, the banker taking all bets not on raffles.
2. A kind of lottery, in which a number of persons pay, in shares, the value or assumed value of something put up as a stake, and then determine by chance (as by casting dice) which one of them shall become the sole possessor.

raf'fle (răf'l), *v. i.*; RAF'FLED (-ld); RAF'FLING (-lĭng). To engage in a raffle (in sense 2); as, to *raffle* for a watch. — *v. t.* To dispose of by means of a raffle (in sense 2); — often with *off*; as, to *raffle* off a horse.

raf'fle (răf'l), *n.* [See RIFFRAFF, 1st RAFFLE.] **1.** A rabble; also, riffraff. *Obs.*
2. Refuse; rubbish; raff; specif., *Naut. & Dial. Eng.*, a jumble or tangle, as of cordage, spars, or the like.
The hanging-on, oversurviving *raffle* of half-green things which the gentle winter has suffered to live. *Kipling.*

raf'fle, *v. t. & i.* [Var. of RAVEL.] To move or push about confusedly; to confuse; perplex; entangle; also, to live in a disreputable or profligate fashion. *Dial. Eng.*

raf'fle (răf'l), *n.* [F. *rafle.* See 1st RAFFLE.] A kind of fowling or fishing net. *Rare.*

raf'fle, *v. t.* [Cf. RUFFLE.] To serrate; to crumple. *Rare.*

raf'fler (-lĕr), *n.* One who raffles.

Raf'fles (răf'lz), *n.* The hero of E. W. Hornung's story *The Amateur Cracksman* (1899); hence, an amateur or gentleman burglar.

Raf·fle'si·a (rä·flē'zhĭ·ä; -zĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after its discoverer, Sir T. S. *Raffles.*] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of Malaysian stemless, leafless, plants typifying the family Rafflesiaceae. The huge flowers grow parasitically on the stems and roots of various species of *Cissus*; they are dioecious and apetalous, with a calyx of 5 spreading fleshy lobes, and usually exhale a carrionlike odor. The flower of *R. arnoldi* often attains a diameter of 3 feet. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

Raf·fle'si·a'ce·ae (-ä'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See RAFFLESIA.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Aristolochiales), having imbricated scales in place of leaves, and apetalous flowers with 5–10 calyx lobes. There are 7 genera, and about 30 species, natives chiefly of warm regions in the Old World, but a few of Mexico. They are endotrophic parasites, and produce no stems or leaves, the flowers issuing from the host. — **raf·fle'si·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

rafflesia family. The Rafflesiaceae.

raft (räft), *see Pron.*, §83), *n.* [Var. (after *raft* collection of logs, etc.) of 1st RAFF.] A large and, often, motley collection of people or things; as, a *raft* of books. *Colloq.*

raft, *n.* [ME., fr. ON. *raptr* rafter. See RAFTER.] **1.** A rafter; a spar. *Archaic.*
2. A collection of logs, timber, or the like, fastened together, either for a support or for their conveyance; a float.
3. A collection of logs, fallen trees, etc. (such as forms in some rivers), which obstructs navigation. *Chiefly U. S.*
4. A floating cohesive (often coherent) mass, as of seaweed or insect eggs; as, otter *raft* (which see); to lay eggs in *rafts*.

raft (räft), *v. t.*; RAFT'ED; RAFT'ING. **1.** To transport on or as a raft; as, to *raft* a person across a river; also, to make into a raft; as, to *raft* the logs at hand.
2. To go along or across on a raft; as, to *raft* a river.

raft, *v. i.* **1.** **a** To use a raft or to use something as a raft. **b** To act as a raft.
It's a science to know how to *raft* well. *Arthur Treadwell Walden.*
2. To form a raft; — said of ice; also, to flock together in great numbers; — esp. of birds.

raft. Obs. past tense & past part. of REAVE.

raft'age (räft'ĭj), *n.* [See 2d RAFT; -AGE.] The cost of floating and running logs.

raft body. *Shipbuilding.* In a man-of-war, that part of the body between the lowest complete deck and the deck next above it.

raft dog. A form of dog (see 1st DOG, 12 **a**) used to hold together the logs forming a raft. It is made of an iron bar with ends bent down and sharpened.

raft duck. [Alluding to its swimming in dense flocks.] **a** The bluebill, or scaup duck. **b** *Local, U. S.* The redhead.

raft'er (räf'tĕr; *see Pron.*, §83), *n.* [AS. *rafter*; akin to ON. *raptr*, MLG. *rafter*, Lith. *rėptinti* to place, set up. Cf. 2d RAFT.] *Arch.* Orig., any rough and somewhat heavy piece of timber; now, commonly, one of the sloping timbers of a roof. See ROOF, *Illust.* Cf. HIP RAFTER, JACK RAFTER, VALLEY RAFTER.

raft'er (räf'tĕr; *see Pron.*, §83), *v.*; -ERED (-tĕrd); -ER·ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To furnish with rafters, as a house.
2. To make into rafters, as timber.
3. *Agric.* To plow so as to turn the grass side of each furrow upon an unplowed ridge; to ridge. *Eng.*
—, *Intransitive:* To override and underrun one another; — of pieces of ice under pressure.

raft'er, *n.* **a** A laborer in docks and shipyards esp. concerned with timber rafts. **b** A raftsman.

raft'er, *n.* [From 1st *raft*, after 1st *rafter* (cf. 2d RAFT).] A number (of birds) together; — said esp. of turkeys.

raft'er, *n.*, **rafter bird.** The spotted flycatcher. *Local, Eng.*

rafter dam. A dam formed by long horizontal timbers set at an angle to the banks and meeting in the center of the stream like the rafters of a roof principal.

raft'i·ness (räf'tĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Rafty state; staleness. *Dial. Eng.*

raft'man (räft'măn), *n.* A raftsman.

raft port. *Naut.* A large, square port forward or aft in a vessel for loading or unloading timber, etc.

rafts'man (räfts'măn; 83), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man engaged in rafting.
A good *raftsman* is a respected man. *Arthur Treadwell Walden.*

raft'y (räf'tĭ), *adj.* Damp; musty; also, stale; rancid. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

rag (răg), *n.* [ME. *ragge*, fr. AS. *ragg* (in *raggig* raggy), fr. ON. *rögg* a tuft, shagginess. See RUG.] **1.** **a** A waste piece of cloth torn or cut off; a tattered piece of cloth; a shred; tatter. Also, figuratively, a remnant; as, not a *rag* of reputation.
And virtue, though in rags, will keep me warm. *Dryden.*
b *pl.* Remnants of used clothing, utilized for paper, lint, shoddy, etc.
2. Usually *pl.* Hence, mean or tattered attire; also used jocularly of any attire; as, I haven't a *rag* to put on.
3. Something resembling or suggesting a rag or rags and considered of little worth or service; — used contemptuously, jocularly, or ironically, as of a handkerchief, sail, flag, newspaper, paper money, etc.
Our ship was a clipper with every *rag* set. *Lowell.*
4. A shabby, beggarly, or low fellow or woman.
They all came in, both tag and *rag*. *Spenser.*
5. The stringy axis of and the white fibrous membrane investing the pulp and sometimes the sections of the orange and other citrus fruits.
6. **a** Any of several lichens, as *Lobaria* (syn. *Sticta*) *pulmonaria*. **b** A hazel or willow catkin.
7. A farthing. *Old Slang.*
8. *Metalworking.* A ragged edge, as that left by a cutting tool in metalworking; also, a fin or burr on cast metal.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

rag-bailing, *adj.*	**rag chopper**	**rag peddler**
rag beater	**rag-cutting,** *adj.*	**rag pulp**
rag-beating, *adj.*	**rag dealer**	**ragseller**
rag bleacher	**raghouse**	**rag shop**
rag board	**rag lining**	**rag stock**
rag-boiling, *adj.*	**rag-made**	**rag-threshing,** *adj.*
rag carpet	**rag money**	**rag trade**

rag (răg), *v.*; RAGGED (răgd); RAG'GING (răg'ĭng). *Intransitive:* **1.** To become tattered. *Obs.*
2. To dress; — with *out* or *up*. *Slang, U. S.*
3. To stick needles on a rag for sorting. *Eng.*
—, *Transitive:* To tear in shreds or rags; to make ragged.

rag, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or dealing in, rags.

rag, *v. t.*; RAGGED (răgd); RAG'GING (răg'ĭng). [Origin uncert.] **1.** To break (ore) into lumps for sorting.
2. To cut or dress roughly, as a grindstone.

rag, *n.* [Origin uncert.] **1.** Any of various hard rocks, as a quartzose mica schist used for whetstones, a hard limestone used in building, a basaltic rock, shale, etc. *Local, Eng.*
2. A large roofing slate, left rough on one side.

rag (răg; räg), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *rag* a mist followed by a cold west wind, Icel. *raki* dampness.] Hoarfrost; fog; mist. *Dial. Eng.*

rag (răg), *v. t.* [Prob. fr. old slang *the red rag* the tongue. Cf. BULLYRAG.] *Slang.* **a** To scold or rail at; to rate. **b** To annoy by a rag or rags; to banter; harass by a practical joke. — *v. i.* *Slang.* **a** To engage in ragging a person or group. **b** To wrangle.

rag, *n.* *Slang.* **a** Act of ragging, or bantering; banter. **b** An outbreak of boisterous, mischievous merrymaking, orig. of students at English universities; a jollification; rumpus. **c** A hoax to tease.

rag, *n.* *Colloq.* **a** Ragtime music; a ragtime composition **b** A dance or dancing in ragtime.

rag, *v. t. & i.* *Colloq.* **a** To play in ragtime; as, to *rag Annie Laurie.* **b** To dance to ragtime music.

rag'a·bash' (räg'ä·bŏsh'), **rag'a·brash'** (-brŏsh'), *n.* An idle, ragged person; the rabble. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

rag'a·muf'fin (răg'ä·mŭf'ĭn), *n.* [Cf. ME. *Ragamoffyn*, the name of a demon, and E. RAG a shred.] **1.** A ragged dirty man or boy; esp., a disreputable tatterdemalion.
2. The long-tailed titmouse. *Local, Eng.*

rag'a·muf'fin·ly, *adj.* Of or pertaining to ragamuffins.

rag baby. A rag doll.

rag bag. A bag in which scraps or worn-out pieces of cloth are kept for future use or disposal; hence, a heterogeneous collection, esp. of the useless or trivial; also, a depository for such.

rag bolt. **a** A wood bolt with barbs on its shank to hinder withdrawal after the bolt is driven home. **b** A foundation bolt having an enlarged and jagged shank, secured in an undercut hole in masonry by running in molten lead, etc. See BOLT, *Illust.* — **rag'-bolt',** *v. t.*

rag'-burn', *v. t.* *Metal.* To subject (tin whits) to a first or partial roasting. *Cornwall.*

rag bush. A bush on which rags torn from the clothes were hung as an offering to a deity or spirit of the place. *Hist.*

rag'-chew', *v. i.* To chew the rag. *Slang.*

rag doll. **1.** A stuffed and, usually, painted cloth doll.
2. A device for testing the germination of seed corn (esp. maize), consisting of a strip of cloth with numbered squares, on each of which several kernels from a single ear are placed, the whole being rolled into a bundle and kept moist during the test.

rage (rāj), *n.* [OF., fr. (assumed) VL. *rabia*, for L. *rabies*; akin to L. *rabere* to rave, Skr. *rabhas* violence. Cf. RABID, RABIES, RAVE.] **1.** Insanity; mania; an instance of or as of madness; hence, folly; impetuousness; rashness. *Obs.*
2. Anger accompanied with raving; overmastering wrath; a fit of violent anger; fury. "Furious *rage.*" *Milton.*
3. Great or excessive haste; riotous or wild action; extravagant sport or raillery. *Obs.*
4. Violence; fury; storm; as of a wind, sea, fire, or the like; also, *Obs.*, a violent or raging wind, sea, fire.

rad'ly, *adv.* Quickly; soon. *Obs.*
rae (rē). Scot. var. of RA, RDE.
raen. Var. of RANE, *v.*
raep. Dial. var. of ROPE.
rae'tam (rē'tăm). Var. of RETEM.
Rae'tian (-ə·hĕ·ăn), *n.* & *adj.* Var. of RHAETIAN. [of RAPHAEL.]
Raf'a·el (răf'ā·ĕl; rā'fā-). Var.
Rafe (räf), *n.* Dim. of RAPHAEL.
raffe. † RAFF, RAFT.
raf'f'i·a. Var. of RAFFIA. [*Sp.*]
raf'l, raf'fld. Raffle, raffled. *Ref.*
raft'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
rag. † RAGE.
raga. † RAJA.
ra'ga (rä'gä), *n.* See NIRVANA, 2.
rag'a·muf'fin·ism, *n.* See -ISM.
Ra'gau (rä'gō). *Bib.*

5. Violent or eager passion or an instance of it; extreme vehemence of desire, emotion, or suffering, mastering the will; frenzy. "In great *rage* of pain." *Bacon.*
Convulsed with a *rage* of grief. *Hawthorne.*
6. Enthusiasm, excitement, or fervor, esp. at its height; as, a poet's *rage* of inspiration; the *rage* of faction.
7. The subject of eager desire; that which is sought after, or prosecuted, with unreasonable or excessive passion; esp. in the phrase *the rage;* as, to be all the *rage.*
8. An exhibition of anger or excitement.
Syn. — Vehemence, passion, wrath. See ANGER, FASHION.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
rage-crazed **rage-infuriate** **rage-swelling,** *adj.*
rage-filled **rage-subduing,** *adj.* **rage-transported**

rage (rāj), *v.;* RAGED (rājd); RAG'ING (rāj'ĭng). [OF. *ragier.* See RAGE, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To act irrationally; to go or be mad. *Obs.*
2. To be in a fury, frenzy, or tumult; to be uncontrollably or violently agitated; to rave or storm fiercely.
I will inflame thy noble liver, and make thee *rage.* *Shak.*
Till billows *rage,* and gales blow hard. *Burns.*
3. To be or become intense or overpowering, as a passion, appetite, or morbid condition. *Now Poetic,* except in present participle; as, a *raging* love, fever, or toothache.
4. To prevail because beyond control; to spread with destructive effect; as, the plague *raged* in Cairo; the fire still *rages.*
5. To wanton; to gratify one's desires, esp. lewd desires; to sport. *Obs.*
—, *Transitive:* To enrage. *Obs.*
Syn. — Fret, chafe, fume.

rage (rāj), *adj.* **1.** Raging; wanton. *Obs.*
2. Pertaining to or exhibiting rage.

rag engine. *Paper Mfg.* A boiler used in converting rags into pulp.

ra'geous (rā'jŭs), *adj.* [OF. *rageux.*] Irate; furious. — **ra'geous-ly,** *adv.* — **ra'geous-ness,** *n.* *All Obs. exc. Dial.*

rag'er (rāj'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which rages.

rag fair. A street market, as in London and Rome, where secondhand clothing and finery are sold. Cf. FLEA FAIR.

rag fallow. Land plowed and left over a season before seeding. — **rag'-fal'low-ing,** *n.* *Both Scot.*

rag felt. A heavy paper made from rags impregnated with asphalt and used for roofing, shingles, and waterproofing membranes.

rag'fish' (răg'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* Any marine fish of the family Icosteidae, remarkable for the soft skeleton.

rag'ged (răg'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* [From 1st RAG.] **1.** Rough; shaggy. "Those *ragged* sheep." *Dryden.*
2. Having rough edges or surface; uneven; rough; jagged; as, a *ragged* rock or garden.
Wide yawns a gulf beside a *ragged* thorn. *Cowper.*
3. **a** Rent or worn into tatters, or till the texture is broken; as, a *ragged* coat; a *ragged* sail. **b** Wearing ragged clothes; as, a *ragged* fellow.
4. Unfinished; irregular; defective; straggling; dilapidated; also, harsh; dissonant.
My voice is *ragged;* I know I cannot please you. *Shak.*
5. *Her.* Raguly.
— ***on the ragged edge.*** On the verge of losing or being without means, health, self-control, or the like; as, to find oneself *on the ragged edge* financially; his nerves are *on the ragged edge.*

ragged cup. = CUP PLANT.

ragged fringed orchis. = RAGGED ORCHIS.

ragged jack. = RAGGED ROBIN.

ragged jacket. A harp seal during its first molt. *Newfoundland.*

ragged lady. **a** The scarlet gaura (*Gaura coccinea*). **b** = LOVE-IN-A-MIST **a.**

ragged orchis. A fringed orchid (*Blepharigottis lacera*) of the eastern United States, having a greenish flower with the lip deeply lacerate.

ragged Robert. The herb Robert.

ragged robin. A European perennial herb (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*) cultivated for its pink flowers with petals cut into narrow lobes.

ragged sailor. **a** The bluebottle or cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*). **b** = PRINCE'S-FEATHER **b.** **c** = CORNFLOWER BLUE.

ragged school. One of the free schools for destitute English children, first established by John Pounds (1766–1839).

ragged staff. *Her.* A staff with knobs on each side, as in the badge of the earls of Warwick.

rag'ged-y (răg'ĕ-dĭ; -ĭ-dĭ), *adj.* Ragged-looking; ragged.

rag'gee (răg'ē), *n.* Also **rag'gi, rag'gy, ra'gi.** [Hind. *rāgī,* fr. Skr. *rāgin,* lit., red.] An East Indian cereal grass (*Eleusine coracana*) furnishing a staple food crop in the Orient, though the flour ground from its seeds is somewhat bitter.

rag'ger (răg'ĕr), *n.* One who rags. *Slang, Brit.*

rag'ger, *n.* A ragman. *Dial. Eng.*

rag'ger-y (-ĭ), *n.* Rags; also, ragged persons collectively. *R.*

rag'get-y (răg'ĕ-tĭ; -ĭ-tĭ), *adj.* Ragged. *Dial.*

rag'gil (răg'ĭl; -ĭl), *n.* Rascal. — **rag'gil-y,** *adv.* Rascally. *Both Dial. Eng.*

rag'ging (răg'ĭng), *n.* [From RAG to scold.] *Ore Dressing.*
1. Grains of heavy material placed on the sieve of a jig to form an artificial bed.
2. The act of breaking lumps of ore with a heavy sledge.

rag'ging (răg'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RAG. Hence: *n.* [From RAG to scold.] A bantering or scolding. *Slang.*

rag'gle (răg''l), *n.* A groove cut in masonry, esp. one to receive the upper edge of a flashing above a roof. — **rag'gle,** *v. t.*

rag'gle (-'l), *n.* Rag; shred. *Rare.*

rag'gled (-'ld), *adj.* Ragged; straggling. *Rare.*

rag'gle-tag'gle, *adj.* Ragtag.

rag gourd. = DISHCLOTH GOURD.

rag'gy (răg'ĭ), *adj.* [AS. *raggig.* See 1st RAG.] Ragged; rough.

rag'gy, *adj.* Vexed. *Slang, Brit.*

rag'gy (răg'ĭ). Var. of RAGGEE.

Ra'ghu-vam'sha (rŭg'ōō-vŭng'shä), *n.* [Skr. *Raghuvaṁśa.*] The Race of Raghu, — an epic poem by Kalidasa, one of the great poems of Sanskrit literature.

rag'lan (răg'lăn), *n.* A kind of loose overcoat with large sleeves, — named from Lord Raglan, an English general.

rag'lan-ite (răg'lăn-ĭt), *n.* [From *Raglan,* N. Z.] A rock resembling nephelite-syenite, but containing no orthoclase. It is composed of oligoclase, nephelite, and about four per cent of corundum. Accessory minerals are mica, calcite, magnetite, and apatite.

raglan sleeve. [See RAGLAN.] A sleeve which extends up to the neckline of a garment, giving a slanting seam line from the underarm to the neck in both front and back.

rag'lin (răg'lĭn), *n.* A ceiling joist. *Scot.*

rag'man' (răg'măn'; -mĕn), *n.* [1st *rag* + *man.*] **1.** [ME. *rag(g)eman.*] A devil; also [*cap.*], the Devil. *Obs.*
2. A man who collects, or deals in, rags.

rag'man, *n.* [ME. *rageman,* of uncert. origin.] *Obs.*
1. An act of Edward I (1276) providing for the hearing of longstanding complaints; also, a quo warranto article under it.
2. An old game in which descriptive verses were drawn from a parchment roll by pulling them out by strings.
3. A document having many names or numerous seals, as a papal bull; specif., the ragman rolls (which see).
4. A catalogue; a list.

ragman rolls, *or* **ragman's roll.** [See RAGMAN document; ROLL. Cf. RIGMAROLE.] **1.** = 2d RAGMAN, **4.** *Obs.*
2. The rolls of deeds on parchment in which the Scottish nobility and gentry subscribed allegiance to Edward I of England in 1291 and esp. in 1296 during Edward's progress through Scotland and at the parliament of Berwick.

Rag'na-rok' (răg'nä-rŏk'), **Rag'na-rök'** (răg'nä-rûk'), *n.* [ON., fr. *regin, rögn,* gods + *rök* reason, origin, history; confused with *ragna-rækr* the twilight of the gods.] *Norse Myth.* The so-called "Twilight of the Gods" (called in German *Götterdämmerung*), the final destruction of the world in the great conflict between the Aesir (gods) on the one hand, and on the other, the giants and the powers of Hel under the leadership of Loki (who is escaped from bondage). In the fight Odin is slain by Fenrir, whom Vitharr in turn slays; Thor slays, and is slain by, the Midgard serpent; Tyr slays, and is slain by, Garm; and Frey falls before Surt; then the sun darkens, the earth sinks into the sea, flames lick the sky. There is to be, however, a regenerated world, for a few of the minor gods survive the conflict (cf. HOENIR, VITHARR, VALI). Balder is rescued from the nether world, while a single human pair, *Lif* and *Lifthrasir* ("Life" and "Desiring Life"), have been preserved to repeople the earth. The myth varies somewhat in different ancient poems. See YGGDRASILL.

rag offering. A rag or rags hung up as an offering. Cf. RAG BUSH, RAG WELL.

‖**ra'gon'din'** (rä'gôn'dăn'), *n.* [F.] Fur of the coypu; nutria.

ra·gout' (rä·gōō'), *n.* [F. *ragoût,* fr. *ragoûter* to restore one's appetite, fr. *re-* re- + *à* to + *goût* taste. See GOÛT, GUSTO.] A dish made of pieces of meat stewed with vegetables and highly seasoned; as, a *ragout* of mutton; also, a rich sauce containing mushrooms, goose liver, and the like, used to garnish an entrée.
It will equally serve in a fricassee, or a *ragout.* *Swift.*

ra·gout', *v. t.;* RA·GOUTED' (-gōōd'); -GOUT'ING (-gōō'ĭng).
1. To make a ragout of; as, to *ragout* a breast of veal.
2. To make piquant or spicy. *Rare.*

rag paper. Any paper made wholly or partly from rags.

rag'pick'er (răg'pĭk'ĕr), *n.* One who picks up rags and refuse from rubbish cans, public dumps, etc., as a means of livelihood.

rag'pick'er's (-ĕrz), *or* **rag'sort'er's** (-sôr'tĕrz), **dis·ease'.** *Med.* Anthrax, usually pulmonary, occurring in ragpickers and ragsorters, because of the inhalation of anthrax spores.

rag rug. A hand or machine woven rug, made with a heavy cotton warp and a filling of rags torn into strips the ends of which are tied or sewed together.

rag'shag' (răg'shăg'), *n.* A ragged person, esp. a masquerader. *Colloq., U. S.*

rag'sort'er (răg'sôr'tĕr), *n.* One who sorts rags.

rag'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* Any of various hard rocks; rag. *Eng.*

rag'tag' (-tăg'), *n.* The raff or rabble; also, one of these. — **rag'tag',** *adj.* *Colloq.*

rag, tag, and bobtail. The rabble; the mob; riffraff.

rag'time' (răg'tīm'), *n.* *Music.* **a** Rhythm characterized by more or less continuous syncopation in the melody. **b** *Colloq.* A kind of music (**ragtime music**) characterized by a strongly syncopated melody superimposed upon a regularly accented accompaniment. — **rag'tim'er** (-tīm'ĕr), *n.* — **rag'time'y** (-tīm'ĭ), *adj.*

rag tree. = RAG BUSH. *Hist.*

ra'gu-lé (răg'ū-lā; -lĭ), *adj.* *Her.* Raguly.

ra'gu-ly (răg'ū-lĭ), *adj.* [Cf. F. *raguer* to chafe, E. RAG.] *Her.* Having the form of a line of partition or a charge notched in regular oblique breaks; — said esp. of a cross or a saltier so indented and less frequently of a fess, chevron, etc.

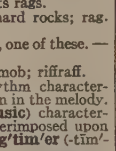
Cross Raguly.

rag'weed' (răg'wēd'), *n.* **a** In England, the tansy ragwort. **b** In the United States, any plant of the genus *Ambrosia,* esp. the very common weed *A. elatior,* with deeply lobed or dissected leaves, and *A. trifida,* the great, or giant, ragweed, with trilobate leaves. The pollen is highly irritant to persons having asthma or hay fever.

ragweed family. The Ambrosiaceae.

rag well. A well at which rags were anciently hung as offerings. Cf. RAG BUSH. *Hist.*

rag wheel. **1.** A chain wheel; a sprocket wheel.
2. A polishing wheel made of disks of cloth clamped together.

rag wool. Shoddy or mungo.

rag work. **1.** Work done with, or something made of, rags, as a rag rug.
2. *Masonry.* A kind of rubblework; in the United States, any rubblework of thin and small stones.

rag'wort' (răg'wûrt'), *n.* Any of several herbs of the genus *Senecio,* esp. the tansy ragwort (*S. jacobaea*), a common European weed. *S. aureus,* the golden ragwort, of the United States, has basal cordate leaves, lyrate or cleaving stem leaves, and an open corymb of yellow-rayed flowers. *S. elegans* is the purple ragwort, of South Africa.

rag'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* [G. *ragwurz.*] Male orchis. *Obs.*

rah (rä; rô), *interj.* Short for HURRAH. — *v. i.* To cheer with "rah!"

Ra'hab (rā'hăb), *n.* [Heb. *Rahabh.*] *Bib.* A raging monster, the dragon of darkness. *Job* ix. 13, XXVI. 12.

Ra'hab (rā'hăb), *n.* [Heb. *Rāḥābh,* lit., wide, spacious.] *Bib.* The harlot of Jericho. *Joshua* ii. 1.

Ra'han-win' (rä'hän-wēn'), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a group of tribes in Somaliland especially characterized by a strong Negroid mixture.

rah'dar (rä'där; rä-där'), *n.* [Hind. (fr. Per.) *rāhdār.*] A keeper of a toll road. *India.*

rah'dar-ee, rah'dar-i (-ē), *n.* [Hind. (fr. Per.) *rāhdārī.*] Road tolls. *India.*

Ra'hu (rä'hōō), *n.* [Skr. *Rāhu.*] *Hindu Myth.* A demon who causes eclipses by swallowing the sun and the moon. He is the dragon's head, typifying astronomically the ascending node; the tail is called *Ketu.*

ra'ia, ra'yah (rä'yä), *n.* [F. (with confusion between Turk. & Ar. sing. and pl. forms), fr. Turk. *ra'āya,* fr. Ar. *ra'āya,* coll. sing. *ra'īyah,* flock, herd. Cf. RYOT.] A non-Moslem subject of the Ottoman Empire, paying a special capitation tax.

Ra'ia (rä'yä), *n.* Syn. of RAJA.

Rai'bl beds (rī'b'l). [From *Raibl,* Italy.] *Geol.* A division of the Triassic rocks of the Alps, consisting of dark shales with some limestone and included in the upper part of the Carinthian stage. They are overlaid by the thick beds of dolomite so conspicuous in the scenery of the Tirol.

raid (rād), *n.* [Scot. form of *road.* See ROAD raid, way.]
1. A hostile or predatory incursion; an inroad or incursion of mounted men; a sudden and rapid invasion or military operation, esp., by a cavalry force; a foray.
☞ This Scottish word, revived by Scott, came into common use in the United States during the Civil War.
2. A roadstead for ships. *Obs.*
3. Sudden attack or invasion by officers of the law for the purpose of making arrests, seizing illicit stores, or the like; as, a *raid* upon a gambling house.
4. The act of mulcting money, esp. public money, as by graft, pork-barrel appropriations, etc.; as, to forestall a *raid* on the Treasury. *Colloq., U. S.*
5. *Exchanges.* An attempt by professional operators to depress prices.
6. *Internat. Law.* An invasion by armed forces, unauthorized and unrecognized by any state, of the territory of a state which is at peace.

raid, *v. t.;* RAID'ED; RAID'ING. To make a raid upon or into; as, to *raid* the border, the market, or a smuggler's quarters. — *v. i.* To conduct or take part in a raid, as into hostile country, against prices in the market, etc.

raid (rād), *past tense of* RIDE. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

raid'er (rād'ĕr), *n.* One who raids; one who leads or participates in a raid.

‖**raies' ul'times'** (rā' ül'tĕm'). [F., ultimate lines.] *Astrophysics.* The observed lines of the spectrum of an element which are the last to disappear as the quantity of the element is decreased; — called also *ultimate lines.*

Raiff'ei'sen bank (rīf'ĭ'z'n). A form of co-operative bank founded among the German agrarian population by Friedrich Wilhelm Raiffeisen (1818–88). The banks are unlimited-liability institutions making small loans at a low rate of interest, for a designated purpose, to worthy members only.

rail (rāl), *n.;* *pl.* RAIL, RAILS (rālz). See PLURAL, *Note.* [F. *râle,* fr. OF. *ralle, raale,* of uncert., perh. imitative, origin.] **a** Any of numerous precocial wading birds structurally related to the cranes, but of small (sometimes very small), or at most medium, size, and having short rounded wings, a short tail, and usually very long toes, which enable them to run on the soft mud of swamps. They belong to the typical subfamily (Rallinae) of the Rallidae. Among the North American species are the king rail and clapper rail (which see), the black rail (*Creciscus jamaicensis stoddardi*), and the small short-billed Carolina rail or sora (*Porzana carolina;* see SORA, *Illust.*), which is much hunted on the marshes of the Atlantic coast. The land rail or corn crake (*Crex crex*), which frequents dry fields, and the water rail (*Rallus aquaticus*) are well-known European forms. **b** In a broad sense, any bird of the family Rallidae.

Water Rail (*Rallus aquaticus*). (⅛)

rail, *v.;* RAILED (rāld); RAIL'ING. [F. *railler,* of uncert. origin. Cf. RALLY to banter.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To revile or scold in harsh, insolent, or vituperative language; to utter reproaches, abuse, or angry complaints; — followed by *at* or *against,* formerly by *on;* as, to *rail* against the opposition; to *rail* at religion.
2. To scoff; also, to jest; to banter. Cf. RAILLERY. *Obs.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To rail at. *Obs.* *Feltham.*
2. To move, effect, or influence by railing. *Rare.*
Till thou canst *rail* the seal from off my bond. *Shak.*

rail, *n.* A railing, or taunting. *Rare.*

rail, *n.* [ME. *raile,* fr. OF. *reille,* fr. (assumed) VL. *regla,* fr. L. *regula* a straight piece of wood, a rule. See RULE, *n.;* cf. REGULAR.] **1.** A bar of timber or metal extending from one post or support to another as a guard or barrier, as in fences, balustrades, carts, chairs, staircases, etc., or as a support, as in a piano action.
2. A construction of bars and posts; a fence; a railing; often, a handrail or altar rail.
3. **a** A bar, now usually of rolled steel, forming a runway or track for wheeled vehicles, etc. Sometimes the wheels run in a depression in the rail; more commonly the bearing surface or tread of the rail is raised, and the wheels are kept in place by a flange on their inner edge. In American railroad practice the rail is now universally employed (see *Illust.*). The base is spiked directly to the ties. In English practice the bull-headed rail is the common form. It is secured by wooden wedges to cast-iron chairs permanently fixed to the sleepers. See FLANGE RAIL; MONORAIL; and CHAIR, 12, *Illust.* **b** A continuous line of such rails.

Standard Section of American Flange Rail. *a* Head; *b* Web; *c* Flange.

4. Short for *railway* or *railroad;* as, to go by *rail.*
5. *Arch.* A horizontal piece in a frame or paneling. See DOOR, *Illust.*
6. *pl. Exchanges.* Stocks or bonds of railroad companies.

---

ra'gee (rā'gē; răg'ē). Var. of RAGGEE.

rage'ful, *adj.* See -FUL. *Archaic.* — **rage'ful-ly,** *adv.* *Dial.*

rage'less, *adj.* See -LESS. *Rare.*

rage'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

rag'er-y (rāj'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *rageric* rage.] Raging; wantonness; passion. *Obs.*

rage'some, *adj.* See -SOME.

ragg. Var. of RAG, rock.

rag'ga-bash'. Var. of RAGABASH.

rag'ged-ly, *adv.* of RAGGED.

rag'ged-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

rag'gi. Var. of RAGGEE.

raght. Obs. past tense & past part. of REACH. [OEE.]

ra'gi (rā'gē; răg'ē). Var. of RAGGEE.

rag'ing (rāj'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RAGE. — **-ing-ly,** *adv.*

rag'let (răg'lĕt; -ĭlt; 119), *n.* = RAGGLE, a groove.

rag·mat'i·cal, *adj.* Turbulent; riotous. *Obs.*

rag'ment. † RAGMAN.

ra·goo'. Var. of RAGOUT.

Ra·gu'el (rä·gū'ĕl). *Bib.*

ragusye. † ARGOSY.

Ra'ha·bi'a (rä'hä·bī'ä). *D. Bib.*

Ra'ham (rā'hăm). *Bib.*

Ra'hel (rā'hĕl). *Bib.*

Ra'he·la'ia (rä'hĕ·lä'yä). *D. Bib.*

Ra·hu'el (rä·hū'ĕl). *D. Bib.*

rai (rī), *n. sing. & pl.* [Siamese.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Ra·i'a (rä·ī'ä). *D. Bib.*

Ra'iae (rā'yē), *n. pl.* [NL. See RAJA.] Syn. of BATOIDEI.

rai'ble (rā'b'l). Scot. var. of RABBLE, to gabble.

raich (räch). Ir. & dial. Eng. var. of REACH.

raid'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

raign. † ARRAIGN, REIGN, REIN, *v.*

Ra'il-dae (rā'yĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of RAJIDAE. — **ra'il-form** (-fôrm), *adj.*

raik, *n.* [ON. *reik* a strolling, wandering.] = 2d RAKE. *Obs.*

raik, *v. i.* [ON. *reika.*] = 1st RAKE. *Obs.*

raik (rāk), *v. sing. & pl.* [Heng. *rek.*] See WEIGHT, *Table;* MEASURE, *Table.*

7. *Naut.* a The stout, narrow plank that forms the top of the bulwarks. See BODY PLAN, *Illust.* b The light, fencelike structures of wood or metal at the break of the deck, and in other places where such protection is needed; — usually in combination; as, poop *rail*, forecastle *rail*, etc. c A section of planking, with holes for belaying pins, around a mast, across the shrouds or elsewhere; as, a fife *rail* or pin*rail*.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

rail-bearing, *adj.*	rail ender	rail-ridden
rail-bending, *adj.*	rail filler	rail-sawing, *adj.*
rail-bonding, *adj.*	rail-laying, *adj.*	rail setter
rail-borne	rail lock	rail-splitting, *adj.*
rail-cutting, *adj.*	rail maker	rail straightener
rail dumper	rail making	rail track

rail (rāl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to rails or railways.

-rail (-rāl). A combining form of the noun *rail*, as in hand*rail*, hat*rail*.

rail (rāl), *v. Transitive*: 1. To support on rails, as vines. *Obs.*

2. To provide with rails or a railing; to fence; — sometimes with *in* or *off*; as, to *rail* in a space.

3. To transport or carry by railroad.

—, *Intransitive*: 1. To travel by rail.

2. To fish with a hand line over the rail of a vessel. *Colloq.*

rail (rāl), *n.* [ME. *reil*, fr. AS. *hræǣl*, *hræǣl*, a garment; akin to OHG. *hregil*, OFris. *hreil.*] 1. A garment; a dress; a cloak. *Obs.*, except in *night rail.*

2. A neckerchief. *Obs.*

rail, *v. i.* To gush; flow. *Obs.*

rail, *v. t.* [OF. *reillier.* See RAIL a bar.] 1. To arrange, esp. in a line. *Obs.*

2. To decorate; array; specif., *Scot.*, to fill the soles of (shoes) with iron nails in rows.

rail'age (rāl'ĭj), *n.* Railroad transportation, or its cost. *Rare.*

rail'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* 1. A rail, esp. the Carolina rail. *U. S.*

2. *N. Y. Stock Exchange.* = SUBSCRIBER, 2. *Slang.*

3. [See BIRD, 5.] A spectator, as at a horse race, seated on a fence rail; also, specif., a clocker; horse watcher. *Slang, U. S.*

rail car. a Railway car. b Specif., a self-propelled railroad car carrying passengers, baggage, mail, or goods, or combinations of these; as, a gasoline *rail car.*

rail chair. = CHAIR, *n.*, 12.

rail clip. a A metal plate projecting over the base of a rail for bolting the rail to its support. b The anchor for fastening the rear of a derrick car or a crane to the rails of a track to keep the crane from tipping while lifting a heavy load. c A metal support bolted or clamped to a rail for carrying a detector bar.

rail'er (rāl'ĕr), *n.* One who travels by rail.

rail'er (rāl'ĕr), *n.* One who rails, or reviles.

rail fork. A bar with a forked end for turning railroad rails.

rail guard. 1. A device attached to the front of a locomotive on each side for clearing the rail of obstructions. *Brit.*

2. A guardrail.

rail'head' (rāl'hĕd'), *n.* 1. *Mil.* A point on a railroad in the theater of operations at which supplies for troops are discharged for distribution or forwarding.

2. *Railroads.* a The top portion of the rail that carries the wheels of rolling stock. b In a road under construction, the farthest point to which the rails have been laid.

rail'ing, *n.* 1. A barrier, as a fence or balustrade, consisting of a rail or rails and supports.

2. Rails in general; also, material for making rails.

rail'ler-y (rāl'ĕr-ĭ; rāl'-; 277; *see note below*), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [F. *raillerie*, fr. *railler.* See RAIL to scoff.] 1. Railing, esp. scoffing, speech; specif. and now always, jocose ridicule; pleasantry touched with satire; banter.

Let *raillery* be without malice or heat. *B. Jonson.*

Mistaking bustle for style, *raillery* for badinage, and noise for gaiety. *Beaconsfield.*

2. A bantering act or speech; a jest.

☞ Buchanan (1766) gives rāl'ĕr-ĭ; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and others give rāl'ĕr-ĭ, the first syllable approximating to the French. This latter pronunciation is still heard to some extent in cultivated speech.

Syn. — See BANTER.

‖rail'leur' (rá'yûr'), *n.* [F.] A banterer; jester; mocker.

rail'ly (rāl'ĭ), *v. i.* [See RALLY to banter.] To jest; mock. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To rally; ridicule. *Obs.*

rail'ly (rāl'ĭ), *n.* [*rail* a cloak + 2d *-y.*] A woman's jacket. *Scot.*

rail'man (rāl'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). 1. A cable hand.

2. A dock laborer who signals from the ship's rail during loading and unloading.

rail'-o'cean (66), *adj. Transportation.* a Of or pertaining to transportation partly by rail and partly by ocean. b Designating a contract between a railroad and a steamship company for interchange of traffic, or for protection of common interests at a port.

rail plate. A plate used for a rail or runway. Cf. TRAM PLATE.

rail'road' (rāl'rōd'), *n.* 1. A runway or track formed of rails, orig. of wood, but now usually of steel, laid end to end in two parallel lines, to make a permanent way for cars; a road or way laid with one or more pairs of rails in this manner; — called also *railway.*

2. Specif.: A permanent road or way having a line or lines of rails fixed to ties or sleepers and laid to gauge, usually on a leveled or graded, ballasted road or roadbed, providing a track for freight cars, passenger cars or coaches, and other rolling stock designed to be drawn by locomotives or sometimes propelled by self-contained motors; hence, such a road or line together with all the lands, buildings, rolling stock, franchises, and other assets pertaining thereto and constituting a single property; a railroad company. *Railroad* in this sense is usually limited to roads for heavy steam transportation and also to steam roads partially or wholly electrified or roads for heavy traffic designed originally for electric traction. The lighter electric street-car lines and the like are usually termed *railways.* In Great Britain and the British colonies, except Canada, all such roads, whether for heavy or light traffic, are usually called *railways.* See ELEVATED RAILROAD; LIGHT RAILROAD; 4th RAIL, 3; TRAMWAY.

3. A rail track for wheels; railway (sense 2). *Now Rare.*

4. *pl. Exchanges.* The securities of railroad transportation companies; rails. *Brokers' Cant.*

rail'road', *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or concerned with a railroad or railroads.

rail'road', *v.* -ROAD'ED; -ROAD'ING. *Transitive*: 1. To build railroads in; as, to *railroad* a country.

2. To transport or carry by railroad. *U. S.*

3. To send or put through in great haste or without due consideration, as, wrongly, for the benefit of private interests; as, to *railroad* a bill through Congress. *Colloq., U. S.*

4. To get rid of by sending (to prison) on a fake or false charge. *Slang, U. S.*

5. *Print.* To send (type matter) to press before it has been read and corrected.

—, *Intransitive*: To be employed on a railroad; also, to travel by rail. *U. S.*

railroad, *or* railway, engineering. See ENGINEERING, *n.*, 1. — **railroad engineer.**

rail'road'er (rāl'rōd'ĕr), *n.* A railroad employee or official. *U. S.*

railroad euchre. Euchre with four players and any provision for rapid scoring, esp. allowing a player to take his partner's best card for a lone hand.

railroad furniture. *Print.* Metal furniture resembling railroad rails in shape, used mostly to fill gutters.

rail'road'ing, *n.* Construction or operation of a railroad line; employment in the operation of a railroad; the business of managing a railroad, or of working as an employee of a railroad.

railroad jack. a Any type of portable jack used for heavy lifting. b A 4-screw or 6-screw hoist operated by electric motors for lifting locomotives off their wheels while they are undergoing repairs.

railroad pen. A drawing pen consisting of the ruling parts of two drawing pens so mounted on a single handle that their distance apart may be adjusted.

railroad scales. Large scales having tracks for weighing cars.

railroad sickness. A disease of cattle, characterized by unrest, staggering gait, and finally partial or complete paralysis of hind parts. It occurs most frequently in cows in advanced pregnancy, and in fat cows or steers during or after a long journey by rail.

railroad worm. The apple maggot.

rails (rālz), *n. pl.* Also **rail'roads'** (rāl'rōdz'). *Stock Exch.* Railroad securities. *Cant, U. S.*

rails of the head. *Naut.* Curved and often ornamented timbers extending from the bows to the cutwater.

Rail Splitter, The. Abraham Lincoln (1809–65); — in allusion to his having spent some time (1830) in splitting fence rails.

rail tongs. Tongs used by trackmen for lifting rails.

rail train. *Iron & Steel Mfg.* A train of rolls in a rolling mill for making railroad rails.

rail transportation insurance. See INSURANCE, 1.

rail'way' (rāl'wā'), *n.* 1. = RAILROAD, *n.*, 1 & 2.

2. A line of rails or track providing a runway for wheels; as, a cash or parcel *railway* in a shop or store; the *railway* of a traveling crane; — sometimes called *railroad.*

3. *Naut.* A jackstay along a mast, gaff, or yard, on which sails bent to travelers are hoisted or hauled out.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

railway-borne, railway maker, railway making.

rail'way', *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or concerned with a railway or railways; railroad.

rail'way', *v. i. & t.* To railroad. *Eng.*

railway engineering. See ENGINEERING, *n.*, 1. — **railway engineer.**

railway letter. *Post Office.* A letter relating to railway business only, transmitted free by employee over the line of a common carrier. *U. S.*

railway man. A railroad man; specif., an operating employee of a railroad or similar transportation line, as an engineer or fireman.

railway slide. A transfer table. *Eng.*

railway spine. *Med.* An abnormal condition caused by concussion of the spine such as occurs in railway accidents. The symptoms are irregular; commonly there are disturbances of muscular function, sensory disorders, pain in the back and vague impairment of general health, often developing months after the injury. Frequently it appears to be a form of neurasthenia.

railway stitch. a LEVIATHAN STITCH. b *Embroidery.* A quickly made stitch consisting of a loop of thread and a small finishing stitch, used for working small flowers and leaves; called also *lazy daisy*, *loop*, and *picot stitch.* c *Crochet.* = TRICOT STITCH.

raim (rām), *v. t.* [OF. *raembre*, fr. L. *redimere.* See REDEEM.] To ransom or exact ransom from; to have or get under (one's) control or rule. *Obs.*

Rai·man'ni·a (rā·măn'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [After Rudolf *Raimann* (1863–96), Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of 20 species of American herbs of the evening-primrose family (Onagraceae), having alternate leaves, rather showy, nocturnal, yellow tetramerous flowers, and cylindric capsules. Some, esp. *R. drummondii* of Texas, are cultivated for ornament.

rai'ment (rā'mĕnt), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *arraiment.* See ARRAY.] 1. Clothing in general; vesture; garments; — usually singular in form, with a collective sense.

2. An article of dress. *Obs.*

rai'ment, *v. t.* To clothe; garb; apparel.

rain (rān), *n.* [ME. *rein*, fr. AS. *regn*; akin to OFris. *rein*, D. & G. *regen*, OS. & OHG. *regan*, ON. *regn*, Goth. *rign*, and Lith. *rokti* to drizzle. Cf. IRRIGATE.] 1. Water falling in drops condensed from vapor in the atmosphere; also, the descent of such drops. International symbol, ⓡ. Cf. FOG, 1; MIST, 1.

2. A shower of rain; a rainstorm; a rainfall; as, spring *rains*; a drizzling *rain*; also, *pl.*, the rainy season, as in India.

3. Rainy weather; — esp. in the phrase **rain or shine**, regardless of the weather.

4. A falling or driving of numerous particles or bodies; also, the particles or bodies themselves; as, a *rain* of sparks.

5. *Motion Pictures.* A scratch or marking running lengthwise of a motion picture film which on projection appears as a vertical streak. *Cant, U. S.*

6. *pl. Naut.* Regions of calms and heavy rainfalls. *Now R.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

rain-awakened	rain cloud	rain-scented
rain-bearing, *adj.*	rain course	rain-soaked
rain-beat	rain-damped	rain-sodden
rain-beaten	rain-drenched	rain-soft
rain belt	rain-driven	rain spot
rain-bitten	raindrop	rain-streaked
rain-bleared	rain-dropping, *adj.*	rain-swept
rain-blue, *adj.*	rain-fraught	rain-threatening, *adj.*
rainbound	rain-gutted	raintight
rain-bright	rain pipe	rain-washed
rainburst	rain print	

rain (rān), *v.*; RAINED (rānd); RAIN'ING. [AS. *regnian*; akin to G. *regnen*, Goth. *rignjan* to rain, cause to rain. See RAIN, *n.*] *Intransitive*: 1. To fall in drops from the clouds, as water; — used mostly with *it* for a nominative; as, it *rains.*

2. To send down rain; as, the sky *rained.*

3. To fall or drop like water from the clouds; as, tears *rained* from their eyes; bullets *rained* around them.

—, *Transitive*: 1. To pour from or as from the clouds; to shower down.

Behold, I will *rain* bread from heaven for you. *Ex.* xvi. 4.

2. To bestow profusely or abundantly; to yield or shed copiously; as, to *rain* favors, tears, or blows.

Raining the tears of lamentation. *Shak.*

rain cats and dogs, or rain pitchforks. To rain very heavily. *Colloq.*

rain (rān), *n.* [ON. *rein*; akin to G. *rain.*] A strip or ridge of land; a furrow between ridges. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

rain area. a The area indicated on a weather map over which rain fell within a certain period of time. b The area over which rain is falling. c The most rainy portion of a cyclonic storm.

rain'band' (rān'băndʼ), *n. Physics & Meteorol.* A dark band in the yellow portion of the solar spectrum near the sodium lines, caused by watery vapor in the atmosphere, and hence sometimes used in weather predictions.

rain barrel. A barrel of or for rain water; esp., a barrel placed so as to catch water dripping from eaves.

rain'bird' (rān'bûrd'), *n.* Any of numerous birds, mostly of the cuckoo family, supposed to augur rain by their cries; as: a The American black-billed and yellow-billed cuckoos. b *Jamaica.* A West Indian ground cuckoo of the genus *Saurothera.* c The koel of India (*Eudynamys scolopacea*). d A South American cuckoo of the genus *Piaya.* e *Local, Eng.* The green woodpecker.

rain'bow' (rān'bō'), *n.* [AS. *regnboga*; akin to G. *regenbogen.* See RAIN; BOW anything bent.] 1. *Meteorol.* A circular bow or arc exhibiting, in concentric bands, the several colors of the spectrum, and formed opposite the sun by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of rain; also, a similar arc formed by the moon, or some other source of light, or one formed in spray, mist, etc. International symbol, ⌒. It is circular because the drops, being spherical, are alike in every position. In the case of the ordinary rainbow, or ***primary rainbow***, the effective rays are refracted on entering each drop, reflected from its interior surface and refracted again on emerging, thence passing to the observer's eye. The red is seen on the outside edge of the bow. Also there is often seen another larger bow, the ***secondary rainbow***, concentric with and near the first. Its formation differs from that of the primary bow in that there are two internal reflections, it is much fainter, and it has the red on the inside edge. Faint-colored arcs sometimes seen next the primary or secondary bow, due to interference, are ***supernumerary***, or ***spurious, rainbows.***

2. A bow or arc of light formed by refraction and reflection from drops of water, sometimes from a cloud of fog, too minute to give distinctly the concentric bands of color of the ordinary rainbow; — called also ***white rainbow.***

3. Any of several gorgeous fork-tailed Andean humming birds of the genus *Diphlogaena.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

rainbow-arched	rainbow-girded	rainbow-sided
rainbow-clad	rainbow-hued	rainbow-skirted
rainbow-colored	rainbow-large	rainbow-tinted
rainbow-edged	rainbow-painted	rainbow-winged

rain'bow', *v. t. & v. i.*; RAIN'BOWED' (-bōd'); RAIN'BOW'ING. To make like a rainbow in coloring, shape, brightness, or the like; to issue or emerge like a rainbow.

rain'bow', *n.* A rainbow trout.

rainbow cactus. A stout cylindric cactus (*Echinocereus rigidissimus*) of the southwestern United States and adjacent Mexico, with spines partly red and partly white, showy red flowers, and edible red fruit.

rainbow chaser. A visionary; a doctrinaire; — from the legend of the pot of gold to be found at the rainbow's foot. — **rainbow chasing.**

rainbow darter. A bright-colored darter (*Oligocephalus caeruleus*) of the Mississippi Valley; also, any of certain allied species.

Rainbow Division. The 42d division of the United States National Army in the World War; — so called, as a nickname, because it was composed of National Guard units from various parts of the United States.

rainbow duck. The wood duck.

rainbow fish. a Any of numerous brilliantly colored wrasses and parrot fishes of tropical seas, esp. *Ophthalmolipis lineolatus* of the South Pacific and *Heteroscarus castelnaui* of New Zealand. b = GUPPY.

rainbow flower. The iris.

rainbow herring. A brilliantly colored smelt (*Osmerus dentex*) of the Bering Sea region.

rainbow moss. A Chinese species of club moss (*Selaginella uncinata*) cultivated for its delicate blue-green, feathery foliage.

rainbow parrot fish. Any bright-colored parrot fish of Bermuda and the West Indies, esp. *Sparisoma viride* and *Scarus vetula.*

rainbow trout. a A stout-bodied trout (*Salmo irideus*), of the coastwise mountain streams of California. It has a large head, small mouth, relatively large scales and is profusely sprinkled with black spots. It is anadromous and sea-run examples are known as *steelheads.* b A closely allied trout (*S. shasta*) of the streams of California and Oregon, having smaller scales, which has been extensively introduced into other regions.

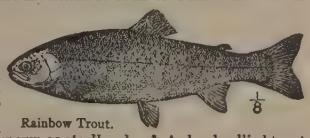

Rainbow Trout. $\frac{1}{8}$

rain'bow-weed' (rān'bō-wēd'), *n.* The purple loosestrife.

rainbow wrasse. See WRASSE.

rain'bow'y (rān'bō'ĭ), *adj.* Like a rainbow.

rain chamber. *Metal.* A chamber where fumes are condensed by means of spray.

rain'coat' (rān'kōt'), *n.* A coat suited in make and material for wear in the rain.

rain crow. The black-billed or the yellow-billed cuckoo. *U. S.*

rain doctor. A priest or sorcerer among savage peoples who professes to be able to cause rain; — called also *rain maker.*

rain'er (rān'ĕr), *n.* One who rains, or causes rains.

raines (rānz), *n.* = CLOTH OF RAYNES. *Obs.*

rai·nette' green (rā·nĕt'). [F. *rainette* tree frog.] A color greenish-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. It is greener than grape green. Cf. COLOR.

rain'fall' (rān'fôl'), *n.* A fall or descent of rain; the water, or amount of water, that falls in rain (or in rain, snow, etc.), usually measured by the depth in inches.

---

raild. Railed. *Ref. Sp.*

rail'ing-ly, *adv.* of *railing*, pres. part. of RAIL.

rail'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

rail'lier, *n.* [*railly*, v. + *-er.*] Rallier; jester. *Obs.*

rail'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

rail'road-an'a, **rail'road-i-an'a**, *n.* See 2d -ANA.

rail'road'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

rail'road'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

rail'way'dom, *n.* See -DOM.

rail'way'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

rai'ment-less, *adj.* See -LESS.

rain. † RANE, REIN, REIGN.

rain'bow'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

Rain'ey's cor'pus-cles (rān'ĭz). See SARCOSPORIDIA.

rain forest. *Ecology.* A tropical woodland in which the annual rainfall exceeds 100 inches and is often much more than this. It is characterized by an immense variety of lofty evergreen trees, lianas, and herbaceous and woody epiphytes. Rain forests represent the utmost or climax conditions of forest growth. They are found in any considerable quantity, only in the Amazon Valley, a small section of tropical West Africa, parts of India, and in some of the Indo-Malayan islands. Cf. TEMPERATE RAIN FOREST.

rain'fowl' (rān'foul'), *n.* **a** The channelbill cuckoo (*Scythrops novaehollandiae*) of Australia. **b** *Local, Eng.* The green woodpecker.

rain gauge. An instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls at a given place and time; a pluviometer; an ombrometer.

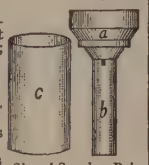

Signal-Service Rain Gauge. *a* Funnel-shaped Receiver; *b* Receiving Reservoir; *c* Overflow Attachment. (1/16)

rain glass. Barometer.

rain'-god', *n.* The god of rain.

rain insurance. See INSURANCE, *n.*, 1.

rain leader. = DOWNSPOUT.

rain'light' (rān'lĭt'), *n.* Daylight as affected by cloudiness and rain.

rain lily. Any of several lilylike plants of the southwestern United States or adjacent Mexico which bloom abundantly after showers, esp. the evening star (*Cooperia drummondii*), the related *C. pedunculata*, and the atamasco lily (*Zephyranthes atamasco*).

rain maker. One, esp. a tribal magician, who claims the occult power or the skill to cause rain; a rain doctor; hence, a magician; a sorcerer. — **rain making.**

rain or shine. Figuratively, whatever the weather may be; without fail. *Colloq.*

rain pie. The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*

rain'proof' (rān'prōōf'; 66), *adj.* See -PROOF. — *n.* A rainproof coat, cape, or the like.

rain'proof', *v. t.* To make rainproof. — **rain'proof'er,** *n.*

rain quail. A migratory Indian quail (*Coturnii coromandelica*).

rain rot. *Veter.* A rare skin eruption attacking sheep in rainy weather. It resembles scab, but is not parasitic.

rain'spout' (rān'spout'), *n.* A waterspout.

rain'storm' (-stôrm'), *n.* A storm of or with rain.

rain toad. The tree toad (*Hyla versicolor*).

rain tree. An ornamental tropical American tree (*Pithecolobium saman*), having bipinnate leaves, globose clusters of flowers with crimson stamens, and sweet-pulp pods eaten by cattle; — so called because it is erroneously supposed to exude water from its leaflets, which fold up during cloudy or rainy weather.

rain'wash' (rān'wŏsh'), *n. Phys. Geog.* The washing away of material by rain; also, the material so transported.

rain water. Water falling or fallen as rain, that has not had an opportunity to collect soluble matter from the soil, and is therefore quite soft. Cf. SPRING WATER. — **rain'-wa'ter,** *adj.*

rain'-wa'ter fish. Any of several very small American killifishes of the genus *Lucania*, esp. *L. parva* which lives in swamps and brackish water along the eastern and southern Atlantic coast. It is of considerable value as a destroyer of mosquito larvae.

rain-water head. A leader head.

rain'worm' (rān'wûrm'), *n.* **a** An earthworm. **b** A nematode (*Mermis nigrescens*) whose larvae are parasitic in grasshoppers.

rain'y (rān'ĭ), *adj.*; RAIN'I-ER (-ĭ-ēr); RAIN'I-EST. [From *rain*, n.; cf. AS. *rēnig*.] Abounding with rain; wet; showery.

rainy day. A day when it rains much; figuratively, a period of want or need.

ra'ioid (rā'yoid), *adj.* [See RAJIDAE; -OID.] *Zool.* Like or pertaining to the rays (fishes). — *n.* A ray.

rais, reis (rīs), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *ra'īs*, colloq. *rayyis*.] Chief; head; — a common title in Moslem countries for a person in authority, esp. the captain of a boat or ship.

Rais (rīs), *n. pl.* A Mongoloid people of Nepal, speaking Kiranti.

rais'a·ble (rāz'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being raised.

raise (rāz), *v.*; RAISED (rāzd); RAIS'ING (rāz'ĭng). [ME. *reisen*, fr. ON. *reisa*, causative to *rīsa* to rise. See RISE; cf. REAR to raise.] *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to rise up, or assume an erect position or posture; to set up; to make upright; as, to *raise* a mast or flagstaff; figuratively, to reestablish. Hence: **a** To cause to spring up from a recumbent position, from a state of quiet, or the like; to awaken; arouse.

They shall not . . . be *raised* out of their sleep. *Job* xiv. 12.

b To rouse to action; to stir up; to incite to tumult, struggle, or war; to excite; as, to *raise* the town.

He commandeth, and *raiseth* the stormy wind. *Ps.* cvii. 25.

c *Chiefly Scot.* To make angry or excited, as a person. **d** To bring up from the lower world; to call up, as a spirit from the world of spirits; to recall from death; to give life to.

Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you, that God should *raise* the dead? *Acts* xxvi. 8.

e To cause to ascend, as dust or smoke.

2. To cause to arise, grow up, or come into being or to appear; to give rise to; to originate, produce, cause, effect, or the like. Hence: **a** To form by the accumulation of materials or constituent parts; to build up; to erect.

I will *raise* forts against thee. *Is.* xxix. 3.

b To bring together; to collect; levy; to get together or obtain for use or service; as, to *raise* money, troops; to obtain; procure; as, to *raise* a mortgage. **c** To cause or procure to be produced, bred, or propagated; to grow; as, to *raise* corn, barley, hops, etc.; to *raise* cattle. In many parts of the United States, notably in the Southern States, *raise* is still commonly applied to the rearing or bringing up of children. **d** To bring into being; to produce; to cause to arise, come forth, or appear; — often with *up*.

I will *raise* them up a prophet. *Deut.* xviii. 18.

e To give rise to; to set agoing; to occasion, start; originate; as, to *raise* a smile or a blush; to *raise* a racket or row.

Thou shalt not *raise* a false report. *Ex.* xxiii. 1.

f To give vent or utterance to; utter; strike up; sing.

Soon as the prince appears, they *raise* a cry. *Dryden.*

g To bring to notice; to submit for consideration; as, to *raise* a point of order; to *raise* an objection.

3. To cause to rise; to elevate; heave; as, to *raise* a stone or weight. Hence: **a** To bring to a higher condition or situation; to elevate in rank, dignity, or the like; to promote; exalt; advance; enhance; as, to *raise* one to office.

This gentleman came to be *raised* to great titles. *Clarendon.*

b To increase the strength, vigor, or vehemence of; to excite; intensify; invigorate; heighten; as, to *raise* the voice, to *raise* the spirits or the courage; to *raise* the heat of a furnace. **c** To elevate in degree according to some scale; as, to *raise* the pitch of the voice; to *raise* the temperature of a room.

Raise my thoughts, too humble and too vile. *Spenser.*

d To cause to increase in height, level, bulk, size, amount, value, etc.; as, to *raise* the price, rent, wages.

4. To cause to rise, or expand upward, as by the effect of leaven; to make light and spongy, as bread by the use of yeast, or thicker, as hides by steeping in a fermenting liquor.

5. To end the operation of, as if by lifting away; as, to *raise* a siege; to *raise* an injunction; to *raise* a blockade.

6. To dress or bring up by use of the teasel, as nap of cloth.

7. *Cards.* In poker and similar games, to increase (the amount wagered); also, to wager more than (a previous better).

8. *Com.* Of negotiable paper, to increase fraudulently the nominal value of, by changing the writing, figures, or printing in which the sum payable is specified.

9. *Law.* To institute, create, or establish; as, to *raise* a use, that is, to create it.

10. *Naut.* **a** To cause (the land or any other object) to rise above the horizon and so appear to view, or to seem higher, by drawing nearer to it; as, to *raise* the Needles or Sandy Hook. **b** To let go, or loosen, as tacks and sheets.

11. *Phonet.* To elevate (some part of the tongue) closer to the palate in uttering a vowel, as in the formation of *e* as contrasted with that of *a*; to utter (a vowel) with the tongue so elevated; as, *a* may be *raised* till it becomes *e*. Cf. HIGH, *adj.*, 18.

— *Intransitive:* **1.** Rise; arise. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

2. To bring up matter, as phlegm or blood, as by coughing. *Colloq.*

3. *Cards.* To increase the stake.

4. *Mining.* To drive a raise.

Syn. — Rear, hoist; stir, rouse; breed, cultivate; muster, gather, collect; present; leaven, lighten; end, remove. — RAISE, LIFT, ELEVATE, EXALT, HEIGHTEN, ENHANCE are often variously interchangeable. As compared with *lift*, RAISE commonly suggests the bringing of something to a vertical, or to its original, position; to LIFT is rather to bring up from the ground, often with the implication of weight overcome; as, to *raise* a telegraph pole (i. e., to set it on end), to *lift* a telegraph pole (i. e., to pick it up from the ground); to *raise* the fallen; "*Lift* up your hearts" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*). To ELEVATE (both literally and figuratively) is esp. to raise above the usual position, attitude, or state; to EXALT (chiefly figurative) is to elevate in rank, power, or the like; the word often implies such elevation of spirits as accompanies high emotional or nervous tension; as, to *elevate* the grade of a street; cf. an *elevated* railroad, an *elevated* style, *elevation* of temperature; "He that humbleth himself shall be *exalted*" (*Luke* xiv. 11); "all the intensity of feeling which *exalted* me" (*Richard Jefferies*); cf. "a nervous *exaltation* which made her frame as responsive as a bit of finest Venetian crystal" (*G. Eliot*). To HEIGHTEN is esp. to intensify; ENHANCE often adds the implication of a raising in value or attractiveness; as, "to a subtle sense, a sense *heightened* by sympathy" (*Lowell*); "The water . . . *heightens* the poetical associations" (*Byron*); "those little rubs which Providence sends to *enhance* the value of its favors" (*Goldsmith*); "glooms that *enhance* and glorify this earth" (*M. Arnold*). Cf. INCREASE, HEAVE, RISE, ASCEND.

Ant. — Lower, depress; quiet, calm; dismiss, set aside; abase, debase, degrade, humble; reduce, decrease, diminish.

raise Cain, hell, sand, the devil, the mischief, Ned, etc. To make a commotion or uproar in wrath or excessive merriment; to create noisy confusion or wild excitement. *Slang.*

raise steam. To produce steam of a required pressure.

raise the dead. **a** To awaken the soundest of sleepers; to arouse the dead. **b** *Naut.* To lift the anchor from the bottom.

raise the lid. To remove restraints on something prohibited, as by lax enforcement of law. *Slang.*

raise the roof. To utter or give forth a great volume of sound. *Slang.*

raise the wind. **a** To cause a wind to blow; to have power over nature. **b** *Slang.* To procure ready money by some shift.

raise (rāz), *n.* **1.** Act of raising, or lifting up. *Obs.*

2. An elevation, as in a road. *Dial.*, except of an artificial elevation. "By means of drifts, crosscuts, and *raises* to the surface." *U. S. Consular Reports.*

3. A raising or increase in amount, as of stakes, wages, etc.; specif., an increase in pay, esp. one that is unexpected or unprovided for in a contract.

He offered to give Fuji a *raise*, but the butler was still determined to leave. *Christopher Morley.*

4. *Mining.* A vertical or steeply inclined opening or passageway driven to connect one mine working place with another at a higher level. See MINE, *Illust.* Called also *rise, riser*, and (*Colloq.*) *upraise.*

raise, *n.* [ON. *hreysi* a heap of stones.] A cairn or mound. *N. of Eng.*

raise (rāz). Past tense of RISE. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

raised (rāzd), *past tense & past part.* of RAISE. Specif.: *adj.* **1.** Of metalwork, needlework, textiles (as velvet), etc., having a pattern or design in relief; embossed; as, *raised* work or embroidery.

2. *Cookery.* Leavened, made light, as with leaven, or yeast; — commonly used of bread, cake, etc., so made light, as distinguished from that made light with cream of tartar, soda, etc. See RAISE, *v. t.*, 4.

raised'-and-sunk'en sys'tem. *Shipbuilding.* A method of arranging the plating of metal vessels in which each alternate strake is laid against the frames, the other strakes overlapping on both edges, with liners between frame and plate. See IN-AND-OUT PLATING.

raised band. A ridge on the back of a hand-sewn book, produced when the cords or bands are not sawed in; also, on a machine-sewn book, a similar ridge raised by applying a heated die. See BAND, 12 d; cf. SUNK BAND.

raised beach. *Geol.* A beach formed by a sea or lake and subsequently elevated above high-water level; — not properly applicable to a beach abandoned by a lake which is drying up or being drained.

raised biscuit. See BISCUIT, *n.*, 2 b.

raised pie. An elaborate meat pie served cold. The pastry case, not intended to be eaten, is often supported during baking by a special ringed mold embossed in an elaborate pattern.

raised point. A type of needle-point lace with portions of the design raised in relief by means of padding, made chiefly in Venice; — called also *gros point.*

raised satin stitch. See SATIN STITCH.

raised stitch. = PLUSH STITCH.

raised table. *Arch. & Sculp.* A raised or projecting member of a flat surface, large in proportion to the projection.

raised type. A kind of printing for the blind whereby the characters are raised from the surface of the paper and read by touch. Cf. BRAILLE.

raise'man (rāz'mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Mining.* One working on a raise. *U. S.*

rais'er (rāz'ẽr), *n.* One who or that which raises or causes to rise; specif.: **a** A tender of a raising machine. **b** *Bridge Whist.* A card that justifies a player in raising a previous bid.

rai'sin (rā'z'n; *formerly also* rē'z'n, *given by Walker as late as* 1791), *n.* [OF. *raizin, reisin* (F. *raisin*), fr. (assumed) VL. *racimus*, for L. *racemus* cluster of grapes or berries; cf. Gr. *rhax, rhagos*, berry, grape. Cf. RACEME.]

1. A grape, or bunch of grapes. *Obs.*

2. A grape of a special type dried in the sun or by artificial heat. It contains a high sugar percentage, and has a flavor quite different from that of the fresh grape. Raisins were formerly produced only in the Mediterranean region, but now are a leading product of California.

3. A color, bluish-red in hue, of low saturation and very low brilliance. It is bluer and of higher saturation and brilliance than Burgundy and mulberry fruit. Cf. COLOR.

raisin black. A color, bluish-red in hue, of low saturation and very low brilliance. It is of higher saturation than Burgundy. Cf. COLOR.

‖**rai'si'né'** (rā'zē'nā'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* Preserve of grapes with other fruit.

rais'ing (rāz'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RAISE. Hence: *n.* **1.** The setting up of the previously cut and fitted frame of a building; also, a raising bee. *U. S.*

2. Rearing; bringing up. *Colloq., U. S.*

3. Yeast or leaven for dough, or a batch of raised dough.

4. *Mining.* Act of driving a raise.

raising board. A ribbed board used in graining leather.

raising hammer. A hammer with a rounded face used in raising sheet metal.

raising knife. A knife used to form cask staves.

raising plate. *Arch.* = TOP PLATE.

raisin grape. A grape grown primarily for raisins.

raisin purple. A color, reddish blue-red in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

raisins of the sun. Sun-dried grapes. *Now Rare.*

raisin tree. The common red currant bush, whose fruit resembles the small raisins of Corinth called *currants. Eng.*

rais'in·y (rā'z'n·ĭ), *adj.* Abounding in or like raisins.

‖**rai'son' d'ê'tat'** (rā'zôn' dȧ'tȧ'). [F.] Reason, or interest, of state.

‖**rai'son' d'ê'tre** (dȧ'tr'). [F.] Reason or justification for existence.

‖**rai'son'né'** (rā'zô'nā'), *adj.* [F. reasoned, past part.] Logical; arranged systematically, or according to classes or subjects; as, a catalogue *raisonné* (which see).

raith (rāth), *n.* [MIr. *rāithe*, Gael. *rāith*.] A quarter of a year. *Scot.*

raj (rȧj), *n.* [Hind. *rāj*. See RAJA.] Reign; rule. *India.*

ra'ja, ra'jah (rä'jȧ), *n.* [Hind. *rājā*, fr. Skr. *rājan*; akin to L. *rex, regis*. See REGAL, *adj.*; cf. MAHARAJA.] In India, orig. a prince or king; later, also, a minor chief or dignitary; — used as a title of noble rank for Hindus, and also applied to Malay and Javanese chiefs.

Ra'ja (rä'jȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *raia* a ray.] *Zool.* The type genus of the family Rajidae.

Ra'jah (rä'jȧ). A trade-mark for a somewhat rough silk fabric, like pongee, having occasional knots in the thread and nearly alike on both sides; also [*sometimes not cap.*], the silk fabric bearing this trade-mark. — **Rajah silk.**

ra'jas (rŭj'ȧs), *n.* [Skr.] *Hindu Philos.* Passion; activity. See GUNA.

Ra'jas·tha'ni (rä'jȧs·tä'nē; 236), *n.* [Hind. *rājasthān* king's palace, part of Rajputana.] The Indo-Aryan language, Western Hindi (see HINDI), prevalent in Rajputana and neighboring regions. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

raj·ban'si (rȧj·bŭn'sē), *n.* [Hind. *rājbansī* of royal race.] A member of an extensive Koch caste of Assam and Bengal.

Raj'i·dae (rȧj'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *raia* a ray + *-idae*. Cf. RAY the fish.] *Zool.* The family consisting of the skates.

Raj'ma·hal' creep'er (rȧj'mȧ·häl'). [From *Rajmahal* Hills, Bengal, India.] A woody vine (*Marsdenia tenacissima*) the stems of which yield Rajmahal hemp (which see); — called also *ĭtĭs.*

Rajmahal hemp. A strong silky fiber derived from the stems of the Rajmahal creeper and used in India for bowstrings and cordage; — called also *jĭtĭ fiber.*

ra'jo·gu'na (rŭj'ō·gōōn'ȧ), *n.* [Skr. *rajas* passion + *guna* quality.] *Hindu Philos.* Esp. in the Sankhya system, the quality in nature that impels to action.

Raj'put (rȧj'pōōt), *n.* [Hind. *rājpūt*, fr. Skr. *rājaputra* king's son.] A member of a dominant and military caste, of Kshatriya rank, numerous in northern India. They are of Indo-Aryan race, though seldom purebloaded outside of Rajputana.

The substantial landholders . . . usually break off from the rest and set up as *Rajputs*, a designation which outside of Rajputana proper . . . frequently means nothing more than that the people using it have, or claim to have, proprietary rights in land. *Census of India*, 1901.

ra'kan (rȧ'kȧn), *n.* [Jap., fr. Skr. *arhan*, nom. (masc.) of *arhat*. See ARHAT.] An arhat, or lohan. See ARHAT.

rake (rāk), *v. i.*; RAKED (rākt); RAK'ING (rāk'ĭng). [AS. *racian*.] **1.** To move forward, esp. swiftly; to run rapidly; also, to gad; rove. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

2. To pass with violence or rapidity.

Pas could not stay, but over him did *rake*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. *Hunting.* **a** Of a hawk, to fly after game; also, to rake out. **b** *Chiefly Brit.* Of dogs, to run with the nose to the ground.

rake out, off, or away. *Falconry.* To fly wide of the quarry.

rake, *n.* [Also *rack*, fr. ME. *rake, rakke*, fr ON. *rāk* stripe, streak, track, and AS. *racu* hollow path, bed of a stream.] *Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** A path; a track, rut, or groove; specif., a strip of land, esp. as a range for cattle or sheep. **b** A gash vein; — called also *rake vein.* **c** A trip, esp. for fetching or carrying; hence, a load, as of a cart. **d** *Mountaineering.* A gully filled with screes.

rake, *v. i.* [Origin uncert.; cf. Sw. dial. *raka* to reach.] To incline from a perpendicular direction, as a mast on a vessel or an ore shoot in a mine. — *v. t.* To cause to incline.

rake, *n.* [See RAKE to incline.] **1.** Inclination from a perpendicular direction, as of a mast, funnel, or the like; slope.

Halfway up the *rake* of the stage. *E. K. Chambers.*

rain'ful, *adj.* See -FUL. *Obs.*
rain'i·ly, *adv.* of RAINY.
rain'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
rain'less, *adj.* See -LESS. —
rain'less·ness, *n.*
raip. Var. of ROPE.
rair (rār). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of ROAR.
rais. † RACE; RASE, *v.*; RAISE.
raised'-quar'ter-deck' ves'sel. See DECK, *n.*, 2.
rai'son. † RAISIN, REASON.
rais'ty (rās'tĭ). Var. of REASTY.
rait (rāt). Var. of RET, REIT.
rai'vel (rā'v'l). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of RAVEL.
rai'yat, rai'yat-wa'rĭ. Vars. of RYOT, RYOTWARI.
raiz, raizd. Raise, raised. *R.S.*
Ra·jab' (rȧ·jăb'), *n.* [Ar.] See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.
ra'ja·ship, ra'jah·ship, *n.* See
Raj'poot. Var. of RAJPUT.
rak. † RACK, RAKE, RECK.

2. *Aeronautics.* The cutting away of the wing tip of an airplane at an angle so that the main supporting surfaces, seen from above, will appear of trapezoidal form. The amount of rake is measured by the angle between the straight portion of the wing-tip outline and the plane of symmetry. The rake is positive when the trailing edge is longer than the leading edge. — **rake,** *v. i.*
3. *Geol. & Mining.* = PLUNGE, *n.*, 5.
4. *Mach.* The angle between the top cutting surface of a tool and a plane which is perpendicular to the surface of the work and to the direction of motion of the tool with respect to the work. When measured in the lengthwise direction of the tool, it is the ***front rake***; when in the crosswise direction, the ***side rake***; and when in the direction of chip flow, the ***true rake.*** See CLEARANCE, *Illust.*
5. *Naut.* **a** *Now Rare.* The overhang of a vessel, either forward or aft. **b** The slope of the sternpost or of the fore part of the rudder. **c** The run. See RUN, *n.*, 35.

rake (rāk), *n.* [AS. *raca, racu;* akin to MD. *rake,* D. *raake, reek,* OHG. *rehho,* G. *rechen,* ON. *reka* a shovel, and to Goth. *rikan* to heap up, collect, and to Gr. *oregein* to stretch out. See RACK to stretch; cf. RECKON.] **1.** *Agric. Mach.* An implement consisting usually of a bar with projecting pegs or prongs, set transversely at the end of a long handle, and used for gathering hay or stubble, stirring and spreading earth, etc. Also a machine for gathering hay, as the *dump rake, side-delivery rake,* and *sweep rake.*

1 Common Garden Rake; 2 Dump Rake.

2. Any of various implements resembling a rake (sense 1) or a hoe, as for mixing plaster, scraping hides, etc.
3. *Bookbinding.* **a** A small steel tool formerly used by hand binders to scratch the backs of books during forwarding, permitting glue to permeate deeper and so strengthening the binding. **b** In marbling, a wire-toothed wooden tool similar to a lawn rake, used to make patterns in a marbling vat.
—***as thin, or lean, as a rake.*** So thin that the ribs show. "And *leene* was his hors *as is a rake.*" *Chaucer.*

-rake (-rāk). A combining form of the 1st noun *rake,* as in hay*rake.*

rake (rāk), *v.* [Partly from *rake* an implement, partly of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *raka* to rake or sweep away, shave, Dan. *rage* to shave, Sw. *raka* to scrape, to shave. See RAKE an implement.] *Transitive:* **1.** To scrape together, along, apart, etc., with or as with a rake; as, to *rake* hay; to *rake* a fire with a poker.
2. To collect or draw together with laborious industry; to gather from a wide space; to scrape together; as, to *rake* together wealth; to *rake* up slanderous tales;—often with *up.*
3. **a** To scrape or scratch with a rake in order to clear off something or to stir up the soil; as, to *rake* a flower bed; to *rake* the ground under the trees. **b** To scrape or scratch as if with a rake; to rub, touch, or run lightly over; to pass over quickly and lightly.

Like clouds that *rake* the mountain summits. *Wordsworth.*

4. Hence, to clean or purify as by raking; specif.: **a** To clear the ground round (trees). **b** To free (an oil) from stearin. **c** To draw; as, to *rake* salt.
5. **a** To search through; to scour; ransack.

The statesman *rakes* the town to find a plot. *Swift.*

b To cause or permit the eyes to survey as if enfilading.
6. **a** *Obs.* To cover over, as with earth; to bury. **b** *Now Dial.* To cover (a fire) with cinders, etc.; to bank.
7. *Building.* To remove (loose mortar), as by scraping, preparatory to pointing; — often with *out.*
8. *Falconry.* To attack while flying.
9. *Mil. & Naut.* To fire in a direction with the length of; to enfilade; to fire upon (a ship) so that the missiles range the length of the deck.
10. *Music.* To sweep the strings of (a lute or similar instrument) in chord playing.
11. *Veter.* To remove obstructing excrement from the rectum of (a costive horse) by means of the hand.
—, *Intransitive:* To use a rake, as for searching or for collecting; to scrape; to search minutely.

One is for *raking* in Chaucer for antiquated words. *Dryden.*

rake and scrape. To seek gain by small acquisitions and petty savings.
rake in. To collect or bring together as by raking.
rake over the coals. To censure severely. *Colloq.*

rake (rāk), *n.* [From RAKEHELL.] A dissolute man or (sometimes) woman; a debauchee; a roué. — *v. t.* To act the rake; to lead a dissolute life; — sometimes with *it.*

rake (rāk). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of REACH.

rake'age (rāk'ĭj), *n.* That collected by raking. *Rare.*

raked joint (rākt). A type of mortar joint used in brick masonry. See JOINT, *Illust.*

rake'hell' (rāk'hĕl'), *n.* [*rake* to scrape + *hell.*] A lewd, dissolute fellow; a debauchee; an utter profligate; a rake. *Archaic.*

rake'hell', rake'hell'y (-ĭ), *adj.* Dissolute; debauched; rakehellish; rakish.

rake'hell'ish, *adj.* Characteristic of a rakehell; dissolute.

rake'-off', *n.* A commission, profit, or rebate, often illegitimate, received by a party to a transaction; an unearned share of profits, esp. one illegally secured or demanded. *Slang, U. S.*

rak'er (rāk'ĕr), *n.* [See RAKE to scrape.] **1.** One who or that which rakes; as: **a** A person who uses a rake. **b** = 2d GUMMER, 2. **c** A gun so placed as to rake an enemy's ship. *Rare.* **d** An iron bar with pointed steel ends bent at right angles in opposite directions, used for raking out old mortar in walls before pointing. **e** A raft dog similarly shaped. **f** In some saws, one of a number of short teeth, with deep gullet and considerable rake, interspersed among the other teeth to clean out the kerf.
2. Something of an extraordinary or amazing kind, size, amount, or the like; a "corker." *Slang.*
3. *Agric. Mach.* A machine for raking grain or hay.
4. *Building.* Any of a number of shores, except the bottom innermost one, propping up a wall. See SHORING, *Illust.*
5. *Zool.* Short for GILL RAKER.

rak'er-y (rāk'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Debauchery; lewdness. *Now Rare.*

Rake's Progress (rāks). **a** A series of engravings by William Hogarth portraying the downward career of a rake. **b** [*not caps.*] The way of a rake; a life of debauchery.

rake'steel', rake'stele' (rāk'stēl'), *n.* The stale, or handle, of a rake. *Now Dial.*

rake'-teeth', *n. pl.* Teeth which are separate like those of a rake; also, the condition of having such teeth.

rakh (rŭx), *n.* [*Hind.*] Grassland; hayfield; hay. *India.*

ra'ki', ra'kee' (rä'kē'; răk'ē), *n.* [Turk. *rāqi,* fr. Ar. *'araq.* See ARRACK.] A kind of ardent spirits used in southern Europe and the East, distilled from grape juice, grain, etc.

rak'i-ly (rāk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* Rakishly; in a rakish manner or style.

rak'ing (rāk'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RAKE. Hence: *n.* **1.** **a** A space gone over with a rake. **b** The work done, or the quantity of hay, grain, etc., collected, by going over a space with a rake.
2. Act of ransacking or searching; also, a censorious attack; a scolding; — often with *down.*

rak'ing, *adj.* **1.** Inclined from the perpendicular.
2. Swift; speedy.

A fellow with a dark hawklike face and a powerful *raking* stride. *John Buchan.*

raking bond. *Masonry.* See 3d BOND, 17.

raking course. *Bricklaying.* A course of bricks laid diagonally between the face courses in a thick wall, to strengthen it.

raking piece. *Theat.* A sloping piece of scenery. *Now Rare.*

raking shore. = RAKER, *n.*, 4.

rak'ish (rāk'ĭsh), *adj.* [See RAKE a debauchee.] Of or characteristic of a rake, or debauchee; lewd; as, *rakish* talk or habits.

rak'ish, *adj.* [See RAKE inclination.] **1.** *Naut.* Having a smart appearance indicative of speed; — sometimes used to suggest an illicit character, pirate ships formerly often having raking masts.
2. Not straight or conventional in line, appearance, etc.; jauntily careless; sporty; — through confusion of senses of 4th & 7th RAKE; as, a hat set at a *rakish* angle.

ra'kit (rä'kĭt), *n.* [Malay.] A large bamboo raft. *Sumatra.*

rak'sha-sa (rŭk'shä-sä), *n.* [Skr. *rakṣas.*] *Hindu Myth.* A class of goblins or evil spirits.

ra'ku ware (rä'kōō). [From the Jap. *raku* (enjoyment) engraved on the gold seal with which it was stamped.] A Japanese earthenware, of the 15th or 16th century, rough and with a dark glaze.

‖râle (răl), *n.* [F.] *Med.* An adventitious sound, usually of morbid origin, accompanying the normal respiratory sounds heard on auscultation of the chest. See RHONCHUS.

rale (rāl). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of REAL.

ral'len-tan'do (răl'ĕn-tăn'dō; răl'ĕn-tăn'dō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Slackening; with a gradual decrease in tempo; ritardando; — used as a direction. — *n.* A passage or movement gradually decreasing in tempo.

ral'li-ance (răl'ĭ-ăns), *n.* [See RALLY reunite.] A rallying. *Rare.*

ral'li-dae (răl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Rallus* + *-idae.*] *Zool.* The family of gruiform birds consisting of the rails, crakes, wekas, coots, gallinules, and allied forms.

ral'li-er (răl'ĭ-ĕr), *n.* One who rallies.

ral'liés' (ral'yā'), *n. pl.* [F., *past part. pl.* See RALLY, *v.*] A French political group, also known as the Constitutional Right from its position in the Chambers, mainly monarchists who rallied to the support of the Republic in obedience to the encyclical put forth by Pope Leo XIII in Feb., 1892. Hence [*not cap.*], *sing.*, an adherent, esp. one who joins a more conservative cause.

ral'li-form (răl'ĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [*Rallus* + *-form.*] *Zool.* Like, or related to, the rails.

Ral-li'nae (rä-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Rallus* + *-inae.*] *Zool.* The typical subfamily of Rallidae, including all except the coots (Fulicinae), and the gallinules (Gallinulinae).

ral'line (răl'ĭn; -īn), *adj.* [NL. *rallus* rail (bird).] *Zool.* Like or pertaining to the rails.

Ral'lus (răl'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. F. *râle.* See RAIL bird.] *Zool.* The typical genus of rails, containing slender-billed forms, as the European water rail, the clapper rail, king rail, etc.

ral'ly (răl'ĭ), *v.*; RAL'LIED (-ĭd); RAL'LY-ING. [F. *rallier,* fr. *re-* + *allier* to join. See RE-, RA-; 1st ALLY.] *Transitive:* **1.** To collect and reduce to order, as troops dispersed or thrown into confusion; to gather again; to reunite; also, to assemble or bring together for common action.
2. To arouse to action; to concentrate the energy of; as, to *rally* one's power or oneself; also, to revive from a depressed condition; to bring back to life, consciousness, activity, or the like.
3. To strengthen in price after a decline, as securities; to cause to rise in price.
4. *Naut.* To haul, or let run, sharply in a specified direction; as, to *rally* in (or out) a sheet.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** Of an army or the like, to recover unity and strength by a return to order and discipline or by a reassembling of scattered forces; to renew united effort.

Ere we permit a foreign foe, On British ground to *rally.* *Burns.*

2. To collect one's vital powers or forces; to regain health or consciousness; to recuperate; revive.
3. To come together in active support or defense; to unite vigorously in a common cause; as, the people *rallied* round the King; also, to give one's energetic support or assistance; to arouse oneself to action.

But possibly some of you may still *rally* to their defense. *W. James.*

4. To recover strength after a decline in prices, as stocks.
5. *Tennis, etc.* To engage in a rally (see 2d RALLY, 3).

ral'ly (răl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). **1.** Act, process, or an instance of rallying.
2. A mass meeting intended to arouse group enthusiasm or active support; as, a Republican *rally* tonight; a football *rally* the night before the championship game. *U. S.*
3. In tennis, rackets, and similar games, a series of strokes interchanged between the players before a point is won.

ral'ly (răl'ĭ), *v. t.* [A later form than *rail,* fr. F. *railler.* See RAIL to scoff.] To attack with raillery; to banter; ridicule.

Honeycomb . . . *rallies* me upon a country life. *Addison.*

— *v. i.* To indulge in raillery or pleasantries.

Syn. — Banter, ridicule, deride, mock.

ral'ly, *n.* Raillery. *Rare.*

ral'ly (răl'ĭ), *v. i.* To make a sudden sharp or loud noise. *Dial. Eng.*

ral'ly, *n.* In pantomime, the shadowy chase of the characters.

ral'ly-ing cry (răl'ĭ-ĭng). A slogan.

rallying point. A point, place, principle, etc., at or upon which scattered forces unite or opposing groups come together.

Ralph (rălf; *Brit. usually* rāf), *n.* [From AS. *Rædwulf,* but influenced by F. *Raoul;* akin to E. REDE; WOLF.] **1.** Masc. proper name. L. *Radulphus* (rä-dŭl'fŭs).
2. An Independent clerk, the attendant of Hudibras; — called also **Ral'pho** (răl'fō). See HUDIBRAS.
3. A spirit formerly supposed to haunt printing houses.

ralph (rălf; rāf), *n.* [*often cap.*] [From RALPH, prop. name.] The raven. *Local, Eng.*

Ralph Rois'ter Dois'ter (rois'tĕr dois'tĕr). The title and hero of a comedy by Nicholas Udall. He is a blustering coxcomb, the butt of the other characters. It was probably acted at Eton while Udall was headmaster there (1534–41), but was not printed until 1566. It is the earliest known English comedy.

ral'ston-ite (rôl'stŭn-īt), *n.* [After J. G. *Ralston* of Norristown, Pa.] *Mineral.* A fluoride of aluminum, sodium, and magnesium in octahedral crystals.

ram (răm), *n.* [AS. *ramm, ram;* akin to OHG. & D. *ram,* G. dial. *ramm,* and perh. to ON. *ramr* strong.] **1.** A male sheep.
2. An engine of war used for butting, or battering. Specif.: **a** A battering-ram. **b** In ancient war galleys, a beak projecting from the prow, either above or below the water line, for cutting down an enemy's vessel. **c** A heavy steel or iron beak at the prow of a steam war vessel for piercing or cutting an enemy's vessel; also, a vessel with such a beak.
3. A hydraulic ram.
4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = ARIES, 1.
5. *Mach.* Any of various guided pieces for exerting considerable pressure or for driving or forcing something by impact; as: **a** The plunger of a hydrostatic press, hydraulic elevator, force pump, or the like. **b** The reciprocating arm or piece carrying the tool head in a shaping or a slotting machine. **c** The weight which strikes the blow in a pile driver, steam hammer, or the like.

ram (răm), *v. t.*; RAMMED (răm'd); RAM'MING. [Prob. fr. RAM a male sheep.] **1.** To make compact as by pounding or stamping; as, top soil should not be *rammed.*
2. To force down by driving, pressing, pushing, or the like; as, to *ram* poles into the earth or theories into young minds; to press together closely or tightly, as in a receptacle or an aperture; as, to *ram* clothes into a trunk.
3. To fill by pressing, pounding, or the like; to cram; to stuff; to stop up; as, to *ram* a gun, a pipe with tobacco, or a trunk with clothes. "*Ramme* up thine ears." *Quarles.*
4. To butt or strike against violently; esp., *Nav.,* to drive a ram against or through, as a ship.

ram down one's throat. To force one to swallow, as a bitter pill or something disagreeable.

ram (răm), *adj.* [Cf. Dan. *ram* rank, acrid.] Rancid. *Dial. Eng.*

Ra'ma (rä'mä), *n.* [Skr. *Rāma.*] *Hindu Myth.* Either the sixth, seventh, or eighth incarnation of Vishnu. Of these the seventh, **Ra'ma-chan'dra** (-chŭn'drä) [Skr. *Rāmacandra*], is the most famous. See RAMAYANA.

Ra'ma (rä'mä), *n.* **a** An Indian of a Chibchan tribe, a few survivors of which dwell on the Melchora River and on an island in the Bluefields Lagoon. They are probably descended from the ***Votos,*** who formerly occupied the territory between the Bluefields and San Juan Rivers in Nicaragua, and the northeastern part of Costa Rica. See CHIBCHAN. They were formerly believed to constitute a distinct stock, called ***Raman.*** **b** Their language.

ra-ma'da (rä-mä'thä; 112), *n.* [Sp., arbor, fr. *rama* branch, bough.] In Spanish American architecture, an arbor or a pergolalike structure.

Ram'a-dan' (răm'ä-dăn'), *n.* [Ar. *Ramaḍān,* prop., the hot month.] In the Mohammedan year, the ninth month, on each day of which, from dawn to sunset, strict fasting is practiced. See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR. Also, the fasting itself.

ram'age (răm'ĭj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ramus* a branch.] **1.** The boughs or branches of a tree.
2. Bird cries or songs. *Obs.*

ram'age, *adj.* [OF.] Wild; untamed; — orig. applied to hawks beginning to fly; hence, unruly; frenzied; also, rough. *Obs.* — **ram'age-ness,** *n. Obs.*

ram'age, *n.* State of being wild or untamed; wildness; also, a ramage hawk. *Obs.*

ramage hawk. A brancher.

Ra'ma-ism (rä'mä-ĭz'm), *n.* Worship of Rama. — **Ra'ma-ite** (-īt), *n.*

ra'mal (rā'măl), **ra'me-al** (-mē-ăl), *adj.* [L. *ramus* branch.] Pertaining to a ramas, or branch.

ram'a-nas rose (răm'ä-nŏs). [Prob. fr. Jap. *ramman* blooming profusely.] A commonly cultivated red-flowered variety (*Rosa rugosa rubra*) of the Japan rose.

Ra'man ef-fect' (rä'män). [After Sir C. V. *Raman* (b. 1888), Indian physicist.] *Optics.* An effect observed when a beam of light is passed through a pure liquid or vapor, by which the wave length of some of the scattered rays is changed. It is analogous to the Compton effect for X rays.

ra'ma-ra'ma (rä'mä-rä'mä; *colloq.* rŭm'ä-rŭm'ä), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand myrtle (*Myrtus bullata*) sometimes cultivated for its curiously wrinkled leaves and pale-pink flowers.

Ramarama.

ram'ass (răm'ăs), *v. t.* [F. *ramasser,* fr. *ramasse* sledge, fr. It. *ramazza,* fr. *ramo* branch, fr. L. *ramus.*] To carry on a sledge of branches, as in the Alps. *Rare.*

ra-mass' (rä-măs'), *v. t.* [F. *ramasser.* Cf. AMASS.] To gather; collect. *Obs.*

ra'mate (rā'māt), *adj.* [L. *ramus* branch.] Branched.

Ra-ma'ya-na (rä-mä'yä-nä), *n.* [Skr. *Rāmāyaṇa.*] A Sanskrit epic which details the life and adventures of Ramachandra, his winning of Sita for wife, the rape of the latter by the demon king (Ravana) of Ceylon, her rescue by Rama and Rama's final translation to heaven. See BHARATA.

ram-barre' (răm-băr'), *v. t.* [F. *rembarrer.*] To force back. *Obs. Scot.*

ram'beh (răm'bē), *n.* [Perh. fr. Hind. *rambhā* plantain.] The fruit of an Asiatic tree (*Baccaurea sapida*), family Euphorbiaceae, having a pulp of pleasant flavor; also, the tree itself.

---

ra'kee. Var. of RAKI.
rake'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
rak'el (*dial.* rāk'l). Var. of RACKLE. *Now Dial.*
ra'kel-y, *adj.* Rakehelly. *Obs.*
Ra'kem (rā'kĕm). *Bib.*
rake'shame', *n.* [Cf. RAKEHELL.] A vile, dissolute wretch. *Obs.* —
rake'shamed', *adj. Obs.*
rake vein. = 2d RAKE **b.**
Rakim, Al. See AL RAKIM.
rak'ish-ly, *adv.* of RAKISH.
rak'ish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Rak'kath (răk'ĕth). *Bib.*
Rak'kon (răk'ŏn). *Bib.*
ra-li'ca (rä-lĭt'sä), *n. sing. & pl.* [Serb.] See MEASURE, *Table*
ralish. † RELISH, to sing.
‖ral'len-ta'to (răl'ĕn-tä'tō), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* = RALLENTANDO, *adj.*
ral'ler-y (rŭl'ĕr-ĭ; *cf.* RAILERY), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). Raillery; also, a playful act. *Obs.*
ral'lid. Rallied. *Ref. Sp.*
ra'lo (rä'lō), *n. sing. & pl.* [Serb.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
Ram (răm). *Bib.*
Ra'ma (rä'mä). *Bib.*
Ram'a-dhan', **Ram'a-dzan',** Vars. of RAMADAN. [*Obs.*]
ra-ma'geous, *adj.* = RAMAGE, *adj.*
Ra'mah (rā'mä). *Bib.*
ramallie. † RAMILLIE.
Ra'man (rä'mä'n), *adj.* See RAMA.
Ra'math (rā'măth). *Bib.*
Ram'a-tha (răm'ä-thä). *D. Bib.*
Ra'ma-tha'im (rā'mä-thā'ĭm). *Bib.* [(-sō'ĭm). *D. Bib.*]
Ra'ma-so'phim
Ram'a-them (răm'ä-thĕm). *Bib.*
Ra'math-ite (rā'măth-īt). *Bib.*
Ra'math-le'hi (-lē'hī). *Bib.*
Ra'math-miz'peh (-mĭz'pē). *Bib.*
Ram'a-zan' (răm'ä-zăn'), *n.* [Turk. & Per. *Ramazān,* fr. Ar.] = RAMADAN.

---

ram'berge (răm'bĕrj), *n.* [F., fr. E. *row* + *barge.*] A large, swift war galley. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

‖**ram'bla** (răm'blä), *n.* [Sp.] **a** A dry ravine. **b** A ramble, or pathway; specif. [*cap.*], a famous, very wide street in Barcelona.

ram'ble (răm'b'l), *v.;* RAM'BLED (-b'ld); RAM'BLING (-bling). [Origin uncert.; cf. ME. *romblinge,* pres. part.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To ride, sail, or, now usually, walk, from place to place, without an aim or goal; to stroll here and there; to roam; rove; wander; as, to *ramble* about the city or into the country.

2. To talk or write in a desultory or pointless fashion; — often with *on.*

He *rambled* on in a childish sort of way. *Cobbett.*

3. To extend or grow at random, as a vine.

——, *Transitive:* To ramble, or wander, over. *Rare.*

Syn. — RAMBLE, ROAM, ROVE, RANGE, PROWL agree in the idea of movement from place to place without definite object or goal. RAMBLE suggests careless wandering, often for pleasure; fig., it connotes discursiveness or even incoherence; ROAM implies greater freedom and wider range than *ramble;* as, "The poor creature . . . *rambled* a while in the fields without a purpose" (*Stevenson*); cf. "a too *rambling* habit of mind" (*G. Eliot*); "Like us, the Libyan wind delights to *roam* at large" (*M. Arnold*); "Let the winged Fancy *roam*" (*Keats*); "type of the wise who soar, but never *roam*" (*Wordsworth*). TO ROVE is to roam from point to point, often with particular zest; RANGE emphasizes the idea of wide space covered; as, "how young Columbus seemed to *rove*" (*Tennyson*); "a poet . . . happy to *rove* among poetic flowers" (*Cowper*); "talk . . . *ranging* the widest horizons" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "Through nature and through art she *ranged*" (*Swift*); cf. "I've been a *ranger* . . . through every clime" (*Keats*). TO PROWL is to rove stealthily, esp. in search of prey or booty; as, "Now goes the nightly thief *prowling* about" (*Cowper*); "Jackals *prowl* around his campfire" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). Cf. SAUNTER, WANDER.

ram'ble (răm'b'l), *n.* **1.** The action or an instance of rambling; specif., a walking trip; a "hike."

Coming home, after a short Christmas *ramble.* *Swift.*

2. Rambling speech, or the like.

3. A pathway or place in which to ramble.

ram'bler (răm'blĕr), *n.* One who or that which rambles; specif., *Hort.,* any of several clambering roses, esp. the crimson rambler and some of its yellow-flowered or white-flowered relatives.

Ram'bler, The. A periodical, published twice a week from March, 1750, to March, 1752, by Dr. Samuel Johnson. He wrote nearly all of its contents, which consisted chiefly of short essays.

ram·bong' (răm·bŏng'), *n.* [Achinese *ramboh.*] The rubber tree *Ficus elastica;* also, the rubber, **rambong,** or Assam, **rubber,** which it yields.

ram·booze' (răm·bōōz'; răm'bōōz), *n.* [Cf. *rum booze* good liquor, fr. *rum,* adj.] Wine and sugar mixed (in winter) with ale and eggs, or (in summer) with milk and rose water. *Now Rare.*

Ram'bouil'let' (răn'bōō'yĕ'; răm'bōō-lā), *n.* [From *Rambouillet,* Seine-et-Oise, France.] The French merino sheep; a hardy breed of large sturdy sheep with few folds of skin about the neck and a thick body and thighs. They are bred for both mutton and wool, but the wool is not so fine as Merino.

ram bow. A strongly built extension below water of the bow of a war vessel for the purpose of piercing the hull of an enemy.

ram·bunc'tious (răm·bŭngk'shŭs), *adj.* Wild or uncontrollable in conduct; unruly; rampageous. *Slang, U. S.*

ram·bu'tan (răm·bōō'tăn), *n.* [Malay, fr. *rambut* hair.] **a** A Malayan fruit closely related to the litchi nut. It is bright red, oval in shape, covered with long soft spines, and contains a pleasant acid pulp. **b** The tree *Nephelium lappaceum,* which bears this fruit.

ram cat. A male cat. *Now Dial.*

ram'dohr·ite (răm'dōr·īt), *n.* [After Paul *Ramdohr* (b. 1890), Ger. mineralogist.] A rare compound of lead, silver, antimony, and sulphur occurring in dark-gray prismatic crystals.

rame (rām), *n.* [MD. (D. *raam*), frame.] A skeleton; — chiefly *pl. Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

rame, *n.* [ON. *hreimr* a scream, cry.] A repeated wail or cry. *Scot.* — *v. t.* To demand or question fretfully; to repeat. *Chiefly Scot.*

rame (rām), *n.* [OF.] A branch, as of a tree or shrub. *Rare.*

ra'me·al (rā'mē·ăl), *adj.* Ramal.

ramed (rāmd), *adj.* [See RAME skeleton.] Having the frames, stem, and sternpost adjusted; — said of a ship on the stocks.

ram'e·kin, ram'e·quin (răm'ē·kĭn), *n.* [F. *ramequin.*] **1.** A preparation of cheese with bread crumbs, or puff paste, eggs, etc., baked in a mold; — usually in *pl.*

2. A pottery dish in which a single portion of a similar mixture is baked and served; hence, any food so served; as, chicken *ramekins.*

ram'el·lose (răm'ĕ·lōs), *adj. Bot.* Bearing little branches.

ra'ment (rā'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *ramenta,* pl., fr. *radere* to scrape.] **1.** = RAMENTUM, 1. *Obs.*

2. *pl. Bot.* Ramenta.

ram'en·ta'ceous (răm'ĕn·tā'shŭs), **ra·men'tal** (rā·mĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj. Bot.* Covered with, consisting of, or resembling, ramenta.

ram'en·tif'er·ous (răm'ĕn·tĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*ramenta* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing ramenta.

ra·men'tum (rā·mĕn'tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tă). [L.] **1.** Something scraped off; a shaving; a minute particle.

2. *Bot.* One of the thin brownish chaffy scales borne upon the leaves or young shoots of many ferns. They are often fringed or laciniate, and consist of a single layer of cells. Applied also to the armor of fossil cycad stumps that has the appearance of ramentum in existing ferns.

ra'me·ous (rā'mē·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *rameus.*] *Bot.* Ramal.

Ram'e·ses (răm'ē·sēz), *n.* [See RAMESSIDE.] The color Yale blue.

Ram'e·se'um (răm'ē·sē'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Rameses* (*Ramses*). See RAMESSIDE.] A temple erected by, or in honor of, a Ramesside king; specif., such a temple erected in honor of Ramses II at Thebes in Egypt. It is sometimes called Memnonium (which see).

Ram'es·side (răm'ē·sĭd; -sīd), *adj.* Also **Ram'es·sid** (-sĭd). Of or pertaining to the kings of ancient Egypt named Ramses, esp. those of the XXth dynasty, founded by Ramses III about 1200 B.C. — *n.* A king of the XXth Egyptian dynasty.

ra'mex (rā'mĕks), *n.* [L.] **a** Hernia. **b** Varicocele.

ram·fee'zled (răm·fē'z'ld), *adj.* Worn out; exhausted. *Scot.*

ram·gun'shoch (răm·gŭn'shŏk), *adj.* Harsh; rough. *Scot.*

ram'head' (răm'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A halyard block. *Obs.*

2. A clodpate; a cuckold. *Obs.*

3. A lever; also, an arm or hook of a crane. *Obs.*

rami-. A combining form, Medieval Latin *rami-,* from Latin *ramus,* meaning *a branch* or *branches,* as in *ramify, ramicorn.* For words below, see the word or element with which *rami-* is combined.

ramiferous, ramiflorous, ramiform, ramigerous, ramiparous.

ra'mi (rā'mī), *n., pl.* of RAMUS.

ram'i·corn (răm'ĭ·kôrn), *adj.* [L. *ramus* branch + *cornu* horn.] *Zool.* Having branched antennae.

ram'ie (răm'ē), *n.* [Malay *rami* the plant.] **1.** A perennial plant of eastern Asia (*Boehmeria nivea*) with dark-green, rather thick, broad leaves, white and woolly on the undersurface. It is commercially cultivated in China and Japan for its fiber. A tropical variety (*B. n. tenacissima*), with smaller thin leaves not white beneath, is less hardy and not often grown. See BOEHMERIA.

2. The exceedingly strong, lustrous, bast fiber of this plant, capable of being spun and woven. The fiber is marketed chiefly in the form of China grass (which see). In the United States and Europe, it is made into incandescent gas mantles and various woven fabrics and, in China, into materials resembling linens, fishing lines, nets, laces, etc. See GRASS CLOTH.

3. A garment, as a skirt, made of ramie hemp.

Ra'mier' blue (rä'myā'). [F. *ramier* pigeon.] A color, bluish blue-red in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

ram'i·fi·cate (răm'ĭ·fĭ·kāt), *v. i.* To ramify. *Rare.*

ram'i·fi·ca'tion (răm'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ramification.* See RAMIFY.] **1.** Act or process of branching; specif., *Bot.,* branching, or the mode of arrangement of branches.

2. A branch or offshoot from a main stock or channel; as, the *ramifications* of a tree, artery, vein, or nerve; also, the resulting branched structure; as, to render visible the whole *ramification* of the dendrite.

3. That which springs from another in the manner of a branch or offshoot, as a division or subdivision, an outgrowth, or a consequence; as, the *ramifications* of the Nile; to know every *ramification* of his subject.

One of the *ramifications* of the Whig plot had extended thither. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Branching, branch, offshoot, arm, divergence.

ram'i·fied (răm'ĭ·fīd), *adj.* [See RAMIFY.] Branched.

ram'i·fy ((răm'ĭ·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *ramifier,* fr. ML. *ramificare,* fr. L. *ramus* a branch + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] To cause to branch; to divide or spread out into branches or ramifications. — *v. i.* To send forth branches, shoots, outgrowths or similar extensions; to spread or extend by means of branches, divisions, or ramifications; as, when roots begin to *ramify;* a railroad that *ramifies* throughout the West.

Ram'il·lie, Ram'i·lie (răm'ĭ·lĭ), *n.* Also **Ram'il·lies, Ram'i·lies** (-lĭz). [*often not cap.*] [From *Ramillies,* Belgium, where the English won a victory over the French (1706).] Any of several articles or modes of dress, as a plaited wig tied at the back with a bow of ribbon at top and bottom, a kind of cocked hat, etc., formerly used in England; — chiefly used adjectively.

Ram'il·lied, Ram'i·lied (răm'ĭ·lĭd), *adj.* In the Ramillie style; as, a *Ramillied* wig. *Hist.*

ram'i·sec'tion (răm'ĭ·sĕk'shŭn; răm'ĭ·sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [*rami-* + *section.*] The surgical severance of one or more rami, specif., the rami communicantes, as for relieving spastic paralysis.

ram'i·sec'to·my (-sĕk'tŏ·mĭ), *n.* [From *rami-* + *-(ec)tomy,* after *ramisection.*] Surgical excision of the rami, specif., the rami communicantes.

Ra'mism (rā'mĭz'm), *n.* The logical doctrines of Petrus Ramus (1515–72), who opposed Aristotelianism and inclined to grammatical and rhetorical distinctions. — **Ra'mist** (-mĭst), *n. & adj.* — **Ra·mis'tĭ·cal** (rā·mĭs'tĭ·kăl), *adj.*

Ra'mist con'so·nants (rā'mĭst). The consonants *j* and *v;* — so called because first differentiated from *i* and *u* in French writings by Ramus.

ram leather. = CUP LEATHER.

ram'line (răm'lĭn; -līn), *n. Naut.* A line used to mark a straight middle line.

ram'mack (răm'ăk), *v. i.* To romp; clamber about. — *n.* Heedless gawk; scamp. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ram'mel (răm'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *ramaille* branches, fagots, fr. *rame* branch.] *Dial.* **a** *Obs.* Brushwood; undergrowth. **b** Refuse matter; esp., slash. **c** *Local, Eng.* Coarse, hard, poor earth.

ram'mel (răm'ĕl; răm'l), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. dial. *raw milk* unskimmed milk.] New, or raw, milk. *Dial. Eng.*

ram'mels·berg·ite (răm'ĕlz·bûrg·īt; răm'ĕls·bĕrg-), *n.* [After Karl F. *Rammelsberg* (1813–99), Ger. chemist.] *Mineral.* Native nickel diarsenide, $NiAs_2$, a heavy, tin-white mineral; — formerly synonymous with *chloanthite,* but now restricted to the orthorhombic form.

Rammers.
A for sand; *B* Cobble, for cobblestones; *C* Belgian, for Belgian blocks.

ram'mer (răm'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which rams. Specif.: **a** An instrument for driving anything with force; as, a *rammer* for driving stones or piles or for compacting earth. **b** A short stick used in forcing stuffing into something, as into dolls. **c** *Ordn.* A rod for ramming home the projectile or the charge of a gun. It may be made chiefly of wood and operated by hand, as used with United States seacoast guns, or entirely of metal and operated by power, as used with large-caliber guns or warships.

ram'mer·man (răm'ĕr·măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who works with a rammer.

ram'mish (răm'ĭsh), *adj.* Like a ram; hence: **a** Lustful; lewd. **b** *Now Dial.* Rank in smell or taste.

ram'mish, *adj.* **1.** Ramage; — of hawks. *Obs.*

2. Violent; untamed. *Now Scot. & N. of Eng.*

ram'mish (răm'ĭsh), *v. i.* To rush about as if frenzied. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

ram'my (răm'ĭ), *adj.* Like a ram; rammish.

Ram'nes (răm'nēz), *n. pl.* Also **Ram·nen'ses** (răm·nĕn'sēz). [L.] *Rom. Hist.* **1.** See TRIBE, *n.*

2. Vaguely, the old Roman nobility.

‖**ra'mol'lisse'ment'** (rà'mô'lēs'mäN'), *n.* [F. *ramollir* to soften. See MOLLIFY.] A softening. *Chiefly Medical.*

Ra·mo'na (rà·mō'nà), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of low shrubs of the mint family (Lamiaceae) found in the western United States and adjacent Mexico. They often have hoary, or canescent foliage and small spicate flowers. *R. stachyoides,* called *black sage* in California, and *R. polystachya,* the white sage, are important bee plants.

Ra·mo'na (rà·mō'nà), *n.* The title and heroine of a novel (1885) by Helen Hunt Jackson, dealing with wrongs inflicted on American Indians by the early settlers in southern California. Ramona is a half-breed.

‖**ra'mo'neur'** (rà'mō'nûr'), *n.* [F.] A chimney sweep. *Eng.*

ra'mose (rā'mōs; rà·mōs'), *adj.* [L. *ramosus,* fr. *ramus* a branch.] Branched, as the stem or root of a plant; consisting of, or having, branches or lateral divisions. — **ra'mose·ly,** *adv.* — **ra·mos'ĭ·ty** (rà·mŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n. Rare.*

-ra'mose. A combining form of *ramose,* as in multiramose.

ra·mo'so- (rà·mō'sō-). A combining form from Latin *ramosus,* ramose, denoting *ramosely, ramose and,* as in **ra·mo'so·pal'mate, ra·mo'so·pin'nate, ra·mo'so·sub'di·vid'ed.**

ra'mous (rā'mŭs), *adj.* **a** Ramose. **b** Of or pertaining to branches; branchlike.

ramp (rămp), *v.;* RAMPED (rămpt); RAMP'ING. [ME. *rampen,* fr. OF. *ramper* to climb, creep, prob. of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *rimpfan.* See RUMPLE; cf. RAMPAGE, RAMPANT, ROMP.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To creep; crawl. *Obs.*

2. **a** To be rampant, or in the posture of a beast rampant in heraldry. **b** To stand or advance with forelegs or with arms raised as if in menace, anger, or excitement; hence, to move, or act, furiously; to rage; storm; rampage.

When she cometh home she *rampeth* in my face. *Chaucer.*

3. To climb; to creep up; — used esp. of plants; also, to grow rapidly. *Archaic & Dial.*

With claspers and tendrils, they [plants] catch hold, . . . and so *ramping* upon trees, they mount up to a great height. *Ray.*

4. **a** *Obs.* To behave vulgarly. **b** *Now Dial.* To romp. **c** To bound; to rush about wildly or excitedly.

5. *Arch.* Of a wall or passage, to rise or fall to a higher or lower level.

6. *Naut.* To sail or be driven swiftly; to scud.

——, *Transitive: Naut.* To cause to ramp.

ramp (rămp), *n.* [See ROMP, *n.*] A romping or bold woman. *Archaic.*

ramp, *n.* [From 1st RAMP.] Act of ramping; exp., a rearing or advancing in a threatening or warlike posture.

ramp (rămp), *adj.* **a** *Scot.* Unruly; impetuous. **b** *Scot. & Ir.* Rank.

ramp (rămp), *n.* [F. *rampe,* fr. *ramper.* See 1st RAMP.] **1.** A sloping way; specif.: **a** A platform and incline from which logs are loaded. **b** A sloping passageway between levels in a building.

2. *Arch.* **a** The perpendicular distance between the springing lines of a rampant arch. **b** Any sloping member other than a purely constructional one, such as a continuous parapet to a staircase. **c** A short bend, slope, or curve, usually in the vertical plane, where a handrail, coping, or the like changes its direction; esp., a vertical curve in a handrail, concave or top; an easing. Cf. KNEE, *n.,* 7.

3. *Fort.* An inclined plane serving as a way between different interior levels, esp. between the parade and banquette.

ramp (rămp), *v. Transitive:* **1.** To furnish with a ramp or ramps.

2. To bend so as to fit to a ramp, as in a stair rail.

——, *Intransitive:* To use a ramp, as in going from one floor or level in a building to another.

ramp, *v. t.* **1.** To seize by snatching or clutching. *Obs.*

2. To rob; also, to swindle. *Slang, Eng.*

ramp, *n.* A swindle; a confidence game; dupery. *Slang, Brit.*

ramp (rămp), *n.* **a** *Obs.* The cuckoopint. **b** = RAMPION **c** The ramson.

ram·pa'cious (răm·pā'shŭs), *adj.* Rampageous. *Colloq.* — **ram·pa'cious·ly,** *adv.*

ram'page (răm'pāj *or, esp. Brit.,* răm·pāj'), *n.* [See 1st RAMP.] Violent, riotous, or reckless action or behavior; a state of being turbulently active or wildly agitated; as, to go on a *rampage.*

ram·page' (răm·pāj'; răm'pāj), *v. i.* To go on a rampage; to act, rush about, or storm wildly or excitedly.

ram·pa'geous (răm·pā'jŭs), **ram·pa'gious** (-jŭs), *adj.* Rampaging; given to rampages, or displays of violence or recklessness; wild; unruly. — **ram·pa'geous·ly,** *adv.* — **ram·pa'geous·ness,** *n.*

ram·pag'er (răm·pāj'ĕr), *n.* A rampageous person; one who is on a rampage.

ramp'an·cy (răm'păn·sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being rampant; exuberance; extravagance.

They are come to this height and *rampancy* of vice. *South.*

ramp'ant (răm'pănt), *adj.* [OF., pres. part. of *ramper.* See 1st RAMP.] **1.** Ramping; rearing upon the hind legs with forelegs or forepaws extended.

2. Fierce; also, high-spirited.

The monster at first was very *rampant.* *Bunyan.*

The younglings frisk along the meads . . .
Rampant with life. *Thomson.*

3. Threatening, extravagant, or unrestrained in bearing, manner, action, etc.

The crowd has not spirit . . . enough to be *rampant.* *Hawthorne.*

4. Unchecked; exuberant in growth or spread, as a condition, custom, belief; as, superstitition was *rampant.*

It grieved him to see ignorance and impiety so *rampant.* *Fuller.*

5. Rank in growth, as plants.

The *rampant* stalk is of unusual altitude. *I. Taylor.*

6. Violently ill-tempered; rampageous. *Slang, U. S.*

7. *Arch.* Having one impost or abutment higher than the other; as, a *rampant* arch or vault. See ARCH, *n.,* *Illust.*

---

ram'bl. Ramble. *Ref. Sp.*
ram'bld. Rambled. *Ref. Sp.*
ram'bling, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RAMBLE. Hence: *adj.* That rambles. — **ram'bling·ly,** *adv.* — **ram'bling·ness,** *n.* [RAMBO.]
Ram'bo (răm'bō), *n. pl.* = ABA-
ram'boo·stan (răm'bōō·stăn), **ram·bus'tious** (răm·bŭs'chŭs). Var. of RUMBUSTIOUS.
ramd. Rammed. *Ref. Sp.*
ram·bo·tan (răm'bō·tăn). Var. of RAMBUTAN.
ram'bure, *n.* [F. *rambour,* fr. *Rambures,* a place near Amiens.] A kind of large, sour, reddish apple. *Obs.* [Var. of RAMBUTAN.]
ram'bu·stan (răm'bōō·stăn), **ram·bus'tious** (răm·bŭs'chŭs). Var. of RUMBUSTIOUS.
Ramdam. ✝ RAMADAN.
rame. ✝ RAM, RAM, ROAM.
Ra'me·an (rā'mē·ăn), *n. & adj.* = RAMIST. [PHYRY.]
Ramean tree. = TREE OF POR-
ra'mee. Var. of RAME.
ra·men'ta, *n., pl.* of RAMENTUM.
ram'e·quin. Var. of RAMEKIN.
rames (rāmz), *n., pl.* of 1st RAME.
Ra·mes'se (rà·mĕs'ē). *D. Bib.*
Ram'es·sid (răm'ĕ·sĭd). Var. of RAMESSIDE.
ram·force', *v. t.* [F. *renforcer.*] To fortify; barricade; plug up. *Obs.*
ram'-head'ed, *adj.* See -HEADED.
ram'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
Ra·mi'ah (rà·mī'ä). *Bib.*
‖**ra'mi com·mu'ni·can'tes,** *pl.* of RAMUS COMMUNICANS.
ramie hemp. = RAMIE, 2.
ram'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
ram'mage. ✝ RAMAGE.
Ram'man (răm'măn), *n. Assyr. Relig.* = ADAD.
rammass. ✝ RAMASS, *v.*
rammed (rămd), *past tense & past part.* of RAM. [of RAM.]
ram'ming, *pres. part. & verbal n.*
ram'mish·ly, *adv.* of RAMMISH.
ram'mish·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Ram of the Zodiac, the. = ARIES, 1 a.
Ra·moo'si·i. Var. of RAMUSI.
Ra'moth (rā'mŏth; -mŏth). *Bib.*
Ra'moth-gil'e·ad (-gĭl'ē·ăd). *Bib.*
ram·pa'geous. = RAMPAGEOUS.
ram·pal'lian, ram·pal'lion (răm·păl'yăn), *n.* [Cf. RAMP a bold woman, RAMP to creep.] A scoundrel; a wretch. *Obs.*

---

8. *Her.* Standing and reared up, with one foreleg raised above the other; — said of lions, bears, etc. *Rampant,* used alone, denotes the position of the beast with its head in profile and usually turned to the dexter side of the shield with the dexter forepaw raised above the other. **Rampant gardant** denotes rampant but full-faced. Cf. REGARDANT.

Lion Rampant.

rampant arch *or* **vault.** An arch or vault of which one impost or abutment is higher than the other. See ARCH, *n.*, *Illust.*

ram′part (răm′pärt; -pĕrt), *n.* [F. *rempart,* fr. *remparer* to fortify, fr. *re-* re- + *emparer* to take possession of, fr. Pr. *antparar, amparar,* to seize, defend, fr. (assumed) VL. *anteparare* to prepare. See ANTE-; PARE. Cf. PREPARE.]
1. *Fort.* A broad embankment round a place, on which the parapet is raised. It forms the substratum of every permanent fortification. It is built just inside the ditch, usually largely of earth taken from it, and should be wide enough to permit the movement of men and guns on its top behind the parapet. See FORTIFICATION, *Illust.*
2. Hence, that which fortifies, defends, or secures against attack or intrusion; a defense or bulwark; a protective barrier.
Syn. — RAMPART, BULWARK are here compared in their fig. uses. RAMPART suggests more or less specifically a protecting wall; BULWARK suggests in general firm, steadfast, or powerful defense; as, "whose *rampart* was the sea" (*Nahum* iii. 8); he stood, the *bulwark* of our liberties.

ram′part, *v. t.;* -PART·ED; -PART·ING. To surround or protect with or as with a rampart or ramparts.

Ram·phas′ti·dae (răm·făs′tĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See RAMPHASTOS.] *Zool.* The family consisting of the toucans (order Piciformes). It formerly constituted a suborder.

Ram·phas′ti·des (răm·făs′tĭ·dēz).

Ram·phas′tos (răm·făs′tŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhamphos* curved beak.] Typical genus of toucans.

ram′pick (răm′pĭk), *adj.* Of a tree, dead at the top. *Now Dial.* — *n.* See RAMPIKE.

ram′pike (-pīk), *n.* Also **ram′pick** (-pĭk). [Origin uncert.] A dead tree; a pointed stump or partly-burned tree; a tree broken off by the wind leaving a splintered end to the trunk.

ram′pi·on (răm′pĭ·ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *raiponce,* Sp. *ruiponce, reponche,* It. *raperonzo, raponzolo,* ML. *rapuntium;* of uncert. origin.] A European bellflower (*Campanula rapunculus*) having an edible tuberous root, used with the leaves, as a salad.

ram′pire (-pīr), *n.* [See RAMPART.] **1.** A rampart. *Archaic.*
2. An embankment; dam. *Obs.*
3 A raised footpath or road; a highway. *Dial. Eng.*

ram′pire, *v. t.* To fortify, strengthen, secure, or enclose with or as with a rampart; to furnish with a rampart; also, to close; to fix firmly. *Archaic.*

ramp′ish (rămp′ĭsh), *adj.* Given to romping or immodest behavior. *Obs.*

ram′pler (răm′plĕr), **ram′plor** (-plōr), *n.* [Cf. 1st RAMP.] A roving, restless person. — *adj.* Restless; roving. *Both Scot.*

ramps′man (rămps′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who ramps, robs, or swindles. *Slang, Eng.*

ramp valley. *Geol.* A fault trough or graben bounded laterally by faults that dip away from the valley axis, and underlaid by a depressed block that is supposed to have been forced down by lateral pressure.

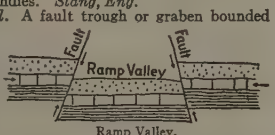

Ramp Valley.

ram′race′ (răm′-rās′), *n.* [*ram,* n. + *race,* n.] A headlong rush; a short, hard, run. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

ram′rod′ (răm′rŏd′), *n.* The rod used in ramming home the charge in a muzzle-loading firearm; now esp., a cleaning rod for small arms.

ram′rod′dy (-rŏd′ĭ), *adj.* Stiff and unbending as a ramrod. *Colloq.*

rams (răms), *n. pl.* Ramsons. *Dial.*

ram·scal′lion (răm·skăl′yŭn), *n.* A rapscallion. *Now Dial.*

ramsch (rămsh), *n.* [G.] *Skat.* A game or task in which the jacks alone are trumps, and whoever takes the most points loses. It is played only when no one will play another game.

ram′s′–claws′ (rămz′klôz′), *n. pl.* The creeping crowfoot.

Rams′den eye′piece′ (rămz′dĕn). [After Jesse *Ramsden* (1735–1800), Eng. optician.] *Optics.* A nearly achromatic optical system of two lenses used as a magnifying glass or as an eyepiece in transits or telescopes fitted with micrometer wires; a positive eyepiece.

ram′shack′le (răm′shăk′l), *adj.* [From *ramschackled,* fr. earlier *ranschackled,* fr. *ransackle,* freq. of RANSACK.]
1. Loose-jointed; rickety; tumble-down.
> My lord the cardinal, in his *ramshackle* coach. *Thackeray.*
2. Hence, dissipated; disorderly; — of persons, actions, etc.
— **ram′shack′le·ness,** *n.*

ram′shack′le, *n.* **a** A ramshackle thing. **b** *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A rude, ramshackle person.

ram′shack′le. Var. of RANSACKLE.

ram′s′–head′ (rămz′hĕd′), *n.* **1.** A delicate orchid (*Cypripedium arietinum*) of northern North America, having a brownish-green flower with a red-and-white, veiny lip suggestive of a ram's head.
2. *Naut.* A large halyard block on the mainmast or foremast. *Now Rare.*

ram′s′–horn′, *n.* **1.** *Fort.* A low semicircular work situated in and commanding the ditch. *Now Rare.*
2. **a** A box with holes in the sides, in which fish are washed. **b** *Local, Eng.* A net with stakes to catch fish that come close to shore with the tide.
3. The cat's-claw *Acacia greggii.* *U. S.*
4. A crane attachment consisting of two hooks forged together in a manner suggesting the shape of a ram's horns, used as a crane hook.
5. Shophar.

ram′son (răm′z'n; răm′s'n), *n.* [From pl. of AS. *hramsa, hramse;* akin to G., Dan., & Sw. *rams,* Ir. & Gael. *creamh,* W. *craf,* Gr. *kromyon* onion, Lith. *kermušė* garlic.] A broad-leaved species of garlic (*Allium ursinum*) common in European gardens; also, its bulbous root, used in salads as a relish; — chiefly in *pl.*

ram′stam′ (răm′stăm′), *adj.* Reckless; headstrong; thoughtless. — *adv.* Recklessly; headlong. — *n.* A reckless, headstrong person. *All Scot., Dial. Eng., & Ir.*

ram′s′–tongue′, *n.* The ribwort *Plantago lanceolata.*

ram′til (răm′tĭl), *n.* [Hind. *rāmtil,* fr. Skr. *Rāma* Rama + *tila* sesamum.] A tropical African herb (*Guizotia abyssinica*), family Carduaceae, widely cultivated in India for its seeds (*ramtil,* or *niger, seeds*) which yield a valuable oil; — called also *niger.*

ram′u·lar (răm′ū·lĕr), *adj.* [See RAMULUS.] Of or pertaining to a branch or branches; as, *Bot.,* a *ramular* trace.

ram′u·lif′er·ous (răm′ū·lĭf′ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*ramulus* + *-ferous.*] *Bot. & Zool.* Bearing ramuli.

ram′u·lose (răm′ū·lōs), *adj.* [L. *ramulosus,* fr. *ramulus,* dim. of *ramus* a branch.] Having many small branches.

ram′u·lous (răm′ū·lŭs), *adj.* Ramulose.

ram′u·lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [L.] A small branch or ramus; a branchlet.

ra′mus (rā′mŭs), *n.; pl.* RAMI (-mī). [L.] *Biol.* A branch; a projecting part or elongated process; a ramification; esp.: *Anat. & Zool.* **a** The posterior, more or less vertical, part of the lower jaw on each side which articulates with the skull. When no such part is plainly distinguished, *ramus* often designates the entire right or left half of the jaw. **b** One of the branches or processes of the pubis or ischium. See ISCHIUM, PUBIS. **c** Either of the two branches of the incus in the mastax of a rotifer. **d** A branch of a nerve; as, the dorsal and ventral *rami* of the spinal nerve roots. Cf. RAMUS COMMUNICANS. **e** A barb of a feather.

‖**ra′mus com·mu′ni·cans** (kŏ·mū′nĭ·kănz), *n.; pl.* RAMI COMMUNICANTES (rā′mī kŏ·mū′nĭ·kăn′tēz). [NL., communicating branch.] *Anat.* One of the bundles of nerve fibers connecting the sympathetic ganglia with the spinal nerves. The *white rami communicantes* consist of preganglionic fibers, the *gray rami communicantes,* of postganglionic fibers.

Ra·mu′si (rä·mōō′sē), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **Ra·moo′si·i** (-sĭ·ē). One of a pre-Aryan people in northwestern India, formerly predatory and warlike.

ran (răn), *n.* A hank of twine.

Ran (răn), *n.* [ON. *Rān.*] See AEGIR.

ran (răn), *past tense & improper past part.* of RUN.

ran (răn). Var. of RAUN, roe; ROWAN. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

Ra′na (rä′nä), *n.* [L., a frog.] *Zool.* A large genus of tailless leaping amphibians, including the common frogs.

Ra′na, *n.* = RAN (see AEGIR).

ra′na (rä′nä), *n.* [Hind. *rānā.*] Prince; — a title which is given to some of the native rulers in India.

ra′nal (rā′năl; -n'l), *adj.* [From *Ranales.*] Relating to or belonging to the order Ranales.

Ra·na′les (rā·nā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See RANUNCULUS.] *Bot.* A large order of dicotyledonous herbs, shrubs, and trees, comprising eighteen families, including the Ranunculaceae, Berberidaceae, Magnoliaceae, Annonaceae, and Lauraceae; — often called *Ranunculales.* They are distinguished in general by the acyclic or hemicyclic flowers with numerous stamens and apocarpous ovary.

ra·nar′i·an (rā·nâr′ĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *rana* frog.] Froggy; croaking. *Rare.*

ra·nar′i·um (rā·nâr′ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ä). [NL., fr. L. *rana* frog.] A place for keeping or rearing frogs.

Ran′a·tra (răn′ä·trä), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of elongate, very slender, aquatic, hemipterous insects of the family Nepidae. They have long slender legs, the first pair being fitted for seizing prey somewhat like those of a mantis.

rance (răns), *n.* [F.] A dull red Belgian marble with blue-and-white markings.

rance (răns; *Scot.* răns), *n.* [F. *ranche* a bar, a round.] A prop, shore, or support. — *v. t.* To prop; support. *Both Chiefly Scot.*

ran′cel, ran′sel (răn′s'l), *v. i.* [See RANCELMAN.] To search; ransack. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

ran′cel·lor (răn′s'l·ĕr), *n.* A rancelman. *Scot.*

ran′cel·man, ran′sel·man (răn′s'l·măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [ON. *reynsla* a trying, searching, fr. *reyna* to try, examine, search.] A kind of constable whose duty it was to search for stolen or missing goods. *Hist. Scot.*

ranc′er (răn′sĕr), *n.* [Perh. fr. a nasalized form of *race* to cut, formerly also, to pierce.] A reamer.

ran·ces′cent (răn·sĕs′ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [LL. *rancescens,* pres. part. of *rancescere,* v. incho. fr. *rancere* to be rancid.] Becoming rancid. *Rare.*

ranch (rănch), *n.* Also **ranche.** [See RANCHO.] **1.** In the western part of the United States and Canada, an establishment, with its estate, for the grazing and rearing of horses, cattle, or sheep; esp., the buildings occupied by owner and employees, with the adjacent barns, corrals, etc.; also, the persons on the estate collectively.
2. Loosely, a farm, esp. of large size; as, a fruit *ranch.*

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

ranch company	**ranch hand**	**ranch owner**
ranch country	**ranch house**	**ranch rider**
ranch economics	**ranch life**	**ranchwoman**

ranch, *v. i.* To live or work on a ranch; to engage in the business of a ranchman; — often with *it.*

ranch (rănch), *n. & v.* Scratch; tear. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

ranch, *v. t.* [Nasalized form of RACE to scratch.] To pluck. *Obs.*

ranche (rănsh; *F.* rănsh), *n.* [F.] In pin pool, a stroke by which all of the outer pins are knocked down, leaving the center pin standing. Under any and all circumstances it wins the game. Cf. PIN POOL.

ranch′er (răn′chĕr), *n.* A ranchman; specif., *Eng.,* a stock breeder.

ran′che·ri′a (răn′chĕ·rē′ä), *n.* [Sp. *ranchería.*] **a** A dwelling place of a ranchero. **b** *Sp. Amer. & Southwestern U. S.* A small settlement or collection of ranchos, or rude huts, esp. for Indians. **c** Formerly, in the Philippines, a political division of the pagan tribes.

ran·che′ro (răn·chā′rō), *n.; pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Sp.] A herdsman employed on a ranch or rancho; also, sometimes, the owner. *Sp. Amer. & Southwestern U. S.*

ranch′man (rănch′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who owns, occupies or works on a ranch; a rancher.

ran′cho (răn′chō; rän′chō), *n.; pl.* -CHOS (-chōz). [Sp., prop., a mess, mess room. Cf. 1st RANCH.] **1.** A rude hut or collection of huts where herdsmen or farm laborers live or lodge, or where travelers may find shelter. *Sp. Amer.*
2. A large grazing farm; a ranch; — distinguished from *hacienda. Sp. Amer. & Southwestern U. S.*

ran′cid (răn′sĭd), *adj.* [L. *rancidus,* fr. *rancere* to be rancid or rank. See RANCOR.] **1.** Having a rank smell or taste, from chemical change or decomposition; as, *rancid* oil or butter.
2. Hence, unpleasant; offensive; obnoxious.
— **ran′cid·ly,** *adv.* — **ran′cid·ness,** *n.*

ran·cid′i·ty (răn·sĭd′ĭ·tĭ), *v. t. & i.* [See RANCID; -FY.] To make, or to become, rancid. *Rare.* — **ran·cid′i·fi·ca′tion** (-fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n. Rare.*

ran·cid′i·ty (răn·sĭd′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being rancid; a rancid odor or flavor, as of old oil.

Ran·co′cas for·ma′tion (răn·kō′kăs). [From *Rancocas,* village and creek in N. J., fr. Lenape *Rancocas* a division of the Delawares.] *Geol.* A unit of the Upper Cretaceous strata of New Jersey and Delaware, lying above the Monmouth and below the Manasquan. It consists chiefly of fossiliferous greensand marls.

ran′cor, ran′cour (răng′kĕr), *n.* [ME. *rancour,* fr. OF. *rancor, rancur* (F. *rancœur*), fr. LL. *rancor* rancidity, rankness, an old grudge, rancor, fr. L. *rancere* to be rank or rancid; perh. akin to D. *wrang* bitter. See WRONG.] Vehement hatred or ill will; intense malignity or spite; deep-seated enmity; inveterate malevolence.
> It would not be easy to conceive the passion, *rancor,* and malice of their tongues and hearts. *Burke.*
Syn. — Enmity, ill will, malice, spite, animosity. See RESENTMENT.
Ant. — Friendliness, affection, amity, good will.

ran′cor, ran′cour, *v. t.* To make rancorous. — *v. i.* To nourish hatred; to rankle. *Both Obs.*

ran′cor·ous (răng′kĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [Cf. OF. *rancuros.*] Full of rancor; evincing, or caused by, rancor; deeply malevolent; malignant.
> So flamed his eyes with rage and *rancorous* ire. *Spenser.*
— **ran′cor·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **ran′cor·ous·ness,** *n.*

rand (rănd), *n.* [AS. *rand, rond;* akin to D. & G. *rand,* ON. *rönd,* and prob. to E. RIM.] **1.** A border, edge, or margin, as an unplowed edge of a field (or the coarse grass growing on it). *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. A long, low, stony ridge.
3. A strip, as of iron. Specif.: **a** *Chiefly Dial.* A long, fleshy piece of meat, esp. from the flank, hindquarter, or leg; also, a strip of fish. **b** *Basketwork.* A course of simple weaving with one rod at a time, often of thin material, used to fill in. See BASKET, *Illust.* **c** *Shoe Mfg.* A beveled leveling strip put on before the lifts of the heel.
— *the Rand.* An important gold-mining district in Transvaal, South Africa.

rand, *n.* [From the *Rand,* S. Afr.] A gold coin, proposed (1932) for use in the Union of South Africa, equivalent to 10 florins.

rand, *v. t.* To cut into rands or strips; also, *Shoe Mfg.,* to fit with rands.

rand, *v. i. & t.* [See RANT.] To rant; storm. *Archaic or Poet.*

Ran′dal (răn′dăl; -d'l), *n.* Masc. proper name.

ran′dall grass (răn′dăl; -d'l). **a** The meadow fescue. **b** = RYE GRASS **a.**

Ran′dall·ite (răn′dăl·īt; -d'l·īt), *n.* One of the Freewill (or Free) Baptists, a denomination founded in 1780 by Benjamin Randall (1749–1808) and now merged with the Regular Baptists in the Northern Baptist Convention.

ran′dan (răn′dăn; răn·dăn′), *n.* [E. dial., a noise, din, riot.] Disorderly, noisy conduct; a spree; rampage; — esp. in the phrase *on the randan. Dial. & Slang.*

ran′dan (răn′dăn; răn·dăn′), *n.* **a** A boat propelled by three rowers, the middle rower pulling two sculls, or short oars, bow and stroke pulling one oar each. **b** This style of rowing. Hence: **ran′dan,** *adj. & adv.*

ran′dan (răn′dăn; răn·dăn′), *v. i.* To row in a randan. *R.*

ran·dann′ite (răn·dăn′ĭt), *n.* A kaolinlike variety of diatomaceous earth found at Randanne, France, and elsewhere; mineralogically an earthy form of opal.

ran′dem (răn′dĕm), *adv.* [Perh. orig. *randem-tandem,* a reduplication of *tandem* with influence of *random.*] With three horses harnessed to a vehicle, one behind another.

ran′dem (răn′dĕm), *n.* A team, or vehicle, driven randem.

rand′er (răn′dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which cuts into rands. *Rare.*
2. One who weaves rands.
3. = SKEINER, 1.

ran′der (*Scot.* răn′dĕr). Var. of RENDER. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

Ran′di·a (răn′dĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after Isaac *Rand* (d. 1743), Eng. botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical shrubs and trees of the madder family (Rubiaceae), having white or yellow solitary or clustered flowers, and a many-seeded berry. See BOX BRIER.

rand′ing (răn′dĭng), *n.* **1.** *Basketwork.* Act of making a rand; also, a rand or the material for making a rand.
2. *Mil.* A kind of basketwork used in gabions.
3. *Shoe Mfg.* Act or process of making and applying rands for shoes.

ran′dir (răn′dĕr), *n.* [W. *rhandir.*] *Cymric Tribal Hist.* A division of a tref.

Rand′lite (rănd′īt), *n.* An inhabitant of the Rand. *S. Afr.*

rand machine. A machine which winds finished twine into skeins.

ran′dom (răn′dŭm), *n.* [ME. *randon,* fr. OF. *randon* force, violence, rapidity, *a randon, de randon,* violently, suddenly, rapidly, of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *rant* shield, edge of a shield. See RAND.] **1.** Force; violence; impetuosity. *Obs.*
> The two kings newly fought with great *random.* *E. Hall.*
2. A rush, spurt, or stream, as of speech, water, fire. *Obs.*
3. A haphazard or random course or progress. *Now Rare.*
4. A random thought.
5. *Gun.* The range of a gun or projectile; also, the elevation given to a gun. *Obs.*
6. *Print.* A sloping board set on top of a frame to hold galleys of type, etc., for use in making up. *Eng.*
7. *Weaving.* A trial pattern.
— *at random.* **a** Without definite aim, direction, rule, or method; at haphazard; aimlessly; irregularly; as, to shoot, write, or select *at random;* to occur *at random.* **b** *Now Rare.* Without restraint or attention; at liberty; neglected; as, to be left *at random.* **c** *Obs. Gun.* With any elevation or depression of the gun; — contrasted with *point-blank.*

ran′dom, *adv.* At random; in a random manner; — now only in combination, as in **ran′dom–joint′ed.**

ran′dom, *adj.* **1.** Going, coming, acting, living, etc., at random; as, *random* visitors, workers, or thoughts; made, done, occurring, etc., at random; as, a *random* shot, choice, guess, or visit.
2. *Biol.* Made as if at random but controlled or selected so as to bring together certain individuals, kinds, or classes, or, in biometry, to make representative of, as a cross section of a class or group; as, *random* breeding; a *random* sample.

ramp′ant·ly, *adv.* of RAMPANT.
ramped, *past tense & past part.* of RAMP.
ram′per (rămp′ĕr), *n.,* *or* **ramper** eel. = LAMPREY. *Dial.*
ram′per (răm′plĕr). Var. of RAMPLER.
ramphoid (răm′foid). Var. of RHAMPHOID.
ram′pier (răm′pē). Var. of RAMPIRE.
ramp′ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RAMP. Hence: *adj.* That ramps. — **ramp′ing·ly,** *adv.*
ram′po·stan (răm′pō·stăn). Var. of RAMBUTAN. [RAMSON.
ramps (rămps). Dial. var. of
rampt. Ramped. *Ref. Sp.*
ram·sack′. Dial. var. of RANSACK.
Rams′bot′tom safe′ty valve (rămz′bŏt′ŭm). See SAFETY VALVE.
ram′shack′led, *adj.* = RAMSHACKLE.
ram′shack′ly, *adj.* Ramshackle.
ram′s′–head′ or′chid. = RAM'S-HEAD, 1.
ram′son. ✝ RANSOM.
ram′stead. Var. of RANSTEAD.
ram′ule (răm′ūl), *n.* [F.] *Bot.* = RAMULUS.
ra·mus′cule (rə·mŭs′kūl), *n.* [LL. *ramusculus.*] Dim. of RAMUS.
ram·verse′, *v. t.* [F. *renverser.*] To overthrow; to reverse. *Obs.*
ranch′less, *adj.* See -LESS.
ran′cor·proof′ (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
ran′cour. Var. of RANCOR.
ran′dall, *n.* Random. *Obs.*
rand′ie. Var. of RANDY, rude.
ran′die tree (ran′dĭ'l; ran′ĭ'l). Var. of RANNEL TREE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

N O P Q R

3. *Masonry.* Irregular, as tooling; specif., consisting of stones of various height fitted together at random.
Syn. — Chance, stray, casual, fortuitous, accidental, aimless. — RANDOM, HAPHAZARD. RANDOM implies absence of fixed aim or purpose; HAPHAZARD heightens the implication of chance or accident; as, "My choice was as *random* as blindman's buff" (*Burns*); "They will throw out a *random* word in or out of season" (*Lamb*); "as [he] lazily turned the leaves of his *haphazard* reading" (*Lowell*); "whatever *haphazard* teaching of French there may have been" (*id.*). Cf. ACCIDENTAL, VAGRANT.
Ant. — Planned, designed, considered, deliberate.
— **ran'dom·ly**, *adv.* — **ran'dom·ness**, *n.*
Ran'dom, Rod'er·ick (răn'dŭm). See RODERICK RANDOM.
random bond. *Masonry.* A bond in stone masonry in which the stones are laid at random and not in regular courses.
random line. *Probability.* A line so chosen that the infinitesimal chance of its meeting any line segment varies as the length of the segment.
random point. *Probability.* A point so chosen that the chance of its falling within any closed surface varies as the volume enclosed.
ran'dom·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
rand'y (răn'dĭ; rän'dĭ), *adj.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Ill-mannered; coarse; loud-spoken; — formerly applied to vagrant beggars, now only to women. "I was the mad *randy* gypsy." *Scott.*
2. Disorderly; unmanageable; wild; riotous; lewd. *Dial.*
rand'y, *n.* *Chiefly Scot.* **a** A sturdy beggar of rough or threatening manner. **b** A randy woman; a virago.
rand'y, *n.* A festivity, esp. a noisy festivity or frolic; a revel; a carousal. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ran'dy (răn'dĭ), *v. i.* To carouse; to indulge in a spree. *Dial. Eng.*
rand'y (răn'dĭ), *v. i.* [Cf. RANT.] To canvass. *Obs.*
rane (rān), *n.* [Gael. *rān* a roar, cry.] A rigmarole or jargon of sounds; a long-continued cry or clamor. — *v. i. & t.* To cry or repeat incessantly. *Both Rare. Scot.*
Ra·nel'la (rȧ·nĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *rana* frog.] *Zool.* A genus of marine snails allied to *Triton*, having a thick shell, usually with two lateral varices continuous over all the whorls.
ra'nga·ti'ra (rä'ngȧ·tē'rȧ), *n.* [Maori.] A Maori chief; a person of rank, authority or distinction; less exactly, a leading citizen; a magistrate. *New Zealand.*
range (rānj; 140), *v.*; RANGED (rānjd); RANG'ING (rān'jĭng). [OF. *rangier*, var. of *rengier* (F. *ranger*), fr. OF. *renc* row, rank (F. *rang*), of Teut. origin. See RANK, *n.*; cf. ARRANGE, DERANGE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To set in a row, or in rows; to place in a regular line or lines, or in ranks; to dispose in the proper order; to rank; as, to *range* soldiers in line; to *range* trees along a driveway.
2. To place (as a single individual) among others in a line, row, or order, as in the ranks of an army, or in a given position or situation; — usually, reflexively and figuratively, (in the sense) to espouse a cause, to join a party, to be engaged in some course of action, etc.
It would be absurd in me to *range* myself on the side of the Duke of Bedford and the corresponding society. *Burke.*
3. To dispose in a classified, or in systematic, order; to arrange regularly; as, to *range* plants in genera and families; also, to place in a class, rank, or category.
4. To rove over or through; as, to *range* the fields; also, to cause to pass over or through; as, to *range* his eyes over the scene before him.
Teach him to *range* the ditch, and force the brake. *Gay.*
5. To sail or pass along or about, usually in a direction parallel to or near; as, to *range* the coast.
☞ Compare with French *ranger* une côte.
6. To graze or pasture (cattle, sheep, etc.) on a range.
7. To lay off or lay out; to make level, even, or straight.
8. To propel (a projectile, of a certain size, or over a certain distance); — said of a gun.
9. To train (a telescope).
10. [Perh. a different word.] To separate into parts; to sift. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
11. *Gun.* To determine the elevation necessary for (a gun) to enable it to propel a projectile to a given distance; to give (a gun) such elevation.
12. *Naut.* To arrange (an anchor cable) on deck.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To rove at large; to wander; roam.
2. To move over a surface so as to explore it more or less thoroughly, esp. as a hunting dog seeking game.
3. To be placed in order or line or in a class; to be ranked; to admit of arrangement or classification; to rank.
And *range* with humble livers in content. *Shak.*
4. To have, or extend in, a certain direction; to correspond in direction or line; to trend or run; — often with *with*; as, the fence *ranges* with the street; to *range* along the coast.
5. a To have range; to be capable of projecting, or to admit of being projected, esp. as to horizontal distance; as, the gun *ranges* three miles; the shot *ranged* four miles. **b** To change or differ within limits; as, the temperature *ranged* through seventy degrees Fahrenheit.
6. *Bot. & Zool.* To be native to, or live in, a certain district or region; as, the peba *ranges* from Texas to Paraguay.
7. *Gun.* To obtain the range of an object by firing alternately over and short of it, altering the elevation after each shot until a hit is made.
Syn. — Line; align, ally; arrange, classify. See RAMBLE.
range oneself. To settle down, as in marriage or after sowing wild oats; to acquire regular habits of life. *A Gallicism.*
range (rānj), *n.* [OF. *range*, var. of *renge*, fr. the v. See RANGE, *v.*] **1.** A series of things (formerly also of persons or animals) in a line; a row; a rank; as, a *range* of pipes; a *range* of buildings.
2. a A wandering or roving; a going to and fro; an excursion; a ramble; an expedition.
He may take a *range* all the world over. *South.*
b That which may be ranged over; place or room for excursion; esp., a sparsely populated and open region over which cattle, sheep, or other livestock may roam and feed.
3. Specif.: **a** *pl.* Mountains; mountainous country. **b** In Australia, sometimes, a single mountain. **c** A series or chain of mountain peaks considered as forming one connected system; a ridge of mountains; as, the Appalachian *range*. **d** *Western U. S.* Any stretch of open country. **e** In the Lake Superior iron region, the belt of outcrop of an iron-bearing formation.
4. In early usage, apparently a hinged grating let down when required over an open fireplace, to support pots, pans, etc., and later, a plate with holes for the pots, etc., similarly used or set; hence, in modern usage, a cooking apparatus containing an enclosed fireplace, having one or more side ovens and a flat top with a number of holes, with removable covers, for the pots, pans, etc. This was originally and is sometimes now, built into a recess in the wall at the bottom of the chimney. The usual modern form is the so-called ***portable range*** which is more or less elaborate, and is constructed to set against or near a wall to economize space. In the trade the *range* is commonly distinguished from the (cooking) *stove* as having only one opening to the oven, whereas the *stove* oven has an opening at each end.
5. An aggregate of individuals or objects in one rank or degree; an order; a class.
6. a In the public land system of the United States, a row or line of townships lying between two successive meridian lines six miles apart. The meridians included in each great survey are numbered in order east and west from the "principal meridian" of that survey, and the townships in the *range* are numbered north and south from the "base line," which runs east and west; as, township No. 6, N., *range* 7, W., from the fifth principal meridian. **b** *Canada.* A row of lots along a boundary line.
7. Extent or space taken in or covered; distance, compass, or extent of excursion or distribution; reach; scope; sphere; as, *range* of voice; a wide *range* of topics; *range* of thought.
Far as creation's ample *range* extends. *Pope.*
8. A line of direction; as, from the channel entrance the beacon is in *range* with the lighthouse.
9. The limits of a series of actual or possible variations; also, the series or scale of variations within such limits; as, the *range* of prices is great; he had a narrow *range* of choice.
10. *Obs.* **a** A kitchen grate. **b** A ladder rung.
11. [Perh. different word.] Bolting sieve. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
12. *Bib. pl.* In the Authorized Version of 2 Kings xi. 8 & 15 and 2 Chron. xxiii. 14, used to translate Hebrew *sederah*, which in the Douay Ver. is rendered "precincts of the temple," and in the Rev. Ver. "ranks."
13. *Bot. & Zool.* The region throughout which a plant or animal naturally lives.
14. *Glass Mfg.* A gauge for determining the thickness of glass.
15. *Gun.* **a** The horizontal distance to which a shot or other projectile is, or may be, propelled; as, the gun has a *range* of six miles. Also, the horizontal distance of the target or thing aimed at from the gun. **b** A place where shooting, as with guns or rifles, is practiced.
16. *Leather Mfg.* A part of a hide. See HIDE, *Illust.*
17. *Masonry.* A row or course with the horizontal joints continuous; — used attributively to designate work so laid or stone, as ashlar, prepared for so laying.
18. *Math.* **a** A system of points lying on a line (the *base*); a straight line regarded as the aggregate of its points. **b** A simply infinite system of curves, whose line equation is $\phi + \kappa\phi' = 0$, that touch all the common tangents of two curves, whose line equations are $\phi = 0$, $\phi' = 0$ (the *bases*).
19. *Mining.* A mineral belt; as, the Mesabi iron *range*.
20. *Naut.* **a** A large cleat in the waist. **b** = RANGE OF CABLE.
21. *Shoe Mfg.* **a** A strip of leather cut from a butt or hide. **b** The lie or line of the upper edge of the counter in a top boot. **c** The cutting of a butt or side of sole leather into strips.
22. *Statistics.* The difference between the least and greatest values of the attribute or variable of a frequency distribution; as, in a test in which the lowest grade is 30 and the highest 90 the *range* is 60.
Syn. — RANGE, COMPASS, SCOPE. RANGE emphasizes the idea of reach or extent; COMPASS, that of inclusiveness within limits; SCOPE, as here compared, connotes amplitude of outlook or freedom of range; as, the vast *range* of his knowledge; within the *compass* of human powers; "There the passions cramped no longer shall have *scope* and breathing space" (*Tennyson*). See HABITAT.
range (rānj), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the range; consisting of range; living or raised on the range; as, *range* plants, the *range* section of the United States, *range* cattle, etc.
range (rānj). Dial. var. of RINSE.
range angle. *Mil.* The angle formed, at the instant of release of a bomb from an airplane, between a vertical line and the line of sight; — called also *dropping angle* and *sighting angle.* See BALLISTICS OF BOMBS, *Illust.*
range'-bred', *adj.* Bred and reared on the range; accustomed to the open country; — of horses and cattle.
ranged (rānjd), *adj.* **1.** Arranged in line; in rows or ranks.
A kitchen gleaming with *ranged* coppers. *Anne D. Sedgwick.*
2. Regular in one's habits; settled. "I have loved less many more *ranged* and orderly men." *Kegan Paul.*
ranged battle. A pitched battle. *Obs.*
range finder. *Gun.* An instrument, variously constructed, used to determine the distance of an object to be hit. It is usually so constructed as to give a rapid mechanical solution of a triangle having the target at its apex and the range finder at one corner of its base. When the instrument determines the direction also it is called a ***position finder.***

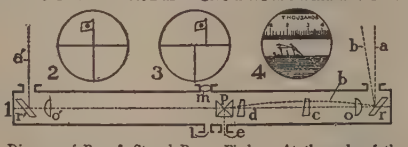

Diagram of Barr & Stroud Range Finder. At the ends of the Tube (1) two Reflectors (*r*, *r'*) deflect rays from the target through the Objectives (*o*, *o'*) and the Prisms (*p*) to the observer's right eye at *e*. The field of view of the right eyepiece is divided by a horizontal line (2, 3), above which is the image from *o*, and below it that from *o'*. A Deflecting Prism (*d*) is neutral at the position *d*, when the parallel rays (*a*, *a'*) from a very distant object will form a continuous image (2). A nearer object will give unparallel rays *a* being replaced by *b*, and its image will be discontinuous (3), until *d* is moved to the position *c* corresponding to its range. Through the left eyepiece at *l* and the Finder Objective *m* the observer sees the Object (4) and above it part of a Scale that is attached to *d*, and a pointer by which the range is read off.

range grass. A panic grass (*Panicum obtusatum*) of the central United States.
range'heads' (rānj'hĕdz'), *n. pl.* *Naut.* The windlass bitts. *Rare.*
Range'ley lake trout (rānj'lĭ). [From *Rangeley* Lakes, Maine.] The oquassa.
range light. *Naut.* **a** Either of two or more lights on shore so placed as to guide a vessel keeping them in line, as through a channel. **b** *pl.* Two white lights in the same vertical plane as the keel, one at least fifteen feet higher than, and horizontally distant from, the other, that may be carried by a steamer under way to indicate her course; also, *sing.*, the after of these two lights.
range'man (rānj'mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who works on a range, as in herding horses or cattle.
range masonry. Rangework.
range of accommodation. *Physiol. Optics.* Limit of accommodation.
range of cable. *Naut.* A certain length of slack cable formerly ranged along the deck preparatory to letting go the anchor.
range of particles. *Physics.* The distance an elementary particle, as an alpha, beta, or gamma particle, of a definite type, will pass through air before losing its distinctive properties.
range pole. *Surv.* A straight pole or rod, sometimes jointed, usually painted in one-foot bands of alternate colors of red and white, used for sighting points and lines in surveying work; — sometimes called a *ranging pole*, or a *flag pole.*
rang'er (rān'jĕr), *n.* **1.** The keeper of a royal park or forest; formerly, a royal officer appointed to walk through the forest, recover beasts that had strayed, watch the deer, prevent trespasses, etc. *Eng.*
2. One who ranges; specif.: **a** A rover; wanderer. **b** A dog that ranges in search of game. **c** *Newfoundland.* The harbor seal.
3. a One of a body of mounted troops or organized armed men, usually more in the nature of mounted infantry than cavalry, who range over a region. In the British Army the name is given to a regular infantry regiment, the Connaught *Rangers.* Cf. TEXAS RANGERS. **b** In America, a warden who patrols tracts of forests, esp. those owned by the state. **c** [*cap.*] A division of the Girl Guide organization including girls over 16 years; also, a girl in this division.
4. One who arranges or sets in line. *Rare.*
5. A rangeman; range rider.
Rang'er (rān'jĕr), *n.* **a** The chief character in Hoadley's *The Suspicious Husband.* **b** A young gentleman of the town in Wycherley's *Love in a Wood.*
rang'er (rān'jĕr), *n.* [See RANGE, *n.*, 11.] A sieve. *Obs.*
range rake. *Mil.* In gunnery, a device for determining the range deviations of shots from a target. It consists essentially of two arms in the form of a T, along the cross member (measuring arm) of which pegs are placed at regular intervals. The distances of these pegs from the center of the measuring arm subtend definite angles when viewed from the end of the upright member (aiming arm).
range rider. **a** *Chiefly Western U. S.* A mounted warden who patrols forests or other lands in the interest of the owners. **b** A cowboy who herds cattle on the range.
range stove. A portable cooking range. See 2d RANGE, 4.
range'work' (rānj'wûrk'), *n.* Also **range masonry.** *Masonry.* Ashlar laid in horizontal courses of even height; coursed ashlar. Cf. BROKEN ASHLAR.
Ran'gi·fer (răn'jĭ·fĕr), *n.* [ML., reindeer; cf. F. *rangifère.*] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the domestic and wild reindeer and caribous.—**ran·gif'er·ine** (răn·jĭf'ĕr·ĭn; -īn), *adj.*
rang'ing (rān'jĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RANGE.
ranging bond. *Bricklaying.* A chain bond formed by strips of wood projecting slightly from the face to provide a nailing surface.
ranging pole. *Surv.* = RANGE POLE.
ran'gle (răng'g'l), *v. i.* To stray; wander; straggle. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To entangle. *Dial.* — **ran'gler** (-glĕr), *n.* *Obs.*
ran'gle (răng'g'l), *n.* Bits of gravel fed to hawks. *Rare.*
ran'gle, *v. i.* To wrangle.
Ran·goon' creep'er (răng·gōōn'). [From *Rangoon*, Burma.] A woody vine (*Quisqualis indica*), native to Burma, Malaysia, and the Pacific islands, grown in tropical regions for its showy flowers.
Rangoon oil. = RANGOON TAR.
Rangoon tar. Thick, heavy petroleum from Rangoon, Burma.
Rangoon yam. An East Indian vine (*Dioscorea atropurpurea*) grown for its very large edible tubers; also, the tuber itself; — called also *Malacca yam.*
rang'y (rān'jĭ), **range'y** (-jĭ), *adj.* [From RANGE, *v.*] **1.** Inclined, able, or apt to range, or rove about, for considerable distances; hence, long-limbed and slender. "She rode an American horse, thin and *rangy.*" *Spearman.* "The *rangey* bough." *R. Frost.*
2. Having room for ranging; roomy; spacious. *U. S.*
3. Having ranges; mountainous.
ra'ni, ra'nee (rä'nē), *n.* [Hind. *rānī*, fr. Skr. *rājñī*; akin to L. *regina.* See RAJA.] A Hindu queen; a rajah's wife; a reigning princess. *India.*
‖**ra'ni** (rä'nē), *n.* [Romany. See 1st RANI.] Lady, wife. *Gypsy.*
rani-. A combining form from Latin *rana*, frog, as in: **raniferous, raniform, ranivorous.**
Ran'i·dae (răn'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *rana* frog + *-idae.*] *Zool.* An important family of tailless amphibians of the division Firmisternia, comprising the typical frogs. They are distributed generally over the temperate and tropical parts of the earth with the exception of most of Australia and South America. About 500 species are known, nearly half of which belong to the type genus, *Rana.* — **ran'id** (răn'ĭd), *adj.*
Ra'ni·kot se'ries (rä'nē·kōt). [From *Ranikot*, town in western Sind, India.] *Geol.* The lowest division of the Eocene strata of India. It is about 2,000 feet thick, of fluviatile deposition in its lower part, passing upward into fossiliferous marine shales and limestones.
Ra·ni'nae (rȧ·nĭ'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A subfamily of Ranidae having teeth in the upper jaw but none in the lower.
ra'nine (rā'nīn; -nĭn), *adj.* [L. *rana* a frog.] **1.** *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the frogs or the subfamily Raninae.
2. *Anat.* Pertaining to the region beneath the tip of the tongue; designating specif. the branch of the lingual artery supplying that region, and the corresponding vein, which is a tributary of the facial or lingual vein.
rank (răngk), *adj.*; RANK'ER (-ĕr); RANK'EST. [AS. *ranc* strong, proud; akin to D. *rank* slender, erect, G. dial. *rank* slender, ON. *rakkr* slender, bold; orig., stretched out, and akin to E. RIGHT.] **1.** Proud; froward; haughty. *Obs.*
2. Strong; mighty; powerful; also, violent; headlong. *Archaic & Dial.*
3. a Luxuriant or vigorous in growth; grown to immoderate height; grown coarse; as, *rank* grass or weeds.
And, behold, seven ears of corn came up upon one stalk, *rank* and good. *Gen.* xli. 5.
b Covered with a vigorous growth of vegetation or the like; producing luxuriantly; very (sometimes too) rich and fertile; as, *rank* land.

ran'dom·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
ran'don, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *randoner* to rush, run. See RANDOM.] To fly or stray at random. *Obs.*
ra'nee (rä'nē). Var. of RANI.
Ra·nere' (rȧ·nēr'), *n.* = ST. REGIS.
ran·force', *v. t.* [F. *renforcer.*] To reinforce; to force open. *Obs.*
rang, *past* of RING, reign. *Scot.*
rang, *past* of RING, to sound.
rang (*Scot.* răng), *n.* [F.] A rank; row. *Obs. Scot.*
ran·gale', *n.* [OF. *ringaille.*] Rank and file; herd; rabble; esp., camp followers. *Obs.*
range'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
rang'er·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
range'y (rān'jĭ). Var. of RANGY.
rang'i·ness, *n.* See RANGY, -NESS.
Ra·ni'na (rȧ·nĭ'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *rana.*] See FROG CRAB. — **ra·nin'i·an** (-nĭn'ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*
ranine artery. *Anat.* See LINGUAL ARTERY.

4. Crowded together; many in number. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
5. Offensively gross or coarse; indecent; as, *rank* language.
6. **a** Strong-scented; rancid; offensive in smell or taste.
Divers sea fowls taste *rank* of the fish on which they feed. *Boyle.*
b Foul; noisome; corrupt; as, a *rank* climate, wound.
7. **a** Raised to a high degree; extreme; gross; utter; — used only with words of reprobation; as, *rank* treason.
What are these but *rank* pedants? *Addison.*
b *Obs. exc. Law.* Unreasonably high in amount; excessive; as, a *rank* modus. "A *ranker* rate." *Shak.*
8. Projecting to an unusual extent beyond a surface, as the blade of a plane when adjusted to cut deeply.
9. *Obs.* **a** Grown too great; overgrown; gross; swollen. **b** Oversupplied; overfed. **c** Plentiful; abundant; copious. **d** Lustful; of animals, ruttish or in heat.
Syn. — Luxuriant; absolute, downright; flagrant, glaring, palpable. — RANK, GROSS are here compared as derogatory intensives. RANK is commonly applied to that which is extremely, utterly, or violently what it is declared to be; GROSS applies to what is thought of as palpable, glaring, or flagrant; as, *rank* heresy, nonsense; *gross* carelessness, stupidity, credulity. See LUXURIOUS; cf. COARSE, FLAGRANT.
Ant. — Meager, sparse; fragrant, sweet; delicate, refined; mild.

rank (răngk), *v. i.* To grow corrupt or rank; to fester. *Obs.*
rank, *adv.* Rankly; extremely. *Spenser.*
rank-. Combining form for *rank*, adj. & adv., forming adjectives, as in:

rank-brained	**rank-minded**	**rank-springing**
rank-feeding	**rank-scented**	**rank-swelling**
rank-growing	**rank-scenting**	**rank-tasting**
rank-grown	**rank-smelling**	**rank-winged**

rank, *v. i.* Prob. = RAMP, to rage. *Obs. Skelton.*
rank (răngk), *n.* [OF. *ranc*, var. of *renc* (F. *rang*), of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *hring* a circle, a circular row, G. *ring;* cf. ME. *renk, reng,* fr. OF. *renc.* See RING; cf. RANGE, *n. & v.*] **1.** **a** A row or line; a range; a series; a tier; — now rarely of persons.
Many a mountain nigh
Rising in lofty *ranks*, and loftier still. *Byron.*
b Line; orderly arrangement; formation; array; as, to form a crowd into *rank.*
2. **a** An aggregate of individuals classed together; a social class; an order; a division; as, *ranks* and orders of men.
Scholars like Hooker, gentlemen like George Herbert, could now be found in the *ranks* of the priesthood. *J. R. Green.*
b Relative position or order as one in a group, series, etc.; relative standing.
3. Grade of official standing, as in the army, navy, or nobility; as, the *rank* of admiral; the *rank* of general. The relative rank of officers in the United States Navy and in the United States Army is as follows: fleet admiral ranks with general of the army, admiral with general, vice-admiral with lieutenant general, rear admiral with major general, commodore with brigadier general, captain with colonel, commander with lieutenant colonel, lieutenant commander with major, lieutenant with captain, lieutenant (junior grade) with first lieutenant, ensign with second lieutenant.
When no other *rank* is conferred upon general and line officers the titles of their respective offices also express their *rank.* But it does not follow that *rank* and office are always identical.
15 *U. S. Ct. of Claims*, 151.
4. Degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence; also, relative position in civil or social life or in any scale of comparison; status; grade; as, a writer of the first *rank.* *Addison.*
5. Elevated grade or standing; high degree; high social position; distinction; eminence; as, a man of *rank;* also, persons of high position, collectively.
The mystic spell of *rank*, which no American citizen can ever quite understand. *James Parton.*
6. *Chess.* A row of squares on the chessboard parallel to the sides next the players.
7. *Gram.* The standing of words in their mutual relations as qualified or qualifying terms. In recent grammars the three terms in such a phrase as *utterly dark night* are named respectively ***subjunct, adjunct,*** and ***primary,*** or ***kernel word,*** designating the three functional ranks. These terms may, without changing rank, take alternative part-of-speech forms (cf. night of utter darkness, in which *utter* is subjunct and *of darkness* adjunct) or be replaced by phrase or clause equivalents (a night *which was dark;* a night darker *than I expected*). Jespersen uses *adnex* and *subnex* as names for ranks in word groups where the terms show predicative relations. See NEXUS, PRIMARY.
8. *Mil.* **a** A line of soldiers ranged side by side in close order; — opposed to *file.* See 1st FILE, 9 a. **b** *pl.* An army; the forces. "And e'en the *ranks* of Tuscany could scarce forbear to cheer." *Macaulay.* **c** *pl.* The body of privates as distinguished from officers; as, he rose from the *ranks.*
9. *Organ Building.* A series or set of pipes all of the same construction and quality, one pipe for each digital. A mixture stop has several *ranks* but an ordinary stop only one.
— ***in a rank.*** In a single file. *Obs.* — ***on a rank.*** *Obs.* **a** On a stretch. **b** Abreast.

rank (răngk), *v.;* RANKED (răngkt); RANK'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To arrange in a line or lines; to draw up in a regular formation; as, the soldiers were *ranked* ten deep.
2. To range in a class; to determine the relative position or merit of; to identify; to class; as, to *rank* this pupil with the best; to *rank* Dante above Shakespeare.
Among your tribe . . . *rank* not me! *Wordsworth.*
3. To place (vehicles, esp. motor vehicles) one behind the other, next to and parallel with the curb. *Rare.*
4. To get ready; — usually with *out. Scot.*
5. *Mil. & Nav.* To outrank; to take precedence of; as, he *ranks* every officer in the navy.
6. *Scots Law.* To place (properly, in order of priority) upon the list of claims or claimants upon a bankrupt estate; as, to *rank* a claim; to *rank* a creditor.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To form or move in a rank or ranks; to stand in rank or in formation.
Cattle come *ranking* home. *Carlyle.*
2. To be ranged in order, as of rank or merit; to have a place or grade in an ascending series; as, to *rank* below the average or next to the best; to *rank* high in public favor; this team *ranks* with the pennant winners.
Let that one article *rank* with the rest. *Shak.*
3. *Mil. & Nav.* To have the highest rank; to be senior; as, the *ranking* colonel; also, to be supremely eminent; as, the *ranking* economists in the country.
4. *Scots Law.* To have a place among the list of claims or claimants (upon a bankrupt estate).

rank and file. **a** *Mil.* The whole body of common soldiers, including corporals. In a more extended sense, it includes sergeants also, excepting the noncommissioned staff. **b** Hence, those constituting the body of a party, society, or nation, as distinct from its heads, or leaders.
— **rank'-and-file'** (66), *adj.*
ranked (răngkt), *adj.* Arranged in ranks; having or provided with ranks; — often used in composition; as, three-*ranked.*
rank'er (răngk'ĕr), *n.* [From RANK, *n.*] One who ranks or draws up in line; specif., *Mil.*, one who serves or has served in the ranks; esp., a commissioned officer promoted from the ranks. *Colloq.*
Not the ruler for me, but the *ranker.* *Masefield.*
rank indigo. A kind of indigo derived from the leaves of an East Indian woody vine (*Marsdenia tinctoria*); also, the plant itself.
Ran'kine, *or* **Ran'kine's, cy'cle** (răng'kĭn, -kīnz). [After W. J. M. *Rankine* (1820–72), Scot. engineer and physicist.] *Thermodyn.* A nonreversible heat-engine cycle differing from Carnot cycle in having no compression. It is nearly equal to Carnot's cycle in efficiency with saturated steam, and much less efficient when the steam is superheated. The steam-engine cycle is approximately a Rankine cycle.
Ran'kine's for'mu·la (răng'kĭnz). [See RANKINE CYCLE.] See GORDON'S FORMULA.
rank'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RANK.
ranking bar. A handbarrow used by lumbermen.
ranking jumper. An all-wood sled used by lumbermen for hauling tanbark. *Local, U. S.*
ranking member. *U. S.* **a** In Congress, the member next to the chairman in order of seniority. **b** On committees, courts martial, etc., the senior in point of rank or service, who becomes chairman.
rank'ish, *adj.* Somewhat rank.
ran'kle (răng'k'l), *v.;* RAN'KLED (-k'ld); RAN'KLING (-klĭng). [OF. *rancler,* var. of *draoncler* to fester, fr. *raoncle, rancle,* a festering sore, var. of *draoncle,* fr. ML. *dracunculus* a sore or ulcer, in L., a little dragon, dim. of *draco* dragon. See DRAGON.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To become, or be, rank or festering; to be inflamed; to fester; — used literally and figuratively.
A malady that burns and *rankles* inward. *Rowe.*
2. To produce a festering or inflamed effect; to cause a sore; — used literally and figuratively; as, a splinter *rankles* in the flesh; the words *rankled* in his bosom.
3. To be inflamed with anger; to chafe in vexation. *Rare.*
—, *Transitive:* To cause to fester; to make sore or angry; to inflame; to poison. *Now Rare.*
ran'kle (răng'k'l), *n.* A rankling sore or feeling.
The *rankle* of jealousy. *W. J. Locke.*
rank of a complex. *Math.* The number of its lines through any point and in any plane.
rank of a congruence. The number of plane pencils, each containing an arbitrary line and two lines of the congruence.
rank of a determinant. *Math.* The rank of the matrix of the determinant.
rank of a matrix. *Math.* The order of the nonvanishing determinant of highest order that may be formed from the elements of the matrix by selecting arbitrarily an equal number of rows and columns from it.
rank of a ruled surface. *Math.* The class of a plane section of the surface; the order of a circumcone of the surface; the degree of the equation of the surface in line co-ordinates.
rank of a skew curve. *Math.* The number of its tangents that meet any arbitrary line in space; the degree of the developable surface formed by the tangents to the given curve.
rank rider *or* **runner.** A reckless rider; specif., a highwayman. — **rank-riding,** *adj. Both Obs.*
ranks'man (răngks'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One of, or in, a rank or ranks.
rann (răn), *n.* [Ir.] A verse; strain; stanza. *Ir.*
ran'nel, *or* **ran'dle, tree** (răn''l; -d'l). [Cf. Nor. dial. *randatre* rannel tree, *rand* space over a fireplace.] A bar used in an open fireplace, to support pothooks. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ran'nel, *n.* A jade; prostitute. *Obs.*
ran'ni·gal (răn'ĭ·g'l), *n.* One who is unruly or masterful. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
ran'ny (răn'ĭ), *n.* [L. *araneus mus,* kind of small mouse.] Erd shrew. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
Ran·quel' (răng·kāl'), *n.* An Indian of an Araucanian tribe scattered throughout a large territory in the central pampas of Argentina. See ARAUCANIAN, *n.*
ran'sack (răn'săk), *v.;* -SACKED (-săkt); -SACK·ING. [ME. *ransaken,* fr. ON. *rannsaka* to explore, search a house for stolen property, fr. *rann* house + *saka;* akin to ON. *sækja* to seek. See 2d REST; SEEK. Cf. RAMSHACKLE.] *Trans.:* **1.** Orig., to search for stolen goods; hence, to search thoroughly; to search every place or part of; to rummage.
To *ransack* every corner of their . . . hearts. *South.*
He *ransacked* his father's shelves, dipped into a multitude of books. *Macaulay.*
2. To search through and carry away all valuables in; to pillage completely; also, *Rare,* to steal as plunder; as, thieves *ransacked* the house; the invaders *ransacked* the city.
—, *Intransitive:* To search thoroughly; to rummage.
Syn. — Search; sack, rifle.
ran'sack, *n.* **1.** Act of ransacking; condition of being ransacked; pillage. *Archaic.*
Even your father's house
Shall not be free from *ransack.* *J. Webster.*
2. Something obtained by ransacking. *Obs.*
ran'sack·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who ransacks.
ran'sack'le (*dial.* răn'săk''l), *v. t.* [See RANSACK.] To ransack. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
ran'som (răn'sŭm), *n.* [ME. *raunson, raunsoun,* fr. OF. *rançon, raençon, raançon* (F. *rançon*), fr. L. *redemptio,* fr. *redimere* to redeem. See REDEEM; cf. REDEMPTION.] **1.** Act of ransoming; a redeeming or releasing of a captive by payment of a consideration.
I urged . . . the *ransom* Of my wife's brother. *Shak.*
2. The money, price, or consideration paid or demanded for the redemption of a captured person or persons; a payment that releases from captivity, a penalty, or a forfeit, *also, Rare,* a fine; as, to ask a huge *ransom;* to pay the *ransom* in gold; worth a king's *ransom.*
3. One who or that which ransoms or redeems; specif., Christ or his crucifixion.
The world's *ransom,* blessed Mary's son. *Shak.*
4. *O. Eng. Law.* That which is paid for the pardon of an offense or in lieu of corporal punishment; a fine.

ran'som (răn'sŭm), *v. t.;* -SOMED (-sŭmd); -SOM·ING. [OF. *rançonner.* See RANSOM, *n.*] **1.** To redeem from captivity, slavery, punishment, or the like, by paying a price; to buy out of bondage, etc.; as, to *ransom* prisoners of war.
2. To deliver, as from sin, its penalty, or the like; to be the Redeemer of.
I will *ransom* them from the power of the grave. *Hosea* xiii. 14.
3. *Rare.* **a** To expiate; to atone for. **b** To buy, as freedom, by paying a ransom.
4. To exact a ransom for or from; to hold or offer for ransom; also, to oppress by exacting ransoms or fines. *Now Rare.*
I would take Desire prisoner, and *ransom* him to any French courtier for a new-devis'd courtesy. *Shak.*
Syn. — RANSOM, REDEEM are often interchangeable, esp. in their theological senses. In ordinary usage, to RANSOM is esp. to release (a person or persons) from captivity or servitude; to REDEEM is to regain possession of (an object), — in both cases by means of a payment; as, to *ransom* a prisoner; to *redeem* something that has been pawned; "my son, whom nought can *ransom* or *redeem*" (*Kyd*).
ransom bill. *Internat. Law.* A contract, valid by the law of nations, given in time of war for the ransom of property, now esp. when captured at sea, and a safe-conduct for it to a friendly destination; — called also **ransom bond.**
ran'som·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who ransoms or redeems; specif.: **a** A hostage for the ransom of a captured vessel under a ransom bill. **b** [*cap.*] A Mercedarian. **c** [*usually cap.*] A member of a Roman Catholic guild which strives for the conversion of England to that faith.
ran'som·less, *adj.* Free from ransom; also, unransomable.
ran'stead (răn'stĕd), *n.* [Said to be after a Welshman named *Ranstead,* who introduced it into the United States.] The yellow toadflax, or butter-and-eggs.
rant (rănt), *v. i.;* RANT'ED (răn'tĕd; -tĭd; 119); RANT'ING. [MD. *ranten, randen,* to dote, to be enraged.] **1.** To declaim, or talk noisily, excitedly, and extravagantly; to discourse in a bombastic, turgid fashion; as, a *ranting* preacher.
2. To scold vehemently; to be in a rage; to rail; — with *at* and *against.*
3. To frolic or revel; to carouse; to sing and dance gaily or riotously. See RANT, *n.*, 2. *Now Dial.*
rant, *n.* **1.** The act of ranting; ranting discourse or language.
This is a stoical *rant,* without any foundation. *Atterbury.*
2. *Dial.* **a** A noisy jollification; a gay frolic. **b** A gay tune, song, or dance.
ran'tan', **ran'-tan'** (răn'tăn'), *n.* [Imitative.] **1.** A knocking, banging, or pounding noise. *Colloq.*
No rest for Niagara, but perpetual *ran-tan* on those limestone rocks. *Thoreau.*
2. A randan; spree; riotous conduct. *Slang.*
ran·tan'ker·ous (răn·tăng'kĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Cantankerous. *Colloq.*
rant'er (rănt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A ranting speaker or talker.
2. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* **a** A member of a certain pantheistic and Antinomian sect, or movement, the extreme left wing of English 17th century religious individualism. **b** A member of the Primitive Methodists (see under METHODIST), who seceded from the Wesleyan Methodists as being deficient in fervor and zeal; — so called in contempt, and in allusion to the loud tones of their preaching and responses.
3. A noisy or disorderly reveler. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
4. A noisy singer or player. *Dial.*
rant'er (rănt'ĕr; rănt'-), *v. t.* [See RENTER, *v.*] To renter; to fine-draw. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
rant'er-go-round', *n.* A round game in which each player is dealt a card face down, which he may pass to the player on his left for exchange, the object being to win the pool by showing the lowest card at the table.
Rant'er·ism (rănt'ĕr·ĭz'm), *n. Eccl. Hist.* The practice or tenets of the Ranters. See RANTER, 2 a & b.
rant'i·pole (rănt'ĭ·pōl), *n.* [Perh. fr. *rant* + *pole, poll,* head. Cf. NODDYPOLL.] A wild, romping young person; also, a termagant. — *adj.* Wild; unruly; rakish.
This *rantipole* hero. *Irving.*
Some rare snatched fleeting moments of *rantipole* laughter. *J. B. Cabell.*
rant'i·pole, *v. i.* To act like a rantipole.
ran'tock (răn'tŏk), *n.* The goosander. *Orkney Islands.*
ran'tum-scan'tum (răn'tŭm·skăn'tŭm), *adj.* Harum-scarum. — **rantum-scantum,** *n. & interj. Obs.*
rant'y (rănt'ĭ), *adj.* Wild; excited; riotous. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
ran'u·la (răn'ū·lă), *n.* [L., a little frog, a little swelling on the tongue of cattle, dim. of *rana* a frog.] *Med.* A cyst formed under the tongue by obstruction of the duct of a sublingual or submaxillary gland, or any mucous gland. — **ran'u·lar** (-lĕr), *adj.*
Ra·nun'cu·la'ce·ae (rā·nŭng'kū·lā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See RANUNCULUS.] *Bot.* A large family of plants, the crowfoot family, typifying the order Ranales. They are distinguished by the acrid juice, usually alternate leaves, and regular or irregular flowers with hypogynous stamens. There are about 40 genera and over 1,100 species, of wide distribution. Among these are the well-known ornamental genera *Clematis, Delphinium, Anemone, Aquilegia, Aconitum, Helleborus, Trollius, Paeonia,* and *Ranunculus. Aconitum, Helleborus,* and *Hydrastis* yield important drugs. — **ra·nun'cu·la'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*
Ra·nun'cu·lus (rā·nŭng'kū·lŭs), *n.* [L., a little frog, a medicinal plant, perh. crowfoot, dim. of *rana* a frog.] *Bot.* **a** A large and widely distributed genus of herbs, the crowfoots or buttercups, typifying the family Ranunculaceae. They have simple or variously lobed leaves, and mostly yellow flowers with five deciduous sepals and five nectariferous petals; the numerous flattened achenes are borne in a head or spike. Tuberous-rooted species with double flowers are widely cultivated, esp. the often white-flowered *R. aconitifolius,* the garden buttercup; the European *R. acris, R. bulbosus, R. repens,* and *R. arvensis* are widely distributed as weeds. **b** [*not cap.*] *pl.* -LUSES (-lŭs·ĕz; -ĭz; 119), -CULI (-kū·lī). A plant or flower of this genus.
‖**ranz des vaches** (rănz(s)' dā văsh'). [Swiss dial., fr. *ranz* (of uncert. meaning) + F. *des vaches* of the cows.] *Music.* A kind of melody sung by Swiss herdsmen or played on the alpenhorn to call cattle. See ALPENHORN.
Ra·ou'li·a (rā·ōō'lĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after Étienne Fiacre Louis *Raoul,* French surgeon.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of immense cushion plants (family Carduaceae), natives chiefly of New Zealand. They are white-hoary cespitose herbs, with small solitary flower heads resembling those of *Helichrysum.*

ran'kl, ran'kld. Rankle, rankled. *Ref. Sp.*
rank'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
rank'ling·ly, *adv.* of *rankling,* pres. part. of RANKLE.
rank'ly, *adv.* of RANK.
rank'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
rankt. Ranked. *Ref. Sp.*
rank'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
ran'nee. Var. of RANI. [PICK.]
ran'pike (răn'pīk). Var. of RAM-
ran'sackt. Ransacked. *Ref. Sp.*
ranse. Var. of RANCE.
ran'sel, ran'sel·man. Vars. of RANCEL, RANCELMAN.
ran'som·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
ran'somd. Ransomed. *Ref. Sp.*
ran'som·free' (66), *adj.* See -FREE.
ran'sted. Var. of RANSTEAD.
rant'e·pole. ‡ RANTIPOLE.
rant'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RANT. — **rant'ing·ly,** *adv.*
rant'ism, *n.* [Gr. *rhantismos,* fr. *rhantizein* to sprinkle.] A sprinkling. *Obs.*
rant'ism, *n.* Ranting; specif. [*cap.*], Ranterism. *Obs.*
ran·tize', *v. t.* [Gr. *rhantizein.*] To sprinkle, as in baptism. *Obs.*
ran'tle tree. Scot. var. of RANNEL TREE.
ran·toon', *n.* A tricycle having the small wheel in front. *Obs.*
ran'tree (răn'trē). Dial. var. of ROWAN TREE.
Ra·nun'cu·la'les (rā·nŭng'kū·lā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] See RANALES.
ranungard. ‡ RENEGADE.
ran-verse'. ‡ RENVERSE.
Ran'vier's' node (răn'vyāz'). = NODE OF RANVIER.
Ran·za'ni·a (răn·zā'nĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after C. A. *Ranzani* (1775–1841), It. naturalist.] *Zool.* See SUNFISH, 1.
Ra'oul' (rä'ōōl'), *n.* [F.] French form of RALPH.

N O P Q R

Several species, as *R. eximia*, are called *sheep plants*, or *vegetable sheep*, from their extraordinary resemblance in size and color to sheep. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of the genus.

Ra'oult's' law (rȧ'ōōlz'). [After F. M. *Raoult* (1830–1901), French chemist.] *Physical Chem.* The law that the fraction by which the vapor pressure of a liquid is lowered when a small amount of a nonvolatile substance is dissolved in it is equal to the mole fraction of the solute. It does not hold for electrolytes, because of dissociation.

Ra'oult's' meth'od (rȧ'ōōlz'). *Chem.* The method of determining the molecular weight of a dissolved substance by the extent to which it depresses the freezing point of the solvent.

rap (răp), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A counterfeit halfpenny in circulation in Ireland early in the 18th century; any coin of trifling value. Figuratively, the least bit; as, I don't care a *rap*. *Colloq.*

rap, *v. t.;* RAPPED (răpt), or, often, RAPT; RAP'PING. [Back formation fr. RAPT, *adj.*] **1.** To grab; to snatch and steal. *Obs.*

2. To snatch away; to seize and hurry off; also, to carry upward, as by supernatural force; as, St. Paul was *rapt* into the third heaven.

It *rapt* us from red gulphs of war. *Shelley.*

3. To transport out of oneself; to affect with ecstasy or rapture; — now usually in *past part.*

I am *rapt* with joy to see my Marcia's tears. *Addison.*

rap and rend. [Orig. to *rape and renne* (see 9th RAPE).] To seize and steal; hence, to get together by fair means or foul; to procure at any cost. Also ***to rap and ren, run, ring, wring,*** etc.

Make and mend, or *rap and rend*, for me. *Browning.*

rap (răp), *v.;* RAPPED (răpt); RAP'PING. [See RAP a blow.] *Transitive:* **1.** To smite or strike with a quick, smart blow; to deliver a rap or a succession of raps to or upon; as, to *rap* a door or the palm of one's hand with a cane.

2. To use in striking a rap; as, to *rap* a stick on the pavement.

3. To utter suddenly and forcibly; to deliver with a bang; — chiefly with *out*. "*Rapped* out a great oath." *Addison*

4. To swear or testify to, esp. falsely. *Old Slang.*

5. To censure severely; to criticize sharply. *Slang, U. S.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To strike with a quick, sharp blow or blows; to knock.

2. To fall with a short, sharp sound like a rap. *Scot.*

rap one's fingers or knuckles. To rebuke or restrain one in the manner of a parent punishing a meddlesome child.

rap out. *Spiritualism.* To communicate by raps. See 4th RAP d.

rap (răp), *n.* [Of imitative origin; cf. Dan. *rap*, Sw. *rapp*, and E. *flap, clap, slap*, etc.] **1.** A quick, smart blow; specif.: **a** *Obs.* Orig., a sharp blow with a weapon. **b** A smart knock, as upon a door or table, to attract attention. **c** A light blow. **d** A sound like that of knocking, ascribed to mediumistic agencies, as at spiritualistic séances.

2. *Slang.* **a** An adverse criticism; a "knock." "Her occasional *raps* at Cyril." *A. Bennett.* **b** A formal complaint, or charge. **c** An identification of one charged with a crime. **d** A rascal; scoundrel. **e** A prison sentence; as, to take the *rap* for a comrade. **f** A betrayal; giving of information against a person.

rap (răp), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. Dan. *rappe sig* to make haste, Sw. *rapp* brisk, G. *rappen* to hasten, and E. RAPE to hasten.] To hasten; hurry. *Obs.*

rap, *n.* [Origin uncert.] A skein of yarn containing about 120 yards.

rap (răp, ràp), *n. & v.* Exchange. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

ra·pa'ce·us (rȧ·pā'shŭs), *adj.* [NL., fr. L. *rapa* turnip.] Turnip-shaped.

ra·pa'cious (rȧ·pā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *rapax, -acis*, fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off, to snatch away. See RAPID.] **1.** Excessively grasping or covetous; given to seizing or extorting what is coveted; as, *rapacious* invaders, rulers, or usurers.

2. Subsisting on prey; predaceous; as, the *rapacious* wolf.

3. Ravenous; voracious; as, a *rapacious* appetite.

Syn. — See GREEDY.

— **ra·pa'cious·ly,** *adv.* — **ra·pa'cious·ness,** *n.*

ra·pac'i·ty (rȧ·păs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz), *n.* [L. *rapacitas*. See RAPACIOUS.] Quality or practice of being rapacious; rapaciousness; also, a rapacious act, appetite, or the like.

ra'pa·ki'vi (rä'pȧ·kē'vē), *n.* [Finn. *rappakivi*, lit., rotten stone.] *Petrog.* A coarse red granite quarried in Finland, with curious ovoid ringed feldspars composed of central cores of orthoclase surrounded by a shell of oligoclase. It is much used for building in northern Russia.

Rap'a·ne'a (răp'ȧ·nē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., of Arawakan or Cariban origin.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical trees or shrubs (family Theophrastaceae) having mostly shining leathery leaves, and small flowers with stamens adnate to the corolla lobes. *R. guianensis* of tropical America ranges to southern Florida.

Ra·pa'te·a'ce·ae (rȧ·pā'tē·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of South American herbs (order Xyridales), related to the Juncaceae, having a greenish perianth in 2 series, 6 anthers, and numerous capitate flowers subtended by 2 foliaceous bracts. There are 6 genera and 25 species. — **ra·pa'te·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

rape (rāp), *n.* [Origin uncert.] One of six divisions of the county of Sussex, England, intermediate between a hundred and a shire.

rape, *n.* [L. *rapa, rapum;* akin to Gr. *rhapys, rhaphys*, G. *rübe*, Lith. *ropė*.] **a** *Obs.* A turnip. **b** An annual herb (*Brassica napus*) of European origin, but known only as a cultigen. It differs from the cabbage in its deeply lobed leaves, which are not hairy like those of the turnip. Rape is widely grown in the Old World as a forage crop for sheep; in the United States it is used chiefly as a forage crop for hogs and sheep, as a cover crop in orchards, etc. Its seeds yield rape oil and are a food for birds.

rape (rāp), *n.* [F. *râpe*, ML. *raspa*. See RAPPEE.] **1.** *Often pl.* The pomace of grapes, left after expression of the juice or must. It is used for filtering, esp. in vinegar making.

2. A filter consisting of a large cask with a false bottom, containing the above or some other filtering material.

3. a Rape wine. **b** *Obs.* Grapes used in making rape wine.

rape (rāp), *v. t.;* RAPED (rāpt); RAP'ING (rāp'ĭng). [ME. *rapen* to snatch, seize, fr. AF. & OF. *raper*, fr. L. *rapere, raptum*. See RAPID; cf. RAP to snatch, RAPACIOUS, RAPINE, RAPTURE, RAVING, RAVISH.] **1.** To seize and take away by force; to plunder; to despoil. *Archaic.*

So Leda's twins from Colchis *raped* the Fleece. *Joel Barlow.*

2. To commit rape upon; to ravish.

3. To make rapt; to ravish, as with delight; to transport. *Archaic.*

To *rape* the field with touches of her string. *Drayton.*

rape (rāp), *n.* [AF. See RAPE to snatch.] **1.** Act or an instance of seizing and carrying away by force; violent seizure; robbery; as, the *rape* of Ganymede. "The *Rape* of the Lock." *Pope.*

And ruined orphans of thy *rapes* complain. *Sandys.*

2. *Law.* The illicit carnal knowledge of a woman without her consent, effected by force, duress, intimidation, or deception as to the nature of the act. See AGE OF CONSENT; 2d FORCE, 12.

3. One who is ravished or carried off. *Obs.*

rape, *v. t. & i.* [ON. *krapa*. Cf. RAP to hasten.] To hasten or cause to hasten. — *adj.* Hasty; quick. — *adv.* Hastily. — *n.* Haste; hurry. *All Obs.*

rape, *v. t.* [F. *râper*. See RASP.] To scratch; to rasp. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

rape, *n.* [F. *râpe*.] A coarse file; a rasp. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

rape, *v. t.* In ***rape and renne***, a corruption of *repen and rinen* [perh. corrupted fr. AS. *hrepian* to lay hands on, to touch, and AS. *hrīnan* to touch] to handle and touch. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

rape (rāp). Var. of ROPE. *Nova Dial.*

ra·pé' (rȧ·pā'), *n.* [F. *râpé*, past part. of *râper* to grate. See RAPPEE.] A highly seasoned hash used in the Middle Ages. *Hist.*

rape butterfly. A cabbage butterfly. *Eng.*

rape crowfoot. The meadow crowfoot (*Ranunculus bulbosus*). *Obs.*

rape'ful (rāp'fŏŏl; -fl), *adj.* Given to rape; violent. *Obs.*

Rape of Lucrece, The. A poem (1594) by Shakespeare. See LUCRECE, 2.

Rape of the Lock, The. A poem (1712) by Pope.

Rape of the Sabine Women. In the legend of the founding of Rome, the forceful seizure of Sabine women in a raid by Roman youth, to make up for a scarcity of wives. The incident has often been treated in art, as by Rubens.

rape, *or* **rape'seed',** **oil.** A light-yellow, fixed, nondrying or semidrying oil obtained from rapeseed (and also from turnip seed), and used as a lubricant, illuminant, food, and in other ways; — called also *colza oil.*

rap'er (rāp'ẽr), *n.* A rapist. *Rare.*

rape'seed' (rāp'sēd'), *n.* The seed of rape; also, the plant.

rape wine. [Cf. F. *râpé*.] A poor, thin wine made from the pomace of grapes or, sometimes, from fresh grapes.

rap'-full' (66), *adj.* [Cf. 2d RAP.] *Naut.* Of sails, full and drawing steadily.

rap'-full', *n. Naut.* State of having the sails full of wind.

Raph'a·el (răf'ȧ·ĕl; rā'fȧ·ĕl), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *Rhaphaēl*, fr. Heb. *Rĕphā'ēl*.] **1.** Literally, God hath healed; — masc. proper name. F. *Raphael* (rȧ'fȧ'ĕl'); It. *Raffaello* (räf'fȧ·ĕl'lō), *Raffaele* (räf'fȧ·ā'lā); G. *Raphael* (rä'fȧ·ĕl).

2. An archangel mentioned in Hebrew literature. In the apocryphal book of Tobit he is represented as traveling with Tobias into Media and back again, instructing him to marry Sara, and how to drive away the wicked spirit who was in love with her. In the apocryphal book of Enoch, Raphael is the angel presiding over the spirits of men in the afterlife. In rabbinic literature he is mentioned as an angel of healing. Milton, in *Paradise Lost*, represents him as sent by God to instruct Adam.

Raph'a·el·esque' (răf'ȧ·ĕl·ĕsk'), *adj.* In, or resembling, the style of the painter Raphael. See *Biog.*

Raph'a·el'ic (-ĕl'ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to Raphael. *Rare.*

Raph'a·el·ism (răf'ȧ·ĕl·ĭz'm), *n.* Raphael's artistic principles, method, or style.

Raph'a·el·ite (-īt), *n.* One who advocates or adopts Raphaelism. — **Raph'a·el·it·ism** (-ĭt·ĭz'm), *n.*

Raph'a·el of Cats (răf'ȧ·ĕl; rā'fȧ·ĕl). Gottfried Mind (1768–1814), a painter of cats.

ra·pha'ni·a (rȧ·fā'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See RAPHANUS.] *Med.* A convulsive disease, supposed to be due to eating grain containing seeds of jointed charlock. It is similar to or identical with ergotism.

Raph'a·nus (răf'ȧ·nŭs), *n.* [L., radish, fr. Gr. *rhaphanos*.] *Bot.* A small genus of Eurasian herbs (family Brassicaceae) characterized by the torulose pods containing globose seeds in a single row. *R. sativus* is the radish; *R. raphanistrum* is the jointed charlock.

raph'a·ny (răf'ȧ·nĭ), *n.* Raphania.

ra'phe (rā'fē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhaphē* a seam or suture, fr. *rhaptein* to sew or stitch together.] **1.** *Anat.* The seamlike union of the two lateral halves of a part or organ, as of the tongue, perineum, etc., having externally a ridge or furrow, and internally usually a fibrous connective tissue septum.

2. *Bot.* **a** In anatropous ovules, that part of the funicle adnate to the integument, forming a ridge along the body of the ovule. In certain seeds, as those of *Sarracenia*, it affords a diagnostic character. **b** In diatoms, the median line of a valve. **c** In the Ammiaceae, the suture between the two mericarps.

raphe (răf), *n.* [OF. *raphe, raffe*. See RAFF, *v.*, RAFFLE.] A game of dice. *Obs.*

Ra'phi·a (rā'fĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See RAFFIA.] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of pinnate-leaved palms (family Arecaceae), natives of Africa and South America. They have stout trunks, very large spiny leaves, and spicate inflorescences, often six feet in length; the spongy fruit contains a single hard seed. *R. ruffia* is the raffia palm. *R. vinifera* yields palm wine.

2. [*not cap.*] The fiber of the raffia palm. See RAFFIA.

raph'i·des (răf'ĭ·dēz), *n. pl.; sing.* RAPHIS, RAPHIDE. [NL., fr. Gr. *rhaphis, rhaphidos*, a needle; cf. F. *raphides*.] *Bot.* Needle-shaped crystals, generally of calcium oxalate, developed as metabolic by-products in plant cells. Raphides may occur in all parts of a plant, but are most abundant in the stems, leaves, and roots of herbs, and in the bark of trees. They are numerous in the fleshy parts of monocotyledons, as the arums, and are then enclosed in large vacuoles filled with mucilage. When moistened, endosmosis causes discharge of the raphides, which are irritating to the mucous membrane, esp. those of the arum family. See CRYSTAL SAND.

raph'i·dif'er·ous (răf'ĭ·dĭf'ẽr·ŭs), *adj.* [*raphide* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing or containing raphides.

Raph'i·di'i·dae (-dī'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhaphis, rhaphidos*, needle + *-idae*.] *Zool.* A family of predatory neuropteroid insects, remarkable for their long prothorax and elongate setiform ovipositor. It is the type of a superfamily **Raph'i·doi'de·a** (-doi'dē·ȧ) and is often regarded as a distinct order, **Raph'i·do'de·a** (-dō'dē·ȧ). — **raph'i·di'id** (-dī'ĭd), *n. & adj.*

Raph'i·ol'e·pis (răf'ĭ·ōl'ē·pĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhaphis* needle + *-lepis*.] *Bot.* A small genus of ornamental Asiatic shrubs of the apple family (Malaceae), grown for their evergreen, glossy, alternate leaves and rather showy white or pink flowers in racemes or panicles. *R. indica* is the Indian hawthorn; *R. umbellata*, the Japanese hawthorn.

rap'id (răp'ĭd), *adj.* [F. *rapide*, fr. L. *rapidus*, fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off, to snatch or hurry away; akin to Lith. *aprėpti*, Gr. *ereptomonos* feeding on, eating greedily, and prob. to Gr. *harpazein* to snatch, seize. Cf. HARPY, RAPE to seize.] **1.** Very swift or quick in motion; fast-moving; as, a *rapid* stream or train; also, capable of attaining, characterized by, or made with, speed; as, a *rapid* car, movement, or journey.

Racquets, most delightfully *rapid* of games. *H. W. Nevinson.*

2. Quick in action, thought, speech, or the like; as, a *rapid* penman.

3. That progresses, comes into being, or is accomplished quickly or in much less than normal time; as, *rapid* growth, friendships, or achievements.

4. Having curves, grooves, or the like, set close together, so as to affect sharply any object propelled along them; as, a twist in a rifle that is more *rapid* at the muzzle than at the breech.

5. *Photog.* Adapted to short exposure, as a lens or photographic plate.

Syn. — See FAST. **Ant.** — See SLOW.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

rapid-changing	**rapid-footed**	**rapid-running**
rapid-flowing	**rapid-mannered**	**rapid-speaking**
rapid-flying	**rapid-passing**	**rapid-transit**

rap'id, *adv.* Rapidly. *Rare.*

rap'id (răp'ĭd), *n.* [Cf. F. *rapide*. See RAPID, *adj.*] A part of a river where the current moves with great swiftness, the surface usually being broken by obstructions, but without actual waterfall or cascade; — usually in *pl.*; as, to shoot the *rapids* in a canoe.

Mortal boat In such a shallow *rapid* could not float. *Shelley.*

‖**ra·pi'da·men'te** (rä·pē'dä·mĕn'tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Rapidly; — used as a direction.

rapid bind. = QUICK BIND.

rapid fire. *Mil.* In rifle marksmanship, the class of fire in which a time limit, differing for different ranges, is set for completing the required number of shots.

rap'id-fire' (66), *adj.* Also **rap'id-fir'ing.** **1.** Firing, or adapted for firing, shots in rapid succession.

2. Proceeding with or characterized by rapidity, liveliness, sharpness, or the like; as, a *rapid-fire* cross examination.

3. *Ordnance.* Capable of being fired rapidly; — applied to single-barreled guns (**rapid-fire guns**) of greater caliber than small arms, mounted so as to be quickly trained and elevated, with a quick-acting breech mechanism operated by a single motion of a crank or lever (abbr. *R. F.*); specif.: (1) Formerly, in the United States Navy, designating such a gun using fixed ammunition or metallic cartridge cases; — distinguished from *breech-loading* (abbr. *B. L.*), applied to all guns loading with the charge in bags, and formerly from *quick-fire*. Such guns are now termed *case guns*. Rapid-fire guns in the navy also sometimes include automatic or semiautomatic rapid-fire guns; the former being automatic guns of not less than one inch caliber, firing a shell of not less than one pound weight, the explosion of each cartridge operating the mechanism for ejecting the empty shell, loading, and firing the next shot, the latter being guns that require one operation of the hand at each discharge, to load the gun. (2) In the United States Army, designating such a gun, whether using fixed or separate ammunition, designed chiefly for use in coast batteries against torpedo vessels and the lightly armored batteries of other war vessels and for the protection of defensive mine fields; — not distinguished from *quick-fire*. (3) In Great Britain and Europe used, rarely, as synonymous with *quick-fire*.

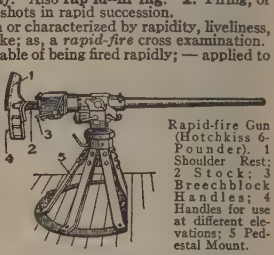

Rapid-fire Gun (Hotchkiss 6-Pounder). 1 Shoulder Rest; 2 Stock; 3 Breechblock Handles; 4 Handles for use at different elevations; 5 Pedestal Mount.

rapid–fire mount. *Ordn.* A mount permitting easy and quick elevation or depression and training of the gun, and fitted with a device for taking up the recoil.

rap'id–fir'er, *n. Ordn.* A rapid-fire gun.

ra·pid'i·ty (rȧ·pĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *rapidité*, fr. L. *rapiditas*.] Quality or state of being rapid; swiftness; celerity; velocity; as, the *rapidity* of a current, of speech, of growth.

Syn. — Haste, speed, fleetness, quickness.

Ant. — Slowness, sluggishness, languor.

rapid transit. Local passenger traffic or transportation, esp. in or near cities, by methods of conveyance more rapid than the ordinary ones.

ra'pi·er (rā'pĭ·ẽr; 159), *n.* [F. *rapière*, orig. adj., in *espée rapière*, of obscure origin.] A straight two-edged sword, esp. of the 16th and 17th centuries, having a narrow, pointed blade, used chiefly for thrusting, but heavier than the 18th-century *small-sword*.

ra'pi·ered (rā'pĭ·ẽrd; 159), *adj.* Wearing, or using, a rapier.

ra·pil'lo (rȧ·pĭl'ō; *It.* rä·pēl'lō), *n.* [It.] Lapillus.

‖**ra'pin'** (rȧ'păn'), *n.* [F.] A young pupil in a studio; an artist of meager talents.

rap'ine (răp'ĭn; 156), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *rapine*, fr. L. *rapina*, fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off by force. See RAPID; cf. RAVEN rapine.] **1.** A plundering; the seizing and carrying away of things by force; spoliation; pillage; plunder.

2. Ravishment; sudden transport. *Milton.*

rap'ine, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *rapiner*.] To plunder. *Obs.* — **rap'in·er** (-ĭn·ẽr), *n.* *Rare.*

rap'ist (rāp'ĭst), *n.* One who commits rape.

rap'loch (răp'lŏx), *adj.* Coarse; rough. *Scot.* — *n.* A coarse, undyed, woolen cloth. *Chiefly Scot.*

rap'page (răp'ĭj), *n. Founding.* Enlargement of a mold caused by rapping the pattern.

rap'pa·ree' (răp'ȧ·rē'), *n.* [Ir. *rapaire, ropaire;* cf. Ir. *rāpaire* a rapier.] An Irish irregular soldier or freebooter, esp. of the 17th century; hence, a plunderer; vagabond.

rap'pe (răp'ĕ), *n.; pl.* -PEN (-ĕn). [G.] A copper coin of Switzerland, ½00 franc, or ½0 batz, and equivalent to the centime, — prior to the Latin Union, approximately 180 to the taler.

Ra·pa'ces (rȧ·pā'sēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See RAPACIOUS.] *Zool.* **a** *Obs.* = RAPTORES. **b** *Obs.* = CARNIVORA.

Ra·pal'lo (rȧ·päl'lō), *n.* See TREATY, *Table.*

rape'-cole', *n.* Kohlrabi. *Obs.*

ra·pee'. Var. of RAPPEE.

rape'ly, *adv.* [Icel. *hrapaliga*. Cf. RAPE to hasten.] Hastily. *Obs.*

rapeye. † RAPE.

Ra'pha (rā'fȧ). *Bib.*

Raph'a·i'ah (răf'ȧ·ī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Raph'a·im (răf'ȧ·ĭm; rȧ·fā'-). *Bib.*

Raph'a·ims (răf'ȧ·ĭmz). *D. Bib.*

-ra'phi·a. Var. of -RRHAPHIA.

ra'phide (rā'fĭd), *n. Bot.* Sing. of RAPHIDES.

Raph'i·dim (răf'ĭ·dĭm). *D. Bib.*

ra'phis (rā'fĭs), *n. Bot.* Sing. of RAPHIDES.

Ra'phon (rā'fŏn). *Bib.*

Ra'phu (rā'fŭ). *Bib.*

rap'ic (răp'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* = OLEIC.

rap'id-fir'ing (66), *adj.* = RAPID-FIRE.

rap'id·ly, *adv.* of RAPID.

rap'id·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ra'pier-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

rap'in. Rapine. *Ref. Sp.*

rap'ing (rāp'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RAPE. [= OLEIC.]

ra·pin'ic (rȧ·pĭn'ĭk), *adj. Chem.*

rap'i·nous (răp'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [Cf. OF. *rapineus*.] Given to rapine. *Obs.*

rap'ly, *adj.* Hasty. *Obs.* — *adv.* Hastily. *Obs.*

raport. † REPORT.

rapp (ràp). Dial. var. of ROPE.

rap·pee' (ră·pē'), *n.* [F. *râpé*, prop., past part. of *râper* to grate, to rasp. See RASP.] A pungent kind of snuff made from the darker and ranker kinds of tobacco leaves.

‖**rap'pel'** (rȧ'pĕl'), *n.* [F.] **1.** The drum call to arms. **2.** An ancient musical instrument like a rattle with bells.

rap'per (răp'ĕr), *n.* [From RAP.] **1.** One who or that which raps, or knocks. Specif.: **a** The knocker of a door. **b** A spirit rapper; a rappist. **2.** A rapped-out oath; also, a rapping lie. *Now Dial.* **3.** One who identifies a suspect in a police line-up. *Slang.* **4.** *Mining.* One who raps signals.

rap'ping, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RAP. Hence: *adj.* Of a lie, whopping. *Slang.*

rap'pist (-ĭst), *n.* An alleged spirit that raps at séances; also, a believer in spirit rapping.

Rapp'ist (răp'ĭst), *n.* [After G. *Rapp*, founder of the sect.] *Eccl. Hist.* = HARMONITE.

rap·port' (ra·pōr'; *F.* ra'pôr'; 181), *n.* [F., fr. *rapporter* to bring again or back, to refer, fr. *re-* re- + *apporter* to bring, fr. L. *apportare.* See APPORT, REPORT.] **1.** Relation; esp., relation characterized by harmony, conformity, accord, or affinity; — used esp. in the phrase ***in rapport*** or ‖ ***en rap'port'*** (ăN ra'pôr') [F.], in an intimate or harmonious relation; as applied to people, having a close understanding or working in mutual dependence; as, a leader and his aids must be *in rapport;* to bring one into closer *rapport* with his environment.

2. *Psychol.* Confidence of the subject in the operator, with willingness to co-operate, as in hypnotism, psychoanalysis, mental testing, etc.

Syn. — Agreement, accord, harmony. **Ant.** — Discord, strife.

‖**rap'por'teur'** (ra'pôr'tûr'), *n.* [F.] An official charged with drawing up and presenting reports, as from a parliamentary commission to the main body.

‖**rap'proche'ment'** (ra'prôsh'mäN'), *n.* [F., fr. *rapprocher* to cause to approach again. See RE-; APPROACH.] Act or fact of coming or being drawn near or together; establishment or state of cordial relations.

He had witnessed the gradual *rapprochement* between the papacy and Austria. *Wilfrid Ward.*

rap·scal'lion (răp·skăl'yŭn), *n.* [From RASCALION.] A rascal; a ne'er-do-well. — *adj.* Good-for-nothing; rascally. — **rap·scal'lion·ly,** *adj.*

You starve his soul till it's *rapscallion.* *Masefield.*

rap·scal'lion·ism (-lĭz'm), *n.* Rapscalliony; rapscallion habits of life, etc.

rap'scal'lion·ry (-rĭ), *n.* Rapscallions collectively or as a class. *Rare.*

Rap'son's slide (răp's'nz). *Mach.* A device consisting of a crosshead (*a*, in *Illust.*) capable of moving in fixed guides (*b b*) and having a pivoted block (*c*) with a hole in it through which passes a lever (*d*), hinged at a fixed point (*e*) outside. The *Illust.* shows this device used as a compensating gear for a ship's rudder, *d* being the tiller, and *f* the rudder.

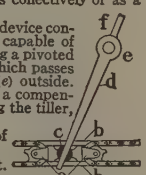

Rapson's Slide.

rapt (răpt), *past tense & past part.* of RAP, to snatch away. *Now Rare.*

rapt, *part. adj.* [L. *raptus*, past part. of *rapere* to seize. See RAPE to seize, RAPID; cf. RAP to snatch.] **1.** Lifted, as by supernatural force; carried up or away; transported, as in spirit or to another place.

Waters *rapt* with whirling spray. *Spenser.*
Rapt into future times, the bard begun. *Pope.*

2. Transported with love, delight, etc.; enraptured. "The *rapt* exaltation of the devotee." *J. A. Symonds.*

3. Wholly absorbed or engrossed, as in feeling, meditation, or special interests. "*Rapt* in secret studies." *Shak.*

4. Abducted; raped. *Obs.*

Syn. — Absorbed. See TENSE.

— **rapt'ly,** *adv.* — **rapt'ness,** *n.*

rapt (răpt), *n.* [L. *raptus* a carrying off by force, fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off, to transport. See RAPT, *adj.*] **1.** A violent or sudden transporting; also, an ecstatic state; a rapture. *Now Rare.*

2. Rape; one raped; also, rapine. *Obs.*

rapt, *v. t.;* RAPT'ED; RAPT'ING. [See RAPT, *adj.*] To carry away by force; also, to transport or ravish. *Obs.*

rap'ta·to'ri·al (răp'tȧ·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Also **rap'ta·to'ry** (răp'tȧ·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ). [L. *raptare, raptatum*, to carry off.] Predaceous.

rap'tor (răp'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *rapere* to ravish. See RAPID.] **1.** A ravisher; a plunderer. *Obs.*

2. One of the Raptores.

Rap·to'res (răp·tō'rēz; 181), *n. pl.* [NL. See RAPTOR.] *Zool.* **a** An abandoned order consisting of the birds of prey, as the hawks, eagles, vultures, and owls. Its typical members are characterized by carnivorous habits, great powers of flight, and keenness of vision; they seize their prey with their feet, which are esp. modified for this purpose, being large and strong, with sharp curved claws. The bill is short and hooked, and provided with a cere. **b** The Falconiformes.

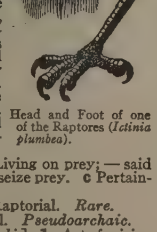
Head and Foot of one of the Raptores (*Ictinia plumbea*).

rap·to'ri·al (-rĭ·ăl), *adj.* *Zool.* **a** Living on prey; — said esp. of certain birds. **b** Adapted to seize prey. **c** Pertaining to the Raptores.

rap·to'ri·ous (-rĭ·ŭs), *adj.* *Zool.* Raptorial. *Rare.*

rap'tril (răp'trĭl), *n. & adj.* Rascal. *Pseudoarchaic.*

rap'ture (răp'tûr), *n.* [From RAPT, *adj.*] **1.** Act of seizing and carrying off with force; specif., abduction; rape. *Obs.*

2. Act of transporting, or fact of being transported; energy or force of movement; a hurrying along. *Now Rare.*

3. State of being rapt, or carried out of oneself; spiritual or emotional ecstasy; possession by an overwhelming emotion, as joy or love; also, an experience of this sort.

You grow correct that once with *rapture* writ. *Pope.*
This time is past . . . And all its dizzy *raptures.* *Wordsworth.*

4. A spasm or fit from emotion; a paroxysm. *Rare.*

5. An expression, or manifestation, of ecstasy or passionate feeling; a rhapsody. "He . . . adds his *rapture* to the general praise." *Cowper.*

6. In mystical language, a psychophysical phenomenon in which the soul is borne out of itself and exalted to a knowledge of divine things.

Syn. — Bliss, transport, delight, exultation. See ECSTASY.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

rapture-bound	**rapture-moving**	**rapture-speaking**
rapture-breathing	**rapture-ravished**	**rapture-touched**
rapture-bursting	**rapture-rising**	**rapture-trembling**
rapture-giving	**rapture-smitten**	**rapture-wrought**

rap'ture (răp'tûr), *v. t.;* -TURED (-tûrd); -TUR·ING (-tûr·ĭng). To transport with joy or the like; to enrapture. *Poetic.*

rap'tured (-tûrd), *adj.* Enraptured; rapturous.

rap'tur·ist (răp'tûr·ĭst), *n.* An enthusiast. *Rare.*

rap'tur·ize (răp'tûr·īz), *v. i. & t.* To indulge in rapture; to speak or say rapturously. *Rare.*

rap'tur·ous (-tûr·ŭs), *adj.* Feeling, expressing, or manifesting, rapture; ecstatic; as, *rapturous* applause. — **rap'tur·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **rap'tur·ous·ness,** *n.*

rap'tur·y (răp'tûr·ĭ), *n.* Rapture. *Rare.*

rap'tus (răp'tŭs), *n.* [L., a seizing, carrying off, fr. *rapere* to seize.] **1.** A trance or spiritual rapture marked by anesthesia.

2. A state of intense mental or emotional excitement.

3. *Med.* Seizure; violent or sudden attack.

‖**ra'ra a'vis** (rä'rȧ ā'vĭs; 79); *pl.* RARAE AVES (rä'rē ā'vēz). [L.] A rare bird; a rarity; an extraordinary or unusually excellent person or thing.

rare (râr), *adj. & adv.* [See RAREPIPE.] Early. *Now Dial.*

rare, *adj.;* RAR'ER (râr'ĕr); RAR'EST (râr'ĕst; -ĭst; 119). [Also, dial., *rear*, fr. ME. *rere*, fr. AS. *hrēr;* prob. akin to AS. *hrēran* to stir, G. *rühren*, Skr. *śrūta* cooked, mixed. See CRATER.] Not thoroughly cooked; cooked only enough not to be raw; underdone; as, *rare* beef or mutton. The word is not of precise meaning.

New-laid eggs, which Baucis' busy care
Turned by a gentle fire, and roasted *rare.* *Dryden.*

☞ *Rare* is in common use in the United States; in England *underdone* is more commonly used.

rare, *adj.* [F., fr. L. *rarus* thin, rare, loose, apart; akin to Gr. *erēmos* solitary, Lith. *retas* rare, Skr. *virala.* Cf. HERMIT, RETIARY.] **1.** Not thick or dense; marked by relatively wide separation of the component particles; thin; as, the *rare* atmosphere of high elevations.

2. Thinly scattered, peopled, or the like; not massed or in a mass; dispersed. *Obs.*

Those *rare* and solitary, these in flocks. *Milton.*

3. Of an uncommon nature or quality; unusually excellent; highly distinguished or distinctive; loosely, fine; capital.

And what is so *rare* as a day in June? *Lowell.*
She's made herself into one of the *rarest* and most finished creations. *Dorothy Canfield Fisher.*

4. a Seldom met with or occurring; unusual; infrequently seen or appearing; sometimes, exclusive; as, a *rare* event, quality, or book.

They make themselves so *rare.* *Edith Wharton.*

b Of a word or expression, seldom used; exceedingly uncommon; esp., occurring in only a few passages in the written language (*armipotence, machinal, silentious, simulance*).

5. Belonging to a small or relatively small group or class; as, the emerald is a *rare* gem; qualifying a plural, few in number or instances; as, leaders are *rare.*

6. Extreme of its kind; as, in a *rare* passion. *Colloq.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (in sense 4 a) are:

rare-featured, rare-gifted, rare-painted, rare-qualified, rare-shaped.

Syn. — Infrequent, uncommon. — RARE, SCARCE. That is RARE, as here compared (see DAINTY), of which but few examples, specimens, or instances are found; the word often implies unusual or uncommon character; SCARCE commonly applies to that which, though usually or formerly abundant, is for the time being to be had only in diminished quantities; the word does not, like *rare*, carry any implication of unusual qualities; as, "A perfect union of wit and judgment is one of the *rarest* things in the world" (*Burke*); a bad harvest makes wheat *scarce;* "Great men are *scarce* (to use the booksellers' distinction), but great biographers are positively *rare*" (*T. Seccombe*). Cf SCANTY, SINGLE.

Ant. — Thick, dense; abounding, numerous, frequent; inferior, poor.

rare (râr), *n.* **1.** A rarity. *Obs.*

2. That which is rare.

rare, *adv.* **1.** Seldom. *Obs.*

2. Very. *Dial. Eng.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are: **rare'-bred'** (66), **rare'-felt',** **rare'-seen'.**

rare, *v. t. & i.* Dial. var. of REAR, raise, rise. Specif.: *v. i. Chiefly U. S.* **a** To be alert or impatient, as a rearing horse; — chiefly in the phrase *raring to go.* **b** To fly into a rage; to rear oneself up in anger.

rare. Var. of REAR, ROAR. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

rare and. Very; thoroughly; — an intensive. *Colloq.*

We got a good supper, and grew *rare and* sleepy. *Mrs. Gaskell.*

Rare Ben. Ben Jonson; — so called from the epitaph, "O Rare Ben Jonson," on his tomb in Westminster Abbey.

rare bird. A rara avis.

rare'bit (râr'bĭt), *n.* *Cookery.* Welsh rabbit; — from false etymologizing of this jocose phrase as *rare bit.*

rare earth. *Chem.* Any of a large series of very similar oxides of metals (**rare'-earth' met'als**) obtained from widely distributed but relatively scarce minerals. The rare-earth metals are often divided into three groups, according to the method of separating them: the ***cerium metals*** (lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium, neodymium, illinium, samarium), the ***terbium metals*** (europium, gadolinium, terbium), and the ***yttrium, or ytterbium, metals*** (dysprosium, holmium, erbium, thulium, yttrium, ytterbium, lutecium). The atomic numbers of these metals (with the exception of yttrium, considered by some not a true rare-earth metal) are consecutive (from 57 through 71), and their characteristic valence is three. See PERIODIC TABLE. The rare earths of the above metals have the general formula M_2O_3. Beryllium, hafnium, scandium, thorium, and zirconium are also sometimes included. — **rare'-earth',** *adj.*

☞ The names of the rare earths end in *-a* instead of the *-um* of the elements (*ceria, lanthana*, etc.).

rar'ee show (râr'ē). [From Savoyard showmen's pron. of E. *rare show.*] A show carried about in a box; a peep show; hence, any cheap street show.

rar·e·fac'tion (râr'ē·făk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *raréfaction.* See RAREFY.] Act or process of rarefying; state of being rarefied. — **rar·e·fac'tion·al** (-ăl; -ĭ), *adj.*

rar'e·fac'tive (-tĭv), *adj.* [L. *rarefacere, -factum*, to rarefy. See RAREFY.] Producing, or marked by, rarefaction.

rar'e·fy (râr'ē·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY·ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *raréfier*, fr. L. *rarus* rare + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make; cf. L. *rarefacere.* See RARE; -FY.] To make rare, thin, porous, or less dense; to expand or enlarge without adding any new portion of matter to; — opposed to *condense.* Figuratively, to make more spiritual, refined, tenuous, or the like.

How their wits are refined and *rarefi'd!* *B. Jonson.*

— *v. i.* To become less dense or gross; to become rare.

Syn. — RAREFY, ATTENUATE, DILUTE are here compared in their figurative senses only. To RAREFY is often to etherealize or refine; as, "Love is a gentle flame that *rarefies* and expands her whole being" (*Hazlitt*). But *rarefy* sometimes implies, as ATTENUATE and DILUTE always do, a diminution or reduction in force, intensity, or the like; as, "Plain truths lose much of their weight when they are *rarefied* into subtleties" (*Cudworth*); "As it [this universal living scene of things] cannot without violence be exalted into poetical perfection, neither can it be *attenuated* into a logical formula" (*J. H. Newman*); "Individual propositions about the concrete . . . are *diluted* or starved into abstract notions" (*id.*).

— **rar'e·fi'a·ble** (râr'ē·fī'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* — **rar'e·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* — **rar'e·fi'er** (râr'ē·fī'ĕr), *n.*

rar'e·fy'ing os'te·i'tis. *Med.* Chronic inflammation of bone characterized by formation of granulation tissue in the marrow spaces with absorption of the surrounding hard bone. Tuberculous, syphilitic, and other forms occur.

rare gas. *Chem.* See INERT GAS.

rare'ly (râr'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Not thickly, densely, or compactly. *Obs.*

2. Seldom; not often; as, things *rarely* seen.

3. Finely; beautifully; excellently; with rare skill. See 2d RARE, 4 a. "Played so *rarely* on the flageolet." *Scott.*

4. In an exceptional degree; extremely; unusually; as, she was *rarely* beautiful.

rare'ness, *n.* State or quality of being rare; rarity.

rare'ripe' (râr'rīp'), *adj.* [Dial. *rare*, var. of *rath* early, soon + *ripe.* Cf. RATHERIPE.] Early ripe; ripe before others, or earlier than usual. — *n.* An early ripening fruit or vegetable.

Rar'ey·fy (râr'ĭ·fī), *v. t.* To tame as Rarey (a horse tamer) tamed horses. *Rare.*

rar'i·con'stant (râr'ĭ·kŏn'stănt), *adj.* [L. *rarus* rare + E. *constant.*] Assuming as few constants as possible; — opposed to *multiconstant.*

rar'ish (râr'ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat rare.

Rar'i·tan clay (râr'ĭ·tăn), *Geol.* Clay occurring in the Raritan formation, generally light-colored and sandy.

Raritan formation. [From *Raritan*, town and river in New Jersey.] *Geol.* The uppermost of the four divisions of the Potomac group, of Lower Cretaceous to Jurassic age, of the middle Atlantic-coast region of the eastern United States.

rar'i·ty (râr'ĭ·tĭ; râr'-), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *raritas*, fr. *rarus* rare. See 3d RARE.] **1.** Quality or state of being rare; rareness; as: **a** Thinness; as, the *rarity* (contrasted with the *density*) of gases; the unusual *rarity* of the atmosphere. **b** State or fact of being uncommon, infrequent, or few in number; as, are diamonds actually *rare?* **c** Quality of being unusually excellent or choice; as, *rarity* of phrasing.

2. That which is rare; an uncommon thing; a thing valued for its scarcity or exceptional character.

I saw three *rarities* of different kinds. *Addison.*

Ra'ro·ton'gan (rä'rō·tŏn'găn; rä'rō·tŏn'găn), *n.* One of the natives of Rarotonga; also, their Polynesian speech.

‖**ras** (rä), *adj.* [F. See 1st RASH.] Short-napped. — *n.* A short-napped fabric.

ras (räs), *n.* [Ar. *ra's* head.] **a** *Geog.* Cape; headland. **b** In Abyssinia, a prince; — used as a title. Cf. RAIS. **c** In Italy, a local Fascist leader.

ra'sa (rŭs'ȧ), *n.* **1.** *Hindu Relig.* Essence; fluid; the sap in trees; living water; amrita.

2. *Hindu Aesthetics.* Flavor; taste; that which distinguishes a work of art from a mere statement.

Ras'al·ha'gue (räs'ăl·hä'gwē), *n.* [Ar. *ra's al-ḥāwi* the head of the serpent charmer.] See STAR, *Table.*

ras'a·ma'la (räs'ȧ·mä'lȧ), *n.* [Malay *rasamala*, fr. Skr. *surasa* sweet + *mālā* garland.] A South Asiatic timber tree (*Altingia excelsa*), family Altingiaceae, yielding a fragrant resin.

ra'sant (rā'zănt), *adj.* [F., pres. part. of *raser* to graze. See 1st RASE.] *Mil.* Sweeping; grazing. *Now Rare.*

ras·ca'cio (räs·kä'syō), *n.* [Sp., fr. *rascar* to scratch. See 1st RASE; cf. 1st RASHER.] A variegated spinose scorpion fish (*Scorpaena plumieri*) of Florida and the West Indies; sometimes, any of various scorpion fishes.

ras'cal (räs'kăl *or, esp. Brit.,* räs'-), *n.* [ME. *rascaille* rabble, fr. OF. *rascaille* (F. *racaille* the rabble, rubbish), fr. ONF. *rasque* filth, dirt (OF. *rasche* scurf). See 2d RASH.] **1.** Orig., the rabble, or a mob, as of camp followers; hence, one of the rabble; a low, common person. *Now Rare.* "And he was rich, and I was still a *rascal.*" *Robert Frost.*

2. Collectively, the inferior and ill-conditioned in a herd, esp. of deer; also, a deer of this kind. *Obs.*

3. A mean, trickish fellow; a base, dishonest person; a rogue; knave; as, to prove oneself a *rascal;* — also jocular; as, you young *rascal.*

ras'cal, *adj.* Of or pert. to a rascal or rascals, esp. the rabble; low; mean; base; rascally. "The *rascal* many." *Spenser.*

She called me *rascal* fiddler. *Shak.*

ras'cal·ism (-lz'm), *n.* Rascality. *Rare.*

ras·cal'i·ty (räs·kăl'ĭ·tĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* räs-), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The rabble; rascals collectively or as a class.

2. The character or actions of a rascal; knavery; also, a rascally act; as, political *rascalities.*

ras'cal·ly (räs'kăl·ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* räs'-), *adj.* **1.** Of or pert. to the rabble. *Obs.*

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a rascal; meanly tricky or dishonest; mean; base; worthless; — often in humorous disparagement, without serious implication.

Our *rascally* porter is fallen fast asleep. *Swift.*

ras'cal·ly, *adv.* In a rascally fashion.

ras'cal·ry (-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. RASCALDRY.] Rascality.

ra·sce'ta (rȧ·sē'tȧ), *n. pl.* [ML. See RASCETTE.] Transverse creases of the skin on the palmar surface of the wrist.

rase (rāz), *v.;* RASED (rāzd); RAS'ING (rāz'ĭng). [OF. *raser*, fr. (assumed) VL. *rasare* to scrape often, v. freq. fr. L. *radere, rasum*, to scrape, shave. See RAT; cf. ERASE, RACE to scratch, 1st & 2d RASH, RAZE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To scrape with something sharp. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* To cut, tear, or scratch. **b** To incise, as a line. **c** *Obs.* To graze, as a bullet.

2. To rub, scrape, or scratch out or off; to erase; also, to scrape; to erase from; to alter by erasing. *Now Rare.*

---

rapped (răpt), *past tense & past part.* of RAP.
rap'per-dan'dies, *n. pl.* = BEARRAPPER.
Rapp'ite, *n.* = RAPPIST, *n.*
rap shot. See SHOT, *n.*, 17.
rap'so·dy. Rhapsody. *Ref. Sp.*
rapt'er, *n.* = RAPTOR, 1. *Obs.*
rap'ture·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
raq'uet. Var. of RACKET.
raq'uette. Var. of 1st RACKET.
ra·rĭ'e·ty, *n.* = RARITY. *Obs.*
rar'i·fac'tion, rar'i·fy, etc. Vars. of RAREFACTION, etc.
ras. † RACE, RAISE, REAR.
Ras'a·las (räs'ȧ·läs), *n.* [Ar. *ra's al-asad al-shamāli* the northern lion's head.] See STAR, *Table.*
Ras Al·ge'thi (räs ăl·jē'thĭ). [Ar. *ra's al-jāthi* the kneeler's head.] See STAR, *Table.*
ras'ber'ry. Dial. var. of RASPBERRY.
Rasboute. † RAJPUT.
ras'ca·bil'ians, *n. pl.* Also **ras'ca·bil'ia.** Rascals. *Obs.*
ras'cal·dom, *n.* See -DOM.
ras'cal·dry, *n.* = RASCALITY. *Obs.*
ras'cal·ess, *n., fem.* of RASCAL. *Rare.*
ras·cal'ion, ras·cal'lion (rȧ·skăl'yŭn), *n.* [From RASCAL.] = RAPSCALLION.
ras'cal·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE. *Rare.*
ras'cal·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
ras'cal·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
ras·cette' (rȧ·sĕt'), *n.* [F. *rascette, rassette*, vars. of *raquette* palm of the hand. See 1st RACKET.] See PALMISTRY, 1.
Ras·chol'nik, Rasck·ol'nik. Vars. of RASKOLNIK.
rase. † RACE, to pluck; RAISE; REBE, *n.*

N O P Q R

3. To level to the ground; to demolish. = RAZE, *v. t.*, 4. *Now Rare.*

—, *Intransitive*: To make an incised mark.

rase (rāz), *n.* [See RASE to scratch.] *Obs.* **a** Act of scraping or scratching. **b** A slight cut; a scratch. Cf. RACE.

rase (rāz), *v. i.* [Cf. LG. *rasen*, D. *razen*.] To rage; growl. *Obs.*

rase (rās), *past tense* of RISE. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

ras'en (rās'ĕn; rēz'ĕn), *n.* [AS. *ræsn* plank, ceiling.] A wall plate. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

ras'er (rāz'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which rases.

ra'ser (rā'zĕr), *n.* [OF. *rasier, rasiere*.] A dry measure of about four bushels. *Obs.*

ras·ga'do (răs·gä'dō; *Sp.* ·thō; 112), *n.* [Sp., rent, laceration, fr. *rasgar* to rend.] *Music.* In guitar playing, the arpeggio effect produced by sweeping the strings with the thumb.

rash (răsh), *n.* [F. *ras* short-nap cloth, fr. *ras* shorn, smooth, fr. L. *rasus*, past part. See RASE.] A kind of cloth of silk or worsted or of a mixture of silk and worsted. *Now Hist.*

rash (răsh), *n.* [OF. *rasche, rache*, eruption, scurf, fr. (assumed) VL. *rasca*, fr. *rasicare* to scratch, fr. L. *radere, rasum*, to scrape, scratch, shave. See 1st RASE; cf. RASCAL.] **1.** A fine eruption or efflorescence on the body, with little or no elevation.

2. A spotted appearance resembling a rash.

3. *Mining.* Coal so mixed with waste as to be unsalable; dirty coal.

rash (răsh), *adj.;* RASH'ER (răsh'ĕr); RASH'EST. [ME. *rasch* (perh. fr. MLG.); akin to MD. *rasc*, MLG. *rasch*, OHG. *rasc*, D. & G. *rasch*.] **1.** Full of life and vigor; active. *Now Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. Acting or given to acting without deliberation or caution; overhasty in decision, action, or speech; precipitate; reckless; imprudent; as, a *rash* captain; *rash* youth.

3. Characterized by or manifesting undue haste, too little reflection, or disregard for consequences; as, *rash* words or measures.

4. *a Rare.* Quickly effective; operating hastily; brisk. "*Rash* gunpowder." *Shak.* **b** *Obs. exc. Dial.* Requiring haste; pressing; urgent. "My matter is so *rash*." *Shak.*

5. So dry or ripe as to fall out of the ear with handling, as grain. *Dial. Eng.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

rash-brain	**rash-headed**	**rash-minded**
rash-brained	**rash-hearted**	**rash-thoughted**

Syn. — Headstrong, hasty, indiscreet, heedless, thoughtless, incautious, careless, unwary. — RASH, ADVENTUROUS, VENTUROUS, VENTURESOME, DARING, RECKLESS, FOOLHARDY. One is ADVENTUROUS who is inclined to adventure; the word may or may not imply indiscretion or imprudence in incurring risk or hazard; as, "a mind active, ambitious, and *adventurous*, . . . always aspiring; in its widest searches still longing to go forward, in its highest flights still wishing to be higher" (*Johnson*); "forward, *adventurous* damsels" (*Mme. D'Arblay*). One is VENTUROUS who is inclined to take chances; VENTURESOME (often interchangeable with *venturous*) frequently implies an excessive tendency in that direction; as, "[Leander's tresses] would have allured the *venturous* youth of Greece to hazard more than for the golden fleece" (*Marlowe*); "the *venturous* bark that flings on the sweet summer wind its purpled wings" (*Holmes*); "He was *venturesome* when he ought to have been cautious" (*Thackeray*). DARING heightens the implication of fearlessness; as, "a *daring* pilot in extremity, pleased with the danger, when the waves went high" (*Dryden*). RASH implies undue precipitancy or hastiness in word or action; RECKLESS, utter heedlessness or carelessness of consequences; as, "*Youth* is *rash* in promises, and *rasher* in forgetting them" (*Kingsley*); "brave, but not *rash*" (*Dryden*); "a most *reckless* and intrepid young flirt" (*Thackeray*); "a *recklessness* which made her almost indifferent whether she sank or swam" (*Trollope*). One is FOOLHARDY who is foolishly daring or reckless; as, "if any yet be so *foolhardy* to expose themselves to vain jeopardy" (*Bp. Butler*). Cf. RASHNESS, DANGER.

Ant. — Cautious, circumspect, wary, deliberate; timorous, shrinking.

rash, *adv.* Rashly. See FLAT, *adj.*, 11.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

rash-conceived	**rash-levied**	**rash-running**
rash-embraced	**rash-pledged**	**rash-spoken**

rash (răsh), *v. t.* [F. *arracher*. See ARACHE.] To pull or pluck violently. *Obs.*

rash, *v. t.* [Var. of RASE, RAZE.] To slash; cut; also, to erase. *Obs.*

rash, *v. t.* To dash, as in throwing; also, to prepare hastily. *Obs.* — *v. i.* [Appar. imitative.] To rush; dash; also (of rain), to pour down. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

rash, *n.* [From RASH to dash.] A sudden fall, as of rain. *Scot.*

rash, *n.* A rustling noise. Hence, **rash'-whish'.** *Rare.*

rash (răsh). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of RUSH, a plant.

rash (răsh). Var. of RATCH, ratchet.

rash'er (răsh'ĕr), *n.* [Sp. *racio*, var. of *rascacio*. See RASCACIO.] A large California rockfish (*Rosicola miniatus*).

rash'er, *n.* [Perh. fr. RASH to cut.] **1.** A thin slice, as of bacon, cut for broiling or frying, or so cooked; also, such a slice of bacon or, rarely, ham.

2. A portion; also, an additional or side portion. *U. S.*

rash'ful (răsh'fŏŏl; ·fĭl), *adj.* Rash. *Rare.*

rash'ing (răsh'ĭng), *n.* [Also *rash*, prob. fr. E. dial. *rash* rough, awkward to handle, crisp, brittle. See RASH, *adj.*] *Mining.* Soft, flaky rock or clay immediately beneath a coal seam, such as is readily mixed with the coal in mining.

rash'ly, *adv.* In a rash manner; as: **a** *Obs.* Hastily; quickly. **b** Without due consideration; too precipitately.

rash'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being rash.

Syn. — RASHNESS, TEMERITY. RASHNESS (cf. RASH) implies undue precipitancy in word or action; TEMERITY adds to *rashness* the implication of a certain audacity or even effrontery in venturing to do what one does; as, "Blamed I may be for *rashness* in meddling with them at all" (*E. FitzGerald*); "I am sure you want no information on the topic: but as I have entered so far upon it, a *rash* volunteer, you will not wonder at my *temerity* in continuing the pursuit" (*V. Knox*); "Like a ruffled and defiant bird that was frightening herself as well as them with her *temerity*" (*Mary Wilkins*).

Rash'ti (răsh'tē), *n.* The native Indian language of Guadeloupe.

ras'ing i'ron (rāz'ĭng). [See RASE.] *Naut.* A calker's tool for cleaning out seams, etc., before recalking. Cf. RAVENHOOK.

rasing knife. A race knife.

ra'sion (rā'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *rasio*, fr. *radere* to scrape.] Act or process of scraping, shaving, or erasing; also, filing; rasping, as of drugs. *Now Rare.*

Ras·kol'nik (răs·kŏl'nyĭk), *n.; pl.* RASKOLNIKI (·nyĭ·kĭ) or RASKOLNIKS (·nyĭks). [Russ. *raskolenik* dissenter.] A member of a rigoristic schismatic sect in Russia, originating in the 17th century in protest against the liturgical reforms of the Patriarch Nikon (1605–1681) and the Europeanizing policy of the Czars, and subsequently split into many smaller sects. They call themselves *Staroviertsi* (Old Believers) or *Staroobriadtsi* (Old Ritualists).

Ra·so'res (rā·sō'rēz; 181), *n. pl.* [NL. See RASORIAL.] *Zool.* An abandoned order of birds equivalent to: **a** The Gallinae and the Columbae. **b** The Gallinae alone.

ra·so'ri·al (rā·sō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* [From L. *radere, rasum*, to scratch. See 1st RASE.] **a** Habitually scratching the ground in search of food, as a fowl. **b** Pertaining to the Rasores; gallinaceous.

Rasorial Bird. Head and Foot of Domestic Fowl.

rasp (räsp; *see Pron.*, § 83), *v.;* RASPED (räspt); RASP'ING. [OF. *rasper* (F. *râper*), to scrape, grate, rasp, of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *raspōn* to scrape together, to collect. Cf. RAPE of grapes, RASPBERRY.] *Transitive*: **1.** To rub or file with a rasp; to rub or grate with or as with a rough file; as, to *rasp* wood to make it smooth; to *rasp* bones to powder; a cataract that *rasps* away the rock.

2. To grate harshly upon; to serve as an irritant to; as some sounds *rasp* the ear; remarks that *rasp* the nerves.

3. To utter in an irritated or grating tone; as, to *rasp* out a denial.

—, *Intransitive*: To grate or scrape; also, to produce or move while producing a grating sound like that of rasping.

rasp, *n.* [ME. *raspe*, fr. OF. *raspe* (F. *râpe*). See RASP, *v.*] **1.** A kind of coarse file, on which the cutting prominences are distinct points raised by the oblique stroke of a sharp punch instead of lines raised by a chisel, as on the true file. Rasps are classified as to fineness from *rough* to *smooth*, as are files. Cf. 4th FILE.

2. Any machine or contrivance used for rasping or grating.

3. Act or effect of rasping; rasping sound, sensation, or the like.

The red *rasp* of a tongue grated on Mowgli's instep. *Kipling.*

rasp (räsp), *n.* [See RASPBERRY.] The raspberry. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

rasp (räsp), *v. i. & t.* [Imitative.] To belch; to eruct. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

ras'pa·to'ry (räs'pȧ·tō'rĭ; ·tĕr·ĭ), *n.* [ML. *raspatorium*.] A file or rasp used in surgery, esp. for scraping bone.

rasp'ber'ri·ade' (räz'bĕr'ĭ·ăd'), *n.* See 1st ·ADE **b**.

rasp'ber'ry (räz'bĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, räz'bĕr·ĭ; 277), *n.; pl.* ·RIES. [From earlier *rasp, raspis berry*, both fr. *raspis* raspberry, appar. same as *raspis, raspis wine*, a kind of wine, prob. fr. OF. *vin raspé*, ML. *raspecia*. See RAPE of grapes; RASP; BERRY.] **1. a** The aggregate fruit of any of various species of *Rubus*. It is usually rounder and smaller than the blackberry and the mass of drupelets of which it is composed separate easily from the receptacle when ripe. Raspberries are red, purple, black, or yellow; they are used as a dessert fruit, also for preserves, etc. **b** The plant that bears this fruit.

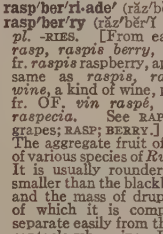

Leaves and Fruit of Red Raspberry (*Rubus strigosus*).

The common European raspberry is *R. idaeus;* the red raspberry of America is *R. strigosus;* and the blackcap, or black raspberry, is *R. occidentalis*. Most of the numerous garden varieties have been derived from these three species. See RUBUS.

2. Raspberry wine.

3. A color, red in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

4. [Orig. E. slang. Cf. RASP to belch, also RAZOO, RAZZ.] A sound of contempt produced with vibration of the tongue between the lips; hence, any manifestation of contempt.

rasp'ber'ry, *v. i.* To gather or seek raspberries, esp. wild raspberries; — usually in the form *raspberrying*.

rasp'ber'ry, *adj.* Made of, containing, or like, raspberries.

raspberry apple. A kind of apple with a raspberry flavor.

raspberry beetle. A small brownish beetle (*Byturus unicolor*) injurious to raspberries, the adult feeding on the buds and the larvae in the fruits.

raspberry bug. A very small, nearly black fruit bug (*Corimelaena pulicaria*) which infests the raspberry, strawberry, and blackberry, giving them a very disagreeable flavor.

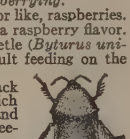

Raspberry Bug. (× 4)

raspberry cane maggot. The larva of a small fly (*Phorbia rubivora*) of the family Anthomyiidae, which mines in the shoots of the raspberry and blackberry.

raspberry curl. *Plant Pathol.* A virus disease of the raspberry, characterized by dwarfing, and by the abnormally dark-green color of the leaves, which are curled or rolled downward and inward at the edges.

rasp'ber'ry–jam', *adj.* Of or like raspberry jam.

raspberry–jam tree *or* **wattle.** An Australian wattle tree (*Acacia acuminata*) the wood of which has an odor like that of raspberry jam.

raspberry mosaic. Raspberry yellows.

raspberry red. A color, yellowish red in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliance. Called also *jacqueminot, redwood*. Cf. COLOR.

raspberry root borer. The larva of a large clearwing moth (*Bembecia marginata*), family Aegeriidae, which bores in the roots and canes of the raspberry and blackberry.

raspberry root rot. A very destructive rot of the crowns of raspberry bushes in Australia and New Zealand, caused by the agaric *Hypholoma fasciculare*.

raspberry sawfly. A small black sawfly (*Monophadnoides rubi*) with reddish abdomen, whose spiny greenish larva eats the leaves of the raspberry and blackberry.

raspberry streak. = BLUESTEM, 2 **b**.

raspberry yellows. *Plant Pathol.* Any virus disease of the raspberry characterized by yellowing or mottling of the leaves; raspberry mosaic.

rasped (räspt), *adj.* **1.** Rough; grated; harsh; hoarse.

2. *Bookbinding.* **a** Of book covers, having the sharp angles removed, but not beveled. **b** Of book edges, uncut but roughened with a coarse rasp to imitate a deckle edge.

rasp'er (räs'pĕr; 83), *n.* One who or that which rasps; as: **a** An instrument or machine for rasping, as a file or grater for removing the black surface from a burnt loaf of bread, a machine for grating beetroot, potatoes, etc., a sawmill for reducing dyewoods to powder, or the like. **b** One who works with a metal rasp. **c** *Slang.* A person or thing that rasps or irritates. **d** *Hunting.* A rasping fence.

rasp grass. A rough-leaved sedge (*Carex goodenowii*) of the North Temperate Zone.

rasp house. A place where wood is rasped to powder; esp., *Hist.*, a house of correction whose prisoners rasped wood.

rasp'ing, *n.* A particle or piece separated by rasping; as, *raspings* of logwood.

rasp'ing, *part. adj.* **1.** Grating; scraping; harsh; hence, raucous; irritating; harshly offensive.

2. *Hunting.* **a** High or difficult to leap; as, a *rasping* fence or ditch. **b** Very fast; as, a *rasping* pace.

— **rasp'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **rasp'ing·ness,** *n.*

ras'pis (räs'pĭs), *n.* Also **raspis berry.** [See RASPBERRY.] A, or the, raspberry or raspberries. *Obs.*

rasp'ish (räs'pĭsh), *adj.* Irritable; rasping.

rasp'ite (räsp'ĭt; räsp'ĭt), *n.* [After *Rasp*, discoverer of the Broken Hill mines, N. S. W.] *Mineral.* A lead tungstate, $PbWO_4$, occurring in yellow monoclinic crystals. H., 2.5.

rasp palm (räsp; 83). The paxiuba (*Iriartea exorrhiza*); — so called from the hard, rough surface of the roots, used by the Brazilian natives for graters and rasps.

rasp pod. The woody capsule of the flindosa; also, the tree.

rasp'y (räs'pĭ; 83), *adj.* **a** Like a rasp, or the sound made by a rasp; grating; harsh. **b** Raspish; irritable.

ras'sa·sy (räs'ȧ·sĭ), *v. t.* [F. *rassasier*.] To satiate (a hungry one). *Obs.*

ras'se (räs'ē; räs), *n.* [Jav. *rase*.] A civet (*Viverricula malaccensis*) allied to the common civet but smaller, native to China and the East Indies, which can climb trees. It furnishes a civetlike perfume prized by the Javanese.

Ras'se·las (räs'ĕ·lăs; ·lȧs), *n.* The familiar title, and hero, of a didactic romance (first issued in 1759 as *The Prince of Abissinia*) by Dr. Samuel Johnson. He is an imaginary prince of Abyssinia who was confined in the Happy Valley, a paradise surrounded by high mountains. He escaped and traveled through the world seeking to learn what condition or rank of life was happiest. Finding no lot without its drawbacks, he returned.

Ras'sen·dyll, Rudolf (räs'ĕn·dĭl). The hero of Anthony Hope Hawkins's ("Anthony Hope's") novels *The Prisoner of Zenda* (1894) and *Rupert of Hentzau* (1898).

Ras Sham'ra (räs shăm'rȧ). *Archaeol.* A mound on the Syrian coast, eight miles north of Latakia, where tablets with a new type of cuneiform script, plainly alphabetic, have been discovered.

‖**ras'ta'cou'ère',** **ras'ta'quou'ère'** (räs'tȧ'kwŭr'), *n.* [F., of obscure origin.] A foreigner whose claims to rank or wealth are under suspicion.

ras'tik (räs'tĭk), *n.* [Turk. *rāstiq*, fr. Per. *rāsukht*.] A hair dye; orig., a paste made by rubbing the green husks of nuts, as the walnut, with oil; now, frequently, a mixture containing pyrogallol and a metallic salt, as copper sulphate.

ra'sure (rā'zhĕr), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *rasure*, fr. L. *rasura*, fr. *radere, rasum*, to scrape, to shave. See 1st RASE.] **1.** The act of rasing, scraping, or erasing; erasure; obliteration.

2. *Obs.* **a** A scratch or light cut. **b** Act of shaving or polling; tonsure. **c** A mark or stroke by which any part of a writing or print is erased; an erasure.

rat (răt), *n.* [ME. *rat, ratte*, fr. AS. *ræt;* akin to D. *rat*, OLG. *ratta*, OHG. *ratto, ratta*, G. *ratte, ratze*, rat, G. dial. *ratz* rat, marten, polecat, caterpillar, L. *radere* to scratch, scrape, erase, *rodere* to gnaw, consume, Skr. *radati* he scratches, scrapes, gnaws, *radana* tooth, W. *rhathell* a rasp. Cf. ABRADE, CORRODE, ERASE, RASE, RAZE, RAZEE, RAZOR, RODENT, ROSTRUM.] **1.** Any of certain rodents of the genus *Rattus*, and other more or less nearly allied genera, distinguished from those called *mice* by their considerably larger size and differences in the teeth or other structures. Most of these were at one time placed in the genus *Mus* (which see) but the various types are now given distinctive generic names. Several species live in and about human habitations and in ships, and two of these have become naturalized in nearly all parts of the world; they are not only the cause of much destruction of food materials and other property, but are believed to spread certain diseases of man, notably bubonic plague. The best-known species are the brown, or Norway, rat (*R. norvegicus*, syn. *R. decumanus*), which becomes about ten inches long, excluding the tail, and has coarse brown fur; the black rat (*R. rattus*), a smaller, darker-colored species with a longer tail and larger ears; and the roof rat (*R. r. alexandrinus*), a variety of the black rat. Loosely, any of many other rodents of similar size and appearance. See MOUSE, WOOD RAT, COTTON RAT, MUSKRAT, 1, SPINY RAT, etc.; cf. WHITE RAT.

2. [From the belief that rats desert a falling house or sinking ship.] *Slang.* **a** One who deserts his party or associates, esp. in adversity. **b** = SCAB, *n.*, 3 **b**. **c** A ratty person; a vile thieving fellow. **d** *pl.* A tongue-lashing; — in the phrase *to give one rats*.

3. A pad with tapering ends for the hair. *Colloq., U. S.*

4. A color, yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

5. *Mil.* = CAT, *n.*, 7.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

ratbite	**rat-gnawn**	**rat-ridden**
rat-colored	**rathole**	**rat-riddled**
rat-deserted	**rat-infested**	**rat-skin,** *adj.*
rat-eyed	**rat-inhabited**	**rat-tight**
rat-faced	**rat-killing,** *adj.*	

— *to have, or see, rats.* To have delirium tremens; hence, also, to be crazy or extravagantly foolish. *Slang.* — *to smell a rat.* To be suspicious of mischief; to scent a plot or intrigue.

-rat (-rāt). A combining form of the noun *rat*, as in muskrat.

rat (rāt), *v.;* RAT'TED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119); RAT'TING. [See RAT, *n.*, 2.] *Intransitive*: **1.** To play the rat (sense 2); specif.: **a** To desert one's party from interested motives; to forsake one's associates for one's own advantage.

Coleridge . . . incurred the reproach of having *ratted*, solely by his inability to follow the friends of his early days. *De Quincey.*

b *Slang.* In the trades, to work as a rat, or scab.

ra·see' (rā·zē'). Var. of RAZEE.

Ra·sen'na, *n. pl.* See ETRUSCAN, *n.*, 1.

rash'bush', **rasn'buss'** (räsh'·bŏŏsh', ·bŏŏs'). Vars. of RUSHBUSH, *Scot.*

rash'en (räsh'ĕn). Var. of RUSH·EN, *adj. Scot.*

Rash'leigh Os'bal·dis'tone (räsh'lĭ ŏz'bȧl·dĭs'tŭn). See OSBALDISTONE, FRANCIS.

rash'like', *adj.* See ·LIKE.

ra·si'as (rȧ·sī'ȧs). *D. Bib.*

raskaile, ·kall, ·keyl. † RASCAL.

rasoir, rasor. † RAZOR.

ra'son, ras'o·phore. Vars. of REASON and RHASOPHORE.

ras'pa·to'ri·um (räs'pȧ·tō'rĭ·ŭm; 181 *n.* [ML.] = RASPATORY.

rasp'ber'ry·like', *adj.* See ·LIKE.

Ras'ses (räs'ēz). *Bib.*

ras'sle, ras'tle (räs'l). Dial. vars. of WRESTLE. *U. S.*

Ras'ta·ban' (räs'tȧ·băn'), *n.* [Ar. *ra's al-thu'bān* the dragon's head.] See STAR, *Table.*

Ra'statt (rä'shtăt). *n.* See TREATY, *Table.*

Ras'tus (räs'tŭs). Dim. of ERASTUS.

ras'ty (räs'tĭ). Var. of REASTY.

2. To catch or hunt rats, esp. with a dog.
—, *Transitive: Colloq.* a In the trades, to employ rats, or scabs, in (an establishment). b To furnish with a rat, or pad.
rat (răt), *n.* [MD.; akin to G. *rad.* See ROLL.] A wheel on which criminals were executed. *Obs.*
rat (răt), *n.* Scratch; rut; track. *Scot.*
rat (răt), *v.* [Cf. ROT, *v.*] An interjection equivalent to DRAT; as, *rat* me if I'll do it. *Slang.*
‖**Rat** (răt), *n.* [G.] Councilor; member of a council or board; also, counselor; adviser.
rat (răt). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of WRAT, a wart.
ra'ta (rä'tȧ; rä'tȧ), *n.* a [Maori.] Either of the New Zealand timber trees *Metrosideros robusta* and *M. lucida;* also, their hard dark-red wood, used by the Maoris for paddles and war clubs. Sometimes, any of various other trees of the genus. b The Polynesian chestnut.
‖**ra'ta** (rä'tȧ), *n.* [ML.] Rate; one's own share.
rat'a·ble, rate'a·ble (rāt'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Capable of being rated, appraised, or estimated.
2. Made or reckoned according to a proportionate rate; proportional; as, a *ratable* distribution of an estate.
3. Liable to, or subjected by law to, taxation, or payment of rates; as, one's *ratable* estate. *Chiefly Eng.*
— **rat'a·bil'i·ty, rate'a·bil'i·ty** (rāt'ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **rat'a·bly, rate'a·bly** (rāt'ȧ·blĭ), *adv.* — **-ble·ness,** *n.*
rat'a·fi'a (răt'ȧ·fē'ȧ), *n.* Also **rat'a·fee'** (-fē'). [F. *ratafia,* of uncert. origin. Cf. TAFIA.] 1. Any liqueur flavored with fruit or fruit kernels, esp. when of a bitter almond flavor; specif., a liqueur of this character from Danzig.
2. A small sweet biscuit made from almond paste.
rat'al (rāt'ăl), *n.* [*rate* + *-al.*] Amount at which a person is rated with reference to assessment. — **rat'al,** *adj.*
Ra·ta'na Church (rȧ·tä'nȧ). A Christian sect organized in New Zealand about 1925 by Ratana, a Maori, and emphasizing faith healing and the agency of angels.
ra·ta'nhia (rȧ·tän'yȧ), *n.* [Pg.] Rhatany.
rat'a·plan' (răt'ȧ·plăn'), *n.* [F., of imitative origin.] The iterative sound of beating, as from a drum, or the hoofs of a galloping horse. — *v. t. & i.* To beat a rataplan on something.
rat'-a-tat' (răt'ȧ·tăt'), *n.* [Imitative.] A sound of sharp, repeated knocking or tapping; a rat-tat. — **rat'-a-tat',** *v. i. & interj.*
rat'bite' fe'ver *or* **dis·ease'** (răt'bīt'). *Med.* A prolonged infectious disease, following the bite of a rat, characterized by ulceration at the point of injury, swelling of the adjacent lymph glands, relapsing fever, and an erythematous rash. It is believed to be due to infection with a specific spirochete. The disease is esp. prevalent in Japan, where it is called *sodoku.*
rat'catch'er (-kăch'ĕr), *n.* A person or animal employed in exterminating rats. — **rat'catch'ing,** *n. & adj.*
ratch (răch), *v. i.* [See REACH.] *Naut.* To reach. — *v. t.* To stretch; to rend. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
ratch, *n. Naut.* A reach; a board in tacking. *Rare.*
ratch, *n.* [See RATCHET.] 1. Var. of RATCHET.
2. A notched bar, with which a pawl or click works to prevent reversal of motion.
ratch, *v. t.* [From 3d RATCH.] *Mech.* a To cut gear teeth on. b To turn around, as by a ratchet and pawl.
ratch. Var. of RACH, a hunting dog.
ratch (răch). Var. of RACHE = RACE, white mark.
ratch. Var. of ROTCHE. *Shetland Islands.*
ratch'el (răch''l; rách''l), *n.* Stone in small fragments or gravel; also, gravelly subsoil. — **ratch'el·ly** (-ĭ), *adj. Both Chiefly Dial.*
ratch'er (răch'ĕr), *n.* One who ratches; a wool tenterer; a hand net braider. *Eng.*
ratch'et (răch'ĕt; -ĭt, 119), *n.* [F. *rochet* ratchet, bobbin, of Teut. orig.; cf. OHG. *rocko* a distaff, G. *rocken.* See ROCKET firework.] 1. A pawl, click, or detent, for holding or propelling a ratchet wheel, or ratch, etc.
2. A mechanism composed of a ratchet wheel and pawl.
3. *Print.* A device for turning the screws or clamps on patent blocks or bases.
ratch'et (răch'ĕt; -ĭt), *v. i.* To move or operate by a ratchet. — *v. t.* To furnish with a ratchet.
ratchet brace. *Mach.* A boring brace with a ratchet wheel and pawl for rotating the tool, — esp. useful where the brace cannot be revolved freely, on account of obstructions.
ratchet chain. See CHAIN, *n.,* 9.
ratchet coupling. *Mach.* A shaft coupling having a ratchet and pawl, or a similar device, whereby the driven member may be turned in one direction only by the driving member, and may also overrun the driving member.

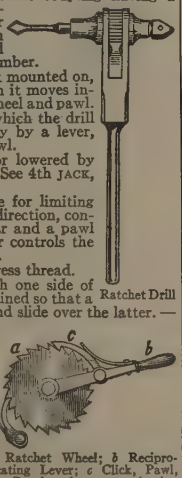
Ratchet Drill

ratchet crank. *Mach.* A crank mounted on, but not keyed to, a shaft, which it moves intermittently through a ratchet wheel and pawl.
ratchet drill. A hand drill in which the drill holder is revolved intermittently by a lever, through a ratchet wheel and pawl.
ratchet jack. A jack raised or lowered by means of a pawl and ratchet. See 4th JACK, 23 c, *Illust.*
ratchet stop. *Mach.* A device for limiting the motion of machinery in one direction, consisting of a ratchet wheel or bar and a pawl which acts as a positive stop or controls the motion through a friction brake.
ratchet thread. *Mach.* A buttress thread.
ratchet tooth. *Mach.* A tooth one side of which is radial and the other inclined so that a pawl will catch on the former and slide over the latter. — **ratch'et-toothed',** *adj.*
ratchet wheel. *Mach.* A circular wheel having teeth with which a reciprocating pawl engages to turn the wheel forward, or a stationary pawl to hold it from turning backward.

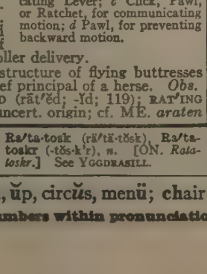

a Ratchet Wheel; *b* Reciprocating Lever; *c* Click, Pawl, or Ratchet, for communicating motion; *d* Pawl, for preventing backward motion.

ratch'et·y (răch'ĕ·tĭ; -ĭ·tĭ), *adj.* Like a ratchet; jerky.
ratch'ing (răch'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RATCH. Hence: *n. Cotton Spinning.* Extra draft of the twisted thread due to excess speed of the mule carriage over the roller delivery.
ratch'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A structure of flying buttresses meeting at the central or chief principal of a horse. *Obs.*
rate (rāt), *v. t. & i.;* RAT'ED (rāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); RAT'ING (rāt'ĭng). [ME. *raten,* of uncert. origin; cf. ME. *araten* to rebuke, Sw. *rata* to find fault, blame, despise, hold cheap, and OF. *areter* to accuse (fr. L. *reputare* to compute, repute, impute).] To chide with vehemence; to scold; to censure violently; to drive, defeat, dispel, or the like, by rebuking or scolding.

Go, *rate* thy minions, proud, insulting boy! *Shak.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See REPROVE.
rate (rāt), *n.* [From RATE to scold.] A stern reproof or command intended to goad a dog in a chase.
rate, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *rata* (sc. *pars*), fr. *ratus* reckoned, fixed by calculation, past part. of *reri* to reckon, to calculate. See REASON.] 1. Amount or quantity; established portion or measure; fixed allowance. *Obs.*
2. Value; price; also, *Obs.,* estimation.

Stones whose *rates* are either rich or poor
As fancy values them. *Shak.*

3. Quantity, amount, or degree of a thing measured per unit of something else; specif.: a Quantity or amount measured per unit of time; as, the boat now progresses at the *rate* of ten feet per revolution of her propeller; a rapid *rate* of travel; the birth, death, or marriage *rate.* b Amount of payment or charge based on some other amount, as in money obligations; as, the *rate* of wages per week; the legal *rate* of interest per year.
4. A fixed relation of quantity, amount, or degree between two things; a ratio; proportion; also, a charge, payment, or price fixed according to a ratio, scale, or standard; as, a *rate* of ten cents a yard for cloth; the *rate* of exchange; the control of railroad *rates.*

A jewel that I have purchased at an infinite rate. *Shak.*

5. Relative conduct or manner; degree or extent of action, emotion, or the like; manner; style; fashion.

Thus sat they all around in seemly *rate.* *Spenser.*

6. Relative condition or quality; rank; class; kind.

I am a spirit of no common *rate.* *Shak.*

7. A charge per unit of a public-service commodity such as electricity, gas, water, or the like; as, an electric *rate* of 7 cents per kilowatt hour. ***Consumer's output rate*** is a charge based on the consumer's output, as a certain amount per ton of ice manufactured by the consumer. A ***flat rate*** is based on the customer's installation and is a certain charge per lamp installed, per horsepower year, per front foot of property, etc. A ***meter rate*** is based on the amount of service used by the customer and requires a meter or meters to measure the number of units used. A ***straight-line rate*** is independent of the amount used. In a ***step rate,*** the charge per unit for the entire consumption decreases with increases in consumption in accordance with a definite schedule. In a ***block rate,*** a certain price is charged for the first definite number, or block, of units used; a lower price for the next block of units used; a still lower price for the third block; etc. A ***demand rate*** is a meter rate based on the maximum number of units a customer consumes during a specified period of time, usually 15 or 30 minutes, during any month. A ***two-charge rate*** is a meter rate based upon the amount used by the customer and upon his maximum demand. A ***three-charge rate*** is a two-charge rate to which has been added a service charge.
8. *Advertising.* The price charged per unit of space.
9. *Econ.* Usually *pl.* A unit charge or ratio used by the government for assessing taxes on property; esp., in England, a local tax; as, parish *rates.*

When the taxing authority requires a lump sum payable by contributions in certain proportions, this is a *rate;* when it requires sums from certain persons or on certain occasions, this is a direct or indirect tax. . . . In England all local imposts are *rates* — no central imposts are *rates* except the land tax, which is raised by a pound *rate.* Hence, popular language dubs all imposts by a nonsovereign body, *rates,* and all imposts by a sovereign or, like a colony, quasi-sovereign body, taxes, customs, or excise. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

10. *Horol.* The gain or loss in a unit of time; — said of a timepiece; as, daily *rate;* hourly *rate;* etc.
11. *Insurance.* The amount of premium per unit of insurance, sometimes expressed as a percentage. A rate is ***annual, long*** (or ***term***), or ***short,*** according to whether the policy period is one year, more than one year, or less than one year; is ***manual,*** as in workmen's compensation insurance, if computed upon the experience of a particular class of risks and published as the rate for such; ***merit,*** if modified for a particular risk so as to allow for divergences from the average of its class; ***schedule,*** as in workmen's compensation insurance, or ***specific,*** as in fire insurance, if the rate is ascertained by making additions to or deductions from a basic rate in accordance with a schedule which lists important elements affecting the hazard and the allowances to be made for each; ***judgment,*** as in fire insurance, if determined by the personal judgment or opinion of the rater; ***minimum,*** as in fire insurance, if applied equally to all risks within a given group without the application of a schedule and irrespective of possible differences in hazards; ***experience,*** as in workmen's compensation insurance, if the manual rate is modified by using the loss experience of the particular risk; ***basis,*** as in fire insurance, if assumed and used as a starting point for computing the specific rates to be charged to policyholders; ***average,*** as in fire insurance, if applying to two or more risks of a different character but at the same location; ***blanket,*** as in fire insurance, if applying to two or more risks of a similar character but at different locations; ***step,*** as in some forms of life insurance, if the rate increases or decreases at stipulated intervals; and ***stock,*** if that of a stock company upon a nonparticipating and nonassessable policy
12. *Naut.* a The order or class to which a war vessel belongs, determined according to its size, armament, etc.; as, first *rate,* second *rate,* etc. b The class of a merchant vessel for marine insurance, determined by its relative safety as a risk, as A 1, A 2, etc. c The relative standing or grade of a sailor, esp. in the navy. Cf. 2d RATING, 5 a.

Syn. — Estimate, evaluate; account.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

rate-aided	rate-fixing	rate-raising
rate-cutting	rate-making	rate-setting

— ***after one rate.*** In the same manner or to the same extent. *Obs.* — ***after the rate.*** In the same proportion; in proportion. *Obs.* — ***at any rate.*** a *Obs.* At any price; on any terms. b At the least; anyhow. "Your way *at any rate* is not my way." *H. James.* c At all events; in any case or event; as, *at any rate,* he must be forced to give in. — ***at a rate.*** Purchasable at the same price. — ***at no rate.*** Not at any rate. *Now Rare.* — ***at that, or this, rate.*** This being so; under such conditions; as, how, *at this rate,* can he be elected? *Colloq.*
rate (rāt), *v. Transitive:* 1. a *Obs.* To fix the amount of; also, to apportion; to allot, as one's share. b *Now Rare.* To calculate the amount of.

Then must we *rate* the cost of the erection. *Shak.*

2. To consider; regard; reckon; as, he is *rated* a good man; travel is *rated* among pleasures.
3. To set an estimate on; to appraise; to value; specif., to tax the value of for a rate or tax.

To *rate* a man by the nature of his companions. *South.*

4. To settle the relative rank, position, class, or quality of; as, to *rate* a ship; to *rate* a seaman; to *rate* a pension.
5. To have a rating of; as, *rated* full-load current.
6. To arrange for the transportation of (goods, by rail, water, etc.) at a certain rate; as, ten carloads of steel have been *rated* to China by the X line. *U. S.*
7. *Chiefly Naut.* To be entitled to; as, to *rate* liberty. *Slang.*
8. *Horol.* a To regulate, or adjust to a given rate of going (a timepiece), as by altering the effective length of the pendulum. b To find the rate of (see 3d RATE, 10).
9. *Insurance.* To fix the amount of premium to be charged per unit of insurance on (a particular risk).
—, *Intransitive:* To be classed; to have rating or rank; as, the ship *rates* as a ship of the line.

Syn. — Estimate, evaluate; account.
rate up. *Insurance.* To class with risks paying a higher rate of premium in order to offset additional risk, usually, in life insurance, by adding years to the actual age.
rate (rāt), *n.* [L. *ratum,* neut. past part. of *reri.* See RATE, proportion.] Ratification. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To ratify. *Obs.*
rate (rāt). Dial. Eng. var. of RET, to soak (flax).
rate base. *Econ.* The value or cost of property devoted to a public use, as estimated by commissions or courts to determine what rates are reasonable.
rate cap. A gas-meter outlet cap of a size designed to give a specified flow of gas per unit of time under standard conditions of pressure, density, and temperature.
rat'ed (rāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *past tense & past part.* of 4th RATE. Hence: *part. adj.* Having a rate, rates, or a rating; specif., taxed.
rated load. *Engin.* The load which a machine is designed to carry, usually stated on the name plate. Motors and engines are rated in horsepower, alternating-current generators in kilovolt amperes, etc.
ra'tel (rä'tĕl; rä'tĕl), *n.* [S. Afr. D., for *rateldas,* fr. D. *raat* honeycomb + *das* badger. Cf. DACHSHUND.] A musteline mammal of the genus *Mellivora,* badgerlike in size, form, and habits. The upper parts are ashy gray, the under parts black. There are at least two very similar species, *M. ratel* of South Africa, and *M. indica* of India.

African or Cape Ratel (*Mellivora ratel*).

ra'tel (rä'tĕl). Var. of ROTL.
rate maker. See MAKER. — **rate making.**
rate of climb. *Aeronautics.* a In tests, the vertical component of the air speed of an aircraft in a standard atmosphere. b In general flying, the rate of ascent from the earth's surface. — **rate'-of-climb',** *adj.*
rate of exchange. See EXCHANGE, *n.,* 7 d (2).
rate'pay'er (rāt'pā'ĕr), *n.* One who pays rates, or local taxes. *Brit.* — **rate'pay'ing,** *adj. & n. Brit.*
rat'er (rāt'ĕr). One who rates, or scolds.
rat'er (rāt'ĕr), *n.* 1. One who rates, estimates, or determines a rating.
2. A person or thing, esp. a vessel, of a certain rating or class; — usually in combinations; as, a first-*rater.*
‖**ra·te'ro** (rä·tā'rō), *n.* [Sp.] A thief, esp. a pickpocket.
rat'fish' (răt'fĭ(sh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* A chimaera (fish); specif., the Pacific species *Chimaera* (or *Hydrolagus*) *colliei.*
rat flea. Any flea which occurs on rats; specif., either of two important species, both carriers of bubonic plague, *Ceratophyllus fasciatus* of Europe and *Xenopsylla cheopis* of the tropics.
rat goose. [See RODE GOOSE.] The common brant.
rath (räth; rȧ), *n.* [Ir. *ráth.*] *Ir. Antiq.* A hill residence fortified with an earthen wall, — formerly ascribed to the Danes. — **rathed** (rätht; räd), *adj.*
rath (rŭt), **ratha** (rŭ'tȧ), *n.* a A car, or chariot, esp. one used to carry an image of a god. b A temple, such as the Seven Pagodas in Madras.
rath (räth). Var. of RATHE.
rat hare. A pika.
‖**Rat'haus'** (rät'hous'), *n.; pl.* -HÄUSER (-hoi'zĕr). [G.] A town hall.
Ra'tha·ya'tra (rŭt'ȧ·yä'trä), *n., or* **Rath Ya'tra** (rŭt). [Skr. *ratha* chariot + *yātrā* procession, festival.] *India.* The car festival of any deity. See JAGANNATH.
rathe (rāth), *adv.* Also **rath** (räth). [AS. *hrathe, hræthe.*] 1. Quickly; speedily; soon. *Obs.* "Too *rathe* cut off." *Spenser.*
2. Early in the day, season, period, etc.; betimes. *Now Dial. & Poetic.*
rathe (rāth), *adj.* Also **rath** (räth). [AS. *hræth,* also *hræd,* quick; akin to OHG. *hrad,* ON. *hrathr.* See DREAD.] 1. Quick; eager; speedy. *Obs.*
2. Early in the day, the season, year, etc.; done, coming, acting, etc., before others of its class, the usual time or season, or the like; specif., early-blooming or early-bearing. *Now Dial. & Poetic.*

Bring the *rathe* primrose that forsaken dies. *Milton.*

3. Belonging to or characteristic of the early portion of the day, season, year, etc.; as, the *rathe* green of spring. *Poetic.*
4. *Dial.* a Willing; content. b Having a preference for.
— **rathe'ly,** *adv.* — **rathe'ness,** *n.*
rathe (rāth), *n.* = RAVE, a wagon piece. *Now Dial.*
rath'er (räth'ĕr; *see Pron.,* § 83; 277), *adv.* [AS. *hrathor,* compar. of *hrathe, hræthe,* quickly, immediately. See RATHE, *adv. & adj.*] 1. More quickly; earlier; before. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

Thou shalt, quod he, be *rather* false than I. *Chaucer.*

2. More readily or willingly; preferably as a matter of personal choice or desire; as, I would *rather* go than stay.

My soul chooseth . . . death *rather* than my life. *Job* vii. 15.

3. On the other hand; to the contrary of what was said or suggested; instead.

Was nothing bettered, but *rather* grew worse. *Mark* v. 26.

4. With better reason or more propriety; preferably from the point of view of wisdom, justice, etc.

This you should pity *rather* than despise. *Shak.*

5. More properly or truly; more correctly speaking.

Rather like a dream than an assurance. *Shak.*

6. More than not; in some degree; somewhat; as, it is *rather* cold.

---

ra·tan'. Var. of RATTAN.
rat'a·nay, rat'a·ny (răt'ȧ·nĭ). Vars. of RHATANY.
Ra'ta·tosk (rä'tȧ·tŏsk), **Ra'ta·toskr** (-tŏs·k'r), *n.* [ON. *Ratatoskr.*] See YGGDRASIL.
ratch'et·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
ratcht. Ratched. *Ref. Sp.*
rate'a·bil'i·ty, rate'a·ble, rate'a·ble·ness, rate'a·bly. Vars. of RATABILITY, etc.
ra·teen', Var. of RATTEEN.
rate! ✝ RATTLE.
rate'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
rate'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
rate'-of-climb' me'ter. See VERTOMETER.
rate'-of-rise' ther'mo·stat. See THERMOSTAT.

— (I, he, etc.) *had rather*. See HAD **b**. — *have rather*. = *had rather* (see HAD **b**). *Obs.* — *the rather*. **a** *Obs.* The more quickly; the sooner. **b** The more so; especially; all the more.

You are come to me in happy time,
The *rather for* I have some sport in hand. *Shak.*

rath'er (răth'ĕr), *adj.* [Compar. of RATHE, *adj.*] Earlier; former; also, rarely, prior; previous; preferable. *Obs.*

rath'er (răth'ĕr; 83), *interj.* An exclamation expressing decided affirmation; yes, indeed! *Colloq.*

rath'er, *n.* A preference; a choice; also, a suggestion of a slight amount or degree. *Dial.*

rath'er·est (-ĕst; -ĭst; 119), *adv.* Most especially; most correctly. *Obs. exc. Dial.* *Shak.*

rathe'ripe' (rāth'rīp'), **rath'ripe'** (răth'-; rāth'-), *adj.* [*rathe*, adv. + *ripe*.] Maturing, or ripening, early; rare-ripe. *Now Chiefly Dial.* — *n.* A ratheripe fruit or vegetable. *Dial.*

rath'er·ish (răth'ĕr·ĭsh; 83), *adv.* Somewhat; fairly. *Colloq.*

ra'ther·ly (rä'thĕr·lĭ), *adv.* Rather. *Scot., Dial. Eng. & Ir.*

rath'est (răth'ĕst; -ĭst; 119), *adv.* [Superl. of *rathe*, adv.] Soonest; earliest; most readily; most especially. *Obs.*

rath'est, *adj.* **1.** Quickest; also, most preferred. *Obs.* **2.** Earliest. *Archaic & Dial.*

rath'ite (răt'ĭt; răth'ĭt), *n.* [After G. vom *Rath* (1830–88), Ger. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A lead sulpharsenite, $3PbS.2As_2S_3$, occurring in dark-gray metallic orthorhombic crystals. H., 3. Sp. gr., 5.4.

raths'kel'ler (räts'kĕl'ĕr), *n.* [G., also *ratskeller*, prop., town-hall cellar.] A restaurant, usually below the street level, at which drinks are served, patterned after the German cellar or basement of a city hall where beer or wine is sold.

rat'i·fi·ca'tion (răt'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. ML. *ratificatio*.] Act of ratifying; state of being ratified; confirmation; sanction; as, the *ratification* of a treaty. — **rat'i·fi·ca'tion·ist,** *n.* & *adj.*

rat'i·fi'er (răt'ĭ·fī'ĕr), *n.* One that ratifies; a confirmer.

rat'i·fy (răt'ĭ·fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [OF. *ratifier*, fr. ML. *ratificare*, fr. L. *ratus* fixed by calculation, firm, valid + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See RATE proportion.] -FY.] **1.** To approve and sanction, esp. formally, as the act of an agent or servant; to make valid or legally operative; to confirm; as, the Senate *ratified* the treaty; the directors met to *ratify* the contract: unwilling to *ratify* the governor's nomination.

2. To confirm the truth of; to verify.

Transitions . . . as violent as in the most extravagant dream, and yet the waking judgement *ratifies* them. *Lamb.*

3. *Obs.* **a** To consummate or bring to fulfillment. **b** To guarantee. **c** To establish in possession, in faith, etc.

——, *Intransitive*: To ratify a treaty.

Syn. — RATIFY, SANCTION, AUTHORIZE, CONFIRM. To RATIFY is to make valid, esp. by formal or authoritative approval; SANCTION often adds the implication of countenance, furtherance, or support; as, "If [my choice] should not be *ratified* by the consent of the army" (*Gibbon*); "That which in stealth by Nature was performed hath Reason *sanctioned*" (*Wordsworth*); "this . . . accursed principle of action — that the end will *sanction* any means" (*Coleridge*). To CONFIRM is to ratify by formal or decisive assent; to AUTHORIZE is to sanction by authority; as, "The other executive function of the Senate, that of *confirming* nominations submitted by the President" (*Bryce*); "I would on no account *authorize* in my girls the smallest degree of arrogance" (*Jane Austen*). Cf. ALLOW.

Ant. — Invalidate, nullify, cancel.

rat'i·ha·bi'tion (răt'ĭ·hā·bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *ratihabitio*, fr. L. *ratus* valid + *habere* to hold.] Ratification; sanction.

rat'i·né' (răt'ĭ·nā'), *n.* Also **ra·tine'** (ră·tēn'). [F. *ratiné*, past part., fr. *ratiner* to frieze, fr. *ratine*. See RATTEEN.] A coarse loose-textured fabric of cotton, wool, silk, or a mixture, woven with nub yarns which produce a rough surface, and used for dresses, suits, etc.

rat'ing (răt'ĭng), *n.* Scolding; rebuke. See 1st RATE.

rat'ing (răt'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of 4th RATE. Hence: *n.* **1.** Classification according to grade; rank; grade; class.

2. The assessing by the government of the local property tax.

3. *Com.* An estimate as to the credit and responsibility of an individual or business concern.

4. *Mech.* A designation, as established by definite standards, of an operating limit of a machine. The rating may be expressed in horsepower, as of a motor or engine; in kilowatts, as of a direct-current generator; in kilovolt amperes, as of an alternator; or in such characteristics as speed, voltage, or frequency. A *time rating* is the length of time a machine can carry the load without the specified conditions of load and temperature rise being exceeded. A *continuous rating* is one under which a machine can carry a load for an unlimited period without any of the established limitations being exceeded. A *short-time rating* is one under which a machine can carry a load for the time specified in the rating without the limitations being exceeded. Cf. DUTY, *n.*, 9.

5. *Naut.* **a** The relative standing or grade of a sailor in the ship's company; as, he had the *rating* of boatswain's mate. **b** The measurement of a yacht for racing.

6. *Nav.* An enlisted man. *Brit.*

rat'ing (răt'ĭng). Var. of RETTING. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

rating badge. *U. S. Navy.* The distinctive mark of a petty officer, consisting of an eagle, chevrons (one, two, or three), arc (for chiefs), and specialty mark, and worn between shoulder and elbow, formerly on the right by members of the seaman branch and on the left by others, now, as of 1948, on the left by all branches.

rating flume. A flume (sense **2 b**) of known capacities at different depths and velocities, used for the measurement of large flows of irrigation water.

rating nut. *Horol.* A milled nut under a pendulum bob, to vary the effective pendulum length in rating a clock.

ra'tio (rā'shō; *as Latin*, rä'shĭ·ō; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -TIOS (-shōz). [L. See REASON.] **1.** Ground or nature of a thing as determined by its relation to other things; rationale. *Obs.*

2. Fixed or approximate relation, as between things or to another thing, in number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the *ratio* between births and deaths, or of gold to silver coinage.

3. A portion; a ration; a share. *Now Rare.*

4. *Finance.* The expression of the relative values of gold and silver as determined by the currency laws of a country. Called also *coinage ratio* or *mint ratio*. Cf. SIXTEEN TO ONE. See RESERVE RATIO.

5. *Math.* The quotient of one magnitude divided by another of the same kind; the number by which the second term (the *consequent*) must be multiplied to produce the first (the *antecedent*). It is written as a fraction, thus $\frac{a}{c}$, ⅔, or with a colon between the terms, thus $a:c$, 3 : 2, and is read "ratio of a to c," "ratio of 3 to 2." *Ratio* was formerly regarded as different from *quotient* or a *fraction*, but no distinction is now ordinarily recognized. Sometimes the quotient of two numbers is called their *geometric ratio*. The rule of three is sometimes called *ratio*.

ratio arm. *Elec.* A branch of a bridge circuit. Cf. WHEATSTONE BRIDGE, *Illust.*

ra'ti·oc'i·nant (răsh'ĭ·ŏs'ĭ·nănt), *adj.* [L. *ratiocinans*, pres. part.] Reasoning; — used in contrast with *ratiocinate*.

ra'ti·oc'i·nate (-nāt), *adj.* Reasoned about.

ra'ti·oc'i·nate (răsh'ĭ·ŏs'ĭ·nāt), *v. i.*; -NAT'ED (-nā'tĕd; -ĭd; 119); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *ratiocinatus*, past part. of *ratiocinari*, fr. *ratio* reason. See RATIO.] To reason discursively or according to a logical process; — now usually humorous.

ra'ti·oc'i·na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ratiocinatio*.] **1.** Reasoning or the mental process of exact thinking (by Mill restricted to deductive reasoning); also, a specific train of thought, piece of reasoning, or conclusion. "Intricate *ratiocinations*." *Johnson.*

2. The faculty of reason; habit of reasoning. *Rare.*

ra'ti·oc'i·na'tive (-ŏs'ĭ·nā'tĭv), *adj.* [L. *ratiocinativus*.] Of or pertaining to ratiocination; also, characterized by, or addicted to, ratiocination.

ra'ti·oc'i·na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] A reasoner.

ra'ti·oc'i·na·to'ry (-ŏs'ĭ·nȧ·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Ratiocinative. *Rare.*

‖**ra'ti·o cog'nos·cen'di** (rā'shĭ·ō kŏg'nŏ·sĕn'dī). [L.] *Philos.* The ground of knowledge; that through or by means of which a thing is known.

‖**ra'ti·o de'ci·den'di** (dē'sĭ·dĕn'dī). [L.] The reason, or ground, for a (judicial) decision.

‖**ra'ti·o es·sen'di** (ĕ·sĕn'dī). [L.] *Philos.* The cause or ground of the existence of a thing; that by which a thing comes to be.

ra'ti·om'e·ter (rā'shĭ·ŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [*ratio* + *-meter*.] *Photog.* A device for making a succession of exposures to obtain the filter ratios of color-sensitive materials.

ra'tion (rā'shŭn; răsh'ŭn; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ratio* a reckoning, calculation, relation, reference, in ML., ration. See RATIO.] **1.** A ratio. *Obs.*

2. An allowance; allotment; a share as determined esp. by supply; as, to fix the *ration* of wheat or of sugar.

3. *Agric.* The amount of food supplied to an animal for a definite period, usually for a day.

4. *Mil. & Nav.* An allowance of provisions, esp. a fixed daily allowance assigned to a soldier or a sailor in the navy, for his subsistence; also, formerly, a similar allowance of forage. In the United States Army there are five classes: garrison, travel, field, reserve, and Filipino rations. In the United States Navy all officers and men receive a ration or commutation.

ra'tion (rā'shŭn; răsh'ŭn), *v. t.*; RA'TIONED (-shŭnd; -ŭnd); RA'TION·ING. **1.** To supply with rations; to put on rations; as, to *ration* the inhabitants of a besieged city.

2. To distribute as rations; to allot in rations; as, his duty is to *ration* foods; to *ration* the sugar.

3. To fix the proportion, or ratio, of. *Rare.*

4. *Econ.* To divide (work), with proportionate pay, among employees, some of whom would otherwise have to be discharged in slack periods. *Australia.*

ra'tion·a·ble (răsh'ŭn·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [L. *rationabilis*.] Reasonable; rational. — **ra'tion·a·bly,** *adv.* *Both Obs.*

ra'tion·al (răsh'ŭn·ăl; -'l), *adj.* [L. *rationalis*. See RATIO, REASON; cf. RATIONALE.] **1.** Having reason or understanding; reasoning.

It is our glory and happiness to have a *rational* nature. *Law.*

2. Of or pertaining to the reason or reasoning processes; of the nature of, based upon, derived from, concerned with, or characterized by, reason; as, *rational* insight; the *rational* faculty; *rational* Christianity.

3. Agreeable to reason; not absurd, preposterous, extravagant, foolish, fanciful, or the like; intelligent; sensible; as, *rational* conduct; a *rational* man.

4. *Chem.* Expressing more or less completely the structure of a compound; — said of formulas. See FORMULA, **5.**

5. *Gram.* Indicating a reason. *Rare.*

6. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Capable of being measured in terms of the mora or metrical unit; having the normal ratio between arsis and thesis.

7. *Math.* Involving only the four fundamental operations and only a finite number of times; esp., not involving a surd or indicated but not extractable root, as $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt[3]{5}$, etc.

8. *Med.* Using treatments based on reasoning or general principles; — said of an ancient school of physicians and opposed to *empiric*, *empirical*.

9. *Philos.* Rationalistic.

☞ For some *rational* phrases, see the second word.

Syn. — Sane, logical. — RATIONAL, REASONABLE. RATIONAL suggests esp. the possession of reason regarded as a faculty of the mind; REASONABLE implies particularly the exercise of reason, or conformity to reason, esp. from a practical point of view; as, "We are *rational*; but we are animal too" (*Cowper*); "A law may be *reasonable* in itself, although a man does not . . . know the reason of the lawgivers" (*Swift*). Cf. REASON, WISE.

Ant. — Unreasoning. See IRRATIONAL.

ra'tion·al (răsh'ŭn·ăl; -'l), *n.* **1.** That which is rational; specif.: **a** *Now Rare.* A human being. **b** An advocate of something considered rational. **c** Human reason itself. **d** A general conception; a rational idea or nature. **e** Var. of RATIONALE, **1.**

2. *Gram.* A conjunction indicating a reason. *Rare.*

ra'tion·al, *adv.* Rationally. *Rare.*

ra'tion·al, *n.* *Eccl.* **a** The breastplate of the Jewish high priest. **b** A short ornamental humeral vestment worn by many bishops in the Middle Ages but now worn only by the bishops of Eichstätt, Paderborn, Toul, and Cracow.

rational analysis. *Anal. Chem.* Analysis expressed in terms of constituents that are not determined directly but are calculated from other values.

rational calorie. See CALORIE **c.**

rational correspondence (of two algebraic curves). *Math.* A one-to-one correspondence between the points of the two curves.

rational curve. *Geom.* A curve of deficiency zero; an irreducible curve whose co-ordinates may be expressed as rational functions of a parameter.

ra'tion·ale' (răsh'ŭn·ăl'; -ăl'; -ä'lē; -ä'lē), *n.* [L. *rationalis*, neut. *rationale*. See RATIONAL, *adj.*] **1.** An explanation or exposition of the principles of some opinion, action, hypothesis, phenomenon, or the like. *Now Rare.*

Where these facts are admitted, . . . the *rationale* usually appended is that their source is a diabolical one. *C. M. Davies*

2. The underlying reason; rational foundation; ground.

ra'tion·a'le (*as a Latinism*, răsh'ŭn·ä'lē; *as an older English spelling*, răsh'ŭn·ăl), *n.* *Eccl.* Var. of 4th RATIONAL.

rational formula. *Chem.* See FORMULA, *n.*, **5.**

rational fraction. *Math.* A fraction of which both terms are rational.

rational function. *Math.* The quotient of two polynomials.

rational horizon. *Astron.* See HORIZON, *n.*, **5 b.**

rational integer. *Math.* An ordinary integer; — opposed to *algebraic integer*.

rational involution (on an algebraic curve). *Math.* A correspondence between groups of n points of the curve and the individual points of a rational curve. The involution is said to be of order n.

ra'tion·al·ism (răsh'ŭn·ăl·ĭz'm; -'l·ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *rationalisme*.] **1.** The doctrine, principles, or practice of a rationalist.

2. Elaboration of theories by reasoning alone without testing them by experience, as in pure mathematics.

3. *Philos.* **a** The theory that reason is a source of knowledge in itself, superior to and independent of sense perceptions; — opp. to *sensationalism*. **b** The theory that philosophic knowledge may be arrived at by deduction from a priori concepts or necessary ideas; — opp. to *empiricism*.

4. *Theol.* **a** Explanation according to reason of what appears supernatural. **b** Reliance on reason as the basis for establishment of religious truth.

ra'tion·al·ist (-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *rationaliste*.] **1.** One who bases his opinions on reasoning; a follower or advocate of what is considered rational.

2. *Med.* A rational physician.

3. *Theol.* One who undertakes to deduce his religious opinions from reason or the understanding, as distinct from either religious experience or supernatural revelation; an adherent of rationalism.

ra'tion·al·ist, *adj.* Rationalistic.

ra'tion·al·is'tic (răsh'ŭn·ăl·ĭs'tĭk; răsh'ŭn·'l-), *adj.* Also **ra'tion·al·is'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl). Belonging to, or in accordance with, the principles of rationalism; tending toward, or characterized by, rationalism. — **ra'tion·al·is'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ra'tion·al'i·ty (-ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *rationalitas*.] **1.** Quality or state of being rational, or having reasoning power; as, *rationality* is the distinguishing characteristic of man.

2. The character of being acceptable to reason; reasonableness; also, an opinion, belief, practice, etc., that is rational, reasonable, or can be given a rationale; as, the *rationality* of his thesis; *rationalities* in modern religion.

3. Rationalism; rational or rationalistic temper of mind.

ra'tion·al·i·za'tion (-ăl·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or result of rationalizing.

2. *Com.* The organization of a business or industry upon an orderly system, to avoid waste, to simplify procedure, to co-ordinate various parts, etc. *Colloq.*

3. *Psychol.* The act or practice of making up plausible reasons to explain to oneself or others behavior for which one's real motives are different and unconscious.

ra'tion·al·ize (răsh'ŭn·ăl·īz; -'l·īz), *v.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Transitive*: **1.** To give a rational or rationalistic explanation of; as: **a** To make conformable to principles satisfactory to reason; as, to *rationalize* one's attitude to life. **b** To explain or justify, as a belief, attitude, or course of conduct, on rational or rationalistic grounds; — sometimes with implication of hypocrisy or self-deception; as, chauvinists *rationalize* race prejudices. **c** To free from elements not in harmony with rational or rationalistic principles; specif., to substitute a natural for a supernatural explanation of; as, to *rationalize* the Greek myths; to *rationalize* religion. **d** To dismiss as not conformable to reason; — usually with *away*; as, to *rationalize* away all miracles.

2. *Rare.* **a** To endow with reason. **b** To convert to rationalism.

3. *Com.* To apply the principles of scientific management to (a factory, industrial process, or the like).

4. *Math.* To free from irrational expressions.

5. *Psychol.* To attribute (one's actions) to rational and creditable motives, without adequate analysis of the true motives.

——, *Intransitive*: To use, or depend on, reason or rationalistic principles in speculation, interpretation of beliefs, or the like; to reflect or argue reasonably, rationally, or with undue emphasis on logical processes.

ra'tion·al·iz'er (-īz'ĕr), *n.* One who rationalizes.

rational knowledge. Knowledge derived from reason, as distinguished from *empirical* knowledge; also, with Sir Wm. Hamilton, knowledge of causes.

rational mechanics. See MECHANICS, 1 **a.**

rational number. *Math.* An integer or the quotient of two integers.

rational point. *Geom.* A point whose Cartesian co-ordinates are rational numbers.

rational psychology. See PSYCHOLOGY, **1.**

rational quaternion. See QUATERNION, **5.**

rational soul. See ANIMAL SOUL **a.**

rational symptom. *Med.* A symptom learned from the statements of the patient, only.

rational theology. Theology based on rationalism.

rational transformation (of the points of a plane or of a space of any number of dimensions). *Math.* A transformation in which the homogeneous co-ordinates of the transformed point are polynomials in the co-ordinates of the original point.

rational triangle. *Math.* A triangle whose sides and area are rational numbers; — called also *Heron triangle*.

rational units. See *Practical Units*, under UNIT.

ra'tion·ate (răsh'ŭn·āt), *v. i.* [ML. *rationare*.] To ratiocinate.

‖**ra'ti·o'ne do'mi·ci'li·i** (rā'shĭ·ō'nē dŏm'ĭ·sĭl'ĭ·ī). [L.] *Law.* By reason of domicile.

‖**ra'ti·o'ne re'i sit'ae** (rē'ī sĭt'tē). [L.] *Law.* By reason of the situation of the thing.

‖**ra'ti·o'nes se'mi·na'les** (rā'shĭ·ō'nēz sĕm'ĭ·nā'lēz). [ML.] Principles with which the elements as created were endowed, and by which they are directed through the operation of natural causes to ends determined by Providence; — a conception of Augustine's, accepted by some of the Scholastics, and now sometimes adduced in support of evolution.

Rath'ke's pouch (rät'kĕz). = POUCH OF RATHKE. See PITUITARY BODY.

rath'ripe'. Var. of RATHERIPE.

Ra·thu'mus (rȧ·thū'mŭs). *Bib.* Rath Ya'tra (rŭt yä'trä). See RAHAYATRA. [of RATTL.]

ra'ti (rŭt'ē). [Hind. *rati*.] Var.

rat'i·fi'a. Var. of RATAFIA.

ratifie. † RATAFIA, RATIFY.

rat'i·hab'it (răt'ĭ·hăb'ĭt), *v. t.* [ML. *ratihabere*.] To sanction or ratify. — **rat'i·ha·bi'tion** (-hȧ·bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* *Both Obs.*

ratine. † RATTEEN.

ra'tion·al·is'ti·cism, *n.* See -ISM.

rationalistic monarchianism. See MONARCHIANISM.

ra'tion·al·iz'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

ra'tion·al·ly, *adv.* of RATIONAL.

ra'tion·al·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ra'tion·less, (rā'shŭn·lĭs), *adj* See -LESS.

ra'tion·ment, *n.* See -MENT.

ratio of a geometric progression. *Math.* The constant quantity by which each term is multiplied to produce the succeeding one.
ratio of expansion. *Steam Engines.* The ratio of the volume of steam in an engine cylinder when the piston is at the end of the stroke to the volume at cut-off (when the admission port is closed).
ratio of similitude. *Math.* The ratio between any two corresponding linear extents (as line segments) in two similar figures. See SIMILAR, *adj.*, 3; CENTER OF SIMILITUDE.
ratio of transformation *or* **conversion.** *Elec.* See TRANSFORMER.
‖ra′ti·o scrip′ta (skrĭp′tȧ). [L.] Lit., written reason; — used to designate a body of rules without legal authority but treated as binding because declaratory of reason.
Ra′ti·o Stu′di·o′rum (stū′dĭ·ō′rŭm). More fully **Ra′ti·o et In′sti·tu′ti·o Stu′di·o′rum So·ci′e·ta′tis** Je′su (ĕt ĭn′stĭ·tū′shĭ·ō stū′dĭ·ō′rŭm sō·sī′ē·tā′tĭs jē′sū). [L., Method and System of Studies of the Society of Jesus.] An educational scheme formulated by a group of Jesuit educators from different European countries, published in 1599, and embodying regulations for school heads and teachers and an outline of a comprehensive system of studies mainly of a cultural character. It is still the norm of instruction in Jesuit schools.
Ra·ti′tæ (rȧ·tĭ′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *ratis* a raft; cf. L. *ratitus* marked with the figure of a raft.] *Zool.* A division of bird having small or rudimentary wings, no pygostyle, and no keel to the breastbone, but evidently descended from birds having the power of flight. It includes the ostriches, emus, cassowaries, moas, *Apteryx*, and *Aepyornis*. The group is included in the superorder Palaeognathae, but has commonly been ranked as a primary division of the subclass Neornithes.
rat′ite (răt′ĭt), *adj.* **a** Having a flat breastbone; unkeeled; — opposed to *carinate*. **b** Of or pertaining to the Ratitae. — *n.* One of the Ratitae.
ra′ti·un′cle (rā′shĭ·ŭng′k'l), *n.* [L. *ratiuncula* a small reckoning, dim. of *ratio*. See RATIO.] *Math.* Any one of the very many equal ratios or factors, each nearly equal to 1, into which any other ratio, as of 2 to 1, may be decompounded; thus, if the ratio of 10 to 1 be factored into 1,000,000 ratiuncles, the ratio of 2 to 1 may be factored into about 301,030 equal ratiuncles; — Napier's term and notion on which he based his invention of logarithms. *Obs.*
rat kangaroo. Any of various small Australian and Tasmanian kangaroos of the subfamily Potoroinae and chiefly of the genera *Potorous* and *Bettongia*. They are not larger than a rabbit and have persistent canine teeth and a long, often prehensile, tail.
rat′line, rat′lin (răt′lĭn), *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Naut.* **a** Small, usually three-stranded, tarred rope used for ratlines (in sense **b**). **b** One of the small transverse ropes attached to the shrouds and forming the steps of a rope ladder.

Shrouds and Ratlines.

rat′line, *v. t.* To provide with ratlines.
rat′lin·er (răt′lĭn·ẽr), *n.* A ropemaker.
rat mole. A mole rat.
ra·toon′ (rȧ·tōōn′), *n.* [Sp. *retoño.*] *Agric.* A stalk or shoot of a perennial plant, as of cotton or sugar cane; specif., one of the second year's, or later, growth from the root.
ra·toon′, *v. i.;* RA·TOONED′ (-tōōnd′); RA·TOON′ING. [Cf. Sp. *retoñar.*] To sprout or spring up from the root, as sugar cane from the root of the previous year's planting. — *v. t.* To cultivate by use of successive ratoons. — **ra·toon′er** (-tōōn′ẽr), *n.*
rat pineapple. The pinguin.
rat poison. Poison for rats; hence: **a** A West African shrub (*Dichapetalum toxicarium*). Its seeds are used to poison rats. **b** *W. Ind.* See SCARLET HAMELIA.
rat rhyme. A scrap of nonsense or doggerel verse; jargon. *Chiefly Scot.*
rats (răts), *interj.* An exclamation expressing scoffing incredulity or disappointment; bah! *Slang.*
rats′bane′ (răts′bān′), *n.* [*rat* + *bane.*] **1.** Rat poison; specif., white arsenic (arsenic trioxide). *Now Rare.* **2.** Any of various plants: **a** The rat poison *Dichapetalum toxicarium.* **b** A North American rattlesnake plantain (*Peramium pubescens*). **c** *U. S.* The spotted wintergreen. **d** = CHERVIL **a**.
rat snake. **a** A large colubrid snake (*Ptyas mucosus*) very common in India and Ceylon. It enters dwellings, and destroys rats, chickens, etc. **b** Any of various North American snakes of the genus *Elaphe*, esp. the chicken snake *E. quadrivittata.*
rat′s′-tail′ (răts′tāl′), *n.* **1.** *Veter.* Chiefly in *pl.* **a** *Obs.* A chap on the back of a horse's hind leg. **b** = RATTAIL, *n.*, 3. **2.** Something resembling, or suggestive of, a rat's tail, as a tapering rope end, a rat-tail file, a candle end, etc.
rat′s′-tail′ fes′cue. The rattail fescue.
rat stop. A projection on the outside of a masonry foundation which stops rats when burrowing down along the foundation.
rat′tage (răt′ĭj), *n.* Damage caused by rats. *Rare.*
rat′tail′ (răt′tāl′), *n.* **1.** The tail of a rat. **2.** Something suggestive of a rat's tail; as: **a** A horse's tail having little or no hair. **b** (1) A grenadier (fish). (2) A chimaera (fish). **c** One of several plants having elongated, terete spikes, esp. the common ribwort and certain grasses. See GRASS, *Table.* **3.** *Veter.* An excrescence extending from the pastern to the middle of a horse's shank; — chiefly in *pl.*
rat′tail′, *adj.* Round, slender, and tapering, as a rat's tail.
rattail cactus. A commonly cultivated tropical American cactus (*Aporocactus flagelliformis*) having slender creeping stems and very showy crimson flowers, three inches long, which bloom for several days.
rat′-tailed′ (răt′tāld′), *adj.* Having a long, tapering tail like that of a rat; as, a *rat-tailed* horse.
rat-tailed file. See 4th FILE, 1.
rat-tailed larva *or* **maggot.** The larva of a syrphus fly of the genus *Eristalis* or related genera, remarkable for the long, telescopic, tubular tail with spiracles at the tip through which air is brought down from above the mud or putrefying matter in which the larva lives.

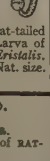
Rat-tailed Larva of *Eristalis.* Nat. size.

rat-tailed radish. A variety (*Raphanus sativus caudatus*) of the common radish, having an inedible root, grown for its long, slender, edible pods.
rat-tailed serpent. The fer-de-lance.
rat-tailed shrew. = MUSK SHREW **a**.
rattail fescue. A slender European grass (*Festuca myuros*) naturalized as a weed in the eastern United States.
rattail file. See 4th FILE, 1.
rat·tan′ (răt·tăn′), *n.* Also **ra·tan′** [Malay *rotan.*] **1. a** Also **rattan palm.** Any climbing palm of the genera *Calamus* and *Daemonorops*, remarkable for the great length attained by their stems. **b** A portion of one of these stems. They are very tough, and are used for walking sticks, wickerwork, chairs, seats of chairs, cords, cordage, etc. See CALAMUS, 3. **2.** A rattan cane or switch.
rat·tan′, *v. t.* **1.** To provide, or strengthen, with rattan. **2.** To punish by striking with a rattan.
rat·tan′, *adj.* Of or pertaining to rattan.
rat·tan′ (răt·tăn′), *n.* A rataplan of or as of a drum. *Rare.*
rat′tan (răt′ăn). Dial. var. of RATTEN, *v.*
rat′tan. Var. of RATTON.
rattan vine. The supple-jack *Berchemia scandens.*
rat′-tat′ (răt′tăt′), *n., v., & interj.* Also **rat′-tat-tat′** (-tăt·tăt′; -tȧ·tăt′), **rat′tat·too′** (-tōō′). Rat-a-tat.
rat′-tat′tle, *n.* A rat-a-tat rattling.
rat·teen′ (rȧ·tēn′), *n.* [F. *ratine*, of unknown origin.] A woolen fabric similar to frieze. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
rat·teen′ (rȧ·tēn′), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *ratón* (in Dominican Republic) bastard mahogany.] A kind of mahogany. *Rare.*
rat′ten (răt′'n), *v. t. & i.;* RAT′TENED (-'nd); RAT′TEN·ING. [E. dial. *ratten* a rat, hence the verb literally means, to do mischief like a rat. See RATTON.] To deprive feloniously of the machinery, tools, or materials used in one's business or employment (as by destroying, spoiling, or stealing them), for the purpose of compelling obedience to the orders or demands of a trade-union. *Trade-Union Cant, Chiefly Eng.* — **rat′ten·er** (-ẽr), *n.*
rat′ten (răt′ĕn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RATTON.
rat′ter (răt′ẽr), *n.* One who rats; as: **a** One who deserts his party in adversity. **b** One who works as a rat, or scab. **c** A rat catcher; specif., a rat-catching dog.
rat′ter·y (-ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Character or actions of a ratter (sense **a**); desertion of party or friends in adversity. **2.** A place where rats are kept or abound.
rat′ti (rŭt′ē), *n.* Also **rut′tee.** [Hind. *ratti*, *rattī*, fr. Skr. *raktikā*, fr. *rakta* red.] A weight unit of India derived from the weight of a seed of the plant *Abrus precatorius* and varying chiefly between one and two grains troy (1.87 gr. at Calcutta). See WEIGHT, *Table.*
rat′ti·net′ (răt′ĭ·nĕt′; răt′ĭ·nĕt), *n.* [See RATTEEN.] A woolen fabric similar to but thinner than ratteen.
rat′tish (răt′ĭsh), *adj.* **1.** Characteristic of, resembling, or pertaining to, a rat. **2.** Abounding in rats.
rat′tle (răt′'l), *v. t.;* RAT′TLED (-'ld); RAT′TLING (-lĭng). [See RATLINE.] *Naut.* To furnish with ratlines; to fasten ratlines on; — often with *down.*
rat′tle, *v.* [ME. *ratelen;* cf. D. *ratelen*, G. *rasseln;* prob. of imitative origin.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To make, cause, or emit a rapid succession of short sharp noises or of similarly discontinuous sounds, as through shaking or recurrent collisions of hard bodies; to clatter; as, the windows *rattle* in the wind; the knitting needles *rattled* vigorously; voices that *rattle* with fear. **2.** To make a rattle (in the throat). See 3d RATTLE, 8. **3.** To chatter incessantly and aimlessly; also, to indulge in idle, giddy talk or habits; as, she *rattled* on for an hour. *Colloq.* **4.** To move or proceed with a clatter or rattle; esp., to drive or ride clatteringly; as, the wagon *rattled* through the streets; we *rattled* along briskly.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to make a rattling sound. **2.** To say, perform, accomplish, affect, etc., in a brisk, lively fashion, esp. with accompaniment of a rattle or clatter; — often with *away, off, out, through*, etc.; as, he *rattled* off his lesson; the gale *rattled* the tiles from the roof. **3.** To rouse; to shake up; specif., to beat (a cover) for game; to chase hard (game, etc.). **4.** To disconcert; to confuse; to agitate; as, to *rattle* one's judgment; to *rattle* a player in a game. *Colloq.* **5.** To test or tumble in a rattler (sense 6 or 7). **6.** *Obs.* **a** To scold; to rail at; — often with *off* or *up.* **b** To assail, annoy, or stun with a rattling noise.
rattle about or around. To have or give the impression of being rattled, or tumbled about, by living in too spacious quarters, holding a post one cannot fill, or the like. *Colloq.*
rattle away. To lose by gambling with dice. *Rare.*
rattle the dry bones (of). To use, apply, disseminate, or the like, antiquated or obsolete ideas, doctrines, methods, etc.
rat′tle, *n.* **1.** A rapid succession of sharp, clattering sounds like those made by repeated collision of hard bodies; as, the *rattle* of a drum; the *rattle* of musketry.

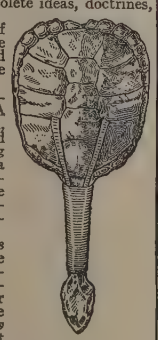
Iroquois Turtle-shell Rattle (2 a).

2. An instrument with which a rattling sound is made; specif.: **a** A child's toy that rattles when shaken, usually a case containing loose hard substances. **b** A contrivance having a tongue playing on the teeth of a ratchet wheel when revolved, capable of producing a very sharp noise and formerly much used by watchmen; — hence often called *watchman's rattle.* **3.** **a** An annual herb (*Rhinanthus crista-galli*) of the North Temperate Zone, with showy yellow purple-spotted flowers. It is partially parasitic on living grasses and other plants. The ripe seeds rattle in the inflated capsule. Called also *yellow rattle.* **b** A European lousewort (*Pedicularis palustris*). Called also *red rattle.* **4.** The sound-producing organ on a rattlesnake's tail. **5.** Noise; racket; uproar; esp., noisy, rapid talk; chatter.
"When this life's *rattles* cease." *Young.*
6. A scolding; a sharp rebuke. *Obs.* **7.** A senseless talker; a tiresome or frivolous chatterer. **8.** The noise in the throat caused by air passing through mucus. It is chiefly observable at approach of death, when it is called *death rattle.* See RÂLE. **9.** *pl.* State or instance of being rattled. *Slang.* **10.** *Dancing.* A movement of brushing forward and striking back with the ball of the foot. **11.** *Meat Packing.* **a** The piece comprising the shank, plate, and brisket, and in some markets also the chuck. **b** The slug. **12.** *Nav.* Prison; hence, also, trouble; as, in the *rattle.* *Slang.*
rat′tle (răt′'l), *adj.* Rattling. *Rare.*
rat′tle·bag′ (răt′'l·băg′), *n.* **1.** A rattle in the form of a bag. **2.** **a** The bladder campion *Silene latifolia.* **b** = 3d RATTLE, 3 **a**.
rat′tle·bag′, *adj.* Noisy; rackety; rattling. *Eng.*
rattle barrel. A tumbling barrel.
rat′tle·bones′ (răt′'l·bōnz′), *n. pl.* **1.** = BONES. See BONE, 8 **b**. **2.** One, esp. an animal, that is lean and bony. *Colloq.*
rat′tle·box′ (răt′'l·bŏks′), *n.* **1.** **a** A boxlike toy that makes a rattling sound; a rattle. **b** A chatterbox. **2.** **a** The rattle *Rhinanthus crista-galli.* **b** Any species of *Crotalaria;* esp., an American annual herb (*C. sagittalis*) the seeds of which, when ripe, rattle in the inflated pod. **c** The silver bell. **d** The bladder campion *Silene latifolia.* **e** = SEEDBOX **b**.
rat′tle·brain′ (-brān′), *n.* A rattlebrained person; an empty-headed chatterer.
rat′tle·brained′ (-brānd′), *adj.* Giddy; empty-headed.
rat′tle·bush′ (-bŏŏsh′), *n.* **a** The rattlebox *Crotalaria sagittalis.* **b** The wild indigo *Baptisia tinctoria.*
rat′tled (răt′'ld), *past tense & past part.* of 2d RATTLE. Hence: *part. adj.* Confused; disconcerted. *Colloq.*
rattle grass. = 3d RATTLE, 3 **a**.
rat′tle·head′ (răt′'l·hĕd′), *n.* **a** An empty, noisy talker. **b** *Eng. Hist.* A Puritan or Roundhead nickname for a Cavalier.
rat′tle·head′ed (-hĕd′ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Rattlebrained; now, often, easily confused.
rat′tle·jack′ (-jăk′), *n.* Carbonaceous shale. *Eng.*
rat′tle·mouse′ (-mous′), *n.* A bat. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
rat′tle·nut′ (-nŭt′), *n.* The water chinquapin.
rat′tler (răt′lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which rattles; a rattling person, thing, or device. **2.** *Slang.* **a** Anything very good, fast, striking, etc., of its kind, as a horse, storm, game, or book. **b** Formerly, a coach that rattled; now, a passenger train or fast freight. **3.** *U. S.* **a** A rattlesnake. **b** An oyster in poor condition so that it does not fill the shell. **4.** *Local, Eng.* **a** A kind of bright, brittle coal. **b** A kind of razor with a very thin blade. **5.** *Obs.* **a** A stutterer. **b** A rattle. **6.** A revolving drum used for testing the abrasive resistance of paving brick by rotating them in it with a charge of cast iron. **7.** *Founding.* A device for shaking out the cores from small castings, as a tumbling barrel; a rumble, a rumbler. **8.** A device for finishing metal, concrete blocks, bricks, or similar materials, consisting of a closed receptacle in which the material to be finished is shaken up with blocks of metal or abrasive. **9.** One who barrels rivets or castings. *Eng.*
rat′tle·ran (răt′'l·răn), *n.* The upper back section of the plate piece in beef, often corned; esp., a strip above the navel and brisket. *U. S.*
rat′tle·root′ (-rōōt′), *n.* The bugbane *Cimicifuga racemosa.* *U. S.*
rat′tler·tree′ (răt′lẽr·trē′), *n.* The white poplar.
rat′tle·skull′ (răt′'l·skŭl′), *n.* A rattleheaded person. — **rat′tle·skulled′** (-skŭld′), *adj.*
rat′tle·snake′ (-snāk′), *n.* Any of certain American venomous snakes (pit vipers) having a series of horny interlocking joints at the end of the tail which make a sharp rattling sound when shaken; — called also *belltail.* They belong to the family Crotalidae and constitute two genera, *Sistrurus* and *Crotalus*, including respectively three and seventeen forms occurring in the United States. The former, commonly known as ***massasaugas*** or ***pygmy rattlesnakes***, are of comparatively small size and have the top of the head covered with plates; the latter are usually larger and have the top of the head covered with scales. They are all rather thick-bodied, large-headed snakes of sluggish disposition and are not inclined to bite except when disturbed or in pursuit of prey. They are distributed from southern Canada and British Columbia southward to Argentina. The ***banded,*** or ***timber, rattlesnake*** (*Crotalus horridus*) is the common species of the northeastern United States. The ***diamond-back rattlesnake*** (*C. adamanteus*), sometimes eight feet long, is so named from the markings on the back, and occurs from Alabama and Georgia to Florida. In Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona the best-known species is the ***western diamond*** (sometimes called ***red*) *rattlesnake*** (*C. atrox*). Farther north the ***prairie rattlesnake*** (*C. confluentus*) is common. The ***red rattlesnake*** (*C. exsul*) is confined to southern California and Lower California.

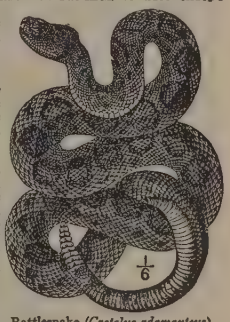
Rattlesnake (*Crotalus adamanteus*).

rattlesnake bean. The cedron.
rat′tle·snake′-bite′, *n.* The fall meadow rue.
rattlesnake fern. **a** Any of several American grape ferns, esp. *Botrychium virginianum.* The clustered sporangia resemble a snake's rattles. **b** The chain fern.
rattlesnake flag. *Amer. Hist.* Any of several flags bearing a rattlesnake and, usually, the motto "Don't Tread On Me," used by the colonies at the outbreak of the Revolution.
rattlesnake flag. The button snakeroot *Eryngium aquaticum.*
rattlesnake grass. A handsome American grass (*Glyceria canadensis*) with an ample panicle of rather large ovate spikelets, slightly resembling a snake's rattle.

Rattlesnake Grass. 1 Panicle; 2 Spikelet; 3 Culm and Leaves.

Rat′is·bon In′ter·im (răt′ĭs·bŏn). See INTERIM, *n.*, 2.
rat′i·tous (răt′ĭ·tŭs), *adj.* = RATITE, *adj.*
rat′l. Rattle. *Ref. Sp.*
rat′ld. Rattled. *Ref. Sp.*
rat′like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.
ratline fluff. = RATLINE **a**.
rat′ling (răt′lĭn). Var. of RATLINE.
rat′on. Var. of RATTON.
rat′proof′, *adj. & v. t.* See -PROOF.
rats′kel′ler, *n.* [G.] = RATHSKELLER.
Ratspuche. † RAJPUT.
rat′ta·fee′. † RATAFIA.
rat′ta·ny. Var. of RHATANY.
rat′ta·ree′. † RANDAREE.
rat′ted, *past part.* of RAT.
rat′tel. Var. of ROTL.
rat′ting. *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RAT.
rat′tle·pate′ (răt′'l·pāt′), *n.* = RATTLEHEAD, 1. — **rat′tle·pat′ed** (-pāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119), *adj.*
rat′tle·pod′, *n.* = SEEDBOX **b**.
rat′tle·proof′ (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
rat′tles (răt′'lz), *n. pl.* = SHELLING, 3.

rattlesnake herb. The baneberry.
rattlesnake leaf. Rattlesnake plantain.
rattlesnake master. *U. S.* Any of various plants reputed to cure the bite of rattlesnakes; as: **a** Either of the button snakeroots *Liatris squarrosa* and *L. scariosa*. **b** The plant *Eryngium aquaticum*, of the southeastern United States. See BUTTON SNAKEROOT. **c** = FALSE ALOE **a**.
rattlesnake pilot. = COPPERHEAD, 1 **a**.
rattlesnake plantain. Any orchid of the genus *Peramium*; — so called in allusion to the checked or mottled leaves.
rattlesnake root. **a** Any of various plants of the genus *Prenanthes*, esp. *P. altissima*, formerly of repute in the southern United States as a remedy for snake bites. Called also *cankerweed*. **b** The senega root (*Polygala senega*). **c** The bugbane *Cimicifuga racemosa*.
rat'tle·snake's' mas'ter. = RATTLESNAKE MASTER.
rattlesnake violet. **a** The dogtooth violet *Erythronium americanum*. **b** A common North American violet (*Viola fimbriatula*).
rattlesnake weed. **a** One of the hawkweeds (*Hieracium venosum*), probably named from its purple-veined leaves. **b** The button snakeroot *Eryngium aquaticum*. **c** A weedy herb (*Daucus pusillus*) of the western United States, related to the wild carrot. **d** The rattlebox *Crotalaria sagittalis*. **e** Rattlesnake plantain.
rat'tle·some (răt'l·sŭm), *adj.* Rattly.
rat'tle–top', *n.* The bugbane *Cimicifuga racemosa*.
rat'tle·trap' (răt'l·trăp'), *n.* **1.** Usually *pl.* Claptrap finery or gewgaws; knickknacks.
2. A rickety rattling vehicle, or the like.
3. *Slang.* **a** A talkative person. **b** The mouth.
rat'tle·trap', *adj.* Ramshackle; rickety.
rat'tle·ty–bang' (răt'l·tĭ·băng'), *n.* **A** noisy rattling climaxing in a bang.
rat'tle·weed' (-wēd'), *n.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Astragalus*, or of the related genera *Phaca*, *Oxytropis*, etc. **b** *Dial. Eng.* The bladder campion *Silene latifolia*. **c** The bugbane *Cimicifuga racemosa*.
rat'tle·wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* The rattlebox *Crotalaria sagittalis*.
Rat'lin, Jack (răt'lĭn). A naval character in Smollett's *Roderick Random*.
rat'ling (răt'lĭng), *adj.* That rattles or is given to rattling. Hence: **a** Lively; brisk. **b** *Colloq.* Extremely or remarkably fast, good, etc.—**rat'ling·ly**, *adv.*—**rat'ling·ness**, *n.*
rat'ling, *n.* = SHELLING, 3.
rat'ling (-lĭn). Var. of RATLINE.
rat'ly (-lĭ), *adj.* That rattles or sounds like a rattle.
rat'on (*dial.* răt'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *raton* small rat. See RAT.] A rat. *Now Dial.*
rat'on·er (-ẽr), *n.* A rat catcher. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
rat'trap' (răt'trăp'), *n.* A trap set for rats; a situation in which one is hopelessly doomed. — **rat'trap'**, *adj.*
rattrap pedal. A pedal for a bicycle, tricycle, etc., made with toothed edges to prevent slipping of the shoe.
Rat'tus (răt'ŭs), *n.* [ML. See RAT.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the typical rats. See RAT.
rat'ty (răt'ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Characteristic of a rat; as, a *ratty* odor; also, abounding in rats.
2. *Slang.* **a** Shabby; rat-eaten in appearance. **b** Mean; to be shunned or pitied. **c** Angry.
rat unit. See 2d UNIT, 7.
rat'wa (răt'wä), *n.* [Nepali *ratuvā*.] The common muntjac.
rat'wood' (răt'wŏŏd'), *n.* A West Indian shrub or small tree (*Erythroxylon rotundifolium*) with obovate leaves, small axillary flowers, and an oblong, red drupe.
‖**Räu'ber, Die** (dē roi'bĕr). [G., The Robbers.] A drama (1780–81) by Schiller.
rau'cid (rô'sĭd), *adj.* [L. *raucus* hoarse; cf. ML. *raucidus*.] Raucous. — **rau·cid'i·ty** (rô·sĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* *Both Rare.*
rau'ci·ty (rô'sĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *raucitas*, fr. *raucus* hoarse; cf. F. *raucité*.] Quality or condition of being raucous.
rau'cous (rô'kŭs), *adj.* [L. *raucus*. See RUNE.] Hoarse; disagreeably harsh; strident; as, a *raucous* voice. — **rau'cous·ly**, *adv.* — **rau'cous·ness**, *n.*
rau'grave' (rô'grāv'), *n.* [G. *raugraf*.] A title of nobility in the Palatinate.
rauk (rôk), *n.* Scratch; mark. — *v. t. & i.* To scratch; also, to poke; stir. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
rauk (rôk). Var. of ROKE, vapor.
ra'u·li' (rä'ŏŏ·lē'), *n.* [Sp. *raulí*, *reulí*, fr. Araucan *ruylin*, *ruilí*.] A Chilean timber tree (*Nothofagus procera*).
raun (rôn), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *ravn* spawn. See 2d ROE.] Roe; spawn; also, a female fish, esp. herring or salmon. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
raunge (rônj; 140), *v. t. & i.* [Origin uncert.; cf. F. *rouger*.] To gnaw; eat greedily. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
raunge (rônj). Var. of RANGE. *Now Dial.*
ra'u·po (rä'ŏŏ·pō; *colloq.* rou'pō), *n.* [Maori.] A common cattail or reed mace (*Typha angustifolia*), used for thatching roofs, etc. *N. Z.*
rauque (rōk), *adj.* [F.] Raucous. *Rare.*
Rau'ra·ci (rô'rä·sī), *n. pl.* Also **Rau'ri·ci** (-rĭ·sī). [L.] An ancient tribe in Gaul west of the Rhine, near Basel.
Rau·wol'fi·a (rô·wŏl'fĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after Leonhard *Rauwolf*, Ger. botanist and traveler (16th century).] *Bot.* A large genus of mostly poisonous, tropical trees and shrubs of the dogbane family (Apocynaceae), having verticillate leaves and small cymose flowers with a salver-shaped corolla and bicarpellary ovary. Some species yield valuable emetics and cathartics.
rau'zel·laar (rô'zĕ·lär), *n.* Rancelman, or rancellor; — an erroneous form. *Scott.*
rav'age (răv'ĭj), *n.* [F., fr. *ravir* to carry off by force, ravish. See RAVISH.] **1.** Act or operation of ravaging; a violently destructive action or agency; as, to complete a victory with *ravage*; secure from *ravage* by fire. "By early winter's *ravage* torn." *Burns.*
2. Havoc or damage resulting from ravaging; violently destructive effect or effects; ruin; devastation; as, to repair the *ravage* wrought on Rheims Cathedral; a face that shows the *ravages* of time.
Syn. — Despoilment, desolation, pillage, plunder, spoil.
rav'age, *v. t.*; RAV'AGED (-ĭjd); RAV'AG·ING (-ĭj·ĭng). [F. *ravager*. See RAVAGE, *n.*] To lay waste; to subject to depredations; to work havoc or devastation upon; to sack; plunder; despoil. — *v. i.* To commit ravages.
Fields *ravaged* of every trace of beauty. *Anne Douglas Sedgwick.*
Syn. — Destroy, ruin, waste, pillage. — RAVAGE, DEVASTATE, SACK agree in the idea of despoiling or laying waste. RAVAGE emphasizes the idea of violence; DEVASTATE, that of waste or ruin; sack, that of plunder or pillage. One *ravages* or *devastates* a country, one *sacks* a town. Cf. DESTROY, EXTERMINATE.
— **rav'age·ment**, *n.* — **rav'ag·er** (-ĭj·ẽr), *n.*
rave (rāv), *n.* [E. dial. *raves*, or *rathes*, a frame laid on a wagon, for hay, etc. Cf. RADDLE.] One of the upper side pieces of the frame of the body of a wagon or sleigh; also, a rod that connects the journals of a logging truck; also, *Dial.*, the rail of a bed.
rave (rāv), *v.*; RAVED (rāvd); RAV'ING (rāv'ĭng). [ME. *raven*, fr. OF. *raver*, *rever*, *resver*, to rave, revel (F. *rêver* to dream, to muse, to rave), perh. fr. L. *rabere*. See RAGE; cf. REVERIE.] *Intransitive*: **1.** To be, or seem to be, mad or delirious. *Obs.*
2. To talk irrationally, as in delirium; hence, to declaim wildly or passionately.
In our madness evermore we *rave*. *Chaucer.*
In vain may heroes fight, and patriots *rave*. *Pope.*
3. To move or advance with violence or in wild agitation; to storm; to rage.
'Tis dark: the iced gusts still *rave* and beat. *Keats.*
4. To be unduly loud or rapturous in one's praise; to talk with excessive enthusiasm; as, to *rave* about one's beauty or Shelley's *Adonais*.
—, *Transitive*: To utter in madness or frenzy; to pour forth wildly.
rave, *n.* **1.** Act or condition of raving. "Our little hour of strut and *rave*." *Lowell.*
2. *Slang.* **a** An infatuation; a crush. **b** An extravagantly commendatory critique; a blurb.
rave (rāv), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *rāfa*.] To roam; stray; wander. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
rave (rāv), *v. t.* [Origin uncert.] *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* **a** To tear; pull up, off, or apart. **b** *Rare.* To rake up, as a scandal; pry into and repeat.
rave, *past tense & past part.* of RIVE. *Now Dial.*
rave'hook' (rāv'hŏŏk'), *n.* [Cf. RAVE to pull.] *Naut.* A hooked tool for enlarging or clearing seams to receive oakum or other calking material.
rav'el (răv'ĕl; -l), *n.* *Weaving.* A kind of comb or wooden rail with projecting teeth for separating and guiding warp threads; — called also *separator*. Cf. RADDLE.
rav'el, *v.*; RAV'ELED (-ĕld; -ld) or RAV'ELLED; RAV'EL·ING or RAV'EL·LING. [MD. *ravelen*, D. *rafelen*; akin to LG. *rebeln*, *rebbeln*, *reffeln*. Cf. RAFFLE.] *Transitive*: **1.** To let fall into a tangled mass, as the threads of a texture after pulling it apart; hence, to entangle; to make intricate; to involve. *Now Dial. & Poetic.*
Sleep, that knits up the *raveled* sleave of care. *Shak.*
2. To separate or undo the texture of; to unravel; to untwist, unwind, unweave, or the like; — often with *out*, sometimes with *off*.
Here shall I stay till the skein be *raveled* out. *Gilbert Parker.*
Bhagat very softly rubbed and *raveled* off the velvet. *Kipling.*
3. To undo the intricacies of; to disentangle; to make plain. "*Ravel* all this matter out." *Shak.*
—, *Intransitive*: **1.** *Obs.* **a** To become entangled or confused. **b** To make investigation or search.
2. To become untwisted, unwoven, or unwound; to fray; also, to be disentangled; to be cleared of intricacy; — often with *out*.
3. To crumble or break up, as the surface of a roadway when the road metal is no longer bonded and loose pieces are scattered about.
4. *Mining.* To fracture and partly cave; to slough; — said of ground about a drill hole.
rav'el (răv'ĕl; -l), *n.* Act or result of raveling; as: **a** A tangled mass, situation, or the like; a snarl.
A lovely yellow *ravel* of sunflowers. *D. H. Lawrence.*
b Something raveled or torn; a raveling; a loose thread.
ra'vel (rā'v'l), *n.* A railing. *Scot.*
rav'el, *or* **rav'eled, bread** (*dial.* răv'l, răv''l, rā'v'l; -'ld, -v'ld). Entire-wheat bread. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
rav'el·er, rav'el·ler (răv'ĕl·ẽr; -'l·ẽr), *n.* One who ravels.
rave'lin (rāv'lĭn), *n.* [F., formerly also *revellin*, prob. of Teut. origin (ult. fr. L.); cf. LG. *regeling*. See RAILING, RAIL a bar.] *Fort.* A detached work, with two embankments, which make a salient angle, raised before the curtain across the ditch at the top of the counterscarp of the place. Its fire protects the salients and near faces of the neighboring bastions and sweeps the glacis. Formerly called *demilune* and *half-moon*.

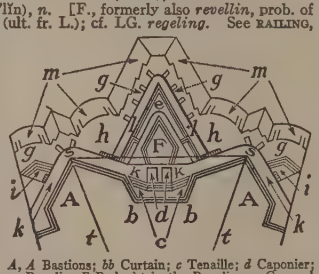

A, A Bastions; *bb* Curtain; *c* Tenaille; *d* Caponier; *e* Ravelin; *F* Redoubt in the Ravelin; *gg* Covered Way; *h, h* Re-entering Places of Arms; *i, i* Redoubts in same; *kk* Ditch; *ll* Ditch of Ravelin; *mm* Glacis; *ss* Exterior Side; *t, t*, Capitals.

rav'el·ing, rav'el·ling (răv'ĕl·ĭng; -'l·ĭng), *n.* That which is raveled out; esp., a thread detached from a texture.
rav'el·ly (răv'ĕl·ĭ; -'l·ĭ), *adj.* Raveled or likely to ravel.
rav'el·ment (răv'ĕl·mĕnt; -'l-), *n.* A ravel, or tangle.
rav'en (răv'ĕn), *v.*; -ENED (-ĕnd); -EN·ING. Also **rav'in, rav'ine.** [OF. *raviner* to take by force, ravish. See RAVIN.] *Transitive*: **1.** To obtain or seize by violence. *Obs.*
2. To devour eagerly or greedily; to consume.
Like rats that *ravin* down their proper bane. *Shak.*
—, *Intransitive*: To prey or plunder with rapacity; to prowl after or devour prey; to feed greedily; to be or become ravenous or consuming.
Benjamin shall *raven* as a wolf. *Gen.* xlix. 27.
rav'en. Var. of RAVIN, *n. & adj.*
ra'ven (rā'v'ĕn), *n.* [AS. *hræfn*; akin to D. *raaf*, G. *rabe*, OHG. *hraban*, ON. *hrafn*, Dan. *ravn*, and to L. *corvus*, Gr. *korax*, L. *cornix* crow. See 2d ROOK; cf. CORMORANT, CRUCIAN CARP.] **1.** A glossy-black corvine bird (*Corvus corax*) of northern Europe, Asia, and America, now practically exterminated in the eastern United States. It is about two feet long and similar to the crow, but larger and with the feathers of the throat narrow and pointed. The raven is omnivorous and somewhat predaceous, and was formerly an object of veneration and superstition. In captivity it is intelligent and mischievous, and sometimes learns to articulate words. American ravens are distinguished as the varieties *C. corax principalis*, often called ***northern raven***, found from New Brunswick to Alaska, and *C. c. sinuatus*, inhabiting the western States and parts of Mexico. Allied species inhabit southwestern Asia and Africa. The ***white-necked raven*** (*C. cryptoleucus*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico is much smaller, and, though black externally, has the bases of the feathers white, esp. on the neck.

Raven (*Corvus corax*).

2. The figure of a raven, as on the standard (**raven standard**) of vikings or on a coat of arms.
3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Corvus.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
raven-colored raven-haired raven-toned
raven-feathered raven-plumed raven-torn
Ra'ven, The (rā'v'ĕn). A poem (published Jan. 29, 1845, in the New York *Evening Mirror*) by Edgar Allan Poe.
ra'ven, *adj.* Of the color or glossy sheen of the raven; raven-black; as, *raven* curls; *raven* darkness.
Rav'e·na'la (răv'ĕ·nā'lä), *n.* [NL., of Malagasy origin.] *Bot.* A genus of trees (family Musaceae) having tall trunks, oblong, distichous, very long-stalked leaves, and large flowers with three sepals and three petals, followed by woody 3-valved capsules. There are but two species, one South American, the other (*R. madagascariensis*) the traveler's tree of Madagascar. See TRAVELER'S TREE.
raven black. A black (sense 1) approximating to blue-red in hue. — **ra'ven–black'** (66), *adj.*
raven cockatoo. A black cockatoo of the genus *Calyptorhynchus*.
ra'ven·duck' (rā'vĕn·dŭk'), *n.* Raven's-duck.
Rav'e·nel'i·a (răv'ĕ·nĕl'ĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after Henry W. *Ravenel* (1814–87), Am. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of rust fungi in which the teliospores are united into a head on a compound pedicel.
rav'en·er (răv'ĕn·ẽr), *n.* [OF. *ravineor*.] **1.** One that ravens, plunders, or ravishes; a robber; ravisher.
2. A ravenous person or animal; a glutton.
ra'ven gray. A dark gray (sense 1 **b**) approximating to blue-red in hue. — **ra'ven–gray'**, *adj.*
rav'en·ing (răv'ĕn·ĭng), *part. adj.* That ravens; as: **a** Greedily devouring; rapacious; preying; voracious. **b** Mad; rabid. — **rav'en·ing·ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
rav'en·ing (răv'ĕn·ĭng), *n.* **a** = RAVIN, *n.* **b** *Obs.* Rabies.
ra'ven·ling (rā'vĕn·lĭng), *n.* A young raven.
Ra·ven'na grass (rä·vĕn'ä). One of the plume grasses (*Erianthus ravennae*), often cultivated for its long white-ribbed leaves and large pampaslike plumes.
rav'en·ous (răv'ĕn·ŭs), *adj.* [OF. *ravinos* rapacious, violent. See RAVIN.] **1.** Rapacious; esp., devouring with rapacious eagerness; voracious; as, *ravenous* nations or wolves.
2. Eager for food or the like; craving for satisfaction or gratification; as, a *ravenous* boy, appetite, or desire.
Syn. — See GREEDY.
Ant. — Gorged, satiated, cloyed, surfeited.
— **rav'en·ous·ly**, *adv.* — **rav'en·ous·ness**, *n.*
ra'ven·ry (rā'vĕn·rĭ), *n.* A place where ravens are bred or kept.
Rav'en·sa'ra (răv'ĕn·sä'rä; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. Malagasy *ravendsara*, *ravin'tsara*, lit., good leaf.] *Bot.* A small genus of Madagascan trees of the laurel family (Lauraceae), having trimerous flowers and lobed seeds. *R. aromatica* is the clove nutmeg.
ravensara nut. The clove nutmeg.
ra'ven's–duck' (rā'vĕnz·dŭk'), *n.* [Cf. G. *rabentuch*.] A fine quality of sailcloth; — often abbreviated to **ra'vens** (rā'vĕnz).
rav'en·stone' (răv'ĕn·stōn'), *n.* The gallows. *Poetic.*
Ra'vens·wood', Edgar, Master of (rā'vĕnz·wŏŏd'). The hero of Scott's *Bride of Lammermoor*, a Scottish royalist, intrepid, haughty, melancholy, and revengeful. He loses his life in a quicksand. See ASHTON, LUCY.
rav'er (rāv'ẽr), *n.* One who raves.
Ra'vi (rä'vē), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a now scattered Bantu-speaking tribe south of Lake Nyasa.
ra'vi·gote' (rä'vē'gōt'), *n.* [F.] A sauce consisting of pounded fine green herbs, butter, and tarragon vinegar added to béchamel or allemande sauce, or to mayonnaise.
rav'in (răv'ĭn), **rav'en** (-ĕn), *n.* Also **rav'ine.** [OF. *ravine* impetuosity, rapine (F. *ravine* ravine), fr. L. *rapina* rapine. See RAPINE; cf. RAVENOUS, RAVINE.]
1. Rapine; rapacity.
2. The act or habit of preying or devouring; predacity; also, that seized or devoured as prey; prey.
Red in tooth and claw with *ravine*. *Tennyson.*
rav'in, *adj.* [See RAVIN.] Ravenous. *Obs.*
rav'in. Var. of RAVEN, *v.*
rav'i·nate (răv'ĭ·nāt), *v. t.* To ravine.
ra·vine' (rä·vēn'), *n.* [F. See RAVIN.] **1.** Impetus; rush. *Obs.*
2. A small, narrow, steep-sided valley, larger than a gully and smaller than a canyon, and usually worn down by running water; a gorge or gulch.
ra·vine' (rä·vēn'), *v. t.* To mark, or score, with or as with ravines; as, a *ravined* road or hillside.
rav'ine (răv'ĭn). Var. of RAVEN, *v.*; RAVIN, *n.*
rav'ined (-ĭnd), *adj.* A term variously explained as glutted, gorged with prey, or ravenous. *Obs.*
The *ravin'd* salt-sea shark. *Shak.* (*Macbeth*, IV. i. 24)
ra·vine' deer *or* **buck.** The four-horned antelope.
ra·vine'ment (rä·vēn'mĕnt), *n.* Act or result of ravining.
ra·vine'y (rä·vēn'ĭ), *adj.* Characterized by ravines.
rav'ing (rāv'ĭng), *n.* Irrational, incoherent, wild, or extravagant utterance or declamation; such an utterance.
rav'ing (rāv'ĭng), *adj.* **1.** Talking wildly or irrationally; delirious; as, a *raving* lunatic.
2. That may be raved about; superlative; as, a *raving* beauty. *Slang.*
— **rav'ing·ly**, *adv.*; sometimes **rav'ing,** as in **raving mad.**
‖**ra·vi·o'li** (rä·vyō'lē; *Angl.* răv'ĭ·ō'lĭ), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *ravi(u)olo*.] Little shells or cases of thin noodle dough, containing a savory forcemeat.

rat·toon', *n.* [Cf. F. *raton*, E. *raccoon*.] A raccoon. *Obs.*
rat·toon' (rä·tōōn'). Var. of RATOON.
rat·toon'. † RATTAN.
rau·ce'do, *n.* [LL.] Raucity. *Obs.*
Rau'en·tal'er (rou'ĕn·tăl'ẽr), *n.* See RHINE WINE.
raught (rôt; *Scot.* rōxt), *past tense & past part.* of REACH. *Now Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
raught. Obs. past tense & past part. of RECK. [RACKLE.]
rau'kle (rä'k'l). Scot. var. of
raun'pick (rôn'pĭk; rän'-). Dial. Eng. var. of RAMPICK.
rav'eld. Raveled. *Ref. Sp.*
rav'el·ler. Var. of RAVELER.
rav'el·proof' (66). See -PROOF.
ra'ven·dom, *n.* See -DOM.
ra'ven·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
ra'ven·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
ra'ven·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
ra'ven·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
rav'en·y, *n.* Ravin. *Obs.*
rav'er·y, *n.* [OF. *raverie*, *reverie*, delirium. See RAVE, *v.*] Raving; delirium; a fit of anger. *Obs.*
ra·vine'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

rav'ish (răv'ĭsh), *v.;* RAV'ISHED (-ĭsht); RAV'ISH·ING. [ME. *ravissen, ravischen,* fr. OF. *ravir,* fr. (assumed) VL. *rapire,* for L. *rapere* to snatch or tear away, to ravish. See RAPID; 2d -ISH. Cf. RAVAGE, SURREPTITIOUS.] *Transitive:* **1.** To seize and carry away by violence; to snatch by force.

This hand shall *ravish* thy pretended right. *Dryden.*

2. a To remove, esp. from earth to heaven; now, chiefly, to transport spiritually.

A very thick mist *ravished* her from our eyes. *Fielding.*

b To transport with emotion, esp. with joy or delight; to delight to ecstasy; as, *ravished* by Rome's beauty.

3. Specif.: **a** To abduct (a woman). **b** Hence, to commit rape upon (a woman). **c** Figuratively, to violate.

4. *Obs.* **a** To plunder; rob; despoil. **b** To alter in state, belief, etc.; — with *from* or *to.* **c** To corrupt.

——, *Intransitive:* To transport one with emotion.

Syn. — Entrance, enrapture, delight; violate, deflower.

rav'ish, *n.* Ravishment. *Obs.*

rav'ish·er (-ĕr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *ravisseor.*] One who ravishes.

rav'ish·ing, *adj.* That ravishes. — **rav'ish·ing·ly,** *adv.*

rav'ish·ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *ravissement.* See RAVISH.] Act, means, or effect of ravishing; state of being ravished; esp., transport; rapture; ecstasy.

All the mighty *ravishment* of spring. *Wordsworth.*

rav'i·son (răv'ĭ·sŭn; -s'n), *n.* [Appar. fr. F. *rave* turnip.] An inferior quality of rapeseed.

rav'is·sant (răv'ĭ·sănt), *adj.* [F., ravening, ravishing, pres. part. See RAVISH, *v.*] **1.** Ravening. *Obs.*

2. [Now as F. (*pron.* ra'vē'sän'), with fem. **ra'vis'sante'** (-sänt').] Ravishing; causing ecstasy.

raw (rô), *adj.;* RAW'ER (-ĕr); RAW'EST. [AS. *hrǣw, hrēaw;* akin to D. *raauw,* LG. *rau,* G. *roh,* OHG. *rō,* ON. *hrár,* Dan. *raa,* Sw. *rå,* Ir. *crū* (n.), *crō,* blood, L. *cruor* blood, *crudus* raw, L. *crus* (fleshy part of the) leg, Gr. *kreas* flesh, Skr. *kravis* raw flesh. See CRUST; cf. CRO, CRUDE.] **1.** Not cooked; as, *raw* meat; *raw* fruit.

2. In, or nearly in, the natural state; little changed by art; unwrought; as, *raw* material; specif.: **a** Not distilled; as, *raw* water. **b** Not spun or twisted; as, *raw* silk. **c** Not mixed or diluted; as, *raw* spirits. **d** Not tried; not melted and strained; as, *raw* tallow. **e** Not tanned; as, *raw* hides. **f** Not made even or smooth, or of an edge of cloth, not finished to prevent fraying. **g** Not yet prepared by heat; as, *raw* sienna. **h** Uncultivated; — of land.

3. a Unprepared for use or enjoyment; crude; as, *raw* products; unfinished; unseasoned; unpracticed; untrained; as, a *raw* recruit.

The *raw* judgment of the multitude. *De Quincey.*

b Unrefined; uncivilized; crude; as, *raw* comedy. "The *raw* and unkindled masses of humanity." *M. Arnold.*

c *Slang.* Indelicate.

4. Specif.: **a** Deprived of skin; galled; as, a *raw* sore. **b** Sore, as if by being galled; hence, *Slang,* incensed. **c** Looking as if galled; rawboned.

5. Disagreeably damp or cold; chilly; bleak; as, a *raw* wind. "A *raw* and gusty day." *Shak.*

6. *Obs.* **a** Unripe. **b** New. **c** Undigested. **d** Hoarse. **e** Immature.

7. *Photog. & Motion Pictures.* Unexposed; — of film.

8. *Shoe Mfg.* Unprotected by metal; — of lacing eyelets in leather or fabric uppers.

Syn. — Uncooked; natural, unprocessed, unprepared; inexperienced, unskilled; inclement. See CRUDE.

Ant. — Cooked; wrought, manufactured; finished; trained, seasoned; mild, temperate.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

raw-colored	raw-handed	raw-nosed
raw-devouring	raw-headed	raw-ribbed
raw-edged	raw-looking	raw-striped
raw-faced	raw-mouthed	raw-wool

raw, *n.* **1.** A raw, sore, or galled place; a sensitive spot; as, to touch one on the *raw;* — usually figuratively.

2. Someone or something raw, as an uncultivated person, an unbroken pony, the break of day, or, usually *pl.,* raw sugar or oysters. "Poetry which puzzles the *raw.*" *Amy Lowell.* — *in the raw.* In one's or its natural or crude state; hence, in one's or its true nature or character; in naked truth; as, to present life *in the raw.*

raw, *v. i. & t.* To become or make raw.

raw (rô). Var. of ROW. *Now Dial.*

raw'boned' (rô'bōnd'; 66), *adj.* Having little flesh; gaunt.

raw'bones' (-bōnz'), *n., pl.* in form but construed as *sing.* A rawboned person; a skeleton; figuratively [*cap.*], Death.

raw glaze. *Ceramics.* A glaze made from materials which need no preparation, but can be bought ready for use.

raw'head' (rô'hĕd'), *n.* A specter mentioned to frighten children. See BLOODYBONES. — **raw'head'-and-bloody'bones',** *adj.*

raw'hide' (-hīd'), *n.* Untanned cattle skin; specif., a whip of untanned (or raw) hide twisted, braided, or rolled.

raw'hide', *adj.* Made of rawhide.

raw'hide', *v. t.* **1.** To whip or drive with or as with a rawhide. *Colloq.*

2. To carry, as a pack, on one's back. *Dial., U. S.* — **raw'hid'er** (-hīd'ĕr), *n.*

raw'ish, *adj.* Somewhat raw. — **raw'ish·ness,** *n.*

raw material. Material available or suitable for manufacture, development, training, etc., but still raw (sense 2).

raw oil. Specif., unboiled linseed oil.

raw rubber. See RUBBER, *n.,* 3.

raw score. See SCORE, *n.,* 16.

raw sienna. **1.** See SIENNA.

2. A brown, red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

raw silk. Reeled silk (before it is thrown).

Raw'son Lake her'ring (rô's'n). A lake herring (*Leucichthys artedi bisselli*) of the lakes of southern Michigan.

raw umber. **1.** See UMBER.

2. A brown, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance; — called also *Cyprus earth* or *umber, partridge, Roman umber, Sicilian umber, Turkey umber.* Cf. COLOR.

rax (răks; *dial.* rāks), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *raxan.*] *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** To stretch, as on awakening; to stretch or pull out; to reach; strain. **b** *Rare.* To grow; to become.

rax (rāks), *n.* Act of raxing. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

rax, *n.* An iron instrument on which a spit is turned. *Scot.*

ray (rā), *v. t.;* RAYED (rād); RAY'ING. [Aphetic of *array.* Cf. BERAY.] **1.** To arrange; to form in order or array; to equip; to deal with or dispose of. *Obs.*

2. *Now Dial.* **a** To array or dress. **b** To soil; besmear; defile.

ray (rā), *n.* [See ARRAY.] *Obs.* **a** Array; order; arrangement; also, a line or rank, as of soldiers. **b** Dress; raiment.

ray (rā), *n.* [OF. *raie,* fr. L. *raia.*] *Zool.* Any of numerous elasmobranch fishes of the order Batoidei which have the body more or less flattened dorsoventrally, with the mouth and gill clefts on the lower and the eyes on the upper surface. In typical forms the flattening is excessive, the pectoral fins are enormously developed and extend forward along the sides of the body and head, the pelvic fins are of moderate size, the anal fin is lacking, and the caudal region is much reduced, often slender and whiplike. They are modified for life on or near the sea bottom and for feeding on mollusks, crustaceans, etc., rather than on other fishes, and hence usually have blunt, flattened, sometimes pavementlike, teeth, and a pair of large spiracles on the top of the head through which they can draw in water for breathing without opening the mouth. Some forms, as skates, lay eggs (see SEA PURSE), but the others are viviparous. Among the rays are included some less flattened forms (the sawfishes and guitarfishes) which connect them with the sharks. See SKATE, TORPEDO, STING RAY.

ray (rā), *n.* [OF. *rai* (F. *rai, rais*), fr. L. *radius* a beam or ray, staff, rod, spoke of a wheel; prob. akin to L. *radix* root. See WORT; cf. RADIANT, RADIUS.] **1.** One of the lines of light which appear to radiate from a bright object.

2. A glance; sight; perception; vision; — from an old theory of vision. See VISION.

3. a Light of a ray or rays; radiance; as, the *ray* of the moon. **b** Moral or intellectual light or a gleam of such light. "Bright reason's *ray.*" *Shelley.*

4. A small or unsubstantial amount; a particle; as, there is not a *ray* of courage in him.

5. A thin line like a ray; esp., one of a number of lines or parts diverging from a common point or center, like the radii of a circle; as, a star of six *rays.*

6. A representation of, or a thing representing, a ray (sense 1, above).

7. *Astron.* Any of the fine, bright, whitish lines seen on the moon near full, and appearing to radiate from certain lunar craters.

8. *Bot.* **a** A ray flower. **b** A branch or flower stalk of an umbel. **c** A medullary ray.

9. *Geom.* One of a system of lines passing through a point and regarded as extending indefinitely in both directions; a half line; an element of a plane.

10. *Physics.* **a** A beam of light or, in general, of radiant energy, of small cross section. A beam of light of finite cross section is often considered as being made up of a bundle of rays of infinitesimal cross section. **b** The geometrical line, normal to the wave front, in which light, heat, or the like, is propagated. **c** A stream of material particles traveling in the same line, as in radioactive phenomena. **d** Any definite or limited portion of the total radiation; as, the red *ray.*

11. *Zool.* **a** One of the nearly parallel or somewhat divergent bony or cartilaginous or horny rods which extend and support the membrane in the fin of a fish. In ordinary fishes they are slender bony rods supported at their bases by parts of the internal skeleton, and usually transversely segmented into many short segments near their outer end, which is often also longitudinally cleft, so that the ray is soft and flexible. In many fishes some rays are stiff and unsegmented, and are called *spines,* the term *ray* being sometimes restricted to segmented rays. **b** One of the radiating divisions of the body of a radiate animal, as an arm of a starfish. **c** One of the longitudinal veins of an insect's wing.

Syn. — See BEAM.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

ray-fringed	ray-girt	ray-lit
ray-gilt	ray-illumined	ray-strewn

ray, *v.* [From RAY of light.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To shine, or shine out, as with rays; to emit rays; also, to issue as rays.

2. To issue or extend like the radii of a circle; to radiate.

The little town *rayed* out into leafy lanes. *Anne D. Sedgwick.*

——, *Transitive:* **1.** To send forth or emit in rays.

Eyes that *ray* out intelligence. *Carlyle.*

2. To furnish or mark with rays, radiating lines, or stripes. Cf. 4th RAY.

3. To irradiate, as one's face or darkness.

4. To expose to rays, as X rays, radiations from radium, or ultra-violet light.

Ray (rā), *n.* Masculine proper name; — originally diminutive of RAYMOND.

ray (rā), *n.* [OF. *raie* for *reie,* also *roie,* furrow, streak, line (F. *raie*), prob. fr. L. *rigare* to lead or conduct water to a place, to wet. See IRRIGATE.] A kind of striped cloth. *Hist.*

ray, *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *raie* stripe. See RAY a kind of cloth.] A stripe; a streak. *Obs.*

ray, *n.* [MD. *rey.*] A dance, probably a round dance. *Obs.*

ray (rā), *n.* A piece of gold leaf. *Obs.*

ray, *n.* [ME. See RYE GRASS.] **a** *Obs.* = DARNEL **a.** **b** = RYE GRASS **a.**

ray (rā). Dial. Eng. var. of REE, *v.*

ray. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RYE.

ray (rā). *Music.* Var. of RE.

ra'ya (rä'yä), *n.* [NL., fr. Nepali *rai, rai sūga.*] An East Indian broadbill (*Psarisomus dalhousiae*).

ray'age (rā'ĭj), *n.* [*ray* + *-age.*] *Med.* The dosage of any form of radiant energy used in the treatment of disease, as X rays.

rayed (rād), *adj.* Having rays.

rayed (-rād). A combining form of 1st *rayed,* as in spine-*rayed.*

rayed (rād), *adj.* [OF. *raier,* v. See RAY a cloth.] Striped. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

ray filter. *Photog.* A color filter or screen.

ray floret. *Bot.* A ray flower.

ray flower. *Bot.* **a** One of the marginal flowers of the head in many plants of the Carduaceae, as the aster, goldenrod, daisy, and sunflower. It has an elongated, strap-shaped corolla, while the corollas of the disk flowers are tubular. **b** One of the similar flowers developed on all plants of the chicory family (Cichoriaceae), which have no disk flowers. **c** Loosely, one of the usually larger flowers at the margin of the umbel in certain plants of the carrot family.

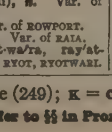

Ray Flower.

ray fungus. Any fungus of the genus *Actinomyces,* esp. one parasitic on man and animals.

ray grass. = RYE GRASS **a.**

Ray'leigh e·qua'tion (rā'lĭ). *Psychol.* In a test for anomalous color vision, an equation expressing the proportions in which red and green must be mixed to appear to match a given yellow.

ray'less (rā'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Destitute of rays; hence: **a** Dark; blind. **b** Having no rays or raylike parts. **c** Emitting no rays; as, a *rayless* sun. **d** Admitting no rays.

In *rayless* caverns dim. *Sir Lewis Morris*

rayless camomile. = WILD MARIGOLD **b.**

rayless change. *Physics.* A radioactive transformation which is not accompanied by the emission of alpha or beta rays.

rayless goldenrod. Any of several plants of the genus *Chrysothamnus;* also, any plant of the related genus *Isocoma,* some of which, esp. *I. heterophylla* and *I. fruticosa,* produce the trembles in cattle.

rayless marigold. A common North American beggar-ticks (*Bidens frondosa*) with small ray flowers or with rudimentary ones.

Ray'mond, Ray'mund (rā'mŭnd), *n.* [F. *Raymond, Raimond,* OF. *Raimont,* of G. origin; cf. OG. *Raimund, Ragimund, Reginmunt;* also Goth. *ragin* judgment, and OHG. *munt* hand, protection.] Lit., wise protection; — masc. proper name. F. *Raymond* (rĕ'mōn'); It. *Raimondo* (rī-mōn'dō); Sp. & Pg. *Raimundo* (*Sp.* rī·mōōn'dō; *Pg.* -dōō); G. *Raimund* (rī'mōōnt).

Ray'naud's' dis·ease' (rĕ'nōz'). [After A. G. M. *Raynaud* (1834–81), French physician.] *Med.* A disease of the vasomotor system in which parts of the body, esp. the fingers and toes, become pale, cold, painful, and, in some cases, gangrenous.

ray'on (rā'ŏn; F. rĕ'yōn'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A ray; beam. *Rare.*

2. A radius; as, the *rayon* of a fort's fire.

3. A postal district. *Switzerland.*

ray'on, *n.* [Arbitrarily formed in English (not fr. F. *rayon* ray), with suggestion of E. *ray* beam, light.] A glossy fiber made by forcing a viscous solution of modified cellulose through minute holes and drying the filaments in air or chemicals; also, a fabric woven from this material. — **ray'on,** *adj.*

ray'on·nance (rā'ŏ·nănns), *n.* [F. *rayonnant* radiant.] Radiance. *Rare.*

ray'on·nant (rā'ŏ·nănt; F. rĕ'yō'nänk'), *adj.* [F.] **1.** *Her.* Darting forth rays, as the sun when it shines out.

2. [*cap.*] *Arch.* Characterized by radiating lines, as in window tracery; — applied to the French Gothic style of the 14th century. See ARCHITECTURE, *Chart.*

ray pod. A starfruit.

Ray's wood'si·a (rāz). The rusty woodsia.

ray therapy. Radiotherapy.

raze (rāz), *v. t.;* RAZED (rāzd); RAZ'ING (rāz'ĭng). Also **rase.** [F. *raser* to scrape, to shave. See 1st RASE.] **1.** To cut; to scratch. *Obs.*

2. To scrape; graze; wound slightly; also, to shave.

3. To scrape, cut, or shave, off; to erase; to efface; to obliterate.

Razing the characters of your renown. *Shak.*

4. To subvert completely; to lay level with the ground; to overthrow; to destroy; to remove utterly.

The royal hand that *razed* unhappy Troy. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Demolish, prostrate, ruin. See DESTROY.

— **raz'er** (rāz'ĕr), *n.*

raze, *n.* Act or result of razing; cut; scrape.

ra·zee' (rä·zē'), *n.* [F. vaisseau *rasé,* fr. *raser* to raze, to cut down ships. See RAZE, *v. t.,* 1st RASE, *v.*] **1.** *Naut.* A ship having her upper deck cut away, and thus reduced to the next inferior rate or to an intermediate class, as a seventy-four cut down to a frigate. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

2. A razeed chest, book, or the like.

ra·zee', *v. t.;* RA·ZEED' (-zēd'); RA·ZEE'ING. To cut down to a less number of decks, as a ship; hence, to prune or abridge by cutting off or retrenching parts; as, to *razee* a book.

‖**ra·zón' so·cial'** (rä·thōn' sō·thyäl'; 103; 267). [Sp.] *Sp. & Sp. Amer. Law.* A firm or partnership name; firma social.

ra·zoo' (rä·zōō'), *n.* [From RASPBERRY, 4, with influence of *razzle-dazzle,* and *racket.* Cf. RAZZ, 3d RACKET.] *Slang, U. S.* **a** A razzing. **b** A racket; racketing.

ra'zor (rā'zĕr), *n.* [ME. *rasor,* fr. OF. *rasor,* fr. *raser.* See RAZE, *v. t.,* 1st RASE, *v.*] **1.** A keen-edged cutting instrument used in shaving off one's hair. Cf. SAFETY RAZOR.

1 Ordinary Razor; 2 Safety Razor.

2. A tusk of a wild boar.

3. A razor clam.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

razor-bladed	razormaker	razor-sharpening, *adj.*
razor-bowed	razormaking	razorstrop
razor-edged	razorman	razor-tongued
razor-keen	razor-shaped	razor-weaponed
razor-leaved	razor-sharp	razor-witted

ra'zor, *v. t.* To shave or cut with or as with a razor.

ra'zor-back' (rā'zĕr·băk'), *n.* **1.** A rorqual.

2. A thin-bodied, long-legged, half-wild hog, the descendant of better breeds. *Chiefly Southeastern U. S.*

3. A sharp, narrow back or ridge, as of a range of hills.

4. One of the men who load and unload the cars of a traveling circus; a roustabout. *Circus Argot, U. S.*

ra'zor-back', *adj.* Razor-backed.

ra'zor-backed' (-băkt'), *adj.* Having a sharp, narrow back; of the class of razorbacks; as, a *razor-backed* hog.

razor-backed buffalo fish. The smallmouthed buffalo fish. See BUFFALO FISH.

razor-backed sucker. The humpbacked sucker.

razorback hog. = RAZORBACK, *n.,* 2.

razorback terrace. A small, razor-backed terrace for the prevention of soil erosion by runoff water.

ra'zor·bill' (rā'zĕr·bĭl'), *n.* **a** The razor-billed auk. **b** A skimmer (bird).

ra'zor-billed' (-bĭld'), *adj.* Having a razor-shaped bill.

razor-billed auk. An auk (*Alca torda*) of the American and European coasts and islands of the northern North Atlantic. It is about 16 inches long, black above and white below. The compressed sharp-edged bill is black crossed by a white band.

razor-billed curassow. Any of several South American curassows of the genus *Mitu* having a short, laterally compressed bill with a knob or swelling on the culmen.

---

raw'shed·ly (rô'shĕd·lĭ), *adv.* of *rawished,* past part.
raw'isht. Rawished. *Ref. Sp.*
ravison oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
raw'yle. Dial. var. of RAVEL.
raw'bone', *adj.* Rawboned. *Obs.*
— *n.* Rawbones. *Obs.*
Raw'don Craw'ley (rô'd'n krô'lĭ). See CRAWLEY.
rawed, *adj.* Rayed; striped. *Obs.*
raw'ing (rô'ĭn), **rawn** (rôn). Dial. Eng. vars. of ROWEN.
rawk. Var. of ROKE, vapor.
rawk'y. Var. of ROKY. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
raw'ly, *adv.* of RAW. [*exc. Scot.*]
rawn. Var. of RAUN, roe. *Obs.*
raw'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖**raw'nie** (rô'nĭ), *n.* Var. of RANI. *Gypsy.*
raw'port'. Var. of ROWPORT.
ra'yah (rä'yȧ). Var. of RAIA.
ray'at, ray'at-wa'ra, ray'at-wa'ri. Vars. of RYOT, RYOTWARI.
ray'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.
ray'less-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ray'let, *n.* See -LET.
rayne. ✝ RAIN, RAINY, RANE, REIGN, REIN.
Raynold. ✝ REYNARD.
Razboosh. ✝ RAJPUT.
raze. ✝ RAISE; RACE, a root.
Ra'zis (rā'zĭs). *Bib.*
ra'zor-a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
razor blade. **a** The blade of a razor. **b** A razor clam.

razor clam. Any marine bivalve mollusk of *Solen*, or a closely allied genus, of the family Solenidae (esp. *Ensis directus*), having a long, narrow, curved, thin shell.

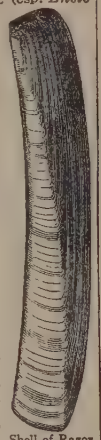

Shell of Razor Clam (*Solen ensis*). (½)

ra'zor-edge' (rā'zĕr-ĕj'), *n.* An edge (in any sense) comparable to a razor's edge in fineness, sharpness, hazardous possibilities, etc.; as, an appetite whetted to a *razoredge.*

razor fish. **a** Any labroid fish of the genus *Xyrichthys*, esp. *X. psittacus*, marked with bright red and blue, found in the Mediterranean, West Indies, etc. **b** The chopa blanca. **c** A razor clam.

razor grass. A West Indian climbing sedge (*Scleria scindens*) with very rough triangular stems and leaves.

ra'zor-grind'er, *n.* The European goatsucker. *Local, Eng.*

razor saw. A narrow saw used in excavating limestone.

razor shell. A razor clam; also, its shell.

razor stone. Novaculite.

razor temper. See TEMPER, *n.*, 7.

razz (răz), *n.* [From RASPBERRY, 4.] = RASPBERRY, *n.*, 4. *Slang.* — *v. t. & i.* To chaff; banter; tease; ridicule. *Slang, U. S.*

raz'zi-a (răz'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [F. (influenced by Algerian pron. of Ar. *gh*, and by F. *ravir, ravager*; cf. RAVAGE), fr. Algerian colloq. Ar. *ghazyah*, fr. Ar. *ghazwah, ghazāh*, raid, expedition; cf. Ir. *razzia.*] A plundering and destructive incursion; a foray; a raid.

raz'zle-daz'zle (răz'l-dăz'l), *v. i. & i.* To confuse; dazzle; to get in a razzle-dazzle. *Slang.*

raz'zle-daz'zle, *n.* **1.** A state of confusion, hilarity, or bewilderment; specif., a spree. *Slang.* **2.** Something that razzle-dazzles; specif., a kind of swiftly revolving, undulating carrousel without seats. **3.** A noisemaker which, when whirled, operates a ratchet-like mechanism at the end of a stick. **4.** A variety of cinch, in which the highest bidder calls on the holder of a named card as his partner.

raz'zly (răz'lĭ), *adj.* [Imitative.] Rasping; — of sound. *Rare.*

re (rā; rē), *n.* [It., fr. L. *resonare* to resound.] *Music.* **a** A syllable applied in solmization to the second tone of the diatonic scale. See SOL-FA SYLLABLES. **b** The tone D (as second in the C scale); — so called esp. in the French and Italian systems.

re (rē), *n.* [Abl. of L. *res* thing.] In or of the thing or matter; in the matter (of); — commonly used prepositionally for *in re* in business correspondence and in law; as, *re* your letter of the 3d instant.

re-. [F. or L.; F. *re-, ré-*, fr. L. *re-, red-.*] A prefix denoting: **1.** *Back*, esp. *back to an original* or *former state or position; backwards;* — chiefly in words derived from Latin compounds, as in *recline, retrace, recede, refuge, recall*; also, *back from advancing*, as in *refrain, reserve, residue.* **2.** *Again;* — used chiefly to form words, esp. verbs, of action, denoting in general *repetition* (of the action of the verb), or *restoration* (to a previous state), as in *rejoin*, to join again, *reiterate*, to iterate again, *renew*, to make new again, *restitution, reseat, regild, recase*, etc.

☞ In certain cases where the second element, chiefly in words taken into English as compounds, as from Latin or French, has the form of, or is, an independent English word and there is an obscuration of the prefix in sense and pronunciation (as in *recover*, to get back; *recoil*, to spring back; *reform*, to amend, correct), independent compounds, or doublets, distinguished by being hyphenated, have been formed by addition of *re-* to English words (as in *re-cover*, to cover again; *re-coil*, to coil again; *re-form*, to form again). The prefix is sometimes doubled, as in *re-recover*. See § 63.

3. = UN-; DIS-; as in *reveal. Rare.*

Re (rā), *n. Egypt. Relig.* = RA.

're (71). Colloquial contraction of *are.*

re-al' (rā-ăl'), *n.* [D.] The equivalent of the Spanish real in the Low Countries. Cf. GOUDEN REAAL.

re-al' (rā-ăl'), *n.* [D., a real.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

re-ac'cess (rē-ăk'sĕs), *n.* A second access; return.

reach (rēch), *v.;* REACHED (rēcht) (RAUGHT, the old preterit, is obsolete); REACH'ING. [ME. *rechen*, fr. AS. *rǣcan;* akin to D. *reiken*, G. *reichen.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To extend; to stretch out; to thrust out; to put forth, as a limb.

Reach hither thy hand and thrust it into my side. *John* xx. 27.

2. To stretch, or retch, as leather. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* **3.** To strike, hit, or touch, with a missile; as, to *reach* an object with an arrow, a bullet, or a shell. **4.** To deliver by stretching out the hand; to pass to another; to hand over; as, to *reach* one a blow.

He *reached* me a full cup. 2 *Eccl.* xiv. 39.

5. To touch, strike, grasp, seize, or the like, by extending some part of the body, esp. the hand, or something held by one; as, fruit too high for me to *reach* it; they could not *reach* the bullet with the probe; hence, *Obs.*, to obtain or attain by or as if by stretching out the hand; to seize.

Wilt thou *reach* stars, because they shine on thee? *Shak.*

6. To extend to; to stretch out as far as; to touch by virtue of extent; as, his land *reaches* the river. **7.** To arrive at; to come to; to get as far as.

Before this letter *reaches* your hands. *Pope.*

8. To extend an action, effort, or influence to; to penetrate to; to influence or impress; as, men are better *reached* by kindness than by force.

The joy can scarcely *reach* the heart. *Burns.*

9. To arrive at by effort, or development, of any kind; to attain to; to gain; to be advanced to; as, Milton's verse *reached* sublimity; to *reach* an understanding. **10.** To understand; to comprehend. *Now Rare.*

Do what, sir? I *reach* you not. *Beau. & Fl.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To stretch out the hand or arm; to make a reach, as with the hand, arm, or foot, esp. so as to grasp, touch, strike, or the like; as, I could not *reach* to him.

Goddess humane, *reach*, then, and freely taste! *Milton.*

2. To stretch; to become stretched. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* **3.** To extend in dimension, time, amount, action, influence, etc.; as, the results *reached* into the next century.

And behold, a ladder set upon the earth, and the top of it *reached* to heaven. *Gen.* xxviii. 12.

4. To get or make its way (to a place, point, or the like); as, the excitement *reached* to Washington; also, of a gun, the voice, the eye, or the like, to carry; as, the foghorn *reached* to a great distance; as far as the eye can *reach.* **5.** To strain after something; to make efforts.

Reaching above our nature does no good. *Dryden.*

6. *Obs.* **a** To go; to proceed. **b** To attain; — usually with *to.* **c** To suffice. **7.** *Naut.* To sail directly on one's course with the wind forward of the beam, usually with sheets eased off.

Syn. — Stretch; possess; achieve, attain.

reach, *n.* **1.** Act of reaching, or stretching out, esp. as if to grasp or touch something; as, he made a long *reach* for it. **2.** That which reaches; as: **a** An extent; stretch; expanse; as, *reaches* of meadow; the *reach* of history.

The next *reach* of my subject. *Martineau.*

b An extended portion of water or land; a straight portion of a stream or river; a level stretch, as between locks in a canal; an arm of the sea extending up into the land; a promontory or tongue of land.

The coast . . . is very full of creeks and *reaches.* *Holland.*

c A distance or part of limited extent; as, a *reach* between rollers; the upper *reaches* of a stairway. **3.** Power of stretching out a limb so as to seize, strike, or touch something; hence, power of seizing, obtaining, touching, or affecting something; esp., extent of such power; as, the fruit is beyond my *reach;* within *reach* of the guns; beyond the *reach* of his eye.

Out of the *reach* of danger, he has been bold. *Johnson.*

4. Power of stretching out or extending action, development, influence, or the like; power of attainment or accomplishment; extent or range of force, capacity, or the like; as, it is beyond the *reach* of my imagination.

Be sure yourself and your own *reach* to know. *Pope.*

5. A bearing shaft or a coupling pole; esp., the pole or rod joining the hind axle to the forward bolster of a wagon. **6.** = RACE, a stripe on a horse's face. **7.** A striving after something; an effort; plan; scheme. *Obs.* **8.** *Mech.* The sum of the hoist and the minimum distance between the hooks of a pulley tackle. **9.** *Naut.* A leg or board sailed by a vessel between tacks; also, a course of sailing with the wind forward of the beam but not enough so to compel tacking. A reach is *close* when the vessel has to sail close to the wind; *broad* when the wind is almost abeam.

— *within reach.* That may be reached without effort or exertion because at hand, near by, within one's means or powers, etc.; as, the market is *within reach;* pleasures *within reach* of the poor.

reach (*dial.* rēch, rĕch), *v. i. & t.* [See RETCH.] To spit; hawk; also, to retch; vomit. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

reach'er (rēch'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which reaches. **2.** *Textile Mfg.* A workman who carries thread from warp to hook; — called also **reach'er-in'.** **3.** An exaggeration; a preposterous statement. *Obs.*

reach'ing, *verbal n.* The action or an instance of grasping or seeking to grasp something; reach; specif., a striving; effort; often, a futile endeavor or aspiration.

Incomplete, abstracted *reachings* for the meaning of things. *Walter Lippmann.*

reach'ing, *adj.* That reaches; specif., penetrating; profound; — esp. of a mind, thought, or the like.

An octopus with cold slimy eyes and a hundred writhing *reaching* tentacles. *Edna Ferber.*

reaching post. The post at the lower end of a ropewalk.

reach'less, *adj.* **1.** That is not within reach; specif., lofty. **2.** Without a reach. See REACH, *n.*, 5.

reach'-me-down', *adj. Slang.* **a** Ready-made; hand-me-down; hence, cheap. **b** Secondhand; passed along.

But now David was beginning to see that he could no longer take *reach-me-down* judgments. *E. F. Benson.*

— *n.* Usually *pl.* Ready-made or secondhand things, as clothing, ideas, etc.

reach rod. *Mach.* A rod with a double eye at each end, for communicating the motion of the reversing lever of a link motion to the lifting shaft.

reach'y (rēch'ĭ), *adj.* [*reach* + 3d *-y.*] Far-reaching; specif., of various animals, characterized by a long neck and by the wide separation of the forefeet from the hind feet.

re'ac-quire' (rē'ăk-kwīr'), *v. t.* To acquire again; esp., to regain possession or knowledge of; to learn again.

re-act' (rē-ăkt'), *v. t.* To act or perform a second time.

In his imagination he *re-acted* the scene. *Aldous Huxley.*

re-act' (rē-ăkt'), *v. Intransitive:* **1.** To act (on or upon) in turn or in return; to exert a return, reciprocal, or counteracting influence; as, every body *reacts* upon the body that moves it; the home and the school *react* on each other.

The proof that a philosopher does not know what he is talking about is apt to sadden his followers before it *reacts* on himself. *Henry Adams.*

2. To act in response, as to a stimulus, influence, or a reagent; to respond by showing an effect or change, usually that desired; to answer; — often with *to;* as, to *react* to a treatment; plants that *react* favorably to transplantation.

My soul could not *react* . . . in song. *Edgar Lee Masters.*

3. To manifest resistance; to exert opposing force or influence; — with *against. Rare.* **4.** To show a reaction, or reverse trend; to turn back to a prior condition, an earlier belief, a lower price, or the like; as, public sentiment soon *reacted* in his favor; stocks *reacted* markedly today. **5.** Loosely, to act, behave, operate, function, etc., esp. under particular circumstances. "How . . . he would have acted — or you, I believe, would say *reacted.*" *F. M. Ford.* **6.** *Chem.* To undergo reaction. Cf. REACTION, 6.

—, *Transitive:* To cause to react; specif., *Chem.*, to bring about a reaction in.

re-act'ance (rē-ăk'tăns), *n.* [*react* + *-ance.*] **1.** *Acoustics.* That part of the impedance which is due to the effective mass of the medium. See IMPEDANCE, 2. **2.** *Elec.* That part of the impedance of an alternating-current circuit which is due to capacitance or inductance or both. It is expressed in ohms. *Capacitive reactance* is due to the presence of capacitance in the circuit; it equals $\frac{1}{2\pi fC}$, where f is frequency in cycles per second and C is capacitance in farads. *Inductive reactance* is due to the inductance in the circuit. It equals $2\pi fL$, where f is the frequency in cycles per second and L is the inductance in henrys. Capacitance causes the current to lead the voltage in a circuit, and inductance causes the current to lag behind the voltage. Hence, the total reactive effect of inductance and capacitance in the same circuit is their algebraic sums and equals $2\pi fL - \frac{1}{2\pi fC}$. The current leads the voltage if the capacitive reactance is greater than the inductive reactance; if the inductive reactance is larger than the capacitive reactance the current lags behind the voltage. The tangent of the angular phase difference between the current and the voltage in a circuit containing resistance, capacitance, and inductance, equals $\frac{2\pi fL - \frac{1}{2\pi fC}}{R}$, where R is the resistance of the circuit in ohms. The impedance of the circuit equals $\sqrt{R^2 + \left(2\pi fL - \frac{1}{2\pi fC}\right)^2}$. Cf. IMPEDANCE, ANGULAR PHASE DIFFERENCE.

reactance coil. *Elec.* = REACTOR.

reactance drop. *Elec.* The voltage drop in a circuit due to the current traversing the reactance. It is 90 degrees out of phase with the current. Called also the *quadrature component.* Cf. RESISTANCE DROP, IMPEDANCE DROP.

re-act'ant (rē-ăk'tănt), *n.* [*react* + *-ant*, **b.**] One who or that which reacts; specif., *Chem.*, a reacting substance; an initial factor in a reaction.

re-ac'tion (rē-ăk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réaction.*] **1.** Reciprocal or return action or influence; as, when one commits an injustice there is a *reaction* upon himself. **2.** A counter tendency; movement in a contrary direction; as, a *reaction* from pessimism; esp., in politics, a movement or tendency towards a former political or social condition, policy, or form of government. **3.** Action or mental attitude evoked by an external influence; retaliatory or responsive effect of stimulation; response; as, one's *reaction* to a piece of news. **4.** Loosely, impression; influence; as, the *reaction* of the rumors on public opinion. **5.** *Bacteriol. & Immunol.* The specific effect or effects, as hemolysis, local inflammation, or a rise in bodily temperature, characteristically evoked in cells or tissues by a foreign substance, as in tests for infection; as, the tuberculin *reaction;* the precipitin *reaction;* an allergic *reaction*, etc. Cf. WASSERMANN REACTION. **6.** *Chem.* Chemical transformation or change; a chemical process, specif. one brought about by the use of a particular reagent; as, the *reaction* of zinc solutions toward or with ammonia. Also, the manner or result of such a process; as, an alkaline *reaction;* the violet flame *reaction* of potassium salts. Chemical reactions are classed as: *endothermic* and *exothermic*, according as heat is absorbed or given out by the reacting substances; as *first-order* or *monomolecular, second-order* or *bimolecular*, and *third-order* or *trimolecular*, according as one, two, or three molecules take part as reactants; and as *reversible* and *nonreversible* (*complete*). See SUBSTITUTION, ISOMERIC. **7.** *Mech.* The force which a body subjected to the action of a force from another body exerts upon the latter body in the opposite direction. Reaction is utilized in various prime movers, as in the so-called **reaction engine** or **machine** (cf. AEOLIPILE, 1), **reaction wheel** (cf. TURBINE), etc.

Reaction is always equal and opposite to action, that is to say, the actions of two bodies upon each other are always equal and in opposite directions. *Sir I. Newton* (*3d Law of Motion*).

8. *Med.* **a** An action induced by vital resistance to some other action; as, inflammatory *reaction* to bacterial infection. **b** Depression or exhaustion of vital force consequent on overexertion or overstimulation. **c** Heightened activity and overaction succeeding depression or shock. **9.** *Physiol. & Psychol.* Activity aroused in an organism by a stimulus; a response. The term is sometimes limited to the motor, glandular, or other effect or outcome of the activity, and sometimes covers the total sensorimotor process with whatever intellectual and emotional elements it may contain. Cf. REACTION TIME. **10.** *Radio.* Regeneration. *Brit.*

re-ac'tion, *adj.* Of or pertaining to reactions.

re-ac'tion-al (rē-ăk'shŭn-ăl; -l), *adj.* Manifesting or marked by reaction; also, concerned with reactions. "The *reactional* biographies of individuals." *J. H. Randall.*

— **re-ac'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

re-ac'tion-a-rism (-ȧ-rĭz'm), *n.* Reactionism. — **re-ac'tion-a-rist** (-rĭst), *n.*

re-ac'tion-ar'y (rē-ăk'shŭn-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -ēr-ĭ), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or favoring, reaction or return to the older order; as, *reactionary* movements, influences, or legislators. — **re-ac'tion-ar'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

re-ac'tion-ar'y, *n.; pl.* -ARIES (-ĭz). One who favors reaction, esp., one who seeks to undo political progress.

re-ac'tion-ar'y-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Reactionism.

reaction border. A reaction rim.

reaction formation. *Psychoanalysis.* Conscious activity diametrically opposite to an unconscious tendency.

re-ac'tion-ism (rē-ăk'shŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* Hostility toward, or attempt to undo, political progress.

re-ac'tion-ist, *n.* A reactionary. — *adj.* Reactionary

reaction locus. See INTERSECTION LOCUS.

reaction of degeneration. *Med.* The reaction to electric stimulation occurring in muscles the nerves of which have undergone degeneration, and consisting of increased though sluggish response to galvanic stimulation of the muscle, with failure of response to faradic stimulation of the muscle and to either galvanic or faradic stimulation of the nerve.

re-ac'tion-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

reaction rim. *Petrog.* A zone of one or more species of mineral surrounding a larger crystal of another kind. This ring represents reaction between a solidified mineral and the surrounding liquid magma. Cf. RESORPTION BORDERS.

reaction ring. *Mining.* A heavy internal cast-iron flange set in cement and used to resist the thrust of the jacks when sinking a shaft by a process in which a continuous casing is forced downward as the excavation progresses.

reaction time. *Psychol. & Physiol.* The time elapsing between the beginning of the application of a stimulus and the beginning of the organism's reaction to it. In experiments with higher animals, esp. with human beings, reaction time consists of three periods; first, a period of excitation of the sense organ and transmission of the stimulation to the nerve center; second, a period of activity in the center the *central*, or *reduced, reaction time*; and third, the period of the transmission of the efferent impulse and of the peripheral (ordinarily motor) reaction.

---

ra'zor-less, *adj.* See -LESS.

Raz'ou-mof'sky-a (răz'ōō-mŏf'skĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Count Aleksyey Kirilevich *Razumovski* (1748–1822), Russ. statesman.] Syn. of ARCEUTHOBIUM.

razour. † RIZZAR. [SURE.]

ra'sure (rā'zhĕr). Var. of RA-

re'a (rē'ȧ). = TURMERIC, 1. *Pacific Islands.*

re'a (rē'ȧ). Rhea. *Ref. Sp.*

re'a-ban'don, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-a'ble, *v. t.* [*re-* + *-able.*] To confirm; to legitimate. *Obs. Scot.*

re'a-bol'ish, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'ab-o-li'tion,** *n.*

re'a-bridge', *v. t.*, **re-ab'sence,** *n.*, **re-ab'sent,** *v. i.*, **re'ab-solve',** *v. t.*, **re'ab-sorb',** *v. t.*, **re'ab-sorp'tion,** *n.*, **re'a-buse',** *v. t.*, **re'ac-cend',** *v. t.* (*Obs.*), **re'ac-cept',** *v. t.*, **re'ac-cept'ance,** *n.*, **re'ac-ces'sion,** *n.* See RE-, 2. — **re'ac-cli'ma-ti-za'tion,** *n.* **re'ac-cli'ma-tize,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'ac-cli'ma-ti-za'tion,** *n.* **re'ac-com'mo-date,** *v. t.*, **re'ac-com'pa-ny,** *v. t.*, **re'ac-com'plish,** *v. t.*, **re'ac-com'plishment,** *n.*, **re'ac-cord',** *n.*, **re'ac-cost',** *v. t.*, **re'ac-count',** *v. t.*, **re'ac-cred'it,** *v. t.*, **re'ac-cru',** *v. i.*, **re'ac-cu'mu-late,** *v. i.*, **re'ac-cu'mu-la'tion,** *n.*, **re'ac-cu-sa'tion,** *n.*, **re'ac-cuse',** *v. t.*, **re'ac-cus'tom,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2. **re'a-cet'y-la'tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2. **reach'a-ble,** *adj.* See -ABLE. **re'a-chieve',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'a-chieve'ment,** *n.* — **re'a-cid'i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **re'ac-know'edge,** *v. t.*, **re'ac-know'edg-ment,** *n.*, **re'ac-quaint',** *v. t.*, **re'ac-quaint'ance,** *n.*, **re'ac-qui-si'tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2. **re'ac-quite',** *v. t.* To requite. *Obs.* **re-act'ing weight.** *Chem.* = EQUIVALENT, *n.*, 3 a.

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals. Abbreviations, Signs, etc., are explained on pages immediately preceding the Vocabulary.

In the ***simple reaction time*** the central time is made as short as possible by calling for a simple prearranged response to a defined stimulus, while in ***complex***, or ***compound, reaction times*** the central process is made longer by the requirement of discrimination between stimuli or choice of response. The simple reaction times are from 0.1 to 0.2 sec.; the compound are from 0.2 to 0.3 sec. The ***associative reaction time***, or ***association time***, is longer still. It is the time required for the subject to speak a word suggested to him by a stimulus, and it ranges from a third of a second to several seconds, being usually about one second. Cf. ASSOCIATION TEST.

re·ac'ti·vate (rē·ăk'tĭ·vāt), *v. t.* To restore to a state of activity; specif.: **a** *Bacteriol.* To restore complement to (an inactivated serum) by addition of fresh normal serum. **b** *Med.* To cause to become active again; as, a disease, formerly quiescent, can be *reactivated* by overwork, chilling, etc. **c** *Physical Chem.* To render a catalyst or an adsorbing medium (as charcoal) active again by suitable treatment. **d** *Radio.* To restore ability of (an electron tube) to emit electrons copiously from the cathode. — **re'·ac·ti·va'tion** (rē'ăk·tĭ·vā'shŭn), *n.*

re·ac'tive (rē·ăk'tĭv), *adj.* [Cf. F. *réactif.*] **1.** That reacts, tends to react, or results from reaction; pertaining to, or characterized by, reaction.

2. *Elec.* Possessing reactance.

— **re·ac'tive·ly**, *adv.* — **re·ac'tive·ness**, *n.*

re·ac'tive, *n. Chem.* A reagent. *Rare.*

reactive coil. *Elec.* = REACTOR.

reactive component. *Elec.* **a** The component of an alternating current that has a phase angle of 90° with the electromotive force. **b** The component of the voltage across the circuit that is in quadrature with the current. The reactive component produces no power in an alternating-current circuit.

reactive current. *Elec.* That component of the current in an alternating circuit at right angles to the electromotive force; — called also *wattless*, or *idle, current*, because during a complete period it does no work. Opposed to *watt*, or *active, current*.

reactive drop. *Elec.* = REACTANCE DROP.

reactive electromotive force *or* **pressure.** *Elec.* That component of the impressed electromotive force in an alternating circuit at right angles to, or differing in phase 90° from, the current.

reactive factor. *Elec.* The ratio of the reactive current or voltage to the total current or voltage; it is the sine of the angular phase difference between the voltage and current. Cf. ANGULAR PHASE DIFFERENCE.

reactive load. *Elec.* A load carried by an alternating current generating station or system in which the current and voltage are out of phase. It is measured in kilovolt amperes.

reactive volt–amperes. *Elec.* The product of the volts, amperes, and reactive factor of an alternating-current circuit. It is that part of the volt-amperes that does no work. Called also *wattless power*.

re'ac·tiv'i·ty (rē'ăk·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* State or condition of being reactive; power or tendency to react.

re'ac·tol'o·gy (-tŏl'ŏ·jĭ), *n.* [*reaction* + *-ology.*] The science of reactions, esp. of human beings; — proposed as a substitute for *psychology*. — **re·ac'to·log'i·cal** (rē·ăk'·tō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

re·ac'tor (rē·ăk'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One that reacts; a reagent.

2. *Elec.* A coil, winding, or conductor of small resistance and large inductance, used in an alternating-current circuit to impede or throttle the current, or to change its phase.

3. *Immunol. & Veter.* An animal or patient reacting positively to a foreign substance, esp. in a test for disease; as, tuberculous cattle are *reactors* to tuberculin.

re·ac'tu·al·ize (rē·ăk'tū·ăl·īz), *v. t.* To make actual again. — **re'ac·tu·al·i·za'tion** (rē'ăk·tū·ăl·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*

re·ac'tu·ate (-tū·āt), *v. t.* To make real or actual again.

read (rēd), *n.* [AS. *rēada.*] The stomach; now, only the fourth stomach or abomasum of a ruminant.

read (rĕd), *v.; past tense & past part.* READ (rĕd); *pres. part. & verbal n.* READ'ING (rēd'ĭng). [ME. *reden, ræden*, fr. AS. *rēdan* to read, advise, counsel, guess; akin to D. *raden* to advise, G. *raten*, ON. *rātha*, Goth. *rēdan* (in comp.), and to OSlav. *raditi* to take thought for, Skr. *rādhnoti, rādhyati*, succeeds, makes fit, prepares. See REASON; cf. REDE counsel, RIDDLE enigma.] *Transitive:* **1.** To advise; to counsel. See REDE. *Archaic.*

2. To go over, esp. with apprehension of the meaning of, as characters or words, with or without utterance aloud or inaudible recital to oneself; to take in the sense of, as of language, by interpreting the characters with which it is expressed; to peruse; as, to *read* a discourse, the letters of an alphabet, Latin, figures, the notes of music; to *read* a book; — applied also to perusal of other significant marks or signs or that on which they are; as, to *read* a barometer, a watch, or the palm.

Well could he *rede* a lesson or a story. *Chaucer.*

3. To utter aloud or render something written, esp. so as to give an interpretation of its significance; as, Booth *read* the lines of Hamlet superbly.

4. a To learn or be informed of by perusal.

To *read* in Greek the wrath of Peleus' son. *Pope.*

b To learn, or discover the nature of, by observing closely as if perusing a book; to perceive, or discern. by the observation of outward signs, as of the face.

She had not *read* him right. *H. James.*

She . . . could almost *read* the thoughts of people. *Shak.*

5. To interpret; to discover the meaning of; as, to *read* a riddle; hence, to foresee or foretell.

You, who men's fortunes in their faces *read*. *Cowley.*

6. To attribute (a meaning, explanation, conception, or the like) to what is read; to put a construction upon, either rightly or wrongly; to infer as meant in something read; as, to *read* a meaning into a verse; to *read* a statement as an insult; to *read* one's prejudices into history.

7. To offer as one's version of a textual word or passage, esp. of one in dispute; — of editors or texts; also, to substitute in a text; as, for "hurry" *read* "harry."

8. To make a special study of, as by perusing books on; as, to *read* theology or law.

9. To register; measure; indicate; — said of a machine or instrument of precision; as, this micrometer *reads* ten-thousandths of an inch.

10. In card cutting for Jacquard weaving: **a** To follow (the painted pattern or design) space by space along each horizontal line in turn, to determine the punches to be pushed out of the punch box into the carrying plate to subsequently perforate the card. **b** To transfer (a pattern) to a machine (the ***reading-in machine***), by causing the desired punches to be pushed into the carrying plate; — with *in*. **c** To transfer (a pattern) into the cords.

11. *Obs.* **a** To guess; think; suppose. **b** To estimate. **c** To tell; declare; relate; describe. **d** To teach; to give instruction in. **e** To discern.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To perform the act of reading words, characters, or the like; to peruse, or to go over with understanding, the words of a book or other like document.

So they *read* in the book of the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense. *Neh.* viii. 8.

2. To utter aloud what is written, either while perusing it or from memory; sometimes, as in the case of an actor, esp. so as to give an interpretation of its significance; as, he *read* to his companion; he *reads* delightfully.

3. To inform oneself by reading; — usually with *of*.

I *read* of bright embattled fields. *Cowper.*

4. To bear construction, have import, or be in effect, as to terms, conditions, or the like, when read (in sense 2, *v. t.*); as, that sentence *reads* queerly; this ticket *reads* to Boston via Providence; also, elliptically, to read well or easily; to be readable. "We only ask . . . when the book comes out, Does it *read?*" *Augustine Birrell.*

5. To appear in writing or print; to be expressed by, or consist of, certain words or characters; as, the passage *reads* thus in the early manuscripts.

6. To study, esp. by reading; — chiefly *Eng.*, exc. in the phrases, to *read* for the bar; to *read* up on a subject.

Stayed at Christmas up [at Cambridge] to *read*. *Tennyson.*

7. *Obs.* **a** To give advice or counsel. **b** To teach by or as if by reading; to discourse. **c** To tell; to declare.

Syn. — Solve, decipher; con, peruse.

read between the lines. To get more than the surface meaning in reading by gathering what is implied, left unsaid, or the like.

read in. = ***read oneself in***, below. *Eng.*

read in or on. To read. *Now Rare.*

read one a lecture or lesson. To admonish or rebuke a person vigorously.

read oneself in. To read aloud the Thirty-nine Articles and make the declaration of assent, as required of a clergyman of the Church of England when he first officiates in a new benefice.

read out of. To expel from (an organization) by reading a formal notice or now usually in a formal or conspicuous manner.

read the riot act. **a** To order a mob to disperse. See RIOT ACT. **b** Hence, figuratively, to issue a peremptory order or warning to cease doing something; to protest vehemently.

read while one runs. To gather the significance of immediately or without effort.

read (rĕd), *adj.* Instructed by or informed through reading; learned; as, a well-*read* man; *read* in science.

read (rĕd), *n.* [From READ, *v.*] An act or period of reading.

read. Var. of RED, REDD; REDE, counsel. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

read'a·ble (rēd'ă·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Such as can be read; specif.: **a** Legible; as, *readable* handwriting. **b** Easy to read, because interesting or pleasing; as, a *readable* book.

2. That permits or admits of reading. *Rare.*

— **read'a·bil'i·ty** (rēd'ă·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **read'a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **read'a·bly**, *adv.*

read'er (rēd'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *rēdere.*] **1.** One who reads.

2. Specif.: **a** A professional reciter of selections, etc.; an elocutionist. **b** An employee who reads meters, indexes, etc. **c** A proofreader. **d** One who reads manuscripts offered for publication and advises regarding their merit.

3. *Slang.* **a** Among thieves, a pocketbook. **b** A license.

4. A book containing selections for reading; an elementary book for instruction and practice in reading.

5. A hand lens, or reading glass. *Colloq.*

6. *Advertising.* A reading notice.

7. *Eccl.* One appointed or authorized to read the lessons or prayers, etc., in a place of worship; esp., *R.C.Ch. & Eastern Churches*, one ordained for the office of reading the lessons; an anagnost or lector (see these words). Cf. LAY READER.

8. *Educ. & Law.* One who reads lectures or expounds subjects to students; a teacher; a lecturer, as, formerly, on law in the Inns of Court; — used esp. in some universities as the title of certain instructors. In the Inns of Court, now only the title of an honorary office.

9. *Gambling.* A card marked on the back according to a gambler's own system. Cf. STAMP, *n.*

10. *Textile Mfg.* A worker who records a design, as in string or in numbers, which he reads from a card.

read'i·ly (rĕd'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* **1.** With cheerful readiness; without delay or objection; willingly; as, to promise *readily*.

2. With promptness; quickly; at once; easily; as, his allusions were *readily* understood.

3. Very likely; probably. *Scot.*

read'i·ness (rĕd'ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* **1.** Quality of being ready to act, respond, comply, etc.; promptness; alacrity; as, to learn with *readiness;* his *readiness* of wit; also, ease in performance; as, to emulate a conjuror's *readiness*.

2. State or fact of being ready, or prepared; as, to have everything in *readiness* for a sudden departure.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See FACILITY.

read'ing (rēd'ĭng), *n.* [AS. *rēding.*] **1.** Act of one who reads; as: **a** Perusal. **b** Oral rendering or delivery of written or printed matter. **c** *Obs.* A lecturing or commenting on a topic. **d** Recital of a bill in a legislature.

2. That which is read; hence, a public recital or lection; also, a lecture on a special subject, text, or passage; a prelection.

3. The form in which anything is written; the words and construction of a writing or any copy or edition; a version; as, the first folio *readings* of Shakespeare.

4. Study of books; literary scholarship.

Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man. *Bacon.*

5. Written or printed matter intended to be read.

6. Manner of rendering something written, esp. so as to give an interpretation of its significance; as, an actor's *reading* of a part; also, the interpretation placed on anything observed; as, my *reading* of his character is unfavorable.

7. That which is indicated so as to be read, as on the scale of a graduated instrument; as, the *reading* of a barometer

read'ing, *adj.* **1.** That reads or studies.

2. Of or for reading; as: **a** That is to be read; as, *reading* matter; a *reading* play. **b** That provides or suggests reading matter; as, a *reading* book or list. **c** Designed for use in or while reading; as, a *reading* glass, lamp, or coat. **d** Set aside for reading, or the use of a reader or readers; as, *reading* days, room, or table. **e** Composed of or participated in by readers or students; as, a *reading* circle or party.

Read'ing beds (rĕd'ĭng). [From *Reading*, Eng.] *Geol.* Mottled clays and sands constituting a division of the English Eocene strata; — stratigraphically equivalent to the fossiliferous estuarine Woolwich beds.

read'ing book (rēd'ĭng). [AS. *rædingbōc.*] **a** A book for teaching reading; a reader. **b** *Obs.* A book of Scripture readings, or lessons.

reading desk. A desk to support a book while reading, esp. in a church service; a lectern.

reading distance. The distance from the eyes at which a printed page is held for maximum facility in reading.

read'ing·dom (rēd'ĭng·dŭm), *n.* Readers collectively. *Southey.*

reading glass. A large magnifying lens, usually attached to a handle, used in reading, etc.

reading hook. A bookmark of bone, ivory, or the like.

read'ing–in' ma·chine'. See READ, *v. t.*, **10 b.**

reading lamp. A lamp for use in reading, esp. one so arranged as to throw the greater part of its light directly upon a book or reading desk.

reading man. One who reads much; specif., in English universities, a student given to reading or study. Cf. GRIND, *n.*, **3 b.**

reading matter. In a newspaper or periodical, regular news or editorial or contributed matter as distinguished from paid advertising matter. *Cant.*

reading notice. In a newspaper or periodical, a paid advertisement so set up as to have the appearance of regular news or editorial or contributed matter. *Cant.*

reading of a bill. *Legislation.* The formal recital of a bill by the proper officer, before the house which is to consider it. In the House of Representatives and the House of Commons bills are read three times before final action is taken upon them. Cf. COMMITTEE STAGE, REPORT STAGE.

reading pew. *Ch. of Eng.* The stall sometimes occupied by the officiant at matins and evensong.

reading room. **a** A room appropriated to reading; a room provided with papers, periodicals, and the like, to which persons resort. **b** *Print.* A room or space for proofreading.

re'ad·just' (rē'ă·jŭst'), *v. t.* To adjust or settle again or anew; to rearrange; specif., *Finance*, to reconstruct or rehabilitate (a corporation) by voluntary action.

re'ad·just'a·ble (-jŭs'tă·b'l), *adj.* See RE-, 2; -ABLE.

re'ad·just'er (-jŭs'tĕr), *n.* One who readjusts; specif.: *U. S. Hist.* A member or follower of a party in Virginia (1878–83), which tried to reduce, or readjust, the State debt, and secured the passage of laws to this end. The U. S. Supreme Court declared these unconstitutional.

re'ad·just'ment (rē'ă·jŭst'mĕnt), *n.* Act or result of readjusting; specif., *Finance*, the reconstruction or rehabilitation of a corporation, esp. of a railroad, effected usually by the voluntary action of the security holders. Cf. REORGANIZATION, 2.

re'ad·mis'sion (rē'ăd·mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of readmitting.

re'ad·mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.;* -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING. To admit again; to give entrance or access to again.

re'ad·mit'tance (-ăns), *n.* Readmission.

re'ad·vert'en·cy (rē'ăd·vûr'tĕn·sĭ), *n.* The act of adverting to again, or of reviewing mentally. *Rare.*

read'y (rĕd'ĭ), *adj.;* READ'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); READ'I·EST. [ME. *readi, redi*, fr. AS. *ræde, gerǣde;* akin to D. *gereed*, Icel. *reiðr*, G. *bereit*, ON. *greithr*, Goth. *garaiths* fixed, arranged, and prob. to E. *ride*, as meaning originally, prepared for riding. See RIDE; cf. ARRAY, GRAITH, KINDRED, REDD to clean.] **1.** Prepared for what one is about to do or experience; equipped or supplied with what is needed for some act or event; prepared for immediate movement or action; as, the troops are *ready* to march; *ready* for the journey. "When she *redy* was." *Chaucer.*

2. Fitted, arranged, or placed, for immediate use; causing no delay for lack of being prepared or furnished; as, the carriage is *ready*. "Dinner was *ready*." *Fielding.*

All things are *ready;* come unto the marriage. *Matt.* xxii. 4.

3. Brought into, or being in, such a state as to be likely to do something; immediately liable; likely; — esp. with *to*.

My heart is *ready* to crack. *Shak.*

4. Prepared in mind or disposition; not reluctant; moved to willingness; willing; inclined; disposed.

I am *ready* not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem, for the name of the Lord Jesus. *Acts* xxi. 13.

5. Not slow or hesitating; quick in action or perception of any kind; dexterous; prompt; expert; as, *ready* in apprehension; *ready* wit; a *ready* writer or workman.

6. Characterized by promptness, dexterity, or willingness; prompt; willing; as, a *ready* answer or greeting.

7. Offering itself at once; immediately at hand; opportune; available; handy; as, *ready* assets; *ready* money; a *ready* weapon. "The *readiest* way." *Milton.*

8. *Obs.* **a** Of payment, not deferred; promptly rendered. **b** Fully attired or accoutered. **c** Present; here; — used in answer to a roll call or similar summons.

Syn. — Prepared; eager; quick, facile, skillful, apt; cheerful, free, unhesitating. See PROMPT.

Ant. — Unprepared; unavailable; reluctant, unwilling, grudging; slow; dull, sluggish; awkward, clumsy.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

ready-armed	ready-formed	ready-sanded
ready-beaten	ready-furnished	ready-sensitized
ready-bent	ready-grown	ready-shapen
ready-braced	ready-handed	ready-starched
ready-built	ready-mixed	ready-tongued
ready-coined	ready-mounted	ready-typed
ready-cooked	ready-penned	ready-winged
ready-cut	ready-prepared	ready-worded
ready-dressed	ready-reference	ready-written

read'y, *adv.* Readily; easily. *Now Rare.*

read'y (rĕd'ĭ), *v. t.;* READ'IED (-ĭd); READ'Y·ING. **1.** To make ready; to put in a state of order or preparation; specif., *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*, to prepare (food), as by cooking.

2. *Horse Racing.* To keep from winning or running well in order to secure a handicap. *Slang.*

ready about. *Naut.* An order to be ready for tacking ship, or going about.

ready up. To make ready; to prearrange; hence, to arrange or prepare, as dice, to facilitate cheating. *Slang.*

read'y, *n.* **1.** Ready money; cash; — often with *the;* as, he was well supplied with the *ready*. *Colloq.*

2. State of being ready; preparation. *Colloq.*

re'a·dapt', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'a·dapt'a·bil'i·ty**, *n.* — **re'a·dapt'a·ble**, *adj.* — **re'ad·ap·ta'tion**, *n.* — **re'a·dap'tive**, *adj.* — **re'a·dap'tive·ness**, *n.*

re·add', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'a·dapt'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re'ad·dress', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·ade. Dial. Eng. past tense of RIDE.

reade. = READ, RED, REDE.

re'a·dept', *v. t.* [*re-* + L. *adeptus*, past part. of *adipisci* to obtain.] To regain; recover. *Obs.* — **re'a·dep'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*

read'er·dom, *n.* See -DOM.

read'er·off', *n.* *Textile Mfg.* = READER, 10.

read'er·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

re'ad·here', *v. i.*, **re'ad·he'sion**, *n.* See RE-, 2.

re'ad·mi·ra'tion, *n.*, **re'ad·mire'**, *v. t.*, **re'a·dopt'**, *v. t.*, **re'a·dop'tion**, *n.*, **re'a·dorn'**, *v. t.*, **re'ad·vance'**, *v. i.*

readliche. + READLY, REDLY.

re'ad·meas'ure·ment, *n.*, **re'ad·min'is·ter**, *v. t.*, **re'ad·mi·ra'tion**, *n.*, **re'ad·mire'**, *v. t.*, **re'a·dopt'**, *v. t.*, **re'a·dop'tion**, *n.*, **re'a·dorn'**, *v. t.*, **re'ad·vance'**, *v. i.*

& t. & n., **re'ad·vance'ment**, *n.*, **re·ad'vent**, *n.*, **re'ad·ven'ture**, *v. i. & t.*, **re'ad·ver'ten·cy**, *n.*, **re·ad'ver·tise**, *v. t.*, **re'ad·ver·tise·ment**, *n.*, **re'ad·vise'**, *v. t.*, **re·ad'vo·cate**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

N O P Q R

3. *Mil.* A position of preparation in the manual of arms or in artillery drill, at which the piece is cocked or otherwise prepared for instant firing.
4. *Naut.* A left-handed strand formed by twisting together a number of right-handed yarns, of which three go to form a right-handed, or a plain-laid, rope.
read'y-for-wear', *adj.* Ready-made; — of clothing.
read'y-made' (rĕd'ĭ·mād'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Made already, or beforehand, in anticipation of need; specif., made for general sale; — distinguished from *made-to-order* or *custom-made;* as, *ready-made* clothing; hence, lacking originality or individuality; as, *ready-made* beliefs.
2. Pertaining to, or connected with, ready-made goods; as, a *ready-made* clothier.
read'y-made', *n.* Usually in *pl.* Something ready-made; specif., a ready-made article, or suit, of clothing.
ready money. Money on hand, or quickly available; esp., money held ready for payment, or actually paid, at the time of a transaction; cash.
ready pole. = RANNEL TREE.
ready reckoner. See RECKONER **b**.
ready roofing. = PREPARED ROOFING.
read'y-to-wear', *adj.* Ready-made; — of clothing. — *n.* Ready-made clothing; — chiefly attributive.
read'y-wit'ted (66), *adj.* Quick-witted. — **read'y-wit'ted·ly**, *adv.* — **read'y-wit'ted·ness**, *n.*
re'af·firm' (rē'ă·fûrm'), *v. t.* To affirm again in order to strengthen or confirm. — **re'af·firm'ance** (rē'ă·fûr'mĕns), **re'af·fir·ma'tion** (rē'ăf·ĕr·mā'shŭn), *n.* — **re'af·firm'er** (rē'ă·fûr'mĕr), *n.*
re·a'gen·cy (rē·ā'jĕn·sĭ), *n.* Action of, as of, or like that of, a reagent; reactional or reactionary agency.
re·a'gent (rē·ā'jĕnt), *n.* **1.** *Chem., etc.* Any substance which, because it takes part in certain reactions, is used in detecting, examining, or measuring other substances, in preparing material, in developing photographs, etc.
2. *Psychol.* The subject of a psychological experiment; esp., one who reacts to a stimulus.
re·ag'gra·vate (rē·ăg'rȧ·vāt), *v. t.* **1.** To make heavier. *Obs.*
2. To aggravate, or annoy, afresh. *Rare.*
re'ag·gra·va'tion (rē'ăg·rȧ·vā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *reaggravatio;* cf. MF. *reaggravacion.*] *R.C. Canon Law.* The second and last monitory, published after three admonitions and before the last excommunication. Cf. AGGRAVATION, 3. *Hist.*
re'a·gin (rē'ȧ·jĭn), *n.* [*reagent* + *-in.*] *Immunol.* An antibody or substance behaving like an antibody in the complement-fixation reaction and similar reactions.
reak (rēk), *n.; pl.* REAKS (rēks). A prank; practical joke; — commonly in *pl. Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
re'al (rē'ăl; *Sp.* rā·äl'), *n.; pl.* REALS (rē'ălz), REALES (rā·ä'lās). [Sp., fr. *real* royal, fr. L. *regalis.* See REGAL; cf. REIS money.] **a** The former silver coin unit of the Spanish monetary system, eight of which made the dollar, or piece of eight (reals). The **re·al' de pla'ta** (rā·äl' dā plä'tä) (sterling silver) circulated widely at approximately $.12½ (6¼ d.). See 1st LEVY, *n.* The **re·al' de vel·lón'** (vĕl·yōn') (base silver) of the 19th century was worth only $.05 (2½ d.). In 1871 Spain's coinage was assimilated to the coinage of the Latin Union, of which the franc ($.193) was the unit. See also REAAL, RIAL, RIYAL, GOUDEN REAAL. See COIN, *Table.* **b** (rā·äl'). [Pg.] Singular of 1st REIS.
re'al (rē'ăl; rē'ăl; 116), *adj.* [OF. (F. *réel*), fr. ML. *realis,* fr. L. *res, rei,* a thing; akin to Skr. *rās* wealth, property. Cf. REPUBLIC, REBUS.] **1.** Existent as a thing, state, or quality; having actuality as an occurrence; as, *real* events, feelings, life.

Forms more *real* than living man. *Shelley.*

2. Genuine; not artificial, counterfeit, or factitious; — often opposed to *ostensible;* as, the *real* reason; *real* Madeira wine; *real* ginger; a *real* falsehood; *real* dignity.
3. Sincere; unaffected; void of pretense.

If his intentions were *real.* *Clarendon.*

4. Relating to things or events, esp. to physical things, rather than to persons or opinions; also, formerly, consisting of physical things; as, a *real* offering.
5. Properly so called in distinction from that which is similar or adjunct; as, the *real* womb; actual.

The king's *real,* or his stamped face. *Donne.*

6. Representing reality; corresponding to what is; true.

Ideas of substances are *real* when they agree with the existence of things. *Locke.*

7. Pertaining to the German Realschule.
8. *Obs.* **a** Essential or important. **b** Ideographic. **c** Loyal; faithful; true.
9. *Lacemaking* Handmade, as opp. to machine-made.
10. *Law.* **a** Of or pert. to things themselves; involving or pertaining to a jus in re or in rem; as, a *real* action (see in phrases); a *real,* or praedial, servitude; a *real* right; *real* privileges; etc.; — opp. to *personal.* **b** Designating a contract or contracts accompanied by a delivery of the object concerned; — opposed to *consensual.* **c** Specif.: *Eng. & Amer. Law.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as lands and tenements; as, *real* property, in distinction from personal property. See PERSONAL PROPERTY.
11. *Logic.* Significant; conveying information; not merely verbal or formal; as, a *real* proposition.
12. *Math.* Having no imaginary part. See REAL NUMBER.
13. *Music.* Exact as regards repetition of intervals; as, a *real* fugue, one in which the answer gives an exact transposition of the subject; — distinguished from *tonal.*
14. *Philos.* **a** Actually being or existing; of the nature of fact; belonging to the order of nature; actual, as distinguished from *fictitious* or *imaginary,* or the *ideal.*

My suggestion would be, that anything which possesses any sort of power to affect another, or to be affected by another . . . has *real* existence. *Jowett (Plato).*

b Self-existent or pertaining to the self-existent; absolute, as opposed to *derivative* or *dependent;* fundamental and ultimate, as opposed to merely *apparent* or *phenomenal;* intrinsic and of the essence, as opposed to *nominal* or *relative.*

When we speak of a thing as *real,* we imply that it is complete and self-existent. *B. Bosanquet.*

But besides nominal essences, he admitted *real* essences, or essences of individual objects, which he supposed to be the causes of the sensible properties of those objects. *J. S. Mill.*

c *Obs.* Pertaining to medieval realism.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:
real-hearted, real-minded, real-sighted.

Syn. — Existent, veritable, authentic. — REAL, ACTUAL, TRUE. REAL implies primarily substantive or objective existence — what *is;* ACTUAL, emergence in the sphere of action or fact — what has *become;* TRUE, conformity or correspondence to what is actual or real. *Real* is opposed to *imaginary;* as, the *real* George Washington; to *artificial;* as, *real* gems; to *counterfeit;* as, "a *real* ancient medal and a counterfeit" (*Wordsworth*); to *fictitious;* as, one's *real* name; to *ostensible;* as, one's *real* reason; to *nominal;* as, the *real* attendance. *Actual* is opposed to *potential;* as, the *actual* energy of heat; to *constructive;* as, *actual* fraud; to *virtual;* as, *actual* identity; to *theoretical* or *hypothetical;* as, to illustrate by an *actual* case. It is also opposed, in the sense of "now existing, present, current," to *past* or *future;* as, not what has been or may be, but the *actual* situation, confronts us. Both *real* and *actual* may be opposed to *ideal;* as, *ideal* conditions, contrasted with *actual, real* conditions. *True* is opposed to *false;* as, a *true* story; and to *erroneous;* as, the *true* version of a story. With the shades of difference indicated, the three words are occasionally interchangeable; as, the *real, actual, true* state of affairs. Cf. AUTHENTIC, HONEST, CORRECT, INTRINSIC, TRUTH, REALITY.

His names are the names of *real* persons, and the events he chronicles were *actual* events. *Stevenson.*

The language . . . must often, in liveliness and *truth,* fall short of that which is uttered by men in *real* life under the *actual* pressure of those passions. *Wordsworth.*

re'al (rē'ăl; rē'ăl; 116), *n.* **1.** A realist. *Obs.*
2. Something which is real; a particular reality; also, with *the,* actual state of affairs; as, *the real* contrasted with the ideal; in a metaphysical sense, reality in general.

The material thing we call an orange is commonly regarded as an independent "*real,*" that gives rise in each percipient to his sensations of color, taste, and so on. *James Ward.*

3. *pl. Herbartian Philos.* The ultimate beings composing the world, each being of a simple, indefinable quality.
4. *Math.* A real quantity.
re'al, *adv.* **a** *Rare.* Really. **b** Very; much; as, I was *real* provoked; — a loose and uncultivated use.
re'al, *adj.* [OF. *reial* (F. *royal*). See REGAL.] Royal; regal. *Obs.*
real account. *Accounting.* An asset, liability, or proprietary account.
real action. *Law.* An action for the recovery of the thing itself, esp. real estate; — opposed to *personal action.* See REAL, *adj.,* 10 **a**.
real assets. *Law.* Assets consisting of real property; specif., such assets in the hands of the heir, chargeable with the debts of the ancestor.
real attribute. *Logic.* An attribute inherent in the substance of the thing, as distinguished from one merely involved in the thought of it.
real bigamy. See BIGAMY, 2 **a**.
real burden. See BURDEN, *n.,* 11.
real cost. See 3d COST, 6.
real covenant. *Law.* A covenant affecting real property, usually one which runs with the land. Cf. COVENANT, *n.,* 5.
re·al' d'or' (rā·äl' dôr'). [Sp.] = GOUDEN REAAL.
re'al·est (rē'ăl·ĕst; -ĭst; rē'ăl-; 119), *adj.* Most true; most vital. *Dial.*
real estate *or* **property.** Lands, tenements, and hereditaments; freehold interests in landed property; property in houses and land. See PERSONAL PROPERTY; cf. LAND, *n.,* 11 **b**. — **re'al–es·tate'**, *adj.*
re'al–es·tate' trust. An unincorporated association holding title to real estate in the name of one or more trustees, who manage the property for the benefit of the members of the trust. Cf. MASSACHUSETTS TRUST.
real fallacy. *Logic.* See FALLACY, *n.,* 3.
real focus. See FOCUS, *n.,* 6.
re·al'gar (rē·ăl'gĕr), *n.* [ML. *realgar,* F. *réalgar,* fr. Catalan *realgar,* Sp. *rejalgar,* fr. Ar. *rahj al-ghār* powder of the mine. Cf. RESALGAR.] **a** *Mineral.* Arsenic monosulphide, As_2S, an orange-red mineral of resinous luster, occurring in monoclinic crystals or in granular or compact form. It burns with a bluish flame, giving off arsenical and sulphurous fumes. H., 1.5–2. Sp. gr., 3.56. It was formerly used as a pigment, and, in pyrotechny, in making "white fire." **b** Arsenic disulphide.
realgar orange. The color Dutch orange.
realgar yellow. The color lemon yellow.
‖**Re·al'gym·na'si·um** (rā·äl'gĭm·nä'zĭ·ŏŏm; -güm·nä'-), *n.; pl.* -SIEN (-zĭ·ĕn); *Latin pl.* -SIA (-ȧ). [G.] A German secondary school in which no Greek is taught and much attention is given to the sciences. In curriculum it is between the Gymnasium and the Realschule.
‖**re·a'lĭ·a** (rē·ā'lĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [ML.] *Philos.* Real things; realities.
real idealism. = IDEAL REALISM.
re'a·lign' (rē'ȧ·līn'), *v. t.* To align again or anew; esp., to make new divisions or groupings of according to other lines of cleavage; as, to *realign* American political parties. — **re'a·lign'ment**, *n.*
real image. *Optics.* See IMAGE, *n.,* 10 **a**.
real incidence. *Econ.* See INCIDENCE, 3.
re'al·ism (rē'ăl·ĭz'm; rē'ăl-), *n.* [Cf. F. *réalisme,* G. *realismus.*] **1.** *Philos.* **a** The doctrine that universals exist outside the mind; the conception that what a general or abstract term names is an independent and unitary reality or essence. This doctrine, first formulated by Plato, is often called *logical realism.* It is opposed to *nominalism.* Cf. CONCEPTUALISM. **b** The conception that objects of sense perception (and, sometimes, of cognition in general) are real in their own right, existing independently of their being known or related to mind; — often called *epistemological realism;* it is opposed to *idealism.*
2. Preoccupation with fact or reality; scientific, as opposed to idealistic or speculative or sentimental, attitude, policy, or the like; now esp., the disposition to think and act in the light of things as they are and to repudiate unrealizable or visionary schemes.
3. In art and literature, fidelity to nature or to real life; representation without idealization; adherence to actual fact. As a consciously professed principle, realism was opposed, in 19th-century critical discussions, to *romanticism* (which see), taken as typically subjective, and inclining to the sentimental and extravagant. Its adherents have laid stress on the rendering of literal fact, on "truth to nature" without selection either of subject or detail in the interest of preconceived ideals. The term is applied in a favorable sense to denote accuracy and graphicalness in delineation, and depreciatively to denote excessive minuteness of detail and preoccupation with trivial, sordid, or offensive subjects. Cf. IDEALISM, 3; NATURALISM, 2.
4. *Rare.* **a** Emphasis on practical subjects in education Cf. REALSCHULE. **b** A real experience. *Carlyle.*
5. *Jurisprudence.* A conception of the science of law and of the phenomena of administering justice which sees significance in the unique elements of particular cases and the alogical and nonrational factors in decision.
6. *Law.* The tendency to treat rights and obligations as in any way connected with a fixed place, or with rights or obligations to land. *Pollock & Maitl.*

Syn. — See REALITY. **Ant.** — Idealism, romanticism.

re'al·ist (rē'ăl·ĭst; rē'ăl-), *n.* [Cf. F. *réaliste.*] **1.** One who is preoccupied with things rather than with words. *Obs.*
2. An adherent to or advocate of realism (sense 1); one whose beliefs, acts, etc., are determined by realism.
3. *Art & Lit.* An artist or writer who aims at realism in his work. See REALISM, 3.
re'al·ist, *adj.* Pertaining to realists or realism; realistic.
re'al·is'tic (rē'ăl·ĭs'tĭk; rē'ăl-), *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or after the manner of, realism or realists; characterized by realism; like reality; as, *realistic* writing, portraiture, or policies. — **re'al·is'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*
re'al·is'ti·cize (-tĭ·sīz), *v. t.* To make realistic.
re·al'i·ty (rē·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [From F. *réalité,* or ML. *realitas.* See 2d REAL; cf. 2d REALTY.] **1.** State, character, quality, or fact of being real, existent, self-existent, or genuine, or of having real being or existence; as, to doubt the *reality* of pygmies, of matter, or of God; also, in art, etc., the character of being true to life or to fact; correspondence to what is real.

A strong living soul in him, and sincerity there; a *reality,* not an artificiality, not a sham! *Carlyle.*

Their portraits remove the vagueness from history, and give it *reality.* *G. W. Curtis.*

2. Someone real or something real or realized; an actual person, event, situation, or the like; an accomplished fact; also, the substance as opposed to the appearance or form of a thing; as, amid the *realities* of his life; to make one's dream a *reality;* the *reality* of power is in the hands of the dictator.
3. *Obs.* **a** Loyalty; sincerity. "To express our *reality* to the emperor." *Fuller.* **b** A sincere statement.
4. *Law.* Real estate; realty (in sense 2). *Obs.*
5. *Philos.* **a** That which actually exists; that which is not imagination, fiction, or pretense; that which has objective existence, and is not merely an idea.

My neck may be an idea to you, but it is a *reality* to me. *Beattie.*

Feelings or states of consciousness are assured to be accounted among *realities.* *J. S. Mill.*

b That which is absolute or self-existent, as opposed to what is derivative or dependent; that which is ultimate, as opposed to what is merely apparent or phenomenal.

The *reality* we divined to be self-existent, substantial, and individual; but as it appears in a presentation, it is none of these. *F. H. Bradley.*

Syn. — REALITY, REALISM are here compared as they apply to representations of what is real. REALITY implies so close or vivid a correspondence between the representation and the thing itself that the representation produces the effect of the actual object; REALISM, in present usage, commonly implies faithful adherence to truth of detail, even where such details are trivial or sordid; as, "Here [in the notion of sincerity], I suspect, is to be found the distinction between the *reality* of Dante and modern *realism*" (*Lowell*). **Ant.** — Fancy, dream; fantasy, imagination.

— ***in reality.*** In fact; as a matter of fact.
re'al·i·za'tion (rē'ăl·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn; rē'-), *n.* [Cf. F *réalisation.*] **1.** Act of realizing, or state of being realized.
2. An instance or product of realizing.
3. *Philos.* The act or process of becoming real.
realization and liquidation account. *Accounting.* An account or statement used in settling or winding up a business or estate to show the results of the disposition of assets and the liquidation of the debts.
re'al·ize (rē'ăl·īz; rē'ăl·īz), *v.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'·ĭng). [Cf. F. *réaliser.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To make real; to convert from the imaginary or fictitious into the actual; to bring into concrete existence; to accomplish; as, to *realize* a scheme or project.

The iron men, who, under Edward III, had *realized* the fabled Paladins of Charlemagne and Arthur. *Ld. Lytton.*

2. To cause to seem real; to impress upon the mind as actual; — often with *to;* as, to *realize* ancient history.

It *realizes* to us, in a way which nothing else can, the littleness of human intelligence. *H. Spencer.*

3. To convert into actual money; as, to *realize* assets.
4. To acquire as an actual possession; to obtain as the result of plans and efforts; to gain; as, to *realize* large profits. Also, of property, to bring by sale or investment; as, the land sold *realized* a fair price.

Knighthood was not beyond the reach of any man who could by diligent thrift *realize* a good estate. *Macaulay.*

5. To conceive vividly as real; to apprehend clearly; as, he *realized* his danger; — formerly often disapproved as an Americanism.

Scott . . . evidently failed to *realize* how far superior is Clara Mowbray to all his other heroines. *Swinburne.*

6. To experience. *Obs. U.S.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To convert an intangible right or property into real (tangible) property; hence, to convert any kind of property into money.
2. *Rare.* **a** To become real. **b** To create realistically.

Syn. — See CONCEIVE.

re'al·iz'er (rē'ăl·īz'ĕr; rē'ăl-), *n.* One who realizes.
re'al·iz'ing (-īz'ĭng), *adj.* Characterized by vivid or clear realization; as, a *realizing* sense. — **re'al·iz'ing·ly**, *adv.*
real'ly (rē'ĭ·lĭ; rē'ăl'ĭ), *adj.* Real. *Dial., U. S.*
re'al·ly (rē'ăl·ĭ; rē'-; 116), *adv.* In a real manner; with or in reality; actually; in truth; — often used familiarly as a slight corroboration of an opinion or a declaration, or interrogatively to express mild surprise or incredulity.

Whose anger is *really* but a short fit of madness. *Swift.*

Why, *really,* sixty-five is somewhat old. *Young.*

re'al·ly, *adv.* of REAL, royal. *Obs.*
re'–al·ly' (rē'ă·lĭ'), *v.* [MF. *realier.* See RALLY to collect.] *Transitive:* **1.** To rally, as beaten troops.
2. To ally again; to unite; to form anew.

—, *Intransitive:* To rally, as from defeat. *Obs.*

re'al·ly–tru'ly, *adj.* Real and true; genuine. *Colloq.*
realm (rĕlm), *n.* [ME. *realme, reame, reaume,* fr. OF. *reialme, reaume* (F. *royaume*), fr. (assumed) VL. *regalimen,* fr. L. *regalis* royal. See REGAL.] **1.** A royal jurisdiction or domain; a region under dominion of a king; a kingdom.

---

read'y-made-a'sy. Var. of REEDEMADEASY.
re'a·er-a'tion, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re'af·fect', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'af·fec'tion,** *n.*
re'af·fil'i·ate, *v. i. & v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'af·fil'i·a'tion,** *n.*
re'af·flict', *v. t.,* **re'af·ford',** *v. t.* **re'af·for'est** (rē'ăf·fôr'ĕst; -ĭst), *v. t.,* **re'af·for'es·ta'tion** (-ĕs·tā'shŭn), *n.,* **re'af·fu'sion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
re·ag'gre·gate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'ag·gre·ga'tion,** *n.*
re'ag·gres'sive, *adj.,* **re·ag'i·tate,** *v. i.,* **re'ag·i·ta'tion,** *n.,* **re'a·gree',** *v. i. & t.,* **re'a·gree'ment,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
Re·a'ia (rē·ā'yȧ; rē·ī'ȧ), *Bib.* reak. Var. of list REEK. *New Dial.*
re'a·larm', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·a'les, *n., pl.* of REAL, the coin.
re·al'ien·ate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'al·ien·a'tion,** *n.*
re'a·live', *adj.* See RE-, 2.
re'al·iz'a·ble (rē'ăl·īz'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **re'al·iz'a·bil'i·ty** (-ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **re'al·iz'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **re'al·iz'a·bly,** *adv.*
re'al·ized (rē'ăl·īzd), *past tense & past part.* of REALIZE.
re'al·le·ga'tion, *n.,* **re'al·lege'** (rē'ă·lĕj'), *v. t.,* **re·al'le·go·rize,** *v. t.,* **re'al·li'ance,** *n.,* **re·al'lo·cate,** *v. t.,* **re'al·lo·ca'tion,** *n.,* **re'al·lot',** *v. t.,* **re'al·lot'ment,** *n.* See RE-, 2. [**re'al·low'ance,** *n.;* **re'al·low',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'al·lude',** *v. i.* See RE-, 2. — **re'al·lu'sion,** *n.*
realm'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
realm'let, *n.* See -LET.

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals. Abbreviations, Signs, etc., are explained on pages immediately preceding the Vocabulary.

2. Hence, in general, province; region; country; domain; department; division; as, the *realm* of fancy.
3. *Biogeog.* **a** A primary marine faunal division. **b** A primary terrestrial division consisting of one or more regions (see REGION, 9 **b**). By some authors two, and by others three, such realms are recognized. See ARCTOGAEA, NOTOGAEA, CAENOGAEA, EOGAEA. **c** A division co-ordinate with a region (see REGION, 9 **b**), esp. in the usage of certain American authors.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

realm-bounding	realm-governing	realm-subduing
realm-conquering	realm-o'ershadowing	realm-sucking
realm-destroying	realm-peopling	realm-unpeopling

re'al·ness (rē'ăl·nĕs; -nĭs; rē'ăl-; 119), *n.* Quality or state of being real; reality.
real number (rē'ăl; rē'ăl). *Math.* An ordinary number either rational or irrational; a number in which there is no imaginary part; a number generated from the single unit, 1; any point in the continuum of natural numbers filled in with all rationals and all irrationals and extended indefinitely both positively and negatively; — opposed to *complex number* (which see).
real par. See 1st PAR, 1.
real part. See PART, *n.*, 11 **a**.
real point. *Geom.* A point whose co-ordinates are real.
‖**Re·al'po'li·tik'** (rā·äl'pō'lĭ·tēk'), *n.* [G.] Practical politics. Hence: **Re·al'po·li'ti·ker** (-pō·lē'tĭ·kĕr), *n. sing. & pl.* One who believes in or relies upon practical politics; — often cynically applied to one who believes in reliance upon armed strength for gaining one's ends in national or international affairs.
real presence. [*usually caps.*] *Eccl.* The actual presence of Christ in the Eucharist. The interpretation of the doctrine varies. In the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches the presence is held to be substantial, the substance of the bread and wine being held to be converted into the real body and blood of Christ (*transubstantiation*). In the Lutheran Church it is held that while the nature of the bread and wine remains unaltered, yet the body and blood are so inseparable from them that the bread and wine are the true body and blood of Christ and are given and received not only by the godly, but also by wicked Christians. In churches of the Anglican Communion it is held that Christ is spiritually present and communicates himself to the spirits of those who take part in the Communion Service, as distinguished from the Zwinglian doctrine of an influence of Christ upon the soul during the service regarded as a commemoration of Christ's death.
real price. See PRICE, *n.*, 2.
‖**Re·al'pro'gym·na'si·um** (rā·äl'prō'gĭm·nä'zĭ·ŏŏm; -gŭm·nä'-), *n.*; *pl.* -SIEN (-ĕn); *Latin pl.* -SIA (-ä). [G.] A six-year German scientific secondary school which lacks only the three highest grades of the Realgymnasium.
real property. See REAL ESTATE.
real quaternion. See QUATERNION, 5.
real ratio of expansion. *Steam Engin.* Actual ratio of expansion. See RATIO OF EXPANSION.
real rent. *Scots Law.* The gross annual value of a holding given in the valuation rolls made for allocation of poor rates.
real representative. *Law.* See REPRESENTATIVE, *n.*, 1 **b**; HEREDITAMENT.
real reserve. See RESERVE.
real school. A partial translation of *Realschule.* — **real scholar.**
‖**Re·al'schu'le** (rā·äl'shōō'lĕ), *n.*; *pl.* -SCHULEN (-shōō'lĕn). [G.] A six-year German secondary scientific school, teaching no classics, but including in its curriculum modern languages, mathematics, science, and practical arts, of the grade of the classical school called Progymnasium.
real servitude. *Law.* See SERVITUDE, *n.*, 8.
real stock. *Stock Exchange.* Stock held by a bona fide owner.
real substitution *or* **transformation.** *Math.* A substitution, or transformation, whose coefficients are real.
real tare. See TARE.
re'al·tor (rē'ăl·tĕr; rē'ăl·tĕr; -tôr), *n.* [See 2d REALTY.] A real-estate broker who is an active member of a local board having membership in the National Association of Real Estate Boards, an organization, incorporated in 1908, for the advancement of the interests of real-estate brokers and the protection of the public from unprincipled agents or brokers.
real treaty. See TREATY.
re'al·ty (rē'ăl·tĭ; rē'ăl·tĭ), *n.* [OF. *realté, reauté* (F. *royauté*), fr. (assumed) VL. *regalitas*, fr. L. *regalis.* See REGAL.] **1.** Royalty. *Obs.*
2. Realm; also, a regality. *Obs. Scot.*
re'al·ty (rē'ăl·tĭ; rē'ăl-), *n.* [*real* + *-ty.* Cf. REALITY.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Reality. **b** Loyalty; honesty. **c** A possession by right.
2. Real estate or real property; a piece of real property.
real variable. *Math.* A variable whose values are real.
real wages. *Econ.* Wages measured by their purchasing power, as distinct from *nominal wages*, measured in money.
ream (rēm), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *ræmien, remen,* of uncert. origin; cf. AS. *ārǣman* to raise, arise.] To stretch or draw out, apart, or asunder; to stretch oneself. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
ream (rēm; *dial. also* rām), *n.* [AS. *rēam;* akin to G. *rahm.*] Cream; also, froth; scum; foam; in glassmaking, seed (see SEED, *n.*, 11). — *v. i.* To cream; froth. — *v. t.* To skim the cream from. *All Now Dial.*
ream (rēm), *n.* [ME. *reme,* fr. OF. *rayme* (F. *rame*), fr. Sp. *resma,* fr. Ar. *rizmah* a bundle, esp. of paper.] **1.** A quantity of paper, usually twenty quires, or 480 sheets, but sometimes 472 sheets of drawing or handmade paper, 500 sheets of news or book paper, and in a printer's *perfect ream* 516 sheets. Cf. BUNDLE, *n.*, 2.
2. *pl.* An enormous amount, as of something written, printed, or spoken; — often **reams and reams.** *Colloq.*
ream (rēm), *v. t.*; REAMED (rēmd); REAM'ING. [Cf. ME. *remen, rumen, rimen,* to make room, extend, AS. *rȳman,* fr. *rūm* room; also E. dial. *rime* to enlarge a hole, *rim* to remove, make room for. Cf. ROOM.] **1.** To widen the opening of (a hole); to bevel out; countersink.
2. To enlarge or dress out (a hole) with a reamer; to enlarge the bore of, as a gun, in this way; — often with *out.*
3. To remove (a defective part, as in a bore) by reaming (sense 2, above); — with *out.*
4. *Naut.* To open (the seams of a vessel's planking) for the purpose of calking them.
ream'age (rēm'ĭj), *n.* Number of reams in a lot of paper.
ream'er (rēm'ĕr), *n.* [From REAM to enlarge (a hole).] **1.** One who or that which reams; specif., *Mach.*, any of various rotating finishing tools with cutting edges, or flutes (straight or spiral), for enlarging or shaping a hole; a rimer. Reamers may be classified, according to the kind of hole they are designed to ream, as ***straight, tapered,*** or ***formed reamers***, or, according to their construction, as ***solid*** or ***inserted-blade reamers.*** A ***rose reamer*** is a straight reamer that cuts on its end only and is used when considerable stock is to be removed. A ***shell reamer*** is a hollow reamer, which, when used, is fitted to a suitable shank made, usually, of less expensive material. A ***stepped reamer*** has a number of steps each of which cuts (by end cutting) a hole of a diameter larger than that cut by the step below it. It is used as a roughing taper reamer. A ***chucking reamer*** is a three-grooved or four-grooved twist drill or other reamer held in a chuck, as of a turret, lathe or drill socket, and used for rough reaming, as for the reaming of cored holes. Some chucking reamers have oil passages through them by means of which oil is fed to the cutting edges, while cutting, which form of reamer is especially suited for reaming steel. A ***square reamer*** has four equally spaced straight flutes and is used esp. for finish reaming the bores of gun barrels or other work where a very smooth finish is required. In use, two of the cutting edges do the cutting, a wedge being inserted between the flute opposite these edges and the wall of the hole being reamed. By means of this wedge and thicknesses of paper, called *packing,* the size of hole reamed is regulated. Another form of square reamer, used in woodworking, is shown in the illustration. A ***ball reamer*** is a formed reamer shaped hemispherically for forming the female part of a ball joint. For ***center reamer***, see in the Vocabulary. A ***flat reamer*** is formed of a flat piece of steel. It is used esp. for reaming tapered holes in brasswork.

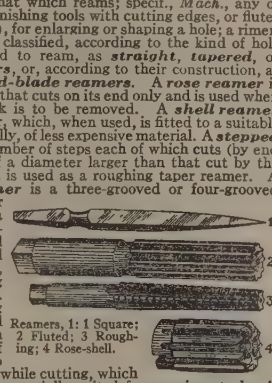

Reamers, 1: 1 Square; 2 Fluted; 3 Roughing; 4 Rose-shell.

2. One who enlarges holes with a reamer.
3. A fruit squeezer having a ridged and pointed dome projecting from the hollowed center of a plate.
4. *Petroleum.* Any drilling tool for enlarging a bored well or for making the borehole circular when the drill has failed to do so.
5. *Quarrying.* A kind of chisel for cutting (two) V-shaped grooves from a (round) blasthole in the line of the desired rift.
ream'er (rēm'ĕr), *v. t.* To cut with a reamer, as in enlarging diamond dies. — **ream'er·er** (-ĕr), *n.*
re'am·pu·ta'tion (rē'ăm·pū·tā'shŭn), *n. Surg.* The second of two amputations performed upon the same member.
ream'y (rēm'ĭ; *dial. also* rām'ĭ), *adj.* Frothy; creamy.
re·an'i·mate (rē·ăn'ĭ·māt), *v. t.* To animate anew; to restore to animation, or life, vigor, spirit, or courage; to revive; to reinvigorate; as, to *reanimate* a drowned person, disheartened troops, languid spirits, or a dying cause. — *v. i.* To become reanimated.
re·an'i·mate (-mât), *adj.* Reanimated.
re'an·i·ma'tion (rē'ăn·ĭ·mā'shŭn), *n.* Act or operation of reanimating, or state of being reanimated; a reviving; renewal.
re·an'swer (rē·ăn'sẽr; 83), *v. t. Obs.* **a** To answer; to reply to. **b** To match; to be equal to; also, to encounter. **c** To return or restore. — *n. Obs.* Response.
reap (rēp), *v.*; REAPED (rēpt); REAP'ING. [ME. *repen, reopen, ripen,* fr. AS. *reopan, repan, ripan; rīpan;* akin to E. RIPE.] *Transitive*: **1.** To cut with a sickle, scythe, or reaping machine, as grain; to gather, as a harvest, by cutting.
When ye *reap* the harvest of your land, thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field. *Lev.* xix. 9.
2. To gather as the fruit of labor or of works; to receive as a reward or recompense; to harvest; — in a good or a bad sense; as, to *reap* lasting benefits, undying hatred, or great success.
3. To clear of a crop by reaping; as, to *reap* a field.
—, *Intransitive*: To reap something; to gather a harvest.
They that sow in tears shall *reap* in joy. *Ps.* cxxvi. 5.
reap the whirlwind. To bring down disasters and widespread destruction as the result of one's sin; to incur excessively heavy retribution. *Hosea* viii. 7.
reap, *n.* [AS. *reopa, ripa.* See REAP, *v.*] A handful, or unbound sheaf, of grain. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
reap, *n.* [Cf. AS. *rip* (or perh. *rīp*) harvest. See REAP, *v.*] Reaping; reapers collectively. *Obs. exc. Local, Eng.*
reap, *v. t.* [Var. of RIP, *v.*] To bring into the light again; to rake or rip; — with *up. Obs. exc. Dial.*
reap (rēp). Dial var. of ROPE.
reap'dole' (rēp'dōl'), *n.* A gratuity given to the reapers, in feudal law to the lord's tenants, after they have harvested the grain. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
reap'er (rēp'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which reaps, as a man or a machine; specif. [*cap.*, with *the*], death personified. See DEATH, *n.*, 3.
reap'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of REAP.
reaping hook. Also **reap hook.** A hand implement having a hook-shaped blade, formerly used in reaping; a sickle.
reaping machine. *Agric. Mach.* Any of various machines for reaping grain. The first practical reaping machines were patented by Obed Hussey (1833) of Maryland and Cyrus H. McCormick (1834) of Virginia. In the usual types the grain is bent against the cutter bar (which is like that of the mowing machine) by a gathering reel or other raking device. The power is taken from a ground wheel. The reaping machine has been largely displaced by the binder and combine. See BINDER, *n.*, 7 **a**; COMBINE, *n.*, 3.
re'ap·pear' (rē'ă·pēr'), *v. i.* To appear again.
re'ap·pear'ance (-ăns), *n.* A reappearing.
rear (rēr), *n.* [Shortened fr. ARREAR. Cf. REAR GUARD.] **1.** The unit or division of an army, fleet, or force which comes last, or is stationed behind the rest; — opposite of *van.*
When the fierce foe hung on our broken *rear.* *Milton.*
2. The back of anything; as, the *rear* of a house or bookcase.
3. The space or position behind, or at the back of, a person or thing; as, waiting at the *rear* of the house; to move to the *rear;* a hill was discovered to his *rear.*
4. *Logging.* The upstream end of a drive.
— ***in rear.*** *Mil.* **1.** In the rear; as, to attack the enemy *in rear.*
2. Behind; from, at, or to the back.
rear (rēr), *adj.* Being at the back, or in the hindmost part; hindmost; as, the *rear* rank of a company.
Syn. — See POSTERIOR. **Ant.** — Fore, front, forward.
rear, *v. t. Obs.* To attack or reinforce in the rear.
rear, *v.*; REARED (rērd); REAR'ING. [ME. *reren, ræren,* fr. AS. *rǣran* to raise, rear, elevate, for *rǣsan,* causative of *rīsan* to rise; akin to Goth. *urraisjan,* ON. *reisa* to raise. See RISE; cf. RAISE.] *Transitive*: **1.** To raise upright; to lift up to an erect position; to set upright; as, to *rear* a flagpole or a monolith.
His hunting spear was *rear'd* against the wall. *Thomas Miller.*
2. To erect by building; to set up; to construct; as, to *rear* defenses or houses; to *rear* one government on the ruins of another. "One *reared* a font of stone." *Tennyson.*
3. To lift up or upwards or to hold aloft; to elevate; to raise; — often figurative; as, the city *rears* its towers.
To that she bends, to that her eyes she *rears.* *Pope.*
It *reareth* our hearts from vain thoughts. *Barrow.*
4. To rouse; to cause to rise, as a man from bed or an animal from its covert; hence, to arouse. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
5. To breed and raise; as, to *rear* cattle; also, to cause to grow, as plants or produce.
6. To foster; educate; instruct; as, to *rear* offspring.
For her sake I do *rear* up her boy. *Shak.*
7. To raise or make heard (the voice).
8. To cause (a steed) to rear; also, to throw by rearing.
9. *Obs.* **a** To produce; to originate; as, to *rear* discord. **b** To raise (a noise, song, cry, or the like). **c** To exalt. **d** To collect; gather; levy; as, to *rear* an army. **e** *Naut.* = RAISE, *v. t.*, 10; as, to *rear* the coast. **f** To wrest; — with *from.*
—, *Intransitive*: **1.** (*dial. pron. also* râr). To rise up; esp., of a horse or other quadruped, to rise up on the hind legs; to perform a pesade.
2. To rise into sight; to appear. *Dial.*
Syn. — Lift, erect; build, establish.
rear (rēr), *v. t.* To carve (commonly, a goose). *Archaic.*
rear (*dial.* râr). Var. of RARE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
rear (rēr), *adv.* Toward or from the rear; — in combinations forming adjectives, as in:
rear-cut, rear-directed, rear-driven, rear-driving, rear-steering.
rear– (rēr-). Also, *Archaic,* **rere–.** A combining form, Anglo-French *rere-* meaning *the rear, after-,* as in *rearfeast.*
rear admiral. **a** An officer in the navy, next in rank below a vice-admiral. See ADMIRAL, 3. In the United States Navy the insignia of his rank on epaulets and shoulder marks are two silver stars, and on the sleeves of blue uniforms a two-inch stripe of gold lace with a half-inch stripe above it. See PRECEDENCE. **b** *Now Rare.* A rear admiral's flagship.
rear arch. *Arch.* The arch carrying the inner part of the thickness of a wall, when the exterior face is carried differently, as where a door piece or window piece is elaborate in design, leaving half or more of the thickness of the wall to be supported apart from it. — **rear'–arch'**, *adj.*

a Rear Arch.

rear commodore. An officer of a yacht club, ranking after vice-commodore.
rear echelon. *Mil.* In any command, the echelon concerned with administrative and supply duties. Cf. FORWARD ECHELON.
rear'–end', *adj.* Of, at, from, or affecting, the back part or division, esp. the rear platform or section of a railroad train; as, a *rear-end* collision.
rear'er (rēr'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which rears.
rear guard. [AF. *reregard,* F. *arrière-garde.* See ARRIERE; GUARD. Cf. REARWARD, *n.*] **a** *Mil.* (1) *Obs.* The rear ranks of an army in battle; — opp. to *vanguard.* (2) A security detachment, divided similarly to an advance guard, detailed to march in the rear of, and protect, the main body. **b** *Eng.* The guard at the rear of a railroad train, or his van.
rear'horse' (rēr'hôrs'), *n.* A mantis; — so called because it rears up when disturbed.
rear'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of REAR.
rearing bit. A bit to prevent a horse from lifting his head when rearing.
rear'ling (rēr'lĭng), *n.* [*rear* to bring up + 1st *-ling.*] Foster child. *Rare.*
re·arm' (rē·ärm'), *v. t.*; -ARMED' (-ärmd'); -ARM'ING. To furnish with new or improved arms. — **re·ar'ma·ment** (-är'mȧ·mĕnt), *n.*
rear'most (rēr'mōst; -mŭst), *adj.* Farthest in the rear; last.
re'ar·range' (rē'ă·rānj'), *v. t.* To arrange again or anew.
re'ar·range'ment (-rānj'mĕnt), *n.* A rearranging, or state of being rearranged. Specif., *Chem.*, a rearranging of the atoms in the molecule of a compound to form an isomeric compound; — called also *molecular rearrangement* or *intramolecular rearrangement.*
rear sight. The sight nearest the breech of a firearm.
rear sight drift slide. = PEEP PLATE; — the term used in the U. S. Army.
rear vassal. *Feudal Law.* A vassal's vassal; an arriere vassal, a vassal not a tenant in capite.
rear vault. *Arch.* A rear arch used where the wall is very thick and the window recess becomes a vaulted chamber.
rear'–vi'sion mir'ror. Also **rear'view' mir'ror** (rēr'vū'). In an automobile, a mirror reflecting the road behind.

rear'ward (rēr'wĕrd), *adj.* Rear; backward. — *adv.* At or toward the rear. — **rear'ward·ly,** *adv.* — **rear'ward·ness,** *n.* — **rear'wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.*

rear'ward' (rēr'wôrd'), *n.* [AF. *rerewarde.* See REAR GUARD; WARD, *n.*, guard.] The rear; specif., the rear division of an army or fleet. *Now Rare.*

re'as·cen'sion·al (rē'ă·sĕn'shŭn·ăl), *adj. Geol.* Designating or pertaining to any or all processes whereby clastic or detrital material becomes consolidated, cemented, or crystallized, or to rocks affected by such processes. Cf. DESCENSIONAL.

rea'son (rē'z'n), *n.* [ME. *resoun,* fr. OF. *raison,* fr. L. *ratio;* akin to L. *reri, ratus,* to reckon, believe, think, Goth. *garathjan* to count, and to E. READ. Cf. 2d ARRAIGN, 2d DERAIGN, HUNDRED, RATE proportion, RATIO, RATION.] **1.** **a** An expression or statement offered as an explanation of a belief or assertion or as a justification of an act or procedure. "I'll give him *reasons* for it." *Shak.* **b** A consideration, motive, or judgment inducing or confirming a belief, influencing the will, or leading to an action or course of action; a rational ground or motive; — often followed by *for, that, to,* or *why.*

I have no other but a woman's *reason:*
I think him so because I think him so. *Shak.*

c Any sufficient ground of explanation or of logical defense; esp., a general principle, law, or warranted presumption, which supports a conclusion, explains a fact, or validates a course of conduct. Cf. SUFFICIENT REASON.

2. A ground or cause; that in the reality which makes any fact intelligible.

The *reason* of the motion of the balance in a wheel watch is by the motion of the next wheel. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. The power of comprehending and inferring; the ability to trace out the implications of a combination of facts or suppositions; intellect; — variously used to denote: (1) a distinct cognitive faculty, co-ordinate with perception and understanding; (2) the sum of the intellectual powers; (3) human, as distinguished from brute, intelligence; (4) universal or general rationality or intelligence, be it of minds collectively or of nature as a whole; (5) a mind or intelligence pervading the universe as its rational soul. In philosophy, numerous distinctions of different types of reason have been made. The more important types are: ***discursive, or logical, reason,*** the faculty of drawing inferences; ***intuitive reason,*** the faculty of apprehending a priori truths or principles; ***speculative reason,*** or reason concerned with the supersensible; ***theoretical reason,*** reason leading to cognition, or reason as the capacity to grasp the universal in the particular; ***practical reason*** (which see); and ***pure reason*** (see PURE, *adj.*, 6 & 12). *Reason* has also been used in transcendental senses, and as an equiv. of Gr. *nous* (see NOUS, 1). For the Kantian use of *reason* and *understanding,* see VERNUNFT and VERSTAND. See also INTELLECT, 1; UNDERSTANDING, 3. Cf. JUDGMENT, **10.**

The sense perceives; the understanding, in its own peculiar operation, conceives; the *reason,* or rationalized understanding, comprehends. *Coleridge.*

4. A sane or sound mind; the quality given by reason in its normal and just exercise; reasonableness; sanity; sense; also, a sane or sound view or consideration.

But law in a free nation hath been ever public *reason.* *Milton.*

5. Due exercise of the reasoning faculty accordance with, or that which is accordant with and ratified by, the mind rightly exercised; right thinking.

The most probable way of bringing France to *reason* would be by the making an attempt on the Spanish West Indies. *Addison.*

6. *Archaic.* **a** A formal account or reckoning; as, to give *reason;* to put to *reason;* hence, accounting. **b** Justice; propriety; moderation; specif., equitable or honorable treatment (formerly often with reference to drinking); satisfaction (as in a duel). "Do me *reason* in a cup of wine." *Scott.*

7. *Obs.* **a** A speech or discourse, or a subject of discourse; also, a sentence or clause; hence, a motto. **b** Exercise of reason; reasoning. **c** *pl.* Accounts. **d** Just measure; reasonable amount; specif., a miller's measure. **e** Rationale; rational principle.

8. *Logic.* A premise, esp. a minor premise.

9. *Math.* Ratio. *Obs.*

Syn. — REASON, UNDERSTANDING, SENSE are here compared only in their ordinary use; for technical distinctions see defs. REASON commonly suggests esp. that guiding or directing faculty of the mind by virtue of which men are distinguished from the lower animals; UNDERSTANDING applies to the faculty of clear comprehension or sound judgment esp. in practical affairs; SENSE adds to *understanding* the implication of native sagacity; as, "a creature . . . not prone and brute as other creatures, but endowed with sanctity of *reason*" (*Milton*); "His *understanding* was lucid and his judgment accurate" (*Bancroft*); "He [Chaucer] is a perpetual fountain of good *sense*" (*Dryden*). See CAUSE; cf. RATIONAL, REASONING, MIND, SOUL, WILL, FEELING.

— ***by reason of,*** *or, rarely,* ***that.*** On account of; because of; as, a man poor *by reason of* his thriftlessness. — ***in reason, in all reason.*** **a** In justice; justifiably; as, we cannot, *in reason,* doubt such evidence. **b** That is reasonable, just, or possible; as, to do everything *in reason;* a price that is *in reason.* — ***it is reason.*** It is reasonable; it is right. *Now Rare.*

Yet *it were* great *reason,* that those that have children should have greatest care of future times. *Bacon.*

rea'son (rē'z'n), *v.;* -SONED (-z'nd); -SON·ING. [OF. *raisoner* (F. *raisonner*). See REASON, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** **a** *Obs.* To hold discussion or argument; hence, to discourse; converse.

Hear him but *reason* in divinity. *Shak.*

I *reason'd* with a Frenchman yesterday, who told me. . . there miscarried a vessel of our country richly fraught. *Shak.*

b To talk or discourse persuasively in order to induce a change of opinion, conduct, or the like; as, we *reasoned* with him for an hour.

2. To use one's reason as a characteristic act or in a particular instance; to attempt to arrive at a conclusion through induction, deduction, or a combination of these; as, man alone *reasons;* to *reason* about free will or from experience; unable to *reason* clearly; to *reason* in a circle.

3. To hold a reckoning. *Rare.*

Let's *reason* with the worst that may befall. *Shak.*

— *Transitive:* **1.** To question; call to account. *Obs.*

2. To discuss or present the reasons for or against; to debate; argue; as, to *reason* the point with his colleagues.

3. To seek a reason or reasons for; to question; also, to infer or conclude; as, to *reason* why it happened.

4. To explain, support, justify, etc., by adducing reasons.

This boy . . . does *reason* our petition with more strength than thou hast to deny 't. *Shak.*

5. To persuade or affect by reasoning or argument; as, to *reason* one into a belief or out of a plan.

6. To discover, formulate, or the like, after study or careful thought; to come to a conclusion about by systematic thinking; as, to *reason* out a plan of action.

rea'son (rē'z'n), *n.* [Var. of RASEN.] A horizontal timber over a row of posts, puncheons, or quarters, supporting a beam.

rea'son. Var. of RAISIN. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

rea'son·a·bil'i·ty (-ă·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Reasonableness.

rea'son·a·ble (rē'z'n·ă·b'l; 59), *adj.* [ME. *resonable,* fr. OF. *raisonable,* fr. L. *rationabilis.* See REASON, *n.*] **1.** Having the faculty of reason; rational; as, a *reasonable* being.

2. In accordance with reason; of men, acting, speaking, or thinking, under the guidance of reason; just; fair-minded; of their acts, thoughts, etc., agreeable to reason; not beyond the bounds of reason, logic, probability, etc.; as, a *reasonable* assumption, decision.

3. Not more or less than reason dictates within due or just limits; proper; as, a *reasonable* demand, time.

4. Inexpensive; moderately priced; as, chickens are *reasonable* at the butcher's.

Syn. — Equitable, fair, just; moderate. See RATIONAL.

Ant. — Unreasonable, illogical, preposterous, absurd; insane; unfair, unjust.

rea'son·a·ble, *adv.* Reasonably. *Now Illit.*

rea'son·a·ble·ness, *n.* Quality or fact of being reasonable.

reasonable rate. *Railroads.* A traffic rate that reimburses the carrier for actual costs and allows a fair profit.

rea'son·a·bly (rē'z'n·ă·blĭ; 59), *adv.* In a reasonable manner; also, tolerably; to a degree that suffices; as, it is *reasonably* good.

rea'soned (rē'z'nd), *adj.* Based upon reasoning; characterized by reason; studied. — **rea'soned·ly,** *adv.*

There is also a *reasoned* case against the modernists. *Walter Lippmann.*

rea'son·er (rē'z'n·ẽr), *n.* One who reasons or argues.

rea'son·ing (rē'z'n·Ĭng; 59), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of REASON. Hence: *n.* **1.** The drawing of inferences; the passage from data or premises to a conclusion; the forming or discovering of rational relationships of ideas; thinking with a view to, or with the attainment of, a conclusion believed to be valid.

Reasoning, in the extended sense in which I use the term, and in which it is synonymous with inference, is popularly said to be of two kinds; *reasoning* from particulars to generals, and *reasoning* from generals to particulars; the former being called induction, the latter ratiocination or syllogism. *J. S. Mill.*

2. The reasons, proofs, or arguments resulting from the use of reason; course of argument; as, let me examine your *reasoning.*

Syn. — REASONING, ARGUMENTATION. REASONING includes both the act or process of exercising the reason, and the use of reasoned arguments with a view to convince or persuade; as, "Wrong *reasoning* sometimes lands poor mortals in right conclusions" (*G. Eliot*); "*Reasoning,* remonstrance had been tried; from your own town meetings, from the pulpit, from beneath the arches of Faneuil Hall" (*E. Everett*). ARGUMENTATION is esp. the presentation of arguments in an orderly and logical fashion; as, "The Principles of *Argumentation*" (*G. P. Baker*).

rea'son·less, *adj.* **1.** Devoid of reason; as, *reasonless* creatures.

2. Without understanding or comprehension; unreasonable.

Dolts and fools who make up *reasonless* unreasoning Rome. *Browning.*

3. Without a rational basis, support, motive, or the like; as, a *reasonless* universe.

Going off into fits of *reasonless* giggles. *P. L. Ford.*

— **rea'son·less·ly,** *adv.* — **rea'son·less·ness,** *n.*

reason of state. [F. *raison d'état.*] The cause, often unjust or without principle, given in explanation of a political action, esp. by a ruler or government.

reason why. Reason, motive, or cause.

re'as·sert' (rē'ă·sûrt'), *v. t.* To assert again or anew; to maintain after an omission to do so, as a claim. — **re'as·ser'tion** (-sûr'shŭn), *n.* — **re'as·ser'tor** (-tẽr), *n.*

re'as·so'ci·a'tion (rē'ă·sō'sĭ·ā'shŭn; -shĭ·ā'shŭn), *n. Psychol.* The restoration of lost memories and behavior patterns; — opposed to *dissociation.*

re'as·sume' (rē'ă·sūm'), *v. t.* To assume again or anew; to resume; as, to *reassume* an office, a cool demeanor, an argument, or a place in life. — **re'as·sump'tion** (-sŭmp'shŭn), *n.*

re'as·sur'ance (-shŏŏr'ăns), *n.* **1.** Assurance renewed or repeated; hence, reinforced or restored confidence.

2. *Insurance.* = REINSURANCE.

re'as·sure' (-shŏŏr'), *v. t.* To assure anew; specif.: **a** To restore confidence to; to free from fear, terror, or anxiety. **b** *Insurance.* = REINSURE. — **re'as·sure'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* — **re'as·sur'er** (-shŏŏr'ẽr), *n.*

re'as·sured' (-shŏŏrd'), *adj.* **a** Having confidence restored; freed from fear or anxiety. **b** Having renewed insurance; also, having insurance covered by being placed with another insurance company (see REINSURE). — **re'as·sur'ed·ly** (-shŏŏr'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.*

reas'ty (rēs'tĭ), *adj.* [ME. *resty,* fr. OF. *resté,* left over, past part. of *rester* to remain. See REST remainder.] Rancid. — **reas'ti·ness** (rēs'tĭ·nĕs), *n.* *Both Obs. exc. Dial.*

rea'sy (rē'zĭ), *adj.* Rancid. — **rea'si·ness** (rē'zĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* *Both Obs. exc. Dial.*

‖**re·a'ta** (rā·ä'tä; rē·ä'tä), *n.* [Sp.] A lariat.

re·a'tus (rē·ā'tŭs), *n.* [L.] *Law.* State of a reus, or person accused; charge; offense.

Re'au·mur, Ré'au·mur (rā'ō·mūr; *F.* rā'ō'mür'), *adj.* Of or pertaining to René Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur or the thermometric scale invented by him about 1730. — *n.* A Reaumur thermometer or scale. The **Reaumur thermometer** is so graduated that 0° marks the freezing point and 80° the boiling point of water. Its readings are therefore converted into Centigrade readings by multiplying by ¾, and into Fahrenheit by multiplying by ⁹⁄₄ and adding 32. It is still used to some extent in France, Germany, and Russia. Abbr. *R.* See THERMOMETER, *Illust.*

reave (rēv), *v. t.; past tense & past part.* REAVED (rēvd), REFT (rĕft), or, *Obs.,* RAFT (răft); *pres. part. & verbal n.* REAV'ING. [ME. *reven,* fr. AS. *rēafian;* akin to AS. *rēofan* to break (cf. *birēofan* to deprive of), *rēaf* spoil, plunder, G. *rauben* to rob, ON. *raufa* to rob, *rýfa* to break, violate, Goth. *biraubon* to despoil, L. *rumpere* to break, Skr. *ropayati* he breaks off, *lumpati* he breaks, robs. Cf. BEREAVE, ROB, *v.,* ROBE, ROVER, RUBBLE, RUFF collar, RUFFLE to grow rough, RUPTURE.] *Archaic.* **a** To rob or plunder; to despoil; to divest. "Of what enjoyments thou has *reft* us!" *Burns.* **b** To take away (something) as by force or stealth; to seize; to deprive of (one's possession, quality, faculty, etc.) "To *reave* his life." *Spenser.* "Thy father, Uther, *reft* . . . a field." *Tennyson.* **c** To carry or tear away; to transport or remove by superior power or force. "Ah, who hath *reft* . . . my dearest pledge?" *Milton.* — *v. i.* To plunder or pillage; to rob. *Archaic.*

reave (rēv), *v. t. & i.* [Prob. a use of *reave* to plunder, after *rive.*] To burst; tear; split; as, a tree *reft* by lightning. *Archaic.*

reave (rēv; rāv). Scot. & dial. N. of Eng. past tense of RIVE.

reave (rāv). Var. of RAVE, *v. Obs. exc. Dial.*

reav'er, reiv'er (rēv'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *rēafere.* See REAVE, *v.;* cf. ROBBER, ROVER.] One who reaves. *Archaic.*

reb (rĕb), *n.* A rebel. *Colloq., U. S.*

re·bab' (rĕ·băb'), *n.* [See REBEC.] *Music.* A medieval instrument, sometimes regarded as a progenitor of the violin. It was usually two-stringed, and played by plucking, or (later) by bowing.

re·back' (rē·băk'), *v. t. Bookbinding.* **a** To reshape the back of (a book) in a roller-backer after casing or covering. **b** To add a new back to (an old book) without entirely rebinding.

re·bait' (rē·bāt'), *v. t.* To bait (as a hook) again.

re·ban' (rē·băn'; *in the phrase below,* rĕ'băn'; 66), *n.* A second ban; — chiefly in *ban and reban.*

re·bap'tism (rē·băp'tĭz'm), *n.* A second baptism. Believers in baptismal regeneration naturally hold that valid Christian baptism cannot be repeated, and advise that where doubt exists whether it has been validly administered, it be readministered conditionally. Baptists and others who regard the immersion of believers as the only Christian baptism do not regard such immersion in the case of those previously baptized in infancy or by sprinkling or pouring as being rebaptism for the reason that the previous rite was not valid Christian baptism. Cf. ANABAPTIST. — **re'bap·tis'mal** (rē'băp·tĭz'măl), *adj.*

re'bap·tize' (rē'băp·tīz'), *v. i.* [LL. *rebaptizare;* cf. F. *rebaptiser.*] To baptize again or a second time; also, to name or christen again. See REBAPTISM. — **re'bap·ti·za'tion** (rē'-băp·tĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.* — **re'bap·tiz'er** (rē'băp·tīz'ẽr), *n.*

re·bar' (rē·bär'), *v. t. Music.* To change the position of the bar lines in (a composition).

re·bar'ba·tive (rē·bär'bə·tĭv), *adj.* [F. *rébarbatif,* fr. OF. *rebarber* to be repellent, fr. *re-* re- + *barbe* beard.] That repels or irritates; repellent; repulsive; unattractive; crabbed

re'bate (rē'bāt *commonly* răb'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [See RABBET.] **1.** *Arch.* A rectangular longitudinal recess or groove, cut in the corner or edge of any body; a rabbet. Cf. RABBET, *n.,* 1.

2. A rabbet plane. See 4th PLANE, 2.

re'bate (rē'bāt; rē·bāt'), *n.* [MF. *rabat.* See REBATE, *v.*] **1.** Deduction; abatement; specif.: **a** Remission or payment back; as, a *rebate* of interest for immediate payment. **b** *Railroads.* Part of a transportation charge, as for freight, paid back to the shipper by the carrier. By the Interstate Commerce Act rebates in the United States are unlawful.

2. *Insurance.* A portion of the premium returned, directly or indirectly, to the policyholder by an agent or broker (from commissions received), either as an inducement to purchase insurance or to gain a competitive advantage over another agent or broker in selling insurance. It is regarded as unethical and frequently has been declared illegal by statute.

re'bate (rē'bāt; rē·bāt'; 277), *v.;* -BAT·ED (-bāt·ĕd; -bāt'-; -ĭd; 119); -BAT·ING (-bāt·Ĭng; -bāt'Ĭng). [OF. *rabattre,* fr. *re-* re- + *abattre.* See RE-; ABATE to beat down. Cf. RABBET, *n. & v.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To deduct, as one thing from another. *Obs.*

2. To diminish; reduce; weaken; check. *Now Rare.*

3. To deprive of keenness; to blunt; to dull, as a weapon or, fig., a feeling, disposition, etc. *Archaic.*

But doth *rebate* and blunt his natural edge. *Shak.*

4. To make a rebate of (an amount) or on (a bill); to give a rebate to (one).

5. *Her.* To remove a portion of (a charge), or a portion of a charge from (an escutcheon), as for a difference.

— *Intransitive:* **1.** To abate; also, to become blunt or dull. *Obs.*

2. To give or practice giving a rebate or rebates; as, to criticize railroads that *rebate.*

re'bate (rē'bāt; *commonly* răb'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *v. t.* To cut a rebate (see 1st REBATE) in; to join with a rebate. Cf. RABBET, *v. t.*

re·bate'ment (rē·bāt'mĕnt), *n.* [OF.] **1.** = REBATE, deduction. *Now Rare.*

2. A narrowing. *Rare.* 1 *Kings* vi. 6, *margin.*

re'bat·er (rē'bāt·ẽr; rē·bāt'ẽr), *n.* One who or that which rebates.

re·ba'ter (rē·bā'tẽr), *n.* = REBATO. *Obs.*

re·ba'to (rē·bä'tō), *n.* [F. *rabat,* fr. *rabattre.* See REBATE.] *Hist.* **1.** A turned-back collar worn around 1600, at first, possibly, the high collar of a gown or doublet folded back to support a ruff; later, and esp., a stiffly starched or wired flaring collar of lace or the like worn high at the back of the neck, particularly with a décolletage; a piccadill (sense **b**).

2. A support for a ruff or piccadill; specif., a wire framework used to support a piccadill.

---

re'as·cend', *v. t. & i.,* re'as·cend'an·cy, re'as·cend'en·cy, *n.,* re'as·cend'ant, re'as·cend'ent, *adj.,* re'as·cen'sion, *n.,* re'as·cent', *n.* See RE-, 2. re·as'cer·tain', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — re'as·cer·tain'ment, *n.*

rease. † RAISE, REESE, *n.*

re·ash'lar, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

Re'a Sil'vi·a. See RHEA SILVIA.

re·ask', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rea'son·a·bl. Reasonable. *Ref. Sp.* [Obs.]

rea'son·al, *n. & adj.* Rational.

rea'son·ing·ly, *adv.* of *reasoning,* pres. part

rea'son·ment, *n.* Reasoning. *Obs.*

rea'son·proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.

re'as·pire', *v. i.,* re'as·sail', *v. t. & i.,* re'as·sault', *v. t. & i., & n.,* re'as·say', *v. t. & i.,* re'as·sem'blage, *n.,* re'as·sem'ble, *v. t. & i.,* re'as·sem'bly, *n.,* re'as·sess', *v. t.,* re'as·sess'ment, *n.,* re'as·sent', *v. i.,* re'as·sev'er·ate, *v. t.,* re'as·sieg'er, *v. t. (Obs.),* re'as·sign', *v. t.,* re'as·sig·na'tion, *n.,* re'as·sign'ment, *n.,* re'as·sim'i·late, *v. t. & i.,* re'as·sim'i·la'tion, *n.,* re'as·sist', *v. t.,* re'as·sist'ance, *n.,* re'as·so'ci·ate, *v. t. & i.,* re'as·sort', *v. t.,* re'as·sort'ment, *n.,* re'as·sur'ing (-shŏŏr'Ĭng), *part. pr. & verbal n.,* re'as·sur'ing·ly, *adv.* See RE-, 2.

reast (rēst). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of REEST.

re'as·ton'ish, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — re'as·ton'ish·ment, *n.*

re'a·stray', *adj.,* re'at·tach', *v. t.,* re'at·tach'ment, *n.,* re'at·tack', *v. t. & i.,* re'at·tain', *v. t.,* re'at·tain'ment, *n.,* re'at·tempt', *v. t. & n.* See RE-, 2.

re'at·tend', *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2. — re'at·tend'ance, *n.*

re'at·ten'tion, *n.,* re'at·ten'tive, *adj.,* re'at·test', *v. t.,* re'at·tire', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re'at·tract', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — re'at·trac'tion, *n.*

re'at·trib'ute, *v. t.,* re·au'dit, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — re'at·tri·bu'tion, *n.*

reaute. Var. of REALTY. *Obs.*

re'au·then'ti·cate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — re'au·then'ti·ca'tion, *n.*

re·au'thor·ize, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — re·au·thor·i·za'tion, *n.*

reav. Reave. *Ref. Sp.*

re'a·vail', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — re'a·vail'a·ble, *adj.*

rea'vel (rā'v'l). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of RAVEL, to entangle.

reav'er·y, *n.* [See REAVE to rob.] Robbery. *Obs.*

re'a·void', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — re'a·void'ance, *n.*

re'a·vouch', *v. t. & i.,* re'a·vow', *v. t.,* re'a·wait', *v. t.,* re'a·wake', *v. i. & t.,* re'a·wak'en (rē'ă·wāk'ĕn), *v. t. & i.,* re'a·wak'en·ing, *n.,* re'a·wak'en·ment, *n.,* re'a·ward', *v. t.,* re'a·ware', *adj.* See RE-, 2.

re'ba, re'bah (rē'bä), *n.* [Heb. *rebhi'a* one fourth of a shekel.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

Re'ba (rē'bä). *Bib.*

re·bag', *v. t.,* re·bake', *v. t.,* re·bal'ance, *v. t.,* re·bale', *v. t.,* re·bal'last, *v. t.,* re·bal'lot, *v. t.,* re·band'age, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·ban'ish, *v. t.* — re·ban'ish·ment, *n.* See RE-, 2.

re·bank'rupt, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — re·bank'rupt·cy, *n.*

re·bap'tist, *n.* An Anabaptist *Obs.*

re'bar·ba·ri·za'tion, *n.,* re·bar' ba·rize, *v. t.,* re·bar'gain, *v. t.,* re·base', *v. t.,* re·ba'sis, *n.* See RE-, 2.

re·bat'a·ble, re·bate'a·ble, *adj* See -ABLE.

rebate plane. *Joinery.* = REBATE PLANE, *n.,* 2.

re·bathe', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·bawl', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·beam'er, *n. Textile Mfg.* = WINDER·ON.

re·bear', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re'bec, re'beck (rē'bĕk), *n.* [F. *rebec* (after *bec* beak), fr. OF. *rebebe, rubebe,* fr. Ar. *rabāb.* Cf. RIBIBE.] *Music.* A stringed instrument believed to be the progenitor of the viol class, having a pear-shaped body, a slender neck, and usually three strings, and played with a bow. "The locund *rebecks* sound." *Milton.*

Re·bec'ca, Re·bek'ah (rē·bĕk'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Ribhqāh.* The form *Rebecca* is fr. LL. *Rebecca,* fr. Gr. *Rhebekka,* fr. Heb.] **1.** Fem. proper name. L. *Rebecca;* F. *Rébecca* (rȧ'bĕ'kȧ'); G. *Rebekka* (rā·bĕk'ä). — Dim. *Becky.*

2. (Usually *Rebekah.*) *Bib.* Sister of Laban, wife of Isaac, mother of Esau and Jacob.

3. A beautiful, modest, and brave Jewess in Scott's *Ivanhoe,* daughter of Isaac, a wealthy Jew of York. She nurses Ivanhoe, whom she secretly loves, when he is wounded, and after his marriage to Rowena leaves England.

4. A leader, who was dressed in female attire, of the bands of rioters (the **Re·bec'ca·ites** [-īts]), who demolished toll-gates in South Wales in 1843–44; — in allusion to Gen. xxiv. 60.

5. A salmon poacher. *Eng.*

Re·bec'ca·ism (rē·bĕk'ȧ·ĭz'm), *n.* Practices or principles of the Rebeccaites. See REBECCA, 4.

Re·bek'ah (rē·bĕk'ȧ), *n.* **a** = REBECCA. **b** A member of the Daughters of Rebekah.

re·bel' (rē·bĕl'), *v. i.;* -BELLED' (-bĕld'); -BEL'LING. [OF. *rebeller,* fr. L. *rebellare* to make war again, fr. *re-* again + *bellare* to make war, fr. *bellum* war. See BELLICOSE; cf. REVEL.] **1.** To renounce, and resist by force, the authority of the ruler or government to which one owes allegiance. See REBELLION, 1.

Ye have builded you an altar, that ye might *rebel* this day against the Lord. *Josh.* xxii. 16.

2. To oppose one in authority or in control; to be disobedient or insubordinate; to make resistance.

How could your heart *rebel* against your reason? *Dryden.*

reb'el (rĕb'ĕl; -ĭl), *adj.* [OF. *rebelle,* fr. L. *rebellis.* See REBEL, *v. i.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, rebels or rebellion; rebellious; as, *rebel* troops; *rebel* songs.

Syn. — See INSURGENT.

reb'el, *n.* [F. *rebelle.*] One who rebels or is in rebellion.

reb'el, *n.* [Cf. ML. *rebellum, rebellium.*] Rebellion. *Obs. Surrey.*

reb'el clo'ver. Japan clover.

reb'el·dom (rĕb'ĕl·dŭm; -l·dŭm), *n.* **1.** A region infested or held by rebels; rebels, considered collectively.

2. Conduct or quality characteristic of rebels. *Thackeray.*

re·bel'ler (rē·bĕl'ẽr), *n.* A rebel. *Now Rare.*

re·bel'lion (rē·bĕl'yŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *rebellio.* See REBEL, *v. i.*] **1.** Act of rebelling; open renunciation of the authority of the government to which one owes obedience, and resistance to its officers and laws, either by levying war or aiding others to do so; an organized uprising of subjects in order to coerce or overthrow their lawful ruler or government; revolt; insurrection; as, Tyler's *Rebellion.*

The term *rebellion* is applied to an insurrection of large extent, and is usually a war between the legitimate government of a country and portions or provinces of the same who seek to throw off their allegiance to it and set up a government of their own.

Instructions for Gov. of the Armies of the U. S.

2. Open resistance to, or defiance of, any authority.

3. Specif.: *Law.* Disobedience to a legal command or summons, formerly resulting in actual outlawry and later in certain penalties. *Now Hist., exc. in Scots Law.*

Syn. — REBELLION, REVOLUTION, REVOLT, INSURRECTION, MUTINY. REBELLION is open, organized, and armed resistance to constituted authority; REVOLUTION, as here compared, implies the overthrow of one government and the substitution of another; as, Jack Straw's *Rebellion,* the Great *Rebellion* (1642–52); the *Revolution* of 1688; the American *Revolution;* the French *Revolution.* But the two words are often used of the same event, according to the point of view of the user. REVOLT and INSURRECTION denote an armed uprising against authority which does not attain the extent of a *rebellion;* MUTINY commonly denotes an insurrection against military or naval authority; as, "The enemy [was] much enfeebled, by daily *revolts*" (*Raleigh*); "*Insurrections* of base people are more furious in their beginnings" (*Bacon*); the *mutiny* of a regiment. Cf. SEDITION, INSURGENT.

— *the Rebellion.* Specif.: a The American Civil War (1861–65). **b** The Great Rebellion (which see).

re·bel'lion, *n.* [LL. *rebellio.*] A rebel. *Obs.*

re·bel'lious (rē·bĕl'yŭs), *adj.* **1.** That rebels or is given to rebelling, esp. against constituted authority; engaged in rebellion; as, *rebellious* troops; a *rebellious* boy; also, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a rebel, rebels, or rebellion; as, *rebellious* times, leaders, or acts.

2. Resisting treatment or operation; refractory; as, a *rebellious* growth in the throat; *rebellious* ores.

Syn. — See CONTUMACIOUS.

Ant. — Submissive, meek, obedient, complaisant

— **re·bel'lious·ly,** *adv.* — **re·bel'lious·ness,** *n.*

reb'el·ly (rĕb'ĕl·ĭ), *adj.* Rebellious. *Colloq.*

re·bi'a (rē·bē'ȧ), *n.* [Turk. *rub'īyeh,* fr. Ar. *rub'īyah* pert. to a fourth part.] **a** A former gold coin of the Ottoman Empire, weighing 13½ grains, circulating in the 19th century as ⅓ zermahbub. **b** A Turkish silver coin, originally ten paras, but subsequently passing for 9¼ piasters.

re·bi'a, *n.* [Ar. *rub'īyah.* See 1st REBIA, RODHAH.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

re·bid' (rē·bĭd'), *v. t.* To bid again for; specif., *Bridge,* to bid (the same suit) again if it is outbid the first time.

re'bid' (rē'bĭd'), *n.* A renewed bid; specif., *Bridge,* a second (higher) bid of one's own previous bid.

re·bil'ling (rē·bĭl'ĭng), *verbal n.* The issuing of a new waybill at a junction point.

re·bind' (-bīnd'), *v. t.* To bind anew or again; esp., to put a new binding on (a book).

re'bind' (rē'bīnd'), *n.* Among bookbinders, etc., a rebound book.

re·birth' (rē·bûrth'; rē'bûrth'), *n.* **1.** A new or second birth.

2. A renaissance; a revival.

reb'o·ant (rĕb'ō·ȧnt), *adj.* Also **reb'o·an'tic** (-ăn'tĭk). [L. *reboans,* pres. part. of *reboare,* fr. *re-* re- + *boare* to cry aloud.] Rebellowing; reverberating.

reb'o·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A loud reverberation. *Obs.*

re·boil' (rē·boil'), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *rebouillir.*] **1.** *Obs.* a To ferment again. **b** To boil or cause to boil up or over.

2. To boil or seethe again; specif., to boil water, as distilled water, again to remove from it occluded air and gases, as in ice making, where the presence of the latter produces white ice.

re·boise' (rē·boiz'), *v. t.* [F. *reboiser,* fr. *re-* re- + *bois* wood, forest.] To reafforest. — **re·boise'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

re·bolt' (rē·bōlt'), *v. t.* **1.** To bolt again.

2. To saw or cut again into a bolt. See 3d BOLT, 8.

re·born' (rē·bôrn'), *adj.* Born again; having or experiencing a rebirth.

Re·bou'li·a (rē·bōō'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after H. P. I. *Reboul* (1763–1839), French naturalist.] *Bot.* A large genus of hepatics (family Marchantiaceae), widely distributed on rocks and soil. The pseudoperianth is conspicuous and splits into fringelike lanceolate lobes. Syn. *Asterella.*

re·bound' (rē·bound'), *v.* [OF. *rebondir* to spring back, to re-echo (F. *rebondir* to spring back). See BOUND to spring.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To spring back on collision or impact with another body.

Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not *rebound* from one another. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. To follow as a result;—through confusion with *redound.*

3. To reverberate; to resound; to re-echo.

4. To bound as if upon impact; to leap or spring; as, his heart *rebounded* with hope. *Archaic.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To send back as if by a rebound; to cause to spring back; to return. *Now Rare.*

2. To re-echo or reflect; to reverberate. *Now Rare.*

Silenus sung; the vales his voice *rebound.* *Dryden.*

Syn. — REBOUND, RECOIL. REBOUND suggests a springing back, esp. after impact; RECOIL more frequently implies reaction after strain or stretching; as, a ball *rebounds,* a spring *recoils.* Figuratively, *rebound* suggests resilience after depression or the like; *recoil* connotes shrinking or revulsion; as, his spirits *rebound* readily; "He *recoiled* from the imagined burning" (*G. Eliot*); cf. "the sharpness of the *recoil* from one extreme of feeling to the other" (*W. Pater*). Cf. ELASTIC, SHRINK.

re·bound' (rē·bound'; rē'bound'), *n.* **1.** Act of rebounding, or returning quickly to a previous state, place, condition, or the like; resilience.

Flew . . . back, as from a rock, with swift *rebound.* *Dryden.*

2. Something reverberated or returned, as an echo.

Such *rebounds* our inward ear
Catches sometimes from afar. *Wordsworth.*

3. A mental or emotional recoil following disappointment, frustration, or the like; as, to marry on the *rebound.*

re·bound' (rē·bound'), *adj.* Bound again or anew.

rebound clip. A clip surrounding the back and one or two other leaves of a leaf spring, usually rigidly fastened to the shortest, to distribute the load during rebounds.

re·bound'er (rē·boun'dẽr), *n.* One who or that which rebounds; specif., *Gun.,* a mechanism to cause the hammer to rebound to half cock after striking the cap or primer.

re·bound'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of REBOUND.

rebounding hammer. The hammer in a rebounding lock.

rebounding lock. A gunlock having a rebounder.

rebound leaf. In a leaf spring, a leaf placed over the master leaf, of a curvature opposite to it, to limit the rebound and help carry the load imposed by it.

‖**re·bo'zo** (rā·bō'sō; 267), *n.* [Sp.] A plain or embroidered scarf of cotton or silk, worn over the head and shoulders. *Chiefly Rural Spanish & Mexican.*

re·broad'cast' (rē·brôd'kăst'; 83), *v. t. & i.* [See RE-, 2.] *Radio.* To broadcast (signals, programs, or other material) while receiving the same from another source. — **re·broad'cast',** *n.*

re·buff' (rē·bŭf'), *n.* [MF. *rebuffe,* fr. It. *ribuffo, rabbuffo,* fr. *rabbuffare* to censure, tousle, fr. *baruffare* to scuffle, quarrel, fr. OHG. *biroufan.*] **1.** A curt rejection of solicitation; a brusque refusal to meet an advance or offer; a snub; as, to endure *rebuffs* for the sake of a cause; braving a *rebuff,* she spoke.

2. Any sharp check; a repulse; also, *Rare,* a repelling blast.

And they both [magpie, rabbit] will be gone at
November's *rebuff.* *Browning.*

re·buff', *v.;* RE·BUFFED' (rē·bŭft'); RE·BUFF'ING. [MF. *rebuffer.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To administer a rebuff to; to refuse or repulse curtly; to snub.

2. To drive, beat, or blow back.

—, *Intransitive:* To give a rebuff or rebuffs; to exert repelling power.

re·buff' (rē·bŭf'), *v. t.* See RE-, 2, & 5th BUFF.

re·build' (rē·bĭld'), *v. t.* To build again or to construct anew, usually the parts that are in good condition and some new parts being used; as, to *rebuild* a house, a wall, a typewriter, a wharf, or a city. — **re·build'er** (-bĭl'dẽr), *n.*

re·build' (rē·bĭld'; rē'bĭld'), *n.* Act of rebuilding; also, *Chiefly Cant,* something rebuilt, as an engine.

re·built' (rē·bĭlt'), *adj.* Of factory products, as typewriters, disassembled, reconstructed with new parts replacing those that are worn, and refinished.

re·buke' (rē·būk'), *v. t.;* RE·BUKED' (-būkt'); RE·BUK'ING (-būk'ĭng). [AF. *rebuker,* OF. *rebuchier* to repel; akin to OF. *buschier* to strike, beat (F. *bûcher* to hew), fr. *busche* (F. *bûche*) piece of wood. See AMBUSH.] **1.** To check; to turn back; to repress; restrain; also, to beat. *Now Rare.*

Thou god of this great vast, *rebuke* these surges. *Shak.*

2. To check with reproof; to reprehend sharply; to chide or criticize severely; reprimand; as, to *rebuke* a person for a fault, or the lack of tact in a person; also, to serve as a rebuke to; as, your industry *rebukes* me.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See REPROVE.

re·buke' (rē·būk'), *n.* **1.** Disgrace; ignominy; shame. *Obs.*

2. Reproach; reprobation; now usually, a sharp reproof; a reprimand.

Why bear you these *rebukes* and answer not? *Shak.*

3. Check; rebuff; also, a blow. *Obs.*

— *to be without rebuke.* To be blameless.

re·buk'er (rē·būk'ẽr), *n.* One who rebukes.

re'bus (rē'bŭs), *n.;* *pl.* REBUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [L. *rebus* by things, abl. pl. of *res* a thing; cf. F. *rébus,* in OF. applied to certain satirical pieces composed in Picardy. See REAL actual.] **1.** A mode of expressing words and phrases by pictures of objects whose names resemble those words, or the syllables of which they are composed; enigmatical representation of words by figures; hence, a peculiar form of riddle made up of such representations.

2. *Her.* A pictorial suggestion on a coat of arms of the name of the person to whom it belongs. See CANTING ARMS.

re'bus, *v. t.;* -BUSED (-bŭst); -BUS·ING. To mark with or indicate by a rebus or rebuses.

He [John Morton] had a fair library *rebused* with More in text and Tun under it. *Fuller.*

re·but' (rē·bŭt'), *v.;* RE·BUT'TED; RE·BUT'TING. [OF. *rebouter* to repulse, drive back, fr. *re-* + *bouter* to push, thrust. See BUTT to thrust; cf. BOUTADE, SACKBUT.] *Transitive:* **1.** To revile; rate violently. *Obs.*

2. To drive or beat back; to repulse. *Obs.*

3. To check the advance of; to repel. *Now Rare.*

4. To contradict; to refute, esp. in a formal manner; to offer evidence and arguments in disproof.

5. *Law.* To contradict, meet, or oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To retire; recoil. *Obs.*

2. To make a rebuttal.

3. *Curling.* To play forcefully at random when the ice is blocked with curling stones, in hope of chance advantage.

4. *Law.* To make, or put in, an answer or counter proof, as to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

re·bute' (rē·būt'), *n.* Repulse; rebuff. *Scot.*

re·but'tal (-būt'ȧl; -l), *n.* Act of rebutting; specif., *Law,* the giving of evidence in a suit to destroy the effect of evidence introduced by the other side in the same suit.

re·but'ter (-ẽr), *n.* [Prop. fr. OF. *rebouter,* inf. as n. See REBUT, *v.*] *Law.* The answer of a defendant in matter of fact to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

re·but'ter, *n.* That which rebuts, or refutes.

re·ca'den·cy (rē·kā'dĕn·sĭ), *n.* [ML. *recadere* to fall back.] Relapse. *Rare.*

‖**re·ca'do** (rā·kä'thō; 112), *n.;* *pl.* -DOS (*Sp.* -thōs). [Sp. or Pg.] **1.** A complimentary message; a gift.

2. A kind of saddle with its trappings. *South Amer.*

re·cal'ci·trance (rē·kăl'sĭ·trăns), *n.* Also **re·cal'ci·tran·cy** (-trăn·sĭ). [Cf. F. *récalcitrance.*] State of being recalcitrant; obstinate noncompliance. *Froude.*

re·cal'ci·trant (-trănt), *adj.* [L. *recalcitrans,* pres. part. of *recalcitrare* to kick back, fr. *re-* re- + *calcitrare* to kick, fr. *calx* heel; cf. F. *récalcitrant.* See INCULCATE.] Kicking back; recalcitrating; hence, stubbornly rebellious; obstinate in defying constituted authority; refractory; as, a *recalcitrant* minority, frame of mind.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See OBSTINATE.

re·cal'ci·trant, *n.* One who is recalcitrant.

re·cal'ci·trate (-trāt), *v. i.;* -TRAT'ED (-trāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -TRAT'ING (-trāt'ĭng). To kick backwards; now, usually, to kick, or protest vigorously; to manifest stubborn opposition. — *v. t.* To kick back; hence, to reject, or spurn, with repugnance. *Rare.*

re·cal'ci·tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* A kicking back or against; opposition; repugnance; refractoriness.

re'ca·lesce' (rē'kȧ·lĕs'), *v. i.;* RE'CA·LESCED' (-lĕst'); RE'CA·LESC'ING (-lĕs'ĭng). [L. *recalescere* to grow warm.] *Physics.* To show recalescence.

re'ca·les'cence (-ĕns; -'ns), *n. Metal.* The sudden liberation of heat by a metal when cooling through a certain critical temperature, as pure iron at 690° C. Cf. DECALESCENCE. — **re'ca·les'cent** (-ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.*

recalescence point. *Steel Mfg.* The temperature, characterized by evolution of heat, at which carbon separates from slowly cooling steel, forming cementite and ferrite. In plain carbon steel the recalescence point is 690° C.

re·call' (rē·kôl'), *v. t.;* -CALLED' (-kôld'); -CALL'ING. **1.** To call back; to summon to return; to cause to return, come back, etc., by or as if by calling; as, to *recall* troops from the front, one's wandering thoughts, or a person to life.

2. To call back to mind; to revive in memory; to recollect; to awaken recollection of; as, to *recall* bygone days; unable to *recall* myself to him.

3. To renew; revive; restore. *Poetic.*

Beauty . . . whose season was, and cannot be *recalled.* *Wordsworth.*

4. To revoke; annul; to take back; withdraw; as, to *recall* words, a decree, or a move at chess.

Syn. — Retract. See REMEMBER.

Ant. — Dismiss; forget; confirm.

re·call' (rē·kôl'; rē'kôl'), *n.* **1.** A calling back; a summons to return; as, the *recall* of an ambassador.

2. Act of revoking, annulling, or the like; possibility of being revoked, etc.; as, a decision that is beyond *recall.*

3. Act or fact of recalling to mind; also, that which is recalled to mind; a memory; a recollection. *Rare.*

4. a *Mil.* A call on the trumpet, bugle, or drum, which calls soldiers back to the ranks, camp, etc. **b** *Nav.* A signal calling a boat or vessel back to a ship or squadron.

5. *Polit. Science.* a The right or procedure by which a public official, commonly a legislative or executive official, may be removed from office, before the end of his term of office, by a vote of the people to be taken on the filing of a petition signed by the required number of qualified voters (commonly 25 %). **b** Short for *recall of judicial decisions,* the right or procedure by which court decisions may be directly reversed or annulled by popular vote, as was advocated, in 1912, in the platform of the Progressive party for certain cases involving the police power of a State. It has been little used.

6. *Psychol.* Act of calling back to mind; that form of memory which consists in the revival of what has been previously learned or experienced; reproduction. Cf. RECOGNITION.

re·call′a·ble (rē·kôl′ə·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being recalled.
re·call′ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who advocates giving power of recall (sense 5) to the electorate.
re·call′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Recall. *Rare.*
re·cam′er·a (rē·kăm′ĕr·ə), *n.* [It. *recamera*, or Sp. *recámara.*] Retiring room. *Obs.*
re·cant′ (rē·kănt′), *v.;* -CANT′ED; -CANT′ING. [L. *recantare, recantatum*, to recall, recant, fr. *re-* re- + *cantare* to sing, to sound. See CHANT.] *Trans.:* **1.** To withdraw or repudiate formally and publicly (opinions formerly expressed); to contradict, as a former declaration; to take back openly.
2. To retract; revoke; also, rarely, to abandon, or renounce.
How soon . . . ease would *recant*
Vows made in pain, as violent and void! *Milton.*
3. To sing or tell again. *Obs.*
—, *Intransitive:* To retract a declaration, etc., esp. publicly; as, to induce a heretic to recant.
Syn. — Abjure, repudiate, revoke, disavow. See RENOUNCE.
re·can·ta′tion (rē′kăn·tā′shŭn), *n.* Act of recanting; a recanted opinion, etc.; a retraction; as, a forced *recantation.*
re·cant′er (rē·kănt′ĕr), *n.* One who recants.
re·cap′i·tal·ize (rē·kăp′ĭ·tăl·īz), *v. t.* To capitalize again; to change the capital or capitalization of. — **re·cap′i·tal·i·za′tion** (-ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ĭ·zə̄′-), *n.*
re′ca·pit′u·late (rē′kə·pĭt′ū·lāt), *v.;* -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [LL. *recapitulare, recapitulatum*, fr. *re-* re- + *capitulum* a small head chapter, section. See CAPITULATE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To repeat or restate briefly, as the principal points in a discourse, argument, or essay; to give a summary or brief résumé of; to summarize; as, to *recapitulate* his argument in the peroration.
2. *Biol.* To repeat (ancestral stages) in the course of development.
—, *Intransitive;* To make a recapitulation; to pass through a recapitulation.
re′ca·pit′u·la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *récapitulation*, fr. LL. *recapitulatio.*] **1.** Act of recapitulating; a concise summary of principal points, facts, or the like; a summing up.
2. *Biol.* Repetition, in an individual, of phylogenetic development.
3. *Music.* The third part of a sonata form. See SONATA FORM.
re′ca·pit′u·la′tion·ist (-ĭst), *n. Evolution.* One who believes in the recapitulation theory.
recapitulation theory. **1.** *Biol.* The theory that an organism passes through successive stages resembling the series of ancestral types from which it has descended, the ontogeny of the individual being a recapitulation of the phylogeny of its group; the "fundamental biogenetic law" of Haeckel. The theory is supported by observable facts in the development of many animals, but in more cases deviations due to adaptation to environment, abbreviation of the course of development, etc., are too many to permit of very close comparison of the ontogeny and phylogeny.
2. *Theol.* The theory of Irenaeus that the Logos passed through all phases of human experience, thus reversing the evil processes caused by sin and winning complete salvation for man.
re′ca·pit′u·la′tive (rē′kə·pĭt′ū·lā′tĭv), *adj.* Of or pertaining to recapitulation, esp., biological recapitulation.
re′ca·pit′u·la′tor (rē′kə·pĭt′ū·lā′tĕr), *n.* One who recapitulates. *Rare.*
re′ca·pit′u·la·to′ry (-lə·tō′rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of the nature of a recapitulation; containing recapitulation.
re·cap′per (rē·kăp′ĕr), *n. Firearms.* A tool for applying a fresh percussion cap or primer to a cartridge shell or case.
re·cap′tion (rē·kăp′shŭn), *n. Law.* Act of retaking, as of one who has escaped after arrest; reprisal; the peaceable retaking of one's own goods, chattels, wife, or children, from one who has taken and wrongfully detains them.
re·cap′tor (rē·kăp′tŏr), *n.* **1.** *Internat. Law.* One who recaptures; one who takes a prize which had been previously taken.
2. *Law.* One who recovers (something) by recaption.
re·cap′ture (rē·kăp′tŭr), *n.* **1.** Act of retaking or recovering by capture, or fact of being so retaken; specif.: *Internat. Law,* the retaking of a prize or goods. In general recapture devests the property acquired in captured booty or prize. Cf. POSTLIMINIUM, 1.
2. That which is recaptured; a prize retaken.
3. *Law, U. S.* In public utility law, a taking by the public of earnings or profits beyond some fixed amount.
re·cap′ture, *adj. Law.* Designating the statute or the clause of a charter or franchise providing for recapture (sense 3).
re·cap′ture (rē-), *v. t.* **1.** To capture, or seize again, as a prize.
2. To regain; recover; to bring to memory; recall.
The glad, rebellious excitement they (his books) had once caused in the world he could *recapture* only in memory. *Willa Cather.*
3. *Law.* To take a portion of earnings or profits above a fixed amount. Cf. RECAPTURE, *n.*, 3.
recapture clause. *Railroad Accounting.* A provision in the Transportation Act of 1920, by which one half of all railroad net income above six per cent per annum of the valuation fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission must be paid over to that body to establish a general railroad contingent fund.
re·car′bon (rē·kär′bŏn), *v. t.* Also **re·car′bon·ize** (-īz). To recarburize. — **re′car·bon·i·za′tion** (rē′kär·bŏn·ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ĭ·zə̄′-), *n.* — **re·car′bon·iz′er** (-kär′bŏn·īz′ĕr).
re·car′bu·rize (rē·kär′bū·rīz), *v. t.* To carburize again; to restore carbon to. See BESSEMER PROCESS. — **re′car·bu·ri·za′tion** (rē′kär·bū·rĭ·zā′shŭn; -rĭ·zā′shŭn), *n.*
re·car′bu·riz′er (-rīz′ĕr), *n.* A reagent that recarburizes, as spiegeleisen (used in recarburizing iron).
re·cast′ (rē·kăst′; 83), *v.;* -CAST′; -CAST′ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To throw again; esp., *Angling,* to make a second cast of (a line).
2. To cast or found anew; to remold or remodel; hence, to throw into a new or different form; as, to *recast* cannon, a poem, or a sentence.
3. To compute, or cast up, a second time, as a horoscope. *Rare.*
4. To provide a new cast, or set of actors, for; as, to *recast* a play.
—, *Intransitive:* To throw or cast a second time; esp., *Angling,* to make a second cast; to renew casting.
re·cast′ (-kăst′; rē′kăst′; 83), *n.* Act or instance of recasting; also, the product of recasting.
re·cast′er (rē·kăs′tĕr), *n.* One who recasts.
re′cau·les′cence (rē′kô·lĕs′ĕns; -′ns), *n.* [See RE-; CAULESCENT.] *Bot.* Adnation of a leaf or its petiole to a branch. *Rare.*
re·cede′ (rē·sēd′), *v.;* -CED′ED (-sēd′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CED′ING (-sēd′ĭng). [L. *recedere, recessum,* fr. *re-* re- + *cedere* to go, to go along. See CEDE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To move back or away; to withdraw, esp. from view; to fall or draw back from a given line or position; to retreat; retire; as, to watch the tides *recede;* the hills *receded* into the distance as we rode away; a disease that causes gums to *recede.* "The woods *recede* around the naked seat." *Pope.*
2. To depart or deviate, as from one's true or native state, an authority, or a principle; also, to differ, or vary. *Rare.*
3. To withdraw, as a party to an agreement, a sponsor, a supporter, an opponent, or the like; — usually with *from;* as, a contract from which neither can *recede;* the president finally *receded* from his position.
—, *Transitive:* To retract; also, to move back or away. *R.*
Syn. — Retrograde. **Ant.** — Advance, progress.
re·cede′ (rē·sēd′), *v. t.* [*re-* + *cede;* cf. F. *recéder.* Cf. 1st RECEDE.] To cede back; to grant or yield again to a former possessor; as, to *recede* conquered territory.
re·ced′ence (rē·sēd′ĕns), *n.* Act of receding; recession.
re·ced′ent (rē·sēd′ĕnt), *adj.* Retrocedent.
re·ced′er (rē·sēd′ĕr), *n.* One who or that which recedes; specif., a device in a sawmill to recede the knees of the head blocks a sufficient distance to take on another log when the last board of the previous log has dropped.
re·ceipt′ (rē·sēt′), *n.* [ME., *receite,* fr. OF. *recete, recepte* (F. *recette*), fr. L. *recepta,* fr. past part. of *recipere, receptum,* to receive. See RECEIVE.] **1.** A formula according to the directions of which things are to be taken or combined, or some effect is to be produced; a recipe; as, a *receipt* for making sponge cake; — used esp. in medicine (now rare), cookery, and industrial chemistry.
She had a *receipt* to make white hair black. *Sir T. Browne.*
2. Act of receiving; also, the fact of receiving or being received. "At the *receipt* of your letter." *Shak.*
3. That which is received; that which comes in, in distinction from what is expended, paid out, sent away, and the like; — usually in *pl.;* as, the gross *receipts.*
4. Place of receiving, esp. of receiving money. *Now Hist.*
A man . . . sitting at the *receipt* of custom. *Matt.* ix. 9.
5. A writing acknowledging the taking or receiving of goods or money delivered or paid. A receipt, even a receipt in full, is merely presumptive evidence, and may be disputed. In some cases by statute a person making a payment may demand a receipt as a condition of payment.
6. A means of cure, remedy, or attainment; expedient.
The newest *receipt* for avoiding calumny. *Sheridan.*
7. *Obs.* **a** A mixture made according to a formula; also, *pl.,* ingredients of a formulated compound. **b** Reception; specif. (1) Admittance, as to a receptacle or to an inn. (2) Partaking, as of food. (3) Acceptance. (4) Act of receiving the Sacrament. (5) Reception as an act of hospitality, etc. **c** A receptacle, as a basin or reservoir; also, a place for reception of persons, as for refuge or accommodation; hence, a chamber. **d** Capacity for receiving or containing; size. **e** Mental capacity.
8. *Hunting.* A place of waiting with fresh dogs to attack the game, or the persons and dogs in waiting. *Obs.*
Syn. — RECEIPT, RECIPE. RECEIPT, in the sense of a cookery formula, is now used less often than RECIPE. See RECEPTION.
re·ceipt′ (rē·sēt′), *v. t.;* -CEIPT′ED; -CEIPT′ING. **a** *Rare. U. S.* To give a receipt for. **b** To put a receipt on; to mark paid; as, to *receipt* a bill. — *v. i.* To give a receipt, as for money. *U. S. Rare.*
re·ceipt′ (rē·sēt′), *v. t.* [OF. *receter.*] To receive; — said esp. of harboring criminals. — **re·ceipt′er** (-ĕr), *n.* — **re·ceipt′ment,** *n. All Obs.*
receipt book. A book containing receipts or recipes.
re·ceipt′or (rē·sēt′ĕr), *n.* One who receipts; specif., *Law,* one who receipts as bailee for property taken by the sheriff.
re·ceiv′a·ble (rē·sēv′ə·b'l), *adj.* [Cf. F. *recevable.*] **1.** Capable of being received; that may be received; specif., acceptable as legal or as legal tender; as, *receivable* testimony, evidence, certificates.
2. Such that payment is due or callable; as bills *receivable.*
3. Able to receive; receptive.
— **re·ceiv′a·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), **re·ceiv′a·ble·ness,** *n.*
re·ceiv′a·bles (-b'lz), *n. pl. Accounting.* Accounts, accepted bills, or notes created in the course of business, due from others, or becoming due at an assignable date.
re·ceiv′al (rē·sēv′ăl), *n.* Act of receiving; receipt.
re·ceive′ (rē·sēv′), *v.;* RE·CEIVED′ (-sēvd′); RE·CEIV′ING (-sēv′ĭng). [OF. *receivre,* later *recevoir* (F. *recevoir*), fr. L. *recipere,* fr. *re-* re- + *capere* to take, seize. See HEAVE; cf. RECEIPT, RECEPTACLE, RECEPTION, RECIPE, RECOVER.] *Transitive:* **1.** To take, as something that is offered, given, committed, sent, paid, or the like; to accept; as, to *receive* payment, a gift, a letter, homage.
2. To admit; to take in; accommodate with shelter; hence, to have capacity for; to hold; contain.
The brazen altar that was before the Lord was too little to *receive* the burnt offerings. 1 *Kings* viii. 64.
3. To give (one) admittance; to permit to enter, as into one's house, presence, company, and the like; as, to *receive* a lodger, visitor, ambassador, messenger, etc.; hence, to recognize the presence of; to greet; as, to *receive* an actor or speaker with applause or with hisses.
4. To admit or accept in some character or capacity; as, to *receive* one as guide or servant.
5. To come into possession of, get, acquire, or the like, from any source outside of oneself or itself, without direct effort; hence, to experience; to be subjected to; to undergo; as, to *receive* sympathy, blessings, pain, instruction; the earth *receives* the rain; to *receive* a mortal wound; to *receive* a summons or sentence.
6. To take in at the mouth, as food or the sacrament. *Archaic.*
For fear of opening my lips and *receiving* the bad air. *Shak.*
7. To gain the knowledge of from some communication; as, to *receive* news or a warning; also, *Now Rare,* to take into the mind with assent; to accept as true, valid, or the like; to believe; of a custom or practice, to adopt or follow; hence, to apprehend; learn; comprehend.
Our hearts *receive* your warnings. *Shak.*
The idea of solidity we *receive* by our touch. *Locke.*
Many other things there be which they have *received* to hold, as the washing of cups, and pots. *Mark* vii. 4.
8. To allow, or undergo, the imposition, impact, or the like, of; to support, catch, bear, or the like; to take, as an impression, puncture, or the like; as, to *receive* an enemy's charge; a mirror *receives* and reflects rays; to *receive* a weight on one's back, a blow on one's shield.
His tenderer cheek *receives* her soft hand's print. *Shak.*
9. To take from a thief, as goods known to be stolen.
10. *Astrol.* To admit (a planet entering a house) as subject to the influence of a planet situated there in an essential dignity.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be a recipient; to get; accept; admit; — sometimes with *of.*
It is more blessed to give than to *receive.* *Acts* xx. 35.
2. **a** To receive the Sacrament. **b** To receive visitors; to be at home to receive calls; as, she *receives* on Tuesdays.
3. *Radio.* To convert incoming radio waves into perceptible signals.
Syn. — See TAKE. **Ant.** — Decline, reject. See GIVE.
receive a report. *Parl. Practice.* To take a report of a committee under consideration, with no implication of assent or dissent; — said of an assembly. Cf. ACCEPT, *v. t.*, 6.
re·ceived′ (rē·sēvd′), *adj.* Of speech or language, generally accepted and conformed to; as, *received* pronunciation; *received* standard English.
re·ceived′ness (rē·sēvd′nĕs; -nĭs), *n.* Receivableness. *R.*
received pronunciation. In British use, the form of English spoken at the public schools (Eton, Rugby, etc.), at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, at the Court, and by many educated Englishmen elsewhere; — called also ***received standard,*** and ***public-school pronunciation.***
Received Standard dialect. See DIALECT, *n.*, 4.
received text. See TEXT, *n.*, 9.
re·ceiv′er (rē·sēv′ĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *receveur.*] **1.** One who takes or receives in any manner; hence, variously, a catcher, breaker, porter, etc.
2. One who receives on behalf of others; a person appointed to receive money due; a treasurer.
3. One who takes or buys stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen.
4. That which receives; a receptacle, as the glass vessel or bell jar of an air pump. See AIR PUMP, *Illust.*
5. *Chem.* **a** A vessel connected with a retort, condenser, or the like, to receive (and sometimes to condense) the product of distillation. See RETORT, *Illust.* **b** A vessel to receive and contain gases.
6. *Elec.* That portion of a telegraphic or telephonic apparatus by which the electric currents or waves are converted into visible or audible signals.
7. *Firearms.* In portable breech-loading firearms, the steel frame screwed to the breech end of the barrel, which receives the bolt or block, gives means of securing for firing, facilitates loading, and holds the ejector, cutoff, etc.
8. *Law.* **a** A person appointed, ordinarily by a court of equity jurisdiction, to receive, and hold in trust, money or other property which is the subject of litigation, pending the suit, as in case of a person incompetent to manage his property, or of the dissolution and winding up of a partnership or a corporation, etc. The receiver is an officer of the court, and the property held as such by him is not subject to process other than in the case itself. He often obtains authority to continue and manage the business as a going concern. **b** *U. S.* A person appointed under a statute by some administrative officer to wind up some business of public interest, such as a bank.
9. *Ordn.* In a breech mechanism, the frame or main body of the lock.
10. *Radio.* **a** A receiving set. **b** A receiving station. **c** A person operating a receiving station.
11. *Steam Engines.* **a** A vessel in an expansion engine whose pistons are not in phase, for receiving the exhaust steam from any cylinder for distribution to another working at a lower pressure. **b** A vessel for receiving steam from a boiler, and supplying it dry to an engine.
re·ceiv′er·gen′er·al, *n.;* *pl.* RECEIVERS-GENERAL. One in charge of receipts in general.
re·ceiv′er's cer·tif′i·cate (rē·sēv′ĕrz). An acknowledgment of indebtedness made by a receiver under order of court to obtain funds for the preservation of the assets held by him, as for operating a railroad. Receiver's certificates are ordinarily a first lien on the assets, prior to that of bonds or other securities.
re·ceiv′er·ship (rē·sēv′ĕr·shĭp), *n. Law.* **1.** The office or function of a receiver appointed by a court or under a statute.
2. The state or condition of being in the hands of a receiver; as, to put a corporation into, or under, *receivership.*
re·ceiv′ing (-ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RECEIVE.
receiving gauge. See GAUGE, *n.*, 10.
receiving note. *Com.* See SHIPPING NOTE.
receiving order. *Eng. Law.* An order made by the bankruptcy court appointing a receiver for the bankrupt's estate.
receiving set. *Radio.* A set of apparatus for receiving radio signals; specif., the portion of a complete receiving station which receives a radio-frequency current from the antenna and converts it into an audio-frequency current which is then made audible by the telephone receiver. It includes tuner and detector and may include an amplifier.
receiving ship. A ship, usually moored at a navy yard and unfit for sea, used for new recruits, men in transit between stations, etc.
receiving station. *Radio.* An assemblage of equipment to receive radio waves, including an antenna, receiving set, and telephone receiver.
receiving tube (of the kidney). = COLLECTING TUBULE.
re′cen·cy (rē′sĕn·sĭ; -s'n·sĭ), *n.* [Cf. ML. *recentia,* fr. L. *recens.* See RECENT.] State or quality of being recent, or near in past time.
re·cense′ (rē·sĕns′), *v. t.* [F. or L.; F. *recenser,* fr. L. *recensere,* fr. *re-* again + *censere* to value, estimate.] To review; revise; now, usually, to make a recension of (a text).
re·cen′sion (rē·sĕn′shŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *recension,* fr. L. *recensio.*] **1.** Act of reviewing or revising; review; examination; enumeration. *Now Rare.*
2. Specif.: **a** A revising of a text (as of an ancient author) by an editor; esp., critical revision with intent to establish a definitive text. **b** The result of such work; a text so established.
— **re·cen′sion·ist, re·cen′sor** (-sĕr), *n.*
re·cen′sure (rē·sĕn′shĕr), *n.* A censure in response. — **re·cen′sure,** *v. t.*

re·cam·paign′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·can′cel, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re′can·cel·la′tion,** *n.*
re·can·des′cence (rē′kăn·dĕs′ĕns; -ns), *n.* See RE-, 2.
re·can′di·da·cy, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re·can′ting·ly, *adv.* of *recanting,* pres. part.
re·can′vas, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·car′ri·er, *n.,* **re·car′ry,** *v. t.,* **re·cart′,** *v. t.,* **re·carve′,** *v. t.,* **re·case′,** *v. t.,* **re·cash′,** *v. t.,* **re·cas′ket,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·cast′ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RECAST.
re·cat′a·logue, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·catch′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·cau′do. + RECADO.
re·caus′ti·cize, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
recche, *v. t.* [AS. *reccean.*] To tell; explain; interpret. *Obs.*
recche. + REACH, RECK, RETCH.
reccheless, etc. + RECKLESS, etc.
recead. + RECEDE.
re·ceipt′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
re·ceipt′less, *adj.* See -LESS.
re·ceiv′, **re·ceiv′a·bl.** Receive; receivable. *Ref. Sp.*
re·ceivd′. Received. *Ref. Sp.*
re·cel′e·brate, *v. i.,* **re′cel·e·bra′tion,** *n.,* **re′ce·ment′,** *v. i.,* **re′cementa′tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.

re'cent (rē'sĕnt; -s'nt), *adj.* [F. *récent*, fr. L. *recens, -entis*, akin to MIr. *cinim* I arise from, descend from, Gr. *kainos* new, Skr. *kanīna* young, OSlav. *iskoni* from the beginning. Cf. RINSE.] **1.** Lately (relatively or absolutely) formed, created, developed, used, etc.; as, *recent* rivers, nobility, buds, or tissue.

Almost before the *recent* ink is dry. *Keats.*

2. Of or pertaining to a time relatively near; not of comparatively remote times; as, Gothic architecture is more *recent* than Romanesque; *recent* geological ages; the most *recent* medieval romances.

3. Of the present period or the very near past; belonging to or happening at a time just before the immediate present; fresh; new; current; as, of *recent* date; *recent* events, developments, rains, novels, or news.

4. [*cap.*] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the present or existing epoch, which is dated from the close of the Pleistocene. The period has also been called the *Diluvial*, or *Human* period. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Syn. — See NEW. **Ant.** — See OLD.

re'cept (rē'sĕpt), *n.* [L. *receptum*, neut. past part. of *recipere*. See RECEIVE; cf. CONCEPT, PERCEPT.] **1.** *Psychol.* A mental image or idea formed by successive percepts of the same or like objects, accentuating their common characters.

2. *Physiol.* The disturbance in a sense organ generated by a stimulus.

re·cept' (rē·sĕpt'). Var. of RESET. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

re·cep'ta·cle (rē·sĕp'tȧ·k'l; -tĭ·k'l; *formerly* rĕs'ĕp·tȧ·k'l *or* rĕs'ĕp·tăk''l), *n.* [L. *receptaculum*, fr. *receptare*, v. intens. fr. *recipere* to receive. See RECEIVE.] **1.** That which serves, or is used, for receiving and containing or sheltering; a repository; now, usually, a container; a holder; as, a *receptacle* for refuse.

2. *Bot.* **a** = TORUS, 3 **a.** **b** An intercellular cavity containing oil, resin, or other secretion products. **c** In cryptogamous plants, an organized structure, with or without a stalk, containing reproductive bodies, as an outgrowth of tissue or modified branch bearing sporangia. Thus in certain seaweeds (as *Fucus*), the receptacles are the swollen tips of the thallus branches; in fungi, any of various envelopes or structures surrounding or supporting a fructification, whatever their form; in certain liverworts (as *Marchantia*), the umbrellalike outgrowths of the thallus bearing sex organs; in ferns, the placenta. The term is also applied to the gemma cups in liverworts.

3. *Elec.* A permanently mounted female electrical fitting, containing the live parts of the circuit, as a lamp holder, or a device for receiving detachable plugs or caps.

rec'ep·tac'u·lar (rĕs'ĕp·tăk'ū·lĕr; rē'sĕp-), *adj. Bot.* Pertaining to the receptacle, or growing on it.

Re'cep·tac'u·lit'i·dae (rē'sĕp·tăk'ū·lĭt'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *receptaculum* receptacle.] *Paleontol.* A family regarded as hexactinellid sponges, found in Mid-Paleozoic rocks. They are cup-shaped or pyriform, and the surface is covered with lozenge-shaped plates formed by the expanded ends of spicules. The type genus is **Re'cep·tac'u·li'tes** (-lī'tēz). — **re'cep·tac'u·lite** (-tăk'ū·līt), *n.* — **re'cep·tac'u·li'tid** (-lī'tĭd), *n.* — **re'cep·tac'u·li'toid** (-toid), *adj.*

rec'ep·tac'u·lum (rĕs'ĕp·tăk'ū·lŭm; rē'sĕp-), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L.] A receptacle.

‖**re'cep·ta'cu·lum chy'li** (rĕs'ĕp·tăk'ū·lŭm kī'lī). [L.] = CISTERNA CHYLI.

rec'ep·tac'u·lum sem'i·nis (sĕm'ĭ·nĭs). [L.] *Zool.* A receptacle or sac connected with the female reproductive organs of many animals, in which semen is received.

re·cep'tant (rē·sĕp'tȧnt), *adj.* Receiving. *Rare.*

re·cep'ti·ble (rē·sĕp'tĭ·b'l), *adj.* [LL. *receptibilis.*] Such as may be received; receivable; also, capable of receiving; receptive; as, *receptible* ideas or minds. — **re·cep'ti·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

re·cep'tion (rē·sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *receptio*, fr. *recipere, -ceptum*. See RECEIVE.] **1.** Act of receiving, or state of being received; receipt; admission; as, the *reception* of food into the stomach; the *reception* of a letter, of sensation or ideas, of evidence.

2. Act of receiving into a place, company, or status; esp., the formal receiving of visitors; entertainment; an occasion or ceremony of receiving guests.

What *reception* a poem may find. *Goldsmith.*

3. Manner of receiving; as, a kind or cold *reception.*

4. The act or fact of receiving and accepting as one's own, an opinion or doctrine, or the like; the fact of being so received or accepted; adoption; as, a world ready for the *reception* of Christianity; ideas that had a favorable *reception.* Specif., apprehension by the senses or mind; intuition; as, sense *reception*, organs of *reception.*

The modern historian of Germany will speak of "the *Reception*" (that is, the reception of Roman law), as no less important than the Renaissance and Reformation with which it is intimately connected. *Encyc. Brit.*

Philosophers who have quitted the popular doctrines of their countries have fallen into as extravagant opinions as even common *reception* countenanced. *Locke.*

5. *Obs.* **a** A retaking; a recovery. **b** A place or thing for receiving. **c** Ability to receive; capacity.

6. *Astrol.* The act or state of being received. See RECEIVE, *v. t.*, 10.

7. *Radio.* Act or process of receiving.

Syn. — RECEPTION, RECEIPT. RECEPTION denotes the act, process, or fashion of receiving; RECEIPT denotes esp. the fact of being received; as, his *reception* of your letter surprised me; to acknowledge *receipt* of a letter; the house is ready for the *reception* (not *receipt*) of its occupants.

reception hall. *Arch.* An entrance hall adapted to the reception of guests.

re·cep'tion·ism (rē·sĕp'shŭn·Iz'm), *n.* The view that in the Communion the bread and wine remain as such, but that with them the faithful communicant receives the body and blood of Christ.

re·cep'tion·ist (-Ĭst), *n.* **1.** One who believes in the doctrine of receptionism.

2. An office employee, usually a woman, who greets callers. *Colloq., U. S.*

reception room. A room for the formal reception of guests.

re'cep·ti'tious (rē'sĕp·tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [L. *recepticius.*] *Roman Law.* Literally, kept or to be had back; reserved; — specif. of dowry to be returned by agreement to the donor on the husband's decease.

re·cep'tive (rē·sĕp'tĭv), *adj.* [ML. *receptivus.* See RECEIPT.] **1.** Having the quality of receiving; able or inclined to take in, absorb, hold, or contain; as, a *receptive* mind.

Imaginary space is *receptive* of all bodies. *Glanvill.*

2. *Physiol. & Psychol.* Pertaining to receptors or to the reception of stimuli; sensory.

— **re·cep'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **re·cep'tive·ness,** *n.*

receptive spot. *Bot.* The light-colored spot in an egg or oösphere at which the male gamete or sperm enters.

re'cep·tiv'i·ty (rē'sĕp·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ; rĕs'ĕp-), *n.* State or quality of being receptive; specif., *Kantianism*, the power or capacity of receiving impressions; sensibility.

re·cep'tor (rē·sĕp'tĕr), *n.* [OF. *receptour*, fr. L. *receptor.*] **1.** A receiver; as: **a** One who shelters fugitives from justice; also, a receiver (sense 3). **b** A kind of basin to receive the water of a shower bath.

2. *Astrol.* The planet that receives; a dispositor.

3. *Biochem. & Immunol.* A hypothetical side chain occurring in or detached from living protoplasm, having an affinity for specific chemical substances, including food substances, toxins, drugs, etc. According to the side-chain theory, an excess of free receptors for a specific toxin in the blood would render this toxin harmless by forming stable combinations with it.

4. *Physiol.* A cell or group of cells functioning in the reception of stimuli; a sense organ.

5. *Telephony.* A receiver. See RECEIVER, 6.

6. *Wireless Teleg.* The entire receiving apparatus.

— **re·cep'to·ral** (-tō·rȧl), *adj.* — **re'cep·to'ri·al** (rē'sĕp·tō'rĭ·ȧl; rĕs'ĕp-), *adj.*

re·cep'tu·al (-tū·ȧl), *adj.* [Cf. RECEPT.] **1.** Receptive. *Obs.*

2. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, recepts.

— **re·cep'tu·al·ly,** *adv.*

re·cer'ce·lée' (rē·sûr'sĕ·lā'), *adj.* Also **re·cer'ce·lé'.** [OF. *recercelé*, past part., curled, curly.] *Her.* With ends divided and curling back on each side like rams' horns; — said of a cross moline. — **re·cer'ce·lée',** **re·cer'ce·lé',** *n.*

re·cess' (rē·sĕs'; rē'sĕs; 277; *the 2d pron. is now usual in the U. S. for a period of intermission*), *n.* [L. *recessus*, fr. *recedere, recessum.* See RECEDE.] **1.** A withdrawing or retiring; retreat; retirement. *Obs.*

My *recess* hath given them confidence. *Eikon Basilike.*

2. A receding, or going back; recession, as of the tides.

3. A space formed by an indentation, cleft, or the like, in a straight line or in a surface bounded by a line conceived of as straight; as, a *recess* in a coast line; specif., in a room, an alcove, niche, or the like.

4. A place of retirement, retreat, secrecy, or seclusion.

5. Secret or abstruse part; as, the difficulties and *recesses* of science. *I. Watts.*

6. Remission or suspension of business or procedure for a comparatively short time; a short intermission, as of a legislative body, court, or school.

The *recess* of . . . Parliament lasted six weeks. *Macaulay.*

7. State of being withdrawn; seclusion; privacy. *Obs.*

Good verse *recess* and solitude requires. *Dryden.*

8. *Bot. & Anat.* A cleft or sinus.

9. [G.] *German Hist.* A decree or ordinance of the German Imperial Diet or of the Diet of the Hanseatic League; as, the *Frankfort recess* of 1558, which attempted to reconcile the orthodox Lutherans and the Philippists, or the *Lubeck recess* of 1614, which became the maritime law of all the cities of the League. *Hist.*

re·cess' (rē·sĕs'), *v.; RE·CESSED'* (-sĕst'); RE·CESS'ING. *Transitive*: **1.** To put into a recess; to set back; to seclude or conceal in a recess; retire; — chiefly in *past part.*; as, a *recessed* bed or plug.

2. To make a recess in; as, to *recess* a wall.

——, *Intransitive*: To take a recess. *Colloq., U. S.*

recess appointment. *Polit. Science.* The power granted to the president by the Constitution (Art. II, sec. 2, § 3) to fill vacancies by appointment when the Senate is not in session. *U. S.*

recess bed. A bed so constructed that it may be folded and stood or hung vertically in a recess or closet, when not in use.

recess committee. A committee of a legislative body appointed to make an investigation or prepare agenda in the interval between sessions.

re'cessed' arch (rē'sĕst'; 66). *Arch.* One of a series of arches one within another to correspond with splayed jambs of a doorway.

re·cess'er (rē·sĕs'ĕr), *n.* One who recesses studs, bobbins, etc.

re·ces'sion (rē·sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *recessio*, fr. *recedere, recessum.* See RECEDE.] **1.** Act, fact, or appearance of receding or retiring; withdrawal. "The *recession* of the dome of St. Peter's." *Ruskin.*

Mercy may rejoice upon the *recessions* of justice. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. The process by which waterfalls gradually shear back the bed of a stream, because of undercutting at the base and breakage of the rock at the top.

3. The return procession, as of clergy and choir after a service.

re'ces'sion (rē'sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [*re-* + *cession.*] Act of ceding back; restoration; as, the *recession* of conquered territory.

re·ces'sion·al (rē·sĕsh'ŭn·ȧl; -'l), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to recession.

2. Pertaining to, or done in, a recess, or interval. *Rare.*

3. Designating or pertaining to marginal moraines left by a retreating glacier or ice sheet at a halt in its retrogression. Recessional moraines are similar to terminal moraines in shape, material, and mode of formation.

re·ces'sion·al, *n.* **a** A recessional hymn. **b** Any musical piece played at the end of a play, service, performance, or the like, while the audience is leaving.

Re·ces'sion·al, The. A poem (1897) by Rudyard Kipling, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne.

recessional hymn. A hymn sung during the recession of the clergy and choir from the chancel to the robing room.

re·ces'sion·ar'y (rē·sĕsh'ŭn·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -ēr'ĭ), *adj.* Recessive.

re·ces'sive (rē·sĕs'ĭv), *adj.* **1.** Tending to go back; receding.

2. *Biol.* Designating that member of a pair of allelomorphs which, when both contrasting factors are present, is subordinate to the other in its manifestation; as, a *recessive* factor, which gives rise (in the homozygous state) to a *recessive* character. Cf. DOMINANT; see MENDEL'S LAW.

— **re·ces'sive·ly,** *adv.* — **re·ces'sive·ness,** *n.*

re·ces'sive, *n. Biol.* **a** A recessive character or factor. **b** An organism possessing one or more recessive characters.

recessive accent. *Phonet.* Accent, or stress, thrown back toward or to the first syllable of a word.

Rech'ab·ite (rĕk'ȧ·bīt), *n.* [LL. *Rechabita.*] *Jewish Hist.* One of the descendants of Jonadab, son of Rechab, all of whom by Jonadab's injunction abstained from living in houses, from using intoxicating drinks, and from planting the vine. *Jer.* XXXV. 2–19. Hence: **a** An abstainer from alcoholic liquors; specif., one of a society of such abstainers, the Independent Order of Rechabites, founded in England in 1835. **b** One who lives in tents. — **Rech'ab·it·ism** (-bĭt·Iz'm), *n.*

re·change' (rē·chānj'), *n.* **1.** Re-exchange. *Obs.*

2. A changing again or back.

re·change', *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *rechanger.*] **1.** To re-exchange. *Obs.*

2. To change again.

re·charge' (rē·chärj'), *v. t. & i.* [*re-* + *charge*; cf. F. *recharger.*] **1.** To supply with a new charge; to reload.

2. To charge, or accuse, in retaliation or again.

3. To charge or attack, again, anew, or in return.

re·charge', *n.* Act of recharging; also, a new, repeated, or retaliatory charge; specif., a new load.

re·char'ter (rē·chär'tĕr), *v. t.* To charter again or anew.

re·char'ter (rē·chär'tĕr), *n.* A second or renewed charter.

re·chase' (-chās'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *rechasser.*] To chase again, or back. — **re·chas'er** (-chās'ĕr), *n.*

re·chase', *n. & v.* [The n. is perh. fr. an OF. nom. sing. See RECHEAT, *n. & v.*] Recheat. *Obs.*

‖**ré'chauf'fé'** (rā'shō'fā'), *n.; pl.* RÉCHAUFFÉS (-fā'). [F., orig. past part. of *réchauffer* to warm over. See CHAFE, *v. t.*] A dish of food that has been warmed again; hence, figuratively, something made up from old material; a rehash.

It is merely a *réchauffé* of ancient philosophies. *F. W. H. Myers.*

‖**ré'chauf'fé'** (rā'shō'fā'), *part. adj. masc.*, **ré'chauf'fée'** (-fā'), *part. adj. fem.* [F.] Warmed over; — of a dish or of food; hence, figuratively, of or pertaining to rehashed material; worked over again.

re·cheat' (rē·chēt'), *n.* [ME. *rechate.* See RECHEAT, *v. i.*] *Hunting.* A strain on the horn to call together the hounds; also, the act of so calling the hounds. *Archaic.*

re·cheat', *v. i.* [ME. *rechaten*, fr. OF. *rachater, racheter*, to rally, assemble.] To blow the recheat. *Obs.*

re·cher'ché' (rē·shĕr'shā'; rē·shär'shā), *adj.* [F. See RESEARCH.] Sought out with care; choice; hence, of rare quality, elegance, or attractiveness, peculiar and refined in kind; also, farfetched. *Often Jocose or Satirical.*

‖**Recht** (rĕkt), *n.; pl.* RECHTE (rĕk'tĕ). [G.] *Law.* A (legal) right; also, law (in the abstract).

re·cid'i·vate (rē·sĭd'ĭ·vāt), *v. i.* [ML. *recidivare.* See RECIDIVOUS.] To fall back; to relapse. *Obs.*

re·cid'i·va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *recidivatio.*] **1.** A falling back; a backsliding; apostasy; relapse. *Obs.*

2. *Criminol.* = RECIDIVISM.

rec'i·dive (rĕs'ĭ·dīv), *v. i.* To relapse; to be recurrent; — chiefly in *pres. part.*; as, a *recidiving* sprain.

rec'i·dive (rĕs'ĭ·dĭv), *adj.* [See RECIDIVOUS.] Relapsing. *Obs.* — *n.* [F. *récidive.*] Relapse; relapser. *Rare.*

re·cid'i·vism (rē·sĭd'ĭ·vĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being recidivous; relapse, specif., *Criminol.*, a falling back or relapse into prior criminal habits, esp. after punishment.

re·cid'i·vist (-vĭst), *n.* One who is recidivous or has been guilty of recidivism; an incorrigible criminal. — **re·cid'i·vis'tic** (-vĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

re·cid'i·vous (-vŭs), *adj.* [L. *recidivus*, fr. *recidere* to fall back.] Relapsing; tending to or marked by recidivism; as, *recidivous* ex-convicts.

rec'i·pe (rĕs'ĭ·pē), *n.; pl.* -PES (-pēz). [L., imperative of *recipere* to take back, take in, receive. See RECEIVE.] **1.** A formula or prescription for compounding a medicine or remedy; also, the preparation so compounded; — now usually *prescription.*

2. A formula for making a dish in cookery; a receipt; — now often preferred to *receipt.*

3. A means prescribed for producing a desired result; a set formula or pattern. "Too often they [Hugo's characters] seem made after a *recipe.*" *C. L. Moore.*

Syn. — See RECEIPT.

rec'i·pe (rĕs'ĭ·pē), *v. t.* [See RECIPE, *n.*] Take; — used in physicians' prescriptions.

re·cip'i·an'gle (rē·sĭp'ĭ·ăng'g'l), *n.* [F. *récipiangle*, fr. L. *recipere* to take + *angulus* angle.] *Fort.* An obsolete instrument with two arms pivoted and a graduated arc for measuring angles.

re·cip'i·ence (rē·sĭp'ĭ·ĕns), *n.* Also **re·cip'i·en·cy** (-ĕn·sĭ). Act of receiving or state of being recipient; receptiveness.

re·cip'i·end (-ĕnd), *n.* [L. *recipiendum*, neut. gerundive of *recipere* to receive.] Something received or receivable.

re·cip'i·en'da·ry (rē·sĭp'ĭ·ĕn'dȧ·rĭ), *n.* [L. *recipiendus*, gerundive of *recipere* to receive + 1st *-ary.*] **a** An accepted candidate, as for the ministry. **b** *Rare.* A receptacle.

re·cip'i·ent (rē·sĭp'ĭ·ĕnt), *n.* [L. *recipiens, -entis*, receiving, pres. part. of *recipere* to receive. See RECEIVE.] **1.** One who or that which receives; a receiver; as, the *recipient* of a favor; — now commonly used of persons only.

2. A re-entrant angle. *Rare.*

re·cip'i·ent, *adj.* Receiving; receptive.

re·cip'i·o·mo'tor (-ō·mō'tĕr), *adj.* [L. *recipere* to receive + E. *motor.*] *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to the reception of motor impulses.

re·cip'ro·ca·ble (rē·sĭp'rō·kȧ·b'l), *adj.* That may reciprocate.

re·cip'ro·cal (-rō·kȧl), *adj.* [L. *reciprocus*, prob. orig. turning backward and forward, fr. derivatives of *re-* and *pro-*. See RE-; PRO-.] **1.** Alternating in motion backward and forward; reciprocating. *Obs.*

2. That reciprocates; manifested, given, educed, or the like, in return; as, a teacher hopes for a *reciprocal* interest in his pupils. "Believing in the *reciprocal* friendship of the British." *Woodrow Wilson.*

3. Mutual; mutually existing; shared, felt, shown, or the like, by both sides; Joint; as, united in *reciprocal* affection; a *reciprocal* understanding.

4. Corresponding to each other as by being equivalent or complementary; marked by or based upon reciprocity; as, the *reciprocal* obligations of capital and labor; a treaty that provides for *reciprocal* privileges.

5. Interchangeable; convertible; of equal force or meaning; also, inversely related.

These two rules will render a definition *reciprocal* with the thing defined. *I. Watts.*

6. *Biol.* Made in the opposite direction; — applied, specif., in genetics, to a mating operation in which one cross is the reverse of the other. Thus in fowls, if one cross

re·cen'sus, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re·cen'ter, **re·cen'tre,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'cent·ly, *adv.* of RECENT.
re'cent·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
re·cen'tral·ize, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — re'cen·tral·i·za'tion, *n.*
re·cept'. ✝ RECEIPT.
re·cep'ta·ble, *n.* [OF.] A receptacle. *Obs.* [CEPTIBLE.]
re·cep'ta·ble, *adj.* Var. of RE-
re·cep'tiv. Receptive. *Ref. Sp.*
re·cep'to·ry, *n.* [L. *receptorium* a shelter.] Receptacle. *Obs.*
re'cer·tif'i·cate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·cer'ti·fy, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·cess'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
re·ces'sor, *n.* = RECESSER.
Re'chab (rē'kăb). *Bib.*
re·chafe', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
Re'chab (rē'kȧ). *Bib.*
re·chain', *v. t.*, re·chal', *v. t.*, re·chal'lenge, *v. t.*, re·cham'ber (rē·chām'bĕr), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·chant', *v. t.*, re·cha'os, *v. t.*, re·char', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [RE-, 2.
re·chas'ten (rē·chās'n), *v. t.* See
re·chate'. ✝ RECHEAT.
re·chaw', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. *Rare.*
reche. ✝ REACH; RECCHE; RECK; REEK, smoke; RETCH.
re·check', *v. t.*, re·cheer', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·chew', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rechie. ✝ RECHY.
re·chip', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [RE-, 2.
re·chis'el (rē·chĭz'ĕl), *v. t.* See
re·choose', *v. t.*, re·chris'ten, *v. t.*, re·Chris'tian·ize, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·chuck', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·churn', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·cide', *v. i.* [L. *recidere*, fr. *re-* + *cadere* to fall.] To relapse; subside. *Obs.* [RECIDIVISM.]
rec'i·div'i·cy (rĕs'ĭ·dĭv'ĭ·sĭ), *n.* =
re·ciet'. Receipt. *Ref. Sp.*
re·ciev'. Receive. *Ref. Sp.*

is between a black Leghorn male and a white Leghorn female, the *reciprocal* cross is between a white Leghorn male and a black Leghorn female. The progeny of the two crosses are known as *reciprocal hybrids*.
7. *Gram.* Expressive of mutual action or relation; — applied to certain verbs, and especially to pronouns (*reciprocal pronouns*), such as the Greek *allēlōn* and the English compound forms, *each other*, *one another*, denoting a mutual action or cross relation between the members comprised in a plural subject (A and B like *each other*, that is, A likes B, and B likes A).
8. *Math.* Used to denote different kinds of mutual relation; — often with reference to the substitution of reciprocals for given quantities.
Syn. — RECIPROCAL, MUTUAL, CORRELATIVE, CONVERTIBLE. RECIPROCAL and MUTUAL (cf. MUTUAL) are often used without clear distinction with the implication of an interchange of the same feeling or act; as, *mutual* aversion, *reciprocal* affection; *mutual* greetings, *reciprocal* reproaches; "whether the offense has been solely on my side, or *reciprocal*, or on yours chiefly" (*Byron*); "There is a *reciprocal* pleasure in governing and being governed" (*Johnson*). But *reciprocal* often suggests esp. that the feeling or action in question is in return for (or in response to) something previously felt or done by the other party; as, his kindness resulted in a *reciprocal* manifestation of good will. *Reciprocal* is also used in the sense of *corresponding*, *answering*; as, "correspondent organs with *reciprocal* functions" (*Coleridge*). CORRELATIVE implies mutual interdependence or a complementary relation; CONVERTIBLE, as here compared, is equivalent to *interchangeable*; as, "Father and son . . . are *correlative* terms" (*Hume*); "The law, and the opinion of the judge, are not always *convertible* terms, or one and the same thing" (*Blackstone*). Cf. IDENTICAL.

re·cip′ro·cal (rē·sĭp′rō·kăl), *n.* **1.** That which reciprocates or bears a reciprocal relation to another thing.
Corruption is a *reciprocal* to generation. *Bacon.*
2. *Gram.* A reflexive verb. *Obs.*
3. *Insurance.* See RECIPROCAL INSURANCE.
4. *Math.* The quotient of unity divided by any quantity. The *reciprocal* of a fraction is the fraction inverted.

reciprocal algebras. See ALGEBRA, *n.*, 2.

reciprocal demand. *Econ.* The demand of two persons or communities for one another's products; — chiefly used in the phrase *equation of reciprocal demand*.

reciprocal determinant. *Math.* The determinant of the matrix that is reciprocal to the matrix of a given determinant.

reciprocal diagram. **a** The force diagram for a framed structure, drawn in accordance with Maxwell's definition of reciprocal figures. See BOW'S NOTATION. **b** = RECIPROCAL FIGURE.

reciprocal elements (of *n*-space). *Math.* Elements or spaces the sum of whose dimensions is $n - 1$; complemental extents.

reciprocal equation. *Math.* An equation which remains unchanged when the reciprocal of the unknown quantity is substituted for that quantity.

reciprocal exchange. See RECIPROCAL INSURANCE.

reciprocal figure. *Geom.* **a** Either of two figures of the same kind (as triangles, parallelograms, prisms, etc.) so related that two sides of one form the extremes of a proportion of which the means are the two corresponding sides of the other; in general, either of two figures so related that the first corresponds in some special way to the second, and the second in the same way to the first. **b** Either of two plane figures consisting of an equal number of lines so that corresponding lines in the two figures are parallel, and corresponding lines which converge to a point in one figure form a closed polygon in the other (*J. Clerk Maxwell*). See RECIPROCAL DIAGRAM **a**.

reciprocal functions. *Math.* **a** = INVERSE FUNCTIONS. **b** Two functions, $K(x, y)$, $k(x, y, \lambda)$ bounded in a region $a \leq x \leq b$, $a \leq y \leq b$, of the (x, y) plane and such that

$$K(x, y) + k(x, y, \lambda) = \lambda \int_a^b k(x, \xi, \lambda) K(\xi, y) d\xi, \lambda \text{ being an}$$

arbitrary parameter, — of importance in the theory of integral equations.

reciprocal hybrids. See RECIPROCAL, *adj.*, 6.

reciprocal insurance. A plan of insurance whereby each member of a *reciprocal exchange* (colloquially called a *reciprocal*), acting through an attorney in fact, becomes an insurer of, and is insured by, every other member; sometimes called *interinsurance*.

re·cip′ro·cal′i·ty (rē·sĭp′rō·kăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Reciprocalness. *Rare.*

re·cip′ro·cal·ize (rē·sĭp′rō·kăl·īz), *v. t.* To make reciprocal.

re·cip′ro·cal·ly, *adv.* **a** *Math.* Inversely. **b** Mutually. **c** In return. **d** Alternately. **e** Conversely.
— ***reciprocally proportional.*** *Math.* Inversely proportional.

reciprocal matrix (of a given square matrix whose determinant is not zero). *Math.* The square matrix of which the element in the *r*th row and *s*th column is the cofactor of the element in the *s*th row and *r*th column of the determinant of the original matrix divided by this determinant.

reciprocal polars. *Math.* Two curves so related that as a point (or pole) traces either, the polar of this point (as to a fixed conic) envelops (or rolls around) the other.

reciprocal pronoun. See RECIPROCAL, *adj.*, 7.

reciprocal proportion. *Math.* A proportion such that, of four terms taken in order, the first has to the second the same ratio which the fourth has to the third, or the first has to the second the same ratio which the reciprocal of the third has to the reciprocal of the fourth. Thus, 2:5 and 20:8 form a *reciprocal proportion*, because $2:5 :: \frac{1}{20}:\frac{1}{8}$.

reciprocal qualities. *Mach.* Two quantities whose product is 1.

reciprocal ratio. *Math.* = INVERSE RATIO.

reciprocal spiral. *Geom.* A hyperbolic spiral. Its equation in polar co-ordinates is $r = \frac{a}{\theta}$.

reciprocal surface. *Math.* See POLAR RECIPROCAL SURFACE.

reciprocal terms. *Logic.* Those terms which have the same signification, and, consequently, are convertible.

re·cip′ro·cant (rē·sĭp′rō·kănt), *n.* [L. *reciprocans*, *-antis*, pres. part. of *reciprocare* to move back and forth.] *Math.* A function $F(y_1, y_2, \ldots y_n)$ of the derivatives of y as to x that contains as a factor the same function $F(x_1 x_2, \ldots x_n)$ of the derivatives of x as to y. When the quotient of the two F's is a pure number, the reciprocant is *absolute*. *Obs.*
— **re·cip′ro·can·tive** (-kăn·tĭv), *adj.* *Obs.*

re·cip′ro·cate (rē·sĭp′rō·kāt), *v.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *reciprocatus*, past part. of *reciprocare* to move back and forth, reciprocate. See RECIPROCAL.] *Intransitive*: **1.** To return; to go or come back. *Obs.*
2. To move forward and backward alternately (*Obs., exc. Mech.*); to recur in vicissitude; to act interchangeably; to alternate; also, to be correspondent or equivalent.
One brawny smith the puffing bellows plies,
And draws and blows *reciprocating* air. *Dryden.*
3. To make a return for something done or given; also, *Colloq.*, to return a compliment, good wishes, or the like.
4. To bear or have a reciprocal relation; to correspond as a complement, equivalent, or converse; — often with *with*.
5. *Math.* To be changed by reciprocation.
——, *Transitive*: **1.** To cause to move in alternate directions.
2. To give and take reciprocally; to exchange mutually; to interchange; as, we *reciprocated* friendly offices and good wishes.
3. To return in kind or degree; to repay; to respond in like measure to (a feeling); as, tell me how to *reciprocate* this favor; his love was not *reciprocated*.
4. To make correspondent, equivalent; or convertible; — usually in passive. *Rare.*
5. *Math.* To find the figure reciprocal to (a given figure).

re·cip′ro·cate, *adj.* Reciprocal. *Rare.*

re·cip′ro·cat′ing (-kāt′ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RECIPROCATE. Specif.: *adj.* **a** Characterized by alternation in movement. **b** Of machines, etc., having a part or parts with a to-and-fro motion.

reciprocating conveyer. A vibrating trough conveyer.

reciprocating drill. *Mining.* = PISTON DRILL.

reciprocating engine. An engine in which the piston moves to and fro; — disting. from *rotary engine* (def. 1).

reciprocating proposition. *Logic.* A proposition which asserts a reciprocal or symmetrical relation between subject and predicate, and hence one in which subject and predicate may be interchanged.

re·cip′ro·ca′tion (rē·sĭp′rō·kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *reciprocatio*.] Act or fact of reciprocating. **a** Reciprocal motion, succession, action, or relationship. **b** Mutual exchange; as, the *reciprocation* of courtesies. **c** A return in kind or of like value; as, a *reciprocation* of his love. **d** Correspondence or equivalence. **e** *Geom.* (1) In a plane, the correlation between the points and lines of two reciprocal figures. (2) In space, the correlation between the points and planes of two reciprocal figures.

re·cip′ro·ca′tive (rē·sĭp′rō·kā′tĭv), *adj.* That reciprocates; tending to, or characterized by, reciprocation.

re·cip′ro·ca′tor (-kā′tĕr), *n.* One who or that which reciprocates; specif., *Steam Engines*, a double-acting engine.

re·cip′ro·ca·to′ry (-kā·tō′rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Reciprocating.

rec′i·proc′i·tar′i·an (rĕs′ĭ·prŏs′ĭ·târ′ĭ·ăn; 79), *n.* [*reciprocity* + *-arian*.] An advocate of reciprocity in trade. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to reciprocity or reciprocitarians.

rec′i·proc′i·ty (rĕs′ĭ·prŏs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *réciprocité*. See RECIPROCAL.] **1.** State of being reciprocal; reciprocal relationship; mutual dependence, co-operation, etc.; also, a reciprocation; an interchange, return in kind, etc.; as, *reciprocities* between colleges; *reciprocity* is essential in social life.
2. *Internat. Trade.* That relation or policy as to trade or other interests between countries under which special advantages are granted by one side in consideration of special advantages granted by the other. Such a relation or policy involves in respect of tariff duties the simultaneous existence in each country of a high schedule for countries not included in the grants, and a low schedule or no tariff to those that are.
3. *Math.* = CORRELATION, *n.*, 4.

reciprocity law. *Photochem.* The rule (formulated by Bunsen and Roscoe) that the effective action of light is constant when the product of the intensity by the time of action is constant.

re·ci′sion (rē·sĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *recisio*, fr. *recidere*, *recisum*, to cut off, fr. *re-* re- + *caedere* to cut; cf. MF. *recision* (F. *rescision*) rescission.] a *Now Rare.* Act of pruning or cutting. **b** Act of rescinding or canceling.

‖**ré′cit′** (rā′sē′), *n.* [F.] Recital; story; brief tale.

re·cit′al (rē·sīt′ăl; -l), *n.* [From RECITE.] **1.** Act of reciting. Specif.: **a** A rehearsing in detail and order; an enumeration; a particularized account; as, a *recital* of one's misfortunes; to be spared a *recital* of their adventures. **b** Repetition of the words of another, as by reading or from memory; as, during the *recital* of Hamlet.
2. That which is recited, or told; a story; a narrative; as, to listen to his *recital* with profound attention.
3. *Law.* The formal statement, or setting forth, of some related matter of fact in any deed or writing, as to explain the reasons for a transaction, to evidence the existence of facts, or, in pleading, to introduce a positive allegation.
4. *Music.* **a** A homogeneous program of music, vocal or instrumental; often, such a program presented by one person; — distinguished from *concert*; as, a song *recital*. **b** An exhibition concert given by music pupils.
Syn. — Recitation, rehearsal, enumeration. See NARRATIVE.

re·cit′al·ist (rē·sīt′ăl·ĭst; -l·ĭst), *n.* *Music.* One who gives recitals.

‖**re′ci·tan′do** (rā′chē·tän′dō), *adj.* [It., pres. part.] *Music.* Delivering in reciting (free) style; declamatory; — used as a direction.

rec′i·ta′tion (rĕs′ĭ·tā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *récitation*, fr. L. *recitatio*. See RECITE.] **1.** Act of reciting, esp. of rehearsing or enumerating details.
2. The delivery before an audience of something committed to memory, esp. as an elocutionary exhibition; also, that which is so delivered.
3. *Educ.* A class exercise in which students reply orally to questions for which preparation is expected; hence, loosely, any class exercise or attendance; as, he had only ten *recitations* a week in the second term.

rec′i·ta′tion·al·ism (-ăl·ĭz′m), *n.* The manner of one who gives public recitations; — often derogatory. *Rare.*

rec′i·ta′tion·ist (-ĭst), *n.* An elocutionist.

rec′i·ta·tive′ (rĕs′ĭ·tȧ·tēv′), *v. t. & i.* To deliver in or as in recitative. *Rare.*

rec′i·ta·tive′ (rĕs′ĭ·tȧ·tēv′), *n.* [It, *recitativo*. See RECITE.] **1.** *Music.* A species of musical recitation in which the words are delivered in a manner resembling declamation; also, a piece of music intended for such recitation; a musical passage, part, performance, or the like, rendered in this manner; — opposed to *melisma* or *melody*. Recitative is thus characterized by freedom from strict form in its tonal and metrical structure, being rhetorical rather than melodic in its phrasing. Unaccompanied recitative, or ‖*re′ci·ta·ti′vo sec′co* (rā′chē·tȧ·tē′vō sĕk′kō), has only occasional instrumental chords — often merely indicated by a figured bass — to maintain the key; accompanied recitative, or ‖*re′ci·ta·ti′vo stro′men·ta′to* (strō′mĕn·tȧ′tō), has a continuous and elaborate instrumental setting. Intermediate between recitative and the lyric *aria* are the *arioso* and *aria parlante*.
2. Tone or rhythm peculiar to a language, dialect, or author's style. *Rare.*

rec′i·ta′tive (rĕs′ĭ·tā′tĭv; rē·sīt′ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* **1.** That recites, rehearses, or repeats; narrative; as, the *recitative* part of an exposition.
2 (*pron.* rĕs′ĭ·tȧ·tēv′) Of or pertaining to recitative; having the style or manner of recitative.

rec′i·ta·tiv′i·cal (rĕs′ĭ·tȧ·tĭv′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Like recitative. *Rare.*

re·cite′ (rē·sīt′), *v.*; -CIT′ED (-sīt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CIT′ING (-sīt′ĭng). [F. *réciter*, fr. L. *recitare*, *recitatum*, fr. *re-* re- + *citare* to call, to cite. See CITE.] *Transitive*: **1.** To repeat, as something prepared, written down, committed to memory, or the like; to deliver from a written or printed document, or from recollection; to rehearse; as, to *recite* the words of an author.
2. To tell over; to go over in particulars; to relate; narrate; enumerate; as, to *recite* events or experiences.
3. To rehearse or repeat, as a lesson to an instructor.
4. *Obs.* **a** To write down; to compose. **b** To quote; to cite.
5. *Law.* To state in or as a recital. See RECITAL, 3.
——, *Intransitive*: **1.** To relate. *Obs.*
2. **a** To repeat, pronounce, or rehearse, as before an audience, something prepared or committed to memory. **b** To reply to a teacher's question on a prepared lesson; to make a recitation.
Syn. — Recount, tell, recapitulate.

re·cite′, *n.* [F. *récit*.] Recital. *Rare.*

re–cite′ (rē·sīt′), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·cite′ment (rē·sīt′mĕnt), *n.* [F. *récitement*.] Recital. *Rare.*

re·cit′er (rē·sīt′ĕr), *n.* **a** One who recites. **b** A book of extracts for recitation.

re·cit′ing (rē·sīt′ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RECITE.

re·cit′ing note (rē·sīt′ĭng). *Chanting.* A note or tone on which a varying number of syllables are uttered, as distinguished from a note that receives but one syllable. In Gregorian music it is properly the dominant.

reck (rĕk), *v.*; RECKED (rĕkt), *Obs.* RAUGHT, ROUGHTE; RECK′ING. [ME. *recken*, *recchen*, fr. AS. *reccan*, *rēcan*; akin to OS. *rōkjan*, OHG. *ruochan*, G. *geruhen*, ON. *rækja*, and to E. RECKON.] *Archaic. Intransitive*: **1.** To make account; to take heed, care, or thought; to care; mind; to be aware; — often followed by *of*.
Of me she *recks* not, nor my vain desire. *M. Arnold.*
Recked little of the storm and strife without. *Browning.*
2. To be of account or interest; to matter.
——, *Transitive*: *Archaic.* **1.** To make account of; to care for; to heed; regard.
This son of mine not *recking* danger. *Sir P. Sidney.*
2. To reckon; deem; estimate. *Now Scot.*
3. To concern. "What *recks* it them?" *Milton.*

reck, *n.* Heed; concern; care. *Archaic.*
— ***what reck or whatreck.*** **a** What does it matter? **b** *Scot.* Nevertheless; — a parenthetical adverbial use.
But yet, *whatreck*, he at Quebec . . . did fa', man. *Burns.*

reck. Var. of RICK. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

reck′la (rĕk′lä), *n.* [Marathi *rekalā*.] A covered two-wheeled passenger cart drawn by oxen. *India.*

reck′less (rĕk′lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* [AS. *reccelēas*, *rēcelēas*, fr. a lost n. (+ *-lēas* -less) akin to RECK, *v.*] **1.** That does not reck of one's duty, character, life, or the like; now usually, careless; neglectful; indifferent; inconsiderate; as, utterly *reckless* of danger.
My soul too *reckless* of mild grace. *Wordsworth.*
2. Characterized by or manifesting lack of due caution; rash; utterly heedless; as, *reckless* youth, adventures, buying, or driving.
Syn. — Heedless, careless, thoughtless, regardless. See RASH. **Ant.** — Cautious, wary, circumspect, discreet. See CAREFUL.
— **reck′less·ly,** *adv.* — **reck′less·ness,** *n.*

reck′less, *v. t.* [AS. *rēcelēasian*.] To neglect. *Obs.*

reck′ling (rĕk′lĭng), *n.* [Cf. RITLING.] The weakest or smallest one of a litter, brood, or family; weakling. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

Reck′ling·hau′sen's dis·ease′ (rĕk′lĭng·hou′zĕnz). [After F. D. von *Recklinghausen* (1833–1910), Ger. pathologist.] *Med.* A disease characterized by multiple neurofibromata of the skin and nerve trunks and, often, excessive pigmentation of the skin and morbid changes in the bones.

reck′on (rĕk′ŭn), *v.*; -ONED (-ŭnd); -ON·ING. [ME. *rekenen*, fr. AS. *gerecenian* to explain; akin to D. *rekenen* to reckon, G. *rechnen*, OHG. *rehhanōn*, and to Gr. *oregein* to stretch out. See RIGHT, *adj.*] *Transitive*: **1.** To name in order; to recite; specify. *Obs.*
2. To count; now usually, to compute; calculate; as, to *reckon* the days before Christmas, the size of an audience, one's total indebtedness.
3. To account; consider; regard; repute; as, to *reckon* him the richest man hereabouts; this business is generally *reckoned* as prosperous.
4. To count in, as part of a total, one of a class, or the like; to place; to class; also, to sum (up); to evaluate; as, he is not *reckoned* among the leaders.
5. To conclude, as after an enumerating or a balancing of chances; hence, *Colloq.*, to think; suppose; — with an object clause. "I *reckon* that for ten thousand dollars you can travel for two years." *Edith Wharton.*
6. To attribute, or assign (a quality, a relationship, etc.); to impute. *Obs.*
Faith was *reckoned* to Abraham for righteousness. *Rom.* iv. 9.
——, *Intransitive*: **1.** To name items in order. *Obs.*
2. To make an enumeration or computation; to engage in numbering or computing. *Shak.*
3. To come to an accounting; to make up accounts; to settle; to examine and strike the balance of debt and credit; to adjust relations of desert or penalty.
"Parfay," sayst thou, "sometime he *reckon* shall." *Chaucer.*
4. *Now Dial.* **a** To expect; intend. **b** To claim; pretend.
5. To place dependence; to rely; count; — followed by *on*; as, to *reckon* on one's coming.
6. To think, suppose; guess; — usually in *I reckon*, often used parenthetically. *Chiefly Dial.*
7. To explain or account for one's conduct. *Obs.*
Syn. — Number, include, estimate. See CALCULATE.

---

re·cip′ro·cal·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
re·cip′ro·cal·ty, *n.* Reciprocity. *Obs.*
reciprocating steam engine. See STEAM ENGINE, 1.
re·cip′ro·ca′tiv. Reciprocative. *Ref. Sp.*
re·cip′ro·cous, *adj.* [L. *reciprocus*.] Reciprocal. *Obs.*
rec′i·proque, *adj. & n.* [F. *réciproque*, fr. L. *reciprocus*.] = RECIPROCAL. *Obs.*
re·cir′cle, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·cir′cu·late, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. —
re′cir·cu·la′tion, *n.*
re·cis′sion, re·cis′so·ry. Erron. for RESCISSION, RESCISSORY.
re·cit′a·ble (rē·sīt′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.
rec′i·ta·tif′ (rĕs′ĭ·tȧ·tēf′), *n.* [F. *récitatif*.] = RECITATIVE, *n.*, 1.
rec′i·ta·tive′ly (rĕs′ĭ·tȧ·tēv′lĭ), *adv.* of RECITATIVE.
rec′i·ta·tif′ro (rĕs′ĭ·tȧ·tēf′vō; *It.* rā′chē-), *n.*; *pl.* -VI (-vē), -VOS (-vōz). [It.] *Music.* = RECITATIVE, *n.*, 1.
re′cit·i·lil·ta′tion, *n.*, **re·cit′i·lize,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reck′an. Var. of RACKAN.

reckon for. To answer for; to pay the account for.

reckon with. **a** To settle accounts or claims with; — also figuratively.

After a long time the lord of those servants cometh, and *reckoneth with* them. *Matt.* xxv. 19.

b To take into account; as, to *reckon with* a danger.

reckon without one's host. Orig., to reckon one's score without consulting one's landlord; hence, to ignore in a calculation or arrangement some essential consideration.

He that *reckons without his host* must reckon twice. *Proverb.*

reck'on (rĕk'ŭn). Dial. Eng. var. of RACKAN.

reck'on·er (rĕk'ŭn·ĕr), *n.* **a** One who or that which reckons. **b** An aid to reckoning, esp. a book of tables, etc.; — often called *ready reckoner.*

reck'on·ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who reckons, counts, or computes; result of reckoning or counting; calculation. Specif.: **a** *Now Rare.* The calculated time of pregnancy. **b** The act or fact of accounting, as to God, one's subjects, or one's superiors, for one's conduct; — usually with an implication of immediate or prospective retribution; as, at last, the people called the king to a bitter *reckoning.* **c** *Archaic.* One's score, as at an inn.

2. Esteem; account; estimation. *Obs.*

3. *Navig.* (1) The calculation of a ship's position, either from astronomical observations, or from "dead reckoning"; also, dead reckoning as opposed to observation. (2) Position of a ship so determined.

— ***be out of one's reckoning.*** *Naut.* To be at a distance from the place indicated by the reckoning; — said of a ship or captain; hence, to be mistaken in, or misled by, one's calculations or reasoning.

re·claim' (rē·klām'), *v.;* RE·CLAIMED' (-klāmd'); RE·CLAIM'ING. [ME. *reclaimen, reclamen,* fr. OF. *reclamer* (3d sing. pres. *reclaime*) to call back, appeal to (F. *réclamer*), fr. L. *reclamare, reclamatum,* to cry out against, fr. *re-* re- + *clamare* to call or cry aloud. See RE-; CLAIM.] *Transitive:* **1.** To call back, as a hawk to the wrist in falconry, by a certain customary call; to recall; revoke. *Obs.*

2. To call back from flight or disorderly action; to call to, for the purpose of subduing or quieting.

The headstrong horses hurried Octavius . . . along, and were deaf to his *reclaiming* them. *Dryden.*

3. To reduce from a wild to a tamed state, as an eagle; to tame and train; — said esp. of hawks.

4. To call back to rectitude from moral wandering or transgression; to reform.

It is the intention of Providence, in all the various expressions of his goodness, to *reclaim* mankind. *Rogers.*

5. To reduce to a desired state by discipline, labor, cultivation, or the like; to rescue from being wild, desert, waste, submerged, or the like; as, to *reclaim* savages; to *reclaim* wild land, overflowed land, etc.

6. To obtain, as rubber, from a waste product or by-product; to recover; also, to recover the useful material from; as, to *reclaim* scraps.

7. *Obs.* **a** To hold back; check; restrain. **b** To correct; reform;—said of things. **c** To exclaim against; gainsay. *Fuller.*

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To cry out, esp. in protest; to object; protest. *Now Rare.*

At a later period Grote *reclaimed* strongly against Mill's setting Whately above Hamilton. *Bain.*

2. *Obs.* **a** To draw back; to give way. **b** To reform; to undergo conversion.

3. *Internat. Law.* To demand surrender of a person or thing belonging to one state where found to be irregularly under the control of another or of citizens of others.

4. *Scots Law.* To appeal, specif. from a judgment of the Lord Ordinary of the Court of Session to the Inner House.

Syn. — Regenerate, redeem; recover, restore.

re·claim', *n.* [OF. See RECLAIM, *v.*] **1.** A reclaiming, or state of being reclaimed. *Now Rare.*

2. That which is reclaimed, as rubber.

re–claim' (rē·klām'), *v. t.* To claim back; to demand the return of as a right; to attempt to recover possession of.

A tract of land [Holland] snatched from an element perpetually *reclaiming* its prior occupancy. *W. Coxe.*

re·claim' (rē·klām'), *n.* A fresh claim; a renewed claim.

re·claim'a·ble (rē·klām'ä·b'l), *adj.* That may be reclaimed. — **re·claim'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **re·claim'a·bly,** *adv.*

re·claim'ant (rē·klām'ănt), *n.* [Cf. F. *réclamant,* pres. part.] One who reclaims, or esp., protests or appeals.

re·claimed' rub'ber (-klāmd'). Rubber recovered from scraps by any of various processes, as by treatment with alkali, and sometimes mixed with crude rubber during manufacture.

re·claim'er (-klām'ĕr), *n.* **a** One who or that which reclaims, as land, persons, etc.; as, oil *reclaimers* are used to clarify used lubricants. **b** = RECOVERER **b.**

re·claim'ing note. *Scots Law.* A printed paper by which an appeal is taken from the Lord Ordinary to the Inner House of the Court of Session.

re·claim'less (rē·klām'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Irreclaimable. *R.*

re·claim'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Reclamation. *Rare.*

re·cla'ma (rā·klä'mä), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *reclamo.*] Complaint. *Colloq., Phil. I.*

rec'la·ma'tion (rĕk'lä·mā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *réclamation,* fr. L. *reclamatio.* See RECLAIM.] **1.** Act or process of reclaiming or state of being reclaimed; also, the industry of reclaiming waste; as, the *reclamation* of land; prisoners in the first stage of *reclamation;* a *reclamation* plant.

2. A reclaimant's representation, as a claim or a protest.

3. *Internat. Law.* A demand by a state to which a person or thing belongs that he or it be delivered up by those who have acquired control irregularly.

reclamation district. *Law, U. S.* A district created by legislation for the purpose of reclaiming swamp, marshy, or desert lands and making them suitable for cultivation or habitation. Usually such districts have power to levy assessments, issue bonds, and the like.

Reclamation Service. A bureau of the Department of the Interior, created under the **Reclamation Act** of 1902 and organized to reclaim desert lands (chiefly in the West) by irrigation projects for public sale and to develop electric power. *U. S.*

‖**ré'clame'** (rā'klām'), *n.* [F., fr. *réclamer.* See RECLAIM.] Publicity; also, publicity seeking.

re·clin'a·ble (rē·klīn'ä·b'l), *adj.* That may be reclined. *R.*

rec'li·nate (rĕk'lĭ·nāt), *adj.* Also **rec'li·nat'ed** (-nāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119). [L. *reclinatus,* past part.] *Bot.* Bent downward, so that the point, as of a stem or leaf, is below the base.

rec'li·na'tion (rĕk'lĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of reclining, or state of being reclined.

2. *Dialing.* The angle which the plane of the dial makes with a vertical plane. *Now Rare.*

3. *Surg.* An old method of operating for cataract by introducing a broad needle into the upper part of the pupil and turning the lens backward and downward into the vitreous humor.

re·cline' (rē·klīn'), *v.;* -CLINED' (-klīnd'); -CLIN'ING (-klīn'-ĭng). [OF. *recliner,* fr. L. *reclinare,* fr. *re-* re- + *clinare* to lean, incline. See INCLINE, LEAN to incline.] *Transitive:* To cause or permit to incline backwards; to place in a recumbent position; loosely, to lean; to incline; rest; as, to *recline* one's head on a pillow.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To lean or incline, esp. backwards; specif., *Obs.,* of a dial, to have a backward inclination.

2. To assume, or to be in, a recumbent position; to lie down; rest; as, to *recline* on a couch.

re·cline', *adj.* [L. *reclinis.* See RECLINE, *v.*] Reclining.

re·cline', *n.* A reclining posture. *Rare.*

re·clined' (rē·klīnd'), *adj.* In a reclining position; *Bot.,* reclinate.

re·clin'er (rē·klīn'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which reclines; specif., a reclining dial or plane.

re·clin'ing (rē·klīn'ĭng), *adj. Bot.* **a** Bending or curving gradually back from the perpendicular. **b** Recumbent.

re·cluse' (rē·klōōs'; 242; 277), *adj.* [OF. *reclus,* fem. *recluse,* fr. L. *reclusus,* fr. *recludere, reclusum,* to unclose, open, later, to shut up. See CLOSE; cf. RECLUDE.] **1.** Shut up; sequestered; retired from the world or from public notice; solitary; cloistered.

Nor these alone prefer a life *recluse.* *Cowper.*

2. Hidden; secret; — said of actions, etc. *Obs.*

— **re·cluse'ly,** *adv.* — **re·cluse'ness,** *n.*

re·cluse' (rē·klōōs'; rĕk'lūs; 242; 277), *n.* [F. *reclus,* fem. *recluse,* ML. *reclusus, reclusa.* See RECLUSE, *adj.*] **1.** A person who lives in seclusion, as a hermit or monk; specif., an inclusus (which see).

2. One who leads a retired life, with few social contacts.

3. A place of seclusion, as a hermitage or convent. *Obs.*

Syn. — See HERMIT.

re·clus'e', *v. t.* To shut up; seclude. *Obs.*

re·clus'er·y (rē·klōōs'ĕr·ĭ; 242), *n.* A hermitage; anchorage. *Rare.*

re·clu'sion (-klōō'zhŭn; 242), *n.* [ML. *reclusio.*] **1.** Act of becoming, or state of being, a recluse; seclusion; specif., imprisonment, esp. when solitary.

2. A place of seclusion, esp. of religious retreat. *Rare.*

re·clu'sive (-sĭv), *adj.* Affording, involving, or favoring, retirement from society. — **re·clu'sive·ness,** *n.*

re·coct' (rē·kŏkt'), *v. t.* [L. *recoctus,* past part. of *recoquere* to cook or boil over again. See RE-; 2d COOK.] To boil or cook again; hence, to make over; vamp up. — **re·coc'tion** (rē·kŏk'shŭn), *n.*

re·cog'i·tate (rē·kŏj'ĭ·tāt), *v. i.* [L. *recogitare* (ML. in sense **a**).] **a** *Obs.* To change one's mind. **b** To think over again. — **re'cog·i·ta'tion** (rē'kŏj·ĭ·tā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

‖**re·cog'ni·ta** (rē·kŏg'nĭ·tä), *n. pl.* [L., past part. neut. pl. of *recognoscere.* See RECOGNIZANCE.] Things recognized.

Objects are the *recognita* amid events. *Whitehead.*

rec'og·ni'tion (rĕk'ŏg·nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *récognition,* fr. L. *recognitio.* See RECOGNIZANCE.] **1.** Act of recognizing, or state of being recognized; as: **a** Formal acknowledgment, as of a fact or a claim; specif., in England, an expression of reception of the sovereign by the people at the coronation. **b** Acceptance as entitled to consideration or attention; as, *recognition* by the Chair of one rising to speak in a meeting; also, special notice or attention; as, he received much *recognition.*

2. Acknowledgment of something done or given, esp. by making some return; as, a gift in *recognition* of a service.

3. Perception of identity as already known in fact or by description; as, *recognition* of a person or portrait; also, condition of being so recognized; as, to escape *recognition.* Specif., *Drama,* such recognition as an incident or solution of plot.

4. Discernment of the character, status, or class of something; as, his *recognition* of the principle involved.

5. *Obs.* **a** Consciousness. **b** Admission. **c** Review or reconsideration; recension.

6. *Early Eng. Law.* The form of inquest by jury existing under the early Norman kings.

7. *Internat. Law.* Acknowledgment of the independence of an insurgent or rebelling community or province. Cf. RECOGNIZE, *v. t.,* 5 **b.**

8. *Psychol.* That form of memory which consists in knowing or feeling that a present object has been met before. Cf. RECALL.

9. *Scots Law.* Act of a feudal superior in recognoscing lands from a tenant, esp. for unauthorized alienation. *Obs.*

rec'og·ni'tion, *adj.* Serving for recognition; as, a *recognition* mark on an animal.

re'–cog·ni'tion (rē'kŏg·nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A second cognition, a knowing of something which has been known before; — not implying conscious identification. Cf. RECOGNITION.

— **re'–cog·ni'tion·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

rec'og·ni'tion mark. A peculiar and usually conspicuous marking of an animal supposed to serve as a signal to others of its kind, as the white tail of an antelope or a rabbit.

re·cog'ni·tive (rē·kŏg'nĭ·tĭv), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, recognition.

re·cog'ni·tor (-tĕr), *n.* [ML.] *Early Eng. Law.* One of a jury impaneled on an assize to hold a recognition. *Hist.*

re·cog'ni·to'ry (-tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to, or connected with, recognition. *Lamb.*

re·cog'ni·zance (rē·kŏg'nĭ·zăns; *or, esp. Law,* rē·kŏn'ĭ·-; 277; *cf.* COGNIZANCE), *n.* [ME. *reconnissance,* fr. OF. *reconissance, reconnoissance,* later also *reconnoissance* (F. *reconnaissance*), fr. *reconissant, reconnoissant,* pres. part. of *reconoistre* to recognize (F. *reconnaître*), fr. L. *recognoscere,* fr. *re-* re- + *cognoscere* to know. The *g* is a secondary insertion after the Latin spelling. See KNOW; cf. COGNIZANCE, RECOGNIZE, RECONNOISSANCE.] **1.** *Law.* **a** An obligation of record entered into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorized, making the performance of some act, as duly appearing in court, keeping the peace, or payment of a debt, the condition of nonforfeiture. A *recognizance* differs from a *bond,* being witnessed by the record only. Also, the sum liable to forfeiture upon such an obligation. **b** *Obs.* = RECOGNITION, 6.

2. Acknowledgment, as of a right, a rank, or distinction; avowal; profession; also, recognition. *Now Rare.*

3. A token; symbol; pledge; badge. *Archaic.*

That *recognizance* and pledge of love. *Shak.*

re·cog'ni·zant (rē·kŏg'nĭ·zănt; rē·kŏn'ĭ-; *cf.* COGNIZANT), *adj.* [Cf. COGNIZANT.] Recognizing; expressing or showing recognition.

rec'og·nize (rĕk'ŏg·nīz), *v.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'-ĭng). [See RECOGNIZANCE; cf. COGNITION, RECONNOITER.] *Transitive:* **1.** To know again; to perceive to be a person or thing previously known; to recover or recall knowledge of.

2. To avow knowledge of; to consent to admit, hold, or the like; to admit with a formal acknowledgment; as, to *recognize* an obligation; to *recognize* a consul.

3. To acknowledge formally, as by special attention; to take notice of; specif.: **a** To acknowledge with a show of approval or appreciation; as, to *recognize* services. **b** To acknowledge acquaintance with, as by salutation. **c** To acknowledge by admitting to an associated or privileged status. **d** To acknowledge as the one entitled to be heard at the time, as one who offers to speak in a meeting; to give the floor to.

4. *Obs.* **a** To admit the fact, truth, or validity of. **b** To review; revise; correct.

5. *Law.* **a** *Eng.* To make formal acknowledgment of as one's lord, ruler, or sovereign. **b** To acknowledge the independence of (a community or body which has thrown off the sovereignty of a state to which it was subject), thus entitling it to be treated as an independent state by the recognizing power. The recognition may be by express declaration or by any overt act sufficiently indicating the intention to recognize. See RECOGNITION, 7. **c** *U. S.* To bind by a recognizance.

6. *Scots Law.* = RECOGNOSCE, 2. *Obs.*

——, *Intransitive:* (rĕk'ŏg·nīz; *in legal use commonly* rē·kŏg'nĭz). *Law.* To enter into an obligation of record before a tribunal; as, B *recognized* in the sum of $20. *U. S.*

Syn. — RECOGNIZE, ACKNOWLEDGE. To RECOGNIZE, as here compared, commonly adds to ACKNOWLEDGE a stronger implication of formal admission or authoritative sanction; as, to *acknowledge* another's prior claim; a claim not *recognized* by the law; to *acknowledge* a secret marriage; he refused to *recognize* the woman as his wife; "The ladies never acted so well as when they were in the presence of a fact which they *acknowledged,* but did not *recognize*" (*G. Meredith*).

Ant. — Ignore, disregard; overlook. See DENY.

re·cog'nize (rē·kŏg'nīz), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·cog'ni·zee' (rē·kŏg'nĭ·zē'; rē·kŏn'ĭ·zē'), *n. Law.* The person in whose favor a recognizance is made.

rec'og·niz'er (rĕk'ŏg·nīz'ĕr), *n.* One who recognizes.

re·cog'ni·zor' (rē·kŏg'nĭ·zôr'; rē·kŏn'ĭ-), *n.* One who enters into a recognizance.

rec'og·nosce' (rĕk'ŏg·nŏs'; rē'kŏg-), *v.* [L. *recognoscere.* See RECOGNIZE.] *Transitive: Obs.* **1.** To recognize.

2. *Scots Feudal Law.* To resume the possession of (lands granted to a tenant), esp. for unauthorized alienation.

——, *Intransitive: Scots Law.* Of lands, to return to the superior by recognition.

re·coil' (rē·koil'), *v.;* -COILED' (-koild'); -COIL'ING. [ME. *recoilen,* fr. OF. *reculer,* fr. L. *re-* re- + *culus* the fundament.] *Transitive:* To force or drive back; to retire. *Obs.*

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To retreat, draw back, or fall back; to reverse one's motion or direction; to be driven or forced backward; specif., to reel back; — sometimes with *back.* "Ten paces huge he back *recoiled.*" *Milton.* "As deep *recoiling* surges foam below." *Burns.*

2. To start or draw back, as in horror, fear, or disgust; to shrink; as, at the sight, the crowd *recoiled.*

Or, if the mind turn inward, she *recoils*
At once — or, not *recoiling,* is perplexed. *Wordsworth.*

3. To withdraw oneself; to retire. *Archaic.*

I *recoiled* into the wilderness. *Wordsworth.*

4. To rebound; to spring back, as a released spring or a firearm in the act of discharging.

5. To rebound or return to or as to the source or starting point. "Evil on itself shall back *recoil.*" *Milton.*

Syn. — See REBOUND.

re·coil' (rē·koil'), *n.* **1.** Act of recoiling; now, esp., a rebound; a drawing or shrinking back; as, hit by a ball in its *recoil;* an angry *recoil* from his suggestion.

2. The state or condition of having recoiled; reaction.

The *recoil* from formalism is skepticism. *F. W. Robertson.*

3. Specif.: The recoiling of a gun, spring, etc.; also, the distance through which a gun, spring, etc., recoils.

4. *Phonet.* Aspiration after a voiceless stop (*p, t, k*); a neutral or murmur vowel or a voiced aspirate after a voiced stop (*b, d, g*). *A. J. Ellis.*

re–coil' (rē·koil'), *v. t.* To coil again or anew.

recoil atom. *Physical Chem.* The heavy remainder of a radioactive atom still in rapid motion because of the recoil action produced by the emission of an alpha or a beta particle.

recoil cylinder. *Mil.* In a system for checking the recoil or counterrecoil of guns, a fixed cylinder into which a piston attached to the gun is forced by the recoil of the gun on firing. Recoil is checked by slow passage of liquids (hydraulic system) or air (pneumatic system) through perforations in the piston, or by the compression of springs.

re·coil'er (rē·koil'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which recoils.

recoil escapement. *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3.

re·coil'ment (rē·koil'mĕnt), *n.* Recoil. *Rare.*

recoil wave. *Physiol.* The dicrotic wave.

re·coin' (rē·koin'), *v. t.* To coin anew or again.

re·coin'age (-ĭj), *n.* Act of coining, or a thing coined, anew.

‖**Re'co·le'to** (rā'kō·lā'tō), *n.* [Sp.] *R. C. Ch.* A Recollect.

re'–col·lect' (rē'kŏ·lĕkt'), *v.* [L. *recollectus,* past part. of *recolligere* to collect; in some senses prob. fr. *re-* + *collect.* See RE-; COLLECT.] *Transitive:* **1.** To collect again, as something that has been scattered; as, to *re-collect* routed troops; also, to gather; rally; recover; as, to *re-collect* one's courage.

2. (*pron.* rĕk'ŏ-) To recall or bring back; to withdraw. *Obs.*

I . . . can also *recollect* you from . . . desperation. *Donne.*

3. To compose (oneself); to recover control over (oneself); as, to *re-collect* oneself quickly after an outburst.

——, *Intransitive:* To reassemble.

---

reck'on·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
reck'ond. Reckoned. *Ref. Sp.*
recks. + REX, pranks.
reckt. Recked. *Ref. Sp.*
reclaimed wool. = SHODDY, 1.
re·clang', *v. i.,* **re·clasp',** *v. t. & i.,* **re·class',** *v. t.,* **re'clas·si·fi·ca'tion,** *n.,* **re·clas'si·fy,** *v. t.,* **re·clean',** *v. t.,* **re·clean'er,** *n.,* **re·cleanse',** *v. t.,* **re·clear',** *v. t.,* **re·clear'ance,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
re·climb', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·cli'na·to·ry, *n.* [LL. *reclinatorium.*] A thing to recline on. *Obs.* [= BACKBOARD, 3.]
re·clin'ing board (rē·klīn'ĭng). [OF. *reclos,* past part. See CLOSE, *v.*] To connne. *Obs.*
re·close' (rē·klōz'), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·clothe' (rē·klōth'), *v. t.,* **re·cloth'ing** (-klōth'ĭng), *verbal n.* See RE-, 2.
re·clude' (rē·klōōd'; 242), *v. t.* [L. *recludere* to unclose, open, fr. *re-* again, back, un- + *claudere* to shut.] To close; sequester. *Obs.*
re·clu'siv. Reclusive. *Ref. Sp.*
re·clu'so·ry (rē·klōō'sō·rĭ), *n.* [ML. *reclusorium.*] = RECLUSERY.
re·coach', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'co·ag'u·la'tion, *n.,* **re·coal',** *v. t. & i.,* **re·coast',** *v. i.,* **re·coat',** *v. t.,* **re·cock',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·code', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·cod'i·fy, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'cod·i·fi·ca'tion,** *n.* [Sp.]
re·cog'ni·tiv. Recognitive. *Ref.*
rec'og·niz'a·ble (rĕk'ŏg·nīz'ä·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **rec'og·niz'a·bly,** *adv.*
re·cog'ni·zate, *v. t.* Recognize. — **re·cog'ni·za'tion,** *n. Both Obs.*
rec'og·niz'ed·ly (rĕk'ŏg·nīz'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd-lĭ; 119), *adv.* of *recognized,* past part.
re·coin'er, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re·coke', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'col·lapse', *n.* See RE-, 2.
re'col·later', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'col·la'tion,** *n.*
bil'i·ty (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **rec'og·niz'a·bly,** *adv.*
re·cog'ni·zate, *v. t.* Recognize. — **re·cog'ni·za'tion,** *n. Both Obs.*
rec'og·niz'ed·ly (rĕk'ŏg·nīz'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd-lĭ; 119), *adv.* of *recognized,* past part.
re·coin'er, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re·coke', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'col·lapse', *n.* See RE-, 2.
re'col·later', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'col·la'tion,** *n.*
re'co·hab'i·ta'tion, *n.,* **re·coil',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·coild'. Recoiled. *Ref. Sp.*
re·coil'ing·ly, *adv.* of *recoiling,* pres. part.

N O P Q R

rec'ol·lect' (rĕk'ō·lĕkt'), *v.;* REC'OL·LECT'ED; REC'OL·LECT'·ING. [L. *recollectus,* past part. of *recolligere* to collect. See 1st RECOLLECT; cf. RECOLLET.] *Transitive:* **1.** To recover or recall the knowledge of; to call to mind; to remember.
2. a = 1st RE-COLLECT, 3. b To cause (oneself, one's mind, etc.) to be absorbed in thought or contemplation; to concentrate in spiritual meditation; as, unable to *recollect* oneself in prayer.
3. To recall something forgotten to (oneself); as, there was no error, because he *recollected* himself in time.
——, *Intransitive:* To have a recollection; to call something to mind.
Beasts and babies remember, that is, recognize: man alone *recollects.* *Coleridge.*
Syn. — See REMEMBER.
Rec'ol·lect (rĕk'ō·lĕkt), *n.* [L. *recollectus,* past part. See RECOLLECT.] *R.C.Ch.* One of a former very strict family or division of Observants. See OBSERVANT, 3.
rec'ol·lect'ed (rĕk'ō·lĕk'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Composed, calm; as, not sufficiently *recollected* to discuss the matter; cool and *recollected* at all times.
2. Manifesting, or given to recollection, or prayerful contemplation; as, a *recollected* nun or congregation.
3. Recalled to memory.
— **rec'ol·lect'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **rec'ol·lect'ed·ness,** *n.*
rec'ol·lec'tion (rĕk'ō·lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *récollection,* ML. *recollectio.*] **1.** Act or practice of collecting the mind; concentration, esp. in prayer; specif., spiritual meditation.
Charles contracted habits of gravity and *recollection.* *Robertson.*
2. Self-control; composure. *Rare.*
3. Act of recollecting, or recalling to the memory; the operation by which objects are recalled to the memory, or ideas revived in the mind; reminiscence; remembrance.
4. The power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period within which things can be recollected; remembrance; memory; as, a weakened *recollection;* an event within my *recollection.*
5. That which is recollected; something called to mind; reminiscence. "His earliest *recollections.*" *Macaulay.*
Syn. — See MEMORY.
re'-col·lec'tion (rē'kŏ·lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. RECOLLECTION.]
1. A collecting again.
2. Recapitulation. *Obs.*
rec'ol·lec'tive (rĕk'ō·lĕk'tĭv), *adj.* Pertaining to recollection; recollected; also, having the power of recollecting. —
rec'ol·lec'tive·ly, *adv.* — **rec'ol·lec'tive·ness,** *n.*
Rec'ol·let (rĕk'ō·lĕt; *F.* rā'kō'lĕ'), *n.* [F. *récollet,* fr. L. *recollectus,* past part. of *recolligere* to gather again, to gather up, ML. to collect (oneself), esp. for religious contemplation.] **1.** *R.C.Ch.* = RECOLLECT, *n.*
2. [*not cap.*] A cedar waxwing. *Canada.*
rec'o·mem'ber (rĕk'ō·mĕm'bĕr), *v. i.* Contamination of *recollect* and *remember.* *Dial., U. S.*
re·com'fort (rē·kŭm'fĕrt), *v. t.* [OF. *reconforter* (F. *réconforter*).] To comfort; to console; to refresh; strengthen. *Archaic.*
re·com'fort, *n.* [OF. *reconfort.*] Consolation. *Obs.*
re'com·mand' (rē'kŏ·mănd'), *v. t.* [F. *recommander.* Cf. RECOMMEND.] To recommend; to commend, as to another's remembrance. *Obs.*
re'com·mand', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'com·mence' (rē'kŏ·mĕns'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *recommencer.*]
1. To commence or begin again.
2. To begin anew to be; to act again as. *Archaic.*
He seems desirous enough of *recommencing* courtier. *Johnson.*
— **re'com·mence'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
re'com·menc'er (rē'kŏ·mĕn'sĕr), *n.* One who recommences.
rec'om·mend' (rĕk'ō·mĕnd'), *v.;* -MEND'ED, -MEND'ING. [ML. *recommendare.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To commit; to give in charge; to consign; to entrust; — now usually *commend.*
Recommended by the brethren unto the grace of God. *Acts* xv. 40.
2. To praise; now specif., to make a commendatory statement concerning (a person or thing); as, his professors will not *recommend* him; physicians *recommend* it.
3. To commend, or bring forward explicitly, as meriting consideration, acceptance, adoption, election, or the like; to present as one's advice; one's choice or as having one's approval or support; to offer or suggest with favoring representations; as, to *recommend* a newcomer to one's friends, a defendent to the mercy of the court, the appointment of Brown to the postmastership.
4. To make acceptable; to attract favor to; as, his manners *recommended* him.
5. To advise; counsel. "He *recommended* that the whole disposition of the camp should be changed." *W. Irving.*
——, *Intransitive:* To make a recommendation.
rec'om·mend', *n.* = RECOMMENDATION. *Colloq.*
re'-com·mend' (rē'kŏ·mĕnd'), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rec'om·mend'a·ble (rĕk'ō·mĕn'dă·b'l), *adj.* That may be commended or recommended. — **rec'om·mend'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **rec'om·mend'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **rec'om·mend'a·bly,** *adv.*
rec'om·men·da'tion (-mĕn·dā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *recommendatio;* cf. F. *recommandation.*] **1.** Act of recommending.
2. State of being recommended; esteem; favor. *Obs.*
3. Something which recommends or commends; as, his only *recommendation* is his personality; specif., a statement, letter, or the like, declaring what one recommends or expressing commendation; as, the mayor would make no *recommendations;* a candidate supplied with *recommendations.*
4. A thing, course of procedure, or the like, recommended.
rec'om·mend'a·to'ry (-mĕn'dă·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Serving to recommend, commend, or attract favorable attention; as, letters *recommendatory; recommendatory* features.
2. Offered as a recommendation; advisory in nature; as, *recommendatory* legislation.
rec'om·mend·ee' (rĕk'ō·mĕn·dē'), *n.* One who is recommended. *Rare.*
rec'om·mend'er (rĕk'ō·mĕn'dĕr), *n.* One who or that which recommends.

re'com·mit' (rē'kŏ·mĭt'), *v. t.* [ML. *recommittere.*] To commit; recommend. *Obs.*
re'com·mit' (rē'kŏ·mĭt'), *v. t.* To commit again, as a sin; to give back into keeping; as, to *recommit* a criminal to prison; specif., to refer again, as a bill, to a committee.
— **re'com·mit'ment** (-mĕnt), **re'com·mit'tal** (-dĭl; -'l), *n.*
rec'om·pen'sa·ble (rĕk'ŏm·pĕn'să·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being recompensed, or, *Obs.,* of being a recompense.
re·com'pen·sa'tion (rĕ·kŏm'pĕn·sā'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *recompensatio.*] **1.** Recompense. *Obs.*
2. *Scots Law.* In actions for debt, a plaintiff's plea of a counterclaim made to meet a defendant's counterclaim.
rec'om·pense (rĕk'ŏm·pĕns), *v.;* -PENSED (-pĕnst); -PENS'·ING (-pĕn'sĭng). [OF. *recompenser,* fr. LL. *recompensare,* fr. L. *re-* re- + *compensare* to compensate. See COMPENSATE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To give compensation to; to requite; remunerate; compensate; as, to *recompense* one for his losses; to be *recompensed* for our efforts.
2. To give an equivalent for; to make up for as by atoning or requiting; to pay for; as, to *recompense* all losses promptly; a pleasure that *recompensed* our trouble.
3. To return in kind; to reciprocate as by rewarding or avenging; to pay back. *Now Rare.*
She did me wrong, I *recompensed* the deed. *Cowper.*
——, *Intransitive:* To repay something; to make amends or requital.
Syn. — Repay, reward, indemnify, reimburse.
rec'om·pense (rĕk'ŏm·pĕns), *n.* [OF.] **1.** The act or fact of recompensing.
To me belongeth vengeance, and *recompense.* *Deut.* xxxii. 35.
2. Compensation; an equivalent or a return for something done, suffered, or given; a repayment as by way of satisfaction, restitution, retribution, etc.; as, offered in *recompense* for his injuries; to receive an insufficient *recompense* for his labors; to make *recompense* to Belgium.
rec'om·pens'er (rĕk'ŏm·pĕn'sĕr), *n.* One who recompenses.
rec'om·pen'sive (-pĕn'sĭv). Compensative. *Sir T. Browne.*
re'com·pose' (rē'kŏm·pōz'), *v. t.;* RE'COM·POSED' (-pōzd'); RE'COM·POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [*re-* + *compose;* cf. F. *recomposer.*] **1.** To compose again; to form anew; to recombine; also, to rearrange; — often opposed to *decompose.*
2. To restore to composure, as one's spirits; to settle, as a quarrel.
— **re'com·pos'er** (-pōz'ĕr), *n. Rare.*
re'com·po·si'tion (rē'kŏm·pō·zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of recomposing, or state of being recomposed.
re'com·press' (rē'kŏm·prĕs'), *v. t.* To compress over again; specif., *Engin.,* to subject (a workman) to compression after being decompressed. See COMPRESSION, 3
— **re'com·pres'sion** (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.*
‖**re·con'cen·tra'do** (rā·kōn'sĕn·trä'dō; 103; 112), *n.;* *pl.* -DOS (*Sp.* -dōs). [Sp., past part. of *reconcentrar* to enclose, to reconcentrate.] Literally, one who has been reconcentrated; specif., in Cuba, Philippines, etc., one of the rural noncombatants subjected to the process of reconcentration.
re·con'cen·trate (rē·kŏn'sĕn·trāt), *v. t. & i.* To concentrate again; to concentrate thoroughly; to subject to reconcentration (which see).
re'con·cen·tra'tion (rē'kŏn·sĕn·trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of reconcentrating, or state of being reconcentrated; esp., the act or policy of concentrating the rural population in or about towns for convenience in political or military administration, as in Cuba during the revolution of 1895–98.
rec'on·cil'a·ble (rĕk'ŏn·sīl'ă·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being reconciled. — **rec'on·cil'a·ble,** *n.* — **rec'on·cil'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **rec'on·cil'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **rec'on·cil'a·bly,** *adv.*
reconcilable circuits. *Math.* Two closed curves on a surface one of which can be reduced to the other by continuous deformation without leaving the surface or crossing certain stated singular points on it.
rec'on·cile (rĕk'ŏn·sīl), *v.;* -CILED (-sīld); -CIL'ING (-sīl'·ĭng). [OF. or L.; OF. *reconcilier,* fr. L. *reconciliare,* fr. *re-* re- + *conciliare* to bring together, to unite. See CONCILIATE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to be friendly again; to restore to friendship; to bring back to harmony; as, to *reconcile* persons who have quarrelled.
We pray you . . . be ye *reconciled* to God. 2 *Cor.* v. 20.
2. To adjust; settle; as, to *reconcile* differences.
3. To make consistent or congruous; to bring to agreement or suitableness; — followed by *with* or *to.*
The great men among the ancients understood how to *reconcile* manual labor with affairs of state. *Locke.*
4. To bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submission; as, to *reconcile* oneself to afflictions.
5. *Obs.* **a** To restore to peace or favor. **b** To regain (favor or credit). **c** To absolve. **d** To expiate.
6. *Eccl.* **a** To restore to communion or consecration (one under interdict or excommunication). **b** To purify or restore to sacred uses (a church, cemetery, etc.) after a pollution, or desecration. **c** *Obs.* To restore (a person) to purity; to cleanse.
7. *Shipbuilding.* To plane smooth, as boards, esp. at joints.
——, *Intransitive:* To become reconciled.
Syn. — Reunite; conciliate, propitiate; harmonize.
Ant. — Estrange, alienate; aggravate.
rec'on·cil·ee' (rĕk'ŏn·sĭl·ē'), *n.* One who is reconciled.
rec'on·cile'less (rĕk'ŏn·sīl'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Irreconcilable.
rec'on·cile'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Reconciliation.
rec'on·cil'er (rĕk'ŏn·sīl'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which reconciles.
rec'on·cil'i·a·ble (-sĭl'ĭ·ă·b'l; 159), *adj.* Reconcilable. — **rec'on·cil'i·a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·ă·tĭ), *n.* *Both Rare.*
rec'on·cil'i·ate (rĕk'ŏn·sĭl'ĭ·āt), *v. t.* [L. *reconciliatus,* past part.] To reconcile. *Obs.*
rec'on·cil'i·a'tion (rĕk'ŏn·sĭl'ĭ·ā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. or L.; OF. *reconciliation,* fr. L. *reconciliatio.*] **1.** Act of reconciling, or state of being reconciled; restoration to harmony or friendship.
Reconciliation and friendship with God really form the basis of all rational and true enjoyment. *S. Miller.*
2. Reduction to congruence or consistency; removal or explanation of inconsistency; harmony; as, to attempt a *reconciliation* of the Gospels; the *reconciliation* of various accounts of an accident.
3. *R.C.Ch.* A ceremony of reconciling. See RECONCILE, 6.
Syn. — Reconcilement, reunion. See PROPITIATION.
rec'on·cil'i·a'tive (rĕk'ŏn·sĭl'ĭ·ā'tĭv; -ă·tĭv), *adj.* Reconciliatory. *Rare.*
rec'on·cil'i·a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* A reconciler. *Rare.*
rec'on·cil'i·a·to'ry (-sĭl'ĭ·ă·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Serving or tending to reconcile.
rec'on·cil'ing (rĕk'ŏn·sīl'ĭng), *adj.* That reconciles. — **rec'on·cil'ing·ly,** *adv.*
rec'on·dite (rĕk'ŭn·dīt; rē·kŏn'dĭt; 277), *adj.* [L. *reconditus,* past part. of *recondere* to put up again, to lay up, to conceal, fr. *re-* re- + *condere* to bring or lay together. See ABSCOND.] **1.** Hidden from sight; concealed; not in view. "Its *recondite* machinery." *Lamb.*
2. Beyond the view or reach of average intelligence; extremely difficult to apprehend or comprehend; abstruse.
3. Dealing with what is obscure or abstruse; characterized by profound and searching scholarship; as, *recondite* studies, writers, or books.
Syn. — Deep, abstract; cryptic, hidden, dark, mystic. — RECONDITE, ABSTRUSE, OCCULT, ESOTERIC. RECONDITE emphasizes the idea of depth or profundity, esp. with reference to knowledge which is beyond ordinary comprehension; ABSTRUSE suggests esp. remoteness from ordinary modes of thought, or great difficulty or complexity; as, "*recondite* points of law" (*Sir H. Maine*); "The most *abstruse* studies . . . never cost him any labor" (*Cowper*). But the words are often used with little distinction. OCCULT implies esp. the action of secret or mysterious agencies; that is ESOTERIC which pertains to an inner circle of adepts or is understood by the initiated alone; as, "Whether it be from natural predisposition or from some *occult* influence of the time" (*Lowell*); *occult* virtues; "the *esoteric* and paradoxical beauty, which escapes the vulgar" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "Calling to me with an air of superiority, like that of an *esoteric* over an exoteric disciple of a sage of antiquity" (*Boswell*). Cf. SECRET, MYSTERIOUS.
Ant. — Obvious, clear, simple, elementary. See MANIFEST.
— **rec'on·dite·ly,** *adv.* — **rec'on·dite·ness,** *n.*
re'con·di'tion (rē'kŏn·dĭsh'ŭn), *v. t.* **1.** To restore (something worn) to sound condition by readjustments and replacement of parts; to renovate; as, a *reconditioned* automobile.
2. To condition again; to re-educate (individuals); to change (emotional attitudes, habits, etc.). See CONDITION, *v. t.*
re'con·duct' (rē'kŏn·dŭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *reconductus,* past part. of *reconducere.*] To conduct back.
re'con·duc'tion (rē'kŏn·dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *réconduction,* fr. L. *reconducere, reconductum,* to hire again.] **a** A conducting back; act or instance of leading back. **b** *Civil Law.* A renewal of a lease; relocation.
re·con'nais·sance (rē·kŏn'ĭ·săns), *n.* [F. See RECONNOISSANCE.] **A survey; specif.: a** *Engin.* An examination of a region as to its general natural features, preparatory to triangulation, etc. **b** *Geol.* A preliminary examination or survey of a region in reference to its general geological characters. **c** *Mil.* An examination of a territory, whether by single scouts or detachments, to gain information of friendly troops, of the enemy, of the terrain, or of resources. Also, *Nav.,* a survey of a coast, etc., for similar purposes.
‖**Re·con'nais'sance′ fran′çaise′, Mĕ′dal′le de la** (mä′dä′y′ dĕ la rē·kô′nä′sänsʼ frän′säz′). [F.] = MEDAL OF FRENCH RECOGNITION. See MEDAL, *Plate.*
re·con'nais·sance in force (rē·kŏn'ĭ·sănsʼ). *Mil.* A demonstration or attack by a large force of troops for the purpose of discovering the position and strength of an enemy, as by drawing his fire.
re·con'nois·sance (rē·kŏn'ĭ·sănsʼ), *n.* [F. (now *reconnaissance*). See RECOGNIZANCE.] Act of reconnoitering; preliminary examination or survey. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* = RECOGNIZANCE, 1. **b** *Obs.* = RECOGNITION. **c** = RECONNAISSANCE, 1.
rec'on·noi'ter, rec'on·noi'tre (rĕk'ŏ·noi'tĕr; rĕ'kŏ-), *v.;* -NOI'TERED, -NOI'TRED (-tĕrd); -NOI'TER·ING, -NOI'TRING. [F. *reconnoître* (now *reconnaître*), fr. OF. *reconoistre.* See RECOGNIZE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To examine with the eye; to make a preliminary examination or survey of, esp. for military or engineering operations.
2. To recognize; remember. *Obs.*
——, *Intransitive:* To make a reconnoissance.
rec'on·noi'ter, rec'on·noi'tre, *n.* A reconnoissance.
rec'on·noi'ter·er (-ĕr), **rec'on·noi'trer** (-trĕr), *n.* One who reconnoiters.
re'con·sid'er (rē'kŏn·sĭd'ĕr), *v. t.* **1.** To consider again; to consider with a view to changing, as a plan.
2. *Parliamentary Practice.* To take up for renewed consideration, as a motion or a vote previously acted on. This is done by a motion made and seconded in the usual way.
re'con·sid'er·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act, fact, or instance of reconsidering.
re'con·sign'ment (-kŏn·sīn'mĕnt), *n.* Consignment again or anew; specif., *Transportation,* change of destination or consignee by rebilling in transit. — **re'con·sign',** *v. t.*
re'con·stit'u·ent (-stĭt'ū·ĕnt), *adj.* That reconstitutes, esp. wasted tissue. — *n.* A reconstituent medicine.
re·con'sti·tute (-kŏn'stĭ·tūt), *v. t.* To constitute again; to restore the constitution of, as dehydrated vegetables or fruits by treatment with water. — **re·con'sti·tu'tion** (-tū'shŭn), *n.*
re'con·struct' (rē'kŏn·strŭkt'), *v. t.* To construct again; to rebuild; to remodel; to form again or anew as in the imagination; as, to *reconstruct* a church, a regiment, or a past epoch.
re'con·struct'ed (-strŭk'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Made again or anew; rebuilt; rehabilitated; also, of gems, artificially made; synthetic.
re'con·struc'tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of reconstructing, or state of being reconstructed; specif., rehabilitation.
2. A thing reconstructed.
3. *Biol.* A model, usually of wax or cardboard, built up of layers cut to represent magnified serial sections of an object.

---

rec'ol·lect'a·ble, rec'ol·lect'·i·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
re'col·o·ni·za'tion, *n.,* **re·col'o·nize,** *v. t.,* **re·col'or, re·col'our,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·comb', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'com·bine', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. —
re'com·bi·na'tion, *n.*
re·com'fort·less, *adj.* Without comfort. *Obs.*
re·com'for·ture, *n.* Consolation. [*Obs.*
rec'om·mends', *n.* A recommendation. *Obs.*
rec'om·men'dum, *n.* Commendation. *Obs.*
re'com·mis'sion, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.

re'com·mu'ni·cate, *v. t. & i.,* **re'com·mun'ion,** *n.,* **re'com·pact',** *v. t.,* **re'com·pare',** *v. t.,* **re'com·par'i·son,** *n.,* **re·com'pass,** *v. t.,* **re'com·pel',** *v. t.,* **re·com'pensate,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [*Ref. Sp.*]
rec'om·pensat. Recompensed.
re'com·pete', *v. i.* See RE-, 2. —
re'com·pe·ti'tion, *n.* — **re'com·pet'i·tor,** *n.*
re'com·pi·la'tion, *n.,* **re'com·pile',** *v. t.,* **re'com·pile'ment,** *n.,* **re'com·plain',** *v. i.,* **re'com·plaint',** *n.,* **re'com·plete',** *v. t.,* **re'com·ple'tion,** *n.,* **re'com·pli'ance,** *n.,* **re·com'pli·cate,** *v. t.,*

re'com·pli·ca'tion, *n.,* **re'com·ply',** *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
re'com·pound', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·com'pre·hend, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2. — **re'com·pre·hen'sion,** *n.*
re'com·pute', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. —
re'com·pu·ta'tion, *n.*
re·con', *v. i.,* **re'con·cealʼ,** *v. t.,* **re·con'ceal'ment,** *n.,* **re'con·cede',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'con·ceive', *v. t.,* **re'con·cep'tion,** *n.,* **re'con·cert',** *v. i.,* **re'con·ces'sion** (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* See RE-, 2.
re·con·clude', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. —
re'con·clu'sion, *n.*

re·con·coct', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·con'crete, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·con·cur', *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
re·condʼ, *v. t.* [L. *recondere.*] To put or store away. *Obs.*
re'con·demn', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. —
re'con·dem·na'tion, *n.*
re·con·dense', *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2. — **re'con·den·sa'tion,** *n.*
re'con·dit. Recondite. *Ref. Sp.*
re·con'di·to'ry, *n.* [ML. *reconditorium.*] A repository. *Obs.*
re'con·dole', *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
re·con·fer', *v. t. & i.,* **re'con·fess',** *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
re'con·fide', *v. t.* See RE-, 1 & 2.

re·con·fine', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. —
re'con·fine'ment, *n.*
re·con·firm', *v. t.,* **re'con·fir·ma'tion,** *n.,* **re·con'fis·cate,** *v. t.,* **re'con·fis·ca'tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
re'con·form', *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
re'con·fort'. † RECOMFORT.
re'con·found', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'con·front', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'con·fuse', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. —
re'con·fu'sion, *n.*
re'con·geal', *v. i.* See RE-, 2. —
re'con·ge·la'tion, *n.*
re'con·gest', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. —
re'con·ges'tion, *n.*
re'con·grat'u·late, *v. t.* See RE-,

2. — **re'con·grat'u·la'tion,** *n.*
re'con·join', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. —
re'con·junc'tion, *n.*
re'con·nect', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. —
re'con·nec'tion, *n.*
rec'on·noi'ter·ing·ly, *adv.* of *reconnoitering, reconnoitring,* pres. part.
re·con'quer, *v. t.,* **re·con'querʼor,** *n.,* **re·con'quest,** *n. & v. t.,* **re·con'se·crate,** *v. t.,* **re'con·se·cra'tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
re'con·sentʼ, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
re'con·solʼ, *v. t.,* **re'con·sol'i·date,** *v. t. & i.,* **re'con·sol'i·da'tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.

4. *Railroad Finance.* Reorganization. *Eng.*
5. [*sometimes cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* The act or process of reorganizing the governments of the States which had passed ordinances of secession, and of re-establishing their constitutional relations to the national government, after the Civil War, in accordance with the *Reconstruction Acts* of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and of March 23, 1867, both passed over Johnson's veto.

re'con·struc'tion (rē'kŏn·strŭk'shŭn), *v. t.* To reconstruct, or reorganize.

re'con·struc'tion·al (-ăl; -'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to reconstruction, or a period of reconstruction.

re'con·struc'tion·ar'y (rē'kŏn·strŭk'shŭn·ĕr'ĭ), *adj.* [*usually cap.*] Of or pertaining to reconstruction, esp. reconstruction (sense 5).

Reconstruction Finance Corporation. A corporation established by act of Congress, Jan. 22, 1932, with available capital expanded by subsequent legislation to $3,800,000,000, authorized to grant emergency relief through loans to financial institutions of various kinds, including banks, insurance companies, mortgage and loan companies, agricultural credit corporations, etc., esp. for aid and stimulation to agriculture, commerce, and industry. Abbr., *R.F.C.*

re'con·struc'tion·ist (rē'kŏn·strŭk'shŭn·ĭst), *n.* An advocate of reconstruction. See RECONSTRUCTION, *n.*, 5. *U. S.*

re'con·struc'tive (-strŭk'tĭv), *adj.* Reconstructing; tending to reconstruct; as, a *reconstructive* policy. — *n.* That which reconstructs. — **re'con·struc'tive·ness,** *n.*

re'con·struc'tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who or that which reconstructs.

re'con·ven'tion (rē'kŏn·vĕn'shŭn), *n.* [OF.] **1.** *Civil Law.* A cross demand; a cross action by the defendant against the plaintiff before the same judge.
2. A reassembling, as of Parliament. *Obs.*
— **re'con·ven'tion·al** (-ăl; -'l), *adj.*

re·con'vert (rē·kŏn'vûrt), *n.* A reconverted person.

re'con·vert'i·ble (-vûr'tĭ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being reconverted; convertible again to the original form or condition.

re'con·vey' (rē'kŏn·vā'), *v. t.* **1.** To convey back or to the former place; as, to *reconvey* goods.
2. To transfer back to a former owner, as an estate.

re·cop'i·la'tion (rē·kŏp'ĭ·lā'shŭn), *n.* [Sp. *recopilación.*] Recompilation. *Obs.*

re·cord' (rē·kôrd'), *v.;* -CORD'ED; -CORD'ING. [ME. *recorden* to repeat, remember, remind, fr. OF. *recorder*, fr. L. *recordari* to remember, fr. *re-* re- + *cor, cordis*, the heart or mind. See HEART.] *Transitive:* **1.** To get by heart; to learn, as by repeating; to recite. *Obs.*
2. To commit to writing, to printing, to inscription, or the like; to make an official note of; to write, transcribe, or enter in a book or on parchment, for the purpose of preserving authentic evidence of, or on a wax cylinder, rubber disk, etc., for reproduction, as by a phonograph; to register; enroll; as, to *record* the proceedings of a court.
3. To practice (a song); to sing of; — said now of birds only.
They longed to see the day, to hear the lark
Record her hymns, and chant her carols blest. *Fairfax.*
4. *Obs.* **a** To call to mind; to recollect; meditate. **b** To put (one) in remembrance of. **c** To narrate orally; also, to declare as a verdict. **d** To declare to be true; to attest.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** **a** *Obs.* To reflect; to ponder. **b** To remember.
2. To sing, warble, or repeat a tune, esp. as a bird learning to sing; also, to imitate a bird's note or song.
Whether the birds or she *recorded* best. *W. Browne.*
3. To admit of being reproduced, as by a phonograph; as, his voice *records* beautifully.

record a deed, mortgage, lease, etc. To have a copy of a deed, mortgage, lease, etc. entered in the records of the office designated by law.

rec'ord (rĕk'ĕrd *or, esp. Brit.,* -ôrd), *n.* [OF. *recort, record*, remembrance, attestation, record. The final *d* is due to influence of the verb. See RECORD, *v.*] **1.** Act or fact of recording or being recorded; reduction to writing as evidence; also, the writing so made; a register; as, a *record* of the acts of the Hebrew kings; a family *record.*
2. That which is written or transcribed to perpetuate a knowledge of acts or events; also, that on which such record is made, as a monument; a memorial.
3. Specif.: **a** An official contemporaneous writing by which the acts of some public body, or public officer, are recorded; as, a *record* of city ordinances. **b** An authentic official copy of a document entered in a book, or deposited in the keeping of some officer designated by law. Cf. CONVEYANCE, 4. **c** An official contemporaneous memorandum stating the proceedings of a court of justice; a judicial record. The record is indisputable evidence of the facts recorded, and can be amended only by the court itself upon sufficient evidence of actual mistake or omission. **d** The official copy of the various legal papers used in a case, together with memoranda of the proceedings of the court.
4. That which has been, or might be, recorded; the known facts in the course of anything, as in a public man's career.
5. That which has been publicly achieved in any kind of competitive sport as recorded in some authoritative manner, as the time made by a winning horse in a race; also, the best of such achievements; as, to beat, or break, the *record.*
A *record* is the fastest time made by a horse in a performance against time or in a heat which he won. *Nat. Trotting Assn.*
6. Something made by perforating, indenting, or otherwise transforming an original blank, so that when operated upon by a special instrument or machine it will at any time perform a definite act of reproduction, esp. of sound; as: **a** The cylinder or disk of hard wax, rubber, etc., on which phonographic sounds are recorded; also, a metal master of this cylinder or disk; also, a replica of the master used in the reproduction of the sounds. In some forms of phonographs, the same record is used for recording and reproduction. See PHONOGRAPH, 3. **b** The locally magnetized steel wire, ribbon, or disk similarly used in the telegraphone. **c** The perforated paper roll of an automatic piano player. **d** The perforated ribbon used in an automatic telegraphic sender.
7. *Obs.* **a** Testimony; evidence; attestation. **b** Remembrance; recollection; memory. **c** Good repute; reputation. **d** A witness.
Syn. — RECORDS, ARCHIVES, CHRONICLES, ANNALS. RECORDS, as here compared, are in general written accounts of facts or events; ARCHIVES are public records; CHRONICLES are registers esp. of historical facts, disposed in the order of time; ANNALS are chronicles arranged by years. Cf. LIST.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

record-bearing	record-breaking	record-seeking
record-beating	record-making	record-setting

— *of record.* **a** Appearing upon the record of a court, as a debt upon a judgment or a cognizance. **b** Documented; as, his reversal of opinion is *of record.* — *on record.* In the position of having declared oneself; in the status of being known, published, or documented; as, to go *on record* as favoring a sales tax; to put one's views *on record.*

rec'ord (rĕk'ĕrd; -ôrd), *adj.* Denoting a performance, occurrence, or condition which goes beyond, or is extraordinary among, others of its kind; as, a *record* run; *record* prices.

re·cord'ant (rē·kôr'dănt), *adj.* Recording. *Rare.*

rec'or·da'tion (rĕk'ŏr·dā'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *recordatio.* See RECORD, *v.*] **1.** A recollection or the power of recollecting. *Obs.*
2. A recording as in the memory or in writing; a record.

re·cor'da·tive (rē·kôr'dā·tĭv), *adj.* [MF. *recordatif.*] Commemorative. — **re·cor'da·tive·ly,** *adv.*

re·cor'da·to'ry (rē·kôr'dā·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ; 181), *adj.* Of or pertaining to recordation.

re·cord'er (rē·kôr'dĕr), *n.* [OF. *recordeor*, prop., one who remembers, a relater or minstrel, in AF., a magistrate.]
1. One who records; esp., one whose official duty it is to make a record of writings or transactions.
2. A recording apparatus or instrument, esp. when autographic (see AUTOGRAPHIC, 3); as, a cash, speed, steam, or time *recorder.*
3. A witness. *Obs.*
4. *Law.* **a** *Eng.* The chief judicial magistrate of some cities and boroughs, having, now, only criminal jurisdiction. **b** *U. S.* A judge with criminal jurisdiction of first instance and, sometimes, also a magistrate's civil jurisdiction, in a municipality. See *Forms of Address,* in Appendix. **c** *Obs.* The chief justice of an East Indian settlement.
5. *Music.* **a** A fipple flute with eight holes that was the "common flute" before the invention of the transverse flute. It was made in various sizes and was commonly used in England in sets of four, descant, alto, tenor, and bass. Recorder making and playing have been revived in the twentieth century. **b** A phonograph or its sound box or other device that records sounds. In one type, variations of sound pressure are recorded on a moving photographic film by means of variations in film density produced by a fluctuating beam of light. Cf. REPRODUCER **a**, PHONOGRAPH, 3. **c** One who performs, as by singing, reciting, or playing a musical instrument, for a phonograph or other sound-recording device.

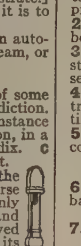
Descant, or Treble, Recorder.

6. *Teleg.* A receiving apparatus for recording signals. See SIPHON RECORDER.
7. *Teleph.* A telephonic message-recording device. See TELEGRAPHONE.

re·cord'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RECORD. Specif.: *n.* **a** *Obs.* Recollection; meditation. **b** The singing or practicing of birds.

re·cord'ing, *adj.* Keeping a record or a register; as, a *recording* secretary; the *recording* angel; also, self-recording; as, a *recording* telegraph. Cf. AUTOGRAPHIC, 3; SELF-RECORDING.

recording meter. *Elec. & Mech.* An instrument usually driven by clockwork, containing a chart upon which a record of the variations in current, pressure, or the like are recorded.

re·cord'ist (rē·kôr'dĭst), *n.* [See -IST.] One who records.

rec'ord rib'bon. *Office Practice.* A typewriter ribbon, usually black, used when no copy of the writing is to be made. Cf. COPYING RIBBON.

re·count' (rē·kount'), *v.;* -COUNT'ED; -COUNT'ING. [OF. *reconter* to relate, to recount, fr. *re-* again + *conter* to relate. See COUNT, *v.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To tell; to relate in detail; to narrate the particulars of; as, to *recount* all that had occurred.
2. To make an enumeration or recital of; to specify one by one; as, to *recount* one's blessings.
3. *Obs.* **a** To account; to deem. **b** To reckon; include.
——, *Intransitive:* To tell or count instances. *Obs.*

re·count', *n.* [See RECOUNT to relate.] Account. *Obs.*

re·count', *v. t. & i.* = RECOUNTER, *v. t. & i.*

re–count' (rē·count'), *v. t.* To count again. See RE-, 2.

re·count' (rē·kount'; rē'kount'), *n.* A counting again.

re·count'al (rē·koun'tăl; -t'l), *n.* A recounting; recital.

re·count'er (-tĕr), *n.* One who recounts.

re·coun'ter, *n.* [See RE-; COUNTER to encounter.] *Obs.*
1. An encounter; also, a buffet.
2. *Scots Law.* A counter pledge.

re·coun'ter, *v. t. & i. Obs.* **1.** To encounter.
2. *Law.* To oppose. *Scot.*

re·count'ment, *n.* Recital. *Obs.* *Shak.*

re·coup' (rē·kōōp'), *v.;* -COUPED' (-kōōpt'); -COUP'ING. [F. *recouper*, fr. *re-* re- + *couper* to cut. See COPPICE.] *Transitive:* **1.** *Law.* To keep back rightfully (a part), so as to diminish a sum due; to take off (a part) from damages; to deduct; to make recoupment of. (See RECOUPMENT.)
2. To get an equivalent or compensation for; as, to *recoup* one's losses in gaming or in the stock market.
3. To compensate (oneself) for loss, damage, or the like; reimburse; to indemnify.
Elizabeth had lost her venture; but if she was bold, she might *recoup* herself at Philip's cost. *Froude.*
——, *Intransitive: v. i.* To gain or receive compensation; to regain something once lost, or its equivalent; as, one year he lost everything, but the next year he *recouped.*

re·coup', *n. Law.* Act of recouping.

re·coup'er, *n.* One who recoups.

re·coup'ment (rē·kōōp'mĕnt), *n.* Act of recouping, or that which is recouped; specif., *Law,* the defendant's act or right of abating or reducing the claim sued on by setting up in defense some act or fact growing out of the matters constituting the cause or ground of the action brought. The right was formerly recognized only with respect to previous partial payment or recovery, but the wider right has become generally established, though without fixed limits. *Recoupment* includes unliquidated damages, while *setoff* applies only to those that are liquidated; *counterclaim* is the broader term, including both recoupment and setoff. Recoupment corresponds closely to the civil law *reconvention.*

re·course' (rē·kôrs'; rē'kōrs; 181), *n.* [OF. *recours*, fr. L. *recursus* a running back, fr. *recurrere, recursum,* to run back. See RECUR.] **1.** A coursing back, or coursing again, along the line of a previous coursing; return; retreat; recurrence. *Obs.* "Swift *recourse* of flushing blood." *Spenser.*
2. Resort or application for assistance; specif., resort (to a person) for the meeting of an obligation.
Our last *recourse* is therefore to our art. *Dryden.*
3. A source of aid; the person or thing resorted to.
4. *Obs.* **a** Flow or movement, esp., as of a river, in a path or channel; flow of the tide; course. **b** Repeated visiting; habitual resort. **c** A coming together, or gathering. **d** Access; admittance; intercourse.
— *without recourse. Commerce.* Words which when added to the endorsement of a negotiable instrument protect the endorser from liability to the endorsee and subsequent holders.

re·course' (rē·kôrs'), *n. & v. t.* [Var. of RESCOURS.] Rescue. *Obs.*

re·course', *v. i.* **1.** To return; revert; recur. *Obs.*
2. To have recourse; to resort. *Now Rare.*

re·cov'er (rē·kŭv'ĕr), *v.;* -COV'ERED (-ĕrd); -COV'ER·ING. [ME. *recoveren*, fr. OF. *recovrer* (F. *recouvrer*), fr. L. *recuperare;* akin to L. *recipere* to receive. See RECEIVE; cf. RECUPERATE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To get or obtain again; to get renewed possession of; to win back; to regain, as lost property, territory, appetite, health, courage.
2. To overcome; to get the better of, as a state of mind or body. "I do hope to *recover* my late hurt." *Cowley.*
3. Reflexively: **a** To bring back to normal health, poise, or status. **b** To withdraw in order to return or reinstate oneself; — with *from* or *out of.*
4. To make good by reparation; to make up for; to retrieve; to repair the loss or injury of; as, to *recover* lost time. "Loss of catel may *recovered* be." *Chaucer.*
5. To gain by motion or effort; to obtain; to reach; to come to; also, to return to. *Archaic.*
The forest is not three leagues off;
If we *recover* that, we're sure enough. *Shak.*
6. To restore from sickness, faintness, or the like; to bring back to life or health; to cure; heal.
The wine in my bottle will *recover* him. *Shak.*
7. To rescue; deliver; — now with *from* or *out of.*
That they may *recover* themselves out of the snare of the devil, who are taken captive by him. 2 *Tim.* ii. 26.
8. To restore as a thing regained; — usually with *to.*
Recovering to man the use of his reason. *Law.*
9. To get hold of again, as by capture or reconciliation.
To *recover* those whom their fears had led astray. *Burke.*
10. To find again; as, to *recover* a scent.
11. To reclaim, as land from the sea.
12. To obtain or regain from an ore, a waste product, or a by-product; as, to *recover* gold by cyaniding gold ore.
13. *Obs.* **a** To set right again. **b** To get in return for something else.
14. *Law.* To gain as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt; as, to *recover* damages in trespass; to *recover* debt and costs in a suit at law; to obtain title to or possession of something by final decree or judgment in a court of law; as, to *recover* lands in ejectment or real action; to gain by legal process; as, to *recover* judgment against a defendant.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To regain health after sickness; to grow well; to be restored or cured; hence, to regain self-control, consciousness, etc.; — often with *of* or *from;* as, to *recover* slowly from pneumonia, a swoon, or fright.
Go, inquire of Baal-zebub, the god of Ekron, whether I shall *recover* of this disease. 2 *Kings* i. 2.
2. To make one's way back, as after a journey or lapse; to return. *Obs.*
With much ado the Christians *recovered* to Antioch. *Fuller.*
3. *Fencing, Rowing, etc.* To make a recovery.
4. *Law.* To obtain a final judgment in one's favor; to succeed in a lawsuit or proceeding; as, I *recovered* in my suit.
Syn. — Regain, retake, repossess, resume, recruit.

recover arms. *Mil.* Formerly, a command whereby the piece is brought from the position of "aim" to that of "ready."

recover the wind of. To get the better of; gain an advantage over. *Shak.*

re·cov'er (rē·kŭv'ĕr), *n.* [OF. *recovre.* See RECOVER, *v.*] Recovery (in various senses); esp. = RECOVERY, 6 & 9.

re–cov'er (rē·kŭv'ĕr; 63), *v. t.* To cover again or anew.

re·cov'er·a·ble (rē·kŭv'ĕr·ă·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being recovered, or of recovering; that may be recovered. — **re·cov'er·a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **re·cov'er·a·ble·ness,** *n.*

re·cov'er·ance (rē·kŭv'ĕr·ăns), *n.* [OF. *recovrance.*] Recovery. *Archaic.*

re·cov'er·ee' (rē·kŭv'ĕr·ē'), *n. Law.* The person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery.

re·cov'er·er (rē·kŭv'ĕr·ĕr), *n.* **a** One who recovers. **b** Specif., a worker in a recovery process.

re·cov'er·er, *n.* [OF. *recovrer* to recover, to obtain, inf. as n.] Recovery. *Obs.*

re·cov'er·or (-kŭv'ĕr·ôr; -kŭv'ĕr·ôr'), *n.* [Cf. OF. *recovreor.*] *Law.* The demandant in a common recovery after judgment.

re·cov'er·y (rē·kŭv'ĕr·ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. OF. *recovree.*] **1.** Means of restoration; remedy; cure. *Obs.*
2. Act of recovering; act of regaining or retaking possession; specif., act of regaining the natural position after curtseying.
3. Restoration from sickness, weakness, or the like, or from a condition of misfortune, fright, evil life, depression, etc.
4. The recovering of useful material from spent products or waste; also, product thus recovered; as, the *recovery* of sulphur in making soda.
5. A period of recovering, as after a depression.
6. *Fencing, Sparring, etc.* Act of regaining the position of guard after making an attack.
7. *Law.* The obtaining in a suit at law of a right to something by a verdict, decree, or judgment of court, esp. by the final one deciding the issues involved; specif., a common recovery (which see). A *final recovery* is one obtained by a verdict or final decree or judgment. Its total is the sum awarded and does not include interest after the verdict or decision.
8. *Metal.* The amount (of metal or valuable substance) obtained in a process of ore treatment, expressed sometimes as a percentage of the metal originally in the ore.

---

re·con·strue', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·con·sult', *v. t. & i.*, **re·con·sul·ta'tion**, *n.*, **re·con'tact**, *n.*, **re·con'tem·plate**, *v. t.*, **re·con·tem·pla'tion**, *n.*, **re·con·tend'**, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
re·con'ter, *v. t.* [See RECOUNTER.] Encounter. *Obs. Scot.*
re·con·test', *n. & v.* See RE-, 2.
re·con·tin'u·ance, *n.*, **re'con·tin'ue**, *v. t. & i.*, **re·con·tract'**, *v. t.*, **re·con·trac'tion**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re·con·trast', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·con·trib'ute, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2. — **re·con·tri·bu'tion**, *n.*
re·con·trive', *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2. — **re·con·triv'ance**, *n.*
re·con·trol', *n. & v.* See RE-, 2.
re·con·va·lesce', *v. i.*, **re·con·va·les'cence**, *n.*, **re·con·va·les'cent**, *adj.*, **re·con·vene'**, *v. i. & t.*, **re·con·vent'**, *v. t.* (*Obs.*), **re·con·verge'**, *v. i.*, **re·con·verse'**, *v. t. & i.*, **re·con·ver'sion**, *n.*, **re·con·vert'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·con·vey'ance, *n.*, **re·con·vict'**, *v. t.*, **re·con·vic'tion**, *n.*, **re·con·vince'**, *v. t.*, **re·con·voke'**, *v. t.*, **re·cook'**, *v. t.*, **re·cool'**, *v. i.*, **re·coop'er**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'·co·op'er·ate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'·co·op'er·a'tion**, *n.*
re·cop'per, *v. t.*, **re·cop'y**, *v. t.*, **re·cop'y·right'**, *v. t.*, **re·cord'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·cord'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
re·cord'ance, *n.* [OF.] Remembrance. *Obs.* [past part.]
re·cord'ed·ly, *adv.* of *recorded,* **re·cord'er·ship**, *n.* See -SHIP.
rec'ord·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
re·cork', *v. t.*, **re'cor·por'i·fi·ca'tion**, *n.*, **re'cor·por'i·fy**, *v. t.*, **re·cor·rect'**, *v.t.*, **re'cor·rec'tion**, *n.*, **re'cor·rupt'**, *v. t.*, **re'cor·rup'tion**, *n.*, **re·cos'tume**, *v. t.*, **re·count'sel**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·coun'sel, *v. t.* [OF. *reconseiller*, fr. L. *reconciliare* to reconcile, after OF. *conseiller* to counsel.] = RECONCILE, *v. t. Obs.* — **re·coun'sel·er**, *n. Obs.*
re·count'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
re·count'e·nance, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·count'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
re·coup'a·ble (rē·kōōp'ă·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.
re·coup'ment, *n.* [RE-, 2.]
re·coup'ple (rē·kŭp'l), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·cour', *n.* [OF. *recouvre*, fr. the v. See RECOVER to regain.] Recovery. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To recover. *Obs.* [PAR.]
re·cov'ered grease. See WOOL.
re·cov'er·ing·ly, *adv.* of *recovering,* pres. part.
re·cov'er·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

9. *Rowing.* The movement of the body and oar or oars, after completion of a stroke, into position for the next stroke.
Syn. — Return, retrieval; reformation; restoration, salvage, reclamation.
Ant. — Loss, ruin, decline, fall.
recovery oven. A by-product oven. See COKE OVEN. — **recovery coke,** etc.
rec/re·ance (rĕk′rē·ăns), *n.* Recreancy.
rec/re·ance, *n.* [Cf. RECREATION.] Recreation.
rec/re·an·cy (rĕk′rē·ăn·sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being recreant; shameful cowardice; perfidiousness.
rec/re·ant (-ănt), *adj.* [OF., pres. part. of *recreire, recroire* (also used reflexively), to surrender or give up one's cause or allegiance, to cause to do so, ML. *recredere, recredere se,* to give up, surrender, fr. L. *re-* again, back + *credere* to entrust, trust, believe. See CREED.] **1.** Crying for mercy, as a combatant in the trial by battle; yielding; cowardly; mean-spirited; craven. "This *recreant* knight." *Spenser.*
2. Apostate; false; unfaithful to one's duty or allegiance.
Turned *recreant* to God, ingrate and false. *Milton.*
Syn. and **Ant.** — See COWARDLY.
— **rec/re·ant·ly,** *adv.* — **rec/re·ant·ness,** *n.*
rec/re·ant, *n.* [OF. See RECREANT, *adj.*] **1.** One who yields cravenly in combat; a cowardly wretch.
You are all *recreants* and dastards. *Shak.*
2. A betrayer; an apostate; a deserter; as, a *recreant* to his faith.
rec/re·ate (rĕk′rē·āt), *v. t.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *recreatus,* past part. of *recreare* to create anew, to refresh, fr. *re-* re- + *creare* to create. See CREATE.] To give fresh life to; to reanimate; now esp., to refresh after wearying toil or anxiety; to give relief to, as by change or diversion; to cheer; amuse.
Painters, when they work on white grounds, place before them colors mixed with blue and green, to *recreate* their eyes. *Dryden.*
— *v. i.* To take recreation.
re′–cre·ate′ (rē′krē·āt′), *v. t.* To create again or anew; figuratively, to image anew in the imagination; to recollect and reform in the mind. — **re′–cre·ate′,** *adj.*
rec/re·a′tion (rĕk′rē·ā′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *recreacioun,* fr. OF. *recreation,* fr. L. *recreatio.*] **1.** Refreshment by means of food; a meal; also, refreshment by any means. *Obs.*
2. Act of recreating, or state of being recreated; refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; diversion; play; also a mode or means of getting diversion or refreshment.
Syn. — See PLAY. **Ant.** — See WORK.
rec/re·a′tion, *adj.* Recreational; esp., equipped so as to provide diversions or amusements.
re′–cre·a′tion (rē′krē·ā′shŭn), *n.* See RE-, 2.
rec/re·a′tion·al (rĕk′rē·ā′shŭn·ăl; -l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to recreation.
rec/re·a′tion·ist, *n.* One who takes or seeks recreation, esp. at a resort in the open.
rec/re·a′tive (rĕk′rē·ā′tĭv), *adj.* [Cf. F. *récréatif.* See RECREATE.] Tending to recreate; recreating; amusing; diverting. "Let the music of them be *recreative.*" *Bacon.*
— **rec/re·a′tive·ly,** *adv.* — **rec/re·a′tive·ness,** *n.*
re′–cre·a′tive (rē′krē·ā′tĭv), *adj.* See RE-, 2.
rec/re·a′tor (rĕk′rē·ā′tĕr), *n.* One who or that which recreates.
re′–cre·a′tor (rē′krē·ā′tĕr), *n.* See RE-, 2.
re′cre·den′tial (rē′krē·dĕn′shăl), *adj. & n.* Designating letters which are the credentials of an ambassador returning from his post. *Obs.*
rec/re·ment (rĕk′rē·mĕnt), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *récrément,* fr. L. *recrementum,* fr. *re-* re- + *cernere, cretum,* to separate, sift. See DISCERN.] **1.** Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross; scoria; as, the *recrement* of ore.
2. *Med.* **a** *Obs.* Excrement. **b** A substance secreted from a part of the body, as a gland, and again absorbed by the body.
rec/re·men′tal (rĕk′rē·mĕn′tăl; -t′l), *adj.* Pertaining to recrements.
rec/re·men·ti′tial (-mĕn·tĭsh′ăl), *adj. Med.* Of the nature of a recrement. See RECREMENT, 2 b.
rec/re·men·ti′tious (-mĕn·tĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* Of, pert. to, consisting of, or of the nature of, recrement or dross; superfluous.
re·cres′cence (rē·krĕs′ĕns; -′ns), *n.* [L. *recrescere* to grow anew.] *Biol.* New growth; reproduction of a lost part.
re·crim′i·nate (rē·krĭm′ĭ·nāt), *v. i.;* -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [ML. *recriminare.* See CRIMINATE.] To make a countercharge or accusation; to charge back fault or crime upon an accuser. — *v. t.* To accuse (a person) in return; to retort or return (an accusation). *Now Rare.*
re·crim′i·na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [ML. *recriminatio.*] Act of recriminating; an accusation brought by the accused against the accuser; a counter accusation.
re·crim′i·na′tive (rē·krĭm′ĭ·nā′tĭv; -nə·tĭv), *adj.* Recriminatory.
re·crim′i·na′tor (-nā′tĕr), *n.* One who recriminates.
re·crim′i·na·to′ry (-nə·tō′rĭ; 68; 181), *adj.* Having the character or nature of recrimination; recriminating.
re·cru′den·cy (rē·krōō′dĕn·sĭ), *n.* Recrudescence. *Bacon.*
re′cru·desce′ (rē′krōō·dĕs′), *v. i.;* -DESCED′ (-dĕst′); -DESC′ING (dĕs′ĭng). [See RECRUDESCENT.] To become recrudescent; to break out again; to renew activity.
The general influence . . . which is liable every now and then to *recrudesce* in his absence. *Edmund Gurney.*
re′cru·des′cence (-dĕs′ĕns; -′ns), *n.* State of being recrudescent; as: **a** Increased severity of a disease after a remission. **b** The breaking out again of a wound, sore, or, figuratively, of some latent evil. **c** A return; a revival; a renewal.
A *recrudescence* of barbarism may condemn it. *Duke of Argyll.*
re′cru·des′cen·cy (rē′krōō·dĕs′ĕn·sĭ; -′n·sĭ), *n.* Recrudescence.
re′cru·des′cent (-ĕnt; -′nt), *adj.* [L. *recrudescens, -entis,* pres. part. of *recrudescere* to become raw again, fr. *re-* re- + *crudescere* to become hard or raw. See CRUDE.] That breaks out again; renewing morbid or dangerous activity after abatement, suppression, or cessation; as, a *recrudescent* boil or fever; *recrudescent* discontent or anarchy.
re·cruit′ (rē·krōōt′; 242), *v.;* -CRUIT′ED; -CRUIT′ING. [F. *recruter,* fr. *recrue, recrute,* recruiting, recruit, prop., a new growth, fr. *recroître,* past part. *recrû,* OF. *recreü,* to grow again, fr. *re-* re- + *croître* to grow, OF. *croistre, creistre,* fr. L. *crescere.* See CRESCENT.] *Transitive:* **1.** To strengthen or supply with fresh or additional men or troops; to reinforce, fill up, or make up, by enlistment; as, to *recruit* an army by a new draft; the party was *recruited* largely from the farmers; also, to muster; to raise; to enlist; as, he *recruited* a regiment.
2. To provide (something) with what is needed to correct or prevent depletion, exhaustion, waste, etc.; to repair or replenish with fresh supplies, material, efforts, or the like. *Now Rare.*
And each of the Many helps to *recruit*
The life of the race by a general plan. *Browning.*
3. To restore the vigor or health of (a person, one's spirits, etc.); to renew in strength; to reinvigorate.
Her vital energies *recruit.* *Wordsworth.*
With thy care of him . . . and mine together, we might *recruit* him once again, and set him upon his legs. *Sterne.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To gain new supplies of men for service; to raise or enlist new soldiers; as, both armies *recruited* easily.
2. To recover what has been lost or spent, esp. strength or health; to recuperate; as, lean cattle *recruit* in fresh pastures.
Syn. — Gather, assemble; revive, refresh, restore.
Ant. — Exhaust, waste; weary.
re·cruit′, *n.* [MF. *recrute.* See RECRUIT, *v.*] **1.** *Mil.* **a** *Obs.* A newly raised, or additional, body of soldiery, as a fresh levy or reinforcements; — often in *pl.* **b** *Obs.* A strengthening or increase of an army by reinforcements or new levies. **c** A newly enlisted soldier, sailor, or marine, — from 1948 the lowest grade in the U. S. Army.
2. That which replenishes or repairs a loss; a fresh or additional supply. *Now Rare.*
The state is to have *recruits* to its strength, and remedies to its distempers. *Burke.*
re·cruit′age (rē·krōōt′ĭj), *n.* State of being a recruit. *Rare.*
re·cruit′al (-ăl; -′l), *n.* A recruiting; a new supply; a restoration to health.
re·cruit′ee′ (rē·krōōt′ē′), *n.* [See -EE.] One recruited.
re·cruit′er (rē·krōōt′ĕr), *n.* **1.** An extra member of Parliament, chosen to bring up the number, esp. during the Civil War. *Obs.*
2. One who recruits; esp., one who enlists recruits.
re·cruit′ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RECRUIT. Specif.: *adj.* Having military recruiting as a duty or purpose; as, a *recruiting* depot, party, sergeant, service, staff.
recruiting ground. A place for obtaining, enlisting, or supplying recruits; a source of supply; — chiefly figurative.
re·cruit′ment (rē·krōōt′mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *recrutement.*] **1.** A reinforcement.
2. Act or process of recruiting, as of men for an army.
re·crush′er (rē·krŭsh′ĕr), *n.* A rock crusher for producing fine aggregate for concrete by crushing again material which has already been crushed.
re·crys′tal·lize (rē·krĭs′tăl·īz), *v. t. & i. Chem.* To crystallize again or repeatedly. — **re′crys·tal·li·za′tion** (rē′krĭs·tăl·ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ī·zā′-), *n.*
rect (rĕkt), *n.* [L. *rectus* straight, right.] *Philos.* In the philosophy of nature of A. N. Whitehead, an element analogous to a right line in a geometrical system.
rect, *adj.* [L. *rectus.*] Right; straight; erect. *Obs.*
rect-. = RECTO- (which see), as in **rec·tal′gi·a, rec·tec′tomy, rec·tis′chi·ac, rec·tit′ic, rec·ti′tis.** See -ALGIA, etc.
rect-. = RECTI-.
rec′tal (rĕk′tăl; -t′l), *adj. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the rectum; in the region of the rectum. — **rec′tal·ly,** *adv.*
rectal valve. *Anat.* Any of three or four crescentic folds projecting into the cavity of the rectum.
rec′tan′gle (rĕk′tăng′g'l), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *rect(i)angulum,* fr. L. *rectus* right + *angulus* angle. See RIGHT; ANGLE.] *Geom.* A right-angled parallelogram.

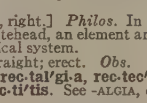
Rectangle.

As the area of a *rectangle* is the product of its two dimensions, the term *rectangle* has been used for *product* of two factors; as, the *rectangle* of *a* and *b,* that is, *ab.* Also, formerly, a right angle. The area of a rectangle may be found by multiplying together two adjacent sides.
rec′tan′gle, *adj.* [F., fr. LL. *rect(i)angulus.* See RECTANGLE, *n.*] Right-angled (of triangles). *Obs.*
rec′tan′gled (rĕk′tăng′g'ld), *adj. Rare.* **a** Rectangular. **b** Right-angled. **c** Divided into rectangles.
rec·tan′gu·lar (rĕk·tăng′gū·lĕr), *adj.* [Cf. F. *rectangulaire.*] **1.** Having one or more right angles; having a surface or surfaces shaped like a rectangle; having the shape of a rectangle; as, a *rectangular* plot, crystal, or solid.
2. That meet, cross, lie, or the like, at a right angle; forming a right angle; as, *rectangular* directions or course.
— **rec·tan′gu·lar·ly,** *adv.* — **rec·tan′gu·lar·ness, rec·tan′gu·lar′i·ty** (rĕk·tăng′gū·lăr′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*
rectangular array. *Math.* A matrix, esp. with an unequal number of rows and columns.
rectangular co–ordinates. See *Cartesian co-ordinates,* under CO-ORDINATE, *n.,* 2.
rectangular eyepiece. *Astron.* = DIAGONAL EYEPIECE.
rectangular hyperbola. *Math.* = EQUILATERAL HYPERBOLA.
rectangular parallelepiped. *Math.* A parallelepiped whose dihedral angles are right angles.
rectangular polyhedral angle. *Math.* A polyhedral angle having one right dihedral angle.
rectangular solid. *Math.* A cylindrical solid whose axis is perpendicular to its base, esp. a rectangular parallelepiped.
rec·tan′gu·late (rĕk·tăng′gū·lāt), *v. t.* To make rectangular; to square. — *v. i.* To move at right angles.
rec·tan′gu·late (rĕk·tăng′gū·lăt), *adj.* Rectangular.
rec·tan′gu·lom′e·ter (-lŏm′ē·tĕr), *n.* [*rectangular* + *-meter.*] Instrument to test right angles.
rec′ti- (rĕk′tĭ-), **rect-.** A combining form, Late Latin *recti-,* meaning *straight,* as in *rect*angular, *recti*lineal, *rect*inerved.
rec′ti (rĕk′tī), *n., pl.* of RECTUS.
rec′ti·fi′a·ble (rĕk′tĭ·fī′ə·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being rectified; as, a *rectifiable* mistake; a *rectifiable* curve.
rec′ti·fi·ca′tion (-fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *rectification,* fr. LL. *rectificatio.*] **1.** Act or operation of rectifying; as, the *rectification* of an error; the *rectification* of spirits.
2. *Geom.* The determination of a straight line equal in length to a portion of a curve; the determination of the length of a given curve or of a portion of it.
rectification of a globe. *Astron.* Its adjustment for latitude, etc., preparatory to solution of a proposed problem.
rec′ti·fi·ca′tive (rĕk′tĭ·fĭ·kā′tĭv), *adj.* [F. *rectificatif.*] Serving to rectify. *Rare.*
rec′ti·fi·ca′tor (-kā′tĕr), *n.* A rectifier.
rec′ti·fi·ca′to·ry (-tō·rĭ), *adj.* Rectifying; corrective. *Rare.*
— *n.* One that adjusts, rectifies, or corrects. *Obs.*
rec′ti·fied (rĕk′tĭ·fīd), *past tense & past part.* of RECTIFY. Specif.: *adj. Hort.* Having unusual color markings, presumably caused by a disease, as one of the mosaics; — said of flowers, esp. tulips. *Eng.*
rectified spirit. Alcohol purified or concentrated by redistillation; specif., in the British Pharmacopoeia, one containing ten per cent by volume of water.
rec′ti·fi′er (rĕk′tĭ·fī′ĕr), *n.* One who or that which rectifies. Specif.: **a** A part of a distilling apparatus in which the more volatile portions are separated by evaporation and condensation. **b** *Elec.* (1) A device or apparatus for converting an alternating or oscillating current into a unidirectional current by means of a kind of commutator (distinguished from *converter*), or by suppressing half of each cycle, as by passing the current through a mercury-vapor tube, aluminum cell, etc. See NODON VALVE, ELECTROLYTIC RECTIFIER; cf. FULL-WAVE RECTIFIER, HALF-WAVE RECTIFIER. (2) = ELECTRON TUBE. (3) = DETECTOR, *n.,* 2 e. **c** *Mech. Refrig.* See ABSORPTION SYSTEM; REFRIGERATION, *Illust.* **d** *Naut.* An instrument formerly used for determining and rectifying variations of the compass.
rectifier instrument. An instrument consisting of a rectifier in conjunction with a direct-current meter, used for measuring alternating currents. The direct-current meter reading gives the value of the rectified alternating current.
rec′ti·fy (rĕk′tĭ·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [F. *rectifier,* fr. LL. *rectificare,* fr. *rectus* right + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See RIGHT; -FY.] **1.** To make or set right; to correct from a wrong, erroneous, or false state; to amend; as, to *rectify* errors, mistakes, or abuses; to *rectify* the will, the judgment, opinions; to *rectify* disorders.
I meant to *rectify* my conscience. *Shak.*
2. To set right by adjustment or calculation; to adjust (an instrument); — used esp. in phrase ***to rectify a globe,*** to adjust a globe in preparation for solving a problem.
3. *Obs.* **a** To set right by correcting. **b** To straighten (something); to bring into line. **c** To proclaim right; also, to justify.
4. *Chem.* To refine or purify, esp. by a process of repeated or fractional distillation, sometimes with the addition of flavoring substances; as, to *rectify* spirit.
5. *Elec.* To make (an alternating or oscillating current) unidirectional, varying periodically between zero and a maximum.
6. *Math.* To determine the length of (an arc of a curve).
Syn. — Right, remedy, better, reform; regulate, adjust. See CORRECT.
rec′ti·fy′ing (rĕk′tĭ·fī′ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RECTIFY.
rectifying developable. *Math.* A developable surface through a space curve, in the development of which the curve is rolled out into a right line. It is the envelope of the rectifying planes of the curve.
rectifying edge. *Math.* The cuspidal edge of a rectifying developable.
rectifying line (of a skew curve at a given point on the curve). *Math.* The limit of the intersection of the rectifying plane at the point with the rectifying plane at a neighboring point as this neighboring point approaches the given point.
rectifying plane (of a space curve at a given point). *Math.* The plane containing the tangent and binormal at the point and hence perpendicular to the osculating and normal planes.
rec′ti·grade (rĕk′tĭ·grād), *adj.* [See RECTI-; GRADE.] That moves or proceeds in a straight line or course.
Rec′ti·graph (rĕk′tĭ·grăf; 83), *n.* [*recti-* + *-graph.*] A trade-mark applied to a device for making photographic copies of written or printed matter, drawings, maps, etc., directly upon the surface of sensitized paper with the image in correct position.
rec′ti·lin′e·al (-lĭn′ē·ăl), *adj.* [*recti-* + *lineal.*] Rectilinear. — **rec′ti·lin′e·al·ly,** *adv. Rare.*
rec′ti·lin′e·ar (-ĕr), *adj.* [*recti-* + *linear.*] **1.** Moving in a straight line; having an undeviating direction; forming a straight line; as, *rectilinear* motion; a *rectilinear* course.
2. Right-lined; formed or bounded by straight lines; also, characterized by straight lines; as, a *rectilinear* angle or figure; *rectilinear* arrangement of streets.
— **rec′ti·lin′e·ar′i·ty** (-ăr′ĭ·tĭ), **rec′ti·lin′e·ar·ness,** *n.* — **rec′ti·lin′e·ar·ly,** *adv.*
rec′ti·lin′e·ar, *n.* Something rectilinear.
rectilinear lens. *Photog.* A lens specially corrected for distortion, so that straight lines are reproduced accurately, even on the margins of the pictures.
rec′ti·lin′e·a′tion (rĕk′tĭ·lĭn′ē·ā′shŭn), *n.* Act of making rectilinear. *Rare.*
rec′ti·nerved′ (rĕk′tĭ·nûrvd′), *adj.* [*recti-* + *nerve.*] *Bot.* Having the veins or nerves straight.
rec′ti·pe·tal′i·ty (rĕk′tĭ·pē·tăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [*recti-* + L. *petere* to seek.] *Plant Physiol.* The tendency of growing plant organs to grow in a straight line. *Rare.*
rec′ti·ros′tral (-rŏs′trăl), *adj.* [*recti-* + *rostral.*] Having a straight beak.
rec′ti·se′ri·al (-sē′rĭ·ăl), *adj.* [*recti-* + *serial.*] *Bot.* In phyllotaxy, arranged in exactly vertical ranks.
rec′ti·tude (rĕk′tĭ·tūd), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *rectitudo,* fr. *rectus* right, straight. See RIGHT.] **1.** Straightness; also, direct line. *Now Rare.*
The *rectitude* of many of her streets. *W. D. Howells.*
2. The quality of not deviating from a strict moral code; righteousness; uprightness; specif., strict observance of standards of integrity and honesty; as, never to question the *rectitude* of his motives.
3. Correctness of judgment, procedure, or the like; as, scientific *rectitude.*
Syn. — RECTITUDE, UPRIGHTNESS. RECTITUDE is often used to designate a quality of motives, intentions, and the like; UPRIGHTNESS connotes esp. probity or integrity, and oftener suggests a personal characteristic; as, the *rectitude* of his purpose; a man of unquestioned *uprightness* in all his dealings. But there is often no clear distinction between the words. Cf. HONESTY, JUSTICE, FAIR.
Ant. — Iniquity, evil, wickedness, sinfulness.
rec′ti·tu′di·nous (rĕk′tĭ·tū′dĭ·nŭs), *adj.* Self-righteous. *R.*
rec′to (rĕk′tō), *n.; pl.* RECTOS (-tōz). [L., abl. of *rectus* right.] **1.** *Print.* The right-hand page; — opposed to *verso.*
2. *Bookbinding.* The front cover of a book.
rec′to (rĕk′tō), *n.* [Abbr. fr. ML. breve de *recto.* See RIGHT.] *Law.* A writ of right.
rec′to- (rĕk′tō-). *Anat. & Med.* A combining form from *rectum,* used to denote: **a** *The rectum;* — in nouns, as in **rec′to·cele,** hernia of the rectum. **b** *Rectal and;* — in adjectives, as in **rec′to·ab·dom′i·nal,** rectal and abdominal.

re·cramp′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·crank′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·crate′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·crayed′, *adj.* Recreant. *Obs.*
re/re·an·dise, *n.* [OF., also *-ise.*] Recreancy. *Obs.*
re·crease′, *v. i.* [OF. or L.; OF. *recroistre,* fr. L. *recrescere.*] To increase again. *Obs.*
re·cre′re·a′tiv. Recreative. *Ref. Sp.*
re/re·a·to′ry, *n.* = RECREATIVE. *Rare.*
re·cred′it, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·crew′, *n. & v.* [F. *recrue,* n. See RECRUIT.] Recruit. *Obs.*
re·crit′i·cize, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·croon′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·crop′, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
re·cross′, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
re·crowd′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·crown′, *v. t.,* **re·cru′ci·fy,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·cruit′able, *adj.* See -ABLE.
re·cruit′hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
re·cruit′y (rē·krōōt′ĭ), *n.* Dim. of RECRUIT (sense 1 c). *Kipling.*
re·crush′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rec′ta, *n., pl.* of RECTUM.
rectangle group. = QUADRATIC GROUP.
rec′ti·line, *adj.* [Cf. F. *rectiligne.*] Rectilinear. *Obs.*
rec′ti·lin′e·ar·ism, *n.* See -ISM.
rec′tion (rĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *rectio, fr. regere* to rule or govern.] *Gram.* = GOVERNMENT, 8.

For words below see the word or element with which *recto-* is combined.

rectociysis	rectopexy	rectotome
rectococcygeal	rectoplasty	rectotomy
rectocolitic	rectorrhaphy	recto-urethral
rectocolonic	rectoscopy	recto-uterine
rectocystotomy	rectostenosis	rectovaginal
rectogenital	rectostomy	rectovesical

rec'to-coc·cyg'e·us (rĕk'tō-kŏk·sĭj'ē-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *recto-* + *coccygeus.*] *Anat.* A band of smooth muscle extending from the coccyx to the posterior wall of the rectum.

rec'tor (rĕk'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *regere, rectum,* to lead straight, to rule. See REGIMENT, RIGHT.] **1.** The ruler or governor of a country, etc. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

God is the supreme *rector* of the world. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. A director; a leader; the chief.

The admitted *rector* of all the balladmongers. *W. B. Yeats.*

3. *Eccl.* a *Ch. of Eng.* A clergyman who has the charge and cure of a parish, and has the tithes, etc.; the clergyman of a parish where the tithes are not impropriate. b *Prot. Episs. Ch.* A clergyman who is the spiritual head and, legally, the presiding officer of a parish. He is elected by the vestrymen. c *R.C.Ch.* The head of a religious house for men. See *Forms of Address* in Appendix. d *R.C.Ch.* A pastor of a church or parish.

4. The head of a university, school, or other teaching institution; specif.: a In the Scottish universities an honorary official, usually termed *Lord Rector,* elected for a term of three years by the students. He is president of the University Court, but is not in residence, and performs no duties beyond delivering a "rectorial address." b In England, the master of a college; — now used only of the heads of Exeter and Lincoln colleges, Oxford. c *R.C.Ch.* The president of a college or university. d In various universities in France and Germany, the president of the academic senate. Usually he is elected for a short term and has a professorship. e *Scot.* The head master of a secondary school or academy. f *Local, U.S.* The head master of a private academy, grammar school, or the like. g *Obs.* A proctor or proproctor.

rec'tor·al (rĕk'tĕr·ăl), *adj.* Rectorial; specif. and usually, of or pertaining to God as governor or ruler of men.

rec'tor·ate (rĕk'tĕr·ĭt), *n.* [ML. *rectoratus;* cf. F. *rectorat.*] The office, rank, station, or term of a rector.

rec·to'ri·al (rĕk·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a rector, a rectory, or a rectorate.

‖**rec'tor mag·ni'fi·cus** (rĕk'tôr măg·nĭf'ĭ·kŭs). [ML.] Title of the acting head of a German university, usually elected annually.

rec'to·ry (rĕk'tō·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [From MF. *rectorie* or ML. *rectoria.*] **1.** A benefice held by a rector; the province of a rector; a parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes. *Eng.*

2. A rector's residence; a parsonage.

3. Rectorship; also, administration. *Obs.*

rec'to·scope (rĕk'tō·skōp), *n.* [*recto-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* A proctoscope.

rec'to·sig'moid (-sĭg'moid), *adj.* [*recto-* + *sigmoid.*] *Anat.* Designating the distal part of the sigmoid flexure and the proximal part of the rectum. — **rec'to·sig'moid,** *n.*

rec'to·vag'i·nal pouch (-văj'ĭ·năl; -vă·jī'năl). *Anat.* The pouch of Douglas.

rec'to·ves'i·cal fas'ci·a (-vĕs'ĭ·kăl). A membrane derived from the pelvic fascia, which invests the rectum, bladder, etc., and the inner surface of the levator ani muscle.

rec'tress (rĕk'trĕs; -trĭs; 119), *n.* A rectoress.

rec'trix (rĕk'trĭks), *n.; pl.* RECTRICES (rĕk·trī'sēz). [L., fem. of *rector.*] **1.** A female ruler. *Now Rare.*

2. *Zool.* One of the quill feathers of the tail of a bird; — chiefly in *pl.* Most birds have 12, but some have 14, some 10, a few only 8, and rarely some as many as 28. — **rec·tri'cial** (rĕk·trĭsh'ăl), *adj.*

rec'tum (rĕk'tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tă). [NL. (sc. *intestinum*), fr. L. *rectus* straight. See RIGHT.] *Anat. & Zool.* The terminal part of the intestine; in man, the part of the large intestine, of somewhat variable length (usually about eight inches), from the sigmoid flexure to the anus.

rec'tus (rĕk'tŭs), *n.; pl.* RECTI (-tī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), fr. L. *rectus* straight.] *Anat.* a Any of several straight muscles, as the rectus abdominis or the rectus femoris. b Also ‖*rec'tus o'cu·li* (ŏk'ū·lī). Any of four muscles of the eyeball, which arise from the borders of the optic foramen, and, running forward, are inserted into the sclerotic coat of the eyeball, distinguished as the *superior, inferior, lateral* (or *external*), and *medial* (or *internal*) *rectus.* See 1st EYE, 1 a.

‖**rec'tus ab·do'mi·nis** (ăb·dŏm'ĭ·nĭs). [L. *abdominis* of the abdomen.] *Anat.* A long flat muscle on either side of the linea alba extending along the whole length of the front of the abdomen. It arises from the pubic crest and symphysis and is inserted into the cartilages of the fifth, sixth, and seventh ribs. It is crossed by from three to five tendinous intersections called *inscriptions,* or *inscriptiones tendineae.* For its upper three fourths it is enclosed in a sheath formed by the aponeuroses of the external and internal oblique muscles ventrally, the internal oblique and transversus abdominis dorsally. For its lower fourth all these aponeuroses pass ventral to the rectus.

‖**rec'tus ca'pi·tis** (kăp'ĭ·tĭs). [L. *capitis* of the head.] *Anat.* Any of certain small paired muscles moving the occipital bone, the *lateral, anterior,* and *posterior minor* attached to the atlas, the *posterior major* to the axis.

‖**rec'tus fe'mo·ris** (fĕm'ō·rĭs). [L. *femoris* of the thigh.] *Anat.* A division of the quadriceps extensor muscle lying in the anterior middle region of the thigh, arising from the ilium by two heads and inserted into the tuberosity of the tibia by a narrow flattened tendon.

‖**rec'tus in cu'ri·a** (ĭn kū'rĭ·ă). [L.] Upright in the court; free from charge or impeachment; with clean hands. See LEGAL MAN.

‖**rec'tus o'cu·li** (ŏk'ū·lī). [L. *oculi* of the eye.] See RECTUS b.

‖**re·cu'** (rē·sü'), *part. adj.* [F.] Received. — *n.* A receipt.

rec'u·bant (rĕk'ū·bănt), *adj.* [L. *recubans, -antis,* pres. part. of *recubare* to recline.] Recumbent. *Rare.*

rec'u·bate (-bāt), *adj.* Recumbent. *Rare.*

rec'u·ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* Recumbency. *Obs.*

‖**re·cueille'ment'** (rē·kû'y'·mäN'), *n.* [F.] Religious meditation.

‖**re·cu'lade'** (rē·kü'lăd'), *n.* [F., fr. *reculer* to recoil.] Retreat.

re·cum'bence (rē·kŭm'bĕns), *n.* Recumbency. *Now Rare.*

re·cum'ben·cy (rē·kŭm'bĕn·sĭ), *n.* **1.** State of leaning, resting, or reclining; a recumbent position; repose.

2. A relying; dependence; — with *on* or *upon. Now Rare.*

re·cum'bent (rē·kŭm'bĕnt), *adj.* [L. *recumbens,* pres. part. of *recumbere.* See RECUMB, INCUMBENT; cf. ACCUMBENT.] **1.** a Leaning; reclining; lying; as, the *recumbent* posture of the Romans at their meals; in *Biol.,* said of structures which tend to rest upon the surface from which they extend. b Resting; reposing; inactive. — **re·cum'bent·ly,** *adv.*

re·cum'bent, *n.* **1.** One that is recumbent.

2. One who is religiously reliant on another. *Obs.*

recumbent anticline. *Geol.* An overturned anticline having its axial plane more nearly horizontal than vertical.

re·cu'per·a·bil'i·ty (rē·kū'pĕr·ă·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Power of recuperation.

re·cu'per·ance (rē·kū'pĕr·ăns), *n.* Recuperation.

re·cu'per·ate (rē·kū'pĕr·āt), *v.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *recuperatus,* past part. of *recuperare.* See RECOVER to get again.] *Transitive:* **1.** To recover; regain; as, to *recuperate* the health or strength; also, to restore to health.

2. To recoup; reimburse. *Rare.*

—, *Intransitive:* To recover health or strength; to convalesce; also, to recover from pecuniary loss.

re·cu'per·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *recuperatio.*] Recovery, as of anything lost; specif., restoration to health or strength.

re·cu'per·a'tive (-kū'pĕr·ā'tĭv; -ă·tĭv), *adj.* [L. *recuperativus.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to recuperation; tending to recovery; restorative; having the power of recuperating; as, *recuperative* powers, medicines, or industries.

2. *Mech.* Having a recuperator, as a gas-fired furnace. — **re·cu'per·a'tive·ness,** *n.*

re·cu'per·a·tor (rē·kū'pĕr·ā'tĕr), *n.* [L., a recoverer.] **1.** *pl.* -ATORES. *Roman Law.* A judge appointed with others in certain cases. They exercised the same functions as the judices, but it is uncertain in just what causes they were used. Provincial judges were regularly called *recuperatores.*

2. *Mach.* = REGENERATOR, *n.,* 4.

3. *Mil.* A device for returning a gun into the firing position after recoil.

re·cu'per·a·to'ry (-ă·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *recuperatorius.*] Of or pertaining to recuperation or recuperators.

re·cur' (rē·kûr'), *v.;* RE·CURRED' (-kûrd'); RE·CUR'RING. [L. *recurrere,* fr. *re-* re- + *currere* to run. See CURRENT; cf. RECOURSE, SUCCOR.] *Intransitive:* **1.** a *Obs.* To move back; to recede. b *Rare.* To return, as to a place or status.

2. To resort; have recourse; go for help. *Now Rare.*

3. a To go or come back in thought or discourse; as, Before going on, I must *recur* to our former subject. b To come again to mind; as, the sound of the waters *recurred* in his memory; also, to come up again for consideration; as, the question often *recurs.*

4. To occur, take place, or appear, again; usually, to occur again after a stated interval or according to some regular rule; as, the fever will *recur* tonight.

5. *Math.* To repeat itself (generally indefinitely) in fixed periods of figures, as a decimal; to circulate.

—, *Transitive:* To repeat. *Rare.*

Syn. — Return, repeat, reoccur, reappear.

re·cure' (rē·kūr'; 242), *v. t. & i.* [Due to confusion of *recover* to get again, with L. *recurare* to take care of, to restore by taking care of, to cure. Cf. CURE.] *Obs.* a To cure; heal; restore to health. b To recover; also, to obtain. c To remedy; retrieve; repair.

re·cure', *n.* [See RECURE, *v.*] Cure; remedy; recovery. *Obs.*

re·cur'rence (rē·kŭr'ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of recurring or state of being recurrent; a return; a periodical or frequent returning; a reappearance; as, the nightly *recurrence* of fever; to study *recurrence* of ancestral traits.

2. A resorting; recourse; as, *recurrence* to arms.

3. *Bot.* Repetition of the same type.

4. *Math.* See MATHEMATICAL INDUCTION.

Syn. — See RETURN.

recurrence formula. *Math.* A formula expressing any term of a sequence, after a stated term, as a function of preceding terms.

re·cur'ren·cy (rē·kŭr'ĕn·sĭ), *n.* Recurrence. *Rare.*

re·cur'rent (rē·kŭr'ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *recurrens, -entis,* pres. part. of *recurrere.* See RECUR.] **1.** Returning from time to time; recurring; as, a *recurrent* fever or verse.

2. *Anat.* Running or turning back in a direction opposite to its former course; — said specif. of certain nerves, and certain branches of vessels in the arms and legs; as, the radial *recurrent* artery, the *recurrent* tibial arteries, the *recurrent* laryngeal nerve, etc. See LARYNGEAL NERVE, RADIAL ARTERY, TIBIAL ARTERY, etc.

3. *Bot.* Returning toward the main rib; — of veinlets.

4. *Math.* Persymmetric.

5. *Paleontol.* Reappearing at other than the first geologic horizon, as a *recurrent* fauna or species.

— **re·cur'rent·ly,** *adv.*

recurrent appendicitis. See APPENDICITIS.

recurrent fever. *Med.* Relapsing fever.

recurrent sensibility. *Physiol.* The sensibility manifested by the ventral, or motor, roots of the spinal cord because of the presence of sensory fibers from the corresponding sensory or posterior roots.

recurrent sequence (of the *n*th order). *Math.* A sequence whose *n*th term is a linear homogeneous function of the next preceding *r* terms, *n* being greater than *r.*

recurrent series. *Math.* A series whose coefficients constitute a recurring sequence.

re·cur'rer (rē·kŭr'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which recurs.

re·cur'ring (-ĭng), *adj.* That recurs. — **re·cur'ring·ly,** *adv.*

recurring continued fraction. *Math.* See CONTINUED FRACTION.

recurring decimal. A circulating decimal. See CIRCULATE, *v. i.,* 3.

recurring series. *Math.* A recurrent series.

re·curse' (rē·kŭrs'), *v. i.* [L. *recursare.*] To recur. *Rare.*

re·cur'sion (rē·kŭr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *recursio,* fr. *recurrere.*] A recurring; return.

re·cur'sive (-sĭv), *adj. Phonet.* Formed with an inward movement of air caused by lowering the larynx with closed glottis; — said of certain consonants in Sindhi (*g, j, d, b*).

re·cur'vate (-vāt), *adj.* [L. *recurvatus,* past part. of *recurvare.* See RE-; CURVATE.] Recurved.

re·cur'vate (-vāt), *v. t. & i.* To recurve. — **re'cur·va'tion** (rē'kŭr·vā'shŭn), *n. Both Now Rare.*

re·cur'va·ture (-vă·tŭr), *n.* A backward curvature. *Rare.*

re·curve' (rē·kŭrv'), *v. t. & i.;* RE·CURVED' (-kŭrvd'); RE·CURV'ING (-kŭr'vĭng). [Cf. RECURVATE.] To curve in an opposite or unusual direction; to bend back. Cf. DECURVE.

Re·cur'vi·ros'tra (rē·kŭr'vĭ·rŏs'tră), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *recurvus* bent back + *rostrum* beak.] *Zool.* The genus of birds consisting of the avocets, type of a family, **Re·cur'vi·ros'tri·dæ** (-trĭ·dē), which includes also the stilts.

re·cur'vi·ros'tral (-trăl), *adj.* [See RECURVIROSTRA.] Having the beak bent upward.

re·cur'vo- (rē·kŭr'vō-). A combining form from Latin *recurvus,* bent back, denoting *bent back and,* as in **re·cur'vo·pat'ent, re·cur'vo·ter'nate.**

re·cur'vous (-vŭs), *adj.* [L. *recurvus.*] Recurved. *Rare.*

rec'u·sance (rĕk'ū·zăns; rē·kŭ'-), *n.* Recusancy.

rec'u·san·cy (rĕk'ū·zăn·sĭ; rē·kŭ'-), *n.* State of being recusant or a recusant; nonconformity; refusal to obey; esp., *Eng. Hist.,* refusal, esp. of Roman Catholics, to attend the services of the Established Church. This was, for more than two centuries after about 1570, a statutory offense punishable by a fine, and it also created many disabilities.

rec'u·sant (-zănt; -z'nt), *adj.* [L. *recusans,* pres. part. of *recusare* to refuse, to object to, fr. *re-* re- + *causa* a cause, pretext. See CAUSE.] Refusing to submit to authority; dissentient; specif., *Eng. Hist.,* refusing to attend the services of the Established Church.

rec'u·sant, *n.* One who refuses to comply with some regulation or to conform to some general practice or opinion; a dissenter or dissentient, esp. in religion; specif., *Eng. Hist.,* a person, esp. a Roman Catholic, who refused to attend the services of the Church of England; a nonconformist; a dissenter.

rec'u·sa'tion (rĕk'ū·zā'shŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *récusation,* fr. L. *recusatio.*] *Law.* A refusal, objection, or exception; a plea challenging a judge or judges for alleged interest or other incompetency. *Obs. exc. in Civil & Canon Law.*

re·cu'sa·tive (rē·kū'zā·tĭv), *adj.* [LL. *recusativus.*] Rejective. *Rare.*

re·cu'sa·tor (-tŏr), *n. Scots Law.* A recusation to a judge. *Rare.*

re·cuse' (rē·kūz'), *v. t.* [OF. *recuser,* fr. L. *recusare.* See RECUSANT.] To refuse or reject; esp., to challenge or except to a judge or judges as interested or otherwise incompetent. *Obs. exc. in Civil & Canon Law.*

re·cus'sion (rē·kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *recutere, recussum,* to beat back.] Repercussive action.

re·cy'cle (rē·sī'k'l), *v. t. & i.* To pass again through a cycle of changes or treatment.

red (rĕd), *adj.;* RED'DER (-ĕr); RED'DEST. [ME. *red, reed, read,* fr. AS. *rēad;* akin to AS. *rēod,* OS. *rōd,* OFris. *rād,* D. *rood,* G. *rot,* OHG. *rōt,* Dan. & Sw. *rød,* ON. *rauthr, rjóthr,* Goth. *rauths,* W. *rhudd,* Bret. *ruz,* Ir. & Gael. *ruadh,* L. *ruber, rufus,* Gr. *erythros,* Skr. *rudhira, rohita,* Lith. *raudas.* Cf. ERYSIPELAS, ROBUST, ROIL, ROUGE, ROWAN, RUBRIC, RUBY, RUDDY, RUDE, RUSSET, RUST.] **1.** Of the color red; of the hue red.

2. a Having red or reddish hair; as, William the *Red;* a *red* heifer. b Dyed with red. c *Now Rare.* Clad in red. "The *red* English." *Thackeray.* d Having reddish skin; as, the *red* warriors.

3. Suffused with redness; as: a Glowing from heat. b Flushed, as with shame or anger. c Bloodstained; hence marked by bloodshed or violence. d Bloodshot; inflamed; as, eyes *red* with tears. e Extremely vivid; lurid.

4. Golden; — from the archaic phrase *red gold.*

5. [*often cap.*] Revolutionary or anarchistic; esp., practicing or favoring revolutionary socialism. See 2d RED, 4.

6. Pert. to or designating the north pole of a magnet.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

red-armed	red-flecked	red-ribbed
red-backed	red-fleshed	red-rimmed
red-banded	red-flowered	red-ripening
red-bar	red-flowering	red-roan
red-barked	red-footed	red-roofed
red-beaded	red-fronted	red-rooted
red-beaked	red-fruited	red-rose
red-beamed	red-gemmed	red-rumped
red-bearded	red-gilled	red-rusted
red-bellied	red-girdled	red-scaled
red-belted	red-gleaming	red-scarlet
red-berried	red-gold	red-shank
red-billed	red-gowned	red-shouldered
red-black	red-haired	red-sided
red-bodied	red-hatted	red-silk
red-boled	redhearted	red-skinned
red-bonnet	red-heeled	red-snooded
red-bound	red-hipped	red-specked
red-branched	red-hissing	red-speckled
red-branching	red-hooded	red-spotted
red-breasted	red-horned	red-stalked
red-brick	red-hued	red-streaked
red-brown	red-humped	red-streaming
red-burning	red-jerseyed	red-swelling
red-buttoned	red-kneed	red-tailed
red-cheeked	red-knobbed	red-tempered
red-chested	red-leaf	red-thighed
red-clad	red-leather	red-throat
red-cloaked	red-leaved	red-throated
red-clocked	red-legged	red-tiled
red-coat	red-lettered	red-tipped
red-coated	red-lidded	red-tongued
red-cockaded	red-lined	red-topped
red-collared	red-lipped	red-trousered
red-colored	red-listed	red-tufted
red-combed	red-lit	red-twigged
red-crested	red-looking	red-upholstered
red-crowned	red-making	red-veined
red-curtained	red-mouthed	red-vented
red-dabbled	red-naped	red-vested
red-dyed	red-necked	red-violet
red-eared	red-nosed	red-walled
red-edged	red-orange	red-wattled
red-faced	red-painted	red-washed
red-facedness	red-plowed	red-white
red-feathered	red-plumed	red-winged
red-finned	red-polled	red-wooded
red-flanked	red-purple	red-written

-red (-rĕd). A combining form of the adjective *red,* as in:

blood-red	currant-red	ginger-red
bloody-red	dull-red	orange-red
blue-red	dun-red	poppy-red
brick-red	fire-red	rose-red
brown-red	flame-red	rust-red
cardinal-red	flesh-red	wax-red
coral-red	garnet-red	yellow-red

red (rĕd), *n.* **1.** a Any of several colors the hue of which ranges from that of blood to that of the ruby or of many roses; any of the colors normally seen when the portion of the physical spectrum of the longest wave lengths capable

---

rec'tor·ess, *n.* See -ESS.

rectorial tithes. See TITHE, *n.,* 1.

rec'tor·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

re·cueil', *v. i.* [F. *recueillir.*] To collect; receive; entertain. *Obs.*

re·cueil' (rē·kû'y'), *n.* [F.] A literary collection; also, reception.

Obs. exc. as French.

re·cule'. ✝ RECOIL, RECUEIL.

‖**re·cu'ler pour mieux' sau'ter'** (rē·kü'lā' poor myŭ' sō'tā'). [F.] Literally, to go back in order to take a better leap.

re·cul'ti·vate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'cul·ti·va'tion,** *n.*

re·cumb' (rē·kŭm'), *v. i.* [L. *recumbere,* fr. *re-* back + *cumbere* (in comp.); akin to L. *cubare* to lie down. See RECUMBENT.] To lean; recline. *Obs.*

rec'um·ben'ti·bus, *n.* Also **rec'um·ben'di·bus.** [In imitation of L. endings, fr. *recumbent.*] A knockdown blow. *Obs.*

re·cu'per·a·ble, *adj.* [OF.] Recoverable. *Obs.* [*Ref. Sp.*]

re·cu'per·a'tiv. Recuperative.

re·curd'. Recurred. *Ref. Sp.*

re·cure'ful, *adj.* Curative. *Obs.*

re·cure'less, *adj.* Incurable. *Obs.* — **re·cure'less·ly,** *adv. Obs.*

re·cure'ment, *n.* = RECURE, *n.* *Obs.* [See RE-, 2.]

re·cur'l', *v. t.,* **re·cur'tain,** *v. t.,* **re·cur'vant** (rē·kŭr'vănt), *adj.* [L. *recurvans,* pres. part.] *Her.* Coiled, as a serpent, with raised head.

re·cush'ion, *v. t., v. i. & i.* See RE-, 2.

re·cuv'er, **re·cuv'erd.** Recover; recovered. *Ref. Sp.*

red. Read. *Ref. Sp.*

of evoking visual sensation is employed as a stimulus; most characteristically, the color seen when the extreme long waves of the visible spectrum are mixed with a very small amount of the shortest visible waves. **b** That one of the four psychologically primary hues which most closely resembles that of the color seen when the extreme long waves of the physical spectrum are mixed with a very small amount of the shortest visible waves.

2. a Any pigment or dye which colors red. **b** *pl.* Insoluble red substances yielded by certain vegetable tanning materials and deposited on the surface of the leather.

3. An object of the color red or belonging to a group of which the characteristic color is red; or, a thing, animal, or person that is red or dressed in red; as: **a** Red cloth or stuff. "Clad in black or *red.*" *Chaucer.* **b** *Now Dial. Eng.* Reddle. **c** *Obs.* Gold. **d** Red wine. **e** *Obs.* Rouge. **f** An American Indian; a redskin. **g** *Slang.* A red, or copper, cent.

4. [*often cap.*] A revolutionary; an anarchist; esp., one practicing or favoring revolutionary socialism.

5. [*cap.*] Short for RHODE ISLAND RED (fowl).

6. *Archery.* The second innermost circle of the target; also, a hit in it.

7. *Billiards, etc.* The red ball.

8. *Gambling.* The red compartments, as in roulette.

9. [*cap.*] *European Politics.* A Red Republican.

10. *pl. Med.* The menses. *Obs.*

— *in the red.* With a balance on the loss side; — said of an account; hence, in debt. *Slang, U. S.* **— *the red.*** The debtor side of an account; — so called from the practice of entering debit items in red ink. *Slang, U. S.*

red (rĕd), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *rēadian,* v. i.] To redden. *Archaic & Dial.*

red (rĕd). Var. of READ. *Obs. exc. Ref. Sp.*

red. Var. of REDD.

red. Var. of REDE, counsel.

red. Scot. & N. of Eng. past & past part. of RIDE.

-red. [ME. *-rede,* fr. AS. *-rǣden.* See KINDRED.] A suffix equivalent to *-head,* as in hat*red,* kind*red.*

red-. A form of *re-,* before vowels, in words from Latin, as in *red*action, *red*emption, *red*undant.

re·dact' (rē·dăkt'), *v. t.;* -DACT'ED; -DACT'ING. [L. *redactus,* past part. of *redigere,* fr. *red-, re-,* again, back + *agere* to drive. See RE-; ACT.] **1.** To put in writing; specif., to frame; to draft; as, to *redact* a proclamation. "[A traveler] accustomed to *redact* his impressions in the form of letters to his father." *The Nation.*

2. Orig., to change the form of (something written); as, Shakespeare *redacted* an old play into his Hamlet; now usually, to reduce to good or suitable form; to put in shape for publication; to edit or revise; as, this article must be *redacted.*

3. To reduce, or bring down (a person or thing); as, to be *redacted* to poverty. *Obs.*

re·dact', *adj.* Redacted. *Obs.*

‖**ré'dac'teur'** (rā'dăk'tûr'), *n.* [F.] An editor.

re·dac'tion (rē·dăk'shŭn), *n.* [F. and L.; F. *rédaction,* fr. LL. *redactio.*] Act of redacting; work produced by redacting; a new edition. — **re·dac'tion·al** (-ăl; -ĭ), *adj.*

re·dac'tor (-tēr), *n.* [Cf. F. *rédacteur.*] One who redacts; reviser; editor. — **re'dac·to'ri·al** (rē'dăk·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.*

red adder. The copperhead (sense 1 **a**).

red admiral. A beautiful butterfly (*Vanessa,* syn. *Pyrameis, atalanta*) common in both Europe and America. The front wings are crossed by a broad orange-red band. The larva feeds on nettles.

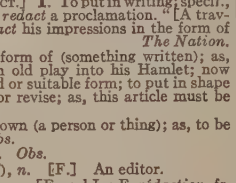

Red Admiral. *r* Wings reversed to show Markings of underside.

red alder. An alder (*Alnus rubra*) of the Pacific coast of North America; also, its hard red wood, used for furniture. — **red'-al'der,** *adj.*

red'-al'der fam'i·ly. The Cunoniaceae.

red algae; *sing.* RED ALGA. *Bot.* Algae of a class characterized by red or violet pigment; the Rhodophyceae.

red alpine campion. The alpine campion.

red amaranth. a The spiny amaranth. **b** = PRINCE'S-FEATHER **a.**

re·dame' (rē·dām'), *v. t.* [MF. *redamer,* fr. L. *redamare.*] To love in return. *Obs.* — **red'a·ma'tion,** *n. Obs.*

re·dan' (rē·dăn'), *n.* [F., also *redent,* a double notching or jagging, as in the teeth of a saw, fr. *re-* re + *dent,* tooth.] *Fort.* A work having two parapets forming a salient angle, whose gorge, being unfortified, is usually protected by being on the bank of a stream, at the head of a bridge, or in advance of, or enfiladed by, a strong line. Redans joined by curtains are a simple form of field works.

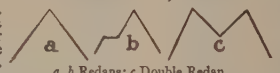

a, b Redans; *c* Double Redan.

Re·dan' (rē·dăn'), *n.* See *Sevastopol,* under BATTLE, *Table.*

red and black. Rouge et noir.

red ant. 1. Any of various reddish ants; esp.: **a** *Monomorium pharaonis,* a small species often infesting houses. **b** *Formica rufa, F. sanguinea,* or related large species of Europe and America, which make hills in open ground.

2. *Angling.* An artificial fly with slender red silk body, peacock-herl butt, gold tag, brown hackle, and dark-gray wings.

red antimony. Kermes mineral.

red ape. The orangutan.

red archangel. A Eurasian, annual, weedy herb (*Lamium purpureum*) with purplish-red flowers in axillary clusters. It is naturalized in North America.

red·ar'gue (rĕd·är'gū), *v. t.;* -AR'GUED (-gūd); -AR'GU·ING (-gū·ĭng). [OF. *redarguer,* fr. L. *redarguere,* fr. *red-, re-,* re- + *arguere* to accuse, charge with.] **1.** To reprove; accuse; reproach; convict. *Obs.*

2. *Obs. exc. Scot.* **a** To confute by argument. **b** To disprove or refute (a statement, argument, etc.); — chiefly in *Law.*

red'ar·gu'tion (rĕd'är·gū'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *redargutio.*] Orig., reproof; later, refutation. *Now Rare.*

red·ar'gu·tive (rĕd·är'gū·tĭv), *adj.* Also **red·ar'gu·to'ry** (-tō'rĭ; 181). Tending to redargution. *Obs.*

Red Army. In Russia, the army of the revolutionaries, represented by the Bolsheviki, or Communist party. Hence, also, any of similar armed radical forces in Germany, Hungary, Finland, etc.

red arsenic. Realgar.

red arsenic glass. *Com.* Arsenic disulphide.

red ash. 1. a An American ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), smaller than the white ash, with hard, strong, brown wood. It is often called *green ash,* which by some is considered a distinct species. **b** An Australian tree (*Alphitonia excelsa*), family Rhamnaceae, with hard wood. **c** The Australian tree *Orites excelsa* (family Proteaceae).

2. The wood of any of these trees.

Red As'tra·chan (ăs'trā·kăn). A yellowish-red variety of early apple with a heavy bloom, white crisp flesh, and rather acid flavor.

red'back' (rĕd'băk'), *n.* **1.** One of the treasury notes not bearing interest issued in 1838 by the Republic of Texas.

2. The dunlin *Pelidna alpina sakhalina.*

red'-backed' jun'co (-băkt'). See JUNCO, 1 **b.**

red-backed mouse. Any of many small short-tailed voles of the genus *Clethrionomys,* syn. *Evotomys,* of northern and mountainous parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

red-backed salamander. A common salamander (*Plethodon cinereus*) of eastern North America.

red-backed sandpiper. The dunlin *Pelidna alpina sakhalina.*

red-backed shrike. See SHRIKE.

red balm. Oswego tea.

red baneberry. Either of two North American perennial herbs (*Actaea rubra* and *A. arguta*) with ternately compound leaves, small white flowers in terminal racemes, and bright-red oval berries.

red bark. *Pharm.* A red variety of cinchona bark obtained from *Cinchona succirubra* and its hybrids. Quinine constitutes only about one fifth of its alkaloids.

red basal series. *Geol.* The basal division of the German Permian;— a red, barren series underlying the productive copper shales of the Mansfeld district.

red bass (bās; 83). **a** The red drum. **b** An Australian snapper (*Lutianus superbus*).

red bat. A North American bat (*Nycteris borealis*) having the interfemoral membrane densely hairy. The color varies from rusty red to reddish gray.

red bay. A small tree (*Persea borbonia*) of the southern United States, having dark-red heartwood.

red'-bead' tree (rĕd'bēd'). The necklace tree.

red-bead vine. The Indian licorice.

red bean. a An Australian tree (*Dysoxylum muelleri*), family Meliaceae, the timber of which resembles rosewood. Called also *pencil cedar.* **b** = CORAL BEAN **b.**

red bearberry. The bearberry *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi.* See BEARBERRY.

red'beard' (rĕd'bērd'), *n.* A branching, bright-red sponge (*Microclona prolifera*), common on oyster shells and stopes. *Local, U. S.*

red beds. *Geol.* Sedimentary strata, largely Permian and Triassic, containing few fossils and prevailingly red in color.

red beech. a The common American beech. **b** An Australian timber tree (*Tarrietia trifoliolata*), family Sterculiaceae. **c** = RED BIRCH **c.**

red bell. The columbine *Aquilegia canandensis.*

red'-bel'lied snake. Either of two small harmless snakes (*Storeria occipitomaculata* and *Natrix kirtlandii*) of the eastern and central United States, having the under parts chiefly red or salmon-colored.

red-bellied snipe. A dowitcher.

red-bellied sunfish. The red-breasted bream.

red-bellied terrapin. See TERRAPIN.

red-bellied woodpecker. A woodpecker (*Centurus carolinus*) of the eastern United States, having a scarlet head and nape, barred black-and-white back, and grayish under parts tinged with red.

Red-bellied Woodpecker.

red'bel'ly (rĕd'bĕl'ĭ), *n.* **a** A European char (*Salvelinus salvelinus*). **b** The red-bellied terrapin. See TERRAPIN. **c** *U. S.* The red grouper.

red benjamin. The birthroot *Trillium erectum.*

red bergamot. Oswego tea.

red'-ber'ried el'der. A common North American shrub (*Sambucus racemosa*) with pointed cymes of small whitish flowers, and bright-scarlet fruit.

red'ber'ry (rĕd'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), *n.* **1.** Any of several Australian red-berried shrubs of the genus *Rhagodia.*

2. *U. S.* **a** The red baneberry (*Actaea rubra*). **b** The ginseng (*Panax quinquefolium*) of North America. **c** A Californian shrub (*Rhamnus crocea*) with minute flowers and bright-red berries.

red betty. The cardinal flower.

red bilberry. The mountain cranberry.

red'bill' (rĕd'bĭl'), *n.* **a** An oyster catcher (*Haematopus niger unicolor*) of Australia and New Zealand. **b** The common black-and-white long-tailed whidah (*Vidua macroura*) of Africa. **c** An African waxbill (*Estrilda astrild*).

red'-billed' mud hen. The Florida gallinule. See GALLINULE.

red-billed teal. A South African duck (*Paecilonetta erythrorhyncha*).

red-billed tropic bird. See TROPIC BIRD.

red birch. a The river birch (*Betula nigra*). **b** The heartwood lumber of the yellow birch (*Betula lutea*) and of the sweet birch (*Betula lenta*). **c** In New Zealand a valuable timber tree (*Nothofagus fusca*) or its hard wood; — called also *red beech* and *clinker beech.*

red'bird' (rĕd'bûrd'), *n.* **a** The cardinal bird. **b** The summer tanager. **c** The scarlet tanager. **d** The European bullfinch.

redbird cactus. The jewbush.

red bird of paradise. See BIRD OF PARADISE, 1 **a.**

red bird's-eye. a The herb Robert. **b** The red campion.

red blindness. See COLOR BLINDNESS. — **red'-blind'** (rĕd'blīnd'), *adj.*

red blood. 1. The red-colored blood (sense 1), characteristic of most vertebrates.

2. Figuratively, physical vigor; abounding animal spirits; unusual vitality.

red'-blood'ed (66), *adj.* Having or abounding in red blood; hence, characterized by great vitality and courage. — **red'-blood'ed·ness,** *n.*

red blotch. Adustiosis.

red body. *Zool.* An aggregation of capillaries forming a mass on the inner wall of the air bladder of certain teleost fishes. When covered with glandular epithelium, as in the Physoclisti, they are called *red glands.* They are supposed to control the diffusion and absorption of the gases contained in the air bladder.

red bole. Red ocher. — **red'-bole',** *adj.*

red'bone' (rĕd'bōn'), *n.* A white with a slight admixture of Indian or negro blood. *Southern U. S.*

red book. A book having a red cover, usually one of official character or of some peculiar importance; specif. [*cap.*]: **a** A book formerly published in England containing the names of all persons serving, or pensioned by, the state. **b** An English annual register entitled "Royal Kalendar," etc., published from 1767 to 1893; also, a similar later record. **c** An official report (1915), containing various diplomatic documents relating to Austria's participation in the World War.

Red Book of Hergest, The. See MABINOGION.

red Bordeaux wine. See BORDEAUX, 2.

red box. a Any of several Australian eucalypts, esp. *Eucalyptus polyanthemos.* **b** An Australian timber tree (*Tristania conferta*).

red box. A box, commonly red, containing important papers, esp. state papers.

red'-box', *adj.* Official; bureaucratic. *Thackeray.*

Red Branch. The festal hall of the Ulster heroes, near Armagh; the seat of King Conchobor. See DEIRDRE.

red brass. A brass of a reddish tint, due to its high copper content. **b** A variety of bronze containing tin, lead, and zinc, together with more than 75 per cent of copper; composition metal. It is used for valves, steam fittings, etc.

red bream. **a** See SNAPPER, 5 **c.** **b** The rosefish.

red'breast' (rĕd'brĕst'), *n.* **1. a** The European robin. **b** The American robin. **c** The knot, or red-breasted sandpiper. **d** The red-breasted bream.

2. A Bow Street officer.

red'-breast'ed bream. A sunfish (*Lepomis auritus*) of the eastern and southern States, having the belly largely orange-red. *U. S.*

red-breasted goose. A Siberian goose (*Branta ruficollis*), chiefly black and white with a chestnut breast.

red-breasted merganser. See MERGANSER, 1.

red-breasted nuthatch. See NUTHATCH.

red-breasted plover. The knot (sandpiper).

red-breasted rail. The Virginia rail.

red-breasted sandpiper. The knot.

red-breasted sapsucker. See SAPSUCKER.

red-breasted snipe. A dowitcher.

red'-brown' root rot. *Plant Pathol.* A destructive root rot of various conifers caused by the pore fungus *Polyporus schweinitzii.*

red-brown rot. *Plant Pathol.* A fungous decay of conifers and various deciduous plants caused by the pore fungus *Fomes pinicola.*

red'brush' (rĕd'brŭsh'), *n.* Either of two North American cornels with red or reddish-purple twigs: **a** The silky cornel. **b** = RED OSIER **b.**

red bryony. The common bryony.

red'buck' (rĕd'bŭk'), *n.* The impala.

red buckeye. A shrubby species of buckeye (*Aesculus pavia*) of the southern United States.

red'bud' (rĕd'bŭd'), *n.* Any American tree of the genus *Cercis;* esp., the eastern *C. canadensis,* resembling the Judas tree (*C. siliquastrum*), of Europe and Asia, in its heart-shaped leaves and fascicles of small deep pink flowers which bloom before the leaves expand.

red bug. Any of various red insects; as: **a** *Southern U. S.* The chigger. See CHIGGER **b.** **b** A red hemipterous insect of the genus *Pyrrhocoris,* esp. the European *P. apterus,* which is bright scarlet and lives in clusters on tree trunks. **c** The cotton stainer.

red campion. A biennial European catchfly (*Lychnis dioica*), having red or pink flowers.

red'cap' (rĕd'kăp'), *n.* **1.** A person wearing a red cap; specif.: **a** *U. S.* A railroad station porter, or carrier of hand luggage. **b** *Slang, Brit.* One of the military police.

2. [*cap.*] A specter having long teeth, popularly supposed to haunt old castles. *Chiefly Scot.*

3. The European goldfinch. *Local, Eng.*

red cardinal. The cardinal flower.

Red Carib. See CARIB, *n.,* 1.

red carp. The common goldfish.

red cedar. 1. a Also ***eastern red cedar.*** An American juniper (*Juniperus virginiana*) found everywhere east of the Rocky Mountains. It has dark-green, closely imbricated leaves. **b** The fragrant, close-grained red wood of this tree, which is not very durable. **c** Any of several related species of *Juniperus.*

2. a The tall or giant arborvitae (*Thuja plicata*) of western North America; also, its strong, durable wood, a very important coniferous timber in the western United States. Commonly called ***western red cedar.*** **b** The incense cedar.

3. In Australia: **a** The toon tree. **b** The flindosa.

red cell. An erythrocyte.

red cent. The copper cent which was formerly coined; hence, a cent. *Colloq., U. S.* Cf. BRASS FARTHING.

red chalk. Specif.: **a** Ruddle. **b** The color bole (sense 3 **b**). — **red'-chalk'** (66), *adj.*

red char. The common European char. See SALVELINUS.

red charcoal. An intermediate between wood and ordinary charcoal, made by heating wood to about 300° C.

red chickweed *or* **chickenweed.** The common pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*).

red chokeberry. A common swamp shrub (*Aronia arbutifolia*) of the eastern United States, with terminal cymes of white, pearlike flowers, and bright-red, long-persistent fruits.

red clay. *Geol.* **a** Any ruddy clay, the coloring matter being commonly oxide of iron. **b** A unique, slowly accumulating, abysmal oceanic deposit now forming and covering some 55,000,000 square miles of the deepest parts of the ocean bottom. It consists of the insoluble, residual material of volcanic and meteoritic or cosmic dust, mingled with nodules of manganese oxide, crystals of the zeolite phillipsite, sharks' teeth, the siliceous tests of Radiolaria, and other resistant organic debris. — **red'-clay',** *adj.*

red clover. A Eurasian clover (*Trifolium pratense*) with globose heads of reddish-purple flowers, cultivated as a fodder plant and a cover crop. It is naturalized in America and is the State flower of Vermont. See STATE FLOWER, *Plate.*

red'coat' (rĕd'kōt'), *n.* One who wears a red coat; specif., a British soldier, as formerly the typical uniform was red.

red coati. See COATI.

red cobalt. Erythrite.

red cock. The male of the red grouse.

red cod. A food fish (*Physiculus bachus*) of Australia and New Zealand. Its normal color is gray but when removed from the water it quickly becomes red.

red coffee borer. The tea borer.
red cohosh. The red baneberry (*Actaea rubra*).
red columbine. The columbine *Aquilegia canadensis*.
red copper, red copper ore. Cuprite.
red coral. An alcyonarian (*Corallium nobile*, syn. *C. rubrum*) of the Mediterranean and adjacent parts of the Atlantic. Related species occur in the Indian Ocean, etc. It forms branching shrublike colonies, sometimes about a foot high, and has in the axis of the stems and branches a hard stony skeleton of a delicate red or pink color, which is prized for ornaments and jewelry. See CORAL, *Illust.*
red cornel. = RED OSIER **b**.
red corpuscle. One of the colored corpuscles of the blood of vertebrates, which contain the hemoglobin and carry the oxygen from the respiratory organs to the tissues; an erythrocyte. See BLOOD, *n.*, 1; HEMOGLOBIN. Individual corpuscles are light yellow, but in quantities deep red.
Red crag. [See RED; 1st CRAG, 2.] *Geol. & Archaeol.* A deposit of sand and marine shells constituting the lower division of the Upper Pliocene of southeastern England.
Red Crescent. A Turkish organization like the Red Cross.
red'-crest'ed po'chard. An Old World duck (*Netta rufina*), having in the male a chestnut head with a large crest, and red bill and feet, and a white speculum.
red crooner. The red gurnard *Trigla cuculus*.
red cross. A red-colored cross; hence: **a** St. George's cross, the national emblem of England. **b** The Geneva cross. **c** [*cap.*] The crusaders or the cause they represented. **d** [*cap.*] A hospital or ambulance service established as a result of, though not provided for by, the Geneva convention of 1864; any of the national societies for alleviating the sufferings of the sick and wounded in war, also giving aid and relief during great calamities; also, a member or worker of such a society; — so called from the badge of neutrality, the Geneva cross, a red cross on a white background, being the flag of Switzerland with the colors reversed. — **red'-cross', Red Cross,** *adj.*
red crossbill. See CROSSBILL.
Red'cross' Knight. In Spenser's *Faerie Queene* (Bk. I), the character who personifies St. George, patron saint of England, and typifies Christian Holiness. The Faerie Queene assigns to him the task of slaying a dragon which laid waste the kingdom of Una's father. He destroys the dragon, and marries Una. His adventures allegorize the history of the Church of England.
red crowberry. See CROWBERRY **a**.
red curlew. **a** The scarlet ibis. **b** The marbled godwit.
red currant. **1.** **a** The common currant. **b** A South African sumac (*Rhus laevigata*) reaching treelike size.
2. The color currant red.
red cypress. The bald cypress; also, its wood.
redd (rĕd), *v. t.; past tense & past part.* REDD, REDD'ED; *pres. part. & verbal n.* REDD'ING. [Prob. the same word as ME. *reden*, fr. AS. *rēdan* to arrange, put in order, akin to E. *ready*; cf. E. dial. *red(d)*, *rede*, D. *redden* to put in order, *reeden* to make ready; but also confused in E. with *rid*; cf. dial. *red(d)* to get rid of. See READY.] *Scot. & Dial.* **1.** To clear or clean; to put in order; to make tidy, as a house, the person, etc.; — often followed by *up*; as, to *redd* up the house.
2. To free from (entanglement or embarrassment).
3. To take apart, or separate, as opponents.
4. To bring to an end, or settle, as a quarrel.
5. To set right; to rebuke; scold; — usually with *up*.
redd (rĕd), *n.* *Scot. & Dial.* **1.** Act of redding.
2. That which is cleared, or is to be cleared, away; refuse.
redd (rĕd), *adj.* Cleared for a new occupant; — used esp. in *void and redd*. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
redd (rĕd), *v. t.* [AS. *hreddan*; akin to G. *retten*.] *Obs. exc. Dial.* To deliver; rescue; free, as from trouble, loss, etc. Specif.: **a** To keep from burning; to extinguish (flames or a fire). **b** To disencumber (oneself or another person) of; to free of.
redd (rĕd), *n.* [E. dial. *red* spawn, spawning ground, to spawn.] Spawn of a fish; also, the excavation or nest made by some fishes for spawn. *Scot & N. of Eng.*
redd (rĕd). Var. of REDE, counsel.
red dace. The redfin (*Luxilus cornutus*).
red daisy. The orange hawkweed.
red darnel. = RYE GRASS **a**.
red dead nettle. The red archangel.
red deal. The wood of the Scotch pine.
red deer. **a** The common stag (*Cervus elaphus*) of temperate Europe and Asia, similar to the wapiti, but smaller. **b** The Virginia deer in its summer coat. See DEER, 2.
red'den (rĕd'n), *v. t. & i.*; -DENED (-'nd); -DEN-ING. [From RED, *adj.*] To make or become red or reddish; flush; blush

Appius *reddens* at each word you speak. *Pope.*

red-den'do (rē-dĕn'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (-dōz). [From the Latin clause *reddendo inde annuatim*.] *Scots Law.* The clause in a charter specifying the particular duty or service due from the vassal to his superior; also, the duty itself.
red-den'dum (-dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DA (-dȧ). [Neut. of L. *reddendus* that must be given back or yielded, gerundive of *reddere*. See REDDITION.] *Law.* A clause in a deed by which some new thing is reserved out of what had been granted before, as the clause by which rent is reserved in a lease. The reddendum usually follows the tenendum, and in reservations of rent generally begins "Yielding and paying."
redd'er (rĕd'ĕr), *n.* One who redds; esp., one who attempts to separate combatants or to settle their quarrel. *Dial.*
red'ding (rĕd'ĭng), *n.* Material which is, or is used to make, red; specif., *now Dial.*, red ocher; ruddle.
redd'ing (rĕd'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of REDD.
red'ding-ite (rĕd'ĭng-ĭt), *n.* [From *Redding*, Conn.] *Mineral.* A pinkish or yellowish-white orthorhombic hydrous manganese phosphate, $Mn_5(PO_4)_2 3H_2O$.
red'dish (rĕd'ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat red; having a tinge of red; as, a *reddish* yellow.—**red'dish,** *n.*—**red'dish-ness,** *n.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

reddish-amber	**reddish-brown**	**reddish-headed**
reddish-bay	**reddish-colored**	**reddish-looking**
reddish-bellied	**reddish-gray**	**reddish-purple**
reddish-black	**reddish-green**	**reddish-white**
reddish-blue	**reddish-haired**	**reddish-yellow**

red'dish (rĕd'ĭsh). Dial. var. of RADISH.
reddish egret. A medium-sized heron (*Dichromanassa rufescens*) of Central America, the Gulf States, and the West Indies. It is usually slate color with rufous head and neck and black legs, but forms occur in which the entire plumage is white.
red·di'tion (rē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *reddition*, fr. L. *redditio*, fr. *reddere* to give back. See RENDER; cf. RENDITION.] Restoration; restitution; surrender; specif., *Obs.*, formal restitution by judicial confession. *Obs.* **a** Explanation; esp., the application of a comparison, or the clause that contains the application. **b** Translation; rendition.
red dog. **1.** *U. S.* **a** A banknote bearing a red stamp. **b** One of the State-bank notes issued in Michigan about 1845, and bearing an endorsement stamped in red ink by an Ohio firm which became bankrupt; also, a similar issue in New York State. **c** Any wildcat note.
2. Also **red'-dog' flour.** See FLOUR, *n.*, 1 **a**.
3. **a** A game in which players hold each five cards and bet, for a pool, that they hold a higher card in the same suit than the top card of the stock. **b** A variety of stud poker played with seven cards, the first two and the last one being dealt face down, in which all buried red cards are wild. — **red'-dog'** (66), *adj.*
red dogwood. **a** A commonly cultivated European shrub (*Cornus sanguinea*) with handsome white flowers in dense cymes, but cultivated also for its bright-red twigs. **b** = RED OSIER **b**.
red dressing. *Leather Mfg.* A preparation of crushed bark and water in which hides are soaked before tanning.
red drum *or* **drumfish.** A large drumfish (*Sciaenops ocellata*), which is an important food fish of the Atlantic coast from Chesapeake Bay southward, though its flesh is lacking in flavor. It becomes several feet long. Called also *branded drum* from the conspicuous dark spot at the base of the caudal fin.
redds'man (rĕdz'mȧn), *n.* [*redd* rubbish + *man*.] A redder.
redd'-up' (66), *adj.* Redded up; set to rights. *Colloq.*
red'dy (rĕd'ĭ), *adj.* Reddish.
red dysentery. A disease of cattle, especially young animals, characterized by bloody feces and caused by a protozoan (*Eimeria zurni*).
rede (rēd), *v.* [See READ, *v.*] *Transitive*: **1.** *Archaic & Dial.* **a** To advise or counsel (a person). **b** To interpret; explain; also, to relate.
2. *Dial.* **a** *Scot.* To guess or imagine. **b** To predict.

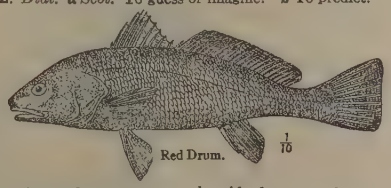

Red Drum. $\frac{1}{10}$

3. *Obs.* **a** To govern, control, guide; hence, of the Deity, to guard or protect. **b** To give as advice. **c** To decree. **d** To agree upon or decide after consultation.
——, *Intransitive*: *Obs.* **a** To take counsel. **b** To give advice.
rede (rēd), *n.* [AS. *rēd* counsel, fr. *rēdan* to counsel. See READ, *v.*] **1.** Counsel or advice; also, a scheme, plan, or method devised or adopted. *Archaic & Dial.*
2. *Archaic.* **a** A story; a tale. **b** Interpretation.
3. *Obs.* **a** What is advisable or profitable; hence, aid; remedy. **b** Faculty or act of advising or counseling; hence: (1) Judgment; reason. (2) A council. **c** Hap; lot; an occurrence. **d** A telling of something. **e** A saying; a proverb; a wise saw. **f** Speech.
rede, *v. t.* [ME. *reden*, fr. AS. *rēdan*. See REDD.] To make ready or put in order; to clear up or out. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
rede (rēd). Var. of READ, stomach; REDD; REED. *Now Dial.*
Red Eagle. See ORDER, *n.*, 1.
red ebony. The granadilla tree.
re'de·cus'sate (rē'dē-kŭs'āt; rē-dĕk'ŭs-), *v. i.* [*re-* + *decussate*.] To cross again; — said of nerve fibers.
re·deem' (rē-dēm'), *v.*; RE·DEEMED' (-dēmd'); RE·DEEM'ING. [F. or L.; F. *rédimer*, fr. L. *redimere*, *redemptum*, fr. *red-*, *re-*, re- + *emere*, *emptum*, to buy, orig., to take; akin to OIr. *em* (in comp.), Lith. *imti*. Cf. ASSUME, CONSUME, EXAMPLE, EXEMPT, PEREMPTORY, PREMIUM, PRESUME, PROMPT, RANSOM, RESUME.] *Transitive*: **1.** To regain possession of by payment of a stipulated price; to repurchase.

If a man sell a dwelling house in a walled city, then he may *redeem* it within a whole year after it is sold. *Lev.* xxv. 29.

2. To ransom, liberate, or rescue from captivity or bondage, or from any obligation or liability to suffer or to be forfeited, by paying a price or ransom; to ransom.

Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles. *Ps.* xxv. 22.

3. To recover or regain, as pledged or mortgaged property, by the requisite fulfillment of some obligation, as by payment of what may be due.
4. To rescue; deliver; reclaim; — often with *from* or *out of*.

Throws the freight over to *redeem* the ship. *Browning.*

5. To buy off, take up, or remove the obligation of, by payment or rendering of some consideration; as, to *redeem* bank notes with coin.
6. To make amends for; to offset; to atone for; to compensate; as, to *redeem* an error.
7. To make good by performing; to fulfill, as a promise.
8. *Obs.* **a** To restore. **b** To buy.
9. *Theol.* Hence, to rescue and deliver from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law.

Christ hath *redeemed* us from the curse of the law. *Gal.* iii. 13.

——, *Intransitive*: **1.** To rebuy; specif., to pay off a mortgage.
2. To give deliverance or salvation.
SYN. — See RANSOM.
redeem (the or one's) time. To make the best use of time.

re·deem'a·ble (rē-dēm'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being redeemed; held under conditions permitting redemption; subject to an obligation of redemption; payable; due; as bonds, promissory notes, etc., *redeemable* in gold.
— **re·deem'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **re·deem'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **re·deem'a·bly,** *adv.*
re·deem'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who redeems; specif. [*cap.*]: **a** the Saviour of the world, Jesus Christ. **b** See ORDER, *n.*, 1.
re·deem'less (-lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Not redeemable. *Rare.*
red eft. A brick-red terrestrial form of the common North American newt *Triturus viridescens*.
red elder. The cranberry tree.
rede'less (rēd'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* [AS. *rēdlēas*.] Wanting counsel; helpless. *Obs.*
re'de·liv'er (rē'dē-lĭv'ĕr), *v. t.* **1.** To give back; to return.
2. To liberate a second time or again.
3. To deliver (a message, etc.) again.
4. To report. "Shall I *redeliver* you e'en so?" *Shak.*
— **re'de·liv'er·er** (-ĕr), *n.* — **re'de·liv'er·y** (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.*
red elm. Any of several American elms having reddish wood; esp., the slippery elm; also, its wood.
red els. A South African shrub or small tree (*Cunonia capensis*), the bark of which yields tannin.
re'de·mand' (rē'dē-mȧnd'), *v. t.* [*re-* back, again + *demand*; cf. F. *redemander*.] To demand back or again; — also, *Obs.*, to inquire again. — *n.* A redemanding. *Rare.*
— **re'de·mand'a·ble** (-mȧn'dȧ-b'l), *adj.*
re·demp'ti·ble (rē-dĕmp'tĭ-b'l), *adj.* Redeemable.
re·demp'tion (rē-dĕmp'shŭn; 206), *n.* [ME. *redempcioun*, fr. OF. *redemption*, fr. L. *redemptio*. See REDEEM; cf. RANSOM.] **1.** Act of redeeming, or state of being redeemed; repurchase; ransom; release; rescue; deliverance; restoration; recovery; reclamation; as, the *redemption* of prisoners of war; the *redemption* of a slum. Specif.: **a** *Eng.* The securing of some privileged status or of membership in a society by purchase. **b** The buying off, taking up, or removing, of the obligation of something by rendering an equivalent, as of a bond by payment.
2. That which redeems, or a way or means of redeeming; a redeeming feature; atonement; *Obs.*, a recompense.
3. In religions generally, salvation; deliverance from what is regarded as evil, esp. viewed as due to divine agency, or to a certain right relation to a divine reality; as: **a** In Hinduism, deliverance from the misery of finite existence, esp. from transmigration, whether through insight into the nature of God, or as a reward either of works of obedience or of loving devotion to a divine being or divine beings. **b** In Christianity, deliverance from the bondage and consequences of sin, especially as through the reconciliation (atonement) effected by Christ. Cf. ATONEMENT, 3.

In whom we have *redemption* through his blood. *Eph.* i. 7.

4. More fully *redemption of the first-born. Jewish Law.* The freeing of the first-born males of men and of unclean beasts (so Num. xviii. 15, but the rabbis made the law apply to asses only) from the condition of being sanctified to the Lord as his, which setting apart is required in the case of both man and beast in remembrance of the delivery of the first-born of Israel when the first-born of Egypt were slain, and in ancient times involved the sacrifice of all first-born males. From this sacrifice, however, all except the first-born of clean beasts were redeemable. The observance of this law as to a first-born son by the father, or, in case the father fails to do it, by the son when grown up, is obligatory on every Israelite. See *Ex.* xiii. 2 & 12 ff.; *Num.* iii. 12, 13, & 45 ff.; *Num.* xviii. 15–18; *Deut.* xv. 19–22.
5. *Law.* Regaining of property by satisfaction of some obligation; specif., liberation or resumption of property pledged or mortgaged by performance of the terms or conditions of the pledge or mortgage; also, an equity of redemption. See EQUITY OF REDEMPTION.
re·demp'tion·al (rē-dĕmp'shŭn-ȧl; -'l; 206), *adj.* Of or pertaining to redemption.
re·demp'tion·er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** Formerly, one who, wishing to emigrate from Europe to America, secured passage on credit, binding himself to be sold into service by the master or owner of the ship for a stipulated time.
2. One who redeems himself, as from debt or servitude.
redemption fund. **a** A fund of $150,000,000 in gold held in the Treasury of the United States for the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890. **b** A fund maintained by national banks with the Treasurer of the United States for the redemption of national bank notes. Each national bank must deposit a sum not less than five per cent of its outstanding note issue.
re·demp'tive (rē-dĕmp'tĭv; 206), *adj.* Serving or tending to redeem; redeeming. — **re·demp'tive·ly,** *adv.*
re·demp'tor (rē-dĕmp'tĕr), *n.* [OF. or L.; OF. *redemptor*, fr. L. *redemptor*.] A redeemer. *Now Rare.*
re'demp·to'ri·al (rē'dĕmp·tō'rĭ·ȧl; 181), *adj.* Redemptory.
Re·demp'tor·ist (rē-dĕmp'tĕr-ĭst), *n.* [F. *rédemptoriste*, fr. L. *redemptor* redeemer, fr. *redimere*. See REDEEM.] *R.C.Ch.* A member of an order, the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, founded in Naples in 1732 by St. Alphonsus Maria Liguori, devoted to preaching to the neglected.
re·demp'to·ry (rē-dĕmp'tō-rĭ; 206), *adj.* Of or pertaining to redemption; paid for ransom; serving to redeem.
re·demp'tress (rē-dĕmp'trĕs; -trĭs; 119), *n.* A female redeemer.
re·demp'trice (-trĭs), *n.* [L. *redemptrix*, *-tricis*.] A woman who redeems. *Rare.*
red ensign. *Naut.* The ensign with a red field borne by British merchantmen. For its use as a colonial flag, see ENSIGN, *n.*, 1.
redes'man (rēdz'mȧn), *n.* [AS. *rādesmann*.] Counselor. *Archaic.*
re'de·ter'mine (rē'dē-tûr'mĭn), *v. t.* To determine anew or again. —**re'de·ter'mi·na'tion** (-mĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.*
re'de·vel'op (rē'dē-vĕl'ŭp), *v. t. & i.*; -VEL'OPED (-ŭpt); -VEL'OP·ING. To develop again; specif., *Photog.* **a** *Rare.* To intensify (a developed image). **b** To tone (a developed image) by subjecting it to a suitable bleach, as a ferricyanide with a bromide, and then to a sodium sulphide (or the like) solution. — **re'de·vel'op·er** (-ĕr), *n.* — **re'de·vel'opment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

red'coll', *n.* [ME. *radcolle*; origin uncert.] Horse-radish. *Obs.*
Red'cowl'. = REDCAP, 2. *Scot.*
redde. ✝ RAD, afraid; RED; REDD; RID. [READ.]
redde. Obs. past & past part. of READ.
red'den·ing, *n.* = RUST, 2 b.
red'di·tive (rĕd'ĭ-tĭv), *adj. & n.* [L. *redditivus*.] *Chiefly Gram.* Correlative. *Obs.*
red'dle (rĕd'l). Var. of RUDDLE.
red'dle·man (-mȧn), *n.* = RADDLEMAN.
red'dock (rĕd'ŭk). Dial. Eng. var. of RUDDOCK, robin redbreast.
rede. ✝ RAD, afraid; READ, *v.*; RED.
re·deal', *n. & v.*, **re·de·bate',** *v. t.*, **re·deb'it,** *v. t.*, **re'de·ceive',** *v. t.*, **re'de·cide',** *v. t. & i.*, **re·dec'i·mate,** *v. t.*, **re'de·ci'sion** (rē'dē-sizh'ŭn), *n.*, **re·deck',** *v. t.*, **re'dec·la·ra'tion,** *n.*, **re'de·clare',** *v. t.*, **re'de·cline',** *n. & v.*, **re·dec'o·rate,** *v. t. & i.*, **re·dec·o·ra'tion,** *n.*, **re'de·crease',** *v. t.*, **re·ded'i·cate,** *v. t.*, **re·ded·i·ca'tion,** *n.*, **re·ded'i·ca·to'ry,** *adj.* See RE-, 2.
re·ded'u·cate, *v. t.* See RE-, 1.
re·deed', *v. t.* See RE-, 1.
re·deemd'. Redeemed. *Ref. Sp.*
re·deem'er·ess, *n.* See -ESS.
re·deem'er·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
re·de·fault', *n. & v.*, **re·de·feat',** *n. & v.*, **re·def'e·cate,** *v. i.*, **re'de·fer',** *v. t.*, **re'de·fine',** *v. t.*, **re'def·i·ni'tion** (rē'dĕf·ĭ·nĭsh'ŭn), *n.*, **re·de·flect',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·de·fy', *v. t.* See RE-, 1. — **re'de·fi'ance,** *n.*
re·de'i·fy, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·de·lay', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·del'e·gate, *v. t.* See RE-, 1. — **re'del·e·ga'tion,** *n.*
re·de·lib'er·ate, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2. — **re'de·lib'er·a'tion,** *n.*
re·de·liv'er·ance, *n.* See RE-, 2.
redes'ly, *adv.* Advisedly; assuredly; surely; readily. *Obs.*
re'de·mise', *n. & v.* See RE-, 1.
re'de·mol'ish, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·dem'on·strate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'dem·on·stra'tion,** *n.*
Re·demp'tine (rē-dĕmp'tĭn; -tēn), *n.* = REDEMPTORISTINE.
Re·demp'tion·ist, *n.* *R.C.Ch.* **a** = TRINITARIAN, 2. **b** = MERCEDARIAN.
re·demp'tion·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
re·demp'tive. Redemptive. *Ref. Sp.*
re·demp'ture, *n.* ✝ REDEMPTOR.
reden. ✝ READ, *v.*
re·den'i·grate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'de·ny', *v. t.* See RE-, 1.
re·de·pend', *v. t.* See RE-, 1.
re·de·pos'it, *v. t. & n.* See RE-, 1.
re·dep·o·si'tion (rē'dĕp·ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.*
re·de·pre·ci·ate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re·de·pre'ci·a'tion,** *n.*
re·de·prive', *v. t.*, **re'der·i·va'tion,** *n.*, **re'de·rive',** *v. t.*, **re'de·scend',** *v. t. & i.*, **re'de·scent',** *n.*, **re'de·scribe',** *v. t.*, **re'de·scrip'tion,** *n.*, **re'·de·sert',** *v. t. & i.*, **re'de·ser'tion,** *n.*, **re'de·serve',** *v. t.*, **re'de·sign',** *v. t. & n.*, **re·des'ignate,** *v. t.*, **re'des·ig·na'tion,** *n.*, **re'de·sire',** *n. & v.*, **re'de·sir'ous,** *adj.* See RE-, 2.
re'de·spise', *v. t.* See RE-, 1.
re'de·tect', *v. t.*, **re'de·ten'tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
re·dev'a·ble, *adj.* [F.] Indebted. *Obs.*
re'de·vise', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'de·vote', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'de·vo'tion,** *n.*

red'eye' (rĕd'ī'), *n.* **1.** The rudd. Hence, *U.S.*: **a** = ROCK BASS **a.** **b** The green sunfish.
2. The red-eyed vireo.
3. The copperhead *Agkistrodon mokasen.*
4. Whisky, esp. of a poor quality. *Slang, U.S.*

red'–eyed' (-ĭd'; 66), *adj.* Having red eyes or a red ring about the eye, as certain birds; also, having reddened or inflamed eyelids, as from weeping.

red–eyed perch. = ROCK BASS **a.**

red–eyed pochard. The common European pochard.

red–eyed vireo. A common vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*) of northeastern North America, with a grayish-green back, white under parts, and the iris red.

red feed. Small, red, marine, surface-swimming copepod crustaceans which are a favorite food of the mackerel.

red fender. Red-bellied terrapin. See TERRAPIN.

red fescue. A European and American fescue (*Festuca rubra*) with creeping rootstocks, erect culms, and reddish spikelets.

red fever. Swine erysipelas.

red fig. The poplar-leaf fig; also, its small red fruit.

red'–fig'ured (rĕd'fĭg'ŭrd; 66), *adj. Gr. Antiq.* Designating, or relating to, vases in which the decoration consists of red figures (the natural clay) upon a black ground, which is painted in. This style originated at Athens toward the close of the 6th century B.C. As compared with the black-figured style, it is characterized by greater delicacy and expressiveness and greater variety of subject matter. From true red-figured vases are distinguished vases covered entirely with black varnish upon which red figures are painted, a much rarer type. Cf. BLACK-FIGURED; POLYCHROME, *adj.*, 2 **a.**

red'fin' (-fĭn'), *n.* Any of certain fishes of the families Cyprinidae and Catostomidae; as: **a** A small shiner (*Luxilus cornutus*) widely distributed in the streams of eastern and central North America, the male of which has bright red fins in the breeding season; also, *Lythrurus umbratilis* of the Mississippi Valley. **b** = REDHORSE, 1 **a.**

Redfin (*Luxilus cornutus*).

red'finch' (-fĭnch'), *n.* A red linnet. See LINNET **a.**

red fir. **a** Any of several western American firs, as *Abies nobilis, A. magnifica* (the *California red fir*), and *A. amabilis;* also, their reddish wood. **b** The Douglas fir. **c** The Norway spruce. **d** See SCOTCH PINE.

red fire. A composition that burns with a bright-red light, used in pyrotechny, signaling, etc. The color is usually due to a strontium salt.

red'fish' (rĕd'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* **a** The blueback salmon. **b** The rosefish. **c** In California, the fathead (sense 1 **b**). **d** The red drum. **e** The red phase of a West Indian grouper (*Cephalopholis fulvus*) which varies in color with the depth of water it inhabits.

red flag. **1.** A flag of red color, used as: **a** A revolutionary and terroristic emblem. **b** The generally accepted emblem of socialism. **c** A sign of danger, as on board a war vessel when powder is being loaded. **d** The sign of an auction sale.
2. Figuratively: **a** *Rare.* A blush. **b** A red rag (sense **c**).
— **red'–flag'** (66), *adj.*

red'–flag'ger, *n.* One who carries, follows, or waves a red flag. — **red'–flag'ger·y,** *n.*

red'–flag' law. A statute, enacted in various forms in a number of States of the United States, prohibiting public exhibition of flags or other symbols of opposition to organized government or of belief in revolution or violent overthrow of political, social, or economic institutions.

red'–foot'ed boo'by. Also **red'foot'** (rĕd'fŏŏt'), *n.* See BOOBY, *n.*, 2 **a.**

red–footed falcon. A chiefly plumbeous European falcon (*Falco vespertinus*).

red fox. See 1st FOX, 1.

Red Friar. A Knight Templar.

red game. Red grouse. *Now Rare.*

Red'gaunt'let (rĕd'gôntˈlĕt; -gănt'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* The title and one of the principal characters of a novel (1824) by Scott. Redgauntlet is a political enthusiast and Jacobite, who upholds the cause of the Pretender, and accompanies him into exile. When he frowned, the figure of a horseshoe, the fatal mark of his race, became visible upon his brow.

red giant. A large variety of Belgian hare.

red gland. *Zool.* See RED BODY.

red goatfish. See GOATFISH.

red gold. Gold alloyed with copper. *Archaic.*

red goose. The snow goose. It has reddish bill and feet. *New Jersey.*

red gooseberry. **a** A red variety of the common gooseberry. **b** *Obs.* The common red currant.

red goosefoot. A common, Eurasian, annual weed (*Chenopodium rubrum*) naturalized in North America; — called also *French spinach.*

red grain beetle. See GRAIN BEETLE **b.**

red grape. The Missouri grape.

red grosbeak. Cardinal bird.

red grouper. A grouper (*Epinephelus morio*) of the Atlantic coast from Virginia southward. It reaches a length of three feet and with age acquires a flesh-red color. See GROUPER, *Illust.*

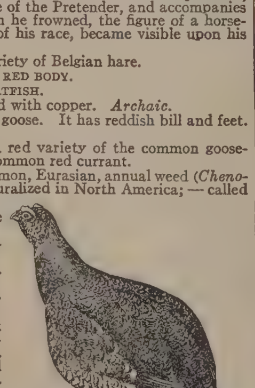
Red Grouse. (⅛)

red grouse. A ptarmigan (*Lagopus scoticus*), of the British Islands, closely allied to the willow ptarmigan, but not turning white in winter as other species do. Commonly called simply *grouse* in Great Britain. See GROUSE.

Red Guard. In Russia, Hungary, Finland, etc., the Red Army; esp., the forces of the revolutionary party.

red gum. [ME. *redgound,* fr. AS. *rēad* red + *gund* matter, pus.] **1.** **a** Any of several Australian species of *Eucalyptus,* esp. *E. rostrata, E. amygdalina,* etc.; also, their timber. **b** The dried juice of several Australian species of *Eucalyptus,* used as an astringent in medicine. **c** Acaroid resin.
2. The heartwood of the sweet gum *Liquidambar styraciflua* or the reddish-brown lumber sawed from it; also, the tree itself.

red gurnard. **a** A European gurnard (*Trigla cuculus*) which is chiefly red in color. **b** A related fish (*Chelidonichthys kumu*) of Australia.

red hackle. *Angling.* An artificial fly with scarlet hackle, peacock-herl body, and gold tag.

red'–hand' (66), *adj.* Red-handed.

Red Hand. The Badge of Ulster, representing a sinister hand, erect, open, and couped at the wrist.

red'–hand'ed, *adj.* Having hands red with blood; in the very act, as if with bloody hands; — said of a person taken in the act of homicide; hence, fresh from the commission of crime; as, he was taken *red-handed.*
— **red'–hand'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **red'–hand'ed·ness,** *n.*

red'–hard' (66), *adj. Metal.* Hard when red-hot; — said of high-speed steel. — **red'–hard'ness,** *n.*

red'–hard'en, *v. t.* To make red-hard, as steel.

red'–hat', *n.* **1.** A cardinal, part of whose official costume is a red hat; — a nickname.
2. A staff officer. *Slang, Brit.*

red haw. Any of several American hawthorns, esp. *Crataegus coccinea* and its allies. *Crataegus mollis* is the State flower of Missouri.

red hawk. A hawk in its first year.

red'head' (rĕd'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A person who has red hair, esp. one having a fiery disposition.
2. **a** The European pochard. **b** An American duck (*Nyroca americana*) similar to the European pochard and highly esteemed as a game bird. It is allied also to the canvasback, but the head of the male is brighter rufous its bill shorter. **c** The red-headed woodpecker. **d** The house finch.
3. = BLOODFLOWER **a.**

red'head'ed (rĕd'hĕd'ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* **1.** Red-haired; hence, excited or easily excitable to anger.
2. Having a red or reddish head.
— **red'head'ed·ly,** *adv.*
— **red'head'ed·ness,** *n.*

Redhead 2 b. Male.

redheaded curre, duck, pochard, poker, widgeon. A pochard, or redhead.

redheaded fungus. A sac fungus (*Sphaerostilbe aurantiicola*) parasitic on citrus scale insects; — so called from the bright-red spore fruits.

redheaded linnet. The house finch.

redheaded lizard. A blue-tailed skink.

redheaded woodpecker. A rather large woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) widely but irregularly distributed in North America. The adult has white under parts and wing patches, with back, tail, and the rest of the wings black, and a red head and neck. See BIRD, *Plate.*

red'head'–grass', *n.* A very common, submerged pondweed (*Potamogeton perfoliatus*) with broad, clasping or perfoliate leaves and a terminal spike of greenish, apetalous flowers.

red heart. **a** Incipient decay in lumber indicated by a dark-red discoloration not found in sound wood. **b** = RED ROT, 2 **b.**

red'heart' hick'o·ry (rĕd'härt'). The shagbark hickory *Carya ovata.*

red heat. State of being red-hot; the temperature at which a substance is red-hot.

red heath. **a** The heather *Calluna vulgaris.* **b** In New Zealand a heathlike shrub (*Dracophyllum recurvum*), family Epacridaceae, with small red flowers.

red hematite. *Mineral.* Ordinary massive hematite. See HEMATITE.

red herring. **1.** Herring cured with saltpeter and slowly dried and smoked so as to be red; a herring so cured. See *neither fish, fowl, nor good red herring,* under 2d FISH.
2. A subject intended to divert attention from the main question; — often in *to draw a red herring across the track* (*path,* etc.).

red'hi·bi'tion (rĕd'hĭ·bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *rédhibition,* fr. L. *redhibitio* a taking back.] *Civil Law.* The annulling of a sale of an article and the return of it to the seller on account of some material defect. — **red·hib'i·to'ry** (rĕd·hĭb'ĭ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.*

red hickory. **a** The mockernut. **b** The pignut (*Carya glabra*).

red hind (hīnd). **a** A grouper (*Epinephelus guttatus*), important as a food fish in Cuba (where it is called *cabrilla*), but ranging from the Carolinas to Brazil. It is largely olive, with red spots. **b** See CONY, 5 **b.**

red honeysuckle. **1.** *Local, Eng.* **a** The sulla. **b** The red clover.
2. An Australian shrub (*Banksia serrata*) often cultivated for its beautiful rusty foliage and thick spikes of red flowers.

red'hoop' (rĕd'hōōp'), *n.* [E. dial. *hoop* bullfinch, also *alp.*] The male of the European bullfinch. *Local, Eng.*

red horse. *U.S.* **1.** **a** Any of numerous large suckers (Catostomidae) of the genera *Moxostoma* and *Placopharynx* of North American rivers and lakes; — so called from the red fins, esp. of the male in the breeding season. **b** The red drum (fish).
2. [*cap.*] A Kentuckian; — a nickname. *Obs.*

red horse chestnut. A much-cultivated ornamental tree (*Aesculus carnea*) of hybrid origin, resembling the common horse chestnut, but with red flowers.

red'–hot' (66), *adj.* Red from a high degree of heat. Hence: **a** Excited, exciting, or marked by great excitement, enthusiasm, vigor, violence, or the like; fiery; furious; violent; as, a *red-hot* radical; a *red-hot* debate. **b** Fresh; up-to-the-minute; as, *red-hot* news.

red'–hot', *n.* **1.** A red-hot metal; also, a red-hot person.
2. A hot dog or Frankfurter. *Local, U.S.*

red–hot poker plant. A poker plant.

re'di·a (rē'dĭ·ȧ), *n.; pl.* REDIAE (-ē), REDIAS (-ȧz). [NL., after Francesco *Redi* (1626?–97), It. naturalist.] *Zool.* A larva produced within the sporocyst of certain trematodes. It in turn produces, either another generation of rediae, or else cercariae in itself. See 1st FLUKE, 2.

re'di·ent (rē'dĭ·ĕnt; 159), *adj.* [L. *rediens,* pres. part. of *redire,* fr. *red-* + *ire* to go.] Returning. *Rare.*

‖**re·dif'** (rā·dēf'), *n.* [F. *rédif,* fr. Turk. *redīf,* fr. Ar. *radīf,* one who rides behind another on the same animal, follower.] In the army of the former Turkish Empire, a second category of reserves in which the soldier spent nine years before passing to service in the final category; a soldier in this reserve.

red Indian. **1.** Also **Red Indian.** **a** An American Indian, as distinguished from an East Indian or from an Eskimo. See INDIAN, *n.*, 5. **b** One of the copper-colored Indians of North America, as contrasted with American Indians of other hues. **c** An Indian of the tribes of the United States and Canada.
2. The painted cup *Castilleja coccinea.*

red Indian paint. = BLOODROOT, 1. *U.S.*

red'in·gote (rĕd'ĭng·gōt), *n.* [F., fr. E. *riding coat.*] A long plain double-breasted outside coat, now one worn by women.

red ink. Red-colored ink, esp. that used for entries on the loss side of an account; hence, *Slang:* **a** Vin ordinaire. **b** Business loss. — **red'–ink'** (66), *adj.*

red'–ink', *v. t.* To mark with, or print in, red ink.

red inkberry, red ink plant. The pokeweed *Phytolacca americana.*

red·in'te·grate (rĕd·ĭn'tē·grāt), *adj.* [L. *redintegratus,* past part. of *redintegrare* to restore, fr. *red-, re-,* re- + *integrare* to make whole. See INTEGRATE.] Redintegrated. *Now Rare.*

red·in'te·grate (-grāt), *v.;* -GRAT'ED (-grāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -GRAT'ING (-grāt'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To make whole again; to renew; re-establish; to restore to integrity or soundness.
2. To restore (one) to a previous place or condition. *Obs.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To become united again. *Rare.*
2. To be restored to a previous condition or status; esp., to become reconciled.

red·in'te·gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *redintegratio.*]
1. The act or process of redintegrating; state or fact of being redintegrated.
2. *Psychology.* **a** Revival of the whole of a previous mental state when a phase of it recurs. **b** Arousal of any response by a part of the complex of stimuli that originally aroused that response.

red·in'te·gra'tive (rĕd·ĭn'tē·grā'tĭv), *adj.* Tending to redintegrate.

red·in'te·gra'tor (-grā'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which redintegrates. *Rare.*

Red International. See INTERNATIONAL, *n.*, 2 **g** & **j.**

re'di·rect' (rē'dĭ·rĕkt'; -dī-), *adj. Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, the examination of a witness by the party calling him, after the cross-examination. *U.S.*

re'di·rect', *v. t.* **1.** To direct again, esp. in a different direction or course.
2. To readdress (mail).
3. *Photom.* To change the direction of (the luminous flux) in a definite manner.
— **re'di·rec'tion** (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.*

red iron, red iron ore. *Mineral.* Ordinary hematite.

red ironbark. Any of several Australian eucalypts, as *Eucalyptus siderozylon, E. paniculata,* etc.

red ironwood. A small tree (*Reynosia septentrionalis*) of the Bahamas and southern Florida; also, the closely related Cuban tree *R. latifolia.*

re·dis'count (rē·dĭs'kount), *v. t.* To discount again, as commercial paper.

re·dis'count, *n.* Act of rediscounting; also, *Colloq.,* rediscounted commercial paper.

rediscount rate. *Banking.* The published rate at which the Federal Reserve banks will rediscount commercial paper for member banks, or lend to member banks.

re'dis·seize', **re'dis·seise'** (rē'dĭ·sēz'), *v. t. Law.* To disseize anew. — **re'dis·sei'zor, -sei'sor** (-sē'zĕr; -zôr), *n.*

re'dis·sei'zin, re'dis·sei'sin (-sē'zĭn), *n. Law.* A disseizin by one previously adjudged to have disseized the same person of the same lands, etc.; also, a writ which lay in such a case.

re·dis'trict (rē·dĭs'trĭkt), *v. t.;* -TRICT·ED; -TRICT·ING. To district again or anew; to revise the legislative, esp. Congressional districts of.

red'i·vive (rĕd'ĭ·vīv), *v. t.* [L. *redivivus* that lives again.] To revive; restore to life. *Rare.* — *adj.* Redivived. *Rare.*

red'i·vi'vous (-vĭ'vŭs), *adj.* Tending to revive. *Obs.*

red'i·vi'vus (rĕd'ĭ·vī'vŭs), *adj.* [L., fr. *red-, re-,* re- + *vivus* alive.] Living again; revived.

red'jack'et (rĕd'jăk'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* One who wears a red jacket.

red jasmine *or* **jessamine.** **a** The frangipani (*Plumiera rubra*). **b** The cypress vine.

red juniper. The red cedar.

red kangaroo. See KANGAROO, 1 **a.**

red kauri. See KAURI **d.**

red'knees' (rĕd'nēz'), *n.* The smartweed *Persicaria hydropiper.*

red lac. The Japanese wax tree. See JAPAN WAX.

red land. **a** *Scot. & Ir.* Arable land. **b** Soil of reddish color. — **red'–land',** *adj.*

red lane. The esophagus. *Colloq.*

red larch. The tamarack *Larix laricina.*

red larkspur. A perennial herb (*Delphinium nudicaule*) of the Pacific coast, often cultivated for its reddish-yellow flowers.

red lattice. Red latticework, — formerly common in the windows of alehouses; hence, an alehouse or tavern. — **red'–lat'tice** (66), *adj.*

red la·uan' (lä·wän'). A valuable Philippine timber tree (genus *Shorea,* species unknown); also, its hard, heavy, red wood often sold as Philippine mahogany (which see).

red laver. See 1st LAVER **a.**

red lead (lĕd). **a** Minium, Pb_3O_4, prepared as a bright-red powder by oxidizing massicot in an oven and used in the manufacture of glass, matches, storage batteries, etc., and as a paint pigment, esp. to protect metals from corrosion. The commercial article usually contains lead monoxide and other impurities. **b** The color fiery red. — **red'–lead'** (66), *adj.*

red'–lead', *v. t.* To paint with red lead. — **red'–lead'er** (-lĕd'ĕr), *n.*

---

redgeling. † REDGELING.

red'–green' blind'ness. See COLOR BLINDNESS. — **red–green blind.** [re'dĭo·te'tĭon, *n.* **re·dĭo'tate,** *v. i.* See RE-, 2. — **re'dĭf·fer·en'tĭ·ate,** *v. i. & t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'dĭf·fer·en'tĭ·a'tion,** *n.*

re·dig', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re'di·gest', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'di·ges'tion,** *n.*

re'di·min'ish, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·dip', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re·dip'per,** *n.*

re'dis·a'ble, *v. t.,* **re'dis·ap·pear',** *v. i.,* **re'dis·burse',** *v. t.,* **re'dis·burse'ment,** *n.,* **re'dis·charge',** *v. t.,* **re·dis'ci·pline,** *v. t.,* **re'dis·cour'age,** *v. t.,* **re'dis·cov'er,** *v. t.,* **re'dis·cov'er·er,** *n.,* **re'dis·cov'er·y,** *n.,* **re'dis·cuss',** *v. t.,* **re'dis·cus'sion,** *n.,* **re'dis·em·bark',** *v. i.,* **re'dis·miss',** *v. t.,* **re'dis·patch',** *v. t.,* **re'dis·pel',** *v. t.,* **re'dis·perse',** *v. t.,* **re'dis·play',** *v. t.,* **re·dis'pose',** *v. t.,* **re·dis·po·si'tion,** *n.,* **re'dis·pute',** *v. t.,* **re'dis·sect',** *v. t.,* **re·dis·sec'tion,** *n.,* **re'dis·sol'u·ble,** *adj.,* **re'dis·so·lu'tion,** *n.,* **re·dis·solv'a·ble,** *adj.,* **re'dis·solve',** *v. t.,* **re'dis·tend',** *v. t.,* **re'dis·till',** *v. t.,* **re'dis·til·la'tion,** *n.,* **re'dis·til'ler,** *n.,* **re'dis·tin'guish,** *v. t.,* **re'dis·train',** *v. t.,* **re'dis·train'er,** *n.,* **re'dis·trib'ute,** *v. t.,* **re'dis·trib'ut·er,** *n.,* **re'dis·tri·bu'tion,** *n.,* **re'dis·trib'u·tive,** *adj.,* **re'dis·trib'u·tor,** *n.,* **re'dis·trib'u·to·ry,** *adj.,* **re'dis·turb',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·di'tion (rē·dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *reditio,* fr. *redire.* See REDIENT.] Returning; return. *Obs.*

re·dive', *v. i.,* **re'di·ver'sion,** *n.,* **re'di·vert',** *v. t.,* **re'di·vert'i·ble,** *adj.,* **re'di·vide',** *v. t.,* **re'di·vi'sion,** *n.,* **re'di·vorce',** *v. & n.,* **re'di·vorce'ment,** *n.,* **re'di·vulge',** *v. t.,* **re'di·vulg'ence,** *n.* See RE-, 2.

red lead' ore. *Mineral.* Crocoite.
red leaf. **1.** The smartweed *Persicaria hydropiper.*
2. *Plant Pathol.* **a** A nonparasitic disease of oats characterized by reddening of the foliage. **b** A disease of the pear caused by nutritional disturbances producing a dark or purplish-red discoloration of the leaves. **c** A destructive disease of strawberries.
red leaf blight. *Plant Pathol.* A disease of cotton characterized by red or reddish-brown color of the foliage and reduced vigor, believed to be related to a shortage of potash.
red leaf spot. A fungous disease of the cranberry caused by *Exobasidium vaccinii.* See EXOBASIDIUM.
red'leg' (rĕd'lĕg'), *n.* Also **red'legs'** (-lĕgz'). **a** The redshank. **b** The turnstone. *Local, U.S.* **c** The red-legged partridge. **d** The purple sandpiper. *Local, Wales.*
red–legged crow. The chough.
red'–leg'ged fal'con (-lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'; 119). A chiefly lead-colored European falcon (*Falco vespertinus*); also, its eastern subspecies (*F. v. amurensis*).
red–legged grasshopper *or* **locust.** See GRASSHOPPER, *n.*, **1.**
red–legged gull. The black-headed gull. *Local, Eng.*
red–legged kittiwake. See KITTIWAKE.
red–legged partridge. Any partridge of the genus *Alectoris* (syn. *Caccabis*), esp. *A. rufa* of western Europe.
red–legged plover. A turnstone. *Local, U.S.*
red–legged snipe. The redshank.
Red Letter. The Roman Catholic Church; — a 17th century nickname. — **Red'–Let'ter man.** *Both Obs.*
red'–let'ter (66), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a red letter; specif., of a day, that is a feast day; hence, fortunate; specially happy; memorable; — a sense arising from the calendar practice of indicating ecclesiastical feasts by red letters. Cf. BLACK-LETTER.
red light. A red-colored light, esp. one used as a sign of danger or signal to stop. — **red'–light'** (66), *adj.*
red'–light' dis'trict. A district in which disorderly resorts are frequent; — so called in allusion to the red light in front of many such resorts.
red lily. **a** The wood lily *Lilium philadelphicum. U.S.* **b** The Barbados lily. *W. Ind.* **c** = WESTERN RED LILY. **d** The southern red lily.
red linnet. See LINNET **a.**
red liquor. *Chem.* **a** The mother liquor left in the evaporation of the solution obtained by leaching black ash in the Leblanc process. **b** The mother liquor obtained in the recrystallization of tartar. **c** *Dyeing.* A solution consisting chiefly of aluminum acetate, used as a mordant, esp. in dyeing red.
red'–lit'ten, *adj.* Having a red light. *Poe.*
red lobelia. The cardinal flower.
red locust. The locust *Robinia pseudoacacia.*
red'–looked' (rĕd'lo̅o̅kt'), *adj.* Red-faced. *Shak.*
red loosestrife. The purple loosestrife.
red louse. A chigger, or red bug.
red'ly (rĕd'lĭ), *adv.* In a red manner; with red color.
red'ly, *adv.* [AS. *rǣdlīce.*] Wisely or prudently; surely; clearly; distinctly. *Obs.*
red maggot. The larva of the wheat midge.
red mahogany. An Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus resinifera*); also, its hard, deep-red wood. The tree also yields a dark-colored variety of kino.
red maids. An annual, branching herb (*Calandrinia menziesii*) of the Pacific coast of North America, cultivated for its crimson flowers.
red man. **1.** An American Indian, a redskin.
2. [*cap.*] A member of the Improved Order of Red Men, a fraternal benevolent order founded at Baltimore in 1834.
red mangrove. **a** Any true mangrove having red wood, as the African *Rhizophora natalensis*; also, its wood. **b** Any of several trees of the genus *Bruguiera* (family Rhizophoraceae) of Australia and Polynesia. In the Philippines several species yield tannin. **c** = LOOKING-GLASS PLANT **a.**
red'man's or'chard (rĕd'mănz). In western North America, a grove or stand of the piñon *Pinus monophylla.*
red mapau. The mapau.
red maple. Any of several American maples belonging to a group of which *Acer rubrum* is the type. They are all distinguished by the crimson flowers, produced before the leaves in very early spring.
red marrow. See 1st MARROW, **1.**
red Mass. A Mass, celebrated in red vestments, as a Mass of the Holy Ghost, at the opening of courts, congresses, etc.
red meat. Meat that in its raw or uncured state is red in color, as beef and mutton.
red message. A telegraphic message to be sent at night. It is copied on a blank printed in red ink.
red millet. The crab grass *Digitaria sanguinalis.*
red'–mind'ed (66), *adj.* Radical.
red mite. The red spider.
red monkey. The patas and related species.
red mordant. *Dyeing.* Red liquor.
red morocco. = PHEASANT'S-EYE **a.**
red morwong. The morwong *Cheilodactylus fuscus.*
red'mouth' (-mouth'), *n.* Any of several grunts of the genus *Haemulon*, having the inside of the mouth bright red.
redmouth buffalo fish. The common buffalo fish.
redmouth grunt. A redmouth.
red mulberry. A North American forest tree (*Morus rubra*) with soft, weak, but durable wood; also, its dark-purple edible fruit.
red mulga. An Australian acacia (*Acacia cyperophylla*).
red mullet. **a** Any mullet of the family Mullidae; a surmullet or goatfish. See 2d MULLET, **2.** **b** A red horse (*Moxostoma macrolepidotum*) of the streams of the eastern United States from Delaware to North Carolina.
red mustard. The black mustard (*Brassica nigra*). See MUSTARD, **3 a.**
red myrtle. An Australian tree (*Eugenia myrtifolia*); also, its ovoid, purplish-red fruit.
red'–necked' grebe. See GREBE.
red–necked nightjar. A nightjar (*Caprimulgus ruficollis*) of southwestern Europe and northern Africa.
red–necked phalarope. The northern phalarope. See PHALAROPE.
red nightshade. **a** The alkekengi. **b** The pokeweed *Phytolacca americana.*
red nucleus. *Anat.* A nucleus of gray matter in the tegmentum of the midbrain on either side of the middle line, receiving fibers from the cerebellum of the opposite side by way of the brachium conjunctivum, and giving rise to fibers of the rubrospinal tract of the opposite side; — called also *nucleus ruber.*
red oak. **a** A North American oak (*Quercus borealis*) having large leaves with triangular, spiny-tipped lobes. **b** Any of several related oaks, esp. *Q. texana*, of the southern United States. **c** The hard, strong, coarse-grained wood of any of these trees, esp. *Q. borealis*; also, in the lumber trade, the wood of the related *Quercus velutina*, or black oak, *Q. palustris*, the pin oak, and *Q. phellos*, the willow oak. See OAK, *Illust.*
red ocher. *Mineral.* A red, earthy, and often impure variety of hematite. It is used as a pigment.
red oil. Any of various red (often because impure) oils, as: **a** Commercial oleic acid. See OLEIC ACID. **b** A domestic remedy for bruises, made by macerating the tops of the common St.-John's-wort in olive oil.
red'o·lence (rĕd'ō·lĕns), *n.* [OF.] Quality of being redolent; sweetness of scent; fragrance.
red'o·len·cy (-lĕn·sĭ), *n.* Redolence.
red'o·lent (rĕd'ō·lĕnt), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *redolens, -entis*, pres. part. of *redolere* to diffuse an odor, fr. *red-, re-*, re- + *olere* to emit a smell. See ODOR.] **1.** Diffusing odor or fragrance; sweet-scented; as, a *redolent* breeze; hence, odorous; emitting or suggesting odors; — usually with *of.*
"Honey *redolent* of spring." *Dryden.*
2. That arouses memories or creates an atmosphere; as, a scene *redolent* of the Middle Ages; also, imbued; impregnated; as, a tone *redolent* with contempt.
— **red'o·lent·ly,** *adv.*
Syn. — FRAGRANT, ODOROUS, REDOLENT, AROMATIC. That is FRAGRANT which emits an agreeable odor; ODOROUS may suggest either (as commonly) a pleasant or (sometimes) an unpleasant smell; REDOLENT (*of, with*) applies to that which is strongly impregnated with an odor, whether pleasant or unpleasant; the word is chiefly fig.; as, "one glass of a *fragrant* wine, the color of honey" (*Landor*); "the *odorous* cedar bark" (*Shelley*); "*redolent* of joy and youth" (*Gray*); "a symbol *redolent* with moral memories" (*W. James*). AROMATIC adds to *fragrant* the suggestion of spiciness or pungency; as, "her sweetest flowers, her *aromatic* gums" (*Cowper*). Cf. SMELL.
re'don·dil'la (rā'dŏn·dēl'yä; 170), *n.* [Sp., dim. fr. *redondo* round.] *Sp. Poetry.* A rhymed stanza, esp. one of four trochaic verses of six or eight syllables, rhyming *a b b a.*
red orpiment. Realgar.
red osier. **a** The purple willow (*Salix purpurea*) the reddish twigs of which are extensively used for basketry, etc.; also, any of several related willows. **b** Also **red osier dogwood.** A common North American shrub (*Cornus stolonifera*) with reddish-purple twigs, white flowers, and globose, blue or whitish fruit. **c** = SILKY CORNEL.
re·doub'ble (rē·dŭb'l; rē-), *v.; re·doub'led* (-'ld); *re·dou'bling* (-lĭng). [F. *redoubler.*] *Intrans.*: **1.** To become twice as great in size or quantity; to double; also, to grow more numerous, stronger, or the like.
2. To repeat; as: **a** To repeat a stroke in fencing. **b** To repeat a sound; to re-echo.
3. *Bridge.* To double an adversary who has doubled.
——, *Transitive*: **1.** To double or increase in size or amount; as, to *redouble* one's efforts or one's zeal.
2. To say, do, act, again; to repeat; specif., *Obs.*, to re-echo.
3. To reproduce in reflection; to reflect.
re·dou'ble, *n.* **1.** Repetition. *Obs.*
2. *Bridge.* Act or instance of redoubling.
re·dou'ble (rē·dŭb'l; 66), *v. t. & i.* [*re-* + *double.*] To double again or back; — esp. in *to double and redouble.*
re·dou'ble·ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F.] Redoubling; specif., an increase in severity of a disease; paroxysm. *Now Rare.*
re·dou'bler (rē·dŭb'lĕr; rē-), *n.* One who or that which redoubles.
re·doubt' (rē·dout'), *n.* [F. *redoute*, fr. It. *ridotto*, fr. ML. *reductus*, lit., a retreat, fr. L. *reducere* to lead or draw back. See REDUCE; cf. RÉDUIT, RIDOTTO.] *Fort.* **a** An permanent works, a work placed within an outwork. See RAVELIN, *Illust.*, *F* and *i*. **b** A small, and usually rough, enclosed work of varying shape, having no re-entrant angle. It is commonly temporary and without flanking defenses, is used esp. in fortifying tops of hills and passes, and positions in hostile territory. **c** *Rare.* A réduit.
re·doubt', *v. t.*; -DOUBT'ED; -DOUBT'ING. [ME. *redouten*, fr. OF. *redo(u)ter* (F. *redouter*), formerly also spelt *redoubter* (with *b* silent), fr. L. *re-* re- + *dubitare* to doubt, in ML., to fear. See DOUBT.] To dread.
re·doubt'a·ble (rē·dout'ä·b'l), *adj.* [ME. *redoutable*, fr. OF. *redo(u)table.* See REDOUBT to dread.] Formidable; dread; as, a *redoubtable* hero; also, worthy of respect or reverence; — now usually, in contempt or burlesque. — **re·doubt'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **re·doubt'a·bly,** *adv.*
re·doubt'ed (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Formidable; dread; renowned.
re·dound' (rē·dound'), *v.; RE·DOUND'ED; RE·DOUND'ING.* [OF. *redonder* to overflow, be abundant or in excess, fr. L. *redundare*, fr. *red-, re-*, re- + *undare* to rise in waves or surges, fr. *unda* a wave. See UNDULATE; cf. REDUNDANT.] *Intransitive*: **1.** *Obs.* **a** To rise or surge, as water; hence, to overflow; abound. **b** To roll back, as a wave; to return; rebound. **c** To reverberate; resound.
2. To flow back as a consequence; to conduce by way of reaction or return; to come as a result; to accrue; to turn; recoil; as, glory which *redounds* to a nation from its heroes; the action *redounds* to his credit; benefits which *redound* upon us all.
3. To issue; result; to arise. *Now Rare.*
Like the fumes and vapory clouds
Through fancy's heat *redounding* in the brain. *Wordsworth.*
——, *Transitive*: *Obs.* **a** To reflect. **b** To render in return. **c** To yield.
Syn. — See CONDUCE.
re·dound', *n.* **1.** Reverberation; a resounding cry. *Rare.*
2. A redounding; return, as of consequence or effect.
We give you welcome; not without *redound*
Of use and glory to yourselves ye come. *Tennyson.*
‖**re·doute'** (rē·dōōt'), *n.* [F. See REDOUBT, *n.*] A ridotto.
red'o·wa (rĕd'ō·wä; -vä), *n.* [F. & G., fr. Czech *rejdovák*, fr. *rejdovati* to steer around, drive.] Either of two popular ballroom dances of the 19th century, one in triple time, like a waltz, the other in $\frac{2}{4}$ time, like a polka.
red owl. **a** An American screech owl in its red phase. **b** *Local, Eng.* The short-eared owl.
red'ox (rĕd'ŏks), *n. Chem.* Mutual reduction and oxidation. — **red'ox,** *adj.*
red oxide of copper. *Chem.* See COPPER OXIDE.
red oxide of iron. Ferric oxide.
red oxide of lead. = RED LEAD **a.**
red oxide of mercury. *Chem.* See MERCURY OXIDE.
red oxide of zinc. Zincite.
red pepper. **a** Cayenne pepper. **b** A tropical American woody herb (*Capsicum grossum*) with edible fruit, red or sometimes yellow when ripe; also, the fruit.
red perch. **a** *Calif.* = GARIBALDI, **2.** **b** The rosefish.
red periwinkle. A commonly cultivated woody herb (*Vinca rosea*) of the Old World tropics, having opposite entire leaves and large white or pinkish-purple flowers, often with a red eye. Called also *Cape or Madagascar periwinkle.*
red pestilence. See RED PLAGUE **a.**
red phalarope. See PHALAROPE.
red phosphorus. *Chem.* See PHOSPHORUS, *n.*, **3.**
red pigweed. The red goosefoot.
red pimpernel. The common pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*).
red pine. **1.** **a** A North American pine (*Pinus resinosa*) having reddish bark; also, its wood, which is hard, but not durable, being chiefly sapwood. Called also *Canadian red pine.* **b** The bull pine *Pinus ponderosa.* **c** The Douglas fir.
2. **a** In Australia, the cypress pine *Callitris calcarata;* also, its timber. **b** In New Zealand, the rimu; also, the black pine *Podocarpus spicata.*
red plague. *Med.* **a** A form of the plague marked by red spots or ulcers; — called also *red pestilence.* **b** Venereal disease.
red plant. = RED LEAF, **2 c.**
red plum. Any red-fruited plum; specif., the American wild plums *Prunus americana* and *P. nigra.* See WILD CHERRY.
red'poll' (rĕd'pōl'), *n.* **1.** **a** Any of several small finches of the genus *Acanthis* of northern Europe, Asia, and America, similar in size and habits to the siskins. The males usually have a red or rosy crown and streaked back and sides. Often, as in the common redpoll (*A. linaria*), the breast and rump also are rosy. ***Hornemann's redpoll*** (*A. hornemanni*) of Europe and the ***hoary redpoll*** (*A. l. exilipes*) of America are small and pale. **b** The linnet *Carduelis cannabina.* See LINNET **a.** **c** Also **redpoll warbler.** The palm warbler *Dendroica palmarum.* Cf. YELLOW REDPOLL.

Redpoll (*Acanthis linaria*).

2. One of the Red Polled (cattle).
Red Polled (pōld). An English breed of hornless dairy cattle of a uniform reddish color, raised also for beef.
red pop. The male painted bunting (*Passerina ciris*). *Local, U.S.*
red pope. The prefect of the Propaganda. Cf. BLACK POPE.
red poppy. The corn poppy.
red porgy. See PORGY, **1 a.**
red precipitate. *Chem.* See MERCURY OXIDE.
Red Prince. Frederick Charles (1828–85), Prussian prince and general; — from the color of his favorite hussar uniform.
red prussiate of potash. *Chem.* Potassium ferricyanide.
red puccoon. = BLOODROOT, **1.** *U.S.*
red quebracho. See QUEBRACHO, **1 b.**
red quill. *Angling.* An artificial fly with gray wings, dark-red quill body, and brown hackle and tail.
red race. The race of the American Indians. See INDIAN, *n.*, **5.**
re·draft' (rē·drăft'; rē'drăft'; 66; 83), *n.* **1.** A draft on the maker or endorsers of a bill of exchange dishonored by the drawee, for the amount of the bill and the protest fee and other charges.
2. A second draft or copy.
red rag. **a** *Slang.* The tongue. **b** *Eng.* Wheat rust. **c** Something that arouses anger or vexation; — from phrase *like a red rag to a bull.*
red raspberry. Any red or purple raspberry, as distinguished from a *black raspberry*, or *blackcap;* specif., in England the species *Rubus idaeus* or its fruit, and in the United States *R. strigosus* or its fruit.
red rattle. See 3d RATTLE, **3 b.**
red rattlesnake. See RATTLESNAKE.
re·draw' (rē·drô'), *v. t. & i.* To draw again; to make a redraft. — **re·draw',** *n.* — **re·draw'er** (-ĕr), *n.*
Red Republican. *European Politics.* Orig., one who maintained extreme republican doctrines in France, — because a red liberty cap was the badge of the party; hence, an extreme radical in political reform.
re·dress' (rē·drĕs'), *v.*; -DRESSED' (-drĕst'); -DRESS'ING. [F. *redresser* to straighten, OF. *redrecier* to make straight again, fr. *re-* re- + *dresser* to raise, arrange, OF. *drecier* to straighten. See DRESS.] *Transitive*: **1.** To erect again; to re-establish; also, to bring back to the right course. *Obs.*
2. To set right, as a wrong; to repair, as an injury; to make amends for; to remedy; relieve.
Those wrongs, those bitter injuries, . . .
I doubt not but with honor to *redress.* *Shak.*
3. To correct, amend, or reform, as a fault or abuse; also, *Rare*, to emend.
4. To make amends to; to relieve of anything unjust or oppressive. "The afflicted to *redress.*" *Dryden.*
5. To adjust again (usually, the balances).
Redress the eternal scales. *Emerson.*
6. *Obs.* **a** To restore to the right condition or order; to mend; repair. **b** To address or direct (a thing) to a destination. **c** To arrange; to put in order. **d** To atone for.
7. *Aeronautics.* To restore (an airplane) to normal flying attitude; to flatten out.
8. *Elec.* To rectify. *Rare.*
——, *Intransitive*: *Obs.* **a** To become erect. **b** To take one's course.
re·dress' (rē·drĕs'; rē'drĕs), *n.* **1.** Reparation of wrong; amends, as for a loss; as, to seek *redress* in the courts; to have no *redress* for one's losses.
2. Act of redressing; a making right; correction; reformation; — often with *of*; as, the *redress* of grievances.
Reformation of evil laws is commendable, but for us the more necessary is a speedy *redress* of ourselves. *Hooker.*
3. *Obs.* **a** Relief in trouble; remedy; help. **b** Means of being redressed; improvement. **c** One that relieves; a redressor.
Syn. — See REPARATION. **Ant.** — Aggravation.
re–dress' (rē·drĕs'), *v. t.* See RE-, **2.**
re·dres'sal (rē·drĕs'äl; -l), *n.* Redress.
re·dress'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which redresses.
re·dres'sive (rē·drĕs'ĭv), *adj.* Tending to redress. *Rare.*
re·dres'sor (-ĕr), *n.* One who redresses.
red ribbon. **a** The ribbon of the Order of the Bath in England; hence, the order, or membership in it. **b** An award indicating second rank among the exhibitions in its class.

red'–lead' put'ty. See PUTTY, *n.*, **2 a.**
red'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
re-do', *v. t.* See RE-, **2.**
re-dock', *v. t.* See RE-, **2.**
re-dock'et, *v. t.* See RE-, **2.**
‖**re'do·let lu·cer'na** *or* **lu·cer'nam** (rĕd'ō·lĕt). [L.] It smells of the lamp; — said of any labored literary production.
re·dom'i·nate, *v. t.* See RE-, **2.**
re·doom', *v. t.* See RE-, **2.**
re·dou'bling, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of REDOUBLE.
re·doubt'ing, *n.* Reverence, honor; also, apprehension. *Obs.*
re·dout', Var. of REDOUBT. *Obs.*
red'pole', Var. of REDPOLL.
redpoll linnet. = REDPOLL, **1 a** & **b.**
re·draft', *v. t.*, **re·drag',** *v. t.*, **re·drape',** *v. t.* See RE-, **2.**
re·draw'ing press. *Mach.* See PUNCH PRESS.
redrawing punch. *Mach.* See [7th PUNCH, **1 a.**]
re·dream', *v. t. & i.*, **re·dredge',** *v. t.* See RE-, **2.**
re·dress'a·ble, -**i·ble,** *adj.* See [-ABLE.]
re·dress'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
re·dress'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

red rice. 1. A Chinese vegetable dye used in food products; ang-khak.
2. A rice (*Oryza rufipogon*) with a red seed coat and pinkish-white grain, considered a bad weed in the rice fields of the southern United States. The grain resembles that of the common rice in nutritive value.
Red Ridinghood. See LITTLE RED RIDINGHOOD.
red ring disease. *Plant Pathol.* A disease of the coco palm caused by the nematode *Aphelenchus cocophilus*, in which a cross section of the trunk shows a red ring.
Red River maple. The box elder *Acer negundo.*
Red River Rebellion. An uprising (1869) in the valley of the Red River of the North, Canada, led by Louis Riel in protest against annexation of the region to the new province of Manitoba. It was overcome by Sir Garnet Wolseley.
Red River snakeroot. The Texas snakeroot.
red robin. 1. The scarlet tanager.
2. *Dial. Eng.* a The herb Robert. b Wheat rust.
red rock. *Geol.* Any rock of red color; specif. the red sandstones and shales of the Triassic and Permian periods; the red beds.
red rock cod. An Australian food fish (*Scorpaena crumenta*).
red rockfish. A large rockfish (*Sebastopyr ruberrimus*) common from Puget Sound to southern California.
red rock trout. See ROCK TROUT.
red rod. The silky cornel.
red roncador. See RONCADOR.
red'root' (rĕd'rōōt'; 200), *n.* a A perennial herb (*Lachnanthes tinctoria*) of the eastern United States, with sword-shaped leaves, cymose woolly flowers, and a red root, sometimes used as a dye. b The New Jersey tea. c = BLOODROOT, 1. d The gromwell *Lithospermum officinale.* e The alkanet *Alkanna tinctoria.* f The green amaranth *Amaranthus retroflexus.* g A West Indian and Central American shrub (*Morinda roioc*) with white flowers. h Pinkroot.
Red Rose, the. The English royal house of Lancaster, from its emblem, a red rose. See *Wars of the Roses*, under WAR, *Table.*
red rot. 1. The common sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*).
2. *Plant Pathol.* a Either of two fungous diseases of sugar cane; (1) A destructive disease caused by *Colletotrichum falcatum*, characterized by red patches within the canes. (2) A rot of the leaf sheaths caused by *Sclerotium rolfsii.* b A wood decay of various conifers and deciduous trees caused by certain pore fungi. c = ADUSTIOSIS.
red row (rō). A state of being streaked with red; — of barley just before ripening. *Dial. Eng.*
Red Russian. a = RUTHENIAN, *n.*, 1. b *Colloq.* = BOLSHEVIK a.
red rust. *Plant Pathol.* a The uredinial stage of a rust, esp. of cereal; also, the diseased condition produced by such fungi. b The infestation of plants by red spiders. c An affection of the leaves or twigs of tropical or subtropical plants, as tea, citrus, etc., producing a rusty appearance. It is caused by a parasitic green alga (*Cephaleuros virescens*) of the family Trentepohliaceae. d The alga itself.
red sable. See KOLINSKY, 1 b.
red sage. A tropical shrub (*Lantana camara*) with flat clusters of small tubular flowers that open yellow or pink but change to scarlet or orange. See LANTANA.
red salamander. A common salamander (*Pseudotriton ruber*) of the central and eastern United States though not occurring in New England.
red sallow. The red osier (*Salix purpurea*).
red sally. The purple loosestrife.
red salmon. The blueback salmon.
red sandalwood. a The heavy dark-red dyewood of an East Indian tree (*Lingoum santalinum*); also, the tree itself. b An East Indian tree (*Adenanthera pavonina*), much cultivated for ornament in the West Indies, where it is known as *Barbados pride.* c *Pharm.* The heartwood of the tree *Lingoum santalinum*, used for coloring tinctures and other liquid preparations.
red sanders *or* **saunders.** = RED SANDALWOOD a.
red sandpiper. The knot in summer plumage.
red sandstone. See OLD RED SANDSTONE, NEW RED SANDSTONE.
red sandwort. A Eurasian sand spurry (*Spergularia rubra*) with pink flowers, common as a weed in North America.
red savin. = RED CEDAR, 1 a.
red scale. Either one of two circular scale insects, *Chrysomphalus aonidum*, the ***Florida red scale*** and *C. aurantii*, the ***California red scale.*** Both are widespread in warmer countries, and injurious to citrus fruit trees and many other trees and shrubs.
red'sear' (rĕd'sēr'), *adj.* Red-short. — *v. i.* To be red-short.
red seaweed. Any red alga (Rhodophyceae); sometimes, specif., one of the genus *Polysiphonia.*
red seed. Red feed.
red'-shaft'ed (66), *adj.* Having the shaft of the quills red, as the ***red-shafted flicker*** or ***woodpecker*** (see 4th FLICKER).
red'shank' (rĕd'shăngk'), *n.* 1. a A common Old World limicoline bird (*Totanus totanus*), having the legs and feet pale red. The spotted redshank (*T. erythropus*) is larger, and has orange-red legs. b *Local, Eng.* The fieldfare.
2. One who has red legs; specif.: a A Celtic inhabitant of the Scottish Highlands or of Ireland; — in derisive allusion to their bare legs. b A cardinal.
3. Duck. *Old Slang.*
4. Persicary. *N. of Eng.*
red shift. *Astrophysics.* A minute displacement toward the red of spectrum lines when originating in an intense gravitational field, predicted by Einstein and adduced as one of the three observational proofs of the theory of relativity. The shift required by theory in the solar spectrum amounts to 2.1 parts in a million.
red'shirt' (rĕd'shûrt'), *n.* An anarchist or revolutionist; esp., a follower of Giuseppe Garibaldi in the Italian wars (1859–67). — **red'-shirt'ed** (66), *adj.*
red'-short' (66), *adj.* [Sw. *rödskört*, neut. of *rödskör*, fr. *röd* red + *skör* brittle. Cf. COLD-SHORT. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Metal.* Hot-short; brittle when red-hot; — said of certain kinds of iron. — **red'-short'ness,** *n.*
Red-shortness is caused chiefly by sulphur or by oxygen; many other elements may produce the same effects. *W. Metcalf.*
red'-shoul'dered hawk. A common hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) of eastern North America, slightly smaller than the red-tailed hawk and having reddish rufous lesser wing coverts in the adult. It is one of the species called *hen hawk.*
red shrike. A minivet, esp. the scarlet minivet.
red'-sid'ed dace. A small fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Clinostomus*, syn. *Leuciscus, elongatus*) of eastern North America. The male in the breeding season has a red band along each side.
red silver ore. Pyrargyrite (*dark red silver ore*) or proustite (*light red silver ore*).
red'skin' (rĕd'skĭn'), *n.* A North American Indian. — **red'skin'**, *adj.*
red snapper. A large snapper (*Lutianus campechinus*, syn. *aya*), chiefly rose-red, which ranges from Long Island to Brazil and is abundant in the Gulf of Mexico and on certain banks off the Florida coast. It is an important food fish.
red snow. Snow colored by the growth of a flagellate (*Chlamydomonas*, syn. *Sphaerella, nivalis*) containing red pigment and living in the upper layer of snow in arctic and alpine regions; also, the organism itself.
red soldier. Hog cholera. *Colloq.*
red sorrel. a *W. Ind.* The roselle. b The sheep sorrel.
red spider. Any of numerous very small web-spinning mites of the genus *Tetranychus*, esp. *T. bimaculatus*, or allied genus usually pale red when adult, which infest, and often destroy, various plants, including the cotton plant. They feed mostly on the under side of the leaves, and cause them to turn yellow and die.

Red Spider. (× 20)

red spinner. *Angling.* An artificial fly with dark-gray wings, red silk body, brown hackle, gold ribbing and tag, and brown hair tail.
red spirit. *Dyeing.* A tin spirit used in dyeing red.
red'-spot'ted pur'ple. A common American butterfly (*Basilarchia astyanax*) having blue-black wings banded with white — so called from the red spots on the under wing surfaces.
red-spotted trout. Any of several trouts, or chars, having red spots; esp., the Dolly Varden trout and the brook trout. See TROUT, 1.
red spruce. A coniferous tree (*Picea rubra*) of eastern North America, important as a source of pulp wood.
Red Square. A large open space in Moscow, Russia, formerly a forum and market place and always a center of political life. Bordering it are the Kremlin, Lenin's Mausoleum, and the Soviet Museum.
red squill. = SQUILL, 2 b.
red squirrel. A common and widely distributed North American squirrel (*Sciurus hudsonicus*); — called also *chickaree.* It is much smaller than the gray squirrel, with the upper parts chiefly red. The typical form is found in British America and parts of Alaska; in the United States it is represented by many varieties, esp., in the east, *S. h. loquax*, in which the under parts are pure white.
red'-stalk' as'ter. The cocash.
Red Star. An international organization for the succor of animals. It originated in Switzerland and has engaged in campaigning against the neglect and abuse of livestock, and against bullfighting, cruel methods of trapping, etc.
red'start' (rĕd'stärt'), *n.* [*red* + *start* tail.] 1. A small European singing bird (*Phoenicurus phoenicurus*) allied to the redbreast, bluethroat, and nightingale. It has a white forehead, black face and throat, and bright-chestnut breast and tail. Also, any of other species of the genus as the *black* redstart (*P. ochrurus*, syn. *titys*) of Europe, and many Asiatic species.

European Redstart (*Phoenicurus phoenicurus*).

2. A fly-catching warbler (*Setophaga ruticilla*) of eastern North America. The male is chiefly black, with a white belly, and bright orange on the sides, wings, and tail. The female is olivaceous with pale yellow instead of orange. See BIRD, *Plate.*
red steenbras. See STEENBRAS.
red stopper. A small tree (*Eugenia rhombea*) of southern Florida and the West Indies, with white flowers and orange or blackish fruit.
red'streak' (rĕd'strĕk'), *n.* A kind of apple with skin streaked with red and yellow — an English cider apple.
red'-streaked' spi'der. The katipo.
red stripe. *Plant Pathol.* A decay of timber caused by the pore fungus *Polyporus vaporarius*, characterized by red or brown stripes or streaks.
red stuff. Rouge or crocus.
red stumpnose. See STUMPNOSE.
red sucker. The northern sucker.
red sumac. The Venetian sumac.
red sunflower. The purple coneflower. See ECHINACEA, 1.
red'tab' (rĕd'tăb'), *n.* An officer wearing a red tab on his uniform, as in the British army, the staff officers. *Slang.*
red tag. *Angling.* An artificial fly with brown hackle, peacock-herl body, gold tag, and red wool tail.
red tai. See TAI.
red'tail' (rĕd'tāl'), *n.* a Red-tailed hawk. b European redstart. See REDSTART.
red'-tailed' hawk. A common hawk (*Buteo borealis*) of eastern North America, one of the hen hawks. It is about 20 inches long, dusky above, and below white tinged with buff and streaked with dusky, and has the tail rufous in the adult. It is represented in the South and West by closely allied subspecies, as the black warrior, or ***Harlan's hawk*** (*B. b. harlani*) of the Gulf coast, ***Krider's hawk*** (*B. b. krideri*) of the Great Plains, the darker ***western redtail*** (*B. b. calurus*) of western North America, and the **Alaskan redtail** (*B. b. alascensis*) of the southeast coast of Alaska.
red-tailed tropic bird. See TROPIC BIRD.
red tail snapper. Lane snapper.
red tape. The tape used in public offices for tying up documents, etc.; hence, extremely formal official action; scrupulous adherence to prescribed routine, esp. when the result is delay or inaction. — **red'-tape', red'-taped'** (-tāpt'; 66), *adj.* — **red'-tape'dom** (-tāp'dŭm), **red'-tap'er** (-tāp'ēr), **red'-tap'er·y** (-ĭ), *n.* — **red'-tape'y** (-tāp'ĭ), **red'-tap'ish** (-ĭsh), *adj.* — **red'-tap'ism** (-ĭz'm), **red'-tap'ist** (-ĭst), *n.*
red tassel flower. The purple prairie clover.
Red Terror. See TERROR, 4 a.
red thorn. The red haw.
red'throat' (rĕd'thrōt'), *n.* A small Australian singing bird (*Pyrrholaemus*, syn. *Sericornis, brunneus*). The upper parts are brown, the center of the throat rufous.
redthroat trout. The cutthroat trout.
red thrush. The European redwing. *Local, Eng.*
red tiercel. *Falconry.* An immature male peregrine falcon.
red ti'ti (tē'tē). The leatherwood *Cyrilla racemiflora.*
red'top' (rĕd'tŏp'), *n.* a An important pasture and forage grass (*Agrostis stolonifera major*) of eastern North America, with reddish panicles. b = BLUEJOINT a.

Redtop a.

Red Triangle. The Y. M. C. A.; — so called during the World War from the red triangle used as its symbol.
red trillium. Any of several wakerobins of the genus *Trillium*, with red or dark-purple flowers, esp. *T. sessile, T. erectum*, etc.
red truffle. See MELANOGASTER.
red turpentine beetle. See TURPENTINE BEETLE.
re·dub'ber (rē·dŭb'ēr), *n.* [From REDUB; — because the buyer made changes.] A buyer of cloth known to be stolen, in order to alter and sell it. *Hist.*
‖**re·duc'ción'** (rā·dōōk'syōn'), *n.*; *pl.* -CIONES (-syō'nās). [Sp.] A village or settlement of converted natives. *Phil. I.*
re·duce' (rē·dūs'), *v.*; -DUCED' (-dūst'); -DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *reducere, reductum*, fr. *red-, re-* + *ducere* to lead. See DUKE; cf. REDOUBT, *n.*] *Transitive:* 1. *Obs.* To bring back: a To recall (something) to mind or to recall (the thoughts, etc.) to a subject. b To bring or lead back (a person or thing) to a former place or state; esp., to lead back from error in conduct or religion.
2. To draw together; now, to diminish, esp. in bulk, amount or extent; as, to *reduce* expenses.
Thus incorporeal spirits to smallest forms
Reduc'd their shapes immense. *Milton.*
3. To restore (a person, thing, condition, etc.). *Now Rare.*
While dreams, *reducing* childhood, shall be left. *Lamb.*
4. To bring to any inferior state in rank, degree, value, etc.; bring (to a disagreeable condition); to diminish; lower; degrade; as, to *reduce* a sergeant to the ranks.
Nothing so excellent but a man may fasten upon something belonging to it, to *reduce* it. *Tillotson.*
5. To bring to terms; to humble; conquer; subdue; capture; as, to *reduce* a province or a fort; to bring (to obedience, order, etc.), by compulsion.
6. To bring into a certain order, arrangement, classification, etc.; to bring under rules or within certain limits of description, or to conditions and terms adapted to computation; as, to *reduce* animals to classes; to *reduce* astronomical observations; to *reduce* language to rules.
7. To carry over in application; as, theories *reduced* to practice.
8. To bring to a certain state or condition by grinding, pounding, kneading, rubbing, etc.; as, to *reduce* a substance to powder; to *reduce* fruit or wood to pulp.
9. To diminish the strength of; to dilute, as a paint with a thinner, or a pigment with an inert extender or another pigment.
10. To treat (garbage) so as to recover grease and other products.
11. *Obs.* a To adapt (something) to a certain purpose; as, to *reduce* land to public use; also, to conform to a standard. b To translate; also, to record in writing. c To bring (a person or thing) to a certain condition or act. d = REFER, 2. e To induce.
12. *Anthropol.* To gather into villages to bring about a more orderly, civilized way of life under supervision; — said esp. of wild Indians in South America. Cf. GUARANI, *n.*, a; INCA *n.*, b; REDUCTION, 3.
13. *Arith.* a To change the denominations of (a quantity) without changing the value; as, to *reduce* pounds, shillings, and pence to pence, or days and hours to minutes, or conversely (the operation being ***reduction descending*** or ***ascending*** according as it is from numbers of a higher into others of a lower denomination, or the converse). b To change the form of (an expression) without changing the value; as, to *reduce* fractions to their lowest terms, to a common denominator, etc.
14. *Biol.* To subject to reduction (sense 4).
15. *Chem.* a Also *Metal.* To bring to the metallic state by removal of nonmetallic elements; as, metals are *reduced* from their ores. b To deoxidize; as, to *reduce* anthraquinone to anthracene. c To combine with, or subject to the action of, hydrogen; as, to *reduce* an aldehyde to an alcohol. d By extension, to change (a compound) by decreasing the proportion of the electronegative part, or to change (an element) from a higher to a lower positive valence; to supply (an atom or ion) with electrons; as, to *reduce* ferric to ferrous chloride; to *reduce* ferric to ferrous iron. Cf. OXIDIZE.
16. *Geom.* To construct a figure similar to and smaller than (a given figure).
17. *Law.* a To bring (into or to possession), as choses in action. b *Chiefly Scots Law.* To vacate, rescind, or annul.
18. *Logic.* To change (a syllogism) from an imperfect to a perfect mode. See 1st MODE, 5 a.
19. *Math.* To solve (an equation). *Rare.*
20. *Mil.* To disband (a regiment, etc.). *Now Rare.*
21. *Philol.* To shorten (a word), as by apocope.
22. *Photog.* To render less dense, as a negative. See also sense 15, above.
23. *Surg.* To restore to its proper place or condition, as a displaced organ or part; also, to correct (an abnormality of position) by so restoring the misplaced part.
——, *Intransitive:* To become reduced in any way; specif.: a To lessen one's weight. b *Biol.* To undergo meiosis
Syn. — Lessen, minimize, curtail; subject, subjugate. See ABASE, CONQUER.
Ant. — Increase, enhance; raise, elevate, promote.
re·duce' (rē·dūs'), *n.* Reduction. *Rare.*
re·duced' (rē·dūst'), *past & past part.* of REDUCE. Specif.: *adj. Biol.* Dwarfed; vestigial; imperfect in form or function or lacking certain parts.
reduced grade. *Philol.* The weak grade of an ablaut series. See GRADE, *n.*, 11 a.
reduced hematin. *Biochem.* See HEMATIN, 2.
reduced inertia. *Mech.* The mass of a body which, if placed at the driving point of a machine, would take up the same work in a given acceleration as is actually absorbed by the moving masses in the machine.
reduced iron. Specif., *Pharm.* Finely divided iron prepared by heating ferric oxide or hydroxide at a dull-red heat in hydrogen. It is used as a tonic.
reduced mechanism. *Kinematics.* A mechanism obtained from a more complex one by omitting one or more links without destroying the constraint of the mechanism.

re·drill', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·drive', *v. t.* See RE-, 1.
red'-roan' (66), *adj.* See ROAN.
re·dry', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
red-shire, red-share, *adj.* [Cf. RED-SHORT.] Red-short. *Obs.*
red'-throat'ed loon *or* **div'er.** See 2d LOON a.
red'-tint'ed, *adj.* See -TINTED.
red'-topped' buf'fa·lo grass. See GRASS, *Table.*
re·dub', *v. t.* [AF. *redubber*, fr. *re-* re- + *dubber* to dub. See 1st DUB.] To repair; remedy; restore; redress; amend. *Obs.*
re·duce'a·ble, *adj.* [*reduce* + *-able.*] Reducible. — **re·duce'a·ble·ness,** *n.*

reduced oil. Petroleum freed from volatile and suspended matter, used in lubricants, etc.
reduced reaction time. See REACTION TIME.
reduced small. A size of cards. See PAPER, *Table.*
reduced syllable. *Phonet.* An unaccented syllable; — contrasted with a *normal* (or accented) *syllable.*
re·duce′ment (rē·dūs′mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Reduction. *Now Rare.*
2. Restoration; deduction; subjugation; diminution. *Obs.*
re·du′cent (rē·dū′sĕnt), *adj.* [L. *reducens*, pres. part. of *reducere.*] Tending to reduce. — *n.* A reducent agent.
re·duc′er (rē·dūs′ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which reduces.
2. *Chem.* **a** A reducing agent. **b** A vessel in which a reduction is carried out.
3. *Mach.* **a** A contrivance for reducing the dimensions of one part so as to fit it to another, as a reducing coupling, or a device for holding a drill in a chuck. **b** A reducing motion. **c** A reducing valve. **d** A hydraulic device for reducing pressure and hence increasing movement, used to transmit the load from the hydraulic support of the lower shackle to the lever weighing apparatus in some kinds of heavy testing machines. **e** A shell reducer.
4. *Photog.* **a** A reducing agent such as is used in development. **b** An agent for reducing the density of the silver image; chemically, an oxidizer. Such reducers may be classed as *subtractive, proportional,* or *superproportional,* according to their action.
reducer sleeve. *Mach.* = TAPER REDUCER SLEEVE.
re·duc′i·ble (rē·dūs′ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being reduced. — **re·duc′i·bil′i·ty** (-ĭ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), **re·duc′i·ble·ness,** *n.* — **re·duc′i·bly,** *adv.*
reducible algebra. See ALGEBRA, *n.*, 2.
reducible algebraic surface *or* **plane curve.** *Math.* An algebraic surface or plane curve for which the polynomial which, equated to zero, furnishes the equation of the surface or curve, is reducible.
reducible point set. *Math.* A point set which has a first or second, . . . or *n*th derived set consisting of a finite number of points.
reducible polynomial. *Math.* A polynomial expressible as the product of two or more polynomials of lower degree.
re·duc′ing (rē·dūs′ĭng), *n.* Act or process of one that reduces; reduction; also, its result.
re·duc′ing, *adj.* That reduces; as, a *reducing* valve; *reducing* substances; esp., *Chem.,* that causes reduction (see REDUCE, *v. t.*, 15); specif., *Org. Chem.,* capable of reducing Fehling solution and similar reagents; as, a *reducing* sugar.
reducing coupling. *Mach.* A coupling for joining a pipe to another of smaller diameter.
reducing flame. See FLAME, *n.*, 1.
reducing furnace. *Metal.* A furnace for reducing ores.
reducing glass. *Optics.* A double-concave lens giving a virtual image of reduced size of an object.
reducing motion. *Mach.* Any of many devices, as the pantograph, for copying motion so as to reduce the travel and hence the speed in a given ratio.
reducing press. *Mach.* A redrawing press. See PUNCH PRESS.
reducing turbine. A steam turbine used as a reducing valve, useful work being performed in the process of pressure reduction.
reducing valve. *Mach.* An automatic valve for reducing pressure.
reducing wheels. *Mach.* A combination of wheels used as a reducing motion.
re·duct′ (rē·dŭkt′), *adj.* [L. *reductus,* past part.] *Obs.* **a** Reduced, as to a form, state, or order. **b** Brought back.
re·duct′, *v. t.* **1.** To reduce; bring back. *Obs.*
2. To deduct. *Now Dial.*
re·duc′tant (rē·dŭk′tĕnt), *n.* [*reduction* + *-ant.*] *Chem.* A reducing agent.
re·duc′tase (-dŭk′tās; -tāz), *n.* [*reduction* + diastase.] Any enzyme that accelerates the process of reduction. Cf. DEHYDROGENASE.
re·duc′ti·bil′i·ty (rē·dŭk′tĭ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Reducibleness. *R.*
‖**re·duc′ti·o** (rē·dŭk′shĭ·ō), *n.* [L.] *Logic.* Reduction.
‖**re·duc′ti·o ad ab·sur′dum** (ăd ăb·sûr′dŭm). [L.] **a** Literally, reduction to absurdity (cf. ABSURD, *adj.*, 3); proof of a proposition by showing the falsity of its contradictory opposite; also, disproof of a proposition by arguing from it to an impossible or false conclusion; — formally the same as *apagogic,* or *indirect, reduction.* See also 1st MODE, 5 **a,** second figure. **b** A train of such reasoning, esp. in refutation. **c** The self-evidently false conclusion which reveals the falsity of its assumption. **d** By extension, a result, effect, or outcome which demonstrates an error of judgment.
‖**re·duc′ti·o ad im′pos·si′bi·le** (ĭm′pŏ·sĭb′ĭ·lē) *or* **re·duc′ti·o per im′pos·si′bi·le.** [L., contraction of *reductio per deductionem ad impossibile.*] Reduction to impossibility; reductio ad absurdum.
re·duc′tion (rē·dŭk′shŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *réduction,* fr. L. *reductio.* See REDUCE.] **1.** A reducing, or state of being reduced. See REDUCE, as for *Med., Arith., Chem. & Metal.,* etc., senses.
2. A thing made by reducing, as a copy on a smaller scale, a reduced price, etc.
3. A settlement or village of South American Indians, formed and supervised by the Incas, or, later, by Spanish missionaries, to bring wild tribes to a civilized way of life. The most successful of the reductions were the *Paraguay Missions* of the Jesuits. See GUARANI, *n.*, **a**; INCA, *n.*, **b.**
4. *Biol.* Meiosis; specif. the reduction by half of the chromosome number in the first meiotic division (see MEIOSIS, 2).
5. *Flour Milling.* **a** A grinding of stock from which the coarse bran has been removed. **b** The machine which performs this grinding.
6. *Meteorol.* The substitution for an observed value of one computed therefrom so as to bring all to a common basis, as pressures to sea level values.
7. *Psychol.* **a** Analysis of a motive into its instinctive elements, as in psychoanalysis. **b** The diminishing of emotion by any activity or adjustment.
re·duc′tion·al (rē·dŭk′shŭn·ăl; -'l), *adj.* Characterized by reduction.
reduction division. *Biol.* In gametogenesis, the first meiotic division. See MEIOSIS, 2; REDUCTION, 4.
re·duc′tion–im′pro·ba′tion, *n.* *Scots Law.* A rescissory action for setting aside a writing or a part of it, in which the summons provides that if the document be not produced it shall be adjudged false or forged.
re·duc′tion·ist (rē·dŭk′shŭn·ĭst), *n.* An advocate of reduction.
reduction potential. See OXIDATION-REDUCTION POTENTIAL; REDUCE, *v. t.*, 15.
reduction to absurdity *or* **the absurd.** Reductio ad absurdum.
reduction works. A plant in which the garbage and refuse of a city is burned.
re·duc′tive (rē·dŭk′tĭv), *adj.* [Cf. F. *réductif.*] **1.** Bringing back; restorative. *Now Rare.*
2. Tending to reduce; having the effect of reducing; as, *reductive* policies, scission, or degradation.
3. Of or pertaining to reduction.
4. Referable to, or derivable from, something. *Obs.*
5. *Psychol.* **a** Reducing anything to its elements or tracing it to its origins; as, the *reductive* interpretation of dreams. **b** Reducing or diminishing emotional tension; as, *reductive* behavior.
— **re·duc′tive·ly,** *adv.*
re·duc′tive, *n.* **1.** A reductive agent.
2. *Psychol.* A sensory impression which by conflicting with a memory image prevents the latter from being regarded as an objectively present object.
re·duc′tor (rē·dŭk′tĕr), *n.* [*reduction* + *-or.*] *Anal. Chem.* An apparatus for carrying out reduction, as of a ferric to a ferrous salt. A common form is the *Jones reductor,* which consists essentially of a long upright tube filled with granular zinc, through which the solution to be reduced is poured.
re′duc·to′ri·al (rē′dŭk·tō′rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Reductive.
re·due′ (rē·dū′; 242), *adj.* See RE-, 2.
‖**ré′duit′** (rā′dwē′), *n.* [F. See REDOUBT, *n.*] *Fort.* A central or retired work within another work.
Re·dun′ca (rē·dŭng′kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *reduncus* curved; in reference to the horns.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the reedbucks.
re·dun′dance (rē·dŭn′dăns), *n.* [L. *redundantia.*] **1.** Redundancy.
2. That which is redundant or in excess; anything superfluous or superabundant.
3. *Law.* Surplusage in a pleading.
4. *Rhet.* Superfluity of words in phrasing, esp. by overlapping of meaning within a phrase.
re·dun′dan·cy (rē·dŭn′dăn·sĭ), *n.* [See REDUNDANCE.]
1. Quality, instance, or state of being redundant; superfluity; superabundance; excess.
2. That which, or a thing that, is redundant; a superfluity; a surplus. "*Redundancies* of luxury." *T. L. Peacock.*
Syn. — REDUNDANCY, TAUTOLOGY, PLEONASM, VERBOSITY, VERBIAGE, PROLIXITY, DIFFUSENESS, CIRCUMLOCUTION, PERIPHRASIS. REDUNDANCY, as here compared, is the generic term for the use of more words than are needed to express one's meaning; as, "a feeble, diffuse, showy, Asiatic *redundancy*" (*Hazlitt*). TAUTOLOGY is needless or useless repetition of the same idea in different words; PLEONASM (which may sometimes be a means of proper emphasis) denotes the use of words whose omission would leave one's meaning intact; as, "'Boldly dare' is *tautology*" (*Gray*); "It is a *pleonasm,* a figure usual in Scripture, by a multiplicity of expressions to signify one notable thing" (*South*). VERBOSITY is excessive wordiness; it differs from *pleonasm* in that it is too pervasive to be remedied by excision; VERBIAGE applies to that which is verbosely expressed, or which consists of nothing but words; as, "One of the worst plagues of society is this thoughtless, inexhaustible *verbosity*" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "At once, then, and without *verbiage,* let us take up this subject" (*Thackeray*). PROLIXITY implies excessive and wearisome attention to trivial particulars; DIFFUSENESS is the opposite of *conciseness;* as, "He calls the whole drama tediously instructive, [and] there is indeed here and there *prolixity*" (*Landor*); "these enormously *prolix* harangues" (*Coleridge*); "It is too strong and concise—not *diffuse* enough for a woman" (*Jane Austen*); "The one can be profuse on occasion; the other is *diffuse* whether he will or no" (*Lowell*). CIRCUMLOCUTION and PERIPHRASIS (the more bookish term) denote a roundabout or indirect way of saying a thing; as, "Somehow I can't relish that word Hockey. Can't you supply it by a *circumlocution?*" (*Lamb*); "He was one of those anomalous practitioners in lower departments of the law who . . . on prudential reasons . . . deny themselves all indulgence in the luxury of too delicate a conscience (a *periphrasis* which might be abridged considerably)" (*De Quincey*). See EXCESS; cf. PROFUSE, TALKATIVE.
Ant. — Conciseness, brevity, terseness, succinctness.
re·dun′dant (rē·dŭn′dănt), *adj.* [L. *redundans, -antis,* pres. part. of *redundare.* See REDOUND.] **1.** Exceeding what is natural, usual, or necessary; superfluous; superabundant; as, a *redundant* secretion of bile; to support the *redundant* population; a *redundant* verse in a stanza.
2. Containing something excessive or superfluous; as, a *redundant* chord, line, style.
3. **a** Characterized by profusion or superabundance. "Of mercy *redundant.*" *Young.* **b** Copious; exuberant; as, "*Redundant* locks." *Milton.*
4. Swelling or overflowing, as water or a wave. *Obs.*
Syn. — Superfluous, excessive, lavish; verbose.
Ant. — See CONCISE.
— **re·dun′dant·ly,** *adv.*
re·dun′dant, *n.* A thing that is redundant.
redundant member. *Engin. Design.* In a framed structure, a member not actually necessary for stable equilibrium.
re·du′pli·cate (rē·dū′plĭ·kăt; 242), *adj.* [LL. *reduplicatus,* past part. See RE-; DUPLICATE.] **1.** Double; doubled; reduplicative.
2. *Bot.* Valvate with the margins curved outwardly.
3. *Philol.* Reduplicated.
re·du′pli·cate, *n.* A duplicate.
re·du′pli·cate (-kăt), *v. t. & i.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119) -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [LL. *reduplicare.*] **1.** To redouble; repeat.
2. *Philol.* To repeat all or part of (a radical element); to form by reduplication.
re·du·pli·ca′tion (-dū′plĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *reduplicatio* repetition.] **1.** Act of redoubling, or state of being redoubled. Also, a part folded back on itself.
2. Repetition or an instance of it.
A crowd is but the *reduplication* of ourselves. *Leigh Hunt.*
3. Repetition that qualifies; the added qualification. *Obs.*
4. *Med.* **a** Repetition, as of a sequence of symptoms. **b** Multiplication, esp. of the layer of cells lining tubules.
5. *Philol.* **a** Repetition, commonly at the beginning of a word, of a radical element or a part of it, often accompanied by change of the radical vowel. Originally expressing mostly repeated or intensive action, the phenomenon is found in many languages, but especially in the Indo-European it has often become grammatically functional, chiefly in the formation of the perfect and present tenses, as Sanskrit *dadāmi,* I give (*dā* give), Greek *didōmi;* Skr. *dadarśe,* I have seen (*dṛś* see), Gr. *dedorka;* Latin *poposci,* I have demanded; Gothic *lailot,* I have let. Other types are illustrated by Hottentot *go-go,* to examine (*go* see), Somali *urar,* bodies (*ur,* body), French *bonbon,* L. *murmur,* English *knickknack, wishy-washy, pooh-pooh, Hear, Hear!* **b** (1) A word or form produced by reduplication. (2) The repeated element in such a word or form (*po-* in L. *poposci*).
6. *Rhet.* Anadiplosis.
re·du′pli·ca′tive (rē·dū′plĭ·kā′tĭv; 242), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or conveying reduplication of terms. *Now Rare.*
2. Formed by reduplication; reduplicate.
3. Tending to reduplicate.
4. Susceptible of repetition. *H. More.*
— **re·du′pli·ca′tive·ly,** *adv.*
re·du′pli·ca′tive, *n.* One that reduplicates. *Rare.*
re·du′pli·ca·to′ry (rē·dū′plĭ·kȧ·tō′rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Reduplicating. *Rare.*
re·du′pli·ca′ture (-kā′tûr), *n.* [From REDUPLICATE, *v. t.*] A part folded back on itself.
Red′u·vi′i·dae (rĕd′ū·vī′ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *reduvia* a hangnail + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A very large and widely distributed family of predaceous hemipterous insects consisting of the assassin bugs. They have a short three-jointed proboscis, which in repose is curved back under the head, and three-jointed tarsi. They live by sucking the blood of other insects, and destroy many noxious species. Some attack man. The type genus is **Re·du′vi·us** (rē·dū′vĭ·ŭs). — **re·du′vi·id** (-ĭd), *n. & adj.* — **re·du′vi·oid** (-oid), *adj. & n.*
re′dux (rē′dŭks), *adj.* [L., fr. *reducere* to bring back.] Lit., led back; specif., *Med.,* indicating return to health after disease.
red valerian. A European herb (*Centranthus ruber*) with small, crimson or white, spurred flowers. It is eaten as a salad in Italy.
red viper. The copperhead (sense 1 **a**).
red vision. *Med.* Erythropia.
red vitriol. **a** Bieberite. **b** Botryogen. **c** Colcothar (sense 1).
Red′wall′ (rĕd′wôl′), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a formation in the Lower Carboniferous Grand Canyon region. It forms the most imposing and continuous cliff of the canyon walls. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Red′wall′,** *n.*
red′ward (rĕd′wĕrd), *adv. & adj.* Toward red; toward the red end of the spectrum.
red′ware′ (rĕd′wâr′), *n.* [*red* + *ware* seaweed.] A large brown edible seaweed (*Laminaria digitata*) common off the New England coast.
red′–wat′ (rĕd′wŏt′), *adj.* [Scot. *wat* wet. See RED; WET.] Wet with blood; bloodstained; bloody. *Scot.*
red water. **1.** Water colored red, as by iron compounds.
2. A body of sea water colored red by myriads of peridinians of the genus *Peridinium,* which, sweeping along with the current, are fatal to many forms of marine life.
3. *Med.* Hematuria; specif.: **a** *Veter.* Any of certain diseases of cattle so called from the bloody color of the urine; specif.: (1) Any babesiasis, as Texas fever, in which hemoglobin liberated by destruction of red blood cells appears in the urine. (2) A chronic disease affecting cattle esp. at the end of winter, in which blood escapes into the urine from lesions in the bladder, attributed to oxalic acid in the forage. **b** East Coast fever.
red water tree. The sassy.
red′–wat′–shod′, *adj.* [*red-wat* + *shod.*] Having bloodstained shoes; wading deep in blood. *Burns.*
red′weed′ (rĕd′wēd′), *n.* **a** *Dial. Eng.* The corn poppy. **b** *W. Ind.* The pokeweed *Phytolacca americana.*
red whelk. A European whelk (*Chrysodomus antiquus*) with a slightly ridged yellowish or reddish shell.
Red, White, and Blue, the. **a** Formerly, in England, any of the three British ensigns or the Union Jack. **b** The flag of the United States.
red whortleberry. The mountain cranberry.
red willow. **a** Any of several willows having reddish or purplish twigs, esp. *Salix longifolia,* the sand-bar willow, and *S. purpurea,* the red osier. **b** The silky cornel.
red wine. See WINE, *n.*
red′wing′ (rĕd′wĭng′), *n.* **a** A European thrush (*Turdus musicus,* syn. *iliacus*), having the under wing coverts red. **b** A red-winged blackbird. **c** A South African francolin (*Francolinus levaillanti*). **d** The gadwall. *Local, U. S.*

European Redwing.

red′–winged′ black′bird′. A bird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) of the family Icteridae, widely distributed in North America. The adult male is black with a patch of bright scarlet bordered behind with white or buff on the wing coverts. The female and the young of both sexes are brown streaked with dusky. It breeds in swampy places and collects in fall in large flocks for migration. In the Pacific States, Mexico, and the West, allied species are found. See BIRD, *Plate.*
red–winged starling. A red-winged blackbird; — a book name.
red–winged thrush. The European redwing.
red′withe′ (rĕd′wĭth′; -wĭth′), *n.* A tropical American woody vine (*Combretum jacquini*) with reddish branchlets.
red wolf. The maned wolf.
red′wood′ (rĕd′wŏŏd′), *n.* **1.** Any wood yielding a red dye. The more important redwoods in commerce are brazilwood, sapanwood, Lima wood, camwood, barwood, caliatour wood, and red sanders or red sandalwood. All these red woods are hard and resinous, and are used also in cabinetwork. See BRAZILIN, SANTALIN.
2. Any tree yielding a red dyewood; also, by extension, any one of numerous unrelated trees having wood of a red or reddish color. The redwoods of East India are the red sandalwood *Lingoum santalinum,* the Andaman redwood, or Amboina wood (*L. indicum*), and the rohan (*Soymida febrifuga*). The South American redwoods are mostly species of *Caesalpinia* and *Erythroxylum,* the first-named genus yielding the dyewoods of that name. *Redwood* is also applied to the mahogany; to the Scotch pine; the cornelian cherry (*Cornus mas*); an Asiatic buckthorn (*Rhamnus erythroxylon*); a tree (*Melhania erythroxylon*), family Sterculiaceae, of St. Helena; an African tree (*Ochna arborea*); the false logwood (*Haemocharis haematoxylon*) and the snakebark (*Colubrina ferruginosa*) of the West Indies.
3. **a** An important coniferous timber tree (*Sequoia sempervirens*) of California, found only on the Coast Range, often attaining a height of 300 feet. It bears hemlocklike foliage and numerous small oblong cones. See SEQUOIA. **b** The handsome brownish-red light wood of this tree. It takes a fine polish, and is much used on the Pacific coast.
4. **a** The color Morocco red. **b** The color raspberry red.
red′wood′, *adj.* Of or pert. to or made of redwood.
red′wood′ (rĕd′wŏŏd′; -wŏd′; -wŏŏd′), *adj.* [*red* + *wood* mad.] Stark mad; furious. *Chiefly Scot.*
redwood willow. = CRACK WILLOW **a.**
red wrack. The redware.
red wrasse. See WRASSE.
red yam. The white yam.
re·dye′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
red′–yel′low, *n.* The hue of the color cycle which is equally like, and equally unlike the primary hues red and

yellow; the hue seen when the portion of the physical spectrum centering at 587.5 m. is employed as a stimulus. See COLOR. Cf. 1st ORANGE, 4. — **red'-yel'low** (66), *adj.*

red zinc ore. Zincite.

ree (rē), *n.* A river; a channel. *Obs.*

ree, *v. t.* To riddle, as grain, etc.; to sift. *Dial.*

ree, *interj.* Right; — a command to horses. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

ree, *adj.* Wild; crazy; drunk; fuddled. *Chiefly Scot.*

ree (rē), *n.* An enclosure, as a sheepfold, a coalyard, or a harbor or dam. *Scot.*

Ree, *n.* Arikara.

ree. Var. of REEVE, *n.*, & REI.

re-ech'o (rē-ĕk'ō), *v. i.;* RE-ECH'OED (-ōd); RE-ECH'O-ING. To repeat or return an echo or echoes; to reverberate; resound; to be resonant; as, thunder *re-echoed* through the valley; the house *re-echoed* with laughter. — *v. t.* To echo back; to reverberate.

re-ech'o, *n.;* *pl.* RE-ECHOES (-ōz). The echo of an echo; a second echo.

reech'y (*dial.* rēch'ĭ), *adj.* [See REEKY.] Rancid. Cf. REEKY. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

reed (rēd), *n.* [ME., *rede, reod,* fr. AS. *hrēod;* akin to D. *riet,* G. *ried,* OHG. *hriot, riot.*] **1.** Any of various tall bamboolike grasses or their stems, joints, stems; specif., the ditch reed (*Phragmites communis*) found in marshes throughout temperate and warm regions; also, any other species of *Phragmites* or of *Arundo,* esp. *A. donax.* Cf. CANE, *n.*, 6.

2. **a** A growth or mass of reeds; reeds for thatching or for plastering on. **b** Reeds collectively as a material. **c** *Eng.* Straw prepared for thatching.

3. An arrow, as of a reed.

4. A musical instrument made of the hollow joint of some plant, esp. of reed or cane, with a mouthpiece and finger holes; a rustic or pastoral pipe. "Arcadian pipe, the pastoral *reed* of Hermes." *Milton.*

5. *Arch., etc.* A small convex molding. = REEDING, 1 a.

6. *Bib.* An ancient Jewish measure of six cubits. See MEASURE, *Table.*

7. *Mining.* A tube containing a train of powder, once used for igniting the charge in certain kinds of blasting. *Cornwall.*

8. *Music.* **a** A thin, elastic tongue of cane, wood, or metal, fastened at one end to the mouthpiece of certain instruments, as the clarinet or the organ reed pipe, or to a reed block or other fixture over an air opening, as in the reed organ or accordion, and set in vibration by the breath or other air current. When stiff the reed may determine the tone by its own vibration, as usually in organs, the air column serving chiefly as resonator; or when flexible it may conform more or less to the vibration of the air column, as in the clarinet. A reed is ***beating*** or ***striking*** when it overlaps the opening; ***free***, when it plays freely within the opening the former, as used in organ pipes, giving orchestral effects, the latter giving smoother and mellower tones. Reed organ pipes have generally striking reeds of brass. Though the usual reed is ***single***, certain instruments like the oboe and bassoon have a ***double reed*** composed of two strips tied together. (See *Illust., fig.* 2 *a* & *b.*) In brass-wind instruments the player's lips act as reeds within the mouthpiece. The human vocal cords are really free reeds. **b** The immediate mechanism surrounding and comprising the reed proper, as the beak of a clarinet, or the tubular box with its attachments of a reed pipe (which see). **c** Any reed instrument; as, the *reeds* of an orchestra. **d** A reed stop.

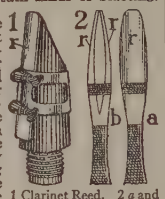

1 Clarinet Reed. 2 *a* and *b* Oboe Reed, *b* in cross section, showing air passage. *r, r, r, r* Reeds, 8 a.

9. *Tapestry Making.* A comb of boxwood or other hard material, for pressing down the weft.

10. *Weaving.* **a** A contrivance in a loom, consisting of a series of flat parallel slips called *dents.* See 3d DENT b; LOOM, *Illust.* **b** A weave of cloth of fineness determined by the number of threads to an inch of the reed.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

reed-blade	**reed-crowned**	**reedplot**
reed-bordered	**reed-green**	**reed-roofed**
reedbush	**reed-grown**	**reed-rustling**
reed-clad	**reedmaker**	**reed-shaped**
reed-compacted	**reedmaking**	**reed-thatched**

reed (rēd), *v. t.* **1.** To cover with reed, or thatch; also, to prepare for use in thatching, as straw.

2. To decorate with reeds, or reeding.

3. To draw (yarns) through the reed of a loom.

reed (rēd). Var. of RED, *adj.;* REDE, counsel; ROOD. *Dial.*

reed. Var. of READ, fourth stomach.

reed babbler. = REEDBIRD b.

reed'-back', *adj.* Having, as a chair, a back of vertical and flat, or curved and narrow, balusters, often with a connecting member at the center.

reed bent. **a** Any grass of the genus *Calamagrostis.* **b** A perennial grass (*Arctagrostis arundinacea*) of northern North America and Asia.

reed'bird' (rēd'bûrd'), *n.* **a** *Local, U. S.* The bobolink, esp. in fall and winter, when it flocks in reedy marshes. **b** One of several small Asiatic timaliine birds of the genera *Schoenicola* and *Laticilla.* **c** The sedge warbler.

reed'buck' (-bŭk'), *n.;* *pl.* -BUCK, sometimes -BUCKS (-bŭks'). See PLURAL, *Note.* [Trans. of D. *rietbok.* See REITBOK.] Any of certain African antelopes, allied to the waterbuck and kobs but smaller, which constitute the genus *Redunca,* syn. *Cervicapra.* They are of a brownish-fawn color; the females are hornless. The nagor, bohor, and reitbok are examples.

Reed Bent (*Calamagrostis canadensis*).

reed bunting. **a** A European bunting (*Emberiza schoeniclus*) frequenting marshy places. Its face and head are chiefly black, the wings and back chestnut, and the under parts white. **b** The reedling.

reed canary grass. A common perennial grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) of temperate regions, with flat leaves and narrow dense panicles. It is grown for hay and pasture in Germany and the northern Pacific coast region of the United States. Cf. RIBBON GRASS.

reed'ed, *adj.* **1.** Covered with reeds, reedy; also, thatched.

2. Ornamented with reeds, or reeding (see REEDING, 1); as, the *reeded* edge of a coin; a table with *reeded* legs.

reed'en (rēd''n), *adj.* **a** *Now Rare.* Of or like a reed or reeds. **b** *Obs.* Reedy.

reed'er (rēd'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which reeds; as: **a** One who thatches with reeds. **b** A reed-covered frame to protect drying china clay. **c** A reed plane. **d** A textile worker who draws warp yarn through the dent of a loom.

reed fescue. The meadow fescue.

reed grass. **a** Any reed or reedlike grass; specif.: (1) Any tall perennial grass of the genus *Calamagrostis,* some species of which are useful for hay. (2) Any grass of the genus *Arundo,* esp. *A. donax.* (3) = WOOD GRASS a. (4) The ditch reed. (5) An Australian grass (*Deyeuxia quadriseta*). **b** The bur reed.

reed green. A color, greenish-yellow in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

reed'le-mad-ea'sy (rēd'l-mă-dē'zĭ), *n.* [Corrupt. of *reading made easy.*] A primer of reading. *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.*

re-ed'i-fi-cate (rē-ĕd'ĭ-fĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [LL. *reaedificatus,* past part. See RE-EDIFY.] Rebuild. *Rare.* — **re-ed'i-fi-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* *Now Rare.*

re-ed'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [F. *réédifier,* fr. LL. *reaedificare.*] To rebuild. — **re-ed'i-fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.*

reed'ing, *n.* [From REED plant.] **1.** *Arch. & Furniture.* **a** A small convex molding; a reed; — the reverse of *fluting.* (See MOLDING, *Illust.*) **b** Decoration by reeds, esp. by series of parallel reeds, as on chair or table legs, esp. between 1790 and 1830.

2. The knurling on the edge of a coin; specif., *Numis.,* the ridges and indentations on the cylindrical surface (edge) of a coin as distinguished from the *milling* on its plane surface (rim).

reed instrument. *Music.* A wind instrument whose tone is generated by the vibration of a reed.

reed'ish (rēd'ĭsh), *adj.* Reedy. *Rare.*

reed'less (-lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Having no reed; specif., *Organ Building,* without a reed, but producing a reedlike tone; — said of an organ stop.

reed'ling (rēd'lĭng), *n.* [*reed* + 1st *-ling.*] A small, long-tailed European bird (*Panurus biarmicus*) which frequents reedy places. It is largely orange brown, black, and white. The male has a tuft of black feathers on each side of the face. Called also *bearded titmouse.*

reed mace. The cattail. *Eng.*

reed mark. *Textiles.* A fault in a fabric caused by irregular reeding or a defective reed or loom.

reed meadow grass. A pasture grass (*Glyceria grandis*) found in moist places throughout North America.

reed organ. *Music.* An organ in which the wind acts on a set of free metal reeds, as the harmonium, melodeon, concertina, etc. Two prevailing types of reed organ are the *harmonium,* in which the air is forced out through the reeds by means of compression bellows, and the *American organ,* in which the air is drawn through them inward by means of suction bellows.

reed pheasant. The reedling.

reed pipe. *Music.* A pipe, esp. of an organ, producing its tone by vibration of a reed in a current of air. See REED, *n.*, 8 b.

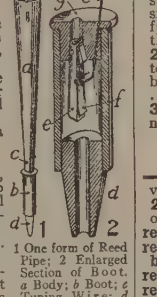

1 One form of Reed Pipe; 2 Enlarged Section of Boot. *a* Body; *b* Boot; *c* Tuning Wire; *d* Foot; *e* Shallot; *f* Reed, or Tongue; *g* Reed Block.

reed plane. A plane having a blade whose edge is provided with semicircular notches, for making narrow parallel beads.

reed'-rond', *n.* A reed thicket in a marsh or in shallow water. *Dial.*

reed sparrow. Reed bunting.

reed stop. *Music.* A set of reed pipes, in an organ, controlled by a single stop knob. Reed stops are very individual in their timbre, and are generally imitative of some orchestral instrument.

reed thrush. The greater reed warbler. See REED WARBLER.

re-ed'u-cate (rē-ĕd'ū-kāt), *v. t.* To educate again; specif., to restore, in part or in whole, through education, abilities lost through accident or disease; as, to *re-educate* an aphasic patient.

re'-ed-u-ca'tion (rē'ĕd-ū-kā'shŭn), *n.* Education again or anew; specif., training of a disabled, neurotic, or mentally disordered person with the object of restoring to him some measure of competence. — **re-ed'u-ca'tive** (-ĕd'ū-kā'tĭv), *adj.*

reed warbler. Any of several small European warblers of the genus *Acrocephalus,* esp. *A. scirpaceus.* The *greater reed warbler* is *A. arundinaceus.* The name is extended to certain Asiatic species of the same and related genera.

reed'work' (rēd'wûrk'), *n.* *Music.* The reed stops of an organ. Cf. FLUEWORK.

reed wren. **a** The reed warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus.* **b** The long-billed marsh wren.

reed'y (rēd'ĭ), *adj.;* REED'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); REED'I-EST (-ĕst; -ĭst; 119). **1.** Abounding in, or covered with, reeds.

2. Made of, or resembling, a reed or reeds; hence, long and slender, like a reed.

3. Having the quality of a reed instrument in tone.

4. Showing reed marks; — said of cloth.

reed yellow. A color, yellow in hue, of medium saturation and very high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

reef (rēf), *n.* [ME. *riff,* fr. ON. *rif,* prob. same as ON. *rif* rib. See REEF of a sail.] **1.** A chain or range of rocks or ridge of sand lying at or near the surface of the water, esp. one where there is not more than six fathoms at low water. See CORAL REEF; cf. SHOAL.

2. *Mining.* **a** A vein or lode. **b** In the South African diamond mines, the barren shales, etc., which surround the diamantiferous rock. *Both Colloq.*

reef, *v. i. Mining.* To work a reef. *Australia.*

reef, *n.* [ME. *riff,* fr. ON. *rif,* reef, prob. same as ON. *rif* rib. See RIB; cf. 1st REEF.] *Naut.* **a** That part of a sail which is taken in or let out by means of the reef points, in order to regulate the size of the sail. From the head to the first reef band, in square sails, is the *first reef;* from this to the next, the *second reef,* etc. In fore-and-aft sails, which reef on the foot, the first reef is the lowest part. **b** The reduction in area of a sail by reefing.

reef (rēf), *v. t. & i.;* REEFED (rēft); REEF'ING. *Naut.* **a** To reduce the area of (a sail) by rolling or folding a certain portion of it and making it fast to the yard or spar with reef points. A square sail is reefed at the head, a fore-and-aft sail at the foot. To ***double-reef*** a sail is to take it in up to the second reef. **b** To lower or bring inboard wholly or partially (a spar), as a topmast or bowsprit; to house. **c** To move the floats of (a paddle wheel) toward its center so that they will not dip so deeply.

reef one's sails. To reduce the scope of one's activities; to curtail one's efforts; to withdraw in part.

reef (rēf), *n.* [Cf. AS. *hrēof* scabby.] The itch or mange; an eruption. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

reef'a-ble (rēf'ă-b'l), *adj.* That can be reefed.

reef band. *Naut.* A piece of canvas sewed across a sail to strengthen it at the eyelet holes for reef points.

reef cringle. *Naut.* One of the cringles on the leach, or edge, of a sail at the end of a reef band through which a rope passes binding the edge of a reefed sail to the yard or spar.

reef earing. *Naut.* See EARING b.

reef'er (rēf'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A miner who works on a reef. *Australia.*

2. An oyster that grows without cultivation or transplanting on a reef or natural bed. *Gulf States.*

reef'er (rēf'ĕr), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* One who reefs; — a name often given to midshipmen.

2. A close-fitting, usually double-breasted, jacket or short coat of thick cloth.

reef goose. The Canada goose. *North Carolina.*

reef heron. A blue-and-white heron (*Demiegretta sacra*) of southern Asia, Australia, and Oceania.

reef'ing (rēf'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of REEF.

reefing bowsprit. A bowsprit that can easily be shortened by sliding inboard.

reefing jacket. A reefer. See 2d REEFER, 2.

reef jig, reef jigger. *Naut.* A light tackle on a yard for stretching the reef band before reefing.

reef'-knoll', *n.* *Geol.* A mass of coralline limestone within a sedimentary series; a fossil coral or algal reef.

reef knot. *Naut.* A square knot, used in tying reef points, etc. See 2d KNOT, 1.

reef'-knot', *v. t.* To make a reef knot in.

reef pendant. *Naut.* A short rope passed or fixed through a reef cringle and used to fasten the clew to the boom or the leach to the reef tackle in reefing a sail.

reef point. One of the pieces of small rope passing through the eyelet holes of a reef band, and used in reefing the sail.

reef tackle. A tackle by which the reef cringles of a square sail are hauled up and out to the yardarm in reefing.

reef'y (rēf'ĭ), *adj.;* REEF'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); REEF'I-EST. Full of reefs or rocks.

reek (rēk), *n.* [AS. *rēc;* akin to OFris. *rēk,* LG. & D. *rook,* G. *rauch,* OHG. *rouh,* Dan. *røg,* Sw. *rök,* ON. *reykr,* and to AS. *rēocan* to reek, smoke. Cf. REEK to smoke, steam.] **1.** **a** *Now Dial. & Literary.* Smoke. **b** A cloud (sense 2 a) or haze like smoke.

2. Vapor; an exhalation; fetid air; a disagreeable fume; as, the *reeks* of the slums; a *reek* of gin.

reek (rēk), *v.;* REEKED (rēkt); REEK'ING. [AS. *rēocan;* akin to D. *rieken, ruiken,* to smell, G. *riechen,* OHG. *riohhan* to smoke, steam, smell, ON. *rjūka* to smoke, steam. Cf. REEK vapor.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To emit smoke, steam, warm vapor, or offensive odors; to throw off fumes; as, horses that *reek* with sweat; a marsh *reeking* in the sun. "Few chimneys *reeking* you shall espy." *Spenser.*

2. To be exhaled as vapor, effluvia, etc.; to issue as fumes; to fume. "Smoke, which still away did *reek,* solid and black from that eternal pyre." *Keats.* "An atmosphere . . . which *reeked* up from decayed trees." *Poe.*

3. To be permeated with or as with a reek; to be full of noxious vapors; to smell offensively.

> The coffeerooms *reeked* with tobacco. *Macaulay.*
>
> Although no one believed in civil war, the air *reeked* of it. *Henry Adams.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To subject to the action of smoke, vapor, etc.; — now chiefly technical.

2. To emit as or as if a reek; to exhale, exude, or vent; — often figurative; as, his manner *reeks* prosperity.

reek, *v. t. & i.* Rig; equip. *Scot.*

reek, *n.* [Var. or RICK.] **a** *Obs. exc. Dial.* Heap; pile. **b** *Ir.* A round mountain. — *v. t. & i.* To heap; pile.

reek, *n.* Seaweed. *Obs.*

reek. Scot. var. of REACH.

reek'er (rēk'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which reeks.

reek'y (rēk'ĭ), *adj.;* REEK'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); REEK'I-EST. [From REEK vapor; cf. REECHY.] Reeking; emitting, or permeated with, a reek. "*Reeky* fen." *Scott.*

reel (rēl), *n.* [Prob. fr. REEL a rolling, reeling, REEL to whirl.] **1.** **a** A lively dance of the Scottish Highlanders marked by circular figures and performed with gliding movements; — often called *Scotch,* or *Scottish, reel.* **b** Music for, or having the rhythm of, this dance. Its notes are typically of equal length; its measure, usually 4/4, sometimes 8/8.

Silk Reel. *a* Basin of Water with Cocoons; *b* Reel.

2. = VIRGINIA REEL.

reel, *v. t. & i.* To dance a reel.

reel (rēl), *n.* [AS. *hrēol;* cf. ON. *hræll* a weaver's sley, or E. REEL to whirl.] **1.** A revolvable device on which yarn or thread is wound into hanks or skeins as it comes from the spindle, or the composite fiber of raw silk from the cocoons. It is usually a frame consisting of a horizontal axle with spokes radiating from a hub near each end, and horizontal bars or slats connecting these in pairs.

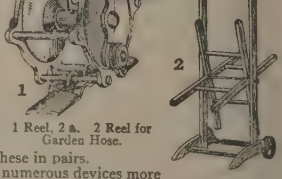

1 Reel. 2 a. 2 Reel for Garden Hose.

2. Hence, any of numerous devices more or less resembling this apparatus in shape, application, or both, as any of various contrivances for winding spun

---

re-earn', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

ree'bok' (rē'bŏk'). Var. of RHEBOK.

re'-e-bul'lient, *adj.* See RE-, 2.

reech (rēch). Var. of REEK. *Now Dial.*

reede. † READ, *v.;* RED; REED; REDE.

reed'i-ly, *adv.* of REEDY.

reed'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

re-ed'it, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'-e-di'tion** (rē'ĕ-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

reed'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

reed'man (rēd'măn), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Textile Mfg.* = REEDER d.

re'-ef-fem'i-nate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

reeft. Reefed. *Ref. Sp.*

re-egg', *v. t.,* **re'-e-jac'u-late,** *v. t.,* **re'-e-ject',** *v. t.,* **re'-e-jec'tion,** **re'-e-ject'ment,** *n.* See RE-, 2.

Reek'ie, Auld. See AULD REEKIE.

reek'ing-ly, *adv.* of *reeking,* pres. part.

reekt. Reeked. *Ref. Sp.*

yarns, wire, hose, etc.; specif.: **a** A kind of small windlass for the butt end of a fishing rod, to wind up or let out line. **b** A similar device for winding up a surveyor's tape, or the like. **c** A gathering reel. **d** A device having radial arms from which bread pans hang suspended, used in baking bread in an oven (hence called a *reel oven*). **e** *Chiefly Brit.* A spool or bobbin of wood to hold sewing cotton, silk, etc. **f** The drum carrying the bolting cloth in milling. **3.** A quantity of thread, wire, paper, or the like, wound on a reel (senses 1 and 2).

4. A pavior's hammer of from 5 to 7 lbs. in weight having rectangular ends, for finishing small paving blocks.

5. A flanged spool on which a photographic film is wound; hence, a strip of motion-picture film, usually 1,000 or 2,000 feet in length (full reel), wound on a spool.

6. A humming noise like that made by a moving reel.

The kingfisher was there ahead of us with his loud clicking *reel*. *John Burroughs.*

— *off the reel.* Also *right off the reel. Colloq.* **a** In straight succession; without interruption; as, to lose four deals *off the reel.* **b** Without hesitation; directly; as if reeled off; as, to write his impressions *off the reel.*

reel (rēl), *v. t.;* REELED (rēld); REEL'ING. **1.** To wind upon a reel, as yarn or thread, a fishline, etc.

2. To draw by reeling a line; as, to *reel* a fish in.

reel off. **a** To take off by reeling, as silk from the cocoon. **b** To tell rapidly or fluently, as a story.

reel, *v.* [From 3d REEL.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To turn or move round and round; to whirl; specif.: **a** Of the eyes, to roll with dizziness, etc. **b** Of the mind, head, or the like, to be giddy; to be in a whirl.

In these lengthened vigils his brain often *reeled.* *Hawthorne.*

2. To dash about wildly. *Obs*

3. To give way; waver; fall back, as a line in battle.

4. To incline to and fro, or to sway, dizzily or unsteadily, on one's feet, as one faint, giddy, or intoxicated; to walk or move in such a manner; also, to move with great irregularity and unsteadiness, as a ship in a storm or in a collision, a building in an earthquake, or the like.

They *reel* to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man. *Ps.* cvii. 27.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To roll, as a stone. *Obs.*

2. To cause to reel, esp. to whirl; as, to *reel* one's partner in a dance.

3. To stagger through (a street). *Shak.*

reel, *n.* [Cf. REEL to whirl.] **1.** Act or motion of reeling or staggering; as, a drunken *reel;* — in *pl., Obs.,* revels.

2. A crashing noise; a peal, as of thunder. *Scot.*

reel'a·ble (rēl'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being wound on a reel.

reel borer. See BORER.

reeled (rēld), *adj.* **1.** Wound on a reel.

2. Disposed in a zigzag line; staggered, as rivet holes.

reel'er (rēl'ẽr), *n.* One who reels, winds on reels, or works with a reel; also, one who prints reels, as of revenue tickets; specif., *Naut.,* one who tends the reel of a log.

reel foot. A clubfoot. *Scot.* — **reel'-foot'ed, reel'-fit'ted,** *adj. Scot. & Ir.*

reel oven. An oven for drying fish in which a large reel carrying pans or racks revolves slowly over a fire.

reel'rall (rēl'rȧl; -rä), *n.* Disturbance; confusion. *Scot.*

reel'rall, *adv.* Topsy-turvy. *Scot. & Ir.*

reem (rēm), *n.* [Heb. *rē'ēm, rēym.*] The horned wild animal, prob. a wild ox; called in the King James Bible *unicorn. Job* xxxix. 9.

reem (rēm). Var. of REAM, cream; REAM, *v.*

re'-em·bod'y (rē'ĕm·bŏd'ĭ), *v. t.* To embody again or anew; to put in or into a new form; to reshape, reincorporate, reorganize, or the like. — **re'-em·bod'i·ment** (-ĭ·mĕnt), *n.*

re'-e·merge' (-ē·mûrj'), *v. i.* To emerge again after concealment, retirement, suppression, quiescence, or the like. — **re'-e·mer'gence** (-mûr'jĕns), *n.* — **re'-e·mer'gent** (-jĕnt), *adj.*

reem'ing bee'tle (rēm'ĭng). [See REAM to enlarge a hole.] *Naut.* The largest mallet used by a calker.

reeming iron. *Naut.* A chisel for reeming the seams of planks in calking ships.

reem'ish (rēm'ĭsh), *n.* [Origin uncert.; cf. REME to cry out, shout.] A heavy blow; a loud noise. *Scot.*

re·em'pha·size (rē·ĕm'fȧ·sīz), *v. t.* To emphasize again or anew; specif., to declare one's continued faith in, as a questioned doctrine.

re'-en·grav'ing (rē'ĕn·grāv'ĭng), *n.* Something engraved again or anew; specif., *Philately,* a stamp issued from a plate or die that has been re-engraved.

re'-en·no'ble (-ē·nō'b'l; -ĕn·nō'-), *v. t.* To ennoble again or anew.

re-en'ter (rē·ĕn'tẽr), *v. t. & i.* [*re-* + *enter;* cf. F. *rentrer.*] To enter again. Hence: **a** *Calico Printing.* To apply (the secondary colors). See RE-ENTERING. **b** *Backgammon.* To remove (a man) from the bar to some point in the adversary's home table. **c** *Engraving.* To cut deeper, as engraved lines on a plate of metal.

re-en'ter, *n.* Re-entrance. *Rare.*

re-en'ter·ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RE-ENTER; specif.: *verbal n. Calico Printing.* The process of applying additional colors, by applications of printing blocks, to patterns partly colored.

re-entering angle. An angle pointing inward, as *a* in RE-ENTERING POLYGON, *Illust.,* below; specif., *Mil.,* an angle in a line of troops or of fortifications, with its apex turned away from the enemy.

re-entering order of battle. *Mil.* A formation of attacking, rarely defending, forces in lines converging away from the enemy, feasible only when both flanks are protected against being turned, or when they overlap the enemy's lines.

re-entering place of arms. *Fort.* A place of arms within a re-entering angle of the counterscarp.

re-entering polygon. *Math.* A polygon having one or more re-entering angles.

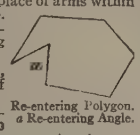

Re-entering Polygon. *a* Re-entering Angle.

re-en'trance (rē·ĕn'trȧns), *n.* Also, *Rare,* **re-en'tran·cy** (-trȧn·sĭ). Act of entering again; re-entry.

re-en'trant (-trȧnt), *adj.* **a** Re-entering; directed inwards, as an angle. **b** *Elec.* Having its ends closed on itself; as, a *re-entrant* armature winding in which the end of each spiral leads into the beginning of the succeeding spiral, the end of the final spiral leading into the beginning of the first spiral.

re-en'trant, *n.* **1.** One who or that which re-enters or is re-entrant; specif., a re-entrant angle as in a coast line or in a fortification.

2. *a Math.* In a closed polygon, any exterior angle less than 180 degrees. **b** An indentation between two salients, in a horizontal plane (just as a valley is a depression between two hills, in a vertical plane).

re-en'try (-trĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *rentrée.*] **1.** A second or new entry; as, a *re-entry* into public life.

2. A re-entry card.

3. *Law.* A retaking possession; esp., entry by a lessor or grantor on premises leased or granted, in exercise of a right reserved, on the tenant's failure to perform the covenants or conditions of the lease, grant, or other conveyance.

4. *Philately.* = DOUBLE TRANSFER.

re-entry card. *Whist & Bridge.* A card that by winning a trick will enable one to regain the lead.

reep'er (rēp'ẽr), *n.* [Marathi *rēp.*] A strip of wood used as a batten or a lath. *India.*

reese (rēz), *v. i.* [Cf. REASTY.] To become rancid. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

reese, *v. t.* [Origin uncert. Cf. REEST to cure by smoking.] To scorch. *Obs.*

reese (rēz). Scot. var. of ROOSE.

ree'shle (rē'shĭ'l), **ree'sle, rees'tle** (rēs'l), *n. & v. i. & t.* Clatter; rustle; beat. *Chiefly Scot.*

reesk (rēsk), *n.* [Gael. *riasg.*] Any coarse grass growing on moors or swamps; also, the land where such grasses grow. *Scot.*

reest (rēst), *v. i.* [Cf. REST, *v.,* ARREST, *v.*] Of a horse, to balk. — **reest,** *n. Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

reest, *n.* [AS. *rēost.*] A plowshare, moldboard, or piece under a moldboard. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

reest, *v. t. & i.* [Origin uncert.; cf. Dan. *riste* to grill.] To cure or be cured by smoking, as fish, etc. *Scot.*

reest, *n.* A place for smoking fish, etc *Scot.*

reest, *adj.* [Cf. REASTY.] Of bacon, rancid. — *n.* Rancid bacon. — *v. i.* To become rancid. *All Obs. exc. Dial.*

reest. Var. of REST. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

reest'er (rēs'tẽr), *n.* [*reest* to balk + *-er.*] A balky horse. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

reest'y (-tĭ), *adj.* [*reest* to balk + 3d *-y.*] Balky. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

reest'y. Var. of REASTY.

re-etch' (rē·ĕch'), *v. t.* To etch again, as a lithographic stone in continuation of a partial etching; to touch up (a plate) with a brush dipped in acid. — **re-etch'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

re·e·vap'o·ra'tion (rē'ē·văp'ō·rā'shŭn), *n.* Evaporation a second time; specif., *Steam Engines,* evaporation, of the moisture from condensation, due to the steam temperature falling below that of the cylinder walls in expansion.

reeve (rēv), *n.* The female of the ruff (sandpiper).

reeve, *v.; past tense & past part.* ROVE (rōv), REEVED (rēvd); *pres. part. & verbal n.* REEV'ING. [Origin uncert.] *Transitive:* **1.** *Naut.* **a** To pass, as the end of a rope, through any hole or opening in a block, thimble, cleat, ringbolt, cringle, or the like. **b** To fasten by passing through a hole or around something; — with *on, about, to, around, over,* etc.; as, they *rove* a rope over the yard. **c** To pass a rope through; as, to *reeve* a block.

2. To thread; to pass cautiously through; as, the ship *reeved* the shoals.

—, *Intransitive: Naut.* Of a rope, to pass through a block.

reeve (rēv), *n.* **1.** A rope of onions. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

2. A narrow strip. *Rare.*

reeve, *v. t.* To wind; to twist; wrinkle; pucker; also, to roll up (the sleeves). *Dial. Eng.*

reeve, *n.* [ME. *reve,* fr. AS. *gerēfa.* Cf. 2d SHERIFF, 1st GRIEVE.] **1.** *O. Eng. Hist.* An administrative official or officer who had in part at least the general duties of a steward, bailiff, or overseer, but whose duties and powers varied with the source of his appointment and the jurisdiction over which he was placed. See SHERIFF, PORTREEVE.

It would seem that originally the position of the king's *reeve* did not differ in principle from that of the *reeve* of any other landowner. We have seen that the chief duties of the private *reeve* were: (1) To be responsible for the maintenance of order upon his estate, (2) to collect the food rents and other dues from his lord's dependents, and (3) to see that they performed their various services.

H. Munro Chadwick.

2. The president of the council in rural municipalities and in some villages. *Central* and *Western Canada.*

reeve (rēv), *n.* A pen or enclosure for cattle, poultry, or pigs; a sheepfold. *Scot.*

reeve'land (rēv'lȧnd), *n. Early Eng. Law.* Land subject to the jurisdiction of a reeve; — used of lands that had reverted to the king and were not granted to tenants. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

Reeves's pheasant (rēv'zĭz). A pheasant (*Phasianus,* syn. *Syrmaticus, reevesii*) native of China. The plumage of the male is largely buffy with dark edgings on the feathers, black collar, white nap and throat, and black belly. The head is white with a dark facial band; the tail is very long.

re'-e·voke' (rē'ē·vōk'), *v. t.* To evoke again; often, to recall to life or to the imagination.

re'-ex·am'i·na'tion (rē'ĕg·zăm'ĭ·nā'shŭn; -ĭg-), *n.* A second examination; esp., *Law,* an examination made by a party calling a witness, after, and upon matters arising out of, the cross-examination.

re'-ex·am'ine (-zăm'ĭn), *v. t.* To subject to re-examination. — **re'-ex·am'in·er** (-ĭn·ẽr), *n.*

re'-ex·change' (rē'ĕks·chānj'; -ĭks·chānj'), *n.* **1.** A renewed or second exchange.

2. *Com.* **a** The process by which is recovered the expense chargeable on a bill of exchange or draft which has been dishonored in a foreign country, and returned to the country in which it was made or indorsed, to be there taken up. **b** The draft so drawn, or the expense or percentage included in it.

re'-ex·port' (rē'ĕks·pōrt'; 181; *see* EXPORT), *v. t.* To export again; also, usually, to export (something imported). — *n.* (*pron.* rē·ĕks'pōrt) Act of re-exporting; any commodity re-exported; — chiefly in *pl.* — **re'-ex·por·ta'tion** (rē'ĕks·pōr·tā'shŭn), *n.* — **re'-ex·port'er** (rē'ĕks·pōr'tẽr), *n.*

re'-ex·tent' (-ĕks·tĕnt'; -ĭks-), *n. O. Eng. Law.* A second extent, or execution, made on complaint that a former one was wrong.

re·face' (rē·fās'), *v. t.* To supply with a new face, or front; to renew the front or appearance of; as, to *reface* a church.

‖**re·fait'** (rē·fā'), *n.* [F., fr. *refaire* to redeal, remake, fr. L. *re-* re- + *facere.* See FACT.] *Card Playing.* A drawn game; specif., *Trente et quarante,* a state of the game in which the aggregate pip value of cards dealt to red equals that of those dealt to black. All bets are then off, unless the value is 31, in which case the banker wins half the stakes.

re·fa'thered (rē·fā'ᵗʰĕrd), *adj.* Being a father again. *R.*

re·fect' (rē·fĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *refectus,* past part. of *reficere,* fr. *re-* re- + *facere* to make.] To restore after hunger or fatigue; to refresh, as with food or drink. *Archaic.*

re·fect', *adj.* Refected. *Obs.*

re·fec'tion (rē·fĕk'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *refectio.* See REFECT, FACT.] **1.** Refreshment of mind, spirit, or body; esp. refreshment after hunger or fatigue; nourishment; relief.

[His] feeble spirit inly felt *refection.* *Spenser.*

2. The taking of refreshment; the satisfaction of hunger and thirst; also, food and drink; a repast; a lunch. "It being the hour of *refection.*"

Those Attic nights, and those *refections* of the gods. *Curran.*

3. A right to require, or obligation to give, meals. *Hist.*

re·fec'tion, *v. t.* To provide with refection. *Obs.*

re·fec'tion·ar'y (rē·fĕk'shŭn·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ēr·ĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to refection. *Rare.*

re·fec'tion·er (-ẽr), *n.* A refectorian.

Refection Sunday. Refreshment Sunday.

re·fec'tive (rē·fĕk'tĭv), *adj.* Refreshing; restoring. — *n.* A restorative. *Both Rare.*

re·fec'to·rar'i·an (rē·fĕk'tō·rȧr'ĭ·ăn), **re·fec'to·rar'y** (-fĕk'tō·rĕr'ĭ; -rēr·ĭ), *n.* [MDL. *refectorarius.*] A refectorian. *Rare.*

re·fec'to·rer (rē·fĕk'tō·rẽr), *n.* [Cf. ML. *refectorarius.*] A refectorian. *Rare.*

re'fec·to'ri·al (rē'fĕk·tō'rĭ·ȧl; 181), *adj.* Of or pertaining to refection.

re'fec·to'ri·an (-ăn), *n. Eccl.* One in charge of a refectory or of refections; — called also *refectioner.*

re·fec'to·ry (rē·fĕk'tō·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ML. *refectorium,* whence F. *réfectoire.* See REFECTION.] A dining hall; specif. and usually, a dining hall in a monastery or convent.

re·fel' (rē·fĕl'), *v. t.* [L. *refellere,* fr. *re-* re- + *fallere* to deceive.] *Obs.* **1.** To refute; disprove; discredit.

2. To reject; repulse.

re·fer' (rē·fûr'), *v.;* RE·FERRED' (-fûrd'); RE·FER'RING. [OF. or L.; OF. *referer,* fr. *referre,* fr. *re-* re- + *ferre* to bear. See BEAR to carry.] *Transitive:* **1.** To bring, carry, or send, back. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. To regard, specify, identify, or the like, as belonging or related (to); to assign (to a class, cause, source, motive, or the like) as being included, explained, or accounted for; as, he *referred* the phenomena to electrical disturbances.

3. To send or direct (to some person or place), as for treatment, aid, information, decision, etc.; to make over, submit, or commit (to another as having authority); as, to *refer* a student to a book; to *refer* a bill to a committee.

4. **a** To have recourse; to apply; to appeal; to betake oneself; as, to *refer* to a dictionary or the clock. **b** To direct for information or a guaranty of any kind, as in respect to one's integrity, capacity, pecuniary ability, etc.; as, to *refer* one to a former employer.

5. To make a record of; report. *Now Rare.*

6. To reserve for subsequent discussion.

---

re'-e·lab'o·rate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'-e·lab'o·ra'tion,** *n.*

Re'el·a'lah (rē'ĕl·ā'yȧ; -ĭ'ȧ). *Bib.*

reeld. Reeled. *Ref. Sp.*

re'-e·lect', *v. t.,* **re'-e·lec'tion,** *n.,* **re'-el'e·vate,** *v. t.,* **re'-el'e·va'tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.

Re·el'i·as (rē·ĕl'ĭ·ȧs). *Bib.* Var. of RELELIUS.

re·el'i·gi·bie (rē·ĕl'ĭ·jĭ·b'l), *adj. & n.* See RE-, 2. — **re'-el·i·gi·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

re'-e·lim'i·nate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'-e·lim'i·na'tion,** *n.*

reeling hammer. = 3d REEL, 4.

reel'ing·ly, *adv.* of *reeling,* pres. part.

Re·el'i·us (rē·ĕl'ĭ·ŭs). *Bib.*

re·em'a·nate, *v. i.* See RE-, 1.

re'-em·bark', *v. t. & i.,* **re'-em·bar·ka'tion,** *n.,* **re'-em·bar'rass,** *v. t.,* **re'-em·bar'rass·ment,** *n.,* **re'-em·bat'tle,** *v. t.,* **re'-em·bed',** *v. t.,* **re'-em·bel'lish,** *v. t.,* **re'-em·bos'om** (rē'ĕm·bōōz'ŭm; -bōō'zŭm), *v. t.,* **re'-em·brace',** *v. & n.,* **re'-em·brace'ment,** *n.,* **re'-em·broil',** *v. t.,* **re'-e·mer'sion,** *n.,* **re-em'i·grant,** *n.* See RE-, 2.

re-em'i·grate, *v. i.* See RE-, 2. — **re'-em·i·gra'tion,** *n.* [OF REEM.]

reem'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.*

re'-e·mis'sion, *n.,* **re'-e·mit',** *v. t.,* **re-em'pha·sis,** *n.,* **re'-em·ploy',** *v. t.,* **re'-em·ploy'ment,** *n.,* **re'-em·pow'er,** *v. t.,* **re-emp'ty,** *v. t.,* **re'-e·mul'si·fy,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

reen. Var. of RHINE, a ditch.

re'-en·a'ble, *v. t.,* **re'-en·a'ble·ment,** *n., Obs.,* **re'-en·act',** *v. t.,* **re'-en·ac'tion,** *n.,* **re'-en·act'ment,** *n.,* **re'-en·am'el,** *v. t.,* **re'-en·am'or,** **re'-en·am'our,** *v. t.,* **re'-en·chain',** *v. t.,* **re'-en·close',** *v. t.,* **re'-en·clo'sure,** *n.,* **re'-en·coun'ter,** *v. t. & n.,* **re'-en·cour'age,** *v. t.,* **re'-en·cour'age·ment,** *n.* See RE-, 2.

re'-en·dear', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'-en·dear'ment,** *n.*

re'-en·dorse', *v. t.* See RE-, 1. — **re'-en·dorse'ment,** *n.*

re'-en·dow', *v. t.,* **re'-en·dow'ment,** *n.,* **re-en'er·gize,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re'-en·feoff', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'-en·feoff'ment,** *n.*

re'-en·force', *v. & n.,* **re'-en·force'ment,** *n.,* **re'-en·forc'er,** *n.* Vars. of REINFORCE, REINFORCEMENT, REINFORCER.

re'-en·forced' con'crete. = REINFORCED CONCRETE.

re'-en·fran'chise, *v. t.,* **re'-en·fran'chise·ment,** *n.,* **re'-en·gage',** *v. i. & i.,* **re'-en·gage'ment,** *n.* See RE-, 2. [rove.]

reenge. Scot. var. of RANGE, to

re'-en·gen'der, *v. t.,* **re'-en·gen'der·er,** *n.,* **re-en'gine,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re'-en·gor'ge, *v. t.* To repour, as into the gorge. *Obs.*

re'-en·graft', *v. t.,* **re'-en·grave',** *v. t.,* **re'-en·gross',** *v. t.,* **re'-en·heart'en,** *v. t.,* **re'-en·join',** *v. t.,* **re'-en·joy',** *v. t.,* **re'-en·joy'ment,** *n.,* **re'-en·kin'dle,** *v. t. & i.,* **re'-en·large',** *v. t. & i.,* **re'-en·large'ment,** *n.,* **re'-en·light'en,** *v. t.,* **re'-en·light'en·ment,** *n.,* **re'-en·list',** *v. t. & i.,* **re'-en·list'er,** *n.,* **re'-en·list'ment,** *n.,* **re'-en·liv'en,** *v. t.,* **re'-en·roll',** *v. t.,* **re'-en·roll'ment,** *n.,* **re'-en·shrine',** *v. t.,* **re'-en·slave',** *v. t.,* **re'-en·slave'ment,** *n.,* **re'-en·sphere',** *v. t.,* **re'-en·ter·tain',** *v. t.,* **re'-en·ter·tain'ment,** *n.,* **re'-en·thral',** *v. t.,* **re-en·throne',** *v. t.,* **re'-en·throne'ment,** *n.,* **re'-en·thron'ize,** *v. t.,* **re'-en·tice',** *v. t.,* **re'-en·tif'le,** *v. t.,* **re'-en·toil',** *v. t.,* **re'-en·tomb',** *v. t.,* **re'-en·train',** *v. t. & i.,* **re'-en·trench'ment,** *n.* See RE-, 2.

re'-e·nu'mer·ate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'-e·nu'mer·a'tion,** *n.*

re'-e·nun'ci·ate, *v. t. & i.,* **re'-e·nun'ci·a'tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.

re'-en·verse', *v. t.* [F. *renverser.*] To reverse. *Obs.*

re'-e·pit'o·mize, *v. t.,* **re'-e·qui·bra'te,** *v. t.,* **re'-e·qui·li·bra'tion,** *n.,* **re'-e·quip',** *v. t.,* **re'-e·quip'ment,** *n.* See RE-, 2.

reerdos. ✝ REREDOS.

reere, *n.* A shout; noise. *Obs.*

re'-e·rect', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'-e·rec'tion,** *n.*

reer mouse. Var. of REREMOUSE, rees. Var. of REES. [bat.

Re'e·sa'ias (rē'ē·sā'yȧs; -sĭ'ȧs). *Bib.*

re'-es·cape', *v. i. & n.,* **re'-es·cous'e,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re'-es·pouse', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'-es·pous'al** (rē'ĕs·pouz'ȧl), *n.*

re'-es·say', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

Rees's rule (rēs'ĭz). = CHAIN RULE.

re'-es·tab'lish, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'-es·tab'lish·er,** *n.* — **re'-es·tab'lish·ment,** *n.* [Obs.]

re'-es·tate', *v. t.* To re-establish.

re'-es·teem', *v. t.* See RE-, 1.

re'-es'ti·mate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'-es·ti·ma'tion,** *n.*

re'-e·vac'u·ate, *v. t. & i.,* **re'-e·vac'u·a'tion,** *n.,* **re'-e·vade',** *v. t.,* **re'-e·val'u·ate,** *v. t.,* **re'-e·val'u·a'tion,** *n.,* **re'-e·vap'o·rate,** *v. t. & i.,* **re'-e·va'sion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.

reeve'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

reev'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of REEVE. [KNOT, 1.]

reeving-line bend. See 2d

re'-ev·o·lu'tion, *n.,* **re'-ex·alt',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [-ABLE.]

re'-ex·am'in·a·ble, *a & j.* See

re-ex'ca·vate, *v. t.,* **re'-ex·ca·va'tion,** *n.,* **re'-ex·cel',** *v. t. & i.,* **re'-ex·change',** *v. t. & i.,* **re'-ex·ci·ta'tion,** *n.,* **re'-ex·cite',** *v. t.,* **re'-ex·clude',** *v. t.,* **re'-ex·clu'sion,** *n.,* **re-ex'e·cute,** *v. t.,* **re'-ex·e·cu'tion,** *n.,* **re'-ex·empt',** *v. t.,* **re'-ex·emp'tion,** *n.,* **re-ex'er·cise,** *v. t.,* **re'-ex·ert',** *v. t.,* **re'-ex·er·tion,** *n.,* **re'-ex·hale',** *v. t.,* **re'-ex·haust',** *v. t.,* **re'-ex·hib'it,** *v. t.,* **re'-ex·hi·bi'tion,** *n.,* **re'-ex·hil'a·rate,** *v. t.,* **re'-ex·hil'a·ra'tion,** *n.,* **re'-ex·ist',** *v. i.,* **re'-ex·ist'ence,** *n.,* **re'-ex·ist'ent,** *adj.,* **re'-ex·pand',** *v. i. & t.,* **re'-ex·pan'sion,** *n.,* **re'-ex·pect',** *v. t.,* **re'-ex·pec·ta'tion,** *n.,* **re-ex'pe·dite,** *v. t.,* **re'-ex·pe·di'tion,** *n.,* **re'-ex·pel',** *v. t.,* **re'-ex·pe'ri·ence,** *v. t. & i. & n.,* **re'-ex·peri·ment,** *v. i. & n.,*

re'-ex·plain', *v. t.,* **re'-ex·pla·na'tion,** *n.,* **re'-ex·pose',** *v. t.,* **re'-ex·po'sure,** *n.,* **re'-ex·pound',** *v. t.,* **re'-ex·press',** *v. t.,* **re'-ex·pres'sion,** *n.,* **re'-ex·pul'sion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.

re'-ex·struct', *adj.* Rebuilt. *Obs.*

re'-ex·tend', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. —

re'-ex·ten'sion, *n.*

re'-ex·tract', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. —

re'-ex·trac'tion, *n.*

reezed. Var. of REEZED. [*Table.*]

ref, *n.* [Sw.] See MEASURE,

re'fa·cil'i·tate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

‖**re·fa'ci·men'to.** Var. of REFACIMENTO.

re·fac'tion, *n.* [F. *réfaction.* See REFECTION.] Recompense. *Obs.*

re·fall', *v. & n.,* **re·fal'low,** *v. t.,* **re·fan',** *v. t.,* **re·fas'ci·nate,** *v. t.,* **re'fas·ci·na'tion,** *n.,* **re·fash'ion,** *v. t.* (hence, **re·fash'ion·er,** *n.,* **re·fash'ion·ment,** *n.*), **re·fas'ten** (rē·fas'n), *v. t.,* **re·fa'vor,** **re·fa'vour,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [REEVE.]

refe. ✝ REEVE; REEF, *Naut.;*

re·fec'tive. Reflective. *Ref. Sp.*

re·fed'er·ate, *v. i. & t.,* **re·feed',** *v. i. & t.,* **re·feel',** *v. t.,* **re·feign',** *v. t.,* **re·fence',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·feoff', **re·feof',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re·feoff'ment,** **re·feof'ment,** *n. All Obs.*

7. *Obs.* **a** To leave for future action; postpone; defer. **b** To transfer in application. **c** To restore. **d** To transfer; give. **e** To represent.
8. *Psychol.* To regard as coming from or localized in a certain portion of the body or of space; as, visual sensations are *referred* to external space. See REFERRED PAIN.
—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To recur; return. *Obs. Chaucer.*
2. **a** To have relation or reference; to relate; point; as, the figure *refers* to a footnote. **b** To carry the mind or thought; to direct attention; as, the preacher *referred* to the late election. **c** To have recourse. **d** To make a reference in reading or writing.
3. To suggest to a person (to act). *Obs. & R. Ozf. E. D.*
Syn. — REFER, ASCRIBE, ATTRIBUTE, IMPUTE, CHARGE. To REFER (*to*), as here compared (see ALLUDE), is to bring (something) into relation, often causal, with the class to which it belongs, or to subsume it under its proper category; as, the aurora borealis is commonly *referred* to the class of electrical phenomena. To ASCRIBE (*to*) is to refer (something, esp. a quality) to that which is regarded as its source or possessor; ATTRIBUTE is stronger; as, "They habitually *ascribed* every event to the will of the Great Being for whose power nothing was too vast" (*Macaulay*); "In all this Job sinned not, nor *attributed* folly to God" (*Job* i. 22). IMPUTE (for theological senses see defs.) is commonly applied to what is bad; CHARGE (cf. CHARGE) is stronger than *impute;* as, "We usually *ascribe* good, but *impute* evil" (*Johnson*); "Do not *impute* this [neglect] to forgetfulness" (*E. FitzGerald*); "*Charge* the crime on native sloth" (*Dryden*).
refer oneself. To have recourse; to submit oneself; to appeal. *NowRare.* "I'll *refer* to all things of sense." *Shak.*
ref'er·a·ble (rĕf'ĕr·ȧ·b'l; 277), *adj.* Capable of being referred, or considered in relation to something else; assignable; ascribable; as, the typhoid was not *referable* to any known cause.
ref'er·ee' (rĕf'ĕr·ē'), *n.* One to whom a thing is referred; as: **a** In the English Parliament, a person to whom a matter is referred to examine and report upon it; esp., formerly, in the House of Commons, a member of certain committees or courts to report and decide upon private bills. **b** *Law.* A person, originally in equity practice a master, to whom a matter in dispute has been referred that he may settle it. In the United States *referee* is usually used of an attorney at law appointed to act as an officer of the court in determining, or reporting on, an issue referred to him in a pending proceeding or suit with or without the consent of the parties, as disting. from an *arbitrator* (who may not be an attorney at law) designated by the parties to decide a difference between them. In England this difference between the terms is less observed. **c** A person appointed to decide any issue or question; an umpire, as in certain games or sports; sometimes, specif., a judge of certain points of play, as, in American football, an official whose decision is final in all matters under dispute, but who is esp. the judge of matters connected with the progress of the ball, as distinguished from the *umpire,* who is, in general, judge of the acts of the players.
Syn. — Arbitrator, umpire.
ref'er·ee', *v. t. & i.* To act as referee (for).
ref'er·ence (rĕf'ĕr·ĕns), *n.* [See REFER.] **1.** Act of referring, or state of being referred; as, *reference* to a chart.
2. Relation; relationship; regard; respect.
Something that hath a *reference* to my state. *Shak.*
3. **a** That which refers or alludes to something; as, his poems contain many *references* to contemporary history. **b** A specific direction of the attention; a sign or direction referring a reader to another passage or book. **c** Direction to, or consultation of, books, periodicals, etc., for information; — also used attributively; as, *reference* room, *reference* work, *reference* librarian.
4. One who or that which is referred to or consulted; specif.: **a** One of whom inquiries can be made as to the integrity, capacity, etc., of another. **b** A written statement of the qualifications of a person seeking employment, a position, etc., given by his previous employer or by someone familiar with his character, ability, experience, training, or the like; as, he brought excellent *references.* **c** A book, or a passage in a work, to which one is referred.
5. Appeal. *Rare.* "Make your full *reference.*" *Shak.*
6. *Bookbinding.* = TAB, *n.*, 4.
7. *Law.* Act of referring a matter in dispute to a referee or referees; also, the warrant or order by which the matter is referred. See REFEREE b.
8. *Psychiatry.* Condition of referring everything to oneself. See DELUSION, 4.
Syn. — Connection, relevance, pertinence; allusion; recommendation.
— in, or with, reference to. As concerning or pertaining to; in relation to; as regards.
ref'er·ence, *adj.* Used or usable for reference.
ref'er·ence, *v. t. & i.*; -ENCED (-ĕnst); -ENC·ING (-ĕn·sĭng). To supply with, or to make or give, a reference.
reference book. **1.** A book intended primarily for consultation rather than for consecutive reading, as a dictionary, an encyclopedia, an atlas, a syllabus, a handbook, etc.
2. *Libraries.* A book which may be used on the premises, but which may not be taken away.
reference frame. *Math.* = FRAME OF REFERENCE.
reference gauge. See GAUGE, *n.*, 10.
reference library. **1.** *Libraries.* A collection of books useful for consultation, often about a particular subject; as, a *reference library* of science.
2. A library, the books of which may be used on the premises but may not be taken away.
reference mark. A mark to indicate reference, as to notes in print, as *, †, ‡, §, ‖, ¶, or superior figures or letters. Superior figures have now largely supplanted the old-style marks.
ref'er·en'dal (rĕf'ĕr·ĕn'dăl; -d'l), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or having to do with, a referendum; referendary.
ref'er·en'da·ry (-dȧ·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ML. *referendarius,* fr. L. *referendus* to be referred, gerundive of *referre.* See REFER.] **1.** A referee; an arbitrator. *Now Rare.*
2. A title used at various courts for an official who investigated petitions, kept the seal, or the like. *Hist.*
3. One who furnishes news; a reporter. *Obs.*
ref'er·en'da·ry, *adj.* Of or pertaining to a referendum.
ref'er·en'dum (rĕf'ĕr·ĕn'dŭm), *n.; pl.* -DUMS (-dŭmz), -DA (-dȧ). [Neut. gerundive of L. *referre.* See REFER.] **1.** *Polit. Science.* **a** The principle or practice of referring measures passed upon or proposed by the legislative body to the body of voters, or electorate, for approval or rejection, as in the Swiss cantons and in various States and local governments in the United States; also, the right so to approve or reject laws, or the vote by which this is done. The submission of ordinary laws to the electorate, after being passed by a legislative body, is called the ***statutory referendum.*** The ***constitutional referendum*** is a compulsory referendum upon an amendment to a constitution. The ***optional***, or ***facultative, referendum*** (optional with the people, but compulsory upon the legislative body if properly petitioned for) requires that a law must be submitted to the people if a certain number of the voters petition for it. The ***compulsory***, or ***obligatory, referendum*** is more democratic, making it compulsory for all laws to be submitted to the voters without petition, as provided by city charters in the case of franchises and bond issues. The *referendum* serves to some extent as a protest, or popular veto, by the electorate against an act of its law-making body. See INITIATIVE, 3 b; cf. PLEBISCITE, 2, 3. **b** The submission of a measure by referendum, or the vote on it.
2. Hence, any similar practice or method for ascertaining the will of members of a union, association, or group of persons; as, a *referendum* in a railroad union to determine approval or disapproval of a policy.
3. A diplomatic agent's note asking his government for instructions.
Syn. — REFERENDUM, MANDATE, DIRECT GOVERNMENT, PLEBISCITE. The REFERENDUM is a device whereby the voters approve or disapprove a measure adopted by a legislative body; the MANDATE, an instruction of representatives by the people; DIRECT GOVERNMENT by the people is that in which they initiate and make the laws by direct action without representation; and a PLEBISCITE is a popular vote taken on any measure proposed by a person or body having the initiative but not constituting a representative or constituent body.
ref'er·en'dum, *v. t. & i.* To submit (a law or legislative act) to a referendum.
referendum dollar. An octagonal silver token containing an ounce of coin silver, struck by Joseph Lesher at Victor, Colo., in 1900.
ref'er·ent (rĕf'ĕr·ĕnt), *n.* [L. *referens, -entis,* pres. part.] **1.** Someone or something that refers to another or is referred to.
2. *Logic.* The first term of a relation, the other being called the relatum; thus, if A has the relation R to B, A is *referent* and B *relatum.*
ref'er·ent, *adj.* That refers; having reference. "Judgments *referent* to the entirety of life." *L. T. Hobhouse.* — **ref'er·ent·ly**, *adv.*
ref'er·en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *adj.* **1.** Containing, or of the nature of, a reference; pointing to something out of itself; as, *referential* words; symbols are inherently *referential.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or intended for, reference; as, notes for *referential* use; *referential* marks.
— **ref'er·en'tial·ly**, *adv.*
re·fer'ral (rē·fûr'ăl), *n.* [See -AL, 2 b.] Act of referring.
re·ferred' pain (rē·fûrd'). A pain subjectively localized in one region though due to irritation in some other region; as, *referred pain* in the shoulder caused by heart disease.
re·fer'rer (rē·fûr'ĕr), *n.* One who refers.
re·fig'ure (rē·fĭg'ūr; *Brit.* -fĭg'ĕr), *v. t.* [OF. or LL.; OF. *refigurer,* fr. LL. *refigurare.*] To figure again; reproduce.
re'fill (rē'fĭl), *n.* **1.** A commercial product designed to fill again a special container that was sold with its appropriate contents; as, a *refill* for a vanity case or a loose-leaf notebook.
2. *Med.,* a replacement in a cavity of removed liquid or other material, or a substitution for it, as of gas; as, a *refill* of the anterior chamber of the eye with fluid or of the thoracic cavity with gas.
re·fil'ter (rē·fĭl'tĕr), *v. t.* To filter a second time. — *n.* A device for refiltering.
re·fin'age (rē·fīn'ĭj), *n.* Right of refining. *Rare.*
re'fi·nance' (rē'fĭ·nănsʹ; -fī-), *v. t. & i.* To finance again or anew; to reorganize the finances (of); sometimes, to provide additional capital (for).
re·fine' (rē·fīn'), *v.*; -FINED' (-fīnd'); -FIN'ING (-fīn'ĭng) [*re-* + *fine* to make fine; cf. F. *raffiner.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To reduce to a fine, unmixed, or pure state; to separate from extraneous matter; to free from dross or alloy, as metals; to free or cleanse from impurities, as wine, sugar, etc.
2. To clarify or sublime; to free from dullness, earthiness, etc., as one's mind or soul, or its operations; to spiritualize or subtilize; to elevate.
While thy truths my grosser thoughts *refine.* *Cowper.*
3. To improve or perfect as by pruning, polishing, or rarefying; as, Flaubert *refined* his style to the utmost. Hence: **a** To remove or eliminate in order to purify or perfect. "Prune the luxuriant, the uncouth *refine.*" *Pope.* **b** To attenuate or reduce in vigor, intensity, or the like, by pruning, polishing, etc.; — often with *away;* as, to *refine* away a notion into a subtlety.
4. To free from what is coarse, vulgar, inelegant, or the like; to cause to become elegant, cultivated, fastidious, or more so; as, an education that *refined* his taste; struggling to *refine* the manners of her charges.
5. *Iron Mfg.* To treat (pig iron) in the refinery furnace so as to remove the silicon.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To become pure, perfected, elegant, or the like, or more so; to be or become free or freer from that which is extraneous, crude, debasing, etc.
2. To make use of refinements, esp. in thought or language; also, to improve by introducing refinements; — with *on* or *upon;* as, a philosopher who *refines* beyond our power to comprehend; to *refine* upon another's invention. Cf. REFINEMENT, 2.
re·fine', *adj.* Refined. *Obs.*
re·fined' (rē·fīndʹ), *adj.* That is refined, purified, perfected, polished, etc. Hence: **a** Highbred; fastidious; cultivated; as, a *refined* accent or face. **b** Marked by refinement of methods or execution; highly subtle, precise, exact, etc.; carried to a very fine point; as, the *refined* cruelty of a tyrant. "Men learned the necessity of . . . *refined* calculations." *J. H. Randall.* — **re·fin'ed·ly** (rē·fīn'ĕd·lĭ; -īd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **re·fin'ed·ness**, *n.*
re·fine'ment (rē·fīn'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *raffinement.*] **1.** Act or process of refining; also, the state or quality of being refined; as, the *refinement* of metals; an age lacking in *refinement.* "He had true *refinement;* he couldn't help thinking of others, whatever he did." *Galsworthy.*
2. Something which is the product or outcome of a refining process or which conduces to refining; a refined feature, method, point, or the like; as, the *refinements* of modern life or in a language. Specif.: **a** A subtlety in reasoning; as, the *refinements* of logic. **b** A contrivance, device, or the like, intended to improve or perfect; as, to introduce *refinements* into a machine; this *refinement* will increase the cost of the automobile.
Refinement is what characterizes our intellectualist philosophies. *William James.*
3. *Arch.* Any slight departure from mechanical exactness or uniformity of line intended to enhance the beauty of a building or add vitality to its design.
Syn. — Purification, clarification; politeness, gentility, elegance, cultivation. See CIVILIZATION, DELICACY.
Ant. — Impurity, pollution; coarseness, crudeness, vulgarity, boorishness, grossness.
re·fin'er (rē·fīn'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which refines.
2. One who work is refining a (specified) thing, as in:

arsenic refiner	**lard refiner**	**suet refiner**
gold refiner	**oil refiner**	**sugar refiner**

re·fin'ers' sir'up (-ĕrz). *Sugar Mfg.* The residual liquid product obtained in the process of refining raw sugars; treacle.
re·fin'er·y (-ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *raffinerie.*] A building and apparatus for refining, or purifying, esp. metals, oil, and sugar; specif., *Iron Mfg.*, a form of furnace with a shallow hearth, for refining pig iron to wrought iron or to iron suitable for puddling. It was formerly of great importance, and is still used for special purposes.
re·fin'ing (rē·fīn'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of REFINE; specif.: *n.* The act or process of removing impurities from a crude or impure material; as, *refining* of copper, glass (see FINING, 1 b), gold, etc. — **re·fin'ing·ly**, *adv.*
refining engine. *Paper Mfg.* An engine for the final pulping of the paper stuff. See JORDAN ENGINE.
refining heat. *Steel Mfg.* A heat that imparts fineness of grain and toughness to steel that is raised to it and afterward quenched.
re·fit' (rē·fĭt'), *v. t.*; -FIT'TED, -FIT'TING. To prepare for use again; to fit out or supply again; to restore after damage or decay; as, to *refit* a ship. — *v. i.* To get refitted; to obtain repairs or fresh supplies or equipment; as, the fleet returned to *refit.*
re·fit', *n.* A refitting, or fitting out again; a repairing of damages or replacing of what is worn or useless; esp., *Naut.*, a refitting and renovating of a ship.
re·fit'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Refitting; a refit.
re·flate' (rē·flāt'), *v. i.* To expand again the quantity of currency and credit, esp. after a period of deflation; to inflate again; to reinflate. Cf. DEFLATION, INFLATION. — *v. t.* To expand again the amount of (currency and credit); to inflate again. — **re·fla'tion** (-flā'shŭn), *n.*
re·flect' (rē·flĕktʹ), *v.*; -FLECT'ED; -FLECT'ING. [OF. *reflecter,* fr. L. *reflectere, reflexum,* fr. *re-* *re-* + *flectere* to bend or turn. See FLEXIBLE; cf. REFLEX, *adj.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To turn or direct; to deflect; divert; as, to *reflect* the eye to a thing.
2. To bend back; to cause to turn backward; to throw or cast back, esp. on being struck; as, this wall *reflects* heat waves; a polished surface *reflects* rays of light; hence, to emit rays or waves of by reflection; as, the sunlight here is *reflected* from that window.
3. To give back an image or likeness of; to reproduce or show as a mirror does; to mirror.
Nature is the glass *reflecting* God. *Young.*
4. To bring or cast as a result; as, to *reflect* credit on one.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be sent back; to rebound as from a surface; to revert or return after impact; also, to throw a light; to shine. *Obs.*
Whose virtues will, I hope,
Reflect on Rome, as Titan's rays on earth. *Shak.*
2. To throw back light, heat, etc.; to return rays or beams.
3. To throw or turn back the thoughts (upon anything); to contemplate; to consider mentally; to use attention or earnest thought; to think seriously; specif., to attend to what passes within the mind; to attend to the facts or phenomena of consciousness.
We cannot be said to *reflect* upon any external object, except so far as that object has been previously perceived, and its image become part and parcel of our intellectual furniture. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
4. To cast or bring reproach, discredit, censure, or the like.
Neither do I *reflect* in the least upon the memory of his late majesty. *Swift.*
5. To be mirrored. *Rare.*
6. *Obs.* **a** To turn or deviate. **b** To turn or come back; to return; also, to bend or be bent back. **c** To look or glance; to have a cast; to bestow attention; to have regard; — with *upon* or *on.*
Syn. — Think, cogitate, meditate, ponder, muse, ruminate. See CONSIDER.
reflect in a plane (or line). *Math.* To construct a figure each of whose points P' is related with a corresponding point P of a given figure in such a way that the line joining P and P' is bisected perpendicularly by the plane (or line).
re·flect', *n.* Reflection. *Now Rare.*
re·flect', *adj.* Reflected. *Rare.*
re·flect'ance (rē·flĕk'tăns), *n.* [*reflect* + *-ance.*] *Optics & Photom.* Coefficient of reflection.
re·flect'ed (rē·flĕk'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *past tense & past part.* of REFLECT. Hence: *adj.* **1.** Bent or sent back; mirrored; specif., derived through the reflection of waves or rays; as, *reflected* heat, light, or color.
2. Coming indirectly or from a source other than oneself or itself; received from another; as, his glory was *reflected* glory.
3. *Biol.* Turned back upon itself.
— **re·flect'ed·ly**, *adv.* — **re·flect'ed·ness**, *n.*
re·flect'ent (rē·flĕk'tĕnt), *adj.* [L. *reflectens,* pres. part. of *reflectere.* See REFLECT.] Reflecting. *Rare.*
re·flect'er (-tĕr), *n.* One who or that which reflects.
re·flect'ing, *adj.* That reflects or causes reflection; specif.: **a** Having some contrivance or apparatus to reflect light, etc.; as, a *reflecting* telescope or lamp. **b** Casting reflection, or reproach; insinuating; as, remarks *reflecting* on his integrity. **c** Given to reflection or serious consideration; reflective; thoughtful; as, every *reflecting* person.
— **re·flect'ing·ly**, *adv.*
reflecting circle. See CIRCLE, *n.*, 12.
reflecting galvanometer. A galvanometer in which the deflections of the needle or coil are read by means of a mirror attached to it, which reflects a ray of light or the image of a scale. See GALVANOMETER.

re·ferd'. Referred. *Ref. Sp.*
ref'er·en'da, *n.* Pl. of REFERENDUM.
ref'er·en'da·ry·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
re·fer'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
re/fer·ment', *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
re·fer'ri·ble (rē·fûr'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* = REFERABLE. — **re·fer'ri·ble·ness,** *n.*
re/fer·ti·li·za'tion, *n.*, **re·fer'ti·lize,** *v. t.*, **re·fetch',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·fete', *v. t.* [OF. *refait,* past part. of *refaire* to remake, refresh.] To refresh; feed; nourish. — *v. i.* To recuperate. — *part. adj.* Refreshed; nourished. — *n.* Food; nourishment. *All Obs.*
re·fight', *v. t.*, **re·file',** *v. t.*, **re·fill',** *v.* See RE-, 2.
re·fill'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
re·film', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·fin'a·ble (rē·fīn'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.
re·find' (rē·fīndʹ), *v. t. & n.* See RE-, 2.
refined madder. See 1st MADDER, *n.*, 2.
re·fin'ger (rē·fĭng'gĕr), *v. t.*, **re·fin'ish,** *v. t.*, **re·fire',** *v. t.*, **re·fix',** *v. t.*, **re/fix·a'tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
re·fix'ture, *v. t.*, **re·flag',** *v. t.*, **re·flag'el·late,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·flair', *n.* [Cf. FLAIR.] Smell; odor. *Obs.* — *v. t. & i.* To emit; exhale; issue. *Obs.*
re·flame', *v. i.*, **re·flash',** *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
re·flat'ion·ism, *n.* See -ISM.
re·flect'i·ble (rē·flĕk'tĭ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **re·flect'i·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

reflecting goniometer. An instrument for measuring accurately the interfacial angles of crystals by measuring in each case the angle through which the crystal must be turned so that a beam of light, reflected to a certain point by a crystal surface, may be reflected to the same point by an adjoining surface.

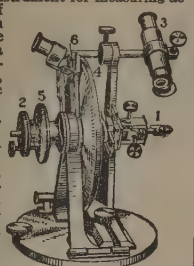

Reflecting Goniometer. 1 Crystal; 2 Handle for adjusting first crystal face so as to reflect a light ray through Telescope 3; 5 Handle for turning Crystal so that second face reflects same ray; 4 Graduated Circle attached to, and moved by, 5, from which the angle of rotation is read; 6 Vernier.

reflecting octant *or* **quadrant.** *Astron.* Hadley's quadrant.

reflecting telescope. See TELESCOPE.

re·flec′tion (rē·flĕk′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *reflexion,* fr. OF. *reflexion,* fr. LL. *reflexio.*] **1.** The return of objects, particles, or waves after impinging on surfaces; esp., the return of light or sound waves from surfaces. Reflection of waves may be regular, diffuse, or mixed, depending upon the nature of the reflecting surface. If the surface is smooth, in the sense that its inequalities are small in comparison with the wave length of the incident waves, ***regular***, ***specular***, or ***mirror reflection*** occurs; an incident ray gives rise to a reflected ray, each making the same angle with a line perpendicular to the surface at the point where the incident ray meets it. Both rays and the perpendicular line are in the same plane. Cf. ANGLE OF INCIDENCE, ANGLE OF REFLECTION. If the surface is not smooth, the reflected waves do not obey this law but are diffused, that is, they spread out in many directions. ***Diffuse***, or ***irregular***, ***reflection*** results when the roughness of the surface is so fine and even that the reflected waves obey the cosine law. As a rule the rough surface is not of this character, and ***spread***, or ***mixed***, ***reflection*** (intermediate between regular and diffuse) results. In general, all the energy in the incident waves is not reflected, some being transmitted into the body at whose surface reflection takes place, where it may be continued as a refracted wave or it may be absorbed. ***Total reflection*** occurs when waves in a medium meet a smooth reflecting surface separating the medium from another in which their velocity is greater, provided the angle of incidence is greater than a *critical angle,* which see.

2. Production of an image by or as by a mirror.

The eye sees not itself but by *reflection.* *Shak.*

3. Act of bending, or folding back. "The first *reflections* of a crooked tree are not to straightness." *Jer. Taylor.*

4. That which is produced by reflection. "*Reflection* of her wit." *Shak.* Specif.: **a** Reflected light or heat; hence, figuratively, reflected brilliance, as of wit, warmth, as of emotion, etc. **b** An image given back from a reflecting surface; a reflected counterpart.

As the sun in water we can bear,
Yet not the sun, but his *reflection,* there. *Dryden.*

c An effect of an influence, as in commerce or art; as, *reflections* of the Arthurian legend in Italian literature.

5. Reproach cast; censure; blame; a statement, etc., that casts reproach or discredit; an imputation.

He died; and oh! may no *reflection* shed
Its poisonous venom on the royal dead. *Prior.*

6. A thought, idea, or opinion formed, or a remark made, after attentive consideration or contemplation.

7. Mental consideration of some subject matter, idea, or purpose, often with a view to understanding or accepting it, or seeing it in its right relations; sometimes, contemplation of the contents of one's own mind or of one's own mental processes, as in introspection.

8. *Obs.* **a** Turning back; return. **b** Relation; connection. **c** Recollection.

9. **a** *Anat. & Zool.* The bending back of a part upon itself; a duplication; also, a reflected part. **b** *Zool.* An iridescence.

10. *Physiol.* Transference of an impulse from one nerve fiber to another, as in reflex action.

Syn. — Meditation, contemplation, rumination, cogitation, consideration, musing, thinking. See ANIMADVERSION.

☞ *Reflection* is the usual spelling, except that *reflexion* is common in British scientific usage. Cf. CONNECTION.

re·flec′tion·al, re·flex′ion·al (rē·flĕk′shŭn·ăl; -l), *adj.* Pertaining to, or caused by, reflection.

reflection factor. = COEFFICIENT OF REFLECTION.

re·flec′tion·ing, *n.* Reflection. *Obs.*

re·flec′tive (rē·flĕk′tĭv), *adj.* [Cf. F. *réflectif.* Cf. REFLEXIVE.] **1.** That reflects; as: **a** Throwing back images, light, etc.; reflecting; as, a *reflective* mirror. **b** Self-conscious; involving reflection; as, modesty is a *reflective* emotion. **c** Characterized by, or characterizing, reflection as a state of mind; deliberative; thoughtful; self-conscious; concerned with ideas; as, *reflective* consciousness.

2. Of, pertaining to, or caused by, reflection; reflected.

3. Casting or conveying reflections, or imputations. *Obs.*

4. *Gram.* **a** Reflexive. **b** Reciprocal.

— **re·flec′tive·ly,** *adv.* — **re·flec′tive·ness,** *n.*

re·flec′tive, *n.* **1.** A mirror. *Rare.*

2. *pl.* Reflective faculties or organs.

reflective judgment. *Kantianism.* A judgment which subsumes the particular under its appropriate universal or relates it to a general principle.

re·flec·tiv′i·ty (rē′flĕk·tĭv′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being reflective; specif., *Optics,* the ratio of the intensity of the total reflected to that of the total incident light.

2. *Photom.* The coefficient of reflection for infinite thickness of the reflecting substance; — applied to thin metallic films and diffusing media, the reflectance of which varies appreciably with the thickness.

re·flec·tom′e·ter (-tŏm′ĕ·tĕr), *n.* A photometer for measuring reflection. — **re·flec·tom′e·try** (-trĭ), *n.*

re·flec′tor (rē·flĕk′tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which reflects. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* One who meditates or considers; also, one who causes reflections. **b** A polished surface or body for reflecting light or heat, as a mirror. **c** A reflecting telescope. See TELESCOPE. **d** A device for reflecting sound.

2. *Automobiles.* In head lamp, a highly polished curved metal piece, usually parabolic, to reflect the light forward.

3. *Elec. Lighting.* A device used in lighting to modify the distribution of light from an illuminant, to shade the source, to diffuse the light, and to produce artistic effects. The principal agencies used are polished metal, silvered or mirrored glass, porcelain-enameled metal, aluminum paint, and special forms and kinds of glass, as prismatic glass or opal glass. Reflectors are mainly used in industrial lighting and are usually either cone-shaped or bowl-shaped. An ***angle reflector*** distributes the light at some angle, as 30 degrees, from its mounting. It is used where overhead light is inadequate, for billboard lighting, etc. A ***parabolic reflector***, or ***headlight***, is shaped like a parabola and is designed to concentrate the light in a beam or to send it forth in parallel rays. The ***R L M dome reflector*** is a dome-shaped reflector designed for general lighting and to provide uniform illumination; — so called because adopted as a standard by manufacturers of reflectors and lamps. A ***translucent reflector*** is a partly transparent reflector used in semi-indirect lighting.

4. *Photog.* A movable and adjustable opaque screen, used to modify lighting, especially in portraiture.

5. *Radio.* A portion of an antenna array which serves to reverse the direction of part of the radio waves sent out from the radiating portion.

re·flec′to·scope (rē·flĕk′tō·skōp), *n.* See PROJECTOR, 6 b.

‖**re·flet′** (rē·flē′), *n.* [F., reflection. See REFLEX.] Luster; special brilliancy of surface; — used esp. in ceramics.

re′flex (rē′flĕks; 66), *adj.* [L. *reflexus,* past part. of *reflectere.* See REFLECT.] **1.** Bent, turned, or directed back; reflected, as light; reversed in direction or course; as, a *reflex* current.

Altruism . . . might be called *reflex* egoism. *L. F. Ward.*

2. Of thought or acts of thought, directed back upon the mind or its operations; attended by, consisting in, or produced by, introspection. *Now Rare.*

The *reflex* act of the soul, or the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. Produced in reaction, in resistance, or in return; as, deflation is the *reflex* consequence of undue inflation.

4. *Gram.* Reflexive; — said of a pronoun. *Earle.*

5. *Physiol.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by, stimulus or excitation without the necessary intervention of consciousness; of the nature of, pertaining to, marked by, or connected with, a reflex or reflex action; as, a *reflex* center.

re′flex (rē′flĕks), *n.* [L. *reflexus* a bending back. See REFLECT.] **1.** Reflected heat, light, color, or the like; reflection of heat, etc.; specif., light represented as reflected from an illuminated surface to one in shade, as in a painting. *Now Rare.*

2. A reflected likeness. Specif.: **a** A mirrored image. "Like the *reflex* of the moon Seen in a wave under green leaves." *Shelley.* **b** A copy that reflects an original in essential features, peculiar characteristics, or the like; often a concrete representation or expression.

Biron is . . perhaps, a *reflex* of Shakespeare himself. *Pater.*
To make legislation a *reflex* of the popular will. *Lecky.*

3. *Obs.* **a** Reflection, or consideration; introspection. **b** A reflection, or considered statement. **c** A look back or aside; a glancing reference; an allusion.

4. A reflex, or return action, operation, consequence or the like. *Now Rare.*

5. *Physiol.* **An act, as a movement,** performed involuntarily in consequence of a nervous impulse transmitted inward by afferent fibers from a receptor, or sense organ, to a nerve center and (commonly through adjustor neurones) outward by efferent fibers to an effector, as a muscle or gland; also, the whole process, called specif. ***reflex action***, culminating in such an act.

6. *Radio.* Of or pertaining to a type (of receiving set) with an amplifier tube or tubes functioning simultaneously as both a radio-frequency and an audio-frequency amplifier. The current is led through a tube or tubes both before and after detection. When two or more tubes are thus used, the opposite order of use of the tubes for radio and audio amplification is called *inverse reflex.*

re·flex′ (rē·flĕks′), *v. t.* [L. *reflexus,* past part. of *reflectere.* See REFLECT.] **1.** To bend, turn, or fold, back, to reflect; — chiefly in *past part. Technical.*

2. To reflect (light, an image, etc.); to mirror; to image; also, to throw or send (beams). *Obs.*

re′flex ac′tion. See REFLEX, *n.*, 5.

reflex arc. *Physiol.* The complete path of the nervous impulse evoking a reflex.

reflex camera. A camera in which the image formed by the lens is, for focusing purposes, viewed in a mirror.

re·flexed′ (rē·flĕkst′; 66), *adj.* **1.** Thrown back; reflected; produced by reflection. *Obs.*

2. Turned or directed backward; reflex. *Obs.*

3. *Biol.* Bent, turned, or folded; — said of material things. Cf. REFLEX, *v.*, 1.

re·flex′i·ble (rē·flĕk′sĭ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being reflected. — **re·flex′i·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

re′flex·ism (rē′flĕks·Iz′m), *n.* [*reflex* + *-ism.*] The limitation of psychological research to the study of reflexes.

re·flex′ive (rē·flĕk′sĭv), *adj.* [Cf. F. *réflexif.* Cf. REFLECTIVE.] **1.** Capable of bending back. *Rare.*

2. Directed or turned back upon itself; reflex; — said of mental acts; given to, marked by, or capable of, reflection.

Assurance *reflexive* cannot be a divine faith. *Hammond.*

3. Reflective (in various senses).

4. Operating by way of return; of a reflex nature.

5. *Gram.* **a** Denoting an action that is directed back upon the agent or subject; as, a *reflexive* verb, either a verb with a pronoun object referring to the agent or subject as its antecedent (the witness *perjured* himself; I *bethought* myself) or a verb which carries its own implication of reflexivity (he *keeps* aloof; to *wash* in cold water). **b** Referring back to the subject. See REFLEXIVE PRONOUN.

Some languages have special inflections or other formal marks to show when a verb is used in a *reflexive* sense, such as the Greek "middle voice." *H. Sweet.*

6. *Psychol.* Designating, pertaining to, or consisting of a reflex or reflexes.

— **re·flex′ive·ly,** *adv.* — **re·flex′ive·ness, re′flex·iv′i·ty** (rē′flĕk·sĭv′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

re·flex′ive, *n.* A reflexive pronoun or verb.

reflexive pronoun. *Gram.* A pronoun referring to the subject of the sentence, clause, or verbal phrase in which it stands (he hurt *himself*). In Anglo-Saxon, and frequently until the 18th century, a simple personal pronoun was used reflexively. This use is now only colloquial or archaic, except when the pronoun is part of an adverbial adjunct, where it is used to the exclusion of the compound form (I'll cut *me* a slice [*Colloq.*]; he feels anger welling up within *him*).

reflexive relation. *Math & Logic.* A relation such that a term may have this relation to itself; thus, identity and "in the same class with" are *reflexive relations.*

re′flex·og′e·nous (rē′flĕks·ŏj′ē·nŭs), *adj.* [See REFLEX; -GENOUS.] Causing or giving rise to reflexes.

re′flex·ol′o·gy (rē′flĕks·ŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.* [*reflex* + *-ology.*] The science or system which interprets behavior as consisting of simple and complex reflexes. — **re·flex′o·log′i·cal** (rē·flĕk′sō·lŏj′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **re′flex·ol′o·gist** (rē′flĕks·ŏl′ō·jĭst), *n.*

reflex zenith tube. *Astron.* A fixed vertical telescope over a reflecting surface of mercury, used for measuring zenith distances of stars which culminate very near the zenith, first employed at Greenwich on Gamma (γ) Draconis. An improved form now used at Washington employs photography.

re′flo·res′cence (rē′flō·rĕs′ĕns; -'ns), *n.* A blossoming anew. — **re′flo·res′cent** (-ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.*

re·flour′ish (rē·flŭr′ĭsh), *v. i.* [Cf. L. *reflorescere,* F. *refleurir.*] To flourish again. — **re·flour′ish·ment,** *n.*

re·flow′ (rē·flō′), *v. i.* To flow back; ebb. — *n.* (*pron.* rē′flō). Reflux; ebb.

re·fluc′tu·a′tion (rē·flŭk′tū·ā′shŭn), *n.* Refluence. *Rare.*

ref′lu·ence (rĕf′lū·ĕns; 242), *n.* Refluent action; reflux.

ref′lu·en·cy (rĕf′lū·ĕn·sĭ), *n.* Refluence. *Rare.*

ref′lu·ent (rĕf′lū·ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *refluens,* pres part. of *refluere* to flow back, fr. *re-* re- + *fluere* to flow. See FLUENT.] Flowing back; ebbing; having refluence, as of the tide.

And *refluent* through the pass of fear
The battle's tide was poured. *Scott.*

re′flux (rē′flŭks; *formerly also* rē·flŭks′), *n.* [*re-* + *flux.* See REFLUENT, FLUX.] **1.** A flowing back, as the return of a fluid; ebb; refluence; as, the flux and *reflux* of the tides.

2. Something which has been refluxed.

3. *Chem.* A reflux apparatus, esp. a reflux condenser.

re′flux (rē′flŭks), *adj.* Of or pertaining to reflux; returning; ebbing; also, admitting or controlling reflux; as, a *reflux* tower in an oil field.

re·flux′ (rē·flŭks′), *v. t. Chem.* To heat under a reflux condenser.

reflux condenser. *Chem.* A condenser so placed (usually upright) that the condensed vapors flow back into the distilling flask. This arrangement permits of continued boiling of easily volatile substances with little loss from evaporation.

re·fluxed′ (rē·flŭkst′), *adj.* Returned or run back, as oil from a reflux tower.

reflux valve. A check valve; esp., a back-pressure valve.

re·foc′il·late (rē·fōs′ĭ·lāt), *v. t.* [LL. *refocillatus,* past part. of *refocillare.*] To refresh; revive. — **re·foc′il·la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.* *Both Now Rare.*

re·font′ (rē·fŏnt′), *n.* [F. *refonte.*] A recast. *Rare.*

re·for′est (rē·fŏr′ĕst; -ĭst), *v. t. & i.* To renew forest cover on (denuded land) by natural seeding or artificial planting. — **re′for·est·a′tion** (rē′fŏr·ĕs·tā′shŭn; -ĭs-), *n.*

re·for′est·ize (-Iz), *v. t.* To reforest. — **re′for·est·i·za′tion** (rē′fŏr·ĕst·ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.*

re·forge′ (rē·fôrj′; -fŏrj′), *v. t.* [*re-* + *forge;* cf. F. *reforger.*] To forge again or anew; hence, to fashion or fabricate anew; to make over. — **re·forg′er** (-fôr′jĕr; -fŏr′jĕr), *n.*

re·form′ (rē·fôrm′), *v.; REFORMED′ (-fôrmd′); REFORM′ING.* [OF. *reformer,* fr. L. *reformare,* fr. *re-* re- + *formare* to form, fr. *forma* form. See FORM.] *Transitive:* **1.** To restore; renew; rebuild. *Obs.*

2. To put or change into a new and improved form or condition; to amend or improve by change of form, removal of faults or abuses, or the like, to restore to a former good state, or bring from bad to good; to induce or cause to abandon an evil manner of living and follow a good one; to change from worse to better; to end by enforcing or introducing a better method, course of action or behavior, or the like; to amend; correct; improve; as, to *reform* a profligate man; to *reform* an abuse.

The example alone of a vicious prince will corrupt an age; but that of a good one will not *reform* it. *Swift.*

3. *Obs.* **a** To censure; reprove; punish. **b** To redress; make good. **c** To direct; instruct. **d** To correct or emend. **e** To trim; prune; to improve by cutting.

4. *Mil.* **a** *Obs.* To form into a new organization, as by reduction in number; also, to reduce or disband, as a regiment. **b** To restore order among units, as after an attack.

—, *Intransitive:* To undergo reform; to amend or correct one's own character or habits.

Syn. — Emend, rectify, mend, repair; better, reclaim.

Ant. — Aggravate; degrade, debase; corrupt.

re·form′, *n.* [Cf. F. *réforme.*] **1.** Amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved, or a case of it; reformation; a removal or correction of an abuse, a wrong, or errors; as, to demand sweeping *reforms;* to urge *reform* of the calendar; a school for *reform* of young criminals.

2. *Eccl.* Of a religious order, a reformed branch or congregation, the observance being made stricter than that generally or previously followed. *Rare.*

Syn. — See REFORMATION.

re–form′ (rē·fôrm′), *v. t. & i.* To shape again or anew.

re·form′ (rē·fôrm′), *adj.* Pertaining to, or having to do with, reform; as, a *reform* wave swept the state.

Reform Act. *Eng.* **a** Also **Reform Bill.** Any of various acts (as 2 & 3 Wm. IV. c. 45, 1832; 30 & 31 Vict. c. 102, 1867; 48 & 49 Vict. c. 23, 1885) reforming the electoral system. The Act of 1832 provided for a more equitable distribution of parliamentary seats. It abolished most of the pocket boroughs and rotten boroughs and consolidated some of the smaller boroughs, thus gaining about 150 seats for distribution among the new great industrial centers, such as Manchester and Leeds, which before had been without any representation. It reformed the suffrage, adding about 500,000 voters to the lists. The Reform Act of 1867 added a million more voters by a redistribution of seats and by extension of the suffrage, esp. to the working classes in the cities. The acts of 1884–85 granted the rights already possessed by borough residents, to those in the counties, esp. to the farm laborers and it redistributed more than 100 seats to the advantage of the counties and larger cities. **b** = REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT.

ref′or·ma′do (rĕf′ôr·mā′dō), *n.* [Sp., fr. *reformar,* fr. L. *reformare.* See REFORM, *v.*] **1.** *Obs. exc. Hist. Mil.* **a** An officer deprived of command by the reorganization or disbandment of his troops, but retaining rank and receiving full or half pay. **b** A volunteer serving without a commission, but with an officer's rank.

2. A reformed person. *Obs.*

3. A reformer or supporter of reform.

reflecting stereoscope. See STEREOSCOPE.

re·flec′tion·ist, *n.* See -IST. *Rare.*

re·flec′tion·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

reflector mirror. = PARABOLIC REFLECTOR. See REFLECTOR, 3.

re·fledge′, *v. t.,* **re·flee′,** *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

re·flex′ion, re·flex′ion·al. Vars. of REFLECTION, REFLECTIONAL.

re·flex′i·ty, *n.* Reflection; reflexibility. *Obs.*

re·flex′iv. Reflexive. *Ref. Sp.*

re·flex′ly, *adv.* of REFLEX.

re·flex′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

re·flex′v. Reflexed. *Ref. Sp.*

re·fling′, *v. t.* See RE-, 1.

re·float′, *v. i. & t.* See RE-, 2. —

re·float·a′tion, *n.*

re·flog′, *v. t.,* **re·flood′,** *v. t.,* **re·floor′,** *v. t.,* **re·flow′er** (rē·flou′ĕr), *v. i. & t.* See RE-, 2.

ref′lu·ous, *adj.* [L. *refluus.*] Refluent. *Obs.*

re·flush′, *v. i. & t.* See RE-, 2.

re·flux′ion, *n.* [ML. *refluxio.*] Reflux. *Obs.*

re·fly′, *v. i.,* **re·fo′cus,** *v. t.,* **re·fold′,** *v. t.,* **re·fo·ment′,** *v. t.,* **re·fool′,** *v. t.,* **re·foot′,** *v. t.,* **re′for·bid′,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·force′, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *reforcier.*] To reinforce, or to be reinforced. *Obs.*

re·ford′, *v. i.* See RE-, 1.

re′fore·cast′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·for′est·ment, *n.* See -MENT.

re′for·es·tra′tion, *n.* Corrupt. of REFORESTATION.

re·for′feit, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re·for′feit·ure,** *n.*

re′for·get′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re′for·give′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·form′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — **re·form′a·bil′i·ty, re·form′a·ble·ness,** *n.*

re′for·made′ (rĕf′ôr·mād′), *n.* A reformado. *Obs.*

N O P Q R

ref′or·man′dum (rĕf′ôr·măn′dŭm), *n.; pl.* REFORMANDA (-dȧ). [L., neut. gerundive of *reformare* to reform.] A thing that is to be reformed.

Ref′or·ma′ti (rĕf′ôr·mā′tī), *n. pl.* [L., the reformed.] An austere branch of the Franciscan Order, approved by Clement VII in 1532. It maintained its separate existence until 1897 when it was merged with the Observants. See OBSERVANT, 3.

ref′or·ma′tion (rĕf′ôr·mā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *réformation*, fr. L. *reformatio.*] **1.** Act of reforming, or state of being reformed; specif.: **a** *Obs.* Re-establishment (of peace). **b** Improvement in form or character; change from worse to better; correction or amendment, as by removal of faults or errors, introduction of better methods, or the like; as, the *reformation* of manners; *reformation* of the age; *reformation* of abuses. "Satire lashes vice into *reformation.*" *Dryden.* **c** *Obs. Mil.* Disbandment; also, retirement (of an officer).

2. [*cap.*] Specif., in *Eccl. Hist.*, the important religious movement in western Christendom beginning early in the 16th century, which resulted in the formation of the various Protestant churches. The movement in its inception was moral and religious, arising out of Luther's rediscovery of the Pauline doctrine of justification by faith rather than by works of the law. Hence Luther attacked the indulgence traffic based on the assumption that man can by good works earn superfluous merit, which may be transferred to others. The attack on indulgences enlisted the sympathy of the nationalists, like Ulrich von Hutten, who had long objected to the financial extortion of the papacy. The appeal to Paul and the Bible won the favor of the humanists, like Erasmus, who were engaged in the discovery and dissemination of the sources of Christian antiquity. The movement once begun and definitely repudiated by the Pope, went on to reject flatly the doctrine of transubstantiation, the veneration of the Virgin and the saints, and the practice of clerical celibacy. The Reformation soon hardened, and lost the support largely of the humanists and altogether of the peasants. Opposing sects speedily appeared, intolerant not only of the Church of Rome, but of each other. The outstanding leaders were Luther and Melanchthon in Germany, Zwingli in German Switzerland, Calvin and Beza in France and French Switzerland, Knox in Scotland, Latimer, Ridley, and Cranmer in England. The movement won many individual adherents, but did not take deep root in Italy and Spain.

Syn. — Regeneration. — REFORMATION, REFORM. REFORMATION denotes the act or state, REFORM, the fact or result. *Reformation* implies a more comprehensive change than *reform*, which commonly applies to the amendment of some particular condition or abuse; as the *Reformation* in Germany, the *reformation* of a criminal; tariff *reform*, the *reform* party.

Ant. — Lapse, corruption, debasement, disgrace.

re′–for·ma′tion (rē′fôr·mā′shŭn), *n.* A shaping or forming again or anew. See RE-, 2.

ref′or·ma′tion·al (rĕf′ôr·mā′shŭn·ăl; -′l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to reformation or the Reformation.

ref′or·ma′tion·ar′y (-ĕr′ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -ēr·ĭ), *adj.* Reformational. *Rare.*

re·form′a·tive (rē·fôr′mȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Tending or disposed to reform. — **re·form′a·tive·ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

re–form′a·tive, re·form′a·tive (rē·fôr′mȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Having the quality or power of forming again.

re·form′a·to′ry [(rē·fôr′mȧ·tō′rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* That tend to or aim at reformation; intended for reformation; reformative; as, *reformatory* measures or schools.

re·form′a·to′ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A penal institution to which young offenders are committed, in which repressive and punitive measures are subordinated to training in industry and exercise of the physical, mental, and moral faculties.

Reform Bill. = REFORM ACT.

re·formed′ (rē·fôrmd′), *adj.* **1.** Corrected; amended; restored to purity or excellence; — said, specif. [*cap.*], of the whole body of Protestant churches originating in the Reformation or, in a more restricted sense, of those churches formed in various European countries by Zwingli, Calvin, and others who separated from Luther on the doctrine of the Lord's Supper, etc., and carried the Reformation, as they claimed, to a higher point, or of their doctrines, etc. The Reformed Churches, specifically so called, are Presbyterian in polity and doctrine, but have different standards of faith and ecclesiastical terms from those of the Presbyterians. They have consistories instead of sessions, classes instead of presbyteries, and general synods instead of general assemblies. There are, in this specific sense of the term, three Reformed bodies in the United States: (1) the ***Reformed Church in America*** (***Reformed Dutch*** or ***Dutch Reformed***) tracing its origin to the Reformed Church of Holland, its first minister arriving in New Amsterdam in 1628; (2) the ***Reformed Church in the United States*** (***Reformed German*** or ***Reformed***), a descendant of the Reformed Church in Germany, its first coetus, or synod, in America being organized in 1747; it was united, in 1934, with the Evangelical Synod of North America (which see) to form the ***Evangelical and Reformed Church***; (3) the ***Christian Reformed Church*** (which see). In titles of other churches in the U. S., *Reformed* has the more general sense.

2. Amended or improved, esp. in character and life.

3. Following, or restored to, a stricter observance; — said of a branch or congregation of a religious order.

4. *Mil.* Of an officer, left without a command and retired on half or full pay. Cf. REFORMADO, 1 a. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

Re·formed′, *n. sing. & pl.* A Protestant or Protestants.

Reformed Catholic Church. A denomination of Christians formed about 1880 by priests of the Roman Catholic Church, but now extinct. It renounced allegiance to the Pope and differed in doctrine, polity, and usage from the Roman Catholic Church.

Reformed Church in America, Free Magyar. A body formed in 1924 by those of the Hungarian Church in America who declined to enter into union with the Reformed Church in America.

Reformed Episcopal Church, the. A Christian church organized in 1873 by Rev. Dr. G. D. Cummins, formerly the assistant bishop of Kentucky in the Protestant Episcopal Church, who, disturbed by the growth of the Anglo-Catholic party, founded an independent church. It recognized but two orders in the ministry, presbyter and deacon, and holds that the episcopate is an office only, the bishop being simply first presbyter.

Reformed Judaism. A form of Judaism practiced chiefly in Western Europe and America, which does not require strict observance of all the traditional ritual and civil laws such as those concerning kashruth, abstention from all work on the Sabbath, recitation of the daily prayers, etc. It dates from the early 19th century in Germany, whence it spread to America. Reformed Judaism does not look for the coming of a personal Messiah nor to the establishment of a Jewish kingdom in the traditional sense.

Reformed Mennonite Church. See MENNONITE, *n.*, *Table.*

Reformed Methodist Church. See METHODIST, *n.*, 2.

Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church. See METHODIST, *n.*, 2.

Reformed Presbyterian. A Cameronian.

Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod; Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland; Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland. See PRESBYTERIAN, *adj.*

Reformed Presbytery. See PRESBYTERIAN, *adj.*

reformed spelling. Any of several methods of spelling English words that use letters (or phonetic characters) with more phonetic consistency than conventional English spelling, and, usually, discard some of the silent letters; as: *thoro* for *thorough*; *markt* for *marked*; *laps* for *lapse*; *limnd* for *limned.*

Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church. See METHODIST, *n.*, 2.

re·form′er (rē·fôr′mĕr), *n.* **1.** One who effects or tries to effect a reformation or amendment; one who labors for, or urges, reform.

2. a *Eccl. Hist.* One of those who commenced or promoted the reformation of religion in the 16th century. **b** *pl.* [*cap.*] The Disciples of Christ (Campbellites); — so called in the early years of their history.

3. An advocate or promoter of political reform; specif.: **a** In Great Britain, an advocate or promoter of parliamentary reform; esp., a participator in the reform movement in 1831–32. **b** [*cap.*] A member of a reform party, as in Canada or New Zealand.

4. Of a writing, a reviser; an amender. *Rare.*

re–form′er (rē·fôr′mĕr), *n.* One who shapes forms again or anew.

re·form′er (rē·fôr′mĕr), *n.* = REFORMADO, 1 a. *Obs.*

re·form′ism, *n.* [See -ISM.] The doctrine of reform, esp. of social reform.

re·form′ist, *n.* **1.** One who advocates or supports ecclesiastical, political, or social, reform; a reformer; specif.: **a** A promoter or supporter of the Reformation. **b** A promoter or supporter of parliamentary reform.

2. *Eccl.* A member of a reformed branch or congregation of a religious order. — **re·form′ist, ref′or·mis′tic** (rĕf′ôr·mĭs′tĭk), *adj.*

reform school. *Penol.* A reformatory for boys or girls.

re·found′ (rē·found′), *v. t.* To found, or establish, again.

re·found′, *v. t.* To found, or cast, again.

re·found′ (rē·found′), *v. t.* [See REFUND to pour back.] To refund; restore; redress; to place for redress. *Obs. Scot.*

re·found′ (rē·found′), *past tense & past part.* of REFIND, *v. t.*

re·found′er, *n.* One who refounds.

re·fract′ (rē·frăkt′), *v. t.;* -FRACT′ED; -FRACT′ING. [L. *refractus*, past part. of *refringere*, fr. *re-* re- + *frangere* to break. See FRACTURE; cf. REFRAIN, *n.*, SAXIFRAGE.] **1.** To cast or send back; to reflect. *Obs.*

2. To break up or down; to impair; diminish. *Obs.*

3. *Med. & Optics.* To determine the refracting power of or abnormality of refraction in (an eye, glasses, etc.).

4. *Physics.* To subject (rays of light, etc.) to refraction. See REFRACTION.

re·fract′, *adj.* Refracted. *Rare.*

re·fract′ed (rē·frăk′tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *past tense & past part.* of REFRACT. Hence: *adj.* Specif.: *Bot. & Zool.* Bent backward angularly, as if half-broken. — **re·fract′ed·ly,** *adv.* — **re·fract′ed·ness,** *n.*

re·frac′tile (rē·frăk′tĭl; 155), *adj.* Capable of refracting; refractive. — **re·frac·til′i·ty** (rē′frăk·tĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

re·fract′ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of REFRACT.

refracting angle of a prism. *Optics.* The dihedral angle of a prism included between the planes of the two sides through which the refracted beam passes.

refracting system. = REFRACTIVE SYSTEM.

refracting telescope. See TELESCOPE.

re·frac′tion (rē·frăk′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *refractio.*] **1.** Act of refracting, or state of being refracted; specif.: **a** *Obs.* A breaking open or up; also, rebound. **b** *Physics.* The deflection from a straight path suffered by a ray of light, heat, sound, or the like, in passing obliquely from one medium into another in which its velocity is different, as from air into water or from a denser to a rarer layer of air. See INDEX OF REFRACTION. If the medium entered is anisotropic double refraction usually occurs. See DOUBLE REFRACTION, POLARIZATION, 2. In ***ordinary refraction***, or ***single refraction***, the ray is not divided, although, unless the light is monochromatic, it suffers dispersion. See DISPERSION, 4.

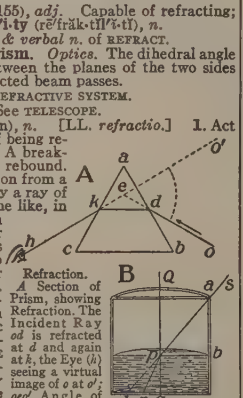

Refraction. *A* Section of Prism, showing Refraction. The Incident Ray *od* is refracted at *d* and again at *k*, the Eye (*h*) seeing a virtual image of *o* at *o′*; *oeo′* Angle of Deviation. *B* Section of Vessel, lower part filled with Water; *s I* Ray of Light in straight line; *spr* Ray of Light refracted; *Qq* Perpendicular; *spQ* Angle of Incidence; *rpq* Angle of Refraction.

Refraction out of the rarer medium into the denser is made towards the perpendicular. *Sir I. Newton.*

c *Astron.* The change in the direction of a ray of light, and hence in the apparent position of a celestial body from which it emanates, due to its passage through the earth's atmosphere; — disting. as ***atmospheric refraction***, or ***astronomical refraction***. Also, correction to be applied on account of this, to the apparent position of a celestial body.

d See TERRESTRIAL REFRACTION.

2. A rebate, as on a bill. *Obs.*

3. Figuratively, the action of distorting or its result; also, a distorted or imperfect image, copy, or type.

re·frac′tion·al (rē·frăk′shŭn·ăl; -′l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to refraction.

re·frac′tion·ate (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT′ING. [*re-* + *fractionate.*] To treat again by fractional distillation.

refraction circle. *Optics.* An instrument with a graduated circle to measure refraction.

re·frac′tion·ist, *n.* One skilled in the practical application of the laws of refraction, esp. to the determination of errors of refraction in the eye.

re·frac′tive (rē·frăk′tĭv), *adj.* [See REFRACT.] Serving, or having power, to refract, or turn from a direct course; of, pertaining to, or due to, refraction. — **re·frac′tive·ly,** *adv.* — **re·frac′tive·ness,** *n.*

refractive index. *Optics.* See INDEX OF REFRACTION.

refractive power. *Photom.* A measure of the effect of a body in refracting a ray of light, expressed by its index of refraction.

refractive system. *Optics.* Any optical system in which lenses instead of mirrors are used for focusing light, forming an image, or changing the path of a beam of light by refraction; specif., a mode of lighting in lighthouses by a central lamp surrounded by a combination of lenses; — called also *dioptric*, or *refracting, system.*

re′frac·tiv′i·ty (rē′frăk·tĭv′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [From REFRACTIVE.] *Optics.* Refractive power; refractiveness. It is equal to the difference between the index of refraction and unity. *Specific refractivity* is the ratio of this difference to the density.

re′frac·tom′e·ter (-tŏm′ē·tĕr), *n.* [*refraction* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* Any of various instruments used for measuring refraction, as the interferometer, reflectometer, etc.

re′frac·tom′e·try (-trĭ), *n.* The art or process of measuring refraction; the use of the refractometer. — **re·frac′to·met′ric** (rē·frăk′tō·mĕt′rĭk), *adj.*

re·frac′tor (rē·frăk′tĕr), *n.* Anything that refracts; specif., *Optics*, a refracting telescope (see TELESCOPE).

re·frac′to·ri·ness (-tō·rĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* State, condition, or quality of being refractory; esp., the capacity of a material to resist a high temperature.

re·frac′to·ry (rē·frăk′tō·rĭ), *adj.* [See REFRACT.] **1.** Obstinate; contumacious; stubborn; unmanageable; as, a *refractory* child, patient, or disposition; specif., of or pertaining to refractory persons or their treatment.

2. Able to resist; insusceptible, as to disease; immune.

3. Resisting ordinary treatment; difficult to fuse, corrode, reduce, draw out, or the like; as, a *refractory* ore, metal, brick, or mortar.

4. *Physiol.* Unresponsive, as to stimuli.

Syn. — Perverse, intractable, unruly, unyielding, ungovernable. See OBSTINATE.

Ant. — Complaisant, meek, manageable, tractable. See OBEDIENT.

re·frac′to·ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A refractory person or thing.

2. A refractory material; specif.: **a** One specially resistant to the action of heat and hence used for lining furnaces, etc., as fire clay, magnesite, or graphite. **b** One resistant to corrosion by chemical agents and used in chemical plants, laboratories, etc.

3. *Ceramics.* A material or compound capable of enduring a high temperature without softening.

4. *Metal.* A nonmetallic substance fusible with difficulty and suitable for saggers, crucibles, construction or lining of furnaces, etc., where high temperatures must be withstood. Refractories are acid (as silica and fire clay), basic (as magnesite and dolomite), or neutral (as chromite and graphite) to correspond with the character of the charge with which they will be in contact, thus preventing chemical union therewith.

refractory period *or* **phase.** *Physiol.* The brief period immediately following the response of a muscle, nerve, or other irritable element before it recovers its capacity to make a second response.

refractory rock. A naturally occurring rock material which has refractory qualities, and is capable of withstanding high temperatures, used in the form of blocks for lining certain types of furnaces.

refractory ware. Clayware so composed as to resist a high temperature, as in saggers, crucibles, blocks and pots for glass furnaces, blast-furnace linings, etc.

re·frac′ture (rē·frăk′tŭr), *v. t. Surg.* To break again, as a bone badly set. — **re·frac′ture,** *n.*

ref′ra·ga·ble (rĕf′rȧ·gȧ·b'l), *adj.* [ML. *refragabilis*, fr. L. *refragari* to oppose.] *Rare.* That may be controverted. — **ref′ra·ga·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **ref′ra·ga·ble·ness,** *n.*

re·frain′ (rē·frān′), *v.;* -FRAINED′ (-frānd′); -FRAIN′ING. [ME. *refreinen*, fr. OF. *refrener*, fr. L. *refrenare;* influenced prob. by OF. *refraindre* to restrain, moderate, fr. (assumed) VL. *refrangere*, for L. *refringere* to break up, break (see REFRACT). L. *refrenare* is fr. *re-* back + *frenum* bridle; perh. akin to L. *frendere* to gnash the teeth, to grind. See GRIND.] *Transitive:* **1.** To hold back; to restrain; to check; to put a restraint upon; to curb; govern. *Archaic.*

> Thou *refrainest* the spirit of princes. *R. M. Benson.*
> *Refrain* thy foot from their path. *Prov.* i. 15.

2. To abstain from, to give up; avoid; shun. *Obs.*

——, *Intransitive:* To keep oneself from doing, feeling, indulging in, etc., something contextually implied; also, with *from*, to hold aloof; to forbear; abstain; as, let us all *refrain;* to *refrain* from tears or from smoking.

Syn. — See ABSTAIN.

re·frain′, *n.* [OF., fr. *refraindre* to break, modulate, restrain, fr. (assumed) VL. *refrangere*, fr. L. *refringere*, lit., to break off; cf. Pr. *refranh* a refrain. See REFRACT, REFRAIN, *v.*] The burden of a song; a phrase or verse which recurs regularly, esp. at the end of each stanza or division of a poem or song. Also, the musical setting of such a phrase or verse.

re·frain′er, *n.* One who refrains.

re·frain′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of refraining; abstinence.

re·fran′gent (rē·frăn′jĕnt), *adj.* [Cf. REFRANGIBLE, and L. *refringens*, pres. part. of *refringere* to break.] Refracting.

re·fran′gi·ble (-frăn′jĭ·b'l), *adj.* [*re-* + L. *frangere* to break. Cf. REFRACT.] Capable of being refracted, as rays of light. — **re·fran′gi·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), **re·fran′gi·ble·ness,** *n.*

ref′re·na′tion (rĕf′rē·nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *refrenatio.* See REFRAIN, *v.*] **1.** Act of restraining or refraining. *Obs.*

2. *Astrol.* The failure of an expected planetary aspect to occur because one of the planets becomes retrograde.

---

ref′or·ma′tion·ist, *n.* See -IST.
ref′or·ma′tion-proof′ (66), *adj.* See -PROOF. [*Obs.*]
re·form′a·tist, *n.* A reformer.
re·form′a·tiv. Reformative. *Ref. Sp.* [former. *Obs.*]
ref′or·ma′tor, *n.* [L.] A re-
re·formd′. Reformed. *Ref. Sp.*
re·form′ed·ly, *adv.* of REFORMED.
re·form′er·ess, *n.* See -ESS.
re·form′ing·ly, *adv.* of *reforming*, pres. part.
re·form′proof′, *adj.* See -PROOF.
re·for′mu·late, *v. t. & i.*, **re′for·mu·la′tion,** *n.*, **re′for·sake′,** *v. t.*, **re′for·ti·fi·ca′tion,** *n.*, **re·for′ti·fy,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·for′ward, *v. t.*, **re′foun·da′tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
re·fract′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
re·frac′ta·ry, *adj. & n.* [L. *refractarius.*] Refractory. — **re·frac′ta·ri·ly,** *adv.* — **re·frac′ta·ri·ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*
re·frac′tiv. Refractive. *Ref. Sp.*
re·frac′to-. A combining form for *refraction.*
re·frac′to·ri·ly, *adv.* of REFRACTORY. [tory. *Obs.*]
re′frac·to′ri·ous, *adj.* Refrac-
ref′ra·gate, *v. t. & i.* [L. *refragatus*, past part. of *refragari.*] To oppose; gainsay. *Obs.*
ref′rai·na′tion, *n. Astrol.* Refrenation. *Obs.*
re·frained′. Refrained. *Ref. Sp.*
re·frame′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
ref′ra·na′tion (rĕf′rȧ·nā′shŭn), *n. Astrol.* Refrenation. *Obs.*
re·frayne′, *v. t.* [*re-* + *frayne.*] To question. *Obs.*
re·freeze′, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
re·freid′, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *refreidier*, also *refroidier.*] To make, or become, cold. *Obs.*
refreit. ✝ REFREID, REFRET.
refrene. ✝ REFRAIN.
re·fren′zy, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

‖**re·fres'co** (rē·frĕs'kō), *n.* [Sp.] A refreshment, as food; esp., a cooling drink. *Sp. Amer.*

re·fresh' (rē·frĕsh'), *v.;* -FRESHED' (-frĕsht'); -FRESH'ING. [ME. *refreshen, refreschen,* fr. OF. *refreschier,* or *refreschir* (cf. OF. *rafraischir, rafreschir,* F. *rafraîchir*), fr. *re-* re- + *fres* fresh (F. *frais*). See FRESH, *adj.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To make fresh or fresher, as by wetting or cooling; to restore strength, spirit, animation, or the like, to, as through food or rest; to relieve from fatigue or depression; to enliven anew; to reinvigorate; reanimate; as, sprinkling *refreshes* the grass; sleep *refreshes* the body and the mind. *Chaucer.*

For they have *refreshed* my spirit and yours. *1 Cor.* xvi. 18.

2. To revive, strengthen, or the like, by renewing supplies; to replenish; to furnish with what will restore or quicken; to provide with refreshment or a new supply; as, the fire needs *refreshing;* to *refresh* one's memory before an examination; to *refresh* the batteries monthly. Hence: **a** To furnish, as with supplies or reinforcements. *Obs.* **b** *Rare.* To freshen the memory of (a person).

3. To freshen up, as by cleaning; restore; renew; renovate; as, to *refresh* the lace on a dress.

4. To make (a surface) fresh, as by cutting; specif., *Surg.,* to make raw again by removing the epithelial covering, as the edges of a wound in order to hasten the healing process.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To become fresh again; to revive.

2. To give or supply refreshment.

3. To refresh oneself; to take refreshment, esp. drink.

4. To lay in fresh provisions, as a ship.

Syn. — Freshen, invigorate, revive, recreate, cheer.

Ant. — Jade, weary, fatigue, exhaust, fag.

re·fresh', *n.* Refreshment. *Obs.*

re·fresh'ant (rē·frĕsh'ănt), *n.* A refresher; something that invigorates or reanimates.

re·fresh'er (-ēr), *n.* **1.** Something or someone that refreshes, replenishes, or revives; specif.: **a** *Colloq.* A drink. **b** A reminder.

2. *Law.* An extra fee paid to counsel in a case adjourned from one term to another or unusually protracted.

re·fresh'ful (-fōōl; -fl), *adj.* Full of power to refresh; refreshing. — **re·fresh'ful·ly,** *adv.*

re·fresh'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of REFRESH. Specif.: *adj.* That gives one a rarely pleasant or agreeable sensation; also, heartening. — **re·fresh'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **re·fresh'ing·ness,** *n.*

re·fresh'ment (rē·fresh'mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *refreschement.*] **1.** Act of refreshing, or state of being refreshed. Specif.: **a** Spiritual restoration or healing; reanimation of the soul. Cf. REFRIGERIUM **a.** **b** Restoration of strength, spirit, vigor, or liveliness, esp. after depression or fatigue; as, to seek *refreshment* at the theater or in the country.

Yet, for him there's *refreshment* even in toil. *Keats.*

2. That which refreshes; means of restoration or reanimation; specif., food or drink; in *pl.* a light meal; a lunch; as, to serve *refreshments.*

3. *pl.* Fresh supplies, as of provisions. *Obs.*

re·fresh'ment, *adj.* Used for the service or sale of refreshment; as, a *refreshment* booth, car, counter, room, or stand.

Refreshment Sunday. *Eccl.* Mid-Lent Sunday; — prob. so called because the gospel for the day relates the miracle of feeding the five thousand (*John* vi. 1–14).

re·frig'er·ant (rē·frĭj'ēr·ănt), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *réfrigérant,* fr. L. *refrigerans,* pres. part. of *refrigerare.* See REFRIGERATE.] Cooling; allaying heat or fever; refreshing.

re·frig'er·ant, *n.* A refrigerant agent or agency. Specif.: **a** A medicine or an application for allaying fever, or its symptoms. Also figurative. "A *refrigerant* to passion." *Blair.* **b** Any substance, as ice, liquid air, ammonia, or carbon dioxide, used in refrigeration.

re·frig'er·ate (-āt), *v.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *refrigeratus,* past part. of *refrigerare,* fr. *re-* re- + *frigerare* to make cool, fr. *frigus, frigoris,* coolness. See FRIGID.] *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to become cool; to make or keep cold or cool; specif., to freeze or chill (food) for preservation.

2. To extract heat from (a body or substance) by lowering the temperature of the body and by keeping its temperature below that of its surroundings.

—, *Intransitive:* To become cool or cold.

re·frig'er·ate (-āt), *adj.* Refrigerated; also, refrigerant.

re·frig'er·at'ing (-āt'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of REFRIGERATE.

refrigerating engine *or* **machine.** *Mach.* A refrigerator, working in a reversed heat-engine cycle, for utilizing mechanical energy to extract heat from a substance (see JOULE'S CYCLE). In a common type ammonia gas is compressed, and, after cooling, is allowed to expand, thereby becoming very cold so that brine circulating through it in pipes is cooled to below 32° F. See REFRIGERATION, ICE MAKING, VACUUM MACHINE, HOUSEHOLD SYSTEM.

refrigerating engineering. See ENGINEERING, *n.,* **1.** — **refrigerating engineer.**

re·frig'er·a'tion (rē·frĭj'ēr·ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *refrigeratio.*] **1.** Act or process of refrigerating, or state of being refrigerated; a cooling or becoming cold. Besides cooling with water or ice, there are other methods, as the dissolving of certain salts in water, evaporation of a volatile liquid, or expansion of a compressed gas. ***Mechanical refrigeration*** is the act or process of removing heat by means of a refrigerating engine. ***Electric refrigeration*** utilizes a compression machine driven by an electric motor. ***Gas refrigeration*** makes use of an absorption machine in which the refrigerant is heated by a gas flame. The capacity of mechanical refrigeration systems is expressed in tons of refrigeration, a standard ***ton of refrigeration*** being the extraction of 288,000 B.T.U's (the latent heat of one ton of ice).

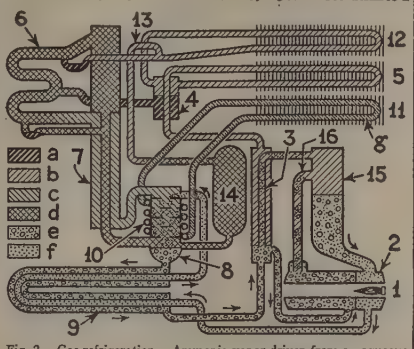

Fig. 2. Gas refrigeration. Ammonia vapor driven from an aqueous solution in Generator (2) by heat from Gas Flame (1) passes through Analyzer (3) (where some of the water vapor is condensed) and Rectifier (4), where the remaining water vapor is condensed, to the lower of two ammonia condensers (5, 12) where the ammonia vapor liquefies before passing to the Freezing Coil or Evaporator (6) where the ammonia, in the presence of hydrogen gas evaporates with absorption of heat from the surroundings. The mixture of ammonia and hydrogen gases flows through the Gas Heat Exchanger (7) to the Absorber (8) where the ammonia is absorbed in water. The hydrogen returns through Gas Heat Exchanger (7). In the latter an exchange of heat takes place, warming the ammonia-hydrogen mixture and cooling the returning hydrogen. The ammonia absorbed in water returns through the Liquid Heat Exchanger (9) where it cools the incoming weak aqueous solution) and the Analyzer (3) to the Generator. Heat liberated in the Absorber is carried away by vaporization of methyl chloride in the Coil (10) surrounding the absorber, the vapor returning to the coil after liquefaction in a Condenser (11). In case not all of the ammonia vapor condenses in the ammonia condensers, the vapor passes from the upper Condenser (12) through an Equalizer (13), a device which allows the pressure in the Pressure Tank (14) to become equal to that in the rest of the system. ¶More hydrogen is driven into the absorber, raising the pressure of the whole system and causing the ammonia vapor to liquefy. 15 Standpipe for Liquid Ammonia; 16 Pump Tube. The unit is air cooled. *a* Liquid Ammonia; *b* Ammonia Gas; *c* Hydrogen Gas; *d* Hydrogen and Ammonia Gas; *e* Strong Liquid; *f* Weak Liquid; *g* Methyl Chloride.

2. Reduction of heat; specif., *Med.,* a lowering of the temperature of the body for therapeutic purposes, as by immersion in a cold bath.

re·frig'er·a'tive (rē·frĭj'ēr·ā'tĭv; -ă·tĭv), *adj.* [Cf. F. *réfrigératif.*] Tending to cool; cooling; allaying heat. — *n. Med.* A refrigerant. *Rare.*

re·frig'er·a'tor (rē·frĭj'ēr·ā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** That which refrigerates or makes cold; that which keeps cool. Specif.: **a** A box or room for keeping food or other articles cool. See REFRIGERATION, **1.** **b** An apparatus for rapidly cooling heated liquids or vapors, connected with a still, etc. **c** *Thermodyn.* = CONDENSER, *n.,* **2 f.**

2. One who attends to refrigerating apparatus.

refrigerator car. *Railroads.* A freight car constructed and used as a refrigerator in transportation of fresh meats, etc.

re·frig'er·a·to'ry (-ă·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *refrigeratorius.*] Refrigerative; cooling.

re·frig'er·a·to'ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. MF. *réfrigératoire.*] That which refrigerates or cools. Specif.: **a** In distillation, a vessel filled with cold water, surrounding the worm, the vapor in which is thereby condensed. **b** The chamber, or tank, in which ice is formed, in an ice machine. **c** A place of cooling or getting cooled.

‖**re·fri·ge'ri·um** (rē·frĭ'rĭ·jē'rĭ·ŭm), *n.* [LL.] **a** Refreshment; specif. in liturgies, etc., spiritual restoration; heavenly life; hence, Paradise. **b** Loosely, a prayer for the repose of a soul. **c** A cooling respite for one in hell. *South.*

re·frin'gen·cy (rē·frĭn'jĕn·sĭ), *n.* Also **re·frin'gence** (-jĕns). Refractivity.

re·frin'gent (rē·frĭn'jĕnt), *adj.* [L. *refringens,* pres. part. of *refringere.* See REFRACT.] Refractive; refracting.

reft (rĕft), *adj.* [See REAVE to burst.] Cleft.

reft, *past tense & past part.* of 1st REAVE.

reft (rĕft). Var. of RIFT, a cleft.

ref'uge (rĕf'ūj), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *refugium,* fr. *re-* + *fugere* to flee. See FUGITIVE; cf. SUBTERFUGE.] **1.** Shelter or protection from danger, distress, annoyance, etc.; as, to seek *refuge* in flight; to take *refuge* in the home of a friend; a house of *refuge.*

2. That which, or one who, shelters or protects from danger, distress, calamity, etc.; a shelter; an asylum; a place inaccessible to an enemy. Specif.: **a** A home for the destitute, fallen, or the like. **b** A sanctuary; often, a sanctuary for birds or wild animals. **c** A safety zone for pedestrians crossing a street in heavy traffic, often a central portion raised above the street level and paved. **d** A mountain hut or cabin erected to serve as sleeping quarters for mountaineers.

3. A means of resort, esp. for help in difficulty; resource; a recourse; also, an excuse; plea; pretext.

Puts his last *refuge* all in heav'n and prayer. *Pope.*

Patriotism is the last *refuge* of a scoundrel. *Johnson.*

Syn. — Protection, shelter, asylum, retreat, sanctuary, covert.

ref'uge (rĕf'ūj), *v. t. & i.* To give or take refuge; to shelter; to protect or seek protection. *Now Rare.*

ref'uge. Var. of REFUSE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

ref'u·gee' (rĕf'ū·jē'), *n.* [F. *réfugié,* fr. *se réfugier* to take refuge. See REFUGE, *n.*] **1.** One who flees to a place of safety; rarely, a fugitive, as from justice.

2. Esp., one who flees to a foreign power or country for safety; as, the French *refugees* after the revocation (1685) of the Edict of Nantes.

3. *U. S. Hist.* **a** = COWBOY, **2.** **b** A Unionist who fled from the South to take refuge in the Northern States during the Civil War.

ref'u·gee' (rĕf'ū·jē'; 66), *adj.* That is a refugee; as, *refugee* slaves, Belgians, or teachers.

ref'u·gee', *v. i.* To flee as a refugee.

ref'u·gee'ism (rĕf'ū·jē'ĭz'm), *n.* State of being a refugee.

re·fulge' (rē·fŭlj'), *v. i.* To be refulgent. *Humorous.*

re·ful'gence (rē·fŭl'jĕns), *n.* Also **re·ful'gen·cy** (-jĕn·sĭ). [L. *refulgentia.* See REFULGENT.] Quality or state of being refulgent; brilliancy; splendor; radiance.

re·ful'gent (-jĕnt), *adj.* [L. *refulgens,* pres. part. of *refulgere* to flash back, to shine bright, fr. *re-* re- + *fulgere* to shine. See FULGENT.] Casting a bright light; radiant; brilliant; resplendent; shining; splendid; as, *refulgent* beams. — **re·ful'gent·ly,** *adv.* — **re·ful'gent·ness,** *n.*

re·fund' (rē·fŭnd'), *v. t.;* -FUND'ED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -FUND'ING. [*re-* + *fund.*] To fund again or anew; specif., *Finance,* to borrow, usually by the sale of bonds, in order to pay off an existing loan with the proceeds. Cf. FUND, *v. t.*

re·fund' (rē·fŭnd'), *v. i.* -FUND'ED; -FUND'ING. [OF. or L.; OF. *refunder,* F. *refonder,* fr. L. *refundere,* fr. *re-* re- + *fundere* to pour. See POUND to cast; cf. REFOUND to cast again, REFUSE to deny.] *Transitive:* **1.** To pour back; to give back. *Now Rare.*

Were the humors of the eye tinctured with any color, they would *refund* that color upon the object. *Ray.*

2. To return (money) in restitution, repayment, balancing of accounts, etc.; as, to *refund* the price of a defective machine; to *refund* a hundred dollars excess on a tax.

3. To supply again with funds; to reimburse.

—, *Intransitive:* To make repayment.

re·fund' (rē·fŭnd'; rē'fŭnd), *n.* Act of refunding, or that which is refunded.

re·fund'er, *n.* One who refunds.

re·fund'ing bond. *Finance.* A bond issued to pay off an older issue.

re·fur'bish (rē·fŭr'bĭsh), *v. t.* To brighten or freshen up; to make as if new; to renovate; to renew; as, to *refurbish* an old house, an antique dresser, or a forgotten doctrine. — **re·fur'bish·ment,** *n.*

re·furl' (-fŭrl'), *v. t.* To furl again or anew.

re·fus'a·ble (rē·fūz'ă·b'l), *adj.* [Cf. MF. *refusable.* See REFUSE.] Capable of being refused; admitting of refusal; *Obs.,* meriting refusal or rejection.

re·fus'al (-ăl; -'l), *n.* **1.** Act of refusing; denial of anything demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance; as, a convention's or a nominee's *refusal* of a nomination.

2. The opportunity or right of refusing or taking before others; the choice of refusing or taking, esp. as to a purchase; as, to give one the *refusal* of a house.

3. One who or that which is refused or rejected. *Rare.*

4. *Card Playing.* **a** In écarté, a refusing by the dealer to allow a discard and the drawing of cards. **b** At seven-up, a refusing to give the point when a player begs (see BEG, *v. i.,* 3), running the cards instead.

5. *Engin.* **a** Stoppage of a bolt, pile, etc., because of resistance greater than the driving force. **b** The point of stoppage. **c** The distance a pile sinks under a single blow as indicating a maximum resistance. **d** The total distance a pile sinks under a volley of blows.

Syn. — Rejection, declination.

Ant. — Consent; acceptance, agreement.

re·fuse' (rē·fūz'), *v.;* -FUSED' (-fūzd'); -FUS'ING (-fūz'ĭng). [OF. *refuser,* fr. (assumed) VL. *refusare* to refuse, v. freq. of L. *refundere* to pour back, give back, fling back. See REFUND to repay, FUSE to melt; cf. RUSE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To keep free from; to avoid; to shun. *Obs.*

2. To decline to accept; to reject; specif., to decline to have as wife or (now almost exclusively) as husband.

The cunning workman never doth *refuse*
The meanest tool that he may chance to use. *Herbert.*

3. To decline to submit to or undergo; to decline to do, give, or grant; to deny; with following infinitive or gerund, to decline; as, he *refused* to help his friend; to *refuse* one permission; to *refuse* aid to one.

That never yet *refused* your best. *Chaucer.*

4. To renounce; to give up; to abandon; to cast off; to decline to bear. "*Refuse* thy name." *Shak.*

5. To decline to jump or leap over, as a fence or ditch; — said of a horse.

6. *Obs.* **a** To put, thrust, or drive, away; to expel. **b** To deny (one) permission (to); to prevent (from).

7. *Card Playing.* To fail to follow suit to (the suit led) because out of it.

8. *Mil.* To throw or bend back, or cause to keep back (as the center, a wing, or a flank), out of the regular alignment, and usually at an angle to it, when about to engage; as, the right was *refused* along a crossroad.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To decline to accept; to withhold compliance or permission; to make a refusal, as in écarté.

If ye *refuse,* . . . ye shall be devoured with the sword. *Is.* i. 20.

2. To decline to jump; — said of a horse.

3. *Engin.* To exhibit refusal; — said of a pile.

Syn. — Deny, withhold. See DECLINE.

Ant. — Accept; allow, grant. See TAKE.

re·fuse' stays. *Naut.* To miss stays.

re·fuse' (rē·fūz'), *n.* [ME. *refus,* fr. OF. *refus* refusal.] The accent is retained on the second syllable under influence of the verb. See REFUSE, *v. t.*] Refusal. *Dial.*

ref'use (rĕf'ūs), *adj.* [ME. *refus,* prob. fr. OF. *refuse* (F. *refusé*), past part., refused, but later influenced by *refuse* worthless matter.] Refused; rejected; thrown aside or left as worthless or of no value; worthless; useless; as, *refuse* matter, flax, or vegetables.

ref'use, *n.* [ME. *refuse, refuce,* prob. fr. OF. *refus* refusal, also, that which is refused. See REFUSE to deny.] That which is refused or rejected as useless; worthless matter; rubbish; scum; dregs, leavings, etc. In the U. S. the term *refuse,* with reference to the waste of municipalities, is usually used to include practically all wastes except garbage and ashes; in England, all wastes except sewage.

Syn. — Junk, dross, litter, trash, lumber.

re·fuse' (rē·fūz'), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·fus'er (rē·fūz'ēr), *n.* One who or that which refuses, as a horse that will not jump a fence, etc.; esp., a recusant.

re·fu'sion (rē·fū'zhŭn), *n.* [F. *réfusion,* fr. LL. *refusio* an overflowing, restitution.] Act of pouring back; refusion; refundment. *Obs.*

re·fu'sion (rē·fū'zhŭn), *n.* See RE-, 2.

---

re·fresh'en, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. *Rare.* — **re·fresh'en·er,** *n. Rare.*

re·fresh'. Refreshed. *Ref. Sp.*

re·fret', *n.* [OF., fr. L. *refractus,* past part. See REFRAIN, *n.,* REFRACT.] A refrain. *Obs.*

ref'ri·cate, *v. t.* [L. *refricatus,* past part. of *refricare.*] To rub open again. — **ref'ri·ca'tion,** *n. Both Obs.* [*Ref. Sp.*]

re·frig'er·a'tiv. Refrigerative.

re·frig'er·y (rē·frĭj'ēr·ĭ), *n.* [LL. *refrigerium.*] Cooling (from the heat of torment). *Obs.*

re·fright', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·fringe', *v. t.* [L. *refringere.* See REFRACT.] To infringe upon; drive back; refract. *Obs.*

re·froid', *v. t.* [OF. *refroidier.* Cf. REFREID.] To cool. *Obs.*

re·front', *v. t.,* **re·frus'trate,** *v. t.,* **re·fu'el,** *v. t.,* **re·fu'el·ing,** *adj. & n.* See RE-, 2.

ref'u·gee'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

ref'u·gy, *n.* [L. *refugium.*] Refuge. *Obs.*

re·func'tion, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·fund'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

re·fur'nish, *v. t.,* **re·fur'nish·ment,** *n.* See RE-, 2.

refuse destructor. See DESTRUCTOR, 2.

refuse lac. See LAC, *n.,* 1.

re·fus'ing (rē·fūz'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of REFUSE. — **re·fus'ing·ly,** *adv.*

N O P Q R

re·fu′sive (rē·fū′sĭv), *adj.* [Cf. REFUSE to deny.] Reflective. *Rare.*

re·fut′al (rē·fūt′ăl), *n.* Act of refuting; refutation.

ref′u·ta′tion (rĕf′ū·tā′shŭn), *n.* [L, *refutatio.*] Act of refuting; disproof; proof of falsehood or error; overthrowing by argument or proof; confutation.

Some of his blunders seem rather to deserve a flogging than a *refutation.* *Macaulay.*

re·fu′ta·tive (rē·fū′tā·tĭv), *adj.* Tending to refute; pertaining to refutation; refutatory.

re·fut′a·to′ry (rē·fūt′ā·tō′rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ; 181), *adj.* [LL. *refutatorius;* cf. F. *réfutatoire.*] Refutative.

re·fute′ (rē·fūt′), *v. t.;* -FUT′ED (-fūt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -FUT′ING (-fūt′ĭng). [L. *refutare* to repel, refute. See CONFUTE.] To disprove and overthrow by argument, evidence, or proof; to prove to be false or erroneous; to confute; as, to *refute* arguments, testimony, a charge, or, less often, a person. — *v. i.* To make a refutation; to disprove something.

Syn. — Disprove, overthrow. See DENY.

Ant. — Substantiate. See CONFIRM.

re·fute′, *n.* Refutation. *Obs.*

re·fute′, *n.* [OF. *refuite.*] Refuge. *Obs.*

re·fut′er (rē·fūt′ĕr), *n.* One who or that which refutes.

reg (rĕg), *n.* = 2d ERG. *Africa.*

re·gain′ (rē·gān′), *v. t.;* -GAINED′ (-gānd′); -GAIN′ING. [*re-* + *gain;* cf. F. *regagner.*] **1.** To gain anew; to get again; to recover; as, to *regain* health; to *regain* one's hold or footing.

2. To get back to; to reach again; as, to *regain* the shore.

Syn. — Recover, retrieve. **Ant.** — Lose, forfeit.

re·gain′, *n.* **1.** The act of regaining; also, the amount regained.

2. In weighing textiles, a standard allowance in percentage (varying with each material) to be added to make up for moisture contained in the raw material and lost in the manufacturing process.

re·gain′er (-ĕr), *n.* One who regains.

re′gal (rē′găl; 91), *adj.* [OF. or L.; OF. *regal,* fr. L. *regalis,* fr. *rex, regis,* a king. See ROYAL; cf. RAJA, REALM, REGALIA.] Of, pertaining to, suitable to, characteristic of, or like, a king; hence, stately, splendid, etc. "The *regal* title." *Shak.*

Syn. — Royal. See KINGLY.

re′gal, *n. Obs.* **1.** Regality; royalty; a royal person.

2. A thing pertaining to royalty; specif.: **a** A royal jewel; as, the *regal* of France; a precious stone; also, the Scottish coronation chair. **b** A regal privilege; *pl.,* regalia. **c** A chalice used at English coronations in the Communion.

re′gal, *n.* [F. *régale,* of uncert. origin.] *Music.* A small portable organ of the 16th and 17th centuries whose keys were played with one hand while its bellows were worked with the other. Originally it had reed pipes only. A *single regal* had one pipe, a *double regal* two, to each key.

re′gal (rē′g'l), *n.* [Var. of REGOL.] A channel; a groove. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

re·gale′ (rē·gāl′), *v. t.;* RE·GALED′ (-gāld′); RE·GAL′ING (-gāl′ĭng). [F. *régaler,* fr. *régal, régale.* See 2d REGALE.] To entertain or feast in a sumptuous or agreeable manner; to give or offer great delight or pleasure to; to gratify; to affect pleasurably; as, to *regale* one with delicious food; a scene that *regales* the eye. — *v. i.* To feast oneself; to give regalement. "This blooming young person was *regaling* on dewberries." *George Meredith.*

re·gale′, *n.* [F. *régal,* earlier *régale,* fr. OF. *gale* pleasure. See GALLANT.] **1.** A choice or sumptuous repast; a feast; also, a delicious or refreshing food or drink. *Now Rare.*

2. *Rare.* **a** Regalement. **b** A regaling present.

re·ga′le (rē·gā′lē), *n.* [ML. *regale,* pl. *regalia,* fr. L. *regalis:* cf. F. *régale.* See REGAL, *adj.*] **1.** A prerogative of royalty; — usually in pl., *regalia* (which see).

2. (The earliest use in English.) Specif., *Eccl. Hist.,* the right or prerogative of enjoying the revenues of vacant sees and abbacies and of presenting to benefices dependent on them claimed by rulers in the Middle Ages.

Reg′a·lec′i·dae (rĕg′ā·lĕs′ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Regalecus,* type genus, fr. L. *rex, regis,* king + *alec* fish pickle, taken in sense "herring"; a transl. of the name "king of herrings."] *Zool.* The family constituted by the oarfishes. **Re·gal′e·cus** (rē·gāl′ē·kŭs) is the type genus.

re·gale′ment (rē·gāl′mĕnt), *n.* Act of regaling; anything which regales; entertainment; refreshment.

re·gal′er (-gāl′ĕr), *n.* One who regales.

regal fern. The royal fern.

re·ga′li·a (rē·gā′lĭ·ā; *Sp.* rä′gä·lē′ä), *n.; pl.* REGALIAS (-āz; *Sp.* -äs). [Sp. *regalia,* lit., royal prerogative.] A kind of cigar of large size and superior quality, also, the size in which such cigars are classed.

re·ga′li·a (rē·gā′lĭ·ā; -gāl′yā), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *regalis* regal. See REGAL, *adj.*] **1.** The rights and prerogatives of a king, or the properties or revenues which are the subjects of these. *Regalia* have been classified as ‖ ***re·ga′li·a ma·jo′ra,*** including the royal character and authority, and such rights as the use of the seashore for purposes of navigation and fishing (now considered as held in trust for the public); and ‖ ***re·ga′li·a mi·no′ra,*** or those pertaining to the royal revenue, such as salmon fishings. Various royal rights have retained the name *regalia,* or *regalities,* after being conveyed away by royal grant.

2. The emblems, symbols, or paraphernalia, of royalty, such as the crown, scepter, ensigns, etc.

3. Hence, decorations or insignia of an office or order, esp. of a fraternal order, as of Freemasons, Odd Fellows, etc.

4. Hence, loosely, finery; special dress, costume, or the like; as, he appeared in his Sunday *regalia.*

re·ga′li·a (rē·gā′lĭ·ā), **re·ga′li·o** (-lĭ·ō). Erroneous for REGALO. *Obs.*

re·ga′li·an (rē·gā′lĭ·ăn; -gāl′yăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to regalia; regal.

re′gal·ism (rē′găl·ĭz′m), *n.* Doctrine of royal supremacy, esp. in church affairs. — **re′gal·ist,** *n.*

re·gal′i·ty (rē·găl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [From ML. *regalitas,* fr. L. *regalis* regal, royal, perh. through OF. *regalité.* See REGAL, *adj.;* cf. ROYALTY.] **1.** Royalty; sovereignty; sovereign right or privilege; sovereign jurisdiction; *pl.,* regalia.

[Passion] robs reason of her due *regalitie.* *Spenser.*

2. A country or territory subject to royal jurisdiction, or to such jurisdiction in the hands of a subject.

3. *Eng. & Scots Law.* Royal or sovereign jurisdiction in the hands of a subject by virtue of a grant from the crown. Such rights early became obsolete in England, and in Scotland were abolished by Act 20 Geo. II, c. 43.

re′gal·ize (rē′găl·īz), *v. i.* To make regal.

regal lily. A commonly cultivated garden lily (*Lilium regale*) of western China, grown for its showyflowers that are white and yellow inside, but light lilac-purple and streaked on the exterior.

regal moth. A large handsome American moth (*Citheronia regalis*). Its forewings are olive, spotted with yellow and heavily veined with red, and the hind wings are orange-red spotted with yellow. Its larva, the *hickory horned devil,* feeds on walnut, sycamore, and other trees, and is armed with several long curved spiny horns.

Regal Moth (½) and Larva (½).

‖**re·ga′lo** (rā·gä′lō; rē·gā′lō), *n.* [Sp. See REGALE, *v. t.*] A gift or present, esp. of superior food or drink; a delicacy or dainty; a banquet. *Now Rare.*

regal purple. = ROYAL PURPLE **b.**

regal water. Aqua regia. *Rare.*

Re′gan (rē′găn), *n.* In Shakespeare's *King Lear,* the second daughter of Lear. See KING LEAR.

re·gard′ (rē·gärd′), *v.;* -GARD′ED; -GARD′ING. [F. *regarder,* fr. *re-* + *garder* to guard, heed, keep. See GUARD; cf. REWARD.] *Transitive:* **1.** To keep in view; to behold; to look at; to view; to gaze upon.

Your niece *regards* me with an eye of favor. *Shak.*

2. To look closely at; to observe attentively; to pay attention to; to notice or remark particularly.

If much you note him,
You offend him; . . . feed, and *regard* him not. *Shak.*

3. **a** To hold (one) in high esteem; to esteem; to care for. **b** To have care for; to heed in conduct or practice; to obey (laws); to have respect for (a person); to respect; to listen to; lit. or fig., to show respect or consideration for.

Here's Beaufort, that *regards* nor God nor king. *Shak.*

4. To take into consideration or account; to take account of; to consider. "Neither *regarding* that she is my child, nor fearing me as if I were her father." *Shak.*

5. **a** To look upon, as in a certain relation; to hold; consider; as, to *regard* fasting as a duty; to *regard* one as a friend. **b** To look upon; to consider and treat; as, to *regard* one with favor or dislike.

6. To have relation to, as bearing upon; to respect; to relate to; to concern; to touch; as, an argument does not *regard* the question; I agree with you as *regards* this.

7. *Obs.* **a** To look after; to take care of or for. **b** To treat (a thing) as something of peculiar value, sanctity, or the like; to value; to esteem. **c** To look or front toward; to face.

It is a peninsula which *regardeth* the mainland. *Sandys.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To look attentively; to gaze; also, to pay attention; to heed.

2. To look; seem; appear. *Shelley.*

3. *Obs.* **a** To consider; deliberate; also, to have consideration or reference (to). **b** To take heed or pains; to care.

Syn. — Observe, remark, mind; estimate. See ESTEEM.

re·gard′, *n.* [OF. See REGARD, *v.*] **1.** Aspect; appearance; look; air. *Archaic.*

2. A look; glance; gaze.

But her, with stern *regard,* he thus repelled. *Milton.*

3. Attention of the mind with a feeling of interest; consideration; heed; care; interest; concern; attention or respect as shown in action or conduct.

4. That which is considered as a ground of action or opinion; a consideration or motive.

5. A respect, relation, or particular.

Persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue, with *regard* to themselves; in justice and goodness with *regard* to their neighbors; and piety toward God. *I. Watts.*

6. Respect; esteem; reverence; affection; as, to have a high *regard* for a person; — often in the *pl.,* in expressions intended to convey such feeling; as, my best *regards* to your brother.

7. *Obs.* **a** Estimation; esteem; repute; account; value; worth. **b** Something seen; a prospect. **c** Reference. **d** Intention. **e** An evidence or indication of affection or kindly feeling.

8. *O. Eng. Law.* Inspection of a forest by officials to learn if any trespasses have been committed; the right or office of such inspection; also, a district under the jurisdiction of such an official (called a *regarder*).

— ***at regard of.*** = IN REGARD OF, **a.** *Obs.* — ***for the regard of.*** = IN REGARD OF, **c.** *Obs.* — ***in one's regard.*** In respect to one. — ***in regard.*** **a** *Obs.* Comparatively; relatively. **b** *Now Rare.* Considering that; since; because. — ***in regard of.*** **a** *Archaic.* Also ***in regard to, at regard of,*** etc. In comparison with. "Bodily penance is but short and little *at regard of* the pains of hell." *Chaucer.* **b** Now, usually, ***in, or with, regard to.*** With respect or relation to; as to. **c** *Now Illit.* Also ***for the regard of.*** On account of; because of.

Change was thought necessary *in regard of* the injury the church did receive by a number of things then in use. *Hooker.*

In regard of its security, it had a great advantage over the bandboxes. *Dickens.*

d *Obs.* Also ***in regard to.*** Out of consideration or respect for. *Obs.* — ***in regard to.*** **a** See IN REGARD OF, **a, b, & d.** **b** Also ***with regard to.*** With respect to; relating to; concerning; as to. — ***with regard to.*** **a** = IN REGARD OF, **b.** **b** = IN REGARD TO, **b.**

re·gard′ance (rē·gär′dăns), *n.* A regarding; state of being regarded. *Rare.* *Dickens.*

re·gard′an·cy (-dăn·sĭ), *n.* State or fact of being regardant. *Rare.*

re·gard′ant (rē·gär′dănt), *adj.* [F., pres. part. of *regarder.* See REGARD, *v.*] **1.** *O. Eng. Law.* Literally, regarding; — used only in the phrase *villein* (or *villain*) *regardant* or *regardant to a manor,* commonly misunderstood to imply the praedial dependence of a colonus, as distinguished from a *villein* (or *villain*) *in gross,* implying the personal dependence of a true slave, the terms, in fact, having nothing to do with a legal distinction of status but relating to the modes of proof and pleading in the 14th century, ***villein in gross*** denoting a villein without further qualification, and ***villein regardant to a manor*** a villein by reference to a manor. Both terms may apply to the same person from different points of view.

2. *Her.* Depicted with the face in profile and looking backward; — said in modern blazon of an animal.

Lion Passant Regardant.

3. Disposed to regard; regarding; observant; regardful; watchful.

re·gard′ant (rē·gär′dănt), *n.* **1.** One who regards or beholds; a spectator. *Obs.*

2. A villein regardant. *Rare.*

re·gard′er (rē·gär′dĕr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *regardeor.*] **1.** *O. Eng. Law.* See REGARD, *n.*, 8.

2. One who regards.

re·gard′ful (rē·gärd′fo͝ol; -f'l), *adj.* **1.** Heedful; observant

2. Full or expressive of regard or respect; respectful.

3. Meriting regard or attention. *Obs.*

Syn. — Mindful, thoughtful, attentive.

Ant. — Careless, regardless.

— **re·gard′ful·ly,** *adv.* — **re·gard′ful·ness,** *n.*

re·gard′ing, *prep.* Concerning; respecting.

re·gard′less, *adj.* **1.** Having no regard; heedless; careless; as, *regardless* of life, consequences, dignity.

2. Not regarded; slighted; not meriting regard. *Now Rare.*

Syn. — Negligent, indifferent, unconcerned, inattentive, unobservant, neglectful.

Ant. — Thoughtful, considerate, mindful, solicitous.

— **re·gard′less·ly,** *adv.* — **re·gard′less·ness,** *n.*

— ***regardless of.*** Without taking into account; sometimes, in spite of; as, *regardless of* his faults, I like him.

re·gard′less, *adv.* In a manner regardless of cost, labor, consequences, or the like. *Colloq.*

Everything's been done *regardless.* *Montgomery.*

re·gat′ta (rē·găt′ä), *n.; pl.* -TAS (-äz). [It. *regatta, regata,* fr. Venetian *regata,* fr. *regatar* to compete, of obscure origin.] **1.** Orig., a gondola race in Venice; now, a rowing or sailing race, or, usually, an organized series of such races.

2. A kind of stout twilled cotton cloth often striped in blue and white. *Chiefly Brit.*

3. The color liberty.

re′ge·late (rē′jĕ·lāt; rē′jĕ·lāt′), *v. i.* *Physics.* To freeze together again; to undergo regelation, as ice.

re′ge·la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [*re-* + L. *gelatio* a freezing.] The phenomenon of the refreezing of water, when the water has resulted from the melting of ice due to pressure, ice being one of the few solids whose melting point is lowered under increased pressure.

re′gence (rē′jĕns), *n.* [F. *régence.*] Regency. *Obs.* — **re·gence,** *adj. Obs.* exc. in designating furniture, etc., of the Regency of the Duke of Orleans.

re′gen·cy (rē′jĕn·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Cf. F. *régence,* ML. *regentia.* See REGENT, *adj.*] **1.** The office of ruler; rule; dominion; government.

2. Esp., the office, jurisdiction, or dominion of a regent or vicarious ruler, or of a body of regents; deputed or vicarious government.

3. A governing body (of certain cities or states). *Obs.*

4. A body of men entrusted with vicarious government; as, a *regency* constituted during a king's minority.

5. A meeting of the members of a regency. *Obs.*

6. A territory governed by a regent or regency, as in Java.

7. The period during which a regent governs; specif.: [*usually cap.*] **a** *F. Hist.* The period (1715–23) of the rule of Philip, Duke of Orleans, regent for Louis XV. **b** *Eng. Hist.* The period (1811–20) of the rule of George, Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV), regent for George III. **c** *Span. Hist.* (1) The period of the rule (1833–40) of Maria Christina, queen mother, and (1840–43) of Gen. J. B. Espartero, regents for Isabella II. (2) The period (1885–1902) of the rule of Christina, queen mother, regent for Alfonso XIII. **d** *Neth. Hist.* The period (1890–98) of the rule of Emma, queen mother, regent for Wilhelmina. **e** *Jap. Hist.* The period (1921–26) of the rule of Hirohito, crown prince, regent for his father, Emperor Yoshihito.

8. The position or function of a university regent.

re·gen′er·a·ble (rē·jĕn′ĕr·ä·b'l), *adj.* That may be regenerated.

re·gen′er·a·cy (rē·jĕn′ĕr·ä·sĭ), *n.* [See REGENERATE.] State of being regenerated.

re·gen′er·ant (-ănt), *adj.* Regenerating. — **re·gen′er·ance** (-ăns), *n.* *Both Rare.*

re·gen′er·ate (-ĭt), *adj.* [L. *regeneratus,* past part. of *regenerare* to regenerate, fr. *re-* re- + *generare* to beget. See GENERATE.] **1.** Reborn; formed or created again.

2. *Theol.* Born again; having undergone regeneration; spiritually reborn or converted; become a Christian or Christians.

3. Reformed; renovated; redeemed from error, baseness, etc.

re·gen′er·ate (-āt), *v.;* RE·GEN′ER·AT′ED (-āt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); RE·GEN′ER·AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** *Theol.* To cause to be spiritually born again; to subject to regeneration.

2. Hence, to make a radical change for the better in; to reform completely; as, forces that will *regenerate* society.

3. To generate or produce anew; to reproduce; re-create; revive; as, to *regenerate* hatred; *regenerated* tissue.

4. To re-establish on a better basis; to reconstruct. *Rare.*

5. To restore (a material) to its original strength or properties, as by adding salt to a brine that has been weakened by the absorption of atmospheric moisture.

6. *Elec.* To increase the amplification of by causing a part of the power in the output circuit to act upon the input circuit; — said of the amplification of an electron current by means of electron tubes.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To form again; to shape, frame, or fashion anew.

2. To become regenerate; to reform.

re·gen′er·ate (-ĭt), *n.* One regenerated, esp. one spiritually reborn.

re·gen′er·a′tion (rē·jĕn′ĕr·ā′shŭn; rē′jĕn-), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *regeneratio.*] **1.** Act of regenerating, or state of being regenerated; re-creation; revival; re-establishment on a better basis; reformation.

When man, with changeless Nature coalescing,
Will undertake *regeneration's* work. *Shelley.*

2. *Bot. & Zool.* **a** The reproduction or regrowth of a part which has been lost or destroyed. **b** = REJUVENESCENCE, 2.

3. *Elec.* The process by which part of the power in the output circuit of an amplifying device is caused to act upon

re′al·lop, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

re′al·ly, *adv.* of REGAL.

re′al·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

re′al·ty, *n.* [Cf. OF. *regalité.*] Regality. *Obs.*

re·gal′va·nize, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re·gal′va·ni·za′tion,** *n.*

re′gal·y, *n.* [See REGAL.] Regality. *Obs.*

re′gar. Var. of REGUR.

re·gard′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

re·gar′ment, *v. t.,* **re·gar′nish,** *v. t.,* **re·gar′ri·son,** *v. t.,* **re·gath′er,** *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.

Regatta Day. See HOLIDAY, 3.

re·gauge′, *v. t. & n.* See RE-, 2.

Re′gel. Var. of RIGEL.

Re′gem (rē′gĕm). *Bib.*

Re′gem-me′lech (rē′gĕm·mē′lĕk; -mē′lĕk). *Bib.*

re·gen′der, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. *Obs.*

re·gen′er·at′ed cel′lu·lose. See VISCOSE, *n.*

re·gen′er·ate·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

the input circuit so as to increase the amplification; a feedback. Cf. REGENERATE, *v. t.*, 6.
4. *Mach.* The use, by special devices, of heat or the like which would ordinarily be lost. See REGENERATOR, 4.
5. *Physiol.* **a** The reproduction or renewal of tissues, cells, etc., which have been used up and destroyed, as by the ordinary processes of life; as, the continual *regeneration* of the epithelial cells of the body; the *regeneration* of the contractile substance of muscle; the *regeneration* of liver cells following necrosis. **b** The union of parts which have been severed, so that they become anatomically and physiologically perfect; as, the *regeneration* of a nerve.
6. *Theol.* The entering into a new and spiritual life; that change by which holy affections and purposes are substituted for the opposite motives in the heart. Regeneration is often referred to symbolically as the *new birth*, as being born again, or as being born of water and of the spirit, to signify the sacrament of baptism by which one is reborn as it were into a spiritual family, the Christian church. Historically, regeneration by baptism has been regarded as the bestowal by God of an indelible spiritual mark or "character" or the soul.

re·gen'er·a'tive (rē·jĕn'ĕr·ā'tĭv; -ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* [F. *régénératif.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or using, regeneration; tending to regenerate; as, *regenerative* influences; a *regenerative* furnace.
2. *Elec.* Pert. to or designating the returning of energy to the supply system, as when a descending motor-driven hoist returns energy to the line by acting as a generator; specif., pertaining to a method of amplification with electron tubes in which a part of the power in the output circuit acts upon the input circuit, thereby increasing the amplification.
— **re·gen'er·a'tive·ly,** *adv.*

regenerative braking. See ELECTRIC BRAKING.

regenerative cycle. *SteamEngin.* A cycle using heat that would ordinarily be lost; specif.: **a** A multiple-expansion steam-engine cycle in which the receivers are used as successive feed-water heaters. **b** A steam-turbine cycle in which the condensate or feed water is heated to a temperature much higher than that corresponding to saturation at the exhaust pressure by means of steam that has been bled from the turbine at points intermediate between the throttle and exhaust.

regenerative furnace. A gas-burning furnace equipped with a regenerator (sense 4).

re·gen'er·a'tor (rē·jĕn'ĕr·ā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which regenerates.
2. A heavy swinging counterpoise or other balancing device for a mine pump rod to permit a higher engine speed.
3. *Engin.* A hypothetical body, as used with a reversible engine operating on a Stirling's cycle, that stores heat from the working substance of an engine so that (1) each part of the body and the contiguous gas or vapor have the same temperature, (2) each increment of heat is maintained at the temperature at which it was received, (3) the stored heat is returned to the working substance by the reversal of the process.
4. *Mach.* A device used with hot-air engines, gas-burning furnaces, etc., in which the incoming air or gas is heated by contact with masses of iron, brick, etc., previously heated by the outgoing hot air or gas, or by being passed through a pipe or pipes heated by a flow of the hot air or gas escaping in the opposite direction; — called also *recuperator.*

re·gen'er·a·to'ry (-ȧ·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Regenerative. *R.*

re·gen'e·sis, *or* **re–gen'e·sis** (-ĕ·sĭs), *n.* New birth; renewal. "*Regenesis* of dissenting sects." *H. Spencer.*

re'gent (rē'jĕnt), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *régent*, fr. L. *regens, -entis*, pres. part. of *regere* to rule. See REGIMENT, RIGHT, *adj.*; cf. REIGN.] **1.** Holding the office of a university regent. *Hist.*
2. Exercising vicarious authority; acting as a regent.
3. Ruling; governing; regnant. *Now Rare.*

re'gent, *n.* [See REGENT, *adj.*] **1.** *Now Rare.* **a** That which rules or governs; a ruling authority or principle. **b** One who rules or reigns; a governor; ruler.
2. One invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign. Specif.: **a** Formerly, a member of the governing body of some European cities. **b** In the Dutch colonial administration of Java, a native official through whom a resident and his assistants carry out the details of the government of a residency. The regents belong to the highest (often princely) families.
3. *European Univ.* **a** *Hist.* At Oxford and Cambridge, a master of arts who presided over disputations in the schools, at first for one year and later at Oxford for two, at Cambridge for five years after graduation; hence, a master of arts of not more than two or five years' standing. **b** *Hist.* In Scotland, one of certain instructors in a college who had charge of a certain number of students through the entire course; a professor. **c** In France, a teacher of an art or science in a college or university, esp. of an elementary class.
4. In the United States, one of a governing board: **a** Of a State university. **b** Of the Smithsonian Institution. **c** Of the University of the State of New York. See REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. **d** *Harvard Univ.* An officer who supervises student discipline.
5. [*cap.*] Short for REGENT DIAMOND.
6. The headmaster of a school. *Obs.*

re'gent (rē'jĕnt), *v. t. Now Rare.* **a** To serve (a college, etc.) as regent; to act as regent or instructor to; to teach. **b** To govern or manage as regent. — *v. i.* To act as regent. *Rare.*

re'gent·al (-jĕn·tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Pertaining to a regent.

regent bird. A beautiful Australian bowerbird (*Sericulus chrysocephalus*). The male has the head, neck, and large patches on the wings bright golden yellow, and the rest of the plumage deep velvety black. So called in honor of the Prince Regent (see REGENCY, 7 b).

Regent diamond. A famous diamond of fine quality, which weighs about 137 carats and is among the state jewels of France. It is so called from the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, to whom it was sold in 1717 by Pitt the English Governor of Madras (whence also called the *Pitt diamond*), who bought it of an Indian merchant in 1701. It is now in the Louvre.

regent house. Formerly, at Cambridge University, the upper house of the senate.

Regents' examinations. State-wide final examinations given under the auspices of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, esp. in the last year of the grammar schools and in the secondary schools.

Regents of the University of the State of New York. The members of the controlling board of a corporate body called the University of the State of New York, which consists of all incorporated institutions for academic and higher education, the State Library, the State Museum, and such other libraries, museums, and educational institutions as may be admitted. The regents have large supervisory and regulative powers.

Regent Street. One of the main thoroughfares of the West End, London, running from Portland Place south to Waterloo Place and containing many fine shops.

‖**re'ges** (rē'jēz), *n., pl.* of REX.

re'gi·a (rē'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The residence of the pontifex maximus at Rome. See FORUM, *Illust.*

reg'i·cid'al (rĕj'ĭ·sīd'ăl; 66), *adj.* Pertaining to regicide or a regicide; having the nature of, or disposed to, regicide.

reg'i·cide (rĕj'ĭ·sīd), *n.* [L. *rex, regis*, a king + *-cide;* cf. F. *régicide*, in both senses.] **1.** One who kills or who murders a king, esp. his own KING; specif. [*often cap.*]: **a** *Eng. Hist.* One of the judges who condemned Charles I. to death. **b** *F. Hist.* One of those connected with the execution of Louis XVI.
2 The killing or murder of a king.
— **reg'i·cid'ism** (-sĭd'ĭz'm), *n.*

‖**re'gi·dor'** (rā'hē·thōr'; 112; 142), *n.; pl.* -DORES (-thō'rās). [Sp., fr. *regir* to rule, fr. L. *regere.*] One of a body of officers charged with the government of Spanish municipalities, corresponding to the English alderman.

‖**ré'gie'** (rā'zhē'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Direct management of public finance or public works by agents of the government for government account; — opposed to the system under which such public business is done under contract.
2. Specif.: The system of collecting taxes by officials who have either no interest or a very small interest in the proceeds, disting. from the system of farming them out.
3. Any kind of government monopoly (as on tobacco, salt, etc.) used chiefly as a means of taxation. Such monopolies are largely employed in Austria, Italy, France, and Spain. Also, tobacco bought or supplied by agents of such monopolies.

reg'i·fuge (rĕj'ĭ·fūj), *n.* [LL. *regifugium*, fr. *rex, regis*, king + *fuga* flight.] *Rom. Hist.* The flight or expulsion of the kings (traditionally in 510 B.C.).

re·gime' (rā·zhēm'), *n.* Also **ré·gime'.** [F. *régime.* See REGIMEN.] **1.** Mode or system of rule or management; character of government, or of the social system.
2. *Hydraul.* The condition of a river with respect to the rate of its flow, as measured by the volume of water passing different cross sections in a given time.
3. *Med.* Regimen.

reg'i·men (rĕj'ĭ·mĕn), *n.* [L. *regimen, -inis*, fr. *regere* to guide, to rule. See RIGHT; cf. REGIME, REGIMENT, REGENT, REGION.] **1.** A governing; government; rule; system; administration.
2. A kind or class. *Obs.*
3. Any regulation or treatment intended to benefit by gradual operation; esp., *Med.*, a systematic course of diet, etc., to improve or preserve health, or to attain some effect, as reduction of flesh; — sometimes synonymous with *hygiene.*
4. This system or regular course of any continuous natural process; as, the *regimen* of a river.
5. *Gram.* A syntactical relation between words, as when one depends on another and is regulated by it in respect to case or mood; government.

re·gim'e·nal (rē·jĭm'ē·năl; -n'l), *adj.* Regiminal. *Rare.*

‖**Re'gi·men sa'ni·ta'tis sa·ler'ni·ta'num** (rĕj'ĭ·mĕn săn'ĭ·tā'tĭs sȧ·lûr'nĭ·tā'nŭm). [ML.] *Med. Hist.* An assemblage of medical doctrine and rules of health emanating from the medical school of Salerno in the 13th century, and having an important place in the teaching of medicine for several centuries following.

reg'i·ment (rĕj'ĭ·mĕnt; *Brit. often* rĕj'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *régiment* a regiment of men, OF. also government, fr. LL. *regimentum* government, fr. *regere* to guide, rule. See REGIMEN.] **1.** Governmental rule. *Now Rare.*
2. *Obs.* **a** Rulership; governorship; also, the period of one's rule; a reign. **b** Governance; management; guidance. **c** Regimen (sense 1); a regime. **d** A region or district governed. **e** A rule or ordinance.
3. a *Obs.* A kind or class, as of dogs, birds, devils. **b** A number of individuals in a group.
4. *Med.* A dietary or sanitary regimen. *Obs.*
5. *Mil.* In general, a body of soldiers commanded by a colonel, and consisting of a number of companies, troops, or batteries; now, a unit composed basically of a headquarters and two or more battalions (or corresponding units, as squadrons of cavalry). Its exact composition varies with the branch of the service. At present, in the United States Army, the infantry regiment contains three battalions, a band, a headquarters company, a service company, and a howitzer company.
6. *Naut. Astron.* A table of declinations.

reg'i·ment (-mĕnt), *v. t.;* -MENT'ED; -MENT'ING. **1.** *Mil.* To form into a regiment or into regiments.
2. To place in, or assign to, a regiment.
3. To organize into groups, classes, or other units, esp. for the sake of central regulation or control; as, to *regiment* the industries of a country; hence, to subject to systematization or rigid discipline; to reduce to strict order or uniformity; as, an education that *regiments* children.

reg'i·men'tal (-mĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* **1.** Belonging to, or concerning, a regiment; as, *regimental* officers, clothing, etc.
2. Regimented; serving to regiment; tending to regimentation.
3. Of, pertaining to, or having to do with, regimen.

reg'i·men'tal (rĕj'ĭ·mĕn'tăl; -t'l), *n.* **1.** Obs. sing. of REGIMENTALS.
2. A color, reddish blue in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Called also *Persian blue.* Cf. COLOR.

reg'i·men'taled (-tăld; -t'ld), **reg'i·men'tailed,** *adj.* Wearing regimentals.

reg'i·men'tals (-tălz; -t'lz), *n. pl.* Also, *Obs. sing.*, **reg'i·men'tal.** The uniform worn by the officers and soldiers of a regiment; military dress; — not now in technical use.

reg'i·men'ta·ry (-tȧ·rĭ), *adj.* Regimental. *Rare.*

reg'i·men'ta·ry, *n.* [Pol. *regimentarz*, NL. *regimentarius.*] *Mil.* A (Polish) commander. *Obs.*

re·gim·en·ta'tion (-mĕn·tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of regimenting; organization into groups.

re·gim'i·nal (rē·jĭm'ĭ·năl; -n'l), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, regimen; as, *regiminal* rules.

re·gin' (rē·jĭn'), *v. t.;* -GINNED'; -GIN'NING. To gin (cotton) more than once.

re'gin (rā'yĭn). Var. of REGINN.

‖**re·gi'na** (rē·jī'nȧ), *n.* [L.] Queen.

re·gi'nal (rē·jī'năl; -n'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a queen; queenly; also, supporting the queen.

Reg'i·nald (rĕj'ĭ·năld), *n.* [Prob. fr. a Latinization of OG. *Reginald, Raginald, Rainald, Reinold;* cf. Goth. *ragin* judgment, and OHG. *waltan* to rule, G. *walten;* cf. also AS. *Regenweald*, and E. REYNOLD.] Lit., strong ruler; — masc. proper name. L. *Reginaldus* (-năl'dŭs); F. *Regnauld, Regnault* (rē'nyō'), *Renaud* (rē·nō'); It. *Rinaldo* (rē·năl'dō); Sp. *Reynaldos* (rā'ē·năl'dōs); G. *Reinwald* (rīn'vält), *Reinald* (rī'nält). Dim. *Rex, Reggie.*

Re'ginn, Re'gin (rā'yĭn), *n.* In the Volsunga Saga, a treacherous dwarf smith, brother of Fafnir and foster father of Sigurd, whom he incites to slay Fafnir, plotting to kill the hero afterward. His purpose is miraculously revealed to Sigurd, who slays him. Cf. MIMIR.

re'gion (rē'jŭn), *n.* [OF. *regium* (F. *région*), fr. L. *regio* a direction, a boundary line, region, fr. *regere* to guide, direct. See REGIMEN.] **1.** A realm; a kingdom. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. A major indefinite division of inanimate creation, as the air; figuratively, realm, sphere.
Out of the powerful *regions* under earth. *Shak.*
3. A large tract of land; one of the large districts or quarters into which any space or surface is conceived of as divided; hence, in general, an indefinite area; a country; province; district; tract.
Embassies from *regions* far remote. *Milton.*
4. Of the body or a part of it, a part or division; as, a *region* of the skull. "The *region* of my heart." *Shak.*
5. a One of the portions into which the atmosphere is conceived of as divided according to height, or the sea according to depth; as, the upper, middle, or lower *regions* of the air. Also used figuratively. "He is of too high a *region.*" *Shak.* **b** *Obs.* The upper air; the sky; the heavens.
6. An administrative area, division, or district, as in Rome under Augustus or in Soviet Russia (Russ. *kraĭ*).
7. A space occupied; an enclosing space.
8. *Archaeol.* One of the districts of ancient Pompeii.
9. *Biogeog.* **a** Usually, a primary faunal division of the world. The regions most generally accepted are the *Holarctic, Oriental, Australian, Ethiopian*, and *Neotropical.* The following also are often ranked as regions: *New Zealand, Malagasy, Polynesian, Nearctic*, and *Palaearctic.* **b** According to another nomenclature, the above regions (though of the same extent) treated as secondary divisions by being grouped into two or three *realms*, Arctogaea, Notogaea, and Neogaea.
10. *Math.* The totality of all points each representing a set of values of n real or complex variables $z_1, \ldots z_n$, where each variable of the set varies continuously over a given interval of the real axis or portion of the complex plane.
— ***in the region of.*** In the neighborhood of; near.

re'gion·al (-ăl; -l), *adj.* [LL. *regionalis.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a region, or territory, esp. a geographical region; — often opposed to *local;* as, *regional* geography.
2. Of or pertaining to a region or division, as of a country or of the body; sectional; local; as, *regional* governments; *regional* symptoms.
— **re'gion·al·ly,** *adv.*

re'gion·al·ism, *n.* The doctrine or practice of subdividing or decentralizing a country into regions on a political, economic, or other, basis. — **re'gion·al·ist,** *n.* — **re'gion·al·is'tic,** *adj.*

re'gion·al·ize (rē'jŭn·ăl·īz; -l·īz), *v. t.* To divide into regions, or administrative districts. — **re'gion·al·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn); -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

re'gion·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ; -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Regional. — *n.* A description or account of the regions of ancient Rome.

regionary deacon. The head of one of the deaconries (orig. seven, later, twelve) into which ecclesiastical Rome was divided; — called also *cardinal deacon.*

re'gioned (rē'jŭnd), *adj.* Divided into regions; dwelling in the region.

reg'is·ter (rĕj'ĭs·tĕr), *n.* [Cf. ML. *registrarius.* Cf. REGISTRAR.] One who registers, or records; a registrar; a recorder; esp., a public officer charged with recording certain transactions or events; as, a *register* of deeds.

reg'is·ter, *n.* [ME. *registre*, fr. OF. *registre*, fr. ML. *registrum, regestrum, regestum*, fr. LL. *regesta*, pl., fr. *regerere, regestum*, to carry back, to register, fr. *re-* re- + *gerere* to carry. See JEST; cf. SUGGEST.] **1.** A written record containing regular entries of items or details; an official or formal enumeration, description, or record of particulars; a memorial record; a book for such a record; as, a municipal *register* (as of births, marriages, and deaths).
As you have one eye upon my follies, . . . turn another into the *register* of your own. *Shak.*
2. a Short for *Register of Writs* or *of the Chancery*, a book containing a transcript of the early English writs, first printed and published in the reign of Henry VIII. The date of its origin is unknown. **b** A book or system of public records; as, the *register* of deeds, births, etc.; in *Scots Law*, esp., the records of landed property.
3. a A record containing the names of seamen of a district or country, or a list and description of the merchant vessels belonging to a port, district, or country. **b** A certificate, signed by the commissioner of navigation and issued by the customs collector of the port to the owner of a vessel engaged in foreign trade. It contains a description of the vessel, its name, ownership, etc., and serves as evidence of nationality or as a muniment of title. It is granted only for vessels owned wholly by American citizens, whether built in the United States or abroad.
4. An entry in a register, as of a parish.
5. a A bookmark. **b** A table of contents; an index.
6. Registration; registry; as, a port of *register.*
7. A lid, stopper, or sliding plate, in a furnace, stove, etc., for regulating the admission of air to the fuel; also, an arrangement containing dampers or shutters, as in the floor or wall of a room or passage, or in a chimney, for admitting or excluding heated air, or for regulating ventilation.
8. Something which registers or records; esp., a machine for registering automatically the number of persons admitted, fares taken, etc.; a telltale; also, a number or amount registered.
9. A list, catalogue, or schedule. *Obs.*
10. *Elec., Gas, Water, etc.* The part of a meter which consists of the dials and their attendant mechanism for indicating the total quantity of electricity or gas consumed.
11. *Mach.* A contrivance for automatically noting the performance of a machine or the rapidity of a process.
12. a *Music & Phonet.* (1) The compass or range of a voice. (2) The series of tones of like quality within the compass of a voice which are produced by a particular

adjustment of the vocal cords. In singing up the scale the register changes at the point where the vocal cords readjust themselves to reach the higher tones, all tones below this point being considered to be the ***chest***, or ***thick, register***, all above, the ***head***, or ***thin, register***. The two registers generally overlap, some tones about the middle of the voice being producible by either adjustment. Cf. VOICE, FALSETTO. **b** *Music.* The compass of an instrument; also, a special portion of it; a series of tones similarly produced and of the same quality; as, the chalumeau *register* of the clarinet. **c** *Music, Rare.* = SLIDER, 5. **d** A set of pipes of the same quality in an organ; a stop.

13. *Photog.* Correspondence in position between the focusing screen and the surface of the replacing sensitive film or plate.

14. *Print.* **a** Exact correspondence in position of pages, columns, or lines on the opposite or reverse sides of the sheet, or of the several impressions in a design printed in parts, as in process color printing, or in the manufacture of paper hangings. See REGISTER, *v. i.*, 2. **b** The inner part of the mold in which printing types are cast. **c** Series or list of signatures.

15. *Teleg.* A recorder.

Syn. — Roll, record, archives, chronicle, annals. See LIST.

reg'is·ter (rĕj'ĭs·tĕr), *v.;* -TERED (-tĕrd); -TER·ING. [OF. *registrer*, fr. ML. *registrare, regestrare.* See REGISTER, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To record formally and exactly, as for future use or service; to enroll; to enter precisely in a list or the like.

Such follow him as shall be *registered.* *Milton.*

2. a To secure or make an official entry of in a register; as, to *register* a will, a deed, a mortgage. **b** To record as on a register; reflect accurately.

3. a To record automatically; to indicate; as, the thermometer *registered* a temperature of 25° below zero. **b** To record photographically.

4. To make correspond exactly; to adjust so as to secure correspondence; as, to *register* printed pages, etc.

5. To secure the protection of as registered mail by prepayment of a certain special fee.

6. To experience or convey an impression of; as, to *register* fear. *Slang.*

7. *Finance.* To enter the name of the owner of (a share of stock, a bond, or other security) in a register, or record book. A registered security, which bears the name of the owner on its face, is transferable only on the written assignment of the owner of record and on surrender of his bond, stock certificate, or the like.

8. *Motion Pictures.* Of an actor, to show, as an emotion, by facial expression, bodily movement, etc.; also, to indicate, in a similar manner, consciousness of, or emotional response to (a sound or circumstance).

9. *Photog.* In photographic printing or projection, to superimpose two or more images exactly.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To enroll one's name in a register, as a hotel register; specif., *Govt.*, to enroll one's name in a list of voters. See REGISTRATION, 5.

2. To correspond exactly one with another; to fit correctly in a relative position; to be in correct alignment one with another, as rivet holes.

3. To manipulate organ registers.

4. To make an impression. *Slang.*

5. *Motion Pictures.* Of an actor, to show an emotion or the like by bodily movement, facial expression, etc.

6. *Print.* To correspond in relative position; as, two pages, columns, etc., *register* when the corresponding parts fall in the same line, or when line falls exactly upon line in reverse pages, or when various colors are printed separately with perfect adjustment.

reg'is·tered (rĕj'ĭs·tĕrd), *past tense & past part.* of REGISTER; specif.: *adj.* **1.** Of bonds, shares, etc., having the owner's name entered in a register. See REGISTER, *v. t.*, 7.

2. Designating purebred livestock, whose pedigree, etc., has been recorded by a recognized breed association; as, a *registered* Jersey bull.

registered club. *Eng. Law.* A club registered under the Licensing Act of 1902, which makes the sale of intoxicating liquors to members in unregistered clubs unlawful.

registered letter, parcel, mail, etc. A letter, parcel, or mail, the addresses of the sender and consignee of which are, on payment of a special fee, registered in the post office, and the transmission and delivery of which are attended to with certain formalities for the sake of security.

registered mail insurance. See INSURANCE, *n.*, 1.

registered nurse. A trained nurse who has successfully passed state examinations for registration in that state. The examinations are conducted by a State Board of nurse examiners or similar body. *U. S.*

registered tonnage. = *register tonnage* under TONNAGE.

reg'is·ter·er, *n.* One who or that which registers.

register office. An office where a register or record is kept, as an employment office; as the **General Register Office** in London, where the registration of all births, marriages, and deaths is made.

Register of the Chancery, Register of Writs. See 2d REGISTER, 2 **a.**

register point. = 1st POINT, 39 **a.**

register ton. See TON.

register tonnage. See TONNAGE.

reg'is·tra·ble (rĕj'ĭs·trȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being registered. — **reg'is·tra·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

reg'is·tral (rĕj'ĭs·trăl), *adj.* Pert. to a register; registered. *Rare.*

reg'is·trant (rĕj'ĭs·trănt), *n.* [From ML. *registrans*, pres. part., or F. *registrant.*] One who registers; esp., one who, by virtue of securing an official registration, obtains a certain right or title of possession and use, as to a trademark.

reg'is·trar (rĕj'ĭs·trär; -trăr'), *n.* [For older *registrer* (fr. OF. *registreur*), after ML. *registrarius.* See REGISTER, *v. & n.*] **1.** One who registers; an official recorder, or keeper of records; as, a *registrar* of voters; a *registrar* of a diocese; a *registrar* of a college or university. Cf. 1st REGISTER.

2. A registering contrivance; specif., = 2d REGISTER, 11 **a.**

reg'is·trar·gen'er·al, *n.; pl.* REGISTRARS-GENERAL. The head of any general register office; specif. [*cap.*], *Gr. Brit.*, the chief official of the General Register Office (see REGISTER OFFICE), or of Shipping and Seamen, of the Mercantile Marine.

reg'is·trar·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

reg'is·tra'ry (rĕj'ĭs·trĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -trĕr·ĭ), *n.* [ML. *registrarius.*] A registrar. *Obs.* exc. at Cambridge University, Eng.

reg'is·trate (rĕj'ĭs·trāt), *v. t.* [ML. *registratus*, past part. of *registrare.*] To register. *Obs. Drummond.* — *v. i. Music.* To select and adjust organ stops.

reg'is·trate, *adj.* [ML. *registratus.*] Registered. *Obs.*

reg'is·tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *registratio.* See REGISTER, *v.*] **1.** Act or fact of registering; as, to require *registration* of voters; *registration* for a course of study in a college.

2. Something registered; specif., a registered name, detail, or the like; an entry in a register; as, to search for a particular *registration.*

3. Number of persons registered; also, those registered, collectively; enrollment; as, a school with a large *registration.*

4. *Music.* **a** The art or act of registrating. **b** The combination of stops selected for the performing of a particular composition.

5. *Polit. Science.* The act whereby a person, by appearing publicly before the proper officials, gives oath as to citizenship, age, residence, etc. (see QUALIFIED VOTER) and signs a register, thus affording proof of his right to vote at a caucus, primary, or election. **Registration lists** are either prepared or revised during a certain definite period before a primary or election and are used as an official check list at the polls.

reg'is·tra'tion·al (-ăl; -'l), *adj.* Of or pert. to registration.

registration area. That part of the United States in which the public registration of births or deaths meets the standards set by the Census Bureau. It includes more than 95 per cent of the population of the United States.

registration county. See 1st COUNTY, 3 **d.**

reg'is·tra'tion·ist, *n.* One who advocates registration.

reg'is·tra'tor (rĕj'ĭs·trā'tĕr), *n.* [ML.] A registrar. *Rare.*

reg'is·trer (rĕj'ĭs·trĕr), *n.* [See REGISTRAR.] **1.** A registrar. *Obs.*

2. [From REGISTER, *v.*] A registering device; a register. *Rare.*

reg'is·try (rĕj'ĭs·trĭ), *n.; pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). **1.** Act of registering; enrollment; registration.

2. The state or fact of being entered in a register (specified or implied); as, a certificate of *registry;* specif., of a ship, (particular) nationality as evidenced by such an entry; as, ships of British or of Greek *registry.* See 2d REGISTER, 3 **b.**

3. The place where a register is kept; a place of registration; specif., = REGISTER OFFICE.

4. A register; an official record book or an entry in one.

5. *Marine Transportation.* Short for certificate of registry. See 2d REGISTER, 3 **b.**

‖re'gi·um do'num (rē'jĭ·ŭm dō'nŭm). [L.] A royal gift; — applied esp. to an annual grant of public money, in England, for the Presbyterian clergy in Ireland, now withdrawn.

‖re'gi·us (rē'jĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *regius*, fr. *rex, regis*, a king.] Royal.

regius professor. An incumbent of a professorship founded by royal bounty, as at Oxford and Cambridge.

re'gle (rē'g'l), *v. t.* [F. *régler*, fr. L. *regulare.*] To rule; govern. *Obs.*

re'gle, *n.* [OF. *regle* rule.] A regulation or rule; also, act of ruling or governing.

‖rè'gle (rȧ'gl'), *n.* [F.] Rule, esp. as fixed by usage. See EN RÈGLE.

reg'le·men'ta·ry (rĕg'lĕ·mĕn'tȧ·rĭ), *adj.* [F. *réglementaire.*] Regular. *Rare.*

reg'le·men·ta'tion (-mĕn·tā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *réglementation.*] Regulation, as by police supervision.

reg'le·men·tist (rĕg'lĕ·mĕn·tĭst), *n.* An advocate of reglementation.

reg'let (rĕg'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* [F. *réglet*, dim. of *règle* a rule, fr. L. *regula.* See RULE.] **1.** *Arch.* A flat, narrow molding, used chiefly to separate parts or members of compartments or panels, or doubled, turned and interlaced to form knots, frets, or other ornaments, or to cover joints between boards.

2. *Print.* **a** A low strip of wood, 6 points (or a multiple thereof up to 36 points) in thickness, used like leads between lines, as in posters, etc. **b** Reglets collectively, or material for them.

re·glow' (rē·glō'), *v. i.* To glow again or anew; to reclesce. — *n.* Recalescence.

reg'ma (rĕg'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhēgma, -atos*, fracture, fr. *rhēgnynai* to break.] *Bot.* A schizocarp consisting of three or more carpels, which split away from each other and burst elastically.

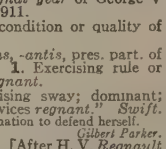

Fifteen-celled Regma, the Fruit of the Sandbox Tree. (¼)

reg'ma·carp (-kärp), *n.* [*regma* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* A schizocarp. *Rare.*

reg'nal (rĕg'nȧl; -n'l), *adj.* [ML. *regnalis*, fr. *regnum* reign.] Of or pertaining to a reign, kingdom, or king.

regnal day. The anniversary of a sovereign's accession.

regnal year. A year of a sovereign's reign, the first being dated from the moment of his accession; — used in chronology, esp. in the citation of laws. Every regnal year (except the last) is complete and contains parts of two calendar years; thus, the first *regnal year* of George V was from May 6, 1910 to May 5, 1911.

reg'nan·cy (rĕg'nȧn·sĭ), *n.* The condition or quality of being regnant; sovereignty; rule.

reg'nant (-nȧnt), *adj.* [L. *regnans, -antis*, pres. part. of *regnare* to reign. See REIGN.] **1.** Exercising rule or authority; reigning; as, a queen *regnant.*

2. Having the chief power; exercising sway; dominant; also, prevalent. "A traitor to the vices *regnant.*" *Swift.*

She was filled with a *regnant* determination to defend herself. *Gilbert Parker.*

Re·gnault's' for'mu·la (rē·nyōz'), [After H. V. *Regnault* (1810–78), French chemist and physicist.] *Physics.* An empirical formula giving the total heat (*H*) of steam at any temperature ($t°$ Centigrade). It is $H = 606.5 + 0.305\ t$.

Regnault's law. *Physics.* The law that the specific heat of a gas is invariable at constant pressure.

‖reg'num (rĕg'nŭm), *n.* [L.] Dominion; rule; tenure of power.

reg'o·lith (rĕg'ō·lĭth), *n.* [Gr. *rhegos* blanket + *-lith.*] *Geol.* The mantle of loose material consisting of soils, sediments, broken rock, etc., overlaying the solid rock of the earth.

re·gorge' (rē·gôrj'), *v.* [F. *regorger*, fr. *re-* + *gorger* to gorge.] *Transitive:* **1.** To vomit up; to disgorge; to throw back.

2. To swallow again; to swallow or suck back. *Rare.*

Tides at highest mark *regorge* the flood. *Dryden.*

——, *Intransitive:* To gush again; to be thrown back.

re·grade' (rē·grād'), *v. i. & t.* To grade or become graded again. — **re'gra·da'tion** (rē'grȧ·dā'shŭn), *n.*

re·grade' (rē·grād'), *v. t.* [LL. *regradare.*] To degrade. *Rare.* — *v. i.* [L. *re-* re- + *gradi* to go.] To retire. *Rare.*

re·grant' (rē·grȧnt'; 83), *v. t.* To grant back or again.

re·grant', *n.* A granting again, as back to a former proprietor, or by way of renewal of a grant.

re·grass' (rē·grȧs'), *v. t. & i.* To plant again with grass.

re·grate' (rē·grāt'), *v. t.;* -GRAT'ED (-grāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), -GRAT'ING (-grāt'ĭng). [OF. *regrater* to regrate provisions. Cf. GRATE to scrape.] **1.** To buy in large quantities, as corn, provisions, etc., at a market or fair, with the intention of reselling, in or near the same place, at a profit, — a practice formerly treated as a public offense. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

2. To sell (commodities thus bought); to retail.

re·grate' (rē·grāt'), *v. t.* [F. *regratter*, lit., to scrape again. See GRATE to scrape.] *Masonry.* To remove the outer surface of, so as to freshen in appearance.

re·grate', *v. t. & i.* [See GRATE, *v.*] To grate upon; offend. *Obs.*

re·grate', *v. t. & i. & n.* [OF. *regrater.* See REGRET.] Lament; regret; sorrow. *Obs. Scot.*

re·grat'er (rē·grāt'ĕr), *n.* [OF. *regratier* (F. *regrattier*).] **1.** One who regrates; specif., *Eng.*, a middleman who goes about the country buying farm products for market.

2. One who by retailing, plagiarizing, etc. gets the profits or credit due to the producer, author, etc.

Becoming a sort of *regrater* of other men's gallantries, to his own aggrandizement. *Hardy.*

re·grede' (rē·grēd'), *v. i.* [L. *regredi* to go back. See REGRESS.] To go back; retrograde. *Rare.*

re·greet' (rē·grēt'), *v. t. & i.* To greet again or in return; to return a salutation to; to greet.

re·greet' (rē·grēt'), *n.* A greeting in return; a return salutation; *pl.*, greetings. *Obs.*

re'gress (rē'grĕs), *n.* [L. *regressus*, fr. *regredi, regressus*, to go back, fr. *re-* re- + *gradi* to go. See GRADE; cf. RETROGRADE, TRANSGRESS.] **1.** Act or privilege of going or coming back; withdrawal; egress; as, to provide free ingress and *regress* for ships; also, *Rare* exc. in *Law*, re-entry.

2. Retrogression; retrogradation.

The progress or *regress* of man. *F. Harrison.*

3. Act of a reasoning backward, as from effect to cause.

4. *Astron.* = RETROGRESSION **a.**

5. *Law.* **a** *Rare.* The right or power of falling back on another as primarily liable; recourse.

On the other hand, he has a right of contribution, *regress*, against the other. *T. E. Holland.*

b Re-entry, as upon lands redeemed from some forfeiture or default, upon a vacated benefice, etc.

re·gress' (rē·grĕs'), *v. i.;* -GRESSED (-grĕst'); -GRESS'ING. [L. *regressus*, past part. of *regredi.*] To make or undergo regress; to retrograde.

re·gres'sion (rē·grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *regressio.*] **1.** Act or fact of regressing; regress; retrogression; reversion.

2. *Biol.* The correlation between parents and offspring when used as a measure of inheritance.

3. *Math.* **a** The fact that in associated or correlated pairs, on selecting one member with a given value for its character, the second has on the average a less value, regressing towards the value for the mean of all members (of the class). In statistics, the regression of y on x is defined by the line (or the curve) describing the relation between mean value of y and x. **b** Contrary flexure; inflection; also, the backward course of a curve from a cusp. **c** A discrete series which has a last element but no first.

4. *Photog.* A gradual spontaneous diminution or fading of the latent or developed image.

5. *Psychoanalysis.* Relapse into childishness; the return of the libido, upon encountering difficulties, to earlier stages of development or to infantile objects of attachment. Cf. FIXATION.

6. *Psychol.* Gradual loss of memories and acquired skills, as in old age. According to ***Ribot's law***, the order of development is reversed so that the most recent memories are lost first and the earliest acquisitions are the last to go.

re·gres'sive (rē·grĕs'ĭv), *adj.* **1.** That regresses or tends to regress; retrogressive; also, retroactive.

2. Characterized by, or derived from, reasoning backward, as from effect to cause or from observed facts to a principle.

3. *Micros.* Designating, or pertaining to, a technique of staining in which the stain is applied to excess and the excess later removed.

— **re·gres'sive·ly,** *adv.* — **re·gres'sive·ness,** *n.*

regressive accent. Recessive accent.

regressive assimilation. *Phonet.* See ASSIMILATION, 4.

regressive differential coefficient. *Math.* See DIFFERENTIAL COEFFICIENT.

regressive metamorphism. *Biol.* a Retrograde development. **b** = CATABOLISM.

regressive sorites. See SORITES.

regressive staining. *Micros.* In staining technique, the practice of staining excessively and later removing the excess stain.

regressive taxation. A form of taxation upon incomes in which the tax rate decreases as the amount of the income increases.

re'gres·siv'i·ty (rē'grĕ·sĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Condition or quality of being regressive; tendency toward regression.

re·gres'sor (rē·grĕs'ĕr), *n.* One who regresses or is regressing.

re·gret' (rē·grĕt'), *v.;* -GRET'TED; -GRET'TING. [OF. *regreter, regrater* (F. *regretter*), orig., to lament the dead, of Teut. origin; cf. ON. *grāta* to weep. See GREET to lament.] *Transitive:* **1.** To remember with sorrow or grief; to mourn the loss or death of; to miss poignantly.

For that fair lady whom thou dost *regret.* *Shelley.*

2. To have dissatisfaction, misgivings, or distress of mind concerning; to be keenly sorry for; as, to *regret* one's mistakes or the election of C —; I *regret* my inability to be present.

Little to praise, and nothing to *regret.* *Wordsworth.*

——, *Intransitive:* To experience regret.

reg'is·ter·a·ble. Var. of REGISTRABLE.

reg'is·terd. Registered. *Ref. Sp.*

reg'is·ter·ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of REGISTER.

reg'is·ter·ship', *n.* = REGISTRARSHIP. See -SHIP.

reg'i·tive (rĕj'ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* [OF. *regitif.*] Ruling; governing. *Obs.*

re·give', *v. t.*, **re·glad'den,** *v. t.*, **re·glair',** *v. t.*, **re·glaze',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

‖re'gle·ment' (rȧ'gl'mȧN'), *n.* [F.] A regulation. Also, *Obs.*, **re'gle·ment** (rĕg'l·mĕnt).

re·glo'ri·fied, *adj.*, **re·gloss',** *v. t.*, **re·glove',** *v. t.*, **re·glue',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

reg·na'tion, *n.* [OF. *regnacion*, or ML. *regnatio.*] Reigning. *Obs.*

‖reg'nat po'pu·lus (rĕg'nȧt pŏp'ū·lŭs). [L.] The people rule; — the motto of Arkansas.

reg'ni·cide, *n.* [L. *regnum* kingdom + *-cide.*] A destroyer of a kingdom. *Obs.*

re·gov'ern, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·gra'ci·a·to'ry, *n.* [ML. *regratiare* to thank.] A returning or giving of thanks. *Obs.*

re·gra'cy, *n. t.* [OF. *regracier* (four syllables).] To thank. *Obs.*

re'gra·da'tion (rē'grȧ·dā'shŭn), *n.*, **re·grad'u·ate,** *v. t. & i.*, **re'·grad·u·a'tion,** *n.*, **re·graft',** *v. t.*, **re·grasp',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·grat'i·fy, *v. t.* To gratify in return. *Obs.* — **re'grat·i·fi·ca'tion,** *n.* *Obs.*

re·grat'ing (rē·grāt'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of REGRATE. — **re·grat'ing·ly,** *adv.* *Rare.*

re·gra'tor (rē·grā'tĕr), *n.* [OF. *regrateor.*] = REGRATER.

re·gra'tress (rē·grā'trĕs; -trĭs; 119), *n.* Fem. of REGRATER.

re·grat'u·late, *v. i. & i.* To make a return to or for; repay. *Obs.*

re·grav'el, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

re·gre'di·ence, *n.* Returning. *Obs.*

re·green', *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

re·gres'sion·ist, *n.* See -IST.

re·gres'siv. Regressive. *Ref. Sp.*

re·grest'. Regressed. *Ref. Sp.*

re·gret' (rē-grĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *regretter.* See REGRET, *v.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Lamentation. **b** Dislike; aversion.
2. Sorrow aroused by circumstances beyond one's control or power to repair; grief or pain tinged with disappointment, dissatisfaction, longing, remorse, or the like; as, a scene that awakens *regrets;* to suffer keen *regret* for past deeds.
3. An expression of sorrow, disappointment, etc.; as, to weary one with vain *regrets;* specif., often *pl.*, a note politely declining an invitation; as, to forget to send *regrets.*
Syn. — Grief, sorrow, repining; self-reproach, self-condemnation, repentance, penitence. — REGRET, COMPUNCTION, REMORSE. REGRET, the most general term, often refers to that over which one has had no control; as, "There are few . . . who have not cause to look back with *regret* on the days of infancy" (*Cowper*). As here compared, *regret* implies sorrow mingled with dissatisfaction on account of something done or left undone; as, "Love is hurt with jar and fret; love is made a vague *regret*" (*Tennyson*). *Compunction* and *remorse* always imply personal responsibility; COMPUNCTION denotes regretful self-reproach or misgiving, esp. for pain caused or wrong done to another; REMORSE, the strongest term, denotes acute, often hopeless, distress of conscience, as for something irreparable; as, "Virtuous love . . . shall . . . pluck the thorn from *compunction*" (*Sheridan*); "Richard . . . was open to persuasion on two sides. *Compunction* was one: you could touch him on the heart" (*M. Hewlett*); "Keen *Remorse* with blood defiled" (*Gray*). Cf. CONTRITION.

re·gret'ful (-fŏŏl; -fl), *adj.* Full of regret; indulging in regrets; repining. — **re·gret'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **re·gret'ful·ness,** *n.*

re·gret'ta·ble (rē-grĕt'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* [F.] Admitting of, deserving, or demanding, regret. — **re·gret'ta·ble·ness,** *n.* — **re·gret'ta·bly,** *adv.*

re·gret'ter (-ẽr), *n.* One who regrets.

reg'u·la (rĕg'ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-lē). [L., a ruler, rule. See REGULAR.] *Arch.* A band or fillet, esp. one of a series beneath the taenia in a Doric architrave, each corresponding to a triglyph above and having a row of six guttae on its lower side.

reg'u·la·ble (rĕg'ū-lȧ-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being regulated.

reg'u·lar (-lẽr), *adj.* [ME. *reguler,* fr. OF. *reguler* (F. *régulier*), fr. L. *regularis,* fr. *regula* a rule, fr. *regere* to guide. See RULE; cf. RAIL a bar.] **1.** *Eccl.* Belonging to a religious or monastic order or community; under, or pertaining to, a religious rule; — opposed to *secular;* as, *regular* clergy.
2. Formed, built, arranged, etc., according to some established rule, law, principle, or type; harmonious in form, structure, etc.; symmetrical; as, a *regular* piece of music; *regular* verse; *regular* features; a *regular* building.
3. Steady or uniform in course, practice, or occurrence; not subject to unexplained or irrational variation; returning or recurring at stated or fixed times or uniform intervals; as, a *regular* pulse; steadily pursued; usually or generally received, used, etc.; orderly; methodical; of the bowels, operating at proper intervals; as, *regular* habits.
4. Constituted, selected, conducted, made, etc., in conformity with established or prescribed usages, rules, or discipline; duly authorized or constituted; properly qualified or educated; as, a *regular* meeting; a *regular* physician; a *regular* nomination.
5. *Great Britain.* Designating a marriage notified by proclamation of banns or legal publication of intention to marry in the parish registry of births, deaths, and marriages, and celebrated in conformity to the order of a church; — opposed to *irregular* or *clandestine.*
6. Normal; standard; correct; hence: **a** Undeviating in conformance to a standard as set by convention, a party, etc. **b** *Colloq.* Thorough; unmitigated, out-and-out; as, a *regular* humbug. **c** *Slang, U. S.* Like other good fellows in views and ways.
7. *Bot.* Having the members of each whorl symmetrical with respect to form; — applied to flowers.
8. *Cryst.* Isometric.
9. *Gram.* **a** Of a word or inflection, conforming to the normal or usual manner of inflection, as English nouns taking *-s* or *-es* for the plural. **b** Sometimes, specif. = WEAK, 8 **a.**
10. *Internat. Law.* Designating soldiers properly recognized as legitimate combatants in war. These have been defined in a convention of the Hague Conference as follows: Art. I. The laws, rights, and duties of war apply not only to armies, but also to militia and volunteer corps fulfilling the following conditions: (*a*) To be commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates; (*b*) to have a fixed distinctive emblem recognizable at a distance; (*c*) to carry arms openly; and (*d*) to conduct their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war. . . .
Art. II. The population of a territory which has not been occupied, who, on the enemy's approach, spontaneously take up arms . . . without having time to organize themselves in accordance with Article I, shall be regarded as belligerent if they respect the laws and customs of war.
11. *Math.* **a** Analytic; — said of a function of a complex variable. **b** Of a polygon, both equilateral and equiangular; of a polyhedron, having faces exactly the same in size, shape, number, and relative position at each summit; as, a *regular* pentagon, hexagon, tetrahedron, or hexahedron. In both cases the figure is commonly understood to enwrap the center once only. Cf. REGULAR BODY.
12. *Mil.* Pertaining to or designating the regular army (which see) of a state; as, a *regular* soldier.
13. *N. Y. Stock Exchange.* Of or pertaining to, or designating, transactions for which delivery of the securities is to be made at or before 2.15 o'clock on the following day.
Syn. — Even; ordered; constant, systematic, uniform; ordinary. REGULAR, NORMAL, TYPICAL. That is REGULAR (opposed to *irregular*), as here compared, which conforms to an established or prescribed rule or standard; NORMAL (opposed to *abnormal*) is more limited and exact in its application, and implies strict accordance with what is to be expected if regular processes are followed or proper functions performed; as, to apply the *regular* tests, his actions are not those of a wholly *normal* person; a *regular* verb; his temperature is *normal.* That is TYPICAL, as here compared, which exhibits the regular or normal characteristics of a given type; as, a *typical* example of Browning's style, a *typical* Greek. Cf. COMMON, USUAL.
Ant. — Anomalous, unsymmetrical; exceptional, unusual. See IRREGULAR.

reg'u·lar (rĕg'ū-lẽr), *n.* [See REGULAR, *adj.*] **1.** A regulator. *Obs. Scot.*
2. **a** A regular physician (*Obs.*), employee, customer, party member, etc. **b** *Slang.* One pursuing or recurring in a regular routine.
3. *Astrol.* Any of several fixed numbers variously used in chronological calculations. *Obs.*
4. *Eccl.* A member of any religious order or community following a rule; one of the regular clergy.
5. *Gram.* A regular noun. *Rare.*
6. *Mil.* A regular soldier, esp. one in the regular army.

reg'u·lar (-lẽr), *adv.* Regularly (see FLAT, *adj.*, 11). *Chiefly Dial.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
regular-bred, regular-featured, regular-shaped, regular-built, regular-growing, regular-sized.

regular army. *Mil.* **a** The permanently organized body constituting the army of a state, often identical with the standing army. Cf. REGULAR, *adj.*, 6 **b.** **b** [*caps.*] In the United States, a component of the Army of the United States which is maintained at operative strength by the Federal government. It consists of Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps, Air Corps, Corps of Engineers, Signal Corps, General Staff Corps, Adjutant General's Department, Inspector General's Department, Judge Advocate General's Department, Quartermaster Corps, Finance Department, Medical Department, Ordnance Department, Chemical Warfare Service, the officers of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, the officers and enlisted men under the jurisdiction of the Militia Bureau, the chaplains, professors, and cadets of the United States Military Academy, detached officers, detached enlisted men, unassigned recruits, the Indian Scouts, the officers and enlisted men of the retired lists, and such other officers and enlisted men as may hereafter be provided for. (Act of June 4, 1920.)
regular Baptists. See BAPTIST, *n.*, 2.
regular body. *Math.* A polyhedron in which the relations of faces and edges at each summit are the same. Pythagoras is said to have named the five ordinary regular polyhedrons, namely, the regular tetrahedron, octahedron, hexahedron or cube, icosahedron, and dodecahedron.
regular canoness. See CANONESS, 1.
regular canons. = CANONS REGULAR.
regular canons of St. Austin. = AUGUSTINIAN CANONS.
regular cleavage. See CLEAVAGE, 3.
regular clerks. = CLERKS REGULAR.
Regular Clerks of St. Paul. See BARNABITE.
Regular Clerks of the Faith of Jesus. See PACCANARIST.
regular continued fraction. *Math.* See CONTINUED FRACTION.
regular curve. A curve composed of a chain of smooth curves.
Reg'u·la'res (rĕg'ū-lā'rēz; 79), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *regularis* regular.] *Paleontol.* A group (formerly ranked as an order) comprising all symmetrical Blastoidea.
regular function. *Math.* = ANALYTIC FUNCTION.
regular group. *Math.* A transitive group (of order *n*) of permutations (of *n* symbols).
Reg'u·la'ri·a (-lā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A division of Echinoidea including the ordinary sea urchins, having a more or less globular shell with twenty meridional rows of plates and the mouth and anus at opposite poles.
regular integral (of a linear differential equation). *Math.* An integral valid in the neighborhood of a regular singularity of the differential equation.
reg'u·lar'i·ty (rĕg'ū-lăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *régularité.*] State or quality of being regular; as, *regularity* of outline or habits; also, that which is regular.
reg'u·lar·ize (rĕg'ū-lẽr-īz), *v. t.* To make regular, or conformable to law, rules, or the like; to make steady or uniform. — **reg'u·lar·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī·zā'shŭn), *n.* — **reg'u·lar·iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*
regular lay. *Ropemaking.* See 6th LAY, 9 **b.**
reg'u·lar–lay' rope. A wire rope having the wires in the strands twisted in opposite directions to the strands in the rope.

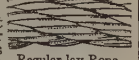
Regular-lay Rope.

regular lot. The number or amount regularly intended when the number or amount is not specified. For various things the *regular lot* is as follows: **a** On the N. Y. Stock Exchange, 100 shares of stock, $1,000 (face value) of bonds. **b** For various commodities: grain, 5,000 bushels; lard, 250 tierces, or 85,000 lbs.; short ribs, 50,000 lbs.; pork, 250 barrels; cotton, 100 bales, 50,000 lbs.; coffee, 250 bags, 32,500 lbs.; silver bullion, 1,000 oz. **c** On the London Stock Exchange, stock of the total par value of £1,000.
reg'u·lar·ly, *adv.* In a regular, orderly, lawful, or methodical way; symmetrically; correctly; properly.
regular ode. See ODE, *n.*, 1.
regular peloria. See PELORIA.
regular point (of a function of a complex variable). *Math.* A point at which the function is analytic.
regular pyramid. *Math.* A pyramid whose base is a regular polygon and whose vertex is on the perpendicular to the base through its center.
regular reflection. *Photom.* Reflection such that the angle of reflection of the light is equal to the angle of incidence, and on the opposite side of the normal to the point of incidence. See REFLECTION.
regular sequence. *Math.* A sequence possessing a limit; a convergent sequence.
regular sonnet. See SONNET, 2.
regular substitution group. *Math.* A transitive group for which the substitution group obtained by omitting any letter reduces to the identity.
regular sweep. See WOODWORKING CHISEL.
regular syllogism. *Logic.* A syllogism stated in strict logical form.
regular troops. Troops of a standing or permanent army; — opposed to *militia* or *volunteers.* Cf. REGULAR ARMY.
regular way. *N. Y. Stock Exchange.* The way of buying stocks in which delivery is to be made at or before 2.15 o'clock on the day after purchase.
regular year. See JEWISH CALENDAR.

reg'u·late (rĕg'ū-lāt), *v.; -LAT'ED* (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); *-LAT'ING* (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *regulatus,* past part. of *regulare,* fr. *regula.* See REGULAR.] *Transitive:* **1.** To govern or direct according to rule; as, laws which *regulate* the succession of seasons; more narrowly, to bring under the control of law or constituted authority; to make regulations for or concerning; as, to *regulate* the industries of a country or the production of wheat.
2. To reduce to order, method, or uniformity; to regularize; as, to *regulate* one's habits or the operations of the bowels; also, *Obs.*, to discipline.
3. To fix the time, amount, degree, or rate of, by adjusting, rectifying, etc.; as, to *regulate* temperature, pressure, or speed; also, to adjust so as to work accurately or regularly; as, to *regulate* a clock, a carburetor, or a meter.
—, *Intransitive:* To make regulations.
Syn. — Adjust, dispose, methodize, arrange, direct, order, rule, govern, control.
Ant. — Disorder, upset, disarrange.

reg'u·late (rĕg'ū-lȧt), *adj.* Regulated. *Obs.*

reg'u·lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *past tense & past part.* of REGULATE.

regulated company. Any of various mercantile associations, such as the Hansards, the merchants of the staple, the Levant (Turkey), Russia, Eastland, and East India companies, etc., formerly holding, by government charter, the exclusive right of trade with certain countries. The members were subject to certain regulations intended to limit the trade so as to keep up prices, and were entitled to certain privileges, but each traded on his own separate capital. They were mostly formed in the 15th century, and had become of little or no importance by the year 1800.

reg'u·lat'ing (rĕg'ū-lāt'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of REGULATE.

Regulating Act. *Eng.* An act (13 Geo. III. c. 63, 1773) regulating the governing powers of the East India Company.

regulating box. *Elec.* A rheostat for regulating the current passing through the field-magnet coils of a dynamo or motor.

regulating button, rail, screw. See PIANO, *Illust.*

reg'u·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of regulating, or state of being regulated; as, the *regulation* of one's mind; business suffering from undue *regulation.*
2. A regulating principle or law; specif., a rule or restriction prescribed and enforced by constituted authority for the sake of order, uniformity, discipline, etc.; as, the *regulations* of a school or a society.
3. *Mach.* The percentage variation in some characteristic quantity (as voltage, current, or speed) as a machine or apparatus becomes loaded; also, the ratio of deviation of such a quantity at rated load to its normal value at no load.
Syn. — Precept, rule, law; control, direction.

reg'u·la'tion, *v. t.* To prescribe or control by regulations.

reg'u·la'tion, *adj.* Prescribed by regulations; as, the *regulation* cap of a nurse; hence, usual; customary; as, the *regulation* accompaniments of a Thanksgiving dinner.

regulation provinces. In India, the provinces formerly governed by the East India Company under the regulations as to legislation, etc., of the different Charter Acts governing the East India Company. Cf. NONREGULATION.

reg'u·la'tive (rĕg'ū-lā'tĭv), *n.* A regulative principle, enactment, or the like.

reg'u·la'tive, *adj.* **1.** Tending to regulate; having regulation for its aim; regulating; as, a *regulative* statute.
2. *Philos.* **a** Directing or regulating in the manner of a rule to be followed or an end to be attained. See REGULATIVE PRINCIPLE. **b** *Kantianism.* Designating the ideas of reason, such as First Cause, which arise in the mind because ideal knowledge requires the conception of the totality of conditions for anything given as conditioned. Such ideas validly direct our knowledge toward an always higher and more inclusive synthesis, but they are not, like the categories of the understanding, conditions of the possibility of knowledge; — opposed to *constitutive.*

regulative faculty. The faculty of the regulative principles of mind. *Sir Wm. Hamilton.*

regulative principle. *Logic.* A rule or principle of procedure; specif.: **a** Formerly, the principle underlying syllogistic inference, or in accordance with which any particular inference is drawn. **b** A rule of procedure to which there is no alternative if the desired end is to be secured, although it cannot itself assure attainment.

reg'u·la'tor (rĕg'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who regulates; specif.: **a** *Eng. Hist.* One of a board of seven appointed by King James II in 1687 with powers to appoint and remove officers and freemen at their discretion, for the purpose of influencing the election of members of Parliament. **b** [*cap.*] In North Carolina, a member of any of a number of associations of the poorer people, existing from 1767 to 1771, formed to resist official extortion. They not only refused to pay taxes, but committed many deeds of violence. **c** In the United States, a member of any of various bands or volunteer committees formed in newly occupied or settled regions before the establishment of local government, to preserve order, prevent crime, and administer justice.
2. A thing that regulates; as: **a** *Chem.* A substance added in a reaction to regulate the amount of another substance formed. **b** *Elec.* An automatic device for maintaining the current, voltage, speed, etc., of a machine, transformer, or the like at a specified value or for adjusting these quantities at will. **c** *Horol.* (1) A lever or index in a watch for altering the effective length of the hairspring to make the watch go faster or slower. (2) A standard clock used for timing watches and clocks. See ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK **a.** **d** *Mach.* A governor. **e** *Mining.* A sliding door for controlling ventilation. **f** *Steam Engin.* (1) A balance valve for controlling the admission of steam to the steam chest in a locomotive. (2) A reducing valve or steam-pressure regulating device.
3. One who regulates mechanisms (as clocks or pianos) or conditions (as of traffic).

reg'u·la'tor·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

reg'u·la·to'ry (-lȧ-tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -lā-tẽr-ĭ; 68), *adj.* Of or pert. to regulation; making regulations; regulative; as, *regulatory* measures or bodies.

reg'u·line (rĕg'ū-lĭn; -līn), *adj.* [Cf. F. *régulin.* See REGULUS.] *Chem. & Metal.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a regulus; as, *reguline* silver; a *reguline* deposit.

reg'u·line (rĕg'ū-lĭn; -līn), *n. Electroplating.* A smooth coherent electrodeposit of metal.

reg'u·lize (rĕg'ū-līz), *v. t. Old Chem.* To reduce to regulus; to separate, as a metal from extraneous matter. *Rare.*

reg'u·lus (rĕg'ū-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LUSES (-lŭs-ĕz; -lz); -LI (-lī). [L., a petty king, prince, dim. of *rex, regis,* a king. See REGAL.] **1.** A petty king; a ruler of little power or consequence.
2. A popular medieval name for a snake of Nubia which was supposed to kill its victim by its hiss, as told by Peter of Abano, c. 1303. Cf. BASILISK, COCKATRICE.
3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A first-magnitude star in the constellation Leo; — called also *Cor Leonis,* and, by astronomers, Alpha (α) Leonis. See STAR, *Table.*
4. [ML.] *Chem. & Metal.* The more or less impure button, globule, or mass of metal, formed beneath the slag in smelting and reducing ores; — first applied by alchemists to metal

---

re·gret'a·ble. Var. of REGRETTABLE.
re·gret'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
re·gret'ting·ly, *adv.* of *regretting,* pres. part.
re·grind', *v. t.,* **re·grind'er,** *n.,* **re·grip',** *v. t.,* **re·group',** *v. t.,* **re·group'ment,** *n.,* **re·grow',** *v. i. & t.,* **re·growth',** *n.* See RE-, 2.
re'guar·an·tee', *v. t.* See RE-, 1.
re·guard', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·guard'ant (rē-gär'dȧnt), *adj. Her.* = REGARDANT, 2. [Obs.]
re·guer'don, *n.* [OF.] A reward.
re·guer'don, *v. t.* [OF. *reguerdonner.* See GUERDON.] To reward. *Obs.* — **re·guer'don·ment,** *n. Obs.*
re·guide', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reg'u·lar·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
reg'u·lat'a·ble (rĕg'ū-lāt'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.
reg'u·la·tion·ist, *n.* See -IST.
reg'u·la'tion·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
reg'u·la'tiv. Regulative. *Ref. Sp.*
reg'u·la'tive·ly, *adv.* of REGULATIVE.
reg'u·la'tress (rĕg'ū-lā'trĕs; -trĭs; 119), *n.* Fem. of REGULATOR.
reg'u·li, *n., pl.* of REGULUS.

lic antimony on account of its ready alloying with gold. Also, the material of such a mass; coarse metal; matte.
5. *Math.* A simply infinite system of right lines, in which consecutive lines do not in general intersect; specif., one set of generators or rulings of a quadric surface.
6. [*cap.*] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the kinglets.
regulus of Venus. *Old Chem.* A violet alloy of copper and antimony, Cu_4Sb.
re'gur (rē'gŭr; rā'-), *n.* [Hind. *regar.*] A rich black loam occurring in India, similar to the Russian chernozem.
re·gur'gi·tant (rē-gûr'jĭ-tănt), *adj. Med.* Throwing or flowing back; regurgitating.
re·gur'gi·tate (-tāt), *v. i.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [ML. *regurgitare, regurgitatum,* fr. *re-* re- + LL. *gurgitare.* See GURGITATION.] To be thrown or poured back; to gush, rush, or surge back.
The food may *regurgitate* from the stomach into the esophagus and mouth. *Quain.*
— *v. t.* To throw, cast, or pour back or out again, as from a cavity; often, to vomit.
re·gur'gi·ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *regurgitatio.*] Act of flowing, pouring, or gushing back or out again; specif., *Biol. & Med.,* the reversal of the natural direction in which the current or contents flow through a tube or cavity of the body, as the casting up of incompletely digested food (as by certain birds feeding their young) or the backward flow of blood to the heart.
reh (rā), *n.* [AS. *hrēoh.*] *Geol.* A mixture of soluble sodium salts appearing as an efflorescence on the ground in arid or semiarid regions in India; the "alkali" of the western United States.
re'ha·bil'i·tate (rē'hă·bĭl'ĭ·tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [ML. *rehabilitare.* See HABILITATE.] **1.** To invest or clothe again with some right, authority, or dignity; to restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited; — a term primarily of civil and canon law.
2. To restore to good repute by vindicating; to clear of unjust or unfounded charges; to re-establish the good name of; as, Joan of Arc was formally *rehabilitated* in 1456.
3. To restore to a former state of solvency, efficiency, or the like; as, to *rehabilitate* a company financially.
4. To put on a proper basis or into a previous good state again; to restore; to re-establish; specif., to restore a person, as a disabled soldier, to a status of independent earning power through a course of instruction under state supervision, esp. along vocational lines.
5. To discharge (a bankrupt) from his debts. *S. Africa.*
Syn. — Restore, re-establish, reinstall.
re'ha·bil'i·ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *rehabilitatio.*] Act, process, or result of rehabilitating; the state of being rehabilitated; restoration of a right, one's good name, one's health and efficiency, etc.
re·hair' (rē-hâr'), *v. t. Music.* To attach new hair to (a bow).
re·han'dling (-hăn'dlĭng), *n.* A new and different treatment of a subject or theme, esp. one that has been much used.
re·har'mo·nize (rē-här'mō-nīz), *v. t.* To harmonize again or anew; specif., *Music,* to provide, as a melody or passage, with a different harmony.
re·hash' (rē-hăsh'), *v. t.* To hash over again; to present or use again in another form; to restate, as old arguments.
re'hash (rē'hăsh), *n.* The action or product of rehashing; something rehashed and given a new name; as, his second book is a *rehash* of his first.
re·hear'ing (rē-hēr'ĭng), *verbal n.* A hearing again or anew; specif., *Law,* a second or repeated hearing, as of a trial or of an argument on appeal.
re·hears'al (rē-hûr'săl; -s'l), *n.* Act of rehearsing; recital; narration, repetition; specif., a private recital, performance, or season of practice, in preparation for a public exhibition or exercise; as, a *rehearsal* of a play.
In *rehearsal* of our Lord's Prayer. *Hooker.*
Rehearsal, The. A farce (1671) by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. See BAYES.
re·hearse' (rē-hûrs'), *v.*; -HEARSED' (-hûrst'); -HEARS'ING (-hûr'sĭng). [ME. *rehercen, rehersen,* fr. OF. *rehercier,* to harrow over again, to repeat, fr. *re-* re- + *hercier* to harrow, fr. *herce* a harrow (F. *herse*). See HEARSE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To repeat, as what has been already said; to recite aloud formally; to say over, as a poem; to tell over.
When the words were heard which David spake, they *rehearsed* them before Saul. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 31.
2. To recount or mention one by one; to enumerate.
3. To narrate; recount; relate; tell. *Now Rare.*
Rehearse the righteous acts of the Lord. *Judg.* v. 11.
4. a To recite, repeat, or go through, in private in preparation for a more formal and public representation; as, to *rehearse* a tragedy or a solo. **b** To train or instruct by rehearsal.
He has been *rehearsed* by Madame Defarge as to his having seen her. *Dickens.*
5. *Obs.* **a** To say; to speak. **b** To mention; to cite; to quote.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make mention; — with *of. Obs.*
2. To recite something, esp. for practice; to engage in a rehearsal. "There will we *rehearse.*" *Shak.*
Syn. — Recite, recapitulate, detail, describe.
re·hearse', *n.* Rehearsal. *Obs.*
re·hears'er (-hûr'sĕr), *n.* One who conducts rehearsals; one who rehearses.
re·heat' (rē·hēt'), *v. t.* To heat again.
re·heat'er, *n.* **1.** One who reheats, as a furnaceman who reheats metal.
2. A device or apparatus for reheating. Specif.: **a** In a compound engine, a receiver furnished with means for heating the steam. **b** An apparatus for reheating compressed air before use to prevent excessively low temperatures due to expansion.
re·heat'ing fur'nace. In steel making, a furnace in which bars are reheated before being rolled.
Reh'fuss tube (rā'fŏŏs). [After M. E. *Rehfuss* (b. 1887), Am. physician.] *Med.* A thin flexible rubber tube, to be swallowed by the patient, for aspiration of the contents of the stomach or duodenum or for introduction of material into them.
Re'ho·bo'am (rē'hō·bō'ăm; rē'ō·bō'ăm), *n.* [Heb. *Rĕhabh'ām,* lit., the clan is enlarged.] **1.** *Bib.* The last king of the old kingdom of Israel and, on account of the revolt under Jeroboam and the formation of the new kingdom of Northern Israel, the first king of Judah. 1 *Kings* xii–xiv. See JEROBOAM, 1 **a.**
2. A shovel hat. *C. Brontë.*
3. A very large flagon or bowl; a double jeroboam. It usually holds 16 quarts. *Slang, Eng.*
Re'ho·both (rā'hō·bŏth), *n.* Also **Rehoboth** (-hĕ·bŏth). A member of a community or company of peoples in Southwest Africa, of mixed European and native, esp. Herero, origin.
Re·ho'both (rē·hō'bŏth; -bŏth). *Bib.*
Re'ho·bo'than (rā'hō·bō'thăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Rehoboths of South Africa.
re·house' (rē·houz'), *v. t.* To replace in a house, or to place in a new house.
‖**Reich** (rīk), *n.* [G.] **a** The German Empire. **b** Germany; the German state; as, the *Reich* government of 1928; the borders of the new *Reich.*
Rei'chert num'ber *or* **val'ue** (rī'ĸĕrt). [After Carl *Reichert.*] *Anal. Chem.* A value used in appraising butter and other fats, expressed as the number of cubic centimeters of decinormal alkali required to neutralize the volatile water-soluble fatty acids obtained from 2.5 grams of the fat or oil by a certain method of saponification and distillation. Similarly, the **Rei'chert–Meis'sl** (-mīs'l) and the **Rei'chert–Woll'ny** (-vŏl'nĭ) **numbers** or **values** are the numbers required for 5 grams, the methods varying slightly. The Reichert-Meissl number of butter is relatively high (21–34), of coconut fat 5–8, and of most other edible fats and oils, less than one.
Reichs'bank' (rīks'băngk'; *G.* -băngk'), *n.* [G.] The state bank of Germany 1875–1946.
Reichs'ge·richt' (-gĕ·rĭkt'), *n.* [G.] The supreme court of Germany until 1945.
reichs'gul'den (rīks'gŏŏl'dĕn), *n.* [G.] A former German coin equal to ⅔ reichstaler.
Reichs'land' (rīks'lănt'), *n.* [G.] Crownland; specif., Alsace-Lorraine, when part of Germany (1871–1919). —
Reichs'land'er (-lăn'dĕr), *n.*
reichs'mark' (rīks'märk'), *n.*; *pl.* -MARKS, -MARK. [G.] The monetary unit of Germany from 1924, when it was established as equal at par to 23.8 cents, to 1948. See COIN, *Table.*
reichs'pfen'nig (-pfĕn'ĭg), *n.*; *pl.* -NIGS (-ĭgz), -NICE (-ĭ·gĕ). [G.] A minor bronze coin of Germany from 1924 to 1948 worth 1/100 reichsmark. See COIN, *Table.*
‖**Reichs'prä'si·dent'** (-prā'zĭ·dĕnt'), *n.* [G.] The president of Germany 1919–34.
Reichs'stadt' (-shtät'), *n.* [G.] A free city of the former German Empire.
reichs'ta'ler, *or* **-tha'ler** (-tä'lĕr), *n.* [G.] A rix-dollar.
‖**Reichs'wehr'** (rīks'vār'), *n.* [G.] A military force organized in Germany in 1919 out of voluntary units for the defense of the realm. At first it numbered 500,000, but by 1921 it had been reduced to 100,000, the number allowed by the Treaty of Versailles for the German army. Cf. BLACK REICHSWEHR.
‖**Reichs'wirt'schafts·rat'** (rīks'vĭrt'shäfts·rät'), *n.* [G.] The Federal (or National) Economic Council, organized under Art. 165 of the constitution of the German Reich (1919), to provide a nonpolitical body (326 in 1926) of representatives of workers and employers, chosen on an occupational basis, to advise the government on social and economic matters. It ceased to exist in 1934.
reif (rĕf), *n.* [AS. *rēaf.*] Robbery; plunder. *Chiefly Scot.*
re'i·fi·ca'tion (rē'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *res* thing + E. *-fication.*] The process or result of reifying; hypostatization.
re'i·fy (rē'ĭ·fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *res* thing + E. *-fy.*] To regard (an abstraction, a mental construction, etc.) as a thing; to materialize; to convert into something concrete or objective; as, to *reify* space and time.
reign (rān), *n.* [ME. *reyn, regne,* fr. OF. *reigne, regne* (F. *règne*), fr. L. *regnum,* fr. *regere* to guide, rule. See REGENT, RIGHT, *adj.*] **1.** Royal authority; supreme power; sovereignty; rule; dominion; sway; also, time during which a sovereign rules; as, it happened in the *reign* of Elizabeth.
2. The territory or sphere which is reigned over; kingdom; empire; realm. *Now Rare.* *Spenser.*
3. *Bible. pl.* [*cap.*] In the Vulgate and Douay versions, the title of four historical books in the old Testament. See 1st KING, 7.
reign (rān), *v.*; REIGNED (rānd); REIGN'ING. [ME. *reinen, regnen,* fr. OF. *regner* (F. *régner*), fr. L. *regnare,* fr. *regnum.* See REIGN, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority; to govern as king, emperor, or other royal ruler; to hold supreme power or dignity in a kingdom or empire; to hold sway; to rule; as, Queen Victoria *reigned* 64 years; an emperor who *reigned* but never ruled. "Spirit here that *reignest!*" *Keats.*
2. To continue to be or live (in); also, to flourish. *Obs.*
3. To be predominant or prevalent; to prevail; to predominate, as in number; as, evils flourish where ignorance *reigns;* in this forest pine trees *reign.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To rule; govern. *Obs.*
2. To affect or cause by reigning; as, to *reign* down evil. *R.*
Reign of Terror. *Fr. Hist.* A period of anarchy, bloodshed, and confiscation, in the French Revolution, during which the country was under the sway of an actual terror inspired by the ferocious measures of its temporary rulers. The Reign of Terror began in the spring of 1793, and practically ended with the fall of Robespierre, July 27, 1794.
‖**Rei'hen·grä'ber** (rī'ĕn·grä'bĕr), *n. pl.* [G., lit., graves in rows.] The long barrows found in southern Germany. See 1st BARROW, 2. — *adj.* Designating the race, probably early Teutons, buried in the Reihengräber.
reik (rĕk). Var. of REAK, prank. *Scot.*
reik (rĕk). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of REACH.
reik (*dial.* rēk, rāk). Var. of REEK. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
re'im·burs'a·ble (rē'ĭm·bûr'sȧ·b'l), *adj.* [Cf. F. *remboursable.*] Repayable.
re'im·burse' (rē'ĭm·bûrs'), *v. t.*; -BURSED' (-bûrst'); -BURS'ING (-bûr'sĭng). [*Pre-* + *imburse,* after F. *rembourser.* Cf. SPORRAN.] **1.** Literally, to replace in a purse (an equivalent for that taken, lost, or expended); hence, to pay back; repay; *Obs.,* to refund; as, to *reimburse* the expenses of a war.
2. To make restoration or payment of an equivalent to (a person); to indemnify; as, to *reimburse* one for his losses.
Syn. — See PAY.
— **re'im·burse'ment,** *n.* — **re'im·burs'er** (-bûr'sĕr), *n.*
re'im·bush' (rē'ĭm·bŏŏsh'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *rembucher,* and E. AMBUSH.] *Hunt.* To cause to enter again into the bushes or thicket. *Rare.*
re'im·bush'ment (-mĕnt), *n. Hunt.* A re-entering into a thicket. *Rare.*
Rei'mer–Tie'mann re·ac'tion (rī'mĕr·tē'măn). [After Carl L. *Reimer* and Ferdinand *Tiemann.*] *Chem.* **a** A reaction for producing aromatic hydroxy aldehydes by the action of chloroform and caustic alkali on phenols. **b** A similar reaction for producing aromatic hydroxy acids from carbon tetrachloride, alkali, and phenols.
reim'ken'nar (rīm'kĕn'ĕr), *n.* [G. *reim* rime + *kenner* knower.] One who knows magic rhymes or spells; a sorcerer or sorceress. *Scot.*
re·im'mi·grant (rē·ĭm'ĭ·grănt), *n.* One who immigrates to a country from which he formerly emigrated.
re'im·mi·gra'tion (rē'ĭm·ĭ·grā'shŭn), *n.* Immigration to the country from which one has formerly emigrated.
re'im·pel' (rē'ĭm·pĕl'), *v. t.* To impel again or anew.
re'im·plant' (rē'ĭm·plănt'; 83), *v. t.* To implant again.
re'im·plan·ta'tion (rē'ĭm·plăn·tā'shŭn), *n.* A reimplanting, as, *Dent.,* of a drawn tooth in its socket.
re'im·port' (rē'ĭm·pōrt'; 181), *v. t.* To import again; to import (something previously exported); bring back, as in a manufactured state. — *n.* Reimportation.
re'im·por·ta'tion (rē'ĭm·pôr·tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of reimporting; also, that which is reimported.
re'im·pose' (rē'ĭm·pōz'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *réimposer.*] **1.** To impose again.
2. *Rare.* **a** To tax again. **b** To reprint.
— **re'im·po·si'tion** (-pō·zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* — **re'im·po'sure** (rē'-ĭm·pō'zhĕr), *n.*
re'im·pres'sion (rē'ĭm·prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réimpression.*] A second or repeated impression, as of a book without change, or a reprint as distinguished from a new edition.
Reims and Dou'ay' Bi'ble (rēmz, dōō'ā'). = DOUAY BIBLE.
Reims New Testament. See BIBLE, 2.
rein (rān), *n.* A kidney. See REINS.
rein (rān), *n.* [ME. *reyn, rene,* fr. OF. *rene, resne, regne* (F. *rêne*), fr. (assumed) VL. *retina,* fr. L. *retinere* to hold back. The vowel was perh. influenced by that in the verb *reign.* See RETAIN.] **1.** The strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side, by which the rider or driver governs a horse or other animal; — usually in the *pl.;* also, any similar device for this purpose. See HARNESS, *Illust.*
2. Often *pl.* Figurative senses: **a** A curbing or restraining; check; hindrance. "Let their eyes move without *rein.*" *Milton.* **b** Controlling or guiding power; position of command; as, to take the *reins* of government.
3. a *Eng.* Either of the handles of a blacksmith's tongs. **b** The bent-out part of each of the handles of a pair of tongs for handling steel rails.
— *to give reins, allow rein,* etc. To give freedom, unlimited scope, or full course (to); as, to *give reins* to one's imagination.
rein (rān), *v.*; REINED (rānd); REIN'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To fasten or tie up by the rein or reins. *Obs.*
2. To provide with a rein or reins.
Canvas-wing'd, cable-*rein'd*
Steeds of the Ocean . . . *George Darley.*
3. To check or stop by or as by a pull at the reins; to pull or check and hold by or as by means of reins; to restrain; — often with *back, in,* or *up.*
Edyrn *reined* his charger at her side. *Tennyson.*
4. To control, direct, or turn, with or as with the reins; to guide; as, to *rein* a horse to the left.
—, *Intrans.:* **1.** To submit or yield to the use of reins. *Rare.*
He will bear you easily, and *reins* well. *Shak.*
2. To stop or slow up one's horse, oneself, etc., by or as by pulling the reins; — with *back, in,* or *up;* as, the cavalrymen *reined* up; we *reined* in to a jog.
3. To move or pull, in or as in response to tightened reins; — with *back, in,* or *up.*
rein (rān), *n.* [ON. *hreinn,* Nor. *rein.* See REINDEER.] Reindeer.
rei'na (rā'nȧ), *n.* [Sp., queen.] A California rockfish (*Hispaniscus elongatus*).
re'in·car'nate (rē'ĭn·kär'nāt), *v. t.* To incarnate again.
re'in·car·na'tion (rē'ĭn·kär·nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A reincarnating, or state of being reincarnated.
2. The belief involved in various doctrines of metempsychosis and transmigration of souls, that the souls of the dead successively return to earth in new forms or bodies; hence, a rebirth of a soul in a new, esp. a human, body.
re'in·car·na'tion·ism, *n.* See -ISM. — **re'in·car·na'tion·ist,** *n.*
re'in·cense' (rē'ĭn·sĕns'), *v. t.* [See RE-, 2; 3d INCENSE.] To perfume in return. *Rare.*

---

re·gurge', **re·gush',** *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
Re'ha·bi'ah (rē'hȧ·bī'ȧ). *Bib.*
re·hale', *v. t.,* **re·hal'low,** *v. t.,* **re·ham'mer,** *v. t.,* **re·hand'i·cap,** *v. t.,* **re·han'dle,** *v. t.,* **re·han'dler,** *n.,* **re·hang',** *v. t.,* **re·hap'pen,** *v. i.,* **re·hard'en,** *v. t. & i.,* **re·harm',** *v. t.,* **re·har'ness,** *v. t.,* **re·har'row,** *v. t.,* **re·har'vest,** *v. t.,* **re·hasl',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·have', *v. t.* To have or get again. *Obs.*
re·hayte', *v. i.* [Cf. REHETE to cheer.] To make merry; behave noisily. *Obs.*
re·haz'ard, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reh'boc', **reh'bok'.** Vars. of REBOK.
re·head', *v. t.,* **re·heal',** *v. t.,* **re·heap',** *v. t.,* **re·hear',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·hearst'. Rehearsed. *Ref. Sp.*
re·heart'en, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
Re'he·both. Var. of 1st REHOBOTH.
re·hedge', *v. t.,* **re·heel',** *v. t.,* **re·height'en,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'-Hel·len·i·za'tion, *n.* See RE-, 2. — **re·Hel'len·ize,** *v. t.*
re·helm', *v. t.* To arm again with a helmet. *Obs.*
reherce. † REHEARSE.
re·herse'. Var. of REHEARSE. *Obs. exc. Ref. Sp.*
re·herst'. Rehearsed. *Ref. Sp.*
re·hete', *v. t.* [OF. *rehaitier.*] To cheer; encourage; refresh. *Obs.*
re·hete', *v. i. & i.* [Origin uncert.] To annoy; scold; rebuke. *Obs.*
re'hi·bi'tion, **re·hib'i·to'ry.** Erroneous vars. of REDHIBITION, etc.
re·hide', *v. t.,* **re·hinge',** *v. t.,* **re·hire',** *v. t. & n.,* **re·hob',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
Re'hob (rē'hŏb). *Bib.*
re·hoe', *v. t.,* **re·hoist',** *v. t.,* **re·hol'low,** *v. t.,* **re·hon'or** *or* **-our,** *v. t.,* **re·hood',** *v. t.,* **re·hook',** *v. t.,* **re·hoop',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
Re'hu (rē'hū). *Bib.*
Re'hum (rē'hŭm). *Bib.*
re·hu'man·ize, *v. t.,* **re·hum'ble,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'hu·mil'i·a'tion, *n.* See RE-, 2. — **re'hu·mil'i·a'tion,** *n.*
re·hung', *past tense & past part.* of REHANG.
re·hy'brid·ize, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·hy'drate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re·hy·dra'tion,** *n.*
re·hy'poth'e·cate (rē'hī·pŏth'ē·kāt; -hĭ-), *v. t.,* **re·hy·poth'e·ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.,* **re·hy·poth'e·ca'tor** (-pŏth'ē·kā'tĕr), *n.* See RE-, 2.
rei (rā), *n.* Incorrect Eng. sing. for Portuguese *real* (coin), pl. REIS. See REIS.
Re'i (rē'ĭ). *Bib.*
Re·i'a (rē·ī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
re·ice', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
Reich'en·bach phenomena (rīk'ĕn·bŏk). See OD.
‖**Reichs'rat'** (rīks'rät'), *n.* Also **Reichs'rath'** (-rät'). [G.] See LEGISLATURE.
‖**Reichs'tag'** (-täk'), *n.* [G.] *Germany.* See LEGISLATURE & 3d DIET, 3 f.
reid. Scot. var. of RED.
reid. Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of REDD, to clear.
reid (rēd). Var. of READ, stomach; REED. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
re'i·den'ti·fy, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'i·den'ti·fi·ca'tion,** *n.*
reigh, *n.* [AS. *reohhe.*] The ray (fish). *Obs.*
reign. † RAIN, *v.*; REIN.
reignd. Reigned. *Ref. Sp.*
reign'er, *n.* A ruler. *Obs.*
re'ig·nite', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'ig·ni'tion,** *n.*
re'ig·nore', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
‖**Reih'en** (rī'ĕn), *n. pl.* [G.] See RALLS.
reike. † REEK, seaweed.
reik'ie. Scot. var. of REEKY.
reile. † RAIL.
reill. † REEL.
re'il·lume', *v. t.,* **re'il·lu'mi·nate,** *v. t.,* **re'il·lu'mi·na'tion,** *n.,* **re'il·lu'mine,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'il·lus·trate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'il·lus·tra'tion,** *n.* [REIM.]
reim (rēm), *n.* [D. *riem.*] = **re·im'age,** *v. t.,* **re'im·ag'ine,** *v. t. & i.,* **re'im·ag·i·na'tion,** *n.,* **re'im·bark',** *v. t. & i.,* **re·im'bar·ka'tion,** *n.,* **re'im·bibe',** *v. t.,* **re'im·body',** *v. t. & i.,* **re'im·boak',** *v. i.* (*Obs.*). See RE-, 2.
Rei'mer re·ac'tion (rī'mĕr). = REIMER-TIEMANN REACTION **a.**
re'im·merge', *v. i.,* **re'im·merse',** *v. t.,* **re'im·mer'sion,** *n.,* **re·im'pact,** *n.,* **re'im·park',** *v. t.,* **re'im·part',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'im·pa'ri·date, *v. t.* See RE-, 1. — **re'im·pa'ri·a'tion,** *n.*
re'im·ply', *v. t.* See RE-, 1.
re'im·por'tu·nate, *v. i.* (*Obs.*).
re'im·por·tune', *v. t.,* **re'im·preg'nate,** *v. t.,* **re'im·press',** *v. t.,* **re'im·print',** *v. t.,* **re'im·pris'on,** *v. t.,* **re'im·pris'on·ment,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
re'im·prove', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'im·prove'ment,** *n.*
re·im'pulse, *n.* See RE-, 1.
re'in·a·bil'i·ty, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re'in·an'i·mate, *v. t.* (*re-* + *ist in-* + *animate.*) To reanimate. *Obs.*
re'in·au'gu·ra'tion, *n.* See RE-, 2. — **re'in·au'gu·ra'tion,** *n.*
re'in·ca'pa·ble, *adj.,* **re'in·car'na·dine,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·in'ci·dence (rē·ĭn'sĭ·dĕns), *n.* [*re-* + *incidence.*] *Canon Law.* Falling under censure again through failure to observe conditions of previous absolution.

re·in'ci·den·cy (-dĕn·sĭ), *n.* Relapse. *Rare.*

re'in·cru'date (rē'ĭn·krōō'dāt), *v. t.* To make crude again. *Rare.* — **re'in·cru·da'tion** (rē'ĭn·krōō·dā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

rein'deer' (rān'dēr'), *n.* [ON. *hreindȳri*, fr. *hreinn* reindeer + *dȳr* deer. See DEER, ON. *hreinn* is perh. of Lapp or Finnish origin; cf. Lappish *reino* pasturage.] **1.** *sing. & pl.* Any of several species of deer of the genus *Rangifer* inhabiting the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America. Antlers are present in both sexes; those of the male long, sweeping, often somewhat palmate at the ends, and with broad, greatly developed brow tines; those of the female much smaller and simpler. The hoofs are large and crescentic and the dewclaws very large. The European species *R. tarandus* is domesticated in Lapland and other parts of the Old World, and has been introduced into Alaska also. It is used for drawing sleds. American species are called *caribou.*

European Reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*).

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* An early constellation between Cassiopeia and Camelopard. *Obs.*

Reindeer age, epoch, *or* **period.** *Paleethnol.* A part of the Paleolithic era when the reindeer was common over central Europe, about equivalent to the Magdalenian period.

reindeer flower. A white-flowered buttercup (*Ranunculus glacialis*) of northern and arctic regions, said to be a food of reindeer.

reindeer lichen. = REINDEER MOSS.

reindeer moss. A gray, erect, tufted and much-branched lichen (*Cladonia rangiferina*) which forms extensive patches on the ground in arctic and even in north temperate regions. It forms a large part of the food of reindeer (caribou) in the far north, esp. in Lapland, and is sometimes eaten by man.

reindeer pest. An infectious bacillary disease of reindeer, characterized by excitement, lack of appetite, staggering gait, difficult respiration, and edematous swellings.

re·in·dict'ment (rē'ĭn·dīt'mĕnt), *n.* A second indictment.

Rei'neck·e Fuchs' (rī'nĕ·kĕ fōōks'). The German form of the medieval beast epic *Reynard the Fox.* The earliest German version is that of Heinrich der Glichesäre (1180), which Goethe rendered into modern German. See REYNARD.

rei·nette' (rĕ·nĕt'), *n.* [F.] A type of apple; — applied to many varieties.

‖re in·fec'ta (rē ĭn·fĕk'tä). [L.] The business being unfinished.

re'in·fec'tion (rē'ĭn·fĕk'shŭn), *n. Med.* An additional infection following recovery from, or superimposed on, a previous infection of the same type. — **re'in·fect'** (-fĕkt'), *v. t.* — **re'in·fec'tious** (-fĕk'shŭs), *adj.*

re'in·force' (rē'ĭn·fōrs'; 181), *v. t.* [*re-* + *enforce;* cf. F. *renforcer.*] To strengthen with new force, assistance, material, or support; as, to *reinforce* an argument; to *reinforce* a garment; specif., to strengthen with additional troops as an army or a fort, or with additional ships, as a fleet; also, *Obs.*, to reassemble (troops, etc.). — *v. i.* To seek or get reinforcements. *Rare.*

Syn. — Strengthen, support, back.

Ant. — Weaken, undermine.

re'in·force', *n.* [See REINFORCE, *v.*; cf. RANFORCE.] Something which reinforces or strengthens. Specif.: **a** The wrought-iron or steel band shrunk on over the chamber and rear part of the bore of cast-iron guns; sometimes, the enlarged, similarly located part of a modern built-up gun. **b** An additional thickness of material around an eyelet, buttonhole, etc.

re'in·forced' bow (-fōrst'). See 3d BOW, 2.

reinforced concrete. Concrete in which metal, usually steel, is embedded in such a manner that the two materials act together in resisting forces; — called also *armored concrete.* — **re'in·forced'-con'crete** (66), *adj.*

re'in·force'ment (rē'ĭn·fōrs'mĕnt; 181), *n.* [Cf. F. *renforcement.*] **1.** Act of reinforcing, or state of being reinforced.

2. That which reinforces; additional force; esp., *pl.*, additional troops to augment the strength of an army, or ships to strengthen a navy or fleet.

3. *Physiol.* The strengthening of the response to one stimulus by the concurrent action of another stimulus.

re'in·forc'er (-fōr'sĕr; 181), *n.* One who or that which reinforces.

rein'less (rān'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Not having, or not governed by, reins; hence, not checked or restrained.

rein orchis. Any orchid of the genus *Gymnadeniopsis* or of related genera; — so called in allusion to the kidney-shaped lip in some species.

reins (rānz), *n. pl.* [OF., fr. L. *ren*, pl. *renes.* Cf. RENAL.] *Archaic.* **1.** The kidneys or their region; hence, the loins.

He hath caused the arrows . . . to enter into my *reins.* *Lam.* iii. 13.

2. The seat of the feelings, affections, or passions, which were formerly thought to be localized in the loins.

I am he which searcheth the *reins* and hearts. *Rev.* ii. 23.

Reinsch test (rīnsh). [After Hugo *Reinsch* (1809–84), Ger. chemist.] *Anal. Chem.* A test for arsenic, in which a clean strip of copper foil is placed in an acidified solution of the substance to be tested. If a gray film of copper arsenide is formed on the copper, arsenic is present.

reins'man (rānz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A driver of horses, esp. a skillful driver.

reins of a vault. *Arch.* The parts between the crown and the spring or abutment, including the loading or filling behind the vault shell, — like haunches of an arch.

re'in·state' (rē'ĭn·stāt'), *v. t.*; -STAT'ED (-stāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -STAT'ING (-stāt'ĭng). **1.** To instate again; to place again (in possession, or in a former position); to reinstall; as, to *reinstate* a deposed king or discharged official.

2. To restore to a fresh or proper condition or state.

All the ceilings had been whitewashed, all the rooms papered, the broken glass hacked out and *reinstated.* *S. Butler.*

re'in·state'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of reinstating, as in a post, position, etc., formerly held but relinquished; restoration; as, the President's *reinstatement* of the postmaster at X; also, the act of restoring the effectiveness of; replacement, as of something damaged, worn out, lapsed, etc.; as, when he paid his past-due premium, the company took steps for the *reinstatement* of his insurance.

2. Condition of being reinstated, or restored, as to a post, position, etc., formerly held but relinquished; as, his *reinstatement* in popular favor quickly followed.

re'in·sta'tion (-stā'shŭn), *n.* Reinstatement.

re'in·sta'tor (rē'ĭn·stā'tĕr), *n.* One who reinstates.

re'in·sur'ance (rē'ĭn·shōōr'ăns; 242), *or* **re'as·sur'ance** (-ă·shōōr'ăns), *n.* Act of reinsuring, or the amount protected by reinsuring, esp. by an insurer or underwriter to protect himself against risk already incurred. Reinsurance is known as *excess reinsurance*, when the reinsuring company (*reinsurance, or reassurance, company*) assumes liability on the risk only for that amount of insurance which is over and above a stated sum, the principle of contribution applying in payment of losses; *excess loss reinsurance*, when the reinsuring company agrees to bear any loss, often with some maximum limitation, in excess of a stipulated amount; *facultative reinsurance*, when a separate reinsurance agreement is drawn up for a single risk; *flat reinsurance*, esp. in marine insurance, when the reinsurance agreement is not subject to cancellation or change; and *treaty reinsurance*, when a general agreement automatically reinsures, in accordance with its terms, all risks of a given class to a predetermined extent as soon as they are insured by the direct underwriter.

re'in·sure' (rē'ĭn·shōōr') *or* **re'as·sure'** (-ă·shōōr'), *v. t.* To insure again; to transfer to another insurance company the liability, in whole or in part, assumed by the direct writing company; also, to assume the liability, in whole or in part, of an insurance company which is already covering the risk. — **re'in·sur'er** (-shōōr'ĕr), *n.*

re·in'te·grate (rē·ĭn'tĕ·grāt), *v. t.* [ML. *reintegrare.* Cf. REDINTEGRATE.] **1.** To reinstate; to restore, as to one's rightful place or condition; renew. *Now Rare.*

2. To integrate, or make whole again; to restore to unity after disintegration; as, to *reintegrate* a nation.

re·in'te·grate (-grăt), *adj.* Reintegrated. *Obs.*

re·in'te·gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *reintegratio.*] Repeated or renewed integration.

re'in·throne' (rē'ĭn·thrōn'), *v. t.* To re-enthrone.

re'in·ver'sion (rē'ĭn·vûr'shŭn; -zhŭn), *n.* Act of inverting again; specif., *Med.*, restoration of an inverted organ, esp. the uterus, to its normal position.

re'in·vest' (-ĭn·vĕst'), *v. t. & v. i.* To invest again or anew; specif., *Finance*, to purchase additional securities with the income or repaid capital from old investments; to invest a part of earnings in a business instead of distributing it as dividends or profits. — **re'in·vest'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

re'in·ves'ti·ture (-vĕs'tĭ·tŭr), *n.* Act of reinvesting, or state of being reinvested.

Rein·wardt'i·a (rīn·wär'tĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after K. G. K. *Reinwardt* (1773–1854), Dutch botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of East Indian undershrubs of the flax family (Linaceae) having alternate, rather large leaves, and yellow flowers with fugacious petals. *R. indica*, with flowers two inches or less wide, is cultivated for ornament.

re'i per·se·cu·to·ri·a (rē'ī pûr'sĕ·kū·tō'rĭ·ȧ). [ML.] *Civil Law.* A recuperatory action.

reis (rās), *n.*; *pl.*; *sing.* REAL (rä·äl'). [Pg., pl. of *real.* See REAL coin.] **a** A former Portuguese money of account, with a value in 1911 (when discontinued) of about ½ o cent (½od.) for one real. See MILREIS **a**; 2d ESCUDO. **b** A former Brazilian money of account, of which 1000 reis (1 milreis) in gold was equal (Jan. 1942) to about $0.06 (3d.). In the paper currency, which was chiefly used, the value of the real was lower than this. One hundred reis was written $100. See MILREIS **b**.

reis (rīs). Var. of RAIS.

Reis' Ef·fen'di (rīs' ĕ·fĕn'dĭ). [See RAIS; EFFENDI.] A title formerly given to one of the chief Turkish officers of state. He was chancellor of the empire, etc.

reis'ner work (rīs'nĕr). [After *Reisner* (17th century), Ger. cabinetmaker.] Wooden inlaid work of different colors.

Reiss'ner's fi'ber (rīs'nĕrz). [After E. *Reissner* (1824–78), Ger. anatomist.] *Zool.* In many vertebrates, a band of fibers arising from the roof of the midbrain, passing along the aqueduct and fourth ventricle to enter the central canal of the spinal cord, and ending in the regions of the spinal nerves. It is especially large in fishes. By some it is regarded as taking part in visual reflexes; by others, as regulating flexion of the body.

Reissner's membrane. = MEMBRANE OF REISSNER.

re·is'sue (rē·ĭsh'ū; -ōō), *n.* **1.** A second or repeated issue, esp. of a publication with change only in price or form.

2. *Philately.* A new issue of stamps for use as postage printed from old plates; — disting. from *reprint.*

reis'ter (rīs'tĕr), *n.* [MF. *reistre* (F. *reître*), fr. G. *reiter.*] Reiter. *Obs.*

reit (rēt), *n.* Sedge; seaweed; — chiefly in *pl.* *Now Dial.*

reit'bok' (rēt'bŏk'), *n.*; *pl.* -BOK, sometimes -BOKS (-bŏks'). See PLURAL, *Note.* Also **reit'boc'.** [D. *rietbok*, fr. *riet* reed + *bok* buck. See REED; BUCK. Cf. REEDBUCK.] A reedbuck, esp. *Redunca* (syn. *Cervicapra*) *arundinum* of South Africa. Its tail is bushy; the horns (present only in the male) are small, ringed, and curved forward.

rei'ter (rī'tĕr), *n.* [G., rider.] A German cavalry soldier. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

re·it'er (rē·ĭt'ĕr), *v. i.* [F. *réitérer*, fr. L. *reiterare.*] To reiterate. *Obs.*

re·it'er·a·ble (rē·ĭt'ĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That may be reiterated.

re·it'er·ance (-ăns), *n.* Reiteration.

re·it'er·ant (-ănt), *adj.* [L. *reiterans*, pres. part.] Reiterating; also, repeated.

re·it'er·ate (rē·ĭt'ĕr·āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *reiteratus*, past part. of *reiterare.* See RE-; ITERATE.] **1.** To repeat; to say or do over again or repeatedly.

You never spoke what did become you less
Than this: which to *reiterate* were sin. *Shak.*

2. To walk along again. *Herrick.*

Syn. — Recapitulate, rehearse. See REPEAT.

re·it'er·ate (-ăt), *adj.* Reiterated.

re·it'er·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *reiteratio.*] **1.** Act of reiterating; repetition; that which is reiterated.

2. *Print.* Act of printing on the reverse of a sheet printed on one side, or the matter so printed. *Chiefly British.*

re·it'er·a'tive (rē·ĭt'ĕr·ā'tĭv), *adj.* Exhibiting, or marked by, reiteration. — **re·it'er·a'tive·ly,** *adv.*

re·it'er·a'tive, *n. Gram.* **a** A word expressing repeated or reiterated action. **b** A word formed from another, or used to form another, by repetition (*dillydally*).

‖re'ja (rē'hä; 162), *n.* [Sp.] In Spain, a grille, or screen, usually of wrought or cast metal, used to protect a window in a house, or to enclose a chapel, tomb, etc., in a church.

Re·jang' (rā·zhăng'), *n.* One of a Malayo-Javanese people of southern Sumatra; also, their language. See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

re·ject' (rē·jĕkt'), *v.*; RE·JECT'ED; RE·JECT'ING. [L. *rejectus*, past part. of *reicere, rejicere*, fr. *re-* re- + *jacere* to throw; cf. F. *rejeter*, formerly also *rejecter.* See JET, *v.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To refuse to acknowledge, adopt, believe, receive, etc.; to decline to accept; to refuse.

Because thou hast *rejected* knowledge, I will also reject thee, that thou shalt be no priest to me. *Hos.* iv. 6.

2. To refuse to have or use; to cast or throw away, as useless, unsatisfactory, etc.; to discard; relegate.

Therefore all the exercise of hunting . . . the Utopians have *rejected* to their butchers. *Robinson* (*More's Utopia*).

3. To refuse to hear, receive, etc. (a person); to repel; specif., of a woman, to refuse to marry (a man).

4. To refuse to grant, consider, or accede to; as, to *reject* a prayer or request.

5. To eject or spew out, as from the mouth or stomach.

6. To throw or cast back; also, to cut off (from). *Archaic.*

7. To cast off; to reprobate; to forsake. *Obs.*

Reprobate silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath *rejected* them. *Jer.* vi. 30.

—, *Intrans.*: *Rare.* To reject someone or something; as: **a** To refuse a suitor. **b** To disobey. **c** To vomit.

Syn. — Spurn, repel, repudiate; refuse, dismiss. See DISCARD.

Ant. — Accept, receive. See TAKE.

re·ject', *adj.* Rejected. *Archaic.*

re'ject (rē'jĕkt), *n.* A person or thing rejected as not wanted, unsatisfactory, or not fulfilling standard requirements; as, army *rejects;* factory *rejects;* specif.: **a** *Archaeol.* A partly chipped flint, rejected by the maker of stone implements. **b** *Obs.* In theology, one of those not of the elect.

re·ject'age (rē·jĕk'tĭj), *n.* Rejects collectively.

re·jec'ta·men'ta (rē·jĕk'tȧ·mĕn'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *rejectare*, v. intens. fr. *rejicere.* See REJECT.] Rejects; rubbish; refuse; wrack; specif., excrement.

re'ject back. A back veneer, as of a table top, concealed from view and having specified allowable imperfections, open joints, etc.

re·ject'ed con·di'tion (rē·jĕk'tĕd; -tĭd; 119). *Gram.* Condition contrary to fact.

re·ject'er (-jĕk'tĕr), *n.* One who rejects.

re·jec'tion (rē·jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *réjection*, fr. L. *rejectio.*] Act of rejecting, or state of being rejected; also, that which is rejected; a reject; specif., *pl.*, excrement.

re·jec'tive (rē·jĕk'tĭv), *adj.* Rejecting, or tending to reject.

re·jec'tor (-tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which rejects.

2. *Radio.* A combination of capacity and inductance which permits ready reception of all frequencies except those close to a particular one. Cf. ACCEPTOR, FILTER, WAVE TRAP.

re·joice' (rē·jois'), *v.*; -JOICED' (-joist'); -JOIC'ING (-jois'ĭng). [ME. *rejoissen*, fr. OF. *resjoïr* (3d pl. pres. *resjoïssent*), F. *réjouir*, fr. *re-* re- + OF. *esjoïr*, F. *éjouir*, to rejoice, fr. *es-* (L. *ex-*) + OF. *joïr*, F. *jouir*, fr. L. *gaudere* to rejoice. See JOY.] *Transitive:* **1.** To enjoy use or possession of; specif., to wed or copulate with. *Obs.*

2. To give joy to; to make joyful; to gladden; as, to *rejoice* one's heart; to be *rejoiced* by the news.

3. To be joyful because of; to feel joy at. *Obs.*

—, *Intransitive:* To feel joy or great delight; to experience gladness or pleasurable satisfaction; as, to *rejoice* at the good news or in another's success.

Syn. — Delight, cheer. **Ant.** — Depress, grieve. See DISTRESS.

rejoice in. To have; to own.

---

re'in·cen'tive, *n.* See RE-, 1.

re'in·cite', *v. t.*, **re'in·cline',** *v. t.*, **re'in·cli·na'tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.

re'in·close', *v. t.*, **re'in·clo'sure,** *n.* Vars. of RE-ENCLOSE, RE-ENCLOSURE.

re'in·clude', *v. t.*, **re'in·clu'sion,** *n.*, **re'in·cor'po·rate,** *v. t. & adj.*, **re'in·cor'po·ra'tion,** *n.*, **re'in·crease',** *v. i.*, **re'in·cul'cate,** *v. t.*, **re'in·cur',** *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

reind Reined. *Ref. Sp.*

re'in·debt'ed, *adj.* See RE-, 2. — **re'in·debt'ed·ness,** *n.*

re'in·de·pend'ence, *n.* See RE-, 2.

re'in·di·cate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'in·di·ca'tion,** *n.*

re'in·dict', *v. t.*, **re'in·dif'fer·ent,** *adj.*, **re'in·dorse',** *v. t.*, **re'in·duce',** *v. t.*, **re'in·duce'ment,** *n.*, **re'in·due',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re'in·dulge', *v. i.* See RE-, 2. — **re'in·dul'gence,** *n.*

Reims Claude (răn klōd; klōd). [F. *reine-claude*, lit. *prune de reine Claude* plum of Queen Claude (wife of Francis I).] A greengage plum. See GREENGAGE.

re'in·fer', *v. t.* See RE-, 1.

re'in·fest', *v. t.*, **re'in·fes·ta'tion,** *n.*, **re'in·flame',** *v. t.*, **re'in·flate',** *v. t.*, **re'in·fla'tion,** *n.*, **re'in·flict',** *v. t.*, **re'in·flic'tion,** *n.*, **re'in·flu'ence,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re'in·flu·ence, *v. t.* See RE-, 1.

re'in·form', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re'in·fund', *v. t.* [*re-* + L. *infundere* to pour in.] To flow in anew. *Obs.* [in·fu'sion, n.]

re'in·fuse', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'-/-reinge** (rēn). Scot. var. of RINSE.

re'in·graft', *v. t.*, **re'in·gra'ti·ate,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re'in·grave', Var. of RE-ENGRAVE.

re'in·gress, *n.* See RE-, 2.

re'in·hab'it, *v. t. & i.*, **re'in·hab'i·ta'tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.

re'in·heart'en. Var. of RE-ENHEARTEN. *Obs.*

re'in·her'it, *v. t.*, **re'in·i'ti·ate** (rē'ĭn·ĭsh'ĭ·āt), *v. t.*, **re'in·i'ti·a'tion** (-ĭ'ŭ·shŭn), *n.*, **re'in·ject',** *v. t.*, **re'in·jure,** *v. t.*, **re·ink',** *v. t.*, **re'in·oc'u·late,** *v. t.*, **re'in·oc'u·la'tion,** *n.*, **re'in·quire',** *v. i.*, **re'in·quiry,** *n.*, **re'in·sane',** *adj.*, **re'in·sa'ni·ty,** *n.*, **re'in·scribe',** *v. t.*, **re'in·sert',** *v. t.*, **re'in·ser'tion,** *n.*, **re'in·stat',** *v. t.*, **re'in·spect',** *v. t.*, **re'in·spec'tion,** *n.*, **re'in·spec'tor,** *n.*, **re'in·sphere',** *v. t.*, **re'in·spi·ra'tion,** *n.*, **re'in·spire',** *v. t.*, **re'in·spir'it,** *v. t.*, **re'in·stall',** *v. t.*, **re'in·stal·la'tion,** *n.*, **re'in·stall'ment,** **re'in·stal'ment,** *n.*, **re'in·sau·ra'tion,** *n.*, **re'in·still',** **re'in·stil',** *v. t.*, **re'in·sti·tute',** *v. t.*, **re'in·sti·tu'tion,** *n.*, **re'in·struct',** *v. t.*, **re'in·struc'tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.

re'in·sult', *v. i.* See RE-, 1.

reinsurance fund. *Insurance.* = RESERVE, *n.*, 13.

re'in·tend', *v. t.*, **re'in·ter',** *v. t.*, **re'in·ter·cede',** *v. i.*, **re'in·ter·ces'sion,** *n.*, **re·in'ter·change',** *n.*, **re'in·ter·change',** *v.*, **re·in'ter·ject',** *v. t.*, **re·in'ter·jure,** *v. i.*, **re·in'ter·fere',** *v. i. & i.*, **re'in·ter·fer'ence,** *n.*, **re'in·ter'ment,** *n.*, **re'in·ter'pret,** *v. t.*, **re'in·ter'pre·ta'tion,** *n.*, **re'in·ter'ro·gate,** *v. t.*, **re'in·ter'ro·ga'tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.

re'in·ter·rupt', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'in·ter·rup'tion,** *n.*

re'in·ter·vene', *v. i.* See RE-, 2. — **re'in·ter·ven'tion,** *n.*

re·in·ter'view, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re'in·thron'ize (rē'ĭn·thrōn'īz), *v. t.* To re-enthrone. *Obs.*

re'in·ti·mate, *v. t.*, **re'in·ti·ma'tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.

re'in·ti'tle. Var. of RE-ENTITLE.

re'in·tit'ule, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re'in·tomb'. Var. of RE-ENTOMB.

re'in·trench', *v. t.*, **re'in·tro·duce',** *v. t.*, **re'in·tro·duc'tion,** *n.*, **re'in·trude',** *v. i. & i.*, **re'in·tru'sion,** *n.*, **re'in·tu·i'tion,** *n.*, **re'in·tu'i·tive,** *adj.*, **re'in·vade',** *v. i.*, **re'in·va'sion,** *n.*, **re'in·vent',** *v. t.*, **re'in·ven'tion,** *n.*, **re'in·ven'tor,** *n.*, **re'in·vert',** *v. t.*, **re'in·ves'ti·gate,** *v. i.*, **re'in·ves'ti·ga'tion,** *n.*, **re'in·vig'or·ate,** *v. t.*, **re'in·vig'or·a'tion,** *n.*, **re'in·vi·ta'tion,** *n.*, **re'in·vite',** *v. t.*, **re'in·voice',** *v. t.*, **re'in·volve',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

reird. Scot. var. of READ.

re·ir'ri·gate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'ir·ri·ga'tion,** *n.*

reise, *n. & v. i.* [From MLG. or MHG. *reise*, perh. through OF. *reise.*] Journey; raid. *Obs.*

reize (rīs). Var. of RAIZE, a twig.

rei'shle, reis'sle. Scot. vars. of REESHLE.

re'i·so·la'tion, *n.*, **re·is'su·a·ble,** *adj.*, **re·is'sue,** *v. t. & i.*, **re·is'sue·ment,** *n.*, **re·is'su·er,** *n.* See RE-, 2.

reist (rēst). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of RERST, REST.

reist'y. Var. of REASTY. [BOK.]

reit'buck' (rēt'bŭk'), *n.* See REIT-

re·it'tem·ize, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·it'er·at'ed, *past tense & past part.* of REITERATE. — **re·it'er·at'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **re·it'er·at'ed·ness,** *n.*

reithe. ✝ RETHE.

reive (rēv). Scot., Ir., & N. of Eng. var. of RIVE.

reive, reiv'er. Vars. of REAVE, REAVER. *Now Scot. & N. of Eng.*

re·jag'ged, *adj.* Tattered. *Obs.*

re·jail', *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

re·ject'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — **re·ject'a·ble·ness,** *n.*

re'jec·ta'ne·ous (rē'jĕk·tā'nē·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *rejectaneus.*] To be rejected; rejectable. *Obs.*

re·ject'i·ble, *adj.* Rejectable. *Obs.*

re·ject'ing·ly, *adv.* See -LY.

re·jec'ti'tious (rē'jĕk·tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* Implying or requiring rejection; rejectable. *Obs.*

re·ject'ment, *n.* See -MENT. *Rare.*

re·jerk', *v. t.* To jerk back. *Obs.*

re·joice' (rē·jois'), *n.* Rejoicing; a cause of rejoicing. *Obs.*
re·joice'ful (-fōōl), *adj.* Joyful.
re·joice'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Rejoicing.
re·joic'er (rē·jois'ĕr), *n.* One who rejoices.
re·joic'ing (-jois'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of REJOICE. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one who rejoices; joy; also, an occasion or expression of joy; a festivity.

Mobs, riots, or *rejoicings?* *Wordsworth.*

2. That which causes to rejoice; occasion of joy. *Obs.*

They are the *rejoicing* of my heart. *Ps.* cxix. 111.

re·join' (rē·join'), *v.;* RE·JOINED' (-joind'); RE·JOIN'ING. [F. *rejoindre,* fr. *re-* re- + *joindre* to join. See JOIN; cf. REJOINDER.] *Intransitive:* **1.** *Law.* To answer, as the defendant to the plaintiff's replication.
2. To answer to a reply; also, to answer. *Obs.*
3. (*pron.* rē-) To join or come together again; to reunite.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** (rē-) To join again; also, *Obs.,* to join or unite.
2. To say as an answer or rejoinder.
re·join'der (-join'dĕr), *n.* [F. *rejoindre,* inf. as n. See REJOIN.] **1.** *Law.* The defendant's answer to the replication.
2. An answer to a reply; in general, an answer; reply.
Syn. — Answer, response, replication. See REPLY.
re·join'der, *v. i.* To make a rejoinder. *Obs.*
re·joint' (rē·joint'), *v. t.* To reunite the joints of; to join or unite anew; specif., *Arch.,* to fill up the joints of, as stones in buildings when the mortar has been dislodged.
re·jolt' (rē·jōlt'), *v. t.* To jolt again or back.
re·jolt', *n.* A reacting jolt or shock. *Obs.*
‖**re·jo'ne·a·dor'** (rā·hō'nā·ä·thôr'; 112; 162), *n.* [Sp.] In bullfighting, the mounted man who thrusts his lance (*rejón*) into the neck of the bull at one stage in the performance.
re·judge' (rē·jŭj'), *v. t.* To judge again; to re-examine; to review; to deliver a new judgment upon.
re·junc'tion (rē·jŭngk'shŭn), *n.* A reuniting. *Rare.*
re·ju've·nant (rē·jōō'vē·nănt; 242), *adj.* Rejuvenating. *Rare.*
re·ju've·nate (-nāt), *v.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [*re-* re- + L. *juvenis* young, youthful.] *Transitive:* **1.** To render young or youthful again; to reinvigorate; to impart renewed vitality to.

We do not find dead men alive again, effete civilizations *rejuvenated,* denuded continents again restored as of yore. *James Ward.*

2. *Med.* To restore to a more youthful condition; specif., to restore sexual vigor in, as by an operation.
3. *Phys. Geog.* **a** To stimulate, as by uplift, to renewed erosive activity; — said of streams. **b** To develop youthful features of topography in (an area previously worn down nearly to base level). Cf. RIVER.
—, *Intransitive:* To undergo rejuvenation.
re·ju've·na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of rejuvenating or state of being rejuvenated; restoration of youthful vigor.
2. *Hort.* The restoration of vigor to a tree by pruning, spraying, soil treatment, or other means.
re·ju've·na'tive (rē·jōō'vē·nā'tĭv), *adj.* Rejuvenating; tending to rejuvenation.
re·ju've·na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which rejuvenates.
re·ju've·nesce' (-nĕs'), *v. i. & t.* [ML. *rejuvenescere.*] To rejuvenate; to become young or youthful again.
re·ju've·nes'cence (-nĕs'ĕns; -'ns), *n.* [*re-* + L. *juvenis* young + E. *-escence.*] **1.** A renewing of youth; a rejuvenation.
2. *Biol.* A method of cell formation in which the entire protoplasm of an old cell escapes by rupture of the cell wall, and then develops a new cell wall. It occurs frequently in the lower algae, in the formation of zoospores, etc.
3. *Zool.* The presumable renewal of vitality which occurs after conjugation in Protozoa.
re·ju've·nes'cent (-ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* Rejuvenating; becoming youthful again; growing young.
re·ju've·nize (rē·jōō'vē·nīz; 242), *v. t.* To rejuvenate.
Rekh'ta (rāk'tä), *n.* [Hind. (fr. Per.).] See *Citation.* "*Rekhta* (i.e., 'scattered' or 'crumbled') is the form which Urdu takes when used for poetry. The name is derived from the manner in which Persian words are 'scattered' through it. When poems are written in the special dialect used by women, it is known as **Rekh'ti** (-tē)." *Census of India,* 1901.
Re'ki (rā'kē), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a group of nomadic tribes in the deserts of Baluchistan.
re·kin'dle (rē·kĭn'd'l), *v. t. & i.* To kindle again; to ignite anew; to arouse again.
re·kin'dler (-dlĕr), *n.* One who or that which rekindles.
rel (rĕl), *n.* [From *reluctance.*] *Elec.* A unit of reluctance equal to one ampere turn per maxwell.
‖**re·lâche'** (rē·lăsh'), *n.* [F.] Literally, relaxation; intermission; *Theat.,* no performance.
re·lais' (rē·lā'), *n.* [F.] *Fort.* A narrow ditch between a rampart and the encircling fosse, intended to catch any earth that washes or crumbles from the face of the rampart.
re·lapse' (rē·lăps'), *v.;* -LAPSED' (-lăpst'), -LAPS'ING (-lăp'sĭng). [L. *relapsus,* past part. of *relabi* to slip back, to relapse, fr. *re-* re- + *labi* to fall, slip, slide. See LAPSE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To slip or fall back into a former state or condition after a change for the better; specif., to become ill again after convalescing, to revert to evil habits after amendment, or the like; as, he *relapsed* when allowed out of bed; reformed drunkards often *relapse.*
2. To sink; to subside; to lapse; as, to *relapse* into silence, a stupor, or sleep.
3. *Obs.* **a** To slip; to fall. **b** To withdraw (from one).
4. *Theol.* To fall back into paganism, evil, error, heresy, or unbelief; to backslide.
—, *Transitive:* To cause to slip or fall back. *Obs.*
re·lapse', *n.* [From the v. See RELAPSE, *v.*] **1.** The act or fact of relapsing, backsliding, becoming worse, or subsiding; as, a race's *relapse* into paganism.
2. A recurrence, esp. of an illness, after improvement or amendment; state of one who has relapsed; as, *relapses* often occur in this disease; to succumb in a *relapse.*
re·lapse', *n.* [L. *relapsus* past part.; F. *relaps.*] One who has relapsed; a backslider. *Now Rare.*
re·laps'er (rē·lăp'sĕr), *n.* One who relapses.
re·laps'ing ap·pen'di·ci'tis. See APPENDICITIS.
relapsing fever. *Med.* Any of several forms of acute, epidemic, infectious disease marked by sudden, recurring paroxysms of high fever lasting from five to seven days, articular and muscular pains, and sudden crisis, caused by certain spirochetes, which are found in the circulating blood during the paroxysms. The tick *Ornithodoros moubata* and various lice transmit the disease.
re·last' (rē·lăst'; 83), *v. t.* To put (boots or shoes) on the second, or finishing, last. — **re·last'er** (-lăs'tĕr), *n.*
re·la'ta (rē·lā'tä), *n.; pl.* of RELATUM (-tŭm). [L.] Specif., two or more things between which relations exist.
re·lat'a·ble (rē·lāt'ä·b'l), *adj.* That may be related. — **re·lat'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*
re·late' (rē·lāt'), *v.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [In part fr. earlier *relation, relative;* in part fr. F. *relater* to recount, report, ML. *relatare,* fr. L. *relatus,* used as past part. of *referre.* See RELATION.] *Transitive:* **1.** To give an account of; to recount; narrate; as, to *relate* one's story willingly; also (now in passive), to say; assert; as, by some, Plato is *related* to have been a Theban.
2. *Rare.* **a** To bring back; restore. *Spenser.* **b** To relieve (oneself) by utterance. *Bacon.* **c** To describe. **d** = REFER, 3. **e** To ascribe, as to a source. *Fuller.*
3. To connect or bring into relation; to show the relation of; to establish relationship between; as, to *relate* one word to another from the same stem; these events cannot be *related* by any reasoning.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To tell; report. *Obs.*
2. To refer; to have or make reference. *Now Rare.*
3. To stand in some relation; to have relationship; to pertain; — with *to.*

All negative or privative words *relate* to positive ideas. *Locke.*

4. To apply or take effect retroactively. *Chiefly Law.*
Syn. — Tell, recite, rehearse, report, detail, describe.
re·late' (rē·lāt'), *n.* [L. *relatus,* past part.] Something related to something else; esp., the first term or being in a relationship, the second or reciprocal term being the *correlate. Now Rare.*
re·lat'ed (rē·lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Narrated; recounted; also, said.
2. Having relationship, as to or with something expressed or implied or with each other; connected by reason of an established or discoverable relation; as, a closely *related* subject; all *related* species of quartz; an event in no way *related* to this occurrence.
3. Allied by kindred; connected by blood or alliance, esp. by consanguinity; as, persons *related* in the first degree.
4. *Music.* Having a close melodic or harmonic connection; — said of tones, chords, or tonalities.
related keys *or* **scales.** Keys or scales having many tones in common, and hence admitting of ready modulation; esp., those whose tonic chords are triads of a given scale or key, as the keys of the dominant and subdominant of the key, together with their relative minors. Thus the keys related to C major are F and G major, and A, D, and E minor. See 2d KEY, 25 **d.** Called also *attendant keys,* and opposed to *remote keys.*
re·lat'ed·ness, *n.* The state or character of being related. Specif., *Philos.,* a particular manner of being related or of being constituted by relations; esp., the manner of being related which characterizes a type of reality or level of existence; as, the specific *relatedness* of the organic.
re·lat'er (rē·lāt'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which relates; esp., a narrator.
re·la'tion (rē·lā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *relacion,* fr. OF. *relation,* or fr. L. *relatio,* fr. L. *relatus,* used as past part. of *referre* to report, to relate, to refer (cf. REFER), but fr. a different root. See RE-, TOLERATE. Cf. RELATE.] **1.** Act of relating, or telling; also, that which is related; recital; account; narration.

The poet's *relation* doth well figure them. *Bacon.*

2. An extended account or report; esp. [*sometimes cap.*], one of the reports of the early French and Spanish missionaries to the American Indians; as, the Jesuit *Relations.*
3. a A person connected by consanguinity or affinity; a relative; a kinsman or kinswoman; specif., as technically construed in law (as in the interpretation of wills, statutes affecting the descent of property, etc.), a person who in case of intestacy would be entitled to a share of the property of the intestate under the statute of distributions in force in the jurisdiction in question. See CONSANGUINITY. Thus, the word not only varies in its inclusiveness according to the terms of the statute in question, but may also, according to the evident intent of the user, be construed more or less widely as meaning next of kin, relations by blood, or family relations whether by blood or marriage. **b** Connection by consanguinity or affinity; kinship.
4. a Any aspect or quality which can be predicated only of two or more things taken together, as direction, resemblance, or of one thing considered as a factor of itself, as self-identity. Metaphysically, *relations* have been considered: (1) as purely subjective, or between ideas alone, — the *nominalistic* and *skeptic* view; (2) as referring to some real quality or essence of things by which they may be connected with one another, and hence as designating universals, or general characters of reality, — the *realistic* view, — or as the essential being of reality itself, which is but a sum of relations, — the view of absolute *idealism;* and (3) as those aspects in which things have to do with one another, considered especially from the general point of view of interest, efficiency, or purpose, — the view of *pragmatism.* Relations are sometimes divided into those which are *internal,* or essential to the nature of the thing related, and those which are *external* or nonessential. See RELATIVITY OF KNOWLEDGE. **b** State of being related or of referring; what is apprehended as appertaining to a being or quality, in considering it in its bearing upon something else; the being such and such with respect to some other thing; connection; as, the *relation* of master to servant.

Any sort of connection which is perceived or imagined between two or more things, or any comparison which is made by the mind, is a *relation.* *I. Taylor.*

5. Reference; respect; — esp. in phrase, *in relation to.*

I have been importuned to make some observations on this art in *relation* to its agreement with poetry. *Dryden.*

6. The mode in which one thing stands to another, or the mode in which two or more things stand to one another; as, the *relation* of father to son; the *relation* of members of the same community.
7. State of being mutually or reciprocally interested, as in social or commercial matters; also, *pl.,* dealings; affairs; as, the foreign *relations* of a country.
8. *Law.* **a** The referring of an act to a prior date as the time of its taking effect; the giving force or operation to an act or proceeding as of some previous date or time, by a sort of fiction, as if it had happened or begun at that time. In such case the act is said to "have *relation*" to the prior date, or to "take effect by *relation.*" **b** The act of a relator at whose instance a suit is begun.
Syn. — Rehearsal, telling, tale; relationship; kin.
— *in, or with, relation to.* In reference to; as regards.
re·la'tion (rē·lā'shŭn), *v. i.* To discover or establish relations. *H. Spencer.*
re·la'tion·al (rē·lā'shŭn·ăl; -'l), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to kinship.
2. Of, pertaining to, or specifying, a relation in general. See WORD, *n.*
3. Characterized by or constituted by relations; such that relations belong to its essential nature; as, the theory that space is not a substantive thing but purely *relational.*
4. *Gram.* Pertaining to or designating a word, as *is, shall, who,* in which the meaning consists chiefly in indicating a relation of syntax; — distinguished from *notional.*

Relational words, as prepositions, auxiliaries, etc. *R. Morris.*

— **re·la'tion·al'i·ty** (-ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **re·la'tion·al·ly,** *adv.*
re·la'tion·ar'y (rē·lā'shŭn·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Relational. *Rare.*
re·la'tion·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Philos.* **a** = RELATIVITY OF KNOWLEDGE. **b** The doctrine that relations exist as real entities. — **re·la'tion·ist,** *n.*
re·la'tion·ship, *n.* **1.** The state or character of being related or interrelated; a connection by way of relation; as, to show the *relationship* between two things; this book's *relationship* to that is obvious but difficult to account for; to study language *relationships.*
2. Kinship; consanguinity; affinity; as, to claim *relationship;* also, a specific instance or type of this; as, a list of family *relationships.*
3. A state of affairs existing between those having relations, or dealings; as, to improve church *relationships;* a psychologist's study of the mother-child *relationship.*
Syn. — See AFFINITY.
relation word. *Gram.* A relational word.
rel'a·ti'val (rĕl'ä·tī'vŭl; rĕl'ä·tĭv·ăl), *adj.* Pertaining to relatives; relational.
rel'a·tive (rĕl'ä·tĭv), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *relatif,* fr. L. *relativus.* See RELATE.] **1.** Having relationship one to another; mutually related or connected; also, corresponding.
2. Having relation, reference, or application; referring; having or standing in connection; in respect or with reference (to); proportionate (to); pertaining; pertinent; relevant; as, arguments not *relative* to the subject.
3. Arising from relation; resulting from, or existing in, connection with, or reference to, something else; comparative; not absolute or independent.

Every thing sustains both an absolute and a *relative* capacity; an absolute, as it is such a thing, endued with such a nature; and a *relative,* as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such a relation to the whole. *South.*

4. Offered or paid indirectly, as by means of an image; — said of worship.
5. *Gram.* **a** Referring to an antecedent; introducing a subordinate clause qualifying an expressed or implied antecedent; as, a *relative* connective. Also, introduced by such a connective; as, a *relative* clause (see below). **b** *Rare.* Needing some term related as adjunct or object to complete its sense; relational or nearly so. **c** See COMPARATIVE, *n.,* 1; SUPERLATIVE, *n.,* 1.
6. Involving or implying relationship; dependent for signification on relationship to some other thing or person; — said of names, terms, etc. See TIME, *n.,* 24.
7. *Law.* Designating a duty or right of one person correlating with a right or duty in another.
8. *Music.* Having the same key signature; — said of major and minor keys and scales; as, G major and E minor are *relative* keys.
Syn. — Pertinent, apposite; allied.
Ant. — Disconnected, irrelevant.
rel'a·tive (rĕl'ä·tĭv), *n.* **1.** A thing, or, *Obs.,* a person, relative to, connected with, or dependent on, another; also, the quality or character of being relative; a being or object posited by virtue of its relationship or relationships.
2. a A person connected with another by blood or affinity; strictly, one allied by blood; a relation; a kinsman or kinswoman. "Confining our care . . . to ourselves and *relatives.*" *Bp. Fell.* **b** *Obs.* Relationship.
3. Any one of two or more related things or substances, as chemical compounds derived from a common parent.
4. *Gram.* A relative pronoun or other word.
5. *Logic.* A relative term.
relative accommodation. *Physiol. & Optics.* The change in accommodation that is possible with a fixed amount of convergence.
relative adjective, relative adverb. See RELATIVE PRONOUN.
relative aperture. See APERTURE, 3.
relative asymmetry. *Chem.* See ASYMMETRY, 2 **b.**
relative bearing. *Naut.* Direction observed, or direction expressed, in relation to the head of the vessel. See BEARING, *n.,* 14 **a.**
relative clause. *Gram.* A clause adjunct introduced by a relative pronoun (expressed or implied) and having either a purely descriptive force (John, *who tells fibs*) or a limiting one (boys *who tell fibs* = such boys as tell fibs). See NONRESTRICTIVE CLAUSE, RESTRICTIVE CLAUSE.
relative degree. *Gram.* Comparative degree. See COMPARATIVE, *n.,* 1; COMPARATIVE, *adj.,* 5.
relative electron affinity. See ELECTRON AFFINITY.
relative error. *Math.* The quotient of an error in a measured or calculated quantity by the magnitude of that quantity; when expressed as a percentage it is called *percentage error.*
relative ethics. See ETHICS, 2.
relative humidity. See HUMIDITY.
relative impediment. *Law.* See IMPEDIMENT, *n.,* 6.
relative inclinometer. See INCLINOMETER, 3 **a.**
relative index of refraction. See INDEX OF REFRACTION.
rel'a·tive–in–law', *n.* A connection by marriage; a relative of one's husband or wife.
relative key. *Music.* See 2d KEY, 25 **d.**
relative location. *Libraries.* The marking and arrangement of books with relation to each other, not to particular shelves, thus permitting indefinite intercalation.

re·joic'ing·ly, *adv.* of *rejoicing,* pres. part. [SINHATH TORAH.] **Rejoicing over the Law.** See RE-JOIND'. Rejoined. *Ref. Sp.*
re·join'dure, *n.* [Cf. REJOINDER, *n.*] A joining again. *Obs.*
re·joist'. Rejoiced. *Ref. Sp.*
re·jounce', *v. i.* [*re-* + *jounce.*] To occur or recur (to the mind); also, prob., to recoil. *Obs.*
re·journ', *v. i.* [Cf. F. *rajourner.* See RE-; ADJOURN.] To adjourn; put off; refer. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To return; reply. *Obs.*
re·jour'ney, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. *Rare.*
re·journ'ment, *n.* Adjournment. *Obs.*
re·joy', *v. i. & t.* To rejoice. *Obs.*
re·jum'ble, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·jus'ti·fy, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'jus·ti·fi·ca'tion,** *n.*
re·ju've·nes'cen·cy (rē·jōō'vē·nĕs'ĕn·sĭ; -'n·sĭ), *n.* Rejuvenescence. *Obs.*
reke, *v. t.* [ME. *reken;* akin to MD. *reken* to rake, Goth. *rikan* to heap up, and E. RAKE implement.] To bury. *Obs.*
reke (*dial.* rēk). Var. of RICK. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
reke. † REACH, RECK, REEK.
Re'kem (rē'kĕm). *Bib.*
re·kick', *v. t. & i.,* **re·kill',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·kin'dle·ment, *n.* See -MENT.
re·king', *v. i.,* **re·kiss',** *v. t.,* **re·knit',** *v. t.,* **re·know',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·know'edge, *v. t.* To acknowledge; examine; recognize. *Obs.*
re·la'bel, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·lace', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
‖**re'la·ción'** (rā'lä·thyōn'; 103), *n.; pl.* RELACIONES (-thyō'nās). [Sp.] = RELATION, *n.,* 2.
re·lac'quer, *v. t.,* **re·lade',** *v. t. & i.,* **re·lad'en,** *part. adj.,* **re'la·ment',** *v. t.,* **re·lamp',** *v. t. & i.,* **re·land',** *v. t. & i.,* **re·lap',** *v. t.,* **re·lap'per,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
re·laps'a·ble (rē·lăp'sä·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.
re·lapse'proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.
re·laps'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RELAPSE.
re·lapst'. Relapsed. *Ref. Sp.*
re·latch', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·lat'ed·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
re'lat·in·i·za'tion, *n.* See RE-, 1.
re·la'tion·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

rel'a·tive·ly, *adv.* In a relative manner; in relation or respect to something else; not absolutely.

relative maxima and minima problems. *Math.* Problems in which is sought a curve that renders $\int_{x_0}^{x} F dx$ a maximum or minimum while keeping $\int_{x_0}^{x} \phi dx$ constant, F and ϕ being functions of x, y, and $\frac{dy}{dx}$, including those problems in which it is sought to find a curve of fixed length that possesses some maximum or minimum property.

relative maximum *or* **minimum.** *Math.* A maximum or minimum of a function of two or more arguments connected by one or more conditions.

relative multiplication. *Logic.* The compounding of relations; formation of a logical product of relations; thus, the *relative multiplication* of "brother of" and "father of" gives "brother of the father of."

relative nullity. See NULLITY, 1 a.

relative orbit. *Astron.* In a lunar eclipse, the apparent path of the moon relative to the earth's shadow, as if the latter were at rest.

relative permittivity. *Elec.* Specific inductive capacity.

relative personal equation. See PERSONAL EQUATION.

relative pitch. See 4th PITCH, 19 a.

relative pronoun, adjective, *or* **adverb.** *Gram.* A pronoun, adjective, or adverb that introduces a clause qualifying an antecedent, expressed or implied (the man *who* would be king; he came Monday, during *which* day it rained; the season *when* roses bloom).

relative rank. *Mil. & Nav.* The rank in another service or branch of the service than an officer's own, which corresponds with the rank actually held by him and carries the same precedence and advantages, but not the same, nor necessarily any, command. See RANK, *n.*, 3; PRECEDENCE, *n.*, 3.

relative refractive index. See INDEX OF REFRACTION.

relative syllogism. *Logic.* A syllogism involving relative terms.

relative term. *Logic.* A term which names either a relationship or an object as standing in a certain relation (*father; predecessor; employee*); also, sometimes, a relative phrase (*father of*) is called a *relative term*, or **relative rhema**; — opposed to *absolute term* (see ABSOLUTE, *adj.*).

relative wind. *Aeronautics.* The motion of the air with reference to a moving body. Its direction and velocity are found by adding two vectors, one being the velocity of the air with reference to the earth, the other being equal and opposite to the velocity of the body with reference to the earth.

rel'a·tiv·ism (rĕl'ȧ·tĭv·ĭz'm), *n.* A doctrine of relationism or of relativity, esp. relativity of knowledge. Cf. RELATIVITY OF KNOWLEDGE.

rel'a·tiv·ist (rĕl'ȧ·tĭv·ĭst), *n.* A believer in relativity.

rel'a·tiv·is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to relativity.

relativistic shift. = RED SHIFT.

rel'a·tiv'i·ty (rĕl'ȧ·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being relative; also, *Rare*, something relative, rather than absolute.

2. *Philos.* The fact or condition of being relative as opposed to absolute or independent; state of being dependent for existence or determined in nature, value, or some other quality by relation to something else. Specif.: **a** The quality of variability arising from necessary connection with or reference to something contingent; as, the *relativity* of beauty to taste or of rights to law. **b** The mutual dependence or concomitant variability of two or more related things. **c** Dependence on the subjective nature of man, or upon limitations and peculiar character of individuals; as, the *relativity* of knowledge (which see).

3. *Physics.* As formulated by Einstein, a mathematical development of the two postulates: (a) If two systems are in relative motion with a uniform linear velocity, it is impossible for observers in either system by observation and measurement of phenomena in the other to learn anything more about the motion than the fact that there is this relative motion; (b) measurements of the velocity of light in either system, regardless of the position of the source of light, always give the same numerical value. This development forms the *special*, or *restricted, theory of relativity*; it leads to many conclusions, all of which are in accord with experience. Einstein extended the special theory so as to include the discussion of gravitation by stating the ***principle of equivalence***, which is: for any one particle in a gravitational field it is possible to replace the effect of the field by a mathematical transformation of axes; in other words, the gravitational field will vanish for an observer who himself has the acceleration of the particle, and to him phenomena will seem to obey the simple Galilean laws of motion. As an illustration, an observer in a box falling with the acceleration of gravity would not realize he was falling, that is, he would not be conscious that the force of gravitation was acting on him; if he were to release a ball from his hand, the ball would not fall to the bottom of the box but would stay in the same position with reference to him; hence if he were to throw a ball, he would observe that its path, owing to the absence of the force of gravitation, was a straight line. But, of course, a path that he would describe as a straight line would be described as a curved line by an observer in a different system, as one on the earth. By mathematical deduction from this principle Einstein developed formulas for the motion of the planets, the deflection of a beam of light passing near a large body like the sun, the change of frequency of an atom when in a gravitational field, and others. This extended development forms the *general theory of relativity*.

relativity doublet. *Physics.* Certain doublet terms and spectral lines of optical and X-ray spectra whose separations are due partly to the relativity change of mass of the electron with velocity, though mostly to the interaction of the intrinsic magnetic moment of the electron and that due to its motion about the nucleus.

relativity of force. See *principle of equivalence*, under RELATIVITY.

relativity of knowledge. The doctrine that knowledge is relative to the limited nature of the mind and the conditions of knowing and hence not true to the nature of independent reality. The doctrine has three forms which distinguish the schools of philosophy which accept it: (1) absolutely true knowledge is impossible because of the limitations and variability of sense perceptions; (2) reality as it is in itself cannot be known by mind whose modes of thinking and perception are essentially subjective; (3) thinking and perception seize relations (of one thing to another) only, and not the intrinsic nature of an object, and, hence, are merely symbolic.

relativity of space. The principle that a body moving rapidly relative to an observer appears different in size and dimensions to the observer, and to him is different, from what it appears to a second observer moving uniformly with, or less rapidly relative to, the body under observation. To the first observer, the dimensions of the body in the direction of motion will appear shorter than they appear to the second observer; the dimensions at right angles to this direction will appear the same to both observers; the dimensions in intermediate directions will appear to have lengths proportional to the extremes. Thus, a surface having what appears to be a circular outline to the second observer will appear to have an elliptical outline to the other. This does not imply any change in the body, but describes how the same body appears to different observers.

relativity shift. = RED SHIFT.

re·la'tor (rē·lā'tĕr), *n.* [L.; cf. F. *relateur*. See RELATE.] **1.** One who relates; a relater; narrator. *Fuller.*

2. *Law.* A private person at whose relation, or in whose behalf, the attorney general allows an information in the nature of a quo warranto to be filed.

re·la'trix (rē·lā'trĭks), *n.* [L.] *Law.* A female relator.

re·la'tum (rē·lā'tŭm), *n.* [L., neut. past part.] Thing or term related; one of a group of relata, or related things; specif., *Logic*, the second term of a relation, the first being called the *referent*. See REFERENT, *n.*, 2.

re·lax' (rē·lăks'), *v.*; -LAXED' (-lăkst'); -LAX'ING. [L. *relaxare*, fr. *re-* re- + *laxare* to loose, to slacken, fr. *laxus* loose. See LAX; cf. RELEASE.] *Transitive*: **1.** To make less close in structure, texture, or formation; to lessen the density or compactness of. *Obs.*

Nor served it to *relax* their serried files. *Milton.*

2. To make less firm, rigid, or tense; to lessen the tension or speed of; to slacken; as, to *relax* one's hold, muscles, face, or attention.

3. To make less severe or strict; to lessen the stringency, austerity, or harshness of; to mollify; as, to *relax* discipline, a rule, or ascetic practices.

4. To make lax, soft, or enervated; to deprive of energy, zeal, etc. "A mind thus *relaxed* by prosperity and indulgence was incapable of rising to that magnanimity." *Gibbon.*

5. To cause (one, oneself, etc.) to relax physically, morally, or mentally, or become so relaxed; as, he is much *relaxed* by the treatment; forces that were unable to *relax* the opposition.

6. To relieve from constipation; to loosen; open.

7. To release (a person) from ecclesiastical jurisdiction for execution by the civil authorities; — used with reference to the methods of the Inquisition. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

8. *Law.* To release, as from restraint, punishment, etc. *Scot.*

—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To become lax, weak, or loose; to abate in tensity; as, to let one's grasp *relax*.

2. To abate in severity; to become less rigorous; as, one who never *relaxed* in his opposition; the fury of the storm *relaxed* and the ship made port.

3. To remit attention or effort; to become less diligent; to unbend; to seek recreation or rest; as, it is time for us to *relax* and have tea.

Syn. — Loose; remit, abate; mitigate, unbend, divert.

Ant. — Tighten, contract, tense, strain; increase, intensify.

re·lax', *n.* Relaxation. *Obs.*

re·lax', *adj.* Relaxed; lax. *Rare.*

re·lax'ant (rē·lăk's'ȧnt), *n.* [L. *relaxans*, pres. part. of *relaxare*.] *Med.* A medicine that relaxes; a laxative. — *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or causing, relaxation.

re'lax·a'tion (rē'lăk·sā'shŭn; rĕl'ăk-), *n.* [L. *relaxatio*.] **1.** Act or fact of relaxing, or state of being relaxed; as, *relaxation* of the muscles, of discipline, of a law.

2. Abatement or remission, as of a penalty, duty, grievance, payment, etc.; as, to ask for *relaxation* in the matter of reparations.

3. A relaxing or recreative state, pursuit, or pastime; diversion; recreation; as, his *relaxations* were work to other men; to seek *relaxation* in the country.

4. Surrender (of a person) to the civil authorities for execution. Cf. RELAX, *v. t.*, 7. *Hist.*

5. *Scots Law.* Release from, or cancellation of, legal restriction or penalty, esp. a penalty judicially imposed, as outlawry. "*Relaxations* from entail." *Erskine's Principles.*

Syn. — Abatement, slackening; rest, ease.

Ant. — Tightening, strain, tension.

re·lax'a·tive (rē·lăk'sȧ·tĭv), *adj.* That relaxes or tends to relax; laxative. — *n.* A relaxative medicine or agency.

re·lax'a·to·ry (-tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Relaxative; laxative. *Rare.*

re·laxed' (rē·lăkst'), *past tense & past part.* of RELAX. Specif.: *adj.* **1.** Not strict, exact, or severe; lacking in precision, restraint, etc.; also, not strictly enforced, observed, or interpreted; as, to be *relaxed* in one's morale; *relaxed* enforcement of law; *relaxed* rules.

2. Of the rule of certain religious orders, mitigated in austerity; of religious, observing a mitigated rule; as, *relaxed* Carmelites.

3. Given to relaxation.

Spending *relaxed* hours in . . . companionship. *Edna Ferber.*

— **re·lax'ed·ly** (-lăk's'ĕd·lĭ; -sĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **re·lax'ed·ness**, *n.*

re·lax'er (rē·lăk'sĕr), *n.* One who or that which relaxes.

re·lay' (rē·lā'; rē'lā), *n.* [OF. *relai* (F. *relais*), fr. *relaier* (F. *relayer*), fr. *laier* to leave, let. See RE-; 1st DELAY.]

1. A supply arranged beforehand for successive relief. Specif.: **a** A supply of hunting horses, or formerly dogs, kept in readiness at certain places to relieve the tired horses, or dogs, and to continue the pursuit of the game if it comes that way. **b** A supply of horses placed at stations to be ready to relieve others, so that a traveler may proceed without delay. Also, the post or station at which the fresh supply is obtained. **c** A number of men who relieve others in carrying on some work.

2. *Athletics.* Short for RELAY RACE; also, one of the legs, or divisions, of a relay race.

3. *Elec.* An electromagnetic device operated by a variation in conditions of an electric circuit, and which, when so operated, operates, in turn, other devices, as a switch, in the same or a different circuit. Thus, in a telegraph system, a current too weak to operate a sounder may, by means of a delicate relay, communicate the signals to a local current of any desired strength. An ***auxiliary relay*** assists another relay in the performance of its function; it operates in response to the opening or closing of the operating circuit. A ***control relay*** controls the open-coil or closed-coil current of the device so that the main operating current does not pass through the control switch. A ***current relay***, as an *overcurrent* or *undercurrent relay*, functions at a predetermined value of current. A ***differential relay*** operates when the difference between two quantities, as current and voltage, exceeds a specified amount. A ***protective relay*** is a relay for protecting electric apparatus or an electric plant, in case abnormal conditions arise, by isolating automatically the faulty member. A ***frequency relay***, as an *underfrequency* or *overfrequency* relay,

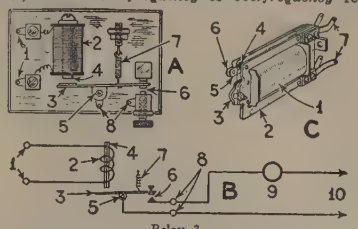

Relay, 3.

A Typical Relay for use with a photoelectric cell; *B* Circuit diagram for same. When a photoelectric cell is connected across the Terminals (1), a relatively weak current flows through the Winding (2) attracting the Armature (3) to Iron Core (4). As the armature swings on Pivot (5), the Contacts (6) are closed, completing a secondary circuit through the Output Terminals (8). 7 Tension Springs for breaking secondary circuit; 9 Electric Motor supplied from a Power Source 10. *C* Telephone Relay for use in a manual switchboard, a relay being associated with each subscriber's line. When the subscriber's receiver is lifted, current flows through the Winding (1) attracting the Armature (2) to Iron Core (3). An Insulating Button (4), attached to the armature, presses Springs 5 and 6 into contact, thus closing a circuit which lights lamp on operator's switchboard. 7 Relay Terminals.

functions at a predetermined value of frequency. A ***line relay*** has its coil nominally in the line circuit. A ***locking relay*** locks another relay or device under predetermined conditions. An ***open-phase relay*** functions when one phase of a polyphase circuit is opened. An ***overload relay*** is an overcurrent relay located in a motor circuit for the purpose of disconnecting the motor from the line at a predetermined current value. A ***phase-rotation relay*** functions in accordance with the direction of phase rotation. A ***power relay***, as an *overpower* or *underpower* relay, functions at a predetermined value of watts. A ***power-directional relay*** functions in conformance with the direction of power. A ***polarity-directional relay*** functions on a change in the direction of polarity. A ***signal relay*** operates an audible or visible signal. A ***step-back relay*** limits motor current peaks when the armature or line current increases, and may also remove the cause of the limitation when the current decreases. A ***temperature relay*** functions at a predetermined temperature of the protected apparatus. A ***time-delay relay*** operates only after a delay of a predetermined definite time after the occurrence of a particular action. A ***trip-free relay*** prevents an electrically operated device, as a circuit breaker, from being held in when an abnormal condition exists on the line. A ***voltage relay***, as an *overvoltage* or *undervoltage* relay, functions at a predetermined value of voltage.

4. *Mach.* A relay apparatus; a servomotor.

re·lay' (rē·lā'), *v.*; RE-LAYED' (-lād'); RE-LAY'ING. [OF. *relaier* to place relays (F. *relayer*). See RELAY, *n.*] *Transitive*: **1.** *Venery.* To loose (a relay of hounds) on the track of a deer; also, to hunt (a deer) with a relay of hounds. *Obs.*

2. To place as, or replace with, a relay; also, to pass on as if by relays; as, to *relay* news.

3. *Elec.* To control or operate (the current or the like) by a relay.

—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To obtain a fresh relay.

2. *Elec.* To operate the contacts of a relay.

re·lay' (rē·lā'; rē'lā; 66), *adj. Mach.* Relating to, or having the characteristics of, an auxiliary apparatus put into action by a feeble force but itself capable of exerting greater force, used to control a comparatively powerful machine or appliance. Cf. SERVOMOTOR.

re·lay' (rē·lā'), *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re·lay'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

relay broadcast. *Radio.* = REBROADCAST.

relayer rail. Worn rail suitable for use in track.

relay governor. A speed regulator, as a water-wheel governor, embodying the relay principle.

re·lay'man (rē·lā'mȧn), *v. t.* To make a layman of again or anew. *Rare.*

relay race. *Athletics.* A race between groups of competitors each one of whom covers a specified portion of the entire course. Cf. BATON, *n.*, 4; MEDLEY RACE.

rel'bun (rĕl'bŭn), *n.* [Sp. *relbun, relbún, relvun*, fr. Araucan *relvun*.] The roots of the Chilean plant *Calceolaria arachnoidea*, used as a crimson dyestuff.

re·learn' (rē·lûrn'), *v. t.* To learn again what has been partly or completely forgotten.

re·lease' (rē·lēs'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *lease* to let.] To lease again; to grant a new lease of; to let back.

re·lease' (rē·lēs'), *v.*; RE-LEASED' (rē·lēst'); RE-LEAS'ING (-lēs'ĭng). [ME. *relessen*, fr. OF. *relaissier* to release, to let free, fr. L. *relaxare*. See RELAX; cf. RE-LEASE to lease again, RELISH a taste.] *Transitive*: **1.** To loosen or destroy the force of; to remove the obligation or effect of; hence, to alleviate or remove; as, to *release* a statute, a sentence, pain. *Obs.*

2. To let loose again; to set free from restraint, confinement, or servitude; to set at liberty; to let go.

Now at that feast he *released* unto them one prisoner, whomsoever they desired. *Mark xv. 6.*

3. To relieve from something that confines, burdens, or oppresses, as from pain, trouble, obligation, penalty.

4. To relinquish as by surrendering or resigning.

5. To permit, at a specified date, but not before, the public performance, exhibition, publication, or sale of, as a copyrighted play, photoplay, book, newspaper feature, phonograph record, or the like, which has been previously distributed.

6. *Obs.* **a** To remit, as a payment, tax, etc.; to give remission for, as for sins. **b** To relax; to mitigate.

7. *Law.* To let go or give up, as a legal claim; to discharge or relinquish a right to, as lands or tenements, by conveying to another who has some right or estate in possession, as when the person in remainder releases his right to the tenant in possession; to quit.

—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To set one free. *Rare.*

2. *Law.* To relinquish a claim.

Syn. — RELEASE, DELIVER, DISCHARGE, LIBERATE, FREE. To RELEASE is to set free from restraint of any kind; DELIVER implies esp. release from bondage (lit. and fig.) or from impending evil of any sort; DISCHARGE, as here compared, suggests esp. legal release from custody; as, "*Re-*

ŏut, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; ŧhen, thin; natūre, verdūre (249); K = ch in G. ich, ach (109); bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

Numbers within pronunciation parentheses here and in vocabulary refer to §§ in Pron., preceding the Vocabulary.

N O P Q R

lease me from my bands With the help of your good hands" (*Shak.*); "Surely he shall *deliver* thee from the snare of the fowler, and from the noisome pestilence" (*Ps.* xci. 3); to *discharge* a prisoner. To LIBERATE is to set at liberty; the word does not necessarily, like *deliver*, carry the implication of rescue from evil or peril; FREE is less formal than *liberate*, and often implies the granting of freedom; as, to *liberate* a captive, to *free* one's slaves. *Liberate* is also used in the sense of *disengage*, and *free* sometimes has the sense of *rid* or *unburden*; as, in the process certain gases were *liberated*; to *free* a gas from impurities, to *free* one's mind. Cf. EMANCIPATE, FREEDOM, DELIVERANCE, SAVE.

Ant. — Bind, curb, tie, restrain, fasten; imprison, confine, constrict; burden, oppress, suppress.

re·lease' (rē-lēs'), *n.* [ME. *reles*, fr. OF. *reles, relais*, fr. *relaissier*. See RELEASE to let go.] **1.** Deliverance or relief from care, pain, trouble, or the like.
2. Discharge from obligation or responsibility, as from a debt, penalty, or claim; a giving up or relinquishment, as of a right or claim; as, *release* from obligations.
3. Act of liberating or freeing, or state of being liberated or freed; liberation or discharge from restraint. "*Release* from hell." *Milton.* Also: **a** An instrument formally discharging from restraint or custody. **b** A device for letting loose or freeing (something fixed or confined).
4. A releasing for publication, circulation, or performance; also, that, as a speech, play, or record, which has been designated for such release.
5. *Engin.* The act of permitting the working fluid, as steam, to escape from the cylinder at the end of the working stroke; also, the point in the cycle of operations, or on the corresponding indicator diagram, at which this act occurs; also, the period during exhaust from the point of release (as above) to where the pressure of the exhausting fluid is sensibly that of the condenser or of the outside air.
6. *Law.* Any act or instrument by which a legal right is discharged; specif., a conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another having an estate in possession; a quitclaim. Cf. ACQUITTANCE.
7. *Mach.* A device adapted to hold or release a device or mechanism as required; specif.: *Elec.* A catch on a motor-starting rheostat, which automatically releases the rheostat arm and so stops the motor in case of a break in the field circuit; also, the catch on an electromagnetic circuit breaker for a motor, which acts in case of an overload.
8. *Phonet.* The act or manner of ending a sound; the movement of one or more vocal organs in quitting the position required for a speech sound; an off-glide.
9. *Railroads.* In the block-signaling system, a printed card conveying information and instructions to be used at intermediate sidings or offices without telegraphic stations.
Syn. — Liberation, freedom, discharge, acquittance.
Ant. — Restraint, imprisonment, bondage.
— *out of, or without, release.* Without cessation. *Obs.*

release date. *Journalism.* The time set for the publication of a particular article. Cf. PRESS RELEASE.

re·leased' rate (rē-lēst'). *Railroads.* A rate reduced on account of partial release of the carrier from liability.

released valuation. *Railroads.* A value reduced in order to get a released rate.

re·leas'ee' (rē-lēs'ē'), *n.* One to whom a release is given.

re·lease'ment (rē-lēs'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of releasing, or fact of being released.
2. *Obs.* Relaxation; a remitting.

re·leas'er (-lēs'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which releases.

re·leas'ing die head. *Mach.* See DIE HEAD.

re·lea'sor (rē-lē'sôr), *n.* One by whom a release is given.

re·lec'tion (rē-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *relectus*, past part. of *relegere* to read again. See LECTION.] *Rare.* **a** A rereading; a revised reading. **b** A division of Francesco de Vitoria's *Relectiones Undecim* (1565).

rel'e·ga·ble (rĕl'ē-gȧ·b'l), *adj.* That may be relegated.

rel'e·gate (rĕl'ē-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *relegatus*, past part. of *relegare*, fr. *re-* re- + *legare* to send with a commission or charge. See LEGATE.] **1.** To exile (one); to banish; to deport (see RELEGATION, 1); hence, to remove, send away, or dismiss (a person or thing) thereby putting (such) out of sight or mind, or consigning (such) to insignificance, oblivion, etc.; — with *to, into*, or *out of*; as, to *relegate* certain details to footnotes; to *relegate* religion into the background of one's consciousness or out of one's life.

But *relegated*, not imprisoned, Sirs! *Browning.*

2. To assign, as to a class or sphere; to consign by classifying or appraising; as, to *relegate* a tradition to the sphere of legend; to *relegate* a new species to a given family.
3. To submit for decision or judgment; to hand over for execution; to delegate; to refer; as, to *relegate* certain duties to subordinates.

You *relegate* these points, then, to the gods? *Browning.*

Syn. — See COMMIT.

rel'e·ga'tion (rĕl'ē-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *relegatio.*] **1.** Act of relegating, or state of being relegated; removal; banishment.
2. Assignment; delegation.
3. *Roman Law.* A milder form of banishment, not entailing, like deportation, loss of property or civil rights.

re·lent' (rē-lĕnt'), *v.*; RE-LENT'ED; RE-LENT'ING. [*re-* + L. *lentus* pliant, flexible, slow; cf. F. *ralentir* to slacken. See LITHE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To soften; dissolve; hence, to mollify; to cause to be less harsh or severe.
2. To slacken; abate; also, to give up; abandon.

And oftentimes he would *relent* his pace. *Spenser.*

3. To regret; to sorrow for.

re·lent', *n.* A relenting or yielding; also, a slackening. *Obs.*

re·lent'ing, *adj.* That relents. — **re·lent'ing·ly,** *adv.*

re·lent'less (rē-lĕnt'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* That cannot or does not relent, or give way to appeals or to pity; mercilessly hard or harsh; immovably stern or persistent; as, a *relentless* avenger, judge, or investigator; *relentless* criticism.
Syn. — See INFLEXIBLE.
Ant. — Merciful, lenient, compassionate.
— **re·lent'less·ly,** *adv.* — **re·lent'less·ness,** *n.*

re·lent'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A relenting.

re·les'see' (rē-lēs'ē'), *n.* A releasee. *Rare.*

re·les'sor' (-ôr'), *n.* A releasor. *Rare.*

rel'e·vant (rĕl'ē-vȧnt), *adj.* [ML. *relevans*, pres. part., in L., raising, lifting up. See RELIEVE.] **1.** Bearing upon, or properly applying to, the case in hand; of a nature to afford evidence tending to prove or to disprove the matters in issue; pertinent; as, *relevant* testimony or details.
2. *Rare.* **a** Remedial; relieving. **b** Correspondent; commensurate.
3. *Scots Law.* Pertinent; sufficient.
Syn. — See PERTINENT. **Ant.** — Irrelevant, unrelated.
— **rel'e·vance** (-vȧns), *n.* — **rel'e·van·cy** (-vȧn·sĭ), *n.* — **rel'e·vant·ly,** *adv.*

rel'e·vate (rĕl'ē-vāt), *v. t.* [L. *relevatus*, past part. of *relevare.*] To raise; relieve; esp., to restore to good spirits. — **rel'e·va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n.* — **rel'e·va'tor** (rĕl'ē-vā'tĕr), *n.*

‖**re·le·vé'** (rĕ-l'-vā'), *n.* [F.] A remove (sense 6).

re·li'a·bil'i·ty co'ef·fi'cient (rē-lī'ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ). *Statistics.* A measure of the accuracy of a test or measuring instrument, obtained by measuring the same individuals twice and computing the correlation of the two sets of measures.

re·li'a·ble (rē-lī'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Suitable or fit to be relied on; worthy of dependence or reliance; trustworthy; as, a *reliable* witness, authority, medicine, test, or history.
Syn. — RELIABLE, TRUSTWORTHY, TRUSTY, TRIED. *Reliable* and *trustworthy* are often used with little distinction. But RELIABLE often suggests qualities that can be relied or depended on, TRUSTWORTHY, those which merit trust or confidence; as, he is a *reliable* man (i.e., he can be counted on to do what he says he will do); he is a *trustworthy* person (i.e., one can repose confidence in his integrity, veracity, discretion, etc.). Moreover, *reliable* is oftener applied to things, *trustworthy* to persons; as, a *trustworthy* witness, *reliable* testimony. TRUSTY is more familiar than *trustworthy*; that is TRIED whose trustworthiness has been tested by experience; as, "his *trusty* sword" (*Spenser*); "his *tried* expedients" (*Bagehot*). Cf. TRUST.
Ant. — Unreliable, untrustworthy; capricious, fickle.
— **re·li'a·bil'i·ty** (rē-lī'ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **re·li'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **re·li'a·bly,** *adv.*

re·li'ance (rē-lī'ȧns), *n.* [From RELY.] **1.** Act of relying.
2. State, mood, or attitude of one who relies; dependence; confidence; trust.

In *reliance* on promises . . . of very little value. *Macaulay.*

3. Someone or something relied upon; ground of confidence; a mainstay; as, the boat was our sole *reliance.*
Syn. — See TRUST. **Ant.** — Independence; distrust.

re·li'ant (-ȧnt), *adj.* **1.** That places reliance on something or in someone; confident. "My mind is hopeful and *reliant.*" *Kane.*
2. Dependent; confiding; trusting; — opposed to *self-reliant*; as, she has grown too *reliant.*
— **re·li'ant·ly,** *adv.*

rel'ic (rĕl'ĭk), *n.* [ME. *relike*, fr. OF. *relique*, fr. L. *reliquiae*, pl.; akin to L. *relinquere* to leave behind. See RELINQUISH.] **1.** That which remains; specif., the remains; a corpse or a part of such; — usually *pl. Now Poetic.* "Scooped from the sacred earth where his dear *relics* lie." *Wordsworth.*
2. An object which is esteemed and venerated by the faithful because of its association with a saint or other sacred person, as a fragment of his skeleton, of one of his garments, or of some article of personal use.

There are very few treasuries of *relics* in Italy that have not a tooth or bone of this saint. *Addison.*

3. That left after decay, disintegration, disappearance of a type, class, or race, etc.; a fragment; remnant; in *pl.*: **a** Ruins; residue; surviving specimens. "The *relics* of a weed-inwoven cot." *Shelley.* **b** *Now Rare.* Remains of food; scraps.
4. A survival; a trace of some past or outmoded custom, belief, etc.; a vestige.
5. Something that serves as a memorial of a person or event; a souvenir; memento; often, a monument of the past; an antiquity; as, *relics* of one's youth.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
relic-covered, relicmonger, relic-vending, *adj.*

rel'i·car'y (rĕl'ĭ·kĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -kēr·ĭ), *n.* [Sp. *relicario.*] A reliquary.

re·lict' (rē-lĭkt'), *adj.* [See RELICT, *n.*] **1.** Left, esp. by death; specif., widowed. *Obs.*
2. Of land, left bare by reliction; of a lake, etc., formed on relict land; of a mountain, etc., formed by erosion and later reliction, as a monadnock.
3. That is a relic, or survivor, esp. of a vanishing race, type, or species; belonging to a nearly extinct class, etc.; specif., persisting endemically; as, a *relict* species.
4. *Geol.* Left behind in a process of change; as, *relict* sulphides in a partly oxidized ore body; residual.

rel'ict (rĕl'ĭkt), *n.* [L. *relictus*, fem. *relicta*, past part. of *relinquere.* See RELINQUISH.] **1.** A relic, as of a saint, an event, etc. *Now Rare.*
2. A widow; — usually followed by *of.*
3. *pl.* Remains, specif. of a deceased person.
4. Someone or something which survives; a survivor or survival, esp. of a vanishing race, species, etc.

The tropical fauna, a *relict* of which — the crocodile — still remains in the oases. *Geographical Review.*

5. *Geol.* Anything relict.
6. *Phytogeog.* A living remnant of an otherwise extinct type of plants, as *Sequoia*, and certain Australian cycads.

re·lict'ed (rē-lĭk'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* = RELICT, *adj.*, 2. *R.*

re·lic'tion (rē-lĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *relictio* a leaving behind.] *Law.* A recession of the sea or other water leaving land uncovered; also, the land so left uncovered; dereliction.

re·lief' (rē-lēf'), *n.* [ME. *relef*, fr. OF. *relief.*] Remainder; remains. *Obs.*

re·lief' (rē-lēf'), *n.* [ME. *relef*, fr. OF. *relief*, prop., a lifting up, fr. the v., *relever.* See RELIEVE; cf. BAS-RELIEF, RELIEVO.] **1.** Act of relieving, or state of being relieved; the removal, or partial removal, of any evil, or of anything oppressive or burdensome, by which some ease is obtained; succor; alleviation; comfort; ease.

He sees the dire contagion spread so fast,
That, where it seizes, all *relief* is vain. *Dryden.*

2. Specif.: **a** Aid in the form of money or necessities for indigent persons. **b** *Obs.* Supply of food and drink; sustenance. **c** Aid in time of danger or extreme difficulty, esp. in war; as, an army sent to his *relief*; also, a relieving force at such a time. **d** Relaxation or amusement, serving to ease or relieve the mind.
3. Release from a post, or from the performance of duty, by the intervention of others, by discharge, or by relay; as, a *relief* of a sentry.
4. That which removes or lessens evil, pain, discomfort, uneasiness, etc.; that which gives succor, aid, or comfort.
5. The person who relieves from performance of duty by taking the place of another; a relay.
6. [Cf. It. *rilievo.*] In sculpture, the projection of figures, ornament, etc., from a background; hence, a work of art so produced. The relief may be obtained by modeling in soft material, hammering (see REPOUSSÉ) in thin plates of metal, or carving, as in wood or stone. The kinds of relief and works in relief are named according to the degree of projection. In *high relief* (*alto-rilievo*) this is half or more than half the natural circumference. In *low relief* (*basso-rilievo*, *bas-relief*) it is slight, no part being entirely detached. Intermediate degrees of projection are sometimes called *half relief* (*mezzo-rilievo*). Very low relief, as on modern coins, is termed *stiacciato*. *Hollow relief* (*cavo-rilievo*, *intaglio rilevato*, *coelanaglyphic sculpture*), much used by the Egyptians, is relief in which the background, instead of being cut away, is left in the plane of the highest areas of the figure or object represented.

Relief, 6. 1 High Relief, Head of Cupid by Banco; 2 Low Relief, St. Cecilia by Donatello; 3 Egyptian Hollow Relief.

7. In a work on a plane surface, as in drawing, painting, etc., the suggestion of spatial dimensions and relations communicated by the arrangement of lines, shadings, colors, etc. Hence, in general, vividness or sharpness of outline due to contrast, as of color, shading, etc.; as, the roof stood out in bold *relief* against the sky.
8. *Cartography.* The parts of a map, collectively, which represent the configuration of the ground.
9. *Feudal Law.* A fine or money composition, as a year's rent or a fixed sum, which the heir of a deceased tenant paid to his lord for the privilege of taking up the landed estate, which, on strict feudal principles, had escheated. Also, sometimes, an acknowledgment made by the heir of his vassal tenure of the lord as a condition of being received or had as a vassal. Reliefs are abolished in England, and in Scotland as to all feus granted since September 30, 1874.
10. *Fort.* The difference of level between the highest part of the works and the bottom of the ditch.
11. *Hunting.* Feeding; pasturing. *Obs.*
12. *Law.* **a** Remedy; redress. **b** *Scots Law.* Release from an obligation.
13. *Mach.* **a** A passage in a tailstock center for the facing or parting tool, — made by cutting away one side of the center so that the tool may be advanced to or almost to the center of the work. **b** The angle of relief of a cutting tool. **c** A slight modification in the dimension of a part of a machine to secure clearance. **d** The lessening of excessive pressure, as of a tool, a moving part, a confined gas, etc.; — often used attributively; as, a *relief* ring. Cf. RELIEF MOTION.
14. *Mineral.* The character of the surface of a mineral section as observed under the microscope, depending upon its refractive power relative to that of the medium (for example, Canada balsam) in which it is embedded.
15. *Phys. Geog.* The elevations or inequalities of a land surface, considered collectively; also, the difference in elevation between the hill tops or summits and the lowlands of a region.
Syn. — Easement, mitigation; aid, deliverance, help, assistance; remedy, redress, indemnification.
Ant. — Aggravation, irritation; injury, hurt, harm, detriment.

Relief Act. Any one of several acts (esp. of 1778 and 1791) by which Parliament gradually restored civil and political rights to Roman Catholics in England.

Relief Church *or* **Kirk.** *Scot. Eccl. Hist.* A church founded (as the **Relief Presbytery**, which later became the **Relief Synod**) by Thomas Gillespie and two other ministers of the Church of Scotland in 1761, to afford "relief" from the evils of patronage. In 1847 it joined with the United Secession to form the United Presbyterian Church (of Scotland). See PRESBYTERIAN, *adj.*

relief frame. *Steam Engines.* A frame or ring interposed between the back of a slide valve and the inside of the steam-chest cover in some large engines, to prevent access of the steam to the greater part of the valve, thereby relieving the pressure on the valve and materially reducing friction; — called also *equilibrium ring.*

relief map. A model of an area in which its inequalities of surface are shown in relief; also, a representation in perspective of such a model.

relief motion, ring, tool block, etc. *Mach.* Any of various devices to remove the pressure of the tool point from the work during a return (or noncutting) stroke.

relief pallet. *Organ Building.* One of various devices for relieving the pressure on a pallet so as to make the key action easier.

relief printing. Printing by any process which employs a raised printing surface, as type, wood blocks, halftone plates, etc. Cf. INTAGLIO PRINTING; SURFACE PRINTING.

relief ship. A ship sent, either periodically (as to lighthouses) or in emergency, with stores or aid to supply relief, esp. in arctic exploration.

relief valve. *Mach.* A valve for the escape of steam or fluid under excessive pressure.

relief well. A vertical drain used for the drainage of a deep pervious stratum to relieve waterlogging of the surface soil.

re·li'er (rē-lī'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which relies.

re·lieve' (rē-lēv'), *v.*; RE-LIEVED' (-lēvd'); RE-LIEV'ING (-lēv'ĭng). [ME. *releven*, fr. OF. *relever* (3d sing. pres. *relieve*) to raise again, discharge, relieve, fr. L. *relevare* to lift up, raise, make light, relieve, fr. *re-* re- + *levare* to raise. See LEVITY; cf. RELEVANT, RELIEF.] *Transitive:* **1.** To free, wholly or partly, from any burden, trial, evil, dis-

tress, or the like; to give ease, comfort, or consolation to; to give aid, help, or succor to; to strengthen or deliver; as, to *relieve* a besieged town; to *relieve* the poor.
2. To raise or remove, as anything which depresses, weighs down, or crushes; to render less burdensome or afflicting; to alleviate; abate; mitigate; lessen; as, to *relieve* pain, pressure, want.
3. To release from a post, station, or duty; to put another in place of, or to take the place of, in the bearing of any burden, or discharge of any duty; as, to *relieve* a sentry.
4. To ease of any imposition, burden, wrong, or oppression, by judicial or legislative interposition, as by the removal of a grievance, by indemnification, etc.; to right.
5. To remove the monotony of, as by contrast and variety; as, brown hills, *relieved* by patches of gay foliage.
6. To cause to seem to rise; to put in relief; to give prominence or conspicuousness to; to set off by contrast.
Her tall figure, *relieved* against the blue sky. *Scott.*
7. To raise, or cause to be raised, in relief.
The discovery that *relieving* the characters [on stone, in lithography] was altogether unnecessary. *Encyc. Americana.*
8. *Obs.* **a** To supply with munitions, food, or the like. **b** To lift up; to raise again.
9. *Feudal Law.* To acquire or take (an estate) by paying or rendering a relief.
10. *Law.* To set free from an obligation.
11. *Mach.* **a** To furnish with an angle of relief, as a cutting tool. **b** To free from tightness, as between parts having relative movement. **c** To free from excessive pressure; as, to *relieve* a valve. **d** To cut away a small amount of material from a part of (a machine), to obtain clearance.
——, *Intransitive*: **1.** To bring or give relief.
2. To stand out in relief.
3. *Obs.* **a** To rise again. **b** To return; rally.
4. *Law.* To clear one from a legal obligation.
Syn. — Assuage, ease; succor, assist, aid, help; support, sustain; lighten, diminish, remove, free; remedy, redress.
Ant. — Aggravate, increase; help, harm, burden, oppress.

re·lieved′ (rē-lēvd′), *adj.* Given relief, esp. from worry or pent-up emotion; hence, manifesting release from such; as, to speak in a *relieved* tone. — **re·liev′ed·ly** (-lēv′ĕd-lĭ; -ĭd-lĭ; 119), *adv.*

re·liev′er (rē-lēv′ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which relieves; specif., any of various mechanical devices for relieving strain.
2. [*cap.*] A member of the Relief Church. *Colloq., Scot.*

re·liev′ing (-ĭng), *adj.* Serving or tending to relieve. — **re·liev′ing·ly,** *adv.*

relieving arch. *Arch.* A discharging arch.

relieving lathe. See 2d LATHE, 1.

relieving tackle. *Naut.* **a** A temporary tackle rigged to the tiller during gales or in battle, in case of accident to the steering gear. **b** A tackle to a careened vessel, to prevent her from going over entirely, and to assist in righting her.

re·lie′vo (rē-lē′vō), *n.*; *pl.* -VOS (-vōz). [It. *rilievo.*] Relief (sense 6).

rel′i·gate (rĕl′ĭ-gāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *religatus*, past part. of *religare* to bind up.] To bind together; to constrain. — **rel′i·ga′tion** (-gā′shŭn), *n.*

‖**re·li′gieux′** (rē-lē′zhyû′), *n. masc.*, *sing. & pl.*; ‖**re·li′gieuse′** (-zhyûz′), *pl.* -GIEUSES (-zhyûz′), *fem.* [F.] A religious; (*masc.*) a monk, or (*fem.*) a nun.

‖**re·li′gi·o** (rē-lĭj′ĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] Primitive awe inspired by events or phenomena which man cannot explain; hence, religion.

re·lig′i·o- (rē-lĭj′ĭ-ō-). A combining form for *religion*, denoting *religious and*, as in:
religio-educational **religio-military** **religio-political**
religio-magical **religio-philosophical** **religio-scientific**

‖**Re·li′gi·o La′i·ci** (rē-lĭj′ĭ-ō lā′ĭ-sī). [LL., a layman's religion.] Title of a poem (1682) by Dryden, defending Anglicanism.

‖ **re·li′gi·o lo′ci** (lō′sī) [L.] The religious sanctity of a place. *Vergil* (*Aeneid*, VIII. 349).

Re·li′gi·o Med′i·ci (rē-lĭj′ĭ-ō mĕd′ĭ-sī). [L., religion of a physician.] A treatise on religion (1642) by Sir Thomas Browne, enunciating a creed that was liberal for its day.

re·li′gion (rē-lĭj′ŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *religio*, prop., taboo, restraint; akin to L. *religare* to hold back, bind fast, *ligare* to bind. See RE-; LIGATURE. Cf. RELY.] **1.** The service and adoration of God or a god as expressed in forms of worship, in obedience to divine commands, esp. as found in accepted sacred writings or as declared by recognized teachers and in the pursuit of a way of life regarded as incumbent on true believers; as, ministers of *religion*.
You shall afflict your souls by a perpetual *religion*.
Levificus xvi. 31 (*D.V.*).
Pure *religion* and undefiled before God and the Father is this, To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world. *James* i. 27.
2. The state of life of a religious; as, to enter or retire into *religion*; also, *Now Rare*, a religious, or monastic, order or mode of life.
3. One of the systems of faith and worship; a form of theism; a religious faith; as, Christian or monotheistic *religions*; tolerant of all *religions*.
4. The profession or practice of religious beliefs; religious observances collectively; *pl.*, rites.
The kernel of his practical *religion* was that it was respectable, and beneficial to one's business, to be seen going to services. *Sinclair Lewis.*
5. Devotion or fidelity; scrupulous conformity; conscientiousness.
Those [legal practices] . . . are still continued with much *religion*. *Sir M. Hale.*
6. An apprehension, awareness, or conviction of the existence of a supreme being, or more widely, of supernatural powers or influences controlling one's own, humanity's, or nature's destiny; also, such an apprehension, etc., accompanied by or arousing reverence, love, gratitude, the will to obey and serve, and the like; religious experience or insight; often, specif., the awakening of religious belief, convictions, etc., as in conversion; as, one without *religion*; man only is capable of *religion*; to get *religion*.
7. [*cap.*] Religious faith and practice personified.
8. **a** A pursuit, an object of pursuit, a principle, or the like, arousing in one religious convictions and feelings such as great faith, devotion, or fervor, or followed with religious zeal, conscientiousness or fidelity; as, patriotism was to him a *religion*. **b** Acceptance of and devotion to such an ideal as a standard for one's life.
An artist whose *religion* is his art. *Browning.*
Men of science do well enough with no other *religion* than the love of truth. *John Burroughs.*
9. *Obs.* **a** A religious. **b** Religious obligation. **c** Awe. **d** [*cap.*, with *the*.] Protestantism.

re·li·gion·ar′y (rē-lĭj′ŭn-ĕr′ĭ or, *esp. Brit.*, -ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *religionnaire.*] *Obs.* **a** One whose vocation is religion. **b** A Protestant.

re·li·gion·ar′y (rē-lĭj′ŭn-ĕr′ĭ or, *esp. Brit.*, -ĕr-ĭ), *adj.* Religious. *Now Rare.*

re·li·gion·ate (-āt), *v. t.* To make religious. *Rare.*

re·li·gion·er (-ĕr), *n.* A religionist.

re·li·gion·ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Strict practice of, or devotion to, religion; also, affectation or pretense of religion.

re·li·gion·ist (-ĭst), *n.* One earnestly devoted or attached to a religion; a religious zealot. — **re·li·gion·ist,** *adj.* — **re·li·gion·is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *adj.*

re·li·gion·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make religious. — *v. i.* To practice religionism.

religion of humanity. A religion founded upon positivism as a philosophical basis; — sometimes so called.

re·lig′i·ose′ (rē-lĭj′ĭ-ōs′), *adj.* Morbidly religious.

re·lig′i·os′i·ty (-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *religiositas*, cf. F. *religiosité.*] Religiousness, esp. when intense, excessive, or affected; also, a religious service.

‖**re·li·gi′so** (rā′lē-jō′sō), *adj.* [It., religious.] *Music.* Religious in style and feeling; — used as a direction.

re·li′gious (rē-lĭj′ŭs), *adj.* [OF. *religius*, *religious* (F. *religieux*), fr. L. *religiosus*. See RELIGION.] **1.** Manifesting devotion to, or the influence of, religion; pious; godly; as, a *religious* man, life, behavior, etc.
A man may be moral without being *religious*, but he cannot be *religious* without being moral. *F. Myers.*
2. Living in religion (sense 2); belonging to, or followed by, an order of religious; as, a *religious* monk or friar; the *religious* life. "One of them is *religious*." *Chaucer.*
3. Of or pertaining to religion or religions; concerned with religion; teaching, or setting forth, religion; set apart to religion; also, sacred; as, a *religious* society, sect, place; *religious* subjects, books, teachers, houses, wars, orders, or rites; *religious* liberty.
4. Scrupulously faithful or exact; strict; conscientious; zealous; fervent; devout; as, to follow one's advice with *religious* care.
Syn. — Holy, devout, devotional, spiritual; rigid, exact, scrupulous.
Ant. — Irreligious, profane, impious; casual, careless, haphazard, lax.
— **re·li′gious·ly,** *adv.* — **re·li′gious·ness,** *n.*

re·li′gious (rē-lĭj′ŭs), *n.*, *sing. & pl.* Those or one bound by monastic vows, or sequestered from secular concerns, and devoted to a life of piety and religion; a monk or friar; a nun. Cf. RELIGIEUX.

re·li′gious a′pri·o′rĭ (ā′ prĭ-ō′rĭ; prī-ō′rĭ; ä′ prĭ-ō′rē). That in the native constitution of man's mind by virtue of which he is religious and interprets his experience religiously. See A PRIORI.

religious education. **a** Instruction in religion as a subject of general education. **b** Training to conformance with religious principles in thought, feeling, and conduct.

religious house. A monastery or convent.

Religious of Our Lady of the Cenacle. See CENACLE, 2.

Religious of the Sacred Heart. See SACRED HEART, SOCIETY OF THE.

Religious Peace of Augsburg. A treaty (1555) between the Catholic and Lutheran princes of the Holy Roman Empire, by which it was provided that any state might set up either form of faith as its state religion to which the people must conform, permission being given to dissentients to dispose of their estates and emigrate.

Religious Society of Friends. See FRIEND, 6.

re·lin′quent (rē-lĭng′kwĕnt), *adj.* [L. *relinquens*, pres. part. of *relinquere.*] Relinquishing. *Rare.* — *n.* A relinquisher. *Rare.*

re·lin′quish (rē-lĭng′kwĭsh), *v.*; RE·LIN′QUISHED (-kwĭsht); RE·LIN′QUISH·ING. [OF. *relinquir*, *relenquir*, fr. L. *relinquere* to leave behind, fr. *re-* RE- + *linquere* to leave. See LOAN; 2d -ISH. Cf. DERELICT, RELIC, RELICT.] *Transitive*: **1.** To withdraw from; to leave behind; to desist from; to abandon; quit; as, to *relinquish* a pursuit, a hope, or an idea; a position *relinquished* by the enemy.
2. To give up; to renounce a claim to; to resign; as, to *relinquish* a debt, a right, or one's inheritance.
3. *Obs.* **a** To forsake. **b** To leave behind. **c** To cancel. **d** To release.
——, *Intransitive*: To go away; disappear. *Rare.*
Syn. — Yield; leave, renounce; forsake, desert. — RELINQUISH, RESIGN, WAIVE, FORGO, SURRENDER, agree in the idea of giving up (cf. ABANDON). RELINQUISH implies that the thing given up is desired or desirable, or is abandoned with feelings of regret or loss; as, to *relinquish* one's command, the hope of recovery. RESIGN (cf. ABDICATE) suggests somewhat more definitely a deliberate, sometimes a formal, act; as, to *resign* a position or office, to *resign* oneself to fate. WAIVE implies a refusal to insist on or claim a right; as, to *waive* one's right to be heard in one's own defense. FORGO implies abstention from something already enjoyed, or (more frequently) within reach, or anticipated; as, to *forgo* the pleasure of a friend's company, the honor of an appointment. SURRENDER implies that possession is yielded upon some sort of compulsion or demand; as, to *surrender* an office to one's successor. Cf. RENOUNCE.
I only have *relinquished* one delight
To live beneath your more habitual sway. *Wordsworth.*
With a most mixed feeling, wherein joy has no part, she *resigns* herself to a day she hoped never to have seen. *Carlyle.*
He *waived* the ceremony of introduction. *Mme. d'Arblay.*
I am unarm'd; *forgo* this vantage, Greek. *Shak.*
If we do not *surrender* our wills to the overtures of his goodness, we must submit our backs to the strokes of his anger. *Barrow.*
Ant. — Keep, maintain, retain; pursue, continue; assert.

re·lin′quish·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who relinquishes.

re·lin′quish·ment (rē-lĭng′kwĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of relinquishing; a giving up; surrender; renunciation.
2. Relinquished, or abandoned, land. *U. S. Rare.*

rel′i·quaire′ (rĕl′ĭ-kwâr′), *n.* [F.] A reliquary.

rel′i·quar′y (rĕl′ĭ-kwĕr′ĭ or, *esp. Brit.*, -kwĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-īz). [F. *reliquaire*; cf. ML. *reliquiarium.* See RELIC.] A small box, casket, shrine, or the like, for keeping or exhibiting a relic or relics.

rel′i·quar′y, *adj.* Of or pertaining to a relic or relics.

re·liq′ui·ae (rē-lĭk′wĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [L. See RELIC.] **1.** Remains of the dead; organic remains; relics.
2. *Bot.* Induviae.

re·liq′ui·an (rē-lĭk′wĭ-ăn), *adj.* Of the nature of a relic.

rel′i·quism (rĕl′ĭ-kwĭz′m), *n.* Addiction to relics.

rel′ish (rĕl′ĭsh), *n.* [Cf. RELISH taste.] A grace or embellishment in old music. — *v. t.* To sing; to warble, esp. with embellishments. *Obs.*

rel′ish (rĕl′ĭsh), *n.* [ME. *reles*, fr. OF. *reles*, *relais*, what is left, remainder, fr. *relaissier* to leave behind. See RELEASE, *n. & v.*] **1.** A taste; characteristic flavor; now esp., a pleasing or zestful flavor; tang; savor.
She found one roots of *relish* sweet. *Keats.*
2. A quantity just sufficient to flavor; a taste; a dash.
3. Taste, or power to discern and appreciate; often, personal taste; liking.
Minds that have been formed
And tutored with a *relish* more exact,
But none without some *relish*, none unmoved. *Cowper.*
4. **a** Enjoyment of, or delight in, that which satisfies one's tastes, inclinations, etc.; gratification.
Yet has so keen a *relish* of its pleasures? *Burns.*
b Appetite; inclination; as, *relish* for one's company.
5. That which is used to impart a flavor; specif., something taken with food to render it more palatable or to stimulate the appetite; a condiment; hors d'oeuvre.
Syn. — RELISH, GUSTO, ZEST are here compared in their fig. uses. RELISH implies keen, GUSTO, hearty, appreciation or enjoyment; ZEST connotes eagerness or avidity; as, "I was reading 'The Provoked Husband' with the highest *relish*" (*Hazlitt*); "a man of . . . a quick *relish* for pleasure" (*Macaulay*); "He read me, though with too much *gusto*, some little poems of his own" (*Pepys*); "There is an indescribable *gusto* in his voice" (*Keats*); "The Elizabethan theater had its cause in an ardent *zest* for life and living" (*M. Arnold*); "Now with the stars, and now with equal *zest* tracing the eccentric orbit of a jest" (*Lowell*). *Relish* and *zest* are also used in the sense of (esp. piquant) flavor; as, "the full flavor, the whole *relish* of delight" (*H. W. Beecher*); "One wit, like a knuckle of ham in soup, gives a *zest* and flavor to the dish" (*Smollett*). See TASTE.
Ant. — Apathy, indifference, dullness, boredom.

rel′ish (rĕl′ĭsh), *v.*; REL′ISHED (-ĭsht); REL′ISH·ING. [See RELISH a taste.] *Transitive*: **1.** To add a relish, flavor, or zest, to; to serve as a condiment to.
A savory bit that served to *relish* wine. *Dryden.*
2. To be pleased or gratified by; to enjoy; to like or care for; as, not to *relish* advice.
Something of mine he *relished*, some review. *Browning.*
3. To receive in a specified manner; — usually in passive; as, one cannot say how the news will be *relished*.
4. To appreciate with taste or discernment. *W. Pater.*
5. To eat or drink with pleasure; to like the taste of; as, so hungry that he will *relish* plain fare.
6. *Obs.* **a** To take a taste of; to distinguish by tasting. **b** To delight (esp., one's palate, taste, etc.). **c** To have a savor, or suggestion of; to smack of; to approach in quality. **d** To feel. *Shak.*
——, *Intransitive*: To have a characteristic, pleasing, or appetizing, taste; to have a flavor; hence, to give gratification; to be pleasurable or acceptable.
A theory, which, how much soever it may *relish* of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature. *Woodward.*

rel′ish (rĕl′ĭsh), *n.* [OF. *relais* a projecting part of a wall.] *Carp.* The projection or shoulder at the side of, or around, a tenon. Cf. MORTISE, *Illust.* — *v. t.* *Carp.* To cut the shoulder on (tenons). — **rel′ish·er** (-ĕr), *n.*

rel′ished (rĕl′ĭsht), *adj.* Having relish or flavor. *Obs.*

rel′ish·ing, *adj.* That relishes or gives a relish. — **rel′ish·ing·ly,** *adv.*

rel′ish·y (rĕl′ĭsh-ĭ), *adj.* Having relish. *Rare.*

re·live′ (rē-lĭv′), *v. t.*; RE·LIVED′ (-lĭvd′); RE·LIV′ING (-lĭv′ĭng). Formerly, to recall to life; to revive; now, to live again; as, to *relive* one's life. — *v. i.* To come back to life; to live again or anew.

Rel′ly·an (rĕl′ĭ-ăn), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or named after, James Relly (1720–78), a fellow worker with Whitefield and the organizer of a Universalist congregation in London soon after 1750; of or pert. to his doctrines, the chief being that through their corporate presence in Christ as the second Adam (*Rom.* v. 12–21) and head of the race, all men, not the elect only, had been freed from sin and from liability to further punishment. The Rellyans were a minority group among Universalists, and did not long exist as a distinct body. — **Rel′ly·an,** *n.* — **Rel′ly·an·ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.* — **Rel′ly·an·ite** (-ĭt), *n.*

re·lo′ca·ble (rē-lō′kă-b'l), *adj.* [LL. *relocare* to replace.] Capable of being placed again in a situation, office, etc. *Rare.*

re·lo′cate (rē-lō′kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT·ED (-kāt-ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT·ING. To locate or allocate again.

re′lo·ca′tion (rē′lō-kā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** A second location; a locating again.
2. [LL. *relocare* to relet; cf. F. *relocation.*] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Renewal of a lease. See TACIT RELOCATION.

re·lo′ca·tor (rē-lō′kā-tĕr; rē′lō-kā′tĕr), *n.* One who or that which relocates; specif.: **a** *Mil.* An instrument used in seacoast fortifications for obtaining the range and position of a target, from the range and position as determined with respect to the end of the base line. **b** *Mining.* One who relocates an abandoned or forfeited mining claim.

re·lu′cent (rē-lū′sĕnt; -s'nt), *adj.* [L. *relucens*, pres. part. of *relucere.* See LUCENT.] Reflecting light; shining; radiant; refulgent.

re·luct′ (rē-lŭkt′), *v. i.* [L. *reluctari*, past part. *reluctatus*, to struggle, fr. *re-* RE- + *luctari* to struggle, fr. *lucta* a wrestling; akin to Gr. *lygizein* to bend, twist, and E. LOCK.] **1.** To make a determined resistance; to struggle; fight.
2. To feel or show repugnance or reluctance; to revolt.
Apt to *relict* at the excesses of it [passion]. *Walton.*

re·luc′tance (rē-lŭk′tăns), *n.* [See RELUCTANT.] **1.** Act of struggling against or opposing; opposition. *Now Rare.*
2. State or quality of being reluctant; repugnance; aversion; unwillingness; — often followed by an infinitive, or by *to* and a noun, formerly sometimes by *against*; as, to obey with *reluctance*; *reluctance* to serve.
3. *Elec.* Magnetic resistance, being equal to the ratio of magnetomotive force to magnetic flux. Cf. PERMEANCE.
Syn. — Disinclination, indisposition.
Ant. — Eagerness, avidity.

re·luc′tan·cy (rē-lŭk′tăn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** A mental conflict. **b** Opposition or resistance. **c** Regret.
2. Reluctance, or disinclination; repugnance.

re·luc′tant (-tănt), *adj.* [L. *reluctans*, *-antis*, pres. part. of *reluctari.* See RELUCT.] **1.** Struggling against; resisting.

---

re·lieve′ment, *n.* [OF. *relevement* a lifting up.] Relief. *Obs.*
re·lift′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·light′, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2. — **re·light′a·ble,** *adj.* See -ABLE.
re·light′en, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re·light′en·er,** *n.*
re·light′er, *n.*
re·lig′ion·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
re·lime′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·lim′it, *v. t.*, **re′lim·i·ta′tion,** *n.*
re·line′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re·lin′er** (rē-līn′ĕr), *n.*
re·link′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·linque′, *v. t.* [L. *relinquere*, or OF. *relinquir.*] To relinquish. *Obs.*
re·lin′quisht. Relinquished. *Ref. Sp.*
re·lique (rĕl′ĭk; rĭ-lēk′). Var. of RELIC.
re·liq′ue·fy (rē-lĭk′wĕ-fī), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
Reliques of Ancient English Poetry. See PERCY'S RELIQUES.
re·liq′ui·date, *v. t.*, **re′liq·ui·da′tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
re·liq′uies (rĕl′ĭ-kwĭz), *n. pl.* [L. *reliquiae.*] Relics. *Obs.*
rel′ish·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
rel′ish·some, *adj.* See -SOME. *Obs.*
rel′isht. Relished. *Ref. Sp.*
re·list′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·lis′ten (rē-lĭs′'n), *v. i.*, **re·lit′i·gate,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·liv′er, *v. t.* [OF. *relivrer.*] To restore. *Obs.*
re·lim. Realm. *Ref. Sp.*
re·load′, *v. & n.*, **re·loan′,** *v. & n.* See RE-, 2.
re·lock′, *v. t.*, **re·lodge′,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·long′, *v. t.* [See RE-, LONG; cf. PROLONG.] To prolong; postpone. *Obs.*
re·look′, *v. i.*, **re·lose′,** *v. i.*, **re·lost′,** *v. i.*, **relot′,** *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
re·love′, *v. i. & i.* See RE-, 1.
re·low′er, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
re·luce′, *v. i.* To reflect light. *Obs.*

N O P Q R

2. Characterized by or manifesting reluctance; loath to act, give, produce, etc.; hesitant; averse; unwilling; disinclined; as, *reluctant* to leave; *reluctant* followers, service, or promises; the *reluctant* soil.
Syn. — RELUCTANT, LOATH, AVERSE agree in the idea of disinclination. RELUCTANT often implies an internal struggle; as, "I cannot go; — I pause; — I hesitate; my feet *reluctant* linger at the gate" (*Longfellow*); "the agony of *reluctant* tears" (*Byron*). One is LOATH to do what one dislikes or hates to do; AVERSE (cf. ADVERSE) implies habitual or rooted repugnance; as, "half *loath* and half consenting" (*Dryden*); "She would have been *loath* to confess how more than once she had ripped a seam for the mere delight of sewing it together again" (*Mary Wilkins*); "The Beefsteak and October Clubs are neither of them *averse* to eating and drinking" (*Spectator*). Cf. ANTIPATHY, REPELLENT.
Ant. — Eager, avid, willing, desirous.
re·luc'tate (rē·lŭk'tāt), *v. i.* [See RELUCT.] To reluct; oppose. — *v. t.* To struggle against; repudiate; repel.
rel'uc·ta'tion (rĕl'ŭk·tā'shŭn), *n.* Reluctance; reluctancy.
rel'uc·tiv'i·ty (rĕl'ŭk·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n. Elec.* Specific reluctance; the reluctance of a mass of the material one centimeter long and one square centimeter in cross section.
re·lume' (rē·lūm'), *v. t.;* RE·LUMED' (-lūmd'); RE·LUM'ING (-lūm'ĭng). [Cf. F. *rallumer*, LL. *reluminare*. Cf. REILLUME.] To rekindle; to light or light up again; reillumine.
Jets of affection which *relume* a young world for me. *Emerson.*
re·lume', *n.* A reluming. *Rare.*
re·lu'mine (rē·lū'mĭn), *v. t.* [LL. *reluminare*.] To relume.
re·ly' (rē·lī'), *v.;* -LIED' (-līd'); -LY'ING. [ME. *relien* to rally, fr. OF. *relier* to bind, bind together, bind again, fr. L. *religare*, fr. *re-* + *ligare* to bind. See LIGAMENT.] *Intransitive*: **1.** *Obs.* **a** To reassemble; to rally; — esp. of an army. **b** To trust, hold, belong, or cleave; — with *to*. **c** To consist; subsist; — with *in*. **d** To lean or rest; — with *on* or *upon*.
2. To rest with confidence, as when satisfied of the veracity, integrity, or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts or of evidence; to have confidence; to trust; to depend; — with *on*, formerly also with *in*, or, rarely, *to*; as, to *rely* on a friend, on one's own efforts, or upon a man's word.
—, *Transitive*: *Obs.* **1.** To rally; gather.
2. To repose; rest; base.
Syn. — Confide, repose, count, reckon.
re·main' (rē·mān'), *v.;* RE·MAINED' (-mānd'); RE·MAIN'ING. [OF. *remaindre*, *remanoir* (3d sing. pres. *remaint*), fr. L. *remanere*, fr. *re-* re- + *manere* to stay, remain. See MANSION; cf. REMAINDER, REMNANT.] *Intransitive*: **1.** To be left after others have been removed or destroyed; to be left after a number or quantity has been subtracted or cut off.
Gather up the fragments that *remain*. *John* vi. 12.
2. To be left as not included or comprised; to be left as a portion not treated; as, that *remains* to be proved.
3. To stay behind while others withdraw.
4. To continue unchanged in place, form, or condition, or undiminished in quantity; to abide; endure; last; continue.
Childless thou art; childless *remain*. *Milton.*
5. To reside; live; dwell. *Obs.*
6. *Law.* To stay or continue for the benefit of another than the grantor; — said of land. See REMAINDER, 5. *Obs.*
—, *Transitive*: To await. *Rare.*
Syn. — Continue, rest; tarry, stay, endure. See RESIDE.
Ant. — See RESIDE.
re·main' (rē·mān'), *n.* [OF. See REMAIN, *v.*] **1.** State of remaining; stay. *Obs.* "My here *remain* in England." *Shak.*
2. The portion surviving or abiding after a part has been destroyed or removed; specif.: **a** The persons remaining; those left; — used in *pl.*, or, *Obs.*, collectively; as, he himself comprised the sole *remains* of a large family; the *remains* of an army after battle; the *remain* amounted to sixty or seventy men. **b** *Obs.* The balance of a sum of money remaining due. **c** A fragment; remnant; remaining part; relic; remainder; — chiefly in *pl.* "The *remains* of old Rome." *Addison.*
When this *remain* of horror has entirely subsided. *Burke.*
3. *pl.* **a** Posthumous works; productions, esp. literary works, of one who is dead; as, Cecil's *Remains*. **b** That which is left of a human being after the life is gone; relics; a dead body.
4. *Math.* = REMAINDER, 6. *Obs.*
re·main'der (rē·mān'dĕr), *n.* [OF. *remaindre*, inf. as n. See REMAIN, *v.*] **1.** Time of remaining; stay. *Rare.*
2. **a** The portion of a thing remaining, or left, after the separation and removal of a part; residue; remnant. **b** *pl.* = REMAIN, *n.*, 2 **c**.
3. The person or persons of a company, family, or the like, remaining after the departure or removal of a portion; — chiefly collective of a number of persons; as, the *remainder* of us took another road.
4. Copies of a book remaining in the publisher's stock when sales have ceased or become unprofitable.
5. *Law.* An estate in expectancy, generally in land, which becomes an estate in possession upon the determination of a particular prior estate, created at the same time, and by the same instrument; for example, if land be conveyed to A for life, and on his death to B, A's life interest is a particular estate, and B's interest is a *remainder*; — disting. from a *reversion*, in which the residual interest is reserved by the grantor. Historically the *remainder* was so called not as being the residual estate remaining after granting another estate, but because the land or fee was said to "remain," or continue, to some designated person upon the termination of the particular estate.
6. *Math.* That which is left after subtraction or any deduction; the undivided part, less or lower in degree than the divisor, left after division.
7. *pl. Philately.* Supplies of stamps left on hand after demonetization.
Syn. — Leavings, balance, rest, surplus. — REMAINDER, RESIDUUM, REMNANT. REMAINDER is the general term for what is left after something is taken away; a RESIDUUM is a remainder after a process, esp. of analysis, resolution, purification, or the like; as, "The *remainder* [of the meat offering] shall Aaron and his sons eat" (*Lev.* vi. 16); "scarce seven, the thin *remainder* of my fleet" (*Dryden*); "In its [philosophy's] experiments there has always remained, in the last analysis, a *residuum* it could not resolve" (*Emerson*); "a suspicion that one's intellect is . . . exhaling . . . like ether out of a vial; so that, at every glance, you find a smaller and smaller *residuum*" (*Hawthorne*). REMNANT, in modern usage, commonly implies a small or fragmentary remainder; as, "No *remnant* of the exterminated faith survived" (*Shelley*); a *remnant* of ribbon.
re·main'der (rē·mān'dĕr), *adj.* Remaining; not taken, used, or the like; left over.
Which is as they as the *remainder* biscuit,
After a voyage. *Shak.*
re·main'der, *v. t.* To sell the remainders of (a publication) at a lowered price.
re·main'der·man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Law.* One who holds or is entitled to a remainder.
remainder theorem. *Math.* The theorem that if $f(x)$ is a rational integral algebraic function of x, then the remainder on dividing $f(x)$ by $x - a$ is $f(a)$. A particular case of this is the *factor theorem*, that $f(a)$ vanishes when $x - a$ is a factor of $f(x)$.
re·main'er (rē·mān'ĕr), *n.* [OF. *remaneir* to remain (inf. as n.), fr. L. *remanere*.] Remainder. *Obs.*
re·main'er, *n.* One who remains.
re·man' (rē·măn'), *v. t.* **1.** To man again or anew, as a ship or gun.
2. To reimbue with courage or manliness.
rem'a·na'tion (rĕm'ȧ·nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *remanare* to flow back.] *Buddhism.* Reabsorption. *Rare.*
re·man'ci·pate (rē·măn'sĭ·pāt), *v. t.* [L. *remancipare*.] *Roman Law.* To reconvey (a person or thing) by mancipation to the mancipant. — **re·man'ci·pa'tion** (-pā'shŭn), *n.*
re·mand' (rē·mănd'; *see Pron.*, § 83), *v. t.;* RE·MAND'ED; RE·MAND'ING. [F. *remander* to send word again, fr. LL. *remandare*, fr. *re-* re- + *mandare* to commit, order, send word. See MANDATE.] **1.** To recommit; to send back; specif., to recommit (a prisoner) temporarily.
2. To commit or consign; to remit.
Remand the residue to the flask once more. *Browning.*
3. To command or summon to return; to recall. *Archaic.*
4. *Obs.* **a** To demand the return of. **b** To countermand.
re·mand', *n.* Act of remanding, or state of being remanded; also, a remanded prisoner.
rem'a·nence (rĕm'ȧ·nĕns), *n.* [See REMANENT, *adj.*]
1. Remainder; residue.
2. Property of being remanent, residual, or abiding.
3. Residual magnetism.
rem'a·nen·cy (-nĕn·sĭ), *n.* Remanence. *Rare.*
rem'a·nent (rĕm'ȧ·nĕnt), *adj.* [L. *remanens*, pres. part. of *remanere*. See REMAIN; cf. REMNANT.] **1.** Permanent; lasting; enduring. *Obs.*
2. Left after the rest has been used, removed, done, etc.; remaining; residual; as, *remanent* sugar in new wine.
3. Supplementary; further; additional. *Chiefly Scot.*
rem'a·nent (-nĕnt), *n.* [See REMANENT, *adj.*] Remainder; remnant; residue; *pl.*, remains. *Obs.*
remanent magnetism. *Physics.* Residual magnetism.
rem'a·net (rĕm'ȧ·nĕt), *n.* [L., it remains.] **1.** A remainder.
2. *Law.* **a** *Legal Practice.* A case or proceeding the hearing of which is postponed. **b** *Eng.* A parliamentary bill carried over to another session.
‖**re·ma'mi'ê'** (rē·mȧ'nyā'), *n.* [F., reworked, lit., rehandled. See RE-; MAINPRISE.] Any part or fragment of an older formation, as a pebble or fossil, incorporated in a younger deposit; a relict or residual. — ‖**re·ma'mi'ê'**, *adj.*
re·mar'gin (rē·mär'jĭn), *v. Transitive*: **1.** To put a fresh margin on (a leaf, or the leaves, of a book).
2. To make good the margin on; as, to *remargin* a loan.
—, *Intransitive*: To replenish or add to an existing margin, usually one decreased by a change in prices.
re·mark' (rē·märk'), *v.;* RE·MARKED' (-märkt'); RE·MARK'ING. [F. *remarquer*, fr. *re-* re- + *marquer* to mark, of Teut. origin. See MARK, *v. & n.*, sign.] *Transitive*: **1.** To mark in a notable manner; to distinguish clearly; also, to point out; to direct attention to. *Obs.*
His manacles *remark* him; there he sits. *Milton.*
2. To take notice of, or to observe; perceive; as, to *remark* the manner of a speaker.
3. To express in speech or writing, as observed or noticed; to state; say; — often with an object clause; as, he *remarked* that it was time to go.
—, *Intransitive*: To make a remark or remarks; to comment; — with *on*.
Syn. — Observe, notice, heed, regard, note; comment.
re·mark' (rē·märk'), *n.* [F. *remarque*.] **1.** Quality or state of deserving special consideration; importance. *Obs.*
2. Act of remarking, or noticing; notice or observation.
The cause, though worth the search, may yet elude
Conjecture and *remark*, however shrewd. *Cowper.*
3. The expression, in speech or writing, of something remarked or noticed; the mention of that which deserves attention or notice; comment; hence, also, a casual observation, comment, or statement; as, a pertinent *remark*.
4. *Obs.* **a** A notable sign or characteristic; an indicative mark; as, a day without *remark*. **b** Token; indication; as, a *remark* of power. **c** Something noteworthy.
5. *Engraving & Etching.* A remarque. See PROOF, *n.*, 10.
Syn. — REMARK, OBSERVATION, COMMENT, NOTE, ANNOTATION, GLOSS. A REMARK is a more or less casual expression of an opinion or judgment; OBSERVATION, the more formal term, suggests the embodiment of a somewhat attentive or critical scrutiny; as, "Perhaps . . . you may now and then amuse yourself with my translation Should your *remarks* reach me . . . they shall be all most welcome" (*Cowper*); "I do not love . . . criticism, and think even a bad verse as good a thing or better than the best *observation* that ever was made upon it" (*Gray*). A COMMENT is a critical or explanatory remark upon a particular point; a NOTE is commonly, an ANNOTATION always, appended to the passage which is the subject of remark; as, "The more she reads, the more perplext, the *comment* ruining the text" (*Prior*); "The author . . . was advised . . . to subjoin some few explanatory *notes*; but had too much respect for the understanding of his readers to take that liberty" (*Gray*); "the numerous manuscript . . . *annotations* on the blank leaves and margins of the books" (*B. Silliman*). A GLOSS, as here compared, is an explanatory comment, frequently marginal or interlinear; as, "The *gloss* with which [*The Ancient Mariner*] was subsequently accompanied" (*Wordsworth*).
re·mark'a·ble (rē·mär'kȧ·b'l), *adj.* [F. *remarquable*.] **1.** Worthy of being, or likely to be, remarked or noticed; noticeable; conspicuous; hence, uncommon; extraordinary; as, *remarkable* for his generosity; the *remarkable* features of a place; *remarkable* beauty or industry.
2. That can be seen or observed; discernible. *Obs.*
Syn. — Observable, unusual, strange, wonderful, notable.
Ant. — Usual, ordinary, commonplace.
— **re·mark'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **re·mark'a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **re·mark'a·bly**, *adv.*
re·mark'a·ble (rē·mär'kȧ·b'l), *n.* A remarkable thing or occurrence; — chiefly *pl. Archaic.*
re·mark'er (rē·mär'kĕr), *n.* One who or that which remarks.
re·marque' (rē·märk'), *n.* [F.] *Engraving.* **a** A small design etched on the margin of a plate and supposed to be removed after the earliest proofs have been taken; also, any feature distinguishing a particular stage of the plate. **b** A print or proof so distinguished; — commonly called a **remarque proof.** See PROOF, *n.*, 10. — **re·marque'**, *v. t. & i.*
re·mar'riage (rē·mär'ĭj), *n.* Act or instance of remarrying; state of being remarried.
re·mar'ry (-ĭ), *v. t. & i.;* RE·MAR'RIED (-ĭd); RE·MAR'RYING. To marry again; as: **a** To unite again in wedlock. **b** To take a second husband or wife.
‖**rem'blai'** (răn'blĕ'), *n.* [F., fr. *remblayer* to fill up an excavation, to embank.] Excavated materials made into a bank.
rem'ble (rĕm'b'l), *v. t.* To move or stir. *N. of Eng.*
Rem'brandt (rĕm'brănt), *n.* [See REMBRANDTESQUE.] A brown, red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
Rem'brandt·esque' (rĕm'brăn·tĕsk'), *adj.* Like the style or manner of the Dutch painter Rembrandt, esp. having his system of strongly contrasted light and shade.
Rem'brandt·ish (rĕm'brăn·tĭsh), *adj.* Rembrandtesque.
Rem'brandt·ism (rĕm'brănt·ĭz'm), *n.* Rembrandtesque style.
reme (rēm), *v. i.* [AS. *hrēman*, *hrȳman*.] To shout; scream. *Obs.*
re'me·ant (rē'mē·ănt), *adj.* [L. *remeans*, *-antis*, pres. part. of *remeare* to go or come back.] Returning. *R.*
re·mede' (rē·mēd'), *n. & v.* [F. *remède*.] Remedy; redress. *Chiefly Scot. & Archaic.*
re·me'di·a·ble (rē·mē'dĭ·ȧ·b'l; 159), *adj.* [F. *remédiable*, fr. L. *remediabilis*.] **1.** Capable of remedying. *Obs.*
2. Capable of being remedied.
— **re·me'di·a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **re·me'di·a·bly**, *adv.*
re·me'di·al (-ăl), *adj.* [L. *remedialis*.] Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy, or for the removal or abatement of an evil; as, *remedial* treatment. — **re·me'di·al·ly**, *adv.*
re·me'di·al (rē·mē'dĭ·ăl), *n.* Something used as a remedy.
remedial loan society. *Banking.* A bank or other financial institution which lends small sums to needy borrowers at a fair rate of interest.
remedial right. *Law.* See RIGHT, *n.*, 2.
re·me'di·a'tion (rē·mē'dĭ·ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of remedying. *R.*
rem'e·di·less (rĕm'ē·dĭ·lĕs *or, esp. formerly*, rē·mēd'ĭ·lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* **1.** Without hope of assistance or relief; beyond help. *Obs.*
2. Not admitting of remedy; irremediable; irreparable.
Syn. — Cureless, irremediable, irrecoverable, irretrievable, hopeless. **Ant.** — Remediable, curable.
— **rem'e·di·less**, *adv. Obs.* — **rem'e·di·less·ly**, *adv.* — **rem'e·di·less·ness**, *n.*
rem'e·dy (rĕm'ē·dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [AF. (F. *remède*), fr. L. *remedium*. See MEDICAL.] **1.** That which relieves or cures a disease; any medicine or application which puts an end to disease and restores health.
2. That which corrects or counteracts an evil of any kind; a corrective; counteractive; reparation; cure; as, a *remedy* for social evils.
3. At certain English schools, a half holiday.
4. *Coinage.* = TOLERANCE, 3 **a**.
5. *Law.* The legal means to recover a right, or to prevent, or obtain redress for, a WRONG.
Syn. — Medicine; relief, aid, help, assistance.
Ant. — Disease, malady; aggravation.
— *there is no remedy but.* There is no alternative but.
rem'e·dy, *v. t.;* REM'E·DIED (-dĭd); REM'E·DY·ING. [OF. *remedier*, fr. L. *remediare*, *remediari*. See REMEDY, *n.*]
1. To give legal redress to; to render justice to. *Obs.*
2. To provide or serve as a remedy for; to cure; relieve; correct; repair; as, the doctor will *remedy* the condition in time; these measures *remedied* the situation.
Syn. — See CURE. **Ant.** — Aggravate.
re·mem'ber (rē·mĕm'bĕr), *v.;* RE·MEM'BERED (-bĕrd); RE·MEM'BER·ING. [OF. *remembrer*, fr. LL. *rememorari*, fr. *re-* re- + *memorare* to bring to remembrance, fr. *memor* mindful. See MEMORY.] *Transitive*: **1.** To have (a notion or idea) come into the mind again, as previously perceived, known, or felt; to have a renewed apprehension of; to bring to mind again; to think of again; to recollect; as, to *remember* events of one's childhood; to *remember* dates.
2. **a** *Archaic.* To take thought of or bethink (oneself).
Now, I *remember* me, I'm married. *Congreve.*
b To put in mind; to bring to recollect; to remind; — also used impersonally. "*Remembering* them the truth of what they themselves know." *Milton.*
3. To hold in memory with some (certain) feeling, esp. a gracious or kindly one; to keep the recollection of; specif.: **a** To keep in mind so as to bestow attention or consideration upon; to be continually thoughtful or regardful of; as, to *remember* one's friends at Christmas.
Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. *Ex.* xx. 8.
b To keep in mind as deserving a reward; hence, to reward; as, he was *remembered* in the will.
4. To hold or bear in mind; to retain in the memory.
Remember what I warn thee; shun to taste. *Milton.*
5. To recall to the mind of another; put in mind; as, *remember* me to him, if you please.
6. To mention; record; commemorate. *Obs.*
—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To exercise or have the power of memory; as, some *remember* better than others.
2. To have a recollection or remembrance; — with *of*; — now regarded as incorrect. "I *remember* of such a time." *Shak.*
Syn. — REMEMBER, RECOLLECT, RECALL. REMEMBER does not necessarily imply volition; RECOLLECT commonly suggests a conscious effort to remember; RECALL is less for-

re·luc'tant·ly, *adv.* of RELUCTANT.
‖**rem a'cu te'ti·gis'ti** (tĕ'tĭ·jĭs'tĭ). [L.] You have touched the thing with a needle; i.e., you have hit the nail on the head. *Plautus* (*Rudens*, V. ii. 19).
re·made'. Past tense and past part. of REMAKE.
re·mag'net·ize, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re·mag·net·i·za'tion**, *n.*
re·mag'ni·fy, *v. t.* See RE-, 1. — **re'mag·ni·fi·ca'tion**, *n.*
re·mail', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·main'ant, *adj.* [See REMNANT, *adj.*] Remaining. *Obs.* — *n.* Remainder; *pl.*, remains. *Obs.*
re·maind'. Remained. *Ref. Sp.*
re·maind'er·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
re·main'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of REMAIN.
re·main·tain', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
— **re·main'te·nance**, *n.*
re·make', *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2. — **re·mak'er**, *n.*
Rem'a·li'ah (rĕm'ȧ·lī'ȧ). *Bib.*
re·man'age, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re·man'age·ment**, *n.*
re·mand'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
re'ma·nip'u·late, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'ma·nip'u·la'tion**, *n.*
re·man'tle, *v. t.*, **re'man·u·fac'ture**, *v. t. & n.*, **re'ma·nure'**, *v. t.*, **re·map'**, *v. t.*, **re·march'**, *v. & n.*, **re·mark'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·mark'a·bl. Remarkable. *Ref. Sp.* [past part.
re·mark'ed·ly, *adv.* of *remarked*,
re·mar'ket, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·markt'. Remarked. *Ref. Sp.*
re·mar'shal, *v. t.*, **re·mask'**, *v. t.*, **re·mass'**, *v. t.*, **re·mast'**, *v. t.*, **re·mas'ti·cate**, *v. t.*, **re'mas·ti·ca'tion**, *n.*, **re·match'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'ma·te'ri·al·ize, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 1.
rem'berge. ✝ RAMBERGE.
remblere, *n.* A puzzle. *Obs.*
reme. ✝ REALM, REAM, RIM.
re·mead'. Var. of REMEDE.
re·meas'ure (rē·mĕzh'ẽr), *v. t.*
re·meas'ure·ment (-mĕnt), *n.* See RE-, 2.
re·me'di·ate, *adj.* [See REMEDY, *v.*] Remedial. *Obs.*
rem'e·did. Remedied. *Ref. Sp.*
re·med'i·tate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'med·i·ta'tion**, *n.*
rem'e·dy-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
re·meed'. Var. of REMEDE.
re·meet', *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
Re'me·i'a (rē'mē·ī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
re·meid'. Var. of REMEDE.
re·melt', *v. t. & n.*, **re·mem'ber** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

mal than *recollect;* as, "Beasts do *remember*, but they do not *remember* that they *remember*, . . . which is that that constitutes memory" (*Donne*); "I will try to *recollect* something of what I have seen; for indeed it requires . . . an act of volition" (*Shelley*); "trying to *recollect* a name" (*Coleridge*); I don't *recall* your name. Cf. MEMORY.

Ant. — Forget, omit.

re·mem'ber·a·ble (rē·mĕm'bĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Memorable. — **re·mem'ber·a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **re·mem'ber·a·bly**, *adv.*

re·mem'ber·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who remembers.

re·mem'brance (rē·mĕm'brȧns), *n.* [OF., memory, memorandum.] **1.** Act of remembering; a holding in mind, or bringing to mind; recollecting.

Lest fierce *remembrance* wake my sudden rage. *Milton.*

2. State of being remembered, or held in mind; memory; recollection; as, to hold one in fond *remembrance.*

3. (One's) memory or ability to remember; hence, the reach of personal knowledge; period over which one's memory extends. "Ere my *remembrance.*" *Milton.*

4. That which serves to keep in or bring to mind; a reminder. Specif.: **a** A token; memento; souvenir. **b** *Now Rare.* A memorial.

5. Greetings recalling or betokening friendship; as, give my *remembrances* to them; — chiefly in *pl.*

6. *Obs.* **a** Mention; reference; allusion; notice; also, a mention or notice, spoken or written, in memory of some thing or person; a memorial discourse or inscription. **b** Power or faculty of remembering. **c** A note of something to be remembered; a memorandum. **d** Act of reminding. **e** Quality of being mindful; consideration.

Syn. — See MEMORY.

re·mem'brance, *v. t.* To cause to remember. *Rare.*

Remembrance Day. See HOLIDAY, *n.*, 3. *Canada.*

re·mem'branc·er (rē·mĕm'brȧn·sĕr), *n.* **1.** [*usually cap.*] Any of several officials of the Court of Exchequer in England, having various functions, their duty originally being to bring certain matters to the attention of the proper persons. The only one now surviving is the *King's* (or *Queen's*) *Remembrancer*, now an officer of the Supreme Court, responsible for the collection of debts due to the sovereign. Formerly there were also the *Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer* and the *Remembrancer of the First Fruits*, responsible for the collection of all compositions for first fruits (see FIRST FRUITS **b**) and tenths, or tithes.

2. [*cap.*] Short for CITY REMEMBRANCER. *Eng.*

3. A person who brings things to the mind of another; esp., formerly, one appointed to do so; one who reminds.

Ye that are the Lord's *remembrancers.* *Is.* lxii. 6 (*Rev. Ver.*).

4. A thing that serves to bring to, or keep in, mind; a reminder; memento; memorial; rarely, a memorandum book.

re·mem'o·rate (rē·mĕm'ō·rāt), *v. t. & i.* [LL. *rememoratus*, past part. of *rememorari*. See REMEMBER.] To remind; remember. — **re·mem'o·ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* — **re·mem'o·ra'tive** (-mĕm'ō·rā'tĭv), *adj. & n. All Obs.*

Re'mi (rē'mī), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient people in Gaul, a division of the Belgae, from which the name Reims is derived. They were allies of Caesar in the campaign of 57 B.C.

rem'i- (rĕm'ĭ-). A combining form from Latin *remus*, oar, as in **rem'i·form.** See -FORM.

rem'i·cle (rĕm'ĭ·k'l), *n.* [See REMEX; -CLE.] A small remex.

rem'i·gate (rĕm'ĭ·gāt), *v. i.* [L. *remigare* to row, fr. *remex* rower.] To row. *R.* — **rem'i·ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n. R.*

rem'i·ges (rĕm'ĭ·jēz), *n. pl.; sing.* REMEX (rē'mĕks). [L. *remex, -igis*, an oarsman.] The quill feathers of the wing of a bird, comprising the primaries, secondaries, and tertials. See BIRD, *Illust.* — **re·mig'i·al** (rē·mĭj'ĭ·ȧl), *adj.*

rem'i·grant (rĕm'ĭ·grȧnt; -grănt), *n.* [*re-* + *migrant.* Cf. REMIGRATE.] A migrant who returns; specif., an aphid of the winged generation that returns to its former host.

rem'i·grate (-grāt), *v. i.* [L. *remigrare.* See MIGRATE.] To change back. *Obs.*

re·mi'grate (rē·mī'grāt), *v. i.* To migrate again or back. — **re·mi·gra'tion** (rē·mĭ·grā'shŭn), *n.*

Re·mij'i·a (rē·mĭj'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after a surgeon, *Remijo.*] *Bot.* A genus of tropical South American shrubs and trees of the madder family (Rubiaceae), having leaves with large stipules, and racemes of small white woolly flowers. See CUPREA BARK.

re·mind' (rē·mīnd'), *v. t. & i.;* RE·MIND'ED; RE·MIND'ING. **1.** To remember; recall. *Obs.*

2. To put (one) in mind (of something); to cause to remember; as, to *remind* one of a duty.

re·mind'al (rē·mīn'dȧl; -d'l), *n.* A reminder.

re·mind'er (-mīn'dĕr), *n.* Something that reminds, or is designed to remind; a memento; also, a person who reminds.

re·mind'ful (-mīnd'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* Of persons, mindful; regardful; of things, awakening memories; — with *of.*

Rem'ing·ton gun (rĕm'ĭng·tŭn). [After Philo *Remington*, American inventor.] Orig., a breech-loading, single-shot, rifled small arm of the rotating block system, motion to open the chamber being to the rear and downward about a horizontal axis. Now, usually, any of various sporting rifles or shotguns made by the manufacturers of this arm.

rem'i·nisce' (rĕm'ĭ·nĭs'), *v. t. & i.* [From REMINISCENCE.] To remember; to indulge in or give oneself up to reminiscences.

rem'i·nis'cence (rĕm'ĭ·nĭs'ĕns; -'ns), *n.* [F. *réminiscence*, fr. LL. *reminiscentia.*] **1.** Act, power, or fact, of recalling past, esp. forgotten, experience: recollection.

2. A recollection or mental evocation of something past or forgotten; sometimes, a remembrance unrecognized as such; as, unable to distinguish his discoveries and his *reminiscences.*

3. **a** The act or habit of thinking about or relating one's past experiences; as, to indulge in *reminiscence.* **b** *pl.* An oral or written account of one's memorable experiences; as, to publish G—'s *reminiscences.*

4. A phrase, a custom, a feature, etc., so suggestive of another as to be regarded as an unconscious repetition or imitation, a survival, or the like.

5. *Philos.* In Platonism, the apprehension of perfect forms (ideas); — so called because it occurs as if one had known these in a previous existence.

6. *Psychol.* Improvement of the memory of an experience with the lapse of time since that experience.

Syn. — See MEMORY.

rem'i·nis'cence (rĕm'ĭ·nĭs'ĕns; -'ns), *v. i.* To reminisce. — **rem'i·nis'cenc·er** (-ĕn·sĕr), *n. Rare.*

rem'i·nis'cent (rĕm'ĭ·nĭs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [L. *reminiscens, -entis*, pres. part. of *reminisci* to recall to mind, to recollect, fr. *re-* + a word akin to L. *mens* mind, *memini* I remember. See MIND; cf. SUMMON.] **1.** Of the nature of, pertaining to, or marked by, reminiscence; also, having reminiscence, esp. of something previously known or experienced.

Some other state of existence of which we have been previously conscious, and are now *reminiscent.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Given to or indulging in reminiscences; characterized by reminiscing; abounding in reminiscences; as, *reminiscent* old men or talk; a *reminiscent* mood or essay.

3. That reminds one, as of something previously seen or known; as, a scene *reminiscent* of Bruges.

rem'i·nis'cent, *n.* A relarter of reminiscences (sense 3 **b**).

rem'i·nis·cen'tial (rĕm'ĭ·nĭ·sĕn'shăl), *adj.* Reminiscent. — **rem'i·nis·cen'tial·ly,** *adv.*

Rem'i·nis'ce·re Sun'day (rĕm'ĭ·nĭs'ē·rē). [L. *reminiscere* remember thou, imper. of *reminisci.*] *Eccl.* The second Sunday in Lent; — from the first word of the Introit for the day.

rem'i·nis'ci·to·ry (rĕm'ĭ·nĭs'ĭ·tō·rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tēr·ĭ), *adj.* Reminiscential.

rem'i·ped (rĕm'ĭ·pĕd), *adj.* [F. *rémipède*, fr. L. *remus* oar + *pes, pedis*, foot.] *Zool.* Having feet or legs that are used as oars; — said of certain crustaceans and insects. — *n.* A remiped animal.

re·mise' (rē·mīz'; *in senses* 3 & 4 *as mod. French* rē·mēz'), *n.* [F., fr. *remettre* to put back, deliver, remit, fr. L. *remittere.* See REMIT.] **1.** *Law.* A giving or granting; surrender or release, as of a claim.

2. *Obs.* **a** Respite; remission. **b** Remittance, as of money.

3. A carriage house; hence, a livery carriage of a superior kind; — so called because kept in a remise. *Now Rare.*

4. *Fencing.* The second of two thrusts delivered on the same lunge, as on failure of the opponent to riposte.

re·mise' (rē·mīz'), *v.;* -MISED' (-mīzd'); -MIS'ING (-mīz'ĭng). [From REMISE, *n.*; or fr. F. *remis*, past part. of *remettre.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To return; send or put back; replace. *Obs.*

2. *Law.* To give, grant, or release a claim to; to make over or surrender by deed. "*Remise*, release, and forever quit claim" are the ordinary operative words in a release, and in the United States are operative to convey title in a primary conveyance.

—, *Intransitive: Fencing.* To make a remise.

re·miss' (rē·mĭs'), *adj.* [L. *remissus*, past part. of *remittere* to send back, relax. See REMIT.] **1.** Liquefied; dissolved; also, diluted; pale, as in color; faint, as in sound. *Obs.*

2. Negligent in the performance of one's work, duty, or duties; careless; slack; inattentive; as, a *remiss* correspondent or housekeeper; *remiss* in paying one's bills.

3. Manifesting lack of energy, care, due strictness, etc.; formerly, lazy, languid, unduly lenient, etc.; as, in one's *remiss* hours; *remiss* discipline; now usually, showing neglect or inattention; negligently performed; lax; as, the service in this hotel is very *remiss.*

4. Moderate; mild; gentle; relaxed. *Obs.*

Syn. — Neglectful, inattentive, heedless, thoughtless; dilatory. **Ant.** — Punctilious, scrupulous, exact; prompt.

re·miss', *v. t.* [L. *remissus*, past part. of *remittere.*] To remit; also, *Law*, to remise. *Rare.*

re·miss'ful (-fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* **1.** Merciful; lenient. *Rare.*

2. Remiss; careless.

re·mis'si·ble (rē·mĭs'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* [F. *rémissible*, fr. L. *remissibilis.* See REMIT.] That may be remitted or forgiven. — **re·mis'si·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **re·mis'si·ble·ness,** *n.*

re·mis'sion (rē·mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *remissio.* See REMIT.] **1.** Act of remitting or forgiving; pardon; esp., remission of sin (which see).

2. Act of remitting, surrendering, resigning, or giving up; as: **a** Cancellation or relinquishment of the whole or a part of a claim, right, tax, debt, etc. **b** Diminution of force or intensity, as of cold or heat.

3. Pardon granted for a legal offense. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

4. **a** Act of remitting or sending back; a return; remittal. **b** Act of sending in payment, as money; remittance.

5. *Obs.* **a** Deliverance; release; also, respite; rest. **b** Slackening of strain or tensity; relaxation.

6. *Med.* A temporary and incomplete subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or of pain.

remission of sin *or* **sins.** Forgiveness of sin or sins; specif., *R.C.Ch.*, the remitting of due or merited punishment for one's sins through the sacrament of penance.

Remission Thursday. Maundy Thursday.

re·mis'sive (rē·mĭs'ĭv), *adj.* [ML. *remissivus.*] **1.** Remiss; careless. *Obs.*

2. Granting or bringing about remission or pardon. *Rare.*

3. Causing or permitting abatement; moderating; abating; also, marked by diminution or abatement.

— **re·mis'sive·ly,** *adv.* — **re·mis'sive·ness,** *n.*

re·miss'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being remiss.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See NEGLIGENCE.

re·mis'so·ry (rē·mĭs'ō·rĭ), *adj.* Serving or tending to remit, or to secure remission; remissive. *Now Rare.*

re·mit' (rē·mĭt'), *v.;* -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING. [L. *remittere, remissum*, to send back, relax, fr. *re-* *re-* + *mittere* to send. See MISSION; cf. REMISE, REMISS, SURMISE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To forgive; to pardon; as, to *remit* sins.

2. a *Now Rare.* To give up or over; to lay aside partly or wholly; desist from; abandon.

So willingly doth God *remit* his ire. *Milton.*

b To let slacken or relax; mitigate; abate.

Do not *remit* your care. *Johnson.*

c To refer, assign, or allot (to).

3. **a** To submit or refer (something) for consideration, judgment, decision, action, etc., now esp. to one in authority. **b** To refer or direct (one) for information, help, etc.

4. To send back, esp. to custody; recommit. *Now Rare.*

5. To refrain from exacting, inflicting, or enforcing; as, to *remit* a penalty or the performance of an obligation.

6. To restore, as to a former title or status; to readmit or put back (into a previous state, right, or the like).

The archbishop was . . . *remitted* to his liberty. *Hayward*

7. To put off; to postpone; defer; as, to *remit* the consideration of a matter until the next session.

8. *Obs.* **a** To surrender or resign. **b** To set free; liberate; release, as a prisoner. **c** To insert or enter (in or into a book).

9. *Com.* To transmit or send, esp. to a distance, as money in payment of a demand, account, draft, etc.

10. *Law.* To send back (a cause or proceeding) to an inferior court for further action.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To abate in force or in intensity; to become moderated; relax; as, his energy never *remits.*

2. To send money, as in payment; as, please *remit* promptly.

Syn. — Excuse; cancel, abrogate; suspend.

re·mit' (rē·mĭt'), *n.* Act of remitting; as: **a** *Obs.* Pardon. **b** A reference or transfer, as of a legal cause or proceeding by one person or authority to another. **c** *Chiefly New Zealand.* A formal reference by a deliberative body for consideration or judgment. See REMIT, *v. t.*, 3 **a**.

re·mit'ment, *n.* **1.** Remission; forgiveness; pardon. *Obs.*

2. Remittance. *Now Rare.*

re·mit'ta·ble (rē·mĭt'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That may be remitted.

re·mit'tal (rē·mĭt'ăl; -'l), *n.* **1.** Remission, as of a penalty.

2. *Law.* Act of remitting to another court to be heard.

re·mit'tance (-ȧns), *n.* Transmittal of money, bills, etc., esp. to a distant place; also, the thing, esp. money, remitted.

remittance man. One in a foreign country, esp. in a British colony or dominion, as in Australia or Canada, living chiefly on remittances from home.

re·mit'tanc·er (rē·mĭt'ȧn·sĕr), *n.* A remitter, as of money.

re·mit'tee' (rē·mĭt'ē'), *n* One to whom a remittance is sent.

re·mit'tent (rē·mĭt'ĕnt; 128), *adj.* [L. *remittens*, pres. part.] Remitting; esp., temporarily abating or moderating. — **re·mit'tence** (-ĕns), **re·mit'ten·cy** (-ĕn·sĭ), *n.* — **re·mit'tent·ly,** *adv.*

re·mit'tent, *n.* A remittent fever.

remittent fever. *Med.* A fever in which the symptoms temporarily abate at regular intervals. See MALARIA, 3.

re·mit'ter (rē·mĭt'ĕr), *n.* [After the analogy of nouns in *-er* fr. OF. inf. as *n.*, as *trover, rejoinder.* See REMIT.] *Law.* **a** The principle or operation of law by which a person who obtains possession of property under a defective title is placed in the same legal position as if he had entered under some prior and more valid title which he holds. **b** The act of remitting a cause or proceeding to another court. **c** Restoration, as to a former title, status, or condition.

re·mit'ter (-ĕr), *n.* One who remits. Specif.: **a** One who pardons. **b** One who makes remittance.

re·mit'ti·tur (-ĭ·tĕr), *n.* [L., (it) is remitted.] *Law.* **a** A remission or surrender, — *remittitur damnum* being a remission of excess of damages. **b** A sending back, as when a record is remitted by a superior to an inferior court.

re·mit'tor (-ĕr), *n.* One who makes a remittance.

rem'nant (rĕm'nȧnt), *n.* [OF. *remenant, remanant.* See REMNANT, *adj.*] **1.** That which remains after a part is removed, gone, lost, etc.; residue; remainder; often, a small remaining part, group, piece, etc.; a leftover; as, the *remnant* of a defeated army; the *remnants* of a picnic lunch.

2. **a** A small portion; a fragment; a little bit; a scrap.

Picking the scattered *remnants* of its wood. *Shelley.*

b An unsold end of piece goods, as of cloth.

3. A surviving trace or suggestion, as of a quality, custom, state, etc.; as, no *remnant* of its former greatness.

Syn. — Rest, remains; suggestion, trace. See REMAINDER.

— *the remnant.* The surviving few who preserve the traditions of culture. *M. Arnold.*

rem'nant (rĕm'nȧnt), *adj.* [OF. *remenant, remanant*, pres. part. of *remanoir, remaindre.* See REMANENT.] Remaining; yet left. "The *remnant* dregs of his disease." *Fuller.*

rem'nant·al (rĕm'nȧn·tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Of the nature of a remnant.

Rem'o·both (rĕm'ō·bŏth; -bōth), *n. pl.* The Sarabaites.

re·mod'el (rē·mŏd''l), *v. t.* To model anew; to reconstruct. — **re·mod'el·er, re·mod'el·ler** (-ĕr), *n.* — **re·mod'el·ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

re'mo·lade' (rā'mō·lȧd'), **re'mou·lade'** (rā'mōō-), *n.* [F.] **1.** An ointment used in veterinary medicine.

2. A piquant sauce or salad dressing resembling mayonnaise, and made usually with cooked egg yolks.

re·mon'e·tize (rē·mŏn'ē·tīz; -mŭn'-), *v. t.* To restore to use as legal tender; as, to *remonetize* silver. — **re·mon'e·ti·za'tion** (-tĭ·zā'shŭn; -tī·zā'shŭn), *n.*

re·mon'strance (rē·mŏn'strȧns), *n.* [OF. (F. *remonstrance*). See REMONSTRATE.] **1.** Act or instance of remonstrating; expostulation.

2. Earnest presentation of reasons in opposition to something; protest; expostulation. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

3. *Obs.* **a** A pointing out; proof; demonstration. **b** A representation; also, a likeness.

4. **a** [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* The protest to the States of Holland of the Dutch Arminians in 1610. See REMONSTRANT, *n.*, **a**. **b** *R.C.Ch.* A monstrance.

— *the Remonstrance.* = GRAND REMONSTRANCE.

re·mon'strant (-strȧnt), *adj.* [ML. *remonstrans, -antis*, pres. part. of *remonstrare.*] **1.** Remonstrating; making a protest; vigorously objecting or opposing; expostulatory.

2. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* Of or pert. to the Remonstrants.

re·mon'strant, *n.* One who remonstrates; specif. [*cap.*]: **a** *Eccl. Hist.* One of the Arminians who in 1610 addressed a remonstrance to the States of Holland and Friesland containing five articles and showing their differences from the strict Calvinists. The articles were condemned by the Synod of Dort in 1619 (see ARMINIANISM). A small sect descended from these Remonstrants still exists in Holland. **b** *Scot. Hist.* A Protester.

re·mon'strate (rē·mŏn'strāt), *v.;* -STRAT·ED (-strāt·ĕd; -'d; 119); -STRAT·ING (-strāt·ĭng). [ML. *remonstratus*, past part. of *remonstrare* to demonstrate, fr. L. *re-* + *monstrare.* See MONSTER.] *Transitive:* **1.** To point out; to demonstrate; also, to declare. *Obs.*

2. To call attention to, as a fault, wrong, or aggrieving condition, by way of censure, complaint, or protest. *Obs.*

3. To say or plead in protest, reproof, etc.; — usually with object clause.

—, *Intransitive:* To present and urge reasons in opposition, as to an act, measure, or any proceedings; to expostulate; as, to *remonstrate* with a person regarding his habits.

---

re·mem'berd. Remembered. *Ref. Sp.* [-SHIP.

re·mem'branc·er·ship', *n.* See

re·mem'bra·tive, *adj.* That reminds; mindful. *Obs.* — *n.* A reminder. *Obs.*

re·mem'o·rise, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·men'ace, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rem'e·nant, *n.* Remainder. *Obs.*

re·mend', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·mene', *v. t.* [Appar. fr. OF. *remenier* to bring back.] To put in mind; commemorate; liken; explain. *Obs.*

re·mer'cy, *v. t.* [F. *remercier*, fr. *re-* + *mercier* to thank, fr. *merci.*] To thank. *Obs.* — *n.* Thanks. *Obs.* — **re·mer'ci·ment,** *n. Obs.* [RE-, 2.]

re·merge' (rē·mûrj'), *v. t.* See

re·met'al, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

Re'meth (rē'mĕth; rĕm'ĕth). *Bib.*

re·mew', ✝ REMUE, REMOVE.

re'mex, *n., sing.* of REMIGES.

re·mi'ca, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·mi'cate (rē·mī'kāt), *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re·mi·ca'tion** (rē'mĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

re·mill', *v. t.*, **re·mim'ic,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [*ing*, pres. part.]

re·mind'ing·ly, *adv.* of *remind-*

re·min'er·al·ize, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

— **re·min·er·al·i·za'tion,** *n.*

re·min'gle, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rem'i·nis'cence·ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

rem'i·nis'cen·cy (rĕm'ĭ·nĭs'ĕn·sĭ), *n.* = REMINISCENCE, 1.

rem'i·nis'cent·ly, *adv.* of REMINISCENT.

rem'i·nis'cer (rĕm'ĭ·nĭs'ĕr), *n.* = REMINISCENT, *n.*

rem'i·nis'cion, *n.* Reminiscence. *Obs.*

re·mint', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·mir'ror, *v. t.* See RE-, 1.

re'mis·rep're·sent', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'mis·rep're·sen·ta'tion,** *n.*

re·mis'sailes, *n. pl.* [OF. *remassilles, remesilles*, fr. L. *remansum*, past part. of *remanere* to remain.] Remains; leavings. *Obs.*

re·mis'si·bl. Remissible. *Ref. Sp.*

re·miss'ly, *adv.* of REMISS.

‖**re·mis'so a·ni·mo** (kō'nĭ·mō). [L.] With mind remiss; remissly.

re'mis·un'der·stand', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

‖**re'mis re·lis'que.** [L.] With oars and sails; with all one's might.

re·mix', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re·mix'ture,** *n.*

Rem'mon (rĕm'ŏn). *Bib.*

Rem'mon meth'o·ar (mĕth'ō·ăr; mē·thō'ăr). *Bib.*

Rem·mo'no (rĕm·mō'nō). *D. Bib.* [rēz). *D. Bib.*

Rem'non·pha'res (rĕm'ŏn·fā'-

re·mo'bi·lise, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'mo·bi·li·za'tion,** *n.*

re·mock', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·mod'i·fy (rē·mŏd'ĭ·fī), *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'mod·i·fi·ca'tion** (-ĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [RE-, 2.]

re·mold', **re·mould',** *v. t.* See

re·mol'li·ent, *adj. & n.* Also **re·mol'li·tive.** [L. *remolliens*, pres. part.] Emollient. *Obs.*

re·mon'stra·ble (rē·mŏn'strȧ·b'l), *adj.* Demonstrable. *Obs.*

re·mon'strance·er, *n.* Remonstrant. *Obs.*

re·mon'strant·ly, *adv.* of RE-MONSTRANT.

Syn. — REMONSTRATE, EXPOSTULATE. To REMONSTRATE is to protest or to urge reasons against something; EXPOSTULATE implies earnest but kindly or friendly remonstrance; as, "It is a proper business of a divine to . . . *remonstrate* against any growing corruptions in practice" (*Waterland*); "the priestly brotherhood, . . . prompt to persuade, *expostulate*, and warn" (*Cowper*). Cf. REPROVE.

re·mon'strat·ing (rē·mŏn'strāt·ĭng), *adj.* That remonstrates. — **re·mon'strat·ing·ly**, *adv.*

re'mon·stra'tion (rĕ'mŏn·strā'shŭn; rĕm'ŏn-), *n.* [MF. *remonstration*, or ML. *remonstratio.*] Act or an instance of remonstrating; specif., remonstrance; protest.

re·mon'stra·tive (rē·mŏn'strā·tĭv), *adj.* Having the character of a remonstrance; expressing remonstrance. — **re·mon'stra·tive·ly**, *adv.*

re·mon'stra·tor (rē·mŏn'strā·tĕr), *n.* A remonstrant.

re·mon'stra·to'ry (-strā·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Remonstrant.

re'mon·ta'do (rā'mŏn·tä'dō), *n.* [Sp.] One who has fled to the mountains; a native who has abandoned civilization. Cf. BUKIDNON a. *Phil. I.*

re·mon'tant (rē·mŏn'tănt), *adj.* [F., pres. part. See REMOUNT.] *Hort.* Flowering again; — applied to roses which bloom more than once in a season. — *n.* A remontant rose.

rem'on·toir' (rĕm'ŏn·twär'; rē·mŏn'twär'), *n.* [F.] *Horol.* A device to give a uniform impulse to a pendulum or balance, as in a **remontoir escapement** (see ESCAPEMENT, 3).

rem'o·ra (rĕm'ō·rȧ), *n.* [L., hindrance.] **1.** a Any of several fishes belonging to *Echeneis*, *Remora*, and related genera constituting the family Echeneididae. They have the anterior dorsal fin converted into an oval, transversely lamellated, suctorial disc situated on the top of the head, and by means of it adhere firmly to sharks and other large

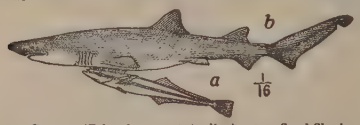

a Remora (*Echeneis naucrates*), clinging to a Sand Shark
(*b*) (*Odontaspis littoralis*). Drawn from living specimens.

fishes and to vessels, letting go at will. They are distributed throughout tropical and warm temperate seas. By the ancients the remora was fabled to be able to check or stop vessels. The common American species are *Echeneis naucrates* and *Remora remora*. **b** [*cap.*] *Zool.* A genus of such fishes.

2. Something that holds back or delays; a clog; a drag.

re·mord' (rē·môrd'), *v. t.* [OF. *remordre*, fr. L. *remordere.* See REMORSE.] *Obs.* **a** To afflict. **b** To excite to remorse; also, to rebuke. **c** To remember remorsefully; to ponder.

re·mord', *n.* [From REMORD, *v.*] Remorse; taint; censure. *Obs.*

re·morse' (rē·môrs'), *n.* [ME. *remors*, fr. OF. *remors* (F. *remords*), fr. LL. *remorsus*, fr. L. *remordere, remorsum*, to bite again or back, to torment, fr. *re-* re- + *mordere* to bite. See MORSEL.] **1. a** Distress, like gnawing pain, excited by a sense of guilt; compunction of conscience for sins, crimes, or wrongs committed by one; repentant regret; — formerly often called ***remorse of conscience.*** **b** An attack of such distress; as, bitter *remorse.*

2. Sympathetic sorrow; pity; compassion. *Now Rare.*

3. *Obs.* **a** Serious consideration or remembrance, esp. of something past, accompanied by regret or repentance. **b** A cause for, or matter of, regret. **c** Act of biting or piercing.

Syn. — Compunction, penitence. See REGRET.

re·morse', *v. t. & i.* To feel, or cause to feel, remorse. *Obs.*

re·morse'ful (rē·môrs'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* **1.** Full of remorse; springing from, or characterized by, remorse; as, *remorseful* parents, self-denial, or confessions.

2. a *Obs.* Compassionate; pitiful. **b** Pitiable.

— **re·morse'ful·ly**, *adv.* — **re·morse'ful·ness**, *n.*

re·morse'less, *adj.* Being without remorse or pity; merciless; as, the *remorseless* enemy; *remorseless* cruelty.

Syn. — Unpitying, pitiless, relentless, unrelenting, implacable, unmerciful. Cf. INFLEXIBLE.

Ant. — Remorseful, contrite, penitent; gentle, merciful.

— **re·morse'less·ly**, *adv.* — **re·morse'less·ness**, *n.*

re·mote' (rē·mōt'), *adj.*; RE·MOT'ER (-mōt'ĕr); RE·MOT'EST (-mōt'ĕst; -ĭst; 119). [L. *remotus*, past part. of *removere* to remove. See REMOVE.] **1.** Removed to, or situated at, a distance; not near; far away or apart; distant; as, *remote* ages, lands, ancestors. Also, out of the way; secluded.

Places *remote* enough are in Bohemia. *Shak.*

2. Not connected or alike; — in various figurative or extended uses; as: **a** Foreign; alien; not agreeing; markedly divergent; as, an attitude *remote* from kindness. **b** Not nearly or closely related or connected; as, this consideration is *remote* from our purpose; specif., not closely akin; as, a *remote* kinsman. **c** Separate; abstracted; hence, aloof; inaccessible. **d** Not proximate or acting directly; not primary; distant; also, not arising from the effect of that which is primary or proximate in its action; as, *remote* damages (cf. CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES). **e** Not obvious or striking; slight; as, a *remote* resemblance.

3. *Bot.* **a** Separated by intervals greater than usual. **b** In fungi, not extending the full distance from the margin of the pileus to the stipe.

4. *Psychol.* **a** Arising elsewhere than from the part of the body that makes a movement; — opposed to *resident.* **b** Not present to the senses at the moment.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See DISTANT.

— **re·mote'ly**, *adv.* — **re·mote'ness**, *n.*

re·mote', *n.* One who or that which is remote.

re·mote', *adv.* At a distance.

remote control. Control, esp. of operation, from a point at some distance removed, as by a switch or switchboard, by a movable actuating device electrically connected by telephone wire to a radio broadcasting station, or the like.

— **re·mote'-con·trol'**, **re·mote'-con·trolled'**, *adj.*

remote keys. *Music.* Keys having few tones in common; — opposed to *related keys.* See KEY, *n.*, 25.

remote matter. See MATTER OF A SYLLOGISM.

re·mo'tion (rē·mō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *remotio.* See REMOVE.] **1.** Act of removing; removal; as, the *remotion* of bodies from each other; also, *Obs.*, recurrent motion.

2. The state of being remote; remoteness. *Now Rare.*

3. *Obs.* **a** Process of reaching or defining a conception by the successive elimination of what is extraneous. **b** Departure. **c** Commotion.

re·mo'tive (rē·mō'tĭv), *adj.* Removing; also, removable.

remotive proposition. *Logic.* A privative proposition, esp., one which asserts the absence of something to be of the essence of the subject.

re·mount' (rē·mount'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *remonter.* See MOUNT, *v.*] To mount again, in any sense of the verb; specif., *Mil.*, to furnish fresh horses to (cavalry, etc.).

re·mount' (rē·mount'; rē'mount'), *n.* [Cf. F. *remonte.*] A fresh horse to take the place of one lost or disabled; also, a supply of such horses. — **re·mount'**, *adj.*

re·mount' (rē·mount'), *v. i.* [Sp. *remontarse.*] To become a remontado. *Phil. I.*

re'mount' cav'al·ry (rē'mount'). An organization in some armies charged with the purchase and training of remounts.

re·mov'a·ble (rē·mōōv'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Admitting of, or subject to, being removed, displaced, transferred, dismissed, or eradicated; as, a *removable* partition, bed, judge, or evil. — **re·mov'a·bil'i·ty** (-ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **re·mov'a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **re·mov'a·bly**, *adv.*

re·mov'a·ble, *n.* One subject to removal; specif., *R.C.Ch.*, a parish priest who holds office at the will of the diocesan; also, a benefice so held.

removable truck–type switchboard. See SWITCHBOARD.

re·mov'al (rē·mōōv'ăl), *n.* Act of removing; fact of being removed; dismissal; transference; change of residence.

removal cutting. *Forestry.* A cutting of mature trees for the benefit of young ones.

removal of causes. *Law, U. S.* The taking of pending cases from a State to a Federal court because of diversity of citizenship or because of a Federal question.

re·move' (rē·mōōv'), *v.*; RE·MOVED' (-mōōvd'); RE·MOV'ING (-mōōv'ĭng). [OF. *removoir, remouvoir* (3d pl. pres. *remuevent*; cf. ME. *remeven*), fr. L. *removere, remotum*, fr. *re-* re- + *movere* to move. See MOVE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To change or shift the location, position, station, or residence, of; to transfer, esp. in order to re-establish; — usually with *to* and specified place; as, to *remove* the troops to the front, one's family to the seashore.

2. To move by lifting, pushing aside, taking away or off, or the like; to put aside, apart, or elsewhere; as, to *remove* one's shoes, a book from a shelf, one's eyes from a scene, or oneself from a place.

He bears a load which nothing can *remove.* *Shelley.*

3. To force (one) to leave a place or to go away; specif.: **a** To dismiss from office; as, to *remove* a postmaster. **b** To assassinate. **c** To take away by death.

Such this man was; who now from earth *removed.* *Pope.*

4. To get rid of, as though by moving; to eradicate; to eliminate; as, to *remove* the causes of poverty.

Oh! you that are in love, and cannot it *remove.* *Burns.*

5. Formerly: **a** *Obs.* To raise (a siege). **b** *Now Rare.* To move by argument; to persuade. **c** *Now Rare.* To replace (a dish) by a remove, or other course.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To change one's location, station, or, esp., residence; as, to *remove* from Fifth Avenue or to the country.

Till Birnam wood *remove* to Dunsinane. *Shak.*

2. To depart; to go away; disappear.

Ye trees that fade when autumn heats *remove.* *Pope.*

3. *Obs.* **a** To shift one's position. **b** To stir.

Syn. — REMOVE, MOVE. MOVE is the generic term; REMOVE commonly applies to a change of station or position.

re·move' (rē·mōōv'), *n.* **1.** Act or removing (in various senses); state of being removed; as, the *remove* of one's furniture; the *remove of* one from office. *Now Rare.*

2. Specif.: **a** The transfer of one's business, or of one's domestic belongings, from one location or dwelling house to another; — in the United States usually called a *move.*

Three *removes* are as bad as a fire. *Franklin.*

b *Now Dial.* The act of resetting a horse's shoe.

3. The distance, space, or interval through which anything is removed or by which it is remote; hence, a step or degree in any scale of gradation; as, his feelings were many *removes* from affection; his ideas are at a far *remove* from mine; a cousin in the first *remove.*

4. Absence. *Rare.* "In our *remove.*" *Shak.*

5. In some English schools: **a** An intermediate class or form between two others. **b** Promotion.

6. A dish at a meal replaced by or replacing another, esp., a roast. *Eng.*

re·moved' (rē·mōōvd'), *past tense & past part.* of REMOVE. Changed in location; moved; dismissed; eradicated. Specif.: *adj.* **1.** Distant in relation or in degree of relationship; — used esp. in stating the relationship of a cousin's (first, second, etc.) descendants to a particular person; as, a first cousin twice *removed* (a first cousin's grandchild); a second cousin once *removed* (a second cousin's child). Cf. COUSIN.

2. Remote; far away; now, with *from*, distant in space, character, degree of development, etc.; separated; apart; as, considerations entirely *removed* from politics.

— **re·mov'ed·ly**, *adv.* — **re·mov'ed·ness** (rē·mōōv'ĕd·nĕs; -ĭd·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

re·move'less, *adj.* That cannot be removed. *Obs.*

re·move'ment, *n.* Removal.

re·mov'er (rē·mōōv'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which removes something; specif.: **a** A solvent for removing paint and varnish. **b** *Brit.* One whose occupation is the moving of furniture. **c** A contractor or porter who moves furniture; also, one who removes snow, soil, etc. **d** *Textile Mfg.* A scavenger; also, a carrier.

2. A changeable or unsettled person. *Obs.*

3. *Law.* Transfer of a proceeding from one tribunal to another.

Rem'phan (rĕm'făn), *n.* *Bib.* Name of a Babylonian god (Raiphan, prob. corrupted from Kaiphan, Saturn), mentioned in Acts vii. 43. Cf. *Amos* v. 26.

‖**re·mu'da** (rā·mōō'thä; 112; *Angl.* rē·mū'dȧ), *n.* [Sp.] The saddle horses collectively from which are chosen those to be used for the day; a relay of remounts.

re·mu'ner·a·ble (rē·mū'nĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [See REMUNERATE.] Admitting or worthy of remuneration. — **re·mu'ner·a·bly**, *adv.* — **re·mu'ner·a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

re·mu'ner·ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *remuneratus*, past part. of *remunerare, remunerari*, fr. *re-* re- + *munerare, munerari*, to give, present, fr. *munus, muneris*, a gift, present. See MUNIFICENT.] To pay an equivalent for (any service, loss, expense, etc.), or to pay an equivalent to (one) for such service, etc.; to recompense; requite; compensate; pay; as, to *remunerate* a man for his trouble, sacrifice, or labor.

Syn. — Reward, satisfy, repay, reimburse. See PAY.

re·mu'ner·a'tion (rē·mū'nĕr·ā'shŭn), *n.* [From L. *remuneratio*, perh. through F. *rémunération.*] Act or fact of remunerating; also, that which remunerates; recompense; pay.

Syn. — Payment, reimbursement, satisfaction.

re·mu'ner·a'tive (rē·mū'nĕr·ā'tĭv; -ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* **1.** Serving to remunerate; rewarding; as, *remunerative* justice.

2. Affording remuneration; profitable; gainful; as, a *remunerative* business; a *remunerative* salary.

— **re·mu'ner·a'tive·ly**, *adv.* — **re·mu'ner·a'tive·ness**, *n.*

re·mu'ner·a'tor (rē·mū'nĕr·ā'tĕr), *n.* One who remunerates.

re·mu'ner·a·to'ry (-ȧ·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [Cf. F. *rémunératoire.*] Remunerative. *Rare.*

re·mur'mur (rē·mûr'mĕr), *v. t. & i.* [L. *remurmurare.*] To murmur repeatedly; to repeat, echo, utter again, or reply, in murmurs. *Poetic.*

re'mu·ta'tion (rē'mū·tā'shŭn), *n.* A changing back. *Rare.*

ren'a·ble (rĕn'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [OF. *resnable*, fr. L. *rationabilis* reasonable.] Fluent; eloquent; ready; glib. — **ren'a·bly**, *adv.* *Both Obs. exc. Dial.*

re·nail' (rē·nāl'), *v. t.* To nail again or anew.

ren'ais·sance' (rĕn'ē·zäns'; -sāns'; rē·nā'sȧns; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *renaître* be born again. See RENASCENT; cf. RENASCENCE.] **1.** A new birth or revival. Specif.: [*cap.*] **a** The transitional movement in Europe between the medieval and the modern, marked especially by the revival of classical influence; also, the period during which this occurred. Its beginnings are associated with Petrarch and the humanists of the 14th century in Italy, where it led to great advances in expressional painting and sculpture, and to a return to classical design in architecture. The movement, stimulated by the fall of Constantinople, which drove Byzantine scholars with the literature of Greece into western Europe, the invention of printing, and the discovery of America, spread in the 16th century to France and northern Europe. In France it developed esp. in art and letters under Louis XII and Francis I; in England the movement was most notable in literature, esp. after the impulse to classical learning given by Erasmus, Colet, More, and others; in Germany it became associated with the Reformation. By some writers the early Italian revival of the 14th and 15th centuries is distinguished as the ***Risorgimento*** (literally, "new arising"), the term *Renaissance* being restricted to its 16th-century development in western and northern Europe. **b** The neoclassic style of art which prevailed at this epoch.

2. Any period similarly characterized by enthusiastic and vigorous activity along literary, artistic, or other lines; strictly, such a period when distinguished by a revival of interest in the past or a return to old masters for inspiration; as, the Irish *Renaissance.*

3. A return of youthful vigor, freshness, zest, or productivity; a rebirth, or renewal of life.

Nations have gone through a *renaissance.* *A. E. Wiggam.*

Renaissance architecture. The style of building and decoration that arose in the early 15th century in Italy, based on the study and adaptation of the Roman classic orders and design. It spread later through western Europe, succeeding the Gothic style. See ARCHITECTURE, *Chart.*

Renaissance furniture. The style of furniture developed early in the Renaissance, further distinguished in its national types; as, Flemish and English *Renaissance furniture.* In general, it is of oak or walnut, is richly carved, massive and palatial in structure, and uses classical motives in decoration.

Renaissance lace. A guipure of braid joined by lace stitches, often having thread-covered rings stitched into the design. Called also *Battenberg lace.*

Ren'ais·sanc'ist (rĕn'ē·zän'sĭst; -sän'-), *n.* [See -IST.] One whose field of study is the Renaissance.

Ren'ais·sant' (rĕn'ē·zänt'; -sänt'; rē·nā'sȧnt), *adj.* [F., pres. part. of *renaître.*] Of or pertaining to the Renaissance.

re'nal (rē'nȧl; -n'l), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *rénal*, fr. L. *renalis*, fr. *renes* the kidneys, or reins. Cf. REINS.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the kidneys; in the region of the kidneys.

renal arteries. *Anat.* The branches of the abdominal aorta which supply the kidneys. In man there is one to each kidney, arising immediately below the origin of the superior mesenteric artery. Each divides into four or five branches which enter the hilum of the kidney. Smaller branches are sent to the ureter, suprarenal body, etc.

renal ballottement. See BALLOTTEMENT.

renal calculus. See CALCULUS.

renal capsules *or* **glands.** The suprarenal glands.

renal cast. *Med.* See CAST, *n.*, 22.

renal colic. The severe pain produced by the passage of a calculus from the kidney through the ureter.

renal glycosuria *or* **diabetes.** *Med.* Glycosuria from increased permeability of the kidneys without increased sugar concentration in the blood.

renal plexus. *Anat.* The sympathetic plexus supplying the kidney.

renal portal veins. *Zool.* Veins carrying blood from some of the posterior parts of the body to the kidneys in vertebrates having a renal portal system. In typical cases there are two trunks, one to each kidney, formed by the bifurcation of the caudal vein, but these receive, or are largely replaced by, branches from the hind limbs in many of the higher forms. In birds they do not break up into capillaries in the kidneys, but pass through them to join the femoral veins.

renal splanchnic nerve. See SPLANCHNIC NERVES.

renal threshold. *Physiol.* The concentration level up to which a substance, as glucose, in the blood is prevented from passing through the kidneys into the urine.

renal veins. *Anat.* The veins which return the blood from the kidneys to the vena cava. In man there is one from each kidney, and they lie in front of the renal arteries.

re·name' (rē·nām'), *v. t.* To name again or anew.

Ren'ard·ine (rĕn'ĕr·dĭn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Reynard, the fox, or tales concerning him.

re·nas'cence (rē·năs'ĕns; -'ns), *n.* [See RENASCENT; cf. REINASSANCE.] **1.** Rebirth; revival. **2.** [*cap.*] The Renaissance.

re·nas'cen·cy (-ĕn·sĭ; -'n·sĭ), *n.* Renascence. *Obs.*

re·nas'cent (-ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [L. *renascens*, pres. part. of *renasci* to be born again; fr. *re-* re- + *nasci* to be born. See NASCENT.] Springing or rising again into being or vigor; being born again, or reproduced; as, *renascent* paganism.

re·nas'ci·ble (-ĭ·b'l), *adj.* [L. *renasci* to be born again.] Capable of undergoing renascence. — **re·nas'ci·ble·ness**, *n.* *Both Rare.*

re·na'ture (rē·nā'tûr), *v. t.* To restore to its original nature, as alcohol that has been denatured.

---

re·mon'stra·tiv. Remonstrative. *Ref. Sp.*

rem'on·toire' Var. of REMONTOIR.

re·mop', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

remorce. † REMORSE.

re·mord'er, *n.* One who censures. *Obs.*

re·more', *n. & v.* [See REMORA; cf. L. *remorari* to delay.] Delay. *Obs.*

re·more'proof' (66), *adj.* See [-PROOF.]

re·morse'proof' (66), *adj.* See

re·mort'gage (rē·môr'gĭj), *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

re·mote'-con·trol' **switch'board'.** See SWITCHBOARD.

re·mot'ed, *adj.* Remote. *Obs.*

re'mou·lade'. Var. of REMOLADE.

re·mould'. Var. of REMOLD.

re·mov'ing (rē·mōōv'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of REMOVE.

rem·pare', *v. t.* [F. *remparre.*] To fortify. *Obs.*

re·mu'a·ble, *adj.* [F. See REMUE.] Unstable; movable. *Obs.*

re·mu'ant, *adj.* [F., pres. part. of *remuer* to move.] Given to change. *Obs.*

re·mue' (rē·mū'), *v. i. & i.* [F. *remuer.* See MEW to molt.] *Obs.* To move or remove.

re·mul'ti·ply, *v. i. & i.* See RE-, 2. — **re·mul·ti·pli·ca'tion**, *n.*

re·mu'ner·a'tiv. Remunerative. *Ref. Sp.*

remuneratory sanction. See [SANCTION.]

Re'mus (rē'mŭs), *n.* [L.] See ROMULUS. [MUS.]

Remus, Uncle. See UNCLE RE-

re·mus'ter, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

re'na (rā'nȧ). Var. of REINA.

re·nague' (rē·nāg'). Var. of RENEGE.

Reu'ard (rĕn'ĕrd). Var. of REYNARD.

re·nate' (rē·nāt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *renatus*, past part. of *renasci* to be born again.] To reincarnate. *Obs*

— *adj.* Born again. *Obs*

ren·con'tre (rĕn·kŏn'tĕr; *F.* rän'kôn'tr'), *n.* [F.] Rencounter.

ren·con'tre, *v. t.* [F. *rencontrer.*] To encounter; go against. *Obs.*

ren·coun'ter (rĕn·koun'tĕr), *v. t. & i.*; REN·COUN'TERED (-tĕrd); REN·COUN'TER·ING. [F. *rencontrer,* fr. *re-* + OF. *encontrer* to encounter. See ENCOUNTER.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** To meet in hostility; to encounter in combat or fight. **b** To meet forcibly; to collide with.

2. To meet, esp. casually, as a friend. *Now Rare.*

ren·coun'ter, *n.* [F. *rencontre,* fr. *rencontrer* to meet.] **1.** A hostile meeting between forces or individuals; a combat, action, or duel. *Archaic.*

2. A personal contest of any sort, esp. in debate or repartee; as, a lively *rencounter* of two famous wits.

3. A casual meeting with a person or thing; as, a lucky *rencounter* with a friend.

4. A sudden meeting or collision of two bodies. *Obs.*

Syn. — Fight, conflict, collision, clash.

rend (rĕnd), *v.*; RENT (rĕnt); REND'ING. [ME. *renden,* fr. AS. *rendan;* akin to OFris. *renda, randa,* Fris. *renne, ranne,* to cut, rend, and perh. Skr. *randhra* a slit, split, opening, defect. Cf. 3d RENT, RIND.] *Transitive:* **1.** To remove or tear out by forcibly dragging, pulling, or wrenching; to take from its place by a violent effort; to wrest, uproot, etc., by force; — usually with *away, down, from, off,* or *up.* "*Rend* off thy silver hair." *Shak.* "When all disguises shall be *rent* away." *Cowper.*

2. To tear violently apart or asunder; to split; to cleave; as, a tree *rent* by lightning; to *rend* the rock in blasting; also, to tear forcibly to pieces; as, the lion *rends* its prey.

3. To tear (clothes) from one's body or (hair) from one's head in a frenzy. *Poetic.*

4. To affect as by tearing or splitting; to lacerate, as the heart; to pierce (often with earsplitting noise); to divide or disintegrate, as a nation, through dissension; to make a breach between, as church and state.

5. **a** To convert straight-grained wood into (laths) by splitting. **b** To bark (trees).

——, *Intransitive:* To cause destruction, disintegration, etc., by violently tearing out, apart, to pieces, etc.; to split; burst; tear.

Syn. — Break, rupture, fracture. See TEAR.

rend (rĕnd), *n.* A rent, or split; specif., *Naut.,* a seam opened in or between planks by exposure. *Now Rare.*

‖**rende'ment'** (*F.* räND'mäN'), *n.* [F.] *Chem.* The yield of crystallizable sugar obtainable from a raw sugar.

rend'er (rĕn'dĕr), *n.* [From REND.] One who rends.

ren'der (rĕn'dĕr), *v.*; REN'DERED (-dĕrd); REN'DER·ING. [OF. *rendre* to give up, give back, translate, cause to become, fr. (assumed) VL. *rendere* (after L. *prendere* to take), fr. L. *reddere, redditum,* fr. *red-, re-,* re- + *dare* to give. See DATE time; cf. REDDITION, RENDER a surrender, RENDEZVOUS, 4th RENT.] *Transitive:* **1.** To give; deliver; transmit; as, to *render* a message; to *render* the price of a purchase.

2. **a** To melt down; to extract or clarify by melting; as, to *render* lard, oil, wax, etc. **b** To treat so as to extract the fat; as, to *render* garbage.

3. To give up; to yield; surrender; as, to *render* a city; to *render* one's life.

4. To give or inflict in return or requital; as, to *render* evil for evil; to *render* thanks for blessings.

5. To furnish for consideration or as the result of consideration; to state; deliver; as, to *render* an account of money or actions; to *render* judgment; to *render* a bill.

6. To return; to pay back; to restore; as, to *render* anything loaned; hence, to give back by reflection, or the like; as, a mirror *renders* one's face; a cliff *renders* back a shout.

7. To pay as due, esp. as rent, tribute, or the like; as, to *render* homage or honor.

Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's. *Mark* xii. 17.

8. To cause to be or to become; as, to *render* a person more safe or more unsafe; to *render* a fortress secure; also, *Rare,* with *in* or *into,* to cause to be in some state.

9. To furnish; contribute; as, to *render* assistance to one.

10. To represent or depict, as by painting, music, or the like; as, the music well *renders* the sentiment; a painter *renders* a landscape well; hence, of a musician or actor, to interpret or perform; as, to *render* the role of Hamlet.

11. To translate from one language into another; as, to *render* Latin into English.

12. To present (oneself) at a certain place; as, to *render* oneself at court. *Archaic.*

13. *Obs.* **a** To repeat; recite. **b** To emit, as an odor. **c** To describe or represent as of certain character, or in a certain condition.

14. *Arch. Drawing.* To apply a medium, as ink or crayon, to (a drawing) so as to bring out form and modeling.

15. *Law.* In a fine of lands, to return (the lands granted) to the cognizor; — said of the cognizee.

16. *Naut.* **a** To cause (a rope) to pass, or run, through a block, loop, or the like, as by slackening it off. **b** To coil (a rope) so that it will run off smoothly when wanted.

17. *Plastering.* To apply a first coat to (a wall, etc.).

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To give recompense. "Shall not he *render* to every man according to his works?" *Prov.* xxiv. 12.

2. *Obs.* **a** To surrender. **b** To give an account; to explain or confess.

3. *Naut.* To pass or run smoothly, as a rope through a block, off a coil, etc.; as, a rope *renders* well.

Syn. — Pay, return, requite; make; put; translate.

ren'der, *n.* [See RENDER, *v.*] **1.** Surrender. *Obs.*

2. A return in kind, services, or money, esp. in kind or service, as by a tenant to his superior.

3. A coat of plaster, etc., applied directly on a wall.

4. A giving account; an account; a statement. *Obs.*

5. *Law.* A return or conveyance made by the cognizee to the cognizor in a fine.

ren'der·a·ble (rĕn'dĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being rendered.

ren'der·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which renders; a vessel for rendering lard, etc.

ren'der·ing, *n.* Act of one who renders; rendition; also, that which is rendered. Specif.: **a** A version; translation. **b** In art, the presentation, expression, or interpretation of an idea, theme, or part. **c** Act of laying the first coat of plaster on brickwork or stonework; also, the coat of plaster laid on. **d** The free running of a rope or line, as through a pulley or from a reel. **e** The process of trying out or extracting lard, tallow, etc.

ren'der·ing, *adj.* That renders.

ren'der·set' (rĕn'dĕr·sĕt'), *adj.* *Plastering.* Designating work in which there are only two coats.

ren'dez·vous (rän'dĕ·vōō; rĕn'-; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -VOUS (-vōōz), formerly also -VOUSES (-vōō'zĕz). [F. *rendez-vous,* prop., render yourselves, repair to a place. See RENDER.] **1.** A place appointed for a meeting; also, one at which persons customarily meet.

An inn, the free *rendezvous* of all travelers. *Scott.*

2. Formerly, a compact to meet each other, esp. regularly, or a habit of meeting; now, usually, a meeting by appointment; as, to arrange a *rendezvous.*

3. *Obs.* **a** A retreat; refuge. **b** A gathering or assemblage of persons or things. **c** *Nav.* A recruiting office and impressment station.

4. *Mil. & Nav.* **a** An appointed place for troops, or for ships of a fleet, to assemble. **b** The home station of a unit, at which its personnel mobilizes upon receipt of mobilization orders.

Syn. — Tryst, meeting, appointment.

ren'dez·vous (rän'dĕ·vōō; rĕn'-), *v. i. & t.*; -VOUSED (-vōōd); -VOUS'ING (-vōō'ĭng). To assemble, meet, or bring together at a place, esp. by appointment; also, *Obs.,* to mobilize one's forces.

ren·di'tion (rĕn·dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [MF. See RENDER; cf. REDDITION.] Act or result of rendering; surrender; translation.

Syn. — Surrender, delivery; interpretation; performance.

ren'dle·wood' (rĕn'(d)'l·wŏŏd'), *n.* Wood, esp. oak, with the bark off. *Dial. Eng.*

rend'rock' (rĕnd'rŏk'), *n.* A kind of dynamite used in blasting, consisting of nitroglycerin, potassium nitrate, wood pulp, and paraffin or pitch.

‖**ren'du'** (räN'dü'), *adj.* [F.] Literally, rendered; esp., artistically expressed. — *n.* A rendering; also, a rendered project.

Ren'e·al'mi·a (rĕn'ē·ăl'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Paul *Renealme,* French botanist.] A large genus of tropical American and African herbs of the ginger family (Zingiberaceae), having leafy or naked stems and racemose, often showy, flowers. *R. exaltata* is well known in cultivation.

ren'e·gade (rĕn'ē·gād), *n.* [Sp. *renegado,* fr. ML. *renegatus,* fr. *renegare* to deny, fr. L. *re-* re- + *negare* to deny. See NEGATION; cf. RUNAGATE.] **1.** An apostate from Christianity or from any form of religious faith.

2. A deserter of or from a cause, principle, party, or allegiance to another, esp. a hostile one; a turncoat; a traitor.

Syn. — See PERVERT.

Ant. — Supporter, adherent, partisan.

ren'e·gade, *v. i.* To become a renegade.

ren'e·gade, *adj.* Traitorous; apostate; having deserted a cause, or the like, for a hostile one.

ren'e·ga'tion (rĕn'ē·gā'shŭn), *n.* Act or fact of renegading. *Rare.*

re·nege' (rē·nēg'; rē·nĕg'; *popularly* rē·nĭg'; *cf.* RENEG, RENIG), *v. i.*; RE·NEGED' (-nēgd'; -nĕgd'; -nĭgd'); RE·NEG'ING (-nēg'ĭng; -nĕg'ĭng; -nĭg'ĭng). [ML. *renegare.* See RENEGADE.] *Transitive:* To deny; renounce; desert; as, to *renege* one's country; also, *Rare,* to decline.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To deny. *Obs.*

2. *Card Playing.* To fail to follow suit when able to do so, in violation of the rules of the game; to revoke.

3. *Colloq.* **a** To cheat; to practice deceit. **b** To break one's word; to go back upon a promise.

I swear to God I'll wed him, and I'll not *renege.* *J. M. Synge.*

re·nege', *n.* Act or fact of reneging.

re·neg'er (rē·nĕg'ĕr; -nēg'ĕr; -nĭg'ĕr), *n.* One who reneges.

re·nerve' (rē·nûrv'), *v. t.* To nerve again; to reinvigorate.

re'nes (rē'nēz), *n.* [L., pl., kidneys.] *Med.* An extract of pig or sheep kidneys, used in nephritis.

re·new' (rē·nū'), *v.*; RE·NEWED' (-nūd'); RE·NEW'ING. [*re-* + *new.* Cf. RENOVATE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To make new again; to restore to freshness, perfection, or vigor; also, to gain again as new; to reassume; as, to *renew* one's strength.

2. To make new spiritually; to regenerate.

Be ye transformed by the *renewing* of your mind. *Rom.* xii. 2.

3. To restore to existence; re-establish; re-create; rebuild; as, to *renew* the old splendor of a palace; to revive; resuscitate; as, to *renew* the sentiments of youth.

4. To repeat; to go over again; to make or do again.

The birds their notes *renew.* *Milton.*

5. To begin again; to recommence; to resume.

The last great age . . . *renews* its finished course. *Dryden.*

6. To replace; also, to restore to fullness or sufficiency; as, to *renew* water in a tank; to *renew* one's equipment.

7. To grant or obtain an extension of; to continue in force for a fresh period; as, to *renew* a note or a lease.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To become new, or as new; to grow again; to revive.

2. To begin again; to resume; as, their friendship *renewed.*

3. To make a renewal, as of a lease.

4. To come back, as to a fresh attack. *Obs.*

Syn. — Refresh, invigorate; restore. — RENEW, RENOVATE. To RENEW is esp. to make new, to remake, or to begin (something) afresh; to RENOVATE (which commonly applies to material things) is esp. to restore to freshness by cleansing or repairing; as, "They that wait upon the Lord shall *renew* their strength" (*Is.* xl. 31); to *renew* a lease, to *renew* an acquaintance; to *renovate* a house or the blood. Cf. MEND, NEW.

re·new' (rē·nū'), *n.* Renewal; novelty. *Obs.*

re·new'al (-ăl), *n.* A renewing, or state of being renewed. Cf. FORBEARANCE, 2.

re·new'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which renews.

re·new'ment, *n.* Renewal. *Rare.*

‖**ren'gue** (rĕn'gā), *n.* [Sp.] A coarse kind of piña cloth. *Phil. I.*

ren'i- (rĕn'ĭ-; rē'nĭ-). A combining form from Latin *ren, renis,* meaning *kidney,* as in **ren'i·form, ren·i·punc'ture.** See -FORM, PUNCTURE; cf., *Zool., nephridial and,* as in **ren'i·car'di·ac, ren·i·per'i·car'di·al.**

‖**re·nic'u·lus** (rē·nĭk'ū·lŭs), *n.* [LL. & NL. dim. See REINS.] *Anat.* A pyramid of the kidney with its associated cortex, comprising a lobule or unit of the kidney.

Re·nil'la (rē·nĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *ren, renis,* kidney.] *Zool.* **a** A genus of Pennatulacea in which the colony has the form of a reniform leaf with the zooids on the upper side, supported on a hollow stem below. It constitutes a family, **Re·nil'li·dae** (-ĭ·dē), **b** [*not cap.*] Any species of this genus.

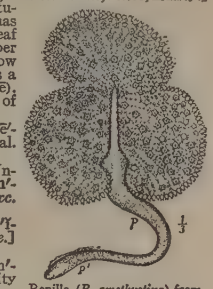

Renilla (*R. amethystina*) from California. *p* Stem.

ren'i·por'tal (rĕn'ĭ·pōr'tăl; rē'nĭ-; -t'l), *adj.* Renal portal. See PORTAL, *adj.*

ren'ish (rĕn'ĭsh), *adj.* Uncouth; furious; wild. — **ren'ish·ly,** *adv.* *Both Obs. exc. Dial.*

re·ni'tence (rē·nī'tĕns; rĕn'ĭ·tĕns), *n.* [F. *rénitence.*] Reniteney.

re·ni'ten·cy (rē·nī'tĕn·sĭ; rĕn'ĭ·tĕn·sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being renitent; resistance; opposition; reluctance.

We find a *reniency* in ourselves to ascribe life and irritability to the cold and motionless fibers of plants. *E. Darwin.*

re·ni'tent (rē·nī'tĕnt; rĕn'ĭ·tĕnt), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *rénitant,* fr. L. *renitens, -entis,* pres. part. of *reniti* to strive or struggle against, resist, fr. *re-* re- + *niti* to struggle or strive.] **1.** Resisting pressure or the effect of it; acting against impulse by elastic force. "[Muscles] soft, and yet *renitent.*" *Ray.*

2. Persistently opposed; recalcitrant.

renk (rĕngk), *n.* *Coal Mining.* An average or standard distance for putting coal at a stated price. *Eng.*

renk'y (rĕngk'ĭ), *adj.* Large; robust; also, lanky. *Dial. Eng.*

rennet (rĕn'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [ME., fr. *rennen* to run; cf. AS *gerinnan* to curdle, coagulate, E. dial. *run* to curdle. See RUN, *v.*] **1.** The contents of the stomach of an unweaned calf or other animal, or the lining membrane of the stomach (esp. of the fourth stomach of ruminants), used for curdling milk; hence, also, any preparation of the stomach of animals which is used for that purpose. Rennet rapidly loses its properties when heated above 60° C. Rennet extract is usually prepared from the fourth stomach of calves.

2. Anything used to curdle milk.

3. *Biochem.* Rennin.

ren'net, *v. t.* To treat, or supply, with rennet. *Obs.*

ren'net (rĕn'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [F. *rainette, reinette,* of uncert. origin.] An old variety of apple. *Eng.*

rennet bag *or* **stomach.** The abomasum of ruminants.

rennet casein. *Biochem.* See CASEIN **b.**

rennet ferment. *Biochem.* Rennin.

ren'nin (rĕn'ĭn), *n.* [From RENNET.] *Biochem.* An enzyme that coagulates milk. It is found in gastric juice, and also in various lower animals and plants.

ren·nin'o·gen (rĕ·nĭn'ō·jĕn), *n.* [*rennin* + *-gen.*] *Biochem.* The antecedent or zymogen of the enzyme rennin; chymosinogen.

reno-. A combining form from Latin *ren,* kidney, used to denote: **a** *The kidney,* as in **re·nog'ra·phy.** See -GRAPHY. **b** *Renal and,* as in **ren'o·cu·ta'ne·ous** (rĕn'ō·kū·tā'nē·ŭs; rē'nō-), **ren'o·gas'tric, ren'o·in·tes'ti·nal, ren'o·pul'mo·nar'y.** See CUTANEOUS, etc.

re·nom'i·nate (rē·nŏm'ĭ·nāt), *v. t.* To nominate again or anew, esp. for a term of office in immediate succession. — **re·nom'i·na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

‖**re·nom'mé'** (rē·nō'mā'), *adj. masc.,* ‖**re·nom'mée'** (-mā'), *fem.* [F.] Renowned; celebrated.

‖**Re'nom·mist'** (rā'nō·mĭst'), *n.* [G.] A braggart; a swaggerer; a renowner (sense 2).

ren'o·per'i·car'di·al (rĕn'ō·pĕr'ĭ·kär'dĭ·ăl; rē'nō-), *adj.* Renipericardial.

re·nounce' (rē·nouns'; 232), *v.*; -NOUNCED' (-nounst'); -NOUNC'ING (-noun'sĭng). [ME. *renouncen,* fr. OF. *renoncier* (F. *renoncer*), fr. L. *renuntiare* to bring back word, announce, revoke, retract, renounce, fr. *re-* re- + *nuntiare* to announce, fr. *nuncius, nuntius,* a messenger. See NUNCIO; cf. RENUNCIATION.] *Transitive:* **1.** To announce; declare; proclaim. *Obs.*

2. To announce one's abandonment of the ownership of; to give up, abandon, or resign, usually formally (something possessed); as, to *renounce* a title, a claim.

3. To give up or abandon (something practiced, professed, intended, or the like); as, to *renounce* faith, a purpose, or one's errors.

4. To disclaim; to repudiate; cast off; to refuse further to follow, obey, recognize, etc.; as, to *renounce* one's son or the authority of the church.

5. *Card Playing.* To disclaim having a card of (the suit led) by playing a card of another suit. Cf. REVOKE, *v. i.*, 2.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make renunciation or a renunciation.

2. *Card Playing.* **a** Not to follow suit, because holding no cards of the suit led. **b** *Obs.* = RENEGE, *v. i.*, 2.

3. *Law.* To decline or resign formally some right or trust, esp. the right to act as executor or heir.

Syn. — Forgo, waive, surrender, relinquish, reject, cede, disown, forsake, deny. — RENOUNCE, ABJURE, FORSWEAR; RECANT, RETRACT, REPUDIATE agree in the idea of abandoning a former state, opinion, or assertion (cf. RELINQUISH). To RENOUNCE is to make an affirmative declaration of abandonment; as, to *renounce* a claim. To ABJURE (less commonly FORSWEAR) is to renounce with, or as with, the solemnity of an oath; as, to *abjure* allegiance. To RECANT is to renounce or abjure, often formally or publicly, a proposition previously affirmed or maintained; as, to *recant* one's heresies. To RETRACT is to take back or withdraw an asser-

Re·naud' (rē·nō'), *n.* See AYMON.

re·nav'i·gate (rē·năv'ĭ·gāt), *v. i.* See RE-, 2. — **re·nav·i·ga'tion** (rē'nĭv·ĭ·gā'shŭn), *n.*

re·nay', *v. t.* [OF. *renoier* (F. *renier*), fr. VL. *renegare,* fr. L. *re-* re- + *negare* to deny. See RENEGADE.] To renounce; deny; disown; recant; refuse. *Obs.*

rench (rĕnch). Var. of RINSE. *Now Dial.*

ren'cu·lus (rĕng'kū·lŭs), *n.* = RENICULUS. [Scot.] **ren'dal** (rĕn'ᵈᵗ), *n.* See RUNDALE.

rend'ed. Archaic and poetic past tense & past part. of REND.

ren'der-and-set', *adj.* = RENDER-SET.

ren'derd. Rendered. *Ref. Sp.*

ren'di·ble (rĕn'dĭ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **ren'di·bil'ĭ·ty,** *n.*

rendoun. ✝ RANDOM.

ren'dry, *n.* [*render* + *-ry.*] Surrender. *Obs.*

ren'dy, *n.* [See RENDEZVOUS.] Rendezvous. *Obs.*

rene. ✝ REIN, RUN.

re·neague' (rē·nēg'; -nāg'), **re·neg'** (rē·nĕg'). Vars. of RENEGE.

re'ne·cas'si·tate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

ren'e·gad'ism (rĕn'ē·găd'ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

ren'e·ga'do (rĕn'ē·gā'dō), *n.*, *adj.*, & *v.* [Sp.] = RENEGADE.

ren'e·gate (rĕn'ē·gāt), *n. & adj.* [ML. *renegatus.* See RENEGADE.] = RENEGADE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

re'neg·lect', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re'ne·go'ti·ate, *v. i.* See RE-, 2. — **re·ne·go'ti·a'tions,** *n.*

re·negue', Var. of RENEGE.

ren'et. Var. of 1st RENNET.

re·new'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — **re·new'a·bil'ĭ·ty** (rē·nū'ᵈᵃ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **re·new'a·bly,** *adv.*

renewable fuse. *Elec.* See FUSE, *n.*, 2.

re·newd'. Renewed. *Ref. Sp.*

renewed bark. See NATURAL BARK.

Renewed Church of the United Brethren. See MORAVIAN, *n.*, 2.

re·new'ed·ly, *adv.* of *renewed,* past part.

re·new'ed·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

reneye. ✝ RENAY.

ren·fierce', *v. i.* [See FIERCE; cf. RENFORCE.] To make fierce in turn. *Obs.*

ren·force', *v. t.* [F. *renforcer.*] To reinforce; enforce. *Obs.* — **ren·force'er,** *n.* *Obs.*

renge, *n.* A sieve; strainer. *Obs.*

renge, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *rengier* to put in ranks. See RANGE, *v.*] To range; to arrange. *Obs.*

renge, *n.* [See RANGE.] A rank; a row. *Obs.*

ren·grade', *v. t.* [*ren-* (fr. F. *ren-,* fr. *re-* + *en-*) + *grade.*] To reinstate after degradation. *Obs.*

re·nick'el, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·nid'ĭ·fy (rē·nĭd'ĭ·fī), *v. i.* See RE-, 2. — **re'nid·i·fi·ca'tion** (rē'nĭd·ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

re·nig' (rē·nĭg'). Var. of RENEGE. *Colloq.*

ren'ne. ✝ RUN.

renne, *v. t.* In phr. *raps* and *renne.* See RAPE, *v. t.*, to handle.

ren'ner. ✝ RUNNER.

ren'net-ing, *n.* = 3d RENNET.

ren'ni·ble. ✝ RENABLE.

re·no'ble, *v. t.* To renounce. *Obs.*

re·nome', *n.* [See RENOWN.] = RENOMÉE. *Obs.*

re·nomed', *adj.* [OF. *renomé* (F. *renommé*).] Renowned. *Obs.*

re'no·mee', *n.* [OF. *renomée* (F. *renommée*), fr. *renommer.* See RENOWN, *v.*] Renown. *Obs.*

renone. ✝ RENOWN.

re·nor'mal·ize, *v. t.*, **re'no·ta'tion,** *n.*, **re·no'tice,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·no'ti·fy, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'no·ti·fi·ca'tion,** *n.*

N O P Q R

tion or opinion; as, to *retract* a charge. To REPUDIATE is to disavow or disclaim responsibility for, or to reject as not authoritative or not binding; as, to *repudiate* a doctrine, one's debts. Cf. ABANDON, DISCARD.

I did *renounce* the world, its pride and greed,
Palace, farm, villa, shop, and banking house. *R. Browning.*
Either to die the death, or to *abjure*
Forever the society of man. *Shak.*
For know that you *recanted* all you said. *Tennyson.*
I can neither *retract* nor apologize for a charge of falsehood which I never advanced. *Byron.*
Dr. Savage *repudiates* the stories about the gorillas. *Huxley.*

Ant. — Assert, maintain; espouse, adopt, own. See ACKNOWLEDGE.

renounce the world. To withdraw from worldly concerns and activities or from engrossment in them; specif., to take the monastic vows.

re·nounce' (rē·nouns'), *n.* [F. *renonce.*] *Cards.* Act of renouncing; also, ability to renounce through voidness in a suit.

re·nounce'ment (rē·nouns'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *renoncement.*] Act of renouncing: renunciation.

re·nounc'er (rē·noun'sĕr), *n.* One who renounces.

ren'o·vate (rĕn'ō·vāt), *v.;* -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -VAT'ING (-vāt'ĭng). [L. *renovatus,* past part. of *renovare,* fr. *re-* re- + *novare* to make new, fr. *novus* new. See NEW; cf. RENEW.] *Transitive:* **1.** To begin again; to resume. *Obs.* **2.** To restore to life, vigor, activity, etc.; to revive; also, to regenerate, as the soul.

Winds . . . that *renovate* the insect tribes. *Shelley.*

3. To renew, make over, or repair; to restore to freshness, purity, a sound state, newness of appearance, etc.; as, to *renovate* draperies, or a house; circulating blood is *renovated.*

4. *Hort.* **a** To prune old shrubs or trees so that subsequently all the old wood is replaced by new growth. **b** To invigorate old plantations or lawns by fertilizing or cultivating them.

——, *Intransitive:* To become renewed; to revive.

Syn. — See RENEW.

ren'o·vate, *adj.* Renovated.

ren'o·vat'ed but'ter (-vāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119). Inferior butter which has been melted, refined, and reworked, usually with the addition of milk or cream; — called also *process butter.*

ren'o·vat'er (rĕn'ō·vāt'ĕr), *n.* A renovator. *Rare.*

ren'o·va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *rénovation,* fr. L. *renovatio.*] **1.** Act or process of renovating, or state of being renovated, renewed, or revived; revival; also, *Obs.,* resumption.

There is something inexpressibly pleasing in the annual *renovation* of the world. *Rambler.*

2. *Theol.* Spiritual renewal.

ren'o·va'tive (rĕn'ō·vā'tĭv), *adj.* Renovating.

ren'o·va'tor (rĕn'ō·vā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who or that which renovates, as worn or damaged articles; specif., a nozzle attachment for the suction pipe of a vacuum cleaner.

ren'o·va·to'ry (rĕn'ō·vȧ·tō'rĭ), *n.* [See 2d -ORY.] An establishment for cleansing and repairing clothes. *Local, U. S.*

ren'o·vize (rĕn'ō·vīz), *v. t. & i.* To renovate.

re·nown' (rē·noun'), *n.* [ME. *renoun,* fr. OF. *renon* (F. *renom*), fr. *renomer* (F. *renommer*) to make famous. See RENOWN, *v. t.*] **1.** The character, fact, or condition, of being widely acclaimed and held in very high honor; illustrious reputation; exalted fame; celebrity with distinction; as, a poet of great *renown;* the increasing *renown* of Washington; to win *renown* by a deed of heroism.

2. *Obs.* **a** Report; rumor; also, good report. **b** Reputation; also, *Rare,* notoriety.

3. Something renowned, as a deed. *Rare.*

He sang the *renowns* of the deathless Gods. *Andrew Lang.*

Syn. — See REPUTATION.

re·nown' (rē·noun'), *v. t.* [F. *renommer* to name again, celebrate, fr. OF. *renomer,* fr. *re-* re- + *nommer* to name, fr. L. *nominare,* fr. *nomen* a name. The final *n* is due to the influence of the noun. See NOUN.] To give renown to; to make renowned. *Now Rare.*

re·nown', *v. i.* [After G. *renommieren.*] To seek notoriety; to swagger; to indulge in boasting; — applied to German students.

re·nowned' (rē·nound'), *adj.* [Prop. past part.] Having renown; of illustrious fame; celebrated; as, a *renowned* king.

These were the *renowned* of the congregation. *Num.* i. 61.

Syn. — Famed, distinguished, noted, eminent, illustrious.

Ant. — Obscure, inglorious, undistinguished, humble.

—re·nown'ed·ly (-noun'ĕd·lĭ), *adv.*—**re·nown'ed·ness,** *n.*

re·nown'er (rē·noun'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who gives renown.

2. One who renowns or brags; a braggart. *A Germanism.*

re·nown'ful (-fŏŏl; -fl), *adj.* Renowned. *Rare.*

rens'se·laer·ite (rĕn'sĕ·lĕr·īt; rĕn'sĕ·lā'rĭt; 79), *n.* [After Stephen Van *Rensselaer,* Am. statesman.] *Mineral.* A soft, compact variety of talc, being an altered pyroxene. It is often worked in a lathe into inkstands and other articles.

rent (rĕnt), *past tense & past part.* of REND. Specif.: *part. adj.* Torn; also, wearing tattered garments.

rent, *v. t. & i.* To rend; tear. See REND. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

rent (rĕnt), *n.* [From RENT to rend.] **1.** An opening made by or as if by rending or tearing; specif., a tear in cloth, a cleft in the earth, a gorge, a crack in wood, or the like.

I widen the *rent* in my wind-built tent. *Shelley.*
They looked at each other through a *rent* in the veil of life. *Dorothy Canfield Fisher.*

2. A schism; a rupture; a split in a party or organized group.

3. Act or an instance of rending.

By violence, at one decisive *rent.* *Wordsworth.*

Syn. — Fissure, breach, rupture, tear, slit.

rent (rĕnt), *n.* [OF. *rente,* fr. (assumed) VL. *rendita,* fr. *rendere.* See RENDER; cf. ARRENT.] **1.** A render; a return or payment receivable from another or chargeable on land, as an annuity or corody; also, the property charged with such a payment; hence, revenue; income. *Obs.*

Catel had they enough and *rent.* *Chaucer.*

2. Pay; reward; share; tribute; toll. *Obs.*

3. A piece of real property that is rented, or let out by the owner; a tenement. *Obs. exc. Colloq., U. S.*

4. *Com. & Law.* **a** The return made by the tenant or occupant of land or corporal hereditaments to the owner for the use thereof; a certain periodical profit, whether in money, provisions, chattels, or services, issuing out of lands and tenements in payment for the use; commonly, a certain pecuniary sum agreed upon between a tenant and his landlord, and paid at fixed intervals by the tenant to the landlord, for the use of land or its appendages; as, *rent* for a farm, a house, a park, etc. **b** The return made by a hirer or user of personal property, as farming stock, machinery, etc., to the owner for the use thereof, whether combined with rent for land (sense **a**) or not.

5. *Econ.* **a** That portion of the produce of the earth paid to the landlord for the use of the "original and indestructible powers of the soil"; the excess of the return from a given piece of cultivated land over that from land of equal area at the margin of cultivation (which see). Called also *economic,* or *Ricardian, rent.* Economic rent is due partly to differences of productivity, but chiefly to advantages of location; it is equivalent to ordinary or commercial rent less interest on improvements, and nearly equivalent to *ground rent* (sense 1). **b** Loosely, a return or profit from a differential advantage for production, as in case of income or earnings due to rare natural gifts creating a natural monopoly. Cf. PRODUCER'S SURPLUS.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

rent-collecting	**rent-paying**	**rent-raising**
rent-free	**rent-producing**	**rent-reducing**

—*for rent.* *U. S.* **a** To let. See 3d LET, *v. t.,* **2,** *Note.* **b** Offered for hire.

rent (rĕnt), *adj.* Of or pert. to rent or its payment; also, rent-paying; as, *rent* days, collectors; a *rent* farmer.

rent, *v.;* RENT'ED; RENT'ING. [OF. *renter,* fr. *rente.* See 4th RENT.] *Transitive:* **1.** To give revenues or an endowment to; to endow. *Obs.*

2. To take and hold under an agreement to pay rent; to pay rent for; as, the tenant *rents* the house from the college.

3. To grant the possession and enjoyment of for rent; to lease; to let or hire out; as, the owner *rents* the house at a reasonable figure.

4. To charge rent to (a person); impose a rental charge upon.

——, *Intransitive:* To be leased, or let for rent; as, the apartment *rents* for five hundred dollars a year.

rent'age (rĕn'tĭj), *n.* Rent; rental; thing rented. *Rare.*

rent'al (rĕn'tăl; -t'l), *n.* [AF. (Anglo-Lat. *rentale*). See 4th RENT.] **1.** A schedule, account, or list of rents, with the names of the tenants, etc.; a rent roll.

2. A sum total of rents; the amount of a rent or rents.

3. A lease or leasehold right or estate; specif.: A form of lease or tack, usually for life, for a low customary rent, formerly granted to tenants called, in Scots law, *rentalers* or *kindly tenants,* being lineal descendants of holders of ancient heritable rights or persons favored as such. They are now obsolete in England and mostly so in Scotland.

4. = RENT, **4 a.** *Colloq.*

rent'al, *adj.* Of or pertaining to rent; as, *rental* value, the amount for which a property will rent, generally stated on an annual basis.

rent'al, *v. t.* To lease on a rental. *Rare. Scot.*

rent charge; *pl.* RENTS CHARGE. Often printed as one word, **rent'charge'** (rĕnt'chärj'). A rent or periodical payment made a charge upon land by reservation in a conveyance of land for life or in fee simple or granted by deed, and expressly giving to the holder the right of distress for arrears. Cf. RENT SECK. Now, sometimes in England, loosely, an annual sum charged on land, or payable out of the income of land, to which the Conveyancing Act of 1881 (sec. 44) attaches a power of distress for arrears.

rent charger. The owner of a rent charge.

‖rente (rȧnt), *n.* [F. See 4th RENT.] In France, in general, annual income, such as those forms of income called, in English, rents charge, rents seck, and annuities; specif., *pl.* (*rentes sur l'état* [rȧnt' sür lȧ'tȧ']), interests payable by the government on the consolidated debt; also, the bonds, stocks, etc., which represent this indebtedness. Similar government securities of other European countries are also sometimes called *rentes.*

rent'ed (rĕn'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Having property which yields an income. *Obs.*

2. Let for a rent.

rent'ee' (rĕn'tē'), *n.* [See -EE.] A tenant.

‖Ren'ten·mark' (rĕn'tĕn·märk'), *n.* [G.] Any note for one gold mark issued by the German **Ren'ten·bank'** (-bȧngk') (established 1923) and secured by mortgages on German industries and landed property. In 1924 the new Reichsbank assumed the obligations of the Rentenbank, and undertook the withdrawal of Rentenmarks.

rent'er (rĕn'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who rents lands, tenements, or other property; — usually said of a lessee or tenant.

2. A collector or farmer of rents or taxes. *Hist.*

3. A stockholder in a theatrical enterprise. *Rare.*

rent'er, *n.* One who rents, rends, or tears.

ren'ter (rĕn'tĕr), *v. t.* [F. *rentraire,* fr. L. *re-* re- + *in* into, in + *trahere* to draw.] *Needlework.* To sew up or repair with skill and nicety; to fine-draw.

rent'-free' (66), *adj.* Free from a charge for rent; — without hyphen when used predicatively; as, a *rent-free* house; the estate is held *rent free.*

‖ren'tier' (rȧn'tyā'), *n.* [F. See 4th RENT.] One who owns rentes; hence, one who receives a fixed income from any source, as from land, stocks, bonds, etc.

rent insurance. See INSURANCE, *n.,* **1.**

rent'less (rĕnt'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* **a** *Obs.* Not yielding rent. **b** *Rare.* Rent-free. **c** Unrentable.

rent'less, *adj.* Not torn. See -LESS.

rentless land. *Econ.* Land yielding no economic rent because at or below the margin of cultivation. See RENT, **5 a.**

rent of assize. *Early Eng. Law.* A fixed rent, as that paid by freeholders or ancient copyholders of a manor.

ren'trant' (rȧn'trȧn'), *n.* A player who takes the place of a loser whom he has been backing, as in écarté or bezique.

‖ren'trée' (rȧn'trā'), *n.* [F.] Re-entry; reopening; reappearance.

rent resolute. *O. Eng. Law.* Crown rents from lands formerly in possession of (now dissolved) religious bodies.

rent'-roll', *n.* A rental (sense 1); also, one's income from rentals.

rents and profits of land. *Law.* The total received by way of rent or otherwise from a tract of land. See PROFIT, *n.,* **4 b.**

rent seck (sĕk); *pl.* RENTS SECK. Often as one word, **rent' seck'.** [AF. *rente seque,* lit., dry rent. See 4th RENT; SECK.] A form of rent reserved or granted like a rent charge, but without the right of distress. See RENT CHARGE. A power of distress was annexed to rent seck by 4 Geo. II. c. 28 (1730).

rent service. *Eng. Law.* Rent reserved out of land held by fealty or other corporeal service; — so called from such service being incident to it. The common law attaches the right of distress to such rent.

re·nu'mer·ate (rē·nū'mĕr·āt), *v. t.* [L. *renumeratus,* past part. of *renumerare* to recount, fr. *re-* re- + *numerare* to count. See NUMERATE.] To enumerate again; recount. **— re·nu'mer·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

re·nun'ci·a·ble (rē·nŭn'shĭ·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being renunciated, or renounced.

re·nun'ci·ance (-ȧns), *n.* Renunciation. *Carlyle.*

re·nun'ci·ant (-ȧnt), *adj.* [L. *renuntians, -antis,* pres. part.] Renunciative. *Pater.* **—** *n.* One who renounces, esp. the world.

re·nun'ci·ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *renuntiatus,* past part. of *renuntiare.*] To renounce. *Rare.*

re·nun'ci·a'tion (rē·nŭn'sĭ·ā'shŭn; -shĭ·ā'shŭn; 277), *n.* [OF. *renonciation,* fr. L. *renuntiatio.* See RENOUNCE.] **1.** Act or an instance of renouncing, or giving up, sacrificing, rejecting, repudiating, etc.; renouncement; as, the *renunciation* of a title, of one's ambitions, of an administratorship, or of allegiance.

2. As a moral act, a sacrificing of one's personal or selfish ambitions, desires, pleasures, etc., for the sake of others or of attaining what one holds to be the highest good; often, a renouncing of the world.

Syn. — Disavowal, disclaimer, rejection, abjuration, denial, abandonment, relinquishment.

Ant. — Assertion; embrace, acceptance, adoption.

re·nun'ci·a'tive (rē·nŭn'shĭ·ā'tĭv; -sĭ·ā'tĭv; -ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* **1.** Announcing. *Obs.*

2. Marked by, or expressive of, renunciation.

re·nun'ci·a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* Renouncer.

re·nun'ci·a·to'ry (-ȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to renunciation; renunciative.

ren·verse' (rĕn·vŭrs'), *v. t.,* [F. *renverser,* fr. L. *re-* re- + *in* in, into + *versare,* v. intens. fr. *vertere* to turn.] To reverse; overturn; turn back; overthrow. **—** *n.* The reverse side. *Both Obs.*

ren'ver'sé' (rȧn'vĕr'sā'), *adj.* [F.] *Her.* Upside down, as a chevron with the point downward or a beast on its back.

‖ren'verse'ment' (rȧn'vĕrs'mȧn'), *n.* [F.] A reversing; hence, overthrow.

ren·voi', **ren·voy'** (rĕn·voi'), *n.* [F. *renvoi.*] *Law.* **1.** The return by a government of an alien to his own country; — used, in distinction from *deportation,* to cover any such expulsion, as the dismissal of a diplomat.

2. Reference; — used in the ***doctrine of renvoi*** of the reference of a case to the laws of a country other than that wherein it is pending.

ren·voy', *v. t.* [F. *renvoyer.*] To send back. *Obs.*

re·oil' (rē·oil'), *v. t.* To oil again; specif., to refuel with oil.

re·o'pen (rē·ō'pĕn), *v. Transitive:* **1.** To open again.

2. To resume; recommence; as, to *reopen* a discussion; to *reopen* an artillery assault; also, to resume the discussion or consideration of; as, to *reopen* a subject.

——, *Intransitive:* To open again.

re·or'der (rē·ôr'dĕr), *n. Com.* A subsequent order for goods given to the same person or dealer, esp. within a short time.

re·or'der (rē·ôr'dĕr), *v. t. & i.* To order again. Specif.: **a** To rearrange. **b** *Com.* To give a reorder for (goods or merchandise).

re'or·di·na'tion (rē'ôr·dĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *reordinatio.*] A second or repeated ordination.

re'or·gan·i·za'tion (rē'ôr·gȧn·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of reorganizing, or state of being reorganized.

2. *Finance.* The reconstruction or rehabilitation of the finances of a corporation or business concern, usually rendered necessary by an actual or anticipated receivership. Cf. READJUSTMENT.

re·or'gan·ize (rē·ôr'gȧn·īz), *v. t. & i.* To organize again or anew; to effect a reorganization of; as, to *reorganize* a business, a society, an army. **—re·or'gan·iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.*

Re·or'gan·ized Church of Je'sus Christ of Lat'ter Day Saints (-īzd). A sect organized in 1852, accepting some of the revelations said to have been given through Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, but rejecting others. It has never countenanced plural marriage. Its headquarters are at Independence, Mo.

re·o'ri·ent (rē·ō'rĭ·ĕnt), *v. t.* To orient again or anew.

re·o'ri·ent (rē·ō'rĭ·ĕnt), *adj.* Rising again. *Rare.*

re'o·ri·en·ta'tion (rē'ō·rĭ·ĕn·tā'shŭn), *n.* [*re-* + *orientation.*] A changed adjustment to the environment.

rep (rĕp), *n.* [From *reprobate.* Cf. REP in this sense.] An immoral man; also, formerly, a lewd woman. Cf. DEMIREP.

rep, repp (rĕp), *n.* [Also *reps,* fr. F. *reps,* fr. E. *ribs,* pl. of *rib;* cf. (all fr. E.) Nor. *ribs, rips, reps,* rep, D. *rips,* G. *rips, ripps.* See RIB.] A fabric of silk or wool, or both, having a transversely corded or ribbed surface; also, any of various fabrics having transverse line markings on the face and having only the warp showing on this side.

rep, *n.* Short for REPERTORY, REPETITION, REPRESENTATIVE, REPUTATION. *Slang.*

rep. Var. of REAP. *Now Dial.*

re·pace' (rē·pās'), *v. t.* To pace again or in a contrary direction.

re·paint' (rē·pānt'), *v. t. & i.* To paint again. **—** *n.* Anything, esp. a portion of a picture, which has been repainted.

re·pair' (rē·pâr'), *v.;* -PAIRED' (-pârd'); -PAIR'ING. [ME. *repairen,* fr. OF. *repairer,* fr. LL. *repatriare* to return to one's country, to go home again, fr. *re-* re- + *patria* native land, fr. *pater* father. See FATHER; cf. REPATRIATE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To go; to betake oneself; to resort; as, to *repair* to a sanctuary for safety. "Many Americans and English *repair* every year to France." *Amy Lowell.*

2. To return. "If to sleep you would *repair* As peaceful as you woke." *E. St. V. Millay.*

3. To be present, or to stay; to dwell. *Obs.*

——, *Transitive:* To draw or bring back. *Obs.*

re·nounce'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
re·nounst'. Renounced. *Ref. Sp.*
re·nour'ish, *v. t.* See RE-, 1.
ren'o·vat'ing·ly, *adv.* of *renovating,* pres. part.
re·nove', *v. t. & i.* [OF. *renover.*] To renew. *Obs.*
re·nov'el, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *renoveler* (F. *renouveler*).] To renew; renovate. *Obs.* — re·nov'el·ance, *n. Obs.*
re·nownd'. Renowned. *Ref. Sp.*
renownee, *n.* [From *renown,* after *renomee.*] Renown. *Obs.*
re·nown'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
rensh. Dial. var. of RINSE.
rent'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — rent'a·bil'i·ty, *n.*
rental boll. = TEIND BOLL.
rent'al·er, rent'al·ler. See RENTAL, 3.
rental value insurance. See INSURANCE, *n.,* 1.
rent'-rack', *v. t.* = RACK-RENT. *Obs.*
ren'tra'yeuse', *n.* = PIQUÈRE.
re·num'ber, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·nun'cu·lus (rē·nŭng'kū·lŭs), *n.* = RENICULUS.
re'ob·ject', *v. i.* See RE-, 1.
re'ob·jec'tiv·ize, *v. t.* See RE-, 1. — re'ob·jec'tiv·i·za'tion, *n.*
re·ob'li·gate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — re'ob·li·ga'tion, *n.*
re'o·bliqu', *v. i.,* re'ob·scure', *v. i.,* re'ob·ser·va'tion, *n.,* re'ob·serve', *v. t.,* re'ob·tain', *v. t.,* re'ob·tain'a·ble, *adj.,* re'ob·tain'ment, *n.,* re'oc·ca'sion, *v. t.,* re'oc·cu·pa'tion, *n.,* re·oc'cu·py, *v. t.,* re'oc·cur', *v. i.,* re'oc·cur'rence, *n.,* re'of·fend', *v. t.,* re'offense', *n.,* re·of'fer, *v. & n.* See RE-, 2.
re'off·set', *v. t.* See RE-, 1.
re·om'e·ter (rē·ŏm'ē·tĕr). Var. of RHEOMETER.
re'o·mit', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — re'o·mis'sion, *n.*
re·op'er·ate, *v. i.* See RE-, 2. — re'op·er·a'tion, *n.*
re'o·phore, re'o·stat, etc. Vars. of RHEOPHORE, RHEOSTAT, etc.
re'op·pose', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — re'op·po·si'tion, *n.*
re'op·press', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — re'op·pres'sion, *n.*
re·or'ches·trate, *v. t.,* re'ordain', *v. t.,* re·or'di·nate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'or·gan·i·za'tion·ist, *n.* See -IST.
re·or'na·ment, *v. t.,* re·out'fit, *v. t.,* re·out'line', *v. t.,* re·out'put', *n.,* re·out'rage, *v. t.,* re'o·ver·charge', *v. t.,* re'o·ver·flow', *v. t.,* re'o·ver·take', *v. t.,* re'o·ver·work', *v. t.,* re·own', *v. t.,* re'ox·i·da'tion, *n.,* re·ox'i·dize, *v. t.,* etc., re·ox'y·gen·ate, re·ox'y·gen·ize, *v. t.,* re'pac·i·fi·ca'tion (rē'pȧs·ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn; rē'pȧ·sĭ'fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.,* re·pac'i·fy (rē·pȧs'ĭ·fī), *v. t.,* re·pack', *v. t. & i.,* re·pack'age, *n.,* re·pack'er, *n.,* re'pa·gan·i·za'tion, *n.,* re·pa'gan·ize, *v. t.,* re·pa'gan·iz'er, *n.,* re·page', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·pair' (rē·pâr'), *n.* [OF. *repaire* (F. *repaire, repère*). See REPAIR to go.] **1.** Act or fact of repairing to a place; resort. *Archaic.*

Proclamation for their *repair* to their houses. *Clarendon.*

2. A place of resort; a haunt; as, a *repair* for old and young.

3. A repairing in numbers, as over a road or to a place; a concourse; a flocking. *Now Chiefly Scot.*

He could not abide any *repair* of people. *Crockett.*

4. A retinue; train. *Obs.* *Hall.*

5. *pl. Accounting.* The sum total of renewals and replacements during a given period.

re·pair' (rē·pâr'), *v.* [OF. *reparer*, fr. L. *reparare*, fr. *re-* re- + *parare* to prepare. See PARE; cf. REPARATION.] *Transitive:* **1.** To restore to a sound or good state after decay, injury, dilapidation, or partial destruction; as, to *repair* a house, a road, a shoe; also, to renew, revive, or rebuild, after exhaustion, loss, etc.; as, to *repair* the tissues of the body.

2. To restore or reinstate, as in former standing. *Obs.*

3. To remedy, heal, make right, or mend; as, to *repair* a break, a wound, a defeat, a loss, a damage.

4. To make amends or reparation for (an injury, injustice, etc.). *Now Rare.*

——, *Intransitive:* To make repairs or reparation.

Syn. — Fix; restore, renew, amend, correct, remedy.

Ant. — Damage, injure, harm, impair.

re·pair' (rē·pâr'), *n.* **1.** Act or process of repairing; restoration to a sound or good state after decay, dilapidation, injury, loss, waste, etc.; also, an instance or a result of repairing; as, to hasten the *repair* of a house; to make extensive *repairs;* barely noticeable *repairs.*

2. The state of being repaired, or in good or sound condition; as, the house is in *repair* or out of *repair;* also, condition with respect to soundness or need of repairing; as, in good, bad, or excellent *repair.*

re·pair'er (rē·pâr'ēr), *n.* One who or that which repairs; specif., one whose work is repairing a (specified) thing, as in **road repairer, watch repairer.**

re·pair'man (-măn; -măn'), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn; -mĕn'). One who repairs; specif., one whose occupation is to make repairs or readjustments in a mechanism; as, an automobile or typewriter *repairman.*

repair ship. A naval auxiliary vessel fitted with shops for the handling of repairs to naval vessels.

repair shop. An establishment where repairs are made, esp. on automobiles, bicycles, etc.

re·pand' (rē·pănd'), *adj.* [L. *repandus* bent backward, turned up, fr. *re-* re- + *pandus* bent, crooked.] *Bot.* Having a slightly undulating margin; — said of leaves. See LEAF, *Illust.* — **re·pand'ly,** *adv.*

re·pan'do- (rē·păn'dō-). *Bot.* A combining form for *repand,* denoting *repandly,* as in **re·pan'do·den'tate, re·pan'do·den·tic'u·late, re·pan'do·lo'bate.** See -DENTATE, etc.

re·pand'ous (rē·păn'dŭs), *adj.* [See REPAND.] Bent with the convexity upward. — **re·pand'ous·ness,** *n. Both Rare.*

rep'a·ra·ble (rĕp'ȧ·rȧ·b'l), *adj.* [F. *réparable,* fr. L. *reparabilis.*] **1.** Capable of being repaired, mended, amended, remedied, or made good; as, a *reparable* injury or loss.

2. That is to be, or should be, repaired (by one specified); — of roads, etc. *Brit.*

— **rep'a·ra·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **rep'a·ra·bly,** *adv.*

rep'a·rate (rĕp'ȧ·rāt), *v. t. & i.* [From REPARATION.] To make reparation (of).

rep'a·ra'tion (rĕp'ȧ·rā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *reparacion,* fr. OF. *reparacion* (F. *réparation*), fr. LL. *reparatio.* See REPAIR to mend.] **1.** Act or process of repairing or restoring, etc., or state of being repaired or restored; a repairing or keeping in repair; as, the *reparation* of wasted tissue; a church in need of constant *reparation.*

2. *pl.* An instance or result of repairing; repairs. *Rare.*

3. Act of making amends or giving satisfaction or compensation for a wrong, injury, etc.; also, the thing done or given; amends; satisfaction; compensation.

I am sensible of the scandal I have given by my loose writings, and make what *reparation* I am able. *Dryden.*

4. Specif. [usually in *pl.*], compensation either in money or in materials, commodities, capital equipment, merchant vessels, and the like, payable by a defeated nation as war indemnity for direct damages and for loss from war expenditures, occupation costs, etc., sustained as a result of aggression by the defeated nation.

5. *R.C.Ch.* Expiation offered by men to God for their own sins or the sins of others; — used frequently in titles of religious orders.

Syn. — Recompense, restitution, reward, indemnity. — REPARATION, REDRESS, AMENDS, REQUITAL agree in the idea of a return for something received or suffered. REPARATION is now applied chiefly to compensation or recompense for wrong, loss, or injury; REDRESS heightens the implication of satisfaction, or (sometimes) remedy; AMENDS (chiefly in the phrase "to make *amends*") implies less formal satisfaction than *redress* or *reparation;* as, "After such wrong as he had suffered there is no *reparation*" (*Hawthorne*); "*Redress* is always to be had against oppression, by punishing the immediate agents" (*Johnson*); "If I did take the kingdom from your sons, to make *amends* I'll give it to your daughters" (*Shak.*). REQUITAL (cf. REQUITAL) may denote either retaliation for injury or (more frequently) a return for benefits or services; as, a blow in *requital* of (or for) an insult; "If she puts a constraint on herself for my sake, I can only say, in *requital,* God bless her" (*Scott*). Cf. PAY.

re·par'a·tive (rē·păr'ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* **1.** Repairing, or tending to repair; pertaining to repair; as, *reparative* powers.

2. Tending or pertaining to reparation, or making amends.

re·par'a·to'ry (rē·păr'ȧ·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Reparative. *R.*

re·part'a·ble (-pär'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Divisible; distributable.

rep'ar·tee' (rĕp'ēr·tē'), *n.* [F. *repartie,* fr. *repartir* to reply, depart again, fr. *re-* re- + *partir* to part, depart. See PART, *v.*] A clever, ready, and witty reply or retort; also, skill in making such replies; clever retorts collectively; as, a much-quoted *repartee;* noted for *repartee.*

Syn. — See REPLY.

rep'ar·tee', *v. t.* To say in ready and witty reply, or to answer in such a way. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To make ready and witty replies. *Now Rare.*

‖**re·par'ti·mien'to** (rā·pär'tē·myĕn'tō), *n.* [Sp., fr. *repartir* to divide.] A partition or distribution; esp.: **a** *Sp. Amer., Phil. I., etc.* A grant of land in conquered territory, including the right to exploit the labor of the natives living on or near it, awarded as a fief to Spanish soldiers, priests, etc. See ENCOMIENDA **b.** **b** An assessment of taxes.

re·par·ti'tion (rē'pär·tĭsh'ŭn; rē'pĕr-), *n.* **1.** Act, fact, or result, of partitioning or distributing; distribution.

The relative *repartition* of land and water is very different from what prevails on the earth. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*

2. A second or an additional partition, separation into parts, or distribution; as, the *repartition* of Poland.

re'par·ti'tion (rē'pär·tĭsh'ŭn; rē'pĕr-), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·par·ti'tion, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or having to do with, repartition; as, a *repartition* treaty.

re·pass' (rē·pȧs'; 83), *v.* [F. *repasser.* See RE-; PASS, *v.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To pass through, over, or by way of, again, esp. in returning; to cross again; as, to *repass* a desert or sea.

2. To pass, or go past, again; as, to *repass* a house.

3. To cause to pass again, as a needle through cloth.

4. To pass, or adopt, again; as, to *repass* a bill after a veto.

——, *Intransitive:* To pass again, or in the opposite direction; also, to go back; to return; as, troops passing and *repassing.*

re·pass' (rē·pȧs'), *v. i.* [MF. *repasser* to cure.] To repair. *Obs.*

re·pass' (rē·pȧs'), *n.* See RE-, 2. *Obs.*

re·pas'sage (rē·pȧs'ĭj), *n.* Act of repassing; passage back; freedom to repass.

re·pass'er (-pȧs'ēr), *n.* One who repasses.

re·past' (rē·pȧst'; *see Pron.,* § 83), *n.* [OF. (F. *repas*), fr. *past* food, meal, fr. L. *pastus,* fr. *pascere, pastum,* to feed, with *re-* after OF. *repaistre* (F. *repaître*) to feed. See PASTOR.] **1.** That which is taken as food; food or supply of food, now only that composing a meal; hence, a meal; feast. "Go and get me some *repast.*" *Shak.*

And frequent cups prolong the rich *repast.* *Pope.*

2. Act of taking food; also, mealtime; as, after their noon *repast.*

From dance to sweet *repast* they turn. *Milton.*

3. Refreshment of body; also, repose. *Obs.*

re·past', *v. t. & i.* To supply food to; to feast; feed. *Rare.*

re·pas'ture (rē·pȧs'tŭr), *n.* [See REPAST.] Food; entertainment. *Rare.*

re·pa'ten·cy (rē·pā'tĕn·sĭ; rē·pāt'-), *n.* [*re-* + *patency.*] *Med.* The state of being open after temporary closure.

re·pa'tri·ate (rē·pā'trĭ·āt; *esp. Brit.,* -păt'rĭ-), *v. t. & i.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [LL. *repatriare.* See 1st REPAIR.] To restore or return to one's own country, allegiance, or citizenship; as, to *repatriate* prisoners of war on the conclusion of peace; to restore to the country of origin; as, to *repatriate* gold. — **re·pa'tri·a·ble** (-ȧ·b'l), *adj.*

re·pa'tri·ate, *n.* One who is repatriated.

re·pa'tri·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *repatriatio.*] Act of restoring to one's own country or place of origin; state of being repatriated.

re·pay' (rē·pā'), *n.* Repayment. *Rare.*

re·pay' (rē·pā'), *v.;* -PAID' (-pād'); -PAY'ING. [OF. *repaier* (F. *repayer*). See RE-; PAY, *v.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To pay back; refund; also, to make requital for; to recompense; return; as, to *repay* a loan, a kindness.

2. To pay back what is owed or due to (one); to compensate; to requite; as, to *repay* one fully for his favors; to be well *repaid* for one's efforts.

3. To give or inflict in payment, return, or requital.

Ye lovesick Bards, *repay* her scorn for scorn. *Keats.*

——, *Intransitive:* To make payment, return, or requital.

Syn. — Restore, return, compensate, remunerate, reimburse, requite.

re·pay'a·ble (-ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That may be, or is to be, repaid.

re·pay'al (-ăl), *n.* Repayment.

re·pay'ing, *adj.* Remunerative; profitable.

re·pay'ment (rē·pā'mĕnt), *n.* A repaying; reimbursement; also, act of requiting, returning, or recompensing.

re·peal' (rē·pēl'), *v. t.;* -PEALED' (-pēld'); -PEAL'ING. [OF. *rapeler* to call back (F. *rappeler*), fr. *re-* re- + *apeler* (F. *appeler*), to call, fr. L. *appellare.* See APPEAL.] **1.** To recall, as a deed, grant, will, law, sentence, or statute; to revoke; to rescind or abrogate by authority, as by act of the legislature; as, to *repeal* a law.

2. To recall; to summon to return, as from exile. *Obs.*

I here forget all former griefs, Cancel all grudge, *repeal* thee home again. *Shak.*

3. To abandon; forgo; to renounce; to retract. *Now Rare.*

All past forgivenesses it *repealed.* *Wordsworth.*

Syn. — Rescind, annul, cancel, reverse. See ABOLISH.

Ant. — Confirm; enforce; enact, execute.

re·peal', *n.* [OF. *rapel* (F. *rappel*), fr. the v.] **1.** Recall, as from exile. *Obs.*

When she for thy *repeal* was suppliant. *Shak.*

2. Revocation; rescission; abrogation; as, the *repeal* of a statute; the *repeal* of a law. Specif., *Eng. Hist.,* annulment of the Articles of Union (1800) between Great Britain and Ireland, as demanded by various Irish parties.

3. Means of escape or release. *Rare.*

re·peal'a·ble (rē·pēl'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being repealed. — **re·peal'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **re·peal'a·ble·ness,** *n.*

re·peal'er (-ēr) *n.* **a** One who repeals; one who seeks a repeal; specif. [*cap.*], *Eng. Hist.,* an advocate for repeal of the Articles of Union between Great Britain and Ireland. **b** *U. S.* A legislative bill that abrogates an earlier law.

re·peal'ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who advocates repeal, as of some specific legislative measure.

re·peat' (rē·pēt'), *v.;* -PEAT'ED; -PEAT'ING. [OF. *repeter,* fr. L. *repetere,* fr. *re-* re- + *petere* to fall upon, attack, seek. See PETITION.] *Transitive:* **1.** To say or utter again; to reiterate; as, to *repeat* a command, or a question.

2. *Obs.* **a** To seek, undergo, or encounter again. **b** To demand or require restitution of.

3. To make, do, or perform, again; as, to *repeat* an attempt or a feat; to present, go over, cover, etc., again; as, to *repeat* a play or a grade in school.

4. To say over from memory; to recite; also, to say or utter after another; as, to *repeat* a poem or a teacher's words.

5. Formerly, to relate; to recount; now, to divulge by relating again; as, this confidence must not be *repeated;* the child *repeats* everything she hears at home.

6. To cause to recur or appear again, esp. at regular intervals; as, to *repeat* a figure in a design.

——, *Intransitive:* To say, utter, or do, again what has been said, uttered, or done; specif.: **a** Of a timepiece, to strike, when properly manipulated, the hour and, often, the half, quarter, or smaller division of an hour last struck or past. **b** *U. S.* To vote more than once at an election, in violation of law. **c** To recur. **d** Of a firearm, to fire or be capable of firing many shots in rapid succession without reloading. **e** To be enrolled as a repeater.

Syn. — REPEAT, REITERATE. To REPEAT is to say or do something over again; REITERATE applies to words more frequently than to actions, and sometimes suggests repetition again and again; as, to *repeat* a successful performance; to *repeat* a question; *reiterated* protestations of regret.

repeat oneself. **a** To appear again in the same character. **b** To do or say what one has already done or said.

re·peat' (rē·pēt'), *n.* **1.** Act of repeating; repetition.

2. A repetition or that which is repeated, as a reorder of merchandise, a repeated telegraph message, a repeated figure in a textile design.

3. *Obs.* **a** A recital; account. **b** A part occurring repeatedly, as a refrain.

4. *Music* **a** A passage to be repeated in performance. **b** A sign consisting of a vertical series of two or four dots, placed before and after, or often only at the end of, a passage to be repeated. A passage or piece to be partly repeated may be also marked *D. C.* (*da capo*) or *D. S.* (*dal segno*) to (𝄋) be repeated "from the beginning" or "from the sign (𝄋)," and the repetition may end at a point marked *fine* or 𝄐.

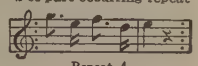

Repeat, 4.

5. *Weaving.* The number of threads necessary to make each repeated figure.

re·peat'a·ble (rē·pēt'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That may be repeated; esp., said or told again; specif., admitting publication. — **re·peat'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

re·peat'al (-ăl; -l), *n.* Repetition. *Rare.*

re·peat'ed (rē·pēt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* That is repeated; said, done, performed, etc., again or frequently; happening, appearing, etc., again and again; as, a *repeated* performance, course, or design; *repeated* changes of plans. — **re·peat'ed·ly,** *adv.*

re·peat'er (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which repeats; as: **a** One who relates or recites. **b** *U. S.* One who repeats at an election. Cf. FLOATER, 13 **c.** **c** In an audience, one who has attended the production before.

2. *Arith.* A repeating decimal.

3. *Criminol.* A recidivist.

4. *Educ.* A student enrolled in a grade, class, or course for the second (or a subsequent) time.

5. *Firearms.* A rapid-firing small arm, as a rifle, with a reservoir of cartridges, which is drawn upon from shot to shot, and when empty refilled by a clip (see 2d CLIP, 7). It has no cutoff. Cf. MAGAZINE GUN.

6. *Gambling.* At roulette, a number that comes up twice or more in succession.

7. *Horol.* A watch with a striking apparatus which, upon pressure of a spring, will indicate the time, usually in hours and quarters.

8. *Naut.* In a gyrocompass, a device having a compass card and lubber's line, and receiving electrically the indications from the master compass.

9. *Nav.* **a** *Now Rare.* A ship which repeats a signal made by one vessel, usually the flagship, to another. In former times, a frigate attached to the flagship for this duty. **b** A pennant used to repeat a flag above it in signal hoist, so that no two flags in one hoist are the same.

10. *Rolling Mills.* A trough-shaped, semicircular, horizontal guide to deflect the rod from one pass into the next.

11. *Sports.* An animal or athlete who duplicates or repeats a feat.

12. *Teleg.* An arrangement for receiving signals from one line and retransmitting corresponding signals into another line. See TRANSLATION.

13. *Telephony.* **a** A vacuum-tube amplifier, inserted at proper intervals in long-distance telephone transmission lines, which is capable of delivering to the line an amplified copy of the received message. **b** *Teleg.* A solenoid-operated relay or repeater, inserted in a telegraph line at proper locations, which receives the incoming message and delivers to the line an amplified copy.

re·peat'er, *v. t. Teleg.* To join (two telegraphic circuits) by means of a repeater so as to transmit a through long-distance message.

re·peat'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of REPEAT.

repeating circle. *Astron. & Surv.* See CIRCLE, *n.,* 12; REPEATING METHOD.

repeating coil. *Elec.* A transformer used in a telephone system to associate two circuits. Cf. RELAY, *n.,* 3.

repeating decimal. *Math.* A decimal fraction in which only a single figure recurs or is repeated ad infinitum, as .133333 + ; also, sometimes, a circulating decimal. See CIRCULATE, *v. i.,* 3; REPETEND, 1.

repeating firearm. A firearm that may be discharged many times in quick succession; esp.: **a** A form of firearm so constructed that by the action of the mechanism the charges are successively introduced from a chamber containing them into the breech of the barrel, and fired. **b** A form in which the charges are held in, and discharged from, a revolving chamber at the breech of the barrel. See REVOLVER, 1; RIFLE.

repeating instrument. *Astron. & Surv.* An instrument for observing angles by the repeating method (see below).

repeating method. *Astron. & Surv.* A method of measuring an angle, with instruments of only moderate precision, in which several measurements are taken on as many adjacent portions of the graduated arc. This whole angle, divided by the number of observations, will give the required angle with the graduation error of the instrument and other errors considerably reduced.

repeating ship. *Nav.* = REPEATER, 9 **a.**

repeating watch. = REPEATER, 7.

repeat order. A reorder. *Colloq.*

re·pel' (rē·pĕl'), *v.;* -PELLED' (-pĕld'); -PEL'LING. [L. *repellere, repulsum,* fr. *re-* re- + *pellere* to drive. See 2d PULSE; cf. REPULSE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To drive away, remove; extinguish. *Obs.*

2. To drive back; to force to return; to check the advance of; to repulse; as, to *repel* an enemy or an assailant.

3. To resist or oppose effectually; as, to *repel* an assault, an encroachment, or an argument. Also, *Rare,* to ward off; as, to *repel* a sword thrust or a wound.

---

re·pair'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — **re·pair'a·ble·ness,** *n.*

re·paird'. Repaired. *Ref. Sp.*

re·pair'ment, *n.* [OF. *reparement.*] A repairing, or renewing. *Obs.*

re·pale', *v. t.,* **re·pan'el,** *v. t.,* **re·pa'par,** *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.

rep'a·ra·bl. Reparable. *Ref. Sp.*

re·par'a·graph, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·par'a·tiv. Reparative. *Ref. Sp.*

re·par'el, *n.* [OF. *reparcil* a repairing. See RE-; APPAREL.] Apparel; fittings. *Obs.*

re·par'el, *v. t.* [OF. *reparaillier.*] To repair; recover; restore; array; contrive. *Obs.*

re·park', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·part', *v. t.* [F. *répartir.*] To distribute. *Obs.*

re'par·take', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re'par·tic'i·pate, *v. i.* See RE-, 2. — **re'par·tic'i·pa'tion,** *n.*

repartite, *v. t.* [From *repartition.*] Distribute; allot. *Obs.*

re'par·ti'tion·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

re·pass'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

re·pas'sion, *n.* [*re-* + *passion;* cf. OF. *repassion.*] Effect of an action reacting on the agent. *Obs.*

re·pasto', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·past'er, *n.* One who takes a repast. *Obs.*

re·pas'ti·nate (rē·pȧs'tĭ·nāt), *v. t.* [L. *repastinatus,* past part. of *repastinare.*] To dig (about something) again; to cultivate (sense 1). *Obs.* — **re·pas'ti·na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

re·patch', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·pat'ent, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·pa'tron·ize, *v. t.,* **re·pat'tern,** *v. t.,* **re·pave',** *v. t.,* **re·pave'ment,** *n.,* **re·pawn',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·peald'. Repealed. *Ref. Sp.*

re·peal'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

re·peal'ment, *n.* Recall, as from banishment. *Obs.*

re·pease', *v. t.* [OF. *repaisier, rapaisier.*] To appease. *Obs.*

repeated twinning. *Cryst.* See TWIN, *n.,* 5.

re·peg', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

4. To turn away; to refuse to receive, to reject; repulse; as, to *repel* a suit or suitor; to *repel* a dogma; to *repel* a suggestion. "I did *repel* his letters." *Shak.*
5. To be incapable of adhering to, mixing with, or the like, as mercury to glass or oil with water.
6. To cause aversion in; as, the prospect *repelled* him.
They *repelled* each other strongly. *Macaulay.*
7. To restrain; debar; shut out. *Obs.*
8. *Med.* To force back into the system or check the development of, as tumors, eruptions, or the like. *Now Rare.*
9. *Physics.* To force or drive away or apart, or tend to do so, by mutual action at a distance; as, two like electric charges *repel* one another; — opposed to *attract.*
—, *Intransitive:* To act with force in opposition to force exerted; to exercise repulsion; to cause aversion.
Syn. — Rebuff; refuse; disgust, revolt.
Ant. — Court; attract, fascinate, lure.
re·pel'len·cy (rē·pĕl'ĕn·sĭ), *n.* Also **re·pel'lence** (-ĕns). The quality or capacity of repelling; repulsion.
re·pel'lent (-ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *repellens, -entis,* pres. part.] **1.** That repels or tends to repel, esp. by driving away or warding off; as, a mosquito-*repellent* spray; a moisture-*repellent* fabric.
2. That repels, or checks, advances or interest; arousing aversion or repugnance; forbidding; as, a *repellent* attitude; to make religion unlovely and *repellent.*
Syn. — Repellent, repulsive, revolting, are arranged in the order of strength; as, "He saw the beautiful city for the first time as if sheathed austerely in *repellent* armor" (*W. Pater*); "Burns is a beast, with splendid gleams, and the medium in which he lived, Scotch peasants . . . and Scotch drink, is *repulsive*" (*M. Arnold*); a *revolting* crime.
re·pel'lent, *n.* That which repels; specif.: **a** *Med.* A medicine, as an application, which serves to repel (see REPEL, *v. t.,* 8). **b** A kind of waterproof cloth. **c** A substance obnoxious to insects and employed to prevent their attacks; as, naphthalene is a *repellent* for the clothes moth.
re·pel'ler (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which repels.
re'pent (rē'pĕnt), *adj.* [L. *repens, -entis,* creeping, pres. part. of *repere* to creep. See REPTILE.] *Bot. & Zool.* Creeping; prostrate; reptant.
re·pent' (rē·pĕnt'), *v.;* -PENT'ED; -PENT'ING. [OF. *repentir,* fr. L. *re-* re- + *poenitere* to make repent, *poenitet me* it repents me, I repent. See PENITENT.] *Intransitive:* **1.** *Theol.* To amend or resolve to amend one's life as a result of contrition for one's sins.
Except ye *repent,* ye shall all likewise perish. *Luke* xiii. 3.
2. To change one's mind or one's heart with regard to past or intended action, conduct, etc., on account of regret or dissatisfaction; as, do it before he *repents.*
3. To feel regret, contrition, or compunction, for what one has done or omitted to do; as, to marry in haste and *repent* at leisure; — also with *of.*
I never did *repent* for doing good, nor shall not now. *Shak.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause (one or oneself) to repent; to bring to repentance, regret, or change of heart. *Archaic.*
And it *repented* the Lord that he had made man on earth. *Gen.* vi. 6.
2. To have repentance for; to do penance for; as, to *repent* his sins in sackcloth and ashes.
3. To feel sorrow, regret, or compunction for; to be dissatisfied or regretful about; as, to *repent* a bargain, a course of action, or one's rashness.
My loss I mourn, but not *repent* it. *Burns.*
re·pent', *adj. & n.* Repenting. *Obs.*
re·pent'ance (rē·pĕn'tăns), *n.* [OF.] Act of repenting, or state of being penitent; specif., contrition for sins with amendment of life.
For what is true *repentance* but in thought —
Not ev'n in unmost thought to think again
The sins that made the past so pleasant to us. *Tennyson.*
Syn. — Regret, penitence, compunction. See CONTRITION.
re·pent'ant (-tănt), *n.* A penitent. *Rare.*
re·pent'ant (-tănt), *adj.* [OF., pres. part.] **1.** That repents, esp. for one's sins; penitent.
2. Expressing or showing repentance; as, *repentant* tears.
re·pent'er (-tĕr), *n.* One who repents.
re·peo'ple (rē·pē'p'l), *v. t.* [F. *repeupler.*] To people anew; also, to restock, as with animals.
re·per'cept (rē·pûr'sĕpt), *n.* A repetition of a percept. *R.*
re'per·co·la'tion (rē'pûr·kō·lā'shŭn), *n.* Percolation again or anew; specif., *Pharm.,* the process of repeatedly percolating the same menstruum through fresh material.
re'per·cuss' (rē'pĕr·kŭs'), *v. t.;* -CUSSED' (-kŭst'); -CUSS'ING. [L. *repercussus,* past part. of *repercutere* to drive back, fr. *re-* re- + *percutere.* See PERCUSSION.] To drive or beat back; hence, to reflect; reverberate. *Now Rare.*
re'per·cus'sion (-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *répercussion,* fr. L. *repercussio.*] **1.** A driving or forcing back of one thing by another, or the state of being driven back; repulse; recoil; as, the *repercussion* of waves from a sea wall; also, reflection; reverberation; as, the *repercussion* of sound.
2. An impact, blow, or the like, given in return; hence, a reciprocal action or effect; as, *repercussions* of the Treaty of Versailles.
3. *Obs.* **a** Return, as of a blow. **b** A reflection; also, a color resulting from reflection.
4. *Med.* The action of a repellent in causing the subsidence of a swelling or the like; also, a repellent or repercussive.
5. *Music.* **a** The reiteration of a tone or chord. **b** The dominant in a Gregorian chant. **c** The re-entrance of a fugue subject and answer after the development or an episode.
6. *Obstetrics.* Ballottement.
re'per·cus'sive (-kŭs'ĭv), *adj.* [F. *répercussif.*] **1.** *Med.* Repellent. *Obs.*
2. That causes or can cause repercussion; reverberating.
Ye *repercussive* rocks! repeat the sound. *W. Pattison.*
3. Driven back; resounding; reverberated; reflected.
Rages loud the *repercussive* roar. *Thomson.*
— re'per·cus'sive·ly, *adv.* **— re'per·cus'sive·ness,** *n.*
re'per·cus'sive, *n.* A repellent. *Obs.*
re'per·cus'sor (-ĕr), *n.* *Med.* A repellent. *Obs.*
re'per·cu'tient (rē'pĕr·kū'shĕnt), *adj.* [L. *repercutiens, -entis,* pres. part. of *repercutere.*] *Med.* **a** *Obs.* Repellent. **b** *Obstetrics.* Causing or pertaining to repercussion.

rep'er·i·ble (rĕp'ĕr·ĭ·b'l), *adj.* [L. *reperire* find.] Discoverable. *Rare.*
rep'er·toire (rĕp'ĕr·twär; -twōr; 277), *or* ‖**re'per'toire'** (*F.* rā'pĕr'twär'), *n.* [F. *répertoire.* See REPERTORY.] A list of dramas, operas, pieces, parts, etc., which a company or a person has thoroughly rehearsed and is prepared to perform; a repertory.
rep'er·to'ri·al (rĕp'ĕr·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a repertory.
rep'er·to'ri·ly (-rĭ·lĭ), *adv.* In the manner of a play performed as a part of a repertory; hence, in a stock fashion.
rep'er·to'ri·um (rĕp'ĕr·tō'rĭ·ŭm; 181), *n.* [LL.] A repository; repertory. *Rare.*
rep'er·to'ry (rĕp'ĕr·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *repertorium,* fr. *reperire* to find, find out, acquire, partly fr. *re-* + *-periri* (as in *experiri* to try, experience), and partly fr. *re-* + *pario* I obtain, produce. See RE-; EXPERIENCE, PARE.] **1.** A list, index, catalogue, or calendar. *Obs. exc. Canadian French Law.*
2. A treasury; magazine; storehouse; a collection.
3. = REPERTOIRE.
4. *Libraries.* A union catalogue.
repertory theater. A theater housing a permanent company which plays in repertoire.
rep'e·tend (rĕp'ē·tĕnd; rēp'ē·tĕnd'), *n.* [L. *repetendus* to be repeated, fr. *repetere* to repeat.] **1.** *Math.* A group of one or more digits (including 0), which repeated indefinitely always in the same order constitutes a repeating or circulating decimal; thus, .333 . . . is a repeating and .03205205 . . . is a circulating decimal, the repetends being 3 and 205. Such decimals are usually indicated by dots over the repetend, thus: .3̇ and .0320̇5̇.
2. A refrain; a repeated or recurrent tone, sound, or phrase.
"Subtle and haunting *repetends.*" *Atlantic Monthly.*
3. *Rhet.* The partial repetition of a word or phrase, as in he *read* the *readings.*
rep'e·tend, *adj.* Of the nature of, or characterized by, a repetend.
rep'e·ti'tion (rĕp'ē·tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *répétition,* fr. L. *repetitio.* See REPEAT.] **1.** Act of repeating; act of doing or saying, or fact of occurring, appearing, or the like, again or repeatedly; as, *repetition* of a feat or of a figure in a design.
2. Act of repeating in order to learn, as a lesson or a role.
3. Act of reciting, as something learned; that which is to be recited; also, recital; mention; as, spare us a *repetition* of our faults.
4. A copy; a reproduction; a replica.
5. Rehearsal. *Obs.*
6. *Astron. & Surv.* Measurement of an angle by the repeating method (which see).
7. *Music.* **a** The reiteration of a note or chord for a sustained effect, as in pianoforte playing. **b** In a musical instrument, the ability to repeat a tone in rapid succession; as, an organ defective in *repetition.*
8. *Rhet.* Reiteration; also, repeating of the same word.
9. *Scots Law.* Claim of restitution or repayment; also, loosely, restitution, recovery, or restoration.
Syn. — Iteration, reiteration, recapitulation.
rep'e·ti'tion, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rep'e·ti'tion·al (rĕp'ē·tĭsh'ŭn·ăl; -'l), **rep'e·ti'tion·ar'y** (-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of the nature of, or containing, repetition. *Rare.*
rep'e·ti'tious (rĕp'ē·tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* That repeats; containing repetition; esp., characterized by repetitions; tediously repeating. **— rep'e·ti'tious·ly,** *adv.* **— rep'e·ti'tious·ness,** *n.*
re·pet'i·tive (rē·pĕt'ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* Containing repetition; repeating; repetitious. **— re·pet'i·tive·ly,** *adv.* **— re·pet'i·tive·ness,** *n.*
re·pet'i·to'ry (-tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* That summarizes or instructs in the manner of a repetitor; informative.
Reph'a·im (rĕf'ā·ĭm; rē·fā'ĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *rĕphā'īm* shades, ghosts.] *Bib.* A race of reputed ancient giants inhabiting Palestine. A valley southwest of Jerusalem was known as the *Valley of Rephaim.* 2 *Sam.* v. 18.
re·phrase' (rē·frāz'), *v. t.* To phrase anew or in a new form.
re·pine' (rē·pīn'), *v.;* -PINED' (-pīnd'); -PIN'ING (-pīn'ĭng). [*re-* + *pine* to languish.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To feel or express dejection or discontent; to complain; fret; grumble; as, to *repine* at one's lot; to waste time *repining.*
What if the head, the eye, or ear *repined*
To serve mere engines to the ruling mind. *Pope.*
2. To fail; to wane. *Spenser.*
—, *Transitive:* To regard or think of with regret or discontent; to complain of; to lament.
re·pine', *n.* Vexation; repining; complaint. *Obs.*
re·pine'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Repining. *Rare.*
re·pin'er (rē·pīn'ĕr), *n.* One who repines.
re·pique' (rē·pēk'), *n.* [F. *repic.*] In piquet, a scoring of thirty or more points before leading a card and before one's opponent has scored. Its value is sixty points.
re·pique', *v. t.;* -PIQUED' (rē·pēkt'); -PI'QUING (-pē'kĭng). To make a repique against. **—** *v. i.* To make a repique.
rep'kie (rĕp'kĭ), *n.* [Perh. fr. Alaskan Ind., but cf. Russ. *repeĭ* bur, burdock.] Any edible sea urchin. *Alaska.*
re·place' (rē·plās'), *v. t.;* -PLACED' (-plāst'); -PLAC'ING (-plās'ĭng). [*re-* + *place;* cf. F. *replacer.*] **1.** To place again; to restore to a former place, position, condition, or the like; as, to *replace* a card in a file.
2. To take the place of; to serve as a substitute for, or successor of; supplant; as, paper money *replaced* specie; the new servant *replaced* one long in service.
3. To fill the place of; to supply an equivalent for; as, unable to *replace* a lost book.
4. To restore; to pay back; as, to *replace* stolen money.
Syn. — REPLACE, SUPERSEDE, SUPPLANT. To REPLACE is merely to take or fill the place of something; SUPERSEDE commonly implies the setting aside of that which is replaced; to SUPPLANT is to supersede, esp. by stratagem or underhand means; as, to *replace* a servant; to *replace* a lost book; he was *superseded* by an officer whom he had once outranked; "Thy brother came with subtilty, and hath taken away thy blessing. And he said, Is not he rightly named Jacob? for he hath *supplanted* me these two times" (*Gen.* xxvii. 35, 36). Cf. DISPLACE.

re·placed' crys'tal (rē·plāst'). *Cryst.* A crystal the like edges or angles of whose dominant form are replaced by the faces of some other form.
re·place'ment (rē·plās'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of replacing, or state of being replaced.
2. *Cryst.* The removal of an edge or an angle by one or more faces.
3. Something which replaces that which is worn out, discarded, etc.; also, *pl.,* the cost of such replacements.

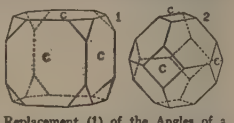

Replacement (1) of the Angles of a Cube by Octahedral Faces; (2) of the Angles of an Octahedron by Cubic Faces (*c, c*).

4. *Accounting.* A new fixed asset, or portion of an asset, which takes the place of a discarded asset, or portion of an asset.
5. *Mil.* A trained individual available for assignment to a unit to replace a loss or complete a quota.
replacement cost. *Accounting.* The cost of replacing an asset with a new one of equal effectiveness.
replacement vein, *or* **replacement deposit.** *Geol.* A substitution vein or deposit.
re·plac'er (rē·plās'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which replaces; specif., *Railroads,* a wrecking frog, or an inclined platform answering the same purpose.
re·plant' (rē·plănt'; 83), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *replanter.*] To plant again or anew. **— re·plant'er** (-plăn'tĕr), *n.*
re·plant', *n.* Something planted again or anew; specif., *Hort.,* a plant used to fill a vacancy in a row or planting, esp. after the first or initial planting.
re'plan·ta'tion (rē'plăn·tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A planting again.
2. *Dentistry.* = REIMPLANTATION.
re·plead'er (rē·plēd'ĕr), *n.* [*re-* + obs. *pleader,* fr. F. *plaider,* inf. as n., or in imitation of similar nouns.] *Law.* A second pleading, or course of pleadings; also, the right of pleading again.
re·pledge' (rē·plĕj'), *v. t.* [OF. *replegier.*] To pledge again or anew; specif., *Obs. exc. Hist.,* to take upon giving of surety or pledge, as in taking a person or cause from another court (formerly in *Scots Law*), replevying, etc. — **re·pledg'er** (-plĕj'ĕr), *n.*
re·plen'ish (rē·plĕn'ĭsh), *v.;* **RE·PLEN'ISHED** (-ĭsht); **RE·PLEN'ISH·ING.** [ME. *replenissen,* fr. OF. *replenir,* fr. L. *re-* re- + *plenus* full. See PLENTY; cf. 2d -ISH.] *Transitive:* **1.** To fill or stock with persons, animals, or both; to people. "Multiply and *replenish* the earth." *Gen.* i. 28.
2. To fill completely, throughout, or to repletion. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* To occupy or pervade all parts of. "She saw the blood his cheeks *replenish.*" *Shak.* **b** To fill (the soul, heart, a person) with inspiration, power, transport, or the like.
Reaching, that Heaven might so *replenish* him,
Above and through his art. *Browning.*
3. To supply fully; to perfect, as by equipping completely.
For his hive had so long been *replenished* with honey. *Wordsworth.*
4. To fill again, esp. after having been emptied; to stock anew; to refill; as, to *replenish* one's purse.
5. *Finance.* To remargin (a loan).
—, *Intransitive:* To become full, full-grown, etc.; to fill up again. *Rare.*
re·plen'ish, *n.* A replenishing. *Rare.*
re·plen'ish·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which replenishes; specif., *Elec.,* a small electrostatic influence, or induction, machine used to maintain the charge of an electrometer or other device.
re·plen'ish·ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of replenishing, or state of being replenished.
2. That which replenishes; supply.
re·plete' (rē·plēt'), *adj.* [OF. *replet,* fr. L. *repletus,* past part. of *replere* to fill again, fill up, fr. *re-* re- + *plere* to fill; akin to L. *plenus* full. See REPLENISH; cf. SUPPLY.] **1.** Filled; filled to capacity; of persons, sated or gorged with food or drink; surfeited.
When he of wine was *replet* at his feast. *Chaucer.*
2. Provided fully or abundantly; copiously supplied; fully or richly charged, impregnated, imbued, etc.; as, a biography *replete* with shrewd comments; a book *replete* with wisdom.
3. Filled out; bloated; fat; stout.
A family of *replete* and bilious ogres. *Owen Wister.*
4. Entirely perfect; complete. *Rare.*
Syn. — See FULL. **Ant.** — Wanting, lacking.
re·plete', *n.* Among ants, a worker capable of greatly distending its abdomen and serving as a reservoir of liquid food for the rest of the colony. See HONEY ANT.
re·plete', *v. t.* **1.** To fill, esp. to satiety; stock; supply. *Obs.*
2. To replenish. *Rare.*
re·ple'tion (rē·plē'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *repletio* a filling up. See REPLETE.] **1.** Act of making, or state of being, replete; esp., the condition of being fully satisfied, surfeited, overfed, overcrowded, or the like; as, to eat to *repletion;* a hall filled to *repletion.*
2. *Med.* Fullness of blood; plethora.
re·ple'tive (-tĭv), *adj.* [F. *réplétif.*] Tending to make replete; filling. **— re·ple'tive·ly,** *adv.*
re·ple'to·ry (-tō·rĭ), *adj.* Repletive. *Rare.*
re·plev'i·a·ble (rē·plĕv'ĭ·ă·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being replevied.
re·plev'in (rē·plĕv'ĭn), *n.* [AF. *replevine,* fr. OF. *replevir* to protect, give security for, fr. *re-* re- + *plevir* to pledge, fr. same source as OF. *pleige* guaranty. See PLEDGE; cf. REPLEVY, PLEVIN.] *Law.* **a** The return to, or recovery by, a person of goods or chattels wrongfully taken or detained (originally of those taken by wrongful distress, but now generally of any goods wrongfully taken or detained) upon giving security to try the matter in court and return the goods if defeated in the action. **b** The writ by, or the action in, which goods and chattels are replevied. **c** Act of bailing a person, or the bail given.
re·plev'in, *v. t.* **1.** *Law.* To replevy.
2. To recover by seizure. *Rare.*
re·plev'i·sa·ble (-ĭ·sä·b'l), *adj.* [AF. *replevissable.*] Replevyable. *Now Rare.*
re·plev'i·sor (rē·plĕv'ĭ·sĕr), *n.* One who makes replevin.
re·plev'y (-ĭ), *v. t.;* -PLEV'IED (-ĭd); -PLEV'Y·ING. [OF. *replevir.* See REPLEVIN.] *Law.* **a** *Obs.* To bail, or admit

re·peld'. Repelled. *Ref. Sp.*
re·pel'lance, re·pel'lant. = REPELLENCE, etc.
re·pel'lent·ly, *adv.* of REPELLENT.
re·pel'ling, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of REPEL. — re·pel'ling·ly, *adv.* — re·pel'ling·ness, *n.*
re·pen', *v. i.,* re·pen'e·trate, *v. t.,* re·pen'sion, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·pent'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
repentance, *or* repenting, stool. = STOOL OF REPENTANCE. [ANT.]
re·pent'ant·ly, *adv.* of REPENT-
rep'en·tine, *adj.* [L. *repentinus;* cf. OF. *repentin.*] Sudden. *Obs.*
re·pent'ing·ly, *adv.* of *repenting,* pres. part.
re·pen'tive, *adj.* Repentant. *Obs.*
re'per·ceive', *v. t.,* re'per·cep'tion, *n.,* re'per·form', *v. t.,* re'per·form'ance, *n.,* re'per·fume', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'per·mit', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. —
re'per·mis'sion, *n.*
re'per·plex', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'per·son·al·ize, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — re'per·son·al·i·za'tion, *n.*
re'per·suade', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. —
re'per·sua'sion, *n.*
re'pe·ruse', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. —
re'pe·rus'al (rē'pē·rōōz'ăl), *n.*
re·pet'ti·coat, *v. t.* See RE-, 1.
re·pew', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
Re'pha·el (rē'fā·ĕl; rĕf'ā-). *Bib.*
Re'phah (rē'fä). *Bib.*
Re·pha'ish (rē·fā'yĭ; -fī'ä). *Bib.*
Reph'a·ims (rĕf'ā·ĭmz; rē·fā'-). *Bib.* See REPHAIM. [PHAN. *Bib.*
Re'phan (rē'făn). Var. of REM-]
re·phase', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
Reph'i·dim (rĕf'ĭ·dĭm). *Bib.*
re·pho'nate, *v. t.,* re'phos·phor·i·za'tion, *n.,* re·phos'phor·ize, *v. t.,* re·pho'to·graph, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·pic' (rē·pēk'), *n. & v.* [F.] = REPIQUE.
re·pick', *v. t.,* re·pic'ture, *v. t.,* re·piece', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
repier. + REPFLER. [RE-, 2.]
re·pile', *v. t.,* re·pin', *v. t.* See
re·pine'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.
re·pin'ing·ly, *adv.* of *repining,* pres. part. [RE-, 2.]
re·pipe', *v. t.,* re·pitch', *v. t.* See
re·place'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. —
re·place'a·bil'i·ty, *n.*
re·plait', *v. t.,* re·plan', *v. t.,* re·plane', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·plant'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
re·plas'ter, *v. t.,* re·plate', *v. t. & i.,* re·play', *v. t. & n.,* re·plead', *v. t. & i.,* re·pleat', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·ple'gi·a're, *n.* [ML., int. to replevy.] *Law.* Replevin. *Obs.*
re·pleg'i·a·tion (rē·plē'jĭ·ā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *replegiatio.*] *Scots Law.* Replegging. *Obs.*
re·plen'ish·ing·ly, *adv.* of *replenishing,* pres. part. [Sp.] Ref.
re·plen'ished. Replenished. *Ref.*
re·plete'ly, *adv.* of REPLETE.
re·plete'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
re·ple'tiv. Repletive. *Ref. Sp.*
repletive ubiety. See UBIETY.
re·pleve', *v. t. & i.* [Cf. REPLEVY.] To replevy. *Obs.*
repleven. + REPLEVIN.
re·plev'id. Replevied. *Ref. Sp.*
re·plev'ind. Replevined. *Ref. Sp.*
re·plev'ish, *v. t.* [OF. *replevir,* 3d pl. pres. *replevissent.*] To replevy. *Obs.*
re·plev'ish, *v. t.* Errcn. for REPLENISH. *Obs.*

to bail. **b** To take or get back by a writ for replevin. See REPLEVIN **a**. **c** To seize under a writ of replevin; — said of a sheriff or bailiff. — *v. i. Law.* To recover goods by replevin. Also, of a sheriff or bailiff, to execute a writ of replevin.

re·plev'y (rē·plĕv'ĭ), *n. Law.* Replevin.

re·pli'ant (rē·plī'ănt), *n.* [F.] One who makes replication.

rep'li·ca (rĕp'lĭ·kȧ), *n.* [It., fr. *replicare* to repeat, reply. See REPLY, *v.* & *n.*] **1.** *Fine Arts.* A reproduction, facsimile, or copy, as of a picture or statue, by the maker of the original and assumed to be of equal value.
2. A facsimile or very close copy; as, the son was a *replica* of the father.
3. *Music.* A passage to be repeated; a repeat.
Syn. — See DUPLICATE.

replica grating. *Physics.* A diffraction grating formed by molding a film of collodion, etc., on an original ruled grating.

rep'li·cate (rĕp'lĭ·kĭt), *adj.* Also **rep'li·cat'ed** (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119). [L. *replicatus*, past part. of *replicare.* See REPLY.] **1.** Folded over or backward; folded back upon itself.
2. Multifold; manifold; repeated.
3. *Agric.* Repeated. See REPLICATION, 6.

rep'li·cate (-kāt), *v.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *replicatus*, past part. of *replicare.* See REPLY.] *Transitive:* **1.** To reply. *Rare.*
2. To duplicate; repeat; to repeat frequently.
3. To fold or bend back, as a leaf.
—, *Intransitive:* To duplicate; to be a replica. *Rare.*

rep'li·cate (-kĭt), *n.* [See REPLICATE, *v.*] *Music.* A repeated tone one or more octaves above or below a given tone.

re·plic'a·tile (rē·plĭk'ȧ·tĭl), *adj.* [See REPLICATE, *v.*] *Zool.* Capable of being folded back on itself, as the wing of some insects.

rep'li·ca'tion (rĕp'lĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *replicatio.* See REPLY.] **1.** A folding; fold. *Rare.*
2. Reply; an answer; specif., a rejoinder.
3. Return or repercussion, as of sound; echo.
4. Act or result of reproducing; a reproduction; copy.
5. Act of repeating; repetition. *Obs.*
6. *Agric.* The systematic repetition of test rows or plats to reduce errors due to variation in soil, etc.
7. *Pleading.* The plaintiff's or complainant's reply in matters of fact to the defendant's plea or answer.
8. *Roman Law.* See FORMULA, 8.

rep'li·ca'tive (rĕp'lĭ·kā'tĭv), *adj.* Of or pertaining to replication; replicate; also, *Rare,* repletive. — **rep'li·ca'tive·ly,** *adv.*

rep'li·ca·to'ry (rĕp'lĭ·kȧ·tō'rĭ), *adj.* Serving as, or of the nature of, a reply. *Rare.*

re·pli'er (rē·plī'ĕr), *n.* One who replies.

re·plot' (rē·plŏt'), *v. t.* To plot out again. — **re·plot'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

re·plot'ter (rē·plŏt'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which replots; specif., *Gun.*, a device for finding quickly the distance and direction of the target from its distance and direction as observed from the range finder.

rep'lum (rĕp'lŭm; rē'plŭm), *n.* [L., a bolt for covering the commissure of the folding door.] *Bot.* The placental framework, or thin false dissepiment, separating the two valves of some monocarpellary fruits, as siliques and some legumes, from which the valves fall away at maturity.

re·plume' (rē·plōōm'; 242), *v. t.* To plume anew; to preen.

re·ply' (rē·plī'), *v.*; -PLIED' (-plīd'); -PLY'ING (-plī'ĭng). [ME. *replien*, fr. OF. *replier, reploier*, to bend back, F. *replier* (cf. F. *répliquer* to reply), fr. L. *replicare* to fold back, make a reply, fr. *re-* re- + *plicare* to fold. See PLY; cf. REPLICA.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To make answer in words or writing; to respond; hence, to echo.

O man, who art thou that *repliest* against God? *Rom.* ix. 20.

2. To do something as response to something done; as, to *reply* to a signal; to *reply* to the fire of a battery.
3. *Law.* To answer a defendant's plea.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To return as an answer; — usually with object clause.
2. *Obs.* **a** To fold back. **b** To retract. **c** To re-echo or repeat (a cry, etc.).
Syn. — Answer, respond, rejoin.

re·ply', *n.*; *pl.* REPLIES (-plīz'). [See REPLY, *v.*] **1.** That which is said, written, or done in answer to what is said, written, or done by another; an answer; a response.
2. *Law.* A replication; — now used only in Scots Law or code pleading
Syn. — ANSWER, REPLY, REJOINDER, RETORT, REPARTEE are here compared in their nontechnical senses. An ANSWER is a response in speech or writing to a question, to a communication, or to an objection or opposing argument; REPLY is somewhat more formal than *answer;* as, "Will your *answer* serve fit to all questions?" (*Shak.*); "A soft *answer* turneth away wrath" (*Prov.* xv. 1.); an *answer* to a letter; "grave doubts and *answers* here proposed" (*Tennyson*); "Who is here so vile that will not love his country? — I pause for a *reply*" (*Shak.*); a *reply* to a charge. A REJOINDER is strictly a reply to a reply; as, "The new sacred word is ——; the *reply* ——; the *rejoinder* ——" (*Byron*); "Read some of Bowles's dispute about Pope, with all the *replies* and *rejoinders*" (*id.*). But *rejoinder* is often merely equivalent to *reply;* as, "'And what of the lady?' said she, in a tone of voice that admitted of no pacific *rejoinder*" (*Trollope*). A RETORT is a short and pointed reply, esp. one which turns the tables on an assailant; a REPARTEE (cf. BANTER) is a witty or clever, but good-natured, retort; as, "He sent me word, if I said his beard was not cut well, he was in the mind it was: this is called the *Retort* Courteous" (*Shak.*); cf. "What if thy son prove disobedient, and, reproved, *retort,* 'Wherefore didst thou beget me?'" (*Milton*); "that brilliant society which quoted, criticized, and exchanged *repartees*" (*Macaulay*); "I . . . may blunder on the borders of a *repartee* for half an hour together without striking it out" (*Jane Austen*).
Ant. — Question, query, interrogation.

reply card, *or* **reply postal card.** *Post Office.* A double (folded) postal card, each part bearing a printed stamp, the initial half used for addressing by the mailer, the other half for mailing in reply by the addressee.

reply coupon. = INTERNATIONAL REPLY COUPON.

rep'o·lon' (rĕp'ō·lŏn'), *n.* [F. *repolon* or It. *repolone.*] *Manège.* A kind of volt or demivolt. *Rare.*

‖**ré'pon'dez' s'il vous plaît'** (rā'pôn'dā' sēl vōō plĕ'). [F.] Answer, if you please. Abbr. *R. S. V. P.*

re·pone' (rē·pōn'), *v. t.* [L. *reponere*, fr. *re-* re- + *ponere* to place.] **1.** *Scots Law.* To restore to former standing or office, as a minister to a former charge or a defaulting party in an action so that he may proceed; to replace.
2. To answer; to reply. *Obs.*

re·pope' (rē·pōp'), *v. t.* To make pope again. *Browning.*

re·port' (rē·pōrt'; 181), *v.*; -PORT'ED; -PORT'ING. [ME. *reporten*, fr. OF. *reporter* to carry back, carry (cf. F. *rapporter* to report; see RAPPORT), fr. L. *reportare* to bear or bring back, fr. *re-* re- + *portare* to bear or bring. See PORT to carry; cf. SUPPORT.] *Transitive:* **1.** To give an account of; to relate; tell; narrate; *Obs.*, describe; to circulate publicly.

Why does the world *report* that Kate doth limp? *Shak.*

2. To repeat, as something heard, said, or received as a message; hence, specif., to make minutes of, as a speech or debate; also, to prepare, as for publication, an account of; as, a reporter assigned to *report* a trial, a fire, etc.
3. To give a formal or official account or statement of; to state formally; as, a treasurer *reports* the receipts and expenditures; the general *reports* 10,000 men available.
4. To announce or relate, as what has been discovered by a person sent to examine, explore, or investigate; as, a detective *reports* his discoveries to his employer.
5. To prefer a charge of misconduct against (one) to a superior; as, to *report* a servant to his employer.
6. *Obs.* **a** To refer (another or oneself) for aid, information, confirmation, or credit; — used with *to.* **b** To re-echo or cause to re-echo.
7. *Fireworks.* To supply with a report.
8. *Parl. Practice.* To return or present (a matter officially referred) with the conclusions reached thereon; as, the committee *reported* the bill with amendments. See NOTE, *Syn.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** **a** To give an account (of a person or thing); to tell; relate. "Of Salisbury, who can *report* of him, That winter lion?" *Shak.* **b** To give an account of oneself, one's whereabouts, condition, etc.; as, promising to *report* weekly by letter.
2. To make, issue, or submit, a report, esp. a formal report or statement; — often with *on;* as, the committee will *report* at twelve o'clock; he is now ready to *report* on the condition of the mine.
3. To act as a reporter; to furnish newspaper reports; as, Brown will *report* for the *Times* and Jones for the *News.*
4. To make one's presence, arrival, readiness for service, etc., known to the proper authority by presenting oneself; as, to *report* for duty; to *report* at Headquarters.
Syn. — Recite, describe, state.
— *to be reported, to be reported of.* To be spoken of; to be mentioned, whether favorably or unfavorably. *Acts* xvi. 2. — *to report oneself.* = REPORT, *v. i.*, 4.

re·port' (rē·pōrt'; 181), *n.* [OF. *report*, or *raport* (F. *rapport*). See REPORT, *v.*] **1.** Common talk or a story or statement circulating by common talk; rumor; a rumor; hence, fame; repute; reputation.

Cornelius the centurion, a just man . . . of good *report* among all the nation of the Jews. *Acts* x. 22.

2. **a** An account or relation, esp. of some matter specially investigated; as, the *report* of an expert upon a mine. **b** A sketch, or a fully written account, as of a speech, debate, or the proceedings of a public assembly, etc. **c** An official statement of facts, oral or written; as, the *report* of a Committee to the Senate. **d** A statement in writing of proceedings and facts exhibited by an officer to his superiors; as, the *reports* of the heads of departments to Congress, of a referee to the court. **e** A statement of misconduct; as, the monitor submitted *reports* against three boys.
3. An explosive noise; as, the *report* of a gun.
4. Rapport; relation; connection; reference. *Obs.*
5. *Fireworks.* An explosive charge of a rocket, etc.
6. *Law.* An account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and determined in a court of law, chancery, etc.; also, in the *pl.*, the volumes containing such reports; as, Coke's *Reports.* In the complete and accurate form a report of a case contains a short statement of fact by the reporter or editor, a summary of the arguments of counsel, and the opinion or opinions of the court or judges, to all of which a syllabus is customarily prefixed. Cf. PRECEDENT, 4; JUDGE-MADE, *adj.*; STARE DECISIS. In the United States and some British Dominions most law reports are prepared and published under authority of law. In Great Britain and for the most part in British Dominions they are prepared and published by some organization of the bar.
7. *Music.* A responding note or part.
Syn. — Hearsay; narration, recital, narrative, story. See NOTE.

re·port'a·ble (rē·pōr'tȧ·b'l; 181), *adj.* **a** Admitting of or meriting a report, esp. a newspaper report. **b** That must be reported to the proper authorities; as, *reportable* accidents in industries.

re·port'age (rē·pōr'tĭj; 181), *n.* **1.** Report; reputation. *Obs.* *Webster.*
2. Writing of a journalistic character; reportorial or gossipy style of writing.

report card. A card containing a report; specif., a card, periodically submitted by a school, exhibiting a pupil's record to his parents or guardian.

re·port'er (rē·pōr'tĕr; 181), *n.* [Cf. OF. *reporteur, rapporteur* (F. *rapporteur*).] One who or that which reports. Specif.: **a** An officer or person who makes authorized statements of law proceedings and decisions, or of legislative debates. **b** One who reports speeches, public proceedings, news, etc., for a newspaper or other periodical; also, one who gathers news or who investigates and collects information for publication in a newspaper. **c** One who receives and transmits reports of trains. **d** *Obs.* A kind of fireworks. **e** *Slang.* A pistol.

re·port'ing·ly, *adv. Rare.* **a** By report. *Shak.* **b** By re-echoing, or rhyming.

rep'or·to'ri·al (rĕp'ôr·tō'rĭ·ȧl; rē'pôr-; 181; 277), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a reporter or reporters. — **rep'or·to'ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

report stage. *Parl. Practice.* That period in the course of a bill when it is laid before the House of Commons (*second reading*) in amended and reprinted form after having been considered by a committee (see COMMITTEE STAGE). It is then debated until ready for its third reading. See REPORT, *v. t.*, 8. *Eng.*

re·pos'al (rē·pōz'ȧl; -'l), *n. Obs.* **a** Act of reposing, or of placing, as of trust. **b** Act or state of reposing, or resting. **c** That on which one reposes.

re·pose' (rē·pōz'), *v. t.*; -POSED' (-pōzd'); -POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [From L. *repositus*, past part. of *reponere*, after verbs in *-pose* (see 2d POSE). See REPOSIT.] **1.** To replace; restore. *Obs.*
2. To lay in a place; to place; deposit. *Now Rare.*
3. To place, rest, or set (trust, hope, etc.); — with *in.*

Father *repose* great confidence in me. *P. B. Kyne.*

4. To place for management, safekeeping, or the like; as, to *repose* one's affairs in an agent.
repose oneself. To rely; to repose one's confidence; — used with *on* or *in.* *Obs.*

re·pose' (rē·pōz'), *v.* [F. *reposer*, fr. LL. *repausare*, fr. L. *re-* re- + *pausare* to pause. See PAUSE, 2d POSE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To lay at rest; to place in a restful or resting position; to rest; as, to *repose* oneself on a couch, or one's head on one's mother's lap.

Who now upon that cottage bench *reposed* his limbs. *Wordsworth.*

2. To give rest to; to refresh by rest. *Now Rare.*

We will *repose* us here, tomorrow. *Shak.*

3. To cause to be calm or quiet; to compose. *Rare.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To lie or be at rest; to take rest; to cease from activity, exertion, or the like; also, to lie buried.

When weary meteor lamps *repose,*
And languid storms their pinions close. *Shelley.*

2. To rest in confidence; to confide; rely.

It is upon these that the soul may *repose.* *I. Taylor.*

3. To lie; to be supported; as, his head *reposing* on a cushion; — often fig; as, a system *reposing* upon credit.
Syn. — Lie, recline; rest, sleep.

re·pose' (rē·pōz'), *n.* [F. *repos*, but influenced by *repose*, v. See 2d REPOSE.] **1.** State of reposing, or resting, after exertion, trouble, or the like; relief from toil, agitation, etc., in quiet, inactivity, or esp., sleep; as, hours of *repose.*
2. Freedom from that which excites, disturbs, or stirs up; peace; tranquillity; calm; also, cessation or absence of activity or movement; acquiescent state; as, fears that destroy a country's *repose;* an interesting face in *repose;* Etna is now in *repose.*
3. A place or a state of rest. *Now Rare,* exc., specif., *R.C. Ch.* **a** The repository. See REPOSITORY, *n.* **b** Rest in Heaven; release from Purgatory; as, to pray for the *repose* of a soul.
4. Relief; restful change; relaxation.

There turns for glad *repose* the weary eye. *Wordsworth.*

5. Composure of manner; quiet ease and dignity of bearing; as, well-bred *repose.*
6. *Fine Arts.* **a** Harmony in the disposition of parts, colors, etc., such as gives rest to the eye or ear. **b** *Obs.* = REPOSOIR. **c** Moderation, as opposed to overstraining after effect.
Syn. — Ease, quietness, peace; relaxation. See REST.
Ant. — Restlessness, agitation, perturbation, disquiet.

re·posed' (rē·pōzd'), *adj.* Enjoying or characterized by repose; calm; tranquil. — **re·pos'ed·ly** (rē·pōz'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **re·pos'ed·ness,** *n.*

re·pose'ful (rē·pōz'fŏl; -f'l), *adj.* Full of repose; quiet. — **re·pose'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **re·pose'ful·ness,** *n.*

re·pose'ful, *adj.* Reliable; responsible. *Obs.*

re·pos'er (rē·pōz'ĕr), *n.* One who reposes.

re·pos'it (rē·pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.*; -POS'IT·ED; -POS'IT·ING. [L. *repositus*, past part. of *reponere* to put back, fr. *re-* re- + *ponere* to put. See POSITION; cf. 1st REPOSE, SUPPOSITION.] To lay away; to deposit, as for safety; store; also, to replace.

re'po·si'tion (rĕ'pŏ·zĭsh'ŭn; rĕp'ō-), *n.* [LL. *repositio.*]
1. The act of repositing, or state of being reposited. *Rare.*
2. Replacement, as by a surgical operation.
3. Restoration to a position, possession, or office; reinstatement. *Archaic. Scot.*

re·pos'i·tor (rē·pŏz'ĭ·tĕr), *n.* One who or that which reposits; specif., *Surg.*, an instrument to replace a displaced organ or part, as the cord in labor.

re·pos'i·to'ry (-tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *repositorium.* See REPOSIT.] **1.** A place, room, compartment, vessel, or the like, where things are or may be reposited, or laid up, as for safety; a depository.
2. Specif.: **a** A place, building, or the like, for the exhibition of a collection; a museum. **b** *Obs.* An abiding place for souls. **c** A burial vault. **d** An auction room, salesroom, market, or the like; as, a carriage *repository.*
3. Something or someone regarded as a storehouse or treasure house; a place or thing containing rich deposits; as, Blackstone was a *repository* of legal learning; parts of Alaska are *repositories* of gold.
4. A person to whom one confides or entrusts; as, she was the *repository* of his hopes and fears.
5. *R.C.Ch.* An elaborately adorned chapel or side altar of repose where the consecrated host is deposited from Maundy Thursday until the Mass of the Presanctified on Good Friday; — sometimes called *sepulcher.*

re·pos'i·to'ry, *adj.* Of or pertaining to repositing.

‖**re·po'soir'** (rē·pō'zwȧr'), *n.* [F., a place to rest.] An altar set up in a street for the procession of the Corpus Christi; hence, a temporary stopping place.

re'pos·sess' (rē'pŏ·zĕs'), *v. t.*; -SESSED' (-zĕst'); -SESS'ING.
1. To possess again; to regain or recover possession of; as, to *repossess* the land.
2. To restore to possession; as, to *repossess* one of an estate; also, *Scot.*, to reinstate; — used with *in* or *of.*
3. Specif., to resume possession of (goods sold on an installment purchase agreement) in default of the payment of installments due.
— **re'pos·ses'sor** (-zĕs'ĕr), *n.*

re'pos·ses'sion (-zĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **a** Act or state of possessing again; recovery; restoration; specif., the act of resuming possession of property when the purchaser fails to keep up payments on it.

re'post·pone' (rē'pōst·pōn') *v. t.* To postpone again or anew.

re·po'sure (rē·pō'zhĕr), *n.* [See 2d REPOSE.] Rest; quiet. *Obs.*

‖**re·pous'sage'** (rē·pōō'sȧzh'), *n.* [F. See REPOUSSÉ.] *Art.* Art or process of hammering out or pressing thin metal from the reverse side: (1) in producing repoussé work; (2) in *Etching,* the hammering out from behind to level up any part of a plate that has been worked into a depression.

‖**re·pous'sé'** (rē·pōō'sā'), *adj.* [F., past part. of *repousser* to thrust back, fr. *re-* + *pousser* to push. See PUSH.] Formed in relief, as a pattern on thin metal beaten up from the reverse side and modeled or decorated by working mainly from the obverse side; also, shaped or ornamented with patterns in relief made by hammering or pressing on the reverse side; — said of thin metal, or of a piece so made. — *n.* Repoussé work.

repped (rĕpt), *adj.* Resembling rep; ribbed or corded.

---

re·pli'al, *n.* Reply. *Obs.*
rep'li·ca·ble, *adj.* That may be replied to. *Obs.*
rep'li·cant, *n.* [L. *replicans*, pres. part.] Applicant; also, a repliler. *Obs.*
re·plight', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·plique', *n.*, & *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *réplique*, n.; *répliquer*, v.] Reply; answer. *Obs.*
re·plod', *v. i.* & *t.* See RE-, 2.
re·plow', **re·plough',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·plum'der, *v. t.*, **re·plunge',** *v.* & *n.* See RE-, 2. [pres. part.
re·ply'ing·ly, *adv.* of *replying,*
re·pock'et, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·poin', *v. i.* [MF. *repoindre* to prick again (for mesning cf. REMORSE.] Repent; repine. *Obs.*
re·point', *v. t.*, **re·pol'ish,** *v. t.* & *i.* & *n.*, **re·poll',** *n.* & *v.* **re'pol·lute',** *v. t.*, See RE-, 2.
re·pol'y·mer·ize, *v. t.* & *i.* *Chem.* See RE-, 2. — **re'pol·y·mer·i·za'tion,** *n.*
re·pon'der, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·pope'ness, *n.* Repopedness. *Obs.*
re·pop'u·la'tion, *n.*
re·port'ed·ly, *adv.* of *reported,* past part. [PORTER.
re·port'er·ess, *n.* Fem. of REP-
re·port'er·ism, *n.* See -ISM. *Rare.*
re·port'er·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
re·por'tion, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·pose'ness, *n.* Repopedness. *Obs.*
re·pos'i·tar'y (rē·pŏz'ĭ·tĕr'ĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* & *n.* = REPOSITORY.
re·pos'i·ture, *n.* [ML. *repositura.*] Reposition. *Obs.*
re'pos·sede', *v. t.* [Cf. F. *reposséder.*] To repossess. *Obs.*
re·post', *v.* & *n.* = REPOSIT.
re·pot', *v. t.*, **re·pound',** *v. t.*, **re·pour',** *v. t.*, **re·pow'der,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
repp. Var. of REP, fabric.

rep're·hend' (rĕp'rē·hĕnd'), *v. t.;* -HEND'ED; -HEND'ING. [L. *reprehendere, reprehensum,* to hold back, seize, check, blame, fr. *re-* re- + *prehendere* to lay hold of. See PREHENSILE; cf. REPRISAL.] **1.** To make charge of fault against; to reprimand; reprove; chide; blame; censure.

I nor advise nor *reprehend* the choice. *J. Philips.*

2. To show to be false; disprove. *Bacon.*

rep're·hend'a·to'ry (-hĕn'dā·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Censuring. *Rare.*

rep're·hend'er (-dĕr), *n.* One who reprehends.

rep're·hen'si·ble (-hĕn'sĭ·b'l), *adj.* [LL. *reprehensibilis.*] Worthy of reprehension; culpable; censurable; blamable. — **rep're·hen'si·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **rep're·hen'si·ble·ness,** *n.* — **rep're·hen'si·bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Blameworthy, reprovable.

Ant. — Commendable, laudatory; blameless.

rep're·hen'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *reprehensio.*] Act or an instance of reprehending; reproof; blame.

Syn. — Censure, blame, reproof, reprimand.

rep're·hen'sive (-sĭv), *adj.* [Cf. F. *répréhensif.*] That reprehends or conveys reprehension or reproof. *Now Rare.* — **rep're·hen'sive·ly,** *adv.*

rep're·hen'so·ry (-hĕn'sō·rĭ), *adj.* Reprehensive. *Now Rare.*

rep're·sent' (rĕp'rē·zĕnt'), *v.;* -SENT'ED; -SENT'ING. [OF. *representer,* fr. L. *repraesentare, repraesentatum,* fr. *re-* re- + *praesentare* to place before, present. See PRESENT, *v.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To bring clearly before the mind; to cause to be known, felt, or apprehended; to present; as, Christ *represented* many truths to his followers in parables. **2.** To present by means of something standing in the place of; to exhibit or be the counterpart or image of; to typify; also, to serve as a sign or symbol of; as, a national flag *represents* the nation; mathematical symbols *represent* quantities or relations; words *represent* ideas or things. **3.** To portray or depict by pictorial, plastic, or, rarely, musical, art; also, of the work of art, to exhibit by such portrayal or depiction; as, to *represent* a landscape in a painting, a figure in bronze. **4.** To exhibit dramatically; esp.: **a** *Now Rare.* To produce on the stage; as, to *represent* a play. **b** To act the part or role of; to personate in acting; as, to *represent* Hamlet **5.** To exhibit (a fact) to another mind in language; as, to *represent* to one the danger of delay; to give one's own impressions and judgment of; to state or set forth with advocacy or with the design of affecting action or judgment; as, he *represented* himself to be starving. **6.** To stand in the place of; to be the equivalent of; as, let x *represent* the momentum. **7.** To supply the place, perform the duties, exercise the rights, or receive the share, of; to act the part of (another); as, an heir *represents* his ancestor; an attorney *represents* his client. **8.** To serve with delegated or deputed authority, resulting from an election, as in a legislative body; to deliberate and act for a constituency; as, the State was *represented* in Congress by six Republicans and two Democrats. **9. a** To correspond to in kind; as, the yak *represents* our ox. **b** To serve as a specimen, example, or instance of; as, a dozen nationalities were *represented* in the steerage. **c** To give evidence of; betoken; as, what the profits *represent.* **10.** *Obs.* **a** To present, or cause to be present, before someone else; also, to present as a gift. **b** To make manifest, exhibit, or display; to show; as, to *represent* a smile to one; to *represent* bad temper. **11.** *Philos.* To form an image or representation of in the mind; to apprehend (an object) by means of an idea; also, to recall in memory (an object of previous experience).

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To act (on the stage). **2.** To present objections; to protest.

rep're·sent' (rĕp'rē·zĕnt'), *n.* A representation. *Obs.*

re'·pre·sent' (rē'prē·zĕnt'), *v. t.* To present again, anew, or through the medium of art.

rep're·sen·ta'men (rĕp'rē·zĕn·tā'mĕn), *n.* [From REPRESENT, after L. nouns in *-men,* as *imitamen.*] *Philos.* The product, as distinguished from the act, of representation. See REPRESENTATION, 8 **a.**

rep're·sent'ant (-zĕn'tănt), *adj.* [Cf. F. *représentant.*] Representative; representing. — *n.* A representative. *Both Rare.*

rep're·sen·ta'tion (-zĕn·tā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *représentation,* fr. L. *repraesentatio.*] **1.** Act or instance of representing (in various senses); state of being represented; exhibition; symbolization; substitution; also, simulation. **2.** A likeness, picture, model, image, or other reproduction; as, a *representation* of the human face, or figure. **3.** A dramatic production or performance. **4.** Act of exhibiting or setting forth by a statement, account, or the like, esp. with a view to affecting action; also, such a statement or account so made; as, he made earnest *representations* in his behalf; sometimes, specif., a statement or argument against something; a protest. **5. a** The representing of a certain number, class, or interest in a legislative body; also, the system of choosing delegates to represent constituents, as in a legislature; as, no taxation without *representation.* See PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION. **b** Delegates representing a constituency, collectively. **6.** *Obs.* **a** Presence. **b** Appearance. **7.** *Law.* **a** A statement of fact incidental or collateral to a contract, made orally or in writing or by implication, on the faith of which the contract is entered into. Falsity of a representation as to a material fact will avoid the contract. In insurance law a *representation* is distinguished from a *warranty* in that it is not a part of the contract, and need be only substantially true. See AFFIRMATIVE, *adj.,* 4; PROMISSORY, *adj.,* 2; WARRANTY. **b** The act or fact of one person standing for another so as to have, to a greater or less extent, the rights and obligations of the person represented; specif., the relation of an heir to his predecessor when both the rights and the obligations of the predecessor devolve upon the heir, as in the Roman law and in most other primitive systems. **c** The substitution of an individual, or of a class of individuals, in place of a person, as when a child or children take the share that would have fallen to a deceased parent. **8.** *Philos.* **a** The act or process by which the mind forms an image or idea of an object; also, the image or idea thus formed. **b** An idea conceived as the direct object of thought and as the mental counterpart or transcript of the object known by means of it. **c** Recurrent, as opposed to simple, presentation.

Syn. — Delineation, portraiture, portrayal, depiction, reproduction; exhibition, show; avowal, profession.

re'·pre·sen'ta·tion (rē'prē·zĕn·tā'shŭn), *n.* A presentation again or anew. See RE-, 2.

rep're·sen·ta'tion·al (rĕp'rē·zĕn·tā'shŭn·ăl; 'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to representation or representationism. — **rep'·re·sen·ta'tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

rep're·sen·ta'tion·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Representative. *Rare.*

rep're·sen·ta'tion·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Also **rep're·sen·ta'tion·al·ism** (-ăl·ĭz'm). *Philos.* The doctrine that the immediate or direct object of knowledge is an idea in the mind, distinct from the external or independent object which is the occasion of our perception. This doctrine has two varieties: (1) the conception, as of Descartes, that the idea is a mental counterpart or true copy of the external object; — often called the *copy-theory of knowledge;* (2) the conception that the idea is a modification of consciousness determined in part by the nature of the independent object and in part by the nature or limitations of the mind. — **rep'·re·sen·ta'tion·ist, rep're·sen·ta'tion·al·ist,** *n. & adj.*

Representation of the People Act. *Eng.* A Reform Act passed Feb. 6, 1918. It established virtual manhood suffrage, gave suffrage to women, safeguarded rights of men in active service, and provided for various other franchise reforms, together with a redistribution of seats in Great Britain.

rep're·sent'a·tive (rĕp'rē·zĕn'tă·tĭv), *adj.* [F. *représentatif,* ML. *repraesentativus.*] **1.** Representing, portraying, typifying, or the like; as, a painting *representative* of a battle. **2.** Being, or acting as, the agent for another, esp. through delegated authority; as, a *representative* council; *representative* character (see DIPLOMATIC AGENT). **3.** Pert. to, or founded on, representation of the many by delegates; as, a *representative* government, system. **4.** Typical; serving as a characteristic example; illustrative of or illustrating a class; as, this is not a *representative* poem of Keats; a *representative* modern play or collection of plays. **5.** *Philos.* **a** Having the character of a mental representation. See REPRESENTATION, 8. **b** Of or pertaining to the doctrine of representationism (which see); as, the *representative* theory of knowledge.

rep're·sent'a·tive (rĕp'rē·zĕn'tă·tĭv), *n.* **1.** One who or that which represents; specif.: **a** A person or thing that represents, or stands for, a number or class of persons or things, or that in some way corresponds to, stands for, replaces, or is equivalent to, another person or thing; a typical embodiment; type.

A statue of Rumor, whispering an idiot in the ear, who was the *representative* of Credulity. *Addison.*

b One who represents others or another in a special capacity; an agent, deputy, or substitute; esp.: (1) One who represents a people or community in its legislative or governing capacity; in Great Britain, a member of Parliament; in the United States, a member of the lower or popular house in the national Congress, or in a State legislature. See HOUSE OF COMMONS; HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES; *at large* **h,** under LARGE, *n.; Forms of Address* in Appendix; PRECEDENCE. (2) One who represents another as agent, substitute, successor, etc., as one appointed to represent a sovereign or government abroad. (3) *Law.* One who represents, or stands in the place of, another, as the heir under some systems of law, an executor, an administrator, etc. In English and American law, the terms *representative, legal representative,* and *personal representative* are indifferently used primarily to designate the executor or administrator of a deceased person, and the heir is distinctively sometimes called the *real,* or *natural, representative* of his deceased ancestor. But *representative, legal representative,* and *personal representative* are often used indifferently, esp. in, or in connection with, wills or statutes of distribution, to designate executors, administrators, children, next of kin, distributees, and in some connections trustees, receivers, or other such persons who are successors in interest to another, the sense intended being disclosed by the context and circumstances. See HEIR, 1 **e;** EXECUTOR; ADMINISTRATOR. **2.** *Obs.* **a** A representative body. **b** Representation. **3.** A successor; heir; one representing a line or tradition. *Now Rare.*

representative art. Art or a form of fine art concerned with the representation, esp. the realistic or verisimilar representation, of nature or life; also, one of a group of fine arts characteristically concerned with this end, and including painting, sculpture, and literature.

representative character. See DIPLOMATIC AGENT.

representative democracy. See DEMOCRACY.

representative knowledge. See KNOWLEDGE, 4.

representative money. *Finance & Econ.* All forms of money which are not standard, as, in the United States, all forms except gold coin; credit instruments, esp. bills of exchange, bank accounts, and checks, which take the place of money (in the narrower sense) in many transactions, and by some are considered to be properly called *money.*

representative peer. *Gr. Brit.* In the House of Lords any one of the (28) Irish peers, selected for life to represent the Irish peerage in Parliament, or of the (16) Scottish peers selected for the duration of a single parliament. See HOUSE OF LORDS.

rep're·sent'a·tiv'i·ty (rĕp'rē·zĕn'tă·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Representative quality or character. *Rare.*

rep're·sent'er (-zĕn'tĕr), *n.* One that represents; specif., *Obs.,* an exhibitor, actor, exponent, or representative.

rep're·sent'ment (-zĕnt'mĕnt), *n.* Representation, as by portrayal, discourse, etc. *Rare.*

re'·pre·sent'ment (rē'prē·zĕnt'mĕnt), *n.* Presentment again or anew. See RE-, 2.

re·press' (rē·prĕs'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *press.*] To press, or compress, over again, as bricks in a mold after coming from the brick machine and before drying.

re·press', *n.* A machine for repressing brick.

re·press' (rē·prĕs'), *v.;* -PRESSED' (-prĕst'); -PRESS'ING. [L. *repressus,* past part. of *reprimere.* See REPRIMAND.] *Transitive:* **1.** To keep or hold in check by or as by pressure; to restrain, as from spreading, increasing, or doing harm; to curb; as to *repress* bleeding, an evil tendency, or a meddler; this child cannot be *repressed.* **2.** To suppress by exercising force; to put down; to quell; as, to *repress* sedition or rioting; also, to subdue; to reduce to subjection; as, to *repress* one's subjects. *Now Rare.* **3.** To keep under by self-control; to restrain oneself from showing, feeling, uttering, etc.; as, to *repress* one's curiosity or rage; to *repress* a curt reply. **4.** To prevent the natural or normal expression, activity, or development of; to cause repression (sense 1) of or in; as, motives that *repress* all selfish desire; teaching that *represses* individuality. **5.** *Psychoanalysis.* To exclude from consciousness; to subject to repression.

—, *Intransitive:* To cause repression; as, an environment that *represses.*

Syn. — Crush, overpower, put down; quell, curb, check. See SUPPRESS. **Ant.** — Express, utter, vent; liberate, free.

re·press' (rē·prĕs'), *n.* Act of repressing; repression. *Obs.*

re·pressed' (rē·prĕst'), *adj.* Suppressed; specif., *Psychoanalysis,* affected by psychoanalytic repression. — **re·press'ed·ly** (-prĕs'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.*

re·press'er (rē·prĕs'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which represses.

re·press'i·ble (rē·prĕs'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* That can be repressed. *Rare.* — **re·press'i·bly,** *adv. Rare.*

re·pres'sion (rē·prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *répression.*] **1.** Act or an instance of repressing; state of being repressed. **2.** *Psychoanalysis.* The unconscious process by which a desire or impulse unacceptable to one's ego is excluded from conscious admission and prevented from being directed to its specific goal and object and, thus denied direct satisfaction, is left to operate in the unconscious.

re·pres'sion·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, repression.

re·pres'sive (rē·prĕs'ĭv), *adj.* [Cf. F. *répressif,* ML. *repressivus.*] Having power or tending to repress; causing repression; as, *repressive* acts. — **re·pres'sive·ly,** *adv.* — **re·pres'sive·ness,** *n.*

re·pres'sor (rē·prĕs'ĕr), *n.* [L.] One who represses.

re·pres'so·ry (-ō·rĭ), *adj.* [See 1st -ORY.] Pertaining to repression; repressive.

re·pres'sure (rē·prĕsh'ĕr), *v. t. Petroleum.* To raise the pressure of; — said of an oil-bearing formation into which air or gas is pumped to force out additional oil.

re·priev'al (rē·prēv'ăl), *n.* Reprieve. *Now Rare.*

re·prieve' (rē·prēv'), *v. t.;* -PRIEVED' (-prēvd'); -PRIEV'ING (-prēv'ĭng). [From earlier *repry,* fr. F. *repris,* past part. of *reprendre* (see REPRISE), but influenced, by ME. *repreven, reproven* (see REPROVE).] **1.** To remand to prison. *Obs.* **2.** To delay; postpone, esp. something evil. **3.** To delay the punishment of; to suspend the execution of sentence on; to respite (or, *Obs.,* to set free), as a condemned prisoner. **4.** To give relief or deliverance to for a time; to preserve temporarily.

Whose hard hand *reprieved* The Empire from its fate. *Browning.*

re·prieve', *n.* **1.** Act of reprieving, or state of being reprieved; a temporary suspension of the execution of a sentence, esp. of a sentence of death, or the order or warrant for such suspension. **2.** A respite or temporary escape, as from death or pain.

And take a sweet *reprieve* From little cares. *Keats.*

re·priev'er (rē·prēv'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which reprieves.

rep'ri·mand (rĕp'rĭ·mănd; 83), *n.* [F. *réprimande,* fr. L. *reprimendus,* fem. *reprimenda,* that is to be checked or suppressed, fr. *reprimere* to check, repress, fr. *re-* re- + *premere* to press. See PRESS; cf. REPRESS.] A severe or formal reproof; a censure, esp. one given with authority.

rep'ri·mand (rĕp'rĭ·mănd; rĕp'rĭ·mănd'; 83), *v. t.;* REP'RI·MAND'ED (rĕp'rĭ·măn'dĕd; rĕp'rĭ·măn'dĕd; -dĭd; 119); REP'RI·MAND'ING. [F. *réprimander.* See REPRIMAND, *n.*] To reprove severely; to reprehend; to chide for a fault; to censure formally, esp. with authority.

Germanicus was severely *reprimanded* by Tiberius for traveling into Egypt without his permission. *Arbuthnot.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See REPROVE.

rep'ri·mand'er (rĕp'rĭ·măn'dĕr; rĕp'rĭ·măn'dĕr), *n.* One who reprimands.

rep'ri·mand'ing, *adj.* That reprimands or is given to rebuking. — **rep'ri·mand'ing·ly,** *adv.*

re·prime' (rē·prīm'), *v. t.* [L. *reprimere.*] To repress; subdue. *Rare.*

re·prime' (rē·prīm'), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·prim'er (rē·prīm'ĕr), *n. Firearms.* A recapper.

re·print' (rē·prĭnt'), *v. t.;* -PRINT'ED; -PRINT'ING. **1.** To print again; to print a second or a new edition of; sometimes, specif., to print an exact copy of. **2.** To renew the impression of; to impress again.

The whole business of our redemption is . . . to *reprint* God's image upon the soul. *South.*

re'print' (rē'prĭnt'; rē·prĭnt'), *n.* **1.** A second or a new impression of a printed work or of printed matter; specif.: **a** A facsimile copy. **b** An article, extract, or the like, issued separately after being first published as part of a collection, or in a periodical, etc.; an offprint. **2.** *Print.* Printed text used as copy. **3.** *Bibliography.* A second or later printing of a published book without change in the text. **4.** *Philately.* **a** A stamp printed from an old plate, usually with different paper, ink, perforation, etc., and not intended for postal use. Cf. REISSUE, *n.,* 2. **b** A demonetized stamp printed from an old plate after it has been sold by a government to a private individual.

— **re'print',** *adj.*

re·print'er (rē·prĭn'tĕr), *n.* One who reprints or publishes a reprint.

re·pris'al (rē·prīz'ăl; -'l), *n.* [OF. *reprisaille.* See REPRISE.] **1.** *Internat. Law.* The act or practice of resorting to force, short of war, to procure redress of grievances, orig., by seizing the property or persons of subjects of the enemy; also, an act or instance of this. Although a reprisal may furnish a casus belli, it is not in intent a making war upon the enemy. *Reprisals* are either *general,* when the state is the aggrieved party and its action is directed against the property and persons of the other state wherever found, or *special,* when an individual is the injured person and is authorized, by letters or a commission of reprisals or marque to enforce his redress. Acts of reprisal may be by embargo, sequestration, forcible seizure, retortion, or retaliatory acts of the nature of those complained of. **2.** That which is taken in reprisal; a prize. *Shak.* **3.** A regaining, by recapture or reception. *Now Rare.* **4.** Any act of retaliation, public or private; esp., in war, an act of retaliation, usually of the same kind as acts committed by the enemy, and if possible directed against the actual wrongdoer committed against an enemy to compel him to cease unlawful acts of war and to conform to the customs and laws of war. **5.** That given or paid as compensation or in restitution.

Syn. — See REQUITAL.

re·pris'al (rē·prīz'ăl; -'l), *v. i.* To make reprisals. *Obs.*

---

re·prac'tice, *v. t.,* **re·pray',** *v. i. & t.,* **re·preach',** *v. t.,* re·pre·cip'i·tate, *v. t.,* re·pre·cip'i·ta·tion, *n.,* re·pre·dict', *v. t.,* re·pre·fer', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
repreffe. † REPROOF.

rep're·hend'a·ble (rĕp'rē·hĕn'dă·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. [*Ref. Sp.*]
rep're·hen'siv. Reprehensive.
re'·pre·pare', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'·prep·a·ra'tion,** *n.*
re'·pre·scribe', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rep're·sent'a·ble (rĕp'rē·zĕn'tă·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **rep're·sent'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*
rep're·sent'a·tiv. Representative. *Ref. Sp.*
re'·pre·sent'a·tive·e·lect', *n.* See [ELECT, *adj.,* 2.]

rep're·sent'a·tive·ly, *adv.* of REPRESENTATIVE.
rep're·sent'a·tive·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
rep're·sent'a·tive·ship', *n.* See [-SHIP.]
rep're·sen·ta'tor, *n.* [LL. *repraesentator.*] Representer. *Obs.*
rep're·sen'tor, *n.* A representer. *Obs.*
re'·pre·side', *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
re'·pre·sion·ist, *n.* See -IST.
re'·pre·ment, *n.* See -MENT.

re·prest'. Repressed. *Ref. Sp.*
re·preve'. † REPROOF, REPROVE.
re·price', *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
re·priev'. Reprieve. *Ref. Sp.*
re·priev'd'. Reprieved. *Ref. Sp.*
re·pris'al·ist, *n.* See -IST.

re·prise' (rē·prīz'), *n.* [OF. *reprise*, fr. *reprendre*, *repris*, to take back, fr. L. *reprehendere*. See REPREHEND; cf. REPRIEVE, SURPRISE.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A taking back, or that taken back; hence, loss; cost. **b** = REPRISAL, 5. **c** Reprisal; a retaliatory act; specif., the recapture of a vessel; also, the vessel recaptured.
2. A recurrence or renewal of action. *Now Rare.*
3. *Arch.* A return in an internal angle. See RETURN, *n.*, 10.
4. (*pron.* rē·prēz') *Fencing.* A redoubling of an attack.
Egerton Castle.
5. *Law.* A deduction or charge to be made yearly out of a manor or estate, such as rent charge, rent seck, pensions, annuities, and the like; — usually in *pl.*
6. (*pron.* rē·prīz'; rē·prēz') *Music.* A repetition; specif., a recapitulation (see SONATA FORM).

re·prise' (rē·prīz'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *repris*, past part. See REPRISE, *n.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** To take up again; recommence; reassume. **b** To reprehend.
2. *Now Rare.* **a** To recover, esp. forcibly. **b** To withdraw or withhold; also, to reprieve.
3. To compensate. *Archaic.*

re·pris'ti·nate (rē·prĭs'tĭ·nāt), *v. t.* [*re-* + *pristine.*] To restore as to an original state; to revive. *Rare.* — **re·pris'ti·na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

re·proach' (rē·prōch'), *v. t.;* -PROACHED' (-prōcht'); -PROACH'ING. [F. *reprocher*, fr. (assumed) VL. *repropriare.* See RE-; APPROACH.] **1.** To cast up (something) as deserving reproach; to make a matter of reproach; — often with *against;* as, to *reproach* filibusters against Congress.
2. To utter a reproach or reproaches for or against; to rebuke, censure; upbraid; as, they *reproached* him bitterly for cowardice; to *reproach* his cowardice; also, sometimes, to chide gently or in a friendly spirit; to reprove constructively and helpfully.
3. To cast reproach upon (one, one's life, character, repute, etc.); to bring into discredit; to be a cause of reproach to; as, nothing to *reproach* an honorable career.

Syn. — Blame, chide, condemn, revile, vilify. See CENSURE.

re·proach' (rē·prōch'), *n.* [F. *reproche.* See REPROACH, *v.*] **1.** A cause or occasion of blame, censure, disgrace, or discredit; hence, disgrace, shame, blame, discredit, or the like, incurred; as, the bad paving was a *reproach* to the town. "God hath taken away my *reproach.*" *Gen.* xxx. 23.
2. Censure or blame, esp. as uttered or expressed; rebuke; an upbraiding; a reproof; as, overwhelmed with *reproaches;* a look of *reproach;* "despot" is now always a term of *reproach.*
3. One subjected to censure or scorn; a byword.
Come, and let us build up the wall of Jerusalem, that we be no more a *reproach.* *Neh.* ii. 17.

Syn. — Disrepute, dishonor, opprobrium, contumely; invective, reviling, abuse, vilification, scurrility.
Ant. — Credit, honor; commendation, praise.
— *The Reproaches. Eccl.* A service, or part of a service, for Good Friday, consisting of a series of antiphons, after each of which the Trisagion is sung as a respond. The antiphons are made up of sentences which are represented as addressed by Christ to his people to remind them of what he had done for them, their ingratitude, etc. The service is used in the Roman Catholic Church and in some Anglican churches. Also called (*R.C.Ch.*) *improperia.*

re·proach'a·ble (rē·prōch'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [F. *reprochable.*]
1. Deserving reproach; censurable.
2. Reproachful; rarely, opprobrious; scurrilous. *Obs.*
— **re·proach'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **re·proach'a·bly,** *adv.*

re·proach'er (-ēr), *n.* One who reproaches.

re·proach'ful (rē·prōch'fŏŏl; -fl), *adj.* **1.** Involving or incurring reproach, shame, or censure; shameful; blameworthy. *Obs.*
He [Christ], . . . by coming in the flesh
To a *reproachful* life and cursèd death. *Milton.*
2. Full of reproach or reproaches; expressing censure or rebuke; also, *Obs.*, abusive; as, a *reproachful* word, glance, or letter.
— **re·proach'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **re·proach'ful·ness,** *n.*

rep'ro·ba·cy (rĕp'rō·bȧ·sĭ), *n.* State or character of being reprobate.

rep'ro·bance (rĕp'rō·bȧns), *n. Theol.* Reprobation. *Shak.*

rep'ro·bate (rĕp'rō·bāt *or, esp. Brit.,* -bĭt), *adj.* [LL. *reprobatus*, past part. of *reprobare* to disapprove, condemn. See REPROVE.] **1.** Rejected as not enduring proof or trial; not of standard purity or fineness; disallowed; condemned. *Archaic.*
Reprobate silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them. *Jer.* vi. 30.
2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a reprobate, or scoundrel; unprincipled; vicious; corrupt; also, in milder sense, blameworthy; as, conduct so *reprobate; reprobate* officers of the law.
3. Expressing or involving reprobation or reproach; as, the *reprobate* sense of a word.
4. *Theol.* Condemned or rejected by God's decree. Hence, morally abandoned; depraved; — said of persons.

Syn. — Hardened, reprehensible. See ABANDONED.
Ant. — Virtuous, moral, righteous.

rep'ro·bate (rĕp'rō·bāt *or, esp. Brit.,* -bĭt), *n.* **1.** One rejected or foreordained to condemnation by God; one not of the elect; a lost soul. *Archaic.*
2. A depraved, vicious, or unprincipled person; a scoundrel; sometimes, in milder sense, a scamp; as, the *reprobate* of his family.

rep'ro·bate (-bāt), *v. t.;* -BAT'ED (-bāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -BAT'ING (-bāt'ĭng). [LL. *reprobatus*, past part. of *reprobare.* See REPROVE.] **1.** To disapprove of; to condemn as unworthy or worthless; to discontenance.
And doth He *reprobate* . . . The use of His own bounty? *Cowper.*
2. To reject; to refuse to accept.
Every scheme, every person, recommended by one of them, was *reprobated* by the other. *Macaulay.*
3. To set aside; to disallow or put away; to take exception to. *Now Chiefly Scots Law.*
4. *Theol.* Of God, to reject, or foreordain to damnation.

Syn. — Reprehend; disown, abandon, reject. See CENSURE.
Ant. — Approve; accept.

rep'ro·bat'er (-bāt'ĕr), *n.* One who reprobates.

rep'ro·ba'tion (rĕp'rō·bā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *reprobatio.*]
1. Act of reprobating; state or status of being reprobated; now usually, severe disapproval; censure; as, his course met with general *reprobation.* "A brand of *reprobation* on clipped poetry and false coin." *Dryden.*
2. Rejection or condemnation as inferior or worthless. *Now Rare.*
3. *Theol.* Rejection by God's decree; predestination or foreordination to eternal damnation. See PRETERITION, 4.

rep'ro·ba'tion·ar'y (rĕp'rō·bā'shŭn·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, reprobation.

rep'ro·ba'tion·er (-ĕr), *n. Theol.* A believer in reprobation. See REPROBATION, 3. *Rare.*

rep'ro·ba'tive (rĕp'rō·bā'tĭv), *adj.* Pertaining to or expressing reprobation. — **rep'ro·ba'tive·ly,** *adv.*

rep'ro·ba'tor (rĕp'rō·bā'tĕr), *n.* [See REPROBATORY.] *Scots Law.* A proceeding, now obsolete, to disqualify or reject a witness.

rep'ro·ba'to·ry (-bā'tō·rĭ), *adj.* Reprobative.

re'pro·duce' (rē'prō·dūs'), *v. t.* To produce again; specif.:
a To produce again by generation or the like; to cause the existence of (something of the same class, kind, or nature as another thing); as, to *reproduce* a rose; some animals are *reproduced* by gemmation; an animal which can *reproduce* a lost part. **b** To cause to exist again or anew; as, to *reproduce* happiness. **c** To cause to be or seem to be repeated; to repeat; as, Napoleon tried to *reproduce* the glories of Rome. **d** To make an image, a copy, or other representation of; to portray; to cause to exist in the mind or imagination; as, to *reproduce* a face on canvas; to *reproduce* a design or a former civilization. **e** To bring forward, present, or exhibit again; as, to *reproduce* a witness, a play, a printed article. **f** To revive mentally; to have a mental image of; to remember; to recite; as, to *reproduce* an experience; to *reproduce* what one has learned.
— *v. i.* To reproduce its kind; to produce offspring; also, to turn out (as specified) when reproduced.

Syn. — Copy, duplicate; multiply, propagate.

re'pro·duce'a·ble (-ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Reproducible. *Rare.*

re'pro·duc'er (rē'prō·dūs'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which reproduces; as: **a** A sound box or other device that reproduces sounds, as in a phonograph, radio, or sound motion pictures. One form of reproducer is a pickup device consisting essentially of a piezoelectric crystal, a moving iron or coil, or an electrostatic arrangement which reproduces the original sounds through the generation of a fluctuating voltage, whose instantaneous values are proportional to those of the air pressures impressed by sounds directed upon a recording microphone. Another form is a device consisting essentially of a photoelectric cell, a source of light, and an amplifier, so arranged that when a photographic film, on which variations in sound pressure have been recorded (see RECORDER, 5 b), is passed between the cell and source of light, an electric current is produced which may be amplified into a powerful audio-frequency current. Cf. RECORDER, 5b; PHONOGRAPH, 3. **b** In a manograph, a device for reproducing the engine stroke on a reduced scale.

re'pro·duc'i·ble (-ĭ·b'l), *adj.* That may be reproduced. —

re'pro·duc'i·bil'i·ty (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

re'pro·duc'tion (rē'prō·dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *reproduction.*] **1.** Act or process of reproducing; as, the *reproduction* of wealth or of destroyed tissue; a mental *reproduction* of a past experience.
2. A copy, likeness, counterpart, or reconstruction; a representation in another form or medium; as, to sell *reproductions* of the great masters; to make a *reproduction* of the Elizabethan theater.
3. *Biol.* The process by which plants and animals give rise to offspring. Essentially it consists of the separation or setting apart of a portion of the living substance of the parent's body, and its subsequent growth and differentiation into a new individual. The reproduction of animals may be *asexual*, the offspring being derived from a single parent, as by the cleavage or fission of the parent's body into two or more parts, or by a process of gemmation (which see). The usual and normal method of reproduction is, however, *sexual*, the offspring being derived from two parents. Even those animals which habitually reproduce asexually appear to require to resort to this method at intervals, and in many cases, as also among the higher plants, sexual and asexual reproduction occur regularly in alternate generations. In multicellular animals and plants, ordinary sexual reproduction involves the fusion or union of two *sex* or *germ cells*, one, the egg, derived from the female parent, and the other, the sperm or spermatozoon, from the male parent. From the cell thus produced (the *fertilized egg*) the offspring develops. In unicellular organisms a modification of the process occurs, a temporary or permanent union (conjugation) of the parents preceding a period of active multiplication by cell division. In certain modifications of sexual reproduction the offspring may be derived from only one parent. See FERTILIZATION, 2; CONJUGATION, 3; HERMAPHRODITE, 1; PARTHENOGENESIS.
4. *Psychol.* The revival of what has been previously learned or experienced; recall.

reproduction cost. *Accounting.* The estimated expense of replacing or duplicating an asset with a new one of equal effectiveness. See PHYSICAL VALUE.

re'pro·duc'tion·ist (rē'prō·dŭk'shŭn·ĭst), *n.* One who makes reproductions, or copies.

re'pro·duc'tive (rē'prō·dŭk'tĭv), *adj.* That reproduces or tends to reproduce; of the nature of, pertaining to, tending toward, or employed in, reproduction; as, highly *reproductive* species; the *reproductive* imagination. — **re'pro·duc'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **re'pro·duc'tive·ness,** *n.*

reproductive function (of *n*th order). *Math.* A function that is multiplied by a^n when its argument is multiplied by a constant a. If n be 0, the function is *irreproductive.*

reproductive imagination. See IMAGINATION, 1.

reproductive selection. The tendency of a plant or animal variety or species to undergo change in consequence of differences in the net fertility of different strains.

re'pro·duc·tiv'i·ty (rē'prō·dŭk·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** Reproductiveness.
2. *Math.* The constant c in a reproductive function $f(cx) = c^n f(x)$.

re'pro·duc'to·ry (-dŭk'tō·rĭ), *adj.* Reproductive. *Rare.*

re·prof'fer (rē·prŏf'ĕr), *v. t. Venery.* Of a deer, to re-enter the water. *Obs.*

re·proof' (rē·prōōf'), *n.* [ME. *reproef, repreef, repreve, reprove*, fr. OF. *reprueve.* See PROOF, REPROVE.] **1.** Reproach; disgrace; also, obloquy; contumely. *Obs.*
2. Censure for a fault; an expression of censure; a reprimand; rebuke; as, to fear *reproof;* a gentle *reproof.*
3. Refutation; confutation; disproof. *Now Rare.*

Syn. — Admonition, reprehension, chiding.
Ant. — Praise, compliment.

re·proof' (rē·prōōf'), *v. t.* To proof, as powder, again; to waterproof again or anew.

re·prov'a·ble (rē·prōōv'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [OF. *reprouvable*, F. *réprouvable.*] Deserving reproof or censure.

Syn. — Reprehensible, censurable, blameworthy.
Ant. — Commendable, praiseworthy.
— **re·prov'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **re·prov'a·bly,** *adv.*

re·prov'al (rē·prōōv'ȧl), *n.* Reproof.

re·prove' (rē·prōōv'), *v. t.;* -PROVED' (-prōōvd'); -PROV'ING (-prōōv'ĭng). [ME. *reproven*, fr. OF. *reprover* (3d sing. pres. *reprueve;* cf. ME. *repreven*), F. *réprouver*, fr. LL. *reprobare* to disapprove, fr. *re-* + *probare* to test, prove. See PROVE; cf. REPROBATE, REPROOF.] **1.** To reject, or reprobate. *Obs.*
2. To chide as blameworthy; to administer a rebuke to.
3. To express disapprobation of; to censure; now, often, to reproach by implication, contrast, etc.
Whose rage the gentle skies in vain *reprove.* *Wordsworth.*
4. To convince; convict. *Obs.*
When he is come, he will *reprove* the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment. *John* xvi. 8.
5. To disprove; refute. *Obs.*
Reprove my allegation, if you can. *Shak.*

Syn. — Correct; blame, reproach, reprehend, objurgate. — REPROVE, REBUKE, REPRIMAND, ADMONISH, CHIDE, UPBRAID, SCOLD, RATE, BERATE agree in the idea of reprehension. To REPROVE is to express blame or censure, often kindly or without harshness; REBUKE implies sharp or stern reproof; REPRIMAND suggests reproof that is formal, and often public or official; as, "Marcus with blushes owns he loves, and Brutus tenderly *reproves*" (*Pope*); cf. "I have not lacked thy mild *reproof*" (*Tennyson*); "He *rebuked* Peter, saying, Get thee behind me, Satan" (*Mark* viii. 33); cf. "The Lord will come with fire . . . to render his anger with fury, and his *rebuke* with flames of fire" (*Is.* lxvi. 15); "a word . . which the Duke of Wellington, or Admiral Stopford, would use in *reprimanding* an officer" (*Macaulay*). ADMONISH adds to *reprove* the implication of warning or counsel, as, "Count him not as an enemy, but *admonish* him as a brother" (2 *Thess.* iii. 15); cf. "sincere acknowledgments to both my private and public censors for their friendly *admonitions*" (*Coleridge*). CHIDE implies dissatisfaction or displeasure; UPBRAID suggests sharp or violent reproach; as, "to serve . . . my Maker, and present my true account, lest He returning *chide*" (*Milton*); "He . . . *upbraided* them with their unbelief and hardness of heart" (*Mark* xvi. 14). To SCOLD is to chide rudely, clamorously, or with vituperation; to RATE or BERATE is to rebuke angrily or with vehemence or to assail with abusive language; as, "You may *scold* a carpenter who has made you a bad table" (*Johnson*); "Warning has steadily heated toward denunciation, and remonstrance soured toward *scolding*" (*Lowell*); "She [Elizabeth] *rated* great nobles as if they were schoolboys" (*J. R. Green*). Cf. ANIMADVERSION, WARN, REMONSTRATE.
Ant. — Praise, commend, extol.

re·prove' (rē·prōōv'), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·prov'er (rē·prōōv'ĕr), *n.* One who reproves.

reps (rĕps), *n.* = REP, fabric.

rep'tant (rĕp'tȧnt), *adj.* [L. *reptans, -antis*, pres. part. of *reptare*, v. intens. fr. *repere.* See REPTILE.] Creeping; repent.

rep·ta'tion (rĕp·tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *reptatio.*] A creeping.

rep'ta·to'ri·al (rĕp'tȧ·tō'rĭ·ȧl; 181), **rep'ta·to'ry** (rĕp'tȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Creeping; reptant.

rep'tile (rĕp'tĭl; -tīl), *n.* [LL., prop. neut. of *reptilis* reptant, fr. L. *repere, reptum*, to creep; akin to Lith. *rėpliotì*, and perh. ult. to L. *serpere.* See SERPENT.]
1. An animal that crawls, or moves on its belly, as snakes, or on small, short legs, as lizards and the like.
2. One of the Reptilia or, in popular usage, of the Amphibia.
3. A groveling or very mean or despicable person.

rep'tile (rĕp'tĭl; -tīl), *adj.* [LL. *reptilus.* See REPTILE, *n.*] **1.** Creeping; reptant; moving on the belly, or by means of small and short legs.
2. Groveling; low; malignant; despicable; as, a *reptile* race or crew; *reptile* vices.
There is also a false, *reptile* prudence, the result not of caution, but of fear. *Burke.*
3. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a reptile or reptiles.

reptili-. A combining form for *reptile*, as in **rep'til·if'er·ous, rep·til'i·form, rep'ti·liv'o·rous.** See -FEROUS, etc.

Rep·til'i·a (rĕp·tĭl'ĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A class of air-breathing vertebrates which includes the alligators and crocodiles, lizards, snakes, turtles, and their extinct allies; the reptiles. Of the 4,300 modern species, 25 are crocodilians, nearly 300 turtles, and about 2,000 each lizards and snakes. They have a completely ossified skeleton, a single occipital condyle, a distinct quadrate bone, which, however, is usually immovably articulated with the skull, and ribs which are attached to the sternum. In existing reptiles the body is nearly always covered with scales or bony plates. The heart has two auricles and one ventricle, but the latter is imperfectly divided into two chambers. Existing reptiles are cold-blooded and oviparous or ovoviviparous. The embryo has an amnion and an allantois and does not pass through a metamorphosis. In older classifications the Amphibia were included. Reptiles came into existence in the Carboniferous, attained their maximum in the Mesozoic, when they were represented by many gigantic forms, and have since, except snakes and lizards, steadily declined. The orders of Reptilia are:
I. RHYNCHOCEPHALIA. Lizardlike reptiles, extinct with the exception of the tuatara.
II. SQUAMATA. Lizards, snakes, and their extinct allies.
III. ICHTHYOSAURIA. Large, extinct, fishlike marine reptiles.
IV. SAUROPTERYGIA. Extinct aquatic long-necked reptiles.
V. THEROMORPHA. Extinct mammallike land reptiles.
VI. CHELONIA. Turtles.
VII. CROCODILIA. Crocodiles, alligators, and allied forms.
VIII. DINOSAURIA. Extinct long-necked and long-tailed land reptiles, usually of large size.
IX. PTEROSAURIA. Extinct flying reptiles.

rep·til'i·an (rĕp·tĭl'ĭ·ȧn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, the Reptilia, a reptile, or reptiles. — *n.* A reptile; one of the Reptilia.

reptilian age. *Geol.* The Mesozoic era.

rep·til'i·ar'y (rĕp·tĭl'ĭ·ĕr·ĭ; -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Reptilian.

rep·til'i·ous (rĕp·tĭl'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Like a reptile. *Rare.* — **rep·til'i·ous·ness,** *n.*

rep'til·ism (rĕp'tĭl·ĭz'm; -tīl-), *n.* Reptile character, habit, or conduct.

---

re·prive'. ‡ REPRIEVE, REPROVE.
re·priv'i·lege, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·proach'ing·ly, *adv.* of *reproaching*, pres. part.
re·proach'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
re·proach'less·ness, *n.* [Sp.]
re·proach't'. Reproached. *Ref.*
re·prob'a·ble, *adj.* [ML. *reprobabilis.*] To be reprobated; reprobate. *Obs.*
rep'ro·bate·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
rep'ro·ba'tive. Reprobative. *Ref. Sp.*
re'pro·ceed', *v. i.*, **re·proc'ess,** *v. t.*, **re'pro·hib'it,** *v. t.*, **re·prom'ise,** *v. t.*, **re'pro·mis'sion** (rē'prō·mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* (*Obs.*), **re'pro·mul'gate,** *v. t.*, **re'pro·mul·ga'tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
re'pro·nounce', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'pro·duc'tiv. Reproductive. *Ref. Sp.*
re·prop'a·gate, *v. i.*, **re'pro·fess',** *v. t.*, **re'pro·hib'it,** *v. t.*, **re·prom'ise,** *v. t.*, **re'pro·mis'sion** (rē'prō·mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* (*Obs.*), **re'pro·mul'gate,** *v. t.*, **re'pro·mul·ga'tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
re'pro·pose', *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
re'pro·pos'al, *n.*
re·pros'e·cute, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
— **re'pro·nun'ci·a'tion,** *n.*
re·proof'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
re·prop'a·gate, *v. i.* See RE-, 1.
re'pro·pi'ti·ate, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
— **re'pro·pi'ti·a'tion,** *n.*
re'pro·por'tion, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'pro·pose', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. —
re'pro·pos'al, *n.*
re·pros'e·cu'tion, *n.*
re·pros'per, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
re'pro·tect', *v. i.* See RE-, 2. —
re'pro·tec'tion, *n.*
re·pro'test, *n.*, **re'pro·test',** *v.*, **re'pro·vide',** *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
re·prov'ing·ly, *adv.* of *reproving*, pres. part.
re'pro·vi'sion (rē'prō·vĭzh'ŭn), *n.*
re'pro·voke', *v. i.* See RE-, 2. —
re'prov·o·ca'tion, *n.*
re·prune', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·pry', *v. i.* [Origin uncert. Cf. REPRIEVE.] *Obs.* **a** To remand to prison. **b** To put off; delay.
c To redeem.
rep'tile·dom, *n.* See -DOM.
rep'tile·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

N O P Q R

rep·til'i·ty (rĕp·tĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Reptilism.

rep'til·oid (rĕp'tĭl·oid), *adj.* [*reptile* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Resembling a reptile.

re·pub'lic (rē·pŭb'lĭk), *n.* [F. *république*, fr. L. *respublica* commonwealth, fr. *res* thing, affair + *publicus, publica*, public. See REAL, *adj.*; PUBLIC.] **1.** Commonweal; the state. *Obs.*

2. A state in which the sovereign power resides in a certain body of the people (the *electorate*), and is exercised by representatives elected by, and (in theory at least) responsible to, them; a commonwealth; also, the form of government by which such a state is governed. The term *republic* is used to designate states differing widely in their constitution; as, the ancient Roman *Republic*, which was originally an aristocracy under the control of the patrician class; the *republics* of ancient Greece and of modern Switzerland, democracies with the political power vested in all the citizens (who in the former consisted of a select class, in the latter the whole body of freemen); the medieval Italian *republics*, which were limited oligarchies; the modern *republics* of the United States and France, which are essentially free democracies. *Republic* now often specifically implies such a free popular government in which there are no classes having any exclusive political privileges and in which the electorate includes at least the great body of adult inhabitants (universal suffrage in most republics) under constitutional restrictions.

3. An organization modeled after the George Junior Republic (which see).

Republic, The. = REPUBLIC OF PLATO.

re·pub'lic, re·pub'li·cal (rē·pŭb'lĭ·kăl), *adj.* Republican. *Obs.*

re·pub'li·can (-lĭ·kăn), *adj.* [Cf. F. *républicain.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or having the form or characteristics of, a republic; as, a *republican* government, institutions.

2. Consonant with, or favoring, the principles of a republic; as, *republican* sentiments, orators, measures.

3. Of, pertaining to, designating, or connected with a political party called *republican*; specif., *U. S.*, designating or pertaining to the Republican party (which see); as, the *republican* policy as contrasted with the democratic.

re·pub'li·can (rē·pŭb'lĭ·kăn), *n.* **1.** One who favors or supports a republican form of government.

2. A member of a political party called *republican*; specif. [*cap.*], *U. S. Politics*, a member of the Republican party.

3. Any of certain birds that nest in communities, esp. the cliff swallow and the African sociable weaverbird; — a book name.

Republican calendar, Republican era. *Fr. Hist.* The calendar and era adopted by the first French republic. It began Sept. 22, 1792. See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

re·pub'li·can·ism (rē·pŭb'lĭ·kăn·ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *républicanisme.*] **1.** A republican form or system of government; the principles or theory of republican government.

2. Attachment to, or political sympathy for, a republican form of government. *Burke.*

3. [*cap.*] The principles and policy of the Republican party. *U. S.*

re·pub'li·can·ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). [Cf. F. *républicaniser.*] To make republican in character, form, or principle; to change, as a state, into a republic; as, France was *republicanized*; to *republicanize* the rising generation. — **re·pub'li·can·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'-shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* — **re·pub'li·can·iz'er** (rē·pŭb'lĭ·kăn-īz'ĕr), *n.*

Republican marriage. *Fr. Hist.* A method of execution practiced by J. B. Carrier at Nantes in 1793, consisting of binding a man and woman together and throwing them into the Loire.

Republican party. *U. S. Politics.* **a** The Democratic-Republican party; — so called by Jefferson and his followers. **b** One of the existing great parties. It was organized in 1854–56 by a combination of voters from other parties, notably the Free-Soil party, for the purpose of opposing the extension of slavery, and in 1860 it elected Abraham Lincoln president. Andrew Johnson, a Democrat, who had been elected vice-president by the Republicans in 1864, succeeded Lincoln on the latter's assassination and served until 1869. Since that time, the presidents elected by the Republican party have been as follows: Ulysses S. Grant (1869–73 and 1873–77); Rutherford B. Hayes (1877–81); James A. Garfield (assassinated in 1881; succeeded by Chester A. Arthur, then vice-president); Benjamin Harrison (1889–93); William McKinley (1897–1901 and 1901–; assassinated in 1901; succeeded by Theodore Roosevelt, then vice-president); Theodore Roosevelt (1905–09); William H. Taft (1909–13); Warren G. Harding (1921–23; died 1923; succeeded by Calvin Coolidge, then vice-president); Calvin Coolidge (1925–29); and Herbert C. Hoover (1929–33). [Among the policies with which the Republican party has been especially identified are: a liberal construction of the Constitution, esp. in the direction of federal power; specie payments; the maintenance of a gold standard; the retention of acquired territory; a protective tariff system; and, since the World War, opposition to entrance into the League of Nations.

Republican Pawnee. = KITAKEHAHKI. See PAWNEE.

re'pub·li·ca'tion (rē'pŭb·lĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of republishing; also, something republished. Specif.: **a** A new or second publication, or promulgation, as of a will, a code, a religion, a law, or the like. **b** A republished book, literary work, or the like.

republic of letters. The collective body of literary or learned men; also, the field of literature; as, a work that has attained a high position in the *republic of letters.*

Republic of Plato, The. Familiar title of the dialogue generally regarded as the greatest of Plato's works. It is a search for justice in the construction of an ideal state.

re·pub'lish (rē·pŭb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To publish anew; specif.: **a** To publish a reprint of (a book). **b** To publish or promulgate anew, as a will, by re-execution or codicil, etc.

re·pub'lish·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who republishes.

re·pu'di·a·ble (rē·pū'dĭ·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [See REPUDIATE.] Admitting of repudiation.

re·pu'di·ate (rē·pū'dĭ·āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *repudiatus*, past part. of *repudiare* to repudiate, reject, fr. *repudium* separation, divorce, fr. *re-* re- + (prob.) the root of *pudere* to be ashamed. See PUDIC.] **1.** To divorce, put away, or discard, as a wife.

2. To cast off; disown; to refuse to have anything to do with; to renounce; as, to *repudiate* a son, a gift.

3. To refuse to accept as true, just, of rightful authority or obligation, or the like; as, to *repudiate* a pretender's claims; to *repudiate* authority in matters of belief.

4. To refuse approval or belief to; as, to *repudiate* a charge, a tale, or a dogma.

5. To refuse to acknowledge or to pay; to disclaim; as, the State has *repudiated* its debts.

Syn. — Discard, reject; disavow. See RENOUNCE.

Ant. — Acknowledge, own, recognize; approve.

re·pu'di·ate (rē·pū'dĭ·ăt), *adj.* [L. *repudiatus*, past part.] Repudiated; divorced. *Obs.*

re·pu'di·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *repudiatio.*] Act of repudiating, or state of being repudiated; as, *repudiation* of a charge, a doctrine, a claim. Specif.: **a** *Hist.* Divorce (of a woman). **b** *Canon Law.* Act of refusing a benefice. **c** Act of refusing to acknowledge or pay a debt; as, an era of *repudiation*; specif., such action on the part of public authorities, against whom no claim can be enforced.

re·pu'di·a'tion·ist, *n.* One who favors repudiation, esp. of a public debt.

re·pu'di·a'tive (rē·pū'dĭ·ā'tĭv), *adj.* That repudiates or is inclined to repudiate. *Rare.*

re·pu'di·a'tor (rē·pū'dĭ·ā'tĕr), *n.* [LL.] One who repudiates or advocates repudiation.

re·pu'di·a·to'ry (-ȧ·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or supporting, repudiation.

re·pugn' (rē·pūn'), *v.* [OF. *repugner*, fr. L. *repugnare, repugnatum*, fr. *re-* + *pugnare* to fight. See PUGNACIOUS; cf. SPONTOON.] *Transitive:* **1.** To fight against; oppose; resist. *Archaic.*

Stubbornly he did *repugn* the truth. *Shak.*

2. To be contrary to or inconsistent with. *Obs.*

3. To cause repugnance in; to repel. *Rare.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be contradictory, at variance, inconsistent, contrary, or opposed. *Obs.*

2. To make resistance; oppose; fight or strive (against); offer objection or resistance (to). *Now Rare.*

re·pug'na·ble (rē·pŭg'nȧ·b'l; rē·pūn'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [MF.] Capable of being repugned; also, repugnant; contrary. *Obs.*

re·pug'nance (rē·pŭg'nĕns), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *repugnantia.*] **1.** The quality or fact of being opposed, or esp., reciprocally opposed; opposition; now, usually, of statements, opinions, etc., inconsistency, incompatibility, incongruity, or an instance of such; as, *repugnance* between the Gospel narratives.

You . . . are . . . a greater skeptic, and maintain more paradoxes and *repugnances* to common sense, than I. *Berkeley.*

2. Deep-rooted antagonism; settled aversion; strong antipathy; as, unable to overcome one's *repugnance* to snakes; to feel *repugnance* against capital punishment.

Syn. — Loathing, abhorrence, disgust; reluctance. See ANTIPATHY.

re·pug'nan·cy (-năn·sĭ), *n.* Repugnance.

re·pug'nant (rē·pŭg'nănt), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *repugnans, -antis*, pres. part. of *repugnare.* See REPUGN.] **1.** Opposed or reciprocally opposed; contradictory; irreconcilable; — sometimes followed by *with* or, now esp., *to*; as, chemically *repugnant* properties; a principle *repugnant* to constitutional law.

2. That resists or offers resistance; hostile; refractory.

Tempering the *repugnant* mass with liquid love. *Shelley.*

3. Distasteful; offensive; repulsive; as, an act *repugnant* to one's sense of honor.

Syn. — Opposed, adverse, irreconcilable, incompatible, inimical; repulsive, repellent.

Ant. — Consonant; agreeable, pleasing, attractive.

re·pug'nate (-nāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *repugnare.* See REPUGN.] To oppose; combat. *Rare.*

re·pug'na·to'ri·al (rē·pŭg'nȧ·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* [L. *repugnatorius.* See REPUGN.] *Zool.* Serving to repel enemies, as the ***repugnatorial pores*** of millipedes, and ***repugnatorial glands*** of certain insects, which emit an offensive secretion or vapor.

re·pugn'er (rē·pūn'ĕr), *n.* One who repugns. *Rare.*

re·pul'lu·late (rē·pŭl'ū·lāt), *v. i.* [L. *repullulare, repullulatum.* See PULLULATE.] **1.** To bud or sprout again. *Now Rare.*

2. *Med.* To recur or return, as a disease. *Now Rare.*

— **re·pul'lu·la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **re·pul'lu·la'tive** (-lā'-tĭv), *adj.* — **re·pul'lu·les'cent** (-lĕs'ĕnt; -ĭnt), *adj.* *All Rare.*

re·pul'pit (rē·pŏŏl'pĭt), *v. t.* To reinstate in a pulpit. *Tennyson.*

re·pulse' (rē·pŭls'), *v. t.*; -PULSED (-pŭlst'); -PULS'ING (-pŭl'-sĭng). [L. *repulsus*, past part. of *repellere.* See REPEL.] **1.** To repel, as an assault or an enemy; to beat or drive back.

2. To repel by discourtesy, coldness, or denial; to rebuff; reject; as, to *repulse* a suitor; also, *Obs.*, to exclude.

re·pulse', *n.* [L. *repulsa*, fr. *repellere, repulsum.*] **1.** Act of repelling, or fact of being repelled, in hostile encounter.

2. Refusal; denial; rejection; rebuff; as, to risk a *repulse.*

3. A forcing or driving back; — opposed to *impulse. Obs.*

re·pulse'less, *adj.* That cannot be repulsed.

re·puls'er (rē·pŭl'sĕr), *n.* One who repulses.

re·pul'sion (rē·pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *repulsio.*] **1.** Divorce; repudiation. *Obs.*

2. Act of repulsing, or driving back, off, or away, or fact of being repulsed, or driven back, off, or away.

3. A feeling of aversion; strong dislike; repugnance.

4. *Biol.* In genetics, a tendency for two characters or genes to be independent rather than linked in their inheritance.

5. *Physics.* Act of repelling, or the force with which bodies, particles, or like forces, repel one another. See REPEL, *v. t.*, **9.**

re·pul'sive (rē·pŭl'sĭv), *adj.* [Cf. F. *répulsif.*] **1.** Serving, or able, to repulse, or repel; characterized by repulsion; as, a *repulsive* force.

2. Repelling or rejecting advances; forbidding.

His reserve may be a little *repulsive.* *Jane Austen.*

3. Arousing aversion or disgust; offensive; disgusting; as, a *repulsive* sore, character, or deed.

Syn. — See REPELLENT. **Ant.** — Attractive, pleasing.

— **re·pul'sive·ly,** *adv.* — **re·pul'sive·ness,** *n.*

re·pul'sive (rē·pŭl'sĭv), *n.* That which repels; *Med.*, a repellent. *Obs.*

re·pul'so·ry (rē·pŭl'sō·rĭ), *adj. & n.* [LL. *repulsorius.*] Repulsive. *Rare.*

re·pur'chase (rē·pŭr'chĭs), *v. t.* To buy back or again; to regain by purchase. — *n.* A repurchasing.

re·pur'chas·er (-chĭs·ĕr), *n.* One who repurchases.

re·pub'li·can'i·an, *adj. & n.* Republican. *Obs.*

re·pub'lish·ment, *n.* See -MENT.

re·pub'lisht. Republished. *Ref. Sp.*

re·pud'dle, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [*Sp.*]

re·pu'di·a'tiv. Repudiative. *Ref.*

rep'u·dy, *n.* [L. *repudium.*] Repudiation; divorce. *Obs.* — *v. t.* [F. *répudier.*] To repudiate. *Obs.*

re·puff', *v. t.* See RE-, 1.

repugnant condition. *Law.* See CONDITION, 9. [NANT.]

re·pug'nant·ly, *adv.* of REPUG-

re·pug'nant·ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*

re·pulse'proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.

re·pul'siv. Repulsive. *Ref. Sp.*

re·pul'st'. Repulsed. *Ref. Sp.*

re·pul'ver·ize, *v. t.*, **re·pump',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·pun'ish, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re·pun'ish·ment,** *n.*

re·pure', *v. t.* Repurify. *Obs.*

re·pur'gate, *v. t.* [L. *repurgatus*, past part. of *repurgare.*] To repurge. *Obs.* — **re·pur·ga'tion** (rē'pŭr·gā'shŭn; rē'pŭr·ĭ-), *n. Obs.*

re·pur'ge', *v. t.*, **re'pu·ri·fi·ca'tion,** *n.*, **re·pu'ri·fy,** *v. t.*, **re·Pu'ri·tan·ize,** *v. i. & t.*, **re·pur'ple,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·pur'pose, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re'pur·suе', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'pur·suit',** *n.*

rep'u·ta'tion·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

re·put'ed·ly (rē·pūt'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* of REPUTED.

re·qual'i·fy, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2. — **re'qual·i·fi·ca'tion,** *n.*

re·quar'an·tine, *v. t.*, **re·quench',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rep'u·ta·bil'i·ty (rĕp'ū·tȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being reputable, or enjoying good repute.

rep'u·ta·ble (rĕp'ū·tȧ·b'l), *adj.* [From REPUTE; cf. MF. *reputable.*] **1.** Enjoying good repute; of excellent reputation; held in esteem; honorable; estimable; as, a *reputable* citizen, firm, or calling; *reputable* conduct.

2. Of words or their use, employed widely or sanctioned by good writers.

Syn. — Respectable, creditable, worthy.

Ant. — Disreputable, dishonorable.

— **rep'u·ta·ble·ness,** *n.* — **rep'u·ta·bly,** *adv.*

rep'u·ta'tion (rĕp'ū·tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *reputatio* a reckoning, consideration; cf. F. *réputation.* See REPUTE, *v.*] **1.** Opinion; estimation; account. *Obs.*

2. The estimation in which one is generally held; the character commonly imputed to a person or thing; one's reputed as distinct from one's inherent or real character; as, to enjoy a good, or suffer from a bad, *reputation*; an honorable man in spite of his *reputation.*

3. Repute, or public esteem, either attained or in process of attainment; fame; celebrity; note; distinction; name; as, a man of *reputation*; one's growing *reputation*; the poem will make his *reputation.*

4. Good name; place in public esteem or regard; as, to save or lose one's *reputation.*

5. A particular character ascribed or credited to one in public opinion or popular belief; — with *the* and followed by *of*; as, to have the *reputation* of being a spy or of slighting one's work.

Syn. — REPUTATION, FAME, RENOWN, HONOR, GLORY, CONSIDERATION, DISTINCTION. REPUTATION is the estimation in which one is held, esp. on some particular account; FAME is wide celebrity; as, "Authors think their *reputation* safe" (*Pope*); a *reputation* for wit; "Popularity is neither *fame* nor greatness" (*Hazlitt*); "Had he lived . . . his public *fame* would have been as great as his private *reputation*" (*Macaulay*); "As *fame* is to *reputation*, so heaven is to an . . . immediate advantage" (*Coleridge*). RENOWN is exalted or widespread fame; HONOR, as here compared, emphasizes the element of respect or esteem (for its distinction from *virtue* see HONOR, sense 5 a); GLORY is signal and brilliant renown; as, "Those other two, equaled with me in fate, so were I equaled with them in *renown*" (*Milton*); "Length of days is in her right hand; and in her left hand riches and *honor*" (*Prov.* iii. 16); "The paths of *glory* lead but to the grave" (*Gray*); "The path of duty was the way to *glory*" (*Tennyson*). CONSIDERATION emphasizes the idea of regard, esp. as based on sterling qualities; DISTINCTION, as here compared, is honorable pre-eminence, as, "*Consideration* is not *reputation*, still less celebrity, *fame*, or *glory*; . . . it is the reward given to constancy in duty, to probity of conduct. It is a little more than esteem, and a little less than admiration" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "William's special *distinction* is that he treats them [politics] with his soul" (*M. Arnold*). Cf. EMINENT, REVERENCE.

re·put'a·tive (rē·pūt'ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Putative. — **re·put'a·tive·ly,** *adv.* *Both Now Rare.*

re·pute' (rē·pūt'), *v.*; -PUT'ED (-pūt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -PUT'ING (-pūt'ĭng). [OF. or L.; OF. *reputer*, fr. L. *reputare* to count over, think over, impute, repute, fr. *re-* re- + *putare* to count, think. See PUTATIVE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To hold in thought; to account; esteem; hold; think; reckon; — now usually in passive; as, he is *reputed* to be worth millions.

Ingratitude, which Rome *reputes* to be a heinous sin. *Shak.*

2. To attribute; impute; as, the sacrifice shall be *reputed* to him for righteousness. *Obs.*

3. To have a good repute, or opinion, of. *Obs.*

—, *Intransitive:* To hold an appraising opinion; — with *of*; as, to *repute* highly of one. *Obs.* *Shak.*

re·pute', *n.* **1.** Opinion; estimation; judgment. *Obs.*

2. Reputation, or the character, status, etc., commonly or popularly ascribed to one; as, a man of evil *repute*; to persevere through good or ill *repute.*

3. The state, character, or fact, of being publicly known, spoken of, estimated, or esteemed; fame; note; as, a book of no little *repute*; a scientist of *repute*; also, favor or degree of favor generally accorded; public esteem; as, a painting held in high *repute.*

4. Report; common talk; popular ascription.

Our painter was his pupil, by *repute.* *Browning.*

re·pute', *adj.* [Cf. F. *réputé*, past part.] *Scots Law.* Reputed; — chiefly in the phrase ***habit and repute,*** held and reputed (to be).

re·put'ed (rē·pūt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Having repute, esp. high repute; reputable; — now often *highly reputed.*

He became a member of a *reputed* legal firm. *Edith Wharton.*

2. That has the reputation of being popularly supposed; generally accepted; putative; — in the attributive position; as, his *reputed* father; a *reputed* success.

reputed manor, *or* **manor by reputation.** A manor that has lost its manorial status by expiry of some necessary adjunct. *Oxf. E. D.*

reputed parish. See PARISH, *n.*, **1 d.**

re·pute'less, *adj.* Not of good repute; inglorious. *Obs.*

re·queen' (rē·kwēn'), *v. t. & i. Beekeeping.* To replace an old queen (of a hive of bees) with a young one of the same season's raising to prevent swarming.

re·quest' (rē·kwĕst'), *n.* [ME. *requeste*, fr. OF. *requeste* (F. *requête*), fr. (assumed) VL. *requaestīta*, fr. past part. of *requaerēre.* See REQUIRE; cf. QUEST.] **1.** Act or an instance of asking for something or some action desired; expression of desire; entreaty; petition; as, a *request* for aid.

I will marry her, sir, at your *request.* *Shak.*

2. That which is asked for; as, to grant a *request.*

3. The condition or the fact of being requested; as, tickets will be issued only upon *request*; also, in phrases ***at*** or ***by request***, in compliance with or response to a requesting.

4. A state of being asked for or held in such estimation as to be sought after; demand; as, a book in great *request.*

Syn. — Petition, supplication, suit, demand.

re·quest' (rē·kwĕst'), *v.*; -QUEST'ED; -QUEST'ING. [OF. *requester* (F. *requêter*).] *Transitive:* **1.** To ask for (something) or, *Now Rare*, for permission or opportunity (to do, see, hear, etc., something); to solicit; as, to *request* a loan, one's presence, or permission to speak; to *request* to hear one sing or to meet one.

2. To make a request to or of (one); — followed by an infinitive; as, to *request* him to act as best man.

3. To ask (a person) to come, go, or act; — followed by *to* (a place) or *against* (one). *Obs.*

—, *Intransitive:* To make a request.

Syn. — Beg, entreat, pray. See ASK.

re·quest'er (rē-kwĕs'tĕr), *n.* One who requests.

request note. *Law.* A request directed to a revenue officer for permission to remove goods subject to excise. *Eng.*

re'qui·em (rē'kwĭ-ĕm; rĕk'wĭ-ĕm; 277), *n.* [Acc. of L. *requies* rest, the first words of the Introit of the Mass being "*Requiem* aeternam dona eis, Domine," give eternal rest to them, O Lord, fr. *re-* re- + *quies* quiet. See QUIET.] **1.** [*usually cap.*] *R.C.Ch.* A Mass for the repose of a departed soul or souls; also, the Introit of this Mass. See *Ety.*, above.
2. [*usually cap.*] *Music.* A setting of the Mass for the dead, usually including the Requiem, Kyrie, several stanzas of the hymn Dies Irae, the Domine Jesu Christe, Sanctus, Benedictus, Agnus Dei, and the Lux Aeterna. Also, a piece of like character on other words, from Scripture or elsewhere; as, Brahms's "German *Requiem*." Hence, any grand musical service or hymn in honor of the dead.
3. Rest; quiet; peace. *Now Rare.*
4. A song or chant inviting rest or repose for living or dead; sometimes, a dirge.

Still would'st thou sing, and I have ears in vain,
To thy high *requiem* become a sod. *Keats.*

re'qui·em, *n.*, *or* requiem shark. A requin shark.

Req'ui·e'ni·a (rĕk'wĭ-ē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. after Esprit *Requien*, French conchologist.] *Paleontol.* A genus of Cretaceous lamellibranch mollusks of the family Chamidae having the left valve spiral and the right valve small and fitting on the other like an operculum.

‖**re'qui·es'cat** (rĕk'wĭ-ĕs'kăt), *n.* [L., fr. the phrase *requiescat in pace* may he (or she) rest in peace.] A prayer for the repose of a dead person.

req'ui·es'cence (rĕk'wĭ-ĕs'ĕns; -'nĕs), *n.* Repose.

re'quin (rē'kwĭn), *n.*; *pl.* REQUIN, sometimes REQUINS (-kwĭnz). See PLURAL, *Note.* Also **requin shark.** [F.] Any of various voracious sharks of the family Carchariidae, esp. the cub sharks; sometimes, the man-eater.

re·quir'a·ble (rē-kwīr'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* [Cf. ME. (fr. OF.) *requerable.*] Capable of being required; requisite.

re·quire' (rē-kwīr'), *v.*; -QUIRED' (-kwīrd'); -QUIR'ING (-kwīr'ĭng). [ME. *requiren, requeren*, fr. OF. *requerre* (3d sing. pres. *requiert*), F. *requérir*, fr. (assumed) VL. *requaerĕre*, for L. *requirere, requisitum*, fr. *re-* re- + *quaerere* to ask. See QUERY; cf. REQUEST, REQUISITE.] *Transitive:*
1. To demand; to claim as by right and authority; to exact; as, to *require* the surrender of property.

This night thy soul shall be *required* of thee. *Luke* xii. 20.

2. To demand or exact as necessary or appropriate; hence, to want; to need; call for; as, the matter *requires* haste; experience is *required* to write well; the dress *requires* six yards of cloth; public policy *requires* the treaty.

Just gave what life *required*, and gave no more. *Goldsmith.*

3. To ask for as a favor; to request. *Archaic.*
I was ashamed to *require* of the king a band of soldiers and horsemen to help us against the enemy in the way. *Ezra* viii. 22.
4. To impose a command or compulsion upon (one) to do something; as, to *require* a man to serve in the army.
5. *Obs.* **a** To ask (a person) a question; to inquire of. **b** To ask (a person) for or to do something. **c** To search for as needed or wanted; to seek; as, a shepherd *requiring* a lost sheep.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make request; to ask. *Now Rare.*
2. To be necessary or requisite. *Now Rare.*
3. To need; to be under a necessity; as, man *requires* to feed or to be fed; a fact *requires* to be stated.
Syn. — Claim; necessitate; ask; enjoin; compel, force.

re·quire', *n.* Requirement. *Rare.*

re·quire'ment (rē-kwīr'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of requiring, esp. of making requisition. *Rare.*
2. That which is required; specif.: **a** A requisite or essential condition; a required quality, course, kind of training, etc.; as, to fulfill the *requirements* for college entrance. **b** A necessity; a need.
God gave her the child, and gave her too an instinctive knowledge of its nature and *requirements*. *Hawthorne.*
Syn. — REQUIREMENT, REQUISITE are sometimes interchangeable. But REQUIREMENT commonly emphasizes the idea of something demanded or expected; REQUISITE, the implication of something indispensable or essential; as, "Marriage, like religion and erudition, . . . was fated to become an outward *requirement*, and Edward Casaubon was bent on fulfilling unimpeachably all *requirements*" (*G. Eliot*); "The first *requisite* of good writing is to have an earnest and definite purpose" (*Lowell*); the *requirements* for entrance to college. Cf. NEEDFUL.

re·quir'er (rē-kwīr'ĕr), *n.* One who requires.

req'ui·site (rĕk'wĭ-zĭt), *adj.* [L. *requisitus*, past part. of *requirere*, fr. *re-* re- + *quaerere* to ask. See REQUIRE.] Required by the nature of things, by circumstances, or by the end in view; necessary.

All truth *requisite* for men to know. *Milton.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See NEEDFUL.
— **req'ui·site·ly,** *adv.* — **req'ui·site·ness,** *n.*

req'ui·site (rĕk'wĭ-zĭt), *n.* A required or necessary quality or thing; something indispensable or essential; as, to gather all *requisites* for the trip; good breeding is a *requisite* in a teacher.
Syn. — See REQUIREMENT. **Ant.** — Nonessential.

req'ui·si'tion (-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *réquisition*, fr. L. *requisitio* a searching.] **1.** Act of requiring, or requesting. *Obs.*
2. Act of requiring, or demanding, as of right; a demand or application made as by authority; specif., a formal application made by one officer or department to another for things needed in the service or business; as, a *requisition* for clothing, troops, money.
3. State of being demanded, called for, or put into service or use; — used with *in* or *into*; as, to put an orator in *requisition* in a political campaign.
4. That which is required; a requirement; as, the *requisitions* of a position, a religion, a science.
5. *International Law.* A formal demand made by one state or government upon another for the surrender or extradition of a fugitive from justice. See EXTRADITION.
6. *Law.* A formal demand for the performance of an obligation, esp. one made through a notary.
7. *Mil.* A demand by the invader upon the people of an invaded country for supplies or labor (a demand for money being usually called a *contribution*).

req'ui·si'tion, (rĕk'wĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *v. t.*; -SI'TIONED (-zĭsh'ŭnd); -SI'TION·ING. [Cf. F. *réquisitionner.*] **1.** To make a requisition or authoritative demand for, esp. for military purposes; to put in requisition; hence, to demand; to press into service; as, to *requisition* horses for troops.
2. To make a requisition or demand upon; as, to *requisition* a town for horses.

req'ui·si'tion·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ; -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, requisition.

req'ui·si'tion·ist, *n.* One who makes or signs a requisition.

re·quis'i·tor (rē-kwĭz'ĭ·tĕr), *n.* A requisitionist. *Rare.* —

re·quis'i·to'ri·al (-tō'rĭ·ȧl; 181), *adj.* *Rare.*

re·quis'i·to'ry (rē-kwĭz'ĭ·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Containing or making a requisition or requisitions; requisitioning.

re·quis'i·tor·ry, *n.* *French Law.* The public prosecutor's formal demand for the punishment of an accused person.

re·quit'a·ble (rē-kwĭt'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* That may be requited.

re·quit'al (rē-kwĭt'ăl; -'l), *n.* [From REQUITE.] **1.** Act of requiting or fact of being required; as, to suffer with no hope of *requital*.
2. That which requites; something given in return, compensation, or retaliation; recompense, reward, or retribution; as, to seek *requital* for his losses; a poor *requital* for his self-sacrifice.
Syn. — REQUITAL, RETALIATION, REPRISAL, REVENGE, VENGEANCE, RETRIBUTION. REQUITAL, as here compared (see REPARATION), denotes a return of any sort for injuries received; RETALIATION implies more specifically a rendering of evil for evil; REPRISAL is applied esp. to retaliation in warfare, whether by forcible seizure of property or by the infliction of injuries similar to those received. REVENGE is retaliation esp. for personal wrong or injury, and usually implies resentment, spite, or malice; VENGEANCE is sometimes used of passionate revenge, but more frequently implies stern or righteous indignation, and often suggests an avenging of others' wrongs; as, "A man that studieth *revenge* keeps his own wounds green" (*Bacon*); "*Vengeance* is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord" (*Rom.* xii. 19). RETRIBUTION is condign punishment; as, "Vice received her *retribution* due" (*Cowper*). Cf. AVENGE, VINDICTIVE.

re·quit'a·tive (rē-kwĭt'ȧ-tĭv), *adj.* Requiting. *Rare.*

re·quite' (rē-kwīt'), *v. t.*; -QUIT'ED (-kwīt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -QUIT'ING (-kwīt'ĭng). [*re-* + *quit.*] **1.** To repay (as a benefit or injury); to make return or retaliation for; to reward, recompense, or avenge; as, to *requite* one's services; to *requite* evil with good.
2. To repay (a person, community, etc.) for a benefit, injury, or the like; to recompense; reward; to retaliate upon; as, to *requite* one handsomely for his services, or a traitor with death.
3. To give, pay, or do in return; to return; as, to *requite* evil for evil. *Now Rare.*
4. To compensate or make up for; as, the charms of travel more than *requite* its inconveniences.
Syn. — Repay, pay, compensate, make up for, satisfy.

re·quite', *n.* Requital. *Rare.*

re·quite'less, *adj.* Unrequited. *Obs.*

re·quite'ment, *n.* Requital.

re·quit'er (rē-kwĭt'ĕr), *n.* One who requites.

re'ra·di·a'tion (rē'rā·dĭ·ā'shŭn), *n.* Radiation again or anew; specif., *Physics*, radiation emitted by a body or system as a result of its absorbing radiation incident on it.

re·rail' (rē-rāl'), *v. t.* To replace on the rails, as an engine.

rere- (rēr-), = REAR-, as in *rere*dos. *Archaic.*

rere'brace' (rēr'brās'), *n.* [Cf. F. *arrière-bras.* See RERE-; BRACE.] In medieval armor, plate armor for the upper part of the arm.

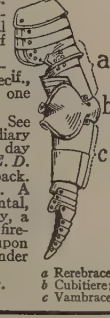

a Rerebrace; *b* Cubitiere; *c* Vambrace.

re'–re·cord' (rē'rē·kôrd'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *record.*] To record again or anew; specif., *Motion Pictures*, to prepare electrically one sound record from (another).

rere'–coun'ty, *n.* [AF. *rerecounté.* See RERE-; COUNTY.] *Eng. Law.* A subsidiary county court held by the sheriff on the day after the regular one. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

rere'dos (rēr'dŏs), *n.* [AF. *rere-* + *dos* back. See RERE-; DOSSER.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** *Eccl.* A screen or partition wall, usually ornamental, behind an altar; sometimes, inaccurately, a choir screen. **b** *Archaic.* The back of a fireplace, or of an open hearth, as that upon which fires were lighted, immediately under the louver, in the center of ancient halls.
2. A wall drapery back of an altar. *Obs.*
3. A backplate in ancient armor. *Obs.*

re·ree' (rē-rē'), *n.* [Nepali *ghore.*] The narrow-leaved cattail (*Typha angustifolia*). *India.*

re'–re·join'der (rē'rē·join'dĕr), *n.* A surrejoinder. *Rare.*

rere'mouse' (rēr'mous'), *n.*; *pl.* -MICE (-mīs'). [AS. *hrere-mūs*, prob. fr. *hrēran* to move + *mūs* mouse. See UPROAR.] A bat. *Now Dial.*

rere'sup'per (rēr'sŭp'ĕr), *n.* [AF. *rere-super.* See RERE-; SUPPER.] A late or second supper. *Archaic.*

re·roll' (rē·rōl'; rē'rōl'), *n.* *Piano Mfg.* In a piano player, the device for rewinding the roll after use. — (*pron.* rē·rōl') *v. t.* To roll again or anew; specif., to rewind on a reroll.

‖**re'rum cog·no'sce·re cau'sas** (rē'rŭm kŏg·nōs'ē·rē kô'zăs). [L.] See FELIX QUI POTUIT RERUM COGNOSCERE CAUSAS.

re·rum'mage (rē·rŭm'ĭj), *v. t.* To search (a vessel) when taking in export cargo; — used of the customs officials. *Eng.*

Re'rum no·va'rum. [L.] An encyclical on the social order with reference to the condition of labor, issued by Pope Leo XIII in 1891; — from its opening words.

‖**re'rum pri·mor'di·a.** [L.] The first beginnings of things.

re·run' (rē·rŭn'; rē'rŭn'), *n.* Act or an instance of rerunning; specif., the presentation of a motion picture after its first run; also, the picture itself when so exhibited.

re·run' (rē·rŭn'), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

‖**res** (rēz), *n.*; *pl.* RES. [L. See REAL, *adj.*] A thing; the particular thing; a matter; a point; — used esp. in various Latin phrases, chiefly legal.

re·sa'ca (rē·zä'kȧ), *n.* [Pg.] A rebounding billow.

re·sa'ca (rā·sä'kȧ), *n.* [Amer. Sp., fr. Sp. *resaca* undertow, outgoing wave.] A former course or channel of a stream. *Southwestern U. S.*

‖**res ad·ju'di·ca'ta** (ă.·jōō'dĭ·kā'tȧ; 242). [L.] A thing or matter finally decided on its merits by a court of competent jurisdiction. Such a matter cannot be litigated again between the same parties. Called also *former adjudication.*

re·sail' (rē·sāl'), *v. t. & i.* To sail again; also, to sail back.

re·sal'a·ble (rē·sāl'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* That may be sold again.

re·sale' (rē·sāl'; rē'sāl'; 66), *n.* Act of selling again; also, a sale at second hand or at retail, or a second sale.

‖**res a'li·cu'jus** (rēz ăl'ĭ·kū'jŭs). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Things of a particular person or body of persons.

‖**res a'li·e'nae** (ā'lĭ·ē'nē). [L.] Things belonging to others.

re·saw' (rē·sô'), *v. t.* To saw over again; specif., to saw into boards, or dimension lumber. — *n.* A machine for resawing.

re·saw'er, *n.* One who operates a resaw; a resawyer.

re·saw'yer (rē·sô'yĕr), *n.* One who resaws.

re·say' (-sā'), *v. t.* To say in answer; to reply; also, to say again; repeat. *Rare.*

re·scind' (rē·sĭnd'), *v. t.*; -SCIND'ED; -SCIND'ING. [L. *rescindere, rescissum*, fr. *re-* re- + *scindere* to cut, split. See SHED, *v.*; cf. ABSCIND.] **1.** To cut off or remove (usually something immaterial); as, to *rescind* needless outlay. *Now Rare.*
2. To abrogate; annul; cancel.
Pakenham . . . would . . . not *rescind* his first orders. *G. E. King.*
3. Specif.: To vacate or make void, as an act, by the enacting authority or by superior authority; to repeal; as, to *rescind* a law, a resolution, or a vote; to *rescind* a decree or a judgment. In the law of contracts the technical rescinding of a contract avoids the contract ab initio and requires that both parties be put as far as possible in the same position as before making the contract.
Syn. — See ABOLISH. **Ant.** — Confirm; execute.

re·scind'er, *n.* One who or that which rescinds.

re·scis'si·ble (rē·sĭs'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being rescinded.

re·scis'sion (rē·sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *rescissio.* See RESCIND.] **1.** Act of cutting off. *Obs.*
2. Act of rescinding, abrogating, annulling, or vacating.

re·scis'so·ry (rē·sĭs'ō·rĭ; rē·sĭz'-), *adj.* [LL. *rescissorius.*] Tending to, or having the effect of, rescission; revoking; as, a *rescissory* action; — often specif. applied, *Scots Hist.*, to the act passed by the Scottish Parliament in 1661 rescinding all the acts of the parliaments from 1633.

‖**res com·mu'nes** (rēz kŏ·mū'nēz). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Things owned by no one and subject to use by all; that is, things incapable of entire exclusive appropriation, such as light, air, the sea and running water.

‖**res com·ple'ta** (rēz kŏm·plē'tȧ). [L.] A complete thing.

re·score' (rē·skōr'; 181), *v. t.* To score again or anew; specif., *Music*, to arrange (an ensemble instrumental composition) for a different combination of instruments.

‖**res cor'po·ra'les** (rēz kôr'pō·rā'lēz). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Corporeal or tangible things.

re·scribe' (rē·skrīb'), *v. t.* [L. *rescribere*, fr. *re-* re- + *scribere* to write. See SCRIBE.] **1.** To write in reply. *Obs.*
2. To write over again, to rewrite. *Now Rare.*

re'script (rē'skrĭpt), *n.* [L. *rescriptum*, prop., past part. neut. See RESCRIBE.] **1.** *Roman & Civil Law.* The written answer of a Roman emperor or of a sovereign, or of the Pope, to an inquiry upon some matter of law or state. A rescript was often specifically called an *annotation, subnotation*, or *subscription* when given in reply to a private citizen, and a *letter* or *epistle* when given in reply to a magistrate; and a *pragmatic sanction* when given in reply to a municipality, to the citizens of a province, etc.
2. *R.C.Ch.* An official written answer of the Pope upon a question of private canon law.
3. An official or authoritative order, decree, or the like.
4. Act of rewriting; also, that which is rewritten; a rewriting.
5. A counterpart. *Rare.*

---

re·ques'tion, *v. i.*, **re·quick'en,** *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.

‖**re'qui·es'cat** in pa'ce (rĕk'wĭ·ĕs'kăt). [L.] May he (or she) rest in peace; — abbr. *R. I. P.*

re·quir'ant (rē·kwīr'ănt), *n.* A suitor. *Obs.* [mand. *Obs.*]

re·quir'y (-ĭ), *n.* Request; de-

re·quite', *v. i.* [P. *requis*, fem. *requite*, past part. of OF. *requerre.*] To require. *Obs.*

req'ui·sit. Requisite. *Ref. Sp.*

req'ui·si'tiond. Requisitioned. *Ref. Sp.* [TIONIST.]

req'ui·si'tion·er, *n.* = REQUISI-

re·quit', *v. i.* To requite. *Obs.*

re·quit', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·quite'ful, *adj.* Requiting. *Obs.*

re·quiz', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·quote', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'quo·ta'tion,** *n.*

re·rack', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re·rack'er,** *n.*

re·ra'di·ate, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 1.

rer'age, *n.* = ARREARAGE. *Obs.*

re·raise', *v. t.*, **re·rake',** *v. t.*, **re·rank',** *v. t.*, **re·rate',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rerd, rerde, *n. & v.* [AS. *rœrd* speech, voice, *rœrdian* to speak.] Cry; clamor; noise; roar. *Obs.*

rere. Var. of REAR. *Now Dial.*

rere'-ac·count', *n.* [*rere-* + *account.*] An afterreckoning. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

re'·re·ac'tion, *n.* See RE-, 1.

re·read', *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2. — **re·read'er,** *n.*

rere'-arch'. Var. of REAR ARCH.

rere'-band'. ✝ ARRIÈRE-BAN.

rere'-ban'quet, *n.* [See RERE-SUPPER.] A repast taken after the noon or evening meal. *Obs.*

re'·re·bel', *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

re'·re·ceive', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'·re·cep'tion,** *n.*

re'·re·cite', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'·re·cit'al,** *n.*

re·reck'on, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·rec'og·nize, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'·rec·og·ni'tion,** *n.*

re'·rec·ol·lect', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'·rec·ol·lec'tion,** *n.*

re'·rec·om·mend', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'·rec·om·men·da'tion,** *n.*

re·rec'on·cile, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'·rec·on·cil'i·a'tion,** *n.*

re'·re·cov'er, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·rec'ti·fy, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re·rec'ti·fi·ca'tion,** *n.*

rere'de·main', *n.* [F. *arrière* back + *de* of + *main* hand; cf. F. *arrière-main* a backward stroke.] A backward stroke. *Obs.*

re'·re·duce', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'·re·duc'tion,** *n.*

re'·reel', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·reeve', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re'·re·fer', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re·ref'er·ence,** *n.* [FIER.]

rere'·fief', *n.* [OF.] = ARRIÈRE-

re'·re·fine', *v. t.*, **re'·re·flect',** *v. i.*, **re'·re·flec'tion,** *n.*, **re'·re·form',** *v. t.*, **re'·ref·or·ma'tion** (rē'rĕf·ôr·mā'shŭn), *n.* See RE-, 2.

re'·re·fuse', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'·re·fus'al,** *n.*

re'·re·gen'er·ate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'·re·gen'er·a'tion,** *n.*

re·reg'is·ter, *v. & n.*, **re'·reg·is·tra'tion,** *n.*, **re'·reign'** (rē'rān'), *v. i.*, **re'·re·it'er·ate,** *v. t.*, **re'·re·it'er·a'tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.

re·reg'u·late, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'·reg·u·la'tion,** *n.*

re'·re·hearse', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'·re·hears'al,** *n.*

re'·re·ject', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'·re·jec'tion,** *n.*

re'·re·late', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'·re·la'tion,** *n.*

re'·re·lease', *n. & v.*, **re·rel'ish,** *v. t.*, **re'·re·ly',** *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

rere'main, *n.* = REREDEMAIN. *Obs.*

re'·re·mem'ber, *v. t.*, **re'·re·mind',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re'·re·mit', *v. t.* See RE-, 1.

re'·re·move', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'·re·mov'al,** *n.*

re·ren'der, *v. t.*, **re'·ren·di'tion,** *n.*, **re·rent',** *v. t.*, **re·rent'al,** *n.*, **re'·re·peat',** *v. t.*, **re'·re·pent',** *v. i.*, **re'·re·plev'in,** *v. t.*, **re'·re·ply',** *v. i. & i.*, **re'·re·port',** *n. & v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.

re'·rep·re·sent', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'·rep·re·sen·ta'tion,** *n.*

re'·re·proach', *v. t.*, **re'·re·quest',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re'·re·quire', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'·re·quire'ment,** *n.*

re·res'cue, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re'·re·sent', *v. t.* See RE-, 1. — **re'·re·sent'ment,** *n.*

re'·re·serve', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'·res·er·va'tion,** *n.*

re'·re·side', *v. i.* See RE-, 2. — **re·res'i·dence,** *n.*, 2.

re'·re·sign', *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2. — **re'·res·ig·na'tion,** *n.*

re'·re·solve', *v. t. & i.*, **re'·res·o·lu'tion,** *n.*, **re'·res·tri·tu'tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.

re'·re·spond', *v. i.*, **re'·re·sponse',** *n.* See RE-, 1.

re'·re·store', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'·res·to·ra'tion,** *n.*

re'·re·strain', *v. i.* See RE-, 2. — **re'·re·straint',** *n.*

re'·re·strict', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'·re·stric'tion,** *n.*

re'·re·tire', *v. i.* See RE-, 1. — **re'·re·tire'ment,** *n.*

re'·re·turn', *n. & v. t. & i.*, **re'·re·veal',** *v. t.*, **re'·rev·e·la'tion,** *n.*, **re'·re·venge',** *n. & v. t.*, **re'·rev·ver'sal,** *n.*, **re'·re·verse',** *v. t. & n.*, **re'·re·vise',** *n. & v. t.*, **re'·re·vi'sion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.

rere'ward. Var. of REARWARD.

re·rig', *v. t. & i.*, **re·ring',** *v. i.*, **re·rise',** *v. i.*, **re·ri'val,** *v. t.*, **re·rivet',** *v. t.*, **re·rob',** *v. t.*, **re·robe',** *v. t.*, **re·rob'o·rate,** *v. t.* (*Obs.*), **re'·ro·man·i·za'tion,** *n.*, **re·Ro'man·ize,** *v. t.*, **re·root',** *v. t.*, **re·rope',** *v. t.*, **re·route',** *v. t. & i.*, **re·row',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·roy'al·ize, *v. t.* See RE-, 1.

re·rub', *v. t.*, **re·rack',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [& 2.]

re·sac'ri·fice, *n. & v.* See RE-, 1

re·sad'dle, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.

re·sai' (rē'zī'). Var. of REZAI.

re·sal'gar (rē·săl'gĕr), *n.* [ME.; cf. Pg. *resalgar*, *rosalgar.* See REALGAR.] Realgar. *Obs.*

re·salt', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re'sal·u·ta'tion, *n.* (*Rare*), **re'sa·lute',** *v. i.*, **re·sal'vage,** *v. i.*, **re·sam'ple,** *n. i.*, **re·sanc'ti·fy,** *v. i.*, **re·sanc'tion,** *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

re·sat'is·fy, *v. i.* See RE-, 1. — **re'·sat·is·fac'tion,** *n.* [See RE-, 2.]

re·scan', *v. i.*, **re·sched'ule,** *v. i.*

re·scind'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

re·scind'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

res·coun'ter, *n.* [It. *riscontro* encounter, comparison, verification.] Encounter; also, settlement of accounts. *Obs.*

res·coun'ter, *v. i.* [It. *riscontrare.*] To settle, as accounts. *Obs.*

res·cours', *n. & v.* [See RESCOUS.] Rescue. *Obs.*

res'cous (rĕs'kŭs), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *rescousse*, fr. *rescourre*, past part. *rescous*, to rescue. See RESCUE.] **1.** Rescue; aid.
2. *Law.* = RESCUE, *n.*, 2.

res'cous, *v. t.* [From the n., or fr. OF. *rescousser.*] To rescue. *Obs.*

re·scram'ble, *v. i.*, **re·scratch',** *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

N O P Q R

re·scrip'tion (rē·skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [LL *rescriptio.* See RESCRIBE.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A rescript, or rewriting. **b** A reply in writing.
2. A kind of promissory note or warrant, issued by a government. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

re·scrip'tive (rē·skrĭp'tĭv), *adj.* Pertaining to, or serving for, a rescript; hence, deciding; settling. — **re·scrip'tive·ly,** *adv. Both Rare.*

res'cu·a·ble (rĕs'kū·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That may be rescued.

res'cue (rĕs'kū), *v. t.;* RES'CUED (-kūd); RES'CU·ING (-kū·ĭng). [ME. *rescouen,* fr. OF. *rescourre, rescorre* (F. *recourre*), fr. *re-* re- + *escorre* to move, shake, fr. L. *excutere* to shake or drive out. See EXCUSS.] **1.** To free from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil; to liberate from actual restraint; to save; deliver; as, to *rescue* a prisoner of war; to *rescue* the crew of a sinking ship.
2. *Law.* To take forcibly from the custody of the law.
3. To regain, or recover, by force; specif., *International Law,* to effect a rescue of (a prize).
4. *Bridge.* To take (one's partner) out with a bid not warranted by one's hand.
Syn. — Redeem, recover; extricate, free, deliver, liberate, release. See SAVE.
Ant. — Lose, surrender, forfeit, abandon.

res'cue (rĕs'kū), *n.* [From RESCUE, *v.;* cf. RESCOUS.] **1.** A rescuing; deliverance or aid in delivering from restraint, violence, or danger; as, to have three *rescues* to his credit; to come to their *rescue.*
2. *Law.* **a** The forcible taking of a person or goods from the custody of the law, — as in retaking, or taking away, against law, of things lawfully distrained, or in the forcible liberation of a person from an arrest or imprisonment. In general the rescuer of a person is liable to the punishment or penalty belonging to the offense for which the person rescued was held. **b** *Internat. Law.* The retaking of a prize by those captured with it. In case of a *rescue* the property rescued is restored to the owner by the effect of the right of postliminium, this not being so in case of a *recapture.* Sometimes *rescue* is applied to the succor rendered by the arrival of outside help before the succored party is entirely overcome. Cf. RECAPTURE.

rescue grass. [Origin uncert.] A tall American brome grass (*Bromus unioloides*) somewhat like chess, cultivated for hay and forage in the southern United States and also in Australia.

Rescue Grass.

res'cu·er (rĕs'kū·ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who rescues.
2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = PERSEUS, 2. *Rare.*

‖**res do'mi·nans** (rēz dŏm'ĭ·nănz). [L.] *Law.* See SERVITUDE, *n.*

rese (rēz), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *hrisian.*] To shake; quake; tremble. *Obs.*

rese (rēs), *n.* [AS. *rǣs.* See 4th RACE.] Rush; onset; hence, hurry; rashness; impulse. *Obs.*

rese (rēz), *v. i.* [AS. *rǣsan.*] To make a rush, as in attacking; also, to rage. *Obs.*

re·seal' (rē·sēl'), *v. t.* To seal again or anew.

re·search' (rē·sûrch'; rē'sûrch; 66; 277), *n.* [MF. *recerche* (F. *recherche*).]
1. Careful or diligent search; a close searching; as, *researches* after hidden treasure.
2. Studious inquiry or examination; specif. and usually, critical and exhaustive investigation or experimentation having for its aim the discovery of new facts and their correct interpretation, the revision of accepted conclusions, theories, or laws, in the light of newly discovered facts, or the practical applications of such new or revised conclusions, etc.; also, a particular investigation of such a character, or a book, article, or the like, presenting the investigator's discoveries; as, to give one's full time to *research;* Pasteur's *researches* in disease prevention.
3. Capacity for, or inclination to, research; as, a scholar of great *research.*
Syn. — Investigation. See EXAMINATION.
☞ PHRASES are:
research laboratory — research study
research material — research worker

re·search' (rē·sûrch'; rē'sûrch), *v. t.* [MF. *recercher* (F. *rechercher*). See RE-; SEARCH.] To search or investigate exhaustively; to make researches into. — *v. i.* To make researches or investigations.

re–search' (rē·sûrch'), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·search' (66), *adj.* Pertaining to, engaged in, or requiring, research; as, *research* facilities, problems.

research engineering. See ENGINEERING, *n.,* 1. — **research engineer.**

re·search'er (rē·sûr'chẽr; rē'sûrch·ẽr), *n.* One who researches or one who devotes himself to research.

re·search'ful (rē·sûrch'fŏŏl; -f'l; 66), *adj.* Making researches or evincing research; scholarly.

re·search'ist (-ĭst), *n.* [See -IST.] One engaged in research; a researcher.

research professor. A professor in a college or university who is free to devote his whole time to investigation.

re·seat' (rē·sēt'), *v. t.* **1.** To seat or set again.
2. To put a new seat, or new seats, in, as a theater.

‖**ré'seau'** (rā'zō'), *n.* [F.] A network; specif.: **a** *Astron.* A system of lines forming small squares of standard size, which is photographed, by a separate exposure, on the same plate with star images to facilitate measurements, detect changes of the film, etc. **b** *Lacemaking.* In lace, a net ground or foundation.

‖**res ec·cle'si·as'ti·cae** (rēz ĕ·klē'zĭ·ăs'tĭ·sē). [L.] Ecclesiastical matters or interests; the spiritual and temporal concerns of the church as an institution; — distinguished from *res saeculares,* secular matters or interests.

re·sect' (rē·sĕkt'), *v. t.;* -SECT'ED; -SECT'ING. [L. *resectus,* past part. of *resecare* to cut off, fr. *re-* re- + *secare* to cut.]
1. To cut or pare off, away, or out; to excise. *Obs.*
2. *Surg.* To perform the operation of resection.

re·sect' (rē·sĕkt'), *past part.* [L. *resectus,* past part.] Resected. *Obs.*

re·sec'tion (rē·sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *resectio.*] **1** Act of cutting or paring off. *Obs.*
2. The surgical removal of part of an organ or structure; as, gastric *resection;* the *resection* of the articular end of a bone; — distinguished from *excision,* which usually implies the removal of the entire structure.
3. A method in surveying by which one determines his position on a map, after it has been properly oriented, by drawing lines from two or more distant objects through their plotted positions on the map.

re·sec'tion·al (-ăl; -'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to resection.

Re·se'da (rē·sē'dȧ), *n.* [L., a kind of plant.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of Old World herbs, type of the Resedaceae, having racemose flowers with cleft petals, numerous stamens, and an urn-shaped horned capsule opening at the summit. *R. odorata* is the garden mignonette; *R. lutea,* one of the base rockets; *R. luteola,* the dyer's rocket.
2. [*not cap.*] The color of the mignonette flower, greenish-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. It is of lower saturation than laurel green, and less green and of lower saturation and brilliance than moss green; — often written, as French, **ré'sé'da'** (rā'zā'dȧ'). Called also *bladder green, mignonette green, sap green, verd vessie, willow green.* Cf. COLOR.

re·se'da, *adj.* Of the color reseda.
With a sigh Magnolia donned her second best, the *reseda* sateen. *Edna Ferber.*

Res'e·da'ce·ae (rĕs'ē·dā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See RESEDA.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Papaverales), the mignonette family, having alternate or fascicled leaves, glandular stipules, and racemose irregular flowers. There are 6 genera and about 65 species, mainly natives of the Mediterranean region. *Reseda* is the chief genus. — **res'e·da'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

re·seize' (rē·sēz'), *v. t.* Also, in sense 2, **re·seise'.** [OF. *resaisir* (F. *ressaisir*). See RE-; SEIZE.] **1.** To seize again, or a second time.
2. To put into possession, or seizin, again; to reinvest with seizin; — used with *of, in,* and sometimes *with.*

re·seiz'er, re·sels'er (rē·sēz'ẽr), *n.* [Prob. an AF. inf. as n., fr. OF. *resaisir.* See RESEIZE.] One who seizes again or anew; specif., *Obs., Feudal Law,* resumption of possession by the lord after a tenant's default.

re·sei'zure (rē·sē'zhẽr), *n.* Act of reseizing.

re·sell' (rē·sĕl'), *v. t.* To sell again. — **re·sell'er,** *n.*

re·sem'blance (rē·zĕm'blăns), *n.* [AF. See RESEMBLE.]
1. Quality or state of resembling; likeness; similitude; similarity; also, a point of likeness; as, there is no *resemblance* between the two; family *resemblances.*
2. A thing or, rarely, person resembling or suggesting another; a symbol; also, a simile or comparison. *Obs.*
3. A representation; image; copied likeness. *Now Rare.*
4. Characteristic appearance or nature; outward aspect or manifestation; semblance. *Now Rare.*
His *resemblance* being not like the Duke. *Shak.*
5. *Rare.* **a** A demonstration. *Spenser.* **b** Probability. *Shak.*
Syn. — LIKENESS, SIMILARITY, RESEMBLANCE, SEMBLANCE, ANALOGY, AGREEMENT, AFFINITY. LIKENESS commonly implies closer correspondence than SIMILARITY, which often applies to things which are merely somewhat alike; RESEMBLANCE suggests esp. similarity in appearance or in superficial or external qualities; as, "No description, however complete, could convey to my mind an exact *likeness* of a tune or an harmony which I have never heard . . . Generic *resemblances* . . . are indeed producible" (*J. H. Newman*); "We sometimes say of a picture that we doubt not its *likeness* to the original" (*Cowper*); "from the knowledge I had of this tree, and the *similarity* it bore to the spruce" (*Cook*). But the words are often used without clear distinction. SEMBLANCE frequently suggests mere outward show or seeming; as, "The face of Archie wore the wretched *semblance* of a smile" (*Stevenson*); "*semblances* and counterfeits of men" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). ANALOGY is similarity or (esp.) parallelism of relations; as, "this *analogy* between the world and the stage" (*Fielding*). AGREEMENT implies mutual conformity; AFFINITY, as here compared (cf. AFFINITY), suggests inherent agreement, or such similarity as arises from kinship in nature; as, "Expansion and duration have this further *agreement*" (*Locke*); "These fictions must have some *affinity* . . . with that little we really know of the character and customs of the people" (*Gray*). Cf. IDENTICAL, RECIPROCAL.
Ant. — Dissimilarity, unlikeness, disparity, difference.

re·sem'blance (-blănz), *v. t.* To resemble. *Obs.*

re·sem'blant (-blănt), *adj.* [OF.] Manifesting or characterized by resemblance; also, *Rare,* dealing with resemblances, or representations of things.

re·sem'ble (rē·zĕm'b'l), *v.;* -SEM'BLED (-b'ld); -SEM'BLING (-blĭng). [OF. *resembler* (F. *ressembler*), fr. *re-* re- + *sembler* to seem, resemble, fr. L. *similare, simulare,* to imitate, fr. *similis* like, similar. See SIMILAR.] *Transitive:* **1.** To be like or similar to; to bear the similitude of, either in appearance or qualities; as, these brothers *resemble* each other.
2. To liken; to compare; to represent as like. *Archaic.*
When I *resemble* her to thee. *Waller.*
3. To make a likeness or image of; to represent; portray; depict; also, to symbolize. *Obs.*
4. To cause to be like; to make like. *Now Rare.*
5. To counterfeit; imitate; copy. *Obs.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To seem in outward show; to appear. *Obs.*
2. To be like; to bear a resemblance; — followed by *to. Now Rare.*
3. To be alike; to resemble each other; as, the two brothers *resemble.*

re·sem'ble (rē·sĕm'b'l), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *rassembler.* See RE-; ASSEMBLE.] To assemble; collect. *Obs.*

re·sem'bler (rē·zĕm'blẽr), *n.* One who resembles.

re·sem'i·nate (rē·sĕm'ĭ·nāt), *v. t.* [L. *reseminare,* fr. *re-* re- + *seminare* to sow.] To produce again, as by means of seed. *Rare.*

re·send' (-sĕnd'), *v. t.* **1.** To send again; also, to send back.
2. *Teleg.* To send on (a message) by means of a repeater.

res'ene (rĕz'ēn), *n.* [resin + -*ene.*] *Chem.* Any of a number of indifferent compounds containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, found in natural resins; — an incorrectly formed name.

re·sent' (rē·zĕnt'), *v.;* -SENT'ED; -SENT'ING. [F. *se ressentir de* to feel the effects of, fr. L. *re-* re- + *sentire* to feel. See SENSE.] *Transitive:* **1.** *Obs.* To be sensible of; to feel; as: **a** To receive with satisfaction, appreciation, pleasure, or the like; also, to remember gratefully. **b** To feel sorrow, pain, regret, repentance, or the like at; as, to *resent* a friend's death; to *resent* a failure. **c** To take (well or ill).
2. To feel, express, or exhibit indignant displeasure at; as, to *resent* undue familiarity.
3. *Obs.* **a** To give forth (an odor); hence, to suggest. **b** To recognize; to perceive, esp. by or as if by smelling; — associated in meaning with *sent,* the older spelling of *scent* to smell. See RESENT, *v. i.,* 2.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To feel or show resentment. *Rare.*
2. To give forth an odor; to smell; savor; hence, to have a suggestion (of). *Obs.*
resent oneself. Obs. **a** To feel pain, regret, or repentance. **b** To avenge oneself.

re·sent' (rē·zĕnt'), *n.* A lingering trace; also, resentment. *Obs.*

re·sent'er, *n.* One who resents; esp., *Obs.,* one sensible of something; as, a *resenter* of a favor.

re·sent'ful (rē·zĕnt'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* Full of resentment or inclined to resent; also, caused or marked by resentment; as, a *resentful* person, deed, or remark; a *resentful* temper. — **re·sent'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **re·sent'ful·ness,** *n.*

re·sen'tience (rē·sĕn'shĕns), *n.* [See RE-.] Restoration of sentience.

re·sen'tive (rē·zĕn'tĭv), *adj.* That resents or tends to resent. *Obs.*

re·sent'less, *adj.* Devoid of responsive feeling. *Rare.*

re·sent'ment (rē·zĕnt'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *ressentiment.*] **1.** A state of resenting, or feeling an emotion, sentiment, or sensation, as of smell; sometimes, a keenly felt emotion; a sharp sense, perception, or realization; also, a specific emotion or expression of an emotion, as appreciation, interest, good will, etc. "So little *resentment* of their danger." *Jer. Taylor.* "The kind *resentments* you had upon the notice of mine [health]." *Pepys.*
2. Specif., a feeling of indignant displeasure because of something regarded as a wrong, insult, or the like; umbrage.
A feeling of outrage, of *resentment,* against Nature. *Pater.*
Syn. — Displeasure, choler, indignation; enmity, hatred, ill will, animosity, malignity. — RESENTMENT, DUDGEON, MALICE, SPITE, GRUDGE, RANCOR. RESENTMENT is indignant displeasure, often mingled with animosity, esp. as excited by a sense of affront or personal injury; DUDGEON (chiefly used in the phrases "in high *dudgeon,*" "in deep *dudgeon,*" etc.) adds the implication of pique or ruffled temper; as, "Catherine de Vausselles, for whom he entertained a short-lived affection, and an enduring and most unmanly *resentment*" (*Stevenson*); "It is very difficult to get up *resentment* towards persons whom one has never seen" (*J. H. Newman*); cf. "Men *resent* offenses against their virtue less than those against their understanding" (*Spectator*); "They'll . . . take it in more *dudgeon* to be slighted" (*Beau. & Fl.*). MALICE implies active or malignant ill will; SPITE is mean or petty malice; as, "the venomous *malice* of my swelling heart" (*Shak.*); "wit larded with *malice*" (*id.*); "As hags hold Sabbaths, less for joy than *spite*" (*Pope*); cf. "be it for nothing but to *spite* my wife" (*Shak.*). A GRUDGE is a cherished feeling of resentment or sullen hostility; RANCOR is deep-seated and inveterate malice or spite; as, "*grudges* and heartburnings" (*Johnson*); "this same inveterate *grudge*" (*Hawthorne*); "meanness enough to do an act of cruelty and injustice, to gratify the *rancor* of a capricious woman" (*Smollett*); "the unrelenting *rancor* against the popes" (*Landor*). Cf. ANGER, HOSTILITY, PIQUE, HATE, MALICIOUS.
Ant. — Pleasure, satisfaction, gratification, delight.

re·serv'a·ble (rē·zûr'vȧ·b'l), *adj.* That may be reserved.

re·serv'al (-văl), *n.* Reservation. *Rare.*

res'er·va'tion (rĕz'ẽr·vā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. See RESERVE.]
1. Act of reserving or keeping, esp. for oneself; as, the *reservation* of rights by the States of the United States.
2. A limiting condition; limitation; also, act of making such a condition or limitation; as, to yield without *reservation;* to agree to a plan with certain *reservations.* Cf. MENTAL RESERVATION.
3. A tract of the public land reserved for some special use, as for schools, for forests, for the use of Indians, etc. *U. S.*
4. *Obs.* **a** A withholding for later action or use. **b** Act of keeping, or that which is kept, concealed; withholding from disclosure; as, he answered, not frankly, but with *reservations;* also, formerly, a misleading reply. **c** Reserve of manner or speech. **d** Preservation.
5. *Eccl.* Act or practice of reserving or retaining; as: **a** Retention of tithes. **b** Retention of the right of nomination to a vacant benefice; — said of the Pope. **c** Retention of the power of absolution in certain cases; — said of a superior, as the Pope or a bishop. **d** Retention of a portion of the Eucharistic elements; also, *Obs.,* the portion thus reserved.
6. *Law.* **a** The act or fact of a grantor's reserving some new thing out of the thing granted, and not *in esse* as such before; also, the right or interest reserved, or the clause by which it is reserved; — in this sense distinguished from an *exception,* which refers to and excludes a thing in esse as such at the time of the grant. **b** Loosely, an exception (the technical distinction being disregarded) or a proviso.

res'er·va'tion·ist (-ĭst), *n.* [See -IST.] One who believes in a reservation or limiting condition to a treaty.

re·serv'a·tive (rē·zûr'vȧ·tĭv), *adj.* That reserves or preserves. *Obs.*

re·serv'a·to'ry (-vȧ·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Reserved; used for that reserved.

re·serv'a·to'ry, *n.* [ML. *reservatorium.*] A place in which things are kept, as a cupboard, a reservoir, a receptacle for fluids. *Obs.*

re·serve' (rē·zûrv'), *v.;* -SERVED' (-zûrvd'); -SERV'ING (-zûr'vĭng). [ME. *reserven,* fr. OF. *reserver,* fr. L. *reservare, reservatum,* fr. *re-* re- + *servare* to keep. See SERVE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To keep in store for future or special use; to keep in reserve; to retain; to keep, as for oneself. *Gen.* xxvii. 35.
2. To keep back; to retain or hold over to a future time or place; not to deliver, make over, or disclose at once; to defer the discussion or determination of.
Reserve your kind looks and language for private hours. *Swift.*
3. To preserve; to keep or leave safe, sound, or intact; to spare; save. *Now Rare.*
4. To set aside or apart; to keep; — usually with *for* or *to.*
Reserved, and destined to eternal woe. *Milton.*
5. To secure by stipulation; as, *reserved* seats.

re·scrub', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
res'cue·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
re·seam', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reseant. † RESIANT.
res'e·cate, *v. t.* [L. *resecatus,* past part. of *resecare.*] To cut off or away. *Obs.* — **res'e·ca'tion** (rĕs'ē·kā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*
re·se·crete', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re·se·cre'tion,** *n.*
re·see', *v. t.,* **re·seed',** *v. t.,* **re·seek',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·seg'ment, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2. — **re'seg·men·ta'tion,** *n.*
re·se·lect', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'se·lec'tion,** *n.*
re·self', *v. t.* See RE-, 3.
re·sem'bl. Resemble. *Ref. Sp.*
re·sem'bla·ble (rē·zĕm'blȧ·b'l), *adj.* [OF. See RESEMBLE.] Comparable; like. *Obs.*
re·sem'bld. Resembled. *Ref. Sp.*
re·sem'bling·ly, *adv.* of *resembling,* pres. part.
Re'sen (rē'sĕn). *Bib.*
re'sen·sa'tion, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re·se·ques'ter, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'se·ques·tra'tion,** *n.*
re·sen'tence, *v. t. & n.* See RE-, 2.
re·sent'i·ment, *n.* Resentment. *Obs.*
re·sent'ing·ly, *adv.* of *resenting,* [pres. part.]
re·sep'ul·cher, *v. t.* See RE-, 1.
re·se'quent, *adj.* See RE-, 2.
res'er·ance (rĕ·zûr'vȧns), **res'er'an·cy** (-vȧn·sĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *reserance.*] Reservation; reserve, ability to retain. *Obs.*
re·serv'd'. Reserved. *Obs. exc. Ref. Sp.*
re·se·rene', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·serv'. Reserve. *Ref. Sp.*
re·serv'ance (rĕ·zûr'vȧns), **re·serv'an·cy** (-vȧn·sĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *reserance.*] Reservation; reserve, ability to retain. *Obs.*

6. *Obs.* **a** To maintain in the same state. **b** To make an exception of or in favor of; to except. **c** To continue to have or show; retain; preserve. **d** To keep from being known to others.
7. *Eccl.* To retain or set aside at the time of a celebration of the Eucharist (a portion of the consecrated elements) for future use, as for communion of the sick; to make or practice reservation of (the sacrament).
8. *Law.* To make legal reservation of; to withhold from the operation of a grant or agreement.
9. *R.C.Ch.* **a** To retain power of absolution of to oneself; — said of a superior, as the Pope or a bishop; to set apart (a case) for such action on the part of a superior. **b** *Rare.* To retain (a benefice) for papal presentation.
—, *Intransitive*: To remain or continue, as in existence or a specified condition; to keep. *Obs.*
Syn. — Withhold, save. See KEEP.
Ant. — Exhaust, expend, spend.

re·serve' (rē·zûrv'), *n.* [F. *réserve.*] **1.** That which is reserved; something kept back or withheld, as for future use; a store; a stock; an extra supply.
2. Something reserved or set aside for a particular purpose, use, or reason, as a tree in a part of a wood that is to be felled, or a part of a lode; specif.: **a** A tract of land, esp. public land, reserved, or set apart, for a particular purpose; a reservation; as, forest *reserves*; game *reserve.* **b** In exhibitions, a distinction which indicates that the recipient will get a prize if another should be disqualified.
3. Act of reserving, or keeping back; that which is reserved or excepted; reservation; exception; restriction; qualification; — now *Rare*, except with reference to adherence to a principle, belief, or the like; as, a mental *reserve.*
Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a *reserve.* *Rogers.*
4. Self-restraint, closeness, or caution, in one's words and bearing towards others; self-control in the expression of one's thoughts, feelings, plans, etc.; lack of effusiveness or, sometimes, of cordiality.
The clergyman's shy and sensitive *reserve.* *Hawthorne.*
5. Forbearance from making a full explanation, complete disclosure, or free expression of one's mind; reticence; esp., in casuistry or religious instruction, intentional withholding or suppression of truth when it is regarded as inconvenient to disclose it, as from people who are regarded as unable to understand it or receive it with benefit. Cf. DISCIPLINE OF THE SECRET.
6. *Obs.* **a** A retained or remaining portion, as of a quality. **b** A place for storing or preserving. **c** Something to which one may resort; a refuge. **d** A case of withholding information or knowledge; a piece of information not fully disclosed; a secret.
7. Also **reserve fund.** *Accounting.* A fund, or a special liability account, set apart to meet a specific purpose — commonly to make good loss from depreciation. See DEPRECIATION CHARGE; cf. sense 12 **b**, below; also SECRET RESERVE; RESERVE ACCOUNT.
8. *Banking.* Usually, the uninvested cash kept on hand, called the *real reserve.* In Great Britain the ultimate *real reserve* is the gold kept on hand in the Bank of England, largely represented by the notes in hand in its own banking department; and any balance which a bank has with the Bank of England is a part of its *reserve.* In the United States the reserve of a national bank consists of the amount of lawful money it holds on hand against deposits, called *till money*, plus the legal reserves which are deposited in the Federal reserve bank of its district. The amount of legal reserve varies with the location of the national bank. See RESERVE CITY; CENTRAL RESERVE CITY; COUNTRY BANK; cf. sense 12 **a**, below.
9. *Biochem.* The capacity of a solution to neutralize alkali (*acid reserve*) or acid (*alkali reserve*) when its reaction is shifted from one hydrogen-ion concentration to another; — applied esp. to the capacity of blood or bacteriological media to react with acid or alkali within predetermined, usually physiological, limits of hydrogen-ion concentration. When the amount of acid or alkali reacting is large for a small change in hydrogen-ion concentration, the solution is said to be a *buffer solution.* Cf. 1st BUFFER, 3.
10. *Calico Printing.* A resist.
11. *Electroplating.* A preparation used on an object to fix the limits of the deposit.
12. *Finance.* **a** That part of the assets of a bank or other financial institution specially kept in cash or in a more or less liquid form as a reasonable provision for meeting all demands which may be made upon it. **b** That portion of the earnings of a corporation set aside to meet future losses or contingent liabilities. Cf. SURPLUS. **c** In an investment trust, the surplus value of the investments in its portfolio at the prices carried on its books over and above the value as computed from current market prices; — called also *inner reserve.*
13. *Insurance.* The portion of an insurance company's assets set aside for some special purpose, the intent being evidenced by showing the reserve as a liability on the books. A reserve is known as ***catastrophe reserve*** when it is created to meet some extraordinary disaster; ***loss reserve*** when it represents the discounted value of future payments to be made on losses which have already occurred; and ***unearned premium reserve*** when it is established at the end of any accounting period to represent premiums paid in advance for which protection is to be given in the future. In life insurance, specif., the reserve is the amount of funds or assets necessary for a company to have at any given time to enable it, with interest and premiums paid as they shall accrue, to meet all claims on the insurance then in force as they would mature according to the particular mortality table accepted. The reserve is always reckoned as a liability, and is calculated on net premiums. It is theoretically the difference between the present value (which see) of the total insurance and the present value of the future premiums on the insurance. Since standards governing its minimum amount are fixed by law, it is ordinarily called ***legal reserve.*** The reserve, being an amount for which another company could, theoretically, afford to take over the insurance, is also sometimes called the ***reinsurance fund.*** For the first year upon any policy the net premium is called the ***initial reserve***, and the balance left at the end of the year including interest is the ***terminal reserve***, their arithmetical average being known as the ***mean reserve.*** For subsequent years the ***initial reserve*** is the net premium, if any, plus the terminal reserve of the previous year. The portion of the reserve to be absorbed from the initial reserve in any year in payment of losses is sometimes called the ***insurance reserve***, and the terminal reserve is then called the ***investment reserve.***
14. *Mil.* **a** *Usually pl.* A force intended to be withheld temporarily from action so that it may be available to the commander when he desires to commit it to influence decisively the course of the engagement. See SUPPORT. **b** Forces not in the field for any reason, but available. **c** The military or naval forces of a country not serving with the colors; also, a member of these. See ARMY ORGANIZATION. **d** One of the two primary divisions of an advance guard.
15. *R.C.Ch.* **a** In canon law, reservation. **b** As to absolution, reservation. See RESERVE, *v. t.*, 9 **a**.
16. *Sports.* A substitute.
Syn. — Fund; retention; limitation; coldness, constraint, restraint, shyness, diffidence.
Ant. — Deficit, lack; surrender; effusiveness, demonstrativeness.
— ***in reserve.*** In keeping for other or future use; in store; still available; as, he has arguments *in reserve.* — ***of reserve.*** Acting or intended as a reserve or support. *Chiefly Mil.* — ***on, or upon, reserve.*** *Obs.* **a** On the lookout; waiting developments. **b** Reserved; reticent. — ***without reserve.*** **a** Holding nothing back; giving complete information. **b** Without qualification, condition, or restriction; — chiefly used in auction sales as implying that the vendor will not buy in the property.

re·serve' (rē·zûrv'), *adj.* Constituting, or of the nature of, a reserve; as, a *reserve* supply; *reserve* strength.
re·serve' (rē·zûrv'), *v. t.* Often **re–serve'.** See RE-, 2.
re·serve' ac·count' (rē·zûrv'). *Accounting.* **1.** A valuation account which shows the estimated decline in value of an asset and which loss has been considered an expense of operation, as reserve for depreciation, reserve for depletion, reserve for bad debts; — sometimes called *provision account* or *allowance account.*
2. An account which shows an accrued liability, usually estimated, such as reserve for taxes.
3. An account which shows profits or surplus segregated for a particular purpose; an appropriated surplus account.

reserve air. *Physiol.* = SUPPLEMENTAL AIR.
reserve bank. *Banking, U.S.* **1.** Any of the twelve Federal reserve banks.
2. Any bank designated by a State banking department as qualified to hold the reserves of banks chartered by the State.
reserve bud. *Bot.* A dormant bud. See DORMANT, 3.
reserve buoyancy. *Naval Arch.* The volume of the ship above the water plane which can be made watertight, and thus increase the ship's buoyancy. Called also *reserve of buoyancy.*
reserve city. *Banking, U.S.* Any of certain cities designated by the Federal Reserve Board in which national banks are required to keep reserves of 10 per cent against demand deposits, and 3 per cent against time deposits, as legal reserves deposited in the Federal reserve bank of the district in which the depositing bank is located.

re·served' (rē·zûrvd'), *adj.* **1.** *Obs.* Excepted; — chiefly prepositional: **a** Except; save. **b** With proper respect for.
2. Kept or set apart or aside for future or special use, or for an exigency; as, *reserved* troops; a *reserved* seat.
3. Restrained in words or actions; backward, or cautious, in communicating one's thoughts and feelings.
To all obliging, yet *reserved* to all. *Walsh.*
4. Preserved; saved; spared. *Obs.*
5. *Decorative Art.* Left of the same color as the background, or as the original color of the surface of the material, as the pattern in some pieces of Chinese porcelain.
Syn. — Restrained, distant, cold; reticent, uncommunicative; saved, withheld. See SILENT.
Ant. — Emotional, effusive, demonstrative; talkative, loquacious.
— **re·serv'ed·ly** (-zûr'vĕd·lĭ; -vĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **re·serv'ed·ness,** *n.*

reserved case *or* **sin.** *R.C.Ch.* A case of sinning, or a sin, in which absolution is reserved. See RESERVE, *v. t.*, 9 **a**.
reserved list. *Nav.* A list of officers in the British Navy retired from active service on half pay, who might be called upon to serve in time of war or emergency.
reserved powers. *U.S.* Those powers, including esp. the police power, not mentioned in the Federal Constitution and so reserved to the States or to the people. They deal generally with the social and personal rights of citizens. Such powers prohibited to the Federal government are enumerated in Art. I, sect. ix and Amendments I–XI of the Constitution. Cf. IMPLIED POWERS.

re·ser'vee' (rē·zûr'vē'; rĕz'ĕr·vē'), *n.* One to or for whom anything is reserved. *Rare.*
reserve militia. See MILITIA, 4.
reserve of buoyancy. Reserve buoyancy.
reserve officer. An officer holding a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps.
Reserve Officers' Training Corps. *Mil.* In the United States, a military training corps established at civil educational institutions by Act of Congress of June 4, 1920. It consists of a senior division at universities and colleges granting degrees, and of a junior division at other public and private educational institutions. Its work at any institution is under the direction of an officer of the Regular Army, who is known as the Professor of Military Science and Tactics. Its purpose is to provide systematic military training to qualify selected students for appointment as reserve officers in the military forces of the United States. The full course covers four years of instruction.
reserve price. *Auctions.* An upset price announced as the least which will be entertained. Cf. BY-BIDDING.

re·serv'er (rē·zûr'vĕr), *n.* One who or that which reserves; specif., *Obs.*, a reservoir (for water).

re·serv'er (rē·zûr'vĕr), *n.* A reservation; qualification. *Rare.*
reserve ratio. *Banking, U.S.* The ratio of reserves of banks to deposit liabilities or note issues or both, esp. the ratio of gold and other legal reserves to combined deposit liabilities and outstanding Federal Reserve notes of the Federal reserve banks.
reserve ration. *Mil.* A ration consisting of concentrated foods packed in a sealed container, to be used only in emergency; — formerly called *emergency ration.*

re·serv'er·y (rē·zûr'vĕr·ĭ), *n.* The training of a reservist; service as a reservist; also, the system of maintaining military reserves. *Rare.*

re·serv'ist (rē·zûr'vĭst), *n.* [F. *réserviste.*] *Mil. & Nav.* A member of the reserves of a military or naval organization.

res'er·voir (rĕz'ĕr·vwôr; -vwär; 277), *n.* [F. *réservoir*, fr. *réserver.* See RESERVE; cf. RESERVATORY.] **1.** A place where anything is kept in store; specif.: **a** Esp., a place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted, now chiefly in a very large quantity, as to supply a city, to drive a mill wheel, etc. **b** A part of an apparatus in which a liquid is held; as, the *reservoir* of a student lamp.
2. A reserve; a store; an extra supply.
3. *Bot.* A small intercellular space, often containing resin, essential oil, or some other product of metabolism.
4. *Geol.* **a** A body of rock sufficiently porous to permit the accumulation of water, petroleum, or natural gas. **b** The gathering ground where snow collects to form a glacier; the area covered by the névé.
5. *Organ Building.* = STORAGE BELLOWS.

res'er·voir (rĕz'ĕr·vwôr; -vwär), *v. t.*; -VOIRED (-vwôrd; -vwärd); -VOIR'ING. **1.** To provide with a reservoir.
2. To collect, store, or keep, in or as in a reservoir.

res'er·voir of Pec'quet' (pĕ'kĕ'). [After Jean *Pecquet*, French anatomist.] *Anat.* The cisterna chyli.

re·ser'voir (rē·zûr'vĕr; rē·zûr'vôr'; rĕz'ĕr·vôr'), *n.* One who reserves; a reserver. *Rare.*

re·set' (rē·sĕt'), *v. t.* To set again; as, to *reset* type, copy, a diamond, or a saw.

re·set' (rē·sĕt'; rē'sĕt'), *n.* **1.** Act of resetting.
2. That which is reset; specif., *Print.*, matter set up again.
3. *Hort.* A replant.

re·set' (rē·sĕt'), *n.* [ME., *reset*, fr. OF. *recet*, fr. L. *receptus.* See RECEIPT.] **1.** Refuge; shelter; succor; help; also, a place of refuge or shelter; an abode; a resort. *Obs.*
2. One who shelters another; a resetter. *Obs.*
3. Receiving; receipt; also, a receptacle. *Obs.*
4. *Scots Law.* The receiving of goods obtained by theft, robbery, swindling, or embezzlement, with intent to deprive the owner of them, by one knowing the goods to have been so obtained; also, the harboring of an outlaw.

re·set', *v. t.* [OF. *receter.* Cf. RECEIPT, *n.*] *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To receive; give shelter to; welcome; *Scots Law*, to harbor or secrete, as stolen goods or a criminal.

re·set'ter (rē·sĕt'ĕr), *n.* One who resets, or sets again.

re·set'ter (rē·sĕt'ĕr), *n.* One who receives or entertains; specif.: **a** *Obs.* One who harbors or assists criminals. **b** A receiver of stolen goods.

‖**res ex·ten'sa** (rēz ĕks·tĕn'sȧ); *pl.* RES EXTENSAE (-sē). [L.] A thing which is extended; a thing that has spatial extent; hence, *Philos.*, the spatially extended; material substance.

‖**res ges'tae** (rēz jĕs'tē). [L.] Things done; deeds; exploits; esp., *Law*, the facts which form the environment of a litigated issue; the things or matters accompanying and incident to a transaction or event. They are admissible in evidence as illustrating or explaining it.

resh (rĕsh), *n.* [Heb. *rēsh*, lit., head.] The twentieth letter [ר] of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to Eng. *r.* As a numeral, it stands for 200.

resh (rĕsh). Dial. var. of RUSH, a plant.

Re'sheph (rē'shĕf), *n.* [Heb.] *Semitic Antiq.* **1.** Literally, a flame; a fiery bolt.
2. A Syrian deity.
3. A descendant of Ephraim. 1 *Chron.* vii. 25.

re·ship' (rē·shĭp'), *v. t.* To ship again; specif.: **a** To put on board of a vessel a second time; to transfer to another ship; as, to *reship* bonded merchandise. **b** *Rare.* To put in place or set up again. — *v. i.* To embark on a ship again or anew; to sign again or anew for service on a ship.

re·ship'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of reshipping; also, that which is reshipped.

re·ship'per (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who reships.
2. A container used for reshipping.

res'i·ance (rĕz'ĭ·ȧns), *n.* Also **res'i·an·cy** (-ȧn·sĭ). [MF. *reseance.* See RESIANT.] Residence; abode. *Obs.*

res'i·ant (-ȧnt), *adj.* [OF. *reseant, resseant*, fr. L. *residens.* See RESIDENT.] Resident; present; abiding in a place. *Obs.* — *n.* A resident. *Now Rare.*

re·sic'cate (rē·sĭk'ȧt), *v. i.* [*re-* + L. *siccare* to dry.] To make dry again. *Rare.*

re·side' (rē·zīd'), *v. i.*; -SID'ED (-zīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -SID'ING (-zīd'ĭng). [F. *résider*, fr. L. *residēre*, fr. *rē-* *re-* + *sedere* to sit. See SIT; cf. RESIDUE.] **1.** To settle oneself or a thing in a place; to be stationed; to remain or stay; to lie. *Obs.*
2. To dwell permanently or continuously; to have a settled abode for a time; to have one's residence or domicile; specif., to be in residence, as the incumbent of a benefice.
In no fixed place the happy souls *reside.* *Dryden.*
3. To have an abiding place; to be present as an element; to inhere as a quality; to be vested as a right; — chiefly with *in*; as, the power of decision *resides* in the electorate.
Tell me where these living thoughts *reside.* *Shelley.*
In such like acts, the duty and virtue of contentedness doth especially *reside.* *Barrow.*
Syn. — RESIDE, LIVE, DWELL, ABIDE, SOJOURN, STAY, REMAIN, LODGE agree in the idea of continuance in a given place. LIVE is the word in everyday use to express the general notion of having one's home in a place; RESIDE is more formal, and often implies certain relations to the community in which one lives; as, "A young woman . . . took lodgings opposite to the house in which he *lived*" (*Boswell*); "citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they *reside*" (*Const. of U.S.*). DWELL and ABIDE, in present usage, belong (except in *dwelling house*) to poetry or elevated prose, and connote continuance; *dwell*, however, is little more than a poetical synonym for *live* or *reside*, while *abide* implies more of fixedness, for a shorter or longer time; as, "She *dwelt* among the untrodden ways beside the springs of Dove" (*Wordsworth*); "I will *abide* in thy tabernacle forever" (*Ps.* lxi. 4). SOJOURN, on the other hand, is used of temporary residence; it is a somewhat bookish term, and STAY, REMAIN, LODGE (the last with special reference to sleeping quarters) are commoner in this sense; as, "few days' short *sojourn*" (*Milton*); "He *remained* at Stourbridge little more than a year" (*Boswell*); "the short *stay* of these strangers" (*Gilbert White*); "He said unto them, *Lodge* here this night" (*Num.* xxii. 8). Cf. HABITATION, INHABITANT.
Ant. — Remove, move; leave, depart.

re·side' (rē·zīd'), *v. i.* To sink; subside; settle. *Obs.*

res'i·dence (rĕz'ĭ·dĕns; 128), *n.* [OF. See RESIDENT.] **1.** Act or fact of abiding or dwelling in a place for some time; act of making one's home in a place; as, a center of fashionable *residence.*
Where scepter'd angels held their *residence.* *Milton.*
2. Act or fact of living or regularly staying at or in some place, either in, or as a qualification for, the discharge of a duty or the enjoyment of a benefit; as, to be in *residence.*
3. The place where one actually lives or has his home; a person's dwelling place or place of habitation; an abode. A person's place of *residence* may or may not be identical with his *domicile*, though the term *residence* is ordinarily used and legally construed as merely implying the fact of actual abode without reference to the intent necessary to constitute that abode one's domicile (which see). Legally one's residence is often determined by some special circum-

stance, as whether it is the place to which one has the intention of returning after an absence, or whether it is the place where one goes habitually to sleep. The residence of a wife is that of her husband; of a child, that of its father or (the father being deceased) of its mother. The residence of a corporation is, for ordinary purposes, the place where its principal business office is located under its charter. The term *legal residence* means properly any residence recognized as such for legal purposes, but is sometimes used to designate a domicile legally recognized as such but not the place of actual residence at the time.

4. The house where one's home is; a dwelling house; often, one of a superior or pretentious character.

5. The place where anything rests permanently; esp., the seat of a power, prerogative, or the like.

But when a king sets himself to bandy against the highest court and *residence* of all his regal power, he then . . . fights against his own majesty and kingship. *Milton.*

6. The period or duration of one's abode in a place.

7. Continuance or insistence in action; persistence. *Obs.*

8. *Eccl.* The presence of an incumbent in his benefice.

9. *Educ.* **a** The period during which one is actively engaged in academic duties or study or research at a college or university. **b** In colleges, etc., a department of administration supervising the residence halls and students living in them; as, a dean of *residence.*

res'i·dence (rĕz'ĭ·dĕns), *n.* *Obs.* **a** That which falls or settles to the bottom of liquors; sediment; also, residuum. **b** Depositing of sediment; settling.

Syn. — Sojourn, stay; home, dwelling, domicile. See HABITATION.

res'i·denc·er (-dĕn·sĕr), *n.* [AF., fr. ML. *residentiarius.*] **1.** *Eccl.* A clergyman in residence. *Obs.*

2. A resident representative or minister.

re'si·den'cia (rā'sē·dĕn'thyä; 103), *n.* [Sp.] In Spanish countries, a court or trial held, for a period of seventy days by a specially commissioned judge, to examine into the conduct of a retiring high official, as a viceroy, captain general, or governor.

res'i·den·cy (rĕz'ĭ·dĕn·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [From RESIDENCE.] **1.** A residing; residence. *Obs.*

2. *Internat. Law.* **a** The official residence of a resident diplomatic agent or governor. **b** A territory in a protected state in which the powers of the protecting state are executed by a resident agent; specif., such an administrative division in parts of the East Indies, as in India, Java, etc.

3. *Med.* The status or position of a resident.

res'i·dent (rĕz'ĭ·dĕnt; 128), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *residens, -entis,* pres. part. of *residēre.* See RESIDE.] **1.** Dwelling, or having an abode, for a continued length of time; residing, as on one's own estate; of officials, etc., in residence; — opposed to *nonresident;* as, to be *resident* at college; a *resident* landowner.

2. Present; inherent; as, energy *resident* in matter.

3. Resting; not moving; hence, fixed; stable; as, *resident* as a rock. *Obs.*

4. Of birds, not migratory; nonmigratory.

5. *Psychol.* Appertaining directly to a moving part of the body; — opposed to *remote;* as, *resident* sensations or images.

res'i·dent (rĕz'ĭ·dĕnt; 128), *n.* **1.** One who resides in a place; one who dwells in a place for a period of more or less duration. *Resident* usually implies more or less permanence of abode, but is often distinguished from *inhabitant* as not implying as great fixity or permanency of abode.

An alien actually present in the United States who is not a mere transient or sojourner is a *resident* of the United States for purposes of the income tax. *Income Tax Regulations, U.S.*

2. A diplomatic agent residing at a foreign court or seat of government; usually, specif., such an agent of the third rank; called also *minister resident.* See DIPLOMATIC AGENT. ☞ In the Foreign Service of the United States there have been *ministers resident* at the capitals of Ethiopia and Liberia.

3. *Eccl.* An incumbent who is in residence.

4. *Internat. Law.* The governor of a residency.

5. *Med.* A physician of higher rank and greater responsibility than an intern, residing and taking training in a hospital.

res'i·den'tal (rĕz'ĭ·dĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Residential. *Rare, U.S.*

resident ambassador. See AMBASSADOR, 2.

resident commissioner. *U.S. Govt.* A representative of a dependency in the House of Representatives, having the right to speak but not to vote. One resident commissioner is elected for four years by the people of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

res'i·dent'er (rĕz'ĭ·dĕn'tĕr; *Scot.* rĕz'ĭ·dĕn'tĕr), *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* = RESIDENTIARY, *n.,* 1. *Rare.*

2. A resident; inhabitant. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. U.S.*

res'i·den'tial (rĕz'ĭ·dĕn'shăl), *adj.* **1.** Used, serving, or designed as a residence or for occupation by residents; as, a *residential* hotel.

2. Adapted to, or occupied by, residences; as, a *residential* quarter.

3. Of, pertaining to, or connected with, residence or residences; as, *residential* trade, qualifications, or zones.

4. Of or pertaining to a resident (sense 2). *Rare.*

— **res'i·den'ti·al'i·ty** (-dĕn'shĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **res'i·den'tial·ly** (-dĕn'shăl·ĭ), *adv.*

res'i·den'ti·ar'y (rĕz'ĭ·dĕn'shĭ·ĕr'ĭ; -shä·rĭ), *adj.* [ML. *residentiarius.*] **1.** Having residence; residing; resident; as, a *residentiary* guardian; specif., *Eccl.,* under obligation to be in residence for a certain time, as at a cathedral; as, a canon *residentiary.*

2. Residential; also, resident.

res'i·den'ti·ar'y, *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). **1.** An ecclesiastic who is or must be in residence, as for a certain time.

2. One who is resident; a resident.

re·sid'er (rē·zĭd'ĕr), *n.* One who resides; a resident.

re·sid'u·a (rē·zĭd'ū·ä), *n., pl.* of RESIDUUM.

re·sid'u·al (rē·zĭd'ū·ăl), *adj.* [See RESIDUE.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a residue; remaining after a part is taken; left as a residuum.

2. Relating to, or like, a residue or remainder; as, *residual* analysis (Landen's name for the calculus of differences); *residual* calculus, figure, quantity, etc.

3. Residuary; — an erroneous use.

re·sid'u·al, *n.* A remainder; a residuum; specif.: **a** A residual product or substance. **b** *Math.* (1) The difference of the results obtained by observation, and by computation from a formula. (2) The difference between the mean of several observations and any one of them. (3) A residue. **c** *Psychol.* Any internal aftereffect of experience or activity, which influences later behavior; a memory trace; as, the *residuals* of past training.

residual abscess. *Med.* An abscess remaining in or about the site of a previous inflammation; also, an abscess whose contents have been almost absorbed.

residual affinity. *Chem.* = RESIDUAL VALENCE.

residual air. *Physiol.* The volume of air still remaining in the lungs after the most forcible expiration possible. It is usually 60 to 100 cubic inches. Cf. SUPPLEMENTAL AIR.

residual charge. *Elec.* A comparatively feeble charge which appears on a condenser, whose dielectric is not homogeneous, a short time after being discharged.

residual clay. See CLAY, *n.,* 1.

residual curves (on a surface). *Math.* Two irreducible curves, without multiple points, which taken together form the complete intersection of two surfaces; as, one curve is *residual* to the other.

residual error. *Math.* See ERROR, 9.

residual estate. *Law.* A residuary estate.

residual groups of points (on an irreducible plane algebraic curve). *Math.* Two groups of points which taken together constitute the complete intersection, save for the intersections at the multiple points, of the curve and an adjoint curve.

residual magnetism *or* **induction.** *Magnetism.* The magnetic flux which exists in a material, usually iron, after the removal of the magnetizing force. See HYSTERESIS.

residual phenomena. *Logic.* The phenomena which remain to be explained after the effects of known causes are subtracted. See METHOD OF RESIDUES.

residual placer. *Geol.* A placer deposit consisting of decomposed rock or residual portions of such rock, lying at the locality of origin.

residual product. A by-product, as coke and coal tar from gasworks, etc.

residual ray. *Optics.* One of rays which remain in a beam of light, originally white, after a series of reflections from the surface of a definite substance.

residual soil. *Geol.* Soil formed in situ by rock decay and left as a residue after the leaching out of the more soluble products.

residual sound. *Acous. & Arch.* Echoing sound audible in a place after the source has become silent.

residual valence. *Chem.* Unemployed valence; specif., combining power that is not utilized when the elements combine to form simple molecules and so leads to such phenomena as association and hydration.

re·sid'u·ar'y (rē·zĭd'ū·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [See RESIDUE.] Of, pert. to, consisting of, or of the nature of, a residue, residuum, or remainder; as, the *residuary* part of an estate.

re·sid'u·ar'y, *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). **1.** A residuary legatee. *R.*

2. *Moham. Law.* One of the second of the three classes of heirs. Residuaries are usually divided into three classes: (1) male agnates, (2) residuaries in another's right (including daughter, son's daughter, full sister, consanguine sister, — when they coexist with certain males); (3) residuaries together with another (including full sister and consanguine sister, — when they coexist with certain females). Cf. SHARER.

residuary clause. *Law.* That part of a testator's will in which the residue of his estate is disposed of to one or more persons (called by the term **residuary devisee** *or* **legatee**). Cf. BEQUEATH, 2.

residuary estate. *Law.* The residue of a testator's estate.

re·sid'u·a'tion (rē·zĭd'ū·ā'shŭn), *n.* The process of finding residuals, either by integration round a pole or by linear construction on a cubic curve.

res'i·due (rĕz'ĭ·dū), *n.* [OF. *residu,* fr. L. *residuum,* neut. of *residuus* that is left behind, remaining, fr. *residēre* to remain behind. See RESIDE; cf. RESIDUUM.] **1.** That which remains after a part is taken, separated, removed, or designated; remnant; remainder; rest.

The *residue* of them will I deliver to the sword. *Jer.* xv. 9.

2. Technically, a residuum, or residual product; specif.: **a** (1) *Obs. Arith.* Remainder. (2) The integral, divided by $2\pi i$, of a function of a complex variable taken round a circuit enclosing one pole of the function; the coefficient of the first negative power of $(z - p)$ in the expansion of the function in the neighborhood of the pole p. (3) *Theory of Numbers.* The remainder after subtracting from any integer any multiple of a fixed integer called the *modulus;* thus, 22, 13, 4, —5, etc., are *residues* of 31 to the modulus 9. **b** *Chem.* That which remains of a molecule after the removal of a portion of its constituents; hence, an atom or group regarded as a portion of a molecule; — used as nearly equivalent to *radical,* but sometimes applied chiefly to inorganic groups. Cf. RADICAL, *n.,* 4 **b** & **c.** **c** *Pharm.* = GRUFFS.

3. *Law.* The part of a testator's estate, or of any part thereof, remaining after the satisfaction of all debts and previous devises and bequests.

4. *Logic.* See METHOD OF RESIDUES.

Syn. — Remains, leavings, relics. Cf. REMAINDER.

res'i·due, *adj.* [L. *residuus.*] Residual. *Rare.*

re·sid'u·ent (rē·zĭd'ū·ĕnt), *n.* [See RESIDUE.] *Chem.* A by-product; a waste product.

re·sid'u·ous (rē·zĭd'ū·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *residuus.*] Remaining; residual. *Now Rare.*

re·sid'u·um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -UA (-ä). [L. See RESIDUE.] **1.** That which remains after certain deductions are made; a residue; often, that left over; the leavings; also, a hangover.

Do I want that to be the *residuum* of an old impression, or a fresh thing altogether? *Henry James.*

2. Specif., a residual product, as the residue from the distillation of crude petroleum.

3. *Law.* = RESIDUE, 3.

Syn. — See REMAINDER.

re–sign' (rē·sīn'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *sign.*] To sign again; to affix one's signature to, a second time.

re·sign' (rē·zīn'), *v.;* -SIGNED' (-zīnd'); -SIGN'ING. [ME. *resignen,* fr. OF. *resigner,* fr. L. *resignare* to unseal, annul, assign, resign, fr. *re-* re- + *signare* to seal, stamp. See SIGN; cf. RESIGNATION.] *Transitive:* **1.** To give up, as one's office, charge, possession, or aims; to surrender by a formal or deliberate act; to yield; to relinquish; as, to *resign* a position, the presidency, control of an estate, hopes of election.

Tomorrow yield up rule, *resign* my life. *Shak.*

2. To commit (oneself, another, a thing, etc.) as by confiding, yielding, or abandoning; to give (oneself, etc.) over or up; to consign; — with *to* or indirect object; as, to *resign* a ward to a new guardian, one to his fate, or one's mind to pleasant thoughts.

To stern Plantagenet *resigned* her keys. *Wordsworth.*

3. To abandon by giving way; refrain from. *Obs.*

Their vices they *resign.* *Chaucer.*

4. *Chess & Checkers.* To signify formally that one yields (a game) as lost.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To give up one's office, position or charge; specif., *Obs.,* to abdicate; also, *U.S.,* to retire or withdraw (from) formally; as, the governor has *resigned;* he will *resign* from the commission in March.

2. To submit or yield, esp. oneself; to be resigned.

3. To surrender; make relinquishment. *Rare.*

Syn. — Yield, submit; abandon, quit, renounce. See ABDICATE, RELINQUISH.

Ant. — Maintain, keep.

re·sign' (rē·zīn'), *n.* Resignation. *Obs.*

re·sig'na·tar'y (rē·sĭg'nä·tĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *n.* [F. *résignataire.*] One in whose favor a resignation is made. *Rare.*

res'ig·na'tion (rĕz'ĭg·nā'shŭn; rĕs'ĭg-), *n.* [OF. See RESIGN.] **1.** Act or fact of resigning, or giving up, as a claim, possession, office, or the like; surrender.

2. State of being resigned, or submissive; submission or acquiescence; esp., quiet or patient submission or acquiescence; as, *resignation* to the will of God.

3. *Scots Law.* The formal return by a vassal of a fee to the superior from whom it was held. Resignation *ad remanentiam* (to remain) restored the fee to the lord without condition. Resignation *in favorem* (for the benefit of) was a step in the transfer of the fee to a third party to whom the superior granted it after recovering it from the resigner.

Syn. — Relinquishment, abdication, renunciation; endurance. See PATIENCE.

Ant. — Rebellion, defiance, protest; impatience.

resignation bond. *Eng. Eccl. Law.* A bond given by a beneficed clergyman to secure resignation of his benefice on some contingency.

res'ig·na'tion·ism (rĕz'ĭg·nā'shŭn·ĭz'm; rĕs'ĭg-), *n.* Resignation as a mood, pose, or form of emotional indulgence.

re·signed' (rē·zīnd'), *past tense & past part.* of RESIGN. Hence: *adj.* Of a post, charge, etc., given up or surrendered; of a person, having resigned from office; being resigned (to something); characterized by resignation; submissive; acquiescent; uncomplaining. — **re·sign'ed·ly** (rē·zīn'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; -zīnd'lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **re·sign'ed·ness,** *n.*

re·sign'ee' (rē·zīn'ē'), *n.* One to whom, or in whose favor, anything is resigned.

re·sign'er (rē·zīn'ĕr), *n.* One who resigns; specif., *Scots Law,* one who resigns a fee. See RESIGNATION, *n.,* 3.

re·sign'ful (-fŏŏl; -fl), *adj.* Resigned; expressing resignation. *Rare.*

re·sign'ment (-zīn'mĕnt), *n.* Act of resigning; resignation. *Now Rare.*

re·sile' (rē·zīl'), *v. i.;* -SILED' (-zīld'); -SIL'ING (-zīl'ĭng). [MF. *resiler, resilir* (F. *résilier*), fr. L. *resilire* to leap or spring back, withdraw, fr. *re-* re- + *salire* to spring. See SALIENT; cf. RESULT.] To draw back; to recoil; retract; retreat; recede; rebound; to return to its original position, as an elastic body; as, to *resile* from an agreement or another's advances; to give a tube time to *resile* after being stretched.

re·sile'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of resiling; receding.

re·sil'i·al (rē·zĭl'ĭ·ăl; 159), *adj.* *Zool.* Of or pert. to the resilium.

re·sil'i·ate (-āt), *v. t.* [F. *résilier.*] To cancel. *Rare.*

re·sil'i·ence (rē·zĭl'ĭ·ĕns; 159), *n.* **1.** Act of resiling, rebounding, or springing back; rebound; recoil; elasticity, literally and figuratively; hence, capability of a strained body to recover its size and shape after deformation, esp. when the strain is caused by compressive stresses; — called also *elastic resilience.* Cf. ELASTICITY, 1.

2. *Mech.* The potential energy of an elastic body that is present as a result of applied stresses and which is recoverable when the stresses are removed. Thus, when a body is stressed within its elastic limit, it sustains a deformation, and the *resilience* of the body is the work the body is capable of doing in returning to its original shape and size, after the release of the stress. For a body of uniform cross section stretched within its elastic limit, the resilience is equal to $\frac{f^2}{2E}$ times the volume of the body, in which f = the stress and E = Young's modulus of elasticity. The quantity $\frac{f^2}{2E}$ is called the ***modulus of resilience,*** when f is the stress at the elastic limit.

re·sil'i·en·cy (-ĕn·sĭ), *n.* Property of being resilient; tendency to rebound or recoil; resilience; elasticity, literally or figuratively; power of recovery after strain, pressure, depression, etc.

re·sil'i·ent (-ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *resiliens,* pres. part. See RESILE.] **1.** Leaping back; rebounding; recoiling; returning to, or resuming, the original position or shape; possessing resilience; specif., *Mech.,* of a body, capable of withstanding shock without permanent deformation or rupture.

2. Possessing or manifesting resiliency; elastic; buoyant.

Syn. — See ELASTIC. **Ant.** — See LIMP.

re·sil'i·fer (rē·zĭl'ĭ·fĕr), *n.* [*resilium* + *-fer.*] *Zool.* In certain bivalve mollusks, as *Mactra,* a spoon-shaped process on the hinge plate supporting the resilium.

re·sil'i·om'e·ter (-ŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*resilience* + *-meter.*] *Mech.* An instrument for testing resilience.

res'i·li'tion (rĕz'ĭ·lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Resilience. *Rare.*

re·sil'i·um (rē·zĭl'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* RESILIA (-ä). [NL. See RESILE.] *Zool.* The internal part of the hinge ligament of a bivalve shell. See LIGAMENT, 4. It resembles in consistency (and is often called) cartilage, but is chitinous.

re·sil'ver (rē·sĭl'vĕr), *v. t.* To silver again or anew.

res'in (rĕz'ĭn; -'n), *n.* [F. *résine,* fr. L. *resina,* fr. Gr. *rhētinē.* Cf. ROSIN.] **1.** **a** Any of various solid or semisolid organic substances, chiefly of vegetable origin, amorphous and yellowish to brown (usually), transparent or translucent, and soluble in ether, alcohol, etc., but not in water; specif., pine resin (see ROSIN). Resins soften and melt on heating and burn with a smoky flame. Electrically they are nonconductors. Many are produced as exudates from plants (esp. pine and fir trees) either alone or as mixtures with essential oils (*oleoresins*), with gums (*gum resins*), etc., being chiefly excretion products; they are found often as fossils (*fossil resins*) after the plants have decayed. Some are obtained from alcoholic extracts of plants by addition of water. Chemically resins differ widely, but all contain carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The chief constituents of resins are certain esters, resin acids, and "resenes." Resins are used in making varnishes and resin soap, in medicine, etc. Among the resins of commerce are amber, copal, dammar, guaiacum, lac, mastic, rosin, and sandarac. **b** Any of a large number of artificial products that possess most of the physical properties of natural resins; — usually called specif. *synthetic resin,* or *resinoid.* They are made by polymerization, as of *coumarone* (which see), by condensation of a phenol with an aldehyde (see BAKELITE), etc.

2. *Pharm.* A solid preparation consisting chiefly of the resinous principles of a drug or drugs extracted by means of solvents or prepared in other ways; as, *resin* of jalap; *resin* of scammony; *resin* of podophyllum.

res'in (rĕz'ĭn; -'n), *v. t.;* RES'INED (rĕz'ĭnd; -'nd); RES'IN-ING. To treat, as by rubbing or coating, with resin; to apply resin to.

re·sī'na (rē-sī'nȧ), *n.* [L.] Resin.

res'ī·na'ceous (rĕz'ĭ·nā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *resinaceus.*] Resiniferous; resinous. *Rare.*

resin acid. *Chem.* Any of the acids, as abietic acid, found free or in the form of esters in natural resins.

resin alcohol. *Chem.* Any of the alcohols found in the form of esters in natural resins. See RESINOL.

res'in·ate (rĕz'ĭ·nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of a resin acid (or, loosely, of a mixture of such acids); specif., a colophonate.

res'in·ate (rĕz'ĭ·nāt), *v. t.* To impregnate or flavor with resin.

resin bee. A solitary bee (genus *Anthidium*) which uses resin as cement in constructing its nest.

res'in·bush' (rĕz'ĭn·bŏŏsh'; rĕz'n-), *n.* A low South African shrub (*Euryops athanasiae*), family Carduaceae, having smooth pinnately parted leaves and abounding in resin.

resin cerate. See BASILICON b.

‖**res in·cor'po·ra'les** (rēz ĭn·kôr'pô·rā'lēz). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Things incorporeal.

resin distiller. See DISTILLER.

res'in·er (rĕz'ĭ·nĕr), *n.* One who resins.

resin gnat. A small two-winged fly (*Retinodiplosis resinicola*) that injures pine trees, the larvae causing an exudation of resin in which they live.

resini-. A combining form for *resin*, as in **res'in·if'er·ous, res'in·if'lu·ous, res'in·i·form'.** See -FEROUS, etc.

re·sin'ic (rē·zĭn'ĭk; rĕ-), *adj.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, resin; as, the *resinic* acids (resin acids).

re·sin'i·fi·ca'tion (rē·zĭn'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *résinification.*] Act or process of resinifying.

res'in·i·fy (rĕz'ĭ·nĭ·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *résinifier.*] To convert into, or treat with, resin. — *v. i.* **a** To change into or become resin. **b** *Petroleum.* Loosely, to form a gummy material; — said of the evaporation of an oil to such a residue.

res'in·ize (rĕz'ĭ·nīz), *v. t.* To resin.

res'in·o- (rĕz'ĭ·nō-). A combining form for *resin*, denoting *resinous and*, as in **res'in·o·e·lec'tric, res'in·o·ex·trac'tive, res'in·o·phore', res'in·o·vit're·ous.**

resin of podophyllum. *Pharm.* A resinous preparation made from podophyllum by pouring an alcoholic tincture of the drug into cold acidified water, and used as a cholagogue, cathartic, and anthelmintic.

res'in·og'e·nous (rĕz'ĭ·nŏj'ē·nŭs), *adj.* [*resino-* + *-genous.*] Resiniferous.

res'in·oid (rĕz'ĭ·noid), *adj.* [*resin* + *-oid.*] Somewhat like resin; more or less resinous.

res'in·oid (rĕz'ĭ·noid), *n.* **1.** A resinoid substance; specif., a synthetic resin.

2. *Pharm.* **a** Any of a class of resinlike preparations introduced by the eclectics and made by pouring a concentrated alcoholic extract of a drug into cold water, and separating and drying the precipitate formed. **b** = GUM RESIN. **c** Any of certain flower essences used in the perfume industry.

resin oil. An oil distilled from resin; specif., rosin oil.

res'in·ol (rĕz'ĭ·nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*resin* + 1st *-ol.*] Any of various colorless alcohols found as esters in resins.

res'in·ol'ic ac'id (rĕz'ĭ·nŏl'ĭk). A resin acid.

resin opal. See OPAL, 1.

res'in·o'sis (rĕz'ĭ·nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *resin* + *-osis.*] *Plant Pathol.* An excessive outflow of resin from coniferous plants, resulting from disease.

res'in·ous (rĕz'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [L. *resinosus.* See RESIN.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, containing, characteristic of, of the nature of, like, or obtained from, resin.

2. *Elec.* Electronegative; of or pertaining to negative electricity (see ELECTRICITY, 2).

3. *Mineral. & Petrog.* Of or pertaining to a luster of certain minerals and rocks, which have a resinous appearance on fractured surfaces, as sphalerite, pitchstone, etc. — **res'in·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **res'in·ous·ness,** *n.*

resin plant. = PRAIRIE DOCK a.

resin soap. **a** Soap in the making of which resin partly replaces the fat (sodium, or potassium, resinates being formed); specif., common rosin soap. See SOAP, *n.*, 1. **b** A soaplike substance formed from a resin (esp. rosin) and alkali, and consisting essentially of sodium or potassium resinates. It is used in sizing paper, as an insecticide, etc.

resin spirit. = ROSIN SPIRIT. See ROSIN OIL.

‖**res in'te·gra** (rēz ĭn'tē·grȧ). [L.] Lit., an untouched thing; — in law and diplomatic use, a case or a question that has not been examined or passed upon.

‖**res in'ter a'li·os ac'ta** (ĭn'tĕr ā'lĭ·ōs ăk'tȧ). [L.] *Law.* Lit., transactions among others; — acts of persons who are strangers to the matter under adjudication. Evidence of such acts is not admissible. In full form, **res in'ter a'li·os ac'ta al'te·ri no'ce·re non de'bet** (ăl'tĕ·rī nōs'ē·rē nŏn dē'bĕt), transactions among strangers ought not to injure persons not a party to them.

res'in·y (rĕz'ĭ·nĭ), *adj.* Resinous.

res'i·pis'cence (rĕs'ĭ·pĭs'ĕns; -'ns), *n.* [L. *resipiscentia,* fr. *resipiscere* to recover one's senses.] Change of mind or heart; reformation; often, return to a sane, sound, or correct view or position.

res'i·pis'cen·cy (rĕs'ĭ·pĭs'ĕn·sĭ), *n.* Resipiscence. *Obs.*

res'i·pis'cent (-ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [L. *resipiscens, -entis,* pres. part.] That has or manifests resipiscence. *Rare.*

‖**res ip'sa lo'qui·tur** (rēz ĭp'sȧ lŏk'wĭ·tĕr). [L.] The thing speaks [for] itself; — used specif., *Law,* with reference to cases where mere proof that an accident took place is sufficient under the circumstances to throw the burden upon the defendant of proving that it was not due to his negligence.

re·sist' (rē·zĭst'), *v.;* -SIST'ED; -SIST'ING. [OF. *resister,* fr. L. *resistere,* fr. *re-* re- + *sistere* to stand, cause to stand, v. causative of *stare* to stand. See STAND.] *Transitive:* **1.** To withstand; to be proof against; to be able to repel, ward off, prevent, etc.; as, armor that *resists* attack; a constitution that *resists* disease.

2. To oppose by physical, mental, or moral power; to strive against; to exert oneself to counteract, defeat, or frustrate; as, to *resist* the onslaughts of the enemy without flinching; to *resist* temptation; to *resist* arrest.

3. *Obs.* **a** To prevent. **b** To be distasteful to. *Shak.*

4. To withstand the action of; as, the metal *resists* acid.

5. To print (a fabric) by means of a resist (sense 2 a).

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make a stand (against); to exert force in opposition; to offer resistance.

2. To desist; to rest. *Obs.*

Syn. — See OPPOSE. **Ant.** — Accept; submit to; assist.

re·sist' (rē·zĭst'), *n.* **1.** Resistance. *Obs.*

2. Something that resists or prevents a certain action; specif.: **a** *Calico Printing.* A substance used to prevent a color or mordant from fixing on parts of the fabric, either by mechanically covering the cloth, or by chemically changing the color so as to render it incapable of fixing itself in the fibers. **b** *Electroplating.* A substance applied to a surface to render it nonconducting and thus prevent deposition. **c** *Photoengraving.* The protective acidproof coating which covers the printing area of a plate while etching; — called also *acid resist.*

re·sist'a·ble (rē·zĭs'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Resistible. — **re·sist'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **re·sist'a·ble·ness,** *n.* *All Rare.*

re·sist'ance (rē·zĭs'tȧns; 91), *n.* [ME. *resistence,* fr. OF. *resistence* (F. *résistance*), fr. LL. *resistentia,* fr. L. *resistens, -entis,* pres. part. See RESIST.] **1.** Act or an instance of resisting; opposition, passive or active; also, a means or method of resisting.

Unfold to us some warlike *resistance.* *Shak.*

2. Power or capacity to resist; as, *resistance* to fever.

3. *Biol.* The opposition offered by an animal or plant to a disease; — opposed to *susceptibility.*

4. *Elec.* **a** The opposition offered by a substance or body to the passage through it of an electric current, converting electrical energy into heat; the reciprocal of conductance. True resistance varies directly as the length and inversely as the cross section and conductivity of the conductor. It may be measured by a balancing method (see WHEATSTONE'S BRIDGE), or by the ratio of the difference of potential to the current strength (see OHM'S LAW). The common symbol for resistance is R, and the practical unit, the ohm. Cf. IMPEDANCE, REACTANCE, SURFACE RESISTANCE, VOLUME RESISTANCE. **b** A source of resistance; esp., a resistance coil or some similar device (called also *resistor*). An *inductive resistance* is one possessing self-induction. A *noninductive resistance* possesses no self-induction and offers no greater opposition to a varying than to an unvarying current.

5. *Naut.* The retardation of a vessel passing through the water, due to: **a** The friction between the water and the wetted surface of the vessel; — called also *frictional resistance.* **b** The making of eddies, or dead water; — called also *eddy resistance.* **c** The formation of waves; — called also *wave resistance.*

6. *Physics.* Any opposing force; a force tending to prevent motion; as, the *resistance* of the air to a body passing through it; the *resistance* of a target to projectiles.

7. *Psychoanalysis.* Opposition displayed by the patient to attempts of the analyst to penetrate the unconscious.

Syn. — Opposition, hostility; rebuff.

Ant. — Acceptance; co-operation, assistance; submission.

resistance box. *Elec.* A rheostat consisting of a box or case containing a number of resistance coils which can be variously combined to afford known amounts of resistance.

resistance butt welding. See BUTT WELDING.

resistance coil. *Elec.* A coil of wire introduced into an electric circuit to increase the resistance. When intended for quantitative measurements, the coil is commonly made with a doubled wire to minimize the magnetic field.

resistance coupling. *Radio.* = RESISTIVE COUPLING. See COUPLING, 4.

resistance derivatives. *Aeronautics.* Quantities expressing the variation of the forces and moments on aircraft due to disturbance of steady motion.

resistance drop. The voltage drop in phase with the current. In a direct-current circuit only resistance drop is present. In an alternating-current circuit containing resistance and reactance in series, the voltage drop across the resistance is the resistance drop or *inphase component.* See IMPEDANCE DROP, REACTANCE DROP.

resistance frame. *Elec.* A rheostat consisting of an open frame on which are stretched spirals of wire. Being freely exposed to the air, they radiate heat rapidly.

resistance thermometer. See THERMOMETER.

resistance welding. A form of electric pressure welding in which the necessary heat is produced by a flow of current through the parts to be welded, sufficient pressure to make the weld being applied simultaneously with the flow of current. Cf. BUTT WELDING, PERCUSSIVE WELDING, SEAM WELDING, SPOT WELDING.

re·sist'ant (rē·zĭs'tȧnt; 91), *adj.* [F. *résistant,* pres. part. See RESIST.] Making resistance; resisting; as, a constitution *resistant* to disease. — *n.* One who or that which resists; specif., *Calico Printing,* a resist.

re·sist'er (-tĕr), *n.* One who or that which resists.

re·sist'ful (rē·zĭst'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* Full of resistance; making much resistance.

re·sist'i·bil'i·ty (rē·zĭs'tĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality of being resistible; resistibleness; as, the *resistibility* of divine grace.

2. Ability to resist; power of resistance; as, the *resistibility* of granite to erosion.

re·sist'i·ble (rē·zĭs'tĭ·b'l), *adj.* [Cf. F. *résistible.*] Capable of being resisted, withstood, opposed, or frustrated; as, a *resistible* attack or temptation. — **re·sist'i·ble·ness,** *n.* — **re·sist'i·bly,** *adv.*

re·sist'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RESIST. — **re·sist'ing·ly,** *adv.*

resisting medium. *Astrophysics.* A hypothetical substance imagined as filling interplanetary space, in order to account for an apparent diminution, formerly, in the periodic time of Encke's comet.

resisting moment. The moment of the internal forces which resist the bending moment at a section of a member, as a beam or girder.

re·sis'tive (rē·zĭs'tĭv), *adj.* Tending to resist; disposed to resistance; specif., *Elec.,* pertaining to resistance. — **re·sis'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **re·sis'tive·ness,** *n.*

re·sis'tive, *n.* A nonconductor.

resistive conductor. See CONDUCTOR, 10.

resistive coupling. See COUPLING, 4.

re'sis·tiv'i·ty (rē'zĭs·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** Capacity for resisting; resistance, — chiefly in technical senses.

2. = SPECIFIC RELUCTANCE.

3. The flow of air through porous bodies. The resistivity of a porous substance is defined by the equation $\sigma = \frac{A(p_1 - p_2)}{Ql}$, where σ is the resistivity, A the area, p_1 and p_2 are the pressures on the incident and exit sides, Q is the volume of gas passing through per second, and l the thickness.

4. *Elec.* The electrical resistance of a cubic centimeter of any material offered to a steady current passing between opposite faces. It varies with the temperature.

re·sist'less, *adj.* **1.** Incapable of being resisted; irresistible.

2. Having no power to resist; making no opposition. — **re·sist'less·ly,** *adv.* — **re·sist'less·ness,** *n.*

re·sis'tor (rē·zĭs'tĕr), *n.* *Elec.* A device possessing the property of electrical resistance used in an electric circuit for protection, operation or control, usually with a qualifying word, as control *resistor,* load indicating *resistor,* etc.

re·sit'ting (rē·sĭt'ĭng), *n.* A sitting a second time.

re·size' (rē·sīz'), *v. t.;* -SIZED' (-sīzd'); -SIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To shape again to size; to bring again to a correct size after deformation; as, to *resize* a cartridge shell by driving it with a mallet into a hardened steel die.

re·siz'er (rē·sīz'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which resizes; specif., a die for resizing shells (see RESIZE, *v. t.*); also, a die through which a bullet, purposely made a trifle larger than standard size, is forced to bring it to a correct final shape and size.

‖**res ju'di·ca'ta** (rēz jōō'dĭ·kā'tȧ; 242). [L.] = RES ADJUDICATA.

‖**res man'ci·pi** (măn'sĭ·pī). [L.] *Roman Law.* See MANCIPATION, 2.

‖**res mo'bi·les** (mō'bĭ·lēz). [L.] *Civil Law.* Movable things.

‖**res nec man'ci·pi** (nĕk măn'sĭ·pī). [L.] *Roman Law.* Things not res mancipi.

‖**res ni'hi·li** *or* **nul'li·us** (nī'hĭ·lī, nŭl'ĭ·ŭs). [L.] A thing of naught; a nonentity.

‖**res nul'li·us** (nŭl'ĭ·ŭs). [L.] A thing belonging to no one, whether because never appropriated, as a wild animal, or because abandoned by its owner, but acquirable by appropriation.

re·sol'u·ble (rē·zŏl'ū·b'l; rĕz'ō·lū·b'l), *adj.* [LL. *resolubilis.* See RESOLVE; cf. RESOLVABLE.] Admitting of being resolved; soluble; as, bodies *resoluble* by fire. — **re·sol'u·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **re·sol'u·ble·ness,** *n.*

res'o·lute (rĕz'ō·lūt; 242), *adj.* [L. *resolutus,* past. part. of *resolvere.* See RESOLVE.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Dissolved. **b** Friable. **c** Dissolute. **d** Infirm; feeble; weak. **e** Paid. **f** Decided; positive.

2. Having, or characterized by, a decided purpose; determined; resolved; hence, bold; firm; steady.

Syn. — Decided, fixed, steadfast, inflexible, constant, persevering, unshaken.

Ant. — Weak, vacillating, irresolute, unsteady, wavering, infirm.

— **res'o·lute·ly** (66), *adv.* — **res'o·lute·ness,** *n.*

res'o·lute, *n.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** Payment. **b** Redelivery; repayment.

2. One who is resolute, or daring; hence, a desperado.

res'o·lute, *v. i.* To resolve. *Obs. exc. Colloq., U. S.,* to draw up, pass, or express a resolution.

res'o·lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *resolutio.* See RESOLVE.] **1.** Dissolution. *Obs.*

2. Act or process of resolving, or reducing to simpler form; also, its result; as: **a** Act of analyzing or converting a complex notion into simpler ones or into its elements. **b** A result of being reduced in its form by dissolution, melting, etc.; esp., conversion into liquid; liquefaction.

3. Act of relaxing, or state of being relaxed; relaxation; — said of some part or organ of the body. *Now Rare.*

4. Act or result of resolving, or answering; solving; answer; solution; as, the *resolution* of a question or problem.

5. Act of, or quality of mind admitting or productive of, resolving or determining; decision of character; resoluteness; also, that which is resolved upon or decided upon; settled determination; firmness; constancy; determination.

Be it with *resolution* then to fight. *Shak.*

6. A statement or verdict; now, specif., a formal expression of the opinion or will of an official body or a public assembly, adopted by vote; as, a legislative *resolution;* the *resolutions* of a public meeting. See CONCURRENT RESOLUTION; JOINT RESOLUTION.

7. *Obs.* **a** Act of making, or state of being, certain or firm in opinion or thought; conviction; assurance. **b** An expository account. **c** A resolute or determined person.

8. *Chem.* Act of separating a compound into its elements or component parts; specif., separation of a racemic compound into its two components. See RACEMIC.

9. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* The substitution for a long syllable of its two equivalent shorts; the foot or part thereof as modified by such a substitution. Thus, ⏑ – and – ⏑ become by *resolution,* ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ and ⏑ ⏑ ⏑.

10. *Mech.* Act or process of resolving a force, etc.; an instance of this.

11. *Med.* A breaking up, disappearance, or termination, as of a fever, esp. pneumonia; disappearance or termination of inflammation without suppuration.

12. *Music.* **a** The passing of a voice part from a dissonant to a consonant tone. **b** The consonant tone or consonance in which the dissonance is resolved. See SUSPENSION; RETARDATION, 5.

13. *Optics.* The act or property of rendering visible the separate parts of an object, or of distinguishing between different sources of light. See OPTICAL RESOLVING POWER, SPECTROSCOPIC RESOLVING POWER.

Syn. — Analysis, separation, disentanglement, simplification; perseverance, steadfastness, fortitude; purpose, strength, resolve. See DECISION.

re'-so·lu'tion (rē'sō·lū'shŭn), *n.* See RE-, 2.

res'o·lu'tion·er (rĕz'ō·lū'shŭn·ĕr), *n.* One who makes a resolution; one who joins with others in a declaration or resolution; specif. [*usually cap.*], *Scot. Hist.,* one favoring the resolution of 1650. See PROTESTER b.

res'o·lu'tion·ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who makes or joins in a resolution.

resolution of a vector. *Math.* The analysis of a vector into two or more vectors of which it is the sum.

res'o·lu'tive (rĕz'ō·lū'tĭv), *adj.* [F. *résolutif.*] **1.** Serving to dissolve or relax; dissolving, as a drug. *Now Rare.*

2. Operating to resolve or annul.

3. **a** *Rare. Logic.* Analytical. **b** *Law.* = RESOLUTORY, 2.

res'o·lu'tive, *n.* *Med.* A resolvent or discutient.

res'o·lu·to'ry (rĕz'ō·lū·tō'rĭ; 181), *adj.* **1.** Resolving, or explaining; explanatory. *Obs.*

2. *Law.* Serving to resolve or make void; resolutive.

re·solv'an·cy (rē·zŏl'vȧn·sĭ), *n.* [See -ANCY.] State of being resolved.

re·solve' (rē·zŏlv'), *v.;* -SOLVED' (-zŏlvd'); -SOLV'ING (-zŏl'vĭng). [L. *resolvere, resolutum,* to untie, loosen, relax, enfeeble, fr. *re-* + *solvere* to loosen, dissolve. For the de-

N O P Q R

velopment of the English senses not found in L., cf. F. *résoudre*, fr. the same L. source. See SOLVE; cf. RESOLUTE, RESOLUTION.] *Transitive*: **1.** To dissolve; to melt. *Archaic.*

O, that this too too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and *resolve* itself into a dew! *Shak.*

2. To separate the component parts of; to reduce to, or break up into, the constituent elements. *Now Rare.*
3. To separate or break up (into constituent parts or elements); to change or convert by disintegration (into); to transform, reduce, as by analysis, or convert (into, to); to analyze; as, to *resolve* a complex notion into its elements.
4. To determine or decide; to settle; to decide, determine, or settle on; as, he was *resolved* by an accident.
5. To answer or solve, as a question or problem; to make clear or certain; to free from doubt; to disentangle; unravel; explain; solve; hence, to clear up; dispel, or remove, as doubt or, *Obs.*, fear; as, to *resolve* a riddle.
6. To free from doubt or the like; to acquaint; inform; convince; assure; to make certain; — now only reflexively.

Sir, be *resolved*. I must and will come. *Beau. & Fl.*

7. To express, as an opinion or determination, by resolution and vote; to declare or decide by a formal vote; — followed by a clause; as, the house *resolved* (or, it was *resolved* by the house) that no money should be appropriated (or, to appropriate no money).
8. Reflexively to change or convert by resolution or formal vote; as, the house *resolved* itself into a committee.
9. To relax; loosen; to set at ease; weaken. *Obs.*
10. *Chem.* To separate (a racemic compound) into its two components. See RACEMIC.
11. *Math.* To solve, as an equation. *Obs.*
12. *Mech.* To split up (a force, velocity, etc.) into two or more components, esp. in assigned directions; to find a component of (a force, etc.) in a given direction, usually with the assumption of one other component in a direction at right angles to this; as, *resolve* force *AB* along *AC*.
13. *Med.* To dispose or scatter; to dissipate (inflammation, tumors, pain, etc.); to cause resolution of.
14. *Music.* To make (one or more voice parts or the total harmony) progress from a discord into a concord.
15. *Optics.* To distinguish between, or render visible the separate parts of; as, to *resolve* lines in a spectrum; to *resolve* a nebula.

——, *Intransitive*: **1.** To melt; to dissolve; to become fluid. *Now Rare.*
2. To be separated into its component parts or elements; to undergo resolution; to disintegrate; to be reduced as by dissolving or analysis.

Physiological processes ultimately *resolve* into the integration of matter and the dissipation of motion. *James Ward.*

3. To form a purpose or resolution; esp., to determine after reflection; as, to *resolve* on a better course of life.
4. *Obs.* **a** To flow out. **b** To become of opinion; to be convinced. **c** To consult; to deliberate. **d** To determine to start or leave (for).
5. *Law.* To become void; to lapse.
6. *Med.* To undergo resolution, as pneumonia.
7. *Music.* To progress from a discord to a concord; — said of a voice part or of the total harmony.

Syn. — Reduce; determine, decide, conclude, purpose.

re·solve' (rē·zŏlv'), *n.* **1.** That which has been resolved; a determination; a resolution.

Rome attends her fate from our *resolves*. *Addison.*

2. Resolute quality; determination; fixity of purpose; resolution. "Nor is your firm *resolve* unknown." *Shak.*
3. A legal or official determination; esp., a legislative declaration; a formal resolution. *Obs. exc. U. S.*
4. Act of resolving, or expounding; solution. *Obs.*

re·solved' (rē·zŏlvd'), *part. adj.* of RESOLVE (in its various senses); now esp.: **a** Having a fixed purpose; determined; resolute.

That makes him a *resolved* enemy. *Jer. Taylor.*

b Settled; deliberate. **c** Persuaded; convinced; certain. **d** Melted; liquefied. **e** *Obs.* Relaxed. **f** Separated; analyzed. — **re·solv'ed·ly** (rē·zŏl'vĕd·lĭ; -vĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **re·solv'ed·ness**, *n.*

re·sol'vent (-zŏl'vĕnt), *adj.* [L. *resolvens*, pres. part. of *resolvere*. See RESOLVE.] Having power to resolve; causing solution; solvent. *Chiefly Med.*

re·sol'vent, *n.* **1.** *Med.* That which has power to disperse inflammatory or other lesions; a discutient; anything which aids the absorption of effused products.
2. That which can resolve, or cause solution; a solvent.
3. A solution, or means of solving a difficulty, problem, etc.; a settlement.
4. *Math.* = RESOLVENT EQUATION.

re·sol'vent (of a given algebraic equation $f(x) = 0$). *Math.* An equation such that the adjunction of one of its roots to the field of the original equation reduces the group of the equation.

resolvent equation. *Math.* An irreducible equation whose solution is involved in the solution of another, generally of higher degree.

re·solv'er (rē·zŏl'vĕr), *n.* One who or that which resolves.

re·solv'i·ble (-vĭ·b'l), *adj.* Resolvable.

re·solv'ing pow'er. **1.** *Optics.* The ability of an optical instrument to form distinguishable images of objects separated by small angular distances.
2. *Photog.* The ability of a film or plate to reproduce the fine detail of the optical image.

res'o·nance (rĕz'ō·năns), *n.* [F. *résonance*, fr. L. *resonantia* an echo. See RESONANT.] **1.** Act of resounding; quality or state of being resonant.
2. *Physics.* The phenomenon which results when, in the case of a forced vibration, the period of the force equals that of a natural vibration of the system to which the force is applied. It consists of a vibration of large amplitude in the system. If the force is due to a tuning fork in vibration, and if the system is a second fork of the same pitch, the latter will be set in vibration as a result of the waves emitted by the former, and consequently the sound heard will be louder.
3. *Elec.* **a** The intensification of electric waves by the union of those due to the natural period of oscillation of an electric circuit or system and those due to impulses or alternating electromotive force of an equal, or nearly equal, period to which the circuit or system is subjected. **b** The state of adjustment of an electric circuit permitting a maximum flow of current when an electromotive force of a particular frequency is impressed.
4. *Med.* The sound elicited on percussion, esp. of the lungs.
5. *Music.* The intensification and enriching of a musical tone by supplementary vibration, either sympathetically or mechanically induced.
6. *Phonet.* A vibrating quality of a voice sound. See *Pron.*, § 29.
7. *Psychol.* The complex of internal bodily processes which occur in emotion.

resonance box. A chamber in a musical instrument for increasing its sonority, as a violin body, or the box in which a tuning fork is sometimes fixed.

resonance cavity. *Music.* One of the cavities in the mouth or nose which together constitute the resonator of the human voice.

res'o·nance–coil' an·ten'na. = RESONANCE WAVE COIL.

resonance curve. *Physics.* A curve whose abscissas are frequencies lying near to and on both sides of the natural frequency of a vibrating system and whose ordinates are the corresponding amplitudes of the forced vibrations.

resonance form. The form or placement of the throat and mouth adapted to give resonance to the voice. See *Pron.*, § 29.

resonance pipe. A pipe in a musical instrument, as an organ, for increasing its sonority.

resonance potential. *Physical Chem.* The energy in volts required to remove an electron from a normal orbit to the next nearest orbit.

resonance radiation. See FLUORESCENCE, 1.

resonance spectrum. See SPECTRUM, 2.

resonance wave coil. *Radio.* A long coil used as an antenna, wound in the form of a helix, usually with provision for tuning to resonance by sliding a contact along the coil.

res'o·nan·cy (rĕz'ō·năn·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Resonance. *Rare.*

res'o·nant (rĕz'ō·nănt), *adj.* [L. *resonans*, pres. part. of *resonare* to resound; cf. F. *résonnant*. See RESOUND.] **1.** Returning, or capable of returning, sound; fitted to resound; resounding; ringing; echoing back.

The streets were *resonant* with female parties. *De Quincey.*

2. Intensified and enriched by or as if by resonance; as, the *resonant* quality of Caruso's voice.

The *resonant* blues in the water at his feet. *Royal Cortissoz.*

3. *Physics.* Pertaining to, or exhibiting, resonance; adjusted so as to respond to vibrations of a given frequency.
4. *Phonet.* Characterized by resonance in the nasal passage.

Syn. — Sonorous, vibrant, reverberant.

Ant. — Flat, toneless.

res'o·nant (rĕz'ō·nănt), *n.* **1.** A sound characterized by resonance; a resonant sound; also, a resonant body.
2. *Phonet.* A nasal sound.

res'o·nate (-nāt), *v. i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *resonare, resonatum*, to resound.] **1.** *Physics.* To exhibit resonance; to vibrate sympathetically with some source of sound or electric oscillations.
2. Hence, loosely, to respond as if by resonance; to re-echo.

It is impossible to say now how far Benham was an originator of this idea, and how far he simply *resonated* to its expression by others. *H. G. Wells.*

res'o·na'tor (rĕz'ō·nā'tĕr), *n.* [NL.] Anything that resounds or resonates; specif.: **a** An open cylinder, or a hollow brass ball with two apertures, contrived to intensify a musical tone by its resonance and designed for the study and analysis of complex sounds. **b** *Elec.* Any of various apparatus for exhibiting or utilizing the effects of resonance in connection with open circuits, as a device having an oscillating circuit which includes a helix of bare copper wire, a variable number of coils of which can be connected in circuit with a condenser and spark gap excited with an induction coil. **c** *Music.* Any device, such as a resonance box or a piano soundboard, for increasing the power or beauty of tone by sympathetic vibration; specif., the body of a stringed instrument. **d** *Phonet.* Any of the throat, mouth, or nose cavities that serve to reinforce certain tones in the formation of speech sounds. **e** *Teleg.* An open box for containing a sounder and designed to concentrate and amplify the sound. **f** *Wireless Tel'eg., etc.* The antenna system and other high-frequency circuits of a receiving apparatus.

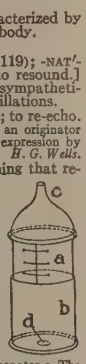

Resonator *a*. The Cylinder *a* slides within the Cylinder *b*, making changes of size in the air space such that the Resonator may reinforce several tones. In use the Tube *c* is held to the ear, and the Opening *d* towards the sound.

res'o·na·to'ry (rĕz'ō·nā·tō'rĭ; 68), *adj.* Resonant.

re·sorb' (rē·sôrb'), *v. t.* [L. *resorbere*, fr. *re-* re- + *sorbere* to suck or drink in.] To swallow or suck in again; to reabsorb.

re·sorb'ent (-sôr'bĕnt), *adj.* [L. *resorbens*, pres. part.] Swallowing or sucking in again; reabsorbing. — **re·sorb'ence** (-bĕns), *n.*

res·or'cin·ism (rĕz·ôr'sĭ·nĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* Toxic condition due to excessive use of resorcinol.

res·or'cin·ol (rĕz·ôr'sĭ·nōl; -nŏl), **res·or'cin** (rĕz·ôr'sĭn), *n.* [*resin* + *orcinol*.] *Chem.* A sweetish, colorless, crystalline phenol, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$(*m*), turning pink in air, obtained from certain resins, as galbanum, asafetida, etc., by fusion with caustic alkalies, and also artificially; meta-dihydroxybenzene. It is isomeric with pyrocatechol and hydroquinone, and is used chiefly in making dyes, as fluorescein, eosin, and certain azo dyes, and in medicine as an antiseptic.

resorcinol monoacetate. *Chem. & Pharm.* A thick lemon-yellow liquid compound, $C_8H_8O_3$, used in the treatment of alopecia and seborrhea.

res·or'ci·num (rĕz·ôr'sĭ·nŭm), *n.* [NL.] Resorcinol.

res'or·cyl'ic (rĕz'ôr·sĭl'ĭk), *adj.* [*resorcinol* + *-yl* + *-ic*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of three isomeric crystalline acids, $C_6H_2(OH)_3CO_2H$, carboxyl derivatives of resorcinol or, equally, dihydroxy derivatives of benzoic acid. They are distinguished by the letters α, β, and γ, according as the hydroxyl groups occupy the positions 3,5 or 2,4 or 2,6 with reference to carboxyl.

re·sorp'tion (rē·sôrp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of resorbing; act of absorbing again; reabsorption.
2. Specif., *Petrog.*, the redissolving wholly or in part, in the molten magma of an igneous rock, of crystals previously formed. The dissolved material may again solidify, giving rise to a mass of small crystals, usually of a different kind.

resorption borders *or* **rims.** *Petrog.* Borders of one or more minerals around a central larger crystal. They represent recrystallizations of material dissolved by a molten magma from previously crystallized minerals. Called also *corrosion borders*. Cf. REACTION RIM.

re·sorp'tive (rē·sôrp'tĭv), *adj.* Pertaining or due to resorption; tending to cause resorption.

re·sort' (rē·zôrt'), *v.* [OF. *resortir* (F. *ressortir*), fr. *re-* re- + *sortir* to go out. See SORTIE.] *Intransitive*: **1.** To reissue. *Obs.*
2. To go; to repair; to betake oneself; esp., to go or repair frequently, customarily, or usually.
3. To have recourse; to apply; to betake oneself for help, relief, or advantage.

The king thought it time to *resort* to other counsels. *Clarendon.*

4. To have one's place, abode, or the like. *Now Rare.*
5. *Obs.* **a** To fall back; to revert; to return. **b** To direct one's attention; to turn.

——, *Transitive*: To visit; frequent. *Obs.*

re·sort' (rē·zôrt'), *n.* [OF. *resort* (F. *ressort*), fr. the v. See RESORT, *v.*] **1.** **a** That to which, or one to whom, one resorts or looks for help; resource; refuge; with *last*, last or final expedient, as orig., a judge or court from which there is no appeal. **b** Act of going to, or making application; act of seeking aid; recourse; as, to have *resort* to force.
2. Assemblage; company; persons who frequent a place; a crowd or throng.
3. Frequent, habitual, or general going or repairing to or visiting; as, a place of popular *resort*.
4. **a** A place to which one betakes himself or persons go habitually; a place of frequent assembly; a haunt.

Far from all *resort* of mirth. *Milton.*

b A popular place of entertainment or recreation.
5. *Obs.* **a** Assembling; frequenting in numbers; concourse. **b** A going or repairing of one person with others or to a place; company.
6. A mechanical spring; figuratively, motive power; cause; source. *A Gallicism. Obs.*

re–sort' (rē·sôrt'), *v. t.* To separate again; to classify anew.

re·sort'er (rē·zôr'tĕr), *n.* A frequenter of a resort.

re–sort'er (rē·sôr'tĕr), *n.* One who re-sorts.

res'o·ru'fin (rĕz'ō·rōō'fĭn), *n.* [*resorcinol* + L. *rufus* red.] *Chem.* A dark-red, crystalline compound, $C_{12}H_7NO_3$, yielding fluorescent red solutions. It is obtainable by action of nitrosylsulphuric acid on resorcinol.

re–sound' (rē·sound'), *v. t. & i.* [*re-* + *sound*.] To sound again or anew.

re·sound' (rē·zound'), *v.*; -SOUND'ED; -SOUND'ING. [ME. *resounen*, fr. OF. *resoner* (F. *résonner*), fr. L. *resonare*, fr. *re-* re- + *sonare* to sound. See SOUND to make a noise; cf. RESONANT.] *Intransitive*: **1.** To be filled with sound; to ring; echo; reverberate; as, the earth *resounded* with his praise.
2. To sound or echo, as a cry; to produce an echo, as a horn or bugle.
3. To be proclaimed often, as one's name; to be renowned. *Poetic.*

——, *Transitive*: **1.** To proclaim (one's praises, virtues, etc.); to celebrate in music, song, or story; to extol loudly. *Poetic.*

The man for wisdom's various arts renowned,
Long exercised in woes, O muse, *resound*. *Pope.*

2. To sound or utter in full, resonant tones.

The dismal coronach *resound*. *Scott.*

3. To echo; to reverberate; to re-echo.

The trembling earth *resounds* his tread. *Burns.*

Syn. — Re-echo, reverberate, sound.

re·sound' (rē·zound'), *n.* That which resounds; an echo; resonance.

re·sound'er (rē·zoun'dĕr), *n.* One who or that which resounds; specif., a monotelephone.

re·source' (rē·sôrs'; rē'sôrs; 181; 277), *n.* [F. *ressource*, fr. OF. *resourdre* to spring forth or up again, fr. L. *resurgere*, fr. *re-* re- + *surgere* to rise. See SOURCE.] **1.** A new or a reserve source of supply or support; a fresh or additional stock or store available at need; something in reserve or ready if needed; as, to have exhausted every *resource*; to open up new *resources* to an impoverished race or culture.
2. *pl.* Specif.: Available means, as of a country or business; computable wealth in money, property, products, etc.; immediate and possible sources of revenue; as, America's rich natural *resources*; the book value of a company's *resources*.
3. That to which one has recourse in difficulty; means of resort in exigency; expedient, stratagem, etc.; as, her usual *resource* was confession, or a smile.
4. Possibility of relief or recovery; — chiefly in phrase *without resource*.
5. A means of spending or utilizing one's leisure time.

Boston at that time offered few healthy *resources* for boys or men. *Henry Adams.*

6. Capability of, or skill in, meeting a situation, rising to an occasion, or the like; resourcefulness.

The Spanish adventurers . . . displayed a fertility of *resource* to which history scarcely affords a parallel. *Macaulay.*

7. *Accounting.* In popular usage, an asset.

Syn. — Resort, means, contrivance. See EXPEDIENT.

re·source'ful (rē·sôrs'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* Characterized by resource, or power of meeting situations; having great resources, or reserves; fertile in devising ways and means. — **re·source'ful·ly**, *adv.* — **re·source'ful·ness**, *n.*

resp (rĕsp), *n.* Red water in sheep. *Dial. Eng.*

resp. Var. of RASP. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

re·speak' (rē·spēk'), *v. t.* **1.** To echo; to resound. *Poetic.*
2. To speak or utter again.

re·spect' (rē·spĕkt'), *v.*; -SPECT'ED; -SPECT'ING. [L. *respectus*, past part. of *respicere* to look back, respect, fr. *re-* re- + *specere* to look, to view; cf. F. *respecter*, L. *respectare*. See SPY; cf. RESPECT, *n.*] *Transitive*: **1.** To respite; postpone; neglect. *Obs.*
2. To consider worthy of esteem; to regard or treat with honor, deference, or the like; esteem; value; hence, to refrain from obtruding upon or interfering with; as, to *respect* a person's privacy. "I do *respect* thee." *Shak.*
3. To have regard or reference to; to relate to; to be concerned with; as, the treaty *respects* our commerce.
4. *Obs.* **a** To regard; consider; deem; heed. **b** To look for; anticipate. **c** To look toward or at; to front upon or toward. **d** To look upon. **e** To toast, or drink the health of.
5. *Her.* To face, esp. each other.

——, *Intransitive*: To look, front, or face. *Obs. exc. Her.*

Syn. — Concern, regard; heed, observe; honor, revere, venerate. See ESTEEM.

Ant. — Disregard, ignore; violate; disdain. See DESPISE.

— **as respects.** As regards; with regard to; as to. *Rare.*

respect the person or persons. To consider a case, a question, etc., with reference to the person or persons involved and one's bias for or against such; also, formerly, to have regard to the rank, station, outward aspect, or the like, of a person or persons.

re·spect' (rē·spĕkt'), *n.* [L. *respectus*, fr. *respicere*, *respectum*; cf. F. *respect*. See RESPECT, *v.*; cf. RESPITE.] **1.** Relation; relationship; reference; regard; — chiefly in phrases (see below).
2. A relation or relationship; an aspect; a reference; — now with *to*; as, a *respect* of parts to each other.

reson, resone. † REASON.
res'o·nant·ly, *adv.* of RESONANT.
res'o·nat'ing sys'tem. *Wireless Teleg.* = RESONATOR **f**. *Rare.*
re·soothe', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
resorcin acetate. = RESORCINOL MONOACETATE.
resorcin brown. See DYE, *Table.*
res·or'cine (rĕz·ôr'sēn; -sĭn), *n.* = RESORCINOL.
res·or'cin·ol·phthal'e·in (rĕz·ôr'sĭ·nōl·thăl'ē·ĭn; -ē·ĭn; -fthăl'-), *n.* [*resorcinol* + *phthalein*.] = FLUORESCEIN. [as a hare. *Obs.*]
re·sore', *v. t.* To double again,
re·sorp'tiv. Resorptive. *Ref. Sp.*
re·sought' (rē·sôt'), *past tense & past part.* of RESEEK.
re·soun', *v. i. & t.* To resound. *Obs.*
re·sound'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RESOUND. — **re·sound'ingly**, *adv.*
resoune. † RESOUND.
re·source'less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **re·source'less·ness**, *n.*
re·sow' (rē·sō'), *v. t.*, **re·space'**, *v. t.*, **re·spade'**, *v. t.*, **re·span'**, *v. t.*, **re·span'gle**, *v. t.*, **re·spar'kle**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
respasse. † RASPIS, raspberry.

3. Act of noticing with attention; regard; the giving of particular attention to; consideration.

Nothing is good, I see, without *respect.* *Shak.*

4. Favor; esp., undue favor, consideration, or bias; partiality; discrimination; as, to show *respect* of persons.

It is not good to have *respect* of persons in judgment. *Pro.* xxiv. 23.

5. A point regarded; a particular; a detail; a point of view; as, in this *respect;* in any *respect;* in all *respects.*

6. Esteem; deferential regard; also, state of being esteemed; honor. "Served without *respect.*" *Prior.*

7. *pl.* Expressions of respect or deference; regards; as, to send one's *respects* to another.

8. *Obs.* **a** A respite; delay; postponement. **b** Appearance; aspect; also, view; prospect. **c** A consideration; motive; interest; aim. **d** Heed; care; circumspection. **e** Standing; reputation; repute. **f** *pl.* Attention to divers matters. **g** *pl.* Courtesies.

Syn. — See DEFERENCE. **Ant.** — Disdain, contempt.

— *for (the) respect of.* *Obs.* **a** Because of. **b** As regards. — *in respect.* In comparison; relatively. *Obs.* — *in respect of.* **a** *Obs.* Also *in respect to; in, or to, the respect of.* In comparison with. *Shak.* **b** As to; as regards; with respect to; as, *in respect of* roads and buildings, the town was much improved. **c** *Now Rare.* In consideration of; on account of. — *in respect that.* Seeing that; since. — *in respect to.* **a** *Obs.* See *in respect of* **a**, above. **b** In relation to; with regard to; as respects. — *to have respect to.* **a** To have regard, relation, or reference to. **b** *Archaic.* To look at; take notice of; pay heed or consideration to. — *without respect.* Without consideration, regard, or discrimination; — now only with *to.* — *with respect.* In due proportion; relatively. *Obs.* — *with respect to.* Also, *Rare, with respect of.* As regards; with reference to; as to.

re·spect'a·bil'i·ty (rē·spĕk'tə·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz), **1.** State or quality of being respectable; also, the status of being respectable, or of consequence.

2. A respectable person; respectable persons collectively; also, a decency, or respectable convention.

Her interment had deeply affected all the *respectability* of the town of Axe. *Arnold Bennett.*

re·spect'a·ble (rē·spĕk'tə·b'l), *adj.* [Cf. F. *respectable,* ML. *respectabilis.*] **1.** Worthy of respect, or note; now, usually, having claims to respect, or consideration; of consequence or repute; as, to avoid slighting a large, and therefore *respectable,* minority.

Everything relating to bulls
Is popular and *respectable* in Thebes. *Shelley.*

2. Worthy of respect, or esteem or deference; estimable; respected; as, a highly *respectable* authority. "No government . . . will long be respected, without being truly *respectable.*" *Madison.*

3. Decent in behavior or character; morally estimable; as, a *respectable* innkeeper or servant; now often, that respects the decencies or proprieties; conventionally correct in conduct; as, many persons find it easier to be good than *respectable.*

4. Rather large, numerous, good, or the like; fair in size, quantity, or quality; tolerable; as, a *respectable* amount, beach, audience, or performance.

5. Presentable; decent in appearance; as, a *respectable* coat.

Syn. — Reputable, estimable, honorable; decent.

Ant. — Disreputable, scandalous, disgraceful.

— **re·spect'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **re·spect'a·bly,** *adv.*

re·spect'a·ble, *n.* A respectable person.

re·spect'ant (rē·spĕk'tənt), *adj.* [F., pres. part. of *respecter.* See RESPECT.] **1.** *Her.* Upright and facing one another; — said of fishes and tame animals. Cf. COMBATTANT; AFFRONTÉ **a.**

2. Looking back. *Tennyson.*

re·spect'er (-tĕr), *n.* One who respects; as, *respecter of persons,* one whose decisions, opinions, etc., are, or are likely to be, affected by bias toward persons.

God is no *respecter of persons.* *Acts* x. 34.

re·spect'ful (rē·spĕkt'fo͝ol; -fl), *adj.* Full of respect; specif.: **a** *Obs.* Heedful; careful; — usually with *of.* **b** *Rare.* Considerate. **c** *Obs.* Deserving or receiving respect. **d** Marked or characterized by respect; showing deference; as, *respectful* deportment; a *respectful* glance, bow, etc. — **re·spect'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **re·spect'ful·ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Deferential.

Ant. — Disrespectful, impudent, contemptuous.

re·spect'ing, *prep.* **1.** Considering; in view of.

Respecting what a rancorous mind he bears. *Shak.*

2. With regard or relation to; regarding; concerning; as, *respecting* his conduct there is but one opinion.

re·spec'tive (rē·spĕk'tĭv), *adj.* [ML. *respectivus,* fr. L. *respicere.* See RESPECT.] **1.** Noticing with attention; regardful; attentive; hence, careful; heedful. *Now Rare.*

2. Relative. *Now Rare.*

3. Relating to particular persons or things, each to each; particular; several; as, their *respective* homes.

4. *Obs.* **a** Having reference to; related; correspondent. **b** Regardful of particular persons or things; partial; discriminative. **c** Rendering respect; regardful; courteous. **d** Fitted to awaken respect; respectable. **e** Suitable; proper.

re·spec'tive·ly, *adv.* of RESPECTIVE. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* Regardfully; heedfully; carefully. **b** *Obs.* With respect; respectfully; regardfully. **c** *Obs.* Relatively; not absolutely. **d** As relating to each; in particular; each to each; each in the order given; as, these belong *respectively* to Mary, Bertha, and Grace; John, James, and Thomas were elected *respectively* president, secretary, and treasurer.

Syn. — See DISTRIBUTIVELY.

re·spect'less (rē·spĕkt'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Not having or not showing respect; careless; disrespectful; impartial. — **re·spect'less·ly,** *adv.* — **re·spect'less·ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*

re·spec'tu·ous (rē·spĕk'to͝o·ŭs), *adj.* [F. *respectueux.* See RESPECT, *n.*] Deserving or showing respect. *Obs.*

re·spect'wor'thy (rē·spĕkt'wûr'thĭ), *adj.* Worthy of respect.

re·spell' (rē·spĕl'), *v. t.;* -SPELLED' (-spĕld'), -SPELT' (-spĕlt'); -SPELL'ING. To spell again; specif., to spell in another way, according to a phonetic system; as, the words in this Dictionary are *respelled* to show the pronunciation.

‖**res pe'ri·it do'mi·no** (rēz pĕr'ĭ·ĭt dŏm'ĭ·nō). [L.] A thing perishes to its owner (that is, the loss falls on the owner at the time it perishes).

re·sper'sive (rē·spûr'sĭv), *adj.* Dispersive. *Rare.*

re·spir'a·ble (rē·spīr'ə·b'l; rĕs'pĭ·rə·b'l; 277), *adj.* [F.] Suitable for being breathed; adapted for respiration; also, capable of respiration. — **re·spir'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **re·spir'a·ble·ness,** *n.*

res'pi·ra'tion (rĕs'pĭ·rā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *respiratio.* See RESPIRE.] **1.** Act or process of breathing; inspiration and expiration; the drawing of air into the lungs for oxygenating and purifying the blood, and its subsequent exhalation. The term designates both a single inspiration with the following expiration, and the continued repetition of these acts which constitutes breathing. In ordinary inspiration the muscles chiefly used are the diaphragm, which enlarges the capacity of the chest by becoming flatter as it contracts and pressing down the abdominal viscera, and the external intercostals, levatores costarum, and others which raise the ribs. Expiration, unless forced, takes place chiefly by the return of the parts to their natural position of rest. Only a small part of the total air in the lungs is replaced in an ordinary respiration. See TIDAL AIR, RESIDUAL AIR, SUPPLEMENTAL AIR.

2. *Physiol.* The osmotic and chemical process or processes by which an organism (or its tissues) absorbs oxygen and gives off the products (esp. the carbon dioxide) formed by the oxidation which goes on in the tissues. Land animals take oxygen from the air, aquatic forms utilize that dissolved (not that chemically combined) in the water in which they live. In small and simple organisms there are no special breathing organs, and the process takes place over a whole or a part of the body surface. Larger and more complex animals have special organs (see LUNG; 4th GILL, 1) for this function, though some respiration may take place through the skin, and the blood carries the oxygen to, and the waste products from, the tissues. The reciprocal diffusion of the dissolved gases between the circulating medium and the cells within the body, occurring through the cell membranes, is distinguished as *internal respiration.* In plants the same gaseous diffusion and interchange occurs between the cells and the atmosphere in the intercellular spaces. Unlike *photosynthesis,* respiration in plants goes on in darkness as well as in light, and in all cells whether they contain chlorophyll or not.

3. A respite, or breathing space. *Obs.*

res'pi·ra'tion·al (rĕs'pĭ·rā'shŭn·əl; -l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to respiration; respiratory; as, *respirational* difficulties.

respiration calorimeter. *Biochem.* An apparatus for measuring the gaseous exchange between a man or animal and the surrounding atmosphere (particularly the oxygen consumed and carbon dioxide eliminated), and simultaneously the quantity of energy given out in the form of heat and work, to determine the relation of these factors to the food and drink consumed and to body activity.

re·spir'a·tive (rē·spīr'ə·tĭv), *adj.* Respiratory. *Rare.*

res'pi·ra'tor (rĕs'pĭ·rā'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *respirateur.*] **a** A device, as of gauze or wire, covering the mouth or nose, to prevent the inhalation of noxious substances, as dust or smoke. Being warmed by the breath, it tempers cold air passing through it, and may also be used for the inhalation of medicated vapors. **b** A device for artificial respiration; a light, portable development of the pulmotor for inducing and maintaining artificial respiration. — **res'pi·ra'tored** (-tĕrd), *adj.*

re·spi'ra·to'ri·um (rē·spī'rə·tō'rĭ·ŭm; 181), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *respirare, respiratum,* to respire.] *Zool.* A tracheal gill.

re·spir'a·to'ry (rē·spīr'ə·tō'rĭ; rĕs'pĭ·rə-; 277), *adj.* *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to respiration; serving for respiration; as, the *respiratory* organs; *respiratory* nerves; the *respiratory* function, changes.

respiratory center. *Physiol. & Anat.* A region in the medulla oblongata which regulates respiratory movements.

respiratory leaf *or* **leaflet.** *Zool.* One of the leaves or lamina of a book lung.

respiratory nerve. Either of two pairs of nerves supplying muscles of respiration. The *internal* respiratory nerves are the phrenic nerves, the *external* are the posterior thoracic nerves.

respiratory pigment. *Physiol.* One of a class of colored substances, found mainly in the blood of animals, which have an affinity for oxygen and thus aid in respiration, as hemoglobin.

respiratory plate. *Zool.* A platelike expansion of the body wall of an insect larva or other aquatic invertebrate, serving as a gill.

respiratory quotient. *Biochem.* The ratio of the volume of carbon dioxide (CO_2) given off in respiration to that of the oxygen (O_2) consumed. It is near 1 when the body is burning chiefly carbohydrates, near .7 when chiefly fats, and near .8 when chiefly proteins. It may exceed 1 when carbohydrates are being changed to fats for storage.

respiratory tree. *Zool.* An internal, arborescent, usually paired, tubular appendage of the cloaca of certain holothurians. Also applied to the intestinal caeca of starfishes.

respiratory trumpet. *Zool.* One of the two trumpet-shaped projections, which bear the thoracic spiracles in the pupae of mosquitoes and midges.

re·spire' (rē·spīr'), *v.;* -SPIRED' (-spīrd'); -SPIR'ING (-spīr'-ing). [OF. *respirer,* fr. L. *respirare, respiratum,* fr. *re-* re- + *spirare* to breathe. See SPIRIT.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To breathe; specif., to inhale air into the lungs, and exhale it from them, successively, to maintain the vitality of the blood.

2. To have or enjoy a breathing space, or respite; to revive; to recover hope or courage.

3. *Obs.* **a** To blow; — said of a wind. **b** To exhale, as a smell.

4. To take up oxygen and produce carbon dioxide through oxidation, as cells or tissues.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To breathe in and out; to inspire and expire, as air; to breathe.

2. To breathe out; to exhale. *Now Rare.*

re·spir'it (rē·spĭr'ĭt), *v. t.* To put new spirit or courage in.

res'pi·rom'e·ter (rĕs'pĭ·rŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [L. *respirare* to breathe + *-meter.*] **1.** *Physiol.* An instrument for studying the character and extent of respiration.

2. A kind of diver's headdress having a receptacle for compressed oxygen for reoxygenating the expired air after its harmful ingredients have been chemically removed.

res'pite (rĕs'pĭt), *n.* [OF. *respit* (F. *répit*), fr. L. *respectus* respect, regard, delay. See RESPECT, *n.*] **1.** A putting off of that which was appointed; extension of time; postponement or delay.

2. Temporary intermission of labor, or of any process or operation; interval of rest.

3. *Obs.* **a** Delay in acting. **b** Leisure; opportunity. **c** Respect; regard.

4. *Law.* **a** Temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender; reprieve. **b** A delay of appearance at court granted to a jury. **c** *Rare.* One who is reprieved.

Syn. — Pause, interval, suspension; delay.

res'pite (rĕs'pĭt), *v.;* -PIT·ED (-pĭt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -PIT·ING. [OF. *respitier,* fr. L. *respectare.* See RESPITE, *n.,* RESPECT, *v.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To give or grant a respite to. Specif.: **a** To delay or postpone; to put off. **b** To keep back from execution; to reprieve.

Forty days longer we do *respite* you. *Shak.*

2. *Obs.* **a** To prolong. **b** To relieve by a pause or interval of rest. **c** To suspend temporarily the necessity for payment of. **d** To desist from; to forbear; suspend.

3. *Mil.* To have the pay of suspended; to suspend the giving of (pay); to withhold (pay). *Now Rare.*

—, *Intransitive:* To desist; also, to rest. *Obs.*

re·splend' (rē·splĕnd'), *v. i.* [L. *resplendere.*] To shine resplendently; to be resplendent. *Now Rare.*

re·splend'ence (-splĕn'dĕns), *n.* [LL. *resplendentia.*] State of being resplendent; brilliant luster; splendor.

re·splend'en·cy (-dĕn·sĭ), *n.* Resplendence.

The *resplendency* of his own almighty goodness. *Dr. J. Scott.*

re·splend'ent (-dĕnt), *adj.* [L. *resplendens, -entis,* pres. part. of *resplendere* to shine brightly, fr. *re-* re- + *splendere* to shine. See SPLENDID.] Shining brilliantly; lustrous; splendid. — **re·splend'ent·ly,** *adv.*

With royal arras and *resplendent* gold. *Spenser.*

re·spond' (rē·spŏnd'), *v.;* -SPOND'ED; -SPOND'ING. [OF. *respondre* (F. *répondre*), fr. L. *respondere, responsum,* fr. *re-* re- + *spondere* to promise. See SPOUSE; cf. CORRESPOND.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To correspond; to accord. *Rare.*

2. To say something in return; to answer; to reply; specif., in liturgies, to make a respond or a response; as, to *respond* to a question or an argument; the choir *responded.*

3. To show some effect in return to a force or as a result of a stimulus; to act, behave, etc., in response.

She stood *responding* with a sparkling life to the brilliant scented morning. *Hergesheimer.*

4. To render satisfaction; to be answerable; as, the defendant is held to *respond* in damages. *U. S.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To answer to; to correspond to. *Obs.*

2. To respond to; to answer; to satisfy. *Rare. U. S.*

re·spond' (rē·spŏnd'), *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* In liturgies, anything sung or said after, or in reply to, the officiant; a response, as to a versicle; a responsory; specif., a short anthem sung at intervals during the reading of a lection. Cf. ANTIPHON, 1.

2. An answer; a response. *Rare.*

3. *Arch.* An engaged pillar supporting an arch or closing a colonnade or arcade; as, the nave arcade will be of nine pillars and two *responds.* Also, by extension, a corbel so used, or a pilaster which backs up a free column.

re·spon'de (rē·spŏn'dē), *n.* [L. imperative of *respondere.*] *Scots Law.* An entry formerly made in a book of record (the *responde book*) in chancery of a nonentry or relief duty payable by an heir taking a precept from chancery; also, the amount of the duties in an entry.

‖**re·spon'de·at ous'ter** (rē·spŏn'dē·ăt). [L. *respondeat* + OF. *ouster.*] Literally, let him make further answer; — a form of judgment or order used upon denial of a dilatory plea to direct the party now made it to plead to the merits.

‖**re·spon'de·at su·pe'ri·or** (sū·pē'rĭ·ôr). [L.] *Law.* Literally, let the superior answer; — a phrase used with reference to the responsibility of a principal for his agent's acts.

re·spond'ence (rē·spŏn'dĕns), *n.* Also **re·spond'en·cy** (-dĕn·sĭ). [MF.] Act of responding; state of being respondent; an answering; response; also, correspondence; agreement.

re·spond'ent (-dĕnt), *adj.* [L. *respondens, -entis,* pres. part. of *respondere.*] **1.** Responding; corresponding. *Obs.*

2. Making response; answering; responsive; specif., *Law,* that is a respondent or defendant.

re·spond'ent, *n.* [Cf. F. *répondant,* OF. *respondant,* pres. part. See RESPONDENT, *adj.*] One who responds, or makes a reply. Specif.: **a** One who maintains a thesis in reply; — distinguished from *opponent.* **b** *Law.* One who answers in certain suits or proceedings, generally those not according to the course of the common law, as in equity and admiralty, etc.; — distinguished from *appellant.*

re'spon·den'ti·a (rē'spŏn·dĕn'shĭ·ə; rĕs'pŏn-), *n.* [NL. See RESPONDENCE.] *Law.* A loan upon goods laden on a ship conditioned to be repaid, with maritime interest, only in the event of the safe arrival of some part of the goods. It differs from *bottomry,* which is a loan on the ship itself.

re·spond'er (rē·spŏn'dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who responds.

2. Specif.: **a** The main charge of an explosive, which requires an initiator to set it off. **b** *Elec.* A detector for electric waves.

re·spon'sa·ble (-sə·b'l), *adj.* Var. of RESPONSIBLE. *Obs.*

re·spon'sal (rē·spŏn'səl; -s'l), *adj.* [ML. *responsalis.*] Answerable; responsible; also, responsive. *Obs.*

re·spon'sal (rē·spŏn'səl; -s'l), *n.* [ML. *responsalis.*] *Obs.*

1. One who is answerable or responsible; a surety; also, the respondent in a disputation.

2. Response; answer, esp. in a liturgy. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

3. *Eccl.* One who gives answers; an apocrisiary.

‖**re·spon'sa pru·den'ti·um** (rē·spŏn'sä prōō·dĕn'shĭ·ŭm; 242). [L., lit., the answer of (those) knowing.] *Rom. Law.* The responses or opinions of eminent lawyers or professional jurists on legal questions addressed to them. Their number and conflicting character led to laws limiting the number that should be regarded as authoritative. Cf. JUS RESPONDENDI, OBITER DICTUM.

re·spon'sa·ry (rē·spŏn'sə·rĭ), *n.* [OF. *responsaire.*] A responsory; response.

re·sponse' (rē·spŏns'; 232), *n.* [OF. and L.; OF. *respons, response* (F. *réponse, réponse*), fr. L. *responsum,* fr. *respondere, responsum,* to answer. See RESPOND.] **1.** Act of responding; an answer; a responsive or corresponding act or feeling.

2. Reply to an objection in formal disputation.

3. *pl.* Responsions. *Univ. of Oxford.*

4. *Arch.* A half pier or pillar to support an arch.

5. *Biol. & Psychol.* Any activity of an organism or of an effector organ or part, or the inhibition of previous activity, resulting from stimulation; a reaction; as, a motor *response;* a learned *response;* a native *response.*

6. *Eccl.* **a** A verse, sentence, phrase, or word sung or said by the people or choir after or in reply to the priest or clergyman, in the litany and other parts of divine service. A response is often indicated in liturgical books by **R** or **℟**. **b** A kind of anthem sung after or during a lection; a respond or responsory.

7. *Music.* **a** = ANSWER, *n.,* 8. **b** The chorus or refrain of a folk song or rhyme.

8. *Roman & Civil Law.* One of the responsa prudentium.

re·spon'ser (rē·spŏn'sĕr), *n.* Responder.

re·spect'a·bi·lize (rē·spĕk'tə·bĭ·līz), *v. t.* See -IZE.

re·spec'tion (rē·spĕk'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *respectio.*] A respecting; aspect; respect; regard. *Obs.*

re·spec'tiv. Respective. *Ref. Sp.*

re·spec'tive·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

re·spec'tiv·ist, *n.* A captious critic. *Obs.*

re·sperse' (rē·spûrs'), *v. t.* [L. *respersus,* past part. of *respergere.*] To sprinkle; asperse; scatter. *Obs.*

res'pet, *n. & v.* [See RESPITE.] Respite. *Obs.*

re·spew', *v. t.* (*Obs.*), **re·sphere',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

‖**res'pi·ce, a'spi·ce, pro'spi·ce!** (rĕs'pĭ·sē, ä'spĭ·sē, prō'spĭ·sē). [L.] Look to the past, the present, and the future;—motto of the College of the City of New York.

‖**re'spi·ce fi'nem** (fī'nĕm). [L.] Look to, or regard, the end.

re·spin', *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

res'pit. Respite. *Ref. Sp.*

res'pite·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

re·splend'ant, *adj.* [OF.] Resplendent. *Obs.*

re·splen'dish, *v. i.* [F. *resplendir.*] = RESPLEND. *Obs.*

re·splen'dish·ant, *adj.* [F. *resplendissant,* pres. part.] Resplendent. *Obs.*

re·splen'dish·ing, *adj.* Resplendent. *Obs.*

re·splen'dour, *n.* [OF. *resplendor.*] Resplendency. *Obs.*

re·splen'dour, *v. t.* To make resplendent. *Obs.*

re·splice', *v. t.*, **re·slit',** *v. t. & i.*, **re·spoke',** *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

re·sponse'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

re·spon′si·bil′i·ty (rē·spŏn′sĭ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *responsabilité.*] **1.** State or quality of being responsible. Specif.: **a** Accountability; also, moral accountability; as, to assume the *responsibility* for another's debts; to prove the *responsibility* of the accused. **b** Reliability; trustworthiness; sometimes, ability to pay; as, to question the *responsibility* of one seeking a loan.
2. That for which any one is responsible or accountable; as, to seek relief from his *responsibilities.*
re·spon′si·ble (rē·spŏn′sĭ·b'l), *adj.* [MF., cf. F. *responsable.* See RESPOND.] **1.** Correspondent; accordant. *Obs.*
2. Liable to respond; likely to be called upon to answer; accountable; answerable; amenable; as, a guardian is *responsible* to the court for his conduct in the office.
3. Able to respond or answer for one's conduct and obligations; trustworthy, financially or otherwise.
4. Of decent appearance; respectable; presentable.
5. Involving responsibility; involving a degree of accountability; as, a *responsible* office.
6. Answerable as the primary cause, motive, or agent, whether of evil or good; creditable or chargeable with the result; — with *for.* *Chiefly U. S.*
7. *Ethics.* Having the character of a free moral agent; capable of determining one's own acts; capable of being deterred by consideration of sanctions or consequences.
8. *Polit. Sci.* Politically answerable to the legislature; — said of a ministry or government or a member of it.
Syn. — RESPONSIBLE, ANSWERABLE, ACCOUNTABLE, AMENABLE, LIABLE, OBNOXIOUS are here compared in their ordinary senses; for legal uses, see defs. One is *responsible, answerable,* or *accountable for* something, often *to* some person or authority. RESPONSIBLE is the most general term; ANSWERABLE and AMENABLE often imply more immediate or specific responsibility; as, to be *responsible* for the payment of a debt, the safety of a deposit, to be *responsible* to a superior for the performance of a duty; "Your father takes it upon himself to be *answerable* for all consequences" (*Richardson*); "men in business, who are *answerable* with their fortunes for the consequences of their opinions" (*Hazlitt*); "We are held *accountable,* and God . . . will reckon with us roundly for the abuse of what he deems no mean or trivial trust" (*Cowper*). One is LIABLE (in the sense of *responsible*) *for* something, or (in the sense of *subject*) *to* something; one is AMENABLE *to* some authority, or (sometimes) *to* some charge, punishment, claim, etc.; one is OBNOXIOUS *to* some harm or injury; as, a surety is *liable* for the debts of his principal, ecclesiastical property is not *liable* to taxation; the king is not *amenable* to law; "She knew not . . . to what rigors or rudeness [her offense] might justly make her *amenable*" (*Jane Austen*); "all the perils that you are *obnoxious* to" (*B. Jonson*).
Ant. — Unaccountable; irresponsible, untrustworthy.
— **re·spon′si·ble·ness,** *n.* — **re·spon′si·bly,** *adv.*
re·spon′si·ble, *n.* An actor prepared to fill various important roles as occasion demands.
re·spon′sion (rē·spŏn′shŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *responsion,* fr. L. *responsio.* See RESPOND.] **1.** Act of answering; an answer; a response. *Now Rare.*
2. A sum required to be paid, as, esp., **an annual one from** members of military orders. *Hist.*
3. *pl. Univ. of Oxford.* The first university examination for the B. A. degree; — the official term, the slang terms being *little go* and now more usually *smalls.* The term at Cambridge is *previous examination.* Cf. GREAT GO.
4. A public disputation at a university.
re·spon′sive (-sĭv), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *responsif,* fr. LL. *responsivus.*] **1.** That responds; answering; replying.
A *responsive* chime. *Wordsworth.*
2. *Obs.* **a** Correspondent; corresponding. **b** Responsible. *Jer. Taylor.*
3. Ready or inclined to respond, or react in sympathy; as, a *responsive* child; always *responsive* to affection; his eloquence stirred a *responsive* chord in his listeners.
4. Characterized by responses; as, *responsive* worship.
Syn. — Answering; sensitive, sympathetic.
Ant. — Unresponsive, cold, dull.
— **re·spon′sive·ly,** *adv.* — **re′spon·siv′i·ty** (rē′spŏn·sĭv′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*
re·spon′sive, *n.* **1.** A response or reply. *Obs.*
2. *Eccl.* = RESPONSE, 6.
3. *Gram.* A word used by way of answer to stand for a sentence (*yes; no*). *Rare.*
re·spon′sive·ness, *n.* Quality of responding, or being responsive; specif., *Mech.,* the rapidity with which a member, as an instrument pointer, comes to rest after a change of any kind.
re′spon·so′ri·al (rē′spŏn·sō′rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* **1.** Responsive.
2. Pertaining to, or consisting of, responses; antiphonal.
re′spon·so′ri·al, *n.* [ML. *responsoriale.*] *Eccl.* A book of responsories.
re·spon′so·ry (rē·spŏn′sō·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ML. *responsorium,* fem. *-oria.*] **1.** *Eccl.* A response; esp., an anthem sung or said after or during a lection.
2. An oracle. *Rare.*
re·spon′so·ry (rē·spŏn′sō·rĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an answer; answering; responsive. *Obs.*
‖**res·pu′bli·ca** (rĕz·pŭb′lĭ·kä), *n.* [L.] Commonweal; commonwealth; state; republic.
‖**res pu′bli·cae** (rēz pŭb′lĭ·sē). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Things owned by no one but subject to use by the public.
re·spue′ (rē·spū′), *v. t.* [L. *respuere.*] To reject.
‖**res sae′cu·la′res** (rēz sĕk′ū·lā′rēz). See RES ECCLESIASTICAE.
res′sai·dar′ (rĕs′ī·där′), *n.* [Hind. *rasāīdār,* fr. Per. *rasāī* skill + *-dār* holding.] *Mil.* A native subaltern officer in a ressala. Cf. RESSALDAR. *India.*
res·sa′la (rĕ·säl′lä), *n.* Also **ri·sa′la** (rē·säl′lä). [Hind. & Per. *risālā* troop, fr. Ar. *risālah* a mission.] *Mil.* In the Anglo-Indian army, a troop of native irregular cavalry.
res′sal·dar′ (rĕs′ăl·där′), *n.* [Hind. *risāldār,* fr. Per. *risāla* troop (fr. Ar. *risālah* a mission) + *-dar* holding, holder.] *Mil.* In the Anglo-Indian army, **a native commander of** a ressala.
res·saut′ (rĕ·sōt′; rĕ·sō′), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* **Any** projection from the plane of a wall or surface.
‖**res sin′gu·lo′rum** (rēz sĭng′gŭ·lō′rŭm; 181). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Things belonging to private individuals.
‖**res·sort′** (rē·sôr′), *n.* [F.] **1.** A mechanical spring. *Obs.*
2. Expedient; resort (which see, sense 1); — used with *last.*

rest (rĕst), *v. i.* Aphetic for ARREST. *Now Dial.*
rest (rĕst), *n.* [ME., fr. *arest.* See 2d ARREST.] **1.** Arrest; checking; specif., legal arrest. *Obs.*
2. *Her.* A charge now understood to represent an organ.
3. *Medieval Armor.* A projection from, or attachment on, the side of the breastplate to support the butt of the lance.

Rest, 2.

rest, *n.* [AS. *rest, ræst,* rest, bed, grave; akin to ON. *röst* the distance between two resting places, mile, Goth. *rasta,* OHG. *rasta* rest, a certain distance, G. *rast,* also to Goth. *razn* house, ON. *rann,* AS. *ærn.* Cf. BARN, RANSACK, SALTERN.] **1.** A place where one may rest, either temporarily, as an inn, or wayside booth, or permanently, as an abode; abode; stopping place; specif., a place of shelter and lodging for a specified class of persons when out of work, off duty, or the like; as, a sailors' *rest;* travelers' *rests.*
In dust our final *rest,* and native home. *Milton.*
2. Repose or refreshment of body due to sleep; sleep; slumber; as, to go to, or take, one's *rest.*
Charge that no man shall disturb *rest.* *Shak.*
3. A cessation or intermission of motion, exertion, or labor; freedom from activity; quiet; tranquillity; as, *rest* from mental exertion; *rest* of body or mind.
4. Hence, freedom from anything that wearies, disturbs, or troubles; peace of mind or spirit.
5. The repose of death; death. *Poetic.*
6. Absence or cessation of motion considered as a physical phenomenon; continuance in the same place; as, a body will continue in a state of *rest* unless acted upon.
7. That on which anything rests or leans for support.
He made narrowed *rests* round about, that the beams should not be fastened in the walls of the house. 1 *Kings* vi. 6.
8. Renewed vigor. *Rare.* *Shak.*
9. *Billiards & Pool.* See BRIDGE, *n.,* 7 **b.**
10. *Firearms.* A support for a gun when firing.
11. *Mach.* A part in a lathe, or similar machine, to support the cutting tool or steady the work.
12. *Music.* **a** A rhythmic silence in music or in one of its

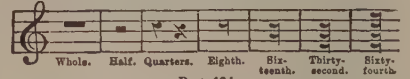

Rest, 12 b.

parts. **b** A character that stands for such silence. Rests are named, as notes are, according to their duration: *whole rest,* or *semibreve, half rest,* or *minim, quarter rest,* or *crotchet,* etc. Like notes, they may be prolonged by a dot, as 𝄽. (= 𝄽 𝅭), or by a hold, as 𝄐. The whole rest may be used as a measure rest in any kind of measure, or, with a figure over it, may denote a rest of a given number of measures.
13. *Pros.* A short pause in reading; a caesura.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

rest-cured	rest-ordained	rest-seeking
rest-giving	rest-refreshed	rest-taking

Syn. — Interval, pause, intermission, stop; quietness, stillness, peacefulness, peace; support, prop, stay. — REST, REPOSE. REST implies cessation from labor or exertion; REPOSE suggests tranquillity or refreshing rest; as, "There the wicked cease from troubling; and there the weary be at *rest*" (*Job* iii. 17); "Sleep on now, and take your *rest*" (*Matt.* xxvi. 45); "the universal instinct of *repose,* the longing for confirmed tranquillity" (*Wordsworth*); "The quiet was more like the prostration of a spent giant than the *repose* of one who was renewing his strength" (*Dickens*). But the words are often interchangeable. Cf. EASE, STILL.
Ant. — Wakefulness, sleeplessness, restlessness; work; activity, bustle; motion, movement.
— ***at rest.*** **a** In repose, as of sleep, or, esp., death; hence, dead; as, he is *at rest.* **b** In a quiescent state; motionless; inactive; as, Vesuvius is seldom *at rest.* **c** In a state of freedom from anything disquieting, as fear or doubt; as, set your mind *at rest.* — ***without rest.*** Without cessation or delay.
rest (rĕst), *v.;* REST′ED; REST′ING. [AS. *restan, ræstan;* akin to OHG. *restan, rastōn,* G. *rasten.* See 3d REST.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To take or get repose by lying down; esp., to get refreshment of body by sleep; to sleep; to slumber; also, to be in the repose of death; to be dead or in the grave.
2. To cease from action or motion; to desist from labor or exertion; to cease; to desist.
God . . . *rested* on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. *Gen.* ii. 2.
3. To be free from whatever wearies or disturbs; to be quiet or still; to remain the same or in the same place.
There *rest,* if any rest can harbor there. *Milton.*
4. To have place; to lie; to settle; to be fixed; to be supported; as, a slumber *rested* on him; a column *rests* on its pedestal; one wing of the army *rested* on the hills.
5. To remain confident; to put trust.
To *rest* in Heaven's determination. *Addison.*
6. To lean in confidence; to repose without anxiety; to trust; to rely; to depend; as, to *rest* on a man's promise; also, to be based or founded; — usually with *on.*
On him I *rested,* after long debate. *Dryden.*
7. To remain or lie for action or accomplishment; as, the maintenance of peace *rests* with him alone.
8. To be vested; also, to consist or lie. *Obs.*
9. *Agric.* To remain idle or uncropped; — said of land.
10. *Law.* In practice, to bring to an end voluntarily the introduction of evidence, the right to introduce fresh evidence, except in rebuttal, being thereupon lost.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To give rest or repose to; to refresh by repose; to lay or place at rest; to allow to remain inactive, quiet, or undisturbed; specif., *Scot.,* to bank (a fire) for the night.
All needful rites, to *rest* my wandering shade. *Dryden.*
2. To set (one or oneself) at rest; — with adjectival complement and often, *Archaic,* in greetings. "God *rest* you merry, Sir." *Shak.* "Oh! *rest* thee tranquil; chase those fearful doubts." *Shelley.*
3. To place or lay, as on a support; to lean; settle.
Her weary head upon your bosom *rest.* *Waller.*
4. To base; to ground; as, to *rest* one's hopes on a person or one's case on a single argument.
5. *Agric.* To allow (land) to remain idle or uncropped.
6. *Law.* In practice, to desist voluntarily from introducing evidence on; as, defense *rested* its case. Cf. REST, *v. i.,* 10, above.
Syn. — Refresh, renew; calm, quiet; set, lay; found, establish.
Ant. — Fatigue, weary; excite; remove.
rest on the (*or one's*) ***oars.*** See *to lie on the oars,* under OAR, *n.*
rest up. To get a complete rest. *Colloq.*
rest (rĕst), *v. i.* [F. *rester.* See REST remainder.] **1.** To remain unpaid. *Obs.*
2. To be left over or still; to remain; to continue to be. *Now Rare.*
The affairs of men *rest* still uncertain. *Shak.*
3. To owe. *Chiefly Scot.*
rest (rĕst), *n.* [F. *reste,* fr. *rester* to remain, fr. L. *restare* to stay back, remain, fr. *re-* re- + *stare* to stand, stay. See STAND; cf. ARREST, RESTIVE.] **1.** A remainder; a remnant. *Obs.*
2. *pl.* Remains; relics. *Now Rare.*
3. With *the,* that which is left or remains after removal of a part, either in fact or in contemplation; the remainder; residue; the others.
Plato and the *rest* of the philosophers. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*
Armed like the *rest,* the Trojan prince appears. *Dryden.*
4. An amount still unpaid; a balance due. *Obs.*
5. *Accounting.* The striking of a balance of an account or of accounts; the making of a balance sheet; also, the balance or amount of undivided profits thus ascertained.
6. *Banking.* A reserve consisting of profits remaining undivided after payment of dividends; surplus; — so called in bank statements, as of the Bank of England. *Eng.*
7. *Card Playing.* In primero, the reserve stakes, loss of which ends the game; also, the venture of them. *Obs.*
8. *Gymnastics.* A position, on any apparatus, in which the body is supported wholly or mainly by the hands or arms, the elbows being above the point of support and the center of gravity below the shoulders.
9. *Med.* A surviving mass of misplaced embryonic cells or fetal tissue; as, adrenal *rests* in the kidney.
10. *Tennis, etc.* A series of repeated returns; a spell of uninterrupted returning. Cf. RALLY.
Syn. — Balance, surplus. Cf. REMAINDER.
res′tant (rĕs′tănt), *adj.* [F. See REST remainder.] *Bot.* Persistent.
re·state′ (rē·stāt′), *v. t.* To state again or in a new form.
— **re·state′ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
res·taur′ (rĕs·tôr′), *n.* [F. See RESTORE.] *Law.* **a** The recourse which insurers have against each other, according to the date of their insurance. **b** The recourse of an insurer against the master of a vessel if the loss occurs through his negligence; also, generally, the recourse of one against a guarantor or one under obligation to indemnify.
res′tau·rant (rĕs′tō·rănt; *Brit. also* rĕs′tō·răn; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *restaurer.* See RESTORE.] An establishment where refreshments or meals may be procured by the public; a public eating house.
res′tau·rate (rĕs′tō·rāt; rĕs′tô-), *v. i.* To eat at a restaurant; to partake of a meal.
res′tau·rate (rĕs′tō·rāt), *v. t.* [L. *restauratus,* past part. of *restaurare.*] To restore. *Obs.*
res′tau·ra·teur′ (rĕs′tō·rä·tûr′), *n.* [F.] The keeper of a restaurant; also, a restaurant.
res′tau·ra′tion (rĕs′tô·rā′shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *restauratio.* See RESTORE; cf. RESTORATION.] **1.** Restoration; specif., *Obs.*: **a** Restoration to, as to a former state of favor with God or of innocence, or to a former position, as that of king; esp. [*cap.*], the Restoration (1660). **b** Of the Jews, the being returned to Palestine. **c** A restorative.
2. (*Ger. pron.* rĕs′tō·rä·tsyōn′) [G.] A restaurant; also, restaurant service. *Rare.*
rest′balk′ (rĕst′bôk′), *n.* [See REST repose; BALK, *n.,* 2.] A ridge of land between furrows. — *v. t.* To make rest-balks in.
rest cure. *Med.* Treatment of disease, as neurasthenia or tuberculosis, by rest and isolation in a good hygienic environment.
rest day. A day of rest; specif., the Sabbath.
rest′er (rĕs′tĕr), *n.* One who rests.
re·ster′i·lize (rē·stĕr′ĭ·līz), *v. t.* To sterilize again or anew.
rest′ful (rĕst′fŏŏl; -fl), *adj.* **1.** Giving, characterized by, or of the nature of, rest; freeing from toil, trouble, etc.
Tired with all these, for *restful* death I cry. *Shak.*
2. Being at rest or in peace; tranquil; quiet; not restless; hence, tranquilizing.
Her lips were full and *restful.* *Samuel Butler.*
— **rest′ful·ly,** *adv.* — **rest′ful·ness,** *n.*
rest′har′row (rĕst′hăr′ō), *n.* [See 2d REST; HARROW.] A European woody herb (*Ononis repens*) with pink flowers, unifoliolate leaves, and long, tough roots.
rest′house′ (-hous′), *n.,* *or* **rest house.** A house or building for the rest and shelter of travelers; specif., a dak bungalow. *Chiefly India & Ceylon.*
res′ti·ad (rĕs′tĭ·ăd), *n.* A plant of the family Restionaceae. *R.*
res′ti·bra′chi·um (rĕs′tĭ·brā′kĭ·ŭm; -brăk′ĭ-), *n.; pl.* RESTIBRACHIA (-ä). [NL., fr. L. *restis* rope + *brachium* arm.] *Anat.* A restiform body.
res′ti·form (rĕs′tĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *restis* a rope + *-form.*] *Anat.* Designating a pair of prominent cordlike masses (the **restiform bodies**) of nerve fibers on the dorsal surface of the medulla oblongata. They form part of the lateral boundaries of the fourth ventricle, and are continued upward as the inferior peduncles of the cerebellum.
rest′ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of REST. Hence: *adj. Biol. & Hort.* Dormant; quiescent; not in growing condition; as, a *resting* bulb; also, of or pertaining to dormancy; as, a *resting* period or *resting* stage.
resting cell. A resting spore.
resting egg. *Zool.* = WINTER EGG.
resting nucleus. *Biol.* A cell nucleus in its ordinary condition when not undergoing mitosis. The chromatin granules are commonly arranged in a network, and a well-defined nuclear membrane is present.
resting place. **1.** A place where rest may be taken.
2. The place where a dead person is laid.
3. A landing in a staircase; a halfpace or quarterpace.
resting spore. *Bot.* A spore which remains dormant for a period before germination. Many zygospores are of this type; they are usually prepared for the resting period by

---

re·spon′si·bl. Responsible. *Ref. Sp.*
re·spon′siv. Responsive. *Ref. Sp.*
re·spon′sure, *n.* A response. *Obs.*
re·sport′, *n.* [OF.] Regard. *Obs.*
re·spot′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·spoune′, *v. t.* [OF. *respondre.*] To respond. *Obs.*
re·spray′, *v. t.,* **re·spread′,** *v. t.,* **re·spring′,** *v. t.,* **re·sprout′,** *v. i.,* **re·square′,** *v. t.,* **re·squeak′,** *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
‖**res ser′vi·ens** (rēz sûr′vĭ·ĕnz). [L., serving thing.] *Law.* See SERVITUDE, *n.*, 8. [RIZZOM.
res′sum (rĕs′ŭm). Scot. var. of
rest′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
re·stab′lish, *v. t.* [OF. *restablir.*] To re-establish. *Obs.*
re·stack′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·staff′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·stag′nant, *adj.* [L. *restagnans,* pres. part.] Stagnant. *Obs.*
re·stag′nate, *v. i.* [L. *restagnare* to overflow.] To cease to flow; to stagnate. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To overflow. *Obs.* — **re·stag·na′tion,** *n. Obs.*
re·stain′, *v. t. & i.,* **re·stake′,** *v. t.,* **re·stamp′,** *v. t. & i.,* **re′stand·ard·i·za′tion,** *n.,* **re·stand′ardize,** *v. t.,* **re·start′,** *n. & v.* See RE-, 2.
res′tau·ra′tive, *adj. & n.* [OF. *restauratif.*] Restorative. *Obs.*
res′tau·ra′tor, *n.* [LL.] Restorer. *Obs.*
re·steal′, *v. t.* See RE-, 1.
re·steel′, *v. t.,* **re·steep′,** *v. t.,* **re·stem′,** *v. t.,* **re·step′,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
res′tes, *n., pl.* of RESTIS.
Res′ti·a′ce·ae (rĕs′tĭ·ā′sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See RESTIO.] Syn. of RESTIONACEAE. — **res′ti·a′ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*
restie. + RESTY.
res′tiff (rĕs′tĭf), *adj.* = RESTIVE, 3. — **res′tiff·ness.** *Both Now Rare.*
re·stiff′en, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re·stiff′en·er,** *n.*
re·sti′fle, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·stig′ma·tize, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rest′i·ly, *adv.* of RESTY. *Obs.*
re·stim′u·late, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re′stim·u·la′tion,** *n.*
rest′i·ness (rĕs′tĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.* Restiveness; also, inertia; sluggishness. *Obs.*
rest′ing·ly, *adv.* of *resting* pres. part. of REST.

becoming invested with a thickened cell wall to withstand cold, heat, dryness, etc. Resting spores are common among the Thallophyta. See CHLAMYDOSPORE.

Res'ti·o (rĕs'tĭ-ō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *restis* cord.] *Bot.* A large genus of leafless, South African and Australian herbs, typifying the family Restionaceae, distinguished by one-celled anthers, and many-flowered spikelets with imbricated glumes. They are called *cordleaf* and *rope grass.*

Res'ti·o·na'ce·ae (rĕs'tĭ-ō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See RESTIO.] *Bot.* A family of rushlike monocotyledonous herbs (order Xyridales), either without leaves or with tiny sheathing ones, and glumaceous panicled flowers resembling those of Juncaceae. — **res'ti·o·na'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

res'tis (rĕs'tĭs), *n.; pl.* RESTES (-tēz). [NL., fr. L. *restis* a rope.] *Anat.* A restiform body.

res'ti·tute (rĕs'tĭ-tūt), *v. t.* [L. *restitutus,* past part. of *restituere.*] *Now Rare.* **a** To restore to a former state or position; to rehabilitate. **b** To restore; to give back; to refund.

‖**res'ti·tu'ti·o in in'te·grum** (rĕs'tĭ-tū'shĭ-ō ĭn ĭn'tē-grŭm). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Restoration to a whole or uninjured (i.e., previous) condition.

res'ti·tu'tion (rĕs'tĭ-tū'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *restitutio,* fr. *restituere* to restore, fr. *re-* re- + *statuere* to put, place. See STATUTE.] **1.** Act of restoring; restoration; specif.: **a** Restoration of anything to its rightful owner; act of making good, or of giving an equivalent for, loss, damage, etc.

A *restitution* of ancient rights unto the crown. *Spenser.*

b Restoration of persons to a former position or status; also, state of being so restored; reinstatement. **c** Restoration of a thing or institution to its original state or form. **2.** *Law.* **a** *Eng. Law.* Restoration of conjugal rights; — an action to compel resumption of cohabitation between a husband and wife who have separated, now used only as preliminary to divorce in certain cases. See CONJUGAL RIGHTS. **b** *Rom. Law.* Restoration of citizenship. **3.** *Med.* The movement of rotation which usually occurs in childbirth after the head has been delivered, and which causes it to point towards the side to which it was directed at the beginning of labor. **4.** *Physics.* Return to, or recovering of, a former state; as, the *restitution* of an elastic body. **5.** *Theol.* The final restoration of all things and persons to harmony with God's will.

Syn. — Return, recompense, reparation, compensation.

res'ti·tu'tion·ism (-Iz'm), *n. Theol.* Restorationism.

res'ti·tu'tion·ist (rĕs'tĭ-tū'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* **1.** *Theol.* One who holds some form of the doctrine of the "restitution of all things" (*Acts* iii. 21); specif. [*sometimes cap.*], a restorationist. See ADVENTIST, *Table.* **2.** A favorer of restitution (of property). *Eng.*

res'ti·tu'tive (rĕs'tĭ-tū'tĭv), *adj.* Of the nature of, or tending to, restitution.

res'ti·tu'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who makes restitution. *R.*

re·stit'u·to'ry (rē-stĭt'ū-tō'rĭ; 181), *adj.* [LL. *restitutorius.*] Of or pertaining to, or aiming at, restitution.

restitutory right. See RIGHT, *n.,* 2 **b.**

res'tive (rĕs'tĭv), *adj.* [OF. *restif* (F. *rétif*), fr. L. *restare* to stay back, withstand, resist. See REST remainder; cf. RUSTY surly.] **1.** Disposed to rest; inactive; sluggish. *Now Rare.*

2. Persistent; stubborn; inflexible, as in an opinion. *Now Rare.*

3. Stubbornly resisting control or guidance; obstinate in refusal; of a horse, balky; hence, refractory; unmanageable.

If they [a summoned Parliament] prove *restive?* *Browning.*

4. Uneasy; fidgeting about; as, the crowd grew *restive.*

Syn. — RESTIVE, RESTLESS have etymologically no connection. RESTIVE (cf. OBSTINATE) now implies obstinacy, or impatience under restraint or coercion; RESTLESS implies continual agitation, eagerness to change, or discontent with existing conditions; as, "Your colonies become suspicious, *restive,* and untractable" (*Burke*); "He was as *restless* as a hyena" (*De Quincey*).

Ant. — Docile, tractable, submissive; quiet, patient.

— **res'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **res'tive·ness,** *n.*

rest'less, *adj.* [AS. *restlēas.*] **1.** Deprived of rest or sleep; finding no rest; uneasy.

I *restless* lie frae e'en to morn. *Burns.*

2. Not affording rest; unrestful; as, a *restless* night.

Turning on a *restless* bed. *Wordsworth.*

3. Never resting; unquiet; continually moving or operating; never pausing; unceasing; as, the *restless* sea. *Poetic.*

4. Characterized by or manifesting unrest, esp. of mind; lacking in repose; averse to inaction; hence, changeful, unsettled, discontented, etc.

Syn. — Sleepless, reposeless; inquiet; unsettled, roving, wandering. See RESTIVE.

Ant. — Restful, reposeful, peaceful; motionless, still; calm, placid, settled.

— **rest'less·ly,** *adv.* — **rest'less·ness,** *n.*

restless cavy. The wild guinea pig (*Cavia porcellus*) of South America, from which the domestic varieties are supposed to be derived.

restless flycatcher *or* **thrush.** A small Australian flycatcher (*Seisura inquieta*) having peculiar notes; — called also *grinder.*

re·stock' (rē-stŏk'), *v. t. & i.* To stock again; to provide new stock for, as cutover land, a stream depleted of fish, etc.

re·stor'al (rē-stōr'ăl; 181), *n.* Restoration.

res'to·ra'tion (rĕs'tō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *restauracion.* See RESTAURATION.] **1.** Act of restoring, or state or fact of being restored; specif.: **a** Bringing back to, or putting back into, a former position or condition; reinstatement; renewal; re-establishment; as, the *restoration* of peace.

Behold the different climes agree,
Rejoicing in thy *restoration.* *Dryden.*

b Putting back into consciousness or health; recovery of health, strength, etc.; as, *restoration* from sickness. **c** The ultimate bringing of the whole universe, including all men, into harmony with the will of God; — called also *final restoration.* **d** Act of giving back something to one deprived of it; restitution. **e** Putting back into an unimpaired or much improved condition; as, the *restoration* of a painting. **2.** That which is restored; specif., a representation of the original form, as of a fossil animal or of a building. **3.** *Arch.* The process of putting a building back into nearly or quite the original form; also, the making of drawings or models, or both, designed to show the original form of a building, as a ruin.

Syn. — Recovery; repair, renovation; redintegration, return; revival; reparation.

Ant. — Decay, decadence, degeneration; impairment; mutilation, defacement, deprivation.

— *the Restoration.* **a** *Eng. Hist.* The return of King Charles II in 1660, and the re-establishment of monarchy; by extension, the period of his reign (1660–85); loosely, the period from 1660 to the accession of Queen Anne (1702). **b** *Fr. Hist.* The return of the Bourbons to power under Louis XVIII in 1814 and 1815 and the period following. It was divided by the Hundred Days into the First Restoration (April, 1814–March, 1815) and the Second Restoration (July, 1815–30). **c** *Jap. Hist.* The abolition of the shogunate (1868) and the accession of Mutsuhito as emperor.

res'to·ra'tion·er (rĕs'tō-rā'shŭn-ĕr), *n.* A restorationist.

res'to·ra'tion·ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The belief or doctrines of the restorationists. Cf. APOCATASTASIS **b.**

res'to·ra'tion·ist, *n.* **1.** One who believes in a temporary future punishment and a final restoration of all to the favor and presence of God.

2. One who makes restorations of buildings.

re·stor'a·tive (rē-stōr'ă-tĭv; 181), *adj.* [F. *restauratif.*] Of or pertaining to restoration; having power to restore. — **re·stor'a·tive·ly,** *adv.* — **re·stor'a·tive·ness,** *n.*

re·stor'a·tive, *n.* Something, as a food or medicine, which serves to restore, esp. a person to consciousness or rapidly to normal vigor.

res'to·ra'tor (rĕs'tō-rā'tĕr), *n.* A restaurateur.

re·stor'a·to'ry (rē-stōr'ă-tō'rĭ; 181), *adj.* Restorative. *R.*

re·store' (rē-stōr'; 181), *v.;* RE·STORED' (-stōrd'); RE·STOR'ING (-stōr'ĭng). [ME. *restoren,* fr. OF. *restorer* (F. *restaurer*), fr. L. *restaurare,* fr. *re-* re- + *staurare* (in comp.) to place, fix; akin to Gr. *stauros* an upright pale or stake. See STEER to direct; cf. RESTAURANT, STORE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To give back (something which has been lost, or taken away); to make restitution of; to return.

Now therefore *restore* the man his wife. *Gen.* xx. 7.

2. To renew; to re-establish; to put back into existence, use, or the like; as, to *restore* harmony among foes.

The father banished virtue shall *restore.* *Dryden.*

3. To bring back (to); as, to *restore* a person to health; to give reinstatement (to); to put (a person) again in possession (of an office or the like); to put back (into); to convey (to); as, to *restore* a king to the throne.

4. To bring back to, or put back into, the former or original state; to repair; to renew; specif.: **a** To rebuild; reconstruct. **b** To put back into, or replace in, a former state of favor or grace; to deliver from the consequences of sin; to reinstate in a former position, office, or the like; as, to *restore* a king. **c** To bring back to a healthy state; to cause to recover.

And his hand was *restored* whole as the other. *Mark* iii. 5.

d *Now Rare.* To make calm or tranquil in mind. **e** To bring back from a state of injury or decay, or from a changed condition, as by repairing or retouching; to renovate; as, to *restore* a painting. **f** To form a picture or model of the original form of, as of something lost or mutilated; to represent or reproduce in the original form; as, to *restore* a ruined building or a fossil animal. **g** To place in a text as conjecturally the original reading.

5. To make good the loss or damage due to; repair. *Rare.*

6. To put (itself) back into the original position or form, as an elastic body.

7. *Obs.* **a** To make amends or compensation for. **b** To recompense. **c** To store.

8. *Arch.* To make a restoration of; to repair and alter (a building) with the aim of putting it back into the original form; as, to *restore* a cathedral.

9. *Metal.* To bring back to normal condition, said of metal, esp. steel, damaged by overheating.

10. *Scots Law.* To give or make restitution to.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To recover; to revive. *Obs.*

2. To restore a person or thing (in various senses).

Syn. — Replace; refund, repay; reinstate; revive, recover, heal, cure.

Ant. — Deprive, dispossess; overthrow, subvert; injure, destroy, demolish.

restore in blood. *Law.* To readmit (one) to rights, as of a title or inheritance, forfeited by attainder either of the person himself or of his ancestors. See CORRUPTION OF BLOOD.

re·store', *n.* [OF. *restor.*] Restoration. *Obs.*

re–store' (rē-stōr'), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·stor'er (rē-stōr'ĕr; 181), *n.* One who or that which restores or makes restorations.

re·strain' (rē-strān'), *v.;* -STRAINED' (-strānd'); -STRAIN'ING. [ME. *restreinen,* fr. OF. *restraindre, restreindre,* fr. L. *restringere, restrictum,* fr. *re-* re- + *stringere* to draw, bind, or press together. See STRAIN, *v.;* cf. RESTRICT.] *Transitive:* **1.** To draw back again; to hold back; to check; to keep in check; to hold back from acting, proceeding, or advancing, either by physical or moral force, or by any interposing obstacle; to repress or suppress; to curb.

Restrain in me the cursed thoughts that nature
Gives way to in repose! *Shak.*

2. To limit, confine, restrict, as power, trade, or a title.

3. To place under restraint or arrest; to deprive of liberty.

4. To deprive by restraint; to abridge; — with *of.*

They two . . . *restrained* of their liberty. *Clarendon.*

5. *Obs.* **a** To withhold. **b** To draw back tightly, as a rein. **c** To forbear; forbid. **d** To confine; to bind. **e** To constrain.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To refrain. *Now Rare.*

2. To restrain a person or thing (in various senses).

Syn. — Inhibit, arrest, bridle, control. — RESTRAIN, RESTRICT. RESTRAIN emphasizes the general idea of holding back or curbing; RESTRICT implies limitation or confinement within set bounds; as, to *restrain* one's eagerness, one's appetite; to *restrict* one's investigations, one's diet.

Ant. — Express; urge, impel, move; loose, free, liberate; expand, extend, enlarge, increase.

re·strain', *n.* Restraint. *Obs.*

re·strain' (rē-strān'), *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

re·strained' (rē-strānd'), *past tense & past part.* of RESTRAIN. Hence; *adj.* Marked by or manifesting restraint, esp. artistic restraint; devoid of excess or extravagance; disciplined. — **re·strain'ed·ly** (-strān'ĕd-lĭ; -ĭd-lĭ; -strānd'lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **re·strain'ed·ness,** *n.*

The frame of brown wood carved, with the light, *restrained* touch of a good period. *Dorothy Canfield Fisher.*

restrained beam. *Engin.* A beam built in at the supports; an encastré beam.

re·strain'er (rē-strān'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which restrains. Specif.: *Photog.* A substance, as potassium bromide, used to restrain the action of a developer or other reagent.

re·strain'ing (-ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RESTRAIN. — **re·strain'ing·ly,** *adv.*

restraining order. *Law.* A preliminary order sometimes issued to keep a situation unchanged pending decision upon an application for an injunction.

re·straint' (rē-strānt'), *n.* [OF. *restrainte,* fr. *restraindre.* See RESTRAIN.] **1.** Act, process, or means of restraining, or of holding back or hindering from motion or action, in any manner; restraining force or influence; a case of restraining or being restrained; as, unable to brook *restraint;* the *restraints* of civilization.

2. State of being restrained; esp., confinement; deprivation or abridgment of liberty; as, held in *restraint.*

3. *Obs.* **a** A prohibition. **b** A restricting; a limitation.

4. Control over one's thoughts, feelings, etc., or their expression; reserve; reticence; constraint; also, artistic economy; avoidance of excess, exuberance, or extravagance; as, an interview marked by *restraint* on both sides; Keats finally achieved *restraint.*

Syn. — Repression, check, stop, curb. See FORCE.

Ant. — Incitement, liberty, license. See FREEDOM.

restraint of marriage. A condition attached to a gift or bequest, or in a contract, nullifying the grant if the donee or grantee marries; — if such a condition is general and unlimited it is void.

restraint of princes. An embargo. *Obs.*

restraint of trade. Any attempt or intent to eliminate or stifle competition, to effect a monopoly, to maintain prices artificially, or otherwise to hamper or obstruct the course of trade and commerce as it would be if left to the control of natural and economic forces. Such restraint of trade by contract or combination is against the policy of the law and is forbidden both by Federal and by State legislation. It is also against public policy to contract not to exercise one's talents or to employ one's industry or capital generally or in any specified calling, trade, or undertaking, unless the agreement is reasonably limited as to time and area.

re·stress' (rē-strĕs'), *v. t. Phonet.* To stress (an unstressed, or weak, monosyllable) so as to make a new stressed, or strong, form. For example, by restressing, frŭm, the weak form of *from,* becomes frŭm, sometimes heard instead of frŏm, the original strong form. Likewise *were* (wŭr) is a restressed form of unstressed wĕr, the original stressed form being wûr. See *Pron.* §§ 71, 72.

re·strict' (rē-strĭkt'), *v.;* -STRICT'ED; -STRICT'ING. [L. *restrictus,* past part. of *restringere.* See RESTRAIN.] *Transitive:* **1.** To restrain within bounds; to limit; to confine; as, to *restrict* words to a particular meaning; to *restrict* a patient to a certain diet.

2. *Real Estate.* To limit the free use of land. Hence, ***restricted district,*** a district in which the use of land is limited, as by zoning restrictions. See ZONE, *v. t.*

——, *Intransitive:* To place a person or thing under restriction; to impose restrictions.

Syn. — Bound, repress, curb, coerce. See RESTRAIN.

re·strict', *adj.* [L. *restrictus,* past part.] Strict; restricted. *Obs.*

re·stric'tion (rē-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *restrictio.*] **1.** That which restricts; a limitation; a qualification; a regulation which restricts or restrains; as, to make *restrictions;* new *restrictions* for hunters.

2. Act of restricting, or state of being restricted; confinement within bounds; as, the *restriction* of children.

3. A reservation; a tacit or expressed qualification; as, a mental *restriction.*

4. A tightening; constriction. *Rare.*

5. *Real Estate.* A limitation on the free use of land.

re·stric'tion·ar'y (rē-strĭk'shŭn-ĕr'Y *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Restrictive. *Rare.*

re·stric'tion·ist, *n.* An advocate of restriction, as of slavery, trade, or the sale of liquor; specif., in Canada, an advocate of a protective tariff.

re·stric'tive (rē-strĭk'tĭv), *adj.* [F. *restrictif.*] **1.** Astringent; binding; styptic. *Obs.*

2. Serving or tending to restrict; conveying restrictions; as, a *restrictive* particle or tariff; *restrictive* regulations.

3. *Gram.* Expressing a limitation of the reference of the term which it qualifies; as, a *restrictive* adjective (*this* rose; *some* roses), relative, phrase, or clause.

4. *Negotiable Instruments.* Of an endorsement, prohibiting further negotiation, or giving authority to deal with the instrument as directed, but not to transfer ownership.

— **re·stric'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **re·stric'tive·ness,** *n.*

re·stric'tive (rē-strĭk'tĭv), *n.* **1.** *Med.* An astringent or styptic. *Obs.*

2. A restrictive term or expression.

restrictive clause. *Gram.* An adjective clause so closely attached to its noun as to be essential to the definiteness of the noun's meaning (the boy *who succeeded* had worked hard); — called also a *determinative* or *designative clause.* See NONRESTRICTIVE CLAUSE.

restrictive covenant. *Real Estate.* A covenant generally running with the land, limiting the free use of land, as for residential purposes only.

restrictive interpretation. See DOCTRINAL INTERPRETATION, *Citation.*

re·strike' (rē-strĭk'), *v. t. & i.* To strike again or anew.

re·strike' (rē-strĭk'; rē'strĭk'), *n.* A second striking of a coin; also, a coin or medal struck from the original die, which had been unused for an interval, or of which the regular issues had ceased.

re·stringe' (rē-strĭnj'), *v. t.* [L. *restringere.* See RESTRAIN.] **1.** To bind; astringe. *Obs.*

2. To confine; restrict. *Now Rare.*

re·strin'gen·cy (-strĭn'jĕn·sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being restringent; astringency. *Obs.*

re·strin'gent (-jĕnt), *adj.* [L. *restringens,* pres. part.] Binding; astringent; styptic. *Now Rare.* — *n. Obs.* **a** A restrictive word. **b** *Med.* An astringent or styptic.

rest room. In a public or semipublic building or a business establishment, a room or suite of rooms provided with facilities for clients', visitors', or employees' rest or comfort.

rest treatment. = REST CURE.

rest'y (rĕs'tĭ), *adj.* [Var. of RESTIVE.] Sluggish; quiet; also, restive. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

rest'y, *adj.* [See REASTY.] Reasty; rancid. *Obs.*

---

re·stin'guish (rē-stĭng'gwĭsh), *v. t.* [L. *restinguere, restinctum,* fr. *re-* re- + *stinguere* to quench.] To quench or extinguish. *Obs.*

re·stip'u·late (rē-stĭp'ū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* — **re'stip·u·la'tion,** *n.* — **re·stip'u·la·to'ry** (-lă-tō'rĭ), *adj.,* **re·stir',** *v. t. & i.,* **re·stitch',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

res'ti·tue, *v. t. & i.* [F. *restituer,* L. *restituere.*] To restore; to make restitution. *Obs.*

res'tiv. Restive. *Ref. Sp.*

re·stop'per, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

res·tor'. Var. of RESTAUR.

re·stor'a·ble (rē-stōr'ă-b'l; 181), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **re·stor'a·ble·ness,** *n.*

re·stor'ance, *n.* [OF.] Restoration. *Obs.*

re·store'ment, *n.* [OF.] Restoration. *Obs.* [2.]

re·stor'ing torque. See TORQUE,

re·stor'i·tie, re·stor'i·ty, *n.* [Cf. RESTORATIVE.] A restorative. *Obs.*

restoring moment. See RIGHTING MOMENT.

re·stow', *v. t.* (hence **re·stow'al,** *n.*). See RE-, 2.

rest'proof' (66). See -PROOF.

re·straight'en, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·straint'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — **re·straint'a·bil'i·ty,** *n.*

re·strained'. Restrained. *Ref. Sp.*

re·strain'ment, *n.* A restraining; restraint. *Obs.*

re·straint'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

re·strap', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re'strat·i·fi·ca'tion, *n.* See RE-, 1.

re·stream', *v. i.,* **re·strength'en** (rē-strĕng'thĕn), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·stretch', *v. t.* See RE-, 1.

re·strick' (rē-strĭk'). Scot. var. of RESTRICT.

re·strict'ed, *past tense & past part.* of RESTRICT. — **re·strict'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **re·strict'ed·ness,** *n.*

restricted theory of relativity. See RELATIVITY, *n.,* 3.

re·string', *v. t.,* **re·strip',** *v. t.,* **re·strive',** *v. i.,* **re·stroke',** *v. i.,* **re·stud'y,** *v. t.,* **re·stuff',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rest'ward, rest'wards, *adv.* See [-WARD.]

N O P Q R

re·style' (rē·stīl'), *v. t.* To refashion; to make in a new style; to design or set a new style for.

re'su·da'tion (rĕ'sū·dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *resudare* to sweat again.] The exuding of sweat; perspiration. *Obs.*

re·sue' (rē·sū'), *v. t. Mining.* To mine (a very narrow vein) by resuing.

re·su'ing (-sū'ĭng), *n. Mining.* Mining a very narrow vein by first stoping the wall rock on one side of it and subsequently removing the ore.

re·sult' (rē·zŭlt'), *v. i.;* -SULT'ED; -SULT'ING. [ML. *resultare, resultatum,* to result, fr. L. *resultare* to spring or leap back, fr. *re-* re- + *saltare* to leap, v. intens. fr. *salire.* See RESILE.] **1.** To proceed, spring, or arise, as a consequence, effect, or conclusion; to come out, or have an issue; to terminate; to end; — followed by *from* or *in;* as, this measure will *result* in good.
2. To leap or spring back; to rebound; recoil. *Obs.*
3. *Law.* a *Now Rare.* To revert; — with *to;* as, the estate will *result* to him. b *Obs.* To devolve, as a duty.
Syn. — Proceed, spring, rise, ensue; follow.

re·sult' (rē·zŭlt'), *n.* **1.** A flying or springing back; recoil. *Now Rare.* *Bacon.*
2. A decision or resolution of a deliberative or legislative body. *Obs.*
3. That which results, as a consequence, effect, issue, or conclusion; as, to suffer from the *results* of the Great War; the causes and *results* of sleeping sickness; sometimes, beneficial or tangible effect; fruit; as, an inquiry without *result;* to get *results* from a new treatment.
4. Something obtained, achieved, brought about, etc., by calculation, investigation, or the like; an answer to a problem, knowledge gained by scientific inquiry, etc.; as, he added the long column of figures and offered the *result;* his thesis was the *result* of his study.
Syn. — Consequence, conclusion, end, issue, event. See EFFECT.
Ant. — Cause, source, origin, beginning.

re·sult'ance (rē·zŭl'tăns; 91), *n.* Also **re·sult'an·cy** (-tăn·sĭ). *Obs.* a Resolution; decision. b Combined result; aggregate; gist. c Emanation; also, reflection. d The fact or character of being resultant. e Result; outcome.

re·sult'ant (-tănt; 91), *adj.* [L. *resultans,* pres. part. See RESULT.] Resulting or issuing; that is derived from or consequent upon something else; having the character of a result or consequence; as, a *resultant* force or velocity; a *resultant* tone (= COMBINATION TONE).

re·sult'ant, *n.* That which results; resulting quality, character, condition, etc.; outcome. Specif.: a In evolution theory, an antecedently predictable transformation or result; an additive or mechanical result. b *Chem.* A substance formed in a chemical reaction; a product; — opposed to *reactant.* c *Math.* An eliminant. d *Mech.* A resultant force, etc. (see COMPOSITION OF FORCES). e *Psychol.* A mental compound which is not the mere sum of its elements but has properties not found in the elements.

re·sult'a·tive (rē·zŭl'tā·tĭv), *adj.* [See -ATIVE.] Resultant; specif., *Gram.,* expressive of result; as, Ger. *ergreifen* is a *resultative* verb.

result clause. A subordinate clause conveying the consequence of the action or condition expressed by the modified clause; also, an infinitive phrase conveying such consequence (Ariovistus tantos sibi spiritus sumpserat *ut ferendus non videretur,* Ariovistus had put on such high airs *that he seemed intolerable,* or *as to seem intolerable*).

re·sult'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RESULT. — **re·sult'ing·ly,** *adv.*

resulting trust. *Law.* A trust raised by implication of law from the acts of the parties as being intended by them, as the trust raised for the benefit of a party who has granted property upon a trust that fails, or that raised for the benefit of a party who advances the purchase money of an estate, etc.; sometimes, any trust raised by implication or construction of law, although commonly one arising by operation of law independent of any such intention is called a *constructive trust.* See TRUST.

resulting use. *Law.* A use which, being limited by the deed, expires or cannot vest, and results or returns to him who raised it, after such expiration.

re·sul'tive (rē·zŭl'tĭv), *adj.* Resultant. *Rare.*

re·sume' (rē·zūm'; 242), *v.;* -SUMED' (-zūmd'); -SUM'ING (-zūm'ĭng). [F. *résumer,* fr. L. *resumere, resumptum,* fr. *re-* re- + *sumere* to take. See ASSUME; cf. SUMPTUOUS.] *Transitive:* **1.** To assume or take again; to put on anew; to reoccupy.

Reason *resumed* her place, and Passion fled. *Dryden.*

2. To enter upon or begin again; to recommence, as something interrupted; as, to *resume* a game, a speech.
3. To take back to oneself.

Perhaps God will *resume* the blessing. *Scott.*

4. To take or pick up again; to go back to using.
5. To repeat, as a sentence; hence, to reiterate; to summarize; epitomize.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To take possession again.
2. To recommence, as a discourse, work, or business.

ré'su·mé' (rā'zū·mā'; *F.* rā'zü'mā'), *n.* [F., past part. See RESUME.] A summing up; a condensed statement; an abridgment or summary.

ré'su·mé' (rā'zū·mā'; *Brit.* rĕz'ū·mā; rā'zū-), *v. t.;* RÉ'SU·MÉD' (-mād'); RÉ'SU·MÉ'ING (-mā'ĭng). To summarize.

re·sum'er (rē·zūm'ĕr), *n.* One who resumes.

re·sum'mon (rē·sŭm'ŭn), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *resemondre.*] To summon again or anew.

re·sum'mons (-ŭnz), *n. Law.* A summons made on a person already once summoned.

re·sump'tion (rē·zŭmp'shŭn), *n.* [F. *résumption,* fr. LL. *resumptio* restoration, recovery, fr. *resumere.* See RESUME.] **1.** Act or fact of resuming; as, the *resumption* of a grant, of a trial, of an argument, of specie payments, etc.
2. Recapitulation; summary; epitome. *Rare.*
3. *Eng. Law.* The taking again into the king's hands of such lands or tenements as he had granted to any man, theoretically on the ground of false suggestions or other error.
4. *Welsh Pros.* A device by which each verse of a poem begins with the same letter.

Resumption Act. *U. S. Hist.* An act of Congress, passed Jan. 14, 1875, providing for resumption in 1879 of specie payments, which were suspended Jan. 1, 1862.

re·sump'tive (rē·zŭmp'tĭv), *adj.* [Cf. LL. *resumptivus* restorative.] a *Obs. Med.* Restorative. b Summarizing; of the nature of a résumé. c Tending toward or indicating resumption. — *n. Med.* A restorative. *Obs.* — **re·sump'tive·ly,** *adv.*

‖**res u'ni·ver'si·ta'tis** (rēz ū'nĭ·vûr'sĭ·tā'tĭs). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Things belonging to a society, corporation, or university.

re·su'pi·nate (rē·sū'pĭ·nāt), *adj.* [L. *resupinatus,* past part. of *resupinare* to bend back. See RESUPINE.] *Bot.* a Inverted in position; appearing by a twist of the axis to be upside down or reversed, as the flowers of many orchids. b In fungi, having the hymenium on the upper surface of the pileus.

re·su'pi·nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Resupinate.

re·su'pi·na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Literally, a bending back; — applied to the apparent effect of height on the proportions of a figure to an observer near its base. *Obs.*
2. Act or state of lying on the back. *Obs.*
3. *Bot.* A turning or twisting to an inverted or apparently upside-down position; a resupinate condition.

re'su·pine' (rē'sū·pīn'), *adj.* [L. *resupinus,* fr. *re-* re- + *supinus* bent backward, supine.] **1.** Apathetic. *Rare.*
2. Lying on the back; supine.

He spake, and, downward swayed, fell *resupine.* *Cowper.*

re·sur'face (rē·sûr'fĭs), *v. t.* To provide with a new or fresh surface; specif., to renew the surface pavement of; as, to *resurface* a street.

‖**re·sur'gam** (rē·sûr'găm). [L.] I shall rise again.

re·surge' (rē·sûrj'), *v. i.;* -SURGED' (-sûrjd'); -SURG'ING (-sûr'jĭng). [L. *resurgere.* See RESURRECTION.] To rise again; to be resurrected.

re·surge' (rē·sûrj'), *v. i. & n.* See RE-, 2.

re·sur'gence (rē·sûr'jĕns), *n.* A rising again into life or activity; revivification; renascence.

Under Pythagoras we have . . . a *resurgence,* as it were, of matriarchal conditions. *Jane Harrison.*

re·sur'gen·cy (rē·sûr'jĕn·sĭ), *n.* Resurgence. *Rare.*

re·sur'gent (-jĕnt), *adj.* [L. *resurgens, -entis,* pres. part. of *resurgere.* See RESURRECTION.] That rises again from death, torpor, decadence, etc.

Strong *resurgent* love towards her brother. *G. Eliot.*

re·sur'gent (rē·sûr'jĕnt), *n.* One who is resurgent.

resurgent water. *Geol.* Water which having once been at the surface of the earth has supposedly been incorporated in molten magma and again reached the surface by expulsion.

res'ur·rect' (rĕz'ū·rĕkt'), *v.* [From RESURRECTION.] *Transitive:* **1.** To raise from the dead; to reanimate; to restore to life; to bring to view again (that which was forgotten or lost).
2. To disinter or exhume as a resurrectionist.
——, *Intransitive:* To be resurrected, or risen again from the dead. *Rare.*

res'ur·rect' (rĕz'ū·rĕkt'), *n.* [L. *resurrectus.*] One who has risen from the dead. *Rare.*

res'ur·rec'tion (rĕz'ū·rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *resurrectio,* fr. *resurgere, resurrectum,* to rise again, fr. *re-* re- + *surgere* to rise. See SOURCE.] **1.** Act of resurrecting; rising again from the dead; resumption of life by the dead, whether by the reanimation and transformation of the physical body, or by the undiminished survival of individual personality with whatever instrument of expression this may necessarily involve; as, the *resurrection* of the body.
2. With *the. Theol.* a The rising again of all the human dead before the final judgment, as expected on the basis of certain New Testament expressions.

I have hope . . . that there shall be a *resurrection* of the dead, both of the just and the unjust. *Acts.* xxiv. 15.

b State of those so risen from the dead.

In the *resurrection* they neither marry nor are given in marriage. *Matt.* xxii. 30.

3. The cause or exemplar of a rising from the dead.

I am the *resurrection,* and the life. *John* xi. 25.

4. A representation of Christ's resurrection in art, or formerly, in drama.
5. A rising again; resumption of vigor; restoration; revival.

The *resurrection* of alliterative verse. *Saintsbury.*

6. A thing that has been resurrected or disinterred; specif., an exhumed corpse; — chiefly attrib.; as: *resurrection* man, a resurrectionist.
7. *Christian Science.* Spiritualization of thought; a new and higher idea of immortality, or spiritual existence; material belief yielding to spiritual understanding.

Mary Baker Eddy.

— *the Resurrection.* a The rising of Christ from the dead. b Easter, as commemorating this event.

res'ur·rec'tion (rĕz'ū·rĕk'shŭn), *v. t.* To resurrect.

res'ur·rec'tion·al (-ăl; -l), *adj.* Of or pert. to resurrection.

res'ur·rec'tion·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of the nature of resurrection; also, of or pert. to resurrectionism.

resurrection body. Man's body as restored at the general resurrection.

resurrection bolly. Resurrection pie. *Slang.*

resurrection fern. The gray polypody.

res'ur·rec'tion·ism (rĕz'ū·rĕk'shŭn·ĭz'm), *n.* The practice of resurrectionists, or body snatchers.

res'ur·rec'tion·ist, *n.* **1.** One who steals bodies from graves to sell to anatomists; a body snatcher.
2. One who resurrects, restores to view, revives, etc.
3. One who believes in the resurrection of the body.

res'ur·rec'tion·ize (-shŭn·īz), *v. t.* To resurrect.

resurrection man; *pl.* RESURRECTION MEN. = RESURRECTIONIST, 1.

resurrection pie. A meat pie made of leftovers. *Brit. Slang.*

resurrection plant. a Any of several club mosses of the genus *Selaginella* (as *S. convoluta* and *S. lepidophylla*), which, when dry, close up so as to resemble a bird's nest, but expand again when moistened. b The rose of Jericho *Anastatica hierochuntica.* c The fig marigold *Mesembryanthemum tripolium.*

resurrection woman. A female resurrectionist.

res'ur·rec'tive (rĕz'ū·rĕk'tĭv), *adj.* Pertaining to, or causing, resurrection.

res'ur·rec'tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who resurrects.

re'sur·vey' (rē'sĕr·vā'), *v. t.* To survey again or anew.

re·sur'vey (rē·sûr'vā), *n.* A second or new survey.

re·sus'ci·ta·ble (rē·sŭs'ĭ·tə·b'l), *adj.* Capable of resuscitation.

re·sus'ci·tant (-tănt), *adj. & n.* [L. *resuscitans,* pres. part.] One who or that which resuscitates. *Rare.*

re·sus'ci·tate (rē·sŭs'ĭ·tāt), *v. t.;* -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *resuscitatus,* past part. of *resuscitare.* See RE-; SUSCITATE.] To revivify; revive; restore, esp. from apparent death or from unconsciousness; as, to *resuscitate* a drowned person; to *resuscitate* withered plants. — *v. i.* To come to life again; to revive.

re·sus'ci·tate (-tāt), *adj.* [L. *resuscitatus,* past part.] Restored to life; revived. *Obs.*

re·sus'ci·ta'tion (rē·sŭs'ĭ·tā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *resuscitatio.*] Act of resuscitating, or state of being resuscitated; restoration; revival; renewal.

The subject of *resuscitation* by his sorceries. *Scott.*

re·sus'ci·ta'tive (rē·sŭs'ĭ·tā'tĭv), *adj.* Tending to resuscitate; reviving; revivifying.

resuscitative faculty. The faculty of the mind that reproduces previous states. *Sir Wm. Hamilton.*

re·sus'ci·ta'tor (-tā'tĕr), *n.* [LL.] One who or that which resuscitates.

re'sym·bol·i·za'tion (rē'sĭm·bŏl·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.* [*re-* + *symbolization.*] Symbolization again or anew; specif., *Psychol.,* a mental transformation either for better or for worse consisting in the finding of new meanings and new forms of expression for one's thoughts and desires.

re·syn'the·sis (rē·sĭn'thē·sĭs), *n.* The reuniting, usually in a new combination, of parts or elements which have been separated esp. by analysis.

ret (rĕt), *v. t.;* RET'TED; RET'TING. [ME. *reten* to soak; akin to D. *reten,* and E. ROT.] **1.** To soak or expose to moisture, as flax, hemp, or timber.
2. To rot or injure by exposure.

ret, *v. t.* [ME. *retten,* fr. OF. *reter* to accuse, impute, fr. L. *reputare.* See REPUTE, *v.*] To impute; ascribe; reckon. *Obs.*

re·ta'ble (rĕ·tā'b'l), *n.* [F., for *rere-table.* See RERE-; TABLE.] *Eccl.* A raised shelf or ledge behind an altar, on which are placed the altar cross, the altar lights, vases of flowers, etc.; hence, a more or less elaborate framework in the same relation to the altar, and enclosing a panel or panels decorated with painting, sculpture, mosaic, or the like. Cf. PREDELLA.

re·ta'ble (rē·tā'b'l), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re'tail (rē'tāl; 66: *formerly, and still in Scot., often* re·tail', *the orig. accentuation; cf.* DETAIL, *n.*), *n.* [AF., fr. OF. *retail* a cutting, fr. *retaillier* to cut off, diminish, divide into pieces (F. *retailler* to cut again), fr. *re* re- + *tailler* to cut; cf. F. *retaille* piece cut off, shred. See TAILOR; cf. RETAIL, *v.,* DETAIL.] **1.** The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels; — opposed to *wholesale.*
2. Detail (of a matter). *Obs.*
3. A retail merchant. *Rare.*

re'tail (rē'tāl), *adj.* Of, pert. to, engaged in, or connected with, retailing commodities; as, *retail* trade, grocer, or price

re'tail (rē'tāl *or, esp. in sense 2, and in Brit. use,* rē·tāl'; 277), *v.;* -TAILED (-tāld); -TAIL'ING. [Cf. F. *retailler* to cut again. See RETAIL, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To sell in small quantities, as by the single yard, pound, gallon, etc.; to sell directly to the consumer; as, to *retail* cloth or groceries.
2. To relate in detail or to one person after another; to tell again or again and again; to repeat; as, to *retail* the slander all over town.
——, *Intransitive:* To sell at retail; as, the book *retails* for $10.

re'tail·er (rē'tāl·ĕr; rē·tāl'ĕr; 277), *n.* One who retails anything; as, a *retailer* of merchandise; a *retailer* of gossip.

re·tail'ment (rē·tāl'mĕnt), *n.* Act of retailing.

retail store. A store in which goods or commodities are sold at retail. Cf. 1st RETAIL, 1.

re·tain' (rē·tān'), *v.;* -TAINED' (-tānd'); -TAIN'ING. [ME. *reteynen, retaynen,* fr. OF. *retenir,* fr. (assumed) VL. *retenere* for L. *retinere,* fr. *re-* re- + *tenere* to hold, keep. See TENABLE, REIN of a bridle, RETENTION, RETINUE.] *Transitive:* **1.** *Obs.* a To restrain; prevent. b To entertain; to act as host to.
2. To keep as in a fixed place or condition; to hold secure, intact, or the like; to prevent escape, loss, leakage, detachment, etc., of; as, this vessel will not *retain* liquids; lead *retains* heat.
3. To hold or continue to hold in possession or use; to continue to have, use, recognize, accept, etc.; to maintain in one's keeping; as, to *retain* part of the money, one's position, one's faculties.
4. To keep in pay or in one's service. Specif.: a To employ (a lawyer) by paying a retainer. b *Obs.* To hire.
5. To keep in mind or memory; to remember; as, to *retain* the air but not the words of a song.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** *Obs.* a To refrain; to forbear. b To serve as a retainer; to belong; to pertain.
2. To remember; to recollect; to hold in mind.
Syn. — Hold, preserve, maintain. See KEEP.
Ant. — Lose, surrender, relinquish.

re·tain', *n.* [From RETAIN, *v.*] *Obs.* a Retention. b Retinue.

re·tain'al (rē·tān'ăl; -l), *n.* Retention.

re·tain'er (rē·tān'ĕr), *n.* [OF. *retenir,* inf. used as n. See RETAIN.] **1.** *Law.* a The act of a client by which he engages the services of a lawyer, counselor, or adviser; also, the document expressing such engagement, or the authority so conferred. b The act of withholding what one has in his hands by virtue of some right, as where a creditor pays his own claim out of the debtor's property that has come into his hands as representative of the debtor. c A fee paid to engage a lawyer or counselor to maintain a cause, or to any professional adviser to give advice, or to secure a prior claim upon his services in case of need; — called also *retaining fee,* and specifically: *general retainer,* when covering any case that may arise; *special retainer,* when for a specified case.
2. Engagement, as of a servant; employment.

re·tain'er, *n.* **1.** One who retains; a maintainer.
2. One who is retained; a person attached or owing service to a household; *Hist.,* an adherent or dependent who gives occasional service and wears his master's livery.

---

re'sub·ject', *v. t.,* **re'sub·jec'tion,** *n.,* **re·sub'ju·gate,** *v. t.,* **re'sub·li·ma'tion** (rē'sŭb·lĭ·mā'shŭn), *n.,* **re'sub·lime',** *v. t. & i.,* **re'sub·merge',** *v. t. & i.,* **re'sub·mis'sion,** *n.,* **re'sub·mit',** *v. t.,* **re'sub·or'di·nate,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2. **re'sub·scribe',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'sub·scrib'er,** *n.* — **re'sub·scrip'tion,** *n.* **re·sub'sti·tute,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'sub·sti·tu'tion,** *n.* **re'suc·ceed',** *v. t. & i.,* **re·suck',** *v. t.,* **re·sul'fer,** *v. t.,* **re·sul'fer·ance,** *n.,* **re'sug·gest',** *v. t.,* **re'sug·ges'tion,** *n.,* **re·suit',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·sult'ant·ly, *adv.* of RESULTANT. **re·sultant tone.** = COMBINATION TONE.
re·sult'ate, *n.* A result. *Obs.*
re·sult'ful, *adj.* See -FUL. — **re·sult'ful·ly,** *adv.*
re·sult'less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **re·sult'less·ly,** *adv.* — **-less·ness,** *n.*
re·sum'a·ble (rē·zūm'ə·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **re·sum'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*
re·sump'tiv. Resumptive. *Ref. Sp.*
re·sun', *v. i.,* **re·sup',** *v. i.,* **re'su·per·heat',** *v. t.,* **re'su·per·vise',** *v. t.,* **re·sup·ply',** *v. t. & n.,* **re'sup·port',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'sup·pose', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'su·po·si'tion,** *n.*
re'sup·press', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'sup·pres'sion,** *n.*
re'sur·prise', *n. & v. t.* See RE-, 2.
res'ur·rect'i·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
res'ur·rec'tion·er, *n.* = RESURRECTIONIST, 1.
res'ur·rec'tion·ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RESURRECT.
re'sur·ren'der, *v. & n.,* **re'sur·round',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'sus. Rhesus. *Ref. Sp.*
re·sus'ci·ta·tiv. Resuscitative. *Ref. Sp.*
re·sus'cite, *v. t.* [OF. *resuscier,* fr. L. *resuscitare.*] To resuscitate. *Obs.*
re'sus·pect', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'sus·pend', *n. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'sus·pen'sion,** *n.*
re·swage', *v. t.,* **re·swal'low,** *v. t.,* **re·sward',** *v. t.,* **re·swarm',** *v. i.,* **re·swear',** *v. t. & i.,* **re·sweat',** *v. i.,* **re·sweep',** *v. t.,* **re·swell',** *v. i.,* **re·swill',** *v. t.,* **re·swim',** *v. i.,* **re'syl·lab'i·fy·tion,** *n.,* **re·sym'bo·lize,** *v. t.,* **re·syn'the·size,** *v. t.,* **re·tack',** *v. t.,* **re·tack'le,** *v. t.,* **re·tag',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'taild. Retailed. *Ref. Sp.*
retail' dealer. See DEALER, 1 e.
re·tai'lor, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·tain'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — **re·tain'a·bil'i·ty, re·tain'a·bleness,** *n.*
re·taind', *v. t.* Retained. *Ref. Sp.*
re·tain'der, *n.* [Either fr. ag AF. *retaindre,* inf. as n., for F. *retenir,* or fr. E. *retain,* after *attainder* or as a similar form.] *Obs.*
1. Retention.
2. A token of retainership. *Oxf. E. D.*
3. Engagement, as of a servant; employment.
re·tain'der·ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Obs.*
retained object. *Gram.* See OBJECT, *n.*, 6 a.

---

3. In a leaf spring, a rebound clip.
4. *Mach.* A cage or frame for keeping the balls or rollers in a ball or roller bearing properly spaced.

re·tain'ing (rē·tān'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RETAIN.

retaining fee. *Law.* A retainer.

retaining wall. A wall for sustaining a bank of earth liable to a landslide; — sometimes restricted to a wall supporting earth filled in after the wall has been built, as opposed to a *breast wall* or *face wall* which is built to sustain a natural bank of earth.

re·tain'ment (rē·tān'mĕnt), *n.* Act of retaining; retention; *Obs.*, entertainment.

re·take' (rē·tāk'), *v. t.; past tense* -TOOK' (-tŏŏk'); *past part.* -TAK'EN (-tāk'ĕn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -TAK'ING (-tāk'ĭng). **1.** To take or receive again; to take back.
2. To take from a captor; to recapture.
3. *Chess.* To capture as compensating for a piece captured.
4. *Motion Pictures.* To rephotograph (a scene or scenes of a motion picture).

re'take' (rē'tāk'), *n. Motion Pictures.* A second photographing or photograph of a scene. *Colloq.*

re·tak'er (rē·tāk'ĕr), *n.* One who retakes.

re·tal'i·ate (rē·tăl'ĭ·āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *retaliatus*, past part. of *retaliare* to retaliate, fr. *re-* re- + a word akin to *talio* talion, retaliation. See TALION.] To return the like for; to repay or requite in kind, as an injury; to put or inflict in return (upon); as, to *retaliate* a wrong; ro *retaliate* a charge upon the accuser. *Now Rare.* — *v. i.* To return like for like; to make requital; esp., to return evil for evil; as, to *retaliate* upon an enemy.

re·tal'i·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of retaliating; requital; now, esp., return of evil for evil.
Syn. — Reprisal, retribution, punishment. See REQUITAL.

re·tal'i·a'tion·ist (-ĭst), *n.* An advocate of retaliation.

re·tal'i·a'tive (rē·tăl'ĭ·ā'tĭv; -ə·tĭv), *adj.* Retaliatory.

re·tal'i·a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who retaliates.

re·tal'i·a·to'ry (rē·tăl'ĭ·ə·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Tending to, involving, or of the nature of, retaliation; retaliative.

re·ta'ma (rā·tä'mä; *as Lat.* rē·tä'mä), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *retama*, fr. Ar. *ratamah*, pl. *ratam.*] **a** [*cap.*] Syn. of GENISTA, 1 **a**, **b** The Jerusalem thorn *Parkinsonia aculeata.* **c** In Spanish America, any of several yellow-flowered shrubs or trees of the genera *Cassia* and *Chamaecrista*, and in northern Mexico, the spiny tree *Cercidium floridum* (family Caesalpiniaceae).

re·tard' (rē·tärd'), *v.;* -TARD'ED; -TARD'ING. [F. or L.; F. *retarder*, fr. L. *retardare, retardatum*, fr. *re-* re- + *tardare* to make slow, to delay, fr. *tardus* slow. See TARDY.] *Transitive:* **1.** To make slow or slower; to delay or impede the progress, course, or event of; to slow up by preventing or hindering advance or accomplishment; to keep back; as, to *retard* the motion of a ship, an advancing army, one's mental development, or a rupture between nations.
2. To put off; postpone; as, to *retard* publication. *Rare.*
3. *Educ.* To delay the progress of (a pupil) by nonpromotion.
4. *Hort.* To restrain from growing; — opposed to *force.*
—, *Intransitive:* To be delayed; to undergo retardation.
Syn. — Slow, obstruct, detain, defer. See DELAY.
Ant. — Hasten, quicken, accelerate, speed.

re·tard' (rē·tärd'), *n.* [F.] Delay through being retarded; retardation.
— *in retard.* In the rear; behind; — with *of.*

re·tard'ance (rē·tär'dăns; 91), *n.* Also **re·tard'ence** (-dĕns). [MF.] Retardation.

re·tard'ant (rē·tär'dănt), *adj.* Also **re·tard'ent** (-dĕnt). Serving, or tending, to retard. — *n.* Something retardant.

re·tard'ate (-dāt), *v. t.* [L. *retardatus*, past part. of *retardare.*] To retard; impede.

re·tard'ate, *n.* [L. *retardatus*, past part.] *Educ.* A pupil who is retarded in school.

re'tar·da'tion (rē'tär·dā'shŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *retardation*, fr. L. *retardatio.*] **1.** The action or an instance of retarding; — opposed to *acceleration.*
2. The extent to which anything is retarded; the amount of retarding or delay; as, to compute the *retardation* of the tides.
3. That which retards; an obstacle; an obstruction. *Rare.*
Hills, sloughs, and other terrestrial *retardations.* *Scott.*
4. *Educ.* Backwardness in progress through school as a result of nonpromotion.
5. *Music.* A suspension which resolves upwards instead of downwards. See SUSPENSION.
6. *Photog.* The action of a restrainer.
7. *Psychol.* **a** An abnormal slowness of thought or action. **b** Slowness of development or progress; the act or process of falling behind the norm for one's age; also, the amount of such falling behind; as, a *retardation* of two years in intelligence.

retardation method. *Mach.* A method of determining losses in a machine by noting its change of speed over definite time intervals, as it slows down after the removal of the power.

retardation of the tide. *Astron.* **a** The lunitidal interval. **b** = RETARD OF THE TIDE. **c** = LAG OF THE TIDE.

re·tard'a·tive (rē·tär'dā·tĭv), *adj.* [Cf. F. *ratardatif.*] Relating to, expressing, or tending to cause, retardation.

re·tard'a·to'ry (-tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Retarding; retardative.

re·tard'ed (rē·tär'dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *past tense & past part.* of RETARD. Specif.: *adj. Psychol. & Educ.* Slow in development or progress. See RETARDATION, 4 & 7 **b**.

retarded coke. Pulverized coke coated with a wash containing equal parts of lime and fire clay, or the like, supposed to retard its combustion. It was formerly used as a reducing agent for iron ore in a process for making openhearth steel.

re·tard'er (rē·tär'dĕr), *n.* One that retards. Specif.: **a** A substance which, when added to a cement or to gypsum plaster, increases the setting time. **b** *Photog.* A substance, as potassium bromide, added to a developer to retard its action; a restrainer. **c** *Railroads.* A power-operated braking device placed in the classification tracks of hump yards to control the speed of moving cars; a car retarder.

re·tar'dive (rē·tär'dĭv), *adj.* Retardative. *Rare.*

re·tard'ment (rē·tärd'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *retardement.*] Act of retarding; retardation.

retard of the tide. *Astron.* The interval between the moon's transit at which a tide originates and advent of the tide itself; age of the tide. It is found, in general, that any particular tide is not principally due to the moon's transit immediately preceding, but to a transit which has occurred some time before. See LUNITIDAL INTERVAL.

re·tar'dure (rē·tär'dĭŭr), *n.* Retardation. *Rare.*

retch (rĕch *or, esp. Brit.*, rēch; 277), *v. i.;* RETCHED (rĕcht; rēcht); RETCH'ING. [AS. *hrǣcan* to clear the throat, hawk; akin to AS. *hrāca* expectoration, spittle, ON. *hrækja* to hawk, to spit, *hrāki* spittle.] To make an effort to vomit; to strain, as in vomiting. — *v. t.* To vomit; to throw up.

retch (rĕch), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *recchen* to stretch, fr. AS. *reccan;* akin to D. *rekken*, G. *recken.*] To reach; extend; stretch; expand. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

‖**re'te** (rē'tē), *n.; pl.* RETIA (-shĭ·ä; -tĭ·ä). [L., a net; prob. akin to Lith. *rėtis* sieve, and L. *rarus* loose, apart. See RARE thin; cf. RETICULE.] **1.** A circular plate with many holes used on the astrolabe to indicate the positions of the principal fixed stars. *Obs.*
2. A graduated scale. *Obs.*
3. *Anat.* A net or network; a plexus, esp. one of blood vessels or nerves, a part resembling a network.

re·te'cious (rē·tē'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *rete* a net.] Retiform.

re·tell' (rē·tĕl'), *v. t.* To tell or count again; also, to tell in another form.

re·tell'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RETELL. Specif.: *n.* A new version of an old story.

re'tem (rē'tĕm), **rae'tam** (rē'tăm), *n.* [Ar. *ratam*, pl. See RETAMA.] A juniperlike desert shrub (*Retama raetam*) with tiny, white, genistalike flowers, found in Syria and Arabia. It is the juniper of the Old Testament.

‖**re'te Mal·pi'ghi·i** (rē'tē măl·pĭg'ĭ·ī). [NL.] *Anat.* The Malpighian layer of the epidermis.

‖**re'te mi·ra'bi·le** (mĭ·răb'ĭ·lē); *pl.* RETIA MIRABILIA (rē'·shĭ·ä mĭr'ä·bĭl'ĭ·ä; rē'tĭ·ä). [L., wonderful net.] *Zool.* A small but dense network of blood vessels formed by the breaking up of a larger vessel into branches, which usually unite again into one trunk.

‖**re'te mu·co'sum** (mū·kō'sŭm), [L., slimy net.] *Anat.* The Malpighian layer of the epidermis.

re'tene (rē'tēn; rēt'ēn), *n.* [Gr. *rhētinē* pine resin.] *Chem.* A white crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{18}H_{18}$, obtained from pine tar, resin oil, certain fossil resins, etc. It is a methyl and isopropyl derivative of phenanthrene.

re·tent' (rē·tĕnt'), *n.* [L. *retentum*, neut. of *retentus*, past part. See RETAIN.] That which is retained, esp. in the mind.

re·tent', *part. adj.* [L. *retentus*, past part.] Retained; kept back. *Obs.*

re·ten'tion (rē·tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *retentio.* See RETAIN.] **1.** Act of retaining, or state of being retained; hence, continuance in use, as of a name or custom.
2. Retaining, or the ability to retain, things in mind; memory. "High in fancy, strong in *retention.*" *Boswell.*
3. A keeping in one's own possession, control, or the like; as, the *retention* of the Philippines by the United States.
4. A retaining or holding fixed in some place or position; state of being kept in place.
5. Power or capacity of retaining; retentiveness.
6. *Obs.* **a** Detention; esp., forcible detention; restraint. **b** Restraint. **c** Self-restraint; self-control. **d** Restriction of expenditure.
7. *Civil Law.* A possessory lien.
8. *Med.* Abnormal retaining, in a canal or reservoir of the body, of a secretion which is to be voided; as, *retention* of urine or bile.
9. *Psychol.* The preservation of aftereffects of experience and learning so that recall or recognition is possible or that relearning is easier than the learning of new material.
Syn. — Holding, keeping, maintenance.
Ant. — Surrender, loss.

re·ten'tive (rē·tĕn'tĭv), *adj.* [OF. *retentif.*] Tending to retain; having the power, property, or capacity of retaining. Specif.: **a** Retaining knowledge; having a good memory; tenacious; as, a *retentive* mind, memory, or person. **b** *Obs.* Parsimonious. **c** That holds in place or custody; preventive of escape, loosening (as a bandage), etc.
Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be *retentive* to the strength of spirit. *Shak.*
d *Obs.* Restrained; reticent. — **re·ten'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **re·ten'tive·ness,** *n.*

re·ten'tive, *n. Obs.* **1.** Memory; also, retention.
2. That which retains or confines; a restraint.
3. *pl.* Organs that regulate the discharge of excretions.

re'ten·tiv'i·ty (rē'tĕn·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The power of retaining; retentive force. Specif.: *Magnetism.* The capacity for retaining magnetism after the action of the magnetizing force has ceased, measured by the ratio of the residual magnetism to the maximum previously attained. It is thus distinguished from *coercive force*, though by some used as synonymous with the latter. See COERCIVE FORCE.

re·ten'tor (rē·tĕn'tĕr), *n.* [L., a retainer.] *Zool.* A muscle which serves to retain a part in place, esp. when retracted.

‖**re·te·nue'** (*as F.* rĕ·t'nü'), *n.* [F.] Self-restraint; self-control; reserve; discretion.

Re·tep'o·ra (rē·tĕp'ō·rä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *rete* net + *porus* pore.] *Zool.* A genus of ectoproctous bryozoans which form delicate, corallike colonies, usually composed of thin fenestrated fronds. It is the type of a family, **Re'te·por'i·dae** (rē'·tē·pŏr'ĭ·dē). — **re'te·pore** (rē'·tē·pōr; 181), *n.*

Retepora. Nat. size.

‖**re'te tes'tis** (rē'tē tĕs'tĭs). [NL.] The network of tubules in the mediastinum testis.

re·tex'ture (rē·tĕks'tŭr), *n.* Reweaving. *Carlyle.*

rethe (rēth), *adj.* [AS. *rēthe.*] Fierce; severe; cruel; also, *Scot.*, ardent. *Obs.*

rethe'ness, *n.* [AS. *rēthness.*] *Obs.* **a** Ferocity; cruelty; rage. **b** Uproar.

re'ti·al (rē'shĭ·ăl), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* Pertaining to a rete.

Re'ti·a'ri·ae (rē'shĭ·ä'rĭ·ē; 79), *n. pl.* [NL. See RETIARY.] *Zool.* The spiders which spin a web to catch their prey.

re'ti·ar'i·an (-är'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Made up of retiarii. — *n.* A retiarius.

re'ti·a'ri·us (rē'shĭ·ä'rĭ·ŭs; 79), *n.; pl.* -RII (-rĭ·ī). [L., fr. *rete* a net. See RETE.] *Rom. Antiq.* A gladiator armed with a net and a trident.

re'ti·ar'y (rē'shĭ·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to nets, or the making of nets or the like; netlike.
2. Constructing a web to catch prey; — of a spider.
3. Armed with a net; hence, skillful to entangle.

re'ti·ar'y, *n.* [See RETIARIUS.] **1.** A retiarius.
2. A retiary spider.

ret'i·cel'la (rĕt'ĭ·chĕl'ä), *n.* Also **ret'i·cel'lo** (-ō). [It. *reticella* little net.] A needle-point lace with geometrical designs which is also a form of cutwork, made in Italy as early as the 15th century. It is worked in buttonhole stitch on linen over drawn threads, the rest of the fabric then being cut away. Called also *Greek lace* or *point, Roman lace* or *point.*

ret'i·cence (rĕt'ĭ·sĕns; -s'ns), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *réticence*, fr. L. *reticentia.* See RETICENT.] Quality, state, or an instance, of being reticent, or of keeping silence; restraint in speaking or communicating; reserve; sometimes, a secret.
Such fine reserve and noble *reticence.* *Tennyson.*
Syn. — Reserve, secretiveness. **Ant.** — Ingenuousness, frankness; garrulousness, verbosity.

ret'i·cen·cy (rĕt'ĭ·sĕn·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Reticence.

ret'i·cent (rĕt'ĭ·sĕnt; -s'nt), *adj.* [L. *reticens*, pres. part. of *reticere* to keep silence, fr. *re-* re- + *tacere* to be silent. See TACIT.] Inclined to keep silent or uncommunicative; given to reserve in speech. — **ret'i·cent·ly,** *adv.*
Syn. — See SILENT.
Ant. — Communicative. See TALKATIVE.

ret'i·cle (-k'l), *n.* [See RETICULE.] **1.** A small net. *Obs.*
2. *Optics.* A system of lines, wires, or the like, in the focus of the eyepiece of an optical instrument; a reticule. Cf. CROSS HAIR.

re·tic'u·lar (rē·tĭk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* [NL. *reticularis.* See RETICULE.] **1.** Reticulated; reticulate; netlike.
2. Like a net in operation or effect; intricate.
3. *Anat.* Pertaining to a reticulum.

reticular cartilage. *Anat.* Elastic cartilage.

reticular formation. *Anat.* See NEUROPILE **a**.

Re·tic'u·la·ri·a (rē·tĭk'ū·lā'rĭ·ä; 79), *n. pl.* [NL. See RETICULAR.] *Zool.* The Foraminifera. — **re·tic'u·lar'i·an** (-lâr'ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

reticular layer (of the derma). *Anat.* The deeper layer of the derma formed of interlacing fasciculi of white fibrous tissue.

reticular theory (or protoplasm). See PROTOPLASM, *n.*, **c**.

re·tic'u·lar'y (rē·tĭk'ū·lĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -lĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Reticular. *Carlyle.*

re·tic'u·late (rē·tĭk'ū·lāt), *adj.* [L. *reticulatus.* See RETICULE.] **1.** Resembling network; having the form or appearance of a net; netted; specif., having veins, fibers, or lines crossing like the threads or fibers of a network; as, a *reticulate* leaf or wing. See LEAF, *Illust.*
2. *Zool.* Of the tarsus (or part of the tarsus) of a bird, covered with small polygonal scales.

re·tic'u·late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). **1.** To divide, mark, or construct, so as to resemble or form network.
2. To provide or construct with a reticle.

re·tic'u·lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *past tense & past part.* of RETICULATE. Specif.: *adj.* **a** Reticulate. **b** Having its lines, roads, or the like, intercrossed; forming or formed like a network or a web; as, *reticulated* canals; a *reticulated* system of transportation.

reticulated glass. Ornamental ware made from glass in which one set of white or colored lines seems to meet and interlace with another set.

reticulated micrometer. *Optics.* A micrometer having a reticle in the focus of the eyepiece.

reticulated python. See PYTHON, *n.*, **4 b**.

reticulated tracery. = NET TRACERY.

reticulated vessel. *Bot.* A trachea, or vessel, having a reticulated surface.

reticulated work. *Masonry.* Work constructed, or faced, with diamond-shaped stones, or square stones placed diagonally.

re·tic'u·la'tion (rē·tĭk'ū·lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Reticulated, or weblike, formation or appearance; network; hence, something reticulated, as a system of transportation.
2. *Photog.* A network of corrugations produced accidentally or intentionally by a treatment producing rapid expansion and shrinkage of the swollen gelatin in processing.

re·tic'u·la'to- (rē·tĭk'ū·lā'tō-). A combining form from Latin *reticulatus*, reticulate, denoting *reticulately*, as in **re·tic'u·la'to·co'a·les'cent, re·tic'u·la'to·gran'u·late, re·tic'u·la'to·ra'mose, re·tic'u·la'to·ve'nose.**

ret'i·cule (rĕt'ĭ·kūl), *n.* [F. *réticule*, fr. L. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete* a net. See RETE; cf. RETINA, RETICLE.]
1. *Optics.* = RETICLE, 2.
2. A small bag, originally of network, carried by women in the hand or on the arm as a workbag or pocket.
3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = RETICULUM RHOMBOIDALIS.

ret'i·culed (rĕt'ĭ·kūld), *adj.* Reticulated. *Rare.*

re·tic'u·lin (rē·tĭk'ū·lĭn), *n. Biochem.* A protein substance held to be a constituent of reticular tissue. It is akin to collagen.

re·tic'u·li'tis (-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *reticulum* + *-itis.*] *Veter.* Inflammation of the reticulum of a ruminant.

re·tic'u·lo- (rē·tĭk'ū·lō-), **reticul-.** A combining form for *reticulum*, denoting: **a** *The reticulum*, as in *reticulitis.* **b** *A reticulum*, as in *reticulocyte.* **c** *Reticulose and*, as in **re·tic'u·lo·ra'mose, re·tic'u·lo·ve'nose.**

re·tic'u·lo·cyte' (rē·tĭk'ū·lō·sīt'), *n.* [*reticulo-* + *-cyte.*] *Anat. & Med.* An immature red blood corpuscle containing a fine basophilic reticulum. *Reticulocytes* are in the blood in large numbers during convalescence from anemia.

re·tic'u·lo·cy·to'sis (-sĭ·tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *reticulocyte* + *-osis.*] *Med.* A condition marked by the presence of reticulocytes in the circulating blood, occurring in certain forms of anemia, and esp. after treatment of anemia by administering liver or liver extract.

re·tic'u·lo·en'do·the'li·al sys'tem. *Anat.* A widely diffused network of cells regarded as having endothelial properties, and found esp. in the liver, spleen, bone marrow, and lymphadenoid tissues.

Re·tic'u·lo'sa (rē·tĭk'ū·lō'sä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of RETICULARIA.

re·tic'u·lose (rē·tĭk'ū·lōs), *adj.* Reticulated.

---

re·tain'er·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

re·tal'i·a'tiv. Retaliative. *Ref. Sp.*

retaliatory tariff. See TARIFF, [n., 1.]

re·talk', *v. t. & i.*, **re·tame',** *v. i.*, **re·tan',** *v. t.*, **re·tan'ner,** *n.*, **re·tape',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·tard'a·tiv. Retardative. *Ref. Sp.*

re·tard'ence, *n.* = RETARDANCE.

re·tard'ent, *adj. & n.* = RETARDANT.

re·tard'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RETARD. — **re·tard'ing·ly,** *adv.*

re·tare', *v. t.*, **re·tar'iff,** *v. t.*, **re·taste',** *v. t.*, **re·tat'tle,** *v. i.*, **re·taunt',** *v. t.*, **re·taunt',** *n.* (*Obs.*). See RE-, 2.

re·tax', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'·tax·a'tion,** *n.*

retcht. Retched. *Ref. Sp.*

re·teach', *v.* See RE-, 2.

re'te·form. Var. of RETIFORM.

re·tel'e·graph, *v. t.*, **re·tel'e·phone,** *v. t.*, **re·tem'per,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·tempt', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'temp·ta'tion,** *n.*

ret'e·nance, *n.* [OF., a retaining, authority.] Retinue. *Obs.*

re·ten'ant, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·ten'der, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·ten'tion·ist, *n.* See -IST.

re·ten'tiv. Retentive. *Ref. Sp.*

re·test', *n. & v.* See RE-, 2.

re·thank', *v. t.*, **re·thatch',** *v. t.*, **re·thaw',** *v. i. & t.* See RE-, 2.

rether. † KOTHER.

re·thick'en, *v. t.* See RE-, 1 & 2.

re·think', *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.

re·thor'i·en, *adj.* [ME.] Rhetorical. *Obs.* — *n.* Rhetorician. *Obs.*

rethorike. † RHETORIC.

re·thrash', *v. t.*, **re·thread',** *v. t.*, **re·threat'en,** *v. t.*, **re·thresh',** *v. t.*, **re·thresh'er,** *n.*, **re·thrill',** *v. t.*, **re·thrive',** *v. i.*, **re·throne',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·throw', *v. t.* See RE-, 1 & 2.

re·thrust', *v. t.* See RE-, 1.

re·thun'der, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.

re'ti·a (rē'shĭ·ä; rē'tĭ·ä), *n., pl.* of RETE. [MIRABILE.]

re'ti·a mi'ra·bi'li·a. Pl. of RETE

re·tick'et, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

reticul-. = RETICULO-.

re·tic'u·la. *n. pl.* of RETICULUM.

re·tic'u·lar·ly, *adv.* of RETICULAR.

re·tic'u·late·ly, *adv.* of RETICULATE.

N O P Q R

re·tic'u·lum (rē·tĭk'ū·lŭm), *n.; pl.* RETICULA (-lä). [L., dim. of *rete* a net. See RETE.] **1.** *Zool.* The second stomach of ruminants, in which folds of the mucous membrane form hexagonal cells; — called also *honeycomb stomach.* See RUMINANTIA, *Illust.*; TRIPE, 2.
2. A netlike structure; a network. Specif.: **a** *Anat.* (1) Neuroglia. (2) An interstitial tissue composed of anastomosing branched cells, the extracellular fibrils of which form an intricate network, and differ chemically from white and elastic fibers. (3) A bony network filling long bones, as in the elephant and the ostrich. **b** *Biol.* The network of denser substance visible in the protoplasm, both of the cell body and nucleus, of many cells, and, according to the reticular theory, regarded as an essential structural part of the protoplasm. See PROTOPLASM. **c** *Bot.* The fibrous network found at the base of the petiole in certain palms.
3. [*cap.*] *gen.* RETICULI (-lī). *Astron.* A southern constellation between Hydrus and Dorado; the Net. Called formerly **Re·tic'u·lum Rhom'boi·da'lis** (rŏm'boi·dā'lĭs) from its rhomboidal shape.
re'ti·form (rē'tĭ·fôrm; rĕt'ĭ-), *adj.* [NL. *retiformis.* See RETE; -FORM.] Composed of crossing lines and interstices; reticular; netlike; specif., *Anat.*, designating the connective tissue of the framework of the lymphatic glands.
-retin. *Chem.* A combining form from Greek *rhētinē*, resin, as in quinir*etin.*
ret'i·na (rĕt'ĭ·nä), *n.; pl.* RETINAS (-näz), RETINAE (-nē). [ML., fr. L. *rete* a net. See RETICULE.] *Anat. & Zool.* The sensitive membrane of the eye, which receives the image formed by the lens and is the immediate instrument of vision, being connected with the brain by the optic nerve. The retina of the human eye lines the posterior chamber. Its functional part extends forward nearly to the ciliary body and is composed of supporting tissue and nervous elements arranged in several layers (see *Illust.*), of which the sensory layer (layer of *rods and cones*) is almost the outermost, and is composed of small rodlike bodies interspersed with shorter conical bodies, both of which are the specialized terminal parts of elongated neuroepithelial cells. The cones alone are believed to serve in distinguishing colors. The most sensitive area on the human retina is a small *yellow spot* (*macula lutea*), having a central depression (the *fovea centralis*), in the middle back part of the eyeball. No rods, but only cones, are found in the fovea centralis; no fibers of the optic nerve overlie it; and upon it the image is focused for acute vision. See 1st EYE, 1 & 2d *Illust.* Cf. VISUAL PURPLE.

Section of Human Retina. *a* Inner Limiting Membrane; *b* Layer of Nerve Fibers (Branches of Optic Nerve); *c* Inner Reticular Layer; *d* Inner Nuclear Layer; *e* Outer Reticular Layer; *f* Outer Nuclear Layer; *g* Outer Limiting Membrane; *h* Rods and Cones; *i* Pigment Granules; *y* Blood Vessel; *y*, *y* Bases of Fibers of Müller; *z*, *z* Ganglion Cells.

ret'i·nac'u·lar (rĕt'ĭ·năk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* Pertaining to, or like, a retinaculum.
ret'i·nac'u·late (rĕt'ĭ·năk'ū·lāt), *adj.* Having a retinaculum.
ret'i·nac'u·lum (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lä). [L., a holdfast, a band. See RETAIN.] **1.** *Anat.* A connecting or retaining band; a frenum.
2. *Bot.* **a** One of the small glands or glandlike bodies at the base of the stalk of a pollinium. **b** The hooklike funicle of the seeds in plants of the Acanthaceae.
3. *Zool.* **a** A retractor muscle of the proboscis of certain worms. **b** A small structure on the forewings of many Lepidoptera for catching and holding the frenulum. **c** *Zool.* In Collembola, a small organ on the underside of the abdomen which articulates with the apex of the springtail. — **ret'i·nac'u·lar** (rĕt'ĭ·năk'ū·lĕr), *adj. & n.*
ret'i·nal (rĕt'ĭ·năl; -n'l), *adj. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the retina.
re·tin'a·lite (rē·tĭn'ä·līt), *n.* [Gr. *rhētinē* resin + *-lite.*] *Mineral.* A massive variety of serpentine, of a honey-yellow or greenish color, and a waxy or resinous luster.
ret'in·as'phalt (rĕt'ĭn·ăs'fôlt; -fält), **ret'in·as·phal'tum** (-ăs·făl'tŭm), *n.* [Gr. *rhētinē* resin + *asphaltos* asphalt.] A kind of fossil resin.
ret'i·nerved' (rĕt'ĭ·nûrvd'), *adj.* [L. *rete* a net + E. *nerve.*] *Bot.* Reticulately nerved; net-veined.
re·tin'i·an (rē·tĭn'ĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Retinal. *Rare.*
ret'i·nis'po·ra (rĕt'ĭ·nĭs'pō·rä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhētinē* resin + *spora* seed.] **a** [*cap.*] *Bot.* Syn. of CHAMAECYPARIS. **b** *Hort.* Any one of various ornamental Japanese, dwarf, cypresslike shrubs of the genus *Chamaecyparis*, esp. those derived from *C. pisifera*, the sawara cypress, and from *C. obtusa*, the sun tree; also, any of several shrubs of the genus *Thuja*, the juvenile states of which are strikingly different from the adult parent species.
ret'i·nite (rĕt'ĭ·nīt), *n.* [Gr. *rhētinē* resin + *-ite.*] *Mineral.* A kind of fossil resin.
ret'i·ni'tis (-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *retina* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the retina.
ret'i·nize (rĕt'ĭ·nīz), *v. t.* [*retina* + *-ize.*] To read with the eye rather than with the mind; to read mechanically.
ret'i·no·blas·to'ma (rĕt'ĭ·nō·blăs·tō'mä), *n.* [NL., fr. *retina* + *-blast* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor derived from the cells of the retina.
ret'i·no·cho'ri·oid (-kō'rĭ·oid; 181), **ret'i·no·cho'ri·oi'dal** (-oi'dăl; -d'l), *adj. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the retina and the chorioid.
ret'i·no·cho'ri·oid·i'tis (-kō'rĭ·oid·ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *retina* + *chorioid* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the retina and the chorioid.
ret'i·noid (rĕt'ĭ·noid), *adj.* [Gr. *rhētinē* resin + *-oid.*] Resinlike, or resiniform.
ret'i·nol (rĕt'ĭ·nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [Gr. *rhētinē* resin + 2d *-ol.*] A yellowish oil obtained by the distillation of resin; codol. It is used as a lubricant, as a solvent for phosphorus, Aristol, camphor, cocaine, codeine, etc., and in medicine as an antiseptic.
ret'i·no·pap'il·li'tis (rĕt'ĭ·nō·păp'ĭ·lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *retina* + *papilla* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of both the retina and the optic papilla.
ret'i·no·phore' (rĕt'ĭ·nō·fōr'; 181), *n.* [NL. See RETINA; -PHORE.] *Zool.* One of a group of cells enclosing a crystalline cone in the distal portion of an ommatidium. — **ret'i·noph'o·ral** (-nŏf'ō·răl), *adj.*
ret'i·no·scope' (rĕt'ĭ·nō·skōp'), *n.* [*retina* + *-scope.*] An apparatus for viewing the retina; specif., an apparatus for retinoscopy.
ret'i·nos'co·py (-nŏs'kō·pĭ; -nō·skō'pĭ), *n.* [*retina* + *-scopy.*] *Physiol.* Observation of the retina of the eye; specif., a method of determining the state of refraction of the eye by illuminating the retina with a mirror and observing the direction of movement of the retinal illumination and adjacent shadow, when the mirror is turned; skiascopy. — **ret'i·no·scop'ic** (-nō·skŏp'ĭk), *adj.* — **ret'i·no·scop'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* — **ret'i·nos'co·pist** (-pĭst), *n.*
ret'i·nue (rĕt'ĭ·nū; *formerly often* re·tin'ue, *as in Milton and Dryden*), *n.* [ME. *retenue*, fr. OF. *retenue*, fr. *retenu*, fem. *retenue*, past part. of *retenir* to retain, engage, hire. See RETAIN.] **1.** State of being retained in another's service; service. *Obs.*
2. The body of retainers who follow a prince or other distinguished person; a train of attendants; a suite.
> What followers, what *retinue* canst thou gain? *Milton.*

3. Retention. *Obs.*
— ***at one's retinue.*** In one's service; at one's command. *Obs.*
ret'i·nue, *v. t.* To provide with a retinue; to attend.
re·tin'u·la (rē·tĭn'ū·lä), *n.; pl.* -ULAE (-lē). [NL., dim. of *retina.*] *Zool.* A group of sensory cells enclosing a rhabdom in an ommatidium. — **re·tin'u·lar** (-lĕr), *adj.*
ret'i·nule (rĕt'ĭ·nūl), *n.* [F.] The sentient part of an ommatidium.
re·tip' (rē·tĭp'), *v. t.* To tip again or anew.
re·tir'a·cied (rē·tīr'ä·sĭd), *adj.* Retired; secluded. *Rare.*
re·tir'a·cy (rē·tīr'ä·sĭ), *n. U. S.* **a** Retirement; seclusion. **b** Sufficient means or property to make possible retirement from business.
ret'i·rade' (rĕt'ĭ·räd'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *ritirata* retreat.] *Fort.* A retrenchment, usually of two faces making a re-entering angle. *Now Rare.*
re·tir'al (rē·tīr'ăl), *n.* Act of retiring. Specif.: **a** Retreat; withdrawal. **b** A retirement from office, business, etc. **c** A retiring of a bill when due.
re·tire' (rē·tīr'), *v.* RE·TIRED' (-tīrd'); RE·TIR'ING (-tīr'ĭng). [F. *retirer*, fr. *re-* re- + *tirer* to draw. Cf. TIRADE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To withdraw from action or danger; to retreat; as, to *retire* from battle.
2. To withdraw, go, or betake oneself, for the sake of privacy, seclusion, protection, or the like; to go into retreat; as, to *retire* to his home; to *retire* from the world.
3. To move, fall, or bend, back; to recede, or appear to do so; as, the shore of the sea *retires* in bays and gulfs.
4. To go away; to withdraw; to take oneself away.
> Set ye Uriah in the forefront of the hottest battle, and *retire* ye from him, that he may be smitten, and die. *2 Sam.* xi. 15.

5. To withdraw from office, a public station, business, or the like; as, having made a large fortune, he *retired.*
6. To disappear; to vanish. *Poetic.*
7. To go to bed; as, he usually *retires* early.
8. To go or come back; to return. *Obs.*
9. *Fencing.* To give ground; to take a step or steps back.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To withdraw (oneself); to withdraw (a military force), esp. from before the enemy.
2. To draw or pull back; as, to *retire* a needle.
3. To withdraw from circulation, or from the market; to take up or pay; as, to *retire* bonds; to *retire* a note.
4. To cause to retire; specif., to designate as no longer qualified for active service; to place on the retired list; as, to *retire* a military or naval officer.
5. *Obs.* **a** To remove or bring by or as by leading. **b** To hold back; to restrain; to dissuade. **c** To get back; to recover.
6. *Baseball, Cricket, etc.* To put out (a batsman, side).
Syn. — Leave, depart; recede, retreat.
Ant. — Stay, remain; advance, progress.
re·tire', *n.* Retirement; withdrawal; retreat; also, a place to which one retires; a retreat. *Now Rare.*
re·tired' (rē·tīrd'), *past tense & past part.* of RETIRE. Specif.: *adj.* **a** Secluded; solitary; sequestered; quiet; as, a *retired* life or cottage.
> A *retired* part of the peninsula. *Hawthorne.*

b *Now Rare.* Withdrawn into oneself; reserved. **c** Of thoughts, etc., private; secret; inmost; of objects of thought, abstruse; recondite. **d** Withdrawn from active duty or business: as, a *retired* officer or physician. **e** Received by, or due to, a person on a retired status; as, *retired* pay, pension. — **re·tired'ly,** *adv.* — **re·tired'ness,** *n.*
retired flank. *Fort.* A flank, as of a bastion, bent inward toward the rear of the work.
retired list. *Mil. & Nav.* **a** A list of officers who, by reason of advanced age or other disability, are relieved from active service, but still receive pay. In the United States Army and Marine Corps a commissioned officer *shall* be retired: (1) After thirty years' service as officer or enlisted man, on his own application. (2) On reaching the age of sixty-four years. (3) On becoming disabled for service. In the United States Navy a commissioned officer *shall* be retired: (1) If below the rank of vice-admiral and above that of lieutenant commander, on reaching the age of sixty-two years. (2) If rejected for promotion for any cause not arising from his own misconduct. (3) On becoming disabled for service. **b** A similar list of enlisted men in the United States Army, Marine Corps, or Navy, retired at their own application on seventy-five per cent of their pay and allowances, after thirty years of service.
re·tire'ment (rē·tīr'mĕnt), *n.* [F.] **1.** Act of retiring, or state of being retired. Specif.: **a** A falling back; retreat, as of an army. **b** A withdrawing into seclusion or retreat. **c** Withdrawal from office, active service, or the like; as, the *retirement* of an officer. **d** Secluded condition or state; withdrawal from society or publicity; privacy; also, a time or occasion of this. **e** Withdrawal from circulation; — said of currency.
2. A place of seclusion or privacy; a place to which one withdraws or retreats; a private abode; a retreat.
> Caprea had been the *retirement* of Augustus. *Addison.*

Syn. — Departure, retreat, withdrawal; seclusion, solitude.
re·tir'er (rē·tīr'ĕr), *n.* One who retires.
re·tir'ing (rē·tīr'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RETIRE. Specif.: *adj.* Reserved; shy; not forward or obtrusive; as, *retiring* manners. — **re·tir'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **re·tir'ing·ness,** *n.*
Syn. — Unobtrusive, modest, diffident.
Ant. — Bold, obtrusive.
re·tol'er·ate (rē·tŏl'ĕr·āt), *v. t.* To tolerate again or anew. — **re'tol·er·a'tion** (rē'tŏl·ĕr·ā'shŭn), *n.*
re·tomb' (rē·tōōm'), *v. t.* To bury again or anew.
re'to·na'tion (rē'tō·nā'shŭn), *n.* [See RE-; TONE; -ATION.] Quality or condition of sending a sound back.
retonation wave. A compressional wave propagated backward from the starting point of an explosion wave in a gaseous mixture.
re·tort' (rē·tôrt'), *v.; -TORT'ED; -TORT'ING.* [L. *retortus*, past part. of *retorquere*, fr. *re-* re- + *torquere* to turn, twist. See TORTURE; cf. RETORT, a vessel.] *Transitive:* **1.** To return; to repay; to pay, cast, or hurl, back; as, to *retort* an accusation, wrong, censure, incivility, or the like.
2. To make a like reply to; to answer in kind; to say in reply; as, to *retort* a sarcasm; "It is false," he *retorted.*
3. To answer or meet, as an argument, by a counter argument of a like kind.
4. *Obs.* **a** To throw or hurl back, as a spear; to reverberate (a sound); reflect, as heat. **b** To reject (an appeal). **c** To turn, twist, or curve, back.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make retort; to return an argument or charge.
2. To retaliate. *Rare.*
3. To turn or spring back; to recoil. *Obs.*
re·tort' (rē·tôrt'), *n.* [From RETORT, *v.*] A quick, sharp, witty, cutting, or severe reply, esp. one which turns the first speaker's statement or argument against him or counters it; also, the act or practice of making such replies; as, a good *retort;* a man keen in *retort; retort* of abuse.
> The *retort* courteous. *Shak.*

Syn. — Repartee, answer. See REPLY.
re·tort' (rē·tôrt'), *n.* [F. *retorte*, fr. ML. *retorta*, fem., fr L. *retortus*, past part. of *retorquere.* So named from its bent shape. See RETORT, *v.*] *Chem. & the Arts.* A vessel in which substances are subjected to distillation or decomposition by heat. It is made of different forms and materials for different uses, as a bulb of glass with a curved beak to enter a receiver for general chemical operations, or a long semicylinder of cast iron or fire clay for the manufacture of coal gas.

1 Plain Retort; 2 Tubulated Retort with Receiver.

re·tort', *v. t.* To treat by heating in a retort, as gold amalgam to drive off the mercury and recover the gold.
retort courteous. An answer, as to a criticism or suggestion, in a courteous and compliant vein; — from the use of the phrase in Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, V. iv. 75.
re·tort'ed (rē·tôrt'ĕd; -tĭd; 119), *past tense & past part.* of RETORT. Specif.: *adj.* **a** Twisted, turned, or bent, back; as, *retorted* pipes. "*Retorted* eyes." *Pope.* **b** Returned; thrown back. "With *retorted* scorn." *Milton.*
re·tort'er (-tĕr), *n.* One who retorts.
re·tor'tion (rē·tôr'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *retortio.* See RETORT, *v.*] **1.** Act of retorting; a turning, twisting, bending, or throwing, back; reflection or turning back.
> It was, however, necessary to possess some single term expressive of this intellectual *retortion.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. A retort, as in argument. *Obs.*
3. *Law.* Retaliation. *Retortion* is chiefly used in international law of acts by which the aggrieved state treats the subjects of the state giving provocation in a manner the same as, or analogous to, that in which the subjects of the state using retortion are treated by the state giving provocation. The term is often used specifically of acts within the strict right of the state, as the imposition of disabilities or other denial of comity, often called ‖**ré'tor·sion' de droit'** (rā'tôr'syōn' dē drwä'), — the direct infliction of injuries equal to those suffered, termed ‖**re·tor'si·o fac'ti** (rē·tôr'shĭ·ō făk'tī), included under the head of reprisal.
re·tor'tive (rē·tôr'tĭv), *adj.* **1.** Turned backwards.
2. Of the nature of a retort.
retort stand. *Chem.* A stand for holding a retort. Cf. RING STAND.
re·touch' (rē·tŭch'), *v.* [F. *retoucher.* See RE-; TOUCH.] *Transitive:* **1.** To touch again, or rework, in order to improve; to amend by retouches; to touch up; as, to *retouch* a picture, an engraving plate, or an essay.
2. To touch upon or speak of again; to reintroduce. *Rare.*
3. *Photog.* To correct or change, as a negative or process plate, by handwork. Ordinary negatives, esp. those of portraits, are often retouched, usually with a hard lead pencil, to harmonize the light and shade, remove unnatural effects of detail, etc. In retouching photogravure plates, the roulette, burnisher, graver, etc., are used.
—, *Intransitive:* To make or give retouches.
re·touch', *n.* [F. *retouche.*] The act, process, or an instance of, retouching; also, a retouched detail or part.
re·touch'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who retouches.
re·touch'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RETOUCH. Specif.: *n.* Act or process of improving by touching up, as a painting, a photographic plate, etc.
re·touch'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Retouching. *Rare.*
re·tour' (rē·tōōr'), *n.* [OF., a returning. See RETURN.]
1. Return. *Archaic Scot.*
2. *Scots Law.* The return made to the court of chancery on a brieve of inquest with the jury's verdict thereon as on one relative to the service of an heir, or one for determining the duties payable to a superior upon land or the land's annual value; also, a copy or extract of such return.
re·tour', *v. t. Scots Law.* To make a retour, or return, of; as, to *retour* a person as heir, land (as to its value), etc. — *v. i.* To return; to revert. *Obs.*
re–trace', re·trace' (rē·trās'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *trace.*] To trace over again, or renew the outline of, as a drawing
re·trace' (rē·trās'), *v. t.* [F. *retracer.* See RE-; TRACE. Cf. RETRACT.] To trace again or back. Specif.: **a** To trace, or go back to, the origin or early history of, by tracing its previous steps; as, to *retrace* one's family line. **b** To go over again with the eyes; to reinspect closely. **c** To go over again in memory; to recall. **d** To go back upon (one's steps, etc.) or over (a previous course); to go over again in a reverse direction; as, to *retrace* one's way.

re·tie', *v. t.*, **re·tī'er,** *n.*, **re·tier'** (rē·tīr'), *v. t.*, **re·tight'en,** *v. t.*, **re·tile',** *v. t.*, **re·till',** *v. t.*, **re·tim'ber,** *v. t.*, **re·time',** *v. t.*, **re·tin',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
retinal fatigue. = MINUTHESIS.
retinal light. = IDIORETINAL LIGHT.
retinal purple. = VISUAL PURPLE.
retinal recovery. = AUXESIS, 2 b.
retinal rivalry. = BINOCULAR RIVALRY.
re·tinc'ture, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
ret'i·nen·cy (rĕt'ĭ·nĕn·sĭ), *n.* Retention; retentiveness. *Obs.*
re·tink'er, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
Ret'i·nos'po·ra. Var. of RETINISPORA. See RETINISPORA a.
Ré·ti'a o'pen·ing (rā'tē'ä). [After Richard Réti (1889–1929), Slovakian chess player.] See CHESS.
ret'i·stene (rĕt'ĭ·stēn), *n.* [G. *retisten*, fr. *reten* retene.] *Chem.* = RETENE.
re·toast', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·told' (rē·tōld'), *past tense & past part.* of RETELL.
re·took', *past tense* of RETAKE.
re·tool', *v. t.*, **re·tooth'** (rē·tōōth'), *v. t.*, **re·tooth'er** (-ĕr), *n.* See RE-, 2.
ret'or·nel'la. † RITORNELLO.
re·torqued', *adj.* [L. *retorquere*, or F. *rétorquer.*] Twisted or turned back. *Obs.*
re·tor'sĭ·o fac'ti. See RETORTION, 3.
re·tor'sion (rē·tôr'shŭn). Var. of RETORTION.
‖**ré'tor·sion' de droit'.** See RETORTION, 3.
re·tor't'a·ble (rē·tôr't'ä·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.
retort drawer. See DRAWER.
re·tor'ture, *v. t.*, **re·toss',** *v. t.*, **re·to'tal,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re·tour'a·ble (rē·tōōr'ä·b'l), *adj. Scots Law.* See -ABLE.
re·trace'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

re·trace′ment (rē·trās′mĕnt), *n.* Act or result of retracing.

re·tract′ (rē·trăkt′), *v.;* -TRACT′ED; -TRACT′ING. [F. *rétracter,* fr. L. *retractare, retractatum,* to handle again, reconsider, retract, fr. *retrahere, retractum,* to draw back. In senses 1 & 2 fr. L. *retractus,* past part. of *retrahere.* See RETREAT.] *Transitive:* **1.** To draw or pull back or in; as, the cat can *retract* its claws; to *retract* the tongue. **2.** *Obs.* **a** To draw or bring (a person) back. **b** To hold back; to prevent; to restrain. **c** To take away; remove. **3.** To withdraw (an accusation, promise, or the like); to recall; recant; disavow; take back.

4. *Phonet.* In uttering a speech sound, to place (the tongue) farther back; thus, in sounding the vowel of *ask,* some speakers *retract* the tongue more than others; to utter with the tongue drawn back. Cf. ADVANCE, *v. i.,* **11.**

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To retire; to retreat. *Obs.*

2. To draw back; to undergo retraction.

3. To withdraw an accusation, promise, or the like.

> She will, and she will not; she grants, denies,
> Consents, *retracts,* advances, and then flies. *Granville.*

Syn. — Rescind, abjure, repudiate, disown. See RENOUNCE. **Ant.** — Reaffirm, repeat, reiterate.

re·tract′ (rē·trăkt′), *n. Obs.* **1.** a Retractation. **b** Retreat.

2. The pricking of a horse's foot in nailing on a shoe.

re′trac·ta′tion (rē′trăk·tā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rétractation,* L. *retractatio* a revision, reconsideration.] **1.** A revision; rehandling; — used esp. [*cap.*] in the *pl.* as the title of a work by St. Augustine containing a new treatment, with corrections, of subjects contained in previous books.

2. A retraction, or recantation, or revocation of a promise.

re·tract′ed (rē·trăk′tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *past tense & past part.* of RETRACT. Specif.: *adj.* Drawn, pulled, or moved, back; withdrawn; recanted.

retracted accent. **a** A syllabic accent that has been moved back. Bal′cony, formerly balco′ny, is an example. **b** = RECESSIVE ACCENT.

re·trac′tile (rē·trăk′tĭl; 155), *adj.* [Cf. F. *rétractile.*] Capable of, or exhibiting, retraction; capable of being drawn back or in; as, the claws of a cat are *retractile;* a *retractile* spring. — **re′trac·til′i·ty** (rē′trăk·tĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

re·trac′tion (rē·trăk′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rétraction,* L. *retractio* a drawing back, hesitation.] **1.** Act of withdrawing a declaration, accusation, promise, etc.; recantation; revocation; recall; also, a statement made by one retracting; as, a *retraction* of a charge or decree; to insist upon a *retraction.*

2. = RETRACTATION, 1; — used [*cap. & pl.*] as a title. *Obs.*

3. Act of retracting, or drawing back or in; state of being retracted; retractile power; as, the *retraction* of claws.

4. Act of taking away; detraction. *Obs.*

re·trac′tive (-tĭv), *adj.* **1.** Serving to retract; that retracts.

2. Disposed to draw back. *Rare.*

— **re·trac′tive·ly,** *adv.* — **re·trac′tive·ness,** *n. Rare.*

re·trac′tive, *n.* That which withdraws; a dissuasive. *Obs.*

re·trac′tor (rē·trăk′tĕr), *n.* [NL.] One who or that which retracts. Specif.: **a** = EXTRACTOR **b.** **b** *Surg.* (1) An instrument to hold apart the edges of a wound during an operation. (2) A bandage to protect the soft parts from the saw during amputation. **c** *Anat. & Zool.* A muscle serving to draw in any organ or part; — opposed to *protractor.*

re′trad (rē′trăd; rĕt′răd), *adv.* [L. *retro* backward + *-ad.*] *Anat.* Backward or posteriorly.

re′tra·di′tion (rē′trə·dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [LL. *retradere* to give back.] Reconveyance, as of land. *Rare.*

re′tra·hent (rē′trə·hĕnt), *adj.* [L. *retrahens, -entis,* pres. part. of *retrahere.* See RETREAT, *n.*] That retracts, or draws back; — of a muscle.

re′tral (rē′trăl), *adj.* [L. *retro* backward + *-al.*] **1.** Situated at or toward the back; posterior.

2. Backward; retrograde.

— **re′tral·ly,** *adv.*

re·traz′it (rē·trăk′sĭt), *n.* [L., (he) has withdrawn.] *Common Law.* The withdrawing of a suit in court by the plaintiff personally, by which he lost his right of action.

re·tread′ (rē·trĕd′), *n.* A new tread on a tire.

re·tread′, *v. t.* To furnish (a tire, as for an automobile) with a new tread.

re–tread′ (rē·trĕd′), *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2. — **re–tread′er,** *n.*

re·treat′ (rē·trēt′), *n.* [OF. *retret, retrait, retraite,* fr. *retraire* to withdraw, fr. L. *retrahere,* fr. *re-* re- + *trahere* to draw. See TRACE; cf. RETRACT, RETRACE.] **1.** Act of retiring, or withdrawing, as from what is difficult, dangerous, or disagreeable, or, sometimes, into privacy from business, public life, or society.

2. The place to which anyone retires; a place of seclusion, privacy, safety, or resort; a retired place or abode; a refuge; an asylum; a hiding place; a den.

3. An asylum for insane persons, inebriates, etc.

4. *Aeronautics.* The extent to which a plane, wing tip, or the like retreats.

5. *Arch.* A retirement; a recess, as of one surface behind another in panel; recessed work; a retired part; a recess. A building or part of a building withdrawn from a principal line, as of a façade, is said to be *in retreat.*

6. *Eccl.* A special season of seclusion, often with withdrawal to a religious house, during which religious exercises are engaged in exclusively. Cf. QUIET DAY.

7. *Mil.* **a** The withdrawal, esp. when forced, of troops from the presence of an enemy, or from ground occupied to ground farther from the enemy, or from an advanced position. A *retreat* is properly an orderly march, in which circumstance it differs from a *flight, rout,* etc. It differs from a *retirement* in that it is not voluntary. **b** A signal for retreating or retiring. **c** A signal given in the army, by drum, trumpet, or the like, following evening roll call or parade and immediately followed by the sunset gun.

8. *Nav.* The withdrawing of a ship or fleet from an enemy to avoid an engagement, for strategic reasons, or to escape after defeat.

9. *Veter.* = RETRACT, *n.,* 2. *Obs.*

Syn. — Retirement, departure, withdrawal; seclusion, solitude, privacy; shelter, refuge.

Ant. — Advance, advancement, progress.

re·treat′ (rē·trēt′), *v.;* -TREAT′ED; -TREAT′ING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To make a retreat; to retire from any position or place; to withdraw; to recede; as, the army *retreated.*

2. *Aeronautics.* To slope backward; — said of a plane, wing tip, etc.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To draw or lead back; to withdraw; to remove; specif., *Chess,* to move (a piece) back.

2. To retrace; also, to reduce. *Obs. or Rare.*

3. To retract; reverse; rescind; revoke. *Obs. Scot.*

re–treat′ (rē·trēt′), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·treat′al (rē·trēt′ăl; -l), *adj.* Of or pert. to retreat.

re·treat′ant (-ănt), *n. Eccl.* One who is in retreat.

re·treat′er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who retreats.

2. *Eccl.* = RETREATANT.

re·treat′ful (-fŏŏl; -fl), *adj.* Furnishing, or serving as, a retreat. *Rare.*

re·treat′ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RETREAT. Specif.: *adj.* **a** That recedes, or slopes backward; as, a *retreating* chin. **b** That retreats, or fades away.—**re·treat′ing·ness,** *n.*

> Her little *retreating* voice. *Margaret Deland.*

re·treat′ive (rē·trēt′ĭv), *adj.* [*retreat* + *-ive.*] Tending to retreat; retreating; indicative of retreat, or withdrawal.

re·treat′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of retreating; retreat. *Rare.*

re–treat′ment (rē·trēt′mĕnt), *n.* See RE-, 2.

re·tree′ (rē·trē′), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *retrait* withdrawal, shrinkage, fr. *retraire* to withdraw.] Imperfect or slightly damaged paper, such as paper with dirty specks, stains, pinholes, etc., occurring in the process of manufacture; — often marked R in the United States and XX in England, on packages and in the invoices. Called also **retree paper.**

re·trench′ (rē·trĕnch′; 105), *v.;* -TRENCHED′ (-trĕncht′); -TRENCH′ING. [MF. *retrencher* (F. *retrancher*). See RE-; TRENCH, *v.*] *Transitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To cut short; to repress. **b** To cut off; to intercept.

2. To cut down; to lessen; reduce; diminish; curtail; as, to *retrench* superfluities or expenses.

> But this thy glory shall be soon *retrenched.* *Milton.*

3. To cut out; excise; omit, as a paragraph. *Rare.*

4. To cut off; to pare away; to remove; to do away with.

5. *Fort.* To furnish with a retrenchment.

—, *Intransitive:* To make retrenchments or reductions; specif., to cut down living expenses; to economize.

Syn. — See ABRIDGE. **Ant.** — See INCREASE.

re–trench′ (rē·trĕnch′; 105), *v. t.* To trench again.

re·trench′er (rē·trĕn′chĕr), *n.* One who retrenches.

re·trench′ment (-trĕnch′mĕnt), *n.* [MF. *retrenchement* (F. *retranchement*).] **1.** Act or process of retrenching; reduction; curtailment; excision; cutting down of expenses.

2. *Fort.* A work, usually a simple traverse or parapet and ditch, constructed within another, to prolong the defense when the enemy has gained the outer work.

Syn. — Lessening, diminution, cut, abridgment.

Ant. — Increase, expansion, enlargement.

re·tri′al (rē·trī′ăl), *n.* A second trial, experiment, or test; a second judicial trial, as of an accused person.

re·trib′ute (rē·trĭb′ūt; rĕt′rĭ·būt; *cf.* ATTRIBUTE, *v. t.*), *v. t.;* -UT·ED (-ū·tĕd; -tĭd; 119); -UT·ING. [L. *retributus,* past part. of *retribuere* to retribute, fr. *re-* + *tribuere* to bestow, assign, pay. See TRIBUTE.] To pay back; to give in return; to requite. *Now Rare.* — *v. i.* To make requital. *Rare.*

ret′ri·bu′tion (rĕt′rĭ·bū′shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *retributio.*] **1.** Recompense; return; reward; as, to be denied just *retribution* for his service. *Now Rare.*

2. The dispensing or receiving of reward or punishment according to the deserts of the individual, esp. in the hereafter; often, specif., the Last Judgment; as, the power of *retribution;* the day of *retribution.*

3. That given or exacted in recompense; specif., punishment; esp., condign punishment in the hereafter.

> Provoked a *retribution,* too severe. *Wordsworth.*

Syn. — See REQUITAL.

re·trib′u·tive (rē·trĭb′ū·tĭv), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, retribution; involving retribution, or condign punishment; as, *retributive* justice. — **re·trib′u·tive·ly,** *adv.*

re·trib′u·tor (-ū·tĕr), *n.* One who exacts or who pays retribution.

re·trib′u·to′ry (-tō′rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Involving, causing, or characterized by, retribution; retributive.

re·tricked′ (rē·trĭkt′), *adj.* Tricked out anew; renewed; renovated.

re·trieve′al (rē·trēv′ăl; -l), *n.* Act of retrieving; also, possibility of being retrieved or of recovering; as, beyond *retrieval.*

re·trieve′ (rē·trēv′), *v.;* -TRIEVED′ (-trēvd′); -TRIEV′ING (-trēv′ĭng). [For older *retreve,* fr. OF. *retrover* to find again, recover (3d sing. pres. *il retrueve*), F. *retrouver,* fr. *re-* re- + OF. *trover* to find. See TROVER; cf. CONTRIVE.] *Transitive:* **1.** *Hunt.* **a** *Obs.* To discover again (game once sprung); esp., to flush (partridges) a second time; — said of dogs. **b** To discover and bring in (killed or wounded game).

2. To recover, as by study or an effort of memory; to call to mind again; to find again.

3. To recover; regain; as, to *retrieve* freedom.

> With late repentance now they would *retrieve*
> The bodies they forsook, and wish to live. *Dryden.*

4. To bring back; to make return; to recall. *Obs.*

5. To restore; revive; as, to *retrieve* one's character.

6. To remedy the evil consequences of; to make good; to repair, as a loss or damage.

> Accept my sorrow, and *retrieve* my fall. *Prior.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** *Hunting.* To retrieve game.

2. To recover; to recuperate. *Obs.*

re·trieve′ (rē·trēv′), *n.* **1.** The rediscovery or second flushing of game, esp. birds, once sprung. *Obs.*

2. Retrieval; esp., possibility of being retrieved.

3. Act or process of retrieving, or drawing back, something; as, on the *retrieve,* this mechanical bait travels at a constant depth with a zigzag motion.

Retriever. 1/30

re·trieve′less (-lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Irretrievable.

re·trieve′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Retrieval.

re·triev′er (rē·trēv′ĕr), *n.* **1.** Any dog used for retrieving; specif., an active, medium-sized dog of a breed of uncertain origin long used for this purpose. It has a shapely head of large brain capacity, straight forelegs, and strong hind quarters, and weighs from 60 to 70 pounds. Four varieties are distinguished, chiefly by the color and texture of the coat: (1) *curly-coated retriever,* with a coat of short, crisp curls; (2) *flat-coated retriever,* with a dense, very flat coat of fine texture, black or liver in color like that of the curly-coated variety, and well-feathered legs; (3) *golden retriever,* with a rich golden flat or wavy coat, dense undercoat and water-resisting outer coat; (4) *Labrador retriever,* with a short, dense, hard, unwaved black coat, and wider head, chest, and ribs than the other varieties have.

2. One who retrieves.

3. *Electric Cars.* Short for TROLLEY RETRIEVER.

re·trim′ (rē·trĭm′), *v. t.* To trim again or anew. See RE-, 2. — **re·trim′mer** (-ĕr), *n.*

ret′ro- (rĕt′rō- *or, esp. in physiological terms,* rē′trō-). [L., fr. *retro,* adv., backward, back, orig. compar. fr. *re-.* Cf. RE-.] A prefix signifying: **a** *Backward, back,* as in *retroact,* to act backward; *retrospect,* a looking back. **b** *Situated behind,* as in *retrochoir.* **c** *Med. Retrograde, contrary to the usual or natural course,* as in *retroinfection, retrovaccination.* **d** *Anat. Situated behind a* (specified) *part,* as in:

retroauricular	retroinsular	retropharyngeal
retroauricular	retroiridian	retroplacental
retrobronchial	retrojugular	retropulmonary
retrobuccal	retrolabyrinthine	retrorectal
retrobulbar	retrolaryngeal	retrorenal
retrocardiac	retrolingual	retrosplenic
retrocervical	retromammary	retrosternal
retroclavicular	retromammillary	retrotarsal
retrocolic	retromandibular	retrotemporal
retrocostal	retromastoid	retrothyroid
retrodural	retromaxillary	retrotracheal
retroesophageal	retronasal	retrotympanic
retrofrontal	retro-ocular	retro-umbilical
retrogastric	retro-omental	retro-uterine
retrohepatic	retro-oral	retroxiphoid

‖**re′tro** (rē′trō; rĕt′rō), *adv.* [L.] Backward; to the rear; — used esp. with or without *vade* as a command, in allusion to Mark viii, 33, in the Vulgate, *Vade retro me, satana* (get thee behind me, Satan).

> But the sacred work says to Fate:
> *Retro,* Satanas! This comrade is not your puppet. *Galsworthy.*

ret′ro·act′ (rĕt′rō·ăkt′; rē′trō-; 277), *v. i.* To act backward, or in return or opposition; to react or reciprocate.

ret′ro·ac′tion (-ăk′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rétroaction.*] **1.** Retroactive operation as of a law, or going into effect, as a tax.

2. A return, or reciprocal, action; reaction.

ret′ro·ac′tive (-tĭv), *adj.* [Cf. F. *rétroactif.*] **1.** Having relation or reference to, or efficacy in, a prior time; specif., taking effect prior to enactment, promulgation, imposition, or the like; as, the *retroactive* effect of the Redemption; a *retroactive* law, decree, or tax.

2. Reactive. *Rare.*

— **ret′ro·ac′tive·ly,** *adv.*

retroactive coil. *Elec.* A reactor.

retroactive law *or* **statute.** *Law.* One operating to make criminal or punishable, or in any way expressly to affect, acts done prior to the passing of the law. Cf. EX POST FACTO LAW.

ret′ro·ac·tiv′i·ty (-ăk·tĭv′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being retroactive.

ret′ro·cae′cal, -ce′cal (rĕt′rō·sē′kăl; rē′trō-), *adj.* [*retro-* + *caecal.*] *Anat.* Behind the caecum; as, the *retrocaecal fossa,* a peritoneal recess below and behind the caecum; the *retrocaecal appendix,* the vermiform appendix when directed upward behind the caecum.

ret′ro·cede′ (rĕt′rō·sēd′; rē′trō-; 277), *v. i.* [L. *retrocedere,* fr. *retro* backward, back + *cedere* to go. See CEDE.] To go back; to recede; *Med.,* to go from the surface to the interior, as in certain diseases where internal manifestations supervene on external ones.

re′tro·cede′ (rē′trō·sēd′; rĕt′rō-), *v. t.* [F. *rétrocéder.*] To cede or grant back.

ret′ro·ced′ence (rĕt′rō·sēd′ĕns; rē′trō-), *n.* Retrocession.

ret′ro·ced′ent (-sēd′ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *retrocedens,* pres. part.] **a** *Astron.* Retrograde. **b** *Med.* Retroceding.

ret′ro·ces′sion (rĕt′rō·sĕsh′ŭn; rē′trō-), *n.* [LL. *retrocessio.*] Act of retroceding; recession; retrogression; specif.: a *Obs.* Precession (of the equinoxes). *Astron.* **b** *Med.* Metastasis of a disease, an eruption, or a tumor, from the surface to the interior of the body.

ret′ro·ces′sion, *n.* [F. *rétrocession.*] **1.** *Scots Law.* The assignment by an assignee of a right to the cedent, or assignor, to him.

2. Act of receding, or ceding back.

ret′ro·ces′sion·al (-sĕsh′ŭn·ăl; -l), *adj. & n.* Recessional.

ret′ro·ces′sion·ist (-ĭst), *n.* An advocate of retrocession.

ret′ro·ces′sive (-sĕs′ĭv), *adj.* **1.** Retrograde.

2. Of or pertaining to retrocession or ceding back.

re′tro·choir (rē′trō·kwīr; rĕt′rō-), *n.* [*retro-* + *choir.*] *Arch.* The space left in a church behind the high altar or choir enclosure, sometimes used as a chapel, and occasionally containing a second choir enclosure; also, in an apsidal church, all the space beyond the line of the back or eastern face of the altar.

re′tro·clu′sion (-klōō′zhŭn; 242), *n.* [*retro-* + *occlusion.*] *Surg.* A form of acupressure in which the needle is passed just above, and then below, the artery, being turned so that it comes out near the point of entrance.

re′tro·cog·ni′tion (-kŏg·nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [*retro-* + *cognition.*] Occult mediumistic knowledge of past events, not accounted for by memory or normal sources of information.

re′tro·cop′u·lant (-kŏp′ū·lănt), *adj.* Copulating backward. — **re′tro·cop′u·la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.*

ret′ro·curved′ (rĕt′rō·kûrvd′; rē′trō-), *adj.* Recurved.

ret′ro·date′ (rĕt′rō·dāt′; rē′trō-; 66), *v. t.* To date back.

re′tro·de′vi·a′tion (rē′trō·dē′vĭ·ā′shŭn; rĕt′rō-), *n.* [*retro-* + *deviation.*] *Med.* Backward displacement, as of an organ.

re′tro·dis·place′ment (-dĭs·plās′mĕnt), *n.* [*retro-* + *displacement.*] *Med.* Displacement backwards of a part.

re′tro·duc′tion (-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *retroducere, retroductum,* to lead or bring back.] A leading or bringing back.

ret′ro·flect′ed (rĕt′rō·flĕk′tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Retroflexed; turned or bent backward.

ret′ro·flec′tion (-flĕk′shŭn), *n. Med.* Retroflexion.

ret′ro·flex (rĕt′rō·flĕks; rē′trō-), *v. i.* To turn or bend backward.

---

re·track′, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

re·tract′a·ble (rē·trăk′tə·bl), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **re·tract′a·bil′i·ty** (-tə·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

re·trac′tate, *v. t.* [L. *retractatus,* past part. of *retractare.* See RETRACT.] To retract; recant. *Obs.*

re·tract′i·ble (rē·trăk′tĭ·b'l), *adj.* [F. *rétractible.*] See -ABLE. — **re·tract′i·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

re·trac′til. Retractile. *Ref. Sp.*

re·trade′, *v. i. & n.* See RE-, 2.

re·traict′, *n. & v.* Retreat. *Obs.*

re·train′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·trait′, *n.* [It. *ritratto,* fr. *ritrarre* to draw back, draw, fr. L. *retrahere.* See RETRACT.] A portrait; a likeness. *Obs.*

re·trait′, *n. & v.* Retreat. *Obs.*

re·tramp′, *v. i. & i.,* **re·tram·p′le,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·tranch′, *v. t.* [F. *retrancher.*] To retrench; cut down. *Obs.*

re·tran′quil·ize, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·tran·scribe′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

— **re·tran·scrip′tion,** *n.*

re·trans′fer, *n.* **re·trans·fer′,** *v. t.,* **re·trans·fer′ence,** *n.,* **re·trans·fig′ure,** *v. t.,* **re·trans·form′,** *v. t.,* **re′trans·for·ma′tion,** *n.,* **re·trans·fuse′,** *v. t.,* **re·trans′it,** *v. i. & i.,* **re·trans·late′,** *v. t.,* **re′trans·la′tion,** *n.,* **re·trans·mis′sion,** *n.,* **re·trans·mis′sive,** *adj.,* **re·trans·mit′,** *v. t.,* **re′trans·mute′,** *v. t.,* **re·trans·plant′,** *v. t.,* **re·trans·port′,** *v. t.,* **re′trans·por·ta′tion,** *n.,* **re·trav′el,** *v. t.,* **re′tra·verse′,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·tray′, *v. t. & i.* [F. *retraire.*] To withdraw. *Obs.*

re·treat′a·ble, *adj.* Withdrawable. *Obs.* [See ANABASIS, 2.]

Retreat of the Ten Thousand.

re·trench′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

retribute, *v. t.* [F. *retribuer,* fr. L. *retribuere.*] To requite. *Obs.*

re·trib′u·tar′y. Var. of RETRIBUTORY.

re·trib′u·tiv. Retributive. *Ref. Sp.*

retributive damages. See EXEMPLARY DAMAGES.

re·triev′. Retrieve. *Ref. Sp.*

re·triev′a·bl. Retrievable. *R. S.*

re·triev′a·ble (rē·trēv′ə·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **re·triev′a·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **re·triev′a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **re·triev′a·bly,** *adv.*

re·trievd′. Retrieved. *Ref. Sp.*

re·triev′er·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

re·trip′, *n.* See RE-, 2.

re′tro·cog′ni·tive, *adj.,* **re′tro·con′scious·ness,** *n.,* **re′tro·cou′ple,** *v. t.,* **re′tro·cou′pler,** *n.* See RETRO-, 1 **a.**

N O P Q R

ret'ro·flex (rĕt'rō·flĕks; rē'trō-), **ret'ro·flexed'** (-flĕkst'), *adj.* [*retro-* + L. *flexus*, past part. of *flectere* to bend, to turn.] **1.** Reflexed; bent or turned abruptly backward. **2.** *Phonet.* Of the tongue, having the tip raised and bent back; of sounds, formed thus, as in one form of *r* or of the vowel in *fur*. See *Pron.*, §§ 43 (4), 120 f, 211. **3.** *Psychol.* Designating, pertaining to, instrumental in, or associated with, the facilitation of beneceptive responses and the elimination of nociceptive responses.

ret'ro·flex, *n. Psychol.* A retroflex action.

ret'ro·flex'ion (rĕt'rō·flĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of reflexing, or state of being retroflexed; specif., *Med.*, the bending back of an organ upon itself. In retroflexion of the uterus, the fundus is bent back upon the cervix, the latter being little if at all out of its normal axis. Cf. RETROVERSION, 2.

ret'ro·fract (rĕt'rō·frăkt; rē'trō-), **ret'ro·fract'ed** (-frăk'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* [*retro-* + L. *fractus.*] *Bot.* Refracted.

re'tro·gen'er·a'tive (rē'trō·jĕn'ĕr·ā'tĭv; rĕt'rō-), *adj.* Begetting young by retrocopulation. *Rare.*

ret'ro·gra·da'tion (rĕt'rō·grā·dā'shŭn; rē'trō-), *n.* [LL. *retrogradatio.* See RETROGRADE.] Act of retrograding, or state of being retrograde; specif.: **a** *Astron.* = RETROGRESSION. **b** A going back in investigation or reasoning.

ret'ro·gra'da·to'ry (rĕt'rō·grā'dā·tō'rĭ; rē'trō-), *adj.* Causing retrogradation.

ret'ro·grade (rĕt'rō·grād; rē'trō-; 277), *adj.* [ME. *retrograd*, fr. L. *retrogradus*, fr. *retrogradi, -gressus*, to retrograde, fr. *retro* + *gradi* to step. See REGRESS.] **1.** *Astron.* **a** Having a direction contrary to that of the general planetary course and the order of the signs; directed from east to west; — said of apparent or real motion of a celestial body. **b** Exhibiting such motion, as a planet.
2. Moving or going backward, literally.
3. Going, or inclined to go, from a better to a worse state; declining; as, a *retrograde* people; *retrograde* ideas.
4. Directed backward, or having a backward direction, motion, or tendency; contrary to the previous direction; as, a *retrograde* motion; — opposed to *progressive.*
5. Inverse; inverted; as, *retrograde* order.
6. *Obs.* **a** Opposed; contrary. **b** Backward; slow.
7. *Biol.* Characterized by retrogression.
8. *Med.* Catabolic.
9. *Zool.* Habitually walking or swimming backwards.
Syn. — Backward, rearward; decadent.
Ant. — Forward; progressive.
— **ret'ro·grade'ly,** *adv.*

ret'ro·grade (rĕt'rō·grād; rē'trō-; 277), *v.;* -GRAD'ED (-grād'ĕd); -GRAD'ING (-grād'ĭng). [L. *retrogradi* (past part. *retrogressus*), LL. *retrogradare.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To go in a retrograde direction; to go, move, or appear to move, backward; to recede; as, a planet or a glacier *retrogrades.*
2. To decline from a better to a worse condition, as in morals or intelligence; to degenerate.
3. To go back to an earlier or former time or position.
—, *Transitive:* To turn back; to reverse. *Now Rare.*

ret'ro·grade, *n.* **1.** One who declines or degenerates.
2. Retrogression.

ret'ro·grade, *adv.* Backward; reversely.

retrograde amnesia. See AMNESIA.

retrograde evolution. *Biol.* Evolution which, instead of producing higher or more specialized organisms, has produced degraded or more generalized ones; evolution toward lower or less specialized forms. Cf. ASCIDIAN.

retrograde imitation. *Music.* Contrapuntal imitation in which the theme or subject is repeated backwards.

ret'ro·gra'di·ent (rĕt'rō·grā'dĭ·ĕnt; rē'trō-), *adj.* [L. *retrogradiens*, pres. part.] *Astrol.* Retrograde. *Obs.*

ret'ro·grad·ism (rĕt'rō·grăd·ĭz'm; rē'trō-), *n.* Reactionary principles. — **ret'ro·grad'ist** (-grăd'ĭst), *n.*

ret'ro·gress (rĕt'rō·grĕs; rē'trō-; 66), *v. i.* [L. *retrogressus*, past part. of *retrogradi.*] To move backwards; to revert to an earlier state or condition.

ret'ro·gress, *n.* [L. *retrogressus.*] Retrogression.

ret'ro·gres'sion (-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rétrogression.* See RETROGRADE, *v. & adj.*; cf. DIGRESSION.] **1.** Act or process of retrograding; as: *Astron.* The apparent backward movement of a planet; motion, or a movement, from east to west among the stars.
2. A going back in development or condition; esp.: *Biol.* **a** A passing from a higher to a lower state or type of organization or structure, in the course of the development of an animal. **b** *Med.* Atrophy or degeneration, specif. of a tissue, often with replacement by a less specialized tissue, as connective tissue, or by inert material, as calcium salts. **c** *Music.* Retrograde imitation.

ret'ro·gres'sion·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A person inclined to retrogression.

ret'ro·gres'sive (-grĕs'ĭv), *adj.* Retrograding or tending to retrograde; going, moving, or directed, backward; going back, as in investigation; going from a better to a worse state; retrograde; declining. Specif.: *Biol.* Passing from a higher to a lower organization; exhibiting retrogression. — **ret'ro·gres'sive·ly,** *adv.*

ret'ro·gres'sive (rĕt'rō·grĕs'ĭv), *n.* A retrogressionist.

retrogressive substitution. *Chem.* Substitution resulting in the reconversion of a compound into a simpler one from which it is regarded as derived; specif., in organic chemistry, replacement of an atom or radical by hydrogen.

re'tro·in·fec'tion (rē'trō·ĭn·fĕk'shŭn; rĕt'rō-), *n.* Infection contrary to what would be considered the natural course; specif., infection communicated to a mother by her fetus.

ret'ro·ject (rĕt'rō·jĕkt; rē'trō-), *v. t.* [*retro-* + *-ject* as in *reject.*] To throw or cast back.

ret'ro·jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* A retrojecting; specif.: **a** A setting back to an earlier date. **b** *Med.* A mode of cleansing a cavity by washing it, as with a spray, from within.

re'tro·lo·ca'tion (rē'trō·lō·kā'shŭn; rĕt'rō-), *n.* Retroposition; a replacing, or placing back again.

ret'ro·mi·gra'tion (rĕt'rō·mī·grā'shŭn; rē'trō-), *n.* A migration back.

re'tro·min'gent (rē'trō·mĭn'jĕnt; rĕt'rō-), *adj.* [*retro-* + L. *mingens*, pres. part. of *mingere* to urinate.] Urinating backward. — *n. Zool.* A retromingent animal. — **re'tro·min'gent·ly,** *adv.*

re'tro·mor'phosed (-môr'phōzd; -fōst), *adj. Physiol.* Characterized or affected by retromorphosis.

re'tro·mor'pho·sis (-môr'fō·sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Physiol.* Metamorphosis accompanied by degeneration; catabolism.

ret'ro–op'er·a'tive (rĕt'rō·ŏp'ĕr·ā'tĭv; rē'trō-), *adj.* Retroactive.

re'tro·per'i·to·ne'al (rē'trō·pĕr'ĭ·tō·nē'ăl; rĕt'rō-), *adj.* Behind the peritoneum. — **·per'i·to·ne'al·ly,** *adv.*

re'tro·phar'yn·gi'tis (rē'trō·făr'ĭn·jī'tĭs; rĕt'rō-), *n.* [NL. See RETRO-; PHARYNGITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the retropharyngeal tissues.

re'tro·posed (rē'trō·pōzd; rĕt'rō-), *adj.* [*retro-* + *posed*, past part. of *pose*, v.] *Med.* Displaced backward, without version or flection. — **re'tro·po·si'tion** (-pō·zĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

re'tro·pu'bic (-pū'bĭk), *adj.* [*retro-* + *pubic.*] *Anat.* Behind the pubis; specif., designating a pad of fat behind the symphysis pubis.

re'tro·pul'sion (-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [*retro-* + *pulsion.*] Literally, a driving or pushing back. Specif.: *Med.* **a** *Obs.* = 1st RETROCESSION **b.** **b** A forcing or pushing back of the fetal head in labor. **c** A disorder of locomotion marked by a tendency to walk backwards, attending paralysis agitans.

re'tro·pul'sive (-pŭl'sĭv), *adj.* [*retro-* + L. *pellere, pulsum*, to impel.] Repelling.

re·trorse' (rē·trôrs'), *adj.* [L. *retrorsus, retroversus*, fr. *retro* back + *vertere, versum*, to turn. Cf. RETROVERT.] Bent backward or downward. — **re·trorse'ly,** *adv.*

re'tro·ser'rate (rē'trō·sĕr'āt; rĕt'rō-), *adj. Bot. & Zool.* Having retrorse teeth or barbs. — **re'tro·ser'ru·late** (-sĕr'ōō·lāt), *adj.*

ret'ro·spect (rĕt'rō·spĕkt; rē'trō-; 277), *v.* [L. *retrospicere*, fr. *retro* back + *specere, spectum*, to look. See SPY; cf. EXPECT.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To practice retrospection.
2. To look back; hence, to refer (to); to reflect (on). *Now Rare.*

It may be useful to *retrospect* to an early period. *A. Hamilton.*

—, *Transitive:* To go back over in thought; to consider or think of with reference to the past.

You and I have often *retrospected* the faces and minds of grown people. *Richardson.*

ret'ro·spect, *n.* A looking back. Specif.: **a** A regard or reference to something prior; — usually with *to.* *Now Rare.* **b** A looking back on things past; a review of the past; as, to see things in *retrospect;* to give a short *retrospect* of recent legislation. **c** *Rare.* Retroactive application.

ret'ro·spect, *adj.* Retrospective.

ret'ro·spec'tion (rĕt'rō·spĕk'shŭn; rē'trō-), *n.* **1.** A looking back; reference or allusion, as to the past or to something past. *Now Rare.*
2. Retroactive application or enforcement. *Rare.*
3. Act, power, or mood, of recollecting the past; also, a review or contemplation of past events, etc.; a retrospect; as, to indulge in *retrospection;* an interesting *retrospection* of the Victorian era.
4. *Psychol.* Observation of mental processes immediately after their occurrence, through primary memory.

ret'ro·spec'tive (rĕt'rō·spĕk'tĭv; rē'trō-), *adj.* **1.** That is directed backwards or to the past; contemplative of or relative to things past; — opposed to *prospective;* as, a *retrospective* view; *retrospective* considerations.
2. Retroactive; affecting things past. Cf. EX POST FACTO.
3. Characterized by, given to, or indulging in, retrospection; as, a *retrospective* mood, octogenarian, or remark.
— **ret'ro·spec'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **ret'ro·spec'tive·ness,** *n.*

ret'ro·spec'tive, *n.* A retrospective view. — **ret'ro·spec·tiv'i·ty** (-spĕk·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

re'tro·stal'sis (rē'trō·stăl'sĭs; rĕt'rō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *retro-* + *peristalsis.*] *Med.* Backward motion of the intestines; reversed peristalsis. — **re'tro·stal'tic** (-tĭk), *adj.*

‖**re·trous'sage'** (rĕ·trōō'sȧzh'), *n.* [F., prop., a turning up.] Act or process of wiping, with a cloth, an engraved plate, after it has been inked and before printing, in such a way as to draw up a slight amount of ink to the edges of the filled lines and so soften the definition of the lines when printed.

ret'rous·sé' (rĕt'rōō·sā'; *Brit. usu.* rē·trōō'sā; *F.* rē·trōō'sā'), *adj.* [F., past part. of *retroussser* to turn up.] Turned up; — said chiefly of the nose.

re'tro·vac'ci·nate (rē'trō·văk'sĭ·nāt; rĕt'rō-), *v. t.* [*retro-* + *vaccinate.*] *Med.* To vaccinate (a human being) with virus from a cow inoculated with smallpox virus.

re'tro·vac'ci·na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of retrovaccinating.
2. *Immunol.* Vaccination in which smallpox virus from human vesicles is used as seed virus in producing smallpox vaccine in cattle. This vaccine, for human use, is called **re'tro·vac'cine** (-văk'sĭn; -sēn).

ret'ro·verse' (rĕt'rō·vûrs'; rē'trō-; 66), *adj.* [L. *retroversus.*] Turned backward.

ret'ro·ver'sion (-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rétroversion.* See RETROVERT, VERSION.] **1.** Literally, a turning or bending backward: **a** *Obs. Scot.* Reversal; annulment. **b** A turning or looking back. **c** Translation back into the original language.
2. State of being turned backward; displacement backwards; as, *retroversion* of the uterus, in which the organ's axis is changed, the fundus pointing toward the sacrum and the cervix toward the symphysis pubis. Cf. RETROFLEXION.

ret'ro·vert' (rĕt'rō·vûrt'; rē'trō-; 66; 277), *v. t.;* -VERT'ED; -VERT'ING. [*retro-* + L. *vertere* to turn. Cf. RETRORSE.] To turn back; revert.

re·trude' (rē·trōōd'), *v. t.* [L. *retrudere, retrusum*, fr. *re-* + *trudere* to thrust. See THREAT.] To thrust back. — **re·tru'sion** (rē·trōō'zhŭn), *n.*

re·trus'i·ble (-trōōs'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* [L. *retrusus*, past part. See RETRUDE.] Admitting retrusion or retraction.

re·tru'sion (-trōō'zhŭn), *n.* [See RETRUSIBLE.] **1.** Act or process of moving back or away.
2. *Dent.* **a** A condition in which a tooth is posterior to its proper occlusal position. **b** The act of moving a tooth posteriorly.

ret'ter (rĕt'ĕr), *n.* One who rets, as flax.

ret'ter·y (rĕt'ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). Also **ret'to·ry** (-ō·rĭ). A place or establishment where flax is retted. See RET, *v. t.*, 1.

ret'ting (rĕt'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RET. Specif.: *n.* Act or process, essentially of fermentation, of separating the bast fibers of flax, hemp, etc., from the surrounding woody and other stem tissues, involving exposure to weather (*dew retting*) or to water in tanks, ponds, or streams (*water retting*).

re·tund' (rē·tŭnd'), *v. t.;* -TUND'ED; -TUND'ING. [L. *retundere, retusum*, fr. *re-* re- + *tundere* to beat.] To beat or drive back; to render impotent, ineffective, weak, or useless; usually in specif. senses, as, to attenuate, blunt, dull, subdue, or refute. *Obs.*

re·turn' (rē·tûrn'), *v.;* -TURNED' (-tûrnd'); -TURN'ING. [ME. *returnen, retornen, retournen*, fr. OF. *retourner.* See RE-; TURN.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To go or come back again to a place, person, or condition; as, *return* to your home.

Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou *return.* *Gen.* iii. 19.

2. To go back or revert in thought, narration, argument, or practice. "But to *return* to my story." *Fielding.*
3. To revert; to go, come, or pass, back, as in possession.

And Jeroboam said in his heart, Now shall the kingdom *return* to the house of David. 1 *Kings* xii. 26.

4. To speak in answer; to reply; respond; retort.
5. To turn round, back, or away. *Obs.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To turn; to make go or come back; to turn round or back; to reverse. *Obs.*
2. To render, as an account, usually an official account, to a superior; to report officially by a list or statement; as, to *return* a list of jurors, of stores, of killed or wounded; to *return* the result of an election. Hence, *Eng.*, to elect according to the official report, or returns.
3. To bring or send back to a tribunal or office, with a certificate of what has been done; to make return of, as a writ.
4. To bring, carry, put, or send, back; as, to *return* a borrowed book, or a hired horse.
5. To restore, as to a formal state or normalcy.
6. To turn or direct back, as the eyes.
7. To send back (upon or on); to visit. *Now Rare.*

The Lord shall *return* thy wickedness upon thine own head. 1 *Kings* ii. 44.

8. To give in requital or recompense; to repay; to respond to similarly; reciprocate; as, to *return* a present, one's love, or a courtesy.
9. To bring back in return for goods sent out as a venture; hence, to produce in return; to yield.
10. To give back; to send in return or reply; to say in reply or response; as, to *return* a thing lent, an answer, thanks.
11. To cause to continue in a different direction, chiefly at a right angle; to turn at an angle, as a wall.
12. To reflect, as light or sound.
13. *Obs.* **a** To retort, as an accusation. **b** To recall. **c** To send in or deliver into official custody, or to a general depository. *Clarendon.*
14. *Card Playing.* To lead in response to the lead of one's partner; as, to *return* a trump. Specif., in ***return a lead,*** to lead a suit already led by another player.
15. *Games.* To play back (the ball) to the one who delivered it.
16. *Mil.* To replace (a weapon) in its receptacle.
Syn. — Render, requite, repay; report; reply, answer; revert, recur. **Ant.** — Leave, abandon.

return to one's muttons, or sheep. [a translation of *revenons à nos moutons*, let us return to our sheep, from the French farce, *Maître Patelin*] To return to one's topic of discussion. *Humorous.*

return with one's shield or upon it. See under SHIELD, *n.*

re·turn' (rē·tûrn'), *n.* [ME. *retorn*, fr. the v.; cf. F. *retour.*] **1.** Act of returning, or coming back, to or from a place or condition; as, the *return* of one long absent; the *return* of health.
2. Act of returning something or sending or bringing it back to the same place or condition; also, that which is so returned. Specif.: **a** Restoration; restitution. **b** A giving in recompense, acknowledgment, or the like; repayment; requital; that which is so given; a requital. **c** An answer; a retort. **d** An answering thrust, volley, or the like.

Is no *return* due from a grateful breast? *Dryden.*

3. **a** A quantity of goods, consignment, cargo, or the like, which comes back in exchange for goods sent out as a mercantile venture. **b** The value of, or profit from, such; now more widely, the profit on, or advantage from, labor, an investment, undertaking, etc.; income or profit in relation to its source; — often in *pl.*, proceeds; results.
4. Recurrence, or coming round or on again; as, the *return* of an illness, the seasons, an anniversary.
5. A bend or turn, as in a rod, stream, or gallery; a portion between two bends.
6. An account, or formal report, of an action performed, of a duty discharged, of facts or statistics, and the like; as, election *returns;* a *return* of goods produced or sold; esp. (*pl.*), a set of tabulated statistics prepared for general information.
7. A person or thing sent back; — usually in *pl.*
8. Elliptically, a return ticket.
9. *Arch.* The continuation in a different direction, most often at a right angle, of the face of a building, or any member, as a colonnade, molding, or mold; — applied to the shorter in contradistinction to the longer; as, a façade of sixty feet east has a *return* of twenty feet north.
10. *Art.* In decorative work of various kinds, the carrying of a molding or group of moldings at an angle, usually a right angle, as when a picture frame is mitered at the corners, or a door trim at the end of an architrave.
11. *Card Playing.* A lead answering to a previous lead of one's partner.
12. *Com.* In the London Bankers' Clearing House, a check, draft, or other paper, calling for payment returned to the clearinghouse by the bank to which it is presented because of lack of funds, insufficient endorsement, or other defect.
13. *Cricket, Tennis, etc.* Act of returning the ball; a ball returned. See RETURN, *v. t.*, 15.
14. *Econ.* Specif., the rate of yield of product in any given process of production per unit of cost, esp. in an industrial process. This is said to obey: the ***law of constant return,*** as when an increase of the scale of production gives a proportionate increase of return, as when an increase in area of land cultivated requires a proportionate increase in outlay for labor, etc.; the ***law of increasing return,*** as when increasingly intensive cultivation gives an increase in product proportionately greater than the increase of cost; or the ***law of diminishing return,*** as when increasingly intensive cultivation gives an increase in product proportionately smaller than the increase in cost.

☞ The term ***law of increasing return*** was formerly much used to explain the contrast between the effects of increased production in agriculture and in manufactures; but it is now passing out of use because a large part of the difference is due to other and more complex causes.

15. *Elec.* The conductor that conveys a current to the source after its energy is utilized.
16. *Far.* = BAR, *n.*, 15 **b.**
17. *Fort. & Mining.* **a** The turnings and windings of a trench or gallery. **b** A short branch track, usually in a gallery, to hold returning trucks as others pass on the main track.
18. *Law.* **a** The rendering back or delivery of a writ, precept, or execution, to the proper officer or court. This is now usually done by filing the document, properly endorsed, in the clerk's office. **b** The certificate of an officer stating what he has done in or about the execution of a writ, pre-

cept, etc., endorsed on the document. **c** The sending back of a commission with the certificate of the commissioners. **d** Short for RETURN DAY. **e** *Moham. Law.* The addition to the sharers' portion of any residue remaining when there are no residuaries after satisfaction of the sharers' claims as such.
19. *Mil. & Nav.* An official report, or statement, rendered to the commander or other superior officer.
20. *Mining.* A return airway.
21. *Tobacco. pl.* (1) Refuse tobacco made up of fragments and siftings. (2) A kind prepared by returning shag for recutting. *Eng.*
Syn. — RETURN, RECURRENCE. RETURN denotes a coming back, whether to a place or a condition; RECURRENCE implies fresh occurrence; it often suggests repetition, sometimes at stated intervals; as, the *return* of the prodigal, the *return* of spring; the constant *recurrence* of the same topics of conversation, the daily *recurrence* of the delirium.

re·turn′ (rē·tûrn′), *adj.* **1.** Having or formed by a return, or change of direction; as, a *return* façade or angle; also, turned back, or doubled upon itself; as, a *return* flue.
2. Of, pertaining to, causing, or permitting, a return to a place or condition; returning or returned; recurring; as, *return* orders, or smoke.
3. Played, delivered, or given, in return; as, a *return* game or blow.
4. Used or taken in returning or on a trip back; as, a *return* cargo, journey, passenger.
5. That returns or permits return; as, a *return* current or valve.

re·turn′a·bil′i·ty (rē·tûr′nə·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being returnable.

re·turn′a·ble (rē·tûr′nə·b'l), *adj.* **1.** *Law.* Legally required to be returned, delivered, or rendered; as, a writ *returnable* at a certain day; a verdict *returnable* to the court.
2. That must be or may be returned; to be returned; as, *returnable* fees or deposits; hats are not *returnable* in many shops.
3. That can be returned, or restored to normal condition, former owners, etc. *Now Rare.*
4. Able to return. *Rare.*

return address. An address given at which articles, esp. mail, may be returned to the sender.

return ball. A child's ball held by an elastic string so that it returns to the hand or cup from which it is thrown.

return bead. A bead nearly a complete circle in section. Cf. BEAD, 4 a.

return bend. A bend, as one in a pipe fitting, that alters the direction of its center line 180°.

return block. A snatch block.

return card. *Advertising.* A card sent out with other printed matter to be filled in, as with an order, and returned to the advertiser.

re·turn′–cocked′, *adj. Arch.* Designating a bead projecting from an angle and not flanked by grooves.

return connecting rod. *Mach.* A connecting rod having its crankpin end on the same side of the crosshead as the engine cylinder. Cf. STEEPLE ENGINE, *Illust.*

return crease. See 2d CRICKET, *n.*

return day. *Law.* The day when return is to be made. Specif.: **a** The day on which the defendant in an action or proceeding is to appear in court and answer the writ or other mandate therein which is to be then returned. **b** A day fixed for the return of all writs issued subsequent to the next prior return day.

re·turned′ (rē·tûrnd′), *past tense & past part.* of RETURN. Specif.: *adj.* **1.** Turned or bent back; made with a return.
2. That has come back; as, a *returned* clergyman, a colonial clergyman who has come back to Great Britain.
3. Sent or brought back.
4. Given in the official returns or record.

returned archivolt. *Arch.* An archivolt in which the band formed by the archivolt proper is returned at an angle nearly or exactly ninety degrees and carried horizontally.

returned connecting rod. = RETURN CONNECTING ROD.

returned shipment rate. *Railroads.* A reduced rate on containers returned empty.

re·turn′er (rē·tûr′nĕr), *n.* One who returns.

return game, return match. A second game or match played by the same contestants, in order to give the losers of the first a chance to recoup their loss.

re·turn′ing board. *U. S. Govt.* An official body, usually State officers or a court, designated by law to canvass election returns.

returning officer. *Eng. Govt.* A government official, as a mayor or sheriff, designated to receive nominations and to conduct and report on elections.

re·turn′less, *adj.* Without, or not admitting of, return. — **re·turn′less·ly,** *adv.*

Return of the Native, The. A novel (1878) of Wessex life, by Thomas Hardy.

return piece. *Theater.* Either of two wings, connected to an interior setting, which turn off the stage back of each side of the proscenium opening.

return shock. *Meteorol.* An electric shock following electric discharge from a cloud, and due to the sudden release of electricity induced on bodies on the earth by the charge of the cloud.

return ticket. A ticket good for a return journey; also, a round-trip ticket.

return trap. A trap in a return pipe.

return wall. A wall making a decided angle with an outer wall of a building, and having approximately the same height as it; — distinguished legally from mere partitions or low walls carrying partitions.

re·tuse′ (rē·tūs′), *adj.* [L. *retusus,* past part. See RETUND.] *Bot.* Having the apex rounded or obtuse, with a slight notch, as a leaf.

retz′i·an (rĕt′sĭ·ən), *n.* [After R. J. *Retzian* (1742–1821), Sw. naturalist.] *Mineral.* A basic arsenate of manganese, calcium and the yttrium earths, occurring in brown orthorhombic crystals.

Ret′zi·us's space (rĕt′sĭ·ŭs·ĭz). [After A. A. *Retzius* (1796–1860), Sw. anatomist.] = SPACE OF RETZIUS.

Retzius's veins. *Anat.* Veins in the dorsal part of the abdomen, forming anastomoses between the inferior vena cava and the superior and inferior mesenteric veins.

Reu′ben (rōō′bĕn; -bĭn; 119), *n.* [Heb. *Rĕ'ū'bēn.*] Literally, behold, a son; — masc. proper name. Hence: *Bib.* **a** The eldest son of Jacob. **b** The tribe named after Reuben.

Reuch·lin′i·an (roĭk·lĭn′ĭ·ən), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Johann Reuchlin, the first great Greek scholar of the Renaissance in Germany; — used chiefly to designate a method of pronouncing classic Greek as living Greek of the Middle Ages, in general use in western Europe up to about 1600. Cf. ERASMIAN PRONUNCIATION. — *n.* A follower of Reuchlin.

Reuch′lin·ism (roĭk′lĭ·nĭz′m), *n.* [See REUCHLINIAN.] Itacism.

Reu′el (rōō′ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Rĕ'ū'ēl.*] Literally, God is his friend; — masc. proper name.

re·une′ (rē·ūn′), *v. t.* [F. *réunir.* See UNITE.] To reunite. *Obs.*

re·une′ (rē·ūn′), *v. i.* [From REUNION.] To hold a reunion. *Colloq.*

re·un′ion (rē·ūn′yŭn), *n.* [*re-* + *union;* cf. F. *réunion.*]
1. Act of reuniting, or state of being reunited; a second union; union formed anew after separation or discord; as, *reunion* of parties; Christian *reunion.*
2. A reuniting of persons after separation; a meeting together or an assembly of persons once forming a group but now dispersed; as, a family, class, or regimental *reunion.*

re·un′ion, *v. i.* = 2d REUNE. *Colloq.*

re·un′ion·ist (-Ĭst), *n.* An advocate of reunion; specif. [*usually cap.*], an advocate of the reunion of the Anglican Church with the Roman Catholic Church. — **re·un′ion·ism** (-Iz′m), *n.* — **re·un′ion·is′tic** (-Is′tĭk), *adj.*

re′u·nite′ (rē′ū·nīt′), *v.* [ML. *reunire.*] *Transitive:*
1. To unite again; to bring together after separation.
2. *Hindu Law.* To restore the coparceners of a joint family, between whom partition has been made, to their prior position as coparceners.
——, *Intransitive:* To unite again; to rejoin.

re′u·nit′er (-nīt′ĕr), *n.* One who reunites.

re′u·ni′tion (-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Reunion. *Rare.*

re′u·ni′tive (rē′ū·nĭ′tĭv), *adj.* Characterized by, or causing, reunion.

re·up′ (rē·ŭp′), *v. i.* To re-enlist. *U. S. Army Slang.*

‖**re′us** (rē′ŭs), *n. masc.,* **re′a** (rē′ȧ), *fem.; pl. masc.* REI (-ī), *fem.* REAE (-ē). [L.] *Law.* A defendant.

re·use′ (rē·ūz′), *v. t.;* RE-USED′ (-ūzd′); RE-US′ING (-ūz′ĭng). To use again, as a box. — **re·use′** (ūs′), *n.*

Reu′ter's News Agency (roĭ′tĕrz). A news agency founded at London, England, about 1851, by Baron Paul J. von Reuter (1821–99). Hence, **Reuter message, telegram,** etc.

re·vac′ci·nate (rē·văk′sĭ·nāt), *v. t.* To vaccinate a second time or again. — **re′vac·ci·na′tion** (rē′văk·sĭ·nā′shŭn), *n.*

rev′a·len′ta, *or* **rev′a·len′ta A·rab′i·ca** (rĕv′ə·lĕn′tȧ ȧ·răb′ĭ·kȧ). [NL., fr. earlier *ervalenta* (fr. L. *ervum* a kind of pulse + *lens, lentis,* lentil), combined with the trade name F. *revalescière* du Barry (cf. L. *revalescere* to regain strength).] *Com.* Lentil meal, used as invalids' food.

rev′a·les′cence (rĕv′ȧ·lĕs′ĕns; -ns), *n.* Convalescence.

rev′a·les′cent (-ĕnt; -nt), *adj.* [L. *revalescens, -entis,* pres. part. of *revalescere,* fr. *re-* re- + *valescere,* v. incho. fr. *valere* to be well.] Growing well; convalescent.

re·val′i·date (rē·văl′ĭ·dāt), *v. t.* To restore validity to; to renew; specif., *Pat. Law,* to reissue a canceled patent, as to give effect in one country to a patent granted in another; — not in use in English or American law. — **re′val·i·da′tion** (rē′văl·ĭ·dā′shŭn), *n.*

re·val′or·ize (-văl′ĕr·īz), *v. t.* [See RE-; VALORIZATION.] *Finance.* To restore, in whole or in part, the value of a monetary unit or, less frequently, of special classes of private claims. — **re′val·or·i·za′tion** (rē′văl·ĕr·ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ĭ·zā′-), *n.*

re·val′u·ate (-văl′ū·āt), *v. t.* To valuate again; to set a different valuation upon.

re′val·u·a′tion (rē′văl·ū·ā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of revaluating; a new valuation; as, the *revaluation* of property.
2. [After G. *umwertung.*] *Philol.* A semantic change in the emotional content or quality of a word, as in mistress, or witch.

re·val′ue (rē·văl′ū), *v. t.* To value again or anew; to make a second or fresh valuation of.

re·vamp′ (rē·vămp′), *v. t.* To vamp again or anew; also, *Colloq.,* to give a new form to but using the old materials; to revise by bringing up to date or by fitting to another need. — **re·vamp′er** (-ĕr), *n.* — **re·vamp′ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

‖**re·vanche′** (rē·vänsh′), *n.* [See REVENGE.] **a** Revenge; — esp. the policy of a government intent on recovering lost territory, as of France with regard to Alsace and Lorraine (1871–1919). **b** *Colloq.* A return favor.

reve (rēv), *v. i.* [F. *rêver* to dream.] To muse in reverie. *Rare.*

reve. Var. of REAVE, REEVE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

re·veal′ (rē·vēl′), *v. t.;* -VEALED′ (-vēld′); -VEAL′ING. [OF. *reveler,* fr. L. *revelare, revelatum,* to unveil, reveal, fr. *re-* re- + *velare* to veil, fr. *velum* a veil. See VEIL; cf. REVELATION.] **1.** To communicate or impart by supernatural means or agency; to make known or manifest through divine inspiration, a vision, or the like.
Sacred laws . . . unto him *revealed* in vision. *Spenser.*
2. To divulge (something secret or hidden); to disclose; as, to *reveal* a confidence.
3. To open up to view; to show plainly or clearly; to display; exhibit; as, the rising curtain *revealed* a street scene; the painting *reveals* the painter.
Syn. — REVEAL, DISCOVER, DISCLOSE, DIVULGE. To REVEAL is to exhibit or make known what was previously concealed; DISCOVER, once common as a synonym for *reveal,* is now rare in this sense; as, "Words, like Nature, half *reveal* and half conceal the soul within" (*Tennyson*); "Once it was reckoned graceful, half to *discover* and half conceal the mind" (*Gray*); "The flame arose, *discovering* once again a scene of peace and humble happiness" (*Hawthorne*). To DISCLOSE is to expose to view what has been concealed from sight, or (esp.) to reveal what has been kept secret; to DIVULGE is to communicate or make public (esp. a secret or other private matter); as, "The confessions of Saint Austin and Rousseau *disclose* the secrets of the human heart" (*Gibbon*); "Horace . . . declares in sober sadness that he would not for all the world get into a boat with a man who had *divulged* the Eleusinian mysteries" (*Cowper*); "I believe it is a true observation, that few secrets are *divulged* to one person only" (*Fielding*). Cf. COMMUNICATE, EXHIBIT, DISCOVER.
Ant. — Conceal, hide, mask, cover.

re·veal′ (rē·vēl′), *n.* A revelation; disclosure. *Rare.*

re·veal′, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The side of an opening for a window, doorway, or the like, between the doorframe or window frame and the outer surface of the wall; or, where the opening is not filled with a door, etc., the whole thickness of the wall; the jamb.
2. *Automobiles.* The border surrounding a window of an automobile.

re·vealed′ re·lĭ′gion (rē·vēld′). That which is based on belief in a direct communication of God's will to mankind; esp., the Christian religion, based on the revelations of the Old and New Testaments. Cf. NATURAL RELIGION.

revealed theology. Theology learned only from revelation.

re·veal′er (rē·vēl′ĕr), *n.* One who or that which reveals.

re·veal′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *revelement.*] Revelation.

rev′e·hent (rĕv′ē·hĕnt; rē·vē′-), *adj.* [L. *revehens, -hentis,* pres. part.] Carrying back.

rev′el·le (rĕv′ĕ·lĭ; *now rare,* rē·văl′yĭ; *Brit.* rē·vĕl′ĭ, -văl′ĭ; 277; *see below*), *n.* [F. *réveillez-vous,* imper. of *se réveiller* to get awake, fr. *réveiller* to awaken, arouse, fr. *re-* re- + *éveiller,* fr. OF. *esveillier* to rouse, to watch, fr. (assumed) VL. *exvigilare,* fr. L. *evigilare,* fr. *e-, ex-* + *vigilare,* to watch, wake. See EX-; VIGILANT.] *Mil. & Nav.* A signal, usually sounded by bugle, fife, or drum, at about sunrise, summoning soldiers or sailors to the day's duties and notifying sentinels that they may refrain from challenging. It is immediately preceded by a single gun.
☞ The usual pron. in the U. S. service is rĕv′ĕ·lĭ, and this is also common in general use in America; in the British service rē·vĕl′ĭ (or rē·văl′ĭ) is usual.

‖**rā′veil′lon′** (rā′vā′yôN′), *n.* [F., fr. *réveiller.* See REVEILLE.] A festive supper during the night; esp. [*often cap.*], one following Christmas Midnight Mass.

rev′el (rĕv′ĕl; -'l), *n.* [OF., rebellion, disorder, feast, sport, fr. *reveler.* See REVEL, *v. i.*] **1.** Merrymaking; revelry; carousing; conviviality.
He fishes, drinks, and wastes The lamps of night in *revel.* *Shak.*
2. A merry or noisy celebration of a feast, wedding, or the like; also, *pl.,* the entertainment provided, as dances, games, pageants, and masques.
Being gloomy-minded, haters of fair *revels.* *Keats.*
3. Disorder; riot. *Obs.*
4. A parish festival; a wake. *Now Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See FEAST.

rev′el (rĕv′ĕl; -'l), *n. Arch.* = REVEAL. *Rare.*

re·vel′ (rē·vĕl′), *v. t.* [L. *revellere,* fr. *re-* + *vellere* to pluck, pull.] To draw back; to withdraw. *Obs.*

rev′e·la·bil′i·ty (rĕv′ĕ·lə·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being revealable.

rev′e·lant (rĕv′ĕ·lănt), *adj.* That reveals, or makes manifest; clear; intelligible. *Rare.*

rev′e·la′tion (rĕv′ĕ·lā′shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *revelatio.* See REVEAL.] **1.** Act of revealing; the disclosing or discovering to others of what was before unknown to them; also, that which is revealed; a disclosure.
2. *Theol.* **a** Act of revealing or communicating divine truth; specif., disclosure or manifestation of himself or of his will by God to man, as through some wondrous act that awes and impresses, through oracular words, signs, laws, etc., or through the inspiration of the Holy Spirit; as, the *revelation* to the Jews assembled around Mount Sinai. [The earliest sense.] **b** That which is revealed by God to man. **c** That which contains or affords such revelation or that purports to do so; — often in the *pl.* in titles of writings; as, the *Revelations* of Bartholomew; specif., the Bible.
3. [*cap.*] The last of the canonical books of the Bible; the Apocalypse; — often, *Colloq. or Erron.,* in the *pl.* See NEW TESTAMENT.
4. Something surpassingly good, excellent, delicious, etc.; as, her cookies were *revelations.* *Colloq.*
Syn. — Disclosure, discovery.
Ant. — Concealment, hiding.

rev′e·la′tion·al (-ăl; -'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to revelation.

rev′e·la′tion·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who makes revelations.

rev′e·la′tion·ist (-Ĭst), *n.* **1.** One who makes a revelation; esp., the author of the Revelation, or Apocalypse.
2. One who accepts revelation, esp. the Scriptural account of the Creation.

Revelation of St. John the Divine. = REVELATION, 3.

rev′e·la′tive (rĕv′ĕ·lā′tĭv), *adj.* Revealing.

rev′e·la′tor (rĕv′ĕ·lā′tĕr), *n.* [LL.] A revealer.

rev′e·la·to′ry (rĕv′ĕ·lə·tō′rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, revelation; specif., serving to disclose character, conditions, etc.; as, *revelatory* glimpses of their home life; a *revelatory* poem.

rev′el·er, rev′el·ler (rĕv′ĕl·ĕr; rĕv′'l-), *n.* One who revels.

re·vel′lent (rē·vĕl′ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *revellens,* pres. part. of *revellere.* See REVEL, *v. t.*] Causing revulsion; revulsive. — *n. Med.* A revulsive medicine.

re·vel′ry (rē·vĕl′rĭ), *n.* Revelling.

rev′el·ment (rĕv′ĕl·mĕnt; rĕv′'l-), *n.* Act of reveling; revelry.

rev′el·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* [OF.] Reveling. *Obs.*

rev′el·rout′ (-rout′), *n.* [See ROUT.] **1.** Revelry; carousal; also, a revel. *Obs.*
2. A troop of revelers. *Archaic.*

rev′el·ry (rĕv′ĕl·rĭ; rĕv′'l-), *n.* [See REVEL, *v. i. & n.*] Act of reveling; revels collectively; boisterous merrymaking.
There was a sound of *revelry* by night. *Byron.*
Syn. — Carnival, carousal, joy.
Ant. — Mourning, lamentation.

Rev′els Of′fice (rĕv′ĕlz; -'lz). Also the **Rev′els.** Formerly, an office in the royal household the holder (*Master of Revels*) of which had charge of court entertainment.

re·turnd′. Returned. *Ref. Sp.*

ret′ur·nel′lo. ✝ RITORNELLO.

re·turn′ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RETURN. [BOILER, 6.]

re·turn′-tu′bu·lar boil′er. See

re·twine′, *v. t.,* **re·twist′,** *v. t.,* **re·ty′ing,** *n.,* **re·type′,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

Re′u (rē′ū; rōō). *Bib.*

Reub, *n.* = RUBE.

Reu′ben·ites, *n. pl.* *Bib.*

reul (rūl). Var. of RULE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

re·ul′cer·ate, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2. *Obs.*

Reu′leaux′ di′a·gram (rōō′lō′). See VALVE DIAGRAM.

reum. Rheum. *Ref. Sp.*

Reu′mah (rōō′mȧ). *Bib.* [Sp.]

reu′ma·tism. Rheumatism. *Ref.*

re′un·der·cut′, *v. t.,* **re′un·der·go′,** *v. i.,* **re′un·der·take′,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·un′du·late, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2. — **re′un·du·la′tion,** *n.*

re′un·fold′, *v. t.,* **re′u·ni·fi·ca′tion,** *n.,* **re·u′ni·fy,** *v. t.* See RE-.

re′u·nit′a·ble (rē′ū·nīt′ə·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.

re′u·nit′ed·ly, *adv.* of *reunited,* past part.

re′un·pack′, *v. t.,* **re′up·hold′,** *v. t.,* **re′up·hol′ster,** *v. t.,* **re′up·lift′,** *v. t.,* **re′urge′,** *v. t.,* **re·use′,** *n. & v. t.* See RE-, 2.

reus. ✝ ROOSE. *Scot.*

reut, reuth. ✝ RUTH.

re·u′ti·lize, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re′u·ti·li·za′tion,** *n.*

re·ut′ter, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re·ut′ter·ance,** *n.*

re·va′cate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·vampt′. Revamped. *Ref. Sp.*

re′va·por·i·za′tion, *n.,* **re·va′por·ize,** *v. t. & i.,* **re·var′nish,** *v. t.,* **re·var′y,** *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.

re·vay′, re·vaye′, *v. i.* [ONF. *riveier,* fr. *rive* bank, fr. L. *ripa.*] To go hunting or hawking, esp. for waterfowl along the bank of a river. *Obs.*

re·veal′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — **re·veal′a·bil′i·ty, re·veal′a·bleness,** *n.*

re·veald′. Revealed. *Ref. Sp.*

re·vealed′ (rē·vēld′), *past tense & past part.* of REVEAL. — **re·veal′ed·ly,** *adv.*

re·veal′ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of REVEAL. — **re·veal′ing·ly,** *adv.* — **re·veal′ing·ness,** *n.*

re·veg′e·tate (rē·vĕj′ē·tāt), *v. i.* See RE-, 2. — **re′veg·e·ta′tion,** *n.*

re·vell′, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

‖**re′veil′** (*F.* rā′vĕy′). Also **re·veil′** (rē·vēl′). = REVEILLE.

reve′land. Var. of REEVELAND. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

re′ve·la′tion·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

re′vel·ler, rev′el·ling, *etc.* Var. of REVELER, REVELING, etc.

Revel Master. See MASTER OF THE REVELS.

rev'e·nant (rĕv'ĕ·nănt), *n.* [F., pres. part. of *revenir* to return.] One who or that which returns; esp., a person who returns after a long absence or after death; hence, a ghost; a specter; an apparition.

‖**re·ve·nant'** (rĕ·vᵊ·năn'), *adj.* [F., fr. *revenir* to return.] Recurring, esp. to memory.

re·ven'di·cate (rĕ·vĕn'dĭ·kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [After F. *revendiquer*. See REVINDICATE.] **1.** To reclaim; to recover by a formal demand for restoration. *Rare.*
2. *Civil Law.* To bring a real action to enforce rights in immovables. **b** To proceed to recover goods sold for which the price has not been paid. Cf. STOPPAGE IN TRANSITU.

re·ven'di·ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** A revendicating. *R.*
2. *Civil Law.* **a** A real action. **b** A reclaiming of goods sold and out of the possession of the buyer where the price is unpaid.

re've·neer' (rē'vĕ·nēr'), *v. t.* To veneer again or anew.

re·venge' (rē·vĕnj'; 140), *v.;* RE·VENGED' (-vĕnjd'); RE·VENG'ING (-vĕn'jĭng). [OF. *revengier, revenchier* (F. *revancher*), fr. *re-* re- + *vengier, venchier*, to avenge, revenge (F. *venger*), fr. L. *vindicare*. See VINDICATE, VENGEANCE; cf. REVINDICATE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To inflict harm or injury in return for, as an injury, insult, etc.; to exact satisfaction for, under a sense of injury; to vindicate by avenging; as, to *revenge* his father's murder.

The gods are just, and will *revenge* our cause. *Dryden.*

2. To avenge or seek vengeance for a wrong done (oneself or another); as, to *revenge* oneself on one's enemies. *Now Rare.*
3. To punish. *Obs.*
—, *Intransitive:* To take vengeance; — with *upon. Archaic.* "A bird that will *revenge* upon you all." *Shak.*
Syn. — Retaliate, requite. See AVENGE.
Ant. — See EXCUSE.

re·venge', *n.* [MF. (F. *revanche*). See REVENGE, *v.*] **1.** Act or instance of revenging, or returning evil for evil; vindictive retaliation; vengeance; as, a terrible *revenge.*
2. The disposition or desire to seek vengeance; also, the gratification of such a desire; as, a prey to *revenge.*
3. *Obs.* **a** An avenging.

None would strike a stroke in his *revenge.* *Shak.*

b Punishment.
4. An opportunity of getting satisfaction or retrieving oneself, as a return match; as, to give one his *revenge.*
Syn. — See REQUITAL. **Ant.** — Forgiveness, pardon.

Re·venge', *n.* **a** See SHIP, *Table.* **b** With *The*, a poem (1878) by Tennyson, which he called "A Ballad of the Fleet." It tells of a battle between Spanish ships and "The Revenge," commanded by Sir Richard Grenville, off Flores, in 1591.

re·venge'a·ble (rē·vĕn'jä·b'l), *adj. Obs.* **a** Revengeful. **b** Capable of being revenged; as, *revengeable* wrong.

re·venge'ful (rē·vĕnj'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* Full of, or prone to, revenge; vindictive; desirous of vengeance.

If thy *revengeful* heart cannot forgive. *Shak.*

Syn. — Vengeful. See VINDICTIVE. **Ant.** — Forgiving. — **re·venge'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **re·venge'ful·ness,** *n.*

re·venge'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Revenge. *Now Rare.*

re·veng'er (rē·vĕn'jĕr), *n.* One who revenges; an avenger.

rev'e·nu'al (rĕv'ĕ·nū'ăl; rē·vĕn'ū·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to revenue.

rev'e·nue (rĕv'ĕ·nū; *formerly also, and still occas. in Brit. use,* rē·vĕn'ū), *n.* [OF. *revenu, revenue* (F. *revenu*) prop. past part. of *revenir* to return, fr. L. *revenire*, fr. *re-* re- + *venire* to come. See COME.] **1.** Return; coming back. *Obs.*
2. Return; yield, as of land; profit; — with *of. Obs.*
3. That which returns, or comes back, from an investment; the annual or periodical rents, profits, interest, or issues, of any species of property, real or personal; income.

Do not anticipate your *revenues.* *Gray.*

4. An item of income; a source of revenue.
5. The annual or periodical yield of taxes, excise, customs, duties, rents, etc., which a nation, state, or municipality collects and receives into the treasury for public use; public income of whatever kind.
6. The government department concerned with the collection of the national revenue.

revenue account. = INCOME ACCOUNT.

revenue bond. A bond issued by a public agency authorized to build or acquire a revenue-producing project and payable solely out of revenue derived from the project.

revenue cutter. An armed government vessel employed to enforce revenue laws, prevent smuggling, etc. In the *Revenue Cutter Service* (now a part of the Coast Guard; see COAST GUARD **c**) of the United States the officers are commissioned and its sailors enlisted as in the Navy, and any part of the service may be ordered by the President to co-operate with the Navy.

rev'e·nued (rĕv'ĕ·nūd), *adj.* Provided with a revenue.

revenue expenditure. *Accounting.* Expenses which add nothing to the permanent value or capital of the business.

rev'e·nu'er (rĕv'ĕ·nū'ĕr), *n.* A revenue officer or cutter. *Slang, U. S.*

revenue stamp. A stamp provided for raising money, as in prepayment of a tax on documents, proprietary articles, leases, mortgages, etc., and not valid for postage; — called also a *fiscal.*

revenue tariff. See TARIFF, *n.,* 1.

re·verb' (rē·vûrb'), *v. t. & i.* [See REVERBERATE.] To reverberate.

re·ver'ba·to'ry (rē·vûr'bä·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Reverberatory.

re·ver'ber·ant (rē·vûr'bĕr·ănt), *adj.* [L. *reverberans,* pres. part. See REVERBERATE.] Reverberating; resonant.

re·ver'ber·ate (-āt), *v.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *reverberare* to strike back, repel, fr. *re-* re- + *verberare* to lash, whip, beat, fr. *verber* a lash, whip, rod. See VERVAIN.] *Transitive:* **1.** To return or send back; to force or drive back; to repel; to echo, as sound; to reflect, as light or heat; to repel from side to side, as flame in a furnace; — now chiefly of sound.
2. To strike upon, as the ear. *Obs.*
3. To subject to the action of a reverberatory furnace; to fuse by reverberated heat.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be driven back; to rebound; to recoil; to be reflected or repelled, as rays of light.
2. To turn or bend back. *Obs. & Rare.*
3. To resound; to echo; to continue or be repeated, like a series of echoes; — said esp. of sound.
4. To be forced to strike (upon) or go (over), as flames.
5. To cause or undergo reverberation.

re·ver'ber·ate, *adj.* [See REVERBERATE, *v.*] **1.** Reverberant. *Obs.*
2. Driven back, as sound; reflected.

re·ver'ber·a'tion (rē·vûr'bĕr·ā'shŭn), *n.* [OF.] **1.** Act of reverberating; reflection; echo; as, the *reverberation* of rays from a mirror; the *reverberation* of voices; the *reverberation* of heat or flame in a furnace. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* Act of causing reflection of light, heat, or sound. **b** Act of reflecting light or heat, re-echoing sound, etc.; also, state of being reflected or re-echoed. **c** Subjection to the action of a reverberatory furnace.
2. That which is reverberated; as: **a** A sound persisting because of repeated reflections after the source has been cut off; — distinguished from *echo.* **b** A reflected light or color; reflection.

re·ver'ber·a'tive (rē·vûr'bĕr·ā'tĭv; -ä·tĭv), *adj.* Of the nature of reverberation; tending to reverberate; reflective.

re·ver'ber·a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* Something that produces reverberation; specif., a reflecting lamp.

re·ver'ber·a·to'ry (-ä·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Acting by reverberation; forced back or diverted, as flame or heat on the material to be subjected to it.
2. Designating a furnace (**reverberatory furnace**), kiln, etc., in which the heat is reflected from the roof on the material treated.

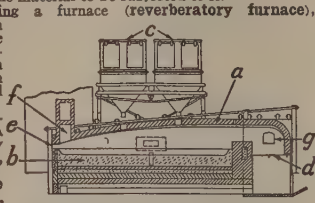

Reverberatory Furnace for smelting copper ore. *a* Roof; *b* Hearth; *c* Hoppers for introducing ore; *d* Fire Grate; *e* Opening for discharging slag; *f* Flue; *g* Door for feeding fire.

re·ver'ber·a·to'ry, *n.* A reverberatory furnace, kiln, or the like.

re·ver'brate (rē·vûr'brāt), *v. i.* To reverberate. — *adj.* Reverberating; resounding; echoing. *Both Archaic or Poetic.*

re·ver'dure (rē·vûr'dûr), *v. t.* To cover again with verdure. *Rare.*

re·vere' (rē·vēr'), *n.* A revers.

re·vere' (rē·vēr'), *v. t.;* -VERED' (-vērd'); -VER'ING (-vēr'ĭng). [F. or L.; F. *révérer*, fr. L. *revereri*, fr. *re-* re- + *vereri* to fear. See WARY.] To regard with reverence, or profound respect and affection; to venerate.

Marcus Aurelius, whom he rather *revered* as his father than treated as his partner in the empire. *Addison.*

Syn. — Honor, adore. **Ant.** — Scorn, loathe.

re·vered' (rē·vērd'), *adj.* Designating a method of ornamenting handkerchiefs, linens, etc., with a kind of drawn work.

rev'er·ence (rĕv'ĕr·ĕns), *n.* [OF. or L.; OF. *reverence,* fr. L. *reverentia.* See REVERENT.] **1.** Honor or respect felt or manifested; deference.

A seemly *reverence* may be paid to power. *Wordsworth.*

2. Profound respect mingled with love and awe, as for a holy being or place or an exalted thing; as, to pray with *reverence.*

The religious *reverence* of even the most unworldly American women for the social advantages of dress. *Edith Wharton.*

3. A gesture of reverence or respect, as an obeisance, bow, or curtsy. "And she will pass me by . . . with some cold *reverence.*" *Tennyson.*
4. The character or state of being revered or honored; dignity; exalted position.

If thou be poor, farewell thy *reverence.* *Chaucer.*

5. One called Reverend or entitled to reverence; — chiefly in phrases, as: *your Reverence,* a form of address to a clergyman (*Chiefly Dial. Irish*); *his Reverence,* a clergyman (*Chiefly Humorous*); *saving your* (or *one's*) *reverence,* with all due respect to you, etc.
6. Something reverenced or held in honor. *Rare.*

She became the tutelary divinity of all his old traditions and *reverences.* *Edith Wharton.*

Syn. — REVERENCE, VENERATION, AWE, DREAD, ADORATION, WORSHIP. REVERENCE is a strong sentiment of respect and esteem, sometimes with a trace of fear; VENERATION is deep or exalted reverence; AWE adds to *reverence* the implication of solemn wonder, mingled with dread, in view of something great or terrible, sublime or sacred; as, "Towards Johnson . . . his [Boswell's] feeling was not sycophancy, which is the lowest, but *reverence,* which is the highest of human feelings" (*Carlyle*); "To both [Johnson and Jowett] language was a sacred gift and to be used with *reverence*" (*Evelyn Abbott*); "For Socrates he [Gray] had an almost religious *veneration*" (*N. Nicholls*); "certain broken toys . . . taken forth now and then with almost religious *veneration,* with trembling hands and renewal of old grief, to his wondering *awe* at the greatness of men's sorrows" (*W. Pater*); "I have been reading Comus and Lycidas with wonder and a sort of *awe*" (*E. FitzGerald*); "Nor can I ever without *awe* stay long under a great Alpine cliff" (*Ruskin*). DREAD, as here compared (cf. FEAR), sometimes implies profound awe mingled with anxiety or concern; as, "He [Johnson] had indeed an awful *dread* of death" (*Boswell*). ADORATION adds to *veneration* the idea of homage or personal devotion; WORSHIP is adoration paid esp. to God; the word is also used in strong hyperbole with reference to other objects; as, "The mind sinks under [the good and evil of eternity] in passive helplessness, content with calm belief and humble *adoration*" (*Johnson*); "The holy time is quiet as a nun breathless with *adoration*" (*Wordsworth*); "eternity . . . spent in *worship*" (*Milton*); "the barbarizing plutolatry which seems to be so rapidly supplanting the *worship* of what alone is lovely and enduring" (*Lowell*). See DEFERENCE.
Ant. — Irreverence, disrespect; loathing, detestation, contempt, disdain.
— *at* (*the*) *reverence of.* In honor of; out of respect for. *Obs.* — *to pay,* or, *Obs., do* or *make, reverence.* To show reverence or honor; to perform an act of reverence.

Now lies he there,
And none so poor *to do* him *reverence.* *Shak.*

rev'er·ence (rĕv'ĕr·ĕns), *v. t.;* -ENCED (-ĕnst); -ENC·ING (-ĕn·sĭng). [From REVERENCE, *n.*] To regard or treat with reverence, respect, honor, or veneration; to show reverence to or respect for; to esteem highly; as, to *reverence* the gods, the King, the laws of one's country, or the honest poor.

rev'er·enc·er (rĕv'ĕr·ĕn·sĕr), *n.* One who reverences.

rev'er·end (rĕv'ĕr·ĕnd), *adj.* [L. *reverendus,* gerundive of *revereri;* cf. F. *révérend,* OF. *reverent.* See REVERE.] **1.** Worthy of reverence; entitled to respect or honor, as on account of age or position; inspiring reverence; revered. "The *reverend* walls." *Tennyson.* "A *reverend* sire." *Milton.* This word is commonly given as a title of respect to ecclesiastics. A clergyman is styled *the reverend;* a dean, vicar-general, president of a seminary or college, superior of a religious house, canon, prior, etc., *the very reverend;* an abbot, monsignor, or prothonotary apostolic, *the right reverend;* a bishop, an archbishop, *the most reverend.*
2. Sacred; holy. *Obs.*
3. Reverent. *Now Rare.*
4. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the clergy.

rev'er·end (rĕv'ĕr·ĕnd), *n.* A clergyman. *Colloq.*

rev'er·end·ly, *adv.* **1.** Reverently. *Obs.*
2. In a manner to inspire reverence.

rev'er·ent (rĕv'ĕr·ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *reverens, -entis,* pres. part. of *revereri.* See REVERE.] **1.** [OF.] = REVEREND, **1** & **4.** *Obs.*
2. Disposed to revere; expressing, or characterized by, reverence, or veneration; reverential; very or profoundly respectful; as, *reverent* disciples, words, or behavior.
3. Strong; — said of whisky. *Dial. U. S.*
— **rev'er·ent·ly,** *adv.* — **rev'er·ent·ness,** *n.*

rev'er·en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *adj.* [Cf. F. *révérenciel,* MF. *-tial.* See REVERENCE.] **1.** Proceeding from, or expressing, reverence; having a reverent quality; reverent; as, *reverential* awe. "A *reverential* esteem of things sacred." *South.*
2. Inspiring reverence; reverend. *Rare.*
— **rev'er·en'ti·al'i·ty** (-shĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **rev'er·en'tial·ly,** *adv.* — **rev'er·en'tial·ness,** *n.*

re·ver'er (rē·vēr'ĕr), *n.* One who reveres.

rev'er·ie (rĕv'ĕr·ĭ), **rev'er·y** (rĕv'ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* REVERIES (-Iz). [F. *rêverie,* fr. *rêver* to dream, rave, be lightheaded. See RAVE, *v.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** State of joy; rejoicing. **b** Wantonness; revelry. **c** Annoyance; rage. **d** Rough or rude speech.
2. **a** State of being lost in thought or abstracted musing. "Rapt in nameless *reverie.*" *Tennyson.* **b** A sequence of thoughts or images, not purposively directed.
3. An extravagant or fanciful product of the mind; a theory or notion, usually strange or impractical; a vision.

There are infinite *reveries* and numberless extravagancies pass through both [wise and foolish minds]. *Addison.*

4. A rumor. *Scot.*
Syn. — See DREAM. **Ant.** — Actuality, reality.

re·ver'i·fy (rĕ·vĕr'ĭ·fī), *v. t.* To verify again or anew.

rev'er·ist (rĕv'ĕr·ĭst), *n.* One who indulges in reveries.

re·vers' (rē·vēr'; rē·vâr'), *n. sing. & pl.* [F. See REVERSE, *n.*] *Dressmaking, Tailoring, etc.* A part turned or folded back so as to show the inside, or a piece put on in imitation of such a part, as the lapel of a coat.

re·ver'sal (rē·vûr'săl; -s'l), *n.* [From REVERSE.] **1.** Act or process of reversing. Specif.: **a** *Law.* A change or overthrowing; as, the *reversal* of a judgment; the *reversal* of an attainder, or of an outlawry, by which the sentence is rendered void. **b** The causing to move or face in an opposite direction, or to appear in an inverted position; as, the *reversal* of a rotation; the *reversal* of objects by a lens. **c** (1) A method of testing or determining the collimation, as of a transit, by reversing the telescope in its supports. (2) The changing of a dark line in a spectrum into a bright one, or vice versa, by absorption. **d** *Rare.* Reversion; return.
2. An exception to the regular progression of a series of values. In a *reversal of the first order,* there is an actual decline in place of an expected increase; in a *reversal of the second order,* the rate of change declines.
3. *Photog.* **a** Solarization. **b** The conversion of a positive into a negative or a negative into a positive. **c** The lateral inversion of the image as by the use of a prism on the lens.

re·verse' (rē·vûrs'), *adj.* [ME. *revers,* fr. OF. *revers,* fr. L. *reversus,* past part. of *revertere.* See REVERT.] **1.** Turned back; opposite or contrary; as, the *reverse* order or direction; specif., having the back presented to the observer or opponent. See OBVERSE.
2. Acting or operating in a manner opposite or contrary.
3. Reversing; effecting reverse movement or operation; as, a *reverse* gear.
4. *Obs.* **a** Adverse; contrary; as, *reverse* winds. **b** Backhanded; — said of thrusts, blows, or the like. **c** Inverse.
5. *Mil.* Pertaining to, facing, or commanding, the rear.

re·verse' (rē·vûrs'), *n.* [ME. *revers,* fr. OF. *revers.* See REVERSE, *adj.*] **1.** That which is directly opposite or contrary to something else; contrary; opposite.

And then mistook *reverse* of wrong for right. *Pope.*

2. Act of reversing; specif.: **a** *Now Chiefly Dancing.* Reversal; a turning completely about; complete change.

By a *reverse* of fortune, Stephen becomes rich. *Lamb.*

b A change from better to worse; misfortune; a check or defeat; as, the enemy met with a *reverse.*
3. That which appears or is presented when anything is reverted, or is turned or viewed oppositely to the position or direction in which it is ordinarily seen; the back; — opposed to *obverse;* as, the *reverse* of a leaf or trench; specif.: **a** The side of a coin, medal, etc., opposite to the obverse (which see); also, the design on this side. **b** The back of a book leaf; verso. **c** *Rare.* Butt (sense **1 b**). **d** An inverted phrase, sentence, etc.
4. = REVERS. *Rare.* *Thackeray.*
5. *Card Playing.* **a** = REVERSI **a.** **b** *pl.* = REVERSI **b.**
6. *Fencing.* A backhanded thrust, cut, or stroke. *Obs. Shak.*
7. *Mech.* A reversing gear, movement, etc.
8. *Mil.* The rear.
9. *Surg.* A turn or fold made in bandaging, by which the direction of the bandage is changed.
Syn. — See CONVERSE.

re·verse' (rē·vûrs'), *v.;* -VERSED' (-vûrst'); -VERS'ING (-vûr'sĭng). [OF. *reverser,* fr. LL. *reversare* to turn round, fr. *re-* re- + *versare* to turn. See VERSATILE; cf. REVERSE, *adj.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to return. *Obs.*
2. To turn upside down; to invert.

His shield *revers'd* o'er the fallen warrior lies. *Pope.*

3. To turn completely about in position or direction; to change to the opposite as regards position; to transpose; as, to *reverse* a negative for photomechanical printing.
4. To revoke; to annul; specif., *Law,* to overthrow by a contrary decision; to make void; to undo or annul for error; as, to *reverse* a judgment, sentence, or decree.
5. To change to the contrary in character or trend; as, to *reverse* a policy.
6. To cause to go or move in the opposite direction; as, to *reverse* an electric current; specif., *Mach.,* to cause (an engine, machine, etc.) to perform its revolutions or action in the opposite direction.
7. To use, do, etc., in the opposite way, as an experiment.
8. *Obs.* **a** To overthrow; to subvert. **b** To face (a gar-

ment), as with velvet. **c** To oppose; also, to contradict. **d** To turn away; to remove; to cause to depart.

——, *Intransitive*: **1.** *Obs.* **a** To draw or move back; to recoil; to turn away. **b** To fall down; to turn over. **c** To return.

2. To turn or move in the opposite direction, as in waltzing; to be or become reversed.

3. To put an engine, machine, etc., in reverse.

Syn. — Overturn, upset; repeal, revoke. — REVERSE, INVERT agree in the idea of change to the contrary or opposite. REVERSE is the more general term, and denotes alteration to the opposite; it applies to position, direction, order, sequence, relation, bearing; as, to *reverse* a coin, an electric current, an engine, relative values, a decision; "having his shield *reversed*" (*Scott*). INVERT denotes primarily a turning upside down; as, to *invert* a tumbler, *inverted* commas; "the lake . . . reflecting *inverted* tops of mountains" (*Gray*). In its secondary senses it approaches *reverse*, but applies within narrower limits; as, to *invert* the order of words in a sentence, the relation of cause and effect, an *inverted* chord. See ABOLISH.

Motives by excess *reverse* their very nature, and instead of exciting, stun and stupefy the mind. *Coleridge.*

The custom . . . to *invert* now and then the order of the class, so as to make the highest and lowest boys change places. *Moore.*

re·verse' (rē·vûrs'), *adv.* Reversely.

reverse arms. *Mil.* A position of a soldier (not now used in the United States Army) in which the piece was held between the right elbow and the body at an angle of 45°, barrel downward, muzzle down and to the rear.

reverse bar. *Shipbuilding.* A portion or section of a reverse frame; also, a reverse frame.

reverse battery, fire, etc. *Mil.* A battery, fire, etc., stationed in, or coming from, the rear.

reverse bearing. *Surv.* The bearing resulting from a backsight.

reverse curve. *Railroads.* An S-shaped curve made by joining two simple curves turning in opposite directions; sometimes, erroneously, a stretch formed of two oppositely turning simple curves joined by a tangent.

re·versed' (rē·vûrst'), *adj.* **1.** Turned backward or the contrary way; turned side for side, or end for end; as: **a** *Bot.* Resupinate. **b** *Zool.* Sinistral, as certain univalve shells. **2.** Having the edges turned back to give the appearance of greater thickness; — said of sheet-metal work.

3. *Law.* Set aside, annulled, or vacated.

— **re·vers'ed·ly** (-vûr'sĕd·lĭ; -sĭd-; -vûrst'lĭ), *adv.*

reversed line. Also **reversed spectrum line.** *Physics.* A strong line in an emission spectrum which has a dark line down its middle due to absorption by the colder vapor which surrounds the central luminous vapor. If the amount of material in the source, as an arc, is large, a bright emission line may appear in the middle of the absorption line. This is called ***double reversal.***

reverse English. See ENGLISH, *n.*, 5. *U. S.*

reverse fault. *Geol.* See FAULT, *n.*, 6.

reverse frame. *Shipbuilding.* A part of the frame formed by an angle iron placed opposite the frame proper, but with its flanges reversed in direction from those forming the frame, in an iron or steel ship.

re·verse'ful (rē·vûrs'fŏŏl; -fĭ·l), *adj.* Full of reverses.

reverse indention. *Print.* = HANGING INDENTION.

reverse keys *Mech.* An arrangement of keys or wedges resembling the stonemason's plug and feather, used for forcing apart two pieces previously fastened by a key or cotter.

re·verse'less (rē·vûrs'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Irreversible. *Rare.*

re·verse'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Reversal.

reverse of the medal. The other side of the affair or question, usually connoting a less favorable aspect.

re·verse'-phase' re'lay. *Elec.* A phase-rotation relay. See RELAY, *n.*, 3.

re·vers'er (rē·vûr'sĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which reverses.

2. *Elec.* **a** A device for reversing a current or polarity. **b** A switching device for interchanging electrical circuits to reverse the direction of motor rotation.

3. *Scots Law.* A reversioner; also, a mortgagor.

reverse shot, reverse-angle shot. *Motion Pictures.* See SHOT, *n.*, 17.

reverse side. *Eng. Billiards.* Check side. See ENGLISH, *n.*, 5.

reverse spelling. An unphonetic and unetymological spelling imitating the same spelling in words where it is etymological but no longer phonetic, as *limb* (from *lim*), cf. *lamb*, where *b* is etymological; *delight* (from *delit*), cf. *light*; *Swanage* (from *Swanwich* -swŏn'ĭj), cf. *savage.*

reverse turn. *Aviation.* A rapid maneuver to reverse the direction of flight of an airplane, performed by making a half loop and half roll.

re·ver'si' (rē·vĕr'sē'; rē·vûr'sē), *n.* [F., fr. earlier *reversin*, fr. It. *rovescino*, fr. *rovesciare* to invert. Cf. REVERSE.] *Games.* **a** An old card game in which the player who made the fewest points and took the fewest tricks won. **b** A game for two players, played upon a checkerboard with 64 men, which are one color on one side and another on the other. The men are placed one at a time on the board, and each player turns, or reverses, any men of the opposite color in a line with, and enclosed by, two of his.

re·vers'i·bil'i·ty (rē·vûr'sĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being reversible.

re·vers'i·ble (rē·vûr'sĭ·b'l), *adj.* [Cf. F. *réversible.*] **1.** Capable of being reversed or of reversing; as, a chair or seat having a *reversible* back; a *reversible* judgment or sentence.

2. Capable of going through a series of movements, changes, etc., in either direction, backward or forward; as, in chemistry, a *reversible* reaction; in thermodynamics, a *reversible* process.

3. Hence, having a pattern or a finished surface on both sides, so that either may be used; — said of fabrics.

4. *Math.* Establishing a one-to-one correspondence between the points in the two planes (or extents) transformed; — said of a transformation.

— **re·vers'i·ble·ness,** *n.* — **re·vers'i·bly,** *adv.*

re·vers'i·ble, *n.* A reversible cloth. See REVERSIBLE, *adj.*, 3.

reversible adiabatic process. See ADIABATIC PROCESS **a**.

reversible cell *or* **element.** *Elec.* A cell the chemical action in which can be reversed by passing through it a current opposite in direction to that generated by the cell.

reversible colloid. *Physical Chem.* A colloid which may be precipitated and then again dispersed.

re·vers'i·ble-disk' plow. See PLOW, *n.*, 1.

reversible electrode. *Physical Chem.* A metallic electrode which will dissolve when a current is passed from it into the solution and which will have plated on it metal from the solution when the current is passed in the reverse direction. The relation between the amount of chemical action which occurs and the electromotive force is exactly reversible, that is, the electrode is nonpolarizable.

reversible engine. **a** An engine that may be reversed. **b** *Thermodynamics.* A heat engine which, if forced to trace out its indicator diagram in a reversed direction, so that the work which would be done by the engine, when running direct, is actually spent upon it, will reject to the source of heat the same quantity of heat as, when running direct, it would take from the source, and will take from the receiver of heat the same quantity as, when running direct, it would reject to the receiver. *J. A. A. Ewing.*

reversible lock. A lock that may be applied to a door opening in either direction, or hinged to either jamb.

reversible process. *Thermodyn.* An imaginary process or series of changes of a system in which the system is in complete equilibrium at each stage of the process. When such a process is reversed, the complete series of changes, both internal and external, is reversed.

reversible reaction. *Chem.* A reaction which occurs in either direction, according to conditions. Thus, hydriodic acid is formed by the union of hydrogen and iodine, and also breaks up into these elements, as represented in the equation: $H_2 + I_2 \leftrightarrows 2HI$.

reversible steering gear. *Mach.* A steering gear for a vehicle, the road wheels of which are capable of being deflected by obstructions. — **reversible steering.**

re·vers'ing (rē·vûr'sĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of REVERSE. — **re·vers'ing·ly,** *adv.*

reversing eyepiece. *Astron.* An eyepiece provided with a reversing prism. See REVERSING PRISM.

reversing layer. *Astron.* A gaseous atmospheric shell, a few hundred miles in depth, enveloping the sun, in which occurs that absorption which causes the Fraunhofer lines.

reversing link. *Mach.* The slotted link of a link motion, esp. of a Stephenson's link motion. Cf. LINK MOTION.

reversing prism. A right-angled prism which reverses in one co-ordinate the apparent position of objects viewed through it in the direction parallel to the hypotenuse side of the prism.

re·ver'sion (rē·vûr'shŭn; -zhŭn; 277), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *reversio* a turning back. See REVERT.] **1.** *Law.* **a** The returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs, by operation of law, after the grant has terminated; hence, the residue of an estate left in the proprietor or owner thereof, to take effect in possession, by operation of law, after the termination of a limited or less estate carved out of it and conveyed by him. Cf. REMAINDER; ESCHEAT. **b** *Scots Law.* A power to redeem lands from a wadset or encumbrance, or the period during which the power may be exercised. The seven years allowed by Act of 1649 to a debtor to redeem apprised lands is called the ***legal reversion,*** or ***legal.***

2. Right of succession or future possession or enjoyment.

That scorns the dull *reversion* of a throne. *Pope.*

3. Act or instance of coming back, or returning, as to a former condition or faith; reconversion.

4. Act of reversing, or turning the opposite way, or state of being so turned; as, *reversions* of dip, of breezes.

5. *Obs.* **a** That which remains; remainder; remains; residue. **b** Act of returning, or coming back; return.

6. *Alg.* Act of reverting a series. See under REVERT, *v.*

7. *Annuities.* A reversionary annuity (see ANNUITY, 2).

8. *Biol.* **a** A return toward some ancestral type or condition; the reappearance of an ancestral character or characters; atavism. **b** An organism or individual possessing such a character; a throwback.

9. *Chem.* Return to a former state, as of soluble phosphates to an insoluble form. See PHOSPHORIC ACID, 1.

10. *Plant Pathol.* A virus disease of black currants transmitted by the gall mite causing big bud (which see), characterized by changed form of the leaves, abnormal flowers, and partial or complete sterility.

re·ver'sion (rē·vûr'shŭn; -zhŭn), *n.* Retranslation; retroversion.

re·ver'sion·a·ble (-ə·b'l), *adj.* Capable of reversion.

re·ver'sion·al (-əl; -'l), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a reversion; reversionary. — **re·ver'sion·al·ly,** *adv.*

re·ver'sion·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ēr·ĭ), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a reversion; involving a reversion; specif.: **a** *Law.* Of, pert. to, or involving, a legal reversion, to be enjoyed in succession, or after the termination of a particular estate; as, a *reversionary* interest or right. **b** *Biol.* Of, pertaining to, or involving, reversion; atavistic.

re·ver'sion·ar'y, *n.* *Law.* **a** That which is to be received in reversion. **b** *Rare.* A reversioner.

reversionary addition. *Life Ins.* = PAID-UP ADDITION.

reversionary annuity. See ANNUITY, 2.

reversion duty. A duty levied on lessors at the termination of a long lease, based on increase of property valuation.

re·ver'sion·er (rē·vûr'shŭn·ĕr; -zhŭn·ĕr), *n.* *Law.* One who has a reversion, or is entitled to a reversion; loosely, anyone having a vested right to a future estate.

re·ver'sion·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A reversioner.

reversion pendulum. = KATER'S PENDULUM.

reversion spectroscope. A spectroscope presenting two spectra with colors in opposite order, and provided with means for bringing any corresponding line in the two spectra into the same vertical line.

reversion to type. **a** *Biol.* = REVERSION, **8 a.** **b** A returning to customs, practices, or ideas one has outgrown.

re·ver'sist (rē·vûr'sĭst), *n.* A player of reversi.

re·ver'sive (-sĭv), *adj.* [*reverse* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to reversion; tending to reverse or revert; atavistic.

re·ver'so (rē·vûr'sō), *n.*; *pl.* -SOS (-sōz). [It. *riverso.*] **1.** = REVERSE, *n.*, 3. *Obs.*

2. *Print.* A verso.

re·vert' (rē·vûrt'), *v.*; -VERT'ED; -VERT'ING. [OF. *revertir*, fr. (assumed) VL. *revertire*, for L. *revertere, reversum*, fr. *re-* re- + *vertere* to turn. See VERSION; cf. REVERSE, *v.*] *Intransitive*: **1.** To regain consciousness; to come to; to recover; to revive. *Obs.*

2. To return; to come or go back, as to a place, person, condition, or topic; as, a people that *reverted* to savagery.

3. *Biol.* To undergo reversion; to return toward some ancestral type.

4. *Chem.* To return to a former state; — said esp. of phosphates in certain fertilizers which become insoluble again. See PHOSPHORIC ACID, 1.

5. *Law.* To return to the proprietor or his heirs or assigns after the termination of a particular estate or reversion granted by him.

——, *Transitive*: **1.** *Obs.* **a** To cause to return; esp., to restore. **b** To turn, force, or throw, back. **c** To revoke; to reverse; to annul.

2. To turn to the contrary; to reverse; to invert. *Rare.*

Till happy chance *revert* the cruel scene. *Prior.*

3. To turn or direct back or to the rear, as the eyes.

4. *Chem.* To cause to revert. See REVERT, *v. i.*, 4.

Syn. — See ADVERT. **Ant.** — Advance, proceed, progress.

revert a series. *Alg.* To so treat an infinite series, as $y = a + bx + cx^2 +$ etc., as to find x in a series in powers of y.

re·vert' (rē·vûrt'), *n.* One who or that which reverts or is reverted; specif.: **a** *Obs. Music.* A return; antistrophe. **b** One who returns to a former faith.

re·vert', *adj.* Reverted.

re·vert'al (rē·vûr'tăl; -t'l), *n.* Reversion. *Rare.*

re·vert'ed (-tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Turned back or the wrong way; directed back, as the eyes; reversed.

reverted cellulose. See VISCOSE.

reverted phosphate. See PHOSPHORIC ACID, 1.

reverted phosphoric acid. *Agric. Chem.* See PHOSPHORIC ACID, 2.

reverted train. *Kinematics.* An epicyclic train in which the first and last wheels revolve on the same axis. When these two wheels are nearly equal, a very slow relative rotation is secured.

re·vert'er (rē·vûr'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which reverts.

re·vert'er (-tĕr), *n.* [AF. *reverter* to return, inf. used as n., for OF. *revertir* to return. See REVERT.] *Law.* Reversion.

re·vert'i·ble (rē·vûr'tĭ·b'l), *adj.* That may revert or be reverted. — **re·vert'i·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

re·ver'tive (rē·vûr'tĭv), *adj.* Reverting, or tending to revert; returning. — **re·ver'tive·ly,** *adv.*

re·vest' (rē·vĕst'), *v.* [OF. *revestir* (F. *revêtir*), fr. L. *re vestire*, fr. *re-* re- + *vestire* to clothe, fr. *vestis* a garment. See VEST; cf. REVET.] *Transitive*: **1.** To clothe, esp. with vestments; to attire; dress; robe. *Obs.*

2. To put on (clothing); to clothe (oneself) again.

3. To vest (senses 3 & 4) again; to reinstate; to reinvest; as, to *revest* a king in his kingdom, or lands in a former owner.

——, *Intransitive*: To take effect or vest again, as a title; to revert to a former owner; as, the title *revested* in A.

‖**re·ves'ti·a'ri·us** (rē·vĕs'tĭ·ā'rĭ·ŭs; 79), *n.* [ML.] The assistant sacrist, in charge of the vestments and church hangings. *Hist.*

re·ves'try (rē·vĕs'trĭ), *n.* [See REVESTIARY, VESTRY.] A place for vesting of priests; a vestry. *Now Rare.*

re·vet' (rē·vĕt'), *v. t.*; -VET'TED; -VET'TING. [F. *revêtir*, prop., to clothe. See REVEST.] *Mil. & Civil Engin.* To face, as an embankment, with a revetment.

re·vet'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *revêtement*, fr. *revêtir* to clothe. See REVET.] *Fort. & Engin.* A facing of stone, concrete, fascines, or any other material, to sustain an embankment; also, a retaining wall.

re·vict'ual (rē·vĭt'l), *v. t. & i.*; -UALED, -UALLED (-'ld); -UAL·ING, -UAL·LING. [*re-* + *victual.*] To victual again. — **re·vict'ual·ment,** *n.*

re·vie' (rē·vī'), *v.* *Obs.* *Transitive*: **1.** To vie with, or challenge, in return.

2. *Card Playing.* To meet a wager on, as on the taking of a trick, with a higher wager.

——, *Intransitive*: *Obs.* **1.** *Card Playing.* To exceed an adversary's wager.

2. To make a retort; to bandy words.

re·vie', *n.* *Obs.* **1.** *Card Playing.* A higher wager than an adversary's.

2. A repetition; reinspection; review.

re·view' (rē·vū'; *in senses* 1 & 2, rē-), *v.*; RE·VIEWED' (-vūd'); RE·VIEW'ING. [*re-* + *view*; cf. F. *revoir*, past part. *revu.* See REVIEW, *n.*] *Transitive*: **1.** To view or see again. *Obs.* "I shall *review* Sicilia." *Shak.*

2. To view or examine again; as, the officers viewed and *reviewed* the fortifications.

3. To take a view of; to survey.

Shall I the long, laborious scene *review?* *Pope.*

4. To look back on; to take a retrospective view of.

5. [From REVIEW, *n.*; cf. F. *revoir.*] To go over or examine critically or deliberately. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* To reconsider; to revise, as a manuscript before printing it, or a book for a new edition. **b** To go over with critical examination, in order to discover excellences or defects; hence, to write a critical examination of; as, to *review* a new novel.

6. *Law.* To re-examine judicially; as, a higher court may *review* the proceedings and judgments of a lower one.

7. *Mil.* To make a formal or official examination of the state of, as troops or the like; to hold a review of; as to *review* a regiment.

——, *Intransitive*: To write reviews; to be a reviewer.

re·view' (rē·vū'), *n.* [MF. *reveue* (F. *revue*), fr. *revoir* to see again (past part. *revu*), fr. L. *revidere*, fr. *re-* re- + *videre* to see. See VIEW; cf. REVISE.] **1.** A looking over or examination with a view to amendment or improvement; revision; as, an author's *review* of his works. *Now Rare.*

2. A general survey or view, as of the events of a period; as, to take a *review* of the war; to pass one's life in *review.*

3. An examination or inspection.

4. A second or repeated view; a re-examination.

5. A retrospective view or survey, as of one's life.

6. An explanatory and critical account of a publication, dramatic production, exhibition, or the like, usually in a periodical; a criticism; a critique.

7. A periodical containing critical articles primarily.

8. *Drama.* A revue.

9. *Educ.* A repetition of a lesson or series of lessons some time after its first assignment.

10. *Law.* Judicial re-examination, as of the proceedings of a lower tribunal of any kind by a higher.

11. *Mil. & Nav.* An inspection, as of troops under arms or of a naval force, by a high officer for the purpose of ascertaining the state of discipline, equipments etc.; specif., a march past the reviewing officer, usually following an inspection.

Syn. — REVIEW, CRITIQUE, CRITICISM all denote a critical essay. REVIEW emphasizes the idea of critical examination or exposition; CRITIQUE and CRITICISM lay stress rather upon the expression of critical judgments. Cf. ANIMADVERSION.

re·verse'-cur'rent cir'cuit break'er. *Elec.* See CIRCUIT BREAKER.

reverse discard. *Whist.* = DOWN-AND-OUT, *n.*, 2.

re·verse'ly, *adv.* of REVERSE.

re·verse'ways', re·verse'wise', *adv.* See -WAYS, -WISE.

re·vers'i·bl. Reversible. *Ref. Sp.*

re·ver'si·fy, *v. i.* See RE-, 2. — **re·ver·si·fi·ca'tion,** *n.* — **re·ver'si·fi'er,** *n.*

reversing switch. *Elec.* See SWITCH, *n.*, 5.

re·ver'sia (rē·vûr'zhə), *n.* [F.] = REVERSI a.

re·ver'ture, *n.* Reversion. *Obs.*

rev'er·y (rĕv'ĕr·ĭ). Var. of REVERIE. [VEST, to dress. *Obs.*]

re·vesche', re·vesh', *v. t.* = RE-VEST, *v. t.* = REVEST, to dress. *Obs.*

re·ves'ti·ar'y (rē·vĕs'tĭ·ĕr'ĭ; -ēr·ĭ), *n.* [ML. *revestiarium;* cf. F. *revêtiaire.* See REVEST.] = REVESTRY. *Hist.*

re·vête' (rē·vāt'), *v. t.* Also **re·vete'.** [F. *revêtir.*] = REVET.

re·vête'ment' (rē·vāt'mĭnt'; rē·vāt'mĕnt), *n.* Also **re·vete'ment.** [F. *revêtement.*] = REVETMENT.

re·vi'brate, *v. i. & t.* See RE-, 2. — **re·vi·bra'tion** (rĕ'vĭ·brā'shŭn), *n.* — **re·vi·bra'tion·al,** *adj.*

re·vic'to·ri·ous, *adj.* See RE-, 2.

re·vic'to·ry, *n.* See RE-, 2.

N O P Q R

re·view'age (rē-vū'ĭj), *n.* Reviewing, as of books.
re·view'al (-ăl), *n.* Act of reviewing; revision; a review.
re·view'er (-ēr), *n.* One who reviews or re-examines; specif.: **a** One who examines publications critically, and publishes his opinion of them; a professional critic of books; a review writer. **b** *Obs.* A reviser. **c** *Obs.* One who looks back.
re·vig'or, -vig'our (rē-vĭg'ĕr), *v. t. & i.* To regain, or restore to, vigor. *Obs.*
re·vig'or·ate (-āt), *v. t.* To reinvigorate. — **re·vig·or·a'tion** (rē'vĭg·ĕr·ā'shŭn), *n.*
re·vig'or·ate (rē-vĭg'ĕr·ăt), *adj.* [ML. *revigoratus*, past part.] Reinvigorated. *Rare.*
re·vile' (rē-vīl'), *v.;* RE·VILED' (-vīld'); RE·VIL'ING (-vīl'-ĭng). [OF. *reviler* to despise, regard as vile, fr. *re-* re- + *vil* vile. See VILE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To debase. *Obs.* **2.** To subject to abuse, now only in speech; to address or assail with opprobrious language; to rail at.
—, *Intransitive:* To use contemptuous or opprobrious language; to rail.
Who, when he was reviled, *reviled* not again. 1 *Pet.* ii. 23.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See VILIFY.
re·vile' (rē-vīl'), *n.* A reviling remark or speech; also, reviling. *Obs.*
re·vile'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act, practice, or instance of reviling.
re·vil'er (-vīl'ĕr), *n.* One who reviles.
re·vil'ing (rē-vīl'ĭng), *adj.* Abusive. Cf. REVILE, *v.* — **re·vil'ing·ly,** *adv.*
re·vince' (rē-vĭns'), *v. t.* [See REVICT.] To refute. *Obs.*
re·vin'di·cate (rē-vĭn'dĭ·kāt), *v. t.* [*re-* + *vindicate.* Cf. REVENDICATE, REVENGE.] To vindicate again; to reclaim; to demand and take back. — **re'vin·di·ca'tion** (rē'vĭn·dĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*
rev'i·res'cence (rĕv'ĭ·rĕs'ĕns; -'ns), *n.* Quality or fact of being revirescent. *Rare.*
rev'i·res'cent (-ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [L. *revirescens*, pres. part. of *revirescere* to grow green again.] Growing fresh or young again; reviving.
re·vis'al (rē-vīz'ăl; -'l), *n.* [From REVISE.] Act of revising; revision; as, the *revisal* of a manuscript or treaty.
re·vise' (rē-vīz'), *v.;* RE·VISED' (-vīzd'); RE·VIS'ING (-vīz'-ĭng). [F. *reviser*, fr. L. *revisere* to look back, go to see again, revisit, *revidere, revisum,* to see again, fr. *re-* re- + *videre, visum,* to see. See REVIEW.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To look again, often, or back; to reflect (on). *Obs.* **2.** To make a revision; to be engaged in revision of a manuscript, etc.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To see or look at again. *Obs.* **2.** To look at or over again for the purpose of correcting or improving; to go or read over to correct errors, etc.; as, to *revise* a manuscript or a printer's proof. **3.** To make a new, amended, improved, or up-to-date version of; to subject to revision; as, to *revise* a dictionary.
re·vise' (rē-vīz'), *n.* **1.** A being seen again. *Obs.* **2.** Act of revising; a review; a revision; a re-examination. **3.** A revised form. **4.** *Print.* A proof taken after corrections have been made.
Revised Standard Version of the New Testament. An authorized revision of the New Testament of the American Revised Version of 1901 published in New York in 1946.
re·vised' stat'utes. **a** *U. S.* The statutes (of a particular jurisdiction) of a general and permanent nature, comprising only the laws in force at a given time, compiled and published in shortened form, rearranged and classified; — in distinction from the *statutes at large.* **b** *Eng.* The enactments of legislatures, reprinted in chronological order, with obsolete statutes omitted.
Revised Version of the Bible. A revised form of the Authorized Version prepared by English and American revisers in accordance with a resolution passed, in 1870, by both houses of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, England. The New Testament was published in 1881, and the complete Bible in 1885. The revised Apocrypha appeared in 1895. Cf. AMERICAN REVISED VERSION.
re·vis'er (rē-vīz'ĕr), *n.* One who revises, esp. proofs.
re·vi'sion (rē-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *revision,* fr. LL. *revisio* a seeing again, fr. *revidere.* See REVISE, *v.*] **1.** Act of revising; re-examination or careful reading over for correction or improvement; as, the *revision* of a book or of statutes. **2.** That made by revising; a revised form or version. **3.** A seeing again; a rebeholding.
Syn. — Re-examination, revisal, revise, correction.
re·vi'sion·al (-ăl; -'l), **re·vi'sion·ar'y** (-ĕr'ĭ; -ēr-ĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to revision.
re·vi'sion·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [*revision* + *-ism.*] **1.** Advocacy of revision, as of an original doctrine or treaty; the theory or practice of a revisionist. **2.** The movement among socialists to modify Marxian socialism, esp. as revised by Edward Bernstein (1889), so as to be evolutionary rather than revolutionary in spirit.
re·vi'sion·ist, *n.* **a** One who favors revision, as of a court decision or of the evidence of responsibility for an act. **b** A reviser; esp., *pl.,* those who made the Revised Version of the Bible. **c** One who favors revisionism. — **re·vi'sion·ist,** *adj.*
re·vis'it (rē-vĭz'ĭt), *v. t. & i.* [F. *revisiter.*] **1.** To revise; to re-examine. *Obs.* **2.** To visit again; to return to.
re·vis'it, *n.* Act of visiting again; a repeated visit.
re·vis'it·ant (-ĭ·tănt), *adj.* Revisiting. — **re·vis'it·ant,** *n.*
re'vis·it·a'tion (rē'vĭz·ĭ·tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *revisitation* examination, inspection.] Act of revisiting.
re·vi'so·ry (rē-vī'zŏ·rĭ), *adj.* Having the power or purpose to revise; revising; making revision; as, *revisory* body, power, or functions.
re·viv'al (rē-vīv'ăl; -'l), *n.* [From REVIVE.] **1.** Act or instance of reviving, or state of being revived; restoration. Specif.: **a** Renewed attention to something, as to letters or literature. **b** Renewed performance of, or interest in, something, as the drama and literature; of a play, book, or the like, a new presentation or publication. **c** In full, **revival of religion.** Renewed interest in religion, after indifference and decline; a period of religious awakening; special religious interest. **d** Reanimation from a state of languor or depression; — applied to the health, spirits, and the like. **e** Renewed pursuit, or cultivation, or flourishing state of something, as of commerce, arts, agriculture. **f** Renewed prevalence of something, as a practice or a fashion; as, the Gothic *revival.* **g** Restoration to consciousness or life. **2.** An evangelistic meeting or a series of evangelistic meetings, often characterized by emotional excitement. **3.** *Old Chem.* Revivification. **4.** *Law.* Restoration of force, validity, or effect; renewal; as, the *revival* of a debt barred by limitation; the *revival* of a revoked will, of a judgment, etc. **5.** *Psychol.* Recurrence to mind; active memory as distinguished from retention; recall; reproduction.
Syn. — Quickening, reanimation, renaissance, rebirth, resurrection. **Ant.** — Decadence, decline, death.
re·viv'al·ism (rē-vīv'ăl·ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The spirit or kind of religion, or methods, characteristic of religious revivals. **2.** Tendency or desire to revive or restore.
re·viv'al·ist, *n.* **1.** A clergyman or layman who promotes revivals of religion; an advocate of or participator in religious revivals; sometimes, specif., a clergyman, without a particular charge, who goes about to promote revivals; an evangelist. **2.** A reviver or restorer, as of earlier architecture — **re·viv'al·ist,** *adj.* — **re·viv'al·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*
Revival of Learning, Letters, *or* Literature. The Renaissance in its literary aspect.
re·viv'a·to'ry (rē-vīv'ă·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Restorative.
re·vive' (rē-vīv'), *v.;* RE·VIVED' (-vīvd'); RE·VIV'ING (-vīv'-ĭng). [F. *revivre,* fr. L. *revivere,* fr. *re-* re- + *vivere* to live. See VIVID.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To return to consciousness or life; to recover life, vigor, or strength; to become reanimated or reinvigorated; to become active, operative, valid, or flourishing again; as, hope *revived* in him.
The soul of the child came into him again, and he *revived.* 1 *Kings* xvii. 22.
2. *Old Chem.* To recover its metallic state, as a metal.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To restore to consciousness or life; to reanimate. **2.** To raise from languor, depression, or discouragement; to bring into action after a suspension; to render active, operative, valid, or flourishing again; to reinvigorate. **3.** To recover from a state of neglect or disuse; to restore; re-establish; bring back into currency, use, performance, or the like; as, to *revive* a play. **4.** To renew in the mind or memory; to bring to recollection; to recall attention to; to reawaken; to refreshen. **5.** *a Old Chem.* To reduce or restore to the metallic state, as a metal after calcination. **b** *Chem.* To revivify. **6.** *Phys. Geog.* To rejuvenate.
Syn. — Enliven, resuscitate, rekindle, rouse.
re·vive', *n.* Revival. *Obs.*
re·vive'ment (rē-vīv'mĕnt), *n. Obs.* **a** Revival. **b** A reviving influence; a cause of revival.
re·viv'er (rē-vīv'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which revives; as: *a Slang.* A stimulant. **b** A preparation for restoring color, polish, or the like. **c** One who restores to use, re-establishes, reintroduces, or the like. **d** A renovator of old clothes.
re·viv'er, *n.* Revival; re-establishment.
re·viv'i·fi·ca'tion (rē-vĭv'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *revivificare, -atum,* to restore to life.] **1.** Renewal or restoration of life; act of recalling or restoring, or state of being recalled, from death or apparent death or torpidity to life. **2.** *Chem.* Process of reviving or revivifying. See REVIVE, *v. t.,* **5 a;** REVIVIFY, *v. t.,* **c** (2). **3.** Revival; renewal; reinvigoration.
re·viv'i·fi'er (rē-vĭv'ĭ·fī'ĕr), *n.* One that revivifies; a reviver.
re·viv'i·fy (rē-vĭv'ĭ·fī), *v. t.* [F. *révivifier,* fr. LL. *revivificare.* See VIVIFY.] To cause to revive; to revive; specif.: **a** To reanimate; to reinvigorate. **b** To restore to life; to resuscitate. **c** *Chem.* (1) = REVIVE, *v. t.,* **5 a.** (2) To restore to an active state, as char (used in decolorizing sugar) by reburning. — *v. i. Chem.* To revive.
re·viv'ing (rē-vīv'ĭng), *adj.* **a** Regaining an active state. See REVIVE, *v.* **b** Resuscitative. **c** Renewing. — **re·viv'ing·ly** (-vīv'ĭng·lĭ), *adv.*
rev'i·vis'cence (rĕv'ĭ·vĭs'ĕns; -'ns), **rev'i·vis'cen·cy** (-ĕn·sĭ; -'n·sĭ), *n.* Act of reviving, or state of being revived; renewal of life; restoration to life, vigor, or the like.
rev'i·vis'cent (-ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [L. *revivescens,* pres. part. of *reviviscere* to revive.] Able or disposed to revive; causing reviving. — **rev'i·vis'cent,** *n.*
rev'i·vis'ci·ble (rĕv'ĭ·vĭs'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* [L. *reviviscere* to revive.] Capable of reviving. *Rare.*
re·vi'vor (rē-vī'vĕr), *n.* [Prob. for *reviver,* after nouns in *-er* fr. the OF. inf. used as n.] Revival. *Obs., exc. Eng. Law.* Revival of a suit which is abated.
rev'o·ca·ble (rĕv'ŏ·kă·b'l), *adj.* [F. *révocable,* fr. L. *revocabilis.* See REVOKE.] Capable of being revoked. — **rev'o·ca·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **rev'o·ca·ble·ness,** *n.* — **rev'o·ca·bly,** *adv.*
rev'o·cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *revocatus,* past part. of *revocare.*] To recall; revoke; repress. *Obs.*
rev'o·ca'tion (rĕv'ŏ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *révocation,* fr. L. *revocatio.* See REVOKE.] **1.** Act of recalling, or calling back, or state of being recalled; recall. *Obs.* **2.** Act of revoking; act by which one, having the right, annuls an act done, a power or authority given, or a license, gift, or benefit conferred; repeal; reversal; withdrawal; as, the *revocation* of an edict, a power, a will, or a license. **3.** Recantation; retraction. *Obs.*
rev'o·ca'tive (rĕv'ŏ·kā'tĭv), *adj.* Revoking or able to revoke.
rev'o·ca·to'ry (rĕv'ŏ·kă·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [LL. *revocatorius.*] Of or pertaining to revocation; tending to, or involving, a revocation; revoking; recalling.
re·voice' (rē-vois'), *v. t.* **1.** To voice again; to echo. **2.** To refurnish with a voice; to refit, as an organ pipe.
re·vok'a·ble (rē-vōk'ă·b'l), *adj.* [From REVOKE, *v.*] Revocable.
re·voke' (rē-vōk'), *v.;* RE·VOKED' (-vōkt'); RE·VOK'ING (-vōk'ĭng). [ME. *revoken,* fr. OF. *revoquer,* fr. L. *revocare,* fr. *re-* re- + *vocare* to call. See VOICE.] *Transitive:* **1.** *Now Rare.* To bring back; to recall. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* To restrain; check; prevent. **b** To call back to mind or memory. **c** To restore to use or operation; to revive. **d** To call or summon back.
The faint sprite he did *revoke* again. *Spenser.*
2. To annul by recalling or taking back; to repeal; to rescind; to cancel; to reverse, as anything granted by a special act; as, to *revoke* a will, license, grant, law. **3.** *Obs.* To withdraw. Specif.: **a** To recant; to retract. **b** To take back; to reassume; to recover. **c** To draw back.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make revocation. **2.** *Card Playing.* To fail to follow suit when able, in violation of the rule of the game; to renege.
Syn. — Countermand, annul, abrogate. See ABOLISH.
Ant. — Confirm, enforce, execute, enact, carry out.
re·voke' (rē-vōk'), *n.* **a** An annulling; a cancellation; also recall. **b** *Card Playing.* Act of revoking.
re·voke'ment, *n.* Revocation. *Rare.*
re·vok'er (rē-vōk'ĕr), *n.* One who revokes.
rev'o·lant (rĕv'ŏ·lănt), *adj.* Flying back. *Rare.*
re·volt' (rē-vōlt'), *n.* A revolter. "Ingrate *revolts.*" *Shak.*
re·volt' (rē-vōlt'; -vŏlt'), *n.* [F. *révolte,* fr. *révolter* to revolt, fr. It. *rivoltare,* fr. (assumed) VL. *revolvitare,* fr. L. *revolvere.* See REVOLVE.] **1.** A casting off of allegiance; an uprising against legitimate authority; esp., a renunciation of allegiance and subjection to a government; rebellion; insurrection; as, the *revolt* of a province; also, the act of revolting. **2.** A movement or expression of vigorous dissent or refusal to accept; as, iconoclasm is a *revolt* against image worship. **3.** A change of party or opinion; as, the Progressive party of 1912 was in *revolt* against the Republicans. **4.** Loathing; nausea. *Shak.*
Syn. — Uprising, sedition, mutiny. See REBELLION.
re·volt', *v.;* RE·VOLT'ED; RE·VOLT'ING. [F. *révolter.* See REVOLT, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To renounce allegiance or subjection; to rebel; to desert one party, leader, or, *Obs.,* religion, for another; to go over (to); to turn away (from). **2.** To draw back; to retreat. *Obs.* **3.** To be disgusted, shocked, or grossly offended; to feel disgust or nausea; to turn or rise in disgust or repugnance; — with *at* or *against;* as, the stomach *revolts* at such food; his nature *revolts* against such treatment. **4.** To turn away or shrink with disgust or loathing, as from the dominant sophisms of the time.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To cause to turn back. **b** To cast off in revolt. **c** To cause to revolt. **2.** To cause to turn away or shrink with disgust or abhorrence; to affect with disgust or loathing; to nauseate; as, to *revolt* the conscience.
re·volt'er (rē-vōl'tĕr; rē-vŏl'-), *n.* One who revolts; a rebel.
re·volt'ing (rē-vōl'tĭng; rē-vŏl'-), *adj.* Disgusting; shocking; offensive; nauseating.
Revolting cant about the duty of obedience and the wickedness of resistance to law. *Henry Adams.*
Syn. — See REPELLENT. **Ant.** — Attractive, pleasant.
— **re·volt'ing·ly,** *adv.*
rev'o·lu·ble (rĕv'ŏ·lū·b'l), *adj.* [L. *revolubilis* that may be rolled back. See REVOLVE.] Capable of revolving; revolvable; rotating. — **rev'o·lu·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **rev'o·lu·bly,** *adv.*
rev'o·lute (rĕv'ŏ·lūt), *adj.* [L. *revolutus,* past part. of *revolvere.* See REVOLVE.] Rolled backward or downward, as the margins or tips of some leaves.
rev'o·lute (rĕv'ŏ·lūt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *revolutus,* past part.] Revolve. *Obs.*
rev'o·lute, *v. i.* [From *revolution.*] To make or undergo revolution. *Slang.*
rev'o·lut'ed (-lūt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Revolute.
rev'o·lu'tion (rĕv'ŏ·lū'shŭn; 242), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *revolutio.* See REVOLVE.] **1.** **a** Strictly, a progressive motion of a body round a center or axis, such that any line of the body remains throughout parallel to its initial position, to which it returns on completing the circuit. *Revolution* is often combined with *rotation;* the moon presents always the same side to the earth because it rotates on its axis and revolves round the earth at the same angular rate. **b** Motion of any figure about a center or axis, in which each point of the figure traces a circular arc of the same angular size about its projection on the axis as center; as, the *revolution* of a right-angled triangle about one of its legs generates a cone; — more accurately called *rotation.*

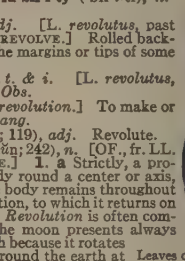
Leaves of *Andromeda polifolia,* with Revolute Margins.

2. Specif.: **a** Of a celestial body, act of going round in an orbit, or elliptic course; also, apparent movement round the earth. Also, the time taken by a celestial body to make a complete round in its orbit. **b** The rotation of a celestial body on its axis. **3.** Completion of a course, as of years; also, the period made by the regular succession of a measure of time or by a succession of similar events.
Eight or nine *revolutions* of civilization are in our view, and from them we can trace the similarities of their course. *Sir Flinders Petrie.*
4. Change; alteration. *Rare.* **5.** A total or radical change; as, a *revolution* in thought. **6.** *Obs.* **a** A turning over, as in talk or in the mind; discussion; pondering; consideration. **b** Recurrence; repetition. **c** A turn or twist; a bend. **d** A cycle; an epoch. **7.** *Polit. Sci.* A fundamental change in political organization, or in a government or constitution; the overthrow or renunciation of one government or ruler, and the substitution of another, by the governed. See *Table,* p. 2135.
Syn. — See REBELLION.
rev'o·lu'tion (rĕv'ŏ·lū'shŭn), *v. t.* To revolutionize.
rev'o·lu'tion·al (-ăl; -'l), *adj.* Revolutionary. — **rev'o·lu'tion·al·ly,** *adv.*
rev'o·lu'tion·ar'y (rĕv'ŏ·lū'shŭn·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ēr·ĭ), *adj.* [Cf. F. *révolutionnaire.*] Of, pert. to, characterized by, or of the nature of, a revolution, esp. in government; tending to or promoting revolution; as, a *revolutionary* war or agitation. — **rev'o·lu'tion·ar'i·ly** (-ĭ·lĭ), *adv.*
rev'o·lu'tion·ar'y, *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). A revolutionist.
Revolutionary calendar. The calendar of the first French republic. It was substituted for the ordinary calendar by a decree of the National Convention in 1793. The 22d of September, 1792, the day from which the existence of the republic was reckoned, was also the date of the new calendar. The year was indicated thus: *An I* (Year I), *18 Brumaire An VIII* (= Nov. 9, 1799). It began at midnight of the day of the autumnal equinox, and was divided into twelve months of thirty days, with five additional days (*sans-culottides*) for festivals, and six in every fourth year. Each month was divided into three decades of ten days each, the week being abolished. The names of the months, with their English significance, and the approximate dates of their commencement, are as follows:

Vendémiaire	Vintage..Sept. 22	**Floréal**	Blossom..Apr. 20
Brumaire	Fog.....Oct. 22	**Prairial**	Pasture..May 20
Frimaire	Sleet....Nov. 21	**Messidor**	Harvest..June 19
Nivôse	Snow....Dec. 21	**Thermidor,**	
Pluviôse	Rain....Jan. 20	*or* **Fervidor,**	Heat.....July 19
Ventôse	Wind....Feb. 19	**Fructidor**	Fruit.....Aug. 18
Germinal	Seed.....Mar. 21		

The five regular sans-culottides were dedicated respectively to the Virtues, Genius, Labor, Opinion, and Rewards. This calendar was abolished by Napoleon at the end of 1805.

re·view'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — **re·view'a·bil'i·ty,** *n.*
re·view'er·ess, *n.* See -ESS.
re·view'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
re·view'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
re·vi'o·late, *v. i.* See RE-, 2. — **re'vi·o·la'tion,** *n.*
rev'i·ra'do, *n.* [F. *revirade.*] A shift; a feint. *Obs.*
re·vis'a·ble (rē-vīz'ă·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **re·vis'a·ble·ness,** *n.*
re·vis'ee' (-vīz'ē'), *n.* See -EE.
re·vis'er·ship (rē-vīz'ĕr·shĭp), *n.* See -SHIP.
re·vis'i·ble (-vĭz'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Revisable. See -ABLE.
re·vis'i·ble (rē-vĭz'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Again visible. *Obs.* [VISIBLE.]
re·vi'sor (rē-vī'zŏr), *n.* = RE-VISER.
re·vis'u·al·ize, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re·vis·u·al·i·za'tion,** *n.*
re·vi'tal·ize, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re·vi'tal·iz'er,** *n.* — **re·vi·tal·i·za'tion,** *n.*
re·viv'a·ble (rē-vīv'ă·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **re·viv'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **re·viv'a·bly,** *adv.*
re·viv'al·ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.
rev'i·ves'cence (rĕv'ĭ·vĕs'ĕns; -'ns). Var. of REVIVISCENCE.
rev'i·ves'cent (-ĕnt; -'nt). Var. of REVIVISCENT. [VIVIFICATION.]
re'viv·i·ca'tion. Error. for RE-
re·vi'vor. † REVIVER.
re·vize'. Revise. *Ref. Sp.*
re·vok'ing·ly, *adv.* of *revoking,* pres. part.
re·vol'a·til·ize, *v. t.* See RE-, 1, 2.
re·vol'ress, *n.,* *fem.* of REVOLTER.
re'vol·un·teer', *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
rev'o·lu'tion·ar'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

TABLE OF REVOLUTIONS IN MODERN TIMES

A table giving data of some of the more important uprisings of various peoples in modern times, usually against a conservative or reactionary government or sovereign and often fundamentally due to economic causes. Many were only partly successful but in all new ideas were brought forward that sooner or later bore fruit. The word *Revolution* is often used specifically to denote the American, English, French, or Russian revolutions, but also the others when used by the nationals concerned. See REBELLION, *Syn.*

NAME	DATE	PARTIES AND CAUSES	MAIN EVENTS AND LEADERS	RESULTS
American	1775–81	See *Revolution, American*, under WAR, *Table*.		
Austro-Hungarian (See also 1848)	1918 (Nov.)	Constituent races of kingdom against the House of Hapsburg. — Strong nationalist feelings.	Soldiers refuse to fight against Allies; Emperor Charles deposed; nationalities declare independence.	Austria-Hungary divided. See *St.-Germain*, under TREATY, *Table;* SUCCESSION STATE.
Brazilian	(a) 1822–24	People of Brazil against Portugal. — Awakening of national spirit.	John VI of Portugal retires and renounces rights over Brazil; his son Dom Pedro made constitutional emperor.	New Constitution proclaimed Mar. 25, 1824.
	(b) 1889 (Nov. 15)	People of Brazil against Emperor. — Spread of socialist and republican propaganda.	Army and navy overthrow ministry; Emperor Dom Pedro II expelled; no fighting. Leaders: Benjamin Constant Botelho, Deodoro da Fonseca.	Brazil a republic. New Constitution adopted Feb. 24, 1891.
Chinese	1911–	Progressive leaders against conservatism and tyranny of Manchu dynasty. — Foreign ideas, through missionaries, merchants, and American-educated students arouse desire for democracy; influence and activities of Sun Yat-sen.	Revolt in northern provinces (Oct.); Manchu regent resigns Feb. 7, 1912; No. and So. China unite in forming republic with Yuan Shih-kai as provisional president.	Parliament elected but later (1917) dissolved; China a republic in name only and aims of revolution not yet accomplished; government now (1934) by the Kuomintang through Councils. See YUAN.
1848	1848–49	Widespread popular unrest in Europe against uncompromising conservatism of governments. This feeling of general unrest begins about 1830, following the revolutions of that year (see FRENCH REVOLUTION, 1830, below) and affects all countries except Russia, Spain, and Scandinavia. In England it works itself out in CHARTISM. Nationalism and democracy are the ideals of the peoples and socialism is beginning to be formulated. See SOCIALISM.	(1) Starts in *France* (Feb. 22–24). Louis Philippe abdicates and republic formed. Leaders: Louis Blanc, Lamartine. (2) *Austria* (Mar. 13). Metternich driven out, Hungary (see 5) sets up own government, Italy (see 4) revolts. Leaders: Francis Joseph I, Radetzky. (3) *Germany* (Mar. 18). Street fighting in Munich and Berlin; new German Parliament meets at Frankfort on the Main, May, 1848. (4) *Italy* (Mar.). Revolt in Naples against king at first successful; Milan and Venice rise against Austria in north; French army captures Rome (June 29, 1849). Leaders: Mazzini, Cavour, Charles Albert, Garibaldi. (5) *Hungary* (Mar.). Movement for separate government; Reform program successful until Russia aids Austria. Leaders: Louis Kossuth, Görgei.	(1) Louis Napoleon (Napoleon III) president of Second French Republic; elected emperor 1851. (2) Hungarians overcome; Italians defeated at Custozza (July 25, 1848) and Novara (Mar. 23, 1849). (3) Work of Parliament ineffectual; Prussia soon regains control. (4) Failure of Revolution leaves Italy divided as before and garrisoned by foreign troops. (5) Class, religious, and racial hatreds prevent success; Hungary returns to subjection to Austrian absolutism.
English ("Glorious Revolution")	1688	English people against James II. — Opposition to King's efforts to free Catholics from provisions of Test Act; fear of Catholic restoration.	Both Whigs and Tories unite to appeal to William III of Orange; James driven out; battle of the Boyne (1690) (see under BATTLE, *Table*).	Bill of Rights (1689); Act of Toleration (1689); England strengthened as European power.
French	(a) 1789–99	At first (1789–92) a struggle within France, Third Estate against king (Louis XVI) and nobility; later, France (First Republic) against Allies (Great Britain, Austria, Spain, Holland, Prussia, etc.). — Repression and tyranny of French king and nobility; revolutionary spirit of republic.	Storming of the Bastille (July 14, 1789); Reign of Terror (Mar. 1793–Aug. 1794); battles of Valmy (see under BATTLE, *Table*), Wattignies, Toulon; Directory (1795–99). Revolution merges into Napoleonic Wars (see WAR, *Table*). See also COALITION, 3; CONSULATE, 3. Leaders: Danton, Mirabeau, Robespierre, Marat, Lafayette, Fouché; Dumouriez, Kellermann, Carnot, later, Napoleon.	France a republic (1792–94); royalty overthrown (Louis XVI executed Jan. 21, 1793); France the center of revolutionary and republican ideas. See REIGN OF TERROR.
(See also 1848)	(b) 1830 (July 26–29)	French people, esp. the bourgeoisie, rise up against the Bourbon king, Charles X, because of his reactionary measures in dealing with the Chamber of Deputies, practically suspending the Charter of 1815.	Street fighting in Paris; Charles abdicates (Aug. 2) and flees to England; tricolor of 1789 restored.	Louis Philippe, Duke of Orléans, chosen "King of the French"; Revolution spreads to Belgium, which separates from Holland, and to Germany, Italy, and Poland.
German (See also 1848)	1918	German people against royal family and the nobility in authority in the state governments. — World War weariness, German defeats and defeats of her allies, and spread of Socialist ideas.	Mutiny of navy at Kiel and Hamburg (Nov. 4); Kaiser William II abdicates and flees with Crown Prince to Holland (Nov. 9); Social Democrats in control declare republic (*Reich*); representatives sign armistice (Nov. 11).	Weimar National Assembly (1919) frames new constitution, which goes into effect Aug. 11, making Germany a republic.
Greek (War of Independence)	1821–29	Greece against Turkey. — Revival of nationalism in Greece and decadence and tyranny of Ottoman Empire.	At first sympathy of Europe granted to Greece but Metternich prevents any material aid; later (1827–29) England, France, and Russia aid Greece; Turks defeated in battle of Navarino (Oct. 20, 1827).	Peace of Adrianople, Sept. 14, 1829; Greece becomes independent kingdom; in 1832 chooses Otto of Bavaria as its king.
Indian	1919–	People of India against British government. — Unrest following the World War; Rowlatt Acts and Amritsar affair; desire for complete home rule.	In 1919 Gandhi and Indian societies inaugurate non-co-operation movement to compel grant of dominion government within the empire; from 1921 to 1931 boycotts, rioting, strikes, etc., prevail; aims of revolution become confused; Gandhi turns to social reforms in the caste system; Revolution still in progress. Indian leaders: M. K. Gandhi, C. R. Das, Motilal Nehru; English: Edwin S. Montagu, Sir John Simon, Lord Irwin, Lord Reading, Lord Willingdon. See SWARAJ, CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE, SATYAGRAHA.	Great Britain yields to grant added powers to national and provincial legislatures of India; draft constitution, 1931–32; status of minorities unsettled. See UNTOUCHABLE.
Italian (See also 1848)	1920–23	Fascisti under Benito Mussolini organized (*Black Shirts*) to combat revolutionary Socialism in Italy.	March on Rome (Oct. 1922); government abdicates and King summons Mussolini to power; electoral laws revised (1923).	Italy becomes a centralized state under the Fascist Grand Council, with Mussolini as its head. Charter of Labor (1927).
Japanese	1867–68	Spread of foreign influence; opposition to power of shoguns.	Mutsuhito becomes Emperor, inaugurating Era of Meiji (see MEIJI); shoguns overthrown after holding power for 264 years.	Feudal system abandoned; Tokyo becomes capital; Western methods and ideas adopted.
Mexican	1911–17	Advocates of democracy, under leadership of F. Madero, against prolonged rule (1876–1910) of Gen. Porfirio Diaz.	Revolution starts May, 1911; Diaz resigns and Madero becomes president; in 1913 V. Huerta overcomes Madero and later (1914) is forced by U. S. to leave Mexico; Carranza president but revolt of P. Villa and attacks against U. S. cause intervention (1917) by U. S. Army under Pershing.	Carranza becomes constitutional president (May 1, 1917); new constitution promulgated, 1918.
Persian	1925–26	People against Kajar dynasty (which had ruled since 1779). — Growth of nationalist spirit and desire for establishment of a republic, esp. after 1906.	The National Assembly (*Majlis*) adopts a resolution (Oct. 31, 1925) deposing Shah Ahmed Mirza; Riza Khan Pahlevi, prime minister, assumes control, and on Dec. 13, 1925, is elected shah by a Constituent Assembly. Royal family deported.	Persia changed from a kingdom ruled by an irresponsible shah to a constitutional monarchy.
Polish	(a) 1830–31	Poles against Russia to recover independence.	Polish nobles fail to win support of peasants; efforts marked by treachery and disunion; Poles defeated in five battles (most important, Ostrolenka, May 26, 1831) and Warsaw bombarded.	Constitution of Alexander abrogated and Poland subjected.
	(b) 1863	Same cause.	Russian army too strong; Poles overcome.	Effect is to make Alexander II more reactionary; his liberal measures for both Russia and Poland given up.
Portuguese	(a) 1820–22	Liberals against monarchy.	John VI (in exile in Brazil since 1807; see BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION, above) returns and accepts limitation of his absolute power.	Brazil and Portugal separated. Constitutional government lasts until 1823 only.
	(b) 1910	Portuguese people against monarchy. — Growing strength of republican feeling and of republican representation in Parliament.	Army and navy first revolt (Oct. 1910); citizens join them; King Manuel II driven into exile; Constitution remodeled and liberalized.	Portugal becomes a republic, but with continued unrest, royalist plots, and no decrease in political corruption. Strong anti-Catholic policy.
Russian	(a) 1905	Middle classes and workers against czarism. — Widespread dissatisfaction with results of Russo-Japanese War.	Liberal and Socialist ideas strengthened in Russia (1900–05); conquered nationalities within the Empire become restless; terroristic activities increase; riots of peasants and students.	Czar Nicholas II grants the Duma (see 1st DUMA); constitutional government not permanent; electoral laws changed for the third Duma (1907) and Czar and his ministers again in control.
	(b) 1917	Russian soldiers and workers against Czar and his ministers. — Disillusionment of Russian liberals; incompetence and corruption of civil and military branches of government; government's attempt to disband fourth Duma.	Two phases: (1) Strikes of workmen in Petrograd, Mar. 1917; mobs seize the city; committee of Duma assumes control; Czar and family made prisoners. Leaders: Milyukov, Kerensky. (2) In Nov. 1917, the Bolsheviki (radical branch of Social Democrats) seize control; workers seize factories and peasants drive out landlords; program of revolution is economic as well as political. Leaders: Lenin, Trotsky.	Russia withdraws support of Allies (Treaty of Brest Litovsk with Germany); dictatorship of the proletariat proclaimed; Czar and family put to death; Orthodox Church disestablished; Congress of Soviets (1918); formation of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (1923). See SOVIET, BOLSHEVIK, COMMUNIST PARTY, INTERNATIONAL, *n.*, 2.
Spanish	(a) 1820	Army, and later the Spanish people, against their reactionary king, Ferdinand VII. — Corruption of the court and persecution of Liberals.	Ferdinand exiled; constitution of 1812 restored. Leaders: Rafael de Riego, Ballesteros, Morillo.	Revolution successful for a time, but on intervention (1823) of Holy Alliance, Ferdinand returns and is restored to absolute power.
	(b) 1868–69	Constitutionalism against absolutism. — Reign of terror under Isabella II and her ministers Narváez and Gonzales Bravo.	Liberal parties suppressed but they unite in revolution; Isabella flees; provisional government formed. Leaders: Serrano, Prim, O'Donnell.	Establishment of constitutional monarchy; in 1870 Amadeo of Savoy, son of king of Italy, elected king of Spain.
	(c) 1931–32	People against King Alfonso XIII and monarchy. — Desire for republican form of government.	A bloodless revolution; King and family flee to Paris. Leaders: Zamora, Azana.	Republic formed with Niceto Alcalá Zamora as provisional president; first Cortes in eight years meets June 28, 1931.
Spanish American	1810–23	Peoples of Spanish American countries against Spain. — Centuries of despotism and misgovernment.	Spanish affairs in great confusion because of Napoleon's intervention; uprising first in Mexico but spreads rapidly to other colonies. *Mexico* (1810–21). Leaders: Hidalgo, Morelia, Iturbide. Becomes a republic 1823. *Colombia* (New Granada) (1810–24). Bolivar, Sucre, Santander. *Venezuela* and *Ecuador* (parts of New Granada). *Peru* (1812–26). San Martin; battles of Ayacucho (see BATTLE, *Table*), Junin (1824). *Chile* (1811–17). Cochrane, O'Higgins, San Martin; battles of Chacabuco (1817), Maipo (1818). *Argentina* (1810–24). San Martin, Posadas. *Uruguay* (1811–14). José Artigas; Montevideo seized June 1814.	By 1826 Spain has lost all her American colonies (including Central America) except Cuba and Puerto Rico. Republics formed. See MONROE DOCTRINE, PAN AMERICAN UNION.
Turkish	1908–09	People (chiefly small body of intellectuals, called Young Turks) against Sultan. — Desire for Westernized methods and constitutional regime.	Peaceful revolution (July, 1908) by young Turks; Abdul Hamid deposed (Apr. 1909); constitution and parliament proclaimed; Young Turks control the state and plan reforms.	Advance of liberal ideas lead to revolts of non-Turk peoples (Arabs, Syrians, Armenians), and later to Balkan Wars (see WAR, *Table*), war with Italy (1911), and independence of Albania (1912).

Revolutionary Tribunal. *Fr. Hist.* The court established in Paris by the National Convention in 1793 to try political offenses.

Revolutionary War. *Am. Hist.* The American Revolution. See *Revolution, American,* under WAR, *Table.*

rev'o·lu'tion·eer'ing (rĕv'ō·lū'shŭn·ēr'ĭng), *n.* Conduct of revolutions.

rev'o·lu'tion·er (-lū'shŭn·ĕr), *n.* One who supports, or is engaged in, a revolution; a revolutionist; specif. [*cap.*]: **a** One who supported the English Revolution of 1688–89. **b** A soldier in the American Revolution.

rev'o·lu'tion·ism (-lz'm), *n.* State or habit of being in revolution; revolutionary doctrines or principles; advocacy of such doctrines or principles.

rev'o·lu'tion·ist, *n.* One engaged in a revolution; a favorer of revolution; one who advocates revolutionary doctrines or principles; a revolutionary. — **rev'o·lu'tion·ist,** *adj.*

rev'o·lu'tion·ize (-līz), *v.;* -IZED (-lzd); **-IZ'ING** (-lz'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To change fundamentally or overthrow completely the established government of.

2. To render revolutionary; to imbue with revolutionary doctrines or principles.

3. To change completely or fundamentally.

—, *Intransitive:* To undergo revolution.

rev'o·lu'tion·iz'er (-lū'shŭn·īz'ĕr), *n.* One who revolutionizes.

re·volve' (rē·vŏlv'), *v.;* **RE·VOLVED'** (-vŏlvd'); **RE·VOLV'ING** (-vŏl'vĭng). [OF. *revolver,* fr. L. *revolvere, revolutum,* fr. *re-* re- + *volvere* to roll, turn round. See VOLUBLE; cf. REVOLT, REVOLUTION.] *Transitive:* **1.** To turn (the eyes or sight) back or round; to roll. *Obs.*

2. To turn over and over (in the mind, breast, etc.); to reflect repeatedly upon; to ponder; to think over.

3. To turn over the pages of (a book or author's works); hence, to read through; to study. *Archaic.*

4. To cause to go round in an orbit; also, to turn round, as on an axis; to rotate. See REVOLVE, *v. i.,* 3 & 4. *Milton.*

5. *Obs.* **a** To turn or bring back; to restore. **b** To bind or wrap up.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To return. *Obs.*

2. To deliberate; to meditate; to ponder. *Obs.*

3. To move in a curved path round a center or axis; as, the planets *revolve* round the sun. See REVOLUTION, **1 a.**

4. To turn or roll round on or as on an axis, like a wheel; to rotate (the more specific term); to perform a revolution. See REVOLUTION, 1 **b.**

5. Figuratively: **a** To come around again; to recur; as, the centuries *revolve.* **b** To circulate around or about; as, an idea *revolving* in one's mind.

Syn. — Whirl, wheel, circle. — REVOLVE, ROTATE. To ROTATE is to turn on or as on an axis; REVOLVE is sometimes exactly synonymous with *rotate,* but more frequently denotes movement about a center; as, the earth *rotates* on its axis and *revolves* about the sun; "Only by . . . experience does it [speculation] find any center to *revolve* round, and so fashion itself into a system" (*Carlyle*), "Historical figures were not dashing abruptly from one side to the other; now they seemed to be *rotating* on the same spot" (*Constance Garnett*).

re·volve', *n.* Act or instance of revolving; revolution. *Now Rare.*

re·vol'ven·cy (rē·vŏl'vĕn·sĭ), *n.* Capacity or tendency to revolve.

re·volv'er (rē·vŏl'vĕr), *n.* [From REVOLVE. F. *revolver* is fr. E.] **1.** One that revolves; specif., a firearm (commonly

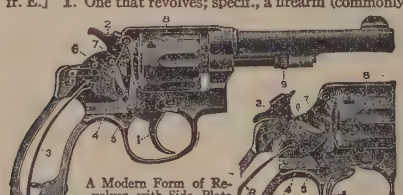

A Modern Form of Revolver, with Side Plate and Stocks removed.

1 Trigger, engaging below the Cylinder (8) in the Cylinder Stop; 2 Hammer, attached by the Stirrup to the Main Spring (3); 4 Rebound Slide; 5 Hand; 6 Sear; 7 Cylinder-releasing Bolt; 9 Extractor Knob.

a pistol) with a cylinder of several chambers or, formerly, several barrels so arranged as to revolve on an axis, and be discharged in succession by the same lock. The commonest calibers are .38, .32, .22, and .45 inch.

2. *Navig. & Surv.* The particular indeterminate form assumed by the three-point problem when the point of observation falls on the circle through the three fixed points.

re·volv'ing (rē·vŏl'vĭng), *adj.* That revolves or rotates or recurs.

But grief returns with the *revolving* year. *Shelley.*

— **re·volv'ing·ly,** *adv.*

revolving apron. *Agric. Mach.* A grain-thresher attachment for stopping the grain and straw as they come through the cylinder and for carrying the straw to the shakers in such a manner that the entire shaker area is used to separate the grain from the straw.

revolving credit. *Finance.* A continuing credit, esp. a letter of credit which, under agreed conditions, may be automatically extended or renewed without a specific new agreement.

revolving die holder. *Mach.* A releasing die head. See DIE HEAD.

revolving door. A weather door consisting of two or more flaps revolving together on a common vertical axis within a kind of cylindrical vestibule, the flaps being so constructed or arranged as to prevent the direct passage of air through the vestibule.

revolving fund. A fund set up for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives which, in turn, yield repayments in restoration of the fund, constituting a cycle — for example, a contingent fund created by the government from which loans may be made, as for the purchase of wheat.

revolving light. See LIGHTHOUSE.

revolving letter of credit. *Finance.* A revolving credit.

revolving plug. See 2d LOCK, **1,** *Illust.*

revolving storm. A cyclone.

revs (rĕvz), *n. pl.* Revolutions per minute. *Mech. Slang.*

re·vue' (rē·vū'; *F.* rē·vü'), *n.* [F.] A kind of burlesque or musical comedy in which recent events, esp. plays of the past year, are reviewed by imitations of their salient features and chief actors; also, loosely, a medley of songs, tableaux vivants, and chorus dances, with light skits.

re·vu'ist' (rē·vū'ĭst'), *n.* [F. See -ISTE.] A brief revue.

re·vu'ist (rē·vū'ĭst), *n.* [F. *revuiste.* See -IST.] A writer of revues.

re·vul'sant (rē·vŭl'sănt), *n.* [Cf. F. *révulsant,* pres. part.] *Med.* A revulsive.

re·vulse' (rē·vŭls'), *v. t.* [L. *revulsus,* past part. of *revellere.*] To pull or tear back or away. *Obs.*

re·vulsed' (rē·vŭlst'), *adj.* Having undergone a revulsion.

re·vul'sion (rē·vŭl'shŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *révulsion,* fr. L. *revulsio,* fr. *revellere revulsum,* to pull away, fr. *re-* re- + *vellere* to pull. Cf. CONVULSE.] **1.** *Med.* The act of turning or diverting any disease, or blood from a diseased region, from one part of the body to another. It resembles *derivation,* but *revulsion* is usually applied to a more active form of counterirritation.

2. A strong pulling or drawing back or away; withdrawal. "*Revulsions* and pullbacks." *Sir T. Browne.*

3. A sudden or strong reaction, reversion, or change.

A sudden and violent *revulsion* of feeling . . . followed. *Macaulay.*

re·vul'sion·ar'y (rē·vŭl'shŭn·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.* -ēr·ĭ), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a revulsion.

re·vul'sive (-sĭv), *adj.* [Cf. F. *révulsif.*] Causing, or tending to, revulsion. — **re·vul'sive·ly,** *adv.*

re·vul'sive, *n.* That which causes revulsion; specif., *Med.,* a revulsive remedy, or agent.

re·ward' (rē·wôrd'), *v.;* **-WARD'ED; -WARD'ING.** [ME. *reward(e)n* to reward, regard, fr. ONF. *rewarder* (OF. *reguarder, regarder*), of Teut. origin. See WARD, REGARD.] *Transitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To look at; notice; regard; consider; heed. **b** To agree; decide. **c** To give quarry to. See 3d QUARRY, **1 a.** **d** To give as a reward.

2. To make a return, or give a reward, to (a person) or for (a service, etc.); to requite; recompense; repay.

I will render vengeance to mine enemies, and will *reward* them that hate me. *Deut.* xxxii. 41.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To look; to observe closely. *Obs.*

2. To give rewards; to make requital.

re·ward' (rē·wôrd'), *n.* [ME., reward, regard, fr. ONF. *reward* (OF. *reguard, régard*). See REWARD, *v.;* cf. REGARD, *n.*] **1.** Regard; heed; notice. *Obs.*

Take *reward* of thine own value. *Chaucer.*

2. That which is given in return for good or evil done or received; esp., that which is offered or given for some service or attainment, as a prize for excellence in studies, a sum of money for the return of something lost or for the capture of a criminal, etc.; recompense; requital.

Thy great misdeeds have met a due *reward.* *Dryden.*

3. *Obs.* **a** Remuneration or pay; esp., extra pay. **b** An extra supply of food; an extra dish.

4. *Hunting & Falconry.* = 3d QUARRY, **1 a.** *Obs.*

5. *Law.* Compensation or remuneration for services; a sum of money paid or taken for doing, or forbearing to do, some act; specif., a recompense or premium offered, whether to an individual or to any of a class of individuals or of the public, by the government or a private individual for special or extraordinary services to be performed. The offer becomes a contract upon performance by any of the persons included in the offer, this constituting an acceptance.

Syn. — Compensation, remuneration, pay.

Ant. — Punishment, penalty, discipline.

reward claim. In Australia, a tract granted to one who first discovers gold in paying quantities in an unworked district.

re·ward'er (rē·wôr'dĕr), *n.* One who rewards.

re·ward'ing, *adj.* Remunerative; profitable; helpful; beneficial. — **re·ward'ing·ly,** *adv.*

re'wa–re'wa (rā'wä·rā'wä), *n.* [Maori.] A slender New Zealand tree (*Knightia excelsa*) resembling the Lombardy poplar in habit, but yielding a valuable timber.

re·wave' (rē·wāv'), *v. t.* To wave a second time, esp. to wave (hair) again; specif., to set a wave in (permanently waved hair).

re·wave', *n.* The act or result of rewaving.

re·wed' (-wĕd'), *v. t.* To wed again or anew; to remarry.

re·weight' (rē·wāt'), *n.* A weighing again; also, weight as reascertained.

rew'et (rōō'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [F. *rouet.*] The wheel of a wheel lock; also, the wheel lock itself or the gun. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

re·wind' (rē·wīnd'), *v. t. & i.* To wind again; specif., *Motion Pictures,* to reverse the winding of (a motion-picture film) on a reel, usually so as to place the beginning of the sequence of pictures on the outside of the roll.

re·wind' (rē·wīnd'), *n.* **1.** That which has been rewound.

2. *Piano Making.* = REROLL, *n.*

re·wind'er (rē·wīn'dĕr), *n.* One who or that which rewinds; specif., *Motion Pictures,* mechanism for winding film.

re·wire' (rē·wīr'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To wire (a house, a cable, an electric machine, or the like) anew.

2. To telegraph in return.

— **re·wire',** *n.*

re·word' (rē·wûrd'), *v. t.* **1.** To put into words again; to repeat in the same words; also, *Obs.,* to re-echo.

2. To alter the wording of; to restate in other words; as, to *reword* an idea or a passage.

re·worked' (rē·wûrkt'), *adj.* Remanufactured; — applied esp. to wool. See SHODDY, 1 & 2.

re·write' (rē·rīt'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To write again; esp., to recast.

2. *Journalism.* To put into form for publication (the material supplied or the narrative written by a reporter or other writer or collector of facts). The resulting article is called a **re'write',** and the one who prepares it a **rewrite man.** *U. S.*

— **re·writ'er** (-rīt'ĕr), *n.*

‖**rex** (rĕks), *n.; pl.* **REGES** (rē'jēz). [L. See RICH.] A king.

rex, *n.* = *reaks, pl.* of REAK, prank; as, to play *rex.* *Obs.*

Rex (rĕks), *n.* [L., king.] Masc. proper name. Also dim. of REGINALD.

rex begonia. A race of cultivated begonias derived from the East Indian species *Begonia rex,* having large handsomely variegated leaves. See BEGONIA, 2.

rex'en, rex'ens (rĕk's'n, -s'nz), *n. pl.* Rushes. *Dial.*

‖**rey** (rā'ĕ), *n.; pl.* **REYES** (rā'yās). [Sp. See ROYAL, *adj.;* cf. ROY, *n.*] A king.

Reyn'ard (rĕn'ĕrd; rā'närd; 277), *n.* [OF. *Regnart, Renart, Renard,* fr. OHG. *Reginhart;* akin to AS. *Regenheard;* lit., strong in counsel; cf. Goth. *ragin* counsel. See HARD. The spelling *Reynard* is fr. a MD. form.] Proper name of the fox in the medieval beast epic *Reynard the Fox;* also [*not cap.*], a fox. See REINECKE FUCHS.

Reyn'old (rĕn'ŭld), *n.* [Orig. same name as *Reginald;* cf. AS. *Regenweald,* and OF. *Rainaut, Renaut,* F. *Renaud.*] Masc. proper name. See REGINALD.

Reyn'old (rĕn'ŭld), **Reyn'olds** (-ŭldz; -ŭlz). Vars. of REYNARD. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

re·youth' (rē·yōōth'), *v. t.* To make young again.

‖**re·zā'i** (rē·zä'ē), *n.* [Hind. *razāī.*] A quilted coverlet. *Anglo-Ind.*

rez·ban'yite (rĕz·băn'yīt), *n.* [From *Rezbanya,* Rumania.] *Mineral.* A lead sulphobismuthite, $4PbS.5Bi_2S_3$, occurring in metallic-gray, granular masses. Sp. gr., 6.1–6.4.

‖**rez'–de–chaus'sée'** (rā'chō'sā'), *n.* [F., prop., level of the street, fr. L. *rasus* scraped. See RASE; CAUSEY.] *Arch.* The ground story, either on a level with the street or slightly above it; — used esp. of buildings on the continent of Europe.

R F station. *Radio.* A radio beacon which transmits radio signals equally in all directions.

R G station. *Radio.* = RADIO COMPASS STATION.

rh. A digraph from Latin, used to represent the Greek aspirated initial *ρ,* as in *rhetoric, rhythm.* When *rh* is preceded by *r* in composition, *rrh* is preferred, as in *diarrhea, catarrh, hemorrhage.* It is often retained in combining forms when the preceding element does not end in *r.* Cf. -RRHAGIA, -RRHAPHY, -RRHEXIS, -RRHEA.

rhab'dite (răb'dīt), *n.* [Gr. *rhabdos* a rod. See VERVAIN.] *Zool.* **a** One of the minute, smooth, rodlike or fusiform structures produced in the cells of the epidermis, or in cells sunk within the underlying parenchyma of many turbellarians and a few trematodes. They are discharged in great numbers in the mucous secretions of these animals. **b** One of the paired appendages which unite to form the ovipositor in some insects.

rhab·dit'i·form (răb·dĭt'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*Rhabditis* + *-form.*] *Zool.* Relating to the larva of certain roundworms (Nematoda) having an esophageal bulb similar to the free-living species of the genus *Rhabditis.*

Rhab·di'tis (răb·dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhabdos* a rod.] *Zool.* A genus of minute nematode worms, especially common in decaying matter, and found, in some species, as parasites.

rhab'di·um (răb'dĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhabdos* a rod.] *Anat.* A striated muscle fiber.

rhab'do- (răb'dō-), **rhabd-.** [See RHABDITE.] A combining form, Greek *rhabdo-, rhabd-,* from *rhabdos,* meaning *rod, stick,* as in *rhabdomancy;* used to denote also: **a** *A rodlike structure,* as in *rhabdolith, rhabdophanite, rhabdopod.* **b** *Striated fiber,* as in *rhabdomyoma.*

Rhab'do·car'pum (-kär'pŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhabdo-* + Gr. *karpos* fruit.] *Paleontol.* A genus of plants, based on certain fossil seeds of Paleozoic age, now known to belong for the most part to the genus *Cordaites.*

Rhab'do·coe'la (-sē'lä), *n. pl.* [NL. See RHABDOCOELIDA.] *Zool.* **a** = RHABDOCOELIDA. **b** The typical suborder of Rhabdocoelida, comprising those with a straight unbranched alimentary tract surrounded by a space or cavity filled with fluid, well-developed yolk glands, and a protrusible pharynx. — **rhab'do·coe'lan** (-lăn), *adj. & n.*

rhab'do·coele (răb'dō·sēl), **rhab'do·coe'lous** (-sē'lŭs), *adj. Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Rhabdocoelida or Rhabdocoela. — **rhab'do·coele,** *n.*

Rhab'do·coe'li·da (-sē'lĭ·dä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *rhabdo-* + Gr. *koilos* hollow.] *Zool.* An order of turbellarians comprising those with an unbranched, or comparatively simply lobated, alimentary tract, or, in one group (Acoela), with no definitely walled cavity beyond the pharynx. Some are marine, many others inhabit fresh water, and a few inhabit damp places on land. — **rhab'do·coe'li·dan** (-dăn), *adj. & n.*

rhab'doid (răb'doid), *n.* [Gr. *rhabdoeidēs* like a rod.] *Bot.* A rod-shaped protoplasmic body in the sensitive cells of leaves of *Dionaea* and *Drosera.* — **rhab·doi'dal** (răb·doi'dăl; -d'l), *adj.*

rhab'doid, *adj.* Rod-shaped; rhabdoidal.

rhab'do·lith (răb'dō·lĭth), *n.* [*rhabdo-* + *-lith.*] A minute calcareous rodlike structure found both at the surface and on the bottom of the ocean.

rhab'dom (răb'dŏm), **rhab'dome** (-dōm), *n.* [LGr. *rhabdōma* a bundle of rods, fr. Gr. *rhabdos* a rod.] *Zool.* One of the minute rodlike structures in the retinulae in the compound eyes of arthropods. — **rhab'dom·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

rhab'do·man'cy (răb'dō·măn'sĭ), *n.* [*rhabdo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by rods or wands. — **rhab'do·man'cer** (-sĕr), *n.* — **rhab'do·man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *adj.* — **rhab'do·man'tist,** *n.*

Rhab·dom'o·nas (răb·dŏm'ō·năs), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhabdo-* + *-monas.*] *Bacteriol.* A genus of motile, elongated, usually spindle-shaped, red bacteria of the subfamily Chromatioideae, capable of swarming at any time.

rhab'do·my·o'ma (-mī·ō'mä), *n.; pl.* **-OMATA** (-ō'mä·tä), **-OMAS** (-ō'mäz). [NL., fr. *rhabdo-* + *myoma.*] A tumor composed of striated muscle fibers.

---

rev'o·lu'tion·ize·ment, *n.* See -MENT. [LUTION, *Table.*]

Revolution of 1848. See REVO-

re·volv'. Revolve. *Ref. Sp.*

re·volv'a·ble (rē·vŏl'vä·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **re·volv'a·bly,** *adv.*

re·volvd'. Revolved. *Ref. Sp.*

re·volve'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

re·volv'ing-ar'ma·ture al'ternа·tor. *Elec.* See ALTERNATOR.

re·volv'ing-field' al'ter·na·tor. *Elec.* See ALTERNATOR.

re·volv'ing-jaw' box chuck, re·volv'ing-jaw' chuck. *Mach.* See 6th CHUCK, 5.

re·vom'it, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·vote', *n. & v. i.,* **re·vow',** *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

re·vul'siv. Revulsive. *Ref. Sp.*

rew (rōō; rū). Var. of ROW, a series; RUE, pity. *Now Dial.*

rew, *n.* [F. *rue.*] A street; also, a village. *Obs. Scot.*

re·wade', *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

re·wa'ger, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

re·wake', *v. t. & i.,* **re·wak'en** (rē·wāk'ĕn), *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.

re·wall', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·wal'low, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

re·ward'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — **re·ward'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **re·ward'a·bly,** *adv.* [past part.

re·ward'ed·ly, *adv.* of *rewarded,*]

re·ward'ful, *adj.* See -FUL. —

re·ward'ful·ness, *n.*

re·ward'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

re·ward'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

re·ware'house', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·warm', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·warn', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·wash', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·wa'ter, *v. t.,* **re·wax',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·way'bill', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·weave', *adj.* Prob., slovenly; — in phr. *reweave draggle.* *Scot.*

rewch. † ROUGH.

rewd'ly. † RUDELY.

rewe. † ROW, RUE.

re·weak'en, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

re·wean', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·weave', *v. t. & i.,* **re·weigh',** *v. t. & i.,* **re·weigh'er,** *n.* See RE-, 2.

rewel bone. [AF. *roal;* cf. OF. *rochal* walrus ivory, and E. *rorqual.*] Prob., whale ivory. *Obs.*

re·wel'come, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

re·weld', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·wend', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·wet', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·whelp', *v. t.,* **re·whirl',** *v. t.,* **re·whis'per,** *v. t.,* **re·whit'en** (rē·hwīt'n), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·wid'en (rē·wīd'n), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·win', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·wir'a·ble (rē·wīr'ä·b'l), *adj.* See RE-, 2.

re·wish', *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.

re'with·draw', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'with·draw'al,** *n.*

rewme. † REALM, RHEUM.

re·wood', *v. t.* To reforest.

re·work', *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.

re·wound' (rē·wound'), *past tense & past part.* of REWIND.

re·wound' (-wōōnd'), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re·wove', *past tense* of REWEAVE.

re·wov'en (rē·wōv'ĕn), *past part.* of REWEAVE.

re·wrap', *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.

Rex Ne'mo·ren'sis (nē'mō·rĕn'sĭs). See DIANA.

Rex sa·cro'rum (sā·krō'rŭm; 181). See JANUS, PONTIFICAL COLLEGE. [*ex. Dial.*]

rey'al (rī'ăl). Var. of RIAL. *Obs.*

reye. † RAY, RYE.

reyes. † REIS.

re·yield', *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.

reyle (rāl). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RAVEL.

reyn. † RAIN, REIN, REIGN, RUN.

re·yoke', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

reys. † RACE, RAISE, REIS, REISE.

reyson. † REASON.

Re'zeph (rē'zĕf), **Re·zi'a** (rē·zī'ä), **Re'zin** (rē'zĭn), **Re'zon** (-zŏn). *Bib.* [COMPASS STATION.]

RG station. *Radio.* = RADIO-

rhabarb, *n.* [CF. MF. *rhaberbe.*] Rhubarb. *Obs.*

rhabd-. = RHABDO-.

Rhab'do·car'pon (răb'dō·kär'pŏn), *n.* [NL.] Var. of RHABDOCARPUM.

---

rhab'do·my'o·sar·co'ma (răb'dō·mī'ō·sär·kō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -COMATA (-kō'mȧ·tȧ), -COMAS (-kō'mȧz). [NL., fr. *rhabdo-* + *myo-* + *sarcoma.*] A malignant tumor of striated muscle tissue.

rhab'do·phane (răb'dō·fān), **rhab·doph'a·nite** (rȧb·dŏf'ȧ·nīt), *n.* [*rhabdo-* + Gr. *phainesthai* to appear.] *Mineral.* A brown, pinkish, or yellowish-white hydrous phosphate of cerium, yttrium, etc., occurring massive.

Rhab·doph'o·ra (rȧb·dŏf'ō·rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See RHABDO-; -PHORE.] *Zool.* The Graptolithida. — **rhab·doph'o·ran** (-rȧn), *adj. & n.*

Rhab'do·pleu'ra (rȧb'dō·plōō'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhabdo-* + Gr. *pleura* the side.] *Zool.* A widely distributed genus of bryozoanlike marine compound animals, generally classed as hemichordates in the order Pterobranchia, having two tentacle-bearing arms.

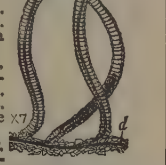

Rhabdopleura. Part of a Colony showing three Zooids. *d* Main Stem; *o* Muscular Body Stalk; *a* Anterior Body Region; *s* Stomach; *l* Arms; *e* A Tube with the Zooid retracted.

rhab'do·pod (rȧb'dō·pŏd), *n.* [*rhabdo-* + *-pod.*] *Zool.* One of the rod-like styles, or claspers, of the males of many insects.

rhab'dos (rȧb'dŏs), *n.* [Gr.] A wand; a magician's staff.

rhab'do·some (rȧb'dō·sōm), *n.* [*rhabdo-* + 2d *-some.*] *Paleontol.* A colonial graptolite derived from a single individual.

rhab·dos'o·phy (rȧb·dŏs'ō·fī), *n.* [*rhabdo-* + *-sophy.*] Rhabdomantic lore. *L. Hunt.*

rhab'do·sphere (rȧb'dō·sfēr), *n.* [*rhabdo-* + *sphere.*] A minute sphere composed of rhabdoliths.

rhab'dus (rȧb'dŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhabdos* rod.] *Zool.* A simple uniaxial sponge spicule.

Rha'chi·a·nec'tes (rā'kĭ·ȧ·nĕk'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhachia* surf + *nēktēs* a swimmer.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the gray whale.

Rhac'o·mit'ri·um (răk'ō·mĭt'rĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhakos* ragged garment + *mitrion,* dim. of *mitra* headband, kilt.] *Bot.* A genus of about 80 species of acrocarpous mosses (family Grimmiaceae), mostly growing on sandstone rocks. Their leaves are often hair-pointed and the leaf cells are sinuose.

Rhad'a·man'thine (rȧd'ȧ·măn'thĭn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Rhadamanthus; rigorously just.

Rhad'a·man'thus (rȧd'ȧ·măn'thŭs), **Rhad'a·man'thys** (-thĭs), *n.* [L., *Rhadamanthus,* fr. Gr. *Rhadamanthos, Rhadamanthys.*] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Zeus and Europa, brother of Minos. For his exemplary justice on earth he was made, after death, one of the judges of souls in the lower world.

Rhae'tian (rē'shăn), *adj.* [L. *Rhaetius, Raetius.*] Of or pert. to ancient Rhaetia, a Roman province nearly corresponding with Tirol and the Grisons. — *n.* One of the people of Rhaetia, conquered about 15 B.C. by the Romans.

Rhae'tic (rē'tĭk), *adj.* [L. *Rhaeticus* Rhaetian.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the uppermost division of the European Triassic; — so used in allusion to certain strata of the Rhaetian Alps. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Rhae'tic,** *n.*

Rhae'to–Ro·man'ic (rē'tō·rō·măn'ĭk), *n.* Also **Rhae'to–Ro·mance' lan'guages.** The Romance dialects spoken in southeastern Switzerland (western group), along the northern limits of Italy (central group), and in Friuli (eastern group). *Ladin* and *Romansh* have been used for some or all of them. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.* — **Rhae'to–Ro·mance',** **Rhae'to–Ro·man'ic,** *adj.*

Rhae'to–Ro·mansh', *n.* = RHAETO-ROMANIC.

rhag'a·des (răg'ȧ·dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *rhagades,* pl. of *rhagas.*] *Med.* Linear excoriations or fissures in the skin, esp. those occurring at the angles of the mouth, or about the anus, in congenital syphilis.

rha·gad'i·form (rȧ·găd'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [See RHAGADES; -FORM.] *Anat.* Containing or characterized by fissures.

Rha'gi·on'i·dae (rā'jĭ·ŏn'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Rhagio,* type genus (fr. Gr. *rhagion* a small spider) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A widely distributed family of predaceous dipterous insects, having usually a tapering body, long slender legs, and sometimes a conspicuous, downward-projecting proboscis, whence the common name *snipe flies.* Syn. *Leptidae.* — **rha'gi·on'id** (-ĭd), *n. & adj.*

rhag'ite (răg'ĭt), *n.* [Gr. *rhax, rhagos,* grape + *-ite;* — from its small grapelike aggregates.] *Mineral.* A yellow or yellowish-green crystalline basic bismuth arsenate.

Rha·go'di·a (rȧ·gō'dĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhagōdēs* like grapes; fr. the form of the flowers and fruit.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian shrubs or herbs, of the goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae), with small greenish spicate or panicled flowers succeeded by fleshy berries. Several species, as *R. hastata,* are used for forage.

rhag'on (răg'ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhax, rhagos,* berry.] *Zool.* A type of sponge, usually young, having a discoid or hemispherical body attached by a wide base, a single osculum, and a small number of flagellated chambers. — **rhag'o·nate** (-ō·nāt), *adj.* — **rhag'ose** (răg'ōs), *adj.*

rhamn (răm), *n.* [L. *rhamnos.* See RHAMNUS.] The buckthorn.

Rham·na'ce·ae (răm·nā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See RHAMNUS.] *Bot.* A family of thorny shrubs and trees, the buckthorn family, typifying the order Rhamnales. They have undivided stipulate leaves and cymose flowers, the stamens opposite the petals, and the superior ovary becoming a 3-celled capsule or a drupe. There are about 45 genera and 500 species, of wide distribution, including *Rhamnus, Ceanothus, Colubrina,* and *Zizyphus.* — **rham·na'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Rham·na'les (răm·nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of dicotyledonous woody plants, consisting of the two families Rhamnaceae and Vitaceae, in which the stamens are equal in number with the sepals and alternate with them. — **rham'nal** (răm'nĕl; -n'l), *adj.*

rham'ne·tin (răm'nē·tĭn), *n.* [See RHAMNUS; -IN.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline dye, $C_{16}H_{12}O_7$, prepared from Persian berries (see RHAMNINASE) and used in calico printing. It is a methyl ether of quercetin.

rham'nI·nase (răm'nĭ·nās), *n. Biochem.* An enzyme occurring in Persian berries with xanthorhamnin and capable of hydrolyzing it to rhamnetin and rhamninose.

rham'nI·nose (răm'nĭ·nōs), *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline trisaccharide, $C_{18}H_{34}O_{14}$, formed by hydrolysis of xanthorhamnin by rhamninase. It in turn on hydrolysis yields rhamnose and galactose.

rham'nite (-nīt), *n.* Also **rham'nI·tol** (-nĭ·tōl; -tŏl). *Chem.* A solid pentahydroxy alcohol, $C_6H_{14}O_5$, got by reducing rhamnose.

rham'no·hex'ose (răm'nō·hĕk'sōs), *n.* [*rhamnose* + *hexose.*] *Chem.* A hexose, $C_7H_{14}O_5$, formed indirectly from rhamnose. By reduction it yields the hexitol **rham'no·hex'i·tol** (-sĭ·tōl; -tŏl), or **rham'no·hex'ite** (-sīt), $C_7H_{16}O_5$.

rham·non'ic (răm·nŏn'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Pertaining to, or derived from, rhamnose; — in *rhamnonic acid.*

rham'nose (răm'nōs), *n.* [*Rhamnus* + *-ose;* — because prepared from buckthorn berries.] *Chem.* A crystalline sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_5$, a methylpentose, the dextrorotatory variety of which is obtained by hydrolysis of xanthorhamnin, quercitrin, and other rhamnosides.

rham'no·side (răm'nō·sīd), *n.* Also **-sid** (-sĭd). *Chem.* Any of certain ethers of rhamnose. Cf. GLUCOSIDE b. Many occur naturally, as xanthorhamnin, quercitrin, frangulin, hesperidin, etc.

Rham'nus (răm'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *rhamnos,* fr. Gr. *rhamnos* a kind of prickly shrub. See VERVAIN.] *Bot.* A genus of trees and shrubs, the buckthorns, typifying the family Rhamnaceae. They have strongly pinnately veined leaves and small perfect or polygamous flowers, the ovary free from the disk, the fruit a drupe with 2–4 stones. *R. frangula* and *R. catharticа* yield a medicinal bark. Persian berries are obtained from *R. infectoria* and other species, while *R. tinctoria* and *R. dahurica* both yield the dye known as lokao. Among the well-known American species are *R. caroliniana, R. californica,* and *R. purshiana,* the latter yielding cascara sagrada.

rham'pho- (răm'fō-), **rhamph-.** *Zool.* A combining form from Greek *rhamphos,* meaning *crooked beak, beak,* as in *Rhamphorhynchus, Rhamphastos.* Corresponding generic names, esp. in ornithology, are formed in **-rham'phus** (-fŭs), as in Sarcor*hamphus.*

rham'phoid (răm'foid), *adj.* [*rhamph-* + *-oid.*] Shaped like a beak. See CUSP, 7.

Rham'pho·rhyn'chus (răm'fō·rĭng'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhampho-* + Gr. *rhynchos* snout.] *Paleontol.* A genus of pterosaurs in which the elongated tail supported a leathery expansion at the tip. The teeth were slender and forwardly directed.

rham'pho·the'ca (-thē'kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhampho-* + *-theca.*] *Zool.* The horny sheath composed of modified scales of a bird's bill.

Rhap'i·do·phyl'lum (răp'ĭ·dō·fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhapis, -idos,* a rod + *phyllon* leaf.] *Bot.* A genus of North American fan palms having as the only known species *R. hystrix,* the blue palmetto.

Rha'pis (rā'pĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhapis* a rod.] *Bot.* A small genus of low fan palms (family Arecaceae) of eastern Asia, having small, flexible, densely fibrous, reedlike stems, and orbicular leaves with variously shaped segments. *R. flabelliformis,* the ground rattan, and *R. humilis* are often cultivated for ornament.

rha·pon'tic (rȧ·pŏn'tĭk), *n.* [NL. *rhaponticum,* fr. LL. *rha Ponticum* Pontic rhubarb. See RHUBARB; PONTIC.] **1.** Either of two European knapweeds (*Centaurea centaurium* and *C. rhaponticum*).

2. The cultivated rhubarb, or pieplant; hence, *Pharm.,* its root; rhubarb.

rha·pon'ti·cin (rȧ·pŏn'tĭ·sĭn), **rha·pon'tin** (-pŏn'tĭn), *n.* [NL. *rhaponticum* rhubarb + *-in.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline glucoside, $C_{21}H_{24}O_9$, found in rhubarb.

rhap'sode (răp'sōd), *n.* [Gr. *rhapsōidos;* cf. F. *r(h)apsode.* See RHAPSODY.] *Gr. Antiq.* A rhapsodist.

rhap·sod'ic (răp·sŏd'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *rhapsōidikos.*] **1.** Rhapsodical.

2. *Gr. Antiq.* Made up of the recitation of rhapsodies.

rhap·sod'i·cal (-ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* [Gr. *rhapsōidikos.*] **1.** Consisting of various elements; fragmentary; disconnected. *Obs.*

2. Characteristic of, or of the nature of, a rhapsody; highly emotional; ecstatical; as, *rhapsodical* poems or praise.

3. *Gr. Antiq.* Of or pertaining to the rhapsodist.

rhap·sod'i·cal·ly, *adv.* of RHAPSODIC, RHAPSODICAL.

rhap'so·dism (răp'sō·dĭz'm), *n.* Recitation by rhapsodists.

rhap'so·dist (răp'sō·dĭst), *n.* [From RHAPSODY.] **1.** A collector of literary pieces; an anthologist. *Obs.*

2. *Gr. Antiq.* One who recited a rhapsody; esp., a professional reciter of epic poems, as of Homer.

3. Hence, one who recites or sings poems for a livelihood.

4. One who writes or speaks rhapsodically.

— **rhap'so·dis'tic** (-dĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

rhap'so·dize (răp'sō·dīz), *v.;* -DIZED (-dīzd); -DIZING (-dīz'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To patch together (stories, etc.); to make a medley of. *Obs.*

2. To utter or recite as, or in the manner of, a rhapsody.

—, *Intransitive:* To indulge in rhapsody; to utter rhapsodies; as, to *rhapsodize* about a new book.

rhap'so·do·man'cy (răp'sō·dō·măn'sĭ), *n.* [*rhapsody* + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of verses.

rhap'so·dy (răp'sō·dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [F. *r(h)apsodie,* fr. L. *rhapsodia,* fr. Gr. *rhapsōidia,* fr. *rhapsōidos* a rhapsodist, fr. *rhaptein* to sew, stitch together, unite + *ōidē* a song. See WRAP; ODE. Cf. TRAGEDY.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A recitation or song of a rhapsodist; a portion of an epic poem, as a book of the *Iliad* or *Odyssey,* adapted for recitation, or usually recited, at one time; hence, a similar modern literary piece.

2. A miscellaneous collection, as a literary miscellany; a medley; also, a disconnected series; a jumble; a string. "A *rhapsody* of words." *Shak.*

3. An ecstatic or highly emotional utterance or literary work; effusively incoherent and extravagant discourse; as, a speech that bordered upon *rhapsody.*

4. *Music.* An instrumental composition irregular in form, like an improvisation; — in this sense, sometimes **rhapsodie.**

rhap'so·dy, *v. t. & i.* To rhapsodize.

rha'son (rā'sŏn), *n.* [MGr.] *Eastern Ch.* **a** An ecclesiastical garment similar in appearance and use to the cassock. **b** A long loose cloak worn over this cassock; — called also *exorhason.*

rhas'o·phore (răs'ō·fōr), *n.* [MGr. *rhasophoros.* See RHASON; -PHORE.] *Eastern Ch.* A member of a monastic order who has not yet received the little habit, the mark of having passed through the novitiate; a novice.

rha·ta'ni·a (rȧ·tā'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Pharm.* Rhatany.

rhat'a·ny (răt'ȧ·nĭ), *n.* [Sp. *ratania, rataña,* fr. Quechua *rataña.*] **a** The dried root of either of two American shrubs, *Krameria triandra* (*Peruvian* or *knotty rhatany*) and *K. argentea* (*Para* or *Brazilian rhatany*), used as an astringent. **b** Either plant.

rhe (rē), *n.* [Gr. *rhein* to flow.] *Physics.* The C.G.S. unit of fluidity, being the reciprocal of a poise.

rhe'a (rē'ȧ), *n.* [Assamese *rihā.*] = CHINA GRASS.

Rhe'a (rē'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Rhea.*] **1.** *Gr. Relig.* Daughter of Uranus and Gaea, wife of Cronus, and mother of Zeus, Hades, Poseidon, Hera, Hestia, and Demeter, — hence called "Mother of the Gods." Apparently the oldest seat of her worship was Crete, where in a cave, usually placed on Mount Ida, she gave birth to Zeus, and, to hide him from Cronus, entrusted him to the Curetes. Similarly, she entrusted Poseidon to the Telchines of Rhodes. Rhea was identified by the Greeks with Cybele and is regarded as a local form of the great nature goddess. See GREAT MOTHER; cf. CRONUS, CURETES.

2. [NL.] *Zool.* **a** A genus of birds (order Rheiformes) comprising the American ostriches, or nandus. They are smaller than the African ostriches, there are three toes instead of two and the head and neck are completely feathered. The tail is undeveloped and long feathers of the back droop over the posterior part of the body. These feathers, of inferior quality, are much used for dusting brushes, etc. The largest species (*R. americana*) inhabits Patagonia and Argentina, but is fast becoming rare. A similar species (*R. rothschildi*), with a longer bill, is found in Brazil, and a third (*R. pennata,* syn. *darwini*), the smallest, in eastern Patagonia. The colors vary from pale gray to brownish. **b** [*not cap.*] A bird of this genus; an American ostrich.

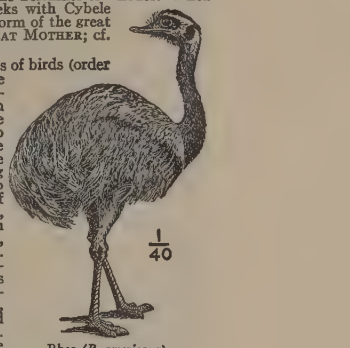

Rhea (*R. americana*).

3. Saturn's fifth satellite, discovered by G. D. Cassini at Paris, Dec. 23, 1672.

-rhe'a. Var. of **-RRHEA.**

Rhea Cybele. See CYBELE, 1.

rhe'a·dine (rē'ȧ·dēn; -dĭn), *n.* Also **-din.** [NL. *rhoeas,* the specific name of the corn poppy, fr. Gr. *rhoias, -ados,* a poppy.] *Chem.* A white nonpoisonous alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{21}NO_5$, found in certain species of poppy, esp. the corn poppy (*Papaver rhoeas*).

Rhe'ae (rē'ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The suborder of Rheiformes consisting of the rheas.

Rhe'a, or Re'a, Sil'vi·a (rē'ȧ sĭl'vĭ·ȧ). [L.] *Rom. Myth.* A daughter of Numitor, king of Alba Longa, and mother of Romulus and Remus.

rhe'bok' (rē'bŏk'; *D.* rā'-), *n.; pl.* -BOK, sometimes -BOKS (-bŏks'). See PLURAL, *Note.* Also **rhee'boc', rhee'bok'.** [D. *reebok,* lit., roebuck.] A South African antelope (*Pelea capreolus*) nearly as large as the fallow deer, but having the form and habits of the chamois. Its color is light gray, and its horns are short and upright.

rhe·bo'sis, rhae·bo'sis (rē·bō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhaibos* crooked + *-osis.*] *Med.* Crookedness or curvature, esp. of the legs.

rheg'ma·typ'y (rĕg'mȧ·tĭp'ĭ), *n.* [Gr. *rhēgma* fracture + *-typy.*] *Biol.* In genetics, the fragmentation and recombination of homologous chromosome parts during meiosis, supposed to account for certain instances of crossing over. Cf. CHIASMATYPY. — **rheg'ma·type** (rĕg'mȧ·tīp), *adj. & n.*

Rheg·nop'ter·i (rĕg·nŏp'tĕr·ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhēgnynai* to break loose + *pteron* wing, fin.] *Zool.* A suborder of fishes consisting of the threadfins. See POLYNEMIDAE.

Rhe'i·dae (rē'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The family consisting of the rheas.

Rhe'i·for'mes (-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See RHEA; -FORM.] *Zool.* An order of birds (superorder Palaeognathae) comprising the rheas. See RHEA, 2.

rhe'in (rē'ĭn), *n.* [See RHEUM.] **1.** *Chem.* An orange crystalline acid, $C_{15}H_8O_6$, occurring in rhubarb; 1, 8-dihydroxy-3-anthraquinone-carboxylic acid.

2. *Com.* A crystalline substance consisting almost entirely of chrysophanic acid.

rhein'ber'ry (rīn'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), *n.* [MD. *rijnbesie.*] The fruit of *Rhamnus cathartica;* also, the plant. *Obs.*

Rhein'gold' (rīn'gōld'; *G.* -gōlt'), *n.* Also Anglicized **Rhine'gold'** (rīn'gōld'). The title of the first part of Wagner's tetralogy of music dramas, *Der Ring des Nibelungen* (The Ring of the Nibelung). It is a piece of consecrated gold stolen from the Rhine and made into a ring by the dwarf Alberich after he has been told by its female guardians that this will confer boundless power on the thief. When it is stolen from him in turn, he pronounces a heavy curse on it, so that it brings disaster to all its possesssors. Siegfried takes it from the giant Fafnir and gives it to Brünnhilde. Eventually, freed from its curse by being burned with Brünnhilde at her self-immolation, it again is returned to the possession of its original guardians. Cf. ALBERICH, ANDVARI.

rhe'ma (rē'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. *rhēma.*] A verb; word; term.

rhe·mat'ic (rē·măt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *rhēmatikos,* fr. *rhēma, rhēmatos,* word, verb. See RHETORIC.] **1.** Of or pertaining to word formation.

2. Having a verb for its base; derived from verbs.

rhe·mat'ic (rē·măt'ĭk), *n.* The doctrine of propositions or sentences.

rhe'ma·tol'o·gy (rē'mȧ·tŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [See -OLOGY.] *Linguistics.* The study of rhemes, a branch of semantics.

rheme (rēm), *n.* [Gr. *rhēma* a thing said. See RHEMATIC.] *Linguistics.* The expression of a single idea or notion; a semanteme; any semantic unit or element of speech.

Rhe'mish (rē'mĭsh), *adj.* Of or pert. to Reims, or Rheims, in France, the English college of Roman Catholics in which published in 1582 an English translation of the New Testament.

Rhemish Testament. The New Testament of the Douay Bible.

rha'chi·al'gi·a, rha·chid'i·al, rha·chid'i·an, etc. Vars. of RACHIALGIA, etc.

rha·chil'la. Var. of RACHILLA.

rha'chi·o-, rhachi-. Vars. of RACHIO-, RACHI-.

rha'chis. Var. of RACHIS.

rha·chis. Var. of -RHACHIS.

rha·chit'ic. Var. of RACHITIC.

rha·chit'o·mous. Var. of RACHITOMOUS.

Rha·copb'o·rus, *n.* Syn. of POLYPEDATES.

Rhad'a·man'the·an, -thi·an, *adj.* Rhadamanthine. *Obs.*

Rha·da'mēs. Var. of RADAMÈS.

Rhae Afda.

rhae·bo'sis. Var. of RHEBOSIS.

-rhage, -rha'gi·a. Vars. of -RRHAGE, -RRHAGIA.

rha'gi·o·crin (rā'jĭ·ō·krĭn), *n.* [Gr. *rhagion,* dim. of *rhax* grape + *krinein* to separate.] = CLASMATOCYTE.

rhaim, rhaem (rām). Scot. vars. of RAME, repeat. [DAN.]

Rham'a·dan'. Var. of RAMA-DAN.

Rham·phas'ti·dae, Rham·phas'tos. [NL.] Syns. of RAMPHASTIDAE, RAMPHASTOS.

Rham'pho·su'chus (răm'fō·sŭ'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhampho-* + Gr. *soucho* Egyptian crocodile.] See GAVIAL. [of RAPHANIA.]

rha·pha'ni·a (rȧ·fā'nĭ·ȧ). Var.

Rhaph'a·nus (răf'ȧ·nŭs), *n.* [NL.] Var. of RAPHANUS.

rha'phe (rā'fē). Var. of RAPHE.

rhaph'i·des (răf'ĭ·dēz), **rhaph'i·dif'er·ous** (răf'ĭ·dĭf'ĕr·ŭs), etc. Vars. of RAPHIDES, etc.

rha'phis (rā'fĭs), *n., sing.* of RHAPHIDES.

-rhaphy. Var. of -RRHAPHY.

rhap'so·der (răp'sō·dĕr), *n.* = RHAPSODIST, 1. *Obs.*

Rhap'to·pet'a·la'ce·ae (răp'tō·pĕt'ȧ·lā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of SCYTOPETALACEAE.

rheen. Var. of RHINE, a ditch.

rhe'ic (rē'ĭk), **rhe·in'ic** (rē·ĭn'ĭk), *adj.* [See RHEUM.] *Chem.* = CHRYSOPHANIC.

rheim. Var. of REIM.

N O P Q R

Rhe'mist (rē'mĭst), *n.* One concerned in translation of, or commentary on, the New Testament produced in Reims.

Rhen'ish (rĕn'ĭsh), *adj.* [L. *Rhenus* the Rhine, fr. Gaulish; cf. G. *rheinisch.* See RISE.] Of or pertaining to the river Rhine or the region on or near it; as, *Rhenish* wine. — *n.* Rhine wine.

Rhenish architecture. The architecture of the Rhine valley; specif., the German Romanesque architecture of the Rhine Valley, combining native elements with others derived from Byzantine and esp. Lombard architecture. See ARCHITECTURE, *Table.*

Rhenish Confederation. The Confederation of the Rhine.

rhe'ni·um (rē'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L. *Rhenus* the Rhine + *-ium.*] *Chem.* A rare element discovered in 1925 in columbite, gadolinite, etc., and obtained as a loose black powder or a silver-white, very hard metal. Symbol, *Re*; at. no., 75; at. wt., 186.31. It is heavier than gold and is the least fusible of metals except perhaps tungsten. It resembles manganese chemically.

rhe'o- (rē'ō-). A combining form from Greek *rheos,* current, as in *rheotaxis;* — used chiefly in *Elec.,* as in *rheostat.*

rhe'o·base (rē'ō·bās), *n.* [*rheo-* + *base.*] *Physiol.* The minimal electrical current required to excite a tissue, as nerve or muscle, given indefinitely long time during which the current is applied. See CHRONAXIE.

rhe'o·crat (rē'ō·krăt), *n.* [*rheo-* + Gr. *kratein* to rule.] *Elec.* A kind of motor speed controller.

rhe·ol'o·gy (rē·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*rheo-* + *-logy.*] The science treating of the deformation and flow of matter. — **rhe·ol'o·gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

rhe·om'e·ter (rē·ŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*rheo-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring or regulating currents; specif.: a *Elec.* Formerly, a galvanometer. **b** *Physiol.* A hematachometer. **c** A kind of volumetric gas governor.

rhe'o·met'ric (rē'ō·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a rheometer or rheometry.

rhe·om'e·try (rē·ŏm'ē·trĭ), *n.* Formerly, the measurement of electric currents.

rhe'o·phile (rē'ō·fīl; -fĭl), **-phil** (-fĭl), *adj.* [*rheo-* + *-phile.*] *Biol.* Living in rivers and streams.

rhe'o·phore (rē'ō·fōr; 181), *n.* [*rheo-* + *-phore.*] *Elec.* **a** A connecting wire of an electric apparatus, traversed by a current. **b** A pole of a voltaic battery; an electrode. — **rhe'o·phor'ic** (-fŏr'ĭk), *adj. Both Rare.*

rhe'o·plank'ton (-plăngk'tŏn), *n.* [*rheo-* + *plankton.*] Plankton of running waters, as streams and rivers.

rhe'o·scope (rē'ō·skōp), *n.* [*rheo-* + *-scope.*] *Physics.* A galvanoscope. — **rhe'o·scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

rhe'o·stat (rē'ō·stăt), *n.* [*rheo-* + Gr. *statos* standing still.] *Elec.* A resistor for regulating a current by means of variable resistances. See RESISTANCE BOX.

rhe'o·stat'ic (-stăt'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a rheostat.

rhe'o·stat'ics (rē'ō·stăt'ĭks), *n.* Hydrostatics. *Rare.*

rhe'o·tan (rē'ō·tăn), *n.* An alloy of 52 parts copper, 18 zinc, 25 nickel, and 5 iron.

rhe'o·tax'is (rē'ō·tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *rheo-* + Gr. *taxis* an arranging.] A taxis in which mechanical stimulation by a stream of fluid, esp. water, is the directive factor. — **rhe'o·tac'tic** (-tăk'tĭk), *adj.*

rhe'o·tome (rē'ō·tōm), *n. Elec.* An interrupter.

rhe'o·trope (-trōp), *n.* [*rheo-* + *-trope.*] *Elec.* A commutator for reversing a current.

rhe·ot'ro·pism (rē·ŏt'rō·pĭz'm), *n.* [*rheo-* + *-tropism.*] *Biol.* A tropism in which mechanical stimulation by a stream of fluid, esp. water, is the orienting factor. — **rhe'o·trop'ic** (rē'ō·trŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

‖**rhe'sis** (rē'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *rhēsis.*] A set speech, as in Greek drama.

rhe'sus (rē'sŭs), *n.* [NL., a name given by Audebert (1797), who says that it has no meaning.] An Indian macaque (*Macaca rhesus*) commonly kept in zoological gardens, where it is noted for its activity and playfulness. The color is plain pale brown. — **rhe'sian** (rē'shăn), *adj.*

Rhesus. Female and young. (1/10)

Rhe'sus (rē'sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Rhēsos.*] 1. *Gr. Myth.* A Thracian ally of the Trojans. An oracle had declared that Troy would not be taken should the horses of Rhesus drink from the Xanthus. When he approached Troy, Diomedes and Odysseus entered his camp, slew him, and made away with the horses.

2. A Greek tragedy dubiously attributed to Euripides.

rhe'tor (rē'tŏr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *rhētōr.*] 1. A master or teacher of rhetoric or eloquence. *Hist.*

2. An orator; derogatorily, a mere talker.

rhet'o·ric (rĕt'ō·rĭk), *n.* [ME. *ret(h)orike,* fr. OF. *rhetorique,* fr. L. *rhetorica,* fr. Gr. *rhētorikē* (sc. *technē*), fr. *rhētorikos* rhetorical, oratorical, fr. *rhētōr* orator. See WORD.] 1. The art of expressive speech or of discourse, esp. of literary composition. Specif.: **a** Originally, as cultivated by the Greeks, the study of the principles and technical resources of oratory, including both composition and delivery. Its development by the sophists and other political and professional orators made it regarded chiefly as the art of persuasion. **b** In schools and colleges, the study of principles and rules of composition formulated by ancient critics, as Aristotle and Quintilian, and interpreted by classical scholars, for application to discourse in the vernacular. **c** Now, esp., the art of writing well in prose, as distinguished from versification and elocution.

2. Hence: **a** Skillful or artistic use of speech; skill in the effective use of speech. **b** Artificial elegance of language, or declamation without conviction or earnest feeling.

3. Persuasive or moving power; that which allures.

> Sweet, silent *rhetoric* of persuading eyes. *Daniel.*

4. A treatise or work on rhetoric.

rhet'o·ric (rĕt'ō·rĭk), *n.* [L. *rhetoricus.*] A rhetorician. *Obs.*

rhe·tor'ic (rē·tŏr'ĭk), *adj.* = RHETORICAL.

rhe·tor'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [L. *rhetoricus,* fr. Gr. *rhētorikos.* See RHETORIC.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from, rhetoric; according to rhetoric; as, *rhetorical* principles or rhythm.

2. Emphasizing style, often at the expense of thought; exhibiting the art of rhetoric; as, *rhetorical* prose.

— **rhe·tor'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **rhe·tor'i·cal·ness,** *n.*

rhetorical accent. = ACCENT, 8 c.

rhetorical question. A question not intended to elicit an answer, but inserted for rhetorical effect. (Who does not love his country?)

rhe·tor'i·cals (rē·tŏr'ĭ·kălz), *n. pl.* In schools and colleges, public exercises consisting chiefly of recitations, declamations, etc. *U. S.*

rhet'o·ri'cian (rĕt'ō·rĭsh'ăn), *n.* [F. *rhétoricien.*] 1. A teacher or master of rhetoric; a rhetor.

2. An eloquent writer or speaker; an orator; now, one who writes or speaks in a rhetorical, ornate, or inflated, style.

rhet'o·ri'cian (rĕt'ō·rĭsh'ăn), *adj.* Of or suited to a master of rhetoric.

rhet'o·rize (rĕt'ō·rīz), *v. i.* To speak or write rhetorically. — *v. t.* To address or represent rhetorically. *Obs.*

rheum (rōōm; 242), *n.* [ME. *reume,* fr. OF. *reume* rheum, a cold (F. *rhume* a cold), fr. L. *rheuma* rheum, fr. Gr. *rheuma;* akin to Gr. *rhein* to flow. See STREAM, *n.;* cf. HEMORRHOIDS, RHEUMATISM.] *Med.* A watery discharge from the mucous membranes, esp. from the eyes or nose, as when due to a cold; hence, a cold; catarrh; *Poetic,* tears.

Rhe'um (rē'ŭm), *n.* [ML., rhubarb, fr. Gr. *rhēon.* See RHUBARB.] *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic herbs (family Polygonaceae) with large leaves, loose stipular sheaths, and small flowers in ample paniculate racemes, the perianth 6-parted, the fruit 3-winged. *R. rhaponticum* is the garden rhubarb. See RHUBARB.

rheum'ar·thri'tis (rōōm'ăr·thrī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *rheumatism* + *arthritis.*] *Med.* The arthritis of rheumatism; rheumatism in the joints.

rheu'ma·tal'gi·a (rōō'mȧ·tăl'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See RHEUMATIC; -ALGIA.] *Med.* Rheumatic pain.

rheu·mat'ic (rōō·măt'ĭk), *adj.* [OF. *reumatique* (F. *rhumatique*), fr. L. *rheumaticus* troubled with rheum, Gr. *rheumatikos* subject to a discharge or flux. See RHEUM.] 1. Derived from, or of the nature of, rheum; full of, or suffering from, rheum; tending to cause rheum. *Obs.*

2. Inducing tears. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. *Med.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, rheumatism; attending or caused by rheumatism; as, *rheumatic* pains or jerks; affected with rheumatism; as, a *rheumatic* man; causing rheumatism; as, a *rheumatic* day.

rheu·mat'ic, *n.* 1. One affected with rheumatism.

2. *pl.* Rheumatism. *Dial.*

rheu·mat'i·cal (rōō·măt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Rheumatic.

rheu·mat'i·cal·ly, *adv.* of RHEUMATIC, RHEUMATICAL.

rheumatic fever. *Med.* An acute disease, often recurrent, occurring chiefly in children and young adults and characterized by fever, inflammation and pain in and around the joints, inflammatory involvement of the pericardium and valves of the heart, and the formation of small chronic inflammatory nodules chiefly in the subcutaneous tissues and the heart.

rheu·mat'ick·y (rōō·măt'ĭ·kĭ), *adj.* Afflicted with rheumatism. *Colloq. & Dial.*

rheumatic purpura. *Med.* Purpura rheumatica. See PURPURA.

rheu'ma·tism (rōō'mȧ·tĭz'm; 242), *n.* [L. *rheumatismus* rheum, fr. Gr. *rheumatismos,* fr. *rheumatizesthai* to have a flux, fr. *rheuma* rheum. See RHEUM.] 1. A flux; a defluxion; a catarrh. *Obs.*

2. *Med.* Any of numerous morbid states characterized by stiffness of the joints or muscles, pain on motion, etc.; also, specif., rheumatic fever and rheumatoid arthritis.

rheu'ma·tis'mal (rōō'mȧ·tĭz'măl), *adj.* Pert. to rheumatism.

rheu'ma·tis'moid (-moid), *adj.* [*rheumatism* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling rheumatism.

rheumatism root. **a** The twinleaf *Jeffersonia diphylla.* **b** The wild yam *Dioscorea paniculata.* **c** The spotted wintergreen.

rheumatism weed. **a** Pipsissewa. **b** Either of two dogbanes: (1) The Indian hemp *Apocynum cannabinum.* (2) A closely related plant (*A. androsaemifolium*).

rheu·mat'ive (rōō·măt'ĭv), *adj.* Tending to rheumatism.

rheu'ma·tiz (rōō'mȧ·tĭz), *n.* Rheumatism. *Dial.*

rheu'ma·tize (rōō'mȧ·tīz), *v. t.* [Cf. LL. *rheumatizare* to be troubled with rheum, Gr. *rheumatizein.*] To make rheumatic or, formerly, rheumy.

rheu'ma·toid (-toid), *adj.* [See RHEUMATISM; -OID.] *Med.* **a** Resembling, or characteristic of, rheumatism. **b** Afflicted with rheumatism.

rheu'ma·toi'dal (-toi'dăl; **-d'l**), *adj.* Rheumatoid. — **rheu'ma·toi'dal·ly,** *adv.*

rheumatoid arthritis. *Med.* A disease or group of diseases characterized by inflammation of the joints and more or less persisting stiffness and deformity. In the acute type the joints are swollen and painful, and the patient is febrile. The chronic type occurs later in life, esp. between the ages of forty and sixty. The onset is gradual and pain is less, but the arthritis may progress in many joints to deformity from nodular overgrowth of the adjacent bone, or to complete ankylosis, not infrequently leaving the patient helpless.

rheumed (rōōmd), *adj.* Rheumy. *Poetic.*

rheum'ic (rōōm'ĭk), *adj.* 1. *Med.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, rheum.

2. *Chem.* = CHRYSOPHANIC.

rheum'y (rōōm'ĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to rheum; abounding in or causing rheum; affected with or accompanied by rheum. *Now Literary.* "The *rheumy* soberness of extreme age." *Carlyle.* — **rheum'i·ly,** *adv.* — **rheum'i·ness,** *n.*

Rhex'i·a (rĕk'sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, prob. of Gr. origin. Cf. RHEXIS.] *Bot.* A small genus of herbs (family Melastomaceae) having 3-nerved leaves, and red or yellow flowers with 4 petals and 8 equal anthers. They are called *deer grass* and *meadow beauty.*

rhex'is (rĕk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhēxis* a breaking, fr. *rhēgnynai* to break.] *Med.* Rupture, as of a blood vessel.

-rhex'is. Var. of -RHEXIS.

Rhi·an'non (rē·ăn'ŏn), *n.* [Cf. W. *rhiain* maid, OIr. *rīgan* queen, L. *regina.*] *Celt. Relig.* A Brythonic goddess, the Great Queen or Mother Goddess of Welsh mythology, in legend first the wife of Pwyll and later of Manawyddan. The "three birds of Rhiannon" could sing the dead to life or the living to death.

rhig'o·lene (rĭg'ō·lēn), *n.* [Gr. *rhigos* cold + L. *oleum* oil.] A petroleum product intermediate between cymogene and gasoline. It is exceedingly volatile, and is used in medicine as a local anesthetic.

rhi·go'sis (rĭ·gō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhigos* cold + *-osis.*] *Psychol.* The cold sense; sensation of cold. — **rhi·got'ic** (-gŏt'ĭk), *adj.*

Rhi'na (rī'nȧ), *n.* [L., a kind of shark, fr. Gr. *rhinā.*] *Zool.* Syn. of SQUATINA.

rhi'nal (rī'năl; -n'l), *adj.* [Gr. *rhis, rhinos,* the nose.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the nose; nasal; narial.

rhi·nal'gi·a (rī·năl'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhin-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the nose.

Rhi·nan'thus (rī·năn'thŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhin-* + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A small genus of partially parasitic herbs of the figwort family (Scrophulariaceae), having an inflated 4-toothed calyx, bilabiate corolla, four unequal stamens, and winged seeds. *R. crista-galli* is the common rattle.

rhi·na'ri·um (rī·nȧ'rĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhis, rhinos,* nose + *-arium.*] *Zool.* **a** The lower part of the clypeus in certain insects, as dragonflies. **b** In mammals, the hairless area of roughened skin at the tip of the snout.

rhine (rēn), *n.* [E. dial. also *reen,* fr. AS. *ryne, rene;* akin to E. RUN.] A large ditch or drain; a runnel. *Dial. Eng.*

-rhine (-rīn), **-rhi'nous** (-rĭ'nŭs). [Gr. *rhis* (later *rhin*), *rhinos,* nose.] Combining forms denoting *having a* (specified) *type of nose,* as in *mesorhine, platyrhine, monorhine.* Corresponding generic names are formed in **-rhi'na** (-rĭ'nȧ), **-rhi'nus** (-nŭs), as in *Gymnorhina, Megarhinus.*

rhine (rīn). Var. of RINE, hemp.

Rhine'grave' (rīn'grāv'), *n.* [MD. *Rijngrave,* D. *Rheingraf.*] A count having possessions bordering on the Rhine.

Rhine'land·er (rīn'lăn·dĕr), *n.* [Cf. G. *Rheinländer,* D. *Rijnlander.*] 1. A native or inhabitant of a country bordering on the Rhine, esp., recently, of the region in Germany west of the Rhine (see *Gaz.*).

2. A German breed of large rabbits.

Rhine'land Pact (rīn'lănd). That part of the Locarno Pact demilitarizing the zone along the Rhine.

rhi'nen·ceph'a·lon (rĭ'nĕn·sĕf'ȧ·lŏn), *n.; pl.* **-LA** (-lȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *rhis, rhinos,* nose + *enkephalos* brain.] *Anat. & Zool.* The olfactory part of the brain. See OLFACTORY LOBE. — **rhi'nen·ce·phal'ic** (-sē·făl'ĭk), **rhi'nen·ceph'a·lous** (-sĕf'ȧ·lŭs), *adj.*

rhi'nen·chy'sis (-kĭ'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Injection into the nose.

Rhi·ne'o·don (rī·nē'ō·dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhinē* shark + *-odon.*] *Zool.* A genus constituted by the whale shark. It is the type of a family, **Rhi'ne·o·don'ti·dae** (-dŏn'tĭ·dē).

Rhine Palatinate. See *the Palatinate,* under PALATINATE, *n.*

rhine'stone' (rīn'stōn'), *n.* [Trans. of F. *caillou du Rhin.*] A colorless imitation stone of high luster, made of glass or paste.

Rhi·neu'ra (rī·nū'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhin-* + Gr. *eurys* broad.] *Zool.* A genus of limbless burrowing lizards having as the only known species *R. floridana,* inhabiting peninsular Florida.

rhi'neu·ryn'ter (rī'nŭ·rĭn'tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *rhis, rhinos,* nose + *eurynein* to make wide.] *Med.* An inflatable rubber bag used for plugging the nose, as to prevent nosebleed.

Rhine wine (rīn). [See RHENISH.] Wine produced in the valley of the Rhine and its tributaries. Rhine wines are, generally speaking, light, dry, white, and distinguished by their fine bouquet and their acidity. They contain about 7 to 10 per cent of alcohol. The best kinds are those of the Rheingau district, opposite Bingen, as *Johannisberger, Steinberger, Marcobrunner, Rauentaler, Rüdesheimer, Hochheimer* (hock), *Geisenheimer,* and *Assmannshäuser* (red). Nearly equal to these are some of the wines of Hesse, as *Liebfraumilch, Niersteiner,* and *Scharlachberger. Moselle* is more delicate; some of its varieties, as *Bernkasteler, Brauneberger,* and *Zeltinger,* are prized for their peculiar aroma. *Forst* and *Deidesheimer* are made in the Palatinate. The wines of Franconia are strong and rich, but as a rule inferior to the Rhine wines proper. *Leisten* and *Stein* (Holy Ghost wine) are the best varieties; the latter has a golden color. The wines of Baden, as *Ruländer, Riesling* (named from an important variety of grape), and *Affentaler* (red), are also strong, often containing 11 to 13 per cent of alcohol.

rhin'i·on (rĭn'ĭ·ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhis, rhinos,* nose, with the ending of *prosthion.*] *Craniol.* The lower end of the internasal suture. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

rhi·ni'tis (rī·nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhin-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the nose; esp., inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nostrils. It may be acute or chronic. Atrophic and hypertrophic varieties of chronic rhinitis are distinguished, marked respectively by atrophy and hypertrophy of the mucous membrane.

rhi'no (rī'nō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Money; cash. *Slang.*

rhi'no (rī'nō), *n.; pl.* RHINOS (-nōz). Short for RHINOCEROS.

rhi'no- (rī'nō-), **rhin-.** A combining form, Greek *rhino-, rhin-,* from *rhis* (later *rhin*), *rhinos,* meaning *nose,* as in *rhinolith, rhinology, rhinitis.*

Rhi'no·bat'i·dae (rī'nō·băt'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhinobatos* a rough-skinned fish, fr. *rhinē* a shark + *batos* ray.] *Zool.* A family of elasmobranch fishes of all warm seas, included among the rays, but somewhat approaching the sharks in the elongate and narrow body. The species are called (from their shape) *guitarfishes, fiddler fishes,* etc. **Rhi·nob'a·tus** (rĭ·nŏb'ȧ·tŭs) is the type genus.

rhi'no·by'on (rī'nō·bī'ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhino-* + Gr. *byein* to stuff.] A nasal tampon.

rhi'no·caul (rī'nō·kôl), *n.* [*rhino-* + Gr. *kaulos* a stalk.] The olfactory tract. See OLFACTORY LOBE.

rhi'no·cele, rhi'no·coele (-sēl), *n.* [*rhino-* + *-cele.*] *Anat.* The cavity of the rhinencephalon. — **rhi'no·ce'li·an, rhi'no·coe'li·an** (-sē'lĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.*

rhi·noc'er·ine (rī·nŏs'ĕr·ĭn; -īn; 156), *adj.* Rhinocerotic.

rhi·noc'er·oid (-oid), *adj.* [*rhinoceros* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Like, or pert. to, the rhinoceros family. — **rhi·noc'er·oid,** *n.*

rhi·noc'er·os (rī·nŏs'ĕr·ŏs), *n.; pl.* **-EROSES** (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119), sometimes **-EROS.** See PLURAL, *Note.* [L., fr. Gr. *rhinokerōs, -ōtos,* fr. *rhis, rhinos,* the nose + *keras* a horn. See CEREBRAL.] 1. Any of certain large, powerful, herbivorous, thick-skinned, perissodactyl mammals of the family Rhinocerotidae, having one or two heavy upright horns on the snout. There are five principal existing species, two African and three Asiatic, all three-toed on each foot, and with the skin nearly bare.

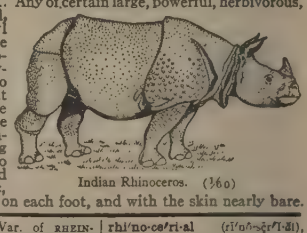

Indian Rhinoceros. (1/60)

rheostatic braking. See ELECTRIC BRAKING.

Rhe'sa (rē'sȧ). *Bib.*

Rhe'tian. Var. of RHAETIAN.

Rhe'tic (rē'tĭk). Var. of RHAETIC. [Obs.]

rhe·to'ri·an, *adj.* Rhetorical.

rhe·to'ri·an, *n.* [OF. *rethorien.*] A rhetorician; rhetor. *Obs.*

rhe·tor'i·cate (rē·tŏr'ĭ·kăt), *v. i.* [LL. *rhetoricari.*] = RHETORIZE. — **rhe·tor'i·ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n. Both Obs.*

Rhe'to·Ro·mansh'. Var. of RHAETO-ROMANSH.

rhet'o·ry, *n.* [See RHETOR, *n.*] Rhetoric; a rhetorician. *Obs. Scot.*

rhi'a (rī'ȧ). *Bot.* Var. of RHEA.

rhin-. = RHINO-.

Rhi'nan·tha'ce·ae (rī'năn·thā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Rhinanthus* + *-aceae.*] Syn. of SCROPHULARIACEAE (in part).

rhin'o·spasm, *n.* See -SPASM.

rhind. Var. of RYND (of a millstone).

Rhind Papyrus. See PAPYRUS, 3.

rhine'ber'ry. Var. of RHEINBERRY. [RHEINGOLD.]

Rhine'gold'. Anglicized form of

-rhin'i·a. Var. of -RHINIA.

Rhin'i·das (rĭn'ĭ·dĕz), *n. pl.* [NL. See RHINA.] *Zool.* Syn. of SQUATINIDAE.

rhi'no·ce'ri·al (rī'nō·sē'rĭ·ăl), **rhi'no·ce'ri·an** (-sē'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* = RHINOCEROTIC.

rhi'no·ceri·cal, *adj.* [Cf. RHINOCEROS, RHINO money.] *Obs.*

a Rhinoceroslike. **b** *Slang.* Full of money; rich.

The Asiatic species have well-developed incisor and canine teeth, and the skin is divided by folds into large platelike sections, while the African species lack incisor and canine teeth and the skin has no deep folds. The common Indian rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*) and the Malayan rhinoceros (*R. sondaicus*) have only one horn. The Sumatran (*Ceratorhinus sumatrensis*) and both African species have two horns. The common African species, the **black rhinoceros**, is *Diceros bicornis* (see BORELE, *Illust.*). The larger African species, the **white rhinoceros** (*Ceratotherium simus*), which is slate-colored, is now almost exterminated. Extinct rhinoceroses of many genera (the earlier forms hornless) have been found in both hemispheres. Cf. WOOLLY RHINOCEROS.

2. [*cap.*] The typical genus of rhinoceroses, containing the Indian and Malayan species, or, in a broader sense, all the existing species.

rhinoceros auklet. An auklet of the North Pacific (*Cerorhinca monocerata*) having a deciduous horn on the bill.

rhinoceros beetle. See DYNASTINAE.

rhinoceros bird. **a** A beefeater; — so called because it alights on the back of the rhinoceros. **b** A rhinoceros hornbill.

rhinoceros bush. A South African branching heathlike shrub (*Elytropappus rhinocerotis*), family Carduaceae, supposed to be the favorite food of the rhinoceros.

rhinoceros hornbill. A hornbill (*Buceros rhinoceros*) of the Malay peninsula and Indo-Malayan islands, which has the casque on the bill very large and turned up in front. The name is sometimes extended to other hornbills.

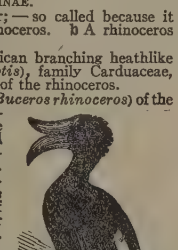

Rhinoceros Hornbill. (1/30)

rhinoceros viper. A large tropical African poisonous snake (*Bitis nasicornis*) related to the puff adder but distinguished by a pair of hornlike processes on the snout.

rhi·noc'er·ot'ic (rī·nŏs'ĕr·ŏt'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like, the rhinoceros.

Rhi'no·ce·rot'i·dae (rī'nō·sē·rŏt'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The family constituted by the rhinoceroses, living and extinct, sometimes including also *Hyracodon*, *Amynodon*, and other less closely allied extinct genera.

rhi·noc'er·ot'i·form (rī·nŏs'ĕr·ŏt'ĭ·fôrm), *adj. Zool.* Resembling a rhinoceros.

rhi·noc'er·o·tine (rī·nŏs'ĕr·ō·tīn; rī'nō·sĕr'-; -tĭn; 156), *adj.* Rhinocerotic.

rhi·noc'er·o·toid (-toid), *adj. & n.* [See RHINOCEROS; -OID.] *Zool.* Rhinoceroid.

rhi'no·chi'lo·plas'ty (rī'nō·kī'lō·plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*rhino-* + *chiloplasty.*] Plastic surgery of the lip and nose.

rhi'no·dyn'i·a (-dĭn'ĭ·ȧ; -dī'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhin-* + *odynia.*] *Med.* Pain in the nose.

rhi·nog'e·nous (rī·nŏj'ē·nŭs), *adj.* [*rhino-* + *-genous.*] Originating in the nose.

rhi'no·la'li·a (rī'nō·lā'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhino-* + *-lalia.*] *Med.* Nasal tone in speech, esp. when caused by abnormality in the nasal passages.

rhi'no·lar'yn·gol'o·gy (-lăr'ĭng·gŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*rhino-* + *laryngology.*] *Med.* The branch of medical science dealing with the nose and larynx and their diseases.

rhi'no·la·ryn'go·scope (-lă·rĭng'gō·skōp), *n.* [*rhino-* + *laryngoscope.*] An instrument for examining the nose and larynx.

rhi'no·lith (rī'nō·lĭth), *n.* [*rhino-* + *-lith.*] *Med.* A concretion formed within the cavities of the nose. — **rhi'no·lith'ic** (-lĭth'ĭk), *adj.*

rhi·nol'o·gy (rī·nŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*rhino-* + *-logy.*] The branch of medical science which treats of the nose and of its diseases. — **rhi'no·log'i·cal** (rī'nō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **rhi·nol'o·gist** (rī·nŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

rhi'no·phar'yn·gi'tis (rī'nō·fär'ĭn·jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhino-* + *pharyngitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and pharynx.

rhi'no·phar'ynx (-fär'ĭngks), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhino-* + *pharynx.*] The nasopharynx. — **rhi'no·pha·ryn'ge·al** (-fă·rĭn'jē·ăl; -fär'ĭn·jē'ăl), *adj.*

rhi'no·phore (rī'nō·fōr; 181), *n.* [*rhino-* + *-phore.*] *Zool.* One of the two tentaclelike structures (considered to be olfactory organs) on the back of the head or neck of mollusks of the order Opisthobranchia.

rhi'no·phy'ma (-fī'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhino-* + Gr. *phyma* tumor.] *Med.* A form of acne confined to the nasal region and marked by nodular swelling and congestion of the nose.

rhi'no·plas'ty (rī'nō·plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*rhino-* + *-plasty.*] Plastic surgery of the nose. — **rhi'no·plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *adj.*

rhi'no·pol'y·pus (-pŏl'ĭ·pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhino-* + *polypus.*] *Med.* A nasal polyp.

Rhi·nop'ter·a (rī·nŏp'tĕr·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhino-* + *-ptera.*] *Zool.* The genus to which the cow-nosed rays belong. It constitutes a family, **Rhi'nop·ter'i·dae** (rī'nŏp·tĕr'ĭ·dē).

rhi'nor·rha'gi·a (rī'nō·rā'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhino-* + *rhagia.*] *Med.* Nosebleed; epistaxis, especially when profuse.

rhi'nor·rhe'a, -**rhoe'a** (-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhino-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* Excessive mucous secretion from the nose. — **rhi'nor·rhe'al,** -**rhoe'al** (-ăl), *adj.*

rhi'no·scle·ro'ma (-sklē·rō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -ROMATA (-rō'mȧ·tȧ), -ROMAS (-rō'mȧz). [NL., fr. *rhino-* + *scleroma.*] *Med.* A chronic inflammatory disease of the nose, lips, and upper air passages, marked by dense induration of the tissues and nodular deformity.

rhi'no·scope (rī'nō·skōp), *n.* [*rhino-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for examining the nose, its cavities, passages, etc.

rhi·nos'co·py (rī·nŏs'kō·pĭ), *n.* [*rhino-* + *-scopy.*] *Med.* Examination of the nasal cavity, posterior nares, etc., as by means of a speculum or laryngoscopic mirror introduced into the pharynx. — **rhi'no·scop'ic** (rī'nō·skŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

rhi'no·spo·rid'i·o'sis (rī'nō·spō·rĭd'ĭ·ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See RHINO-; SPORIDIUM; -OSIS.] Infection, specif. of the nasal cavity, with chytridiklike microorganisms of a genus, **Rhi'no·spo·rid'i·um** (-rĭd'ĭ·ŭm), usually classed among the Sporozoa.

rhi'no·the'ca (-thē'kȧ), *n.; pl.* -CAE (-sē). [NL., fr. *rhino-* + Gr. *thēkē* case.] *Zool.* The sheath of the upper mandible of a bird. — **rhi'no·the'cal** (-kăl), *adj.*

Rhin·thon'i·ca (rĭn·thŏn'ĭ·kȧ), *n.* A kind of burlesque comedy; — after Rhinthon of Tarentum (about 300 B.C.), who invented hilaro-tragedy, or the comic burlesque of tragedy. — **Rhin·thon'ic** (-ĭk), *adj.*

rhip'i·date (rĭp'ĭ·dāt), *adj.* [Gr. *rhipis, rhipidos,* fan.] *Bot. & Zool.* Fan-shaped; flabelliform.

rhi·pid'i·on (rĭ·pĭd'ĭ·ŏn), *n.* [Gr.] *East. Ch.* A fan used to keep flies from the wine in the chalice during the celebration of the Liturgy.

Rhip'i·dis'ti·a (rĭp'ĭ·dĭs'tĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *rhipid-* + Gr. *histion* cloth, sail.] *Paleontol.* In some classifications, an order of extinct crossopterygian fishes having the basal bones of the median fins united into one mass. *Holoptychius* and *Osteolepis* are examples. — **rhip'i·dis'tian** (-ăn), *adj. & n.*

rhi·pid'i·um (rĭ·pĭd'ĭ·ŭm; rī-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhipidion,* dim. of *rhipis* fan.] *Bot.* A cymose inflorescence in which the branches lie in the same plane and are suppressed alternately on each side, giving a fan shape. See INFLORESCENCE, *Table.*

rhip'i·do- (rĭp'ĭ·dō-), **rhipid-.** *Zool.* A combining form, from Greek *rhipis, rhipidos,* a fan, used chiefly in classificational names, as in *Rhipidoglossa, Rhipidistia.*

Rhip'i·do·glos'sa (rĭp'ĭ·dō·glŏs'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *rhipido-* + Gr. *glōssa* tongue.] *Zool.* A suborder of gastropods (order Aspidobranchia), including the abalones, having a long radula with long, hooklike teeth in each transverse row, the marginal teeth being indefinitely numerous and becoming smaller toward the edges. — **rhip'i·do·glos'sal** (-ăl), *adj.* — **rhip'i·do·glos'sate** (-āt), *adj.*

Rhip'i·phor'i·dae (-fŏr'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Rhipiphorus,* type genus (fr. *rhipi-* + *-phorus*) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of small beetles (division Heteromera) parasitic on wasps and other insects. They have a pointed abdomen and undergo hypermetamorphosis. — **rhi·piph'o·rid** (rĭ·pĭf'ō·rĭd; rī-), *n. & adj.*

Rhip'sa·lis (rĭp'sȧ·lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhips* wickerwork.] *Bot.* A genus of unarmed cacti, natives of tropical America, with three species in the Old World tropics. They have fleshy, mostly cylindrical stems of very diverse habit. The small flowers have 6–10 petals and are followed by a berrylike fruit. Many are epiphytes with pendent branches, and are called *mistletoe cactus* and *willow cactus.*

Rhip'to·glos'sa (rĭp'tō·glŏs'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhiptos* thrown out (fr. *rhiptein* to throw) + *-glossa.*] *Zool.* A division of reptiles (often a superfamily of Lacertilia) comprising the Old World chameleons. Syn. *Chamaeleontes.*

-rhi'za (-rī'zȧ), [NL.] *Bot. & Zool.* A combining form, from Greek *rhiza,* root, used to denote *a rootlike part,* as in coleor*rhiza,* hydror*rhiza,* rhodor*rhiza.* See -RHIZOUS.

rhi·zan'thous (rĭ·zăn'thŭs), *adj.* [*rhiz-* + *-anthous.*] Producing flowers (apparently) directly from the root, as in the family Rafflesiaceae.

rhi'zau·toi'cous (rī'zō·toi'kŭs), *adj.* [*rhiz*oid + *autoicous.*] *Bot.* Of mosses, having the antheridia on a branch connected by rhizoids to the archegonial branch. Cf. CLADAUTOICOUS, GONIOAUTOICOUS.

Rhi·zi'na (rĭ·zī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhiza* root.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi, typifying a family, **Rhi'zi·na'ce·ae** (rĭ'zĭ·nā'sē·ē), order Helvellales, forming flat crustlike ascocarps with rootlike outgrowths from the under surface. *R. inflata* causes a root disease of conifers.

rhi'zine (rī'zĭn), *n.* [Gr. *rhiza* root.] *Bot.* A rhizoid. — **rhi'zi·nous** (-zĭ·nŭs), *adj.*

rhi'zo- (rī'zō-), **rhiz-.** [See WORT.] A combining form, Greek *rhizo-, rhiz-,* from *rhiza,* meaning *root,* as in *rhizopod.*

rhizodermis	**rhizophilous**	**rhizotaxis**
rhizogenetic	**rhizophorous**	**rhizotaxy**
rhizophagous	**rhizophyte**	

Rhi·zo'bi·um (rĭ·zō'bĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhizo-* + Gr. *bios* life.] *Bacteriol.* **a** A genus of very small rod-shaped bacteria of the family Nitrobacteriaceae, living symbiotically in nodules produced upon the roots of leguminous plants, where they fix atmospheric nitrogen. There are several species associated with different legumes. These species were sometimes formerly all included in the chief species *R.* (syns. *Bacillus, Bacterium*) *radicicola.* **b** [*not cap.; pl.* -BIA (-ȧ).] Any bacterium of this genus.

rhi'zo·carp (rī'zō·kärp), *n.* A plant of the Rhizocarpeae.

rhi'zo·car'pic (rī'zō·kär'pĭk), *adj. Bot.* Rhizocarpous.

rhi'zo·car'pous (-pŭs), *adj.* [*rhizo-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* **a** Having perennial underground parts, but annual stems and foliage; — said of all perennial herbs. *De Candolle.* **b** Producing hypogeous cleistogamic flowers.

rhi'zo·caul (rī'zō·kôl), **rhi'zo·cau'lus** (-kô'lŭs), *n.* [NL. *rhizocaulus,* fr. *rhizo-* + Gr. *kaulos* stalk.] *Zool.* A hydrorhiza.

Rhi'zo·ceph'a·la (-sĕf'ȧ·lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *rhizo-* + Gr. *kephalē* head.] *Zool.* An order of extremely degenerate Cirripedia which live as parasites on ordinary crabs and hermit crabs. The young passes through stages similar to those of barnacles, but afterwards attaches itself to a crab, and after a remarkable series of changes becomes a limbless, unsegmented, tumid sac attached to the crab by a short peduncle from which rootlike processes penetrate to all parts of the host and absorb its juices. The Rhizocephala are hermaphroditic, but, as in other Cirripedia, complementary males occur. The principal genera are *Peltogaster* and *Sacculina.* — **rhi'zo·ceph'a·lan** (-lăn), *n.* — **rhi'zo·ceph'a·lous** (-lŭs), *adj.*

One of the Rhizocephala (*Sacculina purpurea*). *a* Rootlike Processes; *b* Genital Aperture; *c* Cloacal Aperture.

rhi'zo·corm (rī'zō·kôrm), *n.* [*rhizo-* + *corm.*] *Bot.* A fleshy cormlike rhizome. *Rare.*

Rhi'zoc·to'ni·a (rī'zŏk·tō'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhizo-* + Gr. *ktonos* a killing.] *Bot.* **a** A form genus of imperfect fungi (group Mycelia-Sterilia) having no spore stage. Certain fungi formerly included in this genus have, since the discovery of their perfect stages, been placed in other genera, as *Corticium.* **b** [*not cap.*] A fungus of this genus.

rhizoctonia disease. *Plant Pathol.* **a** Any disease caused by a rhizoctonia. **b** Specif., a disease of the potato caused by *Corticium vagum* (syn. *Rhizoctonia solani*), producing stem lesions, black dirtlike spots on the tubers, and certain secondary effects; hence the names *little potato, rosette, russet scab, stem canker,* etc.

Rhi'zo·flag'el·la'ta (rī'zō·flăj'ĕ·lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See RHIZO-; FLAGELLA.] *Zool.* Protozoa having both pseudopodia and flagella. — **rhi'zo·flag'el·late** (-flăj'ĕ·lāt), *adj. & n.*

rhi'zo·gen (rī'zō·jĕn), *adj.* [*rhizo-* + *-gen.*] *Bot.* Rhizogenic.

rhi'zo·gen'ic (rī'zō·jĕn'ĭk), **rhi·zog'e·nous** (rī·zŏj'ē·nŭs), *adj.* [*rhizo-* + *-genic, -genous.*] *Bot.* Producing roots; — said of the tissue of the pericycle in the roots of seed plants, which gives rise to rootlets endogenously.

rhi'zoid (rī'zoid), *n.* [*rhiz-* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* In ferns, mosses, and liverworts, one of the slender rootlike filaments that attach the gametophyte to the substratum and function as absorptive organs. Rhizoids occur also among many thallophytes, as the lichens, and in certain algae, consisting of a specially differentiated basal cell attaching the plant to its substratum. Cf. HOLDFAST. — **rhi·zoi'dal** (rī·zoi'dăl; -d'l), *adj.*

rhi'zoid (rī'zoid), *adj. Bot. & Zool.* Rootlike.

rhi·zo'ma (rī·zō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* A rhizome.

rhi'zo·mat'ic (rī'zō·măt'ĭk), *adj. Bot.* Pertaining to rhizomes; rhizomatous.

rhi·zom'a·tous (rī·zŏm'ȧ·tŭs; -zō'mȧ·tŭs), *adj. Bot.* Resembling, or having the nature of, a rhizome.

rhi'zome (rī'zōm), *n.* [NL. *rhizoma,* fr. Gr. *rhizōma* the mass of roots (of a tree), a stem, race, fr. *rhizoun* to make to root, pass., to take root, fr. *rhiza* a root. See WORT.] *Bot.* Any underground rootlike stem, usually of dorsiventral structure, sending up leafy shoots from the upper surface and emitting roots from the lower side, as that of Solomon's-seal or of trillium, whence it is also commonly called *a rootstock.* Rhizomes are often thickened or tuberlike from the extensive deposition in their tissues of reserve food materials; they are distinguished from true roots by the presence of buds and scalelike leaves. Cf. BULB, 1; CORM, 1; TUBER.

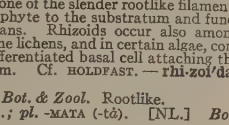

Rhizome of Solomon's-seal. *a* Stem of current year; *b, b* Scars from previous years; *c* Bud of following year.

rhi'zo·mel'ic (rī'zō·mĕl'ĭk), *adj.* [*rhizo-* + Gr. *melos* limb + *-ic.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the roots of the extremities (in man, the hip and shoulder joints).

rhi·zo'mic (rī·zō'mĭk; -zŏm'ĭk), *adj.* Belonging to, or comprising, rhizomes.

rhi'zo·morph (rī'zō·môrf), *n.* [*rhizo-* + *-morph.*] *Bot.* A ropelike or stringlike strand of mycelium, frequently resembling a root, which is characteristic of many basidiomycetes, as *Armillaria mellea.* — **rhi'zo·mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *adj.*

rhi'zo·mor'phoid (-môr'foid), *adj.* [*rhizo-* + Gr. *morphē* form + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Rhizomorphous.

rhi'zo·mor'phous (-môr'fŭs), *adj.* [*rhizo-* + *-morphous.*] *Bot.* Having the form of a root; rootlike.

rhi'zo·neure (rī'zō·nūr), *n.* [*rhizo-* + *-neure.*] *Anat.* A nerve cell having a fiber which contributes to the formation of a nerve root.

Rhi·zoph'o·ra (rī·zŏf'ō·rȧ), *n.* [NL. See RHIZO-; -PHOROUS.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical shrubs and trees, the true mangroves, type of the Rhizophoraceae, and distinguished by the tetramerous flowers and partly inferior ovary. *R. mangle* is the common mangrove. See MANGROVE, CUTCH **b**.

Rhi'zo·pho·ra'ce·ae (rī'zō·fō·rā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs (order Myrtales), the mangrove family, consisting of 15 genera and 60 species. They usually form dense jungles (mangrove swamps) along tropical seacoasts. They are distinguished by the opposite, coriaceous leaves, and flowers with valvate calyx and 2–6-celled ovary. The seed germinates while the fruit is still attached. See MANGROVE, CUTCH **b**. — **rhi'zo·pho·ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

rhi'zo·phore (rī'zō·fōr; 181), *n.* [*rhizo-* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* In club mosses of the genus *Selaginella,* one of the peculiar, leafless, dichotomous shoots which bear roots at the apex.

rhi'zo·plast (-plăst), *n.* [*rhizo-* + *-plast.*] *Zool.* In certain protozoans, a rootlike process or fibril connecting the blepharoplast or parabasal body with the nucleus.

rhi'zo·pod (rī'zō·pŏd), *n. Zool.* One of the Rhizopoda.

rhi'zo·pod, *adj.* Of or pert. to the Rhizopoda.

Rhi·zop'o·da (rī·zŏp'ō·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *rhizo-* + *-poda.*] *Zool.* A division of Protozoa, generally regarded as a subclass of Sarcodina characterized by rootlike pseudopodia and including the Amoebida, Testacea, Foraminifera, and sometimes the Mycetozoa; — in older classifications equiv. to *Sarcodina.* Cf. ACTINOPODA. — **rhi·zop'o·dous** (-dŭs), *adj.*

One of the Rhizopoda (*Polystomella striatilata*), with Pseudopodia extended. Much enlarged.

rhi·zop'o·dan (rī·zŏp'ō·dăn), *adj. & n.* — **rhi·zop'o·dal** (-dăl; -d'l), *adj. Zool.* Rhizopod.

rhi·zop'o·dist (-dĭst), *n. Zool.* A student of Rhizopoda.

Rhi·zop'o·gon (rī·zŏp'ō·gŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhizo-* + *-pogon.*] *Bot.* A genus of fungi (family Hymenogastraceae) producing subterranean tuberlike sporophores with 2-spored to 8-spored basidia in a compact gleba of irregular chambers. Some species are prized as food, especially in Japan.

Rhi'zo·pus (rī'zō·pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhizo-* + Gr. *pous* foot.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi (family Mucoraceae) having the columellate aerial sporangia formed in a fascicle and anchored to the substratum by a tuft of rhizoids or root hyphae. The most important species, *R. nigricans* (the common black, or bread, mold), causes various diseases, as the soft and ring rots of the sweet potato, leak of strawberries, etc.

Rhi·zos'to·mae (rī·zŏs'tō·mē), **Rhi'zo·sto'ma·ta** (rī'zō·stō'mȧ·tȧ; -stōm'ȧ·), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *rhizo-* + Gr. *stoma, -atos,* mouth.] *Zool.* A division of jellyfishes (Discomedusae) in which marginal tentacles are wanting and the margins of the lobes of the manubrium are grown together, leaving, instead of one large mouth, a large number of small, funnel-shaped ingestive orifices which lead by a series of canals to the stomach. — **rhi'zo·stom'a·tous** (-stōm'ȧ·tŭs; -stō'mȧ·tŭs), *adj.* — **rhi'zo·stome** (rī'zō·stōm), *adj. & n.* — **rhi·zos'to·mous** (rī·zŏs'tō·mŭs), *adj.*

rhi·zo'ta (rī·zō'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhizoun* to make to take root, fr. *rhiza* root.] *Zool.* An order of rotifers which, when adult, are attached by the truncated end of the tail. — **rhi'zote** (rī'zōt), **rhi·zot'ic** (rī·zŏt'ĭk), *adj.*

---

rhi·noc'er·os·like', **rhi·noc'er·os-shaped',** *adj.* See -LIKE, -SHAPED.

rhi'no·coele, **rhi'no·coe'li·an.** VARS. of RHINOCELE, RHINOCELIAN.

Rhi'no·der'ma (rī'nō·dûr'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhino-* + *-derma.*] See DARWIN'S FROG.

rhi'no·lite (rī'nō·lĭt), *n.* = RHINOLITH.

Rhi'no·loph'i·dae (-lŏf'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *rhino-* + Gr. *lophos* crest + *-idae.*] *Zool.* See HORSESHOE BAT. — **rhi·nol'o·phid** (rī·nŏl'ō·fĭd), *n.* — **rhi·nol'o·phine** (-fĭn; -fīn; 156), *adj. & n.*

Rhi·noph'i·dae (rī·nŏf'ĭ·dē). [NL.] Syn. of UROPELTIDAE.

Rhi'no·phis (rī'nō·fĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhin-* + Gr. *ophis* serpent.] See UROPELTIDAE.

-rhinous. = -RHINE.

-rhi'nus. See -RHINE.

rhipi-. = RHIPIDO-.

Rhip'i·dop'ter·a (rĭp'ĭ·dŏp'tĕr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *rhipido-* + Gr. *pteron* wing.] *Zool.* Syn. of STREPSIPTERA. — **rhip'i·dop'ter·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

rhiz-. = RHIZO-.

Rhi'zo·car'pe·ae (rī'zō·kär'pē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See RHIZO-; -CARP.] Syn. of SALVINIALES. — **rhi'zo·car'pe·an** (-pē·ăn), **rhi'zo·car'pi·an** (-pĭ·ăn), *adj.*

rhi'zoc·to'ni·ose (rī'zŏk·tō'nĭ·ōs), *n.* [*Rhizoctonia* + 4th *-ose.*] = RHIZOCTONIA DISEASE.

Rhi'zo·dus (rī'zō·dŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhiz-* + *-odus.*] *Paleontol.* Syn. of MEGALICHTHYS. [BEGONIA, 2.]

rhizomatous begonia. See

rhi·zot'o·mi (rī·zŏt'ō·mī), *n. pl.* [Latinized form of Gr. *rhizotomoi.*] A group of herb gatherers who, at and before the time of Theophrastus, collected a great store of information about plants, mostly those thought to yield drugs.

rhi·zot'o·my (rī·zŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*rhizo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of cutting the afferent spinal nerve roots, as to relieve pain or spastic paralysis.

-rhi'zous (-rī'zŭs). *Bot.* A combining form, Greek *-rhizos,* from *rhiza,* root, denoting *having a* (specified) *type of root,* as in oligar*hizous.* Corresponding generic names are formed in *-rhi'za* (*-zȧ*), as in Corallor*hiza.*

rho (rō), *n.* [Gr. *rhō.*] **1.** The seventeenth letter (P, ρ) of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to English *r.* See R.
2. a An instance of the letter P, ρ, written, printed, etc. **b** As a numeral, 100. Cf. GREEK NUMERAL. **c** In classifying, usually the seventeenth; as, *Astron.,* a certain star, usually the seventeenth brightest, of a constellation; as, *Rho* (ρ) Boötis.

Rho'da (rō'dȧ), *n.* [L. *Rhode,* fr. Gr. *Rhodē;* cf. Gr. *rhodon* rose.] Literally, a rose; — fem. proper name.

rho'da·mine (rō'dȧ·mēn; -mĭn), *n.* Also **-min.** [*rhod-* + *amine.*] *Chem.* Any of a group of synthetic red or pink xanthene dyes. **Rhodamine B** is prepared as green crystals or a purple powder by fusing an amino phenol with phthalic anhydride; it dyes wool and silk fluorescent bluish red and cotton bluish pink, and is also used in coloring paper and as a microscopic stain.

rho'da·nate (rō'dȧ·nāt), *n. Chem.* [A salt or ester of rhodanic acid.

rho·dan'ic ac'id (rō·dăn'ĭk). [Gr. *rhodon* rose.] *Chem.* a *Now Rare.* Thiocyanic acid (which forms a red color with ferric salts). **b** = RHODANINE.

rho'da·nine (rō'dȧ·nēn; -nĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-nin.** [From RHODANIC.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline cyclic compound, $C_3H_4NOS_2$, formed by reaction between chloroacetic acid and ammonium thiocyanate, and otherwise.

rho·dan'the (rō·dăn'thē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhodon* rose + *anthos* flower.] **a** [*cap.*] *Bot.* Syn. of HELIPTERUM. **b** *Hort.* An Australian annual herb (*Helipterum manglesii*), one of the garden everlastings, having nodding flower heads with scarious involucral bracts.

Rhode Is'land (rōd ĭ'lănd). A state of the United States.

Rhode Island bent. A lawn grass (*Agrostis capillaris*) of eastern North America, with very slender culms.

Rhode Is'land·er (rōd ĭ'lăn·dĕr). A native or inhabitant of Rhode Island.

Rhode Island Greening. *Hort.* A well-known greenish-yellow variety of winter apple.

Rhode Island Red. An important American breed of domestic fowls having a long heavy body, smooth yellow or reddish legs, and rich, brownish-red plumage. There are both single-combed and rose-combed varieties. The breed is valued for both meat and eggs.

rho'de·ose (rō'dē·ōs), *n.* [From *rhodeoretin,* former name of convolvulin, fr. Gr. *rhodeos* of roses + *rhētinē* resin.] *Chem.* A dextrorotatory sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_5$, isomeric with rhamnose, obtained by hydrolysis of convolvulin.

Rhodes grass (rōdz). [After Cecil J. *Rhodes.*] A perennial grass (*Chloris gayana*) native to South Africa, cultivated as a forage grass, esp. in dry regions.

Rho·de'si·an (rō·dē'zhĭ·ăn; -zhăn), *adj.* Of or pert. to Rhodesia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Rhodesia.

Rhodesian fever. = EAST COAST FEVER.

Rhodesian man. See BROKEN HILL SKULL.

Rhodesian teak. See TEAK, 2 **d.**

Rho·de'soid (rō·dē'zoid), *adj.* Resembling or partaking of the characteristics of the Rhodesian man.

Rhodes scholarship (rōdz). Any one of 202 scholarships, each tenable for three years, founded at Oxford University, England, under the will of Cecil J. Rhodes, 100 being open to candidates from certain British dominions and colonies, 96 to candidates from the United States (4 assigned annually to each of 8 regions of 6 States each), and 6 (2 annually) to students of Germany. Hence, **Rhodes scholar.**

rhodes'wood' (rōdz'wŏŏd'), *n.* [From F. *bois de Rhodes* rhodium wood, which it resembles.] The Jamaica rosewood *Amyris balsamifera;* also, its wood.

Rho'di·an (rō'dĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* [L. *Rhodius.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Rhodes, an island of the eastern Mediterranean.
2. Of or pert. to the Knights of Rhodes, or Hospitalers.

Rho'di·an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Rhodes.
2. A member of the order of the Knights of Rhodes.

Rhodian sea laws. A compilation of local customs, enactments, and extracts from treatises, having to do with maritime commerce under Byzantine rule, made between 600 and 800 A.D. It was long supposed to be one of the historical sources of admiralty law.

rho'dic (rō'dĭk), *adj. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, rhodium, esp. in its higher valences.

-rhodin. *Chem.* A combining form from Greek *rhodon,* rose, denoting *a* (specified) *type of red pigment,* as in phytor*hodin,* ur*rhodin.*

rho'ding (rō'dĭng), *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Naut.* The journal bearing of a pump brake.

rho'di·nol (rō'dĭ·nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *rhodinus* prepared from roses (fr. Gr. *rhodinos,* fr. *rhodon* rose) + 1st *-ol.*] **1.** *Com.* A liquid obtained from rose oil, geranium oil, etc., and consisting essentially of geraniol with some citronellol and other alcohols.
2. *Chem.* A colorless oily alcohol, $C_{10}H_{19}OH$, of strong rose odor, obtained from the above mixture. It is isomeric with citronellol and held by some to be identical with it.

rho'dite (rō'dīt), *n. Mineral.* A native alloy of rhodium and gold.

rho'di·um (rō'dĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhodon* rose;—from the rose-red color of certain of its salts. See RHODODENDRON.] *Chem.* A rare element of the light platinum group found esp. in platinum ores and separated as a hard grayish-white metal insoluble in acids and very difficult to fuse. Symbol, *Rh;* at. no., 45; at. wt., 102.91. Rhodium was discovered in 1803, by Wollaston. Its chief use is in an alloy with platinum for thermocouples. It is chiefly bivalent and trivalent.

rho'di·um wood. [NL. *rhodium* + E. *wood.* See RHODIUM.] The fragrant wood of the root and stem of either of the shrubs *Convolvulus scoparius* and *C. virgatus,* native to the island of Teneriffe; the true lignum rhodium. Both species yield an oil called **rhodium oil** (see ROSEWOOD OIL **a**).

rho'di·zite (rō'dĭ·zīt), *n.* [Gr. *rhodizein* to be rose-red + *-ite.*] *Mineral.* An aluminum potassium borate with caesium and rubidium, occurring in white, isometric crystals. H., 8. Sp. gr., 3.4.

rho'di·zon'ic (rō'dĭ·zŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *rhodizein* to be rose-red.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless crystalline unstable acid, $C_6H_2O_6$, obtained from potassium carboxide and from certain quinones. It forms brilliant red, yellow, and purple salts.

rho'do- (rō'dō-), **rhod-.** A combining form, Greek *rhodo-, rhod-,* from *rhodon,* meaning *rose,* as in *rhodo*dendron.

Rho'do·bac·te'ri·a'ce·ae (-băk·tē'rĭ·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *rhodo-* + *bacteria* + *-aceae.*] *Bacteriol.* A family of bacteria of the order Thiobacteriales, with cells which contain bacteriopurpurin, are of various shapes, spherical, straight, or spiral, and do not form filaments. It comprises the Chromatioideae, containing sulphur granules, and another subfamily, **Rho'do·bac·te'ri·oi'de·ae** (-oi'dē·ē), lacking sulphur granules.

rho'do·chro'site (rō'dō·krō'sīt), *n.* [*rhodo-* + Gr. *chrōsis* a coloring.] *Mineral.* A mineral characteristically rose-red, and consisting essentially of manganese carbonate, $MnCO_3$, though usually containing iron carbonate also; dialogite. It commonly occurs massive, with rhombohedral cleavage like calcite. H., 3.5–4.5. Sp. gr., 3.45–3.60.

Rho'do·coc'cus (-kŏk'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhodo-* + *-coccus.*] *Bacteriol.* A genus of saprophytic bacteria of the family Coccaceae, found in water, air, and milk, and on sea fish. They grow abundantly, forming groups or irregular packets, and produce red pigment on ordinary media.

Rho'do·cys'tis (-sĭs'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhodo-* + *-cystis.*] *Bacteriol.* A genus of bacteria of the subfamily Rhodobacterioideae, consisting of rods embedded in a common slimy capsule.

rho'do·cyte (rō'dō·sīt), *n.* [*rhodo-* + *-cyte.*] A red corpuscle.

rho'do·daph'ne (-dăf'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *rhododaphnē.*] The oleander (*Nerium*). *Obs.*

rho'do·den'dron (-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *rhododendron,* fr. *rhodon* rose + *dendron* tree. See ROSE; cf. OLEANDER.]
1. The oleander (*Nerium*). *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large genus of mostly evergreen shrubs and trees of the heath family (Ericaceae), natives of mountainous regions in various parts of the Northern Hemisphere, esp. in the Himalayas. They have handsome white, pink, or rose-purple flowers with a campanulate corolla; the 5–10 stamens are either declined or spreading. *Azalea* was formerly and by some is still united with *Rhododendron.*
3. A plant of this genus. The great laurel or rhododendron (*R. maximum*) is common in the eastern U. S., and is the State flower of West Virginia; the California rose bay (*R. macrophyllum*) is the State flower of Washington. See STATE FLOWER, *Plate.* In the Alleghenies the catawba rhododendron (*R. catawbiense*) is abundant. The cultivated garden rhododendrons are mostly of hybrid origin.

rho'do·lite (rō'dō·līt), *n.* [*rhodo-* + *-lite.*] *Mineral.* A pink or purple variety of garnet intermediate between pyrope and almandite, used as a gem. See GARNET, 1.

Rho'do·me·la'ce·ae (-mē·lā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Rhodomela,* type genus (fr. *rhodo-* + Gr. *melas* black) + *-aceae.*] *Bot.* A large family of filamentous red algae (order Rhodymeniales) including the genera *Dasya* and *Polysiphonia.* — **rho'do·me·la'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

rho'do·nite (rō'dō·nīt), *n.* [Gr. *rhodon* the rose.] *Mineral.* A pale-red triclinic mineral consisting essentially of manganese metasilicate, $MnSiO_3$; manganese spar. It commonly occurs massive, and is often used as an ornamental stone, esp. in Russia. H., 5.5–6.5. Sp. gr., 3.40–3.68.

rhodonite pink. A color, bluish-red in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Rhod'o·pe (rŏd'ō·pē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *Rhodopē,* name of a nymph.] *Zool.* A genus of minute planarianlike marine animals, regarded by some as degenerate nudibranch mollusks because of the structure of their nervous system.

rho'do·phane (rō'dō·fān), *n.* [*rhodo-* + Gr. *phainein* to show.] *Physiol.* The red pigment contained in the inner segments of the cones of the retina of birds and fishes.

Rho'do·phy'ce·ae (-fĭ'sē·ē; -fīs'ē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *rhodo-* + Gr. *phykos* seaweed.] *Bot.* A class of algae, the red algae, characterized by their red or violet color, the chlorophyll being masked by a red pigment (*phycoerythrin*) and sometimes also by a blue pigment (*phycocyanin*). The class comprises the Bangiales and the Florideae, the latter having the most complex reproductive organs among the algae. The sporangia develop usually four asexual nonciliated spores (*tetraspores*). The antheridia produce nonmotile gametes (*spermatia*); the oögonium consists of two parts, a filamentous process (*trichogyne*), and a bulbous base, in which the egg develops; after fertilization, a *cystocarp* is organized; this contains asexual spores (*carpospores*) of a different type from the tetraspores. The Rhodophyceae are marine plants, and exhibit great beauty in form and shades of coloring. Fossil forms (family Corallinaceae) are known from the Cretaceous. See BATRACHOSPERMUM, POLYSIPHONIA; cf. CHLOROPHYCEAE, PHAEOPHYCEAE. — **rho'do·phy'ceous** (-fĭsh'ŭs), *adj.*

rho'do·phyll (rō'dō·fĭl), *n.* [*rhodo-* + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* The essential coloring matter of the red algae (Rhodophyceae). It consists of a mixture of pigments, of which the most important is *phycoerythrin* (which see).

Rho'do·phyl'li·da'ce·ae (-fĭl'ĭ·dā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See RHODOPHYLL.] *Bot.* A family of red algae (order Gigartinales) characterized by radial filamentous outgrowths from cells at the base of the clustered carpospores.

rho'do·plast (rō'dō·plăst), *n.* [*rhodo-* + *-plast.*] *Bot.* Any of the reddish chromatophores occurring in the red algae (Rhodophyceae). Cf. PHAEOPLAST.

rho·dop'sin (rō·dŏp'sĭn), *n.* [*rhod-* + Gr. *opsis* sight.] *Physiol.* The visual purple. See VISUAL PURPLE.

Rho·do'ra (rō·dō'rȧ; 181), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, said to be of Gallic origin. The modern use is prob. due to the resemblance of the plants to *Rhododendron* and the similarity of the L. name.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of shrubs related to *Rhododendron,* having as the only known species *R. canadensis,* found throughout Canada and New England. It has delicate pink flowers produced before or with the leaves in spring. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus; specif., the plant of Emerson's poem.

Rho·do'ra, The. A poem (1839) by Emerson.

rho'do·sperm (rō'dō·spûrm), *n. Bot.* A red alga. *Obs.*

rho'do·sper'min (-spûr'mĭn), *n. Bot.* Phycoerythrin.

Rho'do·spi·ril'lum (-spī·rĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhodo-* + *Spirillum.*] *Bacteriol.* A genus of spiral, actively motile bacteria of the subfamily Rhodobacterioideae.

Rho'do·the'ce (rō'dō·thē'sē), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhodo-* + *-theca.*] *Bacteriol.* A genus of bacteria of the subfamily Chromatioideae, consisting of nonmotile spherical cells, encapsulated and not capable of swarming. *R. pendens* occurs in sea water.

Rho'do·ty'pos (rō'dō·tī'pŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhodo-* + Gr. *typos* type, model.] *Bot.* A genus of Japanese shrubs of the rose family (Rosaceae), having as the only known species *R. scandens,* the jetbead or white kerria. It has solitary, white, tetramerous flowers and shining, black, persistent drupelets.

Rho'dy·me'ni·a (rō'dĭ·mē'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhodon* rose + *hymēn* membrane.] A genus of red algae typifying the family Rhodymeniaceae. *R. palmata* is the common dulse.

Rho'dy·me'ni·a'ce·ae (-ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of red algae typifying the order Rhodymeniales. — **rho'dy·me'ni·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Rho'dy·me'ni·a'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhodon* rose + *hymēn* membrane.] *Bot.* An order of red algae distinguished by the formation of a very short oöblastema filament, by which the fertilized carpogonium unites with the auxiliary cell. It includes the families Sphaerococcaceae and Rhodymeniaceae.

Rhoe'cus (rē'kŭs), *n.* [Gr. *Rhoikos.*] *Gr. Myth.* A youth who saved an oak from falling, and was rewarded by the dryad of the tree with her love. She sent a bee to remind him of his appointments to meet her. It came when he was absorbed in dicing, and he impatiently brushed it away, which slight the dryad avenged by making him blind.

Rhoe'o (rē'ō), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs (family Commelinaceae) having as the only known species *R. discolor,* one of the oyster plants. See OYSTER PLANT **c.**

rhomb (rŏmb; rōm; 277), *n.* [F. *rhombe,* fr. L. *rhombus,* fr. Gr. *rhombos* rhomb, a spinning top, magic wheel; akin to Gr. *rhembein* to turn or whirl round. See VERVAIN. Cf. RHOMBUS, RHUMB.] **1.** *Geom.* = RHOMBUS, 1.
2. A circle or wheel. *Obs.*
3. *Cryst.* A rhombohedron.

rhom'ben·ceph'a·lon (rŏm'bĕn·sĕf'ȧ·lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhomb-* + *encephalon.*] *Anat. & Embryol.* The posterior of the three primary cerebral vesicles, or that division of the brain of the adult which develops from it; the hindbrain. See BRAIN, 1 **a.**

rhom'ben·por'phyr (-pôr'fĕr), *n.* [G. Cf. RHOMB; PORPHYRY.] *Petrog.* A quartz-free orthoclase-porphyry with phenocrysts of orthoclase rich in soda, which in cross-sections have the form of rhombs.

rhom'bic (rŏm'bĭk), **rhom'bi·cal** (-bĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** Having the form of a rhombus, or rhomb; rhombus-shaped.
2. *Cryst.* = ORTHORHOMBIC.

rhom'bi·form (rŏm'bĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*rhomb* + *-form.*] Rhombic; rhomboid.

rhom'bo- (rŏm'bō), **rhomb-.** A combining form, Greek *rhombo-, rhomb-,* from *rhombos,* a rhomb, meaning: **a** *Rhomb,* as in *rhombo*hedron, *rhomb*encephalon. **b** *Rhombic and;* — in adjectives, as in **rhom'bo·quad·rat'ic, rhom'bo·rec·tan'gu·lar, rhom·bo'vate.**

rhom'bo·clase (-klās), *n.* [*rhombo-* + *-clase.*] *Mineral.* A hydrous acid ferric sulphate, $Fe_2O_3.4SO_3.9H_2O$, occurring in colorless rhombic plates with basal cleavage.

Rhom'bo·ga·noi'de·i (-gȧ·noi'dē·ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *rhombo-* + *Ganoidei.*] *Zool. & Paleontol.* A group of fishes comprising the gars (Lepisosteidae) and related extinct ganoids having rhombic enameled scales, sharp teeth, a more or less heterocercal tail, and fins with fulcra. Equiv. to *Holostei* (restricted sense). — **rhom'bo·gan'oid** (-găn'-oid), *adj. & n.*

rhom'bo·gene (rŏm'bō·jēn), **-gen** (-jĕn), *n.* [*rhombo-* + *-gene, -gen.*] *Zool.* One of the dimorphic forms of species of Dicyemida which produces infusorialike embryos; — opp. to *nematogene.* See DICYEMATA. — **rhom'bo·gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* — **rhom'bog'e·nous** (rŏm·bŏj'ē·nŭs), *adj.*

rhom'bo·he'dra (-hē'drȧ), *n., pl.* of RHOMBOHEDRON.

rhom'bo·he'dral (-hē'drăl), *adj. Geom. & Cryst.* Related to the rhombohedron, presenting the form of a rhombohedron, or a form or forms derivable from a rhombohedron; pertaining to the rhombohedral system. — **rhom'bo·he'dral·ly,** *adv.*

rhombohedral iron ore. *Mineral.* **a** Hematite. **b** = SIDERITE, 1 **b.**

rhombohedral system. *Cryst.* A crystal system of which the typical forms are the rhombohedron, scalenohedron, etc. It is usually classed as a division of the hexagonal system. See SCALENOHEDRON, *Illust.*

rhom'bo·hed'ric (rŏm'bō·hĕd'rĭk; -hē'drĭk), *adj.* Rhombohedral.

rhom'bo·he'dron (-hē'drŏn), *n.* [*rhombo-* + Gr. *hedra* base.] A six-sided prism whose faces are parallelograms.

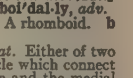
Rhomboid.

rhom'boid (rŏm'boid), *n.* [F. *rhomboïde,* fr. L. *rhomboides,* fr. Gr., *rhomboeidēs* rhomboidal, fr. *rhombos* rhomb + *eidos* shape.] *Geom.* A parallelogram in which the angles are oblique and the adjacent sides are unequal.

rhom'boid, *adj.* Shaped more or less like a rhombus, or rhomb, or like a rhomboid; rhomboidal.

rhom·boi'dal (rŏm·boi'dăl; -dĭ), *adj.* [Cf. F. *rhomboïdal.*] Shaped more or less like a rhomboid. — **-boi'dal·ly,** *adv.*

rhom·boi'des (rŏm·boi'dēz), *n. Obs.* **a** A rhomboid. **b** *Anat.* = RHOMBOIDEUS.

rhom·boi'de·us (-dē·ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* Either of two muscles lying beneath the trapezius muscle which connect the spinous processes of certain vertebrae and the medial border of the scapula. The ‖**rhom·boi'de·us mi'nor** arises from part of the ligamentum nuchae and the last cervical and first thoracic vertebrae; the ‖**rhom·boi'de·us ma'jor,** from the four or five upper thoracic vertebrae and the supraspinous ligament.

rhomboid fossa. *Anat.* **a** The floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain; — distinguished as the *superior rhomboid fossa.* See BRAIN. **b** The sinus rhomboidalis; — distinguished as the *inferior rhomboid fossa.*

rhomboid ligament. *Anat.* The costocoracoid ligament.

rhom'boid·ly, *adv.* In a rhomboid form.

rhom'boid·o'vate, *adj.* Between rhomboid and ovate, or oval, in shape.

rhomboid sinus. = RHOMBOID FOSSA.

rhom'bos, rom'bos (rŏm'bŏs), *n.; pl.* **-BOI** (-boi). [Gr. *rhombos.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A small piece of wood which was rotated on a string, so as to produce a loud droning sound. It was used in primitive ritual.

---

rhob (rŏb). Var. of ROB, thickened juice.

rhod-. = RHODO-.

rhod'a·line (rŏd'dȧ·lĭn), *n.* [*rhod-* + L. *allium* garlic (as in *allyl*) + *-ine.*] = THIOSINAMINE.

Rho·da'ni·an, *adj. & n.* = UZGONIAN.

Rhod'de (rŏd'dē). *D. Bib.*

Rhod'o·cus (rŏd'ō·kŭs). *Bib.*

rhod'o·mon·tade', Var. of RODOMONTADE. [PHYLL.

rhod'o·phyl. Var. of RHODO-|

Rho·doph'y·ta (rō·dŏf'ĭ·tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *rhodo-* + *-phyta.*] = RHODOPHYCEAE.

Rho'do·ra'ce·ae (rō'dō·rā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of ERICACEAE (in part).

rho'do·rhi'za (rō'dō·rī'zȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhodo-* + Gr. *rhiza* root.] = RHODIUM WOOD.

Rho'do·sper'me·ae (-spûr'mē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of RHODOPHYCEAE. — **rho'do·sper'mous** (-mŭs), *adj.*

Rho'dus (rō'dŭs). *Bib.* Var. of RHODES (see *Gas.*).

Rhody, Little. See LITTLE|-rhoe'a. Var. of -RRHEA.

Rhoe'a·da'les (rē'ȧ·dā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhoias, -ados,* a kind of poppy.] Syn. of PAPAVERALES.

rhoe'a·dine. Also **-din.** *Chem.* Var. of RHEADINE.

rhomb-. = RHOMBO-.

rhom'bi-. = RHOMBO-, as in **rhom'bi·form.** See -FORM.

rhombic dodecahedron. See DODECAHEDRON. [PHUR, 1.

rhombic sulphur. See SUL-|

rhomb'-leaved', *adj.* See -LEAVED.

rhomboidal fossa. = RHOMBOID FOSSA.

rhomboidal sinus. = RHOMBOID SINUS.

---

rhomb spar. *Mineral.* Dolomite, esp. in rhombohedral crystals.

rhom'bus (rŏm'bŭs), *n.;* RHOMBUSES (-bŭs·ĕz; -Iz; 119), RHOMBI (-bī). [L. See RHOMB.] **1.** *Geom.* **a** An equilateral parallelogram having its angles oblique. *Rhombus* is rarely used as including the *square.* The area of a rhombus may be found by multiplying the square of its side by the sine of any one of its angles. **b** A rhombohedron.

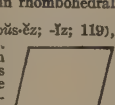

Rhombus, 1.

2. [*cap.*] = RETICULUM RHOMBOIDALIS.

rhon'chi·al (rŏng'kI·ăl), *adj.* Also **rhon'chal** (-kăl). *Med.* Of or pertaining to a rhonchus; due to rhonchi.

rhonchial fremitus. *Med.* A vibration of the chest wall, perceptible to the hand, and caused in the production of rhonchi in the bronchial tubes.

rhon'chus (rŏng'kŭs), *n.; pl.* -CHI (-kī). [L., a snoring, a croaking; cf. Gr. *rhenchos, rhenkos.*] *Med.* An adventitious whistling or snoring heard on auscultation of the chest when the air channels are partly obstructed; a râle. Usually a distinction is made between rhonchus and râle, the former being restricted to sounds produced in the narrowed or obstructed lumen of one of the larger bronchi, the latter to sounds produced by vibrations set up in mucus or other fluid in the finer air passages.

rho·pal'ic (rō·păl'Ik), *adj.* [Gr. *rhopalikos* club-shaped fr. *rhopalon* a club.] *Pros.* Applied to a line or verse in which each successive word has one more syllable than the preceding.

rho'pal·ism (rō'păl·Iz'm), *n.* An example of rhopalic verse. *Rare.*

rho·pa'li·um (rō·pā'lI·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* One of the marginal sensory bodies of Discomedusae.

rho'pa·lo- (rō'pă·lō-; rŏp'ă-), **rhopal-.** A combining form Greek *rhopalo-, rhopal-,* from *rhopalon,* meaning *a club,* as in *Rhopalocera, Rhopalura.*

Rho'pa·loc'er·a (-lŏs'ĕr·ă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhopalon* a club + *keras* a horn.] *Zool.* A division of Lepidoptera consisting of the butterflies as distinguished from the moths (Heterocera). See BUTTERFLY. **1.** — **rho'pa·loc'er·al** (-ăl), *adj.* — **rho'pa·loc'er·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

Rho'pa·lu'ra (rō'pă·lū'rä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhopalon* club + *oura* tail.] *Zool.* A genus of minute marine parasitic animals (Orthonectida) having the body composed of a layer of ciliated ectoderm cells, enclosing muscular fibers, and a central mass of endoderm cells.

rho'ta·cism (rō'tă·sIz'm), **rho'ta·cis'mus** (-sIz'mŭs), *n.* Also **ro'ta·cism.** [NL. *rhotacismus,* fr. Gr. *rhōtakizein* to use the letter r (ρ) overmuch.] Overuse, misuse, or mispronunciation, of the letter *r;* esp., substitution of some other sound for that of r (called also *pararhotacism*); specif., *Philol.,* the tendency, exhibited in the Indo-European languages, to change *s* (*z*) to *r,* especially between vowels, as in forlorn (lose), Latin generis (Sanskrit janasas), of race or people. — **rho'ta·cis'tic** (-sIs'tĭk), *adj.*

rho'ta·cize (rō'tă·sIz), *v. i.* To practice rhotacism.

rhu'barb (rōō'bärb; 242), *n.* [OF. *reubarbe* (F. *rhubarbe*), fr. ML. *rheubarbarum, rheumbarbarum, rhabarbarum,* lit., barbarian rhubarb, fr. LL. *rha* rhubarb, fr. Gr. *rha, rhēon,* fr. *Rha* the Volga river. See BARBAROUS; cf. RHAPONTIC, RHEUM.] **1.** Any plant of the genus *Rheum,* esp. *R. rhaponticum,* the common garden rhubarb, *R. officinale, R. palmatum,* and other species yielding the commercial product. They are tall, coarse herbs with very large leaves and thick, succulent petioles. See 2d RHEUM.

Medicinal Rhubarb (*Rheum officinale*). Much reduced.

2. *Pharm.* The dried rhizome and roots of any of several herbs of the genus *Rheum,* esp. *Rheum officinale, R. palmatum,* and other species grown in China and Tibet. The commercial varieties are Shensi, Canton, and high-dried, the Shensi being considered the finest. It is used as a purgative and stomachic bitter. *European rhubarb,* the root of *R. rhaponticum,* has also been used in medicine, and as an adulterant of the official varieties.

3. The acid leafstalks of the common garden species (*R. rhaponticum*), which are boiled with sugar and eaten as a sauce, or made into pies.

4. The yawweed. *W. Ind.*

5. The color citrine.

rhu'barb·y (rōō'bär·bĭ), *adj.* Like, or characteristic of, rhubarb.

rhumb (rŭm; rŭmb; 277), *n.* [F. *rumb,* Sp. & Pg. *rumbo,* perh. fr. L. *rhombus.* See RHOMB.] **a** A rhumb line. **b** Any of the points of the mariner's compass. See COMPASS CARD.

rhumb line. A line on the surface of a sphere, which makes equal oblique angles with all meridians; a loxodromic curve. It is a spiral coiling round the poles but never reaching them. Its stereographic projection from a point on the line of the poles is a logarithmic spiral. It is the path of a ship sailing always oblique to the meridian in the direction of one and the same point of the compass.

Rhus (rŭs), *n.* [L., sumac, fr. Gr. *rhous.*] *Bot.* A large genus of shrubs and trees, the sumacs (family Anacardiaceae), natives of temperate and warm regions. They have simple or pinnate leaves, and small polygamous flowers in ample panicles, the calyx persistent, five stamens, the ovary one-ovuled, becoming a small one-seeded drupe. The staghorn sumac (*R. typhina*) and the dwarf sumac (*R. copallina*) are ornamental shrubs. *R. succedanea* is the wax tree of Japan, and *R. vernicifiua* the Japanese varnish tree. See TOXICODENDRON, SUMAC, FRAGRANT SUMAC.

rhus gla'bra (glā'brā). *Pharm.* Sumac berries, the dried ripe fruit of the smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*), used as an astringent, in gargles, and as a refrigerant.

rhy·ac'o·lite (rī·ăk'ō·lĭt), *n.* [Gr. *rhyax, -akos,* stream of lava + *-lite.*] *Mineral.* A variety of orthoclase occurring in glassy crystals in lava.

rhyme, rime (rīm), *n.* [ME. *rime, ryme, rym,* verse, poetry, end rime (associated with AS. *rīm* number; see below), fr. OF. *rime,* perh. fr. L. *rhythmus* rhythm (see RHYTHM), or perh. of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *rīm* number, sequence, series; akin to AS. *rīm* number (see RITE).] **1.** A composition in verse having correspondence of terminal sounds. See def. 2. Hence, generically, rhyming verse or (chiefly pl.) poetry; as, a maker of *rhymes;* to turn the Psalms into *rhyme.*

2. *Pros.* **a** The correspondence, in two or more words or verses, of terminal sounds beginning with an accented vowel, which, in modern English usage, must be preceded by different consonant sounds, or by a consonant in one case and none in the other; as, to gain richness of effect by use of *rhyme.* **b** One of two or more words thus corresponding in sound; as, a list of *rhymes.* Thus, *fall, appall, haul,* and *awl* are approved rhymes; so *tonic, lonic; debate, sedate, await;* but not *reason, pleasing; crescent, dehiscent; eight, ate;* nor, in careful usage, such "rhymes to the eye" as *bough, though.* Two or more short words may constitute a single rhyming member, when linked by a predominating accent. Thus Browning rhymes *helmet* and *well met; Lucifer* and *news of her.* See MASCULINE, FEMININE, and PERFECT, RHYME. **c** Correspondence in word sounds generally; as, initial *rhyme;* imperfect *rhyme.* Cf. ALLITERATION, ASSONANCE, 2. **d** A rhyming arrangement; esp., a type of stanza with a peculiar rhyme scheme; as, *rhyme* royal; tail *rhyme.* In prosody rhymes are indicated by letters; as *a b a b b,* describing a quatrain in which the third line rhymes with the first and the fourth with the second.

3. Rhythm; measure; as, in *rhyme* to a barrel organ. *Rare.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

rhyme-beginning, *adj.* **rhyme-forming,** *adj.* **rhymemaker**
rhyme-composing, *adj.* **rhyme-free** **rhymemaking**
rhyme-fettered **rhyme-inspiring,** *adj.* **rhyme-tagged**

rhyme, rime (rīm), *v.;* RHYMED, RIMED (rīmd); RHYM'ING, RIM'ING (rīm'Ĭng). [ME. *rimen, rymen* (associated with AS. *rīman* to count), fr. OF. *rimer.* See RHYME, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To make rhymes, or verses.

2. To accord in rhyme; to end in rhyme; to form a rhyme; — said of words or verses.

And, if they *rhymed* and rattled, all was well. *Dryden.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To drive or bring by rhyming or by rhyme; as, the rats of Ireland were *rhymed* to death.

2. *Pros.* **a** To put into rhyme. **b** To compose (rhymed verse). **c** To make (words) rhyme; to use as rhyme.

rhyme or reason. Good sound or sense; — chiefly in negative constructions.

rhym'er, rim'er (rīm'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *rimeur.*] One who makes rhymes; a versifier; generally, with derogatory force, an indifferent or mediocre poet.

rhym'er, *n.* [See REAMER.] *Mech.* A rimer, or reamer. *Eng.*

rhym'er (rīm'ĕr), *v. t.* [From RIMER reamer.] *Mech.* To rimer, ream, or bevel out. *Eng.*

Rhym'er, Thomas the. See THOMAS RYMER.

rhyme royal. *Pros.* A stanza of seven verses in iambic pentameter rhyming *a b a b b c c.* Cf. CHANT ROYAL, BALLADE ROYAL. It was introduced into English by Chaucer.

rhym'er·y, rim'er·y (rīm'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* The art or habit of rhyming; — used in contempt.

rhyme'ster, rime'ster (rīm'stĕr), *n.* A mere rhymer; a maker of poor verse.

rhyme word *or* **syllable.** A word or syllable used in forming a rhyme.

rhym'ic, rim'ic (rīm'Ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to rhyme. *R.*

rhym'ing dic'tion·ar'y (rīm'Ĭng). A dictionary listing rhyme words grouped under the rhymes they form.

rhym'y, rim'y (rīm'ĭ), *adj.* Rhyming. *Rare.*

rhyn'cho- (rĭng'kō-), **rhynch-.** A combining form, Greek *rhyncho-, rhynch-,* from *rhynchos,* meaning *snout,* used chiefly in *Zool.,* as in *Rhynchophora, Rhynchops.*

Rhyn'chob·del'lae (rĭng'kŏb·dĕl'ē), **Rhyn'chob·del'li·da** (-I·dă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *rhyncho-* + Gr. *bdella* leech.] *Zool.* An order of leeches with an exsertile proboscis, without jaws, and with colorless blood.

Rhyn'cho·ce·pha'li·a (rĭng'kō·sē·fā'lI·ă), **Rhyn'cho·ceph'a·li** (-sĕf'ă·lĭ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *rhyncho-* + Gr. *kephalē* head.] *Zool.* An order of reptiles of the general form and appearance of lizards, but having biconcave vertebrae, immovable quadrate bones, and other peculiar osteological characters. *Sphenodon* is the only living genus, but numerous fossil genera are known, some of which are among the earliest of reptiles. See TUATARA. — **rhyn'cho·ce·pha'li·an** (-sē·fā'lI·ăn), *adj. & n.* — **rhyn'cho·ceph'a·lous** (-sĕf'ă·lŭs), *adj.*

Rhyn'cho·coe'la (-sē'lă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *rhyncho-* + Gr *koilos* hollow.] *Zool.* The Nemertinea. — **rhyn'cho·coe'lan** (-lăn), *adj. & n.* — **rhyn'cho·coe'lic** (-lĭk), *adj.* — **rhyn'cho·coe'lous** (-lŭs), *adj.*

rhyn'cho·dont (rĭng'kō·dŏnt), *adj.* [*rhynch-* + *-odont.*] *Zool.* Having a dentate beak. *Obs.*

rhyn'cho·lite (-lĭt), *n.* [*rhyncho-* + *-lite.*] *Paleontol.* The calcified tip of a jaw of a Triassic nautiloid cephalopod.

Rhyn'cho·nel'la (-nĕl'ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhynchos* snout.] *Paleontol. & Zool.* A genus of protrematous brachiopods restricted by some to certain forms of Jurassic and Cretaceous periods, but in older or less critical classifications very extensive, sometimes comprising forms from Ordovician to recent times, generally characterized by an acutely beaked shell with one valve tumid, the other flattened, the arms being supported only by short curved processes. Most of these are still included in a family, **Rhyn'cho·nel'li·dae** (-I·dē), of a superfamily **Rhyn'cho·nel·la'ce·a** (-nĕ·lā'shē·ă). — **rhyn'co·nel'lid** (-nĕl'Ĭd), *n.* — **rhyn'cho·nel'loid** (-oid), *adj. & n.*

Two views of Rhynchonella (*R. quadriplicata*).

Rhyn·choph'o·ra (rĭng·kŏf'ō·rä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *rhyncho-* + Gr. *pherein* to carry.] *Zool.* A large and important group of beetles consisting of the snout beetles, curculios, or true weevils. They usually have the head more or less prolonged in front to form a snout. See WEEVIL. — **rhyn·choph'o·ran** (-răn), *adj. & n.* — **rhyn'cho·phore** (rĭng'kō·fōr; 181), *n.*

rhyn·choph'o·rous (-rŭs), *adj. Zool.* **a** Having a beak. **b** Pertaining to the Rhyncophora.

Rhyn'chops (rĭng'kŏps), *n.* [NL., fr. *rhynch-* + Gr. *ōps, ōpos,* eye, face.] *Zool.* The genus of birds consisting of the skimmers. It constitutes a subfamily, **Rhyn'cho·pi'nae** (-kō·pī'nē), of the Laridae.

Rhyn·cho'si·a (rĭng·kō'zhĭ·ă; -sĭ·ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhynchos* snout; — in allusion to the somewhat beaklike form of the keel.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical, often twining plants (family Fabaceae) with trifoliolate leaves and racemose yellow flowers. Syn. *Dolichoclus.*

·rhyn'chus (-rĭng'kŭs). [NL.] *Zool.* A combining form, from Greek *rhynchos,* snout, bill, beak, used in generic names, primarily in ornithology, as in *Calyptorhynchus, Harporhynchus.*

Rhyn'i·a'ce·ae (rĭn'ĭ·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleontol.* A family of Paleozoic plants of the order Psilophytales (which see). **Rhyn'i·a** (rĭn'ĭ·ă) is a typical genus.

Rhy'no·che'ti (rī'nō·kē'tĭ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Rhynochetus,* prop. *Rhinochetus,* or *Rhinochetos,* type genus, fr. *rhin-* + Gr. *ochetos* conduit, channel, duct.] *Zool.* The suborder of Gruiformes comprising the kagus.

Rhyns'burg·er (rĭnz'bûr·gĕr), *n. Eccl. Hist.* = COLLEGIANT.

rhy'o·ba·salt' (rī'ō·bā·sôlt'; -băs'ôlt), *n.* [*rhyolite* + *basalt.*] *Petrog.* An igneous, porphyritic rock intermediate between rhyolite and basalt, consequently the extrusive equivalent of the plutonic granogabbro, and usually containing phenocrysts of labradorite and augite in a groundmass of quartz and orthoclase.

rhy'o·da'cite (-dā'sĭt), *n.* [*rhyolite* + *dacite.*] *Petrog.* A rock intermediate between rhyolite and dacite, consequently the extrusive equivalent of granodiorite.

rhy'o·lite (rī'ō·lĭt), *n.* [Gr. *rhein* to flow + *-lite.*] *Petrog.* A very acid volcanic rock, consisting typically of phenocrysts of quartz, sanidine, etc., embedded in a groundmass of minute crystals usually mixed with glass; — so called because it often shows a fluidal structure. It is the lava form of granite. — **rhy'o·lit'ic** (-lĭt'Ĭk), *adj.*

rhy'o·lite–por'phy·ry, *n. Petrog.* A hypabyssal porphyritic dike rock, of the composition of rhyolite.

rhy'o·tax·it'ic tex'ture (rī'ō·tăk·sĭt'Ĭk). [See RHYOLITE; TAXITE.] *Petrog.* A fluidal texture.

rhy'pa·rog'ra·phy (rĭ'pä·rŏg'rä·fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *rhyparographos* painting foul or mean objects, fr. *rhyparos* filthy, dirty + *graphein* to write, paint.] The painting or, sometimes, the literary depiction of mean, unworthy, or sordid, subjects; also, specif., the painting of genre or still-life pictures. — **rhy'pa·rog'ra·pher** (-fĕr), **rhy'pa·rog'ra·phist** (-fĭst), *n.* — **rhy'pa·ro·graph'ic** (-rō·grăf'Ĭk), *adj.*

rhy·pog'ra·phy (rī·pŏg'rä·fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *rhypos* dirt, filth + *-graphy.*] Rhyparography. *Rare.*

rhyp'tic (rĭp'tĭk), **rhyp'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *rhyptikos.*] *Med.* Detergent. *Rare.*

rhy·sim'e·ter (rĭ·sĭm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *rhysis* flow + *-meter.*] An instrument, on the principle of the Pitot tube, for measuring the velocity of a fluid current, a ship's speed, etc.

Rhys'sa (rĭs'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhyssos, rhysos,* shrivelled.] *Zool.* A genus of ichneumon flies parasitic on the larvae of wood-boring insects.

rhythm (rĭth'm; rĭth'm), *n.* [F. and L.; F. *rythme,* fr. L. *rhythmus,* fr. Gr. *rhythmos* measured motion, measure, proportion; akin to Gr. *rhein* to flow. See STREAM, *n.;* cf. RHYME verse.] **1.** (*pron. in 17th c.* rĭm) Rhyme. *Obs.*

2. The flow of cadences in written or spoken language; specif., *Pros.:* **a** The successive and, in the main, regular rise and fall of sounds (whether in pitch, stress, or speed) in verse when read with attention to quantities of syllables or to syllabic and speech accents, and to pauses, esp. as these coincide with cadences determined by a definite metrical pattern; the recurrent alternation of thesis and arsis in verse. **b** A particular metrical or rhythmical effect as produced by: (1) the prevailing kind of foot used; as, dactylic *rhythm;* (2) the position of the thesis, or stress, in the unitary foot (see RISING RHYTHM, FALLING RHYTHM); (3) the proportionate time value of thesis and arsis in quantitative verse. The rhythm is *equal* when the thesis and arsis have the same number of morae or "times," as in dactylic verse; *double* when the thesis is twice the length of the arsis, as in iambic rhythms; *hemiolic* when the thesis has one and one half the length of the arsis, as in the bacchiac rhythm. **c** Rhythmical or metrical form; as, a sentence that falls into rhythm. **d** *Obs.* A foot.

He seems to me to be confusing *rhythm* with prosody. No doubt all verse derives its beauty from its speech *rhythms,* but these are not the prosody, they are the *rhythms* which are allowed and ordered by the prosody. *R. Bridges.*

3. *Music.* **a** Regularity or flow of movement which groups by recurrent heavy and light accent; accentual structure. Musical rhythm is based on the steady and persisting succession of beats or time units (pulses) within which accents periodically recur, these accents with their various degrees of stress serving to group the beats into measures. Measures in turn are subdivided into various

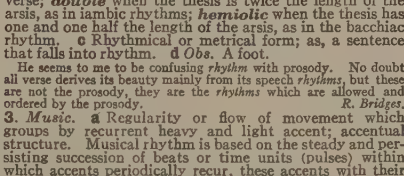

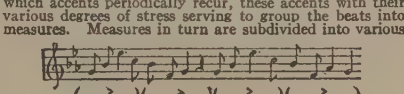

smaller groups, and are combined to form the larger groupings that constitute the basis of form or design. In modern notation any kind of note (♪, ♩, 𝅗𝅥, etc.) may be taken as the time unit, a group of two with every other beat accented being referred to as *duple time,* or *measure;* one of three with every third beat accented, as *triple time,* or *measure* [see DUPLE, TRIPLE, etc.]. The bar marks the strongly accented beat in each measure. [See TIME, *n.,* 22, and TIME SIGNATURE.] Added prominence is often given to an accented beat by a slight prolonging of the accented tone or by making a significant chord fall on this beat. Psychologically, musical rhythm is based on felt muscular response rather than merely upon timed tone lengths and it is this supremacy of the personal response over the mere exactness and regularity of measured time units that makes possible the various subtleties and fluctuations in rhythm and tempo known collectively as *tempo rubato.* As a general term, *rhythm* includes accent, meter, time, tempo and anything else connected with the movement or flow of music as contrasted with tone sequence or tone combination. **b** A symmetrical and regularly recurrent grouping of tones according to accent and time value; a time-and-accent figure forming a distinct group that may combine with others into larger forms, as periods, etc.; as, a fandango *rhythm* [see FANDANGO, 1, *Illust.*]. Rhythms are often described according to the number of measures which they occupy, as *monometer, dimeter, trimeter,* etc.

In this sense every germinal musical thought — or, technically speaking, motive, — consisting of a few notes, or of notes and rests, and more or less sharply outlined by means of a cæsura, is a *rhythm.* *J. H. Cornell.*

c A particular typical accent pattern that groups the beats of a composition or movement into measures; as, three-four *rhythm.*

4. *Fine Arts.* The regular recurrence of like features in a composition. Cf. SYMMETRY, PROPORTION.

Rhom'bo·so'a (rŏm'bō·sō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *rhombo-* + *-soa.*] *Zool.* Syn. of MESOZOA.

rhopal. = RHOPALO-. [Barb. *Obs.*]

rhu·bar'ba·rum, *n.* [NL.] Rhubarb. | **rhum.** Var. of RUM.

rhyme'less. See -LESS.

rhyme'let, *n.* See -LET.

rhyme'proof, *adj.* See -PROOF.

rhyme'wise', *adj.* See -WISE.

rhym'ist (rĭm'Ĭst), *n.* See -IST.

rhynch-. = RHYNCHO-.

Rhyn'cho·ceph'a·la (rĭng'kō·sĕf'ă·lä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = RHYNCHOCEPHALIA. — **rhyn'-**

cho·ce·phal'ic (-sĕ·făl'Ĭk), *adj.*

Rhyn·chos'po·ra, *n.* [NL.] Syn. of RYNCHOSPORA.

Rhyn·cho'ta (rĭng·kō'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhynchos* snout.] Syn. of HEMIPTERA, including the Homoptera. — **rhyn·cho'tal** (-tăl), *adj.* — **rhyn'chote** (rĭng'kōt), *adj. & n.* — **rhyn·cho'tous** (rĭng·kō'tŭs), *adj.*

Rhyn·cos'to·mi (rĭng·kŏs'tō·mī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of ACANTHA. | **rhynd.** Var. of RIND (of a millstone). | **rhyne.** Var. of RINE, hemp.

N O P Q R

5. Movement marked by regular recurrence of, or regular alternation in, features, elements, phenomena, etc.; hence, regularity of recurrence or alternation, or an instance of it; periodicity.

Just as there are cosmic *rhythms*, geologic *rhythms*, atomic and molecular *rhythms*, so there are vital *rhythms* as well. *H. H. Newman.*

Syn. — RHYTHM, METER, CADENCE. RHYTHM, the general term, applies to measured and balanced movement, wherever found, as in poetry, music, dancing, and the like. METER applies chiefly to poetic rhythm, but is also used with reference to music; CADENCE, which is sometimes equivalent to *rhythm* in general, more frequently suggests rhythmical flow or modulation.

rhythm (rĭth'm; rĭth'm), *v. t. & i.* **a** *Obs.* To rhyme. **b** To mark with rhythm; — chiefly in past participle; as, *rhythmed* prose.

rhyth'mal (rĭth'mălˡ; rĭth'-), *adj.* Rhythmic.

rhyth'mic (rĭth'mĭk; rĭth'-), *adj.* Rhythmical; marked by or moving in pronounced rhythm; regularly recurrent; cadenced.

From afar on the warm breeze came the *rhythmic* chiming of church bells. *Galsworthy.*

Diastrophism . . . has been *rhythmic* and world-wide. *J. H. Breis.*

rhyth'mic, *n.* Also **rhyth'mics** (-mĭks). The science or theory of rhythms; rhythmical system. See -ICS.

rhyth'mi·cal (-mĭ·kăl), *adj.* [F. *rhythmique,* or ML. *rhythmicus* rhythmic, also accentual, not quantitative (applied to verses), rhyming, fr. Gr. *rhythmikos* rhythmical; cf. L. *rhythmicus* one who pays attention to rhythm.] **1.** Rhyming; rhymed. *Obs.* **2.** Marked by, or manifesting, rhythm; composed in rhythm; rhythmic; as, *rhythmical* prose or movement. **3.** Pertaining to or involving rhythm; as, *rhythmical* skill, systems, or character.

rhythmical accent. **a** Also **rhythmical accentuation.** *Music.* = ACCENT, *n.,* 8 **d.** **b** Also **rhythmical stress.** *Phonet.* Word accent or sense stress occurring at regular intervals.

rhyth'mi·cal'i·ty (rĭth'mĭ·kăl'ĭ·tĭ; rĭth'-), *n.* Rhythmical character, nature, or movement.

rhyth'mi·cal·ly (rĭth'mĭ·kăl·ĭ; rĭth'-), *adv.* of RHYTHMICAL.

rhythmical signature. = TIME SIGNATURE.

rhythmic figure *or* **group.** *Music.* **a** A characteristic group of notes or tones such as the 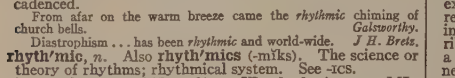 , etc. **b** = RHYTHM, *n.,* 3 **b.**

rhyth·mic'i·ty (rĭth·mĭs'ĭ·tĭ; rĭth-), *n.* Rhythmicality; also, rhythmical recurrence. "The underlying basis of *rhythmicity* [in nature] is at present obscure." *H. H. Newman.*

rhyth'mi·cize (rĭth'mĭ·sīz; rĭth'-), *v. t.* [See -IZE.] To make rhythmic.

rhythmic precipitation. The process of forming Liesegang rings.

rhyth'mist (rĭth'mĭst; rĭth'mĭst), *n.* One who is versed in, or has a feeling for, rhythm.

rhyth'miz·a·ble (rĭth'mīz·ȧ·b'l; rĭth'-), *adj.* Capable of being rhythmized.

rhyth'mize (rĭth'mīz; rĭth'-), *v. t. & i.;* RHYTH'MIZED (-mīzd); RHYTH'MIZ·ING (-mīz·ĭng). To formulate, present, or order, or compose, in rhythm. — **rhyth'mi·za'tion** (-mĭ·zā'shŭn; -mĭ·zā'-), *n.*

rhyth·mom'e·ter (rĭth·mŏm'ē·tĕr; rĭth-), *n.* [*rhythm* + *-meter.*] An instrument for marking musical rhythm.

rhyth'mo·poe'ia, -pe'ia (rĭth'mō·pē'yȧ; rĭth'mō-), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *rhythmopoiia.*] Rhythmic art or method.

‖**rhyth'mus** (rĭth'mŭs; rĭth'-), *n.* [L.] Rhythm.

rhyt'i·dome (rĭt'ĭ·dōm), *n.* [Gr. *rhytidōma* wrinkle.] *Bot.* Bark.

Rhy·ti'na (rĭ·tī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhytis* a wrinkle.] **a** Syn. of HYDRODAMALIS. **b** [*not cap.*] The Steller's sea cow.

Rhy·tis'ma (rĭ·tĭz'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhytisma* a patch.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi (family Phacidiaceae) forming black stromata (tar spots) on leaves. *R. acerinum* causes the common tar spot of maples.

rhy'ton (rī'tŏn), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [Gr., neut. of *rhytos* flowing; akin to Gr. *rhein* to flow.] *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* A drinking horn of pottery, generally having a base in the form of the head of an animal, woman, or mythological creature.

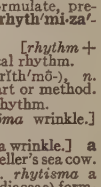

Rhyton.

ri'a (rē'ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *ría.*] *Geog.* A long narrow inlet, with depth gradually diminishing inward; a creek.

ri'al (rī'ăl), *adj.* [OF. *rial, reial.* See ROYAL.] *Obs. exc. Scot.* Royal; splendid; magnificent; excellent; great. — **ri'al, ri'al·ly,** *adv.*

ri'al, *n.* [OF. *rial, real, roial,* prop. royal; cf. Sp. *real.* See RIAL, *adj.*] **1.** A king; prince; noble; also, royal power. *Obs.* **2.** The branch of a stag's horn above the brow antler. *Obs.* **3.** *Coins.* **a** Var. of RYAL. **b** The French royal d'or, current in Scotland in the 15th and 16th centuries. **c** A real. **d** A silver coin of Morocco. See COIN, *Table.*

Ri·al'to (rĭ·ăl'tō *or, esp. in sense* 1, rē·ăl'tō), *n.* **1.** A celebrated island and district in the city of Venice, site of the

Rialto, Venice.

exchange and the center of commercial activity; hence (in full **Rialto Bridge** [It. *Ponte di Rialto*]), a famous marble bridge built about 1590 over the Grand Canal at Venice, connecting the Rialto island with the island San Marco. It has a double row of shops with a broad footway between. **2.** [*not cap.*] Hence: **a** An arcaded bridge. *De Morgan.* **b** An exchange or market; a market place. **3.** In New York, a district on Broadway frequented by players and playgoers; hence, the theater district of any city.

ri'al·ty (rī'ăl·tĭ), *n.* [OF. *realté, reauté.* See RIAL, *adj.*] Royal estate, power, or grandeur; state; pomp; also, a stately ceremonial. *Obs.*

Riam'ba cult (ryăm'bä). [Bashilange *riamba* hemp.] A hemp-smoking cult in a secret society of the Baluba.

ri'an·cy (rī'ăn·sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being riant. *Rare.*

ri'ant (rī'ănt), *adj.* [F. *riant,* pres. part. of *rire* to laugh, fr. L. *ridere.* See RIDICULOUS.] Laughing; smiling; gay; bright; as, meadows *riant* in the sunlight. — **ri'ant·ly** (rī'ănt·lĭ), *adv.*

ri·a'ta (rē·ä'tȧ), *n.* [See REATA.] A lariat.

rib (rĭb), *n.* [AS. *rib, ribb;* akin to D. *rib,* G. *rippe,* OHG. *rippa, rippi,* ON. *rif,* OSlav. *rebro,* Gr. *orophos* reeds used for thatching houses, a roof. Cf. 2d ORB, REEF, 2d REP.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* One of the series of paired curved bony or partly cartilaginous rods which stiffen the lateral walls of the body of most vertebrates and protect the viscera; a pleurapophysis. Usually they are movably articulated with the spinal column at the dorsal end, and some may be connected at the ventral end with the sternum by cartilages (*costal cartilages*), which are, morphologically considered, unossified segments of the ribs. In mammals ribs are exclusively or almost exclusively restricted to the thoracic region. In man there are normally twelve pairs, classified into *true* and *false ribs* (which see). A typical mammalian rib articulates with the centrum of one or two vertebrae by a terminal *head,* a short distance from which is a low eminence or *tuberosity* for articulation with the transverse process of a vertebra. Beyond the tuberosity is a comparatively sharp bend, the remainder (or *shaft*) being gently curved. In snakes the ribs assist in locomotion by moving the large ventral scales.

2. *Cookery.* A cut of meat including a rib or ribs; — often used attributively; as, *rib* chops; a *rib* roast.

3. A wife; — alluding to Eve, as made from Adam's rib.

4. Something resembling, suggesting, or likened to, a rib of man or an animal in some way, as in form or use; as: **a** A bar, strip, rod, or the like, used to support, strengthen, or shape, something; as, a *rib* of an umbrella cover; the *ribs* of blinds. **b** A comparatively hard, firm, or solid, part, esp. when elongated or resembling a ridge, as the quill of a feather, a projecting ridge of rock, a strip of land between furrows, etc. **c** A knit close-fitting part at the top of a sock. **d** *Now Scot. & N. of Eng.* A bar of a grate. **e** *Dial. Eng.* (1) A purlin. (2) A furrow.

5. *Aeronautics.* In the wing of an airplane, any of several light fore-and-aft members that support the fabric covering and determine the form of the wing section.

6. *Arch. & Engin.* **a** An arched longitudinal frame of timber, or any of a set of such frames, parallel and equidistant, supporting the transverse laggings and with them forming the centering of an arch. **b** Any of a number of parallel girderlike members supporting a bridge. **c** In Romanesque and Gothic vaulting, one of the arches, meeting and crossing one another, dividing the whole vaulted space into triangles; any projecting band in a vault or arched ceiling. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.* **d** Any of the quadrantal or otherwise curved members of the framing for a dome.

7. *Bot.* One of the primary veins, or nerves, of a leaf.

8. A framing timber in a house or other building.

9. *Ceramics.* A piece of thin wood or slate cut to the shape of the section or profile of a cup, used to smooth the inner surface of the clay.

10. *Geol.* A stratum or dike.

11. *Gunmaking.* A longitudinal strip of metal uniting the barrels of a double-barreled gun; a land.

12. *Mach. & Structures.* A ridge, fin, or wing, as on a plate, cylinder, beam, etc., to strengthen or stiffen it.

13. *Mining.* **a** Solid coal on the side of a gallery; solid ore in a vein. **b** An elongated pillar of ore or coal left as a support.

14. *Music.* **a** A curved side connecting the front and back of an instrument of the violin class. **b** A hoop in an organ bellows.

15. *a Naut.* A batten. See RIB-AND-TRUCK PARREL. **b** *Shipbuilding.* A transverse member of the frame of a vessel, running from keel to deck and carrying the planking or plating.

16. *Textiles.* One of the horizontal or vertical ridges marking certain weaves and formed by use of a very heavy yarn for either the warp or the filling; also, one of the vertical wales formed in rib knitting.

17. *Zool.* **a** See sense 1, above. **b** A nervure. **c** A ctenophore.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

rib-bearing	**rib-mauled**	**rib-sticking**
rib-breaking	**rib-nosed**	**rib-striped**
rib-faced	**rib-pointed**	**rib-supported**
rib-grated	**rib-poking**	**rib-welted**

rib (rĭb), *v. t.;* RIBBED (rĭbd); RIB'BING. **1.** To furnish, strengthen, or enclose, with ribs; to mark or form with ridges and channels; as, to *rib* a vessel, a fabric in weaving, or land in plowing.

2. *Knitting.* To purl.

rib land. To leave strips between the furrows in plowing.

rib (rĭb), *n.* [Ir. *ribe, rusbe.*] A single hair or bristle. *Anglo-Ir.*

Every *rib* of hair that was on his head stood up. *Douglas Hyde.*

-rib (-rĭb). A combining form of *rib,* as in mid*rib.*

rib'ald (rĭb'ăld; -ld), *n.* [ME. *ribald, ribaud,* fr. OF. *ribaut, ribault* (F. *ribaud*), of Teut. origin; cf. MHG. *rîben* to be wanton, OHG. *hrîba* prostitute.] **1.** One of a class of medieval retainers of meanest station. *Hist.*

Ribald was almost a class name in the feudal system. . . . He was his patron's parasite, bulldog, and tool. *Earle.*

2. *Obs.* **a** A worthless person; a rascal; a good-for-nothing. **b** A dissolute or lewd person; rarely, a harlot.

3. One who is ribald in speech or writing.

rib'ald, *adj.* Low, coarse, or scurrilous; esp., blasphemous, obscene, or coarsely offensive, in language; as, a *ribald* jest, speech, scoffer, or tongue.

Syn. — See COARSE. **Ant.** — Decorous, decent, refined.

rib'ald·ish (rĭb'ăld·ĭsh; rĭb''ld-), *adj.* Inclined to ribaldry.

rib'ald·rous (-rŭs), *adj.* Ribald. *Archaic.*

rib'ald·ry (rĭb'ăld·rĭ; rĭb''ld-), *n.* [ME. *ribaldrie, ribaudrie,* fr. OF. *ribauderie.*] **1.** Lewd or licentious acts or practices; indecency. *Obs.*

2. Ribald language, jesting, scoffing, etc.

rib'ald·ry, *adj.* Lewd; coarsely obscene; ribald. *Obs.*

rib'and (rĭb'ănd; *formerly* rĭb'ăn), *n.* A ribbon, esp. one used as a decoration.

Just for a *riband* to stick in his coat. *Browning.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

ribandmaker, riband-shaped, riband-wreathed.

rib'and' (rĭb'ănd'; rĭb'ănd; rĭb'ăn). Var. of 1st & 2d RIBBAND, RIBBON.

rib'-and-bat'ten, *n.* *Shipbuilding.* A method of construction employed in canoes and boats, in which a short batten is placed between the ribs and over the seam, the plank edges being fastened to it.

rib'and·ry, rib'band·ry (rĭb'ănd·rĭ; *form.* rĭb'ăn·rĭ), *n.* [*rib-and* + *-ry.*] Ribbon decorations collectively; also, finery.

The show is rich in *ribandry* and stars. *Byron.*

rib'-and-truck' par'rel. *Naut.* A parrel of battens, called *ribs,* set edgewise with balls, called *trucks,* between.

ri·bat' (rē·bät'), *n.* [Ar. *ribāṭ* a religious house.] An Algerian monastery. Cf. MARABOUT.

ri·bau'de·quin (rĭ·bō'dē·kwĭn; -kĭn), *n.* [OF.] *Hist.* a A medieval engine of war, consisting of a protected elevated staging on wheels, armed in front originally with pikes, after the 14th century with small cannon. **b** One of the small cannon mounted on a ribaudequin. **c** A huge bow fixed on the wall of a fortified town for casting heavy darts.

ri·bau'dred (rĭ·bō'dĕrd), *adj.* Prob., characterized by ribaldry or lewdness. *Shak. (Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 10).

rib'band' (rĭb'bănd'; rĭb'ănd; rĭb'ăn), *n.* Also **rib'-band'.** [*rib* + *band.*] **1.** *Shipbuilding.* **a** A long, narrow strip of timber or bar, esp. one bent and bolted longitudinally to the frames of a vessel, to hold them in position while the vessel is being built. **b** A timber secured along the ground ways to keep the sliding ways from spreading to the side. The harpins are the continuation of the ribbands around the curved ends of the vessel.

2. A scantling, spar, plank, or the like, used in construction work, as in making a corduroy road, a pontoon bridge, etc.

rib'band', *v. t.* *Shipbuilding.* To provide, secure, or fasten, with a ribband or ribbands.

rib'band (rĭb'ănd; *formerly* -băn; -bĭn), *n.* Var. of RIBBON, 1st RIBAND.

ribband carvel. *Shipbuilding.* A method of construction commonly employed in small yachts and boats, in which narrow strips (*ribbands*) are run on the outside of the frames, usually let in flush, and the plank edges fastened to them.

ribband lines. *Shipbuilding.* The lines in the body plan of a vessel which determine the intersection of the ribbands with the frames.

ribbed (rĭbd), *adj.* Furnished, marked, or strengthened, with ribs or riblike formations; as, *ribbed* cylinders; *ribbed* sea sand.

-ribbed (-rĭbd). A combining form of *ribbed,* denoting *having* (so many or such) *ribs,* as in:

bare-ribbed	**many-ribbed**	**spiny-ribbed**
broad-ribbed	**one-ribbed**	**stout-ribbed**
close-ribbed	**pink-ribbed**	**straight-ribbed**
five-ribbed	**pinnate-ribbed**	**strong-ribbed**
flat-ribbed	**quintuple-ribbed**	**thick-ribbed**
gold-ribbed	**red-ribbed**	**three-ribbed**
green-ribbed	**rock-ribbed**	**triple-ribbed**
lean-ribbed	**round-ribbed**	**well-ribbed**
long-ribbed	**several-ribbed**	**wide-ribbed**

ribbed filter. See FILTER, *n.,* 2.

ribbed rifling. = RIB RIFLING.

ribbed vault. *Arch.* A vault in which solid ribs carry a lighter vaulted surface.

rib'ber (rĭb'ĕr), *n.* **a** One who makes ribs, as by forging or knitting. **b** One who ribs rods in building construction. **c** One whose work is with the ribs of slaughtered animals. **d** An attachment in knitting machines for making ribs.

rib'bet (rĭb'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* *Arch.* A rabbet, or rebate.

rib'bet. Var. of RYBAT.

rib'bing (rĭb'ĭng), *n.* **1.** An assemblage or arrangement of ribs, as in timberwork, veins in leaves, ridges in cloth, etc.

2. The leaving of strips between furrows in plowing.

3. The division of a side of beef into forequarter and hindquarter; — so called because the line of severance is along a rib.

rib'ble (rĭb''l), *v. t.* [See RIPPLE, in this sense.] To remove the seed from (flax) by combing before the flax is retted.

rib'ble-rab'ble, *n.* A rabble; also, loose, ribald, or incoherent, chatter; gabble.

rib'ble-row', *n.* A string; also, a rigmarole. *Obs.*

rib'bon (rĭb'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *riban,* fr. OF. *riban, ruban* (F. *ruban*), prob. of Teut. origin, perh. orig. a red band. Cf. RED; BAND.] **1.** A fillet or narrow woven fabric of varying widths, having selvage edges, commonly of silk or velvet, used for trimming, for badges, etc.; also, a piece or kind of it, sometimes as representing an order of knighthood or distinction.

☞ *The blue ribbon* and *the red ribbon* sometimes designate the British orders of the Garter and of the Bath, respectively, the badges of which are suspended by ribbons of these colors. See BLUE RIBBON **a.**

2. A narrow strip or shred; *pl.,* tatters; as, sails torn to *ribbons;* the hill with its *ribbon* of road.

3. An inked strip of cloth used in typewriters and stamping presses.

4. Any of various things suggestive of a ribbon; as: **a** A long, thin, flat strip of metal, as of steel for a spring, a band saw, a measuring tape, or the like. **b** *pl. Colloq.* Driving reins. **c** A board framed into the studs to support the ceiling or floor joists. **d** A ledger board.

5. *Bookbinding.* A narrow cloth ribbon fastened to the top headband of a book for use as a bookmark.

6. *Carp. & Shipbuilding.* = 1st RIBBAND, 1.

7. *Glass Mfg.* The form in which molten glass is taken from the furnace in making some types of glass.

8. *Glazing.* A thin, grooved, lead strip used in stained-glass windows and in leaded sashes.

9. *Her.* An imaginary diminutive of the bend, one eighth of its width.

10. *Petrog.* A straight or crumpled varicolored stripe across slate, showing the location of the original bedding.

11. *Spinning.* A sliver.

12. *Zool.* **a** The radula of a mollusk. **b** The egg case when produced in a long string, as in certain mollusks.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

ribbon-bedizened	**ribbon-bound**	**ribbon-marked**
ribbon-bordering, *adj.*	**ribbonmaker**	**ribbon-shaped**

rib'bon (rĭb'ŭn), *v. t.;* RIB'BONED (-ŭnd); RIB'BON·ING. To adorn with or as with ribbons; to stripe as with ribbons; also, to divide into ribbonlike strips; to tear to ribbons; as, the gale *ribboned* the canvas. — *v. i.* To extend as a ribbon; — of a road, etc.; also, to separate into ribbonlike lengths, as soap in process of manufacture.

rib'bon, *adj.* Pertaining to or like a ribbon; forming a strip; banded; engaged in making ribbons.

rib'bon·back' (rĭb'ŭn·băk'), *adj.* Having a back whose open splats are carved to represent intertwined ribbons, a style introduced by Chippendale; — said of chairs, etc.

---

rhyth'mics, *n.* See RHYTHMIC, *n.*
rhythm'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
rhythm'proof' (66). See -PROOF.
Rhy·tid'o·don (rĭ·tĭd'ō·dŏn), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of RUTIODON.
rhyt'i·do'sis (rĭt'ĭ·dō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] = RUTIDOSIS.
ri (rē). Var. of 10th RIG.
‖**ri** (rē), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap., fr. Chin. (Pek.) *li*³.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
ri (rē). See SOL-FA SYLLABLES.
Ri'bai (rī'bĭ; rī'bā·ī; rī·bā'ī). *Bib.*
rib'ald·aill, *n.* [OF. *ribaudaille.* See RIBALD.] Low company; rabble. *Obs. Scot.* [*Obs.*]
ri·bal'di·ous, *adj.* Ribaldous.
rib'ald·ly, *adj.* Ribald. *Obs.*
rib'ald·ous, *adj.* [ML. *ribaldus.*] Ribald. *Obs.* — **rib'ald·ous·ly,** *adv. Obs.*
rib'ald·y, *n.* [OF. *ribaudie.*] Ribaldry. *Obs.*
riball. † REBEL.
Rib'and·ism, *n.* = RIBBONISM. — **Rib'and·ist,** *n.*
rib'and·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
ribaudry. † RIBALDRY.
rib'a·zu'ba, rib·zu'ba, *n.* [Russ. *ryba, ryb-* fish + *sub* tooth.] Walrus ivory. *Obs.*
rib'bald. Var. of RIBALD.
rib'band·ry. Var. of RIBANDRY.
rib'baste', *v. t.* = RIBROAST, *v. t.* *Obs.*

rib'bon·back' (rĭb'ŭn·băk'), *n.*, *or* **rib'bon-back' chair.** An 18th-century style of chair, having ribbonlike details in the back.

ribbon brake. = BAND BRAKE.

ribbon conveyer. *Mach.* A screw or spiral continuous conveyor having an open space between the shaft and the ribbon flight to prevent building up around the shaft when handling damp or sticky material.

rib'bon·er (rĭb'ŭn·ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who ties or threads ribbon, as on cards or hose.

2. One who wears a ribbon as a badge, award, etc.; — chiefly in combination; as, blue-*ribboner*.

ribbon fern. **a** Any fern of the genus *Vittaria*, having grasslike fronds. **b** The commonly cultivated Asiatic fern *Pteris serrulata*, naturalized in tropical America; — so called from the ribbonlike segments of the frond. **c** An Australian adder's-tongue (*Ophioglossum pendulum*).

rib'bon·fish' (rĭb'ŭn·fĭsh'), *n.*; *pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note*. **1.** Any of certain elongate, greatly compressed marine fishes so called from their shape; esp.: **a** A dealfish. **b** Any of the fishes constituting the family Cepolidae called also *bandfishes*. They have long dorsal and anal fins, which meet at the end of the tapering tail. *Cepola taenia* is common in the Mediterranean, but is poor food. **c** An oarfish. **d** A cutlass fish.

2. Any of several fishes of the genus *Equetus* (family Sciaenidae) having ribbonlike striping. See GUAPENA.

ribbon grain. = 2d ROE, 3.

ribbon grass. A variety (*Phalaris arundinacea picta*) of the reed canary grass, grown for its white-striped leaves; — called also *gardener's-garters*, *lady's-laces*, and *painted grass*.

ribbon gum. An Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) with long slender leaves; also, any of several closely related species, esp. the peppermint gum *E. amygdalina*.

ribbon isinglass. See ISINGLASS, 1.

Rib'bon·ism (rĭb'ŭn·ĭz'm), *n.* Principles or practices of Ribbonmen. See RIBBON SOCIETY.

ribbon jasper. Jasper having stripes, as of red and green.

ribbon lightning. *Meteorol.* A more or less continuous lightning discharge over an appreciable time, producing a ribbonlike picture in a rotating camera.

Rib'bon·man (rĭb'ŭn·măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A member of the Ribbon Society.

ribbon movement. *Mach.* The mechanism for moving the ribbon of a typewriter.

ribbon rock. *Mining.* Vein rock, usually quartz, banded with stripes of darker mineral.

ribbon saw. = BAND SAW.

ribbon seal. A North Pacific seal (*Histriophoca fasciata*). The adult male is broadly banded with brown and yellowish white.

ribbon snake. A common North American garter snake (*Thamnophis saurita*), found chiefly in wet places. It is slender, and striped with bright yellow and dark brown.

Ribbon Society. A society in Ireland, founded early in the 19th century in antagonism to the Orangemen and named from the green ribbon worn as a badge. It became an organization of tenant farmers to prevent eviction.

ribbon tree. A New Zealand tree (*Plagianthus betulinus*). From its inner bark a strong flaxlike fiber, known as *New Zealand cotton*, is obtained.

rib'bon·weed' (rĭb'ŭn·wēd'), *n.* A brown seaweed (*Laminaria saccharina*) of the British coasts. *Dial. Eng.*

ribbon winder. See WINDER.

ribbon wire. A kind of wired tape used by milliners.

rib'bon·wood' (rĭb'ŭn·wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** A New Zealand shrub or small tree (*Hoheria populnea*), family Malvaceae, the bark of which is used for cordage. It has a profusion of small, snow-white flowers in close axillary clusters. Called also *houhere*. **b** = RIBBON TREE. **c** In California a small tree or shrub (*Adenostoma sparsifolium*), related to the chamiso.

ribbon worm. A nemertine.

rib'bon·y (rĭb'ŭn·ĭ), *adj.* Of, adorned with, or like, ribbon.

rib'by (rĭb'ĭ), *adj.* Ribbed, esp. prominently; also, riblike.

rib cut, *n.* *Cookery.* A cut of meat including a rib or ribs. See BEEF, *Illust.*

ribe (rīb), *n.* [Ir. *ribe*, *ruibe*, hair, small rope.] A tall colewort deficient in leaf; hence, a lean person or animal. *Scot. & Ir.*

Ri'bes (rī'bēz), *n. sing. & pl.* [ML., (whence F. *ribes*), fr. Ar. *rībās* a plant with an acid juice.] **1.** [*not cap.*] *pl.* Currants. *Obs.*

2. *Bot.* A genus of unarmed shrubs, the currants, (family Grossulariaceae). They have small, racemose, variously colored flowers with four or five scalelike petals, four or five stamens, two styles, and a wholly inferior ovary. The pulpy, few-seeded to many-seeded berry disarticulates from its pedicel, thus differing from the gooseberry (*Grossularia*), which see. See CURRANT, 2.

rib grass. The ribwort.

Ribh'us (rĭb'ŏŏz; -hŏŏz; 99), *n. pl.* [Skr. *ṛbhu*, sing., lit., dexterous.] *Vedic Myth.* The skilled artisans of the gods, usually three in number, who are as bright as the sun, where they dwell.

rib'ibe (rĭb'ĭb), *n.* [OF. *rebebe*, *rubebe*. See REBEC.] A sort of stringed instrument played with a bow. Cf. REBEC. *Obs.*

rib'ibe, *n.* [ME., perh., after *ribibe* musical instrument (cf. *rebec* musical instrument), fr. *rebekke* a crone, prob. fr. prop. name *Rebecca*.] An old crone. *Obs.*

rib lath. Metal lath with ribs at intervals to increase its rigidity.

rib'less (rĭb'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Having no ribs or no visible ribs; hence, plump.

ri·bon'ic (rī·bŏn'ĭk; rĭ-), *adj.* [G. *ribon*säure, fr. *arabinose* by transposition of letters.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a tetrahydroxy acid, $C_5H_{10}O_6$.

ri'bose (rī'bōs), *n.* *Chem.* A pentose, $C_5H_{10}O_5$, the D-variety of which is obtained by hydrolyzing inosinic acid and certain nucleic acids (as guanylic acid), and the L-variety by reducing ribonic acid.

rib rifling. *Firearms.* Rifling with very wide grooves and very narrow lands (hence called *ribs*).

rib'roast' (rĭb'rōst'), *n.* **1.** A ribroasting, or beating.

2. Usually **rib roast.** A meat cut, usually of beef, from the ribs; also, such a cut cooked and served as food.

rib'roast', *v. t.* To beat soundly; to thrash. *Slang.* — **rib'roast'er,** *n.* — **rib'roast'ing,** *adj. & n.*

rib stitch. *Knitting.* = 3d PURL, 4.

Rib'ston (rĭb'stŭn). [From *Ribston*, Yorkshire, Eng.] An English variety of pippin or winter apple of fine quality, often called *Ribston pippin*.

rib'work' (rĭb'wûrk'), *n.* A ribbed structure, arrangement, or the like.

rib'wort' (rĭb'wûrt'), *n.*, *or* **ribwort plantain.** A species of plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) with long, narrow, ribbed leaves, widely naturalized as a weed. Also, any of several similar related species, as *P. aristata*, *P. varia*, etc.

-ric (-rĭk). A combining form, Anglo-Saxon *rice*, from *rīce*, meaning *region of*, *jurisdiction of*, *realm*, as in bishop*ric*.

Ri·car'di·an (rĭ·kär'dĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to David Ricardo (1772–1823), an English political economist of the free-trade school; specif., based on an assumption of perfectly free competition, esp. exemplified in the **Ricardian theory** *or* **doctrine of rent,** that rent consisted in "that portion of the produce of the earth which is paid to the landlord for the use of the original and indestructible powers of the soil." See 4th RENT, 5 **a.** — *n.* A follower of Ricardo. — **Ri·car'di·an·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Ricardian rent. See RENT, *n.*, 5 **a.**

‖**ri·cas'so** (rē·käs'sō; *E.* rĭ·käs'ō), *n.* [It.] In a rapier or dueling sword, the heel, or that part of the blade between the cup guard and the quillons.

Ric·ca'ti e·qua'tion (rĕk·kä'tē). [After J. F. *Riccati* (1676–1754), It. mathematician.] *Math.* The first order differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + py^2 + qy + r = 0$ where p, q, r are functions of the independent variable x.

Ric'ci·a (rĭk'sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after P. F. *Ricci*, It. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of liverworts typifying the family Ricciaceae. *R. natans*, the commonest species, is often found floating, like duckweed, in stagnant pools.

Ric'ci·a'ceae (rĭk'sĭ·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of thalloid liverworts variously regarded as constituting a distinct order **Ric'ci·a'les** (-lēz), or as belonging to the order Marchantiales. They are the simplest of the Hepaticae in structure, consisting of a dichotomously branching thallus which may grow floating, submerged, or rooting on damp soil. — **ric'ci·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

a Bearded Japanese Rice; *b* Beardless American (Florida) Rice.

rice (rīs), *n.* [ME. *rys*, *ris*, fr. OF. *ris* (F. *riz*), fr. It. *riso*, through MGr. (cf. NGr. *rhyzi*) fr. Gr. *oryzon*, *oryza* (whence L. *oryza*), through Iranian fr. Skr. *vrīhi*, of uncert. origin. Cf. ORYZA.] **1.** An annual cereal grass (*Oryza sativa*) widely cultivated in warm climates for its seed, used for human food. The hulls and other by-products are fed to livestock; the straw is used in making paper, etc. Rice grows chiefly on low, moist land, which can be overflowed.

2. Collectively, the grain or seeds of rice. It is very rich in starch, and is the staple diet of the people in most warm countries. Rice flour is also obtained from it.

☞ COMBINATIONS AND PHRASES are:

rice cleaner	rice-grading, *adj.*	rice mill
rice-cleaning, *adj.*	rice grinder	rice miller
rice-clipping, *adj.*	rice-grinding, *adj.*	rice planter
rice eater	rice grower	rice-planting, *adj.*
rice-eating, *adj.*	rice-growing, *adj.*	rice polisher
rice field	rice huller	rice-polishing, *adj.*
rice grader	rice-hulling, *adj.*	rice-pounding, *adj.*

rice, *v. t.* *Cookery.* To put through a ricer (which see).

rice (rīs), *n.* [AS. *hrīs*.] Twig; branch; stick; also, twigs and branches collectively; brushwood. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

rice bean. An annual half-twining bean (*Phaseolus calcaratus*), adapted to about the same area as the cowpea. It is cultivated for its seed to a limited extent in Asia and the East Indies.

rice'bird' (rīs'bûrd'), *n.* Any of several small birds common in rice fields; specif.: **a** The Java sparrow. **b** *Southern U. S.* The bobolink. **c** In China, the yellow-breasted bunting *Emberiza aureola*. **d** The Florida gallinule. See GALLINULE.

rice body. *Med.* A smooth, glistening, ovoid particle like a grain of rice, occurring as a result of chronic inflammation in joints and the sheaths of tendons and bursae. *Rice bodies* are commonly multiple.

rice boiler. = DOUBLE BOILER.

rice bran. A product obtained by milling rice, used as a stock feed. It consists of the outer part of the kernels, the germs, and a small amount of hulls.

rice bug. An insect (*Leptocorisa varicornis*) of the order Hemiptera, injurious to rice in India and the far East.

rice bunting. The bobolink.

rice'-but'ton as'ter. The bushy aster.

rice coal. A fine size of anthracite. See COAL. *Local, U.S.*

rice cousin. Barn grass.

rice cut-grass. A rough-leaved marsh grass (*Leersia oryzoides*) of eastern North America, the grains of which somewhat resemble those of rice.

rice drier. *Agric. Mach.* A device consisting of tempering bins and blasts of heated air, for drying and curing newly threshed rice on a large scale.

rice dust. = RICE POLISH.

rice'-field' eel. Any of several small, dark-colored, eel-shaped Asiatic and East Indian fishes (family Monopteridae). *Monopterus albus* is common in ditches from China to India. See ICHTHYOCEPHALI.

rice-field minnow. A small fish (*Chologaster cornutus*) of ditches and swamps from North Carolina to Georgia, closely allied to the typical blindfishes but with well-developed eyes.

rice-field mouse, rice-field rat. = RICE RAT.

rice-field rail. The sora.

rice flour. A flour made by grinding the hulled and polished, usually broken, rice grains.

rice flower. Any of several commonly cultivated shrubs of the genus *Pimelea*, the small unopened flower buds of which suggest grains of rice.

rice glue. A kind of cement made by boiling ground rice in soft water. It is used, somewhat like papier-maché, to make various molded articles, such as statuary.

rice grain. *Astron.* = GRANULE, 2.

rice'-grain' dec'o·ra'tion. *Ceramics.* A kind of decoration sometimes used in porcelain and fine earthenware. Before firing, the walls of the piece are pierced, usually with a small knife. The openings are then filled with the glaze, and translucent spots are formed on firing.

rice grass. A stoloniferous marsh grass (*Leersia hexandra*) of tropical America, cultivated in the Philippine Islands for green forage.

rice grub. The larva of a beetle (*Dyscinetus trachypygus*) injurious to the rice plant in the southern United States.

rice hen. The Florida gallinule. See GALLINULE.

rice'land' (rīs'lănd'), *n.* Land devoted to, or suitable for, the growing of rice.

rice meal. The ground, dehulled, but unpolished, rice kernels, used as a feeding stuff.

rice milk. A gruel, porridge, or pudding, made of rice, milk, and other ingredients.

rice mouse. = RICE RAT.

rice paper. **1.** A thin paper made from rice straw.

2. By confusion, commonly, a kind of thin, delicate paper, brought from China, — used for painting upon, and for the manufacture of fancy articles. It is made by cutting the pith of the rice-paper tree into one roll or sheet, which is flattened out under pressure. Called also *pith paper*.

rice'-pa'per tree. A small Asiatic tree or shrub (*Tetrapanax papyriferum*) widely cultivated in China and Japan. It has large 5-7-lobed leaves, and small white flowers. The pith of the stem, from which rice paper is made, is about an inch in diameter.

rice polish. A finely powdered material obtained in polishing rice and consisting of the inner bran layer with a little of the starchy interior, used in the arts and as a stock feed. In the Philippines, an extract made from rice polish, called *tikitiki*, is used for treating beriberi.

rice polishings. The husks of rice, rubbed off in milling.

rice powder. A face powder whose basis is pulverized rice.

ric'er (rīs'ĕr), *n.* A kitchen utensil designed for pressing potatoes and similar cooked vegetables through a perforated container, the resulting product emerging as strings about the diameter of a grain of rice.

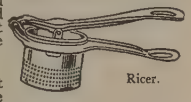
Ricer.

rice rail. The sora.

rice rat. A native cricetine rat (*Oryzomys palustris*) of the southeastern United States, slightly smaller than the brown rat and with a finer but similarly colored coat. The name is extended to related species.

‖**ri'cer·ca're** (rē'chĕr·kä'rā), *n.*; *pl.* RICERCARI (-rē). [It. See RESEARCH.] **a** A contrapuntal, instrumental composition, analogous to the motet in vocal music, usually consisting, in the 16th century, of a series of fugal expositions on different subjects, developing in the 17th century into the true fugue on a single subject. **b** Later, esp. in the 18th century, a learned and elaborate fugue.

‖**ri'cer·ca'ta** (rē'chĕr·kä'tä), *n.* [It.] Music. = RICERCARE.

rice sapper. The rice bug.

rice shell. **a** Any of numerous small white olive shells of the genus *Olivella*. **b** *Australia.* Any of certain shells of the genus *Truncatella*.

rice table. [Cf. D. *rijsttafel*.] In Java, the midday meal, consisting of a dish chiefly of rice, mixed with small selections of cooked meats and vegetables, fish, chicken, fruit, eggs, curries, pickles, and condiments.

rice tenrec. A mammal of the genus *Oryzorictes* (which see).

rice'-throw'ing, *n.* *Anthropol.* The custom of throwing rice upon a newly married pair. Similar customs exist among many rice-eating peoples of Asia. It was originally a practice to promote fertility.

rice water. **1.** A drink, chiefly for invalids, made by boiling a small quantity of rice in water.

2. *Med.* A liquid, resembling rice water in appearance, containing mucus, epithelial cells, and bacteria, discharged from the bowels in Asiatic cholera, and less commonly in other severe forms of diarrhea.

rice weevil. **a** A small weevil (*Sitophilus oryzae*) destructive of stored rice, wheat, flour, biscuit, etc. It is called *black weevil* in the southern United States. Cf. CALANDRIDAE. **b** The water weevil.

Rice Weevil **a.** *b* Larva. Much enlarged.

rice wine. A highly alcoholic liquor distilled from rice, used in China and Japan. Cf. 2d SAKE.

rice'y (rīs'ĭ), *adj.* Of or like rice.

rich (rĭch), *adj.*; RICH'ER (-ĕr); RICH'EST. [ME. *riche* (with influence of OF. *riche*, of Teut. orig.), fr. AS. *rīce* powerful, rich; akin to OS. *rīki*, OHG. *rīhhi*, G. *reich*, ON. *rīkr* powerful, rich, Goth. *reiks* mighty, m. a ruler; early Teut. fr. Celt. *rīx* (OIr. *rī*, gen. *rīg*, king); akin to L. *rex*, *regis*, king, *regere* to guide, rule, Skr. *rājan* king. See RIGHT; cf. DERRICK, ENRICH, RAJA, -RIC, RICHES ROYAL.] **1.** Mighty; powerful; potent. *Obs.*

2. **a** Having an abundance of material possessions; well supplied with land, goods, or money; wealthy; opulent; affluent; — opposed to *poor*. "*Rich* merchants." *Chaucer.*

The *rich* [person] hath many friends. *Prov.* xiv. 20.

b Abundantly furnished; — followed by *in* or *with*, formerly *of*; as, *rich* in paintings, with spoils.

Rich he was of holy thought and work. *Chaucer.*

A dog *rich* in leisure and meditation. *Sinclair Lewis.*

3. Composed of valuable or costly materials or ingredients; sumptuous; costly; magnificent; valuable; as, a *rich* dress; *rich* presents. "*Rich* and various gems." *Milton.*

4. Abounding in superior, pleasing, or effective qualities; — esp. of articles of food or drink which are high-seasoned or abound in oleaginous ingredients, or are sweet, luscious, and high-flavored; as, a *rich* perfume; *rich* cream; *rich* and indigestible foods.

5. Hence: **a** Of colors, vivid but pleasing; of high or very high saturation and (commonly) of low brilliance (sense 2); as, a *rich* red. Cf. COLOR. **b** Full and mellow in tone; as, a *rich* voice; *rich* music. **c** Abounding in beauty; as, a *rich* landscape. **d** Fragrant. **e** Fat; — said of lime or limestone. See FAT, *adj.*, 5. **f** Abounding in resinous heartwood; as, *rich* stumps. **g** Greasy, as gravy. **h** High in the combustible component; — said of a mixture of air and gas or vapor. Opposed to *lean*. **i** Pregnant with meaning; as, *rich* allusions or words.

6. Abundant; copious; bountiful; as, a *rich* crop.

Each minute shall be *rich* in some great action. *Rowe.*

7. Producing abundantly or yielding large returns; productive or fertile; fruitful; as, *rich* soil or land; a *rich* mine.

8. Abounding in humor; exciting amusement; entertaining; as, a *rich* scene, incident, or character; hence, laughable; absurd; preposterous; as, that is a *rich* idea.

9. *Civ. Engin.* Containing a large proportion of cementing material; as, *rich* mortar, concrete, or plaster.

---

rib'bond. Ribboned. *Ref. Sp.*
rib'bon·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
rib'bon·ry, *n.* = RIBANDRY.
ribd. Ribbed. *Ref. Sp.*

ri·bi'ble, *n.* *Hist.* A ribibe (musical instrument). *Obs.*
ribibor, *n.* A player on the ribibe. *Obs.*

Rib'lah (rĭb'lȧ). *Bib.*
rib'let, *n.* Dim. of RIB.
rib'like', *adj.* See -LIKE. [BOZO.]
ri·bo'sa, ri·bo'so. Vars. of RE-

Ri'bot's' law (rē'bōz'). [After T. A. *Ribot*, French psychologist.] See REGRESSION, 6.
rib'skin', *n.* [ME. *ribben* to dress (flax) + *skin*.] A piece of leather used or worn in dressing flax. *Obs.* [*Dial.*]
rib'spare', *n.* = SPARERIB. *Now*

rib-su'ba. † RIBAZUBA, walrus ivory.
rice'-root' grass. = BROOMROOT.
rice'-seed' bod'y. = RICE BODY.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

rich-appareled	rich-embroidered	rich-minded
rich-attired	rich-figured	rich-ored
rich-bedight	rich-fleeced	rich-robed
rich-bound	rich-fleshed	rich-set
rich-built	rich-glittering	rich-soiled
rich-burning	rich-haired	rich-tasting
rich-clad	rich-jeweled	rich-toned
rich-conceited	rich-laden	rich-voiced
rich-distilled	rich-looking	rich-wrought

Syn.—Well-to-do, moneyed; luxuriant.—RICH, WEALTHY, AFFLUENT, OPULENT. One is RICH who has abundant possessions; WEALTHY heightens the implication of prosperity; AFFLUENT and OPULENT connote profusion or great abundance; as, "My son was already possessed of a very *affluent* fortune" (*Goldsmith*); cf. "his [Carlyle's] almost bewildering *affluence* of thought, fancy, feeling, humor, pathos" (*Birrell*); "barbarous *opulence*, jewel-thick" (*Tennyson*). Cf. PLENTIFUL, PROFUSE.

Ant. — Poverty-stricken, destitute, impecunious; meager, thin, sparse; barren, sterile; cheap, shabby; simple, plain. See POOR.

rich (rĭch), *n.* A rich person.

rich, *adv.* Richly.

rich, *v. t. & i.* To make, be, or become rich; to enrich.

These proud old panes that *rich* the dim recess. *M. P. Merryman.*

‖**rĭ′chard′** (rē′shär′), *n.* [F. See RICH.] A plutocrat.

Extraordinary that those bloated old *richards* should have flickered out almost at the same hour. *Henry James.*

Rich′ard (rĭch′ĕrd), *n.* [F., of G. origin; cf. OHG. *Richhart;* akin to E. *rich* and *hard.*] Literally, strong like a ruler; powerful; — masc. proper name. L. *Ricardus* (rĭ-kär′dŭs); F. *Richard* (rēk-shär′); It. *Riccardo* (rēk-kär′dō); Sp. *Ricardo* (rē-kär′dō); Pg. *Ricardo* (-dōō); G. *Richard* (rĭk′ärt). — Dim. *Dick, Dicken, Dickon.*

Richard Cœur de Lion. See COEUR DE LION.

Rich′ard Roe′ (rĭch′ĕrd rō′). *Law.* A fictitious name for a party, real or fictitious, to an act or proceeding. See JOHN DOE. Other names were formerly similarly used, as *John-a-Nokes, John o' Noakes, John-a-Stiles,* etc.

Richard Saunders. See SAUNDERS, RICHARD.

Rich′ard-so′ni-a (rĭch′ĕrd-sō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Richard *Richardson* (1663–1741), Eng. botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American, hairy herbs of the madder family (Rubiaceæ), having inconspicuous flowers in dense heads, a 2–4-celled ovary, and 4-seeded fruit. *R. scabra* is the Mexican clover. Syn. *Richardia.*

Rich′ard-son's grouse (rĭch′ĕrd-sŭnz; -s′nz). [After Sir John *Richardson,* Scot. naturalist.] A northern variety (*Dendragapus obscurus richardsonii*) of the dusky grouse.

Richardson's jaeger. [See RICHARDSON'S GROUSE.] The parasitic jaeger. See JAEGER, 2.

Richardson's owl. [See RICHARDSON'S GROUSE.] A small gray, white-speckled owl (*Cryptoglaux funerea richardsonii*) of the boreal forests of North America.

Rich′ards's in′di-ca′tor (rĭch′ĕrd-zĭz). The first steam engine indicator to use a straight-line reducing motion between the working piston and the recording stylus or pencil, thus rendering it suitable for use on high-speed engines. This type of indicator was invented by Charles B. Richards, about 1860.

Richard the Second. A historical tragedy, published 1597, by Shakespeare.

Richard the Third. A historical tragedy, published 1597, but probably written 1593, by Shakespeare.

Richard Yea and Nay. Richard I, king of England; — so called because of his readiness to change his plans.

rich′dom (rĭch′dŭm), *n.* [AS. *rīcedōm* power. See RICH; -DOM.] Richness; wealth. *Obs.*

ri′che (rē′chē), *n.* [AS. *rīce;* akin to *rīce,* adj. See RICH.] Authority; rule; reign; realm. *Obs.*

Riche′bourg′ (rēsh′bōōr′), *n.* A red Burgundy wine from a vineyard of this name in the Côte-d'Or. It is noted for its delicacy and bouquet.

rich′el bird (rĭch′ĕl). The European little tern. *Local, Eng.*

ri·chel′lite (rĭ-shĕl′ĭt), *n.* [From *Richelle,* Belgium.] *Mineral.* A hydrous iron fluophosphate in yellow masses.

rich′en (rĭch′ĕn), *v. t. & i.* To make or become rich or richer. *Rare.*

rich′es (rĭch′ĕz; -ĭz; 119), *n. pl.* Orig. a *sing.* [ME. *richesse,* fr. OF. *richece* (F. *richesse*), fr. *riche* rich, powerful. See RICH.] That which makes one rich; rich possessions; abundant means; wealth; opulence; also, often, figurative; as, spiritual *riches.*

What care I in *riches* to wallow. *Burns.*
His *riches* and his cares he did divide. *Shelley.*

Ant.—Penury, indigence, want, destitution. See POVERTY.

rich′esse, *n.* [F. See RICHES.] **1.** Riches; also, *Rare,* richness. *Archaic.*

2. A group or company; — said of martens. *Obs.*

rich′ling (rĭch′lĭng), *n.* [*rich* + 1st *-ling.*] A rich youth.

rich′ly (-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a rich manner.

2. Thoroughly; without a shadow of doubt; as, he *richly* deserves punishment.

Rich′mond (rĭch′mŭnd), *n.* [From *Richmond,* Indiana.] *Geol.* The uppermost division of the American Ordovician (Lower Silurian). See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*—**Rich′mond,** *adj.*

Rich′mond-e′na (rĭch′mŭn-dē′nȧ), *n.* [NL., after Charles W. *Richmond* (b. 1868), Am. ornithologist.] *Zool.* The genus of Fringillidae consisting of the cardinal birds. Syn. *Cardinalis.*

rich oil. An absorbent oil rich in gasoline, as that used in the manufacture of natural gasoline; — called also *fat oil.*

rich rhyme. = RIME RICHE.

rich′ter·ite (rĭk′tĕr-ĭt), *n.* [After Theodor *Richter,* Ger. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A variety of amphibole containing as bases sodium, magnesium, manganese, potassium, and calcium, but little or no aluminum. It occurs in brown, yellow, or red elongated crystals.

rich tool. = COUNCIL TOOL.

rich′weed′ (rĭch′wēd′), *n.* **a** A common annual herb (*Pilea pumila*) of eastern North America and Japan, with pellucid stems and shining, membranous, 3-nerved leaves. Called also *clearweed.* **b** The common ragweed. **c** The white snakeroot. **d** The bugbane *Cimicifuga racemosa.* **e** The horse balm *Collinsonia canadensis.*

ri′cin (rī′sĭn; rĭs′ĭn), *n.* [See RICINUS.] *Chem.* **a** A white, amorphous, violently poisonous protein in the castor-oil bean. **b** Also **ricine.** Ricinine.

ric′in-el′a·id′ic (rĭs′ĭ-nĕl′ā-ĭd′ĭk), *or* **ric′in-el·a′id-in′ic** (-nĕl-ā′ĭ-dĭn′ĭk), **ac′id.** [*ricin*oleic + *elaidic.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline acid isomeric with, and obtained from, ricinoleic acid.

ri·cin′ic ac′id (rĭ-sĭn′ĭk). *Chem.* **a** Ricinoleic acid or a polymeric form of it. **b** A crystalline acid isomeric with ricinoleic acid and obtained from it. **c** Ricininic acid.

ric′i·nine (rĭs′ĭ-nēn; -nĭn; 157), *n.* [L. *ricinus* castor-oil plant.] Also **-nin.** *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_8H_8N_2O_3$, extracted from castor beans. It is a pyridine derivative.

ric′i·nin′ic ac′id (-nĭn′ĭk). *Chem.* A crystalline acid, $C_7H_6N_2O_3$, formed by hydrolysis of ricinine.

ri·cin′i·um (rĭ-sĭn′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A short hooded mantle worn esp. by women in mourning and by men in some religious ceremonies.

ric′in·o′le·ate (rĭs′ĭ-nō′lē-āt), *n.* A salt or ester of ricinoleic acid.

ric′in·o·le′ic (rĭs′ĭ-nō-lē′ĭk; -nō′lē-ĭk), *adj.* [See RICINUS; -OL.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an oily unsaturated hydroxy acid, $C_{18}H_{34}O_3$, found in castor oil in the form of its glyceryl ester, ricinolein. It readily polymerizes.

ric′in·o′le·in (-nō′lē-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Any of the esters of glycerol and ricinoleic acid; specif., glyceryl tri-ricinoleate (*triricinolein*), $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{33}O_3)_3$, the chief constituent of castor oil.

Ric′in·u′le·i (rĭs′ĭ-nū′lē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *ricinus* a tick.] *Zool.* An order of Arachnida comprising a small number of living and fossil forms, having an oval, hard body, bearing a large movable hood that folds down in front over the mouth parts.

Ric′i·nus (rĭs′ĭ-nŭs), *n.* [L., the castor-oil plant.] *Bot.* A genus of plants (family Euphorbiaceae) having as the only known species *R. communis,* the castor-oil plant (which see).

rick (rĭk), *n.* [ME. *reke,* fr. AS. *hrēac;* akin to ON. *hraukr,* D. *rook,* to MIr. *crūach,* and perh. to Skr. *kruñcati* it curves, moves crookedly, L. *crux* cross. See CROSS, RIDGE; cf. 2d RUCK.] **1.** A stack or pile, as of grain, straw, or hay, in the open air, usually protected from wet with thatching.

2. *Logging.* A pile of cordwood, stave bolts, or other material split from short logs; a cord eight feet long, four feet high, and of a width equal to the length of one stick.

rick, *v. t.* To heap up in ricks, as hay, etc.; to pile up.

rick (rĭk), *n. & v. t.* [Var. of WRICK.] Wrench; twist; sprain. *Chiefly Brit.*

rick, *v. i.* [Prob. imitative.] To rattle; chatter; scold. — *n.* A noise of or like ricking. *Both Dial. Eng.*

rick (rĭk). Dial. Eng. var. of REEK, smoke.

rick′ard·ite (rĭk′ärd-īt), *n.* [After T. A. *Rickard* (b. 1864); Am. mining engineer.] *Mineral.* A copper telluride, $Cu_4Te.2CuTe$, occurring in deep metallic-purple masses.

rick carrier. A frame or rack on two wheels, for carrying a whole hayrick at one load. *Scot.*

rick′er (rĭk′ĕr), *n.* A stout pole for a rick, a spar, etc.; also, a hay shocker.

rick′et·ish (-ĕ-tĭsh; -ĭ-tĭsh), *adj.* Rather rickety.

rick′ets (-ĕts; -ĭts; 119), *n.* [Appar. corrupt. of Gr. *rhachitis,* influenced by *rick, wrick,* wrench. See RACHITIS.] *Med.* A disease of infancy or early childhood, characterized by defective nutrition of the entire body and alterations in the growing bones. The essential impairment is faulty ossification due to defective deposit of calcium salts at the growing ends of the bones. Rickets is considered a disease indicating vitamin deficiency, and responds favorably to treatment with sunlight or vitamin D. The main symptoms are restlessness, fever, profuse sweating, and general sensitiveness, associated with characteristic skeletal lesions. The head becomes square and bulky, the sides of the thorax flattened, the sternum projected, and protuberances occur at the epiphyses. Frequently, the spinal column is curved and the long bones are bent. Called also *rachitis.*

Rick·ett′si·a (rĭk-ĕt′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after H. T. *Ricketts* (1871–1910), Am. pathologist.] *Bacteriol.* **a** A genus of small variable Gram-negative parasitic microorganisms of uncertain biological position. It includes the causative organisms of typhus (*R. prowazekii*) and of related serious diseases of man, all transmitted by biting arthropods. **b** [*not cap.; pl.* -SIAE (-ē).] Any member of this genus or of certain related genera.

Rickettsia bodies. *Med.* Rickettsiae. See RICKETTSIA.

rick′et·y (rĭk′ĕ-tĭ; -ĭ-tĭ), *adj.* **1.** Affected with rickets.

2. Feeble in the joints; tottering; shaky; weak; as, a *rickety* old man; a *rickety* bureau.

Rickety institutions. *J. A. Froude.*

Syn. — Shaky, unstable, unsound. **Ant.** — Firm, secure.

rick′ey (rĭk′ĭ), *n.* [Said to be after a Col. *Rickey.*] **a** A drink made by squeezing the juice of a fresh lime into spirituous liquor and carbonated water; — usually preceded by the name of the liquor; as, a gin *rickey.* **b** Also, a nonalcoholic carbonated drink containing especially lime juice.

rick′le (rĭk′l), *n. Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.* **1.** A small rick or stack; a loose heap or pile.

2. A thing or person loosely put together.

rick′le, *v. t. & i.* To make a rickle (of).

rick′le, *n. & v.* [See RICK, *v. i.*] **Jingle;** rattle. Cf. 4th RICK. *Dial. Eng.*

rick′ma·tic (-mȧ-tĭk), *n.* Concern; business; affair. *Scot. & Ir.*

rick′rack′ (-răk′), *n.* [Redupl. of *rack* to stretch.] A kind of openwork edging or insertion made of serpentine braid.

rick′sha, rick′shaw (rĭk′shä; -shô), *n.* Short for JINRIKISHA; — used by foreigners only. *Collog.*

rick′stad′dle (-stăd′l), *n.* A wooden frame to support a rick. *Dial. Eng.*

rick′stand′ (-stănd′), *n.* A flooring or frame for a rick.

rick′stick′ (-stĭk′), *n.* A rod with teeth to comb a thatch. *Local, Eng.*

rick′yard′ (-yärd′), *n.* A farmyard or part of one in which ricks are.

ric′o·chet′ (rĭk′ō-shā′ *or, esp. Brit.,* rĭk′ō-shĕt′; 277), *n.* [F.] **1.** A glancing rebound or skipping, as of a projectile along the ground when a gun is fired at a low angle of elevation, or of a flat stone thrown along the surface of water.

2. *Music.* A bounding staccato; — used as a direction in music for violin, etc.

ric′o·chet′, *v.;* -CHETED′ (-shād′) or -CHET′TED (-shĕt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CHET′ING (-shā′ĭng) or -CHET′TING (-shĕt′ĭng). *Intransitive:* **1.** To skip with a glancing rebound or series of rebounds, as a projectile. See RICOCHET, *n.,* 1.

2. To move, fly, strike, etc. in the manner of a ricochet.

—, *Transitive:* To attack by ricochet fire.

ricochet fire. *Gun.* The fire of smooth-bore cannon throwing spherical projectiles at a low angle of elevation, the trajectory being a series of ricochets, each shorter and more curved than the preceding.

ri′co·let′ta·ite (rē′kō-lĕt′ȧ-īt), *n.* [From *Ricoletta,* locality in Tirol.] *Petrog.* An igneous rock composed of anorthite, some orthoclase, and pyroxene, with accessory biotite, olivine, and magnetite. It is a basic granogabbro.

ric′tal (rĭk′tăl; -t′l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the rictus.

ric′tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L., the aperture of the mouth.] **1.** The gape of the mouth of a bird; — often restricted to the corners of the mouth.

2. The mouth opening or orifice; esp., a very wide mouth; also, a gaping or wide-open mouth, as in terror.

3. *Anat.* A gaping cleft or fissure.

4. *Bot.* The throat of a personate corolla.

rid (rĭd), *v. t.; past tense & past part.* RID, RID′DED; *pres. part. & verbal n.* RID′DING. [ME. *ruden, rydden,* fr. ON. *rythja* to clear (land), empty, rid; akin to AS. *āryddan* to strip, *hryding* a clearing. In some senses confused with *redd* to clean.] **1.** To free; clear; disencumber; — followed by *of;* as, to *rid* one of his fears; esp., to clear (land) of stumps, undergrowth, etc.

Rid all the sea of pirates. *Shak.*

2. To remove, as from peril; to rescue; deliver; — usually with *from* or *out of. Now Rare.*

Rid them out of the hand of the wicked. *Ps.* lxxxii. 4.

3. To drive away; to remove by effort or violence; to make away with; to destroy. *Now Rare.*

I will *rid* evil beasts out of the land. *Lev.* xxvi. 6.

A very few days' inhabitancy . . . had assured this lady that the page must be *ridded.* *M. Hewlett.*

4. To get over; to dispose of; to dispatch. *Now Dial.*

5. *Dial.* To tidy; to redd.

— *to be, or get, rid of.* To be or become free, quit, or delivered from; as, he had at last *got rid of* his companions; you are well *rid of* your bargain; to *get rid of* a cold.

rid ground, or space, or way. To cover ground quickly; to make headway. *Obs.* "Willingness *rids way.*" *Shak.*

rid (rĭd), *past tense & past part.* of RIDE, *v. i. Archaic exc. Dial.*

He *rid* to the end of the village, where he alighted. *Thackeray.*

rid (rĭd). Dial. var. of REDE, to make ready; REDE, to counsel; Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of REDD, spawn.

rid′a·ble (rĭd′ȧ-b′l), *adj.* Possible or fit to be ridden (as a horse), or ridden over or through (as a road or ford). — **rid′a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **rid′a·bly,** *adv.*

Ridd, John (rĭd). In Blackmore's romance *Lorna Doone,* the stalwart farmer who rescues Lorna from the outlaw Doones. He is later knighted and marries Lorna.

rid′dam (rĭd′ŭm), *n.* [Perh. fr. AS. *rēad ōm* red rust.] Water reddish with iron; also, scum. *Dial. Eng.*

rid′dance (rĭd′ăns; 91), *n.* **1.** Act of ridding or freeing; a cleaning up or out.

2. Act or state of getting or being rid of, or free from, something; deliverance; escape; as, a good *riddance* to bad rubbish; *riddance* from adversity.

rid′del (rĭd′ĕl), *n.* [OF *ridel* (F. *rideau*).] *Eccl.* A church curtain; one of the side curtains of the altar.

-rid′den (-rĭd′n). A combining form of the past part. of *ride,* denoting *dominated by,* as in:

bedridden	fog-ridden	plague-ridden
caste-ridden	hag-ridden	priest-ridden
childridden	houseridden	ring-ridden
devil-ridden	king-ridden	room-ridden
fadridden	pest-ridden	wife-ridden
fever-ridden		

rid′den (rĭd′n), *past part.* of RIDE.

rid′der (rĭd′ĕr), *n.* One who or that which rids.

rid′der, *n.* [AS. *hridder.*] A sieve, esp. for sifting grain. — *v. t.* [AS. *hridrian.*] To sift (grain). *Both Obs. exc. Dial.*

ridd′er (rĭd′ĕr). Var. of REDDER.

rid′ding (rĭd′ĭng), *n.* [AS. *hryding.*] A clearing in the woods. *N. of Eng.*

rid′dle (rĭd′l), *n.* [AS. *hriddel,* fr. *hrider;* akin to G. *reiter,* OIr. *criathar,* L. *cribrum,* and to Gr. *krinein* to distinguish, separate, and G. *rein* clean. Cf. CERTAIN.] **1.** A sieve with coarse meshes, usually of wire, for separating coarser materials from finer; specif.: **a** An apparatus of this kind for sifting grades of potatoes. **b** An apparatus for sifting coal in a coal mine.

2. A board having a row of pins, set zigzag, between which wire is drawn to straighten it.

3. A case or container with compartments to hold objects; also, a group or set of objects in such container; esp., thirteen bottles (a magnum and twelve quarts) of wine; as, a *riddle* of claret.

rid′dle (rĭd′l), *v.;* RID′DLED (-′ld); RID′DLING (-lĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To separate, as grain from the chaff, with a riddle; to pass through or as through a riddle; to sift; as, to *riddle* wheat or coal.

2. To perforate so as to make like a riddle; to pierce with many holes; as, a ship *riddled* with shot.

—, *Intransitive:* To use a riddle; to sift through; to penetrate.

rid′dle (rĭd′l), *n.* [For *riddels,* s being misunderstood as the plural ending; ME. *rydel, redels,* fr. AS. *rēdels, rēdelse;* akin to D. *raadsel,* G. *rätsel,* and to AS. *rēdan* to counsel, advise, guess. See READ, *v.*] **1.** A question, proposition, rhyme, or the like, blindly or ambiguously worded so as to provoke conjectural solutions or interpretations; an enigma propounded for solution by guessing, esp. as a form of play; a conundrum.

2. Something or someone that puzzles; an enigmatic or inexplicable person or thing.

'T was a strange *riddle* of a lady. *Butler.*

Syn. — See ENIGMA.

rid′dle, *v. Transitive:* **1.** To explain; solve; unriddle.

2. To puzzle; perplex. *Scott.*

—, *Intransitive:* To speak in or to propound riddles.

riddle and shears. See SIEVE AND SHEARS.

riddle ballad. A common form of old English ballad in which a character either propounds, or is obliged to solve, a riddle or a series of riddles.

riddle cake *or* **bread.** A thick sour cake of oats. *N. of Eng.*

rid′dle·me·ree′ (rĭd′l-mē-rē′), *n.* Rigmarole.

rid′dler (rĭd′lĕr), *n.* One who sifts with a riddle.

rid′dler (rĭd′lĕr), *n.* One who propounds, or speaks in, riddles.

rid′dling (-lĭng), *adj.* **1.** Speaking in a riddle or riddles; expressed enigmatically.

2. Containing a riddle; enigmatic; puzzling.

3. Solving or guessing a riddle; divining. *Rare.*

—**rid′dling·ly,** *adv.*

rid′dlings (-lĭngz), *n. pl.* Coarse material left in a riddle after shaking; siftings.

Ri·char′di·a (rĭ-chär′dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Louis C. M. *Richard* (1754–1821), French botanist.] **a** Syn. of ZANTEDESCHIA. **b** Syn. of RICHARDSONIA.

Rich′ard·son ef·fect′ (rĭch′ĕrd-sŭn; -s′n). [After Owen W. *Richardson* (b. 1879), Eng. physicist.] *Physics.* = THERMIONIC EMISSION.

riche. ✝ RICH.

rich′man, *n.; pl.* -MEN. A man of wealth. *Obs.*

rich′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

richt (rĭkt). Scot. var. of RIGHT.

ric′in·ol′ic (rĭs′ĭ-n ŏl′ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* = RICINOLEIC. [TOR OIL.

ric′i·nus oil (rĭs′ĭ-nŭs). = CAS-

rick′-bar′ton, *n.* Also **rick′-bur′ton.** = RICKYARD.

rick′et·i·ly, *adv.* of RICKETY.

rick′et·i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖**ric′tus pal′pe·bra′rum.** [L.] = PALPEBRAL FISSURE.

ride (rīd), *v.; past tense* RODE (rōd), *Archaic* RID (rĭd); *past part.* RID'DEN (rĭd'n), *Archaic* RID, RODE; *pres. part. & v. n.* RID'ING (rīd'ĭng). [AS. *rīdan*, akin to LG. *riden*, G. *reiten*, OHG. *rītan*, ON. *ritha*, OIr. *riadaim* I ride, travel. See RILL, RISE, ROAM, RUN; cf. ROAD a way; READY.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To be carried on the back of an animal, esp. on a horse which one manages.

Tomorrow, when ye *riden* by the way. *Chaucer.*

2. To move or be borne or placed as if on a horse or in a vehicle; as, the moon *riding* in the sky. Specif.: **a** To be borne on or in a fluid; to float; of a vessel, to be floating held by a cable to an anchor or mooring. When more than one anchor or mooring is used the vessel is said to *ride* to that one on which at the moment the principal strain is. **b** To overlap or lie over, as two leads or rules in printed matter, or two colors that should just border on each other. **c** To seem to float in air or space.

When the sun with Taurus *rides*. *Milton.*

3. *Archaic.* **a** To be a rider in warfare, raiding, etc. **b** To mount in copulation.

4. To be borne in or on a vehicle; as, to *ride* in a carriage, a balloon, on a motorcycle, a litter, a sled, men's shoulders, or the like. See the *Synonymy* (below).

5. To be supported in motion; to be borne along; as, he *rode* on the wave of popularity; anger *rode* on his brow.

6. To support and carry one, as a horse or vehicle; as, a horse *rides* slow or fast; a carriage *rides* easy or hard.

7. To be supported at rest or in motion by an axle, pivot, or the like. "If life did *ride* upon a dial's point." *Shak.*

8. To serve as cavalryman. *Eng.*

9. = *ride up* (which see, below).

10. To take its course or continue without interference; as, let it *ride*. *Slang, U. S.*

——, *Transitive:* **1.** To sit on and control so as to be carried ahead or along; hence, to be carried along by, as if controlling; as, to *ride* a horse; to *ride* a bicycle; to *ride* the waves.

2. To perform, carry through, or proceed over, while or by being mounted on a horse; as, to *ride* a race; to traverse or cover on or as if on horseback; as, to *ride* one's rounds.

3. To endure or survive, as a storm, a trial, etc.; to last; to get to the end of in safety; — often with *out*.

4. To control or manage, esp. autocratically; to domineer over; — often used in the past participle in composition; as, superstition-*ridden* peoples; bed*ridden*.

The nobility could no longer endure to be *ridden* by bakers, cobblers, and brewers. *Swift.*

5. **a** To mount oneself upon (a person or thing) as on a horse; to use as a horse; as, to *ride* a broomstick; also, to display while mounted on horseback; as, to *ride* a good seat. **b** To mount in copulation; — of animals.

6. To convey or transport in a vehicle; to drive. *Now Rare, U. S.*

7. To carry in a position resembling that of one riding a horse; as, the men *rode* their hero on their shoulders; to *ride* an obnoxious person on a rail. *Colloq.*

8. To harass by criticism, ridicule, etc.; hence, to criticize harshly; to score; to mistreat, annoy, or tyrannize over, esp. for a considerable period of time. *Colloq.*

9. To push or drive ahead; to transport.

The taste of the land rolling, billowing, and *riding* him along like a petal upon its current. *Fannie Hurst.*

10. *Horse Racing.* To urge (a horse) unduly.

11. *Lumbering.* To manipulate a log drive while being floated with it.

12. *Surg.* To overlap (each other); — said of bones or fractured fragments.

☞ For various phrases not entered below, see under the noun.

Syn. — RIDE, DRIVE. In both transitive and intransitive use, RIDE indicates the directing or controlling of an animal or vehicle on which one is mounted, *drive* indicates the operation of a vehicle in which one goes or control of an animal drawing it; as, to *ride*, or *ride* on, a horse, camel, bicycle, or motorcycle; to *drive*, or *drive* in, an automobile or a carriage. In intransitive use, a further distinction is often made, *drive* being used of movement in a vehicle in the directing of which one has a part, *ride* of movement in a vehicle, esp. a public conveyance traveling over a set route, in the directing of which one has no part; as, to *drive* with a friend in his automobile; to *drive* to the station in a taxi; to *ride* as a passenger in a bus; to *ride* in a motorcycle sidecar; cf., however, to go *riding* in a friend's car.

ride a hobby. To follow assiduously some favorite subject of talk, interest, or effort. See 3d HOBBY, 2.

ride and tie. To take turns with a fellow traveler in riding and walking when there is only one horse for both, by the once well-known expedient of alternately riding for a certain distance and then tying the horse and walking on till overtaken by the other on the horse; hence, figuratively, to take turns with another in labor and rest.

ride aportoise or aportlast. *Naut.* To ride at anchor with the lower yards aportoise. *Obs.*

ride at anchor. To move, as an anchored ship, within limits and in safety; to be quietly secure.

ride at the ring. See under 1st RING.

ride down. **a** To ride over; to overthrow or trample in riding; as, *to ride down* an enemy. **b** *Naut.* To bear down on, as a halyard when hoisting a sail; sometimes, to grasp (a halyard or other hoisting rope) aloft and let the weight of the body bring it down to the deck, as is done often on yachts in hoisting sail. **c** To come down (a stay, balusters, etc.) astride.

ride easy. *Naut.* To lie at anchor without violent pitching or straining at the cables; — said of a ship.

ride for a fall. To ride in such fashion as to invite a fall; hence, to court danger recklessly or intentionally.

ride hard. *Naut.* To pitch violently at anchor; — said of a ship. *Obs.*

ride herd. To act as a mounted cattle herdsman skilled in confining a drove to a particular place and keeping off wild animals; hence, to keep guard over. *Western U. S.*

ride off. In polo, to ride alongside (an opponent) and push him away from the line of the ball, so as to prevent his hitting it.

ride out. **a** *Obs.* To go upon a military expedition. **b** *Colloq.* To ride in the open air. **c** *Naut.* To keep safe afloat during (a storm), esp. while riding at anchor or when hove to; as, to *ride out* the gale. **d** = RIDE OFF, above.

ride over. To domineer over; to treat overbearingly; to override; as, to *ride over* all protests.

Thou hast caused men *to ride over* our heads. *Ps.* lxvi. 12.

ride post. To go by rapid stages; to go speedily.

ride roughshod. To pursue a course regardless of the pain, loss, or distress it may cause others; — usually with *over*.

ride rusty. See 2d RUSTY, 2.

ride shanks' mare. To walk. *Slang.*

ride skimmington. To hold a skimmington.

ride the goat. To be initiated into a secret society; — from the idea that a goat is sometimes used in the proceedings. *Colloq.*

ride the line. In cattle herding, to ride around the edges of the herd to round up strays.

ride the marches. To undertake, or journey in, a riding (sense **b**).

ride the wild mare. To play at seesaw. *Obs.*

ride to hog or pig. To hunt the boar.

ride to hounds. To ride behind the hounds in fox hunting.

ride up. To work up out of place; — said of a coat collar, a tie, etc. *Colloq.*

ride (rīd), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of riding; esp., an excursion or journey on the back of an animal, or in or on any vehicle or conveyance, as on a railroad train or steamboat.

2. A riding horse; a mount. *Colloq.*

3. A road for riding; esp., a forest road.

4. The side of a log on which it rests when being dragged.

5. A carrousel, roller coaster, or the like. *Colloq.*

6. *Forestry.* An opened division line between compartments. *Eng.*

ri·deau' (rē·dō'), *n.* [F., lit., curtain.] A small ridge or mound of earth; ground slightly elevated; sometimes, *Fort.*, an artificial ridge of earth thrown up to protect a camp.

rid'en. Past tense pl., and past part. of RIDE. *Obs.*

ri'dent (rī'dĕnt), *adj.* [L. *ridens*, pres. part. of *ridere* to laugh.] Laughing or broadly smiling; riant. *Rare.*

rid'er (rīd'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *rīdere.*] **1.** One who rides; esp., one who rides on horseback; specif.: **a** *Obs.* A knight. **b** *Archaic.* A mounted highwayman, freebooter, or mosstrooper. **c** One who breaks or trains horses; — now chiefly in *roughrider*. **d** A circus performer who rides horses. **e** A mounted agent employed on a plantation.

2. [D. *rijder.*] A Dutch ryder; also, a Scotch gold coin of similar design, issued by James III and his successor.

3. An addition or amendment to a manuscript or other document, often attached on a separate piece of paper; an allonge; in a broad sense, anything added as an extra to a seemingly completed statement, act, or the like. Specif., in legislative practice, an additional clause, relating to a matter entirely distinct from that of the bill itself, annexed to a bill while in course of passage. *Riders* are usually attached to appropriation bills, and in the federal government, because of constitutional restriction, cannot be vetoed by the president separately.

4. Something used to overlie or cover another, as an upper tier of casks, a turn of a rope, or a tree placed on a wall.

5. Specif.: **a** A rail laid in the forks of the cross stakes at the corner of a worm fence. **b** A small adjusting weight on the beam of a balance, and movable along the beam like the weight on a steelyard. **c** A pipe above and parallel to a main pipe into which, for any reason, part of the flow is diverted over a considerable distance and from which the flow is redirected into the main.

6. An agent who goes out with samples of goods to obtain orders; a commercial traveler. *Now Rare. Eng.*

7. *Building.* An inclined support connecting a point in a shore to a point in the wall above.

8. *Geom.* A supplementary exercise on a more general proposition, as of Euclid's elements.

9. *Insurance.* = ENDORSEMENT, *n.*, 4.

10. *Med.* An object bestriding the angular wall formed by the bifurcation of a tube.

11. *Mil.* A piece supporting the sidepieces in some artillery carriages. *Now Rare.*

12. *Mining.* **a** A thin parallel coal seam or mineral vein overlying a larger seam or vein. **b** The country rock between them. **c** *Rare.* A body of barren or country rock occurring as a horse within a vein. **d** A bogier.

13. *Printing.* In some machines, any of several rollers used with an endways reciprocating motion to equalize the ink coating on the inking and distributing rollers.

14. *Railroads.* One who rides on a freight car which is being switched over the hump of a classification yard in order to set the brakes and stop the car at the proper point. Cf. HUMP, *n.*, 6.

15. *Shipbuilding.* **a** An extra rib timber set in between the frames of a wooden ship. **b** Also *diagonal rider.* A diagonal iron brace secured to the outside of the frames to prevent hogging.

rid'ered (rīd'ĕrd), *adj.* Carrying a rider or riders; of a fence, having riders across the stakes. *U. S.*

rider embolus. *Med.* An embolus bestriding the bifurcation of an artery.

Rid'er·hood, Roger *or* **"Rogue."** In Dickens's novel *Our Mutual Friend*, an evil waterside man who blackmails Bradley Headstone and is ultimately drowned by him.

Pleasant Riderhood, his daughter, who marries Mr. Venus.

rider keelson. *Shipbuilding.* A line of timber or plates bolted on top of the keelson.

rid'er's bone (rīd'ĕrz). *Med.* A bony deposit in the muscles of the upper and inner part of the thigh, due to the pressure and chronic irritation caused by the saddle in riding.

ridge (rĭj), *n.* [ME. *rigge*, fr. AS. *hrycg*; akin to D. *rug*, G. *racken*, OHG. *rucki*, *hrukki*, ON. *hryggr*, and to E. RICK. Cf. 3d RIG.] **1.** The back, now the top of the back, of an animal; esp., the projecting part of the back along the line of the backbone of a quadruped.

2. A range of hills or mountains, or the upper part of such a range; any extended elevation between valleys.

The frozen *ridges* of the Alps. *Shak.*

3. The top or upper part, esp. one that is long and narrow; crest.

4. A bristling line of weapons; as, a *ridge* of spears; embattled front. "The *ridges* of grim war." *Milton.*

5. A raised line or strip, as of ground thrown up by a plow or left between furrows or ditches, or as on the surface of metal, cloth, or bone, etc.

6. *Arch.* **a** The intersection of two surfaces forming a salient angle, esp. the angle at the top between the opposite slopes or sides of a roof or a vault. **b** A shingle, tile, or slate, adjacent to the ridge of a roof.

7. *Bookbinding.* One of the two long edges of the back of a book formed by the rounded folds of several sections.

8. *Fort.* The highest portion of the glacis.

9. *Meteorol.* A wedgelike extension of a high-pressure area.

10. *Whaling.* The upper part of the narrow posterior end of the body of a whale.

ridge (rĭj), *v.; pp.* RIDGED (rĭjd); RIDG'ING (rĭj'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To form into a ridge or ridges; to furnish or mark with ridges.

2. *Agric.* **a** To rafter. **b** To throw (soil) toward a crop row from both sides; as, to *ridge* corn; to inthrow.

——, *Intransitive:* To form into, or become marked with, ridges; to extend in ridges; as, the land *ridges* northward; the sea *ridges* under the wind.

ridge (rĭj), *n.* Gold. *Old Slang.*

ridge'band' (rĭj'bănd'), *n.* The part of a harness which passes over the saddle, and supports the shafts of a cart.

ridge beam. A ridgepole.

ridge beech. The common beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) of North America. *Ark.*

ridge'bone' (rĭj'bōn'), *n.* [AS. *hrycgbān.*] The backbone. *Archaic.*

ridge buster. *Agric. Mach.* A sled-type cultivator equipped at the rear with edged disk cultivating tools for tearing down ridges and leveling the soil.

ridged (rĭjd), *adj.* Having a ridge or ridges; ridgy.

ridge fillet. **a** *Arch.* A ridge between flutes of a column, or other depressions. **b** *Founding.* A main runner.

ridge harrow. *Agric. Mach.* A harrow hinged longitudinally so as to run partly on the side of a ridge. Cf. SADDLEBACK.

ridge hickory. = BIG SHELLBARK. *Mo.*

ridge'ling (rĭj'lĭng), *n.* Also **ridg'ling.** [E. dial. also *ridgel*, *riggilt*, *riggot*, appar. fr. the word for back, one testicle being supposed to be still in the animal's back (see RIDGE); cf. G. dial. *rigel*, *rig*, a barrow hog, *rigler* a cock half castrated.] **a** A half-castrated male animal, esp. a horse. **b** A cryptorchid.

ridge myrtle. An Australian timber tree (*Melaleuca genistifolia*) with hard, heavy wood; — called also *ironwood*.

ridge oak. **a** *Ky.* The blackjack *Quercus marilandica*. **b** *Ky.* The post oak (*Quercus stellata*).

ridge pine. In North Carolina, either of two common pine trees: **a** The pitch pine *Pinus rigida*. **b** The tablemountain pine (*P. pungens*).

ridge plow. *Agric. Mach.* = 1st LISTER, 2.

ridge'pole' (rĭj'pōl'), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The highest horizontal timber in a roof, receiving the upper ends of the rafters. See ROOF.

2. Hence, in a tent, the horizontal pole at the top.

ridge'poled' (-pōld'), *adj.* Having a ridgepole.

ridg'er (rĭj'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that ridges. Specif.: *Agric. Mach.* **a** = 1st LISTER, 2. **b** = LISTER CULTIVATOR. See CULTIVATOR, 2. **c** An implement for making levees in the check system of irrigation. It is composed of two boards set on edge and fastened together at an angle.

2. *Harness.* A ridgeband.

ridge'rope' (rĭj'rōp'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a** *Rare.* A life line; esp., one of those running alongside the bowsprit. **b** *Rare.* The backbone of an awning. **c** A rope at either side of the deck to which the side of an awning is hauled out.

2. *Harness.* A ridgeband.

ridge stone. **a** A stone for the edge or margin of a well or shaft. **b** A stone, as a coping stone, for the ridge of a building.

ridge strut. = RIDGEPOLE, 1.

ridge tile. A tile of bent or curved section and often of a decorative character, used in covering the ridge of a roof.

ridge'way' (rĭj'wā'), *n.* A road following a ridge of a hill or of a range of hills.

On road and on *ridgeway*, on sea and on land. *Synge.*

ridg'ing (rĭj'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Material for making or covering the ridges of roofs.

2. Act or process of throwing soil toward a crop row from both sides; as, the *ridging* of corn.

ridging grass. A coarse tropical American grass (*Andropogon bicornis*).

ridging plow. *Agric. Mach.* = 1st LISTER, 2.

Ridg'way col'or sys'tem (rĭj'wā). *Colorimetry.* A system of color specification presented by R. Ridgway, based upon expression in terms of thirty-six saturated colors having hues separated by equal visual intervals, and of three tints and three shades of each of these.

ridg'y (rĭj'ĭ), *adj.*; RIDG'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); RIDG'I·EST. Having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge.

ri'di·bund (rĭd'ĭ·bŭnd), *adj.* [L. *ridibundus* laughing, fr. *ridere* to laugh.] Prone to laughter.

ri'di·cule (rĭd'ĭ·kūl), *n.* [F., adj. & n., fr. L. *ridiculus* ridiculous, neut. *ridiculum* a jest. See RIDICULOUS.] **1.** The act or practice of exciting laughter at a person or thing by means of jesting words, caricature, mocking, etc.; remarks, etc. intended to show one in an amusing or absurd light; slightly contemptuous banter; as, an object of *ridicule;* to suffer from *ridicule; cutting* ridicule.

2. **a** *Now Rare.* Something provocative of sport or laughter; an absurd habit, act, mannerism, etc. **b** A laughing matter; of persons, a laughingstock; a butt; — now chiefly in phrase, ***to turn to*** (*or* ***into***) ***ridicule***; as, *to turn* Prohibition *to ridicule.*

3. *Now Rare.* **a** Quality of being ridiculous; ridiculousness. **b** An instance of ridiculing.

Syn. — Derision, raillery, burlesque, mockery, irony, satire, sarcasm, gibe, jeer, sneer.

Ant. — Sympathy, understanding; praise, commendation.

ri'di·cule (rĭd'ĭ·kūl), *v. t.*; -CULED (-kūld); -CUL'ING (-kūl'ĭng). To treat with ridicule; to laugh at mockingly or disparagingly; to awaken ridicule toward or respecting; to make ridiculous.

I've known the young, who *ridiculed* his rage. *Goldsmith.*

Syn. — RIDICULE, DERIDE, MOCK, TAUNT, TWIT, QUIZ, CHAFF. RIDICULE may or may not involve unkindness or malice; DERIDE implies a bitter or contemptuous spirit; MOCK suggests open and scornful derision; as, "They have both been *ridiculed*, and the wits have had their laugh" (*Cowper*); "All fools have still an itching to *deride*, and fain would be upon the laughing side" (*Pope*); "They laughed them to scorn and *mocked* them" (2 *Chron.* xxx. 10). To TAUNT is to mock with keen reproach; to TWIT is tauntingly to cast something up to someone; as, "To *taunting* ever prone . . . [she] gave full vent to many a scornful jest" (*Hoole*); "I was *twitted* . . . unmercifully with my mealy complexion" (*J. A. Symonds*). QUIZ and (colloq.) CHAFF imply good-natured mockery or banter; as, "He [Chaucer] *quizzes* in the rime of Sir Thopas the wearisome idleness of the French romance" (*J. R. Green*); "Morgan saw that his master was *chaffing* him" (*Thackeray*). Cf. SCOFF, IRONY, SARCASTIC.

Ant. — Praise, laud, compliment.

ri'di·cule (*dial.* rĭd'ĭ·k'l), *n.* [F.] A reticule. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

ri'di·cul'er (rĭd'ĭ·kūl'ĕr), *n.* One who ridicules.

ri·dic'u·los'i·ty (rĭ·dĭk'ū·lŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being ridiculous; ridiculousness; also, something ridiculous.

ride'a·ble, *adj.* Var. of RIDABLE.

rid'el, *n.* [OF. (F. *rideau.*)] Archaic var. of RIDDEL.

rid'er·ess, *n.* Fem. of RIDER.

rid'er·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

ridge'board', *n.* = RIDGEPOLE, 1.

ridg'el, ridg'il (rĭj'ĭl; -ĭl), *n.* = RIDGELING. *Now Dial.*

ridge'let, *n.* Dim. of RIDGE.

ridge'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

ridge'piece', ridge'plate', *n.* = RIDGEPOLE, 1.

ridge'-seed'ed, *adj.* See -SEEDED.

ridge'tree', *n.* = RIDGEPOLE, 1.

ridge'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

ridg'il. Var. of RIDGELING.

ridg'ing-ly, *adv.* of *ridging*, pres. part. of RIDGE.

rid'i·bun'dal, *adj.* Ridibund. *Obs.*

rid'i·cule-proof' (66). See -PROOF.

ri·dic'u·lize, *v. t.* [F. *ridiculiser.*] To render ridiculous; to ridicule. *Obs.*

ri·dic'u·lous (rĭ·dĭk'ū·lŭs), *adj.* [L. *ridiculosus, ridiculus,* fr. *ridere* to laugh; akin to Skr. *vrīḍate* he is ashamed. Cf. DERIDE, RIANT, RISIBLE.] **1.** Fitted to excite ridicule; unworthy of serious consideration; highly absurd or amusing; as, a *ridiculous* dress or behavior; a *ridiculous* attempt.
2. Ridiculing; expressing ridicule. *Rare.*
[It] provokes me to *ridiculous* smiling. *Shak.*
3. Outrageous; preposterous; sometimes, *Dial.,* indecent.
Syn. — Ludicrous; preposterous, absurd. See LAUGHABLE.
Ant. — Serious, sensible; commendable.
— ri·dic'u·lous·ly, *adv.* — **ri·dic'u·lous·ness,** *n.*

rid'ing (rīd'ĭng), *n.* [For *thriding,* the initial *th* having been lost because of preceding *North,* fr. ON. *thrithjungr* the third part, fr. *thrithi* third. See THIRD.] One of the three administrative jurisdictions, each formerly under the government of a reeve, into which the county of York, in England, is divided. They are called the *North,* the *East,* and the *West, Riding.* Hence, any similar division of any other county of the United Kingdom or its colonies. In Lincolnshire there is a similar division into three parts, but they are no longer designated by the term *riding.* Hence, one of the divisions into which the English colony of Pennsylvania was first divided, or into which Long Island (called Yorkshire) was for a time divided after the English conquest of New York. In New Zealand, the term *riding* is used for any one of the subdivisions (not exceeding twelve) into which each county is subdivided.

rid'ing (rīd'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RIDE. Hence: *n.* **1. a** *Obs.* Act or state of one who rides. **b** *Hist.* Also **riding the marches.** The act or process of maintaining or reviving knowledge of boundaries by riding around the boundary lines, or marches; by extension, the procession of riders engaged in this work. **c** *Obs. exc. Hist.* A professional pageant. **d** An overlapping.
2. A road, avenue, or narrow clearing, cut in a wood, or through grounds, esp. as a place for riding.
3. *Naut.* Anchorage.

rid'ing (rīd'ĭng), *adj.* **1.** Employed to travel; traveling. "One *riding* apparitor." *Ayliffe.*
2. Lying or superimposed as a burden upon; as, *riding interests, Scots Law,* creditor interests resting upon the shares of claimants in multiplepoinding, etc.
3. [From RIDING, *n.*] **a** Used for riding on; as, a *riding* horse. **b** Used for riding, or when riding; devoted to riding; as, a *riding* whip; a *riding* academy; a *riding* day. **c** *Agric. Mach.* Pertaining to a power-drawn implement operated by a rider; as, a *riding* cultivator.

rid'ing (*dial.* rĭd'ĭn). Var. of RIDDING.

rid'ing bitts (rīd'ĭng). *Naut.* Massive bitts around which the anchor cables are turned when a vessel is riding to anchor.

riding boot. = 2d TOP BOOT.

riding buckler. *Naut.* A buckler with a hole for the passage of a cable.

riding clerk. **a** *Obs. Eng.* A clerk who traveled for a commercial house. **b** One of the "six clerks" formerly attached to the English Court of Chancery, who were superseded by the clerks of records and writs.

riding habit. A lady's costume for horseback riding; specif., such a costume consisting of a jacket and divided skirt.

riding hood. An enveloping hood or hooded cloak, worn by women or children when traveling or in inclement weather.

riding interests. See RIDING, *adj.,* 2.

riding knot. A slipknot. See 2d KNOT, *Table. Obs.*

riding light. *Naut.* A white light, visible all around the horizon, shown by vessels at anchor.

rid'ing·man' (rīd'ĭng·măn'), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn'). *Feud. Law.* A man bound to do service on horseback.

riding master. An instructor in horsemanship.

riding rhyme. *Pros.* The rhymed couplet in iambic pentameter verse used by Chaucer, Lydgate, etc.; an early form of heroic couplet; — possibly so called from the mounted pilgrims of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.

riding sail. *Naut.* **a** A triangular sail sometimes set, usually on the after mast, to keep a vessel head to wind when riding at anchor. **b** *Colloq., U. S.* The main trysail of a fishing schooner.

ri·dot'to (rĭ·dŏt'ō), *n.; pl.* -DOTTOS (-ōz). [It., festival, resort, redoubt, retreat. See REDOUBT, *n.*] **1.** A public entertainment, consisting of music and dancing, often in masquerade, introduced from Italy and very popular in England in the 18th century.
2. *Music.* An arrangement or abridgment of a piece from the full score.

ri·dot'to (rĭ·dŏt'ō), *v. i.* To hold ridottos; to dance at or as at a ridotto. *Rare.*

rie'beck·ite (rē'bĕk·īt), *n.* [After E. *Riebeck,* Ger. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A black mineral, a monoclinic amphibole, corresponding to aegirite among the pyroxenes. It contains much iron and sodium.

Rieck'e's prin'ci·ple (rĕk'ĕz). [After Eduard *Riecke* (1841–1915), Ger. physicist.] The principle that in a saturated solution, pressure increases the solubility of a crystal in the direction of pressure and decreases it at right angles to this direction.

Rie'del's lobe (rē'dĕlz). [After B. M. C. L. *Riedel* (1846–1916), Ger. *surgeon.*] *Anat.* A wide, tongueline process of the liver, descending from the lower margin, lateral to the gall bladder.

Rief'ler clock (rēf'lĕr). [After S. *Riefler* (1847–1912), Ger. engineer.] A high-precision standard clock having a pin escapement and a mercurial pendulum. See PENDULUM, 1.

Riefler free pendulum. See PENDULUM, 1.

rie grass (rī). **a** Meadow barley. **b** = RYE GRASS **a.**

riem (rēm), *n.* Also **riem'pie** (rēm'pĭ). [D. *riem, riempje.*] A pliable strip of oxhide, used for twisting into ropes, etc.; a thong; a strap. *S. Africa.*

Rie'mann–Chris·tof'fel cur'va·ture ten'sor (rē'mänkrĭs·tôf'ĕl). [After G. F. B. *Riemann,* Ger. mathematician, and E. B. *Christoffel* (1829–90), Swiss mathematician.] *Math.* A covariant tensor of rank four whose value at any point of an elliptic (or Riemannian) space, measures the deviation of the space from flatness. When the tensor is zero at every point the space is flat or Euclidean. See CHRISTOFFEL SYMBOLS; SPACE CURVATURE.

Riemann–Christoffel three-index symbols. Three-index Christoffel symbols. See CHRISTOFFEL SYMBOLS.

Rie·man'ni·an, Rie·man'ne·an (rē·män'ĭ·ăn, -ē·ăn), *adj.* Relating to, or discovered by, the German mathematician G. F. Bernhard Riemann (1826–66); as, *Riemannian* geometry.

Riemannian co-ordinates. See CO-ORDINATE, *n.,* 2.

Riemannian geometry. *Math.* **a** Geometry of elliptic, or Riemannian, space. See ELLIPTIC GEOMETRY, ELLIPTIC SPACE. **b** Any metrical geometry in which the element ds of arc length is furnished by the equation $ds^2 = \Sigma_{r,s}\, g_{rs}\, dx^r\, dx^s$ where the coefficients g_{rs} are functions of the co-ordinates $(x^1, \ldots x^n)$ of a point of the (n-dimensional) space.

Riemannian measure of curvature. *Math.* The inverse square $\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right)$ of a certain constant (k) characterizing by its value (as positive, negative, or infinite) the three space forms (elliptic, or Riemannian; hyperbolic, or Lobachevskian; parabolic, or Euclidean) and such that when the sides of a triangle are divided by this constant there results a system of equations between the sines and cosines of the so-divided sides and of the angles, analogous to the formulas of spherical trigonometry.

Riemannian space. = ELLIPTIC SPACE **a.**

Rie'mann's, *or* **Rie'mann, surface** (rē'mänz, -män). *Theory of Functions.* A surface imagined by Riemann for the uniform representation of a function defined by an algebraic equation. If the algebraic function has n branches, the corresponding *Riemann's surface* consists of n planes superposed on one another and infinitely near together. These planes are connected by cross lines or bridges, called ***branch cuts,*** joining in pairs the branch points of the function.

Rie'mann trans'for·ma'tion (rē'män). *Math.* A transformation that is birational not for the whole plane, but only for a curve and one of its transforms, between the points of which there is a one-to-one correspondence.

Ri·en'zi (rē·ĕn'zē), *n.* **1.** The title and hero of a historical novel (1835) by Bulwer-Lytton. See *Rienzi* in BIOG.
2. An opera (1842) by Wagner, founded upon the novel.

rier (rēr), *n.* [Cf. REAR, *n. & adj.*] *Whaling.* A small oil cask of about ten gallons, stowed at the ends of tiers.

Ries'ling (rēs'lĭng), *n.* [G.] A kind of white grape and also of white wine. See RHINE WINE.

‖**ri·fa'ci·men'to** (rē·fä'chē·mĕn'tō), *n.; pl.* -TI (-tē). [It.] A remaking or recasting; an adaptation, esp. of a literary work or musical composition.

rife (rīf), *adj.;* RIF'ER (rīf'ĕr); RIF'EST. [AS. *rīfe;* akin to ON. *rīfr,* MLG. *rīve.*] **1.** Prevalent; existing generally; as, diseases of the eyes are *rife* among Egyptian peasants; current; commonly received; as, rumors of a disaster were *rife.*
2. Abounding; replete; — usually with *with;* as, the air is *rife* with rumors; also, having an abundance; — with *in* or *of;* as, *rife* in miracles.
3. Numerous; abundant; plentiful; as, reports are *rife.*
4. *Obs.* **a** Customary; usual; also, plain; manifest; clear. **b** *Now Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Ready; inclined; as, *rife* to quarrel. **c** Possible; easy. **d** Famed.
Syn. — See PREVAILING.
— rife'ly, *adv.* — **rife'ness,** *n.*

rife (rīf), *adv.* **1.** Plentifully; abundantly.
2. *Obs.* a Numerously. **b** Quickly.

riff (rĭf), *n.* [AS. *hrif.* See MIDRIFF.] The midriff; the diaphragm. *Obs.*

riff, *n.* A riffle; ripple. *Local, U. S.*

Riff (rĭf), *n.* A Berber of Er Rif, or hilly coastal region of Morocco. See BERBER. Cf. KABYLE. — **Riff'i·an** (rĭf'ĭ·ăn; 159), *n. & adj.*

riff (rĭf). Dial. Eng. var. of REEF, itch.

rif'fle (rĭf'l), *n.* [Cf. RIPPLE.] **1.** A shallow, extending across the bed of a river, over which the water flows swiftly; also, the water flowing over it; a rapid. *U. S.*
2. A mode of shuffling cards. Cf. RIFFLE, *v.*

rif'fle, *v. t. & i.* **1.** To form or flow over a riffle.
2. To handle hesitatingly; to rattle lightly.
3. To shuffle, as pages of a book or newspaper.
4. To shuffle (cards) by slightly elevating the corners to let each part of the pack fall card by card into the other part, and then pushing them all together.
5. To plow lightly. *Local, Eng.*

rif'fle (rĭf'l), *n.* [Cf. G. *riffeln, riefeln,* to groove, F. *riffler, rifler,* to scratch, rifle, all fr. LG. See 1st & 3d RIFLE.] **1.** *Gold Mining.* **a** Any of various contrivances (as blocks, rails, poles, iron bars, often with sacking, matting, hides with the hair up, etc.) laid on the bottom of a sluice or launder to make a series of grooves or interstices to catch and retain a mineral, as gold; also, sometimes, a groove or interstice so formed. Mercury is sometimes put in the grooves to assist in the process. **b** A bar or cleat in a riffle (as above), or in a table, cradle, or similar gold-washing apparatus.
2. *Ore Dressing.* A cleat or bar fastened to the deck of a Wilfley table, or similar concentrating device, to catch and hold mineral grains; also, the groove or interstice formed by two parallel cleats as above.
3. *Ore Sampling.* A device for dividing ground ore or other material into two equal parts. It usually consists of an even number of narrow sloping chutes of equal width, adjacent chutes discharging in opposite directions. It is also made as a series of parallel troughs separated by gaps of the same width as the troughs. Cf. SPLIT SHOVEL.
4. A transverse board in a fishway to check the flow of the current and afford a resting pool for ascending fish.
5. *Seal Engraving.* An iron polishing disk with a handle.

rif'fle. Var. of RIFLE.

riffle bar. *Mining.* = 3d RIFFLE, 1 **b.**

riffle block. *Mining.* See 3d RIFFLE, 1 **a.**

riffle file. A riffler. — **rif'fle–file',** *v. t.*

rif'fler (rĭf'lĕr), *n.* [F. *rifloir.* See 1st & 3d RIFLE.] A curved file or rasp used for working in depressions; also, one who uses this file.

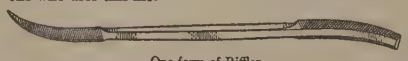

One form of Riffler.

rif'fler, *n.* [From 2d RIFFLE.] *Paper Mfg.* A trough containing upright partitions which slow the flow of pulp and permit heavy, irregular particles to drop out.

riff'raff' (rĭf'räf'), *n.* [Taken as a redupl., but orig. fr. ME. *rif and raf* every scrap, fr. OF. *rif et raf, rifle et rafle.* See 1st RIFLE; 1st RAFF, RAFFLE.] Literally, every bit or particle; hence: **a** Sweepings; refuse; rubbish. **b** The rabble; the mob.

riff'raff', *adj.* Of or pert. to the rabble; hence, of no worth; mean; trashy.

Rifi, Rif'fi (rĭf'ĭ), *n. pl.* The Riffs. — **Rif'i·an** (rĭf'ĭ·ăn; 159), *n. & adj.*

ri'fle (rī'f'l), *v.;* -FLED (-f'ld); -FLING (-flĭng). [OF. *rifler* to rifle, plunder, sweep away (F., to plane, file), of Teut. origin; cf. obs. D. *rijffelen* to seize, plunder, rub, scrape, scratch, D. *rijfelen* to play at dice, EFris. *riffel* furrow, groove, *rīven* to tear, rub. See RIVE; cf. RIFFRAFF, RIFLE, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To ransack and rob or plunder; to pillage thoroughly; to despoil completely.
2. To steal and carry away, esp. by force; to snatch away; to carry off.
Till time shall *rifle* every youthful grace. *Pope.*
3. To penetrate violently, so as to break or rupture. *Now Rare.*
—, *Intransitive:* To engage in ransacking and pillaging.

ri'fle (rī'f'l), *v. t. & i.* To raffle; to gamble or gamble away.

ri'fle (rī'f'l), *v.* [F. *rifler* to file, scrape. See 1st RIFLE; cf. 3d RIFFLE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To groove internally with spiral channels; as, to *rifle* a gun barrel or a cannon or its bore.
2. To discharge a rifle at.
3. To whet with a rifle (sense 3 **a**).
—, *Intransitive:* To use or discharge a rifle.

ri'fle (rī'f'l), *n.* [For *rifled gun.* See RIFLE to groove.]
1. A firearm, of whatever size, having upon the surface of its bore spiral grooves, called rifling, to impart rotary motion to the projectile, insuring greater accuracy or fire. Specif.: **a** In popular use, such a firearm fired from the shoulder, in distinction from artillery and from pistols or revolvers, as well as from smoothbore shotguns. **b** In military use, such a firearm fired from the shoulder and distinguished from a *carbine* by greater length and weight and by provision for a bayonet. It is the successor of the musket as a military arm. All modern firearms using single projectiles are rifled, varying in the pitch of the spiral, the relative width of grooves and lands, etc. See ENFIELD RIFLE **c.** **c** *Obs.* One of the grooves forming the rifling of a gun.

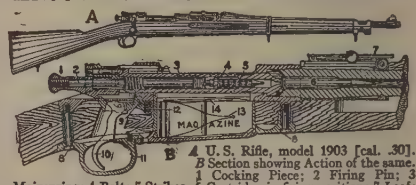

A U. S. Rifle, model 1903 [cal. .30]. *B* Section showing Action of the same. 1 Cocking Piece; 2 Firing Pin; 3 Mainspring; 4 Bolt; 5 Striker; 6 Cartridge in firing position; 7 Leaf; 8, 9 Guard Screws; 9 Sear; 10 Trigger; 11 Guard; 12 Sear Spring; 13 Magazine Spring; 14 Follower.

2. *pl. Mil.* A body of soldiers armed with rifles.
3. [Norm. F. See 1st & 3d RIFLE.] **a** A strip of wood covered with emery or similar material, used for sharpening scythes. **b** A bent stick fastened at the butt of a scythe, and serving to lay the mowed grain in rows.
4. A color, yellow-green in hue, of very low saturation (almost a neutral gray) and low brilliance. It is of higher saturation than iron gray. Cf. COLOR.

ri'fle, *adj.* Pertaining to, using, or for use with, rifles.

rifle bar. *Mining.* A rifled steel bar, used for rotating drill steel in a machine drill.

ri'fle·bird' (rī'f'l·bûrd'), *n.* [From its cry, which resembles the whizzing and striking of a bullet.] Any of several birds of paradise (*Ptiloris* or a related genus), esp., *P. paradisea* of New South Wales. The male is chiefly velvety black with greenish and purplish iridescence on the head, under parts, and middle tail feathers.

Riflebird.

rifle bomb. *Mil.* = RIFLE GRENADE. *Rare.*

rifle corps. A corps of riflemen.

rifle frock. Formerly, a rifleman's tunic.

rifle green. The color rifle. — **ri'fle–green'** (66), *adj.*

rifle grenade. *Mil.* A grenade, fitted with a cylindrical stick which fits into the muzzle of a rifle, to be propelled by firing a special cartridge in the rifle.

rifle gun. A muzzle-loading rifle. *Western U. S.*

ri'fle·man (rī'f'l·măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **a** *Mil.* A soldier armed with a rifle; formerly, when the musket was the regular infantry arm, one of a body of light infantry armed with rifles and supposed to be of superior marksmanship. **b** One skilled in shooting with a rifle. — **ri'fle·man·ship',** *n.*

rifleman bird. **a** A riflebird. **b** A small passerine bird (*Acanthisitta chloris*) of New Zealand; — so called from its green-and-bronze plumage, thought to resemble the uniform of the early British volunteer rifle corps.

rifle pit. *Mil.* A short trench or excavation, with a parapet of earth in front, to shelter one or more skirmishers. Lines of rifle pits are often dug in advance of a line of battle.

ri'fle·proof' (rī'f'l·prōōf'; 66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

ri'fler (rī'flĕr), *n.* **1.** One who rifles; a robber.
2. A hawk that will not return to the lure. *Archaic.*
3. One who grooves rifling by machine.

rifle range. A place, indoors or outdoors, where rifle shooting is practiced.

ri'fle·ry (rī'f'l·rĭ), *n.* Rifle shots, collectively; also, riflemen, collectively.

rifle salute. *Mil.* A position in the manual of arms in which the disengaged hand extended is brought across the body, touching the cocking piece of the rifle when held at shoulder arms or near its muzzle when held at order, or trail, arms. See *Illust.*

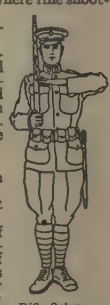

Rifle Salute.

ri'fle·shot' (rī'f'l·shŏt'), *n.* **1.** Also **rifle shot.** A shot with a rifle.
2. One who shoots a rifle, esp. skillfully.
3. The distance a shot from a rifle can carry.

rifle tie. A tie with the pith of the tree at or near the center of the ends.

ri'fling (rī'flĭng), *n.* **a** Act or process of making grooves in a rifled barrel. **b** A system of spiral grooves cut in the surface of the bore of a gun, leaving intervening lands that cut into the projectile when fired or into a metal band secured to it and rotating it about its longer axis. In the latest model United States magazine rifle, caliber 30, the rifling consists

---

rid'l, rid'ld. Riddle, riddled. *Ref. Sp.*

rid'led, *adj.* [OF. *rideler* to wrinkle.] Plaited. *Obs.*

rid'n. Ridden. *Ref. Sp.*

rie, *n.* Sport. *Obs.*

rie. † REED, RYE.

rief (rēf). Scot. var. of REIF.

Ri'el'a' Re·bel'lion (rē'ĕl'ə'). [After Louis *Riel* (1844–85), Canadian rebel leader.] = RED RIVER REBELLION.

riem'pie. See RIEM.

‖**rien' ne va' plus'** (ryăn' nĕ vä' plü'). [F.] Literally, nothing more goes; — the announcement of the croupier at roulette or other gambling games, that no more bets may be made.

riet. † REET.

riet'bok'. Var. of REITBOK.

rieve. Var. of REAVE, REEVE, RIVE.

riev'er. Var. of REAVER. [*Table.*]

rif (rĭf), *n.* [Serb.] See MEASURE.

rif. † REEF. *Now.* REEF, a ridge of rocks, etc.

Rif'ĭ. Var. of RIFI.

ri'fid. Rifled. *Ref. Sp.*

ri'fle·dom, *n.* See -DOM.

of four grooves and four lands having a uniform right-handed twist, making one turn in 10 inches, or 33⅓ calibers. In cannon the rifling is usually given an increasing twist from breech to muzzle. The usual twist at the muzzle is about one turn in 25 calibers.

ri'fling (rī'fling), *n.* Act or instance of raffling. *Obs.*

rift (rĭft), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *rift*, ON. *ript.* See RIVE.] **1.** An opening made by riving or splitting; a cleft; fissure.

It is the little *rift* within the lute
That by and by will make the music mute. *Tennyson.*

2. Act of riving or splitting; the condition of being split, divided, or separated.

3. *Quarrying.* The principal cleavage or parting, usually approximately at right angles with the grain. Cf. JOINT, *n.*, 10; 1st GRAIN, 22; RUN, *n.*, 39.

rift, *v. Transitive:* **1.** To cleave; to rive; to split; divide; as, to *rift* an oak; the lightning *rifts* the clouds.

2. To penetrate by or as if by cleaving.

—, *Intransitive:* To burst open; to split. *Shak.*

rift, *past part. & part. adj.* of RIVE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* Hence: *adj.* Split or cut radially from the log; rift-sawed; — said of boards, laths, etc.

rift (rĭft), *n.* [Prob. fr. RIFF reef of rocks.] A shallow or rocky place in a stream, forming either a ford or a rapid. *Local, U. S.*

rift (rĭft), *v. i.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *rypta.*] To belch; to break wind. — *n.* Belching; breaking wind. *Both Obs. exc. Dial.*

rift board. A board made by rifting timber.

rift'er (rĭf'tĕr), *n.* [See 1st RIFT.] A crack in sea ice; also, an open space in a floe.

rift saw. A saw for rifting timber into boards, laths, and the like.

Rift Saw.

rift'-sawed', *adj.* Sawed radially from the log, so as to have the annual rings perpendicular, or nearly so, to the face; quarter sawed. — **rift'-saw'ing,** *n.*

rift valley. An elongated valley formed by the depression of a block of the earth's crust between two faults or fault zones of approximately parallel strike; a graben. See VALLEY, *n.*, 1.

rift'y (rĭf'tĭ), *adj.* Having rifts or chinks.

rig (rĭg), *v.* [RIGGED (rĭgd); RIG'GING (rĭg'ĭng). [Of Scand. origin; cf. Nor. & Sw. *rigga* to rig, Nor. dial. *rigga* to bind, wrap round.] *Transitive:* **1.** To fit the shrouds, stays, braces, etc., of (a vessel) to their respective masts, spars, etc.; to fit shrouds, stays, etc., to (a mast, spar, or the like); as, to *rig* the mainmast; by extension, to assemble and adjust the parts of (an aircraft).

2. To furnish with apparatus or gear; to fit up; to equip; to put in order for use; as, to *rig* up a bed out of boughs; to *rig* a capstan by putting bars in the sockets.

3. To dress; to clothe, esp. oddly; — often with *up* or *out.*

4. To arrange, carry out, or manipulate by deceptive or fraudulent means; as, to *rig* the market; to *rig* an election; to fool; to hoax.

—, *Intransitive:* To play boisterously or wantonly.

rig in a boom. *Naut.* To draw in, as a studding-sail boom along a yard, or a jib boom along a bowsprit.

rig out a boom. *Naut.* To run out, as a studding-sail boom from the end of a yard, or a jib boom from the end of a bowsprit.

rig (rĭg), *n.* [Cf. Nor. & Sw. *rigg.* See RIG, *v.*] **1.** *Naut.* The distinctive shape, number, and arrangement, of sails and masts, which differentiates types of vessels, without reference to the hull; as, schooner *rig*, ship *rig*, etc. See 5th BARK, 2; 1st BRIG; CATBOAT; HERMAPHRODITE BRIG; KETCH; KNOCKABOUT, *n.*, 1; LUGGER; SCHOONER; SLOOP; YAWL.

2. Dress; esp., odd or fanciful clothing; as, a queer *rig;* disguised in the *rig* of a GYPSY. *Colloq.*

3. Anything rigged up or fitted out; an outfit. Specif.: **a** A turnout, or equipage; esp., a carriage with its horse or horses. **b** Tackle, apparatus, or machinery, fitted up for a certain purpose; specif.: (1) A fisherman's tackle or gear collectively. (2) A derrick, with its engine house, etc., necessary to run it, used for boring, and afterwards pumping, an oil well; also, the derrick itself. See 2d DERRICK, 2 **a**, *Illust.* **c** *Agric. Mach.* The combination of beam, shank, and shovels, in a cultivator; a cultivator gang comprising these parts.

4. A fraudulent or cheating trick; a swindle; specif., *Slang, Eng.*, a forcing up or down of market prices of securities or commodities by artificial measures, as a corner.

5. Act of ridiculing; a wanton or mischievous act; a frolic.

rig (rĭg), *n.* [Northern form of RIDGE.] A space between furrows in a plowed field; also, a drill in which vegetables are planted, or a row, as of corn, barley, or the like; hence, a division of a field; a measure of land. *Chiefly Scot.*

rig, *v. t.* To ransack; to rifle. *Obs.*

rig, *n.* A high wind; a storm. *Eng.*

rig, *n.* [Cf. RIG a ridge, RIDGELING.] A ridgeling. *Eng.*

rig, *n.* [Cf. WRIGGLE.] A wantonly immoral woman or girl. *Now Dial. Eng.*

rig, *v. i.* To romp; to wriggle about; to act as a wanton. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

rig (rĭg). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RIDGE, *n.* & *v.*

rig (rē; *g silent*), *n.* [Ir. *rī*, *righ.* See RICH.] An Irish king. Cf. ARD-RI.

Ri'ga bal'sam (rē'gȧ). [From *Riga*, Latvia.] The resinous exudate of the Swiss pine (*Pinus cembra*).

ri'ga-don' (rē'gȧ-dōn'). Var. of RIGODÓN.

rig'a-doon' (rĭg'ȧ-dōōn'), *n.* [F. *rigodon, rigaudon*, said to be after a dancing master from Marseille named *Rigaud.*]

1. A lively dance with a jumping step for one couple, popular in the 17th and 18th centuries.

2. Music for this dance, usually in spirited duple or quadruple measure.

Ri'ga fir *or* **pine.** [From *Riga*, Latvia.] The Scotch pine.

Riga last. [From *Riga*, Latvia.] A European unit of lumber measurement equivalent to 960 feet, board measure.

rig'a-ma-jig' (rĭg'ȧ-mȧ-jĭg'), *n.* Anything the name of which is unknown or not remembered; a thingumbob. *Colloq.*

rig and fur. The ridge cast up by the plow and the corresponding furrow; hence, ribbing of stockings or cloth. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*

rig'-and-fur', *adj.* Ridged and furrowed; ribbed. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*

rig and rendal. See RUNDALE.

Riga rine. = 1st RINE.

Ri'gel (rī'jĕl; rĭ'gĕl), *n.* [Ar. *rijl* foot.] A first-magnitude star in the left foot of the constellation Orion. Its spectrum is similar to that of Sirius. See STAR, *Table.* — **Ri·ge'li·an** (rĭ·jē'lĭ·ăn; rĭ·gē'-; rĭ-; 159), *adj.*

ri·ges'cence (rĭ·jĕs'ĕns; -ns; rĭ-), *n.* [See RIGESCENT.] Stiffness; numbness.

ri·ges'cent (-ĕnt; -ənt), *adj.* [L. *rigescens*, pres. part. fr. *rigescere.*] Growing stiff or numb.

-rigged (-rĭgd). *Rigged, adj.*, used in combinations, as in:

cat-rigged	**jury-rigged**	**ship-rigged**
fore-and-aft-rigged	**ketch-rigged**	**sloop-rigged**
full-rigged	**lateen-rigged**	**snow-rigged**
inrigged	**monkey-rigged**	**square-rigged**
jackass-rigged	**schooner-rigged**	**yawl-rigged**

rig'ger (rĭg'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who rigs, works with rigging (or tackle), or tends a rigging machine; also, a scaffolder.

2. Specif.: **a** One whose occupation is fitting the rigging of ships. **b** *Aeronautics.* One employed in assembling and aligning aircraft.

3. A vessel of (specified) rig; as, a square-*rigger.*

4. Short for OUTRIGGER, 2 **a**.

5. *Mach.* A band pulley or drum.

6. *Painting.* A long, slender, and pointed, sable brush; — said to be so called from its use by marine painters for drawing the lines of the rigging.

7. *Stock Exchange.* One who rigs the market.

rig'ging (rĭg'ĭng), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The ropes, chains, etc., that support or raise and lower the masts and spars of a vessel, or serve to set and trim the sails, etc. See SHIP, *Illust.*, SAIL, *Illust.* ***Standing rigging*** is permanent and secures the masts and spars. ***Running rigging*** is used in handling sails, spars, etc., and usually runs through blocks.

2. Tackle; gear; specif., *Logging*, the cables, blocks, etc., used in skidding logs by steam power.

3. The system of cords and wires that distribute the load of an aerostat over the envelope.

rig'ging, *n.* [See 3d RIG.] A back or ridge, as of a house; hence, a roof. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*

rig'ging, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RIG, *v.*

rigging loft. **a** A loft in which vessels' rigging is prepared for use. **b** *Theat.* An open floor of beams over the stage under the roof from which the scenery is raised and lowered.

rigging screw. *Naut.* **a** A screw clamp or vise for bending rope around a thimble for splicing or seizing. **b** *Brit.* A turnbuckle.

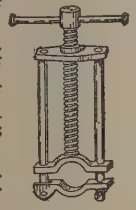

Rigging Screw.

rigging sled. = DOGBOAT.

rigging tree. Rooftree. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

rig'gish (rĭg'ĭsh), *adj.* Like a rig, or wanton. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

rig'gite (rĭg'ĭt), *n.* One given to rigs, or jokes. *Rare.*

rig'got (rĭg'ŭt), *n.* [Cf. *rigol.*] A surface drain, esp. for rain water; gutter; spout. *Now Dial. Eng.*

rig'got, *n.* = RIDGELING. *Dial.*

Riggs' dis·ease' (rĭgz). [After J. M. *Riggs* (1810–85), Am. dentist.] *Med.* Pyorrhea alveolaris. See PYORRHEA.

right (rīt), *adj.;* RIGHT'ER; RIGHT'EST (see *Note*, below). [ME. *right, riht*, fr. AS. *rihtʒ*; akin to OS. & OHG. *reht*, D. & G. *recht*, ON. *rettr*, Goth. *raihts*, L. *rectus* straight, right, Gr. *orektos* stretched out, upright, OIr. *recht* law, Skr. *rju* straight, right, L. *regere* to guide, rule, Gr. *oregein* to stretch out, L. *rogare* to stretch after, ask, beg. See RICH; cf. ADROIT, ALERT, CORRECT, DRESS, RACK bar, 1st RANK, RECTOR, RECTUM, REGENT, REGION, REGULAR, ROGATION, ROYAL, RULE, SURGE.] **1.** Straight; direct; not crooked; as, a *right* line; *right*, or lineal, descent. "*Right* as any line." *Chaucer.*

2. Upright; erect from a base; having its axis perpendicular to the base; not oblique; as, *right* ascension, a *right* pyramid, cone, solid, etc.

3. Conformed to justice; not deviating from the true and just; according with duty; just; upright; — now commonly used of acts or things only, formerly also of persons.

A God of truth, . . . just and *right* is he. *Deut.* xxxii.

4. Fit; suitable; proper; correct; becoming; as, the *right* man in the *right* place; this tower is not *right* in design.

5. Most favorable, convenient, or desired; preferable; also, fortunate; as, the *right* choice of seats.

6. Characterized by reality or genuineness; real; actual; not spurious. *Archaic.* "His *right* wife." *Chaucer.*

7. According with or stating truth; conforming to fact or reason; not mistaken or wrong; not erroneous; correct; as, a *right* solution of a problem; time proved him *right.*

If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is . . . *right.* "Let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die." *Locke.*

8. Well in body, mind, spirits, or the like; in good condition; as, I left the patient quite *right* again. Also, of normal mental condition; sane.

She did n't think he was quite *right.* *Christopher Morley.*

9. At one's best; in good luck. *Slang.*

10. All right; perfectly satisfactory. *Colloq.*

11. Designed to be placed or worn outward; hence, usually, chief or most ornamental; as, the *right* side of a rug.

12. Designating, or of or pertaining to, that side of the body in man on which the muscular action is usually more skilled than on the other side; of or pertaining to the side of the body opposite to that on which the normal heart is located; — opposed to *left* when used in reference to a part of the body; as, the *right* side, hand, arm. Also applied to the corresponding side of lower animals and to the side of any object that is or would be on this side of a man facing its front; as, the *right* side of a wagon, house, or the like.

☞ In designating the banks of a river, *right* and *left* are used always with reference to the position of one who is facing in the direction of the current's flow. In designating the sides of a stage, *right* and *left* are used with reference to an actor facing the audience.

☞ The comparative RIGHTER and the superlative RIGHTEST are used colloquially in some senses.

☞ Right is used elliptically for *it is right, what you say is right, true*; as, *Right!* I agree with you entirely. "*Right,* cries his lordship." *Pope.*

☞ For many phrases in which *right* is the first word, see the second element.

Syn. — Equitable, fair; appropriate; true, faultless.

Ant. — Unjust, wrongful; unsuitable; incorrect, erroneous. See WRONG.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

right-brained	**right-footed**	**righthearted**
right-eared	**rightheaded**	

— ***at right angles.*** Forming right angles; perpendicular. — ***at or on, the right hand of*** (anyone). In the place of honor, influence, or power. "He ascended into heaven and sitteth *on the right hand of* God the Father Almighty." *Bk. of Com. Prayer.* — ***in, or out of, one's right mind.*** Sane, or insane. *Colloq.*

right (rīt), *adv.* [AS. *rihte.* See RIGHT, *adj.*] **1.** In a right, or straight, line; directly; hence, straightway; immediately; next; as, he stood *right* before me; he came *right* out.

2. According to right; conforming to the standard of justice and duty; righteously; as, to live *right;* to act *right.*

3. In a suitable, desired, or fortunate, manner; well.

You with strict discipline instructed *right.* *Roscommon.*

4. According to fact or truth; truly; correctly; aright; as, to tell a story *right;* to estimate a distance *right.*

5. Exactly; just; precisely; as, *right* here and now. "*Right* across its track." *Tennyson. Now Chiefly Colloq.*

Right as it were a steed of Lumbardye. *Chaucer.*

6. In a great degree; very; extremely; as, *right* humble; *right* valiant. "He was not *right* fat." *Chaucer.*

☞ Used to qualify adjectives in this sense, *right* was formerly in general good use. In the literary language it is now archaic; in the colloquial language it is dialectal. It survives generally in the southern United States. "You must n't talk like that. . . . It has a *right* hard sound." *Hergesheimer.* It is in good use also before some titles, as *Right* Honorable (see HONORABLE, 4), *Right* Reverend (bishops, abbots, and monsignors), *Right* Worshipful.

7. All right.

8. Toward the right hand; as, some turned *right*, some left.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

right-aiming	**right-forward**	**right-principled**
right-away	**right-framed**	**right-running**
right-believed	**right-laid**	**right-shaped**
right-believing	**right-made**	**right-shapen**
right-born	**right-meaning**	**right-thinking**
right-bred	**right-onward**	**right-walking**

— ***right along.*** Without cessation; continuously; as, to work *right along.* *Colloq., U. S.* — ***right and left.*** In both or all directions; on both or all sides; as, bullets fell *right and left.* *Colloq.* — ***right away.*** At once; straightway; as, the coach starts *right away.* *Colloq., U. S.* — ***right down.*** In a downright manner; without circumlocution; plainly. *Now Colloq.* — ***right off.*** = RIGHT AWAY, above. *Colloq.* — ***right on end.*** Directly; without deviation, intermission, or delay. *Dial. Eng.* — ***right smart.*** *Southern U. S.* **a** A very considerable amount or quantity; as, there's *right smart* of visitors in town. **b** Very considerable; large; as, a *right smart* crop of cotton.

right (rīt), *n.* [AS. *riht.* See RIGHT, *adj.*] **1.** That which is right or correct. Specif.: **a** The straight course; adherence to duty; obedience to lawful authority, divine or human; freedom from guilt; specif., *Ethics*, that which is warranted by moral approval, the ideal of moral propriety. By some moralists, *right* is identified with the *good;* by others, it is asserted to be the supreme ethical category to which is attached the sense of duty, or moral imperative. **b** The person, party, or cause, that maintains what is right; also, a just cause maintained by a person or party; the cause of truth. **c** Just or righteous action or decision; justice; as, to petition as a matter of *right.*

2. That to which one has a just claim; a power or privilege to which one is entitled upon principles of morality, religion, law, or the like. Specif.: **a** A power, privilege, condition of existence, or the like, to have or enjoy which one has a natural claim; as, the *right* of liberty. **b** Any power, privilege, or immunity, vested in one by authority, social custom, or the like; esp., any power or privilege vested in a person by the law, whether to act, or to forbear action, or to demand action or forbearance at the hands of another or others; a capacity or privilege the enjoyment of which is secured to a person by law; hence, the interest he has which anyone has in a piece of property; title; claim; interest. ***Legal right*** is used in three senses: (1) as a claim recognized and delimited by law for the purpose of securing it; (2) as the aggregate of the capacities, powers, liberties and privileges by which such a claim is secured; and (3) in a narrower sense, as capacity of asserting a legally recognized claim, having correlative to it a legal duty. The person having the right is the ***person of inherence***, and any person against whom the right runs or upon whom a correlative duty falls is the ***person of incidence.*** Rights are broadly classed as ***substantive rights*** (or ***primary, sanctioned,*** or ***antecedent, rights***), those considered as existing for their own sake and constituting part of the normal legal order of society, as the rights of life, liberty, property, and reputation, and ***remedial rights*** (or ***sanctioning, secondary,*** or ***restitutory, rights***), those that arise on a violation of, and for the protection of, substantive rights, as the right of self-defense.

Born free, he sought his *right.* *Dryden.*

c Something to which one has a right; specif., *Obs.*, a territory, kingdom, or estate. "Led her to the Souldan's *right.*" *Spenser.* **d** A claim or title to property or a possession; — often in pl. **e** *pl. Obs.* The last sacraments of the church. See LAST, *adj.*, 7.

3. The side, part, or the like, that is on or toward the right side (see RIGHT, *adj.*, 12); as: **a** The side opposite to the left side; also, the right-hand portion or division; as, the *right* of an army. **b** *Politics.* In some legislative bodies of Europe (as in France), those members collectively who have seats to the right of the presiding officer; hence, the conservatives or monarchists, who commonly occupy those seats. See CENTER, *n.*, 16. [As used of a particular group usually *cap.*] Also, the policies of such a political body. **c** The outward or most finished surface, as of a piece of cloth, a carpet, etc. **d** Of things in pairs, as gloves, shoes, etc., one for use on the right side. **e** A blow from the right fist. **f** *Theater.* See STAGE, *n.*, 15 **a**.

4. One of the principal tines of a stag's antler, a brow antler, bez antler, or tres-tine, collectively known as the *rights.*

5. A fee; a due. *Obs.*

6. *Finance.* A privilege to the stockholders of a corporation to purchase proportionate amounts of a new issue of securities, generally at par or at a price below that prevailing in the market; also, the negotiable certificate evidencing such privilege. Frequently *pl.*

— ***at all rights.*** At all points; in all respects. *Obs. Chaucer.* — ***by right, by rights,*** or ***by good rights.*** Rightly; properly.

I should have been a woman, *by right.* *Shak.*

— ***by right of.*** By reason of; because of; by virtue of; as, Spain claimed the island *by right of* conquest; primacy *by right of* merit. — ***have a (good) right.*** **a** *Chiefly Dial.* To be under obligation; should; ought; as, you *have a right* to behave better; also, to have a reason, excuse, probable cause, or the like; as, I *had a right* to have struck him down; I *had a right* to get hurt considering the risks; he *has* no *right* to protest. **b** *Chiefly Illit.* To deserve. — ***in***

---

rif'raf'. Riffraff. *Ref. Sp.*

rift'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

rift'-sawn', *adj.* = RIFT-SAWED.

rift'y-tuft'y. † RUFFY-TUFFY.

rig'a·dig', **rig'a·jig',** *adj.* Jingling. *Obs.* [MAROLE.]

rig'a·ma·role'. Var. of RIG-

ri·ga'tion (rĭ·gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *rigatio*, fr. *rigare* to water.] Irrigation. *Obs.* [= RIGADOON.]

‖**ri'gau'don'** (rē'gō'dōn'), *n.* [F.]

rig'bane'. Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of RIDGEBONE.

rig'gal. Dial. var. of REGAL, groove. [*Eng.*]

rig'gald. = RIDGELING. *Dial.*

rigge. Var. of RIDGE. *Obs. exc. Dial.* [RIGGING SCREW a.]

rig'ger, *or* **rig'ger's screw.** =

rig'gle. Dial. var. of WRIGGLE.

rig'gle. Dial. Eng. var. of REGAL, a groove.

Ri'ghi ef·fect' (rē'gē). *Physics.* = LEDUC EFFECT.

N O P Q R

one's own right. By title vested in oneself; not through the ownership or title of another; as, she has a fortune *in her own right.* — ***in the right.*** Right; correct; also, rarely, upright; as, in the discussion the professor was *in the right.* — ***of right.*** Legally or morally demandable or exactable; as, bail in misdemeanors is *of right;* also, as an absolute right, not depending upon discretion; as, to demand a jury trial *of right.* — ***right in rem.*** See IN REM **a.** — ***right of action.*** A chose in action. *Rare.* ***right of visit*** (*or visitation*) *or, more properly,* ***right of visit*** (*or visitation*) ***and search.*** = RIGHT OF SEARCH. — ***to have right.*** To be right. *Obs.* — ***to rights.*** **a** *Obs.* In a direct line; straight. **b** *Obs. exc. Dial.* At once; directly. **c** *Collog.* In order; as, to set matters *to rights.*

right (rīt), *v.* [AS. *rihtan.* See RIGHT, *adj.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To rule; regulate; also, to make straight. *Obs.* **2.** To bring or restore to the proper or natural position; to set upright; as, to *right* a capsized boat. **3.** To bring (oneself) back to one's balance or footing; as, he tripped but *righted* himself. **4.** To restore to the proper state or condition; to make right (that which has been wrong); to adjust; correct.

Glory of Virtue, . . . to *right* the wrong. *Tennyson.*

5. To set in order; to clear from a disorderly condition; — often with *up;* as, to air the beds and *right* the room. **6.** *Naut.* To put (the helm) in line with the keel. **7.** To do justice to; to relieve from wrong; to restore rights to; to assert or regain the rights of; as, to *right* the oppressed; to *right* oneself; also, to vindicate; to avenge.

—, *Intransitive:* To recover the proper or natural condition or position; to become upright.

right rudder. See in Vocabulary.

right the helm. *Naut.* To put the helm in line with the keel.

-right (-rīt). [AS. *riht,* adj., and *rihte,* adv. See 1st & 2d RIGHT.] A suffix denoting *straight, direct,* as in down*right,* forth*right,* out*right,* up*right.*

-right. A combining form of the noun *right,* as in birth*right,* copy*right.*

right (rīt), *interj.* An exclamation expressing concurrence in opinion; you are right.

right. Var. or erron. for RITE, *n.*

right abeam. *Naut.* See BEARING, *n.,* 14 **a.**

right'a·bout' (rīt'ȧ·bout'), *n.* [*right,* adv. + *about,* adv.] A turning directly about by the right, or, by extension, by either the right or left, so as to face in the opposite direction; also, the quarter directly opposite; as, to turn to the *rightabout.* — **right'a·bout',** *adj. & adv.*

— ***to put, send, turn, etc., one to the rightabout.*** To dismiss one; to send or turn one away, as a beggar; of an antagonist, to cause to retreat. *Collog.*

right'a·bout'-face', *n.* A rightabout. — **right'a·bout'-face',** *adj., adv., & v. i.*

right'-and-left', *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the right and the left; on or toward both right and left; designed, as shoes, gloves, etc., for right and left feet, sides, etc. **2.** *Mach.* Designating a screw, pipe coupling, coupling or sleeve nut, or the like, formed with right-handed threads at one end and left-handed threads at the other.

Right-and-left Nut.

right'-and-left', *adv.* On or toward the right and the left, or toward the right and then the left; as, he dodged *right-and-left.*

right'-and-left', *v. i.* To proceed to the right and then to the left; to dodge or evade.

right and left. A dance figure in which the men and the women, winding in and out in opposite directions, clasp right and left hands alternately as they pass one another.

right angle. The angle bounded by two radii that intercept a quarter of a circle; one fourth of a round angle, or one half of a straight angle. Two lines forming right angles are perpendicular to each other. See ANGLE, *n.,* 2, *Illust.*

right'-an'gle (66), *adj.* Right-angled.

right'-an'gle, *v. t. & i.* To intersect or proceed at a right angle.

right-angle clamp. A clamp whose clamping face and supporting arm make a right angle.

right'-an'gled (66), *adj.* Containing or forming a right angle or right angles; as, a *right-angled* triangle. See TRI-, ANGLE, *Illust.* — **right'-an'gled·ness,** *n.*

right-angle gauge. *Mach.* = TRY SQUARE.

right'-an'gu·lar, *adj.* Right-angled.

right ascension. *Astron.* The degree of the equator which, in the right sphere, rises at the same moment with any celestial body; or, now usually, the distance eastward or counterclockwise along the celestial equator, from the first point of Aries to the hour circle passing through any celestial body. Analogously to terrestrial *longitude,* it is expressed, sometimes in degrees, but usually in time, and is most conveniently measured by noting the time elapsing between the culmination of the vernal equinox and that of the body in question. Abbr. *R. A.* and *AR.,* also α (Alpha).

right ascension of the meridian. *Astron.* Local sidereal time.

right bank (of a river). See RIGHT, *adj.,* 12, *Note.*

right'-bank', *v. t. & i.* *Aviation.* To bank toward the right.

right bower. See 2d BOWER.

Right boys. A secret society about 1785–86, named after a fictitious Captain Right, to redress agrarian grievances.

right, *or* **left, by file.** *Mil.* A movement in infantry drill to diminish the front of a column of squads or twos to that of a column of files; also, the command for the movement.

right center. That part of a central body or section that is toward the right; on a stage, the section to the right of the center facing the audience. Specif.: *Politics.* In some legislative bodies of Europe, the members whose sympathies are, in the main, with the members of the right, but who do not favor extreme courses, and on occasions vote with the government. They sit between the center and the extreme right (see RIGHT, *n.,* 3 **b**). [As used of a particular group usually *cap.*] — **right'-cen'ter,** *adj.* — **right'-cen'tral,** *adj.*

right circular cone, right cone. *Math.* A cone whose axis is perpendicular to its base. See 1st CONE, 2 **a.**

right'-cor'nered (66), *adj.* Right-angled. *Obs.*

right cylinder, right'-cir'cu·lar cyl'in·der. See CYLINDER, *n.,* 1 **d.**

right descension. *Astron.* In the right sphere, the arc of the equator between the first of Aries and the point which sets at the same time with the body. *Obs.*

right down. Thoroughly; positively; very.

right'-down' (66), *adj.* Thorough; complete.

right'-drawn' (66), *adj.* Drawn justly. *Shak.*

right'en (rīt'n), *v. t.* To put right. *Archaic or Dial.*

right'eous (rī'chŭs; 277), *adj.* [ME. *rightwys, rightwise,* AS. *rihtwīs,* fr. *riht* right + *wīs* wise, having wisdom, prudent. See RIGHT, *adj.;* WISE, *adj.*] Doing, or according with, that which is right; just; upright; equitable; especially, free from wrong, guilt, or sin; virtuous; worthy; as, a *righteous* man; a *righteous* cause.

Syn. — Godly, guiltless, blameless.

Ant. — Immoral, sinful, unholy.

right'eous (rī'chŭs; 277), *n.* One who or that which is righteous; those who are righteous, — used with *the.*

right'eous, *v. t.* To make right or righteous. *Obs.*

right'eous·ly, *adv.* [AS. *rihtwīslīce.*] **1.** In a righteous, just, or upright, manner; as, to judge *righteously.* **2.** In a right or correct manner; well; rightfully.

right'eous·ness, *n.* [AS. *rihtwīsness.*] **1.** The quality or state of being righteous; uprightness; rectitude. **2.** A righteous act or quality; righteous conduct.

All our *righteousnesses* are as filthy rags. *Is.* lxiv. 6.

3. The state or quality of being rightful or just; as, the *righteousness* of one's claim. **4.** *Theol.* The state of acceptance with God; justification.

Syn. — Godliness, equity. See HOLINESS.

Ant. — Evil, wickedness.

right'er (rīt'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *rihtere* a ruler, director.] One who sets right; one who does justice or redresses wrong.

right'-eyed' (rīt'īd'; 66), *adj.* Using the right eye rather than the left, esp. in sighting. — **right'-eyed'ness** (rīt'-īd'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

Right Faith, Right Knowledge, Right Way. Three basic principles of Jainism; the Triratna. See TRIRATNA **c.**

right field, right fielder. See BASEBALL.

right'forth' (rīt'fôrth'; 181), *adv.* Directly. *Obs.* — *adj.* Direct. *Obs.*

right'ful (rīt'fo͝ol; -f'l), *adj.* **1.** Righteous; upright. *R.* **2.** Conforming with what is right; equitable; just. **3.** Having a right or just claim according to established laws; being or holding by right; as, the *rightful* heir. **4.** Belonging, held, or possessed, by right, or by just claim; as, a *rightful* inheritance; *rightful* authority; hence, appropriate; fitting; as, one's *rightful* reception.

Syn. — Lawful, legal; true, honest, equitable, proper.

Ant. — Unjust, inequitable; false; unsuitable.

— **right'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **right'ful·ness,** *n.*

right hand. The hand on a person's right side. Hence: **a** The right side (opposite the left). **b** A place of honor or precedence. **c** A reliable or indispensable person. **d** The hand of greeting; hence, figuratively, welcome; friendship.

right'-hand', *adj.* **1.** Being on the right; nearer the right hand than the left; as, the *right-hand* side. **2.** Of, pertaining to, adapted to, or done with, the right hand; as, a *right-hand* blow; a *right-hand* glove. **3.** Chiefly relied on; almost indispensable; as, a company's *right-hand* man. *Addison.* **4.** Having, operating in, or delivering power in, a direction like that of the hands of a watch when seen in front; clockwise; right-handed; as, a *right-hand* revolution, motor.

right-hand convention. *Math.* See AREA VECTOR **a.**

right'-hand'ed (66), *adj.* **1.** Using the right hand habitually, or more easily and skillfully than the left. **2.** Done or made with or as with the right hand; as, a *right-handed* stroke; a *right-handed* blow. **3.** Having the same direction or course as the movement of the hands of a watch seen from in front; — said of the motion of a revolving object seen from a given direction. **4.** Causing clockwise rotation of light; dextrorotatory. **5.** On the right side; — said of an error, deviation, or the like; as, too great generosity is a *right-handed* fault. *Rare.* **6.** In ropemaking, laid like a right-hand rope. **7.** Dextrally spiral, as most univalve shells.

— **right'-hand'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **right'-hand'ed·ness,** *n.*

right-handed screw. A screw the threads of which, like those of a common wood screw, wind spirally in such a direction that the screw advances away from the observer when turned with a right-handed rotation in a fixed nut.

right-handed screw convention. *Math.* The agreement to define the positive direction of a line which is perpendicular to a line revolving in a plane, like a clock hand, or to a plane in which there is motion in a circle in a definite direction, like an electric current in a circular conductor, as follows: if a right-handed screw in its fixed nut be placed with its axis perpendicular to the plane, the direction of its motion of advance, when it is turned in the same sense as the revolving line or the circular motion, is positive, and the perpendicular line in the direction of advance of the screw is said to be positively related to the revolving line while the perpendicular line in the direction opposed to that of the advance of the screw is said to be negatively related to the revolving line. Similarly, if there are three mutually perpendicular lines drawn from a common origin O and if they are labeled OX, OY, OZ, the ordered arrangement XYZ is said to form a ***right-handed set of axes*** provided that right-handed rotation around OZ through a right angle will make OX pass into OY; that similar rotation around OX will make OY pass into OZ; and that around OY will make OZ pass into OX. Cf. ORDERED. The ***left-handed screw convention*** and the ***left-handed set of axes*** are obtained when the words "right-handed screw," above, and the words "right-handed rotation" are replaced by the words "left-handed screw" and "left-handed rotation."

right'-hand' en'gine. An engine whose power-delivery shaft rotates oppositely to that of a left-hand engine. See LEFT-HAND ENGINE.

right'-hand'er, *n.* *Colloq.* **1.** A right-handed person. **2.** Something designed for wear on, or use by or in connection with, the right hand. **3.** A blow delivered with the right hand.

right-hand lock. A lock for a door having its hinges upon the right-hand side when observed from the outside. A ***right-hand regular lock*** is a right-hand lock for a door that opens inward. A ***right-hand reverse lock*** is a right-hand lock for a door that opens outward.

right hand of fellowship. *Eccl.* In some Christian denominations, as the Congregational, a part of the service of installation or ordination of a minister, consisting in giving him the right hand in token of the fellowship of the church, and performed by some other minister of the denomination, who also addresses to him words of welcome, etc. Also, a similar formal public welcome of new members by the pastor of the church. See *Gal.* ii. 9.

right-hand rope. Rope laid up and twisted in the same direction as plain-laid rope. See CORDAGE, *Illust.*

right-hand rule. *Elec.* See FLEMING'S RULE **a.**

right-hand tool. *Mach.* A tool, as a lathe tool, that cuts from the right to the left.

right'-hand'wise. See -WISE.

right heart. *Anat.* The right auricle, or atrium, and right ventricle regarded as forming a distinct organ from which blood is passed through the pulmonary circulation.

right heir. *Law.* An heir-at-law. See HEIR, *n.,* 1 **a.**

right helicoid. See HELICOID, *n.,* **b.**

right Honorable *or* **Honourable.** See HONORABLE, *adj.,* 4

right'ing mo'ment, or **re·stor'ing mo'ment.** *Aeronautics.* A moment which tends to restore an aircraft to its previous attitude after any small rotational displacement.

right'-lay', *v. t.* To form a rope by twisting strands together counterclockwise; as, a *right-laid* rope.

right'le (rīt'l), *v. t.* [Cf. RIGHT.] To put right; set in order; mend. *Dial. Eng.*

right'less, *adj.* Deprived of rights; without rights. — **right'less·ness,** *n.*

right line. A straight line.

right'-lined' (rīt'līnd'; 66), *adj.* Formed by right lines.

right'ly, *adv.* [AS. *rihtlīce.*] **1.** According to justice; according to the divine will or moral rectitude; uprightly; as, duty *rightly* performed. **2.** Properly; fitly; suitably; appropriately.

Eve *rightly* called, Mother of all mankind. *Milton.*

3. According to truth or fact; correctly; not erroneously; exactly. "I cannot *rightly* say." *Shak.* **4.** Straightly; directly. *Obs.*

right lymphatic duct. *Anat.* A short vessel discharging into the right subclavian the lymph from the right side of the head neck, and thorax, the right arm, right lung, right side of the heart, and convex surface of the liver.

right'-mind'ed (66), *adj.* Having a right or honest mind; purposing well. — **right'-mind'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **right'-mind'ed·ness,** *n.*

right'most' (rīt'mōst'), *adj. & adv.* Farthest toward the right.

right'ness, *n.* [AS. *rihtness.*] Quality or state of being right; specif.: **a** Straightness; as, the *rightness* of a line. **b** Rectitude; righteousness; uprightness; as, *rightness* of life. **c** Correctness; truth; accuracy; as, the *rightness* of an estimate. **d** Right relation. "The craving for *rightness* with God." *J. C. Shairp.* **e** Suitability; appropriateness; as, *rightness* of manner. **f** State or quality of being on the right side; as, *rightness* is the opposite of leftness.

right'o (rīt'ō; rīt'ō'), *interj.* An exclamation expressing cheerful concurrence or assent; right! very well! Cf. ALL RIGHT. *Collog.*

right of action. *Law.* A right to begin and prosecute an action in the courts.

right of angary. = ANGARY.

right of approach. *Mar. Law.* The right of any man-of-war to come near enough to any merchantman to ascertain the latter's nationality, without interfering with her voyage.

right of assembly. The principle of popular government that it is the right of the people peaceably to assemble for any purpose not expressly prohibited by law (cf. UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY), a right guaranteed in Great Britain under Sect. I, cl. 5 (the *right of petition*) of the Bill of Rights (1689) and in the United States by Amendment I of the Constitution (1791) and similar provisions in State constitutions.

right of asylum. The right of receiving protection under an acknowledged convention. See ASYLUM, 1 & 2.

right of common. = COMMON, *n.,* 5.

right of contiguity. *Internat. Law.* The right, sometimes claimed by a nation occupying such a part of a region with artificial or natural boundaries as enables it to control the whole region, to claim constructive occupation of the whole region.

right of drip. *Law.* An easement or servitude giving one the right to have the water flowing from his house fall on the land of his neighbor. It does not exist except as acquired by grant or prescription.

right of emption, right of sole emption. See EMPTION.

right of petition. See RIGHT OF ASSEMBLY.

right of search. *Mar. Law.* The right of a belligerent to stop any merchant vessel of a neutral state on the high seas and make such examination and search as may be reasonably necessary to determine whether she has become liable to capture by violation of the laws of war, as by carrying contraband goods; — usually called in British works ***right of visit,*** or more properly, ***right of visit*** (*or visitation*) ***and search.*** In British theory neutral merchant vessels convoyed by neutral warships are subject to search; in the theory of most Continental states and of the United States they are not, and these states have often conceded the right by treaty. A similar right arises in time of peace under some circumstances, as for the purpose of enforcing revenue law, preventing piracy, etc. Great Britain, in negotiating with the United States just before the middle of the 19th century, endeavored to maintain between search and visitation the distinction that visitation was merely to ascertain whether a merchant vessel was entitled to the protection of the flag she carried, and that the right to make it exist in time of peace.

right of support. *Law.* **a** An easement or servitude by which the owner of a house has a right to rest his timber on the walls of his neighbor's house. **b** The right to have one's land supported by the land lying adjacent or by the earth beneath, as where mines are dug.

right of way. Also **right'-of-way',** *n.* **a** *Law.* A right of passage over another person's ground. See EASEMENT, 4; SERVITUDE. **b** (1) *Australia.* [*pl.* RIGHT OF WAYS.] A narrow street; a lane. This use originated in Melbourne. In laying out the city, narrow passages subject to a *right of way* were left through the lots from one broad street to another. Hence, the term came to be applied to the passages. (2) In rural Australia, a cart track across enclosed (or, sometimes, unenclosed) lands. Cf. sense **c.** **c** *Essex Dial.* A cart path. **d** The customary or legal right of traffic to take precedence over any other traffic, as from a certain direction. Usually, in the United States, street or road traffic has precedence over all intercepting traffic except approaching on the right-hand side, and over all following traffic. **e** The land, other than storage or station yards, occupied by a railroad for its tracks, esp. for its main line; also, the strip of land over which a public road is built, or the strip over which an electric power transmission line passes. **f** A precedence in passing accorded to one vehicle (as a wagon, a railroad train, or a boat) over another, either by custom, by municipal ordinance, or by statute. **g** Permission or opportunity to speak, write, or act, esp. in precedence over others.

right pedro. See 3d CINCH.

right product. *Alg.* In noncommutative algebra, a product of the form $a\,b$ meaning that a is multiplied by b but not meaning that b is multiplied by a.

right rudder. To port the helm; — adopted because the modern steering gear has no *helm* in the sense of *tiller* and with *right rudder,* the wheel, the rudder, and the ship's head all go to the right while the imaginary helm goes to port. *Left rudder* is used for the same reason.

right sailing. *Naut.* The movement of a vessel when she sails on one of the four cardinal points, so as to alter either her latitude or longitude, but not both. *Rare.*

right section. A cross section, as of a cylinder; see CYLINDER, *n.,* 1 **d.**

right'ship (rīt'shĭp), *n.* Rightness. *Rare.*

right shoulder arms. *Mil.* A position in the United States manual of arms in which the piece is placed on the right shoulder, with the barrel up, and the muzzle elevated and inclined to the rear. See *Illust.*

Right Shoulder Arms.

right'-side', *v. t.* To righten; put right side up.

right'-sid'ed (-sīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Situated on the right side; inclined to use the right hand and leg. — **right'-sid'ed·ly,** *adj.* — **right'-sid'ed·ness,** *n.*

right smart of. Much or many of; a large amount, number, or quantity, of. *Dial., U. S.*

rights of man. A group of fundamental rights embodied in a famous declaration adopted by the French National Assembly in August, 1789, and, in a modified form, appearing in later French constitutions down to 1848.

Rights of Man, The. An essay (1791) by Thomas Paine.

rights on. *Stock Exchange.* Having the rights attached to or accruing to the security mentioned; — applied esp. to stock sold or bought with the value of rights included in the price. See RIGHT, *n.*, 6.

right sphere. **a** A sphere so placed that its equator or a meridian is parallel to the horizon or plane of projection. **b** The celestial sphere as seen from all stations on the equator, where all bodies rise and set at right angles to the horizon.

right tackle. See TACKLE, *n.*, 6.

right triangle. *Math.* A right-angled triangle. See TRIANGLE, *n.*, 1.

right'-turn', *v. i.* To turn to the right. — **right'-turn',** *n.*

right'-up' (66), *adj. Dial.* **a** Steep; as, the *right-up* streets. **b** Honest.

right'ward (rīt'wĕrd), *adj.* Directed toward the right, as in politics; conservative.

right'ward (rīt'wĕrd), **right'wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* On or toward the right. — **right'ward,** *adj.* — **right'ward·ly,** *adv.*

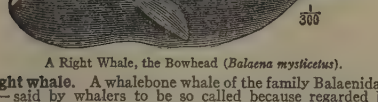

A Right Whale, the Bowhead (*Balaena mysticetus*).

right whale. A whalebone whale of the family Balaenidae; — said by whalers to be so called because regarded by whalers as the right kind to pursue, but probably named as the true, or typical, whale. They are large and have no dorsal fin; the baleen, or whalebone, is very long, the head enormous and about one third the total length, the throat unfurrowed, and the small eye situated near the angle of the mouth. Of the many supposed species described, only two can be positively distinguished, the bowhead, or Greenland whale (*Balaena mysticetus*), confined to arctic seas, and the southern right whale (*Eubalaena glacialis*), inhabiting all temperate seas, but nearly exterminated in the North Atlantic. The former attains a length of about 50 feet, while the latter is slightly smaller.

right whale porpoise. A porpoise of the genus *Lissodelphis;* — so called from having no dorsal fin.

right'-wheel', *v. i.* To wheel or turn toward the right. — **right'-wheel',** *n.*

right wing. The right side or section; specif.: **a** In various team sports, a player on the right side of the playing line; also, the players, collectively, who form the right side. **b** [*sometimes cap.*] *Politics.* The conservative, or, in Europe, often, the monarchist, element in a political party, legislature, etc. Cf. RIGHT, *n.*, 3 **b.** — **right'-wing'er,** *n.* — **right'-wing'ism,** *n.*

right'y (rīt'ĭ), *adj. & adv.* Right; rightly; as, all *righty. Now Only Colloq.*

Ri'gi beds (rē'gē). [From Mt. *Rigi,* Switzerland.] *Geol.* In Switzerland, the strata belonging to the Lower Flysch stage, of the Oligocene period.

rig'id (rĭj'ĭd), *adj.* [L. *rigidus,* fr. *rigere* to be stiff, of uncert. origin. See RIGOR.] **1.** Not pliant; not flexible; stiff; unyielding; firm; as, *rigid* bars.
2. Inflexibly fixed or set in opinion, conduct, etc.; not lax or indulgent; strict; as, a *rigid* master; *rigid* principles.
3. Stiff and unyielding in appearance; as, *rigid* hills.
4. Precise and accurate in procedure; as, *rigid* reasoning.
5. *Aeronautics.* Of an airship, having the gas containers enclosed within compartments of a rigid, fabric-covered framework, or hull, as of metal, which carries the cabins, gondolas, motors, etc. See AIRSHIP.
6. *Constitutional Law.* Designating a form of constitution which is not amended or changed by the ordinary process of legislation. See CONSTITUTION, 6.
7. *Mech.* Designating, or pertaining to, a branch of dynamics in which the bodies whose motions are considered are treated as being absolutely invariable in shape and size under the application of force.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
rigid-body, rigid-nerved, rigid-seeming.

Syn. — Unbending; stringent, severe, austere, stern. — RIGID, RIGOROUS are often interchangeable. But RIGID emphasizes esp. the implication of uncompromising inflexibility; RIGOROUS, that of stringent severity or scrupulous exactness; as, "Sternly he pronounced the *rigid* interdiction" (*Milton*); "*rigid* laws of chaste austerity" (*id.*); "the *rigid* sincerity of strict impartiality" (*Mme. d'Arblay*); "one of those rare men who are *rigid* to themselves and indulgent to others" (*G. Eliot*); "[They] have sealed his *rigorous* statutes with their bloods" (*Shak.*); "a definition *rigorous* enough for a geometrician" (*Huxley*). Cf. SCRUPULOUS, STRICT, INFLEXIBLE, NARROW, STIFF.

Ant. — Malleable, ductile, plastic, yielding; limp; lax, loose, lenient.

rig'id (rĭj'ĭd), *n.* A rigid aircraft.

rigid hitch. See 2d HITCH, 5.

ri·gid'i·fy (rĭ·jĭd'ĭ·fī), *v. t. & i.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. To make or become rigid.

rig'id·ist (rĭj'ĭd·ĭst), *n.* One whose views or practices are rigid.

ri·gid'i·ty (rĭ·jĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *rigiditas.* See RIGID.] **1.** Quality or state of being rigid; want of pliability; quality of resisting change of form; also, the amount of resistance of a body to change of form.
2. Stiffness of appearance, manner, opinion, or conduct.
3. Severity; strictness; rigor.
4. *Mech.* Short for COEFFICIENT OF RIGIDITY.

rig'id·ly (rĭj'ĭd·lĭ), *adv.* In a rigid manner; stiffly; severely; strictly; as, adhering *rigidly* to a system.

rig'id·ness, *n.* Quality or state of being rigid; rigidity.

rigid trust. A fixed trust. See INVESTMENT TRUST.

ri·gid'u·lous (rĭ·jĭd'ū·lŭs), *adj.* [Dim. from *rigid.*] Somewhat rigid or stiff.

Rig'il Ken·tau'rus (rĭj'ĭl kĕn·tô'rŭs). [Through ML. fr. Ar. *Rijl Qinṭūrus,* fr. Ar. *rijl* foot of + Gr. *Kentauros* Centaur. See RIGEL; CENTAUR.] See STAR, *Table.*

rig irons. The hardware, nails excluded, necessary to complete an oil-well drilling rig.

rig'ling (rĭg'lĭn), *n.* A ridgeling. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

rig'ma·ree (rĭg'mȧ·rē), *n.* [L. *Reg(ina) Maria* Queen Mary; — on coins.] A petty coin; trifle. *Scot. & Local, U. S.*

rig'ma·role (rĭg'mȧ·rōl), *n.* [For *ragman roll.* See RAGMAN ROLLS.] A succession of confused, meaningless, or foolish, statements; prolix and rambling or incoherent talk.

rig'ma·role, *adj.* Consisting of, or marked by, rigmarole.

rig'ma·role, *v. t. & i.* To deliver a rigmarole (to); to talk (to) ramblingly and at length.

rig'ma·rol'er·y (-rōl'ĕr·ĭ; rĭg'mȧ·rōl'-), *n.* Rigmarole.

rig'num (rĭg'nŭm), *n.* The horsemint *Monarda punctata.*

‖**ri'go·dón'** (rē'gō·dōn'), *n.* [Sp.] The Spanish form of the rigadoon.

rig'ol (rĭg'ŏl), *n.* [F. *rigole* groove, channel.] **a** A ring; circle. *Shak.* **b** *Obs. exc. Dial.* A small furrow, channel, or groove.

rig'o·lette' (rĭg'ō·lĕt'), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Rigolette,* proper name.] A woman's light scarflike head covering, usually knit or crocheted of wool.

‖**ri'go·let'to** (rē'gō·lĕt'tō), *n.* [It.] An Italian round dance.

Rig'o·let'to (rĭg'ō·lĕt'ō; *It.* rē'gō·lĕt'tō), *n.* [It.] The title and hero of an opera (1851) by Verdi, founded upon a drama *Le roi s'amuse* by Victor Hugo. He is the hunchbacked favorite of the Duke of Mantua. His daughter, Gilda, is seduced by the duke and sacrifices her life to frustrate her father's revenge.

rig'or, rig'our (rĭg'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *rigour,* fr. OF. *rigour* (F. *rigueur*), fr. L. *rigor,* fr. *rigere* to be stiff. See RIGID.]
1. State of being rigid; rigidity; stiffness.

The rest his look bound with Gorgonian *rigor.* *Milton.*

2. Quality of being unyielding or inflexible; exactingness without allowance, deviation, or indulgence; strictness; severity; harshness; as, to execute a law with *rigor.* Specif.: **a** Stiffness of opinion or temper; sternness; hardness; severity; cruelty.

All his *rigor* is turned to grief and pity. *Denham.*

b Strictness or severity of life; austerity. **c** Severity of climate or season; inclemency; as, the *rigors* of winter.
3. An act or instance of severity, harshness, oppression, or cruelty; as, the intolerable *rigors* of religious persecution.
4. Exactness; preciseness; as, the *rigor* of his argument.
5. Relentless severity; violence; fury. *Spenser.*
6. (*pron.* rĭ'gôr, rĭg'ŏr) [L.] *Med.* A sense of chilliness, with contraction of the skin; a convulsive shuddering or tremor, as in the chill preceding a fever.
7. *Physiol.* A state of rigidity in organs, tissues, or cells, during which they are incapable of responding to stimuli. It results from disordered conditions of metabolism, as may be induced by extremes of temperature or moisture supply. Thus *heat rigor* is caused by excessively high (but not immediately lethal) temperature. See RIGOR MORTIS.

Syn. — Rigidness, inflexibility, harshness.

Ant. — Lenity, mildness, clemency.

rig'or·ism, rig'our·ism (rĭg'ĕr·ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *rigorisme.*] **1.** Rigidity in principle or practice; strictness.
2. Severity, as of style; austerity, as of life.
3. *Ethics.* Strictness in ethical principles; — usually applied to ascetic ethics, and opposed to ethical *latitudinarianism.*
4. *R.C.Theol.* See PROBABILISM, 2 **a.**

rig'or·ist, rig'our·ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *rigoriste.*] **1.** One who is rigorous, or strict, in adherence to rules, standards, etc.
2. One who professes rigorism; sometimes, an extreme Jansenist.

rig'or·ist, rig'our·ist, rig'or·is'tic, rig'our·is'tic (rĭg'ĕr·ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* **1.** Rigid in principles or actions; strict.
2. Of or pertaining to the doctrine of rigorism.

‖**ri'gor mor'tis** (rī'gôr môr'tĭs; rĭg'ŏr). [L., rigor of death.] Death stiffening; the rigidity of the muscles that occurs at death. Its time of onset after death and its duration vary greatly, depending on the activity and general condition of the muscles before death.

rig'or·ous (rĭg'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [OF. *rigoureux,* fr. ML. *rigorosus.* See RIGOR.] **1.** Manifesting, exercising, or favoring, rigor; allowing no abatement or mitigation; inflexible; inexorable; scrupulously accurate; exact; strict; relentless; as, a *rigorous* officer; a *rigorous* definition.
2. Harsh; severe; as, *rigorous* treatment; *rigorous* winter.
3. Relentlessly severe; violent. *Obs.*

Rigorous uproar. *Spenser.*

Syn. — See RIGID; cf. INFLEXIBLE.

Ant. — Mild, clement, gentle.

rig'or·ous·ly, *adv.* In a rigorous manner; with rigor; specif.: **a** Inflexibly; inexorably; without allowance or mitigation; as, a punishment *rigorously* inflicted. **b** Harshly; cruelly. **c** With strict exactness or nicety.

rig'or·ous·ness, *n.* Quality or state of being rigorous.

rig'-out', *n.* Outfit; appearance. *Slang.*

rigs'by (rĭgz'bĭ), *n.* [Cf. RIG a wanton.] A wanton; a hoyden. *Dial. Eng.*

Rigs'raad' (rĭgz'rȧd'), *n.* [Dan.] **a** In Denmark, in the 16th century, the aristocratic council of state. It claimed power over the king. **b** In Schleswig-Holstein, the legislature by the Constitution of 1855.

Rigs'ret' (-rĕt'), *n.* [Dan.] A Danish tribunal which can alone try parliamentary impeachment.

rig tree. Rooftree. *Dial. Eng.*

rig'—up', *n.* Act of rigging up; also, anything, as an apparatus, that is rigged up.

Rig—Ve'da (rĭg·vā'dȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Ṛgveda.*] See Veda. — **Rig—Ve'dic** (-vā'dĭk), *adj.*

rig·wid'die, rig·wid'dy (rĭg·wĭd'ĭ; rĭg'wĭd'ĭ), **rig—wood'ie** (-wŏŏd'ĭ; rĭg'wŏŏd'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. dial. *rig* back; *widdy* a withy.] *Scot.* **a** A rope or chain over a horse's back to support the shafts. **b** A prank; antic.

rig·wid'die, rig·wood'ie, *adj.* [Cf. RIGWIDDIE, *n.*] Lean; scrawny; thrawn. *Scot.*

Rii'gi·kog'u (rē'gĭ·kŏg'ōō), *n.* [Estonian, fr. *riik* (of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *rīki* kingdom, dominion, power), gen. & stem *riigi,* state + *kogu* assembly. See RICH.] State Assembly; — the legislative assembly of Estonia.

Rii'gi·va'nem (-vä'nĕm), *n.* [Estonian, fr. *riik,* gen. & stem *riigi,* state + *vanem* elder, chief, fr. *vana* old. See RIIGIKOGU.] State Head; — the chief executive of Estonia, who is also the prime minister.

rikk (rĭk), *n.* [Ar. *riqq.*] A small tambourine, used in Egypt.

Rik'ken (rĭk'kĕn), *adj.* [Jap.] Constitutional; — applied to certain of the Japanese political parties; as, *Rikken* Minseito.

Rik'ki-tik'ki-ta'vi (rĭk'ĭ·tĭk'ĭ·tä'vĭ), *n.* In Kipling's *Jungle Book,* the Indian mongoose.

riks'daal'der (rĭks'däl'ĕr), *n.* [D. *rijksdaalder.*] A South African (paper) rix-dollar, stabilized at 1s. 6d. (about $0.37) in 1825 and withdrawn in 1841.

Riks'dag' (rĭks'dȧg'), *n.* [Sw. Cf. REICHSTAG.] The Swedish legislature, or parliament; — called specifically *Diet* in English.

ri'la·wa' (rē'lȧ·wä'), *n.* [Singhalese *riḷavā.* Cf. RILLOW.] The toque monkey (*Macaca pileata*) of Ceylon.

rile (rīl), *v. t.* [See ROIL.] To roil; esp., to irritate; to arouse resentment; to vex. *Colloq., Chiefly U. S.*

rile, *n. Colloq., U. S.* **a** Turbidity. **b** Anger.

rile'y (rīl'ĭ), *adj.* Turbid; irritated; vexed. *Colloq., U. S.*

rill (rĭl), *n.* [LG. *rille,* D. *ril;* akin to AS. *rīthe* a stream, MLG. *rīde* brook, ditch, Olr. *riathor* torrent, Skr. *rīti* stream, course. See RIDE, RISE, ROAM, RUN.] **1.** A very small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet.
2. A transient stream or runnel in which the water of a wave, after breaking on a beach, returns to the sea or lake.
3. A narrow, shallow, furrow or trench. *Now Dial.*

rill, *v. i.* To run in a small stream; to flow like a rill.

rill, rille (rĭl), *n.* [G. *rille* a furrow. See 1st RILL.] *Astron.* One of certain long, narrow, telescopic valleys on the surface of the moon; — called also *cleft.*

rill'et (rĭl'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* A little rill.

ril·lett', ril·lette' (rĭ·lĕt'), *n.* [F. *rillette.*] Potted meat; also, an individual mold of such.

rill'ock (rĭl'ŭk), *n.* A little rill.

ril'low (rĭl'ō), *n.* [Singhalese *riḷav,* pl. of *riḷavā.* Cf. RILAWA.] A kind of Ceylonese monkey. *Obs.*

rill stope. *Mining.* An overhand stope in which the back is carried up like a series of inverted steps.

rill'y (rĭl'ĭ), *adj.* Like a rill; having many rills.

rim (rĭm), *n.* [AS. *rima;* akin to ON. *rími* a raised strip of land. See RAND.] **1.** The border, edge, or margin, of a thing, usually of something circular or curving; as, the *rim* of a basin, a hat, a shield, the horizon, the sea.
2. The outer, circular part of a wheel, joined to the hub by the spokes; specif., a removable outer metal band on an automobile wheel, to which the tire is attached.
3. A raised or projecting edge or border; a ring or narrow strip at the edge or border.
4. Rimrock.
5. *Spinning.* = RIM PULLEY.

Syn. — See BORDER.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

rim-bearing, *adj.*	rim-cut, *adj.*	rimmaker
rim-bending, *adj.*	rim-deep	rimmaking

rim (rĭm), *v. t.;* RIMMED (rĭmd); RIM'MING. **1.** To furnish with a rim; to border; to enclose.
2. To run around the rim of; as, in golf, a putt that *rimmed* the cup.
3. To gash the sides of (fish, esp. mackerel) to make them appear larger.

rim, *n.* [Cf. AS. *rēoma* membrane.] **1.** An enveloping membrane. *Obs.*
2. The peritoneum. *Obs.* *Shak.*

ri'ma (rī'mȧ), *n.; pl.* RIMAE (-mē). [L.] *Biol.* A long, narrow aperture; cleft; fissure. — **ri'mal** (-mȧl), *adj.*

ri'ma (rē'mä), *n.* [Tag.] The breadfruit. *Phil. I.*

‖**ri'ma glot'ti·dis** (rī'mȧ glŏt'ĭ·dĭs). [NL.] *Anat.* The opening between the true vocal cords. See LARYNX.

‖**ri'ma o'ris** (ō'rĭs). [L., fissure of the mouth.] *Anat.* The space between the lips.

‖**ri'ma pal'pe·bra'rum** (păl'pē·brā'rŭm). [L.] = PALPEBRAL FISSURE.

rim ash. The hackberry *Celtis occidentalis.*

ri'mate (rī'mȧt), *adj.* [L. *rimatus* torn up.] *Zool.* Fissured.

rim'base' (rĭm'bās'), *n.* **a** *Ordn.* The mass of metal connecting a trunnion with the trunnion band or the body of a cannon. See CANNON, 1st *Illust.* **b** *Firearms.* The shoulder of the stock on which the breech of the barrel rests.

rim'ble—ram'ble (rĭm'b'l-răm'b'l), *n.* Rambling nonsense. — **rim'ble—ram'ble,** *adj.*

rim blight. *Plant Pathol.* A disease of tea leaves caused by a fungus of the genus *Cladosporium,* characterized by yellowing of the margins followed by browning.

rim'—bound', *adj. Plant Pathol.* Having the tips and margins of the leaves curved downward, as in tobacco suffering from potash hunger.

rim clutch. *Mach.* See FRICTION CLUTCH.

rime (rīm), *n.* [AS. *hrīm;* akin to D. *rijm,* ON. *hrīm,* Dan. *riim,* Sw. *rim,* Lett. *kreims* cream, and to D. *rijp,* G. *reif,* OHG. *rīfo, hrīfo.*] **1.** White frost; hoarfrost; congealed dew or vapor.
2. *Meteorol.* An accumulation of granular ice tufts on the windward sides of exposed objects, slightly resembling hoarfrost (which see), but formed only from undercooled fog or cloud and always built out directly against the wind. International symbol, V.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:
rime-covered, rime-damp, rime-laden.

rime (rīm), *v. i.;* RIMED (rīmd); RIME'ING. To freeze or congeal into hoarfrost. — *v. t.* To cover with rime.

rime, *n.* A composition in verse, etc. See RHYME, *n.*

rime, *v. t. & i.* To make rhymes, etc. See RHYME, *v.*

---

rightwise. ✝ RIGHTEOUS.
rig'i·nal. Errn. for RIDOZLING.
rig'let. Var. of REGLET.
rig'ma·rol'ic (rĭg'mȧ·rōl'ĭk), **rig'ma·rol'ish,** (rĭg'mȧ·rōl'ĭsh), *adj.* = RIGMAROLE, *adj.*
rig'ma·rol'ish·ly, *adv.* See -LY.
rigole. ✝ REGAL.
rig'oll (rĭg'ŏl), *n.* Corrupted form of REGAL.
ri·go'ri·ous, *adj.* Rigorous. *Obs.* — ri·go'ri·ous·ly, *adv. Obs.*
rig'our, rig'our·ism, etc. Vars. of RIGOR, RIGORISM, etc.
‖**Rigs'dag** (rĭgz'dȧg), *n.* [Dan. Cf. REICHSTAG.] See LEGISLATURE, *Table.*
rigs'da'ler (rĭgz'dä'lĕr), *n.* [Dan. See RIX-DOLLAR.] = RIX-DOLLAR, 1.
Rigs'maal', Rigs'mal (rĭgz'mäl'; rĭks'-), *n.* [Dan. *rigsmaal,* Nor. *riksmaal,* language of the realm.] See LANDSMAAL.
‖**ri'i,** *n., pl.* of 3d RIO.
ri'der (rī'dĕr), *n.* [D.] = RYDER, 2.
ri'der·daal'der (rī'dĕr·däl'dĕr), *n.* See RYDER, 2.
rijks'daal'der (rĭks'däl'dĕr; *colloq.* -däl'ĕr), *n.* [D.] See RIX-DOLLAR; COIN, *Table.*
Ri'ka·ri (rē'kȧ·rē; rĭk'ȧ-). Var. of ARIKARA.
rik'i·sha, rik'sha, rik'shaw, *n.* Short for JINRIKISHA. *Colloq.*
riks'da'ler (rĭks'dä'lĕr), *n.* [Sw. See RIX-DOLLAR.] = RIX-DOLLAR, 1.
Riks'maal, Riks'mal. Vars. of RIGSMAAL, RIGSMAL. See LANDSMAAL.
‖**ri·lie'vo** (rē·lyā'vō), *n.* [It. See RELIEF.] *Sculp. & Arch.* = RELIEF, *n.*, 5.
rill'-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
rill'stone' (rĭl'stōn'), *n.* [G. *rillenstein.* See 3d RILL; STONE.] = VENTIFACT.
rill'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
rill'y (rĭl'ĭ), *adj.* Var. of RILEY. *Dial. & Colloq.*
rim. ✝ RIME.
rimd. Rimmed. *Ref. Sp.*

rime (rīm), *n.* [L. *rima.*] A rent or long aperture; a chink; fissure; crack. *Sir T. Browne.*
rime, *n.* [Cf. Nor. *rim, reem,* ON. *rim.*] A step of a ladder; a rung.
rime (rīm). Var. of REAM, to bevel out. *Eng.*
rime frost. Hoarfrost. — **rime′-frost′ed,** *adj.*
Rime of the Ancient Mariner, The. A poem (1798) by Samuel Taylor Coleridge. It is the story of a sailor who shot an albatross, thereby incurring supernatural misfortunes.
rim′er (rīm′ĕr), *v. t.* [From RIMER reamer.] To ream, or bevel out. *Eng.*
ri′mer (rī′mĕr), *n.* [See REAMER.] A reamer; a broach. *Eng.*
rim′er (rīm′ĕr). Var. of RHYMER.
‖rime′ riche′ (rēm′ rēsh′). [F.] Literally, a rich rhyme; end rhyme produced by agreement in sound, not only of the last accented vowel (and any succeeding sounds), but also of the consonant preceding this rhyming vowel; — distinguished from *rime suffisante.* Thus, in English, *church spire* and *aspire* would be *rimes riches.*
‖rime′ suf′fi′sante′ (sü′fē′zänt′). [F.] Literally, sufficient rhyme; end rhyme produced by agreement in sound of an accented final vowel and following final consonant (or consonants), if any; — distinguished from *rime riche.* Thus, in English, *dip* and *ship, flee* and *see* are *rimes suffisantes.*
rim′-fire′ (rĭm′fīr′; 66), *adj.* **a** Having the percussion fulminate in a rim surrounding the base; — distinguished from *center-fire.* **b** Using rim-fire cartridges; as, a *rim-fire* gun.
rim′fire′, *n.* [*rim* + *fire.*] *Plant Pathol.* The burning of the leaf margins, esp. in tobacco, caused by potash hunger.
ri′mi·form (rī′mĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *rima* crack + *-form.*] *Bot.* Shaped like a narrow furrow. *Rare.*
rim lock *or* **latch.** A lock or latch made to be fastened to the face of a door, thus differing from a *mortise lock.*
rimmed (rĭmd), *adj.* Having a rim of a (specified) kind, esp., in combination, as in:
gold-rimmed, narrow-rimmed, red-rimmed, wide-rimmed.
rim′mer (rĭm′ĕr), *n.* One who or that which rims; specif.: **a** An implement for cutting, trimming, or ornamenting the rim of anything, as of pies, etc. **b** A knife for rimming fish.
rim′mer (rĭm′ĕr), *n.* [Cf. REAMER.] A reamer.
Rim′mon (rĭm′ŏn), *n.* [Heb. *Rimmōn,* fr. Assyr. *Rammān,* the roarer, god of thunder.] *Bib.* An Aramean deity worshiped at Damascus, identified with Assyrian Ramman, god of thunder and storms. Elisha's permission to Naaman to bow with his master in the house of Rimmon is often alluded to (2 *Kings* v. 18); hence, ***to bow down in the House of Rimmon,*** to conform to some immoral or reprehensible custom or requirement.
ri′mose (rī′mōs; rĭ·mōs′), *adj.* (L. *rimosus,* fr. *rima* chink.] **1.** Full of rimes, fissures, or chinks.
2. *Bot. & Zool.* Having numerous nearly parallel clefts, cracks, or fissures, like those in the bark of trees.
— **ri′mose·ly,** *adv.* — **ri·mos′i·ty** (rī·mŏs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*
rim′ous (rĭm′ŭs), *adj.* Rimose.
rim′ple (rĭm′p'l), *n.* [Cf. AS. *gehrumpen* wrinkled, MLG. & D. *rimpel* a wrinkle, and E. RUMPLE.] A fold or wrinkle; a rumple; also, a ripple.
rim′ple, *v. t. & i.;* -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING (-plĭng). To rumple; to wrinkle; also, to ripple.
rimp′tion (rĭmp′shŭn), *n.* An abundance; a lot. *Southern U. S.*
rim pulley. *Spinning.* A pulley on the rim shaft of a mule for transmitting motion by an endless band or rope to the tin pulley and spindles.
rim′rock′ (rĭm′rŏk′), *n.* Rock or rocks on the rim, as of a knoll, a channel, a basin, a cliff. *Western U. S.*
rim saw. A disk saw having the teeth on a separate ring.
rim shaft. *Spinning.* The spindle of a mule headstock.
ri′mu (rē′mōō), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand timber tree (*Dacrydium cupressinum*); also, its valuable reddish wood, used for furniture and general construction. Called also *red pine* and *imou pine.*
rim′u·la (rĭm′ū·lä), *n.* [L., dim.] *Anat.* A small rima or fissure, esp. in the brain and spinal cord.
rim′u·lose (rĭm′ū·lōs), *adj.* [L. *rimula* a small chink, dim. of *rima* chink.] *Bot. & Zool.* Having small chinks or fissures.
‖ri′mur (rē′mĕr), *n. pl.* [Icel. *rīmur,* pl. of *rīma,* fr. OF. *rime.* See RHYME.] Literally, rhymes; — a complex form of versified saga, or balladlike treatment of episodes from the sagas, popular in Iceland from the 15th century.
rim wheel. = RIM PULLEY.
rim′y (rĭm′ĭ), *adj.;* RIM′I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); RIM′I·EST. Abounding with rime; frosty.
rim′y (rīm′ĭ), *adj.* Rhyming.
‖Ri·na′sci·men′to (rē·nä′shē·mĕn′tō), *n.* [It.] = RENAISSANCE, 1 **a**, esp. in its application to Italy.
rin′ceau′ (răn′sō′), *n.* [F., fr. (assumed) VL. *ramuscellus* ramuscule.] An ornamental motive consisting essentially of a sinuous and branching scroll elaborated with leaves and other natural forms, as those derived from the acanthus.
rin·con′ (rĭng·kōn′), *n.* [Sp. *rincón.*] Orig., a piece of land; hence, a small circular valley, usually one containing a house. *Southwestern U. S.*
rind (rīnd), *n.* [AS., bark, crust of bread; akin to OHG. *rinta,* G. *rinde,* and prob. to E. REND.] **1.** The bark of a tree; specif., *Bot.,* the cortex.
2. The peel of a fruit or vegetable.
3. The crust of bread; hence, the crust or outer layer of anything.
4. The skin of an animal or person, esp. the skin on bacon; also, figuratively, the body. "This corporal *rind.*" *Milton.*
5. *a Obs. pl.* Trees. **b** A strip of cloth under the leather grip of a golf club.
Syn. — See SKIN.
rind, *v. t.* To remove the rind of; to bark.
rind (rīnd; rĭnd), *v. t.* [Var. of REND to melt.] To melt and clarify, as butter or tallow. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*
Rind (rĭnd), **Rindr** (rĭn′d'r), *n.* [ON. *Rindr.*] *Norse Myth.* Wife of Odin and mother of Vali.
Rind (rĭnd), *n.* A federated group of tribes in Baluchistan.
rind(rĭnd; rīn), *n.* [Cf. RIME.] Hoarfrost. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
rind (rīnd; rĭnd). Var. of RYND.
rind disease (rīnd). *Plant Pathol.* A diseased condition of sugar cane, formerly thought to be a specific disease caused by the rind fungus *Melanconium sacchari,* but this organism is now known to be an accompaniment of other diseases, esp. red rot.
rind′ed (rīn′dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *adj.* Having a rind; — used mainly in composition; as, smooth-*rinded.*
rin′der·pest (rĭn′dĕr·pĕst), *n.* [G., fr. *rind,* pl. *rinder,* cattle + *pest* pest.] *Veter.* An acute, highly infectious disease of cattle, and less often of sheep and goats, caused by a filtrable virus, producing diphtheritic inflammation of the mucous membranes, esp. of the intestines; — called also *cattle plague* and *steppe murrain.*
rind fungus. An imperfect fungus (*Melanconium sacchari*) or an ascomycete (*Trichosphaeria sacchari*); — both so called from a supposed causal relation to the rind disease of sugar cane. See RIND DISEASE.
rind gall (rĭnd). A defect in timber, caused by the growth of annual layers of wood over a bruise in the bark.
rind grafting. *Hort.* Bark grafting.
rin′dle (rĭn′d'l; rīn′l), *n.* [ME. *rinel, rynel,* fr. AS. *rinnelle, rynel.* See RUN, *v.;* cf. RUNDLE, RUNNELL.] Rivulet; brook; runnel. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
rin′dle, *v. i.* To flow, as a rindle, or rivulet. *Chiefly Dial.*
rind′y (rīn′dĭ), *adj.* Having a rind or skin.
rine (rīn), *n.* [G. *reinhanf* pure (i. e., combed) hemp.] Russian hemp; — called also *Riga rine.*
rine, *v. t.* [AS. *hrīnan.*] To pertain to or affect; to touch. *Obs.*
rine, *v. i.* [AS. *rīnan, rīgnan,* fr. *regn* rain. Cf. RAIN.] To rain. *Obs.*
rine (rīn). Var. of RIND. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
rine (rīn), *n.* Var. of RHINE, a ditch.
‖rin′for·zan′do (rēn′fôr·tsän′dō), *adj.* [It., fr. *rinforzare* to reinforce, strengthen.] *Music.* Increasing; strengthening; — a direction indicating a sudden increase of force, usually for special emphasis of a phrase or voice part. Abbr. *rf., rfz.* Cf. SFORZANDO.
ring (rĭng), *n.* [AS. *hring;* akin to OS. & OHG. *hring,* D. & G. *ring,* ON. *hringr,* Dan. & Sw. *ring,* Umbrian *krenkatrum,* OSlav. *krągŭ,* and perh. to E. RUNG. Cf. HARANGUE, RANK a row, RINK.] **1.** A circlet of metal, orig. one worn on the arm, the neck, or a finger; now, specif., a small circlet of precious metal (gold, silver, or platinum) to be worn on a finger, or, sometimes, attached to the nose, ear, or ankle. It often is set with a gem or gems, and some are used as a seal.
2. One of the small iron circles used in making chain mail.
3. Any circular band of metal, wood, fabric, or the like, used for holding, connecting, hanging, etc.; as, curtain *rings;* a key *ring;* a napkin *ring.*
4. The rim or border of a disc or wheel; specif., a circle stamped inside the rim of a coin, to obstruct or prevent clipping.
5. A cut made into or through and around the trunk or a limb of a tree.
6. One of the ridges encircling the horns of cattle, increasing in number with age.
7. A section of tanbark, usually four feet long.
8. Any circular or continuous round line, figure, or object; a circular or round arrangement of things or persons, material, etc.; a circular ripple on the surface of a liquid; a circular or spiral course; as, a *ring* of forts; a *ring* of faces; a *ring* of smoke or of light; to run in a *ring.*
9. An exclusive combination of persons for a selfish, and often corrupt, purpose, as to control the market, distribute offices, obtain contracts, etc. Cf. TWEED RING.
10. A temporary group of persons working co-operatively; as, a threshing *ring.*
11. In produce exchange, such a series of buyers and sellers that each buyer is the seller in the same amount of the same goods to another buyer, so that the entire series of transactions can be settled by ringing out (see *ring out,* under 2d RING).
12. A racecourse, usually circular; hence, an arena or area for competition or display. Specif.: **a** The arena of a circus or similar entertainment. **b** An enclosed space in which boxers or pugilists contest, now usually a square enclosure, not more than 20 feet square, surrounded by ropes; hence, figuratively, prize fighting; — called also *prize ring.* **c** An enclosure or space in which animals are shown in competition, for sale, or the like; as, the sales *ring* at a horse auction; the judging *ring* at a bench show.
13. An enclosure or space devoted to betting at a horse race; hence, fig., those who bet there, esp. the bookmakers.
14. Figuratively, the field of a contest, esp. a political contest; as, he is in the *ring* for the governorship.
15. *Arch.* **a** The archivolt, considered as made up of a half ring of voussoirs. **b** Any of the parallel courses of half bricks or other small voussoirs forming a rowlock arch.
16. *Astron. & Navigation.* An instrument, formerly used in taking the sun's altitude, consisting of a brass ring suspended in a vertical plane by a swivel, with a hole at one side through which a solar ray, passing diametrically, indicated the altitude on the graduated inner surface.
17. *Bot.* **a** An annulus, as of an agaric. **b** An annual ring.
18. *Chem.* An arrangement of atoms represented in formulas or models as a ring; a closed chain. Rings consisting of five or six atoms are the most common, although smaller and also much larger rings are known. Cf. PYRROLE, BENZENE RING.
19. *Geom.* **a** The plane figure between two concentric circles. **b** An anchor ring.
20. *Mining.* = WATER RING.
Syn. — Hoop, band, circle; group, clique.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES (in various senses) are:

ring-adorned	ring-eyed	ring-legged
ring-banded	ring-formed	ringmaker
ring bander	ringgiver	ringmaking
ring-billed	ringgiving	ring-ridden
ring-bound	ringgoer	ring-shaped
ring clew	ring-handled	

— ***to ride, run, or tilt at the ring.*** To charge on horseback past a suspended ring and try to carry it off on the point of a spear, lance, or the like.
-ring (-rĭng). A combining form of the noun *ring,* as in *earring.*
ring (rĭng), *v.;* RINGED (rĭngd); RING′ING. [From RING a circle.] *Transitive:* **1.** To surround with a ring, or as with a ring; to form a ring around; to encircle; encompass; surround. "*Ringed* about with bold adversity." *Shak.*
2. To provide with a ring or with rings, as the fingers, a swine's snout, a curtain rod; to place a ring or rings on.
3. *a Hort. & Forestry.* To make a ring around by cutting away the bark; to girdle; as, to *ring* branches, trees or the roots of trees. **b** To cut into rings or circles.
4. To exhibit or exercise in a ring; to introduce into a ring, as at a dog or horse show or a circus.
5. In games where rings are tossed at a standing or projecting mark, to throw a ring over (the mark).
6. To settle (a contract) by ringing out.
7. To ride round (cattle) in order to hold them together.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To move in a ring, or rings; specif., *Falconry,* to rise in the air spirally.
2. To form or take the shape of a ring or rings.
ring an anchor. *Naut.* To haul the anchor up until its ring is at the hawsehole or cathead; — usually with *up.*
ring out. *Produce Exchange.* To settle or close a transaction, as in futures, by forming into a series a number of buyers and sellers in which the first and the last deal with each other (to complete the ring) and all settle by paying differences.
ring (rĭng), *v.; past tense* RANG (răng) or RUNG (rŭng); *past part.* RUNG; *pres. part. & verbal n.* RING′ING. [AS. *hringan;* akin to ON. *hringja,* Sw. *ringa,* Dan. *ringe,* MD. *ringhen,* D. *rinkelen;* of imitative origin.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To sound clearly and resonantly, as a bell or other metallic sonorous body; as, the doorbell *rang;* the sword *rings* on his helmet.
2. To sound sonorously or vibrantly; as, the cheers *rang* out; his voice *rang* with indignation; the trumpet *rang.*
3. To be filled with a ringing or reverberating sound; to resound; reverberate; also, to have the sensation of being filled with such a sound; as, his ears *ring.*
The hall with harp and carol *rang.* *Tennyson.*
4. To cause something to ring; esp., to ring a bell, as in giving a summons; as, to *ring* for a servant or hot water.
5. To practice bell ringing or making music with bells.
6. To be filled with report or talk; as, the whole town *rings* with his fame; also, to make loud report or talk; to have great renown; as, his deeds *rang* through the country.
7. To have a particular sound or character expressive of some quality; — said esp. of utterance in speech or writing; as, his words *rang* true; his protestations *ring* hollow.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to sound, esp. by striking, as a metallic body.
2. To make (a sound), as by ringing a bell; to sound.
The shard-borne beetle, with his drowsy hums,
Hath *rung* night's yawning peal. *Shak.*
3. To announce, proclaim, or the like by or as if by ringing; as, to *ring* an alarm; to *ring* in the new year.
4. To repeat often, loudly, or earnestly; as, to *ring* denunciations; to *ring* the praises of a deed or person.
ring backward. = ***ring the bells backward,*** below.
ring down. To give the signal for lowering (a curtain, as in a theater); to lower a curtain; also, *Colloq.,* to bring about a conclusion; — with *on;* as, to *ring down* on recriminations.
ring in. **a** *Bell Ringing.* To cause (a bell) to take part in the changes; to turn in. **b** *Colloq.* To introduce unwelcomely, surreptitiously, or fraudulently; to foist; as, to *ring in* a horse in a race under a false name; to *ring in* marked cards on one's opponents; to *ring in* an undesirable companion on a gathering. Also to *ring* (one) *into.* **c** To sound bells or a bell as one enters; as, *ring in* the new. **d** To register one's arrival by ringing a time clock; to begin work.
ring in one's ears, memory, etc. Figuratively, to remain in one's memory.
ring off. To terminate a telephone call, formerly by turning a small crank to ring a bell. Hence, *Slang,* to stop talking.
ring out. To sound bells or a bell as one leaves; as, *ring out* the old year, ring in the new.
ring the bell. Literally, to strike a bell at the center of a target; hence, to achieve, perform, or the like, with great success.
ring the bells backward. To sound the chimes in the reverse order; — formerly done as a signal of alarm. *Scott.*
ring the changes on. To present the same facts or arguments in a variety of ways.
ring up. **a** *Colloq.* To summon or rouse by or as if by ringing a bell; as, *to ring up* a doctor; *to ring up* a person on the telephone. **b** To give the signal for raising (a curtain, as in a theater); to raise the curtain; also, *Colloq.,* to begin a performance, action, or the like.
ring (rĭng), *n.* **1.** A clear resonant sound made by, or resembling that made by, vibrating metals; as, the *ring* of a bell; the silvery *ring* of her laughter; the *ring* of the hunters' horns.
2. Any loud sound; the sound of numerous voices; a sound continued, repeated, or reverberated.
The *ring* of acclamations fresh in his ears. *Bacon.*
3. A set of bells. See CHANGE RINGING; cf. PEAL, 3.
4. A particular sound or character of utterance in speech or writing expressive of some quality; as, his words had a *ring* of defiance; an unfamiliar *ring* in his voice.
5. The act or an instance of sounding a bell or the like, or of summoning by means of a bell, a telephone, etc.; specif., a call on the telephone.
Ring (rĭng), *n.* Short for **Ring′stras′se** (rĭng′shträs′ĕ). [G.] A series of five wide boulevards forming a crescent with its ends touching the Danube Canal and enclosing the inner city of Vienna. It has many imposing buildings of Renaissance style and beautiful parks and squares.
ring (rĭng). Var. of REIGN. *Scot.*
Ring and the Book, The. A poem, published in four parts, of three books each, 1868–69, by Robert Browning. It is a dramatic analysis, from various points of view, of the case of Count Guido Franceschini, who murdered his wife Pompilia. Cf. POMPILIA.
ring armature. *Elec.* A gramme ring.
ring armor. = RING MAIL.
ring′-a-ros′y, *v. t.* To play or dance ring-around-a-rosy to (a song).
Sheets of posies For your feet to *ring-a-rosy.* *Amy Lowell.*
ring′-a-round′-a-ros′y, *n.* A game in which at a given signal in a song all the players, gathered in a circle, squat, the last down being sent to the center as the "rosy."
Rin′ga·tu′ (rĭng′gä·tōō′), *n.* [Maori *ringa* hand + *tu* to stand; — with ref. to raising the hand in prayer.] A semi-Christian Maori sect in New Zealand, a milder development from an anti-Christian cult evolved by the Maoris when fighting against the English (1860–70).
ring′bill′ (rĭng′bĭl′), *n.* Ring-necked duck.
ring′-billed′ duck. Also **ring′-billed′ black′head′, ring′-billed′ blue′bill′.** The ring-necked duck.
ring-billed gull. A rather small American gull (*Larus delawarensis*) having, when adult, a black band on the bill.

‖**rime′ cou′ée′** (rēm′ kōō′ā′). [F., lit., "tailed rhyme."] = TAILED RHYME.
rime′less, *adj.* See -LESS.
rime′ster. Var. of RHYMESTER.
rim′ey (rīm′ĭ), *v. i.* [OF. *rimier.* See RHYME.] To compose in rhyme; to versify. *Obs.*
rim′ic (rĭm′ĭk). Var. of RHYMIC.
rim′ist (rīm′ĭst). Var. of RHYMIST. [See -LESS.
rim′less (rĭm′lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.*
Rim′mon-pa′rez (rĭm′ŏn·pā′rĕz; -pär′ĕz). *Bib.*
rim′mose, rim′mous. Vars. of RIMOSE.
rim′pi (rĭm′pĭ), *n.* [S. Afr. D.] = RIEM.
rim′pl. Rimple. *Ref. Sp.*
rim′pld. Rimpled. *Ref. Sp.*
rim ram ruf. = RUM RAM RUF. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
rin (rĭn), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap.] See COIN, *Table.*
rin (rĭn), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap.] See MEASURE, *Table;* WEIGHT, *Table.*
rin (rĭn). Var. of RUN, *n. & v. Obs. exc. Dial.*
Ri·nal′do (rē·näl′dō), *n.* [It.] See AYMON, ARMIDA.
rince. Var. of RINSE, *v. t.*
rinch. Dial. var. of RINSE, *v. t.*
Rinde, *n.* = 5th RIND.
rind′less (rīnd′lĕs), *adj.* See -LESS.
rinel. † RINDLE.
rine′stone′. Rhinestone. *Ref. Sp.*
‖**rin′for·za′to** (rēn′fôr·tsä′tō), *adj.* [It.] = RINFORZANDO.
rin·fres′ca·tive (rĭn·frĕs′kə·tĭv), *adj.* [It. *rinfrescare* to refresh.] Refreshing. *Obs.*
ring. † WRING.
ring′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
ring′-a·round′, *n.* = RUN-AROUND a.
ring′bark′, *v. t.* = 2d RING, 3 a. — **ring′bark′er,** *n.*

ring binder. A loose-leaf binding device affixed in a cover and consisting of a metal back with split rings inserted to hold sheets or booklets.
ring'bird' (rĭng'bûrd'), *n.* Reed bunting.
ring blackbird. The ring ouzel.
ring'bolt' (rĭng'bōlt'), *n.* An eyebolt with a ring through it. See BOLT, *n.*, 5.
ring'bone' (-bōn'), *n. Veter.* Any exostosis on the phalangeal bones of the horse, usually producing lameness. — **ring'boned'** (-bōnd'), *adj.*
ring boot. *Smithing.* A rubber ring placed around the fetlock of a horse to prevent injury from brushing, cutting, or interfering.
ring bore. *Mil.* A scoring or ring in the bore of a firearm, formed during the reaming by the metal's picking up ahead of the cutter. — **ring'-bored'**, *adj.*
ring bottle. *Ceramics.* An earthenware bottle shaped like a ring, originally intended to be borne on the arm.
ring budding. = ANNULAR BUDDING.
ring bunting. Reed bunting.
ring canal. *Zool.* **a** The circular water tube which surrounds the esophagus of echinoderms. **b** The circular canal in the edge of the umbrella of a jellyfish.
ring carrier. A go-between. *Obs.*
ring cell. *Bot.* One of the cells in the annulus of a fern.
ring'-chain' i·som'er·ism. *Chem.* Isomerism between a cyclic and an aliphatic (open-chain) form, esp. when the two forms are tautomeric (then called also **ring-chain tautomerism**).
ring chuck. *Mach.* A chuck that is tightened by screwing a ring on the conical nosepiece of the chuck.
ring clutch. *Math.* See FRICTION CLUTCH.
ring compound. *Chem.* A compound the molecule of which contains one or more rings. See CYCLIC, *adj.*, 5.
ring cowrie. *Zool.* The cowrie *Cypraea annulus;* — so called from the ring of golden color, on the upper side.
ring'craft' (rĭng'krăft'; 83), *n.* The art, or skill in the art, of conducting oneself in the prize ring.
ring crib. *Mining.* = WATER RING.
Ring cycle. Wagner's tetralogy of music dramas on the story of the Ring of the Nibelung. See RING OF THE NIBELUNG; RHEINGOLD; WALKÜRIE, DIE; SIEGFRIED; GÖTTERDÄMMERUNG.
ring dance. = ROUND DANCE **a**.
ring dial. A small portable dial in the shape of a cylindrical ring for determining time.
ring disease. = BROWN ROT **a** (3).
ring dollar. = HOLEY DOLLAR.
ring dotterel. The European ring plover.
ring'dove' (rĭng'dŭv'), *n.* **a** A common European pigeon (*Columba palumbus*), larger than the stock dove or rock pigeon, having on each side of the neck a whitish patch and the wing edged with white. **b** A small dove (*Streptopelia risoria*) of southeastern Europe and much of Asia, allied to the common turtledove, often kept as a cage bird. It is buffy with a black collar.
ring dropper. A sharper who pretends to have found a ring (dropped by himself), and fraudulently tries to induce one to buy it as valuable. — **ring dropping.** *Both Thieves' Slang.*
ringe (rĭnj; rĭnzh), *n.* [Cf. OF. *renge* a row.] A ridge or row, esp. of hay, vegetables, wood, or brush. *Dial. Eng.*
ringe (rĭnj; rĭnzh), *n. & v.* Rinse. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
ringed (rĭngd; *poet.* rĭng'ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.* **1.** Encircled or marked with or as with a ring or rings; forming or shaped like a ring; annular; composed or formed of rings.
2. Wearing a wedding ring; hence, lawfully wedded.
A ringed wife. *Tennyson.*
ringed dotterel. = RING DOTTEREL.
ringed perch. The yellow perch. See PERCH, **1**.
ringed plover. A ring plover.
ringed seal. A seal of northern waters (*Phoca hispida*) having ringlike white spots on the body.
ringed snake. **a** A harmless European colubrid snake (*Natrix natrix*), common in England; — so called from its yellow collar. **b** = RING-NECKED SNAKE.
ringed worm. An annelid.
rin'gent (rĭn'jĕnt), *adj.* [L. *ringens, -entis*, pres. part. of *ringi* to open wide the mouth.] Gaping; grinning; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Having the lips widely separated and gaping like an open mouth; as, a *ringent* corolla. **b** *Zool.* Gaping irregularly, as the valves of certain bivalves.

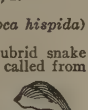
Ringent Corolla.

ring'er (rĭng'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which rings, encircles, or puts a ring around, something, as a quoit that lodges so as to surround the peg or pin, or the throw by which it is so lodged.
2. Any person or thing of highest excellence in some particular activity.
3. In pool, any ball encircled with a distinguishing band of color, usually any of those numbered from nine to fifteen.
4. One who puts rings, or bands, on articles, as bottles, cigars, fishhooks, etc.
5. One who rings trees.
6. A game of marbles in which the players shoot marbles from a ring marked on the ground.
ring'er (rĭng'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which rings, as one who rings chimes, a hand bell, etc.
2. A device providing electric current for operating telephone bells.
3. In *Slang* senses (see *ring in*, under 3d RING): **a** One that enters any competition under false representations as to his identity, past performances, or the like; esp., a horse entered fraudulently in a race under a false name to obtain better odds in the betting. **b** Hence, one who strongly resembles another; as, that man is a *ringer* for so-and-so. **c** A swindler operating with false or sweated coins, or manipulating coins to defraud; — called in full a *coin ringer.*
Ring'er's so·lu'tion *or* **flu'id** (rĭng'ĕrz). [After Sydney *Ringer* (1835–1910), Eng. physiologist.] *Physiol.* A balanced aqueous solution of the chlorides of sodium, potassium, and calcium, sodium bicarbonate, and sodium dihydrogen phosphate, used in physiological experiments. It is favorable to the continued activity of many isolated animal tissues, esp. those of poikilothermic animals. It is generally substituted for the normal body fluid of the animal or tissue under experimentation. Cf. PHYSIOLOGICAL SALT SOLUTION.
ring'eye' (rĭng'ī'), *n.* The white-eye.
ring fence. A fence that encircles a large area, or a whole estate, within one enclosure.
ring'-fence', *v. t.* To enclose in or as in a ring fence.
ring finger. The third finger of the left hand, on which the engagement and wedding rings are placed; also, the corresponding finger of the right hand.
ring formula. *Chem.* A structural formula containing one or more rings. See FORMULA, 5; 1st RING, 18.
ring frame. = RING SPINNER.
ring gauge. **1.** *Mach.* See GAUGE, *n.*, 10.
2. A tapering staff of circular cross section, marked so as to show sizes, and used for measuring finger rings.
ring gear. *Mach.* A gear cut on a ring-shaped rim; specif., in an automobile, the large gear in the differential that is driven by the propeller shaft pinion and transmits the power through the differential to the live axle.
ring'hals' (rĭng'hâls'), *n., or* **ring'hals' co'bra.** [S. Afr. D., fr. D. *ring* ring + *hals* neck. See HALS.] *Zool.* The spitting snake (which see).
ring'head' (rĭng'hĕd'), *n. Cloth Mfg.* An instrument used for stretching woolen cloth.
ring'-in', *n.* Act of ringing in; that which is rung in.
ring'i·ness (rĭng'ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* State of being ringy; specif., *Lumbering*, state of having the annual rings of wood easily separable. Cf. RING SHAKE.
ring'ing (rĭng'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RING, to encircle. Hence: *n.* Act or result of putting a ring or rings on or about something, or the state of being encircled, marked, or the like, by a ring or rings.
ring'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RING, to sound. Hence: *n.* **1.** A sounding or causing to sound, as a bell or other sonorous body.
2. A sound of ringing or a sensation like that caused by the sound of ringing; as, a *ringing* in the ears.
ring'ing, *adj.* Sounding sonorously, as does a bell when rung or a piece of metal when struck; resounding; as, a *ringing* cheer. — **ring'ing·ly,** *adv.*
A snow-blanched evening of *ringing* pavements. *Sinclair Lewis.*
ringing crate. A strong wooden crate with a stanchion at one end and used for holding hogs while rings are being placed in their noses.
ringing engine. A simple form of pile driver in which the pile hammer is lifted by men pulling on ropes.
ringing loft. A floor for bell ringers in the tower of a church.
ring'ite (rĭng'īt), *n.* [From *Ringsevia*, Telemark, Norway.] *Petrog.* A carbonate-silicate rock, composed of feldspar, calcite (considered magmatic), aegirite, diopside, and apatite.
ring'le (rĭng''l), *n.* A ringing or tinkling sound. *Scot.* — *v. i.* To ring or tinkle. *Dial.*
ring'le (rĭng''l), *n.* **a** *Now Dial.* A metal ring. **b** A circle.
ring'le, *v. t.* To put a ring through the snout of (a pig). *Obs. exc. Dial.*
ring'lead' (rĭng'lĕd'), *v. i. & t.* To act as a ringleader; to lead as a ringleader.
ring'lead'er (-lēd'ĕr; 66), *n.* [From RING a group.] A leader of any body of men or animals, specif. of a body of persons engaged in violation of law or an improper enterprise, as rioters, mutineers, etc.
ring'le·eye' (rĭng''l-ē'), *n.* A walleye. *Scot.* — **ring'le-eyed'** (-ēd'), *adj. Scot.*
ring'let (rĭng'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* [*ring* + *-let.*] **1.** A small ring; a small circle; specif., a fairy ring. *Shak.*
2. A curl; esp., a long curl of hair.
ring'let·ed, *adj.* Having ringlets, or curls; worn in ringlets.
ring'let·y (rĭng'lĕ·tĭ; -lĭ·tĭ), *adj.* Tending to form ringlets.
ring lock. A kind of combination lock in which a series of grooved rings surrounding the bolt must be arranged so as to bring their grooves in line before the bolt can be shot.
ring mail. *Armor.* **a** Chain mail; also mail in which the rings are unusually large. **b** A kind of mail made of small steel rings sewed upon a garment of leather or of cloth.
ring'man (rĭng'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **a** *Obs. exc. Dial.* The ring finger. **b** *Eng.* One who makes books of bets.
ring'mas'ter (-mâs'tĕr; 83), *n.* One in charge of the performances within the ring, as in a circus.
ring micrometer. See MICROMETER **a**.
ring money. Annular pieces of metal used as money among primitive peoples.
ring mountain. *Astron.* One of the circular formations on the moon, smaller than the walled plains and with lower and more broken boundaries; — called also *mountain ring.*
ring mule. = RING SPINNER.
ring nebula. *Astron.* **a** An annular nebula. See *planetary nebulae*, under NEBULA, **1**. **b** [*caps.*] The Nebula of Lyra (which see).
ring'neck' (rĭng'nĕk'), *n.* **1.** A ring-necked bird, as a ring plover, a ring-necked duck, or a ring-necked pheasant.
2. [From wearing white collars.] A newcomer in the bush; a jackaroo. *Slang, Australia.*
ring'-necked' duck (-nĕkt'). An American scaup duck (*Nyroca*, syn. *Marila, collaris*). The head, neck, and breast of the adult male are black, and a narrow chestnut ring encircles the neck. The sides are vermiculated with black and the belly is mostly white.

1/12
Ring-necked Duck.

ring-necked lizard. The collared lizard.
ring-necked parakeet. A medium-sized parakeet (*Palaeornis torquatus*) found from western Africa to the Red Sea and in India, bluish green with a black collar and reddish bill. It is often kept as a pet.
ring-necked pheasant. A pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus torquatus*) of China, similar to the common pheasant, with which it is often crossed, but having a white neck ring.
ring-necked plover. A ring plover.
ring-necked snake. Also **ringneck snake.** A small, harmless, North American snake (*Diadophis punctatus*) having a yellow collar around the neck, the back ash-colored or sage green, and the belly orange red. Also, any of the similar snakes of this same genus of Colubridae.
ring necrosis. *Plant Pathol.* A browning of the vascular ring in stems or tubers, as that characteristic of fusarium wilt and a form of necrosis of the potato caused by frost.
ring'-off', *n.* Act or instance of ringing off.
Ring of Po·lyc'ra·tes (pŏ·lĭk'rȧ·tēz). A ring belonging to Polycrates (see *Biog.*) According to legend, he was persuaded to throw it into the sea in order to avert the possible jealousy of the gods; but in vain, since it was soon found in a fish which was presented to the tyrant.
ring of Solomon *or* **Jupiter.** See PALMISTRY.
Ring of the Ni'be·lung (nē'bĕ·lo͝ong). [G. *Der Ring des Nibelungen.*] The ring made by the dwarf Alberich from the Rheingold (which see). Its story is the theme of a tetralogy of music dramas by Richard Wagner, which collectively bear this name.
ring'-oil', *v. t. Mach.* To oil (a bearing) by conveying the oil to the point to be lubricated by means of a ring, which rests upon and turns with the journal, and dips into a reservoir containing the lubricant.
ring oiler. *Mach.* A ring-oiling device.
ring ouzel. A thrush (*Turdus*, syn. *Merula, torquatus*) allied to the European blackbird and the American robin. It is black, with a white bar across the breast. It breeds in northern and mountainous Europe, migrating to Africa.
ring parakeet, ring parrot. Any of several Old World, chiefly green, parakeets having a red ring around the neck, as *Palaeornis torquata*, found in India, and *P. alexandri* of Java.

Ring Ouzel. (¼)

ring perch. The yellow perch. *Local, U. S.*
ring pin. A pin whose head is in the form of a ring for receiving a label or the like.
ring plain. *Astron.* A lunar crater of exceptional diameter with level interior.
ring plover. Any of certain small plovers of the widely distributed genera *Charadrius, Oxyechus*, and *Pagolla*, having the upper part chiefly brownish or buffy and the under parts white, with a black breast band, or collar. The common European species is *C. hiaticula;* the best-known American forms are the semipalmated, piping, and killdeer plovers.

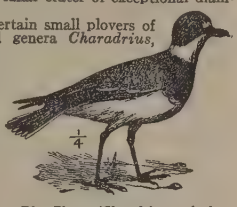
1/4
Ring Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*).

ring'-po'rous (rĭng'-pō'rŭs; 181), *adj. Forestry.* Having the annual rings marked by a line of large pores, as in oaks, hickories, and other trees. See POROUS.
ring rope. *Naut.* A rope rove through sheaves in the cathead and the ring of an anchor to haul the latter close up under the former; also, a rope for bending a cable to an anchor.
ring rot. **1.** *Logging.* Decay in a log, following closely the annual rings.
2. *Plant Pathol.* A disease of sweet potatoes caused by *Rhizopus nigricans*, in which the roots are girdled by bands of dry rot.
ring screw. A screw having a ring formed on its end, as for attaching chain, rope, etc.
ring settlement. *Produce Exchanges.* A settlement made by ringing out. See *ring out*, under 2d RING.
ring shake. *Forestry.* A defect in timber consisting of shrinkage and separation of the annual rings; — called also *cup shake.*
ring'side' (rĭng'sīd'), *n.* A place just outside a ring, esp. a ring where a contest occurs; hence, a place from which one may have a close view.
ring'sid'er (-sīd'ĕr), *n.* One who sits at a ringside.
ring'-small', *adj.* Designating stones, as for road making, broken small enough to pass through a ring of specified diameter. — *n.* Ring-small stones.
ring snake. **a** = RING SNAKE **a**. **b** = RING-NECKED SNAKE.
ring spinner. A machine for spinning, in which the twist, given to the yarn by a revolving bobbin, is regulated by the drag of a small metal loop sliding on a ring around the bobbin, instead of by a throstle. Hence, **ring spinning.**
ring spot. *Plant Pathol.* **a** An anthracnose of lettuce caused by *Marssonina panattoniana*, producing leaf spots and shot holes. **b** A fungous disease of sugar cane caused by *Leptosphaeria sacchari*, characterized by the purple-bordered spots. **c** A disease of cauliflower and related crucifers caused by the fungus *Mycosphaerella brassicaecola.* **d** A virus disease of tobacco and related plants in which chlorotic rings occur on the leaves. **e** = FROGEYE **a**. **f** = FAIRY-RING SPOT. **g** A fungous disease of agaves, including sisal, caused by *Colletotrichum agaves*, producing pale circular lesions.
ring stand. *Chem.* A stand, usually of iron, consisting of a long rod attached to a heavy rectangular base, and used with rings and clamps fastened to the rod to support distilling flasks, retorts, condensers, etc.
ring'ster (rĭng'stĕr), *n.* A member of a ring, or clique, esp. of a political ring; — chiefly opprobrious. *Colloq.*
ring stick, *or* **ring'stick'** (rĭng'stĭk'), *n. Jewelry.* **a** A taper leather-covered wooden rod for polishing the insides of rings. **b** A ring gauge (sense 2).
ring stone. A voussoir showing on the face of the wall; — so called as helping to make up the arch ring or archivolt.
ring stopper. *Naut.* **a** Formerly, a cathead stopper. **b** The chain passing under and around the shank of an anchor near the ring and made fast to the releasing tumbler, in securing an anchor on the billboard.
ring'-straked' (rĭng'strākt'), *adj.* Ring-streaked. *Archaic.*
ring'-streaked', *adj.* Marked with circular bands or streaks, as of color.
ring system. **a** A system of hydraulic power distribution in which the water, after doing its work, is returned to the power station and used over again. **b** *Astron.* The thin, flat rings surrounding the ball of the planet Saturn.
ring'tail' (rĭng'tāl'), *n.* **1.** **a** *Local, Eng.* The female or immature hen harrier. **b** An immature golden eagle. **c** The Hudsonian godwit. See GODWIT.
2. The ring-tailed cat, or cacomistle; also, its fur.
3. *Naut.* A kind of studding sail set on the gaff of a fore-and-aft sail abaft the leech, — rarely used. Also *ringsail.*
ringtail boom. *Naut.* A spar rigged on a boom of a fore-and-aft sail for setting a ringtail.
ring'-tailed' (rĭng'tāld'), *adj.* **a** Having a tail marked with rings of differing colors. **b** Having the tail carried in the form of a circle, as certain dogs.
ring-tailed cat. The cacomistle.
ring-tailed eagle. An immature golden eagle.
ring-tailed lemur. A Madagascan lemur (*Lemur catta*).
ring-tailed marlin. Also **ringtail marlin.** The Hudsonian godwit. See GODWIT. *Local, U. S.*
ring'taw' (rĭng'tȯ'), *n.* A kind of game at marbles.
ring thrush. The ring ouzel.
ring'time' (rĭng'tīm'), *n.* The season of putting on rings. *Nonceword.*
ring'toss' (rĭng'tŏs'), *n.* A game in which the object is to toss a ring so that it will drop over a stick. See QUOIT.

ring'er. † WRINGER.	**ring'lead'er·less,** *adj.* See -LESS.	**ring'less,** *adj.* See -LESS.	**ring'-necked',** *adj.* See -NECKED.	**rin'goll.** † RINGLE. [TAIL, 3.	**Ring'stras'se** (rĭng'shtrȧs'ẽ), *n.*
ring'ing·ness, *n.* See -NESS.	**ring'lead'er·ship,** *n.* See -SHIP.	**ring'like',** *adj.* See -LIKE.	**rin'go.** † ERYNGO **a**.	**ring'sail',** *n. Naut.* = RING-]	[G.] = 5th RING.

ring traveler. *Ring Spinning.* The small hoop which slides on the ring and imparts a twist to the thread, distributes the thread evenly over the bobbin, and regulates the tension in winding.

ring'-up', *n.* Act or instance of ringing up.

ring wad. *Mil.* = GROMMET, 4.

ring'walk' (rĭng'wôk'), *n.* A walk, made by hunters, around a wood, copse, or the like. *Archaic.*

ring'wall' (rĭng'wôl'), *n.* A wall that encircles an area.

ring willow. A variety of weeping willow (*Salix babylonica crispa*) with folded and spirally curved leaves.

ring winding. *Elec.* Armature winding in which the wire is wound round the outer and inner surfaces alternately of an annular or cylindrical core. Cf. GRAMME RING, DRUM WINDING.

Ring Winding. Diagram showing one Winding. *S* South; *N* North.

ring'wise' (rĭng'wīz'), *adv.* Like a ring; annularly.

ring'worm' (rĭng'wûrm'), *n.* **1.** *Med. & Veter.* Any of several contagious diseases of the skin of man and domestic animals, caused by fungi, esp. of the genera *Trichophyton* and *Epidermophyton,* and characterized by ring-shaped discolored patches covered with vesicles and scales, and by various disorders of the hair.
2. A millepede; — so called from the way it curls up.

ringworm bush. A tropical American shrub (*Cassia alata*) with leaves used as a cure for ringworm and poisonous bites.

ring'y (rĭng'ĭ), *adj.* Having rings of discoloration; — said of elephants' teeth; also, resembling or suggesting a ring, or circle.

ring'y, *adj.* Resonant; vibrant.

rink (rĭngk), *n.* [Scot., earlier *renk,* a course, a race, fr. OF. *renc.* See RANK a row.] **1.** A course; race; encounter. *Obs. Scot.*
2. A smooth and level extent of ice marked off for curling.
3. A division of a bowling green, 19 to 21 feet in width and running the length of the green, large enough for a match.
4. In curling, quoits, or bowls, the players composing one side.
5. An enclosed sheet of ice, usually artificial and under cover, for skating; a building containing such a rink; hence, also, a covered enclosure prepared for roller skating.

rink, *v. i.* To skate at a rink. — **rink'er** (rĭngk'ĕr), *n.*

rink, *n.* [Cf. RING.] A ring; circle. — *v. t. & i.* To ring; encircle. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rink, *n.* [AS. *rinc.*] A man; hero; warrior. *Obs.*

rin'ka fad'da (rĭng'kȧ fŏth'dȧ). [See RINNCE FADA.] An Irish dance resembling the Virginia reel; — called also *rinka.*

rink'ite (rĭngk'ĭt), *n.* [After H. *Rink,* Dan. inspector in Greenland.] *Mineral.* A yellowish crystalline silicate of cerium, etc.

Rin'man's green (rĭn'mȧnz). [After Sven *Rinman* (1720–92), Sw. mineralogist.] Cobalt green.

rinn'ce fad'a (rĭng'kȧ fŏth'dȧ). [Ir. *rince* dance + *fada* long. Cf. RINKA.] Rinka fadda.

rin'ne·ite (rĭn'ē-īt), *n.* [After Fritz *Rinne* (b. 1863), Ger. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A chloride of iron, potassium, and sodium, $FeCl_2.3KCl.NaCl$, occurring in colorless, pink, violet, or yellow, granular masses. H., 3. Sp. gr., 2.3.

rin'ner (rĭn'ĕr), *n.* Runner. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rinse (rĭns; 232), *v. t.;* RINSED (rĭnst); RINS'ING (rĭn'sĭng). [ME. *rinsen, rincen,* fr. OF. *rincer,* fr. *reincier,* fr. *recincier,* fr. (assumed) VL. *recentiare* to make fresh, fr. L. *recens* fresh. See RECENT.] **1.** To wash lightly; to cleanse with water only.
2. To cleanse by the introduction of water; — applied especially to hollow vessels; as, to *rinse* a bottle.
Like a glass did break i' the *rinsing.* *Shak.*
3. To cleanse from the soap used in washing, by agitating in clear water or by pouring clear water over; as, to *rinse* clothes, hair, or hands.
4. To remove (dirt, impurities, etc.) by washing lightly or in water only.

rinse, *n.* **1.** Act or process of rinsing.
2. A wash or douche.

rins'er (rĭn'sĕr), *n.* One who or that which rinses.

rins'ing (rĭn'sĭng), *n.* The water that has been used to rinse a vessel; hence, the last dregs; — usually in *pl.*

rin'there·out', **rin'ther·out'** (rĭn'ŧhĕr·ōŏt'), *n. & adj.* [Dial. *rin* to run.] Vagrant; vagabond; tramp. *Scot.*

Ri'o (rē'ō), *n.* [From *Rio* de Janeiro, Brazil.] A variety of coffee. See COFFEE, 2.

ri'o (rē'ō), *n.;* *pl.* RIOS (-ōz). [Sp. *rio.*] A river.

||ri'o (rē'ō), *n.;* *pl* RII (-ē). [It.] Literally, small stream; — applied esp. to the smaller water streets of Venice. Cf. CANALE.

Ri'o de Ja·nei'ro (rē'ō dā zhȧ·nā'rō; *Pg.* rē'ōŏ·ŧhĕ·zhȧ·nā'rōō). **a** The capital of Brazil. **b** Figuratively, the government of Brazil.

Ri'o Gran'de dis·ease' (rē'ō grăn'dā). *Plant Pathol.* A disease of lettuce of unknown cause, first reported from the Rio Grande Valley. The older leaves become reddish, esp. on the tips, while the younger central ones blanch and do not grow to normal size.

Rio ipecac. See IPECAC, 2 a.

Ri'o'lan's' arch (rē'ō'lănz'). [After J. *Riolan* (d. 1657), French physician.] *Anat.* The arch of the transverse mesocolon.

Riolan's bones. *Anat.* Small fragments of bone sometimes found in the petro-occipital suture.

ri'ot (rī'ŭt), *n.* [OF. *riote* (F. *riotte*) a quarrel, dispute, fr. *rihoter, ruihoter,* to quarrel, fr. *ruire, ruir,* to roar, fr. L. *rugire.* See 1st RUT.] **1.** Profligate or extravagant living; excessive, wild, and loose festivity; revelry. "Venus loveth *riot.*" *Chaucer.*
2. Disorderly behavior; disorder; uproar; tumult. Cf. *run riot,* under RUN, *v.* "His headstrong *riot.*" *Shak.*
3. A vivid and confused view, noise, or the like; as, a *riot* of sound or color.
4. *Hunting.* A hound's following the scent of a kind of animal which it was not intended to hunt.
5. Noisy acclaim; hence, a success so marked. *Slang.*
6. An instance of violent disorder by unruly persons. Specif.: *Law.* The tumultuous disturbance of the public peace by an unlawful assembly of three or more persons in the execution of some private object. The usual (equivalent) definition is that given in 1 Hawkins's *Pleas of the Crown,* c. 65, § 1, as follows: "A tumultuous disturbance of the peace by three or more persons assembling together of their own authority with an intent mutually to assist one another against any one who shall oppose them in the execution of some enterprise of a private nature and afterwards actually executing the same in a violent and turbulent manner to the terror of the people, and this whether the act intended be of itself lawful or unlawful."
Syn. — Clamor, din, brawl; carousal, excess.

ri'ot (rī'ŭt), *v.;* RI'OT·ED; RI'OT·ING. [OF. *rioter, rihoter.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To engage in riot; to act in an unrestrained or wanton manner; to indulge in excess of luxury, feasting, or the like; to revel; to run riot; to flourish exceedingly.
Riots in pleasure, and neglects the law. *Daniel.*
No pulse that *riots,* and no blood that glows. *Pope.*
2. To create or engage in a disturbance or tumult; specif., *Law,* to disturb the peace by a riot. See RIOT, *n.,* 6.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To disturb by a riot, tumult, or disorder; to commit disorderly conduct in relation to; to ravage. *Obs.*
2. To attack and despoil (property, a person, etc.); — of rioters.
3. To spend or pass in riot; as, to *riot* away one's life.

ri'ot. Var. of RYOT.

Riot Act. **1.** *Eng.* An act (1 Geo. I, st. 2, c. 5, 1715) providing that if any twelve persons are unlawfully assembled to the disturbance of the peace, any justice of the peace, sheriff, undersheriff, or mayor of a town may command them by proclamation to disperse, and that if they shall contemn his order and continue together for an hour or more afterwards they shall be guilty of felony. The Act has not generally been enacted in the United States.
2. [*not cap.*] A strong, vigorous reproof or warning; as, to read the *riot act* to a sulky boy.

ri'ot·er (rī'ŭt·ĕr), *n.* One who riots; specif.: **a** *Archaic.* A profligate liver; a reveler; a roisterer. **b** One who creates or engages in a disturbance or tumult; specif., *Law,* one who engages in a riot. See RIOT, *n.,* 6. **c** *Obs.* One who commits an outrage or trespass, esp. against property.

riot gun. *Mil.* Any small arm, firing shot or slugs, used especially to disperse rioters or the like, rather than to inflict serious injuries or cause fatalities.

ri'ot·ing (rī'ŭt·ĭng), *adj.* That riots. — **ri'ot·ing·ly,** *adv.*

ri'ot·ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who believes in rioting, or who riots, esp. against a grievance. — **ri'ot·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

ri'ot·oo'ra·cy (-ōō'rȧ·sĭ), *n.* A form of society in which violence and disorder prevail.

ri'ot·ous (rī'ŭt·ŭs), *adj.* [OF., quarrelsome.] Involving, or engaging in, riot; specif.: **a** Wanton; unrestrained; profligate.
The younger son . . . took his journey into a far country, and there wasted his substance with *riotous* living. *Luke* xv. 13.
b Of the nature of a riot (sense 6); seditious; tumultuous. — **ri'ot·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **ri'ot·ous·ness,** *n.*

ri'ot·ry (rī'ŭt·rĭ), *n.* Rioting; riot; also, rioters collectively.

riot, strike, and civil commotion insurance. See INSURANCE, *n.,* 1.

rip (rĭp), *v.;* RIPPED (rĭpt); RIP'PING. [Appar. of Scand. or LG. origin; cf. Dan. *rippe, reppe,* Sw. *reppa,* MLG. *reppen,* Flem. *rippen,* Fris. *rippe.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To divide or separate the parts of by cutting or tearing; to tear or cut open, asunder, or off; to tear off or out by violence; as, to *rip* a garment; to *rip* off the skin of a beast; to *rip* up a floor; — often used with *up, open, off.*
2. To take out or away by or as by cutting or tearing.
He'll *rip* the fatal secret from her heart. *Granville.*
3. To tear up for search or disclosure, or for alteration; to search to the bottom; to discover; disclose. *Now Rare.*
For brethren to debate and *rip* up their falling out in the ear of a common enemy . . . is neither wise nor comely. *Milton.*
4. **a** To saw or split (wood) lengthwise of the grain or fiber. **b** To remove and replace tiles on a roof.
——, *Intrans.:* **1.** To become torn apart or split open or asunder, esp., in a garment, by cutting or breaking stitches.
2. To go ahead, move, or proceed headlong or at full speed or energy; as, to let an engine *rip. Colloq.*
3. To break forth into vehement, often profane, utterance; — often with *out;* as, to *rip* out with an oath. *Colloq.*
4. To strike violently or viciously.
Syn. — See TEAR.

rip out. To utter violently and suddenly, as an oath. *Colloq.*

rip, *n.* **1.** A rent made by ripping, esp. by a seam giving way; a tear; a place torn; laceration.
2. A metal tool for ripping out nails.
3. A rush; speed; pace. *Colloq.*

rip, *n.* [Perh. later form of REP, in this sense, but cf. LG. dial. *rips* a gaunt person or horse.] A mean, vicious, or worthless thing or person, as a scamp, a debauchee, or a worn-out horse. *Colloq.*

rip, *n.* [Cf. RIPPLE a little wave.] **a** A body of water made rough by the meeting of opposing tides or currents. **b** A portion of a current roughened by passing over a shoal; — applied esp. to tidal currents, more rarely to land streams.

rip (rĭp), *n.* [ON. *hrip.*] A kind of wicker fish basket; also, a coop for fowl. *Dial.*

rip, *n.* A whetstone or strop used to sharpen a scythe. *Dial.*

rip, *n.* [Northern form of *reap* handful of grain; cf. dial. *rip* to reap.] A small bunch of hay or of grain in the stalk. Cf. 5th GAVEL, 1 b.

rip-. A combining form used as a vague intensive, as in *rip-roaring.*

ri'pa (rī'pȧ), *n.* [L. See RIVER.] **1.** A bank of a river, beyond which the waters do not normally flow.
2. *Anat.* A line of reflection of the ependyma from the surface of a brain ventricle.

ri'pal (-păl), *adj.* [L. *ripa* bank + *-al.*] Riparian. *Rare.*

ri·par'i·al (rĭ·pâr'ĭ·ăl; rī-), *adj. Zool.* Riparian; living on or frequenting the banks of streams or other waters.

ri·par'i·an (rĭ·pâr'ĭ·ăn; rī-; 277), *adj.* [L. *riparius.* See RIVER.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or living on, the bank of a river, of a lake, or of a tidewater.
2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to a ripa (sense 2).

ri·par'i·an, *n.* One who lives, or has property, on the bank of a river.

riparian rights. *Law.* The rights of a person owning land containing or bordering on a watercourse or other body of water in or to its banks, bed, or waters. At the common law a person owning land bordering a nonnavigable stream owns the bed of the stream to the filum aquae, or thread of the stream, and may make reasonable use of its waters. Cf. FORESHORE.

Ri·pa'ri·i (rĭ·pā'rĭ·ī), *n. pl.* [L.] The Ripuarian division of the Franks. See RIPUARIAN, *adj.*

ri·par'i·ous (rĭ·pâr'ĭ·ŭs; rī-), *adj.* [L. *riparius.*] Growing or living along the banks of rivers; riparial.

rip cord. *Aeronautics.* A cord by which the gas bag of a balloon may be ripped open for a limited distance to release the gas quickly and so cause immediate descent.

ripe (rīp), *adj.;* RIP'ER (rīp'ĕr); RIP'EST (rīp'ĕst; -ĭst; 119). [AS. *rīpe;* akin to OS. *rīpi,* D. *rijp,* G. *reif,* OHG. *rīfi,* and to E. REAP.] **1.** Ready for reaping or gathering; having attained perfection; mature; — said of fruits, seeds, etc.; as, *ripe* grain. Botanically, a fruit is ripe when its seeds are mature and fit for germination. In horticulture it is ordinarily said to be ripe when in condition for use as food, although many unripe fruits are also eaten.
2. Like ripened fruit in ruddiness and plumpness.
3. Advanced by keeping to the state of fitness or best condition for use; mellow; — said of foods; as, *ripe* cheese; *ripe* wine; *ripe* game.
4. Having attained full development; mature; perfected; consummate; as, a *ripe* scholar. "*Ripe* courage." *Chaucer.* Also, far advanced in years; as, a *ripe* old age.
5. Maturated or perfectly suppurated; ready to discharge; — said of abscesses, sores, tumors, etc.
6. Ready for action or effect; prepared.
While things were just *ripe* for a war. *Addison.*
7. Intoxicated. *Slang.* "Reeling *ripe.*" *Shak.*
8. In technical senses: **a** Of claims, mature. **b** Free from budding cells; matured; — said of yeasts. **c** Ready for operation; — said of a cataract in the eye. **d** *Forestry.* Mature, — of a forest whose height growth is ended and diameter growth is decreasing. **e** *Hort.* Having the wood sufficiently matured to root when made into cuttings; as, *ripe* wood, cions, slips. **f** *Zool.* Mature; ready to be discharged, as eggs; also, containing ripe eggs or spermatozoa, as a fish at spawning time.
Syn. — Full-grown; finished; fit, ready. See MATURE.
Ant. — Unripe, green; unseasoned; uncured; callow, inexperienced; unready.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

ripe-aged	ripe-eared	ripe-picked
ripe-bending	ripe-faced	ripe-red
ripe-cheeked	ripe-grown	ripe-tongued
ripe-colored	ripe-looking	ripe-witted

ripe (rīp), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *rīpian.*] To ripen; mature.

ripe (rīp), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *rȳpan.*] *Obs. exc. Scot. & N. of Eng.* **1.** To plunder; rob; rifle.
2. To search; ransack; examine; also, to empty, as a pocket.
3. To clean; to clear. *Scot.*
4. To break up or remove stones from (rough ground). *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

-ripe (-rīp). A combining form of *ripe,* adj., as in: bloodripe, rareripe, roperipe, sheafripe, weeping-ripe.

ripe (rīp), *n.* [L. *ripa.*] Riverbank; seashore. *Now Rare.*

ripe (rīp). Var. of REAP. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

ripe'ly (rīp'lĭ), *adv.* In a ripe manner; maturely; at the fit time or in the fit manner; thoroughly.

rip'en (rīp'ĕn), *v.;* -ENED (-ĕnd); -EN·ING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To grow ripe; to become mature, as grain or fruit.
2. To approach or come to perfection or completeness or to fitness for action, execution, use, or the like.
3. *Med.* To become ready to discharge; — of abscesses, tumors, etc.
——, *Trans.:* **1.** To make ripe; as, the sun *ripens* fruit.
2. To mature; to fit or prepare; to bring to perfection or completeness or to a state of fitness for use, execution, or the like; as, to *ripen* the judgment; to *ripen* a plan; to *ripen* clay for pottery making (cf. AGE, *v. i.,* 2 b; *v. t.,* 1); to *ripen* cream in buttermaking. In buttermaking, cream is ripened by the action of acid-forming bacteria upon the milk sugar, the acidity (souring) which develops reducing the loss of fat in the buttermaking, decreasing the churning time, and improving the flavor of the butter. The optimum degree of acidity for these purposes is from 0.45 to 0.5 per cent.
3. *Med.* To cause to become ready to discharge.
Syn. — Perfect, mellow, develop, complete.

rip'en·er (rīp'ĕn·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which ripens.

ripe'ness (rīp'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* [AS. *rīpness.*] State or quality of being ripe; maturity; completeness; perfection; as, the *ripeness* of grain, of manhood, of judgment.
Psychical *ripeness* was much behind even the physical. *D. H. Lawrence.*

rip'en·ing (rīp'ĕn·ĭng; -nĭng), *adj.* That ripens. — **rip'en·ing·ly,** *adv.*

rip'er (rīp'ĕr), *n.* A ripener.

ripe rot. *Plant Pathol.* Any decay of ripe fruit caused by various fungi, as that of the guava caused by *Glomerella psidii* and of cranberries by *Sporonema oxycocci;* specif., bitter rot of apples and other fruits.

ripe stump. *Forestry.* A dead stump.

rip'gut' (rĭp'gŭt'), *n.* A troublesome weedy European grass (*Bromus maximus gussoni*) adventive in California. *Calif.*

rip hook. A reaping hook. *Dial. Eng.*

ri·pic'o·lous (rĭ·pĭk'ō·lŭs; rī-), *adj.* [L. *ripa* bank + *-colous.*] *Zool.* Riparial; riparious.

ri·pid'o·lite (rĭ·pĭd'ō·līt; rī-), *n.* [Gr. *rhipis, rhipidos,* fan + *-lite.*] *Mineral.* **a** Clinochlore. **b** Prochlorite.

ri·pie'nist (rē·pyā'nĭst), *n. Music.* A ripieno player.

ri·pie'no (rē·pyā'nō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* **a** Filling up; supplementary; — applied to an instrument or performer serving solely to swell the mass, or tutti, of an orchestra, as distinguished from one having a prominent individual part. **b** In directions, = TUTTI, *adj.*

ri·pie'no, *n.;* *pl.* -NI (-nē), -NOS (-nōz). *Music.* A supplementary instrument or performer.

ri·poste', **ri·post'** (rē·pōst'), *n.* [F. *riposte,* fr. *risposte,* fr. It. *risposta,* fr. *rispondere* to answer. See RESPOND.] **1.** In fencing, a quick return thrust after a parry.
2. A quick and sharp retort; a repartee. *J. Morley.*

ri·poste', **ri·post',** *v. i.* [F. *riposter.*] To make a riposte, either verbally or in fencing; to retort quickly. — *v. t.* To utter as a retort; to retort.
"Absolutely certain," *riposted* the bookman. *Pall Mall Mag.*

rip'pa·ble (rĭp'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See RIP, *v.;* -ABLE.

rip panel. *Aeronautics.* A strip in the upper part of the fabric of a balloon or semirigid or nonrigid airship, which is torn off when immediate deflation is desired.

rip'per (rĭp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which rips; a ripping tool. Specif.: **a** A long bar or thin steel blade, notched to draw nails, used to remove damaged roofing slates, etc.; a ripping bar. **b** A ripsaw. **c** An implement for cutting stitches in ripping open seams in cloth. **d** A machine with revolvable knives for cutting millboard.
2. Any person or thing very good or remarkable of its kind. *Slang.*
3. = DOUBLE-RIPPER.
4. [*cap.*] = JACK THE RIPPER.
5. *Wiredrawing.* Any of the larger blocks on which the first few drawings are effected.

rip'per, *n.* See RIPPIER.

---

ri·ni'tis. Rhinitis. *Ref. Sp.*

rin'ka (rĭng'kȧ), *n.* See RINKA FADDA.

rink'ey fod'der. Corruption [of *rinka fadda.*]

rin'kle. † WRINKLE.

rink polo. See 1st POLO b

rinn. † RUN, *v.*

Rin'nah (rĭn'ȧ). *Bib.*

ri'no. † RHINO, money. [*Sp.*]

ri'no·plas'ty. Rhinoplasty. *Ref.*

rin'sa·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

rinst. Rinsed. *Ref. Sp.*

ri'ot·ise (rī'ŭt·īz), *n.* Riot; excess; revelry. *Obs.*

ri'ot-proof' (60), *adj.* See -PROOF.

ri'peck. Var. of RYPECK.

ripe'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

Ri'phath (rī'fĭth). *Bib.*

ripier. † RIPPIER. [*Ref. Sp.*]

rip'l, **rip'ld.** Ripple, rippled.

rip'on. Var. of RIFFON.

ripp (rĭp). Scot. var. of REAP, *v. & n.* [*part.* of REAP. *Obs.*]

rip'ped (*dial.* rĭp'ĕd; -ĭt). *Pass.*

ripper act *or* **bill.** An act or a bill conferring upon a chief executive, as a governor or mayor, large powers of appointment and removal of heads of departments or other subordinate officials; also, such an act or bill conferring upon a State board the power to grant franchises, or restricting the appointive power of a governor. *Slang, U. S.*

rip'per·man (rĭp'ĕr·măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). An operator of a ripper.

rip'pet (rĭp'ĕt), *n.* Romp; uproar; quarrel. *Scot. & Dial.*

rip'pier, rip'ier (rĭp'yĕr), *n.* Also **rip'per** (rĭp'ĕr), etc. [From RIP basket.] A fish peddler. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

rip'ping (rĭp'ĭng), *adj.* **a** That rips. **b** *Slang.* Remarkable of its kind for size, excellence, or the like; admirable; as, a *ripping* musician; a *ripping* lie. — **rip'ping·ly,** *adv.* — **rip'ping·ness,** *n.*

ripping bar. A bar having one end formed into a ripping chisel and whose other end is shaped like a gooseneck and is notched for use in pulling nails.

Ripping Chisel.

ripping chisel. A long slender chisel, slightly bent near the cutting end, used for cleaning out mortises, etc.

ripping cord. *Aeronautics.* = RIP CORD.

ripping iron. = RAVEHOOK.

ripping panel *or* **strip.** *Aeronautics.* A rip panel.

ripping punch. *Mach.* A tool, used in a punching machine, for crosscutting metal plates. It has a rectangular point.

ripping saw. A ripsaw.

ripping size. *Carp.* The size of rough stock required for the production of a finished product.

rip'pit (rĭp'ĭt), *n.* A fist fight. *Southern U. S.*

rip'ple (rĭp'l), *n.* [Cf. D. *repel.* See 3d RIPPLE.] An implement, with teeth like those of a comb, for removing seeds and seed vessels from flax, broomcorn, etc.

rip'ple, *v. t.* To remove the seeds from (flax, etc.), with a ripple; to draw (flax, etc.) through a ripple.

rip'ple, *v. i.;* RIP'PLED (-ld); RIP'PLING (-lĭng). [ME. *rippelen;* akin to MLG. & D. *repelen, repen,* and to E. REAP.] To scratch; rip; tear; graze. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rip'ple, *n.* A scratch or slight cut.

rip'ple (rĭp'l), *v.* [Cf. 1st RIFFLE, RIMPLE, 4th RIP, RUMPLE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To become fretted or dimpled on the surface, as water when agitated or running over rough shallows; to be covered with, or form in, small waves or undulations; as, a field of grain *ripples* in the wind.

2. To flow in small waves or ripples.

3. To make a sound as of water running gently over rough shallows; as, her laughter *rippled.*

4. To fall in soft undulating folds, as a flounce.

—, *Transitive:* To fret or dimple, as the surface of water; to cover with, or form in, small waves or undulations or with ripplelike marks; as, the breeze *rippled* the lake.

rip'ple (rĭp'l), *n.* **1.** The fretting or dimpling of the surface of water running over rough shallows or stirred by the wind; hence, a little curling wave or an undulation.

2. A sound such as is made by water running over rough shallows; as, a *ripple* of laughter.

3. A rippling of cloth, as in a frill or skirt.

4. A stretch of swift water in a stream. *U. S.*

5. = 1st RIFFLE, 1. *U. S.*

6. *Elec.* A slight fluctuation in the intensity of a steady current.

rip'ple (rĭp'l), *n.* Weakness in the back and loins; kidney disease; — usually in the *pl. Scot.*

ripple cloth. Zibeline.

ripple current. *Elec.* A current marked or characterized by a ripple. See 6th RIPPLE, 6.

ripple grass. The ribwort *Plantago lanceolata.*

ripple marks. A system of small, more or less parallel ridges produced, esp. on sand, by wind, by the current of a stream, or by the agitation of waves.

ripple plantain. The ribwort *Plantago lanceolata.*

rip'pler (rĭp'lĕr), *n.* One who or that which ripples.

rip'plet (-lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A small ripple.

ripple voltage. *Elec.* The alternating component of unidirectional voltage from a rectifier or generator.

ripple weld. A weld having a rippled surface.

rip'ple–weld', *v. t.* To unite by a ripple weld.

rip'pling (rĭp'lĭng), *adj.* That ripples. — **rip'pling·ly,** *adv.*

rip'ply (-lĭ), *adj.* Having ripples; as, *ripply* water; hence, resembling the sound of rippling water.

rip'pon (rĭp'ŏn), *n.* [From *Rippon spurs,* fr. *Rippon, Ripon,* Yorkshire, Eng., fr. L. *ripa* bank of a river.] A kind of spur formerly made at Rippon. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

rip'–rap', *n.* **a** A sound as of a rapid series of sharp blows. **b** A kind of firework that makes a succession of sharp explosions and jumps.

rip'rap' (rĭp'răp'), *n.* [Cf. RAP.] *Masonry.* A foundation or sustaining wall of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom; also, stones so used. *U. S.*

rip'rap', *v. t.;* -RAPPED' (-răpt'); -RAP'PING. *Masonry.* To form a riprap in or upon; to strengthen or support with a riprap; as, a breakwater *riprapped* with stone. *U. S.*

rip'rap'ping, *n.* The stones, collectively, of a foundation or wall of riprap.

rip'–roar'ing (66), *adj.* Noisily excited or exciting; hilarious; as, a *rip-roaring* farce. *Slang.*

rip'–roar'i·ous, *adj.* [*rip-* + *uproarious.*] Hilarious; boisterous. *Slang.*

rip'sack' (rĭp'săk'), *n.* The gray whale.

rip'saw' (-sô'), *n.* [See RIP, *v. t.,* 4.] *Carp.* A saw with coarse teeth which have only a slight set, used for cutting wood in the direction of the grain. See SAW, *Illust.*

rip'saw', *v. t.* To saw (wood) in the direction of its grain.

rip'snort'er (rĭp'snôr'tĕr), *n.* Intensive of 1st *snorter* (sense 2). — **rip'snort'ing,** *adj.* *Both Slang.*

Rip'u·ar'i·an (rĭp'ū·ăr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* [ML. *ripuarius,* prob. fr. L. *ripa* shore. See RIPARIAN.] Designating a group of Franks who established themselves in the 4th century on both banks of the Rhine near the present city of Cologne. See FRANK. — *n.* A Ripuarian Frank.

rip'up' (rĭp'ŭp'), *n.* Act or an instance of ripping up.

Rip' van Win'kle (rĭp' văn wĭng'k'l). **1. a** The title and hero of a story in Irving's *Sketch Book.* He is a good-natured, idle, and bibulous Dutch settler, with a termagant wife. One day, while hunting in the Catskill Mountains, he fell in with the spirits of Hendrick Hudson and his companions, who were playing ninepins and drinking schnapps. Rip van Winkle took a drink of their liquor, and fell into a sleep which lasted twenty years. On awaking he returned home to find that his wife was dead, himself forgotten, and his former cronies dead or scattered, while the colonies had become the United States of America. Cf. KLAUS, PETER. **b** Any of several plays by this title, based on the above story; esp., a play by Dion Boucicault, first produced in 1865, and used in an adapted form by Joseph Jefferson (see in *Biog.*).

2. A person who is very much behind the times.

ri'ro·ri'ro (rē'rō·rē'rō), *n.* [Maori.] The gray warbler of New Zealand.

ris·berm' (rĭs·bĕrm'), *n.* [F. *risberme,* fr. D. *rijsberm.*] An arrangement of fascines to strengthen the bottom of an earth wall or jetty. *Rare.*

‖**ris' de veau'** (rē' d' vō'). [F.] Calf's sweetbread.

rise (rīz), *v.;* *past tense* ROSE (rōz); *past part.* RIS'EN (rĭz'n); *pres. part. & verbal n.* RIS'ING (rīz'ĭng). [AS. *rīsan;* akin to OS. *rīsan,* OHG. *rīsan* to rise, fall, ON. *rīsa,* Goth. ur*reisan,* G. *reise* journey, prob. also to MIr. *rīan* sea, Gaulish *Renos* Rhine, L. *rīvus* a stream, OSlav. *rěka* river, Skr. *rayа* stream, course, haste. See RIDE, RILL, ROAM, RUN; cf. ARISE, DERIVE, RAISE, REAR, *v.,* RHENISH.] *Intransitive:*

I. To move from a lower position to a higher.

1. To move upward by voluntary motion, as walking, climbing, flying, etc.; as, a bird *rises* from the twig; the fish *rises* to the bait.

2. To emerge about the horizon; as, the sun *rose.*

3. To ascend; to mount upward; as, the smoke *rose* in the still air.

4. To ascend from the grave; to come to life.

But now is Christ *risen* from the dead. *1 Cor.* XV. 20.

5. To reach or attain; as, this elm *rises* to a height of seventy feet; to extend upward; to tower up; as, the Alps *rise* far above the sea.

6. To ascend (to the surface of a liquid or the ground); as, the cork *rose* to the top of the water.

7. To reach a higher level, as by increase of quantity or bulk; as, the river *rose* over its banks; the tide was *rising.*

8. To slope upward, as a path up a hill.

9. To attain to a better social, official, professional, or financial position; to be promoted; to succeed; to prosper; as, a *rising* politician, educator, doctor; to *rise* in rank; to attain a higher position in opinion or judgment.

10. To exercise all one's powers so as to meet and overcome a difficulty; — with *to;* as, he *rose* to the emergency.

11. To become nauseated; — of the gorge or stomach.

12. To respond to a provocation, temptation, etc.; to retort to an irritating remark; to become irritated. *Slang.*

13. To come (to hand). *Rare.*

There chanced to the prince's hand to *rise*
An ancient book. *Spenser.*

14. *Phonet.* To be raised, as a vowel. See RAISE, *v. t.,* 11.

II. To become erect.

15. To change from a lying, kneeling, or sitting to a higher position, esp. to a standing position; as, he *rose* and opened the door.

16. To get up from a bed or couch after sleep or rest; as, he regularly *rose* at six thirty.

17. To become erect; — of hair; also, to become erect after being bent, as grass.

18. To end an official sitting; adjourn; as, the committee *rose.*

19. To terminate or abandon a siege.

20. To attack; to go to war; to take up arms; to rebel.

No more shall nation against nation *rise.* *Pope.*

III. To increase.

21. To increase, as in volume, price, degree, intensity, violence, loudness, or the like. Specif.: **a** To increase in power, force, or strength; as, a storm *rises;* his anger *rose;* the *rising* power of a nation. **b** To become of higher value; to increase in price; as, stocks *rise* and fall. **c** To increase in intensity; as, the temperature *rises* in summer. **d** To become louder, or higher in pitch, as the voice or a musical instrument. **e** To increase in amount; to enlarge; as, his expenses *rose.* **f** To be moved or stirred; — said of emotions or the heart; as, hope *rose* high. **g** To swell or puff up; to become light, as dough. **h** To become more and more dignified or forcible; to increase in interest or power; — said of thought, style, or discourse; as, to *rise* to the heights of eloquence.

IV. To become existent.

22. a To come into being; to have a beginning; to originate; as, rivers *rise* in springs or lakes; a rumor *rose;* to be erected or built; as, the cathedral *rose* day by day. **b** To emerge into sight; to become apparent; as, the land *rose* to view. **c** To become perceptible to other senses than sight; as, a noise *rose;* odor *rises* from the flower. **d** To come to mind; to be suggested; to occur; as, to make a picture *rise* in the imagination of an audience.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To go up; ascend; climb.

2. To cause to rise; to raise.

Syn. — Climb; tower; get up; begin, start, spring; increase, grow; flourish, thrive. RISE, ARISE. RISE is the general term, and applies to movement of any sort from a lower to a higher position; except in poetry, and in the sense of getting up from a sitting, kneeling, or lying posture, *rise,* in its lit. senses, has practically displaced ARISE; as, a balloon *rises* in the air; the mercury *rises* in the thermometer; one *arises* (or *rises*) from a chair; cf. to *rise* to a point of order. Figuratively, *arise* applies esp. to that which springs up or appears; *rise* often emphasizes the idea of origin; as, a discussion *arose;* "What mighty contests *rise* from trivial things" (*Pope*). But *rise* has much wider figurative application than *arise.*

Ant. — Fall, descend, sink; end, cease, conclude; shrink; diminish, lessen; stoop; decline, retrograde.

rise tacks and sheets. *Naut.* See RAISE, *v. t.,* 10.

rise (rīz; 277: *see note below*), *n.* **1.** Act of rising, or state of being risen; a moving upward. Specif.: **a** Emergence above the horizon. **b** An ascent from the grave; resurrection. **c** An upward slope; as, a steep *rise* in a road; a part that slopes or extends upward; as, the *rise* of a roof (cf. PITCH); also, specif., a flight (of steps). **d** A piece of land higher than its surroundings; as, the house stood on a *rise.* **e** The upward spring of a fish to seize food or bait. **f** Elevation or ascent of the voice; upward change of key; as, a *rise* of a tone or semitone. **g** Act of reaching a higher level by an increase of quantity or bulk; also, the amount or distance of such an increase; as, the *rise* of the river was six feet. **h** The distance of one thing above another; the length of the side of a right triangle that is perpendicular to the base. **i** In trapshooting, the distance from the firing line to the traps. **j** *Obs.* A leap, spring, or bound; a place from which to leap or spring.

2. a Act of attaining a higher position or rank. **b** Capacity for rising, or height to which one can rise, intellectually or spiritually.

3. Response to a provocation; a retort; act of becoming irritated; as, we got a *rise* out of him. *Slang.*

4. Increase; advance; augmentation, as of price, value, rank, property, fame, and the like; as, the *rise* of stocks. Specif.: **a** Increase of sound; a swelling of the voice.

The ordinary *rises* and falls of the voice. *Bacon.*

b *Colloq., Brit.* An increase in wages or salary. **c** The difference in diameter, or taper, between two points on a log.

5. Act or process of coming into being; spring; source; origin; as, the *rise* of a stream.

All wickedness taketh its *rise* from the heart. *R. Nelson.*

6. *Arch.* = HEIGHT, *n.,* 7.

7. *Mining.* = 2d RAISE, 4.

Syn.—Ascension; elevation; eminence; beginning; growth.

Ant. — Descent, fall; depression; conclusion; decrease, lessening, diminution.

☞ The noun (from the verb) was originally pronounced rīz. This has remained the popular pron., as in *sunrise.* Walker (c. 1800) and some other lexicographers preferred rĭs, on the analogy of a few other nouns distinguished from verbs by voiceless *s* (*use,* n. & v., *abuse,* n. & v., *house,* n. & v., etc.), but this probably never prevailed and is now little heard.

— *the rise of.* Rather more than. *Southern U. S.*

rise (rīz), *past tense* of RISE, *v. Obs. exc. Dial.*

-rise (-rīz). A combining form from the verb *rise,* denoting *a rising,* as in moon*rise,* sun*rise.*

rise (rĭs). Var. of RICE, a twig.

rise and fall. The vertical up and down movement of the tide resulting from, but not necessarily coincident with, its flow and ebb.

rise of floor. *Shipbuilding.* The angle that the midship frame makes with the horizontal plane at the keel; dead rise.

rise of floor line. = RISING LINE.

Rise of Silas Lap'ham, The (lăp'ăm). A novel (1885) by William Dean Howells, portraying a typical self-made American.

ris'er (rīz'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which rises; as: **a** One who gets up from bed, one who rises in revolt, etc. **b** A part in a machine which operates by rising.

2. A member placed under something to increase its elevation; esp., either of two frames, secured one to each side of a cart, to raise the driver's seat.

3. A vertical supply or return pipe for steam, water, gas, etc.

4. *Arch.* **a** The upright piece of a step, from tread to tread. When this piece is omitted the open space between two treads is sometimes called an *open riser.* See BRIDGEBOARD, *Illust.* Hence: **b** Any small upright face, as of a seat, platform, veranda, or the like.

5. *Elec.* A vertical wire connecting two floors in an electric wiring system for a building.

6. *Founding.* **a** = FEEDHEAD, 2. **b** A channel or head in a mold to permit escape of air, etc.

7. *Mining.* = 2d RAISE, 4.

8. *Print.* A block for mounting a plate. *Eng.*

rish'i (rĭsh'ĭ), *n.* [Skr. *ṛṣi.*] *Hinduism.* A holy sage; an inspired poet; esp., any of seven ancient sages, born of Brahma's mind, to whom are attributed some of the Vedic hymns; also [*cap.*], any of the seven conspicuous stars of Ursa Major, which these sages are fabled to have become.

rish'ta·dar' (rĭsh'tȧ·där'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *rishtadār,* fr. Per. *rishta* line, kin + *dār* agent suffix.] *Hindu Law.* A kinsman or relation.

ris'i·bil'i·ty (rĭz'ĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *risibilité.*] **1.** The quality of being risible, or able or inclined to laugh.

A strong and obvious disposition to *risibility.* *Scott.*

2. *pl.* A person's sensibilities to what seems ridiculous or laughable; impulses or tendencies to laugh; risibles.

ris'i·ble (rĭz'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* [F., fr. LL. *risibilis,* fr. *ridere, risum,* to laugh. See RIDICULOUS.] **1.** Having the faculty or power of laughing; disposed to laugh.

The definition of man that he is *risible.* *Dr. H. More.*

2. Exciting or provoking laughter. *Now Rare.* "*Risible* absurdities." *Johnson.*

3. Used in, or expressing, laughter; of or pertaining to laughter; as, *risible* muscles; the *risible* faculty.

— **ris'i·ble·ness,** *n.* — **ris'i·bly,** *adv.*

ris'i·bles (rĭz'ĭ·b'lz), *n. pl.* Risibilities (sense 2).

ris'ing (rīz'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RISE. Hence: *adj.* **1.** Moving from a lower to a higher place; ascending; sloping upward; elevated; advancing.

2. a Increasing in wealth, power, distinction, or the like.

Among the *rising* theologians of Germany. *Hare.*

b Increasing in force, intentity, etc. **c** Increasing in loudness or becoming higher in pitch; as, a *rising* tone or voice. **d** Growing; advancing to adult years and to the state of active life; as, the *rising* generation.

3. [From RISING, *n.*] Pert. to, or used in, or for, rising.

4. *Her.* Depicted with wings opening as if for flight.

ris'ing (rīz'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RISE. Hence: *n.*

1. Act of one who or that which rises (in any sense).

2. That which rises; specif., a tumor; a boil. *Lev.* xiii. 10.

3. Anything used to make dough rise, as yeast; also, the amount of dough prepared at one time. *Chiefly Dial.*

4. *Mining.* = 2d RAISE, 4.

5. *Shipbuilding.* **a** A narrow strake to support the thwarts of a boat. **b** Fore-and-aft bearers to support a deck.

ris'ing (rīz'ĭng), *prep.* **a** *Local, U. S.* As much as; as, he bought *rising* a hundred acres. **b** *Local, U. S.* More than; exceeding; — with *of;* as, *rising* of a thousand men. **c** *Dial.* Approaching; nearing; as, he was *rising* sixteen years.

rising anvil. A double beakiron.

rising diphthong. One with greater stress at the end (*uo* in It. *nuovo*). See *Pron.,* § 37.

rising floor. *Shipbuilding.* A floor composed of rising timbers.

rising head. *Founding.* A riser.

rising hinge. A door hinge designed so that the door is lifted a little when opened.

Rising in, *or* **of, the North.** *Eng. Hist.* The short-lived Roman Catholic revolt under the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland in 1569, ruthlessly put down by Elizabeth.

rising line. *Shipbuilding.* A line drawn in a plan of a vessel to show the heights of the floors.

rising pitch. *Music.* A pitch that is becoming more acute in tone; — opposed to *falling pitch.*

rising rhythm. *Pros.* A rhythm in which the stresses regularly fall on the last syllable of each foot; esp., a rhythm marked by accentual iambs or anapaests.

rising seat. One of the raised seats facing the congregation in a Friends' meetinghouse, occupied by the elders.

Rising Sun. See ORDER, *n.,* 1 c.

---

rip'ple·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
rip'ples, *n., pl.* of RIPPLE; esp. see 7th RIPPLE.
rip'pling kame. [*ripple* to scratch + *kame,* dial. var. of COMB.] = 1st RIPPLE.
ript. Ripped. *Ref. Sp.*
ris. Obs. pres. tense & dial. Eng. past tense & past part. of RISE.
ri·sa'la, -lah (rē·sä'lä). Vars. of RESSALA. [RESSALDAR.
ris'al·dar' (rĭs'ăl·där'). Var. of
rische. † RUSH, a plant.
‖ris'co, *n.* [It.] Risk; venture. *Obs.* [RIX-DOLLAR.
ris'da·ler (rĭs'dȧ'lĕr). Var. of
rise. † RICE.
ris'en (rĭz'n), *past part.* of RISE; also, in Middle English, *past tense pl.* of RISE.
rish (rĭsh). Var. of RUSH, a plant. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
ris'i·bl. Risible. *Ref. Sp.*
risien. † RESE, shake.

rising timbers. *Shipbuilding.* The floor timbers in the forward or after parts of a vessel.
rising vote. A vote in which the voters on each side rise in turn and, usually, are counted.
rising wood. *Shipbuilding.* In wooden ships, timber used to fill in at the junctions of the keelson with the stem and stern posts.
risk (rĭsk), *n.* [F. *risque*, fr. It. *risco, risico, rischio*, of uncert. origin.] **1.** Hazard; danger; peril; exposure to loss, injury, disadvantage, or destruction; as, mountain climbing involves great *risks; risk* of assassination.
2. In forest-protection usage, any agency that may cause a fire. Cf. HAZARD.
3. *Insurance.* **a** The chance of loss or the perils to the subject matter of insurance covered by the contract; also, the degree of probability of such loss. **b** Short for *amount at risk*, that is, the amount which the company may lose. In life insurance the risk at any given time equals the difference between the reserve and the face of the policy. **c** Loosely, a person or thing considered with reference to the risk involved in placing insurance upon him or it. **d** The character of hazard involved in insurance, — usually with a qualifying word; as, war *risk*, fire *risk*, catastrophe *risk*.
Syn. — See DANGER.
risk (rĭsk), *v. t.;* RISKED (rĭskt); RISK'ING. [F. *risquer*. See RISK, *n.*] **1.** To expose to risk, hazard, or peril; venture; hazard; as, to *risk* one's person or reputation.
2. To incur the risk or danger of; to venture upon (something involving risk); as, to *risk* a battle.
risk (rĭsk), *v. i.* To make a crackling or grating sound. *Scot.*
risk'er (rĭs'kẽr), *n.* One who risks.
risk'ful (rĭsk'fo͝ol; -fĭ), *adj.* Risky. — **risk'ful·ness,** *n.*
risk'ish, *adj.* [See 1st -ISH.] Tending to be risky; somewhat risky.
risk'y (rĭs'kĭ), *adj.* **1.** Attended with risk or danger; hazardous. "Generalizations are always *risky.*" *Lowell.*
2. Incurring risks; venturesome. *Rare.*
3. Risqué. *A Gallicism.*
— **risk'i·ly,** *adv.* — **risk'i·ness,** *n.* — **risk'less,** *adj.*
‖**ri'so·lu'to** (rē'zō·lōō'tō), *adj.* [It., resolute.] *Music.* Resolute; with marked accent; — used as a direction.
‖**ri·sor'gi·men'to** (rē·sôr'jē·mĕn'tō), *n.* [It.] Literally, a revival; a resurrection; esp.: a [*cap.*] The revival of learning and the renewal of classical feeling in art, in Italy, in the 14th and 15th centuries, as disting. from the Renaissance in France and northern Europe. See RENAISSANCE. **b** The movement for political unity in Italy in the 19th century.
ri·so'ri·al (rĭ·sō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* [L. *ridere, risum,* to laugh.] Pertaining to, causing, or producing, laughter.
ri·so'ri·us (rĭ·sō'rĭ·ŭs; rĭ-; 181), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A narrow band of muscle fibers arising from the fascia over the masseter muscle and inserted into the tissues at the corner of the mouth.
‖**ri·sot'to** (rē·sôt'tō), *n.* [It.] Rice, cooked with meat gravy, and, often, with cheese.
risp (rĭsp), *n.* **1.** A stem or stalk of any of various plants, as peas, strawberries, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
2. *Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** A coarse kind of grass. **b** A stalk or wisp of hay. **c** A bulrush.
risp (rĭsp), *v. i. & t.* [ON. *rispa.*] To rasp; rub; scratch; to file; to tirl. *Scot.*
risp, *n.* **1.** A sound of risping; a rasp; a carpenter's file; a tirling pin. *Scot.*
2. A finely notched metal bar on a house door. It was rubbed with an attached ring (*risp and ring*) to attract attention and thus secure admission.
risp'er (rĭs'pẽr), *n.* [S. Afr. D., fr. obs. & dial. D. *rispe* (D. *rupe*).] A caterpillar. *S. Africa.*
‖**ri·spet'to** (rē·spĕt'tō), *n.* [It., lit., respect.] In Italian poetry, a popular form of stanza of from six to ten lines with rhymes.
‖**ri·spos'ta** (rē·spōs'tä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* The answer in a fugue or the consequent in a canon.
ris'qué' (rēs'kā'), *adj. masc.;* **risquée,** *fem.* [F., past part. of *risquer* to risk.] Hazardous; risky; esp., figuratively, verging upon impropriety or indecency; as, a *risqué* story.
Riss (rĭs), *n.* [See RISS-WÜRM.] *Geol.* The third stage of Quaternary glaciation in Europe. — **Riss, Riss'i·an** (rĭs'ĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.*
ris'sel (rĭs'ĕl; -l), *n.* Also **ris'ser** (-ẽr). [Prob. fr. MF. *ressorer* to dry out.] The common red currant.
ris'sle (rĭs''l; rĭz''l), *n.* [ON. *hrīsla.*] A stick, staff, or pole. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Ris'so·a (rĭs'ō·ä), *n.* [NL., after Giovanni Antonio *Risso* (1777–1845), prof. of botany and chemistry at Nice.] *Zool.* A genus of small marine snails having an acuminate, often finely sculptured shell, with a corneous operculum. It is the type of a large family, **Ris·so'i·dae** (rĭ·sō'ĭ·dē). — **ris'soid** (rĭs'oid), *adj. & n.*
‖**ris'so'lé'** (rē'sō'lā'), *adj.* [F.] Browned by frying in deep fat.
‖**ris'sole'** (rē'sôl'; rĭs'ōl), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* **a** A ball or roll of rich minced meat or fish, covered with pastry and fried in deep fat. **b** A sweet dish with jam, custard, etc., as the filling.
Riss'-Würm' (rĭs'vürm'), *adj.* [From the *Riss,* a tributary of the Danube in Württemberg, and the *Würm,* a small stream of S. Bavaria.] *Geol.* Designating or pertaining to the third interglacial interval, estimated at 60,000 years, during the Quaternary glaciation of Europe. It corresponds to the Sangamon interglacial stage in North America. — **Riss'-Würm',** *n.*
rist (rĭst), *n.* [From RISE. Cf. ARIST.] *Obs. exc. Dial.* Rising; specif.: **a** *Obs.* Insurrection; also, resurrection. **b** *Obs.* Source. **c** An ascent (of ground). **d** An increase (of price).
rist (rĭst), *v. t.* [ON. *rista.*] To engrave, scratch, mark, or wound.
rist. Contraction of *riseth,* 3d pers. sing. pres. tense of RISE. *Obs.*
ris·to'ri (rĭs·tō'rĭ; *It.* rē·stō'rē), *n.* [After Adelaide *Ristori,* It. actress.] A loose open jacket for women.
‖**ri'sus** (rī'sŭs), *n.* [L.] A laugh; laughter.
‖**ri'sus sar·do'ni·cus** (sär·dŏn'ĭ·kŭs). [NL. *sardonicus* sardonic.] *Med.* Spasmodic, grinning facial expression, as in tetanus; sardonic grin.
rit (rĭt), *v. t.* [ME. *ritten;* akin to G. *ritzen,* and E. WRITE.] To scratch; cut; rip; slit; split; tear; pierce. — *n.* A scratch; cut; slit. *Both Obs. exc. Dial.*
rit. Contraction of *rideth,* 3d pers. sing. pres. tense of RIDE. *Obs.*
Ri'ta (rē'tä), *n.* [Sp. & It., after Saint *Rita* of Casia (a Florentine town), 13th–14th centuries, for It. *Margherita,* Sp. *Margarita.* See MARGARET.] Fem. proper name.

ri'ta (rĭ'tä), *n.* [Skr. *ṛta.*] *Vedic Relig.* Cosmic order; the natural course of things; the fundamental moral and physical law of the universe.
ri'tar·dan'do (rē'tär·dän'dō; -dän'dō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Retarding; becoming slower; rallentando; — used as a direction. — *n.* A movement or passage in gradually slackening tempo; also, a gradually slackening tempo.
rite (rīt), *n.* [L. *ritus;* akin to Gr. *arithmos* number, OHG. & AS. *rīm,* ON. *rīm* calculation, OIr. *rīm* number. Cf. ARITHMETIC, RHYME.] **1. a** A prescribed form or manner of conducting a ceremony, esp. a religious ceremony; a ritual for a religious service, the administration of a sacrament, or the like; as, the coronation *rite;* to be married according to the Anglican *rite.* **b** [*often cap.*] Liturgy (sense 1); the Eucharistic office; as, the Roman *rite;* the Ambrosian *rite.*
2. A formal and ceremonial act; esp., a religious ceremony; a service or function that follows a ritual; as, to perform the last *rites* of the Church; the *rites* of Freemasonry.

Time goes on crutches till Love have all his *rites.* *Shak.*

3. a *Obs. exc. Eccl.* Established custom or usage, as of a country, church, class. **b** Ceremonial practice viewed collectively; liturgical use; as, to observe the *rite* of the Church of England as given in the Book of Common Prayer.
4. *Anthropol.* Any ritualistic procedure or formula, particularly those associated with change of status on the part of the individual, as initiation, marriage, death, etc. Sometimes called specifically *rites of passage.*
5. [*sometimes cap.*] *Eastern & Western Churches.* A division of the Church as determined by liturgy; specif., a patriarchate; as, Catholics of the Latin *Rite;* a Uniat of the Byzantine *Rite.*
Syn. — Form, observance, solemnity. See CEREMONY.
ri'te (rī'tē), *adv.* [L.] Fitly; rightly; well; — used esp. in a diploma to indicate that the degree is earned, and not honorary. Cf. CUM LAUDE.
rite'ly, *adv.* According to rite or ritual; duly. *Obs.*
‖**ri'te·nu'to** (rē'tä·nōō'tō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Held back in tempo; — a direction usually indicating an abrupt slowing down.
rit'or·nel', **rit'or·nelle'** (rĭt'ôr·nĕl'), *n.* [It. *ritornello,* dim. of *ritorno* return, fr. *ritornare* to return; cf. F. *ritournelle.*] *Music.* **a** A short instrumental passage, as a prelude or a refrain in a vocal composition, often consisting of its burden. **b** An instrumental interlude between the parts of an opera. **c** A tutti passage in a concerto.
rit'or·nel'lo (rĭt'ôr·nĕl'ō), *n.; pl.* -LOS, -LOES (-ōz); -LI (-lē). [It.] Ritornel.
‖**ri·trat'to** (rē·trät'tō), *n.* [It.] A picture; a portrait.
Ritsch'li·an (rĭch'lĭ·ăn), *adj. Theol.* Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with, the views of the theological school founded by the German theologian Albrecht Ritschl (1822–89), who rejected the metaphysical development of theology, held that religious judgments are judgments of value, and that Christian theology should rest mainly on an appreciation of the inner life of Christ. He emphasized the ethical-social content of theology. — *n.* A member of this school. — **Ritsch'li·an·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
‖**Rit'ter** (rĭt'ẽr), *n. sing. & pl.* [G. See RIDER, RIDE.] A knight; specif., a member of one of the lowest orders of the nobility in Germany and Austria. See TITLE, *n.,* 10 **b.**
rit'ting·er·ite (rĭt'ĭng·ẽr·īt), *n.* [After Peter *Rittinger,* Austrian mining official.] *Mineral.* A dark-brown or iron-black compound of arsenic, selenium, and silver, occurring in small crystals. Its streak is orange yellow. Sp. gr., 5.63.
rit'u·al (rĭt'ū·ăl), *adj.* [L. *ritualis,* fr. *ritus* a rite.] Of or pertaining to rites or a ritual; as, *ritual* sacrifices.
rit'u·al, *n.* [From RITUAL, *adj.*] **1.** The form or forms of conducting worship, esp. as established by tradition or by sacerdotal prescription; religious ceremonial. Ritual is regarded as of paramount importance in primitive and polytheistic religions. Sacrifices, mimetic dances, processions, and plays, mysteries, games, ordeals, and feasts are the chief acts of early public ritual. Cf. MAGIC, *n.,* 1.
2. Hence, a code or form of ceremonies observed, as by an organization or upon any ceremonial occasion; as, the *ritual* of the Freemasons.
3. a A book containing the rites or ceremonial forms to be observed by an organization, as a church; specif., *R.C.Ch.* [L. *rituale*], a book containing the forms to be observed by priests in administering the sacraments (Communion out of Mass, baptism, etc.), in churchings, in burials, etc. See MANUAL, *n.,* 6. **b** The verbal formulas of ritual.
4. a A ritual act or ceremony; — usually in *pl.* **b** The performing of a ritual act.
Syn. — Rite, ceremonial, form.
rit'u·al·ism (-īz'm), *n.* **1.** A system of conducting religious worship or exercises according to a ritual; use of, adherence to, or observance of, a ritual; in a derogatory sense, excessive devotion to prescribed ritual forms in religious worship.
2. Specif., the principles and practices of those in the churches of the Anglican Communion who have revived the use in church services of the symbolic ornaments and of various ritual acts and symbolic materials (the so-called *six points of ritual* — altar lights, eucharistic vestments, the eastward position, wafer bread, the mixed chalice, and incense — being especially emphasized) which were sanctioned in the second year of Edward VI, and never, it is maintained, forbidden by competent authority, although generally disused.
3. The science or study of ritual or liturgies.
rit'u·al·ist (rĭt'ū·ăl·ĭst), *n.* One skilled in, or attached to, a ritual; one who studies ritual; one who advocates or practices ritualism. — *adj.* Ritualistic.
rit'u·al·is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with, a ritual.
2. Adhering or devoted to ritualism; of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, ritualists.
— **rit'u·al·is'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*
rit'u·al'i·ty (rĭt'ū·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Ritual quality; a rite; ritualism.
rit'u·al·ly, *adv.* By rites, or by a particular rite; by, or according to, a ritual.
ritual murder. The alleged murder of a non-Jew, usually a child, by Jews for ritual purposes during Passover. The accusation of such a crime seems to have originated in the anti-Jewish writings of Egyptian Greek writers (see Josephus *Against Apion*) and throughout the two millenia following has frequently been made but never proved. The defenders of Jews accused of this charge have regularly proved that such an act is contrary to the chief tenets of Judaism and to the practices of Jews. In many cases the accusation has been proved to rest on malicious falsehood or on superstitious ignorance.

‖**ri'tus** (rī'tŭs), *n.* [L.] A custom or usage, esp. a religious usage. Cf. RITE, 1, 2, & 3.
ritz'y (rĭt'sĭ), *adj.* [From the *Ritz* Hotel, London, and the *Ritz-Carlton,* New York.] Ostentatiously or vulgarly smart in appearance and manner; ultrafashionable. *Slang.*
riv'a (rĭv'ä), *n.* [ON. *rifa.*] A cleft in rock. *Scot.*
riv'age (rĭv'ĭj), *n.* [OF., fr. *rive* bank, fr. L. *ripa.* See RIVER.] **1.** A bank, shore, or coast. *Archaic.*
2. *O. Eng. Law.* A duty paid to the crown for the passage of vessels on certain rivers.
rivage green. A color, yellow-green in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
ri'val (rī'vŭl; 91), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *rival,* fr. L. *rivalis;* akin to OSlav. *rivĭnŭ* rival, Gr. *eris* strife.] **1.** One who performs the same duties, or who pursues the same object, as another.

If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus,
The *rivals* of my watch, bid them make haste. *Shak.*

2. One of two or more striving to reach or obtain that which one only can possess; a competitor; as, *rivals* in love; hence, one who is in competition with, or strives to excel, another; as, *rivals* in business; *rivals* in good deeds.
3. One who or that which equals another in the possession of desired qualities; as, fir is a *rival* of pine.
Syn. — Emulator, antagonist, opponent.
Ant. — Ally, partner.
ri'val, *adj.* Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition; as, *rival* lovers; *rival* claims.
ri'val, *v.;* RI'VALED (rī'vŭld) or RI'VALLED; RI'VAL·ING or RI'VAL·LING. *Trans.:* **1.** To be in competition with, to strive to gain some object in opposition to; as, to *rival* one in love.
2. To strive to equal or excel; to emulate; — of persons; now often with an implication of successful emulation or of equal excellence; as, his eloquence *rivals* that of Burke.
3. To possess qualities that equal those of another; — esp. of things; as, water *rivals* steam as a source of power.
—, *Intrans.:* To be in rivalry; to act as a rival. *Archaic.*
ri'val·ism (-īz'm), *n.* Rivalry.
ri·val'i·ty (rī·văl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *rivalitas;* cf. F. *rivalité.*] Rivalry; also, equality, as of right or rank. *Now Rare.*
ri'val·ize (rī'vŭl·īz), *v. t.* To act as rival. *Rare.*
ri'val·rous (rī'vŭl·rŭs), *adj.* Emulative; given to rivalry.
ri'val·ry (rī'vŭl·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [From RIVAL.]
1. Act of rivaling, or state of being a rival; a competition.

Keen contention and eager *rivalries.* *Jeffrey.*

2. A group of rivals.
Syn. — Emulation. See COMPETITION.
Ant. — Co-operation.
Ri'vals, The. A comedy (1775) by Richard Brinsley Sheridan. See LANGUISH, MISS LYDIA; MALAPROP, MRS.
rive (rīv), *v.; past tense* RIVED (rīvd); *past part.* RIVED (rīvd) *or* RIV'EN (rĭv'ĕn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* RIV'ING (rīv'ĭng). [ME. *riven,* fr. ON. *rīfa;* akin to OFris. *rīva* to tear, MLG. *rīven* to rub, Gr. *ereipein* to dash down, tear down, *eripnē* a broken cliff, crag, and to L. *ripa* bank. Cf. RIFLE, RIFT, RIPARIAN, RIVEL.] *Transitive:* **1.** To tear apart; to tear; lacerate.
2. To rend asunder forcibly or violently; to split; to cleave.

I shall *rive* him through the sides twain. *Chaucer.*

3. Figuratively, to tear at or rend (the heart, feelings, etc.).
4. To plow (unplowed land). *Scot.*
5. a *Obs.* To pierce, to thrust so as to pierce. **b** To steal; thieve; rob.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be split or be rent asunder; to admit of being split.
2. Figuratively, to burst; — of the heart.
Syn. — See TEAR.
rive (rīv), *n.* [From RIVE to rend.] **1.** A pull or tug; a rent; cleft; rift. *Dial. Eng.*
2. A portion of food torn off, as by the teeth; a bite. *Scot.*
rive, *n.* [OF. See RIVAGE.] Bank; shore. *Obs.*
rive, *v. i.* [OF. *river.* See ARRIVE.] To arrive; disembark. *Obs.*
‖**rive' droite'** (rēv' drwät'). [F.] The right bank or side (of the Seine); the part of Paris on the right bank of the river, including the shops, the Opera, and the Louvre.
‖**rive' gauche'** (gōsh'). [F.] The left bank (of the Seine); that part of Paris which lies on the left bank of the Seine, which includes the Latin Quarter.
riv'el (rĭv''l), *v. t. & i.;* RIV'ELED (-'ld); RIV'EL·ING. Also, *Obs.,* **riv'ell.** [ME. *rivelen,* fr. AS. *rifelede* wrinkled; akin to EFris. *riffel* furrow. See 1st RIFLE.] To shrivel; to wrinkle; to shrink; as, *riveled* fruit. *Archaic.*
riv'el (rĭv''l), *n.* A wrinkle. *Obs.*
riv'er (rĭv'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *rivere,* fr. OF. *rivere, riviere,* river, low ground along a river, fr. VL. (ML.) *riparia,* fr. L. *riparius* belonging to a bank or shore, fr. *ripa* a bank or shore. See RIVE to rend; cf. ARRIVE, RIPARIAN, RIVET.]
1. A natural stream of water larger than a brook or a creek. A *river* has its stages of development, youth, maturity, and old age. In its earliest stages a river system drains its basin imperfectly; as valleys are deepened, the drainage becomes more perfect, so that in maturity the total drainage area is large and the rate of erosion high. The final stage is reached when wide flats have developed and the bordering lands have been brought low. In parts of the United States and Canada, esp. in New England, *river* is applied to streams the size of brooks, while streams of river size are sometimes called *creeks.* See BROOK, *Note;* CREEK; BRANCH, *n.,* 10; cf. RUN.
2. Figuratively: A large stream; copious flow; abundance; as, *rivers* of blood; *rivers* of oil; *rivers* of talk.
3. Figuratively, a boundary between life and death.
4. The neighborhood of a river, where hawking was practiced; hence, the sport of hawking. *Obs.*
5. *Gems.* A pure-white diamond of very high grade, occasionally with a prismatic blue radiance. *Extra river* denotes a diamond of the very highest grade. Cf. WATER, *n.,* 5.
6. *Print.* A white spot or space in printed matter due to overwide spacing, esp. one extending vertically through a number of lines. Cf. PIGEONHOLE, *n.,* 7.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

river-blanched	**river craft**	**river-sundered**
river-borne	**riverdamp**	**river-watered**
river-bottom, *adj.*	**river-formed**	**river-worn**
river-caught	**river-given**	

riv'er, *adj.* Of, pert. to, or situated in, on, or beside, a river.
riv'er (rĭv'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* [OF. *riverer.*] To hawk by the side of a river; to fly (hawks) at river fowl. Cf. REVAY. *Obs.*
riv'er (rĭv'ẽr), *n.* One who rives, or splits.
riv'er·ain (rĭv'ẽr·ān), *adj.* [F.] Pertaining to a river bank; riparian; near or on a river. — *n.* One who dwells near or on a river.

rittmeester, G. *rittmeister.*] A captain of cavalry. *Obs.*
rit'u·al·ize, *v.* See -IZE.
rit'u·al·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
ri'val·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
ri'vald. Rivaled. *Ref. Sp.*
ri'val·ess, *n.* See -ESS.
ri'val·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
ri'val·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
ri'val·ty, *n.* Rivalry. *Obs.*
riv'el·ing, *n.* A runlet; rill. *Obs.*
riv'en (rĭv'ĕn), *past part.* of RIVE.

river and harbor bill. A bill appropriating money for the improvement (dredging, canalization, etc.) of rivers and harbors. See PORK BARREL. *U. S.*
river ash. The red ash *Fraxinus pennsylvanica.*
riv'er·bank' (rĭv'ĕr·băngk'), *n.* The bank of a river.
riverbank grape. = RIVERSIDE GRAPE.
riverbank willow. The sand-bar willow (*Salix longifolia*).
river basin. See BASIN, *n.*, 9 c.
river bass. **a** Any of several American fishes of the family Moronidae which live in rivers or ascend them to spawn, as the white perch, striped bass, etc. **b** = BLACK BASS, 1.
river birch. **a** An American birch (*Betula nigra*) with reddish-brown bark; also, its hard close-grained brownish wood. It is found in swamps and river bottoms throughout the eastern *U. S.* **b** The sweet birch.
river black oak. One of the Australian beefwoods (*Casuarina suberosa*).
river boulder. See BOULDER.
River Brethren. A denomination of Christians formed about 1770 in Pennsylvania among Swiss immigrants along the Susquehanna River. They are of the Baptist family, and allied to the Mennonites. They exist in the three branches: (1) ***The Brethren in Christ***, the largest body; (2) ***The Old Order*** or ***Yorker Brethren***, chiefly in York County, Pa., organized separately in 1843; (3) ***The United Zion's Children***, originating in 1853.
river bulrush. A stout, perennial herb (*Scirpus fluviatilis*), with numerous spikelets in a large terminal umbel.
river club rush. = RIVER BULRUSH.
river cottonwood. The swamp cottonwood.
river crab. A fresh-water crab of the family Potamonidae, as *Potamon fluviatile* of southern Europe.
river cress. = LAKE WATER CRESS.
river deer. A small deer (*Hydropotes inermis*) of the river marshes in southern China; the males have no antlers but are provided with tusklike canine teeth.
river dog. = HELLBENDER, 1.
river dolphin. Any of several South American and Asiatic long-snouted dolphins of medium size, which are chiefly confined to fresh water.
river dragon. A crocodile; — applied by Milton to the king of Egypt. See *Ezek.* xxix. 3.
river driver. One who drives logs on a river.
river duck. See ANATINAE.
riv'ered (rĭv'ĕrd), *adj.* Supplied with rivers.
river front. The land or area along a river; esp., in a city, an area devoted to business done on the river.
riv'er-god', *n.* A deity supposed to preside over a river as its tutelary divinity. — **riv'er-god'dess**, *n. fem.*
river grape. = RIVERSIDE GRAPE.
river grass. = TEXAS MILLET.
river gum. The red gum *Eucalyptus rostrata. Australia.*
river gunboat. See NAVY, 2.
riv'er-head' (rĭv'ĕr·hĕd'), *n.* The source of a river.
river hog. Any of several African wild hogs of the genus *Koiropotamus*, syn. *Potamochoerus*, of which the red river hog (*K. porcus*) is the best-known. It is bright rusty red in color, and has the tail and ears long and tufted.
river horse. A hippopotamus.
riv'er-ine (rĭv'ĕr·ĭn; -ēn), *n.* The region immediately adjoining a river.
riv'er-ine (rĭv'ĕr·ĭn; -ēn), *adj.* [From RIVER.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, formed by, or resembling, a river or rivers; as, *riverine* traffic, ports, valleys.
2. Living or situated on the banks of a river.
riv'er-ish, *adj.* Rivery. *Rare.*
river jack. The rhinoceros viper.
riv'er-let (rĭv'ĕr·lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A little river.
river lettuce. = WATER LETTUCE.
riv'er-ling, *n.* A small stream.
river locust. The false indigo *Amorpha fruticosa.*
riv'er-ly, *adj.* Like a river. *Rare.*
riv'er-man (rĭv'ĕr·măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **a** *Eng.* A man who makes his living by odd jobs along a river front. **b** *Logging.* One who drives logs on a river.
river mangrove. An Old World tropical tree (*Aegiceras majus*), family Myrsinaceae, having the habit of a mangrove.
river maple. The silver maple.
river mullet. See SEA MULLET.
river mussel. = MUSSEL, 2.
river oak. The she-oak. *Australia.*
River of Heaven. *Astron.* = MILKY WAY, 1.
river pear. = ANCHOVY PEAR.
river perch. The yellow perch. See PERCH, 1.
river pine. The scrub pine *Pinus virginiana.*
river pink. The pinkster flower. *U. S.*
river poplar. The common American cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera*).
river rat. A prowling thief who frequents a river front.
river road. See ROAD.
river rock. See PHOSPHATE ROCK.
riv'er-scape (rĭv'ĕr·skāp), *n.* See -SCAPE.
river shrew. The otter shrew.
riv'er-side' (rĭv'ĕr·sīd'), *n.* The side or bank of a river. — **riv'er-sid'er** (-sīd'ĕr), *n.*
riv'er-side', *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or situated on, the side of a river.
riverside grape. A wild grape (*Vitis vulpina*) abundant along riverbanks in the eastern United States. It has high-climbing stems, cordate, sometimes 3-lobed leaves, and sour blackish berries.
riverside tobacco. The wild tobacco *Pluchea odorata.*
river sunflower. The wild sunflower *Helianthus decapetalus.*
river tern. A tern (*Seëna seëna*) of India, which frequents rivers.
Riv'er Ti'gris (tī'grĭs). *Astron.* A constellation consisting of Taurus Poniatowskii and Vulpecula. *Obs.*
river trout. **a** The brown trout of Europe. **b** The wall-eyed pike.
river valley. See VALLEY, *n.*, 1.
riv'er-wash' (rĭv'ĕr·wŏsh'), *n.* Soil material transported and deposited by streams.
river wattle. A Tasmanian and Australian shrub (*Acacia discolor*).
riv'er-way' (rĭv'ĕr·wā'), *n.* A river used to convey traffic.
riv'er-weed' (rĭv'ĕr·wēd'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Podostemon.*
riverweed family. The Podostemaceae.
riv'er-y (rĭv'ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Having many rivers, as a country. **2.** Pertaining to or resembling a river.

riv'et (rĭv'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [OF., fr. *river* to rivet, perh. fr. (assumed) VL. *ripare* to make fast (orig., a ship to the

Common forms of Rivetheads. 1 Conehead; 2 Buttonhead; 3 (Flat) Countersunk-head; 4 Panhead; 5 Flathead; 6 Steeple-head.

shore), fr. L. *ripa* shore. See RIVER.] A headed pin or bolt of some malleable material, as wrought iron, soft steel, or copper, used for uniting two or more pieces by passing the shank through a hole in each piece and then beating or pressing down the plain end so as to make a second head. Small rivets are usually closed cold, but larger rivets are closed at a forging heat. Rivets are distinguished by the shape of their heads, as *panhead, conehead, buttonhead, flathead, steeple-head, flush-head,* and *countersunk-head rivets,* and by their use, as *structural, tinner's, belt,* etc.
riv'et, *v. t.*; RIV'ET·ED; RIV'ET·ING. **1.** To fasten with a rivet, or with rivets; as, to *rivet* two pieces of iron.
2. To upset the end or point of, as a metallic pin, rod, or bolt, by beating or pressing, so as to form a head; hence, to spread (metal) by peening; to peen.
3. To fasten firmly; to make firm, strong, or immovable; to fix closely (the eye, gaze, mind).
Thus his confidence was *riveted* and confirmed. *Scott.*
4. To attract and hold engrossingly (the attention).
rivet buster. *Mach.* A tool for knocking off rivetheads.
rivet carrier. See CARRIER.
rivet catcher. See CATCHER.
-riv'et·ed. Combining form meaning *fastened* (in a specified manner) *with rivets*, as in:
double-riveted, single-riveted, steel-riveted.
riv'et·er (rĭv'ĕ·tĕr; -ĭ·tĕr), *n.* **a** One whose work is to rivet a (specified) thing, or in a (specified) way, as in, **bobbin riveter, girder riveter, hand riveter, inside riveter, pneumatic riveter.** **b** A riveting machine; also, its operator. **c** A tool for drawing circles representative of rivets.
rivet forge. A riveting forge.
rivet hearth. A riveting forge.
rivet heater. See HEATER.
rivet hole. A hole prepared to receive a rivet.
riv'et·ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who rivets.
2. A set of rivets, collectively.
riveting die. = RIVET SET.
riveting forge. A forge for heating rivets.
riveting hammer. See HAMMER, *n.*, 1, *Illust.*
riveting knob *or* **set.** = RIVET SET.
riveting stake. *Horol.* A block of steel pierced with holes for the reception of arbors, so that the pinion or collet to be riveted finds a resting place round the edge of a suitable hole.
rivet knob. = RIVET SET.
rivet line. A line through the centers of a row of rivets.
rivet pitch. The distance between the centers of adjacent rivets that hold together the parts of a built member.
rivet set. A cupped tool for forming a head on a rivet.
rivet snap. = SNAP, *n.*, 14.
rivet steel. Very mild steel (about 0.05 per cent carbon), suitable for making rivets.
rivet weld. A weld having the form of a countersunk-head rivet and serving as a rivet.
rivet wheat. = POULARD WHEAT.

Rivet Set.

‖ri'vière' (rē'vyâr'), *n.* [F., prop., stream. See RIVER.] A necklace of diamonds or other precious stones, esp. one of several strings.
Ri·vi'na (rĭ·vī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., after A. Q. *Rivinus* (1652–1723), Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American herbs (family Phytolaccaceae) having somewhat flattened red berries. *R. humilis* is the bloodberry.
riv'ing (rĭv'ĭng), *adj.* That rives. — **riv'ing·ly**, *adv.*
riving knife. = FROE.
riving machine. A machine for splitting wood into staves, shingles, etc. Cf. FROE.
Ri·vin'i·an (rĭ·vĭn'ĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Pertaining to the German anatomist A. Q. Rivinus (1652–1723).
ri'vo (rē'vō), *interj.* An exclamation used in drinking bouts. *Obs.*
ri'vose (rī'vōs; rĭ·vōs'), *adj.* [L. *rivus* a brook, channel, gutter. See RIVULET.] Marked with sinuate and irregular furrows; as, *rivose* markings.
Riv'u·la'ri·a (rĭv'ū·lā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *rivulus* rill, rivulet.] The type genus of the family Rivulariaceae.
Riv'u·la'ri·a'ce·ae (-ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of fresh-water blue-green algae (order Hormogoneales), consisting of slender gradually attenuated or hair-tipped filaments usually growing in tufts attached to the substratum, and frequently mucilaginous. *Rivularia* and *Calothrix* are the principal genera. — **riv'u·lar'i·a'ceous** (-lăr'ĭ·ā'shŭs), *adj.*
riv'u·la'tion (rĭv'ū·lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *rivulus* rivulet.] A narrow irregular color marking.
riv'u·let (rĭv'ū·lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* [It. *rivoletto*, dim. fr. *rivolo*, fr. L. *rivulus*, dim. of *rivus* a brook.] A small stream or brook; a streamlet.
riv'u·lose (rĭv'ū·lōs), *adj.* [L. *rivulus* rivulet.] *Chiefly Bot.* Marked with irregular, narrow, sinuous or crooked lines, like those representing rivers on a map.
rix (rĭks), *n.* [Dial. var. of RUSH a reed.] A rush; a reed. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
rix·a'trix (rĭks·ā'trĭks), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *rixator*.] A virago or scold. *Rare.*
rix'-dol'lar (rĭks'dŏl'ĕr), *n.* [Obs. D. *rijcksdaler* (D. *rijksdaalder*), lit., dollar of the empire or realm. See RICH; DOLLAR.] **1.** Any of various German, Dutch, and Scandinavian silver coins, now nearly obsolete. The Dutch rix-dollar (*rijksdaalder*) was legal at 2½ gulden ($1.005). The German talers which adhered to the legal standard of fineness were called *speciestalers*, and, by an ordinance of 1623, *reichstalers*. In general the value of these was approximately one dollar.
2. Any of various English colonial issues, as for Ceylon, Cape Colony, etc.
rix'y (rĭk'sĭ), *n.* [Origin uncert.] The common tern. *Local, Eng.*

ri·yal' (rē·yäl'), *n.* [Ar. *riyāl*, fr. Sp. *real*. See REAL coin.] A silver coin used in Arabic-speaking lands and equal to 1/10 of the pound sterling. See COIN, *Table.*
Ri·zal' Day (rē·zäl'). The thirtieth day of December, a legal holiday in the Philippine Islands, commemorating the death of the Filipino patriot José Rizal, who was condemned without trial and shot by Spanish soldiers in 1896.
riz'i·form (rĭz'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [F. *riz* rice + *-form*.] Resembling a grain of rice.
Riz'pah (rĭz'pä), *n.* *Bib.* A concubine of Saul. Her two sons were hanged, with five other descendants of Saul, to remove a curse from the land. Rizpah watched by their bodies till a rain fell showing that the curse was averted. 2 *Sam.* xxi. 8–10.
riz'zar (rĭz'ĕr), *v. t.* [MF. *ressorê*, past part.] To dry or cure in the sun. *Scot.* — *n.* Drying, esp. in the sun; a haddock so dried. *Scot.*
riz'zar (rĭz'ĕr), **riz'zart** (rĭz'ĕr; -ĕrt), *n.* [Origin uncert.] Red currant. *Scot.*
riz'zom (rĭz'ŭm), *n.* [Dial. also *rissom*, of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. dial. *rissom, ressma, resma.*] An ear or stalk of grain; a straw; hence, a particle; the least bit. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
riz'zomed (rĭz'ŭmd), *adj.* Bearing grain; headed out; — of cereal grasses. *Dial. Eng.*
riz·zo'nite (rĭ·zō'nīt), *n.* [From Mt. *Rizzoni*, Tirol.] *Petrog.* A lamprophyric rock resembling limburgite in chemical and mineralogical composition.
R months. Months whose names contain the letter *r*; September to April. During this period in the American northern hemisphere, oysters are traditionally in season.
Ro (rō), *n.* [Arbitrarily formed.] An artificial language, intended to be international, devised by Rev. Edward P. Foster, of Marietta, Ohio, about 1906. Ro rejects all existing words and roots and is based "on the analysis and classification of ideas." See INTERNATIONAL AUXILIARY LANGUAGE. — **Ro'ist** (-ĭst).
ro, *n.* & *v.* [ME., fr. ON. *rō*; akin to AS. *rōw*, G. *ruhe*.] Repose. *Obs.*
‖ro (rō), *n.* = ROM. *Gypsy.*
roach (rōch), *n.* [From COCKROACH.] A cockroach.
roach (rōch), *n.*; *pl.* ROACH, rarely ROACHES. See PLURAL, *Note.* [ME. *roche*, fr. OF. *roche*, of uncert. origin.] **a** A European fresh-water fish (*Rutilus rutilus*) of the carp family (Cyprinidae). It is silver white, with a greenish back. **b** Any of various allied or similar cyprinoid fishes, or, locally, of certain American fresh-water sunfishes, or the spot (*Leiostomus xanthurus*).

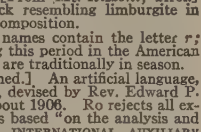
1/10
European Roach (*Rutilus rutilus*).

☞ COMBINATIONS are:
roach-back, *adj.*, **roach-backed, roach-bellied, roach-bent.**
roach (rōch), *n.* [ME. *roche* rock, fr. OF. *roche*. See ROCK stone.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A rock; a stony hill. *Obs.*, exc. in names of mountains. **b** Gravelly or stony soil; refuse stone.
roach, *n.* [Origin uncert.] **1.** *Naut.* A cutting away in a curve of the edge of a sail, esp. in the leech or foot, to prevent chafing, or to secure a better fit.
2. A roll of hair brushed upward from the forehead or, rarely, the side of the head. *Colloq. & Dial.*
roach, *v. t.*; ROACHED (rōcht); ROACH'ING. **1.** *Naut.* To cut with a roach, as a sail.
2. To cause to arch; esp., *Colloq. or Dial.*, to brush (the hair) in a roach.
3. To cut off, as a horse's mane, so the part left stands upright; also, to mark (livestock) by cutting out a portion of hair on the shoulder, side, etc.
roach'back' (rōch'băk'), *n.* **a** An arched back. **b** *Local, Western U. S.* A grizzly bear.
road (rōd), *n.* [Orig., a riding, ME. *rode, rade*, a riding, a journey, fr. AS. *rād*, fr. *rīdan* to ride. See RIDE; cf. RAID.]
1. Act of riding on a horse; a journey on horseback. *Shak.*
2. An armed expedition; a hostile incursion; a raid. *Obs.*
3. A place where one may ride; an open way or public passage for vehicles, persons, and animals; a track for travel or for conveying goods, etc., forming a means of communication between one place and another. *Road* is generally applied to a highway outside of an urban district, as distinct from a *street*, which is a highway in an urban district. Cf. HIGHWAY.

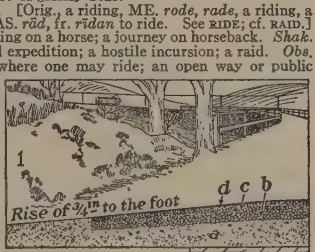

1 Standard Macadam Road, Cross Section of half width. *a* Subgrade or Foundation; *b* Lower Course (4 in. thick) of Stones 1¼ to 2½ in. diameter; *c* Upper Course (2 in. thick) of Stones ½ to 1¼ in. diameter; *d* Binder of Screenings. 2 Wood Block Road. *a* Earth Foundation; *b* Concrete; *c* Cement Mortar; *d* Wood Blocks.

4. Figuratively, way; path; as, the *road* to prosperity or ruin.
5. A place, less sheltered or enclosed than a *harbor*, where ships may ride at anchor; a roadstead; — often in *pl.*; as, Hampton *Roads.*
Now strike your sails, ye jolly mariners,
For we be come unto a quiet *rode* [road]. *Spenser.*
6. Railroad; railway. *Colloq.*
7. *Coal Mining.* = GANGWAY, *n.*, 2 c.
8. *Drama.* The places and routes collectively frequented by theatrical troupes on tour.
Syn. — See WAY.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

road binder	**road-grading**, *adj.*	**road-ready**
road compound	**road guard**	**road repairer**
road contractor	**road layer**	**road tar**
road drag	**road-oiling**, *adj.*	**road-testing**, *adj.*
road-faring, *adj.*	**road plow**	**road-weary**
roadfellow	**road racer**	**road-wise**, *adj.*
road fettler	**road racing**	**roadwise**, *adv.*

— ***at road.*** *Naut.* Anchored in a roadstead. *Obs.* — ***in the or one's road.*** In the way; obstructing or preventing progress. — ***on, or upon, the road.*** **a** Travel-

riv'er·bush', *n.* = BUTTONBUSH.
riv'er·et, *n.* [OF. *riverete*.] A rivulet. *Obs.*
riv'er·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
riv'er·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
riv'er·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
riv'er·ward, riv'er·wards, *adv.* See -WARD.
riv'er·wise', *adv.* See 1st -WISE.
riv'er·wise', *adj.* See 2d -WISE.
riv'et·head', *n.* See -HEAD.
riv'et·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
riv'et·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
Rivinian duct. = DUCT OF RIVINUS.
riv'n. Riven. *Ref. Sp.*
riv'da·ler (rĭks'dä'lĕr), *n.* = RIX-DOLLAR, 1. [part. of RISE.]
ris (rīz). Dial. past tense & past
rize, *v.* Rise. *Ref. Sp.*
rĭ'zin. Var. of RICIN.
riz'n. Risen. *Ref. Sp.*
riz'zer. Var. of RIZZAR.
riz'zle, *v. t. & n.* = RIZZAR, to dry; RIZZAR, red currant. *Scot.*
& N. of Eng.
riz'zor. Var. of RIZZAR.
rĭ'-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
R L M dome reflector. See REFLECTOR, 2.

ing or passing over a road; coming or going; on the way. **b** Traveling regularly on business, esp. as a commercial traveler. **c** *Theater.* In transit through a circuit or for brief stays in several centers. — ***the road.*** The highway as the field for highwaymen's operations; hence, the career or practices of highwaymen; as, a gentleman of *the road;* to take to *the road. Archaic.* — ***to go on the road.*** **a** *Obs.* To become a highwayman. **b** To become a commercial traveler. **c** To travel, as a theatrical company, from place to place, giving performances in each place. — ***to go over the road.*** To be sent to prison. *Thieves' Language.*

road (rōd), *v. i.* To travel by road. *Colloq., U. S.*

-road. A combining form of *road,* often written separately.

back road	jiggy road	skid road
byroad	main road	sprag road
cable road	pack road	through road
cart road	post road	tramroad
coach road	railroad	whaleroad
crossroad	river road	wire road
highroad	side road	

road, *v. t. Hunt.* To track or follow (game), esp. by scent.

road'a·bil'i·ty (rōd'ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The qualities, collectively, that are desirable (in an automobile) on the road, as steadiness, flexibility in speed, or the like.

road agent. A highwayman, esp. on stage routes in unsettled districts. *Colloq., Chiefly Western U. S.*

road'bed' (rōd'bĕd'), *n.* **a** In railroads, the bed or foundation on which the superstructure (ties, rails, etc.) rests; also, the ballast, or the upper surface of the ballast on which the ties rest. **b** In common roads, the whole material laid in place and ready for travel.

road'book' (-bo̅o̅k'), *n.* A guidebook esp. devoted to roads and distances.

road builder. One who builds roads. — **road building.**

road cart. A kind of light two-wheeled vehicle, often having a back.

Road Cart.

road'craft' (rōd'krăft'; 83), *n.* Skill or dexterity in driving on a road.

road donkey. *Logging.* A donkey engine mounted on a sled, for dragging logs by cable along the skid road.

road'ed (rōd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Provided with roads.

road'er (rōd'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A worker or sweeper on a road. **2.** A roadster. **3. a** *Logging.* = ROAD DONKEY. **b** A craft anchored in a roadstead.

road gang. A crew of men building or working on a road.

road goose. The brant *Branta bernicla. Great Brit.*

road grader *or* **machine.** A wheeled device having a long, inclined, vertically adjustable steel blade or scraper, used to throw earth, etc., from side to center of the road.

road harrow. A harrow devised to reshape the surface of a gravel-covered or stone-covered road disturbed by traffic.

road'head' (rōd'hĕd'), *n.* The end of a road. *Dial.*

road hog. A driver, esp. of an automotive vehicle, who selfishly obstructs others using the road, esp. by occupying part of another's traffic lane. — **road'-hog',** *v. t. & i.* — **road'-hog'gish,** *adj.* — **road'-hog'gism,** *n.*

road horse. **a** *Obs.* A horse used for riding. **b** A saddle horse for use on a road, as distinguished from a hunter, a plow horse, etc.

road'house' (rōd'hous'), *n.* An inn or similar place catering esp. to travelers by the road, as carriage parties, automobilists, etc.

road'ing (rōd'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of traveling on the road, esp. in an ordinary or regular manner, as distinguished from racing or other special manner of using the road. **2.** Highway construction and maintenance.

road'ite (rōd'ĭt), *n.* One addicted to driving. *Colloq.*

road making. Act of constructing roads; also, science of road construction. — **road maker.** — **road'-mak'ing,** *adj.*

road'man (rōd'măn), *n.* **1.** A road maker or repairer, esp. in mines. **2.** A peddler, canvasser, or the like; also, a commercial traveler.

road map. A map showing roads, esp. automobile roads.

road'mas'ter (rōd'mȧs'tĕr; 83), *n.* **1.** *Railroads.* An official in charge of a division or subdivision of from 50 to 150 miles of track; — called also *supervisor or trackmaster. U. S.* **2.** A public overseer of repairs of roads. *Local, U. S.*

road mender. One who repairs roads.

road metal. Broken stone, cinders, etc., used in making and repairing roads, ballasting railroads, etc. Cf. METAL, *n.*

road monkey. A man who inspects and repairs a logging road. *Cant.*

road oil. Oil for putting on roads to lay the dust and act as a binder. Heavy oils from asphalt-base petroleum are the most used.

road pen. A special pen with two points used by map makers in representing roads.

road roller. One who or that which rolls roadways; specif., a machine equipped with heavy, wide, smooth rollers, for compacting roads and pavements.

road runner. A cuckoolike bird (*Geococcyx californianus*), of largely terrestrial habits, noted for running with great speed. It ranges from California to Mexico and eastward to Texas; — called also *chaparral cock;* also, an allied species (*G. affinis*) occurring in Mexico.

Road Runner. (1/12)

road scraper. A road grader.

road'side' (rōd'sīd'), *n.* Land, esp. the strip of land, adjoining a road or highway; the side of a road or highway.

road'side', *adj.* Situated at the side of a road.

road'sid'er (-sīd'ĕr), *n.* One who lives or maintains a place of business alongside a road.

roadside thistle. **a** The bull thistle (*Cirsium lanceolatum*). **b** The tall thistle *Cirsium altissimum.*

road sign. A sign bearing information about a road or roads.

road'stead (-stĕd), *n.* [1st *road* + *stead* a place.] A protected place where ships may ride at anchor. = 1st ROAD, 5.

road'ster (rōd'stĕr), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A vessel that works its way by means of the tides. *Rare.* **2.** A horse used for driving, and sometimes for riding, for pleasure, or for light work, on ordinary roads. **3.** One who travels much on roads. **4. a** Formerly, a bicycle or tricycle adapted for ordinary use on common roads. **b** Now usually, an automobile with an open body having one cross seat and a luggage compartment in the rear, often containing a rumble seat. **5.** One who keeps to the roads instead of following the hounds across country. *Eng. Hunting Slang.*

road'stone' (rōd'stōn'), *n.* Stone for making roads.

road test. A test of a vehicle under practical operating conditions on the road.

Road to Mandalay, The. = MANDALAY.

road'track' (rōd'trăk'), *n.* A roadstead.

road wagon. A wagon for use on common roads; esp., a form of buggy.

road'way' (rōd'wā'), *n.* **1.** The strip of land over which a road is constructed; hence, a road; specif., that part of a road over which the traffic travels. **2.** That part of the right of way of a railway prepared to receive the track. **3.** The part of a bridge used by vehicles.

road'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* The common plantain *Plantago major.*

road wheel. A wheel which holds to the track or road but on which no driving power is exerted.

road'wor'thy (rōd'wûr'thĭ), *adj.* Fit for, or for use on, the road. — **road'wor'thi·ness** (-thĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.*

roam (rōm), *v. i.;* ROAMED (rōmd); ROAM'ING. [ME. *romen;* perh. akin to AS. *ārēman* to raise, arise, ON. *reimt* haunted, and AS. *rȳsan* to rise, Gr. *orinein* to stir, raise, OSlav. *rijati* to flow, thrust. See RISE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To go from place to place without any certain purpose or direction; to rove; to wander.

Daphne *roaming* through a thorny wood. *Shak.*

2. To direct one's course; to go; proceed. *Obs. Chaucer.*

—, *Transitive:* To range or wander over.

Syn. — Range, stroll. See RAMBLE.

roam one's eyes over. To look over. *Colloq.*

roam, *n.* Act of roaming; a wandering; ramble. *Milton.*

roam'age (rōm'ĭj), *n.* A roaming. *Rare.*

roam'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who roams.

roam'ing, *adj.* That roams. — **roam'ing·ly,** *adv.*

roan (rōn), *adj.* [MF. (F. *rouan*), fr. Sp. *roano,* prob. fr. L. *ravidus* gray-yellow, fr. *ravus* gray, tawny. See GRAY.] **1. a** Having a bay, chestnut, red, or brown color, with gray or white thickly interspersed; — said of a horse. If the ground color is red the resulting color is termed *red-roan* or *strawberry roan;* if black, it is termed *blue-roan;* if chestnut, *chestnut-roan.* **b** Of the color roan. **2.** Made of the leather called roan; as, *roan* binding.

roan (rōn), *n.* **1. a** The color of a roan horse. **b** A color, yellowish-red in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR. **2. a** A roan horse. **b** A roan ox, bull, or cow. **c** The roan antelope. **3.** A kind of low-grade sheepskin used for slippers, bookbinding, etc., made from skins tanned with sumac and colored to imitate ungrained morocco.

roan (rōn). Var. of RONE.

roan. Var. of RAUN. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

roan antelope. A South African antelope (*Egoceros equinus*) slightly larger and lighter-colored than the sable antelope.

ro'a·noke' (rō'ȧ·nōk'), *n.* [Virginian *rawranoke, râre-nawok,* white shell beads.] A kind of wampum, of the Virginia region.

Ro'a·noke bell (rō'ȧ·nōk). [From *Roanoke,* Virginia.] Virginia cowslip. *U. S.*

roan tree. Var. of ROWAN TREE.

roar (rōr; 181), *v.;* ROARED (rōrd); ROAR'ING. [ME. *roren, raren,* fr. AS. *rārian;* akin to G. *röhren,* OHG. *rērēn.*] *Intrans.:* **1.** To cry with a full, loud, continued sound. Specif.: **a** To bellow, or utter a deep, loud cry, as a lion or bull. **b** To cry loudly, as in pain, distress, or anger. *Dryden.* **2.** To make a loud, confused sound, as winds, waves, passing vehicles, a noisy crowd, or the like.

The brazen throat of war had ceased to *roar.* *Milton.*

3. To be boisterous or disorderly.

It was a mad, *roaring* time, full of extravagance. *Bp. Burnet.*

4. To laugh out loudly and continuously; as, the hearers *roared* at his jokes. **5.** To make a loud noise in breathing, as horses having a certain disease. See ROARING, *n.,* 2. **6.** To go with a roar; to drive or fly with the throttle of the engine open.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To utter with a roar; to cry or proclaim aloud. **2.** To bring to a (specified) state by roaring; as, the river *roared* him to sleep.

roar (rōr; 181), *n.* [Cf. AS. *gerār.* See ROAR, *v.*] The sound of roaring. Specif.: **a** The deep, loud cry of some wild beasts; as, the *roar* of a lion. **b** A loud, deep cry of one in pain, anger, or the like. **c** A loud, continuous, and confused sound; as, the *roar* of wind, or waves.

Arm! arm! it is, it is the cannon's opening *roar!* *Byron.*

d A boisterous outcry or shouting, as in mirth. "A constant *roar* of laughter." *Macaulay.*

roar'er (rōr'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which roars. Specif.: **a** *Slang. Obs.* A riotous person; a swaggering, disorderly blade. **b** *Veter.* A horse subject to roaring. See ROARING, *n.,* 2. **c** *Eng.* = COBBERER. **d** = BULL-ROARER. **e** *Slang, U. S.* Someone or something especially good or greatly admired.

roar'ing (rōr'ĭng; 181), *adj.* **1.** Making or characterized by a noise like a roar; as, *roaring* applause. **2.** Riotous; disorderly. **3.** So busy, brisk, successful, or the like, as to suggest the roar of traffic, of enthusiastic applause, or the like; as, a *roaring* trade; a *roaring* success. *Colloq.* — **roar'ing·ly,** *adv.*

roar'ing (rōr'ĭng; 181), *n.* [AS. *rārung.*] **1.** A loud, deep, prolonged sound, as an utterance or cry of certain beasts or of a person in distress, anger, mirth, etc., that of winds or waves, or that of a noisy crowd. **2.** *Veter.* Noisy respiration in the horse, caused by paralysis of the left recurrent laryngeal nerve, and atrophy of the muscles of the arytenoid cartilage on that side. It is only produced during exercise and is an unsoundness.

roaring boy *or* **lad.** A riotous fellow; a noisy street roisterer; a roarer. Also, *Rare,* **roaring girl.** *Obs.*

roaring buckle. A buckie; — so called from the noise heard when it is held to the ear. *Scot.*

roaring forties. **1.** *Naut.* The stormy tracts of ocean between the fortieth and fiftieth degrees of latitude, north or south. **2.** [*caps.*] In New York City, Broadway and adjacent streets between Fortieth and Fiftieth streets. *Colloq.*

roaring game *or* **play.** Curling. *Scot.*

roaring horsetails. A corruption of *aurora australis. Colloq., Australasia.*

roaring lad. Roaring boy.

Roaring Meg. A cannon. *Obs.*

roast (rōst), *v.;* ROAST'ED; ROAST'ING. [ME. *rosten,* fr. OF. *rostir* (F. *rôtir*), of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *rōsten* (G. *rösten*), fr. *rōst, rōsta,* gridiron (G. *rost*). Cf. ROSTER.] *Trans.:* **1.** Orig., to cook by exposure to radiant heat before a fire, or in an oven open toward the fire and having reflecting surfaces within, thus distinguished from *bake;* as, to *roast* meat on a spit; now, usually, to cook in an oven by dry heat. **2.** To cook by surrounding with hot embers, ashes, sand, etc.; as, to *roast* a potato in ashes. **3.** To dry and parch by exposure to heat; as, to *roast* coffee; to *roast* chestnuts, or peanuts. **4.** Figratively: To heat to excess; to heat violently; to burn. "*Roasted* in wrath and fire." *Shak.* **5.** To banter, ridicule, or criticize severely; as, the reporters *roasted* the politicians in the dispatches. *Colloq.* **6.** *Metal.* To heat with access of air, but without fusing, as to expel volatile matter or effect oxidation, and esp. to remove sulphur from sulphide ores. Cf. CALCINE, *v. t.,* 1.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To cook meat, fish, etc., by heat, as before the fire or in an oven. **2.** To undergo the process of being roasted. **3.** To become overheated or parched.

roast (rōst), *n.* [OF. *rost* (F. *rôt*). See ROAST, *v.*] **1.** That which is roasted; a piece of meat which has been roasted, or is suitable for being roasted; esp., a roast of beef.

A fat swan loved he best of any *roast* [roast]. *Chaucer.*

2. A party or social gathering at which the main food is prepared by roasting before an open fire; as, a corn *roast;* a steak *roast. Colloq.* **3.** Act or process of roasting; specif., *Colloq.,* severe banter, ridicule, or criticism; as, he endured many *roasts.* **4.** Class or variety of roasted coffee as determined by length of roasting or extent of change during that process.

roast, *adj.* [For *roasted.*] Roasted; as, *roast* beef.

roast'a·ble (rōs'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* That can be roasted.

roast'-beef' plant. A European iris (*Iris foetidissima*) the bruised leaves of which have an odor of flesh.

roast'er (rōs'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who roasts anything, as meat. **2.** A machine or contrivance for roasting, as a device for roasting coffee or peanuts, a covered pan for roasting meat, or a furnace for roasting ore. **3.** That which is adapted to roasting, esp. whole; specif.: **a** A sucking pig. **b** A young chicken, usually male, weighing over four pounds. **4.** One who indulges in severe banter or criticism. *Colloq.* **5.** An extremely hot day, esp. one with bright sunlight. *Colloq.*

roast'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of ROAST. Hence: *adj.* That roasts, or that is suitable to be roasted for eating; as, a *roasting* chicken. — **roast'ing·ly,** *adv.*

roasting ear. An ear of Indian corn in that milky stage of development when it is fit to be eaten roasted.

roasting jack. A device for turning a spit on which meat is roasted. See SMOKEJACK.

roast of beef, lamb, mutton, pork, etc. A cut of beef, lamb, etc., suitable for being roasted.

roast sintering. See BLAST ROASTING.

rob (rŏb), *v.;* ROBBED (rŏbd); ROB'BING. [ME. *robben,* fr. OF. *rober,* of Teut. *origin;* cf. OHG. *roubōn,* G. *rauben,* and OHG. *roub* robbing, booty, G. *raub.* See REAVE; cf. ROBE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To take something away from by force; to strip or deprive by stealing; to plunder; to steal from.

To be executed for *robbing* a church. *Shak.*

2. To steal; as, to *rob* fruit; hence, figuratively, to deprive; also, to ravish. *Now Rare.* **3.** To deprive of, or withhold from, unjustly or injuriously; to defraud; as, to *rob* one of his rest, or of his good name; a tree *robs* the plants near it of sunlight. **4.** *Card Games.* To take a trump card from (the deck). **5.** *Law.* To take personal property in the possession of another from his person or his presence, feloniously, and against his will, by violence or by putting him in fear. **6.** *Mining.* To mine coal or ore without provision for the preservation of (the mine). Hence: **a** (1) To take out pillars of coal or ore from (a mine) as a final operation, before the abandonment of the mine. (2) To take out the richer and more accessible ores from (a mine) leaving valuable material behind, while destroying the mine. **b** To mine (coal or ore) in this fashion.

—, *Intransitive:* To take that which belongs to another without right or permission, esp. by violence; to commit robbery.

rob Peter to pay Paul. To pay one person with that to which another has a prior claim; to satisfy one obligation by creating or leaving unsatisfied another.

rob the cradle. To select as a companion, or to marry, a person much younger than oneself.

rob (rŏb), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *rubb.*] The thickened juice of ripe fruit, obtained by evaporation of the juice over a fire till it has the consistence of a sirup. It is sometimes mixed with honey or sugar.

rob. Var. of ROBE. *Obs. Scot.*

rob (rŏb), **roub** (rōōb), **rou'bouh** (rōō'bōō), *n.* [Ar. *rub,* one fourth.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Rob (rŏb), **Rob'bie** (rŏb'ĭ), *n.* Dim. of ROBERT.

rob'a·lo (rŏb'ȧ·lō; rō'bȧ-), *n.* [Sp. *róbalo,* of obscure origin.] Any of several pikelike marine fishes of the West Indies and tropical America constituting the family Centropomidae; esp., the largest species *Centropomus undecimalis,* a valuable food fish called also *snook,* the smaller species being called **rob'a·li'to** (-lē'tō).

Robalo (*Centropomus undecimalis*). (1/20)

rob'and (rŏb'ănd), *n.* Also **rab'and** (răb'ănd), **rope'band'** (rōp'bănd'), **rob'bin** (rŏb'ĭn), etc. [Prob. fr. D. *raband,* prop., a yard band. See RA; BAND.] *Naut.* A small piece of spun yarn or marline used to fasten the head of a sail to a spar.

road. † RODE.
road'less, *adj.* See -LESS. —
road'less·ness, *n.*

road'like', *adj* See -LIKE.
roads'man, *n.* = ROADMAN, 1.
roag. † ROGUE.

Ro'a·ga (rō'ȧ·gȧ). *D. Bib.*
roak. Var. of ROKE, vapor.
roak'y (rōk'ĭ). Var. of ROKY, foggy, etc. *Eng.*
roamd. Roamed. *Ref. Sp.*
roard. Roared. *Ref. Sp.*

roast'i'ron, *n.* A gridiron. *Obs.*
roat, roate. † ROTE.
roave. † ROVE.

roaver. † ROVER.
rob'a·li'to (rŏb'ȧ·lē'tō; rō'bȧ-), *n.* See ROBALO.

rob'ber (rŏb'ĕr), *n.* [OF. *robeor.*] **1.** One who robs; in law, one who commits the crime of robbery.
2. Also **robber bee.** Specif., a honeybee worker that steals honey from a colony not its own.
Syn. — Depredator, despoiler, plunderer, pillager, rifler, brigand, bandit. See THIEF.

rob'ber, *adj.* Pertaining to or composed of robbers.

robber crab. **a** A purse crab. **b** Any hermit crab.

robber fly. Any of numerous predaceous flies, many of them of large size, belonging to the family Asilidae. They usually have a slender body and long legs and are covered with coarse bristly hairs, but some resemble the bumblebees very closely. The adults prey upon other insects, and the larvae prey upon other insect larvae.

Robber Fly (*Erax aestuans*). Nat. size.

robber frog. A large Texan frog (*Eleutherodactylus latrans*), having a note like a dog's bark.

robber gull. A jaeger gull.

Rob'bers, The. A drama by Schiller. See RÄUBER, DIE.

Robber Synod *or* **Council.** = LATROCINIUM, 2; COUNCIL OF EPHESUS **b.**

rob'ber·y (rŏb'ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERIES (-ĭz). [OF. *roberie.*] Act or practice of robbing; specif., *Law,* larceny of property from the person or immediate presence of another in possession thereof accomplished by violence or putting him in fear. See THEFT.
Syn. — Depredation, spoliation, plunder, pillage, larceny.

Rob'bi·a work (rŏb'ĭ·ȧ). Glazed and colored terra-cotta work of the Della Robbia family, i.e., Luca della Robbia (d. 1482) and his nephews, esp. Andrea. They used this medium in modeled figure subjects, ornamental borders, and semiarchitectural decorations of great beauty.

rob'bin (rŏb'ĭn), *n.* [F. *robin.*] *Com.* A kind of package in which pepper and other dry commodities are sometimes exported from the East Indies. *Rare.*

rob'bin. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of ROBIN.

rob'bin. Var. of ROBAND.

rob'bing, *n.* *Organ Building.* A variation of air pressure, causing unsteadiness of the wind current as delivered to the pipes, thus rendering their tones variable.

robe (rōb), *n.* [OF., orig., booty, plunder, of Teut. origin. See ROB, *v.*] **1.** A long, loose outer garment, reaching the feet; a dress of a flowing and elegant style or make; hence, a dress of state, rank, office, or the like.

Through tattered clothes small vices do appear;
Robes and furred gowns hide all. *Shak.*

2. By extension, any garment; *pl.,* dress; costume; as, the king's coronation *robes.*
3. Figuratively: A covering; mantle; as, the *robe* of night; to throw the *robe* of charity over sins.
4. A skin of an animal, as the bison, dressed with the fur on, and used as a wrap to throw over the legs in driving; hence, a similar wrap of any material. *U. S.*
5. *Dressmaking.* A dress pattern, often including bands, flouncing, or embroidery, ready to be made into a gown.
— ***the robe or the long robe.*** The legal profession.

robe (rōb), *v. t.;* ROBED (rōbd); ROB'ING (rōb'ĭng). To invest or clothe with a robe or robes; to dress; to array; as, fields *robed* with green; a countenance *robed* in smiles.
— *v. i.* To put on a robe or robes; to robe oneself.

‖**robe' à la fran'caise'** (rŏb' à lȧ frän'sȧz'). [F.] See 4th SACK, 6 **a.**

-robed (-rōbd). A combining form of *robed,* as in:

fire-robed	long-robed	rich-robed
flowing-robed	loose-robed	russet-robed
gilt-robed	purple-robed	silk-robed

‖**robe'-de-cham'bre** (rŏb'dĕ·shäN'br'), *n.* [F., a chamber gown.] A dressing gown, esp. one for a woman.

‖**robe'-de-nuit'** (-nwē'), *n.* [F.] Nightdress.

robe'-de-style' (-stēl'), *n.* [F.] A type of formal gown having a tight bodice, and bouffant skirt.

Ro'ben·hau'si·an ep'och (rō'bĕn·hou'zĭ·ȧn). That stage of neolithic culture immediately preceding the Bronze Age; — from the type station at Robenhausen, Switzerland.

rob'er (rŏb'ĕr), *n.* One who robes.

rob'erd (rŏb'ĕrd), *n.* [Cf. ROBIN bird.] The chaffinch. *Eng.*

Rob'erds·man (rŏb'ĕrdz·mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [Appar. fr. *Roberd* Robert.] One of a class of vagabond thieves and robbers in 14th-century England. *Now Hist.*

Rob'ert (rŏb'ĕrt), *n.* [F., of G. origin; cf. OG. *Robert, Ruopert, Kupert, Ruprecht, Hruodperht, Hrodperht;* and OHG. *ruod-, hruod-* (in comp., akin to AS. *hrēth* glory, fame, ON. *hrōthr*), and OHG. *beraht* bright, akin to E. *bright.* Cf. RUPERT.] Literally, bright in fame; — masc. proper name. L. *Robertus* (rō·bûr'tŭs); F. *Robert* (rō'bâr'); It. *Roberto* (rō·bâr'tō), *Ruberto* (rōō·bâr'tō); Sp. *Roberto* (rō·bĕr'tō); Pg. *Roberto* (rō·bĕr'tōō); G. *Robert* (rō'bĕrt), *Rudbert* (rōōt'bĕrt), *Ruprecht* (rōō'prĕkt). — Dim. *Bob, Bobby, Dob, Dobbin, Rob, Robin, Pop* (*Popkin, obs.*).

rob'ert (rŏb'ĕrt), *n.* The herb Robert.

Rob'ert, *n.* Short for SAUCE ROBERT.

Robert Els'mere (ĕlz'mēr). The title and hero of a novel (1888) by Mrs. Humphry Ward. He is a young Church of England clergyman who struggles with religious doubt and leaves the church.

Ro'bert' le Dia'ble (rō'bâr' lē dyȧ'blˈ). [F.] An opera (1831) by Meyerbeer. See ROBERT THE DEVIL **a.**

Robert Macaire. See MACAIRE, ROBERT.

Rob'ert-o'-Lin'coln (rŏb'ĕrt·ō·lĭng'kŭn), *n.* The bobolink.

Rob'ert's-plan'tain (rŏb'ĕrts-), *n.* = ROBIN'S-PLANTAIN.

Rob'erts's straight'-line' mo'tion (rŏb'ĕrt·sĭz). See STRAIGHT-LINE, 1.

Robert the Devil. [F. *Robert le Diable.*] **a** The hero, prob. legendary, of a French metrical romance of the 13th century, represented as the son of a Duke of Normandy. Reputed, because of his cruelty, to be the son of a devil, he repented, doing penance at Rome for seven years in the guise of a fool and a dumb person. Commanded by an angel to fight the Saracens, he defeated them, but reassumed each day his wretched clothes. Refusing the king's daughter, he retired to a forest, where he died holily. The story was used by Meyerbeer in his opera *Robert le Diable.* **b** Robert I, Duke of Normandy (d. 1035), father of William the Conqueror; — so called from his fury and cruelty in war.

Ro'ber'val' bar (rō'bĕr'vȧl'). [See ROBERVAL'S BALANCE.] A stabilizing bar or link parallel to the platform lever, in a weighing scale having the pans or the platform supported on two points above the platform lever.

Ro'ber'val's' bal'ance (rō'bĕr'vȧlz'). [After G. P. de *Roberval* (1602–75), French mathematician.] A kind of balance in which the pans are fixed to the vertical sides, prolonged, of a jointed parallelogram the two other sides of which are pivoted in their mid points to a vertical post.

Rob'i·ga'li·a (rŏb'ĭ·gā'lĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* A festival including a procession and the sacrifice of a dog to the god **Ro·bī'gus** (rō·bī'gŭs), who averted blight from the fields.

rob'in (rŏb'ĭn), *n.* [F., prop. dim. of *Robert.* See ROBERT.]
1. A small, somewhat warblerlike European bird (*Erithacus rubecula*) of the thrush family, having the back brownish olive and the throat and breast yellowish red; — called also *robin redbreast,* or *redbreast.* It is a good songster and breeds abundantly in Great Britain. Hence (usually with some qualifying term), any of various Old World songbirds related to or resembling in size, color, or habits, the European robin; as, in Australia, species of the genera *Petroica, Melanodryas,* etc.; in India, of *Saxicola, Thamobia,* etc. Cf. WOOD ROBIN.
2. In North America, a large thrush (*Turdus,* syn. *Merula, migratorius*). See BIRD, *Plate.* The upper parts are olivaceous gray, the head and tail blackish, the throat streaked black and white, and the breast and under parts chiefly dull reddish. It often nests in orchard or shade trees, close to human habitations, and lays pale greenish-blue eggs. Related forms inhabit Mexico. The name is, in combination, locally or popularly applied to other American birds; as, Oregon *robin,* the varied thrush; ground *robin,* the chewink; golden *robin,* the Baltimore oriole.
3. In Jamaica, a green, red-throated tody (*Todus todus*).
4. Any of several plants, as the ragged robin, red campion, herb Robert, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

Rob'in, *n.* **a** Dim. of ROBERT. **b** *Obs.* [*not cap.*] A bumpkin; a lout.

rob'in (rŏb'ĭn). Var. of ROBING, a trimming.

ro'bin (rō'bĭn), *n.* [From *Robinia.*] *Biochem.* A toxalbumin in *Robinia pseudoacacia,* similar to abrin and ricin.

robin accentor (rŏb'ĭn). A small Asiatic songbird (*Tharrhaleus rubeculoides*), somewhat resembling the European robin in color.

Rob'in Blue'string' (blōō'strĭng'). Sir Robert Walpole; — so called by his opponents, as a knight of the Garter. See BLUE RIBBON **a.**

robin breast. The knot (bird).

robin chat. Any of various African thrushlike birds of the genus Cossypha and related genera. Some are slaty blue with orange breasts, recalling the color of a robin.

robin dipper. The bufflehead duck. *Local, U. S.*

rob'in·et (rŏb'ĭ·nĕt), *n.* [Prop. F., dim. of the name *Robin;* cf. F. *robinet* a cock, tap. See ROBIN bird.] **1.** **a** The chaffinch. **b** *Local, Eng.* The European robin.
2. *Mil.* A light cannon of the 16th century, throwing a projectile weighing about half a pound.

rob'ing (rŏb'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of putting on a robe.
2. Clothing; apparel; a robe.
3. A kind of flouncelike trimming for the front of a dress, skirt, or infant's frock.
4. Material for robes or gowns.

Rob'in Good'fel'low (rŏb'ĭn gŏŏd'fĕl'ō). A tricksy house sprite in the popular fairy mythology of England; — styled also *Puck,* or *Hobgoblin.* See PUCK, 1 **b.**

Robin Hood. A famous legendary English outlaw whose exploits are the subject of many ballads. He is usually described as a yeoman, with his chief resort in the forest of Sherwood, in Nottinghamshire. Of his followers, the most noted are Little John; his chaplain, Friar Tuck; and his sweetheart, Maid Marian. The popular legends extol his courage, courtesy, generosity, and skill in archery, and his habit of robbing the rich for the benefit of the poor.
— ***to go around Robin Hood's barn.*** To arrive at a conclusion or result by a roundabout course. *Colloq.*

Rob'in-hood', *v. i.* To live like Robin Hood; to act like Robin Hood.

Robin Hood's feather. The virgin's-bower of Europe.

Robin Hood's hatband. The common club moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*). *Eng.*

Ro·bin'i·a (rō·bĭn'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Vespasien *Robin,* who introduced the locust in Europe (1635).] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of North American trees and shrubs, the locusts (family Fabaceae), having showy racemose pink or white flowers. *R. pseudoacacia* is the common, or black, locust; *R. viscosa* is the clammy locust and *R. hispida* is the rose acacia. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

ro'bin·in (rō'bĭ·nĭn), **ro·bin'o·side** (rō·bĭn'ō·sīd), *n.* [*Robinia* + *-in, -oside.*] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline glucoside, $C_{33}H_{42}O_{19}$, found in the flowers of the locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*).

robin redbreast. **a** The European robin. **b** The American robin. **c** [*caps.*] A Bow Street officer.

robin runaway. *Bot.* **a** The dewdrop. **b** = GROUND IVY **a.**

rob'in-run'-in-the-hedge' *n.* Any of several common trailing plants, esp. the ground ivy, cleavers, hedge bindweed, or bittersweet. *Dial. Eng.*

robin sandpiper *or* **snipe.** **a** The knot (bird). **b** The dowitcher.

rob'in's-egg' blue. A color, bluish-green in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance; — called also *bird's-egg green, eggshell blue, eggshell green.* Cf. COLOR. — **rob'in's-egg'-blue',** *adj.*

robin snipe. **a** The knot (bird). **b** The dowitcher.

Rob'in·son Cru'soe (rŏb'ĭn·sŭn krōō'sō). The usual title and hero of a romance (1719) by Defoe. He is an ingenious sailor who is shipwrecked on an uninhabited island, where he lives many years with no companions save his dog, a parrot, and finally his man Friday, a young savage whom he rescues on a Friday from cannibals visiting the island. The story is supposed to be based upon the adventures of Alexander Selkirk, a Scotch sailor, who was cast away upon Juan Fernandez.

rob'in's-plan'tain (rŏb'ĭnz-), *n.* A common perennial herb (*Erigeron pulchellus*) of eastern North America, having flower heads with violet-purple rays.

rob'in's-rye', *n.* A haircap moss.

rob'in-wake', *n.* The wake-robin.

robin wheat. = ROBIN'S-RYE.

ro'ble (rō'blā), *n.* [Sp., oak, fr. L. *robur.* See ROBUST.]
1. Any of several species of oak; as: **a** *Cal.* The valley white oak (*Quercus lobata*); also, perhaps incorrectly, the canyon live oak. **b** In Mexico, any of many species of deciduous oaks (*Quercus*).
2. In Spanish-speaking tropical America, any of several trees having hard timber; as: **a** The quira (*Platymiscium polystachyum*), often called roble colorado. **b** Any of the trees *Macrocatalpa longissima, Tabebuia rigida,* and species of *Tecoma,* esp. *T. pentaphylla.* **c** The umbur-ana, *Argentina.* **d** In temperate South America, any tree of the genus *Nothofagus,* esp. the Chilean *N. obliqua* and *N. dombeyi.*

rob'o·rant (rŏb'ō·rȧnt), *adj.* [L. *roborans,* pres. part. See ROBORATE.] Strengthening. — *n.* A roborant drug; a tonic.

rob'o·rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *roboratus,* past part. of *roborare* to strengthen, fr. *robur, roboris,* strength. See ROBUST.] To strengthen; corroborate; ratify. — **rob'o·ra'tion** (-rā'·shŭn), *n.* — **rob'o·ra'tive** (rŏb'ō·rā·tĭv), *adj.*

ro·bo're·an (rō·bō'rē·ȧn; 181), *adj.* Oaken; stout; strong.

ro·bo're·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, an oak.

ro'bot (rō'bŏt; rŏb'ŏt), *n.* [Czech *robota* compulsory service, socage, work; akin to OSlav. *rabota* servitude, Goth. *arbaiths* toil, trouble. See ORPHAN.] **1.** In Karel Capek's play *R.U.R.* (Rossum's Universal Robots), one of a large number of artificially manufactured persons, mechanically efficient, but devoid of sensibility; hence, a brutal, efficient, insensitive person; an automaton. Cf. GOLEM.
2. Any automatic apparatus or device that performs functions ordinarily ascribed to human beings, or operates with what appears to be almost human intelligence; esp., such an apparatus that is started by means of radiant energy or sound waves.
— **ro'bot·esque'** (-ĕsk'), *adj.* — **ro·bo'tian** (rō·bō'shȧn), *adj.* — **ro'bot·ism** (rō'bŏt·ĭz'm; rŏb'ŏt-), *n.* — **ro'bot·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* — **ro'bot·ize** (rō'bŏt·īz; rŏb'ŏt-), *v. t. & i.* — **ro'bot·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.* — **ro'bot·ry** (-rĭ), *n.*

Rob' Roy' (rŏb' roi'). **1.** Literally, Red Rob; — the sobriquet of a famous Scottish outlaw, Robert MacGregor or Campbell (1671–1734), the chief of the Highland clan MacGregor.
2. The title and name of an important character in a novel (1817) by Scott, of the Jacobite rising in 1715–16 in Scotland. See OSBALDISTONE, FRANCIS; VERNON, DI.
3. A kind of short, light, flat-decked canoe for river cruising, invented in 1865 by John McGregor (*Rob Roy*), a writer on canoeing.

Rob'sart, A'my (ā'mĭ rŏb'särt). In Scott's *Kenilworth,* a confiding girl whom the Earl of Leicester has secretly married but kept a prisoner at Cumnor Hall lest his marriage should hinder his advancement. Escaping, she goes to Kenilworth to get herself acknowledged, but is returned to Cumnor, and murdered. In real life Amy Robsart married Robert Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester, in 1550, and her death was probably a suicide.

ro'bur (rō'bĕr), *n.* [L., oak.] **1.** The British oak (*Quercus robur*).
2. The strongest, best, or most effective part of anything; of troops, the choicest class. *Rare.*

ro'bur·ite (rō'bĕr·ĭt), *n.* [L. *robur* strength.] A mining explosive containing, according to one formula, chlorinated dinitrobenzene and ammonium nitrate.

ro·bust' (rō·bŭst'; 66), *adj.* [L. *robustus* oaken, hard, strong, fr. *robur, robus,* strength, oak, heart of oak, hard wood; named from its color and akin to L. *ruber, robus, rufus,* red. See RED; cf. CORROBORATE.] **1.** Having or evincing strength or vigorous health; strong; muscular; vigorous; sound; as, a *robust* body; *robust* youth; *robust* health; *robust* confidence.

The *robust* and lively pencil of Franz Hals. *F. G. Stephens.*

2. Rough; rude. "Gallantry *robust.*" *Thomson.*
3. Requiring strength or vigor; as, *robust* work.
4. *Arabic Gram.* Pertaining to or designating the consonants other than *alif* (A), *wāw* (W), and *yā'* (Y). See WEAK, *adj.,* 8 **f.**
Syn. — Lusty, sinewy, sturdy, hale, hearty. See STRONG. **Ant.** — Sickly, unhealthy, weakly, frail.

ro·bust'ful (-fŏŏl; -fĭ), *adj.* Robust. — **ro·bust'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **ro·bust'ful·ness,** *n.*

ro·bus'tic (rō·bŭs'tĭk), *adj.* Robust; also, robustious. — **ro'bus·tic'ĭ·ty** (rō'bŭs·tĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

ro·bus'tious (rō·bŭs'chŭs), *adj.* [From ROBUST.] Robust; stout; healthy; esp., rudely vigorous; boisterous; rough. *Now Chiefly Humorous.* — **ro·bus'tious·ly,** *adv.* — **ro·bus'tious·ness,** *n.*

ro·bus'ti·ty (rō·bŭs'tĭ·tĭ), *n.* Robustness. *Rare.*

roc (rŏk), *n.* Also **rock,** and **rukh** (rōōk). [Ar. *rukhkh,* fr. Per. *rukh.* Cf. ROOK in chess.] A fabulous bird of Arabia so huge that it bore off elephants to feed its young. The legend of the roc was current in the East; it occurs in the *Arabian Nights.* Cf. SIMURGH.

‖**ro'caille'** (rō'kä'y'), *n.* [F., fr. *roc* rock, fr. *roche.* See ROCK stone.] **a** A style of ornamentation developed in the 18th century and characterized by forms derived from the artificial rockwork and pierced shellwork of the period. **b** The rococo system of scroll ornament, based in part on the forms of shells and waterworn rocks.

roc'am·bole (rŏk'ȧm·bōl), *n.* [F., fr. G. *rockenbolle,* fr. *rocken, roggen,* rye + *bolle* bulb.] A European leek (*Allium scorodoprasum*) often cultivated like the shallot, and similarly used.

‖**roc'ca** (rŏk'kä), *n.* [It.] A fortress; hold; the donjon, or keep, of a castle or fortress.

Roc·cel'la (rŏk·sĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL. (after ML. & It. *rocca* rock), fr. It. *orcella.* See ARCHIL.] *Bot.* A small maritime genus of chiefly rock-inhabiting lichens having a fruticulose or pendulous thallus. The species, esp. *R. tinctoria,* are the chief sources of the dye archil and some of them furnish litmus. The family is sometimes regarded as typifying a family, **Roc'cel·la'ce·ae** (rŏk'sĕ·lā'sē·ē), and sometimes placed in the family Parmeliaceae. Cf. LECANORA, PERTUSARIA.

roc·cel'lic ac'id (-lĭk). [From ROCCELLA.] *Chem.* A white crystalline diacid, $C_{17}H_{32}O_4$, found in *Roccella tinctoria* and other lichens.

roc·cel'lin (rŏk·sĕl'ĭn), **roc·cel'line** (-ĭn; -ēn; 157), *n.* See DYE, *Table.*

roc·cel'line (-ĭn; -īn), *adj.* *Bot.* Pertaining to or resembling plants of the genus *Roccella.*

Roch, Saint (sȧnt rōk). A saint of the early 14th century much invoked in danger of pestilence. He nursed plague victims, and when stricken himself was found and brought assistance by a dog. In art he is usually represented with a dog.

Roch'dale prin'ci·ples (rŏch'dāl). In co-operative marketing, the system whereby no credit is given, and all profits are distributed among customers; — from Rochdale, Eng., where the first English co-operative store of this type was established in 1844.

---

rob'ber-proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.
robbery insurance. See INSURANCE, *n.,* 1.
robd. Robbed. *Ref. Sp.*
robe'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
ro'bhah (rō'bȧ), *n. sing. & pl.* [Ar. *rub'ah* one fourth, fem. of *rub'.* See 4th ROD, ROUB.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
ro·bin'o·side (rō·bĭn'ō·sīd), *n.* Also -sid. = ROBININ. [ROSON.
Robinson, Jack. See JACK ROB-
roble. ✝ RUBLE. [REHOBOAM.
Ro·bo'am (rō·bō'ȧm). Var. of
ro'bot-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
ro·bust'ly, *adv.* of ROBUST.
ro·bust'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ro·bus'tous, ro·bus'tu·ous, *adj.* [L. *robustus.*] Robust; robustious. *Obs.*
roc. ✝ ROCK, ROOK.
roch. ✝ 3d RATCH, *n.*
roch. ✝ ROACH, ROCHE. [ROUGH.
roch (*Scot.* rŏk). Scot. var. of

Ro·che·a (rō′kē·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after François de la *Roche*, Swiss botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of South African fleshy undershrubs (family Crassulaceae) with showy cymose salver-shaped flowers of various colors.

roche alum (rōch). [F. *alun de roche* rock alum.] A variety of ordinary alum similar to Roman alum.

roche′lime′ (rōch′līm′), *n.* [F. *roche* rock + E. *lime.*] Lime in the lump after it is burned; quicklime. *Eng.*

Roche, *or* Roche's, limit (rōsh, rōsh′ēz). [After E. A. *Roche* (1820–83), French mathematician.] *Astron.* That distance between a planet's center and its satellite within which the satellite (if it always turns the same face toward the planet) cannot approach without suffering disruption.

Ro·chelle′ (rō·shĕl′), *n.* **1.** A seaport town in France.
2. Wine exported from this town.

Rochelle powders. = SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

Rochelle salt. Sodium potassium tartrate, $KNaC_4H_4O_6 \cdot 4H_2O$, a colorless crystalline salt. It has a cooling, saline, slightly bitter taste, and is a mild purgative. It was discovered by Seignette, an apothecary of Rochelle.

‖**roche′ mou′ton·née′** (rōsh′ mōō′tō·nā′). [F., sheep-shaped rock.] *Phys.Geog.* A rock worn round by glaciers.

roch′er (*dial.* rŏch′ēr), *n.* [OF. *rochier* (F. *rocher*).] A rocky place; rocks. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Roch′es′ter (rŏch′ĕs′tĕr; -ĭs·tĕr), *n.* [From *Rochester*, New York.] *Geol.* A stage or formation of the American Silurian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Roch′es′ter, Mr. The passionate hero of Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre.* His maniac wife sets fire to his home and perishes; Jane then marries him, although he was crippled and blinded in trying to save his wife.

roch′et (rŏch′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [OF., fr. *roc*, of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *roc* coat, G. *rock;* akin to AS. *rocc.*] **1.** A medieval outer garment, usually short-skirted, worn by men or women. *Now Hist.*
2. A loose cloak; a frock. *Scot., Dial. Eng., & Ir.*
3. *Eccl.* A close-fitting linen vestment resembling a surplice, commonly with long close sleeves, though sometimes winged or sleeveless, worn esp. by bishops and privileged prelates in certain ceremonies.
4. Hence, a bishop. *Obs.*

roch′et, *v. t.* To clothe with a rochet. *Rare.*

roch′et (rŏch′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [OF. *rouget*, fr. *rouge* red.] The red gurnard.

Ro·chet′ (rō·shā′), *n.* See SAINT-ESTÈPHE.

roch′et·ed (rŏch′ĕt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Wearing a rochet.

roch′ing cask (rōch′ĭng; rōsh′ĭng). [F. *roche* a rock.] A tank in which alum is crystallized from a solution; a rocking cask.

Ro′chon′ prism (rō′shôn′). [After A.M. *Rochon* (1741–1817), French astronomer and optician.] A type of double-image prism consisting of two equal prisms of calcite or other doubly refracting material cut differently with respect to the axis. The directions of the optic axes make angles of 90° with each other, the axis of one of the prisms being parallel to its refracting edge and the axis of the other being perpendicular to its refracting edge.

rock (rŏk), *n.* [ME. *rokke*, fr. ONF. *roque* (OF. & F. *roche*), fr. VL. *rocca*, of unknown origin. Cf. 3d ROACH, ROCOCO.] **1.** A cliff, promontory, peak, or the like, of rock (see sense 3, below), usually bare, and considered as one mass; as, the *rock* of Gibraltar.
2. A large concreted mass of stony material; a large fixed stone; also, broken pieces of such masses. See STONE.

> Come one, come all! this *rock* shall fly
> From its firm base as soon as I. *Scott.*

3. *Geol.* Solid mineral matter of any kind occurring naturally in large quantities or forming a considerable part of the earth's mass; also, a particular mass or kind of such material. Rock may be consolidated or unconsolidated, and composed of one mineral or, more commonly, of two or more; or it may be to a greater or less extent of organic origin, as coal. In geology, granite, sand, gravel, clay, and glacial ice are rocks. Rocks may be broadly classified as *igneous, sedimentary,* and *metamorphic.* See these terms; also PETROGRAPHY.
4. That which resembles a rock (sense 3) in firmness; a defense; support; refuge.

> The Lord is my *rock,* and my fortress. 2 *Sam.* xxii. 2.

5. Figuratively: Anything which causes a disaster or wreck suggestive of the wreck of a vessel upon a rock.
6. A fragment or pebble of rock (sense 3); a stone; as, to throw *rocks* at one. *Colloq., U. S.*
7. A mass consisting of lime soap obtained in a process for saponifying fats by heating them with lime and water under pressure.
8. A diamond. *Slang.*
9. The striped bass.
10. a A kind of hard stick candy variously flavored as with peppermint, clove, or anise. **b** = ROCK CANDY. **c** A kind of hard cooky, with a rough surface; — called also *rock cake.*
11. A coin; hence, *pl.,* money. *Slang, U. S.*
12. [*cap.*] Short for PLYMOUTH ROCK (fowl).
13. *Mining.* **a** Ore as mined; esp., Lake Superior copper ore. **b** *Cornwall.* A big lump of ore.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

rock-based	rock-embosomed	rock-loving
rock-battering	rock-encircled	rock-melting
rock-begirdled	rock-encumbered	rock-piercing
rock-bestudded	rock-enthroned	rock-piled
rock-bethreatened	rock-fallen	rock-pulverizing
rock-boring	rock-fast	rock-razing
rock-breaking	rock-firm	rock-reared
rock-clad	rock-firmed	rock-roofed
rock-cleft	rock-forming	rock-rooted
rock-concealed	rock-free	rock-rushing
rock-covered	rock-frequenting	rock-scarped
rock-crested	rock-girded	rock-sheltered
rock-crushing	rock-girt	rock-strewn
rock-cut	rock-hard	rock-throned
rock-drilling	rockhearted	rock-thwarted
rock-dusted	rock-hewn	rock-torn
rock-dwelling	rock-inhabiting	rock-wombed

— *of the old rock.* Of proved and seasoned excellence; — a Gallicism, derived from the belief that turquoises mined anciently were of higher quality than newer ones. — ***on the rocks.*** Wrecked; ruined; destitute.

rock (rŏk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or formed of rock or rocks; having its habitat on or among rocks.

rock, *v. t.* To throw stones at. *Colloq., U. S.*

rock (rŏk), *v.;* ROCKED (rŏkt); ROCK′ING. [AS. *roccian;* akin to Dan. *rokke* to move, to shake, ON. *rykkja* to pull, move, G. *rücken* to move, push, pull, *ruck* a pull, jerk.] *Transitive:* **1.** To move as in a cradle; hence, to put to sleep by rocking; to lull; to quiet. "Sleep *rock* thy brain." *Shak.*
2. To cause to sway backward and forward, as a body resting on a support beneath; as, to *rock* a cradle or chair; to cause to vibrate; to cause to reel or totter.

> A rising earthquake *rocked* the ground. *Dryden.*

3. To affect in a specified manner by rocking; as, to *rock* one asleep; the tremor of the explosion *rocked* down houses.
4. In mezzotint engraving, to prepare the surface of (a plate) by the use of the cradle, or rocker.
5. *Mining.* To wash (placer gravel) in a cradle or rocker.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To move or be moved backward and forward; to be violently agitated; to reel; to totter.
2. To roll or sway backward and forward upon a support; as, to *rock* in a rocking chair.

Syn. — See SHAKE.

rock the boat. **a** To move a small boat from side to side, esp. to do so recklessly in order to frighten the other occupants. **b** To do anything that disturbs the balance or equilibrium of a project or enterprise.

rock (rŏk), *n.* Act or process of rocking; a rocking movement; specif., in some step dances, a change of balance from one foot to the other with feet crossed.

rock (rŏk), *n.* [ME. (perh. fr. MD.) *roc, rokke;* akin to MD. *rocke,* D. *rok, rokken,* G. *rocken,* OHG. *rocko,* Dan. *rok,* Sw. *rock,* ON. *rokkr.* Cf. ROCKET firework.] A distaff; a distaff with wool or flax on it; also, the wool or flax. *Hist.*

-rock (-rŏk). A combining form of the noun *rock,* as in:

bedrock	sandrock	traprock
rendrock	soapdrock	

rock′a·ble (rŏk′ȧ·b′l), *adj.* Capable of being rocked or oscillated, as a rocker arm. — **rock′a·bly,** *adv.*

rock′a·by′, rock′a·bye′ (rŏk′ȧ·bī′), *imper.* Also **rock′-a-by′, rock′-a-bye′.** Be still! Go to sleep! — the first words of a nursery song intended to put a small child to sleep. — *v. t.* To lull to sleep. — *n.* A lullaby.

rock′all·ite (rŏk′ôl·īt), *n.* [From *Rockall,* rock island in North Atlantic.] *Petrog.* A granular rock, composed of aegirite, acmite, quartz, and albite, and representing a sodic phase of an aegirite-granite.

rock alum. Roche alum.

rock alyssum. = GOLD-DUST **a.**

rock arm. *Mach.* A rocker arm.

rock asphalt. Asphalt rock.

rock′a·way (rŏk′ȧ·wā), *n.* [From *Rockaway,* N. J., where they were made, fr. Lenape *repawihiki* sandy land.] A light, low four-wheeled carriage, with standing top, open at the sides, but having waterproof curtains to be let down when occasion required; later, a similar, but heavier, carriage, enclosed, except in front, and having a door at each side.

Rockaway.

Rock′a·way (rŏk′ȧ·wā), *n.* An Indian of an extinct Algonquian tribe of Long Island.

rock badger. The cony (*Procavia capensis*) of South Africa.

rock barnacle. See 3d BARNACLE, 2.

rock basin. A depression in solid rock. Many *rock basins* are due to ice erosion in mountain regions and they usually contain small lakes, or tarns.

rock bass (bās). **a** A fish (*Ambloplites rupestris*) of the family Centrarchidae of most of eastern North America, esp. the upper Mississippi Valley and Great Lake region. Its flesh is rather soft and often of muddy flavor. **b** The striped bass. **c** In California, a common marine fish (*Paralabrax clathratus*) of the family Centrarchidae. See CABRILLA, *Illust.* **d** = BLACK BASS, 1.

rock beauty. *Bot.* A European alpine perennial herb (*Draba pyrenaica*) having fragrant lilac-purple flowers.

rock′bell′ (rŏk′bĕl′), *n.* The columbine *Aquilegia canadensis.*

rock′bird′ (-bûrd′), *n.* **a** A cock of the rock. **b** The purple sandpiper. **c** A sea bird that breeds in rocky cliffs, as a murre.

rock blackbird. The ring ouzel. *Eng.*

rock borer. Any of several marine clams which bore holes in rock, esp. certain species of *Petricola, Pholas,* and *Lithodomus.*

rock′born′ (rŏk′bôrn′), *adj.* Created from rock; derived from association with rocks; born by issuing from rock; as, Mithras is regarded as a *rockborn* god.

rock bottom. The very bottom or foundation; as, his fortune touched *rock bottom.*

rock′-bot′tom (66), *adj.* The very lowest; as, *rock-bottom* prices.

rock′-bound′, *adj.* Encircled or girt with rocks; as, a *rock-bound* coast; hence, figuratively, difficult of access or penetration; as, a *rock-bound* mystery.

rock brake. **a** The cliff brake. See PELLAEA. **b** See CRYPTOGRAMMA. **c** The common polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*).

rock breaker. A stone crusher.

rock′brush′ (rŏk′brŭsh′), *n.* In the southwestern United States and adjacent Mexico, either of two woody plants: **a** A low densely branched shrub (*Colubrina texensis*) with cymose, greenish flowers. **b** = ROSILLA **b.**

rock buckthorn. A low shrub (*Rhamnus saxatilis*) of central Europe, with very small greenish-yellow flowers and black fruit.

rock′-built′, *adj.* Made of or built on rock.

rock burst. *Mining.* A violent expulsion of rock from the walls of a mine opening, the effect of heavy pressure on brittle rocks in deep mines, where mining has deprived the rock of support on one side. Cf. 4th BUMP, 5.

rock butter. *Cookery.* = HARD SAUCE.

rock cake. = ROCK, 10 **c.**

rock candy. Sugar obtained in large crystals or crystalline masses by slow evaporation.

rock candytuft. = GOLD-DUST **a.**

rock cavy. A Brazilian rodent (*Cavia,* or *Kerodon, rupestris*) allied to the guinea pig.

rock cedar. A cedar or juniper (*Juniperus mexicana*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico, closely resembling the red cedar, with valuable wood used for ties and telegraph poles.

rock chestnut oak. The common chestnut oak (*Quercus prinus*).

rock chute. = ROCK HOLE.

rock′cist′ (rŏk′sĭst′), *n.* Also **rock′-cis′tus** (-sĭs′tŭs). [*rock* a large stone + NL. *Cistus,* the genus in which the plants were once included.] The rockrose.

rock′-climb′ing, *n.* Mountain climbing up difficult rocky faces. — **rock′-climb′,** *n. & v.* — **rock′-climb′er,** *n.*

rock club moss. = FESTOON PINE.

rock cock. A cock of the rock.

rock cod. **a** Any of various scorpaenoid rockfishes (see ROCKFISH **a**) of the Pacific coast. **b** In Australia, *Scorpaena crumenta* called *red rock cod;* also, a large grouper (*Epinephelus daemelii*), called *black rock cod.* **c** = BLUE COD **b.** **d** A variety of the true cod. See COD.

rock cook. A European wrasse (*Centrolabrus exoletus*).

rock cork. = MOUNTAIN CORK.

rock crab. Any of various crabs inhabiting rocky shores, as *Cancer irroratus,* and *C. borealis* of the northeastern coast of North America.

rock′craft′ (rŏk′krăft′; 83), *n.* Art or skill in building with rock, or in climbing over rock.

rock cranberry. The mountain cranberry.

rock cress. Any of several rock-loving cresses, esp. species of *Arabis,* as *A. petraea, A. lyrata,* etc. See ARABIS.

rock crystal. Transparent quartz. See CRYSTAL, *n.,* 2.

rock dash. A stucco finish in which crushed rock or pebbles are embedded in the stucco base.

rock dassie. A rock rabbit. See HYRACOIDEA.

Rock Day. = DISTAFF DAY.

rock dove. **a** The rock pigeon *Columba livia.* **b** *Ir.* The black guillemot.

rock drill. Any machine for making holes in rock; esp., a hammer drill, or a piston drill.

rock driller. See DRILLER.

rock duck. Harlequin duck. *Nova Scotia.*

rock dust. *Coal Mining.* Pulverulent rock, usually shale or limestone used in rock dusting; — called also *stone dust. Eng.*

rock′-dust′, *v. t. Mining.* To spread or distribute a coating of finely ground rock, as shale dust, in coal-mine workings, for the purpose of reducing the explosion hazard.

rock′-dwell′ing, *n. Archaeol.* A natural or artificial recess in the face of a cliff, used as human habitation.

rock eel. The gunnel.

Rock′e·fel′ler Foun·da′tion (rŏk′ē·fĕl′ēr). [After John D. *Rockefeller* (b. 1839), Am. philanthropist.] A philanthropic trust incorporated in New York in 1913, with a self-perpetuating and unrestricted board of trustees, to "promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world." It works through various charitable, educational, and religious agencies, and is esp. active in the fields of medicine and health, establishing the *China Medical Board* in Peiping (Peking) in 1913, and working in close alliance with the ***Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research,*** founded 1901.

rock′e·lay (rŏk′ē·lā), **rock′lay.** Vars. of ROQUELAURE.

rock elm. **1.** **a** An elm (*Ulmus racemosa*) of eastern North America; — called also *cork elm,* from the prominent corky ridges on its twigs. **b** The tough, hard, reddish-brown wood of this tree, used for implements, furniture, etc.
2. The slippery elm *Ulmus fulva. Tenn.*

Rock English. The mixture of English, Spanish, and Arabic used by natives at the Rock of Gibraltar.

rock′er (rŏk′ēr), *n.* **1.** One who rocks a cradle; one who operates a rocker (senses 3 **a, b, d**).
2. Either of the curving pieces of wood or metal on which a cradle, chair, etc., rocks; also, a chair or a play horse mounted on rockers; a rocking chair or rocking horse.
3. Any of various devices that work with a rocking or to-and-fro motion; as: **a** *Elec.* An adjustable brush holder for a dynamo or motor. **b** *Engraving.* A tool for preparing the ground in mezzotint engraving; a cradle (sense 7). **c** *Mach.* (1) A lever, pivoted at or near its center, used with an up-and-down motion in certain link motions, gas-engine gears, etc. (2) = ROCKSHAFT. **d** *Mining.* = CRADLE, *n.,* 10. **e** *Piano Mfg.* A small piece fastened to a key tail for communicating motion to the prolong; — called also *key rocker.* See PIANO, *Illust.* **f** A steel or cast-iron pedestal supporting the end of a truss or girder and so designed as to permit rotation and horizontal movement resulting from expansion and contraction.
4. A skate with a curved blade, somewhat resembling in shape the rocker of a cradle.

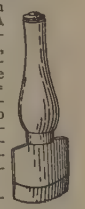
Rocker, 3 b.

5. A boat with a rockered keel.

rock′er, *v. t.* To build with a camber like a rocker, as a boat keel.

rock′er, *n.* Rock pigeon. *Local, Eng.*

rocker arm. *Mach.* An arm borne by a rockshaft.

rocker bent. A bent supporting a bridge span and hinged at one or both ends to provide for expansion and contraction of the span.

rocker cam. *Mach.* A cam with a rocking or reciprocating movement, as a cam on a rockshaft.

rocker keel. A rockered keel.

rocker shaft. = ROCKSHAFT.

rock′er·y (rŏk′ēr·ĭ), *n.* **a** *Hort.* A rock garden. **b** Rocks, collectively.

rock′et (rŏk′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [F. *roquette,* fr. Pr. *rougeto* dim. fr. *eruca,* fr. L. *eruca* a sort of colewort.] **a** Orig., the rocket salad (*Eruca sativa*). **b** Any plant of the genus *Hesperis,* esp. *H. matronalis,* the garden rocket. **c** Any of several similar plants, as the rocket larkspur.

rock′et (rŏk′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [It. *rocchetta,* formerly *rocchetto,* prop. a bobbin, spool, dim. of *rocca* distaff, of Teut. origin. Named from the resemblance in shape to a distaff. See ROCK distaff; cf. RATCHET.] **1.** A firework consisting of a cylindrical case partly filled with a combustible composition, as niter (potassium nitrate), charcoal, and sulphur, and fastened to a guiding stick. It is projected through the air by the escape of gases liberated by combustion. Rockets have been used as projectiles (see ROCKET APPARATUS), for pyrotechnic display, for signaling, and in warfare for incendiary and explosive purposes. Those for display often contain a garniture of stars, gold or silver rain, parachutes, etc., liberated at the highest point of the rocket's path.
2. One of a number of tubes containing a combustible composition generating gas, whose escape propels an automobile, airplane, or similar vehicle.
3. A blunt-headed lance used in the joust.
4. A smoke-generating device, as one formerly used in testing for leaks in drains.

Section of a Rocket, showing arrangement of the Powder and Fuse.

rock′et (rŏk′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *v.;* -ET·ED; -ET·ING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To rise or dash swiftly and with force like a rocket.
2. To rise straight up and swiftly when flushed; — said chiefly of pheasants.
—, *Transitive:* To fire at, or strike, with rockets.

rocket apparatus. The life-saving apparatus using a rocket to carry a line from the coast to a ship.

---

roche (*dial.* rŏch, rŏch). Var. of ROACH, ROCK. *Obs. exc. Dial.* ✝ ROC, ROOK, ROUGH.

roche.

roch′et. ✝ RATCHET.

roch′le (rŏch′ĭ). Var. of ROTCHE.

rocht. ✝ RAUGHT.

Ro′ci·nan′te (rō′thē·nän′tā; 103), *n.* [Sp.] = ROSINANTE.

rock (rŏk). ✝ ROC, ROOK.

rock′a·hom′i·ny, *n.* Also **-hom′i·nie.** [See HOMINY.] Hominy. *Obs.*

rock′at (rŏk′ăt). Scot. var. of ROCHET.

rock′ber′ry (rŏk′bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). = BEARBERRY **a.**

rocks. ✝ ROKE, vapor; ROCK; ROOK.

---

rocket candytuft. A European candytuft (*Iberis amara*) having large and full flower clusters.
rocket cress. The plant *Barbarea vulgaris.*
rock'et·er (rŏk'ĕ·tĕr; -ĭ·tĕr), *n.* One who or that which rockets.
rocket harpoon. *Whaling.* A harpoon attached to and propelled by a rocket. It often carries an explosive shell.
rocket larkspur. A commonly cultivated annual larkspur (*Delphinium ajacis*) of southern Europe, with showy blue, or sometimes violet or pinkish, flowers.
rocket plane. An airplane propelled by rockets.
rocket salad. An erect, much-branched European, annual herb (*Eruca sativa*) with pinnately lobed leaves and whitish-yellow flowers. It is sometimes grown for salad.
rock'et·y (rŏk'ĕ·tĭ; -ĭ·tĭ), *adj.* Like a rocket; flighty.
rock face. See QUARRY FACE. — **rock'-faced'** (-fāst'), *adj.*
rock falcon. **a** The merlin. **b** The peregrine falcon.
rock'fall' (rŏk'fôl'), *n.* A mass of falling or fallen rocks.
rock fern. = EVERGREEN WOOD FERN **a.**
Rock fever. [From *The Rock* (of Gibraltar).] See UNDULANT FEVER.
rock'-fill' (rŏk'fĭl'), *adj. Civil Engineering.* Composed of large rock or stone loosely placed.
rock'fish' (rŏk'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* Any of various fishes which live among rocks or on rocky bottoms; as: **a** Any fish of the family Scorpaenidae, particularly those belonging to *Sebastodes*, *Sebastichthys*, and related genera, many of which are valuable market fishes on the Pacific coast of North America and northern Asia. The red rockfish and the priestfish, or black rockfish, are well-known forms. **b** The striped bass. **c** Any of several groupers of Bermuda and Florida waters of *Epinephelus* and allied genera. **d** The log perch. **e** A killifish (*Fundulus majalis*) of the American Atlantic coast.

1/10
Black Rockfish (*Sebastosomus mystinus*).

rock flint. Chert.
rock flour. Finely powdered rock material produced by grinding action, as of a glacier on its bed; — called also *glacial meal.*
rock'foil' (rŏk'foil'), *n.* The saxifrage.
rock garden. *Hort.* A garden laid out in a rocky situation or built to reproduce the conditions of such a place, adapted to the growth of certain sorts of plants, as those requiring a cool, moist location. Cf. ALPINE GARDEN. — **rock gardener.** — **rock gardening.**
rock gas. Natural gas.
rock geranium. = ALUMROOT **a.**
rock glacier. See STONE RUN.
rock goat. A wild goat, or ibex.
rock goose. The kelp goose.
rock grape. The sand grape.
rock grouse. **a** A rock ptarmigan. See PTARMIGAN. **b** A sand grouse.
rock gurnet. The fortescue.
rock gypsum. Massive gypsum, sometimes crystalline, also microcrystalline or fine-grained, as in alabaster.
rock'hair' (rŏk'hâr'), *n.* A slender rupicolous tufted lichen (*Alectoria jubata*) used in dyeing.
rock hawk. A rock falcon.
rock hind (hīnd). **a** A brown-spotted grouper (*Epinephelus adscensionis*) of the West Indies and southern United States. **b** A grouper (*Mycteroperca bonaci*) of the waters east of Puerto Rico. **c** A variety of the niggerfish (*Cephalopholis fulvus ruber*) common in the West Indies.

1/10
Rock Hind **a.**

rock hole. *Coal Mining.* An inclined raise driven from a gangway or breast to an overlying coal seam; — called also *rock chute.*
rock hopper. Any of several penguins of the genus *Eudyptes* of the Falkland Islands, New Zealand, and Antarctic waters. They are relatively small and have a short thick bill and yellow crests. Called also *crested penguin.*
rock hopping. *Sealing.* Act of hauling a mass of blubber ashore through the breakers.
Rock'ies (rŏk'ĭz), *n.* The Rocky Mountains. See in *Gaz.*
rock'ing, *adj.* Having a swaying, rolling, or back-and-forth movement; used for rocking. — **rock'ing·ly,** *adv.*
rock'ing, rock'in (rŏk'ĭn), *n.* [See 6th ROCK.] An evening gathering, orig. one to which the women brought their rocks. *Scot.*
rocking cam. = ROCKER CAM.
rocking cask. = ROCHING CASK.
rocking chair. A chair mounted on rockers.
Rock'ing·ham ware (rŏk'ĭng·hăm; -ăm). Ware made at Swinton, England, on the estate of the Marquis of Rockingham. About 1790 it consisted mainly of white earthenware covered with a brown glaze of varying shades, and known as *brown china.* From about 1820 a bone porcelain was made, very brilliantly gilded and painted.
rocking horse. A toy horse, large enough for a child to sit on, mounted on rockers or some mechanism permitting rocking.
rocking lever. = ROCK LEVER.
rocking pier. A bridge pier hinged so as to allow a slight longitudinal motion of the bridge when the latter expands or contracts.
rocking shaft. = ROCKSHAFT.
rocking slide valve. See ROCKING VALVE.
rocking spectrum. *Phys.* A spectrum made to vibrate rapidly across the screen so as to produce white light near the middle by superposition of colors.
rocking stone. A stone, often of great size, so balanced upon its foundation that it can be rocked, or slightly moved, with but little force. In some cases it is left in this position by the weathering away of softer material; in others, by the melting of ice.
rocking tool. = ROCKER, 3 **b.**
rocking tree. *Weaving.* The axle from which the batten or lathe of a loom is suspended.
rocking valve, *or* **rocking slide valve.** *Steam Engine.* A valve consisting of a disk or cylindrical piece with the necessary openings, oscillating or revolving on its seat.
rock'ish (rŏk'ĭsh), *adj.* Rocky; made of rocks; also, growing on rocks. *Rare.*
rock jasmine. Any small tufted plant of the genus *Androsace.*
rock kangaroo. A rock wallaby.
rock kelp. Rockweed.
rock lark. The rock pipit.
rock larkspur. The dwarf larkspur.
rock leather. Mountain leather.
rock lever. A hinged lever that works with a rocking movement; a rocking lever; specif., an equalizing bar, for draft animals, hinged by a knuckle joint.
rock lily. **a** A tropical American club moss (*Selaginella convoluta*), which grows in dense tufts. **b** An Australian orchid (*Dendrobium speciosum*), usually found growing on rocks. It has large green pseudobulbs, and dense racemes of creamy white flowers. **c** *Local, U.S.* Any of several rock-loving herbs, as the columbine *Aquilegia canadensis* and the pasqueflower.
rock'ling (rŏk'lĭng), *n.; pl.* -LINGS (-lĭngz), sometimes -LING. See PLURAL, *Note.* [*rock* + 2d *ling.*] **a** Any of certain small rather elongate marine fishes (family Gaidropsaridae) allied to the cod. **b** An Australian and New Zealand fish (genus *Genypterus*) of the family Ophidiidae.
rock lobster. A sea crayfish.
rock lychnis. Any plant of the genus *Viscaria.*
rock madwort. = GOLD-DUST **a.**
rock'man (rŏk'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **a** One who removes rocks or ledges by blasting, as in excavating for buildings. **b** *Eng. Slate Mining.* A miner who gets out slate rock.
rock manakin. Cock of the rock.
rock maple. The sugar maple *Acer saccharum.*
rock martin *or* **swallow.** A crag martin.
rock mat. A horticultural variety (*Lobularia maritima procumbens*) of the sweet alyssum, cultivated for its creeping, prostrate habit.
rock mediar. = SAVOY MEDLAR.
rock melon. The European cantaloupe. Cf. MUSKMELON.
rock milk. = AGARIC MINERAL.
rock mint. = WOOD GERMANDER.
rock moss. **a** Any rock-loving lichen. **b** *U.S.* The widow's-cross (*Sedum pulchellum*).
rock native. See SNAPPER, 5 **c.**
rock oak. **a** The chestnut oak *Quercus prinus.* **b** The chinquapin oak *Q. muhlenbergii.* **c** The California blue oak.
Rock of Ages. **a** A hymn (1776) by A. M. Toplady. **b** [*not cap.*] Figuratively, Christ; also, the Christian faith.
Rock of Chick'a·mau'ga, the (chĭk'ă·mô'gȧ). General George H. Thomas; — so called because of his determined stand, which saved a large portion of the Union forces, in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19–20, 1863.
rock oil. Petroleum.
rock opossum. The rock wallaby *Petrogale xanthopus.*
rock ouzel. The ring ouzel.
rock oyster. Any of various oysters or oysterlike bivalves occurring attached to rocks; specif., any one of the genus *Hinnites*, as *H. giganteus* of the west coast of North America.
rock painting. *Anthropol.* A painting on rock, such as a cave wall, cliff, or boulder, made by primitive peoples, often in connection with magical practices.
rock parakeet. A small, chiefly greenish, Australian parakeet (*Neophema*, syn. *Neonanodes, petrophila*), which nests in holes in cliffs.
rock phospate. *Agric.* Phosphate rock, used as a fertilizer.
rock pigeon. **a** A wild pigeon (*Columba livia*) of Europe and Asia, found chiefly along rocky coasts. From it the domestic pigeons were derived. It is bluish gray with a purplish breast, white rump, and dark wing bars. See PIGEON, *Illust.* **b** A sand grouse.
rock pile. **a** A pile of rocks, esp. of rocks for breaking up. **b** Hence, *Slang,* a jail, where prisoners often have been obliged to break rocks.
rock pine. A variety of the cypress pine. *Local, Australia.*
rock pink. A pink-flowered perennial herb (*Talinum calycinum*) of the western United States.
rock pipit. An abundant European pipit (*Anthus spinoletta petrosus*) which frequents rocky shores.
rock plant. **a** Any plant which grows on or among rocks or one suited to a rock garden. **b** *Obs.* A petrified plant.
rock plant of Saint He·le'na (hĕ·lē'nȧ). The tree *Petrobium arboreum.* See PETROBIUM.
rock plover. **a** *Ir.* The black-bellied plover. **b** The purple sandpiper. **c** The turnstone.
rock pressure. **a** The pressure on fluids in any subsurface formation. It is greater than the pressure in a closed well. **b** Loosely, the pressure indicated in a closed well.
rock ptarmigan. Any of certain ptarmigans, esp. *Lagopus mutus* and *L. rupestris.* See PTARMIGAN.
rock purslane. Any plant of the genus *Calandrinia*, some being cultivated for ornament.
rock python. A rock snake, esp. *Python sebae* of Africa. See PYTHON, 4 **b.**
rock rabbit. A hyrax. See HYRACOIDEA.
rock rat. A small South African rodent (*Petromys typicus*) of the Hystricomorpha, having four grinding teeth on each side in each jaw.
rock'-ribbed' (66), *adj.* Having ribs of rock, or like rock; hence, strong; solidly established; also, inflexible.
rock river. See STONE RUN.
rock'rose' (rŏk'rōz'), *n.* **a** Any plant of the Cistaceae, esp. of the genus *Cistus,* or of the genera *Helianthemum* and (*U.S.*) *Crocanthemum.* **b** In Australia, any of several shrubs, as species of *Hibbertia.*
rockrose family. *Bot.* The Cistaceae.
rock ruby. A fine red variety of garnet.
rock salmon. **a** *Southern U.S.* An amberfish, esp. *Zonichthys falcata.* **b** *Eng.* = COALFISH **a.**
rock salt. Common salt (sodium chloride) occurring in solid form as a mineral; halite; esp., salt in rocklike masses, usually more or less colored by iron. Also, sometimes, salt artificially prepared in large crystals or masses.
rock samphire. **a** The samphire *Crithmum maritimum* (family Ammiaceae). **b** The glasswort *Salicornia europaea.*
rock sandwort. A low, perennial, tufted herb (*Arenaria stricta*) of northeastern North America, with subulate rigid leaves, and small white flowers in dichotomous cymes.
rock saw. *Lumbering.* A small coarse-toothed saw that cuts into a log ahead of the main saw and which serves to protect the latter by removing small stones or pebbles embedded in the log.
rock saxifrage. The early saxifrage.
rock seal. The harbor seal.
rock'shaft' (rŏk'shȧft'; 83), *n.* [Cf. ROCK, *v.*] *Mach.* A shaft that oscillates on its journals, instead of revolving, — usually carrying levers or projecting pieces, as arms, wipers, or tumblers, by means of which it receives and communicates reciprocating motion, as in some valve gears.
rock'shaft', *n. Mining.* A shaft through which rock filling is introduced into a mine.
rock shelter. *Archaeol.* Any natural shelter between or under standing rocks in which the debris and campfires of prehistoric peoples are found.
rock shrike. A rock thrush.
rock'slide' (rŏk'slīd'), *n.* A mass of sliding rocks.
rock snake. **a** Any of several large pythons, as *Python sebae* of Africa, *P. molurus* of India, and *P. spilotes* of Australia. Cf. PYTHON, 4 **b.** **b** Any snake of the genus *Bungarus*, as the krait.
rock snipe. Purple sandpiper.
rock soap. = MOUNTAIN SOAP.
rock sparrow. **a** Any of several Old World sparrows of the genus *Petronia*, as *P. petronia* of southern Europe and northern Africa, and *P. brevirostris* of Mongolia. **b** A sparrow (*Aimophila ruficens eremoeca*) of Mexico and Texas.
rock spleenwort. See FERN, *Table.*
rock spray. A prostrate, evergreen Himalayan shrub (*Cotoneaster microphylla*) often cultivated for its solitary white flowers and bright-red fruits.
rock squirrel. A large spermophile (*Citellus variegatus grammurus*) of western North America, having better developed tail and ears than the more strictly burrowing species.
rock'staff' (rŏk'stȧf'; 83), *n.* [From ROCK, *v.*] **1.** An oscillating bar, as the lever of a forge bellows.
2. A distaff. *Dial. Eng.*
rock starling. The ring ouzel.
rock sturgeon. The lake sturgeon.
rock sucker. A lamprey.
rock sunfish. The spotted sunfish (*Enneacanthus obesus*).
rock swallow. = ROCK MARTIN.
rock tar. Petroleum.
rock thrush. Any of certain Old World birds of the genus *Monticola* (syn. *Petrophila*) of the thrush family.
rock tripe. **a** Any lichen of the genus *Umbilicaria*, having a flat, coriaceous, blackish thallus. These lichens grow on rocks in arctic, subarctic, and north temperate regions and have been used as food in cases of extremity. **b** Any lichen of the related genus *Gyrophora.*
rock trout. Any of several marine food fishes of the group Scleroparei and genus *Hexagrammos*, of the North Pacific coasts, esp. *H. decagrammus* and *H. superciliosus*, the latter known as *red rock trout.* Called also *greenling.*
rock turquoise. Turquoise matrix. See MATRIX, 10.
rock violet. A green alga (*Trentepohlia iolithus*) forming patches on rocks at high elevations, and exhaling an odor of violets.
rock vole. A vole (*Microtus chrotorrhinus*) of northeastern North America.
rock wallaby. Any of various medium-sized kangaroos of the genus *Petrogale.* They inhabit rocky regions, and have a completely naked muzzle and a slender tufted tail.
rock warbler. *Zool.* A small Australian timaliine singing bird (*Origma solitaria*) which frequents rocky ravines.
rock'weed' (rŏk'wēd'), *n.* Any coarse seaweed (family Fucaceae) growing attached to rocks, esp. species of *Fucus* and *Ascophyllum.*
rockweed bird. The purple sandpiper.
Rock'well ma·chine' (rŏk'wĕl; -wĕl). [After S. P. *Rockwell,* Am. metallurgist.] A trade-mark for an apparatus for measuring the hardness of metals and alloys, in which a diamond-pointed cone is pressed to a standard depth into the metal, the relative resistance to penetration (**Rockwell hardness**) being determined and automatically indicated by a number (**Rockwell number**) on a dial. The operation is called the **Rockwell test.**
rock whelk. = DOG WHELK **b.**
rock whiting. Any of several Australian wrasselike fishes of the genus *Odax* (family Odacidae), esp. *O. richardsonii*, which is an important food fish.

Rock Whiting. (1/6)

rock'wood' (rŏk'wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** = MOUNTAIN WOOD. **b** Fossil or petrified wood.
Rock'wood for·ma'tion. [From *Rockwood,* Tenn.] *Geol.* A Silurian iron-bearing formation containing the highly important Clinton hematite ores of the southern Appalachians.
rock'work' (rŏk'wŭrk'), *n.* **1.** A mass of rocks.
2. Skill in climbing over rock.
3. *Arch.* Stonework in which the surface is left broken and rough; also, rarely, rock-faced masonry (see under QUARRY FACE).
4. *Gardening.* **a** A rock garden. **b** Rock ledges, waterfalls, chasms, etc., made in gardens.
rock wren. **a** Any of several wrens of the genus *Salpinctes*, of arid parts of the western United States and Mexico. **b** A small short-tailed passerine bird (*Xenicus gilviventris*) of New Zealand.
rock'y (rŏk'ĭ), *adj.;* ROCK'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); -I·EST. **1.** Full of, or abounding in, rocks; consisting of rocks; as, a *rocky* shore.
2. Like a rock; as, the *rocky* orb of a shield. *Milton.*
3. Figuratively: Not easily impressed or affected; hard; unfeeling; obdurate; as, a *rocky* bosom. *Shak.*
rock'y (rŏk'ĭ), *adj.* Disposed to rock or totter, as when tipsy or after dissipation; hence, shaky; weak. *Slang.*
Rocky Ford. *Hort.* Any of a class of muskmelons, originating in a pioneer muskmelon district around Rocky Ford, Colorado. The term is now generally applied to certain netted varieties wherever grown.
Rocky Mountain. Sing. of *Rocky Mountains;* — used attrib. See in *Gaz.*
Rocky Mountain bee plant. The plant *Cleome serrulata.* See CLEOME.

rock'et·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
rock'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
rock'lay, -ley. Scot. vars. of ROQUELAURE.
rock'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
rock'let, *n.* See -LET.
rock'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
rockt. Rocked. *Ref. Sp.*
rock'tree', *n.* = ROCKING TREE.
rock'ward, rock'wards, *adv.* See -WARD.
rock'-worked', *adj.* [faced. *Rare.* Roughly

Rocky Mountain garrot. Barrow's goldeneye. See GOLDENEYE.
Rocky Mountain goat. The mountain goat (*Oreamnos montanus*).
Rocky Mountain goldenrod. A species of goldenrod (*Solidago ciliosa*) common in Rocky Mountain region.
Rocky Mountain grape. The Oregon grape.
Rocky Mountain grasshopper *or* **locust.** See GRASSHOPPER, 1.
Rocky Mountain jay. See CANADA JAY.
Rocky Mountain maple. = DWARF MAPLE.
Rocky Mountain oysters. Lamb fries. *Local, U.S.*
Rocky Mountain red cedar. = WESTERN RED CEDAR **a**.
Rocky Mountain sheep. See MOUNTAIN SHEEP, 1.
Rocky Mountain spotted fever. *Med.* An acute infection occurring in the Rocky Mountain region, marked by chills, fever, pains in the muscles and joints and eruption of livid spots. It is transmitted to man by the bite of a wood tick (*Dermacentor venustus*). Cf. SPOTTED FEVER TICK.
Rocky Mountain whitefish. See WHITEFISH.
Rocky Mountain white oak. Any of several Rocky Mountain trees of the genus *Quercus*, esp. *Q. utahensis* and *Q. leptophylla*.
Rocky Mountain white pine. The limber pine.
Rocky Mountain woodsia. See FERN, *Table*.
ro·co'co (rō·kō'kō; rō'kō·kō'), *n.* [F., fr. *rocaille*. See ROCAILLE.] A style of ornamentation developed in France chiefly under Louis XV (1715–74), and carried to extremes in Italy and Germany in the 18th century, characterized by curved spatial forms, light and fantastic curved lines, often flowing, reversed, or unsymmetrical, and ornament of pierced shellwork. Hence, any style of ornamentation marked by extravagant curvature and ornament.
ro·co'co, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like, the rococo in style; florid; fantastic; feebly pretentious.
That *rococo* seventeenth-century French imitation of the true Renaissance. *W. Pater.*
roc's egg (rŏks). The egg of the roc; hence, figuratively, something unattainable; the object of a futile quest.
roc'ta (rŏk'tȧ), *n.* [ML. Cf. ROTE musical instrument.] *Music.* A medieval stringed violinlike instrument.
rod (rŏd), *n.* [AS. *rodd;* akin to ON. *rudda* club.] **1.** A straight and slender stick, as one cut fresh from a tree; a wand; hence, stock; race; tribe; as, of the *rod* of Jesse; also, offshoot; scion.
2. Any slender bar, as of wood or metal. Specif.: **a** An instrument of punishment or correction; figuratively, chastisement.
He that spareth his *rod* hateth his son. *Prov.* xiii. 24.
b A scepter; hence, figuratively, power; authority; tyranny; oppression. "The *rod,* and bird of peace." *Shak.* **c** A wand or similar badge of office carried by various officials having the direction of persons, as marshals, ushers, etc. **d** A support for a fishing line; a fish pole. **e** A walking stick; cane. **f** A riding crop. **g** A divining rod. **h** A bar or staff for measuring. **i** *Dial. Eng.* Shaft (of a cart). **j** *Slang, U.S.* A revolver; pistol.
3. A measure of length containing 5½ yards or 16½ feet; also, the corresponding square measure; — called also *perch,* and *pole.* See MEASURE, *Table.*
4. *Anat.* One of the long rod-shaped sensory bodies in the retina, responsive to faint light. See RETINA.
5. *Bacteriol.* A bacterium shaped like a rod.
6. *Basketry.* An osier. See OSIER, *n.,* 2.
7. *Carp.* A narrow board, a lath, batten, or strip, generally cut to a fixed length, upon which are marked either feet and inches, or, more usually, the heights and other dimensions of work to be done; — called also *staff.*
8. *Mach. & Structures.* A member used in tension, as for sustaining a suspended weight, or in tension and compression, as for transmitting reciprocating motion, etc.; a connecting bar; a connecting rod.
9. *Math.* A body whose boundary is a tubular surface of small section.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

rod-bending, *adj.*	**rod-drawing,** *adj.*	**rod-pointing,** *adj.*
rod-boring, *adj.*	**rod-healing,** *adj.*	**rod-polishing,** *adj.*
rod-caught	**rodmaker**	**rod-shaped**

— ***a rod under, or at, one's girdle.*** A whipping, as with rods. — ***to have, or put, a rod in pickle.*** To have in store or prepare a reproof, punishment, or penalty for future application. — ***to kiss the rod.*** See *kiss the rod,* under KISS, *v.* — ***to ride, or take, the rods.*** To get on the drawrods, as of a freight train, for the purpose of stealing a ride. *Slang, U.S.*
rod (rŏd), *v. t.* **1.** To provide with rods, esp. lightning rods.
2. To operate upon with rods; to use a rod upon.
-rod (-rŏd). A combining form of *rod,* as in:

Aaron's-rod	**goldenrod**	**shepherd's-rod**
drawrod	**ramrod**	**silverrod**

rod (rŏd). Past tense & past part. of RIDE. *Now Dial.*
rod adaptation. *Physiol. & Psychol.* The relatively slow adaptation of the eye occurring in low light intensities or in peripheral vision, which is much greater in degree than cone, or photopic, adaptation. See SCOTOPIA.
rod and crank movement. See INTERMITTENT MOVEMENT.
rod bayonet. *Mil.* A cylindrical bayonet usually carried in a cavity beneath the barrel of the rifle, and fastened in the fighting position by a spring catch.
rod breaker. *Agric. Mach.* See PLOW, 1.
rodd (rŏd), *n.* [Cf. ROD, ROOD.] A crossbow for shooting stones. See STONEBOW.
rod'den (rŏd'ĕn; -'n), *n. & adj.* Rowan. *Scot.*
rod'di·kin (rŏd'ĭ·kĭn), *n.* [Cf. MD. *roode* appendix of the stomach, Flem. *roode* neck of the womb.] The fourth stomach of a ruminant. *Scot.*
rod'din (rŏd'ĭn). Var. of RODDEN.
rod'din, rod'ding (rŏd'ĭn), *n.* [Gael. *rōd* path, fr. E. *road.*] A narrow path, esp. one made by sheep. *Chiefly Scot.*
rode (rōd), *n. Naut.* A light rope for a boat's anchor. *Local, U.S. & Newfoundland.*
rode, *v. t.* To free (a sewer, brook, etc.) from weeds. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
ro'de (rō'dē), *n.; pl.* RODER (-dĕr). [Dan. Cf. ROD.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
rode (rōd). Past tense and archaic past part. of RIDE.
rode. Var. of ROAD. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
rode goose. [See ROOD GOOSE.] The common brant. *Brit.*
ro'dent (rō'dĕnt; 128), *adj.* [L. *rodens, -entis,* pres. part. of *rodere* to gnaw. See RAT.] **1.** Gnawing; biting; corroding.
2. *Zool.* **a** Gnawing. **b** Pertaining to the Rodentia.
ro'dent, *n.* One of the Rodentia.

Ro·den'ti·a (rō·dĕn'shĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See RODENT.] *Zool.* The largest order of mammals comprising relatively small gnawing animals with a single pair of upper incisors which grow from persistent pulps and are enameled chiefly in front, producing a chisel-shaped edge. It comprises three suborders, Sciuromorpha (squirrels, beavers, and their allies), Myomorpha (rats, mice, voles, etc.), and Hystricomorpha (porcupines and related forms). It formerly included the Lagomorpha (which see) which now are considered a separate order often grouped with Rodentia in Glires, a superorder or other major division formerly equated with Rodentia (broad sense). — **ro·den'tian** (rō·dĕn'shȧn), *n.*

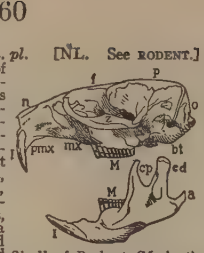

Skull of Rodent (Muskrat). *I, I* Incisors; *M, M* Molars; *n* Nasal; *f* Frontal; *p* Parietal; *o* Occipital; *z* Zygomatic Arch; *bt* Bulla Tympani; *mx* Maxillary; *pmx* Premaxillary; *cp* Coronoid Process; *cd* Condyle; *a* Angle of Mandible.

ro·den'tial (rō·dĕn'shȧl), *adj.* Pertaining to the Rodentia. *Rare.* — **ro·den'tial·ly,** *adv.* *Rare.*
rodent ulcer. *Med.* A chronic, persisting ulcer of the skin, esp. of the face, destructive locally but without much tendency to spread; usually, a basal cell carcinoma.
ro'de·o (rō'dē·ō; rō·dā'ō), *n.* [Sp., a going around, fr. *rodear* to surround, fr. L. *rotare.*] **a** A place where cattle are collected, esp. a market place. **b** *Western U.S.* A roundup. **c** Any spectacle like, or likened to, a roundup; specif., a public performance presenting the chief features of a roundup, as lariat throwing, horse breaking, etc.
rod epithelium. *Anat.* Epithelium in which the cells exhibit striation so as to appear as if divided at one end into a bundle of rods. It is found lining parts of certain glands.
Rod'er·ick (rŏd'ĕr·ĭk), *n.* [ML. *Rodericus,* of Teut. origin; cf. G. *Roderich,* OG. *Hroderich, Ruodrich, Rudrich;* cf. for the two parts of the name, ROBERT and RICHARD.] **1.** Also **Rod'er·ic.** Literally, rich in fame; — masc. proper name. F. *Rodrigue* (rō'drēg'); It. *Rodrigo* (rō·drē'gō); Sp. *Rodrigo* (rō·drē'gō), *Ruy* (rōō'ē); G. *Roderich* (rō'dē·rĭK); Russ. *Rurik* (rōō'rĭk).
2. The last of the Gothic kings of Spain, the subject of many legends. He is the hero of Southey's *Roderick, the Last of the Goths,* and Scott's *Vision of Don Roderick,* and a chief character in Landor's drama *Count Julian.*
Roderick Dhu. See DHU, RODERICK.
Rod'er·ick Ran'dom (răn'dŭm). The usual short title and hero of a novel (1748) by Smollett. He is a young Scotchman in quest of fortune, with a dash of generosity and good humor in his character, but essentially mean. He borrows the money, and wears the clothes, of his simple, kindhearted adherent, Strap.
Rod'er·i'go (rŏd'ĕr·ē'gō; rō'dā·rē'gō). A Venetian gentleman in Shakespeare's *Othello.* He is a lover of Desdemona, and the dupe of Iago.
rod fiber. *Anat.* The terminal fiber of a retinal rod.
rodge (rŏj), *n.* The gadwall. *Eng.*
rod granule. *Anat.* The cell body of a retinal rod.
rod'ham (rŏd'ăm), *n.* A patch of land bearing willow trees. *Rare.*
Ro'di·nal (rō'dĭ·năl), *n. Photog.* Trade-mark for a developer consisting of the para amino derivative of phenol, $C_6H_4(NH_2)OH$, or one of its salts; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], this developer.
Ro'din'esque' (rō'dăn'ĕsk'), *adj.* [See -ESQUE.] Resembling, or having the qualities of, a statue by Auguste Rodin, French sculptor (1840–1917); hence, suggesting strength and massiveness.
rod'ing (rōd'ĭng), *n.* [See RODE rope.] *Naut.* The anchor line of a dory or similar small fishing boat.
ro'ding·ite (rō'dĭng·īt), *n.* [From *Roding,* N. Z.] *Petrog.* A coarse-grained rock associated with peridotite and consisting of melanite and diallage.
rod'less (rŏd'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Devoid of rods.
rod'man (rŏd'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One whose work is done with a rod; specif., *Surveying,* see LEVELING.
2. A man who carries a rod, or revolver; hence, an armed thug or highwayman. *Slang, U.S.*
Rod'man gun (rŏd'măn). [After T. J. *Rodman,* Am. soldier.] *Ordn.* A smoothbore, muzzle-loading, cast-iron gun of large calibers, much used in the United States service during the Civil War and for many years after. It was cast about a hollow water-cooled core to give the internal layers initial compression with a resulting increase of resisting strength to explosion (cf. WIRE-WOUND GUN).

Rodman Gun. The dotted line shows the bore.

Rod'man's pres'sure gauge (rŏd'măns). A gauge for measuring pressure, as in cannon, by means of the length of the indentation or cut made in a piece of copper by a V-shaped steel knife.
rod mill. **1.** A rolling mill the output of which is iron or steel rods.
2. *Ore Dressing.* A grinding machine similar to a ball grinder but using loose iron rods as the grinding media. See GRINDER, 6 **b**.
rod'ney (rŏd'nĭ), *n.* A shirk; idler; vagabond; anything worthless. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
rod of Aaron. A divining rod.
Ro'dolph (rō'dŏlf), **Ro·dol'phus** (rō·dŏl'fŭs), *n.* Masculine proper name. See RUDOLPH.
Rod'o·mont (rŏd'ō·mŏnt), *n.* Also **Ro'do·mon'te** (rō'dō·mōn'tā). [It. *Rodomonte, Rodamonte,* prop., one who rolls away mountains, fr. It. dial. *rodare* to roll away (fr. L. *rota* a wheel) + It. *monte* a mountain, fr. L. *mons.* See ROTARY; 1st MOUNT, *n.*] **1.** A Moorish hero, a king of Algiers in Boiardo's *Orlando Innamorato* and Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso.* He is a brave and fierce, but boastful, warrior.
2. [*not cap.*] [F. *rodomont,* It. *rodomonte.*] A vain or blustering boaster; a braggart; a braggadocio. *Sir T. Herbert.*
rod'o·mont (rŏd'ō·mŏnt), *adj.* Bragging; vainly boasting.
rod'o·mon·tade' (rŏd'ō·mŏn·tād'; -tăd'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *rodomontata.* See RODOMONT.] Vain boasting; empty bluster; rant; also, *Rare,* a braggart. — *adj.* Bragging; boastful. *Rare.*
rod'o·mon·tade', *v. i.* To boast; brag; rant.
rod'o·mon·tad'ist ((rŏd'ō·mŏn·tād'ĭst; -tăd'ĭst), *n.* Also **rod'o·mon·ta'dor** (-tā'dĕr; -tä'dĕr). One given to rodomontade; a braggart.
rod peeler. See PEELER.
Ro·drigues'' co·or'di·nates (rō·drēgz'). See 3d CO-ORDINATE, 2.
Ro·drigues's' for'mu·la (rō·drēgs'zĭz). [Prob. after Olinde *Rodrigues* (1794–1851), French economist and mathematician.] *Math.* The formula $P_n(z) = \frac{1}{2^n n!}\frac{d^n}{dz^n}(z^2-1)^n$ for the Legendre polynomials.
Ro·dri'guez's an'eu·rysm (rō·drē'gāths). *Med.* A form of varicose aneurysm in which the sac is in contact with the artery.
rods'man (rŏdz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **a** = RODMAN, 1. **b** One who eases oil-shale retorts, when the shale is jammed, by pushing with long iron rods.
rods of Corti (kôr'tē). *Anat.* See ORGAN OF CORTI.
rod'ster (rŏd'stĕr), *n.* An angler. *Rare.*
rod vision. Vision with the rods and not the cones. See SCOTOPIA.
rod'wood' (rŏd'wŏŏd'), *n.* Any of several West Indian shrubs or trees. The common rodwood is *Laetia thamnia* (family Flacourtiaceae). The red rodwood is *Eugenia monticola;* the white is *Calyptranthes pallens.*
roe (rō), *n.; pl.* ROE, rarely ROES (rōz). See PLURAL, *Note.* [ME. *ro* fr. AS. *rā, rāha;* akin to D. *ree,* G. *reh,* ON. *rā,* Dan. *raa,* Sw. *rå.*] **a** The roe deer. **b** A hind or doe.
roe, *n.* [For *roan,* fr. ME. *rowne,* fr. ON. *hrogn;* akin to G. *rogen.*] **1. a** The eggs of fishes, esp. when still enclosed in the ovarian membranes. The sperm or testes of the male fish are sometimes called *soft roe.* **b** The eggs or ovaries of certain crustaceans, as the coral of the lobster.
2. The roe (sense 1 **a**) of certain fishes cooked and served as food; as, shad *roe.*
3. A striped appearance in wood, esp. mahogany.
Roe, Richard. See RICHARD ROE.
roeb'ling·ite (rōb'lĭng·īt), *n.* [After W. A. *Roebling,* Am. civil engineer.] *Mineral.* A lead calcium silicate, occurring in white crystalline masses. H., 3. Sp. gr., 3.4.
roe'buck' (rō'bŭk'), *n.* The male, or any, roe deer.
roe'buck', *v. i.* To act with the vigor of a roebuck. *Rare.*
Father said with a sigh that his *roebucking* days were over. *De Morgan.*
roebuck berry. The stone bramble; also, its fruit.
roed (rōd), *adj.* Filled with roe.
roe deer. [AS. *rāhdēor.* See 1st ROE; DEER.] A European and Asiatic deer (*Capreolus capreolus*), with erect cylindrical antlers, forked at the summit and approximated at the base. It is the smallest European deer, and is very nimble and graceful. It is reddish brown in summer, grayish in winter, and has a white rump patch.

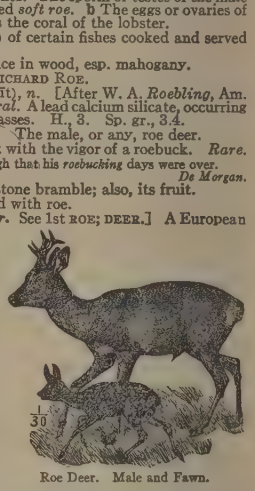
Roe Deer. Male and Fawn.

roe·neng' (rōō·nĕng'), *n. sing. & pl.* [Siamese *rāi nĕn* one hundred.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
roent'gen, rönt'gen (rŭnt'gĕn; rĕnt'-; rûnt'yĕn), *n. Physics.* [After Wilhelm Konrad *Röntgen,* Ger. physicist.] The international unit of quantity of X rays. It is the amount of X radiation which, when the secondary electrons are fully utilized and the wall effect of the chamber is avoided, produces in one cubic centimeter of atmospheric air of 0 deg. C. and 760 mm. mercury pressure such a degree of conductivity that one electrostatic unit of charge is measured at saturation.
Roent'gen, Rönt'gen (rŭnt'gĕn; rĕnt'-; rûnt'yĕn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the German physicist Wilhelm Konrad Röntgen, or the rays discovered by him, now usually called *X rays;* as, *Roentgen* apparatus.
roent'gen, rönt'gen, *v. t.* To subject to Roentgen rays.
roent'gen·ism, rönt'gen·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [See ROENTGEN; -ISM.] *Med.* **a** The use of X rays, esp. for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes. **b** A morbid condition caused by excessive exposure to X rays.
roent'gen·i·za'tion, rönt'gen·i·za'tion (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī·zā'-shŭn), *n.* Act or process of using X rays, esp. for therapeutic purposes.
roent'gen·ize, rönt'gen·ize (rŭnt'gĕn·īz; rĕnt'-; rûnt'yĕn-), *v. t.* [See ROENTGEN; -IZE.] **1.** *Med.* To subject to the action of X rays, as for the treatment of a tumor or for the diagnosis of internal morbid change.
2. *Physics.* To render (air or other gas) conducting by the passage of X rays.
roentgeno-, röntgeno-. A combining form of the name of Röntgen (see *Biog.*) used in the sense of *Roentgen,* or *X, rays,* as in *roentgen*ometer, *roentgen*otherapy.
roent'gen·o·gram', rönt'gen·o·gram' (rŭnt'gĕn·ō·grăm'; rĕnt'-; rûnt'yĕn-), *n.* [*roentgeno-* + *-gram.*] A photograph made with X rays.
roent'gen·o·graph', rönt'gen·o·graph' (-grăf'), *n.* [*roentgeno-* + *-graph.*] An X-ray photograph. — **roent'gen·o·graph'ic, rönt'gen·o·graph'ic** (-ō·grăf'ĭk), *adj.* — **roent'gen·o·graph'i·cal·ly, rönt'gen·o·graph'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* — **roent'gen·og'ra·phy, rönt'gen·og'ra·phy** (-ŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.*
roent'gen·o·graph', rönt'gen·o·graph' (-grăf'), *v. t.* To make a photograph of with X rays.
roent'gen·ol'o·gy, rönt'gen·ol'o·gy (-ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*roentgeno-* + *-logy.*] The branch of science dealing with X rays, esp. their use for diagnosis or treatment in medicine and dentistry. — **roent'gen·o·log'ic, rönt'gen·o·log'ic** (-ō·lŏj'ĭk), **-log'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **-ol'o·gist** (-ŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*
roent'gen·om'e·try, rönt'gen·om'e·try (-ŏm'ē·trĭ), *n.* [*roentgeno-* + *-metry.*] *Physics & Med.* Measurement of X rays, esp. of their dosage for therapeutic purposes; X-ray dosimetry. — **roent'gen·om'e·ter, rönt'gen·om'e·ter** (-tĕr), *n.*
roent'gen·o·scope, rönt'gen·o·scope (rŭnt'gĕn·ō·skōp; rĕnt'-; rûnt'yĕn-), *n.* [*roentgeno-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* A fluoroscope.
roent'gen·os'co·py, rönt'gen·os'co·py (-ŏs'kō·pĭ), *n.* [*roentgeno-* + *-scopy.*] *Med.* Examination by means of X rays, as by fluoroscopy, or by roentgenograms. — **-o·scop'ic** (-ō·skŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

rocolo. † ROQUELAURE. [BOLE.]
roc'om·bole. Var. of ROCAMBOLE.
Ro'cou'yenne' (rō'kōō'yĕn'), *n.* [F., fr. *roucou* roucou, with which they paint their skins.] = OYANA.
rod'-cone' the'o·ry. = DUPLICITY THEORY.
rodde. † ROD; ROOD; RUD, to redden.
roddle. † RADDLE.
rode. † REED; ROOD; RUD, *n.;* RUDDY. [-PROOF.]
rod'ent·proof' (66), *adj.* See
rod'knight', *n. O. Eng. Feudal Law.* = RADENKNIGHT.
rod'let, *n.* See -LET.
rod'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
rod'o·mon·ta'do, *n. & adj.* = RODOMONTADE. *Obs.* [RETINA.]
rods and cones. *Anat.* See
rod'-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.
Roeb'ling wire gauge (rōb'lĭng). [After J. A. *Roebling,* Ger.-Am. engineer.] See WIRE GAUGE, *Table.*
roe'de (rōō'dĕ), *n.; pl.* -DEN (-dĕn). [D. See ROOD.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
roe'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
ro'e·noke', Var. of ROANOKE.

roent'gen·o·ther'a·py, rönt'gen·o·ther'a·py (rŭnt'gĕn·ō·thĕr'ə·pĭ; rĕnt'gĕn-; rŭnt'yĕn-), *n.* [*roentgeno-* + *-therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment, as of a patient or a lesion of disease, by X rays.

Roentgen, *or* **Röntgen, ray.** [*also not cap.*] X ray.

roent'gen-ray' can'cer. *Med.* Cancer resulting from the action of X rays.

Roent'gen-ray' tube. = X-RAY TUBE.

roer (rōōr), *n.* [D., fr. G. *rohr* gun, gun barrel, tube, reed, fr. OHG. *rōr* reed; akin to ON. *reyrr,* Goth. *raus.*] A heavy, long-barreled gun, formerly used in hunting big game. *S. Africa.*

roe'stone' (rō'stōn'), *n.* [See ROE spawn.] Oölite.

roe'y (rō'ĭ), *adj.* Having a mottled or streaked grain; as, *roey* mahogany.

rog (rŏg), *v. t. & i.* [See RUG to pull, tear.] To shake; pull; stir; jumble. Cf. RUG. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

ro'gan (rō'găn), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Wood Cree *ordgan* plate, vase, Ojibway *ondgan* bowl, dish.] A kind of wooden bowl or receptacle, as for holding maple sap. *Dial., U. S.*

Ro·ga'te Sun'day (rō·gā'tē). = ROGATION SUNDAY.

ro·ga'tion (rō·gā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. or L.; OF. *rogation,* fr. L. *rogatio,* fr. *rogare, rogatum,* to ask, beg. See RIGHT; cf. ABROGATE, ARROGANT, PREROGATIVE, PROROGUE, SURROGATE.] **1.** A petition; request. *Obs.*

2. *Eccl.* Litany; supplication; also (usually *pl.*), the ceremonies of Rogation Days.

3. *Rom. Antiq.* The inquiry made, orig. by the consuls, later also by the tribunes, as to the will of the people on a proposed decree or law; also, their proposal of a law or decree for passage by the people; also, the law or decree.

Rogation days. *Eccl.* The three days before Ascension Day, observed since the 5th century as days of special supplication. In the Roman Catholic Church the Litany of the Saints is chanted in procession on each day. In the Anglican Communion they are days of abstinence, and it is customary to ask God's blessing on the fruits of the earth. In England perambulation of the parish is still locally observed. See LESSER LITANY, BEAT THE BOUNDS, GANG DAYS.

rogation flower. **a** In Europe a milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*), formerly used for garlands in Rogation week. **b** In eastern North America a pink-flowered milkwort (*P. incarnata*).

Rogation Sunday. *Eccl.* The Sunday next before the three Rogation days, that is, the fifth Sunday after Easter.

Rogation week. The week in which Rogation days occur.

ro'ga·tive (rō'gə·tĭv), *n.* [Sp. *rogativa.*] Supplication. *R.*

ro'ga·to'ry (rō'gə·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [See ROGATION.] Seeking information; authorized to examine witnesses or ascertain facts; as, a *rogatory* commission.

Rog'er (rŏj'ĕr), *n.* [F., OF. *Rogier,* of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *Rothger, Hrotger, Hrodger;* and OHG. *hruod-* (in comp.; see ROBERT), and *gēr* spear, akin to AS. *gār.*] **1.** Literally, famous with the spear; — masc. proper name. L. *Rogerus* (rō·jē'rŭs); F. *Roger* (rō'zhā'); It. *Ruggiero* (rōōd·jē'rō), *Rogero* (rō·jē'rō); Sp. *Rogerio* (rō·hā'rē·ō; 142); Pg. *Rogerio* (rō·zhā'rē·ōō); G. *Rüdiger* (rü'dĭ·gĕr).—Dim. *Hodge* (hŏj), *Hodgkin* (hŏj'kĭn).

2. [*also not cap.*] A black flag with white skull and crossbones, formerly used by pirates; — called also *Jolly Roger.*

Rog'er de (*or* **of**) **Cov'er·ley** (dē küv'ĕr·lĭ); *pl.* ROGER DE (*or* OF) COVERLEYS (-lĭz). [Earlier *Roger of Coverley* (prob. fr. *Calverley,* Yorkshire), a tune and dance, whence the "Spectator" character.] An English country-dance like the Virginia reel; — also with *Sir.* See COUNTRY-DANCE.

Roger de Coverley, Sir. **1.** See SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY.

2. See ROGER DE COVERLEY.

Roger Gough (gŏf). The bloodwood *Baloghia lucida. Local, Australia.*

Rog'ers Act (rŏj'ĕrz). [After J. J. *Rogers* (1881–1925), congressman from Mass.] An act of Congress (May 24, 1924), effective July 1, 1924, reorganizing the diplomatic and consular services of the United States. It provided for increased salaries, rewards for meritorious services, interchangeability of positions in the two services, and a retirement and pension system. See FOREIGN SERVICE, 2.

rog'ers·ite (rŏj'ĕrz·īt), *n.* [After Wm. B. *Rogers,* Am. geologist.] *Mineral.* An alteration product of samarskite, containing yttrium, niobium, etc., found as a white coating on the parent mineral.

rog'ers·ite (rŏj'ĕrz·īt), *n.* [After Austin Flint *Rogers* (b. 1877), Am. mineralogist.] A hydrous ferric sulphate formed by the burning of pyritic ore in an Arizona mine.

Ro'get's' spi'ral (rō'zhāz'). [After P. M. *Roget* of England, who invented it.] *Elec.* A device to illustrate the attraction of parallel electric circuits by causing a vertical spiral carrying a current to contract and thus break a connection with mercury in a cup; when the current ceases, the spiral elongates owing to gravity, connection is again made, and the process is repeated indefinitely.

rog'gle (rŏg'l), *n. & v.* [See ROG to shake.] Shake. *Dial.*

‖**ro'gnon'** (rō'nyōn'), *n.* [F.] *Mountaineering.* Rounded rock.

‖**ro'gnons'** (rō'nyōn'), *n. pl.* [F.] Kidneys.

rogue (rōg), *n.* [Origin unknown.] **1.** A vagrant; an idle, sturdy beggar; a vagabond; tramp. The term, esp. in the phrase ***rogues and vagabonds,*** is loosely applied, chiefly in English statutes, to various wandering, disorderly, or dissolute persons, amenable under the various vagrancy acts.

2. A dishonest person; a knave; a cheat.

3. Scamp; rascal; worthless fellow.

Off with my boots, you *rogues,* you villains. *Shak.*

4. One who is pleasantly mischievous, waggish, or frolicsome; — used jocosely or affectionately. *Shak.*

5. A greasy bait made of cod roe and entrails used in the sardine fishery.

6. A rogue elephant; hence, any large animal with habits like those of a rogue elephant; — sometimes used attributively of persons.

A lone *rogue* bull of a man. *Masefield.*

7. A horse inclined to shirk or misbehave.

8. *Biol.* A chance variation; a deviation from the type of a given variety or standard; — usually applied to inferior or nontypical plants. See ROGUE, *v. t.*, 2.

rogue (rōg), *v. t.* **1.** **a** To stigmatize as a rogue; to decry. *Obs.* **b** To act the rogue toward; to cheat.

2. *a Agric.* To weed out inferior or diseased plants from a cultivated crop. **b** Specif., in plant breeding, to remove systematically all nontypical or defective plants.

— *v. i.* To wander; to play the rogue or vagabond. *Obs.*

rogue elephant. A vicious elephant which separates from the herd and roams alone.

ro'guer·y (rō'gĕr·ĭ), *n.* **1.** The life of a vagrant. *Obs.*

2. Practices of a rogue; knavish tricks; cheating; fraud.

3. Arch tricks; mischievousness; waggishness.

4. The world of rogues; rogues collectively. *Rare.*

rogues and vagabonds (rōgz). See ROGUE, *n.*, 1.

rogues' gallery. **a** A collection of portraits of persons arrested as rogues or criminals, for the use of the police. **b** Hence, any analogous collection; as, a *rogues' gallery* of parasites which prey upon men and animals.

rogues' Latin. = THIEVES' LATIN.

rogue's march (rōgz). Derisive music performed in driving away a person under popular indignation or official sentence, as when a soldier is drummed out of a regiment.

rogue's yarn. A yarn of a different twist, material, or color from the rest, inserted into navy cordage, to identify it if stolen, or to trace the maker in case of defect.

ro'guing (rō'gĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of ROGUE. Specif.: *n.* Act of playing the rogue; rascality; also, vagrancy.

ro'guish (rō'gĭsh), *adj.* **1.** Vagrant. *Obs. Spenser.*

2. Resembling, or characteristic of, a rogue; knavish.

3. Pleasantly mischievous; waggish; arch. "The most bewitching leer with her eyes, the most *roguish* cast." *Dryden.*

4. *Hort.* Producing inferior plants; — said of a variety or plantation.

Syn. — See MISCHIEVOUS.

Ant. — Grave, serious, earnest.

— **ro'guish·ly,** *adv.* — **ro'guish·ness,** *n.*

ro'han (rō'hăn), *n.* [Hind., fr. Skr. *rohaṇa* sandal tree.] An East Indian tree (*Soymida febrifuga*), family Meliaceae, the bark of which is tonic and the wood hard and durable. See REDWOOD, 2.

Ro·hil'la (rō·hĭl'ə), *n. sing. & pl.* One of an Afghan people who early in the 18th century settled in the district of Hindustan, which now bears their name as Rohilkhand.

‖**Rohr'flö'te** (rōr'flö'tĕ). [G., fr. *rohr* reed + *flöte* flute. See ROER; FLUTE.] *Music.* An organ flute stop having closed metal pipes with chimneys.

ro'hun (rō'hŭn), **ro'hu·na** (rō'hŭ·nə), *n.* [Skr. *rohaṇa* sandal tree.] = ROHAN.

ro'i (rō'ĭ), *n.* [Maori.] The rootstock of the fern *Pteris esculenta,* roasted and eaten by the Maoris in New Zealand.

roid (roid), *adj.* [OF. *roide* stiff, unyielding (F. *raide*), fr. L. *rigidus.*] **1.** Rough; unmanageable; severe. *Now Dial.*

2. Riotous; frolicsome. *Scot.*

‖**roi' d'armes'** (rwä' därm'). [F.] King-of-arms.

‖**roi' fai'né'ant'** (fā'nā'äN'); *pl.* ROIS FAINÉANTS (rwä' fā'·nā'äN'). [F.] Literally, a do-nothing king; one who has delegated or lost his royal power while still reigning. Specif., *pl.* [*caps.*], the later Merovingian kings.

roil (roil; *cf.* RILE), *v. t.;* ROILED (roild); ROIL'ING. [From F. *rouiller* to rust, earlier also, to make muddy, fr. OF. *rouil* mud, rust, fr. a VL. derivative of L. *robigo, rubigo,* rust. See RUBIGINOUS.] **1.** To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment of; as, to *roil* wine, etc., in casks or bottles; to *roil* a spring.

2. To disturb (the temper); to ruffle the temper of; to rouse the passion of resentment in; to vex.

That his friends should believe it, was what *roiled* him [Judge Jeffreys] exceedingly. *R. North.*

Syn. — Disturb, foul; annoy, irritate.

Ant. — Clarify; soothe.

roil, *n.* Act of roiling, or stirring up, water; also, a place where the water has been roiled.

It may awaken emotion, but it never lingers in the *roil;* it is concerned with destinies beyond. *H. B. Alexander.*

roil, *n.* [Cf. dial. *röl, rool* (Shetland), a colt.] A Flemish horse; a spiritless steed. *Obs.*

roil, *v. i.* [ME. *roilen.* Cf. ROIL to romp.] To wander; roam. *Obs.*

roil (roil; rīl), *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *rooillier* to roll.] To romp; fidget. *Dial. Eng.*

roil, *n.* An awkward, clumsy, blowzy woman. *Dial. Eng.*

roil'y (roil'ĭ), *adj.* Turbid; as, *roily* water; also, vexed.

Roi' Pē'cheur' (rwä' pā'shŭr'). [F., lit., fisher king.] In one form of the Holy Grail legend, the uncle of Percivale and possessor of the Holy Grail and sacred lance; — so called from his fame as an angler.

Roi'sin Dubh' (rō'shĕn ȣōōv'). [Ir. *Rōisīn Dubh,* lit., the dark little rose.] Ireland; — an allegorical name. Cf. CATHLEEN NI HOULIHAN.

Roi' So'leil', Le (lē rwä sō'lĕ'y'). [F.] Literally, the Sun King; specif., Louis XIV of France; — so called because he adopted the sun as his emblem.

roist'er (rois'tĕr), *v. i.* [Prob. fr. *roister,* n., fr. OF. *ruistre, ruiste, rustre, ruste,* prop. adj., rude, boorish, violent (F. *rustre* boor, clownish), fr. L. *rusticus.* See RUSTIC.] To bluster or swagger; brag; bully; also, to revel; to indulge in riotous festivity. — **roist'er·er** (-ĕr), *n.*

roist'er, *n.* A roisterer; reveler; also, *Rare,* act of roistering or reveling.

roist'er–doist'er (-dois'tĕr), *n.* A roisterer. — *adj.* Roistering; boisterous. — **roist'er–doist'er·ly,** *adv.*

Roister Doister, Ralph. See RALPH ROISTER DOISTER.

roist'er·ly (rois'tĕr·lĭ), *adv.* In a roistering manner. *Rare.*

roist'er·ly, *adj.* Roisterous. *Obs.*

roist'er·ous (rois'tĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Roistering; uproarious. *Rare.* — **roist'er·ous·ly,** *adv.*

roit, royt (roit), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A disorderly or unruly creature. *Scot.*

roi'te·let (roi'tē·lĕt), *n.* [F.] Petty king. *Archaic.*

‖**ro'jo** (rō'hō; 162), *adj.* [Sp.] Red. — *n.* Redskin; Indian. *Mexico.*

ro'ka (rō'kä), *n.* [Ar. *ruqā'.*] The mafura.

roke (rōk), *n.* [Cf. D. *rook.* See REEK.] Vapor; fog; mist; moisture; steam; smoke. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

roke, *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To stir; poke about. *Dial. Eng.*

roke'age (rōk'ĭj), **rok'ee** (rōk'ē), *n.* [Quinnipiac *rok'hig,* lit., it is soft. Cf. NOCAKE.] Parched Indian corn, pounded up and mixed with sugar. *Local, U. S.*

ro'ker (rō'kĕr), *n.* [Prob. fr. Dan. *rokke,* fr. MLG. *roche* (D. *rog*).] **a** A ray; esp., the thornback. **b** A rockling.

rok'y (rōk'ĭ), *adj.* Sometimes **roke'y.** [From ROKE fog.] Foggy; misty; damp; smoky; also, hoarse. *Chiefly Dial.*

Ro'land (rō'lănd), *n.* [F., of G. origin; cf. OG. *Ruodlant, Hruodland, Hrodland;* for the two parts of the name cf. ROBERT, and LAND; cf. also ORLANDO.] **1.** Also **Row'land.** Masc. proper name. L. *Rotlandus* (rōt·lăn'dŭs), *Rolandus* (rō·lăn'dŭs); F. *Roland* (rō'lăN'); It. *Orlando* (ôr·län'dō); Sp. *Roldán* (rōl·dän'); Pg. *Rolando* (rō·lăn'dōō), *Roldão* (rōl·dou̇n'); G. *Roland* (rō'länt); D. *Roeland* (rōō'länt).

2. A warden of the marches of Brittany, the hero of many romantic tales of the Charlemagne cycle. See CHANSON DE ROLAND. Legend made him a nephew of the emperor, and the most redoubtable defender of the Christians against the Saracens. He was killed at Roncesvalles, or Roncevaux, in 778, where the rear of Charlemagne's army was cut off by some revolted Gascons, an event magnified by romancers into a "dolorous rout" of Charlemagne by the Saracens. Cf. ORLANDO, 2. See DURENDAL. The phrase ***a Roland for an Oliver,*** meaning, a blow for a blow, tit for tat, alludes to a drawn combat between Roland and Oliver.

Ro'land. Var. of ROWLAND. See CHILDE ROWLAND.

Ro·lan'dic (rō·lăn'dĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to Rolando, an Italian anatomist (d. 1831).

Rolandic area. The motor area of the cerebral cortex, comprising the anterior wall of the central sulcus, the anterior central gyrus, and the paracentral lobule.

Rolandic fissure. = CENTRAL SULCUS.

Rolandic tubercle. = TUBERCULUM CINEREUM.

role, rôle (rōl), *n.* [F. *rôle,* the roll on which an actor's part was written. See ROLL.] **1.** A part, or character, performed by an actor in a drama; hence, a part or function taken or assumed by anyone; as, the *role* of philanthropist.

2. Part; office; duty. *Obs. L'Estrange.*

ro'le·o (rō'lē·ō), *n.* [*roll* + *rodeo.*] *Sports.* A contest at birling logs.

roll (rōl), *v.;* ROLLED (rōld); ROLL'ING. [ME. *rollen,* fr. OF. *roller, roler, rouler* (cf. also OF. *roeler,* fr. assumed VL. *rotellare*), fr. (assumed) VL. *rotulare,* fr. L. *rotulus, rotula,* dim. of L. *rota* wheel; akin to G. *rad* wheel, Lith. *ratas,* OIr. *roth,* and to Skr. *ratha* car, chariot. Cf. CONTROL, ROLL, *n.*, ROLY-POLY, ROTATE, ROUND, ROWEL.] *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to revolve by turning over and over; to move by turning on or as if on an axis; to impel forward by causing to turn over and over on a surface; as, to *roll* a wheel.

2. To move, or cause to be moved, upon, or by means of, rollers or small wheels; also, to traverse or pass over on wheels; as, to *roll* twenty miles on a bicycle.

3. To wrap round on itself or on something else, or to form into a more or less spherical or cylindrical body in that manner; as, to *roll* up a sheet of paper; to *roll* clay into a ball.

4. To bind or involve by winding, as in a bandage; to enwrap; — often with *up;* as, to *roll* up a parcel.

5. To drive or impel forward with an easy motion, as of rolling; as, a river *rolls* its waters to the ocean.

The flood of Catholic reaction was *rolled* over Europe. *J. A. Symonds.*

6. To utter copiously, esp. with sounding words; to utter with a deep sound; — often with *forth,* or *out.*

Who *roll'd* the psalm to wintry skies. *Tennyson.*

7. To press or level with a roller; to spread or form with a roll or rolls; as, to *roll* a field; to *roll* steel rails, etc.; also, to pulverize with a roller; as, to *roll* cracker crumbs; to grind by propelling over gravel or sand; as, pebbles *rolled* smooth by the tide.

8. To beat with rapid, continuous strokes, as a drum; to sound a roll upon.

9. To form a screw thread on a rod by cold-rolling it between dies or rollers having suitably shaped ridges, which displace the metal from the thread space and force it up above the original surface of the work on each side.

10. To turn over in one's mind; to revolve; ponder.

11. To utter with a trill; as, to *roll* one's r's.

12. To swing or sway from side to side, as the body in walking.

13. To turn over (a man asleep or helplessly intoxicated) in order to search his pockets; to rob; frisk. *Thieves' Cant.*

14. To place, enter, or record on, or as on, a roll or register; to enroll. *Obs.*

15. *Geom.* To apply (one line or surface) to another continuously without slipping; to bring all parts of (a line or surface) into successive contact with those of another, so that at every instant the lengths of the curves traced out by the points of contact are equal.

16. *Print.* To ink with a roller or rollers; as, to *roll* a form.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To move, as a curved object may, along a surface by rotation without sliding; to revolve on an axis; to turn over and over; as, a ball or wheel *rolls* on the earth.

2. To move or be moved on wheels, as a carriage; to travel on, or as on, wheels.

3. To have an undulating form, as, in topography, a surface with alternating rounded minor elevations and depressions, or, in mining, a vein the dip of which is a wavy line.

4. To gad about; to wander; roam. *Now Rare.*

Man shall not suffer his wife go *roll* about. *Chaucer.*

5. To turn or move circularly as on an axis; to incline first to one side, then to the other; to turn from side to side; as, the ship *rolled* heavily; the horse *rolled* on the turf.

And his red eyeballs *roll* with living fire. *Dryden.*

Hence, to walk with a swinging gait; to swagger; sometimes, to stagger; as, he *rolled* down the street to meet his friends.

6. To move, as waves or billows, with alternate swell and depression; as, *rolling* clouds; the *rolling* waves; to progress with an easy wavelike motion.

7. To be wound or formed into a cylinder or ball; as, the cloth *rolls* unevenly; the snow *rolls* well; also, to center about something; as, his talk all *rolled* about the war.

8. To make a loud or heavy rising and falling or rumbling noise; as, the thunder *rolls;* a speech *rolls;* also, *Obs.*, of a person, to declaim loudly about or against something.

9. To spread under a roller; as, the ink *rolls* well.

10. To enroll; to be enrolled.

11. To perform a periodical revolution; to move onward as with a revolution; as, the *rolling* year; ages *roll* away.

12. To trill; — said of certain birds.

13. To be abundantly supplied; to wallow; as, to *roll* in money. *Colloq.*

14. To move, go, or progress; — with *into;* as, to *roll* into a fight. *Slang.*

15. To be in a (specified) condition after being rolled; as, the turf *rolled* well after the shower; the metal *rolled* out in flat bars.

16. To bowl; to play ninepins. *Rare.*

17. *Baseball.* To hit a ball that rolls along the ground. *Cant.*

18. *Gymnastics.* To execute a circle or part of a circle by rotating the body about its lateral axis.

Syn. — Rotate; wind, wrap; trill. **Ant.** — Unroll, unwind.

roent'gen·ther'a·py, rönt'gen·ther'a·py (rŭnt'gĕn·thĕr'ə·pĭ; rĕnt'-; rŭnt'yĕn), *n.* = ROENTGENOTHERAPY.

rofe. ✝ ROOF; obs. past tense of RIVE.

rof'fi·a, rof'fi·a (rŏf'ĭ·ə). Var. of RAFFIA.

Ro·ga'tion-tide', *n.* See -TIDE.

Ro'ge·lim (rō'gĕ·lĭm; rō·gē'-). *Bib.*

roge'man, *n.* [See ROGUE; MAN.] A receiver of stolen clothes. *Obs.*

ro·ge'ri·an (rō·jē'rĭ·ăn), *n.* A wig. *Obs.* [RUGGIERO.]

Ro·ge'ro (rō·jā'rō), *n.* [It.] See

roght. Obs. past tense of RECK.

Ro·gom'me·lech (rō·gŏm'ĕ·lĕk). *D. Bib.*

rogue'dom, *n.* See -DOM.

rogue'ling, *n.* See -LING.

rogue'ship, *n.* See -SHIP. [*Obs.*]

ro'guy (rō'gĭ), *adj.* Roguish.

Roh'gah (rō'gä). *Bib.*

ro'hob (rō'hŏb), *n.* = ROB, a thickened juice.

Ro'ho·bi'a (rō'hō·bī'ə). *D. Bib.*

roild. Roiled. *Ref. Sp.*

Ro'i·mus (rō'ĭ·mŭs). *Bib.*

roin, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *rungier,* and E. GROIN to growl.] To roar; growl; grumble. *Obs.*

roin'ish, roin'ous. ✝ ROYNISH.

roint (roint; rĭnt). Short for AROINT. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

rois. Obs. Scot. var. of ROSE.

roist, *v. i.* [From ROISTER.] To roister; bully; also, to rob. *Obs.*

roist'er·ing, *pres. part.* of ROISTER. — **roist'er·ing·ly,** *adv.*

roist'ing, *adj.* Roistering. *Obs.*

rok'am·bole. Var. of ROCAMBOLE.

rok'e·lay (rŏk'ē·lā), *n.* See ROQUELAURE.

rok'e·lay (rŏk'ē·lā). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of ROQUELAURE.

rold. Rolled. *Ref. Sp.*

rol'ley-po'ley. Var. of ROLY-POLY.

N O P Q R

roll in. To wrap oneself in a blanket for slumber; hence, to go to bed; retire for the night; "turn in." *Colloq.*

roll one's hoop. To tend to (one's) own business; as, *go roll your hoop!* You are not in this deal. *Slang, U. S.*

roll one's own. Orig., short for *roll one's own cigarettes;* hence, to do things without outside aid. *Slang, U. S.*

roll out. **a** *Naut.* To lose (masts) by excessive rolling. **b** *Slang.* To get up, as by unrolling oneself from a blanket.

roll the bones. To roll dice; esp., to shoot craps. *Slang, U. S.*

roll the eye. To cause the eye to look in one direction after another in quick succession; as, just *roll your eye* over these bonds. *Slang.*

roll under. *Naut.* To roll (any specified part of the ship) under the water.

roll up. **a** To accumulate; to increase by successive accumulations; as, to *roll up* a fortune; a fortune *rolls up. Colloq.* **b** To go on, or as if on, wheels; also, to arrive in, or as if in, some conveyance; as, he *rolled up* to the door in his carriage. **c** To congregate in large numbers; esp., to attend a meeting or the like. *Chiefly Australia.* **d** *Slang.* = TURN UP **c.**

roll (rōl), *n.* [ME. *rolle,* fr. OF. *rolle* (F. *rôle),* fr. L. *rotulus* a little wheel, VL., a roll, dim. of L. *rota* a wheel. In some senses fr. the *v.* See ROLL, *v.;* cf. ENROLL, ROLE, ROULEAU, ROULETTE.] **1.** Act of rolling, or state of being rolled; as, the *roll* of a ball; the *roll* of waves; also, a rolling movement of the body or part of it; as, a *roll* in a walk.

2. That which rolls; a roller; esp., a cylindrical body set in bearings and used singly or in pairs or sets to crush or squeeze something, to impress something by squeezing, to move an endless apron or web, or the like. A cylindrical clod breaker, the steel cylinders between which the metal is passed in a rolling mill, a cylindrical die, the bookbinder's tool for making plain or embossed gilded lines on book covers, and the feed rolls for some kinds of machines, are typical examples. See ROLLER, 1.

3. That which is rolled up. Specif.: **a** A document on material, as parchment which may be rolled up; a scroll.

> The lasting *roll,* recording what we say. *Prior.*

b Hence, an official or public document, as the engrossed record of the proceedings of a public body, as of a court, or of Parliament (see PARLIAMENT ROLLS); a register; a record; also, a catalogue; a list; specif., a muster roll.

> The *roll* and list of that army doth remain. *Sir J. Davies.*

Esp., *pl.* (1) *Eng.* the official list of solicitors or attorneys. (2) *U. S.* The official list of practitioners in a court, or in the courts of a State. **c** A cylindrical twist of tobacco. **d** Part of an old style of hairdressing, as a cushion or puff. **e** A more or less compacted sliver of carded wool. **f** A certain quantity, as of fabric or paper, rolled up to form a single package; a number of sheets, leaves, papers, or the like rolled together; of wallpaper, a bolt. Cf. BOLT, *n.,* 6 **c.** **g** *Cookery.* Any of various food preparations rolled up for cooking or serving; as: (1) A small piece of yeast dough baked in any one of a great variety of shapes. See FRENCH ROLL, PARKER HOUSE ROLL. (2) Meat rolled and cooked. (3) Cake spread with jam and rolled up. **h** *Mil.* A blanket roll; specif., the packet made of the blanket and tent which, attached to the haversack and pack carrier, forms part of the infantryman's pack. **i** A section which is turned over, or rolled; as, the *roll* of a leaf, of a stocking. **j** = MUSIC ROLL **b.** **k** *Dial.* A round pad to be placed as a cushion under a basket or burden carried on the head. **l** *Slang, U. S.* A number of pieces of paper money rolled into a wad for the pocket; hence, a package of money; money in general; bank roll.

4. A heavy, reverberatory sound; as, the *roll* of cannon, or of thunder. Also, a succession of sounds giving a reverberatory or beating effect; as: **a** The prolonged sound, as of a drum, produced by beating with strokes so rapid and regular as to produce a uniform tremolo. **b** A trill of some birds; esp., of the canary, any of certain trills in the song, distinguished as *bass roll, water roll, bell roll,* according to the sound. **c** A chord on the organ in arpeggio style.

5. A swell or undulation on a surface, as of the ground; a low rounded ridge; specif., *Mining,* an undulation in the roof or floor of a coal seam or in one or both walls of a mineral vein.

6. A finishing tool composed of a small wheel with a handle attached, used to produce long lines, either plain or ornamented, as on leather book covers; — formerly called also *circle.*

7. A flat flexible case of leather or other fabric in which toilet articles, sheets of music, or the like, may be rolled and fastened by straps or metal clasps; also, a similar cylindrical case.

8. A rounded and resounding, often rhythmical, flow of speech; as, the fine *roll* of the best prose or verse.

9. *Aeronautics.* A maneuver in which a complete revolution about the longitudinal axis is made, the horizontal direction of flight being approximately maintained.

10. *Arch.* A more or less cylindrical member; as: **a** A rounded strip used as a false ridgepole. **b** Any of a series of rounded strips of wood over which the ends of the roofing plates of a lead or other metal roof are turned and lapped.

11. *Mach. pl.* A pair of similar parallel cylinders set a small distance apart in bearings and made to rotate in opposite directions so as to draw material between them, thus either crushing it (as rock, ore, etc.) or compressing and shaping it (as malleable metals).

Syn. — See LIST.

roll'a·ble (rōl'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.

roll'-a·bout', *n.* One who rolls about from place to place; a wanderer. — *adj.* Roly-poly; plump.

roll'-and-fil'let mold'ing. *Arch.* A nearly cylindrical molding larger than a bead, having on one side a projecting fillet.

Section of Roll-and-fillet Molding.

roll'back' (rōl'băk'), *n. Locks.* The cam on the knob spindle for moving the bolt.

roll call. **1.** Act, or time, of calling over a list of names, as among soldiers, in schools, etc.

2. A signal for a roll call, as one sounded on a bugle, drum, or the like.

roll'-call', *v. t.* To summon or assemble by a roll call.

roll'-cu'mu·lus, *n.* Strato-cumulus in which the clouds near the horizon resemble long bars.

rolled (rōld), *adj.* Subjected to rolling, as with rollers; made or shaped by rolling; as, *rolled* iron bars; a *rolled* joint between a boiler flue and the tube plate.

rolled glass. **a** A variety of flat glass of considerable thickness, made by passing a roller over molten glass between thickness strips placed on the edges of the casting table. **b** = CYLINDER GLASS.

rolled gold. *Jewelry.* Orig., and before plating was known, brass or other base metal over which a thin plate of gold was rolled; now, a kind of filled gold rolled or drawn out so that the gold becomes very thin.

rolled lumber. *Lumbering.* Wood from trees that are affected by cup shake; — so called because assumed to have been rolled by the wind. Cf. WIND SHAKE.

rolled oats. Husked oats flattened by heated rollers.

rolled roast. A boned and rolled rib roast of beef.

rol'le·jee (rōl'ĕ·jē), *n.* = ROLLICHE.

roll'er (rōl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that rolls; esp., a cylindrical body moving or movable on its longitudinal axis, or rolled along something, or between two bodies, for pressing or smoothing by pressure, for evenly distributing or spreading a viscous liquid or composition on a surface, for crushing or squeezing or indenting by pressure, for converting sliding into rolling friction, for moving a (usually endless) band, belt, or web, for rolling up paper, cloth, or other flexible material, for lessening the resistance to be overcome in causing one body to move along another, for measuring lengths, or the like; a roll. Hence: **a** A heavy contrivance with one or more broad-rimmed wheels, pulled or driven over ground (garden lawns and paths, macadam roads, etc.) to smooth and compact it. A *bar,* or *tubular, roller* consists of a rotating cylinder or cylinders whose surfaces are made up of horizontal tubular bars separated by open spaces. It crushes the clods and packs the surface soil without leaving a smooth surface. Cf. ROAD ROLLER. **b** A composition-coated cylinder for inking type forms, etc. See PRINTING PRESS, *Illust.* **c** Either of the hard revolving cylinders in a mangle or wringer, between which the clothes, etc., are passed. **d** Any of the hard steel cylinders in a roller bearing; a cylindrical piece on which heavy objects, as logs or steel rails, are rolled for ease in moving; a wheel of a caster or of a roller skate. **e** Any of the cylinders in a papermaking machine for carrying forward the web of paper. **f** A stick, usually of round section, on which to roll up a map, chart, curtain, etc., to which it is attached. **g** A fuller of such shape that the stock may be rolled on it; — said of forging dies. **h** A thread roller (which see). **i** A roller die.

2. One who rolls; esp.: **a** A workman engaged in rolling in an industrial process; specif., one in charge of a rolling mill. **b** [*cap.*] A Holy Roller.

3. A bandage; a fillet; properly, a long rolled bandage used in surgery.

4. Short for ROLLER TOWEL.

5. A sponge which has become detached from the bottom and from being rolled about by the waves has assumed a nearly spherical form.

6. A swath of hay raked together for ricking. *Dial. Eng.*

7. A rolling pin. *Now Dial.*

8. Short for ROLLER SKATE.

9. A wide band of webbing buckled around a horse to keep his blanket in place, a surcingle. *Brit.*

10. A pigeon especially proficient in aerial tumbling or rolling; as: **a** Any of certain tumblers bred esp. at Birmingham, England, hence called *Birmingham rollers.* **b** A variety of tumbler pigeons having a longer head and tail than ordinary tumblers and originating in Asia Minor, hence called *Oriental rollers.*

11. Any of numerous nonpasserine, mostly bright-colored, Old World birds of the family Coraciidae; — so called on account of their turning over in flight like tumbler pigeons. They are allied to the motmots and todies. The common European species (*Coracias garrulus*) is chiefly blue and greenish of various shades, with the back reddish brown. See GROUND ROLLER, SIRGANG.

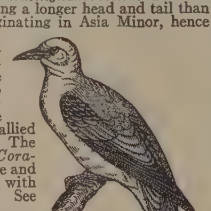

European Roller (*Coracias garrulus.*) $\frac{1}{6}$

12. A canary having a song with a long rich recurrent trill in which the notes are soft and run together; — opposed to *chopper.*

13. *Harness.* An iron eye terminating a harness trace. *Eng.*

14. *Music.* **a** A device in an organ action for transferring motion, consisting of a piece of wood or metal that turns on pins and is attached to trackers by arms. **b** A cylindrical pad on a piano hammer acting as a buffer between the hammer shank and the jack. See PIANO, *Illust.*

15. *Naut.* **a** One of a series of long, heavy waves which roll in upon a coast, as after a storm. In the open sea, rollers are characterized by holding their form without breaking. **b** A vessel which rolls; — usually qualified; as, a *bad* roller.

16. *Sawmill Mach.* One of a series of mounted cylinders used in moving lumber from the front to the tail end of a mill. A *live roller* is power-driven; a *dead roller* is moved by the weight of the lumber as it is pushed.

17. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Stock Exchange.* Rolling stock of railroads of the United States. *Cant, British.*

18. *Zool.* Any small ground snake of the family Ilysiidae.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

roller-bearing, *adj.*	**roller-grinding,** *adj.*	**rollermaking**
roller-carrying, *adj.*	**roller-made**	**roller-milled**
roller grinder	**rollermaker**	**roller-milling,** *adj.*

roll'er (rōl'ĕr), *adj.* Pertaining to or like a roller or rollers; operating or operated by a roller.

☞ COMBINATIONS are: **roller blind, roller towel.**

roll'er, *v. t.* To rake or gather up (hay) in rows. *Dial. Eng.*

roll'er-back'er, *n. Bookbinding.* A machine operated by hand or foot which backs a book by a roller action and sets joints but does not round the book except as the rollers perfect the round already imparted. See BACK, *v. t.,* 9; cf. ROUNDER AND BACKER.

roller bar. A bar knife in a rag-cutting machine.

roller bearing. *Mach.* A bearing in which the journal rotates in contact with a number of rollers usually contained in a cage. Cf. BALL BEARING.

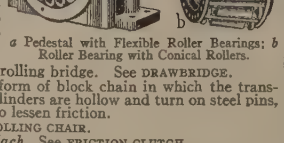

a Pedestal with Flexible Roller Bearings; *b* Roller Bearing with Conical Rollers.

roller bowl. *Textiles.* An attachment at the delivery end of a carding machine to roll the slivers into compacted cardings.

roller bridge. A rolling bridge. See DRAWBRIDGE.

roller chain. A form of block chain in which the transverse blocks or cylinders are hollow and turn on steel pins, acting as rollers to lessen friction.

roller chair. = ROLLING CHAIR.

roller clutch. *Mach.* See FRICTION CLUTCH.

roller coaster. **1.** A coasting apparatus consisting of a circular inclined railway with cars rolling upon it; also, the car used in this apparatus.

2. A kind of bobsled; also, a kind of sled which runs on rollers.

roller dies. *Mach.* One of a set of dies used in a thread roller for rolling screw threads. Usually, the die is a flat block or a cylindrical piece, and its width equals the length of the thread to be cut.

roll'er·er (rōl'ĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who fixes rollers on, as sheet-metal rollers on harness buckles.

roller gear. *Mach.* A gear wheel with friction rollers instead of teeth, or a gear mainly of such wheels.

roller gin. A cotton gin in which the lint is pulled from the seed by a roller covered with walrus hide, assisted by a fixed knife and a moving knife.

roll'er·man (rōl'ĕr·măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A tender of a rolling machine, as a crusher, brakesman, grinder, etc.

roller mill. A mill for crushing or grinding grain or other material by passing it between rolls.

roller nest. A group of steel rollers assembled together in a frame and placed under the end of a bridge truss or girder and on a bearing plate to permit expansion and contraction to occur without restraint.

roller polo. See 1st POLO **b.**

roller press. A device for taking, by pressure applied with a roller, copies of letters, etc. written in copying ink.

roller screen. A window screen made to move on rollers.

roller skate. A skate with small wheels instead of a runner, for skating on a smooth surface other than ice. — **roll'er-skate'** (66), *v. i.* — **roller skater.** — **roller skating.**

roller stock. *Print.* A metal bar forming the core of a composition roller.

roll'er-top' *n.* **1.** = ROLL TOP.

2. The top of a billow or wave. *Poetic.*

roller towel. An endless towel hung from a roller.

roll'ey (rōl'ĭ), *n.* [Prob. fr. ROLL.] **a** *Eng. & Australia.* Formerly, any of various vehicles, drawn by horse or by hand; specif., a low sideless wagon esp. to convey corves in a mine. **b** *Eng.* A lorry.

roll'ey·way' (-wā'), *n. Mining.* A road or track for rolleys; a gangway or tramway. *Eng. & Australia.*

roll'ey·way'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A roadman.

roll film. *Photog.* Sensitized film as marketed in cartridges.

rol'li·che (rōl'ĭ·chē), *n.* Also **rol'le·jee** (-ē·jē), **rol'li·chie.** [D. *rolletje* a little roll.] A kind of sausage, made in a bag of tripe, sliced and fried, famous among the Dutch of New Amsterdam and still known, esp. in New Jersey.

rol'lick (rōl'ĭk), *v. i.* ROL'LICKED (-ĭkt); ROL'LICK·ING. [Origin uncert.; cf. ROLL, and FROLIC.] To move or play in a careless, swaggering manner, with a frolicsome air; to frolic; sport; — commonly in pres. part. "*Rollicking* blades." *T. Hook.* — **rol'lick·er** (-ĕr), *n.*

rol'lick, *n.* **a** Enthusiastic gaiety; joviality. **b** A frolic; a jovial good time.

rol'lick·ing, *adj.* Frolicsome; boisterously jovial. — **rol'lick·ing·ly,** *adv.* — **rol'lick·ing·ness,** *n.*

rol'lick·some (-sŭm), *adj.* Rollicking; sportive. — **rol'lick·some·ness,** *n.*

rol'lick·y (rōl'ĭ·kĭ), *adj.* Rollicking; sportive. *Colloq.*

Rol'lier' meth'od *or* **treat'ment** (rō'lyā'). After Henri Auguste *Rollier* (b. 1874), Swiss physician.] *Med.* A method of treatment of tuberculosis, esp. other forms than pulmonary, by exposure of the body to the sun's rays (**Rollier sun bath**).

roll'ing (rōl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who or that which rolls, in various senses; as, the *rolling* of a ball or of a ship; the leveling of turf with a roller, preparation of a rolled bandage, a revolving or turning on or as on an axis, a swinging or swaying from side to side, a trilling as of a bird, etc.

2. That which has been rolled, or has the shape of a roll; specif.: **a** *Obs.* A rolled bandage. **b** A spiral; also, a fold.

3. A rolling sound; roll; as, the *rolling* of thunder.

4. = LOGROLLING, 2.

> To have a *rolling* or raising, a husking or hoedown anywhere about without it was positively insufferable. *Sandburg.*

5. = HALF HITCH **b.**

6. Excessive lateral shoulder motion while in action; — said of a horse.

roll'ing, *adj.* **1.** Rotating on or as if on an axis, or moving along a surface by rotation.

2. Moving on or as if on wheels or rollers.

3. Having gradual, rounded undulations of surface; as, a *rolling* country; *rolling* land. *U. S.*

4. **a** Of sounds, rising and falling or rumbling, as thunder; trilled, as the song of a bird; also, causing a rolling sound, as a cannonade. **b** Of water, mist, smoke, etc.; surging on or upward in billows, rolls, or rollers; as, the *rolling* sea; the *rolling* fog, smoke.

5. Having a turn over upon or toward itself; coiling; as, a *rolling* hat brim; a *rolling* collar.

6. Recurring; coming in regular rotation; as, the *rolling* seasons, years.

7. Increasing with successive turns or rotations; gathering size in the course of progress; as, *rolling* annuities.

8. Swinging from side to side; lurching; swaying; as, a *rolling* gait.

9. Variable; shifting; not firm or steadfast; as, *rolling* fancies, tastes, ideas. *Rare.*

10. [From ROLLING, *n.*] Of or pert. to, or used in, rolling. — **roll'ing·ly,** *adv.*

rolling alga. See VOLVOX.

rolling barrage. See BARRAGE.

rolling bridge. See DRAWBRIDGE.

rolling chair. A wheeled chair, esp. one propelled by an attendant and adapted for recreation at a seaside resort.

rolling chock. **a** *Shipbuilding.* = BILGE KEEL. **b** *Rare. Naut.* A contrivance of the nature of a half hoop and parrel, to hold a yard steady to the mast in rough weather.

rolling circle. **a** The generating circle of cycloidal and similar curves. **b** *Gearing.* The pitch circle (see PITCH LINE). **c** Of a paddle wheel, the circle described by a point having a rotational velocity equal to the ship's linear velocity.

rolling colter. *Agric. Mach.* See COLTER.

rolling dam. A dam for raising the water in a shallow stream, as one having a smooth timber top and no sluiceways, used in logging.

rolling fire. *Mil.* **a** An obsolete form of fire tactics consisting of a discharge of firearms by soldiers in line, in quick succession, and in the order in which they stand. **b** Any fire that produces a rolling sound.

rolling frame. *Dyeing.* The frame with rollers by which the fabric is drawn through the vat; — called also *gallopers.*

rolling friction. See FRICTION, *n.,* 4.

rolling grass. = SPINY ROLLING GRASS.

rolling hitch. *Naut.* A method of bending a line to a spar or to the standing part of another line or a chain, the line being taken once around the spar and over its own standing part, and then twice around the spar, the end being passed back under the last two turns.

roll'ing-key' clutch. *Mach.* See FRICTION CLUTCH.

rolling kitchen. *Mil.* A vehicle for horse or tractor draft, designed to permit the cooking of food in transit. It varies in type from the simple metal vessel first used by the Germans for conveying hot soup, to the modern elaborate forms of traveling cooking range with places for six or more large food containers.

rolling landside. *Agric. Mach.* See LANDSIDE.
rolling machine. *Mach.* Any of various machines operating by roller pressure.
rolling mill. **a** An establishment where metal, esp. iron and steel, is rolled into plates and bars of various sections. **b** A machine having a set or train of rolls, for shaping heated metal by passing and repassing it between rolls. See ROLL, *n.*, 2. **c** Any of various other machines for rolling molten glass, leather, etc.
rolling pin. A cylindrical piece of wood or other material for rolling out paste, dough, or, formerly, leather.
rolling press. **a** A roller calender for cloth or paper. **b** A similar machine for smoothing printed sheets. **c** A printing press with a D-shaped roller, used in copperplate printing.
rolling reef. *Naut.* A reef made by rolling up the sail at the foot, sometimes about a roller on the yard or boom.
rolling road. A road along which tobacco was hauled in rolling hogsheads. *Southern U. S.*
rolling rope. *Naut.* See ROLLING TACKLE.
rolling spar. *Naut.* See ROLLING TACKLE.
rolling stock. *Railroads.* The locomotives, motorcars, passenger cars (or coaches), freight cars (or goods wagons), cabooses, and all other wheeled vehicles, etc., running or capable of running on the tracks or rails.
rolling stone. A person who changes his habitation, business, or pursuits with great frequency; one who leads a wandering or unsettled life; — from the proverb, "A *rolling stone* gathers no moss."
rolling tackle, rope, spar, etc. *Naut.* One used to steady anything, esp. the yards, when the ship rolls.
rolling topsail. *Naut.* A topsail rolled around the upper topsail yard as the latter is lowered. *Rare.*
rolling valve. A rotary valve.
rolling weed. Tumbleweed.
Rol·lin′i·a (rō·lĭn′ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after C. *Rollin* (1661–1741), French historian.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American trees and shrubs (family Annonaceae), distinguished by the wing-appendaged petals of the flower. *R. deliciosa* is the biriba.
rol′lix (rŏl′ĭks), *v. i.* To rollick; frolic; play. *Local, U. S.*
roll joint. A joint in sheet metal made by rolling up overlapped edges and pressing flat.
roll lathe. *Mach.* A roll-turning lathe. See 2d LATHE, 1.
roll′-leaf′, *n.* *Bookbinding, Print., etc.* Gold, foil, or tissue, laid on thin glazed paper, put up in rolls, and fed out mechanically in a stamping press.
roll′mop′ (rōl′mŏp′), *n.* A salted herring, freshened, and stuffed with pepper, sliced onion, and salted cucumber, then rolled and skewered.
Rol′lo (rŏl′ō), *n.* [See RUDOLPH.] **1.** Masc. proper name. **2.** The central figure in a series of juvenile stories by Jacob Abbott, generically referred to as "The Rollo Books."
roll′-o′ver, *adj.* Designating a chair or sofa arm curving outward from the seat, and fully upholstered.
roll pass. = 1st PASS, 5.
roll roofing. See PREPARED ROOFING.
roll scale. *Metal.* = MILL SCALE.
roll sulphur. See SULPHUR.
roll top. **a** The flexible cover of a roll-top desk. **b** Short for ROLL-TOP DESK. — **roll′-top′,** *adj.*
roll′-top′ desk. A writing desk having a sliding cover made of parallel slats fastened to a flexible backing.
roll train. *Mach.* A set of plain or grooved rolls for rolling metal into various forms, as in a rolling mill.
roll up. **1.** A roly-poly pudding. *Local.*
2. A gathering of people; as, a good or poor *roll up. Colloq., Australia.*
3. *Colloq.* Something which is rolled up, or is adapted for rolling up; specif.: **a** A kind of long stocking. **b** A case or container for luggage which can be rolled up and strapped.
roll wagon. A low wheeled truck or van. *Obs.*
roll′way′ (rōl′wā′), *n.* **1.** A way or road on which objects round or cylindrical, or approximately so, are rolled, or on which things are moved on rollers; specif., *Logging,* a natural or prepared slope for rolling logs into a stream.
2. The pile of logs awaiting removal; also, a platform for holding logs.
3. The outside entrance to a cellar. *N. Eng.*
roll welding. Forge welding by pressure rolls.
rol′o·way (rŏl′ō·wā), *n.* The Diana monkey.
‖**rol′pens** (rŏl′pĕns), *n.* [D.] Tripe mixed with minced beef. It is eaten fried.
ro′ly–po′ly (rō′lĭ·pō′lĭ), *n.* [Redupl. based on ROLL, v.] **1.** Any of various games played with a ball or similar object rolled or thrown into holes, at pins, or the like. *Dial.*
2. A pudding of paste spread with fruit, rolled into a cylindrical form, and boiled, baked, or steamed.
3. A roly-poly person or thing; also, *Obs.*, a worthless fellow; a rascal.
4. A toy tumbler weighted to return to an erect position.
5. *Bot.* An Australian tumbleweed (*Anisacantha muricata*), family Chenopodiaceae, resembling the rose of Jericho.
ro′ly–po′ly, *adj.* Resembling a roly-poly (in sense 2) in shape; short and pudgy; also, worthless; rascally.
‖**rom** (rŏm), *n.* [Romany. See ROMANY.] A Romany; a gypsy husband. *Gypsy.*
Ro·mae′an (rō·mē′ăn), *adj.* [Gr. *Rhōmaios* Roman, pert. to the Eastern Empire, Greek.] See ROMAN EMPIRE.
Ro′ma·gnese′ (rō′mä·nyĕz′; -nyēs′), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Romagna (see *Gaz.*). — *n.* A native or inhabitant of the Romagna.
Ro′ma·gnol′ (rō′mä·nyōl′), *n.* Also **Ro′ma·gnole′.** A Romagnese.
Ro·ma′ic (rō·mā′ĭk), *adj.* [ML. *Romaicus,* fr. Gr. *Rhōmaikos* Roman, pert. to the Eastern Empire (NGr. *Rhōmaïikos* pert. to modern Greece, *Rhōmaïika* New Greek), fr. *Rhōmē* Rome. See ROMAN.] Of or pert. to modern Greece or, esp., its language. — *n.* The modern Greek vernacular. See GREEK, *n.*, 7 **d.**
The Greeks at the time of the capture of Constantinople were proud of being Rhōmaioi, or Romans. . . . Hence the term *Romaic* was the name given to the popular language. . . . The Greek language is now spoken of as the Hellenic language. *Encyc. Brit.*
ro·ma′i·ka (rō·mā′ĭ·kȧ), *n.* [NGr. *rhōmaïke.* See ROMAIC.] One of the modern Greek folk dances believed to be a surviving variant of the ancient pyrrhic dance.
ro·maine′ (rō·mān′), *n.* Also **ro·maine′ let′tuce.** [F. *romaine,* fem. adj., Roman.] Cos lettuce.
Ro′ma·ji (rō′mä·jē), *n.* [Jap. *rōmaji.*] *Japanese.* Roman letters; the Latin alphabet; — favored by some as a substitute for the present Japanese method of writing.
ro·mal′ (rō·mäl′), *n.* [Sp. *ramal.*] A thong, usually braided and divided into two lashes, attached to the saddle or reins and used as a quirt. *Mexico and Southwestern U. S.*
ro·mal′ (rō·mäl′; -mŏl′). Var. of RUMAL. *India.*
Ro′man (rō′măn), *adj.* [OF. and L.; OF. *romain,* fr. L. *Romanus,* fr *Roma* Rome. Cf. ROMAIC, ROMANCE, ROMANTIC, RUMANIAN.] **1.** Of, pert. to, like, or characteristic of, Rome or the Roman people; inhabiting or coming from Rome; esp., of, pertaining to, originating from, or characteristic of Ancient Rome or its people.
2. Specif.: **a** Of or pertaining to the language spoken by the ancient Romans; Latin. **b** Simple, honest, brave, and frugal, as being characteristic of Romans at their best.
3. Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church, or, more accurately, the Latin Rite; as, the *Roman* liturgy or breviary.
4. Designating a mosaic formed by the ends of short, slender sticks of colored glass fixed in cement.
5. [*now usually not cap.*] Designating a style of light-faced, upright type, having shaded strokes and characterized by serifs. Cf. TYPE, *n.*, 17.
Ro′man (rō′măn), *n.* **1.** A native, permanent resident, or citizen of Rome, esp. of ancient Rome. The rights of Roman citizens in ancient times included the rights of commercium, conubium (legal marriage), suffrage, provocation (appeal to the Roman people, later to Caesar), bringing of actions, and jus honorum.
2. The language of the ancient Romans; Latin.
3. [*now usually not cap.*] Roman type, letters, or print, collectively; — in distinction from *italic.* The first roman types were cast about 1470. Cf. ROMAN, *adj.*, 5.
☞ This line is printed in 6-point ROMAN.
4. *pl.* The Epistle to the Romans. See NEW TESTAMENT.
5. A Roman Catholic; — a loose designation.
6. An ancient Italian breed of white geese.
7. A bright-red South African sea bream (*Chrysophrys cristiceps*).
‖**ro′man′** (rō′mäN′), *n.* [F. See ROMANCE.] **1.** The generic name of a type of metrical tale, esp. in old French literature (see 2d ROMANCE, *n.*, 1) such as the *Roman d'Alexandre,* or the *Roman de Troie* (by Benoit de Sainte-More, 12th century). They are an outgrowth from the older chanson de geste and served as a storehouse from which later writers (as Chaucer) drew their material.
2. Hence, loosely, fiction; novel; esp., a romantic novel.
Ro′man (rō′măn), *n.* Masculine proper name.
Ro′man, *adj. & n.* Romany. *George Borrow.*
Roman alphabet. See LATIN, *n.*, 1.
Roman alum. Ordinary alum crystallized in cubes, esp. that formerly made from alunite at Tolfa near Rome. Though reddish because of a very small amount of iron oxide, it is otherwise very pure.
Roman arch. The semicircular arch.
‖**ro′man′ à thèse′** (rō′mäN′-nȧ tȧz′). [F.] = THESIS NOVEL.
Roman balance. A form of balance resembling the modern steelyard.
Roman calendar. **1.** The calendar of the ancient Romans, from which our modern calendars are derived. It is said to have consisted originally of ten months, *Martius, Aprilis, Maius, Junius, Quintilis, Sextilis,* September, October, November, and December, having a total of 304 days. Numa added two months, *Januarius* at the beginning of the year, and *Februarius* at the end, making in all 355 days. He also ordered an intercalary month, *Mercedonius,* to be inserted every second year. Later the order of the months was changed so that January should come before February. Through abuse of power by the pontiffs to whose care it was committed, this calendar fell into confusion. It was replaced by the Julian calendar. See 1st CALENDAR, 1. In designating the days of the month, the Romans reckoned backward from three fixed points, the *calends,* the *nones,* and the *ides.* The calends were always the first day of the month. The ides fell on the 15th in March, May, July (*Quintilis*), and October, and on the 13th in other months. The nones came on the eighth day (the *ninth,* counting the ides) before the ides. Thus, Jan. 13 was called the ides of January, Jan. 12, the day before the ides, and Jan. 11, the *third* day before the ides (since the ides count as one), while Jan. 14 was the 19th day before the calends of February.
2. The calendar of saints' days of the Roman Catholic Church. See SAINTS' DAY.
Roman camomile. See CAMOMILE, *Note.*
Roman candle. **1.** A kind of firework in the form of a straight cylindrical case (generally held in the hand), characterized by the continued emission of a shower of sparks, and the ejection, at intervals, of balls or stars of fire.
2. The Spanish dagger *Yucca gloriosa.*
Roman canvas. A canvas, used by artists for oil painting, made of linen and coated on one side with paint.
Roman capitals. See SQUARE CAPITALS.
Roman caraway oil. = CUMIN OIL. See OIL, *Table I.*
Roman catechism. *R.C.Ch.* A manual of Christian doctrine intended primarily for parish priests and published by Pius V in 1566.
Roman Catholic. Of, pertaining to, or designating, the Roman Catholic Church. Also, a member of that church.
Roman Catholic canon. See 1st CANON, 3 **a.**
Roman Catholic Church. That body of Christians of which the Pope, the bishop of Rome, is the head; — used as the legal title in England and some English-speaking countries, but called *Catholic Church* by its members. See CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Roman Catholicism. The faith, practice, polity, etc., of the Roman Catholic Church.
ro·mance′ (rō·măns′), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *romance,* fr. OF. *romanz.* See 2d ROMANCE; cf. ROMANZA.] *Music.* A short lyric tale set to music; a song or short instrumental piece in ballad style; romanza.
ro·mance′ (rō·măns′; rō′măns; 277), *n.* [ME. *romans, romance, romaunce,* fr. OF. *romanz, romans,* something translated from Latin, hence, something written in the vulgar tongue, in French (MF. *romant* a romance, romantic poem, F. *roman* a novel), fr. L. *Romanice,* adv., in Roman fashion, fr. *Romanicus* Roman, fr. *Romanus.* See ROMAN; cf. ROMANIC, ROMANSH, ROMANTIC, ROMANZA, ROMAUNT.] **1.** A species of tale, originally in meter in the Romance dialects, afterward diffused in verse or prose, such as the tales of the court of Arthur, and of Amadis of Gaul; hence, any fictitious and wonderful tale; now, esp., a sort of novel, whose interest lies not so much in the depiction or analysis of real life or character as in adventure, surprising incident, or the like.
2. The class or division of literature including romances; fiction, esp. fiction dealing with picturesque and adventurous scenes and incidents.
3. The quality of romance; picturesque characteristic or nature; as, the *romance* of history.
4. An act or experience, or a series of acts or happenings, resembling those characteristic of romances; any manifestation or embodiment of the quality of picturesque unusualness characteristic of romances; as, his courtship was a *romance;* there was *romance* in his air of mystery; the clash of reality with *romance.*
5. A dreamy, imaginative habit of mind tending to dwell on the picturesquely unusual; as, a girl full of *romance.*
6. A fictitious tale; a falsehood, esp. one showing ingenious or imaginative fancy.
7. [*cap.*] *Philol.* The Romance (or Romanic) languages.
Syn. — Fancy, fantasy. See NOVEL.
Ant. — Realism, actuality.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
romance-empurpled *adj.*, **romance-hallowed** *adj.*, **romance-inspiring** *adj.*, **romance-making** *adj.*, **romancemonger** *adj.*, **romance-writing** *adj.*
Ro·mance′ (rō·măns′; rō′măns; 66), *adj.* [F. *romance* in *langue romance* (now *romane*) Romance language, fr. OF. *romanz, n.* See 2d ROMANCE.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, originating from, or connected with the countries of medieval times which succeeded the Roman Empire; as, these inchoate *Romance* nations; *Romance* culture and institutions.
2. [*not cap.*] Having the characteristics of romance; esp., chivalrous; knightly.
3. *Philol.* Designating, or pertaining to, the **Romance languages,** that is, those developed from the vulgar Latin tongue, including Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Provençal, Rumanian, etc. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table;* cf. LATIN, *n.*, 1.
ro·mance′ (rō·măns′), *v.*; RO·MANCED′ (-mănst′); RO·MANC′ING (-măn′sĭng). [F. *romancer.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To write or tell romances; to indulge in extravagant stories.
A very brave officer, but apt to *romance.* *Walpole.*
2. To be romantic or indulge in romantic fancies.
—, *Transitive:* To treat or regard as if a romance. *Rare.*
ro·man′ce·al·ist (rō·măn′sē·ăl·ĭst), *n.* One who is interested in or devoted to romances; esp., one who writes romances. *Rare.*
ro·man′ce·an (-ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to romance or romances, or to the period when romance literature was produced.
Roman cement. A kind of hydraulic lime prepared by calcining septaria and grinding dry to a fine powder. It was formerly used where rapid setting was of importance.
Romance of the Rose. = ROMAN DE LA ROSE.
ro·manc′er (rō·măn′sĕr), *n.* [F. *romancier.*] One who romances, or is given to romancing; esp., one who writes romances.
romance stanza. *Pros.* A six-lined stanza in which the number of syllables to the line runs 8 8 6 8 8 6, and the rhymes run *a a b a a b.* It is common in the metrical romances. Called also **romance six.**
Roman Chancery. = APOSTOLIC CHANCERY.
ro·man′ci·cal (rō·măn′sĭ·kăl), *adj.* **a** Of, pertaining to, or resembling the romance type of fiction; romantic. **b** Writing romance; as, *romancical* authors.
ro·manc′ing (rō·măn′sĭng), *adj.* Allowing play for one's imagination; imaginative; fanciful.
ro·manc′ist (rō·măn′sĭst), *n.* A writer of romances.
Roman Civil War. See WAR, *Table.*
Roman collar. A clerical collar. **a** A narrow stiff stock carrying a short breastpiece and protected by a linen band. **b** A straight linen collar buttoned in back. See RABBI, 2.
‖**ro′man′ cour′tois′** (rō′mäN′ kōōr′twȧ′). [F.] Literally, courtly romance; specif., in medieval literature, one of the type of romances, as those of Chrétien de Troyes, which depicted and appealed to courtly circles.
Roman Curia. The body of congregations, tribunals (courts), and offices through which the Pope governs the church. The congregational or departmental system, dating from Sixtus V (1588), was reorganized into its present form by Pius X in 1908. The chief congregations, with their functions and jurisdictions, are: (1) ***Congregation of the Holy Office,*** formerly the Inquisition (faith, morals, heresy, index of forbidden books); (2) ***Congregation of the Consistory*** (erection and administration of dioceses, collegiate and cathedral chapters, election of bishops); (3) ***Congregation of the Sacraments*** (administration and reception of the sacraments); (4) ***Congregation of the Council*** (interpretation and enforcement of the decrees of the Council of Trent, affairs of diocesan clergy and the laity); (5) ***Congregation of the Religious*** (religious orders); (6) ***Congregation of Propaganda*** (missions); (7) ***Congregation of Rites*** (liturgy, beatification, and canonization); (8) ***Congregation of Ceremonies*** (nonliturgical ceremonies, especially of the papal court); (9) ***Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs*** (advisory body to the Secretary of State, concordats, nuncios, etc.); (10) ***Congregation for the Oriental Church*** (relations of Latin and Eastern churches); (11) ***Congregation of Seminaries and Studies*** (administration of colleges, seminaries, and universities). [For ***Congregation of the Index,*** see INDEX, *n.*, 12.] The judicial branch consists of three tribunals: (1) ***Sacred Penitentiaria*** (= PENITENTIARY, 1 **b**); (2) ***Sacred Roman Rota*** (see ROTA, 4); (3) ***Apostolic Signatura*** (which see). The *offices* or *ministries* are: (1) ***Secretariate of State*** (relations of the papacy with other sovereign powers); (2) ***Apostolic Chancery*** (which see); (3) ***Dataria*** (see DATARY); (4) ***Apostolic Camera*** (which see).
ro·manc′y (rō·măn′sĭ), *adj.* Romantic. *Rare.* — *n.* Romance. *Rare.*
‖**ro′man′ d'a′ven′ture′** (rō′mäN′ dȧ′vän′tür′). [F.] Romance of adventure; esp., the medieval French metrical romances.
Ro′man′ de la Rose′ (rō′mäN′ dĕ lȧ rōz′). [OF., romance of the rose.] An allegorical and satiric metrical romance, in old French, the first part by Guillaume de Lorris, written probably about 1240, and continued about 1277 by Jehan de Meung. A partial English version was made by Chaucer.
Roman Dutch. Designating, or pert. to, the Civil-law system as developed by Dutch jurists, now in use in South Africa and other parts of the world colonized by the Dutch.
Roman eagle. = EAGLE, 2 **a.**
Roman Empire. The empire of ancient Rome, which first came under imperial rule when Octavianus was made Augustus Caesar in 27 B.C. Under Diocletian, who became

roll′i·way′. Var. of ROLLEYWAY.
rol′lock (rŏl′ŭk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of ROLLICK.
rol′lock (rŏl′ŭk), *n.* Var. of ROWLOCK.
roll′-turn′ing lathe. *Mach.* See 2d LATHE, 1.
roll′y-boll′y. Var. of ROLY-POLY.
ro′lock. Var. of ROWLOCK, as in ROLP. † ROUP. [*Table.*]
roly-poly grass. See GRASS.
rom′age (rŭm′ĭj). Var. of RUMMAGE. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
Ro·mam′ti·e′zer (rō·măm′tĭ·ē′zĕr; rō·măm′tĭ-). *Bib.*
ro·mance′let, *n.* See -LET.
ro·mance′like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.
ro·mance′ish, *adj.* See -ISH. — **ro·mance′ish·ness,** *n.*
ro·mance′less, *adj.* See -LESS.
ro·mance′proof′ (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
ro·manc′er·ess, *n. fem.* See -ESS
Ro′man·dom, *n.* See -DOM.
Ro·mane′, *adj.* = ROMANIC, 3. *R.*
Ro′ma′néé′-Con′tĭ′ (rō′mȧ′nā′-kôn′tē′), *n.* [F.] See BURGUNDY, 2.

emperor A.D. 284, the empire was divided into East and West, but it was only after the death of Theodosius the Great, A.D. 395, that the *Western Roman Empire* and the *Eastern Roman Empire* (called also *Byzantine, Greek,* or *Romaean Empire*) were finally separated. The Western Empire came to an end in A.D. 476; the Eastern Empire endured until the fall of Constantinople in 1453. Charlemagne, king of the Franks, was crowned emperor of the West, at Rome, in 800, and the *Holy Roman Empire,* in its wider form, dates from this year; in its narrower form, as practically consisting of Germany and northern Italy (also with a vague unenforceable claim to universal sovereignty), the Empire dates from Otto I (962–973) and was continuous until its end under Francis II (Francis I of Austria), in 1806. The epithet "Holy" (Lat. *Sacrum*), added by Frederick I, does not appear in the title of the Empire until after the year 1155.

Roman Era. The Era of Varro. See ERA, *Table.*

Rom'a·nes (rŏm'ȧ·nēz), *n.* [Gypsy, adv., fr. *romano,* adj., gypsy.] The Romany tongue.

Ro'man·ese' (rō'măn·ēz'; -ēs'), *n.* **A** Walachian. *Rare.*

Ro'man·ese', *n. pl.* [See ROMANY.] Gypsies. *Rare.* *George Borrow.*

Ro'man·esque' (rō'măn·ĕsk'), *adj.* [F., fr. It. *romanesco.*] **1.** *Art, esp. Arch.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a style somewhat resembling the Roman.
2. Romance; esp., Provençal.
3. [*not cap.*] Of or pert. to romance or fable; fanciful.

Ro'man·esque', *n.* **a** The Romanesque style. **b** Romance; esp., Provençal.

Romanesque architecture *or* **style.** The architecture or style which developed in Italy and various parts of western Europe between the periods of the Roman and the Gothic styles: **a** Before 1000 A.D., a continuation of the Early Christian style in unvaulted basilican churches, bare of sculptural treatment, but developing the cruciform plan with choirs and transepts. **b** After 1000, the advanced and differentiated *Lombard, Norman, Rhenish,* and other local varieties, having as common features the use of the round arch and vault, with narrowing and heightening of the nave; the substitution for columns of piers, often with engaged shafts; the decorative use of arcades and colonnettes; and profuse carved ornament, esp. on capitals, stringcourses, and the moldings of doorways. See ARCHITECTURE, *Table.*

Roman fern. The deer fern.

Roman fever. *Med.* A severe form of malarial fever occurring in the neighborhood of Rome.

Roman foot. = *pes,* under MEASURE, *Table.*

Roman gold. Gold having a kind of yellow mat finish.

Roman green. A color, greenish-yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. It is slightly greener and of slightly higher saturation than olive drab and slightly less green than olive. Cf. COLOR.

Roman holiday. An entertainment which causes loss or suffering to those providing it; — from Byron's reference (in *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*) to the gladiators as "butchered to make a Roman holiday."

Roman hyacinth. A hyacinth (*Hyacinthus orientalis albulus*) with loosely flowered spikes, of which several grow from one bulb.

Ro·ma'ni·an (rō·mā'nĭ·ăn; -mān'yăn), *adj.* Of or pert. to Romania. See RUMANIAN. — *n.* **a** One, or the language, of Romania.

Ro·man'ic (rō·măn'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *Romanicus.* See 2d ROMANCE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Rome or its people.
2. Related to the Roman people by descent; — said esp. of races and nations speaking any Romanic tongue.
3. *Philol.* = 3d ROMANCE, 3.

Ro·man'i·form (rō·măn'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *Romanus* Roman + E. *-form.*] Formed after the manner or according to the usage of the Romance languages; — said of language.

Roman *or* **Pontifical, Indiction.** The indiction beginning A.D. 313, January 1st, the numbers of which cycle were adopted by Scaliger in constructing the Julian period.

Ro'man·ish (rō'măn·ĭsh), *adj.* **1.** Pertaining to Rome, Romans, or Roman influence. *Rare.*
2. Pertaining to Romanism; — chiefly used in depreciation.

Ro'man·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The tenets, customs, etc., of the Church of Rome; the Roman Catholic religion; — chiefly used in depreciation or disparagement.
2. The influence, ideas, or the like, of ancient Rome.
3. Tendency to favor what is Roman; pro-Roman feeling or prejudice.

Ro'man·ist, *n.* **1.** One who adheres to Romanism, or the Church of Rome; — chiefly used in depreciation.
2. One who makes a study of, or is learned in, the ancient Roman law and Roman institutions.
3. One learned in, or who makes a special study of, the Romance languages or philology.
— **Ro'man·ist,** *adj.* — **Ro'man·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

Ro·man'i·ty (rō·măn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [*Roman* + *-ity.*] **1.** A Latin method of expression. *Rare.*
2. The system or institutions of ancient Rome; also, Roman influence or prestige.

ro·ma'ni·um (rō·mā'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] An alloy consisting of aluminum having an admixture of less than one per cent of tungsten together with a little copper, nickel, antimony, and tin.

Ro'man·i·za'tion (rō'măn·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of Romanizing, or process of becoming Romanized.

Ro'man·ize (rō'măn·īz), *v.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [F. *romaniser.*] *Transitive:* To make Roman; to subject to the influence of Rome, or bring within the sway of Rome; specif.: **a** To Latinize; to fill with Latin words or idioms. **b** To convert to the Roman Catholic religion, ideas, customs, or the like. **c** [*usually not cap.*] To use roman type or letters in the writing or printing of (a language); as, to *romanize* Japanese. Cf. ROMAJI.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To imitate the ancient Romans.
2. To use Latin words and idioms. *Milton.*
3. To conform to, or lean toward, Roman Catholic beliefs, customs, or the like.

Ro'man·iz'er (rō'măn·īz'ĕr), *n.* One who Romanizes.

Roman lace *or* **point.** = RETICELLA.

Roman lake. The color carmine.

Roman laurel. The laurel *Laurus nobilis.*

Roman law. The legal system of the ancient Romans, including the customary or unwritten law and the written law. The Roman law was based on the traditional law and the legislation of the city of Rome and in form comprised legislation of the law-making assemblies, resolves of the senate, enactments of the emperors, the edicts or praetorian law, the writings of the jurisconsults, and the codes (see CODE, *n.*, 1) of the later emperors. See LEX, 1; JUS; NATURAL LAW **b**; JUS GENTIUM; EDICT; CIVIL LAW.

Roman liturgy. See LITURGY, 1.

Ro'man·ly (rō'măn·lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a manner characteristic of the ancient Romans.

> The peasant . . . still strides *Romanly.* *J. R. Lowell.*

2. With prejudice or inclination toward the Church of Rome.
3. In the Romany tongue; in gypsy language. *Rare.*

roman meal. A coarsely ground meal of wheat and rye, with an admixture of flaxseed.

Roman mile. See MILE.

Roman nettle. An annual herb (*Urtica pilulifera*) with stinging foliage and small clusters of green flowers.

Roman nose. A nose somewhat aquiline. — **Ro'man·nosed'** (66), *adj.*

Roman Nose.

Roman numeral. A numeral in the Roman system of notation, of which the following are the symbols chiefly used: I = 1; V = 5; X = 10; L = 50; C = 100; D = 500; M = 1,000. Capitals are usual, but small letters are used occasionally. Intermediate and higher numbers are expressed by combining these symbols according to the following rules: (1) Any symbol following one of equal or greater value adds its value. Thus II = 2; VI = 6. (2) Any symbol preceding one of greater value subtracts its value. Thus IV = 4; XL = 40. (3) When a symbol stands between two of greater value its value is subtracted from the second and the remainder is added to the first. Thus XIV = 14; LIX = 59. (4) Of two equivalent ways of representing a number that in which the symbol of larger denomination precedes is preferred; thus XIV, not VIX, for 14; XLV, not VL, for 45; — except that a shorter form by subtraction is (in modern usage) preferred to a very long form by addition. Thus IX rather than VIIII for 9; MCM rather than MDCCCC for the year 1900. Thousands are sometimes indicated by drawing a line over a numeral; as, V̄ = 5,000. Formerly the smaller figure was sometimes repeated before the larger, twice its value being in such cases subtracted; as, IIX, that is, X − II; XXC, that is, C − XX. Sometimes after the sign IↃ for D, the character Ↄ (called the *apostrophus*) was repeated one or more times, each repetition having the effect of multiplying IↃ by ten; as, IIↃↃ, 5,000; IIↃↃↃↃ, 50,000. To represent numbers twice as great as these, C̄ was repeated as many times before the stroke I, as the Ↄ was after it; as, CCIↃↃ, 10,000; CCCIↃↃↃↃ, 100,000. K was formerly used for 250; G, for 400. The origin of the Roman numeral characters is uncertain, and various explanations of them have been given. It is generally supposed that they were originally arbitrary signs, for which the letters most nearly resembling them were afterward substituted. I was originally a single stroke. The symbol V was perhaps simply the half of X; L succeeded a symbol ⊥, derived from the Chalcidian ⅂; M, possibly as the initial letter of *mille,* thousand, was a late substitution for ∞, a modification of ↀ, the Chalcidian form of ⑨; and D is the half of ↀ. C, the initial of *centum,* hundred, was substituted for the earlier ⊙, a modification of the Greek *θ.*

Ro·ma'no- (rō·mā'nō-). A combining form, from Latin *Romanus,* Roman, denoting *Roman and,* as in *Romano-*Byzantine. For words below, see the word with which *Romano-* is combined.

Romano-British	**Romano-Egyptian**	**Romano-Greek**
Romano-Briton	**Romano-Etruscan**	**Romano-Hispanic**
Romano-canonical	**Romano-Gallic**	**Romano-Iberian**
Romano-Celtic	**Romano-German**	**Romano-Lombardic**
Romano-ecclesiastical	**Romano-Germanic**	**Romano-Punic**
	Romano-Gothic	

Ro·ma'no–By·zan'tine, *adj. Arch.* **a** *Obs.* Romanesque. **b** Of, pertaining to, or designating, a style of northeastern Italy, blending Romanesque elements with Byzantine, as in the Church of San Vitale, Ravenna (A.D. 550).

Ro·ma'no cheese (rō·mä'nō). [It. *romano* Roman.] A hard Italian cheese somewhat resembling Parmesan cheese but made of ewe's milk; — called also *Pecorino cheese.*

Roman ocher. **a** A brownish-yellow variety of ocher. **b** The color brown ocher. — **Ro'man–o'cher,** *adj.*

Roman order. *Arch.* **a** The Composite order. See COMPOSITE, *adj.*, 2. **b** The arch order.

Ro'ma·nov (rō'mȧ·nŏf; *Russ.* rŭ·mȧ'nŏf), *n.* The Russian dynasty founded by Mikhail Feodorovich *Romanov* in 1613. In 1762 through Peter III and his wife, Catherine the Great, the *Holstein-Gottorp* branch of the Romanovs came into power, but was overthrown at the death of Nicholas II in 1917.

Ro'ma·now'sky stain (rō'mä·nŏf'skē). [After D. L. *Romanowsky* (b. 1861), Russ. physician.] A stain made from water-soluble eosin, methylene blue, and absolute methyl alcohol, much used in parasitology.

Roman pace. See PACE, *n.*, 2.

Roman peace. The peace imposed by Roman dominion; hence, a peace dictated by a conquering state to the conquered state.

Roman pearl. A kind of imitation pearl made of a glass bulb coated with pearl essence and filled with wax.

Roman plant. The plant Good-King-Henry.

Roman punch. A water ice made with lemon juice, sugar, beaten whites of eggs, and rum.

Roman purple. A color, bluish blue-red in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance. It is redder and of lower saturation than royal purple. Cf. COLOR.

Roman question. *Ital. Hist.* The problem of the relations between the Church (papacy) and the State (kingdom) in Italy (1870–1929), settled in Feb. 1929, by the establishment of the Papal State (see VATICAN CITY, in *Gaz.*).

Roman Republic. **a** The republican government of ancient Rome, generally stated as beginning 509 B.C. (expulsion of King Tarquin) and ending 31 B.C. (battle of Actium). **b** The republic established at Rome under French domination (1798–99).

Roman rite. The Roman liturgy. See LITURGY, 1.

Roman road. A road built by the Romans; esp., one of the four principal highways built across Britain — *Watling Street, Icknield Street, Ermine Street* and *Fosse Way* (or the *Foss*).

Roman sandal. A kind of shoe for women and children in which the vamp is composed of a series of straps spaced equally.

Roman school. The 16th-century painting of the mannerists in Rome, esp. of Giulio Romano and Guido Reni.

Roman sepia. The color Vandyke brown.

Ro·mansh', **Ro·mansch'** (rō·mänsh'; -mänsh'), *n.* [Grisons *rumansch, rumonsch, romonsch.* See 2d ROMANCE.] The Rhaeto-Romanic dialects spoken in the Grisons, Switzerland, esp. those west of the Engadine. See RHAETO-ROMANIC. — **Ro·mansh',** **Ro·mansch',** *adj.*

Roman snail. The European edible snail *Helix pomatia.*

Roman string. A kind of fine catgut string made in Italy for instruments of the violin class.

Roman Symbol. *Eccl. Hist.* = OLD ROMAN SYMBOL.

ro·man'tic (rō·măn'tĭk), *adj.* [F. *romantique,* fr. MF. *romant.* See 2d ROMANCE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to romance; involving or resembling romance; hence, fanciful; extravagant; unreal; as, a *romantic* tale, situation, undertaking.
2. Entertaining ideas and expectations suited to a romance; inclined to view life as a romance; as, a *romantic* person; a *romantic* mind.
3. Of or pertaining to the style of the Christian and popular literature and art of the Middle Ages, as opposed to the classical antique; characterized by freedom of fancy in conception and treatment, as distinguished from classical restraint and repose; of the nature of, or appropriate to, that style; as, the *romantic* school of poets.

> It is the addition of strangeness to beauty, that constitutes the *romantic* character in art. *W. Pater.*

4. Characterized by picturesque strangeness or variety; suggestive of adventure; suited to romance; fantastic.

> A most *romantic* and pleasant place. *Evelyn.*

Also, fabulous; fictitious; imaginary; not actual or real.
5. *Music.* Of or pertaining to the school of composers characterized by romanticism (which see); designating, or resembling, their style or work; — opposed to *classic.*
Syn. — Fantastic; idealistic. See SENTIMENTAL.
Ant. — Prosaic, commonplace; realistic.
— **ro·man'tic·ly,** *adv.* — **ro·man'tic·ness,** *n.*

ro·man'tic (rō·măn'tĭk), *n.* **1.** An adherent of the romantic school or style, esp. in literature; a romanticist.

> The *romantic's* imagination and relish for things foreign and unaccustomed. *Mrs. Humphry Ward*

2. A person of romantic temperament or disposition; one given to romance.

> Mr. McCunn . . . was an incurable *romantic.* *John Buchan.*

3. A trait, quality, characteristic, or feature associated with romance.

ro·man'ti·cal (rō·măn'tĭ·kŭl), *adj.* Romantic. — **ro·man'ti·cal·ism** (-ĭz'm), **ro·man'ti·cal'i·ty** (-kăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **ro·man'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **ro·man'ti·cal·ness,** *n.*

ro·man'ti·cism (rō·măn'tĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *romanticisme.*] **1.** Romantic principles or characteristics generally; conformity to, or practice of, the romantic style. As a critical term *romanticism* generally denotes the principles, characteristics, or spirit of the movement, the ***romantic movement,*** primarily in literature, for reasserting imagination and sentiment and emphasizing individualism in thought and expression as against the restrictive formality of classicism (which see). By about 1798 this movement had become a conscious reaction from classical to medieval models in Germany, England, and France, *romanticism* signifying more especially the spirit of chivalry, adventure, and wonder, the preoccupation with picturesque and suggestive aspects of nature, and with the passionate in life. The term is also applied to the school of musical composers in which similar qualities are paramount, their work showing more concern for passionate expressiveness than for adherence to formal canons. In literary discussion it is often opposed to *realism,* taken as chiefly concerned with literal fact. Cf. GOTHICISM, 2.

> He [Lessing] may be said to have begun the revolt from pseudo-classicism in poetry, and to have been thus unconsciously the founder of *romanticism.* *Lowell.*

2. Feeling for, or inclination toward, romance; romantic disposition or character.

ro·man'ti·cist (-sĭst), *n.* **1.** One who advocates or exemplifies romanticism in literature, art, or music.
2. [*cap.*] *Hist.* A historian who magnifies the influence and predominance of Romanic, and esp. French or Roman, institutions in the development of European civilization, — opposed to *Germanist.*

ro·man'ti·cist, *adj.* Of, associated with, or devoted to the principles of, romanticism; belonging to the romantic movement.

ro·man'ti·cis'tic (-sĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Characterized by romanticism or the doctrines or characteristics of romanticists.

ro'man·tic'i·ty (rō'măn·tĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Romantic trait or characteristic.

ro·man'ti·cize (rō·măn'tĭ·sīz), *v. Transitive:* **1.** To consider in a romantic light; to attach romantic meaning or character to; to embody in, or as in, romance.

> That strangely *romanticized* modern figure, the hospital nurse. *Zangwill.*

2. To romance about; esp., to portray in an imaginary or fictitious light; as, to *romanticize* one's experience.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To behave in a romantic, esp. a sentimental manner; to act romantically; to seek romance.

> They [women] tend always to . . . *romanticise.* *H. S. Canby.*

2. To indulge in romantic, imaginary, or fictitious fancies; also, to write romances.

ro·man'ti·co- (rō·măn'tĭ·kō-). A combining form for *romantic,* denoting *romantic and,* as in **ro·man'ti·co–he·ro'ic, ro·man'ti·co–ro·bus'tious.**

ro·man'tism (rō·măn'tĭz'm), *n.* Romanticism. — **ro·man'tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

Roman tonsure. See TONSURE.

Roman umber. = RAW UMBER, 2.

Roman V. The Hyades; — from the shape of the asterism.

Roman violet. = PANSY VIOLET **c**.

Roman vitriol. Blue vitriol. See COPPER SULPHATE.

Roman willow. The common lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*).

Roman wormwood. **a** *U. S.* (1) The common ragweed (*Ambrosia elatior*). (2) A corydalis (*Corydalis sempervirens*). **b** A European wormwood (*Artemisia pontica*), a minor source of absinthe.

Rom'a·ny (rŏm'ȧ·nĭ), *n.* Also **Rom'ma·ny.** [Romany *romano, romani,* adj., gypsy, fr. *rom* a male gypsy, man, husband, fr. Skr. *ḍoma, ḍomba,* a man of a low caste, originally musicians, perh. of imitative origin. Cf. DOM caste, ROM, 2d RUM.] **1.** A gypsy; also, the language of the gypsies. See GYPSY, *n.*, 4; INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*
2. Mascot blue.
— **Rom'a·ny,** **Rom'ma·ny,** *adj.*

Rom'a·ny rye' (rī'). One who sympathizes and associates with the gypsies, masters their language, or recognizes their customs.

Romany Rye, The. A (partly) autobiographical novel (1857) by George Borrow. It is a sequel to *Lavengro.*

ro·man'za (rō·măn'zȧ; -măn'tsȧ), *n.* [It.] **1.** A romance; fiction.
2. *Music.* = 1st ROMANCE.

Ro'ma Quad·ra'ta (rō'mȧ kwŏd·rā'tȧ). [L.] The original city of Rome, built in the form of a square on Palatine Hill.

ro·maunt' (rō·mänt'; -mônt'), *n.* [MF. *romant.* See 2d ROMANCE.] **1.** A romance, esp. one in verse; as, the "*Romaunt* of the Rose."
2. Any one of the Romance languages. *Rare.*

Romaunt of the Rose, The. Chaucer's version of the *Roman de la Rose* (which see).

Ro'man·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
‖Ro·ma'ni (rō·mā'nĭ), *n. pl.* [L.] See QUIRITES.
Rom'a·ni. Var. of ROMANY.
Ro'man·ite, *n.* See -ITE.
ro·manst'. Romanced. *Ref. Sp.*
romantic green. = WARBLER GREEN.
romantic movement. See ROMANTICISM.
romantic school. *Literature & Music.* See ROMANTICISM.

Rom'berg sign (rŏm'bĕrg). [After M. H. *Romberg* (1795–1873), Ger. physician.] *Med.* A diagnostic sign consisting of a swaying of the body when the feet are placed close together and the eyes are closed, as in locomotor ataxia and some other diseases of the nervous system.

rom·bow'line (rŏm·bō'lĭn), **rum·bow'line** (rŭm-), *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Naut.* Old, condemned canvas, rope, etc., unfit for use except in chafing gear.

Rome (rōm), *formerly* (rōōm). [OF. & L.; OF. *Rome*, fr. L. *Roma*.] **1.** **a** Capital of Italy. **b** Figuratively, the government of Italy.
2. The Roman Catholic Church or religion.
— *all roads lead to Rome.* A proverbial expression, probably originating when Rome was the chief city of the world. Figuratively, the same conclusion may be reached by various ways.

rome (rōm), *v. i.* [ME. *romen*; cf Sw. *råma* to low.] To growl; roar; groan; bellow. *Obs.*

Rome Beauty. Also **Rome,** *n. Hort.* A rather mediocre but long-keeping American variety of apple.

Ro'mé' de l'Isle's' law (rō'mā' dĕ lēlz'). [After J. B. L. *Romé de l'Isle* (1736–90), French mineralogist.] The law of constant angles.

Rome formation. [From *Rome*, Georgia.] *Geol.* A Cambrian formation of the southern Appalachians.

ro'me·ite (rō'mē·īt), *n.* Also *romeine.* [F. *roméine*, after the French mineralogist *Romé* de l'Isle.] *Mineral.* A hyacinth or honey-yellow antimonite of calcium in minute octahedrons.

Ro'me·o (rō'mē·ō), *n.* **1.** A masculine proper name.
2. See ROMEO AND JULIET.
3. A man wholly given over to love; a lover.
4. A man's leather or felt slipper with a high backing quarter, high front, and U-shaped fitting near the ankle.

Ro'me·o and Ju'li·et (rō'mē·ō ănd jōō'lĭ·ĕt *or* jōō'lĭ·ĕt'; *see* JULIET). **1.** A tragedy, published 1597, by Shakespeare. Romeo, the son of Montague, was passionately in love with Juliet, the daughter of Capulet. Between the houses of Montague and Capulet a deadly feud had long existed, which, though fatal to the happiness and lives of the lovers, was brought to an end by their death. See CAPULET; MERCUTIO; TYBALT.
2. An opera (1867) by Gounod entitled ‖ROMEO ET JULIETTE.

Rome penny. = PETER'S PENCE.

ro'mer·il'lo (rō'mĕr·ĭl'ō), *n.* [Amer. Sp., dim. of Sp. *romero* rosemary.] Any of several tropical American plants with an aromatic odor, most of which yield native remedies or dyes; as: **a** A South American herb (*Heterothalamus brunioides*), family Carduaceae, whose flower heads yield a yellow dye; also, this dye. **b** A Mexican shrubby milkweed (*Asclepias linaria*) yielding a violent purge. **c** Any of several Mexican plants of the thistle family, esp. *Porophyllum scoparium* and *Chrysactinia mexicana.*

Rome'ward (rōm'wĕrd), *adj.* Tending or directed toward Rome, or toward the Roman Catholic Church. — **Rome'ward, Rome'wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.*

‖**ro'mi** (rō'mĭ), *n.* [Romany. Cf. ROMNI.] A married gypsy woman. *Gypsy.*

Ro'mic (rō'mĭk), *n. Phonet.* A system of phonetic notation devised by Henry Sweet on the basis of Ellis's palaeotype; — so called because it employs chiefly the ordinary Roman letters of the alphabet, doubled, turned, italicized, or used as digraphs or ligatures when necessary.

Ro·mip'e·tal (rō·mĭp'ē·tăl), *adj.* [*Rome* + L. *petere* to move toward, after centri*petal.*] Revolving about Rome, or the interests of the Roman Catholic Church. *Rare.*

Rom'ish (rōm'ĭsh), *adj.* [Cf. G. *römisch*, D. *roomsch.*] Belonging or relating to Rome, or, esp., to the Roman Catholic Church; — chiefly used in a disparaging sense; as, the *Romish* church, religion, ritual. — **Rom'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **Rom'ish·ness,** *n.*

rom'mack (rŏm'ăk), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To rummage. *Dial.* — *v. i.* To romp or play noisily or roughly. *Dial.*

Rom'ney, *n.,* **Rom'ney Marsh** (rŏm'nĭ). [From *Romney*, or *Romney Marsh*, Kent, Eng.] A breed of sheep native to Kent and adapted to low-lying lands.

Rom'ney·a (rŏm'nĭ·ȧ; rŏm·nē'yȧ), *n.* [NL., after T. *Romney* Robinson, the astronomer of Armagh.] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs of the poppy family (Papaveraceae) having as the only known species *R. coulteri*, the giant poppy.

‖**rom'ni** (rŏm'nĭ), *n.* A gypsy woman.

Rom'o·la (rŏm'ō·lȧ), *n.* **1.** The title and heroine of a novel (1863) by George Eliot, having its plot laid in Florence in the 15th century. Romola's marriage is unhappy (see TITO MELEMA), but under the influence of Savonarola she finds peace by nursing the plague-stricken.
2. Used as a fem. proper name.

romp (rŏmp), *n.* [From earlier *ramp* a bold woman, fr. ME. *rampen* to be boisterous. See 1st RAMP.] **1.** A person, esp. a girl, who romps.
2. [From ROMP, *v.*] Act of romping; boisterous play or frolic; rough sport.
3. *Horse Racing.* A fast but unforced pace; as, to win in a *romp.*

romp (rŏmp), *v.;* ROMPED (rŏmpt); ROMP'ING. [From ROMP, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To play boisterously or with much physical action; to frolic merrily.
2. *Horse Racing.* To run easily before the field; — often with *away* or *in.* *Slang.*
——, *Transitive:* To convey in a rough sportive way; to force in some direction with, or as if with, boisterous playfulness. *Kipling.*

romp'er (rŏmp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who romps, or plays noisily and boisterously.
A cry like every kind of bell rang from these *rompers* as they raced. *Masefield.*
2. Usually *pl.* A kind of child's dress, the lower part of which is shaped like bloomers.

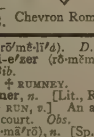
Chevron Rompu.

romp'ing (rŏmp'ĭng), *adj.* Inclined to romp; indulging in romps. — **romp'ing·ly,** *adv.*

romp'ish, *adj.* Inclined to romp. — **romp'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **romp'ish·ness,** *n.*

rom'pu' (rŏn'pü'; rŏm'pū), *adj.* [F., past part. of *rompre* to break, L. *rumpere.* See RUPTURE.] *Her.* Depicted as broken, usually with the broken piece pushed up; — said of a chevron, bend, etc. Cf. FRACTED, 2.

romp'y (rŏmp'ĭ), *adj.* Romping; roughly and boisterously playful.

Rom'u·lus (rŏm'ū·lŭs), *n.* [L.] The legendary founder and first king of Rome. With his twin brother Remus, he was thrown in infancy into the Tiber, but preserved and suckled by a she-wolf. He slew Remus for leaping scornfully over the wall of his new city, Rome. He was carried to heaven by his father, Mars, and was deified by the Romans. Cf. LARENTALIA, QUIRINUS. — **Ro·mu'li·an** (rō·mū'lĭ·ăn), *adj.*

Ron'ald·son old style (rŏn'ăld·sŭn). [After James *Ronaldson*, Scot. printer in America.] *Print.* A kind of old style type.
☞ This line is printed in RONALDSON OLD STYLE.

ron'ca·dor' (rŏng'kȧ·dōr'), *n.; pl.* -DORES (-dō'rās). [Sp., a snorer, fr. *roncar* to snore, fr. LL. *rhonchare;* — in allusion to the noise made by them on being taken from the water.] **a** Any of several fishes (family Sciaenidae) of the American Pacific coast, as *Roncador stearnsi*, *Umbrina roncador*, and *Rhinoscion saturnus* (the **red roncador**). **b** Any of certain tropical American grunts, esp. *Haemulon steindachneri*, of both coasts.

Ron·ca'glian (rŏng·käl'yăn), *adj.* Of or pert. to Roncaglia, a village near Piacenza, Italy, where Holy Roman emperors, esp. Frederick I, held diets.

ron'co (rŏng'kō), *n.* [Sp. See RONCADOR.] **a** Any species of grunt, esp. of the genus *Haemulon.* **b** *Local, Texas.* = CROAKER, 2 **a**.

rond (rŏnd), *n.* **1.** = RAND, border, shred. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. The marshy border of a stream. *Dial. Eng.*

ron·dache' (rŏn·dȧsh'; rŏn'dȧsh'), *n.* [F.] A round shield carried by medieval foot soldiers. Hence: **ron·dach'er** (rŏn·dȧsh'ĕr), *n.*

ron'da·wel, ron'da·vel (rŏn'dȧ·vĕl), *n.* [S. Afr. D. *rondawel.*] Orig., a round native hut of grass; hence, any small house of cheap construction. *S. Africa.*

ronde (rŏnd; *F.* rōnd), *n.* [F., lit., round.] *Print.* Script with heavy strokes nearly upright; round hand.

ron'deau (rŏn'dō; rŏn·dō'), *n.* [F. See ROUNDEL.] **1.** *Pros.* **a** = RONDEL, 4 **a**. **b** A fixed lyrical form of French origin, running on two rhymes and consisting usually of thirteen lines (commonly of eight or ten syllables) and an unrhymed refrain taken from the beginning of the first line; a poem in this form. The rhymes and refrain are generally arranged: *aabba, aab ref., aabba ref.*
2. A gambling game played by pushing nine balls from one corner of a pocket billiard table to the opposite corner. At least one must remain out or go in. The number, odd or even, left out decides the bets.
3. *Music.* = RONDO, 1.

ron'del (rŏn'dĕl; -dĕl'), *n.* [See RONDEAU, ROUNDEL.] **1.** Also **ron·delle'** (rŏn·dĕl'). A circle; a round object. *Obs.*
2. Also **ron·delle'** (rŏn·dĕl'). A gem or bead cut in a thin disk pierced in the center, and, commonly, strung between larger stones or beads in a necklace.
3. *Fort.* A round tower, as at the foot of a bastion. *Obs.*
4. *Pros.* **a** A lyric form of French origin running on two rhymes and having commonly fourteen lines, of which the first two are repeated as a refrain at the seventh and eighth, and again at the thirteenth and fourteenth; a poem in this form. The lines are usually of eight or ten syllables, and the rhyme scheme, though often varied, is commonly as follows, — the capitals indicating the repeated lines: A*bba*, a*b*AB, *abba*AB. The second line of the refrain is sometimes not repeated at the end, thus shortening the form to thirteen lines. **b** = RONDEAU, 1 **b**.

ron'de·let (rŏn'dĕ·lĕt), *n.* [OF. See RONDEL.] *Pros.* A short roundel. *Rare.*

Ron'de·le'ti·a (rŏn'dĕ·lē'shĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Guillaume *Rondelet*, French naturalist and physician.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of tropical American trees and shrubs of the madder family (Rubiaceae), having salver-shaped, fragrant flowers. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus.

ron·delle' (rŏn·dĕl'), *n.* Also **ron'del** (rŏn'dĕl; -dĕl'). [F. See RONDEL.] **1.** In limited technical uses, any round object, as a disk of wood or of glass, an iron washer, a round fortification, etc.
2. A flat circular diamond with approximately 128 facets round the edge.
3. *Archaeol.* Any rounded prehistoric artifact; specif., small disks cut from the bones of a human skull.
4. *Armor.* = ROUNDEL, 1 **a**.
5. *Metallurgy.* = RONDLE, 1.

ron'del·lier' (rŏn'dĕ·lēr'), *n.* Also **ron'de·lier'.** [F. *rondelier.*] A soldier who carried a roundel; also, a maker of roundels. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

ron·di'no (rŏn·dē'nō), **ron'do·let'to** (rŏn'dō·lĕt'ō), *n.* [Dim. of *rondo.*] *Music.* A short rondo.

ron'dle (rŏn'dĭ), *n.* **1.** [F. *rondelle.* See RONDELLE.] A round mass or disk; esp., *Metal.*, the crust or scale on molten metal in the crucible.
2. A rung of a ladder. *Obs.*

ron'do (rŏn'dō; rŏn·dō'), *n.; pl.* RONDOS (-dōz). [It. *rondò*, fr. F. *rondeau.* See RONDEAU.] **1.** *Music.* **a** = 3d ROUND, 20. **b** The setting of a rondeau or like verse form. **c** An instrumental composition or movement in which the principal theme or first subject occurs at least three times in the same key, with contrasting themes in between. It is often the last movement of a sonata and its most characteristic construction is as follows: (1) principal subject; (2) second subject; (3) principal subject; (4) third subject; (5) principal subject; (6) coda.
2. = RONDEAU, 2.

Ron'dout (rŏn'dout), *n.* [From *Rondout*, New York.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the American Silurian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

‖**rond'-point'** (rôn'pwăn'), *n.* [F.] A circular space or area to which several roads or paths converge.

ron'dure (rŏn'dûr), *n.* [F. *rondeur* roundness.] **1.** A round; a circle. "Grave night peacefully clearing her heavenly *rondure* of its turbid veils." *Robert Bridges.*
2. Roundness; plumpness.

rone (rōn), *n.* [ME.; cf. ON. *runnr.*] A clump of briers or bushes; brushwood; a thicket. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

rone (rōn), *n.* [Cf. LG. *ronne*, E. *run.*] A rain spout. *Scot.*
I sklimmed up a *rone* pipe. *John Buchan.*

rone, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small patch of ice. *Scot.*

Ron'ga (rŏng'gȧ), *n.* A Bantu language spoken by the Baronga. See THONGA.

ron'geur' (rôn'zhûr'), *n.* [F., fr. *ronger* to gnaw.] *Surg.* An instrument for removing small pieces of bone.

‖**rô·nier'** (rō'nyā'), *n.* [F.] The palmyra, cultivated in Africa for its nuts.

‖**ro'nin** (rō'nĭn), *n.; pl.* RONIN *or* RONINS (-nĭnz). [Jap. *rōnin*, fr. Chin. (Pek.) *lang*[4] profligate, lawless + *jên*[2] (old sound *nin*) man.] *Japanese Hist.* A samurai who had for any reason lost his feudal position and strayed away from the barony of his lord; an outcast; an outlaw.

ron'quil (rŏng'kĭl), *n.* [Sp. *ronquillo* slightly hoarse.] Any of several marine fishes of the northwest coast of North America much resembling the jawfishes, esp. *Bathymaster signatus*, a food fish of some importance.

Ron·sard'i·an (rôn·sär'dĭ·ăn), *n.* An adherent, follower, or imitator of Pierre de Ronsard, French poet.

Ron'sard·ize (rŏn'sär·dīz), *v. i.* To write poetry after the manner of Pierre de Ronsard. "The *Ronsardizing* coinage of words and adoption of dialectical forms." *Saintsbury.* — **Ron'sard·ism** (-dĭz'm), *n.* — **Ron'sard·ist,** *n.*

Rons'dorf·er (rŏnz'dôr·fĕr), *n.* [From *Ronsdorf*, Germany.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a small sect of German millenarians founded by Elias Eller (d. 1750); — called also *Ronsdorfian, Ellerian,* and *Zionite.*

ron'yon (rŭn'yŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rogne* scab, mange.] A mangy or scabby creature. *Obs. exc. Allusive.*
"Aroint thee, witch!" the rump-fed *ronyon* cries. *Shak.*

rood (rōōd), *n.* [ME. *rode*, fr. AS. *rōd* a cross, measure of land, rod, pole; akin to OS. *rōda*, D. *roede* rod, G. *rute*, OHG. *ruota*, L. *ratis* raft.] **1.** *Eccl.* A cross or crucifix; specif., with *the*, the cross (see CROSS, *n.*, 2); esp., in medieval churches, a large crucifix at the entrance of the chancel, often supported on a beam (***rood beam***), or screen (***rood screen***).
2. A square measure equal, in England and Scotland, usually to one fourth of an acre, or 40 square rods; in the Union of South Africa, to 17.07 square yards, or 14.28 square meters.
3. A linear measure varying locally. **a** In England and Scotland, sometimes a rod (5½ yards), but usually 7 or 8 yards; also, the corresponding square measure. **b** In countries settled or controlled by the Dutch, as South Africa and the Dutch East Indies, 12.36 feet, or 3.77 meters.
— ***by the rood.*** By the cross; — an oath. *Archaic.*

rood. Obs. past tense of RIDE.

rood altar. An altar against the outer side of a rood screen.

rood arch. A central arch in a rood screen, having the rood above it. Also, sometimes, an arch between the nave and the chancel, the rood being below.

rood beam. See ROOD, *n.*, 1.

rood clo'h. The violet or black veil used to cover the rood during Lent.

Rood Day. = HOLY-ROOD DAY **a** & **b**.

roo'de·bok' (rōō'dĕ·bŏk'; *D.* rō'-), *n.* [D. *rood* red + *bok* buck. Cf. REDBUCK.] **a** The impala. **b** A reddish duikerbok (*Cephalophus patalensis*).

rood goose. [See ROTT GOOSE.] The common brant. *Local, Eng.*

roo'dle (rōō'd'l), *n.* [G. *rudel* pack, crowd, whisk, hubbub.] *Poker.* One hand of a round of hands played, with special provisions, after an especially high hand, as four of a kind or a full house, has been held by any player. In a ***round of roodles***, each deal is a jackpot; every player must ante; the deal is not passed if the pot is unopened; and the limit is usually doubled.

rood loft. *Arch.* A loft or gallery, in a medieval church, on which the rood and its appendages were set up to view. It was commonly placed over the rood screen, and from it the Gospel and Epistle were read. Cf. JUBE.

rood screen. See ROOD, *n.*, 1.

rood spire *or* **steeple.** See ROOD TOWER.

rood stair. A stairway leading to the rood loft.

rood'stone' (rōōd'stōn'), *n.* A stone cross, or crucifix. *Rare.*

rood tower. *Arch.* A tower at the intersection of the nave and transept of a church; — when crowned with a spire it was called also *rood spire* or *rood steeple.*

rood tree. The cross. *Now Rare.*

roof (rōōf; 200), *n.* [ME. *roofe, rof*, fr. AS. *hrōf* top, roof; akin to D. *roef* cabin, MLG. *rōf* covering, penthouse, ON. *hrōf* boat shed, and possibly to MIr. *crō* stable, hut.] **1.** *Arch.* The cover of any building, including the roofing (see ROOFING **b**) and all the materials and construction necessary to carry and maintain the same upon the walls or other uprights. In case of a building with

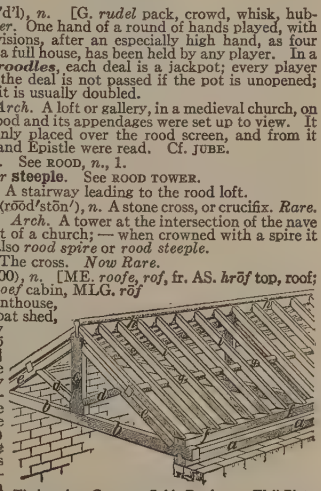
Timbers in a Common Gable Roof. *a a* Wall Plate; *b b* Tie beam; *c* King post; *d d* Struts; *e e* Principal Rafters; *f f* Pole Plate; *g g* Purlin; *h h* Kidgepole, or Ridgepiece; *i i* Common Rafters.

Various Types of Roof. 1 Jerkinhead Roof, shown in a Swiss Chalet; 2 Pyramidal Roofs common in old churches of southern and middle Europe; the form *a* is usually a makeshift substitute for *b*; 3 Hip Roof of steep pitch, with Dormer Windows; 4 Hip-and-Valley Roof.

rom'ble (rŭm'b'l). Var. of RUMBLE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
rom'ble. ✝ RUMPLE.
rom'bo·he'dron. Rhombohedron. *Ref. Sp.* [DAL.]
rom·boi'dal. Var. of RHOMBOID.
rom'bos. Var. of RHOMBOS.
rome. ✝ ROAM, ROOM.
rome. ✝ RUM. *Gypsy Cant.*
romebowse. ✝ RUMBOOZE.

Ro'me·li'a (rō'mē·lĭ'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Ro·mem'thi-e'zer (rō·mĕm'thĭ-ē'zĕr). *D. Bib.*
romeneye. ✝ RUMNEY.
Rome'-ren'ner, *n.* [Lit., Rome runner. See RUN, *v.*] An agent at the papal court. *Obs.*
ro·me'ro (rō·mā'rō), *n.* [Sp., lit., pilgrim.] = PILOT FISH ȧ.
Rome'scot', *n.* Also **Rome'shot'.** = PETER'S PENCE.
Rome'ist (rōm'ĭst), *n.* A Roman Catholic. *Obs.*
Rom'ized (rōm'ĭzd), *adj.* Romanized. *Obs.*
Rom'ma·ny. Var. of ROMANY.
rom'ney, rom'ny. ✝ RUMNEY.
Ro·monsch' (rō·mŏnsh'). Var. of ROMANSH.
romps. ✝ RUMP.

rompt. Romped. *Ref. Sp.*
Rom'uald, Saint (rŏm'wăld). See CAMALDOLITE.
ron. Obs. past of RUN.
ron·cet' (rŏn·sĕt'), *n.* [F.] = COURT-NOUÉ. [QUIL.]
ron'chil (rŏng'kĭl). Var. of RON-
ron'cho (-kō). Var. of RONCO.
rong (rŏng). Var. of RUNG, *n.* *Obs. exc. Dial.*

rong. Obs. past of REIGN, RING.
Rong (rŏng), *n.* Also **Rong'-pa'** (-pä'). See LEPCHA; INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES, *Table.*
ronge. ✝ RUNG, *n.;* WRONG; obs. past part. of RING.
ron'ion. Var. of RONYON.
ronne. Obs. past tense of RUN.
Rons·dor'fi·an (rŏnz·dôr'fĭ·ăn), *n.* = RONSDORFER.

Rönt'gen. Var. of ROENTGEN.
rönt'gen, rönt'gen·ism, rönt'gen·ize, rönt'gen·o·gram', etc. Vars. of ROENTGEN, ROENTGENISM, ROENTGENIZE, etc.
'roo (rōō), *n.* Short for KANGAROO. *Colloq., Australia.*
Roo'coo·yen', *n.* Var. of ROCOUYENNE. [*Obs.*]
Rood'mas Day. Holy-Rood Day.

vaulted ceilings covered by an outer roof, some writers call the vault the *roof*, and the outer cover the *roof mask*. It is better, however, in such cases, to consider the vault as the ceiling only.

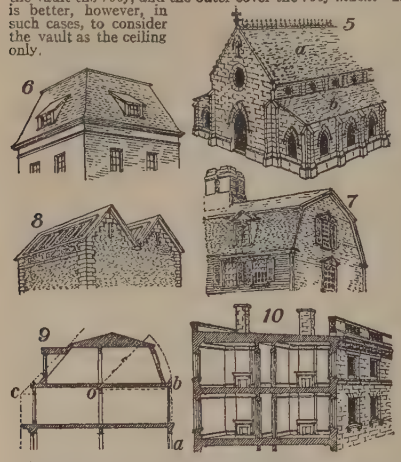

Various Types of Roof. 5 *a* Gable Roof (of Nave); *b* Lean-to, Shed, or Penthouse Roof (of Aisle); 6 French Roof as common in the United States, 1860–1880; 7 Gambrel Roof (with middle Chimney) common in New England and New Jersey, 1800–1860; 8 M Roof; 9 Mansard Roof as built according to French city ordinance, the wall *a b* being limited in height, and all construction being kept within the arc struck from *o b* or the 45° line at *c*; 10 Flat Roof, the slope not exceeding one in twenty.

2. Figuratively: **a** A house; dwelling. **b** The top or summit. **3.** That which resembles, or corresponds to, the covering or the top of a house; as, the *roof* of a railroad car, tramcar, etc., or of a cavern, of the mouth, etc.; the ceiling of a room. **4.** *Mining.* **a** The top of a drift, tunnel, adit, level, or stope; in coal mining, the overlying bed of rock. Cf. BACK. **b** *Slate Quarrying.* A passage excavated from below upwards; a raise. *N. Wales.*

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

roof beam	**roof dome**	**roof line**
roof-blockaded	**roof door**	**roof-reaching,** *adj.*
roof board	**roof-draining,** *adj.*	**roof ridge**
roof bracket	**roof-dwelling,** *adj.*	**roof-shaped**
roof-building, *adj.*	**roof fixer**	**roof thatch**
roof-climbing, *adj.*	**roof-haunting,** *adj.*	**roof tile**
roof cover	**roof high**	**roof truss**

roof (rōōf; 200), *v.;* ROOFED (rōōft); ROOF'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To cover with or as with a roof; as, the boughs *roofed* the walk. "His hat, *roofing* with its flat top the pale square of his face." *Galsworthy.* **2.** To enclose in a house; figuratively, to shelter.

Here had we now our country's honor *roofed.* *Shak.*

—, *Intransitive:* To dwell under the same roof; of husband and wife, to live together. *Rare.*

roof, *adj.* Pert. to or like a roof; for or working on roofs.

roof'age (rōōf'ĭj), *n.* Roofing material.

roof'er (rōōf'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who puts on or repairs roofs. **2.** A plank or timber used in roofing.

roof garden. A garden on the flat roof of a building; esp., a garden where refreshments are served, on the roof of a high building, often with a stage for entertainments. — **roof gardener.** — **roof'-gar'den-ing,** *n. & adj.*

roof'ing, *n.* **a** Act of covering with a roof. **b** Materials for a roof, or forming a roof; — see COMPOSITION ROOFING. **c** The roof itself; shelter. **d** *Mining.* The wedging, as of a horse or car, against the top of an underground passage.

roof'ing, *adj.* Used, or fit or prepared for use, in building or covering roofs; as, *roofing* felt, slate, tile, tongs, etc.

roof ladder. See FIRE ENGINE, *Illust.*

roof'less, *adj.* **1.** Having no roof; as, a *roofless* house. **2.** Having no house or home; shelterless; homeless.

roof'let (rōōf'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A small roof.

roof'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who sweeps or repairs roofs.

roof mask. See ROOF, *n.*, 1.

roof nucleus. *Anat.* Any of the nuclei lying in the roof of the cerebellum.

roof of the world. The plateau of the Pamir region in Asia.

roof plate. = PLATE, *n.*, 12 **a**.

roof rat. See RAT, *n.*, 1.

roof stay. A stay rod or tie rod connecting the crown sheet of a boiler with the shell.

roof'tree' (rōōf'trē'), *n.* The beam in the angle of a roof; the ridgepole; hence, the roof itself; also, figuratively, the home; dwelling place.

roof'ward (-wĕrd), *adv.* Toward the roof; toward the top.

roof'y (rōōf'ĭ), *adj.* Having a roof or roofs.

roo'i-bok', roo'ye-bok' (rōō'ĭ-bŏk'), *n.* [S. Afr. D. *rooibok,* lit., red buck.] The impala.

roo'i-nek' (rōō'ĭ-nĕk'), *n.* [S. Afr. D.] Lit., red neck; — a term of contempt for a Britisher. *S. Africa.*

rook (rŏŏk), *n.* [ME. *rok,* fr. OF. *roc,* fr. Per. *rukh.* Cf. ROC.] *Chess.* A piece moving parallel to the sides of the board across any number of unoccupied squares. See 1st CHESS, 1. Abbr., R (no period).

rook (rŏŏk), *n.* [ME. *rook, rok,* fr. AS. *hrōc;* akin to OHG. *hruoh,* ON. *hrōkr,* Dan. *raage,* to Gr. *krōzein* to croak, caw, and to L. *cornix* a crow; of imitative origin. See RAVEN, *n.*] **1.** An abundant European corvine bird (*Corvus frugilegus*) about the size of the American crow. The adult is glossy black, with the skin about the base of the bill bare, scabrous, and whitish in old birds. It is highly gregarious, nesting in communities, and somewhat migratory.

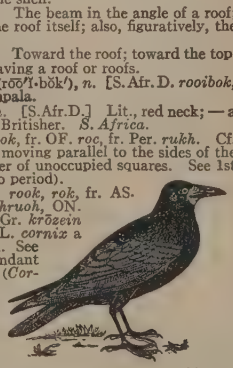

Common Rook. (1/10)

2. The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*

3. A trickish, rapacious fellow; a cheat; a sharper. *Wycherley.*

4. An easy victim for sharpers; a dupe. *Slang. Obs.*

rook (rŏŏk), *v. t. & i.;* ROOKED (rŏŏkt); ROOK'ING. To cheat; to defraud by cheating. *Milton.*

rook (rŏŏk). Var. of ROKE, vapor.

rook. Var. of RUCK, to crouch.

rook'-coat'ed (rŏŏk'-), *adj.* Coated in black, the color of a rook; wearing black clothes.

rook'er (rŏŏk'ĕr), *n.* A raker for a baker's oven.

rook'er, *n.* A sharper; swindler.

rook'er-ied (-ĭd), *adj.* Furnished with a rookery; frequented by rooks.

rook'er-y (rŏŏk'ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** The breeding place of a colony of rooks; also, the rooks. Also, a breeding place of other gregarious birds, as herons, penguins, etc. **2.** The breeding ground of seals, esp. of fur seals. **3.** A dilapidated building with many rooms and occupants; a cluster of dilapidated or mean buildings; as, the city slums contain *rookeries* which must be replaced. **4.** Confusion; rumpus; disturbance. *Dial. & Slang.*

rook'et-ty-coo' (rŏŏk'ĕ-tĭ-kōō'; rŏŏk'ĭ-), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To coo; also, to bill and coo. *Scot.*

rook'ie, rook'y (rŏŏk'ĭ), *n.* [From RECRUIT.] A raw recruit; hence, a novice; beginner. *Slang.*

rook'ish (rŏŏk'ĭsh), *adj.* Rooky.

rook's tour (rŏŏks). A series of moves of the rook, by which it occupies successively each of the squares of the chessboard.

rook'y (rŏŏk'ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Full of, or abounding in, rooks. *Rare.*

Light thickens; and the crow
Makes wing to the *rooky* wood. *Shak.*

2. Swindling; rascally. *Old Slang.* **3.** Untidy; disheveled. *Local, U. S.*

rook'y, *adj.* [From *rook,* var. of ROKE.] Foggy; roky. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

rool (rōōl), *v. i.* [Cf. RUFFLE.] To crumple; ruffle. *Rare.*

room (rōōm; 200; 277), *n.* [ME. *roum, rum,* space, fr. AS. *rūm;* akin to OS. & ON. *rūm,* D. *ruim,* G. *raum,* OHG. *rūm,* to the adj., AS. *rūm* spacious, D. *ruim,* ON. *rūmr,* Goth. *rūms,* and to L. *rus* country, Av. *ravah* open space. Cf. RUMMAGE, RURAL.] **1.** Extent of space, great or small; compass; esp., unobstructed space; space which may be occupied by, or devoted to, any object; as, there is not *room* for a house; to make *room* for one to pass. "Infinite riches in a little *room.*" *Marlowe.* **2.** A particular portion of space appropriated for occupancy; a place to sit, stand, or lie; a seat. *Now Rare.*

When thou art bidden of any man to a wedding, sit not down in the highest *room.* *Luke* xiv. 8.

3. Space enclosed or set apart by a partition; an apartment or chamber; — often in combination; as, a bed*room;* bath*room;* lunch*room;* a state*room* in a ship or railroad car; also, the company present in a chamber; the people, collectively, in the apartment; as, the whole *room* applauded. **4.** Place or position; office; rank; post; station. *Obs.*

Neither that I look for a higher *room* in heaven. *Tyndale.*

5. Place or station formerly occupied by another; hence, place, or stead; as, to eat fish in *room* of meat. *Obs. exc. Dial.* **6.** Possibility of admission; ability to admit; opportunity; fit occasion; as, to leave *room* for hope; little *room* for disagreement. **7.** A distinct holding or portion of land, as a field, farm, or the like. *Scot.* **8.** *Coal Mining.* A chamber in which coal is mined; called also *breast, stall.* See MINE, *Illust.* **9.** *Salt Making.* A large evaporating pan. **10.** *Shipbuilding.* See ROOM AND SPACE.

Syn. — ROOM, CHAMBER, APARTMENT. ROOM is the word in ordinary use; CHAMBER is chiefly elevated or poetical; APARTMENT now suggests esp. a room or suite of rooms rented or for rent.

— *the room.* *Exchanges.* The portion of an exchange where actual trading is conducted; the trading floor.

room (rōōm; 200), *v. i.;* ROOMED (rōōmd); ROOM'ING. *Chiefly U. S.* To occupy a room or rooms; to lodge; as, they *roomed* together. — *v. t.* To accommodate with lodgings; to give room to.

room, *adj.* [AS. *rūm.* See ROOM, *n.*] Spacious; roomy; also, empty. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

No *roomer* harbor in the place. *Chaucer.*

room, *adv. Chiefly Naut.* At a distance; far; wide; also, sometimes, off the wind; — usually in comparative with *of* or *with;* as, you must sail *roomer* of the shore. *Obs.*

room, *v. t.* [AS. *rūmian.* See ROOM, *adj.*] To clear from encumbrance; to make roomy or void; enlarge. *Now Rare.*

-room. A combining form of the noun *room,* often written separately, as in:

anteroom	dressing room	reading room
baggage room	elbowroom	reception room
bagroom	engine room	saleroom
ballroom	fireroom	salesroom
barroom	footroom	sample room
bathroom	foreroom	schoolroom
bedroom	greenroom	sea room
bookroom	grillroom	shipping room
breakfast room	guard room	showroom
cardroom	guest room	sickroom
chartroom	gun room	sinkroom
checkroom	headroom	sitting room
chillroom	houseroom	smoking room
classroom	lightroom	stateroom
cloakroom	living room	storeroom
clockroom	lunchroom	strong room
clubroom	messroom	sunroom
coatroom	music room	taproom
coffeeroom	newsroom	tearoom
conference room	orderly room	tiring room
cookroom	paint room	trunk room
courtroom	playroom	waiting room
darkroom	poolroom	wardroom
desk room	pressroom	workroom
dining room	proofroom	writing room

room'age (rōōm'ĭj), *n.* Space; room. *Rare.*

room'-and-pil'lar, *adj. Coal Mining.* = *bord-and-pillar,* under BORD, *n.*

room and space. *Shipbuilding.* The distance from one side of a rib to the corresponding side of the next rib (*space* being the distance between two ribs, in the clear, and *room* the width of a rib).

room clerk. In a hotel, lodginghouse, or the like, the clerk in charge of the assignment of rooms to patrons.

roomed (rōōmd), *adj.* Containing, or furnished with, rooms; — often in combination; as, a nine-*roomed* house.

room'er (rōōm'ĕr), *n.* A lodger; one who rents a room or rooms in a house. *Chiefly U. S.*

room'er. *Compar.* of ROOM, *adj., adv.*

room'ful (rōōm'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* Roomy; capacious. *Rare.*

room'ful (-fŏŏl), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fŏŏlz). As much or many as a room will hold; as, a *roomful* of men; also, the persons or objects in a room; as, the whole *roomful.*

room'ing house. A house in which furnished rooms, or apartments, are let to lodgers; a lodginghouse.

room'keep'er (rōōm'kēp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who occupies a room, esp. a tenant. *Rare in U. S.* **2.** One who keeps closely to a room, as an invalid.

room'mate' (rōōm'māt'), *n.* One of two or more occupying the same room or rooms.

room'stead (-stĕd), *n.* A lodging; a place or space; room. *Now Rare.*

roomth (rōōmth; 206), *n.* [Cf. ME. *rumthe, rimthe,* AS. *rȳmth.* See ROOM, *adj. & n.*] Room; place; space. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

roomth'y (rōōm'thĭ), *adj.* Roomy; spacious. *Obs. exc. Dial.* — **roomth'i-ly** (-thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **roomth'i-ness,** *n.*

room'y (rōōm'ĭ), *adj.;* ROOM'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); ROOM'I-EST. **1.** Having ample room; spacious; as, a *roomy* mansion. **2.** Large-framed; — said of animals, esp. females.

Syn. — Commodious, spacious.

Ant. — Small, confined, cramped.

— **room'i-ly,** *adv.* — **room'i-ness,** *n.*

room'y, *n.* Roommate. *Slang, U. S.*

roon (rōōn), *n.* [See AROON.] Treasure; darling. *Anglo-Ir.*

roon (rōōn), **roond** (rōōnd). Scot. & N. of Eng. vars. of ROUND.

roon (rōōn). Var. of RAND, border, shred. *Scot.*

roor'back (rŏŏr'băk), *n.* Also, formerly, **roor'bach.** A defamatory falsehood published for political effect. *U. S.*

☞ The word originated in 1844, when there was published, to the detriment of James K. Polk, then a candidate for President, an extract purporting to be from *Roorback's Tour through the Western and Southern States in 1836.*

roo'sa (rōō'sȧ), *n.* [Hind. *rūsā.*] An Indian grass (*Cymbopogon martini*) from which palmarosa oil is distilled.

roose (rōōz; *Scot. also* rūz), *n. & v.* [ON. *hrōs.*] Boast; vaunt; praise. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Roo'se-velt'i-an (rō'zĕ-vĕl'tĭ-ăn), *n.* An adherent or admirer of Theodore Roosevelt (1858–1919), President of the United States 1901–09, or of the policies associated with him; a believer in vigor and direct action in national policies. — **Roo'se-velt'i-an,** *adj.*

Roo'se-velt trout (rō'zĕ-vĕlt). [After Theodore *Roosevelt.*] See GOLDEN TROUT **a**.

roost (rōōst), *n.* [ME. *rooste,* fr. AS. *hrōst* roost, perch, the wooden framework of a roof; akin to OS. *hrōst,* MD. *roest* hen roost, Goth. *hrot* roof, OSlav. *krada* pile of wood, pyre, MHG. *rāz.* Cf. ROOSTER.] **1.** A pole or other support on which fowls rest, esp. at night; a perch; also, a place where any birds customarily roost. **2.** Hence, figuratively, a resting place; a lodging. **3.** A collection of fowls roosting together.

— *at roost.* On a perch or roost; hence, retired to rest. — *to rule the roost.* Sometimes erroneously used for *rule the roast.* See under RULE, *v. t.*

roost (rōōst), *v.;* ROOST'ED; ROOST'ING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To sit, rest, or sleep, as fowls on a pole, limb of a tree, etc.; to perch. **2.** To lodge; to spend the night; rest; sleep. *Now Dial.*

—, *Transitive:* To lodge; perch; give a resting place to.

roost (rōōst). Var. of ROUST, a tide.

roost (rōōst), **roost'y** (rōōs'tĭ). Scot. & N. of Eng. vars. of RUST, RUSTY.

roost cock. A cock; a rooster. *Now Rare.*

roost'ed (rōōs'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Perched on, or as on, a roost.

roost'er (rōōs'tĕr), *n.* [From ROOST, *v.*] **1. a** *U. S.* The male of the domestic fowl; a cock. **b** A bird that roosts. **2.** A cocky, strutting, active person. *Slang.* **3.** *Logging.* = GOOSENECK, 4.

roost'er-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* The papagallo.

rooster heads. The shooting star (*Dodecatheon meadia*).

roost'ers (rōōs'tĕrz), *n. pl.* **a** A common North American blue violet (*Viola palmata*). **b** The white adder's-tongue *Erythronium albidum.*

root (rōōt; 200), *v.* [ME. *wrooten, wroten,* fr. AS. *wrōtan,* akin to MLG. *wrōten,* MD. *wroeten,* ON. *rōta,* and to AS. *wrōt* snout, G. *rüssel.* Cf. 4th ROUT.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine; formerly, to push with the snout. **2.** Hence, to seek for favor or advancement by low arts or groveling servility; to fawn servilely. *Rare.* **3.** To poke around; to dig down into some mass in order to find something; as, to *root* about among his papers.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To turn up, or to dig out, with the snout; as, the swine *roots* the earth. **2.** With *up* or *out,* to dig with the snout; as, the swine *roots* up truffles; hence, to get by digging or poking around; as, he *rooted* his cap out from under the cushions.

— *root in.* *Mach.* = HOG IN.

root, *n.* Act of rooting with the snout; act of poking around or digging; — chiefly in the phrase *on the root.* *Dial. Eng.*

root (rōōt; 200), *v. i.* [Prob. fr. ROUT to shout, roar.] To shout for, or otherwise noisily applaud or encourage, a contestant, as in sports; hence, to wish earnestly for the success of someone or the happening of some event; to speak out as champion or strong partisan; — with *for;* as, the crowd *rooted* for the home team. *Slang, U. S.*

root, *n.* [ME. *roote, rote,* fr. AS. *rōt,* fr. ON. *rōt.* See WORT.] **1.** *Bot.* In the higher plants (ferns and seed plants), a portion of the plant body bearing neither leaves nor reproductive organs, but provided with an apical growing point and functioning as an organ of absorption, an aerating organ, a food reservoir, or a means of mechanical support. In most plants the root originates as the lower extremity of the hypocotyl. Perennial roots exhibit the same tissue systems as the stem, the stele being continuous. They differ in the mode of development of the procambium strands, the prominent thickened endodermis, and the presence of a protective cap (*rootcap* or *calyptra*) over the meristem of the growing point. The mode of branching is normally acropetal; but adventitious roots may arise on other portions of the plant body (see ADVENTITIOUS ROOTS). The roots of epiphytes are wholly aerial (see AERIAL ROOTS). In the lower plants most functions of roots are performed by rhizoids. Cf. STEM, ROOT HAIR. **2.** Popularly, any subterranean part of a plant, whether consisting of a true root or of a bulb, tuber, rootstock, or

roof'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
rooft. Roofed. *Ref. Sp.*
roof'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
Rookh, Lalla. See LALLA ROOKH.
rook'let, *n.* See -LET.
rook'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
rookt. Rooked. *Ref. Sp.*
rook'us. Var. of RUCKUS.
roo-mal'. Var. of RUMAL.
roomd. Roomed. *Ref. Sp.*
room'ie. Var. of ROOMY, roommate. *Slang.*
room'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
room'let, *n.* See -LET.
room'-rid'den, *adj.* See -RIDDEN.
room'some, *adj.* Roomy; capacious. *Obs.*
room trader. *Stock Exchanges.* = FLOOR TRADER.
room'ward, *adv. Naut.* = ROOM, [*adv.*
roop. † ROPE. [Eng. of ROUP.
roop (rōōp), *n. & v.* Scot. & dial.
roop'ie, roop'y. Vars. of ROUPY. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
roop'it. Var. of ROUPIT. *Scot.*
Roo'se-velt (rō'zĕ-vĕlt), *n.* See SHIP, *Table.*
roost'er-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
roost'er-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
roost'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

other modified stem; specif., any large, fleshy, edible root or rootlike organ, as a carrot, turnip, radish, potato, etc. Also, the substance, material, or tissue of a root or roots; — often used in compounds; as, sugar made from beet*root*.

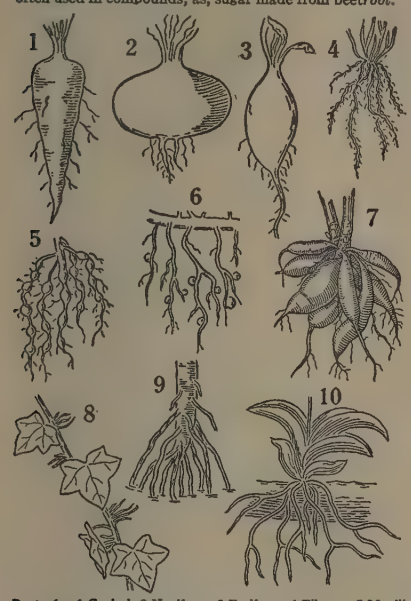

Roots, 1. 1 Conical; 2 Napiform; 3 Fusiform; 4 Fibrous; 5 Moniliform; 6 Nodulose; 7 Tuberous; 8 Adventitious; 9 Prop; 10 Aerial. 1, 2, 3 are Taproots.

3. That which resembles a root in position or function, esp. as a source of nourishment or support; that from which anything proceeds as if by growth or development; as, the *root* of a nail, a cancer, and the like. Specif.: **a** An ancestor or progenitor; and hence, an early race; a stem.

The *roots* out of which sprang two distinct people. *Locke.*

b The part of an organ by which it is attached, as that part of a tooth in the socket or alveolus; also, any of the fangs into which this sometimes divides. **c** The cause or occasion by which anything is brought about; the source.

The love of money is a *root* of all kinds of evil.
1 *Tim.* vi. 10 (*Rev. Ver.*).

d *Rare.* A foundation; basis; ground. "The *root* of his opinion." *Shak.* **e** The lowest place, position, or part; the bottom; hence, the fundamental or essential point or part; as, let us get to the *root* of the matter.

Deep to the *roots* of hell. *Milton.*

4. *Anat.* The proximal end of a nerve; esp., one or more bundles of nerve fibers joining the cranial and spinal nerves with their respective nuclei and gray columns. The *dorsal root* of a spinal nerve is composed of sensory fibers; the *ventral root*, of motor fibers.

5. *Astrol. & Chron.* The time from which to reckon in making calculations; the state of the heavens at the time of birth or a figure of such; the initial time, or epoch, as of a movable feast.

When a *root* is of a birth yknowe [known]. *Chaucer.*

6. *Hydraulics.* The part of a weir or dam next to the bank.

7. *Mach.* **a** That part of a tooth between the pitch circle and a circle touching the bottoms of the spaces on each side. See TOOTH, *n.*, 2, *Illust.* **b** The bottom surface, joining adjacent sides, of a screw thread.

8. *Math.* **a** A quantity which, taken as a factor a number of times (indicated by the index), produces another quantity; thus, either $+3$ or -3 is a second *root* of 9, because either taken twice as a factor produces 9; also $4, -4, 4i, -4i$ are all fourth *roots* of 256, which is the fourth *power* of each. ***Power*** and ***root*** are correlative: an nth root of q is that whose nth power is q. There are n real or imaginary nth roots of any q, but only one nth power of any q, n being an integer. **b** Any value that, substituted for the unknown quantity in an equation, or in a congruence, satisfies the equation, etc. An equation of nth degree has n such roots.

9. *Moham. Law.* The first class of residuaries, consisting of the direct lineal male ancestors.

10. *Music.* The tone from whose harmonics, or overtones, a chord is composed; often simply the lowest tone of a chord in its normal position.

11. *Philol.* **a** The simple element inferred hypothetically as the basis from which a word or words are derived by phonetic change or by one or more extensions of various kinds, such as composition and the addition of prefixes, suffixes, and inflectional endings; the simple element inferred as common to all the words of a group in a language or in related languages. Thus the root *sta* appears in Latin with the personal ending in *stamus* we stand; with reduplication and personal ending in *sistimus* we place; with a suffix in *statio* standing place; with a prefix in *constituere* to establish. So also *hold* in English *beholdere*, *withholding*. **b** *Obs.* A simple primitive form assumed to have existed, at some past (usually prehistoric) time, as a word, and from which derivatives have been developed by composition or by the addition of prefixes, infixes, suffixes, or inflectional endings.

12. *Welding.* The bottom zone of the space provided for a fusion weld.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

root-bruising	**root-digging**	**root-inwoven**
root-built	**root-eating**	**root-pruned**
root-cutting	**root-feeding**	**root-torn**
root-devouring		

root (rōōt; 200), *adj.* Pert. to a, or the, root; made of roots.

root (rōōt; 200), *v.*; ROOT'ED; ROOT'ING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To fix the root; to enter the earth, as roots; to take root and begin to grow.

2. To be or become firmly fixed or established.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To plant and fix deeply in or as in the earth; to implant firmly; hence, to make deep or radical; to establish; — used chiefly in *past part.*; as, *rooted* trees; *rooted* dislike.

2. To tear up by the root; to eradicate; to remove entirely; — with *up*, *out*, or *away*; as, we must *root* up these misconceptions from the minds of men.

The Lord *rooted* them out of their land. *Deut.* xxix. 28.

3. *Hort.* To cause to grow roots; as, to *root* cuttings in sand.

Syn. — Settle, implant. **Ant.** — Uproot, extirpate.

root (rōōt). Scot. var. of ROUT, to roar, noise.

-root (-rōōt; 200). A combining form of the noun *root*, as in:

abscessroot	**choyroot**	**manyroot**
aloeroot	**chrisroot**	**muskroot**
alroot	**cinnamonroot**	**musquashroot**
alumroot	**cloverroot**	**nerveroot**
amyroot	**clubroot**	**orangeroot**
aniseroot	**cocoroot**	**orrisroot**
appleroot	**comfortroot**	**paintroot**
arrowroot	**coralroot**	**papooseroot**
baboonroot	**cornroot**	**pepperroot**
babroot	**costusroot**	**pigroot**
balsamroot	**crinkleroot**	**pinkroot**
bathroot	**dragonroot**	**puttyroot**
beaverroot	**eyeroot**	**queenroot**
beetroot	**feverroot**	**rabbitroot**
belderroot	**fingerroot**	**rattleroot**
bigroot	**fitroot**	**redroot**
birthroot	**flagroot**	**roseroot**
biscuitroot	**gingerroot**	**scrofularoot**
bitterroot	**goatroot**	**shamroot**
blackroot	**gophrroot**	**snakeroot**
bloodroot	**gravelroot**	**soaproot**
boloroot	**grubroot**	**squawroot**
breadroot	**heartroot**	**starchroot**
brierroot	**hellroot**	**tallowroot**
broomroot	**inkroot**	**taproot**
cancerroot	**jaundiceroot**	**whiteroot**
cankerroot	**knotroot**	**wormroot**
chayroot	**liferoot**	**yawroot**
chinaroot	**manroot**	**yellowroot**

root'age (rōōt'ĭj), *n.* [From ROOT to fix the root or eradicate.] **1.** A taking root, or a being rooted; firm rooting or establishment.

2. Uprooting; extirpation. *Rare.*

root and branch. Every part; hence, wholly; completely; as, to destroy an error *root and branch.* — **root'-and-branch'**, *adj.* — **root'-and-branch'er**, *n.*

root and branch men. Radical reformers; — applied [*usually cap.*] to the English Independents (1641). See RADICAL, *n.*, 2.

root beer. A carbonated beverage made with the extracts from various roots. See 1st BEER, 2.

root borer. An insect or insect larva which bores into the roots of plants; as:

a The large larva of a beetle (*Prionus laticollis*) of the family Cerambycidae which infests the roots of the grapevine and of various trees. **b** The larva of any of certain moths, as *Memythrus polistiformis*, which bores in grapevine roots.

Root Borer a.

root'-bound', *adj.* *Hort.* Pot-bound; also, having the roots matted as if pot-bound.

root canal. = *pulp canal*, under PULP CAVITY.

root'cap' (rōōt'kăp'), *n.* *Bot.* The cushion of epidermal tissue covering the apex of most roots, serving to protect the active meristematic cells behind it. It enables the root to penetrate the soil without injury to the growing point.

root cell. = RHIZOID (of an alga).

root circle *or* **line.** *Mach.* = DEDENDUM CIRCLE.

root climber. *Bot.* A plant which climbs by its adventitious roots, as the common ivy, many tropical aroids, figs, etc.

root collar. = CROWN, *n.*, 15 **b**.

root crop. Any crop grown for its enlarged roots, as turnips, sugar beets, sweet potatoes, etc.

root cutting. *Hort.* A section of the root used in propagating certain plants, as the blackberry.

root determinative. See DETERMINATIVE, *n.*, 3.

root disease. *Plant Pathol.* Any disease affecting the root system or attacking the plant primarily through the roots; specif., a stunting and deterioration of sugar cane, caused by unfavorable soil conditions and attacks of *Pythium butlerii*.

root division. *Hort.* The propagation of plants by dividing their root stocks, or their bud-containing crowns.

root'ed (rōōt'ĕd; -ĭd; 200), *adj.* **a** Having taken root; firmly implanted, as in the heart; deep-seated. "A *rooted* sorrow." *Shak.* **b** *Zool.* Specif., designating teeth which develop a contracted root or roots, nearly closing the pulp cavity and preventing further growth. Cf. ROOTLESS. — **root'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **root'ed-ness**, *n.*

-root'ed. A combining form of *rooted*, denoting *having* (so many or such) *roots*, as in:

black-rooted	**many-rooted**	**stump-rooted**
bulbous-rooted	**own-rooted**	**taprooted**
bundle-rooted	**perennial-rooted**	**thick-rooted**
deep-rooted	**red-rooted**	**tight-rooted**
double-rooted	**round-rooted**	**tuberous-rooted**
fibrous-rooted	**shallow-rooted**	**turnip-rooted**
long-rooted	**simple-rooted**	**well-rooted**

root'er (rōōt'ĕr), *n.* One who roots, or applauds. *Slang, U. S.*

root'er (rōōt'ĕr; 200), *n.* **1.** One that takes root. *Rare.*

2. One that roots, or tears up by the roots.

3. *Agric. Mach.* A heavy plowing device for tearing up roadbeds and the like.

root'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* A pile of roots and soil, set with plants. *R.*

root'fast' (rōōt'făst'; 83), *adj.* Firmly rooted. *Rare.* — **-fast'ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

root fly. The cabbage fly.

root fungus. Any fungus (as a saprophyte, parasite, or symbiont) typically growing upon or associated with the roots of a plant. Cf. MYCORHIZA.

root gall. **a** Any abnormal enlargement or swelling of or on the root of a plant, commonly due to a parasitic organism. **b** Root knot.

root grafting. *Hort.* Grafting by inserting the cion upon the root of the stock. A whip graft is commonly employed for this purpose. Cf. GRAFTAGE, *Illust.* (c).

root hair. *Bot.* A hairlike tubular outgrowth of the epidermis found commonly near the apex of a growing rootlet, performing the work of absorption and being continually renewed.

root'-hard'y, *adj.* *Hort.* Hardy by virtue of a hardy root or root stock. See HARDY, 5.

root'hold' (rōōt'hōld'), *n.* *Hort.* Anchorage by means of roots, esp. as sufficient to ensure adequate water supply and permanence.

root knot. A disease of many kinds of wild or cultivated plants caused by an eelworm (*Caconema*, syn. *Heterodera*, *radicicola*), producing characteristic enlargements on the roots, hence the name, and stunting the growth; — called also *big root*, *root gall*.

roo'tle (rōōt'l), *v. i. & t.* [Freq. of 1st ROOT.] To root as a pig; burrow; grub. *Dial. Eng.*

root leaf. *Bot.* = BASAL LEAF.

root'less, *adj.* Destitute of roots; specif., *Zool.*, designating teeth which retain a pulp cavity widely open at the bottom, permitting an abundant supply of nutriment to the pulp and a growth of the tooth throughout life. — **root'less-ness**, *n.*

root'let (rōōt'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* **a** A small root; one of the ultimate divisions of a growing root; a radicel. **b** A rhizoid.

root'ling (-lĭng), *n.* Rootlet.

root maggot. The legless larva of any of numerous insects that feed in roots, esp. of certain small flies, as the cabbage fly.

root'-mean'-square', *n.* *Math.* The square root of the arithmetical mean of the squares of a set of numbers. Abbr. *RMS*, *R.M.S.*, *r.m.s.*, *rms.* — **root'-mean'-square'**, *adj.*

root-mean-square deviation. *Statistics.* = STANDARD DEVIATION. See DEVIATION, 7.

root-mean-square volts (*or* **amperes**). *Elec.* The square root of the arithmetical mean of the squares of the instantaneous values of the volts (or amperes) of an alternating current for one complete cycle. Unless otherwise specified, the numerical value of an alternating current refers to its r.m.s. value. The r.m.s. of a sinusoidal wave is the maximum, or crest, value of the wave divided by $\sqrt{2}$. One root-mean-square ampere of alternating current will produce the same quantity of heat as one ampere of continuous current. Called also *effective value* and *virtual value*, particularly in Great Britain.

root nodule. **a** A swelling on the root of certain plants, usually not legumes, caused by nitrogen-fixing organisms. **b** A root tubercle.

root of scarcity. The mangel-wurzel.

root of unity. *Math.* Any solution, real or complex, of the equation $x^n - 1 = 0$ where n is an integer.

root parasite. A plant wholly parasitic on the root of its host, as the broomrape, rabbitwood, etc. — **root'-par'a-sit'ic**, *adj.* — **root'-par'a-sit-ism**, *n.*

root pocket. *Bot.* The prominent rootcap sheathing the aquatic roots of the duckweed.

root pressure. The force, largely osmotic, by which water rises into the stems of plants from the roots. It was long, but erroneously, supposed completely to account for the ascent of sap to the top of the tallest trees.

root'-prune', *v. t.* *Hort.* To prune the roots of (woody plants), to check top growth or to develop a mass of small fibrous roots.

root pulper. A machine for reducing root crops to a pulp for stock feed.

root rot. *Plant Pathol.* Any of certain diseases characterized by a decay of the roots, as those caused by such fungi as *Armillaria mellea*, *Ozonium omnivorum*, *Thielavia basicola*, etc.

root sheath. **1.** *Bot.* **a** A many-layered epidermal sheath surrounding certain aerial roots, as the velamen in epiphytic orchids. **b** = COLEORHIZA.

2. *Anat.* The epidermic lining of a hair follicle, comprising two principal layers of cells, the inner, and the outer, root sheath respectively.

root'stalk' (rōōt'stôk'; 200), *n.* A rhizome.

root'stock' (rōōt'stŏk'; 200), *n.* **1.** A rhizome; hence, a source; origin.

2. *Zool.* The hydrorhiza of a hydroid.

root sucker. A shoot springing from the roots, as in wild plum, raspberries, etc. Cf. SUCKER, 12.

root symbiosis. The mycorhizal association of bacteria and fungi with the roots of certain plants. See MYCORHIZA.

root tip. = ROOTCAP.

root tone. *Music.* = FUNDAMENTAL TONE.

root tubercle. *Bot.* One of the small nodules or swellings produced on roots of legumes by nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

root vole. Any of various voles of the genus *Microtus*; esp., a Siberian species (*M. oeconomus*) which stores up roots and tubers.

root'walt' (rōōt'wôlt'; -wält'), *v. t.* [*root*, n. + *walt*, v. t.] To uproot; tear up by the roots. *Dial. Eng.*

root weevil. **a** Any of several Australian weevils of the genus *Leptops*, esp. *L. squalidus*, whose larva bores in the roots of the apple and pear. **b** = WATER WEEVIL.

Root Weevil (*Leptops squalidus*). Nat. size.

root'worm' (rōōt'wûrm'), *n.* **a** Any of numerous insect larvae that feed on the roots of plants, as the corn *rootworm*. **b** Any of certain nematode worms that infest roots.

root'y (rōōt'ĭ; 200), *adj.*; ROOT'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); ROOT'I-EST. Full of roots; like, or of the quality of, a root or roots. — **root'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

root'y, *n.* Bread. *Brit. Army Slang.*

roove (rōōv), *n. & v.* [ON. *rō* the rivet or clinch of a nail.] Rivet. *Scot.*

rop'a-ble, rope'a-ble (rōp'ä-b'l), *adj.* **1.** Capable of being roped.

2. Of a horse or bullock, needing to be roped or brought under control; unruly; hence, intractable; savage. *Australasia.*

rope (rōp), *n.* [ME. *rope*, *ro(o)p*, *rap*, fr. AS. *rāp*; akin to D. *reep*, G. *reif* ring, hoop, in OHG. also rope, ON. *reip* rope, Sw. *rep*, Dan. *reb*, Goth. skaudar*aip* latchet. Cf. STIRRUP.] **1.** A large, stout cord made of strands of fiber or wire twisted or braided together; esp., such a cord of one inch or more in circumference, or, according to authorities on testing materials, of ¼ to 5 inches in diameter. The fibers chiefly used in ropemaking are hemp, Manila hemp, sisal, jute, coir, flax, and cotton. Steel is usually employed for wire ropes. A rope differs from a *cord*, *line* (except in nautical usage), or *string*, only in its size. See CORDAGE, *Illust.*; WIRE ROPE.

2. A hangman's noose; hence, punishment or death by hanging; as, they were persecuted with fagot and *rope*.

3. A locally varying measure; a rood. See ROOD, 2 & 3. *Brit.*

4. A lasso; lariat. *Western U. S.*

5. A row or string consisting of a number of things united, as by braiding, twining, etc.; as, a *rope* of pearls, shells, daisies, onions.

---

root'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
root'-neck', *n.* = CROWN, *n.*, 15 b.
root'ward, *adv.* See -WARD.
root'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
root'-wise', *adj.*
rooves (rōōvz). Dial. pl. of ROOF.
roo'ye-bok'. Var. of ROOIBOK.
ro·pal'ic (rō-păl'ĭk), *adj.* Var. of ROPALIC. [*Obs.*]
ro'pand, *adj.* Crashing; beating.
ro·pa'ni (rō-pä'nē), *n. sing. & pl.* [Nepali.] See MEASURE, *Table*.

N O P Q R

6. A viscous or glutinous formation in a ropy liquid, as by a twisted fabric; as, the treatment of the fabric in the *rope* stretches the cloth; also, such a formation in bread (see ROPY BREAD).
7. *pl. Boxing.* The cords, usually three in number, stretched one above another at intervals of about eighteen inches, marking off a prize ring.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

rope-bound	rope-girt	rope-reeved
rope-closing	rope-laying	rope-shod
rope-driven	ropemaking	rope-spinning
rope-driving	rope-muscled	rope-stock
rope-fastened	rope-pulling	rope-stropped

— *a rope of sand.* Something of no cohesion or stability; a feeble union or tie. — *give one, or let one have, rope.* To give one liberty or license; to let one go at will or unchecked. *Colloq.* — *on the ropes.* *Boxing.* Holding to the ropes around the ring; hence, *Slang,* in a helpless condition; as, to have one *on the ropes.* — *the ropes.* The way to get around and do things, or get things done; — used in various phrases to indicate a sophisticated knowledge of the ways of the world; as, to *know, learn, be on to, show* (one), *the ropes.* *Slang.*

rope (rōp), *v.;* ROPED (rōpt); ROP'ING (rōp'ĭng). *Transitive:* 1. To bind, fasten, or tie, with a rope or cord.
2. To connect or fasten together, as a party of mountain climbers, with a rope.
3. To sew a rope on the edge of, as a boltrope on a sail.
4. To partition, separate, or divide, by means of a rope, so as to include or exclude something; as, to *rope* in a plot of ground; to *rope* out a crowd; to *rope* off the street near the fire.
5. To lasso (a steer, horse, or the like). *Western U. S.*
6. To draw as if with a rope; to secure; inveigle; lure; — with *in;* as, to *rope* in customers or voters. *Slang, U. S.*
7. To cause to become viscous, stringy, or ropy, as a fabric.
8. *Horse Racing.* To check (a horse) to avoid winning.
—, *Intransitive:* To be formed into, or to twist in the shape of, rope; to draw out or extend into a filament or thread, as by means of any glutinous or adhesive quality.

rope (rōp), *adj.* Of or pertaining to rope or ropes.

rope. Past & past part. of REAP. *Both Obs. exc. Dial.*

-rope (-rōp). A combining form of the noun *rope,* often written separately, as in:

backrope	footrope	match rope
bell rope	gift rope	purse rope
boltrope	glassrope	ridgerope
breastrope	grab rope	rolling rope
bushrope	guide rope	slue rope
checkrope	headrope	toprope
clew rope	jack rope	towrope
dragrope	jaw rope	trail rope
fall rope	leech rope	wheel rope
fly rope	manrope	

rope belting. See BELTING.

rope boring. = ROPE DRILLING.

rope brake. *Mach.* A kind of band brake or absorption dynamometer in which the band is replaced by a rope or ropes. Cf. PRONY BRAKE.

rope brown. A brown paper, esp. one of excellent quality made from old ropes.

rope clip. A clamp, as a U-bolt clamp, for clamping two ropes, esp. wire ropes, or two parts of a rope, together.

rope'danc'er (rōp'dăn'sẽr), *n.* One who dances, walks, or performs acrobatic feats, on a rope extended through the air at some height. — **rope'dance'** (-dăns'), *n.* — **rope' danc'ing,** *n.*

rope drilling. A method of sinking wells or making boreholes in which the tools are attached to the lower end of a rope or cable and lifted and dropped alternately. Called also *cable system, percussion drilling.*

rope grass. Any plant of the genus *Restio.*

rope'-grass' fam'i·ly. The Restionaceae.

rope greaser. See GREASER, 1.

rope house. 1. A storehouse for rope.
2. An open-sided shed in which salt is crystallized out from brine on ropes down which the brine trickles.

rope ladder. A ladder of rope with rungs of rope, wood, or metal.

rope'lay'ing (rōp'lā'ĭng), *n.* The weaving or twisting of strands into rope. — **rope'lay'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

rope machine. A machine for laying up rope from yarn, etc. Cf. CORDELIER, 3.

rope'mak'er (rōp'māk'ẽr), *n.* A maker or manufacturer of rope.

rope'mak'ing (-māk'ĭng), *n.* The process or business of manufacturing rope.

rope'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who attends to or repairs ropes.

rope molding. = CABLE MOLDING.

rop'er (rōp'ẽr), *n.* 1. A maker of ropes. *P. Plowman.*
2. One who ropes goods; a packer.
3. One who ropes cattle; a cowboy. *Western U. S.*
4. One who entices, or ropes in, customers, as for a gambling establishment; a decoy. *Slang, U. S.*
5. *Horse Racing.* A jockey who ropes his horse.

rope race. *Mach.* See 4th RACE, 9.

rope railway. A ropeway.

rope'ripe' (rōp'rīp'), *adj. & n.* (One) fit for hanging. *Archaic.*

rop'er·y (rōp'ẽr·ĭ), *n.* 1. A place where ropes are made.
2. Roguery; roguish tricks. *Obs.* *Shak.*

ropes (rōps), *n. pl.* [ME. *roppes,* fr. AS. *ropp;* cf. MD. *rop.*] The bowels.

rope's'-end', *v. t.* To punish with a rope's end.

rope's end. A piece of rope, esp. one used as a lash for punishing; hence, punishment by beating; also, a hangman's noose.

rope'-sight', *n.* *Bell Ringing.* A ringer's knack of noting which rope is pulled immediately before and after his own.

rope'smith' (rōp'smĭth'), *n.* [*rope* + *smith.*] One who inspects and looks after ropes. *Eng.*

rope spear. See SPEAR, *n.,* 8.

rope spinner. See SPINNER.

rope stitch. *Embroidery.* A stitch similar to crewel stitch, but worked from the top downward. Cf. CREWEL STITCH.

rope twine. A twine made of rope yarn.

rope'walk' (rōp'wôk'), *n.* A long covered walk, building, or room where ropes are manufactured.

rope'walk'er (-ẽr), *n.* An acrobat who walks a rope.

rope'way' (rōp'wā'), *n.* A fixed cable or, commonly, a pair of parallel fixed cables, suspended between supporting towers, constituting a track for wheeled carriers; also, an endless cable, from which buckets or carriers are suspended; a cableway.

rope'work' (rōp'wûrk'), *n.* 1. Work made of or simulating ropes.
2. A works where ropes are made.

rope yarn. The yarn or thread composing the strands of a rope; a yarn of fibers loosely twisted up right-handedly; hence, figuratively, something of small account; a trifle.

rop'ing (rōp'ĭng), *adj.* Ropy. *Rare.*

rop'ing, *n.* 1. Ropes collectively or generally; ropework.
2. *Naut.* = BOLTROPE a.

roping needle. *Naut.* A sailmaker's needle of large size.

roping palm. *Naut.* A sailmaker's palm. See PALM, 9 b.

rop'ish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat ropy. — **rop'ish·ness,** *n.*

rop'y (rōp'ĭ), *adj.;* ROP'I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); ROP'I·EST. 1. Capable of being drawn into a thread; viscous; tenacious, glutinous; as, *ropy* sirup; *ropy* lees.
2. Resembling rope; stringy.
— **rop'i·ly,** *adv.* — **rop'i·ness,** *n.*

ropy bread. Bread in a slimy condition caused by *Bacillus panis.*

ropy lava. Lava marked with wrinkles resembling rope; — called also *pahoehoe.*

roque (rōk), *n.* [Arbitrarily derived fr. CROQUET.] A form of croquet played on a court having a border of wood, cement, or the like, sometimes faced with rubber, used as a cushion in bank shots. The balls are 3¼ in. in diameter, the cage (center arches or wickets) 3⅜ in. wide, the other arches 3½ in. wide.

Roque'fort (rōk'fẽrt; rôk'fôr'), *n.* A trademark applied to a cheese made of ewe's milk and ripened in the caves of Roquefort, France, marked by veins of greenish-blue mold (*Penicillium roquefortii*) that imparts a characteristic flavor.

roq'ue·laure (rōk'ĕ·lōr; rôk'lōr'), *n.* [F., after Duc de *Roquelaure,* in reign of Louis XIV.] A knee-length cloak buttoned in front, worn after 1700; — now chiefly dialectal, esp. in the form *rokelay.*

ro'quer (rō'kẽr), **ro'quist** (-kĭst), *n.* One who plays roque.

ro·quet' (rō·kā'; *Brit.* rō'kā, -kĭ), *v. t. & i.* *Croquet.* To hit (another's ball); — said of a ball or of the player who strikes it. — *n.* Act of roqueting.

ro·quette' (rō·kĕt'), *n.* The rocket salad (*Eruca sativa*).

ro'ral (rō'răl; 181), *adj.* [L. *ros, roris,* dew.] Dewy. *Rare.*

Ro·ra'te Sun'day (rō·rā'tē). [L. *rorate,* pres. pl. imperative of *rorare* to drop dew.] *Eccl.* The fourth Sunday in Advent; — from the first word of the Introit for the day.

ro'ra·to'ri·o (rō'rȧ·tō'rĭ·ō), *n.* [*roar* + *oratorio.*] Oratorio. *Humorous.*

ro'ric (rō'rĭk; 181), *adj.* [L. *ros, roris,* dew; akin to OSlav. *rosa* dew, Skr. *rasa* juice, fluid. Cf. ROSEMARY, ROSOLIO, ROUSE to cure fish.] Of or pertaining to dew; resembling dew; dewy.

roric figures. *Physics.* Figures which appear on a polished surface, as glass, when near-by objects are removed and the surface breathed on. They result from alterations in the film of dense air found on the surface of all solids.

Ro·rid'u·la (rō·rĭd'ū·lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *roridus* dewy.] *Bot.* A small genus of South African, insectivorous undershrubs (family Byblidaceae), having entire or pinnatifid leaves, and white or red flowers with a 3-celled ovary.

ro·rif'er·ous (rō·rĭf'ẽr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *rorifer,* fr. *ros, roris,* dew + *ferre* to bear.] Generating dew. *Rare.*

ro·rif'lu·ent (-lōō·ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *ros, roris,* dew + *fluens* flowing.] Flowing with dew. *Rare.*

Ro·ri'pa (rō·rĭ'pȧ), *n.* Also **Ro·rip'pa** (rō·rĭp'ȧ). [NL., fr. L. *ros, roris,* dew, moisture, water + *ripa* bank, shore.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly weedy herbs (family Brassicaceae), containing the water cress (*R. nasturtium-aquaticum*) and the marsh cress (*R. palustris*). Syns. *Radicula; Nasturtium.*

ro'ri·to'ri·ous (rō'rĭ·tō'rĭ·ŭs; 181), *adj.* [See RORY-TORY.] Showy; also, boisterous. *Slang.*

ror'qual (rôr'kwăl), *n.* [F. (& G.), fr. Nor. *rörhval, röyrkval,* fr. ON. *reyðarhvalr,* lit., red whale, from the red streaks in the skin.] Any whalebone whale of the genus *Balaenoptera,* comprising some of the largest whales; a finback. See FINBACK, SULPHUR-BOTTOM.

ror'ty (rôr'tĭ), *adj.* [Origin uncert.] Fine; gay; sporty. *Slang.* — **ror'ty,** *adv.*

ro'ru·lent (rō'rōō·lĕnt), *adj.* [L. *rorulentus,* fr. *ros, roris,* dew.] Abounding in, or covered with, or as with, dew.

Ro'ry O'More' (rō'rĭ ō·mōr'; 181). The title and hero of a novel (1836) and a ballad by Samuel Lover. He is a witty, honorable Irish peasant who is accused of murder, and escapes hanging only by the appearance of his supposed victim.

ro'ry-to'ry (rō'rĭ·tō'rĭ; 181), *adj.* Also **ro'ry-cum-to'ry** (-kŭm·tō'rĭ). [See the earlier TORY-RORY.] Dashing; gay; showy; also, boisterous. *Dial.*

Ros (rōs), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Rhōs* Russians.] The Scandinavian rulers of the Slavs in Russia in the 9th century; also known as the *Varangians.*

Ros-. Prefix in Cornish Names. See TRE-.

Ro'sa (rō'zȧ), *n.* [L., a rose. See ROSE, *n.*] 1. Fem. proper name. It. *Rosa* (rō'zä); Sp. *Rosa* (rō'sä); Pg. *Rosa* (rō'zȧ)
2. *Bot.* A large genus of shrubs or vines, the roses, typifying the family Rosaceae, widely scattered in temperate regions. They have compound leaves, and regular 5-petaled, red, white, pink, or yellow (but never blue) flowers with many stamens. Over four thousand horticultural varieties, with many petals, are recognized. See ROSE, *n.,* 1.

Ro'sa A·mer'i·ca'na (rō'zȧ ȧ·mĕr'ĭ·kā'nȧ). [NL., American rose.] Any of a series of brass (Bath metal) coins (twopence, penny, halfpenny) issued in 1722–23 for use in Ireland and America; — from the inscription on the reverse.

Ros'a·bel (rōz'ȧ·bĕl) **Ros'a·bel'la** (-bĕl'ȧ), *n.* [L. *rosa* rose + *bella,* fem., pretty.] Literally, a fair rose; — fem. proper name.

‖**ro'sace'** (rō'zȧs'), *n.* [F. See ROSACEOUS.] *Arch.* A circular ornamental member, generally a panel enclosing a richly sculptured rosette.

Ro·sa'ce·ae (rō·zā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ROSA.] *Bot.* A large family of nearly cosmopolitan trees, shrubs, and herbs (order Rosales), mostly herbs in temperate regions. They have alternate usually stipulate leaves, 5-petaled, regular flowers with numerous stamens, and dry fruits, some times on pulpy receptacles (see STRAWBERRY). Typical genera, many yielding ornamental or economic plants, are *Rosa,* roses; *Rubus,* blackberries and raspberries; *Spiraea,* spireas; *Fragaria,* strawberries; *Kerria,* Japan globeflower; *Physocarpus* ninebarks; *Potentilla,* cinquefoils; and *Aruncus,* goatsbeard. The apples, pears, etc. (Malaceae), and the almonds, peaches, cherries, and plums (Amygdalaceae) were formerly and by some are still classed under Rosaceae.

ro·sa'cean (rō·zā'shăn), *n.* Any plant of the Rosaceae. — **ro·sa'cean,** *adj.*

ro·sa'ceous (-shŭs), *adj.* [L. *rosaceus,* fr. *rosa* rose.]
1. *Bot.* a Belonging to the Rosaceae. b Having a regular flower with five petals, as the rose.
2. Of the color rose; rose; rosy.

Ro'sa Dar'tle. See DARTLE, ROSA.

ros'al (rōz'ăl; -l), *adj.* [Cf. OF. *rosal.*] 1. Rosy. *Obs.*
2. *Bot.* a Belonging to the Rosales. b Rosaceous.

Ro·sa'les (rō·zā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order or alliance of 25 plant families, typified by the Rosaceae, including also the apple, plum, pea, saxifrage, and stonecrop families. All have separate petals (more or less united in the pea family), partly united calyx, epigynous or perigynous stamens, and one or more carpels.

‖**ro·sa'lia** (rō·zȧl'yȧ), *n.* [It., from the first word of an old song.] *Music.* A form of melody in which a phrase or passage is successively repeated, each time a step or half step higher.

Ro·sa'li·a (rō·zā'lĭ·ȧ), **Ros'a·lie** (rōz'ȧ·lē), *n.* [It. *Rosalia,* G. *Rosalie,* fr. L. *rosa* rose.] Fem. proper name.

Ros'a·lind (rōz'ȧ·lĭnd; -lĭnd), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *rosa linda* pretty rose.] 1. "A feigned name, which, being wel ordered, wil bewray the very name of hys love and mistresse," given by Spenser to his early love, an unknown lady celebrated esp. in his *Shepheardes Calendar.*
2. The sprightly, charming daughter of the exiled duke in Lodge's *Rosalynde* and Shakespeare's *As You Like It.* She loves, and is beloved by, Orlando. See ORLANDO, 3.
3. A feminine proper name.

Ros'a·line (rōz'ȧ·lĭn; -līn), *n.* [Cf. ROSALIND.] 1. In Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost,* a lady attendant upon the princess.
2. A feminine proper name.

ros·an'i·line (rōz·ăn'ĭ·lĭn; -līn; -lēn; 157), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*rose* + *aniline.*] *Chem.* a A white crystalline base, $NH_2(CH_3)C_6H_3C(OH)(C_6H_4NH_2)_2$, obtained in red-colored salts by oxidation of a mixture of aniline and ortho- and paratoluidine. It is the parent of many aniline dyes, as fuchsine, aniline blue, methyl green, etc. It is a methyl derivative of pararosaniline. b Any of a series of compounds (*rosaniline bases*) related to the above.

ro·sar'i·an (rō·zâr'ĭ·ăn), *n.* A cultivator of roses; a rose fancier.

ro·sar'i·o (rō·zâr'ĭ·ō), *n.* The color army brown.

ro·sar'i·um (-ŭm), *n.* [L. See ROSARY.] A rose garden.

ro'sa·ry (rō'zȧ·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ML. *rosarium* string of beads, series of prayers, anthology, garland of roses, in L., a rose garden, fr. *rosarius* of roses, fr. *rosa* a rose. See ROSE.] 1. A bed or bush of roses, or place where roses grow.
2. A chaplet, as of roses; a garland; hence, a collection, as of quotations. "A *rosary* . . . of good works." *Jer. Taylor.*
3. A string of beads used in counting prayers; specif., a string of beads by which the prayers of the rosary (sense 4 a) are counted, or a shorter string on which five of its fifteen divisions are said. Cf. CHAPLET, 5.
4. *Eccl.* [*cap.*] a A form of devotion to the Virgin Mary consisting of fifteen decades of Ave Marias, each of which, preceded by a Pater Noster and ended with a Gloria Patri, is said while meditating on a mystery (sense 9 d). b Any similar form of devotion; as, the *Rosary* of the seven Dolors of Mary.
5. *Med.* A morbid beadlike formation. See RACHITIC ROSARY.
6. *Numismatics.* A foreign coin of base metal circulated in England in the 13th century for a penny.

rosary pea. The seed of the Indian licorice, commonly known as the jequirity bean.

rosary plant. Indian licorice.

rosary ring. A ring having ten knobs for counting Aves, and sometimes extra ones for a Pater and a Credo.

rosary shell. Any of certain top-shaped marine univalve shells constituting the genus *Monodonta* (family Trochidae), which are bright-colored when polished; also, any of certain shells of the genus *Nerita.* They are used to make rosaries and necklaces.

ro'sa so'lis (rō'zȧ sō'lĭs). [NL., rose of the sun, altered from ML. *ros solis.* See ROSOLIO.] 1. a The bog asphodel. b The sundew *Drosera rotundifolia.*
2. A cordial, orig. flavored with juice of the sundew. *Hist.*

ro'sat·ed (rō'zāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Adorned or crowned with roses. *Obs.*

rosch'er·ite (rŏsh'ẽr·īt), *n.* [After Walter *Roscher,* Ger. mineral collector.] *Mineral.* A hydrous basic phosphate of aluminum, manganese, calcium, and iron, occurring in dark-brown monoclinic crystals.

ros'cid (rŏs'ĭd), *adj.* [L. *roscidus,* fr. *ros, roris,* dew.] Dewy. *Rare.* *Bacon.*

Ros'ci·us (rŏsh'ĭ·ŭs), *n.* An actor; — from Roscius, the famous Roman actor and friend of Cicero.

ros'coe·lite (rŏs'kō·līt), *n.* [After H. E. *Roscoe,* Eng. chemist + *-lite.*] *Mineral.* A brownish mica containing vanadium, and in minute scales.

rose (rōz), *n.* [AS., fr. L. *rosa,* fr. Gr. *rhodon,* of Oriental origin; cf. Av. *vareda,* whence Armen. *vard.* Cf. ROSARY, RHODODENDRON.] 1. Any plant or flower of the genus *Rosa.* Roses are erect, climbing, or creeping shrubs with mostly prickly stems, pinnate leaves, and showy solitary or clustered flowers, having five petals in the wild state, but double or semidouble in cultivation. The rose is the floral emblem of England; the wild rose has been adopted as the State flower of New York, North Dakota, and Iowa (see STATE FLOWER, *Plate*). The horticultural varieties have been chiefly derived by repeated hybridization of about 30 wild species. The vari-

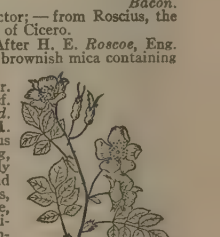

Wild Rose (*Rosa carolina*) Reduced.

rose'a·ble. Var. of ROPABLE.

rose'band'. Var. of ROBAND.

rose'bark', *n.* = LEATHERWOOD a (1).

rose'-end', *n.* = ROPE'S END.

rose'-end', *v. t.* = ROPE'S-END.

rose'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

rose'trick', *n.* Roguery. *Obs.*

rose'y. Var. of ROPY. [*Table.*]

rose'-yarn' knot. See KNOT, *n.,*

roplock. † RAPLOCH.

ropp (rŏp). Dial. var. of ROPE, intestine.

roque. † ROC.

ro'quille' (rō'kē'y'), *n.* [F.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Ro'rī (rō'rĭ), *n.* See WARORI.

ro'rid (rō'rĭd; 181), *adj.* [L. *roridus,* fr. *ros* dew.] Dewy. *Obs.*

Ro·rid'u·la·ce·ae (rō·rĭd'ū·lȧ'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Roridula* + *-aceae.*] Syn. of BYBLIDACEAE.

ro'ry (rō'rĭ), *adj.* [See RORY-TORY.] Gay; showy. *Scot. & Dial.*

ro'ry, *adj.* [L. *ros, roris,* dew + 3d *-y.*] Dewy. *Obs.*

Ro'sae Cru'cis. [L., lit., of the rose cross.] See ROSICRUSIAN.

rosaker, *n.* [See RESALGAR.] = RESALGAR. *Obs.*

rosaline point. [*Rosales* + *-ine.*] = ROSE POINT.

Ros'a·mond (rŏz'ȧ·mŭnd), *n.* [OF. *Rosamonde,* Sp. *Rosamunda,* It. *Rosmonda,* LL. *Rosamunda,* of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *mund* hand, protection.] 1. Fem. proper name. F. *Rosemonde* (rōz'mōnd'); It. *Rosmonda* (rōz·mōn'dä); Sp. *Rosamunda* (rō'zä·mōōn'dä); D. *Rosamond* (rōz'zä·mŏnt).
2. See FAIR ROSAMOND.
3. See VINCY, ROSAMOND.

ro'sa·ru'by (rō'zȧ·rōō'bĭ), *n.* [L. *rosa rubea* red rose.] = PEASANT'S-EYE a.

Ros'ci·cru'cian. Var. of ROSICRUCIAN.

eties, numbering over four thousand, are divided according to habit or culture into 43 classes or races of which the following are the most important: climbing tea, polyantha, hybrid perpetual, hybrid tea, multiflora, Noisette, and tea (see these terms).

2. = NATIVE ROSE.

3. A rosette, esp. one on a shoe.

4. [*usually cap.*] The flower, as an emblem or symbol, and hence the party, either of York or of Lancaster, in the *Wars of the Roses* (which see under WAR, *Table*).

5. **a** A fixture, often ornamental, supporting or encircling a gas pipe, electric-light wire, etc., as where it passes through a ceiling or wall; — called also *rosette*. **b** A round plate designed for attaching to a door surface and for receiving the shank of a door knob.

6. A perforated nozzle for delivering water in fine jets; a rosehead; also, a strainer at the foot of a pump.

7. Any of the colors of varieties of roses, and, by extension, of other colors resembling these, averaging red in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. They vary in hue, from bluish red to yellowish red, in saturation from medium to very high, and in brilliance from low to high. Cf. COLOR.

8. Hence, the hue of health; a pink or ruddy flush; — usually *pl.*; as, the *roses* in her cheeks.

9. [*cap.*] Used as feminine proper name.

10. *Arch.* A rose window.

11. *Her.* Any of various conventional representations of a rose used as a charge or badge. It has usually five (sometimes six) petals opened wide, with barbs between, and stamens or seeds in a circular center. When blazoned proper the barbs are vert and the seeds or. See CADENCY, 2.

12. *Jewelry.* **a** A form in which diamonds and other gems are cut, used esp. when the loss to the stone in cutting it as a brilliant would be too great; also, a gem, esp. a diamond, so cut. Typically, the rose cut has a flat circular base and facets in two ranges rising to a point. The ordinary rose, or *Dutch rose*, has 24 facets; the *Brabant rose* is similar, but sometimes has 12 facets or less; the *rosere·cou'pé'* (rē·kōō'pā') [recut] has 36 facets. When the stone is cut so that it has 48 facets and the shape of two ordinary roses placed base to base, it is called *double rose*. A stone cut with an elliptical base and 24 facets is a *marquise rose*; one with a pear-shaped base and 24 facets is a *pendeloque rose*. **b** A diamond of such small size that it can be cut little if at all.

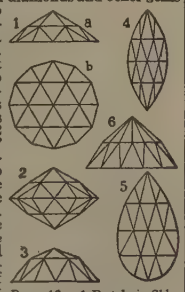

Rose, 12. 1 Dutch; *a* Side, and *b* Front; 2 Double; 3 Brabant; 4 Marquise; 5 Pendeloque; 6 Recoupé.

13. *Math.* = ROSETTE, *n.*, **5.**

14. *Med.* Erysipelas.

15. *Music.* The decoration of the circular sound hole in the top of a lute or similar instrument, sometimes serving as a trade-mark.

16. *Naut.* **a** The card of the mariner's compass; the compass rose (which see); also, a chart showing true and magnetic courses. **b** A circular card with radiating lines, used in other instruments.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

rose-back	rose-faced	rose-leaved
rose-bellied	rose-fingered	rose-lipped
rose-blue	rose-flowered	rose-loving
rose-bright	rose-fresh	rose-podded
rose-carved	rose-gathering	rose-scented
rose-clad	rose-gray	rose-sweet
rose-covered	rose-growing	rose-tinged
rose-crowned	rose-headed	rose-tinted
rose-diffusing	rose-hedged	rose-warm
rose-ensanguined	rose-hued	rose-wreathed

— ***under the rose.*** A transl. of L. *sub rosa*, in secret; under circumstances forbidding disclosure; — the rose being anciently a symbol of secrecy hung up at entertainments as a token that nothing there said was to be divulged.

rose (rōz), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a rose or roses; as, a *rose* petal or wreath; bordered or overgrown with roses; used for roses; as, a *rose* arbor, bower, trellis, or jar; flavored, scented, or colored, with or like roses; as, a *rose* bowl.

2. Rose-colored; pink; — said esp. of gems. Hence, ***rose opal; rose quartz; rose topaz; rose tourmaline.***

rose (rōz), *v. t.* **1.** To render rose-colored; flush.

2. To perfume, as with roses. *Poetic.* *Tennyson.*

rose (rōz), *past tense of* RISE.

rose. Var. of ROOSE; RUSE, to slip. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

-rose (-rōz). A combining form of the noun *rose*, as in:

coprose	guelder-rose	rockrose
cuprose	primrose	sagerose

rose acacia. **a** A shrub (*Robinia hispida*) of the southern Alleghenies, with bristly-hairy stems and large racemes of handsome pink flowers. **b** The clammy locust (*R. viscosa*).

ro'se·al (rō'zē·ăl), *adj.* [L. *roseus*, fr. *rosa* a rose. See ROSE.] Resembling or suggesting a rose or roses; roseate.

Rose and the Ring, The. A humorous fairy story (1855) by Thackeray.

rose aphid *or* **aphis.** Any of several species of plant lice that feed on the foliage of the rose, esp. the green and pinkish *Macrosiphum rosae*.

rose apple. **a** The large edible berry of a tropical tree (*Eugenia jambos*); also, the tree itself. The berry has a strong roselike fragrance. **b** The Burdekin plum. **c** The fruit of the brush cherry. See BRUSH CHERRY **a**. **d** *Australia.* = SWEET PLUM **b**. **e** The Java plum, or jambool.

ro'se·ate (rō'zē·āt; -ĭt), *adj.* [See ROSEAL.] **1.** Full of, consisting of, or made from, roses; rosy; as, *roseate* bowers.

2. Resembling a rose; esp., tinged with the color rose; hence, figuratively, optimistic; pleasing; as, he aired his *roseate* views of the current political situation.

— **ro'se·ate·ly,** *adv.*

ro'se·ate (rō'zē·āt), *v. t.* To make rose-colored; to cover with a rosy light. *Rare.*

roseate spoonbill. See SPOONBILL.

roseate tern. An American and European tern (*Sterna dougallii*) whose breast is roseate in the breeding season. It has when adult a deeply forked tail, a black cap, pearl mantle, and red feet.

rose balm. Oswego tea.

rose'bay' (rōz'bā'), *n.* **a** The oleander. **b** Any species of rhododendron, esp. the great laurel. **c** The great willow herb. See WILLOW HERB.

rose'-bay' wil'low. The great willow herb. See WILLOW HERB.

rose beetle. **a** A yellowish or buff long-legged scarabaeid beetle (*Macrodactylus subspinosus*), which eats the leaves and flowers of various plants, and is often very injurious to rosebushes, apple trees, grapevines, etc. **b** The European rose chafer. **c** The rose weevil.

Rose Beetle a. Nat. size.

rose beige. A brown, red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

rose ben·gale' (bĕn·gäl'). See DYE, *Table.*

rose berry. A rose hip. *Colloq.*

rose bisque. = ROSE HORTENSIA.

rose bit. *Mach.* A rose countersink or reamer.

rose blotch. = BLACK SPOT, **1 d**.

rose blush. The color blush. — **rose'-blush'** (66), *adj.*

rose box. **1.** Any shrub of the genus *Cotoneaster*.

2. A strainer for the end of the suction pipe of a pump; a rose. See ROSE, *n.*, 6.

Rose Brad'war·dine. See BRADWARDINE, BARON.

rose'-breast'ed, *adj.* Having the breast marked with rose.

rose-breasted cockatoo. An Australian cockatoo (*Kakatoë*, syn. *Cacatua, rosecapilla*) having chiefly gray-and-pink plumage.

rose-breasted grosbeak. A handsome grosbeak (*Hedymeles ludovicianus*) found in eastern North America. The male is chiefly black and white, with the breast and linings of the wings rose red. The female is grayish brown streaked with paler tints, and with the lining of the wings orange.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak.

rose'bud' (rōz'bŭd'), *n.* **1.** The flower of a rose before it opens, or when but partly open.

2. A young girl; esp., a debutante; a bud. *Colloq.*

3. A color, bluish-red in hue, of high saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

rose bug. = ROSE BEETLE **a**.

rose'bush' (rōz'bŏŏsh'), *n.* **a** Any shrubby species of rose. **b** In Australia, a small timber tree (*Eupomatia laurina*) with soft, coarse-grained, yellowish-brown wood. See EUPOMATIA.

rose cake. Rose petals pressed into a cake and used for perfume. *Obs.*

rose campion. **a** The mullein pink. **b** The corn cockle.

rose carnation. **A carnation having pink-striped petals.**

rose Caroline. **A color, reddish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance.** Cf. COLOR.

rose Car'thame' (rōz kär'thăm'). [F.] = CARTHAMUS RED.

‖**rose' cen'dre** (rōz' sän'dr'). [F.] A color, reddish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and very high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

rose chafer. **a** A common European cetonian beetle (*Cetonia aurata*) often very injurious to rosebushes. **b** = ROSE BEETLE **a**.

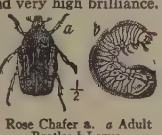
Rose Chafer **a**. *a* Adult Beetle; *b* Larva.

rose'-cheeked' (66), *adj.* Having rose-colored cheeks.

rose chestnut. An East Indian timber tree (*Mesua ferrea*), one of the ironwoods, with very heavy hard wood used for railroad ties, its flowers yielding a perfume.

Rose City. Portland, Oregon; — a nickname.

rose cold. *Med.* A variety of hay fever, occurring in the spring or early summer, attributed to rose pollen. See HAY FEVER.

rose color. The color of a rose, deep pink or pale cardinal.

rose'-col'or, *v. t.* To color like a rose; to make rose-colored; esp., to look upon cheerfully and optimistically; as, to *rose-color* many of the ugly facts of life. — **rose'-col'or·ist, rose'-col'our·ist,** *n.*

rose'-col'ored, *adj.* Having a rose color. Hence, very fine or pleasing; alluring; optimistic; as, *rose-colored* anticipations.

rose-colored spectacles. Optimistic eyes; favorably disposed opinions; as, to view the world through *rose-colored spectacles.*

rose-colored starling *or* **pastor.** A handsome bird (*Pastor roseus*) of the starling family, glossy black with pink back and abdomen, chiefly of Asia, but often appearing in flocks in Europe, sometimes even in England.

rose comb. *Poultry.* See 1st COMB, 3. — **rose'-combed'** (rōz'kōmd'; 66), *adj.*

rose countersink. *Mach.* A countersink with radial teeth on its conical end. See COUNTERSINK, *n.*, *Illust.*

rose cross. **1.** The alleged symbol of the Rosicrucians, assumed to denote the union of a rose with a cross. It is represented by a cross in a circle, a rose on a cross, etc.

2. [*caps.*] A Rosicrucian. *Obs.*

rose crown. *Coins.* A silver crown of Charles II; — so called from the rose beneath the bust.

rose curculio. A small weevil (*Rhynchites bicolor*) common on roses. It is bright red, with black snout and underside and the larvae feed in the seed pods.

rose cut. *Jewelry.* = ROSE, *n.*, 12 **a**. — **rose'-cut',** *adj.*

rose cutter. *Mach.* A milling cutter having a hemispherical end-milling surface.

rosed (rōzd), *adj.* Tinged with rose; rose-colored; also, adorned with roses; scented with rose perfume.

‖**rose' d'al'thae'a'** (rōz' dăl'tē'ä'). [F.] A color, red in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

‖**rose' de nymphe'** (dĕ năNf'). [F.] The color ivory yellow.

rose' de Pom'pa'dour' (dĕ pôN'pä'dōōr'), **rose du Bar'ry'** (dü bä'rē'). [F.] A delicate rose color used on Sèvres porcelain.

rose diamond. A diamond cut in the rose form. See ROSE, *n.*, 12 **a**.

‖**rose' do'rée'** (rōz' dô'rā'). [F.] A color, red in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

rose'drop' (rōz'drŏp'), *n.* A lozenge having a rose flavor.

rose ear. An ear, as of certain dogs, that folds backward so as to display part of the inside. — **rose'-eared',** *adj.*

rose elder. The guelder-rose.

rose engine. *Mach.* A machine, or lathe attachment, for producing an eccentric relative movement between the rotating mandrel and a cutting point so as to form on the work a variety of curved lines resembling a rosette, as on paper currency. See ENGINE TURNING.

‖**rose' en so'leil'** (rōz' äN sô'lĕ'y'). [F.] A rose within a sun; — a badge of the House of York.

rose family. The Rosaceae.

rose fever. Rose cold.

rose'fish' (rōz'fĭsh'), *n.*; *pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* A large marine food fish (*Sebastes marinus*) of the family Scorpaenidae found on the northern coasts of Europe and America. When mature it is usually bright rose-red or orange-red; when young, usually mottled with red and dusky brown.

Rosefish.

‖**rose' France'** (frĂNs'). [F.] The color peach bloom.

rose gentian. The American centaury *Sabbatia angularis*.

rose geranium. **a** *Hort.* Any of several South African herbs of the genus *Pelargonium*, esp. *P. graveolens*, grown for their fragrant 3–5-lobed leaves and small pink flowers. **b** = GERANIUM OIL **a**.

rose gold. *Jewelry.* Gold with a peculiar, ruddy, mat surface finish.

rose gray. A nearly neutral gray of medium brilliance slightly red-yellow.

rose haw. A rose hip.

rose'head' (rōz'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** = ROSE, *n.*, 6.

2. A many-sided pyramidal head upon a nail; also, a nail with such a head.

rose hermosa. A color, yellowish-red in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

rose'hill' (rōz'hĭl'; 66), **rose'hill'er** (rōz'hĭl'ĕr), *n.*, **rose-hill parakeet.** [From *Rosehill*, a district of New South Wales.] The rosella.

rose hip. The fruit, often brightly colored, of the rose; a hypanthium. It consists of the enlarged fleshy calyx and the swollen torus, or receptacle.

rose Hor·ten'si·a. [See ROSE; HORTENSIA.] A color, reddish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

rose knot. A ribbon, or other pliable band, plaited so as to resemble a rose; a rosette.

ros'el (rŏz'ĕl), *n.* [Var. of ROSIN.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** Resin. **b** Soil intermediate in nature between sand and clay.

rose lake. A color, reddish red-yellow in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

rose lashing. *Naut.* A lashing made by passing the parts alternately over and under and finished by securing the hauling parts over the crossing.

rose lathe. A lathe provided with a rose engine (which see).

rose laurel. **a** The oleander. **b** The great laurel.

rose'let, *n.* A little rose.

rose lily. The Indian lotus.

rose linnet. *Local, Eng.* **a** = REDPOLL, **1 a**. **b** The common linnet.

rose'-lit', *adj.* Having a rose-colored light.

Left the *rose-lit* dining room early. *Arnold Bennett.*

ro'se·lite (rō'zĕ·lĭt), *n.* [After G. *Rose* (1798–1873), Ger. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A rose-red arsenate of calcium, cobalt, and manganese, $(Ca, Co, Mg)_3(AsO_4)_2 2H_2O$, in small triclinic crystals.

ro·sel'la (rō·zĕl'ä), *n.* [Corrupt. of *Rose-hiller*, fr. *Rose Hill*, governor's residence at Parramatta, near Sydney.] **1.** A beautiful Australian parakeet (*Platycercus eximius*) often kept as a cage bird. The head and back of the neck are scarlet and the cheeks white, the back is dark green varied with lighter green, and the breast is red and yellow. Originally called *rosehill*. The name is applied also to other species of the same genus.

2. [Slang for a European who works bared to the waist (from the scarlet color of his skin), hence, sheep with bare skin.] A sheep that has shed a portion of its wool. *Australia.*

ro·sel'late (-lĭt), *adj.* [NL. *rosellatus*, fr. L. *rosa* rose.] *Bot.* Rosulate.

ro·selle' (rō·zĕl'), *n.* Also **ro·sel'la.** [F., dim. fr. *rose* rose, fr. L. *rosa*. See ROSE.] An East Indian annual herb (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*) cultivated for its fleshy calyxes, which are used for making tarts and jelly and an acid drink.

Ros'el·lin'i·a (rŏs'ĕ·lĭn'ĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after *Rosselini*, It. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi (family Sphaeriaceae) having smooth perithecia with dark one-celled ascospores. It includes many saprophytes and several parasites, as *R. necatrix*, the cause of a widely prevalent root rot of many hosts.

rose luster, rose lustre. = DARK CARDINAL RED.

rose madder. **1.** A color, red in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

2. *Paint.* An alumina lake of madder or alizarin, of pale-rose color.

— **rose'-mad'der,** *adj.*

rose mallow. **a** Any of several plants of the genus *Hibiscus*, with large rose-colored flowers, esp., in the eastern United States, *H. moscheutos* of the salt marshes. See WILD FLOWERS, *Plate.* **b** The hollyhock.

‖**rose' mal'mai'son'** (mäl'mā'zôN'). [F.] = MALMAISON **b**.

rose'mar'y (rōz'mär'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -mĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [ME. *rosemaryn, rosmarine*, fr. L. *rosmarinus* (whence F. *romarin*), fr. *ros* dew + *marinus* marine. In Eng. the word has been changed as if it meant the *rose of Mary*. See RORIC; MARINE.] **1.** A fragrant shrub (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) of southern Europe and Asia Minor. It has a warm, pungent, bitterish taste, and is used in cookery, perfumery, etc. It is an emblem of fidelity or constancy.

There's *rosemary*, that's for remembrance. *Shak.*

2. The costmary *Chrysanthemum balsamita*.

Rosemary.

rosemary oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

rosemary pine. **a** In the southeastern United States, any of three common pines: the loblolly *Pinus taeda*, the Georgia *P. palustris*, and the shortleaf *P. echinata*. **b** Mature, fine-grained lumber from any of these pines.

rose midge. A minute brownish gall midge (*Dasyneura rhodophaga*) whose larvae develop in the flower buds of roses.

rose mildew. A powdery mildew (*Sphaerotheca pannosa*) common on the foliage of cultivated roses.

rose milkweed. = SWAMP MILKWEED.

rose mill. A milling cutter with a rounded cutting edge. See MILLING CUTTER.

rose' mon·tée' (rōz' mŏn·tā'; *F.* môN'tā'); *pl.* ROSES MONTÉES (rōz' mŏn·tāz'; *F.* môN'tā'). [F., lit., mounted rose.] *Jewelry.* A doublet with a paste back; — a trade term.

rose morn. The color peach bloom.

rose moss. The garden portulaca.

rose nail. A nail with a convex, faceted head.

rose'-a-ru'by, *n.* = PHEASANT'S-EYE **a**.

rose'-ge·ra'ni·um oil. See GERANIUM OIL **a**; OIL, *Table I.*

ro·sei' (rō·zī'). Var. of REZAI.

ro'se·ine (rō'zē·ēn; -ĭn), *n.* Also **-in.** = FUCHSINE, 1 **a**.

rose'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

rose'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

rose maloes. Corrupt. of RASAMALA.

ros'en (rōz'ĕn), *adj.* [AS. *rosen.*] Consisting of, or resembling, roses; rosy. *Obs.*

Ro'sen·ber'gi·a (rō'zĕn·bûr'jĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., prob. after Hermann von *Rosenberg* (1817–88), Ger. naturalist.] Syn. of COBAEA.

ro′sen·busch·ite (rō′zĕn·bŏŏsh·īt), *n.* *Mineral.* A complex silicate of zirconium.

Ro′sen·crantz and Guil′den·stern (rō′zĕn·krănts, gĭl′dĕn·stûrn). Courtiers, in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, set by the king to betray Hamlet to his death.

rose′ Ney′ron′ (rōz′ nā′rŏN′). A color, red in hue, of very high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

rose Nils′son (rōz nĕl′sŭn). [Prob. after Christine *Nilsson*, Sw. singer.] A color, red in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

‖**Ro′sen·ka′va·lier′, Der** (dĕr rō′zĕn·kä′vä·lēr′) [G.] An opera (1911) by Richard Strauss.

Ro′sen·mül′ler′s fos′sa (rō′zĕn·mül′ĕrz). [After J. C. *Rosenmüller* (1771–1820), Ger. anatomist.] *Anat.* A recess behind the pharyngeal opening of the Eustachian tube.

Rosenmüller′s organ. *Anat.* The epoöphoron.

rose noble. See ROYAL, *n.*, **a.**

ro′se·o- (rō′zē·ō-). A combining form from Latin *roseus*, signifying *rose-red*; — used specif. in chemistry in naming a series of reddish, complex cobalt salts containing ammonia. — **ro′se·o** (rō′zē·ō), *adj.*

rose of Cay·enne′ (kī·ĕn′; kā·ĕn′). [From *Cayenne*, French Guiana.] = BOIS DE ROSE, 1.

rose of China. = CHINA ROSE **b.**

rose of Crete. = CRETAN ROCKROSE.

rose of heaven. An annual herb (*Lychnis coeli-rosa*) of the Mediterranean region, cultivated for its rose-purple flowers.

rose of Jer′i·cho (jĕr′ĭ·kō). **a** A Syrian plant (*Anastatica hierochuntica*) which rolls up when dry, and expands again when moistened; — often called the *resurrection plant*. **b** A xerophytic plant (*Odontospermum pygmaeum*), family Carduaceae, of the same region. Its involucre closes firmly over the flower head when dry.

rose of May. The poet's narcissus.

rose of Plym′outh (plĭm′ŭth). The American centaury *Sabbatia stellaris*.

rose of Shar′on (shăr′ŭn). **a** A Eurasian St.-John's-wort (*Hypericum calycinum*) often cultivated for its large yellow flowers. The Biblical rose of Sharon has been identified by some with a species of narcissus, and by others with the meadow saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*). **b** A commonly cultivated Asiatic shrub (*Hibiscus syriacus*), sometimes almost treelike, with mostly 3-lobed leaves and showy, bell-shaped, rose or purple flowers. There are variegated-leaved and white-flowered horticultural varieties.

rose of Sienna. [From *Siena*, Italy.] The Indian mallow.

rose of the world. **a** The common garden camellia (*Camellia japonica*). **b** Rose of Jericho. **c** Rose of Sharon.

rose oil. See ATTAR; OIL, *Table I.*

ro·se′o·la (rō·zē′ō·lə), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *roseus* rosy; cf. F. *roséole, rougeole.*] *Med.* Any rose-colored skin efflorescence in circumscribed patches of little or no elevation; also, specif., rubella; — called also *rose rash.* — **ro·se′o·lar** (-lĕr), **ro′se·o′lĭ·form** (rō′zē·ō′lĭ·fôrm), **ro·se′o·lous** (rō·zē′ō·lŭs), *adj.*

rose opal. See ROSE, *adj.*, 2.

ro′se·ous (rō′zē·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *roseus.*] Rose-colored; rosy.

rose ouzel. Rose-colored starling.

rose parakeet. The rosella.

rose pastor, rose starling. = ROSE-COLORED STARLING.

rose pink. 1. The American centaury *Sabbatia angularis*. 2. The color rose; also, a pigment of rosy hue.

rose′-pink′, *adj.* Having a color like rose, or rose pink.

rose pogonia. The snakemouth.

rose point. Needlepoint lace, chiefly Venetian, with pattern of flowers in raised work connected by ornamental brides; — called also *rosaline point.*

rose poppy. The corn poppy.

rose purple. A color, blue-red in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR. — **rose′-pur′ple** (66), *adj.*

rose quartz. *Mineral.* A rose-red variety of quartz.

rose rash. *Med.* = ROSEOLA.

rose reamer. *Mach.* See REAMER, *n.*, 1.

‖**rose′ re·cou′pé′** (rōz′ rĕ·kōō′pā′). [F.] See ROSE, 12 **a.**

rose red. The color rose. — **rose′-red′** (66), *adj.*

rose′-ringed′ (-rĭngd′), *adj.* Having a red collar; — applied to the ring parakeets.

rose′root′ (rōz′rōōt′; 200), *n.* A perennial, fleshy herb (*Sedum roseum*) whose roots have the odor of roses.

rose rust. *Plant Pathol.* Any of certain rusts attacking wild or cultivated roses, as those of the genus *Phragmidium* and *Earlea speciosa* causing a cane rust; also, the disease caused by one of these rusts.

rose ryal. See RYAL **a.**

rose sawfly. **a** In America, the adult of the rose slug. **b** In Europe, a similar insect (*Hylotoma rosarum*).

rose scale. A scale insect (*Aulacaspis rosae*) which is injurious to roses; also, the scale caused by these insects.

rose seizing. = ROSE LASHING.

rose slug. The small slimy green larva of a black sawfly (*Cladius isomerus*). These larvae feed in groups on the parenchyma of the leaves of rosebushes.

rose spot. *Med.* One of a collection of rose-colored macules or papules occurring on the skin, chiefly of the abdomen, in the first week or ten days of typhoid fever.

Rose Sunday. *R.C.Ch.* The fourth Sunday in Lent, when the Pope blesses the golden rose. See GOLDEN ROSE.

ro′set (rō′zĕt), *n.* [F. *rosette.*] 1. A red color used by painters. *Obs.* 2. The color Brazil red.

ros′et (rŏz′ĭt), *n.* [From ROSIN.] Resin. *Chiefly Scot.* — *v. t.* To rub with resin. *Scot.*

ros′et, *adj.* [ML. *rosatus.*] Compounded of roses. *Obs.*

rose′tan′ (rōz′tăn′), *n.* The color pearl blush.

rose′tan′gle (rōz′tăng′g'l), *n.* Any red alga belonging to the Ceramiaceae or a related family. See CERAMIUM.

rose taupe (tōp). A color, yellowish-red in hue, of very low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

rose tickseed. A slender perennial herb (*Coreopsis rosea*) of the eastern United States, often cultivated for its delicate rose-pink flowers.

rose′time′ (rōz′tīm′), *n.* The season when roses bloom.

rose topaz. See ROSE, *adj.*, 2.

rose tourmaline. See ROSE, *adj.*, 2.

rose tree. A rosebush grown in standard form.

Ro·set′ta stone (rō·zĕt′ə). A piece of black basalt found in 1799 near the Rosetta mouth of the Nile, bearing a bilingual inscription (in hieroglyphics, demotic characters, and Greek), and famous as having given M. Champollion the first clew toward deciphering the Egyptian hieroglyphics.

rosetta wood. An East Indian wood of a reddish-orange color, handsomely veined with darker marks. It is occasionally used for cabinetwork.

ro·sette′ (rō·zĕt′), *n.* [F., dim. of *rose* a rose.] 1. An imitation of a rose made of gathered or pleated material, — used as an ornament or a badge. 2. Something resembling a rose, as in shape or color. Specif.: **a** = ROSET, a red color. **b** = ROSE, *n.*, 5 **a.** **c** A device having terminals for connecting to the line and other terminals to which a drop cord may be attached. **d** On beef, a thin piece of lean flesh on the outer surface of the shoulder. 3. *Arch.* An ornament somewhat in the form of a roundel, and filled with leafage. 4. *Bot.* A very short internode bearing a cluster of leaves, either on the ground, as in the houseleek, dandelion, etc., or at the apex of a caudex, as in many tropical genera. See HOUSELEEK, *Illust.* 5. *Math.* Any of the curves named *rhodoneae* by the Abbé Grandi (1671–1742) from their likeness to rose petals. The polar equation is $r = a \sin m\theta$ where m is usually rational; when $m = 2$ the rosette is four-leaved; when $m = 3$, three-leaved and so on. Called also *rose.* 6. *Metal.* A thin disk, as of copper, formed by chilling the surface of molten metal with water. 7. *Plant Pathol.* **a** Any of several diseases of plants, as the apple, pecan, potato, wheat, etc., in which the leaves are grouped in dense clusters; also, a symptom of various diseases. It is the result of attacks of fungi, virus infections, nutritional disturbances, etc. **b** = RHIZOCTONIA DISEASE **b.** **c** A virus disease of the peanut characterized by yellowing of the leaves and extreme stunting. 8. *Zool.* A structure or color marking suggestive of a rosette, as the group of five petal-shaped ambulacra on spatangoid and clypeastroid sea urchins, or the groups of spots on the leopard.

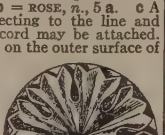

Rosette, 3.

ro·sette′ (rō·zĕt′), *v. t.*; -SET′TED (-zĕt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -SET′TING. *Metal.* To obtain in the form of rosettes by superficial chilling.

ro·set′ted (rō·zĕt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* 1. Adorned with, or shaped like, a rosette or rosettes. 2. *Plant Pathol.* Affected with rosette.

rosette plate. *Zool.* One of the small sievelike plates by which the zooecia of many marine Polyzoa communicate.

ro·se′tum (rō·zē′tŭm), *n.* [L.] *Hort.* A collection of live roses.

ros′et·y, ros′et·ty (rŏz′ĕ·tĭ; -ĭ·tĭ), *adj.* [See ROSET rosin.] Resinous. *Scot.*

rose water. A watery solution of the odoriferous constituents of the rose made by distilling the fresh flowers with water, used as a perfume.

rose′-wa′ter (rōz′wô′tĕr; -wŏt′ĕr), *adj.* Having the odor of rose water; hence, affectedly nice or delicate; sentimental. *Carlyle.*

rose′-wa′ter, *v. t.* To sprinkle with, or as with, rose water; hence, to perfume; scent.

rose′ways′ (rōz′wāz′), *adv.* Also **rose′wise′** (-wīz′). In the form of a rose. See -WAYS, -WISE.

rose weevil. A snout beetle (*Pantomorus fuller*i) which destroys the leaves and flowers of the rose. Its larva feeds on the roots.

rose willow. **a** The purple willow (*Salix purpurea*); also, any of several other species of *Salix* with purple or reddish twigs. **b** The silky cornel.

rose window. *Arch.* A circular window filled with tracery; a rose. Cf. WHEEL WINDOW.

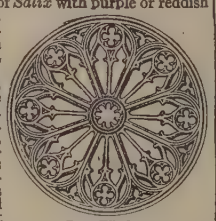

Rose Window.

rose′wood′ (rōz′wŏŏd′), *n.* 1. Any of several valuable cabinet woods of a dark-red or purplish color, streaked and variegated with black, obtained from various tropical trees; also, the trees themselves. The most important commercial sources are Brazilian rosewood and Honduras rosewood, but many other trees yield woods so called, as African rosewood, Jamaica rosewood, Amboina wood, kingwood (see these terms). See BLACKWOOD **a.** 2. In Australia: **a** A tall, straight acacia (*Acacia glaucescens*). **b** The Australian rosewood *Dysoxylum fraserianum.* **c** The tree *Eremophila mitchelli* (family Myoporaceae). **d** A small tree (*Heterodendron oleaefolium*), family Sapindaceae, with very hard wood. **e** = BASTARD ROSEWOOD. 3. Rhodium wood. 4. **a** A color, reddish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. It is redder and of slightly higher saturation than brick red. Cf. COLOR. **b** The color bois de rose. **c** The color jacaranda brown.

rosewood oil. **a** A thick, light-yellow essential oil, of roselike odor, obtained from rhodium wood; — called also *rhodium oil.* **b** Bois de rose oil. See OIL, *Table I.* **c** *Com.* A mixture of oils of rose, geranium cedarwood, and sandalwood.

rose worm. The larva of a small brown tortricid moth (*Archips rosana*), which lives on the rose and various other plants, rolling up the leaves for a nest, and devours both the leaves and buds. Also, any of various other species.

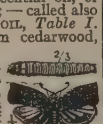

Rose Worm (*Archips rosana*) and Moth.

rose′wort′ (rōz′wûrt′), *n.* **a** *Obs.* Any plant of the rose family. *Lindley.* **b** Roseroot.

Rosh Ha·sha′na (rōsh hä·shä′nä). Also **Rosh Ha·sho′noh** (hä·shō′nō). [Heb. *rōsh* head of + *hash-shānāh* the year.] See JEWISH HOLIDAYS.

Rosh Ho′desh (kō′dĕsh) *or* **Cho′desh** (kō′dĕsh). [Heb. *rōsh* head of + *ḥōdesh* new moon.] The beginning of the month in the Jewish calendar, which is marked by a special liturgy.

Ro′si·cru′cian (rō′zĭ·krōō′shăn; rŏz′ĭ-), *n.* [The name is due to two anonymous pamphlets (1614), now generally attributed to Johann Valentin Andreä, which profess to give information about a secret society founded in Germany in the 15th century by Christian *Rosenkreuz* or (Latinized) *Frater Rosae Crucis.* See ROSE; CROSS.] An alleged member, in the 17th century and the early part of the 18th century, of an esoteric order of philosophers deeply versed in the secrets of nature and mysticism, said to have been founded by the probably mythical Christian Rosenkreuz. The Rosicrucians were called also *Brothers of the Rosy Cross, Rosy-cross Knights, Rosy-cross Philosophers*, etc. The society was revived in England in 1866 with the title *Societas Rosicruciana in Anglia* and on the continent in 1890. In America there are several fraternities named *Rosicrucian* that use the emblems of the rose and the cross and claim to share the esoteric and spiritual teachings. — **Ro′si·cru′cian,** *adj.* — **Ro′si·cru′cian·ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

ros′ied (rŏz′ĭd), *adj.* Decorated with roses or a rose color.

ro′sier (rō′zhĕr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *rosarium.*] A rosebush. *Poet.*

ro′si·er′e·site (rō′zĭ·ĕr′ē·sīt), *n.* [From the *Rosières* copper mine near Carmaux, France.] A hydrous aluminum phosphate containing lead and copper. It occurs in yellow to brown stalactitic masses. Sp. gr., 2.2.

ro·sil′la (rō·sĭl′ä), *n.* [Am. Sp.] **a** A sneezeweed (*Helenium puberulum*) of southern California. **b** A shrub or small tree (*Eysenhardtia polystachya*), family Fabaceae, of Arizona and adjacent Mexico, with small white flowers in long racemes; — called also *rockbrush.*

ros′in (rŏz′ĭn; -ĭn), *n.* [From RESIN.] The hard resin, commonly amber-colored but varying to almost black, left after distilling off the volatile oil of turpentine; colophony. It is brittle and tasteless and has a sp. gr. of about 1.08. It softens at about 80° C. (176° F.) and on further heating finally fuses. It is used for making varnishes and soaps, as a flux in soldering, for rosining violin bows, in driers for oils, etc. See ROSIN OIL. Chemically, it is a mixture of which abietic acid is the chief constituent. Rosin prepared from exuded or gum turpentine is called ***gum rosin***; that extracted from the wood in connection with wood turpentine is ***wood rosin***. Cf. TURPENTINE.

ros′in, *v. t.* 1. To rub with rosin, as the bow of a violin. 2. To add rosin to, as soap. 3. To ply with liquor. *Now Dial.*

Ros′i·nan′te (rŏz′ĭ·năn′tē), *n.* [Sp. *Rocinante*, fr. *rocín* a jaded horse, a hack + *ante* before. See ROUNCY.] Don Quixote's steed, very lean, bony, and full of blemishes, but regarded by the knight as incomparable; hence, any worn-out nag; a jade.

ros′in·ate (rŏz′ĭ·nāt), *n.* [*rosin* + *-ate.*] A salt or ester, or mixture of salts and esters, prepared from rosin; as, copper *rosinate.*

rosin brush. = GREASEWOOD **a.** *Western U. S.*

rosin cerate. = BASILICON **b.**

rosin change. *Soap Mfg.* See SOAP, *n.*, 1.

rosin oil. An oil obtained by destructive distillation of rosin, collected usually in two or three fractions. The first, or light, fraction (***rosin spirit***) is an almost colorless, sharp-odored liquid and is used chiefly as a thinner for varnish, wood stains, etc., as an adulterant of oil of turpentine, and as an illuminant. The heavier, viscid distillate, rosin oil proper, is used as a lubricant, in printing ink, and as a substitute for other oils. It is often collected in two fractions: ***kidney oil*** and the darker, fluorescent ***bloom oil***. Treated with milk of lime, kidney oil forms ***rosin grease***, which is used as a lubricant for iron bearings. All the fractions are acidic, because of the presence of free abietic acid.

ros′in·ous (rŏz′ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* Like rosin. *Rare.*

rosin plant. = ROSINWEED.

rosin rose. The common St.-John's-wort (*Hypericum perforatum*). *Eng.*

rosin soap. Soap made from rosin, esp. common yellow soap. See SOAP, *n.*, 1; RESIN SOAP.

rosin spirit. See ROSIN OIL.

ros′in·weed′ (rŏz′ĭn·wēd′), *n.* Any of various American plants having resinous foliage or a resinous odor; specif.: **a** The plant *Silphium laciniatum*, also known as *compass plant* from its habit of turning toward the sun. **b** The gum plant *Grindelia squarrosa.* **c** A golden aster (*Chrysopsis villosa*) of western North America. **d** = PRAIRIE DOCK **a.**

ros′in·y (rŏz′ĭ·nĭ), *adj.* Abounding in, or like, rosin.

ros′land (rōs′lănd), *n.* [W. *rhos* a moor + E. *land.*] Heathy land; moorish land.

ros′ma·rine (rŏz′mȧ·rēn; -rĭn), *n.* [(After *rosmarine* sea dew) fr. Dan. *rosmar* walrus, Nor. dial. *rosmaar, rosmal*, fr. ON. *rosmhvalr*, of obscure origin.] **a** A sea animal fabled to climb by its teeth to the tops of rocks to feed on the dew. It was undoubtedly the popular conception of the walrus. **b** *Obs.* The walrus.

ros′ma·rine (rŏz′mȧ·rēn; -rĭn), *n.* [See ROSEMARY.] *Obs.* 1. Rosemary. 2. Dew from the sea; sea dew.

Ros′ma·ri′nus (rŏs′mȧ·rī′nŭs; rŏz′-), *n.* [L., rosemary. See ROSEMARY.] *Bot.* A genus of low shrubs of the mint family (Lamiaceae) having as the only known species *R. officinalis*, the rosemary.

Ros′mers·holm′ (rŏs′mĕrs·hōlm′; *Sw.* -hŏlm′), *n.* A play (1886) by Ibsen.

Ros·min′i·an (rŏz·mĭn′ĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Antonio Rosmini-Serbati (1797–1855), an Italian philosopher and Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, or his doctrines.

Ros·min′i·an, *n.* 1. An adherent of Rosminianism. 2. *R.C.Ch.* A member of a congregation, the Institute of Charity, founded, in Italy, by Rosmini, in 1828.

Ros·min′i·an·ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The philosophy of Rosmini. He taught that the idea of being is innate and that through it true knowledge is made possible.

Ros·mun′da (rŏz·mŭn′dȧ), *n.* The title and heroine of a tragedy (1515) by Giovanni Rucellai. See ALBOIN.

ro·sol′ic (rō·zŏl′ĭk; -sŏl′ĭk), *adj.* [*rosaniline* + *-ol* + *-ic.*] **a** Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_{20}H_{16}O_2$ (red by transmitted light), obtained by heating a mixture of phenol and cresol with sulphuric acid and arsenic acid, by the action of nitrous acid on rosaniline, etc. It is the anhydride of trihydroxy-diphenyl-*m*-tolyl-carbinol. **b** Designating a related acid, called also *aurin.* See AURIN.

ro·so′lio (rō·zōl′yō), *n.* [It., fr. ML. *ros solis* sundew, the old name of *Drosera*, from which the liquor was originally extracted. See RORIC; SOLAR. Cf. ROSA SOLIS.] 1. A sweet cordial of the Mediterranean region, made of brandy, sugar, raisins, etc.; rossolis. 2. A sour, unpalatable black-currant wine introduced in Thackeray's novel, *The Great Hoggarty Diamond.*

ro′so·lite (rō′zō·līt), *n.* [L. *rosa* rose + *-lite.* Cf. RHODOLITE.] *Mineral.* A pink variety of garnet.

ro·so′rĭ·al (rō·sō′rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* [L. *rodere, rosum*, to gnaw.] Pertaining to the rodents; gnawing.

ross (rŏs; 185), *n.* [Dan. & Nor. *ros* shavings, chips, rind, scale.] 1. Rubbish; waste. *Obs.* 2. The rough, often scaly, exterior of bark.

ross, *v. t.* To divest of the ross; as, to *ross* bark. See ROSSER.

rose′-pet′ty, *n.* = ROBIN'S-PLANTAIN.

ros′er (rōz′ĕr), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *rosier.* See ROSIER.] A rosebush. *Obs.*

ro′ser·y (rō′zĕr·ĭ), *n.* = ROSARY, a rose garden.

Rose's alloy *or* **metal** (rōz′ĭz). [After V. *Rose* (1736–71), Ger. chemist.] See FUSIBLE METAL.

rose′-shell′ream′er. See REAMER, *Illust.*

Rosh (rōsh; rŏsh). *Bib.*

rosil. Var. of ROSELL.

ro·sil′io (rō·sĭl′yō; -sĭl′yō; 170), *n.* [Sp., roan.] = PINTO BEAN.

ros′i·ly (rōz′ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of ROSY.

ros·in′du·line (rŏ·zĭn′dū·lĭn; -lĭn), *n.* Also **-lin.** See INDULINE **a.**

Ro′sine′ (rō′zēn′), *n.* See BARTHOLO. [See -NESS.]

ros′i·ness (rōz′ĭ·nĕs; nĭs; 119), *n.*

ros′in·wood′ (rŏz′ĭn·wŏŏd′), *n.* = ROSINWEED.

rosit. Var. of ROSET.

Ros′lyn blue. = MAZARINE BLUE.

ro·so′gli·o. Var. of ROSOLIO.

ro·so′lĭ (rō·sō′lē), *n.* [Sp.] = ROSOLIO, 1.

Ros'sel Cur'rent (rŏs'ĕl). [From *Rossel* Island, in the Louisiade Archipelago.] *Oceanog.* A portion of the southern equatorial current flowing westward from the Fiji Islands to New Guinea.

ross'er (rŏs'ẽr; 205), *n.* One who or that which rosses; specif.: **a** *Logging.* One who barks and smooths the ride of a log. **b** One who peels pulpwood and logs. **c** An attachment for a circular saw, to remove the scaly and gritty bark ahead of the kerf; also, a machine used to remove bark from pulpwood.

ross'ite (rŏs'ĭt; 185), *n.* [After Clarence Samuel *Ross* (b. 1880), Am. geologist.] *Mineral.* A rare hydrous calcium vanadate.

ros'so an·ti'co (rŏs'ō ăn·tē'kō). [It.] **a** A deep-red Grecian marble used by the ancient Romans. **b** A porphyritic diorite used by the ancient Egyptians and Romans.

Ross's goose, Ross's snow goose (rŏs'ĭz; 185). [After Bernard R. *Ross*, Brit. naturalist in service of Hudson's Bay Co.] A very small white goose (*Chen rossi*). It breeds in arctic America and migrates through western America.

Ross's gull (rŏs'ĭz; 185). [After Sir James Clark *Ross*, Brit. navigator.] A small and rare gull (*Rhodostethia rosea*) of the far north, having the tail wedge-shaped and the lower parts rosy when in full plumage.

Ross's, or Ross, seal. [See Ross's GULL.] An antarctic seal (*Ommatophoca rossi*) having but two upper incisors, very small teeth, and small claws on the forefeet and none on the hind feet.

ros'tel (rŏs'tĕl), *n.* [L. *rostellum.*] A rostellum.

ros·tel'lar (rŏs·tĕl'ẽr), *adj.* Pertaining to a rostellum.

ros'tel·late (rŏs'tĕ·lāt), *adj.* [NL. *rostellatus.*] Having a small beak or rostellum.

ros·tel'li·form (rŏs·tĕl'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* Shaped like a rostellum.

ros·tel'lum (rŏs·tĕl'ŭm), *n.* [L., dim. of *rostrum* beak. See ROSTRUM.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** The caulicle or radicle. *Obs.* **b** A small beaklike process; a diminutive rostrum. **c** In orchids, the morphological apex of the column, a small projection beneath the retinacula.
2. *Zool.* **a** The sucking beak of lice (Anoplura); also, more rarely, the beak of Hemiptera. **b** An anterior prolongation of the head of certain cestodes (as many tapeworms) bearing hooks.

ros'ter (rŏs'tẽr; rŏs'tĕr; 277), *n.* [D. *rooster* a list, prop., gridiron, fr. *roosten* to roast; named from the parallel lines. See ROAST.] **1.** *Mil. & Nav.* A roll or list of officers, or enlisted men, subject to certain assignments for duty and made use of for systematic details, esp. a list which gives the order in which units or individuals are due to perform a prescribed duty.
2. Hence, any roll or list; as, the *roster* of his honors.

ros'ter, *v. t.* To list in a roster.

ros'tral (rŏs'trăl), *adj.* [LL. *rostralis.*] Pertaining to a rostrum; specif., *Anat. & Zool.*, pertaining to or designating a plate or shield above the mouth, in certain reptiles. — **ros'tral·ly,** *adv.*

ros'tral, *n.* *Anat. & Zool.* A rostral plate or shield.

rostral column. [L. *Columna Rostrata.*] A memorial column, usually commemorating a naval victory; orig. [*caps.*] a column ornamented with beaks of ships, erected in the Roman Forum in honor of the naval victory of C. Duilius over the Carthaginians, 260 B.C.

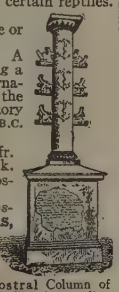
Rostral Column of Duilius (restored).

rostral crown. = NAVAL CROWN.

ros'trate (rŏs'trāt), *adj.* [L. *rostratus*, fr. *rostrum* beak.] Having a rostrum or beak.

ros'trat·ed (rŏs'trāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 181), *adj.* Rostrate.

rostri-. A combining form from Latin *rostrum*, meaning *a beak*, as in **ros·trif'er·ous, ros'tri·form.** See -FEROUS; -FORM.

ros'tro- (rŏs'trō-). A combining form for *rostrum*, denoting *rostrally, rostral and*, as in **ros'tro·an·ten'na·ry, ros'tro·bran'chi·al, ros'tro·cau'dal, ros'tro·lat'er·al.**

ros'tro·car'i·nate (-kăr'ĭ·nāt), *adj.* *Archaeol.* Designating a type of chipped flint implement shaped somewhat like an eagle's beak, found in eastern England and believed to be of Pliocene age.

ros'troid (rŏs'troid), *adj.* [*rostrum* + *-oid.*] *Chiefly Zool.* Like a rostrum, or beak.

ros'tru·late (-trōō·lāt), *adj.* *Zool.* Having, or like, a rostrulum.

ros'tru·lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lä). [NL., dim. fr. L. *rostrum* beak.] A small rostrum; specif., the rostrum of a flea. — **ros'tru·lar** (-lẽr), *adj.*

ros'trum (rŏs'trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-trä), -TRUMS (-trŭmz). [L., beak, ship's beak, fr. *rodere, rosum*, to gnaw. See RAT.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* The curved, often ornamental, end of a ship's prow, esp. the beak or ram of a war galley. Cf. ACROTERIUM **c.** *Obs. exc. Hist.*
2. *pl.* (ROSTRA) *Rom. Antiq.* The beaks; specif. [*cap.*], the platform in the Forum where orations, pleadings, etc., were delivered. After the Latin war, it was adorned with beaks of captured vessels. Later, any of various platforms for public orators in Rome.
3. Hence, a stage for public speaking; the pulpit or platform occupied by an orator or public speaker.
4. *Anat. & Zool.* A part suggesting a bird's beak; as: **a** The beak, snout, or proboscis of any of various insects. **b** The anterior median, often spinelike, prolongation of the carapace of a crustacean, as in the lobster. **c** The snout of a gastropod mollusk when nonretractile. **d** The grooved beaklike extension of any of many gastropod shells, protecting the siphon. **e** The guard of a belemnite shell. **f** The interior median spine of the body of the basisphenoid bone articulating with the vomer. **g** The reflected anterior portion of the corpus callosum below the genu. **h** A differentiated scale forming the snout of snakes. **i** The anterior projecting element in the chondrocranium of elasmobranch fishes.
5. *Bot.* Any beaklike process or prolongation; specif., one of the inner segments of the corolla in *Asclepias.*
6. *Old Chem.* The beak, or tapering tube, of a retort.

ros'u·lar (rŏz'ū·lẽr; rŏ'zū-), *adj.* Rosulate.

ros'u·late (rŏz'ū·lāt; rŏ'zū-), *adj.* [NL. *rosulatus*, fr. L. *rosa* a rose.] *Bot.* Arranged in the form of rosettes.

ros'y (rōz'ĭ), *adj.* [From ROSE.] **1.** Resembling a rose, as in color, scent, or beauty; specif., blooming; blushing; also, made of, or adorned with, roses.
2. Figuratively, promising success and happiness; as, *rosy* prospects; also, optimistic; as, a *rosy* disposition.
3. Red, or flushed, with anger; hence, angry. *Dial.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

rosy-armed	rosy-dancing	rosy-purple
rosy-blushing	rosy-eared	rosy-red
rosy-bosomed	rosy-faced	rosy-tinted
rosy-cheeked	rosy-fingered	rosy-tipped
rosy-colored	rosy-hued	rosy-toed
rosy-crimson	rosy-lipped	rosy-warm

ros'y (rōz'ĭ), *n.* With *the*, wine. *Colloq.*

ros'y (rōz'ĭ), *v. t.* To make rosy; to rose. — *v. i.* To become rose-colored, or tinted with rose.

rosy apple aphid *or* **aphis.** Also **rosy aphid** *or* **aphis.** A pinkish or purplish plant louse (*Anuraphis roseus*) which feeds on the foliage and fruit of the apple. The summer generations occur on plantain.

rosy bush. = HARDHACK **a.**

rosy cross. = ROSE CROSS, 1. See also ROSICRUCIAN, *n.*

Ros'y-cross' Knight, Philosopher. = ROSICRUCIAN, *n.*

rosy finch. Any of certain finches of western North America and eastern Asia constituting the genus *Leucosticte.* The plumage is chiefly brownish, suffused in the adult with rosy or whitish on the upper tail coverts.

rosy gull. = ROSS'S GULL.

rot (rŏt), *v.*; ROT'TED; ROT'TING. [ME. *rotien*, fr. AS. *rotian*; akin to D. *rotten*, OHG. *rōzzēn*, G. *rösten* to steep flax, ON. *rotna* to rot, Sw. *ruttna*, Dan. *raadne*, ON. *rotinn* rotten, Dan. *raadden.* Cf. RET, ROTTEN.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To undergo natural decomposition, whether putrefactive or not, induced in organic matter by fungi, bacteria, etc.; to decay.
2. Figuratively: To perish slowly; to decay; to die; to become morally corrupt; to degenerate.
3. To suffer from the rot, as a plant or animal.
4. To chaff; talk nonsense; banter. *Slang, Chiefly Brit.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to rot, or become decomposed.
2. To cause (sheep) to be infected with the rot.
3. To expose, as flax, to a process of maceration, etc., for the purpose of separating the fiber; to ret.
4. To chaff; tease; banter; joke. *Slang, Chiefly Brit.*
Syn. — Decompose, putrefy, corrupt, spoil. See DECAY.

rot (rŏt), *n.* **1.** Process of rotting, or state of being rotten; decay; putrefaction; also, that which is rotten or rotting.
2. Offensive nonsense or trash; twaddle. *Slang.*
3. *Cricket.* A fall of wickets in quick succession.
4. *Old Med.* A wasting disease with putrescent characteristics.
5. Rotting or decay of plant tissues caused by fungi, bacteria, etc. See BITTER ROT, BLACK ROT, DRY ROT.
6. *Veter.* Any of a number of parasitic diseases which chiefly attack sheep and are characterized by rotting or necrosis of the tissues, etc., progressive emaciation, etc.; as, liver *rot*, foot *rot.* Specif., without a qualifying word, liver rot.

rot (rŏt), *interj.* An exclamation expressing irritation, disgust, impatience, or the like. Cf. DRAT.

rot, *n.* [D.] A file of six soldiers. *Obs.*

-rot. A combining form of the noun *rot*, often written separately, as in:

black rot	fruit rot	liver rot	red rot
brown rot	grape rot	neck rot	sap rot
dry rot	heart rot	pennyrot	tommyrot
foot rot	hoofrot	rain rot	white rot

ro'ta (rō'tä), *n.* [L., wheel. See ROTARY.] **1.** A round or course, as of duties or studies. *Rare.*
2. A roll or list, as of schoolboys or soldiers; a roster.
3. [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* A short-lived political club formed in 1659 by J. Harrington to further his plan for rotation of magistrates and legislators, as embodied in his *Oceana.*
4. *R.C.Ch.* A court, called also ***Sacra Romana Rota***, (that is, Sacred Roman Rota), one of the three tribunals of the Roman Curia, with jurisdiction, ordinarily appellate in civil and ecclesiastical cases. It has ten judges, called auditors, presided over by the oldest, called dean.

ro'ta (rō'tä), *n.* [ML. See 5th ROTE.] *Music.* **a** = HURDY-GURDY, **1 a.** **b** A round, such as "Sumer is icumen in," or other composition with frequent repeats, refrains, etc.

ro'tal (rō'tăl; -tĭ'l), *adj.* Pertaining to wheels; also, pertaining to rotary motion; rotary. *Rare.*

Ro'tal (rō'tăl; -tĭ'l), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from, the Rota.

rot'al (rŏt'l). Variant of ROTL.

Ro·ta'la (rō·tā'lä), *n.* [NL. See ROTALIA.] *Bot.* A genus of annual, weedy herbs of the loosestrife family (Lythraceae) with 4-angled stems, opposite or whorled leaves, and small, axillary and mostly solitary flowers. *R. ramosior*, the toothcup, is widely distributed.

Ro·ta'li·a (rō·tā'lĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *rotalis* having wheels, fr. L. *rota* wheel.] *Zool.* A genus of Foraminifera having a finely perforated test with the segments in a turbinoid spiral and with septa composed of two lamellae between which are anastomosing canals. — **ro·ta'li·an** (-tā'lĭ·ăn; 159), *adj. & n.* — **ro·tal'i·form** (rō·tăl'ĭ·fôrm), **ro·ta'li·i·form'** (rō·tā'lĭ·ĭ·fôrm'), *adj.*

ro'ta·man (rō'tä·măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A member of the Rota club. See ROTA, 3.

ro·tam'e·ter (rō·tăm'ē·tẽr), *n.* [L. *rota* wheel + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring curved lines by running over them a small wheel connected with a recording dial. Cf. OPISOMETER; PERAMBULATOR, 2, etc.

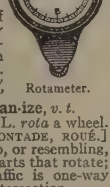
Rotameter.

ro'tang (rō'tăng), *n.* [See RATTAN.] Any rattan palm of the genus *Calamus.*

Ro·tar'i·an (rō·tãr'ĭ·ăn), *n.* A member of any of a large number of clubs (***Rotary Clubs***) having the same constitution and affiliated under an International Association of Rotary Clubs (***Rotary International***). The Rotary Clubs, which exist in many countries, have as their motto, "Service." — **Ro·tar'i·an·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **ro·tar'i·an·ize,** *v. t.*

ro'ta·ry (rō'tä·rĭ), *adj.* [LL. *rotarius*, fr. L. *rota* a wheel. See ROLL; cf. BAROUCHE, RODEO, RODOMONTADE, ROUÉ.] **1.** Turning, as a wheel on its axis; pert. to, or resembling, the motion of a wheel on its axis; having parts that rotate; rotatory; as, *rotary* motion; *rotary* traffic is one-way traffic around a circle marked at a street intersection.
2. Pertaining to rotation in office; holding office or held, as an office, in rotation. *Rare.*

ro'ta·ry, *n.* A rotary machine, as a rotary engine, compressor or converter; specif.: **a** A rig used for drilling a well by the rotary method. **b** A drill-pipe turntable and the mechanical assembly for supporting and rotating it.

Ro'ta·ry, *n.* Short for ROTARY CLUB, ROTARIANISM.

rotary blower. A machine for producing artificial draft by centrifugal force of rotating vanes. See 1st BLOWER, 7, *Illust.*

rotary bridge crane. See BRIDGE CRANE.

Rotary Club. See ROTARIAN, *n.*

rotary condenser. *Elec.* = SYNCHRONOUS CONDENSER.

rotary converter. See SYNCHRONOUS CONVERTER.

rotary cultivator. *Agric. Mach.* See CULTIVATOR, 2.

rotary current. *Elec.* A multiphase current.

ro'ta·ry-cut', *adj.* Spirally sliced from a log with a rotary lathe; as, *rotary-cut* veneers.

rotary discard. *Whist.* A discard of a certain suit made, by an arbitrary convention, to denote strength in a certain other suit next in order to it in rank, as the discard of a heart showing spades.

rotary drill. A rock drill that bores by a rotary action.

rotary engine. **1.** Any of various engines in which power is applied to vanes, a rotor, or the like, constrained to move in a circular path, for example, a turbine. **2.** A radial engine of an early aerial type in which the cylinders revolve about a common fixed crankshaft.

rotary fault. *Geol.* See FAULT, *n.*, 6.

rotary gap. *Elec.* A kind of spark gap in which one of the electrodes is a rotating element, causing a regular change in gap length and thereby timing the condenser discharge.

rotary hoe. *Agric. Mach.* An implement consisting essentially of a number of rotating hoe wheels, each having long, flat, slightly curved, sharp-pointed steel fingers at its circumference.

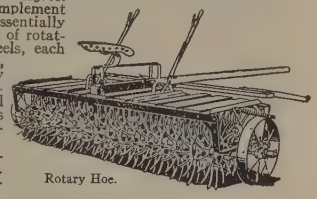
Rotary Hoe.

Rotary International. See ROTARIAN, *n.*

rotary microtome. See MICROTOME, *n.*

rotary milling machine. *Mach.* See MILLING MACHINE.

rotary planer. *Mach.* A machine with which plane surfaces are milled on large work, by moving the work secured to the table of the machine past a revolving cutter.

rotary plow. **a** A plow shaped like a propeller and used for removing snow from highways. **b** *Agric. Mach.* See PLOW, *n.*, 1.

rotary press. *Print.* A cylinder press with the type form curved to fit a rotating cylinder.

rotary pump. *Mach.* See PUMP, *n.*, 1.

rotary shear. *Mach.* **a** A rotating bedpiece of a lathe. See SHEARS, 3. **b** *pl.* See SHEARS, 1 **d.**

rotary squeezer. See SQUEEZER, *n.*, 3.

rotary transformer. A synchronous converter.

rotary vacuum filter. See VACUUM FILTER.

rotary valve. **1.** *Mach.* A valve acting by continuous or partial rotation.
2. *Music.* See VALVE, 9.

ro'tate (rō'tāt *or, esp. Brit.*, rō·tāt'), *v.*; RO'TAT·ED (-tāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119); RO'TAT·ING (-tāt·ĭng). [L. *rotatus*, past part. of *rotare*, fr. *rota* wheel. See ROTARY; cf. ROUÉ, ROVE to wander.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To turn, as a wheel, round an axis; to revolve.
2. To perform any act, function, or operation in turn; to pass or alternate in a series; as, members of a clique *rotating* in office and the office *rotating* among them.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to rotate, or turn, as a wheel, around an axle; to revolve.
2. To cause to succeed, pass, or act, in turn in a series; as, to *rotate* men in office.
3. *Agric.* To cause to grow in rotation; to vary by rotational planting; as, to *rotate* crops.
Syn. — See REVOLVE.

ro'tate (rō'tāt), *adj.* [L. *rotatus*, past part. See ROTATE, *v.*] Having the parts flat and spreading or radiating like those of a wheel; wheel-shaped.

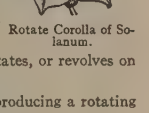
Rotate Corolla of Solanum.

ro'tat·ed (rō'tāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Turned round, as a wheel.
2. Wheel-shaped; rotate.

ro'tat·ing (rō'tāt·ĭng), *adj.* That rotates, or revolves on its axis.

rotating band. = ROTATING RING.

rotating current. *Elec.* A current producing a rotating magnetic field; a multiphase current.

rotating die head. *Mach.* See DIE HEAD.

rotating ring. *Ordn.* The ring of metal around a projectile, to take the grooves of the rifling and thus impart rotation.

ro·ta'tion (rō·tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *rotatio.*] **1.** Act of rotating, or turning on an axis. See REVOLUTION, 1 **b.**
2. Any return or succession in a series; as, the *rotation* of the seasons; *rotation* in office.
3. In technical uses: **a** *Anat. & Physiol.* The turning of a limb or part about its long axis as if on a pivot, as when the head is turned in looking over the shoulder. **b** *Forestry.* The predetermined age at which the forest is to be cut; as, a fifty-year *rotation.* **c** *Plant Physiol.* The streaming movement of the cytoplasm around the wall of a cell. Cf. CIRCULATION, 12.
Syn. — Turn, revolution, spin.

ro·ta'tion·al (-ăl; -ĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to, or resulting from, rotation; of the nature of, or characterized by, rotation.

rotational fault. *Geol.* A fault in which the displacement, as measured at successive points along the strike, decreases to zero at some particular point and then increases with a throw in the opposite direction.

rotational motion. = VORTICAL MOTION.

rotational quantum number. *Physics.* A vector quantum number which determines the angular momentum in quantum units of the nucleus of a molecule rotating about an axis through its center of mass.

rotational vector. A vector field whose curl (see CURL OF A VECTOR FIELD) is different from zero.

rotation band. *Ordn.* = ROTATING RING.

rotation of crops. Crop rotation.

rotation of mutes. *Philol.* Lautverschiebung. See PROGRESSION, 8 **b**; GRIMM'S LAW. *Obs.*

rotation pool. Fifteen-ball pool in which the object balls must be played upon in numerical order.

ro'ta·tive (rō'tä·tĭv), *adj.* **1.** Turning, as a wheel; rotary; rotational; as, *rotative* velocity.
2. Causing rotation; also, occurring in regular series; rotating.
— **ro'ta·tive·ly,** *adv.*

---

ros'ale (rŏs'ĭ). Dial. Eng. var. of WRESTLE.

ros'so·lis' (rō·sō'lĭs'), *n.* [F.] = ROSOLIO, 1.

rost. ✝ ROAST.

roste. ✝ ROAST, ROUST.

Ros'tel·la'ri·a (rŏs'tĕ·lā'rĭ·ä), *n.* [NL.] See SPINDLE SHELL **a.** —

ros'tel·lar'i·an (-lā'rĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.* [TRUM, 2.]

ros'tra (rŏs'trä), *n.*, *pl.* of ROSTRUM. Dial. var. of ROSIN.

rot'a·ble, *adj.* Liable to rot. *Obs.*

ro'ta·cism. Var. of RHOTACISM.

rotan, *n.* = 1st RATTAN.

Ro'ta·nev (rō'tä·nĕv), *n.* [A reversing of Nicolaus *Venator*, Latinized form of Niccolo *Cacciatore*, It. astronomer.] See STAR, *Table.*

ro'ta·scope (rō'tä·skōp), *n.* [L. *rota* wheel + *-scope.*] See GYROSCOPE.

ro'tat·a·ble (rō'tāt·ä·b'l; rō·tāt'-), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **-bly,** *adv.*

ro'ta·tiv·ism (rō'tȧ·tĭv·ĭz'm), *n.* [Pg. & Sp. *rotativo* rotative.] Rotation in office, esp. of political parties alternately by agreement, as formerly in Portugal.

ro·ta'to- (rō·tā'tō-). *Bot.* A combining form for *rotate,* denoting *wheel-shaped and,* as in **ro·ta'to·den'tate, ro·ta'to·plane'.**

ro'ta·tor (rō'tā·tĕr; rō·tā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] Anything that rotates; specif.: **a** *Anat.* [*pl.* ROTATORES (rō'tȧ·tō'rēz; 181).] A muscle which partially rotates a part on its axis; specif., any of certain small muscles in the dorsal region of the spine, each arising from the upper and back part of a transverse process and inserted into the lamina of the vertebra above. **b** The screwlike part of a ship's log that causes the log to rotate in the water. **c** A small fast-running electric motor specially adapted for rotating Geissler tubes, color disks, siren disks, etc.

ro'ta·to'ry (rō'tȧ·tō'rĭ; *Brit. also* rō·tā'tō·rĭ), *adj.* [See ROTATE, ROTARY.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or producing, rotation; turning on or as on an axis; having parts that rotate; rotary; as, *rotatory* power; *rotatory* motion; a *rotatory* engine.

2. Going in a circle or series; following in rotation or succession; as, *rotatory* assemblies.

rotche, rotch (rŏch), *n.* [For earlier *rotge,* appar. fr. LG. (cf. Fris. *rotgoes* brant, D. *rotgans*), fr. Scand. (cf. Nor. *rotgaas* brant, Dan. *radgaas,* ON. *hrothgǎs*), of imitative origin. See GOOSE; cf. RAT GOOSE, ROUT brant.] The dovekie (*Alle alle*).

rote (rōt), *n.* [Cf. ON. *rauta* to roar, and E. RUT, in this sense.] The noise the surf dashing upon the shore. Cf. RUT, roaring. *Lowell.*

rote, *n.* [ME. *rote* in *by rote,* also, practice, condition, custom, of uncert. origin.] **1.** A fixed course or routine, as of study or speech; hence, repetition of forms of speech, often implying want of attention to the meaning; memorizing through repetition or repeating solely from memory.

2. That learned by memorizing; a memorized role. *Rare.*

— ***by rote.*** In a mechanical routine way; by the use of the memory with little intelligence; as, to perform duties *by rote;* to learn lessons *by rote.*

Rehearse your song *by rote.* *Shak.*

rote, *v. t.* To learn or repeat by rote. *Now Rare.* — **rot'er** (rōt'ĕr), *n.*

rote, *v. i.* [L. *rotare.* See ROTATE.] To go out or change by rotation.

rote (rōt), *n.* *Music.* = 1st CROWD, 1.

ro·tel'la (rō·tĕl'ȧ), *n.* [ML.] A round shield; a buckler. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

‖**Rö'teln** (rö'tĕln), *n. pl.* [G., fr. *rot, roth,* red. See RED.] *Med.* = RUBELLA.

ro'te·none (rō'tē·nōn), *n.* [Origin unknown.] *Chem.* A poisonous crystalline ketone, $C_{23}H_{22}O_6$, found in derris root, cube root, and other fish poisons and used as an insecticide. Cf. DERRIS, 1 & 2.

rote song. *Music.* A song which is to be memorized largely or entirely by imitation, as contrasted with one to be learned from notes.

rot'ge (rŏt'gē), *n.* The rotche.

rot grass. *Local, Eng.* Any of several marsh or bog plants reputed to produce rot in sheep; esp.: **a** Velvet grass. **b** The common butterwort. **c** The flukewort.

rot'gut' (rŏt'gŭt'), *n.* Bad liquor, esp. when adulterated. *Slang.* — **rot'gut',** *adj.*

roth'er (rŏth'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *hrīther, hrȳther;* akin to D. *rund,* OHG. *hrind,* G. *rind,* and to E. HART. Cf. RUNT.] Cattle; a horned beast. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

roth'er·muck (rŏth'ĕr·mŭk), *n.* The barnacle goose. *Local, Eng.*

rother nail. A nail with a very full head, used for fastening the rudder irons of ships.

Rothe'say (rōth'sā; -sĭ), *n. Her.* See HERALD, *n.,* 2.

Roth'lie'gen·des (rōt'lē'gĕn·dĕs), *n.* [G., lit., lying red; — from the red beds of sandstone near Eisenach.] *Geol.* The sandstones, shales, and conglomerates of the lower Permian of Germany. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

‖**rō'ti'** (rō'tē'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *rosti,* past part. of *rostir* (F. *rôtir*).] A roast. — *adj.* Roasted.

ro'ti·fer (rō'tĭ·fĕr), *n.* [NL. See ROTIFERA.] One of the Rotifera.

Ro·tif'er·a (rō·tĭf'ĕr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *rota* a wheel + *ferre* to bear.] *Zool.* A class of minute, usually microscopic, but many-celled aquatic animals having the anterior end modified into a retractile disc (*corona*) bearing one or two circles of strong cilia, which, when in motion, often give the appearance of rapidly revolving wheels. The posterior end usually forms a tapering tail or foot, by which many forms can attach themselves. The pharynx contains a chitinous masticating apparatus (*mastax*). In modern classifications, the Rotifera are the chief class of a phylum, Trochelminthes. They are most abundant in stagnant fresh water. — **ro·tif'er·al** (rō·tĭf'ĕr·ȧl), *adj.* — **ro·tif'er·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

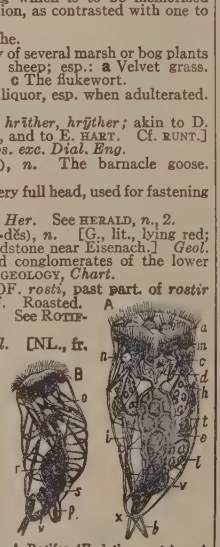

A Rotifer (*Hydatina senta*). *A* Female; *B* Male. *a* Circle of Cilia; *b* Caudal Appendages; *c* Mouth; *d* Mastax; *e* Stomach; *l* Ovary; *n* Ganglion; *p* Penis; *r* Spermary; *s* Nephridium; *v* Bladder. Much enlarged.

ro'ti·form (rō'tĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *rota* wheel + *-form.*] Wheel-shaped; rotate.

ro'tis'se·rie' (rō'tē's'·rē'), *n.* [F., fr. *rôtir.* See ROAST.] A cookshop where roast meats are prepared or sold; also, in the United States, a restaurant or grillroom where patrons may select meats, have them roasted within their view, and served to them; loosely, any unpretentious restaurant.

rot'l (rŏt'l), *n.; pl.* ARTAL (är'tăl). [Ar. *raṭl.*] A weight of North Africa, and of parts of Europe and Asia, corresponding to the pound, but varying greatly with the locality; also, a varying dry measure. The rotl, in Abyssinia, equals 0.69 lb. (311 grams); in Egypt, 0.99 lb. (449 grams); in Morocco, 1.12 lb. (508 grams); in Tunisia, for groceries, 1.11 lb. (504 grams); in the Balearic Islands, 0.897 lb. (407 grams); in Malta, 1.75 lb. (794 grams); in Turkey, 1.24 lb. (564 grams); in Arabia, 1.02 lb. (462 grams); in Persia, 1.01 lb. (460 grams); in southern Palestine, 6.35 lb. (2.88 kg.); in Syria (Damascus), 3.93 lb. (1.785 kg.); in ancient Arabia, 0.75 lb. (340 grams).

‖**ro'to** (rō'tō), *n.* [Sp.] Literally, a ragged person. In Chile, a workman; one of the proletariat. In Mexico, a rural Indian who wears European clothes.

ro'to (rō'tō), *n.* Short for ROTOGRAVURE.

ro'to·graph (rō'tō·grȧf; 83), *n.* [L. *rota* wheel + *-graph.*]

1. A photograph printed by a process in which a strip or roll of sensitized paper is automatically fed under the negative so that a series of prints is made; also, the photographic apparatus with which such prints are made.

2. A photographic print, as of a manuscript, book, or the like, made directly on bromide paper by the use of a reversing prism, without a negative. Letters or lines appear white on a black background.

ro'to·graph, *v. t. & i.* To record by rotograph.

ro'to·gra·vure' (-grȧ·vūr'; -grā'vūr; 277), *n.* [L. *rota* wheel + *gravure.* See ROTARY.] **1.** A process of photogravure in which the impression is produced by etched cylindrical plates affixed to the rollers of a rotary printing press; hence, an illustration so printed. See PHOTOGRAVURE.

2. Also **roto section.** *Journalism.* A section of a newspaper devoted to rotogravure pictures. *Cant, U. S.*

‖**ro'tonde'** (rō'tŏnd'), *n.* [F.] **1.** An Elizabethan ruff. *Hist.*

2. Rear compartment of a diligence having 3 compartments.

ro'tor (rō'tĕr), *n.* [Short for *rotator.*] **1.** *Mach.* A part that revolves in a stationary part, esp. when both are large; specif.: **a** *Elec.* The rotating member of an electrical machine. **b** The rotating wheel or group of wheels in a steam turbine. Cf. STATOR.

2. *Math.* = LOCALIZED VECTOR. *Clifford.*

3. *Naut.* See ROTOR SHIP.

rotor ship. *Naut.* A ship propelled by the pressure and suction of the wind acting on one or more revolving vertical cylinders (**rotors,** or **rotor masts**). A vertical cylinder, with a height about five times the diameter, and mounted on a standard, is revolved by a small engine at a circumferential speed of about 3½ times the velocity of the wind. The effect is pressure on the side moving toward the wind, and suction on that moving from the wind. The pressure and suction may give the ship a speed of as much as 9 miles an hour.

rot'–steep' (rŏt'stēp'), *v. t. Cloth Mfg.* To steep (cloth) in an alkaline lye in order to remove the dressing.

rot'tan (rŏt'ăn), *n.* [Var. of RATTON.] A rat. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

rot'ten (rŏt'n), *adj.* [ME. *roten, rotin,* fr. ON. *rotinn.* See ROT.] **1.** Having rotted; putrid; decayed; hence, offensive to the smell; fetid. "Reed of the *rotten* fens." *Shak.*

2. Affected with rot, as an animal. See ROT, *n.,* 6.

3. Unsound, as if rotted; not firm or trusty; disintegrated or defective in solidity; as, *rotten* iron; also, tainted; foul, as if from putrefaction. "The *rotten* way." *Knolles.*

4. Figuratively, unsound or corrupt; esp., open to bribery, graft, etc.; as, *rotten* municipal government; lacking in honesty, uprightness, etc.

Something is *rotten* in the state of Denmark. *Shak.*

5. Disagreeable; as, *rotten* weather; bad or inferior; abominable; offensive; also, morally corrupt; evil. *Slang.*

Soldiering is a *rotten* job, anyhow. *G. A. Birmingham.*

Teddy was so plainly *rotten* that only a fool wrapped up in her own sensations would have touched him. *H. G. Wells.*

Syn. — Putrescent, putrefied; unstable, undermined; depraved.

Ant. — Fresh, wholesome, unspoiled, sweet; firm, sound, secure; incorruptible.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

rotten-dry	**rotten-red**	**rotten-throated**
rotten-minded	**rotten-rich**	**rotten-timbered**
rotten-planked	**rotten-ripe**	

rot'ten, *v. t. & i.* To rot. *Dial.*

rot'ten (rŏt'ĕn). Var. of ROTTAN, a rat.

rotten borough. Any of the boroughs which, at the time of the Reform Act of 1832, contained but few voters, yet retained the privilege of sending a member to Parliament. Hence, by extension any political unit in a republican form of government that has much less than its due proportion of inhabitants.

rot'ten–egg', *v. t.* To pelt with rotten eggs.

rot'ten–heart'ed, *adj.* Corrupt to the heart; thoroughly bad; as, a *rotten-hearted* scoundrel. — **rot'ten–heart'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **rot'ten–heart'ed·ness,** *n.*

rotten knot. In lumber inspection, a knot that is not as hard as the surrounding wood.

rotten neck. *Plant Pathol.* Blast (of rice).

Rot'ten Row' (rŏt'n rō'). [Origin obscure.] A fashionable equestrian thoroughfare in Hyde Park, London. It was a part of the route of the Plantagenet kings from Westminster to the royal forests.

rot'ten·stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A friable siliceous stone, the residue of a siliceous limestone whose calcareous matter has been removed by the solvent action of water. Cf. TRIPOLI. — *v. t.* To polish or grind with rottenstone.

rot'ter (rŏt'ĕr), *n.* [From ROT, *v.*] A blackguard; one lost to all sense of moral decency; a dishonorable person; hence, more vaguely, a thoroughly objectionable person; also, one who fails to do his share in a common task; a shirker; slacker. *Slang.*

rott goose (rŏt). [Of Scand. origin. See ROTCHE.] The brant. *Local, Eng.*

rot'tle (rŏt'l), *v. i.* [ME. *rot(e)len;* cf. MD. & MLG. *rötelen.*] To rattle. *Dial. Eng.*

rot'tle. Var. of ROTL.

rot'tler·in (rŏt'lĕr·ĭn), *n.* [From NL. *Rottlera* (syn. of *Mallotus*), after Johann Peter *Rottler,* Dan. missionary.] *Chem.* A salmon-colored crystalline compound, $C_{32}H_{30}O_6$, the active principle of kamala.

rot'tock (rŏt'ŭk), *n.* [From ROT.] An old, rotten, or stuffy thing. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rot'u·la (rŏt'ū·lȧ), *n.* [L., a little wheel. See ROTARY.]

1. *Anat. & Zool.* **a** The patella, or kneepan. **b** One of five radial pieces intervening between the alveoli and extending inward toward the esophagus in the dentary apparatus, or Aristotle's lantern, of a sea urchin.

2. *Astron.* A device for illustrating the motions of the earth and moon relative to the sun.

3. *Pharm.* A troche or lozenge.

4. Diminutive of ROTA, a round.

— **rot'u·lar** (-lĕr), *adj.* — **ro·tu'li·an** (rō·tū'lĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.*

rot'u·lad (-lăd), *adv.* [See 1st -AD.] Toward the patella.

rot'u·let (rŏt'ū·lĕt), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *rotulus.* See ROLL, *n.*] A roll or register.

rot'u·li·form' (rŏt'ū·lĭ·fôrm'), *adj.* [*rotula* + *-form.*] Shaped like a rotula; patelliform.

rot'u·lus (rŏt'ū·lŭs), *n.; pl.* ROTULI (-lī). [L. See ROLL, *n.*] A roll (see ROLL, *n.,* 3 & b), especially one of the English court rolls.

ro·tund' (rō·tŭnd'), *n.* **1.** A rotunda. *Obs.*

2. Roundness; also, a round or circular object or space.

ro·tund' (rō·tŭnd'), *adj.* [L. *rotundus.* See ROUND; cf. OROTUND, ROTUNDA.] **1.** Round or rounded out; spherical; as, a *rotund* little man; a *rotund* figure.

2. Rounded; full and flowing; — said esp. of speech.

The *rotund* and reverberating phrase. *Aldous Huxley.*

Syn. — Plump, chubby, round. **Ant.** — Lean, spare.

— **ro·tund'ly,** *adv.* — **ro·tund'ness,** *n.*

ro·tund', *v. t.* To round out; to fill out to a rounded form.

ro·tun'da (rō·tŭn'dȧ), *n.* [It. *rotonda* (whence F. *rotonde*), fr. L. *rotundus* round, fem. *rotunda.* See ROTUND.] **1.** *Arch.* A round building, esp. one round both outside and inside and covered by a dome or cupola, like the Pantheon at Rome.

2. **a** A large round room; as, the *rotunda* of the Capitol at Washington. **b** Erron., a large central area in a hotel or other public building, neither circular nor dome-covered.

ro·tun'date (rō·tŭn'dāt), *adj.* [L. *rotundatus,* past part. of *rotundare* to make round.] Rounded, esp. at the end or corners.

ro·tun'di- (rō·tŭn'dĭ-). *Bot.* A combining form from Latin *rotundus,* round, as in **ro·tun'di·fo'li·ate, ro·tun'di·fo'li·ous, ro·tun'di·form, ro·tun'di·fy.** See -FOLIATE, etc.

ro·tun'di·ty (rō·tŭn'dĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *rotunditas.*] **1.** State or quality of being rotund; roundness. "The thick *rotundity* o' the world!" *Shak.*

2. Hence, rounded completeness; entirety. *Fuller.*

3. A round or rounded mass; a circular form.

4. Quality of being full and flowing; — said of speech.

ro·tun'do (rō·tŭn'dō), *n.* A rotunda. *Rare.*

ro·tun'do- (rō·tŭn'dō-). *Bot.* A combining form, from Latin *rotundus,* round, denoting *roundly,* as in **ro·tun'do·o'vate, ro·tun'do·tet·rag'o·nal.**

‖**ro'ture'** (rō'tür'), *n.* [F.] **1.** State of being a roturier.

2. *Fr. & Canadian Feudal Law.* A feudal tenure of lands by one having no privileges of nobility, bound only to a payment of rent in money or in kind.

‖**ro'tu'rier'** (rō'tü'ryā'), *n.; pl.* -RIERS (*F.* -ryā'). [F.] A person not of noble birth; specif., a freeman holding land by roture. — **ro'tu'rier',** *adj.*

‖**Rot'welsch** (rōt'vĕlsh'), *n.* [G.] An argot.

rou·cou' (rōō·kōō'), *n.* [F., *roucou, rocou,* fr. Pg. *urucú,* fr. Tupi *urucú.* Cf. URUCŪ.] Salmon color.

roud (roud), *v. i.* [Cf. 5th REDD.] To spawn; — said of fish. — **roud,** *n. Both Dial. Eng.*

roud (rōōd). Var. of RUDD.

rou·é' (rōō·ā'), *n.* [F., prop. past part. of *rouer* to break upon the wheel, fr. *roue* a wheel, fr. L. *rota.* See ROTATE, ROTARY.] A man devoted to a life of sensual pleasure, esp. in his relations with women; a debauchee; a rake.

rou·elle' guard (rōō·ĕl'). [OF. *roele, rouelle,* prop. dim. of *roue* wheel.] A disk-shaped guard on a dagger.

Rou'en' (rōō'ăN'), *n.* [From *Rouen,* France.] A valuable breed of domestic ducks (**Rouen ducks**), derived from the wild mallard, which they resemble closely in color but exceed in size.

rou'en (rō'ĕn). Dial. Eng. var. of ROWEN.

Rou'en' cross (rōō'ăN'). [From *Rouen,* France.] A cross of precious metal in fretwork, in or forming a brooch or pendant; a brooch or pendant having such a cross.

‖**rou'e·rie'** (rōō'rē'), *n.* [F.] The character, characteristics, or conduct of a roué.

rouge (rōōzh), *n.* [F. See ROUGE, *adj.*] **1.** A red powder consisting of ferric oxide, usually prepared by calcining ferrous sulphate; specif., a comparatively light-colored form, as distinguished from a darker, more highly calcined product called *crocus.* It is used in polishing glass, metal, or gems, as a pigment, etc. ***Jewelers' rouge*** is a fine, gently calcined variety.

2. Any of various cosmetics used for giving a red color to the cheeks or lips. The best is prepared from carthamin (from the flowers of the safflower), but carmine, eosin, etc., are often used.

3. A radical; a "red." *Colloq.*

4. *Roulette.* A bet on red, paying even money.

rouge, *v. i. & t.;* ROUGED (rōōzhd); ROUG'ING (rōōzh'ĭng). To tint with rouge, as the face or cheeks; hence, to color as if with rouge; to redden, flush, or blush.

rouge (rōōzh), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *rubeus* red; akin to L. *ruber* red. See RED.] Red. *Rare.*

rouge, *n.* [Origin unknown.] In the Eton and similar football games, a scrimmage; also, sometimes, a touchdown.

‖**Rouge' Croix'** (krwȧ'), **Rouge' Dra'gon'** (drȧ'gŏN'). [F., lit., red cross, red dragon.] *Her.* See PURSUIVANT, *n.,* 1.

rouge' et noir' (rōō'-zhā nwär'). [F., red and black.] Trente et quarante; — so called from the colors bet on.

rouge'mont·ite (rōōzh'mŏnt·ĭt), *n.* [From Mt. *Rougemont,* Monteregian Hills, Canada.] *Petrog.* A leucocratic, olivine-bearing anorthite-gabbro, composed of anorthite, augite, olivine, iron ore, and a little hornblende.

rou·geot' (rōō·zhō'), *n.* [F. *rouge* red + *-ot.*] *Plant Pathol.* A nonparasitic disease of the grape characterized by an arrested growth of the tips of shoots and a red discoloration of the leaves along the margin and between the main veins.

Rou'get' cell (rōō'zhē'). [After Charles *Rouget* (fl. 1850–1903), French physiologist.] *Anat.* One of numerous branching cells adhering to the endothelium of capillaries and regarded as a contractile element in the capillary wall. See CAPILLARY, *n.*

rough (rŭf), *adj.;* ROUGH'ER (-ĕr); ROUGH'EST. [ME. *rough, rou ruw, rugh, ruh,* fr. AS. *rūh;* akin to LG. *rug,* D. *ruig,* OHG. *rūh,* G. *rauh, rauch,* Lith. *raukas* wrinkle, L. *ruga,* Skr. *rūkṣa* rough. Cf. CORRUGATE, RUG.] **1.** Having inequalities, ridges, projections, or the like, on the surface; not of unbroken surface; not smooth or plain; as, a *rough* board; a *rough* stone; *rough* cloth. Specif.: **a** Marked by coarseness of surface; hairy; shaggy; as, a *rough* coat; a *rough* rasp; a face *rough* with a two days' beard; hands *rough* and chapped with cold. "*Rough* satyrs." *Milton.* **b** Not level; having a broken surface; uneven; — said of a piece of land, or of a road. "*Rough,* uneven ways." *Shak.* **c** Tossed in waves; not calm or smooth; — said of water.

Ro'ta·to'ri·a (rō'tȧ·tō'rĭ·ȧ; 181), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of ROTIFERA. — **ro'ta·to'ri·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.*

rotch'et. † RATCHET; ROCHET, a vestment.

rotch'ie (rŏch'ĭ). Var. of ROTCHE.

rote. † ROOT, ROT, ROUTE.

roth'er·beast', *n.* A rother. *Obs.*

Roth'walsch', Roth'welsch'. † ROTWELSCH.

ro·tif'er·an (rō·tĭf'ĕr·ăn), *n.* = ROTIFER. *Rare.* [a rot. *Obs.*]

rot'mas'ter, *n. Mil.* Leader of

rot'n. Rotten. *Ref. Sp.* [TOLO.

rot'o·li, rot'o·lo. Vars. of ROT-

rot'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

Rot'sø (rŏt'sĕ), *n. pl.* = BAROTSE.

rot'ta (rŏt'ȧ) **rot'te** (rŏt'ē). *Music.* Vars. of ROTE.

rot'tel. Var. of ROTL.

rot'ten-ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

rot'ten·ly, *adv.* of ROTTEN. [*Obs.*]

rot'ten·ly, *adj.* Friable, as soil.

rot'ten·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

rot'ting, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of ROT. Specif.: *n.* = RETTING.

rot'tler·a (rŏt'lĕr·ȧ), *n.* = KAMALA b.

rot'to·lo (rŏt'ō·lō). [It. *rotolo,* pl. *-li,* fr. Ar. *raḥl.*] = ROTL.

rot'ton. Var. of ROTTAN, a rat.

rou'ble (rōō'b'l). Var. of RUBLE.

rou'bouh (rōō'bōō), **roub** (rōōb), *n. sing. & pl.* [Ar. *rubʿ* one fourth.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

rouch (rōōk). Scot. var. of ROUGH.

rouche. Var. of ROUE.

Rou'cou'enne' (rōō'kōō'ĕn'). Var. of ROCOUYENNE.

rou'das, -des. Vars. of RUDAS.

rou'et' (rōō'ĕt'). Var. of REWET.

rou·geau' (rōō·zhō'), *n.* = ROUGEOT.

rouge'ber'ry (rōōzh'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERRIES (-lz). Also **rouge plant.** [See ROUGE, *adj.;* BERRY.] = BLOODBERRY.

rouge'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

‖**rou'get'** (rōō'zhē'), *n.* [F., fr. *rouge* red.] = HOG CHOLERA.

‖**rouge' vé'gé'tal'** (rōōzh' vā'zhā'tăl'). [F.] = CARTHAMUS RED.

2. Coarse, rugged, or unpolished in character or appearance; unrefined. Specif.: **a** Harsh to the eye; wanting smoothness of outline or form; as, a *rough* landscape. "A visage *rough*." *Dryden*. **b** Not cultivated; unpolished; rude; as, *rough* peasants; *rough* hospitality. "A surly boatman, *rough* as waves." *Prior*. **c** Harsh to the ear; discordant; grating; hoarse; as, a *rough* voice; *rough* numbers. **d** Harsh to the taste; austere; as, *rough* whisky; *rough* red wine.
3. Of very coarse or poor quality, or, sometimes, not fresh; — said of food; as, *rough* fish. *Slang, Eng.*
4. Not tranquil; marked by boisterousness or disorder; tempestuous; as, *rough* horseplay; *rough* weather; a *rough* crowd. "He stayeth his *rough* wind." *Is.* xxvii. 8.
5. Not gentle; marked by severity or violence; harsh; severe; unpleasant; surly; rude; uncivil; as, *rough* measures; *rough* masters. "A quicker and *rougher* remedy." *Clarendon.*
6. In a crude or unfinished state; unwrought or incompletely wrought; crude; as, the *rough* lumber for a house; *rough* steel; a *rough* diamond; hence, hastily or carelessly done or made and therefore confessedly imperfect; as, a *rough* estimate; a *rough* outline of a design or a plot.
7. Not fully trained or broken; hard to ride; — said of horses. *Rare.*
8. Designating a workman qualified to do only rougher and clumsier kinds of work; as, a *rough* carpenter or mason.
9. *Phonet.* Pronounced with a breathing or aspirate; aspirated; as, a *rough* vowel.

Syn. — Inequal, broken; coarse; choppy, ruffled; crude, boorish; harsh, jarring; boisterous, tumultuous, turbulent; hard, stern, severe; approximate, inexact; incomplete, imperfect. — ROUGH, RUDE. With reference to behavior, ROUGH suggests harshness, severity, or violence; RUDE, uncouthness or discourtesy; as, to jostle one *roughly* (cf. *rudely*); a *rough* retort, a *rude* interruption. As applied to processes or results, ROUGH often suggests that which is offhand or hasty; RUDE, that which lacks finish or polish; as, a *rough* guess, a *rough*-and-ready theory; *rude* workmanship, a *rude* implement, *rude* verses. But the words are often used with little distinction. Cf. COARSE, CRUDE.

Ant. — Level, smooth, flat, even; calm, tranquil; refined, courteous; quiet, orderly, well-behaved; soft, sweet; gentle, mild; painstaking; finished, complete, perfect.

rough (rŭf), *n.* **1.** Boisterous weather. *Obs. Fletcher.*
2. [Perh. orig. short for RUFFIAN.] A coarse, rude fellow; a rowdy; ruffian.
3. That which is rough; crude condition or material; specif.: **a** *pl. Mining. Dial. Eng.* Coarse, poor sands from tin dressing. **b** An uncut gem stone.
4. The harsh, unpleasant, or disagreeable side or aspect of anything; severe treatment.
5. A spike or calk inserted in a horseshoe to prevent the animal from slipping.
6. Ground uneven and covered with brush, stones, and the like; broken ground.
7. *Golf.* Any portion of the course on which grass and other vegetation are allowed to grow without effort to prepare them for play; — opp. to *fairway*.

— *in the rough.* **a** In an unwrought or rude condition; unpolished; as, a diamond or a sketch *in the rough*.
Contemplating the people *in the rough*. *Mrs. Browning.*
b Without special preparation; in the ordinary condition as to neatness, dress, etc.; as, you must take us *in the rough*. **— *the rough.*** Roughness; as of a tempest. *Rare.*

rough (rŭf), *v. Transitive:* **1.** To render rough; to roughen.
2. To shape, make, or dress, roughly; — esp. with *out*, *down*, *in*, etc.; as, to *rough* down lumber.
3. To speak harshly to or deal severely with; to ruffle the feelings of.
4. *Football, etc.* To subject (an opponent) to unnecessary and intentional violence.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To live or behave roughly; to rough it.
2. To ruffle up; to become rough.
3. To subject one to unnecessary violence, as in football.

rough a horse. **a** To calk or otherwise make a horse's shoes rough, to prevent slipping. **b** To break in a horse, esp. for military purposes.

rough it. **a** To endure hard or rude conditions of living; to live without ordinary comforts; as, to *rough it* on a camping trip. **b** To indulge in rough conduct or contention. "You are a boy, and have undertaken to *rough it* with men." *S. Weir Mitchell.*

rough out. To draw, write, drill, block out, etc., a piece of work hastily and rudely, with the intention of finishing and polishing it later.

rough, *adv.* Roughly (see FLAT, *adj.*, 11).

rough- (rŭf-). A combining form of *rough*, adj. & adv., forming adjectives and verbs, as in:

rough-backed	rough-haired	rough-ridged
rough-barked	rough-handed	rough-roll, *v.*
rough-bearded	rough-handedness	rough-sawn
rough-bedded	rough-headed	rough-scaled
rough-billed	roughhearted	rough-seeded
rough-blustering	roughheartedness	rough-sketch, *v.*
rough-board, *v.*	rough-hob, *v.*	rough-skinned
rough-bordered	rough-hobbed	rough-spirited
rough-cheeked	rough-hull, *v.*	rough-stalked
rough-clad	rough-jacketed	rough-stemmed
rough-clanking	rough-keeled	rough-stringed
rough-coated	rough-leaved	rough-surfaced
rough-cut	rough-legged	rough-swelling
rough-edge	rough-level, *v.*	rough-tanned
rough-edged	rough-lipped	rough-tasted
rough-enter, *v.*	rough-living	rough-textured
rough-faced	rough-looking, *adj.*	rough-thicketed
rough-feathered	rough-mannered	rough-toned
rough-finned	rough-necked	rough-tongued
rough-foliaged	rough-paved	rough-toothed
rough-fruited	rough-plain, *v.*	rough-turned
rough-furrowed	rough-plastered	rough-voiced
rough-grained	rough-plow, *v.*	rough-walled
rough-grown	rough-plumed	rough-weather
rough-hackle, *v.*	rough-podded	rough-winged
rough-hackled	rough-reddened	rough-write, *v.*

rough (rŭf), *n.* = ROUGHY (fish). *Australia.*

rough (rŭf). Var. of RUFF, to trump; RUFF, to stamp.

rough. Obs. past tense of RECK.

rough'age (rŭf'Ĭj), *n.* [From ROUGH, *adj.*] **a** Any rough or coarse substance; a material for rough use, as straw bedding. **b** *U. S.* Specif., coarse food or fodder, relatively high in fiber and low in digestible nutrients, as bran, hay, silage, etc. **c** *Chiefly U. S.* Coarse food with a considerable proportion of indigestible material, or the indigestible material itself, esp. cellulose, which, by virtue of its bulk, stimulates the intestines to peristalsis.

rough alpine fern. = HOLLY FERN **a**.

rough amaranth. The green amaranth *Amaranthus retroflexus*.

rough'-and-read'y, *adj.* Rude or unpolished in nature, method, or manner, but prompt or effective in action or use; as, a *rough-and-ready* leader or workman; a *rough-and-ready* training. "The *rough-and-ready* understanding." *Lowell.* "Some *rough-and-ready* theory." *Tylor.* **— rough'-and-read'i-ness,** *n.*

Rough and Ready, Old. General Zachary Taylor (1784–1850); — a nickname.

rough'-and-tum'ble (66), *adj.* Characterized by violence not restrained by rule; as, a *rough-and-tumble* fight; hence, characterized by, or fitted for, hard knocks and sudden emergencies; as, a *rough-and-tumble* life. **— rough'-and-tum'ble,** *n.*

rough avens. The bennet *Geum virginianum*, of North America.

rough'-bark' dis-ease'. *Plant Pathol.* **a** A fungous disease of apples, esp. of the Yellow Newtown, caused by *Phomopsis mali*, and producing rough cankers on the twigs and branches. **b** A nonparasitic disease of apples, pears, etc., characterized by a general roughening of the bark and not by local cankers.

rough bent, rough bent grass. A slender grass (*Agrostis hiemalis*) (66) with widely spreading capillary panicles. It is sometimes used for dried bouquets.

rough bindweed. A European smilax (*Smilax aspera*), the root of which yields a kind of sarsaparilla.

rough bone set. = VERVAIN THOROUGHWORT.

rough book. = ROUGH LOG.

rough'-bore', *v. t.* To bore (work) approximately to size.

rough breathing. The spiritus asper.

rough buttonweed. = BUTTONWEED **a**.

rough carriage. *Carp.* = ROUGHSTRING.

rough'cast' (rŭf'kăst'; 83), *n.* **1.** A rude model; the rudimentary, unfinished form of a thing.
2. A kind of plastering made of lime, with a mixture of shells or pebbles, used for covering buildings. It is usually thrown from a trowel forcibly against the wall.
3. The character of surface of a wall or the like made of plaster or concrete.

rough'cast' (rŭf'kăst'; 83), *v. t.* **1.** To shape or form roughly without revision, correction, or polish; to block out; as, to *roughcast* a clay model; to *roughcast* a poem.
2. To plaster with roughcast.

rough'cast', *n.* = SPATTERDASH.

rough'cast'er (-kăs'tĕr), *n.* One who roughcasts.

rough chervil, rough cicely. The hedge parsley *Torilis anthriscus*.

rough cinquefoil. = BARREN STRAWBERRY **c**.

rough coat. The first coat, as of paint or plaster.

rough'-coat', *v. t. Plastering.* To apply the rough coat to.

rough cock's-foot grass. = ORCHARD GRASS.

rough comfrey. A rough-leaved European herb (*Symphytum asperrimum*) with bluish-purple flowers. It is sometimes cultivated for forage and is adventive in the eastern United States.

rough diamond. An uncut diamond; hence, colloquially, a person of intrinsic worth but outwardly rude.

rough'draft' (rŭf'drăft'; 66), *v. t.* To roughdraw. *Rare.*

rough'draw' (-drô'), *v. t.* To draw crudely or roughly.

rough'dress' (-drĕs'), *v. t.* To dress roughly, as stone.

rough'dry' (-drī'), *adj. Laundry.* Designating a type of service in which washed articles are returned to the owner dry, but needing preparation for ironing.

rough'dry' (-drī'), *v. t.* In laundry work, to dry without smoothing or ironing.

rough'en (rŭf'ĕn; -'n), *v. t. & i.*; -ENED (-ĕnd; -'nd); -EN·ING (-ĕn·ĭng; -'n·ĭng). [From ROUGH.] To make or become rough. **— rough'en·er** (-ĕr), *n.*

rough'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who roughs or roughs out anything; one who makes or shapes anything in the rough.
2. A tool for roughing out work.
3. **a** *pl.* Woolen cloth from the loom before perching and fulling. **b** One who treats cloth or leather on a perch.
4. = RUFFER (in specif. sense).

rough'er-down', *n.* **1.** One who roughs down metal.
2. One who roughdraws wire.

rough'er-out', *n.* One who roughs out metal.

rough'er-up', *n.* One who roughs up metal.

rough'et (rŭf'ĕt; -It; 119), *n.* A piece of rough, broken, shrub-covered land. *Dial. Eng.*

rough'-face' (66), *v. t. Mach.* To face (work) approximately to size.

rough fig. The purple fig (*Ficus scabra*). *Australia.*

rough file. See 4th FILE, 1.

rough'-foot'ed (66), *adj.* Having feathered feet, as certain birds.

rough'-form' (66), *v. t. Mach.* To form (work) approximately to size and contour.

rough'-fruit'ed spurge. The sun spurge.

rough gentian. The soapwort gentian.

rough going. A rough course, track, or the like; hence, difficulty; arduousness. **— rough'-go'ing,** *adj.*

rough goldenrod. A very common North American rough-stemmed herb (*Solidago rugosa*) with scabrous foliage and yellow flowers in large secund panicles.

rough green snake. See GREEN SNAKE.

rough'-grind' (66), *v. t.* To grind (work) approximately to size. **— rough'-grind'er,** *n.*

rough hawkbit. A rough-hairy European weed (*Leontodon nudicaulis*) with a rosette of basal leaves and a solitary, long-stalked head of yellow flowers. It is adventive in North America.

rough'-head'ed pop'py. = WIND ROSE, **1 a**.

rough'hew' (rŭf'hū'; 66), *v. t.*; *past tense* -HEWED' (-hūd'); *past part.* -HEWED', -HEWN' (-hūn'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -HEW'ING. **1.** To hew coarsely, without smoothing; as, to *roughhew* timber.
2. To give the first form or shape to; to form crudely or roughly; to roughcast. "A *roughhewn* seaman." *Bacon.*

rough'hew'er (-ĕr; 66), *n.* One who roughhews.

rough'hewn' (-hūn'; 66), *adj.* Hewn roughly, without smoothing; crudely shaped; hence, figuratively, uncultivated; lacking polish; also, *Rare*, churlish; brutal.

rough horsetail. The scouring rush.

rough'house' (rŭf'hous'), *n. Slang.* An outbreak of violence or noisy sport, esp. among occupants of a house or room. **— rough'hous'y** (-hous'Ĭ), *adj. Slang.*

rough'house', *v. t.* To handle roughly and boisterously, but in a spirit of fun; to attack, disarrange, and tumble about. **— *v. i.*** To start, or take part in, a roughhouse. **— -hous'er** (-hous'ĕr), *n.* **— -hous'ing,** *n. All Slang.*

rough'ie (rŭf'Ĭ; rōō'Ĭ), *n.* [Prob. fr. ROUGH.] Brushwood; a torch; a wick clogged with tallow. *Scot.*

rough'ing (rŭf'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of ROUGH. Hence: *n.* Action or process inherent in the verb *rough*, in various senses. Specif., *Printing*, stippling or stipple.

rough'ing-in', *n.* **1.** The first coat of plaster laid, as on brick; also, the process of applying it.
2. The placing in a building of that part of the plumbing equipment which is concealed in walls, under floors, etc.

roughing mill. **a** A set of roughing rolls. **b** A revolving metal disk charged with an abrasive, for grinding gems, etc.

roughing rolls. *Metal.* A series of rolls in which wrought iron is first given the form of a bar preparatory to being reheated and finished, or through which an ingot of steel or other metal first passes in the rolling process.

rough'ings (rōōf'ĭnz; rŭf'-), *n. pl.* Rowen. *Dial. Eng.*

roughing stone. *Lithography.* A stone with a roughened surface against which prints are pressed to give them the appearance of oil or water-color paintings.

rough'ish (rŭf'ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat rough. See -ISH. **— rough'ish·ly,** *adv.* **— rough'ish·ness,** *n.*

rough leaf. The trailing arbutus. See ARBUTUS.

rough'-leaf' tree. = CHAPARROC.

rough'-leaved' bent. See GRASS, *Table.*

rough-leaved fig. The purple fig. *Australia.*

rough'leg' (rŭf'lĕg'), *n.* A rough-legged hawk.

rough'-leg'ged hawk (rŭf'lĕg'ĕd; -Ĭd; -lĕgd'). Any of several large, heavily built hawks of the genus *Buteo*, closely related to the true buzzards but having the tarsus feathered to the base of the toes. The European rough-legged hawk is *B. lagopus*, represented in North America by a darker (sometimes nearly black) variety (*B. l. sancti-johannis*). Another species (*Buteo regalis*, the ***ferruginous roughleg***) inhabits western North America, where it is sometimes called *squirrel hawk*. All the species feed largely on mice and other rodents and are beneficial to the farmer. They were formerly regarded as constituting a separate genus, *Archibuteo*, but intermediate forms occur.

Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus*).

rough lemon. A natural hybrid citrus fruit of southern Florida, resembling a coarse sour orange; also, the tree bearing this fruit, much used as a stock for grafting ordinary lemons and oranges.

rough loader. See LOADER, **1**.

rough lock. A chain or rope fastened around either runner of a dog sled to keep it from going downhill too fast; a bridle chain. **— rough'-lock',** *v. t.*

rough log. *Naut.* A first draft of a vessel's log.

rough lumber. See 1st LUMBER, 3.

rough'ly, *adv.* In a rough manner; as: **a** Without finish; coarsely; unevenly. **b** Rudely; harshly; severely; with violence; as, to handle one *roughly*. **c** Without completeness or exactness; approximately; as, *roughly* speaking.

rough'-ma·chine' (66), *v. t.* To machine (work) approximately to size, usually by taking heavy cuts, removing the excess metal (rather than obtaining the correct size and finish) being the chief object.

rough'-mill' (66), *v. t.* To mill (work) approximately to size.

rough music. A charivari. *England.*

rough'-mu'sic, *v. t.* To deride (a person) with a charivari

rough mute. = ASPIRATE, *n.* **b**. *Obs.*

rough'neck' (rŭf'nĕk'), *n.* One who is rough or uncouth, esp. in manners; a boor; also, a rowdy; tough. *Slang.* **— rough'neck',** *adj. Slang.*

rough'ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being rough.
2. A rough place, spot, section, or the like.
3. Roughage used as fodder. *Dial., U. S.*

roughness and readiness. Rough-and-readiness. *Rare.*

rough oak. The post oak (*Quercus stellata*).

rough olive. *Angling.* An artificial fly with dark starling wings, brown-olive heron-herl body, dirty-brown-olive hackle, and gold ribbing. English anglers regard it as one of the best wet flies when the dun is hatching. *British.*

rough·om'e·ter (rŭf·ŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [See-METER.] = VIAGRAPH.

rough packer. See PACKER, 1.

rough painter. See 3d PAINTER, 2.

rough perforation. *Philately.* See PERFORATION, 2.

rough pigweed. The green amaranth *Amaranthus retroflexus*.

rough'-plane' (66), *v. t.* To plane (work) roughly to size.

rough'-point' (66), *v. t. Stonecutting.* To point (stone) with the pick or with heavy points so as to leave projections from about half an inch to an inch in height, — the preliminary operation in dressing limestone, granite, etc.

rough rail. *Naut.* = ROUGH-TREE RAIL. *Obs.*

rough'-ream', *v. t.* To ream (work) approximately to size.

rough rice. = 1st PADDY.

rough'ride' (rŭf'rīd'; 66), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To ride as, or in the manner of, a roughrider. See ROUGHRIDER.
2. Figuratively, to be master (over); to ride roughshod (over); to dominate.

rough'rid'er (rŭf'rĭd'ĕr; rŭf'rīd'ĕr; 66), *n.* One who breaks horses to the saddle or who is noted for, or accustomed to, riding little-trained horses; specif.: *Mil.* **a** A noncommissioned officer who assists a riding master. **b** *Colloq.* An irregular cavalryman; hence [*cap.*], an officer or enlisted man in the 1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, a regiment raised for the Spanish War of 1898, composed mostly of Western cowboys and hunters and Eastern college athletes and sportsmen, largely organized, and later commanded, by Theodore Roosevelt. Sometimes, locally, a member of any of various other volunteer cavalry commands raised in 1898.

rough'root' (rŭf'rōōt'), *n.* The gay-feather *Liatris spicata*.

rough sarsaparilla. The bristly sarsaparilla.

rough'scuff' (rŭf'skŭf'), *n.* [*rough* + *scuff*.] A rough, coarse fellow; collectively, the rabble. *Colloq., U. S.*

rough'set'ter (-sĕt'ĕr), *n.* A mason who builds rough stonework.

rough'-shape' (66), *v. t.* To shape (anything) roughly or approximately.

rough'shod' (rŭf'shŏd'; 66), *adj.* Shod with shoes armed with points or calks; as, a *roughshod* horse.

— *to ride, run, or travel roughshod.* To ride, run, or travel without regard to difficulties or obstacles; hence, to dominate; tyrannize over; treat cavalierly.
The tractor *rides roughshod* through an unbroken forest. *Standard Yearbook.*

rough'slant' (-slănt'), *n.* A sportsman's lean-to. *U. S.*

rough sledding. Rough going; difficulty.

rough'some (rŭf'sŭm), *adj.* [*rough* + 1st *-some*.] Rough; uncouth; rustic. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

rough'-spo'ken (66), *adj.* Rough or crude in speech.

rough'-square' (66), *v. t.* To make (anything) approximately square.

rough'-stalked' mead'ow grass. The bird grass.

rough'-stone', *v. t.* = HEARTHSTONE, *v. t.*

rough'string' (rŭf'strĭng'), *n.* Also **rough string.** *Carp.* A board notched out to fit the steps, and fixed to the inside of an open string to strengthen it. Cf. FACE STRING.

rough'stuff' (rŭf'stŭf'), *n.* **1.** An undercoat of paint used to level up inequalities of a surface.
2. Boisterous behavior; violent treatment. *Slang.*
rough'stuff', *v. t.* To paint with roughstuff.
rough sunflower. A coarse North American perennial herb (*Helianthus divaricatus*) with rough leaves and large heads of yellow ray flowers.
rough'tailed' (rŭf'tāld'), *adj.* Having a rough tail; specif., designating certain burrowing snakes of the family Uropeltidae with large scales or a shield on the tail. — **rough'tail'** (-tāl'), *n.*
rough thoroughwort. The vervain thoroughwort.
rough tree. *Naut.* **a** A spar or mast in the rough. **b** *Rare.* That part of a mast above the deck. **c** *Rare.* A stanchion supporting the rough-tree rail.
rough'-tree' rail. *Naut.* The rail at the top of a vessel's main bulwarks and below the topgallant bulwarks.
rough'-turn' (66), *v. t.* To turn (work) approximately to size. — **rough turner.**
rough'-weed', *n.* The hedge nettle *Stachys palustris.*
rough whelk. The drill *Urosalpinx cinerea.*
rough white oak. The post oak (*Quercus stellata*).
rough'-winged' swal'low (rŭf'wĭngd'). Any swallow of the American genus *Stelgidopteryx* or of the African genus *Psalidoprocne*, having the outer web of the first primary developed into a series of minute hooks.
rough'work' (-wûrk'; 66), *v. t.* To work over coarsely, without regard to nicety, smoothness, or finish. *Moxon.*
rough'wrought' (-rôt'; 66), *adj.* Wrought in a rough, unfinished way.
rough'y (rŭf'ĭ), *n.* [Prob. fr. ROUGH.] **a** An Australian marine spiny-finned fish (*Arripis georgianus*) often included in the Serranidae. **b** A small Australian fish (*Trachichthys australis*) of the family Berycidae.
Rou'gon'-Mac'quart', Les (lā rōō'gôn' mȧ'kȧr'). [F.] A family whose history is presented in a series of twenty novels by Émile Zola, intended partly as a study in heredity. The first, *La Fortune des Rougon* (*The Rougon Family*, in translation) appeared in 1871; the final volume, which is, to some extent, a summary, is *Le Docteur Pascal* (1892). The best-known novels in the series are *Nana* (1880) and *La Débacle* (1892), which see.
roug'y (rōōzh'ĭ), *adj.* Covered with, or like rouge.
rouk'y (rōōk'ĭ; rouk'ĭ), *adj.* [Var. of ROKY.] Foggy; misty; roky. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
rou·lade' (rōō·lȧd'), *n.* [F., fr. *rouler* to roll.] *Music.* In vocal music, an ornament consisting of a quick run, arpeggio, or other figure, sung to one syllable; a vocal flourish; a division.
rou·lade', *v. i. Music.* To sing with roulades.
rou·leau' (rōō·lō'), *n.; pl.* ROULEAUX (-lōz'), ROULEAUS (-lōz'). [F., fr. *rôle.* See ROLL.] Literally, a little roll; specif.: **a** A roll of coins put up in paper. **b** *Anat.* A group of red blood corpuscles resembling, as seen under the microscope, a stack of coins. **c** *Dressmaking & Millinery.* A large piping or fold; — usually in *pl.* **d** *Mil.* A bundle of fascines, used in groups in siege operations.
rou·lette' (rōō·lĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *roelete*, dim. of *roele.* See ROWEL.] **1.** A gambling game, played against a banker, in which an ivory marble is rapidly spun by hand around the inside of a bowl, the inner portion of which, called a **roulette wheel**, is revolved in the opposite direction, and has around the bottom numbered red and black compartments, the compartment in which the ball finally comes to rest deciding the results of the wagers permitted by the game. The wagers are made by placing the stakes on spaces, colored and numbered to correspond with the compartments of the wheel, on a table called a **roulette table.**
2. Any of various toothed wheels or disks, as for producing rows of dots on engraved plates, for roughening a plate in altering a mezzotint, etc., or for making short consecutive incisions in paper to facilitate subsequent division. Hence, specif.: *Philately.* Separating incisions so made in sheets of stamps without removing any of the paper. A series of equidistant holes pricked through the paper without removing it is often called *pin perforation* (cf. PERFORATION, 2). *Saw-tooth roulette* and *serpentine roulette* are so named from the shape of the incisions; they are sometimes (erroneously) called perforations.

Various forms of Roulette, 2.

3. A roller for massaging.
4. A small roller of pipe clay used in the 18th century for curling wigs.
5. *Geom.* The path in a fixed plane of any point in a moving coincident plane when a given curve in the latter plane rolls without sliding on a given curve in the former. See CENTRODE; CYCLOID, *n.*, 1; EPICYCLOID.
rou·lette' (rōō·lĕt'), *v. t.* To make incisions in with a roulette; to separate by incisions so made; as, to *roulette* a sheet of stamps.
Rou·me'li·ote (rōō·mē'lĭ·ōt), *n.* A native of Rumelia.
roun (rōōn; roun), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *rownen, rounen, runen*, fr. AS. *rūnian;* akin to MLG. *rūnen*, ON. *rȳna*, OHG. *rūnēn*, G. *raunen;* fr. the noun. See RUNE; cf. ROUND to whisper.] **a** *Now Dial.* To whisper. **b** *Obs.* To discuss or deliberate secretly. — **roun,** *n. Obs.*
roun (rōōn). Var. of ROUND. *Scot.*
rounce (rouns; 232), *n.* [D. *rons, ronde*, prob. fr. *rond* round.] *Print.* The handle by which the bed of a hand press, holding the form of type, etc., is run in under the platen and out again; — also applied to the whole apparatus for moving the form under the platen.
rounce (rouns), *n.* [G. *rams, ramsch.*] *Cards.* A variety of ramsch played with the full pack. *Chiefly U. S.*
rounce, *v. i.* To be agitated; to stir; flounce about. *Dial. & Colloq.*
Mother is kind of *rouncing* round, all right. *Sinclair Lewis.*
roun'ce-val (roun'sĕ·vȧl), *adj.* [OF. *Ronceval, Roncesvals, Rencesvals*, the scene of the battle in OF. epic verse in which Roland was killed, F. *Ronceval, Roncevaux*, a town at the foot of the Pyrenees, Sp. *Roncesvalles.*] Large; strong; — from the gigantic bones shown at Roncesvalles as those of the paladins of Charlemagne. *Obs.*
roun'ce-val, *n.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** A giant; anything large. **b** A virago; termagant.
2. The marrowfat pea.
roun'cy (roun'sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [OF. *ronci, roncin* (F. *roussin*), of unknown origin.] A riding horse. *Archaic.*
round (round), *v. t. & i.* [From ROUN.] To whisper to; to utter in a whisper; to talk or say privily. *Archaic.*
Five years long, now, *rounds* faith into my ears. *R. Browning.*

round (round), *adj.* [OF. *roont, reont* fem. *roonde, reonde* (F.) *rond*), fr. L. *rotundus;* akin to L. *rota* wheel. See ROLL; cf. 1st PRUNE, ROTUND, ROUNDEL, RUNDLET.] **1.** Having every part of the surface or of the circumference equally distant from a center within; spherical, circular, or globular, or approximately so; as, a *round* disk or ball. "Big, *round* tears." *Shak.*
2. Circular in cross section, or approximately so; esp., cylindrical; as, the barrel of a musket is *round.*
3. Having a curved outline or form, esp. one like the arc of a circle or an ellipse, or a portion of the surface of a sphere; rotund; not angular or pointed; as, a *round* arch; *round* hills; *round*, or bellied, sails; a *round* handwriting; a *round*, or rotund, figure of a man.
4. Characterized by formation or movement in a circle; as, a *round* dance. Cf. ROUND DANCE.
5. Full; complete; not fractional; approximately in even units, tens, hundreds, etc.; — said of numbers.
6. Large; liberal in size, quantity, or amount; as, a *round* price; a *round* sum. "*Round* fines." *Shak.*
7. Not cramped or limited; marked by freedom, vigor, or the like; specif.: **a** Free and vigorous in motion; brisk; rapid; as, a *round* gesture; a *round* pace. **b** Uttered or emitted with a full tone; as, a *round* voice; a *round* note. **c** Outspoken; plain and direct; unreserved; not mincing; downright; as, a *round* answer, oath, tale.
Sir Toby, I must be *round* with you. *Shak.*
8. Full and smoothly expanded; not defective or abrupt; finished; polished; rounded; — said of language or style, or of authors with reference to their style; as, *round* sentences; a *round* period. *Now Rare.*
In his satires Horace quick, *round*, and pleasant. *Peacham.*
9. Of conduct, complete and consistent; fair; just; honest; straightforward. *Rare.*
Round dealing is the honor of man's nature. *Bacon.*
10. Complete; rounded; esp., accomplished or done by a progression (not necessarily continuous) through a series of points, places, conditions, or the like, with a final return to the starting point, condition, etc.; as, a *round* trip; the *round* procession of the months.
A *round* and final success. *Emerson.*
11. Issued or good for a round trip; — said of a railway ticket or the like. See ROUND TRIP, 1.
12. Surrounding; encompassing. *Rare.*
When Belgia's cities the *round* countries drown. *John Donne.*
13. Completed, or closed, by first buying and then selling, or vice versa; — said of a transaction in securities.
14. *Accounting.* Including all items; complete; as, a *round* price for bonds includes the accrued interest.
15. *Boxing.* Delivered with a more or less full swing of the arm; as, a *round* blow.
16. *Handwriting.* Denoting a French style of handwriting in which the letters are composed largely of round curves executed with a lettering pen having a broad nib.
17. *Phonet.* Rounded; labialized; labial. See ROUND, *v. t.*, 11. — ***all round.*** See in the Vocabulary. — ***at a round rate.*** Rapidly. *Dryden.* — ***in round numbers.*** Approximately in even units, tens, hundreds, etc.; as, a bin holding 99 or 101 bushels holds *in round numbers* 100 bushels.

round (round), *n.* [From F. *rond, ronde*, and from ROUND, *adj.*] **1.** Anything round, as a circle, a globe, a ring; as, the *round*, or vault, of heaven; a round structure, piece, or part; a circular location, or plot of ground; as, the Cornish *rounds* where the miracle plays were acted. "The golden *round*" [the crown]. *Shak.*
Not a speck or film in all the *round* of the sky. *Burroughs.*
2. A circle; a group; as, a *round* of politicians. *Addison.*
3. A circular dance; round dance. "A light fantastic *round.*" *Milton.*
4. A course ending where it began; a circuit; a beat, esp. one often or regularly traversed; — often in *pl.;* as, to go the *rounds;* also, act of traversing a circuit; sometimes, a roundabout way; a long way around.
5. A series of changes, events, acts, or the like, ending where it began; a series of like events recurring in continuance; a cycle; a periodical revolution; as, the *round* of the seasons; a *round* of pleasures or duties; hence, a complete circuit or range; as, the whole *round* of knowledge.
The trivial *round*, the common task. *Keble.*
6. A course of action, conduct, etc., performed by a number of persons in turn, or, loosely, simultaneously or nearly so; as, a *round* of applause; a *round* of toasts or of drinking; also, a bout or turn of action participated in by two or more persons acting in competition or contest; as, a *round* at cards, fencing, shooting, etc.
7. Rotation, as in office; succession. *Rare.* *Holyday.*
8. A rounded or curved part of anything, as a humped part in a bent shaft, the shaft of a paddle, a coil, a rounded or convex back of a book, etc.
9. The round step of a ladder; a rundle or rung; hence, a round stick similarly placed or used, as a crosspiece between the legs of a chair or between the handles of a plow.
10. **a** A round of beef (which see). **b** A small-size beef casing. See CASING, *n.*, 2 **c**.
11. State of being accurately round or circular; roundness; as, the circular saw is out of *round.*
12. *Archery.* A certain number of shots at given distances, recognized and named by rule or custom. In England the chief rounds are:

	arrows	yards
York (men's championship)	72	100
National (women's championship)	48	60
Hereford	72	80
"	48	60
"	24	50
St. George's	36	100
" "	36	80
" "	36	60

In America the chief rounds besides the English rounds are:

	arrows	yards
American	30	60
"	30	50
"	30	40
Junior American	30	50
" "	30	40
" "	30	30
Columbia	24	50
"	24	40
"	24	30
Metropolitan	30	100
"	30	80
"	30	60
"	30	50
"	30	40
Ohio	96	60
Potomac	24	80
"	24	70
"	24	60

For men's championships the Double York and Double American are added; for women's the Double National and Double Columbia. See DOUBLE ROUND.
13. *Boxing.* One of the periods into which a boxing contest is divided. Usually, each period is three minutes long, with one minute of rest intervening between rounds.
14. *Brewing.* A brewer's vessel in which the fermentation is carried out.
15. *Card Playing, etc.* A unit of play constituted by each player having had a turn, as in playing a card or dealing.
16. *Change Ringing. pl.* See CHANGE RINGING.
17. *Mach.* A round rod, as one of the cylindrical bars of a lantern pinion. See LANTERN PINION, *Illust.*
18. *Mil.* **a** One shot discharged by each soldier, gun, or cannon of a command; as, our company fired two *rounds.* **b** A unit of ammunition consisting of a projectile, a propellant, an igniting charge, and a primer.
19. *Mining.* A group or series of drill holes blasted in a special sequence in advancing mine working places.
20. *Music.* A polyphonic vocal composition in which three or four voices follow each other around in a species of canon in the unison. The earliest example (13th century) is the celebrated "Sumer is icumen in."
When the first part completes a rhythmical sentence prior to the entry of the second part and continues the melody as accompaniment to the second, and so on, . . . the composition has in England always been styled a *round* or catch, as distinguished from the closer canon, in which the successive parts enter without regard to the close of a phrase. *Encyc. Brit.*
21. *Sports.* A period of play in a contest or match; as, a *round* of golf; a *round* of billiards. See def. 6, above.
— ***in round.*** Of a book, in the process or state of having the back rounded from side to side. — ***in the round.*** Of figures, giving the full form in projection on all sides; — distinguished from *relief.* — ***on the round.*** *Shoemaking.* Against a shaped surface, as of a last; — opposed to *on the flat* (which see under 4th FLAT.) — ***out of round.*** In a condition where the roundness has been lost, as by wear; as, crankshafts wear *out of round.*

round (round), *v.;* ROUND'ED; ROUND'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To make circular, spherical, cylindrical, or rotund; to give a round or convex figure or outline to; as, to *round* the backbone of a book or the edges of anything.
Worms . . . which *round* themselves into balls. *Bacon.*
2. To turn in, or as if in, a circle; to rotate, as on an axis.
3. To trim the hair short around (the head); to crop the hair of (a person). *Obs.*
4. To surround; encircle; encompass. *Shak.*
5. To bring to completeness; to complete; hence, to bring to a finish or conclusion; as, to *round* a career.
6. To fill out to roundness or fullness of form; to make symmetrical; — often with *off* or *out;* as, to *round* periods in writing; a healthy, well-*rounded* figure. *Swift.*
7. To go round wholly or in part; to go about (a corner or point); as, to *round* a corner; to *round* Cape Horn.
8. *Leather Mfg.* To trim (the fleshed hides); to cut in sections for treatment
9. *Math.* To reduce the indicated accuracy of a result; as, to *round* 8.5634 to two decimals, we write 8.56.
10. *Naut.* To haul in a specified direction; — said of a rope, esp. one that passes through a block. See phrases below.
11. *Phonet.* **a** To draw (the lips) together laterally, making the opening more or less round, as in the pronunciation of *oo.* **b** To pronounce (a vowel or consonant) with rounding of the lips; to labialize. See *Pron.*, § 34.
12. *Shoemaking.* **a** To cut (sole leather) to the required shape with a knife rather than a die. **b** To cut (the sole of a shoe) to conform to the shape of the last, after the sole has been attached.
13. *Veter.* To trim off the lobe of (the ear), as of a dog.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To grow round, rotund, convexly curved, or full; hence, to attain to fullness, completeness, or perfection; also, with *into*, to develop; as, a boy *rounds* into a man or into manhood.
With the full moon just *rounded* from the horizon. *Burroughs.*
2. To go round; to make a circuit or rounds. *Rare.*
They keep watch, or nightly *rounding* walk. *Milton.*
3. To turn round; to wheel about. *Tennyson.*
4. To bend over and downward, as a whale in diving. *Cant.*
5. To turn informer; — often with *on.* *Slang.*
round down. *Naut.* To haul down on (a tackle) so as to lower the lower block; — more commonly *overhaul down.*
round in. *Naut.* To haul in on (a rope); — said esp. of the weather braces when hauled on to brace in the yards.
round off. **a** To trim off the edges and finish off. **b** To complete the fullness of, as by the addition of pieces or parts necessary for the purpose; as, his election to Congress *rounded off* his career; the purchase of the meadow lot *rounded off* his property. **c** *Math.* = ROUND, *v. t.*, 9.
round on. To turn on or against in anger or desertion; to assail, as with reproaches; as, he *rounded on* his accuser furiously; also, to betray. *Colloq.*
round out. **a** To complete; to bring to a finished state. **b** To regain the plumpness of health, as after an illness.
round to. **a** *Naut.* Of a vessel, to haul by the wind, that is, to bring the head to the wind, in either direction, usually preparatory to anchoring or otherwise stopping. **b** To regain health, strength, or good condition; as, a horse *rounds to* quickly or slowly after a hard race.
round up. **a** *Naut.* To haul up, esp. slack rope through its leading block, or a tackle by its fall. **b** *Naut.* To hoist in stops, ready for breaking, as a signal flag, or an ensign preparatory to a gun salute. **c** *Western U. S.* To collect (cattle) by riding around them and driving them in. **d** *Colloq., U. S.* Hence, to gather in (scattered persons or things); as, to *round up* a band of criminals. **e** To gather or coagulate in a round mass.

round (round), *prep.* **1.** Past or outside of by a path bending back to or toward its starting point; specif.: **a** In a way to enclose or confine on all sides; as, to tie a rope *round* his neck. **b** In a way to pass or extend close by all sides or to all parts of successively or along approximately the whole boundary of; as, the earth revolves *round* the sun; on tour *round* the world; a rumor went *round* the village; to ride *round* the bay; hence, of time, through; throughout; as, to live there the year *round.* **c** In a way to keep each part in motion and always at the same distance from a point of support within; as, to pivot *round* a point; a planet rotates *round* its axis. **d** By a curving or indirect path to the opposite side of; from behind; as, to step *round* the obstruction; to peep *round* the corner; also, behind the projection of; as, waiting *round* the bend.
2. On all sides of or from all sides toward, so as to surround, confine, or envelop; in proximity, contact, or attachment along the outer boundary or surface of; as, to sit *round* a table; having a gay border *round* it; to view the trophies *round* the room; a severe pain *round* the heart; people pressed in crowds *round* him.

rought. Obs. past tense & past part. of REACH, RECK. [*Dial.*]
rought. Var. of ROUT. *Obs. exc.*
rouille (rōō'y'), *n.* [F.] *Dyeing.* = NITRATE OF IRON.
rouk. † ROCK; RUCK, to crouch.
rouk. Var. of ROKE, vapor.
rouke. † RUCK.
roule. † ROLL, RULE.
Roum (rōōm), *n.* = RUM.
roum (rōōm; roum). Var. of ROOM. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
Rou'man (rōō'mȧn), *adj. & n.* = RUMANIAN.
Rou·ma'ni·an. Var. of RUMANIAN.
Rou·mansh' (rōō·mȧnsh'; -mȧnsh'). Var. of ROMANSH.
Rou·me'li·an. Var. of RUMELIAN.

3. In all directions from; in the vicinity of; here and there about or near to; as, at the top we looked *round* us; to emit a stench *round*, or for ten miles *round*, the plant; hence, concerning as chief subject; as, a story written *round* the life of Poe.
4. Of time, close to or approaching; as, *round* dinner time. *Colloq.*

round (round), *adv.* **1.** In a direction curving continuously to the same side of a straight course and thus tending toward the starting point; specif.: **a** So as to pass through a progression of points and back to the starting point; so as to follow the path of a circle, ellipse, orbit, spiral, or the like; as, turning an auger *round;* winter has come *round* again. "Flying with dizzy swiftness, *round* and *round.*" *Shelley.* **b** So as to reach all of an assemblage, or a number of places, in succession; through a circle, as of friends or houses; to each in turn; as, not enough to go *round;* to escort visitors *round;* to hand *round* cigars; through a series; as, he blessed the group *round.* **c** So as to pass, or by a line passing, outside of a boundary or along the surface or outer boundary of anything and back to the place of beginning; in circumference; as, it takes ten minutes to go *round* once; a ball ten inches *round.* **d** So as to reach a point by skirting what lies between or by any curved or indirect course; as, to go a long way *round;* to drive *round* to the rear. **e** So as to have each part in motion and always at the same distance from a fixed point or line within as a pivot or axis; in rotation; as, what makes the wheel go *round?* **f** So as to present an opposite side or hold a reversed position; through a half circle, with one part not changing position; in the contrary direction; back; as, to face the clock *round;* twist the rod *round* to the right; to turn the car *round;* hence, from one side, party, attitude of mind, or the like, to another, to a contrary belief, intent, etc.; as, to talk the woman *round* to our scheme.
2. In a direction or position away from a mid point; specif.: **a** Out in all directions from a point or from points along a course; as, to scatter handbills *round;* all the farms for ten miles *round;* to look *round* for a tree. **b** In the vicinity; as, to spread rapidly among the farmers *round.* **c** *Chiefly U. S.* Hither and thither, or here and there, esp. near one spot; as, to sit or dance *round;* to carry a copy of Keats *round* with him. **d** *Colloq., U. S.* In attendance or not far distant; as, the manager would not be *round* until next day.
3. On all sides of or from all sides toward a person or thing so as to confine, surround, or envelop; as, to see flowers all *round* on the slopes; a room hung *round* with tapestries; to wall them *round;* mountains bristling *round;* people crowding *round.*

Thine enemies shall . . . compass thee *round.* *Luke* xix. 43.
A Power Girt *round* with weakness. *Shelley.*

4. *Obs.* **a** In a full tone. *Chaucer.* **b** Smoothly and easily. *Chaucer.* **c** Directly; outspokenly. *Shak.*

round- (round-). A combining form of *round*, adj. & adv., forming adjectives, as in:

round-arched	round-edged	round-pointed
round-armed	round-end	round-ribbed
round-backed	round-faced	round-rolling
round-barreled	round-fenced	round-rooted
round-bellied	round-footed	round-seeded
round-beset	round-fruited	round-shapen
round-billed	round-furrowed	round-sided
round-blazing	round-handed	round-skirted
round-bodied	round-hoofed	round-spun
round-boned	round-horned	round-stalked
round-bottomed	round-leafed	round-tailed
round-bowed	round-leaved	round-toed
round-bowled	round-limbed	round-topped
round-celled	round-lipped	round-trussed
round-cornered	round-lobed	round-turning
round-crested	round-made	round-visaged
round-eared	round-mouthed	round-winged
round-edge	round-podded	round-wombed

round about. **1.** Used without a noun: **a** Around in a circle or circular course; on all sides, esp. so as to encircle; in the vicinity. **b** In every direction around. **c** So as to face in an opposite direction. **d** By an indirect way. **e** About; approximately.
2. Governing a noun: **a** In an encircling course about. "*Round about* the caldron go." *Shak.* **b** In a circle about; surrounding; here and there round; in the vicinity of.

round'a·bout' (round'ȧ·bout'), *n.* **1.** A revolving horizontal wheel or frame, commonly with wooden animals, etc., on which children ride; a merry-go-round.
2. A dance performed in a circle. *Obs.* *Goldsmith.*
3. A roundabout way or course; an indirect road; a detour; figuratively, a circumlocution.
4. A round trip; an excursion, as by railway, to a place and return.
5. A short, close jacket worn by boys, sailors, etc.
6. A state or scene of constant change, or vicissitude.
7. A veering breeze making a systematic diurnal variation. *Local, New Eng.*
8. Short for ROUNDABOUT CHAIR. *Rare.*
9. A circular fort. *Scot.*
10. Also **roundabout fireside.** A grate so placed that persons can sit all round it. *Scot.*
11. A sort of round oatcake. *Scot.*
— *what you lose on the roundabouts you make up on the swings.* Your loss in one line is made good by profits in another. *Brit.*

round'a·bout' (-ȧ·bout'), *adj.* **1.** Circuitous; indirect; as, *roundabout* speech, road; *roundabout* methods.
2. Encircling; enveloping; comprehensive. "Large, sound, *roundabout* sense." *Locke.*
3. Rounded in figure; plump.
Syn. — Devious. Cf. CIRCUITOUS.
Ant. — Direct, straightforward.
— **round'a·bout'ly,** *adv.* — **round'a·bout'ness,** *n.*

roundabout chair. A chair with arms and back formed on two adjacent sides.

round'-a·bout'-face', *n.* An about-face. — **round'-a·bout'-face',** *v. i.*

roundabout system. See DIRECT SYSTEM.

round and round. In the same circle over and over again; in a constantly recurring series.

round angle. *Math.* The plane angle swept through by a half line in turning positively in a plane about its extremity as a center until it returns to its original position; that is, once around, or a complete turn. It is equal to 360° or 2π radians.

round arch. An arch semicircular in its intrados curve. See ARCH, *Illust.*

round'-arm' (-ärm'), *adj.* Characterized by an outward or horizontal swing of the arm, as a blow.

round bale. A cotton bale, cylindrical in shape, having a sewed-on cover of burlap or other coarse fabric without ties, and averaging 250 pounds in weight.

round'-bale' press. A type of hay press which makes a cylindrical bale, bound with binding twine, and having an air space running lengthwise through its center.

round barrow. See 1st BARROW, 2.

round bass (bās). A fresh-water sunfish (*Centrarchus macropterus*) of the southern United States.

round bone. *Veter.* The hipbone; the head of the femur.

round bracket. *Printing.* See 3d BRACKET, 4 b.

round buchu. See BUCHU.

round cell. *Anat. & Med.* A spherical cell. Specif.: **a** One of a group of small spherical cells occurring in masses or infiltrations of the affected tissue in chronic inflammation. **b** One of the undifferentiated cells making up certain sarcomas (**round'-cell' sar·co'mas**). Round cells are identical with or related to small lymphocytes.

round cheese. A skim-milk cheese molded in hoops of perforated tin. It has a mild acid flavor and firm texture.

round church. *Arch.* A church of circular plan, usually having a ring of columns which divide the towerlike nave from the surrounding aisle. By extension, a church of polygonal plan, because having a central or radial disposition instead of the common longitudinal one.

round clam. The quahog. See 9th CLAM, 1 a.

round dance. **a** A country dance in which participants form a ring, sometimes separating into couples. **b** A ballroom dance in which couples revolve counterclockwise.

round dealing. Fair or honest dealing. — **round'-deal'ing,** *adj.*

round dock. The dwarf mallow.

round'ed (round'ĕd; -dĭd; 119), *past. part.* of ROUND. Specif.: *adj.* **1.** Made round, in various senses; cylindrical in form or outline; filled out to completion; also, polished; finished; of speech, deep and sonorous.
2. *Strength of Materials.* Designating an assumed condition of the end of a strut which is not fixed and can be taken as bearing at a point, thus making the resistance of the strut to bending a minimum. A connecting rod under thrust is in the condition of a strut with both ends rounded.
3. *Phonet.* Formed by rounding the lips; also, labialized. Cf. ROUND, *v. t.,* 11.
— **round'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **round'ed·ness,** *n.*

rounded number. *Math.* = ABBREVIATED NUMBER.

roun'del (roun'dĕl), *n.* [OF. *rondel* a roundelay (F. *rondel, rondeau*), orig., a dim. fr. *rond.* See ROUND, *adj.;* cf. RONDEL, ROUNDELAY, RUNDLE.] **1.** [OF. *rondele* (F. *rondelle*).] Anything having a round form; a round figure; a circle; a round dance; a group gathered in a circle, etc. Specif.: **a** A small circular shield, sometimes not more than a foot in diameter, used by soldiers in the 14th and 15th centuries. Also, a plate of armor, esp. one added to protect an exposed part, as at the shoulder or elbow. **b** A bull's-eye of glass. **c** A circular tray, trencher, or small table. **d** *Now Rare. Anglo-Indian.* A sun umbrella.
2. *Arch.* A circular panel, window, or niche; esp., a recessed circular niche for a bust. Cf. ROSACE; ROSETTE, *n.,* 3.
3. *Fort.* A semicircular casemated work serving for a bastion. *Obs.*
4. *Her.* Any of various small circular subordinaries representing balls or plates of metal or color. See BEZANT, 4; GOLPE; GUZE; 5th HURT; PELLET, *n.,* 5; PLATE, *n.,* 23; POMEY; TORTEAU.
5. *Music.* = ROUND, *n.,* 3.
6. *Poetry.* **a** Var. of RONDEL, 4. **b** An English modified rondeau whose refrain comes after the first and last of three tercets and fits into the rhyme scheme (*aba,B* [refrain], *bab, aba,B*).

roun'de·lay (roun'dĕ·lā), *n.* [OF. *rondelet,* dim. of *rondel.* See ROUNDEL, RONDEAU; cf. ROUNDLET, RUNDLET.] **1.** a A song in which a simple strain is often repeated; a simple rural strain which is short and lively. **b** A round dance.
2. Anything having a round form; a roundel. *Obs.*
3. *Poetry.* A kind of poem or song with a refrain recurring frequently or at fixed intervals as in a rondel. *Archaic.*

roun'de·leer' (roun'dĕ·lēr'), *n.* [See -EER.] One who invents roundels.

round'er (roun'dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who makes rounds; one who comes or goes in some round or course; specif.: **a** [*cap.*] A Methodist preacher who goes around a circuit.

A *Rounder,* or Methodist local preacher. *Quiller-Couch.*

b *Slang.* One who makes the rounds of disreputable resorts or of imprisonment and release; a habitual petty criminal. Also, with less opprobrium, a dissolute spendthrift; a sport.
2. A worker who makes something round, as pencils, backs of books, etc.; also, a trimmer who cuts round, as soles, hat brims, etc.; a tender of a rounding machine.
3. One that makes round; specif., a tool for making an edge or surface round. Cf. ROUNDER AND BACKER.
4. A round or the completion of a round; specif.: **a** *Colloq.* A round of applause. **b** A circuit of the bases made on a single hit in the game of rounders.
5. A blow made with a full swing. *Colloq.*
6. *pl.* A game, originally and chiefly English, somewhat resembling baseball. It is played with a soft ball and a kind of miniature cricket bat or a thick stick.

rounder and backer. *Bookbinding.* A machine that accepts a book with a flat back, rolls it out to give concave front and convex back edges, and completes the shaping by backing. See BACK, *v. t.,* 9; cf. ROLLER BACKER.

round'-eyed' (66), *adj.* Having the eyes wide open, as with surprise or wonder.

round file. See 4th FILE, 1.

round'fish' (round'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* **a** Any ordinary fish, as distinguished from a flatfish. **b** The Menominee whitefish.

round game. A card game in which the number of players is indefinite, and one may retire or enter at any time.

round gang. A gang of saws for cutting a round log into boards at a single operation. *Local, U. S.*

round hand. A style of penmanship in which the letters are formed in nearly an upright position, and each separately distinct; — distinguished from *running hand.*

round'head' (round'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* In the reign of Charles I and later, a Puritan or member of the Parliamentary party who wore his hair cut short; — so called in derision by the Cavaliers, who usually wore ringlets.
2. A brachycephalic person.
3. A Swede. *Slang, Northwestern U. S.*

round'head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Having a round head; as: **a** Brachycephalic. **b** Having the hair closely cropped, like the Roundheads. **c** Rounded on the top or end. **d** *Arch.* Having the head, or upper part, semicircular; — said of an arch or vault. — **round'head'ed·ness,** *n.*

round'-heart', *n.* The purple meadow parsnip.

round herring. Any of a number of small, mostly tropical, marine fishes (order Isospondyli) resembling the herrings but having no serrations on the belly. *Etrumeus sadina* is a species common on the Virginia coast.

round'house' (round'hous'), *n.* **1.** A constable's prison; a lockup, watchhouse, or station house. *Obs. exc. Archaic.*
2. A circular building for housing and repairing locomotives.
3. *Naut.* **a** A cabin or apartment on the after part of the quarter-deck, having the poop for its roof; the coach. **b** A privy on deck near the bow.

roundhouse curve. *Baseball.* A wide, slow outcurve with little or no drop. *Cant.*

round'ing (roun'dĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of ROUND. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act or process of making or becoming round; specif., *Leather Mfg.,* the trimming and cutting of hides.
2. Something which has been made round; a rounded object, surface, or corner.
3. A going around; an encircling.
4. *Naut.* Small rope or spun yarn, wound round a rope to keep it from chafing; — called also *service.*
5. *Phonet.* = LIP-ROUNDING.

round'ing, *adj.* **1.** Round or nearly round; roundish.
2. [From ROUNDING, *verbal n.*] Of or pert. to, or used for or in, rounding something; as, a *rounding* table on which rough edges are trimmed from hides; a *rounding* tool; etc.
3. Encircling; encompassing. *Poet.*

rounding adz. An adz with a curved blade.

round iron. A bulbous-headed iron tool used when hot to smooth off soldered joints.

round'ish, *adj.* Somewhat round. — **round'ish·ness,** *n.*
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

roundish-deltoid	roundish-leaved	roundish-ovate
roundish-faced	roundish-obovate	roundish-shaped
roundish-featured	roundish-oval	

round'-leaved' win'ter-green'. A wintergreen (*Pyrola americana*) with small round leaves.

round'let (round'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* [OF. *rondelet.* See ROUNDELAY.] **1.** A little circle or round object; a disk.
2. A kind of small, round hat worn by men during the 15th century. It could be slung over the shoulder, and carried by an attached streamer.
3. = RUNDLET.
4. *Her.* A roundel. *Rare.*

round ligament. *Anat.* **a** A fibrous cord resulting from the obliteration of the umbilical vein of the fetus) passing from the umbilicus to the notch in the anterior border of the liver and along the under surface of that organ. **b** Either of a pair of rounded cords arising from each side of the uterus and traceable through the inguinal canal to the tissue of the labia majora, in which they become lost. **c** A triangular ligament of the hip joint implanted by its apex into a depression near the middle of the head of the femur, and by its broad base into the margins of the cotyloid notch of the innominate bone.

round'line' (round'līn'), *n. Naut.* A three-stranded, right-handed line used for seizings.

round'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a round form or manner; as: **a** Circularly or globularly. **b** Openly; boldly; peremptorily; plumply. *Addison.* **c** Briskly; vigorously; outspokenly.

She informed me *roundly* that French beans were a subject which I did not understand. *Arnold Bennett.*

d Wholly; thoroughly. **e** Sharply; bitterly; scathingly.
2. Without regard to detail; in round numbers; generally.

In speaking *roundly* of this period. *H. Morley.*

round meal. A kind of coarse oatmeal for porridge. *Eng.*

round'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being round; as: **a** Circularity or orbicularity; rotundity. **b** Fullness; completeness; symmetry; as, the *roundness* of a period; *roundness* of tone. **c** Openness; straightforwardness; directness; plainness; boldness; positiveness; as, the *roundness* of an assertion. **d** Vigor; sharpness; severity.

round'nose' (round'nōz'), **round'nosed'** (-nōzd'; 66), *adj.* Having a round, or rounded, nose; rounded on its corners or edges; specif., pertaining to a tool or the like whose nose, or cutting edge, is round.

roundnose chisel. See COLD CHISEL, WOODWORKING CHISEL.

round of beam. *Shipbuilding.* The rise of a vessel's beams at the center above the ends.

round of beef. The part of the thigh below the aitchbone, or between the rump and the leg. The inside muscles are often called *top* (round) and those outside *bottom* (round). See BEEF, *Illust.*

round of roodles. See ROODLE.

round peg in a square hole. A person unfitted to his environment, occupation, etc.

round pompano. A small pompano (*Trachinotus falcatus*) found from Florida northward, sometimes to Cape Cod.

round potato. An Irish potato. *Southern U. S.*

round radish. The turnip radish.

round'ridge' (round'rĭj'), *v. i. Agric.* To plow into round ridges.

round robin. [Perh. F. *rond* round + *ruban* ribbon.] **a** A written petition, memorial, protest, or the like, the signatures to which are made in a circle so as not to indicate who signed first. **b** The cigarfish. **c** The angler (*Lophius piscatorius*). **d** *Devon, Eng.* A small pancake. **e** *Obs.* = CUTTOO, *n.*

round'-root', *n.* The nut grass.

round rush. The nearly cosmopolitan rush *Juncus effusus.*

round scale. = CIRCULAR SCALE (insect).

round'seam' (round'sēm'), *n.* **1.** A seam used in glove-making, in which the two edges are brought together back to back and stitched through and over.
2. A seam used to join the edges of two canvas strips, as when sewing the bottom into a sea bag.

round seizing. See SEIZING, 2 b; KNOT, *Table.*

round shot. A spherical projectile for ordnance, now very rarely used.

round'-shoul'dered (-shōl'dĕrd; 66), *adj.* Having the shoulders stooping, rounded, or projecting.

rounds'man (roundz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who makes rounds; specif.: **a** *U. S.* A police officer, ranking next below a sergeant, who makes rounds of inspection. **b** *Eng.* A retail delivery man who sells milk, bread, etc.
2. Formerly, in England, a pauper who received relief under the so-called (obsolete) **roundsman system,** under which the paupers went about seeking rural employment, their employer giving them the parish allowance and receiving from the parish the difference between that and what he was willing to pay for the labor rendered.

round splice. A long splice keeping the shape of the rope.

round stave basket. See BASKET, *n.,* 2.

round steak. A beefsteak cut from the round.

round stern. See SQUARE STERN.

round sunfish. The round bass.

Round Table. **1.** **a** A huge circular marble table, at which, according to the old romancers, King Arthur and his knights were accustomed to sit. The number of persons who could sit around it is variously given as from thirteen to one hundred and fifty. **b** The knights of King Arthur collectively; as, the deeds of the *Round Table.* **c** *Hist.* Hence, in imitation, any assembly of knights held for a tournament, as that of Edward III in 1345.
2. [*not caps.*] Hence, any meeting place of a group, or of representatives of different groups, for conference, discussion, deliberation, and decision upon questions of mutual interest; also, the group meeting for such a purpose, or the discussion or debate at such meeting.
— **round'-ta'ble,** *adj.*

round'-ta'ble con'fer·ence. A conference of representatives of opposing parties or organizations, or of delegates, seated at a round table at which no precedence in rank can be indicated, for the purpose of free discussion.

round'tail' (round'tāl'), *n.* The hardtail (*Gila robusta*).

round'-tailed' musk'rat'. A small swamp-living vole (*Neofiber alleni*) of Florida, resembling the muskrat but having the tail cylindrical and tapering instead of keeled.

round'-the-cor'ner, *n.* A sequence in which the king and deuce both connect with the ace. At poker, when counted, it ranks below a skip, or Dutch straight.

round timber. Untapped turpentine-yielding pine trees. *Southern U. S.*

round'top' (round'tŏp'), *n.* *Naut.* A top; a platform at a masthead, formerly round in shape. *Now Rare.*

round tower. A circular stone tower, with a conical cap, ranging in height from 60 to 150 feet. Many of these towers were erected in Ireland from the 9th to the 13th century as refuges from Viking invaders. About 80 still remain, a score of which are in good preservation.

round trip. 1. A trip to a place and back.
2. At pinochle, the four marriages in one meld.

round'-trip', *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a round trip, as on a railroad, steamship, automobile, or the like; as, a *round-trip* ticket, excursion, etc. — **round'-trip'per,** *n.*

round turn. *Naut.* a One turn of a rope round a timber, a belaying pin, etc. It is often used around a bollard on a pier to stop a vessel suddenly; hence, ***to bring up with a round turn,*** to check sharply in a course. b See 1st HAWSE, 4.

round turn and elbow. See 1st HAWSE, 4.

round turn and half hitch. See 2d KNOT, 1.

round'up' (round'ŭp'), *n.* 1. A rounding up, or upward curvature or convexity, as in the deck of a vessel; a camber (sense 1).
2. Act or process of collecting or gathering together cattle on the range by riding around them and driving them in, as for branding. Also, the men and horses engaged in a roundup, collectively. *Western U. S.*
3. Hence, a gathering in of scattered persons or things; as, a *roundup* of criminals. *Colloq., U. S.*

round whitefish. The Menominee whitefish. *Brit. Amer.*

round window. *Anat.* The fenestra cochleae.

round'worm' (round'wûrm'), *n.* A nematode worm, as distinguished from a flatworm or tapeworm. See NEMATODA.

round'y (roun'dĭ), *adj.* Round; rounding. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

round yam. The Burdekin vine.

roup (roup; rōōp), *v. i.* [MD. *roepen;* akin to AS. *hrōpan,* G. *rufen.*] To shout; call hoarsely; croak. *Now Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To sell at auction; to sell up. *Scot.*

roup, *n.* [From ROUP, *v.;* cf. MD. *roep.*] *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 1. Clamor; shouting. *Obs.*
2. Auction; a sale by outcry.

roup (rōōp), *n.* [Prob. of imitative origin.] 1. Hoarseness; a cold.
2. *Veter.* A common disease of poultry, characterized by hoarseness, discharge from the nostrils and eyes, formation of patches of cheesy matter in the mouth and throat, and the symptom known as *pip.* Two kinds have been distinguished, one contagious and the other nutritional, the latter resulting from a deficiency in the diet.

roup'er (roup'ĕr; rōōp'ĕr), *n.* One who roups. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

roup'et, roup'it (-ĭt), *adj.* Roupy. *Scot.*

roup'ing-wife' (roup'ĭn-wīf'; rōōp-), *n.* A woman who traffics in goods purchased at auction. *Scot.*

roup'y (rōōp'ĭ), *adj.* [From ROUP hoarseness.] 1. Hoarse. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. *Veter.* Affected with roup; pert. to the roup of poultry.

rouse (rouz), *n.* [From CAROUSE.] 1. A bumper of liquor, esp. in honor of a toast; hence, a toast. *Obs.*
2. A carousal; a festival; a drinking frolic. *Tennyson.*

rouse (rouz), *v. i. & t.* [Prob. the same word as *rouse* to start up.] *Naut.* To pull or haul strongly and all together.

rouse and bitt. *Naut.* To turn out for one's watch. *Slang.*

rouse (rouz), *v.;* ROUSED (rouzd); ROUS'ING (rouz'ĭng). [Origin uncert. Cf. AROUSE.] *Transitive:* 1. To cause to start from a covert or lurking place; as, to *rouse* a deer.

Like wild boars late *roused* out of the brakes. *Spenser.*

2. To wake from sleep or repose; as, to *rouse* one early.
3. To excite to physical, mental, or spiritual activity from a state of idleness, languor, stupidity, or indifference; as, to *rouse* the faculties, passions, or emotions.

To *rouse* up a people, the most phlegmatic. *Atterbury.*

4. To put in motion; to stir up; to agitate.

Blustering winds, which all night long
Had *roused* the sea. *Milton.*

5. To raise; to make erect. *Obs.* *Spenser. Shak.*
6. *Brewing.* To blow air through (fermenting wort) to aid development of the yeast.

—, *Intransitive:* 1. To get or start up; to rise. *Obs.*
2. To awake from sleep or repose; to be aroused or excited to activity from a state of torpor, indolence, or the like.
3. To speak angrily; to upbraid a person. *Slang, Australia.*
4. To carouse. *Rare.*

The favor of Venus and Bacchus was with those who *roused* by night. *Pater.*

Syn. — Start, raise; waken; disturb, upset, excite, stimulate; stir.

Ant. — Quiet, pacify, calm, lull, soothe; dull, blunt.

rouse (rouz), *n.* 1. Act of rousing; an awakening; a sudden start, as from inaction; also, a signal for action.
2. *Mil.* A signal for arousing; esp., the reveille. *Brit.*

rouse (rouz), *v. t.* [From earlier *arrouse* to besprinkle (with salt), moisten, F. *arroser,* earlier *arrouser,* fr. VL. *arrosare,* fr. L. *ad* to + *ros* dew. See RORIC.] To cure (fish, esp. herring) by packing loosely with salt and stirring.

rouse (*Scot.* rōōz, rûz). Var. of ROOSE. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

rouse'a·bout' (rous'ä·bout'), *n.* A man of all work, esp. one employed on a sheep farm at shearing time to assist the shearers without doing any shearing himself; — called also *roustabout. Australia.*

rous'ed·ness (rouz'ĕd·nĕs; -ĭd-; -nĭs; 119), *n.* State or quality of being roused, awake, alert, etc.

rouse'ment (rouz'mĕnt), *n.* An arousal or awakening; also, that which rouses; specif., *U. S.,* a stirring appeal in a religious discourse.

rous'er (rouz'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which rouses; specif.: a *Colloq.* Something that arouses astonishment, admiration, or the like; anything remarkable of its kind; as, his speech was a *rouser.* b *Brewing.* A stirrer or mechanical stirring apparatus in a copper for boiling wort. c *Eng.* = COBBERER.

rous'ing (rouz'ĭng), *adj.* 1. Having power to awaken or excite; exciting; as, a *rousing* appeal.
2. That rouses astonishment, admiration, or the like; remarkable of its kind; as, a *rousing* fire or lie. *Colloq.*
3. Awakening; rising from, or as from, slumber.
— **rous'ing·ly,** *adv.*

Rous'seau' di'a·gram (rōō'sō'; *Brit.* rōō'sō). [After E. *Rousseau,* Belgian engineer.] *Photom.* A curve plotted in rectangular (instead of polar) co-ordinates, showing the candle power of an incandescent lamp for various directions.

Rous'seau'ism (rōō'sō'ĭz'm), *n.* The theories of Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712–78) or of his followers; esp., his views of the inherent equality of men, of the general will as the basis of government, and of the corruption and degradation of human nature by civilization. Cf. SOCIAL CONTRACT. — **Rous'seau'an** (-ăn), *adj.* — **Rous'seau'ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **Rous'seau·is'tic** (rōō'sō·ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* — **Rous'seau'ite** (rōō'sō'ĭt), *n.*

Rous·sel'li·an (rōō·sĕl'ĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Rousseau.

rous·sette' (rōō·sĕt'), *n.* [F.; — in allusion to the color. See RUSSET.] a A fruit bat. b Any small shark or dogfish of the genus *Scyliorhinus.*

Rous'sil'lon' (rōō'sē'yōn'), *n.* A red wine of the Burgundy type, made in the old province of Roussillon, France.

roust (rōōst), *n.* [Of Scand. orig.; cf. ON. *röst.*] A strong tide or current, esp. in a narrow channel. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

roust (roust; rōōst), *v. t.* [From ROUSE, *v.*] To rouse; stir; rout out. *Colloq. & Dial.* — (*pron.* roust), *v. i.* To move or act with energy or briskly. *Colloq.*

roust (roust; rōōst), *n.* [ON. *raust.*] Roaring; bellowing; tumult. *Scot.* — *v. i.* To roar; bellow. *Scot.*

roust (roust; rōōst), *adj.* Rousting.

roust'a·bout' (roust'ä·bout'), *n.* [From ROUST, *v.;* cf. dial. *rouse-about* a rough, bustling person.] 1. A wharf laborer or deck hand, esp. on a river steamboat, who moves, loads, and unloads cargo, and the like; in mines, oil fields, etc., a general laborer; in an opprobrious sense, a shiftless vagrant who lives by chance jobs. *U. S.*
2. A rouseabout. *Australia.*
3. On ranches in the western United States, a general handy man.
— **roust'a·bout',** *adj.*

roust'a·bout', *v. i.* To work as a roustabout; to do odd jobs or act as handy man.

roust'ing (roust'ĭng; rōōst'ĭng), *verbal n.* A stirring up and about; an awakening to activity; specif., *Thieves' Cant,* a jostling of a person for the purpose of robbing him.

rout (rout), *v. i.* [AS. *hrūtan.*] To snore loudly; hence, to slumber. *Wycliffe.*

rout (rout; rōōt), *v. i.;* ROUT'ED; ROUT'ING. [ON. *raута.*] *Obs. exc. Dial.* To roar; bellow; low; bray; snort. — *v. t.* To roar out; shout out.

rout (rout), *n.* A bellowing; a shouting; noise; clamor; uproar; tumult. *Shak.*

This new book the whole world makes such a *rout* about. *Sterne.*

The minster bell tolls out
Above the city's *rout.* *Thackeray.*

rout (rout), *v.* [Var. of 1st ROOT.] *Intransitive:* To root, search, or rummage, as a swine in the ground; to root. *Edwards.*

—, *Transitive:* 1. To root up; as, swine *routed* the corn.
2. To scoop out with a gouge or other tool; to furrow; specif., *Print., Engraving,* etc., to scoop out or cut away (blank parts of an engraving, electrotype, or the like) with a tool or machine. Cf. ROUTER, *n.* d.
3. *Mach.* To remove (metal, wood, or the like) with a gouge, or other hand-operated cutting tool, as with a milling cutter fed and guided by hand.

rout out. a To turn up to view; to discover. b *Colloq.* To turn out by force or compulsion; as, to *rout* one *out* of bed.

rout, *n.* Act or process of routing something up or out; a rummaging around after something.

rout, *v. i.* [OF. *router.* See ROUT troop.] To assemble; to collect in company. *Obs.*

rout (rout), *n.* [OF. *route* a throng, troop, defeat, fr. VL. *rupta,* fr. *rumpere, ruptum,* to disperse a crowd, send men apart, prop., to break. See RUPTURE, REAVE; cf. ROUTE, 1st RUTTER.] 1. A troop; throng; company; assembly; esp., a moving company or throng of persons. *Obs.*
2. A disorderly and tumultuous crowd; a mob; hence, the rabble; the herd of common people. *Milton.*

The endless *routs* of wretched thralls. *Spenser.*

3. A retinue; band of followers or retainers.
4. State of being disorganized and thrown into confused flight or retreat; — said esp. of an army put to flight in disorder or panic; also, the act of defeating and breaking up an army; total defeat or repulse; as, the *rout* of political opponents; in the battle of the Marne the Germans suffered a defeat, but not a *rout.*
5. *Law.* A disturbance of the peace by persons assembled together with intent to do a thing and actually making a motion toward the execution of that thing, which, if executed, would make them rioters. *Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown.*
6. Hence, disturbance; fuss; trouble; ado.
7. A fashionable assembly; a drum; esp., a large evening party. *Archaic.* "At *routs* and dances." *Landor.*

rout (rout), *v.;* ROUT'ED; ROUT'ING. *Transitive:* To break the ranks of, as troops, and put them to flight in disorder; to put to rout; to defeat or repulse utterly.

—, *Intransitive:* 1. To give way in disorderly flight; to be routed.
2. To act in a boisterous and disorderly manner; to disturb the peace; to riot. *Obs.*

Syn. — Defeat, discomfit, overpower, overthrow, vanquish.

rout, *n. & v. t.* Knock; strike; beat. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

rout, *v. i.* [AS. *hrūtan.*] To rush; to dart. *Obs.*

rout, *n.* [Of Scand. origin, cf. Icel. *hrota.* See ROTCHE.] The brant.

rout. Var. of ROUTE.

rout cake (rout). A small, fancy cake made for routs, or parties.

rout chair. = ROUT SEAT.

route (rōōt; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [OF. (& F.) *route,* fr. L. *rupta* (sc. *via*), fr. *ruptus,* past part. of *rumpere* to break; hence, lit., a broken or beaten way or path. See ROUT troop; cf. ROUTINE, RUT a track, 2d RUTTER.] 1. The course or way which is or is to be traveled or passed; a course; road; path; march.

Wide through the furzy field their *route* they take. *Gay.*

2. A trodden or usual way; hence, a routine. *Rare.*
3. *Mil.* An order (no longer used in the United States Army) for troops to march from one place to another, esp. that part of the order which indicates the location of headquarters for each evening.
4. *Med.* The path in, or part of, the body through which a remedy is administered; as, the alimentary or subcutaneous *route.*

☞ Rōōt is now the generally accepted pronunciation, but in certain special cases *rout* (*ou* in *out*) prevails, as in military use, among railroad men, and, colloquially, of a delivery *route.*

— ***to go the route.*** To continue to the very end, as of a race or game.

route (rōōt; 277: *see note under* ROUTE, *n.*), *v. t.;* ROUT'ED (rōōt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); ROUT'ING. 1. To send, forward, or transport, by a certain route; as, the troops were *routed* to Chicago via Albany; to send along a circuit, series of stations, or the like; as, to *route* films over a chain of motion picture houses.
2. To prearrange and direct the order and course of procedure of (a series of operations, processes, transactions, etc.) in a factory or industrial or commercial organization; to send (material, documents, etc.) through a course of procedure.
— **rout'er** (rōōt'ĕr), *n.*

route (rout). Var. of ROUT, a troop; ROUT, bellow.

route army. A mobile army; an army prepared for, or actually on, the march.

route march. *Mil.* A march executed, as at a distance from the enemy, in a manner to conserve the comfort of the men, who are not required to keep step, maintain silence, or hold their arms in any one position, although the ranks preserve their formation and distance. — **route'-march',** *v. i.*

route marker. A highway marker.

route order. *Mil.* The order in which a route march is made.

rout'er (rōōt'ĕr; *see* ROUTE, *n.*), *n.* One who routes persons or things.

rout'er (rout'ĕr), *n.* One that routs, or scoops out; any of various devices or machines for routing; as: a A plane resembling a spokeshave, for working the inside edges of circular sashes, etc. b A routing plane. See 4th PLANE, 2. c The lip on a centerbit or a similar bit, that cuts within the radius of the nicker. d *Mach.* A machine with a rapidly revolving vertical spindle and cutter for milling out the surface of wood or metal, as for blanks on an electrotype, line engraving, or other printing plate.

rout'er, *v. t.* To cut out with a router; to rout.

route step. *Mil.* The order or manner in which a route march is made; also, the command at which such order is taken.

routh (rōōth; routh), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Plenty; abundance. *Chiefly Scot.*

routh, *adj.* Also **routh'y** (-ĭ). Plentiful; abundant; also, having plenty. *Chiefly Scot.*

routh (rōth; rōōth). Var. of ROWTH, rowing.

routh'er·cock' (rōōth'ĕr·kŏk'; routh'-), *n.* [See ROUT brant.] Barnacle goose. *Eng.*

‖**rou'tier'** (rōō'tyā'), *n.;* *pl.* -TIERS (-tyā'). [OF., fr. *route* a band, troop. See ROUT troop.] One of a class of brigands or adventurers employed by the early French kings in their struggles with the feudal lords; hence, any wandering robber or plunderer; a free lance.

rou'ti·nar'y (rōō'tĭ·nĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -nĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Involving, or pertaining to, routine; ordinary; customary. *Rare.*

rou·tine' (rōō·tēn'; 66), *n.* [F., fr. *route* a path, way, road. See ROUTE.] 1. A round, as of business, amusement, or occupation, daily or frequently pursued; esp., a regular or customary course of business or official duties.
2. Any regular course of action or procedure adhered to through force of habit.

rou·tine', *adj.* Of the nature of routine; performed, or occurring, regularly. — **rou·tine'ly,** *adv.*

rou·tine', *v. t.* To assign or dispose of according to routine.

rou'ti·neer' (rōō'tĭ·nēr'), *n.* One who follows routine. *Rare.*

routine order. *Mil.* An order relating to military matters which continue irrespective of combat.

rou·tin'ism (rōō·tēn'ĭz'm), *n.* Adherence to routine; the practice of doing things with undiscriminating, mechanical regularity. — **rou·tin'ist** (-ĭst), *adj.* — **rou·tin'ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

rou·tin'ize (-īz), *v. t.* To perform in a routine manner; also, to organize so that work can be done in a routine manner. — **rou·tin'i·za'tion** (rōō·tēn'ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*

rou'ti·va'rite (rōō'tĭ·vä'rīt), *n.* [From *Routivara,* Swedish Lapland.] *Petrog.* A fine-grained igneous rock of parallel texture, composed of plagioclase, olivine, magnetite, a little orthoclase, and garnet. It is related to olivine-gabbro.

rout'ous (rout'ŭs), *adj.* Uproarious; noisy. *Archaic.*

rout'ous·ly (rout'ŭs·lĭ), *adv.* *Law.* With that violation of law called a rout. See 7th ROUT, 5.

rout seat. A kind of light chair supplied by caterers for a rout, or fashionable assembly. *Eng.*

rou·vil'lite (rōō·vĭl'ĭt), *n.* [From *Rouville* Co., Quebec, Canada.] *Petrog.* A leucocratic nephelite-gabbro composed of a granular aggregate of labradorite, nephelite, titanaugite, and apatite.

‖**roux** (rōō), *n.* [F. beurre *roux* brown butter.] A cooked mixture of flour and butter used to thicken soup and sauces. Brown roux differs from white roux only in the toasting of the flour.

rove (rōv), *v. t.;* ROVED (rōvd); ROV'ING (rōv'ĭng). [Prob. from or akin to *reeve.*] 1. To draw through an eye or similar aperture.
2. To draw out into flakes; to card, as wool. *Jamieson.*
3. *Textiles.* To draw out and twist slightly, as slivers of wool or cotton, before spinning.

rove, *n.* [See 1st ROVE.] *Textiles.* A roll or sliver of wool, cotton, silk, etc., drawn out and slightly twisted; a roving; — also collective.

rove (rōv), *n.* [Var. of ROOVE.] A copper washer upon which the end of a nail is clinched in boat building.

rove, *v.* [Prob. fr. MF. *rouer* to roam, ramble, prowl (fr. L. *rotare;* see ROTATE), but coalescing with *rove* to practice piracy, fr. *rover,* or fr. MD. *rōven,* D. *rooven,* to rob (see ROVER).] *Intransitive:* 1. In archery, to shoot at rovers; hence, *Obs.,* to speak at random; to conjecture.
2. Hence, to wander; to ramble; to range; to go, move, or pass, without certain direction, in any manner, as by sailing, walking, riding, flying, or otherwise.
3. To practice robbery, esp. on the seas; to wander on the seas in piracy. *Obs.* *Hakluyt.*

—, *Transitive:* 1. To shoot (an arrow) at a casual target.
2. To wander over or through.
3. To pierce, as with arrows or a sword. *Obs.*
4. To plow into ridges by turning two furrows together.
5. To turn (stone or the like).

Syn. — Roam, stroll. See RAMBLE.

---

round'tree', *n.* = MOUNTAIN ASH b (1).

roun'dure, *n.* [See RONDURE.] Roundness; a circle. *Obs.*

round'wise', *adj.* See -WISE.

round'wood', *n.* = MOUNTAIN ASH b (1). *Local, U. S.*

roun'er, *n.* [From ROUN to whisper.] A whisperer. *Obs.*

rounge, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *roungier* (F. *ronger*).] To gnaw. *Obs.*

roun'spik, *n.* = RAMPIKE. *Obs.*

roun'tree' (rōn'trē'). Obs. or Scot. var. of ROWAN TREE.

roupie. † RUPEE.

roup'i·ly, *adv.* of ROUPY.

Rou·sa'li·a. Var. of ROSALIA.

roust. † ROOST, RUST.

roust'er (rous'tĕr), *n.* = ROUSTABOUT, 1.

routh'y, routh'ie (rōōth'ĭ; routh'ĭ), *adj.* = ROUTH, plentiful. *Scot. & N. of Eng.* — **routh'i·ness,** *n.*

rout'ing (rōōt'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of ROUT, to scoop out.

routing plane. *Joinery.* See 4th PLANE, 2.

rove (rōv), *n.* **1.** Act of roving or wandering; a ramble.
In thy nocturnal *rove* one moment halt. *Young.*
2. Act or process of plowing into ridges by turning the earth of two furrows together. *Dial. Eng.*
rove. Obs. var. of ROOF.
rove (rōv). Early & dial. past tense & dial. past part. of RIVE.
rove, *past tense & past part.* of REEVE.
rove (rōv), *n.* = ARROBA. *Obs.*
rove beetle. Any of numerous beetles constituting the family Staphylinidae, having a long body, but very short wing covers, beneath which the wings are folded transversely. They often occur on decaying animal and vegetable matter, and can run swiftly. Many species are predatory and the larvae of some are parasitic.

Rove Beetle (*Staphylinus*). Nat. size.

rov'er (rōv'ĕr), *n.* One who runs a roving machine; also, the machine.
rov'er (rōv'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *rovere,* fr. MD. *rōver* robber, fr. *rōven* (D. *rooven*) to rob; akin to E. *reave.* In sense 2, and partly in 3, fr. *rove* to shoot at random, wander. See REAVE; cf. ROBBER, 4th ROVE.] **1.** One who practices robbery, esp. on the seas; a pirate; also, a pirate ship.
2. a In archery, a casual mark at an uncertain distance. **b** One of a series of fixed marks at long range. **c** A strong arrow used in shooting at rovers. **d** An archer shooting at rovers.
3. One who wanders about by sea or land; a wanderer; a rambler; a vagrant.
4. Hence, a fickle, inconstant person.
5. A division of the Boy Scout organization including boys over 17 years old; also, a boy of this group.
6. *Arch.* A molding or the like which follows a curve.
7. Also **rover ball.** *Croquet.* A ball which has passed through all the arches and which would go out if it hit the stake, but is continued in play; also, the player of such a ball.
— ***at rovers.*** At casual marks; hence, at random; as, shooting *at rovers.* See def. **2 a,** above. *Addison.*
Bound down on every side with many bands because it shall not run *at rovers.* *Robinson* (*More's Utopia*).
‖**ro·ve'scio** (rō·vĕsh'ō), *adj.* [It., reverse.] Reversed; specif., *Music,* see A ROVESCIO.
ro·vet' (rō·vĕt'), **ro·vet'to** (rō·vĕt'ō), *n.* [*rovetto,* Italianized form of Sicilian *ruvettu* raspberry, bramble, whence NL. *ruvettus* escolar.] The escolar.
rov'ing (rōv'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of (either) ROVE. Specif.: **n. 1.** [See 1st & 2d ROVE.] The operation of forming the rove, or slightly twisted sliver or roll of wool or cotton, flax, or similar fiber, by means of a machine for the purpose, called a **roving frame** or **machine;** also, a rove.
2. [See 4th ROVE.] Act of one who roves, or wanders.
3. Act or practice of one who shoots at rovers.
rov'ing (rōv'ĭng), *part. adj.* That roves. — **rov'ing·ly** (rōv'ĭng·lĭ), *adv.* — **rov'ing·ness,** *n.*
roving Charley. = GROUND IVY **a.**
roving commission. A commission, as to the commander of a privateer, allowing wide latitude as to function and scope of operations.
roving head. *Worsted Mfg.* A kind of roving frame
roving mark. *Archery.* = 2d ROVER, 2 **a.**
roving plate. An iron or steel scraper for truing up a grindstone.
roving reel. A device consisting of a drum, turned by a crank, a small presser roller, and an indicating dial, used for measuring the length of rovings, etc.

Roving Reel.

row (rou), *n.* [Prob. fr. *rouse,* n., taken as a pl.] A noisy or turbulent quarrel; a brawl; fuss. *Colloq.*
row, *v. i.;* ROWED (roud); ROW'ING. To pick or have a row with; to scold or abuse noisily. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To engage in a row; to be abusive or quarrelsome; as, he was always *rowing. Colloq.*
Maybe when we all get to *rowing,* it's just as much my fault as it is theirs. *Sinclair Lewis.*
row (rō), *v.;* ROWED (rōd); ROW'ING. [AS. *rōwan;* akin to D. *roeijen,* MHG. *rüejen,* Dan. & Sw. *ro,* ON. *rōa,* G. *ruder* oar, OIr. *rāme,* L. *remus,* & Gr. *eretmon,* Skr. *aritra.* Cf. RUDDER, TRIREME.] *Transitive:* **1.** To propel with oars along the surface of water; as, to *row* a boat.
2. To convey, propel, or transport, as a person, in, or as if in, a boat propelled with oars.
3. To be equipped with (a stated number of oars) for rowing; as, each boat *rowed* eight oars.
4. To use (an oar or oars) as a contestant in a rowing race; as, to *row* stroke oar in the shell; also, to match rowing strength and skill against (a contestant); as, Yale *rows* Harvard on the Thames.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To use an oar or oars in rowing a boat.
2. To be moved by oars; as, the boat *rows* easily.
3. To meet a contestant in a rowing contest; as, Oxford *rows* against Cambridge in the spring; also, to be a member of a racing crew; as, he *rowed* in the eight against Princeton.
4. To paddle its way as with oars, as a duck or swan.
row against the tide (stream, wind, etc.). To struggle against difficulties.
row down. To overtake, as another racing shell, in a rowing race.
row dry. **a** *Colloq., Eng.* To row without splashing. **b** To go through the motion of rowing in a boat not in the water, as for punishment, exercise, etc.
row wet. To splash in rowing. *Colloq.*
row, *n.* Act of rowing; an excursion in a rowboat.
row (rō), *n.* [ME. *rowe, rawe, rewe,* fr. AS. *rāw, rǣw;* akin to D. *rij,* G. *reihe,* Skr. *rekhā* a line, stroke.] **1.** A series of persons or things arranged in a continued line; a line; catalogue; list; rank; file, etc.; as, a *row* of trees or houses; a *row* of seats in a theater.
2. A straight line; specif., a line of writing. *Obs.* "The first *row* of the pious chanson." *Shak.*
3. A line of plants, shrubs, or the like; as, *rows* of corn.
4. A line of houses, connected or close together, constituting an architectural whole, or a division of a street, or a short street; as, Rochester *Row,* London.
5. A passage. *Obs.,* exc. in ***the Rows,*** of Chester, England. These are passageways or galleries along the fronts of lines of houses, over the ground floor. They make the first upper story available for shops and are reached from the street by stairs.
6. *Math.* = RANGE, *n.,* 18 a.
7. *Philol.* = SERIES, 12.
— ***a hard, long, difficult, stiff,*** etc., ***row to hoe.*** A difficult, or lengthy, task to perform. — ***in a row.*** In a line; in a series. — ***to hoe one's own row.*** To tend to one's own business. — ***the Row.*** = ROTTEN ROW.
row (rō), *v. t.* To arrange or place in a row or line; to mark, or the like, with a row or rows of something; as, a field *rowed* with ditches; *rowed* poplars by the roadside.
row (rou), *v. t.* To raise the nap of (cloth). *Dial. Eng.*
-row (-rō). A combining form of the noun *row,* a series, a line, as in:

beadrow	**crossrow**	**king row**
checkrow	**hedgerow**	**windrow**

row (rou). Var. of ROUGH. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
row (rou). Var. of RAW. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
row'a·ble (rō'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That may be rowed, or rowed on.
row'an (rō'ăn; rou'ăn), *n.* **a** The rowan tree. **b** A rowanberry. —**row'an,** *adj.*
row'an (rou'ăn), *n.* [For *rowing* roving, fr. *row,* dial. var. of ROUGH.] A rove, or roving, of wool, cotton, flax, or the like. *Scot.*
row'an·ber'ry (rō'ăn·bĕr'ĭ; rou'ăn-), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The fruit of the rowan tree.
Row'an pre'mi·um sys'tem (rō'ăn). See PREMIUM SYSTEM.
row'an tree (rō'ăn; rou'ăn). [Of Scand. origin; cf. Nor. *raun, rogn,* Dan. *rān,* ON. *reynir;* akin to E. RED.] **a** A Eurasian tree (*Sorbus aucuparia*) with pinnate leaves, and flat corymbs of small white flowers followed by red berrylike pomes. **b** Either of the related American trees *S. americana* and *S. decora,* usually called *mountain ash.*
row'-barge' (rō'bärj'), *n.* A man-of-war's barge or a passenger boat propelled by oars. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
row'boat' (rō'bōt'), *n.* A boat designed to be rowed.
row crop. A crop usually planted in rows. — **row'-crop',** *adj.*
row culture (rō). *Agric.* Cultivation of crops in rows or drills.
row'dy (rou'dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [Cf. ROW a brawl, ROWDYDOW.] One who engages in rows, or noisy quarrels, or in rough behavior; a ruffianly fellow; a rough.
row'dy, *adj.;* ROW'DI·ER (-dĭ·ĕr); ROW'DI·EST. **1.** Characteristic of, or of the nature of, a rowdy; rowdyish; as, *rowdy* behavior.
2. Tricky; vicious; obstinate; — said of cattle and horses. *Australia.*
— **row'di·ly,** *adv.* — **row'di·ness,** *n.*
row'dy, *v. i.* To act in a rowdy manner; to be noisy and rough.
row'dy·dow' (-dou'), *n.* [Cf. ROWDY.] Hubbub; rumpus. *Colloq.* — **row'dy·dow',** *adj. Colloq.*
row'dy·dow'dy (-dou'dĭ; 66), *adj.* Uproarious; boisterous; *Colloq.*
row'dy·ish, *adj.* Resembling a rowdy in temper or conduct; characteristic of a rowdy; noisy and rough. — **row'dy·ish·ly,** *adv.* — **row'dy·ish·ness,** *n.*
row'dy·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The conduct of a rowdy; vulgar disorder, or vulgarly offensive conduct.
rowed (rōd), *adj.* Formed into, or having, a row or rows; as, a six-*rowed* ear of corn. Also, having lines; striped.
rowed of all. *Naut.* An order to stop rowing.
row'el (rou'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *roele, rouele,* prop., a little wheel (F. *rouelle* collop, slice), fr. (LL. &) ML. *rotella* little wheel, dim. fr. L. *rota.* See ROLL; cf. 1st ROTA.] **1.** A little wheel or circle. *Obs.*
2. A little wheel on some spurs, having a number of radiating sharp points. "*Rowels* dyed in blood." *Cowper.*
3. A little flat ring on old-time bits for horses.
The iron *rowels* into frothy foam he bit. *Spenser.*
4. Something resembling a spur rowel, as in shape, purpose, etc.; as, a *rowel,* or wheel-shaped candelabrum, in a church; a *rowel* of twigs or branches of a tree; specif., a spiked wheel in a kind of soil pulverizer.
5. *Veter.* A roll of hair, silk, etc., passed through the flesh of horses, answering to a seton in human surgery.
row'el (rou'ĕl), *v. t.;* ROW'ELED (-ĕld) or ROW'ELLED; ROW'EL·ING or ROW'EL·LING. **1.** To spur, esp. with a rowel.
2. To furnish with a rowel; as, a *roweled* spur.
3. *Veter.* To insert a rowel, or roll of hair or silk, into (as the flesh of a horse). *Mortimer.*
row'el·head' (-hĕd'), *n.* The axis on which a rowel turns.
row'en (rou'ĕn), *n.* [From ONF. noun corresponding to OF. *regain,* fr. *rewaïmer, regaïmer,* v., fr. *gaïn* rowen, harvest. Cf. GAIN to acquire.] **a** A stubble field left unplowed till late in the autumn, to be grazed by cattle. **b** A second-growth crop; aftermath.
row'en. Var. of ROWAN. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
Row·e'na (rō·ē'nȧ), *n.* **1.** In British legend, the daughter of Hengist and wife of Vortigern.
2. A beautiful and noble Saxon lady of royal descent, ward of Cedric in Scott's *Ivanhoe.* See REBECCA, 3.
3. Feminine proper name.
row'er (rou'ĕr), *n.* One who rows, or engages in noisy disturbances.
row'er (rō'ĕr), *n.* One who rows with an oar.
row'er (rou'ĕr), *n.* [From *row* to nap, fr. *row* rough.] One who naps cloth by hand. *Hist.*
row'et (rō'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [F. *rouet.*] Also **rowet work.** The lock of a musket or pistol. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
row'et (rō'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* = 1st ROWEN. — **row'et·y** (-ĕ·tĭ; -ĭ·tĭ), *adj. Both Dial. Eng.*
row galley. A galley propelled only by rowing. *Hist.*
row'i·ness (rō'ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Quality or state of being rowy.
row'ing (rō'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of ROW. Specif.: *n.* The practice or sport of rowing a boat, shell, or the like.
row'ing, *part. adj.* That rows, or is adapted for being rowed.
rowing machine. A gymnasium device for exercising the muscles in a manner similar to rowing in a boat.
Row'land (rō'lănd; rou'-), *n.* Masc. proper name. See ROLAND, 1.
Rowland, Childe (rō'lănd). See CHILDE ROWLAND.
row'land·ite (rō'lănd·ĭt), *n.* [After Henry A. *Rowland,* Am. physicist.] A massive grayish-green yttrium silicate.
Row'latt Acts (rou'lăt). [After Justice *Rowlatt.*] Two acts passed by the Indian Legislative Assembly (Jan. 1919) giving the government emergency powers to deal with revolutionary crimes and conspiracies.
row'let (rou'lĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Dim. fr. OF. *roele,* prop., a little wheel.] A little roller. *Rare.*
Row'ley, Thomas (rō'lĭ). A fictitious priest of Bristol, pretended by Chatterton to have lived in the 15th century, and to have written several remarkable poems, of which Chatterton himself was really the author. Hence, **Row'lei·an, Row'ley·an** (rō'lĭ·ăn), of a pseudo-archaic diction.
row'lock (rō'lŏk; rŭl'ŭk), *n.* [For earlier *oarlock.* See 3d ROW; LOCK, *n.* Cf. OARLOCK.] **1.** *Naut.* A contrivance or arrangement serving as a support for an oar in rowing. It may consist of a notch in the gunwale, of a pair of pins called *tholepins,* of a metal fork or stirrup pivoted in the gunwale or on an outrigger and supporting the oar, or of a single pin passing through a hole in the oar or having the oar attached to it, as commonly by a grommet.

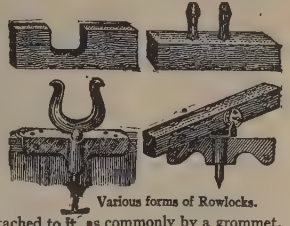
Various forms of Rowlocks.

2. *Arch.* A ring in a rowlock arch.
3. *Building.* A course of brick laid on edge with the ends exposed.
row'lock, *or* **rol'lock** (rŏl'ŭk), **arch.** An arch in which the voussoirs are arranged in separate concentric rings, each ring forming an arch.
rowlock, *or* **rollock, wall.** *Masonry.* A hollow wall made of brick on edge placed as headers and stretchers in Flemish bond.
row'-off', *n.* A race rowed to establish a winner among oarsmen or crews who have previously rowed a dead heat.
row'port' (rō'pōrt'; 181), *n. Naut.* An opening in the side of small vessels, near the water, for a sweep for rowing in calm weather.
row'ty (rou'tĭ), *adj.* Inclined to stir up trouble; quarrelsome. *Local, U. S.*
row'ty (rou'tĭ), *adj.* Coarse; rank; rowety; — said of grass. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
row'y (rō'ĭ), *adj.* Having rows, lines, or stripes; streaked; streaky; — used chiefly of cloth with thin places extending across the piece.
rox (rŏks), *v. i.* To decay; rot. *Dial. Eng.*
Rox·an'a (rŏks·ăn'ȧ; -ā'nȧ), *n.* [L. *Roxane,* fr. Gr. *Rhōxanē,* of Per. origin; cf. Av. *raoxshna* brilliant.] Fem. proper name. F. *Roxane* (rŏk'sàn'). — Dim. *Roxy* (rŏk'sĭ).
Rox·an'a and Sta·ti'ra (stȧ·tī'rȧ). The rival queens in Nathaniel Lee's tragedy of that name. In history, Roxana was wife of Alexander the Great; Statira, of Darius, King of Persia. In the play both were wives of Alexander, and Roxana stabs Statira.
Rox'bur'y (rŏks'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), *n.* Also **Roxbury Russet.** [From *Roxbury,* Mass.] *Hort.* An American variety of apple, golden russet in color and famed for its good keeping quality.
Rox'o·la'ni (rŏk'sō·lā'nī), *n. pl.* [L.] A Sarmatian people of ancient times, dwelling north of the Black Sea, sometimes preying upon the Roman provinces, sometimes serving as Roman auxiliaries.
rox'y (rŏk'sĭ), *adj.* Decayed; softened. *Dial. Eng.*
Rox'y (rŏk'sĭ). Dim. of ROXANA.
Roy (roi), *n.* [OF. *roy* (F. *roi*) king.] Masc. proper name.
roy, *n.* [F. *roi.*] A king. *Obs.*
roy'al (roi'ăl; *formerly, & still dial.,* rī'ăl; *cf.* PAIRIAL, *etc.*), *adj.* [ME. *roial, riall,* fr. OF. *roial, reial* (F. *royal*), fr. L. *regalis,* fr. *rex, regis,* king. See RICH; cf. REAL a coin, REGAL, RIAL.] **1.** Kingly; of or pertaining to the crown or the king or sovereign; belonging to the royal prerogative; regal; as, *royal* power; a *royal* stag; *royal* family; also, of or pertaining to the government of a kingdom; as, the *royal* army and navy.
2. Under the patronage of royalty; holding a charter granted by the sovereign; hence, broadly, belonging to, or devoted to, the service of the sovereign; as, the *royal* forest.
☞ The word *royal* (*often cap.*) is used in many phrases with this general sense, as in:

Royal Albert Hall	**Royal Indian Navy**
Royal Army Ordnance Corps	**Royal Irish Constabulary**
Royal Army Service Corps	**Royal Marines**
Royal Botanical Gardens	**Royal Military Academy**
Royal College of Art	**Royal Military College**
Royal College of Music	**Royal Mint**
Royal College of Physicians	**Royal National Hospital**
Royal College of Science	**Royal Naval Air Service**
Royal College of Surgeons	**Royal Naval College**
Royal Court of Justice	**Royal Naval Reserves**
Royal Engineers	**Royal Navy**
Royal Eye Hospital	**Royal Society of Arts**
Royal Geographical Society	**Royal United Service Institution**
royal guard	
Royal Humane Society	**Royal Yacht Squadron**
Royal Indian Marine	

3. Characteristic of or befitting a king; magnificent; princely; splendid; majestic; munificent; as, *royal* state or splendor; *royal* hospitality; *royal* companions.
How doth that *royal* merchant, good Antonio? *Shak.*
4. Very large, excellent, or the like, of its kind.
5. *Chem.* Noble; as, *royal* gases; *royal* metals.
Syn. — See KINGLY.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

royal-born	**royal-rich**	**royal-spirited**
royal-chartered	**royal-souled**	**royal-towered**
royal-hearted		

roy'al (roi'ăl), *n.* **1.** A royal person; a member of the royal family.
2. a A former English coin. See ROYAL a. **b** See PAVILION, *n.,* 3 **b.** **c** A real. Cf. REAL.
3. The tres-tine of a deer's antler.
4. A stag of eight years or more having antlers with at least twelve points, that is, rights and three points at the top of each horn.
5. A size of paper, originally bearing as a watermark the royal crest, a fleur-de-lis, of France. See PAPER, *Table.*
6. Change ringing on ten bells. See CHANGE RINGING.
7. Any of the colors royal blue.
8. *Auction Bridge.* A royal spade. *Now Rare.*
9. *Naut.* A small sail on the royal mast immediately above the topgallant sail. It is the highest sail usually carried on a square-rigged vessel, though there may be light sails, as skysails, above it. See SAIL, *Illust.*
10. *Ordn.* A small mortar. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
— ***the Royals.*** *Mil.* The first regiment of foot of the British Army, formerly so called; later called the *Royal Scots,* and at present the *Lothian Regiment.*

---

row. ✝ ROE, spawn; Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of ROLL. [DOW.]
row'-de-dow'. Var. of ROWDY-
row'dy-proof' (66). See -PROOF.
row'eld. Roweled. *Ref. Sp.*
row'ey. Var. of ROWY.
row graves (rō grāvz). = REHENGRÄBER.
rowk. Var. of ROKE, vapor.
Row'ley proc'ess (rou'lĭ). See WHITE LEAD **a.**
rowl'y-powl'y (rōl'ĭ·pōl'ĭ). Scot., Ir., & dial. Eng. var. of ROLY-POLY.
rowm. Var. of ROOM. *Scot.*
rown. Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of ROWAN. [var. of RAUN.
rown (rōn). Obs. exc. dial. Eng.
rowp (roup). Scot. var. of ROUP.
rows (rōz), *n. pl.* See 2d ROUGH, 3 **a.**
rowse. ✝ ROUSE.
rowt. Var. of ROUT, to roar, noise.
rowte (rout). Scot. var. of ROUT, to roar, noise.
rowth. Var. of ROUTH.
Rox'ane' (rŏk'sān'), *n.* [F.] See CYRANO DE BERGERAC.
Rox'burgh (rŏks'bŭr·ō; *Brit.* -bŭ·rȧ, -brŭ), *adj.* See BOOKBINDING, *Table.*
Rox'burgh·i·a'ce·æ (rŏks'bŭr·gĭ·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of STEMONACEÆ.
Roxbury waxwork. = BITTERSWEET, 3 b.

royal abbey. An abbey which was under the jurisdiction of the king.

Royal Academy, *or, in full,* **Royal Academy of Arts.** *Eng.* An institution established in 1768 by George III for the improvement and encouragement of painting, sculpture, and architecture. Its first president was Sir Joshua Reynolds; it has about 40 members and 30 associates. Abbr. *R.A.*

royal agaric. *Bot.* A widely distributed mushroom (*Amanita caesarea*) with a smooth, deep-orange pileus, yellow gills, a large membranaceous annulus, and a white volva which covers the whole plant when young. It is edible, but resembles somewhat the poisonous fly agaric.

Royal Air Force. *Brit.* An organization for defense in the air, formed in April, 1918, by amalgamation of the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Flying Corps. It is represented in the government by the Air Ministry, formed in January, 1918. The control of the Royal Air Force is vested in an Air Council, presided over by the Secretary of State for Air (Air Minister).

Royal Ann. = 2d NAPOLEON, 6.

royal antelope. A tiny West African antelope (*Neotragus pygmaeus*), one of the smallest of ruminants, standing only 12 inches high at the shoulder. The male has short spikelike horns and is bright russet above and white below.

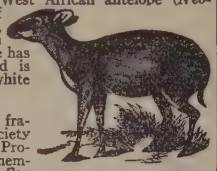

Royal Antelope. (1/16)

royal antler. See ANTLER.

Royal Arcanum. A large fraternal and beneficiary society founded in Boston, 1877. Provision of insurance for its members is its chief object. See FRATERNAL EMBLEMS, *Plate.*

royal arch. Also **Royal Arch.** *Masonry.* In the United States, the seventh degree in the York rite. In England, a fourth degree considered as the perfection of the third. — **Royal Arch Mason.** — **Royal Arch Masonry.**

royal artillery. See ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

royal assent. *Eng. Parliamentary Law.* The official, but purely formal, approval of the king necessary to the passage of all parliamentary acts. Ordinary bills are assented to by the formula *le roi (roy) le veult* (which see).

royal bay. The laurel *Laurus nobilis.* See 1st LAUREL, 1 a.

royal blue. **a** A color, reddish-blue in hue, of very high saturation and low brilliance; — called also *Hathor.* Cf. COLOR. **b** The color smalt. **c** The color Prussian blue. — **roy'al-blue'** (66), *adj.*

Royal Bokhara. See BOKHARA, 2.

royal bracken *or* **brake.** The royal fern.

royal burgh. See BURGH, *n.*

Royal Canadian Mounted Police. See NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

royal cashmere. A fine, light, woolen fabric.

royal cassino. A variation of cassino in which jacks are worth 11, queens 12, and kings 13, and may be used to take in smaller cards, a 9 and 2 being taken by a jack, or jack and 2 by a king.

royal coachman. [After Tom Bosworth, noted fisherman and coachman to George IV, William IV, and Queen Victoria.] An artificial fly with white wings, peacock-herl body with red band, brown hackle, and gold tag. Cf. COACHMAN, *n.*, 4.

royal colony. A colony governed directly by the crown through a governor and council appointed by it. Originally some, and ultimately most, of the American colonies of Great Britain that became the United States were royal colonies. Cf. CHARTER COLONY, PROPRIETARY COLONY.

royal color. *Mil.* In the British Army, one of the two flags carried by a regiment, usually the union jack, but in the Foot Guards a crimson flag with royal and regimental devices.

royal crown. A South African bulbous plant (*Eucomis undulata*), family Liliaceae, bearing a rosette of basal leaves and a leafy-topped scape with greenish flowers.

royal demesne, domain. = CROWN LAND a.

royal door. In a Greek church, one of the doors leading from the narthex into the church, esp. the center one of these doors.

ro'yal' d'or' (rwä'yäl' dôr'). [F.] = PAVILION, *n.*, 3 b.

Royal Dresden china *or* **ware.** A superior grade of Dresden china. See DRESDEN CHINA.

royal duke. See DUKE, *n.*, 4.

roy-ale' (roi-äl'), *n.* [F.] A kind of fine grosgrain.

royal eagle. The golden eagle.

roy'al-et (roi'äl-ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* A petty or powerless king. *Rare.*

Royal Exchange. The building in London devoted to the exchange business. The original Royal Exchange was built by Sir T. Gresham in 1566 and so named by Queen Elizabeth, and the name is retained for the present building.

royal fern. A common and widely distributed fern (*Osmunda regalis*) with large bipinnate fronds bearing the panicled sporophylls at their summit.

royal fish. *Eng. Law.* Fish in which the crown has special rights. In England, certain fishes (whales, sturgeons, and porpoises), and, as sometimes given, grampuses) which, when taken in territorial waters, belong to the crown or its grantee, though caught by another person. In Scotland, whales of large size. In Scotland salmon fishing in the sea and in public and private rivers, mussel and oyster fishing, except in private rivers, are enjoyable only by the crown or persons deriving title under it.

royal flush. *Poker.* A straight flush with the ace highest card.

Royal Flying Corps. *Brit.* An organization formed in 1912 under the administration of the War Office. It was later amalgamated with the Royal Naval Air Service (see ROYAL AIR FORCE).

royal green. **1.** Light Brunswick green. See BRUNSWICK GREEN c.
2. Paris green.

royal hart. A red deer with fully developed antlers. See ROYAL, *n.*, 4.

Royal Highlanders, the. See BLACK WATCH.

Royal Highness. **a** A title used in referring to or addressing the children of the sovereign or of the sovereign's sons in Great Britain. **b** A person properly referred to, or addressed, as Royal Highness; a prince or princess.

Royal Horse Guards. See HORSE GUARDS, 1.

roy'al-ism (roi'äl-iz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *royalisme.*] The principles or characteristics of monarchical government; adherence to a king or a royal government.

roy'al-ist (roi'äl-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *royaliste.*] An adherent of a king, or one attached to monarchical government; specif., [*cap.*]: **a** A supporter of Charles I in his struggles with the Puritans and Parliament; a Cavalier. **b** An adherent of George III or the British government in the American Revolution. **c** An adherent of the Bourbon dynasty in France during and since the French Revolution.

roy'al-ist, roy'al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, royalism or royalists; as, *royalist* ideas; the *royalist* army.

roy'al-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To act the king or sovereign; to have or assume royal power, dignity, or the like. — *v. t.* To make royal or kingly; hence, to render distinguished or memorable. — **roy'al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

royal jelly. A special kind of food, derived from the salivary glands, fed by the workers to the larvae of queen bees.

Royal Kalendar. See RED BOOK b.

roy'al-ly, *adv.* In a royal or kingly manner; like a king; as becomes a king; as, *royally* entertained.

Royal Marine forces. Formerly the Royal Marine Light Infantry and the Royal Marine Artillery of Great Britain. The duties of these corps are those of marines generally. By an order in council (1923) the two branches were united in one corps of **Royal Marines.** See MARINE, *n.*, 2 b.

royal marriage. *Card Playing.* See MARRIAGE, 6.

royal Martyr. Charles I of England, beheaded January 30, 1649.

royal mast. *Naut.* The mast next above the topgallant mast and usually the highest on a square-rigged vessel. The *royal,* or *royal sail,* and the *royal* yard are carried on it. See 3d MAST, 1; cf. SHIP, *Illust.*

royal maundy. The alms distributed annually by or on behalf of the sovereign on Maundy Thursday.

royal metal. Gold; — an old name.

royal moth. Any of certain large handsome moths of *Citheronia* and allied genera, as the regal moth and imperial moth.

royal muscadine. An excellent European grape having large, round, pale amber-colored berries.

Royal Oak. *Eng. Hist.* **a** The oak tree at Boscobel, Shropshire, in which Charles II hid in his flight after the battle of Worcester (1651). **b** A game of lottery, in the 17th century, authorized by royal license to be carried on in various places; — so called by way of imitation of the original Italian name *oca di Catalonia,* literally, goose of Catalonia.

Royal Oak Day. = OAK-APPLE DAY.

royal octavo. See OCTAVO, *n.*

royal osmund. The royal fern.

royal packet. A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

royal palm. **a** A tall, graceful, pinnate-leaved palm (*Roystonea regia*) of southern Florida and Cuba, with a whitish trunk often enlarged or swelled out at the base. It is widely planted for ornament throughout the tropical world. **b** Often, but erroneously, the cabbage palm *Roystonea oleracea.*

royal palmetto. The cabbage palmetto (*Sabal palmetto*).

royal peculiar. See PECULIAR, *n.*, 6.

royal pink. A color, red in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliance. It is of lower brilliance than rose madder. Cf. COLOR.

royal poinciana. A gorgeous tropical tree (*Delonix regia*), originally a native of Madagascar, but widely planted for its immense racemes of scarlet and orange flowers. Its flat woody pods, often two feet long, and its graceful twice-pinnate leaves, are also very striking. Called also *peacock flower* and *flamboyant.*

royal prerogative. See PREROGATIVE, *n.*, 4.

Royal Psalmist. King David; — sometimes so called as the reputed author of many of the Psalms.

royal purple. **a** Originally, a crimson. **b** Now, usually, a color, bluish blue-red in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance; — called also *king's purple, regal purple.* Cf. COLOR. — **roy'al-pur'ple** (66), *adj.*

royal red. **1.** Any of several lakes prepared from eosin by precipitation of eosin upon a base of orange lead, orange lead and barium sulphate, or the like.
2. The color vermilion or a color like it.
— **roy'al-red'** (66), *adj.*

royal regiment of artillery. Also **royal artillery.** *Mil.* All the artillery forces of Great Britain. There are now two divisions for purposes of seniority and promotion, one including the horse and field artillery, and the other the garrison artillery and mountain batteries.

royal road. A road prepared for royalty; hence, a smooth easy road; figuratively, a way made easy, as a short cut; as, there is no *royal road* to learning.

royal rock snake. A python (*Python regius*) of western Africa.

royal sail. *Naut.* = ROYAL, *n.*, 9.

royal scarlet. The red form of mercury iodide (which see).

Royal Scots. See *the Royals,* under ROYAL, *n.*

Royal Society, *or, in full,* **Royal Society of London for the Advancement of Science.** A society incorporated under Charles II (1662) to give governmental support to scientific investigations. It awards four medals annually for achievements or publications of scientific merit. Abbr. *R.S.*

royal spade. *Auction Bridge.* A spade trump when every trick over six taken by the successful bidder scores 9.

royal standard. An emblem of royal authority, now usually a flag or square banner smaller than the national flag; specif., *Gr. Brit.,* a flag bearing the arms of England quartered with those of Scotland and Ireland, formerly used as a naval flag of command, now only to designate the actual presence of the sovereign in a palace or castle or on board a vessel.

royal stars. The four astrological stars Aldebaran, Antares, Fomalhaut, and Regulus.

royal straight flush. *Poker.* = ROYAL FLUSH.

royal tennis. Court tennis. See TENNIS.

royal tern. A large tern (*Thalasseus maximus*) of the southern United States and farther southward. It is white with a black crown and crest and pearl-gray mantle.

royal tiger. The tiger, the hunting of which is a sport fit for kings or princes.

royal touch. The touching of a diseased person by the hand of a king, esp. for healing the king's evil.

roy'al-ty (roi'äl-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *roialté, royauté* (F. *royauté*). See ROYAL; cf. REGALITY.] **1.** State or status of being royal; royal station, birth, etc.; kingship.
2. The person of a king; royal person; sometimes, collectively, royal persons; as, in the presence of *royalty.*
3. An emblem of a person of royal rank; usually, *pl.,* regalia. *Obs.*
4. Character of or proper to a king; kingliness; regal quality or nature; magnificence; pomp; munificence. "His *royalty* of nature." *Shak.*
5. A royal domain, province, or manor; also, royal government, or a political unit having such government.
6. A right, prerogative, due, or perquisite belonging to a king or sovereign; as: **a** A seigniorage on gold and silver coined at the mint. **b** (1) *Eng. Law.* Any of the royal rights constituting the regalia (which see), including various rights in land, such as the right to all gold and silver mines (called *royal mines*); hence, a percentage paid to the crown of gold or silver taken from mines, or a tax exacted in lieu of such share; an imperialty. (2) *Coal Mining. Eng.* A tract of coal-mining land, or a portion thereof.
7. Hence: **a** A share of the product or profit (as of a mine, forest, etc.) reserved by the owner for permitting another to use the property. **b** A duty or compensation paid to the owner of a patent or a copyright for the use of it or the right to act under it, usually at a certain rate for each article manufactured, used, sold, or the like; also, a percentage, as on output, paid to the owner of an article, esp. a machine, by one who hires the use of it.
8. *Scots Law.* A territory subject to royal jurisdiction, esp. that of a royal burgh; *pl.,* the bounds of a royal burgh.

Royal Victorian. See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

royal walnut. **a** The English walnut. **b** *Hort.* A hybrid between the black walnuts *Juglans nigra* and *J. californica.*

royal water lily. See VICTORIA, *n.*, 8.

Royal Worcester. See WORCESTER CHINA.

royal yard. *Naut.* See ROYAL MAST.

royal yellow. **1.** King's yellow.
2. = LEMON YELLOW, 1 a.
— **roy'al-yel'low,** *adj.*

Roy'e·na (roi'ĕ·nä; roi-ē'nä), *n.* [NL., after Adrian van *Royen,* Dutch botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of South African shrubs or trees (family Ebenaceae) distinguished by monoclinous flowers with bell-shaped accrescent calyx and reflexed corolla lobes. *R. lucida* is the African snowdrop tree.

roy'et (roi'ĕt; -ĭt), *adj.* [Cf. RIOT.] **a** Unruly; wild. **b** Mischievous; romping. — **roy'et,** *n.* — **roy'et·ness,** *n.* — **roy'et·ous,** *adj.* — **roy'et·ous·ly,** *adv.* *All Scot.*

Roys'ton crow (rois'tŭn). [From *Royston,* Eng.] The hooded crow. *Local, Eng.*

Roy·sto'ne·a (roi-stō'nē·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of chiefly West Indian pinnate-leaved palms with smooth, often spindle-shaped, stems, and large, graceful leaves. *R. regia* is the royal palm; *R. oleracea,* the cabbage palm. Syn. *Oreodoxa.*

roz'um (rŏz'ŭm), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *rozim* a quaint saying; prob. of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *ras* impetuosity, Sw. *ras* wildness; akin to E. RACE a running.] A person with queer or fantastic ideas. *Dial. Eng.*

rrh. See RH.

-rrha·chid'i·an (-rȧ·kĭd'ĭ·ăn). A combining form of rachidian, as in brachio*rrhachidian.*

-rrha'chis (-rā'kĭs). [NL.] A combining form from Greek *rhachis,* the spine, as in **haem'a·tor·rha'chis, hy'dror·rha'chis, pneu'mor·rha'chis.**

-rrhage (-răj). = -RRHAGIA, as in lymph*orrhage.*

-rrha'gi·a (-rā'jĭ·ȧ). [NL.] *Med.* A combining form, Greek *-rrhagia* (see HEMORRHAGE), from *rhēgnynai,* to burst, used to signify *a bursting forth, abnormal* or *excessive discharge* or *flow,* as in the list below. Derivative adjectives are formed in **-rrhag'ic** (-răj'ĭk), as in blenno*rrhagic.*

archorrhagia	dermatorrhagia	menorrhagia
balanorrhagia	elytrorrhagia	metrorrhagia
blennorrhagia	encephalorrhagia	myelorrhagia
bronchorrhagia	gastrorrhagia	pneumorrhagia
cholerrhagia	hepatorrhagia	splenorrhagia
colporrhagia	lochiorrhagia	urethrorrhagia
cystorrhagia	lymphorrhagia	

-rrhagy. = -RRHAGIA.

-rrhaphy. *Surg.* A combining form, Greek *-rrhaphia,* from *rhaphē,* meaning *a sewing, suture,* as in:

angiorrhaphy	enterorrhaphy	myorrhaphy
autorrhaphy	gastrorrhaphy	neurorrhaphy
blepharorrhaphy	hepatorrhaphy	periosteorrhaphy
bronchorrhaphy	herniorrhaphy	proctorrhaphy
cholecystorrhaphy	hysterorrhaphy	tenorrhaphy
colporrhaphy	laparorrhaphy	urethrorrhaphy
cystorrhaphy		

-rrhe'a, -rrhoe'a (-rē'ȧ). [NL.] *Med.* A combining form, Greek *-rrhoia,* from *rhein,* to flow, denoting *flow, discharge,* as in:

amenorrhea	dermatorrhea	logorrhea
archorrhea	diarrhea	menorrhea
blennorrhea	gastrorrhea	ophthalmorrhea
bronchorrhea	gonorrhea	otorrhea
cholorrhea	graphorrhea	rhinorrhea
colporrhea	hepatorrhea	seborrhea
cystorrhea	leucorrhea	

-rrheu'ma (-rōō'mȧ). = -RHEUMA, as in **ac'ror·rheu'ma.**

-rrhex'is (-rĕk'sĭs). [NL.] *Med.* A combining form, Greek *-rrhēxis,* from *rhēxis,* a break, meaning *rupture,* as in:

arteriorrhexis	desmorrhexis	myorrhexis
colporrhexis	hepatorrhexis	ovariorrhexis

-rrhin'i·a (-rĭn'ĭ·ȧ). A combining form from Greek *rhis, rhinos,* the nose, denoting *a (specified) nasal condition,* as in **an'ky·lor·rhin'i·a, blen'nor·rhin'i·a, brach'yrhin'i·a, cac'or·rhin'i·a.**

ru'ach (rōō'ăk), *n.* [Heb. *rūaḥ* spirit.] *Cabalism.* The second degree of the soul, the seat of knowledge of good and evil.

ru·an'a (rōō·ăn'ȧ), *n.* [Prob. fr. Skr. *ravaṇa* sounding; akin to E. RUNE.] *Music.* A kind of viol instrument used in India.

rub (rŭb), *v.*; RUBBED (rŭbd); RUB'BING. [ME. *rubben;* akin to Fris. *rubben,* Nor. *rubba,* and E. REAVE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To subject (a body) to the action of something moving, esp. back and forth, over its surface with pressure and friction; as, to *rub* the flesh with the hand; to *rub* wood with sandpaper.
2. To scour, smooth, burnish, polish, or brighten by rubbing; — often with *up* or *off;* as, to *rub* up silver.
The whole business of our redemption is to *rub* over the defaced copy of the creation. *South.*
3. To cause (a body) to move with pressure and friction along a surface; as, to *rub* the hand over the body; *rubbing* the hands together.
4. To spread a substance thinly over; to smear; as, to *rub* a salad bowl lightly with garlic.

roy'alme, *n.* [OF. *roialme* (F. *royaume*). See REALM.] Realm. *Obs.*
royd. Var. of ROID.
royle, *v. i. & t.* To roll. *Obs.*
royn'ish, *adj.* Mangy; scabby; hence, mean; base; coarse. *Obs.*
royn'ous, *adj.* [AF. *roinos* (F. *rogneux*).] Scabby; mangy; scurvy; dirty. *Obs.*
royst'er, royst'er-er, royst'er-ous. Vars. of ROISTER, ROISTERER, ROISTEROUS.
royt. Var. of ROYET.
Ro·za'li·a. Var. of ROSALIA.
roze. Rose. *Ref. Sp.*
ro·zelle'. Var. of ROSELLE.
roz'et (rŏz'ĭt). Scot. var. of ROSET.
roz'et·ty. Var. of ROSETT.
Roz'i·man'ta. Var. of ROSINANTE.
-rrha'phi·a. = -RRHAPHY.
-rrhine, -rrhi'nus, etc. Vars. of -RHINE, -RHINUS, etc.
-rrhi'za. Var. of -RHIZA.
-rrhoe'a. Var. of -RRHEA.
R'-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.
R star. See SPECTRAL TYPE.
'rt. Contraction of *art.* *Archaic.*
R'-type' star. See SPECTRAL TYPE.
ru (*dial.* rōō, rū). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RUE, regret.
ru. ✝ ROUGH.
Ru'a (rōō'ȧ), *n.*; *sing.* of WARUA.
ru'at cae'lum. [L.] Though the heavens fall; let the heavens fall. See FIAT JUSTITIA, etc.
ru'ay, *n. sing. & pl.* [Burmese ruai.] Adenanthera pavonina, and its seed used as a weight. See WEIGHT, *Table.*

5. To treat or deal with by rubbing in a manner indicated by an accompanying adverb; as, to *rub* off rust; to *rub* in a stain; to *rub* out a mark; to *rub* down the roughness with pumice stone.

We *rub* each other's angles down. *Tennyson.*

6. To start, as a flame, by the friction of rubbing; as, they *rubbed* fire by turning the end of a hard piece of wood on the side of one that was soft and dry.
7. To take a rubbing of. See RUBBING, *n.*, 2.
8. Figuratively, to subject to mental or moral friction; hence, to check, stimulate, furbish, or the like.

You should *rub* him on this point, for his recollection becomes rusty the instant I leave town. *Scott.*

9. To irritate. *Slang.*
10. *Needle Making.* To straighten (a wire or needle) by rubbing while hot. See 1st RUBBING, 1.

—, *Intransitive:* 1. To move along the surface of a body with pressure; to grate; as, a wheel *rubs* against the gate-post.
2. To fret or chafe with friction; as, to *rub* upon a sore.
3. To move or pass with friction or difficulty; as, to *rub* through woods, as huntsmen; to *rub* through the world.
4. To admit of being rubbed, as for erasing or obliterating; as, pencil writing *rubs* out easily.
5. To rush; hurry; run; — usually with *off*. *Obs.*
6. *Bowls.* Of a bowl, to come in contact with some impediment on the green.
7. *Card Playing.* To take all the cards of one suit. Cf. ROB. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

rub down. a To rub from top to bottom or head to foot; specif., to comb or curry; as, to *rub down* a horse. b To search (a person), as for weapons, by passing the hand over his body.

rub elbows, or shoulders, with. To associate closely with.

rub in. a To apply, as colors, by rubbing. b To harp on, insist on, continue to recall, emphasize, or the like (something unpleasant); as, to *rub in* a failure by making it public; to *rub in* a rebuke by repeating it.

rub off. To remove by rubbing; to erase; obliterate.

rub out. To erase; obliterate; hence, *Slang, U. S.*, to kill; wipe out.

rub (one, the fur, etc.) ***the wrong way.*** To irritate; to arouse the antagonism, antipathy, or displeasure of; as, his very tones *rubbed* me *the wrong way.* *Colloq.*

rub up. To polish up; figuratively, to renew or revive association with; recall; as, to *rub up* on Latin and Greek.

rub (rŭb), *n.* [From RUB, *v.*] 1. A rubbing; friction with pressure.
2. That which rubs; that which tends to hinder or obstruct action; hindrance; obstruction; impediment.

To sleep, perchance to dream; ay, there's the *rub.* *Shak.*

One knows not, certainly, what other *rubs* might have been ordained for us by a wise Providence. *W. Besant.*

3. Something grating to the feelings, as a gibe, sarcasm, harsh criticism, or the like; as, a hard *rub.*
4. An unevenness or inequality of surface, as of the ground in the game of bowls; hence, an unevenness of character; an imperfection; fault; flaw. *Shak.*
5. A rubstone for sharpening tools. *Dial. Eng.*
6. Probably, a chance. *Obs.* *Chapman.*

rub′-a-dub′ (rŭb′ȧ-dŭb′), *n.* [Imitative.] The sound of drumbeats; hence, a repeated clamor; a clatter.

The *rub-a-dub* of the abolition presses. *D. Webster.*

Ru·bā′i·yāt′ (rōō-bī′yăt′; rōō-bī′yăt; rōō′bĭ-yăt), *n. pl.* [Ar. *rubā′iyāt*, pl. of *rubā′iyah* quatrain, fem. of *rubā′i* composed of four.] a Stanzas consisting of four hemistichs; quatrains. b The common title of the poem of Omar Khayyam (see *Biog.*), whose stanzas consist each of four lines. c The translation of this poem by Edward FitzGerald (first published in 1859).

ru·basse′ (rōō-băs′), *n.* [F. *rubace.* See RUBY.] A kind of quartz stained a ruby red; — called also *Ancona ruby, Mont Blanc ruby.*

ru·ba′to (rōō-bä′tō), *adj.* [It.] Literally, robbed; specif., *Music*, elastic; fluctuating; — applied to tempo on the theory that time is stolen from certain notes and made up on others in the same phrase. — *n.* = TEMPO RUBATO. See 2d TEMPO, 1.

rubbed (rŭbd), *adj.* Worn; abraded; — said of bindings in cataloguing books.

rub′ber (rŭb′ẽr), *n.* 1. One who or that which rubs; specif., one whose work is rubbing, by hand or machine, to polish, straighten, smooth, render supple, etc.; esp., one who massages, esp. in a Turkish bath.
2. An instrument or thing used in rubbing, polishing, or cleaning, as a towel, a brush, or the like; specif.: a A large coarse file. b A whetstone; a rubstone. c An eraser, esp. one made of rubber (sense 3). d Something that chafes or annoys; hence, something that grates on the feelings; a sarcasm; a rub. e A rough or prepared surface, as on a match box, to ignite matches by friction.
3. [From its earliest European use, the manufacture of erasers.] A substance obtained from the milky juice (*rubber latex*) of many tropical plants, and usually characterized by its elasticity, though its properties vary widely, depending upon its source and preparation, whether it is in the crude state or whether, and with what, it has been mixed and vulcanized; — called also *caoutchouc* and *India rubber.* Perfectly pure rubber is a white unsaturated hydrocarbon (often called the *rubber hydrocarbon*) having the composition $(C_5H_8)_x$ or $(C_{10}H_{16})_x$. It is yielded by plants belonging chiefly to the families Euphorbiaceae, Moraceae, and Apocynaceae. The principal source of the world's supply of crude rubber is now *plantation rubber*, from plants (almost entirely from the tree *Hevea brasiliensis*) cultivated on plantations, esp. in the Malay Peninsula, the Dutch East Indies, and Ceylon. Before 1909, *native*, or *wild, rubber* (from uncultivated trees) was the only variety on the market. Native rubber comes chiefly from South and Central America (see CEARÁ RUBBER, PARÁ RUBBER, CAUCHO), Asia (from *Ficus elastica*), and Africa (from *Funtumia elastica* and species of *Landolphia*). *Crude* or *raw rubber* is obtained by tapping the trees, coagulating the latex (usually with heat and smoke, or with a coagulant, as acetic acid), and collecting the sticky coagulum. It is exported in various shapes. Plantation rubber is dried and shipped in thin crinkled sheets (*crepe rubber*) or in thicker smooth or ribbed sheets, which are usually dark brown from being smoked to dry them (*smoked sheets*). To increase its useful properties, crude rubber is plasticized, mixed (compounded) with many out of hundreds of materials, as pigments (reinforcing pigments, as gas black and zinc oxide, and fillers, as whiting), softeners (oils, paraffin, tars, etc.), vulcanizing agents (chiefly sulphur and sulphur monochloride), accelerators of vulcanization (as litharge and diphenylguanidine), and age resistors (antioxidants, as para-aminophenol), and molded and vulcanized. See VULCANIZATION. After vulcanization it is harder and stronger, is less affected by heat, cold, acids, and alkalies, is insoluble in the crude-rubber solvents, and resumes its original shape after deformation (crude rubber does not). It is resistant to abrasive wear, flexible, extensible, waterproof, relatively impermeable to gases, has a high frictional resistance on dry surfaces and low on wet, is a good electrical and heat insulator, and resists the action of many chemical agents. By virtue of these and other properties it finds use in tires, hose, elastic bands, raincoats, balloons, transmission belting, bearings for deep-well pumps, telephone receivers, etc. See HARD RUBBER. Rubber is often combined with textile fabrics, metals, concrete, wood, glass, etc., to strengthen them or to increase their rigidity. See also RECLAIMED RUBBER, SYNTHETIC RUBBER.
4. Something made of rubber (sense 3). Specif.: a *Colloq.* An overshoe of rubber; — called also *gum.* b A cord, string, or band, of rubber, as to hold papers, bills, etc. Cf. ELASTIC, *n.*
5. A soft brick; a cutter (sense 6).
6. A rough, uneven place in a bowling green; a rub; hence, impediment; difficulty; also, misfortune; trouble.
7. *Agric. Mach.* A plank drag. *Eng.*
8. *Baseball.* (1) The home plate. (2) The pitcher's plate. See PLATE, *n.*
9. *Ice Hockey.* The puck. *Colloq.*
10. *pl. Stock Exchange.* Securities issued by the tire and rubber companies.
11. *Type Founding.* One who smoothes the rough edges of the completed type by rubbing on a hard flat surface; a finisher.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

rubber-coated	rubber-headed	rubber-soled
rubber-collecting	rubber-mixing	rubber-spreading
rubber-cored	rubber-producing	rubber-testing
rubber-covered	rubber-proofed	rubber-tired
rubber-cutting	rubber-reclaiming	rubber-varnishing
rubber-faced	rubber-set	rubber-yielding
rubber-growing	rubber-slitting	

rub′ber (rŭb′ẽr), *adj.* Of or producing rubber, esp. India rubber.

rub′ber, *v. t.* To make of rubber; to coat with rubber; to rubberize.

rub′ber, *n.* 1. In some games, as whist, the odd game when there is a tie between the players; also, a contest determined by the winning of two out of three games.
2. Hence, any match; contest; round. *Obs.*

rub′ber (rŭb′ẽr), *n.* Short for RUBBERNECK.

rubber belt. A belt made of plies of cotton duck held together by an India-rubber mixture.

rubber belting. See BELTING.

rubber boa. A harmless blunt-tailed snake (*Charina bottae*) of the boa family, rubbery in smoothness and suppleness of appearance and usually less than eighteen inches long, found in the moister regions of western North America; — called also *two-headed snake.* Cf. BALL PYTHON.

rubber boot. A boot made of fabric heavily coated with rubber.

rubber cement. A cement consisting of a solution of unvulcanized rubber, as in solvent naphtha or carbon disulphide. See RUBBER, *n.*, 3.

rubber check. A check returned by the bank as not good because of insufficient funds in the account on which the check is drawn. *Slang, U. S.*

Rubber City. Akron, Ohio; — so called because of the importance of its rubber industry.

rubber cloth. Cloth covered with rubber.

rubber dam. *Dent.* A thin sheet of elastic rubber for stretching about a tooth to keep it dry.

rub′ber-down′, *n.* One who rubs down, as in smoothing leather, wood, etc., or in reducing pulp.

rubber elastic. = 1st RUBBER, 4 b.

rubber fig. The rubber plant *Ficus elastica.*

rubber hydrocarbon. See 1st RUBBER, 3.

rub′ber·ize (rŭb′ẽr-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To coat or impregnate with rubber or a rubber solution or preparation, as silk.

rubber knife. A revolving circular knife, fed with water at the edge, for cutting rubber; — called also *rubber saw.*

rubber latex. See 1st RUBBER, 3.

rub′ber-lined′ (66), *adj.* Lined with rubber, as fire hose.

rub′ber·neck′ (rŭb′ẽr-nĕk′), *n.* One who cranes his neck or gapes in curiosity. — **rub′ber·neck′,** *adj.* — **rub′ber·neck′,** *v. i. & t.* — **rub′ber·neck′er** (-nĕk′ẽr), *n.* *All Slang, U. S.*

rubber neck. *Bowling.* The game of candlepins.

rub′ber·nose′ (-nōz′), **rubbernose sturgeon.** The lake sturgeon.

rub′ber-off′, *n.* One who rubs off; a fettler.

rubber oil. A mixture of hydrocarbons (including isoprene, dipentene, etc.) obtained by the dry distillation of rubber; — called also *caoutchouc oil* and *caoutchoucin.* It is used as a rust preventive, as a denaturant of alcohol, etc.

rubber plant. Any of several plants which yield rubber (see RUBBER, 3); specif., the commonly cultivated East Indian tree *Ficus elastica*, the source of Assam rubber. See *Ficus.*

rub′bers (rŭb′ẽrz), *n.* A disease in sheep characterized by heat and itching; — called also *scab* and *shab.*

rubber saw. A rubber knife.

rubber snake. = RUBBER BOA.

rubber spreader. See SPREADER.

rubber stamp. a A stamp of rubber, for making imprints or impressions. b *Slang, U. S.* Figuratively, a person who merely echoes the words or opinions of others; one without originality; also, a stereotyped expression; a conventional phrase. — **rub′ber-stamp′** (66), *adj.* *Slang, U. S.*

A flat, conventional, *rubber-stamp* comment. *Dorothy Canfield Fisher.*

rub′ber-stamp′, *v. t.* a To sign with a rubber stamp. b Hence figuratively, to approve, endorse, or dispose of (as a document or policy) as a matter of routine, usually without the exercise of one's judgment. *Colloq., U. S.*

rub′ber·stone′ (rŭb′ẽr-stōn′), *n.* A kind of sandstone used for whetstones, esp. shoe stones. *Local, U. S.*

rubber tissue. Rubber in very thin sheets, as for use in surgery.

rubber tree. Any tree yielding rubber, esp. of the genera *Hevea, Castilla*, etc. (see RUBBER, 3); specif., the rubber plant *Ficus elastica;* — called also *India-rubber tree.*

rubber varnisher. See VARNISHER.

rubber vine. a The India-rubber vine. b A woody vine (*Forsteronia floribunda*), family Apocynaceae, of Jamaica, yielding a wild rubber.

rubber warper. See WARPER.

rub′ber·y (rŭb′ẽr-ĭ), *adj.* Of the consistency of India rubber; resembling rubber, as in elasticity.

rub′bing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RUB. Hence: *n.* 1. Act of chafing, polishing, or the like.
2. A copy of a raised or indented surface obtained by placing paper over it and rubbing the paper with heelball, graphite, or the like.

rub′bing, *adj.* Pertaining to or used for rubbing; that sustains rubbing.

rubbing batten. *Naut.* A wooden batten on the fore side of a mast to prevent chafing by yards or spars.

rubbing block. a An abrasive block, commonly of sandstone, for cleaning, smoothing, or polishing marble, building stone, bricks, or the like. b *Elec. Railways.* The part of a plow that rubs against a conductor rail in a conduit.

rubbing paunch. = RUBBING BATTEN.

rub′bing-stone′ (rŭb′ĭng-stōn′), *n.* A stone used for rubbing.

rubbing varnish. Varnish used to form a hard surface for rubbing.

rub′bish (rŭb′ĭsh), *n.* [ME. *robys, rubus, robous;* prob. akin to RUB. Cf. RUBBLE.] Waste or rejected matter; anything worthless or valueless; trash; debris; specif., fragments of building materials or ruined buildings.

What *rubbish* and what offal! *Shak.*

rub′bish, *adj.* 1. Worthless; trashy.
2. Of or for rubbish; taking care of rubbish.

rub′bish, *interj.* An exclamation expressing an opinion of some statement, opinion, or the like, as worthless, ridiculous, or trashy.

rub′bish·ing, *adj.* Rubbishy. — **rub′bish·ing·ly,** *adv.*

rub′bish·ly (rŭb′ĭsh-lĭ), *adj.* Rubbishy.

rub′bish·ry (-rĭ), *n.* Rubbish.

rub′bish·y (rŭb′ĭsh-ĭ), *adj.* Consisting of, or of the quality of, rubbish; trashy; worthless.

Look what a *rubbisky* affair this is. *Marryat.*

rub′ble (rŭb′l), *n.* [ME. *robyl, robel;* akin to RUBBISH.] 1. Waterworn or rough broken stones, broken bricks, etc., used in coarse masonry, or to fill up between the facing courses of walls; also, masonry composed of rubble; rubblework.
2. Rough stone as it comes from the quarry; also, among quarrymen, the upper fragmentary and decomposed portion of a mass of stone; brash.
3. Hence, any mass made up of rough irregular pieces; a collection of loose broken pieces; specif., *Geol.*, a mass or layer of fragments of rock lying under alluvium; also, talus.
4. Ice in hard, roughly rounded blocks from two to five feet in diameter, as in the Arctic seas.
5. Rubbish; trash; also, nonsense; foolishness.
6. A hard chalk used in making paths, etc. *Local, Eng.*
7. *pl.* The whole of the bran of wheat before it is sorted into pollard, bran, etc. *Eng.*

rub′ble (rŭb′l), *adj.* Made of, consisting of, or constructed with, rubble (sense 1); as, a *rubble* wall; *rubble* masonry.

rub′ble, *v. t.* To cover with rubble, or worn or broken stones. "The ground is *rubbled* with stones — fallen and still falling." *Galsworthy.*

rubble ashlar. Ashlar with rubble backing.

rubble car. *Railroads.* A push car or truck for carrying rails, ties, ballast, and other heavy material.

rubble masonry. Masonry composed of unsquared stone.

rub′bler (rŭb′lẽr), *n.* A part-time worker; an assistant; specif., *Slate Quarrying*, one who does not work regularly; also, a beginner, or green worker; a boy. *Eng.*

rub′ble·stone′ (rŭb′l-stōn′), *n.* Rubble.

rub′ble·work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* Masonry of unsquared or rudely squared stones, irregular in size and shape.

rub′bly (rŭb′lĭ), *adj.* Relating to, abounding in, or resembling, rubble; as, *rubbly* formation; *rubbly* coal.

rub′down′ (rŭb′doun′), *n.* 1. Act of rubbing or chafing; esp., the rubbing of the body, as after a bath.
2. A glass of whisky. *Obs. Scot.*

rub′-dub′ (rŭb′dŭb′), *n.* A drumming sound; a rub-a-dub.

"With a *rub-dub* of hoofs on the trail, we heard several men ride up." *Mary S. Watts.*

Rube (rōōb; 242), *n.* 1. Short for REUBEN.
2. [*also not cap.*] An awkward, unsophisticated person; esp., one unaccustomed to city ways. *Slang, U. S.*

ru·bed′i·nous (rōō-bĕd′ĭ-nŭs), *adj.* [LL. *rubedo* redness.] Reddish.

ru·bed′i·ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Ruddiness; redness.

ru′be·fa′cient (rōō′bē-fā′shĕnt), *adj.* [L. *rubefaciens*, pres. part. of *rubefacere* to make red, fr. *rubeus* red + *facere* to make.] Causing redness, as of the skin. — *n.* *Med.* A substance for external application, producing redness of the skin.

ru′be·fac′tion (-făk′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of causing redness; also, the redness due to a rubefacient.

ru′be·let (rōō′bē-lĕt), *n.* A little ruby. *Rare.*

ru·bel′la (rōō-bĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *rubellus* reddish.] *Med.* An acute specific disease with a dusky-red cutaneous eruption like that of measles, but with much milder symptoms; — called also *German measles.*

ru·belle′ (rōō-bĕl′), *n.* [L. *rubellus* red.] A red color.

ru·bel′lite (-bĕl′īt), *n.* [L. *rubellus* reddish, dim. of *ruber* red.] 1. *Mineral.* A tourmaline varying from a pale rose red to a deep ruby-red. Fine gems are found in California, Brazil, and the Ural Mountains.
2. A color, bluish-red in hue, of very high saturation and low brilliance. It is slightly bluer and of higher saturation and brilliance than hollyhock, and bluer and of higher saturation than amaranth purple. Cf. COLOR.

Ru·ben′si·an (rōō-bĕn′sĭ-ăn; -shăn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Flemish painter Peter Paul Rubens (1577–1640), or the school of Rubens. — **Ru·ben′si·an,** *n.*

Ru′bens′ mad′der (rōō′bĕnz; -bĭnz). [After Peter Paul *Rubens.*] The color lacquer red.

ru·be′o·la (rōō-bē′ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *rubeus* reddish.] *Med.* a The measles. b Rubella. — **ru·be′o·lar** (-lẽr), *adj.*

ru·be′o·loid (-loid), *adj.* [*rubeola* + *-oid.*] Resembling rubeola.

ru′be·ryth′ric (rōō′bē-rĭth′rĭk; rōō′bĕr-ĭth′rĭk), *adj.* [L. *rubia* madder + Gr. *erythros* red + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a yellow, crystalline acid, $C_{26}H_{28}O_{14}$, occurring in madder root. It is a glucoside, yielding on hydrolysis the dye alizarin and dextrose.

ru·bes′cence (rōō-bĕs′ĕns; -′ns), *n.* Quality or state of being or becoming rubescent; a reddening; a flush.

---

ruban, *n.* [F.] A ribbon. *Obs.*
rub′bage (rŭb′ĭj). Obs. or Scot. & dial. var. of RUBBISH.
rub′berd. Rubbered. *Ref. Sp.*
rub′ber·er, *n.* = RUBBERNECKER.
rub′ber-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
rub′ber-wise′, *adv.* See -WISE. —
rub′ber-wise′, *adj.*
rub′bidge (rŭb′ĭj). Dial. var. of RUBBISH.
rub′bio (rōōb′byō), *n.;* *pl.* RUBBI (-bē). [It.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
rubbish pulley *or* **wheel.** = GIN BLOCK.
rubbish unloader. See UNLOADER.
rub′bit (rŭb′ĭt). Scot. past part. of RUB.
rubd. Rubbed. *Ref. Sp.*
ru′bel·lo′sis (rōō′bĕ-lō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *rubellus* reddish + *-osis.*] = PINK DISEASE.
ru·ber′y·thrin′ic (rōō-bĕr′ĭ-thrĭn′ĭk), *adj.* = RUBERYTHRIC.

ru·bes'cent (rōō·bĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [L. *rubescens, -entis,* pres. part. of *rubescere* to grow red, v. incho. fr. *rubere* to be red. See RUBY.] Growing or becoming red; erubescent; reddening; flushing.

Rü'be·zahl' (rü'bē·tsäl'), *n.* [G., also *Rübezaqel,* lit., turnip-tail.] In German legend, a mountain spirit of the Riesengebirge in Silesia. He is the weather lord of those mountains. He assumes various forms, but esp. that of a monk in ash-colored cowl, holding a stringed instrument, which he strikes so violently that the earth shakes. He is friendly toward good men. He is the subject of an opera by Weber (1804).

Ru'bi·a (rōō'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* [L., madder; akin to L. *ruber* red. See RUBY.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of Old World herbs, the madders, type of the Rubiaceae. They resemble *Galium,* but have pentamerous flowers and fleshy fruit. *R. tinctorum* is the common madder.

2. [*not cap.*] The yellow prickle. *Puerto Rico.*

Ru'bi·a'ce·ae (rōō'bĭ·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Rubia,* type genus.] *Bot.* A family of mostly tropical plants, the madder family, typifying the order Rubiales, and containing about 450 genera and 5,500 species. They are herbs, shrubs, and trees, of very diverse habit, with opposite stipulate leaves and regular flowers, the stamens being borne on the corolla tube. The ovary is 1–10-celled, usually with numerous ovules; it becomes in fruit a capsule, a berry, or one or more distinct nutlets. The family includes the genera *Coffea, Rubia, Cinchona, Cephaëlis, Gardenia, Bouvardia, Houstonia, Galium,* etc. The North American representatives of the family are largely inconspicuous herbs, except *Cephalanthus.* — **ru'bi·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Ru'bi·a'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order containing the Rubiaceae, Caprifoliaceae, and Adoxaceae, having opposite leaves, an inferior compound ovary, and epigynous stamens equal in number to the lobes of the corolla.

ru'bi·an'ic (rōō'bĭ·ăn'ĭk), *adj.* Ruberythric.

ru'bi·ate (rōō'bĭ·āt), *n.* Any madder-root pigment. — **ru'bi·ate,** *adj.*

rub'i·a'tor (rŭb'ĭ·ā'tĕr), *n.* [Dial. also *rabiator.* Cf. ML. *rubator, robator,* robber.] A bully; rake; rascal. *Scot.*

ru'bi·can (rōō'bĭ·kăn), *adj.* [F., fr. *rabican,* fr. It. *rabicano,* fr. Sp. *rabicano,* fr. *rabo* tail + *cano* gray.] Red bay, sorrel, or black, with flecks of white or gray, esp. on the flanks; — said of horses.

Ru'bi·con (rōō'bĭ·kŏn), *n.* [L. *Rubico.*] *Anc. Geog.* A small river which separated Italy from cisalpine Gaul. By leading an army across this river, contrary to the prohibition of the civil government at Rome, Caesar precipitated the civil war which made him supreme; hence, ***to pass,*** or ***cross, the Rubicon*** is to take the irrevocable decisive step by which one is committed to a hazardous enterprise.

rubicon bezique. A variation of bezique played with four packs (128 cards) shuffled together. There is a score of 50 for carte blanche, and triple or quadruple combinations may be shown and scored. Double bezique is 500; triple, 1,500; quadruple, 4,500. Combinations may be broken up and re-formed repeatedly. Each deal is a game, the difference winning. If the lower score is not 1,000, all its points are added to the winning score, even if that is not 1,000.

ru'bi·coned (rōō'bĭ·kŏnd). [See RUBICON PIQUET.] In certain card games, defeated with a score so low that it is added to the winner's. Cf. 3d LURCH, 2.

rubicon piquet. [From RUBICON.] A variation of piquet in which six deals is a game, the lower score is then deducted from the higher, and 100 added to the difference. If either fails to reach 100 in six deals, the one with more points is the winner and adds all the loser's points to his own, together with the 100 bonus. The point is reckoned by the number of cards in the suit, the pip value being resorted to only in case of ties.

ru'bi·cund (rōō'bĭ·kŭnd), *adj.* [F. *rubicond,* fr. L. *rubicundus,* fr. *rubere* to be red. See RUBY.] Inclining to redness; ruddy; red. "His *rubicund* face." *Longfellow.*

ru'bi·cun'di·ty (-kŭn'dĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ML. *rubicunditas.*] Quality or state of being rubicund; ruddiness.

ru·bid'ic (rōō·bĭd'ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to rubidium.

ru'bi·dine (rōō'bĭ·dēn; -dĭn), *n.* Also **-din.** [L. *rubidus* red.] *Chem.* A nitrogenous oily base, $C_{11}H_{17}N$, obtained from coal tar. It is homologous with pyridine.

ru·bid'i·um (rōō·bĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *rubidus* red, fr. *rubere* to be red. See RUBICUND.] *Chem.* A soft, silvery metal which decomposes water with violence and inflames spontaneously in air. Symbol, *Rb;* at. no., 37; at. wt., 85.48. Sp. gr., 1.53; melting point, 38.5° C. (101.3° F.). Rubidium compounds are found with those of cesium in many minerals, in mineral waters, etc., but in small amounts only (cesium more sparingly than rubidium). These two elements were discovered in 1860 by Bunsen and Kirchhoff with the spectroscope and named accordingly (rubidium from its two prominent *red* lines, cesium from two bright-*blue* ones). Both are alkali metals like potassium in general properties. They are prepared in metallic form by electrolysis of the hydroxides or cyanides, by heating the hydroxides with magnesium, etc.

ru'bied (rōō'bĭd), *adj.* Made like a ruby in color.

ru'bied, *adj.* Short for RUBICONED. *Colloq.*

ru·bif'ic (rōō·bĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *rubere* to be red + E. *-fic.*] Rubefacient.

ru'bi·fi·ca'tion (rōō'bĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rubification.*] Act or process of making red. — **ru'bi·fi·ca'tive** (rōō'bĭ·fĭ·kā'tĭv), *adj.*

ru'bi·fy (rōō'bĭ·fī), *v. t.* [OF. *rubifier* (F. *rubéfier*). See RUBIFIC.] To redden. *Rare.*

ru·big'i·nous (rōō·bĭj'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* Also **ru·big'i·nose** (-nōs). Rust-colored; also, affected with rust.

ru'bi·jer'vine (rōō'bĭ·jûr'vēn; -vĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-vin.** [L. *rubeus* red + E. *jervine.*] *Chem.* A nonpoisonous crystalline alkaloid, $C_{26}H_{43}NO_3$, found with jervine in green hellebore.

ru'bine, ru'bin (rōō'bĭn), *n.* [Cf. ML. *rubinus,* It. *rubino.* See RUBY.] **1.** A ruby. *Obs.*

2. a Any of certain synthetic red dyes; as, Congo *rubine.* b Specif., fuchsine.

ru·bin'e·ous (rōō·bĭn'ē·ŭs), *adj.* [See RUBINE.] Ruby red.

ru'bi·ous (rōō'bĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [See RUBY.] Red; ruby. *Rare.*

rub iron. A carriage guard.

ru'ble (rōō'b'l), *n.* Also **rou'ble.** [Russ. *rubl',* perh. through Per. fr. source of E. RUPEE.] The prewar gold monetary unit of Russia, worth about 51.5 cents, or 2s. 1⅜d., and divided into 100 kopecks; also, a silver coin of this value. Formerly, the ruble in gold was worth about 77 cents and the silver ruble somewhat less. See CHERVONETS; COIN, *Table.*

ru'blis (rōō'blĭs), *n.* [Lett., fr. Russ. *rubl'.*] A ruble, or 100 kapeikas; — a money of account in Latvia, 1918 to 1922. Only paper notes were issued and it was replaced by the lat as the monetary unit.

rub of the green. *Golf.* Anything happening to a ball in play which affects its course or status, not caused by a player or caddie involved in the match.

ru'bor (rōō'bôr), *n.* [L., redness.] *Med.* Hyperemia, esp. of the skin, as in inflammation.

ru'bric (rōō'brĭk), *n.* [ME. *rubrike, rubriche,* fr. OF. *rubrique, rubriche* (F. *rubrique*), fr. L. *rubrica* red earth for coloring, red chalk, the title of a law (because written in red), fr. *ruber* red. See RED.] **1.** Red chalk; red ocher. *Archaic.*

2. A part of any work in the early manuscripts or print which was colored red; hence, specif.: **a** A title page, or part of it, esp. that giving the date and place of printing, or an initial letter or letters, etc., when printed in red. **b** The title of a statute or law, anciently in red letters. Also, a name, as of a saint, entered in red in the church calendar. **c** *Liturgies.* A direction, injunction, or prescribed rule for the conduct of service, formerly always in red.

3. A section heading of a discourse or writing; a head; — from the former practice of printing such in red; hence, a class or group; a category.

The groups of opinion inculcated by instruction are again found to fall into five *"rubrics"* — animism, cosmogony, mythology, metaphysic, and science. *J. W. Powell.*

4. A paraph.

5. Red. "Your thoughts in *rubric.*" *Tennyson.*

6. A form or thing established or settled, as by authority.

Nay, as a duty, it had no place or *rubric* in human conceptions before Christianity. *De Quincey.*

7. *Pharm.* See PURITY RUBRIC.

ru'bric (rōō'brĭk), *adj.* Also **ru'bri·cal** (-brĭ·kăl). Colored, written, printed in, or marked with, red; placed in rubrics; also, of or pertaining to the rubric or rubrics.

ru'bric, *v. t.* To adorn with red; redden.

ru'bri·ca (rōō'brĭ·kȧ), *n.* [Sp. *rúbrica.*] A rubric (sense 4).

ru'bri·cal (rōō'brĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the rubrics; according to, or indicated by, the liturgical rubrics.

ru'bri·cal'i·ty (rōō'brĭ·kăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* State of being rubric; hence, state of being something formally specified; a formality.

ru'bri·cal·ly (rōō'brĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* of RUBRIC, RUBRICAL.

ru'bri·cate (-kāt), *adj.* [L. *rubricatus,* past part.] Marked with red.

ru'bri·cate (-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *rubricatus,* past part. of *rubricare* to color red. See RUBRIC, *n.*] To mark or distinguish with red, as titles in a book, also, to arrange as in a rubric; to fix in form.

ru'bri·ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of rubricating, as a manuscript or book, or letters or words in it.

2. That which is rubricated, as a letter or word.

ru'bri·ca'tor (rōō'brĭ·kā'tĕr), *n.* One who rubricates or illuminates books, etc.; esp., a member of a medieval brotherhood who added the illuminations, initial letters, etc., to the books produced in the monastery.

ru·bri'cian (rōō·brĭsh'ăn), *n.* One skilled in the knowledge of, or tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

ru'bri·cism (rōō'brĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* Practice of following the rubrics. — **ru'bri·cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

ru·bric'i·ty (rōō·brĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** Redness.

2. Adherence to, or conformity with, the rubric or rubrics.

ru'bri·cize (rōō'brĭ·sīz), *v. t.* [See -IZE.] To rubricate.

ru'bri·cose (-kōs), *adj.* [L. *rubricosus* full of red ocher. See RUBRIC.] Rubricate; reddish.

ru·brif'ic (rōō·brĭf'ĭk), *adj.* Causing redness; reddening.

ru'bri·fy (rōō'brĭ·fī), *v. t.* [See RUBRIC; -FY.] To make red; redden. — **ru'bri·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* *Both Rare.*

ru'bro·spi'nal (rōō'brō·spī'năl; -n'l), *adj.* [NL., fr. L. *ruber* red + *-o* + *spinal.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the red nucleus and the spinal cord. See SPINAL CORD, *Illust.*

rub'stone' (rŭb'stōn'), *n.* A sandstone or grit for scouring, polishing, or sharpening; specif., a whetstone.

Ru'bus (rōō'bŭs), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A large genus of often prickly shrubs (family Rosaceae), the brambles, including the blackberry, raspberry, etc. They have 3–7-foliolate or simple lobed leaves, white or pink flowers with a flat persistent calyx bearing the numerous stamens, and a mass of carpels ripening into an aggregate fruit composed of many drupelets. See BLACKBERRY; RASPBERRY, 1; DEWBERRY.

ru'by (rōō'bĭ; 242), *n.; pl.* RUBIES (-bĭz). [OF. *rubi* (F. *rubis,* ML. *rubinus*), fr. L. *rubeus* red; akin to L. *rubere* to be red, *ruber* red. See RED.] **1.** A precious stone, a red crystallized variety of corundum; — called also ***true,*** or ***Oriental, ruby.*** The best-known localities are: for the deep, clear-red rubies, Burma; for the light-red, Ceylon; for the dark brownish-red, Siam. Fine large Burma rubies are much more costly than diamonds of the same size. See also RUBY SPINEL.

2. A thing made of the ruby; esp., *Horol.,* a bearing, roller, or other part, made of ruby, or one made of a substitute material.

3. The color of the ruby, red in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

4. That which resembles, or is likened to, the ruby in color, as red wine, or a red blain or carbuncle.

5. A Brazilian hummingbird of the genus *Clytolaema.* The males have a ruby-colored throat or breast.

6. *Her.* Gules, in blazoning by precious stones.

7. *Print.* A size of type (5½ points). *Eng.* See AGATE, *n.,* 5.

8. *Stained Glass Mfg.* Short for RUBY GLASS.

9. [*cap.*] A feminine proper name.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

ruby-berried	ruby-eyed	ruby-necked
ruby-budded	ruby-faced	ruby-set
ruby-circled	ruby-headed	ruby-studded
ruby-colored	ruby-hued	ruby-tinctured
ruby-crested	ruby-lipped	ruby-toned
ruby-crowned	ruby-lustered	ruby-visaged

ru'by (rōō'bĭ), *v. t.* To redden.

ru'by-and-to'paz hum'ming-bird'. A handsome hummingbird of northern South America.

ruby blende. A red or reddish-brown transparent variety of sphalerite.

ruby copper, ruby copper ore. Cuprite.

ruby fly. = CUCKOO FLY b.

ruby glass. Glass of a deep-red color, produced formerly by the addition of an oxide of copper or by the use of gold chloride, under modern conditions chiefly with selenium.

ruby grass. = NATAL GRASS.

ruby of arsenic *or* **sulphur.** Realgar.

ruby of zinc. = RUBY ZINC.

ruby port. See 1st PORT, 1.

ruby red. = RUBY, *n.,* 3.

ru'by-red' (66), *adj.* Of the redness of a ruby.

ruby silver, ruby silver ore. Pyrargyrite.

ruby spaniel. An English toy spaniel of a rare variety solid red in color but otherwise similar to the other varieties. See ENGLISH TOY SPANIEL.

ruby spinel. *Mineral.* A variety of spinel used as a gem, and called, when deep red, *spinel ruby;* when rose-red, *balas* or *balas ruby;* when yellow or orange-red, *rubicelle;* when violet, *almandine.*

ruby sulphur. Realgar.

ru'by-tail' (rōō'bĭ·tāl'), *n., or* **ru'by-tailed' fly** (-tāld'). Any of certain cuckoo flies, esp. the common European *Chrysis ignita,* having part of the abdomen metallic red.

ru'by-throat' (-thrōt'), *n.* **a** The ruby-throated hummingbird. **b** Any of several red-throated Asiatic warblers of the genus *Calliope.*

ru'by-throat'ed (66), *adj.* Having a ruby-colored throat.

ruby-throated hummingbird. The only hummingbird (*Archilochus, syn. Trochilus, colubris*) occurring in the eastern United States. The back is bright bronzy green, the under parts are whitish, and the throat of the adult male is red with metallic reflections. See BIRD, *Plate.*

ru'by-tint'ed, *adj.* Tinted with the color of the ruby; red-tinted. See -TINTED.

ruby wasp. = CUCKOO FLY b.

ruby wedding. The forty-fifth wedding anniversary.

ruby wood. **a** The red sandalwood. **b** The shea tree. See SHEA BUTTER.

ruby zinc. Ruby blende; also, a similar variety of zincite.

ru·cer'vine (rōō·sûr'vīn; -vĭn; 156), *adj.* [NL. *Rucervus,* the genus. See RUSA; CERVUS, CERVINE.] *Zool.* Of, like, or pertaining to, a deer of the genus or subgenus **Ru·cer'vus** (-vŭs), which includes the swamp deer of India.

rucervine antler. An antler with long and simple brow tine and doubly dichotomous beam.

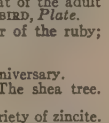

Rucervine Antler. *a* Brow Tine; *b* Trestine; *c* Surroyal.

ruche (rōōsh), *n.* [F. *ruche* ruche, beehive, fr. OF. *rusche* beehive, fr. ML. *rusca* bark, basket made of bark, of Celt. (Gaulish) origin; cf. W. *rhisg* bark, Gael. *rūsg,* Ir. *rusc.*] **1.** A plaited, quilled, or goffered strip of lace, net, ribbon, or the like, used in place of a collar or cuff, or as a trimming for a dress or bonnet.

2. The honeycombed surface of the hemipenes of certain snakes.

ruch'ing (rōōsh'ĭng), *n.* A ruche, or ruches collectively; also, material for making ruches.

ruck (rŭk; *dial.* rŏŏk), *v. i.;* RUCKED (rŭkt); RUCK'ING. [ME. *ruken, rouken,* of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *ruge* to brood, Nor. dial. *rūka* to crouch, *rūka* a heap. See 2d RUCK.] To sit, as a bird on eggs; to cower; crouch; squat. *Now Dial.*

ruck, *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Nor. dial. *rūka,* Sw. dial. *rūga,* ON. *hrūga, hraukr.* See RICK; cf. 1st RUCK.] **1.** A heap, stack, or pile; a rick. *Now Dial.*

2. *Horse Racing.* The horses running in a group behind those that set the pace.

3. The undistinguished multitude; the crowd of ordinary persons or things; as, freed from the common *ruck.*

The general *ruck* of dream experiences. *Edmund Gurney.*

ruck, *v. t.* To rake into a heap, or "ruck." — **ruck'er,** (-ĕr), *n.*

ruck, *n.* [ON. *hrukka.* See WRINKLE.] A wrinkle or crease in a piece of cloth, or in needlework, or in paper as it passes from the feedboard of a printing press.

ruck, *v. t. & i.* [From RUCK a wrinkle.] To draw into wrinkles or folds; to crease; pucker; — often with *up;* as, to *ruck* up a carpet.

ruck (rŭk), *n.* [Cf. Nor. dial. *ruk* a ridge where potatoes are planted, and E. RUCK wrinkle.] Rut or furrow, as in a road. *Dial. Eng.*

ruck'le (rŭk''l; rŏŏk''l), *n.* [Dim. of RUCK a heap.] A heap; pile; ruck. — *v. t.* To heap; pile. *Both Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ruck'le (rŭk''l; rŏŏk''l), *v. i.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Nor. dial. *rukla.*] To make a hoarse rattling sound, as that caused by suffocation. *Scot & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* The sound so made. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ruck'le, *v. t. & i.* [From RUCK to crease.] To form or work into folds; crumple. *Eng.*

ruck'sack' (rŭk'săk'; *G.* rŏŏk'zäk'), *n.* [G.] A loosely made flat bag supported on the back by straps over the shoulders.

ruck'sey (rŭk'sĭ), *v. i.* [ME. *rukken.* See 1st RUCK.] To bend; stoop; yield. *Dial. Eng.*

ruck'us (rŭk'ŭs), *n.; pl.* RUCKUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [Prob. a blend of *ruction* and *rumpus.*] Rumpus; ruction; quarrelsome uproar; ado. *Slang & Dial.*

ruck'y (rŭk'ĭ; rŏŏk'ĭ), *adj.* Full of rucks, creases, or ruts. *Dial.*

ruc·ta'tion (rŭk·tā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *ructatio,* fr. *ructare* to belch.] Act of belching wind. *Now Rare.*

ruc'tion (rŭk'shŭn), *n.* [From the Irish *insurrection* of 1798.] An uproar; a quarrel; a rough-and-tumble fight; a noisy outbreak. *Chiefly Dial.*

rud (rŭd; rŏŏd), *n.* Also **rudd.** [AS. *rudu,* akin to AS. *rēad* red. See RED; cf. RUDD, RUDDY.] **1.** Ruddy color; redness; also, hue; complexion. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

2. Red ocher; ruddle. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

3. Var. of RUDD.

rud (rŭd; rŏŏd), *v. t.* Also **rudd.** To redden; to color with rud. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

rud (rŏŏd; rŭd), *n. & v.* Spawn. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

rud (rŭd). Var. of ROOD. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

ru'das (rōō'dăs), *n.* [Origin uncert.] An ugly foul-mouthed old hag; a beldam. *Scot.* — *adj.* Coarse; foulmouthed; forward. *Scot.*

What can ail them to bury the auld carlin (a *rudas* wife she was) in the nighttime? *Scott.*

Rud·beck'i·a (rŭd·bĕk'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Olaus *Rudbeck* (1630–1702), Sw. botanist.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of 30 species of North American perennial herbs, the coneflowers (family Carduaceae), having showy pedunculate heads with a hemispherical involucre, mostly yellow rayed flowers, and a conical chaffy receptacle. *R. hirta* is the black-eyed Susan. See GOLDEN GLOW. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus, esp. *R. hirta.*

---

rubible. ✝ RIBIBLE.

ru'bi·celle (rōō'bĭ·sĕl), *n.* *Mineral.* See RUBY SPINEL.

Ru·bie'o·la (rōō·bĭk'ō·lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *rubus* a blackberry bush + *colere* to inhabit.] *Zool.* Syn. of PHILOHELA.

ru'bid. Rubied. *Ref. Sp.*

Ru'ble el'e·va'tor. = GRIZZLY ELEVATOR.

rubriche. ✝ RUBRIC.

ru'bric t. Rubricted. *Ref. Sp.*

ru'brish, *n.* Rubric. *Obs.*

ru'brish·er, *n.* [ME. *rubrysshe* rubric, fr. OF. *rubriche.*] A rubricator. *Rare.*

ru'by-crowned' king'let. See KINGLET.

ruby-crowned wren. = RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET. See KINGLET.

ru'by·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

ru'by·wise', *adv.* See -WISE. — **ru'by-wise',** *adj.*

Ruch'bah (rŭk'bä), *n.* [Ar. *rukbah* knee. Cf. RUKBAT.] See STAR, *Table.*

ruck'ling, *n.* = RECKLING.

ruc'us. Var. of RUCKUS.

Ru'da·bah' (rōō'dȧ·bȧ'), *n.* [Per.] See ZAL.

rudd (rŭd), *n.* [See RUD, *n.*; cf. RUDDLE, RUDDOCK.] A fresh-water European fish (*Scardinius erythrophthalmus*) of the carp family. It resembles the roach, but it has the dorsal fin farther back, a stouter body, and red irises and fins.

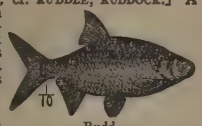

Rudd.

rudd. Var. of RUD.

rud'der (rŭd'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *rother*, fr. AS. *rŏther* a paddle; akin to D. *roer* rudder, oar, G. *ruder*, OHG. *ruodar*, and to E. ROW with an oar.] **1.** *Naut.* A flat piece or structure of wood or metal attached upright to the sternpost or, in single-screw vessels, to the rudderpost of a vessel by hinges, or pintles and gudgeons, so that it can be turned, as by a tiller, causing the vessel's head to turn in the same direction, because of the resistance offered to the water by the rudder. See SHIP, *Illust.*

2. Hence: **a** In an aircraft, a hinged or pivoted surface, usually attached at the rear end, serving to control its direction of flight by impressing yawing moments on the craft. **b** An analogous protruding part for guiding a balloon. **c** *Agric. Mach.* A plate or wheel at the rear end of a lister to guide and steady the moldboards and assist in bearing the weight.

3. That which resembles a rudder as a guide or governor; that which guides or governs the course.

For rhyme the *rudder* is of verses. *Hudibras.*

rud'der, *v. t.* To steer; also, to provide with a rudder.

rudd'er (rŭd'ĕr). Var. of RIDDER.

rudder band. *Naut.* **a** An iron band round the head of a rudderstock. **b** *Rare.* = RUDDER BRAKE.

rudder bar. In an aircraft, the foot bar for operating the central cables leading to the rudder. See AIRPLANE, *Illust.*

rudder bird, rudder duck. The ruddy duck. *Local, U.S.*

rudder brake. *Naut.* An eccentric friction band for controlling the motion of a rudder, as in a seaway.

rudder breeching. *Naut.* A rope for lifting the rudder so as to ease the strain on the pintles.

rudder chain. The lead from the rudder to the tiller ropes.

rudder crosshead. *Naut.* An athwartship metal bar or casting, secured to the rudder head in lieu of a tiller, to which the connecting rods of the steering gear are secured.

rudder fish. Any of certain fishes that follow or accompany vessels: **a** = PILOT FISH **a** & **b**. **b** A blackish fish, *Palinurichthys perciformis* (family Stromateidae), common off the New England coast. **c** Any of various fishes of the family Kyphosidae; esp., the chopa blanca.

Rudder Grange. A novel (1879) by Frank R. Stockton.

rud'der-head' (rŭd'ĕr-hĕd'), *n. Naut.* The upper end of the rudder stock to which the tiller is attached.

rud'der-hole' (-hōl'), *n. Naut.* The hole in the deck through which the rudderstock passes.

rudder iron. A pintle or gudgeon for a ship's rudder.

rud'der-post' (-pōst'), *n. Naut.* **a** = RUDDERSTOCK. **b** An additional sternpost in single-screw vessels to which the rudder is attached.

rud'der-stock' (-stŏk'), *n. Naut.* That part of a rudder by which it is pivoted to the sternpost or rudderpost.

rudder tackle. Emergency tackle for use when the mechanical steering gear fails to function.

rudder torque. The twisting effect exerted by the rudder of an aircraft on the fuselage, due to the relative displacement of the center of pressure of the rudder.

rud'died (rŭd'ĭd), *adj.* Made ruddy or red.

rud'die (rŭd'ĭ), *n.* [See RUD, *n.*] **1.** Red ocher. **2.** The color bole.

rud'dle (rŭd'l), *v. t.;* RUD'DLED (rŭd'ld); RUD'DLING (-lĭng). To mark, paint, or color with ruddle, or red ocher; to rouge; hence, to redden; flush.

rud'dle-man (rŭd'l-măn; rōōd'l-), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **a** = RADDLEMAN. **b** A shepherd who marks his sheep with a daub of red.

rud'dock (rŭd'ŭk), *n.* [AS. *rudduc.* See RUD, *n.*] **1.** The European robin. **2.** A piece of gold money; — prob. because the gold of coins was often reddened by copper alloy. *Obs.*

rud'dy (rŭd'ĭ), *adj.;* RUD'DI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); RUD'DI-EST. [AS. *rudig.* See RUD, *n.*] **1.** Of the color red; red, or reddish; as, a *ruddy* sky.

2. Having a healthy reddish color; tanned; as, *ruddy* cheeks; also, red or reddish, as from blushing.

3. By extension, glowing; lively; vivid; as, *ruddy* memories. "*Ruddy* convictions." *Stevenson.*

4. Contemptible; infamous; "bloody"; — used for emphasis or as a low epithet. In *Great Brit., a Vulgarism.*

COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

ruddy-bright	ruddy-complexioned	ruddy-headed
ruddy-brown	ruddy-faced	ruddy-leaved
ruddy-cheeked	ruddy-gold	ruddy-purple
ruddy-colored	ruddy-haired	ruddy-spotted

rud'dy (rŭd'ĭ), *v. t. & i.;* -DIED (-ĭd); -DY-ING. To make or become ruddy; to redden. *Rare.*

ruddy diver. The ruddy duck.

ruddy duck. An American duck (*Erismatura jamaicensis rubida*) having a broad bill and a wedge-shaped tail of stiff, sharp feathers. The adult male has the upper parts largely rich brownish red. The female and young male are dull brown mixed with blackish on the back, and grayish below. It is good eating, and is rapidly diminishing in numbers.

Ruddy Duck. Male. (1/10)

ruddy plover. The sanderling.

ruddy sheldrake. See SHELDRAKE.

ruddy turnstone. See TURNSTONE.

rude (rōōd; 242), *adj.;* RUD'ER (rōōd'ĕr); RUD'EST. [ME. *rude*, fr. OF. *rude*, fr. L. *rudis;* perh. akin to L. *raudus* lump of metal, Lith. *rauda* red color, and to E. RED. Cf. ERUDITE, RUDIMENT.] **1.** Characterized by roughness; rough; crude; as, a *rude* sketch. Specif.: **a** Roughly or imperfectly finished; ill-fashioned. "*Rude* was the cloth." *Chaucer.* **b** Of the weather, winds, storms, etc.: Violent; tumultuous; harsh; severe; as, the *rude* winter. **c** Of war, conflict, etc.: Fierce; bloody; impetuous; as, the *rude* shock of armies. **d** Of sound: Harsh; jarring; discordant. **e** Of land, scenery, etc.: Broken; rugged; as, a *rude* countryside.

2. Lacking delicacy or refinement; boorish; ungentle; unpolished. Specif.: **a** Of untaught or unpolished manners or customs; as, a *rude* people; uncultured; simple; hence, of low rank. "Mine ancestors were *rude.*" *Chaucer.* **b** Of fierce or bloody temper; savage; ferocious; brutal. **c** Uncivil or impolite in manner or action; insulting; impudent; as, a *rude* hussy; a *rude* servant. **d** Lacking artistic or refined expression; inelegant. "The *rude* Irish books." *Spenser.* "*Rude* am I in speech." *Shak.* **e** Lacking absolute accuracy; fairly, but not wholly, correct; as, a *rude* estimate, or approximation.

3. Characterized by lack of training or skill; unskillful; inexpert; raw; ignorant; as, *rude* workmanship; he was but a *rude* scholar; a *rude* mechanic.

4. Characterized by ruggedness; stalwart; sturdy; vigorous; as, *rude* health; *rude* strength.

Syn. — Clumsy, makeshift; turbulent, boisterous, inclement; uncivilized, barbarous; impertinent, insolent, discourteous; coarse, vulgar, uncouth; untrained, unskilled; rugged. See ROUGH.

Ant. — Elaborate; quiet, subdued; civilized; courteous, mannerly; refined, polished, cultured; skilled.

COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

rude-fanged	rude-looking	rude-thoughted
rude-featured	rude-spoken	rude-tongued

— **rude'ly,** *adv.* — **rude'ness,** *n.*

rude (rōōd), *adv.* Rudely. (See FLAT, *adj.*, 11.)

COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

rude-carved	rude-growing	rude-mannered
rude-ensculptured	rude-hewn	rude-spun
rude-fashioned	rude-made	rude-washed

ru·den'ture (rōō-dĕn'tŭr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *rudens* a rope.] *Arch.* Cabling.

ru'der·al (rōō'dĕr·ăl), *adj.* [See RUDERA.] *Bot.* Growing in rubbish or in waste places.

rudes'by (rōōdz'bĭ), *n.* [See RUDE.] An uncivil, turbulent fellow. *Archaic.*

Rü'des·hei'mer (rü'dĕs·hī'mĕr), *n.* [G.] A white wine made near Rüdesheim, on the Rhine. See RHINE WINE.

rudge gown (rŭj). = RUG GOWN.

rudge wash. A kind of kersey cloth of unwashed fleece wool.

Rü'di·ger (rü'dĭ·gĕr), *n.* [G. See ROGER.] In the *Nibelungenlied*, a high-minded margrave, a vassal of Etzel's, who, in fulfillment of a vow unsuspectingly given to Kriemhild, fought with the Huns against the Burgundians, with whom he had plighted faith, losing his life.

ru'di·ment (rōō'dĭ·mĕnt), *n.* [L. *rudimentum*, fr. *rudis* unwrought, ignorant, rude. See RUDE.] **1.** That which is unformed or undeveloped; the principle underlying any development; an unfinished beginning.

The single leaf is the *rudiment* of beauty in landscape. *I. Taylor.*

2. Hence, an element or first principle of any art or science; a beginning of any knowledge; a first step; as, the *rudiments* of mathematics or Greek.

3. *Biol.* A part or organ so deficient in size, or oftener in size and structure, as to entirely prevent its performing its normal function. Specif.: **a** An organ or part just beginning to develop; anlage (which see, sense 1). **b** One whose development has been arrested at an early stage. **c** The vestige or remains of a part functional only in an earlier stage of the same individual or in his ancestors.

ru'di·ment, *v. t.* To furnish with first principles or rules; to instruct in the rudiments.

ru'di·men'tal (-mĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Rudimentary.

ru'di·men'ta·ry (-mĕn'tă·rĭ), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to rudiments; consisting in first principles; elementary; initial; as, *rudimentary* essays.

2. *Biol.* Having the character of a rudiment; very imperfectly developed or represented only by a vestige.

— **ru'di·men'ta·ri·ly,** *adv.* — **ru'di·men'ta·ri·ness,** *n.*

ru'di·men'ta·ry, *n. Biol.* = RUDIMENT, 3.

ru'di·men·ta'tion (-mĕn·tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of making, or state of being made, elementary.

rud'ish (rōōd'ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat rude.

Ru·dis'ta (rōō·dĭs'tă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *rudis* rude, ignorant; — because nothing was known of their ligaments, muscles, or habitat.] *Paleontol.* A group of pelecypods with one valve elongate, conical, thick-shelled, the other small, lidlike. They are characteristic of the Cretaceous. — See HIPPURITES, *Illust.* — **ru·dis'tan** (-tăn), *adj. & n.* — **ru·dis'tid** (-tĭd), *n. & adj.*

ru'di·ty (rōō'dĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *rudĭtas* ignorance, fr. *rudis* rude.] Rudeness; ignorance. *Rare.*

Ru'dolph (rōō'dŏlf), **Ru·dol'phus** (rōō·dŏl'fŭs), *n.* [From G. *Rudolf*, perh. through a Latinization of the OG. name; cf. ML. *Rodulfus*, and OHG. *Rudolf, Hrodulf*, AS. *Hrodhwulf*, and for the first part of the name E. *Robert*, and for the second E. *wolf.*] Masc. proper name. L. *Rodolphus;* F. *Rodolphe* (rō'dôlf'), *Raoul* (rà'ōōl'); It. *Rodolfo* (rō·dôl'fō), *Ridolfo* (rē·dôl'fō); Sp. *Rodolfo* (rō·dôl'fō); Pg. *Rodolpho* (-dôl'fōō); G. *Rudolf* (rōō'dŏlf).

Ru·dol'phine ta'bles (rōō·dŏl'fĭn). [After *Rudolph* II, emperor of Germany.] *Astron.* A set of astronomical tables computed by Kepler (1571–1630), and founded on observations by Tycho Brahe (1546–1601).

Ru'dra (rōōd'rà), *n.* [Skr.] *Vedic Myth.* A god of storms, sometimes of fire also, who inflicts diseases, but may also heal them. He is identified with Siva in later Hindu mythology.

rue (rōō; 242), *n.* [OF. *rue*, fr. L. *ruta*, fr. Gr. *rhytē.*] **1.** A European, strong-scented, perennial woody herb (*Ruta graveolens*) having yellow flowers and decompound leaves, with a bitter taste. It is used in medicine. From association with *rue* meaning repentance, the rue was formerly known as *herb of grace* or *herb grace.*

2. Short for FEN RUE, MEADOW RUE, etc.

rue (rōō), *v.;* RUED (rōōd); RU'ING (rōō'ĭng). [ME. *rewen, reouwen*, to grieve, make sorry, fr. AS. *hrēowan* (cf. also *hrēowian* to repent); akin to OS. *hreuan*, D. *rouwen*, OHG. *hriuwan*, G. *reuen*, ON. *hryggr* grieved, *hrygth* sorrow. Cf. RUTH.] *Transitive:* **1.** To regret extremely; to suffer remorse for; to repent of.

2. To repent of and withdraw from, as a bargain; to try to be free of or released from.

3. *Obs.* **a** To suffer harm or loss at the hands of. **b** To feel pity or sorrow for; to pity; also, to arouse pity or sorrow in (a person). **c** To cause to grieve or repent; to afflict; — often used impersonally. "God wot, it *rueth* me." *Chaucer.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To feel sorrow and regret; to be repentant or remorseful; to repent.

Work by counsel and thou shalt not *rue.* *Chaucer.*

2. *Obs.:* **a** To feel pity or compassion. **b** To suffer grief or harm.

rue back. To repent of and try to withdraw from an agreement, bargain, or the like. *Dial., U.S.*

rue (rōō; 242), *n.* [AS. *hrēow.* See RUE, *v.;* cf. RUTH.] **1.** Bitterness; disappointment; regret.

2. Sorrow; compassion; also, repentance. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

‖**rue** (rü), *n.* [F.] Street.

rue anemone. [From 1st RUE.] A delicate vernal herb (*Anemonella thalictroides*) having decompound leaves, and white flowers resembling those of the wood anemone.

rue bargain. Money or its equivalent surrendered as a forfeit for withdrawing from an agreement. *Chiefly Dial.*

Rue Crown. See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

Rue' de la Paix' (rü'dĕ'là pĕ'). [F., lit., street of the peace.] A famous street of Paris, on which are located many of the best-known shops dealing in luxuries.

rue family. The Rutaceae.

rue fern. The wall rue.

rue'ful (rōō'fŏōl; -f'l), *adj.* **1.** Exciting pity or lament; woeful; lamentable; pitiable.

2. Expressing sorrow, pity, or regret; mournful; sorrowful. "He sighed, and cast a *rueful* eye." *Dryden.*

3. Feeling mercy or compassion; merciful; pitiful.

Syn. — See DOLEFUL.

— **rue'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **rue'ful·ness,** *n.*

ru·elle' (rōō·ĕl'), *n.* [F., lit., alley, dim. fr. *rue* street.] **1.** The space between a bed and the wall. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

2. Hence, from the French custom during the 17th and 18th centuries of holding select morning receptions in the bedchamber, a private assembly; a select social gathering.

Ru·el'li·a (rōō·ĕl'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Jean *Ruel* (16th century), French botanist.] *Bot.* **a** A very large genus of herbs and shrubs (family Acanthaceae), mainly of tropical America, having showy solitary or paniculate flowers in which the style is recurved at the apex, and the ovary is 2-celled. *R. tuberosa* is the manyroot. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus.

rue'ly (rōō'lĭ), *adj.* [AS. *hrēowlīc.*] Rueful. *Obs.*

rue oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

Rue'ping proc'ess (rü'pĭng). [After its originator, *Rueping*, of Germany.] A treatment for preserving wood with the use of a minimum amount of coal-tar creosote. By alternating the pressure and vacuum, only the walls of the wood cells are coated without filling the cells themselves.

ru'er (rōō'ĕr), *n.* One who rues, or repents; one who feels pity.

rue'some (rōō'sŭm), *adj.* Sorrowful; pitiful. *Poetic.* — **rue'some·ness,** *n. Rare.*

rue spleenwort. The wall rue.

rue'wort' (rōō'wŭrt'), *n.* Any plant of the Rutaceae.

Ru·fa'iyah (rōō·fī'yȧ), *n. pl.* [Ar. *rifā'iyah*, pl. of *rifā'i*, after Ahmad al-*Rifā'i* (d. 1175), their founder.] See DERVISH, 1.

ru·fes'cence (rōō·fĕs'ĕns; -'ns), *n.* Quality or state of being rufescent; a reddish or bronze color.

ru·fes'cent (-ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [L. *rufescens*, pres. part. of *rufescere* to become reddish, fr. *rufus* red.] Reddish.

ruff (rŭf), *n.* [OF. *roffle, ronfle*, fr. *triomphe.* See TRUMP at cards.] *Card Playing.* **a** *Obs.* A game similar to whist, and the predecessor of it. **b** *Obs.* Trump. **c** Act of trumping.

ruff, *v. i. & t.;* RUFFED (rŭft); RUFF'ING. *Card Playing.* To play a trump card on a plain-suit lead; to trump. Specif., at whist or bridge, to lead a suit that one's partner can trump. Cf. FORCE.

ruff out. At bridge, to establish (a suit) by trumping small card leads on which the adversaries' higher cards must fall.

ruff, ruffe (rŭf), *n.* [ME. *rowe, ruffe*, prob. fr. ROUGH, *adj.*] **a** A small fresh-water European perch (*Acerina cernua*). **b** The black ruff. **c** The sunfish *Eupomotis gibbosus.*

ruff (rŭf), *n.* [See RUFFLE to wrinkle, RUFFLE a frill.] **1.** A kind of wheel-shaped collar worn by men and women in the late 16th and 17th centuries, made of stiffly starched muslin, linen, or the like, arranged in rows of radiating tubular or S-shaped folds or "sets" whose outer edges were often trimmed with cutwork or lace.

Ruff, 1.

2. = RUCHE, 1.

3. Something suggestive of a ruff; as: **a** *Zool.* A fringe of hairs or a set of lengthened or otherwise modified feathers around or on the neck. **b** *Mach.* A collar to prevent endwise motion, as at either end of a shaft journal. **c** The loose ornamented boot top common in the 17th century.

4. [Prob. fr. its *ruff* of feathers.] **a** A common sandpiper of Europe and Asia (*Philomachus*, syn. *Machetes, pugnax*). The males during the breeding season have a large ruff of erectile feathers on the neck, and yellowish naked tubercles on the face. They are polygamous, and noted for their pugnacity in the breeding season. The female is called *reeve.* **b** A variety of the domestic pigeon, having a ruff on its neck.

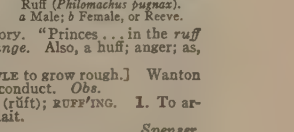

Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*). *a* Male; *b* Female, or Reeve.

5. An exhibition of vanity or haughtiness; pride; vainglory. "Princes . . . in the *ruff* of all their glory." *L'Estrange.* Also, a huff; anger; as, sent away in a *ruff.*

6. [Cf. RUFFLE tumult, RUFFLE to grow rough.] Wanton or tumultuous procedure or conduct. *Obs.*

ruff (rŭf), *v. t. & i.;* RUFFED (rŭft); RUFF'ING. **1.** To arrange in or as in a ruff; to plait.

2. To ruffle; to disorder. *Spenser.*

3. *Hawking.* To hit, as the prey, without fixing it.

ruff, *n.* [Imitative. Cf. RUFFLE in this sense.] *Mil.* A low drumbeat; a ruffle.

ruff, *v. t. Scot.* **1.** To beat a ruffle on (a drum).

2. To stamp; to applaud.

ruff, *v. t.* **a** To hackle (flax) with a ruffer. **b** Formerly, to nap (hats).

ruff. Dial. var. of ROOF.

ruff'a·ble (rŭf'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.

ruffed (rŭft), *adj.* Furnished with a ruff.

ruffed bustard. The houbara.

---

rud'der·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
rud'der·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
rud'di·ly, *adv.* of RUDDY.
rud'di·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
rud'dish, *adj.* Reddish; ruddy. *Obs.*
rud'did. Ruddled. *Ref. Sp.*

rud'dle (rŏōd'l). Dial. Eng. var. of RIDDLE, a sieve. [*exc. Dial.*]
rud'dle. Var. of RADDLE. *Obs.*
rud'dy·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
rude. † ROOD, RUD, RUDDY.
ru·dent'ed, *adj.* [F. *rudenté*, fr. L. *rudens* a rope.] = CABLED, 3.

ru'der·a (rōō'dĕr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *rudus* crushed stones mixed with lime; rubbish.] Ruins; debris. *Obs.*
ru'der·ate (-ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *ruderare.*] To pave with broken stone. *Obs.* — **ru'der·a'tion,** *n. Obs.*

Rudge, Barnaby. See BARNABY RUDGE.
rudge (rŭj). Dial. var. of RIDGE.
Ru·dis'tae (rōō·dĭs'tē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of RUDISTA.
Rud'mas·day' (rŏōd'mȧs·dā'), *n.* [See ROOD; MASS; DAY.] = HOLY-ROOD DAY **a** & **b**. [DOLPH.]
Ru'dolf (rōō'dŏlf). Var. of RU-
Ru'dolf Ras'sen·dyll. See RASSENDYLL, RUDOLF. [SKIN.]
ru'dous (rōō'dŭs). Var. of RU-
rue'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
ru'en (rōō'ĕn), *n.* [Origin obscure.] = 1st RENNET, 1.
ruf. Rough, ruff. *Ref. Sp.*
ruf'en, ruf'end, ruf'en·ing. Roughen; roughened; roughening. *Ref. Sp.*
ruff and honors. = 1st RUFF **a**.
ruffe (rŭf). Var. of RUFF (fish).

N O P Q R

ruffed grouse. A North American grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) valued as a game bird in the wooded parts of the eastern United States and Canada. It is called *partridge* in the North and *pheasant* in the South. The male is about 17 inches long, varied with rufous, black, and gray, and has a dark band on the tail and tufts of large glossy black feathers on the sides of the neck. It is noted for its drumming with its wings in the breeding season. Related varieties replace it in northwest Canada and a darker one (*B. u. sabini*), the *Oregon ruffed grouse*, on the Pacific coast.

Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*).

ruffed lemur. A large black-and-white lemur (*Lemur varius*) having fringes of long hair on the sides of the head.

ruff'er (rŭf'ĕr), *n.* One that ruffs, as a hat corder; specif., a coarse kind of flax hackle consisting of a board studded with long teeth.

ruf'fi-an (rŭf'ĭ-ăn; rŭf'yăn; 277), *n.* [F. *rufian*, fr. It. *ruffiano*, prob. of Teut. origin; cf. MLG. *ruffer* a pimp. See RUFFLE to grow rough; cf. ROUGH ruffian.] **1.** A pimp; pander; a paramour. *Obs.*
2. A boisterous, cruel, brutal fellow; a desperate fellow ready for murderous or cruel deeds; a cutthroat.
3. [*often cap.*] The Devil. *Obs.*

ruf'fi-an, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or like, a ruffian; esp.: **a** *Obs.* Lustful; licentious. **b** Brutal; cruel; murderous; as, *ruffian* rage. **c** Boisterous; violent; stormy. "*Ruffian* billows." *Shak.* — **ruf'fi-an-ly,** *adj.*

ruf'fi-an, *v. i.* To play the ruffian; rage. *Rare.*

ruf'fi-an-age (-ĭj), *n.* Ruffians, collectively; a body of ruffians.

ruf'fi-an-ish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Ruffianly.

ruf'fi-an-ism (rŭf'ĭ-ăn-ĭz'm; rŭf'yăn-), *n.* Action or conduct of a ruffian; ruffianly qualities.

ruf'fi-an-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* [See -IZE.] To turn into a ruffian; to give a ruffianly character to.

ruf'fle (rŭf''l), *v. t.;* RUF'FLED (-'ld); RUF'FLING (-lĭng). [ME. *ruffeln;* akin to EFris. *ruffeln*, ON. *rýfja* to break, and E. REAVE. Cf. RUFF collar, RUFFLE, *n.*] **1.** To make into a ruff; to draw or contract into puckers, plaits, or folds.
2. To furnish with ruffles; as, to *ruffle* a shirt.
3. To erect in or like a ruff, as feathers.
4. To discompose; agitate; disturb. Specif.: **a** To roughen the surface of, as of water; to make uneven by agitation or commotion. "The *ruffled* seas." *Dryden.* **b** To throw, as an enemy, into confusion. **c** To irritate; vex.
5. To insult; annoy; attack; bully. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
6. To throw or pile together in a disorderly manner; to disarrange; rumple.
7. To riffle (the leaves of a book); to shuffle (cards).
8. To shake; brandish. *Obs.*
Syn. — Disarrange, disorder; fret, irritate, nettle.
Ant. — Smooth, arrange; soothe, placate, appease.

ruf'fle (rŭf''l), *v. i.* [ME. *ruffelen* to struggle, swagger; prob. akin to LG. *ruffeln*, MLG. *ruffen*, to fornicate, and to E. REAVE. Cf. RUFFIAN.] **1.** To grow rough, boisterous, or turbulent; to be quarrelsome; also, to fight.
2. To become disordered; to be tossed about. *Rare.*
3. To put on airs; to swagger; — often with the indefinite pronoun *it;* as, to *ruffle* it before the gaping throng.

ruf'fle, *n.* [From *ruffle* to wrinkle; in sense 3 partly fr. *ruffle* to grow rough.] **1.** That which is ruffled; specif., a strip of lace, cambric, chiffon, etc., plaited or gathered, as on one edge, and used as a trimming; a frill.
2. Something resembling a ruffle in shape or position. Specif.: **a** = 4th RUFF, 3 **a.** **b** = 4th RUFF, 3 **c.** **c** The mesentery of an ox or other food animal. **d** *Mach.* The group of wings on a metal gudgeon for a wooden shaft. See 2d GUDGEON, *Illust.*
3. State of being ruffled, or disturbed; irritation; as, to put the mind in a *ruffle;* also, a commotion; confusion; a tumult; brawl.
4. An irritating or annoying experience or incident.
5. A roughness or irregularity of surface; a ripple; as, a *ruffle* of foam on the coral reef.
6. Display; showy activity; proud splendor.
7. A hole in a boat's keel through which a rope is rove by which to haul the boat up a beach, etc.; — often in *pl.*

ruf'fle, *v. t.* [See RUFF, *n.*, in this sense.] *Mil.* To beat with the ruffle, as a drum. — *v. i.* To beat a ruffle on a drum.

ruf'fle, *n.* *Mil.* A low, vibrating beat of a drum, not so loud as a roll; — called also *ruff.*

ruf'fled (rŭf''ld), *adj.* **a** Having ruffles. **b** *Hort.* Having a distinctly waved margin.

ruf'fler (rŭf'lĕr), *n.* **1.** One who ruffles; a swaggerer; braggart; boaster.
2. A ruffian; bully; also, a thieving beggar or tramp. *Obs.*
3. That which ruffles; specif., a sewing machine attachment for making ruffles.

ruf'fling (rŭf'lĭng), *n.* A ruffle, or ruffles collectively.

ruf'fly (-lĭ), *adj.* Like a ruffle; having plaits, folds, or puckers. — **ruf'fli-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

ruff'y-tuf'ty (rŭf'ĭ-tŭf'tĭ), *adj.* Tousled; tumbled; disordered. *Nonce Word.*

ru'fi- (rōō'fĭ-). A combining form from Latin *rufus* [see RED], red, as in:
ruficarpous, ruficaudate, ruficoccin, ruficornate, rufigallic.

ru'fo- (rōō'fō-). A combining form from Latin *rufus*, red, denoting *reddishly*, as in **ru'fo-fer-ru'gi-nous, ru'fo-ful'vous, ru'fo-fus'cous, ru'fo-pic'e-ous, ru'fo-tes-ta'ceous.** See FERRUGINOUS, etc.

ru'fous (rōō'fŭs), *adj.* [L. *rufus.* See RED.] **1.** Of any of several colors, averaging reddish red-yellow in hue, of high saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
2. Hence, reddish; of a sanguine complexion.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

rufous-backed	rufous-colored	rufous-rumped
rufous-banded	rufous-crowned	rufous-spotted
rufous-bellied	rufous-edged	rufous-tailed
rufous-billed	rufous-haired	rufous-tinged
rufous-breasted	rufous-headed	rufous-toed
rufous-brown	rufous-hooded	rufous-vented
rufous-buff	rufous-naped	rufous-winged
rufous-chinned	rufous-necked	rufous-yellow

ruf'ter hood (rŭf'tĕr). Also **ruf'ter,** *n.* [Cf. 4th RUFF.] *Falconry.* A kind of hood for a newly taken hawk.

ruf'ty-tuf'ty (rŭf'tĭ-tŭf'tĭ; 66), *adj.* [Cf. ROUGH, *adj.*] Harsh; violent; rough; also, dirty; unkempt.

ru'fu-lous (rōō'fū-lŭs), *adj.* [L. *rufulus.*] Somewhat rufous.

ru'fus (rōō'fŭs), *adj.* [L.] Rufous.

Ru'fus (rōō'fŭs; 242), *n.* [L.] **1.** Literally, red; red-haired; — masculine proper name.
2. William II, king (1087–1100) of England; — so called from his ruddy complexion.

rug (rŭg), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Nor. dial. *rugga* a coarse rug, Sw. *rugg* entangled hair, *ruggig* rugged, shaggy; akin to ON. *rögg* tuft, shagginess, and to E. ROUGH. Cf. RAG.] **1.** A kind of coarse, heavy frieze, formerly used for garments; also, a garment of this material.
2. A piece of thick, heavy fabric, usually with a nap or pile, and commonly of wool, used for various purposes, as for floor covering, as a portière, for a wrap or lap robe, etc.; also, a mat, etc., made from the pelts of animals. In general, a floor *rug* differs from a carpet in being woven either in one piece of a definite shape (square or rectangular) and design, or (*made rugs*) in breadths so made as to form a definite design when they are united, and in not being intended to cover the floor entirely. See ORIENTAL RUG.
☞ *Rug* often forms part of phrases indicating the nature, purpose, or origin of the particular rug; as, Oriental *rug;* steamer *rug;* automobile *rug;* camel's hair *rug.*
3. A covering or blanket, as for a horse or cow. *Brit.*
4. A kind of strong liquor. *Obs.*
5. A rough, woolly, or shaggy dog. *Obs.*

rug (rŭg), *adj.* Comfortable; cozy; snug.

rug (*dial.* rŭg, rōōg), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *ruggen*, of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *rugga* to rock (a cradle), Nor. dial. *rogga* to put in motion, drive; akin to E. ROCK, *v.*] To pull; wrench; tear. — *n.* A pull; tug; haul; also, a good bargain; a haul. *Both Obs. exc. Dial.*

ru'ga (rōō'gȧ), *n.;* *pl.* RUGÆ (-jē). [L. See ROUGH.] *Nat. Hist.* A wrinkle; fold; — chiefly in *pl.;* as, the *rugæ* of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

ru'gate (rōō'gāt), *adj.* [L. *rugatus*, past part. of *rugare* to wrinkle, fr. *ruga* a wrinkle.] Wrinkled; rugose.

Rug'bei'an (rŭg-bē'ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Rugby in England, esp. to Rugby school. — *n.* A pupil at Rugby school.

Rug'by (rŭg'bĭ), *n.* Also **Rugby football.** [So named because orig. played at *Rugby* school, Rugby, Warwickshire, Eng.] A kind of football game. See FOOTBALL, *n.*, 2.

Rugby game. See FIVES.

rug'ged (rŭg'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* [See RUG, *n.*] **1.** Having a rough uneven surface; not smooth; irregular; rough; as, a *rugged* mountain; a *rugged* path; *rugged* bark.
2. Specif.: **a** Not neat or well kept; uneven; unkempt.
His well-proportioned beard made rough and *rugged.* *Shak.*
b Rough with bristles or hair; shaggy. "The *rugged* Russian bear." *Shak.* **c** Full of furrows and ridges; seamed; wrinkled; as, a *rugged* road, forehead.
3. Harsh; hard; austere; sometimes, sour; surly; crabbed; — said of temper, character, appearance, etc., or of persons.
4. With no mark of refinement or culture; rude; uncivil; ungracious; unpolished, — said of conduct, manners, etc.
5. Characterized by active violence; fierce; turbulent; tempestuous; stormy; as, *rugged* weather.
6. Rough to the ear; harsh; — said of sound, style, etc.
The harsh cadence of a *rugged* line. *Dryden.*
7. Vigorous; robust; strong; sturdy; hardy; — said of health, physique, etc.; as, *rugged* common sense.
— **rug'ged-ly,** *adv.* — **rug'ged-ness,** *n.*

Rug-gie'ro (rōōd-jā'rō), *or* **Ro-ge'ro** (rō-jā'rō), *n.* [It.] In Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, a young Saracen knight born of Christian parents, who falls in love with, and finally marries, Bradamante, Ruggiero having become a Christian. From their union Ariosto derives the house of Este. Ruggiero is noted for having a hippogriff, and also a veiled shield whose dazzling splendor blinded all who saw it.

rug'ging (rŭg'ĭng), *n.* A coarse kind of woolen cloth used for rugs, wrapping, blanketing, etc.

rug'gle (rŭg''l; rōōg''l), *n. & v.* [See RUG to pull.] Shake; tug; pull. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rug gown. A gown made of rug, or of coarse, shaggy cloth; hence, one wearing such a gown, as a watchman. — **rug'-gowned,** *adj.*

rug'gy (rŭg'ĭ), *adj.* Rugged; rough. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

ru-go'sa rose (rōō-gō'sȧ). A race of garden roses descended from the Japanese *Rosa rugosa.*

ru'gose (rōō'gōs; rōō-gōs'), *adj.* [L. *rugosus*, fr. *ruga* a wrinkle.] Wrinkled; full of wrinkles; as, *rugose* cheeks; specif., *Bot. & Plant Pathol.*, having the veinlets sunken and the spaces between elevated, as leaves of sage or horehound. — **ru'gose-ly,** *adv.*
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
rugose-leaved, rugose-punctate.

ru-gos'i-ty (rōō-gŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *rugositas;* cf. F. *rugosité.*] Quality or state of being rugose; a wrinkled place; a wrinkle.

ru'gous (rōō'gŭs), *adj.* [Cf. F. *rugueux.*] Wrinkled; rugose.

ru'gu-lose (rōō'gū-lōs), *adj.* Having small rugæ; finely wrinkled.

ru'in (rōō'ĭn; 242), *n.* [ME. *ruine*, fr. OF. *ruine*, fr. L. *ruina.* See CONGRUOUS.] **1.** Act of falling or tumbling down; fall. *Now Rare.*
2. Such material, moral, or spiritual change in anything as to destroy it or impair its effectiveness; injury; destruction; overthrow; as, the *ruin* of a ship, health, character.
3. That which causes or promotes, or the act of causing or promoting, such destruction or impairment of effectiveness; ruination; as, drink will be the *ruin* of him.
4. That which is fallen down and become worthless from injury or decay; as, his mind is a *ruin;* esp., *pl.*, the remains of a destroyed or dilapidated house, city, or the like.
5. State of being decayed, or of having become ruined or worthless; as, to go to *ruin.*
6. Gin; esp., gin of inferior quality. *Slang, Eng.*
Syn. — Downfall, perdition, subversion, defeat; wreck.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

ruin-breathing	ruin-heaped	ruin-loving
ruin-crowned	ruin-hurled	ruinproof

ru'in (rōō'ĭn), *v.;* RU'INED (rōō'ĭnd); RU'IN-ING. [F. *ruiner.* See RUIN, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To bring to ruin or destruction; to cause to fall to pieces and decay; to impair essentially; to overthrow; destroy.
By thee raised, I *ruin* all my foes. *Milton.*
2. Specif.: **a** To bring to financial ruin or bankruptcy. **b** To bring to moral ruin; to deprive (a woman) of chastity.
3. To damage; injure; harm; spoil; as, you have *ruined* your gown with that coffee stain.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To rush headlong or plunge downward.
2. To fall to ruin; to go to ruin; to become decayed or dilapidated; to perish; as, we shall *ruin* the faster.
Syn. — Destroy, subvert, demolish.
Ant. — Preserve, save.

ru'in-a-ble (rōō'ĭn-ȧ-b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.

ruin agate. *Mineral.* A variety of agate, usually brown, showing, on a polished surface, markings suggestive of ruined buildings.

ru'in-ate (rōō'ĭ-nāt), *v.;* -AT'ED (-nāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [ML. *ruinatus*, past part. of *ruinare* to ruin. See RUIN.] *Transitive:* **1.** To demolish; subvert; overthrow; destroy; ruin.
I will not *ruinate* my father's house. *Shak.*
2. To reduce to poverty or wretchedness.
3. To cause to fall; to cast down. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
—, *Intransitive:* To fall; to tumble; to fall into ruin. *Rare.*

ru'in-ate, *adj.* [ML. *ruinatus*, past part.] Ruined.

ru'in-a'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of ruining, or state of being ruined.
2. Cause of ruin; destructive element or factor; as, that habit will be the *ruination* of him. *Collog.*

ru'in-a'tious (-nā'shŭs), *adj.* Ruinous. *Local, U. S.*

ru'in-a'tor (rōō'ĭ-nā'tĕr), *n.* Ruiner. *Rare.*

ru'ined (rōō'ĭnd), *adj.* That has suffered decay, dilapidation, or impairment of effectiveness; gone to ruin.
Reminiscences of a *ruined* generation. *G. Smith.*
Syn. — RUINED, DILAPIDATED. RUINED implies utter downfall or decay, which may not be inconsistent with (often tragic) dignity; that is DILAPIDATED (see etym. of v. t.) which is falling into partial ruin or decay, esp. through neglect; the word often connotes a certain degree of contempt; as, "nor appeared less than Archangel *ruined*" (*Milton*); "There is a power and magic in the *ruined* battlement, for which the palace of the present hour must yield its pomp" (*Byron*); "this *dilapidated* wharf . . . along which . . . the track of many languid years is seen in a border of unthrifty grass" (*Hawthorne*); a *dilapidated* hat.

ru'in-er (rōō'ĭ-nĕr), *n.* One who or that which ruins.

ru'ing (rōō'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of RUE. Hence, *n.* Sorrow; grief; lament; repentance.

ru'in-i-form' (rōō'ĭ-nĭ-fôrm'; rōō-ĭn'ĭ-), *adj.* [F. *ruiniforme.*] Having the appearance of ruins; — said of certain minerals.

ruin marble. A brecciated limestone giving, when cut and polished, a mosaic effect suggesting a picture of ruins.

ru'in-ous (rōō'ĭ-nŭs; 242), *adj.* [OF. *ruineux.* See RUIN.] **1.** Causing, or tending to cause, ruin; destructive; baneful; pernicious; as, a *ruinous* project.
2. Characterized by ruin; ruined; dilapidated; as, an edifice, bridge, or wall in a *ruinous* state.
3. Composed of, or consisting of, ruins.
The old town is a desolate *ruinous* place. *Borrow.*
Syn. — Deadly, subversive; decayed, demolished, tumbledown. **Ant.** — Favorable, beneficial; well-kept.
— **ru'in-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ru'in-ous-ness,** *n.*

rukh (rŭk), *n.* [Hind. *rakh.*] Forest; jungle. *Kipling.*

rukh (rōōk). Var. of ROC.

rul'a-ble (rōōl'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* That may be ruled, subject to rule; accordant or conformable to rule.

Ru'län'der (rōō'lĕn'dĕr), *n.* [G.] A kind of Baden wine. See RHINE WINE.

rule (rōōl; 242), *n.* [ME. *reule, riule*, fr. OF. *riule, reule, rieule*, fr. L. *regula* a ruler, rule, model, fr. *regere, rectum*, to lead straight, to direct. See RIGHT, *adj.;* cf. REGULAR.]
1. A prescribed guide for conduct or action; a governing direction; an authoritative enactment; a regulation; prescription; precept; as, the *rules* governing a school; a *rule* of etiquette or propriety; the *rules* of cricket.
2. Specif.: **a** The laws or regulations prescribed by the founder of a religious order for observance by its members; as, the *rule* of St. Dominic. **b** A regulation or by-law governing procedure in a legislative or corporate body, esp. such as determine the order of business, guarantee freedom of opinion, limit the use of time, etc.; as, the Committee on *Rules* in the House. See 1st JOINT RULE.
3. That which is done in conformance with a prescribed plan or system; uniform or established course of things; systematic method or practice; usual course or manner of procedure; as, my *rule* is to rise at six o'clock.
'T is against the *rule* of nature. *Shak.*
4. A limit set by order or regulation; a definite boundary or limited area, as that formerly established near a prison for prisoners of certain classes, as debtors; as, to live on *rule.* *Hist.*
5. Common practice; usual or normal case, condition, quality, action, or the like, accepted as standard; as, we have cold winters as a general *rule;* in many ways politically Switzerland is an exception to the *rule.*
6. Conduct in general; behavior. *Obs.* "This uncivil *rule.*" *Shak.* Specif.: *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Behavior tending to be unruly; also, a rude or unruly person.
7. Act of ruling; administration of law; government; sway; empire; authority; control; as, absolute *rule* over the natives; also, the period during which a (specified) government exercises sway; as, during the *rule* of Elizabeth.
8. **a** A straight strip of wood, metal, or the like, which serves as a guide in drawing a straight line; a ruler. **b** A measuring instrument consisting of a graduated bar of wood, ivory, metal, or the like, which is usually marked so as to show inches and fractions of an inch or centimeters and millimeters, and often jointed so that it may be folded compactly, esp. when intended for workmen's use.
9. Regular or serial order; a line; row. *Obs.*
10. A ruling, or straight line drawn on paper.
11. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = NORMA, 5. *Rare.*
12. *Gram.* A general principle concerning the formation or use of words, or a concise statement thereof; as, the *rules* for forming plurals of nouns.
13. *Law.* An order or direction made by a court, usually in writing, regulating court practice (*general rule*) or regulating the action of parties in special cases (*special rule*).

---

ruf'fi-an-dom, *n.* See -DOM.
ruf'fi-an-hood', *n.* See -HOOD.
ruf'fi-an-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
ruf'fi-a'no (rōō'fĭ-ä'nō), **ruf-fi'a-no** (rō-fē'ȧ-nō), *n.;* *pl.* RUFFIANI (-ä'nē), RUFFIANI (rōō-fē'ȧ-nē). [It. See RUFFIAN.] = RUFFIAN. *Obs.*
ruf'fi-an-ous, *adj.* Ruffianly. *Obs.*
ruf'fle (rŭf'l). Var. of ROUGHY.
ruf'fin, *n.* [*often cap.*] [Origin obscure; cf. RUFFIAN.] = RUFFIAN, *n.*, 3.
ruf'fin-ous, *adj.* Ruffianly. *Obs.*
ruf'fle-head'ed (66), *adj.* See -HEADED.
ruf'fle-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
ruf'fle-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* See -MENT.
ruff'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
ruff'mans, *n.* Hedge. *Obs.*
ruff'-necked', *adj.* See -NECKED.
ruff'peck', *n.* Bacon. *Obs.*
ruff'y. Var. of ROUGHY.
ruf'l. Ruffle. *Refl. Sp.*
rufous hummingbird. See HUMMINGBIRD.
ruft. Var. of RIFT, belch.
ruft. Ruffed. *Ref. Sp.*
Rugby tan. = ARAB BROWN.
rugg. Var. of RUG, pull.
Rug'ger (rŭg'ĕr), *n.* = RUGBY. *Slang, Eng.*
rug'head'ed, *adj.* Having shaggy hair; shockheaded. *Obs.*
ru'gine, *n.* [F.] **1.** *Swg.* A raspatory. *Obs.*
2. A soft cloth. *Obs.*
ru'gine, *v. t.* [F. *ruginer* to scrape.] To scrape. *Obs.*
rug'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
rug'mak'er, *n.* See MAKER. — **rug'mak'ing,** *n. & adj.*
Ru-go'sa (rōō-gō'sȧ). [NL.] Syn. of TETRACORALLA. [BAIC.
rugose mosaic. See POTATO MO-
Ru-ha'mah (rōō-hä'mȧ; -hä'-mȧ). *Bib.* [cont.]
Ruhm'korff coil. = INDUCTION
ru'i-nek. Var. of ROONEK.
ru'in-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
Ruk'bat (rŭk'băt), *n.* [Ar. *rukbah* knee, in full *rukbat al-rāmi* the archer's knee. Cf. RUCHBAH.] See STAR, *Table.*

---

14. *Math.* A determinate method prescribed for performing any operation and attaining a certain result.
15. *Print.* **a** A thin type-high plate of metal (usually brass) with a line or lines as its face. ***Single rule*** has one light line; ***parallel rule***, two light lines; ***double rule***, a light and a heavy line; ***dotted rule***, a line of dots; ***wave rule***, a wave line. **b** A dash. *British.* **c** A composing rule.
Syn. — Law, maxim, guide, canon, order, method; direction. See PRINCIPLE.
— ***as a rule.*** As a general thing; usually; ordinarily; as, he behaves well, *as a rule.* — ***under the rule.*** *New York Stock Exchange.* In accordance with a rule providing for sales or purchases to be made by an officer of the exchange for the account of members not fulfilling their contracts made on the floor.

rule (rōōl; 242), *v.;* RULED (rōōld); RUL'ING (rōōl'-). [OF. *reuler, ruiler,* fr. L. *regulare.* See RULE, *n.;* cf. REGULATE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To control the will and actions of; to exercise authority or dominion over; to govern; manage. "One that *ruleth* well his own house." 1 *Tim.* iii. 4.
2. To control or direct by influence, counsel, or persuasion; to guide. "She will be *ruled* . . . by me." *Shak.*
3. To be dominant in; to form the controlling part, factor, or influence of; as, a note of quiet humor *rules* the essay.
4. To establish or settle by or as by a rule; to fix by universal or general consent or practice. *Now Rare.*
That's a *ruled* case with the schoolmen. *Atterbury.*
5. To decide; to command authoritatively; specif., *Law,* to require or command by rule; to give as a direction, order, or determination of court.
6. To keep within reasonable limits; to moderate or restrain; as, to *rule* one's passions or desires.
7. To mark with lines made with a pen, pencil, etc., guided by a rule or ruler; to print or mark with lines by means of a rule or other contrivance effecting a similar result; as, to *rule* a sheet of paper; also, to mark (a line) on a paper as with a ruler; as, he *ruled* vertical lines on the sheet.
8. Hence, to arrange in more or less regular order; to mark off; arrange; also, *Obs.,* to decorate; ornament.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To have power or command; to exercise supreme authority; — often followed by *over.*
By me princes *rule,* and nobles. *Prov.* viii. 16.
2. *Com.* To keep within a (certain) range for a time; to be in general, or as a rule; as, prices *rule* lower today.
3. *Law.* To lay down and settle a rule or order of court; to decide an incidental point; to enter a rule.
Syn. — Influence, counsel, persuade. See GOVERN.

rule out. Also ***rule off.*** *Horse Racing.* To debar (a horse, rider, or driver) from a race or heat.

rule the roast. To be at the head of affairs. Cf. *rule the roost,* under ROOST, *n.* "The new-made duke that *rules the roast.*" *Shak.*

rule against perpetuities. See PERPETUITY, **4 b.**

Rule Britannia. A patriotic song, regarded as a British national anthem, composed (1740) by Thomas Augustine Arne (see *Biog.*) for his masque of *Alfred,* to commemorate the accession of George I. Handel used it in his *Occasional Oratorio* (1746).

ruled surface (rōōld). *Geom.* A surface, properly a skew surface, generated by a moving straight line; also, sometimes, a developable surface where consecutives intersect; scroll; regulus.

rule in Shelley's case. *Law.* See SHELLEY'S CASE.

rule joint. A knuckle joint having shoulders that abut when the connected pieces are opened out fully, and thus permit folding in one direction only.

rule'mon'ger (rōōl'mŭng'gĕr), *n.* A stickler for rules; a slave of rules.

rule ni'si (nī'sī). *Law.* A rule upon condition, to become absolute unless cause is shown to the contrary.

rule of coss (kŏs). [It. *regola di cosa* rule of thing, the unknown quantity being called the *cosa,* or the thing.] Algebra. *Obs.*

rule of eleven. *Whist.* The rule that when a player leads his fourth best card of a suit, other than an honor, the number of its pips subtracted from eleven gives the number of higher cards of the same suit not in the leader's hand.

rule of faith. A final standard for the determination of truth in religion. Specif., *Theol.,* the repository and authoritative criterion of Christian belief, identified by Roman Catholics with the Scriptures and ecclesiastical tradition, by the older Protestantism with the Scriptures alone, and by some Modernists with Jesus Christ religiously interpreted as revelation of God.

rule of false, falsehood, *or* **false position.** **a** The approximation to a zero of a function $f(x)$ obtained by assuming that $f(x)$ is a linear function of x in the interval $a \leq x \leq b$, where a and b are two nearly equal values of x for which $f(x)$ has values of opposite sign. **b** A rule for the approximate construction of a geometrical figure by a succession of trials.

rule of proportion. The rule of three.

rule of supposition. = RULE OF FALSE **a.**

rule of the air. Any provision of the code of regulations governing the meeting and overtaking of other aircraft, the use of defined air lanes of travel, height of flying over cities, etc. In some jurisdictions there are statutory provisions.

rule of the road. **1.** *Law.* Any of the various regulations imposed upon travelers by land or water for their mutual convenience or safety. In the United States it is a rule of the road that land travelers passing in opposite directions shall turn out each to his own right, and generally that overtaking persons or vehicles shall turn out to the left; in England the rule for vehicles (but not for pedestrians) is the opposite of this.
2. *Naut.* Any of the rules making up a code governing vessels as to the lights to be carried, the signals to be made, and the action of one vessel with respect to another when risk of collision exists. The ***International Rules of the Road*** apply on the high seas, the ***Inland Rules of the Road*** apply in United States waters within certain geographical limits, and on the Great Lakes and certain rivers. The ***Pilot Rules*** amplify the Inland Rules.

rule of three. *Math.* The rule for finding the fourth term of a proportion where three are given. The rule states that the product of the means equals the product of the extremes.

rule'-of-thre'. *n.* The birthroot *Trillium erectum.*

rule of thumb. Also **rule o' thumb.** Any rude process or operation, like that of using the thumb as a rule in measuring; hence, judgment and practical experience as distinguished from scientific knowledge.

rule of trial and error. *Math.* = RULE OF FALSE **b.**

rul'er (rōōl'ĕr; 242), *n.* **1.** One who or that which rules; specif.: **a** One who exercises sway, authority, or dominating influence; esp., one who exercises the governing powers commonly associated with a king, or the like. **b** A worker who, or a machine that, rules paper.
2. A straight or curved strip of wood, metal, etc., with a smooth edge, used for guiding a pen or pencil in drawing lines; a rule or straightedge.

rul'er (rōōl'ĕr; 242), *v. t.* To strike with a ruler.

rul'er·ship, *n.* The office, function, or status of a ruler; sovereignty; rule.

rul'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who rules; government.
2. Act of drawing ruled lines; also, a ruled line, or ruled lines, specif. those of a diffraction grating.
3. *Law.* A decision or rule of a judge or a court, esp. one on a point of law, usually given orally.
4. *Math.* A generator of a ruled surface.

rul'ing, *adj.* **1.** That rules, or controls; predominant; reigning; as, a *ruling* passion; a *ruling* sovereign.
2. [From RULING, *n.*] Pertaining to, or used in, making ruled lines.
3. *Com.* Of prices, prevailing at a given time; current; as, the *ruling* cost of hogs in Chicago; also, average; as, the *ruling* price of wheat over the last thirty years.
— **rul'ing·ly,** *adv.*

ruling elder. A lay presbyter or member of a Presbyterian church session; — in distinction from a minister, who is a teaching (and ruling) elder. See 2d ELDER, 3.

ruling engine. *Physics.* An exceedingly accurate and delicately adjusted form of ruling machine for ruling diffraction gratings, and other fine and accurately spaced rulings.

ruling grade. *Railroads.* The grade, on any particular road, regarded as limiting the weight of a train that can be drawn by one engine. See PUSHER GRADE.

ruling pen. A draftsman's pen for ruling lines, having a pair of adjustable metal blades or points between which the ink is contained, the thickness of the line being regulated by a screw which closes the blades or allows them to open.

rull (rōōl), *v. t.* [Var. of ROLL, *v.*] To wheel or trundle, as ore. — **rull'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

rul'lion (rŭl'yŭn), *n.* [AS. *rifeling.* See RIVELING; cf. RILLING.] *Chiefly Scot.* **1.** A kind of shoe or sandal made of untanned leather.
2. A large rough-looking person or creature; esp., a coarse, masculine woman.

rum (rŭm), *n.* [Short for RUMBULLION. Cf. RUMBOOZE.]
1. An alcoholic liquor prepared by fermenting molasses, macerated sugar cane, or other saccharine cane product, and distilling. The new (white) rum is colored with caramel and aged. Rum is made chiefly in the West Indies. Its flavor is partly due to ethyl butyrate, called ***rum essence*** in the manufacture of factitious rum.
2. Hence, loosely, any intoxicating liquor; intoxicating liquor in general; as, the crimes due to *rum.* *U. S.*
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

rum-bred	rum-fired	rum-producing
rum-crazed	rum-flavored	rum-selling
rum-drinking	rum-nosed	rum-smelling

rum (rŭm), *adj.* [From obs. *rum, rome,* a slang word for good, used in various combinations, prob. fr. Romany *rom* a husband, a gypsy. See ROMANY.] *Slang.* **1.** Queer; odd; — sometimes with derogatory implication.
Authors are a *rum* lot. *Stephen McKenna.*
2. Sometimes, dangerous; serious; "tough"; as, he would be a *rum* customer to handle; a *rum* go.
3. Unusually fine; excellent.

rum (rŭm), *n.* Anything queer or odd; a country parson; a rum one. *Slang, Obs.*

rum (rōōm), *n.* [Assamese *rām.*] A blue dye, resembling indigo, from an East Indian shrub (*Strobilanthes flaccidifolius*).

rum (rŭm), *n.* = 2d RUMMY.

rum (rōōm; rŏŏm). Var. of ROOM. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Rum (rōōm), *or* **Roum** (rōōm), *n.* [Ar. *Rūm,* pl. of *Rūmī* belonging to Rome.] An indefinite term applied originally in medieval times by Moslems to Europeans and esp. to the peoples of the Byzantine empire, including Asia Minor; also, later, the Seljuk empire in Asia Minor.

ru·mal' (rōō·mäl'; -môl'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *rūmāl,* fr. Per. *ru* face + *māl* wiping.] **a** A kerchief used for a headdress by men in India. **b** A fabric of cotton or silk made in Bombay, India.

Ru·ma'ni·an (rōō·mā'nĭ·ăn; -mān'yăn), *adj.* Officially **Ro·ma'ni·an** (rō·mā'nĭ·ăn; -mān'yăn). [NL. *Rumania* ⟨cf. F. *Romanie*), fr. Rumanian word *Ruman* Rumanian, fr. L. *Romanus* Roman. See ROMAN.] Of or pertaining to Rumania, which was formed by the union of Moldavia and Walachia in 1861 and became a kingdom in 1881. — *n.* **a** An inhabitant of Rumania or one whose native speech is Rumanian. **b** The language of Rumania, a Romance language containing many words from other tongues, as the Slavic, Turkish, and Greek. Modern Rumanian employs a Latin alphabet. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Rumanian Church. The Orthodox Church of Rumania. The Rumanian Constitution of 1923 recognizes, also, as a state church the Greek Catholic (which see).

Rumanian Uniat. See UNIAT.

‖**rum'ba** (rōōm'bä; *U. S.* rŭm'bä), *n.* [Sp., prob. of Afr. origin.] In Cuba, a Negro dance of violent movements, the performance of which is forbidden by law; also, *U. S.,* a dance imitative of this.

rum barge. A powerful drink. Cf. RUMBOOZE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

rum'be·low' (rŭm'bē·lō'), *n. Obs.* **1.** A meaningless burden in ancient songs, esp. sea songs.
2. [Cf. ML. *rumbula,* an insulting appellation of a woman.] A wanton; a prostitute.

rum'ble (rŭm'b'l), *v.;* -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). [ME. *romblen;* akin to D. *rommelen,* G. *rummeln,* Dan. *rumle;* of imitative origin.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To make a low, heavy, rolling sound; to sound, esp. low and continuously. "Let music *rumble.*" *Marlowe.*
In the mean while the skies 'gan *rumble* sore. *Surrey.*
2. To travel or go with an accompanying low, heavy, rolling sound; as, he *rumbled* down the avenue in his truck.
3. To speak in a low, rolling tone; also, to move or stir about heavily and noisily.
4. To murmur; ripple. *Spenser.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To stir up; knock about; esp., to roll or move around or along so as to make a noise.
2. To utter or give forth in a low, rolling voice.
3. To polish or otherwise treat in a rumble (sense 4).

rum'ble (rŭm'b'l), *n.* **1.** A noisy report; rumor; also, a complaint; a grumble. *Obs.*
2. A noisy disturbance; uproar. *Obs.*
3. A low, heavy, continuous sound like that made by heavy wagons or the reverberation of thunder.
4. A tumbling barrel or rattler.
5. a A seat for servants, behind the body of a carriage. **b** Short for RUMBLE SEAT.

rum'ble (rŭm'b'l), *v. i.* To ramble. *Obs.*

rum'ble–bum'ble, *n.* Jumble; hodgepodge; miscellaneous mass or mixture. *Colloq.*

rum'ble·gar'ie (rŭm'l·gär'ĭ), *adj.* Careless; disorderly; harum-scarum. *Scot.*

rum'ble·gump'tion (-gŭm'shŭn), *n.* [See GUMPTION.] Good judgment; sense; intelligence. *Scot.*

rum'ble·ment (rŭm'b'l·mĕnt), *n.* A rumbling sound. *Rare.*

rum'bler (rŭm'blĕr), *n.* One who or that which rumbles; specif.: **a** A tumbling barrel. **b** A worker or machine that rumbles castings, etc.

rumble seat. A folding seat in the back of an automobile, not covered by the top, as in a coupé or roadster.

rum'ble–tum'ble, *n.* **1.** = RUMBLE, *n.,* **5 a.**
2. A heavy coach or cart that moves with a deep, rumbling sound.

rum'bling (rŭm'blĭng), *n.* **1.** A low continued rolling or jarring sound, as of thunder.
2. *Med.* A rumbling noise produced by gas in the bowels.

rum'bling, *adj.* That rumbles. — **rum'bling·ly,** *adv.*

rum blossom. A grog blossom. *Colloq.*

rum'bly (rŭm'blĭ), *adj.* **a** Causing rumbling or rattling; rough; — said of a road, path, or the like. **b** Tending to rumble or rattle; — said of thunder, a cart, wheel, etc.

rum'bo (rŭm'bō), *n.* [Cf. RUM liquor.] Grog. *Archaic.*

rum·booze' (rŭm·bōōz'), *n.* [From RUM, *adj.*] *Now Rare.* **a** Excellent liquor; good wine. **b** = RAMBOOZE.

rum·bow'ling (-bō'lĭn), *n.* [See RUMBULLION.] Grog. *Sailors' Slang.*

rum·bul'lion (rŭm·bŭl'yŭn; *dial.* rŭm·bŏŏl'-), *n.* [Appar. fr. RUM, *adj.* Cf. RUM, *n.*] **1.** Uproar; fracas.
2. Rum.

rum·bump'tious (rŭm·bŭmp'shŭs), *adj.* Overbearing; bumptious; also, rambunctious. *Slang.*

rum·bus'ti·cal (-bŭs'tĭ·kăl), *adj.* Rumbustious. *Colloq.*

rum·bus'tious (rŭm·bŭs'chŭs), *adj.* Rambunctious. *Slang.* — **rum·bus'tious·ness,** *n.*

rum cherry. The wild black cherry (*Padus serotina*), the fruit of which is used for making wine and sometimes for flavoring liquors.

rum·chun'der, *n., or* **rum·chun'der silk** (rŭm·chŭn'dĕr). A silk fabric of fine texture. *India.*

rum'–dum', *adj.* Also **rum'–dumm'.** [Prob. fr. G. *rum* rum + *dumm* stupid, silly.] Intoxicated; reeling from drunkenness. — **rum'–dum', rum'–dumm',** *n. Both Colloq.*

Ru·me'li·an (rōō·mē'lĭ·ăn; -mēl'yăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Rumelia, the name given (from the 15th century to the administrative changes of 1870–75) to the Turkish possessions on the Balkan peninsula. The population was mainly Bulgarian. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Rumelia.

ru'men (rōō'mĕn), *n.; pl.* -MINA (-mĭ·nä). [L. *rumen* gullet; akin to L. *ruminari, ruminare,* to chew the cud, Skr. *romantha* chewing the cud, Lith. *raumuo, -mens,* muscle, flesh. Cf. RUMINATE.] **1.** The first stomach or paunch of ruminants. See RUMINANTIA, *Illust.*
2. The cud of a ruminant.

ru'men·i'tis (rōō'mĕn·ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *rumen* + *-itis.*] *Veter.* Inflammation of the rumen.

ru'men·o·cen·te'sis (rōō'mĕn·ō·sĕn·tē'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See RUMEN; CENTESIS.] *Veter.* Puncture of the rumen with a trocar and cannula to permit the escape of gas.

ru'men·ot'o·my (-ŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*rumen* + *-tomy.*] *Vet. Surg.* Incision into the rumen.

rum essence. See 1st RUM, 1.

Ru'mex (rōō'mĕks), *n.* [L., sorrel.] *Bot.* A large genus of plants (family Polygonaceae), the docks and sorrels, natives mainly of north temperate regions. They are herbs or rarely shrubs, having small flowers in axillary clusters, often aggregated in a large panicle. The fruit is 3-angled and wingless, enclosed in the persistent perianth, of which the inner segments often bear conspicuous tubercles (grains). See 1st DOCK, SORREL, CANAIGRE.

rum·fus'tian (rŭm·fŭs'chăn), *n.* A hot drink composed of strong beer, white wine or sherry, gin, egg yolks, sugar, and spices.

rum·gump'tion (rŭm·gŭm'shŭn; rŏŏm·gŏŏm'-), *n.* Keenness or shrewdness. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

rum·gump'tious (-shŭs), *adj.* Keen; shrewd; also, bold; quarrelsome. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Ru·mi'na (rōō·mī'nä), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* The goddess of nursing mothers.

ru'mi·nal (rōō'mĭ·năl; -n'l), *adj.* [L. *ruminalis.*] Ruminant. *Rare.*

ru'mi·nant (-mĭ·nănt), *adj.* [L. *ruminans, -antis,* pres. part. See RUMINATE.] **1.** Chewing the cud; characterized by chewing again what has been swallowed; of or pertaining to the Ruminantia.
2. Hence, given to, or engaged in, pondering; meditative. — **ru'mi·nant·ly,** *adv.*

ru'mi·nant, *n.* A ruminant mammal.

Ru'mi·nan'ti·a (rōō'mĭ·năn'shĭ·ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A division of even-toed hoofed mammals including those that chew the cud, as the oxen, sheep, goats, antelopes, giraffes, deer, chevrotains, and camels. They are divided into three principal groups: the Pecora (which see), or true ruminants, in which the complex stomach is completely four-chambered; the Tylopoda, or camels and llamas, in which it is imperfectly four-parted; and the Tragulina, or chevrotains, in which it is three-parted. The first and largest division of the stomach of typical ruminants is the rumen, or paunch; the second, the reticulum; the third, the omasum, psalterium, or manyplies; and the fourth, the abomasum, or rennet bag. The herbaceous food is swallowed unchewed, and passes into the rumen or the reticulum, whence it is regurgitated in masses which are then thoroughly masticated and mixed with saliva while the animal is at rest. It is then swallowed, mixed with saliva to a semifluid mass, and passes through the reticulum and omasum into the abomasum, where it is acted on by the gastric juice.

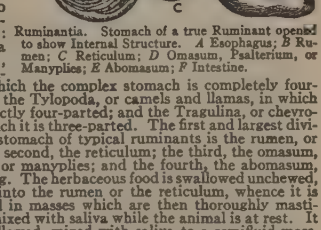

Ruminantia. Stomach of a true Ruminant opened to show Internal Structure. *A* Esophagus; *B* Rumen; *C* Reticulum; *D* Omasum, Psalterium, or Manyplies; *E* Abomasum; *F* Intestine.

ru'mi·nate (rōō'mĭ·nāt; 242), *v.;* RU'MI·NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *ruminatus,* past part. of

---

rule'a·ble. Var. of RULABLE.
rule'dom, *n.* See -DOM.
rule'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
rull'ey, rull'y (rŏŏl'ĭ). Vars. of ROLLEY. *Dial. Eng.*
rullichie. Var. of ROLLICHE.
rul'lock (rŭl'ŭk). Var. of ROWLOCK.
rul'y (rōōl'ĭ), *adj.* [Cf. OF. *reulé, riulé, rieulé,* prop. past part. See RULE.] Orderly; obedient. *Obs.*
Ru'mah (rōō'mä). *Bib.*
Ru'man (rōō'măn), *n.* = WALACHIAN, *n.*
Ru·man'. Var. of ROUMAN.
Ru·manesh'. Var. of ROMANESH.
rumb. Var. of RHUMB.
rum'bld. Rumbled. *Ref. Sp.*
rumbling mill. = TUMBLING BARREL.
rum·bow'line (rŭm·bō'lĭn). Var. of ROMBOWLINE.
rum'el·gump'tion. Var. of RUMBLEGUMPTION. *Scot.*

ruminari, ruminare. See RUMEN.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To chew the cud; to chew again what has been chewed slightly and swallowed.
2. To bring up something again and again for mental consideration; to muse; meditate; ponder; reflect.
Apart from the hope of the gospel, who is there that *ruminates* on the felicity of heaven? *T. Taylor.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To chew over again.
2. To meditate, think of, or ponder over; to muse on.
Mad with desire, she *ruminates* her sin. *Dryden.*
Syn. — See CONSIDER.

ru'mi·nate (rōō'mĭ·nāt), *adj. Bot.* Mottled as if chewed; — applied to the endosperm of certain seeds, as those of the nutmeg, in which the dark inner layer of the testa is infolded into the lighter endosperm.

ru'mi·nate, *n.* Cogitation; thought; meditation. *Obs.*

ru'mi·nat'ing (rōō'mĭ·nāt'ĭng), *adj.* Ruminant; contemplative. See RUMINATE, *v.* — **ru'mi·nat'ing·ly,** *adv.*

ru'mi·na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ruminatio.*] **1.** Act or process of ruminating, or chewing the cud. See RUMINANTIA.
2. Act of ruminating, or considering at more or less length; deliberate meditation or reflection.
3. *Med.* Regurgitation, esp. with rechewing, of previously swallowed food, as in certain disorders of infants or adults; merycism.

ru'mi·na'tive (rōō'mĭ·nā'tĭv), *adj.* Inclined to, or engaged in, rumination or meditation; also, marked by careful consideration; fully meditated. — **ru'mi·na'tive·ly,** *adv.*

ru'mi·na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* [LL.] **1.** One who ruminates, or muses; one who deliberates or reflects.
2. *Med.* One who or that which ruminates.

rum'kin (rŭm'kĭn), *n.* A tailless fowl. *Dial.*

rum'kin (rŭm'kĭn), *n.* [Cf. MD. *roomerken,* and E. RUMMER. See -KIN.] A drinking vessel. *Obs.*

rum'mage (rŭm'ĭj), *n.* [MF. *arrumage* (F. *arrimage*), fr. *arrumer* (F. *arrimer*) to stow goods in the hold of a ship, fr. OF. *aruner* to arrange (fr. *run* hold) and *rum, run,* hold of a ship, of Teut. origin. See ROOM.] **1.** *Naut.* A place or room for the stowage of cargo in a ship; also, act of arranging or stowing cargo. *Obs.*
2. Act or process of stirring. *Obs.*
3. A searching carefully by looking into every corner, and by turning things over; hence, an upheaval; derangement; confusion; turmoil.
4. Rubbish; litter; confused mass. *Chiefly Dial.*
5. Short for RUMMAGE SALE.

rum'mage (rŭm'ĭj), *v.;* -MAGED (-ĭjd); -MAG·ING (-ĭj·ĭng). *Trans.:* **1.** *Naut.* To make room in, as a ship, for cargo; to move about, as packages, ballast, etc., for stowage; pack. *Obs.*
2. To search or examine thoroughly by looking into every corner, and turning over or removing goods or other things; to ransack; as, to *rummage* a dictionary for a satisfactory word. Also, *Obs.,* to stir, as a liquid; to disarrange; put in confusion.
3. To bring to light by or as by a thorough search; to gather or collect as by searching.
Theobald had *rummaged* up a conclusion from some odd corner of his soul. *Samuel Butler.*
4. To search (an incoming ship) for dutiable or prohibited goods; — used of the customs officials. *Eng.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To stow cargo in the hold of a ship. *Obs.*
2. To make a search, as by looking into every corner.
I have often *rummaged* for old books in Little Britain. *Swift.*
3. To create a turmoil or confusion.

rum'mag·er (rŭm'ĭj·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which rummages; specif.: *Obs.* **a** An instrument for stirring a liquid, as in distilling. **b** *Naut.* A person on shipboard in charge of stowing the cargo.

rummage sale. A clearance sale of unclaimed goods in a public store, or of odds and ends accumulated in a shop or elsewhere, or collected for a sale for charity.

rum'mag·y (rŭm'ĭj·ĭ; rōōm'-), *adj.* Rubbishy; untidy. *Dial. Eng.*

rum'mer (rŭm'ĕr), *n.* [D. *roemer, romer;* cf. G. *römer;* perh. properly, Roman.] A large tall glass or drinking cup, esp. for wine.

rum'mes (rŭm'ĕs; -ĭs), **rum'mish** (-ĭsh), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To bellow; roar. *Obs. Scot.*

Rum millet. Among Moslems, the community of Greeks; specif., Orthodox Greeks.

rum'my (rŭm'ĭ), *adj.;* RUM'MI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); RUM'MI·EST. [From RUM, *adj.*] = RUM, queer; odd. *Slang.* — **rum'mi·ly,** *adv.* — **rum'mi·ness,** *n.*

rum'my (rŭm'ĭ), *n.* [Prob. fr. RUMMY rum, *adj.*] **1.** A round game at cards played by drawing from the talon or taking the card face up beside it and discarding sequences, triplets, etc. The first player rid of all cards scores the pip value of those still held by other players.
2. Any odd or queer person; a chap; — often in a somewhat derogatory sense. *Slang.*

rum'my, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, rum.

rum'my (rŭm'ĭ), *n.* One who drinks rum; a drunkard; also, a dealer in, or distiller of, rum or intoxicating liquors. *Slang, U. S.*

rum'ness, *n.* Quality or condition of being rum, or queer; oddity; idiosyncracy. *Colloq.*

rum'ney (rŭm'nĭ), *n.* [OF. *romenie, rommenie,* a kind of Greek wine, fr. *Romenie, Roumenie,* ML. *Romania,* the Roman Empire, Eastern Empire.] A heavy, sweet Greek wine, in use in England from the 14th to the 17th centuries.

ru'mor, ru'mour (rōō'mĕr; 242), *n.* [OF. *rumor, rumour* (F. *rumeur*), fr. L. *rumor.* See RUNE.] **1.** A prolonged, indistinct noise; clamor; uproar. *Obs.*
2. A message; word; voice. *Obs.*
3. A flying or popular report; the common talk; tidings; hence, public fame; notoriety; reputation.
This *rumor* of him went forth throughout all Judea, and throughout all the region round about. *Luke* vii. 17.
4. A story or report current without any known authority for its truth; — in this sense often personified.

ru'mor, ru'mour, *v. t.;* -MORED, -MOURED (-rōō'mĕrd); -MOR·ING, -MOUR·ING. To tell by rumor; to give out tidings of; to noise abroad.

ru'mor, ru'mour, *v. i.* To murmur; complain. *Obs.*

ru'mor·er, ru'mour·er, *n.* One who spreads rumors.

ru'mor·ous (rōō'mĕr·ŭs), *adj.* **1.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a rumor; filled with rumor or rumors.
2. Resounding; also, murmuring. *Archaic.*

rump (rŭmp), *n.* [ME. *rumpe,* of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *rumpe,* Icel. *rumpr;* akin to D. *romp* trunk, body, LG. *rump,* G. *rumpf.*] **1.** The posterior end of the body of an animal, generally including the buttocks; in birds, the region of the sacrum, or posterior part of the back, only.
2. Among butchers, the piece of beef back of the upper part of the sirloin. See BEEF, *Illust.*
3. The hind or tail end; a fag end; a remnant.
4. a [*cap.* with *the*] = RUMP PARLIAMENT. **b** Hence, any small remaining group of a party or body; — often attrib.; as, a *rump* cabinet; a *rump* caucus.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
Rump-branded, rump-feathered, rump-galled, rump-spotted.

rump (rŭmp), *v. t.* **1.** *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To dock, as a horse. **b** To deprive of possessions; to bankrupt; also, to plunder.
2. Formerly, to insult, as by turning one's back upon. *Slang.*

rum'pad (rŭm'păd), *n.* The highway. *Old Slang.*

rum·pade' (rŭm·pād'), *v. t.* [From RUMPAD.] To hold up; rob. — **rum'pad·der** (rŭm'păd·ĕr), *n. Both Old Slang.*

rump bone. The sacrum.

-rumped (-rŭmpt). A combining form of *rumped,* adj., as in: **goose'rumped', red'-rumped', square'-rumped', white'-rumped'.**

Rum'pel·stilz'chen (rōōm'pĕl·shtĭlts'kĕn; -shĕn), *n.* Also **Rum'pel·stilts'kin.** [G.] In German legend and fairy tales, a kindly dwarf, or kobold.

Rump'er (rŭmp'ĕr), *n.* A member or a supporter of the Rump Parliament. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

rump'-fed', *adj.* Perhaps, fattened in the rump; pampered. "The *rump-fed* ronyon." *Shak.*

rum'ple (rŭm'p'l), *v. t.;* RUM'PLED (-p'ld); RUM'PLING (-plĭng). [MD. *rumpelen, rompelen;* akin to D. *rimpelen* to wrinkle, *rompelig* rough, uneven, G. *rümpfen* to wrinkle, OHG. *rimpfan,* AS. *gehrumpen* wrinkled, Gr. *krambos* dry, shriveled. Cf. FRUMP, RAMP, RIMPLE.] To make uneven; to form into irregular inequalities; to wrinkle; crumple; tousle; muss. — *v. i.* To form into wrinkles or creases; to muss.

rum'ple, *n.* [MD. *rumpel, rompel.* See RUMPLE, *v.*] A fold or plait; a wrinkle.

rum'ple (rŭm'p'l; rōōm'p'l), *n.* [From RUMP.] Rump; tail. *Scot.*

rump'less (rŭmp'lĕs; 119), *adj.* Lacking the coccygeal vertebrae, as certain domestic fowls; tailless.

rum'ply (rŭm'plĭ), *adj.* Rumpled.

Rump Parliament, *or* **the Rump.** The remnant of the Long Parliament after Pride's Purge. It was expelled by Cromwell in 1653, restored in 1659, and dissolved by Gen. Monk in 1660.

rump'scut'tle (rŭmp'skŭt''l), *n.* A wild hoydenish woman.

rump steak. A steak cut from the rump. See BEEF, *Illust.*

rum·pun'cheon (rŭm·pŭn'chŭn), *n.* A puncheon of rum.

rum'pus (rŭm'pŭs), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A disturbance; noisy confusion; a fracas. *Colloq.*

rum ram ruf. A humorous expression representing alliterative versification. *Chaucer.*

rum'run'ner (rŭm'rŭn'ĕr), *n.* One engaged in bringing prohibited alcoholic liquor ashore or across the border; one transporting alcoholic liquor. — **rum'run'ning,** *n. U. S.*

rum'shop' (-shŏp'), *n.* A saloon. *U. S.*

rum shrub. A drink composed of rum, water, sugar, and lime, lemon, or orange juice, with some flavoring extract.

rum sucker. The moss *Polytrichum commune.*

rum'swiz'zle (rŭm'swĭz''l), *n.* A fabric made in Ireland from imported undyed wool.

rum'ty·too' (rŭm'tĭ·tōō'; 66), *adj.* Also **rum'ti·too'.** [Of imitative origin.] Ordinary; commonplace. *Colloq. & Dial.* "A collection of *rumtytoo* people." *Galsworthy.*

run (rŭn), *v.; past* RAN (răn) or, *Dial.,* RUN; *past part.* RUN; *pres. part. & verbal n.* RUN'NING. [ME. *rinnen, rennen* (pret. *ran,* past part. *runnen, ronnen*), fr. ON. and fr. AS. *rinnan* (pret. *ran,* past part. *gerunnen*), and *iernan, irnan,* to run, to flow (pret. *orn, arn, earn,* past part. *urnen*); akin to MD. *rinnen, rennen,* OS. & OHG. *rinnan,* G. *rinnen, rennen,* ON. *rinna, renna,* Goth. *rinnan,* and L. *orior* I rise, Gr. *ornymi* I stir up, rouse, OSlav. *roniti* to pour out, Skr. *arṇas* wave, flood, stream. See RIDE, RILL, RISE, ROAM; cf. EMBER, *adj.,* IRRITATE, ORIENT, ORIGIN, RENNET.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To move swiftly, smoothly, or with quick action; — said of animate or inanimate things, as a stream, a wagon, a person, etc.; to go rapidly; hasten.
2. Specif.: **a** To move rapidly by springing steps so that there is an instant in each step when neither foot touches the ground; — disting. from *walk, trot, lope,* etc. **b** Of a horse: to move in an accelerated gallop, each leg acting in turn as a propeller and supporter, and all four legs being for an instant in the air under the body. See 1st GAIT, 3.
3. Hence, to move, go, pass, or proceed.
As fast as our time *runs,* we should be very glad in most part of our lives that it *ran* much faster. *Addison.*
Specif.: **a** To go back and forth; to ply; as, the boat *runs* to Albany. **b** To steal off; to flee.
My conscience will serve me to *run* from this Jew. *Shak.*
c To contend in a race; also, to win a specified place in a contest; as, his horse *ran* third.
Know ye not that they which *run* in a race *run* all, but one receiveth the prize? So *run,* that ye may obtain. 1 *Cor.* ix. 24.
d To turn, as a wheel; to rotate on an axis or pivot; as, a wheel *runs* smoothly; more broadly, to hinge; turn; as, the argument *runs* on one point. **e** To migrate or move in schools; — said of fish; esp., to ascend a river to spawn.
f To extend; reach; as, his memory *runs* not back so far; his lineage *runs* back to King Alfred. **g** To pass from one state to another; as, to *run* into evil practices; to *run* in debt. **h** To pass or go quickly in thought or discourse. "Vergil . . . has *run* into a set of precepts foreign to his subject." *Addison.* **i** To flow, as a liquid; to ascend or descend; to course; as, rivers *run* to the sea; her blood *ran* cold. ‖ *Now Dial.* To curdle, as milk. **k** To become fluid; to melt; fuse, as ice, iron, etc. **l** To grow or develop, or tend to grow or develop; as, children *run* up rapidly.
A man's nature *runs* either to herbs or weeds. *Bacon.*
m To spread, diffuse out, or dissolve, as a color from a fabric in washing; to spread or blend together, as colors.
In the middle of a rainbow the colors are . . . distinguished, but near the borders they *run* into one another. *I. Watts.*
n To discharge pus or other matter; as, an ulcer *runs.*
o To have a course or direction; as, the line *runs* east.
Where the generally allowed practice *runs* counter to it. *Locke.*
p To accrue or become payable in due course; specif., to continue to accrue or become due in an amount increasing with the lapse of time; as, interest *runs* from July 1st. **q** To be in form of expression; to be written or inscribed; as, the writ *runs* in the king's name; the words of the song *run* as follows. **r** To be popularly known; to be generally received.
Neither was he ignorant what report *ran* of himself. *Knolles.*
s To creep, climb, or extend, up or along; to spread; as, the vine *runs* along the fence; fire *ran* along the roof. **t** To ravel lengthwise as in knitted goods, esp. stockings, owing to a dropped or broken stitch. **u** To continue over a period of time to be of a specified character, size, extent, or the like; as, the peaches are *running* unusually fine this season; the fish are *running* large. **v** To continue in existence, force, or operation; to remain effective; as, a contract that *runs* for five years.
4. To move, go, pass, happen, etc., repeatedly or in succession. Specif.: **a** To continue in a certain course; as, the cards *run* badly. **b** To continue treating a thing in thought or speech; — with *on;* as, how he does *run* on about his work. **c** To keep in action or motion; to proceed continuously; as, this engine *runs* night and day. **d** To make numerous drafts or demands for payment, as upon a bank; — with *on.* **e** To be played on the stage a number of successive days or nights; as, the piece *ran* for six months. **f** To continue at a certain rate or value; as, the ore *runs* as high as $200 to the ton. **g** To keep recurring, as ideas, thoughts, tunes, etc., in the mind; also, of the mind, to think repeatedly of some specified thing; as, the tune *runs* in his head; his thoughts *run* on the events of the day. **h** To pass as current; to circulate; as, old coins that still *run* in remote districts; a rumor that *runs* as truth. **i** *Slang.* To act as messenger, errand boy, or the like; as, he is *running* for the First National Bank; also, to act as a tout. **j** *Colloq.* To gad about; to roam; rove.
5. To deviate from a correct path; — said of a saw cut.
6. *Agric.* To become fluid or pasty when wet, as soil.
7. *Cards.* To proceed in one's score.
8. *Golf.* To roll or bound along the ground after touching it, subsequent to the carry; — said of the ball.
9. *Law.* To have a legal course; to continue in or have force, effect, or operation; also, to accompany as a valid obligation or right; thus, in conveyancing, covenants the rights and liabilities of which pass to assignees *run* with the land.
10. *Music.* To sing or play quickly; as, to *run* up the scale.
11. *Naut.* To sail before the wind, in distinction from reaching or sailing close hauled; — said of vessels.
12. *Politics.* To enter into a contest; to be or become a candidate; as, to *run* for office.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to run (in various senses of RUN, *v. i.*); as, to *run* a horse, a whippet; to *run* a rope through a block.
2. To bring to a specified condition by, or as if by, running; as, he *ran* himself to death in her service; he *ran* the firm into debt.
3. To run in pursuit of; to pursue; hunt.
4. To pass over, traverse, or cover by, or as if by, running; as, the steamer *ran* twenty knots an hour; their children *run* the streets; *run* your eye over this column.
5. To go through, accomplish, or perform, by or as by running; as, to *run* a race, a tilt, a career, errands.
6. To follow (a specified way); to pursue (a course); as, airplanes that *run* the great circle across the ocean.
7. To pursue in thought; to carry in contemplation; to trace; as, to *run* the rumor back to its source.
8. To cause to enter; to thrust; as, to *run* a sword into or through the body; to *run* a nail into the foot; also, to cause to move, slide, flow, etc., in some specified direction or into some specified position; as, to *run* clothes through a wringer; to *run* letters into a file; to *run* in the remaining cards, that is, into their respective positions, as in numerical or alphabetical order.
9. To drive or force; to cause, or permit, to be driven.
They *ran* the ship aground. *Acts* xxvii. 41.
Others, accustomed to retired speculations, *run* natural philosophy into metaphysical notions. *Locke.*
10. To drive (sheep, cattle, etc.) to or on a grazing place; as, to *run* cattle on the range; also, to graze or feed over; as, the sheep in summer *run* the ranges.
11. a To fuse; melt; also, to mold; cast; as, to *run* bullets. **b** To render (a resin) soluble in oil by subjecting it to destructive distillation. **c** To treat; process; refine; as, to *run* oil in a still.
12. To cause to be drawn; to mark out; indicate; determine; as, to *run* a contour line, in surveying.
13. To cause (contraband or dutiable goods) to pass or evade official restrictions; to smuggle.
14. a To encounter or incur, as a danger or risk; as, to *run* the risk of loss. "He *runneth* two dangers." *Bacon.* **b** To put at hazard; venture; risk. *Rare.*
15. To vie with; compete with, as in a foot race or political contest; also, to compare with; as, he *ran* him close second; the Plymouth Rock *runs* the White Leghorn close in egg-laying qualities.
16. To cultivate the society of; to favor socially.
17. To permit (charges, accounts, bills) to accumulate before settling; as, to *run* an account at the grocery.
18. To flee from; desert; avoid by flight; as, he *ran* the country after the defalcation was discovered.
19. To discharge; to emit; also, to be so drenched with as to drip; as, the pipe or faucet *runs* hot water.
At the base of Pompey's statue,
Which all the while *ran* blood, great Caesar fell. *Shak.*
20. To cause to thicken or coagulate; — often with *together;* as, to *run* the milk together, as for making cheese.
21. To be charged with, or to contain much of, while flowing; as, the rivers *ran* blood.
22. To conduct; manage; carry on; as, to *run* a factory, a hotel, or a business. *Colloq., U. S.*
23. To operate; as, to *run* a taxicab, a mowing machine, etc.; to *run* a steamer between coastal ports.
24. To sew, as a seam, by passing the needle through material in a continuous line, generally taking a series of small even stitches on the needle at the same time.
25. To form (a molding) with plaster.
26. To pour into the cracks and joints of a pavement.
27. *Bookbinding.* = FAN, *v. t.,* 9.
28. *Cards.* To lead (a suit) until it is exhausted.
29. *Croquet.* To play one's ball through (an arch) or against (a stake).
30. *Games.* In certain games, as billiards and pool, to make (a number of successful shots, strokes, or the like) in succession; as, to *run* fifteen.
31. *Golf.* To strike (the ball) in such a way as to cause it to run along the ground, as when approaching a hole; as, he *ran* his ball up to the lip of the cup.
32. *Lacemaking.* To embroider (net).
33. *Mining.* To contain; to assay; to analyze; as, tailing *runs* 2 per cent zinc.
34. *Painting.* To apply by flowing; as, to *run* a wash.
35. *Politics.* To put forward as a candidate, or support, for office; as, the Republicans *ran* him for governor.
36. *Sports.* **a** To cover (a specified distance) in a contest; as, to *run* the hundred yard dash. **b** To enter, register, enroll, or the like, as a contestant; as, he *ran* the filly in the half mile.
37. *Starch Mfg.* To pass over a run. See RUN, *n.,* 40.
Syn. — Hurry, speed; elapse; fly; operate, function; stretch, extend; flow, stream; liquefy; tend; blend; discharge, suppurate.

run a blockade. To get to, or away from, a blockaded port in safety.
run across. To meet with by chance.
run after. To pursue or follow; to search for; esp., *Colloq.*, to seek the company of; to associate with.
run against. **a** To run across. **b** To act or operate against or in opposition to; as, to *run against* the political machine.
run a level. *Surv.* To level.
run along. Be off with you. *Colloq.*
run amuck. To rush out in a state of frenzy and attack everyone met; to assail recklessly and indiscriminately.
run a rig. To engage in a trick, frolic, or escapade.
run at check. To follow base game; — said of hunting dogs.
run a temperature. To have a fever.
run away. To flee; to escape; to elope; to run without control or guidance.
run away with. **a** To convey away hurriedly; to accompany in escape or elopement. **b** To drag with uncontrolled violence; also, to become the most conspicuous person in, as in a theatrical performance; as, though not nominally the star, she *ran away with* the show. **c** *Naut.* To take in the hauling part of a fall, tackle, brace, etc., by holding fast to it and running along the deck.
run before one can walk. To attempt something before one is fitted for it.
run chances. To take chances; to incur risks.
run cunning. = *run false*, below.
run division. To execute a musical division. Also used figuratively. *Obs.*

> That kiss again! she *runs division* of my lips. *Marlowe.*

run down. **a** To chase (game) till it is exhausted; hence, figuratively, to pursue until overtaken or captured; as, to *run down* a criminal. **b** To crush; to overthrow; to overbear; also, to run against and knock down, as with an automobile. **c** To disparage; to traduce. **d** To cease to work or operate because of the exhaustion of the motive power; — said of clocks, watches, etc. **e** To decline in condition; as, to *run down* in health. **f** *Naut.* To run against, esp. to collide with and sink, as a vessel.
run down the latitude. To sail north or south on a meridian until the latitude of the destination is reached. *Now Rare.*
run false. *Hare and Hounds or Hunting.* To save distance by running directly for the hare or game instead of following the scent or track.
run (something) ***fine.*** = CUT IT FINE. See under CUT, *v.*
run foul, or afoul, of. *Naut.* To collide with.
run hard. **a** To press in competition. **b** To urge or press importunately.
run in. **a** *Engin.* To have its valves so set that the top of the flywheel runs toward the cylinder; — said of reciprocating steam engines. **b** *Mach.* To operate (a newly built machine) long enough and at the proper speeds to cause the bearing surfaces to so wear that the machine may be satisfactorily operated under service conditions. **c** *Print.* (1) To come to less than was estimated; — said of matter. (2) To make (matter) continuous without a paragraph or break. (3) To insert as additional material. **d** *Rugby Football.* To run across the opponents' goal line carrying the ball. **e** *Slang.* To place under arrest.
run in or into. **a** To enter; to step in; esp., to rush in. **b** To come in collision with. **c** To change or transform into; to merge in. **d** *Slang.* To arrest.
run in the blood. To be a family, national, or racial trait.
run in the family. To be a family trait.
run into money. To amount to a considerable sum; to cost a considerable amount.
run into the ground. To carry to an absurd extreme; to overdo. *Slang, U. S.*
run in with. **a** *Rare.* To close, comply, or agree with. **b** *Naut.* To make toward; to near; as, to *run in with* the land.
run mad. **a** To become wild with excitement. **b** To run wildly about under the influence of hydrophobia; to become affected with hydrophobia.
run mad after. To pursue with infatuation or immoderate desire.
run off. **a** To cause to flow away, as a charge of molten metal. **b** To take to flight; flee; of liquids, to flow away. **c** To dash off; as, to *run off* an editorial, a speech. **d** To decide (a race) by a runoff. **e** *Print.* To print; impress. **f** *Sports.* To cause (a race) to be run; hence, also, to cause (a match, tournament, etc.) to be played to a finish. **g** *Stock Exchanges.* (1) Of bills payable, to cease to exist by being paid at maturity. (2) To become exhausted; — said of margins. (3) To decline in price.
run on. **a** To be continued, as accounts; also, to keep going, talking, etc.; as, he *ran on* endlessly about the game. **b** To press with jokes or ridicule; to abuse with sarcasm. **c** To be taken up with; as, all his thoughts were *running on* the coming contest. **d** *Print.* To carry on or continue (matter in type) without a break or new paragraph.
run on pattens. To run clatteringly; — said of the tongue.
run on sorts. *Print.* To use or require an unusually great number of some particular letters, figures, or marks.
run on, or upon, the rocks. To be wrecked.
run out. **a** To thrust or push out; to extend. **b** To waste; to exhaust; squander; as, to *run out* an estate; also, *Slang*, to cause to leave; to expel; as, to *run* a person *out* of town. **c** To flow out, as a liquid. **d** To pass freely out from some source; as, the anchor cable *runs out* quickly. **e** To jut out; as, the headland *runs out* into the sea. **f** To come to an end; to expire, as a lease. **g** To extend; to spread. **h** To expatiate; as, to *run out* into beautiful digressions. **i** To be wasted or exhausted; to degenerate; to become extinct; as, an estate managed without economy will soon *run out*. **j** To exhaust or expend one's strength in running; as, he *ran* himself *out* in the first half mile. **k** *Bookbinding.* = FAN, *v. t.*, 9. **l** *Cricket.* See 2d CRICKET. **m** *Print.* To fill out a line with quadrats, leaders, points, or ornaments.
run out a warp or rope. *Naut.* To carry or send a warp or rope out from the vessel, as in mooring.
run out of. To exhaust the supply of.
run over. **a** To overflow. **b** To go over, examine, or rehearse cursorily. **c** To ride or drive over. **d** *Engin.* To throw over. See under THROW, *v. i.*; **e** To exceed; to be more than enough.
run over the heel. To wear off one side of the heel more than the other.
run rings around. To defeat decisively or overwhelmingly; to show marked superiority over.
run riot. **a** To act wantonly or without restraint. **b** *Hunt.* To pursue the wrong scent, or base game.
run short. **a** Of persons, to lack sufficient of something, as supplies, food, courage, to accomplish one's purpose; as, to *run short* of meat, brains. **b** Of supplies, etc., to be or become insufficient in amount, quantity, etc.
run the cards. *Seven-up.* To deal the requisite cards when the eldest hand begs.
run the chances, or one's chances. To encounter all the risks of a certain course.
run the gantlet. To suffer the punishment of the gantlet; hence, to go through the ordeal of severe criticism or controversy, or ill treatment at many hands.
run the guard. To pass the watch or sentinel without leave.
run the hazard. To take the chance or risk.
run through. **a** To transfix; to pierce with or as with a sword. **b** To go through, inspect, treat, etc., hastily. **c** To spend or consume wastefully. **d** To be present in; pervade; as, a minor strain *runs through* the entire composition.
run to earth. To hunt to its hiding place, home, starting point, or origin.
run to seed. To expend or exhaust vitality in producing seed, as a plant; figurative and colloq., to cease growing; to lose vital force, as the body or mind.
run to waste. To flow off as waste; — said primarily of liquor; hence, to be exerted or expended uselessly.
run true to form, or type. To operate as might be expected by its inherent nature.
run under. To throw under. See 2d *throw over*, under THROW, *v.*
run up. **a** To thrust up, as anything long and slender. **b** To increase; to enlarge by additions, as an account. **c** To increase by bidding; to bid up, as at an auction or sale. **d** To erect hastily, as a building; as, to *run up* an apartment house, a circus tent. **e** To add rapidly, as a column of figures. **f** To rise; grow; increase; as, debts *run up* fast. **g** In cardsharping, to shuffle (the pack) so that certain combinations shall come out in desired order. **h** *Golf.* To strike (the ball) so as to send it low and close to the ground, when approaching a hole. **i** *Sports.* To be runner-up.
run upon. **a** To make sport of; to make a butt of. **b** To meet; also, to incur. **c** To be occupied with or absorbed in; as, his thoughts *ran upon* mechanical schemes.
run wild. To go unrestrained or untamed; to live or grow without culture or training.
run with. **a** To be drenched or filled with, so that streams flow. **b** To associate with; as, to *run with* the younger set. **c** To agree with; as, my ideas *run with* yours on the subject.
run with the hare and hold, or hunt, with the hound or hounds. To keep in favor with both parties to a fight, argument, etc.; to play a double role.

run (rŭn), *n.* [From RUN, *v.*; cf. AS. *ryne* a run, running, course, watercourse, flow.] **1.** Act of running; continued and more or less rapid movement; as, a long *run*; a fast *run*; to go on the *run*; a *run* of fifteen minutes.
2. Specif.: **a** Act of migrating, or ascending a river to spawn; — said of fish; also, an assemblage or school of fishes which migrate, or ascend a river to spawn. **b** A quickened gallop. See GAIT, *n.*, 3. **c** Act of continuing in a certain course or series; as, a *run* of good or bad luck. **d** A continuing urgent demand, esp. one on a bank or treasury for payment of its obligations. **e** *Obs.* Escape.
3. A series; succession; as, a *run* of cards from the nine to the ace. Specif.: **a** An unbroken course of being repeated on the stage; — said of a play; as, to have a *run* of a hundred successive nights. **b** An unusual repetition in series of a winning or losing number or event.
4. A small, freely-flowing watercourse or rivulet, normally smaller than a creek, having a swift or very appreciable current; a beck; race; brook; branch. *Run* is in use as a geographical term in Va., Md., N.J., N.Y., Pa., Ohio, W. Va., Ky., N.C., S.C., D.C. In all the States of this compact group *run* is used in place of the customary *brook* of England and New England in the names of small streams. In most of the States named, *branch* is also used in the same sense. See BRANCH, BROOK, CREEK.
5. That which runs, or flows, in the course of a certain operation, or during a certain time; as, a *run* of must in wine making; the first *run* of sap in a maple orchard; also, the operating or the operation of a machine, plant, or the like; hence, the period during which a machine, plant, or the like is in operation; specif., see WATER GAS, 1.
6. **a** The usual or normal kind, character, type, or group; as, the general *run* of people, of automobiles, of modern fiction; the *run* of the mine. The average *run* of Oxford and Cambridge men. *Samuel Butler.* **b** A class of things as taken in the aggregate; as, the *run* of the corn is poor. *Colloq.* **c** The quantity of lumber cut from a log.
7. The distance or extent of territory covered or to be covered, or the amount of work turned out, during a special course, time, or operation; the ship's *run* was only 300 miles; a *run* of 3,000 copies on a press; an engineer's *run*. Specif.: **a** A range or extent of ground for feeding or exercising stock or other animals; as, a sheep *run*; a chicken *run*. **b** The distance between two degrees or assigned points on an arc or curved scale, as of a surveying instrument; also, the value of a division of the scale in seconds of arc. **c** A prescribed distance or length used as a measure of work done or to be done; as, in some systems of estimating worsted yarns, a *run* is 1,600 yards.
8. A trip or course; a journey.

> I think of giving her a *run* in London. *Dickens.*

9. A course or route mapped out and traveled with more or less regularity; as, the *run* of the "Twentieth Century Limited" between New York and Chicago; the harriers' *run* through the North woods.
10. An inclined course for coasting; as, the Cresta *run* at Saint Moritz, Switzerland.
11. A way, track, or path frequented by animals; as, a rabbit *run*; a rat *run*; a beaver *run*.
12. Prevalence, as of a disease; as, a *run* of diphtheria.
13. The condition of the course covered or to be covered; the going; as, How is the *run* on this road?
14. Extent measured linearly; as, a load on a bridge of 500 pounds per foot *run*; excavation is paid for by the *run*.
15. The stretch; extent. "Over those mountains to the left, and the *run* of salt water that lies behind them." *Borrow.*
16. A rave in a knitted fabric, as in jersey cloth or silk hose, running the way of the goods and caused by the breaking or dropping of one or more threads or stitches; a ladder.
17. Strength or ability to run, as in a race; as, too little *run* was left in him to close up the gap. *Colloq.*
18. A contest, esp. a hard-fought contest; as, the democrat gave his opponent a close *run* for the election.
19. Freedom to go about at will; as, his dog had the *run* of the office. *Colloq.*
20. The number of animals born in one season; as, the *run* of lambs.
21. The bower of a bowerbird. See BOWERBIRD.
22. A pronounced swell, or markedly choppy condition, of the surface of the water.

> There was a *run* of sea in the harbor. *Masefield.*

23. [Trans. of Gael. *ruith* run (akin to L. *rota* wheel; see ROLL).] In Gaelic popular tales, a stereotyped passage of narrative or description introduced into different tales.
24. The length of the base of a right triangle; — used in the phrase, the rise-and-*run* method.
25. *Arch.* The horizontal distance covered by a step without including nosing; the horizontal distance measured from the face of one riser to that of the next; also, the horizontal distance covered by a flight of steps.
26. *Athletics.* A running race; as, a mile *run*; — sometimes distinguished from *dash*. Cf. 2d DASH, 14.
27. *Bowling.* The clear space, not less than 15 feet in length and immediately back of the foul line, from which the bowler delivers his ball.
28. *Games.* **a** In various games, etc., the act of making a number of successful shots, strokes, or the like, successively; also, the score thus made; as, a *run* of 15 balls in pool; a *run* of 20 in billiards. **b** In certain games, as baseball, cricket, etc., the completion by a player of a prescribed course, as around the bases or between wickets, which counts as a score.
29. *Golf.* **a** The movement communicated to a golf ball by running. See RUN, *v. t.*, 31. **b** The distance a ball travels after touching the ground from a stroke.
30. *Mech.* **a** Deviation of a tool from a correct path. **b** A support, as a track, or a pipe or trough, on or in which something may run.
31. *Milling.* A pair or set of millstones.
32. *Mineral.* = CHALCOPYRITE.
33. *Mining.* **a** Direction, as of a vein. **b** Caving in of a working, etc. **c** A fall of the cage in a shaft due to a failure in the hoisting apparatus. **d** An inclined passage between levels. **e** A settling trough for slimes. **f** An irregular ore body. **g** Horizontal distance to which a drift is or may be carried. **h** A more or less irregular, elongate, roughly horizontal body of ore. **i** A train of cars. **j** The edge, as of a pile of coal.
34. *Music.* **a** A rapid scale passage, in vocal music usually sung on a single syllable. **b** = RUNNING, *n.*, 7.
35. *Naut.* The after part of the underwater body from where it begins to curve, or slope, upward and inward, to the stern. Cf. ENTRANCE, *n.*, 8.
36. *Ore Dressing.* A test, or proof, as of a process, an ore, or a machine; as, a laboratory *run*; a mill *run*.
37. *Petroleum Refining.* **a** A single distillation of a given amount of material. **b** = PIPE-LINE RUN.
38. *Piquet, Cribbage, etc.* A number of cards of the same suit in sequence; a sequence; as, a *run* of four in hearts.
39. *Quarrying.* A direction of secondary or minor cleavage; grain. Cf. 1st RIFT, 3.
40. *Starch Mfg.* A long, slightly inclined table, as that used in washing starch free from gluten, fiber, etc.
41. *Theater.* An inclined plane for a passageway; a ramp.
— ***a run for one's money.*** **a** Some measure of satisfaction for one's efforts, or for the money one has expended or staked. **b** A competitive effort in order to secure money, a reward, etc. — ***by the run.*** **a** *Coal Mining.* A measure of work equivalent to a linear yard of breast excavated. It is sometimes used in estimating the pay of miners. **b** *Naut.* So as to run freely; — said of letting go, in contrast to slacking away gradually, as in lowering sail. — ***in the long run.*** In the course of time, trial, use, experience, or the like. "[Man] starts the inferior of the brute animals, but he surpasses them *in the long run*." *J. H. Newman.* — ***the run, or the common run.*** Ordinary persons; the generality or average of people or things; also, that which ordinarily occurs; ordinary course or kind.

> His whole appearance was . . . out of *the common run.* *Irving.*

— ***to have, or get, the run of.*** **a** To learn how to operate, manage, or the like. **b** To be given freedom of access and movement about or through.

run (rŭn), *adj.* [Prop. past part. of *run*, v.] **1.** Melted, or made from molten material; cast in a mold; as, *run* metal.
2. Smuggled; as, *run* goods. *Colloq.*
3. *Scot.* **a** Thorough; outright. **b** Continuous; running; as, a *run* line of a psalm.
4. Having made a migration or run; — said of fish.
5. Spent from running.

run'a-bout' (rŭn'ȧ-bout'), *n.* **1.** One who runs about, as a young child; also, a gadder; vagabond; runagate.
2. **a** A kind of light uncovered wagon. **b** *Automobiles.* A light roadster. **c** A light motorboat.

run'a-gate (rŭn'ȧ-gāt), *n.* [ME. *renegat*, fr. ML. *renegatus*, confused with E. *run*, and *agate*, adv.; cf. F. *renégat*. See RENEGADE.] **1.** A renegade.
2. A fugitive; runaway; also, a vagabond; wanderer.

run'-a-round', *n.* Something that runs around; as: **a** *Colloq.* A whitlow encircling the finger nail, but not affecting the bone. **b** A track, way, channel or the like around some (usually temporary) obstacle. **c** The distance that a scraper traverses in completing one cycle of operations, as loading, transporting, dumping, and returning to the starting point. **d** *Mining.* A passage driven in a shaft pillar to connect workings on opposite sides of the shaft.

run'a-way' (rŭn'ȧ-wā'), *n.* **1.** One who flees from danger, duty, restraint, etc.; a fugitive.
2. Act of running away, esp. of a horse or team; also, a horse that is running away, or out of control.

run'a-way', *adj.* **1.** Running away; fleeing from danger, duty, restraint, etc.; as, a *runaway* slave or horse.
2. Accomplished by running away or elopement, or during flight; as, a *runaway* marriage.
3. Orig., *Racing*, won by a long lead; as, a *runaway* race; hence, settled by a marked advantage; decisive.
4. *Com.* Subject to rapid changes, usually toward higher levels; — said of prices, market conditions, etc.

runaway motion. *Mach.* = SAFETY STOP **c** (1).

runaway star. *Astron.* The star Groombridge 1830, in Ursa Major, having the very large proper motion of 7″ annually. Since this name was applied, other stars have been found to have larger proper motions.

run'back' (rŭn'băk'), *n.* *Amer. Football.* A run made after catching an opponent's kick.

run'by' (rŭn'bī'), *n.*; *pl.* RUNBYS (-bīz'). **1.** In a hoistway, the clearance space between the top of the car frame and the lowest portion of the overhead work.
2. *Railroading.* An extra piece of track to permit a train to back past a crossover without using it.

runch (rŭnch; rōōnsh), *n.* *Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** Charlock. **b** Wild radish or jointed charlock.

runch'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* The charlock *Brassica arvensis*.

runcible spoon (rŭn'sĭ-b'l). [Perh. orig. in jocose allusion to the slaughter at the battle of Roncevaux, because it has a cutting edge. Cf. RONCEVAL.] A kind of fork with three broad prongs or tines, one having a sharp edge, curved like a spoon, used with pickles, etc.

---

run'a-ga'do. [From *renegade*, after *runagate*.] A renegade. *Obs.*

Ru'na-si'mi (rōō'nä-sē'mē), *n.* [Quechua, lit., man's talk, fr. *runa* man + *simi* word.] = QUECHUA **c**.

run'board', *n.* = RUNNING BOARD.

run-ca'tion (rŭng-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *runcatio*, fr. *runcare* to weed out.] A weeding. *Obs.*

runch (runsh), *n.* & *v.* Crunch. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

N O P Q R

run'ci·nate (rŭn'sĭ·nāt), *adj.* [L. *runcinatus*, past part. of *runcinare* to plane off, fr. *runcina* a plane.] *Bot.* Pinnately cut with the lobes pointing downwards, as the leaf of the dandelion. See LEAF, *Illust.*

run'dale (rŭn'dāl), *n.* [See RUN, *v.*; DALE a share.] In Scotland and Ireland, a form or system of holding land or of distribution of lands among tenants or owners, by which the land is apportioned so that a single tenant's or owner's holding consists of strips lying between those of others. Also, the order or arrangement of the strips so held. ***Run-rig, rig and rendal,*** and ***changedale*** are names applied to systems of the same or a similar nature.

run'dle (rŭn'd'l), *n.* [Var. of ROUNDEL.] **1.** A ball; sphere; also, a circle; coil. *Obs.*
2. A round; a step of a ladder; a rung.
3. Something which rotates about an axis, as a wheel.
4. *Mach.* A pin or trundle of a lantern pinion.

run'dle (rŭn''l; rŏŏn''l). Dial. Eng. var. of RUNNEL, a stream.

run'dle (rŭn'd'l; rŏŏn'-). Var. of RUNNEL, a tree. *Dial. Eng.*

rund'let (rŭnd'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* Also **run'let.** [OF. *rondelet*, dim. of *rondelle* a little tun, fr. *rond* round. See ROUND; cf. ROUNDLET.] A small barrel of varying capacity; hence, an old liquid measure, fixed by statute in England in 1439 at 18½ wine (or U. S.) gallons, but latterly reckoned at 18 such gallons (about 15 imperial gals. or 68 liters). See MEASURE, *Table.*

run'-down' (66), *adj.* **a** Dilapidated; gone to rack and ruin. **b** Exhausted; worn out; in poor health. **c** Of a watch, clock, etc.: unwound; stopped for want of winding.

rune (rōōn; 242), *n.* [AS., Dan., and ON.; AS. *rūn* a rune, a secret, a mystery; akin to Dan. *rune*, ON. *rūn*, OHG. & Goth. *rūna* a secret, secret colloquy, OIr. *rūn* a secret, and to L. *rumor* noise, report, *raucus* hoarse, Skr. *rauti* he roars, cries. Cf. ALRAUN, RAUCOUS, ROUN, RUMOR, RUT of animals.] **1.** Any of the characters or signs of the alphabet formerly in general use by the Teutonic, or Germanic, peoples from about the 3d century A.D. In its early form the runic alphabet, generally known as the *futhorc*, or *futhark* (see FUTHORC), consisted of 24 characters, some being dropped in later forms, as the Norse. The origin of these symbols is obscure, but they are probably from both Latin and Greek. The runes were employed as magic signs, and in writing, secret or otherwise. In England the runic alphabet preceded the Roman, and for inscriptions it survived almost to the end of the Anglo-Saxon period. Runes are found in several Anglo-Saxon manuscripts, and in a number of inscriptions notably those on the Ruthwell cross, Dumfries, Scotland, and the Bewcastle cross, Cumberland, England.

Runes representing the name "Cynewulf."

2. Speech; conversation; language; counsel. *Obs.*
3. Mystery, esp. as connected with the invisible world of spirits; hence, craft in magic; magic.
4. *pl.* Old Finnish poetry expressed in runes; sometimes, old Norse poetry.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

rune-bearing, *adj.* **runefolk** **runesmith**
runecraft **rune-inscribed** **runeword**

runed (rōōnd), *adj.* Inscribed with runes.

run'er (rŏŏn'ĕr), *n.* A bard, among the Goths.

rune'smith' (rōōn'smĭth'), *n.* One who writes in or deciphers runes.

rune'staff' (-stăf'; 83), *n.* [Sw. *runstaf.*] A clog almanac.

run'fish' (rŭn'fĭsh'), *n.*; *pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -z; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* [*run*, v. + *fish.*] A spent salmon.

rung (rŭng), *n.* [ME. *ronge*, fr. AS. *hrung* a staff, rod, pole; akin to G. *runge* a short, thick piece of iron or wood, MD. *ronghe* a prop, support, Goth. *hrugga* a staff. See CROSS, RICK, RIDGE, RING circle.] **1.** A heavy stick of wood; a stout staff or cudgel. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
2. Specif.: **a** A spoke of a wheel; esp., *Mach.*, one of the radial handles projecting from the rim of a steering wheel; also, one of the pins or trundles of a lantern pinion. **b** *Archaic.* A floor timber in a ship. **c** One of the rounds of a chair, or of a ladder. **d** One of the stakes of a cart. **e** A stair; tread; step.

rung (rŭng), *past tense & past part.* of RING. Specif.: *part. adj.* **a** Girdled, as a tree. **b** Hooped, as the head of a pile to prevent splitting when struck by the pile driver. **c** Wearing a ring, as an animal with a ring through its nose.

rung'head' (rŭng'hĕd'), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* The upper end of a floor timber.

run'hold'er (rŭn'hōl'dĕr), *n.* One who owns or leases a run for cattle.

ru'nic (rōō'nĭk; 242), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a rune, runes, or the Norsemen; composed in runes; as, *runic* verses, letters, names, rhyme. — **ru'ni·cal·ly,** *adv.*

runic, or Runic, alphabet. **a** See RUNE. **b** See ORKHON.

runic cross. = CELTIC CROSS. See CROSS, *Illust.*

runic knot. A form of interlaced ornament used on jewels, tools, etc., among the early northern European nations.

runic staff. See CLOG ALMANAC.

runic wand. A willow wand bearing runes, formerly thought to have been used by the Teutons in magic rites.

run'i·form (rōōn'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [See -IFORM.] Resembling the ancient runes in form or appearance.

run'-in', *n.* Something inserted, as a paragraph in printed matter, a word within a main vocabulary entry, etc. See VOCABULARY ENTRY. — **run'-in',** *adj.*

run'-in', *n.* **1.** The finish of a horse race or hunt.
2. A tiff; altercation; quarrel. *Slang, U. S.*

run'keep'er (rŭn'kēp'ĕr), *n.* Also **run'man** (-măn). A supervisor of a run, as one in which starch is deposited from grain.

run'let (rŭn'lĕt; -lĭt), *n.* [*run* + *-let.*] A runnel. *J. R. Lowell.*

run'let. Var. of RUNDLET.

run'nel (rŭn'ĕl; -'l), *n.* [From ME. *rinel*, influenced by *run.* See RINDLE.] A rivulet; a brook; streamlet; runlet.

run'nel (rŏŏn''l), *n.* **1.** A pollard tree; a tree that is dwarfed or aged. *Dial. Eng.*
2. A young tree. *Obs.*

run'ner (rŭn'ĕr), *n.* [From RUN, *v.*] **1.** One who or that which runs, as a racer, an engine driver, a whippet dog, a horse, etc.; specif.: One whose business or occupation requires physical movement from place to place; as: **a** One who runs errands, makes reports, etc., as for a bank, bookmaker, carter, etc. **b** *Mil.* A private used as a messenger between headquarters of units, esp. when in action. **c** One who runs a blockade; also, a ship that runs a blockade. **d** *Slang, Eng.* A detective or police officer. See Bow STREET OFFICER. **e** *Colloq.* A smuggler. **f** *Colloq.* A traveling salesman. **g** *Eng.* A kind of traveling supervisor or agent for a commercial house, esp. before the introduction of railroads. **h** *U. S.* One employed to solicit patronage, as for a steamboat, hotel, etc. **i** *Chiefly Eng.* One who makes a business of running for things in return for the gratuities received; as, a *runner* called a cab for him. **j** *Obs.* (1) A strolling vagabond. (2) A runaway.
2. One who operates, or manages, something; specif., a workman who operates a carrying vehicle, as in mines; a carrier; also, one who operates a machine, as in mills.
3. In various technical senses: **a** A sliding or reciprocating piece; as: (1) The movable ring, or ferrule, sliding on the round central rod of an umbrella. (2) See HANGER, 8. (3) A steel-shod poling board, driven into unbroken (loose) ground as excavation progresses. (4) Either of the (usually) steel-shod longitudinal pieces on which a sled or sleigh slides; also, the blade or part of a skate that slides on the ice. (5) Either of the sliding centers of a watchmaker's lathe. **b** The rotating stone of a set of millstones. **c** A movable slab or rubber used in grinding or polishing stone, etc. **d** A tool on which lenses are fastened in a group, for grinding or polishing. **e** A kind of tackle. See TACKLE, *n.*, 3. **f** A horizontal longitudinal timber on the top of a scaffold or staging, carrying a line of rails for a hoisting apparatus, etc., used in building. **g** A part, as a groove, on or in which something slides. **h** A roller. **i** The revolving part of a water turbine, etc. **j** A skate. **k** A rope used to increase the power of a tackle.
4. A ship of exceptional speed, esp. one used for dispatches without convoy.
5. **a** A bird that characteristically runs or scuttles along the ground; specif., *Local Eng.*, the water rail. **b** The black snake or racer.
6. A long, narrow strip of material, as of roofing, carpeting, etc. Specif.: **a** Among Oriental rugs, a long narrow carpet, generally woven in pairs, used on either side of the kali (which see) in a Persian room, or as a divan cover. **b** Hence, any rug adapted by its long and narrow shape for running, or extending, along halls, passageways, etc. **c** Also, a similarly shaped decorative cover of linen, silk, etc. for a table or the like.
7. A vertical ravel as in hosiery.
8. [*cap.*] A breed of small domestic ducks of the egg-laying type. They have long narrow bodies and erect carriage, and there are fawn-and-white, white, and penciled varieties. They are commonly called ***Indian Runner,*** though now known to have originated in Belgium and Holland.
9. *Agric. Mach.* That part of a stubrunner or curved-runner furrow opener which bears on the soil.
10. *Bot.* **a** A slender prostrate branch which roots at the joints or end, forming new plants, as in the strawberry. **b** A plant which spreads by this method; also, improperly, any twining vine.

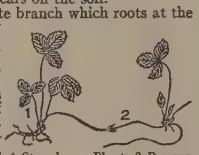

1 Strawberry Plant; 2 Runner.

11. *Horol.* A train of wheels for regulating the speed of striking in a repeating watch.
12. *Hort.* Any of several varieties of twining beans, esp. the scarlet runner.
13. *Mach.* **a** *Rare.* An idle wheel. **b** An impeller.
14. *Metal. & Founding.* A channel or trough for conducting molten metal; a gate or sprue. See 4th GATE.
15. *Mining.* **a** = RUN, *n.*, 33 c. **b** = BRIDGE, *n.*, 18 b. **c** A fault-slip, or fault (sense 6).
16. *Plumbing.* = JOINT RUNNER.
17. *pl. Print.* Letters or figures on the side margin of a page to show the position of any line.
18. *Sports.* **a** One who engages in running races. **b** In certain games, as baseball and cricket, the players who are running over the prescribed course in the attempt to make a score.
19. *Zool.* **a** An amberfish (*Elagatis bipinnulatus*) widely distributed in warm seas; — so called from its rapid leaps from the water. **b** The leather jack. **c** A jurel (*Paratractus*, or *Caranx*, *crysos*), common from Cape Cod southward.

Runner, 19 e. (½)

runner and tackle. See TACKLE.

runner peanut. A peanut having a low prostrate plant, with pods at the base and along procumbent rooting stems. Cf. BUNCH PEANUT.

runner stick. = GATE PIN.

run'ner-up', *n.* **1.** One who runs up, in various senses; specif.: **a** A machine sewer who partly hems handkerchiefs before they go to the crosser; also, in ropemaking, a follower. **b** One who raises, or runs up, bids at an auction.
2. The competitor in a contest who finishes next to the winner; as, the *runner-up* in a golf tournament.

run'net (*dial.* rŭn'ĭt; rŏŏn'-), *n.* Rennet. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

run'ning (rŭn'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who or that which runs, in various senses; as: **a** Act of passing a blockade to or from a port; also, smuggling. **b** Process of manufacturing or operating; operation; as, it was easy in olden times to have a *running* of spoons, for many families had spoon molds; also, the period during which such process is carried on.
2. Management; care; charge; control of operation; as, a trained mechanic has the *running* of the machine.
3. Strength or ability to run; as, there was a great deal of *running* in the horse at the finish.
4. A trip, course, or journey; also, the condition of a course to be covered; as, the *running* is good. *Colloq.*
5. An assault or attack; a skirmish. *Obs. Scot.*
6. That which runs or flows; as: **a** The quantity of a liquid which flows in a certain time or during a certain operation; as, the first *running* of a still. **b** The discharge from an ulcer or other sore. **c** = CREEPING, 2 b.
7. *Music.* A leakage of wind in an organ causing one or more pipes to sound when the digital is pressed without the stops being drawn; also, the sound thus produced.
8. *Naut.* Action of sailing, esp. when close-hauled before the wind.

— ***in, or out of, the running.*** Entered, or not entered, as a competitor in a contest; also, with, or without, hope of winning in a contest.

run'ning, *adj.* **1.** Moving or advancing by or as if by running. Specif.: **a** Of a horse, going at a run rather than at a trot or pace. **b** Trained and kept, or peculiarly fitted, for running races. **c** Of water, flowing. **d** Fleeing; running away. **e** Of plants, spreading rapidly, as by runners.
2. Continuous; keeping along step by step or from place to place; as, a *running* fire of musketry; a *running* engagement, that is, one between pursuers and pursued; *running* commentary, that is, a series of comments during the course of reading or performance. Hence, made during passage by or through; passing; casual; as, a *running* inspection.
3. Successive; one following the other without break or intervention; — said of periods of time; as, to be away two days *running*; to sow land two years *running*.
4. Measured linearly; linear; as, per *running* foot.
5. Flowing; easy; cursive; as, a *running* hand in writing; a *running* rhythm in music or poetry.
6. Easily operated; moving smoothly, as a piece of machinery.
7. Not fixed or definite in its effect or application, but left open for future determination, as in case of (1) a lease allowing the lessee the use of all the land he can clear in his lifetime in a larger described tract, or (2) a policy of insurance, often called an *open policy* (see 3d POLICY, 1) leaving the value or the object insured to be fixed in the future or from time to time, or (3) a general writ.
8. Quickly prepared; light and hasty.

Provide a *running* banquet. *Marlowe.*

9. Prevalent; current; existing at the time; as, a *running* rumor through the town.
10. Of or pertaining to a run or the act of running; used for or in running; as, the *running* time of a train.
11. Initiated or performed with impetus from running; specif., in sports, executed with a running start (which see).
12. *Med.* Discharging pus; as, a *running* sore.

running account. A continuous statement of amounts due and paid.

running balance. See BALANCE, *n.*, 14.

running bale. Usually *pl.* A bale of cotton as it comes from the gin. Actually it is about 508 pounds in weight, but is statistically assumed to be just 500 pounds.

running birch. The creeping snowberry.

running blackberry. The dewberry *Rubus flagellaris.*

running block. A movable pulley block which rises or sinks with the weight which is raised or lowered; — disting. from *standing block.* Cf. 1st PULLEY, 1st *Illust.*

running board. A footboard, as one on the side of an automobile or locomotive, on the roof of a freight car, etc. *U. S.*

running bond. *Masonry.* See 3d BOND, 17.

running bowline. A bowline knot made around its own standing part. See 2d KNOT, 1.

running bowsprit. = REEFING BOWSPRIT.

running days. *Com.* The total consecutive days occupied on a voyage under a charter party.

running expenses. Daily, current, or ordinary and indispensable expenses.

running fire. *Mil.* Formerly, the rapid successive discharge of firearms from right to left by soldiers formed in ranks; hence, any rapid, continuous succession of events; as, a *running fire* of remarks.

running fist. Running hand. *Obs.*

running fit. See 5th FIT, 4.

running fits. *Veter.* A disease of dogs characterized by periodic spells of running and barking with great excitement and fright.

running gate. *Founding.* A gate, or any of several gates, through which molten metal runs into the mold.

running gear. **a** The wheels and axles of a vehicle, and their attachments, in distinction from the body; all the

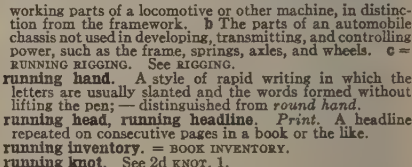

Running Gear of a Farm Truck. 1 Tongue; 2 Singletree or Whiffletree; 3 Doubletree; 4 Stay Chain; 5 Hub; 6 Reach or Coupling Pole; 7 Hound; 8 Bolster; 9 Stake; 10 Tire; 11 Felly; 12 Spokes.

working parts of a locomotive or other machine, in distinction from the framework. **b** The parts of an automobile chassis not used in developing, transmitting, and controlling power, such as the frame, springs, axles, and wheels. **c** = RUNNING RIGGING. See RIGGING.

running hand. A style of rapid writing in which the letters are usually slanted and the words formed without lifting the pen; — distinguished from *round hand.*

running head, running headline. *Print.* A headline repeated on consecutive pages in a book or the like.

running inventory. = BOOK INVENTORY.

running knot. See 2d KNOT, 1.

running lights. *Naut.* The lights carried according to international agreement by vessels under way between sunset and sunrise; namely, a green light on the starboard and a red light on the port side, and, in the case of steamers, a white light at the foremast head. If towing, a vessel carries the side lights, and two or three white lights arranged vertically at the foremast head, depending on the length of the tow.

running mallow. The dwarf mallow.

running mate. **1.** *Horse Racing.* A horse entered in a race to set the pace for part of the distance for a horse of the same owner or stable, the latter horse being ridden to win.
2. *U. S. Politics.* A candidate running for a subordinate place on a ticket; esp., in a presidential election, the candidate for vice-president considered in relation to the candidate for president.
3. *Colloq.* A person frequently seen in close association with another.

running milkweed. = NEGRO VINE.

running myrtle. The common periwinkle (*Vinca minor*).

running noose. A running knot. See 2d KNOT, 1.

running ornament. An ornamental decoration, as of moldings, formed with continuous design.

run'ning-out' fire. *Iron Works.* A refinery.

running part. *Naut.* That part of a tackle that is hauled upon; — disting. from the *standing part.*

running pine. The club moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*).

running raspberry. = DWARF RASPBERRY.

running rigging. See RIGGING.

running rope. A rope suitable for running on pulleys.

running shoe. *Athletics.* A shoe especially designed to support the foot in running.

running side. *Billiards.* See ENGLISH, *n.*, 5. *Brit.*

---

run'cle. † RUNKLE, wrinkle.

rund (rŭnd; rŭn; rŏŏn; rŭn), *n.* = BAND, border, strip. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

run'del (rŭn'd'l). Dial. var. of RUNDLE.

Run'di (rŏŏn'dĭ), *n.* = KIRUNDI. See also BARUNDI.

run'dl. Rundle. *Ref. Sp.*

run'dled, *adj.* Rounded. *Obs.*

rune. † ROUN, *v.*

rune'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

rune'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

rung. Obs. past part. of REIGN.

rung. ‡ WRING.

rung'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

run'i·form al'pha·bet. See ORKHON.

ru'nite (rōō'nīt), *n.* *Petrog.* = [GRAPHIC GRANITE.

run'kle (rŭng'k'l; rŏŏng'-), *n.* & *v.* [Of Scand. origin. See RUCK wrinkle.] Wrinkle. *Obs. exc. Scot.* — **run'kly,** *adj.* *Scot.*

run'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

run'man, *n.* See RUNKEEPER.

run'na·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

run'ning-down' clause. *Marine Insurance.* = COLLISION CLAUSE.

run'ning·ly, *adv.* of *running*, pres. part. of RUN.

running spider. Any of certain spiders (esp. of the family Lycosidae) which build no web, but hunt their prey by running.

running start. In sports, the setting off of the competitors from a point behind the starting line, so that they are in rapid motion when crossing that line; hence, figuratively, great initial impetus in carrying out any project.

running string. A drawstring.

running title. The fixed or general title of a volume as printed at the top of all left-hand pages or, sometimes, all pages.

running toad. The natterjack.

running track. a *Railroads.* A track reserved for movement through a yard. b A track for running races, as horse races, foot races, etc.

running trap. *Plumbing, etc.* A trap, as a U trap, in a pipe, permitting liquid flow, but forming a barrier against sewer gases.

running walk. A certain gait of a horse, intermediate between a walk and a rack.

run'ny (rŭn'ĭ), *adj.* Having a tendency to run; esp., to be soft and liquid; as, a *runny* dough; meringue that turns *runny.*

run'off' (rŭn'ôf'; 185), *n.* **1.** That which runs off. Specif.: a *Hydrog.,* the water which is removed from soil by either surface or under drainage; flowoff. b *Sugar Mfg.* Sirup that has been drawn off the sugar crystals.
2. *Horse Racing.* A final race to decide a dead heat.

run'off', *adj.* **1.** Final, or deciding; as, a *runoff* primary.
2. Running away as waste; as, the loss of soluble salts in *runoff* water.

runoff primary. *U. S. Politics.* In some Southern States, as Texas and Georgia, a second primary election to decide which of the two highest candidates for an office in the first primary shall get the party nomination.

run of (the) mine. a *Mining.* Ore or coal as mined. b Figuratively, persons or things taken just as they come, without special selection.

ru·nol'o·gy (rōō·nŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*rune* + *-logy.*] The science of runes. — **ru·nol'o·gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

run'–on' (66), *adj.* That runs on; specif.: *Pros.* Running over without rhetorical pause from one line into another; characterized by *enjambment* (which see); — contrasted with *end-stopped.* — *n.* That which is run on, as in printed matter.

run–on sentence. *Gram.* a A sentence formed with a comma splice. b A sentence that "runs on" or rambles by the slipshod adding on of clauses.

run'out' (rŭn'out'), *n.* a The amount that one surface, as the outside surface of a cylindrical sleeve, lacks of being true with another surface of the same part, as the inside surface of the sleeve. b The greatest distance that a moving part of a machine can travel away from a fixed reference point; as, the *runout* of the plunger of a hydraulic press.

run'o'ver (-ō'vĕr), *n.* An extension, as of printed matter, beyond the space allotted; overmatter; also, U. S., the part of an article continued from a preceding page.

run'–o'ver (66), *adj.* a Extending beyond the allotted space; as, *run-over* material in printing. b Worn at one side; as, *run-over* heels.

run'rig' (rŭn'rĭg'), *n.* See RUNDALE. *Scot. & Ireland.* — *adv.* In "runrigs," or rundale. *Scot.*

run'round' (rŭn'round'), *n.* A felon, or whitlow. *Colloq., U. S.*

run sheep run. A form of hide-and-seek in which a "shepherd" calls these words to warn those hidden (the sheep) that they may safely elude "it" (the wolf) in a dash for the goal.

run steel. The material of malleable iron castings.

runt (rŭnt), *n.* [Scot., an old cow, an old, withered woman, a hardened stem or stalk, the trunk of a tree; cf. MD. *runt,* D. *rund* bullock, ox, cow. See ROTHER.] **1.** An ox or cow, esp. a small one; specif., *Rare, pl.,* undersized cattle.
2. Hence, any animal, esp. any domestic animal, unusually small as compared with others of its kind; specif., *Dial, U. S.,* the last one of a litter of pigs, usually undersized and puny.
3. A dwarf, or a person of small or stunted growth; also, a mean, despicable, boorish person; — used opprobriously; figuratively, anything small and contemptible.
4. A pigeon of a very large domestic breed, usually blue or silvery with barred wings and iridescent neck.
5. The dead stump or trunk of a tree; also, the stem of a plant. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
6. Hence, an old withered person. *Chiefly Scot.*

runt'ed, *adj.* Runty; stunted. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

run'tee (rŭn'tē), *n.* [Corrupt. of F. *arrondi* rounded. See ARRONDISSEMENT.] An ornament consisting of a disk of shell with one or more perforations from edge to edge, used by American Indians of the Middle Atlantic coast of the United States.

run'–through', *n.* **1.** A cursory reading, or the like.
2. A follow shot.

runt'ish (rŭn'tĭsh), *adj.* Runty; stunted; dwarfed. — **runt'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **runt'ish·ness,** *n.*

runt'y (rŭn'tĭ), *adj.;* RUNT'I·ER (-tĭ·ĕr); RUNT'I·EST. Like a runt; diminutive; also, mean; boorish; churlish. — **runt'i·ness** (-tĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.* *Both Colloq. or Dial.*

run'–up', *n.* Act of running up something; as, a *run-up* of a golf ball to the putting green; a *run-up* of a polo ball to the goal; a *run-up* of prices in the stock market.

run'way' (rŭn'wā'), *n.* **1.** The channel of a stream.
2. The beaten path made by deer or other animals in passing to and from their feeding grounds; trail.
3. A passageway for animals, esp. poultry; specif., a fenced lot or area in which animals, esp. chickens, may exercise; a run.
4. A road on which logs are skidded; a gutter road.
5. A way or gauged track for wheeled vehicles, etc.
6. In a theater, a narrow platform or bridge leading from the stage into the auditorium to enable the players to perform in the midst of the audience.
7. *Aeronautics.* a A level rectangular strip on a landing field kept in condition for the landing and take-off of airplanes. b An inclined surface leading from a seaplane hangar into the water.
8. *Athletics.* A path along which a jumper or pole vaulter runs in approaching the take-off.
9. *Bowling.* A track or channel over which balls that have been bowled are returned to the players, usually by the force of gravity.

ru'pa (rōō'pä), *n.* [Skr. *rūpa* form, color.] *Hinduism & Buddhism.* Body; visible form.

ru·pee' (rōō·pē'), *n.* [Hind. *rūpiyah, rupayā,* fr. Skr. *rūpya* silver, stamped or coined silver, fr. *rūpa* form. Cf. RUBLE.] **1.** An East Indian silver coin weighing approximately 175 grains, but varying in weight and fineness with the time and locality. Specif., the principal silver coin of British India, having a statutory value of 1s. 6d. or 36.5 cents since Apr. 1, 1927. It contains about 165 grains of pure silver and was at one time worth over 45 cents. The sum of 100,000 rupees is called a *lac,* and of 10,000,000 rupees a *crore.* A system of arithmetical notation based on these is used, all sums between 100,000 and 10,000,000 being written in lacs, thousands, etc., and all sums above 10,000,000 being written in crores, lacs, thousands, etc. For example, 73,57,000 = 73 lacs, 57 thousand; 6,37,64,000 = 6 crores, 37 lacs, 64 thousand; but it is usual to express large sums in tens of rupees, as Rx 1,000,000 = 10,000,000 rupees. The ***sicca rupee,*** or ***sicca,*** once current in Bengal, was more valuable by 1/15. Half, quarter, and eighth rupees are also coined. In India the rupee is equivalent to 16 annas; in Ceylon, Mauritius, etc., where the Indian rupee is the monetary unit, it is equivalent to 100 cents.
2. A money of account corresponding to the coin. It is divided into 16 annas. Abbr., pl. *Rs.,* sing. *R., Re.*

Ru'pert (rōō'pĕrt), *n.* [From G. *Ruprecht,* perh. through F. See ROBERT.] Masc. proper name. L. *Rupertus* (rōō·pûr'tŭs).

Rupert of Debate. The fourteenth Earl of Derby (1799–1869); — a nickname likening his impetuous eloquence to the fiery charges of the Cavalier Prince Rupert, nephew of Charles I.

Ru'pert's drop (rōō'pĕrts). A kind of glass drop with a long tail, made by dropping melted glass into water, and remarkable for the property (due to internal strain) of bursting into fragments when the surface is scratched or the tail broken; — so called from Prince Rupert, nephew of Charles I, who first brought them to England. Called also **Rupert's ball, Rupert's tear,** etc.

ru·pes'tral (rōō·pĕs'trăl), *adj.* [NL. *rupestris,* fr. L. *rupes* rock.] Rupestrian.

ru·pes'tri·an (rōō·pĕs'trĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *rupes* rock.] Composed of rock; inscribed on rocks.

ru·pes'trine (-trĭn; 156), *adj.* [L. *rupes* rock + *-trine* as in *lacustrine, palustrine.*] Rupicolous.

ru·pi'a (rōō·pē'ä), *n.* [Pg., fr. Hind. *rūpiyah.* See RUPEE.] A Portuguese colonial coin corresponding to the Indian rupee, but formerly equal to two xerafins. See XERAFIN.

ru'pi·a (rōō'pĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. G. *rhypos* filth, dirt.] *Med.* An eruption, occurring esp. in tertiary syphilis, consisting of vesicles having an inflamed base and filled with serous, purulent, or bloody fluid, which dries up, forming large, blackish, conical crusts. — **ru'pi·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

Ru'pi·ca'pra (-kā'prä; -kăp'rä), *n.* [L., a chamois, fr. *rupes* rock + *capra* she-goat.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the chamois, sometimes made the type of a subfamily, **Ru'pi·ca·pri'nae** (-kä·prī'nē). — **ru'pi·cap'rine** (-kăp'rĭn; -rīn), *adj.*

Ru·pic'o·la (rōō·pĭk'ō·lä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *rupes,* gen. *rupis,* a rock + *colere* to inhabit.] *Zool.* The genus containing the cock of the rock, the type of a subfamily **Ru·pic'o·li'nae** (-lī'nē), of Cotingidae.

Cock of the Rock (*Rupicola rupicola*).

ru·pic'o·line (rōō·pĭk'ō·lĭn; -līn; 156), *adj.* Rupicolous.

ru·pic'o·lous (rōō·pĭk'ō·lŭs), *adj.* [See RUPICOLA.] *Bot. & Zool.* Living among, inhabiting, or growing on, rocks.

ru'pi·e (rōō'pĭ·ē), *n.* [G., fr. Hind. *rūpiyah.* See RUPEE.] A silver coin of the former German East Africa, equivalent to 1.33 mark (about 32 cents) and containing 64 pesas (1890–1905) or 100 heller (1905–18). See COIN, *Table.*

ru·pit'ic (rōō·pĭt'ĭk), *adj.* Rupial.

Rup'pi·a (rŭp'ĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after Heinrich Bernhard *Ruppius,* Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of widely distributed, submerged marine herbs (family Zannichelliaceae) having capillary stems, slender alternate leaves, and monoecious flowers destitute of perianth. *R. maritima,* the tassel, or ditch, grass, is common nearly throughout the world.

rup'tile (rŭp'tĭl; 155), *adj.* [L. *rumpere, ruptum,* to break.] *Bot.* Dehiscing irregularly. *Rare.*

rup'tion (rŭp'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *ruptio,* fr. *rumpere, ruptum,* to break.] A bursting; rupture; also, *Rare,* a ruction.

rup'tive (-tĭv), *adj.* [L. *rumpere, ruptum,* to break.] Rupturing or tending to rupture.

rup'tu·ar'y (rŭp'tū·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *n.* [Cf. ROTURIER.] A plebeian; a roturier. *Rare.*

rup'tur·a·ble (rŭp'tûr·ä·b'l), *adj.* That may be ruptured, or broken.

rup'ture (rŭp'tûr), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *rupture,* fr. L. *ruptura,* fr. *rumpere, ruptum,* to break. See REAVE; cf. ABRUPT, CORRUPT, ERUPTION, INTERRUPT, ROUT a defeat, ROUTE.] **1.** A breaking apart, or separating, or state of being broken apart; as, the *rupture* of the skin, of a blood vessel; *rupture* of an agreement or compact.
2. Breach of peace or concord; specif., open hostility or war between nations; as, they came to a *rupture.*
3. *Med.* Hernia. See HERNIA.
Syn. — Breach, break, burst, disruption. See FRACTURE.

rup'ture, *v. t. & i.;* -TURED (-tûrd); -TUR·ING (-tûr·ĭng).
1. To part by violence; break; burst; as, to *rupture* a vein.
2. To produce a hernia (in).

rup'tured (rŭp'tûrd), *adj.* Broken; separated; specif.: *Med.* Having a rupture, or hernia.

rup'ture·wort' (rŭp'tûr·wûrt'), *n.* a The burstwort. b A tropical American herb (*Achyranthes polygonoides*) somewhat resembling burstwort. c The allseed.

ru'ral (rōōr'ăl; 242), *adj.* [F., fr. LL. *ruralis,* fr. *rus, ruris,* the country. See ROOM; cf. RUSTIC.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; living in, suitable for, or resembling, the country; rustic; as, *rural* scenes. "A *rural* fellow." *Shak.*
2. Of or pertaining to country people, farmers, peasants, etc.; as, *rural* dances, manners, customs; esp., of or pertaining to agriculture; as, *rural* economy, problems.
3. *Civil Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, a tenement in land adapted and used for agricultural or pastoral purposes; — opposed to *urban.*

The test whether a tenement is *rural* or urban is not the place where the property is situated, but the use to which it is devoted.
13 *S. C (Cape Colony)* 62.

Syn. — RURAL, RUSTIC, PASTORAL, BUCOLIC. RURAL refers to the country itself, esp. in its pleasant aspects; RUSTIC commonly implies a contrast with the refinements of the city or the town, and often connotes rudeness or lack of polish; as, "The pleasures [which the summer retreats] afforded were merely *rural;* the company splenetic, *rustic,* and vulgar" (*Goldsmith*); "He . . . buried himself in the *rural,* or rather *rustic,* solitude of Buriton" (*Gibbon*); "He had no taste for *rural* loveliness, green fields and vineyards, . . . but he would often have his tongue in his cheek at the simplicity of *rustic* dupes" (*Stevenson*); cf. a *rustic* bridge. That is PASTORAL (see etym.) which has to do with the life of shepherds, or (esp.) with conventional rural life; as, "All good poetry descriptive of *rural* life is essentially *pastoral*" (*Ruskin*). BUCOLIC is a literary (sometimes humorous) synonym for *rustic.*
Ant. — Urban.

ru'ral (rōōr'ăl; 242), *n.* **1.** A rustic; dweller in the country.
2. [*cap.*] A variety of potato. See POTATO, 2.

ru·ral' (rōō·räl'), *n.; pl.* RURALES (rōō·rä'lās). [Amer. Sp., fr. Sp. *rural* rural.] A municipal police officer. *Sp. Amer. & Southwestern U. S.*

Rural Credits Act. See FEDERAL LAND BANK.

rural dean. *Eccl.* a *R.C.Ch.* See ARCHPRIEST a. b *Ch. of Eng.* = DEAN OF CHRISTIANITY. See CHRISTIANITY, 4. Hence: **rural deanery.**

Rural Dionysia. See DIONYSIA.

rural district. In England, Wales, and Northern Ireland, a subdivision of an administrative county embracing usually several country parishes. It is governed by a council similar to that of an *urban district* (which see), but with less extensive powers. See DISTRICT, 3 a (2).

rural free delivery. *U. S.* The free delivery of mail by carrier on designated routes in rural districts. Abbr., *R. F. D.*

ru'ral·ism (rōōr'ăl·ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being rural; ruralness; also, a rural idiom or expression.

ru'ral·ist (-ĭst), *n.* Also **ru'ral·ite** (-īt). a An inhabitant of the country; a peasant; farmer. b One who advocates life in the country as contrasted with life in a city.

ru·ral'i·ty (rōō·räl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. ML. *ruralitas.*] Ruralism; also, a rural place.

ru'ral·ize (rōōr'ăl·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To render rural; to give a rural appearance to. — *v. i.* To become rural; to rusticate. — **ru'ral·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*

rural servitude. *Law.* See SERVITUDE.

ru'ri·dec'a·nal (rōōr'ĭ·dĕk'ä·năl; -dē·kā'năl; -n'l), *adj.* [L. *rus, ruris,* the country + *decanus.* See DEAN.] Of or pertaining to a rural dean.

ru·rig'e·nous (rōō·rĭj'ē·nŭs), *adj.* [L. *rurigena.*] Born in the country. *Rare.*

Ru'ri·ta'ni·an (rōōr'ĭ·tā'nĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the imaginary kingdom of **Ru'ri·ta'ni·a** (-ä) in Anthony Hope's *Prisoner of Zenda.* See RASSENDYLL, RUDOLF. — **Ru'ri·ta'ni·an,** *n.*

ru'ru (rōō'rōō), *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand morepork.

Rus (rōōs), *n. pl.* The Ros, esp. those that settled on the Dnieper and around Kiev. Hence, the name of the country, *Russia.*

Ru'sa (rōō'sä), *n.* [NL. See RUSINE.] *Zool.* a A genus or subgenus (of *Cervus*) of maned East Indian deer, including the sambar. b [*not cap.*] Any species of this genus.

ru'sa (rōō'sä). [Hind. *rūsā.*] Var. of ROOSA.

Rus'cus (rŭs'kŭs), *n.* [L., butcher's broom. See BRUSQUE.] *Bot.* a A small genus of European evergreen shrubs (family Convallariaceae) bearing leaflike phylloclades, small greenish flowers, and red berries. *R. aculeatus,* the butcher's broom, is often cultivated. The twigs when dyed are used for bouquets, etc. and for whisk brooms. See BUTCHER'S-BROOM. b [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

ruse (rōōz; 242), *n.* [F., a trick, detour, fr. *ruser* to detour, dodge, fr. OF. *reüser* to retreat, repel, prob. fr. (assumed) VL. *refusare.* See REFUSE; cf. RUSH, *v.*] An artifice; trick; stratagem; wile; fraud; deceit.
Syn. — See ARTIFICE.

ruse (rōōz; rüz), *v. i.* [OF. *ruser, reüser.* See RUSE, *n.*] To slip; fall. *Dial.*

ruse (rōōz; rüz). Var. of ROOSE. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

‖**ruse' de guerre'** (rüz' dĕ gâr'). [F.] A war stratagem.

rush (rŭsh), *n.* [ME. *rusch, risch,* fr. AS. *rysc, risc;* akin to MHG. *rusch(e),* MLG. *rusch, risch.*] **1.** a Any of various plants of the genus *Juncus,* having cylindrical, often hollow, stems; also, less correctly, any of several species of *Scirpus.* Cf. BULRUSH. Rushes are used in bottoming chairs and plaiting mats, and the pith is used in some places for wicks and rushlights. They were formerly strewn over floors. b Loosely, any of certain other more or less similar plants; — chiefly in combination; as, bog *rush.* c The cattail, or reed mace.
2. The merest trifle; a straw; as, not worth a *rush.*
3. Short for RUSH RING. *Shak.*
4. A brushy undergrowth. *Dial. Eng.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

rush-bordered	**rush-girt**	**rush-seated**
rush-bottomed	**rushland**	**rush-stemmed**
rush-floored	**rush-leaved**	**rush-strewn**
rush-fringed	**rush-margined**	**rush-wove**

rush, *adj.* Of or pertaining to a rush or rushes.

rush (rŭsh), *v. t.* To strew with, work with, or make with, rushes. — *v. i.* To gather rushes.

rush (rŭsh), *v.;* RUSHED (rŭsht); RUSH'ING. [ME. *russhen,* fr. AF. *russher, russer,* OF. *ruser, reüser.* See RUSE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To move forward with impetuosity, violence, tumultuous rapidity, or haste.
2. To act with undue haste and eagerness, or without due deliberation or preparation; as, to *rush* into business.
3. *American Football.* To advance the ball by carrying it.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To push or urge forward with impetuosity or violence; to hurry onward; to force hastily and violently.
2. To make an onset on; to charge; attack; also, to carry by assault; to occupy with a rush; as, to *rush* a barrier.
3. To destroy; overthrow; defeat; also, to drive back (an enemy); repulse.
4. To press one's attentions on; to court the favor of; as, to *rush* a girl; to *rush* a freshman for a fraternity. *Slang, U. S.*
5. To recite (a lesson) or pass (an examination) with great ease and few errors. *College Cant, U. S.*
6. *Croquet.* To roquet (a ball) so that it travels a considerable distance.
7. *Football.* To carry forward by a rush or continued rushes; as, to *rush* the ball ten yards.

rush the growler. To fetch beer from a saloon in a pail, pitcher, or the like. *Slang, U. S.*

rush (rŭsh), *n.* **1.** A moving forward with rapidity and force or eagerness; a violent motion or course; as, a *rush* of troops; a *rush* of winds; a *rush* of water.
2. A thronging of many people to some new place, as to a newly discovered ore field; esp., a gold rush. Also, *Australia,* the new gold field itself.
3. An onset; attack; combat; specif., in colleges, academies, etc., a contest or trial of strength between two classes, or delegations from two classes, for temporary possession of a walk, fence, cane, etc.; as, a cane *rush;* fence *rush.* *U. S.*

run'nion (rŭn'yŭn). Var. of RONYON.	**run'proof'** (66). See -PROOF.	**ru'pel·lar'y,** *adj.* [From L. *rupes* a rock.] Rocky. *Obs.*	**ru'ral·i·sa'tion.** Var. of RURALIZATION.
run'sy. ✝ ROUNCY.			**ru'ral·ly,** *adv.* of RURAL.
			ru'ral·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
			ru'ric, *adj.* [L. *rus, ruris,* country.] Rustic. *Obs. Scot.*

4. That which by its accumulation or pressure causes unusual activity and haste; as, a *rush* of business. *Colloq.*
5. An insistent demand; as, a *rush* on tableware; a *rush* for seats at the opera.
6. Attention; flattering notice; as, to give a girl a *rush* at a dance; a *rush* of a freshman for a fraternity. *Slang, U. S.*
7. A stampede of cattle. *Australia.*
8. A ready and nearly faultless recitation, examination, or the like. *College Cant, U. S.*
9. A brook; runlet. *Local, U. S.*
10. *Amer. Football.* a One of certain players in the rush line; as, the center or an end *rush*. b Act of carrying the ball.

rush (rŭsh), *adj.* Involving haste; requiring special speed in preparation, process, action, etc.; as, a *rush* job; *rush* order; — often used absolutely on an order, paper, etc.

rush (rŭsh; rōōsh). Scot. & dial. Eng. of RASH, an eruption.

rush bearing. A kind of rural festival, marking or commemorating the dedication of a church, during which the parishioners bring rushes to strew the church. *Archaic. Eng.* — **rush'-bear'er,** *n.*

rush broom. a An Australian plant (*Viminaria denudata*), family Fabaceae, having slender branches. b The Spanish broom.

rush'bush' (rŭsh'bŏŏsh'; rōōsh'-), *n.* A clump of rushes. *Dial.*

rush candle. A candle made of the pith of certain rushes, peeled except on one side, and dipped in grease.

rush daffodil. A daffodil (*Narcissus triandrus*) of southern Europe.

rushed (rŭsht), *adj.* Overgrown, or overlaid, with rushes.

rush'en (rŭsh'ĕn; -ĭn; rōōsh'-), *adj.* Made of rushes. *Chiefly Dial.*

rush'er (rŭsh'ĕr), *n.* One who rushes. Specif.: a One who does things rapidly; a quick, energetic person; — sometimes implying too great haste for careful consideration. b *Amer. Football.* A player in the rush line (which see). c *Colloq. or Cant.* One who joins in the rush to a freshly discovered ore field.

rush'er, *n.* a *Obs.* One who strewed the floor with rushes, as at dances. b One who weaves rushes into frames of chairs.

rush family. The Juncaceae.

rush garlic. The wild onion *Allium vineale.*

rush grass. Any grass of the genus *Sporobolus*, having wiry stems and sheathed panicles.

rush'-grown', *adj.* 1. Tapering like a rush. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
2. Overgrown by rushes, as land.

rush-grown arrow. = BOBTAILED ARROW.

rush hour. The period when the demands of traffic, business, customers, etc. are at the peak; as, traffic on the subway during the *rush hours.* — **rush'-hour'** (66), *adj.*

rush'ing, *adj.* That rushes, or accompanies a rush; hence, briskly active; as, a *rushing* trade. — **rush'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **rush'ing-ness,** *n.*

rush'-leaved' daf'fo-dil. The Jonquil.

rush'light' (rŭsh'lĭt'), *n.* A rush candle, or its light; hence, a small, feeble light. — **rush'light'ed** (-lĭt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), **rush'lit'** (-lĭt'), *adj.*

rush'like' (-lĭk'), *adj.* Resembling a rush; weak.

rush lily. Any large-flowered species of the genus *Sisyrinchium*, esp. *S. grandiflorum* of western North America.

rush line. *Amer. Football.* The players of the forward line of attack or defense, normally including the center rush, two guards, two tackles, and two ends.

rush marsh grass. See GRASS, *Table.*

rush nut. The chufa.

rush ring. Formerly, a ring made of plaited rushes sometimes used as a wedding ring. Hence, *rush-ring wedding*, figuratively, an unstable union.

rush toad. The natterjack.

rush wheat. = COUCH GRASS, 1 a.

rush'y (rŭsh'ĭ), *adj.;* RUSH'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); RUSH'I-EST. 1. Abounding with rushes.
2. Made of or resembling rushes; as, a *rushy* couch. — **rush'i-ness** (rŭsh'ĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

Ru'sin (rōō'sĕn), *n.* One of the northern Little Russians.

ru'sine (rōō'sĭn; -sīn; 156), *adj.* [NL. *Rusa*, the genus, fr. Malay *rusa* deer. Cf. RUCERVINE.] *Zool.* Of, like, or pertaining to, the deer of the genus or subgenus *Rusa.*

rusine antler. An antler with the brow tine simple and the beam simply forked at the tip.

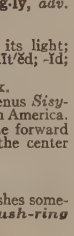

Rusine Antler. *a* Brow Tine; *b* Tr e s t i n e; *c* Sur-royal.

rusk (rŭsk), *n.* [Sp. *rosca* a roll, twist (of bread).] 1. A light, soft bread made with yeast and eggs, often crisped in an oven; also, a kind of sweet biscuit.
2. A kind of hard bread, as for ships' stores. *Obs.*
3. Bread or cake made brown and crisp in an oven; often, also, such bread grated or pulverized.

rusk, *v. t.* [From RUSK, *n.*] To toast or crisp (bread or cake) into rusk.

rus'kin (rŭs'kĭn), *n.* [Ir. *ruscán.* See RUSKY.] A receptacle, as for butter, made of bark; also, butter kept in such a receptacle. *Dial. Eng.*

Rus·kin'i·an (rŭs·kĭn'ĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Of, or in the manner of the writings of, John Ruskin.

rus'ky (rŭs'kĭ), *n.* [Gael. *rusgan.* See RUCHE.] A rude kind of straw basket or hamper. *Scot.*

rus'ma (rŭz'mä), *n.* [F. & It., fr. Turk. *khirizma*, fr. Gr. *chrisma* unguent. See CHRISM.] A depilatory of orpiment and, usually, quicklime.

rus'ot (rŭs'ŏt), **rus'wut** (-wŭt), *n.* [Hind. *rasaut, raswat.*] An extract from the wood or roots of various shrubs of the genus *Berberis* used in India, mixed with opium, as an application to infected eyelids. It is said to be the lycium of the ancients.

rus·po'ne (rōōs·pō'nā), *n.* [It.] A gold coin of Florence of the 18th and 19th centuries, equivalent to three sequins.

Russ (rŭs), *n.; pl.* RUSS, RUSSES (rŭs'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [F. *Russe.*] A Russian, or the Russians; the Russian language.

Russ, *adj.* [F. *russe.*] Of or pertaining to the Russians.

rus'sel (rŭs'ĕl; -l), *n.* A woolen twill used for clothing in England from the 15th century onward. *Obs.*

russel cord. A kind of rep made of cotton and wool, used for women's dresses, scholastic gowns, bags, etc.

rus'se-let' (rōō'sĕ·lā'), *n.* [F. *rousselet.*] A variety of russet-colored pear. *Obs.*

Rus·se'li·a (rŭ·sē'lĭ·ä; -sēl'yä), *n.* [NL., after Alex. *Russell* (d. 1768), a physician at Aleppo.] *Bot.* A small genus of often nearly leafless Mexican shrubs (family Scrophulariaceae) having red flowers with a tubular corolla, four stamens, and a nearly globose 2-celled capsule. *R. equisetiformis*, one of the coral plants, is commonly cultivated for ornament.

Rus'sell·ite (rŭs'ĕl·īt), *n.* One of a sect founded by Charles T. ("Pastor") Russell (1852–1916), whose preaching and writings (esp. *Millennial Dawn*) sought to establish the doctrine that the second coming of Christ took place invisibly in 1874, and that the end of the age would occur in 1914. Since 1916 the leader of the movement has been "Judge" Rutherford, author of the slogan, "Millions now living will never die." The Russellites constitute a society called the International Bible Students' Association. Called also *Millennial Dawnist.* — **Rus'sell-ite,** *adj.*

Rus'sell's vi'per (rŭs'ĕlz; -lz). [After Patrick *Russell* (1727–1805), physician at Aleppo.] A beautifully marked venomous snake (*Vipera*, syn. *Daboia, russellii*) of southern and southeastern Asia. It is brown, with three rows of white-margined spots. Called also *daboia, jessur,* and *katuka.*

rus'set (rŭs'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *adj.* [OF. *rousset, rosset,* dim. of *rous, ros,* red (F. *roux*), fr. L. *russus;* akin to E. RED. Cf. ROUSSETTE.] 1. Of the color russet.
2. Reddish brown, or (with some) reddish gray; also, yellowish brown.

The morn, in *russet* mantle clad. *Shak.*

3. Made of coarse cloth of a dull reddish-brown color; also, wearing clothing of such cloth; hence, coarse; homespun; rustic. *Archaic.*
4. *Leather.* Designating, or pertaining to, leather finished except for the coloring and polishing.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

russet-backed	**russet-colored**	**russet-pated**
russet-bearded	**russet-golden**	**russet-robed**
russet-brown	**russet-green**	**russet-roofed**

rus'set (rŭs'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* 1. Originally, homespun cloth or clothing, formerly commonly worn by country people; hence, cloth or clothing of reddish-brown color and (often) coarse texture; also, country dress.
2. Any of a group of browns varying in hue from reddish red-yellow to red-yellow. Cf. RUSSET BROWN, COLOR.
3. Any of a group of winter apples having rough skins of a russet color, as the Roxbury *russet.*
4. Russet leather. See RUSSET, *adj.*, 4.
5. = RUSSETING, 4.

rus'set, *v. Transitive:* 1. To cast a russet glow over. *R.*
2. *Plant Pathol.* To infect with russeting.
—, *Intransitive:* To become russet in color, as leaves in autumn.

rus'set-backed' thrush. A common thrush (*Hylocichla ustulata*) of the Pacific coast, somewhat darker than the allied olive-backed thrush of eastern North America.

russet brown. A color, red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. It is slightly yellower and of slightly lower saturation than golden brown, and slightly yellower and of higher saturation and brilliance than burnt umber. Cf. COLOR.

russet coat. A coat of russet; also, one who wears such a coat; hence, a rustic; a peasant. — **rus'set-coat'ed,** *adj.*

russet dwarf. *Plant Pathol.* A virus disease of the potato characterized by dwarfing, browning, or rusting, of the leaves, and leaf fall.

russet green. A color, yellow in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

rus'set·ing, *n.* 1. A russet apple. *Obs.*
2. One wearing russet; a rustic. *Obs.*
3. = RUSSET, *n.*, 1.
4. *Plant Pathol.* A brownish roughened area on the skin of fruits, as apples, pears, and citrus fruit, caused by frost, insect or fungous injury, or spraying; — so called from the resemblance to the normal skin of a russet apple. Cf. SCURF; RUST MITE.

rus'set·ish, *adj.* [See -ISH.] Somewhat russet in color.

russet orange. The color chrome scarlet.

russet scab. Rhizoctonia disease of potatoes.

Rus'sia (rŭsh'ä), *n.* A country of Europe and Asia.

rus'sia, *n.* Russia leather.

Russia braid. = SOUTACHE.

Russia calf. See RUSSIA LEATHER.

Russia Company. = MUSCOVY COMPANY.

Russia duck. A variety of strong linen duck for men's garments.

Russia grass. The floating fescue.

Russia iron. A kind of sheet iron having a lustrous blue-black coating of oxide which protects it slightly against corrosion.

Russia leather. Leather made from various skins by tanning with barks of the willow, birch, or oak, and then rubbing the flesh side with birch oil, which imparts a peculiar odor and protects from insects. It was originally made from the skins of young cattle in Russia and hence called *Russia calf.* Russia leather is often colored red with brazilwood and stamped with diamond-shaped markings. It is used in fine bookbinding, for purses, etc.

Russia matting. Matting manufactured in Russia from the inner bark of the European linden (*Tilia vulgaris*).

Rus'sian (rŭsh'ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Russia, its inhabitants, or their language.

Rus'sian, *n.* 1. One of the people of Russia; esp., a member of the dominant Slavic-speaking race, or races, of Russia. Linguistically the Russians fall into three divisions: (1) Those speaking Indo-European languages, chiefly Balto-Slavic tongues, with Russian, Polish, Lithuanian, and Lettish foremost. Of these, the Russian-speaking peoples are subdivided into the *Great Russians*, of the central and northeastern areas; the *Little Russians*, of Little Russia and Ukraine and including the Ruthenians and the Cossacks; and the *White Russians*, a relatively small group in west Russia, adjoining the Poles and Lithuanians. (2) Those speaking the Ural-Altaic languages, chiefly Finno-Ugric tongues (see FINNO-UGRIC LANGUAGES, *Table*), together with such Turkic idioms as Chuvash, Kirghiz, Kazan Tatar, etc., of southeastern Russia. (3) The linguistic families of Caucasia (see CAUCASIAN, *n.*, 1). Ethnically, according to Ripley, Russia is peopled by an aboriginal, tall, red-blond, dolichocephalic race, probably of Finnish speech, intermixed, in the Russians proper, with Slavic-speaking conquerors of the brachycephalic Alpine race; while in the extreme north, southeast, and east, Mongolian races have settled and modified the type in varying degrees. Deniker finds in central and northern Russia and Finland representatives of his Northern, Sub-Northern, and Eastern European races; in eastern and southern Russia, traces of the Cevenole race; in Poland, of the Vistulian; and in the southern provinces, of the Adriatic and Sub-Adriatic as well. Linguistic and race boundaries have only a general correspondence.
2. The dominant language of Russia. It is an East Slavic speech, and in a wide sense includes: *Great Russian* (usually called *Russian*), which furnishes the standard literary language, based on the dialect of Moscow; *Little Russian*, or *Ukrainian*, spoken in Ukraine and southern Poland; and *White Russian*, the speech of five or six million people of western Russia and northeastern Poland, now, like Little Russian, a literary language. Russian records are as old as the 10th or 11th century, but the literature dates chiefly since the time of Peter the Great, in whose reign the old form of the Russian alphabet, which differed little from the Cyrillic, was reduced from 48 to 35 letters. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Russian almond. An Asiatic dwarf almond (*Amygdalus nana*), cultivated for its rosy-red flowers.

Russian apple. Any variety of apple originating in Russia, as the Red Astrachan.

Russian backgammon. A variety of backgammon in which all the pieces are entered on the same table, as determined by throws of the dice.

Russian bagatelle. See BAGATELLE, 2.

Russian ballet. A form of ballet developed early in the 20th century by certain teachers and students of the Russian Imperial Ballet Academy; also, a group of dancers trained in such a ballet. The Russian ballet employs many of the intricate steps and poses of the older, or Italian, school, from which it derives, but its characteristic emphasis is upon the execution of dramatic, symbolic, or interpretative pantomime through rhythmic plastic movements and postures with the aid of appropriate costumes and setting. It has thereby achieved artistic independence of the opera.

Russian bank. A card game for two players, resembling solitaire, each having his own pack. The eight aces as they appear are placed in the center for foundations, to be built up in sequence and suit. On each side four cards form the tableaux, to be built down in alternate colors, each player having his own stock and discard pile. The winner is the one who first gets rid of all his cards.

Russian bast. The fibrous inner bark of a European linden (*Tilia vulgaris*). It resembles raffia.

Russian bath. A vapor bath, variously modified, consisting essentially in a prolonged exposure of the body to steam, followed by washings, friction, and a cold plunge or douche.

Russian blouse. = BLOUSE, 4 a.

Russian blue. A color, blue in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Russian braid. = SOUTACHE.

Russian Py'ron. Aleksandr Sergyeevich Pushkin, the most celebrated poet of Russia. He was influenced by the poetry of Byron.

Russian cactus. The Russian thistle.

Russian calendar. The Julian calendar, used in Russia down to Feb. 1, 1918. See CALENDAR, *n.*, 1.

Russian calf. A brown, red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance; called also *Cappagh brown, carob brown, fudge, India tan.* Cf. COLOR.

Russian cedar. The Swiss pine (*Pinus cembra*).

Russian Church. Before the abdication of Czar Nicholas II (1917), the established church of the Russian Empire. (See ORTHODOX CHURCH.) The Czar was the head of the Church, and the governing body since the abolition of the Patriarchate by Peter the Great (1721), the Holy Synod. In August, 1917, the Patriarchate was restored in the person of Tikhon, Archbishop of Wilno. In January, 1918, the Church was disestablished by the Bolshevists, and, later, by the aid of former Orthodox priests, the government organized a rival religious organization called *The Living Church.*

Russian crash. A strong unbleached linen fabric of varying quality, used for garments, towels, and in embroidery.

Russian deal. The wood of the Scotch pine.

Russian dressing. Mayonnaise dressing with pungent additions, as chili sauce, or chopped pickles, pimientos, etc.

Russian embroidery. Simple conventional patterns embroidered esp. on wash materials.

Russian flax. The ordinary flax (see FLAX); — so called because largely grown in countries of northern Europe now or formerly a part of Russia.

Russian gray. The color slate gray.

Russian green. A color, greenish yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance; — called also *verd russe.* Cf. COLOR.

Rus'sian·ism (rŭsh'ăn·ĭz'm), *n.* Inclination toward Russian ideals, methods, character, etc.; advocacy of, or adoption of, things characteristically Russian, as dress, manner, speech. — **Rus'sian·ist,** *n.*

Rus'sian·ize (rŭsh'ăn·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). 1. To make Russian, or more or less like the Russians; to imbue with Russian character and ideals; to Russify.
2. To treat (leather) by a process similar to, or intended to produce similar results to, that used on Russia leather. — **Rus'sian·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*

Russian knapweed. A Eurasian herb (*Centaurea picris*), introduced into the central United States, and a trouble some weed.

Russian marten. Fur of the American opossum.

Russian millet. = MILLET, 1 a.

Russian mulberry. A small bushy variety (*Morus alba tatarica*) of the white mulberry.

Russian musk. A variety of musk from Siberia. It comes in large pods and is inferior to that from China.

Russian muskrat. The Desman; also its fur.

Russian oleaster. = OLEASTER a.

Russian olive. The oleaster (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*), often planted as a windbreak in the central United States.

Rus'sian-owned', *adj.* See -OWNED.

Russian pool. = 4th CARLINE.

Russian red clover. A drought-resistant variety (*Trifolium pratense pallidum*) of the common red clover.

Russian Revolution. See REVOLUTION, *Table.*

Russian sable. = SIBERIAN SABLE.

Russian saltwort. The Russian thistle.

Russian sauce. Velouté sauce thickened with egg yolks and containing cream, grated horse-radish, and fine herbs.

Russian sheep dog. = OWTCHAH.

Russian sheet iron. = RUSSIA IRON.

Russian sunflower. A large-seeded variety of the common sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), used as food in Russia.

Russian tapestry. A strong fabric of hemp or coarse linen, used for window curtains, embroidery, etc.

Russian thistle or tumbleweed. A prickly European herb (*Salsola pestifer*), which is a serious pest in North America.

Russian turnip. The rutabaga.

Russian turpentine. See TURPENTINE, 1 b.

Russian walnut. The English walnut.

Russian willow. The golden willow.

---

rush'le, *v. i.* [From RUSH, *v.*] To rush. *Obs.*

rusht. Rushed. *Ref. Sp.*

rusien. † RESE, to shake.

‖ **rus in ur'be.** [L.] The country in the city.

Martial (*Epigrams*, XII. 57, 21).

russche. † RUSH, a plant, etc.

Rus·sene' (rŭs·sēn'), *n.* = RUTHENE.

rus'set·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

rus'set·y, *adj.* = RUSSET, *adj.*, 2

Russian wolfhound. A gigantic dog of a breed originating in Russia and long bred and trained for hunting. Its extreme speed and the tenacious grip of its powerful jaws make it a deadly hunter of wolves. The long, slightly domed head, arched neck, deep chest, roachback, straight forelegs, and muscular, long hindquarters make it one of the most graceful of dogs. The coat, which may be flat or curly, is long and silky, with feathering on legs, tail, and chest. It is usually white, with lemon, tan, brindle, gray, or black markings. The height is from 26 to 31 inches, and the weight from 60 to 105 pounds.

Russian Wolfhound, or Borzoi. (1/45)

Russia sheet iron. = RUSSIA IRON.

Rus'si·fy (rŭs'ĭ·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [Cf. F. *russifier.* See -FY.] To convert to Russian ideals, practices, laws, etc.; to render Russian; as, to *Russify* conquered tribes. — **Rus'si·fi·ca'tion** (rŭs'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* — **Rus'si·fi·ca'tor** (rŭs'ĭ·fĭ·kā'tĕr), *n.* — **Rus'si·fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.*

Russ'ine (rŏŏs'ēn), *n.* A division of the Little Russians.

Rus'sism (rŭs'ĭz'm), *n.* Russianism.

Russ'ni·ak (rŭs'nĭ·ăk), *n.* [Pol. & Ruthenian *Rusnjack.*]
1. = RUTHENIAN, 1.
2. People of northern Little Russia.

Rus'so- (rŭs'ō-). A combining form denoting: a *Russia, Russiane,* as in:

Russolatrous	Russophile	Russophobia
Russolatry	Russophilism	Russophobiac
Russomania	Russophilist	Russophobism
Russomaniac	Russophobe	Russophobist
Russomaniacal		

b *Russian and;* — in adjectives, as in *Russo*-Byzantine.

Russo-Caucasian	Russo-Greek	Russo-Polish
Russo-Chinese	Russo-Japanese	Russo-Serbian
Russo-German	Russo-Persian	Russo-Turkish

See the word with which *Russo-* is combined.

Rus'so-By·zan'tine, *adj.* Having Byzantine characteristics modified by Russian influence; esp., designating the typical Russian architecture previous to 1700.

Rus'so-Jap'a·nese' War. See WAR, *Table.*

Rus'so-Swed'ish War. The conflict (1700–21) between Russia under Peter the Great and Sweden under Charles XII (to 1718), marked by the battles of Narva (1700) and Poltava (see BATTLE, *Table*), and closed by the Treaty of Nystad.

Rus'so-Turk'ish War. Any one of the wars between Russia and Turkey, esp. those of 1827–29 and 1877–78.

rus'sud (rŭs'ŭd), *n.* [Hind. *rasad,* fr. Per. *rasad* entering into.] Grain, forage, etc., provided by local officers at a military camping ground. *India.*

Rus'su·la (rŭs'ū·lā), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *russulus* reddish, dim. fr. L. *russus* red. See RUSSET, *adj.*] *Bot.* A large genus of white-spored agaricaceous fungi differing from *Lactarius* by the absence of milky juice. The brittle pileus may be red, purple, yellow, green, or blue. Some species are edible.

rust (rŭst), *n.* [AS. *rūst* (and prob. *rust*); akin to D. *roest,* G. *rost,* ON. *ryth,* and to E. RUD, RED.] **1.** The reddish, porous, brittle coating formed on iron as when chemically attacked by moist air; by extension, the coating produced on any of various other metals by corrosion. Iron rust consists essentially of hydrated ferric oxide, but usually contains some ferrous oxide and perhaps iron carbonates. The presence of carbon dioxide (yielding carbonic acid) is favorable, if not essential, to its formation.
2. That which resembles rust in appearance or effects; a rustlike coating or stain. Specif.: **a** A composition used in making a rust joint. **b** A rusty discoloration found on cured fish, giving it a bad flavor. In the case of cod, haddock, and other ground fish, it is due to colonies of bacteria.
3. Corrosive or injurious accretion or influence.
Sacred truths cleared from all *rust* and dross. *Eikon Basilike.*
4. Inaction; idleness. "A life of *rust.*" *P. L. Ford.*
5. The color of iron rust, reddish red-yellow in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance. It is yellower than burnt sienna. Cf. COLOR.
6. *Bot.* **a** Any of numerous minute parasitic fungi (order Uredinales) causing spots or discoloration of the tissues in higher plants. They are primitive basidiomycetes, often heteroecious, passing through their life stages on different hosts. Typically a rust exhibits a pycnial stage, an aeciostage, a uredostage, and a teliostage, but one or more of these may be wanting. The wheat rust *Puccinia graminis* is a well-known example of a rust destructive to grain crops. See WHEAT RUST, PUCCINIA. **b** The disease caused by such fungi; also, any morbid brown or reddish appearance of vegetation or fruit.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

rust-cankered	rust-preventing	rust-stained
rust-complexioned	rust-removing	rust-worn
rust-eaten	rust-resisting	rust-yellow

rust (rŭst), *v.;* RUST'ED; RUST'ING. [ME. *rusten, rousten.* See RUST, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To contract rust; to be or become oxidized.
If gold *ruste,* what shall iron do? *Chaucer.*
2. To be affected with the parasitic fungus called rust; also, to acquire a rusty appearance, as plants.
3. To turn or become the color of rust; to become reddish brown, as with rust.
4. To degenerate in idleness; to become dull, slow, impaired, or the like, by inaction.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to contract rust.
Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will *rust* them. *Shak.*
2. To blast or wither by or as by the rust fungus. *Rare.*
3. To turn to the color of rust; to cause to become reddish brown; as, the frosts *rusted* the foliage.
4. To impair or corrode by or as by time and inactivity.

rust (rŏŏst), *n. & v.* [Cf. D. *rust,* n., *rusten,* v.] Rest. *Dial. Eng.*

Rus'tam, Rus'tum (rŭs'tŭm), *n.* [Per. *Rustam.*] A legendary hero of the Persian epic *Shah Namah* and other poems. His exploits, even in childhood, are marvelous. In old age he slays in single combat his son Sohrab, whose birth had been concealed by the mother from him. This episode is the subject of a poem, *Sohrab and Rustum,* by Matthew Arnold.

rust brown. The color rust. — **rust'-brown'** (66), *adj.*

rust cement. = IRON CEMENT.

rust coat. A coat of a brown, rusty color, as a homespun garment of a peasant.

rust fungus. A fungus of the order Uredinales. See RUST, 6.

rus'tic (rŭs'tĭk), *adj.* [L. *rusticus,* fr. *rus, ruris,* the country; cf. F. *rustique.* See RURAL; cf. ROISTER.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the country; rural; as, the *rustic* gods of antiquity.
She had a *rustic,* woodland air. *Wordsworth.*
2. Awkward; rough; unpolished; as, *rustic* manners; sometimes, rude; boorish.
3. Befitting the country; plain; simple; sturdy; as, a *rustic* entertainment; *rustic* dress.
4. Simple; artless; unadorned; unaffected. *Pope.*
5. *Masonry.* Of or pertaining to rustic work (which see); as, a *rustic* joint, quoin, etc.
Syn. — Rude, boorish, coarse; artless, honest. See RURAL.
Ant. — Sophisticated, worldly-wise, urbane.

rus'tic (rŭs'tĭk), *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of the country, esp. one who is rude, coarse, or dull; a clown.
2. A rural person naturally simple in character or manners; an artless, unaffected person.
3. = RUSTIC MOTH.
4. *Ceramics.* A surface artificially roughened.

rus'ti·cal (rŭs'tĭ·kŭl), *adj. & n.* Rustic. — **rus'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **rus'ti·cal·ness,** *n.*

rus'ti·cate (rŭs'tĭ·kāt), *v.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *rusticatus,* past part. of *rusticari* to rusticate. See RUSTIC.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To go into, or reside in, the country; to ruralize.
2. To spend a period of rustication as a punishment.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To compel to reside in the country.
The town is again beginning to be full, and the *rusticated* beauty sees an end of her banishment. *Idler.*
2. To punish by requiring temporary absence, esp. in the country, as from a college.
3. To cause to become rustic; to implant rustic ideals, manners, diction, etc., in.
4. *Masonry.* To bevel or rebate, as blocks on the edges so as to make the joints conspicuous.

rus'ti·ca'tion (rŭs'tĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *rusticatio.*]
1. Act of rusticating, or state of being rusticated; retirement to, or residence in, the country.
2. Specif., a dwelling or abiding in the country upon suspension from a college, university, or the like; also, a period of such punishment.
3. *Masonry.* Act of rusticating, also, rustic work.

rus'ti·ca'tor (rŭs'tĭ·kā'tĕr), *n.* One who rusticates.

rustic brown. A color, reddish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance; — called also *casserole, Eskimo, gingerspice.* Cf. COLOR.

rustic capital. *Paleog.* A Latin book hand much used from the 1st to the 7th century, and occasionally until the tenth. The letters were formed in a manner natural to the pen, as opposed to the *square capitals,* which imitated letters carved in stone. Cf. CURSIVE; UNCIAL.

rustic comedy. Comedy representing country people and their life.

rustic drab. The color drab.

rus·ti'cial (rŭs·tĭsh'ăl), *adj.* Rustic.

rus'ti·cism (rŭs'tĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* A rustic phrase, manner of speaking, habit, or custom.

rus·tic'i·ty (rŭs·tĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. or L.; F. *rusticité,* fr. L. *rusticitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being rustic; as: **a** Rustic manners; awkwardness. **b** Simplicity; artlessness.
2. A mark or instance of the lack of sophistication to be found in rural communities; hence, ignorance; stupidity.
The *rusticity* of an unmannerly person who does not know his place. *John Morley.*

rus'ti·cize (rŭs'tĭ·sīz), *v. t.* To render rustic, as in looks.

rustic moth. Any of various moths (family Noctuidae), esp. those belonging to *Agrotis* and allied genera. Their larvae are called *cutworms.*

rustic nard. = BACCHAR. *Obs. Holland.*

rust'i·coat' (rŭs'tĭ·kōt'), *adj.* Rusty-coated. "How much more luxurious it would be to me to dine . . . upon *rusticoat* potatoes with Portia." *John Adams.*

rustic servitude. = RURAL SERVITUDE. See SERVITUDE.

rustic ware. A variety of terra cotta, light brown in color with a brown glaze, often used in architectural work.

rustic work. **a** *Masonry.* Cut stone facing which has the joints rusticated. **b** Summerhouses collectively, or furniture for summerhouses, etc., made of rough limbs of trees.

‖**rus'tiques'** fi'gu'lines' (rŭs'tēk' fē'gü'lēn'). [F.] Faïence of Bernard Palissy, a French potter of the 16th century, with reliefs of small animals, plants, etc.

One style of Plain Rustic Work.

rust joint. A joint made with iron cement, which causes the formation of rust between iron or steel surfaces.

rus'tle (rŭs'l), *v. i.;* RUS'TLED (-'ld); RUS'TLING (-lĭng). [ME. *rustle, rustel, rouschel,* of imitative origin; cf. D. *ritselen,* G. *rauschen.*] To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing or moving of silk cloth or dry leaves; as, he was startled by the *rustling* of leaves.
Prouder than *rustling* in unpaid-for silk. *Shak.*
— *v. t.* To cause to rustle, as leaves; to move or stir with a rustling sound.

rus'tle (rŭs'l), *n.* A quick succession or confusion of small sounds, like those made by shaking leaves or straw, by rubbing silk, or the like; a rustling.
As she entered there was a little *rustle* throughout the congregation. *Edna Ferber.*

rus'tle, *v.* [A modern blend of *rush* and *hustle.*] *Intransitive:* To act with great energy in any occupation, esp. in business. Cf. RUSTLE, *v. i.,* 2. *Slang, U. S.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To get, as money, by rustling or hustling; to handle actively and energetically; as, *rustle* that wood for the fire. *Slang, U. S.*
I'll guarantee to *rustle* up a fresh bank roll. *Irvin S. Cobb.*
2. To steal, as cattle. *Orig. Western U. S.*

rus'tle, *n.* Act of engaging actively and energetically in some pursuit; a hustle; as, war for them had become simply a *rustle* for food.

rus'tler (rŭs'lĕr), *n.* [See 1st RUSTLE.] One who or that which rustles; esp., a plant whose leaves make a rustling sound in the wind.

rus'tler (rŭs'lĕr), *n.* [See 3d RUSTLE.] One who or that which rustles. Specif.: *Slang, U. S.* **a** A bovine animal that can care for itself. **b** An alert, energetic, driving person; a hustler. **c** *Orig. Western U. S.* A cattle thief.
Villages to the north had risen against the invasion of gentile settlers and the forays of *rustlers.* *Zane Grey.*

rus'tling (rŭs'lĭng), *adj.* That rustles; as, *rustling* silk; *rustling* leaves. — **rus'tling·ly,** *adv.* — **rus'tling·ness,** *n.*

rust'ly (rŭs'lĭ), *adj.* Rustling. *Rare.*

rust mite. Any of certain small gall mites which burrow in the surface of leaves or fruits, usually producing brown or reddish patches. The *citrus rust mite* (*Phyllocoptes oleivorus*) causes a russeting of the orange and a silvering of the lemon.

Rust Mites of the Orange (*Phyllocoptes oleivorus*). Much enlarged.

rust'proof' (rŭst'prōōf'; 66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

rust'-proof', *v. t.* To make rustproof. — **rust'-proofed',** *adj.*

rus'tre (rŭs'tĕr), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Medieval Armor.* A metal scale of oval or lozenge shape.
2. *Her.* A lozenge pierced with a round opening to show the tincture of the field behind.

rus'tred (rŭs'tĕrd), *adj.* Having, or composed of, rustres.

rust red. The color rust. — **rust'-red'** (66), *adj.*

rust'y (rŭs'tĭ), *adj.;* RUST'I·ER (-tĭ·ĕr); RUST'I·EST. [AS. *rūstig.*] **1.** Covered or affected with rust; as, a *rusty* knife or sword; stiff in action, as if clogged with rust; as, a *rusty* hinge.
2. Figuratively, impaired by inaction, disuse, or neglect; giving the appearance of suffering from a long period of neglect; as, *rusty* old men in *rusty* old clothes.
3. Foul; vile; abominable; as, *rusty* sin. *Obs.*
4. Of the color rust.
5. Discolored; stained; not clean. *Obs. or Dial.*
6. *Bot.* Resembling, or affected with, rust; rubiginous.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

rusty-branched	rusty-colored	rusty-looking
rusty-brown	rusty-crowned	rusty-rested
rusty-coated	rusty-dusty	rusty-spotted
rusty-collared	rusty-leaved	rusty-throated

— **rust'i·ly** (rŭs'tĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **rust'i·ness,** *n.*

rust'y (rŭs'tĭ), *adj.* [From *resty,* var. of RESTIVE.] **1.** Surly; morose; crusty; sullen; uncivil. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
2. Stubborn; obstinate; rebellious; — esp. in the phrase *to ride,* or *turn, rusty,* to become stubborn or rebellious.

rust'y, *v. t. & i.* To render or become rusty.

rust'y (rŭs'tĭ), *n.* Traitor; informer. *Thieves' Cant.*

rust'y (rŭs'tĭ; rōōs'tĭ). Var. of REASTY, rancid.

rust'y·back' (rŭs'tĭ·băk'), *n.* **a** *Dial. Eng.* The scale fern. **b** = DEER FERN.

rusty blackbird. A blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*), of the eastern United States. The adult male has a white iris and is a uniform blue-black in spring but in the fall the edges of the feathers become rusty.

rusty blotch. *Plant Pathol.* A disease of barley caused by an imperfect fungus (*Helminthosporium californicum*), characterized by irregular brown blotches on the leaves.

rusty coat. = RUST COAT.

rusty dab. The sand dab *Limanda ferruginea.*

rusty fig. The fig *Ficus rubiginosa.*

rust'y-fust'y (66), *adj.* Rusty and fusty; old, rusted, and stuffy. *Colloq.*

rusty gold. *Mining.* Native gold having on it some coating which prevents it from amalgamating readily. Gold itself does not rust.

rusty grackle. The rusty blackbird.

rust'y·ish (rŭs'tĭ·ĭsh), *adj.* [See -ISH.] Somewhat rusty. *R.*

rust'y-red' (66), *adj.* Of the color rust.

rusty woodsia. A common rock-inhabiting fern (*Woodsia ilvensis*) of the North Temperate Zone, with rusty-brown stipes and lanceolate, pinnate fronds, the pinnae crowded and sessile.

rut (rŭt), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *ruit,* fr. L. *rugitus* roaring, fr. *rugire* to roar; akin to Gr. *ὀρυγή* a roar, howling, OSlav. *rykati* to roar, and ult. to E. RUNE. Cf. RIOT.] *Physiol.* Sexual desire or oestrus of deer, cattle, and other mammals; heat; also, the period during which the oestrus exists.

rut, *v. i.;* RUT'TED; RUT'TING. To have a strong sexual impulse at the reproductive period; — said of deer, cattle, etc. — *v. t.* To cover in copulation.

rut, *n.* [OF. *rote, route,* way (F. *route*). See ROUTE.]
1. A track worn by a wheel or by habitual passage of anything; a groove in which anything runs.
2. A furrow; wrinkle. *Obs.*
3. A usual or fixed practice; a regular course; esp., a routine method of action or procedure from which one is not easily stirred; a groove.

rut (rŭt), *v. t.;* RUT'TED; RUT'TING. To make a rut or ruts in; to furrow.

rut (rŭt), *n.* [Hind. *rath,* fr. Skr. *ratha.* See ROLL, *v.*] A native carriage drawn by a pony or by oxen; also, a car to bear images in a procession. Cf. RATH. *India.*

rut, *n.* [Cf. ROUT to roar, ROTE, in this sense.] Roaring, as of waves; an uproar. *Obs.*

rut (rōōt). Var. of ROOT. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Ru'ta (rōō'tă; 242), *n.* [L., rue. See RUE.] *Bot.* A large genus of Eurasian strong-scented herbs and undershrubs typifying the family Rutaceae. They have yellow or greenish flowers, the 4–5-toothed petals borne on the receptacle. *R. graveolens* is the common rue.

ru'ta·ba'ga (rōō'tȧ·bā'gȧ), *n.* [Sw. dial. *rotabagge;* cf. F. *rutabaga.*] A kind of turnip (*Brassica napobrassica*) commonly with a very large elongated yellowish root; — called also *Swedish turnip* and *Russian turnip.* It is used as food both for stock and for human beings.

Ru·ta'ce·ae (rōō·tā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *rutaceus,* adj. See RUTA.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, and trees (order Geraniales), often glandular and strong-scented. The flowers are tetramerous or pentamerous, with a compound ovary of four or five distinct or somewhat united carpels. There are about 111 genera (including *Citrus, Dictamnus, Ptelea,* and *Zanthoxylum*), and nearly 800 species. — **ru·ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

ru'tae·car'pine (rōō'tē·kär'pēn; -pĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-pin.** *Chem.* A light-yellow crystalline alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{19}N_3O$, found in the fruit of an Asiatic shrub or small tree (*Evodia rutaecarpa*).

ru'tate (rōō'tāt), *n. Chem.* A caprate.

rutch (rŭch), *v. i.* [G. (& D.) *rutschen,* of imitative origin.] To move with a crunching or shuffling noise. *Rare.*
No sound except the *rutching* of heavily loaded bare feet on the paving stones. *Talbot Mundy.*

Ru'te·li'nae (rōō'tĕ·lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A subfamily of vegetable-feeding scarabaeid beetles, often brilliantly colored, as the goldsmith beetle. — **ru·te'li·an** (rōō·tē'lĭ·ăn), *n.*

‖**ru'te-mark'** (rōō'tĕ·märk'), *n.* [Sw.] Commonly *pl.* **a** A surface marking, found in arctic regions, consisting of a row of loose stones enclosing a polygonal area. These markings usually occur in groups. **b** A mud or soil crack of similar form.

---

rust'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

rust'a·bout', Var. of ROUSTABOUT.

Rus'tem. Var. of RUSTAM.

rust'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

rus'tic·ly, *adv.* of RUSTIC.

rus'tic·ness, *adj.* See -NESS.

rus'tl, rus'tld. Rustle; rustled. *Ref. Sp.*

rust'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

Rus'tum. Var. of RUSTAM.

rus'wut. Var. of RUSOT.

rute. Var. of ROOT. *Obs.*

ru'te (rōō'tē), *n.; pl.* RUTEN (-tĕn). Also, formerly, **ru'the.** [G. See ROOD.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

ru'te-car'pine. Also **-pin.** *Chem.* Var. of RUTAECARPINE.

N

O

P

Q

R

ruth (rōōth; 242), *n.* [ME. *reuthe, reowthe,* fr. AS. *hrēow*(e) sad; cf. AS. *hrēow* sorrow, ON. *hryggth, hyrgth.* See RUE, *v. & n.* (sorrow).] **1.** Compassion for misery of another; pity; mercy. "They weep for *ruth.*" *Chaucer.*

And shadow his displeased countenance
With happy looks of *ruth* and lenity. *Marlowe.*

2. Sorrow; grief; sadness; esp., sorrow for one's own faults; repentance; regret; remorse.

3. Something causing sadness; esp., cruel action. *Now Rare.*

4. That which is the occasion of pity or compassion; misery; a pitiful sight; a sad thing. *Obs.*

It has been hard this *ruth* for to see. *Chaucer.*

ruth, *adj.* Compassionate; pitiful. *Poetic.*

Now, before thy silence *ruth*
Commune with the voice of truth. *Henry Newbolt.*

Ruth (rōōth; 242), *n.* [LL., fr. Heb. *Rūth.*] **1.** Fem. proper name.

2. An Old Testament heroine, a Moabitess who became the wife of Boaz; also, the Book of Ruth. See OLD TESTAMENT.

ruth (rŭt), *n.* = 2d RATH.

ru'the·nate (rōō'thĕ·nāt), *n. Chem.* **a** Any of a series of compounds regarded as salts of the hypothetical *ruthenic acid,* H_2RuO_4. **b** See PERRUTHENATE.

Ru·thene' (rōō·thēn'), *n.* Also **Rus·sene'** (rŏŏ·sēn'). A Ruthenian, or Little Russian.

Ru·the'ni·an (rōō·thē'nĭ·ăn; 159), *n.* [ML. *Rutheni* Russians.] **1.** **a** One of a branch of the Little Russians, formerly chiefly of Galicia in Austria, now of Ruthenia, the eastern part of Czechoslovakia. **b** The Little Russian, or Ukrainian, language, especially as spoken in Galicia and other parts of former Austria-Hungary. See RUSSIAN, *n.*

2. *Eccl.* A member of the Church of the Little Russians which united with the Holy See in 1595; — a religious rather than a racial designation. At the Third Partition of Poland in 1795 those who became Austrian subjects continued as Uniats to follow the Byzantine rite in Old Slavonic, and are now found in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and the United States. Called also *Ukrainian.* — **Ru·the'ni·an,** *adj.*

ru·then'ic (rōō·thĕn'ĭk; rōō·thē'nĭk), *adj. Chem.* Of or pertaining to ruthenium; — used specif. of compounds in which ruthenium has a relatively high valence.

ruthenic acid. **a** See RUTHENATE **a.** **b** Ruthenium tetroxide.

ruthenic oxide. Ruthenium dioxide.

ru·the'ni·o- (rōō·thē'nĭ·ō-). *Chem.* A combining form for *ruthenious.*

ru·the'ni·ous (rōō·thē'nĭ·ŭs), *adj. Chem.* Of or pertaining to ruthenium; — used specif. of compounds in which ruthenium has a relatively low valence.

ru·the'ni·um (rōō·thē'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. ML. *Ruthenia* Russia, the metal having been found in the Ural Mountains.] *Chem.* A rare element of the light platinum group, associated with platinum ores, and separated as a hard, brittle, grayish-white metal, very infusible and almost insoluble in acids. Symbol, *Ru;* at. no., 44; at. wt., 101.7; sp. gr. (crystalline form), 12.2. It was first isolated by Claus in 1845. Chemically it resembles osmium.

ruthenium oxide. *Chem.* Any oxide of ruthenium. **Ruthenium sesquioxide,** Ru_2O_3, is obtained as a dark-blue powder. **Ruthenium dioxide,** RuO_2, forms crystals with a green metallic luster. **Ruthenium tetroxide,** RuO_4, is an explosive, volatile, golden-yellow crystalline compound with an odor resembling ozone and has been improperly called also *ruthenic acid* or *perruthenic acid.* See PERRUTHENATE.

ruthenium red. An ammoniated basic ruthenium chloride, $Ru_2(OH)_2Cl_4.7NH_3.3H_2O$, obtained as a brownish-red powder and used as a microscopic stain and as a test for pectin, gum, etc.

ru·the'no- (rōō·thē'nō-). *Chem.* = RUTHENIO-.

ru'the·nous (rōō'thē·nŭs), *adj.* Ruthenious.

Ruth'er·ford at'om (rŭth'ĕr·fĕrd). [After Sir Ernest *Rutherford,* Brit. physicist.] *Physical Chem.* The atom pictured by Rutherford. See ATOMIC THEORY.

ruth'er·ford·ite (rŭth'ĕr·fĕrd·īt), *n.* Also **ruth'er·ford·ine** (rŭth'ĕr·fĕrd·ĭn; -ēn). *Mineral.* A highly radioactive alteration product, UO_3CO_2, of pitchblende. It forms yellow crusts. Sp. gr., 4.82.

ruth'ful (rōōth'fŏŏl; -fl), *adj.* Full of ruth; as: **a** Pitiful; tender. **b** Full of sorrow; woeful. **c** Causing sorrow. — **ruth'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **ruth'ful·ness,** *n.*

ruth'less, *adj.* Having no ruth; cruel; pitiless.

Ruin seize thee, *ruthless* King!
Confusion on thy banners wait! *Gray.*

— **ruth'less·ly,** *adv.* — **ruth'less·ness,** *n.*

ru'tic (rōō'tĭk), *adj.* [L. *ruta* rue + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Of or pertaining to capric acid; — from the occurrence of capric acid in rue (*Ruta*). *Now Rare.*

ru'ti·do'sis (-tĭ·dō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rytidōsis.*] *Med.* A wrinkling, esp. of the cornea.

ru'ti·lant (rōō'tĭ·lănt), *adj.* [L. *rutilans,* pres. part. of *rutilare,* fr. *rutilus* red. See RUTILE.] Having a reddish glow; shining.

ru'ti·late (-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *rutilare, rutilatum.*] To shine. *Obs.* — **ru'ti·la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

ru'ti·lat'ed (rōō'tĭ·lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Characterized by enclosed rutile needles; as, *rutilated* quartz. See SAGENITE.

ru'tile (rōō'tēl; -tĭl), *n.* [F. *rutile,* G. *rutil,* fr. L. *rutilus* red, golden red; akin to L. *ruber.* See RED.] *Mineral.* A mineral consisting, like octahedrite and brookite, of titanium dioxide, TiO_2, usually of a reddish-brown color and brilliant metallic adamantine luster, and occurring in tetragonal crystals or, occasionally, massive. It usually contains a little iron. The crystals are commonly prismatic with striations, and often geniculate as a result of twinning. When deep red or black, they have been cut into very brilliant gems. H., 6–6.5. Sp. gr., about 4.2.

ru'ti·lous (rōō'tĭ·lŭs), *adj.* Rutilant.

ru'tin (rōō'tĭn), *n.* [L. *ruta* rue.] *Chem.* A pale-yellow crystalline glucoside, $C_{27}H_{30}O_{16}$, found in rue (*Ruta graveolens*), buckwheat, and other plants. It is used for strengthening capillary blood vessels. On hydrolysis it yields quercetin and **ru'ti·nose** (-tĭ·nōs), a sugar.

Rut'i·o·don (rŭt'ĭ·ō·dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhytis* a wrinkle + *-odon.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of subaquatic, crocodile-like Triassic reptiles with very elongate, narrow skull, and four or more rows of dermal scutes. Syn. *Rhytidodon.*

Rut'land leath'er (rŭt'lănd). [From *Rutland* Co., Eng.] A high-grade flexible roan, used esp. for binding of books.

rut'tee (rŭt'ē), *n.* [Hind. *rattī.* See JEQUIRITY.] **a** A jequirity bean. **b** = RATTI.

rut'ter (rŭt'ĕr), *n.* One that ruts; specif., a plow for cutting ruts in a logging road for the runners of the sleds to run in.

rut'ter (rŭt'ĕr), *n.* [MD. *rutter, rüter* (D. *ruiter*), fr. OF. *routier, routeur,* ML. *rutarius.* See ROUTIER.] A horseman or trooper, orig. one of certain German forces common in the 15th and 16th centuries; also, a dashing gallant. *Obs.*

rut'ter, *n.* [Also *ruttier,* fr. F. *routier* a guide to the ways, fr. *route* road. See ROUTE.] *Naut.* A chart of a course.

rut'tish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Inclined to rut; lustful, salacious. — **rut'tish·ly,** *adv.* — **rut'tish·ness,** *n.*

rut'tish, *adj.* Making, or tending to make, ruts, as in a road. — **rut'tish·ness,** *n.*

rut'tle (rŭt''l; rŏŏt''l), *n. & v.* [ME. *rutelen* to rattle; cf. MLG. *rutseln.*] Rattle; gurgle, as the breath of one dying. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rut'ty (rŭt'ĭ), *adj.;* RUT'TI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); RUT'TI·EST. Full of ruts, as a road. — **rut'ti·ness** (-ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

rut'ty (rŭt'ĭ), *adj.* Ruttish; lustful. — **rut'ti·ness,** *n.*

Rut'u·li (rŭt'ū·lī), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient Italian people whose capital in 442 B.C. was Ardea. Probably they were representatives of an early Indo-European people. In the *Aeneid* (vii–xii), Turnus is king of the Rutuli.

ru'tyl (rōō'tĭl), *n.* [See RUTIC; -YL.] Capryl. *Rare.*

ru'ty·lene (-tĭ·lēn), *n.* [*rutic* + *acetylene.*] An unsaturated liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{18}$.

ru'vid (rōō'vĭd), *adj.* [It. *ruvido.*] Harsh; rough. *R.*

rux (rŭks), *v. i. & i.* To worry; also, to play; sport. *Slang.*

Ruy Blas' (rōō'ē blăs'). In Victor Hugo's drama of this name, a Spanish valet who gains the love of the queen, kills his master to prevent him from taking revenge on her, and poisons himself to save her honor.

Ruy Lo'pez (lō'pĕth; 267). [After *Ruy López* de Sigura, a Spaniard, author of a book on chess.] See 1st CHESS, 1.

-ry (-rĭ). A reduced form of the suffix -ERY; as in *jewelry, revelry, yeomanry.* See -ERY.

ry-. For various words formerly spelled *ry-,* see RI-.

ry'al (rī'ăl), *n.* Also **ri'al.** [ME. *ryal, rial,* lit., royal. See RIAL.] **a** A former English gold coin, first issued by Edward IV in 1465 as an improved noble (called *rose noble* from the rose stamped on it). It weighed 120 grains, had the intrinsic value of £1 1s. 3d., or $5.17, and was current for 10s. Under Elizabeth it was current at 15s. The *rose ryal* and *spur ryal* of James I were worth 30s. (or 33s.), and 15s. (or 16s. 6d.), respectively, the last two issues of this reign being raised 10 per cent by proclamation. **b** A Scottish gold coin of James V and of Mary Stuart. **c** A large silver coin issued by Mary Stuart.

ryb'at (rĭb'ăt; -ĭt), *n.* [Cf. RABBET.] A polished stone at the side of a door or window. *Scot.*

Ryd'berg (rĭd'bûrg), *or* **Ryd'berg's** (bûrgz), **con'stant.** *Phys. Chem.* A universal wave-number constant originally derived in an empirical equation for the prediction of wave lengths of lines in a spectral series and later theoretically confirmed in the Bohr theory as the value 109677.759 ± 0.05 cm.$^{-1}$ for hydrogen, 109722.403 ± 0.05 cm.$^{-1}$ for ionized helium, and 109732.42 ± 0.06 cm.$^{-1}$ for infinite mass.

ry'der (rī'dĕr), *n.* **1.** = RIDER, *n. Obs.*

2. [D. *rijder,* prop., a rider.] A former gold coin of the Netherlands, worth about $5.63, bearing a horseman on the obverse. There was also a *rijderdaalder* of silver.

rye (rī), *n.* [Romany *rei, rai,* lord, fr. Skr. *rājan* king. See RAJA.] A gentleman, as, "Romany *rye,*" a gypsy gentleman, or a gentleman who speaks the tongue of, and fraternizes with, gypsies. *Gypsy.*

rye (rī), *n.* [ME. *ry, rie, reye,* fr. AS. *ryge;* akin to ON. *rugr,* Sw. *råg,* Dan. *rug,* D. *rogge,* OHG. *rocko, roggo,* G. *roggen,* Lith. *rugys,* pl. *rugiai.*] **1.** A hardy annual cereal grass (*Secale cereale*) having loose spikes with an articulate rachis, the lemmas long-awned. Rye is widely cultivated as a food grain, esp. in northern continental Europe, where it is the chief ingredient of the so-called black bread. In the United States it is grown extensively as a cover crop and for soil improvement, and frequently for forage.

2. The seeds or grain of this plant. Rye flour is darker and less nutritious than wheat, but superior to barley. The roasted seeds have been used as a substitute for coffee. In the United States rye has been used extensively in the manufacture of whisky, as a bread grain, and as a feed for poultry and other farm animals.

3. Short for *rye whisky.*

rye, *adj.* Of or pertaining to rye; from or due to rye; as, *rye* asthma.

rye (rī), *n.* A disease in a hawk causing a swelling of the head.

rye (rē). Var. of REE, *v. Dial. Eng.*

rye and Indian (rī). Bread made of rye flour and Indian meal, often baked in a pot in colonial days.

rye bread. Any bread made wholly or in part from rye flour including black bread, pumpernickel, knäckebröd, and a light loaf usually containing caraway seed.

rye grass. [From earlier *ray grass,* fr. ME. *ray* darnel, fr. D. *raai, raaigras;* akin to OS. *rādo,* OHG. *rāto,* G. *raden.*] **a** A perennial grass (*Lolium perenne*) with spikelets borne in a zigzag spike. It is useful in meadows and pastures. Called also *English meadow grass* and *perennial rye grass.* See also GIANT RYE GRASS. **b** The wild rice *Zizania aquatica.*

Rye Grass.

Rye House Plot. *Eng. Hist.* A plot to kill Charles II and James, Duke of York, discovered in June, 1683; — so called from a house in Hertfordshire, the alleged meeting place of the conspirators. Lord Russell and Algernon Sidney, who were supposed to be concerned in it, were executed.

ry'en (rī'ĕn), *adj.* Of rye. *Rare.*

rye rust. Any smut of the several rusts of the genus *Puccinia* attacking rye.

rye smut. Any smut attacking rye, esp. the stem smut.

rye whisky. A whisky distilled from rye, or from a mixture of rye and malt. See RYE, WHISKY.

ryke (rĭk; rēk), *v. i.* To reach. *Scot.*

ryme (rīm), *n.* [Var. of RIM.] *Naut.* The surface of water.

The gate was backed against the *ryme.* *Masefield.*

Rym'er, Thomas. See THOMAS RYMER.

Ry'mer's Foed'er·a (rī'mĕrz fĕd'ĕr·ä). A collection, begun by Thomas Rymer and continued after his death, of the historic documents concerning treaties, alliances and state affairs of England, from 1101 to 1654.

Ryn·chos'po·ra (rĭng·kŏs'pō·rä), *n.* [NL. See RHYNCHO-; SPORE.] *Bot.* A large genus of widely distributed herbs, the beak sedges (family Cyperaceae), having leafy culms and variously clustered spikelets. The perianth consists usually of barbed bristles, and the achene is crowned by the persistent style base (tubercle).

ryn·chos'po·rous (-pō·rŭs), *adj.* Having a beaked fruit or seed.

rynd, rind (rīnd; rĭnd), *n.* [ME. *rynd;* akin to MLG. *rin, ryn,* MD. *rijn.*] A piece of iron crossing the hole in the upper millstone by which the stone is supported on the spindle; — called also *balance rynd.*

rynt (rĭnt), *v. i.* [Cf. AROINT.] To get away; move off. *Dial. Eng.*

ry'ot (rī'ŏt), *n.* [Hind. *raiyat, ra'iyat,* fr. Ar. *ra'īyah.* See RAIA.] A peasant or cultivator of the soil. *India.*

ry'ot·war' (-wär'), *adj.* [Hind. *raiyatwār*(ī). See RYOT.] Pertaining to or designating a system of collecting land rent or taxes in which the government settlement is made directly with the ryots. — *n.* The system itself. *India.*

ry'ot·wa'ri, ry'ot·wa'ry (-wä'rĭ), *adj. & n.* Ryotwar.

ry'po (rī'pō), *n.* [Dan.] A ptarmigan.

rype (rīp). Var. of RIPE, to search.

ry'peck (rī'pĕk), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A pole driven into a river bed as a holdfast for boats, etc. *Local, Eng.*

ryt'i·do'sis (rĭt'ĭ·dō'sĭs), *n.* Rutidosis. *Rare.*

Ryt'i·na (rĭt'ĭ·nä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhytis* a wrinkle.] **a** *Zool.* Syn. of HYDRODAMALIS. **b** [*not cap.*] The Steller's sea cow.

---

ru·the'ni·ate. *Chem.* Var. of RUTHENATE.

ru'the·nite (rōō'thē·nīt), *n. Chem.* A ruthenate (sense **a**). *Obs.*

ruth'er (rŭth'ĕr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RUDDER.

ruth'er. Dial. var. of RATHER.

Ruth'well cross (rŭth'wĭl). [From *Ruthwell,* Eng.] See RUNE, 1.

ru·til'i·an (rōō·tĭl'ĭ·ăn; -tĭl'yăn). Var. of RUTELIAN.

rut'l. Var. of ROTL.

rutte. Obs. past tense of ROUT, to roar, bellow.

rut'ter·kin, *n.* [2d *rutter* + *-kin.*] A braggart; bully. *Obs.*

rut'ting·ly, *adv.* Gallantly; dashingly; brilliantly. *Obs.*

ry'el. Var. of RIAL.

ryelly. † RIALLY.

rye'peck. Var. of RYPECK.

ryit. † REEF, *Naut.*

ryg (rĭg). Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. var. of RIDGE.

Ry·man'dra (rī·măn'drä), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of KNIGHTIA.

rym'ar (rīm'ĕr). Var. of RIMER, *n. & v.*

rynd. Var. of RIND.

ry'o·lite. Rhyolite. *Ref. Sp.*

ry·sim'e·ter. Var. of RHYSIMETER.

Rys'wick (rĭz'wĭk), *n.* See TREATY, *Table.*

Ryu'kyu' (rĭ'yōō'kyōō'), *n.* See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES.

ryvaye. † REVAY.

S

S, s (ĕs), *n.; pl.* S's, s's, Ss, ss (ĕs′ĕz; -ĭz; 119). **1.** The nineteenth letter of the English alphabet. It comes through the Latin from the Greek (*sigma*), which borrowed the character from the Phoenician (Hebrew *sin, shin;* transliterated *ṣ, sh*). In English, S represents a voiceless sibilant sound (soon; hates; hats) or, in certain positions, the corresponding voiced sound (deserve; loves; heads); it sometimes has the value of *sh* or *zh* (sure; measure). In a few words it is silent (isle; debris). With the letter *h* it forms the digraph *sh* (ship). See *Pron.*, §§ 217–229. In cognate words, English *s* corresponds to German *s*, Latin *s* or *r*, Greek *s* or *h* (rough breathing), Sanskrit *s* or *ṣ* (*sit*; G. sitzen; L. sedēre; Gr. *hezesthai*; Skr. *sadas*, a seat). English and German *s* represents also an Indo-European *s* which developed from *s* before voiced sounds and later often disappeared (nest — akin to sit; G. nest; L. nidus; Skr. nīḍa; Lithuanian lizdas). See ALPHABET, ESS.

☞ In handwriting, *s* often appears as ſ (the upstroke being orig. a ligature with a preceding letter); and formerly ſ, esp. in combination with a following *s*, was common. In printing, the form ſ, formerly much used, now appears but rarely, joined with a following consonant as *s* or *t*.

2. a An instance of the letter S, s, printed, written, painted, etc. **b** A printer's type, a stamp, etc., for the letter S, s. **c** The sound or any sound of the letter S. **d** [*cap.*] In medieval Roman numerals, 7 or 70, or, in the form S, 70,000.

3. Anything having the shape of the letter S.

4. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate anyone or anything arbitrarily or conveniently so designated, esp. as the eighteenth or (see K, 4) nineteenth in order or class.

5. As an *abbreviation:* cf. *Abbreviations*, in Appendix.

S, s, *adj.* **1.** Eighteenth or (cf. K, *adj.*, 1) nineteenth in order or class.

2. [*cap.*] Having the form of capital S; as, an S curve.

-s. 1. [ME. *-s, -es*, fr. AS. *-as*, masc. ending. Cf. 1st -ES.] The suffix used to form the plural of most nouns. See PLURAL, *n.*; 1st -ES.

2. [ME. *-s, -ses*, a Northern form replacing Midland *-eth* (AS. bindeth he binds). Cf. 2d -ES.] The suffix used to form the third person sing. indic. of English verbs (falls). See 2d -ES.

-s. An adverbial suffix, as in towards, needs, always, -wards; — orig. the genitive or possessive ending, as in Sundays, of a Sunday; to lie awake nights, that is, at night. See 1st -'s.

-'s. [ME. *-s, -es*, fr. AS. *-es*, gen. sing., masc. and neut. ending.] The suffix used to form the possessive of nouns: **a** In the singular, as in boy's, man's. **b** In plurals not ending in *s*, as in women's, children's.

's. Colloquial contraction of: (1) *is, has;* as, he's here; he's lost it. (2) *his*, implying *God's*, in nouns and oaths, as in 'sblood, 'sdeath. (3) *us;* — now *Dial.* exc. in "let's."

saa, saah (sä; sä·ä′), *n. sing. & pl.* [Ar. *ṣāʿ*.] See MEASURE.

‖**Saal** (zäl), *n.* [G.] Hall; esp., a large room or hall.

Sa′an (sä′ăn; săn), *n. pl.* [Nama *San*, pl. of *Sab*, appar. of Bushman origin.] Bushmen. See BUSHMAN.

Saar′brück′en (zär′brük′ĕn), *adj.* [After *Saarbrücken* (see *Gaz.*).] *Geol.* Designating or pertaining to the chief division of Carboniferous beds of northern Germany.

sab (săb), *v. & n.* Sob. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

‖**sa·ba′** (sä·bä′), *n.* [Tag.] A variety of *Musa*, used as food when cooked; also, a fine textile from its fiber. *Phil. I.*

Sa′ba (sā′bə), *n.* [L.] = SHEBA. See SABAEAN.

sab′a·dil′la (săb′ə·dĭl′ə), *n.* [Sp. *cebadilla*, dim. of *cebada* barley.] A Mexican plant (*Skoinolon officinale*), family Melanthaceae; also, its seeds, used as a source of veratrine and in the preparation of an insecticide, esp. for head lice.

sab′a·dine (săb′ə·dēn; -dĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-din.** [*Sabadilla* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{32}H_{49}NO_9$, found in sabadilla seeds.

Sa·bae′an (sə·bē′ăn), *adj.* [L. *Sabaeus*, fr. Gr. *Sabaios*, fr. Ar. *Saba′* Saba.] **a** Of or pertaining to Saba (the Biblical *Sheba*), an ancient people and kingdom which flourished in southwestern Arabia before the Himyarites, attaining their prime about the middle of the first millennium B.C. **b** Pertaining to or designating the language and alphabet of the Sabaeans, in which a number of inscriptions were discovered in the latter part of the 19th century. The Sabaean characters may represent an early branch of the Sinaitic alphabet (which see). The language differed only dialectically from the Himyarite. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES, *Table.* Cf. MINAEAN.

Sa·bae′an, *n.* **1.** One of the people of Saba, who were southern Arabs, anciently noted for their wealth; also, their language.

2. One of the Mandaeans (which see).

Sa·bae′an·ism (sə·bē′ăn·ĭz′m), *n.* Also **Sa′bi·an·ism** (sā′bĭ·ən·ĭz′m). The religion of the Sabaeans. Sometimes used erroneously for *Sabaism*.

Sa′ba·ism (sā′bə·ĭz′m), *n.* [Heb. *tsēbhā* host (of heaven), army + *-ism*. Cf. SABAOTH.] **a** Star worship. **b** Erron. for SABIANISM **a.** — **Sa′ba·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

sab′a·kha (säb′ä·kä). Var. of SEBKHA.

Sa′bal (sā′bəl), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American dwarf fan palms (family Arecaceae) having creeping horizontal or subterranean stems, and long petioled leaves with obscure or rudimentary midribs. *S. palmetto* is the cabbage palmetto.

2. [*not cap.*] *Pharm.* The partly dried, ripe fruit of the saw palmetto, used as a diuretic

sab′a·lo (säb′ä·lō), *n.* [Sp. *sábalo* shad.] **a** The tarpon. **b** The milkfish.

‖**sa′ba·na** (sä′bä·nä; 98), *n.* [Sp. See SAVANNA.] A plain; esp., a high plateau. Cf. SAVANNA. *Sp. Amer.*

sa′ba nut (sä′bä). [Prob. fr. Sp. *sapote bobo, zapote bobo*, name of the tree, prop. (appar.) false sapota. See SAPODILLA, SAPOTA.] The edible seed of the provision tree (*Pachira aquatica*). *Cen. Am.*

Sab′a·oth (säb′ä·ŏth; sə·bā′ŏth), *n. pl.* [LL. *Sabaoth*, fr. LGr. *Sabaōth*, fr. Heb. *tsĕbhā′ōth* armies.] **1.** Armies; hosts; — used twice in the Greek Bible, in the phrase *the Lord of Sabaoth.*

2. One of the divine names in Gnostic and cabalistic literature. It is a common inscription on Gnostic talismanic gems.

3. The Sabbath; — a confusion of terms. *Obs.*

Sa′ba′thé′s′ cy′cle (sä′bä′tāz′). In internal-combustion engines, a cycle of operations in which the combustion takes place partly explosively and partly at constant pressure. It resembles partly the Otto cycle and partly the Diesel cycle. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE.

Sa·ba′zi·os (sə·bā′zĭ·ŏs), *n.* [L. *Sabazius*, fr. Gr. *Sabazios.*] *Gr. and Rom. Relig.* A god of Phrygian origin, often identified with Dionysus. His orgiastic cult was closely associated with the worship of snakes. — **Sa·ba′zi·an** (-ăn), *adj.* — **Sa·ba′zi·an·ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

sab′bat (säb′ăt), *n.* [F. See SABBATH.] [*often cap.*] In medieval demonology, a midnight assembly in which demons, sorcerers, and witches were thought to celebrate their orgies.

Sab′ba·tar′i·an (săb′ə·târ′ĭ·ăn), *adj.* **a** Of or pertaining to the Sabbath. **b** Of or pertaining to the Sabbatarians.

Sab′ba·tar′i·an, *n.* [L. *Sabbatarius.* See SABBATH.] **1.** One who regards and keeps the seventh day of the week as holy, in conformity with the letter of the fourth commandment in the Decalogue. Some early Christians did this, and certain modern Christians, esp. Seventh-Day Baptists and Seventh-Day Adventists, do so.

2. One who regards the Lord's day (Sunday) as a Christian Sabbath, to be observed as strictly as the seventh day under the Old Testament economy; specif., one who would make compulsory by law abstinence on the Sabbath from all secular occupations or recreations.

3. A Russian sect, scarcely distinguishable from Jews. — **Sab′ba·tar′i·an·ism,** *n.*

Sab′bath (säb′ăth), *n.* [ME. *sabath, sabat*, fr. AS. *sabat*, (fr. L.) and fr. OF. *sabat* (F. *sabbat*), fr. L. *sabbatum*, fr. Gr. *sabbaton*, fr. Heb. *shabbāth* day of rest, fr. *shābath* to rest. Cf. SABBAT.] **1.** A season or day of rest. Specif.: **a** The seventh day of the week in the Jewish calendar, corresponding to the period from Friday evening to Saturday evening, the observance of which as a day of rest and worship was enjoined in the Decalogue. It is kept by the Jews and some Christians. In the Eastern Churches Saturday is a half holiday on which the Liturgy is celebrated and no fasting is allowed (except on Holy Saturday). Menial work, however, is permitted. **b** The first day of the week, Sunday, observed by Christians as a day of rest and worship. **c** *Jewish Antiq.* The institution of such a day of rest and worship. **d** *Mohammedanism.* Friday.

2. [*not cap.*] A time of rest or repose; intermission of pain, effort, sorrow, or the like.

Peaceful sleep out the *sabbath* of the tomb. *Pope.*

3. [*not cap.*] = SABBAT.

4. [*not cap.*] A sabbatical year.

Syn. — See SUNDAY.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

Sabbath dress, Sabbathkeeper, Sabbathkeeping.

Sab′ba·tha′ian (säb′ə·thā′yăn), *n.* An adherent of Shabbetai Zebi, or Zevi (1626–76), a Jewish cabalist of Smyrna, who proclaimed himself the Messiah and was accepted as such by many Jews. Imprisoned by the sultan, he embraced Mohammedanism, and later formed a half-Jewish, half-Mohammedan sect of cabalists. — **Sab′ba·tha′ian,** *adj.*

Sab′bath·break′ing (säb′ăth·brāk′ĭng), *n.* The infraction of laws or customs pertaining to the observance of the Sabbath. — **Sab′bath·break′er** (-ər), *n.*

Sabbath day. The day of the week observed as a Sabbath. — **Sab′bath–day′,** *adj.*

Sab′bath–day′ house. In early Connecticut, a house built near the church and heated on winter Sundays in order that worshipers might warm themselves between the services held in the unheated church.

Sab′bath–day′s′ jour′ney. A distance of 2,000 cubits, which, under rabbinic law, the Jews might travel on the Sabbath, from the walled limits of a town or city.

Sabbath school. = SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Sab·ba′ti·a (sə·bā′shĭ·ə; -băt′ĭ·ə), *n.* [NL., after Liberatus *Sabbati*, It. botanist.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of smooth slender North American herbs (family Gentianaceae) with opposite leaves and showy white or rose-pink cymose flowers; the marsh or sea pinks. *S. stellaris* (see WILD FLOWERS, *Plate*) is common in salt marshes along the Atlantic coast. **b** [*not cap*]. A plant of this genus. See AMERICAN CENTAURY.

sab·ba′ti·a, *n.* [ML.] The sabbat.

Sab·ba′tian (sə·bā′shăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* One of the followers of the Novatianist presbyter Sabbatius (4th century), who held that the feast of the Passover (Easter) should be kept at the same time by Christians and Jews. See QUARTODECIMAN.

Sab·bat′ic (-băt′ĭk), *adj.* [F. *sabbatique*, fr. Gr. *sabbatikos*, fr. *sabbaton.* See SABBATH.] [*often not cap.*] Sabbatical.

Sab·bat′i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or suited to, the Sabbath; as, a *Sabbatical* sermon; *Sabbatical* laws or peace.

2. [*usually not cap.*] Of the nature of the Sabbath or a similarly recurring period of rest; as, a *sabbatical* leave of absence.

sab·bat′i·cal, *n.* [*also cap.*] **a** A sabbatical year or leave of absence. **b** *pl.* Sabbatical, or Sunday, clothes.

Sab·bat′i·cal·ly, *adv.* of SABBATICAL.

Sabbatical river. Also **Sabbatical pool.** In Jewish legend, a river or pool which in its current or flow was said to observe the Sabbath.

sabbatical year. **a** *Jewish Antiq.* Every seventh year, in which the Israelites were commanded to suffer their fields and vineyards to rest, or lie without tillage. Cf. JUBILEE, 1. **b** A leave of absence granted every seventh year, as to a college professor, or the like, for rest, travel, or research.

sab′ba·tine (säb′ə·tĭn), *adj.* [ML. *sabbatinus.*] Pertaining to Saturday; sabbatical. *Rare.*

sab′ba·tism (säb′ə·tĭz′m), *n.* [LL. *sabbatismus*, fr. Gr. *sabbatismos*, fr. *sabbatizein* to keep the Sabbath. See SABBATH.] **a** Intermission of labor, as on the Sabbath; rest. **b** The strict observance of the Sabbath.

Sab′ba·tist (säb′ə·tĭst), *n.* = SABBATARIAN, 1.

Sab′ba·tist, *n. Rom. Relig.* A devotee of a cult of Oriental origin, probably of a goddess of Asia Minor, *Sam·ba′the* or *Sab′ba·be*, and her consort *Sab′ba·tis′tes* or *Sa·bath′i·kos.* Many Semites attached themselves to this cult and brought into it some new elements from their own mythology.

Sab′ba·tize (säb′ə·tīz), *v. i. & t.* [LL. *sabbatizare*, fr. Gr. *sabbatizein.*] To keep, or keep as, the Sabbath. — **Sab′ba·ti·za′tion** (-tĭ·zā′shŭn; -tĭ·zā′-), *n.*

sab′ba·ton (-tŏn), *n.* [Pr. *sabató, sabatoun.* See SABOT.] *Armor.* A covering for the foot; later, a solleret broad and blunted at the toes.

Sabbaton.

sab′—cat′ (säb′kăt′), *n.* [*sabot* + *cat.*] An emblem of the I.W.W., consisting of a black cat and a wooden shoe; hence, *Slang*, a specialist in sabotage.

sa·bec′a (sə·bĕk′ə), *n.* [Aram. *sabbĕkhā.* Cf. SAMBUCA.] *Music.* An ancient instrument, probably a kind of harp, mentioned in the Bible.

Sa·bel′la (sə·bĕl′ə), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *sabulum* sand.] *Zool.* A genus of tubicolous polychaetous annelids having plumose gills around the head; also [*not cap.*], a worm of this genus.

sa·bel′lan (-ăn), *adj.* Gritty; sandy.

Sab′el·la′ri·a (säb′ĕ·lā′rĭ·ə; 79), *n.* [NL. See SABELLA.] *Zool.* A genus of tubicolous polychaetous annelids having a greatly developed peristome, and the posterior end of the body narrow and taillike. — **sab′el·lar′i·an** (-lâr′ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

Sa·bel′li (sə·bĕl′ī), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Hist.* Samnites; — used as a poetic variant of Samnites by Vergil and Horace, sometimes extended to other peoples of central Italy, including the Sabines.

Sa·bel′li·an (sə·bĕl′ĭ·ăn; 159), *n.* One of a group of early Italian peoples comprising Sabines, Samnites, and others. Also, a minor group of pre-Latin dialects.

Sa·bel′li·an (sə·bĕl′ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Also **Sa·bel′lic** (-ĭk). **a** Designating a little-known ancient branch of the Italic languages, related to Oscan. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.* **b** East Italic.

Sa·bel′li·an (sə·bĕl′ĭ·ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist. & Theol.* A follower of Sabellius, a leader of the modalistic monarchians in the 3d century, whose theory, which underwent many changes, is not precisely known. In general he held that there is but one divine essence, and that the Father, the Logos (the Son), and the Holy Spirit are three different manifestations of the one God. Also, in general, any modalistic monarchian (see MONARCHIANISM). — **Sa·bel′li·an,** *adj.* — **Sa·bel′li·an·ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.* — **Sa·bel′li·an·ize** (-īz), *v. t.*

Sa·bel′li·dae (-ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The family consisting of *Sabella* and allied genera. — **sa·bel′lid** (-ĭd), *adj. & n.* — **sa·bel′loid** (-oid), *adj. & n.*

sa′ber, sa′bre (sā′bĕr), *n.* [F. *sabre*, fr. G. *sabel* (now *säbel*), of Slav. origin; cf. Russ. *sablya*, Pol. *szabla;* ult. source unknown.] **1.** An arm akin to the sword and with similar parts except that the blade is usually curved, used either as a cutting weapon or for both cutting and thrusting, the convex edge, and sometimes the concave edge near the point, being sharp.

2. Figuratively, the military power or forces; sometimes, *pl.*, a body of soldiers armed with sabers.

3. *Glass Mfg.* A tool used for skimming molten glass.

sa′ber, sa′bre, *v. t.;* SA′BERED or SA′BRED (-bĕrd); SA′BER·ING (sā′bĕr·ĭng) or SA′BRING (sā′brĭng). [Cf. F. *sabrer.*] To strike, cut, or kill, with a saber.

To *saber* and bayonet us into submission. *Burke.*

saber bean. The jack bean.

sa′ber·bill′, sa′bre·bill′ (sā′bĕr·bĭl′), *n.* **a** A curlew. **b** A South American dendrocolaptine bird of the genus *Campylorhamphus*, having a long decurved bill.

sa′bered, sa′bred (sā′bĕrd), *adj.* Armed with sabers.

saber fish. A cutlass fish.

saber knot. *Mil.* A knot of leather or gilt fabric, worn on the handle of a saber to attach it to the wrist or simply as ornament.

sa′ber–leg′ged, sa′bre–leg′ged (-lĕg′ĕd; -ĭd; -lĕgd′), *adj.* *Veter.* Sickle-hocked. — **sa′ber·leg′, sa′bre·leg′** (-lĕg′), *n.*

saber rattling. An ostentatious, offensive, or threatening display of military power or prowess.

saber shin. *Med.* A shin, or tibia, having a pronounced anterior convexity resembling the curve of a saber. It occurs in congenital syphilis.

sa′ber·tooth′, sa′bre·tooth′ (sā′bĕr·tōōth′), *n.* A saber-toothed tiger.

Saber. 1 Tang; 2 Pommel; 3 Grip; 4 Guard; 5 Plate; 6 Blade.

S

sa. Var. of SAVE; SAY, SSSAY; SO. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

sa. † SAY, to speak.

saame. Var. of SAIM, fat.

Sa·an′a·nim (sā·ăn′ə·nĭm). *D. Bib.* [(-rĭm). *D. Bib.*]

Sa′a·phan (sā′ə·făn), **Sa′a·rim** (sā′ə·rĭm), **saate.** † *sai*, past tense of SIT.

sab. † SAHIB.

sa·bad′i·nine (sə·băd′ĭ·nēn; -ĭn), *n.* Also **-nin.** [*sabadine* † *-ine.*] = CEVINE.

Sa′bae·ism (sā′bē·ĭz′m), **Sa′baism** (-bē-). Vars. of SABAEANISM.

sa′ba·ni grass (săb′ĭ). [Hind. *sabai* (Watt).] = BHABAR **a.**

Sa·ba′im (sə·bā′ĭm). *D. Bib.*

Sab′a·la′ce·se (säb′ə·lā′sē·ē), *n. pl.* Syn. of ARECACEAE.

Sab′a·ma (säb′ə·mə). *D. Bib.*

Sa′ban (sā′băn). Var. of SABAEAN. [BUNDER.]

sabandar, sabander. † SHA-

Sab′a·ni′a (säb′ə·nĭ′ə). *D. Bib.*

‖**sab′a·ra′im** (-rā′ĭm), *n. pl.* See RABBI.

Sab′a·rim (säb′ə·rĭm). *D. Bib.*

Sab′ba·tar′y, Sab′ba·tar′ie (säb′ə·tär′ĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* = SABBATARIAN **a.** *Obs.* [Christian. *Obs.*

Sab′ba·tar′y, *n.* A seventh-day.

Sab′ba·te′an (säb′ə·tē′ăn), *n. pl.* = SABBATHAIAN.

Sab′ba·tha′ist (säb′ə·thā′ĭst), *n.* **a** = SABBATHAIAN. **b** = SABBATIAN. — **Sab′ba·tha′ic** (-ĭk), *adj.*

Sab′bath·ar′i·an (säb′ə·th·ăr′ĭ·ăn; 79), *n. Eccl.* **a** *Obs.* Sabbatarian. **b** = SOUTHCOTTIAN.

Sab′ba·the′us (säb′ə·thē′ŭs). *Bib.*

Sab·ba′thi·an (sə·bā′thĭ·ăn). Var. of SABBATIAN.

Sab′bath·ism (säb′ə·thĭz′m), *n.* = SABBATARIANISM. *Rare.*

Sab′bath·ize (säb′ə·thīz), *v. i.* = SABBATIZE.

Sab′bath·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

Sab′bath·like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.

Sab′bath·ly, *adj.* See -LY, 1 b.

Sab·bat′i·cal·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Sab·be′us (sə·bē′ŭs). *Bib.*

sab′bi·tha (säb′ĭ·thə), *n. sing. & pl.* [Per. *sabadkah.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*

sab′by (säb′ĭ). Var. of SAVVY.

sab′da·rif′fa (säb′dä·rĭf′ə), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *sabī ʿarf* odoriferous mallow.] = ROSELLE.

Sab′di (säb′dĭ). *Bib.*

sa′be. = SAVVY.

Sa·be′an, Sa·be′an·ism. Vars. of SABAEAN, SABAEANISM.

Sa′be·e (sā′bē·ē). *D. Bib.*

Sa′be·ism (sā′bē·ĭz′m), *n.* Var. of SABAEISM.

sa′be·line (sā′bē·lĭn; -lēn), *n.* [OF.] The fur of the sable; sable. *Obs.*

sabendor. † SHABUNDER.

sa′berd. Sabered. *Ref. Sp.*

sa′ber·like′, sa′bre·like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.

sa′ber·proof′, sa′bre·proof′ (56), *adj.* See -PROOF.

sa′ber·shaped′, sa′bre·shaped′, *adj.* See -SHAPED.

sa'ber–toothed', sa'bre–toothed', *adj.* Having long trenchant canine teeth; machairodont.

saber–toothed tiger *or* **cat.** Any of various extinct catlike mammals of a subfamily (Machairodontinae) of the cat family, found from the Oligocene to the Pleistocene in the Old and the New World. Their chief characteristic is the lengthening of the upper canines and a corresponding reduction of the lower canines. In the largest and most specialized of them (equaling the tiger in size) the long, curved and swordlike upper canines extended seven inches or more below the lower jaw. *Machairodus* and *Smilodon* are the most important genera.

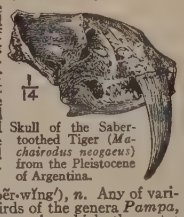

1/14

Skull of the Saber-toothed Tiger (*Machairodus neogaeus*) from the Pleistocene of Argentina.

sa'ber-wing', sa'bre-wing' (sā'bĕr-wĭng'), *n.* Any of various South American hummingbirds of the genera *Pampa*, *Campylopterus*, and *Eupetomena*, in which the outer primaries are strongly falcate.

Sa'bi·a (sā'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Hind. *sabjā*, fr. Per. *sabza* verdure.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic erect or climbing shrubs, type of the family Sabiaceae, having alternate petioled leaves and small, axillary, regular flowers, the stamens, petals, and sepals being opposite throughout.

Sa'bi·a'ce·ae (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical shrubs and trees (order Sapindales), containing 4 genera and about 65 species. They have small paniculate flowers with a 2–3-celled compressed or lobed ovary, the fruit consisting of one-seeded nutlets. — **sa'bi·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Sa'bi·an (sā'bĭ-ăn), *n.* [Ar. *Ṣābi'ah*, fr. Aram. *tsĕbha'* to immerse.] **1.** One of a group mentioned in the Koran as entitled to religious toleration along with Jews and Christians. The group has been identified by some with the Mandaeans.

The *Sabians* — a name which, of course, has no connection with that of the Sabaeans — seem to have been a sect, or group of sects, of the half-Christian, half-heathen type. *Camb. Med. Hist.*

2. A worshiper of the stars; — an erroneous use.

Sa'bi·an (sā'bĭ-ăn), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Sabaism. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Sabians.

Sa'bi·an (sā'bĭ-ăn). Var. of SABAEAN; — formerly used esp. with reference to Sabaeanism.

Sa'bi·an·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Sabian* + *-ism.*] **a** The religion of the Sabians. **b** Erron. var. of SABAEANISM.

sab'i·cu' (săb'ĭ·kōō'; *Lat.* săb'ĭ·kū), *n.* [Sp. *sabicu*, prob. of Taino origin.] **a** The hard dark-brown wood (**sabicu wood**) of a West Indian tree (*Lysiloma sabicu*) somewhat resembling mahogany in texture and valued for furniture making; also, the tree. **b** A West Indian timber tree (*Peltophorum adnatum*), family Caesalpiniaceae, with twice-compound leaves and yellow flowers; also, its dark-red or purplish mahoganylike wood, used for furniture, trim, etc.

Sa'bik (sā'bĭk), *n.* [Ar. *sābiq* the preceding one, perh. erron. for *sā'iq*, colloq. *sāyiq*, driver.] See STAR, *Table.*

Sa·bi'na (sȧ·bī'nȧ), *n.* [L.] Literally, a Sabine woman; — fem. proper name. F. *Sabine* (sȧ'bēn'); G. *Sabine* (zȧ·bē'nĕ).

Sa·bi'na (sȧ·bī'nȧ), *n.* [L., savin. See SAVIN.] **1.** *Bot.* A section of the genus *Juniperus* maintained by some botanists for the red cedar *J. virginiana*, and allied species. **2.** [*not cap.*] [Sp.] Var. of SABINO **b.**

sa·bi'na (sȧ·bī'nȧ; sȧ·bē'-), *n.* [L. See SAVIN.] = SAVIN **a.**

Sa'bine (sā'bĭn *or, esp. Brit.*, săb'-), *adj.* [L. *Sabinus.*] Of or pertaining to the ancient Sabines, whose chief seat was the Apennines northeast of Latium. They were conquered and incorporated by Rome in 290 B.C. — *n.* One of the Sabine people; also, the language of the Sabines, a Sabellian idiom. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table;* cf. SAMNITE.

sab'ine (săb'ĭn), *n.* [F. See SAVIN.] Savin.

Sa'bine farm (sā'bĭn). A rural abode; — so called from the villa of Horace near Tivoli. Also used attributively; as, *Sabine farm* ideals of literature.

Sab'ine pine (săb'ĭn). **a** The Digger pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), the soft wood of which yields abietene by distillation. **b** The Torrey pine.

Sab'ine's gull (săb'ĭnz). [After Sir Edward *Sabine*, British explorer.] A small gull (*Xema sabini*), breeding in arctic regions, which has a dark-gray head, black collar, white wing tips, and a slightly forked tail.

Sa·bi'ni·an (sȧ·bĭ'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pert. to Massurius Sabinus, Roman jurist (1st cent. A.D.). — **Sa·bi'ni·an,** *n.*

sa·bi'no (sȧ·bī'nō; sȧ·bē'-), *n.* [Sp. *sabina* savin. See SAVIN.] **a** The bald cypress. **b** In Mexico, the ahuehuete; also, the rock cedar (*Juniperus mexicana*). **c** In Puerto Rico, the tree *Magnolia splendens.*

‖**sa'bi·o** (sä'bē-ō), *n.* [Sp.] A wise man; sage; also, a priest. *Borrow.*

Sa·bir' (sȧ·bēr'), *n.* [From a jargonlike chant, *Se ti sabir . . .*, in Molière's *Bourgeois Gentilhomme.*] The Mediterranean lingua franca, esp. a late variety, compounded largely of Spanish, French, and Italian, spoken in Algiers and other parts of North Africa; also, the Franco-Jewish dialect of Algiers. See LINGUA FRANCA **a.**

sa'ble (sā'b'l), *n.; pl.* SABLES (-b'lz), sometimes SABLE. See PLURAL, *Note.* [OF., fr. ML. *sabelum*, of Slav. origin; cf. Russ. *sobol'*, Pol. *sobol;* ult. source unknown. Cf. ZIBELINE.] **1.** A carnivorous mammal (*Martes zibellina*) belonging to the same genus as the martens, found in northern Europe and parts of northern Asia. It becomes about eighteen inches long, exclusive of the tail, and is dark brown with gray on the head and tawny on the throat and under parts. It is one of the most valued of fur-bearing animals, very dark skins being the most highly prized. Also, any of various related species, esp. the pine marten (*M. americana*), of northern North America, which has somewhat lighter-colored, and hence generally less valuable, fur. This species inhabits only unsettled country.

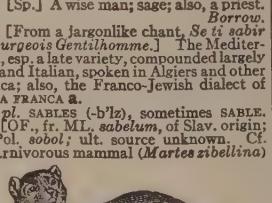

Sable (*Martes zibellina*). (1/8)

2. The fur or pelt of the sable, esp. *M. zibellina;* also, *pl.*, pieces of this fur as a part of dress; as, a coat trimmed with *sables.* See also ALASKA SABLE.

3. A special quality of Russia iron, formerly marked with a sable.

4. The color of sable; black (sense **1 b**).

5. A mourning garment; a funeral robe; — usually in *pl.*

6. *Her.* Black. See TINCTURE, *n.*, **5.**

7. *Painting.* A brush of sable's hair.

8. *Zool.* The sable antelope.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

sable-bordered	sable-robed
sable-cinctured	sable-spotted
sable-cloaked	sable-stoled
sable-colored	sable-suited
sable-hooded	sable-vested
sable-lettered	sable-visaged

Sable, 6.

sa'ble (sā'b'l), *adj.* **1.** Black in color; arrayed or garbed in black; dark; darkened as by night. *Poetic.* "Fair veins in *sable* marble." *Keats.* "Is the *sable* warrior fled?" *Gray.* "Down the *sable* flood we glided." *C. Brontë.*

2. Figurative senses: **a** Sad; gloomy; dismal. **b** *Poetic.* Darkly mysterious or threatening.

3. Black (sense 9); as, his *sable* majesty.

sa'ble (sā'b'l), *v. t.* **a** *Archaic & Poetic.* To make sable or dark; to clothe in black. **b** To adorn with sables (the fur).

sa'ble, *n.* [D. or G. *sabel.* See SABER.] A saber. *Obs.*

sable antelope. A large and handsome East African and South African antelope (*Egoceros niger*) having large curved annulated horns, a tufted tail, and a slight mane. The adult male is glossy black except for the white under parts and facial markings. It is approaching extinction.

Sable Antelope. (1/20)

sa'ble·fish' (sā'b'l-fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* The beshow.

sable iron. = SABLE, *n.*, **3.**

sable mouse. A lemming. *Obs.*

sa'ble·ness (sā'b'l-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* The quality or state of blackness or gloominess.

sa'ble's–hair' pen'cil (sā'b'lz-hâr'). = 1st SABLE, *7.*

sa·bot' (sȧ·bō'; săb'ō), *n.* [F. (OF. *çabot*), after *bot, botte*, boot, fr. *savate* (OF. *çavate*) old shoe, of uncert., but prob. not Oriental, origin. Cf. SABBATON, SABOTAGE, SAVATE.] **1.** A kind of wooden shoe worn chiefly by the peasantry in various European countries; — called also GETA.

2. *Mil.* A thick circular disk of wood to which the cartridge bag and projectile were formerly attached in fixed ammunition for smoothbore cannon; also, a piece of soft metal formerly attached to a projectile for a muzzle-loading rifle, to take the grooves of the rifling.

sab'o·tage' (săb'ō-tȧzh'; săb'ō-tĭj; *F.* sȧ'bō'tȧzh'), *n.* [F., fr. *saboter* to practice sabotage, to work carelessly, orig., to tread with wooden shoes, fr. *sabot.* See SABOT.] **1.** Malicious waste or destruction of an employer's property by workmen, as during labor troubles; also, the refusal to perform work assigned and the obstructing in all possible ways of the regular process of production.

2. *Law.* A course of malicious destruction of or injury to the property of an employer with intent to injure him. It is made a crime by statute in many states.

sab'o·tage' (săb'ō-tȧzh'), *v. t. & i.* -TAGED' (-tȧzhd'); -TAG'ING (-tȧzh'ĭng). To practice sabotage (on); also, figuratively, to destroy; as, an attempt to *sabotage* the League of Nations.

sa·boted' (sȧ·bōd'; săb'ōd), *adj.* Furnished with sabots.

sab'o·teur' (săb'ō-tûr'), *n.* [F.] One who resorts to sabotage.

‖**sa'bo'tier'** (sȧ'bō'tyā'), *n.* [F.] One who wears sabots; hence, in contempt, a Waldensian.

sab'o·tine' (săb'ō-tēn'), *n.* A makeshift shoe worn during the World War by soldiers at rest. The forward part was made of hide, the heels of wood. *Local.*

Sa'bra (sā'brȧ), *n.* In old ballads of *St. George and the Dragon*, the king's daughter rescued by the hero.

sa'bre·tache' (sā'bĕr-tȧsh'; săb'ĕr-), *n.* [F., fr. G. *säbeltasche*, fr. *säbel* saber + *tasche* a pocket.] *Mil.* A leather case or pocket sometimes worn, suspended on the left, from the saber belt, by cavalry.

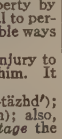

Sabretache.

‖**sa'breur'** (sȧ'brûr'), *n.* [F.] Literally, one who carries a saber; a cavalryman. Cf. BEAU SABREUR.

Sa·bri'na (sȧ·brī'nȧ), *n.* [L., the river Severn.] **1.** Fem. proper name.

2. In British legend, the virgin daughter of Locrine and Estrildis, thrown into the Severn by Guendolen, Locrine's wife. In Milton's *Comus* and in Fletcher's *Faithful Shepherdess* she is transformed into a river nymph, who aids distressed maidens.

Sabrina work. Fancywork on cloth, characterized by fastening floral appliqués with blanket stitches.

Sa·bro'min (sȧ·brō'mĭn), *n. Pharm.* A trade-mark for a pale yellowish powder, calcium dibromobehenate, $Ca(C_{22}H_{41}Br_2CO_2)_2$, used in place of inorganic bromides where administration over a long period is required; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], this preparation.

Sa'bu·jâ' (sä'bōō-hä'), *n.* An Indian of a Cariri tribe. See CARIRIAN.

sab'u·line (săb'ū-lĭn; -lĭn), *adj.* [L. *sabulum* sand.] Sandy; arenaceous; sabulous.

sab'u·lite (săb'ū-lĭt), *n.* [L. *sabulum* sand + *-ite.*] A high explosive containing usually ammonium or barium nitrate, calcium silicide, and T.N.T., tetryl, or the like.

sab'u·lose (-lōs), *adj.* [L. *sabulosus.*] Sabulous.

sab'u·los'i·ty (săb'ū-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sandiness; grittiness.

sab'u·lous (săb'ū-lŭs), *adj.* [L. *sabulosus*, fr. *sabulum.* See SAND.] Sandy; gritty; arenaceous.

sa·bur'ra (sȧ·bûr'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *saburra* sand, ballast.] *a Med.* Foulness of the mouth or stomach. **b** *Veter.* = SAND DISEASE. — **sa·bur'ral** (-ăl), *adj.*

sa·bur'rate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *saburratus*, past part. of *saburrare.*] To ballast (a ship). *Obs.*

sab'ur·ra'tion (săb'ū-rā'shŭn), *n. Med.* Arenation.

sa'bu·tan' (sā'bōō-tăn'), *n.* [Tag. *sabotan.*] A coarse fiber or straw from a species of *Pandanus*, used in making hats, mats, etc. *Phil. I.*

sab'zi (sŭb'zē), *n.* [Hind. *sabzī*, fr. Per. *sabzī* greenness.] **1.** Any green vegetable. *India.*

2. The larger leaves and the seed capsules of Indian hemp, used for making bhang. *India.*

sac (săk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *saccus* a sack. See SACK bag.] **1.** *Bot., Anat., & Zool.* A baglike part of an animal or plant; a soft-walled cavity or pouch, usually having only a narrow opening or none at all, and in many cases containing some special fluid; as, a synovial *sac;* lachrymal *sac.*

2. A bag. *Rare.*

3. Var. of 4th SACK, **6.**

Sac (săk; sôk), *n.* Also **Sauk** (sôk). One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians formerly dwelling in Michigan, then in Wisconsin, and later on both banks of the Mississippi in Illinois and neighboring States, now in Oklahoma, Iowa, and Kansas. They were confederated with the Foxes in 1760. In 1832, under Black Hawk, they resisted execution of the treaty by which they had agreed to relinquish their lands east of the Mississippi.

sac (săk), *n.* [ME. *sak, sake*, fr. AS. *sacu* strife, lawsuit. See 1st SAKE.] *A.-S. Law.* A matter or cause in dispute between litigants; — used chiefly in **sac and soc.** See SOC, SOKE. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

sac (săk). *A.-S. Law.* Var. of SAKE.

Sa'cae (sā'sē), *n. pl.* Also **Sa'ka, Sha'ka** (shä'kä). An ancient people, possibly Scythian, who invaded India in the 2d century B.C. The Balti may be their descendants. The Shaka era is derived from them. See SHAKA.

sac'a·lait (săk'ȧ-lăt), *n.* **a** The crappie. **b** The warmouth. **c** A killifish (*Fundulus similis*).

sac'a·line' (-lēn'), *n.* [From the Russian name of the island *Sakhalin.*] A coarse herb (*Polygonum sachalinense*) of Sakhalin, cultivated as forage and for lawn decoration.

sac'a·ton' (săk'ȧ-tŏn'), *n.* [Sp. *zacatón*, aug. of *zacate*, *sacate*, grass, fr. Nahuatl *çacatl, zacatl*, grass, reed.] Zacaton, esp. a coarse perennial grass (*Sporobolus wrightii*) of the southwestern United States, useful for hay in alkaline regions.

sac'a·tra (săk'ȧ-trȧ), *n.* [F., of uncert. origin.] A person of about seven eighths negro and one eighth white blood.

sac'brood' (săk'brōōd'), *n.* [*sac* + *brood.*] *Beekeeping.* A virus disease of the honeybee affecting the larvae, causing them to shrivel and become scalelike.

sac·cade' (sȧ·kād'), *n.* [F., fr. *saquer* to pull, take, fr. (assumed) VL. *saccare.* See SACK pillage.] **1.** *Manège.* A quick, violent check of a horse by a single pull or twitch of the reins.

2. *Music.* A sudden strong pressure of the violin bow, causing two, three, or even four strings to sound simultaneously.

sac·cad'ic (sȧ·kăd'ĭk), *adj.* [From SACCADE.] Jerky; twitching.

saccadic movement of the eyes. *Psychol.* The quick movement by which the gaze is transferred from one fixation point to another.

Sac·cam'mi·na (sȧ·kăm'ĭ·nȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of Foraminifera having a thick, arenaceous, spherical, pear-shaped, or fusiform test, remarkable for having survived from the Ordovician to the present time. Certain Carboniferous strata consist chiefly of their remains.

sac'cate (săk'āt), *adj.* [NL. *saccatus*, fr. L. *saccus* a sack, bag.] *Biol.* **a** Having the form of a sac or pouch. **b** Encysted.

-sac'cate (-săk'āt). ‖ A combining form of *saccate*, as in *bisaccate.*

sac'cat·ed (săk'ăt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj. Biol.* Saccate.

sacchar-. = SACCHARO-, as in:

saccharamide	saccharephidrosis	saccharulmin
saccharase	saccharulmic	saccharuria

sac'cha·rate (săk'ȧ-rāt), *n. Chem.* **a** A salt or ester of saccharic acid. **b** Less desirably, a compound of a sugar, esp. of sucrose (and then better called a *sucrate*), with calcium oxide, barium oxide, sodium hydroxide, or the like.

sac'cha·rat'ed (-rāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* [ML. *saccharum* sugar.] *Pharm.* Mixed or combined with sucrose (saccharose); as, *saccharated* ferrous carbonate.

sac·char'ic (sȧ·kăr'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, saccharine substances.

2. *Chem.* **a** Pert. to or designating a diacid, $(CHOH)_4(CO_2H)_2$, occurring in three optically different modifications, *d-*, *l-*, and *dl-*. Ordinary, or *d-*, saccharic acid is obtained as a deliquescent mass by oxidation of sucrose (saccharose), dextrose, and other carbohydrates, *d*-sorbitol, etc. **b** Saccharinic (senses **a** and **b**).

sac'cha·ride (săk'ȧ-rĭd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **-rid.** [See SACCHARINE.] *Chem.* **a** A compound with sugar; a saccharate (sense **b**). **b** A carbohydrate; specif., a monosaccharide. See CARBOHYDRATE. **c** An ester of sucrose (saccharose).

sac'cha·rif'er·ous (-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [ML. *saccharum* sugar + E. *-ferous.*] Producing or containing sugar.

sac·char'i·fi·ca'tion (sȧ·kăr'ĭ-fĭ·kā'shŭn; săk'ȧ-rĭf'ĭ-), *n.* [ML. *saccharum* sugar + E. *-fication.*] *Chem.* Act or process of saccharifying or of becoming converted into sugar.

sac·char'i·fi'er (-kăr'ĭ-fī'ĕr; săk'ȧ-rĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.* [See SACCHARIFY.] An apparatus for saccharifying starch, cellulose, or the like.

sac·char'i·fy (sȧ·kăr'ĭ-fī; săk'ȧ-rĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [ML. *saccharum* sugar + *-fy.*] To convert into, or to impregnate with, sugar.

sac'cha·ril'la (săk'ȧ-rĭl'ȧ), *n.* A kind of muslin.

sac'cha·rim'e·ter (săk'ȧ-rĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [F. *saccharimètre*, fr. Gr. *sakchari* sugar + *metron* measure.] Any device for measuring the amount of sugar in a solution, esp. a form of polarimeter particularly adapted for distinguishing different kinds of sugar in solution. Cf. SACCHAROMETER. — **sac'cha·rim'e·try** (-trĭ), *n.*, **sac'cha·ri·met'ric** (-rĭ-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri·cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *adj.*

sac'cha·rin (săk'ȧ-rĭn), *n.* Also **sac'cha·rine** (-rĭn; -rēn). [ML. *saccharum* sugar, fr. L. *saccharon*, fr. Gr. *sakcharon*, fr. Pali *sakkharā*, fr. Skr. *śarkarā* gravel, grit, sugar. See SUGAR.] **1.** *Chem.* A bitter crystalline lactone, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, easily formed by loss of water from saccharinic acid (see SACCHARINIC **a**); also, a lactone of any saccharinic acid (see SACCHARINIC **b** and **c**).

2. *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_6H_4 <^{CO}_{SO_2}> NH$(o), white in color, and remarkable for its sweetness, which varies, according to the purity of the product, from 300 to 550 times that of cane sugar. It is manufactured on a large scale from the toluene of coal tar, and is used in many ways as a sugar substitute, as in cases of diabetes. It has no food value, however, and is antiseptic.

sac'cha·rin·ate (săk'ȧ-rĭ-nāt), *n. Chem.* **a** A salt or ester of saccharinic acid. **b** A salt of saccharin (sense 2), formed

Sa'bi (sā'bī). *Bib.*
Sa'bi·e (sā'bĭ-ē). *Bib.*
sabir. † SAMBAR.
sa'ble·ise, *v.* = SABLE **a.** *Obs.*
sa'bly, *adv.* of SABLE.

sa·bo'ra (sȧ·bō'rȧ; 181), *n.; pl.* -RAIM (-rā·ĭm). [Aram. *sābhōrā* a reasoner.] See RABBI.
sa'bre. Var. of SABER.
sa'bre·bill', **sa'bre·leg',** **sa'bre·tooth',** **sa'bre·toothed',** etc. Vars. of SABERBILL, etc.
Sab'ta, Sab'tah (săb'tȧ). *Bib.*
Sab'te·cha, Sab'te·chah (săb'tē-kȧ). *Bib.*

sab'u·lum (săb'ū-lŭm), *n.* [L., sand.] = BRAIN SAND. — **sab'u·lous** (-lŭs), *adj.*
Sa'car (sā'kär). *Bib.* [CATS.]
sa·ca'te (sȧ·kä'tē). Var. of ZACATE.

sacc-. = SACCO-.
saccadge, saccage. † SACKAGE, plunder.
sac'ca·ton'. Var. of SACATON.
sac'ca·tra. Var. of SACATRA.

Sac'cha (săk'chä), *n.* = COLORADO, 3.
sac'cha·rase (săk'ȧ-rās), *n.* [*saccharr* + *-ase.*] *Biochem.* = INVERTASE **a.**

by the replacement of the hydrogen of the NH group by a metal.

sac'cha·rin·at'ed (săk'ȧ·rĭ·nāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Mixed with, or containing, saccharine matter; saccharated.

sac'cha·rine (săk'ȧ·rĭn; -rīn; 277), *adj.* [See SACCHARIN; -INE.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, sugar; sweet; as, a *saccharine* taste; *saccharine* matter or fermentation; yielding or containing sugar; as, *saccharine* vegetables.

2. Sweetening; sweet; now, more often, ingratiatingly or sickishly sweet; as, a *saccharine* smile; *saccharine* poetry. — **sac'cha·rine·ly,** *adv.*

sac'cha·rin'ic (-rĭn'ĭk), *adj.* **a** Pertaining to or designating a monoacid, $C_4H_7(OH)_2CO_2H$, isomeric with the hexoses, obtained in solution by treating dextrose with alkali, esp. calcium hydroxide, and easily passing over into saccharin (sense 1). **b** By extension, pertaining to or designating any of various similar acids isomeric with the above, as *metasaccharinic acid*, obtained from lactose. **c** By further extension, pertaining to or designating any of various similar acids isomeric with any monosaccharide and obtained in the same manner from any sugar. **d** Saccharic (sense 2 **a**).

sac'cha·rin'i·ty (-rĭn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being saccharine; sweetness.

sac'cha·rize (săk'ȧ·rīz), *v. t. & i.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). To saccharify; of wine, etc.; to ferment. — **sac'cha·ri·za'tion** (-rĭ·zā'shŭn; -rĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

sac'cha·ro- (săk'ȧ·rō-), **sacchar-.** A combining form from Greek *sakcharon*, sugar, used to denote: **a** *Sugar*, as in *saccharo*meter, *Saccharo*myces. **b** *Saccharine and*; — in adjectives, as in **sac'cha·ro·far'i·na'ceous, sac'cha·ro·mu'ci·lag'i·nous.** See FARINACEOUS, MUCILAGINOUS.

saccharobacillus	saccharohumic	saccharophylly
saccharobutyric	saccharolactonic	saccharorrhea
saccharochemotropic	saccharolytic	saccharoscope
saccharocolloid	saccharometabolic	saccharostarchy
saccharogalactorrhea	saccharometabolism	saccharotriose
saccharogenic		

sac'cha·ro·bi'ose (săk'ȧ·rō·bī'ōs), *n.* [*saccharose* + *bi-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A disaccharide; specif., sucrose (saccharose). See SUGAR, 1.

sac'cha·ro·cep'tor (-sĕp'tĕr), *n.* [*saccharo-* + *ceptor.*] A receptor for sweet tastes. — **sac'cha·ro·cep'tive** (-tĭv), *adj.*

sac'cha·roid (săk'ȧ·roid), *adj.* [*sacchar-* + *-oid.*] Resembling loaf sugar in texture; crystalline and granular; — chiefly of stone.

sac'cha·roid, *n.* A saccharoid substance.

sac'cha·roi'dal (-roi'dăl; -d'l), *adj.* Saccharoid.

sac'cha·rom'e·ter (-rŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* Any device for measuring the amount of sugar in a solution, esp. a hydrometer with a special scale (see BRIX SCALE) which can be used where the presence of other dissolved solids does not interfere, or a *fermentation saccharometer.* The latter consists of a tube arranged for the collection and measurement of the gas evolved in the fermentation of sugars, as in *saccharimeter.* Cf. SACCHARIMETER. — **sac'cha·rom'e·try** (-rŏm'ĕ·trĭ), *n.*

— **sac'cha·ro·met'ric** (-rō·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.*

Sac'cha·ro·my'ces (-rō·mī'sēz), *n.* [NL., fr. *saccharo-* + *-myces.*] *Bot.* **a** A genus of unicellular sac fungi (Ascomycetes), the yeasts, distinguished by the facility with which they reproduce vegetatively by gemmation, although asci are occasionally developed. *S. cerevisiae* is the common beer yeast, *S. pasteurianus* and one or two other species are also concerned in the operation of brewing. *S. ellipsoideus* is the wine yeast. See YEAST; FERMENTATION, 3. **b** [*not cap.*] Any yeast of this genus.

Sac'cha·ro·my'ce·ta'ce·ae (-rō·mĭ'sē·tā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SACCHAROMYCES.] *Bot.* The most important family of fungi of the order **Sac'cha·ro·my'ce·ta'les** (-lēz), typified by the genus *Saccharomyces.* — **sac'cha·ro·my'ce·ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

sac'cha·ro·my·cete' (-mī·sēt'; -mī'sēt), *n.* *Bot.* A yeast fungus. — **sac'cha·ro·my·ce'tic** (-mĭ·sē'tĭk), *adj.*

sac'cha·ro·my·co'sis (-mī·kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Any diseased condition caused by yeast fungi.

sac'cha·ro·nate (săk'ȧ·rō·nāt), *n.* A salt of saccharonic acid.

sac'cha·ron'ic (-rŏn'ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a diacid, $C_6H_{10}O_7$, formed from saccharin (sense 1) by oxidation and passing immediately into its lactone, **sac'cha·rone** (săk'ȧ·rōn), $C_6H_8O_6$, a white crystalline compound. The acid is a trihydroxy derivative of α-methyl glutaric acid.

sac'cha·rose (săk'ȧ·rōs), *n.* *Chem.* **a** Sucrose; cane or beet sugar. See SUGAR, 1. **b** Any of the compound sugars, including the disaccharides and trisaccharides but esp. the former; — disting. in an old classification from *glucose* and *amylose.*

sac'cha·ro·su'ri·a (-rō·sū'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *saccharose* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Condition marked by presence of saccharose in the urine.

Sac'cha·rum (săk'ȧ·rŭm), *n.* [NL. See SACCHARIN.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of large reedlike grasses of the Old World tropics. They have expanded panicles with very small paired spikelets intermixed with numerous silky hairs. The sugar cane is *S. officinarum.*

2. [*not cap.*] Sugar; specif.: **a** *Pharm.* Cane sugar. **b** *Commerce.* Invert sugar.

‖**sac'cha·rum lac'tis** (lăk'tĭs). [NL.] Milk sugar. See LACTOSE **a.**

‖**sac'cha·rum sa·tur'nĭ.** [NL.] Sugar of lead. See LEAD ACETATE **a.**

sacci-. A combining form from Latin *saccus*, a bag, usually denoting *sac*, as in **sac·cif'er·ous, sac'ci·form.** See -FEROUS; -FORM.

sac'co- (săk'ō-), **sacc-.** A combining form, Greek *sakko-*, *sakk-*, from *sakkos*, meaning *a bag*, usually denoting *sac*, as in *Sacco*pharynx, *Sacc*ammina.

Sac'co·bran'chus (-brăng'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *sacco-* + Gr. *branchia* gills.] *Zool.* A genus of catfishes (Siluridae). See AIR SAC.

sac'co·derm (săk'ō·dûrm), *adj.* [*sacco-* + *-derm.*] *Bot.* Having the cell wall consisting of a single piece, as certain desmids. See MESOTAENIACEAE.

Sac'co·la'bi·um (-lā'bĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *sacco-* + L. *labium* lip; — from its bagged labellum.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of epiphytic orchids of East India and the Malay Archipelago, some having showy, racemose flowers. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus.

Sac'co·my·i'na (-mĭ·ī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The Saccomyoidea. — **sac'co·my'ine** (-mī'ĭn), *adj.*

Sac'co·my·oi'de·a (-mī·oi'dē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. fr. *sacco-* + Gr. *mys* mouse + *-oid.*] *Zool.* A superfamily of rodents including those with external cheek pouches, as the pocket gophers and kangaroo rat. — **sac'co·my'oid** (-mī'oid), **sac'co·my·oi'de·an** (-mĭ·oi'dē·ăn), *adj.*

Sac'co·phar'ynx (săk'ō·fär'ĭngks), *n.* [NL., fr. *sacco-* + Gr. *pharynx* throat.] *Zool.* A genus of deep-sea fishes (order Lyomeri) allied to the pelican fish, but having a shorter head and smaller mouth. There is probably only one species (*S. ampullaceus*), which attains a length of six feet. It is the type of a family, **Sac'co·pha·ryn'gi·dae** (-fȧ·rĭn'jĭ·dē).

Sac'co·rhi'za (săk'ō·rī'zȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *sacco-* + *-rhiza.*] *Bot.* A small genus of marine brown algae (family Laminariaceae) having above the holdfast a bulblike swelling formed by whorls of tentacular outgrowths, whence the name *sea furbelows.*

sac'cos (săk'ŏs), *n.* [Gr. *sakkos* sack.] *Gr. Ch.* An alblike vestment covered with crosses; a tunicle. A saccos in the shape of a dalmatic is now worn, instead of the phelonion, by most bishops during the Liturgy.

sac'cu·lar (săk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* Like a sac.

sac'cu·late (săk'ū·lāt), *v. t.* [See SACCULE.] To enclose as in a sac.

sac'cu·late (-lăt), *adj.* Sacculated.

sac'cu·lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Furnished with or formed of a sac or sacs; having a series of saclike expansions.

sac'cu·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* State of being sacculated; process of sacculating; also, a saclike structure.

sac'cule (săk'ūl), *n.* [L. *sacculus*, dim. fr. *saccus* sack. See SACK bag.] A little sac; specif., *Anat.*, a part of the membranous labyrinth of the ear. See 1st EAR, 1.

sac'cu·lus (săk'ū·lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SACCULI (-lī). [L. See SACCULE.] A little sac; esp., *Anat.*, the saccule of the ear (see 1st EAR, 1).

sac'cus (săk'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.*-CI (-sī). [L., a sack.] *Biol.* A sac.

‖**sac' de nuit'** (săk' dĕ nwē'). [F.] Literally, bag for night; an overnight case or bag.

sac·cu'lus (sȧ·sĕl'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [L., dim. of *sacrum* a sacred place.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* An unroofed space consecrated to a divinity.

2. *Eccl.* A small monumental chapel in a church.

sac'er·do'cy (sās'ĕr·dō'sĭ), *n.* [L. *sacerdotium.*] Priesthood; priestly office, character, or order.

‖**sa'cer·dos** (sās'ĕr·dŏs), *n.* [L.] A priest; esp., a Roman Catholic priest.

sac'er·do'tage (sās'ĕr·dō'tĭj), *n.* Priesthood; sacerdotalism; — often derisive.

sac'er·do'tal (sās'ĕr·dō'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *sacerdotalis*, fr. *sacerdos, -otis*, a priest, fr. *sacer* holy, sacred + prob. (but cf. DO) a root akin to *dare* to give. See SACRED; 2d DATE. Cf. TRAITOR.] **1.** Of or pertaining to priests, esp. as making oblations to a god or God at an altar; relating to the priesthood or to the priestly office or function; priestly; as, *sacerdotal* dignity, functions. See PRIEST, 2.

2. Belonging to the priesthood; as, a *sacerdotal* teacher; also, characterized or influenced by a belief in a divinely-authorized priesthood.

Sacerdotal developments of Anglicanism. *Morley.*

— **sac'er·do'tal·ly,** *adv.*

sac'er·do'tal·ism (-ĭz'ĭm), *n.* **1.** The priesthood, its character, office, or function; the priestly class; — often disparaging.

2. The doctrine or belief that ordination confers special powers and rights which are necessary for the exercise of the ministry.

sac'er·do'tal·ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who upholds sacerdotalism. — **sac'er·do'tal·ist,** *adj.*

sac'er·do'tal·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make sacerdotal; to subject to sacerdotalism.

sac'er·do'ti·cal (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* Sacerdotal

sac'er·do·tism (sās'ĕr·dō·tĭz'ĭm), *n.* Sacerdotalism. *Rare.*

‖**sa'cer·do'ti·um** (sās'ĕr·dō·shĭ·ŭm), *n.* [ML.; in L., priesthood.] The dominion of the church. *Medieval Hist.*

sac'er va'tes (sās'ĕr vā'tēz). [L.] A holy prophet.

sac fungus. Any fungus of the class Ascomycetes; an ascomycete; — so called because the spores are formed in a sac (*ascus*). See ASCUS, *Illust.*

Sach'a·ris'sa (săk'ȧ·rĭs'ȧ), *n.* A poetical name given by the poet Waller (1606–87) to Lady Dorothy Sidney, eldest daughter of the Earl of Leicester, to whom he paid poetic court. She married Henry Spencer, first Earl of Sunderland.

sa'chem (sā'chĕm), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Narraganset *sāchimau* chief, Abnaki *sākimau.* Cf. SAGAMORE.] **1.** Orig., the supreme chief of a confederation among the Algonquian tribes of the North Atlantic coast. Also, any North American Indian chief. See SAGAMORE.

2. A chief, as of a political party; specif., one of the twelve governors of the Tammany Society. See GRAND SACHEM. — **sa'chem·dom** (-dŭm), *n.* — **sa·chem'ic** (sā·chĕm'ĭk; sā'chĕm-), *adj.*

sa·chet' (sȧ·shā' *or, esp. Brit.*, săsh'ā), *n.* [F., dim. of *sac.* See SAC.] Orig., a small bag, pouch or reticule; now, usually, a scent bag, or perfumed pad or the like, to be laid among garments, etc.

sachet powder. Perfumed powder used to scent sachets.

Sa·chev'er·ell (sȧ·shĕv'ĕr·ĕl; sȧ·chĕv'-), *n.* [Said to be after Henry *Sacheverell*, Eng. clergyman.] A kind of blower once used on stoves. *Franklin.*

Sachs, Hans (häns zȧks). The chief character in Wagner's opera *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg.* See MEISTERSINGER; *Sachs, Hans*, in BIOG.

Sach'sen·spie'gel (zăk'sĕn·shpē'gĕl), *n.* [G., mirror of the Saxons.] A treatise on the law of the Saxons, written in Latin by Eike von Repgow sometime between 1220 and 1235 and not long afterwards translated into German. It is the beginning of German law writing.

sack (săk), *n.* [Formerly *seck*, for *wyne seck* dry wine, fr. F. *vin sec* (cf. G. *sekt* champagne, fr. D. *sek*, fr. F.), fr. L. *siccus* dry, harsh; prob. akin to L. *sitis* thirst. See PHTHISIS; cf. DESICCATE, SEC, SECK.] Formerly, any of various strong white wines from southern Europe. Originally, sack was only a dry wine, but in the 17th century the term was applied to any of the white wines imported to England from the south. "Sherris *sack*" [i. e., sherry]. *Shak.*

sack (săk), *n.* [F. *sac*, fr. It. *sacco*, fr. VL. (ML.) *saccare* to sack, take by force, prob. fr. L. *saccus.* See SACK bag.] **1.** The pillaging or plundering of a captured town or city by its conquerors; — often in phrases, as *to put to sack, to deliver up to sack*; hence, ruin through despoliation.

2. Plunder realized from sack; loot. *Tennyson.*

sack, *v. t.* [From SACK pillage.] To plunder or pillage after capture, as a city or its buildings; to strip of valuables, as a person, house, or the like; to loot; as, to *sack* Rome or the churches of Rome.

Syn. — Plunder, desolate. See RAVAGE.

sack (săk), *n.* [ME. *sacke*, fr. AS. *sacc*, fr. L. *saccus*, fr. Gr. *sakkos*, of Sem. origin; cf. Heb. *saq.* Cf. SAC, SACK pillage, SATCHEL.] **1.** A bag, typically large, oblong, and of coarse material, for holding and carrying goods of any kind, but esp. grains, fruits, coals, etc.

2. Cloth for sacks; sacking; sackcloth. *Obs.*

3. A measure of capacity, being the quantity contained, or supposed to be contained, in a sack. It varies, and has varied, greatly, according to the substance and the locality; thus, the sack of Paris (used for plaster) was less than a bushel, and the sack of Hamburg (used for charcoal) nearly 6 bu. Formerly English statutes fixed the sack for flour and meal at 280 lb.; salt, 5 bu.; coal, 3 bu.; wool, 364 lb. The British sack since 1870 has been 4 imperial bu., but local usage varies from 3 bu. to 5 bu.; a sack of cotton is reckoned as 280 lb. In the United States the sack is not a fixed measure, but, on the average, is 3 bu. or a little more; a sack of salt is reckoned as 215 lb.; cotton, 140 lb.; flour for export, 140 lb.; ordinarily a sack of flour or meal weighs 100 lb. A sack of Rio coffee is said to average 200 lb., but in official export statistics *Brazilian sack* designates a weight of 60 kilos (132 lb.).

4. Discharge; dismissal; — used esp. in phrases; *to get the sack*, to be discharged; also, to be jilted in a love affair; *to give the sack to*, to discharge; also, to jilt. *Slang.*

5. Short for SACK COAT.

6. Also **sac** (săk), **sacque** (săk). **a** Orig., a loose-bodied or unstayed gown or overdress; specif., a gown or overdress of the late 17th and early 18th centuries, distinguished by a back with box plaits or folds, hanging from the shoulders; — called also *robe à la française.* Cf. WATTEAU BACK. **b** Later, a short coat or jacket fitting somewhat loosely, worn by women or children; as, a sealskin *sack*; a dressing *sack*; a flannel *sack.*

7. *Baseball.* A bag; a base. *Slang.*

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

sack baler	sack-formed	sack running
sack baling	sack hand	sack-sailed
sack beater	sack hoist	sack searcher
sack carrier	sack holder	sack sewer
sack checker	sack lifter	sack shaker
sack cleaner	sack machinist	sack-shaped
sack coal	sackmaker	sack shoot
sack collector	sackmaking	sack sorter
sack cutter	sackman	sack store
sack doubler	sack mender	sack superintendent
sack elevator	sack packer	sack tackle
sack emptier	sack printer	sack weight
sack examiner	sack repairer	

— *the sack.* **a** A punishment of being drowned sewn in a sack. **b** See sense 4 above.

-sack (-săk). A combining form of the noun *sack*, as in grip*sack*, wool*sack.*

sack (săk), *v. t.* **1.** To put or pack in a sack or sacks; to bag; as, to *sack* corn.

2. Specif.: **a** To tie up (one to be drowned) in a sack. **b** To put in one's sack or purse; to pocket. **c** *U. S.* To arrange in sack lots.

3. To pile up as if in sacks; to heap up. *Obs.*

4. To carry in a sack on the back or the shoulders. *Colloq.*

5. To give the sack to (see 4th SACK, 4); to discharge; dismiss.

6. To defeat decisively; to overcome in a contest.

sack the rear. Logging. To follow a drive and roll in logs that have lodged or grounded.

sack the slide. Logging. To return to a slide logs that have jumped out.

sack'age (săk'ĭj), *n.* The action of sacking or pillaging; devastation resulting from being sacked. *Now Rare.*

sack'age, *v. t.* [F. *saccager.*] To sack; to plunder. *Obs.*

sack'bag' (săk'băg'), *n.* A canvas sack used as a traveling bag.

sack'-bear'er, *n.* One who bears a sack or sacks; specif., any of various moths of the family Lacosomatidae.

sack borer. *Mining.* A device for sinking shafts in soft ground by boring to the full size with a very large augerlike tool; — so called because large openmouthed sacks are attached behind the cutters to catch the material as it is removed.

sack'but (săk'bŭt), *n.* [F. *saquebute*, fr. MF. *saqueboute* sackbut, orig., a hooked lance, fr. *saquer* to pull, draw (fr. VL. *saccare*) + *bouter* to thrust, shove. See SACK pillage; BUTT to thrust.] **1.** *Music.* An early form of the slide trombone. **b** A player on this instrument.

2. [Mistranslation of Aram. *sabbĕkhā*, Dan. iii. See SAMBUKE.] = SABECA.

sack'but', sack'butt' (săk'bŭt'), *n.* A butt, or cask, of sack; — usually with punning allusion to the musical sackbut.

sack'cloth' (-klŏth'; 185), *n.* Linen or cotton cloth such as sacks are made of; coarse cloth; sacking; also, garb of penitence. The sackcloth of the Bible was probably a coarse, dark cloth of goats' or camels' hair, used for sacks, saddlecloths, etc., and was worn as a sign of mourning, distress, penitence, etc.

Gird you with *sackcloth*, and mourn before Abner. 2 *Sam.* iii. 31.

— *in sackcloth and ashes.* Wearing sackcloth next to the skin and ashes on one's forehead as a penance for one's sins; figuratively, in a state of abject remorse; suffering harsh and humiliating retribution.

sack'clothed' (-klŏtht'; 185), *adj.* Clothed in sackcloth.

sack cloud. Well-developed mamma to-cumuli, collectively.

sack coat. A man's short, loose-fitting, single-breasted or double-breasted coat for informal wear.

sack'-coat'ed (66), *adj.* Wearing a sack coat.

sack'dou'dle (săk'dōō'd'l), *v. i.* [See DOODLESACK.] To play on the bagpipe. *Scot.*

sacked (săkt), *adj.* **a** Encased in or contained in a sack or sacklike covering. **b** Wearing a sack, or sacque; as, a **sacked friar,** a friar of a 13th-century order in England and France.

sacked (săkt), *part. adj.* of SACK, *v.*, to pillage.

sack'en (săk'ĕn), *adj.* Of sackcloth. *Obs.* — *n.* Sacking; sackcloth. *Dial.*

sack'er (săk'ĕr), *n.* [From the *sack*, or bag, that makes a base.] *Baseball.* A baseman; as, a second-*sacker. Slang.*

sack'er, *n.* One who sacks, or pillages.

sack'er, *n.* One who makes, fills, or has charge of sacks.

sack'et (săk'ĭt), *n.* A small sack or wallet; also, a small, stupid, or rascally person. *Scot.*

sac'rine·ish, *adj.* See -ISH **c.**

sac'cha·rine sorghum. = SORGO.

Sac'cha·ro·my·ce'tes (săk'ȧ·rō·mĭ·sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of SACCHAROMYCETACEAE.

sac'cha·ron (săk'ȧ·rŏn), *n.* [L., sugar.] = SUCROSE.

sac'cha·rous (sĂk'ȧ·rŭs), *adj.* = SACCHARINE, 1.

sac'cho·lac'tic (săk'ō·lăk'tĭk), *adj.* [F. *sacchalactique.* See SACCHARO-; LACTIC.] Mucic. *Obs.* — **sac'cho·lac'tate** (-tāt), *n.* *Obs.*

sac·chol'ic, *adj.* Mucic. *Obs.* — **sac'cho·late,** *n.* See -ATE. *Obs.*

Sac'co·bran'chi·a'ta (săk'ō·brăng'kĭ·ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SACCUS; BRANCHIATE.] Syn. of ASCIDIACEA. — **sac'co·bran'chiate** (-brăng'kĭ·āt), *adj. & n.*

Sac'co·my'i·dae (-mĭ'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *sacco-* + Gr. *mys* mouse + *-idae.*] Syn. of HETEROMYIDAE. — **sac'co·my'ian** (-yăn), *adj. & n.* — **sac'co·my'id** (-ĭd), *n.*

Sac'co·mys (săk'ō·mĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *sacco-* + Gr. *mys* mouse.] Syn. of HETEROMYS.

sac·coon' (săk·kōōn'). *Fencing.* Archaic var. of SECONDE.

Sac'cu·li'na (sĂk'ū·lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL.] Sa'chem·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

sac'cu·lo·u·tric'u·lar (-lō·ū·trĭk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* = UTRICULOSACCULAR.

sace. ✝ CEASE, SAUCE.

Sach'a·cha (săk'ȧ·kȧ). *D. Bib.*

sach'a·mak'er, sack'a·mak'er, *n.* = SACHEM, 1.

sa'chine. Var. of SACENE. See MEASURE, *Table.* [NORTH ARYAN.]

Sa'ci·an (sā'shĭ·ăn), *n.* See

sack'ful (săk'fŏŏl), *n.* The quantity that fills or would (literally or figuratively) fill a sack.

sack'ful (-fōōl; -fl), *adj.* Bent on plunder. *Obs.*

sack'ing (săk'ĭng), *verbal n.* of 3d SACK.

sack'ing, *verbal n.* of 5th SACK. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* Prostitution. **b** The action of vanquishing; also, decisive victory; drubbing.

sack'ing, *n.* [*sack* bag + *-ing,* 2; cf. AS. *saeccing* bed.] Stout, coarse cloth of which sacks, bags, etc., are made.

sack'less, *adj.* [AS. *sacleās.* See 1st SAKE; -LESS.] **1.** Free from sac or sake (see 1st SAKE, 1); hence, unmolested. *Obs.* **2.** Guiltless; innocent. *Archaic.* **3.** *Scot. & Dial.* **a** Weak; dispirited; bashful. **b** Harmless; peaceable.

sack moth. The adult of a sack-bearer.

Sack of Coals. The Coalsack.

sack race. A race run by persons each with his legs in a sack. — **sack racer, sack racing.**

sack tree. Also **sacking tree.** The upas tree, whose bark is cut into lengths and turned inside out to form sacks.

sack'-winged' (săk'wĭngd'), *adj.* Having wings resembling or furnished with sacklike formations; specif., designating certain emballonurine bats having a peculiar glandular pouch developed near the front edge of the wing. They constitute the genus *Saccopteryx.*

sa'cope (sā'kōp), *n.* [Tag. *sakop.*] A subject or vassal. *Phil. I.*

sacr-. = SACRO- (which see), as in **sa·cral'gi·a, sa·crec'to·my, sa'cro·dyn'i·a.** See -ALGIA; -ECTOMY; -ODYNIA.

sa'crad (sā'krăd), *adv.* [See 1st -AD.] Toward the sacrum.

sa'cral (sā'krăl), *adj.* [L. *sacer,* neut. *sacrum,* sacred.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or designed for use in, religious rites and ceremonies; as, *sacral* laws; a *sacral* formula. *Chiefly Anthropol.*

2. [NL. *sacralis.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to, or in the region of, the sacrum.

sa'cral, *n.* A sacral vertebra (see SACRUM) or sacral nerve.

sacral canal. The part of the spinal canal lying in the sacrum.

sacral index. *Anat.* The ratio of the length of the sacrum (taken as 100) to its breadth.

sa'cral·i·za'tion (sā'krăl·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.* *Anat.* Fusion of the last lumbar vertebra with the sacrum.

sacral nerve. *Anat.* Any of the spinal nerves of the sacral region. Their anterior and posterior branches pass out through foramina, the anterior and posterior ***sacral foramina,*** in the sacrum.

sacral plexus. *Anat.* A nerve plexus supplying the posterior limb and pelvic region. In man it is formed by the anterior divisions of the fourth and fifth lumbar, and first, second, and third sacral nerves.

sac'ra·ment (săk'rȧ·mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *sacrement* (fr. OF.), *sacrament* (fr. L.); OF. *sacrement,* fr. L. *sacramentum,* fr. *sacrare* to consecrate, fr. *sacer* sacred. See SACRED.] **1.** *Eccl.* One of certain religious acts, ceremonies, or practices distinguished from all others in Christian rites as having been observed or recognized by Christ and given a certain character by him. According to some, sacraments were instituted by Christ (see INSTITUTION, 6) as the visible means by which Divine grace is sought and conferred; according to others, they are observed in memory of him and as a sign, seal, or symbol of a Christian experience or profession. In most cases, a sacrament is administered by a clergyman and to those only who have fulfilled the conditions considered proper to its valid reception. The Roman Catholic and the Eastern churches recognize seven sacraments (usually called *Mysteries* in the latter), viz., baptism, confirmation, the Eucharist, penance, extreme unction, holy orders, and matrimony. In general, Protestants accept only two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper, but among members of certain churches, as the Anglican and Lutheran, others of the seven are recognized as of a salutary but subordinate character, though not usually regarded as having been instituted by Christ himself.

2. Esp., with *the* and often *cap.,* the Eucharist, Holy Communion, Lord's Supper, or Mass; also, *R.C.Ch.,* usually with the epithets *blessed* or *holy,* the consecrated Host.

3. a The pledge or token of an oath or solemn covenant; hence, a token or symbol. **b** A sacred ceremony used to impress an obligation; an oath, as in compurgation.

4. A mystery; a thing secret or of secret meaning.

5. Something sacred in character or significance; a spiritual sign, seal, or bond; a covenant, esp. one between God and man.

To the true mystic, life itself is a *sacrament.* *W. R. Inge.*

6. *Rom. Antiq.* The oath of allegiance taken by Roman soldiers.

sac'ra·ment (săk'rȧ·mĕnt), *v. t.* **1.** To bind (oneself or a group) solemnly, as by an oath, a covenant, or an obligation; — now often with *to* or *together.*

2. To make holy or sacred.

sac'ra·men'tal (-mĕn'tăl; -tl'), *adj.* [LL. *sacramentalis;* cf. F. *sacramental, sacramentel.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to sacred rites; specif., of or pertaining to the Christian sacraments or one of them, esp. the Eucharist; of the nature of a sacrament; characterized by or connected with belief in the sacraments; as, *sacramental* acts, bread, oils, or rites; *sacramental* marriage; a *sacramental* doctrine.

2. Solemnly binding, bound, or motivated, by or as by a covenant; as, a *sacramental* obligation.

The *sacramental* host of God's elect. *Cowper.*

3. Outwardly signifying, or significative of, something invisible, esp. something spiritual; symbolic.

I cannot think that nature was so *sacramental,* as to point out the holy . . . Trinity by the triangle of the heart. *J. Taylor.*

4. Belonging to an occasion by time-honored use. *Jocose.*

5. Communicating. *Scot.*

— **sac'ra·men'tal·ly,** *adv.* — **sac'ra·men'tal·ness,** *n.*

sac'ra·men'tal, *n.* *R.C.Ch.* A ceremony or a sacred object, as the Angelus or holy water, differing from a sacrament in that it was instituted by the Church and not by Christ; also, something connected with or used in the administration of a sacrament.

sac'ra·men'tal·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine and use of sacraments; the attaching of great importance to sacraments; esp.: **a** The doctrine that sacraments are inherently efficacious. (See SACRAMENT, 1.) **b** = SACRAMENTARIANISM. **c** The view according to which the sacraments are symbolic of spiritual experiences and divine realities. **d** The view according to which all nature and life are full of spiritual meaning and symbolic of the unseen and eternal.

sac'ra·men'tal·ist (-ĭst), *n.* **a** = SACRAMENTARIAN **a.** **b** One who holds that the sacraments are inherently efficacious.

sac'ra·men·tal'i·ty (săk'rȧ·mĕn·tăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Sacramental nature or quality.

sac'ra·men·tar'i·an (-mĕn·târ'ĭ·ăn; 79), *adj.* **1.** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Sacramentarians.

2. Of or pertaining to the sacraments or sacramentalism.

sac'ra·men·tar'i·an, *n.* [ML. *sacramentarius.*] *Eccl.* **a** [*cap.*] One who holds the sacraments to be simply visible symbols (SEE SACRAMENT, 1); — a name given in the 16th century and after to Zwinglians and Calvinists. **b** A sacramentalist. **c** One who holds that the sacraments are not mere symbols, but effectual signs of the spiritual experiences they symbolize, by virtue of certain spiritual or supernatural properties with which they have been invested by divine authority. — **-tar'i·an·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

sac'ra·men'ta·ry (săk'rȧ·mĕn'tȧ·rĭ), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a sacrament or the sacraments; sacramental. *Now Rare.*

2. Sacramentarian. *Now Rare.*

Sac'ra·men'ta·ry (săk'rȧ·mĕn'tȧ·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ML. *sacramentarium.*] **1.** *R.C.Ch.* An early service book in the Western Church containing the celebrant's (bishop's) part of the Mass together with prayers for baptism, ordinations, blessings, and consecrations. There are many books of this kind: the ***Leonine,*** after Pope Leo I (440–461) though composed much later; the ***Gelasian*** (after Pope Gelasius, 492–496), the authorship and date of which, though much later than Gelasius, are uncertain; the ***Gregorian*** (Pope Gregory I, 590–604), which in its present form is a Gallicanized, perhaps 9th century, adaptation of the Roman rite accepted later in Rome, and as such the basis of the present Roman missal. There are also several Gallican Sacramentaries.

2. = SACRAMENTARIAN, *n.*, **a.**

3. [*not cap.*] = SACRAMENTALIST **b.**

sacrament chapel. A chapel in which the Host is preserved.

sacrament cloth. = PYX CLOTH.

sac'ra·ment·er (săk'rȧ·mĕn·tĕr), *n.* **a** *Rare.* One who frequently receives the Sacrament. **b** [*cap.*] = SACRAMENTARIAN **a.**

sacrament house. An ambry or tabernacle, as distinguished from a hanging pyx for the reserved Eucharist. *Hist.*

sac'ra·ment·ize (săk'rȧ·mĕn·tĭz), *v. i.* To administer the sacraments. *Fuller.*

Sac'ra·men'to (săk'rȧ·mĕn'tō), *n.* A river in the State of California; also, the capital city of California.

Sacramento cat. The horned puma.

Sacramento perch. A perchlike fish (*Archoplites interruptus*), closely related to the crappie, of the Sacramento and San Joaquin river basins. It is the only fresh-water percoid fish native to the Pacific coast region of America.

Sacramento pike. The squawfish.

Sacramento salmon. The quinnat salmon.

Sacramento sturgeon. The white sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*).

Sacramento sucker. A sucker (*Catostomus occidentalis*) of the streams of California. It reaches a length of one foot.

Sacrament Sunday. The Sunday or one of the Sundays of the year on which the Lord's Supper is celebrated.

sac'ra·men'tum (săk'rȧ·mĕn'tŭm), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Law.* A deposit of money by way of pledge made by each party to a civil action and forfeited to the state by the loser. From the name it is conjectured that at one time there was an oath and that the money was an expiatory offering. — **sac'ra·men'tal** (-tăl; -tl'), *adj.*

sa'cra per'e·gri'na (sā'krȧ pĕr'ē·grī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* Festivals in honor of cults of foreign origin.

‖**sa'cra pri·va'ta** (prī·vā'tȧ). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* The private religious rites of a family, gens, or household.

sa·crar'i·um (sȧ·krâr'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [L., fr. *sacer* sacred.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A shrine or sanctuary, either in a temple or in a private house, in which sacred objects were kept; sometimes, an oratory; chapel. **b** A building erected for the performance of religious rites by a sacred person.

2. *Eccl.* **a** Anciently, the sanctuary. **b** In the Middle Ages, a sacristy. **c** *R.C.Ch.* (1) A Eucharistic tabernacle; — so used by the Council of Trent. (2) = PISCINA, 2.

3. The synsacrum.

— **sa·crar'i·al** (-krâr'ĭ·ăl), *adj.*

Sa'cra Ro·ma'na Ro'ta (rō·mā'nȧ rō'tȧ). [L.] *R.C.Ch.* See ROTA, *n.*, 4.

‖**Sa'cra Vi'a** (sā'krȧ vī'ȧ). [L.] The principal street of ancient Rome. It ran from between the Esquiline and Caelian Hills past the Forum to the Capitol.

sa'cre (sā'k'r), *v. t.* [ME. *sacren.* See SACRED.] *Obs.* **a** To consecrate (the Eucharistic elements, a king, a bishop); to consecrate as king or bishop. See SACRING. **b** To celebrate (the Eucharist, a marriage); also, to unite in marriage. **c** To sanctify; to make holy. **d** To dedicate.

sa'cre (sā'k'r), *n.* [F.] A sacred solemnity, as consecration. *Obs.*

sa'cre, *adj.* [L. *sacer.*] Sacred. *Obs.*

‖**sa'cré'** (sȧ'krā'), *adj.* [F.] Sacred; — used also as a minced oath.

sa'cred (sā'krĕd; -krĭd; 119), *adj.* [Orig. past part. of ME. *sacren* to consecrate, fr. OF. *sacrer,* fr. L. *sacrare,* fr. *sacer* sacred, holy, cursed; akin to L. *sancire* to sanctify, sanction, ordain, *sanctus* holy, sacred, and to ON. *sáttr, sætt* covenant, agreement. Cf. CONSECRATE, DESECRATE, EXECRATE, SACERDOTAL, SACRAMENT, SACRIFICE, SACRILEGE, SACRISTY, SACROSANCT, SAINT, SEXTON.] **1.** Consecrated; as, the *sacred* elements (of the Eucharist).

2. Dedicated; set apart in honor of, or as dear to, one, as a god; as, a tree *sacred* to Jupiter; hence, devoted exclusively to the service or use of a certain person, or to a certain end; as, a fund *sacred* to charity; a study *sacred* to the master of the house.

3. Holy; now, more often, hallowed by association with the divine, the consecrated, or the like; worthy of religious veneration; as, the *sacred* name of Jesus; Jerusalem's *sacred* soil; hence, entitled to reverence and respect; venerable; as, old age is *sacred;* a *sacred* memory.

4. Religious in nature, association, or use; of or pertaining to religion, its doctrines, rites, history, etc.; not secular or profane; as, *sacred* vestments; *sacred* history, seasons.

5. Inviolable or inviolate; protected by some sanction, religious, moral, legal, etc. against violation, breach, intrusion, etc.; not, or not to be, profaned; as, a *sacred* right, vow, or obligation; to hold all laws *sacred.*

6. Accursed; baleful; consuming.

Urged through *sacred* lust of praise. *Pope.*

Syn. — Divine; sacrosanct. SACRED, HOLY. SACRED and HOLY (the stronger word) are often practically synonymous in the sense of consecrated to (or by) religion or some religious use, hallowed; as, "innumerable sound of hymns and *sacred* songs" (*Milton*); "hymns devout and *holy* psalms" (*id.*); "When as *sacred* light began to dawn in Eden" (*id.*). "Hail, *holy* light, offspring of Heaven first born!" (*id.*). But *holy* often emphasizes inherent or essential character; as, "Ye shall be *holy,* for I the Lord your God am *holy*" (*Lev.* xix. 2). *Sacred* (not *holy*) is opposed to *secular;* as, sacred history.

Ant. — Impious; blasphemous; secular. See PROFANE.

— **sa'cred·ly,** *adv.* — **sa'cred·ness,** *n.*

sa'cred (sā'krĕd; -krĭd; 119), *n.* A sacred rite or oblation, or something used in such. *Obs.*

sacred ape. = SACRED MONKEY.

sacred baboon. A baboon (*Papio hamadryas*) venerated by the ancient Egyptians.

sacred bamboo. See NANDINA.

sacred bark. Cascara sagrada; also, the cascara buckthorn which yields it.

sacred bean. The seed of the Indian lotus; also, the plant.

sa'cred–bean' fam'i·ly. The Nelumbonaceae. See NELUMBO.

sacred beetle. The scarabaeus, held sacred by the Egyptians. See SCARABAEUS, 1 **a.**

sacred book. Any book, as the Bible or Koran, regarded by a religious body as an authoritative source or divinely inspired statement of its doctrine and law.

sacred bo tree. The pipal.

sacred bull. The zebu.

sacred canon. See 1st CANON, 3 **a.**

sacred college, the. The college of cardinals at Rome.

sacred concert. A concert wholly or chiefly of sacred music.

sacred cow. A person or thing regarded as sacrosanct and immune from violation, attack, criticism, or the like. *Jocose.*

sacred cubit. See MEASURE, *Table.*

sacred ear, *or* **sacred earflower.** The fragrant, spicy, ear-shaped flower of a Mexican and Central American shrub or small tree (*Cymbopetalum penduliflorum*), family Annonaceae, prized by the Aztecs for flavoring chocolate and for its supposed tonic properties. It is still sold for that purpose in Guatemala.

sacred fig. The pipal.

sacred fish. Any one of several fishes of the genus *Mormyrus,* esp. *M. oxyrhynchus,* inhabiting the river Nile, held in veneration by the ancient Egyptians because it was thought to have devoured a member of the god Osiris. See MORMYRIDAE.

Sacred Fish (*Mormyrus oxyrhynchus*).

sacred grass. See GRASS, *Table.*

sacred harlot. See PROSTITUTION **b.**

Sacred Heart. *R.C.Ch.* The heart of Jesus and his love for men, the subject of a formal devotion originated in the 17th century by St. Margaret Mary Alacoque and extended to the whole church by Pius IX in 1850. See FEAST OF THE SACRED HEART.

Sacred Heart, Society of the. *R.C.Ch.* A religious order of women, known as ***Religious of the Sacred Heart,*** founded in France in 1800, and approved in 1826. The members devote themselves to the training of girls, esp. in the higher branches of education.

sacred ibis. See IBIS.

sacred lily of China. = CHINESE SACRED LILY.

sacred lotus. = INDIAN LOTUS.

sacred malady. *Med.* Epilepsy.

sacred monkey. Any of several monkeys regarded as sacred by natives of the regions they inhabit; esp., the entellus, the rhesus monkey, or the sacred baboon.

sacred mushroom. Mescal button. See MESCAL, 1.

sacred music. Music, esp. choral music, suitable for performance at a religious service.

sacred orders. See ORDER, *n.*, 21 **a.**

Sacred Penitentiaria. = PENITENTIARY, 1 **b.**

sacred place. *Civil Law.* The place where a person is buried.

Sacred Roman Rota. See ROTA, *n.*, 4.

sacred thread. **1.** *Hinduism.* A cotton thread (*yajnopavita*) of three strands placed by the guru on a youth of one of the three twice-born castes at the ceremony of initiation (*upanayana*), usually at the age of from eight to twelve, and constantly worn thereafter. The thread is worn on the left shoulder and across the body to the right. A thread is also worn by some of the upper classes of Sudras.

2. The analogous Parsi kusti.

Sacred, *or* **Holy, War.** *Anc. Gr. Hist.* Any of four wars waged by members of the Amphictyonic League for the protection of the temple and oracle of Delphi. The first was c. 590 B.C.; the second, in 448 B.C.; the third, in 357–or 356–346 B.C.; the fourth in 339–338 B.C.

sacred weed. The vervain *Verbena officinalis.*

Sacred Writ. The Scriptures.

sa·crif'i·ca·ble (sȧ·krĭf'ĭ·kȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being sacrificed; acceptable as a sacrifice. *Sir T. Browne.*

Sa·crif'i·ca'ti (sȧ·krĭf'ĭ·kā'tĭ), *n. pl.* [LL.] *Eccl. Hist.* Persons who, under Roman persecution, renounced Christian belief and sacrificed to the gods.

sac'ri·fi·ca'tion (săk'rĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sacrificatio.*] A making sacrifice. *Rare*

sac'ri·fi·ca'tor (săk'rĭ·fĭ·kā'tĕr), *n.* [LL.] A sacrificer; esp., a priest.

sac'ri·fi·ca'to·ry (săk'rĭ·fĭ·kā'tō·rĭ), *adj.* Of or pert. to sacrifice, esp. the sacrifice of the Mass.

sac'ri·fi·ca'ture (-tūr), *n.* Sacrifice as a religious act or oblation. *Rare.*

sac'ri·fice (săk'rĭ·fīs; -fĭs; -fĭz; 277), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *sacrificium,* fr. *sacer* sacred + *-ficare* to make. See SACRED; -FY.] **1.** Act or process of making an offering, to a deity or spiritual being, of animal or vegetable life or of food, drink, incense, or the like. Typically sacrifice is made at or on an altar before an image or symbol of the deity, or, in case of offerings to the dead, at the grave. The sacrificial offering may be: (1) A ***sacramental offering,*** the offering being in part devoted to the god, in part consumed by the worshiper. (2) A ***whole offering,*** entirely devoted to the god, the ***holocaust,*** or ***whole burnt offering,*** being the ordinary form. (3) A ***sin,*** or ***piacular, offering,*** also devoted to the god or his ministers, and sometimes taking the form of a surrogate, or scapegoat, supposed to bear away

sack'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
sackt. Sacked. *Ref. Sp.*
sac'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
sa'co (sā'kō), *n.* [Sp., a sack.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*
sacque (săk), *n.* [Pseudo F. form of E. *sack.* See 4th SACK.] = 4th SACK, 6.
sa'cra, *pl.* of SACRUM.
sacramental fast day. See FAST DAY.
sacramental offering. See SACRIFICE, *n.*, 1.
sac'ra·men·ta'ri·ist, *n.* = SACRAMENTARIAN **a.** *Pusey.*
sac'ra·ment·ism, *n.* = SACRAMENTARIANISM. *Gladstone.*
sac'ra·ment·ly. Obs. var. of SACRAMENTALLY.
sac'ra·ry, *n.* [See SACRARIUM.] *Eccl.* Sacrarium; sacristy. *Obs.*
sa'crate, *v. t.* To consecrate. *Obs.*
— sa·cra'tion (sȧ·krā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
sa'crate, *adj.* [L. *sacratus,* past part. of *sacrare.*] Consecrated. *Obs.*
sa'cre. + SAKER, a cannon.
sacrement. + SACRAMENT.
sacri. + SACRE.
sac'ri·fi'a·ble, *adj.* [*sacrify* + *-able.*] = SACRIFICABLE. *Obs.*
sa·crif'ic (sȧ·krĭf'ĭk), sa·crif'i·cal (-l·kăl). Obs. vars. of SACRIFICIAL.
sa·crif'i·cant (-l·kănt), *n.* [L. *sacrificans,* pres. part.] = SACRIFICER. *Rare.*

the burden of the sin. A *libation*, or drink offering, is commonly of blood, wine, milk, or oil. Offerings of precious objects, such as images, memorial tablets, jewels, weapons, etc., intended to adorn the shrine or sanctuary, are called *votive offerings*, in distinction from the sacrificial. Cf. ALTAR, 1.

2. Something offered in sacrifice (sense 1); anything consecrated and offered to God or to a divinity; an immolated victim or an offering of any kind laid on an altar, or otherwise presented in the way of religious thanksgiving, atonement, conciliation, or the like.

3. **a** Destruction or surrender of anything for the sake of something else; giving up of some desirable thing in behalf of a higher object, or devotion of it to a claim deemed more pressing; as, the *sacrifice* of principle to expediency. **b** The loss or disadvantage consequent upon such action. **c** The thing so devoted or given up.

4. A victim devoted to some purpose or abandoned to something hostile.

5. A great lessening of the amount of, or a complete loss of, profit; also, an article sold under such conditions.

6. *Baseball.* Short for SACRIFICE HIT.

7. *Chess.* Voluntary loss, as of a pawn, for positional advantage.

8. *Theol.* The crucifixion of Christ, viewed as his offering of himself to reconcile God and men.

Syn. — Oblation; victim, offering; privation; loss.

sac'ri·fice (săk'rĭ·fīs; -fīz; 277), *v.;* -FICED (-fīst; -fīzd); -FIC'ING (-fīs'ĭng; -fīz'ĭng). [From SACRIFICE, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To offer as a sacrifice, esp. as a sacrificial victim; to make a sacrifice, or religious oblation, of; to immolate; as, Abraham, about to *sacrifice* Isaac.

2. To suffer loss of, give up, renounce, injure, or destroy, for an end (specified or implied) regarded as superior; as, to *sacrifice* an inheritance for a principle, one's life in the cause of freedom.

3. To sell at a sacrifice. *Tradesmen's Cant.*

4. *Baseball.* To advance (a base runner) by a sacrifice hit.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To offer up or perform rites of a sacrifice.

2. *Baseball.* To make a sacrifice hit.

sacrifice hit. *Baseball.* A bunt or a fly ball (called then specifically **sacrifice fly**) that allows a runner to advance a base while the batter is put out and does not count as a time at bat. See TIME AT BAT.

Sacrifice of the Mass. The Mass viewed as the sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ.

sac'ri·fic'er (săk'rĭ·fīs'ẽr; -fīz'ẽr), *n.* One who sacrifices; specif., a sacrificing priest.

sac'ri·fi'cial (-fĭsh'ăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or involving, sacrifice; sacrificing.—**sac'ri·fi'cial·ly,** *adv.*

sac'ri·fic'ing (săk'rĭ·fīs'ĭng; -fīz'ĭng), *part. adj. & verbal n.* of SACRIFICE. Specif.: *adj.* Sacrificial.

sac'ri·lege (săk'rĭ·lĕj; -lĭj), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *sacrilegium*, fr. *sacrilegus* one who steals, prop., gathers or picks up, sacred things, fr. *sacer* sacred + *legere* to gather, pick up. See SACRED; LEGEND. See SELECT.] **1.** The crime of stealing, misusing, violating, or desecrating that which is sacred, or holy, or dedicated to sacred uses. Specif.: **a** *R.C.Ch.* The sin of violating the conditions for a worthy reception of a sacrament. **b** Robbery from a church; also, that which is stolen. **c** Alienation to laymen, or to common purposes, of what has been appropriated or consecrated to religious persons or uses.

2. One guilty of a sacrilege. *Obs.*

Syn. — See PROFANATION.

sac'ri·lege, *v. t. & i.* To commit sacrilege (on). — **sac'ri·leg·er** (-lĕj·ẽr; -lĭj·ẽr), *n. Both Now Rare.*

sac'ri·le'gious (săk'rĭ·lē'jŭs; -lĭj'ŭs), *adj.* [From SACRILEGE.] Committing sacrilege; characterized by or involving sacrilege; polluted with sacrilege; as, *sacrilegious* robbers, depredations, or acts.

> Above the reach of *sacrilegious* hands. *Pope.*

— **sac'ri·le'gious·ly,** *adv.* — **sac'ri·le'gious·ness,** *n.*

sa'cring (sā'krĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SACRE. Hence: *n.* Act of consecrating. Specif.: **a** Consecration of the sacramental elements; the Consecration of the Mass. **b** *Archaic.* Consecration to office or orders, as of a king or bishop.

sacring bell. **a** A small hand bell, sometimes of silver, rung at the Elevation in Mass. **b** The tolling of the church bell that announced the Elevation. **c** *Obs.* A church bell announcing a service, esp. that of Morning Prayer.

Sac'ri·pant (săk'rĭ·pănt), *n.* [It. *Sacripante.*] King of Circassia in Boiardo and Ariosto. His charger is stolen from between his legs without his knowing it; hence, *Rare,* a braggart; a boastful coward.

sa'crist (sā'krĭst), *n.* [ML. *sacrista.* See SACRISTAN.] A sacristan.

sac'ris·tan (săk'rĭs·tăn), *n.* [ME. *sacristane,* fr. ML. *sacristanus,* fr. *sacrista,* fr. L. *sacer.* See SACRED; cf. SEXTON.] An officer of a church in charge of the sacristy, of the utensils or movables, and, sometimes, of the church in general; also, a sexton.

sac'ris·ty (-tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ML. *sacristia,* fr. *sacrista.* See SACRISTAN.] A room in or attached to a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, etc., are kept; a vestry.

sa'cro- (sā'krō-). A combining form for *sacred,* denoting *sacred and,* as in **sa'cro·pic·to'ri·al, sa'cro·sec'u·lar.**

sa'cro- (sā'krō-; săk'rō-), **sacr-.** *Anat.* A combining form from *sacrum,* denoting: **a** *The sacrum,* as in **sa·crot'o·my** (sā·krŏt'ō·mĭ). See -TOMY. **b** *Sacral and;* — in adjectives, as in **sa'cro·cau'dal,** sacral and caudal. For words below, see the word with which *sacro-* **b** is combined.

sacrococcygeal	**sacroinguinal**	**sacropubic**
sacrococcygean	**sacroischiac**	**sacrorectal**
sacrocostal	**sacroischiadic**	**sacrosciatic**
sacrocotyloid	**sacroischiatic**	**sacrospinal**
sacrocotyloidean	**sacrolumbar**	**sacro-uterine**
sacrofemoral	**sacropectineal**	**sacrovertebral**
sacroiliac	**sacroperineal**	

sa'cro (sā'krō), *n.* [It. *sagro.*] = SAKER, 2.

sa'cro·coc·cyg'e·us (sā'krō·kŏk·sĭj'ē·ŭs; săk'rō-), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *sacro-* + *coccygeus.*] *Anat.* Either of two muscles (*anterior* and *posterior*) extending between the sacrum and COCCYX.

sa'cro·coc'cyx (-kŏk'sĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *sacro-* + *coccyx.*] *Anat.* The fused sacrum and coccyx.

sa'cro·cox·al'gi·a (-kŏks·ăl'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See SACRUM; COXALGIA.] *Med.* Pain in the sacroiliac joint.

sa'cro·cox·i'tis (-kŏks·ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See SACRUM; COXITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the sacroiliac joint.

sa'cro·dor'sal (sā'krō·dôr'săl; -s'l; săk'rō-), *adj.* [See 2d SACRO-; DORSAL.] *Anat.* Of or pert. to elements of the synsacrum derived from dorsal vertebrae, as in certain reptiles.

sa'cro·lum·ba'lis (-lŭm·bā'lĭs), *n.* [NL. See SACRO-; LUMBAL.] *Anat.* The iliocostalis muscle. — **sa'cro·lum'bal** (-lŭm'băl), *adj.*

sa'cro·pos·te'ri·or (-pŏs·tēr'ĭ·ẽr), *adj.* [2d *sacro-* + *posterior.*] *Obstetrics.* With the sacrum directed dorsally; — applied esp. to a fetal position.

sac'ro·sanct (săk'rō·săngkt), *adj.* [L. *sacrosanctus.* See SACRED; SAINT.] Most holy or sacred; secure from violation; — now sometimes ironical. — **sac'ro·sanct·ness,** *n.*

sac'ro·sanc'ti·ty (săk'rō·săngk'tĭ·tĭ), *n.* Sacrosanct state or quality.

sa'cro·spi·na'lis (sā'krō·spī·nā'lĭs; săk'rō-), *n.* [NL. See 2d SACRO-; SPINAL.] *Anat.* A muscle extending the length of the back and neck, consisting of many distinct parts attached to the crest of the ilium, the vertebrae, and the ribs.

sa'cro·spi'nous (-spī'nŭs), *adj.* [See 2d SACRO-; SPINOUS.] *Anat.* Designating a ligament on either side, passing from the back of the sacrum to the spine of the ischium, converting the greater sciatic notch of the innominate bone into the greater sciatic foramen.

sa'cro·tu'ber·ous (-tū'bẽr·ŭs), *adj.* [See 2d SACRO-; TUBEROUS.] *Anat.* Designating a ligament on either side passing from the back of the sacrum to the tuberosity of the ischium and converting the lesser sciatic notch of the innominate bone into the lesser sciatic foramen.

sa'crum (sā'krŭm), *n.;* *pl.* -CRA (-krȧ). **1.** [L., neut. of *sacer* sacred.] *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* Something consecrated; a sacred thing, as a utensil, a temple, a religious act, etc.; *pl.,* religious rites or objects of worship; specif., private religious rites, as of a gens.

2. [NL., fr. L. *os sacrum* the lowest bone of the spine.] *Anat. & Zool.* That part of the vertebral column which is directly connected with, or forms a part of, the pelvis by articulation with the ilia. It may consist of a single vertebra or of several more or less consolidated. In man it forms the dorsal, or posterior, wall of the pelvis, and consists of five united vertebrae, which diminish in size to the apex, which bears the coccyx. The expanded ends of the transverse processes are fused into a solid bony mass on each side, the upper end of which is termed the *ala.* The broad upper end of the whole bone is called the base. In birds the sacrum (synsacrum) includes numerous vertebrae, but many of these represent lumbar or caudal elements.

sac'—wrist', *adj.* Not slit at right angles to the wrist; — said of a glove.

sad (săd), *adj.;* SAD'DER (-ẽr); SAD'DEST. [ME., sated, tired, satisfied, firm, steadfast, fr. AS. *sæd* satisfied, sated; akin to D. *zat,* OS. *sad,* G. *satt,* OHG. *sat,* ON. *sathr, saddr,* Goth. *saths,* Lith. *sotus,* OIr. *sāith* satiety, L. *sat, satis,* enough, *satur* sated, Gr. *amenai* to satiate, *hadēn* enough. Cf. ASSETS, SANE, SATE, SATIATE, SATISFY, SATIRE, SATURATE, 1st SOIL.] **1.** Sated; satisfied; surfeited; hence, weary; tired. *Obs.*

2. *Obs. exc. Dial.* Solid; dense; specif.: **a** Stiff or thick; — of land. **b** Heavy or soggy from failure to rise; — of cooked food.

3. Fixed or established firmly; settled in status or determination; steadfast. *Archaic & Dial.* "*Sad* resolution." *Milton.*

4. *Obs.* **a** Maturely steady; grave; serious; — of character, appearance, and judgments. **b** Stout; valiant. **c** Profound; deep.

5. Affected with or expressive of grief or unhappiness; cast down with affliction; downcast; gloomy; mournful.

> First were we *sad,* fearing you would not come;
> Now *sadder,* that you come so unprovided. *Shak.*

6. Characterized by or associated with sorrow; melancholy; as, the *sad* light of the moon.

7. Afflictive; calamitous; causing sorrow; grievous; as, a *sad* accident; a *sad* misfortune.

8. Dull; somber; of low saturation; formerly, dark-colored; — said of colors. "*Sad*-colored clothes." *Walton.*

9. **a** Bad; naughty; troublesome; wicked; — often used playfully. "*Sad* tipsy fellows, both of them." *J. Taylor.* **b** *Slang.* Inferior in quality; poor; as, a *sad* recitation.

Syn. — Solemn, sober; sorrowful, dejected, depressed, cheerless; melancholy, doleful; distressing; deplorable.

Ant. — Joyous. See GAY.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

sad-eyed	**sad-looking**	**sad-seeming**
sad-faced	**sad-natured**	**sad-tuned**
sadhearted	**sad-paced**	**sad-voiced**

sad, *adv.* **1.** Fixedly; steadily. *Obs.*

2. Sadly. *Poetic.*

sad (săd), *v. t.* [ME. *sadden* to make solid, confirm, fr. AS. *sadian* to satisfy.] = SADDEN, *v. t. Obs. exc. Dial.* — *v. i.* To become sad. *Obs.*

sad. Obs. past tense & past part. of SHED.

sad'—a—vised' (săd'ȧ·vīst'; -vīzd'), *adj.* Gloomy-faced. Cf. BLACK-A-VISED.

sad cake. An unleavened or soggy cake. *Dial.*

sad'—col'ored, *adj.* Dark-colored; in a very deep or a dull shade of a color.

sad'den (săd'n), *v. Transitive:* To make sad. Specif.: **1.** a *Now Dial.* To render firm, solid, or thick, as soil by treading; to make stiff or compact, as porridge. **b** To make sad or gloomy in spirits or appearance; to depress.

> Her gloomy presence *saddens* all the scene. *Pope.*

2. To make dark or, esp., dull; as, to *sadden* cloth in dyeing; sage is *saddened* green.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To become or grow sad, as in texture or spirits.

2. To make or become of a sad color, as cloth; to desaturate (a color).

Syn. — Grieve. Cf. DISTRESS. **Ant.** — See CHEER.

sad'den·ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SADDEN. Hence: *n. Dyeing.* A rendering dull or dark-colored; also, in wool dyeing, the process of applying the mordant after the dyestuff instead of before it; — the colors so produced formerly being usually sad, owing to the mordants (iron and copper).

sad'dik (sä'dĭk), *n.* [Heb. *ṣaddīq* just, righteous.] **1.** In Biblical and rabbinic usage, a righteous man; an observer of priestly and prophetic teaching; a saintly person.

2. In modern usage, the spiritual leader of a Hasidic community. Cf. HASIDIM.

sad'dish (săd'ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat sad.

sad'dle (săd'l), *n.* [ME. *sadel,* fr. AS. *sadol;* akin to D. *zadel,* G. *sattel,* OHG. *satal, satul,* ON. *söthull,* Dan. & Sw. *sadel;* perh. ult. akin to OSlav. *sedlo,* L. *sella* a rest, and E. *sit.* See SETTLE, *n.;* cf. SEDAN.] **1.** A seat for a rider on horseback. Saddles have differed and still differ greatly in form. They are commonly leather-covered, raised in front and rear, padded to span comfortably a horse's back, secured by a girth passing under the horse's belly, and provided with stirrups for the rider's feet. The

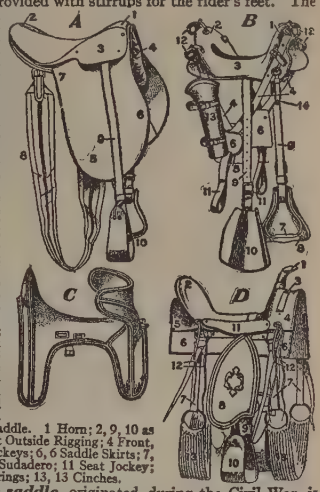

A English Riding Saddle. 1 Pommel; 2 Cantle; 3 Jockey; 4 Pad; 5 Skirt; 6 Knee Puff; 7 Thigh Puff; 8 Girth; 9 Stirrup Strap; 10 Stirrups. *B* U. S. Cavalry Saddle. 1, 2, 9, & 10 as in *A*; 3 Side Bar; 4, 4 Quarter Straps; 5 Quarter-strap Ring; 6 Safe; 7 Stirrup Tread; 8 Stirrup Hood; 11 Cinch Strap; 12 Coat Straps; 13 Carbine Boot; 14 Saber Strap. *C* Medieval War Saddle. *D* Cowboy Saddle. 1 Horn; 2, 9, 10 as in *A*; 3 Front Outside Rigging; 4 Front, & 5 Back, Jockeys; 6, 6 Saddle Skirts; 7, 7 Latigos; 8 Sudadero; 11 Seat Jockey; 12 Saddle Strings; 13, 13 Cinches.

McClellan saddle, originated during the Civil War, is simple in form, being a leather-covered, (usually) beechen, saddletree, with pommel and cantle moderately high, and with or without leather skirts covering saddlebags. The ***English cavalry saddle,*** or ***English saddle,*** is marked by long, (usually) beechen, side bars, with pommel and cantle of steel, and leather seat, supported by broad webbing stretched between saddlebow and cantle. The ***stock saddle*** (cowboy, Texas, Mexican, etc.) usually has a high knobbed pommel, high cantle, rope or woven-hair cinches, and heavy-looking leather skirts and fenders.

2. A seat, of any of various shapes, for a rider on a bicycle, tricycle, motorcycle, or the like.

3. Something suggestive of, analogous to, or corresponding in position to, a saddle. "Perhaps the worst sight of all was that of deer with *saddles* of snow on their backs. The snow froze to the hair . . . the *saddles* grew larger and larger on scores of deer, until the victims succumbed." *Thompson Seton.* Also, any of various devices suggestive of a saddle; as: **a** A saddlelike ridge or marking, as on harp seals, saddle shells, and certain leaves. **b** A block hollowed out to support a round object, as a rod on a bench. **c** A seating for a cylindrical steam boiler. **d** An insulator bracket on top of a telegraph pole. **e** A railroad chair. **f** The bearing of an axle box. **g** The metal covering of a roll on a metal-covered roof. **h** A strip of thin board covering the floor joint on the threshold of a door. **i** A bridging piece between a pair of cylinders in a locomotive. **j** A block over which the cables of a suspension bridge pass, or to which they are anchored. **k** In bookbinding, the central or middle part of the back of the binding.

Saddle, 3 d. *a* Pole; *b* Saddle; *c* Insulator.

4. *Arch.* A horizontal piece set on top of a post to diminish the unsupported span of a beam; a cricket.

5. *Cookery.* **a** The whole upper back portion of a carcass, including both loins; the hindsaddle; as, a *saddle* of mutton. **b** The undivided loins prepared for roasting. **c** The lower part of the back and the hind legs, as of a frog.

6. *Dent.* A piece of vulcanized rubber, gold, or other material, fitting over the gums as a bed for a dummy tooth or teeth secured to a bridge behind. It is frequently supported at each end by an artificial crown.

7. *Harness.* A padded part worn on a horse's back, being fastened with a girth. It keeps the breeching in place, carries guides for the reins, etc. See HARNESS.

Saddle, 7.

8. *Logging.* In a skid road, a transverse log with a depression cut in it to guide the logs.

9. *Mach.* A bridge piece or carriage made to run on a guideway, as such a piece carrying the tool post in a lathe planer, etc.

10. *Mining.* A gold-bearing quartz vein of anticlinal form, occurring esp. in Australian saddle reefs.

11. *Naut.* **a** A block of wood bolted between, and extending above and below, the jaws of a gaff and hollowed to fit the mast, to render lowering and raising the gaff easier. **b** A forked or hollowed-out support for a boom or other spar, such as the chock on the end of a bowsprit in which the heel of a jib boom rests. **c** A ridge whose summit divides a coaling hatch so that the coal is diverted into the bunkers at each side. **d** A collar attached to a mast to support the boom.

12. *Ordn.* In some types of carriage, the part which supports the trunnions.

13. *Paleontol.* In cephalopod shells, a portion of a suture which forms an angle or curve whose convexity is directed toward the orifice of the shell; — opposed to *lobe.*

14. *Phys.Geog. & Meteorol.* A ridge connecting two higher elevations; a low point in the crest line of a ridge; a col.

15. *Poultry.* The rear part of the back of a male fowl extending to the tail. It is covered by long narrow feathers, the ***saddle feathers*** or ***saddle hackles,*** which resemble the true hackle. See POULTRY, *Illust.*

16. *Shoemaking.* A piece of leather covering the instep and generally extending from the forward part of the shank on one side across the front to a corresponding position on the other side of the shank.

17. *Zool.* **a** The clitellum of an earthworm. **b** = EPHIPPIUM **b.**

---

sac'ri·fi'er, *n.* [See SACRIFY.] A sacrificing priest. *Obs.*

sac'ri·fy (săk'rĭ·fī), *v. i. & i.* [OF. *sacrifier,* fr. L. *sacrificare.*] To sacrifice. *Obs.* [SACRILEGER.]

sac'ri·le'gist (săk'rĭ·lē'jĭst), *n.* = **sac'ri·leg·y,** *n.* Sacrilege. *Obs.*

sac'ri·lum'bal, **sa'cri·lum·ba'lis.** Vars. of SACROLUMBAL, SACROLUMBALIS. *Rare.*

sac'ro·sanc'ti·ous, *adj.* Sacrosanct. *Obs.*

sa'cro·sci·at'ic fo·ra'men (sā'krō-; săk'rō-). = SCIATIC FORAMEN.

sacrosciatic notch. = SCIATIC NOTCH.

sa'cry, *n.* = SACRING **a.** *Obs.*

Sad'ach·bi'a (sȧd'ȧk·bē'ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *sa'd al-akhbiyah* the good luck of the mansions.] See STAR, *Table.*

Sad'al·mel'ik (-ĭ·mĕl'ĭk), *n.* [Ar. *sa'd al malik* the good luck of the king.] See STAR, *Table.*

Sad'al·su·ud' (sȧd'ăl·sōō·ōōd'), *n.* [Ar. *sa'd al-su'ud* the good luck of good luck.] See STAR, *Table.*

Sad'a·mi'a (sȧd'ȧ·mĭ'ȧ). *Bib.*

Sad'al·ud'a (-ăl·ōō'ȧ). *Bib.*

sad'ar a·da'lat, sad'ar ni za'mat (sŭd'ăr). Vars. of SADR ADALAT, etc.

Sa'das (sä'dăs). *Bib.* [SEDD.]

sadd (săd), *n.* [Ar.] Var. of **sad'den·ing·ly,** *adv.* of *saddening,* pres. part.

Sad·de'us (sȧ·dē'ŭs). *Bib.*

sad'dhu. Var. of SADHU, Hindu ascetic. *India.*

sad'dir·ham' (sȧd'dĭr·hăm'), *n.* *sing. & pl.* [Per. *sad* a hundred + Ar. *dirham.* See DIRHEM.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

saddle band	saddle house	saddle rack
saddle-billed	saddle hub	saddle room
saddle carpenter	saddle iron	saddle rug
saddle case	saddle lap	saddle seamer
saddle chimes	saddle lashing	saddlesick
saddle crutch	saddle leather	saddlesore
saddle currier	saddle maker	saddlesoreness
saddle cutter	saddle-making, *adj.*	saddle spot
saddle-fast	saddle making	saddle-spotted
saddle fitter	saddle mat	saddle spring
saddle flap	saddle nail	saddle staple
saddle gall	saddle ox	saddle stirrup
saddle-galled	saddle pad	saddle stitcher
saddle-girt	saddle pin	saddle strap
saddle girth	saddle pistol	saddle trunk
saddle glacier	saddle plate	saddle-wired
saddle hand	saddle pocket	saddle wiring
saddle hip	saddle pommel	saddle withers
saddle horn	saddle press	saddle worker

— *in the saddle.* In a position to dictate or command; in control; also, in readiness.

-sad'dle (-săd''l). A combining form of the noun *saddle*, as in pack*saddle*, side*saddle*.

sad'dle (săd''l), *v.*; SAD'DLED (-ld); SAD'DLING (-lĭng). [AS. *sadelian.*] *Transitive*: **1.** To put a saddle upon; — sometimes with *up*.

Abraham rose up early, . . . and *saddled* his ass. *Gen.* xxii. 3.

2. To ride astride of (as a horse); to ride; hence, to place or fix in a straddling position; to straddle.

Barn swallows which . . . *saddled* their nest in the loop of a rope. *Burroughs.*

3. To fix as a charge or burden upon; to load; encumber; as, to *saddle* one with debts; to *saddle* a gift with conditions.

4. To place or fix the burden of or responsibility for; — with *upon*; as, to *saddle* one's debts upon another; to *saddle* a robbery upon an innocent person.

5. To put in place, support, join, shape, or the like, by means of a saddle (see specific senses) or in a manner suggesting a saddle.

6. To control. *Lowell.*

—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To break a horse to the saddle. *Rare.*

2. To mount a saddled horse.

sad'dle, *adj.* **1.** Ridden with a saddle; as, a *saddle* horse or pony.

2. Saddle-shaped; as, a *saddle* flange or key.

3. a Saddled; traveling on horseback; as, a *saddle* preacher. **b** Attached to or carried on a saddle; as, a *saddle* holster, pistol.

sad'dle-back' (săd''l-băk'), *n.* **1.** Anything that is saddle-backed; esp., a hill or ridge having a concave outline at the top.

2. An animal having a marking on the back suggesting a saddle; as: **a** The male harp seal. **b** The black-backed gull. **c** The hooded crow. **d** A passerine bird (*Creadion carunculatus*) native to New Zealand, resembling the starling. The adult has black plumage with a chestnut-colored band on the back and wings.

3. A saddle-backed horse.

4. A wrapping paper 45 inches by 36, used esp. for packing cotton goods in the mills.

5. The saddleback caterpillar.

6. = SADDLE OYSTER.

7. A saddle roof; also, a coping with a slope on the two sides.

8. *Agric. Mach.* A potato ridge harrow, comprising teeth set in four parallel arched transverse steel bars, used for cultivating and weeding. *Eng.*

9. *Mining.* Two supporting members (usually of timber) placed in the form of an inverted V; as, *saddleback* stulls.

sad'dle-back', *adj.* Resembling or suggesting in shape, marking, etc., a saddle or the seat of a saddle; saddle-backed.

saddleback caterpillar. The larva of a moth (*Sabine stimulea*), of the family Cochlidiidae, which has a bright-green, saddle-shaped patch on the back.

Saddleback Caterpillar. *a* Larva; *b* Imago.

sad'dle-backed' (săd''l-băkt'), *adj.* **1.** Having the outline of the upper part, back, or the like, concave like the seat of a saddle.

2. Having a low back and high neck, as a horse.

3. Having a saddlelike marking. See SADDLEBACK, *n.*, 2.

saddleback roof. *Arch.* = SADDLE ROOF.

saddleback stitch. *Bookbinding.* See 2d STITCH, 8.

sad'dle-bag' (săd''l-băg'), *n.* **1.** A large bag or pouch of leather or, in the Orient, of a textile fabric, carried hanging from one side of a saddle. It is commonly one of a pair, which are often united by a band or strap and so hung that the weight is evenly distributed. The front of an Oriental saddlebag is hand-knotted like a rug, the back tapestry-woven. They always come in pairs, the size for donkey, mule, and horse being about 1½ ft. square, that for the camel (used mainly in Turkestan) about 2 ft. by 4 ft.

2. A kind of cloth used for furniture covering, made in imitation of Persian saddlebags.

3. A kind of double shack or cabin, the units being separated by several feet but covered by one roof.

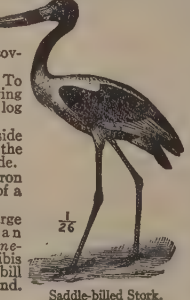

Saddle-billed Stork.

sad'dle-bag', *v. i.* *Logging.* To catch on an obstruction and swing around it, as applied to a log boom. *U.S.*

saddle bar. **1.** *Saddlery.* A side bar of a saddletree, connecting the pommel and cantle on either side.

2. *Arch.* One of the slender iron bars to which the lead panels of a glazed window are secured.

sad'dle-billed' stork. A large black-and-white West African stork (*Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*) allied to the wood ibis *Mycteria americana*. The bill is red with a black median band. Cf. JABIRU **b**.

saddle blanket. A blanket folded beneath a saddle to prevent galling the horse.

saddle boiler. A boiler with an arched base serving as a flue.

sad'dle-bow' (săd''l-bō'), *n.* [ME. *sadelbowe*, fr. AS. *sadulboga*; akin to G. *sattelbogen*, OHG. *satilpogo.*] The bow or arch in the front, or the pieces forming the front, of a saddle.

saddle bracket. = SADDLE, *n.*, 3 **d**.

sad'dle-check' chair. A wing chair; — an 18th-century name.

saddle clip. = SPRING CLIP **a**.

sad'dle-cloth' (săd''l-klŏth'; 185), *n.* A cloth under a saddle, and extending out behind; a housing.

sad'dled (săd''ld), *past tense & past part.* of SADDLE. Specif.: *adj. Zool.* = SADDLE-BACKED, 3.

saddle feathers. *Poultry.* See SADDLE, *n.*, 15.

saddle flange. A pipe flange curved to fit snugly against a cylindrical pipe, etc.

saddle fungus. A fungus of the genus *Helvella*; — so called from the saddle-shaped fruiting body.

sad'dle-graft', *v. t.* *Hort.* To perform saddle grafting on (a tree, branch, etc.)

saddle grafting. Also *saddle graftage.* *Hort.* A mode of grafting in which a deep cleft is made in the end of the cion and the end of the stock is made wedge-shaped to fit the cleft in the cion, which is placed upon it saddlewise. See GRAFTAGE, *Illust.*

saddle gun. A light hand-operated dusting machine designed to be carried on the back of a mule or horse.

saddle hackle. *Poultry.* See SADDLE, *n.*, 15.

saddle horse. A horse of any of various mixed breeds, esp. suited for riding because of its strong back, and typically having a well-rounded body with long sloping pasterns and shoulders, a stylish carriage, and several gaits, commonly the walk, trot, and canter.

saddle joint. **1.** In sheet-metal roofing, a joint formed by bending up the edge of a sheet and folding it downward over the turned-up edge of the next sheet.

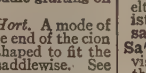
Saddle Joint, 1.

2. In a weathered course of masonry, as a coping or sill, a joint between adjoining stones whose ends are cut higher than the surface of the weathering between.

3. *Anat.* A joint with saddle-shaped articular surfaces (convex in one direction and concave in another), permitting movements in all directions except axial rotation, as the carpometacarpal joint of the thumb.

saddle key. See 2d KEY, 21 **a**.

sad'dle-leaf' (săd'l-lēf'), *n.* The tulip tree *Liriodendron tulipifera*. *U.S.*

sad'dle-less (-lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Without a saddle, as a horse; also, *Obs.*, unhorsed, as a rider.

sad'dle-like' (-līk'), *adj.* Resembling or suggesting a saddle, as in shape. See -LIKE.

sad'dle-nose' (-nōz'), *n. Med.* A nose marked by depression of the bridge, resulting from any injury or pathological process causing destruction of the septum, as congenital syphilis, abscess, fracture, etc. — **sad'dle-nosed'** (-nōzd'), *adj.*

saddle oyster. A marine bivalve (*Placuna sella*) of the Indian and Pacific oceans, related to the Anomiidae, and having a broad arch like a saddle. Cf. SADDLE SHELL.

saddle pile. A sheet pile driven into the ground in the ordinary way and made concave on the top edge to support a sewer pipe or the like in soft ground. — **saddle piling.**

saddle plant. The pitcher plant *Sarracenia purpurea.*

sad'dler (săd'lĕr), *n.* **1.** One who makes, repairs, or sells saddles and other horse furniture.

2. A saddle horse.

3. The male harp seal.

saddle reef. A lobe composed of a nearly vertical succession of saddles, or, less commonly, of a single saddle.

saddle rock. Any large prime oyster; — from a rock so called, it is said, in Little Neck Bay, Long Island. *Local, U.S.*

saddle roof. *Arch.* A roof having two gables and one ridge; — said of such a roof when used in places where a different form is more common.

sad'dler's awl (săd'lĕrz). See AWL.

saddlers' seam. A seam for sewing leather, esp. gloves, made by pricking a stitch on the right side of the leather.

sad'dler-y (săd'lĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SADDLERIES (-ĭz). **1.** The trade or employment of a saddler.

2. Saddles, harness, and other articles, collectively.

3. A saddler's shop or storehouse.

saddle seam. *Shoemaking, etc.* A seam formed by stitching through and through, the pieces first being laid so that the edges are even and then pressed flat.

saddle seat. A thick wooden seat shaped like a saddle, esp. as used in a Windsor chair.

sad'dle-shaped' (săd''l-shāpt'), *adj.* Shaped like a saddle. Specif.: **a** *Bot.* Bent down at the sides so as to give the upper part a rounded form. **b** *Phys. Geog.* In the form of an anticlinal fold. Cf. SADDLE, *n.*, 14.

saddle shell. A thin plicate bivalve shell of *Anomia* or an allied genus; — so called from its shape.

saddle skirt. The part of a saddle extending down on the flank of a horse, — usually in *pl.*

saddle stitch. *Bookbinding.* See 2d STITCH, 8.

saddle stone. *Masonry.* Capstone of the coping of a gable.

saddle tank. A water tank straddling a locomotive boiler.

sad'dle-tree' (săd''l-trē'), *n.* **1.** The frame of a saddle.

2. The tulip tree *Liriodendron tulipifera*. *U.S.*

saddle wire stitch. *Bookbinding.* See 2d STITCH, 8.

Sad'du-ca'ic (săd'ū-kā'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Sadducees; as, *Sadducaic* reasonings.

Sad'du-cee (săd'ū-sē), *n.* [LL. *Sadducaei*, pl., fr. Gr. *Saddoukaioi*, fr. Heb. *Tsadduūqīm*, prob. so called after Zadok (Heb. *Tsādhōq*, Gr. *Saddouk*; cf. *Ezekiel*, xl. 46, etc.).] **1.** One of a party or sect among the Jews (2d century B.C. to latter part of 1st century A.D.), composed largely of the priestly aristocracy and politically and doctrinally opposed to the Pharisees. They rejected the traditions of the elders, regarding as obligatory only those observances enjoined in the written law. They denied the resurrection, personal immortality, retribution in a future life, fate, the existence of angels, spirits, and demons, and postulated the freedom of the will.

2. [*sometimes not cap.*] One whose beliefs or views resemble those of the Sadducees; esp., one who denies immortality and tends to materialism or religious indifferentism. — **Sad'du-ce'an** (-sē'ăn), *adj. & n.*

Sad'du-cee-ism (săd'ū-sē-ĭz'm), *n.* Also **Sad'du-cism** (săd'ū-sĭz'm). The tenets, disposition, or point of view of the Sadducees.

Sad'du-cee'ist (-sē'ĭst), *n.* = SADDUCEE, 2.

Sad'du-cize (săd'ū-sīz), *v. i.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To adopt the principles of the Sadducees.

sade (sād), *v. i.* [AS. *sadian*; akin to E. SAD.] To satiate; weary. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To become or be satiated. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

sa-de' (sä-dā'). Var. of SADHE.

sadh (sädh), *n.* A sadhu.

sa-dhe' (sä-dā'), *n.* [Heb. *tsādē.*] The eighteenth letter (צ, ץ) of the Hebrew alphabet, representing a strong sibilant, like *ss*, but pronounced by many as *tsa*. As a numeral, = 90. See ALPHABET, *Table*, page 75.

sa'dhu (sä'dōō), *n.* [Skr. *sādhu.*] A Hindu ascetic or holy man.

sad'ic (săd'ĭk), *adj.* Sadistic; perversely cruel.

Sa'die (sā'dĭ), *n.* Dim. of SARAH; — used as fem. proper name.

sad'i'ron (săd'ĭ'ẽrn), *n.* [*sad* heavy + *iron.*] An iron for smoothing clothes; a flatiron.

sad'ism (săd'ĭz'm; sā'dĭz'm; säd'ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *sadisme*; — after Count de *Sade* (1740–1814), who depicted the perversion.] **a** A sexual perversion in which gratification is obtained by torturing the loved person. **b** Love of cruelty conceived as a manifestation of sexual desire. — **sad'ist** (-ĭst), *n. & adj.* — **sa-dis'tic** (sä-dĭs'tĭk; sā-), *adj.* — **sa-dis'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

Sa'dite (sā'dīt), *n.* *Moham. Relig.* One of an order of dervishes (the **Sa'di dervishes**), whose chief used to ride over the prostrate bodies of his followers without injuring them. See 1st DOSA.

sad'ly (săd'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a sad manner or way. **2.** *Obs.* **a** Heavily; forcibly. **b** Closely; firmly; securely; fast. **c** With fixed determination; resolutely. **d** Soberly; gravely; seriously; in earnest. **e** With little noise or motion; quietly. **f** Steadfastly; constantly. **g** In dull or somber color; as, *sadly* dressed.

3. With sorrow or so as to cause sorrow; as: **a** Grievously; sorrowfully; as, *sadly* sighing. **b** Wretchedly; miserably. **c** Badly; deplorably; as, *sadly* deficient in humor.

4. In poor health. *Chiefly Dial.*

sad'ness (săd'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* **1.** The state, quality, or fact of being sad; specif.: **a** *Obs.* Solidity; stability; seriousness; steadfastness in faith. **b** Sorrowfulness; unhappiness; gloominess.

'T is all blank *sadness*, or continual tears. *Pope.*

2. An instance, as a mood or an appearance, of being sad; something sorrowful, gloomy, or depressing.

She talked about death as she spoke . . . of any of the *sadnesses* of nature. *W. Cather.*

Syn. — Sorrow, dejection. See MELANCHOLY.

sa-do' (sä-dō'), **sa-doo'**, *n.* [Corrupt. of F. *dos-à-dos.*] A carriage like the dos-à-dos. *Java.*

sadr (săd''r), *n.* [Per. *sadar*, fr. Ar. *sidr.*] The lotus tree *Zizyphus lotus.*

Sadr, *n.* [Ar. *ṣadr al-dajājah* the breast of the hen.] See STAR, *Table.*

sadr (sŭd''r). Var. of SUDDER.

sad tree. The hursinghar.

sae (sā). Dial. var. of SEA, SO.

sae'beins' (sā'bĭnz'), *conj.* [For *so being.*] So being. *Scot.*

saec'u-lum, sec'u-lum (sĕk'ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lä). [L.] Literally, a generation; hence, a period of long duration; an age, as an astronomical or geological age.

Saei'ma (sā'mä), *n.* [Lett.] The parliament of Latvia, composed of 100 members elected for three years by universal suffrage. It elects the president.

‖**Saeng'er** (zĕng'ẽr), *n.* [G. *sänger.*] See MEISTERSINGER.

‖**Saeng'er-bund'** (zĕng'ẽr-bŏŏnt'), *n.*; *pl.* -BÜNDE (-bün'dĕ). [G. *sängerbund.*] *Music.* A singers' union; an association of singers or singing clubs, esp. German.

‖**Saeng'er-fest'** (zĕng'ẽr-fĕst'), *n.*; *pl.* -FESTE (-fĕs'tĕ). [G. *sängerfest.*] A German singing festival.

saer (sār), *n.* [MIr. *sāer*, *sōer*, free.] *Early Irish Law.* A tenant (ceile) entitled to hire stock animals from the flaith, under legal provisions, without surety other than his promise, and without impairing his status in the community, in return for rent and certain services to the clan. Cf. DAER.

saer (sār). Scot. var. of SORE.

saer'na-ite (sär'nä-īt), *n.* [From *Särna*, Dalarne (Dalecarlia), Sweden.] *Petrog.* A cancrinite-aegirite-syenite.

sae'ter (sē'tĕr), *n.* [Nor. *sæter*, ON. *sætr*, *setr.*] A meadow or mountain pasture. *Shet. & Ork.*

S.A.E. thread. *Mach.* A series of screw threads standardized by the Society of Automotive Engineers and now superseded by the American National screw thread. See SCREW THREAD, *Table.*

Sa-far' (sä-fär'), *n.* [Ar. *Ṣafar.*] See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.

sa-fa'ri (sä-fä'rĭ), *n.* [Ar., referring to a journey, traveling.] A journey or expedition; also, a caravan of an expedition (of any kind), with carriers, camels, carts, automobiles, etc.; esp., a hunting expedition or its caravan. *E. Africa.*

sa-fa'ri, *v. i.* To journey in a safari.

safari ant. Any foraging ant. *Africa.*

Sa-fa'wid, Sa-fa'vid (sä-fä'wĕd), *n.* Also **Sa-fa'vi** (-wē). [Ar. *Safawi* descended from *Ṣafī-al-Dīn*, a Persian saint of Arab lineage.] A Persian dynasty (1502–1736). See SOPHY. — **Sa-fa'wid,** *adj.*

safe (sāf), *adj.*; SAF'ER (sāf'ẽr); SAF'EST (sāf'ĕst; -ĭst; 119). [ME. *sauf*, fr. OF. *sauf*, fr. L. *salvus* safe, well, sound; akin to L. *salus* health, safety, *salubris* wholesome, *sollus* whole, entire, *solidus* solid, Gr. *holos* whole, Skr. *sarva* entire, unharmed. Cf. CATHOLIC, SAGE a plant, SALUBRIOUS, SALUTARY, SALUTE, SALVATION, SALVO, SAVE, SOLID, SOLEMN, SOLICIT.] **1.** Freed from harm, injury, or risk; untouched or no longer threatened by danger or injury; unharmed; unhurt; as, to arrive *safe* and sound; *safe* from disease, storms, foes.

2. *Obs.* **a** Restored to health; well. **b** Saved from sin. **c** Morally sound; sane. **d** Keeping safe; saving. Cf. SAVE, *prep.*

3. Secure from threat of danger, harm, or loss.

Established in a *safe*, unenvied throne. *Milton.*

4. Affording or conferring safety; securing from harm; not exposing to danger; as, a *safe* harbor; a *safe* bridge.

5. Without risk of mishap, error, or failure; as, a *safe* policy; it is *safe* to conclude.

6. To be relied upon; trustworthy; cautious; as, a *safe* guide. "The man of *safe* discretion." *Shak.*

7. Made incapable of doing harm; no longer dangerous; in secure care or custody; as, the prisoner is *safe.*

Syn. — SAFE, SECURE. In earlier usage, *secure* had the sense of "free from anxiety," and was often contrasted with *safe*; as, "From being anxious or *secure* . . . deliver us" (*Donne*); "Man may *securely* sin, but *safely* never" (*B. Jonson*). In present usage, *secure* and *safe* are often interchangeable. But SECURE commonly applies to that about which one need feel no anxiety, while SAFE suggests rather objective freedom from danger; as, "Serene and inaccessibly *secure*, [he] stood on an isolated pinnacle" (*Shelley*); "Let the great world rage! We will stay here *safe* in the quiet dwellings" (*id.*). *Safe* only is used of that which has escaped danger; as, they came *safe* to land.

Ant. — Insecure, hazardous, perilous.

— **safe'ly,** *adv.* — **safe'ness,** *n.*

safe (sāf), *n.* **1.** A place or receptacle specially designed

---

sad'dle-stead, *n.* See -STEAD.
sad'dle-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
sad'dling, *pres. part.* of SADDLE.

Sad'duc (săd'ŭk). *Bib.*
Sad'du-cae'an. Var. of SADDUCEE.
sad'end. Saddened. *Ref. Sp.*

sad'l, sad'ld. Saddle, saddled. *Ref. Sp.*
sa'doc (sä'dŏk). *Bib.*

sad'o-mas'och-ism (săd'ō-măz'ŏk-ĭz'm; sā'dō-; säd'ō-), *n.* See SADISM; MASOCHISM.] = ALGOLAGNIA.

sa'do-wa (sä'dō-wĕ), *n.* See BATTLE, *Table.*
saec'u-lar. Var. of SECULAR.

saex. † SAX, a knife.
saf. Var. of SAFE, *adj.*; SAVE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ask, sofā; ēve, hēre (116), ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals. Abbreviations, Signs, etc., are explained on pages immediately preceding the Vocabulary.

for keeping articles safe; as: **a** A ventilated or refrigerated chest or closet for securing provisions from noxious insects, etc., and from the effects of the weather. **b** A box or chest, now universally made of metal and sometimes built into a wall or vault, for containing money or other valuables. Modern safes are designed to be proof against fire and burglars. **c** A box or holder to keep anything from undesirable contact with other things; as, a match *safe*.
2. A piece of leather, etc., under a buckle to prevent chafing, as in harness.
3. A safe edge of a file or rasp.
4. *Plumbing.* A tray under a bath, roof tank, etc., to catch drippings or overflow.

☞ PHRASES are:

safe builder	safe lifter	safemaking
safe finisher	safe lock	safe painter
safe fitter	safemaker	safe stuffer

safe (sāf), *adv.* Safely; securely; — in combination, as in:

safe-bestowed	safe-hidden	safe-moored
safe-borne	safe-marching	safe-sequestered

safe (sāf). Var. of SAVE. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
safe (sāf), *v. t.* To make safe or right; to conduct to safety. *Obs.*
safe'blow'ing (sāf'blō'ĭng), *n.* The action of using explosives to open a safe to be burglarized. — **safe'blow'er** (-ĕr), *n.*
safe'break'er (-brāk'ĕr), *n.* One who breaks open safes to steal. — **safe'break'ing**, *n.*
safe'–con·duct (-kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* [OF. *sauf-conduit.* See SAFE; 1st CONDUCT.] That which assures a safe passage; as: **a** Protection furnished by means of a convoy or guard to a person in an enemy's country or a foreign country. **b** A writing, pass, or warrant of security, given by one in authority to a person to enable him to travel with safety, esp. in an enemy's country.
safe'–con·duct' (sāf'kŏn·dŭkt'; -kŏn'dŭkt), *v. t.* To conduct safely; to give safe-conduct to.
safe'crack'ing (sāf'krăk'ĭng), *n.* Safeblowing. — **safe'–crack'er** (-ĕr), *n.*
safe deposit. A place to store valuables in safety. — **safe'–de·pos'it**, *adj.*
safe'–de·pos'it com'pa·ny. A form of warehouse company formed to receive as bailee valuables for safekeeping and to rent receptacles, as vaults or safes, for the purpose of such storage. Hence, **safe'–de·pos'it box, vault,** etc.
safe edge. **a** A smooth uncut edge of a file or rasp. **b** *Photog.* A narrow strip of nonactinic paper round a negative on the glass side, used in carbon printing. — **safe'–edge'**, *adj.*
safe'guard' (sāf'gärd'), *n.* [OF. *sauvegarde*, prop., a safe-keeping. See GUARD, *n.*; cf. SAGGER.] **1.** Defense; protection; safety; safe-conduct. *Archaic.*
2. A means of defense or protection; a guard.

Thy sword, the *safeguard* of thy brother's throne. *Granville.*

Specif.: **a** A convoy, guard, or escort, to protect a traveler or property. **b** A pass; a passport; a safe-conduct. *Shak.* **c** A technical contrivance or device to prevent accident.
3. A means of preventing some undesirable outcome or tendency. "A *safeguard* for public liberty." *Macaulay.*
4. A protective petticoat worn outside a riding habit. *Obs.*
safe'guard' (sāf'gärd'), *v. t.* To guard; to protect; to provide a safeguard for. — *v. i.* To serve as a protection; esp., to protect industry by tariff. — **safe'guard'er** (-gär'dĕr), *n.*
safe'guard'ing du'ty. A protective duty on certain goods, usually preferential in favor of the British dominions. *Eng.*
safe hit. *Baseball.* A hit enabling the batter to reach first base without the aid of an error.
safe'hold' (sāf'hōld'), *n.* A refuge, esp. from attack.
safe'keep'ing (sāf'kēp'ĭng), *n.* Act of keeping or preserving in safety from injury, loss, or escape; care; custody; protection. — **safe'keep'er** (-ĕr), *n.*
safe'light' (sāf'līt'), *n. Photog.* **1.** A color filter, commonly a sheet of glass or of colored gelatin protected by glass plates, transmitting light, in which a sensitive paper, plate, or film may be manipulated and developed without danger of fogging.
2. A darkroom lamp with its filter.
safe'–pledge', *n. Law.* A surety for the appearance of a person at a given time. *Obs.*
safe'ty (sāf'tĭ), *n.* [OF. *sauveté*, fr. ML. *salvitas, -atis*, fr. L. *salvus* safe. See SAFE.] **1.** Condition or state of being safe; freedom from danger or hazard; exemption from hurt, injury, or loss; as, a committee of *safety*.
2. *Obs.* **a** Redemption; salvation. **b** Custody. **c** A means of protection; a safeguard. **d** Act of saving; deliverance.
3. Quality or state of being devoid of whatever exposes one to danger or harm; safeness; hence, the quality of giving confidence, justifying trust, etc.; dependableness.
4. Short for SAFETY BELT, SAFETY BOLT, SAFETY GEAR, SAFETY BICYCLE, etc. *Colloq.*
5. Preservation from escape; close custody. *Rare.*

Deliver him to *safety;* and return. *Shak.*

6. A keeping of oneself or others safe, esp. from danger of accident or disease; as, *safety* education.
7. A device, as on a firearm, to prevent accidental discharge; also, condition of a firearm when the safety is in action; as, to carry a piece at *safety*.
8. *Amer. Football.* Any act resulting in the ball's being declared dead on, above, or behind the goal line, in the possession of a player guarding his own goal, provided the impetus which sent the ball to or across the line was given by the side defending the goal; also, a score (2 points) so made. Cf. TOUCHBACK.
9. *Baseball.* A safe hit.
10. *Billiards & Pool.* A shot made to leave the balls in an unfavorable position for the opponent.
11. *Polo.* Act of hitting the ball across the back line by one of the defending side.

Syn. — Security, assurance. **Ant.** — See DANGER.

safe'ty (sāf'tĭ), *adj.* **1.** Designed or adapted to ensure safety; as, a *safety* lamp or trigger.
2. Of or pertaining to safeguarding the public, a factory's employees, or the like, esp. from accident; as, *safety* measures; *safety* engineers.
safety arch. An undecorated arch used for purely constructional reasons; esp., a discharging arch.
safety belt. = LIFE BELT.
safety bicycle. A bicycle with equal or nearly equal wheels, usually 28 inches in diameter, driven by pedals connected to the rear (driving) wheel by a multiplying gear.
safety bolt. A bolt to fasten a door, gate, etc.; esp., a bolt of a kind that cannot be moved from the other side of the door or gate.
safety buoy. = LIFE BELT.
safety cage. *Mach.* A cage for an elevator or mine lift, having appliances to check the fall if the rope breaks.
safety catch. In elevators and hoisting appliances, a device to ensure safety from falling in case the mechanism fails to operate properly.
safety chain. **a** *Railroads.* A normally slack chain for preventing excessive movement between a truck and a car body in sluing. **b** An auxiliary watch chain, secured to the clothes, usually out of sight, to prevent stealing of the watch. **c** A chain of sheet metal links with an elongated hole through each broad end, made up by doubling the first link on itself, slipping the next link through and doubling, and so on.

Safety Chain c.

safety clause. *Life Insurance.* The clause inserted in the policy of a stipulated-premium association, providing for additional assessments or reduction in amount of policy values when the collections fail to meet the losses.
safety curtain. *Theater.* An asbestos curtain to be lowered in case of fire.
safety disk. *Steam Boilers.* A thin copper disk over the boiler end of an escape pipe, designed to break and thus permit escape of steam under excessive pressure.
safety dog. *Mach.* See DOG, *n.*, 12 **d**.
safety edge. A safe edge of a file or rasp.
safety explosive. See EXPLOSIVE, *n.*, **1**.
safety factor. = FACTOR OF SAFETY.
safe'ty–fund' sys'tem. *Banking.* A system under which banks are required by law to have or provide a fund as a pledge for the redemption of their circulation, as where a common fund is provided for by a small tax, as under the law adopted for State banks in the State of New York in 1829 and maintained, with amendments, till 1866.
safety funnel tube. See FUNNEL TUBE.
safety fuse. **a** = BICKFORD FUSE. **b** A fuse consisting of a cotton or hemp tube holding a slow-burning composition. **c** *Elec.* See 1st FUSE, **2**.
safety glass. *Glass Mfg.* **a** A plate consisting of two sheets of glass with an adhering transparent medium pressed between them. The plate is transparent, and resists shattering. It is used in automobile windshields, etc. **b** Wired glass.
safety hanger. *Railroads.* A strap or loop under a car, etc., to stop broken rods, etc., from falling on the track.
safety hoist. A hoisting gear which does not overhaul when the tension is released on the fall, or one provided with a special attachment to prevent overhauling.
safety island *or* **isle.** A narrow platform, usually of concrete, raised above the level of the roadway, or a space marked out by painted lines or movable iron standards, located near the center of a street where traffic is heavy, as a protection for pedestrians and as a help in controlling traffic.
safety lamp. A miner's lamp constructed with a view to avoiding explosion in an atmosphere containing inflammable gas. In the common form, of which the original ***Davy lamp,*** invented by Sir Humphry Davy (in 1815), is an example, the flame is enclosed by fine wire gauze, which, owing to its cooling effect, prevents the flame from passing. Firedamp, if present in quantity, enters and burns, forming a bluish "cap" over the lamp flame, whence safety lamps are used in testing for this gas.

One type of Safety Lamp. *a* Glass Cylinder; *b, b, b* Cylinders of Wire Gauze, protected by a Bonnet of Sheet Iron (*c*). The Arrows show directions of Air Currents.

safety lift. = SAFETY HOIST.
safety link. **1.** *Railroads.* A device used for the same purpose as a safety chain.
2. A link in a safety chain.
safety lock. **1.** A lock specially devised to prevent picking.
2. *Firearms.* That part of the breech mechanism of a small arm which, when in action, locks the firing parts and prevents discharge until turned.
safety match. A match which can be ignited only on a surface specially prepared. See 1st MATCH, **4 b**.
safety nut. A lock nut.
safety paper. A paper difficult to duplicate (as the silk-fibered paper of the United States currency or the water-marked paper of Bank of England notes) or so made that erasures, changes, etc., in matter written or printed on it are easy to detect.
safety pin. **1.** A pin, used esp. for fastening clothes, made in the form of a clasp, with a guard covering its point so that it will not prick the wearer.
2. *Horol.* A pin in the lever of a lever escapement by means of which the pallets are prevented from leaving the escape wheel when the hands are turned back.
safety pinion. *Horol.* A center pinion which allows the barrel to recoil if the mainspring breaks.
safety rail. A guardrail.
safety razor. A razor provided with a guard or guards for the blade to prevent cutting the skin. See RAZOR, *Illust.*
safety setscrew. See SETSCREW.
safety stop. Any of various devices to stop an undesirable motion or action; as: **a** An attachment for an elevator to prevent accidental falling. **b** *Firearms.* The part of a safety lock that prevents discharge. **c** *Mach.* (1) A device to close the supply valve and so stop the engine in case of accident to the governor belt. (2) A contrivance to prevent a pulley tackle, etc., from overhauling. (3) A device in a lathe, etc., to prevent a carriage from colliding with the headstock. **d** *Railroads.* A track attachment interlocked with a signal so that when the latter indicates danger the attachment will trip a valve on a passing engine and so apply the brakes. **e** *Spinning.* A device in spinning machines, etc., to stop the motion when a yarn, thread, or the like, breaks.
safety switch. See SWITCH, *n.*, **5**.
safety switchboard. See SWITCHBOARD.
safety tube. *Chem.* A tube to prevent explosion, or to control delivery of gases by an automatic valvular connection with the outer air; esp., a safety funnel tube. See FUNNEL TUBE.
safety valve. **1.** **a** An automatic escape or relief valve for a steam boiler, hydraulic system, or the like, held shut by an arrangement exerting a definite, usually adjustable, pressure so that the valve will lift and the steam, water, etc., escape when the pressure exceeds a predetermined amount; — sometimes called *external safety valve.* Safety valves may be divided into three principal classes: (1) The ***dead-weight safety valve,*** in which the pressure is caused by a weight acting directly on the valve. (2) The ***lever safety valve*** in which the pressure is applied by a lever, supporting a heavy weight adjustable along its length. (3) The ***spring safety valve,*** in which the pressure is communicated by a spring. Varieties of this last type are: the ***pop safety valve*** (so called from the popping noise with which it opens), so constructed that when the valve lifts a little, a larger area is exposed to the steam or other pressure than when the valve is shut, so that it keeps open until the pressure falls considerably; and the ***Ramsbottom safety valve,*** used esp. on locomotives, in which two valves are pressed down by a single spring attached to a crosspiece prolonged to form a hand lever by which the valves may be eased up to test their adjustment. A safety valve devised so that no extra pressure can be put on it by the man in charge is called a ***lockup safety valve.*** **b** Sometimes, a similar valve opening inward to admit air to a vessel in which the pressure is less than that of the atmosphere, to prevent collapse; — called also *internal safety valve.*

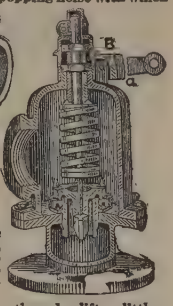

A Lever Safety Valve. *a* Perspective View; *b* Sectional Detail showing Valve, Seat, Lever Fulcrum, etc. *B* Pop Safety Valve with Part cut away to show Interior. *a* Lever to test working of Valve.

2. Hence, something serving as an outlet or vent for pent-up or excessive energy, emotion, or the like.
safety zone. A space in a highway, as a safety island, marked out for use of pedestrians exclusively.
Saf·fa'ri·an (săf·fā'rĭ·ăn), *n.* A Saffarid.
Saf·fa'rid (săf·fā'rĭd), *n.* [From the Ar. name of its founder, *al-Ṣaffar* (the coppersmith) *Ya'qūb ibn-al-Layth.*] One of a Mohammedan dynasty which established itself in eastern Persia in the 9th century.
saf'fi·an (săf'ĭ·ăn), *n.* [Russ. *safeyan*, fr. Rumanian *saftian*, through Turk. fr. Per. *sakhtiyān* goat's leather, fr. *sakht* hard. There has been frequent confusion with morocco leather and with the name *Safi, Saffi,* a Moroccan seaport.] A kind of leather made of goatskins or sheepskins tanned with sumac and dyed with bright colors.
saf·flor'ite (sȧ·flōr'īt; 181), *n.* [G. *safflorit* safflower, fr. *saffior,* fr. OF. *safior.* See SAFFLOWER.] *Mineral.* A cobalt arsenide, $CoAs_2$, like smaltite in composition, but orthorhombic. It occurs usually in masses of tin-white color. H., 4.5–5. Sp. gr., 6.9–7.3.
saf'flow (săf'lou), *n.* The safflower.
saf'flow'er (săf'lou'ĕr), *n.* [Earlier also *safflore, saflor,* fr. (perh. through D. *safflorers*) OF. *saflor, safleur,* fr. Olt. *saffiore, zaffrole,* prob. fr. Ar. *aṣfar* yellow, a yellow plant. European forms influenced by words for flower.] **1.** An Old World thistlelike herb (*Carthamus tinctorius*), having large orange-colored flower heads.
2. **a** A dyestuff prepared from the flower heads of the above plant, and used (now rarely except in the Orient) for dyeing silk and cotton light red. Its valuable component is carthamin. **b** The color Carthamus red.
3. *Pharm.* A drug consisting of the dried florets of this plant. It is used in medicine like, or in place of, saffron.
safflower carmine. A commercial preparation of carthamin.
safflower oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
safflower red. = CARTHAMUS RED.
saf'fron (săf'rŭn), *formerly* săf'ĕrn; *cf.* APRON, IRON), *n.* [ME. *saffran,* fr. OF. *safran,* fr. ML. *safranum,* ult. fr. Ar. *za'farān.*] **1.** A species of crocus (*Crocus sativus*) with purple flowers, widely cultivated throughout southern Europe for the drug and dyestuff which it yields.
2. A deep orange-colored substance consisting of the aromatic, pungent, dried stigmas of this plant. It is used to color and flavor foods, and was formerly much used as a dyestuff, and as a stimulant antispasmodic emmenagogue in medicine.
3. The color saffron yellow.
4. *Old Chem.* A saffron-colored substance, as colcothar, used in alchemy.
5. Safflower (senses 1 & 3). It is used as an adulterant of saffron. Called also *false saffron, bastard saffron,* etc.
6. = SATINLEAF **b**, the saffrontree.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

saffron cake	saffron cordial	saffron-hued
saffron-colored	saffron gatherer	saffron kiln

saf'fron, *adj.* Of the color saffron yellow; also, figuratively, sensational.
saf'fron, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *safraner.*] To color or flavor with saffron.
saffron crocus. = SAFFRON, **1**.
saf'froned (săf'rŭnd), *adj.* Dyed or flavored with saffron; of a saffron color.
Saffron Hill. A district of London north of Holborn, formerly a haunt of ballad singers.
saffron oil. **a** An essential oil obtained from the saffron plant. **b** Safflower oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
saffron plum. = WILD SAFFRON.
saffron thistle. The safflower.
saf'fron·wood' (săf'rŭn·wŏŏd'), *n.* The yellowish wood of a South African timber tree (*Elaeodendron croceum*); also, the tree.
saf'fron·y (săf'rŭn·ĭ), *adj.* [Cf. F. *safrané,* past part.] Having the color of saffron; yellowish.
saffron yellow. A color, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of high saturation and high brilliance; — called also *crocus, saffron.* Cf. COLOR.
Sa'fi (sä'fē), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a widely spread people in Afghanistan on the slopes of the Hindu Kush, speaking an Afghan dialect.
Sa'fine (sā'fīn; -fĭn), *n.* [From the Samnite name.] **a** See SAFINI. **b** *Philol.* The language of the Sabines, Samnites, and Oscans; the Oscan language. — **Sa'fine,** *adj.*
Sa·fi'ni (sȧ·fī'nī), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient people in central Italy. Their language is called **Sa'fine.** Cf. SABINE.
saf'ra·nin (săf'rȧ·nĭn), *n. Chem.* **a** *Obs.* Carthamin. **b** Safranine.
saf'ra·nine (săf'rȧ·nēn; -nĭn), *n.* Also **-nin.** [See SAFFRON.] **1.** *Chem.* Any of a class of synthetic dyes which are diamino derivatives of azonium bases. Cf. INDAMINE. Properly, the safranines are bases, but they are used in their

---

safe'–edge' file. See 4th FILE, **1**.
saf'ft (sȧf'ĭ). Var. of SAPHIE.
saf'fire. Sapphire. *Ref. Sp.*
saf'flor, *n.* = SAFFLOWER.
saf'flor, Var. of SAFFLOWER.
saf'fio, *n.; pl.* -FI. [It. *saffo,* *zaffo.*] Bailiff. *Obs.*
saf'fra·nine, saf'frole, etc. Vars. of SAFRANINE, SAFROLE, etc.
saf'fron·tree', *n.* = SATINLEAF **b**.
saf'fie (sȧf'ĭ). Var. of SAPHIE.
safir. † SAPPHIRE.

salts. These are usually red, and in solution can be made to undergo various color changes depending on dissociation phenomena. Blue safranines are also known. The simplest member is *phenosafranine*, $C_{18}H_{14}N_4OH$, which is used as a desensitizer in photography. *Tolusafranine*, $C_{18}H_{11}(CH_3)_3N_4OH$, is made by oxidizing a mixture of aniline, orthotoluidine, and tolylenediamine.
2. Any of various mixtures of safranine salts, designated by such symbols as *T*, *extra G*, etc. Common safranine is a reddish-brown powder used (now less than formerly) in calico printing, in dyeing silk, paper, etc., and as a microscopic stain.

saf'ra·no·phile (săf'rȧ·nō·fīl; -fĭl), **-phil** (-fĭl), *adj.* [*safranine* + Gr. *philos* loving.] *Physiol.* Staining readily with safranine; — said of cells.

saf'ra·no pink (săf'rȧ·nō). [See SAFFRON.] A color, reddish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

saf'role (săf'rōl), *n.* Also **saf'rol** (-rōl; -rŏl). [F. *safran* saffron + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* A poisonous, colorless oil, $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$, the chief constituent of oil of sassafras, occurring also in other plants, as the camphor tree; 1-allyl-3,4-methylene-dioxy-benzene. It is used for perfuming, and in preparing piperonal.

saft'ly (săft'lĭ; sȧft'-). Softly. *Scot.*

sag (săg), *n.* **1.** Fact, state, instance, or degree of sagging.
2. Specif.: **a** A part or place that is sunken, as in a roadbed. **b** Drift, or tendency to drift, as of a vessel to leeward. **c** In a log boom, the curve in the line of chained logs caused by wind or current.
3. *Aeronautics.* A distortion of an airship in which the longitudinal axis becomes concave upward so that both ends rise.
4. *Com.* A temporary decline in prices, as of a particular commodity. *Slang.*

sag (săg), *v.;* SAGGED (săgd); SAG'GING (săg'ĭng). [Late ME. *saggen*, prob. of LG. or Scand. origin; cf. MLG. *sacken*, D. *zakken*, Sw. *sacka*, Nor. dial. *sakka*, *sagga*.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To droop, sink, or settle below a level, a straight line, or an established or normal position, through being pressed down, losing tautness, becoming warped or decayed, or the like; esp., to bend down at the middle; as, a cable, a clotheline, or a chin that *sags;* a door *sagging* from its hinges.
2. To lose firmness, resiliency, vigor, or the like; to droop or weaken, as the body; to yield under pressure, as the mind or spirits; to fall gradually, as prices.
3. To walk as if dragging oneself along; to proceed wearily.
4. To bulge; to become protuberant. *Chiefly Dial.*
5. To flow after application to a vertical or sloping surface, producing irregular films; — said of paint or the like.
6. *Naut.* To drift.
7. *Shipbuilding.* To sink in the middle. Cf. HOG.
—, *Transitive:* To cause to sag, esp. to bend down in the center.

sag to leeward. *Naut.* To make leeway.

sag (săg; săg), *n.* [Var. of SEG sedge.] Rush; reed; sedge; also, water flag. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sag (săg). Var. of SAW, *n. & v. Obs. exc. Dial.*

sag. Obs. var. of SAW, a saying.

sa'ga (sä'gȧ; 277), *n.* [ON. See SAW a saying.] **1.** A story, historical or legendary or both, of an Icelandic hero or heroes; specif., such a story committed to writing in the Middle Ages, typically in prose, highly conventional in form, and recounting in detail, with fictitious elaboration, a series of heroic adventures.
2. Hence: **a** A tale, often a poetic narrative, having the real or fancied characteristics of an Icelandic saga; as, an American *saga;* old *sagas* of the seas. **b** *Now Rare.* A type of story centering about a character and made up of details drawn from various sources; as, the growth of the Arthurian *saga.* **c** A story of heroic deeds. **d** A detailed recital of events.
— ***Saga of Burnt Njal.*** = NJALS SAGA.

Sa'ga, *n.* **a** *Norse Myth.* A goddess described as drinking from golden beakers with Odin. See ASGARD. **b** [*not cap.*] A seeress; a witch.

sa'ga (sä'gȧ), *n. sing. & pl.* [Malay, prop., the seeds of *Adenanthera pavonina.*] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

sa·ga'ci·ate (sȧ·gā'shĭ·āt; -gāsh'ĭ-), *v. i.* [From SAGACIOUS.] To fare; thrive. *Slang, Southern U. S.*

sa·ga'cious (sȧ·gā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *sagax, sagacis;* akin to L. *sagire* to perceive keenly. See PRESAGE.] **1.** Quick or keen in sense perceptions, esp. in scenting, as a dog; acutely aware by scent; — often with *of.* "*Sagacious* of his quarry." *Milton.*
2. Having or indicating quick intellectual perceptions; of keen penetration and judgment; discerning and farsighted in judging men, motives, means to an end, etc.; shrewd; as, a *sagacious* man; a *sagacious* remark.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See SHREWD.
— **sa·ga'cious·ly,** *adv.* — **sa·ga'cious·ness,** *n.*

sa·gac'i·ty (sȧ·găs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *sagacité*, fr. L. *sagacitas.* See SAGACIOUS.] **1.** Quality of being sagacious; quickness or acuteness of sense perceptions; keenness of discernment or penetration with some degree of judgment; shrewdness; ability to see what is relevant and significant.

Some [brutes] show that nice *sagacity* of smell. *Cowper.*
Natural *sagacity* improved by generous education. *V. Knox.*

2. *pl.* Sagacious remarks, judgments, or the like.
Syn. — Penetration, discernment, judiciousness.
Ant. — Dullness, stupidity.

Sa·gai', *n., or* **Sa·gai' Ta'tar** (sä·gī'). One of a group of twelve or more small tribes on the Abakan River, including the Beltir and the Koibal, speaking a Turkic dialect.

sa·gaie' (sȧ·gā'; *F.* sȧ'gĕ'), *n.* [F., var. of *zagaie*, fr. Pg. (*a*)*zagaia.* See ASSAGAI.] **1.** = ASSAGAI, *n.*, 1.
2. *Archaeol.* A javelin point of bone, characteristic of the Magdalenian epoch but found sometimes in the Solutrean.

sa'ga·man' (sä'gȧ·mȧn'; sä'gȧ·mȧn), *n.* The narrator of a saga.

sa·ga'mi·té' (sȧ·gä'mē·tā'), *n.* [Can. F., of Algonquian origin; cf. Cree *kisâgamitew* hot liquid.] A kind of mush made of maize meal. *U. S.*

sag'a·more (săg'ȧ·mōr; 181), *n.* [See SACHEM.] Orig., among the Algonquian Indians of the North Atlantic coast, a lesser chief, or the chief of a tribe forming part of a confederation; — sometimes synonymous with *sachem.*

sag'a·pe'num (săg'ȧ·pē'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sagapenon, sacopenium*, fr. Gr. *sagapēnon.*] A bitter, yellowish or brownish gum resin, of strong odor, containing an essential oil, formerly used as a cure for hysteria. It is derived from a Persian plant, probably a species of *Ferula*, and like galbanum contains umbelliferone.

sag'a·thy (săg'ȧ·thĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *sagatie*, Sp. *sagati.*] A light-weight say, or serge, probably mixed with silk; later, a similar cotton and silk fabric; — called also *sayette.*

sage (sāj), *n.* [ME. *sauge*, fr. OF. *sauge*, fr. L. *salvia*, fr. *salvus* well, in allusion to its reputed healing virtues. See SAEF.] **1.** **a** A half-shrubby mint (*Salvia officinalis*) with grayish-green pungent and aromatic leaves, which are much used in flavoring meats, etc., and as a mild tonic and astringent. Also, any other species of *Salvia*, as the scarlet sage, wild sage, etc. See SALVIA. **b** The sagebrush; also, the sagebrush regions of the western United States; — chiefly in attributive use; as, *sage* dog; *sage* riders.
2. The color sage green.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

sage ale	**sage-covered**	**sage oil**
sage-colored	**sage-leaved**	**sage wine**

sage (sāj), *adj.;* SAG'ER (sāj'ẽr); SAG'EST (sāj'ĕst; -ĭst; 119). [OF., fr. L. *sapiens* and (or) *sapidus*, fr. *sapere* to have taste, to understand, to be wise; akin to L. *sapor* taste, savor, and OS. *afsebbian* to perceive, remark. Cf. INSIPID, INSIPIENT, SAP, *n.*, SAPID, SAPIENCE, SAVANT, SAVOR.] **1.** Eminent in wisdom, esp. wisdom gained through reflection and experience; prudent and philosophic in judgment, views, etc.

For I, who hold *sage* Homer's rule the best. *Pope.*

2. Proceeding from, or characterized by, wisdom, prudence, and good judgment; as, *sage* counsel; *sage* observations; *sage* saws.
3. Grave; sober; solemn. *Now Rare.*

And if aught else great bards beside
In *sage* and solemn tunes have sung,
Of tourneys, and of trophies hung. *Milton.*

4. Engaged in midwifery; — used with *woman, dame*, etc., as a translation of F. *femme sage*, a midwife.
Syn. — Sapient, discerning, judicious. See SHREWD.
Ant. — See INJUDICIOUS, SIMPLE, FOOLISH.
— **sage'ly,** *adv.* — **sage'ness,** *n.* — **sage'ship,** *n.*

sage (sāj), *n.* [OF.] One distinguished for wisdom, as a profound philosopher or eminently wise counselor; also, a mature or venerable man rich in experience and sound in judgment; as, the Seven *Sages* of Greece; the *Sage* of Concord.

sage (sāg; sȧg). Var. of SAW, *n. & v. Obs. exc. Dial.*

sage apple (sāj). A gall commonly formed on a European sage (*Salvia pomifera*) by a cynipoid gallfly (*Cynips salviae*). It is sometimes eaten as a fruit.

sage'brush' (sāj'brŭsh'), *n.* Any of several North American species of *Artemisia*, esp. *A. tridentata*, hoary undershrubs with a bitter juice and sagelike odor, often covering vast tracts on the western alkaline plains. The sagebrush has been adopted as the State flower of Nevada; see STATE FLOWER, *Plate.*

sage'brush'er (-brŭsh'ẽr), *n.* One who lives in a sagebrush region of the western United States.

sage brush green. A color, greenish-yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Sagebrush State. Nevada; — a nickname.

sage cheese. A Cheddar cheese flavored with sage leaves, or colored green and flavored with sage extract.

sage, *or* **sagebrush, chippy.** Brewer's sparrow.

sage cock. The sage grouse; specif., the male sage grouse.

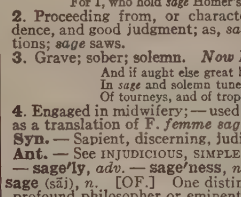
Sage Cock.

sage green. A color, yellowish yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

sage grouse. A very large grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*), with plumage of mottled gray, black, and buff, native of the dry sagebrush plains of western North America. Its flesh is often poor and bitter in consequence of its feeding on the buds of the sagebrush; nevertheless it has been exterminated in many parts of its habitat.

sage hare. A sage rabbit.

sage hen. **a** The sage grouse, or, specif., the female sage grouse. **b** [*caps.*] An inhabitant of Nevada; — a nickname.

sage mullein. Also **sage'leaf'** (sāj'lēf'), *n.*, **sage'-leaf' mul'lein.** *Bot.* Any mint of the genus *Phlomis*, esp. the Jerusalem sage *P. tuberosa.*

sa·gene' (sȧ·jēn'), *n.* [L. *sagena.*] A seine; a network.

sa'gene (sä'zhĕn), *n.* [Russ. *sazhen'.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*

sag'e·nite (săj'ē·nīt), *n.* [F. *sagénite*, fr. L. *sagena* a large net. See SEINE.] *Mineral.* Acicular rutile occurring in reticulated forms, often embedded in quartz or other minerals.

sag'e·nit'ic (-nĭt'ĭk), *adj. Mineral.* Containing sagenite, or similar acicular crystals of other minerals, as of tourmaline or of actinolite; — said of quartz or other minerals.

sage of Bethlehem. **a** The spearmint (*Mentha spicata*). **b** = LUNGWORT, 2 **a**.

Sage of Chel'sea (chĕl'sē). Thomas Carlyle (1795–1881), who long lived in the borough of Chelsea, London.

Sage of Concord (kŏng'kẽrd). Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803–82), who lived in Concord, Mass.

Sage of Ferney. Voltaire. See FERNEY, SAGE OF.

Sage of Mon'ti·cel'lo (mŏn'tĭ·sĕl'ō). Thomas Jefferson; — so called from his country residence.

Sage of Sa'mos (sā'mŏs). See SAMIAN SAGE.

sage rabbit. Any of several rabbits (as *Sylvilagus nuttalli*) of western North America, varieties of, or related to, the cottontail of the east.

Sag'e·re'ti·a (săj'ē·rē'shĭ·ȧ; -tĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Augustin *Sageret* (1763–1852), French agronomist.] *Bot.* A genus of American and Asiatic shrubs (family Rhamnaceae) having opposite leaves and branches, the latter sometimes thorny, and small flowers with 5-hooded petals. The fruit of some species is edible and the leaves of *S. theezans* of China are used locally as a substitute for tea.

sage'rose' (sāj'rōz'), *n.* [*sage* the plant + *rose.*] **a** = ROCKROSE **a**. **b** The yellow alder.

sage sparrow. Any of several sparrows of the genus *Amphispiza*, inhabiting especially sagebrush regions in western North America, esp. *A. belli* and *A. nevadensis.*

sage tea. *Med.* A beverage prepared by infusion of sage leaves, used as a tonic.

sage thrasher. A thrasher (*Oreoscoptes montanus*) which inhabits sagebrush in western North America. It is pale grayish brown above and white spotted with brownish below.

sage tree. An Australian shrub (*Psychotria daphnoides*).

sage willow. **a** A low shrub (*Salix tristis*) of the eastern United States, growing in dry ground, and having linear-oblong leaves white-tomentose beneath. **b** The hoary willow. **c** The purple loosestrife.

sage wormwood. The mountain sage *Artemisia frigida.*

sag'ger (săg'ẽr), *n.* [E. dial. *saggard* a sagger, contr. fr. *safeguard.*] **1.** *Ceramics.* **a** A box made of fire clay, in which delicate pieces are placed while being fired either for biscuit or for glaze. **b** The clay of which saggers are made.
2. *Metal.* A box in which cast-iron articles are packed in contact with hematite ore or smithy scales, to be rendered malleable by decarbonizing in the annealing furnace.

sag'ger, *v. t.* To treat, as stoneware, in a sagger.

sag'ging (săg'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SAG. Specif.: *n.* An arching downward in the middle, as of a ship after being strained. Cf. HOGGED, 1.

sag'gy (săg'ĭ), *adj.* Sagging. *Chiefly Dial.*

sag'gy, *adj.* = SEDGY, 2. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

sagh'a·vart' (săg'ȧ·värt'), *n.* [Armen. *saghavard.*] *Armenian Ch.* A priest's crownlike liturgical headdress.

Sa·gi'na (sȧ·jī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sagina* fatness; from its supposed nutritive value.] *Bot.* A genus of small herbs, the pearlweeds (family Alsinaceae), natives of temperate and cool regions. They have subulate leaves and small whitish, sometimes apetalous, flowers; the styles are equal in number to the sepals (four or five) and alternate with them. The alpine *S. glabra* is ornamental in cultivation.

sag'i·nate (săj'ĭ·nāt), *v. t.* [L. *saginare.*] To fatten; pamper. — **sag'i·na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n. Both Now Rare.*

sa'ging (sā'gĕng), *n.* [Tag. *saging, saguing.*] An important Philippine tree or shrub (*Aegiceras corniculatum*), family Myrsinaceae, common in mangrove swamps, and a leading source of firewood at Manila.

sa·git'ta (sȧ·jĭt'ȧ), *n.; pl.* -TAE (-ē). [L.] **1.** [*cap.; gen.* SAGITTAE (-ē).] *Astron.* A small northern constellation, north of Aquila; the Arrow.
2. The central line in the Greek letter epsilon (ε).
3. *Arch.* The keystone of an arch. *Rare.* *Gwilt.*
4. *Zool.* The larger of the two large otoliths found in the ear of most fishes.
5. *Zool.* **a** [*cap.*] The chief genus of Chaetognatha, including the largest and several common species of arrow-

Sagitta (*S. elegans*) seen from above. *a* Head and Cephalic Setae; *b*, *c* Lateral Fins; *d* Caudal Fins; *e* Ovaries.

worms. **b** [*not cap.; pl.* -TAS (-ȧz), -TAE (-ē).] An animal of this genus.

sag'it·tal (săj'ĭ·tȧl; -t'l), *adj.* [NL. *sagittalis.* See SAGITTA.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow or arrowhead; furnished with an arrowlike appendage.
2. *Anat. & Zool.* **a** Designating, or pertaining to, the suture between the parietal bones of the skull. Hence: **b** Designating, situated in, or pertaining to, the median plane of the body in which the above suture lies, or any plane parallel thereto.
— **sag'it·tal·ly,** *adv.*

sagittal arc. The arc from the nasion to the opisthion.

sagittal crest. An elevated bony ridge which develops along the sagittal suture of many mammals, esp. in old age.

sagittal fontanelle. *Anat.* An unossified space in the region of the parietal foramina, usually closed at birth.

sagittal sinus. *Anat.* Either of two venous sinuses of the dura mater. The *superior sagittal sinus* begins at the foramen caecum, passes backward in the convex attached margin of the falx cerebri, and ends at the internal occipital prominence by becoming the transverse sinus, usually of the right side. The *inferior sagittal sinus* lies in the posterior two thirds of the concave free margin of the falx cerebri, and ends posteriorly by joining the great cerebral vein to form the straight sinus.

Sag'it·ta'ri·a (săj'ĭ·tā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sagittarius* pertaining to an arrow. See SAGITTARIUS.] *Bot.* A large genus of aquatic herbs of the water-plantain family (Alismaceae), found in temperate and tropical regions. *S. latifolia* of America and *S. sagittifolia* of Europe are common species, often called *arrowheads.* The tubers of the Asiatic *S. chinensis* and of some American species are eaten. See WAPATOO.

Sagittaria (*S. lancifolia*). Flower and Leaf. (¼)

Sag'it·ta'ri·id (-ĭd), *n.* [See 1st -ID.] Any of the meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Sagittarius.

sag'it·ta'ri·us (-ŭs), *n.; pl.* -TARII (-ī). [L.] *Roman Antiq.* A bowman; an archer.

Sag'it·ta'ri·us (-ŭs), *n.; gen.* -TARII (-rĭ·ī). [L., lit., an archer, fr. *sagittarius* of an arrow. See SAGITTA.] *Astron.* **a** A southern constellation pictured as a centaur shooting an arrow; the Archer. It is south of Aquila and partly in the Milky Way. **b** The ninth sign of the zodiac, which in *Astrol.* is the day sign of Jupiter, a masculine diurnal sign, common, bicorporal, hot, and dry. See SIGN, *n.*, 12.

sag'it·tar'y (săj'ĭ·tĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *sagittarius.*] Pertaining to an arrow or to archery; resembling an arrow. *Rare.*

Sag'it·tar'y, *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [See SAGITTARIUS.] **1.** = 2d SAGITTARIUS.
2. A building, possibly an inn, in Venice. *Shak.*
3. *Myth.* A monster fabled in medieval Troy romances to have fought in the Trojan army; also [*not cap.*], a centaur.

sag'it·tate (-tāt), *adj.* [NL. *sagittatus*, fr. L. *sagitta* arrow.] Shaped like an arrowhead; specif., *Bot.*, elongated triangular, with the two basal lobes prolonged downward. See LEAF, *Illust.*

sagitti-. A combining form, Latin *sagitti-*, from *sagitta*, meaning *arrow*, as in **sag'it·tif'er·ous, sa·git'ti·form.**

Sa·git'tid (sȧ·jĭt'ĭd; săj'ĭ·tĭd), *n.* [*Sagitta* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Sagitta.

sa·git'to·cyst (sȧ·jĭt'ō·sĭst; săj'ĭ·tō·sĭst'), *n.* A capsule having a spindle-shaped needle produced by epidermal cells of certain turbellarians.

sag'it·toid (săj'ĭ·toid), *adj.* [*Sagitta* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Like, or pertaining to, *Sagitta* or an allied genus.

sa'go (sā'gō), *n.; pl.* SAGOS (-gōz). [Malay *sagu.*] **1.** **a** A dry granulated or powdered starch from the East Indies and the Philippines, used in puddings, as an article of diet, and for stiffening textiles. It is prepared chiefly from the

---

saft (sȧft; sȧft), **saf'ten.** Scot. & dial. vars. of SOFT, SOFTEN.
safte. † SAFETY.
sag'a·pen, *n.* Sagapenum. *Obs.*
sagar. † CIGAR.
sag'a·vard' (săg'ȧ·värd'). Var. of SAGHAVART.
sag'but. † SACKBUT.
sage'bush' (sāj'bŏŏsh'), *n.* = SAGEBRUSH.
sa·geer' (sȧ·gēr'). Var. of SAKIER.
sa'gesse, *n.* [F.] Wisdom. *Obs.*
sage'wood', *n.* = SAGEBRUSH.
sag'gar. Var. of SAGGER.
sag'gard (săg'ẽr(d)). Var. of SAGGER. *Dial. Eng.*
sag'gon (săg'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. SAG a reed.] = SAG, a reed. *Scot. & Ir.*
sagh. Obs. past tense of SAY, SEE.
saght. † SAUGHT.
sag'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
Sa'glir·miut (sä'glĭr·mŭt), *n.* See ESKIMO.
sagirstane. † SACRISTAN.

pith of the sago palm, but also from the trunks of the gebang, jaggery, gomuti palms, and from several cycads (*Cycas revoluta, Zamia integrifolia*, etc.). When powdered it is called also **sago flour**. Cf. ARROWROOT; ARUM, 2. **b** The sago palm.
2. A pudding made by boiling sago in water or milk and adding desired flavorings; as, apple *sago*.

sago fern. = SILVER TREE FERN.

sa·goin' (sā·goin'), *n.* [F. *sagoin, saqouin*, fr. Pg. *saguim*, fr. Tupi *saguin, saguim*. Cf. SAKI.] A marmoset, esp. of the genus *Callithrix*.

sago palm. **1.** Any palm which yields sago, mostly obtained from the crushed and washed pith; specif.: **a** Any species of *Metroxylon*, esp. *M. laeve* or *M. rumphii*, lofty pinnate-leaved palms of India and Malaysia, widely cultivated for their product. **b** In Malacca, *Phoenix farinifera*. **c** In Java, the gebang palm. **d** In India, the gomuti, the jaggery, or the palmyra. **e** *W. Ind.* The cabbage palm *Roystonea oleracea*.
2. **a** See CYCAS. **b** The coontie.

Sago Palm (*Metroxylon rumphii*). Very much reduced.

sago plant. The cuckoo-pint.

sago spleen. A spleen affected with amyloid degeneration, in which the amyloid is deposited in the Malpighian corpuscles so that these appear in a cross section as gray translucent bodies resembling grains of sago.

sago tree. The coontie.

sa·gua'ro (sä·gwä'rō; sä·wä'rō; 142), *n.; pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Sp., of Piman origin; cf. Opata *sahuaro*, Tarahumara *saguarichic*, lit., place of the saguaro.] An arborescent cactus (*Carnegiea gigantea*) of desert regions in the southwestern United States and in Mexico. It has a tall, columnar, simple or sparsely branched trunk, attaining a height of 60 feet. It bears pale-yellow flowers; its fruit is edible. It is the State flower of Arizona; see STATE FLOWER, *Plate*.

‖**sa'guing** (sä'gēn), *n.* [Tag. *saging, saguing*.] The banana. *Phil. I.*

sa'gum (sā'gŭm), *n.; pl.* -GA (-gȧ). [L. *sagum, sagus*, of Gaulish origin. Cf. SAY a kind of serge.] *Ancient Costume.* A capelike cloak worn esp. by soldiers, made of a rectangular piece of cloth and fastened at the right shoulder. In Rome the sagum was the garb of war as the toga was the garb of peace.

sa·gu'ran (sä·gōō'rän), *n.; pl.* -RANES (sä'gōō·rä'nās). [Visayan *sagodan*.] A textile of the fiber of leaves of the buri palm, used for packing. *Phil. I.*

sag'vand·ite (säg'vȧn·dīt; säg'-), *n.* [From *Sagvand* Lake, near Tromsö, Norway.] *Petrog.* A medium- to fine-grained granular aggregate of bronzite and magnesite (breunnerite) and accessory chromite. Mica and pyrite may occur. The rock forms a dike in crystalline schists.

sa·gwire' (sȧ·gwīr'), *n.* [Pg. *saqueiro* sago palm. See SAGO.] The gomuti palm; hence, toddy, or palm wine. *Colloq., India.*

sag'y (sā'ĭ), *adj.* Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

sah (sä), *n.* [Czech *sáh*.] See MEASURE, *Table*.

Sa'ha·de'va (sä'hȧ·dā'vȧ), *n.* [Skr.] See MAHABHARATA.

Sa·ha'ra (sȧ·hä'rȧ; sȧ·hâr'ȧ; 277), *n.* **1.** An arid, barren, or deserted region or expanse. See *Gaz.*
2. The color cocoa.
—**Sa·ha'ran** (-rän), **Sa·ha'ri·an** (-hä'rĭ·ăn; -hâr'ĭ·ăn), **Sa·har'ic** (sȧ·hăr'ĭk), *adj.*

sahh (sä), *n. sing. & pl.* [Perh. fr. Ar. *saḥḥ* dates, plentiful water, etc.] See MEASURE, *Table*.

sa'hib (sä'ĭb), **sa'heb** (-ĕb), *n.* [Hind. *sāhib* fr. Ar. *ṣāḥib* master, lord, fem. *ṣāḥibah*.] *India.* [*usually cap.*] **a** The title used by natives when addressing, or speaking of, a European gentleman. **b** A general title affixed to the name or official title of a European; as, Colonel *Sahib*. **c** Master; — specif. used among Hindus and Mohammedans in titles of men of rank; as, Raja *Sahib*.

Sa'hi·bah (sä'ē·bȧ), *n.* [See SAHIB.] Lady; mistress. *India.*

Sa·hid'ic (sȧ·hĭd'ĭk), *adj.* [Ar. *Ṣa'īdi* pert. to *al-Ṣa'īd* Upper Egypt.] Of or pertaining to, or designating, the dialect sometimes called *Thebaic*, of southern Egypt; as, the *Sahidic* version of the Bible. See VERSION. — *n.* The Sahidic dialect; also, the Sahidic version of the Bible. See COPTIC, *n.*, 1.

Sa'ho (sä'hō), *n.* **a** A language in Abyssinia of Hamite and Cushite admixture. **b** A tribe living west of Massaua.

sa'hu (sä'hōō), *n.* [Egypt. *sāḥ*.] *Egypt. Relig.* The incorruptible or spiritual body, in contrast to the khet. See 1st KHET.

sa·hu'ca bean (sȧ·hōō'kȧ). The soybean.

sa'i (sä'ē), *n.* [Pg. *saí, sahi*, fr. Tupi *sai, sahy*. Cf. SAIMIRI.] Any monkey of the genus *Cebus*; a capuchin monkey.

‖**saib'ling** (zīb'lĭng), *n.* [Dial. G.] **a** A char (*Salvelinus alpinus*) of mountain streams of Europe. **b** The Sunapee trout.

sa'ic' (sā'ĭk'), *n.* [F. *saïque*, fr. Turk. *shāyqah*.] *Naut.* A kind of ketch common in the Levant.

said (sĕd; 71), *past tense & past part.* of SAY. Hence: *adj.* **1.** Before-mentioned; already spoken of; — used chiefly in legal style.
2. Spoken; often repeated; — of an adage. *Obs.*

Sa·i'di (sȧ·ē'dē), *n.* [Ar. *Sa'īdi* coming from *al-Sa'īd* Upper Egypt. Cf. SAHIDIC.] A variety of the date in Upper Egypt, much cultivated for its prolific yield.

sai'ga (sī'gȧ), *n.* [Russ. *saĭga*.] A sheeplike antelope (*Saiga tartarica*) of Siberia and eastern Russia. The nasal region is inflated and the nostrils widely separated; the male has lyrate annulated horns, and tufts of long hair beneath the eyes and ears.

sai'ga (sī'gȧ), *n.* [ML., of obscure origin.] A small silver coin, issued under the Merovingians and current before the introduction of the denier.

sail (sāl), *n.* [ME. *seil*, fr. AS. *segel, segl*; akin to D. *zeil*, OHG. *segal*, G. & Sw. *segel*, ON. *segl*, Dan. *seil*, and to L. *secare* to cut. See 2d SAW.] **1.** An extent of canvas or other fabric by means of which the wind is used to propel vessels through the water. Sails are of two main types, *fore-and-aft sails* and *square sails*. Square sails are bent to yards, with their foot lying across the vessel's line. Fore-and-aft sails are set on stays, gaffs, or booms, with the foot in a nearly fore-and-aft line. A fore-and-aft sail is triangular, or often quadrilateral, with the after leech usually longer than the fore leech or luff. Square sails are quadrilateral, but not square. See SAILS, *Illust.*, p. 2201.
2. Hence: **a** A similar apparatus for an iceboat, a wind-driven carriage, etc. **b** Figuratively, that which bears one on or makes a display; as, more *sail* than ballast.
3. **a** Sails collectively; as, to make *sail*; under full *sail*. **b** A sailing vessel; a vessel of any kind; a craft.
I spied a *sail*, and gave her chase. *Defoe.*
Also, sailing vessels collectively.
The royal navy comprised in all twenty-seven *sail*. *H. Cox.*
4. Anything suggestive of a sail; as: **a** *Poetic.* A wing; also, a van, or winnowing fan. **b** The extended surface of the arm of a windmill; also, windmill sails collectively. **c** A fin or tentacle, as of a nautilus.
5. [From the verb.] **a** A passage by a sailing vessel; a journey or excursion upon the water; a voyage.
The nearest of these harbors is not two days' *sail* from the southern coast of Ireland. *Sydney Smith.*
b A smooth, gliding passage through the air, as of a discus when properly thrown.
6. Sailing ability; as, swift of *sail*.
7. A number sailing together, as of ships, or of birds in flight. *Rare.*
8. A ride. *Humorous.*
9. A canvas cover stretched over a wagon frame. *S. Afr.*
10. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Astron.* Vela.
11. *Falconry.* A hawk's wing.
12. *Naut.* **a** The handling and navigation of vessels under sail, as distinct from under steam. **b** *pl.* The ship's sailmaker; — a nickname.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

sail-bearing, *adj.*	**sail-filling,** *adj.*	**sail room**
sail-borne	**sail furler**	**sail rope**
sail-broad	**sail grommet**	**sail sewer**
sail canvas	**sail keeper**	**sail sewing**
sail carrier	**sail model**	**sail-stretched**
sail-carrying, *adj.*	**sail netting**	**sail thimble**
sail-dotted	**sail packet**	**sail thread**
sail drill	**sail-propelled**	**sail trimmer**
sail duck	**sail pulley**	**sail twine**

— ***in sail.*** In a sailing vessel, or in or on sailing vessels. — ***to bear sail, to bear low sail.*** See under BEAR, *v.* — ***under sail.*** **a** Having sails spread; esp., in motion with sails spread.
The ship is *under sail*, and here she comes amain. *Shak.*
b Propelled by sails, in distinction from steam or other motive power.

-sail (-sāl). A combining form of the noun *sail*, as in:

foresail	**mainsail**	**spritsail**
forestaysail	**moonsail**	**staysail**
headsail	**ringsail**	**topsail**
lugsail	**skysail**	**trysail**

sail (sāl), *v.; sailed* (sāld); SAIL'ING. [AS. *segelian, seglian*. See SAIL, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** **a** To be conveyed in a vessel on water, orig. only in a craft propelled by the wind; to travel by water; as, they *sailed* from London to Canton. **b** To manage, or take trips in, a sailboat for pleasure; to yacht.
2. **a** To be impelled by the action of wind upon sails, as a ship on water; hence, to be impelled on water by the action of steam or any other motive power. **b** To move through or on the water, as a waterfowl.
3. To move smoothly; to glide through the air without apparent exertion, as a bird or clouds; — often used with *in, out, along*, etc., with the implication of a certain air or show, as of pride, conceit, or indifference; as, the overdressed dowager *sailed* down the corridor.
4. To begin a water voyage; as, we shall *sail* tomorrow.
5. To rush in; to begin vigorously to do something; — with *in* or *into*; as, he saw his work and *sailed* in. *Slang.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To pass or move upon, as in a ship, by means of sails; hence, to move or journey upon (a body of water) by means of steam or other motive power.
2. To direct or manage the motion of; as, to *sail* a vessel.
3. **a** To fly through; to glide or move smoothly through.
Sublime she *sails*
The aerial space, and mounts the wingèd gales. *Pope.*
b To cause to move smoothly through the air; as, to *sail* a discus.
4. To traverse or perform by sailing. *Obs.*
Syn. — See FLOAT.

sail against the wind. To go counter to public opinion, convention, or the like.

sail close to the wind. **a** In questionable actions, just to fall short of violating the legal or moral code. **b** To conform to majority or conventional views, practices, etc.; to lack initiative, originality, or the like.

sail fine. *Naut.* To sail as close to the wind as possible. *R.*

sail free. *Naut.* To sail with yards not braced in, or the boom hauled aft, as much as when close-hauled.

sail into. To rebuke (one) vehemently; to attack; berate.

sail near the wind. = ***sail close to the wind*** **a**, above.

sail under false colors. To hide one's real motives, failings, or the like, by pretense.

sail with the wind. = ***sail close to the wind*** **b**, above.

sail (sāl), *v. i.* [OF. *saillir* to leap, to dance.] To dance; sally. *Obs.*

sail, *v. t.* To assail. *Obs.*

sail'a·ble (sāl'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* **a** Navigable, as a river. **b** In condition to sail, as a ship.

sail'age (-ĭj), *n.* [*sail* + *-age*. Cf. CORDAGE.] A ship's sails collectively.

sail arm. *Mach.* = WHIP, *n.* (of a windmill).

sail'boat' (sāl'bōt'), *n.* A boat usually propelled by a sail; — seldom applied to large vessels.

sail burton. *Naut.* A top burton with a tail block seized to the lower hook, and the hauling part rove through this tail block and thence through a snatch block on deck. This arrangement is used in bending sails, the lead of the hauling part serving to guy the sail clear and keep it from twisting.

sail'cloth' (sāl'klŏth'; 185), *n.* **a** A very heavy canvas or duck used for sails, tents, etc., and, sometimes, in slightly lighter weight, for garments. **b** A piece of such material used as a sail, a covering, or the like.

sailed (sāld), *adj.* Having sails.

sail'er (sāl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who sails; a sailor. *Obs.*
2. A sailing ship or sailboat; also, any boat or vessel with regard to the way it navigates a body of water; as, the wooden *sailers* of the past; a heavy *sailer*; a good *sailer*; a fast *sailer*.

sail'fish' (sāl'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz). See PLURAL, *Note.* **a** Any of several large pelagic fishes constituting the genus *Istiophorus*, related to the swordfish, but having teeth, scales, pelvic fins of a few rays, and a very large dorsal fin highest at or behind its middle. *I. volador* of the warmer parts of the Atlantic, the West Indies, etc., is the best-known species. **b** The basking shark. **c** A quillback sucker.

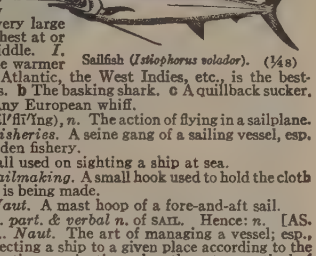
Sailfish (*Istiophorus volador*). (1/48)

sail fluke. Any European whiff.

sail'fly'ing (sāl'flī'ĭng), *n.* The action of flying in a sailplane.

sail gang. *Fisheries.* A seine gang of a sailing vessel, esp. in the menhaden fishery.

sail ho! A call used on sighting a ship at sea.

sail hook. *Sailmaking.* A small hook used to hold the cloth while the sail is being made.

sail hoop. *Naut.* A mast hoop of a fore-and-aft sail.

sail'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SAIL. Hence: *n.* [AS. *segling*.] **1.** *Naut.* The art of managing a vessel; esp., the art of directing a ship to a given place according to the rules of navigation; navigation; also, the art or method of determining (1) the course to be followed, (2) the direction and distance to be sailed to reach a given point, (3) the position of a ship from dead reckoning, involving the determination of two or more of the following elements: course, distance, difference in latitude, difference in longitude, and departure. In ***plane sailing*** the earth's curvature is neglected, and the distance, departure, etc., are equivalent or correspond to the sides of a plane right triangle formed by the meridian of the initial point, the parallel of the final point, and the rhumb line joining these points. In ***traverse sailing*** two or more consecutive courses are so considered the differences of latitude and departures being added algebraically, and a single equivalent course and distance found. In ***spherical sailing*** the earth is regarded as a sphere (usually as a perfect sphere, though some modern nautical tables allow for its spheroidal shape), and allowance is made for the curvature of its surface. Kinds of spherical sailing are: ***parallel sailing***, in which the course is along a parallel, and departure is the product of cosine latitude times the difference of longitude; ***middle-latitude sailing***, in which the course cuts parallels and meridians obliquely, and departure is measured along the parallel of latitude midway between the latitude ends of the course; ***Mercator sailing***, in which the differences in latitude, departure, etc., are considered in their relations as plotted upon a Mercator chart, and are found from a table of meridional parts; ***great-circle sailing***, in which the ship follows a great-circle track, and the resulting problems are treated by spherical trigonometry; ***composite sailing***, which combines parallel and great-circle sailing.
2. **a** The sport or pastime of navigating or riding in a sailboat; as, to find recreation in *sailing*. **b** A trip or voyage in a ship, yacht, or the like; as, to make a fast *sailing*. **c** A departure from a port, esp. a scheduled departure of a liner; as, the June *sailings* of the *Leviathan*.

☞ PHRASES are:

sailing barge	**sailing instructions**	**sailing packet**
sailing canoe	**sailing launch**	**sailing trawler**
sailing car	**sailing match**	**sailing trim**
sailing day	**sailing orders**	**sailing yacht**

sailing boat. A sailboat.

sailing master. **1.** A ship's or yacht's officer in charge of her navigation.
2. *U. S. Navy.* Formerly, a warrant officer, next below a lieutenant, whose duties were to navigate the vessel, and under the executive officer to attend to the stowage, etc. The grade was merged in that of *master* in 1862.

sailing sucker. = QUILLBACK **a**.

sail lizard. A large agamid lizard (*Lophura amboinensis*) of the Moluccas and the Philippines, having a crested tail.

sail loft. A loft or room where sails are cut out and made.

sail'mak'er (sāl'māk'ĕr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make or repair sails; specif., *U. S. Navy*, formerly, a warrant officer in charge of all sails and articles of canvas. — **sail'mak'ing,** *n.*

sail'mak'er's mate (-ĕrz). *U. S. Navy.* A petty officer who formerly assisted, or acted as, the sailmaker, and who now has charge of all canvas, such as bags, hammocks, awnings, etc.

sailmaker's splice. *Naut.* A tapered splice joining two ropes of different sizes.

sail needle. *Naut.* A large needle, triangular in section, for sewing sailcloth. It requires a palm (sense 9 **b**) to push it through the canvas.

sail'or (sāl'ĕr; 121), *n.* **1.** One who sails; esp., one who takes part in, or understands, the practical management of a vessel; a mariner; technically, a common seaman.
2. A kind of straw hat with a flat rounded top and brim.
3. One who travels by water, with reference to his susceptibility to seasickness; as, to be a good or bad *sailor*.
4. = SAILER, 2. *Obs.*
Syn. — SAILOR, MARINER, SEAMAN, are here compared esp. in their literary uses. SAILOR and MARINER are applied broadly to those whose occupation is to sail the seas; the words have wide connotation; SEAMAN, less common as a literary word, denotes one (rarely an officer) who helps to navigate a ship; as, "Thine island loves thee well, thou famous man, the greatest *sailor* since our world began" (*Tennyson*); "Slow sailed the weary *mariners*" (*id.*); cf. "Mighty *Seaman*, this is he was great by land as thou by sea" (*id.*). Cf. MARINE, NAVAL.

sail'or (sāl'ĕr), *adj.* That is a sailor or sailor's; as, a *sailor* lad; in *sailor* phrase.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

sailor boy	**sailor laborer**	**sailor-poet**
sailor-fashion, *adv.*	**sailor lad**	**sailorproof**
sailor-fisherman	**sailor-looking**	**sailor-soul**
sailor gang	**sailor-mind**	**sailor suit**
sailor helmsman	**sailor phrase**	**sailor-train**

sailor blue. A color, reddish-blue in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

sailor fish. = QUILLBACK **a**.

sail'or·ing (sāl'ĕr·ĭng), *n.* The life, occupation, or duties, of a sailor; sailorizing.

sail'or·iz'ing (-īz'ĭng), *n.* The practice or act of sailing, esp. as a seaman; the work of a sailor; hence, making knots, splices, etc.

Sailor King. William IV, king (1830–37) of England; also, George V; — so called from their service in the navy.

sail'or·ly (sāl'ĕr·lĭ), *adj.* Characteristic of, or like, a sailor.

---

sa'go-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
sag'o-weer'. Var. of SAGWIRE.
Sa'gra (sä'grȧ; säg'rȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* See KAROGAROO BEETLE.
sa-gueir'. Var. of SAGWIRE.
Sa·gue'rus (sȧ·gwē'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Pg. *saguiro* sago palm. See SAGO.] *Bot.* Syn. of ARENGA.
sa-guire'. Var. of SAGWIRE.
sah, sa'ha. Vars. of SAA. See MEASURE, *Table*. [*Bib.*]
Sa·ha·du'tha (sä'hȧ·dū'thȧ).
Sa·hap'ti·an. Var. of SHAHAPTIAN. [NEZ PERCÉ.]
Sa·hap'tin (sä·hăp'tĭn), *n.* = **sah'lite** (sä'lĭt). Var. of SALITE.
sahme (säm), *n.* [Ar. *sahm*.] See MEASURE, *Table*.
sah'ou·kar (sä'ōō·kär), *n.* = SOUCAR.
sah'ras (sä'rȧs). Var. of SARUS.
sa·hua'ro (sȧ·wä'rō). Var. of SAGUARO. [CAR.
sah'u·kar (sä'ōō·kär), *n.* = SOU-
sais. + CHAY.
sai'ad. Var. of SAYID.
saice. Var. of SYCE.
said. Var. of SAYID.
saie. Obs. past tense of SEE.
Sai·gon' cin'na·mon (sī·gŏn'; *P.* sā'ē·gŏn'). See CINNAMON, *n.*, 1.
saild. Sailed. *Ref. Sp.* [*part.*]
sail'ing·ly, *adv.* of SAILING, *pres.*
sail'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
sail'or·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
sail'or·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

sail'or·man (sāl'ẽr·mănˌ), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **a** A sailor; seaman. **b** A shipyard laborer. **c** *Metal.* A former seaman used as a slinger, splicer, etc.

sailor plant. The beefsteak saxifrage.

sail'or's–choice' (sāl'·ẽrz·), *n. sing. & pl.* **a** A small porgy (*Lagodon rhomboides*) of the coast of the United States from Cape Cod south. **b** The pigfish (*Orthopristis chrysopterus*). **c** A grunt (*Haemulon parra*), found from Florida to Brazil. **d** A pinfish (*Diplodus holbrooki*).

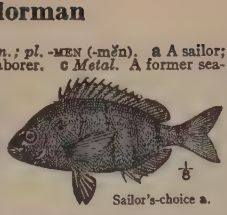

Sailor's-choice a.

sailor's housewife (hŭz'ĭf). A ditty bag.

sailor's knot. A knot such as a sailor ties, esp. one in a necktie.

sail'or's–knot', *n.* The wild geranium *Geranium maculatum.*

sail'or's–to·bac'co, *n.* The mugwort *Artemisia vulgaris.*

sailor tie. A two-eyelet low shoe with a ribbon tie.

sail'plane' (sāl'plānˌ), *n. Aeronautics.* A glider with a wing load small enough to enable it to rise in an upward air current. — **sail'plane',** *v. i.*

sails'man (sālz'mănˌ), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who works on sailing craft.

sail'–winged', *adj.* **a** Having, or covered with, sails that resemble, or serve as, wings. **b** Having wings like or suggesting sails.

sail'y (sāl'ĭ), *adj.* Like a sail or sails. *Drayton.*

sail yard. A yard on which a sail is spread.

saim (sām; sĕm), *n.* [OF. (F. *saindoux*), assumed VL. *sagimen,* for L. *sagina* a fattening.] Grease; fat. — *v. t.* To grease. — **saim'y** (-ĭ), *adj. All Now Dial.*

sai·mi'ri (sī·mĕ'rē), *n.* [F. *saïmiri,* fr. Tupi *saï* monkey + *miri, mirim,* small. Cf. SAI.] **1.** A titi.
2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* A genus of South American squirrel monkeys of arboreal, gregarious habits. Syn. *Chrysothrix.*

sain (sān), *v. t.* [ME. *seynen, sainen,* fr. AS. *segnian,* fr. L. *signare.* See SIGN, *v.* & *n.*] **1.** To cross (oneself); to sanctify; consecrate; to bless against evil influence. *Archaic & Dial.*
2. To save from evil by invocation or blessing. *Dial. & Poetic.*
3. To heal. *Poetic.*

sain (sīn), *n.* [Appar. nasalized var. of Marathi *sāi* teak.] = SAJ **b.**

‖sain'doux' (sănˌdōō'), *n.* [F. See SAIM; DULCET.] Hog's grease; lard.

sain'foin (sānˌfoin), *n.* [F., fr. *saint* sacred (fr. L. *sanctus;* see SAINT) + *foin* hay (fr. L. *fenum*) confused with *sain* wholesome (fr. L. *sanus;* see SANE).] **a** A Eurasian perennial herb (*Onobrychis viciaefolia*) having pinnate leaves and spicate pink flowers. **b** In Canada, an American tick trefoil (*Desmodium canadense*). **c** *Local, U. S.* A perennial herb (*Psoralea onobrychis*) of the central United States.

saint (sānt; *unaccented, as in Saint Agnes,* sănt; **71**), *n.* [OF. *saint, seint* (F. *saint*), fr. L. *sanctus* holy, fr. past part. of *sancire* to render sacred. See SACRED; cf. SANCTIFY, SANCTION, SANCTITY, SANCTUARY, SANCTUM, SANCTUS.]
1. A person who is sanctified or consecrated; a holy or godly person; one characterized by, or eminent for, piety and virtue or purity and uprightness of life; esp., one regenerated and sanctified or undergoing sanctification; a true Christian, as being redeemed and consecrated to God; as, to lead the life of a *saint.* In the Old Testament *saint* is applied to any Israelite as one of the chosen people of God, and in the New Testament to any member of a Christian church.

To all the *saints* in Christ Jesus which are at Philippi. *Phil.* i. 1.

2. One of the spirits of the departed in heaven; — disting. from *angel.*
3. *Eccl.* One generally or officially recognized or acknowledged as pre-eminent for consecration, holiness, and piety; esp., such a one who is canonized by the church; as, *Saint* Matthew. Abbr. *St.* The title *Saint* was first given to the apostles, the Virgin Mary, and the martyrs, and later in the Eastern Church and in the Roman Catholic Church came to be conferred by the process of canonization (which see). It is also given to certain angels; as, *Saint* Michael.
4. [*cap.*] A member of one of certain religious bodies so designated officially or popularly; as: **a** *Hist.* A Puritan, esp. during the 16th and 17th centuries.

Ha' you . . . any news of the *Saints* in Amsterdam? *B. Jonson.*

b A Latter-day Saint; a Mormon.
5. *Hist.* A nickname for: **a** A member of a religious society at Cambridge University, Eng., about 1800. **b** A member of a 19th-century English party zealously advocating emancipation of slaves.
6. In extended or loose uses: **a** In other than Christian religions, a person honored after death for virtue, piety, or the like. **b** *Chiefly Biblical.* An angel. **c** One extraordinarily charitable, patient, self-denying, or the like; as, enough to provoke a *saint;* I am no *saint.*
7. [*cap.*] A common first element in many terms, as botanical compound names, place names, etc. In this book, except in the vocabulary entries, it is regularly abbreviated to *St.,* as in *St.*-John's-wort, *St.* Louis, etc.

PRINCIPAL SAINTS' DAYS

* Indicates information in the Vocabulary.
** Indicates information in the Biographical Dictionary.

Ag'a·tha (ăg'ə·thə), Feb. 12, or 5 (Angl. Ch.), Sicilian virgin martyr (251)*; **Ag'nes** (ăg'nĕs; -nĭs), Jan. 21*; **Al'ban** (ôl'băn; ăl'băn), June 22, or 17 (Angl. Ch.)*; **All Saints,** Nov. 1*; **Al'phege** (ăl'fē·jĭ), *or* **El'phege** (ĕl'fē·jĭ), April 19, Abp. of Canterbury and martyr (1012); **Am'brose** (ăm'brōz), Dec. 7, or April 4 (Angl. Ch.)**; **An'as·ta'si·us** (ăn'ăs·tā'shĭ·ŭs), Jan. 22, Bp. of Rome (398–402); **An'drew** (ăn'·drōō), Nov. 30, one of the twelve apostles; **Ann(e),** *or* **Anna,** July 26, or 25 (Eastern Ch.)*; **An'selm** (ăn'sĕlm), April 21**; **An'tho·ny** (ăn'thō·nĭ) of Padua, June 13**; **Ath'a·na'si·us** (ăth'ə·nā'shĭ·ŭs); May 2**; **Au'gus·tine** (ô'gŭs·tēn; ô·gŭs'tĭn) of Canterbury, May 28, or 26 (Angl. Ch.)**; **Augustine** of Hippo, Aug. 28**; **Bar'na·bas** (bär'nə·bəs), June 11*; **Bar·tho'o·mew** (bär·thō'ō·mū), Aug. 24, or June 11 (Eastern Ch.)*; **Bas'il** (băz'ĭl; bā'zĭl), June 14**; **Bede, Venerable** (bēd), May 27**; **Ben'e·dict** (bĕn'ē·dĭkt), March 21, or 14 (Eastern Ch.)**; **Ber'nard** (bûr'nẽrd; bẽr·närd'; F. sĕrˌ bĕrˌnärˌ), Aug. 20**; **Bla'si·us** (blā'zĭ·ŭs), *or* **Blaise** (blāz), Feb. 3, or 10 (Eastern Ch.), Armenian bishop and martyr (c. 316); **Bon'a·ven'ture** (bŏn'ə·vĕn'tŭr), *or* **-tu'ra** (bō'nə·vĕn·tōō'rä), July 14**; **Bon'i·face** (bŏn'ĭ·fās), June 5**; **Cath'er·ine** (kăth'ẽr·ĭn) of Alexandria, Nov. 25**; **Catherine of Siena,** April 30, lived 1347–80; **Ce·cil'i·a** (sē·sĭl'ĭ·ə), Nov. 22*; **Chad** (chăd), March 2, Eng. bishop, d. 672; **Chrys'os·tom,** John (krĭs'ŏs·tŭm; krĭs·ŏs'tŭm), Jan. 27, and (Eastern Ch.) also Nov. 13**; **Clem'ent** (klĕm'ẽnt) of Rome, Nov. 23, or 24 (Eastern Ch.)**; **Cris'pin** (krĭs'pĭn), Oct. 25*; **Cyp'ri·an** (sĭp'rĭ·ăn), Sept. 16, or 26 (Angl. Ch.)**; **Cyr'il** (sĭr'ĭl) (with Methodius), July 5, Greek missionary to the Slavs, 9th cent.; **Cyr'il** of Alexandria, Feb. 9**; **Cyril** of Jerusalem, March 20**; **Da'vid** (dā'vĭd), March 1**; **Den'is** (dĕn'ĭs; *F.* dē·nē'), *or* **Den'ys,** Oct. 9*; **Dom'i·nic** (dŏm'ĭ·nĭk), Aug. 4**; **Dun'stan** (dŭn'stăn), May 19**; **Ed'mund** (ĕd'mŭnd), Nov. 20**; **Ed'ward** (ĕd'wẽrd) (the Martyr), March 18**; **Elizabeth** of Hungary, Nov. 19, princess and landgravine of Thuringia; **Eth'el·dred'a** (ĕth'ĕl·drĕd'ə), June 23, or Oct. 17 (Angl. Ch.), Northumbrian queen and abbess, d. 679; **Fa'bi·an** (fā'bĭ·ăn), Jan. 20, or Aug. 5 (Eastern Ch.), Bp. of Rome and martyr; **Fran'cis de (of) Sales'** (sālz; *F.* sal), Jan. 29**; **Francis of As·si'si** (ăs·sē'zē), Oct. 4**; **Francis Ka'vi·er** (kā'vĭ·ẽr; kăv'ĭ·ẽr), Dec. 3**; **Ga'bri·el** (gā'brĭ·ĕl), March 24, or July 13 (Eastern Ch.)*; **George,** April 23*; **Giles** (jīlz), Sept. 1, anchorite of 7th (?) cent.; **Greg'o·ry** (grĕg'ō·rĭ) (the Great), March 12, or 11 (Eastern Ch.)**; **Hil'a·ry** (hĭl'ə·rĭ) (of Poitiers), Jan. 14 or 13 (Angl. Ch.)**; **Hugh** (hū) (of Lincoln), Nov. 17, Bp. of Lincoln, d. 1200; **Ig·na'ti·us** (ĭg·nā'shĭ·ŭs), Feb. 1**; **Ig·na'ti·us Lo·yo'la** (ĭg·yō'lä; lō·yō'lä), July 31**; **I're·nae'us** (ī'rē·nē'ŭs), June 28**; **James,** July 25*; **James** (with Philip), May 1*; **Je·rome'** (jē·rōm'), Sept. 30**; **John,** Dec. 27; **John Baptist** (Nativity of), June 24; **Jo'seph** (jō'zĕf; -zĭf), March 19*; **Jude** (jōōd) (with Simon), Oct. 28, see JUDAS, 5 a*; **Lam'bert** (lăm'bẽrt), Sept. 17, Bp. of Maastricht and martyr (701); **Law'rence** (lŏr'ĕns), Aug. 10**; **Leon'ard** (lĕn'ẽrd), Nov. 6, Frankish deacon, d. 559; **Lou'is** (lōō'ĭ), Aug. 25, French king and crusader; **Lu'ci·an** (lōō'shĭ·ăn; -shăn), Jan. 7, or 8 (Angl. Ch.), Roman missionary in Gaul and martyr (290); **Lu'cy** (lōō'sĭ), Dec. 13, virgin martyr of Alexandria, c. 304; **Luke,** Oct. 18*; **Margaret,** July 20, or 17 (Eastern Ch., **Ma·ri'na** [mə·rē'nə]), virgin martyr of Antioch, 3d cent.; **Margaret** of Scotland, June 10**; **Mark,** April 25*; **Martin** of Tours, Nov. 11, Bp. of Tours, 4th cent.; **Mary** the Virgin, many days in Roman Catholic calendar, but esp., the Purification, Feb. 2, the Annunciation, March 25, the Assumption, Aug. 15, and the Immaculate Conception, Dec. 8 — in the Anglican calendar the first two only are observed with special services; **Mary Magdalene,** July 22, see MARY, 2 c*; **Mat'thew,** Sept. 21* (măth'ū); **Mat·thi'as** (mə·thī'ăs), Feb. 24*; **Me·tho'di·us** (mē·thō'dĭ·ŭs) (with Cyril), July 5, Greek missionary to the Slavs, 9th cent.; **Mi'chael** (mī'kĕl; -kəl) [(Angl. Ch.) **and All Angels],** Sept. 29; **Nich'o·las** (nĭk'ō·lăs), Dec. 6, Bp. of Myra**; **Patrick,** March 17**; **Paul** (Conversion of), Jan. 25*; **Per·pet'u·a** (pẽr·pĕt'ū·ə), March 7, female martyr of Carthage, c. 203; **Peter,** *or* (R.C.Ch.) **Peter and Paul,** June 29, see PETER*, PAUL*; **Philip** (with James), May 1*; **Pol'y·carp** (pŏl'ĭ·kärp), Jan. 26**; **Pris'ca** (prĭs'kə), Jan. 18, Roman female martyr, c. 270; **Raph'a·el** (răf'ā·ĕl; rā'fā·ĕl), Oct. 24*; **Re·mi'** (rē·mē'), *or* **Re·my'** [L. *Re·mig'ĭ·us* (rē·mĭj'ĭ·ŭs)], June 1**; **Rich'ard** (rĭch'ẽrd), April 3, Bp. of Chichester, d. 1253; **Se·bas'tian** (sē·băs'tyăn), Jan. 20, Roman soldier and martyr, c. 288; **Si'mon** (sī'mən) (with Jude), Oct. 28*; **Ste'phen** (stē'vĕn), Dec. 26*; **Stephen** of Hungary, Sept. 2**; **Swith'in** (swĭth'ĭn), *or* **Swith'un** (-ŭn), July 15 (Angl. Ch.), Bp. of Winchester, d. 862; **Syl·ves'ter,** *or* **Sil·ves'ter** (sĭl·vĕs'tẽr), Dec. 31, Bp. of Rome, 4th cent.; **Thomas,** Dec. 21*; **Thom'as A·qui'nas** (tŏm'əs ə·kwī'nəs), March 7**; **Thomas** of Canterbury, Dec. 29, see BECKET**; **Tim'o·thy** (tĭm'ō·thĭ), Jan. 24*; **Ti'tus** (tī'tŭs), Feb. 6*; **Val'en·tine** (văl'ĕn·tīn), Feb. 14, Roman martyr, c. 270*; **Vin'cent** (vĭn'sĕnt), Jan. 22, Span. martyr, 304; **Vin'cent' de (of) Paul'** (văn'sănˌ dē pōl'; *Angl.* vĭn'sĕnt), July 19**.

☞ All combinations and phrases beginning *St.* are alphabetized as if spelled *Saint;* thus, *St.-John's-wort* is alphabetized as if spelled *Saint-John's-wort.*

saint (sānt), *v.;* SAINT'ED; SAINT'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To beatify; to make blessed in heaven, or as if in heaven. *Archaic.*

God *saint* thee, good monk. *Bale.*

2. To recognize or designate as a saint; specif., to enroll among the saints by an official act, as of the Pope; to canonize.
3. To make (usually a person) an object of veneration or reverence; to enshrine; — chiefly in past participle.

There sit the *sainted* sage, the bard divine. *Gray.*

4. To give a saint's name to (a person, church, etc.). *Rare.*

Men whose genius and piety would have immortalized and *sainted* them in an earlier age. *J. Hamilton.*

—, *Intransitive:* To act or live as a saint; also, to play the saint; — often with *it.* See IT, 6.

saint (sānt), *adj.* [F.] Sanctified; holy; sacred; — sometimes used for Fr. *saint* or *sainte;* as, *Saint* Cross (Holy Cross); *Saint* Faith (Holy Faith).

‖saint (săn), *adj. masc.,* **sainte** (săn), *fem.* [F.] Holy; saint.

saint (sānt), *n.* = CENT, a game. *Obs.*

Saint Agnes's Eve. The night of January 20, when, according to popular superstition, a maiden might by fulfilling certain conditions have a revelation as to her future husband; — so called because the eve of the feast of St. Agnes.

St.–Ag'nes's–flow'er, *n.* The snowflake.

St. Al'ban lime'stone' (sānt ôl'băn). *Geol.* See GASPÉ SERIES.

Saint Alexander. The first bishop of Cappadocia, who died in prison 251 A.D.

Saint Andrew. **1.** A Scottish gold coin first issued by Robert III (1390–1406); — so called from the saint's effigy on the reverse.
2. See ORDER, *n.,* **1.**

St. Andrew's cross. A cross shaped like the letter X. See CROSS, *Illust.*

St.–An'drew's–cross', *n.* A North American and West Indian woody plant (*Ascyrum hypericoides*), the petals of which resemble a St. Andrew's cross.

Saint Andrew's Day. Nov. 30, a holiday in New Zealand. See HOLIDAY, *n.,* 3.

Saint Anne. See ORDER, *n.,* 1.

St.–Ann's'–bark', *n.* = RED BARK.

Saint Anthony of Padua. = ANTHONY, SAINT, 2.

Saint Anthony's cross. A T-shaped cross. See CROSS, *Illust.,* 10.

St. Anthony's fire. Any of certain inflammations or gangrenous conditions of the skin, esp. erysipelas and ergotism, which in the Middle Ages were popularly supposed to be cured by the intercession of St. Anthony.

St.–An'tho·ny's–nut', *n.* An earthnut (*Conopodium denudatum*); — so called because St. Anthony was once a swineherd.

St.–An'tho·ny's–rape', *n.* Meadow crowfoot.

St.–An'tho·ny's–tur'nip, *n.* Meadow crowfoot.

Saint Anthony the Great. = ANTHONY, SAINT, 1.

St. Au'gus·tine grass (ô'gŭs·tēn). **a** A perennial much-branched creeping grass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*) of the southern United States, valuable as a sand binder and sod grass. See BUFFALO GRASS, 2. **b** The somewhat similar grass *Manisuris rugosa.*

St. Aus'tin's (ôs'tĭnz), *or* **Au·gus'tine's** (ô·gŭs'tĭnz), **sum'mer.** See INDIAN SUMMER, a.

St.–Bar'ba·ra's–cress', *n.* The herb of St. Barbara.

Saint Barnabas's Day. June 11. See BARNABY DAY.

St.–Bar'na·by's–this'tle (-bär'nə·bĭz-), *n.* A kind of knapweed (*Centaurea solstitialis*) flowering about St. Barnabas's Day.

St. Bartholomew, Massacre of. See MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

Saint Bartholomew's Day. See BARTHOLOMEW, 2.

Saint bell. = SANCTUS BELL.

Saint Benedict of Aviz. See *Aviz,* under ORDER, *n.,* 1.

St.–Ben'e·dict's–this'tle, *n.* The blessed thistle *Cnicus benedictus.*

St.–Ben'net's–herb' (sānt·bĕn'ĕts-; -ĭts-; 119), *n.* The herb bennet.

Saint Ber·nard' (bẽr·närd'). A giant dog of a breed of uncertain origin, taking its name from the hospice of Saint Bernard in the Swiss Alps, where it has been bred for nearly 1,000 years. It has gained undying fame by rescuing travelers lost in the snowdrifts of the Alpine passes. It is powerful, tall, and imposing, and has a massive head with deep stop, short muzzle, and large drop ears, a short and strong neck, sloping shoulders, broad back sloping gently from the haunches to the rump, well-developed hindquarters, and a long blunt-ended tail. It ranges in height from 25½ to 27½ inches.

Saint Bernard.

St.–Ber'nard's–lil'y (-bûr'nẽrdz-), *n.* An Old World herb (*Anthericum liliago*) with long recurved linear leaves, commonly cultivated for its racemose, greenish-white flowers.

Saint Bren'dan. Formerly **Saint Bran'don.** See BRENDAN, SAINT.

St. Brendan's Island. See ISLAND OF SAINT BRENDAN.

St.–Bru'no's–lil'y (-brōō'nōz-), *n.* A European alpine plant (*Paradisea liliastrum*) somewhat resembling the asphodel.

St.–Cath'a·rine's–flow'er, *n.* **a** The love-in-a-mist. **b** In Mexico, the poinsettia.

Saint Catherine. See ORDER, *n.,* 1.

St.–Chris'to·pher's–herb', *n.* The royal fern.

Saint Clare (sănt klär'). Founder (1212) of a Franciscan order for women, canonized in 1255.

St. Clare, Augustine. The father of Little Eva (which see).

Saint Crispin. See CRISPIN, 2.

St. Croix' sand'stone' (kroi'). [From the *St. Croix* River, between Minnesota and Wisconsin.] *Geol.* A Cambrian formation of Minnesota, the equivalent of a part of the Potsdam.

St.–Cuth'bert's–beads', *n. pl.* The joints of fossil crinoid stems.

St. Cuthbert's duck. The eider duck.

St. Cuthbert's Well. A spring on the property (Edenhall) of the Musgrave family in Cumberland, England. According to legend, one of the family seized a goblet from the fairy king at the well. The fairy warned him:

When this cup shall break or fall, Farewell the luck of Edenhall.

St. Cyr (săn sēr'). Also **St.–Cyr'–l'É'cole'** (-lā'kôl'), *n.* The seat of the École Spéciale Militaire, a school in the military system of France, which trains candidates for commissions in infantry, cavalry, tanks, and aviation.

St.–Dab'e·oc's–heath' (dăb'ē·ŏks), *n.* The Irish heath.

Saint Dis'taff's Day (dĭs'tăfs). = DISTAFF DAY.

saint'ed (sān'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, befitting, or resembling, a saint or saints.

The *sainted* figures on the casement painted. *Longfellow.*

2. Saintly; virtuous; pious. "A most *sainted* king." *Shak.*
3. Entered into heaven; — euphemism for *dead. Now R.*

St. El'mo's fire *or* **light** (ĕl'mōz). [From the patron saint of sailors.] A flamelike appearance sometimes seen in stormy weather at prominent points on a ship, particularly at the masthead and the yardarms, and also on land, as at the tops of trees or steeples. It is called also *corposant* (when double, a *double* corposant, or *Castor and Pollux*), *Helena,* etc. It is of the nature of a brush discharge of electricity, reddish when positive, bluish when negative. Cf. CABIRI.

Saint–E'mi·lion' (săn'·tā'mē'lyŏn'), *n.* [From *Saint-Émilion,* near Libourne, France.] A red wine from extensive vineyards in the commune of Saint-Émilion and adjoining communes. The best Saint-Émilion wine is that of Château Ausone. See BORDEAUX, *n.,* 2.

saint'–er'rant, *n.* A wandering saint; a missionary saint; — sometimes ironical. Cf. KNIGHT-ERRANT. — **saint'–er'rant·ry,** *n.*

‖Saint'–Es'prit' (săn'·tĕs'prē'), *n.* [F.] Holy Ghost. See ORDER, *n.,* 1.

saint'ess (sānt'ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* Female saint. *Now Rare.*

Saint'–Es'tèphe' (săn'·tĕs'tĕf'), *n.* [From *Saint-Estèphe,* France.] A red wine from the commune of Saint-Estèphe, in the Médoc. The best wines of Saint-Estèphe are those of *Cos d'Estournel* and *Château Montrose,* second growths; *Calon-Ségur,* third growth; *Rochet,* fourth growth; *Cos-Laborg,* fifth growth; and *Pomys, Bourgeois supérieur.* See BORDEAUX, *n.,* 2.

St. Ev'ré·monde, Charles (sănt ĕv'rē·mŏnd). See DARNAY, CHARLES.

Saint Fin'ni·an (sănt fĭn'ĭ·ăn). Founder (about 520) of the monastery and school of Clonard. See TWELVE APOSTLES OF IRELAND.

Saint Frideswide. See FRIDESWIDE, SAINT.

Saint Genevieve. See GENEVIEVE, SAINT.

Saint George. **a** See GEORGE, SAINT. **b** See ORDER, *n.,* 1.

Saint George and the Dragon. See GEORGE, SAINT.

St. George's cross. *Her.* A Greek cross gules.

Saint George's Day. April 23, a holiday in New Zealand. See HOLIDAY, *n.,* 3.

St. George's duck. The European sheldrake. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

St. George's ensign. St. George's flag with a union jack in the upper left canton; the white ensign.

St. George's flag. A flag with a red cross on a white field, used widely as the national emblem of England from about 1277 to 1606. In a smaller size it is now the sign of the presence and command of an admiral.

St.–George's'–herb', *n.* The valerian *Valeriana officinalis.*

St.–George's'–mush'room', *n.* The horse mushroom; also, the related species *Agaricus gambosus.*

St. George's round. *Archery.* See ROUND, *n.,* 12.

Saint'–Go'bain' glass (săn'gō'băn'). A fine variety of soda-lime plate glass; — so called from Saint-Gobain in France, the place of its manufacture.

Saint Graal. The Holy Grail. See 1st GRAIL. *Obs.*

Saint Gre·go'ri·us Mag'nus (sănt grē·gō'rĭ·ŭs măg'nŭs) Pope Gregory I. See in *Biog.*

Saint Gregory the Great. See ORDER, *n.,* 1.

St. Grouse's Day (grous'ĭz). Aug. 12, on which day the season for grouse shooting opens in England; — facetiously so called.

St. Guy's dance (gīz). *Med.* Epidemic chorea.

---

sail'our, *n.* [OF. *sailleor.*] A dancer. *Obs.*

sail'-o'ver, *n.* *Arch.* = OVERHANG, *n.,* **2 b.**

sail'ship', *n.* A sailing ship.

sail'ye, *n. & v.* [See ASSAIL.]

Assail: essay. *Obs. Scot.*

saint'dom, *n.* See -DOM.

‖sainte (sănt), *adj., fem.* of 4th SAINT.

Saint'-Ger'main' (sănˌ'zhĕr'mănˌ'), *n.* See TREATY, *Table.*

Sails: Fore-and-aft and Square

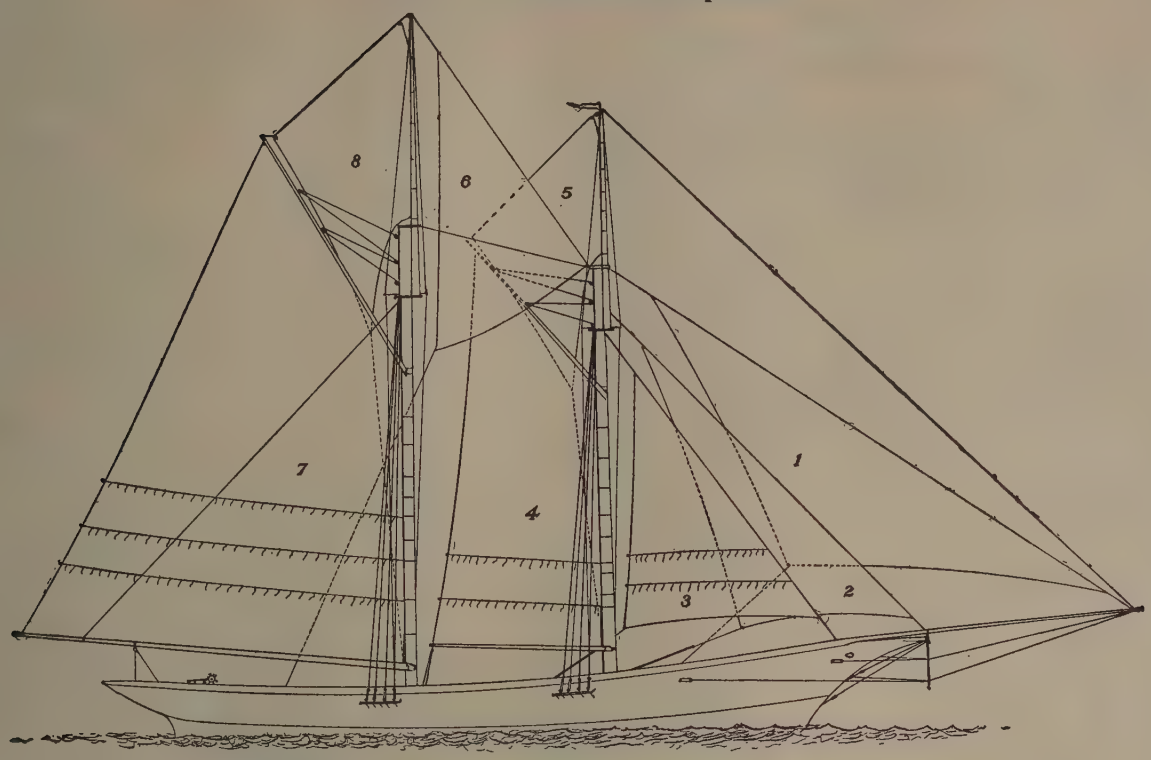

SCHOONER'S SAILS.

(An inner and an outer jib are sometimes fitted instead of one jib.)

1 Flying Jib; 2 Jib; 3 Forestaysail; 4 Foresail; 5 Fore Gaff-topsail; 6 Main-topmast Staysail; 7 Mainsail; 8 Main Gaff-topsail.

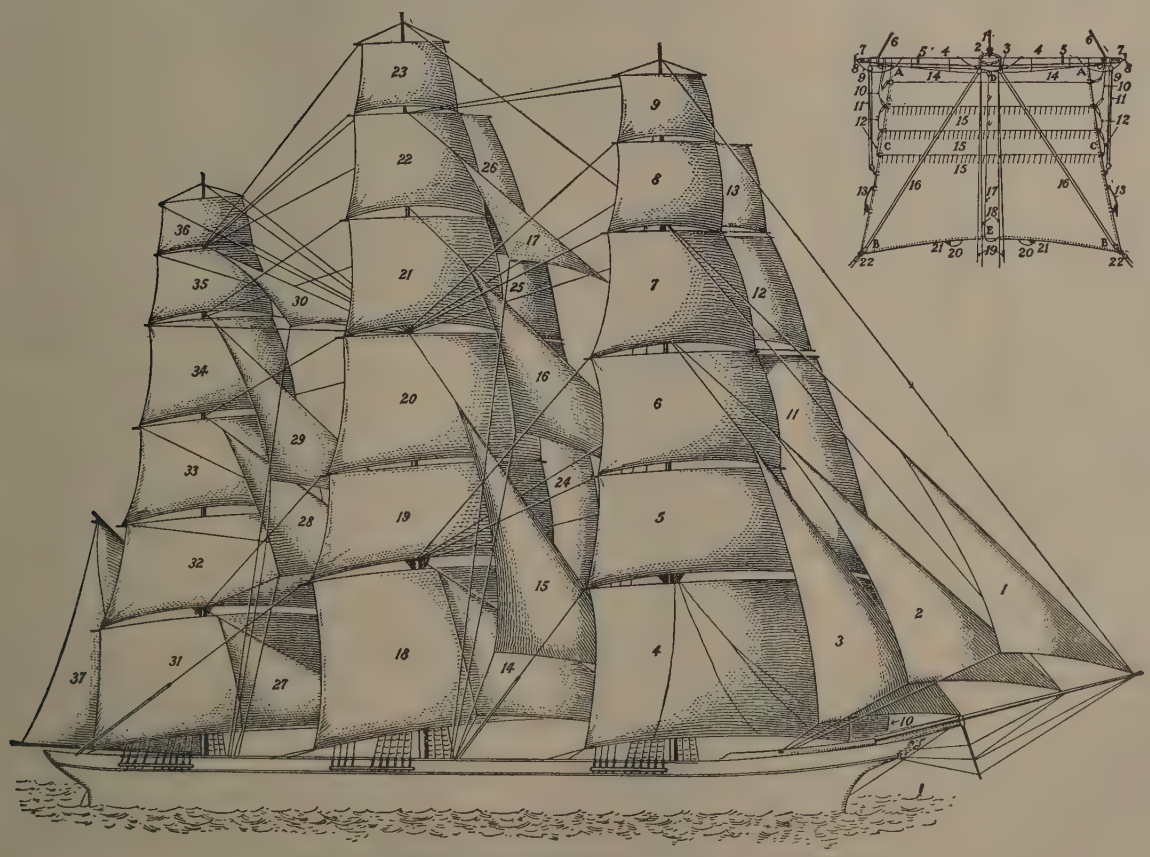

FULL-RIGGED SHIP under ALL PLAIN SAIL to Skysails, with All Staysails and All Port Studding Sails.

(Sometimes an inner jib and outer jib are fitted instead of one jib, and also an upper and lower main-topmast staysail instead of one staysail, the upper stay leading just below the foretop. Double topgallant sails are sometimes fitted.)

1 Flying Jib; 2 Jib; 3 Fore-topmast Staysail; 4 Foresail; 5 Lower Fore-topsail; 6 Upper Fore-topsail; 7 Fore-topgallant Sail; 8 Foreroyal; 9 Fore-skysail; 10 Lower Studding Sail (never on the main), 11 Fore-topmast Studding Sail; 12 Fore-topgallant Studding Sail; 13 Foreroyal Studding Sail; 14 Main Staysail; 15 Main-topmast Staysail; 16 Main-topgallant Staysail; 17 Main-royal Staysail; 18 Mainsail; 19 Lower Main Topsail; 20 Upper Main Topsail; 21 Main-topgallant Sail; 22 Main Royal; 23 Main Skysail; 24 Main-topmast Studding Sail; 25 Main-topgallant Studding Sail; 26 Main-royal Studding Sail; 27 Mizzen Staysail; 28 Mizzen-topmast Staysail; 29 Mizzen-topgallant Staysail; 30 Mizzen-royal Staysail; 31 Mizzen Sail (Crossjack); 32 Lower Mizzen Topsail, 33 Upper Mizzen Topsail; 34 Mizzen-topgallant Sail; 35 Mizzen Royal; 36 Mizzen Skysail; 37 Spanker.

Small Diagram. Parts of a Square Sail (Topsail). 1 Tie; 2 Yoke; 3 Quarter Block; 4, 4 Stirrup for Footrope; 5, 5 Burton Bolt; 6, 6 Lift; 7, 7 Boom Iron; 8, 8 Pacific Iron; 9, 9 Flemish Horse; 10, 10 Bull Earing; 11, 11 Reef Tackle; 12, 12 Reef Earings; 13, 13 Bowline Bridle; 14, 14 Footrope; 15, 15, 15 Reef Points; 16, 16 Clew Line; 17 Bunt Whip; 18, 18 Topgallant Sheet; 19, 19 Reef Tackle; 20, 20 Buntline; 21, 21 Buntline Toggle; 22, 22 Sheet. *A*, *A* Head-earing Cringle; *B*, *B* Clew; *C*, *C* Leeches; *D* Head; *E* Foot.

Saint Hel'e·na (sānt hĕl'ē·nȧ). See HELENA, SAINT.

St. He·le'na black'wood' *or* **ebony** (hē·lē'nȧ). An extinct tree (*Trochetia melanoxylon*), family Sterculiaceae, of St. Helena, formerly much prized on account of its hard dark-colored wood.

St. Helena tea. A shrub (*Beatsonia portulacifolia*), family Frankeniaceae, of St. Helena, its leaves being there used as a substitute for tea.

Saint Henry. See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

Saint Hubert. See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

Saint Ignatius of Antioch. The Bishop of Antioch in the time of Trajan. He suffered martyrdom at Rome sometime between 107 and 117 A.D.

St.–Ig·na'tius's–bean', *n.* The greenish straw-colored seed of a Philippine woody vine (*Strychnos ignatii*), like nux vomica in its action and uses. See STRYCHNINE.

saint'ism (sānt'ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. Specif., Puritanism. *R.*

St.–Ja'cob's–dip'per, *n.* The pitcher plant *Sarracenia purpurea.*

St.–Ja'cob's–lad'der, *n.* = JACOB'S-LADDER.

Saint James of the Sword. See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

St. James Palace. = ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

St. James's Court, St. James Court. See COURT OF ST. JAMES'S.

St.–James's'–flow'er, *n.* A perennial woody herb (*Lotus jacobaeus*) from the Cape Verde Islands, cultivated for its purple and yellow flowers.

St.–James's'–lil'y (-jāmz'zĭz-), *n.* The Jacobaean lily.

St. James's Palace. The London residence of the British sovereigns from William III to the accession of Victoria in 1837. It is now used for levees and drawing rooms. The *Court of St. James's* continues to be the official designation of the British court.

St. James's shell. The pilgrim shell.

St.–James's'–tre'foil, *n.* = ST.-JAMES'S-FLOWER.

St.–James's'–weed', *n.* The shepherd's-purse.

St.–James's'–wort', *n.* The ragwort *Senecio jacobaea.*

Saint James the Greater. = JAMES, 2 a. See JAMES OF COMPOSTELA, SAINT.

Saint James the Less. James the Less. See JAMES, 2 b, c, & d.

Saint Joan of Arc. See JOAN OF ARC, SAINT.

Saint John Co'lom·bi'ni (of Siena) (kō'lŏm·bē'nē). Founder (c. 1367) of a Christian order, suppressed in 1668. His feast is July 31.

Saint John of God. Juan Ciudad (1495–1550), of Portugal, canonized 1690 for his saintly life, and later made patron of hospitals and the dying.

Saint John of Jerusalem. See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

St.–John's'–bread', *n.* = CAROB, 1 b.

St. John's dance. *Med.* Epidemic chorea.

Saint John's Eve. June 23; midsummer.

St. John's evil. *Med.* Epilepsy.

St. John's fire. *Teut. Folklore.* A fire lighted on the night of St. John Baptist's Day (June 24) to ward off sickness and ill luck. Cf. NEEDFIRE, 1.

St.–John's'–hands', *n. sing. & pl.* = MALE FERN.

St.–John's'–lil'y, *n.* The swamp lily *Crinum americanum.*

St. John's tonsure. See TONSURE.

St.–John's'–wort', *n.* Any plant of the genus *Hypericum.* The large-flowered species (*H. ascyron*) is often distinguished as the *great St.-John's-wort.*

St.–John's–wort fa'mi·ly. The Hypericaceae.

Saint John the Baptist. = JOHN, 2 a (1). See BAPTIST *n.*, 1.

Saint John the Baptist's Day. June 24. See BAPTIST, *n.*, 1.

St.–Jo'seph's–lil'y, *n.* The white lily *Lilium candidum.*

St. Jul'ien (sānt jōōl'yĕn; *F.* sĂN' zhü'lyĂN'). A type of damson plum, commonly used as propagating stock.

Saint–Jul'ien (sānt·jōōl'yĕn; *F.* sĂN'zhü'lyĂN'), *n.* [From *Saint-Julien*, France.] A red wine from the commune of St. Julien, one of the most important of the wine-producing communes of the Médoc. The finest wines of this commune are those of the three *Léovilles* (which see), two *Laroses* (which see), *Ducru-Beaucaillou, Lagrange, Langoa, Saint-Pierre-Bontemps, Saint-Pierre-Sevaistre, Branaire Ducru, Talbot,* and *Beychevelle.* See BORDEAUX, *n.*, 2.

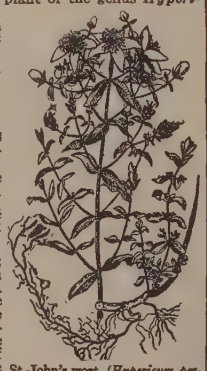

St.-John's-wort (*Hypericum perforatum*). Reduced.

St. Lawrence skiff. [From the *St. Lawrence* River.] See SKIFF, 3.

Saint Lazarus. = LAZARUS, 2 a.

St. Leg'er, the (sānt lĕj'ĕr; sĕj'ĭn·jĕr; sĭl'ĭn·jĕr). A race for three-year-old colts and fillies that have run in the Derby or Oaks, run annually in September at Doncaster, Eng., over a course 1 mile 6 furlongs 132 yards long. It was instituted in 1776 by Col. St. Leger.

saint'like' (sānt'lĭk'), *adj.* Resembling or befitting a saint; saintly.

Saint Louis. See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

St. Lou'is (sānt lōō'ĭs; lōō'ĭ). *Geol.* Designating or pertaining to the second division from the top of the Mississippian series of the Mississippi Valley. It is chiefly limestone.

St. Lou'i·san (lōō'ĭ·zăn). A native or citizen of St. Louis, Mo.

St. Lu·cie' cher'ry (lū·sē'). The mahaleb.

St. Lu·cie' grass. A cultural variety of Bermuda grass.

Saint Luke. = LUKE, 2 a.

Saint Luke's Day. October 18. See LUKE, 2 a.

St. Luke's summer. See INDIAN SUMMER a.

saint'ly (sānt'lĭ), *adj.*; -LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); -LI·EST. Like or befitting a saint; holy; pious. "*Saintly* chastity." *Milton.*

saint maker. One who creates or sanctifies as a saint — **saint'–mak'ing,** *adj.* — **saint making.**

Saint Mark's Day. April 25. See 4th MARK, 3 a.

Saint Martin (of Tours). Fourth century Bishop of Tours. His day, **Saint Martin's Day,** is November 11.

St. Martin's bird. The hen harrier. *Brit.*

St. Martin's evil. Drunkenness.

St.–Mar'tin's–flow'er, *n.* An ornamental South American herb (*Alstroemeria pulchra*) cultivated for its umbel of variegated flowers.

St. Martin's fowl. The hen harrier. *Brit.*

St.–Mar'tin's–herb', *n.* A small tropical American herb (*Sauvagesia erecta*). It is very mucilaginous and has been used as a demulcent.

Saint Martin's Lent. See 3d LENT, 3 a.

St. Martin's summer. See INDIAN SUMMER a.

Saint Mary. See MARY, 2†a.

St. Mary-le-Bow. A famous church on Cheapside, London, within the sound of whose bells, it is said, all English cockneys are born.

Saint Mary Magdalene. = MARY, 2 c.

St.–Mar'y's–flow'er, *n.* **a** The rose of Jericho *Anastatica hierochuntica.* **b** *Australia.* Any plant of the genus *Marianthus* (family Pittosporaceae).

St.–Mar'y's–grass', *n.* = JOHNSON GRASS.

St.–Mar'y's–herb', *n.* Costmary. *Obs.*

St.–Mar'y's–seed', *n.* Either of the two sow thistles *Sonchus oleraceus* and *S. asper* of Europe, both naturalized weeds in North America.

St.–Mar'y's–this'tle, *n.* The lady's-thistle. *Obs.*

St. Matthew Passion, The. An orchestral and vocal composition (1729) by J. S. Bach. See PASSION MUSIC.

Saint Maur (sĂn mōr'). A disciple of Saint Benedict. He founded an abbey at Glanfeuil, France, in 543.

Saint Maurice and Saint Lazarus. See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

Saint Michael. See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

Saint Michael and Saint George. See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

St.–Mi'chael's–or'ange (-mī'kĕlz-), *n.* A thin-skinned, nearly seedless variety of orange.

Saint Monday. Monday, when taken as a holiday by a workman who has spent Sunday in dissipation. *Brit.*

Saint Nich'o·las (nĭk'ō·lȧs). [See NICHOLAS; cf. SANTA CLAUS.] A bishop of Myra, Asia Minor (d. 7345). He is the patron saint of Russia, Greece, the kingdom of Naples, etc., and of mariners, merchants, and children. As the bearer of presents to children on Christmas Eve, his name has been corrupted to *Santa Claus* or *Klaus.*

St. Nicholas's clerk *or* **clergyman.** *Obs.* **a** A poor scholar. **b** A thief or highwayman.

Saint Nor'bert (sānt nôr'bĕrt; *F.* sĂN nôr'bâr'). Founder of the Abbey of Fürstenberg and of a religious order in the diocese of Laon, France (1119). He was canonized in 1582. See PREMONSTRATENSIAN.

Saint Olaf. See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

Saint Pa·cho'mi·us (pȧ·kŏ'mĭ·ŭs). An Egyptian monk who is said to have been the first to organize a regular cenobitic system for hermits.

St. Partridge's Day. Sept. 1, when the season for partridge shooting opens in England; — so called facetiously.

Saint Patrick. See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

St.–Pat'rick's–cab'bage, *n.* = LONDON PRIDE a.

Saint Patrick's cross. A St. Andrew's cross. See CROSS, *Illust.*, 9.

Saint Patrick's Day. March 17, observed by the Irish as the day for the wearing of the green. See HOLIDAY, *n.*, 3.

St. Patrick's Purgatory. According to legend, an earthly purgatory set up by St. Patrick, or a place where God granted to him that the punishment of sinners might be seen, to give ocular proof to the Irish of the truth of his teachings. This legend is said to have been first made known to Europe through a work written by Henry of Saltrey (fl. 1150), an English Cistercian monk, who related the adventures and punishments (similar to those depicted by Dante) of Sir Owain, or Owen, a knight of King Stephen's court who descended into this purgatory. Its supposed entrance was located on an islet in Lough Derg, County Donegal, Ireland, and there is a cave there now known by this name. At an early date a church and an artificial cavern were constructed on the island, and it became a great place of pilgrimage in the Middle Ages.

Saint Paul. Saul of Tarsus, the great apostle who carried the Christian doctrine to the gentiles.

St. Paul, Regular Clerks of. = REGULAR CLERKS OF ST. PAUL. See BARNABITE.

Saint·pau'li·a (sānt·pȯ'lĭ'·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Baron Walter von *Saint Paul*, of Silesia, its discoverer.] *Bot.* A small genus of East African herbs (family Gesneriaceae) with nodding violet-blue flowers having five or seven erect sepals, a nearly rotate bilabiate corolla, and two stamens. *S. ionantha* is the African violet.

Saint Paul of the Cross. Paul Francis Danei (1694–1775), founder 1747 of a religious order. He was canonized in 1867. His feast is April 28.

St. Paul's (pȯlz). The largest and most famous church in London, in the City. It is the cathedral church of the Bishop of London, and is the finest work of Sir Christopher Wren, designed in a Renaissance style and surmounted by a large dome (102 ft. in diameter, 365 ft. above the street). There are two towers on the west front, each 221 feet in height. Saint Paul's was begun in 1675 and completed in 1710 and has been the scene of many great national services. The church of *Old Saint Paul's,* famous for its connection with John Wycliffe, stood on the same site from the 13th century until it was burned in the Great Fire of 1666.

St.–Paul's'–speed'well', *n.* The thyme-leaved speedwell (*Veronica serpyllifolia*).

Saint Paul's tonsure. See TONSURE.

Saint Peter. Simon Peter, the first of the apostles.

St. Peter's, St. Peter's Church. The patriarchal basilica of St. Peter, adjoining the Vatican palace at Rome, and commonly considered the focal point of religious ceremony according to the Latin Rite. It is the largest church in the world, and the place where functions of world-wide importance take place, such as canonization, opening and closing of jubilees, etc. The first basilica was built on this site by Constantine; the present was built during the years from 1506 to 1626, largely according to plans drawn by Michelangelo.

St. Pe'ters·burg Dec'la·ra'tion (pē'tĕrz·bûrg). = DECLARATION OF ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg standard *or* **standard hundred.** See STANDARD HUNDRED.

St. Petersburg standard deal. See 4th DEAL.

Saint Peter's Chains. *R.C.Ch.* A festival, August 1, to commemorate the imprisonment of the apostle Peter; — called also *Saint Peter in Chains.*

Saint Peter's Chair. *R.C.Ch.* **a** At Antioch, a festival, Feb. 22, in honor of the founding of the see of Antioch by the apostle Peter. **b** At Rome a festival, Jan. 18, in honor of the founding of the see of Rome by the apostle Peter.

St.–Pe'ter's–corn', *n.* Einkorn.

St. Peter's fish. A John Dory; — so called because the black spot on each side, behind the gills, is said to have been caused by the thumb and finger of St. Peter, when he took a coin from a fish of this species. The name is applied, also, to other fishes having similar spots, as the haddock.

Saint Peter's keys. **a** *Theol.* = POWER OF THE KEYS. **b** The crossed keys in the papal arms.

St. Peter's sandstone. [From the river now called the Minnesota.] *Geol.* A widespread early Ordovician formation of Wisconsin and adjacent States.

Saint Peter's tonsure. See TONSURE.

St.–Pe'ter's–wort', *n.* Any of several plants: **a** Any plant of the genus *Ascyrum,* esp. *A. stans* of the southeastern United States. **b** The European related herb *Hypericum quadrangulum.* **c** The cowslip *Primula veris.* **d** = SNOWBERRY a.

St.–Pe'ter's–wreath', *n.* The bridal wreath *Spiraea prunifolia.*

Saint'–Por'chaire' fa'ïence' (sĂn' pôr'shâr'). *Ceramics.* A celebrated ware, of pale-buff clay inlaid with elaborate patterns in a darker color, made at Saint-Porchaire, in Poitou, France, in the 16th century; — called also *Henri Deux faïence* and *faïence d'Oiron.*

St. Re'gis (sānt rē'jĭs). *Hort.* An everbearing variety of red raspberry; — called also *Ranere.*

St. Re'gis In'di·an (rē'jĭs). An Iroquois of a settlement on the St. Lawrence, founded by Caughnawaga Indians. The St. Regis Indians became a distinct tribe, of whom about 1,500 live in Quebec and about 1,400 in northern New York. See CAUGHNAWAGA.

St.–Rob'ert's–herb', *n.* The herb Robert.

St. Ro'nan's Well (rō'nănz; rōn'-). A novel (1823) by Scott, of life in the early 19th century. See DODS, MEG.

saint's bell (sānts). = SANCTUS BELL.

saint's day. The day in a church calendar on which a saint is commemorated.

Saint Sim'e·on Sty·li'tes (sĭm'ē·ŏn stĭ·lī'tēz). See STYLITE.

Saint Simon. = SIMON, 2 b.

Saint'–Si·mo'ni·an (sānt'sĭ·mō'nĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Of or pert. to the Count de St.-Simon (1760–1825) or Saint-Simonianism. — *n.* A follower of St.-Simon, or a believer in **Saint'–Si·mo'ni·an·ism** (-ĭz'm), his socialistic system, in which the state owns all the property and the laborer is entitled to share according to the quality and amount of his work.

Saint–Si'mon·ist (-sī'mŭn·ĭst), *n.* A Saint-Simonian.

Saint So·phi'a (sānt sō·fī'ȧ). Also **San'ta So·phi'a** (sănt'tȧ sō·fē'ȧ). [It. *Santa Sofia,* ML. *Sancta Sophia;* Turk. *Aya Sofia,* fr. Gr. *hagia sophia* sacred wisdom.] A famous Christian church in Constantinople (Istanbul), erected by Asiatic architects (Anthemius of Tralles and Isodorus of Miletus) under Justinian, 532 to 562. Its most striking feature is the great central dome, 107 ft. in diameter, rising to a height of 180 ft., borne on four huge arches nearly 100 ft. in span. At the Turkish conquest of Constantinople in 1453 the church was converted into a mosque, four minarets being added at the corners of the structure.

Saint Stan'is·las (stăn'ĭs·lȧs). See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

Saint Ste'phen (stē'vĕn). **a** = STEPHEN, *n.*, 2. **b** See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

St.–Swith'in's–ap'ple (swĭth'ĭnz; swĭth'-), *n.* Also **St.–Swithun's'–apple** (-ŭnz). An apple prematurely ripened from being worm-eaten.

Saint Swithin's, *or* **Swithun's Day.** July 15, observed as a festival in honor of St. Swithin, bishop of Winchester, England (852–862). He was not canonized by the church, but only in popular tradition. It is a traditional belief that if it rains on St. Swithin's Day it will continue to rain for forty days.

Saint Sylvester. See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

Saint Sylvester's Eve. The night of Dec. 31, a day observed in many countries as a festival in honor of St. Sylvester, bishop of Rome (314–335).

Saint Te·re'sa (tȧ·rā'sȧ). Teresa Sánchez Cepeda Dávila y Ahumada (1515–1582), a nun of a Carmelite convent in Spain, and founder (1562) of the convent of Discalced Carmelite Nuns of the Primitive Rule of Saint Joseph. She was canonized in 1622. Her feast is Oct. 15.

Saint Thecla. See THECLA, SAINT.

Saint Thomas = THOMAS, 2.

St. Ul·lo'a's bow *or* **circle** (ōōl·yō'ăz). A fogbow.

St. Ul'mo's fire (ŭl'mōz). St. Elmo's fire.

Saint Val'en·tine's Day (văl'ĕn·tīnz). Feb. 14, observed as a festival in honor of St. Valentine, a Christian martyr of the 3d century. It was a very old notion that on this day birds begin to mate. The custom of sending love tokens at this time has no actual connection with the saint, whose name was probably introduced through some mistake.

Saint Veronica. See 1st VERONICA.

Saint Victor, Order of. See VICTORINE, 2.

St. Vincent arrowroot. [From the island of *St. Vincent.*] = TOUS-LES-MOIS.

St. Vi'tus's dance (vī'tŭs·ĭz). Chorea; — so called from Vitus, a child martyr of the Diocletian persecution, who was invoked by those suffering from epilepsy and nervous disorders, and, it is said, from the custom of dancing before his image as a means of securing his intercession.

Saint Wenceslaus. See WENCESLAUS, SAINT.

Saint Wen'ces·laus Bi'ble (wĕn'sĕs·lȧs). See BIBLE, *n.*, 2.

Sa·iph' (sȧ·ĭf'), *n.* [Ar. *sayf al-jabbār* the sword of the giant (Orion).] See STAR, *Table.*

Sa'ite (sā'ĭt), **Sa·it'ic** (sȧ·ĭt'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *Saïticus,* fr. Gr. *Saïtikos,* fr. *Saïs* Saïs.] Of or pertaining to Saïs, an ancient city of the Nile delta, which became the capital of Egypt under Psamtik I, founder of the XXVIth Dynasty. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Saïs.

saithe (sāth), *n. sing. & pl.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *seithr,* Dan. & Nor. *sei.*] The coalfish (*Pollachius virens*). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Sai'va, Shai'va (sī'vȧ, shī'vȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Śaiva.*] *Hinduism.* A worshiper of Siva. The saiva sects mostly represent decadent philosophies. — **Sai'vism, Shai'vism** (-vĭz'm), *n.*

Sai'va, *or* **Shai'va, Sid·dhan'ta** (sĭd·dăn'tȧ). The South Indian system of philosophical Saivism.

saj, *n.* **a** (săj) [Hind. (fr. Per. & Ar.) *sāj.*] *Arab.* The teak. **b** (sŭj) [Nepali *sāj.*] An East Indian timber tree (*Terminalia tomentosa*) or its wood, widely used for construction.

sa·jou' (sȧ·jōō'; *F.* sȧ'zhōō'), *n.* [*F. sajou, sajouassu,* fr. Tupi *saï-guaçú,* lit., big monkey. Cf. SAI.] = SAPAJOU.

Sa'kai (sä'kī), *n.* **a** An individual of a low race of the Malay Peninsula, probably representing an aboriginal population. They are of about Malay stature, but are of light color, and have fine wavy hair. They have a rudimentary

saint'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
saint'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
saint'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
saint'li·ly, *adv.* of SAINTLY. *Rare.*
saint'li·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
saint'ling, *n.* See -LING.
Saint'–Mi'hiel' (sĂN' mē'yĕl'), *n.* See BATTLE, *Table.*
saint·ol'o·gy, *n.* = HAGIOLOGY.
— saint·ol'o·gist (-jĭst), *n.*
saint'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
Saint–Si'mon·ism (sānt·sĭ'mŭn·ĭz'm); *n.* = SAINT-SIMONIANISM.
saip (sāp). Scot. var. of SOAP.
sair (sär), sairve (särv). Vars. of SERVE. *Chiefly Scot.* [*New Dial.*]
sair (*Scot.* sär). Var. of SAVOR.
sair'ly (sär'lĭ). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of SORELY.
sair'y (sär'ĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SORRY.
sais (sīs). Var. of SYCE.
saith (sĕth), *3d pers. sing. pres.* of SAY. *Archaic.*
sai'yid. Var. of SAYID.
sa'jene. Var. of SAGENE. See MEASURE, *Table.*
Sāk (sāk); *n.* = SAKELLARIDIS.
Sa'ka. 1. See SACAE.
2. Var. of SHAKA, 2.

knowledge of agriculture and primitive manufactures. **b** Their language. See AUSTROASIATIC.

Sa'ka·la·ʼva (sä'kȧ·lä'vȧ), *n.* A tribe in western Madagascar said to show African affinities. See MALAGASY, 1.

sake (sāk), *n.* [ME., cause, lawsuit, fault, fr. AS. *sacu* strife, a cause or suit at law; akin to D. *zaak* cause, thing, lawsuit, G. *sache*, OHG. *sahha*, ON. *sök* lawsuit, accusation, guilt, Goth. *sakjo* strife, AS. *sacan* to contend, claim legally, ON. *saka* to contend, accuse, injure, Goth. *sakan* to strive, quarrel, OHG. *sahhan*, and to E. SEEK. Cf. FORSAKE, SAC lawsuit, SEIZE, SOC.] **1.** Dispute; cause in court; lawsuit. See SAC. *Obs.*

2. Fault; blame; guilt; also, blemish; physical imperfection. *Obs.*

3. End or objective; purpose; motive; reason; as, to work for the *sake* of being busy; for the *sake* of argument; sometimes, ultimate end; final cause; as, art for art's *sake;* also, a special end, purpose, or motive, as the seeking or getting (of something), the considering, respecting, or serving, needs, wishes, demands, etc. (of someone or something), or the gratifying (of a specified desire, interest, or the like); as, to toil for the *sake* of money; to live straight for his mother's *sake;* for conscience' *sake.*

4. The good, advantage, or well-being, of a person or group; personal or social welfare, safety, benefit, or the like; as, to die for the *sake* of one's country; to toil for one's family's *sake;* let us do it for both our *sakes.*

Knowledge is for the *sake* of man, and not man for the *sake* of knowledge. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

☞ The plural *sakes* is often used with a possessive plural. "For both our *sakes.*" *Shak.*

sa'ke (sä'kĕ; -kĭ), *n.* [Jap.] The chief alcoholic beverage of the Japanese, a kind of beer made by the fermentation of rice. It is usually drunk hot.

sakeber, *n.* [ON. *sakarēberi* plaintiff.] *O. Eng. Law.* The prosecutor in an action of handhaving.

sa·keen' (sȧ·kēn'), *n.* [Tibetan (*s*)*kyin.*] An ibex (*Capra sibirica*) of the Himalayas.

Sak'el·lar'i·dis (săk'ĕ·lăr'ĭ·dĭs), *n.* [After *Sakellaridis,* a Greek merchant.] A prominent variety of Egyptian cotton of a creamy-white color, with the staple about 1½ inches; — called also *Sak* and *Sakel.*

sa'ker (sā'kĕr), *n.* [F. *sacre,* fr. Ar. *ṣaqr.*] **1.** *Zool.* **a** A falcon (*Falco cherrug,* syn. *sacer*) used in falconry, native of southern Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. It resembles the Indian luggars and the American prairie falcon. The male is sometimes specif. called **sa'ker·et** (-ĕt), in distinction from the female, which is larger. **b** *Obs.* The peregrine falcon.

2. *Mil.* A small piece of old-time artillery.

Sa'kha·lin' ir (sä'kȧ·lēn'). [From *Sakhalin,* isl. east of Siberia.] A tall evergreen tree (*Abies sachalinensis*) of Sakhalin and northern Japan, cultivated for its bright-green foliage and purple-green cones.

sa'ki (sä'kĭ; sȧ'kē'), *n.* [F., fr. Tupi *saqui, saquin.* Cf. SAGOIN.] Any of several South American monkeys of the genus *Pithecia,* having a bushy nonprehensile tail and long hair which usually forms a beard on the chin and a ruff around the face.

White-headed Sȧki (*Pithecia leucocephala*). (⅓)

‖**sa'ki** (sä'kē; sô'kē), *n.* [Per. (fr. Ar.) *sāqi* one who gives to drink.] Cupbearer.

sa'ki (sä'kĭ). Var. of SAKE.

sak'i·eh (săk'ĭ·ĕ), **s a k' i · y e h** (-ĭ·yĕ), *n.* [Ar. *sāqiyah,* fem. of *sāqi.* See 2d SAKI.] A kind of water wheel with buckets attached to its periphery or to an endless rope, used in Egypt for raising water from wells or pits.

Sak·ka'ra (sȧ·kä'rȧ), *n.* [Appar. fr. *Sakkara,* town near Cairo, Egypt; — perh. from the color of its limestone pyramid.] The color mouse gray.

Sak'ra (shŭk'rȧ; sŭk'rȧ), *n.* Also **Sak'ka** (shŭk'ȧ). [Skr. *śakra* mighty.] *Hindu Myth.* A name of Indra.

sak'ul·ya (sȧk'ŏŏl·yȧ; sŭk'-), *n.* [Skr., one of the same family.] *Hindu Law.* Any one of the three lineal ancestors (those standing in the 4th, 5th, and 6th degrees of remoteness) to whom is made the offering of the lepa, or the person who makes the offering.

Sa·kun'ta·la (sȧ·kōōn'tȧ·lȧ; shȧ-), **Sha·kun'ta·la** (shȧ-), *n.* [Skr. *Sakuntalā.*] The title and heroine of a famous Sanskrit drama by Kalidasa, translated into English by Sir William Jones (1789) and Sir Monier Monier-Williams (1853). Sakuntala, who has been married by a king, who met her while he was hunting in the forest, loses, while bathing in a pool, a ring which he has given her and by the sight of which he will remember her. It is found by a fisherman in a fish he has caught, and, when taken to the king, causes him to remember and go in search of Sakuntala, who has returned to the forest.

Sak'ya·mu·ni (săk'yȧ·mōō·nē; shăk'-), *n.* Also **Shak'ya·mu·ni** (shăk'-). [Skr. *Śākyamuni.*] A name of Gautama Buddha.

sal (săl), *n.* [L. See SALT.] *Chem. & Pharm.* Salt.

sal (săl), *n. Geol.* = SIAL.

sal (săl; sōl), *n., or* **sal tree.** [Hind., Beng., etc. *sāl,* fr. Skr. *śāla.*] An East Indian timber tree (*Shorea robusta*), the foliage of which furnishes food for lac insects; also, its light-brown, close-grained hard wood, second only to teak in value.

sal, sall (săl). Vars. of SHALL. *Now Scot. & N. of Eng.*

sal-. = SALO-.

Sal (săl), *n.* Dim. of SARAH.

‖**sa'la** (sä'lä), *n.* [Sp.] The large hall in the front part of a house; a dining hall.

sa·laam' (sȧ·läm'), *n.* Also **sa·lam'.** [Ar. *salām* peace, fr. *salama* to seek peace, surrender. Cf. MOSLEM.] A salutation or compliment of ceremony in the East by word or act; an obeisance, performed by bowing very low and placing the right palm on the forehead.

sa·laam', *v. i. & t.* Also **sa·lam'.** To make or perform a salaam; to salute or pay homage to with a salaam.

sa·laam' a·lei'kum (sȧ·läm' ȧ·lī'kōōm; ȧ·lā'-). [Ar. *salām 'alaykum.*] May peace be upon you; — a Moslem salutation.

sal'a·ble (săl'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [From SALE.] Capable of being sold; fit to be sold; marketable; also, *Now Rare,* purchasable; venal.

Syn. — Cf. VENDIBLE.

— **sal'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **sal'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **sal'a·bly,** *adv.*

‖**sal ab·sin'thi·i** (săl ăb·sĭn'thĭ·ī). [NL.] Salt of wormwood. *Obs.*

‖**sal a'ce·to·sel'lae** (ăs'ē·tō·sĕl'ē). [NL.] *Chem.* Potassium hydrogen oxalate, KHC_2O_4. See POTASSIUM OXALATE.

Sa·la'ci·a (sȧ·lā'shĭ·ȧ), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess, the consort of Neptune.

sa·la'cious (sȧ·lā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *salax, -acis,* fond of leaping, lustful, fr. root of *salire* to leap. See SALIENT.]

1. Having a propensity to venery; lustful; lecherous.

2. Inciting lust or sexual wantonness; — said of food.

Syn. and **Ant.** — Cf. LEWD.

— **sa·la'cious·ly,** *adv.* — **sa·la'cious·ness, sa·lac'i·ty** (-lăs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

sa'la·cot' (sä'lä·kōt'), *n.* [Tag.] A large native hat woven from strips of cane or from palm leaves. *Phil. I.*

sal'ad (săl'ȧd), *n.* [OF. *salade,* fr. Pr. *salada,* fr. *salar* to salt, fr. *sal* salt, fr. L. *sal.* See SALT; cf. SLAW.] **1.** **a** A cold dish of green vegetables such as lettuce, cress, or endive, usually dressed with oil, vinegar, and seasonings; — called also *green salad.* **b** Any cold dish of meat, shellfish, fruit, or vegetables, served singly or in combinations, and covered with French dressing, mayonnaise, or the like. **c** *Southern U. S.* Cooked greens or poke salad with seasonings. **d** The course in which such a dish is served.

2. Any green vegetable or herb grown for salad; specif., in the United States, lettuce.

There sprouts a *salad* in the garden still. *Tennyson.*

3. An incongruous, heterogeneous, or haphazard mixture or collection; as, fitting the words together instead of making *salad.*

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

salad bowl	salad dish	salad server
salad course	salad plate	salad spoon

‖**sa·la'da** (sȧ·lä'thȧ; 112), *n.* [Sp.] A salt-covered plain where a lake has evaporated. *Southwestern U. S.*

salad burnet. The common garden burnet (*Poterium sanguisorba*), sometimes eaten as a salad in Italy.

salad days. Days of youthful inexperience. *Shak.*

salad dressing. A savory sauce for a salad, as French dressing or mayonnaise.

sa·lade' (sȧ·lăd'; săl'ȧd), *n.* Var. of SALLET, helmet.

‖**sa'lade'** (sä'lȧd'), *n.* [F.] Salad.

‖**sa'la·de'ro** (sä'lä·thā'rō; 112), *n.* [Sp.] A salting place; esp., an establishment for producing salted and jerked meats.

salad fork. See FORK, 2.

salad herb. = SALAD, 2.

sal'ad·ing, *n.* Vegetables or herbs for salad. *Brit.*

salad oil. An oil for salad dressing; specif., in trade, any edible oil other than olive oil, as cottonseed, corn, or peanut oil.

salad rocket. The rocket salad.

salad tree. The redbud *Cercis canadensis.*

sa·la'go (sȧ·lä'gō), *n.* [Tag.] Any of several Philippine shrubs of the genus *Wikstroemia,* esp. *W. indica* and *W. lanceolata;* also, their bast fiber, sent to Japan for making bank-note paper and other strong papers.

sa'la·gra'ma (shä'lä·grä'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -GRAMAS (-mȧz). [Skr. *śālagrāma,* prop. a place name, fr. *grāma* village. See SAL tree.] In India, a fossil ammonite supposed by the Hindus to be a representative of Vishnu.

sal'ai tree (săl'ī). [Origin uncert.] An East Indian tree (*Boswellia serrata*), the resin of which is used as an incense and also in medicinally. See BOSWELLIA; GUGAL **b.**

sal'al (săl'ăl), *n.* [Chinook Jargon, fr. Chinook *kl'kwushálla.*] A small shrub (*Gaultheria shallon*) of the Pacific coast of North America. Its edible dark-purple berry is about the size of a common grape.

sal alembroth. *Old Chem.* See ALEMBROTH.

sal'a·man'da·rin (săl'ȧ·măn'dȧ·rĭn), *n. Chem.* A leucomaine from a salamander.

sal'a·man'der (săl'ȧ·măn'dĕr), *n.* [OF. *salamandre,* fr. L. *salamandra,* fr. Gr. *salamandra* of obscure origin.] **1.** **a** A lizardlike animal (see def. 2) once popularly supposed to be able to live in fire; hence, a mythical and not clearly defined animal having the power to endure fire without harm. **b** In the medieval theory of elementals, esp. as formulated by Paracelsus, a being inhabiting the element fire. Cf. 2d GNOME; SYLPH, UNDINE.

2. Any of numerous amphibians of the order caudata, which superficially resemble lizards, but are scaleless, being covered with a soft, moist skin. Most of them are small,

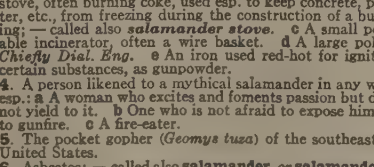

(½) Spotted Salamander (*Ambystoma maculatum*).

and somewhat terrestrial when adult, living in moist, dark places, but the majority pass through an aquatic larval stage during which they breathe by gills. Certain small, chiefly aquatic forms are called *newts.* The salamanders are harmless and feed on aquatic worms, insects, and other small animals. The best-known European species is *Salamandra maculosa,* which is black with large yellow or orange blotches. Species of the genus *Ambystoma* are well-known American forms. Cf. HELLBENDER, 1; GIANT SALAMANDER.

3. Any of various articles used in connection with the fire; as: **a** A culinary utensil of metal with a plate or disk, heated, and held over pastry, etc., to brown it. **b** A small portable stove, often burning coke, used esp. to keep concrete, plaster, etc., from freezing during the construction of a building; — called also *salamander stove.* **c** A small portable incinerator, often a wire basket. **d** A large poker. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.* **e** An iron used red-hot for igniting certain substances, as gunpowder.

4. A person likened to a mythical salamander in any way; esp.: **a** A woman who excites and foments passion but does not yield to it. **b** One who is not afraid to expose himself to gunfire. **c** A fire-eater.

5. The pocket gopher (*Geomys tuza*) of the southeastern United States.

6. Asbestos; — called also **salamander,** *or* **salamander's, wool.** *Obs.*

7. *Metal.* A mass of unfused material in the hearth of a blast furnace, usually largely metallic iron, partially reduced ore, etc.; — called also *bear, sow,* or *shadrach.*

sal'a·man'der (săl'ȧ·măn'dĕr), *v. t. & i.* To be or to make capable of enduring or resisting heat.

sal'a·man'dra (·măn'drȧ), *n.* [L.] **1.** A salamander. *Obs.*

2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* A genus of amphibians formerly including most salamanders, but now limited to *S. maculosa* of Europe and a few other Old World species. It is the type of a family, **Sal'a·man'dri·dae** (-drĭ·dē).

— **sal'a·man'dri·an** (-drĭ'ăn), *adj.*

sal'a·man'dri·form (-măn'drĭ·fôrm), *adj. Zool.* Shaped like a salamander.

sal'a·man'drine (săl'ȧ·măn'drĭn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a salamander, esp. as capable of enduring fire.

— *n.* A salamanderlike person or spirit.

sal'a·man'droid (-droid), *adj.* [*salamander* + *-oid.*] Like, or pertaining to, the salamanders.

‖**sal a·ma'rum** (săl ȧ·mä'rŭm; -mä'rŭm; 79). [L., bitter salt.] Epsom salt.

‖**sa·la'mat** (sä·lä'mät), *interj.* [Tag.] An exclamation of gratitude or welcome. *Phil. I.*

sa'lam·ba'o (sä'läm·bä'ō), *n.* [Tag.] In the Orient, a large net mounted on a raft for use in sea fishing.

‖**sa·la'me** (sä·lä'mā), *n.; pl.* **sa·la'mi** (-mē). [It. Cf. SALMAGUNDI.] Usually *pl.* Salt meat; esp., a kind of summer sausage.

Sal'a·min'i·an (săl'ȧ·mĭn'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of Salamis, in Cyprus.

sal ammoniac, *or* **sal'·am·mo'ni·ac,** *n.* Ammonium chloride; — so called because originally made from the soot from camel's dung at the temple of Jupiter Ammon in Africa.

sal'am·pore (săl'ăm·pōr), *n.* A chintz. *India.*

sal'an·gane (săl'ăng·gān), *n.* [F., fr. Visayan & Tag. *salangan.*] Any of several swifts producing the edible bird's nests (which see).

Sa·la'ni·o (sȧ·lā'nĭ·ō), *n.* A character in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice.*

sa·lar' (sȧ·lär'), *n.* [L. *salarius* pert. to salt.] = SALINE, 3.

Sa·lar' (sȧ·lär'), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Moslem people in Chinese Turkestan, speaking a Turkic dialect.

sa·lar'i·at (sȧ·lăr'ĭ·ăt), *n.* [*salary* + *-riat* as in proletariat.] The class or body of those who receive a salary, in contradistinction to the proletariat.

sal'a·ried (săl'ȧ·rĭd), *adj.* Receiving a salary; paid by a salary; having a salary attached; as, a *salaried* officer; a *salaried* office; *salaried* employees.

‖**sa'la·rie'go** (sä'lä·ryā'gō), *n.* [Sp.] In medieval Spain, land held by the nobles.

Sal'a·ri'no (săl'ȧ·rē'nō), *n.* A character in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice.*

sal ar·mo'ni·ac (är·mō'nĭ·ăk) *or* **ar·mo'ni·ak.** = SAL AMMONIAC.

sal'a·ry (săl'ȧ·rĭ), *n., pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [AF. *salarie,* OF. *salaire,* fr. L. *salarium* pension, stipend, orig., salt money, the money given to the Roman soldiers for salt, which was a part of their pay, fr. *salarius* pertaining to salt, fr. *sal* salt. See SALT.] **1.** The recompense or consideration paid, or stipulated to be paid, to a person at regular intervals for services, esp. to holders of official, executive, or clerical positions; fixed compensation regularly paid, as by the year, quarter, month, or week; stipend — now often distinguished from *wages.*

2. Compensation; recompense; reward; also, a remuneration for services given, as a fee or honorarium. *Obs.*

O, this is hire and *salary,* not revenge. *Shak.*

Syn. — Pay, hire, allowance. See WAGES.

sal'a·ry (săl'ȧ·rĭ), *v. t.;* -RIED (-rĭd); -RY·ING (-rĭ·ĭng). [Cf. F. *salarier.*] To pay a salary to, as an employee; to attach a salary to, as a post; to provide salaries for those employed in, as a business; — chiefly in past participle.

sal'a·ry (săl'ȧ·rĭ). Dial. var. of CELERY.

sa·lat' (sȧ·lät'), *n.; pl.* SALAWAT (sȧ·lä'wät). [Ar. *ṣalāh.*] The ritual prayer of Mohammedans, made five times daily, in a standing position alternating with inclinations and prostrations, the worshiper facing toward Mecca.

Sa·la'thi·el (sȧ·lā'thĭ·ĕl). **1.** Successor of Jehoiachin. *Bib.*

2. **a** A name sometimes given to the Wandering Jew. **b** The title and hero of a novel (1829) by George Croly.

‖**sal At'ti·cus** *or* **At'ti·cum** (ăt'ĭ·kŭs, -kŭm). [L.] Attic salt.

‖**sal'band'** (zäl'bänt'), *n.* [G. *salband, sahlband,* lit., self end (cf. SELVAGE). See SELF; END.] *Petrog.* The border of a dike or other igneous mass, usually characterized by a finer grain or even glassy texture produced by the chilling of the molten rock by the cold country rock.

‖**sal ca·thar'ti·cus** (kȧ·thär'tĭ·kŭs). [NL.] Epsom salt.

‖**sal cu'li·na'ri·us** (kū'lĭ·nā'rĭ·ŭs; 79). [L.] *Old Chem.* Common salt. See SALT, *n.,* 1.

‖**sal de du'o·bus** (dē dū'ō·bŭs). [NL.] *Old Chem.* Potassium sulphate; — erroneously supposed to be composed of two salts, one acid and one alkaline.

sale (sāl), *n.* [Late AS. *sala,* fr. ON. *sala.* See SELL, *v.;* cf. HANDSEL.] **1.** *Law.* Act of selling; a contract whereby the absolute, or general, ownership of property is transferred from one person to another for a price, or sum of money, or, loosely, for any consideration; also, a contract for such transfer of ownership in the future or upon the future fulfillment of some condition (this latter being by some differentiated as an *agreement to sell*). The word *sale* is often specifically used of the sale of personal property, as usually in the phrase *the law of sales.* Cf. GIFT, *n,* 7 **b.**

2. Opportunity of selling or being sold; demand; market.

Where gingerbread wives have a scanty *sale.* *Keats.*

3. The purpose, end, or fact, of selling, being sold, or being offered for purchase; exhibition for selling; also, the status of being purchasable; — chiefly in phrases, as the obsolete *of sale, set to sale,* and *to sale,* and the current *on sale, to put up for sale,* and *for sale.* Hence, *for sale,* to be sold. "One who sets his services to *sale.*" *Dryden.* "Still is *for sale,* next June, that same château." *Browning.*

4. Public disposal to the highest bidder; auction.

5. A selling off of surplus, shopworn, or other stock, at bargain prices; an advertised disposal of marked-down goods.

— *on sale or return.* On approval. See APPROVAL, 2.

sale, *adj.* **1.** Orig., intended for selling rather than home use; as, *sale* milk or bread; later, produced or raised in large quantities for the trade; as, *sale* lambs; sometimes, esp. in disparagement, ready-made; factory-made; of the common run; as, *sale* doors or tools.

2. Engaged in or connected with things made or raised for sale.

Sak'a·lar'i·des (săk'ȧ·lăr'ĭ·dēz). Var. of SAKELLARIDES.

Sak'el, **Sak'ell** (săk'ĕl), *n.* = SAKELLARIDES.

Sak'e·lar'i·des (săk'ĕ·lăr'ĭ·dēz), **Sak'e·lar'i·dis** (-dĭs), **Sak'el·lar'i·des** (săk'ĕ·lăr'ĭ·dēz). Vars. of SAKELLARIDES.

Sa'kha (sä'kĭ), *n.* = YAKUT.

sa'kha. Var. of SHAKHA.

sak'i·a (săk'ĭ·ȧ). Var. of SAKIEH.

Sak'ia. Var. of SAKKA.

sakring. † SACRING.

Sak'ta (sŭk'tȧ; shŭk'-). Var. of SHAKTA. [of SHAKTI.

Sak'ti (sŭk'tē; *Skr.* shŭk'-). Var.;

Sak'tism. Var. of SHAKTISM.

Sa'la (sä'lȧ). *Bib.*

Sal'a·i (săl'ā·ī). *D. Bib.*

sa·laam'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

Sal'a·bo'ni (săl'ȧ·bō'nī). *D. Bib.*

Sal'a·bo'nite (-nīt). *D. Bib.*

sa·la'dang (sȧ·lä'dăng). Var. of SELADANG. [of CELANDINE.]

sal'a·dine (săl'ȧ·dēn). Dial. var.

sal'ae·ra'tus. Var. of SALERATUS.

Sa'lah (sä'lȧ). *Bib.*

Sal'a·i (săl'ā·ī). *D. Bib.*

sa·lam' (sȧ·läm'). Var. of SALAAM. [-LIKE.]

sal'a·man'der·like', *adj.* See

Sal'a·man·dri'na (săl'ȧ·măn·drī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of MUTABILIA.

sal'a·mich, *n.* Salamander. *Obs.*

Sa·la'mi·el (sȧ·lā'mĭ·ĕl). *D. Bib.*

Sal'a·mi'na (săl'ȧ·mī'nȧ). *D. Bib.*

Sal'a·mis (săl'ȧ·mĭs), *n.* See BATTLE, *Table.* [GAME. *Cen. Am.*]

sa·la'mo (sȧ·lä'mō), *n.* = DA-

Sa·lan'gi·dae (sȧ·lăn'jĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *salanx,* name of a fish.] *Zool.* See ICEFISH **a.** —

sa·lan'gid (-jĭd), *n.*

sa·lar'i·at'ed, *adj.* Salaried. *Obs.*

sal'a·ry·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

salary deduction *or* **savings insurance.** See LIFE INSURANCE.

Sal'a·sad'a·i (săl'ȧ·sȧd'ā·ī). *Bib.*

sal'ate. Dial. var. of SALAD.

Sal'a·thi (săl'ȧ·thĭ). *D. Bib.*

sa·lay', *n. sing. & pl.* [Burmese *calay.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Sal'cah, -chah (săl'kȧ). *Bib.*

sal'cion·al. Var. of SALICIONAL.

sale (sāl), *n.* [Cf. SALLOW.] Willow; also, a wicker net of willow. *Dial.*

sale, *n.* [AS. *sæl.* See SALON.] Hall; palace; chamber; bower. *Obs.*

‖**sal'lé'** (sä'lä'), *adj. masc.*, **sa'lée'** (sä'lā'), *fem.* [F.] Salted; corned.

sale block. An auction stand; specif., a platform on which slaves for sale were exhibited.

sale'go'er (sāl'gō'ĕr), *n.* One who attends sales.

sa'le·le (sä'lā·lā), *n.* [Samoan *sali.*] A large swift fish (*Kuhlia rupestris*) of the Samoan rivers, resembling the black bass. Cf. KUHLIDAE.

sa·le'ma (sə·lē'mä), *n.* [Sp. & Pg. (& NL.), of unknown origin.] **a** A Florida and West Indian fish (*Salema rhomboidalis*, syn. *Archosargus unimaculatus*), similar to the sheepshead. **b** A food fish (*Kyphosus analogus*) of the west coast of Mexico, resembling the chopa blanca.

Sa'lem grass (sā'lĕm). Velvet grass.

‖**sal e·nix'um** (săl ē·nĭk'sŭm). [NL.] Crude acid potassium sulphate, used as an aperient.

sale note. *Com.* A memorandum given by a broker to a buyer or seller of goods, stating that the specified goods have been sold by him for the account of a (named) seller to a (named) buyer.

sal'ep (săl'ĕp), *n.* [F. & Sp., fr. Ar. *sahlab*, corrupt. of *khuṣa al-tha'lab* the fox's testicles (cf. ORCHIS).] The dried tubers of any of various European species of *Orchis*, or of any of several East Indian orchids of the genus *Eulophia*. Salep contains gum and starch; it is used for food like tapioca, and also as a demulcent.

sal'e·ra'tus (săl'ē·rā'tŭs), *n.* [NL. *sal aeratus;* — because "fixed air" is evolved on treatment with acids. See SAL; AERATED.] Literally, aerated salt, potassium bicarbonate or sodium bicarbonate, now commonly the latter; baking soda.

saleratus weed. The common glasswort (*Salicornia europaea*).

Sa·le'ri·o (sə·lē'rĭ·ō; -lĕr'ĭ·ō), *n.* A character in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice.*

sales account (sālz). = ACCOUNT SALES.

sales agency. The commission or the place of business of a sales agent.

sales agent. One commissioned by a manufacturing concern to sell or distribute for sale its product or products within a given territory.

sales book. A book of original entry for recording sales.

sales'clerk' (sālz'klûrk'), *n.* An employee who makes and records sales at a counter.

sales floor. A floor where goods are offered for sale.

sales force. The sales clerks or sales agents of an establishment.

Sa·le'sian (sə·lē'shăn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or named after, St. Francis de Sales (1567–1622); as, *Salesian* Sisters, the nuns of the Order of the Visitation of Our Lady; *Salesian* Fathers, a Roman Catholic order of men founded by Don Bosco, a priest of Turin, in 1864, approved by Pius IX in 1874. — *n.* A member of a Salesian order.

sales journal. = SALES BOOK.

sales'la'dy (sālz'lā'dĭ), *n.* A saleswoman. *Collog., U. S.*

sales ledger. A ledger containing accounts with debtors; — called also *customers' ledger, accounts receivable ledger.*

sales'man (sālz'măn), *n.* [*sale's* + *man.*] One whose occupation is to sell, as goods, merchandise, land, securities, transportation, etc., either in a store or within a given territory; specif., a commercial traveler.

sales manager. See MANAGER.

sales'man·ship (sālz'măn·shĭp), *n.* *Com.* **a** The art of selling. **b** The condition of being a salesman. **c** Ability in selling goods; skill in the presentation of goods for sale.

sales note. *Commerce.* A memorandum of the terms of a contract of sale of goods. *U. S.*

sales'peo'ple (sālz'pē'p'l), *n.* Employees whose occupation is to sell merchandise, esp. a corps of such employees of a particular business concern.

sales'per'son (-pûr'sŭn; -s'n), *n.* One whose occupation is selling merchandise.

sales resistance. In commerce, any condition or set of conditions serving to prevent or restrict buying of certain goods; also, the degree in which this affects sales.

sales'room' (sālz'rōōm'), *n.* Also **sale'room'** (sāl'-). A room in which sales are made; esp., an auction room.

sales talk. The presentation of arguments by a salesman designed to effect a sale.

sales tax. A tax assessed upon receipts from sales of goods.

sales'wom'an (sālz'wŏŏm'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn; 119). A woman whose occupation is to sell goods or merchandise.

sale'work' (sāl'wûrk'), *n.* Work done for sale, esp. carelessly or slightingly.

> I see no more in you than in the ordinary
> Of nature's *sale* work. *Shak.*

sale'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A yard in which live stock is sold.

sal'fern (săl'fĕrn), *n.*, *or* **salfern stoneseed.** The corn gromwell.

‖**sal gem'mae** (săl jĕm'ē). [NL.] *Old Mineral.* Rock salt, esp. when quite pure.

sali-. A combining form, French *sali-*, from Latin *sal, salis*, salt, as in *saliferous, salimeter.*

Sa'li·an (sā'lĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* *Rom. Relig.* Of or pertaining to the Salii, or priests of Mars; as, *Salian* hymns; the *Salian* dance. — *n.* One of the Salii.

Sa'li·an, *adj.* Denoting, or pertaining to, a tribe of Franks who established themselves early in the 4th century on the river Sala (now Ijssel); Salic. — *n.* A Salian Frank. See FRANK, *n.*, 1.

Sal'ic (săl'ĭk; sā'lĭk), *adj.* [F. *salique*, fr. the *Salian* Franks, LL. *Salii*, fr. the Teut. name, fr. the old name of the river Ijssel in the Netherlands.] Of or pertaining to the Salian Franks, or the Salic law so called.

sal'ic (săl'ĭk), *adj.* [*salica* + *aluminum* + *-ic.*] *Petrog.* Of or pertaining to a group of minerals, mostly siliceous and aluminous, which form one of two groups in the Cross, Pirsson, Iddings, Washington (C.I.P.W.) classification.

Sal'i·ca'ce·ae (săl'ĭ·kā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SALIX.] *Bot.* A family of dioecious trees or shrubs (the willow family) constituting the order Salicales, and including only two genera, *Salix* and *Populus.* They have small apetalous flowers in aments. — **sal'i·ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

sal'i·ce'tum (săl'ĭ·sē'tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TUMS (-tŭmz), -TA (-tä). [L., fr. *salix* willow.] A collection or plantation of living willows; a willow arboretum.

sal'i·cin (săl'ĭ·sĭn), *n.* Also **-cine** (-sĭn; -sēn). [F. *salicine*, fr. L. *salix, -icis*, a willow. See SALLOW willow.] *Chem.* A bitter white crystalline glucoside, $C_{13}H_{18}O_7$, found in the bark and leaves of several species of willow (*Salix*) and poplar. On hydrolysis (by the enzyme emulsin or otherwise) it yields dextrose and saligenin. It is used in medicine as an antipyretic, antirheumatic, and tonic.

sa·li'cion·al (sə·lĭsh'ŭn·ăl; -l), *n.* [G. (now *salizional*), fr. L. *salix* willow.] *Music.* A soft-toned labial organ stop, usually of 8-foot pitch. When of 4-foot or 2-foot pitch it is often called **sal'i·cet** (săl'ĭ·sĕt).

Salic law. **a** A code or compilation of the customary laws, chiefly relating to torts, crimes, and procedure, of the Germanic tribes, including part of the laws of the Salian, or Merovingian, Franks. It was probably made near the end of the 5th century. **b** The provision of this law stating that "Of Salic land no portion shall come to a woman; but the whole of the inheritance of the land shall come to the male sex" (5th par., chap. 59); hence, the law or rule, consisting in an application of this law to succession to the crown, by which women were excluded from the throne in France in the contest for the French throne between Edward III of England and Philip VI of France in the 14th century and in Spain from 1714 to 1830.

sal'i·corn (săl'ĭ·kôrn), *n.* A salicornia.

Sal'i·cor'ni·a (săl'ĭ·kôr'nĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., of obscure origin; cf. F. *salicor, salicot, salicorne.*] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of fleshy maritime herbs (family Chenopodiaceae) having thick, jointed, leafless stems bearing the minute flowers immersed in the upper nodes, forming a spike. The utricle contains a single seed. The species, called *glasswort* or *marsh samphire*, are widely distributed. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

sal'i·cyl (săl'ĭ·sĭl), *n.* [*salicin* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* **a** = SALICYLYL. **b** The univalent radical $C_6H_4(OH).(o\text{-})$; orthohydroxy-phenyl. **c** Less commonly, the univalent radical, $C_6H_4(OH)CH_2$, of salicyl alcohol (saligenin).

salicyl-. *Chem.* = SALICYLO-, as in:

salicylaniliide	**salicylase**	**salicylyl**

sal'i·cyl·al (săl'ĭ·sĭl·ăl), *n.* *Chem.* **a** = SALICYLALDEHYDE. **b** The bivalent radical, $C_6H_4(OH)CH$, of which salicylaldehyde is the oxide.

sal'i·cyl·al'de·hyde (-ăl'dē·hīd), *n.* [*salicylic* + *aldehyde.*] *Chem.* A fragrant, colorless oil, $C_6H_4(OH)CHO$, found in the flowers of meadowsweet and also formed by oxidation of salicin, saligenin, etc.; salicylic aldehyde; ortho-hydroxy-benzaldehyde.

sal'i·cyl·am'ide (-ăm'ĭd; -īd; 157), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound, $C_6H_4(OH)CONH_2$, made by treating methyl salicylate with strong ammonia; salicylic amide. It is used as a substitute for salicylic acid.

sal'i·cyl'ate (săl'ĭ·sĭl'āt; sə·lĭs'ĭ·lāt; săl'ĭ·sĭl'āt), *n.* A salt or ester of salicylic acid.

sal'i·cyl'ate (-āt), *v. t.* To treat with salicylic acid.

sal'i·cyl'ic (săl'ĭ·sĭl'ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless crystalline acid, $C_6H_4(OH)CO_2H$, of sweetish acrid taste, occurring in many plants and in most fruits, often in the form of its methyl ester (see METHYL SALICYLATE); ortho-hydroxybenzoic (acid). It was formerly obtained from salicin, but is now made in large quantities from phenol (carbolic acid) by action of carbon dioxide on heated sodium phenolate. It is used as an antiseptic and preservative, in dye manufacture, and (in its salts) in the treatment of rheumatism.

sal'i·cyl'ide (săl'ĭ·sĭl'īd; -ĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-id.** [*salicylic* + *anhydride.*] *Chem.* **a** Any of certain anhydrides of salicylic acid; specif., a white crystalline compound, $(OC_6H_4CO)_4$, formed by condensation of four molecules of salicylic acid and called specif. *tetrasalicylide* as disting. from *disalicylide*, $(C_7H_4O_3)_2$, *polysalicylide*, $(C_7H_4O_3)_x$, etc. **b** *Rare.* Salicylaldehyde.

sal'i·cyl·ism (-sĭl·ĭz'ĭm), *n.* *Med.* The condition produced by the excessive use of salicylic acid or salicylates.

sal'i·cyl·ize (-īz), *v. t.* [*salicylic* + *-ize.*] *Med.* To treat (a patient) with salicylic acid or its compounds until physiological effects are produced.

sal'i·cyl'o- (săl'ĭ·sĭl'ō-), **salicyl-.** *Chem.* A combining form for *salicylic.*

sal'i·cyl'ous ac'id (săl'ĭ·sĭl'ŭs). *Chem.* Salicylaldehyde. *Now Rare.*

sal'i·cy·lu'ric (-sĭ·lū'rĭk), *adj.* [*salicyl* + *uric.*] *Biochem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $C_9H_9NO_4$, found in the urine after the administration of salicylic acid. It is a salicyl derivative of glycine. Cf. HIPPURIC.

sal'i·cyl'yl (săl'ĭ·sĭl'ĭl), *n.* [*salicyl* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical, $C_6H_4(OH)CO$, of salicylic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

sa'li·ence (sā'lĭ·ĕns; 159), **sa'li·en·cy** (-ĕn·sĭ), *n.* [See SALIENT.] **1.** The quality of being salient. Specif.: **a** Agility in leaping and springing. *Leigh Hunt.* **b** Prominence; emphasis; as, to give *salience* to the important points. **c** The quality of having a salient point or points; as, an argument without *salience.*

2. A salient, prominent, or significant, feature, detail, point, or the like; as, to seize the *saliences* of a story.

sa'li·ent (sā'lĭ·ĕnt; 159), *adj.* [L. *saliens, -entis*, pres. part. of *salire* to leap. See SALLY.] **1.** Moving by leaps or springs; leaping; bounding; jumping.

2. a Spouting forth or up; jetting; — of water.

> He had in himself a *salient*, living spring of generous and manly action. *Burke.*

b Shooting out or up; springing; projecting.

3. Projecting outwardly; as, a *salient* angle (opp. to REENTERING ANGLE). See BASTION, *Illust.*

4. Hence, appearing above or beyond a general line, surface, or level; prominent; conspicuous; noticeable; as, one's *salient* traits.

5. *Fort.* Pointing away from the center of the fortification.

6. *Her.* Represented in a leaping position with both hind feet on the ground; in ancient armory, rampant leaning somewhat forward.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See PROMINENT.

— **sa'li·ent·ly,** *adv.*

Lion Salient.

sa'li·ent (sā'lĭ·ĕnt), *n.* **1.** *Fort.* A salient angle or part.

2. *Mil.* An outwardly projecting part of a trench system or line of defense.

salient batrachian *or* **amphibian.** One of the Salientia.

Sa'li·en'ti·a (sā'lĭ·ĕn'shĭ·ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See SALIENT, *adj.*] *Zool.* An order comprising the majority of existing Amphibia, characterized by absence of the tail in the adult state. The hind legs are long and usually fitted for jumping. It includes the frogs, toads, and tree toads, and is divided into the suborders Aglossa, Linguata, and Costata. Syn. *Anura.* — **sa'li·en'ti·an** (-shĭ·ăn; -shăn), *adj.* & *n.*

salient point. **a** *Obs.* The heart as it first moves in an embryo. **b** *Archaic.* Beginning; starting point. **c** A prominent feature or detail. **d** *Math. Rare.* A point of a curve where the first derivative is discontinuous, or where the direction of the tangent changes abruptly.

salient pole. *Elec.* **a** A magnet pole which projects toward the armature of an electric machine. **b** *pl.* The poles at the extremities of a magnet. Cf. CONSEQUENT POLES.

sa·lif'er·ous (sə·lĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *sal* salt + *-ferous.*] Producing, or impregnated with salt; salt-bearing.

sal'i·fi'a·ble (săl'ĭ·fī'ä·b'l), *adj.* [See SALIFY.] *Chem.* Capable of being salified.

sal'i·fi·ca'tion (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* *Chem.* Act, process, or result of salifying; the state of being salified.

sal'i·fy (săl'ĭ·fī), *v. t.*; SAL'I·FIED (-fīd); SAL'I·FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *salifier.*] *Chem.* **a** To combine or impregnate with a salt. **b** To form a salt with; to convert into a salt; as, to *salify* a base by treatment with an acid or an acid by treatment with a base.

sa·lig'e·nin (sə·lĭj'ē·nĭn), **sa·lig'e·nol** (-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*salicin* + *-gen.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline compound, $C_6H_4(OH)CH_2OH$, obtained by hydrolysis of salicin, by reduction of salicylaldehyde, etc.; ortho-hydroxy benzyl alcohol.

sal'i·got (săl'ĭ·gŏt), *n.* [F.] The water chestnut *Trapa natans.*

Sa'li·i (sā'lĭ·ī), *n. pl.* [L., lit., the leapers.] *Rom. Relig.* A priesthood consisting originally of two bodies of twelve members each, the **Sa'li·i Pa'la·ti'ni** (păl'ä·tī'nī), war priests of Mars, and the **Sa'li·i Col·lī'ni** or **A'go·nen'ses** (kŏ·lī'nī, äg'ō·nĕn'sēz), war priests of Quirinus, who were united in historical times in the service of Jupiter, Mars, and Quirinus. Their function was to secure the favor of the war god. The occasions of their chief ceremonials were the **Quinquatrus,** March 19, and the **Armilustrium,** October 19.

sa·li'na (sə·lī'nä), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *salinae*, pl., saltworks, fr. *sal* salt. See SALT.] **1.** A salt marsh, pond, or lake, enclosed from the sea.

2. Saltworks.

3. A place where deposits of crystallized salt are found.

Sa·li'na (sə·lī'nä), *n.* [From *Salina*, N. Y.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the American Silurian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The formation includes the most important salt beds of New York and adjacent States.

Sa·li'na (sä·lē'nä), *n.* An Indian of Salinan stock.

Sa·li'nan (-năn), *adj.* Designating, or pertaining to, an almost extinct linguistic family comprising the Indians of the San Antonio and San Miguel missions in southern California.

sal'i·na'tion (săl'ĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.* Treatment with salt or salt solution.

sa'line (sā'lĭn), *adj.* [F. *salin*, fr. (assumed) L. *salinus;* cf. L. *salinae* salt works, *salinum* saltcellar. See SALINA.] **1.** Consisting of salt, or containing salt; saliferous; as, *saline* particles, substances, or springs; a *saline* solution.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, salt or salts; salty.

3. *Pharm. & Med.* Consisting of or pertaining to the salts of the alkali metals or of magnesium; as, a *saline* cathartic.

sa'line (sā'lĭn *or, esp. Brit.*, sä·lēn'), *n.* [See SALINE, *adj.;* cf. SALINA.] **1.** A salt spring; a natural deposit of common salt or of any other soluble salt, such as may be left by the evaporation of a lake; a salina.

2. a A metallic salt; esp., a salt of potassium, sodium, or magnesium with a cathartic action; also an aqueous solution of one or more such salts. **b** A crude potash obtained from beetroot residues and similar sources.

3. *pl.* Collectively, the naturally occurring soluble salts, as common salt, sodium carbonate, sodium nitrate, potassium salts, borax, etc.

4. *Physiol.* A saline solution, esp. physiological salt solution for mammals.

saline dome. *Geol.* A salt dome.

Sal'i·nel'la (săl'ĭ·nĕl'ä), *n.* [NL.; so called because found in *salines* and raised in *saline* aquariums.] *Zool.* A genus of minute animals of doubtful relationship (see MESOZOA), having the body composed of a single layer of cells surrounding a central digestive cavity.

sal'i·nelle' (săl'ĭ·nĕl'), *n.* [F.] *Geol.* A mud volcano which erupts saline mud.

saline water. See MINERAL WATER.

sa·lin'i·fi·ca'tion (sə·lĭn'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [*saline* + *-fication.*] Process of making salt. *Rare.*

sa·lin'i·form (sə·lĭn'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* Having the form or qualities of a salt.

sa·lin'i·ty (-tĭ), *n.* The quality or degree of being saline; saltness.

sa'lin·ize (sā'lĭn·īz), *v. t.* [*saline* + *-ize.*] To impregnate or treat with a salt.

sa·li'no- (sə·lī'nō-). A combining form from *saline*, denoting *saline and*, as in **sa·li'no·sul·phu're·ous, sa·li'no·ter're·ous.**

sal'i·nom'e·ter (săl'ĭ·nŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [L. *sal* salt + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the amount of salt in a solution; a hydrometer specially graduated so as to indicate directly the percentage of a particular salt (esp. common salt) in a solution of it. — **sal'i·nom'e·try** (-trĭ), *n.*

Sa'lish (sā'lĭsh), *n.* An Indian of Salishan stock; esp., a Flathead; also, the language of these Indians. See FLATHEAD, 1 b.

Sa'lish·an (sā'lĭsh·ăn; săl'ĭsh-), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating an American Indian linguistic family, formerly occupying a large area including the southern half of British Columbia, most of the State of Washington, and parts of Oregon, Idaho, and Montana. The Salishan languages have been classified as Interior Salish, with seven subdivisions, and Coast Salish, with nine. They were spoken by 97 tribes of which the Bellacoola, Chehalis, Clallam, Coeur d' Alêne, Flathead, Nisqually, and Twana were among the most important.

sale. † SAIL, SHALL, SOUL.
sale'a·ble, etc. Var. of SALABLE, etc.
sal'eb (săl'ĕb). Var. of SALEP.
Sal'e·bim (săl'ē·bĭm). *D. Bib.*
sal'e·bros'i·ty (săl'ē·brŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Roughness; ruggedness. *Obs.*
sal'e·brous (săl'ē·brŭs), *adj.* [L. *salebrosus.*] Rough; rugged. *Obs.*
Sal'e·cha (săl'ē·kä). *D. Bib.*
salem. † SALAAM.
Sa'lem (sā'lĕm). *Bib.* [*D. Bib.*]
Sa·le'moth (sä·lē'mōth; -mŏth).
sal'em·pore. Var. of SALAMPORE.
sal'e·nix'on, *n.* = SAL ENIXUM.
sale'-o'ver, *n.* *Arch.* = OVERSAIL.
sal'er, *n.* [OF. *saliere.* See SALTCELLAR.] A saltcellar. *Obs.*
sal'et. Var. of SALLET.
sal'et. Var. of SALAD. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
salew. † SALLOW, willow; SALUE.
sale'ware', *n.* Merchandise. *Obs.*
sal'i·ant. Var. of SALIENT, *adj.*
Sa'li·ar'ic (sā'lĭ·ăr'ĭk), *adj.* = SALIAN.
sa'li·ance, *n.* [See SALIENCE, SALLY.] Onslaught. *Obs.*
Sa·li'ba (sä·lē'bä). Var. of SALIVA.
Sal'i·ca'les (săl'ĭ·kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] See SALICACEAE.
Sal'i·car'i·a'ce·ae (săl'ĭ·kăr'ĭ·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Salicaria* (obs. syn. of *Lythrum*) + *-aceae.*] Syn. of LYTHRACEAE.
salicyl alcohol. = SALIGENIN.
salicylic aldehyde. = SALICYLALDEHYDE.
sal'i·cyl'i·dene (săl'ĭ·sĭl'ĭ·dēn), *n.* [*salicylic* + *-idene.*] = SALICYLAL. b.
sal'i·gram (săl'ĭ·grăm), **sa'li·gra'ma.** Vars. of SALAGRAMA.
Sa'lim (sā'lĭm). *Bib.*
sal·im'e·ter (săl·ĭm'ē·tĕr), *n.* = SALINOMETER. — **sal·im'e·try** (-trĭ), *n.*
sa'lin (sā'lĭn). Var. of SALINE, *n.*
sa'line·ness (sā'lĭn·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* = SALINITY.
sal'i·nif'er·ous (săl'ĭ·nĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*saline* + *-ferous.*] = SALIFEROUS.
sa·li'nous (sə·lī'nŭs), *adj.* Saline. *Obs.*
Sa'lique' (sä·lēk'; săl'ĭk). Var. of SALIC.
Sal'i·sa (săl'ĭ·sä). *D. Bib.*
Sal'is·bu'ri·a (săl'ĭs·bū'rĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after R. A. *Salisbury* (1761–1829), Eng. botanist.] Syn. of GINKGO.
Salis'bur'y steak (sôlz'bĕr'ĭ). = HAMBURG STEAK.

sa'lite (sā'lĭt; săl'-), *n.* Also **sah'lite** (sä'-). [From *Sala*, town in Sweden.] A variety of pyroxene.

sa'lit·ed (sā'lĭt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Containing or impregnated with salt. *Now Rare.*

sa·li'va (sȧ·lī'vȧ), *n.* [L. See SALLOW, *adj.*] The fluid secreted by the glands discharging into the mouth; spittle. In man it is a mixture of the secretions of the salivary glands proper, the parotid, submaxillary, and sublingual (see SALIVARY GLAND), and the small glands of the mucous membrane. It is a somewhat turbid and viscid fluid, generally having a weakly alkaline reaction. Saliva serves to moisten the mucous membrane and the food, aiding in tasting, mastication, and especially in swallowing. Its most important constituent is ptyalin.

Sa·li'va (sȧ·lē'vȧ), *n.* An Indian of a Salivan tribe. — *adj.* = SALIVAN.

sa·li'val (sȧ·lī'vȧl), *adj.* [ML. *salivalis.*] Salivary. *Now Rare.*

Sa·li'van (sȧ·lē'vȧn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a South American Indian linguistic family occupying a large area in the upper valley of the Orinoco. It comprises the *Makus*, the *Salivas*, and probably the *Piaroas*, tribes of very primitive culture. See PIAROA.

sal'i·vant (săl'ĭ·vȧnt), *adj.* [L. *salivans*, pres. part. of *salivare*. See SALIVATE.] Causing or increasing the flow of saliva.

sal'i·vant, *n.* A salivant drug or agent; a sialagogue.

sal'i·var'y (săl'ĭ·vĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -vēr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *salivarius.*] *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to saliva or the glands which secrete it; producing or carrying saliva.

salivary calculi. See CALCULUS, 1.

salivary corpuscles. See TONSIL.

salivary gland. *Anat. & Zool.* A gland which secretes saliva; in a broad sense, any of various glands discharging a fluid secretion into the mouth cavity; in man, esp., any of the large compound racemose glands known as the *parotid, sublingual,* and *submaxillary* glands. The poison glands of snakes are modified salivary glands.

sal'i·vate (săl'ĭ·vāt), *v.;* -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -VAT'ING (-vāt'ĭng). [L. *salivatus*, past part. of *salivare* to salivate. See SALIVA.] *Transitive:* **1.** To produce an abnormal flow of saliva in; to produce salivation or ptyalism in, as by the use of mercury.

2. *Zool.* To chew or mix with saliva, as in the production of a cementlike material by termites for nest building.

—, *Intransitive:* To secrete or have a flow of saliva, esp. in excess.

sal'i·va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *salivation*, fr. L. *salivatio.*] *Physiol.* Act or process of salivating; an excessive secretion of saliva, often accompanied with soreness of the mouth and gums; ptyalism.

sal'i·va'tor (săl'ĭ·vā'tĕr), *n.* *Med.* A sialagogue. — **sal'i·va'to·ry** (-vā'tō·rĭ), *adj.*

sa·li'vous (sȧ·lī'vŭs), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *saliveux*, fr. L. *salivosus* slavering.] Pertaining to saliva; of the nature of saliva.

Sa'lix (sā'lĭks), *n.* [L., the willow. See SALLOW, *n.*] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of shrubs and trees typifying the family Salicaceae; the willows, osiers, and sallows. They are distinguished from *Populus* by having the bracts of the ament entire, and by the few stamens (2–10). The 200 or more species are widely distributed in temperate and cold regions. See WILLOW; OSIER, 1; SALLOW. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

salle (săl), *n.* [Perh. fr. F. *sale* soiled.] *Paper Mfg.* Spoiled paper.

‖**salle** (sȧl), *n.* [F.] A room; a hall.

‖**salle' à man'ger'** (sȧl' ȧ mȧN'zhā'). [F.] Dining room.

sal'lee (săl'ē), *n.* [Eng. dial. *sally*, var. of SALLOW, *n.*] In Australia: **a** Any of several wattles. **b** Black sally.

sal'lee·man (săl'ē·mȧn), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [From *Sali*, or *Sallee*, Morocco.] **1.** A Moorish pirate; — called also *Sallee rover.*

2. A velella.

sal'len·ders (săl'ĕn·dĕrz), *n. pl.* [F. *solandres, solandre.*] *Veter.* An eczematous eruption similar to malanders, occurring on the hind leg of a horse, in front of the hock.

sal'let (săl'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [F. *salade*, fr. It. *celata*, fr. L. (*cassis*) *caelata*, fr. *caelare, caelatum*, to engrave in relief; — from its engraved figures.] A light kind of helmet of simple form, with or without a visor, and with a projection over the neck, common during the 15th century. See HELMET, *Illust.*

sal'let. Archaic & dial. var. of SALAD.

sal'li·er (săl'ĭ·ẽr), *n.* One who sallies.

sal'lies (săl'ĭz), *n. pl.* Saloon pistols; — a schoolboy nickname. *Kipling.*

sal'loo (sȧl'ōō), *n.* Also **sal'lo.** [Hind. *sālū.*] An East Indian red twilled cotton or calico or a similar cloth made in England.

sal'low (săl'ō), *n.* [ME. *sallow, salwe*, tr. AS. *sealh;* akin to OHG. *salaha*, G. *salweide*, ON. *selja*, L. *salix*, OIr. *sail.* See SALLOW, *adj.*] **1.** Any European broad-leaved species of willow, esp. *Salix caprea*, the great sallow. Its wood is used for charcoal and various implements, and its bark for tanning.

2. A willow twig or shoot.

3. = SALLEE.

sal'low (săl'ō), *adj.;* SAL'LOW·ER (săl'ō·ẽr); SAL'LOW·EST. [AS. *salu;* akin to D. *zaluw*, OHG. *salo*, Icel. *sölr* dirty yellow, and perh. to L. *saliva* saliva, *salix* willow; basic idea: dirty gray. See SALLOW, *n.;* cf. SALIVA.] **a** Having any of several colors averaging reddish-yellow in hue, and of low saturation and high brilliance. **b** Of a pale reddish-yellow color, suggesting sickliness; — usually said of the skin, complexion, etc.

Syn. — Yellowish, muddy; pallid, wan.

Ant. — Clear; rosy.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

sallow-cheeked	**sallow-complexioned**	**sallow-looking**
sallow-colored	**sallow-faced**	**sallow-visaged**

sal'low (săl'ō), *v. t.;* -LOWED (-ōd); -LOW·ING. To make sallow.

sallow thorn. The sea buckthorn.

sallow willow. The great sallow. See SALLOW, *n.*, 1.

sal'low·y (săl'ō·ĭ), *adj.* Abounding in sallows.

sal'ly (săl'ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [F. *saillie*, fr. *saillir* to gush out, to project, in OF. also to leap, dance, rush, fr. L. *salire* to leap, spring; akin to Gr. *hallesthai*, Skr. *ucchalati* he springs up. Cf. ASSAIL, DESULTORY, 1st EXILE, EXULT, INSOLENT, INSULT, RESILIENT, SALACIOUS, SALIENT, SALMON, SALTATION, SALTIER, SOMERSAULT.] **1.** A rushing or bursting forth; specif.: **a** A sortie of troops from a place besieged to attack the besiegers. **b** = SALLY PORT **a.**

2. A brief outbreak into activity or expression; an outburst, as of affection or temper.

> Fretted with *sallies* of his mother's kisses. *Wordsworth.*

3. An excursion, esp. one away from the usual track; also, a trip or jaunt; as, to make a *sally* into the country.

4. a A flight of fancy, liveliness, wit, or the like; a flashing forth of a quick and active mind. "The . . . mirth with which she enjoyed his sallies." *Scott.* **b** A spoken or written passage of brilliant, witty, or audacious character.

5. Transgression of the limits of soberness or steadiness; a bold violation of custom or propriety, escapade.

6. A leaping forth; a darting; a spring. *Archaic & Dial.*

7. *Arch.* A projection, esp. of a rafter or the like notched to fit over a plate or horizontal beam so as to jut beyond it.

8. *Change Ringing.* **a** = HANDSTROKE, 2. **b** The grip of a bell rope.

sal'ly (săl'ĭ), *v. i.;* SAL'LIED (-ĭd); SAL'LY·ING. [From SALLY, *n.*] **1.** To leap or rush out; to burst forth; to issue suddenly, as troops from a fortified place to attack besiegers.

2. To leave one's home, station, or the like, as for a walk or journey; — usually with *forth.*

3. To leap, spring, or dance. *Obs.*

sal'ly (săl'ĭ; sȧl'ĭ), *n.* **a** *Ir.* The European house wren. **b** *Brit.* A stone fly.

sal'ly (săl'ĭ; sȧl'ĭ). **a** Dial. var. of SALLOW, *adj.* **b** Dial. Eng. var. of SALLOW, willow. **c** *Australia.* = SALLEE.

Sal'ly, Sal'lie (săl'ĭ), *n.* Dim. of SARAH; — used as fem. proper name.

Sal'ly·bloom' (săl'ĭ·blōōm'), *n.* [E. dial. See 1st SALLOW; BLOOM.] The great willow herb. See WILLOW HERB.

Sally Brass. See BRASS, SAMPSON.

Sal'ly Lunn' (lŭn'). Also **sal'ly lunn'.** [From a woman, *Sally Lunn*, said to have first made the cakes, and sold them in the streets of Bath, Eng.] A teacake slightly sweetened, and raised with yeast, baked as biscuits or in a thin loaf, and eaten hot with butter.

sal'ly·man (săl'ĭ·mȧn), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [See SALLEEMAN.] The velella.

Sal'ly Nix'on (săl'ĭ nĭk's'n). Corruption of SAL ENIXUM.

sally picker [*sally* sallow (i. e., willow).] **a** Chiffchaff. **b** Willow wren. **c** *Ireland.* Sedge warbler.

sally port. **a** *Fort.* A postern gate, or a passage underground, from the inner to the outer works or from the covered way to the glacis, for troops in a sortie. **b** *Nav.* Formerly, a large port on each quarter of a fire ship, for escape of the men when the train was fired; also, a large port in an old-fashioned three-decker.

sal'ly·wood' (săl'ĭ·wōōd'), *n.* **a** Willow (sallow) wood. **b** = MOUNTAIN HOLLY **a.**

sal'ma (săl'mȧ), **salm** (sȧlm), *n.* [It. *salma* burden, load.] **a** A varying measure of capacity of Italy, Sicily, etc. See MEASURE, *Table.* **b** See WEIGHT, *Table.*

Sal'ma·cis (săl'mȧ·sĭs), *n.* [L. *Salmacis*, fr. Gr. *Salmakis.*] A fountain in ancient Caria, fabled to effeminate all who drank of it; also, the nymph of this fountain. See HERMAPHRODITUS.

sal'ma·gun'di (săl'mȧ·gŭn'dĭ), *n.* [F. *salmigondis*, of obscure orig.; cf. It. *salame* salt meat, and It. & L. *condire* to pickle.] **1.** A mixed dish, as of chopped meat and pickled herring, with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

2. Hence, a heterogeneous mixture; medley; potpourri.

3. [*cap.*] A periodical, devoted chiefly to political and social satire, published 1807 in New York, by Washington Irving and James K. Paulding.

sal'mi (săl'mĭ), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A ragout of game partly roasted and then stewed in a sauce.

sal'mi·ac (săl'mĭ·ăk), *n.* [Cf. F. *salmiac*, G. *salmiak.*] *Old Chem.* Sal ammoniac. See AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.

‖**sal mi'cro·cos'mi·cum** (săl mĭ'krō·kŏz'mĭ·kŭm). [NL.] *Old Chem.* Microcosmic salt.

sal'mine (săl'mēn; -mĭn), *n.* Also **-min.** *Biochem.* A protamine obtained from the sperm of fishes of the genus *Salmo.*

‖**sal mi·ra'bi·le** (săl mĭ·răb'ĭ·lē). [NL.] *Old Chem.* Glauber's salt.

Sal'mo (săl'mō), *n.* [L., salmon.] *Zool.* A genus of which the salmon of the Atlantic (*S. salar*) is the type. In its broader and older sense it includes all the salmons and trouts. In its restricted sense it excludes the salmon of the Pacific, the chars, and other forms, but it still contains many forms of trout of Europe and western North America.

salm'on (săm'ŭn), *n.;* *pl.* SALMON, rarely SALMONS (săm'ŭnz). See PLURAL, *Note.* [ME. *saumoun, salmon*, fr. OF. *saumon*, fr. L. *salmo, salmonis*, prob. fr. the root of *salire* to leap. See SALLY.] **1.** A large soft-finned fish (*Salmo salar*) living in the sea near the coasts, and ascending, for the purpose of spawning, many European and American rivers tributary to the northern North Atlantic. Its size, gameness, and beauty, and the excellence of its rich and characteristically flavored flesh, which is of an orange-pink color when cooked, make it the most highly esteemed of game fishes. It attains an average weight of fifteen pounds. Though the salmon enters the streams in the spring or summer, the eggs are laid in the fall, and the young remain for a year or two in fresh water before descending to the sea. It varies much in color and appearance according to age, locality, season, etc., and various names (cf. PARR, GRILSE, SMOLT) distinguish these conditions. See LANDLOCKED SALMON, OUANANICHE.

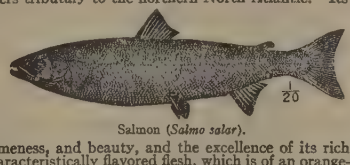

Salmon (*Salmo salar*).

2. In a broader sense (often with a qualifying term), any of certain fishes closely allied to the above; esp., those of the genus *Oncorhynchus*, which live in, and ascend the rivers tributary to, the northern North Pacific. Six species are known, of which the quinnat salmon (*O. tschawytscha*) and the blueback, or red salmon (*O. nerka*), are the most important as food fishes. The salmons of this genus spawn but once, and die without returning to the sea.

3. In local or popular usage (often with qualifying terms), any of various other fishes having some point of resemblance (in some cases flesh of a pink color) to a true salmon; as: **a** A spiny-finned fish (*Arripis trutta*) of the coasts of Australia and New Zealand, little valued. **b** The barramunda (see CERATODUS). **c** *Southern U. S.* A weakfish (*Eriscion nebulosus*). **d** The walleyed pike.

4. The fresh or cured flesh of any variety of this fish, esp. *S. salar* and several species of *Oncorhynchus*, used as food. The latter is canned in large quantities.

5. The color of the salmon's flesh, reddish red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) and PHRASES are:

salmon-breeding	**salmon fishing**	**salmon rod**
salmon color	**salmon hatchery**	**salmon smelt**
salmon-colored	**salmon-haunted**	**salmon spear**
salmon fisher	**salmon-rearing**	**salmon spearing**
salmon fisherman	**salmon-red**	**salmon steak**
salmon fishery	**salmon river**	**salmon-tinted**

salm'on (săm'ŭn), *adj.* Of the color salmon.

Sal'mon (săl'mŏn), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *Salmōn*, fr. Heb. *Salmōn.*] Masc. proper name. *Bib.*

salm'on·ber'ry (săm'ŭn·bĕr'ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** A large red-flowered raspberry (*Rubus spectabilis*) native to the northern Pacific coast; also, its salmon-colored edible berry. **b** A white-flowered raspberry (*R. parviflorus*) of the United States, the western representative of the purple-flowering raspberry; also, its fruit. **c** = CLOUDBERRY.

salmon brick. An underburned brick.

salmon cloud. = NOAH'S ARK **d.**

salmon disease. A disease of dogs, coyotes, and foxes, caused by eating salmon or trout infested with cysts of flukes (*Nanophyes salmincola*), which mature in the intestines, producing depression, weakness, emaciation and edema of the face.

Sal'mo·nel'la (săl'mō·nĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bacteriol.* **a** A genus of aerobic Gram-negative bacteria of the family Bacteriaceae, associated with acute inflammations in the intestines of animals. They grow well on artificial media and form acid and gas on many carbohydrates but not on lactose, sucrose, or salicin. *S.* (syn. *Bacillus*) *enteritidis* is the cause of epidemic meat poisoning; *S. paratyphi* (syn. *Bacillus paratyphosus* A) and *S. schotimülleri* (syn. *B. paratyphosus* B) of paratyphoid fever; *S.* (syn. *Bacterium*) *psittacosis* of psittacosis, or parrot fever; *S.* (syns. *Bacillus, Bacterium*) *pullorum* of bacillary white diarrhea of poultry; *S.* (syn. *Bacillus*) *gallinarum* of fowl typhoid; and *S.* (syns. *Bacillus, Bacterium*) *suipestifer* of salmonellosis. **b** [*not cap.;* *pl.* -LAE (-ē).] Any bacterium of this genus.

sal'mo·nel·lo'sis (săl'mō·nē·lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Infection with bacteria of the genus *Salmonella;* specif., *Veter.:* **a** A slightly contagious disease of swine caused by *Salmonella* (syn. *Bacterium*) *suipestifer* and resembling hog cholera. **b** = FOWL TYPHOID.

salm'on·et (săm'ŭn·ĕt), *n.* [*salmon* + *-et.* Cf. SAMLET.] Samlet.

Sal·mo'neus (săl·mō'nūs; -nē·ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Salmōneus.*] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Aeolus, killed by a thunderbolt for his presumption in deeming himself equal to Zeus and for his impiety in imitating lightning.

salmon family. The Salmonidae.

salmon fly. **1.** A stone fly, esp. the larger species. *Western U. S.*

2. Any of various artificial flies used in salmon fishing.

salmon herring. Milkfish. *Australia.*

Sal·mon'i·dae (săl·mŏn'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SALMO.] *Zool.* A family of soft-finned fishes (order Isospondyli) including the salmons and allied forms. As generally understood it includes the salmons, trouts, New Zealand whitebaits, whitefishes, graylings, smelts, and numerous others distinguished especially by their rather elongate form, small scales, and the presence of an adipose fin. As now commonly restricted, it constitutes a suborder **Sal'mo·noi'de·i** (săl'mō·noi'dē·ĭ), syn. **Sal'mo·noi'de·a** (-dē·ȧ), each of the fishes mentioned above being made the type of a family; *Salmonidae* being restricted to the salmons and trouts. — **sal'mo·nid** (săl'mō·nĭd), *n. & adj.* — **sal'mo·noid** (-noid), *adj. & n.*

sal·mon'i·form (săl·mŏn'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* Resembling a salmon.

salmon ladder, leap, *or* **stair.** = FISH LADDER.

sal'mo·noid (săl'mō·noid), *adj.* [*salmon* + *-oid.*] Like, or pert. to, the typical salmons. — *n.* A salmonoid fish.

salmon oil. See OIL, *Table II.*

salmon peal *or* **peel.** A young salmon.

salmon pink. The color salmon. — **salm'on-pink',** *adj.*

sal'mons·ite (săl'mŭnz·ĭt), *n.* [After F. A. *Salmons*, Am. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A hydrous manganese iron phosphate occurring in buff-colored, cleavable masses. Sp. gr., 2.9.

salmon trout. **a** The European sea trout (*Salmo trutta*). **b** The namaycush. **c** Locally, the cutthroat trout, the steelhead trout, or other large trout of western North America. **d** *Alaska.* The Dolly Varden trout. **e** In Australia, the young of the fish *Arripis trutta.* See SALMON, 3 **a.**

salmon wheel. A device for catching salmon in large quantities, consisting of a large revolving wheel which is suspended in the water and turned by the current. Attached to it are scoop nets which catch the fish passing beneath.

sal·na'tron (săl·nā'trŏn), *n.* [L. *sal* salt + E. *natron.*] Crude sodium carbonate.

sal'o- (săl'ō-), **sal-.** Comb. form for *salicylic*, as in *salol.*

Sal'ol (săl'ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*salicylic* + 2d *-ol.*] A trade-mark for phenyl salicylate, $C_6H_4(OH)CO_2C_6H_5$, used as an antiseptic and antipyretic; also [*not cap.*], the substance bearing this trade-mark.

Sa·lo'me (sȧ·lō'mē), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *Salōmē*, fr. Heb. *shālōm* peace, completeness, welfare. Cf. SOLOMON.] **1.** Fem. proper name. F. *Salomé* (sȧ'lō'mā'); G. *Salome* (zȧ'lō·mȧ).

2. *Bib.* Daughter of Herodias, who, instructed by her mother, asked for the head of John the Baptist from Herod as a reward for her dancing. *Matt.* xiv. 8.

3. *Bib.* A woman who was present at the crucifixion and who visited the burial place of Jesus.

4. The title and heroine of an opera (1905) by Richard Strauss, based upon the drama (1891) by Oscar Wilde.

sa·lom'e·ter (sȧ·lŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* **a** A salinometer. **b** An apparatus for determining ash, as in sugar products, by conductivity measurements. — **sa·lom'e·try** (-trĭ), *n.*

sal'o·mon (săl'ō·mŏn), *n.* The Mass; — used as a beggars' oath. *Archaic.*

‖**sa·lon'** (sȧ'lôN'), *n.;* *pl.* SALONS (-lôN'). [F. See SALOON.] **1.** Orig., a saloon (sense 1); now, usually, a drawing room, esp. in a fashionable French home.

2. A reception held in a French salon, esp. one at which celebrities gather; hence, a fashionable assemblage or "at

---

sal'i·var'i·ous, *a.* [L. *salivarius* slimy.] Salivous. *Obs.*

sall. ✝ SALE, hall; SELF.

sall (*dial.* sĭl, sȧl). Var. of SHALL. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

sal'lad. ✝ SALLET.

Sal'la·i (săl'ȧ·ĭ; săl'ĭ). *Bib.*

sallam. ✝ SALAAM.

‖**salle' d'armes'** (sȧl'dȧrm'). [F.] Literally, room of arms; specif., a fencing school or room.

‖**salle' d'at'tente'** (dȧ'tȧNt'). [F.] Waiting room.

‖**salle' de jeu'** (dĕ zhŭ'). [F.] Gambling hall.

sallendine. ✝ CELANDINE.

sal'lid. Sallied. *Ref. Sp.*

Sal'lie. Var. of SALLY. [3.]

Sal'lier' pa·py'ri. See PAPYRUS,

sal'low·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

sal'low·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Sal'lu (săl'ū). *Bib.*

Sal·lu'mus (sȧ·lū'mŭs). *Bib.*

salm. ✝ PSALM.

Salm (sȧlm), *n.* See STAR, *Table.*

Sal'ma, Sal'mah (săl'mȧ). *Bib.*

Sal'ma·na (săl'mȧ·nȧ). *D. Bib.*

Sal'ma·na'sar (-nā'sẽr). *Bib.*

Sal·mi'as (sȧl·mĭ'ȧs). *D. Bib.*

sal'mis (săl'mĭ; *F.* sȧl'mē'), *n.* = SALMI.

Sal·mo'na (sȧl·mō'nȧ). *D. Bib.*

Sal·mo'ne (-nē). *Bib.*

salm'on·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

salm'wood', *n.* = PRINCEWOOD **a.**

salob. ✝ SALEP.

Sa'lom (sā'lŏm). *Bib.*

Sal'o·mi (săl'ō·mĭ). *D. Bib.*

Sa·lo'mith (sȧ·lō'mĭth). *D. Bib.*

Sal'o·mon (săl'ō·mŏn). *D. Bib.*

Sal'o·mon. ✝ SOLOMON.

Sal'o·mo'ni·a (săl'ō·mō'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. ML. sigillum *Salomonis* Solomon's seal.] Syn. of POLYGONATUM.

Sal'o·mo'ni·an (săl'ō·mō'nĭ·ȧn), **Sal'o·mon'ic** (-mŏn'ĭk), *adj.* = SOLOMONIC.

bome" which takes its character from the kind of notables in attendance; as, to see a certain poet regularly at Mrs. B's literary *salons*.
3. An apartment for the reception and exhibition of works of art; hence [*cap.*], an annual exhibition of paintings, sculptures, etc., held in Paris by the Société dēs Artistes Français (Society of French Artists); — sometimes called the ***Old Salon***. ***New Salon*** is a popular name for an annual exhibition of paintings, sculptures, etc., held in Paris at the Champs de Mars, by the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts (National Society of Fine Arts), a body of artists who, in 1890, seceded from the Society of French Artists.

Sa·lon′del Pra′do (sä·lōn′ dĕl prä′thō; 112). See PRADO, 1.

sa·lon′ mu′sic (sȧ′lŏn′; säl′ŏn). Instrumental music of a light, pleasing, and often, sentimental character, suitable for the drawing room rather than for serious, artistic performance.

sa·loon′ (sȧ·lōōn′), *n.* [F. *salon*, fr. It. *salone*, aug. of *sala* hall, room, of G. orig.; cf. OHG. *sal* house, hall, G. *saal*; akin to AS. *sæl*, *sele*, D. *zaal*, ON. *salr*.] **1.** A spacious, lofty, and elegant apartment, as in a palace or manor house, for the reception and entertainment of guests or for works of art; a large and elaborate drawing room.

The gilded *saloons* in which the first magnates of the realm . . . gave banquets and balls. *Macaulay.*

2. An apartment or hall, usually elaborately decorated, serving as a drawing room, ballroom, or the like, or for some other (specified) purpose; as, a restaurant with a *saloon*; the dining *saloon* of a ship; a shaving *saloon*. Specif., a large cabin on shipboard esp. for first-class passengers.
3. = SALON, 2. *Now Rare.*
4. In British usage: **a** Also ***saloon carriage***. A first-class railway coach without compartments and somewhat similar in arrangement and furnishings to an American parlor car. **b** Also ***saloon car***. A type of automobile resembling the sedan.
5. a *U.S.* A shop where intoxicating liquors are sold and drunk, commonly without meals. **b** *Brit.* In full ***saloon bar***. The best of the bars in an ordinary public house.

saloon deck. The deck on which the saloon is located.

sa·loon′ist (sȧ·lōōn′ĭst), *n.* One who keeps, frequents, or advocates a saloon or saloons. *U.S.*

sa·loon′keep′er (-kēp′ẽr), *n.* One who owns or manages a drinking saloon. *U.S.*

saloon pistol *or* **rifle.** A small light weapon used principally in a shooting saloon or gallery. *Chiefly Eng.*

sa·loop′ (sȧ·lōōp′), *n.* Also **sa·lop′** (sȧ·lŏp′). [From *salop*, *salup*, vars. of SALEP.] **1.** = SALEP.
2. The common sassafras.
3. A hot drink served with milk and sugar, and made from an infusion of powdered salep, or, sometimes, of sassafras. — **sa·lo′pi·an** (sȧ·lō′pĭ·ăn), *adj.*

Sa·lo′pi·an (sȧ·lō′pĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pert. to Salop, or Shropshire, England. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Salop.

Salopian ware. *Ceramics.* **a** Roman pottery, usually of red or white clay, found in Shropshire. **b** A modern Shropshire ware, generally porcelaneous, but rather coarse and opaque, first made towards the end of the 18th century.

salp (sälp), *n. Zool.* A salpa.

Sal′pa (säl′pȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *salpa* kind of stockfish, fr. Gr. *salpē*.] *Zool.* A genus of transparent barrel-shaped or fusiform free-swimming oceanic tunicates abundant in all warmer latitudes. Each species exists in two forms, one of which lives solitary, and produces, by budding from an internal organ, a series of the other kind. These are united side by side in a chain or cluster. Each individual of the chain is hermaphroditic, usually carrying only a single egg, which develops into an individual of the solitary kind. Also [*not cap.*], any member of this genus.—**sal·pa′cean** (säl·pā′shăn), *n. & adj.*

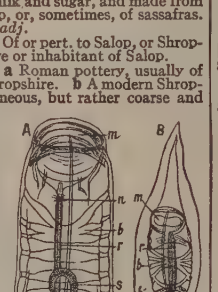

Salpa. *A* Solitary Individual. *B* Individual from a chain. *m* Branchial Aperture; *a* Atrial Aperture; *b*, *b′* Muscular Bands; *n* Nerve Ganglion; *r* Dorsal Lamina; *h* Heart; *o* Nucleus; *s* Chain of young Zooids developing from the Stolon *t*.

sal′pi·an (säl′pĭ·ăn), **sal′pid** (-pĭd), *n.* A salpa. *Rare.*

sal′pi·con (säl′pĭ·kŏn), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *salpicón*.] A ragout or rich compound of chopped meat or fish and vegetables with savory sauce, variously used.

Sal′pi·dae (säl′pĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The family consisting of the genus *Salpa*. Cf. HEMIMYARIA.

sal′pi·form (-fôrm), *adj.* [*Salpa* + *-form*.] Resembling a salpa.

Sal′pi·glos′sis (säl′pĭ·glŏs′ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *salpinx* trumpet + *glōssa* tongue; — in allusion to its tongulike stigma.] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of Chilean herbs of the potato family (Solanaceae), having large funnel-shaped variously colored flowers, often beautifully marked. The calyx is tubular and 5-cleft. Several are cultivated for ornament. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus.

salping-. = SALPINGO- (which see), as in **sal′pin·gec′to·my** (säl′pĭn·jĕk′tō·mĭ), **sal′pin·gem·phrax′is.** See -ECTOMY, etc.

sal·pin′gi·an (säl·pĭn′jĭ·ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to a salpinx.

sal·pin′gi·on (-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *salpinx* tube.] *Craniol.* The apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

sal·pin·gi′tis (säl′pĭn·jī′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *salping-* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of a salpinx, esp. a Fallopian, less commonly a Eustachian, tube. — **sal·pin·git′ic** (-jĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

-sal′pin·gi′tis. [NL.] A combining form of *salpingitis*, as in metro*salpingitis*, peri*salpingitis*.

sal·pin′go- (säl·pĭng′gō-), **salping-.** *Anat., Med., & Surg.* A combining form, Greek *salpingo-*, *salping-*, from *salpinx*, *salpingos*, meaning *a trumpet*, used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*: **a** *A Eustachian tube*, as in *salpingo*palatine. **b** *A Fallopian tube*, as in *salpingo*tomy. For words below see the word or element with which *salpingo* (sense **b**) is combined.

salpingocatheterism	**salpingo-ovariotomy**	**salpingorrhaphy**
salpingocele	**salpingo-ovaritis**	**salpingoscope**
salpingocyesis	**salpingopalatal**	**salpingostaphyline**
salpingomalleus	**salpingoperitonitis**	**salpingostenochoria**
salpingonasal	**salpingopexy**	**salpingostomatomy**
salpingo-oöphoritis	**salpingopterygoid**	**salpingostomy**

sal·pin′go-o′ö·pho·rec′to·my, **sal·pin′go-o·öph′o·ro·cele,** *n.* See SALPINGO- **b**.

sal·pin′go·pal′a·tine (säl·pĭng′gō·păl′ȧ·tĭn; -tīn), *adj. Anat.* Pertaining to the Eustachian tubes and the palate.

sal·pin′go·pha·ryn′ge·al (-fȧ·rĭn′jē·ăl; -fär′ĭn·jē′ăl), *adj. Anat.* Pertaining to the Eustachian tubes and pharynx.

sal′pin·got′o·my (säl′pĭng·gŏt′ō·mĭ), *n.* [*salpingo-* + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* The cutting of a Fallopian tube.

sal·pin′go-u·re′ter·os′to·my, *n.* See SALPINGO- **b**.

sal′pinx (säl′pĭngks), *n.*; *pl.* SALPINGES (säl·pĭn′jēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *salpinx*, *-ingos*, a trumpet.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A trumpet, used for sounding signals.
2. a *Anat.* A Eustachian tube. **b** A Fallopian tube.

-sal′pinx (-säl′pĭngks). [NL.] *Anat. & Med.* A combining form of *salpinx*, as in hydro*salpinx*, meso*salpinx*, pyo*salpinx*.

‖**sal plum′bi** (säl plŭm′bī). [NL.] *Old Chem.* Sugar of lead. See LEAD ACETATE.

sal′poid (säl′poid), *adj.* [*Salpa* + *-oid*.] Like, or pertaining to, *Salpa*.

‖**sal po′ly·chres′tum** (pŏl′ĭ·krĕs′tŭm), **sal po′ly·chres′tum Gla′se·ri** (glä′zĕ·rī). [NL.] *Old Chem.* Potassium sulphate.

‖**sal pru·nel′la** (prōō·nĕl′ȧ). Also **sal pru·nelle′** (-nĕl′), **sal pru·nel′lae** (-nĕl′ē). [NL.] Saltpeter (potassium nitrate) fused and cast in balls, cakes, or sticks.

‖**sal Sa·tur′ni** (sȧ·tûr′nī). [NL.] Salt of Saturn (lead).

salse (säls; säls), *n.* [F., fr. It. *salsa*, fr. L. *salsus* salted, salty. See SAUCE.] A mud volcano; — so called because often impregnated with salts.

‖**sal se′da·tī′vum** (sĕd′ȧ·tī′vŭm). [NL.] *Old Chem.* Sedative salt; boric acid.

sal′si·fy (säl′sĭ·fĭ), *n.* [F. *salsifis*, fr. It. *sassefrica*, of uncert. origin.] **1.** A European biennial herb (*Tragopogon porrifolius*) with long-peduncled heads of purple-rayed flowers. Its long fusiform root is edible and is often called *oyster plant*, or *vegetable oyster*.
2. A dish of boiled and seasoned roots of the salsify plant.

sal·sil′la (säl·sĭl′ȧ), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *salsa* sauce, kind of garlic. See SAUCE.] Any tropical American plant of the genus *Bomarea*, esp. *B. salsilla* of the Peruvian Andes, and *B. edulis* of the West Indies. The root of various species is boiled and eaten.

sal soda, *or* **sal′so′da** (säl′sō′dȧ), *n.* A form of sodium carbonate. See SODIUM CARBONATE.

Sal·so′la (säl·sō′lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. obs. It., dim. of *salso* salty. See SALSE.] *Bot.* A large genus of mostly Old World herbs or shrubs of the goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae), with variously shaped, often prickly leaves, and small greenish flowers, whose 4–5-pated perianth remains investing the utricle. *S. kali* is the common saltwort; *S. pestifer* is the Russian thistle. See BARILLA, 1; SALTWORT **a**. — **sal′so·la′ceous** (säl′sō·lā′shŭs), *adj.*

‖**sal suc′ci·nī** (sŭk′sĭ·nī). [L., salt of amber.] = AMBER, 2.

sal·su′gi·nous (säl·sū′jĭ·nŭs), *adj.* Also **sal·su′gi·nose** (-nōs). [L. *salsugo*, *-ginis*, saltness, fr. *salsus* salted, salt.] *Bot.* Halophytic.

salt (sôlt; 86), *n.* [AS. *sealt*; akin to OS., OFris., ON., & Goth. *salt*, D. *zout*, L. *sal*, Gr. *hals*, masc. (fem., the sea), OSlav. *solĭ*, OIr. *salann*, W. *halen*, Tocharian B *sālyi* salt, Lith. *saldus* sweet. Cf. SAL, SALAD, SALARY, SALINE, SALTCELLAR, SAUCE, SAUSAGE, SILT, SOUSE pickle.]
1. A colorless or white crystalline compound, known chemically as *sodium chloride* (NaCl), occurring abundantly in nature both solid and in solution, and used for seasoning food, for the preservation of meat, etc., for the manufacture of sodium, chlorine, and their compounds, in making glass and soap, in refrigerating, etc. Salt constitutes about 2.6 per cent of sea water and is found in small quantities in fresh water. It is present in all animal fluids, esp. in the urine. Salt is obtained commercially from deposits in the earth or by evaporation of natural brines, as sea water. The commercial article usually contains small quantities of deliquescent salts (magnesium chloride, calcium chloride) which cause it to attract moisture. Called also *common salt*.
2. A dish for salt at table; a saltcellar.
3. A That which preserves or purifies; a corrective; an antiseptic; as, the saving *salt* of skepticism. Cf. *with a pinch of salt*, under PINCH, *n.* **b** Allowance or deduction; modification; reserve.
4. That which gives piquant or pungent flavor; hence: **a** Taste; savor; smack; seasoning.

We have some *salt* of our youth in us. *Shak.*

b Piquancy; wit; pungency; sense; as, Attic *salt*.
5. a A salt marsh. **b** *pl. Dial. Eng.* Marshes flooded by the tide.
6. a In various phrases, food or keep, esp. as provided by a host or employer; — often with further implications; as, ***to eat one's salt***, to accept hospitality that binds one to his host in loyalty or dependence; ***to earn***, or ***make, one's salt***, to earn a bare living; ***to be worth one's salt***, to be worth one's keep; also, sometimes, to be highly deserving. **b** *Slang.* Money.
7. *Colloq.* **a** A sailor; — usually qualified by *old*. **b** A person seasoned by experience.
8. *Alchemy.* **a** The fixed or earthy element in matter, the two other primary elements being mercury and sulphur. **b** The principle of fixity and solidity.
9. *Chemistry.* Any of a class of compounds derived from acids by replacement of part or all of the acid hydrogen by a metal or metallike radical; as, $NaHSO_4$ and Na_2SO_4 are sodium *salts* of sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4). Salts are formed by the reaction of acids with bases (with or without elimination of water) and with metals and oxides, by direct union of their elements, and in other ways. True salts are ionic in character, their cations and anions being held together by electrostatic forces. Dissolved in water or fused, they conduct the electric current (with decomposition). The names of salts of *-ous* acids end in *-ite*; salts of *-ic* acids end in *-ate*, with a few exceptions. See 1st -ATE, 3. See ACID SALT; BASIC, *adj.*, **2 a**; NORMAL, *adj.*, **4 c**.
10. *Glass Mfg.* = GLASS GALL.
11. *Med. pl.* **a** Any mineral salt or saline mixture used as an aperient or cathartic, esp. Epsom salts, Rochelle salt, or Glauber's salt. **b** Short for *smelling salts*.
12. *Old Chem.* Any of a large number of substances resembling common salt in appearance, incombustibility, taste, or the like.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

salt barrel	**salt conveyer**	**salt dryer**
salt bed	**salt crusher**	**salt elevator**
salt brig	**salt crystal**	**salt evaporator**
salt chrome	**salt-cured**	**salt filler**
salt coffer	**salt drawer**	**salt filter**
salt fireman	**saltmaking**	**salt shovel**
salt firm	**saltman**	**salt soda**
salt furnace	**salt millman**	**salt-spilling**, *adj.*
salt grainer	**salt mine**	**saltspoon**
salt grinder	**salt miner**	**saltspoonful**
salt-hard	**salt pansmith**	**salt spring**
salt heaver	**salt pocket**	**saltsprinkler**
salt holder	**salt prairie**	**salt trimmer**
salt-incrusted	**salt press**	**salt trough**
salt kettle	**salt rammer**	**salt vase**
salt-laden	**salt refiner**	**salt washer**
salt loader	**salt room**	**salt-white**, *adj.*
salt-loving, *adj.*	**salt screen**	**saltwife**
salt lump	**salt seller**	**saltworker**
saltmaker	**salt shop**	**salt yard**

— ***above*** (*or* ***below***) ***the salt.*** At a seat toward the head (or foot) of the table; — from the old custom, among people of rank, of placing a large saltcellar, called a *salt-foot*, near the middle of a long table. — ***to put, cast, or lay salt on the tail of.*** To catch; to capture; — from the old practice of telling children that a bird can be caught by putting salt on its tail.

salt (sôlt; 86), *adj.*; SALT′ER (sôl′tẽr); SALT′EST. [AS. *sealt*, *salt*. See SALT, *n.*] **1.** Abounding in, or containing, salt; cured or seasoned with salt; smelling or tasting of salt; salted; saline; salty; as, *salt* beef, water, or tears; *salt* breezes.
2. Overflowed with salt water; as, a *salt* marsh.
3. Of earth, rock, etc., mixed with salt; hence, of land, barren.
4. Living or growing in salt water.
5. Bitter; sharp; pungent. *Now Rare.* "*Salt* scorn." *Shak.* "A *salt* apology." *Hooker.*
6. Costly; expensive; dear. *Dial. & Slang.*

salt (sôlt), *v.*; SALT′ED; SALT′ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To add salt to; to sprinkle, rub, impregnate, or season with salt, to preserve with salt or in brine; as, to *salt* fish, beef, or pork.
2. To season as if with salt; to flavor; to make piquant.

He *salted* his language in a manner I cannot repeat. *G. Meredith.*

3. Formerly, in universities, to put (a freshman) through a ceremony of taking salt. *Old Slang.*
4. To make salty.
5. To treat with salt or chemical salts.
6. To supply with salt; to feed salt to; as, to *salt* cattle.
7. To give to (something for sale or upon which a sale is based) an appearance of value, profitableness, or genuineness by fraudulent means; to plant, as a claim, or oil well; to doctor, as the accounts of a business.
8. = SALT AWAY. *Colloq.*
9. *Mining.* **a** To enrich artificially, usually with fraudulent intent, as a mine, by secretly placing valuable mineral in some of the working places. **b** To enrich, or impoverish, either intentionally or accidentally (samples taken for test purposes).

—, *Intransitive:* Often with *out*. **1.** To deposit salt; — of saline solutions.
2. To be deposited from a solution; — said esp. of soap.

salt away, salt down. To prepare with, or pack in, salt for preserving, as meat, eggs, etc.; hence, *Colloq.*, to save or invest safely, as money.

salt out. **a** To precipitate (a dissolved substance, as a dye or soap) from a solution by the addition of some salt, esp. common salt. **b** By extension, to precipitate by the addition of some substance other than a salt.

salt, *adj.* [From *assaut*, adv. & adj. *Oxf. E. D.*] Of animals, in heat; hence, of persons, salacious; lustful. *Obs.*

sal′ta (säl′tȧ), *n.* [L. *saltare* to leap. See SALTANT; cf. HALMA.] A game like halma played by two, each having 15 men, on a board of 100 squares.

salt acid. Hydrochloric acid.

sal′tant (säl′tănt), *adj.* [L. *saltans* pres. part. of *saltare* to dance, v. intens., fr. *salire* to leap. See SALLY.] Leaping; jumping; dancing. Hence: *Her.* Salient; — of small animals.

sal′ta·rel′lo (säl′tȧ·rĕl′ō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *saltare* to jump.] **a** A popular Italian dance, running with a hop step at the beginning of each measure. **b** Music for this dance, or having its rhythm, which is triple or sextuple and quick, and characterized by rhythmic breaks and skips and the saltereto figure. **c** The jack of a harpsichord.

sal tar′ta·ri (tär′tȧ·rĭ), *or* **tar′tar.** Salt of tartar.

sal′ta·ry (säl′tȧ·rĭ), *n.* [ML. *saltarium*, fr. L. *saltare* to leap.] A leap, usually at the limits of a preserve, which a deer could descend but not ascend. *Hist.*

sal′tate (säl′tāt), *v. i.* [See SALTANT.] **1.** To leap or dance; to move with saltations. *Rare.*
2. To undergo or exhibit saltation.

sal·ta′tion (säl·tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *saltatio*, fr. *saltare* to dance. See SALTANT.] **1.** A leaping or jumping; a leap or jump; also, dancing or advance marked by leaping or jumping.
2. A spurting forth; flow in spurts; — of arterial blood.
3. A sudden or abrupt change; an advance by a leap or leaps rather than by continuous gradations.
4. *Biol.* A marked deviation from the normal in cultures of an organism; a cultural mutation.
5. *Evolution.* Discontinuous variation; mutation. Cf. SALTATORY EVOLUTION.

sal′ta·tive·ness (säl′tȧ·tĭv·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Capacity for jumping.

‖**sal·ta′to** (säl·tä′tō), *adj.* [It., past part. of *saltare* to leap.] *Music.* In a springing, jumping manner; proceeding by skips; saltando. See ARCO SALTANDO.

Sal·ta′tor (säl·tā′tŏr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *saltator* dancer.] *Zool.* **a** A large genus of Neotropical birds of relatively large size and plain coloration, classified with either the finches or the tanagers. **b** [*not cap.*] A bird of this genus.

Sal′ta·to′ri·a (säl′tȧ·tō′rĭ·ȧ; 181), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A division of Orthoptera (including grasshoppers, locusts, and crickets), having hind legs generally adapted for leaping; — sometimes treated as an order equiv. to *Orthoptera* in the restricted sense. Cf. CURSORIA.

sal′ta·to′ri·al (säl′tȧ·tō′rĭ·ăl), *adj.* **1.** Of, in the nature of, or marked by, leaping or dancing; saltatory; as, *saltatorial* exercises.
2. *Zool.* **a** Capable of, or adapted for, leaping. **b** Pertaining to the Saltatoria.

sal′ta·tor′ic (-tōr′ĭk), *adj.* [See SALTATORY.] *Med.* Saltatory.

sal′ta·to′ry (säl′tȧ·tō′rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tẽr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *saltatorius*. See SALTANT; cf. SALTIER.] **1.** Of or pertaining to dancing; as, the *saltatory* art.
2. Characterized by a saltation or saltations; making or adapted to making leaps and bounds; as, *saltatory* thinking; *saltatory* insects.

sa·loo′. Var. of SALLOO.
salor. † SAILOR.
salowe. † SALUE.
salpetre. † SALTPETER.
sal·pin′ges (säl·pĭn′jēz), *n., pl.* of SALPINX.
sal·pin′go-phar′yn·ge′us (säl·pĭng′gō-fär′ĭn·jē′ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *salpingo-* + *pharyngeus* pharyngeal.] = LEVATOR VELI PALATINI.
salptar. † PSALTER.
sals. † SAUCE.
sal′sa·fy (säl′sȧ·fĭ). Var. of SALSIFY.
sal′si·fis′ (säl′sĭ·fĭs′), *n.* [F.] Salsify.
sal·sip′o·tent (säl·sĭp′ō·tĕnt), *adj.* [L. *salsipotens*, error for *salipotens*.] Ruling the sea. *Obs.*
sal′si·tude, *n.* [L. *salsitudo*.] Saltness. *Obs.*
Sal′so·la′ce·æ (säl′sō·lā′sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of CHENOPODIACEÆ.
salss. † SAUCE.
salt, salt′a·ble. † SAULT, SAULTABLE.
‖**sal·tan′do** (säl·tän′dō), *adj.* [It.] See ARCO SALTANDO.
salt′-and-pep′per, *adj.* = PEPPER-AND-SALT.
sal′ta·rel′la (säl′tȧ·rĕl′ȧ), *n.* = SALTARELLO.
sal′ta·to′ri·an (säl′tȧ·tō′rĭ·ăn; 181), *adj.* = SALTATORY, 1.
sal′ta·to′ri·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* = SALTATORY, 2. *Rare.*

3. *Biol., Philos., & Psychol.* Proceeding or taking place by a leap or leaps, rather than by gradual, orderly, continuous steps or transitions; as, a *saltatory* advance; *saltatory* variation; hence, discontinuous in character; as, *saltatory* relations (between terms). See DISCONTINUOUS VARIATION.

sal'ta·to'ry (săl'tȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *n.* A leaper or dancer. *Rare.*

saltatory evolution. *Biol.* Evolution by sudden variation, or by periods of active variation with intervening periods of reproduction with little change. Cf. MUTATION, 3 **b** & **c**.

saltatory spasm. *Med.* An affection in which pressure of the foot on a floor produces a violent spasm of the muscles of the leg, causing the patient to spring into the air.

‖sal'ta·tras' (săl'tȧ·trăs'), *n.* [Sp. *saltatrás.*] A person of mixed blood but dominantly Negro. Cf. SACATRA. *Mexico.*

salt block. A saltern.

salt bottom. A flat piece of relatively low-lying alkali ground. *Western U. S.*

salt box. A box for holding salt; esp., one with a lid, formerly used as a burlesque musical instrument.

salt'-box' house. A type of frame dwelling, much used in colonial Connecticut, having two stories in front and one behind. The roof is double-sloping, with the longer slope to the rear.

salt'bush' (sôlt'bo͝osh'), *n.* Also **salt'brush'** (-brŭsh'). **a** Any of various plants of the genus *Atriplex* (family Chenopodiaceae), esp. any native Australian species, as *A. halimoides* and *A. nummularia*, cultivated for forage. **b** Any of several plants of this family, as species of *Rhagodia*, *Kochia*, and *Chenopodium*.

salt cake. **1.** A currency substitute, formerly so used in Venice (13th century) and in China, and still so used in Abyssinia (see AMOLE).
2. Anhydrous sodium sulphate, Na_2SO_4, esp. in crude form. See SODIUM SULPHATE.
3. Salt cat for pigeons. *Shelley.*

salt'cat' (sôlt'kăt'), *n.* A lump of salt; specif., a mixture of salt, meal, lime, etc., attractive to pigeons.

salt'catch' (-kăch'), *n.* A vessel for catching or collecting salt, as in evaporating spent soap lyes to obtain glycerin.

salt cedar. The shrub *Tamarix gallica*, often planted along warm coasts. See TAMARIX.

salt'cel'lar (sôlt'sĕl'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *salte seler*, fr. *salt, salte*, salt + *seler, saler*, saltcellar, fr. OF. *saliere* saltcellar, ult. fr. L. *sal* salt. See SALT; SALARY.] A vessel, now usually small, of glass, silver, etc., used on the table for holding salt. See *above the salt*, under SALT, *n.*

salt cote *or* **coat.** A saltern. *Obs.*

Salt Creek. = SALT RIVER.

salt dome. *Geol.* A domical anticline, in sedimentary rocks, of which the core is a mass of rock salt, which has probably been forced up in plastic form by earth stresses from an underlying bed of salt.

salt duty. = GRANAGE.

salt'ed (sôl'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Treated, seasoned, or filled with salt.
2. Seasoned; hardened; experienced; proficient.
3. Planted; doctored. See SALT, *v. t.*, 7.
4. *Veter.* Immune against a contagious disease, because of having had it and recovered from it. *Colloq.*

salt'-edged', *adj.* Made sharp by salt breezes; — of air. *Poetic.*

sal'tee (sôl'tē), *n.* [It. *soldi*, pl. of *soldo* a cent. See SOU.] A penny. *Slang, Eng.*

salt eel. = EEL, *n.*, 4.

salt'en (sôl'tn), *adj.* Made of or with salt. *Rare.*

salt'er (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who manufactures, or deals in, salt or salts, or drugs, dyes, oils, and the like; a dry salter.
2. One who salts (esp. meat, fish, or hides).
3. A vessel or trough in which meat is salted.
4. A brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) which has become catadromous. *Chiefly Mass.*

‖sal'te·ret'to (săl'tȧ·rĕt'tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* The rhythmic figure here shown. ♩.♪♩ *or* ♩.♪♪

salt'ern (sôl'tẽrn), *n.* [AS. *sealtern, -ærn*, fr. *sealt* salt + *ærn, ern*, place, house. See SALT; 3d REST.] A building or place where salt is made by boiling or by evaporation; saltworks.

salt'er·y (sôl'tẽr·ĭ), *n.* **1.** Saltworks; also, salt or salts as merchandise.
2. An establishment in which fish are salted for market.

salt'fat' (sôlt'făt'), *n.* [*salt* + *fat* vat.] A vessel for salt or salting, as a saltcellar, or, rarely, the tub for salting meat. *Chiefly Scot.*

salt fish. Salted fish, esp. cod, haddock, and similar fishes salted and dried for food.

salt flat. The salt-incrusted bottom of an evaporated lake; a playa.

salt garden. A saltern where sea water or brine is naturally evaporated in large shallow basins.

salt gauge. A salinometer.

salt glaze. A glaze produced on pottery, brick, tile, etc., by volatilizing common salt in the kiln at the height of the firing. — **salt glazing.** — **salt'-glazed',** *adj.*

salt grape. The saltwort *Salsola kali*.

salt grass. Any grass growing naturally in salt meadows or in other alkaline regions, esp. the stiff dioecious grass *Distichlis spicata* or any of various species of *Spartina*.

salt'-green' (66), *adj.* Sea-green in color. *Rare.*

salt hay. Hay made from salt grass or grass growing on tidal marshes; specif., black grass (*Juncus gerardi*).

salt horse. Salted beef. *Slang.*

salt'house' (sôlt'hous'), *n.* A building in which salt is made or kept.

sal'tier, sal'tire (săl'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *sautoir*, fr. ML. *saltatorium* a sort of stirrup, fr. L. *saltatorius* saltatory. See SALTATORY.] *Her.* A charge consisting of a cross formed by a bend dexter and a bend sinister crossing in the center. With *in* or *per*, the form of such a cross.

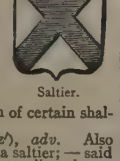
Saltier.

sal'tier, *n.* A satyr; — confused with *sault(er)*, leap(er), dance(r). *Shak.*

sal·tier'ra (săl·tyĕr'rä), *n.* [Sp. *sal* salt + *tierra* earth.] Salt left by evaporation of certain shallow inland lakes.

sal'tier·wise', **sal'tire·wise'** (săl'tẽr·wīz'), *adv.* Also **-ways'** (-wăz'). *Her.* In the manner of a saltier; — said esp. of the blazoning of a shield divided by two lines drawn through the fess point in the direction of a bend and a bend sinister.

Sal'ti·gra'dae (săl'tĭ·grā'dē; săl·tĭg'rȧ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SALTIGRADE.] *Zool.* A group of spiders approximately equivalent to the modern family Attidae.

One of the Saltigradae (*Attus*). ×2

sal'ti·grade (săl'tĭ·grād), *adj.* [L. *saltus* a leap + *gradi* to walk, go.] *Zool.* **a** Having feet or legs formed for leaping. **b** Pertaining to the Saltigradae. — *n.* One of the Saltigradae.

sal'tim·ban'co (săl'tĭm·băng'kō), *n.* Also **sal'tim·bank** (săl'tĭm·băngk), **sal'tim·banque.** [Fr. *saltimbanque*, fr. It. *saltimbanco*, lit., one who leaps or mounts upon a bench.] A mountebank; a quack. *Archaic.* — **sal'tim·bank'er·y** (-băngk'ẽr·ĭ), *n.*

salt·ine' (sôl·tēn'), *n.* [*salt* + *-ine.*] A thin crisp cracker, heavily dusted with salt.

salt'i·ness (sôl'tĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* The quality or characteristics of being salty.

salt'ing (sôl'tĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SALT. Specif.: *n.* **1.** The custom of giving salt to freshmen (see SALT, *v. t.*, 3), or of exacting money for salt (see MONTEM).
2. Act or process of glazing with salt. See SALT GLAZE.
3. Land flooded regularly by tides, often as distinguished from a salt marsh.
4. The act of enriching or impoverishing (see SALT, *v. t.*, 9 a & b).

☞ PHRASES are:

salting bath	salting pan	salting trough
salting house	salting press	salting tub
salting kit	salting room	

salting box. *Gun.* A small box with a perforated lid for sprinkling mealed powder upon the fuses of spherical shells that they may ignite after firing. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

salt lick. = LICK, 5 a. *Local, U. S.*

salt marsh. Flat land subject to overflow by salt water. The vegetation of salt marshes may consist of grasses or even shrubs.

salt'-marsh' as'ter. Either of the fleshy-leaved asters *Aster tenuifolius* or *A. subulatus*, with purplish or purplish-white ray flowers.

salt-marsh caterpillar. The hairy caterpillar of an American moth (*Estigmene acraea*) of the family Arctiidae.

salt-marsh fleabane. Any herb of the genus *Pluchea*, most species of which grow in salt marshes.

salt-marsh gerardia. = SEASIDE GERARDIA.

salt-marsh goldenrod. = BEACH GOLDENROD.

salt-marsh grass. = SALT GRASS.

salt-marsh hen. The clapper rail.

salt-marsh mosquito. Any mosquito which breeds in the brackish water of salt marshes. Certain species, as *Aëdes sollicitans*, migrate inland for miles.

salt-marsh moth. The moth of the salt-marsh caterpillar.

salt-marsh terrapin. A diamondback terrapin. See TERRAPIN.

salt master. An owner, lessor, or operator of saltworks.

salt'mouth' (sôlt'mouth'), *n.*, **salt'mouth' bot'tle.** A widemouthed bottle with glass stopper for holding chemicals, esp. crystallized salts.

‖sal'to (săl'tō), *n.* [It.] A jump; specif., *Music*, a skip or leap.

salt of amber. *Old Chem.* Succinic acid.

salt of hartshorn. *Old Chem.* **a** Ammonium chloride. **b** Ammonium carbonate (sense 2).

salt of Lem'er·y (lĕm'ẽr·ĭ). [After Nicholas *Lémery* (1645–1715), a French chemist.] *Chem.* Potassium sulphate.

salt of lemon *or* **lemons.** See POTASSIUM OXALATE.

salt of opium. Narcotine. *Obs.*

salt of Saturn. *Old Chem.* Sugar of lead (Saturn). See LEAD ACETATE.

salt of Sei'gnette' (sĕ'nyĕt'). [After *Seignette*, an apothecary of La Rochelle, the first to obtain it.] = ROCHELLE SALT.

salt of soda. *Old Chem.* = SODIUM CARBONATE.

salt of sorrel. See POTASSIUM OXALATE.

salt of tartar. *Old Chem.* Potassium carbonate, esp. a pure form made by heating cream of tartar.

salt of the earth. The sprinkling of people who preserve and give tone to the rest. Cf. *Matt.* v. 13.

salt of tin. *Dyeing.* Stannous chloride, esp. when used as a mordant.

salt of Venus. *Old Chem.* Copper sulphate; — the alchemic name of copper being *Venus*.

salt of vitriol. Zinc sulphate.

salt of wisdom. *Old Chem.* = ALEMBROTH.

salt of wormwood. *Old Chem.* An impure potassium carbonate obtained from the ashes of wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*).

salt·om'e·ter (sôlt·ŏm'ē·tẽr), *n.* [*salt* + *-meter.*] A salinometer.

sal'to·rel (săl'tō·rĕl), *n.* *Her.* A diminutive of the saltier.

salt pack. A compress made with salt, used as a surgical dressing.

salt pan, *or* **salt'pan'** (sôlt'păn'), *n.* **1. a** A large pan for making salt by evaporation. **b** *pl.* Saltworks.
2. *Geol.* Any undrained natural depression, as an extinct crater, tectonic basin, or the like, in which water gathers and leaves a deposit of salt on evaporation.

salt'pe'ter, salt'pe'tre (sôlt'pē'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *salpetre*, fr. ML. *sal petrae*, lit., rock salt, or stone salt; — so called because it exudes from rocks. See SALT; PETRIFY.]
1. Potassium nitrate; niter; — called specif., from its crystal form, *prismatic saltpeter*.
2. Chile saltpeter (sodium nitrate).
3. Wall saltpeter (calcium nitrate).
4. An efflorescence of salts sometimes formed on the surface of tobacco leaves during curing and fermentation.

saltpeter paper. = TOUCH PAPER.

saltpeter rot. Wall saltpeter (calcium nitrate); — because it disintegrates mortar.

salt'pe'trous (sôlt'pē'trŭs), *adj.* [Cf. F. *salpêtreux.*] Pertaining to or impregnated with saltpeter, or partaking of its qualities.

salt pit. A pit in which sea water is received and evaporated.

salt plug. A body of rock salt which resembles in form and in its relation to enclosing rock an intrusive igneous plug; a salt dome.

salt-pond. A natural or artificial pond or pan in which salt water is evaporated; a salt garden.

salt pork. Pork cured in salt or brine, specif., that from the belly, back, or side consisting almost wholly of fat.

salt reed grass. A tall reedlike grass (*Spartina cynosuroides*) common in salt meadows.

salt rheum. *Med.* Eczema.

salt'-rheum' weed. The turtlehead *Chelone glabra*.

Salt River. A river up which defeated political parties or candidates are supposed to be sent to oblivion. *U. S.*

salt shaker. A container with a perforated top adapted for sprinkling salt on food.

salt stain. On leather, a mark caused by bacterial action during the process of salting.

salt stone. = SALTCAT. *Obs.*

salt tree. **a** A small tree (*Halimodendron argenteum*), family Fabaceae, growing in the Caspian salt plains and in Siberia. **b** An East Indian tamarisk (*Tamarix orientalis*) with frequently salt-incrusted twigs.

sal'tus (săl'tŭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., a leap.] Break of continuity; esp., *Logic*, omission of a necessary step in proof.

sal'tus (săl'tŭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [L.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

salt water. **1.** Water impregnated with salt, as that of the ocean and of certain seas and lakes; hence, the sea.
2. In extended or figurative uses: **a** Tears. **b** A sailor.
3. *Glass Mfg.* Fused sodium sulphate, a layer of which sometimes appears on top of the melt.

salt'-wa'ter (66), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or existing in, salt water. — **salt'-wa'ter·y,** *adj.*

salt-water bush. The staminate or male plant of the groundsel tree.

salt-water sheldrake. The red-breasted merganser. See MERGANSER, 1. *U. S.*

salt-water swamp oak. An Australian she-oak (*Casuarina stricta*).

salt-water taffy. A pulled candy made from white sugar, and variously flavored and colored.

salt-water tailor. The bluefish. *Local, U. S.*

salt-water teal. The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*

salt-water trout. The common weakfish (*Cynoscion regalis*) or the spotted weakfish (*Eriscion nebulosus*). See WEAKFISH.

salt'weed' (sôlt'wēd'), *n.* **a** The toad rush. **b** The samphire *Philoxerus vermicularis*. **c** An annual, silvery weed (*Atriplex argentea*) found in certain alkaline and dry regions of North America.

salt well. A bored or driven well from which brine is obtained.

salt'works' (sôlt'wûrks'), *n. sing. or pl.* A place where salt is made on a commercial scale; also, the process of extracting salt, as from sea water or the brine of salt springs.

salt'wort' (sôlt'wûrt'), *n.* **a** The Russian thistle or any other plant of the genus *Salsola*, esp. *S. kali* and *S. soda*, used in the manufacture of soda ash. See BARILLA, SALSOLA. **b** The glasswort (*Salicornia*). **c** The maritime shrub *Batis maritima*. See BATIS.

saltwort family. The Batidaceae.

salt'y (sôl'tĭ), *adj.;* SALT'I·ER (-tĭ·ẽr); SALT'I·EST. Of, seasoned with, or containing, salt; marked by the quality of salt.

sa·lu'bri·fy (sȧ·lū'brĭ·fī), *v. t.* [*salubrious* + *-fy.*] To make salubrious.

sa·lu'bri·ous (-brĭ·ŭs; 242), *adj.* [L. *salubris.* See SAFE.]
1. Favorable to health; healthful; promoting health; wholesome; as, *salubrious* water or food. *Now Rare.*
2. Conducive to well-being, esp. physical well-being; beneficial; pleasantly invigorating, bright, warm, or the like; as, *salubrious* air or climate; a *salubrious* sky.
Syn. — Wholesome, salutary. See HEALTHY.
Ant. — See HEALTHY.
— **sa·lu'bri·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **sa·lu'bri·ous·ness,** *n.*

sa·lu'bri·ty (-brĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *salubritas.* See SALUBRIOUS.] Quality of being salubrious; also, healthiness.

sa·lue' (sȧ·lū'), *v. t.* [OF. *saluer.* See SALUTE.] To salute; to greet. *Obs.*

sa·lue', *n.* [OF. *salu* (F. *salut*). See SALUTE, *n.*] A salutation; specif., a "health" in drinking. *Archaic.*

sa·lu'ki (sȧ·lōō'kĭ), *n.* [Ar. *salūqi* from or pert. to *Salūq*, ancient city in South Arabia.] A very swift, keen-sighted, graceful breed of hunting dog bred in Persia, Arabia, and Egypt for hundreds of years. It has a long, narrow skull, long, silky ears, straight forelegs, strong, widely set hind legs, and a long, well-feathered tail carried in a slight curve. Its coat, feathered or smooth, is of silky hair, with colors ranging from white or cream to black, or black and tan. The greatest height is from 23 to 28 inches. Called also *gazelle hound*.

sa·lung' (sȧ·lŭng'), *n.; pl.* SALUNG *or* SALUNGS (-lŭngz'). [Siamese *salŭn.*] **a** A former Siamese silver coin, equal to ¼ tical. See COIN, *Table.* **b** See WEIGHT, *Table.*

sa'lus (sā'lŭs), *n.* [L., health, welfare, greeting.] **1.** Salutation. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess of welfare and health. She came to be identified to some extent with the Greek Hygeia, and hence associated with the cult of Aesculapius.

sa'lus, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *saluz*, pl. of *salu(t)* salutation.] To salute. *Obs.*

sal'u·tar'y (săl'ū·tĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *salutaire*, fr. L. *salutaris*, fr. *salus, -utis*, health, safety. See SAFE.] **1.** Promoting health; curative; restorative; medicinal; as, *salutary* exercise or mineral waters.
2. Conducive to salvation; as, *salutary* repentance.
3. Promoting, or conducive to, a beneficial or satisfactory outcome; bringing ultimate compensations or advantages; as, *salutary* suffering; *salutary* measures.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See HEALTHY.

sal'u·ta'tion (săl'ū·tā'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *salutatio.*]
1. Act of saluting, as by expressing good will or courtesy; also, a phrase, formula, gesture, act, or ceremony of greeting; specif., the introductory words of a letter, as "Dear Sir."
2. In rare senses: **a** = ANGELIC SALUTATION, THE. **b** Greetings; — with force of an interjection. **c** Excitation. *Shak.* **d** *Hist.* A ceremonious visit to a Roman's home.
3. *Naut.* A salute.
Syn. — SALUTATION, SALUTE. SALUTATION is a somewhat formal word for *greeting*, esp. as spoken; SALUTE is now almost confined to naval and military usage, and denotes a ceremonious demonstration not expressed in words; as to exchange *salutations;* a *salute* of twenty-one guns; cf. to stand at *salute*. Cf. GREET.

sal'u·ta'tion·al (-ăl; -ĭl), *adj.* Of the nature of a salutation.

---

sal'ter. + PSALTER. [KELLO.]
sal'te·rel'lo. Var. of SALTA-
sal'ter·wise'. + SALTIERWISE.
salt'foot' (sôlt'fo͝ot'), *n.* Corrupt. of SALTPAT. See *above the salt*, under SALT, *n.*

sal'tire, sal'tire·wise'. Vars. of SALTIER, etc.
salt'ish, *adj.* See -ISH. — **salt'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **salt'ish·ness,** *n.*
salt'less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **salt'less·ness,** *n.*

salt'ly, *adv.* of SALT. [GRASS.]
salt'-mead'ow grass. = SALT
salt'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
salt'to·ry. Var. of SALTATORY.
sal tree. See 3d SAL.
salt'-ris'ing bread. See BREAD.

‖sa·lu'. [Hind. *sālū.*] = SALLOO.
Sa'lu (sä'lū). *Bib.*
sa·lu'ing, *n.* Salutation. *Obs.*
saluiour. + SAVIOR.
Sa'lum (sā'lŭm). *Bib.*
Sa·lu'mith (sȧ·lū'mĭth). *D. Bib.*

Sal'u·sa (săl'ū·sȧ). *D. Bib.*
‖sa'lus po'pu·li su·pre'ma lex es'to (pŏp'ū·lī). [L.] Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law; — the motto of Missouri, taken from the Twelve Tables, quoted by *Cicero* (*Legibus*, III. 3).
sal'u·tar'i·ly (săl'ū·tĕr'ĭ·lĭ; -tĕr·ĭ·lĭ; 68), *adv.* of SALUTARY.
sal'u·tar'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sal'u·ta'tion·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

sal'u·ta'tious (săl'ū·tā'shŭs), *adj.* Disposed to salutation.

sa·lu'ta·to'ri·an (sȧ·lū'tȧ·tō'rĭ·ăn; 181), *n.* The graduating student (commonly second highest in rank) who pronounces the salutatory oration. Cf. VALEDICTORIAN. *U. S.*

sa·lu'ta·to'ry (sȧ·lū'tȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *salutatorius.* See SALUTE.] **1.** Containing or expressing salutations; speaking a welcome; of the nature of a greeting; — applied especially to the oration which often introduces commencement exercises. *U. S.*

2. *Gram.* = VOCATIVE.

sa·lu'ta·to'ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ML. *salutatorium.*] **1.** An audience chamber or visitors' room, as in a church or monastery. *Hist.*

2. An address of greeting. Specif., *U. S.:* **a** An oration delivered at commencement usually by the graduate ranking second in his class. **b** A printed address to the clientele of a newly established business; esp., one in the first issue of a periodical.

3. *Gram.* The vocative case.

sa·lute' (sȧ·lūt'; 242), *v.;* SA·LUT'ED (-lūt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); SA·LUT'ING (-lūt'ĭng). [L. *salutare, salutatum,* fr. *salus, -utis,* health, welfare, safety. See SAFE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To address with expressions of kind wishes and courtesy; to greet; hail.

I *salute* you with this kingly title. *Shak.*

2. Hence, to give (one) a sign of respect, courtesy, or good will; to compliment by an act of ceremony, esp. by some customary or conventional one, as a bow, esp. a kiss, etc.

3. To hail with the title or epithet of.

To be *saluted* the fathers of their country. *Milton.*

4. To come as if with greeting, as the sun, flowers, etc.

5. To impress (one of the senses); greet (sense 4).

6. *Obs.* **a** To honor or compliment with a gift. **b** To visit; pay one's respects to. **c** To excite; affect; influence. "If this *salute* my blood a jot." *Shak.*

7. *Fencing.* To make the sign of formal greeting to (an opponent).

8. *Mil. & Nav.* **a** To honor, as some person, nation, festival, or event, by a discharge of cannon, by dipping colors, by cheers, etc. **b** To exhibit a mark of deference to a superior in the service by assuming a position with the hand, rifle, sword, etc., prescribed by drill regulations.

—, *Intransitive:* To perform an act of salutation; to make a salute, esp. a military or naval salute.

Syn. — See GREET.

sa·lute', *n.* [OF. *salut,* fr. L. *salus, -utis,* health, prosperity. See SALUTE, *v.*] **1.** A salutation; a greeting; now, esp., a gesture, rather than a speech, expressing welcome, recognition, or courtesy; as, to wave a *salute;* to return a *salute.*

2. A sign, token, or ceremony, expressing good will, compliment, or respect, as a kiss, a bow, etc.; specif., *Fencing,* the formal greeting of contestants about to engage.

3. A firework making a loud report, as a bomb.

4. *Mil. & Nav.* **a** A token of respect or honor for some distinguished or official personage, for a foreign vessel or flag, or for some festival or event, as by presenting arms, by a discharge of cannon, dipping the colors, etc. **b** A mark of deference paid to superiors in the service by their subordinates, made with the hand, rifle, sword, etc., in a manner prescribed by regulations and varying according to circumstances. **c** The position of the hand, rifle, sword, etc., or the entire attitude of a person saluting a superior; as, to bring the sword to the *salute;* to stand at *salute.*

5. *Obs. exc. Hist.* **a** A gold coin struck by the House of Anjou bearing the figure of the Virgin receiving the salutation of the angel. **b** A silver coin struck in Italy.

6. Health; welfare; safety. *Obs.*

Syn. — See SALUTATION.

sa·lut'er (sȧ·lūt'ĕr), *n.* One who salutes.

sal'u·tif'er·ous (săl'ū·tĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *salutifer,* fr. *salus, -utis,* health + *ferre* to bring.] Salutary. — **sal'u·tif'er·ous·ly,** *adv.* *Both Now Rare.*

Sal'va (săl'vȧ), *n.* [L. *salva,* fem. of *salvus* safe.] Literally, safe; — fem. proper name. L. *id.*

sal'va·ble (săl'vȧ·b'l), *adj.* [LL. *salvare* to save, fr. *salvus* safe. See SAFE.] Capable of being saved, salvaged, or solved; admitting of salvation, salvaging, or solution. — **sal'va·bĭl'ĭ·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **sal'va·ble·ness,** *n.* — **sal'va·bly,** *adv.*

Salute, 4 c.

Sal'va·do'ra (săl'vȧ·dō'rȧ; 181), *n.* [NL., after J. *Salvadore,* Sp. botanist.] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of trees and shrubs of Africa and southern Asia, type of the Salvadoraceae, having opposite leaves, and small panicled flowers with a bell-shaped corolla. *S. persica* is the toothbrush tree.

2. [*not cap.*] The wild tobacco *Solanum verbascifolium. Sp. Am.*

Sal'va·do·ra'ce·ae (-dō·rā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs and trees (order Primulales), related to the Oleaceae, but having four stamens and four petals. There are three genera and about nine species. — **sal'va·do·ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Sal'va·do'ran (săl'vȧ·dō'răn; 181), *adj.* Also **Sal'va·do'rĭ·an** (-rĭ·ăn). Of or pertaining to the Central American republic of El Salvador or its inhabitants, of whom about 40 per cent are of Indian blood. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of El Salvador.

sal'vage (săl'vĭj), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *salvare.* See SAVE.] **1.** The compensation paid for saving a ship or its cargo from the perils of the sea or for the lives, property, etc., rescued in a wreck; also, the act of saving or rescuing a ship or its cargo, or, by extension, property in danger from fire or the like; as, to pay a large *salvage;* little time for the *salvage* of his effects.

2. That which is saved from destruction in a wreck, a fire, or the like; now, often, that which is extracted from wreckage, ruins, rubbish, or the like, as valuable or having further usefulness; as, lifeboats crowded with *salvage;* the sale of *salvage* to the poor; specif., grain damaged by fire, smoke, or water, as in a warehouse fire.

3. Specif.: *Maritime Law.* The act of one or more who voluntarily save a vessel, or her cargo, or wreck, or in some cases the lives of persons belonging to her, from peril (called specif. *civil salvage*) or retake and restore her or her cargo when captured in war (called *military salvage*); also, the compensation allowed to those who so save a ship or lives of those belonging to her from peril; also, that part of the property that survives the peril and is saved. Where there is a constructive total loss the difference between the amount of the proceeds of what is saved after salvage charges have been deducted and the total value of the property loss is called a *salvage loss.*

4. *Fire Insurance.* Insured goods rescued from fire, or their value as allowed, or their proceeds on being sold.

sal'vage (săl'vĭj), *v. t.;* -VAGED (-vĭjd); -VAG·ING (-vĭj·ĭng). To rescue or save from wreckage, ruins, or the like.

sal'vage·a·ble (săl'vĭj·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable or worthy of being salvaged.

salvage corps. A body of men maintained by fire-insurance companies to protect goods, merchandise, and effects from destruction by fire or from water or chemicals used in fighting fire. Also called *fire patrol,* and, less commonly, *insurance patrol,* or *protective department.*

salvage man. One clad in foliage to represent a savage, as in mumming. *Archaic.*

sal'vag·er (săl'vĭj·ĕr), *n.* One who salvages.

Sal'var·san (săl'vĕr·săn), *n.* [G., fr. L. *salvus* safe + G. *arsen* arsenic.] *Pharm.* A trade-mark applied to arsphenamine; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], the substance bearing this trade-mark. See ARSPHENAMINE.

sal'va·tel'la (săl'vȧ·tĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A vein on the dorsum of the little finger and hand.

sal·va'tion (săl·vā'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *salvatio,* fr. *salvare* to save. See SAVE.] **1.** The saving of man from the spiritual consequences of sin, esp. in the afterlife; as, to endanger one's own *salvation;* to work out one's spiritual *salvation.* Specif.: **a** A redeemed soul's deliverance from eternal punishment and entrance into heavenly beatitude. **b** Liberation from the bondage and results of sin by divine agency; deliverance from sin and eternal damnation through the atonement of Christ; redemption. **c** Deliverance from sin and its consequences through Christ as exemplar.

Godly sorrow worketh repentance to *salvation.* 2 *Cor.* vii. 10.

2. The agent, the means, or the course of spiritual experiences, determining the soul's redemption; as, Christ is our *salvation;* to preach *salvation.*

3. Preservation from destruction, disintegration, failure, or other evil; final deliverance from dangers, difficulties, deficiencies, or the like; as, the *salvation* of an army; charged with the *salvation* of the state.

4. That which saves or delivers from danger or difficulty; the source, cause, or means, of preservation; as, a rest was her *salvation;* to find one's *salvation* in work.

5. *Christian Science.* Life, Truth, and Love understood and demonstrated as supreme over all; sin, sickness, and death destroyed. *Mary Baker Eddy.*

sal·va'tion·al (-ŭl; -l), *adj.* Having the character of one saved or redeemed. *Rare.*

Salvation Army. A religious and charitable organization on military lines, which has for its aim the evangelization and social betterment of the poor and degraded not reached by the churches. It began with an evangelistic movement started in 1865 by William Booth, an English Methodist minister, in the East End of London, and the organization was called the "Christian Mission" from 1869 until 1878. At this time a quasi-military character was given to the body. A distinctive feature is its open-air meetings, where conventionalities are thrown aside and all legitimate means of attracting popular attention are used. The Army's doctrines agree with those of the evangelical churches. The movement has spread to nearly all parts of the world.

sal·va'tion·ism (săl·vā'shŭn·ĭz'm), *n.* **a** Religious teaching in which the saving of the soul is particularly emphasized. **b** The doctrine of the salvation of the soul, esp. as taught by those stressing the need of open conversion. **c** [*cap.*] The doctrine and practices of the Salvation Army. — **sal·va'tion·ist** (-ĭst), *n. & adj.*

sal·va'tor (săl·vā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] One who saves; esp. [*cap.*], the Saviour. *Obs.*

sal'va·to'ry (săl'vȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *n.* [ML. *salvatorium.*] A box or receptacle for ointment; also, a repository for safekeeping. *Now Rare.*

sal'va·to'ry, *adj.* Conducive to salvation, saving, or safety.

salve (săv; săv), *n.* [AS. *sealf;* akin to LG. *salwe,* D. *zalf,* G. *salbe,* OHG. *salba,* Goth. *salbôn* to anoint, Gr. *elpos* oil, *elphos* butter, Skr. *sarpis* clarified butter, ghee.] **1.** Orig., an unctuous, adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores; a healing ointment.

2. Something likened to a salve; as: **a** A remedial, comforting, soothing influence, agency, statement, or the like; as, a *salve* for sin; a *salve* to wounded feelings. **b** Something applied or laid on like a salve, as praise, flattery; hence, *Colloq.,* obvious flattery.

3. *Pharm.* Any ointment or cerate prepared with a base consisting of a fat, oil, wool fat, petrolatum, wax, resin, etc.; as, a blistering or antiseptic *salve.*

salve, *v. t.;* SALVED (săvd; săvd); SALV'ING. [AS. *sealfian* to anoint.] **1.** To apply salve to, or anoint, as a wound. *Archaic.*

2. To heal, cure, or soothe as with a salve (a disease, sin, grief, etc.); to provide a remedy or consolation for; also, to cure (a person); to heal or soothe a wound, sorrow, or the like, of. *Obs.*

3. To smear or cover up, as something festering, ugly, or disgraceful; to gloss over; also, to make amends for. *Now R.*

4. To quiet, allay, or assuage, as something irritated or likely to cause irritation; — often with *over;* as, to *salve* one's conscience with arguments; to *salve* one's wounded vanity.

salve (sălv), *v. t.* [LL. *salvare* to save. See SAVE; cf. 1st SALVO.] *Now Rare.* **1.** To provide a hypothesis in explanation of, as scientific observations; to offer a solution or explanation of; to solve, resolve, or explain away. "What may we do then to *salve* this seeming inconsistence?" *Milton.*

2. To make capable of a rational or reasonable explanation, as a doctrine; to justify with arguments; to support.

But lest my liking might too sudden seem,
I would have *salv'd* it with a longer treatise. *Shak.*

3. To save or maintain intact, as one's honor or an oath; to preserve the credit or integrity of; to safeguard. "To *salve* his credit . . . Still will be tempting him who foils him still." *Milton.*

salve, *n.* An explanation offered as a solution, excuse, or evasion. *Obs.*

salve (sălv), *v. t. & i.;* SALVED (sălvd); SALV'ING. [From SALVAGE.] To save, as a ship or its cargo; to salvage.

sal've (săl'vĕ), *interj.* [L. See SALVO a volley.] An exclamation expressing greeting; hail!

sal've, *n.* = 2d SALVO. *Obs.*

salve bug (săv; săv). A large, stout isopod crustacean (*Aega psora*), parasitic on the halibut and codfish. It is used by fishermen in the preparation of a salve.

Sal've·lĭ'nus (săl'vĕ·lĭ'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. G. *sälbling, salmling,* fr. L. *salmo* salmon.] *Zool.* The genus to which the chars belong, distinguished chiefly by their small scales and the form of the vomer, which is boat-shaped, with teeth at its end only. The common European species is *S. alpinus.* Many of the American trout, as the brook trout (*S. fontinalis*), oquassa (*S. oquassa*), and Dolly Varden trout (*S. malma*), belong to this genus. — **sal've·line** (săl'vĕ·lĭn; -lĭn; 156), *adj.*

salve mull (săv; săv). *Pharm.* An ointment with a high melting point, intended to be melted and spread on soft muslin (mull).

sal'ver (săl'vĕr), *n.* [F. *salve,* fr. Sp. *salva* pregustation, the tasting of viands before they are served, salver, fr. *salvar* to save, to taste, to prove the food or drink of nobles, fr. LL. *salvare* to save. See SAVE.] **1.** A tray on which anything is presented, as letters or visiting cards.

2. A bowl-shaped glass serving dish mounted on a pedestal.

salv'er (săv'ĕr; săv'-), *n.* [Cf. QUACKSALVER.] One who salves, or cures.

salv'er (săl'vĕr), *n.* A salvor, as of a ship or goods.

sal'ver-form (săl'vĕr·fôrm), **sal'ver-shaped'** (-shāpt'), *adj.* Tubular with a spreading limb; — said, *Bot.,* of a gamopetalous corolla.

Sal'vi·a (săl'vĭ·ȧ), *n.* [L. See SAGE a plant.] *Bot.* **a** A very large and widely distributed genus of herbs or shrubs, the sages (family Lamiaceae), varying greatly in habit, and in the size and color of the flowers. They have a 2-lipped open calyx and two anthers, of which one is erect and perfect, the other spreading and sterile. *S. officinalis* is the garden sage. Many tropical species, as *S. splendens,* the scarlet sage, are cultivated for ornament. See 1st SAGE, 1 **a**; CLARY. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower or this genus.

Salverform Corolla.

Salvia. Types of Inflorescence. 1 *S. carduacea;* 2 *S. leucantha;* 3 *S. hians;* 4 *S. sessei.* (All ⅙)

salvia blue. A color, reddish-blue in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

sal'vi·a·nin (săl'vĭ·ȧ·nĭn), *n.* [From SALVIA.] *Biochem.* A complex anthocyanin obtained from salvia.

sal·vif'ic (săl·vĭf'ĭk), **sal·vif'ĭ·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [LL. *salvificus* saving, fr. *salvus* saved, safe + *facere* to make.] Tending to save or secure safety. — **sal·vif'ĭ·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Sal·vin'ĭ·a (săl·vĭn'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after A. M. *Salvini* (1653–1729), It. scholar.] *Bot.* A small genus of fern allies, of wide distribution, type of the Salviniaceae. They differ from *Azolla* in having distichous leaves, borne mostly on simple stems. *S. natans,* the floating moss, is the only species found in North America.

Salvinia (*S. natans*), showing a cluster of Sporocarps under a pair of Fronds.

Sal·vin'ĭ·a'ce·ae (-ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of floating fern allies constituting with the Marsileaceae the order **Sal·vin'ĭ·a'les** (-lēz), and containing only the two genera *Salvinia* and *Azolla,* with about eighteen species. They have branching stems bearing small leaves; the sporocarps are one-celled, containing either megasporangia or microsporangia. — **sal·vin'ĭ·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

salvinia family. Salviniaceae.

sal'vo (săl'vō), *n.; pl.* -VOS (-vōz). [ML. *salvo jure,* lit., right being reserved. See SAFE.] *Now Rare.* **1.** A proviso; exception; reservation; also, a mental reservation; quibble; pretext; excuse.

2. = SALVE, explanation.

3. A means of safeguarding (name, honor, etc.) or of quieting or allaying (conscience, injured vanity, etc.).

sal'vo (săl'vō), *n.; pl.* -VOS, -VOES (-vōz). [It. *salva* volley, salute, fr. L. *salve* hail!, voc. of *salvus* well, taken as imper. of *salvere* to be well. See SAFE.] **1.** *Mil.* **a** Formerly, the simultaneous discharge of several pieces of artillery, corresponding to volleys of infantry fire. It was fired either in action for increased effect or with blank charges as a salute. **b** In modern artillery fire, one round per gun in a battery, fired in a prescribed order and with a prescribed interval of time between shots.

2. *Nav. Gunnery.* **a** The simultaneous discharge of two or more guns of the same battery at the same target. **b** The projectiles so discharged in their flight.

3. Hence: **a** A burst of shouts or cheers from a crowd; as, *salvos* of applause. **b** Any simultaneous discharge, as of rockets.

sal'vo (săl'vō), *v. t.* To salute with a salvo.

‖**sal vo·la'ti·le** (săl vō·lăt'ĭ·lē). [NL.] Ammonium carbonate (sense 2); also, an aromatic solution of it in alcohol or ammonia water, or both.

salvo point. *Coast Artillery.* A point whose range and azimuth have been accurately ascertained, on which the salvo fire of several batteries may be concentrated.

sal'vor (săl'vĕr), *n.* [From 5th SALVE.] One who saves, esp. from sinking or drowning; a salver; a salvager; also, a ship used in salvaging.

salv'y (săv'ĭ; săv'ĭ), *adj.* Like salve in texture or oiliness.

Sal'wey (săl'wā), *n.* [After Col. *Salwey,* of Egham Park, Surrey, Eng.] *Hort.* A very late-ripening variety of yellow-fleshed freestone peach.

Salz'burg vit'ri·ol (zälts'bŏōrk). [From *Salzburg,* Austria.] A mixture of copper sulphate and ferrous sulphate crystallized together about in the proportion 1: 3.

sam, samm (săm), *v. t. & i.* [See SAMMY.] *Leather Mfg.* = SAMMY, *v.*

sam (săm), *v. t.* [AS. *samnian.*] *Obs. exc. Dial.* **1.** To collect; assemble; unite.

2. To curdle (milk).

sam (*Scot.* sȧm). Var. of SAME. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

---

sa·lu'ta·to'ri·ly (sȧ·lū'tȧ·tō'rĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of SALUTATORY.

sa·lu'ta·to'ri·um (-tō'rĭ·ŭm; 181), *n.* [ML.] = SALUTATORY.

sa'lut' d'or' (sȧ'lü' dôr'). [F.], **sa·lu'to d'o'ro** (sȧ·lōō'tō dō'rō). [It.] = SALUTE, 4 a.

salute to the nation. See NATIONAL SALUTE b.

Sal'va·do're·an (săl'vȧ·dō'rē·ăn; 181), *adj. & n.* Var. of SALVADORAN.

sal'vag·ee' (-vĭj·ē'), *n.* See -EE.

sal'vage·proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.

sal'vag·ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SALVAGE.

salvd. Salved. *Ref. Sp.*

sal'ver-shaped', *adj.* See SALVERFORM.

sal'vi·ol (-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [L. *salvia* sage + *-ol.*] *Chem.* = THUJONE.

salwe, saly. † SALLOW, willow.

Salweour. † SAVIOUR.

sale'tel'le, *n.* = BAGDAD, 2.

sam-. [AS. *sam-.* See SEMI.] A prefix denoting *half*, as in *sam*-sodden. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Sam (săm), *n.* Dim. of SAMUEL.

Sam (săm), *n.* The Know-Nothing, or Native American, party, or a member of it. *Obs. Polit. Slang, U. S.*

Sam (săm), *n. Brit. Slang.* **1.** Salmon, prob. orig. for Salomon, that is, Solomon; — in the now jocular oath *upon my Sam.*

2. The expense of a treat; — in the phrase *to stand Sam.*

sa'ma (sä'mä), *n.* [Sp., of unknown origin.] *Puerto Rico.* **a** = MUTTONFISH b. **b** The tripletail.

sa-ma' (sȧ-mä'), *n.* [Ar. *samā'* hearing.] *Islamic Mysticism.* Audition of music, singing, or dancing, leading, as with the dervishes, to trance.

Sa-mad'er-a (sȧ-mȧd'ĕr-ȧ; săm'ȧ-dē'rȧ), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of SAMANDURA.

samadera bark. = NIEPA.

sa-madh' (sȧ-mȧd'), *n.* [Hind. *samādh* profound meditation, self-immolation, fr. Skr. *samādhi* profound meditation.] A shrine or tomb built over the grave of a holy mendicant; also, the fact or the place of cremation, or self-immolation by being voluntarily buried or burned alive. *India.*

sa-ma'dhi (sȧ-mä'dĭ; -mȧd'hĭ; 113), *n.* [Skr. *samādhi* a putting together, contemplation, burial.] *Hinduism.* The superconsciousness sought by practice of yoga (which see).

sa-maj' (sȧ-mäj'), *n.* [Hind. *samāj* meeting, assembly, fr. Skr. *samāja* a community.] A society or congregation; a church or religious body. Cf. ARYA SAMAJ. *India.*

Sa'mal (sä'mäl), *n.; pl.* SAMALS (-mälz). A member of a Moslem Malay tribe of the southern Philippines, from Borneo to eastern Mindanao; also, one of the **Sa'mal Laut** (lout), or Moros of these islands, who are closely related to the Bajaus.

sa'man (sä'män), *n.* [Sp. *samán*, fr. Carib *zamang.* Cf. ZAMAN.] The rain tree.

sa'man (sä'män), *n.* [Hind. (fr. Per.) *sāmān.*] Furniture; stores; equipage; baggage. Cf. KHANSAMAH.

Sa-man'du-ra (sȧ-mȧn'dū-rȧ; săm'ȧn-dū'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Singhalese *samadarā, samandarā.*] *Bot.* A small genus of East Indian and African trees (family Simaroubaceae) having flowers with a 3–5 parted perianth and 6–10 included stamens, the fruit being a dry drupe. *S. indica* yields the bitter bark known as *niepa*, or *samadera bark.*

Sa-ma'ni (sȧ-mä'nē), *n. pl.* The Samanids.

Sa-ma'nid (sȧ-mä'nĭd), *n.* [Ar. *Sāmāni* pertaining to *Sāmān* the first of the dynasty.] A Persian dynasty which ruled from Bokhara, 872 to 999 A.D., encouraging literature and art. — **Sa-ma'nid,** *adj.*

Sa-man'tha (sȧ-mȧn'thȧ), *n.* Fem. proper name.

sam'a-ra (săm'ȧ-rȧ; sȧ-mä'rȧ), *n.* [L. *samara, samera,* the seed of the elm.] *Bot.* A dry, indehiscent, usually one-seeded, winged fruit, as that of the ash, maple, or elm; — commonly called a *key* or *key fruit.* See FRUIT, *Table & Illust.*

sa-ma'ri-a (sȧ-mä'rĭ-ȧ; 79), *n. Chem.* Samarium sesquioxide, Sm_2O_3, a faintly yellow powder.

sa-mar'i-form (sȧ-mär'ĭ-fôrm; săm'ȧ-rĭ-), *adj.* [*samara* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Of the form of a samara.

Sa-mar'i-tan (sȧ-mär'ĭ-tăn), *adj.* [LL. *Samaritanus.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Samaria in Palestine, which was captured (722 B.C.) by the Assyrians after a siege and colonized by them, later becoming practically independent.

2. Of or befitting the good Samaritan mentioned in Luke x. 30–37; as, *Samaritan* kindness.

Sa-mar'i-tan, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Samaria, the people of which in ancient times comprised descendants not only of the Israelites, but also of Mesopotamian and Elamite colonists; also, the language of Samaria. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES, *Table.*

2. One of a dwindling sect in Nablus (Shechem), similar in doctrine to the Jews, except for their centralization of worship at Mount Gerizim. Their Scriptures are limited to the Pentateuch.

3. One ready and generous in helping fellow beings in distress; — in allusion to the good Samaritan of Luke x. 30–37.

Sa-mar'i-tan-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The religious doctrine of the Samaritans; an expression peculiar to their language.

2. Charitable helpfulness toward human sufferers.

sa-ma'ri-um (sȧ-mä'rĭ-ŭm; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *samarskite.*] *Chem.* A pale-gray, lustrous, rare, metallic element found combined, in association with cerium, yttrium, etc., in certain minerals. Symbol, *Sm* or *Sa;* at. no., 62; at. wt., 150.43. It was discovered spectroscopically in samarskite in 1879. Samarium is chiefly trivalent.

Sam'ar-kand' (săm'ĕr-kănd'; *native* sȧm'ȧr-känt'), *n.* [From *Samarkand,* Uzbekistan.] A Chinese Turkestan carpet or rug; — an incorrect but generally accepted designation. See CHINESE TURKESTAN, in *Gaz.*

sam'a-roid (săm'ȧ-roid), *adj.* [*samara* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling a samara.

sa-mar'skite (sȧ-mär'skīt), *n.* [After Col. *Samarski,* Russ. mine official.] *Mineral.* A velvet-black orthorhombic mineral with splendent vitreous or resinous luster, a columbate and tantalate of iron, calcium, uranium, cerium, yttrium, thorium, etc., commonly occurring massive or in embedded grains. H., 5–6. Sp. gr., 5.6–5.8. It is a source of the thorium oxide in incandescent gas mantles.

Sa'ma–Ve'da (sä'mȧ-vā'dȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Sāmaveda* the Veda of chanted stanzas.] See VEDA.

sam'bal (săm'bȧl), **sam'bel** (-bĕl), *n.* [Malay *sambal.*] A curry sauce or highly seasoned condiment prepared from fish, meat, and vegetables. *Malaysia.*

Sam-bal' (sȧm-bäl'), *n.; pl.* SAMBAL or SAMBALS (-bälz'). Also **Zam-bal'** (sȧm-; zȧm-). One of a Christianized Indonesian people of Zambales, western Luzon. Their language is called *Tino.*

sam-ba'qui (sȧm-bä'kē), *n.; pl.* -QUIS (-kēz). [Pg., fr. Tupi *sambaqui.*] *Archaeol.* One of the prehistoric kitchen middens found on the coast of Brazil.

sam'bar (săm'bĕr; sȧm'-), *n.; pl.* SAMBARS (-b'rz), sometimes SAMBAR. See PLURAL, *Note.* Also **sam'bur.** [Hind. *sābar, sāmbar,* fr. Skr. *śambara.*] Any of several large Asiatic deer having a maned neck; esp., the Indian species (*Cervus,* or *Rusa, aristotelis*). It is dark brown, slightly lighter beneath, and the young are unspotted. The antlers are heavy, the brow tine is directed upward, and the beam is simply forked.

Sam-ba'ra (sȧm-bä'rȧ), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **Sam-ba'la** (-bä'lȧ). One of a Bantu-speaking tribe of the Tanganyika Territory opposite the island of Pemba.

Sam'ba-tion' (săm'bȧ-tyŏn'), *n.* Also **Sam'ba-tyon'.** [Heb. *Sambatyōn,* fr. Gr. *Sabbation,* fr. *sabbaton.* See SABBATH.] *Jewish Folklore.* A river which seethes with hot stones every day but the Sabbath.

sam-bho'ga-ka'ya (sŭm-bō'gȧ-kä'yȧ), *n.* See TRIKAYA.

sam'bo (săm'bō), *n.* [Sp. *zambo* negro, mulatto, monkey, prob. fr. Kongo *nzambu* monkey.] **1.** An Indian or mulatto and negro half-breed; specif., in Honduras, a person of mixed Indian and negro blood. Cf. ZAMBO.

2. [*cap.*] A negro; — used esp. as a name for any negro. *Colloq.*

sam-bouse' (săm-bōōs'), *n.* [Tatar *somsa.*] A Turkish pasty of chopped meats and herbs. *Obs.*

Sam Browne belt (broun). [After Gen. Sir Samuel James *Browne* (1824–1901), Brit. army officer.] *Mil.* A leather waist belt supported by a light strap passing over the right shoulder.

Sam-bu'cus (săm-bū'kŭs), *n.* [L., elder tree.] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs, trees, or rarely herbs, the elders (family Caprifoliaceae), natives of temperate regions. They have pinnate leaves with serrate or incised leaflets and white or pink flowers in thyrsoid cymes, the corolla regular and rotate, 3–5-lobed, the stamens five. The fruit is berrylike.

sam'buk (săm'bŏŏk), *n.* [Ar. *sunbuk.*] A small kind of Arab dhow.

sam'buke (săm'būk), *n.* [L. *sambuca,* Gr. *sambykē,* fr. a Sem. word akin to Aram. *sabbēkhā.* Cf. SABECA, 1st SACKBUT, 2.] *Music.* **a** An ancient shrill-toned harp. **b** A sackbut. **c** A bagpipe. **d** A hurdy-gurdy.

sam'bu-nĭ'grin (săm'bū-nĭ'grĭn), *n.* [From *Sambucus nigra* the elder + *-in.*] *Chem.* A glucoside found in the berries of the common elder.

Sam-bu'ru (săm-bōō'rōō), *n. sing. & pl.* In British East Africa, one of a pastoral people of Hamitic appearance believed to have originated in a mixture of Galla and Somali with Nilotic Negroes.

same (sām), *adj.* [ME., fr. ON. *same, samr* (Dan. & Sw. *samme*); akin to AS. *same,* adv., OS. *sama, samo,* OHG. *sama,* adj. & adv., Goth. *sana,* adj., Gr. *homos* same, *homoios* like, *homalos* even, level, *hama* together with, OIr. *samail* likeness, L. *simul* at the same time, *similis* like, *singulus* (fr. *sem-* one) single, *semper* always, OSlav. *samŭ* same, Skr. *sama* same, level. Cf. ANOMALOUS, ASSEMBLE, HOMEOPATHY, HOMILY, HYPHEN, SANSKRIT, SEEM, SIMILAR, SIMPLE, SIMULTANEOUS, SINGLE, SOME.] With the definite article or a demonstrative pronoun: **1.** Of a single person, thing, quality, action, etc.: Being one without addition, change, or discontinuance; being no other; having one nature or individuality; identical; not different from that referred to specifically in a following relative clause, now most commonly introduced by *as* or *that,* or in a phrase introduced by *with;* not different from that before mentioned or indicated in the context; also, not different in any essential regard, though viewed at different times or in different aspects or relations.

> Which never yet in the *same* wreath might be. *Shelley.*
>
> [He] held the *same* political opinions with his illustrious friend. *Macaulay.*
>
> Bees like the *same* odors as we do. *Lubbock.*

2. Of two or more: Agreeing or corresponding exactly in nature, constitution, quality, relative position, or the like; or so closely as to be undistinguishable from each other; as, the *same* low sob was heard from another direction; mother and son have the *same* black eyes; on the *same* day every year; of one uniform whole, type, or style; as, two books printed on the *same* paper; equal; as, poles the *same* in height.

3. Unchanged in nature, behavior, quality, or health; specif., equally desirable or undesirable; — used predicatively.

> If you should change your mind, and take the old lady — 't is the *same* to me. *R. B. Sheridan.*
>
> Through time and change, unquenchably the *same.* *Shelley.*

Syn. — See IDENTICAL.

same-. Used in combinations, as in:

same-colored	**same-minded**	**same-sized**
same-featured	**same-seeming**	**same-sounding**

same (sām), *pron.* With the definite article, formerly also with *this, that:* **a** The same person; the one just referred to; — now chiefly archaic except in legal language. **b** The aforesaid thing, material, item, or the like; it; they; them; — now chiefly in legal or commercial style, in which the article is sometimes omitted; as, with sleeves and gloves of the *same;* report the *same* to the superintendent. **c** The same action, speech, etc., as another or others; — after verbs of *doing, saying,* and *thinking;* as, when two do the *same,* it is not the *same.* **d** A source of unchanged or equal satisfaction; as, she knew that life could never be the *same* again.

same (sām), *adv.* With the definite article: **a** In the same way; with the same treatment, effect, or feeling; as, pronounced the *same;* also, with equal readiness or success; as, he would have questioned a colonel just the *same.* **b** Equally; just; likewise; — followed by *as;* as, he has to make his living the *same* as anyone else.

— ***all the same, just the same.*** See in the Vocabulary.

same (sām). Var. of SAIM. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sa'mekh, sa'mech (sä'měk), *n.* [Heb. *samekh.*] The fifteenth letter [ס] of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to Eng. *s.* As a numeral = 60.

sam'el (săm'ĕl), *adj.* [See SAM-; ANNEAL.] Of a brick, not fully burnt, because of its outside position.

sam'el-y (-ĕl-ĭ), *adj.* Samel. *Rare.*

same'ly (sām'lĭ), *adj.* Monotonous from sameness. — *adv.* — **same'li-ness** (sām'lĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

same'ness, *n.* **1.** State of being the same; identity; absence of difference; near or essential resemblance; correspondence; similarity; as, a *sameness* of person, of manner, of sound, of terms, and the like; democracy implies a *sameness* of thought, dress, and vocabulary.

> Now there are two ideas reached as conceptual limits to perceptual processes which have important bearings on the geometrical representation of space. These may be expressed by the words *sameness* and continuity. *Karl Pearson.*

2. Hence, want of variety; tedious monotony.

Syn. — Identicalness, oneness; monotony, invariableness.

Ant. — Dissimilarity, unlikeness, difference.

same'some (sām'sŭm), *adj.* Monotonous. *Dial.*

Sam'gar-ne'bo (săm'gär-nē'bō), *n. Bib.* A Babylonian army officer. *Jer.* xxxix. 3.

Sam'a-a (săm'ȧ-ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Sam'a-chi'as (săm'ȧ-kī'ȧs). *D. Bib.*

Sam'a-el (săm'ȧ-ĕl). **1.** *Bib.* = SALAMIEL. *Judith* viii. 1. **2.** Var. of SAMMAEL.

Sam'a-i'a (săm'ȧ-ī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Sa-me'lias (sȧ-mē'lyȧs). *Bib.*

Sam'a-oth (săm'ȧ-ŏth; -ȯth). *D. Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Sam'a-ra'im (săm'ȧ-rā'ĭm). *D. Bib.*

Sam'a-rath (săm'ȧ-rȧth), **Sam'a-reth** (-rĕth). *D. Bib.*

Sam'a-ri'a (săm'ȧ-rĭ'ȧ) (1 *Par.* xii. 5); *Common Version* **Shem'a-ri'ah.** *D. Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Sam'a-ri'as (săm'ȧ-rī'ȧs). *D.*

Sa-mar'i-tan-ess, *n.* See -ESS.

Samaritan Pentateuch. See VERSION. [SION.]

Samaritan Targum. See VER-

Sam'a-rite (săm'ȧ-rīt). *D. Bib.*

sa-mar'ra, *n.* [LL. See SIMAR.] = SANBENITO, 2.

Sa'mas. Var. of SHAMASH.

Sam'a-tus (săm'ȧ-tŭs). *Bib.*

Sam-ba'the, *n.* See 2d SABBATIST.

sam'be-ni'to. † SANBENITO.

sam'bhar, sam'bhur, sam'boo. Vars. of SAMBAR.

sam'book, sam'bouk, sam'bouks. Vars. of SAMBUK.

Sam'bu-ca'ce-ae (săm'bū-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of CAPRIFOLIACEAE (in part).

sam'bul (săm'bŭl; -bōōl). Var. of SUMBUL.

sam'bur. Var. of SAMBAR.

Sa-me'ius (sȧ-mē'yŭs). *Bib.*

sam'en. Short for EXAMINE. *Obs.*

sam'en, *adj.* Same. *Scot.*

sam'en, same, *adv.* [AS. *samen.* See SAME.] Together. *Obs.*

samh (săm'h'), *n.* [Ar. *samh.*] A fig marigold of northern Africa (*Mesembryanthemum forskahlii*), the seeds of which yield a flour used by the Bedouins to make a native bread.

Sa'mhain (sä'wĭn), *n.* [Ir., of obscure origin.] November 1st, the beginning of the Celtic winter half year and also a feast of the dead that was observed with many religious harvest rites. On *oidhche Shamhna,* the eve of Allhallows, the fairies were believed to be abroad and mortals brought in closest touch with the spirit world. Cf. BELTANE, 2, LUGNAS.

Samhain Eve. Halloween.

Sam Hill (săm hĭl). A euphemism for the devil, or, vaguely, for anything extreme. *Colloq., U. S.*

sam-hi'ta (sŭng-hĭ'tȧ), *n.* [Skr. *saṁhitā,* prop., combination, fr. *saṁhita* placed together, fr. *sam* together + *dadhāmi* I place. See SANSKRIT; DO. Cf. SANDHI.] A collection, esp. any of the collections of hymns forming the Vedas; as, the Rig Veda *Samhita.*

Sa'mi-an (sā'mĭ-ăn), *adj.* [L. *Samius.*] Of or pertaining to the island of Samos, in the Aegean Sea.

Sa'mi-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Samos

Samian letter. = PYTHAGOREAN LETTER.

Samian Sage. Pythagoras; — from his birthplace.

Samian ware. See ARRETINE WARE.

sam'iel (săm'yĕl), *n.* [Turk. *sam* poison + *yel* wind.] The simoom.

sa'mi-re'site (sä'mĭ-rā'sīt), *n.* [From the hill of *Samiresy,* near Antsirabe, Madagascar.] *Mineral.* A titan-niobate of uranium, lead, and other metals, occurring as yellow octahedral crystals. Sp. gr., 5.2.

sam'i-sen (săm'ĭ-sĕn), *n.* [Jap., fr. Chin. (Pek.) *san*[1] *hsien*[4], lit., three strings.] *Music.* A Japanese banjo-like instrument of three strings.

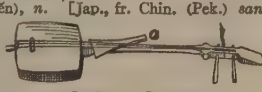

Samisen. *a* Plectrum.

Sa'mish (sā'mĭsh), *n.* An Indian of a Salishan tribe of northern Washington.

sam'ite (săm'ĭt; sā'mĭt), *n.* [OF. *samit,* fr. It. *sciamito,* fr. ML. *samitum, examitum,* fr. MGr. *hexamiton,* fr. *hexamitos* woven with six threads, fr. Gr. *hex* six + *mitos* a thread. See SIX; cf. DIMITY.] **1.** A heavy silk fabric, generally interwoven with gold or silver, and used in the Middle Ages for luxurious cushions, ecclesiastical garments, etc. *Hist.*

2. Something made of this material, as a garment. *Obs.*

sam'let (săm'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* [Contr. fr. *salmon* + *-let.* Cf. SALMONET.] A young or small salmon; a parr.

Sam'ma-el' (sä'mȧ-ĕl'; *Eng.* săm'ȧ-ĕl), *n.* *Jewish Folklore.* The prince of evil spirits, an angel of death.

sam'mel (săm'ĕl; sȧm'-), *n.* Sandy or loamy gravel. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

sam'mel (săm'ĕl). Var. of SAMEL, *adj.*

sam'mer (săm'ĕr), *n.* A workman who sams skins.

sam'mi-er (săm'ĭ-ĕr), *n.* [See SAMMY.] A machine for pressing the water from skins in tanning.

sam'my (săm'ĭ; sȧm'ĭ), *adj.* [Cf. dial. *sam* moist, half-cooked, AS. *sāmsoden* half-cooked.] Clammy; sodden; watery. *Chiefly Dial.*

sam'my (săm'ĭ), *v. t. & i.* [See SAMMY, *adj.*] *Leather Mfg.* To make (hides after tanning) or to become equally moist throughout; to dry partly; to sam.

Sam'my (sȧm'ĭ), *n.* **1.** Dim. of SAMUEL.

2. [*usually not cap.*] Ninny; simpleton. *Dial. Eng.*

Sam'my (sȧm'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -MIES (-ĭz). [From Uncle *Sam.*] A soldier of the United States. *Slang.*

Sam'nite (săm'nīt), *n.* **a** One of an ancient people, an offshoot of the Sabines, in south central Italy; also, their language, which was Oscan. **b** *Rom. Antiq.* One of a class of gladiators so called because armed like the natives of Samnium. They bore a long shield. — **Sam'nite,** *adj.*

Sa-mo'an (sȧ-mō'ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Samoan Islands, or their inhabitants.

Sa-mo'an, *n.* One of the natives of Samoa, among the finest and purest in type of the Polynesians, known for their cleanliness, dignity, and intelligence; also, their language, the most archaic of the Polynesian languages. See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Sam'o-gi'tian (săm'ō-jĭsh'ăn), *n.* One of the Lithuanian lowlanders; — called also *Zhmud.* Also, their language; Low Lithuanian.

‖**sa'mo-gon'** (sä'mō-gŏn'), *n.* Also ‖**sa'mo-gon'ka** (-gŏng'kȧ). [Russ., self-distillation.] Vodka distilled and sold illegally. *Russia.*

Sam'o-lus (sȧm'ō-lŭs), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A small genus of mainly tropical herbs of the primrose family (Primulaceae), having small white flowers with a perigynous corolla including five stamens and five staminodia. *S. floribundus* and *S. valerandi* are both called *brookweed.*

Sam'o-sa-te'ni-an (săm'ō-sȧ-tē'nĭ-ăn), *n.* [LL. *Samosatenus* pert. to Samosata, a city on the Euphrates, fr. Gr. *Samosata.*] *Eccl. Hist.* A Paulianist. — *adj.* Pertaining to the Paulians.

Sam'o-the'ri-um (sȧm'ō-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Samos,* island in the Aegean + *-therium.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of extinct unguiates of the Miocene of Greece. They are allied to the giraffe, but have a shorter neck and no median frontal knob. — **sam'o-there** (sȧm'ō-thēr), *n.*

Sam'o-thra'cian (sȧm'ō-thrā'shăn), *adj.* [Gr. *Samothrakios.*] Of or pertaining to Samothrace, or designating, or pertaining to, the Cabiric mysteries which were celebrated in Samothrace. See CABIRI. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Samothrace.

sam'o-var (sȧm'ō-vär; sȧm'ō-vär'), *n.* [Russ., lit., self-boiler.] A metal urn used in Russia for making tea. The water is heated by charcoal placed in a pipe, which passes through the urn.

Sam'o-yed', **Sam'o-yede'** (sȧm'ō-yĕd'), *n.* [Russ. *Samoyed.*] **1.** One of a Siberian Mongolian people, hunters, and fishers, related to the Finns in type. Scattered along the arctic coasts of the Ural Area and East Siberian Region, they comprise the Yurak, Tawgi, and the Ostyak.

2. An arctic dog of a basic breed originating in western Siberia. It has long been used by Samoyeds for herding reindeer and pulling sleds, and may be regarded as one of the oldest of domesticated dogs. It has moderately long

sam'fire. Samphire. *Ref. Sp.*

Sa'mi (sȧ'mĭ). *Bib.*

Sa-mi'a (sȧ-mī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

sa-mi'ri. Var. of SAMMRI.

Sa'mis (sā'mĭs). *Bib.*

sam-ka'ra (sȧng-kā'rȧ). Var. of SAMSKARA. [SANKHYA.]

Sam'khya (sȧm'kyē). Var. of

Sam'lah (săm'lȧ). *Bib.*

samm. Var. of SAM, v.

Sam'ma-a (sȧm'ȧ-ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Sam'ma-i (-ĭ). *D. Bib.*

sam'mie. Var. of SAMMY.

Sam-mu'a (sȧ-mū'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Sam'mus (săm'ŭs). *Bib.*

sam'my (săm'ĭ). Var. of SWAMI. *India.* [CASPIAN LANGUAGES.]

Sam-na'ni (sŭm-nȧ'nē), *n.* See

Samnite Wars. See WAR, *Table.*

Sam'o-ed', **Sam'o-id',** **Sam'o-jed',** Vars. of SAMOYED.

samorin, samory. † ZAMORIN.

legs, medium length body, deep chest and well-sprung ribs, powerful loins and head, a sickle tail, and a glittering white or cream coat of long outer hair and soft under hair. It is from 18 to 22 inches high, and weighs from 36 to 55 pounds.

Sam'o·yed', Sam'o·yede' (săm'ō·yĕd'), *adj.* Also **Sam'o·yed'ic** (-yĕd'ĭk). Of or pertaining to the Samoyeds or their language. — *n.* The language of the Samoyeds. See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES, *Table.*

samp (sămp), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Narraganset *nasaump* corn mush or soup, Virginian *asapan.* Cf. SUPAWN.] An article of food consisting of maize broken or bruised, which is cooked by boiling, and usually eaten with milk; coarse hominy. *U. S.*

sam'pa·gui'ta (săm'pä·gē'tä), *n.* [Sp. (in the Philippines), dim. of Tag. *sampaga.*] The Arabian jasmine. *Phil. I.*

sam·pa'loc (săm·pä'lŏk), *n.* [Tag.] The tamarind. *Phil. I.*

sam'pan (săm'păn), *n.* [(After Chin. *san*[1]-*pan*[3], fr. Pg.) fr. earlier *champan, champana,* fr. Pg. *champão, champana,* prob. fr. Sp. *champán,* perh. of Chibchan or Chocoan origin; cf. Choco *jamba, jampua,* canoe.] **a** A skiff, used in the river and harbor traffic of China, Japan, and neighboring islands, propelled usually with a scull. It sometimes has a sail, and usually a mat roofing over its cabin. **b** Any small Chinese boat.

Sampan.

sam'phire (săm'fĭr), *n.* [F. l'herbe de *Saint Pierre.* See SAINT; PETER.] **a** A fleshy European plant (*Crithmum maritimum*), family Ammiaceæ, growing along the seacoast. This and the next are sometimes pickled. **b** A common glasswort (*Salicornia europaea*). **c** The sea oxeye *Borrichia arborescens.* **d** A tropical American fleshy herb (*Philoxerus vermicularis*), family Amaranthaceæ, with dense heads of white flowers, common along beaches.

sam'ple (săm'p'l; *see Pron.,* § 83), *n.* [ME. *sample, asaumple,* fr. OF. *essample, example,* fr. L. *exemplum.* See EXAMPLE; cf. ENSAMPLE, SAMPLER.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** That which serves as a particular case to illustrate or bear out a statement. **b** A person's conduct, or a person, regarded as a model for imitation; an example; a pattern. "A *sample* to the youngest." *Shak.*

And every hardy knight His *sample* followed. *Fairfax.*

c A parable. **d** A warning.

2. A part of anything presented for inspection, or shown as evidence of the quality of the whole; a specimen; as, a *sample* of dress goods, of blood for analysis, or of one's workmanship.

3. *Statistics.* A part of a population or universe of data used for purposes of comparison, or for the calculation of statistics.

Syn. — See EXAMPLE.

☞ PHRASES are:

sample book	sample cutter	sample passer
sample bottle	sample drawer	sample phial
sample box	sample driller	sample picker
sample boy	sample envelope	sample porter
sample cabinet	sample holder	sample roll
sample cards	sample maker	sample tester
sample carrier	sample making	sample trunk
sample case	sampleman	sample vial
sample catcher	sample ore	

sam'ple (săm'p'l; 83), *v. t.;* SAM'PLED (-p'ld); SAM'PLING (săm'plĭng). **1.** *Obs.* **a** To make or show something comparable; to match; also, to hold up for comparison or as a match. **b** To set, or act as, an example or model for; to explain by example.

2. To take or to test a sample or samples of; to judge as to quality or worth from samples or an actual experience; as, to *sample* sugar, teas, wools, cloths.

3. To offer as samples or instances, as textual errors.

4. To yield as a sample; as, the ore *samples* 8 per cent tin.

sam'ple, *adj.* That serves as a sample; as, a *sample* ore.

sam'ple·man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who makes or distributes samples; one whose work is sampling (in sense 2).

sam'pler (săm'plĕr; *see Pron.,* § 83), *n.* [ME. *samplere* original, model, fr. OF. *essamplaire, essemplaire* (F. *exemplaire*). See EXEMPLAR, *n.*] **1.** A model or pattern for imitation; an original or archetype; also, a specimen or example. *Obs.*

2. A piece of needlework; orig., one made to preserve a pattern, or patterns; later, one made as a sample of skill, esp. one showing embroidered letters or verses.

3. Any of various devices for extracting samples, as from a bag of grain, a tub of butter, a quantity of ore, etc.

sam'pler, *n.* [From SAMPLE, *v.*] **1.** One who prepares samples for inspection; one who examines samples, or by samples.

2. One whose work is sampling a (specified) thing, as in:

cotton sampler	tallow sampler	wool sampler
grain sampler	tea sampler	zinc sampler

sample room. **a** A room where samples are shown. **b** A room where samples from a mine, mill, or smelter are weighed and dried, ground, or otherwise prepared. **c** *Local, U. S.* A barroom or saloon.

sam'pler·y (săm'plĕr·ĭ), *n.* The art of making samplers.

sam'pling (-plĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SAMPLE. Hence: *n.* **1.** A bit or small part of anything extracted as a sample for inspection or analysis; specif., white or colored paper used esp. to display textile samples.

2. The act, process, or technique of selecting a suitable sample, as for chemical analysis or psychological examination.

3. *Advertising.* A method of advertising by distributing a small amount of the commodity advertised for test use. *Trade Slang, U. S.*

sam'pling, *adj.* That samples, or is utilized in making or obtaining samples.

Samp·sae'an (sămp·sē'ăn; săm-), *n.* [Gr. *Sampsaíos.*] *Eccl.* One of a branch of the Elkesaites.

Samp'son, Dom'i·nic (dŏm'ĭ·nĭ săm's'n). A schoolmaster in Scott's *Guy Mannering.*

Samp'son (sămp's'n; săm'-), *or* **Sam'son** (săm's'n), **fox.** A red fox in an abnormal condition of pelage in which the longer hairs are absent, showing only the woolly underfur.

Samp'son, *or* **Samp'son's, snake'root'** (sămp's'n, -s'nz; săm'-; 206). **a** The babroot. **b** Any of several American gentians of the genus *Dasystephana.*

Sam'sam (săm'săm; *native* sŭm'sŭm), *n.* One of a mixed Malay-Siamese people on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula.

sam·sa'ra (sŭng·sä'rä), *n.* [Skr. *saṁsāra.*] Transmigration; metempsychosis; hence, the world or universe in which the law of rebirth operates.

sam'shu (săm'shōō), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *san*[1] three + *shao*[4] fire, i. e., thrice distilled.] An alcoholic liquor distilled in China from rice or large millet; also, in general, a spirituous drink.

sam·ska'ra (sŭng·skä'rä), *n.* [Skr. *saṁskāra* preparation, ceremony.] **1.** *Hinduism.* The twelve (sometimes forty) purificatory ceremonies, or rites of passage, of the three upper castes, as, of conception, name giving, marriage.

2. *Buddhism.* (Pali *samkara*) A mental conformation; a complex; tendency.

Sam'son (săm's'n; 206), *n.* Also **Samp'son** (sămp's'n; săm'-). [LL., fr. Gr. *Sampsōn,* fr. Heb. *shimshōn.*] **1.** Literally, solar, sun's man; — masc. proper name. F. *Samson* (săn'sôn'); Sp. *Sansón* (sän·sōn'); Pg. *Sansão* (sän·soun').

2. An Israelite judge of Bible record (see *Judges* xiii), distinguished for his great strength; hence, a man of extraordinary physical strength.

3. [*often not cap.*] Short for SAMSON POST.

sam'son (săm's'n), *v. t. Logging.* To direct the fall of (a tree) by means of a lever and pole.

Sam'son Ag'o·nis'tes (ăg'ō·nĭs'tēz). [Gr. *agōnistēs* combatant, champion.] A drama (1671) by John Milton.

Sam'son and De·li'lah (dē·lī'lä). An opera (1877) by Saint-Saëns.

Samson fish. In Australia: **a** A fish (*Seriola hippos*) of the family Carangidae. **b** The young of the fish *Arripis trutta.* See SALMON, 3 **a.**

Sam·so'ni·an (săm·sō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Characteristic of or pertaining to the Biblical character Samson; powerful.

Sam·son'ic (săm·sŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining or relating to Samson or to Milton's poem *Samson Agonistes.*

Sam'son·is'tic (săm's'n·ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Samsonian.

sam'son·ite (săm's'n·īt), *n.* [From the *Samson* mine, St. Andreasberg, Harz.] *Mineral.* A silver manganese sulphantimonite, $2Ag_2S.MnS.Sb_2S_3$, occurring in steel-black monoclinic, prismatic crystals.

Samson post. [Cf. SAMSON, 2.] **1.** [*often not cap.*] Any of various posts used in positions where great strength is requisite. Specif.: **a** *Naut.* (1) A post resting on the keelson and supporting a deck beam. (2) A post for use in securing a cable, sometimes used instead of towing bitts, etc. **b** *Chiefly Naut.* A temporary or movable pillar carrying a leading block or pulley. **c** *Logging.* A post used, together with a chain and hook, for starting a log, etc. **d** The post that supports the walking beam in a well-boring apparatus.

2. Also **Samson's post.** A kind of mousetrap falling upon the victim at the removal of a supporting post. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Sa'mu·can (sä'mōō·kăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a South American Indian linguistic family occupying the northern part of El Chaco in Bolivia. Among the more important surviving tribes are: the *Samucus, Salienos,* and *Ugaronos.*

Sa'mu·cu' (sä'mōō·kōō'), *n.* An Indian of a Samucan tribe, now almost extinct, dwelling in south central Santa Cruz and the adjacent portion of Chuquisaca, Bolivia. See SAMUCAN. — *adj.* = SAMUCAN.

Sam'u·el (săm'ū·ĕl), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *Samouēl,* fr. Heb. *Shĕmūēl.*] **1.** Literally, his name is *Ēl* (God); — masc. proper name. F. *Samuel* (sä'mwĕl'); It. *Samuele* (sä·mwä'lā); G. *Samuel* (zä'mōō·ĕl); D. *Samuel* (sä'mōō·ĕl). — Dim. *Sam, Sammy.*

2. **a** A famous Hebrew judge and prophet. **b** Either of the Books of Samuel. See OLD TESTAMENT.

Sam'u·el Wel'ler. See WELLER, SAMUEL.

sam'u·rai (săm'ōō·rī), *n. pl. & sing.* [Jap.] **a** Originally, any feudal warrior, whether lord or vassal; generally, a vassal. **b** In the former feudal system of Japan, the class, or a member of the class, of military retainers of the daimios, constituting the gentry or lesser nobility. They possessed power of life and death over the commoners, and wore two swords as their distinguishing mark. Their special rights and privileges were abolished with the fall of feudalism in 1871. Cf. BUSHIDO, SHIZOKU. **c** Loosely, any Japanese army officer.

san (sän), *n.* [Doric name for sigma, of Sem. origin. See SIN, SHIN.] **1.** A sibilant letter (ϡ), written, printed, etc. **b** As a numeral, with the name (ϡ) *sampi* [fr. *san* + *pi*], 900. Cf. GREEK NUMERAL.

San (sän), *n. pl.* Bushmen. See BUSHMAN, 1.

san (sän; sŭn), *n.* = SUNN.

san'a·ble (sän'ä·b'l), *adj.* [L. *sanabilis,* fr. *sanare* to heal, fr. *sanus* sound, healthy. See SANE.] Capable of being healed or cured; susceptible of remedy. — **san'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **san'a·ble·ness,** *n. All Rare.*

San An·dre'as rift (sän ăn·drā'äs). *Geol.* The zone of faults which extends along the coast of northern California, through the San Francisco Peninsula, and southeastward toward the head of the Gulf of California. It was movement along a part of this zone that caused the San Francisco earthquake of 1906.

san'a·tive (sän'ä·tĭv), *adj.* [ML. *sanativus.*] Having the power to cure or heal; curative; tending to heal; sanatory; as, a *sanative* effect; also, of healing; as, the *sanative* process. — **san'a·tive,** *n. Obs.* — **san'a·tive·ness,** *n.*

san'a·to'ri·um (sän'ä·tō'rĭ·ŭm; 181), *n.; pl.* L. -RIA (-ä), E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL. See SANATORY.] **1.** A health resort; a locality selected as a retreat because of its salubrity; specif., a high-altitude summer station in a tropical country for European troops, officials, or residents, as Darjeeling in India.

2. An establishment for the treatment of the sick, esp. one that makes much use of natural therapeutic agents or local conditions, or that employs some specific treatment, or that treats a particular disease (as tuberculosis); a sanitarium.

san'a·to'ry (sän'ä·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [LL. *sanatorius,* fr. L. *sanare* to heal. See SANABLE.] Conducive to health; tending to cure; curative; sanative; as, *sanatory* ordinances; also, of or pertaining to healing.

Syn. — SANATORY and SANITARY should not be confounded. *Sanatory* signifies *conducive to health; sanitary* has the more general meaning of *pertaining to health;* as, the camp is not *sanatory,* its *sanitary* conditions are bad.

San·bal'lat (sän·bäl'ät). A Biblical character, a contemporary of Nehemiah. *Neh.* ii. 10.

san'be·ni'to (sän'bĕ·nē'tō), *n.* [Sp. *sambenito,* fr. *San Benito,* Saint Benedict.] **1.** Originally, a sackcloth coat worn by penitents on being reconciled to the church.

2. A yellow garment resembling a scapular, worn by penitents at the auto-da-fé; also, a similar garment in black, painted with flames, figures of devils, etc., worn by those condemned and brought forth for punishment at the auto-da-fé.

San Car'los A·pach'e (săn kär'lōs ä·păch'ē). An Indian of any of several Apache tribes now on the San Carlos Reservation in eastern Arizona. See APACHE.

san'cho (săng'kō), *n.* [Ashanti *oṣanku.*] A rude guitar with fiber strings, played by American negroes.

san'cho (sän'chō), *n.* [Sp., prop. name.] The nine of trumps in sancho pedro.

San'cho Pan'za (sän'chō pän'zä; *Sp.* sän'chō pän'thä). The squire in Cervantes' *Don Quixote.* He is a short, pot-bellied peasant, ignorant and credulous, but shrewd and with a store of proverbial wisdom, thus being a foil to his master. See BARATARIA.

san'cho pe'dro (sän'chō pē'drō). [Sp. *Pedro* Peter. See 2d SANCHO.] A variety of auction pitch in which the nine (*sancho*) and five (*pedro*) of trumps are added as counting cards at their pip value, and the ten of trumps counts game.

sanct (săngkt), *adj.* [L. *sanctus.*] Sacred. *Rare.*

sanc'ta (săngk'tä), *n.* [L., fem. of *sanctus* holy.] In medieval times, a fragment of a host consecrated at a previous Mass placed by the Pope in the consecrated wine before Communion as a symbol of the identity of the sacrifice from one Mass to another. Cf. FERMENTUM.

sanc'ta·nim'i·ty (săngk'tä·nĭm'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *sanctus* holy + *animus* mind.] Holiness of mind. *Rare.*

‖**Sanc'ta Sanc'tis** (săngk'tä săngk'tĭs). [L.] *Liturgy.* Holy things for the holy; — an exclamation in the Eastern and Gallican rites at the Elevation of the Host.

sanc'te bell (săngk'tē). Sanctus bell. *Archaic.*

sancti-. A combining form, Latin *sancti-,* from *sanctus,* meaning *holy,* as in **sanc·tif'o·quent.** See -LOQUENT.

sanc'ti·fi·cate (săngk'tĭ·fĭ·kāt), *v. t.* [LL. *sanctificatus,* past part. of *sanctificare.*] To sanctify. *Rare.*

sanc'ti·fi·ca'tion (săngk'tĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *sanctificatio.*] **1.** Act of sanctifying, or state of being sanctified; esp., *Theol.,* the act or process of God's grace by which the affections of men are purified, or alienated from sin, and exalted to a supreme love to God and righteousness; also, the state of being thus purified.

2. Act of consecrating; consecration. *Bp. Burnet.*

sanc'ti·fied (săngk'tĭ·fīd), *adj.* Made holy or free of sin; set apart to sacred duty or use; also, made to have the air of sanctity; sanctimonious. — **sanc'ti·fi'ed·ly** (-fī'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119; -fīd'lĭ), *adv.*

sanc'ti·fi'er (-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which sanctifies; specif. [*cap.*], *Theol.,* the Holy Spirit.

sanc'ti·fy (săngk'tĭ·fī), *v. t.;* SANC'TI·FIED (-fīd); SANC'TI·FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [OF. and L.; OF. *saintifier, sanctifier,* fr. LL. *sanctificare,* fr. *sanctus* holy + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See SAINT; -FY.] **1.** To make sacred or holy; specif.: **a** To set apart to a sacred office or to religious use or observance; to consecrate by appropriate rites; to hallow.

God blessed the seventh day and *sanctified* it. *Gen.* ii. 3.

b *Obs.* To canonize. **c** *Obs.* To honor, treat, or observe (name, day, etc.) as sacred. **d** *Obs.* To make manifest as God or God's.

2. To make free from sin; to cleanse from moral corruption and pollution; to purify.

Sanctify them through thy truth. *John* xvii. 17.

3. To impart or impute sacredness, inviolability, title to reverence, venerableness, or respect, to; to give sanction to; as, the Church *sanctified* his election; also, to give the appearance of sacredness or innocence to; as, let the intention *sanctify* the deed.

Truth guards the poet, *sanctifies* the line. *Pope.*

4. To make efficient as the means of holiness; to render productive of holiness or piety.

A means which his mercy hath *sanctified* so to me as to make me repent of that unjust act. *Eikon Basilike.*

sanc·til'o·gy (săngk·tĭl'ō·jĭ), *n.* A hagiology.

sanc'ti·mo'ni·al (săngk'tĭ·mō'nĭ·ăl), *adj.* [LL. *sanctimonialis.*] Sanctimonious. *Obs.*

sanc'ti·mo'ni·al, *n.* A nun.

sanc'ti·mo'ni·ous (săngk'tĭ·mō'nĭ·ŭs; 159), *adj.* [See SANCTIMONY.] **1.** Possessing sanctity; holy; sacred; saintly. *Obs.*

2. Making a show of sanctity; affecting saintliness; hypocritically devout or pious.

— **sanc'ti·mo'ni·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **sanc'ti·mo'ni·ous·ness,** *n.*

sanc'ti·mo'ny (săngk'tĭ·mō'nĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -mŭn·ĭ), *n.* [OF. *sanctimonie,* fr. L. *sanctimonia,* fr. *sanctus* holy. See SAINT.] **1.** Holiness; devoutness; sanctity. *Obs.*

2. Outward or artificial saintliness; assumed or pretended holiness; hypocritical devoutness.

3. Chasteness of style. *Rare.*

Syn. — See SIMULATION.

sanc'tion (săngk'shŭn; 177), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *sanction,* fr. L. *sanctio, -onis,* fr. *sancire* to render sacred or inviolable. See SAINT.] **1.** Formerly, a decree, esp. an ecclesiastical decree.

2. Formerly, an oath or solemn agreement; now, that which makes it binding.

3. a Solemn or ceremonious ratification. **b** An official act of a superior by which he ratifies and gives validity to the act of some other person or body; establishment or furtherance of anything by giving authority to it; confirmation; permission; recognition. **c** Approbation; countenance.

The strictest professors of reason have added the *sanction* of their testimony. *I. Watts.*

4. A thing that authorizes, confirms, or countenances.

5. See PRAGMATIC SANCTION.

6. *Ethics.* Any consideration, principle, or influence, which impels to moral action or determines the moral judgment as valid. According to various theories, pleas-

sam'pi (săm'pĭ), *n.* See 1st SAN, 2 b.

sam'ple·less, *adj.* Unexampled. *Obs.* [= SPLIT SHOVEL.]

sampling shovel. *Ore Dressing.*

‖**sam·po'gna** (săm·pō'nyä), *n.* [It.] Var. of ZAMPOGNA.

Samp'sa·mes (sămp's'ś·mēz). *D. Bib.*

Samp'son. Var. of SAMSON.

Sampson Brass. See BRASS, SAMPSON.

samp'su·chine, *n.* [L. *sampsuchinus,* adj., fr. Gr. *sampsychinos,* fr. *sampsychon* marjoram.] Sweet marjoram. *Obs.*

Sam'sai (săm'sī). *D. Bib.*

Sam'sa·ri (-s'ä·rī). *D. Bib.*

Sam'scre·tan, *n. & adj.* = SANSKRIT. *Obs.*

sam'shoo. Var. of SAMSHU.

Sam'si·en. = SAMISEN.

sam'·sod'den, *adj.* = HALF-BAKED. *Dial. Eng.*

Sam'son·ess, *n.* See -ESS.

Sam'son's snake'root'. Var. of SAMPSON'S SNAKEROOT.

sam't'choo. Var. of SAMSHU.

Sa·mu'a (sä·mōō'ä). *D. Bib.*

Sa'muin. Var. of SAMHAIN.

sa·mum', Var. of SIMOOM.

Sam'y·da'ce·ae (săm'ĭ·dā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of FLACOURTIACEAE (in part).

san'a (sŭn'ä; shŭn'ä). Var. of SUNN. [*Bib.*]

San'a·bas'sar (sän'ä·bäs'ĕr).

San'a·bas'sa·rus (-ä·rŭs). *Bib.*

san'ad (sŭn'ăd). Var. of SUNNUD.

sa'nai (sŭn'ī), *n.* = SUNN.

sa·na'shy. Var. of SANNYASI, a mendicant.

San'a·sib (sän'ä·sĭb). *Bib.*

sa·na'tion (sä·nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sanatio.* See SANABLE.] Healing. *Obs.*

san'a·tiv. Sanative. *Ref. Sp.*

San Blas (sän bläs). = CUNAN.

San Blas Indian. = CUNA, *n.*

sanc'ta, *n., pl.* of SANCTUM.

sanc'ti·fi'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — **sanc'ti·fi'a·ble·ness,** *n.* —

sanc'ti·fi'a·bly, *adv.*

sanc·tif'i·cate, *adj.* Sanctified. *Obs.*

sanctifying grace. = HABITUAL GRACE.

sanc'ti·fy'ing·ly, *adv.* of *sanctifying,* pres. part.

ure and pain, or the findings of conscience, or the principle of the golden rule, or the goal of perfection constitute such *sanctions*.
7. *Law.* The detriment loss of reward, or other coercive intervention, annexed to a violation of a law as a means of enforcing the law. This may consist in the direct infliction of injury or inconvenience, as in the punishments of crime (*punitive sanctions*) or in mere coercion, restitution, or undoing of what was wrongly accomplished, as in the judgments of civil actions (*civil sanctions*). A sanction may take the form of a reward (*remuneratory sanctions*) that is withheld for failure to comply with the law.
Syn. — Ratification, authorization, authority, endorsement, support, approval. **Ant.** — Disapprobation, disapproval; opposition, antagonism.

sanc'tion (săngk'shŭn), *v.;* -TIONED (-shŭnd); -TION·ING. *Trans.:* **1.** To give sanction to; to make valid or binding; ratify; confirm; also, to lend countenance or approval to.
2. To annex a sanction or penalty to the violation of (a right, obligation, or command).
3. *Law.* To define as original and fundamental law antecedent to any possible violation, penalty, or sanction; — chiefly in *sanctioned rights* (see RIGHT, *n.*, 2 b).
——, *Intransitive: Law.* To arise as a preventive of violation of a sanctioned right or obligation; — chiefly in *sanctioning rights* (see RIGHT, *n.*, 2 b).
Syn. — Authorize, countenance. See RATIFY.

sanc'tion·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or giving, sanction. *Rare.*

sanc'tion·a'tive (săngk'shŭn·ā'tĭv), *adj. Law.* Imposing, or enforcing obedience by, a sanction; as, *sanctionative* rights.

sanc'tion·er (săngk'shŭn·ĕr), *n.* One who sanctions.

sanc'ti·tude (săngk'tĭ·tūd), *n.* [L. *sanctitudo.*] **1.** Pure and saintly character; holiness or sacredness; sanctity.
2. = SANCTIMONY, 3.

sanc'ti·ty (săngk'tĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [From L. and fr. ME. *saunctite, saintite,* fr. OF. *saincteté, saintité* (F. *sainteté*), fr. L. *sanctitas,* fr. *sanctus* holy. See SAINT.]
1. State or quality of being sacred or holy; holiness of life and character; saintliness; godliness; also, *pl.*, sacred excellences, austerities, beings, etc.

To *sanctity* she made no pretense, and, indeed, narrowly escaped the imputation of irreligion. *Macaulay.*

2. Sacredness; solemnity; inviolability; religious binding force; as, the *sanctity* of an oath; also, *pl.*, sacred objects, obligations, rites, recesses, etc.
Syn. — See HOLINESS.

Sanc·tol'o·gy (săngk·tŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [LL. *sanctorum,* gen. pl. of *sanctus* saint + *-logy.*] A catalogue of saints or compilation of saints' lives. *Rare.* — **sanc·tol'o·gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

sanc·to'ri·um (săngk·tō'rĭ·ŭm; 181), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *sanctus* saint.] A shrine. *Rare.*

sanc'tu·ar'ied (săngk'tū·ĕr'ĭd *or, esp. Brit.*, -ĕr·ĭd), *adj.* Used as or furnishing sanctuary.

sanc'tu·a·rize (săngk'tū·ȧ·rīz), *v. t.* To shelter by a sanctuary or sacred privileges.

sanc'tu·ar'y (săngk'tū·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -ĕr·ĭ; 177), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [From L. and fr. ME. *seintuarie,* fr. OF. *saintuaire, sainctuarie* (F. *sanctuaire*), fr. L. *sanctuarium,* fr. *sanctus* sacred, holy. See SAINT.] **1.** A consecrated place, as one devoted to the keeping of sacred things. Specif.: **a** The temple at Jerusalem, or the most retired part of it, called the ***Holy of Holies***, in which was kept the ark of the covenant, and into which no person was permitted to enter except the high priest, and he only once a year to intercede for the people; also, the most sacred part of the tabernacle. **b** The most sacred part of any religious building, esp. that part of a Christian church in which the altar is placed. **c** A house consecrated to the worship of God; a church, temple, or other building for worship. **d** *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* A place consecrated to some god or gods, whether open or enclosed, sometimes a grove, sometimes an enclosure containing a temple, shrines, theater, etc.; as, the *sanctuary* of Pandion in Athens. Also, an innermost and specially sacred room in a temple; an adytum. **e** *Obs.* A portable shrine for sacred relics. **f** *Now Dial.* A churchyard or consecrated burying ground.
2. a A sacred and inviolable asylum; a place of refuge and protection. **b** Immunity from law by entering such a place; shelter; refuge; protection. See ASYLUM, *n.*, 1. **c** The right or privilege of conferring such immunity.

The ancient privilege of *sanctuary* was transferred to the Christian temples. *Gibbon.*

3. Figuratively: **a** Heaven. **b** *Rare.* The order of priesthood. **c** A place of resort for those who seek relief.
4. A place of refuge for birds, or for game or other animals, where predatory animals are controlled and hunting is not allowed; as, a bird *sanctuary;* a game *sanctuary.*
☞ *Sanctuary* and *refuge* are sometimes distinguished, the former being applied to a place where all forms of wild life are equally protected, the latter to a place where predaceous birds and animals are controlled for the protection of more desirable forms of wild life, as game and insectivorous birds.

sanc'tu·ar'y, *v. t.* = SANCTUARIZE. *Obs.*

sanctuary ring *or* **knocker.** A ring on a church door, which once ensured sanctuary to any laying hold of it. *Hist.*

sanc'tum (săngk'tŭm), *n.; pl.* SANCTUMS (-tŭmz), sometimes SANCTA (-tȧ). [L., neut. of *sanctus* holy. See SAINT.] A sacred place; hence, a study, office, or like place of retreat, where one is free from intrusion; as, an editor's *sanctum.*

sanc'tum sanc·to'rum (săngk·tō'rŭm; 181). [L.] **a** The holy of holies; the most holy place. **b** The inner and strictly private retreat, as of an important personage; — often used jocosely.

Sanc'tus (săngk'tŭs), *n.* [L., holy. See SAINT.] **1.** *Eccl.* In the Roman rite and the Anglican Communion Service, the last part of the Preface commencing with the words, Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus (Holy, Holy, Holy); — called also *Tersanctus.* The Tersanctus is part of nearly all Eastern and Western rites.
2. *Music.* A setting of the Sanctus.

Sanctus bell. A bell rung by the server at the Sanctus in the Mass. In medieval churches the Sanctus bell was often hung in a turret or bell cot over or near the chancel arch and was rung with a rope that fell near the server's place.

san'cy·ite (săn'sĭ·īt), *n.* [From *Sancy* peak, Mont-Dore, Madagascar.] *Petrog.* A rhyolitelike extrusive rock, containing phenocrysts of sanidine in a groundmass, once glassy, but now composed of small crystals of andesine, biotite, augite, and magnetite, in a matrix of orthoclase microlites. Titanite and zircon are accessories.

sand (sănd), *n.* [AS.; akin to D. *zand,* G. *sand,* OHG. *sant,* ON. *sandr,* Dan. & Sw. *sand,* Gr. *amathos,* L. *sabulum.* Cf. SABULOUS.] **1. a** A loose material consisting of small but easily distinguishable grains (most commonly of quartz), resulting from the disintegration of rocks. As distinguished from gravel, sand consists of particles generally less than 2 millimeters in diameter. If less than ⅛ millimeter, the particles form *silt.* It is used for making mortar and glass, as an abrasive, for molds in founding, etc. **b** A mass of this material as on a beach, a desert, etc.
2. Also *pl.*, a A tract, region, or deposit, of sand; beach; shore. "Even as men wrecked upon a *sand.*" *Shak.* **b** A sand bank. **c** A grain of sand. **d** Sandy soil.
3. The sand in the hourglass or a grain of it; hence, a moment or interval of time; *pl.*, the moments of one's life.

The *sands* are numbered that make up my life. *Shak.*

4. Any sandstone or unconsolidated sand formation containing oil; — loosely, any oil-producing formation; as, the oil *sands* of Pennsylvania.
5. In the making of maple sugar, a granular deposit which forms during concentration of the sap. It contains chiefly calcium malate and silica.
6. Figuratively, a most unstable material, medium, etc., certain to render futile forthwith all effort expended upon it; as, a reputation built upon *sand* or written in the *sand.*
7. a *Slang.* Courage; pluck; grit. **b** Money.
8. A color, reddish-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance; — called also *beach, chip.* Cf. COLOR.
9. *Med.* Gritty particles in certain body tissues or fluids; as, brain *sand;* urinary *sand.*
10. *Mining.* Tailing, esp. that from a cyanide mill or stamp mill; — also used colloquially in the *pl.*
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

sandbin	**sand chute**	**sand hoist**
sand-blown	**sand-colored**	**sand mixer**
sand-bottomed	**sand conveyer**	**sand pail**
sand buffer	**sand digger**	**sand-red**
sand-built	**sand dredge**	**sand scoop**
sand-buried	**sand-etched**	**sand-strewn**
sand burner	**sand-faced**	**sand tester**
sand car	**sand flat**	**sand walk**
sand caster	**sand-hemmed**	**sand-warped**

-sand (-sănd). A combining form of *sand,* as in green*sand,* quick*sand.*

sand (sănd), *v. t.;* SAND'ED; SAND'ING. **1.** To sprinkle or powder with sand; as, to *sand* a freshly painted surface in imitation of stone; to *sand* ink to dry it.
2. To cover with sand; esp.: **a** To bury (oysters) beneath drifting sand or mud. **b** To fill, as harbors, etc., with sand, as by the action of currents; — usually with *up.* **c** To treat, as clay soil, with an overspread layer of sand.
3. To mix with sand; to add sand to; as, to *sand* sugar.
4. To run aground upon the sand; to thrust upon a sand bar (a vessel or its occupants).
5. To smooth by grinding or rubbing with sand; specif., to rub or polish with sandpaper.

sand up. *Petroleum.* To choke with sand, as in a well producing sand mixed with oil or gas.

sand, *n.* [AS.] *Obs.* **1.** A sending; mission; embassy.
2. A thing sent; message; order; also, gift; present.
3. A messenger.
4. A mess (of food); victuals.

san'dak (săn'dăk), *n.* [Yiddish *sandĕk,* fr. Heb. *sindīqnōs,* sindīqōs, fr. Gr. *syntekhnos* brought up from childhood together.] *Jewish.* The person who holds the Jewish infant on his knees while it is being circumcised.

san'dal (săn'dăl; -d'l), *n.* Sandalwood. *Tennyson.*

san'dal, *n.* [Ar. *sandal,* fr. Per. *sandal* skiff.] A narrow two-masted boat, used on the Barbary coast and on the Nile.

san'dal (săn'dăl; -d'l), *n.* [L. *sandalium,* fr. Gr. *sandalion,* dim. of *sandalon,* of Oriental origin; cf. Per. *sandal.*] **1.** A kind of shoe consisting of a sole strapped to the foot; a protection for the foot, covering its lower surface only. Sandals are much worn among Orientals, and are a part of the official dress of Roman Catholic bishops and abbots.

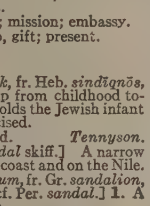

Sandals, showing two methods of fastening.

2. A fancy slipper, sometimes containing openwork in the vamps and quarters.
3. A strap or latchet to hold on a slipper or low shoe by passing across the foot or around the ankle, — in use during the first half of the 19th century.
4. A rubber overshoe cut very low, either with an entire sole and a strip across the instep or with a sole for the fore part of the foot only and a strip back of the heel.

san'dal, *v. t.;* -DALED, -DALLED (-dăld; -d'ld); -DAL·ING, -DAL·LING. **1.** To provide with sandals; to put sandals on.
2. To fasten with a sandal or sandals (sense 3).

san'dal. Var. of SENDAL, a silk.

sandal brick. = PLACE BRICK.

san'daled, san'dalled (săn'dăld; -d'ld), *adj.* **1.** Wearing sandals. "His *sandaled* feet." *Longfellow.*
2. Fastened with a sandal. See SANDAL, 3.

san·dal'i·form (săn·dăl'ĭ·fôrm; săn'dăl·ĭ·fôrm'), *adj.* [*sandal* + *-form.*] Shaped like a sandal or slipper.

san'dal·ing (săn'dăl·ĭng; -d'l·ĭng), *n.* Material woven in elastic strips for sandals (sense 1).

San·dal'phon (săn·dăl'fŏn), *n.* [Heb. *Sandelphōn,* fr. Gr. *Synadelphos,* lit., one that has a brother.] In Jewish angelology, a very tall angel of fiercest fire placed over mankind. He receives the prayers of men, weaving them into crowns to present to God.

san'dal tree (săn'dăl; -d'l). Also **san'dal.** **a** An Indo-Malayan tree (*Sandoricum koetjape*), family Meliaceae, with hard, red, fine-grained timber. It is often cultivated in the tropics for its fruit, used in preserves and pickles. Cf. WILD MANGOSTEEN. **b** = SANDALWOOD, 1 **a**.

san'dal·wood' (săn'dăl·wŏŏd'; -d'l-), *n.* [OF. *sandal, santal,* fr. ML. *sandalum, santalum,* fr. LGr. *santalon, sandanon,* ult. fr. Skr. *candana;* akin to Skr. *candra* shining. See CANDID; cf. SANDERS.] **1. a** The compact, close-grained, fragrant, yellowish heartwood of an Indo-Malayan, parasitic tree (*Santalum album*); also, the tree itself. The wood is much used in ornamental carving and cabinetwork; its odor drives away insects, and it is therefore of value for chests and boxes. **b** Any of various other species of *Santalum* or their wood, as the Polynesian *S. freycinetianum,* often distinguished as *yellow sandalwood;* the Hawaiian *S. pyrularium;* the Australian *S. lanceolatum,* etc. **c** Either of the Australian trees *Fusanus spicatus* and *Exocarpus latifolius* (family Santalaceae), often called *scrub sandalwood;* also, their wood.
2. Any of various other trees or their fragrant wood, which in some respects resembles sandalwood: **a** The red sandalwood. **b** A Russian species of buckthorn (*Rhamnus dahurica*) whose wood is used for dyeing leather. **c** In Australia, the bastard sandalwood *Myoporum tenuifolium.* **d** In Tasmania and Australia, the scentwood.
3. The color fawn.

sandalwood family. The Santalaceae.

sandalwood oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

sandalwood tan. = FAWN, *n.*, 3.

san'dal·wort' (săn'dăl·wûrt'; -d'l-), *n.* Any plant of the family Santalaceae.

san'dan (săng'dăn), *n.* [Nepali *sādan.*] An East Indian timber tree (*Ougeinia dalbergioides*), family Fabaceae, with hard wood. It yields also a valuable red gum, and its bark various native remedies.

san'da·rac (săn'dȧ·răk), *n.* [L. *sandaraca,* fr. Gr. *sandarakē,* of Oriental origin.] **1.** Realgar.
2. The sandarac tree *Callitris quadrivalvis.*
3. A brittle, faintly aromatic, translucent resin obtained from the sandarac tree, usually in the form of small, pale-yellow grains or tears. It is used chiefly in making varnish and as incense. Cf. 1st POUNCE, 1. *Australian sandarac* is from various Australian species of *Callitris* and forms larger tears than common sandarac.

san·dar'a·cin (săn·dăr'ȧ·sĭn), *n. Chem.* A constituent of the resin sandarac insoluble in ordinary alcohol. It is a mixture.

sandarac tree. **a** A large tree (*Tetraclinis articulata*), family Pinaceae, of Morocco, which yields the resin sandarac. Its hard, durable, fragrant wood is much used in building, as in the roof of Cordova Cathedral. The wood is the arar, alerce, lignum vitae, and thuja of France and Spain, and the citronwood of the Romans. See THYINE WOOD. **b** Any of several Australian species of *Callitris.*

san·das'tros (săn·dăs'trŏs), **san·das'tra** (-trȧ), *n.* [L. *sandastros.*] A kind of precious stone containing glistening starlike specks, considered as male or female according to its greater or less brilliancy. *Obs.*

San·da'we (săn·dä'wē), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **San·da'wi** (-wē). One of a tribe in Tanganyika Territory resembling the Hottentots, using the peculiar clicks of Bushman and Hottentot speech. Also, their language. See HOTTENTOT.

sand badger. **a** A nocturnal musteline mammal (*Arctonyx collaris*) of India having a naked piglike snout. The color is dull grayish with black-and-white markings on the head. **b** A Japanese badger (*Meles anakuma*).

sand'bag' (sănd'băg'; 111), *n.* **1.** A bag filled with sand, variously used, as: **a** In piles forming a wall, as in fortifications. **b** As ballast in boats and aircraft. **c** As a weapon; specif., formerly, swung at the end of a staff or beam of a quintain; recently in the form of a cylindrical bag partially filled with sand for use as a club. **d** As a cover for a crevice to exclude drafts.
2. *Mil.* In the United States Army, a bag 14″ × 26½″, filled with sand and extensively used for self-supporting revetments.

sand bag. The stomach of a crab.

sand'bag' (sănd'băg'; 111), *v. t.;* -BAGGED' (-băgd'); -BAG'·GING. **1.** To bank or stop up with sandbags.
2. To hit or stun with a sandbag; also, *Slang,* to coerce by crude means.

sand'bag'ger (-băg'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who uses a sandbag; esp., a robber who stuns his victim with a sandbag.
2. A light-draft sailboat with sandbags for ballast. *Colloq.*
3. Any legislative bill introduced for purposes of blackmail. *Political Cant.*

sand'bank' (-băngk'; 111), *n.* A large deposit of sand in a mound or hillside or as a bar or shoal.

sand bar. A bar or ridge of sand built up to or near to the surface by the currents in a river or in coastal waters. Cf. 4th SHOAL, 2. — **sand'-bar',** *adj.*

sand'-bar' wil'low. A much-branched North American shrub (*Salix longifolia*) with lanceolate silky leaves; also, its soft reddish-brown wood.

sand bath. **a** In a chemical laboratory, a pan of hot sand in which vessels to be heated are partly immersed. **b** An immersion of the body in hot sand, often for therapeutic effect.

sand bear. The sand badger.

sand bellows. A blower for sanding surfaces.

sand belt. A belt surfaced with an abrasive, as for grinding or polishing. — **sand'-belt',** *adj.*

sand'-belt' ma·chine'. A kind of sandpapering machine; a belt sander.

sand binder. Any grass or other plant which grows in sand and holds it in place by its rootstocks.

sand bird. A shore bird.

sand blackberry. A stiff, thorny blackberry (*Rubus cuneifolius*) of the eastern United States, having leaves white-tomentose beneath, and sweet fruit.

sand'blast' (sănd'blăst'; 83), *n.* **1.** A stream of sand forcibly projected by air or steam for engraving or cutting glass, stone, and other hard materials, cleaning and sharpening files, removing scale from metals, etc.; also, the apparatus used to apply it.
2. A gust of wind carrying sand.
3. Figuratively, irresistible destructive action suggestive of a blast of sand.

sand'blast', *v. t.* To engrave, cut, clean, etc., with a sand blast. — **sand blaster.**

sand'-blind', *adj.* Purblind; weak-sighted. — **sand blindness.**

sand block. A block to which sandpaper is attached.

sand blower. A sand bellows.

sand'board' (sănd'bōrd'; 181), *n.* In wagons, etc., a board running over and parallel with the axle, the ends resting upon the hounds.

sand boil. A bubbling spring sometimes several feet in diameter which bursts through the ground at the back of a river levee. It is caused by the water in the river at flood stages being forced under the levee through a pervious stratum of soil. Called also a *blowout.*

sand'box' (sănd'bŏks'; 111), *n.* **1.** A box or other receptacle containing loose sand, for various purposes, as: **a** Formerly, a shaker for sprinkling sand upon wet ink. **b** For increasing friction of wheels against rails. **c** *Golf.* For use in making tees.
2. A sand mold.

sand'box', *n.* **a** The sandbox tree. **b** Its explosive pod, often filled with shot and used as a paperweight.

sandbox tree. A tropical American tree (*Hura crepitans*), having a depressed many-celled woody capsule which, when completely dry, bursts with a loud report and scatters the seeds. See REGMA, *Illust.;* YELLOW SANDBOX.

sand'boy' (sănd'boi'), *n.* **1.** A popular name for any hopping insect, such as a sand flea, found on sandy beaches.
2. Formerly, in England, a boy who peddled sand at a seaside resort. *Dickens.*
☞ The phrase, **jolly as a sandboy,** may come from either or both meanings.

sand brier. The horse nettle.

sand bug. A crustacean (*Emerita talpoida*) which burrows in the sand; a bait bug. See EMERITA.

sand bunker. = BUNKER, 4 & 5.

sanc'tion·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
sanctioned. Sanctioned. *Ref. Sp.*
sanc'tion·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
sanc'tion·ment, *n.* See -MENT.
San'cy' (săn'sē'), *n.* See DIAMOND, 1 **a**.
sand'dald. Sandaled. *Ref. Sp.*
san'da·rach. Var. of SANDARAC.
sand'beach' grape (sănd'bēch'). = SAND GRAPE.
sand'-blight'. Var. of SANDY BLIGHT. See BLIGHT, *n.*, 8.

sand'bur', sand'burr' (sănd'bûr'), *n.* Any of several weeds of waste places, having burlike fruit; as: **a** A North American nightshade (*Solanum rostratum*) with prickly foliage and racemose yellow flowers. It was the original food of the Colorado potato beetle. **b** An annual bristly herb (*Franseria acanthicarpa*), family Ambrosiaceae, of western North America, allied to the cocklebur. **c** The bur grass.

Sandbur **a.** 1 Plant much reduced; 2 Flower.

sand'-burned' (-bûrnd'), *adj. Metal.* Of a casting, having a hard skin due to the silica of the sand combining with the surface of the metal when the latter is poured into the mold at too high a temperature. See BLACKING, 2 **b.**

sand'-cast', *adj. Metal.* Cast in a mold made of sand.

sand'-cast', *v. t.* To make (a casting) by pouring metal in sand, as in ordinary founding.

sand casting. *Metal.* A casting made in a mold of sand.

sand cherry. A dwarf cherry (*Prunus pumila*) of the northern United States and Canada, with scarcely edible fruit; also, the related *P. besseyi* of the western plains, cultivated for its small fairly sweet fruit.

sand clam. The long (or soft) clam. See 9th CLAM, 1 **a.**

sand clock. = SANDGLASS.

sand clover. The kidney vetch.

sand cock. The redshank. *Eng.*

sand collar. The mass or nidus of eggs embedded in sand and jellylike matter, produced by certain marine snails (*Natica, Polinices*, and allied genera). It is shaped like a thin collar or bottomless saucer open at one side.

sand column. A phenomenon, suggestive of a waterspout, in which sand is drawn up in a swirling column. It is often seen in tropical deserts. Called also *sand spout.*

sand cone. A low pinnacle of ice on a glacier, protected from melting by a layer of sand.

sand corn. An herb (*Zygadenus paniculatus*) of the western United States, with greenish-white, racemose flowers, and foliage poisonous to cattle.

sand crab. **a** The lady crab. **b** A crab of the genus *Ocypode* or family Ocypodidae.

sand crack. *Veter.* A fissure or lesion in the horn of the hoof wall, often causing lameness. When in the front wall, it is known as *toe crack*, and is most common in the hind feet; when in the lateral parts of the wall, as *quarter crack*, and is nearly always in the forefeet.

sand crater. *Geol.* An opening in the earth from which sand and water are erupted during an earthquake.

sand cricket. Any of several large clumsy terrestrial cricket-like grasshoppers of the genus *Stenopelmatus* (family Stenopelmatidae) of sandy plains of the western U. S.

sand cusk. Any fish of the family Ophidiidae (which see).

sand dab. Any of several flounders: esp.: **a** *Limanda ferruginea*, common on the New England coast, a small but good food fish. **b** *Hippoglossoides platessoides*, common on both shores of the North Atlantic.

sand darter. Any darter (fish of the family Etheostomidae); esp., a small translucent species (*Ammocrypta beanii*) of the Gulf States.

sand disease. *Veter.* Distention, with resulting catarrh, of the stomach and small intestines in horses and cattle, caused by the ingestion of sand with feed and water, esp. in inundated districts.

sand diver. **a** A West Indian and tropical American lizard fish (*Synodus intermedius*). **b** = SAND DARTER.

sand dollar. Any of several flat circular sea urchins of the order Clypeastrina, which live on sandy bottoms, esp. *Echinarachnius parma* of the American coast.

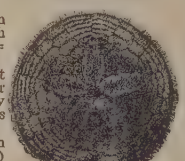

Sand Dollar (*Echinarachnius parma*). (½)

sand dropseed. An erect, smooth grass (*Sporobolus cryptandrus*) found in sandy places in eastern North America.

sand dune. **1.** = DUNE, *n.*, 1. **2.** The color drab.

sand'ed (săn'dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *past tense & past part.* of SAND. Hence: *adj.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** Marked with small spots; variegated with spots; speckled; of a sandy color, as a hound. **b** Formed or composed of sand. **2.** Covered, overlaid, or sprinkled with sand; sandy. **3.** Rolled in granulated sugar, as gumdrops; — **a** term used in candymaking. **4.** Debased by an admixture of sand.

sand eel. **a** The sand launce. **b** A slender soft-finned fish (*Gonorhynchus grayi*) of the Pacific having both head and body completely scaled and with a single barbel in the produced snout. Related fossil forms are known.

sand'er (săn'dĕr), *n.* One who or that which sands; as: **a** (1) A device on a locomotive or electric car, operated by a steam or air blast, for sanding the rails. (2) A sand bellows or sand blower. **b** A sandpapering machine, or its operator.

san'der (săn'dĕr), *n.* Var. of ZANDER.

San'der (săn'dĕr), *n.* Dim. of ALEXANDER.

sand'er-ling (săn'dĕr-lĭng), *n.* [Cf. SAND, *n.*; 1st -LING.] A small sandpiper (*Crocethia alba*) with largely gray-and-white plumage (the adults in summer plumage with a reddish breast), which breeds in the arctic regions and migrates south along the coasts of most parts of the world.

Sanderling.

san'ders-wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* [OF. *sandre.* See SANDALWOOD.] **a** *Obs.* Sandalwood. **b** Red sandalwood.

san'ders. Var. of SAUNDERS.

sanders blue. The color azurite blue (cendres blue).

sand finish. A finish of plastering made by rubbing to a smooth surface the sand or mortar coat. — **sand'-fin'ished,** *adj.*

sand'fish' (sănd'fĭsh'; 111), *n.*; *pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL *Note.* **a** Either of two small silvery, scaleless fishes of the North Pacific, constituting the family Trichodontidae. They burrow in the sand. **b** A squirrelfish *Diplectrum formosum*, which frequents sandy shores.

sand flag. Sandstone which splits up into flagstones.

sand flask. A frame holding a sand mold.

sand flea. **a** Any flea found in sandy places. **b** The chigoe. **c** A beach flea.

sand'-float' fin'ish. *Plastering.* A rough sand finish made with a wooden float. — **sand'-float'ed,** *adj.*

sand flotation. = CHANCE PROCESS, 2.

sand flounder. Any of certain flounders frequenting sandy bottom; a sand fluke; esp., the windowpane.

sand'flow'er (sănd'flou'ĕr; 111), *n.* The pasqueflower *Pulsatilla ludoviciana.*

sand fluke. A flounder frequenting a sandy bottom, as: **a** A smear dab. **b** *Brit.* = SAND DAB **b.**

sand fly. Any of certain small dipterous biting flies, esp. of *Phlebotomus, Culicoides*, or related genera. Cf. MIDGE, 1.

sand'-fly' bush. The Australian tree *Zieria smithii.* See TURMERIC, 2 **b.**

sand-fly fever. *Med.* A fever resembling dengue and transmitted by the sand fly *Phlebotomus papatasii.*

Sand'ford and Mer'ton (săn'fĕrd, mûr't'n). Harry Sandford and Tommy Merton, two schoolboys, heroes of Thomas Day's once popular tale the *History of Sandford and Merton* (1783–89), in which he attempted to reconcile Rousseau's naturalism with a conventional 18th-century British morality. Tommy, of wealthy parentage, is an unmitigated nuisance, while Harry, a poor boy, is replete with every virtue and is continually held up as an example to Tommy.

sand fox. A small fox of the arid regions of central Asia. Cf. CORSAC.

sand gall. A sand pipe.

sand'glass' (sănd'glăs'; 83), *n.* An instrument for measuring time by the running of sand. See HOURGLASS.

sand grape. A shrubby wild grape (*Vitis rupestris*) of the southeastern United States, having sweet black fruit covered with a bloom.

sand grass. Any species of grass growing in sand; specif.: **a** A tufted grass (*Triplasis purpurea*) with stiff awl-shaped leaves, on the Atlantic coast of the United States. **b** The perennial *Calamovilfa longifolia.* **c** The salt grass *Distichlis spicata.*

sand'-grop'er (sănd'grŏp'ĕr), *n.* One of the pioneers in Western Australia in the days of the gold rush among the sandy wastes of that region; hence, a native or resident of Western Australia. *Slang.*

sand grouse. Any of numerous birds of the family Pteroclidae and suborder Pteroclates inhabiting arid parts of southern Europe, Asia, and Africa. They are most closely allied to the pigeons in structure, but the young are downy and able to run when hatched. They are strong fliers, having long pointed wings and tail. Well-known species are ***Pallas's sand grouse*** (*Syrrhaptes paradoxus*) of Asia, with feathered feet, which has appeared occasionally in large flocks in central Europe and even in England; the ***pin-tailed sand grouse*** (*Pterocles alchata*) of southern Europe, North Africa, southwest Africa, etc., having elongated middle tail feathers; and the ***painted sand grouse*** (*Pterocles fasciatus*) of India.

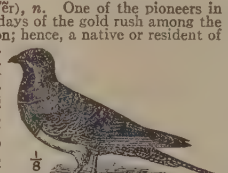

Pin-tailed Sand Grouse (*Pterocles alchata*).

sand'heat' (sănd'hĕt'), *n.* Heat treatment by packing in heated sand.

san'dhi (sŭn'dĭ), *n.* [Skr. *saṁdhi* a placing together; akin to Skr. *saṁhitā.* See SAMHITA.] *Phonet.* The various assimilatory changes undergone in Sanskrit by sounds brought into phonetic, and usually written, combination by the conjunction of words in sentences or of stems or other elements in composition or derivation; hence, analogous phenomena, whether written or not, in any other language (the pronunciation of English don't you, did you, compared with you don't, you did). Cf. LIAISON, 5; MUTATION, 5 **b.**

sand hill. A natural elevation or ridge of sand; a dune. — **sand'-hill',** *adj.*

sand'-hill' bloom. = SAND-HILL ROSEMARY.

sand-hill crane. **a** A large crane (*Grus canadensis tabida*) of eastern and central North America, formerly abundant but now rare. It is chiefly bluish gray overcast with ochraceous. **b** The little brown crane.

sand'-hill'er, *n.* One of the poor whites of the sandy tract between the coast and plateau regions in Georgia and South Carolina. *U. S.*

sand-hill rose. = SAND-HILL ROSEMARY.

sand-hill rosemary. A small, aromatic, heathlike, evergreen shrub (*Ceratiola ericoides*), family Empetraceae, with reddish, whorled, axillary flowers. *Southern U. S.*

sand hog. **a** *Slang.* A laborer who works under compressed air, as in the driving of tunnels by the pneumatic caisson method. **b** *Mining.* = GROUND HOG **c.**

sand hole. **a** A small hole in a casting. **b** A water hole in sand.

sand hopper. A beach flea.

sand hornet. A sand wasp. *Rare.*

Sand'hurst (sănd'hûrst), *n.* **a** A village in Berkshire, England. **b** The Royal Military College, located there.

‖**san-dí'a** (sän-dē'ä), *n.* [Sp.] A watermelon.

San Di-e'go palm (săn dē-ā'gō). The California fan palm.

san-dif'er-ous (săn-dĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* Sand-bearing.

sand'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SAND. Specif.: *n.* **1.** **a** A sprinkling, covering, or mixing, with sand. **b** *Ceramics.* The testing of gilding with fine sand, and water after firing. **c** A smoothing or polishing as with sandpaper. **2.** A fraudulent practice of feeding poultry with a paste of coarse sand, etc., to increase the apparent live weight.

sanding machine. A sandpapering machine.

san'di-ver (săn'dĭ-vĕr), *n.* [ME. *saundiver*, prob. fr. OF. *saïn de voirre*, fr. *saïn* grease, fat + *de* of + *voirre, verre*, glass (see *verre* (see SAIM); cf. also F. *sel de verre* sandiver, *suint* sandiver.] = GLASS GALL.

san'dix (săn'dĭks), *n.* [L. *sandix, sandyx*, vermilion, fr. Gr. *sandix, sandyx.*] **1.** Any of various red pigments, esp. a kind of minium made by calcining lead carbonate. *Obs.* **2.** The color fiery red.

sand jack. *Engin.* A device, consisting essentially of a sandbox and a series of plungers, for gradually lowering into position a heavy weight (as a bridge section), supported by the plungers, by running out the sand below.

sand jack. **a** Willow oak. **b** The bluejack (*Quercus cinerea*).

sand jet. = SANDBLAST, *n.*, 1.

sand lance (lăns). Var. of SAND LAUNCE.

sand'lap'per (sănd'lăp'ĕr), *n.* A lowlander; — a nickname. *Southern U. S.*

sand lark. **a** Any of numerous Asiatic larks of the genus *Alaudula*, having short toes. **b** *Brit.* A small sandpiper, or plover, as a ring plover, the sanderling, and the common European sandpiper. **c** An Australian plover (*Charadrius ruficapillus*).

sand launce (lŏns). Any of several small, elongate, marine teleost fishes of *Ammodytes* or allied genera. They do not exceed six or eight inches in length and associate in large schools, remaining buried in sandy beaches at ebb tide.

Sand Launce (*Ammodytes tobianus*). (¼)

sand leek. = ROCAMBOLE.

sand lily. See LEUCOCRINUM.

sand'-lime', *adj.* Made from mixed sand and lime.

sand line. *Well Drilling.* The rope attached to the bailer.

sand'ling' (sănd'lĭng'), *n.* **a** *Obs.* The sand launce. **b** A dab, or small flounder.

sand lizard. **a** A common and widely distributed European lizard (*Lacerta agilis*). **b** The race runner.

sand lob. A lugworm.

sand'-lot', *adj.* Literally, of or pert. to a lot or piece of sandy ground, esp. as the scene of unorganized sports of boys from city streets; as, *sand-lot* baseball; specif., pert. to, or characteristic of, the policy or practices of the socialistic or communistic followers of the Irish agitator Denis Kearney, who delivered many of his speeches in the open sand lots about San Francisco; as, the ***sand-lot party***, and the ***sand-lot constitution*** of California, framed in 1879, under the influence of *sand-lot* agitation. — **sand lotter.**

sand'man' (sănd'măn'), *n.* The genie of folklore who makes children sleepy; — in allusion to the rubbing of their eyes as if there were sand in them.

sand martin. The bank swallow. *Brit.*

sand mason. *Zool.* A terrebellid worm (*Lanice*, syn. *Terebella, conchilega*) which constructs and lives in a sand tube.

sand mold. A mold made of sand and used in sand-casting. — **sand molding.**

sand mole. The Cape mole rat. See MOLE RAT **a.**

sand monitor. A large Egyptian lizard (*Varanus griseus*) which inhabits dry localities. Cf. MONITOR, 5.

sand mouse. The dunlin. *Eng.*

sand mullet. Either of two mullets: **a** In Victoria, a sea mullet (*Mugil dobula*). **b** In New South Wales, the tallegalane.

sand myrtle. A low, branching evergreen shrub (*Leiophyllum buxifolium*) with coriaceous leaves and small pink or white flowers, which grows from New Jersey southward along the coast.

sand'nat'ter (sănd'năt'ĕr), *n.* [G. See SAND; 2d ADDER.] = SAND SNAKE **a.**

sand'neck'er (sănd'nĕk'ĕr), *n.* = SAND DAB **b.**

sand nettle. The spurge nettle.

sand oat. The wild oat *Avena fatua.*

sand painting. In Navaho and Pueblo Indian culture, a ceremonial design made of sands of various colors upon a flat surface, altar space, or the like. Among the Navahos such designs are widely used in ceremonies of healing. — **sand painter.**

sand'pa'per (sănd'pā'pĕr), *n.* **1.** Paper covered on one side with sand glued fast, — used for smoothing and polishing. Cf. GLASS PAPER. **2.** *Music.* A kind of trap, usually two blocks covered with sandpaper rubbed together rhythmically.

sand'pa'per, *v. t.* To rub with sandpaper; as, to *sandpaper* a board to smooth it; to *sandpaper* a painted surface to dull its gloss. — **sand'pa'per-er** (-ĕr), *n.*

sandpaper fig. The purple fig. *Australia.*

sandpaper starwort. The stiff aster.

sandpaper tree. Any of several trees having tough or scabrous leaves, as the chaparro *Curatella americana*, and *Dillenia scabrella* of Asia. See CHAPARRO **c.**

sand partridge. Any of several small partridges of the genus *Ammoperdix*, allied to the red-legged partridge. They inhabit southern Asia and northeastern Africa, frequenting sandy wastes, with which their colors harmonize.

sand pear. **a** = SNOW PEAR. **b** A Chinese pear (*P. serotina*) cultivated as an ornamental tree, as a stock for grafting, and used to hybridize with the common pear. Its hard fruits are sometimes preserved.

sand'pep' (sănd'pĕp'), *n.* Any very small sandpiper

sand pig. The sand badger.

sand pigeon. A sand grouse.

sand pike. **a** The sauger. **b** A lizard fish.

sand pile. A pile of sand, as for children to play in; specif., *Engin.*, a filling of sand rammed hard in a deep round hole made by driving and withdrawing a wooden pile; — sometimes used in preparing foundations in soft soil.

sand pillar. A sand column.

sand pine. **a** A pine (*Pinus clausa*) common along the coast of Florida and Alabama. It has smooth bark, leaves in pairs, and spiny-tipped cones. **b** The shore pine. See LODGEPOLE PINE.

sand pipe. A pipe containing sand, or serving as a channel for sand; as, the *sand* piper of a locomotive; specif., a tubular cavity, from a few inches to many feet in depth, formed by solution, esp. in calcareous rocks, and often filled with gravel, sand, etc.

sand'pip'er (sănd'pĭp'ĕr; 111), *n.*; *pl.* -PIPERS (-ĕrz), sometimes -PIPER. See PLURAL, *Note.* **1.** Any of numerous small limicoline birds distinguished from the plovers chiefly by the bill, which is moderately long, and often soft and sensitive at the tip, but not of the extreme length characteristic of the typical snipe. The legs and neck are moderately long, and the plumage usually streaked with brown, gray, or blackish above and more or less extensively white below. They chiefly frequent sandy and muddy shores, breeding mostly in the arctic regions, but migrating extensively into temperate latitudes. Of the species frequenting small inland streams

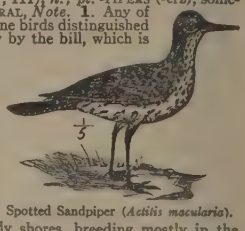

Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*).

sand'club'. = SANDBAG, 1 **c.**
san'dek, san'dik. Vars. of SANDAK.

San'de-ma'ni-an (săn'dē-mā'nĭ-ăn), *n.* See GLASSITE. — **San'de-ma'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

San'de-man-ism, *n.* = SANDEMANIANISM.
san'de-var. Var. of SANDIVER.

sand'gi-ac. † SANJAK.
Sand'ie. Var. of SANDY.
sand'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sand'ish, *adj.* Like sand. *Obs.*
sand'jak. Var. of SANJAK.
sand'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

sand'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
sand'-lime' brick. See BRICK, *n.*, 1.

and ponds the common sandpiper of Europe (*Actitis hypoleuca*, syn. *Tringoides hypoleucus*), and the allied spotted sandpiper (which see) of America, are the most familiar. Along the American coasts and larger inland waters the least and semipalmated sandpipers (the latter replaced by the allied western sandpiper in the West) are most abundant. Allied but larger American species are the white-rumped sandpiper (*Pisobia fuscicollis*) and Baird's sandpiper (*P. bairdi*). The knot, dunlin, sanderling, ruff, and pectoral sandpiper are well-known species.
2. The sand pride.

sand pit. A pit dug in sandy soil, esp. as a place for procuring sand.

sand plain. A plain of glacial outwash.

sand plover. A ring plover.

sand plum. A western American variety (*Prunus angustifolia watsonii*) of the chickasaw plum, with thick-skinned fruit.

sand prey. The sand pride.

sand pride. A small European fresh-water lamprey (*Petromyzon planeri*).

sand pump. A pump for removing wet sand, mud, silt, or the like; as: **a** A centrifugal pump used on a floating dredging machine. **b** A simple plunger pump with a non-return valve at the bottom used for cleaning out a borehole, well, etc. — **sand'-pump'**, *v. t.*

sand rat. **a** A pocket gopher. **b** Either of two small African mole rats of the genus *Heterocephalus*. They have the skin nearly naked. **c** *Slang. Mil.* A man detailed for duty at the target pits during target practice.

sand reed. The beach grass (*Ammophila arenaria*); also, the sand sedge.

sand reef. A low ridge of sand bordering the shore and built up by waves and currents. In many places sand reefs enclose lagoons.

sand reel. In a well-boring rig, a windlass to lower and raise the bailer.

sand rocket. A European yellow-flowered annual weed (*Diplotaxis muralis*), adventive in North America.

sand roll. A roll cast in a sand mold.

sand roller. The trout perch (*Percopsis omniscomaycus*).

sand runner. **1.** A sandpiper or small plover.
2. Any of certain fresh-water mussels which dig trails at the surface of the sand, esp. the yellowback.

sand saucer. = SAND COLLAR.

sand screw. An amphipod crustacean (*Lepidactylis arenarius*), which burrows in the sandy seabeaches of Europe and America.

sand sedge. A European maritime sedge (*Carex arenaria*), the rootstock of which has the properties of sarsaparilla. It is naturalized along the Atlantic coast of the U. S.

sand shark. Any of several voracious sharks of the genus *Odontaspis* which live on sandy coasts; esp., *O. littoralis* (syn. *Carcharias taurus*) of the Atlantic coast of North America.

sand shell. = SAND RUNNER, 2.

sand shoe. A shoe designed for wear in sandy ground; as: **a** = CANVAS SHOE. **b** *Mil.* A shoe of wire mesh, made after the fashion of a snowshoe, and used by troops in marching over the deserts in northern Africa.

sand skink. Any of several Old World lizards of the family Scincidae, as *Chalcides ocellatus*.

sand skipper. A beach flea.

sand smelt. = SILVERSIDES **a**. See ATHERINIDAE.

sand snake. **a** Any of several harmless burrowing snakes of the genus *Eryx*, native to southern Europe, Africa, and Asia, esp. *E. jaculus* of India and *E. johnii*, used by snake charmers. **b** Any innocuous African snake of the genus *Psammophis*, esp. *P. sibilans*.

sand snipe. A sandpiper.

sand'spit' (sănd'spĭt'), *n.* A sandy point of low land projecting into the water.

sand'spur' (-spûr'), *n.* The common bur grass (*Cenchrus tribuloides*).

sand spurry. Any weed of the genus *Spergularia*, esp. *S. rubra*, a Eurasian prostrate herb with tiny pink flowers; — commonly naturalized in eastern North America.

sand squeteague. A weakfish (*Cynoscion arenarius*) of the Gulf of Mexico.

sand star. **1.** An ophiuran; a brittle star.
2. = SAND SEDGE.

sand'stay' (sănd'stā'), *n.* A sand binder; specif., an Australian shrub or small tree (*Leptospermum laevigatum*), very effective as a sand binder.

sand'stone' (sănd'stōn'; 111), *n.* **1.** *Petrog.* A sedimentary rock consisting of sand, usually quartz, more or less firmly united by some cement, as silica, iron oxide, or calcium carbonate. Sandstones vary in color, being commonly red, yellow, brown, gray, or white. See OLD RED SANDSTONE; NEW RED SANDSTONE; BEREA GRIT; 1st GRIT, 2; ITACOLUMITE; MEDINA; ORISKANIAN; POCONO SANDSTONE.
2. A brown, red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance; — called also *cream beige, tawny birch*. Cf. COLOR.

sand'storm' (-stôrm'), *n.* A storm of wind that drives clouds of sand along a desert.

sand sucker. **1.** **a** = SAND DAB **b**. **b** A whiting (*Menticirrhus undulatus*) of the southern California coast.
2. = SAND PUMP **a**.

sand swallow. Bank swallow.

sand table. **1.** A table with boxlike top, holding sand for children to mold.
2. *Ore Dressing.* An inclined table, used for concentrating ores. Typically, it has the separating surface in motion, and a continuous feed and discharge. The motion is used to separate the feed into layers, the heavy material then being shifted for further treatment. See WILFLEY TABLE.

sand trap. **a** A device for separating sand from water. **b** *Golf.* A trap containing sand and constituting a hazard.

sand trout. The sand squeteague.

sand tube. A tube made of sand; specif., a tubular fulgurite formed in sand.

sand'dust' (sănd'dŭst'), *n.* A color, red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance; — called also *vanity*. Cf. COLOR.

sand verbena. Any Western American herb of the genus *Abronia*, having flowers like the verbena, esp. *A. latifolia* and *A. umbellata* of the Pacific coast. See ABRONIA.

sand vetch. The hairy vetch.

sand vine. A scrambling vine (*Gonolobus laevis*) of the southeastern United States, with a milky juice, opposite leaves deeply cordate at the base, small whitish milkweed-like flowers in axillary cymes, and large follicles.

sand violet. Any of several species of violet found commonly in sandy soil; specif.: **a** In Europe, *Viola arenaria* and *V. hirta*. **b** In the United States, the bird's-foot violet.

sand viper. Locally, any of various snakes which burrow into the sand; as: **a** The hognose snake. **b** The horned viper (*Cerastes cornutus*). See CERASTES.

sand wasp. Any of various solitary wasps which dig burrows in sand. They belong to various families, as the Pompilidae and Sphecidae. See DIGGER WASP.

sand'weld' (sănd'wĕld'), *v. t.* To weld with a flux of fused sand (silica) which is hammered or squeezed out.

sand whiting. **a** A common sciaenoid food fish (*Menticirrhus americanus*) of the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts of America. It is grayish-silvery in color with oblique dusky bars and a saddle-shaped dark patch on the nape. **b** See 1st WHITING **c** & **d**.

sand'wich (sănd'wĭch; *Brit. usually* săn'wĭj *or* -wĭch), *n.* [After John Montagu, 4th Earl of *Sandwich* (1718–92).]
1. Two slices of bread usually buttered and having a thin layer, as of meat, cheese, or savory mixture, spread between them.
2. Something resembling a sandwich in arrangement; a trio of objects, of which two like or similar ones enclose a different one; specif., a sandwich man (which see).

sand'wich, *v. t.;* -WICHED (-wĭcht); -WICH·ING. To make into a sandwich; also, to insert (a person or thing) between two other persons or things of different character; as, to find a poem *sandwiched* in between parodies.

sandwich beam. A flitch beam. — **sandwich girder.**

sandwich boy. A boy with two advertising boards suspended one before and one behind him.

Sandwich glass. Pressed glass made at Sandwich, Mass., after 1827, and widely copied in recent years.

sandwich man. A man with two advertising boards (**sandwich board**) suspended one before and one behind him.

Sandwich tern. A rather large European tern (*Thalasseus sandvicensis*) represented in North and Central America by an allied variety, *T. s. acuflavidus*, called *Cabot's tern*.

sand widgeon. Gadwall. *Eng.*

sand'wood' (sănd'wŏŏd'), *n.* [*sand* + *wood*, a translation of the specific name.] A purple-flowered tree or shrub (*Bremontiera ammoxylon*), family Fabaceae, a native of the Mascarene Islands, sometimes cultivated.

sand'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* **a** Any of numerous annelids, as species of *Nereis*, which burrow in seashore sand. They are used as bait. **b** An annelid of the genus *Sabellaria* which constructs a tube of sand. **c** *Rare.* The chigoe.

sand'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Arenaria* (which see), most species of which grow in dry, sandy soil; also, any plant of the related genus *Moehringia*, esp. *M. lateriflora*. See MOEHRINGIA.

sand'y (săn'dĭ), *adj.;* SAND'I·ER (-dĭ·ĕr); SAND'I·EST. [AS. *sandig*.] **1.** Consisting of, abounding in, or containing, sand; full of sand; covered or sprinkled with sand; as, a *sandy* desert, road, or soil.
2. Resembling sand: **a** Unstable. **b** *Rare.* Uninteresting. **c** Of the color sand; as, *sandy* hair. **d** Gritty, as ice cream in which lactose crystals have formed.
3. Gritty; plucky. *Slang.*
4. That grains like sand; — of varnish, paint, chemicals, etc.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

sandy-bearded	**sandy-flaxen**	**sandy-red**
sandy-bottomed	**sandy-haired**	**sandy-rufous**
sandy-colored	**sandy-pated**	

sand'y (săn'dĭ), *n.; pl.* SANDIES (-dĭz). [From SAND, *n.*] A ring plover. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

Sand'y (săn'dĭ), *n.; pl.* SANDIES (-dĭz). **a** *Chiefly Scot.* For ALEXANDER. **b** A Scotsman; — used jocosely.

sandy beige. The color slate gray.

sandy blight. *Med.* See BLIGHT, *n.*, 6. *Australia.*

sand'y-ish (săn'dĭ·ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat sandy.

sandy laverock. **a** *Scot.* A ring plover. **b** The common European sandpiper.

sandy mockingbird. The brown thrasher. *Local, U. S.*

sandy pear. The snow pear.

sandy poker. The common pochard. *Local, Eng.*

sane (sān), *adj.;* SAN'ER (sān'ĕr); SAN'EST (sān'ĕst; -Ĭst; 119). [L. *sanus* sane, healthy; perh. akin to L. *satis* enough. See SAD; cf. INSANE, SANATORIUM, SANITARIUM.] **1.** Mentally sound; possessing a rational mind; having the mental faculties in such condition as to be able to anticipate and judge of the effect of one's actions.
2. Of the mind or memory, sound; not deranged; acting rationally.
3. Proceeding from a sound mind; showing normal mental health; sensible; as, a *sane* proposal; a *sane* criticism; a *sane* action under the circumstances.
4. Of the body, bodily parts, or functions, normal and healthy; free from hurt or disease.
Syn. — Rational, lucid, sensible. See WISE. Cf. HEALTHY.
Ant. — Demented, deranged, irrational. See INSANE, FOOLISH.
— **sane'ly,** *adv.* — **sane'ness,** *n.*

sane, *v. t.* [L. *sanare*.] To cure. *Obs.*

sane. Var. of SAIN, *v.*

sane'-mind'ed (66), *adj.* Having good judgment; sensible.

Sa'netch (sä'nĕch), *n.* An Indian of a Salishan tribe of Vancouver Island.

sang (săng; *Hind.* sŭng), *n.* [Hind. *saṅg* association.] An association or society having as its object the unification of the different groups in Hinduism and the prevention of the conversion of Hindus to Christianity or Islamism.

sang (sŭng), *n.* [An old transcription of the Chin.] *Music.* The sheng.

sang (săng), *n.* [Corrupt. of GINSENG.] The ginseng *Panax quinquefolium*.

sang (sång), *n.* [F.] Blood; — used vaguely as an oath or expletive; as, my *sang! Scot. & Dial.*

sang (săng), *n. sing. & pl.* [Per., lit., stone.] See WEIGHT, *Table*.

sang (sång). Var. of SONG. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

sang (sång), *past tense* of SING.

san'ga (săng'gȧ), **san'gu** (-gŭ), *n.* [Amharic *senga* (sc. *barē* bull, ox) castrated.] An Abyssinian breed of long-horned humped domestic cattle allied to the zebu.

sang'a (sŭng'ȧ), **sang'ah.** Vars. of SANGAR.

san'-ga'ku (sän'ngȧ'kōō), *n.* [Jap.] Originally a humorous mimic performance, and from the 13th century to the 15th a solemn musical dancing, done in Shinto temples. See SARU-GAKU. *Japan.*

sang'ar (sŭng'ȧr), *n.* [Hind. *saṅgar*.] In India: **a** A small breastwork or rifle pit to hold a few men, often constructed of boulders round a natural hollow. **b** A primitive wooden bridge, with stone piers.

san'ga·ree' (săng'gȧ·rē'), *n.* [Sp. *sangría*, lit., bleeding, fr. *sangre* blood, fr. L. *sanguis*.] A drink, common in the tropics, of wine, water, and sometimes brandy, sweetened and spiced. — *v. t.* To make into a sangaree.

san'ga-san'ga (săng'gȧ-săng'gȧ), *n.* A tropical African tree (*Ricinodendron africanum*), family Euphorbiaceae, with small greenish flowers in dense cymes. Its nuts yield an oil.

‖sang' de boeuf' (sän' dĕ bûf'). [F.] Literally, oxblood; hence, an oxblood red found in ancient Chinese porcelain.

sang'-drag'on (săng'drăg'ŭn; *F.* sän'drȧ'gôn'), *n.* [F., lit., dragon's blood.] **a** *Mauritius.* Amboina wood. **b** *Obs.* = DRAGON'S BLOOD, 1.

sang'er (săng'ĕr), *n.* [From SANG ginseng.] One who digs ginseng. *Southern U. S.*

säng'er·bund' (zĕng'ĕr·bŏŏnt'), *n.* [G.] A German choral society. Also, *U. S.*, a choral society, having as members chiefly persons of German descent.

säng'er·fest' (-fĕst'), *n.* [G.] A music festival of a sängerbund.

‖sang'-froid', sang'froid' (sän'frwä'), *n.* [F., cold blood.] Freedom from agitation or excitement; coolness in trying circumstances; composure.

Sang·gil' (säng·gēl'), *n.* Also **San·gui'le** (säng·gē'lā). One of a minor group of Moslem people in southern Mindanao. *Phil. I.*

san'gha (sŭng'gȧ), *n.* [Skr. *saṁgha*.] A corporation or association, esp. an order or community of Buddhist monks (bhikshus); also, a Jaina monastic community. *India.*

Sang'ir (säng'ĭr), **Sang'i·rese'** (-ĭ·rēz'; -rēs'), *n.* The Indonesian language of the Sangi Islands.

san'glant (săng'glănt), *adj.* [F.] **a** *Obs.* Bloody. **b** *Her.* Bleeding.

san·gley' (säng·glā'), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *shang¹lü³* traveling merchant.] A Chinese trader in the Philippines.

san·gley', *adj.* [*often cap.*] Chinese.

sang'li·er (säng'lĭ·ĕr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *singularis* solitary.] A wild boar. *Obs. exc. Her.*

San'graal' (säng'grāl'), **San'gre·al** (säng'grē·ăl), *n.* [See SAINT; GRAIL.] The Holy Grail. See 1st GRAIL.

San·gra'do, Doctor (säng·grä'dō; 112). [Sp. *sangrar* to let blood.] A physician in Le Sage's *Gil Blas*, whose panacea was copious bloodletting and drinking of hot water.

san'gree·root' (säng'grē·rōōt'; 200), *n.* The Virginia snakeroot.

san'grel (säng'grĕl), *n.* [Var. of SNAGREL.] The Virginia snakeroot. *U. S.*

sang'sue (säng'sū), *n.* [F.] A leech (animal).

sangui-. A combining form, Latin *sangui-*, from *sanguis*, meaning *blood*, as in:
sanguicolous, sanguifacient, sanguiferous, sanguifluous, sanguivorous.

san'gui·fi'er (säng'gwĭ·fī'ĕr), *n.* A producer of blood.

san'gui·mo'tor (säng'gwĭ·mō'tĕr), *adj.* [*sangui-* + *motor*.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the circulation of blood. — **san'gui·mo'tor·y** (-mō'tĕr·ĭ), *adj.*

san'gui·na'ceous (säng'gwĭ·nā'shŭs), *adj.* Blood-red; sanguine.

San'gui·na'ri·a (säng'gwĭ·nā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. L. (herba) *sanguinaria* an herb that stanches blood.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of scapose perennial herbs of the poppy family (Papaveraceae), having as the only known species *S. canadensis*, the bloodroot. See BLOODROOT.
2. [*not cap.*] *Pharm.* The dried rhizome and roots of this plant used as an expectorant and emetic.

san'gui·nar'y (säng'gwĭ·nĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -nĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *sanguinarius*, fr. *sanguis* blood.] **1.** Attended with, prompting, or concerning, much bloodshed; bloody; as, *sanguinary* war, counsel, or chronicles; specif., harsh in inflicting the death penalty; as, laws no less *sanguinary*.
2. Bloodthirsty; eager to shed blood; murderous.
3. Consisting of or indicating blood; as, a *sanguinary* stream.
Syn.—Murderous, gory, bloodthirsty, cruel. See BLOODY.
— **san'gui·nar'i·ly** (-I·lĭ), *adv.* — **san'gui·nar'i·ness,** *n.*

san'gui·nar'y, *n.* [See SANGUINARIA, SANGUINARY, *adj.*] **a** The bloodroot. **b** The yarrow.

sanguinary ant. A slave-making ant (*Formica sanguinea*) widely distributed over the Northern Hemisphere. See SLAVE ANT.

san'guine (säng'gwĭn), *adj.* [OF. *sanguin*, fr. L. *sanguineus*, fr. *sanguis* blood. Cf. SANGUINEOUS.] **1.** Red, like blood; of the color blood red.
2. Consisting of or pertaining to blood.
3. In early physiology, having blood as the dominant humor (see HUMOR, 2); now, characterized by abundant and active circulation of blood; as, a *sanguine* bodily temperament, one typically marked by a ruddy complexion, and by cheerful and hopeful, though not always tenacious, spirits.
4. Hence, warm; ardent; disposed to be hopeful; anticipating the best; confident; as, *sanguine* of success.
5. Sanguinary; bloodthirsty.
6. Ruddy; — of the complexion.
7. *Astrol.* Favorable to persons of sanguine (sense 3) constitution; — said of signs and planets.
Syn. — Optimistic. See HOPEFUL.
Ant. — Pessimistic. See GLOOMY.
— **san'guine·ly,** *adv.* — **san'guine·ness,** *n.*

san'guine (säng'gwĭn), *n.* **1.** Blood red; red (represented in heraldic engraving by diagonally crossing lines).
2. Anything blood-red; as: **a** *Obs.* Blood-red cloth. **b** Bloodstone, or red hematite. **c** A kind of red crayon, usually of red hematite. **d** A drawing in red crayon, red chalk, or the like.
3. The sanguine humor or temperament. *Obs.*

san'guine, *v. t.* To ensanguine. *Obs.*

san'guine·less, *adj.* Destitute of blood; pale. *Rare.*

san·guin'e·o- (säng·gwĭn'ē·ō-). *Med.* A combining form from Latin *sanguineus*, denoting *sanguineous and*, as in:
sanguineobilious, sanguineophlegmatic, sanguineovascular.

san·guin'e·ous (säng·gwĭn'ē·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *sanguineus*. See SANGUINE.] **1.** Blood-red; crimson.
2. Of or pert. to blood; constituting or containing blood; formerly, of animals, having blood or a circulatory system.
3. Involving bloodshed; bloodthirsty; sanguinary. *Rare.*
Sanguineous histories of queens. *Thackeray.*
4. Abounding with blood; sanguine; as, a *sanguineous* temperament; also, full-blooded or plethoric; hence, having a sanguine temperament; hopeful.
— **san·guin'e·ous·ness,** *n.*

sand'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

san'drac. Var. of SANDARAC.

san'drag'on. Var. of SANGDRAGON.

sandrake. † SANDARAC.

sand'rock', *n.* = SANDSTONE, 1.

sand spout. = SAND COLUMN.

sand'weed', *n. Dial. Eng.* **a** = SANDWORT. **b** = SPURRY **a**.

sand'wicht. Sandwiched. *Ref. Sp. Table.*

san'dyx. Var. of SANDIX.

san'foin. Var. of SAINFOIN.

San'ga·mon (săng'gȧ·mŭn), *adj. & n* [From *Sangamon* Co., Illinois.] See GLACIAL EPOCH.

san'gei (säng'gā), *n.* See GUTTA, *Table*. [HARA NUT.

sang·ha'ra nut. Var. of SING-

San'gu (săng'gŭ). Var. of SANGA.

san'gui·cel, *n.* [Pg. *sangüicel*.] A light war vessel of the Malabar coast. *India. Obs.*

san'gui·fi·ca'tion (săn'gwĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *sanguification*. See SANGUIFY.] = HEMATOPOIESIS.

san'gui·fy (säng'gwĭ·fī), *v. t. & i.* [*sangui-* + *-fy*.] To produce blood (from). *Obs.*

san·guig'e·nous (säng·gwĭj'ē·nŭs), *adj.* [*sangui-* + *-genous*.] Producing blood. *Obs.*

San'guile. Var. of SANGGIL.

san'guin. Sanguine. *Ref. Sp.*

san'guine-com·plex'ioned, *adj.* See COMPLEXIONED.

sanguine stars. *Astron.* Red stars.

san·guin'i·ty (săng·gwĭn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** Consanguinity. *Obs.* **2.** Sanguineness. *Rare.*

san'gui·no- (săng'gwĭ·nō-). A combining form for *sanguine*, denoting: **a** *Blood*, as in **san'gui·no·poi·et'ic.** See -POIETIC. **b** *Sanguine and*, as in **san'gui·no·chol'er·ic.**

san·guin'o·lent (săng·gwĭn'ō·lĕnt), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *sanguinolentus*, fr. *sanguis* blood.] Of, containing, or tinged with, blood; as, *sanguinolent* sputa; also, bloodthirsty. — **san·guin'o·len·cy** (-lĕn·sĭ), *n.*

san'gui·nous (săng'gwĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [OF. *sanguineux*, fr. LL. *sanguinosus*.] **1.** Red or suffused with blood; bloodthirsty. *Obs.*
2. Of or containing blood.

San'gui·sor'ba (săng'gwĭ·sôr'bȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sanguis* blood + *sorbere* to suck in; — from its styptic quality.] *Bot.* A small genus of herbs (family Rosaceae) with odd-pinnate stipulate leaves, and small apetalous flowers in dense terminal spikes or clusters. They are natives of temperate regions. *S. canadensis* is the burnet of North America.

san'gui·suge (săng'gwĭ·sūj), *n.* [L. *sanguisuga*, fr. *sanguis* blood + *sugere* to suck.] A bloodsucker, or leech. *Obs.* — **san'gui·su'gent** (-sū'jĕnt), *adj.*

san'gui·su'gous (-sū'gŭs), *adj.* Bloodsucking; also, *Obs.*, bloodthirsty.

San'he·drin (săn'hē·drĭn; săn'ē-), *n.* [LHeb. *sanhedrīn*, fr. Gr. *synedrion*, fr. *syn* with + *hedra* seat. See SIT.] *Jewish Antiq.* Assembly; council; — applied to two kinds of such bodies: **a** Esp., more fully *Great Sanhedrin*, the supreme council and tribunal of the Jews, developed out of the municipal council of Jerusalem and consisting of 71 members. It had jurisdiction over religious matters and more important civil and criminal cases. It met daily, except on Sabbaths and festivals. According to the rabbinical tradition, the council was presided over by a president, the *Nasi* (literally, prince), and a vice-president, the *Abbeldin* or *Abbethdin* (literally, father of the court of justice). **b** More fully *Small*, or *Lesser, Sanhedrin*, one of the provincial councils of 23 members, which had jurisdiction over minor civil and criminal cases.
☞ Dryden in *Absalom and Achitophel* calls Parliament *Sanhedrin* and the Lord Chancellor *Abbethdin*.

San'he·drist (săn'hē·drĭst), *n.* A member of the Sanhedrin.

San'hi·ta (sŭn'hē·tȧ), *n.* [Skr. *saṁhitā*, prop., combination.] That portion of a Veda which comprises the hymns.

san'i- (săn'ĭ-). A combining form, Late Latin *sani-*, from *sanus*, healthy, sound, meaning *health*, as in **san'i·prac'tic.**

san'i·cle (săn'ĭ·k'l), *n.* [OF., fr. ML. *sanicula*, fr. L. *sanus* healthy. See SANE.] **a** Any plant of the genus *Sanicula*, formerly reputed to have healing powers. Some species are called *black snakeroot*. **b** Any of several other plants; — chiefly with a qualifying word. See AMERICAN SANICLE, YORKSHIRE SANICLE, etc.

Sa·nic'u·la (sȧ·nĭk'ū·lȧ), *n.* [NL. & ML. See SANICLE.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly American herbs of the carrot family (Ammiaceae), the sanicles, having palmately compound leaves, and unisexual flowers in panicled umbels, the fruit covered with hooked bristles. The species are called also *black snakeroot*. *S. marilandica*, of the eastern United States, is of local repute as a tonic.

san'i·dine (săn'ĭ·dĭn; -dēn), *n.* [Gr. *sanis*, *-idos*, a board; — in allusion to the tabular crystals.] *Mineral.* A variety of orthoclase in crystals, often transparent, in certain eruptive rocks, as trachyte; glassy feldspar. — **san'i·din'ic** (-dĭn'ĭk), *adj.*

san'i·din·ite (-dĭn·īt), *n.* [*sanidine* + *-ite*.] *Petrog.* **a** A holocrystalline differentiation rock composed almost wholly of orthoclase. **b** A coarse-grained aggregate of sanidine found only in volcanic ejectamenta associated with trachytes and phonolites. It usually contains small amounts of pyroxene, hornblende, sodalite, leucite, etc.

sa'ni·es (sā'nĭ·ēz), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Med.* A thin, blood-tinged, seropurulent fluid commonly discharged from ulcers or infected wounds.
2. Any watery animal humor or similar thin exudation.

san'i·fi·ca'tion (săn'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of rendering anything sanitary.

san'i·fy (săn'ĭ·fī), *v. t.* [*sani-* + *-fy*.] To make healthful; to provide with sanitary conditions and equipment. — *v. i.* To gain mental balance or sanity. *Rare.*

San Il'de·fon'so Indian (săn ēl'dā·fōn'sō). See TEWA.

sa'ni·ous (sā'nĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *saniosus*, fr. *sanies*.] **1.** *Med.* Pertaining to sanies, or partaking of its nature and appearance; thin and seropurulent, with a slightly bloody tinge; as, the *sanious* matter of an ulcer.
2. *Med.* Discharging sanies; as, a *sanious* ulcer.

san'i·tar'i·an (săn'ĭ·târ'ĭ·ăn; 79), *adj.* Of or pertaining to health or the laws of health; sanitary.

san'i·tar'i·an, *n.* An advocate of sanitary measures; one especially interested or versed in sanitary measures, or, specif., making a profession of the application of such measures for the public benefit.

san'i·tar'ist (săn'ĭ·tĕr'ĭst; -tĕr·ĭst), *n.* A sanitarian.

san'i·tar'i·um (săn'ĭ·târ'ĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IUMS (-ŭmz), -IA (-ȧ). [NL. See SANITARY.] A health station or retreat; an institution for the recuperation and treatment of persons suffering from physical or mental disorders; a sanatorium.

san'i·tar'y (săn'ĭ·tĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [F. *sanitaire*, fr. L. *sanitas* health. See SANITY.] Of or pert. to health; for or relating to the preservation or restoration of health; occupied with measures or equipment for improving conditions that influence health; free from, or effective in preventing or checking, agencies injurious to health, esp. filth and infection; hygienic; as, *sanitary* regulations, engineering, squad, goods.
Syn. — See SANATORY. **Ant.** — Unhealthful, noxious, unsanitary.

san'i·tar'y, *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). A water closet, urinal, or the like, fitted with sanitary plumbing.
sanitary chemistry. See CHEMISTRY.
sanitary cordon. See CORDON, 2.
sanitary engineering. That branch of civil engineering dealing with the water supply, sewage and waste disposal for cities, and other sanitary problems. See ENGINEERING, *n.*, 1. — **sanitary engineer.**

san'i·tate (săn'ĭ·tāt), *v. t.* To make sanitary; to provide with sanitary appliances.

san'i·ta'tion (săn'ĭ·tā'shŭn), *n.* A rendering sanitary; science of sanitary conditions; use of sanitary measures.

san'i·tize (săn'ĭ·tīz), *v. t.* To make sanitary.

san'i·ty (săn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *sanité*, fr. L. *sanitas*, fr. *sanus* sound, healthy. See SANE.] State or quality of being sane.
a *Now Rare.* Healthy state of body. **b** Soundness or health of mind.
Syn. — Saneness, lucidity, wholesomeness.
Ant. — Derangement. See INSANITY.

San Ja·cin'to Day (săn ȧ·sĭn'tō). April 21, a legal holiday in Texas, the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto (1836).

san'jak' (sȧn'jăk'), *n.* [Turk. *sanjāq*, *sānjāq*, lit., flag.] **1.** Formerly, in Turkey, a district or subdivision of a vilayet or of an eyalet. Cf. MUTESSARIFAT.
2. A sanjakbeg; — an erroneous use. *Obs.*

san'jak'beg' (-bĕg'; *Turk.* -bȧg'), **san'jak'bey'** (-bā'), *n.* [See BEG.] The governor of a sanjak.

San Jo·se' scale (săn hō·sā'). A scale insect (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*) very destructive to apple, pear, and other fruit trees; — first introduced into the United States at San Jose, California.

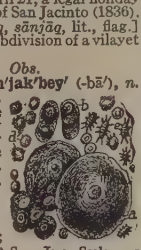

San Jose Scale. *a* Adult Females; *b* Males; *d* Young in Various Stages. All much enlarged.

San Juan Hill (săn hwän'; *Sp.* săn). See *Santiago*, under BATTLE, *Table.*

San Juan Indian. See TEWA.

san'kha (sŭng'kȧ), *n.* [Skr. *śaṅkha*.] A chank shell (*Turbinella pyrum*); also, a shell bracelet or necklace made in India from the chank shell.

San'khya (săng'kyȧ), *n.* [Skr. *sāṁkhya*.] One of the six orthodox systems of Hindu philosophy. It teaches that beatitude may be attained by knowledge of the twenty-five principles of existence, beginning with prakriti, nature or matter, and ending with purusha, soul, or ego, the union of the two being creation. The Sankhya is thus a dualistic philosophy. Cf. VEDANTA.

San' Kuo' (sän'gwō'). See THREE KINGDOMS.

san'na·ite (sän'ȧ·īt), *n.* [From *Sanna*, southern Norway.] *Petrog.* A leucocratic dike rock with phenocrysts of titan-augite, barkevikite, and biotite in a trachytic groundmass of alkali-feldspar, aegirite, and altered nephelite.

san'nup (săn'ŭp), *n.* [Of Abnaki origin; cf. Passamaquoddy *senanbe* a man, Penobscot *sananba*.] **1.** A married male Indian; — a correlative of *squaw*.
2. An ordinary warrior as distinguished from a chief. *U. S.*

sann·ya'si (sŭn·yä'sē), *n.* Also **sann·ya'sin** (-sĭn), **sunn·ya'see, sunn·ya'si** (sŭn·yä'sē). [Hind. *sannyāsī*, fr. Skr. *saṁnyāsin* abandoning.] *Hinduism.* A wandering, homeless, religious mendicant. See ASHRAMA.

san'o- (săn'ō-). *Med.* A combining form from *sanies*, denoting *sanious and*, as in **san'o·pu'ru·lent, san'o·se'rous.** See PURULENT, SEROUS.

San Pe'dro fish (săn pē'drō; pā'drō). [From *San Pedro* Point, Calif.] The opah.

sans (sănz; *F.* săN), *prep.* [F., fr. L. *absentia*, abl., in the absence of, with loss of initial syllable after L. *sine* without.] Without; deprived or destitute of. *Archaic.*
Sans teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* everything. *Shak.*

sans ap'pel' (săn·zȧ'pĕl'). [F., without appeal.] One whose judgments may not be appealed. *Kingsley.*

sans'-cu·lotte' (sănz'kū·lŏt'; *F.* săN'kü'lŏt'), *n.* [F., without breeches.] **1.** *Fr. Hist.* Literally, a fellow without breeches; — a name of reproach given by the aristocrats at the time of the Revolution to one belonging to the extreme republican party, the members of which had rejected short breeches, as an article of dress peculiar to the upper classes, and had adopted pantaloons.
2. Hence, an extreme or radical republican; a violent revolutionist; a Jacobin.

‖**sans'-cu'lotte'rie'** (săN'kü'lŏt'rē'; sănz'kū·lŏt'rĭ), *n.* [F.] **1.** Sans-culottism.
2. The sans-culottes.

sans'-cu·lot'tic (sănz'kū·lŏt'ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to, or involving, sans-culottism; radical; revolutionary; Jacobinic; also, uncouth for lack of breeches.

sans'-cu·lot'tish (sănz'kū·lŏt'ĭsh), *adj.* Sans-culottic.

sans'-cu·lot'tism (-lĭz'm), *n.* [F. *sans-culottisme*.] Extreme republican principles; the principles or practice of the sans-culottes. — **sans'-cu·lot'tist,** *n.*

sans'-cu·lot'tize (-īz), *v. t.* To make sans-culottic or revolutionary.

‖**sans doute'** (săN dōōt'). [F.] Without doubt; certainly.

San Se·bas'tian (săn sē·băs'chăn). A Central American epiphytic orchid (*Cattleya skinneri*) widely cultivated for its purple-rose flowers.

‖**sans é'gal'** (săN·zā'gȧl'). [F.] See BAGATELLE, 2.

San'se·vie'ri·a (săn'sē·vē'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of 30 species of tropical Asiatic and African herbs of the lily family (Liliaceae), most of which yield, and are known as, bowstring hemp, and some of which are grown for their decorative sword-shaped leaves. They have white or yellowish flowers on jointed pedicels, a 3-celled ovary and a 1–3-seeded berry. Many horticultural forms have variegated leaves, and are good house plants. See BOWSTRING HEMP. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

‖**sans gêne'** (săn zhăn'). [F.] Without constraint or embarrassment; easy.

‖**sans'-gêne'** (săn'zhăn'), *n.* [F.] Disregard of ordinary civil restraint; familiarity.

Sans-Gêne, Madame. Catherine, who was the company washerwoman when Marshal Lefebvre, then a sergeant, married her; — a nickname alluding to her simple, rough manners and free language at the court of Napoleon I.

san'shach (sȧn'shȧx), *adj.* [Gael. *sanntach* greedy.] Saucy; peevish. *Scot.*

san'si (sŭn'sē), *n.* A thieving caste of the Punjab, India.

San'skrit (săn'skrĭt), *n.* [Skr. *saṁskṛta*, lit., prepared, cultivated, polished, elaborate, fr. *sam* together (akin to Skr. *sama* equal) + *kṛ* to do, make; akin to Lith. *kurti* to build, Skr. *kṛp* form. See SAME; MIDRIFF. Cf. PRAKRIT, SAMHITA.] **a** The ancient Aryan (*Indo-Iranian*) language of the Hindus of India, including the language of the Vedas, often termed *Vedic Sanskrit* (see VEDA), as well as the later *classical Sanskrit*, which is essentially a literary language, given rigid form by early grammarians, above all by Panini (probably 4th century B.C.), preserved in a great and varied literature of religion, philosophy, lyric, epic, drama, fable (cf. MAHABHARATA, RAMAYANA, SAKUNTALA, BIDPAI), and were today a sacred and learned tongue in India. **b** Specif., the classical language as distinguished both from Vedic and from the vernacular Prakrit (which see). Sanskrit possesses especial interest to philology because it preserves a greater number of the supposed characteristics of the parent Indo-European language than any other member of the family. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table*; ALPHABET, *Table*, page 75. — **San·skrit'ic** (săn·skrĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

San'skrit, *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or written in, Sanskrit.

San'skrit·ist, *n.* A scholar learned in Sanskrit; also, one who uses Sanskrit myths as support of his views.

‖**sans pa'reil'** (săN pȧ'rĕ'y'). [F.] Without equal.

sans peer. Without an equal; a peerless person. *Obs.*

‖**sans peine'** (săN pĕn'). [F.] Without trouble [or difficulty].

‖**sans peur' et sans re·proche'** (pûr' ā săN rĕ·prōsh'). [F.] Without fear and without reproach; — said esp. of the Chevalier de Bayard.

‖**sans pren'dre** (prăN'dr'). [F.] Without taking; in card playing, without drawing cards.

‖**sans re·cours'** (rē·kōōr'). [F.] *Com.* Without recourse.

sans'-ser'if (sănz'sĕr'ĭf), *n.* [F. *sans* without + E. *serif*.] Printing type with no serifs; gothic; grotesque. *Eng.*

‖**sans sou'ci'** (săN sōō'sē'). [F.] **1.** Without worry; freedom from care; an informal assembly.
2. [*cap.*] A famous royal palace at Potsdam, Prussia, built by Frederick the Great.

San Ste'fa·no (săn stȧ'fȧ·nō). See TREATY, *Table.*

‖**sans voir'** (săn vwär'). [F.] *Chess.* Literally, without seeing; a game of blindfold chess.

sant (sănt; sȧnt), *v. i.* To vanish. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

San'ta An'a In'di·an (săn'tȧ ăn'ȧ; săn'tä ä'nä). One of a Keresan tribe, occupying a pueblo on Rio Jemez, New Mexico.

San'ta Ca'sa (săn'tä kä'sä). [Sp., holy house.] = HOLY HOUSE.

San'ta Clar'a Indian (săn'tȧ klâr'ȧ). See TEWA.

San'ta Claus *or* **Klaus** (săn'tȧ klōz; săn'tĭ). [U. S. colonial corrupt. of D. *Sant Nikolaas*.] See SAINT NICHOLAS.

San'ta Fe' lo'co·mo'tive (săn'tȧ fā'). See LOCOMOTIVE.

San'ta Fé' nut'meg' (săn'tä fā'). A nutmeg (*Myristica otoba*); also, its seed.

San'ta Her'man·dad' (săn'tä ĕr'män·dätH'; 112). [Sp.] See HERMANDAD.

San·tal' (sŭn·tȧl'), *n.* A member of one of the principal Munda-speaking peoples of India. They are industrious agriculturists and are partially Hinduized, although most retain their primitive animism. They are chiefly in the hill country of western Bengal, esp. the Santal Parganas (see *Gaz.*), although many emigrate as laborers.

san'tal (săn'tȧl; -t'l), *n.* [F. See SANDALWOOD.] **a** Red sandalwood. **b** *Chem.* A colorless, crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{12}O_5$, extracted from this wood and barwood.

san'tal, *adj.* = SANTALACEOUS.

San'ta·la'ce·ae (săn'tȧ·lā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SANTALUM.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, or rarely trees (order Santalales), comprising about 26 genera and 250 species, mostly tropical. They have clustered apetalous monoecious or dioecious flowers, the ovary being partly inferior and the fruit a nut or drupe. Some are stem parasites and others root parasites. *Comandra* (the bastard toadflax), *Pyrularia* (the rabbitwood), and *Buckleya*, are genera occurring in the United States. — **san'ta·la'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

San'ta·la'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of dicotyledonous plants comprising seven families, among which are the Santalaceae, Loranthaceae, and Olacaceae. They are distinguished by having a one-celled inferior ovary; many of them are parasitic or partly parasitic.

San·ta'li (sŭn·tȧ'lē), *n.* The language of the Santals. See AUSTROASIATIC.

san'ta·lin (săn'tȧ·lĭn), *n.* [F. *santaline*. See SANTALUM.] *Chem.* A red crystalline compound, $C_{14}H_{14}O_5$, a coloring matter in red sandalwood and probably barwood.

san'ta·lol (-lōl; -lŏl), *n.* [*Santal*um + *-ol*.] *Chem. & Pharm.* A mixture of liquid alcohols, the chief constituent of sandalwood oil, used as a urinary antiseptic; also, either of two isomeric sesquiterpene alcohols, $C_{15}H_{25}OH$, separated therefrom and distinguished as α- and β-*santalol*.

San'ta·lum (-lŭm), *n.* [NL. or ML. See SANDALWOOD.] *Bot.* A small genus of Indo-Malayan, parasitic trees (typifying the family Santalaceae; the sandalwoods. They have coriaceous leaves, and small perfect flowers in terminal panicles. See SANDALWOOD.

San'ta Ma·ri'a (săn'tȧ mä·rē'ȧ). See SHIP, *Table.*

San'ta Ma·ri'a tree (săn'tȧ mȧ·rē'ȧ). See CALABA.

San'ta Mar'tha wood (mär'tȧ). Brazilette.

san'tar (săn'tĕr), *n.* A confederate who passes by and receives stolen goods while the thief remains with the owner. *Obs. Cant.*

San'ta So·phi'a (săn'tä sō·fē'ä). See SAINT SOPHIA.

san'tene (săn'tēn), *n.* [*Santal*um + *-ene*.] *Chem.* A bicyclic liquid terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, found in sandalwood oil, various pine-needle oils, etc.

San' Tho·mé' (săn' tō·mā'). A gold coin of Portuguese India of varying value, bearing the figure of St. Thomas, struck up to 1841. In the early part of the 18th century any multiple of the xerafin bearing the figure of this saint seems to have been called a *San Thomé*.

San'ti·a'go (săn'tē·ä'gō), *n.* See BATTLE, *Table.*

san·tir' (săn·tĕr'), *n.* [Ar. *santīr*, fr. Gr. *psaltērion*. See PSALTER.] A kind of Oriental dulcimer played with two curved sticks.

‖**san'to** (săn'tō), *adj.* [It. & Sp.] Holy; sacred.

‖**san'to** (săn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōs). [Sp., lit., saint.] **1.** A saint; hence, a saint's image.
2. = 2d SANTON.

San'to (săn'tō), *n.* A Melanesian language spoken in Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides.

San'to Do·min'gan (săn'tō dō·mĭng'găn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Santo Domingo, or the Dominican Republic. See DOMINICAN. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Santo Domingo.

Santo Domingan boxwood. A tropical American timber tree (*Phyllostylon brasiliensis*), family Ulmaceae; also, its wood, yielding a minor substitute for boxwood.

---

san·guin'i·an, *adj.* Sanguine in constitution. *Obs.* — *n.* *Obs.*

san·guin'i·cal, *adj.* Sanguine. *Obs.*

san'gui·nic'o·lous (săng'gwĭ·nĭk'ō·lŭs), *adj.* = SANGUICOLOUS.

san'gui·nif'er·ous (săn'gwĭ·nĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* = SANGUIFEROUS.

san·guin'i·fi·ca'tion (săng·gwĭn'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* = SANGUIFICATION.

san'guin·ism, *n.* = SANGUINENESS.

san'gui·niv'o·rous (săng'gwĭ·nĭv'ō·rŭs), *adj.* [*sangui-* + *-vorous*.] = SANGUIVOROUS.

San'gui·sor·ba'ce·ae (săng'gwĭ·sôr·bā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of ROSACEAE (in part).

sangwane, sangwyn. † SANGUINE.

San'he·drim (săn'hē·drĭm; -ē·drĭm), *n.* = SANHEDRIN.

san·nif'er·ous, *adj.* [LL. *sanifer*.] Sanatory; curative. *Obs.*

san'i·tar·i·ly, *adv.* of SANITARY.

san'i·ta'tion·ist, *n.* = SANITARIAN.

san'i·ta'tion-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

san'i·tist (săn'ĭ·tĭst), *n.* = SANITARIAN.

san'jak'ate, *n.* = SANJAK.

san'jak'ship, *n.* = SANJAK, 1.

sank. † SANG, blood. *Obs.*

sank (săngk), *past tense* of SINK.

san'na, *n.* [L.] A kind of scornful gesture. *Obs.*

san'na (sȧn'nȧ). Contr. of *shall not*. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

San·noi'si·an (sȧ·noi'zĭ·ăn), *adj.* *Geol.* = TONGRIAN.

san'pan (sȧn'pȧn). Var. of SAMPAN.

San'poil (săn'poil), *n.* = NESPELIM. See OKINAGAN, *n.*

san'sa. Var. of ZANZE.

San·san'nah (sȧn·sȧn'ȧ). *Bib.*

San'sar, *n.* See SARSAR.

Sans Arc (sănz ärk). See SIOUX.

San'scrit. Var. of SANSKRIT.

sans'cu·lot', *n.* Sans-culotte. *Ref. Sp.*

sans'-cu'lot'tide' (săn'kū'lŏt'·tēd'; sănz'kū·lŏt'tĭd), *n.* Also **sans'-cu·lot'tid.** See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

San'se·vie'ra. Var. of SANSEVIERIA. *Obs.*

san'sing bell. = SANCTUS BELL.

San'skrit·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE. — **San'skrit·i·za'tion,** *n.*

San'son's' im'age·es (săn'sŏnz'). = PURKINJE'S IMAGES b.

San'ta. Short for SANTA CLAUS.

‖**san'ta** (sȧn'tȧ), *fem.* of SANTO.

san·tal'ic ac'id (sȧn·tȧl'ĭk). = SANTALIN.

san'tal oil (săn'tȧl; -t'l). See OIL, *Table I.*

san'tal·wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* = SANDALWOOD.

santalwood oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

san'ta·pee' (sȧn'tȧ·pē'), *n.* Corrupt. of CENTIPEDE. *Chiefly Creole.*

San·tee' (săn·tē'), *n.* See SIOUX.

san'tims (săn'tĭms), *n.*; *pl.* -TIMI (-tē·mē). [Lett., fr. F. *centime*.] See COIN, *Table.*

San'to Do·min'go Indian (săn'tō dŏ·mĭn'gō). One of a Keresan tribe, occupying a pueblo on the Rio Grande, in central New Mexico.

‖**san·tol'** (săn·tŏl'), *n.* [Tag. *santol*, or Malay *santul.*] **a** The sandal tree. **b** = WILD MANGOSTEEN **a**.

San'to·li'na (săn'tō·lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL. (cf. F. *santoline, santonine, santonique*, It. *santolina*, ML. *sanctolina*), fr. L. *santonica*. See SANTONICA.] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of Mediterranean undershrubs of the thistle family (Carduaceae). They resemble the yarrow (*Achillea*) in their finely dissected leaves and clustered heads, but differ in the absence of rays. *S. chamaecyparissus* is the lavender cotton. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus.

san'ton (săn'tŏn), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *santón*, aug. fr. *santo* saint, fr. L. *sanctus* holy. See SAINT.] In Moslem countries, a saint; a kind of dervish, regarded by the people as a saint; also, a hermit. Cf. MARABOUT.

‖**san'ton'** (săn'tŏn'), *n.* [Pr.] A small image of a saint. Cf. SANTO, *n.* *Southern France.*

san·ton'i·ca (săn·tŏn'ĭ·kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *herba santonica*, fr. *Santoni* a people of Aquitania. Cf. SANTOLINA.] **a** The European wormwood *Artemisia pauciflora.* **b** *Pharm.* An anthelmintic drug consisting of the unexpanded dried flower heads of this plant or a closely related species; Levant wormseed. See SANTONIN.

san'to·nin (săn'tō·nĭn), *n.* Also **san'to·nine.** [Cf. F. *santonine.* See SANTONICA.] *Chem. & Pharm.* A colorless, crystalline, slightly bitter compound, $C_{15}H_{18}O_3$, occurring in santonica and in other species of *Artemisia*, and used as an anthelmintic. In overdose it produces poisoning and disturbance of vision. Santonin is a derivative of naphthalene and is the lactone of **san'to·nin'ic ac'id** (-nĭn'ĭk), $C_{15}H_{20}O_4$, salts of which it forms with alkalies.

‖**san'to ni'ño** (săn'tō nē'nyō). [Sp., holy child.] An image of the Christ child.

San'to·rin' earth, *or* **San'to·rin'** (săn'tō·rēn'), *n.* [From *Santorin*, volcanic island in the Aegean.] A volcanic tuff from the island of Santorin, consisting principally of a fine, light-gray, siliceous material, used for making cement.

San'to·ri'ni's car'ti·lage (săn'tō·rē'nēz). [After G. D. *Santorini* (1681–1737), It. anatomist.] *Anat.* The corniculate cartilage of the larynx.

Santorini's duct. = DUCT OF SANTORINI.

Santorini's muscle. = RISORIUS.

san'to·rin'ite (săn'tō·rēn'īt), *n.* [See SANTORIN EARTH.] *Petrog.* **a** Basalts with a high silica content but with basic plagioclase ranging from labradorite to anorthite. **b** Hypersthene andesite rich in soda and containing phenocrysts of plagioclase (labradorite with mantles of oligoclase) in a groundmass of acid oligoclase.

San'tos (săn'tŏs), *n.* [From *Santos*, Brazil.] **1.** A variety of coffee. See COFFEE, 2.
2. The color dark beaver.

sant tree (sănt). Any of several trees of the genus *Acacia*, esp. the bahul (*A. scorpioides*), *A. senegal*, *A. arabica*, etc. The bark and pods (***sant pods***) of some species yield a tanning extract.

sa'nu·kite (sä'nōō·kĭt), *n.* [From *Sanuki*, Japan.] *Petrog.* A volcanic rock, related to hyaloandesite, containing phenocrysts of orthopyroxene, garnet, and some andesine, in a glass groundmass.

San'vi·ta'li·a (săn'vĭ·tā'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after the Italian family *Sanvitali.*] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of chiefly tropical American annual herbs (family Carduaceae) having small heads with yellow or white rays, a flat receptacle, and naked or awn-tipped achenes. *S. procumbens*, of Mexico, is often cultivated for ornamental edgings. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

san'wa mil'let (săng'wȧ). [Hind. *sāvā.* Cf. SHAMA MILLET.] A variety (*Echinochloa crus-galli edulis*) of barn grass, grown in India for forage and its edible seeds; — called also *billion-dollar grass.*

San'ya·ko'an (săn'yȧ·kō'ăn), *n.* An Indian of a Tlingit tribe. See TLINGIT.

‖**Saor'stat'** (sär'stŏt'), *n.* [Ir. *saor* free + *stāt* state.] Free state; specif., ***Saor'stat Eir'eann*** (är'ăn), the Irish Free State.

Sa·o'shyant (sou'shyȧnt), *n.* [Av., savior.] The Iranian or Zoroastrian Messiah. There are to be three, each inaugurating a new order of things and a special period of human progress.

sap (săp), *n.* [AS. *sæp*; akin to OHG. *saf*, G. *saft*, ON. *safi*, L. *sapa* must, and perh. to L. *sapor* taste. See SAVOR.]
1. The juices or fluid contents of a plant, esp. the watery solution which circulates through the vascular tissue in woody plants. The ascending current consists of water, absorbed by imbibition and osmosis, in which are dissolved various salts obtained from the earth. This ***crude sap*** passes through the xylem portion of the vascular bundles to the chlorophyll-containing tissues (the leaves in most plants). Here it is subjected to photosynthesis (see PHOTOSYNTHESIS); the surplus water is transpired, and the newly formed carbohydrates and proteins are translocated through the phloem or sieve tissue to the parts of the plant which may require them, the descending current being often called ***elaborated sap.*** In some plants, as the sugar cane, sugar maple, various palms, etc., sap contains much sugar. Popularly, *sap* is sometimes applied to latex or to any fluid secretion. See TRANSPIRATION, 3; cf. CELL SAP **a**.
2. Sapwood, or alburnum.
3. *pl.* Lumber containing much sapwood. It is inferior in quality to the grades called *firsts* and *seconds.*
4. Any liquid or humor essential to life or health, or characteristic of a healthy, fresh, or vigorous condition; vitality; vigor; essential element; blood.
5. Any liquid taken with solid food. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
6. Moisture in stone.
7. Money. *Slang.*
8. Act or process of sapping. "The *sap* of age." *Cowper.*
9. A student abnormally absorbed in books; also, hard or monotonous study; boning; a tiresome grind. *Brit. Slang.*
10. A simpleton; saphead. *Slang.*
11. *Quarrying.* Outside stone softened by weathering.

sap (săp), *v.* [See 1st SAP.] *Transitive:* **1.** To drain or deprive of its sap; to draw off (sap).
2. To get the better of in trading. *Local, U. S.*
—, *Intransitive:* To act the sap. *School Slang.*

sap, *n.* [F. *sappe*, *sap*, fr. *sapper*, *saper.* See SAP, *v.*] *Mil.* **1. a** *Obs.* Orig., process of undermining. **b** Sapping.
2. a A trench which is prolonged in the desired direction by digging away the earth at its head from within the trench itself. The earth is usually thrown up as a parapet on the exposed flank and on the end as additional protection to the working party. When one side of the trench is protected by a parapet it is a ***full***, or ***single, sap***; when both, a ***double sap.*** Cf. FLYING SAP. **b** In the attack of a fortified place, a trench or gallery dug from the attacker's lines to a point beneath the enemy's works to gain entrance to his fortifications or to destroy them with explosives.

sap (săp), *v.;* SAPPED (săpt); SAP'PING. [F. *sapper, saper* (cf. It. *zappare*), fr. *sappe, sape*, mattock, fr. LL. *sappa*, of uncert. origin.] *Transitive:* **1.** To subvert by digging or wearing away the substratum or foundation; to undermine.
2. To make unstable or infirm; to unsettle or weaken; to cause gradual exhaustion of, as one's strength.

Ring out the grief that *saps* the mind. *Tennyson.*

3. *Mil.* To operate against, or pierce, by saps.
—, *Intransitive: Mil.* To proceed by, or to execute, saps.

sap-. = SAPO-.

sa'pa' (sȧ'pȧ'), *n.* [F.] *Pharm.* Must; grape juice evaporated to a sirupy consistency or to the consistency of honey; — used in 16th century as a cough cure.

sap'a·jou (săp'ȧ·jōō; *F.* sȧ'pȧ'zhōō'), *n.* [F., of Tupian origin.] **a** A capuchin monkey (genus *Cebus*). **b** Formerly, sometimes, a spider monkey.

sa·pan' (sȧ·păn'), *n.* *Pharm.* The heartwood of sapanwood, used as an astringent.

sa·pan'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* [D. *sapanhout*, fr. Malay *sapaṅ.*] A red dyewood obtained from the East Indian tree *Caesalpinia sappan;* also, the tree itself. The wood is a soluble redwood, and was the first of the so-called "brazilwoods" imported into Europe.

sap'bush' (săp'bŏŏsh'), *n.* **a** A grove or wood of sugar maples. *U. S.*

sap cavity. *Bot.* A vacuole.

sap chafer. Any of certain sap-feeding flower beetles, esp. of the cetonian genus *Euphoria.*

sa·pek' (sȧ·pĕk'), *n.* Also **sa·pec'.** [F. *sapèque*, fr. Malay *sa* one + *pe(k)*, fr. Siamese *pæ'* pai.] **a** Any of the Oriental coins better known in English as *cash.* **b** A minor bronze coin issued by France for Indo-China.

Sa·per'da (sȧ·pûr'dȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *saperdēs* a kind of fish.] *Zool.* A genus of long-horned beetles containing several species, as the apple-tree borer and linden borer.

sap fagot. *Mil.* A short but very strong fascine, used to fill interstices between gabions at the head of a sap.

sap flow. = TRANSPIRATION CURRENT.

sap'ful (săp'fōōl), *adj.* Abounding in sap; sappy.

sap green. **a** A dull-green lake prepared from buckthorn berries. Cf. LOKAO. **b** The color reseda.

sap gum. **a** The sapwood of the sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) or the lumber sawed from it; sometimes also, the tree itself. **b** *Trade Term.* Lumber sawed from any tree of the genus *Nyssa.*

Saph'a·ren'sian (săf'ȧ·rĕn'shăn), *adj.* Designating, or pert. to, a method of chronology used in Spain from the 5th to the 12th century, by which the years were numbered from 38 B.C., the date of the conquest of Spain by Augustus.

sap'head' (săp'hĕd'), *n.* A weak-minded, stupid fellow; a dupe. — **sap'head'ed** (-ĕd; -Id; 66; 119), *adj.* — **sap'head'ed·ness,** *n.* *All Colloq.*

sap'head', *n.* *Mil.* The end of the sap at which digging is in progress.

sa·phe'na (sȧ·fē'nȧ), *n.* [ML.] *Anat.* A saphenous vein or nerve. — **sa·phe'nal** (-năl), *adj.*

sa·phe'nous (sȧ·fē'nŭs), *adj.* [ML. *saphena* a vein in the leg, saphena, fr. Ar. *ṣāfin.*] *Anat.* **a** Designating the two principal superficial veins of the legs. The ***internal***, or ***long, saphenous vein*** begins at the foot and passes up the medial side of the leg, going in front of the internal malleolus, and behind the internal femoral condyle, and, entering the saphenous opening, joins the femoral vein. The ***small, external***, or ***short, saphenous vein*** passes behind the outer malleolus and up the back of the leg, joining the popliteal at the knee. **b** Pertaining to, or situated in the region of, the saphenous veins; as, the *saphenous* opening by which the saphenous vein passes through the fascia lata, and the *saphenous* nerve which branches from the femoral and accompanies the femoral artery and vein in Hunter's canal.

saph'ie (săf'ĭ), *n.* Also **saf'ie, saf'fi.** A talisman, amulet, or charm. *West Africa.*

sap'id (săp'ĭd), *adj.* [L. *sapidus.* See SAGE, *adj.*] **1.** Having strong savor or flavor, esp. an agreeable flavor; palatable; hence, agreeable to the mind.
2. Affecting the organs of taste; possessing flavor. "*Sapid*, visible, audible objects." *J. Martineau.*

sa·pid'i·ty (sȧ·pĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being sapid; taste; savor; savoriness.

sa'pi·ence (sā'pĭ·ĕns), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *sapientia.* See SAPIENT.] **1.** Quality of being sapient; wisdom; sageness; profound knowledge.
2. Specif., *Obs.:* **a** Divine wisdom. **b** Spiritual knowledge, distinguished from *prudence.* **c** [*cap.*] The apocryphal Book of Wisdom. **d** Good taste in expression.
3. In ironical disparagement, assumed or sham sagacity.

sa'pi·en·cy (sā'pĭ·ĕn·sĭ), *n.* Sapience.

sa'pi·ent (sā'pĭ·ĕnt), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *sapiens, -entis*, pres. part. of *sapere* to taste, to have sense, to know. See SAGE, *adj.*] **1.** Wise; sage; discerning; — now usually jocosely or in irony.
2. Affording knowledge or wisdom; as, a *sapient* plant. *R.*
Syn. — Sagacious, knowing. See SHREWD.
Ant. — See SHREWD.
— **sa'pi·ent·ly,** *adv.*

sa'pi·ent, *n.* A sapient person.

sa'pi·en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *adj.* [LL. *sapientialis.*] Having, affording, or expounding, wisdom. — **sa'pi·en'tial·ly,** *adv.*

sapiential books. *Bib.* The books of Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Wisdom, and Ecclesiasticus. *Obs.*

sa'pi·ent·ize (sā'pĭ·ĕn·tīz), *v. i.* To make sapient. *Rare.*

sa'pin' (sȧ'păn'), *n.* [OF.] **a** *Obs.* A fir tree. **b** *Quebec.* The balsam fir *Abies balsamea.*

sa·pin'da (sȧ·pĭn'dȧ), *n.* [Skr. *sapiṇḍa.*] *Hindu Law.* Any person considered in his relation to any of his three (or, rarely, six) nearest lineal (male) ancestors or (conversely) descendants; — so named because the pinda is offered to the three nearest ancestors, and the crumbs to the next three. Cf. SAKULYA. — **sa·pin'da·ship,** *n.*

Sap'in·da'ce·ae (săp'ĭn·dā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAPINDUS.] *Bot.* A family of chiefly tropical trees, shrubs, or vines (order Sapindales); the soapberry family. They have mostly pinnate or palmate exstipulate leaves, dioeciously polygamous flowers, and baccate or capsular, often edible, fruit. *Sapindus, Nephelium, Paullinia*, and *Cardiospermum* are prominent genera, including many ornamental plants. — **sap'in·da'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Sap'in·da'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of dicotyledonous plants comprising 20 families, including the Anacardiaceae, Ilicaceae, Celastraceae, Aceraceae, and Sapindaceae. They have the stamens inserted on a disk, and the ovary with one or two ovules in each cell.

Sa·pin'dus (sȧ·pĭn'dŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sapo* soap + *Indicus* Indian.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical and subtropical trees, the soapberries, typifying the family Sapindaceae.

Sa'pi·um (sā'pĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sappium*, var. of *sap(p)inus* a kind of fir or pine tree.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical trees and shrubs of the spurge family (Euphorbiaceae). The acrid milky juice of *S. indicum* is used in staining rattan. Some South American species yield tannin and rubber; *S. sebiferum* is the Chinese tallow tree.

sa'pi·u'tan (sā'pē·ōō'tȧn), *n.* [Malay *sapi* cow + *utan* wild.] The anoa.

sa'ple (sā'p'l), *n.* **1.** A sapling. *Obs.*
2. The sable. *Colloq., U. S.*

sap'less (săp'lĕs; -lĭs), *adj.* **1.** Destitute of sap or vital juices; dry; unproductive.
2. Lacking vitality; feeble; infirm.
3. Lacking substance or worth, or enlivening quality.
— **sap'less·ness,** *n.*

sap'ling (săp'lĭng), *n.* **1.** A young tree; specif., a young forest tree with a trunk not over four inches in diameter.
2. = MAMMOTH RED CLOVER.
3. A youth. "You 're a young, foolish *sapling.*" *Shak.*
4. A greyhound whelped prior to a given running season but in the same calendar year.

sapling cup *or* **tankard.** A cask-shaped wooden ale tankard.

‖**sa'po** (sä'pō), *n.;* *pl.* SAPOS (-pōz; *Sp.* -pōs). [Sp., toad.] A toadfish, esp. *Opsanus pardus*, common on the Gulf coast.

sa'po (sā'pō), *n.* [L. See SAPONACEOUS.] Soap; specif., *U. S. Pharm.*, soap prepared from pure olive oil and sodium hydroxide.

sap'o- (săp'ō-), **sap-.** A combining form for Latin *sapo*, soap, used esp. in *Pharm.*

sap'o·dil'la (săp'ō·dĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *sapotillo, zapotillo*, dim. of *sapote, zapote.* See SAPOTA; cf. DILLY.] **a** A large tree (*Sapota achras*), found throughout tropical North America, but naturalized throughout the tropical world. It has hard reddish durable wood and handsome evergreen foliage, and its latex yields chicle. **b** The fruit of this tree. It has a rough brownish skin and very sweet brownish pulp. In Spanish America it is called *nispero;* in the British West Indies, *naseberry;* in the Philippines, *chico.* See ACHRAS, *Note.*

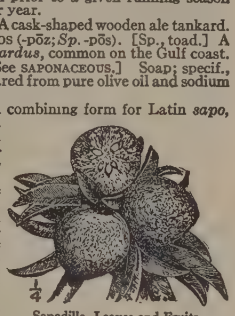
1/4
Sapodilla, Leaves and Fruits.

sapodilla family. The Sapotaceae.

sapodilla plum. = SAPODILLA **b**.

sa·pog'e·nin (sȧ·pŏj'ē·nĭn; săp'ō·jĕn'ĭn), *n.* [*saponin* + *-gen* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline compound, $C_{14}H_{22}O_3$, obtained by hydrolysis of commercial saponin. By extension, any compound (other than a sugar) obtained by hydrolysis of a saponin.

sap'o·na'ceous (săp'ō·nā'shŭs), *adj.* [ML. *saponaceus*, fr. L. *sapo, -onis*, soap, of Teut. origin. See SOAP.] **1.** Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; soapy.
2. Liable to slip away; ingratiating but evasive; elusive.
— **sap'o·na'ceous·ness,** *n.*

sap'o·nac'i·ty (-năs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Soapiness. *Humorous.*

Sap'o·na'ri·a (-nā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL., fr ML. *saponarius* pert. to soap, fr. L. *sapo* soap. See SAPONACEOUS.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of Old World herbs of the pink family (Caryophyllaceae). *S. officinalis* is the common soapwort, or bouncing Bet.

sap'o·na'rin (-nā'rĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A saponin, $C_{11}H_{18}O_{13}$, obtained from the cell sap of the leaves of soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*) and other plants as a white powder. Like starch, in colloidal aqueous solution it gives a blue color with iodine. By extension, any of various similar compounds.

sap'o·nar'y (săp'ō·nĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -nĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [ML. *saponarius.*] Saponaceous; soapy. *Obs.* — **sap'o·nar'i·ness** (-I·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* *Obs.*

sap'o·nar'y, *n.* [From *Saponaria.*] The soapwort *Saponaria officinalis.*

Sa·po'ni (sȧ·pō'nē), *n.* *sing. & pl.* An Indian of an extinct Siouan tribe, closely associated with the Tutelo.

sa·pon'i·fi'a·ble (sȧ·pŏn'ĭ·fī'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being saponified.

sa·pon'i·fi·ca'tion (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. See SAPONIFY.] **1.** Act, process, or result, of soapmaking; conversion into soap; chemically, the decomposition (hydrolysis) of a fat by alkali, with the formation of a soap, or salt of the fatty acid, and glycerol; also, the hydrolysis of a fat by any means.
2. *Chem.* Hence, the hydrolysis of any ester into the corresponding alcohol and acid (either free or in the form of a salt); also, by extension, any hydrolysis.

saponification number *or* **value.** *Anal. Chem.* In the analysis of oils, fats, etc., the number of milligrams of potassium hydroxide required for the complete saponification of one gram of substance.

sa·pon'i·fi'er (sȧ·pŏn'ĭ·fī'ĕr), *n.* That which saponifies; specif.: **a** Any reagent used to cause saponification. **b** An apparatus for saponifying fats.

sa·pon'i·fy (sȧ·pŏn'ĭ·fī), *v. t. & i.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *saponifier*, fr. L. *sapo, -onis*, soap. See SAPONACEOUS; -FY.] To convert into soap; to subject to, or to undergo, saponification.

sap'o·nin (săp'ō·nĭn), *n.* Also **sap'o·nine** (-nĭn; -nēn). [F. *saponine*, fr. L. *sapo, -onis*, soap.] *Chem.* Any of a group of glucosides occurring in many plants, as in soapwort, soapbark, senega, etc., and characterized by their property of producing a soapy lather. Some, at least, appear to form a homologous series of the formula $C_nH_{2n-4}O_{10}$. They are in general bitter and acrid, and cause sneezing. The poisonous ones are often called *sapotoxins.* Saponins on hydrolysis yield sugars and sapogenins. Commercial saponin is a mixture of saponins extracted chiefly from soapbark or soapwort as a white, amorphous powder, and is used as a foam producer in beverages and fire extinguishers, as a detergent, in emulsifying oils, etc.

sap'o·nite (săp'ō·nīt), *n.* [Sw. *saponit*, fr. L. *sapo, -onis*, soap.] *Mineral.* A hydrous magnesium aluminum silicate, occurring in soft, soapy, amorphous masses, filling veins and cavities in serpentine, diabase, etc. Sp. gr., 2.24–2.30.

---

san·tour'. Var. of SANTIR.
san'ty, *n.* Prob. sanctity; — in *God's santy*, an oath. *Obs.*
sao (sou), *n. sing. & pl.* [Annamese.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
Sa'o·ra (sä'ō·rä). Var. of SAURA.
sap'a·cal'a. Var. of SAPUCAIA.
sap'a·dil'lie, sap'a·dil'lo. Vars. of SAPODILLA.
sa·pak'u. Var. of SAPKE.
sape, *n.* [L. *sapa.*] Sapa. *Obs.*
Saph (săf). *Bib.*
Sa'phar. Var. of SAFAR.
Sa'phat (sā'fĭt). *Bib.*
Saph'a·thi'a (săf'ȧ·thī'ȧ), etc. Vars. of SAPPHIC, etc.
Saph'a·ti'a (-tĭ'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Saph'a·ti'as (-ȧs). *Bib.*
Sa'pheth (sā'fĕth). *Bib.*
Saph'ick, Saph'ism, Saph'ist,
Sa'phir (sā'fĭr). *Bib.*
Saph'ir d'eau' (sȧ'fēr' dō'). [F.] = WATER SAPPHIRE.
sap'id·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
sap'id·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sa·pi'en·tious, *adj.* Showing sapience; judicious; wiser. *Obs.*
sap'ling·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
saponification value. = SAPONIFICATION NUMBER.

sap'o·nule (săp'ō·nūl), *n.* Also **sap'o·nul.** [F. *saponule,* fr. L. *sapo, -onis,* soap.] A soapy mixture obtained by treating an essential oil with an alkali; hence, any similar compound of an essential oil. *Obs.*

sap'o·phor'ic (săp'ō·fŏr'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *sapor* taste + *-phoric.*] *Chem.* Designating or pertaining to certain groups, as the hydroxyl and amino groups, held to impart taste to compounds in which they occur.

sa'por, sa'pour (sā'pôr; -pĕr), *n.* [L. See SAVOR.] A property which affects the sense of taste, as bitterness; savor; flavor.

sap'o·rif'ic (săp'ō·rĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [NL. *saporificus,* fr. L. *sapor* taste. See -FIC.] Having the power to produce the sensation of taste.

sap'o·ros'i·ty (-rŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Saporous quality.

sap'o·rous (săp'ō·rŭs), *adj.* [LL. *saporus, saporosus,* that relishes well, savory, fr. *sapor* taste.] Of, or capable of exciting, the sensation of taste; having flavor; agreeable in taste.

Sa·po'ta (sȧ·pō'tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *sapote, zapote,* fr. Nahuatl *tzapotl.* Cf. SAPODILLA.] **a** *Bot.* A genus of tropical American trees, typifying the family Sapotaceae, consisting of two species, *S. achras,* the sapodilla, and *S. disseccta,* the acana. **b** [*not cap.*] The sapodilla.

Sap'o·ta'ce·ae (săp'ō·tā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAPOTA.] *Bot.* A family of trees or shrubs (order Ebenales), consisting of about 335 genera and 600 species, widely distributed in tropical regions; the sapodilla family. They have milky juice, coriaceous leaves, and axillary flowers succeeded by fleshy, often edible, fruits. The stamens are in two or three whorls, borne on the corolla, often alternating with staminodia; the ovary is superior, two-celled to many-celled. Many genera, esp. *Palaquium* and *Payena,* yield gutta-percha, various gums, etc. *Sapota achras* is the sapodilla, and *Achras zapota* is the marmalade tree. *Bumelia, Mimusops, Chrysophyllum,* and *Illipe* are other genera. — **sap'o·ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

sapota gum. Chicle obtained from the tree *Sapota achras.*

sa·po'te (sȧ·pō'tā), *n.* [Sp. See SAPOTA.] **1.** In the West Indies: **a** The sapodilla. **b** The marmalade tree; also, its fruit.
2. In the Philippines, a date plum (*Diospyros ebenaster*).

sap'o·tox'in (săp'ō·tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [saponin + *toxin.*] *Chem.* A colorless, amorphous, poisonous saponin, $C_{17}H_{28}O_{10}$, found in soap bark. By extension, any poisonous saponin.

sap'per (săp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** = 1st SAP, 9.
2 A cutting tool to remove sapwood.
3. *Zool.* Any sucking insect that punctures plants to feed on the sap, as certain Hemiptera.

sap'per (săp'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *sapeur.*] *Mil.* **a** One who saps. **b** A member of a military engineer unit organized, trained, and equipped primarily to execute sapping and other field fortification work.

Sap'phic (săf'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *Sapphicus,* fr. Gr. *Sapphikos,* fr. *Sapphō* Sappho.] **1.** Of or pert. to Sappho, a Greek poetess (c. 600 B.C.) of Lesbos, famous for beautiful love lyrics.
2. [*often not cap.*] Relating to erotic indulgence, associated with Sappho and her pupils.
3. *Pros.* Designating, or pertaining to, any of certain verse forms used by Sappho, esp. a logaoedic pentapody with a dactyl in the third place (–⏑|–⏑|–||⏑⏑|–⏑|–⏑).

Sap'phic, *n. Pros.* A Sapphic verse.

Sapphic strophe. Three Sapphics followed by an Adonic.

sap'phire (săf'īr), *n.* [OF. *safir* (F. *saphir*), fr. L. *sapphirus,* fr. Gr. *sappheiros,* through Sem. (cf. Heb. *sappīr*), fr. Skr. *sanipriya* sapphire, lit., dear to the planet Saturn.] **1.** **a** Orig., and strictly, a precious stone of transparent rich-blue corundum, and of great value. **b** More widely, a pure variety of corundum in transparent or translucent crystals used as gems; also, such a gem. The ruby, or red corundum, is almost never called sapphire, but all other gem varieties are, as *white, green, purple,* and *yellow* sapphire. See ORIENTAL, *adj.,* 5 **b**; FANCY SAPPHIRE.
2. The color sapphire blue.
3. Any hummingbird of the genus *Hylocharis,* native to South America. The throat and breast are bright blue.
4. *Her.* Azure, in blazoning by the precious stones.
☞ COMBINATIONS are: **sapphire-blue, sapphire-colored, sapphire-hued, sapphire-visaged.**

sap'phire (săf'īr), *adj.* Of or resembling sapphire; sapphirine; of the color sapphire blue.

sap'phire·ber'ry (săf'īr·bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERRIES (-īz). The Asiatic sweetleaf; — so called from its bright-blue berries.

sapphire blue. A color, greenish-blue in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

sap'phired (săf'īrd), *adj.* Colored sapphire blue.

sapphire gurnard. The sapphirine gurnard.

sapphire quartz. *Mineral.* A rare blue variety of quartz.

sap'phire·wing' (săf'īr·wĭng'), *n.* A South American hummingbird (*Cyanopterus temminckii*) with blue wings.

sap·phir'ic (sȧ·fĭr'ĭk), *adj.* Like or suggestive of a sapphire. *Rare.*

sap'phir·ine (săf'ĕr·ĭn; -īn), *adj.* [L. *sapphirinus,* fr. Gr. *sappheirinos.*] **1.** Made of sapphire.
2. Resembling sapphire; having any quality of sapphire, esp. the color. "*Sapphirine* degree of hardness." *Boyle.*

sap'phir·ine, *n. Mineral.* **a** A pale-blue or green magnesium aluminum silicate occurring usually in granular form. H., 7.5. Sp. gr., 3.42–3.48. **b** Sapphire quartz. **c** A blue variety of magnesia spinel. **d** *Obs.* Hauynite.

sapphirine gurnard. A European gurnard (*Trigla hirundo*) having the pectoral fins much blotched with a rich blue.

Sap'phism (săf'ĭz'm), *n.* [From *Sappho.* See SAPPHIC.] *Med.* Sensual desire of a woman for other women; Lesbianism. — **Sap'phist** (-ĭst), *n.*

Sap'pho (săf'ō), *n.* [See SAPPHIC.] **1.** *Zool.* **a** A genus of hummingbirds consisting of a single beautiful fork-tailed species (*S. sappho,* syn. *Lesbia sparganurus*) of South America. **b** Also **Sappho comet.** The bird itself.
2. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. *Pope.*

Sappho (*Sappho sappho*).

sap pine. **a** The pitch pine *Pinus rigida.* **b** The loblolly *Pinus taeda.*

sap'ping (săp'ĭng), *n.* [See 1st SAP.] Act or process of making maple sugar. *Dial. U. S.*

sap'ples (săp'l'z), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure.] Suds. *Scot.*

sap'py (săp'ĭ), *adj.;* SAP'PI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SAP'PI·EST. [AS. *sæpig.* See 1st SAP.] **1.** Abounding with sap.
2. Figuratively: **a** Vital. **b** Having substance; pithy.
You cannot have a rank, *sappy* race like the English or German, without plenty of moisture in the air and in the soil. *John Burroughs.*
3. Resembling, or largely of, sapwood.
4. *Now Dial.* **a** Juicy; succulent. **b** Moist; flabby; tainted; — said of meat. **c** Plump. **d** Sodden; rainy.
5. Having a superabundance of suint; — said of wool.
6. Foolishly sentimental. *Slang.*
7. Young and weak; feeble; silly.
When he had passed this weak and *sappy* age. *Hayward.*
8. Addicted to drinking; cheerful or lively, as after drinking. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
9. *Lumber Trade.* Consisting largely of sapwood.
10. *Steel Mfg.* Designating the best kind of steel, having a fine grain and finished blue with a silky sheen.

sappy spot. A portion of wood or lumber showing the effects of decay.

sapr-. = SAPRO-.

sa·pre'mi·a, sa·prae'mi·a (sȧ·prē'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *sapr-* + *-emia.*] *Med.* A morbid condition in which the products of putrefactive bacteria are present in the blood. It often accompanies gangrene of a part of the body. — **sa·pre'mic, sa·prae'mic** (-mĭk), *adj.*

sap'rine (săp'rēn; -rĭn), *n.* Also **-rin.** [Gr. *sapros* rotten.] *Chem.* A physiologically inactive ptomaine, found in putrid liver, spleen, etc.

sap'ro- (săp'rō-), **sapr-.** A combining form, Greek *sapro-, sapr-,* from *sapros,* meaning *rotten, putrid,* as in *saprostomous;* used also to denote: **a** *Dead or decaying organic matter,* as in *saprophyte, saprodontia.* **b** *Saprophytic,* as in *Saprolegnia, sapremia.*

sap'ro·coll (săp'rō·kŏl), *n.* [*sapro-* + *-coll.*] Gelatinous sapropel.

sap'ro·dil (săp'rō·dĭl), *n.* A form of sapropel found in the Tertiary.
When the sapropel in a sub-fossil state becomes gelatinous, it is distinguished as saprocoll, whilst the Tertiary forms are described as *saprodil.* *Nature.*

sap'ro·don'ti·a (-dŏn'shĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *sapr-* + *-odontia.*] Tooth decay: caries of the teeth.

sap'ro·gen'ic (săp'rō·jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* [*sapro-* + *-genic.*] **1.** Capable of producing decay or putrefaction, as many saprophytic bacteria. Cf. SAPROPHILOUS, ZYMOGENIC.
2. Of or pertaining to the production of putrefaction; occurring or produced in or upon putrefying matter.

sa·prog'e·nous (sȧ·prŏj'ē·nŭs), *adj.* Saprogenic.

Sap'ro·leg'ni·a (săp'rō·lĕg'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *sapro-* + Gr. *legnon* edge, border.] *Bot.* A genus of water molds typifying the family Saprolegniaceae. They grow in water, chiefly on plant debris and animal remains, but *S. ferax* attacks living fish, tadpoles, and spawn, causing disease.

Sap'ro·leg'ni·a'ce·ae (săp'rō·lĕg'nĭ·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of mold fungi typifying the order Saprolegniales. — **sap'ro·leg'ni·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Sap'ro·leg'ni·a'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of fungi (class Phycomycetes) having a well-developed mycelium and both sexual and asexual reproduction; the water molds. It contains several families of mostly aquatic molds, chiefly saprophytes on organic debris, but some parasites of plants, living fish, etc.—**sap'ro·leg'ni·ous** (-lĕg'nĭ·ŭs), *adj.*

sap'ro·lite (săp'rō·līt), *n.* [*sapro-* + *-lite.*] *Petrog.* Disintegrated rock, usually more or less decomposed, which lies in its original place. — **sap'ro·lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

sap roller. *Mil.* A large, stiffly made, filled gabion, which the sapper sometimes rolls before him for protection from the fire of the enemy.

sap'ro·pel (săp'rō·pĕl), *n.* [*sapro-* + Gr. *pēlos* mud.] **1.** *Geol.* A slimy sediment, of marine, estuarine, or lacustrine deposition, consisting largely of organic debris derived from aquatic plants and animals.
2. Kerogen.

sap'ro·pel'ic (-pĕl'ĭk), *adj.* [See SAPROPEL.] **1.** *Biol.* Living in mud or ooze composed chiefly of decaying organic matter, as certain fresh-water protozoa.
2. *Geol.* Pertaining to or derived from sapropel.

sap'ro·pel'ite (săp'rō·pĕl'īt), *n.* [*sapropel* + *-ite.*] *Geol.* A coal formed from sapropel.

sa·proph'a·gous (sȧ·prŏf'ȧ·gŭs), *adj.* [*sapro-* + *-phagous.*] *Zool.* Feeding on decaying matter.— **sa·proph'a·gan** (-găn), *adj. & n.*

sa·proph'i·lous (-ĭ·lŭs), *adj.* [*sapro-* + *-philous.*] *Bot.* Saprophytic; specif., *Bacteriol.,* thriving in decaying matter, as many bacteria. Cf. SAPROGENIC, ZYMOGENIC.

sap'ro·phyte (săp'rō·fīt), *n.* [*sapro-* + *-phyte.*] **1.** *Biol.* Any organism living on dead or decaying organic matter; — contrasted with *autophyte.* Most of the higher fungi, as the mushrooms and toadstools, various orchids, as the coralroot (*Corallorhiza*), and certain families, as the Monotropaceae, are saprophytes. See MYCORHIZA; cf. PARASITE, 3.
2. Any heterotrophic vegetable organism living upon dead organic matter.

sap'ro·phyt'ic (-fĭt'ĭk), *adj. Bot.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a saprophyte; living as a saprophyte. — **sap'ro·phyt'ic,** *n.* — **sap'ro·phyt'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*
The invisible hosts of *saprophytics* had already begun their unresisted invasion of a dead body. *Aldous Huxley.*

sap'ro·phyt·ism (săp'rō·fīt·ĭz'm), *n.* The condition of living as a saprophyte.

sa·pros'to·mous (sȧ·prŏs'tō·mŭs), *adj.* [*sapro-* + *-stomous.*] Having a foul breath.

sap rot. *Plant Pathol.* Any disintegration of the sapwood caused by a wood-destroying fungus.

sap'ro·zo'ic (săp'rō·zō'ĭk), *adj.* [*sapro-* + *-zoic.*] *Zool.* Living on dead or decaying organic matter; — said of animals, esp. protozoans.

saps (săps), *n. pl.* [Scot. form of *sops.* See SOP.] Bread steeped in hot milk and sugared. *Scot.*

sap'sa·go (săp'sȧ·gō), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. G. *schabzieger,* fr. *schaben* to shave, to scrape + *zieger* whey, whey cheese.] A hard green Swiss cheese made from skim-milk curd, partly ripened and then mixed with blue melilot (*Trigonella coerulea*) used chiefly in cooking; — called also *fromage vert.*

sap shield. *Mil.* A steel plate used as a shield by a sapper or other advanced worker in places where the earth thrown up is inadequate for his defense. *Obs.*

sap stain. *Lumber Trade.* A chemical discoloration in newly-sawn sapwood due to oxidizing enzymes; a similar discoloration caused by any of various fungi. See BLUE STAIN.

sap'suck' (săp'sŭk'), *n.* A sapsucker. *Local, U. S.*

sap suck. The plant *Buckleya distichophylla.*

sap'suck'er (săp'sŭk'ĕr), *n.* Any of several small American woodpeckers of the genus *Sphyrapicus,* esp. the ***yellow-bellied sapsucker*** (*S. varius*) of the eastern United States, which feed partly on the sap of trees. The ***red-breasted sapsucker*** (*S. v. ruber*) inhabits western North America. Also, incorrectly, any of various other small woodpeckers.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*). Male.

sap tree. The rowan tree *Sorbus aucuparia.*

sap tube. A sieve tube.

sap'u·cai'a (săp'ōō·kī'ȧ), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *sapucaia,* fr. Tupi *sapucáia,* lit., egg tree; with ref. to the nut.] Any of several trees of the genus *Lecythis* in northern Brazil and British Guiana, the curious woody capsules (monkeypots) of which contain the sapucaia nuts.

sapucaia nut. The oily edible seed of the sapucaia, esp. of several species of Brazil and British Guiana, as *Lecythis amazonum, L. lanceolata, L. sabucayo,* etc. They are used for food, esp in candies, and also furnish an oil.

sap'u·cai'a–nut' fam'i·ly. The Lecythidaceae.

sap'u·cai'nha (săp'ōō·kī'nyȧ), *n.* [Pg., dim. See SAPUCAIA.] A tall tree (*Carpotroche brasiliensis*), family Flacourtiaceae, of central and southern Brazil, the nut of which yields an oil used as a cure for leprosy.

sap'wood' (săp'wŏŏd'), *n. Bot.* Alburnum; the usually lighter, more porous, and younger wood, just beneath the bark. The sapwood of hickory and ash is preferred to the less pliant *heartwood.*

Sa'ra (sä'rä), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a tall powerful people on the Shari River, Cameroon.

Sar'a (sâr'ȧ; sā'rȧ; 79). Var. of SARAH.

sa·raad' (sȧ·räd'), *n.* [W. *sarāad,* lit., disgrace, insult.] *Early Welsh Law.* A personal wrong, for which compensation, assessed in cattle and varying according to the rank of the injured party, had to be paid; a fine for injury. Cf. GALANAS.

Sar'a·ba'ite (săr'ȧ·bā'ĭt), *n.* [LL. *Sarabaïta.*] One of certain vagrant and unruly Oriental monks in the Early Church.

sar'a·band (săr'ȧ·bănd), *n.* [F. *sarabande,* fr. Sp. *zarabanda,* of uncert. origin.] **a** A rude, lively, often sensual Spanish dance, possibly of Saracenic origin, performed with castanets; — often distinguished as *zarabanda.* **b** A stately court dance evolved from this dance and fashionable in the 17th and 18th centuries. It slightly resembles the minuet. **c** Music for this Spanish dance (sense **a**, above) or in its slow triple rhythm, having usually a marked accent on the second beat.

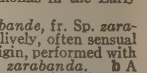
Saraband Rhythms.

The saraband was an essential movement in the classic suite of Handel, Bach, etc.

Sar'a·band. Var. of SERABEND, a rug.

Sar'a·cen (săr'ȧ·sĕn), *n.* [LL. *Saracenus,* fr. LGr. *Sarakēnos,* of uncert. origin. Cf. SARCENET, SARSEN.] **1.** Orig., a nomad of the deserts between Syria and Arabia; later, an Arab; hence, a Moslem, esp. as hostile to the Crusaders.
2. A pagan; a heathen; an infidel; also, a vandal. *Obs.*
3. A head on a post as a target for charging with lances. *Obs.*

Sar'a·cen, *adj.* = SARACENIC.

Sar'a·cen'ic (săr'ȧ·sĕn'ĭk), *adj.* Also **Sar'a·cen'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). Of or pertaining to the Saracens; as, *Saracenic* architecture.

Saracenic architecture. The architecture of the conquering Moslems generally. Its constructive designs were chiefly adopted from the subjugated peoples, and thus show certain typical variations, as in the almost equilateral pointed arch, the pointed dome with external relief decoration, and the square or polygonal minarets in diminishing stories of the ***Arabic architecture,*** or ***Egypto-Arabic style;*** in the horseshoe arch, often cusped, and the lack of domical or vaulted structure of the ***Moorish architecture;*** in the bulb domes, round minarets, large niche portals, and fourcentered arch of the ***Persian style;*** in the bulb dome, round minaret, and ogee arch of the ***Indian style;*** in the Byzantine dome, half dome, and pendentives, and conically spired minaret of the ***Turkish style.*** Constructive design appears usually subordinate to decoration, which is Oriental in spirit, characterized by arabesques, geometric patterns of interlacing lines, etc., usually done in tile mosaics or stamped plaster, in brilliant colors; by the absence of pictured or sculptured representation of animal life; by stalactite ornament and decorative inscriptions.

Sar'a·cen·ism (săr'ȧ·sĕn·ĭz'm), *n.* Saracenic quality, characteristic, organization, or the like. See -ISM.

Sar'a·cen's com'frey *or* **con'sound** (săr'ȧ·sĕnz). A ragwort (*Senecio saracenicus*) said to have been used by the Saracens to heal wounds.

Saracen's compass. The common ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*).

Saracen's head. *Her.* A Moor's head, usually wreathed, of two colors.

Saracen, *or* **Saracen's, stone.** A sarsen.

Saracen's woundwort. = SARACEN'S COMFREY.

Sa'ra·da (shä'rȧ·dä), *n.* [After *Sāradā* Nandan, said to have first reduced the language to writing.] The older of the two alphabets of Kashmir, akin to the Devanagari.

‖**sa'ra·fan'** (sȧ'rȧ·fănʹ), *n.* [Russ.] A Russian national dress for peasant women.

Sar'ah (sâr'ȧ; sā'rȧ; 79), *n.* Also **Sar'a.** [Heb. *Sārāh.*] **1.** Literally, a princess; — fem. proper name. F. *Sara* (sȧ'ra'); It., Sp., & Pg. *Sara* (sä'rä); G. *Sara* (zä'rä). — Dim. *Sal, Sally* (*Sawkin,* obs.).
2. *Bib.* Also **Sa'rai** (sā'rĭ; sâr'ȧ·ĭ). The wife of Abraham and the mother of Isaac. See *Gen.* xi. 31 and xvii. 15.
3. The painted wake-robin.

Sa'ra·kolle' (sä'rȧ·kôl'), **Sa'ra·ko·let'** (-kō·lā'), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a people of the French Sudan, claiming descent from white ancestors of the Ghana empire, and speaking a Mandingo dialect.

Sa'ra·mac'ca·ner (sä'rä·mäk'ȧ·nĕr), *n.* One of a tribe of Boschnegers of Surinam. See BOSCHNEGER.

sa'ran·gi (sä'rŭng·gē), *n.* [Hind. *sāraṅgī.*] *Music.* A Hindu bowed instrument with a violalike tone.

sar'an·gous'ty (săr'ăn·gōōs'tĭ), *n.* [Per. *sar-angushti* a thin paste for painting the tips of the fingers, fr. *sar* tip + *angusht* finger.] Stucco made with waterproof to protect against dampness.

---

sap'o·til'la (săp'ō·tĭl'ȧ), **sap'o·til'ha** (-tĭl'yȧ). Vars. of SAPODILLA.

sap·pan'wood', *n.* = SAPANWOOD.

sap'pare, *n.* = CYANITE.

Sap·phi'ra (sȧ·fī'rȧ). *Bib.* See ANANIAS, 1 **a**.

sap'pi·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sap'po·dil'la (săp'ō·dĭl'ȧ). Var. of SAPODILLA.

sappon. ✝SAPAN (WOOD).

sap'ro·lite. Saprophyte. *Ref. Sp.*

sap'ro·phile, *adj.* = SAPROPHILOUS.

sap'skull', *n.* = 1st SAPHEAD. *Dial.*

sapt. Sapped. *Ref. Sp.*

sap'ta·ma'tri, *n.* See MATRIS.

sapwood rot. = SAP ROT.

sap'wort', *n.* [*sap* + *wort.*] = DOG'S MERCURY.

sa'py (sā'pĭ). Var. of SAPPY. *Obs.*

sar (sär), *n.* = SAROS, 1.

sar. Var. of SERVE, SORE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Sar'a·a (sär'ȧ·ȧ). *D. Bib.*

sar'a·ba·can (sär'ȧ·bȧ·kăn), *n.* = SARBACANE.

Sar'a·bi'as (sär'ȧ·bī'ăs). *Bib.*

Sar'a·ce'ni·an (-sē'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* = SARACENIC.

Sar'a·cen·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

sa·ral', *n.* = SHROFF.

sa·ral', Var. of SERAI.

Sa·ra'la (sȧ·rä'vȧ; -rī'ȧ). *Bib.*

Sa·ra'lah (-rī'yȧ; -rĭ'ȧ). *Bib.*

Sa·ra'las (-rā'yȧs; -rĭ'ȧs). *Bib.*

Sa·ra'im (-rā'ĭm). *D. Bib.*

Sar'a·ites (sär'ȧ·ĭts). *D. Bib.*

Sar'a·mel (sär'ȧ·mĕl). *Bib.*

sa·ra'pe (sȧ·rä'pē). Var. of SERAPE.

Sar'as·va·ti, (sŭr'ăs·wȧ·tē), *n.* Also **Sar'as·wa·ti.** [Skr. *Sarasvatī.*] *Hindu Relig.* The Shakti, or consort, of Brahma. She is the goddess of learning, music, and speech.

Sar'a·to'ga (săr'ȧ·tō'gȧ), *n.* **1.** *Cards.* A variation of newmarket.
2. See BATTLE, *Table.*
3. Short for SARATOGA TRUNK.

Saratoga chips. [From *Saratoga* Springs, N.Y., fr. *Saratoga,* name of a Mohawk village, lit., place of floating ashes.] = POTATO CHIPS.

Sar'a·to'gan (săr'ȧ·tō'găn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to or associated with Saratoga, N.Y. (now Schuylerville) or Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga trunk. [See SARATOGA CHIPS.] A very large traveling trunk.

Sa·ra'wak·ese' (sȧ·rä'wäk·ēz'; -ēs'), *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Sarawak, northwest Borneo.

sa·ra'wak·ite (sȧ·rä'wäk·īt), *n.* [From *Sarawak,* Borneo.] *Mineral.* Senarmontite.

Sa'ra·wan (sä'rȧ·wȧn), *n.* [Skr. *Śrāvaṇa.*] See HINDU CALENDAR.

sar'ba·cane (sär'bȧ·kān), *n.* [F. (after *canne* cane, reed), fr. *sarbatane,* fr. Sp. *cerbatana,* fr. Ar. *sabaṭānah, zabaṭānah,* colloq. *zarbaṭānah.*] A blowgun. Cf. SUMPITAN.

-sarc (-särk). *Bot. & Zool.* A combining form from Greek *sarx, sarkos,* flesh, used to denote *flesh* or *fleshlike tissue,* as in caulosarc, coenosarc.

sarc-. = SARCO-.

sar'casm (sär'kăz'm), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *sarcasme,* fr. L. *sarcasmos,* fr. Gr. *sarkasmos,* fr. *sarkazein* to tear flesh like dogs, to bite the lips in rage, to speak bitterly, to sneer, fr. *sarx, sarkos,* flesh. Cf. SARCOPHAGUS.] **1.** A keen or bitter taunt; a cutting gibe or rebuke; as, full of quaint *sarcasms.*
2. The use of bitter, caustic, or stinging remarks expressing contempt, often by inverted or ironical statement, on occasion of some offense or shortcoming, with intent to wound the feelings; also, the language of such remarks; as, the essay is permeated with *sarcasm.*
Syn. — Satire, ridicule, taunt, gibe. See IRONY.

sar'cast (-kăst), *n.* An adept in sarcasm.

sar·cas'tic (sär·kăs'tĭk), *adj.* [Cf. F. *sarcastique.*] Expressing, or expressed by, sarcasm; characterized by, or of the nature of, sarcasm; given to the use of sarcasm. — **sar·cas'tic·ness,** *n.*
Syn. — SARCASTIC, SARDONIC. One is SARCASTIC who is cuttingly or tauntingly reproachful; SARDONIC (see etym.) is used esp. of facial expression, and suggests derisive or sneering sarcasm; as, "Mr. Bennet was [an] odd . . . mixture of quick parts, *sarcastic* humor, reserve and caprice" (*Jane Austen*); a *sarcastic* remark; "a *sardonic* smile, such as Alexander von Humboldt used to have when he contemplated the late King of Prussia's missionary deaconesses" (*M. Arnold*); "He would sometimes, with ironic deference, send to borrow a rod of the Under Master, and then, with *sardonic* grin, observe to one of his upper boys 'how neat and fresh the twigs looked'" (*Lamb*). Cf. IRONY, RIDICULE, MALICIOUS.

sar·cas'ti·cal (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* Sarcastic. — **sar·cas'ti·cal·ness,** *n.*

sar·cas'ti·cal·ly, *adv.* of SARCASTIC, SARCASTICAL.

sar·celle' (sär·sĕl'), *n.* [F. See CERCEL.] A teal. *Louisiana.*

sar'cel·lé' (sär'sĕ·lā'), *adj.* [OF. *cercelé,* past part., curly. See SARCEL.] *Her.* = RECERCELÉE.

sarce'net, sarse'net (särs'nĕt; -nĭt), *n.* [AF. *sarzinett,* dim. fr. ME. *sarzin* Saracen. See SARACEN.] **1.** Usually **sarse'net.** A soft silk material, of plain or twill weave, much used in England, esp. for linings.
2. Usually **sarce'net.** Formerly, a firm, heavy cotton cloth calendered to give it a high gloss.

sarce'net, sarse'net, *adj.* Of sarcenet; hence, soft or smooth, as in speech or temper; gentle.

Sar·ched'o·nus (sär·kĕd'ō·nŭs). *Bib.* Esarhaddon. *Tobit* i. 21.

sar'ci·lis (sär'sĭ·lĭs), *n.* [ML.] A coarse woolen cloth worn by the poorer classes in the Middle Ages.

Sar'ci·na (sär'sĭ·nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sarcina* bundle.] *Bacteriol.* **a** A genus of bacteria of the family Coccaceae, having cells which divide in three directions, resulting in cubical masses. Most species are harmless; many produce yellow or orange pigment. **b** [*not cap.; pl.* -NAE (-nē).] Any bacterium of this genus.

sar·ci'tis (sär·sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *sarc-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Myositis.

sar'cle (sär'k'l), *n.* [See SARCLE, *v.*] A hoe; — used as a translation of L. *sarculum.*

sar'cle, *v. t.* [F. *sarcler,* fr. L. *sarculare.*] To weed. *Obs.* — **sar'cler** (-klĕr), *n.*

sar'co- (sär'kō-), **sarc-.** A combining form, Greek *sarko-, sark-,* from *sarx, sarkos,* meaning *flesh,* as in *sarcophagous, sarcitis:*

sarcoblast	**sarcolysis**	**sarcopoietic**
sarcogenic	**sarcolyte**	**sarcosepsis**
sarcogenous	**sarcolytic**	

Specif.: **a** *Med.* (1) Combined with *sarcoma,* as in **sar'co·ad'e·no'ma, sar'co·car'ci·no'ma, sar'co·en'chon·dro'ma.** (2) Animal extracts **b** *Biochem.* Pertaining to or derived from flesh, esp. from muscle, as *sarcolactic* acid.

Sar·cob'a·tus (sär·kŏb'ȧ·tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *sarco-* + Gr. *batos* bramble bush.] *Bot.* A small genus of branching spiny shrubs, the greasewoods, (family Chenopodiaceae), found on alkali plains and deserts of the western United States. They have monoecious flowers, the staminate borne in aments, the pistillate solitary. The winged fruit contains one seed.

sar'co·carp (sär'kō·kärp), *n.* [*sarco-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* **a** A mesocarp, esp. when fleshy as in the peach. **b** Improperly, any fleshy fruit.

sar'co·cele (-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *sarkokēlē,* fr. *sarx, sarkos,* flesh + *kēlē* tumor.] *Med.* Any fleshy tumor of the testicle.

Sar'co·coc'ca (sär'kō·kŏk'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *sarco-* + Gr. *kokkos* seed, berry. See COCCUS.] *Bot.* A small genus of evergreen, Asiatic shrubs of the box family (Buxaceae) having alternate, entire leaves, and inconspicuous whitish flowers in heads or racemes. They are cultivated for their handsome foliage and their black or red, showy fruit.

Sar'co·col'la (sär'kō·kŏl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sarcocolla* a Persian gum, fr. Gr. *sarkokolla,* fr. *sarx, sarkos,* flesh + *kolla* glue.] **a** *Bot.* A small genus of South African shrubs (family Penaeaceae) having axillary or spicate red flowers, the long perianth tube with four reflexed lobes. **b** [*not cap.*] A gummy exudate supposed to be obtained from *Penaea mucronata* and *P. sarcocolla,* but also reported as being obtained from *Astragalus fasiculifolius* and *A. sarcocolla.* It occurs in small yellowish or brownish-red grains and has a bittersweet taste. It has been used in healing wounds.

sar'co·col'in (sär'kō·kŏl'ĭn), *n.* A bittersweet substance obtained from sarcocolla gum.

sar'co·cyte (sär'kō·sīt), *n.* [*sarco-* + *-cyte.*] *Zool.* In gregarines, the outer clear layer of ectoplasm lying between the myocyte and epicyte or cuticle.

sar'code (sär'kōd), *n.* [Gr. *sarkōdēs* fleshy, fr. *sarx* flesh + *eidos* form. Cf. SARCOID.] *Biol.* The protoplasm of the body of a unicellular animal. *Du Jardin* (1835).

sar'co·derm (sär'kō·dûrm), **·der'ma** (-dûr'mȧ), *n.* [*sarco-* + *-derm.*] *Bot.* **a** A fleshy layer in a seed's testa. **b** = SARCOCARP **a.**

Sar·co'des (sär·kō'dēz), *n.* [NL. See SARCODE.] *Bot.* A genus of saprophytic herbs (family Monotropaceae), having as the only known species *S. sanguinea,* the snow plant. See SNOW PLANT **a.**

sar·cod'ic (sär·kŏd'ĭk), *adj. Biol.* Pertaining to, or resembling, sarcode.

sar'co·dic'ty·um (sär'kō·dĭk'tĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *sarco-* + Gr. *diktyon* net.] *Zool.* In radiolarians, a network of protoplasm on the surface of the calymma.

Sar'co·di'na (sär'kō·dī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SARCODE.] *Zool.* A class of Protozoa comprising forms whose chief character in common is the formation of pseudopodia which ordinarily serve as the organs for locomotion, and for taking food. It commonly includes the subclasses Rhizopoda and Actinopoda (which see). See RHIZOPODA.

sar·cog'li·a (sär·kŏg'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *sarco-* + *-glia.*] *Anat.* The granular protoplasmic substance marking the junction of motor nerve and muscle.

Sar'co·gyps (sär'kō·jĭps), *n.* [NL., fr. *sarco-* + Gr. *gyps* vulture.] *Zool.* A genus of Old World vultures having fleshy lappets on the head, hence called *eared vultures. S. calvus* is the Pondicherry vulture. Syn. *Otogyps.*

sar'coid (sär'koid), *n.* [See SARCODE.] *Med.* **a** A disorder characterized by formation of nodules and plaques in the skin which later regress, leaving atrophic scars; also, one of the nodules or plaques of this disorder. **b** A growth resembling a sarcoma.

sar'coid (sär'koid), *adj.* [Gr. *sarkoeidēs.* See SARCODE.] *Biol.* Resembling flesh, as the soft tissue of a sponge.

sar'co·lem'ma (sär'kō·lĕm'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *sarco-* + Gr. *lemma* rind, skin.] *Anat.* The very thin transparent homogeneous sheath enclosing a striated muscular fiber. — **sar'co·lem'mic** (-ĭk), **sar'co·lem'mous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

sar'co·line (sär'kō·lĭn), *adj.* [Gr. *sarx, sarkos,* flesh.] *Mineral.* Flesh-colored.

sar'co·lite (-lĭt) *n.* [*sarco-* + *-lite.*] *Mineral.* A silicate of calcium, sodium, and aluminum, $(Ca,Na_2)_4Al_3(SiO_4)_3$, in small flesh-colored tetragonal crystals.

sar·col'o·gy (sär·kŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*sarco-* + *-logy.*] **a** That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts. **b** The ancient theory that a part of the animal body taken into the human system nourishes a corresponding part. Cf. ORGANOTHERAPY. — **sar'co·log'ic** (sär'kō·lŏj'ĭk), **sar'co·log'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **sar·col'o·gist** (sär·kŏl'ō·jĭst), *n. All Rare.*

sar·co'ma (sär·kō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* SARCOMATA (-kō'mȧ·tȧ), SARCOMAS (-kō'mȧz). [NL., fr. Gr. *sarkōma, -atos,* fr. *sarx, sarkos,* flesh.] **1.** *Med.* Orig., a tumor of fleshy consistence; now, any malignant growth derived from nonepithelial tissue of mesodermal embryonic origin, as connective tissue, lymphoid tissue, cartilage, bone, etc.
2. *Bot.* A fleshy disk. *Obs.*

-sar·co'ma. [NL.] A combining form for *sarcoma,* n. The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of these elements:

adenosarcoma	**fibrosarcoma**	**osteosarcoma**
angiosarcoma	**liposarcoma**	**rhabdomyosarcoma**
chondrosarcoma	**myxosarcoma**	**sclerosarcoma**
cystosarcoma		

sar·co'ma·toid (sär·kō'mȧ·toid), *adj.* [See SARCOMA; -OID.] *Med.* Resembling a sarcoma.

sar·co'ma·to'sis (sär·kō'mȧ·tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See SARCOMA; -OSIS.] *Med.* A morbid condition characterized by the presence and spread of a sarcoma.

sar·co'ma·tous (-kō'mȧ·tŭs; -kŏm'ȧ·tŭs), *adj. Med.* Of or pertaining to sarcoma; resembling sarcoma.

sar'co·mere (sär'kō·mēr), *n.* [*sarco-* + *-mere.*] *Anat.* A transverse segment of a sarcostyle.

Sar·coph'a·ga (sär·kŏf'ȧ·gȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. See SARCOPHAGUS.] A suborder of marsupials including the dasyures and the opossums. *Owen.*

Sar·coph'a·ga, *n.* [NL., fem. sing. See SARCOPHAGOUS.] *Zool.* The typical genus of flesh flies.

sar·coph'a·gal (-găl), *adj.* **1.** Sarcophagous. *Rare.*
2. Pertaining to, or occurring on, sarcophagi.

sar'co·phag'ic (sär'kō·făj'ĭk), *adj.* Feeding on flesh; sarcophagous; flesh-eating.

Sar'co·phag'i·dae (sär'kō·făj'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. 2d *Sarcophaga* + *-idae.*] *Zool.* The family consisting of the flesh flies. — **sar·coph'a·gid** (sär·kŏf'ȧ·jĭd), *n. & adj.*

sar·coph'a·gize (sär·kŏf'ȧ·jīz), *v. t.* To put into a sarcophagus.

sar·coph'a·gous (sär·kŏf'ȧ·gŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *sarkophagos.*] **1.** *Zool.* Feeding on flesh.
2. Like or suggestive of a sarcophagus.

sar·coph'a·gus (sär·kŏf'ȧ·gŭs), *n.; pl.* -GI (-jī), -GUSES (-gŭs·ēz; -Iz; 119). [L., fr. Gr. *sarkophagos,* prop., eating flesh, fr. *sarx, sarkos,* flesh + *phagein* to eat. Cf. SARCASM, SARCOMA.] **1.** A limestone used among the Greeks for coffins, which disintegrated within a few weeks the flesh of bodies deposited in it; — called also *lapis Assius,* or *Assian stone,* and said to have been found at Assos, a city of Lycia.
2. A coffin or chest-shaped tomb of the kind of stone described above; hence, any stone coffin; also, any large coffin placed in the open air or in a tomb where it may be seen.
3. A gravestone shaped like a sarcophagus.
4. A kind of wine cooler, forming part of a sideboard, in use about the end of the 18th century.
5. An eater of human flesh. *Obs.*

sar·coph'a·gus, *v. t.* = SARCOPHAGIZE.

sar·coph'a·gy (sär·kŏf'ȧ·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *sarkophagia.* See SARCOPHAGUS.] The practice of eating flesh. *Rare.*

sar·coph'i·lous (sär·kŏf'ĭ·lŭs), *adj.* [*sarco-* + *-philous.*] Fond of flesh.

Sar·coph'i·lus (-lŭs), *n.* [NL. See SARCOPHILOUS.] The genus consisting of the Tasmanian devil. — **sar'co·phile** (sär'kō·fīl; -fĭl), *n.*

sar'co·plasm (sär'kō·plăz'm), *n.* [*sarco-* + *-plasm.*] *Anat.* The hyaline semifluid substance between the fibrillae of striated muscular fibers. — **sar'co·plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), **sar'co·plas·mat'ic** (-plăz·măt'ĭk), *adj.*

sar'co·plas'ma (sär'kō·plăz'mȧ; -plăs'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* Sarcoplasm.

sar'co·plast (sär'kō·plăst), *n.* [*sarco-* + *-plast.*] *Anat.* **a** A rounded cell found between the fibrils of a muscle. **b** A cellular substance in developing muscles, regarded as forming the striations. — **sar'co·plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *adj.*

Sar'cop·syl'la (sär'kŏp·sĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *sarco-* + Gr. *psylla* flea.] *Zool.* Syn. of TUNGA, the genus containing the chigoe. It is the type of a family, **Sar'cop·syl'li·dae** (-ĭ·dē).

Sar·cop'tes (sär·kŏp'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. *sarco-* + Gr. *koptein* to cut.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the typical itch mites, the type of a family, **Sar·cop'ti·dae** (-tĭ·dē). — **sar·cop'tid** (-tĭd), *n.*

sar·cop'tic (-tĭk), *adj.* [See SARCOPTES.] *Zool. & Med.* Pertaining to, or caused by, itch mites.

Sar'co·rham'phus (sär'kō·răm'fŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *sarco-* + Gr. *rhamphos* beak.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the true condors.

sar'co·sine (sär'kō·sēn; -sĭn), *n.* Also **-sin.** *Chem.* A sweetish crystalline nitrogenous compound, $C_3H_7NO_2$, formed by the decomposition of creatine, and in other ways; *N*-methyl-glycine.

sar·co'sis (sär·kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sarkōsis,* fr. *sarx, sarkos,* flesh.] *Now Rare. Med.* **a** Abnormal formation of flesh. **b** Sarcomatosis.

sar'co·so'ma (sär'kō·sō'mȧ), **sar'co·some** (sär'kō·sōm), *n.* [NL. *sarcosoma,* fr. *sarco-* + Gr. *sōma* body.] *Zool.* The fleshy portion of an anthozoan, as distinguished from the skeleton.

Sar'co·spo·rid'i·a (-spō·rĭd'ĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SARCO-; SPORE.] *Zool.* An order of elongate protozoans (Sporozoa) chiefly parasitic in the muscle fibers of mammals. It consists of the single genus *Sarcocystis,* individuals of which are commonly called *Miescher's tubes* or *corpuscles of Miescher,* and their spores are called *Rainey's corpuscles* or *corpuscles of Rainey.* — **sar·cos'po·rid** (sär·kŏs'pō·rĭd), *n.* — **sar'co·spo·rid'i·al** (sär'kō·spō·rĭd'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* — **sar'co·spo·rid'i·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.*

sar'co·spo·rid'i·o'sis (-spō·rĭd'ĭ·ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Sarcosporidia* + *-osis.*] *Veter. & Med.* Infestation with sarcosporidians, or the resulting morbid condition.

sar'cos·to'sis (sär'kŏs·tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See SARCO-; OSTOSIS.] *Med.* Ossification of muscular tissue.

sar'co·style (sär'kō·stīl), *n.* [*sarco-* + Gr. *stylos* pillar.]
1. *Anat.* One of the fine longitudinal fibrillae running from end to end of a striated muscular fiber; a muscle column.
2. *Zool.* The dactylozooid of a cryptoblastic hydroid.

sar'co·the'ca (sär'kō·thē'kȧ), *n.* [NL. See SARCO-; -THECA.] *Zool.* The theca of a sacrostyle of a hydrozoan.

sar·cot'ic (sär·kŏt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *sarkōtikos.*] *Med.* Producing, or promoting growth of, flesh. — *n.* A sarcotic medicine.

sar'cous (sär'kŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *sarx, sarkos,* flesh.] *Anat.* Pertaining to flesh or muscle.

sarcous elements. *Anat.* The dark segments of the sarcostyles of a striated muscle fiber.

Sar·cu'ra (sär·kū'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *sarc-* + *-ura.*] *Zool.* A division (usually a suborder) of rays having a thick tail, two dorsal fins, and a caudal fin; the thick-tailed rays. It often includes the electric rays. Cf. MASTICURA.

sard (särd), *n.* [L. *sarda,* fr. Gr. *sardion,* or *sardios* (sc. *lithos*), i. e. Sardian stone, fr. *Sardios* Sardian, *Sardeis* Sardis, the capital of Lydia; cf. F. *sarde.* Cf. SARDIUS.] A deep orange-red variety of chalcedony, similar to, but darker than, carnelian, classed by some as a variety of carnelian.

Sard (särd), *adj. & n.* [It. *Sardo.*] = SARDINIAN.

sar'da·chate (sär'dȧ·kăt), *n.* [L. *sardachates.* See SARD; AGATE.] A variety of agate containing sard.

‖**sar·da'na** (sär·dä'nä), *n.* [Sp.] A Catalonian dance or its music.

Sar'da·na·pa'li·an (sär'dȧ·nȧ·pā'lĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of the luxurious, effeminate nature attributed to Sardanapalus.

Sar'da·na·pa'lus (sär'dȧ·nȧ·pā'lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Sardanapalos.*] The title and hero of a tragedy (1821) by Byron. He was a king of Assyria who (according to the classical myth, adopted by Byron) burned himself on a funeral pyre with his favorite concubine while the Medes were besieging his palace. He is the historical Ashurbanipal.

sar'del, sar'delle (sär'dĕl), *n.* [It. *sardella,* fr. L. *sarda.* See SARDINE a fish.] A sardine.

Sar'di·an (sär'dĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *Sardianus,* fr. Gr. *Sardianos.*] Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Sardis. — **Sar'di·an,** *n.*

Sardian nut. The American chestnut (*Castanea dentata.*)

sar·dine' (sär·dēn'; sär'dēn; 277), *n.; pl.* SARDINES (-dēnz'; -dēnz), sometimes SARDINE. See PLURAL, *Note.* [F., fr. L. *sardina, sarda,* fr. Gr. *sardēnē, sarda;* prob. so called from the island of *Sardinia,* Gr. *Sardō.*] **1.** The young of the pilchard (*Sardina pilchardus*) when of a size suitable for preserving in oil or tomatosauce for food; also, any of certain closely related and similar species. The true sardine occurs only in European waters, but others are found in America, as *S. caerulea* of the Pacific coast and *S. anchoria* of the West Indies.

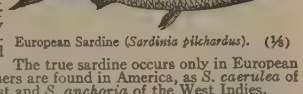

European Sardine (*Sardinia pilchardus*). (½)

2. Any of various small or immature fishes resembling the true sardines or similarly preserved for food; as: **a** In the eastern United States, the young of the common herring or of the menhaden. **b** In North Carolina, an anchovy (*Anchoviella epsetus*).

☞ PHRASES are:

sardine box	**sardine factory**	**sardine shears**
sardine can	**sardine fishery**	**sardine tongs**

sar'dine (sär'dĭn; -dēn), *n.* [LL. *lapis sardinus,* fr. Gr. *sardinos lithos.*] = 1st SARD.

Sa'raph (sā'rĭf; sär'-). *Bib.*
Sa·ra'sar (sȧ·rā'sär). *D. Bib.*
sar'a·sin, sar'a·zin. Vars. of SARRAZIN. [*Bib.*]
Sar'a·tha'sar (sär'ȧ·thā'sär). *D.*
Sa·ra'thi (sȧ·rā'thī). *D. Bib.*
Sar'a·to'gan for·ma'tion, se'ries (sär'ȧ·tō'găn), etc. = POTSDAM FORMATION.
Saravan, *n.* = BRICK RED.

sar'bi·can. Var. of SARBACANE.
sar·cas'mus (sär·kăz'mŭs), *adj.* Sarcastic. *Obs.* [-PROOF.]
sar'casm·proof' (66), *adj.* See SARCO. Dial. var. of SAUCE.
sar'cel (sär'sĕl), *n.* [OF. *cercel* (F. *cerceau*), fr. L. *circellus,* dim. of *circus* circle.] *Falconry.* A pinion feather. *Obs.*
sar'cine (sär'sĭn), *n.* Also **-sin.** [See SARKINE.] = HYPOXANTHINE.
sar'co·col (sär'kō·kŏl). Var. of SARCOCOLLA b.
Sar'co·cys·tid'e·a (-sĭs·tĭd'ē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SARCO-; -CYST.] Syn. of SARCOSPORIDIA. — **sar'co·cyst** (sär'kō·sĭst), *n.* — **sar'co·cys·tid'e·an** (-sĭs·tĭd'ē·ăn), **sar'co·cys·tid'i·an** (-ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*
Sar'co·cys'tis (-sĭs'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *sarco-* + *-cystis.*] See SARCOSPORIDIA. — **sar'co·cys'toid** (-sĭs'toid), *n.*
sar'co·dous (sär'kō·dŭs), *adj.* = SARCODIC.
sar'co·lac'tic acid (sär'kō·lăk'tĭk). [*sarco-* + *lactic.*] *Biochem.* See LACTIC ACID.
sar'co·phage, *n.* Sarcophagus. *Obs.*
sar·co·sep'tum (sär'kō·sĕp'tŭm), *n.; pl.* -SEPTA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. *sarco-* + *septum.*] *Zool.* = MESENTERY, 2.
sar'co·sperm, *n.* [*sarco-* + *-sperm.*] *Bot.* = SARCODERM **a.**
Sar'co·spori·da (sär'kō·spŏr'ĭ·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = SARCOSPORIDIA.
sar'cos·to'sis, *n.* [NL.] Ossification of flesh. *Obs.*
sar·co·ther'a·peu'tics (-thĕr'ȧ·pū'tĭks), *n.* = ORGANOTHERAPY
sar'co·ther'a·py (-thĕr'ȧ·pĭ), *n.* [*sarco-* + *-therapy.*] = ORGANOTHERAPY.
sar·cot'i·cal, *adj.* Sarcotic. *Obs.*
sar'dar. Var. of SIRDAR.
Sar·de'us (sär·dē'ŭs). *Bib.*
sar'din. Sardine. *Ref. Sp.*
sar·dine' oil. See OIL, *Table II.*

Sar·din'i·an (sär·dĭn'ĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* [L. *Sardinianus.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the island, kingdom, or people of Sardinia. The kingdom, including part of Italy, originated in 1720. From it was formed the present Italian kingdom, from about 1850 to 1871. See *Italian War*, under WAR. **2.** [L. *Sardonia herba* Sardinian herb, said to distort the face of the eater, fr. *Sardonius* Sardinian, fr. Gr. *Sardonios;* confused with Gr. *sardanios* sardonic.] *Obs.* **a** Sardonic; scornful. **b** Of a certain plant, native of Sardinia. Cf. SARDONIC.

Sar·din'i·an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sardinia.

sar'di·us (sär'dĭ·ŭs), *n.* [LL. *sardius, lapis sardius,* fr. Gr. *sardios lithos.* See SARD.] **1.** A sard. **2.** A precious stone in the Hebrew high priest's breastplate, which may have been a ruby or a sard. *Ex.* xxviii. 17.

sar·don'ic (sär·dŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [F. *sardonique,* fr. L. *sardonius,* fr. Gr. *sardonios, sardanios,* of obscure origin. Cf. SARDINIAN, 2.] Expressive of, or characterized by, bitter and heartless scornfulness or mockery; disdainfully or sneeringly derisive; as, a *sardonic* smile or expression; *sardonic* humor.

Syn. — See SARCASTIC.

sar·don'ic (sär·dŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a kind of linen made at Colchis.

sar·don'i·cal·ly (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* of SARDONIC, SARDONICAL.

sardonic grin *or* **laugh.** *Old Med.* A spasmodic affection of the muscles of the face, giving it an appearance of laughter.

sar·don'i·cism (sär·dŏn'ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* Sardonic attitude or humor.

sar'do·nyx (sär'dō·nĭks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *sardonyx.* See SARD; ONYX.] **1.** A kind of onyx marked by parallel layers of sard and of mineral of another color. **2.** *Her.* Sanguine, in blazoning by the precious stones.

sar·gas'so (sär·găs'ō), *n.* [Pg. *sargasso, sargaço,* fr. *sarga, sargo,* a kind of grape.] **a** Also **sargasso weed.** A seaweed of the genus *Sargassum;* a gulfweed. **b** A mass of floating vegetation consisting chiefly of these algae.

Sargasso Sea. The large tract of comparatively still water in the North Atlantic Ocean; — so named from the floating seaweed there. It may be considered to lie between the parallels 20°–35° N. and the meridians 30°–70° W.

Sar·gas'sum (sär·găs'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Pg. *sargasso.* See SARGASSO.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of seaweeds (family Fucaceae), the gulfweeds, distinguished by the branching thallus with lateral outgrowths differentiated as leafy segments, as air bladders, or as spore-bearing structures, in *S. bacciferum* resembling berries. The genus is widely distributed in the warmer parts of the Atlantic, esp. in the Sargasso Sea. **b** [*not cap.*] Any plant of this genus. See GULFWEED, *Illust.*

sargassum, *or* **sargasso, crab.** A small crab (*Planes minutus*) large numbers of which live on floating algae of the genus *Sargassum,* and imitate their colors.

sargassum fish. Any of several small, fantastically formed and colored tropical pediculate fishes of the genus *Histrio* (syn. *Pterophryne*) which float about in the open ocean with the masses of sargassum. The common species of the Atlantic (*H. pictus,* syn. *tumida*) has long been supposed to construct globular nests out of the seaweed, which are now known to be the work of certain flying fishes. A second species (*H. gibba*) occurs in the West Indies, and a third (*H. jagua*) about the Bermudas. Two species (*H. histrio* and *H. ranina*) are found about the East Indies and in the Pacific Ocean.

Sargassum Fish (*Histrio histrio*).

sargassum pipefish. A large pipefish *Syngnathus pelagicus*) that lives among gulfweed.

sargassum shell. Any of several pelagic snails, belonging to the genus *Litiopa* of the suborder Taenioglossa, which float about with the sargassum seaweed. They have a small conical shell with a truncated columella, smooth aperture, and horny operculum.

sar'go (sär'gō), *n.; pl.* -GOS (-gōz). [Sp., fr. L. *sargus* a kind of fish, fr. Gr. *sargos.*] Any of several species of fishes belonging to *Diplodus* and related genera (family Sparidae); specif., *D. sargus* and *D. annularis* of the Mediterranean, and *D. argenteus* of the West Indies, Florida, etc., large silvery fishes related to the sheepshead.

Sar'gon·id (sär'gŏn·ĭd), *n.* In Assyrian history, a member of a powerful dynasty, founded by Sargon II (722–705 B.C.). It included Sennacherib, Esarhaddon, and Ashurbanipal, and lasted until the fall of the kingdom in 607 B.C. — **Sar·gon'ic** (sär·gŏn'ĭk), **Sar'gon·ide** (sär'gŏn·īd), *adj.*

sar'gus (sär'gŭs), *n.* [L. See SARGO.] The sea bream.

sa'rī (sä'rē), *n.* [Hind. *sarhā, sarī,* fr. Skr. *śāṭī.*] The principal garment of a Hindu woman, a long cloth wrapped round the waist to cover the legs. It is draped full in front and then wound over the bosom, the left shoulder, and sometimes also the head.

sa·rigue' (sȧ·rēg'), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *sariguê, sariguéia,* fr. Tupi *sariguê, sariqueya.*] The quica.

Sa'ri·gué' (sä'rē·gā'). See PAYAGUA.

sa'rin·da' (sä'rĭn·dä'), *n.* [Hind. *sārindā.*] An Indian stringed instrument, played with a bow; a kind of viol, similar to a sarangi.

sa'rip (sä'rēp), *n.* A Moro high priest. *Phil. I.*

Sa·ri'ra (shȧ·rē'rȧ). Var. of SHARIRA.

sark (särk), *n.* [AS. *serc, serce;* akin to ON. *serkr,* Sw. *särk.*] A shirt; a body garment for either sex. *Archaic & Dial.*

sark (särk), *v. t. Carp.* To cover with sarking. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sark'ful (särk'fŏŏl), *n.* A quantity filling, or sufficient to fill, one's shirt; — esp. in the phrase *a sarkful of sore bones,* that is, a body sore throughout from labor, exertion, or beating. *Scot.*

sark'i·cal (sär'kĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *sarkikos.* See SARCOUS.] Fleshly; bodily. *Rare.*

sark'ing (*dial.* sär'kĭn), *n.* [From SARK shirt.] **1.** Linen shirting. *Scot.* **2.** *Carp.* Thin boards for sheathing, as under shingles or slates, etc. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sar'ki·nite (sär'kĭ·nīt), *n.* [Gr. *sarkinos* like flesh + *-ite;* with ref. to the color and luster.] *Mineral.* A hydrous manganese arsenate, $(MnOH)MnAsO_4$ occurring in fleshred, greasy, monoclinic crystals. H., 4–5. Sp. gr., 4.2.

sark'it (sär'kĭt), *adj.* Provided with a shirt. *Scot.*

sark'less (särk'lĕs; -lĭs), *adj.* Shirtless. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

sar'lak (sär'lăk), **sar'lyk** (-lĭk), *n.* [Mongolian *sarlyk.*] The yak.

Sar·ma'tian (sär·mā'shăn), *adj.* [L. *Sarmaticus.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Sarmatia, anciently the region north of the Black Sea, or its inhabitants, who were probably the ancestors of the Slavs. Chief among the peoples loosely called *Sarmatians* were the *Alans, Jazyges,* and *Roxolani. Sarmatia* has been used poetically for Poland. **2.** *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the upper stage of the Miocene in the Vienna basin, which differs from the lower, or ***Mediterranean subregion,*** in the less pronounced marine character of its fossil fauna.

Sar·ma'tian (sär·mā'shăn), *n.* **1.** **a** One of the inhabitants of ancient Sarmatia. **b** The language of the Sarmatians, akin to Scythian. **2.** *Geol.* The Sarmatian stage of the Miocene in the Vienna basin.

Sar·mat'ic (sär·măt'ĭk), *adj.* Sarmatian.

sar'ma·tier' (sär'mȧ·tēr'), *n.* [G.] A small spotted brown-and-white polecat (*Vormela peregusna,* syn. *sarmaticus*) of south-eastern Europe and Asia.

sar'ment (sär'mĕnt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *sarmentum* a twig.] *Obs. Bot.* **a** A cutting or cion. **b** = SARMENTUM.

sar'men·ta'ceous (sär'mĕn·tā'shŭs), *adj. Bot.* Sarmentose.

sar'men·tif'er·ous (-tĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj. Bot.* Sarmentose.

sar·men'tose (sär·mĕn'tōs), *adj.* [L. *sarmentosus.* See SARMENTUM.] *Bot.* Producing slender prostrate branches or runners; of the nature of, or resembling, a sarmentum.

sar·men'tous (sär·mĕn'tŭs), *adj. Bot.* Sarmentose.

sar·men'tum (sär·mĕn'tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., a twig, fr. *sarpere* to cut off, to trim.] *Bot.* A runner; a slender, prostrate, running stem.

sar'na (sär'nȧ), *n.* Among the Kols of India, a sacred grove.

sa·rod' (sȧ·rōd'), *n.* [Hind., fr. Per. *si* three + *rōd* string.] A stringed instrument of northern India, played with a bow; a kind of rebec.

sa'ron (sä'rŏn), *n.* [Malay.] A xylophone of seven bronze plates used in the Javanese gamelang.

sa·rong' (sȧ·rŏng'), *n.* [Malay *saroṅ.*] **a** The chief article of dress worn by both sexes in the Malay Archipelago, Ceylon, and some parts of India. It is a long strip of cloth, usually of cotton or silk, sewed together at the ends and worn as a petticoat, tucked round the waist. **b** Cloth for such garments; esp., a printed cotton imported from Europe.

sa·ron'ic (sȧ·rŏn'ĭk), *adj. Astron.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a saros.

sa·ro'nide (sȧ·rō'nĭd), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *sarōnis* an old hollow oak.] One of a class of Gaulish druids.

sa'ros (sā'rŏs), *n.* [Gr., fr. Assyr.-Bab. *shāru.*] **1.** Sixty sixties (3,600); — a Babylonian numeral used of a cycle of years and of a cycle of days. **2.** *Astron.* A Babylonian lunar cycle of 6,585.32 days (18 years, 11½ days = 223 lunations), at the end of which the centers of sun and moon return so nearly to their relative position at the beginning that all the eclipses of the period (about 29 lunar, and 41 solar, 10 of the latter being total) recur approximately as before, but in longitudes approximately 120° W. of the regions where they were visible in the saros immediately preceding.

Sa·ro'thra (sȧ·rō'thrȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sarōtron* a broom.] *Bot.* A genus of annual North American herbs of the St.-John's-wort family (Hypericaceae), having as the only known species *S. gentianoides,* the orange grass, a leafless weedy plant with tiny yellow flowers.

sa·ro'thrum (sȧ·rō'thrŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Sarotrum,* fr. Gr. *sarōtron* broom.] *Zool.* The pollen brush of a bee.

Sar'pa·ni'tu (sär'pä·nē'tōō), *n.* [Assyr.-Bab. *sarpānītu,* lit., the bright one.] *Babylon. Relig.* The consort of Marduk; — called also *Zirbanit.*

sarpe (särp), *n.* An ornamental metal torque or girdle. *Obs.*

sarpe, *n.* [OF. (F. *serpe*).] A pruning hook. *Obs.*

Sar·pe'don (sär·pē'dŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Sarpēdōn.*] *Gr. Myth.* **a** A son of Zeus and Europa, who became king of the Lycians and to whom Zeus granted the privilege of living three generations. **b** A valiant Lycian prince son of Zeus and Laodamia, or of Evander and Deidamia, and grandson of the preceding. He was an ally of the Trojans, slain by Patroclus. Zeus sent Apollo to cleanse and anoint his body, which Sleep and Death then carried to Lycia. It is probable that the distinction between two Sarpedons was invented by mythologists to reconcile contradictions which had grown up about a single person.

sar'pler (sär'plĕr), *n.* [OF. *sarpilliere* (F. *serpillière*).] **1.** A bale of wool, varying in weight at different periods, now usually estimated as containing 80 tod of two stone each, or 2,240 lb. **2.** A coarse cloth of hemp, used for packing goods, etc. *Obs.* **3.** A large bag in which hops are carried.

Sar'ra·ce'ni·a (sär'ȧ·sē'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after D. *Sarrazin* of Quebec.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of American bog herbs, the pitcher plants, typifying the Sarraceniaceae. They have pitcher-shaped or tubular leaves with an arched or hooded flap at the apex, and solitary flowers with an umbrella-shaped style. *S. purpurea* is the common pitcher plant of North America; *S. flava, S. drummondii,* and *S. variolaris* are southern species. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

Sarracenia (*S. purpurea*). Flower and two pitcherlike Leaves.

Sar·ra·ce'ni·a·ce·ae (-ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SARRACENIA.] *Bot.* A family of insectivorous plants (order Sarraceniales); the American pitcher-plant family. They have basal, pitcher-shaped leaves, the inner margin with a thin, winglike lamina, the apex with a hood or other appendage.

The pentamerous flowers are large and conspicuous. There are three genera, *Sarracenia, Chrysamphora,* and *Heliamphora.* — **sar'ra·ce'ni·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

sar'ra·ce'ni·al (sär'ȧ·sē'nĭ·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the order Sarraceniales.

Sar'ra·ce'ni·a'les (-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of dicotyledonous plants consisting of three families, Sarraceniaceae, Nepenthaceae, and Droseraceae, all having leaves modified to serve as insect traps.

sar'ra·zin (sär'ȧ·zĭn), *n.* [F. (*blé*) *sarrasin* Saracen (wheat). See SARACEN.] Buckwheat.

sar·rus'o·phone (sȧ·rŭs'ō·fōn), *n.* [After *Sarrus,* bandmaster of Paris + *-phone.*] *Music.* A metal instrument with a double reed and a tube of wide conical bore, played like the bassoon and sometimes used in place of it or a double bassoon. — **sar·rus'o·phon'ist** (-fŏn'ĭst), *n.*

Sarrusophone.

sar'sa (sär'sȧ), *n.* Sarsaparilla.

sar'sa·pa·ril'la (sär'sȧ·pȧ·rĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *zarzaparrilla,* fr. *zarza* bush + *parrilla,* dim. of *parra* vine.] **1.** **a** Any of various Mexican, Central American, or South American species of *Smilax,* as *S. officinalis, S. papyracea,* and *S. medica.* **b** *Pharm.* The dried cordlike roots of any of these, used, in the form of a decoction, infusion, fluid extract, or sirup, as a mild tonic and alterative. **c** A carbonated beverage consisting essentially of water, sugar, and sarsaparilla flavor. **2.** a *Rare.* Any plant of the family Smilacaceae. **b** With attributive or qualifying adjective, any of various other plants resembling, or used as a substitute for, sarsaparilla; as, Indian *sarsaparilla,* wild *sarsaparilla,* etc.

Sar'sar (sär'sär), *n.* [Ar. *ṣaṣar* cold and whistling.] In Moslem countries, a whistling, violently cold, deadly wind. Beckford, in *Vathek,* spells it *Sansar.*

sar'sen (sär'sĕn; -s'n), *n.* [For *Saracen stone,* i. e., a heathen or pagan stone or monument.] A large, loose, residual mass of stone left after the erosion of a once continuous bed or layer; specif., one of the large sandstone blocks scattered over the English chalk downs; — called also *sarsen stone* and *druid stone.*

sarse'net, sarce'net (särs'nĕt; -nĭt), *n.* See SARCENET.

Sar'si (sär'sē), *n.* An Indian of an Athapascan tribe of the Montagnard group, formerly living near the Rocky Mountains, but now mostly on a reservation near Calgary, Alberta. See MONTAGNARD, 2.

Sart (särt), *n. sing. & pl.* The town dwellers and traders of native race in Turkestan and part of Persia and Afghanistan. They belong to the Iranian Turks and are Sunnite Mohammedans. — **Sart'ish** (sär'tĭsh), *adj.*

sart (särt), *n. & v.* [OF.] = ASSART. *Rare.*

sart. Var. of SOFT. *Dial. Eng.*

sar'tor (sär'tŏr), *n.* [LL.] A tailor or mender of garments. *Chiefly Humorous.*

sar·to'ri·ad (sär·tō'rĭ·ăd; 181), *n.* [*sartor* + 2d *-ad* c.] An epic of a tailor.

sar·to'ri·al (sär·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* [See SARTORIUS.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a tailor or his work; also, of men's clothes; as, a fine *sartorial* effect. **2.** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the sartorius muscle. — **sar·to'ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

sar·to'ri·an (-ăn), *adj.* Sartorial. *Rare.*

sar'to·rite (sär'tō·rīt), *n.* [After *Sartorius* von Waltershausen.] *Mineral.* A dark, lead-gray, crystalline compound of lead, arsenic, and sulphur, $PbAs_2S_4$.

sar·to'ri·us (sär·tō'rĭ·ŭs; 181), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *sartor* a patcher, tailor, fr. *sarcire, sartum,* to patch, mend. See EXORCISE.] *Anat.* A muscle arising from the anterior end of the iliac crest, and crossing the front of the thigh obliquely, to be inserted into the upper part of the inner surface of the tibia. It is the longest muscle in man, and noticeably assists in rotating the leg to the position assumed in sitting like a tailor. See MAN, *Illust.,* 1A, 85.

Sar'tor Re·sar'tus (sär'tŏr rē·sär'tŭs). [LL.] The title of a book by Thomas Carlyle. It is a whimsical examination of life under the guise of a philosophy of clothes. See TEUFELSDRÖCKH, HERR.

sa'ru·ga'ku (sä'rōō·ngä'kōō), *n.* [Jap.] A secular music and dancing, developed out of the san-gaku about the 16th century, esp. among the samurai classes. It was replaced by the no, which see. *Japan.*

Sa·ruk', Sa·rouk' (sȧ·rōōk'), *n.* [From Per. *Sārūq,* village near Hamadan, Persia.] A Persian carpet of fine, compact weave, mellow colors, and fluid, often medallion, designs, akin to Kashan, but of slightly harder wool. The semi-antiques are among the finest products of Persia, but the more recent modern Saruks are of inferior quality.

Sar'um use (sär'ŭm). The liturgical use, or the order of divine service, of Sarum (diocese of Salisbury) in the late medieval period. **Hence Sarum missal, Sarum office, Sarum rubric.**

sa'rus (sä'rŭs; sā'-), *n.* [Hind. *sāras.*] Either of two cranes (*Antigone antigone* and *A. sharpii*) of the Indian and Malay region.

Sar·var'tha·sid·dha (sŭr·vär'tȧ·sĭd·dȧ), *n.* = SIDDHARTHA.

Sar'ven hub (sär'vĕn). A wooden hub with openings to receive the inner ends of the spokes. Cf. ARTILLERY HUB.

sar·wan' (sär·wän'), *n.* [Per. *sārwān,* fr. *sār* camel + *wān* keeper, man.] A camel driver. *Anglo-Ind.*

sa' sa' (sä' sä'). Here it is! — a challenging or spurring cry, formerly used by fencers accompanying the thrust.

sa'san (sä'sȧn; shä'-), *n.* [Hind. *sāsan, śāsan,* fr. Skr. *śasana.*] A grant of land, varying in extent, conferred by the state or a village community upon a Brahman. *India.*

sa'sa·ni (sä'sȧ·nē; shä'-), *n.* That class of Brahmans beneficed by grants of sasans.

sa·san'qua, sas·san'qua (sȧ·săng'kwȧ), *n.* [Jap. *sasankwa.*] A shrub (*Camellia sasanqua*) of China and Japan, often cultivated for its fragrant evergreen leaves and white or red flowers. Its seeds yield tea-seed oil.

sash (săsh), *n.; pl.* SASHES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119) or, collectively, SASH. [Appar. fr. pl. *sashes, shashes, shasses,* fr. F. sing. *châssis* a frame, sash. See CHASSIS.] **1.** **a** The framing in which panes of glass are set in a glazed window or door, in-

---

sar·dine'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
Sar'dites (sär'dīts). *Bib.*
Sar'do·in, *adj.* [L. *sardonius.* See SARDONIC.] = SARDINIAN, *adj.,* 2 b.
sar·do'ni·an, *adj.* [F. *sardonien.*] Sardonic. *Obs.* [DONIC.]
sar·don'i·cal, *adj.* = 1st SAR-
sar'do·nix. Sardonyx. *Ref. Sp.*
sare (sär; sār). Dial. var. of SORE.
Sa·re'a (sȧ·rē'ȧ). *Bib.*
Sa·re'as (-ăs). *D. Bib.*
Sar'e·bi'a (sär'ĕ·bī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Sar'e·bi'as (-ăs). *D. Bib.*
Sar'e·da (sär'ĕ·dȧ). *D. Bib.*
Sa·red'a·tha (sȧ·rĕd'ȧ·thȧ). *D. Bib.*
sa'rees (sä'rē). Var. of SARI.
sarell. † SERAIL.
Sa·rep'ta (sȧ·rĕp'tȧ). *Bib.*
sarge. † SERGE.
Sar'gent palm (sär'jĕnt). = HOG PALMETTO. [Obs.]
sar'gon (sär'gŏn), *n.* Sargo.
Sa·ri'a (sȧ·rī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Sa·ri' Bair' (sä·rē' bīr'). See *Dardanelles,* under BATTLE, *Table.*
Sa'rid (sā'rĭd; sär'ĭd). *Bib.*
sa·rif' (shȧ·rēf'). = SHERIF.
Sa'ri·on (sā'rĭ·ŏn). *Bib.*
sa·rish'ta·dar' (shȧ·rĭsh'tȧ·där'). Var. of SHERISTADAR. [CAR.]
sar·kar' (sär·kär'). Var. of SIR-
sar'kine (sär'kĭn; -kīn), *n.* Also -kin. [Gr. *sarx, sarkos,* flesh.] = HYPOXANTHINE.
sar·men'ta (sär·mĕn'tȧ), *n., pl.* of SARMENTUM. [of SERMON.]
sar'mon (sär'mŭn). Dial. var.
Sa·ro'hen (sȧ·rō'hĕn). *D. Bib.*
Sa'ro·nite (sā'rō·nīt). *D. Bib.*
Sa·ro·tham'nus (sā'rō·thăm'·nŭs; sär'ō-). *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *saros* a brush + *thamnos* a shrub.] Syn. of CYTISUS.
Sa·ro'thi·a (sȧ·rō'thĭ·ē). *Bib.*
Sa·rouk'. Var. of SARUK.
sar'po (sär'pō), *n.* Corrupt. of SAPO, a toadfish.
sar'ra (sär'ȧ). Dial. Eng. var. of SERVE, SORROW.
sar·raf' (shȧ·rŭf'). Var. of SHROFF.
sarre. † SORE.
sar'row (sär'ȧ). Dial. Eng. var. of SERVE, SORROW.
Sar·sa'chim (sär·sā'kĭm). *D. Bib.*
sar'sa·pa·ril'lin (sär'sȧ·pȧ·rĭl'ĭn), *n.* = PARILLIN.
sarse (säs). Dial. var. of SAUCE.
Sar'se·chim (sär'sē·kĭm; sär·sē'kĭm). *Bib.*
Sar'see. Var. of SARSI.
sar'sge (sär'tĭj), *n.* [OF.] See 2d SART; -AGE. *Rare.*
sar'tain (sär'tĭn; -tīn). Dial. var. of CERTAIN.
Sar'tha·na (sär'thȧ·nȧ). *D. Bib.*
Sa·ru'a (sȧ·rōō'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Sa'ruch (sā'rŭk; sär'ŭk). *Bib.*
sar'vant (sär'vănt), **sarve** (särv). Dial. vars. of SERVANT, SERVE.
Sar·vi'a (sär·vī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
sarv'ice (sär'vĭs). Dial. var. of SERVICE.
sa'ry (sā'rĭ). Dial. var. of SORRY.
sar'ra. Var. of SARSA.
Sar'ran. Var. of SARACEN.
Sas'ak. Var. of SASSAK.
Sa·sa'ni·an, Sas'a·nid. Vars. of SASSANIAN, SASSANID.
sas'a·ra'ra (sĭs'ȧ·rā'rȧ). † SISERARA.

---

cluding the narrow bars between panes; hence, loosely, the movable part of a window; as, he raised the *sash* an inch to let the fly out. **b** = CASEMENT, *n.*, 1 **b**.
2. A sawmill gate.
3. *Hort.* A glazed frame or window for covering a hotbed or cold frame.

sash (săsh), *v. t.*; SASHED (săsht); SASH'ING. To furnish with a sash or sashes; as, to *sash* a door or a window.

sash (săsh), *n.*; *pl.* SASHES (săsh'ĕz; -Iz; 119). [Ar. *shāsh.*]
1. In Oriental countries, and formerly in England, a long band of fine material, as silk, worn as a turban.
2. A scarf or band worn about the waist or over the shoulder; a belt; a girdle, — worn by women and children as an ornament; also worn as a badge of distinction by military officers, members of societies, etc.

sash, *v. t.* To adorn with a sash or scarf.

sa·shay' (să·shā'), *v. i.*; *past tense & past part.* SA·SHAYED' (-shād'). [Corrupt. fr. *chassé.*] In dancing, to perform a chassé; hence, *Slang*, to step mincingly or skip lightly; to move or go. *U. S.*

sash bar. = BAR, *n.*, 13.

sash cord *or* **line.** The cord, chain, etc., by which the sliding sash of a window is attached to its balance weights.

sash curtain. A curtain of muslin, net, or the like, closely covering the lower sash of a window, and run, usually, on rods fastened to the upper and lower pieces.

sash'er·y (săsh'ĕr·I), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-Iz). [From 3d SASH.] Array of sashes worn as part of official costume. *Rare.*

sash fast. A fastening for two sashes, esp. of a window, at their meeting rails.

sash holder. = SASH FAST.

sash house. *Hort.* A simple greenhouse made of sash and designed for starting young plants.

sash line. **a** A rope used in erecting telegraph poles. **b** See SASH CORD.

sash lock. = SASH FAST.

sash maker. See MAKER. — **sash making.**

sash·oon' (săsh·oōn'), *n.* A pad worn on the leg under the boot. *Obs.*

sash plane. A carpenter's plane having a notched cutter suited for trimming the inside of door frames and sash frames.

sash pocket. The hollow in a pulley stile for the weights; also, a removable section of the stile to give access to the weights and sash lines.

sash saw. A strip of steel, toothed on one edge, that is stretched in a sash or frame, — used for sawing in small water-power mills.

sash ventilation. See VENTILATION.

sash weight. An iron bar or cylinder attached to a window sash as a counterweight to balance it when raised.

sa'sin (sä'sĭn), *n.* [Said to be Nepali.] The black buck, or Indian antelope. See BLACK BUCK.

sa'sine (sā'sĭn; -sīn), *n.* [Var. of SEIZIN.] *Scots Law.* Seizin or possession of feudal property, or the formality by which it is acquired by the tenant; also, the instrument or deed by which the transfer is proved. Formerly it was acquired by a formal livery of seizin, now by registering the instrument or deed in the Register of Sasines.

sas'ka·toon' (săs'kȧ·tōōn'), *n.* [Cree *misāskwatomin*, lit., berry of the tree with much wood.] A shadbush (*Amelanchier alnifolia*) of the northern United States and adjacent Canada, with white flowers and purple, sweet fruit; also, possibly, related species of *Amelanchier.*

sas'sa·by (săs'ȧ·bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [Sechuana *tsèsàbà.*] A large South African antelope (*Damaliscus lunatus*), similar to the hartebeest, but having its horns regularly curved without angulation. It is dark purplish red, with the back and face nearly black.

sas'sa·fras (săs'ȧ·frăs), *n.* [Sp. *sasafrás*, appar. from confusion with Sp. *saxafrax*, *saxifraga*, saxifrage. See SAXIFRAGE.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** [*cap.*] A genus of aromatic trees of the laurel family (Lauraceae), with soft yellow wood, ovate entire or 1–3-lobed leaves, and dioecious yellow flowers in umbellike racemes; the perianth is 6-lobed, and there are nine stamens in three rows. It contains the sassafras tree *S. variifolium*, of North America, and *S. Tzumu*, a Chinese species. **b** The American tree of this genus.

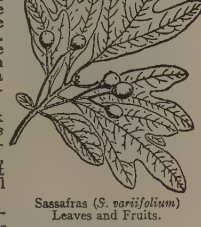
Sassafras (*S. variifolium*)
Leaves and Fruits.

2. *Pharm.* The dried bark of the root of *Sassafras variifolium*, used as a diaphoretic, a flavoring agent, and aromatic bitters. It yields an aromatic volatile oil used in perfumes.
3. In Australia, any of several trees, as the plume nutmeg or the satinwood *Daphnandra micrantha* (family Monimiaceae); also, their bark, used for flavoring.

sassafras laurel. The California laurel.

sassafras medulla. = SASSAFRAS PITH.

sassafras nut. = PICHURIM.

sassafras oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

sassafras pith. *Pharm.* The dried pith of the tree *Sassafras variifolium*, used in making a mucilage which is added to eye lotions for its emollient properties.

sas'sa gum (săs'ȧ). [Amharic *sassa* thin, fine.] A reddish gum similar to tragacanth, yielded by an African tree (*Albizzia fastigiata*).

Sas'sak (săs'ăk), *n.* One of the aboriginal population of Lombok, Moslem Malays of Javanese affinity, who until 1894 were under Hindu-Balinese rule; also, their language. See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Sas·sa'ni·an (să·sā'nĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Sassanidae. — *n.* One of the Sassanidae.

Sas·san'i·dae (să·săn'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [From *Sassan*, whose grandson Ardashir became king.] A dynasty of Persian kings, successors of the Arsacids, of whom the first was Ardashir I, A.D. 226 or 227–241, and the last, Yazdegerd III, overthrown by the Arabs in 641. Its rule was as a whole vigorous and beneficial; under it the Zoroastrian religion was restored to its ancient purity. — **Sas'sa·nid,** **Sas'sa·nide** (săs'ȧ·nĭd), *n. & adj.*

sasse (săs), *n.* [D. *sas*, or F. *sas.*] A sluice or lock, as in a river, to make it more navigable. *Obs.*

Sas'se·nach (săs'ĕ·năk), *n.* [Ir. *sasanach.*] A Saxon; an Englishman; a Scottish Lowlander; — used chiefly by people of Celtic race.

sas'so·lite (săs'ō·lĭt), *n.* Also **sas'so·lin** (-lĭn), **sas'so·line.** [From *Sasso*, Italy.] *Mineral.* Native boric acid, $B(OH)_3$, usually occurring in small pearly scales as an incrustation.

sas'sy (săs'ĭ), **sas'sy·wood'** (-wōōd'), *n.* [W. Afr. *sassy*, said to be fr. E. SAUCY.] A West African tree (*Erythrophleoum guineënse*), family Caesalpiniaceae, with poisonous wood and bark (**sassy·bark**) used as an ordeal poison. See ORDEAL BARK.

sass'y (săs'ĭ; săs'-). Dial. var. of SAUCY. *U. S.*

sassy cat. *Angling.* An artificial fly with yellow wings with scarlet cheeks, peacock-herl body, yellow hackle, gold tag, and scarlet tail.

Sas'te·an (săs'tē·ăn), *adj.* Designating a group of Indian tribes of northern California and Oregon, formerly supposed to constitute a distinct linguistic family, but now usually classified as Shastan. See SHASTAN.

‖**sas·tru'gi** (săs·trōō'gĭ), *n. pl.*; *sing.* -GA (-gȧ). Also **zas·tru'gi** (zăs-). [Russ.] Wavelike ridges of hard snow formed on a level surface by the action of the wind, and with axes at right angles to the wind; — a formation often observed by arctic and antarctic explorers. The ridges frequently terminate in a perpendicular wall with overhanging crest, and have a long even slope to windward.

Sa'tan (sā'tăn; -t'n; *formerly also* sāt'ăn), *n.* [Heb. *ṣāṭān* adversary; cf. Gr. *Satan, Satanas*, LL. *Satan, Satanas.*]
1. The great adversary of man, in Christian theology; the Devil, or Prince of Darkness; the archfiend. This is the name by which the Devil is commonly called in the Bible, in poetry, and in popular legends. According to the Talmud, he was once an archangel, but was cast out of heaven with his followers for disobedience and pride. Milton follows this tradition in *Paradise Lost.*
2. [*often not cap.*] One monstrously wicked or vicious; a fiend; also, formerly, a devil.
I shall see men and women, and know the signs by which they may be discerned from fools and *satans.* *Emerson.*

Sat'a·nas (săt'ȧ·năs), *n.* [LL.] Satan.

sa·tang' (sȧ·tăng'), *n. sing. & pl.* [Siamese *satăn.*] See COIN, *Table.*

sa·tan'ic (sā·tăn'ĭk), *adj.* Also **sa·tan'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). [Cf. F. *satanique*, Gr. *Satanikos.*] Of or pertaining to Satan; having the qualities of Satan; extremely malicious or wicked; devilish; infernal. "*Satanic* strength." "*Satanic* host." *Milton.*
— **sa·tan'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **sa·tan'i·cal·ness,** *n.*

satanic school, the. A class of writers, including, in England, Byron and Shelley and their followers; — so called first by Southey in the preface to his *Vision of Judgment*, as being in his opinion "especially characterized by a satanic spirit of pride and audacious impiety."

Sa'tan·ism (sā'tăn·Iz'm; 91), *n.* Worship of Satan; diabolism; specif., a cult, real or fictitious, which travesties Christian rites, esp. in the so-called Black Mass, both as a defiance to Christianity and as an incantation of black magic.

sa'tan·ist (-Ĭst), *n.* **1.** One regarded as a follower of Satan; a very wicked person. *Rare.*
2. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* A Euchite; — so called as holding that sin is caused by an indwelling demon.
3. [*cap.*] A worshiper of Satan; one devoted to Satanism or its practices.

Sa·tan'i·ty (sȧ·tăn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [See -ITY.] Satanic action or disposition. *Rare.*

sa'tan·ize (sā'tăn·Iz; sā't'n-), *v. t.* To turn to the service or likeness of Satan; to possess with a devil.

sat'an mon'key (săt'ăn). A small, black, bearded South American monkey (*Pithecia satanas*).

Satano-. A combining form for *Satan*, as in **Sa'tan·ol'·o·gy,** **Sa'tan·oph'a·ny,** **Sa'tan·o·pho'bi·a.** See -LOGY, -PHANY, -PHOBIA.

Sa'tan·o·phil' (sā'tăn·ō·fĭl'), *n.* [*Satano-* + *-phil.*] One who exalts Satan.

Sa'tan·ship (sā'tăn·shĭp; 91), *n.* The quality of being Satan.

Sa'tan's mush'room' (sā'tănz; -t'nz). The pore fungus *Boletus satanus.*

sat'a·ra (săt'ȧ·rȧ; sȧ·tä'rȧ), *n.* [From *Satara*, India.] A ribbed woolen cloth, highly dressed, and lustered.

satch'el (săch'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *sachel*, fr. OF. *sachel*, fr. L. *saccellus*, dim. of *saccus.* See SACK a bag.] A small bag, now usually of leather, carried either by hand or slung from the shoulder, for holding a traveler's necessaries, a schoolboy's books, or the like; a valise.

satch'el, *v. t. Rare.* **1.** To kill or capture (game).
2. To make fast like one's satchel.

satch'eled (săch'ĕld), *adj.* Having or carrying a satchel.

sate (sāt), *v. t.*; SAT'ED (sāt'ĕd; -Id; 119); SAT'ING (sāt'ĭng). [Prob. shortened fr. *satiate.* See SATIATE.] **1.** To satisfy or gratify to the full, as a desire or appetite or one feeling desire.
2. To gratify to the point of weariness or loathing; to glut or satiate. "*Sated* with the business and pleasure of great cities." *Macaulay.*
3. = SATURATE. *Obs.*
Syn. — See SATIATE.

sate (sāt; săt). Archaic past tense & past part. of SIT.

sa·teen' (sȧ·tēn'), *n.* [From SATIN.] A cotton fabric with a glossy surface resembling satin, used for dresses, linings, and corsets.

sa·teen'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* [*sateen* + *wood.*] A yellow, satiny wood derived from an Amazonian tree (*Euxylophora paraensis*), family Rutaceae, widely used in Pará for parquetry, and usually alternated with the dark, chocolate-brown wood of the acapú. *Trade Name.*

sate'less (sāt'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Insatiate. *Rare.*

sat'el·li·tar'i·an (săt'ĕ·lĭ·tär'ĭ·ăn; 79), *n.* [*satellite* + *arian.*] *Astron.* An apparatus for illustrating the movements of the satellites of a planet.

sat'el·lite (săt'ĕ·lĭt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *satelles, -itis*, an attendant.] **1.** An attendant attached to a prince or other powerful person; hence, an obsequious dependent or follower.
2. *Anat.* A structure lying near or associated with another, esp. a vein accompanying an artery.
3. *Astron.* An attendant body, revolving about a larger one, its primary; esp., in the solar system, a secondary planet; as, the moon is a *satellite.* See SOLAR SYSTEM.
4. *Med.* A smaller lesion accompanying a main one, and situated near by.
5. *Petrog.* A dike accompanying a plutonic mass.
6. *Physics.* A spectral line of low intensity having a frequency close to that of another stronger line to which it is closely related, as by having a common energy level.
Syn. — See FOLLOWER.

sat'el·lite (săt'ĕ·lĭt), *adj.* **a** Associated with in a servile or subordinate capacity. **b** *Anat.* Lying near or accompanying; as, a *satellite* vein, one accompanying the deep arteries. **c** *Astron.* Being, or acting like, a satellite.

sat'el·lit'ed (-lĭt'ĕd; -Id; 119), *adj.* Closely and servilely attended. *Rare.*

sat'el·li·tes'i·mal (săt'ĕ·lĭ·tĕs'ĭ·măl), *adj.* [*satellite* + *infinitesimal.*] Of or pertaining to minute satellites; — used in theories of cosmogony.

satellite sphinx. A large handsomely colored sphinx (*Pholus pandorus*) whose larva feeds on the grapevine.

sat'el·li'tian (săt'ĕ·lĭsh'ăn), *n.* [*satellite* + *-ian.*] *Astron.* A mechanical device to illustrate the motions of the satellites of a planet.

sat'el·lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *adj. Astron.* Satellitory.

sat'el·li'tious (săt'ĕ·lĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* Like, or consisting of, satellites.

sat'el·li'ti·um (săt'ĕ·lĭsh'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [LL., retinue.] *Astrol.* A configuration of four or more planets in a house.

sat'el·lit'oid (săt'ĕ·lĭt'oid), *n.* [*satellite* + *-oid.*] *Astron.* A lesser, faint, outer satellite.

sat'el·li·to'ry (săt'ĕ·lĭ·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·I), *adj. Astron.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or designating, a satellite.

sat'el·loid (-loid), *adj.* [See SATELLITE; -OID.] Resembling a satellite, as the particles composing the rings of Saturn.

Sa'ti (sä'tē), *n.* [Gr. *Satis*, fr. Egypt. *Sthit, Stit*, a goddess of Elephantine, prob. fr. a root meaning to pour out, strew.] *Egypt. Relig.* Queen of the gods, of heaven, and of Egypt, depicted with cow's horns and wearing the crown of Upper Egypt.

sat'i (sŭt'ē). Var. of SUTTEE.

sa'ti·a·ble (sā'shĭ·ȧ·b'l; sā'shȧ·b'l), *adj.* That may be satiated or satisfied. — **sa'ti·a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **sa'ti·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **sa'ti·a·bly,** *adv.*

sa'ti·ate (sā'shĭ·āt), *adj.* [L. *satiatus*, past part. of *satiare* to satisfy, fr. *satis*, enough. See SAD; cf. SATE.] Filled to satiety; glutted; sated.

sa'ti·ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -Id; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To feed or satisfy to the full, as an appetite or desire; to indulge to the extent of desire. *Now Rare.*
2. To fill beyond natural desire; to gratify to repletion or loathing; to surfeit; glut.
3. To saturate. *Obs.* *Sir I. Newton.*
—, *Intransitive:* To satisfy or supply need, desire, or appetite to or beyond the limit.
Syn. — SATIATE, SATE, SURFEIT, CLOY, GLUT, GORGE. To SATIATE (literally and figuratively) is to feed to the full or to repletion; SATE is stronger, and is chiefly poetical or elevated; as, "Addison . . . had himself not above three or four notes in poetry, sweet enough, indeed, like those of a German flute, but such as soon tire and *satiate* the ear" (*Gray*); "So lust, though to a radiant angel linked, will *sate* itself in a celestial bed" (*Shak.*). SURFEIT signifies overeating, with consequent nausea or disgust, and implication which is heightened in CLOY to that of loathing; as, "A grown person *surfeiting* with honey, no sooner hears the name of it, but his fancy immediately carries sickness and qualms to his stomach" (*Locke*); "Their minds would be gorged and *surfeited* by the logical operation" (*J. H. Newman*); "*Cloy* thy lips with loathed satiety" (*Shak.*); "Is it [love] not . . . all oil, all sugar? Zounds! it is enough to *cloy* the sharp-set appetite of a parson" (*Fielding*). GLUT suggests greediness or (esp.) overloading; it sometimes implies that repletion is reached before greed is sated; to GORGE is to stuff, as it were, to the throat; as, "Is this your fate, to *glut* the dogs with gore?" (*Pope*); "seeming rather *glutted* than *sated*" (*Goldsmith*); "being with his presence *glutted, gorged*, and full" (*Shak.*); "How can we *gorge* the invisible serpent hidden at the bottom of our well — *gorge* it so that it may sleep?" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). Cf. CONTENT, EPICURE.

sa'ti·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The action of satiating or the process of becoming satiated; state of being satiated.

Sa'ti·e'no (sä'tē·ā'nō), *n.* An Indian of a tribe closely associated with the Samucus. See SAMUCAN.

sa'ti·ent (sā'shĭ·ĕnt; -shĕnt), *adj.* Causing gratification.

sa·ti'e·ty (sȧ·tī'ĕ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *satiété*, fr. L. *satietas*, fr. *satis* enough. See SATIATE.] **1.** State of being satiated; esp.: **a** A condition of gratification beyond desire, either of the appetite or of any sense; an excess of gratification of any desire or need, which excites wearisomeness or loathing; hence, an attitude of dislike or loathing so excited; as, *satiety* of pleasures produces a *satiety* of life. **b** *Obs.* Fullness of gratification or satisfaction, as in happiness, the attainment of knowledge, or the like. **c** A degree or extent that fully satisfies or that cloys; as, to grieve to *satiety.*
2. An abundance for any purpose; — a Latinism. *Rare.*

sat'in (săt'ĭn; -'n), *n.* [OF., prob. fr. Ar. *zaytūnī*, fr. *Zaytūn* (Marco Polo's *Zaitun*), fr. Chin. *Tzŭ-t'ing*, in the Middle Ages a great seaport, now Chuanchow, Fukien Province, China. Cf. SATEEN.] **1.** A silk fabric having a thick, close texture and a glossy surface.
2. = HONESTY, 3 **a**.
3. *Theory of Numbers.* A lattice of points (x, y) where x has one of the values $(0, 1, \ldots n)$ and y is the residue of ax, modulo n, a and n being given integers.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

satin-faced	satin-lidded	satin-smooth
satin-finished	satin-lined	satin-striped
satin-leaved	satin-shining	satin-worked

sat'in (săt'ĭn), *v. t.*; -INED (-Ind); -IN·ING. To impart a satin finish to (wall paper, silver, etc.).

sat'in, *adj.* Of satin; like satin in weave, finish, or appearance; satiny; as, *satin* damask.

satin bird. = SATIN BOWERBIRD.

satin bowerbird. See BOWERBIRD.

sat'in·bush' (săt'ĭn·bōōsh'), *n.* A South African shrub (*Podalyria sericea*), family Fabaceae, remarkable for its satiny pubescence.

satin cloth. A thin woolen dress fabric having a smooth and glossy face.

‖**sa'tin' de chine'** (sȧ'tăN' dĕ shēn'). [F., lit., satin of China.] A firm silk with dull satin finish.

‖**sa'tin' de laine'** (lĕn'). Also, Anglicized, **sat'in de·laine'** (dē·lān'). [F., lit., satin of wool.] **a** = SATIN CLOTH. **b** A kind of thin smooth cassimere.

‖**sa'tin' de Ly'on'** (lē'ŏN'). [F., lit., satin of Lyon.] A satin which has a ribbed back.

---

sash'ing, *n.* = SASHERY.
sash'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
sasht. Sashed. *Ref. Sp.*
sash'y. Var. of SASHAY.
sass (săs; sĕs). Dial. var. of SAUCE.
Sas·sab'a·ear (să·săb'ȧ·sär). *D. Bib.*
sas'sa·bi. Var. of SASSABY.
sas'sa·fac, **sas'sa·frack.** Vars. of SASSAFRAS. *Dial., Southeastern U. S.*
Sas'sa·nach. Var. of SASSENACH. [LAVI.]
Sassanian Pahlavi. See PAH-
sas·san'qua (să·săng'kwȧ). Var. of SASANQUA.
sas'sa·ra'ra. ✝ SISERARA.
sas'si·nous, *adj.* Rocky. *Obs.*
sas'tra (sŭs'trȧ; shŭs'trȧ). Var. of SHASTRA.
sat (sāt), *n. sing. & pl.* [Siamese.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
sat (săt). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of SALT.
sat (săt), *past tense & past part.* of SIT.
sat (sāt), *n.* See BRAHMA, 1.
sat'a·ble (sāt'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* = SATIABLE.
Sa·tan'a·el (sȧ·tăn'ā·ĕl), *n.* = SATAN. See BOGOMILE.
Sa'tan·is'tic, *adj.* See -ISTIC.
sa·tel'les (sȧ·tĕl'ēz), *n.*; *pl.* SATELLITES (sȧ·tĕl'ĭ·tēz). = SATELLITE, 3. *Obs.*
sa'tem lan'guag·es (sā'tĕm; săt'-). See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.
Sa'than. Obs. var. of SATAN.
Sath'a·nas (săth'ȧ·năs). Var. of SATANAS.
Sath'ra·bu'za·nes (săth'rȧ·bū'·zȧ·nēz; -bŭ·zā'nēz). *Bib.*
sat'i·fy, *v. t.* [OF. *satifier.*] To satisfy. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
sat'i·nade', *n.* = SATINETTE a.
sat'in·backed' crepe. See CREPE METEOR.

sa·ti'né' (sȧ'tē'nā'), *n.* [F., past part., satiny.] A timber tree (probably *Brosimum paraense*) of Brazil and the Guianas; also, its heavy, hard, lustrous, red wood, with a golden sheen, used for cabinetwork, veneers, furniture, etc.

sa·tine' (sȧ·tēn'). Var. of SATEEN.

sat'ined (săt'ĭnd; -'nd), *adj.* Having a satiny surface.

sat'i·nette', **sat'i·net'** (săt'ĭ·nĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *satin.* See SATIN.] **a** A kind of thin satin or imitation satin. **b** A kind of cloth of cotton warp and woolen filling, used chiefly for trousers. **c** A kind of weave, a variation of satin weave.

sat'i·nette' (-nĕt'), *n.* A frilled pigeon of a domestic breed, allied to the owls and turbits, having the body white, the shoulders tricolored, and the tail bluish black with a large white spot on each feather.

sat'in·fin' (săt'ĭn·fĭn'), *n.* [*satin* + *fin.*] Either of two fresh-water minnows (*Erogala*, or *Cyprinella, whipplii*, and *E. analostana*), of the eastern United States, which have the lower fins largely white.

sat'in·flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* **a** = HONESTY, 3 **a.** **b** Blue-eyed grass. **c** The chickweed *Alsine media.* **d** = SULLA. **e** *Australia.* = FLANNELFLOWER 6.

satin glass. A kind of glass or glassware having a body of colored glass, striped in the molding, and covered with a colorless crystal glass which does not penetrate into the depressions of the other, afterwards finished with a mat surface so as to present a satinlike appearance.

satin grass. Any of several American grasses of the genus *Muhlenbergia*, as *M. mexicana.*

sat'in·ite (săt'ĭ·nīt), *n.* [*satin* + *-ite.*] Ground gypsum or artificial hydrated calcium sulphate used as a filler in paper.

sa·tin'i·ty (sȧ·tĭn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Satinlike quality. *Lamb.*

sat'in·ize (săt'ĭ·nīz), *v. t.* To make to resemble satin.

sat'in·leaf' (săt'ĭn·lēf'), *n.* **a** The alumroot *Heuchera americana.* **b** A tree (*Chrysophyllum oliviforme*) of Florida and the West Indies. The leaves are clothed on the under surface with a golden, satiny pubescence.

‖sa'tin' lisse' (sȧ'tăN' lēs'). [F. *lisse* smooth.] A cotton dress fabric with satiny surface and delicate patterns.

‖sa'tin' mer'veil'leux' (mĕr'vĕ'yū'). [F. *merveilleux* marvelous.] A soft, all-silk, twilled fabric having a satin finish.

satin moth. A tussock moth (*Stilpnotia salicis*) of the family Lymantriidae, with white satinlike wings. The blackish white-marked larvae feed on the foliage of the poplar and willow. It is native to Europe but has become established in several parts of the United States.

satin sheeting. A heavy twilled cotton and silk fabric with a satin surface, woven wide for use in upholstery, embroidery, etc.

satin spar. *Mineral.* **a** A fine fibrous variety of calcite, having a satiny luster. **b** A similar variety of gypsum.

satin sparrow. A flycatcher (*Myiagra nitida*) of Tasmania and Australia. The male is iridescent greenish black above and white below, with greenish-black throat.

satin stitch. *Embroidery.* A stitch worked in close parallel lines over a design, producing a satiny surface, nearly alike on both sides. Without padding, it is called ***flat satin stitch***, or ***long stitch***; with padding, ***raised satin stitch.***

satin stone. Satin spar.

satin sultan. A silk fabric with satiny surface, made in India and used for women's garments.

satin walnut. = RED GUM, 2.

satin weave. A style of weaving producing a smooth-faced fabric in which the warp interlaces with the filling at points distributed over the surface.

satin white. A white pigment made usually by precipitating a basic aluminum sulphate with milk of lime and consisting essentially of calcium sulphate and calcium aluminate. It is used in coating paper, as a base for lakes, etc.

sat'in·wood' (săt'ĭn·wŏŏd'), *n.* **1.** An East Indian tree (*Chlorozylon swietenia*), family Meliaceae; also, its very hard, yellowish-brown wood, which has a satiny luster, and is used for fine cabinetwork, for farming tools, etc.
2. Any of various other trees or their hard, light-colored wood: **a** The tree *Zanthoxylum flavum*, of Florida and the West Indies, with orange-colored wood widely used for furniture and implements. **b** A tree (*Murraya paniculata*) of India, frequently cultivated. **c** In Australia, the tree *Zanthoxylum brachyacanthum*, or the sassafras *Daphnandra micrantha* (family Monimiaceae).

sat'in·y (-ĭ), *adj.* Resembling, or composed of, satin; glossy; as, to have a *satiny* luster; a *satiny* texture.

sat'ire (săt'īr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *satira, satura*, a poetic medley, satirical poetry, fr. *satura* (sc. *lanx*) a dish filled with various kinds of fruits, a mixture, a medley, fr. *satur* full of food, sated. See SAD.] **1.** Orig., in the history of Roman literature, a rambling composition in verse devoted to censure of some prevailing vice or folly; as, the *Satires* of Juvenal.
2. A literary composition holding up human or individual vices or folly, or abuses or shortcomings of any kind, to reprobation by means of ridicule, derision, burlesque, or other method of intensifying incongruities, usually with an intent to provoke amendment.
3. The branch of literature ridiculing vice or folly.
4. The use of trenchant wit, irony, or sarcasm, for the purpose of exposing and discrediting vice or folly.
5. That which calls down ridicule upon itself or something related to it.
6. *Obs.* **a** Abusive raillery; calumniation. **b** A satirist. **c** A satirical speech.
Syn. — See IRONY.

sa·tir'ic (sȧ·tĭr'ĭk), *adj.* [F. *satirique*, fr. L. *satiricus.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to satire or satires; of the nature of satire; expressing or characterized by satire; as, a *satiric* style, writer, or intent; *satiric* humor or verse.
2. = SATIRICAL, 2. *Obs.*
Syn. — Cutting, caustic, poignant, ironical, bitter, reproachful, abusive.

sa·tir'ic, *n.* **1.** A satirist. *Obs.*
2. *pl.* Writing of the satiric kind. *Rare.*

sa·tir'i·cal (sȧ·tĭr'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** = SATIRIC, 1.
2. Given to, or skilled in, the use of satire; using satire; specif., ironically censorious; severe in ridiculing men, manners, or things.
— **sa·tir'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **sa·tir'i·cal·ness,** *n.*

sat'i·rist (săt'ĭ·rĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *satiriste.*] One who satirizes; esp., one who writes satire.

sat'i·riz'a·ble (-rīz'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being satirized.

sat'i·rize (-ĭ·rīz), *v.;* -RIZED (-ĭ·rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-ĭ·rīz'ĭng). [F. *satiriser.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To make the object of satire; to attack with satire.
2. To call down severe denunciation and ridicule upon.
—, *Intransitive:* To pronounce or write satires; to make an attack with satire.

sat'i·riz'er (săt'ĭ·rīz'ĕr), *n.* One who satirizes.

sat'is·da'tion (săt'ĭs·dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *satisdatio.*] *Civil Law.* The giving of security, or the security itself.

sat'is·dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [*satisfaction* + *diction.*] The condition of having said enough. *Nonce Word.*

sat'is·fac'tion (săt'ĭs·făk'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *satisfacciouu*, fr. OF. *satisfactium* (F. *satisfaction*), fr. L. *satisfactio*, fr. *satisfacere* to satisfy. See SATISFY.] **1.** The act of satisfying; fulfillment of any need or desire.
2. The state of being satisfied; the relatively quiescent condition resulting from the fulfillment of a need or desire.
3. That which satisfies or gratifies; esp., *Theol.*, that which satisfies God, or meets the demands of divine justice or righteousness. Applied to the redemptive work of Christ, variously interpreted: (1) in the substitutional theory, as Christ's bearing the punishment deserved by sinful man, or its full equivalent, thus paying in full the debt incurred by sin; (2) in the governmental theory, as Christ's suffering, sufficiently for the governmental purpose of God, the prescribed penalty for transgression of the divine law; and (3) in the moral theory, as something increasingly realized in the progressive destruction of human sin and of its evil consequences. From this moral point of view, full satisfaction of God's righteousness is future, not past; Christ may have satisfied God for himself but no one can satisfy the demands of righteousness, or the moral ideal, for another. See ATONEMENT, 3.
4. Reparation or opportunity of revenge for an insult, as by duel or apology; also, satisfactory answer or information; as, I gave him no *satisfaction.*
5. *Obs.* **a** Evidence of a kind to satisfy. **b** Resolution, as of a difficulty.
6. Settlement of a claim or demand; discharge of an obligation, whether by an actual render of what is due or by legal presumption; also, that which operates so to discharge an obligation; payment; adequate compensation.
7. *R.C.Ch.* Reparation for sin made by performing the penance imposed by a confessor.
Syn. — Contentment, content, gratification, pleasure; recompense, compensation, amends, remuneration, indemnification, atonement. See PROPITIATION.

sat'is·fac'tion·al (-ăl; -'l), *adj.* Of a kind, or serving, to give satisfaction, or make reparation.

satisfaction piece. *Law.* A formal written acknowledgment by the holder of a mortgage or judgment of its satisfaction, with an authorization for its discharge of record.

sat'is·fac'tive (săt'ĭs·făk'tĭv), *adj.* **1.** Satisfying; adequate. *Obs.*
2. Involving, or consisting in, satisfaction or reparation. *J. Bentham.*

sat'is·fac·to'ri·ous (-făk·tō'rĭ·ŭs; 181), *adj.* Satisfying; also, having power to expiate. *Rare.*

sat'is·fac'to·ry (săt'ĭs·făk'tō·rĭ), *adj.* [F. *satisfactoire*, fr. ML. *satisfactorius.*] **1.** Making amends, indemnification, or recompense; causing to cease from claims and to rest content; atoning; as, the *satisfactory* death of Jesus Christ. *Chiefly Theol.*
2. Giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content; as: adequate for the purpose; offering adequate treatment or fullness of detail; of a kind to meet all requirements or expectations; explaining fully; serving to allay the demands of a questioner or challenger; relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty; as, a *satisfactory* pension, report, marriage, provision, excuse.
Syn. — Adequate, satisfying; expiatory.
Ant. — Unsatisfactory, inadequate.
—**sat'is·fac'to·ri·ly** (-rĭ·lĭ), *adv.*—**sat'is·fac'to·ri·ness,** *n.*

sat'is·fice (săt'ĭs·fīs; -fīz), *v. t.* To satisfy. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

sat'is·fied (săt'ĭs·fīd), *adj.* Gratified or paid in full; contented. — **sat'is·fied·ly,** *adv.* — **sat'is·fied·ness,** *n.*

sat'is·fi'er (-fī'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A person or thing that satisfies.

sat'is·fy (săt'ĭs·fī), *v.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [OF. *satisfier*, fr. L. *satisfacere*, fr. *satis* enough + *facere* to make. See SAD; FACT.] *Transitive:* **1.** In general, to fill up the measure of a want of (a person or a thing); hence, to gratify fully the desire of; to make content; to supply to the full, or so far as to give contentment, with what is sought or wished for.

Death shall . . . with us two
Be forced to *satisfy* his ravenous maw. *Milton*

2. **a** To pay to the extent of claims or deserts; to give what is due to; as, to *satisfy* a creditor. **b** To answer or discharge, as a claim, debt, legal demand, or the like; to give compensation for; to pay off; to requite; as, to *satisfy* a claim or an execution.
3. To make reparation for or to; to expiate; atone; as, to *satisfy* guilt.
4. To give remuneration for or to. *Obs.*
5. To appease (a desire or craving); satiate; sate; as, to *satisfy* hunger or curiosity.
6. **a** To free from doubt, suspense, or uncertainty; to give assurance to; to set at rest the mind of; to convince; as, to *satisfy* oneself by inquiry; I am *satisfied* that he is guilty. **b** To answer convincingly; solve; as, to *satisfy* a question or doubt.
7. To be so constituted as to fulfill the requirements of; as, to *satisfy* a hypothesis or condition.
8. *Chem.* To respond to by chemical union; as, to *satisfy* affinity; a *satisfied* valence.
9. *Gilding.* To fill the pores of, as stone with a solution of shellac and gutta-percha in naphtha.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To give satisfaction; to afford gratification; to leave nothing to be desired.
2. To make payment or atonement; to atone. *Now Rare.*
Syn. — Satiate, sate, gratify, compensate. See CONTENT.
Ant. — Dissatisfy, discontent.

sat'is·fy'ing, *adj.* Affording satisfaction, contentment, or certainty. — **sat'is·fy'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **sat'is·fy'ing·ness,** *n.*

sat'is·pas'sion (săt'ĭs·păsh'ŭn), *n.* [ML. *satis pati* to suffer enough. See PASSION.] *Theol.* Satisfactory suffering.

Sa'trae (sā'trē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Satrai.*] An ancient people of Thrace living on Mount Pangaeus. According to Herodotus they had not been subject to any other people. Cf. SATYR, 1.

sa'trap (sā'trăp *or, esp. Brit.*, săt'răp; 277), *n.* [L. *satrapes*, fr. Gr. *satrapēs*, fr. OPer. *shathrapāvan* satrap, lit., protector of the imperium; akin to Skr. *kṣatra* dominion, and *pāti* he protects. See CHECK; FUR.] **1.** The governor of a province in ancient Persia.
2. Hence, a petty prince acting under an autocratic superior; a despotic subordinate official; loosely, any overlord; any person in a responsible administrative or executive position.

sa'trap·al (sā'trȧ·păl; săt'rȧ-), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a satrap or a satrapy.

sa'trap·ess (-pĕs; -pĭs; 119), *n.* A female satrap. *Rare.*

sa·trap'ic (sȧ·trăp'ĭk), *adj.* Satrapal. *Rare.*

sa·trap'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Satrapal; tyrannical. *Rare.*

sa'trap·y (sā'trȧ·pĭ; săt'rȧ-), *n.;* *pl.* -TRAPIES (-pĭz). [F. *satrapie*, fr. L. *satrapia, satrapea*, fr. Gr. *satrapeia.*]
1. The government or jurisdiction of a satrap; a principality. *Milton.*
2. Hence, an exalted and princely rank. "Their celestial princedoms and *satrapies.*" *Milton.*

sat'ron (săt'rŏn), *n.* [*saturation* + 1st *-on.*] *Colorimetry.* A unit of saturation equal to the increment in saturation corresponding to one just noticeable difference in colorimetric purity under specified conditions.

Sat'su·ma (săt'sōō·mȧ; sȧt·sōō'mȧ), *n.* [Jap.] **1.** One of the four powerful clans or fiefs of southwestern Japan, which was especially active in the revolution of 1867–68 in restoring the power of the emperor.
2. A variety, or, more strictly, any of a group of varieties, of the mandarin orange, grown commercially in Florida and Alabama.

Satsuma anthracnose. *Plant Pathol.* A disease of the Satsuma orange caused by *Gloeosporium foliicolum*, and known only in Japan. It is characterized by twig blight (*witheritip*), leaf spots, and fruit spots.

Satsuma ware. A hard-glazed yellow pottery made in the former province of Satsuma, in Kyushu, one of the Japanese islands.

sat'tie (săt'ĭ), *n.* [It. *saettia.*] A kind of sailing vessel used for merchandise, esp. in the 17th century. *Obs.*

sat'va (sŭt'wȧ), *n.* [Skr., being.] *Hindu Philos.* Truth; goodness; tranquillity. See GUNA.

sa·tu'ra (sȧ·tū'rȧ), *n.* [L. See SATIRE.] Originally, a rude dramatic and musical performance, before the introduction of formal Latin comedy; later, literary satire, such as Juvenal's. See SATIRE, *n.*, 1.

sat'u·ra·ble (săt'ū·rȧ·b'l), *adj.* [L. *saturabilis.*] Capable of being saturated; admitting of saturation. — **sat'u·ra·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

sat'u·rant (săt'ū·rănt), *adj.* [L. *saturans*, pres. part. See SATURATE.] Impregnating to the full; saturating.

sat'u·rant, *n.* **a** *Chem.* A substance used to saturate another. **b** *Med.* An antacid, as magnesia, used to correct acidity of the stomach.

sat'u·rate (săt'ū·rāt), *v. t.;* -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *saturatus*, past part. of *saturare* to saturate, fr. *satur* full of food, sated. See SAD.] **1.** To satisfy completely; to satiate. *Obs.*
2. To cause to become completely penetrated, impregnated, or soaked; to treat (with something) till no more can be taken up, as water with salt. "Fill and *saturate* each kind With good according to its mind." *Emerson.*
3. In the physical sciences: **a** To cause to absorb or hold in suspension the maximum quantity that can be held under given conditions of temperature, pressure, etc., often specif. the maximum quantity of moisture; as, to *saturate* a liquid with a substance or a gas with a liquid. **b** To charge with a maximum retainable quantity of magnetism, heat, electricity, or other form of energy.
4. *Chem.* To satisfy the affinity of; to cause to combine till there is no further tendency to combine; to neutralize; as, to *saturate* an acid with an alkali.
5. *Econ.* To furnish to an amount which meets present and prospective demands at current prices; as, the manufacturers stepped up production until the market was *saturated.*
6. *Thermodyn.* To cause (a vapor, liquid, or solid) to so exist in its specified state that the addition or extraction of heat will cause it to change its state; as, *saturated* vapor; *saturated* liquid; *saturated* ice.
Syn. — SATURATE, SOAK, DRENCH, STEEP, IMPREGNATE are here compared esp. with reference to their figurative uses. That is SATURATED which is completely imbued with something, or which has absorbed all that it can hold; SOAK implies saturation esp. by immersion, DRENCH, esp. by pouring; but the words are somewhat freely interchangeable; as, to *saturate* a sponge, to *soak* dried fruit, to be *drenched* in a shower; "*Saturated* with experience of a particular class of materials, an expert intuitively feels whether a newly reported fact is probable or not" (*W. James*); "He is the man best qualified as a translator of Homer, who has *drenched*, and *steeped*, and *soaked* himself in the effusions of his genius, till he has imbibed their color to the bone" (*Cowper*); "The solid mountains shone . . . *drenched* in empyrean light" (*Wordsworth*); "the new life with which it *drenches* the spirits even to intoxication" (*Shelley*). STEEP and IMPREGNATE apply to that which is imbued, permeated, or infused with something; as, "*steeped* in dialectics" (*Hazlitt*); "To these homely subjects he communicated the rich commentary of his nature; they were all *steeped* in Burns" (*Stevenson*); "When my mind was, as it were, strongly *impregnated* with the Johnsonian aether" (*Boswell*); "this poem, everywhere *impregnated* with original excellence" (*Wordsworth*). Cf. PERMEATE, DIP.

sat'u·rate (săt'ū·rāt), *adj.* [L. *saturatus*, past part.]
1. Fully satisfied; sated. *Obs.*
2. Filled to repletion; saturated; soaked. *Chiefly Poetic.*
3. **a** Very deep or intense; — applied to colors. **b** = SATURATED, 2.

sat'u·rat'ed (-rāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *past tense & past part.* of SATURATE. Specif.: *adj.* **1.** Filled to repletion; holding by absorption, solution, combination, or the like, all that is possible; as, *saturated* garments; a *saturated* atmosphere.
2. Having very high saturation, as some of the spectrum colors. Cf. SATURATION, 3; COLOR.
3. Thoroughly soaked with moisture; wet.
4. *Chem.* **a** Denoting the most concentrated solution that can remain, under given conditions of temperature, etc., in the presence of an excess of the dissolved substance. **b** Denoting a compound which does not tend to form addition products; — applied esp. to such compounds as the paraffins and their derivatives, containing no double or triple bonds, as distinguished from compounds of the ethylene series, etc.
5. *Optics.* Not diluted with white; — said of pure colors like those of the spectrum.
6. *Petrog.* Containing the greatest possible amount of combined silica; — said of minerals and rocks.

saturated steam. Steam in a saturated vapor; sometimes, wet steam.

sat'u·nis'co, *n.* An inferior kind of satin. *Obs.*

sat'in·leaf', *n.* See CAIMITILLO.

sat'in·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

sat'in·pod' (săt'ĭn·pŏd'), *n.* = HONESTY, 3 **a.**

sa·tion (sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *satio*, fr. *serere, satum*, to SOW.] A sowing or planting. *Obs.*

sat'ire, etc. ✝ SATYR, etc.

sat'ire·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

sa·tir'i·al, *adj.* Satirical. *Obs.*

sat'i·rism, *n.* Expression of satire. *Obs.*

sat'is·fac'tion·ist, *n.* See -IST.

sat'is·fac'tion·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

sat'is·fi'a·ble (săt'ĭs·fī'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. [ING TERM.]

satisfied term. See OUTSTANDING.

sat'ive (sā'tĭv), *adj.* [L. *sativus*, fr. *serere, satum*, to SOW.] Sown; cultivated. *Obs.*

sat'lijk (săt'lĕk), *n.* [Misspelling of Serb. *sałjik*, fr. G. (Austria) *seidel, seidel*, fr. L. *situla* a measure of volume.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

sa'trap·er, *n.* A satrap. *Obs.*

sat·tar', Var. of SITAR.

satteo. ✝ SUTTEE.

satten, sattin, satton. ✝ SATIN.

sat'tle (săt'l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SETTLE, *v.*

saturated vapor. *Physics.* Vapor which, being at the temperature of the boiling point corresponding to its pressure, cannot be compressed or cooled without condensing.

sat'u·rat'er (săt'ū·rāt'ĕr), *n.* A saturator.

sat'u·ra'tion (săt'ū·rā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *saturatio.*] **1.** Act or process of saturating, or state of being saturated; complete penetration or impregnation.
2. Sated condition; satiation. *Obs.*
3. Of chromatic colors: **a** Freedom or degree of freedom from admixture with white. **b** That attribute which determines their degree of difference from a gray of the same brilliance; distinctness or vividness of hue; chroma. See COLOR, *n.*, 2.
4. *Econ.* The presence in a market of goods adequate to meet all demands under existing conditions.
5. *Elec.* In an electron tube, the condition in which all the electrons flow to the plate as fast as they are emitted by the filament, an increase of plate or grid voltage producing no increase of current.
6. *Elec. & Magnetism.* The state or condition of a magnetizable body, as iron, being so saturated with magnetic flux that a further increase in the intensity of the magnetizing force will produce only an equal increase in the magnetic flux density in the body.
7. *Meteorol.* The presence of as much water vapor per unit volume as possible at the given temperature.
8. *Steam Engin.* In relation to marine boilers, the degree of saturation of the water with salt, usually expressed as the ratio of parts of salt to 32 parts of water, ordinary sea water being assumed to contain ½₂ of its weight of salt.
9. *Stock Breeding.* The supposed increased resemblance to the sire of the successive offspring of the same parents. Cf. TELEGONY.
10. *Sugar Mfg.* Carbonation, esp. the second carbonation.

saturation current. *Physics.* An electric current through a gas in which ions are being produced, of such an intensity that an increase in the electromotive force producing the current does not cause an increase in the current.

saturation curve. *Elec. & Magnetism.* **a** A curve in which the magnetic flux density, *B*, of a magnetizable body, as iron, is plotted against the intensity of the magnetic force, *H*, that produces the flux; — called also *B* and *H curve, normal induction curve.* **b** A curve in which the abscissas represent the field excitation of a dynamo or motor and the ordinates represent the terminal voltage generated as a result of the excitation.

saturation factor. *Magnetism.* A measure of the saturation of a magnetizable body. It is the ratio of a small percentage increase in excitation to the percentage increase in magnetic flux produced thereby. It is usually applied to the magnetic excitation of electrical machines at rated speed and voltage.

saturation point. *Econ.* The point where or when, in a flow of goods or money, a given market will take no more except at great decrease of price.

saturation pressure. The pressure of a vapor which is in equilibrium with its liquid, as steam with water. It is different at different temperatures. Specif., *Meteorol.*, the maximum pressure possible by water vapor at a given temperature.

sat'u·ra'tor (săt'ū·rā'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which saturates; esp., a device for saturating; specif.: **a** In the destructive distillation of coal, a tank containing sulphuric acid through which the vapors are passed to remove ammonia. **b** An apparatus for supplying moist air to rooms, etc. **c** An apparatus for saturating oxygen with ether vapor, used in a modification of the limelight. **d** A device for injecting water spray into heated compressed air to cool the air. **e** *Mfg.* A tank or vat in which a saturated solution is made. **f** *Sugar Mfg.* A closed vessel used in clarifying sugar-beet juice which comes from the diffusion battery treated with lime. Carbon dioxide is forced into the saturator and combines with the lime to form calcium carbonate, which is precipitated together with the impurities. **g** A shoveler who fills and empties tanks in which gypsum is saturated.

Sat'ur·day (săt'ĕr·dĭ; -dā; 89), *n.* [ME. *Saterdai*, fr. AS. *Sæterdæg, Sæterndæg, Sæternesdæg*, lit., Saturn's day, fr. L. *Saturnus* Saturn + AS. *dæg* day, after L. *dies Saturni.* See SATURN; DAY.] The seventh and last day of the week; the day following Friday; the day of the Jewish Sabbath.

Sat'u·re'a (săt'ū·rē'yȧ), *n.* [L., the savory.] *Bot.* A genus of eighteen species of aromatic herbs or shrubs of the mint family (*Lamiaceae*), nearly all found in southern Europe. They have small entire leaves, bracted purple flowers in axillary or terminal clusters, and oblong or oval nutlets. *S. hortensis*, the savory, is naturalized in North America.

Sat'urn (săt'ĕrn), *n.* [L. *Saturnus*, prob. fr. the root of *serere, satum*, to sow. See SEASON; cf. SATURNINE.]
1. *Rom. Relig.* An ancient god of the seed sowing, whose temple in Rome, founded in 497 B.C., was used as a state treasury. In 217 B.C. the worship of Saturn was conformed to that of the Greek Cronus, with whom the Roman god was identified and in whose type his images were made. Thence arose the myth that Saturn in Italy, as Cronus in Greece, had been king during an ancient golden age and founder of Italian civilization. See SATURNALIA, OPS.
2. *Astron.* One of the planets, next in magnitude to Jupiter, and next more remote from the sun. It shines with a yellowish light and is remarkable for its engirdling system of thin rings. Symbol, ♄. It is the sixth major planet from the sun and the most remote planet known to the ancients. The surface on Saturn shows markings somewhat similar to those of Jupiter, but fainter. The planet's density is only about ⅛ that of the earth. It rotates on its axis in about 10¼ hours. (For other elements, see PLANET, *Table.*) Spectroscopic observations have established the theory that the rings are composed of a dense swarm of small solid bodies. The eight well-known satellites of Saturn, beginning with the innermost, are: *Mimas, Enceladus, Tethys, Dione, Rhea, Titan, Hyperion,* and *Japetus*, the brightest being Titan. A ninth satellite, *Phoebe*, fainter and more distant than any of the others, was discovered by photography in 1898. The discovery (1905) of a tenth, *Themis*, has not been confirmed.

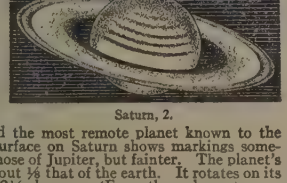
Saturn, 2.

3. *Astrol.* The greater infortune, a cold and dry, melancholy, earthy, masculine planet, the night mansion of which is Capricorn, the day mansion, Aquarius, the exaltation, 21° Libra, the depression, 21° Aries, the orb, 9°. Saturn governs the airy triplicity by day, and has for its astral spirits Bohel, Casziel, Uuchathon, and Dacdel.
4. *Alchem. & Old Chem.* The metal lead.
5. *Her.* Sable, in blazoning by the planets.
6. *Palmistry.* The mount of Saturn. See PALMISTRY.

Sa·tur'nal (sȧ·tûr'nȧl; -n'l), *adj. & n. Astrol.* Saturnine.

Sat'ur·na'li·a (săt'ĕr·nā'lĭ·ȧ; 159), *n. pl.; rarely, n. sing.*, **Sat'ur·na'le** (-lē). [L., neut. pl. of *Saturnalis* of or belonging to Saturn. See SATURN.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* The festival of Saturn, beginning Dec. 17, on which day the official rites were celebrated. Unofficially it was a sort of carnival, in which masters served their slaves, while a king chosen by lot presided over the feast. The feasting and exchange of gifts at Christmas are probably to be traced to this Roman festival.
2. [*not cap.*] A period or occasion of general license, as in excesses of vice or crime; — sometimes construed as sing.

Sat'ur·na'li·an (-ăn), *adj.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Saturnalia.
2. [*not cap.*] Characterized by unrestrained or riotous jollity; dissolute.

Sa·tur'ni·a (sȧ·tûr'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* Italy; — a poetic name based on the traditional reign of Saturn in that country.

Sa·tur'ni·a (sȧ·tûr'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* See SATURNIIDAE.

Sa·tur'ni·an (sȧ·tûr'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *Saturnius.*] **1.** Of or pert. to the god Saturn, whose age or reign is conceived to have been the golden age; hence, resembling the golden age; distinguished for peacefulness, happiness, and contentment.
2. Capitoline. See SEVEN HILLS.
3. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the planet Saturn; influenced by Saturn.

Sa·tur'ni·an. *n.* **1.** A supposed inhabitant of Saturn.
2. A person born under the influence of Saturn; hence, a person of cold and gloomy disposition. *Obs.*

sa·tur'nl·an (sȧ·tûr'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Saturniidae. — *n.* One of the Saturniidae.

Saturnian atom. *Physics.* An atomic model consisting of a group of negatively charged electrons inside a mass of positive electrification, and revolving about the center of the positive charge at such a rate as to be in stable equilibrium under their own repulsive forces and under an attraction to the center of the positive charge varying directly as the first power of the distance from this center.

Saturnian verse. *Pros.* An ancient Latin meter used before the adoption of Greek verse forms. Its exact nature is disputed, some taking it as quantitative —

Virūm mihī Camēna, ‖ insecē versūtum,

which has been compared with —

The queen | was in | the kitch|en ‖ eating | bread and | honey;

while others explain it as accentual; thus, —

Virum' mihi' Came'na, ‖ in'se ce'ver su'tum.

Sa·tur'ni·cen'tric (sȧ·tûr'nĭ·sĕn'trĭk; săt'ĕr·nĭ-), *adj. Astron.* Relating to the center of Saturn; referred to Saturn as a center.

Sat'ur·ni'i·dae (săt'ĕr·nĭ'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. fr. *Saturnia*, type genus (fr. L. *Saturnius* Saturnian) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* An important and widely distributed family of moths having a stout hairy body, strong wide wings, and antennae which are bipectinate to the tip. They are mostly of large size, and some of the species are among the largest insects known. The larvae spin silken cocoons. The Io, Polyphemus, Luna, and Cecropia moths are handsome American species. Other species are the pernyi and tussah silkworm and the Atlas moth. The type genus is **Sa·tur'ni·a** (sȧ·tûr'nĭ·ȧ). — **sa·tur'ni·id** (sȧ·tûr'nĭ·ĭd), *n. & adj.*

sat'ur·nine (săt'ĕr·nīn), *adj.* [F. *saturnin* of or pert. to lead (Saturn, in old chemistry, meaning lead), saturnine, fr. L. *Saturnus* the god Saturn, also the planet Saturn. See SATURN.] **1.** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the planet Saturn; born under, or influenced by, Saturn.
2. Heavy; grave; gloomy; dull; — the opposite of *mercurial*; as, a *saturnine* person or temper.
3. *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or suffering from, lead poisoning.
4. *Old Chem.* Of or pertaining to Saturn, or lead; resembling lead; as, *saturnine* red (minium).
Syn. — See SULLEN. **Ant.** — Mercurial, airy.
— **sat'ur·nine·ly,** *adv.* — **sat'ur·nine·ness,** *n.*

Sat'ur·nine, *n. Astrol.* A Saturnine person.

saturnine colic. *Med.* Lead colic.

saturnine palsy. *Med.* Lead palsy.

saturnine poisoning. *Med.* Lead poisoning.

saturnine red. = FIRE RED **a.**

sat'ur·nin'i·ty (săt'ĕr·nĭn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Saturnine quality or disposition.

sat'ur·nism (săt'ĕr·nĭz'm), *n. Med.* Lead poisoning.

sat'ur·nist (-nĭst), *n.* A person of saturnine temperament. *Obs.*

sat'ur·nize (-nīz), *v. t.* **1.** To treat or combine with lead. *Obs.*
2. To castrate. *Rare.*

Saturn Nebula. *Astron.* A small nebula in the constellation Aquarius, whose shape resembles that of the ball and ring of Saturn.

Saturn red. = FIRE RED **a.**

Sat'urn's tree (săt'ĕrnz). Arbor Saturni (= LEAD TREE, 1). Cf. ARBOR DIANAE.

Sa·tur'nus (sȧ·tûr'nŭs), *n.* [L.] Saturn.

‖**Sat'ya·gra'ha** (sŭt'yȧ·grŭ'hȧ), *n.* [Lit., truth-grasping, fr. Skr. *satya* + *graha.*] *India.* A politico-religious movement initiated in 1919 by Mohandas K. Gandhi, Hindu reformer and political leader. In theory it deprecated violence and relied upon truth and spiritual forces, favoring passive resistance and non-co-operation in opposing abuses. See NON-CO-OPERATION, PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

sat'ya·gra'hi (-hē), *n.* One who practices satyagraha, or civil disobedience. *India.*

sat'ya·sho'dak (-shō'dȧk), *n.* [Skr. *satya* truth + *sôdhaka* purifying.] A modern Indian social reform movement directed mainly against caste rules.

Satyr, 1 (from a Greek vase).

sat'yr (săt'ĕr; sā'tĕr; 277), *n.* [L. *satyrus*, fr. Gr. *satyros.*] **1.** [*often cap.*] *Gr. Myth.* A sylvan deity or demigod, often represented with the tail and ears of a horse, given to riotous merriment and lasciviousness. Satyrs are found especially in the train of Dionysus, and are considered by some to be a mythified form of a Thracian tribe — the Satrae — of Dionysus worshipers. Cf. CENTAUR.
2. a A lecherous man. **b** A man having satyriasis. **c** [Through confusion of *satyric* with *satiric.*] *Obs.* A cynic or satirist.
3. Any of many butterflies of the family Agapetidae. Their colors are commonly brown and gray, often with ocelli on the wings, and the veins of the fore wings are usually much swollen at the base.
4. The orangutan.
5. Erroneously, in the English Bible (*Isa.* xiii. 21; xxxiv. 14), as translation of the Hebrew *se'ir* (pl. *se'irim*), a hairy demon of the desert.

Satyr (*Cercyonis alope*), with right-hand wings reversed to show under side. ⅔

The *satyr* shall cry to his fellow. *Isa.* xxxiv. 14.

Sat'yr·ane, Sir (săt'ĕr·ān; sā'tĕr-). In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, a knight, who, although a satyr's son, is brave and faithful to Una.

sat'yr·esque' (-ĕsk'), *adj.* [*satyr* + *-esque.*] Like a satyr in shape or character.

sat'yr·ess (săt'ĕr·ĕs; -Ĭs; sā'tĕr- 119), *n.* A female satyr.

sat'y·ri'a·sis (săt'ĭ·rī'ȧ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *satyriasis.* See SATYR.] **1.** *Med.* Insatiable venereal appetite in the male.
2. Formerly, leprosy.

sa·tyr'ic (sȧ·tĭr'ĭk), *adj.* Also **sa·tyr'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). [L. *satyricus*, fr. Gr. *satyrikos.*] Of or pertaining to satyrs.

satyric drama. Ancient Greek burlesque drama with a chorus of satyrs.

Sat'y·ri'nae (săt'ĭ·rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *satyrus* satyr + *-inae.*] *Zool.* The Satyridae regarded as a subfamily of Nymphalidae. — **sat'y·rine** (săt·ĭ·rĭn; -rīn; 156), *adj.*

sat'yr·ine (săt'ĭ·rĭn), *adj.* [*satyr* + *-ine.*] Such as the satyrs inhabited; pristine. *Rare.*

sa·tyr'i·on (sȧ·tĭr'ĭ·ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *satyrion.*] Formerly, an orchid; — so called as being aphrodisiac.

sat'yr·ism (săt'ĕr·Ĭz'm), *n.* [*satyr* + *-ism.*] Bestial or unrestrained lustfulness.

sat'yr·o·ma'ni·ac (săt'Ĭ·rō·mā'nĭ·ăk), *n.* [See SATYR; MANIAC.] One having satyriasis.

satyr orchid. A terrestrial orchid (*Coeloglossum bracteatum*) of the cooler parts of North America and Europe, with broad, usually ovate leaves and long-bracted, green, very irregular flowers.

‖**Satz'pho·ne'tik** (zăts'fō·nā'tĭk), *n.* [G.] Sentence phonetics; the science of speech sounds as they occur and affect one another in normal connected speech; the influence of sentence form and structure on speech sounds.

sa·u'ba ant (sȧ·ōō'bȧ). [Pg. *saúba, saúva*, fr. Tupi *saúba, isaúba.*] A large South American leaf-cutting ant (*Atta cephalotes*) which lives in immense subterranean colonies.

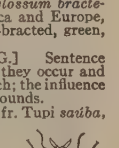
Sauba Ant, Worker. Somewhat enlarged.

sauce (sôs), *n.* [OF. *sauce, sause, sausse* (F. *sauce*), fr. L. *salsa*, fem. of *salsus* salted, salty, past part. of *salire* to salt, fr. *sal* salt. See SALT; cf. SAUCER, SAUCY.] **1.** A condiment or composition of condiments and appetizing ingredients eaten with food as a relish; esp., a dressing for meat, fish, puddings, etc.
2. A thing which adds piquancy or zest; as, the *sauce* of danger.
The *sauce* to meat is ceremony. *Shak.*
3. a *Obs.* Saucebox. **b** *Now Colloq.* Sauciness; pert or insolent language.
4. (*dial.* sôs, sās, săs). Any garden vegetables eaten with meat; — called also *garden sauce*, and in the United States sometimes distinguished as *long sauce* (as beets and carrots) and *short sauce* (as onions, potatoes, and pumpkins). *Dial.*
5. Stewed or preserved fruit eaten with other food as a relish; as, apple *sauce*, cranberry *sauce*, etc. *U. S.*
6. A solution used in certain manufacturing processes, as for moistening layers of tobacco; a pickle.
7. (*pron.* sōs) Also *sauce-crayon.* A soft crayon for stump drawing or shading with the stump; — a French term. ☞ For many sauces, see under *à la* or the modifying word; as, *à la Soubise, Italian sauce*, etc.

sauce (sôs), *v. t.*; SAUCED (sôst); SAUC'ING (sôs'Ĭng). [Cf. F. *saucer.*] **1.** To dress (food) with something intended to give a higher relish; to season; flavor.
2. To modify, as with a condiment, the severity or harshness of; to season; temper; as, to *sauce* grief with tenderness.
3. To make poignant; to give zest, flavor, or interest to; to set off; to make pungent or sharp.
To *sauce* her desires with threatenings. *Sir P. Sidney.*
4. a *Obs.* To "baste"; flog. **b** *Now Dial.* To rebuke.
5. To tickle or gratify (the palate). *Shak.*
6. To treat with bitter, pert, or tart language; to be impudent or saucy to. *Now Colloq.*
7. *Old Cookery.* To prepare (a capon, tench, etc.) for the table.

sauce'-a-lone', *n.* Hedge garlic.

‖**sauce' aux hà'te·lets'** (sō'-sō ȧ'tlĕ'). [F.] See ATELETS SAUCE.

sauce'boat' (sôs'bōt'), *n.* A boat-shaped dish, usually with a long lip at one end and a handle at the other, used for serving sauces and gravies.

sauce'box' (-bŏks'), *n.* [See SAUCE, SAUCY.] A saucy, impudent person; esp., a pert child. *Colloq.*

sauce'dish' (-dĭsh'), *n.* A small round dish, usually of china or glass, esp. for serving stewed fruit. *Chiefly U. S.*

sauce'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A vegetable vender. *U. S.*

sauce'pan' (sôs'păn'), *n.* A small metallic vessel with a handle, for use in stewing, orig. for cooking sauce.

‖**sauce' pi'quante'** (sōs' pē'kănt'). [F.] **1.** Espagnole sauce with vinegar and chopped shallots, gherkins, and capers.
2. That which stimulates interest or curiosity or intensifies appreciation.

sau'cer (sô'sĕr), *n.* [ME. *sawser*, fr. OF. *saussier, sausiere* (F. *saucière*), fr. *sausse* (F. *sauce*). See SAUCE.]
1. A dish or plate to contain sauces at table. *Obs.*
2. A small shallow dish in which a cup is set at table.
3. Any of various things resembling or likened to a saucer in shape; as: **a** A saucershaped part of a plant. **b** *Naut.* (1) A flat, shallow caisson for raising sunken ships. (2) A

sa·tu'ri·ty (sȧ·tū'rĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *saturitas*, fr. *satur* sated.] Saturation; repletion. *Obs.*

Sa·tur'nal·ia (sȧ·tûr'nȧlz), *n. pl.* Saturnalia. *Obs.*

Sa·tur'ni·cal, *adj.* Saturnine. *Obs.*

sat'ur·nin. Saturnine. *Ref. Sp.*

sa·tur'ni·ty, *n.* = SATURNINITY.

sat'ur·y. Obs. var. of SATYR.

Sa·tyr'i·dae (sȧ·tĭr'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of AGAPETIDAE. Cf. SATYRINAE.

sat'yr·like', *adj.* See -LIKE. [*n.*, 7.]

sauce'-cra'yon', *n.* See SAUCE, 1.

sauce'flem', **sauce'fleume',** *n.* [OF. *sauseflume*, fr. ML. *salsum flegma* salt phlegm. See SAUCE; PHLEGM.] A facial eruption. *Obs.* — **sauce'flem'-ing,** *n. Obs.*

sauce'flem', **sauce'flemed',** *adj.* Afflicted with sauceflem. *Obs.*

sauce'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

sauce'line (sôs'lĭn; -lĭn), *n.* & *adj.* = SAUCEPLEM.

sauce'plate', *n.* = SAUCEDISH.

‖**sauce' pol'vrade'** (sōs' pwȧ'-vrȧd'). [F.] = POIVRADE.

sauce'maker, *n.* See -MAKER. — **saucemaking,** *n. & adj.*

sauce'plate', *n.* = SAUCEDISH.

shallow socket for the pivot of a capstan. **c** *Sulphuric Acid Mfg.* The base of the usual form of chamber turned up round the edges and partly filled with chamber acid, into which the dependent side dips to form a seal.

sau'cer (sô'sĕr), *v. t. & i.* To make or be saucerlike.

saucer dome. *Arch.* A dome that is less than a hemisphere in form, or that shows less than a hemisphere on the exterior.

saucer eye. Usually *pl.* A large, round, staring eye. — **sau'cer–eye′, sau'cer–eyed′,** *adj.*

sau'cer–eye′ por'gy. A porgy (*Calamus calamus*) of the West Indies and southern Florida, having longitudinal golden-yellow stripes. It reaches a length of one foot.

sau'cer-leaf′ (sô'sĕr-lēf′), *n.* A Malaysian ornamental shrub (*Nothopanax cochleatum*) with simple concave, shell-like leaves. It is often cultivated in the tropics.

sau'cer-like′ (-lĭk′), *adj.* Large and round, or round and shallow, like a saucer; of eyes, wide open and staring.

‖**sauce′ Ro'bert′** (sōs′ rō′bâr′). [F.] Espagnole sauce flavored with onions, mustard, and lemon juice or vinegar.

sau'cer-y (sô'sĕr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *sausserie.*] The part of a household concerned with the preparation of sauces. *Obs.*

‖**sauce′ su'prême′** (sōs′ sü'prâm′). [F.] Velouté with cream, chicken stock, mushrooms, and lemon juice.

‖**sauce′ ve·lou'té′** (vĕ·lōō'tā′). [F.] = VELOUTÉ.

‖**sau'cis'son′** (sô'sĕs'sôn′), ‖**sau'cisse′** (sô'sĕs′), *n.* [F. *saucisson,* fr. *saucisse.* See SAUSAGE.] **1.** *Mil.* A tube of paper or canvas filled with powder, used as a fuse.

2. *Fort.* A large fascine.

sau'cy (sô'sĭ), *adj.;* SAU'CI-ER (-sĭ-ĕr); SAU'CI-EST. [From SAUCE. Cf. SASSY.] **1.** Showing, or expressive of, impertinent boldness or forwardness; impudent; pert; as, a *saucy* eye; *saucy* looks; also, formerly, grossly disrespectful.

We then have done you bold and *saucy* wrongs. *Shak.*

2. Amusingly or piquantly forward or impertinent; — used in playful censure.

3. Smart; trim; — applied to a ship.

Our *saucy* ship's a beauty! *W. S. Gilbert.*

4. *Obs. exc. Dial.* **a** *Obs.* Seasoned with sauce; like or suggestive of sauce. **b** *Scot.* Vain; proud; conceited. **c** *Now Dial.* Disdainful; scornful. **d** *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* Overnice, esp. as to food. **e** *Now Dial. Eng.* Indecent; wanton.

Syn. — Forward, bold. See OFFICIOUS.

Ant. — Respectful; modest, shy.

sau'cy, *adv.* Saucily. *Obs.*

‖**Sau'er·bra'ten** (zou'ĕr·brä'tĕn), *n.* [G., fr. *sauer* sour + *braten* a roast, joint.] A pot roast, usually of beef, which has been soaked in vinegar before cooking.

sauer'kraut′ (sour'krout′), *n.* [G., fr. *sauer* sour + *kraut* cabbage.] Cabbage cut fine and allowed to ferment in a brine made of its own juice with salt.

sau'ger (sô'gĕr), *n.* [Prob. of N. Am. Ind. origin.] A pike perch (*Cynoperca,* syn. *Stizostedion, canadensis*) similar to the walleye, but smaller and less valued as food. It occurs from Montana to Arkansas and eastward.

saugh (sôk; säk), **sauch,** *n.* [AS. *salh, sealh.* See SALLOW, *n.*] = SALLOW. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*

saugh'en (-ĕn), *adj.* [*saugh* + *-en.*] Of sallow or willow; also, figuratively, weak. *Scot.*

saught (sôkt), *adj.* [AS. *seht, sæht,* fr. ON. *sāttr.*] Reconciled; at ease. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To reconcile. *Obs.*

saught, *n.* [AS. *seht, seaht,* fr. ON. *sætt, sātt.*] Reconciliation; peace; also, quiet; ease. *Obs.*

Saul (sôl), *n.* [LL. *Saul* King Saul (fr. Gr. *Saoul*), *Saulus* St. Paul, fr. Gr. *Saulos,* fr. Heb. *Shā'ūl.*] **1.** Literally asked for; — masc. proper name.

2. *Bib.* **a** The son of Kish, and first king of Israel, who fought the Philistines, quarreled with Samuel, pursued David, and fell on his sword in defeat by the Philistines. **b** The name originally borne by the apostle Paul; — often cited as SAUL OF TARSUS. See PAUL, 2. *Acts* xiii. 7, 9.

3. The title and hero of a poem (1845, enlarged 1855) by Browning.

saul (sôl). Var. of SOUL. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

saul. Var. of SOWL, *v. Dial. Eng.*

saul. Var. of SAL, the tree.

Saul among the prophets. One whose present associations or powers cannot be accounted for by his past history; — in allusion to 1 Sam. x. 11.

saul'ie (sôl'ĭ), *n.* A hired mourner. *Scot.*

sault (sält; sôlt), *n.* [OF. *saut,* fr. L. *saltus,* fr. *salire* to leap. See SALLY.] **1.** A leap; a jump; specif., a leap in the manége. *Obs.*

2. (*pron.* sōō) A fall or rapid in a river. *U. S. & Canada.*

sault, *v. i.* [OF. *sauter,* fr. L. *saltare.*] To leap; jump. *Obs.* — **sault'er,** *n.* *Obs.*

sault. Aphetic for ASSAULT. *Obs.*

Sault whitefish (sōō). A whitefish (*Caregonus labradoricus*) ranging from northern New England to Lake Winnipeg.

sau'mont (sô'mŭnt), *n.* A salmon. *Scot.*

Sau'mur' (sô'mür'), *n.* Any of several white wines, either still or sparkling, from Saumur, France.

saunce bell (säns). The Sanctus bell. *Archaic.*

saun'ders (sôn'dĕrz; sän'-), *n.* A dish of minced meat and layers of mashed potato, somewhat resembling shepherd's pie.

saun'ders, *n.* = SAUNDERSWOOD, sandalwood.

Saun'ders, Richard. Pseudonym of Benjamin Franklin, in his publication *Poor Richard's Almanac* (begun 1732), which contains a series of maxims of prudence and industry.

saun'ders blue. [F. *cendres bleues* blue ashes.] **a** Ultramarine ash. **b** The color azurite blue (cendres blue).

saun'ders-wood′ (sôn'dĕrz-wŏŏd′; sän'-), *n.* Sandalwood.

saun'ter (sôn'tĕr; sän'-; 277), *v. i.;* SAUN'TERED (-tĕrd); SAUN'TER-ING. [Origin uncert.] **1.** To ruminate wonderingly or perplexedly. *Obs.*

2. To walk about idly and in a leisurely manner; to lounge.

3. Hence, to dawdle; idle. *Obs.*

Syn. — Wander, roam, rove, ramble, range, stray. — SAUNTER, STROLL. SAUNTER suggests a leisurely pace, an idle and care-free mind, and aimlessness; STROLL also suggests leisurely rambling, but often implies more of purpose than *saunter;* as, "*sauntering* about the streets, loitering in a coffeehouse" (*Fielding*); "Then we *strolled* for hall the day thro' stately theaters" (*Tennyson*); "*strolling* players" (*W. Pater*). Cf. LINGER, RAMBLE, WANDER.

saun'ter (sôn'tĕr; sän'-), *n.* A sauntering; a strolling gait.

saun'ter·er, *n.* One who saunters.

saun'ter·ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SAUNTER. Hence: *n.* A leisurely journeying or strolling; a jaunt.

These *saunterings* along the pleasant byways of history. *Agnes Repplier.*

sau'qui, (sô'kē) *n.* [Var. of SOCKEYE.] Blueback salmon.

saur (sôr), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *saurr,* Nor. dial. *saur.*] Cow barn; drainage; liquid manure; black soil; mud. *Dial. Eng.*

-saur. See -SAURUS.

saur-. = SAURO-.

saur (sôr). Scot. var. of SAVOR.

Sau'ra (sou'rä), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **Sao'ra.** One of a forest people on the mountains of the Eastern Ghats, India. In mode of life they are similar to the Khonds.

-sau'ra (-sô'rä). [NL. See -SAURUS.] *Zool.* A combining form, Greek *-saura,* from *sauros,* meaning *lizard.*

Sau'ra·se'nī (sou'rä·sā'nē), *n.* [Skr. *Saurasenī.*] The central Prakrit language, in northern India, closer to Sanskrit than the others. From it are descended Western Hindi and Panjabi. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Sau·rau'ia (sô·rô'yȧ), *n.* [NL., after a Pg. botanist named *Sauraujo.*] *Bot.* A genus of 75 species of trees and shrubs (family Dilleniaceae), with toothed, parallel-veined leaves, and paniculate, pentamerous flowers, followed by a baccate fruit, edible in some Mexican species. Many are found in tropical Asia.

sau'rel (sô'rĕl), *n.* [F.] Any fish of the genus *Trachurus* (family Carangidae), esp. *T. trachurus* of Europe and America, and *T. symmetricus* of California, all very closely allied species. They are elongate, compressed fishes with a series of bony plates extending the full length of the lateral line.

Saurel (*Trachurus trachurus*).

Sau'ri·a (sô'rĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *saura, sauros,* a lizard; akin to Gr. *saukros, saulos,* delicate, graceful.] *Zool.* A group of reptiles to which various ranks and limits have been assigned. It includes the lizards, and in older classifications the crocodiles and various extinct groups of more or less lizardlike form. When used in modern classifications commonly a suborder of Squamata equivalent to Lacertilia.

-sau'ri·a, -sau'ri·an. See -SAURUS.

sau'ri·an (sô'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Sauria; lizardlike. — *n.* One of the Sauria; any lizardlike reptile, as a dinosaur or ichthyosaur.

sau'ri·o'sis (sô'rĭ·ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sauros* lizard + *-osis.*] *Med.* Ichthyosis with marked thickness of the skin.

Sau·ris'chi·a (sô·rĭs'kĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *saur-* + *ischium.*] *Paleontol.* An order of reptiles including those dinosaurs in which the pelvis is triradiate, the pubes meeting in a ventral symphysis. It includes the carnivorous and sauropodous dinosaurs. — **sau·ris'chi·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.*

saur'less (sôr'lĕs), *adj.* Savorless. *Scot.*

sau'ro- (sô'rō-), **saur-.** [See -SAURUS.] A combining form, Greek *sauro-, saur-,* from *sauros,* meaning *lizard,* as in *Sauro*poda, *Sauro*psida.

Sau·roc'to·nos (sô·rŏk'tō·nŏs), *n.* [Gr. *sauroktonos,* lit., lizard slayer.] An epithet of Apollo. See APOLLO.

Sau'ro·don'ti·dae (sô'rō·dŏn'tĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *saur-* + *-odont* + *-idae.*] *Paleontol.* A family of Cretaceous fishes with powerful jaws and a single row of compressed knifelike teeth. — **sau'ro·dont** (sô'rō·dŏnt), *adj. & n.*

sau·rog'na·thous (sô·rŏg'nȧ·thŭs), *adj.* [*sauro-* + *-gnathous.*] *Zool.* Designating, or having, an arrangement of the bones of the palate, as in certain woodpeckers, in which the maxillopalatals are short and the vomer is divided longitudinally, being represented by a pair of slender rods. — **sau·rog'na·thism** (-thĭz'm), *n.*

Sau·roi'de·i (sô·roi'dē·ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sauroeidēs.*] *Zool. & Paleontol.* A group of ganoid fishes having flat rhomboidal scales, reptilelike teeth, and a bony skeleton. *Obs.* — **sau'roid** (sô'roid), *adj. & n.* *Obs.*

sau·roph'a·gous (sô·rŏf'ȧ·gŭs), *adj.* [*sauro-* + *-phagous.*] *Zool.* Feeding on lizards.

Sau·rop'oda (sô·rŏp'ō·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *sauro-* + *-poda.*] *Paleontol.* A group of dinosaurs, usually a suborder of (Saurischia), consisting of herbivorous forms with a long neck and tail, small head, and more or less plantigrade five-toed limbs, all four used in walking. The group contains the most gigantic of land animals of any period, as the *Atlantosaurus, Brontosaurus, Morosaurus,* and *Diplodocus.* They are found from the Middle Jurassic into the Cretaceous. See BRONTOSAURUS, *Illust.* — **sau'ro·pod** (sô'rō·pŏd), *n. & adj.* — **sau·rop'o·dous** (sô·rŏp'ō·dŭs), *adj.*

Sauropoda. Hind Leg and Pelvis of *Morosaurus grandis.*

Sau·rop'si·da (sô·rŏp'sĭ·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *saur-* + Gr. *opsis* appearance.] *Zool.* A comprehensive group of amniote vertebrates, which includes the classes Aves, or birds, and Reptilia, or reptiles. The group was first proposed by Huxley. They are oviparous or ovoviviparous, and the embryo develops an amnion and allantois. There are no mammary glands, the body cavity is not divided by a complete diaphragm, and air is breathed by lungs, never by gills. The blood corpuscles are oval and nucleated. The skull hinges on the spinal column by one condyle. The lateral hemispheres of the brain are not connected by a transverse commissure or corpus callosum. Cf. ICHTHYOPSIDA. — **sau·rop'sid** (-sĭd), *n.* — **sau·rop'si·dan** (-dăn), *adj. & n.* — **sau'rop·sid'i·an** (sô'rŏp·sĭd'ĭ·ăn), *adj.*

Sau·rop'ter·yg'i·a (sô·rŏp'tĕr·ĭj'ĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *sauro-* + Gr. *pteryx, -ygos,* a wing.] *Paleontol.* An order of reptiles including the Nothosauri and Plesiosauria. — **sau·rop'ter·yg'i·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.*

Sau'ru·ra'ce·ae (sô'rōō·rā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAURURUS.] *Bot.* A family of perennial herbs (order Piperales), generally regarded as the lowest of the dicotyledons. They have small flowers, destitute of perianth, in terminal spikes; the ovary consists of several separate carpels. There are three genera and four species, natives of North America and Asia. — **sau'ru·ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Sau·ru'rus (sô·rōō'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *saur-* + *-urus.*] *Bot.* A genus of plants typifying the Saururaceae. They are herbs with alternate cordate leaves, and catkinlike racemes of white flowers having four to eight stamens and an ovary of four carpels coalescent into a capsule in fruit. There are two species, one Asiatic, the other (*S. cernuus,* the lizard's-tail) North American. See LIZARD'S-TAIL.

-sau'rus (-sô'rŭs). [See SAURIA.] *Zool. & Paleontol.* A modern Latin suffix from Greek *sauros,* lizard, used chiefly in paleontology and herpetology, as in Ichthyo*saurus,* Plio*saurus,* Titano*saurus.* Corresponding names of families, classes, etc., are formed in **-sau'ri·dae, -sau'ri·a,** and of individuals in **-sau'rid, -saur.** Derivative adjectives are formed in **-sau'ri·an.** See DINOSAUR, and the following words

Atlantosaurus	**Mastodonsaurus**	**Stegosaurus**
Brontosaurus	**Mosasaurus**	**Titanosaurus**
Ichthyosaurus	**Plesiosaurus**	**Tyrannosaurus**

sau'ry (sô'rĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [NL., *saurus.* See -SAURUS.] **a** A slender long-beaked fish (*Scombresox*

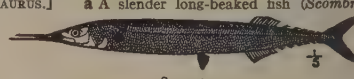

Saury a.

saurus) related to the flying fishes, and found in the temperate parts of the Atlantic north to Cape Cod and the French coast. It becomes about eighteen inches long, and swims in large schools, often leaping from the water when pursued by larger fishes. **b** In Australia, any of various lizard fishes.

sau'sage (sô'sĭj), *n.* [ME. *sausige,* fr. ONF. *saussiche* (OF. & F. *saucisse*), fr. VL. *salsicia,* fr. L. *salsus* salted. See SAUCE.] **1.** Meat (esp. pork) minced and highly seasoned, and commonly forced into a tubular case made of the prepared intestine of some animal, which is tied shut, usually at short intervals to form a string of plump cylindrical sections with rounded ends; also, one of these sections.

2. = SAUCISSON.

3. A captive observation balloon of German construction. *Army Slang.*

4. A German; — used contemptuously. *Slang.*

5. A piece of crude rubber in the shape of a sausage.

sausage balloon, *or* **sausage,** *n.* = KITE BALLOON. See 1st BALLOON, 2.

sausage bassoon. *Music.* = RACKETT.

sausage curl. A sausage-shaped curl.

sausage filler. See FILLER.

sausage maker. One who makes sausages, esp. for the market. — **sausage making.**

sausage meat. Pork sausage in bulk.

sausage poisoning. Poisoning, specif. botulism, from sausages containing bacterial toxins.

sausage tree. A tropical African tree (*Kigelia africana*), family Bignoniaceae, often cultivated in tropical countries for its brownish-red, bell-shaped flowers and long, sausage-shaped fruits.

sau'sin·ger (sô'sĭn·jĕr; säs'ĭn-), *n.* A sausage. *Dial.*

Saus·su're·a (sô·sü'rē·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after H. Bénédict (1740–99) and N. Théodore (1767–1845) de *Saussure,* Swiss naturalists.] *Bot.* A large genus of herbs of the thistle family (Carduaceae), the sawworts, found mostly in temperate and cool regions of Eurasia. They have thistlelike heads of blue or purple flowers. *S. lappa* yields the costusroot.

Saus'sure's′ hy·grom'e·ter (sô'sürz′). [After H. B. de *Saussure,* Swiss naturalist.] A hair hygrometer.

saus·su'rite (sô·sŭ'rĭt; sôs'ŭ·rĭt), *n.* [After H. B. de *Saussure,* Swiss naturalist.] *Mineral. & Petrog.* A tough, compact substance, white, greenish, or grayish, produced, in part at least, by alteration of feldspar, and consisting chiefly of zoisite or epidote. — **saus'su·rit'ic** (sôs'ŭ·rĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

saussurite gabbro. *Petrog.* A gabbro whose feldspar is altered to saussurite.

saus·su'ri·tize (sô·sŭ'rĭ·tīz), *v. t.* To convert (feldspar) into saussurite. — **saus·su'ri·ti·za'tion** (-tĭ·zā'shŭn; -tĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

sau·té′ (sô·tā′), *adj.* [F., past part. of *sauter* prop., to jump.] *Cookery.* Fried lightly and quickly in a little hot fat while being frequently turned over. Hence: **sau·té′,** *v. t.;* SAU·TÉED′ (sô·tād′); SAU·TÉ′ING.

sau·té′, *n.* A sautéed dish.

‖**sau'ter′** (sô'tā′), *v. t.* [F.] *Cookery.* To sauté.

sau'ter (sô'tĕr). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of SALTER.

‖**sau'te·reau′** (sô't'rō′), *n.* [F.] The jack of a harpsichord, etc.

sau'te·relle′ (sō'tĕ·rĕl′), *n.* [F.] An instrument used by masons and others to trace and form angles.

sau'terne′ (sō·tûrn′ *F.* sō'tĕrn′), *n.* Also **sau·ternes′.** [From *Sauternes,* Gironde, France.] **1.** A luscious white wine from the communes of Sauternes, Preignac, Bommes, Barsac, and Fargues. The finest sauterne is that from the vineyards of Château Yquem. See BORDEAUX, *n.,* 2.

2. The color corn.

sau·teur′ (sō·tûr′), *n.* [F., leaper.] The leather jack.

‖**sau'toir′** (sô'twär′), *n.* [F.] **a** *Heraldry.* A saltier. **b** A chain, ribbon, or the like, to be worn about the neck with the ends forming a St. Andrew's cross on the breast. **c** *Jewelry.* A long gold chain often set with precious stones.

sa·u'va ant (sȧ·ōō'vȧ). Sauba ant.

Sau'va·ge'si·a (sô'vȧ·jē'zĭ·ȧ; -sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after F. B. de *Sauvages* de la Croix (1706–67), French botanist and physician.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical American herbs or undershrubs (family Ochnaceae) having alternate

---

sau'cer-ful, *n.;* *pl.* -FULS. See -FUL.

sau'cer-less, *adj.* See -LESS.

sau'cer-shaped′, *adj.* See -SHAPED.

sauch. Scot. var. of SAUGH.

saucht. † SAUGHT.

sau'ci·ly, *adv.* of SAUCY.

sau'ci·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sau'cy. Var. of 1st SASSY.

saudan. † SOLDAN.

sauder. † SOLDER, SOLDIER.

saue. † SAVE; SAW, *past tense;* SOW. [*exc. Scot.*]

sauf (sôf). Var. of SAVE. *Obs.*

sauf (sôf). Var. of SAUGH.

sauf, sauf'ly, saufte. † SAFE, *adj.,* SAFELY, SAFETY.

‖**sauf′-con'duit′** (sôf'kôn'dwē′), *n.* [F.] Safe-conduct.

saugh (sou). Var. of SOUGH, a drain.

saugh. † *saw,* past tense of SEE.

sauk (sôk). *n.* Var. of SOK. See MEASURE, *Table.*

Sauk (sôk). Var. of SAC.

sauld (sôld). Scot. var. of *sold,* past tense & past part. of SELL.

sauldyer. † SOLDIER.

saule. † SOUL.

saulee. † SOWL, a relish.

saulge. † SAGE.

Saul'ites (sôl'ĭts). *D. Bib.*

sault'a·ble, *adj.* [See ASSAULTABLE.] Assaultable. *Obs.*

Saul'teur′ (sô'tûr′), *n.* [F., also *Sauteur, Sauteux,* pl. *Sauteaux,* fr. the *Sau(lt) Sainte Marie,* near which these Indians lived in the 17th century.] = OJIBWAY.

saum (zoum), *n.;* *pl.* SAUME (zoi'mĕ). [G., fr. OHG. *soum* a beast's burden, fr. VL. *sauma.* See SEAM load.] See WEIGHT, *Table;* MEASURE, *Table.*

sau'mon (sô'mŭn). Scot. var. of SALMON. [*Obs.*

sauno'ing bell. = SANCTUS BELL.]

Sau'nik·tu'miut (sou'nĭk·tōō'mūt), *n.* See ESKIMO.

saunt. † CENT (sense 3 a).

saunt (sänt; sônt). Var. of SAINT, SANT. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

saun'tered. Sauntered. *Ref. Sp.*

saun'ter·ing·ly, *adv.* of *sauntering,* pres. part.

Sa'u·ra (sä'ōō·rȧ). *D. Bib.*

Sau·rau'i·a'ce·ae (sô·rô'ĭ·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of DILLENIACEAE (in part).

sau·ri'a·sis (sô·rĭ'ȧ·sĭs). Var. of SAURIOSIS.

-sau'rid (-sô'rĭd), **-sau'ri·dae** (-rĭ·dē). See -SAURUS.

Sau'ri·i (sô'rĭ·ī), *n. pl.* Var. of SAURIA.

Sau·rog'na·thae (sô·rŏg'nȧ·thē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAUROGNATHOUS.] = CELEOMORPHAE.

Sau'ro·ma'tian (sô'rō·mā'shăn), *adj.* [Gr. *Sauromatai, Sarmatai,* Sarmatians.] = SARMATIAN, 1.

Sau·ror'ni·thes (sô·rôr'nĭ·thēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAURO-; ORNITHO-.] Syn. of ARCHAEORNITHES. — **sau'ror·nith'ic** (sô'rôr·nĭth'ĭk), *adj.*

Sau·ru'rae (sô·rōō'rē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAURURUS.] Syn. of ARCHAEORNITHES. — **sau·ru'ran** (-răn), *adj. & n.* — **sau·ru'rous** (-rŭs), *adj.*

sau'sage-fin′gered, *adj.* See -FINGERED.

sau'sage-like′, *adv.* See -LIKE.

sau'sage-shaped′, *adj.* See -SHAPED.

saust. Sauced. *Ref. Sp.*

saut (sät; sôt). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of SALT.

sauter. † PSALTER.

‖**sau'til'le′** (sô'tē'yē′), *adj.* [F.] *Music.* = SALTATO.

sautree, sautrie. † PSALTERY.

saut'y (sät'ĭ; sôt'ĭ). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of SALTY.

---

leaves, fringed stipules, and small pentamerous flowers with two rows of staminodia, the outer filiform, the inner petaloid. *S. erecta* is the St.-Martin's-herb.

sauve'garde (sōv'gärd), *n.* [F.] A monitor (lizard).

sav'age (săv'ĭj), *adj.*; SAV'AG·ER (-ĭj·ẽr); SAV'AG·EST. [OF. *sauvage*, fr. VL. *salvaticus*, for L. *silvaticus* belonging to a wood, wild, fr. *silva* a wood. See SILVAN.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the forest; remote from human abodes and cultivation; in a state of nature; wild; rugged; as, a *savage* wilderness.
2. Wild; untamed; not domesticated; as, *savage* beasts.
3 Uncultivated; wild. *Archaic.*
Cornels, and *savage* berries of the wood. *Dryden.*
4. *Obs.* **a** Intrepid. **b** Reckless. **c** Rustic. **d** Solitary.
5. Unrestrained by decorum; unpolished; rude; as, *savage* manners, clamor, joys.
6. Characterized by cruelty; fierce; ferocious; inhuman; as, a *savage* beast, breast, pleasure.
7. **a** Uncivilized; — of peoples in a low stage of culture. Cf. BARBAROUS, 3. **b** Pertaining to or characteristic of savagery.
8. Showing fury because of rage, pain, etc.; as, to look *savage*; — often, *Colloq.*, with *on* or *with* (a person).
Syn. — Rude, brutish, cruel, pitiless, merciless, atrocious. See FEROCIOUS, BARBARIAN.
Ant. — Cultivated, tame; civilized; gentle, mild.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

savage-featured	**savage-hearted**	**savage-spoken**
savage-fierce	**savage-looking**	**savage-wild**

sav'age (săv'ĭj), *n.* **1.** A human being living in a rude primitive state little removed from that of animals; one untaught, uncivilized, or without cultivation; often, specif., an American Indian.
2. One who displays unfeeling, brutal cruelty; one who shows utter disregard of mannerly behavior.
3. A wild or ferocious animal; now, esp., a vicious horse.

sav'age, *v.* *Transitive*: **1.** To make savage.
2. To attack savagely; to treat with savagery; specif., of a beast, to bite or trample furiously.
[Wind and rain] *savage* the helpless trees. *Henley.*
——, *Intransitive*: To act savagely. *Rare.*

sav'age·rous (săv'ĭj·rŭs), *adj.* [*savage* + barbar*ous*.] Barbarously savage. *Slang, U. S.*

sav'age·ry (săv'ĭj·rĭ), *n.*; *pl.*-RIES (-rĭz). [F. *sauvagerie*.]
1. Savage disposition or action; an act of cruelty; barbarity.
2. State of being savage, or uncivilized; savageness; savagism. "Primeval *savagery*." *C. Kingsley.*
3. Wild growth, as of plants. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. Wildness, as of nature; wild beasts collectively.
5. Savages collectively.

sav'ag·ess (săv'ĭj·ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A female savage. *Rare.*

sav'ag·ism (-ĭj·ĭz'm), *n.* State of being savage; utter barbarism; also, savages collectively.

sav'ag·ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To turn into a savage or savages.

sa·va·nil'la (săv'ä·nĭl'ä), *n.* The tarpon. *Local, U. S.*

sa·va·nil'la rhat'a·ny. [From *Sabanilla*, Colombia.] *Pharm.* The root of *Krameria ixina*, as distinguished from rhatany obtained from other species of *Krameria*.

sa·van'na, sa·van'nah (sȧ·văn'ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *zavana* (now *sabana*), fr. Taino *zabana*.] **1.** A tract of level land covered with ice or snow. *Obs.*
2. A treeless plain; an open, level region; — used chiefly with reference to the southern United States, esp. Florida.
3. *Biogeog.* A tropical or subtropical grassland containing scattered trees, the undergrowth being chiefly of the xerophilous type, such as the campos of Brazil (see CAMPO, 1) or similar regions in Africa where the baobab is the dominant tree. They pass on the one hand into steppes, on the other into savanna woodland. See GRASSLAND, 2.

savanna blackbird. An ani.

savanna flower. Any West Indian plant of the genus *Echites*.

savanna forest. *Biogeog.* = SAVANNA WOODLAND.

savanna sparrow. A small streaked brown-and-white North American sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis savanna* or related variety) inhabiting fields and meadows.

savanna wattle. The fiddlewood *Citharexylum fruticosum* of the West Indies; also, the related tree *C. quadrangulare*.

savanna woodland. *Biogeog.* A parklike woodland in which the undergrowth is of the xerophilous type.

sa·vant' (sȧ·vänʹ; sȧ·vänt'; 277), *n.*; *pl.* SAVANTS (sȧ·vänz'; sȧ·vänts'). [F., fr. *savoir* to know, fr. L. *sapere*. See SAGE, *adj.*] A man of learning; one versed in literature or science.

Sav'a·ra (săv'ȧ·rȧ; sŭv'-), *n.* One of a people in northeastern Madras; also, their language, a Munda tongue mixed with Dravidian. See AUSTROASIATIC.

sa'va'rin' (sȧ'vȧ'răn'), *n.* [F., after Brillat-*Savarin* (1755–1826), French gourmet.] Brioche baked in a ring mold and covered with almonds, citron, etc.

Sa'vart' plate (sȧ'vȧr'). Also **Sa'vart's' an'a·lyz'er** (sȧ'-vȧrz'). [After F. *Savart*, French physicist.] *Physics.* A plane parallel plate, used in the study of polarized light, made by (1) cutting a plate from a quartz crystal at an angle of 45° with the optic axis, (2) cutting this plate into two halves, and (3) mounting the halves, one above the other, one being rotated through 90° with reference to the other.

Sa'vart's', *or* **Sa'vart', wheel** (sȧ'vȧrz', sȧ'vȧr'). [See SAVART PLATE.] *Acous.* An instrument consisting of a disk with teeth that are rotated against a tongue, the pitch of the tone produced varying with the speed of rotation.

‖**sa'vate'** (sȧ'vȧt'), *n.* [F., orig., old shoe. See SABOT.] An old form of boxing, formerly practiced in France, in which blows are delivered with either the feet or the hands.

sav·a'tion (săv·ā'shŭn), *n.* A saving. *Dial. Eng.*

save (sāv), *v.*; SAVED (sāvd); SAV'ING (sāv'ĭng). [OF. *salver, sauver*, fr. LL. *salvare*, fr. *salvus* saved, safe. See SAFE; cf. SALVAGE, SALVER.] *Transitive*:
I. To rescue; protect.
1. To make safe or procure the safety of; to rescue or deliver from danger; as, to *save* a house from the flames.
God *save* all this fair company. *Chaucer.*
He cried, saying, Lord, *save* me. *Matt.* xiv. 30.
2. To maintain intact, as honor or reputation; also, to safeguard, as a right.
3. **a** To protect by anticipation; preserve; — with *from*; as, to *save* one from falling. **b** To preserve or guard from injury, destruction, or loss; as, to *save* powder from moisture.
4. **a** To deliver from a sickness which endangers life; as, *saved* by an operation. **b** To rescue from loss by shipwreck, fire, etc.
5. To avoid losing by being just in time for; to catch; as, to *save* the mail or the train.
6. To reclaim or withhold from moral laxity.
7. *Obs.* **a** To spare instead of slaying; to permit to live. **b** To heal or cure. **c** To keep in one's own hands or in custody. **d** To preserve by or as by curing. **e** To satisfy, as longing or a doubt.
II. To keep; reserve.
8. To put by as a store or reserve; lay by; hoard; as, to *save* money for old age.
9. **a** To keep from being spent, wasted, or lost; as, to *save* one's carfare; to *save* one's time or strength.
Now save a nation, and now *save* a groat. *Pope.*
b To enable (one) to avoid the expenditure or loss of; as, to *save* millions to the public.
Thou hast *saved* me a thousand marks. *Shak.*
10. **a** To retain or keep for a purpose or for possible use; as, to *save* a suit for Sundays, or seed for a crop. **b** To preserve in serviceable condition by careful or sparing use. "His youthful hose well *sav'd*." *Shak.*
11. To obviate the necessity or occasion of; to avoid or enable (one) to avoid; as, to *save* one labor. "A stitch in time *saves* nine." *Old Proverb.*
12. To dry in the open air, as grain, hay, or peat. *Local, Brit.*
III. Technical senses.
13. *Horse Racing.* **a** To keep from breaking, from being distanced, etc. **b** *Slang.* To hedge in betting so as to prevent from loss or recover from losses.
14. *Mining.* To obtain (precious metal) from ore.
15. *Sports.* To prevent the opposing side from scoring or winning, as a goal or wager.
16. *Theol.* To deliver from sin; to rescue from condemnation and spiritual death, and bring into spiritual life.
Christ Jesus came into the world to *save* sinners. 1 *Tim.* i. 15.
——, *Intransitive*: **1.** To rescue; deliver.
The same ambition can destroy or *save*. *Pope.*
2. To avoid loss. *Obs.*
3. To avoid or obviate unnecessary expense or waste; to be economical.
Brass ordnance *saveth* in the quantity of the material. *Bacon.*
4. To put by savings; as, to *save* for a holiday.
5. To keep; last; as, food that will *save*.
6. *Hockey, Assoc. Football, etc.* To make a save.
Syn. — SAVE, RESCUE. SAVE, the more general term, implies preservation from evil of any kind; RESCUE more frequently suggests deliverance from immediate or impending danger or evil; but the words are often interchangeable; as, "To *save* the life despaired of" (*Tennyson*); "We are beset with thieves; *rescue* thy mistress" (*Shak.*). Cf. CONSERVE, KEEP, RELEASE.

save appearances. **a** *Obs.* To explain observed phenomena satisfactorily. **b** To make a show of having or doing what is conventionally expected.

save face. To preserve one's dignity or standing before others. "Some excuse which would *save my face*." *Stephen McKenna.*

save, or bless, the mark, or, more fully, God (or Heaven) save, or bless, the mark. Exclamatory phrases expressing apology for mention of something unseemly, or, now, after Shakespeare, expressing deprecation or impatience.

save up. To accumulate bit by bit; to deposit safely or lay by small unspent sums of money, esp. in preparation for a large expenditure.

save you. Short for *God save you*; — formerly used as a greeting.

save your reverence. An apologetical phrase for an unseemly expression made in the presence of a priest or clergyman. Cf. SAVING, *prep.*, 2.

save (sāv), *prep.* [F. *sauf*, prop. adj., safe. See SAFE, *adj.*] *Chiefly Archaic & Literary.* **1.** With the exception of; not including; deducting; barring.
Five times received I forty stripes *save* one. 2 *Cor.* xi. 24.
2. Except; but; — governing an adverbial expression or an infinitive; as, no question *save* in the minds of partisans; without duties *save* to eat and sleep; dark *save* for one lamp.
Syn. — See EXCEPT.

save (sāv), *conj.* *Chiefly Archaic & Literary.* **1.** Were it not that; leaving out the fact that; also, unless; — now usually with *that*.
2. On the other hand; but. *Obs.*
3. But; except; — followed by a pronoun in the nominative case, which is accounted for by some as originally a substantive following the adjective *safe*. Cf. BUT, *prep.*, 2 **a**.
No one upon living ground
Save He who came as rightful Heir. *Wordsworth.*

save (sāv), *n.* **1.** An act of saving, as, in sports, preventing a score or victory by an opponent.
2. Salvage, as from a fire. *Australia.*

save (sāv), *n.* [L. *salvia* sage (the plant), confused with L. *salvare* to save, and E. *save*, v.] A decoction of various herbs. *Obs.*

save'-all', *n.* [*save* + *all*.] **1.** Any of various things which prevent waste or loss or, rarely, damage. Specif.: **a** A device for saving odds and ends, esp. one in a candlestick to hold the candle end, so that it may burn. **b** An outer garment, such as a pinafore or boy's overalls, covering all other clothing. **c** *Brit. Navy.* A small metal trough under an air port (scuttle) to catch any leakage. **d** *Naut.* A small sail sometimes set under the foot of another sail or between two sails.
2. A receptacle for catching waste products for further utilization; as: **a** *Gold Dredging.* A small sluice used to catch the drippings from the buckets as they go into the well after discharging. **b** *Paper Mfg.* Any filter, box, or settling tank for saving all the waste pulp that escapes through the wires of a paper machine along with the surplus liquid. **c** *Sugar Mfg.* An overflow vessel connected with a vacuum pan.
3. A contribution box or child's bank.
4. A miser. *Dial.*

save'-all', *adj.* Miserly.

saved (sāvd), *past tense & past part.* of SAVE. Specif.: **1.** In obsolete use equivalent to a preposition: with preservation of, provided that no damage come to.
2. As participial adjective: **a** Rescued from eternal punishment; — often substantially with *the*. **b** Kept unused or unspent; — often with *up*.

sav'e·loy (săv'ĕ·loi), *n.* [F. *cervelas*, fr. It. *cervellata*, fr. *cervello* brain, fr. L. *cerebellum*, dim. of *cerebrum* brain. See CEREBRAL; cf. CERVELAT.] A kind of dried sausage.

sav'er (sāv'ẽr), *n.* One who or that which saves; specif.: **a** A savior. **b** *Obs.* One who gains as much as he loses, orig. in gaming. **c** A salvor. **d** One who lays by or economizes. **e** That which saves or prevents loss or waste of time, labor, money, etc. **f** *Horse Racing. Slang.* A hedging bet.

Sa'ver·y (sā'vẽr·ĭ), *adj.* Designating furniture in Chippendale designs, made in America during the Revolutionary period chiefly by William Savery in Philadelphia.

sav'in, sav'ine (săv'ĭn), *n.* Also **sab'ine** (săb'ĭn). [ME. *saveine, savyne*, fr. late AS. *safine, savine* and OF. *savine* (F. *sabine*), fr. L. *sabina* savin, fr. *Sabina herba* Sabine herb.] **a** A Eurasian evergreen, mostly prostrate, juniper (*Juniperus sabina*) with dark foliage and small berries having a glaucous bloom. Its bitter, acrid tops are sometimes used in medicine for gout, amenorrhea, as an abortifacient, etc. **b** In North America, the red cedar *J. virginiana* and the creeping juniper *J. horizontalis*. **c** Any of several trees, shrubs, or shrubby herbs somewhat resembling *Juniperus*, esp. of the genera *Artemisia, Zanthoxylum, Caesalpinia, Torreya*, etc.

sav'ing (sāv'ĭng), *pres. part.* of SAVE. Specif.: *adj.* That saves; as: **a** Preserving; rescuing; esp., *Theol.*, leading to salvation; as, *saving* grace. **b** Economizing; frugal; economical; as, a *saving* cook. **c** Making return barely adequate to offset losses; as, a *saving* bargain or game. **d** Offsetting or compensating; as, one *saving* quality, its humor. **e** Making reservation or exception; as, a *saving* clause.
—**sav'ing·ly,** *adv.*

sav'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of saving: **a** Preservation from danger or loss; as, the *saving* of the soul. **b** Economy in outlay; prevention of waste; reduction in cost; as, a *saving* of ten per cent in cost of mining.
2. That which is saved; something laid up or kept from being expended or lost; specif., *pl.*, sums saved from time to time, and kept unexpended; as, the *savings* of years
3. Exception; reservation. *Chiefly Law.*
Syn. — Preservation; economy, thrift.
Ant. — Prodigality. See WASTE.

-sav'ing. A Combining form for *saving*, n., as in:

laborsaving	**moneysaving**	**spacesaving**
lifesaving	**soulsaving**	**timesaving**

sav'ing (sāv'ĭng), *prep.* **1.** Save; except; excepting.
2. Without disrespect to. Cf. *save your reverence*, under SAVE, *v.* "*Saving* your reverence." *Shak.*

sav'ing (sāv'ĭng), *conj.* Save; except. *Archaic.*

saving arch. = SAFETY ARCH.

saving clause. *Law.* A clause in an instrument exempting something from its operation.

saving daylight. = DAYLIGHT SAVING.

saving faith. See FAITH, 9 **b**.

sav'ing·ness, *n.* **1.** Quality of being saving; frugality.
2. Tendency to promote salvation.

sav'ings ac·count' (sāv'ĭngz). *Banking.* An account in a bank, esp. a savings bank, on which interest is usually paid, and from which withdrawals can be made only by presenting a passbook or by written authorization on prescribed forms. Cf. CHECKING ACCOUNT.

sav'ings bank. A bank the business of which is to receive and invest small deposits, chiefly savings, and pay compound interest thereon, without deduction except for business expenses. A savings bank may be a ***trustee savings bank***, or, briefly, a ***trustee bank***, of which more or less of the officers are trustees acting without pay; a ***joint-stock savings bank***, managed as a joint-stock company; a ***municipal savings bank***, managed as a branch of the municipal government; a ***postal***, or ***post-office, savings bank***, conducted by a government through the local post offices; or a ***school savings bank***, conducted to receive very small deposits from school children.

savings stamps. Stamps of small denominations (as 1, 5, 10, and 25 cents) issued by a savings bank as an encouragement to thrift, to be purchased, esp. by school children. When a card has been filled with these stamps, they serve as a deposit at the bank.

sav'ing tree (sāv'ĭng; sāv'ĭn). The savin *Juniperus sabina*.

sav'ior, sav'iour (sāv'yẽr), *n.* [ME. *saviour, saveour*, fr. OF. *sa(u)veo(u)r, salveor* (F. *sauveur*), fr. LL. *salvator*, fr. *salvare* to save. See SAVE, *v.*] **1.** One who saves, preserves, or delivers from destruction or danger.
2. [*cap.*] In this sense **Saviour.** Specif.: *the* (or *our, your*, etc.) *Saviour*, he who brings salvation to men; Jesus Christ, the Redeemer; — in the New Testament sometimes also applied to God.
The Father sent the Son to be the *Saviour* of the world. 1 *John* iv. 14.

sav'ior·ess, sav'iour·ess (-ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A female savior. *Rare.*

Savior of Rome. Marius (B.C. 157?–86); — so called after his defeat of the Cimbri and Teutones.

Sav'i·tar (sāv'ĭ·tär), *n.* [Skr. *Savitṛ*.] *Vedic Relig.* The sun in its life-giving creative aspect, one of the most important Vedic gods.

Sa'vi·tri (sä'vĭ·trē), *n.* [Skr. *sāvitrī*.] **1.** The most sacred verse or mantra, better known as the *Gayatri*, of the Rig-Veda, a couplet addressed to Savitar.
2. A heroine of the *Mahabharata*, who by her devotion recovers her dead husband from the nether world.

‖**sa'voir'–faire'** (sȧ'vwȧr'fȧr'), *n.* [F.] Literally, knowing how to do; tact; experienced cleverness; readiness in knowing how to act.

‖**sa'voir'–vi'vre** (-vē'vr'), *n.* [F.] Literally, knowing how to live; good breeding; refined manners.

sav'o·la (săv'ō·lȧ), *n.* [Cf. SABALO.] **a** The cutlass fish. **b** The milkfish.

Sav'o·na·ro'list (săv'ō·nȧ·rō'lĭst), *n.* A follower of Savonarola. *Rare.*

Sa'vonne'rie' (sȧ'vŏn'rē'), *adj.* Designating a kind of fine handmade one-piece carpet with a pile, or a similarly woven tapestry, manufactured in Paris; — so called from the former establishment (where there had formerly been a soap factory, *savonnerie*) at Chaillot, near the Seine. The Savonnerie manufacture is now merged with the Gobelin.

sa'vor, sa'vour (sā'vẽr), *n.* [ME. *savour, savor, savur*, fr. OF. *savor, savour* (F. *saveur*), fr. L. *sapor*. See SAGE, *adj.*] **1.** **a** That property of a thing which affects the organs of taste or (less often) smell; taste and odor; flavor; relish; scent; as, the *savor* of an orange or a rose; an ill *savor*. **b** A specific taste or smell, esp. one qualifying that of a substance.
2. Hence: **a** Specific flavor or quality; characteristic property; distinctive temper, taint, and the like.
Why is not my life a continual joy, and the *savor* of heaven perpetually upon my spirit? *Baxter.*

---

sauve (sōv). Dial. Eng. var. of SALVE.

‖**sauve' qui peut'** (sōv' kē pŭ'). [F.] Save himself who can; hence, a complete rout.

sav'a·ble (sāv'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **sav'a·ble·ness,** *n.*

sa·va'cion, *n.* [OF. *sauvacion*.] Salvation. *Obs.*

sav'a·cu', Var. of SABICU.

sav'age·dom, *n.* See -DOM.

sav'age·ly, *adv.* of SAVAGE.

sav'age·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sa'va'n', Incorrect for SAVANT.

sa·van'nah. Var. of SAVANNA.

Sa·van'nah, *n.* See SHIP, *Table.*

Sa·van'nah, *n.* = SHAWNEE.

Savannah merchantable. *Lumber Trade.* See PRINT, *n.*, 14.

Sav'a·ran (săv'ȧ·răn). *Bib.*

Sav'a·sta'na (săv'ȧ·stä'nȧ), *n.* Syn. of HIEROCHLOE.

save'a·ble, save'a·ble·ness. Vars. of SAVABLE, SAVABLENESS.

save'gard', save'guard'. Obs. vars. of SAFEGUARD.

Sa'vels·berg proc'ess (sä'vĭlz·bûrg). = BLAST ROASTING.

save'ment, *n.* [OF. *sauvement*.] Act of saving; salvation. *Obs.*

sav'ey. Var. of SAVVY.

Sa·vi'as (sȧ·vī'ȧs). *Bib.*

sav'in-leaved', *adj.* See -LEAVED.

sav'in, *or* **sav'ine,** oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

sav'ior·hood, sav'iour·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

sav'ior·ship, sav'iour·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Saviour, Order of the. See BRIGITTINE.

savity. † SAFETY.

---

b A qualifying flavor; a tinge.
3. Power to distinguish taste or scent; perception. *Obs.*
4. Gratification from or taste for something; relish; pleasure; delight. *Obs.*
5. Power to excite the sense of taste or smell; hence, power to arouse interest or zest.
6. Reputation; repute; character. Cf. ODOR. *Archaic.*
Syn. — See TASTE.

sa'vor, sa'vour (sā'vĕr), *v.;* SA'VORED, SA'VOURED (-vĕrd); SA'VOR·ING, SA'VOUR·ING. [OF. *savourer, savorer* (F. *savourer*), fr. LL. *saporare.* See SAVOR, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To have a taste or smell, as of a certain kind or quality; to taste; smell; smack; — with *of;* as, food that *savors* of onions. *Archaic.*
2. To partake of the quality or nature; to indicate the presence or influence; to smack; — with *of.*
This *savors* not much of distraction. *Shak.*
I have rejected everything that *savors* of party. *Addison.*
3. *Obs.* **a** To be agreeable to one's taste; to be satisfactory. **b** To have a bad smell. **c** To perceive by taste or smell.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To impart flavor to; to season; now, figuratively, to flavor; tone; also, to impart a scent to.
2. To have the flavor or quality of; to indicate presence of.
That cuts us off from hope, and *savors* only
Rancor and pride, impatience and despite. *Milton.*
3. To gratify; suit; please. *Obs.*
4. **a** *Archaic.* To perceive by the taste or the smell. **b** *Obs.* Hence, to perceive; learn; experience; understand; know.
5. To taste or smell with pleasure; to delight in; to relish; like; now esp., figuratively, to taste critically or discriminatingly; to have critical or esthetic appreciation of.
It is the sense and not the sentiment of the verse or prose that is *savored* by the actor and the audience. *W. C. Brownell.*

sa'vored, sa'voured (sā'vĕrd), *adj.* Of a particular quality or strength of savor.

sa'vor·er, sa'vour·er (-vĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who savors.

sa'vor·i·ly, sa'vour·i·ly (sā'vĕr·ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a relishing manner or so as to be savory.
2. With relish or enjoyment of savor; also, agreeably; pleasurably; with spiritual delight. *Obs.*

sa'vor·ly, sa'vour·ly, *adv.* With keen relish, feeling, or understanding. *Obs.*

sa'vor·ly, sa'vour·ly, *adj.* Savory. *Obs.*

sa'vor·ous (sā'vĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [OF. *savoros, saverous* (F. *savoureux*), fr. LL. *saporosus.* See SAVOR, *n.;* cf. SAPOROUS.] Having a savor; savory; also, *Obs.,* enjoyable or delightful.

sa'vor·y, sa'vour·y (sā'vĕr·ĭ), *adj.;* -I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); -I·EST. [OF. *savouré,* past part. See SAVOR, *v.*] **1.** Having a grateful savor (or, formerly, any savor); pleasing to taste or smell; appetizing.
2. Hence, agreeable; delightful; piquant.

sa'vor·y (-ĭ), *n.* Also **sa'vour·y.** [Appar. through OF. (cf. OF. *sarrie,* F. *sarriette*), fr. L. *satureia;* influenced by *savory,* adj.] **1.** **a** An aromatic European mint (*Satureia hortensis*), much used in cooking; — called also *summer savory.* **b** Any other species of *Satureia,* esp. *S. montana,* sometimes called *winter savory.*
2. [From SAVORY, *adj.*] A small dish or a course, usually served at the end of a dinner in contrast to the sweet, consisting of a highly seasoned concoction, as an anchovy canapé or a cheese fondue. *Brit.*

sa·voy' (sȧ·voi'), *n.* [F. *chou de Savoie* cabbage of Savoy.] *Hort.* **a** A race of cabbage having a compact head with wrinkled and curled leaves. **b** A variety of spinach having wrinkled leaves.

Sa·voy', The, [After Peter of *Savoy,* Earl of Richmond (d. 1268).] A former palace in London, built about 1250, later the town home of the Dukes of Lancaster. It was destroyed by the followers of Wat Tyler in 1381. A chapel royal is now on the site.

Sa·voy'ard (sȧ·voi'ĕrd; *F.* sȧ'vwȧ'yȧr'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A native or inhabitant of Savoy, which is peopled by typical representatives of Ripley's "Alpine race," speaking a dialect of the langue d'oc. In Europe Savoyards are well known as itinerants with hurdy-gurdy and monkey.
2. An inhabitant of the environs of Savoy Palace, London. *Hist.*
3. An ardent admirer, student, actor, or producer of the Savoy operas (see SAVOYARD, *adj.*).

Sa·voy'ard, *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Savoy.
2. Of or pertaining to the Savoy Theater, London, and hence esp. to the comic operas of Gilbert and Sullivan (the **Savoy operas**), which from *Iolanthe* on were produced at this theater.

Sa·voy' bis'cuit (sȧ·voi'). [From *Savoy,* France.] A ladyfinger, esp. one having two parts joined together.

Savoy cake. **a** Savoy biscuit. **b** A large spongecake often baked or cut in fancy shape.

Savoy Declaration *or* **Confession.** A declaration or confession of faith and order adopted in 1658 by the English Congregationalists at a meeting in the Savoy Palace, London. Its doctrine was essentially that of the Westminster Confession. Slightly modified, it was adopted in America by the Boston Synod of 1680 and the Saybrook Synod of 1708. It is no longer regarded as authoritative.

sa·voyed' (sȧ·void'), *adj.* Curled and wrinkled; specif., *Plant Pathol.,* abnormally wrinkled as a result of disease, esp. a virus infection; — said of leaves or plants, from the resemblance to savoy cabbage. — **sa·voy'ing,** *n.*

Savoy medlar. A European shadbush (*Amelanchier ovalis*), mostly shrubby, having white, racemose flowers, and dark fruit with a bloom; — called also *rock medlar.*

Savoy Theater, The. Also **The Savoy.** A famous London theater, orig. specially built (1881) for the presentation of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas. See SAVOYARD, *adj.,* 2.

savs'sat (sȧvs'sȧt), *n.* In arctic regions, a throng of animals, esp. of seafowl, crowded around a hole in the ice.

sav'vy, sav'vey (sȧv'ĭ), *v. t. & i.* [Sp. *saber* to know, *sabe usted* do you know?] To understand; know. — *n.* Comprehension; practical wisdom; skill in gaining one's ends. *Both Slang, U. S.*

saw (sô), *n.* [ME. *sawe,* fr. AS. *sagu;* akin to G. *sage,* OHG. & ON. *saga,* and AS. *secgan* to say. See SAY, *v. t.;* cf. SAGA.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Speech; talk; discourse. **b** A word, sentence, or statement. **c** A tale; a rumor. **d** A dictate; command; decree.
2. A saying; a proverb; a maxim.
His weapons holy *saws* of sacred writ. *Shak.*

saw, *n.* [ME. *sawe,* fr. AS. *sagu, sage;* akin to D. *zaag,* G. *säge,* OHG. *sega, saga,* Dan. *sav,* Sw. *såg,* ON. *sǫg,* L. *secare* to cut, *securis* ax, *secula* sickle, OSlav. *sekyra* ax. Cf. SAIL, SAXON, SCYTHE, SECTION, SEDGE, SEESAW, SICKLE, SIGN.] **1.** A tool or instrument, consisting essentially (usually) of a thin flat blade or plate of tempered steel with a continuous series of teeth on the edge, used for cutting wood, metal, bone, etc. In order to give sufficient clearance to a saw to prevent jamming in the kerf, the teeth are usually set. The same result sometimes is obtained in hack saws, surgeon's saws, etc., by decreasing the blade in thickness, from the teeth to the back, or by swaging the points of the teeth. The fineness of a saw is specified by the number of *teeth* or (tooth) *points* (one more than the number of teeth) to the inch. A few of the commonest forms of saw teeth are shown in the cut. Cf. CROSSCUT SAW, RIPSAW, KEYHOLE SAW, DOVETAIL SAW, DOUBLE-CUT SAW, CIRCULAR SAW, VERTICAL SAW.

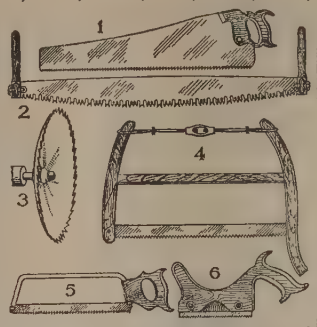

Saws, 1. 1 Ripsaw; 2 Lumberman's Two-handed Saw; 3 Concave Circular Saw; 4 Bucksaw; 5 Kitchen Saw; 6 Stairbuilder's Saw.

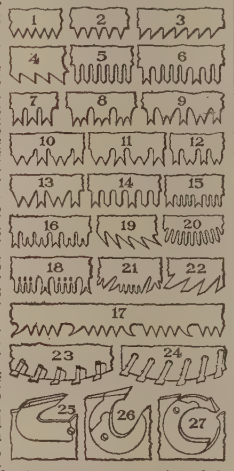

Saw Teeth. 1, 2 Forms of Common, Peg, Plain, or Tenon Tooth; 3 Mill; 4 Ripsaw; 5, 6 Forms of Lance; 7 Lightning or M; 8 Great American, or American; 9 Champion; 10, 11 Forms of Electric; 12, 13 Forms of Tuttle; 14, 15 Forms of Diamond; 16 Fleam; 17, 18 Other special varieties with Hook Teeth and Perforations; 19, 20, 21 Forms of Circular-saw Teeth, the last with Rakers; 22 Teeth of Grooving Saw for wood; 23, 24 Inserted Teeth in Metal-milling Saw; 25, 26 Forms of Inserted Teeth for wood-cutting Circular Saw; 27 Manner of inserting or extracting the tooth in 26.

2. Any of various analogous tools or devices without teeth, which cut by wearing out a kerf; as: **a** A thin, smooth blade of soft iron, fed with sharp sand and water, for cutting stone. **b** A soft steel disk revolved at high speed to cut armor plate, etc. See HELICOIDAL SAW.
3. A tool or machine having a saw (senses 1 and 2) for cutting; as, a circular, jig, or wood *saw.*
4. *Whist.* = CROSSRUFF, 2.
5. *Zool.* **a** The ovipositor of a sawfly. **b** The snout of a sawfish. See SAWFISH.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

saw bearing	**saw grinder**	**sawmaker**
saw bench	**saw guard**	**sawmaking**
saw bit	**saw guide**	**saw-shaped**
saw blade	**saw handle**	**sawsmith**
saw clamp	**saw-handled**	**saw steel**
saw cut	**saw knife**	**saw straightener**
saw driver	**saw-leaved**	**saw swage**
saw filer	**saw machine**	**saw vise**
saw filing	**saw machinery**	**sawworker**

saw (sô), *v.; past tense* SAWED (sôd); *past part.* SAWED or SAWN (sôn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* SAW'ING [From SAW tool.] *Transitive:* **1.** To cut with a saw; to separate with a saw; as, to *saw* timber or marble; to *saw* off a knob.
2. To form by cutting with a saw; as, to *saw* boards or planks, that is, to saw logs or timber into boards or planks.
3. To rend or slice with motions suggestive of those of a person using a saw; as, to *saw* the air with the arms.
4. To draw (a bit) back and forth through (a beast's mouth) by pulling alternately on the driving reins. *Colloq.*
5. To produce as by the strokes of a saw; as, to *saw* out a reel on the violin.
6. *Bookbinding.* To cut kerfs across (the back of an unbound hand-sewn book) to receive the cords or bands that secure its covers, in order to prevent the cords from raising ridges on the covered back.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To use a saw; as, a man *saws* well.
2. To cut, as a saw; as, the saw or mill *saws* fast.
3. To be cut with a saw; as, the timber *saws* smoothly.
4. To go with, or make, motions suggestive of one sawing wood; esp., *Colloq.,* to pull alternately, as on reins.
5. *Music.* To fiddle; to bow. *Colloq.*

saw alive. *Lumbering.* To make all cuts on (the log) parallel; to saw through and through.

saw gourds. To snore loudly. *Southern U. S.*

saw through and through. To saw alive.

saw wood. *Slang, U. S.* **a** To work on while others deliberate. **b** To snore.

-saw. Combining forms for *saw,* n. & v., as in:

backsaw	**pit saw**	**splitsaw**
bucksaw	**ripsaw**	**whipsaw**
handsaw	**seesaw**	

saw (sô), *past tense* of SEE.

saw. Var. of so, *interj. Dial.*

saw. Var. of SALVE. *Scot.*

saw (sô). Var. of SOW, *v. Obs. exc. Dial.*

sa'wah (sȧ'wȧ), *n.* [Malay, rice field.] A wet or irrigated rice field. *Java.*

Sa·wai'o·ri (sȧ·wī'ō·rĭ), *n.* [Samoa + Hawaii + Maori.] The eastern, or pure, Polynesians, or their language.

sa·wa'li (sȧ·wȧ'lē), *n.* [Tag.] A coarse woven article of bamboo layers, used for baskets and for partitions and sides of houses, and important commercially. *Phil. I.*

sa'wa·ra cy'press (sȧ'wȧ·rȧ). [Jap. *sawara.*] A handsome Japanese evergreen tree (*Chamaecyparis pisifera*) valued for timber, but better known as the source of many horticultural forms of retinispora (*Chamaecyparis*).

saw arbor. *Lumbering.* = MANDREL, 4.

saw'back' (sô'bȧk'), *n.* Something having a serrate dorsal outline; specif., a mountain range having sharp peaks of about equal height; a sierra.

saw'bel'ly (sô'bĕl'ĭ), *n.* [*saw* + *belly.*] The alewife (*Pomolobus pseudoharengus*).

saw'bill' (sô'bĭl'), *n.* A bird with a serrate beak; esp., a merganser or a motmot.

saw bill. The list of sizes to be sawed from logs, as given to the sawyer.

saw'-billed' (sô'bĭld'), *adj.* Having a serrated bill, as certain birds.

saw'bones' (-bōnz'), *n.* A surgeon. *Slang.*

saw brier. Any of several prickly species of *Smilax,* as the bull brier (*S. pseudo-China*), a Bahamian species (*S. havanensis*), or the common cat brier (*S. glauca*) of eastern North America.

saw'buck' (sô'bŭk'), *n.* [D. *zaagbok.*] A sawhorse; also, *Slang,* a ten-dollar bill. *U. S.*

sawbuck table. A table with cross-legged, or X-shaped, supports, resembling one form of sawbuck. See SAWHORSE, *Illust.,* 2.

saw'bwa (sô'bwä), *n.* [Burmese *sǡbwā* prince, written as *cǡbwā.*] The ruler of a Shan state. *Burma.*

saw cabbage palm. = SAW PALMETTO **b.**

saw carriage. = CARRIAGE, *n.,* 18.

saw'der (sô'dĕr), *v. t.* [From *sawder,* var. of SOLDER, *n.*] To flatter. *Colloq.* — *n.* Flattery. *Colloq.*

saw'dust' (sô'dŭst'), *n.* **1.** Dust or small fragments of wood (or of stone, etc.) made by the cutting of a saw; — often specif. in combinations as the material used for stuffing dolls or strewing a circus ring or similar path.
2. Dynamite. *Underworld Slang.*

saw'dust', *v. t.* To strew or carpet with sawdust.

saw'dust'ish, *adj.* Rather like or suggesting sawdust.

saw'dust'y, *adj.* Full or smelling of sawdust; dry and worthless as sawdust.

sawed (sôd), *past part. & part. adj.* of SAW; — often in combination with *off;* as, a *sawed*-off shotgun.

saw'-edged' (sô'ĕjd'), *adj.* Having a toothed or badly nicked edge.

saw'er (sô'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which saws; a sawyer.

Sa'wer·thal's com'et (sȧ'wĕr·tȧlz). A small comet whose period is about 2,200 years, discovered by Sawerthal at Cape Town in 1888, and showing unexplained changes of brightness.

saw fern. A widely distributed fern (*Blechnum serrulatum*) with erect stiff fronds, often growing in dense colonies in tropical marshes. It is common in Florida and the West Indies.

saw file. See 4th FILE, 1. — **saw'-file'**, *adj.*

saw'fish' (sô'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* Any of several large elongate and sharklike viviparous rays of the genus *Pristis* having a flattened and much elongate snout with a row of stout, tooth-like structures inserted along each edge. They live in warm shallow seas and about river mouths, principally in tropical America and Africa, but often stray to other parts. They reach a length of from ten to twenty feet. The common sawfish of the Gulf of Mexico and southward is *P. pectinatus.*

Sawfish (*Pristis pectinatus*). Ventral side.

saw'fly' (sô'flĭ'), *n.; pl.* -FLIES (-flīz'). Any of numerous Hymenoptera of the Tenthredinidae or Tenthredinoidea, and sometimes also of certain other related families. The female usually has an ovipositor containing a pair of sawlike organs with which she makes incisions in leaves or stems of plants in which to lay her eggs. The larvae resemble those of Lepidoptera, but usually have more numerous prolegs, and the body segments are divided by transverse folds. Many species are destructive pests of plants, devouring the foliage or mining in the leaves or stems.

Sawfly (*Neodiprion abietis*) of the Fir Tree.

saw gate *or* **frame.** = 1st GATE, 5 **c.**

saw gin. A cotton gin in which the lint is drawn by the teeth of revolving circular saws through a grating of vertical ribs too closely spaced for the seeds to pass, the lint being removed from the saw teeth by rotating brushes or a blast of air. See COTTON GIN.

saw grass. Any of certain sedges having the edges of the leaves set with minute sharp teeth, esp. any species of *Cladium,* as *C. mariscus* of Europe, or *C. jamaicensis* of the southern United States and the West Indies. Cf. RAZOR GRASS.

saw'horse' (sô'hôrs'), *n.* A kind of rack (fig. 2 in *Illust.*), shaped like a double St. Andrew's cross, on which wood is laid for sawing by hand; — called also *buck, sawbuck.* Also, a kind of trestle (fig. 1 in *Illust.*) so used.

Sawhorses.

saw'ing, *pres. part.* of SAW. Specif.: *adj.* **a** That saws. **b** That is used in or for a saw, or in the act or process of using a saw. **c** Making a buzzing or rasping sound.

saw'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of using a saw, as for cutting timber.
2. *pl.* Sawdust.

sawing block. One of a set of slotted blocks used for guiding a saw.

sawing stop. A stop against which material is held while sawing.

saw'ish, *adj.* Like a saw; also, suggesting the sound made by a saw in operation.

saw jointer. = JOINTER, 2 **b.**

saw kerf. A kerf made in sawing.

saw log. A log of suitable size for sawing into lumber.

sa'vord. Savored. *Ref. Sp.*

sa'vor·i·ness, sa'vour·i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sa'vor·ing·ly, sa'vour·ing·ly, *adv.* of *savoring,* pres. part.

sa'vor·less, sa'vour·less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **sa'vor·less·ness, sa'vour·less·ness,** *n.*

sa'vor·some, sa'vour·some, *adj.* See -SOME.

sa'vor·y·leaved', *adj.* See [-LEAVED.] **savory-leaved aster.** = STIFF ASTER.

sa'vour, sa'voured, sa'vour·er, etc. Vars. of SAVOR, etc.

sa'vor·ous. Var. of SAVOROUS.

Sa·voy'an, Sa·voy'e·an, *adj.* = SAVOYARD. *Obs.*

Sa'wan (sȧ'wȧn), *n.* [See SARAWAN.] See HINDU CALENDAR.

sa·war'ra (sȧ·wär'ȧ). Var. of SOUARI.

sawarra nut. Var. of SOUARI NUT.

sawd. Sawed. *Ref. Sp.*

saw'dust'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

sawe. † *saw,* v.

sawe. † *saw,* past tense of SEE.

sawer. † SAVOR.

sawere. † SOWER.

saw'-file' tem'per. See TEMPER, *n.,* 7.

saw'fiom'. Obs. var. of SAUCEFLEM.

sawk. Var. of SOK. See MEASURE *Table.*

sawl (sôl). Var. of SOUL. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

saw'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

sawl'shot' (sôl'shŏt'). Var. of SOUL SHOT.

saw'man (sô'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One engaged to use or operate a saw.

saw'mill' (sô'mĭl'), *n.* An establishment having power-driven machinery for sawing up logs; also, a sawing machine used in such a place or for such a purpose. — **saw'mill'er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **saw'mill'ing**, *n.*

saw'ney (sô'nĭ), *n.* A zany. — *adj.* Foolish; weak and silly; vacillating. — *v. i.* To talk blandishingly or foolishly. *All Colloq., Brit.*

Saw'ney, Saw'nie, Saw'ny (sô'nĭ). [Corrupt. of *Sandie*, or *Sandy*, Scot. abbr. of *Alexander*.] **a** Dim. of ALEXANDER. **b** A Scotsman, or the Scots collectively.

saw palmetto. **a** A common stemless palm (*Serenoa serrulata*) of the southern United States; — so called from its spiny-toothed leafstalks; in Florida known as *palmetto scrub*. The olivelike fruit is edible; the dried unripe fruits, called **saw palmetto berries**, are used as a diuretic. **b** A somewhat similar palm (*Paurotis wrightii*), family Arecaceae, of the West Indies and southern Florida.

saw'-pierce' *v. t.* To cut openings in (sheet metal) with a saw.

saw pit. See SAWYER, 1.

saw set. An instrument used to give set to saw teeth.

saw'set'ter (sô'sĕt'ẽr), *n.* One who sets teeth of saws, as by bending with a hammer. — **saw setting.**

saw shark. Any of several small sharks of the genus *Pristiophorus* of the shores of eastern Asia and Australia. They have a snout like that of a sawfish, but smaller teeth, and the gill openings are lateral, not ventral, as in the sawfish.

saw sharpener. 1. One who sharpens saws.

2. Also **saw'sharp'er** (sô'shär'pẽr), *n.* The great titmouse. See TITMOUSE. *Local, Brit.*

saw table. An iron or wooden table having a slot in which a circular saw operates; a saw bench.

saw tooth. A tooth of a saw or one of the teeth of an animal or machine shaped or arranged like the teeth of a saw.

saw'-tooth' (sô'tōōth'), *adj.* = SAW-TOOTHED.

saw'-tooth', *n.* Short for SAW-TOOTH ROOF.

saw-tooth building. A building having a saw-tooth roof.

saw'-toothed' (sô'tōōtht'), *adj.* Having a tooth or teeth like those of a saw; serrate.

saw-toothed grain beetle. See GRAIN BEETLE.

saw-tooth roof. *Arch.* A roof composed of two or more parallel simple roofs and in section like the teeth of a saw, ordinarily having one slope of each member steeper than the other, to receive windows.

saw-tooth roulette. *Philately.* See ROULETTE, 2.

saw-tooth truss. *Engin.* See TRUSS, *n.*, *Illust.*

saw tree. A tree suitable for sawing.

saw'way' (sô'wā'), *n.* The path of a saw in cutting.

saw wedge. = FALLING WEDGE.

saw'-whet' (-hwĕt'), *n.* [From its cry.] The Acadian owl.

saw'wort' (sô'wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any European plant of the genus *Serratula*, esp. *S. tinctoria*, the serrate leaves of which yield a yellow dye. **b** Any plant of the genus *Saussurea*. **c** The button snakeroot *Liatris spicata*. *U. S.*

saw wrack. The black wrack (seaweed).

saw wrest. A saw set operated by hand pressure.

saw'yer (sô'yẽr), *n.* [*saw* + *-yer* as in *lawyer*. Cf. SAWER.] 1. One whose occupation is to saw logs or timber, as in lumbering or in a sawmill; specif.: **a** Either of the two men who work at sawing timber over a pit (a *saw pit*), one (the *top sawyer*) standing above the timber, the other (the *bottom, or pit, sawyer*) below it. **b** A workman who saws a particular material or kind of object, as wood, bone, ivory, metal, marble, esp. for use in manufacture; a sawing-machine worker.

2. A tree fast in the bed of a stream, with its branches projecting to the surface and bobbing up and down with the current; — disting. from *planter*. *U. S.*

3. Any of several large longicorn beetles whose larvae bore large holes in timber or dead trees, as the pine sawyers (*Monochamus confusor*) (of large size) and (*M. scutellatus*) (of smaller size), both of which bore in white pine, and the former also in fir.

Pine Sawyer (*Monochamus confusor*). (⅔)

Sawyer, Bob (sô'yẽr). An impecunious medical student and practitioner in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, who adopts ingenious devices for increasing his practice.

Sawyer, Tom. See TOM SAWYER.

sax (săks), **seax** (săăks), *n.* [AS. *seax* a knife. See SAXON.] 1. A short, broad, curved, one-edged sword or dagger used by the ancient Celts and Germans. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

2. *Her.* A scimitar with a semicircular notch in the back of the blade.

3. A chopping instrument to trim edges of roofing slates.

sax (săks), *n. Music.* Short for SAXOPHONE.

sax (săks). Scot. var. of SIX.

sax'a·tile (săk'sə·tĭl; 155), *adj.* [L. *saxatilis*, fr. *saxum* a rock.] Pertaining to rocks; saxicoline.

sax'board' (săks'bôrd'; 181), *n.* [See SAX; BOARD.] The uppermost strake of an open boat.

sax'cor'net (-kôr'nĕt; -nĭt; -kôr·nĕt'), *n.* A small saxhorn.

Saxe (săks), *n.* **a** Saxony. **b** The color Saxe blue.

Saxe blue. A color, greenish-blue in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Saxe'-Co'burg and Go'tha, House of (săks'kō'bûrg, gō'tä). The royal family of Great Britain from 1901 to 1917, during the reign of Edward VII and part of the reign of George V. See WINDSOR, HOUSE OF; cf. HANOVERIAN, *adj.*, 2.

sax'horn' (săks'hôrn'), *n.* [After Antoine Joseph *Sax* (known as Adolphe Sax) of Belgium and Paris, who invented it (c. 1840).] *Music.* One of a family of brass-wind instruments with valves, characterized by fullness and evenness of tone, large compass, and simple manipulation. The sizes are named from their compass, *soprano*, *alto* (*althorn*), or from their fundamental key, B♭, E♭, etc. The bass tuba is the only saxhorn used in the modern orchestra.

Alto Saxhorn.

saxi-. [See SAXON.] A combining form, Latin *saxi-*, from *saxum*, meaning *rock*, as in *Saxicola*.

Sax'i·ra'va (săk'sĭ·kā'vä), *n.* [NL. See SAXICAVOUS.] *Zool* **a** A genus of marine bivalves (Eulamellibranchia) having a gaping shell, long and partly united siphons, and slender foot. Some of these bore holes in limestone rocks. **b** [*not cap.*] A mollusk of this genus.

saxicava sand. *Geol.* A marine deposit which overlies the Leda clay in northeastern North America.

sax'i·ca'vous (săk'sĭ·kā'vŭs), *adj.* [NL. *saxicavus*, fr. L. *saxum* rock + *cavare* to make hollow, fr. *cavus* hollow.] *Zool.* Boring in rock, as certain mollusks. Cf. LITHODOMUS.

Sax·ic'o·la (săks·ĭk'ō·lä), *n.* [NL., fr. *saxi-* + L. *colere* to inhabit.] A genus of Old World passerine birds including the whinchat, stonechat, and allied species. Syn. *Pratincola*. It is the type of a subfamily, **Sax'i·co·li'nae** (săk'sĭ·kō·lī'nē), sometimes ranked as a family, **Sax'i·col'i·dae** (-kŏl'ĭ·dē).

sax'i·cole (săk'sĭ·kōl), *adj.* Saxicoline.

sax·ic'o·line (săks·ĭk'ō·lĭn; -līn), *adj.* Also **sax·ic'o·lous** (-lŭs). **a** *Bot. & Zool.* Inhabiting or growing among rocks. **b** *Zool.* Pertaining to the Saxicolinae.

Sax·if'ra·ga (săks·ĭf'rə·gä), *n.* [NL. See SAXIFRAGE.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs, the saxifrages, of diverse habit, typifying the family Saxifragaceae of arctic and temperate regions. They are usually perennials, often with basal, tufted leaves; the pentamerous flowers are often showy, and have a 2-celled ovary followed by a 2-beaked follicle. *S. umbrosa* is the London pride and *S. jamesii* is a handsome, pink-flowered Rocky Mountain species (see WILD FLOWERS, *Plate*).

Sax'i·fra·ga'ce·ae (săk'sĭ·frə·gā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAXIFRAGA.] *Bot.* A family of herbs of variable habit (order Rosales), comprising about 90 genera and 600 species, of wide distribution; the saxifrage family. They are distinguished usually by the free bicarpellary ovary, by having as many or twice as many stamens as petals, and by the absence of staminodia. *Saxifraga*, *Heuchera*, and *Mitella* are representative genera. — **sax'i·fra·ga'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

sax·if'ra·gant (săks·ĭf'rə·gănt), *adj.* Saxifragous. *Rare.*

sax'i·frage (săk'sĭ·frĭj), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *saxifraga*, fr. *saxifragus* rock-breaking (prob. from growing in crevices of rocks), fr. *saxum* rock + *frangere* to break. See SAXON; FRACTURE. Cf. SASSAFRAS.] **a** Any plant of the genus *Saxifraga*, also of the related genus *Micranthes*. See SAXIFRAGA; WILD FLOWERS, *Plate*. **b** Any of various plants; as, the burnet *saxifrage*, golden *saxifrage*, meadow *saxifrage*, etc.

Saxifrage (*Micranthes nivalis*). 1 Flower; 2 Fruit.

saxifrage family. The Saxifragaceae.

saxifrage pink. A tufted, European perennial herb (*Tunica saxifraga*), family Caryophyllaceae, with clustered, subulate leaves, adventive in North America.

sax·if'ra·gous (săks·ĭf'rə·gŭs), *adj.* [L. *saxifragus*. See SAXIFRAGE.] Breaking or dissolving stone, esp. stone in the bladder.

sax·ig'e·nous (săks·ĭj'ĕ·nŭs), *adj.* [L. *saxum* rock + E. *-genous*.] *Bot.* Saxicoline.

Sax'ish (săk'sĭsh), *adj.* Saxon. *Now Rare.*

Sax'not (săks'nŏt), *n.* [OS. *Saxnōt*, name of a god.] *Teut. Myth.* Probably Tiu.

Sax'on (săk'sŭn; -s'n), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *Saxo*, pl. *Saxones*, of Teut. origin; cf. G. *Sachse*, AS. pl. *Seaxe*, *Seaxan*, fr. the stem of AS. *seax* a knife, a dagger; akin to OHG. *sahs*, L. *saxum* rock, stone (knives being orig. made of stone) and L. *secare* to cut. See 2d SAW; cf. SAX, SAXIFRAGE.] **1.** **a** One of a Germanic people who dwelt in what is now Holstein as early as the 2d century A.D. By the 7th century they were masters of most of northwest Germany and with the Angles and Jutes had conquered and colonized most of England. In 804 the Saxons of Germany were finally conquered by Charlemagne. Later their country was formed into the old duchy of Saxony, which lasted until the 12th century. **b** One of the Saxon or Angle conquerors of England; an Anglo-Saxon (which see). **c** One of the people of the modern kingdom of Saxony, bordered by Bavaria, Prussia, and Bohemia. **d** In modern colloquial use, an Englishman, or sometimes a Lowland Scot.

2. **a** The language of the Saxons; Old Saxon; Anglo-Saxon; Plattdeutsch. *Old Saxon*, or the language of the original Saxon tribes of northwest Germany between the Rhine and the Elbe, and *Anglo-Saxon*, the language of the Saxons of England, are Low German tongues. The language of modern Saxony is High German. See LOW GERMAN; INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table*; cf. HELIAND. **b** The Anglo-Saxon element in the English language, excluding esp. the French and Latin.

3. A firework having a brilliant turning fire which produces the appearance of a revolving sun.

Sax'on, *adj.* **a** Of or pertaining to the Saxons, their country, or their language. **b** Anglo-Saxon. **c** Of Anglo-Saxon origin; English; non-Latin; non-Celtic.

The *Saxon* words have a simple vigor which no other vocabulary at our disposal could secure. *Barrett Wendell.*

sax'on (săk's'n; săk'-). Dial. var. of SEXTON.

Saxon blue. **a** = SAXE BLUE. **b** The color indigo carmine. **c** = SMALT, *n.*, 2.

Saxon green. The color Bremen blue.

Sax·o'ni·an (săks·ō'nĭ·ăn), *n.* An inhabitant of Saxony.

Sax·o'ni·an, *adj. Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a division of the European Permian (see GEOLOGY, *Chart*), or the second glacial epoch of Europe.

Sax·on'ic (săks·ŏn'ĭk), **Sax·on'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Relating to Saxony or to the Anglo-Saxons. — **Sax·on'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

Sax'on·ish (săk'sŭn·ĭsh; săk's'n-), *n.* The language of the Saxon peoples of England; English.

Sax'on·ish, *adj.* Saxon.

Sax'on·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** An idiom of Saxon or Anglo-Saxon.

2. Distinctively Anglo-Saxon character; partiality to Anglo-Saxons or their traditions, disposition, etc.; advocacy of Anglo-Saxon diction.

Sax'on·ist (săk'sŭn·ĭst; -s'n-), *n.* One versed in the Saxon language; an advocate of the use of words of Saxon origin.

sax'on·ite (-ĭt), *n. Petrog.* **a** A peridotite, consisting of olivine and enstatite. It is often altered to serpentine. **b** Harzburgite.

Saxon porcelain. = SAXONY PORCELAIN. See DRESDEN CHINA.

Saxon Shore. See COUNT OF THE SAXON SHORE.

Saxon wheel. A flax-spinning treadle machine in which the bobbin lags behind the fly, the spindle giving the twist to the yarn and the difference of speeds of the spindle and bobbin causing the bobbin to be wound.

Sax'o·ny (săk'sō·nĭ), *n.* [LL. *Saxonia*. See SAXON.] **1.** A state of the German Reich, formerly a kingdom of the Empire.

2. Cloth made from fine wool produced in Saxony; specif.: **a** A glossy woolen cloth formerly much used for garments. **b** A kind of fine flannel. **c** A fine, closely twisted yarn used in knitting and crocheting; — called also *Saxony yarn*.

Saxony blue. **a** Saxon blue. **b** Saxe blue.

Saxony green. The color cobalt green.

Saxony lace. Any lace made in Saxony; specif. Dresden point lace (which see).

Saxony porcelain. See DRESDEN CHINA.

Saxony wheel. = SAXON WHEEL.

Saxony yarn. = SAXONY, *n.*, 2 c.

sax'o·phone (săk'sō·fōn), *n.* [Antoine Joseph *Sax*, the inventor (see SAXHORN) + Gr. *phōnē* tone.] *Music.* A wind instrument combining the reed mouthpiece of a clarinet with a bent conical tube of metal, equipped with finger keys. It is made in several sizes, and used esp. in military bands and in dance orchestras. — **sax'o·phon'ic** (fŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

Saxophones: 1 Soprano, Straight Model; 2 Alto.

sax'o·phone (săk'sō·fōn), *v. i.* To play the saxophone.

sax'o·phon'ist (săk'sō·fōn'ĭst), *n.* A player on the saxophone.

sax'o·trom'ba (-trŏm'bä), *n.* [*sax* as in *saxhorn* + It. *tromba* trumpet.] *Music.* One of a family of instruments similar to the saxhorns but with a proportionately narrower tube and a more piercing tone.

sax'tu'ba (săks'tū'bä), *n.* [See SAXHORN; 2d TUBA.] *Music.* A saxhorn, esp., one of the larger sizes.

say (sā), *n.* [ME. *saie*, fr. OF. *saie*, fr. L. *saga*, coll. fr. *sagum* a coarse woolen mantle. See SAGUM.] **a** A fine twilled fabric resembling serge, either all wool or mixed with silk, formerly common. **b** Silk; — by confusion with Fr. *soie*. *Obs.*

say (sā), *n. & v. t.* [Aphetic form of *assay*.] = ASSAY (in various senses); esp. taste; test; attempt; specif., *Hunting*, the first cutting of the deer. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

say (sā), *n.* A bucket. *Chiefly Scot.*

say (sā), *v.; past tense & past participle* SAID (sĕd), from AS. *sægde*; *present participle & verbal noun* SAY'ING; *pres. indic. 3rd pers. sing.* SAYS (sĕz; 71). [ME. *seggen, seyen, siggen, sayen, sayn*, fr. AS. *secgan*; akin to OS. *seggian*, D. *zeggen*, LG. *seggen*, OHG. *sagēn*, G. *sagen*, ON. *segja*, Sw. *säga*, Dan. *sige*, and prob. to Lith. *sakyti*, OL. *insece* tell, relate, Gr. *ennepe* (for *en-sepe*), *espete*; peth. orig., to see (hence, to point out, remark, say) and akin to E. SEE. Cf. SAW a saying.] *Transitive:* **1.** To utter as a word or sound; as, to *say* yes; also, to give utterance to; — used to introduce a quotation or indirect discourse.

2. To express in words, either orally or in writing; to tell; speak; declare; as, *say* what you mean.

3. To state as something to be accomplished; as, no sooner *said* than done.

4. To announce as a decision or opinion; to state positively; to assert; as, none can *say* what will happen; hence, to form an opinion upon; to be sure about; to be determined in mind as to.

But what it is, hard is to *say*. *Milton.*

5. **a** To deliver in speech; relate; tell; as, to *say* one's mind or a tale; — now only in the infinitive in phrases; as, sooth to *say*. **b** To repeat; recite; as, to *say* a lesson or one's prayers.

6. *Obs.* **a** To signify; import; — of words. **b** To declare to be; to call; to style.

7. To answer, advise, direct, or check. *Now Dial.*

8. To mention or suggest as an estimate, hypothesis, or approximation; suppose; assume; — in the imperative, as, he had, *say* fifty thousand dollars.

9. To state as a common opinion or belief; — in the passive, usually followed by the infinitive; as, it is *said* to be so; space was *said* to be infinite.

10. To state with aptness, force, or significance. *Slang.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To speak; to express oneself; as, *say* you so?; — used also in parenthetical clauses in quoted passages; as, a man, they *say*, of genius.

☞ The vulgar use of *says* for *say* in this construction arose from using the historical present in the third person for the past tense.

2. *Obs.* **a** To tell; — with *of*. **b** To express an opinion; — with *for* or *against*. **c** To conclude speaking.

3. To declare; state; — chiefly with adverbs; as, to *say* well by. *Archaic.* "If Fame *say* true." *Dryden.*

4. *Eccl.* To make a recital. *Archaic.*

5. To enunciate a positive instruction. *Colloq.*

say for oneself. To offer by way of excuse or in self-defense; as, what have you *to say for yourself?*

say nothing of. Not to take into consideration (something too important to be neglected).

say over. To repeat from memory.

say to. To say in regard to or in response to a proposal or offer of; as, what do you *say to* a game of chess?

say when. To indicate that the amount poured, as of liquor, is the amount desired, that is, when to stop.

say yes. To comply; specif., to accept a proposal of marriage.

— ***to have to say to or with.*** To have concern or connection with; as, he would *have nothing to say to* the enterprise. — ***I say.*** **a** I repeat the word for emphasis; —

saw'mon (sô'mŭn), **saw'mont** (-mŭnt). Scot. vars. of SALMON.	*Scot. & N. of Eng.*	**sawyer beetle.** = WETA.	**sax'i·frax.** Var. of SASSAFRAS.	**Sax'on·ly,** *adv.* of SAXON.	**sax'ten.** Scot. var. of SIXTEEN.
sawn, *past part. & part. adj.* of SAW.	**saw'ter, sawtere.** † PSALTER.	**sax'a·fras.** † SASSAFRAS.	**sax'o·fone.** Saxophone. *Ref. Sp.*	**sax'pence** (săks'pĕns), *n.* Scot. var. of SIXPENCE.	**sax'tie.** Scot. var. of SIXTY.
sawt (sôt; sŏt). Var. of SALT.	**saw'ter·y.** † PSALTERY.	**Sax'a Ru'bra** (săk'sə rōō'brə). [L., lit., red rocks.] = MILVIAN BRIDGE. See BATTLE, *Table*.	**Sax'on·dom,** *n.* See -DOM.	**sax'sum.** Var. of SIXSOME.	**sax'ton.** † SEXTON.
	sawure. Obs. Scot. var. of SAVOR.		**Sax'on·ize,** *v. i. & i.* See -IZE. — **Sax'on·i·za'tion,** *n.*	**saxt.** Scot. var. of SIXTH.	**sax'ty.** Scot. var. of SIXTY.
					say. † SO.

used parenthetically. **b** Pay attention to what I am about to say! Here's a surprise! I protest! — used as an exclamation, in illiterate and careless speech shortened to *say!* — *it is said, or they say.* It is commonly reported; it is rumored; people assert or maintain. — *it says.* The text or author of a particular writing declares; as, *it says* so in the Bible. *Colloq.* — *not to say.* **a** To use a mild term, where one might justifiably use or say a stronger one; as, shady, *not to say* unscrupulous. **b** Not just what you would properly call. — *that is to say.* That is, in other words; more explicitly; or at least.

say (sā), *n.* [From SAY, *v.*; cf. SAW a saying.] **1.** That which is said or to be said by one; specif.: **a** A speech; an expression of opinion; an affirmation; a statement or dictum. **b** All that one has in mind or desires to say; as, to say out one's *say.* **c** Opportunity to get one's views expressed; as, to have one's *say* on a subject.
2. A maxim or proverb. *Archaic.*
3. a One's turn to say or do something; right to speak, choose, or act in a way to influence the decision or management; a voice; as, each man must have his *say;* to have a *say* in an affair. **b** *U. S.* With *the.* The power of final decision, or supreme authority; as, who has the *say* in this matter?
4. A talk or conversation. *Dial.*
5. At poker, a player's turn to play, pass, declare, etc.

say (sā). Dial. Eng. var. of SEA.

-say (-sā). A combining form of the verb *say,* as in gain*say,* hear*say.*

sa'ya (sä'yä), *n.* [Sp.] A woman's outer skirt, tied at the waist with a tape and extending to the ankles. *Phil. I.*

Sa·yal' brown (sä·yäl'). [Sp. *sayal* sackcloth. See 1st SAY.] A color, red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Sa'yan Sam'o·yed'ic (sä'yăn săm'ō·yĕd'ĭk). The Kamasin language.

Say'brook' Plat'form (sā'brŏŏk'). *Eccl. Hist.* A platform of church polity and doctrine adopted by a synod of the Congregationalists of Connecticut at Saybrook (*Saybrook Synod*) in 1708. It was much the same as the Cambridge Platform together with the Savoy Declaration.

say'er (sā'ĕr), *n.* One who says; as, both a *sayer* and a doer; a *sayer* of epigrams; also, specif.: **a** *Archaic.* A poet. **b** *Obs.* One given to saying what is of a specified quality, as evil, false, or sooth.

say'er, *n.* One who assays or tests; an inspector. *Obs.*

sa'yid (sī'ĭd; sä'yĭd), **sa'id** (sä'ĭd), *n.* Also **say'yid** (sī'yĭd). [Ar. *sayyid.*] Lord; chief; prince; — a Moslem title of honor applied esp. to: **a** A descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima and cousin Ali. **b** A member of Mohammed's tribe, Koreish. **c** One of a high caste of Mohammedans in India. Cf. CID, SIDI.

say'ing (sā'ĭng), *n.* **1.** That which is said; a declaration; a statement, esp. a proverbial one; an aphorism; proverb; saw.
2. *Obs.* **a** The reciting of a spell. **b** One's commonly expressed opinion. **c** A right to express a choice or decision or make disposal; a say.
Syn. — Adage, maxim, apothegm, byword. See AXIOM.

‖**say'nète'** (sĕ'nĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *sainete.*] **1.** Literally, tidbit; a form of entremés.
2. In the modern theater, a short music drama, in a single scene, with few actors, and usually comic. It was originally a theatrical afterpiece in Spain and France.

say'-noth'ing, *adj.* Reticent; taciturn.

‖**say'on'** (sĕ'yôn'; sä'ôn), *n.* [F. See 1st SAY.] **A sagum.**

say'-so' (sā'sō'), *n.* *Colloq.* What one says or declares; esp.: **a** One's unsupported assertion; one's bare word or assurance. **b** Right of final decision; authority; say. **c** An authoritative direction; a dictum.

sa'zen (sā'zhĕn), *n. sing. & pl.* [Pol. *sążen.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*

S'bai'ki·an (sbā'kĭ·ăn), *adj.* [From *S'baïkia,* Dept. Constantine, Algeria.] Designating, esp. in French use, proto-Solutrean culture evidenced by remains in northern Africa.

S bend. *Mach.* = DOUBLE BEND.

‖**sbir'ro** (zbĕr'rō), *n.; pl.* SBIRRI (-rē). [It.] An Italian police officer.

'sblood (z'blŭd), *interj.* An abbreviation of *God's blood;* — used as an oath. *Archaic.*

S brake, *or* **S'-brake',** *n.* A brake for two consecutive wheels, having a brake block at each end of an S-shaped lever.

scab (skăb), *n.* [ME. *scab, scabbe,* of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. & Sw. *skab;* akin to ME. *shabbe,* AS. *scæb, sceabb, scebb,* L. *scabies, scabere* to scratch. See SHAVE; cf. SCABIOSA, SCABROUS, SHABBY.] **1.** A disease of the skin forming pustules or scales; figuratively, a spiritual evil. *Obs.*
2. A crust over a sore, wound, ulcer, or pustule, formed by the drying up of the discharge from the diseased part.
3. *Opprobrious.* **a** *Slang.* A dirty, paltry fellow; a scoundrel. **b** *Trade-Unionism.* A workman who works for lower wages than, or under conditions contrary to, those prescribed by the trade-union; also, one who takes the place of a workman on a strike. **c** In Australia, one whose conduct in general deserves social ostracism.
4. A short piece of timber nailed or bolted to two abutting timbers to splice them together.
5. a *Founding.* A slight irregular protuberance on a casting, caused by a break in the mold. **b** A part of a surface of a wire or strip damaged by an adhesion of scale or other matter.
6. *Plant Pathol.* **a** Any of various bacterial or fungous diseases of plants frequently characterized by crustlike spots. See POTATO SCAB. **b** One of the crustlike spots in any of these diseases.
7. *Veter.* The mange, esp. when it appears on sheep. See also RUBBERS.

scab (skăb), *v.;* SCABBED (skăbd); SCAB'BING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To become covered with a scab; as, the wound *scabbed* over.
2. To work as a so-called scab.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To form a scab on. *Obs.*
2. To post or otherwise treat (a job or work) as such that anyone working will be treated as a scab.
3. *Quarrying.* = SCABBLE **a.**

scab'bard (skăb'ĕrd), *n.* [ME. *scaubert, scauberc,* AF. *escaubers, escauberz,* pl., *escalberc,* sing., through OF. fr. OHG. *scār* blade, sword + *bergan* to protect, conceal. See 1st SHARE; HAUBERK.] **1.** A sheath, usually of leather or metal, in which the blade of a sword, dagger, bayonet, or other cutting weapon, is enclosed when not in use; by extension, a sheath for any long object, as a carbine.
2. Hence: **a** That which is conceived of as holding some potentially destructive instrument; as, the tongue lies still in his *scabbard.* **b** An emblem of peace; — as in the phrase *to throw away the scabbard,* that is, to renounce peace. **c** *Obs.* An integument, as of web or skin.
3. = SCALEBOARD, *n.*, **b.**

scab'bard (skăb'ĕrd), *v. t.* **1.** To put in a scabbard.
2. To provide or beat with a scabbard.

scabbard fish. **a** Any long, compressed, silver colored fish of the genus *Lepidopus* (family Trichiuridae) esp. the widely distributed *L. caudatus,* found on the European coasts, and more abundantly about New Zealand, where it is called *frostfish* and considered an excellent food fish. **b** The cutlass fish.

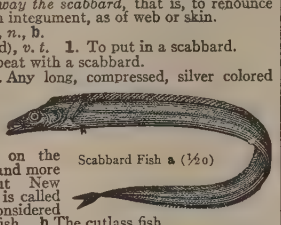
Scabbard Fish **a** (1/20)

scab'bed (skăb'ĕd; -ĭd; skăbd), *adj.* **1.** Abounding with scabs; diseased with scab or scabies.
2. Mean; paltry; worthless. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
3. *Plant Pathol.* Affected with scab.
— **scab'bed·ness** (skăb'ĕd·nĕs; -ĭd-; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

scab'ber·y (skăb'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* [*scab* + *-ery.*] The practice or contemptibleness of scoundrels.

scab'ble (skăb'l), *v. t.* [Earlier *scapple,* fr. OF. *escapeler, eschapeler.*] **a** To work or shape roughly, as stone before leaving the quarry. **b** To dress in any way short of fine tooling or rubbing, as stone. — **scab'bler** (-lĕr), *n.*

scab'bling (skăb'lĭng), *n.* A fragment or chip of stone.

scab'by (skăb'ĭ), *adj.;* SCAB'BI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SCAB'BI·EST.
1. Covered with scabs; full of scabs; consisting of scabs.
2. Diseased with the scab, or mange; mangy.
3. a *Founding.* Marred with scabs, as a casting. **b** Injured by the attachment of shellfish, as a tortoise shell. **c** *Print.* Of printed matter, spotty or blotched. *Eng.*
4. Mean; shabby; contemptible; stingy. *Colloq.*

scab'by-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* The hedge parsley *Torilis anthriscus.*

sca·bel'lum (skȧ·bĕl'ŭm), *n.; pl.* -BELLA (-ȧ). [L.] *Music.* An ancient percussion instrument of two metal plates joined by a hinge, and fastened to the foot.

sca·ber'u·lous (skȧ·bĕr'ū·lŭs; -ōō·lŭs), *adj.* [Dim. fr. L. *scaber* rough.] *Bot.* Minutely scabrous.

sca'bi·es (skā'bĭ·ēz), *n.* [L. See SCAB.] Itch caused by mites; mange.

sca'bi·et'ic (skā'bĭ·ĕt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **sca·bet'ic** (skȧ·bĕt'ĭk). [*scabies* + *-etic.*] *Med. & Veter.* Of, pertaining to, or infected with scabies; mangy.

sca·bi'nus (skȧ·bī'nŭs), *n.; pl.* -NI (-nī). [ML.] A judge; an échevin (which see).

Sca'bi·o'sa (skā'bĭ·ō'sȧ; skăb'ĭ-), *n.* [NL. See SCABIOUS.] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World herbs of the teasel family (Dipsacaceae) having terminal heads of flowers subtended by a leafy involucre. The corolla is 5-cleft, often bilabiate; there are four stamens. See SCABIOUS, *n.*, **a.**

sca'bi·os'i·ty (-ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The condition of being scabious. *Rare.*

sca'bi·ous (skā'bĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *scabieux,* fr. L. *scabiosus,* fr. *scabies.* See SCABIES.] **1.** Consisting of scabs; scabby.
2. Pertaining to scabies or partaking of its nature; as, *scabious* eruptions.

sca'bi·ous (skā'bĭ·ŭs), *n.* [ML. *scabiosa* (sc. *herba*); — so named because supposed to be a remedy for scabies. See SCABIOUS, *adj.*] **a** Any plant of the genus *Scabiosa,* esp. the sweet *scabious S. atropurpurea,* and the field *scabious* (*S. arvensis*). **b** The horseweed *Leptilon canadense* **c** *U. S.* The daisy fleabane. **d** The blue scabious.

scab'ish (skăb'ĭsh), *n.* [Corrupt. of SCABIOUS, *n.*] **a** The field scabious. **b** The evening primrose *Oenothera biennis;* also, the sundrops *Kneiffia fruticosa* and *K. glauca.*

scab'land' (skăb'lănd'), *n.* [*scab* + *land.*] An area with a plateau surface characterized by numerous low, flat-topped hills of bare rock. *Northwestern U. S.*

scab mite. Any of several small mites that cause scab, or mange, esp. *Psoroptes communis.*

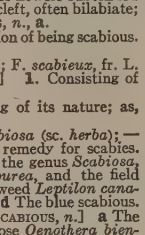
Scab Mite (*Psoroptes communis*). Much enlarged.

sca'brate (skā'brāt), *adj.* [L. *scaber* rough + *-ate.*] Tending to be scabrous; scabrous.

sca·bres'cent (skȧ·brĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [L. *scaber* rough + *-escent.*] Scaberulous.

sca'brid (skā'brĭd), *adj.* [LL. *scabridus.*] Slightly scabrous. — **sca·brid'ity** (skȧ·brĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

sca·brid'u·lous (skȧ·brĭd'ū·lŭs), *adj.* [See SCABRID; -ULOUS.] *Bot.* Scaberulous. *Rare.*

sca·bri'ti·es (skȧ·brĭsh'ĭ·ēz), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Morbid condition of the skin in which it is rough or scabby.

sca'bri·us'cu·lose (skā'brĭ·ŭs'kū·lōs), **sca'bri·us'cu·lous** (-lŭs), *adj.* [Dim. fr. L. *scaber.* See SCABROUS.] Scaberulous. *Rare.*

sca'brose·ly (skā'brōs·lĭ), *adv.* In a scabrous manner.

sca'brous (skā'brŭs), *adj.* [LL. *scabrosus,* fr. L. *scaber* rough; akin to L. *scabere* to scratch. See SCAB.] **1.** Rough to the touch, like a file; having small raised dots, scales, or points; scabby; scurfy; scaly, as a leaf.
2. Of writing, harsh; unmusical. *Obs.*
3. Beset with difficulties; knotty.
4. Requiring delicacy of treatment to avoid obscenity; risqué; of writings, also, salacious; lecherous.
— **sca'brous·ly,** *adv.* — **sca'brous·ness,** *n.*

scab'wort' (skăb'wûrt'), *n.* The elecampane.

scac'chic (skăk'ĭk), *adj.* [It. *scacchi* chess.] Pertaining to or like chess.

scac'chite (skăk'ĭt), *n.* [After A. *Scacchi,* It. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* Native manganese chloride, $MnCl_2$, found in volcanic regions.

scad (skăd), *n.; pl.* SCAD, sometimes SCADS (skădz). See PLURAL, *Note.* [Cf. SHAD.] **a** A saurel. **b** The goggler. **c** A mackerel scad, esp. the cigarfish *Decapterus punctatus.*

scad (skăd), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A faint gleam of color or light, often by reflection. *Scot.*

scad (skăd), *n.* [Cf. D. *schadde* turf.] A slab of peat; a sod. *Dial.*

scad (skăd; skŏd). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of SCALD.

scad'dle (skăd''l); skăd''l), *adj.* [Akin to E. SCATHE.] *Now Dial.* **1.** Noxious; fierce; cruel.
2. a Timid; nervous; skittish. **b** Mischievous; thievish.

scad'dle, *n.* Injury; mischief; confusion. *Obs. exc. Dial*

scad'dle, *v. i.* To run off in fright. *Dial.*

scads (skădz), *n. pl. Slang, U. S.* **a** Money. **b** An exceedingly large quantity or number.

Scae'an (sē'ăn), *adj.* [Gr. *skaios* left, western.] Western.

scaff (skăf), *v. t.* [Cf. Nor. *skaffe,* D. & G. *schaffen.*] *Scot.* **a** To provide (food). **b** *Obs.* To beg; to sponge; to sponge upon. — *n.* Food; also, rabble; riffraff. — **scaff'er** (-ĕr), *n.* — **scaff'er·y** (-ĭ), *n.*

scaff'ie (skăf'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. SCAVENGER, or Gael *sguabadoir,* fr. L. *scopa* broom.] A scavenger. *Scot.*

scaff net. A square dip net with the netting supported at the corners by crossed rods. *U. S.*

scaf'fold (skăf'ŏld; -ŭld), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *escafaut.* See CATAFALQUE.] **1. a** An elevated platform for supporting workmen, tools, and materials in building, mining, quarrying, etc. **b** An elevated platform, stand, or the like, for public appearance or proclamations. **c** A stage or platform, usually elevated, for the execution of a criminal; as, to die on the *scaffold.* **d** A platform for exhibiting a spectacle; specif., *Hist.,* a stage or temporary platform erected out-of-doors for use in presentation of religious dramas. **e** A raised platform or stand for seating spectators at a show. **f** *U. S.* A loft for grain. **g** = SCAFFOLDING.
2. *Obs.* **a** *pl.* Scaffolding placed by besiegers against a wall. **b** An easel. **c** A theater gallery.
3. An elevated platform on which a corpse is placed. Among certain Indians of North and South America it is a means of disposing of the dead.
4. *Metal.* An accumulation of adherent, partly fused material forming a shelf, or dome-shaped obstruction, above the tuyères in a blast furnace.

scaf'fold, *v. t.;* -FOLD·ED (-ŏl·dĕd; -ŭl·dĕd; -dĭd; 119); -FOLD·ING. To furnish or uphold with a scaffold; also, to place on a scaffold; to suspend from a scaffold or scaffolding.

scaf'fold·age (-ŏl·dĭj; -ŭl·dĭj), *n.* A scaffold; stage; scaffolding.

scaf'fold·er (-dĕr), *n.* **1.** One sitting in the scaffold of a theater. *Obs.*
2. One who erects scaffolding.

scaf'fold·ing, *n.* **1.** A scaffold or system of scaffolds; a supporting framework, as for rearing silkworms or drying tobacco; also, materials for scaffolds.
2. In harvesting tobacco, suspension of the fresh-cut plants upon a portable rack to wilt before hanging in curing barns.
3. *Metal.* Formation of a scaffold in a blast furnace, cupola, or the like; also, a scaffold so formed.

scaff'-raff' (skăf'răf'), *n.* Riffraff; rabble. *Scot.*

scagl'ia (skăl'yȧ), *n.* [It. See SCAGLIOLA.] A kind of Italian limestone, typically reddish.

scagl·io'la (skăl·yō'lȧ), *n.* [It. *scagliuola,* dim. of *scaglia* a scale, shell, chip of marble. See SCALE of fish.] An imitation of ornamental stone consisting of a substratum of finely ground gypsum mixed with glue, variegated on its surface while soft, with marble, spar, or granite dust, etc., and subsequently polished. It is used for floors, columns, and other ornamental interior work.

scagl·io'list (-lĭst), *n.* A workman in scagliola.

sca'la (skā'lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-lē). [L., ladder. See SCALE ladder.] *Anat.* Any of the three spiral canals of the cochlea (which see).

‖**Sca'la, La** (lä skā'lä). [It.] A famous opera house at Milan, Italy, built in 1778.

scal'a·ble (skăl'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being scaled.

scal'age (skăl'ĭj), *n.* **1.** An allowance or percentage by which anything is scaled down, as listed weights, bulks, or prices, of goods, to compensate for shrinkage, abrasion, etc.
2. Act of scaling in weight, quantity, or dimensions.
3. The amount that logs or timber scale.

sca'la me'di·a (skā'lȧ mē'dĭ·ȧ). [NL.] *Anat.* The membranous spiral canal containing the essential organ of hearing. See COCHLEA, 3.

sca'lar (skā'lĕr), *adj.* [L. *scalaris.* See SCALE ladder.]
1. Ladderlike; scalariform.
2. Describable by a number; that can be represented by a point on a scale; as, a *scalar* quantity.
3. *Math.* **a** Of or pertaining to or designating an operation O (called ***scalar multiplication***) of an algebra A over a field F on an element m of F and an element a of A or on two elements of A such that mOa or aOm (called the ***scalar product*** of m and a) is a unique element of F. **b** Of, pertaining to, or designating the number obtained by the operation (called ***scalar multiplication***) $\mathbf{A}.\mathbf{B} = |\mathbf{A}|.|\mathbf{B}|.\cos\theta = AB\cos\theta = A_1B_1 + A_2B_2 + A_3B_3$, where $\mathbf{A}.\mathbf{B}$ is defined as the scalar, inner, or direct product of the vectors $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{B}$; θ as the angle between their directions; $|\mathbf{A}|$, $|\mathbf{B}|$, A, B, as their absolute values or magnitudes; and A_1, B_1, A_2, B_2, A_3, B_3, as the magnitudes of the components of the vectors along the axes of a system of rectangular Cartesian co-ordinates in space. Cf. VECTOR PRODUCT.

sca'lar (skā'lĕr), *n.* **1.** *Math.* **a** In vector analysis and quaternions, an undirected quantity; a quantity fully described by a number; — disting. from a *vector.* **b** A scalar number.
2. *Physics.* A quantity, such as mass or time, which has magnitude but does not involve any concept of direction.

scalar curvature. *Math.* = MEASURE OF CURVATURE **b.**

sca·la're (skȧ·lä'rē; -lä'rā), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *scalaris* like a ladder.] A popular cichlid tropical fish (*Pterophyllum scalare*), of South American origin. It is laterally compressed, has large pointed fins, and is strikingly barred with black and silver.

sca·lar'i·form (skȧ·lăr'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [See SCALARIA; -FORM.] **1.** Resembling a ladder; having transverse bars or markings like the rounds of a ladder; as, *scalariform* cells or pits in plants.
2. *Zool.* Like, or pertaining to, *Scalaria* or its allies.

scalariform vessels. See VESSEL, *n.*, 6.

scalar matrix. *Math.* See MATRIX, 11.

scalar multiplication. *Math.* See SCALAR, *adj.*, **3 a & b.**

scalar point function. *Math.* A function of position of the co-ordinates of a point in a plane or in space, whose value is unchanged by a transformation of these co-ordi-

---

say'a·bil'i·ty (sā'ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* See -ABILITY.
say'a·ble, *adj.* Sss -ABLE.
say'a·ble·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sa·yette' (sā·yĕt'), *n.* = SAGATHY.
say'man, *n.* [*say* sample + *man.*] One who assays. *Obs.*
say'mas'ter, *n.* [See SAY sample.] A master of assay. *Obs.*
says (sĕz), *pres. indic. 3d per. sing.* of SAY, to utter in words.
Say's phoebe (sāz). [After T. *Say,* Am. zoologist.] See PHOEBE.
say'yid. Var. of SAYID.
‖**sa'zhen, sa'zhene.** Var. of SAGENE (see MEASURE, *Table*).
's bod'i·kins (zbŏd'ĭ·kĭnz), **'s death,** etc. Contrs. of OD'S BODIKINS, death, etc. See OD.
sc-. For words sometimes beginning *sc-,* see those in SH-, SK-.
scab·ba'do, *n.* [From SCAB. See -ADO.] Venereal disease. *Obs.*
scab'bard·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
scab'bi·ly, *adv.* of SCABBY.
scab'bi·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sca'bi·a (skā'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* Corrupt form of SCABIOUS. *Dial. Eng.*
scab'id (skăb'ĭd), *adj.* = SCABIOUS, *adj.*, 2. *Rare.*
scabine. † ECHEVIN. [WEED.]
scabious knapweed. = HARSH-
scace. † SCARCE.
Scad'lock. See SCARLET, WILL.
scaet. Var. of SCEAT.
scaf'fle. Var. of SCAVEL.
scaife (skāf). Var. of SKEIF.
scail. Var. of SCALE, to disperse, etc. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
scairt (skārt). Dial. past tense & past part. of SCARE. [SCATHE.]
scaith (skāth). Dial. var. of
scal'a·ble·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
scal'a·bly, *adv.* of SCALABLE.
sca·lade' (skȧ·lād'), **sca·la'do** (-lā'dō), *n.* = ESCALADE. *Obs.*
Sca·la'ri·a (skȧ·lā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL., in L., flight of steps, neut. pl. of *scalaris.* See SCALAR.] Syn. of EPITONIUM. — **sca·lar'i·an** (-lăr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.*
Scal'a·ri'i·dae (skăl'ȧ·rĭ'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of EPITONIIDAE. See EPITONIUM.

nates. It is a real numerical magnitude one-valued or many-valued for each point of a given extent of any number of dimensions. Distinguished from *vector field*, or *vector point function*.

scalar product. See SCALAR, *adj.*, 3 a & b.

sca'lar-wise' (skā'lĕr-wīz'), *adv.* In a manner suggestive of a ladder or stair.

sca'la-ry (skā'lä-rĭ), *adj.* [L. *scalaris*.] Like a ladder. *Obs.*

‖**Sca'la San'ta** (skä'lä sän'tä). [It.] Holy Stairs or Staircase; — applied to 28 marble steps near the Lateran, Rome, alleged to be the stairway to Pilate's praetorium in Jerusalem which Christ used.

‖**sca'la tym'pa·ni** (skā'lä tĭm'pä-nī). [NL., ladder of the tympanum.] *Anat.* The lymph-filled spiral canal below the scala media in the cochlea of the ear, which at its upper end communicates with the scala vestibuli, and at its lower end abuts upon the secondary tympanic membrane closing the fenestra cochleae from the middle ear.

‖**sca'la ves·ti'bu·li** (vĕs-tĭb'ū-lī). [NL., ladder of the vestibule.] *Anat.* The lymph-filled spiral canal above the scala media in the cochlea of the ear, which connects with the fenestra vestibuli and receives vibrations from the stapes.

scal'a·wag, scal'la·wag (skăl'ä-wăg), *n.* [Perh. fr. *Scalloway*, Shetland, with ref. to ponies or the small Shetland cattle.] **1.** An animal of little value because of poor feeding, smallness, etc.

2. A scamp; a scapegrace. *Colloq.*

3. *U. S. Slang.* A white Southerner who acted as a Republican in the time of reconstruction after the Civil War.

4. A sculpin. *Local, U. S.*

scal'a·wag'ger·y (-wăg'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* The conduct or doings of a scalawag or scalawags.

scal'a·wag'gy (-wăg'ĭ), *adj.* See 3d -y d.

scald (skôld; skäld; 277), *n.* Also **skald.** [ON. *skald.* See SCOLD.] One of the ancient Scandinavian poets and historiographers; a Norse reciter and singer of heroic poems, eulogies, etc.; rarely, a bard of any ancient Teutonic tribe.

scald (skôld), *v.*; SCALD'ED; SCALD'ING. [ME. *scalden*, fr. ONF. *escalder* (OF. *eschalder, eschauder*, F. *échauder*), fr. LL. *excaldare*, fr. *ex* + *caldus, calidus*, warm, hot. See EX-; CALDRON.] *Transitive:* **1.** To burn with hot liquid or steam; to pain or injure by contact with any hot fluid, or, formerly, fire.

2. a To bring (a liquid) to a temperature just below the boiling point. **b** To cook slightly by the action of steam or boiling water; as, to *scald* fruit for canning.

3. To subject to the action of boiling water, as for cleansing, for loosening hair or feathers on a slaughtered animal or bird, or for loosening the skin of certain fruits and vegetables; to immerse in a boiling liquid or chemical.

4. To affect as painfully as by the application of boiling water; as, tears that *scald* the cheek.

5. To worry; vex; torment; as, it *scalds* my heart. *Ir.*

6. *Obs.* **a** To scorch; specif., to burn (soil). **b** To excite or inflame; to excite desire in. **c** To boil to death.

—, *Intransitive:* To produce or suffer the effects of, or as of, boiling water or scorching heat; to inflict agonizing pain.

scald (skôld), *n.* **1.** A burn, or injury to the skin or flesh, by some hot liquid, or by steam.

2. A process of subjection to scalding, as of food or dishes; also, the act of scalding (see SCALD, *v. t.*, 3) or the condition produced by scalding.

3. *Chiefly Dial.* **a** A hot bath or solution for scalding something. **b** An area of field easily scorched by lack of moisture.

4. *Plant Pathol.* **a** Any one of several parasitic diseases of plants, as cranberry *scald*. **b** A burning and browning of plant tissues as a result of high temperatures or of the combined action of high temperatures and intense light (cf. SUNSCALD). **c** A storage discoloration of apples or pears resulting from volatile products given off by the ripening tissues.

— *to get a good scald on.* To have good success with; — orig. from hog butchering, as the carcass had to have just the right degree of scalding to loosen the bristles without injuring the skin. *Dial.*

scald, *adj.* Scalded; as, *scald* cream.

scald, scalled (skôld), *adj.* [From SCALL.] **1.** Scabby; scurfy. *Obs.*, except in *scald head.*

2. Scurvy; shabby; contemptible; as, *scald* rogues. *Obs.*

scald (skôld), *n.* Scurf on the head; a scabby spot or condition caused by disease. *Obs.* Cf. SCALL.

scald (skôld), *n.* Dodder. *Dial. Eng.*

scald (*Scot.* skäd, skôld). Var. of SCOLD. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

scald'ber'ry (skôld'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [From SCALD scurf.] The European blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*), a reputed cure for scald head.

scald crow. The hooded crow. *Ireland.*

scald'ed (skôl'dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Cooked, burned, or treated with boiling liquid.

2. Sore as if subjected to boiling liquid; — of sheep's feet.

scald'ed, *adj.* = 5th SCALD. *Obs.*

scald'er (skôl'dĕr; skäl'-), *n. Obs.* A Scandinavian poet; a scald. See 1st SCALD.

scald'er (skôl'dĕr), *n.* Formerly, a domestic employed to scald utensils, birds, etc.

scald'er (*dial.* skä'dĕr, skô'dĕr), *v. t.* To scald; blister. *New Dial.* — *n.* One who scalds; also, a vessel for scalding.

scald'fish' (skôld'fĭsh'), *n.* [*scald*, adj. + *fish.*] The lantern flounder.

scald head. Popularly, any of several diseases of the scalp characterized by pustules (the dried discharge of which forms scales) and by falling out of the hair.

scald'ic (skôl'dĭk; skäl'-), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the scalds of the Norsemen; as, *scaldic* poetry.

scald'ing (skôl'dĭng), *n.* = CROCARD.

scald'ing (skôl'dĭng), *n.* **a** Act or process of burning or treating with steam or hot liquid, as for cooking, cleansing, bathing, rinsing. **b** *Obs.* A scalded spot; a sore. **c** A burning sensation. **d** *Plant Pathol.* = 3d SCALD, 4. **e** *pl.* Boiling-hot liquid; — used, formerly, as a warning cry.

scald'ing, *part. adj.* That scalds; specif.: **a** *Obs.* Seething; scorching; ardent. **b** Causing the sensation of scalding or burning. **c** Biting; stinging.

‖**scal·di'no** (skäl·dē'nō), *n.*; *pl.* **scal·di'ni** (-nē). [It.] An earthenware brazier.

scald'weed' (skôld'wēd'), *n.* = SCALD, the dodder.

scald'y (skôl'dĭ), *adj.* Of land, liable to scorch or burn. *Eng.*

scale (skāl), *n.* [ME. *scale, scole*, fr. ON. *skāl* bowl, balance; akin to OHG. *scāla* drinking cup, MHG. *schāle*, G. *schale*, Dan. *skaal*, ON. *skāl*, MLG. *schāle*, OS. *skāla* cup, and E. SHALE. Cf. SCALE of fish, SCALLOP.] **1.** A drinking vessel; a bowl; a cup. *Obs.*

2. Either dish of a balance; hence, usually *pl.*, the balance itself; an instrument or machine for weighing; as, to turn the *scale*. Scales usually embody a system of multiplying levers. In a ***beam scale***, manual manipulation of sliding poises is necessary for the weight determination. In an ***automatic-indicating scale***, the counter force is supplied automatically (as by means of a spring, a so-called pendulum, etc.), and the weights are automatically indicated by the reading elements of the scale. A compact light-weight scale of moderate capacity, adapted for use upon a counter or table, is called a ***counter scale***. A ***cylinder, drum***, or ***barrel scale*** is an automatic-indicating scale in which the graduations are on a rotatable cylindrical chart, the indications being read in combination with a fixed indicator. A ***fan scale*** is an automatic-indicating scale having a fan-shaped chart in which the indicator describes a sector path in moving from zero indication to capacity indication. A ***flexure plate scale***, or ***plate fulcrum scale***, is a scale in which the conventional pivots and bearings are replaced by plates of steel securely fastened to opposing members, used in compression and bending or flexing slightly as required by the movement of the member in weighing. A ***platform scale***, or ***platform balance***, is a scale having a load-receiving platform carried on multiplying levers which transmit the load to the beam or other reading element, such platform having four or more lines of support comprised in bearings which rest directly upon knife-edges in the multiplying levers. A ***spring scale*** is a scale, generally of the automatic-indicating type, in which the weight indications depend upon the change of shape or of dimensions of an elastic body or system of such bodies. See also COMPUTING SCALE.

3. Figuratively, that which evaluates; as, the *scales* of Justice; also, that which determines alternatives; as, his fate was in the *scale*.

4. *Agric.* Weight; hence, size; — used esp. of livestock.

5. [*cap.*] *pl. Astron.* The sign or constellation Libra; the Balance; — rarely in *sing.*

6. *Horse Racing.* The weighing before or after a race.

scale (skāl), *v.*; SCALED (skāld); SCAL'ING (skāl'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To weigh in scales; also, formerly, to measure; compare.

Scaling his present bearing with his past. *Shak.*

2. To have a weight of; to weigh.

3. To make, or to lay out so as to be, of exact weight, quantity, or dimensions; specif., to divide into exact parts by weight; as, to *scale* dough into loaves. *Colloq.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To have a weight on scales.

2. *Horse Racing.* To be weighed.

scale (skāl), *n.* [ME. *scale, skale*, fr. OF. *escale* cup, husk (F. *écale* husk, chip), fr. the Teutonic stems of SHALE and 1st SCALE, *n.*] **1. a** In animals, a small, more or less flattened, rigid, and definitely circumscribed plate forming part of the external body covering. Scales of fishes consist of dermal bony tissue, and in recent forms are commonly in imbricated rows, their posterior edges partly overlapping. In some cases they are coated with ectodermic enamel. The chief types of fish scales are *placoid, ganoid, cycloid*, and *ctenoid*, both the latter being thin and not enameled. The scales of reptiles, and of the legs of birds, are horny, and are simply circumscribed and slightly differentiated areas of the epidermis. Those of a few mammals (as certain anteaters) are epidermic outgrowths. Those of invertebrates, as on the wings of Lepidoptera, are commonly chitinous outgrowths. **b** Such scales collectively. **c** A plate of analogous structure making up wool fiber and distinguishing it from hair. See WOOL.

2. *pl.* Figuratively, impediments to seeing aright; film. Cf. *Acts* ix. 18.

3. Any small, thin, dry lamina shed from the skin, as in many skin diseases.

4. Any lamina, layer or leaf suggestive of a fish scale; a flake; as, a *scale* of iron, bone, etc.

5. A school (of fish). *Rare.*

6. A thin coating or covering; as, a *scale* of ice. Specif.: **a** The film of tartar incrusting the teeth. **b** A hard incrustation deposited on the inside of a vessel in which water is heated; as, boiler *scale* in a steam boiler. The scale from fresh water consists principally of calcium sulphate, the carbonates of calcium, magnesium, and iron, etc.; the scale from sea water, chiefly of calcium sulphate. Being a nonconductor of heat, scale is objectionable.

7. = PARAFFIN SCALE.

8. Short for SCALE INSECT.

9. *Armor.* Scales of armor, collectively.

10. *Bot.* **a** One of the cataphyllary leaves serving in most seed plants to protect a bud before expansion; a bud scale. See 1st BUD, 1; BUD SCALE. **b** Any thin, membranaceous, chaffy, or woody bract; as, the *scale* of an alder catkin. **c** One of the chaffy paleae clothing the stipe in some ferns. **d** The small appendage at the base of the petal in some Caryophyllaceae. **e** One of the disklike trichomes which make up the characteristic silvery or scurfy pubescence of the foliage in certain plants, as *Elaeagnus*.

11. *Cutlery.* Either of the pieces fastened one on each side of the tang of a knife, weapon, etc., to form the handle.

12. *Metal.* Formerly *pl.* The black scaly coating of oxide (esp. magnetic oxide, Fe_3O_4) on the surface of heated iron, as in hammering, rolling, etc.; — called specif. *hammer scale, iron scale, mill scale*, etc. Also, a similar coating upon other metals.

13. *Nav.* Formerly, a metal plate serving as an epaulette. *Brit.*

scale (skāl), *v. Transitive:* **1.** To strip or clear of scales or scale.

2. To take off in thin layers or scales, as tartar from the teeth; to pare off, as a surface; to remove as if consisting of a scale or scales; also, to take off the surface of; to peel; husk, as chestnuts; often with *off*. "If all the mountains were *scaled*, and the earth made even." *T. Burnet.*

3. *Gun.* To clean, as the inside of an old-time cannon, by the explosion of a small quantity of powder. *Obs.*

4. To form into scales, or to form scale on; cover with scales; as, leprosy *scales* the skin; water *scales* a boiler.

5. To throw, as a thin, flat stone, so that the edge cuts the air or so that it skips on a water surface.

6. *Chiefly Scot.* **a** To scatter; disperse; as, to *scale* a crowd. **b** To spread, as manure. **c** To spill.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To separate and come off in thin layers or laminae; — often with *off*; as, some sandstone *scales* by exposure.

2. To shed scales.

3. To become incrusted with a hard deposit, as boilers, condensers, and the like.

4. To separate; to scatter. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*

scale (skāl), *n.* A dispersing. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

scale, *n.* [It. or L.; It. *scala*, fr. L. *scala*, usually pl. *scalae*, staircase, ladder; akin to L. *scandere* to climb. See SCAN; cf. ESCALADE.] **1.** A ladder; a rung; a series of steps; — now only, figuratively, a means of ascending. Cf. *Genesis* xxviii. 12.

2. Hence, anything graduated, esp. when employed as a measure or rule, or marked by lines at regular intervals. Specif.: **a** A series of spaces marked by lines, representing proportionately larger distances; as, a *scale* of miles, feet, etc., for a map or plan. **b** A mathematical instrument, consisting of a slip of wood, ivory, or metal, with one or more sets of spaces graduated and numbered on its surface, for measuring or laying off distances, dimensions, etc., as in drawing, plotting, etc. See GUNTER'S SCALE. **c** A basis for a numeral system; as, the decimal or binary *scale*. **d** A divided line on a map, chart, etc., used to measure distances on it.

3. A succession of ascending and descending steps and degrees; a progressive graduated series; scheme of comparative rank or order, a graded system from the lowest to the highest, esp. of forms of life; as, a *scale* of being; a *scale* of wages; a *scale* of taxation; a *scale* of tints.

4. A distinctive proportioned size, extent, or degree; as, a *scale* of expenditure.

5. A standard for reference in estimating or judging; as, a *scale* to measure degrees of crime.

6. Relative dimensions, without difference in proportion of parts; size or degree of the parts or components in any complex thing, compared with other like things; esp., the relative proportion of the linear dimensions of the parts of a drawing, map, model, etc., to the dimensions of the corresponding parts of the object that is represented; as, a map on a *scale* of an inch to a mile.

7. *Arch.* Relative size of parts as compared with the whole, or with the human figure.

8. *Educ. & Psychol.* A graded series of tests (from easy to difficult) or of performances (from bad to good) to be used in rating individual intelligence or achievement; as, the Binet *scale;* the Thorndike handwriting *scale.*

9. *Logging.* An estimating of the amount of lumber in logs or in standing timber; the tabulation or report; the amount of the estimate; scalage.

10. *Mil.* Escalade. *Obs.*

11. *Music.* **a** A graduated series of tones, ascending or descending in order of pitch according to a specified scheme of their intervals. The typical interval scheme of the ancient Greek scales was the tetrachord; of the medieval scales, the hexachord; and of the modern scales, the octave. According to the number of tones it has to the octave, a scale is *pentatonic, heptatonic*, etc. A modern ***diatonic scale*** is properly the gamut, or ascending or descending tones of any *key* (which see) in the major or minor mode, though *scale* is commonly synonymous with *mode*, its chief forms being classified as: (1) The ***major scale***, having its tones in the following order of intervals from the keynote (C, for example), C–D–E⌣F–G–A–B⌣c, the sign ⌣ denoting a whole step, ⌣ a half step. The values of these intervals (when pure; see below), expressed in the vibration ratios of the successive tones, are as in this typical scale:

D to C,	E to D,	F to E,	G to F,	A to G,	B to A,	c to B.
9 : 8,	10 : 9,	16 : 15,	9 : 8,	10 : 9,	9 : 8,	16 : 15.

(2) The ***minor scale***, having three forms: (*a*) the ***original*** (called also ***normal, Aeolian, natural, primitive***, or ***pure***) ***minor*** with the same tones as the relative major, but with its intervals in the following order (assuming A as keynote), A–B⌣C–D–E⌣F–G–a; (*b*) the ***harmonic minor***, with its interval order as follows, A–B⌣C–D–E⌣F+G♯⌣a, the sign + denoting a step and a half; (*c*) the ***melodic minor***, with interval order as in the following, A–B⌣C–D–E–F♯–G♯⌣a (ascending), a–G⌣F⌣E–D–C⌣B–A (descending). The ***chromatic scale*** consists of a diatonic scale, with the five intermediate semitones — in all thirteen tones to the octave. A scale is ***pure*** when its tones have exact harmonic relations to the keynote, as a major scale when its tones have the following vibration ratios to the keynote: k–$\frac{9}{8}k$–$\frac{5}{4}k$–$\frac{4}{3}k$–$\frac{3}{2}k$–$\frac{5}{3}k$–$\frac{15}{8}k$–$2k$; it is ***tempered*** when, as in modern keyboard instruments, slight alterations of these ratios are introduced. See TEMPERAMENT. **b** A scale on a given keynote; as, the *scale* of G. It is understood to be major, unless otherwise mentioned. **c** The compass of a voice or instrument. **d** The ratio between the width and the length of an organ pipe, breadth giving full and sonorous tones, narrowness giving thin and stringlike tones.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES ARE:

scale book	**scale maker**	**scale pipette**
scale charge	**scale making**	**scale plan**
scale degree	**scale-making,** *adj.*	**scale plate**
scale drawing	**scale modulus**	**scale reading**
scale figure	**scale passage**	**scale singing**

— ***in scale.*** In conformity to its due proportion in a fixed scale. — ***to scale.*** According to the proportions of an established scale of measurement.

scale (skāl), *v.* [From SCALE ladder.] *Transitive:* **1.** To climb by a ladder, or as if by a ladder; to ascend by steps or by climbing; to clamber up; as, to *scale* the wall of a fort; hence, to ascend.

Scaling the mighty barrier of the Alps, they descended upon the fertile vales of southern Europe. *G. F. Maclear.*

2. To attack or take by or as by escalade.

3. a To arrange in a graduated series; as to *scale* a test. **b** To make or pattern in regularly graded proportions; hence, to regulate or judge proportionately, as credits.

4. To serve as a scale for.

5. To reduce according to a fixed ratio or scale; — sometimes with *down;* as, to *scale* down debts, wages, etc.

6. To measure (logs) to ascertain the number of board feet in them; also, to estimate the yield of in board feet, as of standing timber. *U. S. & Canada.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To afford an ascent, as by steps; also, to climb.

2. To rise in a graduated series, as of steps or notes.

3. To have measurement, as trees or logs.

Syn. — See ASCEND.

scale (skāl), *n.* [ON. *skāli.*] A hut or shed. *New Dial.*

scale, *n.* [F. or It.; F. *escale*, fr. It. *scala.* See SCALE ladder.] Port; landing place. *Obs.*

scale armor. Armor made of small metallic scales overlapping, and fastened upon leather or cloth.

scale'back' (skāl'băk'), *n.* A scale worm.

scale'bark' (-bärk'), *n.* = SHAGBARK, 1 a.

scale beam. **1.** The lever or beam of a balance; the lever of a platform scale, to which the poise is applied.

2. A weighing apparatus with a sliding weight, resembling a steelyard.

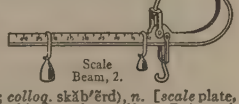

Scale Beam, 2.

scale'-bear'ing, *adj.* See -BEARING.

scale'board' (skāl'bōrd'; *colloq.* skăb'ĕrd), *n.* [*scale* plate, layer + *board.*] A very thin board; specif.: **a** *Print.* A very thin slip of wood or cardboard formerly used in justifying. **b** A thin leaf of wood used for veneering, for the backs of picture frames, for splints, etc.

scale'-bright', *adj.* Shining with or like fish scales.

scale bug. Any scale insect.

scale buying. Buying by scaling (sense 3).

scale carp. A normally scaled variety of the common carp; — as distinguished from *leather carp* and *mirror carp* (see CARP).

scale caterpillar. The larva of a small moth (*Laetilia coccidivora*) of the family Pyralididae, that feeds on scale insects.

Scale Caterpillar (*Laetilia coccidivora*). *a* Imago; *b* Larva.

scaled (skāld), *adj.* **1.** Covered with scales or scalelike structure, as a fish, reptile, or moth, or with scalelike parts which overlap in the manner of roof tiles; imbricate; also, covered with tiles overlapping like scales.
2. Without scales, or with the scales removed; as, *scaled* herring.
3. Furnished or equipped with a graduated scale; having, or adjusted to, a (specified) scale.
4. *Zool.* Having feathers which in appearance or arrangement somewhat resemble scales; as, the **scaled doves** (genus *Scardafella*) of tropical America; the **scaled partridge,** or **scaled quail,** *Callipepla squamata,* of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico.

scaled (skāld), *adj.* Captured by use of an escalade.

scale dove. = SCALED DOVE (see 1st SCALED, 4).

scale′-down′, *adj.* Characterized by scaling down.

scale′drake′ (skāl′drāk′), *n.* The sheldrake. *Local, Eng.*

scale duck. **a** A sheldrake. **b** A merganser. *Local, Brit.*

scale effect. *Aeronautics.* The correction necessary to apply to measurements made on a model in a wind tunnel in order to deduce corresponding values for the full-sized object.

scale fern. A small European fern (*Ceterach officinarum,* with chaffy, coriaceous fronds.

scale′fish′ (skāl′fĭsh′), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh′ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* **1.** A scabbard fish.
2. *Com.* Any salted and dried fish inferior to cod, as the pollack, hake, and haddock.

scale fly. The winged male of a scale insect.

scale′ful (skāl′fo͝ol), *n.* That which fills or suffices to fill a scale.

scale insect. Any of numerous small but very prolific insects of the family Coccidae (order Homoptera); a bark louse; in a broad sense, any member of that family. The young of both sexes suck the juices of plants. The adult males have one pair of wings, but no mouth parts, and cannot feed, while the female usually attaches herself permanently to the plant and becomes a degenerate, often scalelike, form in which most of the external organs disappear. Many Coccidae are remarkable for the secretions produced by the body, which may form a shielldlike covering for the female and her eggs or take the form of a waxy or powdery substance. Lac and Chinese wax are produced by insects of this family while others, as the cochineal insect (see COCHINEAL), produce dyes. Many are pests of the garden and of fruit trees, as species of the genera *Aspidiotus* (see CIRCULAR SCALE), *Icerya, Lecanium,* and *Lepidosaphes.* See ORANGE SCALE, *Illust.*

scale leaf. **a** = 3d SCALE, 10 **a.** **b** A bulb scale; also, the rudimentary leaf on a rhizome.

scale louse. Scale insect.

scale′man (skāl′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). An employee who weighs goods on scales.

scale micrometer. A minute and very delicately graduated scale of equal parts used in the field of a telescope or microscope, for measuring distances by direct comparison.

scale moss. Any foliose hepatic or liverwort; a leafy liverwort; — from the imbricated scalelike leaves. See JUNGERMANNIALES.

sca·lene′ (skā·lēn′), *adj.* [LL. *scalenus,* fr. Gr. *skalēnos;* cf. F. *scalène.*] **1.** *Geom.* **a** Having the sides and angles unequal; — said of a triangle. See TRIANGLE, *Illust.* **b** Having the axis inclined to the base; as, a *scalene,* or oblique, cone.
2. *Anat.* Designating, or pertaining to, a scalenus muscle.

sca·lene′, *n.* A scalene triangle.

sca·le′no·he′dron (skā·lē′nō·hē′drŭn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *skalēnos* uneven + *hedra* seat, base.] *Cryst.* A hemihedral form bounded ideally by scalene triangles: **a** In the hexagonal system, one of twelve faces, resembling a double six-sided pyramid. **b** In the tetragonal system, one of eight faces, resembling somewhat the sphenoid. — **sca·le′no·he′dral** (-drŭl), *adj.*

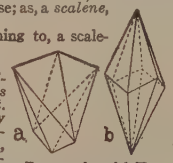

a Tetragonal, and *b* Hexagonal, Scalenohedron.

sca·le′non (skā·lē′nŏn), **sca·le′num** (-nŭm), *n.; pl.* -NA (-nä). [LL. *scalenum,* Gr. *skalēnon,* neut.] A scalene.

sca·le′nous (-lē′nŭs), *adj.* Scalene.

sca·le′nus (skā·lē′nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *skalēnos* uneven.] *Anat.* Any of certain deeply situated muscles, normally three on each side of the neck. Each extends from the transverse processes of two or more cervical vertebrae to the first or second rib (**scalenus anterior, scalenus medius, scalenus posterior**).

scale of chords. *Math.* A graduated scale on which are given the lengths of the chords of arcs from 0° to 90° in a circle of given radius; — used in measuring and plotting angles.

scale of fusibility, hardness, etc. See FUSIBILITY; HARDNESS, 7; etc.

scale′pan′ (skāl′păn′), *n.* A pan of a scale for weighing.

scale quail. = SCALED QUAIL (see 1st SCALED, 4).

scal′er (skāl′ĕr), *n.* One who or that which scales; specif.: **a** [From 2d SCALE, *v.*] A user of scales; a weigher. **b** [From 4th SCALE, *v.*] A worker engaged to remove scale or scales, as by boiling or scraping; an instrument for removing scales, as from fish, or scale, as tartar from the teeth. **c** [From 7th SCALE, *n.*] A climber of a wall or mountain; a user of a scale of measurement, as in surveying, or in estimating the board feet in logs.

scale rule. *Forestry & Logging.* A graduated stick having the number of board feet in logs of given diameters and lengths marked upon it, used in scaling logs or timber. Cf. LOG RULE, LOG SCALE.

scales (skālz), *n. pl.* See 1st SCALE, 2.

scale selling. Selling by scaling (sense 3).

scale′smith′ (skāl′smĭth′), *n.* A smith who makes scales.

scale stair *or* **staircase.** **a** A straight, as opposed to a spiral, stair. **b** *Local, Scot.* A stair common to several houses or apartments.

scale stone *or* **stool.** In sculpture, one of two corresponding blocks upon which the model and the rough stone are placed.

scale′tail′ (skāl′tāl′), *n.* Also **scale′-tailed′ squir′rel** (-tāld′). Any rodent of the genus *Anomalurus,* having horny scales under the base of the tail.

scale wax. Paraffin scale.

scale′wing′ (skāl′wĭng′), *n.* [From *scale-winged.* See SCALE of fish.] A moth or butterfly.

scale′work′ (skāl′wûrk′), *n.* **a** Work made up of overlapping scales. **b** Imbricated ornament or pattern.

scale worm. Any of numerous chaetopod worms of *Polynoe* and allied genera which have two rows of large scales, called *elytra,* along the back.

scal′i·ger (skăl′ĭ·jĕr), *adj.* Designating a forked battlement, such as were built in Verona under the La Scala family.

Scaliger Battlements.

scal′ing (skāl′ĭng), *n.* **1.** [See 4th SCALE.] **a** Act or process of removing scales or scale, as fish scales, tartar from the teeth, incrustations in boilers, etc. **b** Deposition of scale, as in steam condensers; also, falling scale or fragments of it. **c** Scaly structure, markings, or arrangement; scutellation.
2. [See 7th SCALE.] **a** An ascent, as by a ladder. **b** Measurement or adjustment according to a scale, or of a scale.
3. *Exchanges.* A system of trading by selling or buying at specified price intervals on a rise or fall in the market. To *buy on a scale* is to make purchases, usually on a falling market, at intervals in order to average one's costs more advantageously than would be possible with purchases made in the beginning at a single price. To *sell on a scale* is the reverse.

scal′ing (skăl′ĭng), *adj.* That scales; specif.: **a** That forms or gives off scales or scale. **b** Used in or for scaling something. **c** Of motion, of or suggestive of scaling or skimming through the air or over the water.

scall (skôl), *n.* [ON. *skalli* a bald head. Cf. SCALD, *adj.,* SCALD scurf.] A scurf or scabby disease, esp. of the scalp.

scall (skôl), *adj.* Scabby; scurfy; also, mean. Cf. 5th SCALD. *Obs.*

scal′lion (skăl′yŭn), *n.* [ME. *scalyon,* fr. ONF. *escalogne* (OF. *eschaloigne*), fr. (assumed) VL. *escalonia,* for L. *Ascalonia* (sc. *caepa* onion), fr. *Ascalo, -onis,* Ascalon, seaport in Palestine, fr. Gr. *Askalōn.* Cf. SHALLOT.] **a** The shallot. **b** The leek. **c** Any onion forming a thick basal portion without a normal bulb, as a result of disease, attacks of insects, or unfavorable environmental conditions.

scal′lion, *v. i. Hort.* To form scallions.

scal′lom (skăl′ŭm), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *scolb* a wooden pin or wattle used in thatching. Cf. SCOLLOP.] *Basketwork.* A straight rod like a stake but usually thinner, the ends of which are secured by being twisted round another rod or rods, usually to serve as a foundation for fetching, randing, or the like.

scal′lom, *v. t. Basketwork.* To plait, or join by twisting, as the end of a scallom to another rod.

scal′lop (skŏl′ŭp; skăl′-; 277), *n.* [OF. *escalope* shell, of Teut. origin; cf. D. *schelp, schulp.* See 1st & 3d SCALE; cf. ESCALOP; SCALP, *n.*] **1.** **a** Any of many marine bivalve mollusks of the family Pectinidae characteristically having the shell radially ribbed and the edge undulated. Scallops generally do not attach themselves, but are able to swim by opening and closing the valves. The mantle edges bear well-developed ocelli, and there is a single large adductor muscle, which in some species is esteemed a great delicacy, but is the only part used as food. **b** Usually *pl.* The adductor muscle of any of the edible scallops, esp. *Pecten irradians* and *P. gibbus borealis,* cooked and served as food.

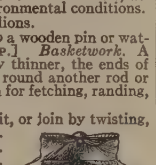
Scallop (*Vola jacobaea*).

2. One of the valves of a scallop shell; also, formerly, an object shaped like one of these valves, as a baking dish.
3. **a** One of a continuous series of circle segments, angular projections, or the like, forming a border, as on lace or embroidery, like or suggestive of the edge of a scallop shell. **b** *Obs.* A lace band or collar with a scalloped edge.
4. A variety of summer squash shaped like a scallop.

scal′lop (skŏl′ŭp; skăl′-), *v. t.;* -LOPED (-ŭpt); -LOP·ING. **1.** To mark or cut the edge or border of into scallops. See SCALLOP, *n.,* 3 **a.**
2. *Cookery.* To bake, orig. in scallop shells, later in any suitable dish, as oysters or tomatoes prepared with bread or cracker crumbs, butter, etc.; also to bake in a sauce usually covered with crumbs as potatoes or fish.

scallop budding. *Hort.* A mode of budding by paring off a strip of bark from the stock and applying the bud with its wood directly to the surface thus formed.

scal′lop·er (skŏl′ŭp·ĕr; skăl′-), *n.* One who gathers scallops; a maker of ornamental scallops, as in cloth.

scal′lop·ing, *n.* Act of gathering scallops or of making ornamental scallops; also, ornamental border or marking of scallops.

scal′lop·ing, *adj.* Formed with scallops.

scal′lop–shell′ moth. A yellow-and-brown moth (*Hydria undulata*) whose larva ties together and kills the leaves of cherry trees.

Scallop-shell Moth. Nat. size.

scal′ma (skăl′mä), *n.* [NL., fr. OHG. *scalmo, scelmo,* pestilence (G. *schelm* rogue).] *Veter.* A mild contagious fever of the horse marked by inflammation of the pharynx, larynx, and bronchi, and a severe cough.

scal′o·pus (skăl′ō·pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *skalops* mole, lit., digging animal; akin to L. *scalpere* to dig, scrape, cut. See SHELF.] *Zool.* The genus including the common mole of the eastern United States. Syn. *Scalops.* See MOLE.

scalp (skălp), *v. t.* [Cf. SCALPEL.] *Surg.* To remove the skin of.

scalp (skălp), *n.* [ME., of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *skalpr* sheath, Dan. dial. *skalp* pod, shell; akin to D. *schelp* shell. See SCALLOP.] **1.** The skull; the head. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
2. **a** That part of the integument of the human head usually covered with hair. In *Anat.* it includes the skin, the dense subcutaneous tissue, the occipitofrontalis muscle with the galea aponeurotica, the loose subaponeurotic tissue, and the cranial periosteum. **b** The corresponding part of many animals, esp. wolves, foxes, etc. **c** A part of the human scalp which the Indian warriors of North America cut or tore from an enemy as a token of victory. **d** Hence, a trophy of victory. **e** A small wig or toupee.
3. **a** *Scot., Dial. Eng., & Ir.* A projecting mass of rock, stone, sand, or mud; specif., a bank uncovered by the sea at low tide, esp. a bed of oysters or other shellfish. **b** *Poetic.* A mountain cap.
4. *Finance.* A small profit taken by a speculator in a quick transaction.
5. *Milling.* A sieve, esp. one for removing the coarsest portion of a milling stock.
6. *Taxidermy & Furriery.* The skin of the head and part of the neck of an animal preserved so as to be suitable for mounting, either over the natural skull or an artificial model. Cf. DOLLY-HEAD.
7. *Whaling.* The whole upper part of the head of a whale.

scalp (skălp), *v.; scalped* (skălpt); SCALP′ING. *Transitive:*
1. To deprive of the scalp; to cut or tear the scalp from the head of; hence, to remove a top surface from, as vegetation from the top of a hill, or knobs from the logs of a corduroy road.
2. *Milling.* To sift (wheat); esp., to sift off the coarsest portion from.
3. To buy and sell so as to make small quick profits; as, to *scalp* stocks, grain, etc.; specif., to buy (transportation tickets, theater tickets, etc.), and peddle them at other than official or stated prices.
4. To deprive (esp. a politician or officeholder) of position or influence. *Political Slang, U. S.*
—, *Intransitive:* To make a small, quick profit by slight fluctuations of the market; — said esp. of brokers who operate in this way on their own account.

scalp, *v. i.* [L. *scalpere* to cut. See SCALPEL.] To cut the coronary cushion or quarters, usually when at high speed; — said of a horse.

scalp, *v. t.* = SCABBLE. *Rare.*

scalp, *v. t.* To cut; scrape. *Rare.*

scalp dance. Among some tribes of North American Indians, a ceremonial dance, usually of the women only, in which scalps were carried in celebration of a victory. Cf. DANCE, *n.,* 6.

scal·peen′ (skăl·pēn′), *n.* [Origin uncert.] Pickled mackerel. *Anglo-Ir.*

scal′pel (skăl′pĕl), *n.* [L. *scalpellum,* dim. of *scalprum* scalper, knife; akin to L. *scalpere* to cut, carve, scrape; cf. F. *scalpel.* See SHELF.] *Surg.* A small, straight knife with a thin, keen blade.

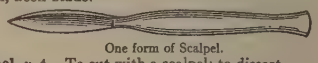
One form of Scalpel.

scal′pel, *v. t.* To cut with a scalpel; to dissect.

scal·pel′lic (skăl·pĕl′ĭk), *adj.* Done by means or by use of a scalpel.

scal·pel′lum (skăl·pĕl′ŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-ä). [L., scalpel.] *Zool.* Any of four slender piercing organs in the proboscis of Hemiptera or bloodsucking Diptera. They correspond to the mandibles and the first pair of maxillae. — **scal·pel′lar** (-ĕr), *adj.*

scalp′er (skăl′pĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which scalps; specif.: **a** *Milling.* Any of various machines or devices used in scalping grain. **b** *Exchanges.* A trader, usually a member of an exchange, who seeks to make small profits on quick transactions. **c** One who buys transportation or theater tickets, etc., and peddles them at other than official or stated prices.
2. *pl.* Also **scalp′ing boots.** Light leather toe boots worn on the hind feet of a horse to prevent scalping. See 4th SCALP.
3. A second silksman who uses a fine wire sieve.
4. *Engraving.* A scauper.

scalp′ing, *adj.* That scalps; specif., fiercely vindictive; as, a *scalping* answer.

scalping boots. See SCALPER, 2.

scalping iron. *Surg.* An instrument used in scraping foul and carious bones; a raspatory.

scalp′less (skălp′lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* **a** Deprived of the scalp. **b** Bald.

scalp lock. A long tuft of hair left on the crown of the head by the warriors of some tribes of American Indians.

scal′pri·form (skăl′prĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *scalprum* chisel, knife + E. *-form.*] *Zool.* Chisel-shaped.

scal′prum (skăl′prŭm), *n.; pl.* -PRA (-prä). [L., knife. See SCALPEL.] **a** *Zool.* The front or cutting edge of an incisor tooth. **b** *Surg.* A raspatory.

scalp′ture (skălp′tŭr), *n.* [L. *scalptura.*] The art of graving on stone or metal; also, a carving. *Rare.*

scal′y (skăl′ĭ), *adj.;* SCAL′I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SCAL′I·EST. **1.** Covered or abounding with scales or scale; as, a *scaly* fish; cleaving off in flakes at the surface; as, *scaly* stone.
2. Hence, of or consisting of fish; as, *scaly* captives.
3. Having parts or surface resembling scales or laminae.
4. Made of small overlapping plates or scales; — said of armor.
5. Infested with scale insects, as the bark or fruit of trees.
6. Mean; despicable; stingy; as, a *scaly* fellow. *Slang.*
7. *Bot.* Composed of imbricated scales; as, a *scaly* bud; covered with scales; as a *scaly* stem.

scaly anteater. A pangolin of the genus *Smutsia.* Cf. CAPE ARMADILLO.

scaly bark. *Plant Pathol.* A roughened scabby appearance of the bark; specif.: a *Fla.* Leprosis. **b** *Calif.* Psorosis.

scal′y–bark′ (skăl′ĭ·bärk′), *n., or* **scal′y–bark′ hick′o·ry.** The shagbark *Carya ovata.*

scaly blazing star. A button snakeroot (*Liatris squarrosa*), having purple heads with scaly involucrate bracts.

scaly fern. = SCALE FERN.

scal′y–finned′ (skăl′ĭ·fĭnd′), *adj. Zool.* Having scales on the fins; — said specif., of the Squamipennes. Cf. SPINY-FINNED.

scaly leg *or* **legs.** A disease of poultry caused by a mite (*Cnemidocoptes mutans*) producing an abnormal, rough, hard scaliness on the featherless parts of the legs.

scal′y–leg′ mite. A minute, round, flattened, whitish mite (*Cnemidocoptes mutans*) of the family Sarcoptidae, infesting the legs of poultry. See SCALY LEG.

scaly mistletoe. May plant of the genus *Arceuthobium.*

scaly spleenwort. = SCALE FERN.

scaly tetter. = PSORIASIS.

---

scaled sculpin. See SCULPIN, d.
scale′less, *adj.* See -LESS.
scale′let, *n.* See -LET.
scale′like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.
sca·le′na (skā·lē′nä), *n., pl.* of SCALENUS.
sca·le′ni (-nĭ), *n., pl.* of SCALENUS.
scale′proof′ (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
scales. † SKAYLES.
scales′man, *n.* = SCALEMAN.
sca·let′, *n.* [It. *scaletta,* dim. of *scala.* See SCALE ladder.] *Mil.* A jack for lifting. *Obs.*
scale′-tailed′. See -TAILED.
scal′e·ton. Var. of SKELETON.
scale′wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.
scale′wort′, *n.* = TOOTHWORT **a.**
scalfe. † SCALP, an oyster bed.
scal′i·ness (skăl′ĭ·nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
scal′io′la (skăl·yō′lä), *n.* = [SCAGLIOLA.]
scal′la·wag. Var. of SCALAWAG.
scalled, *adj.* = 5th SCALD.
scal′loped-edged′. See EDGED.
scal′lopt. Scalloped. *Ref. Sp.*
scal′lop·wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.
scal′lum. Var. of SCALLOM.
scal′ly·wag. Var. of SCALAWAG.
scalon, scalone. † SCALLION.
Sca′lops (skā′lŏps), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of SCALOPUS.
scalour. † SQUALOR.
scal·pel′lus (skăl·pĕl′ŭs), *n.* = SCALPELLUM.
scalpt. Scalped. *Ref. Sp.*
scalt. Archaic & dial. past part. of SCALD.
scal′y-barked′ (66), *adj.* See -BARKED.
scal′y-stemmed′. See -STEMMED
scal′y-tail′, *n.* = SCALETAIL.
scal′y-winged′, *adj.* See -WINGED.

scam (skăm), *n. & v. t.* [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *skömm* a hurt, shame, Sw. dial. *skamm* evil. See SHAME.] Stain; spot; scorch. *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.*

sca·man'der (skȧ·măn'dĕr), *v. i.* [L. *Scamander*, river in Asia Minor, fr. Gr. *Skamandros*. See MENDEREZ (in *Gaz.*); cf. MEANDER.] To wander in a winding course.

scam'ble (skăm'b'l), *v.; -BLED* (-b'ld); *-BLING* (-blĭng). [Cf. SHAMBLE, *v. i.*] *Intransitive*: **1.** To scramble, as in a group struggling for a largess. *Obs.*
2. To get on somehow; move stumblingly; also, to make shift. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* *Shak.*
3. To sprawl, shamble, or roll about. *Chiefly Dial.*
—, *Transitive*: **1.** To scatter, as money to be scrambled for. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
2. To seize or snatch, orig. in a scramble. *Obs.*
3. To collect, as by scraping up. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
4. To remove bit by bit.
5. To trample; shove; also, to litter. *Dial. Eng.*

scam'ble (*dial.* skăm'(b)'l; skăm'-), *n.* [From SCRAMBLE, *v.*] Scramble; botch; mess. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

scam'ble. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of SHAMBLE.

scam'bler (skăm'blĕr), *n. Scot.* A sponger; a mealtime visitor.

scam'bling, *adj.* **1.** Brawling; quarrelsome. *Obs.*
2. Disorderly; makeshift. **c** Irregular; scattered; as, a *scambling* town. **d** = SHAMBLING.

scam'bling, *n.* An irregular or picked up meal. *Now Dial. Eng.*

scam'ell, scam'mel (skăm''l), *n.* The bar-tailed godwit. See GODWIT. *Local, Eng.*

‖**sca·mil'lus** (skȧ·mĭl'ŭs), *n.; pl.* SCAMILLI (-ī). [L., orig., a little bench, dim. of *scamnum* bench, stool.] *Arch.* A sort of second plinth or block, below the bases of Ionic and Corinthian columns, generally without moldings, and of smaller size horizontally than the pedestal.

scam·mo'ni·ate (skȧ·mō'nĭ·ăt), *adj.* Made with scammony.

scam'mo·ny (skăm'ō·nĭ), *n.* [L. *scammonia, scammonea*, fr. Gr. *skammōnia*.] **1. a** A twining species of convolvulus (*Convolvulus scammonia*), native to Asia Minor. It has a thick root two or three feet long, sagittate leaves, and white flowers. **b** The ipomoea *Ipomoea orizabensis*.
2. *Pharm.* **a** The dried root of *Convolvulus scammonia*. **b** The resin obtained as an exudation from the living root or prepared by extracting the dried root with alcohol and precipitating with water. It is a drastic cathartic. **c** The dried root of *Ipomoea orizabensis*; — commonly called *Mexican scammony*. See JALAP **a**.

scamp (skămp), *n.* [From SCAMP to roam.] **1.** A highwayman. *Obs.*
2. A rascal; a rogue; a worthless fellow; sometimes, jocularly, a person given to escapades or tricks.
3. The bacalao (*Mycteroperca falcata*); — so called from its ability to steal bait without being caught.

scamp, *v. t.*; SCAMPED (skămpt); SCAMP'ING. [Cf. SCANT, *adj.*, SKIMP.] **1.** To perform in a hasty, neglectful, or imperfect manner; to do, or make, superficially; skimp; scant.
2. To graze or touch in passing. *Dial., U. S.*

scamp (skămp; skämp), *v. i.* [From SCAMPER.] **1.** To roam idly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To dart hastily. *Colloq.*
3. To skimp.

scam'pa·vi'a (skăm'pȧ·vē'ȧ), *n.* [It., fr. *scampare* to escape + *via* away.] A long, low war galley used by the Neapolitans and Sicilians in the early part of the 19th century.

scam'per (skăm'pĕr), *v. i.*; SCAM'PERED (-pĕrd); SCAM'PER·ING. [D. or F.; obs. D. *schampen*, MD. *ontscampen*, fr. OF. *escamper, eschamper*, fr. (assumed) VL. *excampare*, fr. L. *ex* from + *campus* field. See CAMP; cf. DECAMP, SCAMP rascal.] To run with speed; to run or move in a quick, hurried manner; to hasten away.
Scampering about the room after a mouse. *S. Sharpe.*

scam'per, *n.* A scampering; a hasty flight.

scamp'er (skămp'ĕr), *n.* One who scamps work.

scam'per·er (skăm'pĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who scampers.

scamp'ing (skămp'ĭng), *n. Trade-Unionism.* **a** Intentional failure of an employee to perform his task properly. **b** Act or practice of an employee in exceeding his usual rate of output for the purpose of gaining a personal advantage over his fellows or contrary to their mutual understanding of a proper rate of production. **c** Act or practice of an employer in attracting labor from competitors underhandedly.

scamp'ing, *adj.* Acting the scamp or rogue.

scamp'ish (skămp'ĭsh), *adj.* Of or like a scamp; knavish; as, *scampish* conduct. — **scamp'ish·ly**, *adv.* — **scamp'ish·ness**, *n.*

scan (skăn), *v.*; SCANNED (skănd); SCAN'NING. [L. *scandere, scansum*, to climb, to scan; akin to Gr. *skandalon* a trap, stumbling block, Skr. *skandati* he leaps, falls, MIr. *scendim* I leap. Cf. ASCEND, DESCEND, SCALE a ladder, SCANDAL, SLANDER.] *Transitive*: **1.** *Pros.* To go through (verse) foot by foot distinguishing the metrical structure; to recite metrically.
2. To go over and examine point by point; to examine with care; to look closely at or into; scrutinize.
3. *Obs.* **a** To judge critically; to criticize adversely. **b** To explain the meaning of. "That would be *scanned*." *Shak.* **c** To mount by steps. *Spenser.*
4. To perceive or apprehend. *Now Rare.*
5. To run one's eye over hastily; as, to *scan* the advertisements. *Colloq.*
6. To subject to scanning.
—, *Intransitive*: **1. a** To scan verse. **b** *Pros.* To conform to or reveal a definite metrical pattern; as, the line will not *scan*.
2. To pronounce judicially, as on a choice. *Obs.*
Syn. — SCAN, SCRUTINIZE, CONTEMPLATE. SCAN implies close examination, esp. such as passes from point to point; to SCRUTINIZE is to examine critically, minutely, or (esp.) with a fixed or steady gaze; CONTEMPLATE suggests more deliberate or thoughtful observation; as, "a drowsy cabman, *scanning* the horizon for a fare" (*H. James*); "Gently *scan* your brother man" (*Burns*); "My Jewish friends *scrutinized* me keenly" (*De Quincey*); "*contemplating* with pleasure the results of his own industry" (*Goldsmith*); "When I am tired of looking at the ruins of the Abbey I sit among my own and pensively *contemplate* them" (*Lowell*). Cf. SEE, GAZE, EXAMINATION.

scan (skăn), *n.* An act of scanning; a close, searching look; also, range of vision; apprehension; as, beyond the *scan* of the people.

scance (skăns), *n. & v.* Glitter; shine; glance; comment; blame. *Chiefly Scot.*

scan'dal (skăn'dăl; -d'l), *n.* [From F. *scandale* and ME. *scandle*, fr. OF. *escandle*; F. & OF. separately fr. LL. *scandalum* stumbling block, temptation, fr. Gr. *skandalon* a trap, stumbling block. See SCAN; cf. SLANDER, TRANSCEND.] **1.** Offense, doubt, or bewilderment occasioned to the religious feelings of others by one's unseemly conduct; also, an occasion of lapse of faith or of religious obedience in others.
2. Hence, offense occasioned to the moral feelings of a community by what is regarded as wrong, criminal, heinous, or flagrant; as, the publication of the secret treaties caused an international *scandal*.
3. Loss of reputation; opprobrium, ignominy, or disgrace; as, they failed utterly, to the great *scandal* of the service; also, *Obs.*, a scandalous accusation.
You must not put another *scandal* on him. *Shak.*
4. That which causes censure, as being wrong or flagrant; a circumstance or action, or sometimes a person, that offends established moral conceptions or disgraces all who are associated or involved; as, the mayor's administration is a gross *scandal*.
5. Detraction or defamation; opprobrious censure; esp., defamatory talk, uttered maliciously; gossip about the foibles and shortcomings of acquaintances; backbiting; — usually without implication as to the truth or falsity of imputation; as, untouched by the breath of *scandal*.
6. *Equity Pleading.* Anything alleged which is impertinent and is reproachful to any person or derogates from the dignity of the court or is contrary to good manners; any immaterial allegation that is slanderous.
Syn. — Defamation, detraction, slander, calumny, shame.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
scandal-bearer **scandalmonger** **scandalmongery**
scandal-bearing **scandalmongering** **scandalmonging**

scan'dal (skăn'dăl; -d'l), *v. t.*; -DALED (-dăld; -d'ld) or -DALLED; -DAL·ING or -DAL·LING. **1.** To defame; to slander. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
2. *Obs.* **a** To bring reproach or scandal upon. **b** To offend the feelings of; to scandalize.

scan'dal·i·za'tion (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of scandalizing; a scandalous condition.

scan'dal·ize (skăn'dăl·īz; skăn'd'l-), *v.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [F. *scandaliser*, fr. LL. *scandalizare*, fr. Gr. *skandalizein*.] *Transitive*: **1.** To occasion scandal, or spiritual lapse, on the part of. *Obs.*
2. To offend the feelings or the conscience of (a person) by some action considered immoral or criminal; as, to *scandalize* an audience with his atheistic views.
3. To disgrace; to bring into reproach or dishonor. *Now R.*
4. To defame; to speak slander against; to malign.
5. *Naut.* **a** To lower the peak and haul up the tack or clew of (a fore-and-aft sail) in order to reduce its size or to spill the sail. **b** To reduce sail on (a mizzenmast) when before the wind, so that the sails on the mainmast may have the full force of the wind.
—, *Intransitive*: To talk, or indulge in, scandal.

scan'dal·iz'er (-īz'ĕr), *n.* One who utters or occasions scandal.

scan'dal·ous (skăn'dăl·ŭs; -d'l·ŭs), *adj.* [F. *scandaleux*.]
1. Occasioning spiritual hindrance, lapse, or offense to associates. *Obs.*
2. Giving offense to the conscience or moral feelings; exciting reprobation; calling out condemnation; involving scandal.
3. Disgraceful to reputation; bringing shame or infamy; opprobrious; as, a *scandalous* crime or vice.
4. Defamatory; libelous; as, a *scandalous* story.
5. Giving scandal by reason of conduct or views; — during the 17th century, of a clergyman accused of heresy, etc.
Syn. and **Ant.** — Cf. SHAMEFUL.
— **scan'dal·ous·ly**, *adv.* — **scan'dal·ous·ness**, *n.*

‖**scan'da·lum mag·na'tum** (skăn'dȧ·lŭm măg·nā'tŭm). [ML., scandal of magnates.] *Eng. Law.* **a** Defamatory speech or writing published to the injury of a peer, judge, or other great officer of the realm. Under early statutes (repealed in 1887) this was an offense more serious than defamation of others.

scan'da·roon' (skăn'dȧ·rōōn'), *n.* [From *Scanderoon* or *Iskanderun*, seaport in Syria, named after *Alexander* the Great. See ALEXANDRETTA, in *Gaz.*] A variety of carrier or homing pigeon.

scan'dent (skăn'dĕnt) *adj.* [L. *scandens, -entis*, pres. part. of *scandere* to climb. See SCAN.] Climbing; as, a *scandent* plant.

scan'di·a (-dĭ'ȧ), *n.* [NL. See SCANDIUM.] *Chem.* Scandium oxide Sc_2O_3, obtained as a white infusible powder.

Scan'di·an (skăn'dĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *Scandia, Scandinavia* (ML., Scandinavia), described as a northern island, fr. the Teut. source of ON. *Skåney*, district in southern Sweden, fr. the stem of ON. *ey* island. See ISLAND.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Scandia, anciently the southern part of the Scandinavian peninsula; hence, Scandinavian.
2. Designating, or pert. to the languages of Scandinavia.

Scan'di·an, *n.* A Scandinavian.

scan'dic (skăn'dĭk), *adj. Chem.* Of or pert. to scandium.

Scan'di·na'vi·a (skăn'dĭ·nā'vĭ·ȧ), *n.* [L. See SCANDIAN.] **a** The great peninsula of North Europe, consisting of Sweden and Norway. **b** Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, together with the adjacent islands, also including Iceland.

Scan'di·na'vi·an (-ăn; 159), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Scandinavia, its peoples, or languages.

Scan'di·na'vi·an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Scandinavia; esp., a member of the tall, blond, dolichocephalic dominant race, often taken as the best representatives of the pure Teutonic type.
2. Scandinavian speech; the Scandinavian languages, or any of them; Old Norse. See OLD NORSE; INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table*.

Scandinavian Union. A monetary union formed (1873 and 1875) between Sweden, Norway, and Denmark whereby a single gold standard with the same unit (*krone* in Denmark and Norway, *krona* in Sweden) valued at 26.8 cents or 1s. 1½d., was adopted. Cf. LATIN UNION.

scan'di·um (skăn'dĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Scandia* (see SCANDIAN) + *-ium*.] *Chem.* A trivalent metallic element sparsely but widely distributed (in combined form) in association with the rare-earth metals, with which it is sometimes included. Symbol, *Sc*; at. no., 21; at. wt., 44.96. It is found esp. in certain Scandinavian and Finnish minerals, as thortveitite and wiikite. It was discovered spectroscopically by Nilson in 1879 and found to be identical with the *ekaboron* predicted by Mendelyeev. See EKA-.

Scan'dix (skăn'dĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *scandix* the herb chervil, fr. Gr. *skandix*.] *Bot.* A small genus of Eurasian herbs of the carrot family (Ammiaceae) with finely dissected leaves and white flowers. The fruit is wingless, long-beaked, with obscure oil tubes. *S. pecten-veneris* is the lady's-comb.

Sca'ni·a (skā'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [ML., province in southern Sweden, fr. ON. *skāney*. See SCANDIAN.] *Geol.* In Pleistocene time, the region roughly corresponding to the present Scandinavia.

Sca'ni·an (skā'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* [See SCANIA.] **1.** Designating a compilation of Danish customary laws (*Lex Scania Antiqua*), made in the 13th century.
2. *Geol.* **a** = GÜNZIAN. **b** Designating, or pert. to, Scania.

Sca'ni·an, *n.* = GÜNZ.

scan'mag (skăn'măg). [Abbr. for *scan*dalum *mag*natum.] Scandal. *Slang.*

scan'na·ble (skăn'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That may be scanned metrically.

scan'ner (skăn'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who scans or, specif., knows how to scan verse.
2. *Elec.* A scanning disk.

scan'ning (skăn'ĭng), *verbal n.* of SCAN. Specif.: *n.* **1.** Scansion.
2. Close judicial or critical examination.
3. *Elec.* The successive exposure of small portions of an object or scene in facsimile transmission or television.

scan'ning, *pres. part.* of SCAN. Specif.: *adj.* **1.** Minutely scrutinizing.
2. *Med.* Marked by deliberate utterance with pauses between syllables.
— **scan'ning·ly**, *adv.*

scanning disk. *Elec.* A rotating disk with a number of spirally arranged holes near its edge which permit a light beam to sweep over successive portions of a picture or object.

scanning speech. A peculiar hesitant way of speaking, syllable by syllable.

scan'sion (skăn'shŭn), *n. Pros.* Act of scanning; distinguishing the metrical feet of a verse by emphasis, pauses, or otherwise.
☞ For scansion signs see PROSODY.

scan'sion·ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who practices or is skilled in the art of scansion.

Scan·so'res (skăn·sō'rēz; 181), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *scandere, scansum*, to climb.] *Zool.* An abandoned order of birds having the toes two before and two behind, including the parrots, woodpeckers, cuckoos, trogons, toucans, etc.

scan·so'ri·al (-rĭ·ăl), *adj. Zool.* **a** Pertaining to, capable of, or adapted for, climbing. **b** Pertaining to the Scansores.

scansorial barbet. A barbet of the family Capitonidae.

scan·so'ri·ous (skăn·sō'rĭ·ŭs; 181), *adj.* Also **scan'so·ry** (skăn'sō·rĭ). Scansorial. *Rare.*

scant (skănt; 83), *adj.*; SCANT'ER; SCANT'EST. [ME. *skant*, fr. ON. *skam(m)t*, neut. of *skam(m)r* short, brief; akin to OHG. *scam*. Cf. SCAMP to skimp.] **1.** Not full, large, or plentiful; barely or scarcely sufficient; scanty; meager; as, a *scant* allowance; *scant* room to pass; *scant* comfort a man gets from questioning; specif., wanting a trifle of, or not coming quite up to, a stated measure; as, a *scant* half mile; *scant* weight.
2. Sparing; parsimonious; chary. *Obs. exc. Dial. Shak.*
3. Having a small or insufficient supply; — used with *of*; as, *scant* of money.
4. A little wanting or weak in some regard, as in strength.
5. *Naut.* Of the wind, having such a direction or force that a vessel can barely hold her course even close-hauled.

scant (skănt), *v.*; SCANT'ED; SCANT'ING. [From SCANT, *adj.*] *Transitive*: **1.** To provide with a scant number or supply; to straiten or distress, as for provisions; to treat illiberally; to stint; as, to *scant* one in leisure. Also, formerly, to limit to a scant allowance or range, as of literary material.
2. To make small, narrow, thin, or scanty; to reduce or cut down; to fail to give in full; to be niggardly of.
There can be no translation from one language to another which shall not *scant* the meaning somewhat. *Samuel Butler.*
Scant not my cups. *Shak.*
3. To give scant attention to; to slight. *Now Rare.*
—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To become scant. *Obs.*
2. *Naut.* **a** *Obs.* To fail, or become less; to scantle; as, the wind *scants*. **b** To haul, as the wind, so that a vessel can barely hold her course, even close-hauled.

scant (skănt), *n.* Scanty supply; scarcity. *Now Dial.*

scant (skănt; *dial.* skänt), *adv.* In a scant manner; scarcely; hardly. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

scan'ti·ty (skăn'tĭ·tĭ), *n.* [*scant*, adj. + *-ity*.] Scarceness; scantness.

scan'tle (skăn't'l), *n.* [Cf. SCANTLING, *n.*, 1.] **a** *Obs.* A scantlet. *Shak.* **b.** A gauge for measuring slates; also, *Dial.*, slate in small, irregular pieces.

scan'tle (skăn't'l), *v. t.* [ONF. *escanteler* (OF. *eschanteler*) to break into cantles, fr. *es-* (fr. L. *ex*) + *cantel* (OF. *chantel*) corner, side, piece. Confused with E. *scant*. See CANTLE.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** To scant; specif., to stint as to provision; to be niggard of; to cut short or down; to restrict. **b** To adjust to a standard of measure.
2. To divide into small pieces; to partition. *Rare.*

scan'tle, *v. i.* [Dim. of SCANT, *v.*] To be deficient; to fail; to become less. — *v. t.* To make less. *Both Obs.*

scant'ling (skănt'lĭng), *n.* [From earlier *scantillon*, fr. ONF. *escantillon* (OF. *eschantillon*, F. *échantillon*) a sample, pattern, example. In some senses confused with *scant* insufficient. See SCANTLE, *v. t.*] **1.** A measuring rod; also, measurement; size; caliber; standard; grade. *Obs.*
2. *Obs.* **a** A specimen; a sample. **b** A rough draft; a rude sketch or outline. **c** An abridgment; a remnant. **d** Measure; limit.
3. a A small quantity, amount, or number; a modicum.
A *scantling* of good claret. *Scott.*
b *Archaic.* An allotted portion.
4. The measure or dimensions of anything, esp. of breadth and thickness of timber, stone, etc., in building, or the sizes of frames, strakes, or the like, in shipbuilding.
5. A small piece of lumber, esp. one of the upright pieces in house framing; a stud; a piece of yard lumber that is under eight inches wide and from two inches to six inches thick.
6. In export trade, yellow pine lumber varying in size from 2 in. × 2 in. to 5 in. × 8 in.
7. A frame for casks to lie upon; a trestle.
8. *Archery.* The distance within which a shot does not count as a miss.

scant'ling, *adj.* = SCANTY, 1. *Obs.*

Sca·man'dri·us (skȧ·măn'drĭ·(-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Skamandrios*.] See ASTYANAX.

scam'ler. Var. of SCAMBLER.

scam'les. Var. of *shambles* (see SHAMBLE, *n.*, 3).

scam'mo·nin (skăm'ō·nĭn), *n.* = JALAPIN.

scam'mo·ny·root', *n.* = MANROOT **a**.

scam'perd. Scampered. *Ref. Sp.*

scamp'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

scamp'ing·ly, *adv.* of *scamping*, pres. part.

scamps'man, *n.* = SCAMP, *n.*, 1.

scampt. Scamped. *Ref. Sp.*

scan. ✝ BONE, SKEIN.

‖**scan'da·la mag·na'tum,** *pl.* of SCANDALUM MAGNATUM. [-PROOF.]

scan'dal-proof' (66), *adj.* See

scan'di·cus (skăn'dĭ·kŭs), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *scandere* to mount, ascend.] *Medieval Music.* See NEUME, *Table*.

Scan'di·na'vi·an·ism, *n.* See -ISM.

Scan'ic (skăn'ĭk), *adj. Philol.* = SCANDINAVIAN, *adj.*

scant'ful·ly, *adv.* Narrowly; scarcely. *Obs.*

scan'til·lon, *n.* Obs. form of SCANTLING.

scant'i·ly, *adv.* of SCANTY.

scant'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

scant'let, *n.* [See SCANTLING.] A small portion or quantity. *Obs.*

scant'linged (skănt'lĭngd), *adj.* Having (specified) scantlings or dimensions; — used in combination.

scantling number *or* **numeral.** A number variously computed from a ship's dimensions, used in reference to a tabulated scheme specifying the size of structural material required to entitle a ship, according to type, to a certain classification, or grading with respect to seaworthiness.

scant'–o'–grace' (skănt'ō-grās'), *n.* A good-for-nothing fellow; a rascal. *Scot.*

scant'y (skăn'tĭ), *adj.*; SCANT'I·ER (-tĭ-ĕr); SCANT'I·EST. [From SCANT, *adj.*] **1.** Barely sufficient, or meager, in quantity or supply; wanting amplitude or extent; narrow; not abundant.

His dominions were very narrow and *scanty.* *Locke.*

2. Somewhat less than is needed; insufficient; scant; as, a *scanty* supply of words; a *scanty* supply of bread.

3. Niggardly; parsimonious; yielding little. *Now Rare.*

Syn. — SCANTY, SPARSE. SCANTY applies esp. to quantity, and implies meagerness or insufficiency; SPARSE applies to number rather than quantity, and describes that which is thinly scattered or dispersed; as, "a starveling in a *scanty* vest" (*Wordsworth*); "the Sonnet's *scanty* plot of ground" (*id.*); a *sparse* population; "Now and then she scattered, with regretful *sparseness*, some seeds and crumbs from her parcels" (*Mary Wilkins*). Cf. THIN, RARE, PARSIMONIOUS.

Ant. — Copious, ample, abundant. See PLENTIFUL.

scape (skāp), *n.* [L. *scapus* shaft, stem, stalk. See SHAFT.] **1.** *Bot.* A peduncle arising at or beneath the surface of the ground in acaulescent plants, as the bloodroot, tulip, primrose, etc.; sometimes, loosely, any flower stalk.

2. *Zool.* A stem or shaft; as: **a** The basal joint of an insect antenna esp. when longer than the other joints. **b** The shaft of a feather. **c** The peduncle of the balancer of a dipterous insect.

3. *Arch.* The shaft of a column; erroneously, an apophyge. See ORDER, *Illust.*

scape (skāp), *n.* [See 'SCAPE, *v.*] **1.** An escape or means of escape. *Dial.*

2. A freak; a slip; a fault; an escapade. *Obs.*

'scape (skāp), *v. t. & i.* [Aphetic form of ESCAPE.] To escape; — formerly written *scape.*

scape (skāp), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] The cry or note of a flushed snipe; also, a snipe.

scape (skāp), *n.* [From *landscape.*] A scenic view, whether of sea, land, or sky; as, a North River *scape.*

-scape. A combining form from *landscape*, denoting *a* (specified) *type of view* or *a pictorial representation of such a view*, as in:

airscape	**landscape**	**skyscape**
cityscape	**riverscape**	**townscape**
cloudscape	**seascape**	**waterscape**

scape'gal'lows (skāp'găl'ōz; -ŭz), *n.* [See SCAPE to escape.] One who has narrowly escaped the gallows for his crimes.

scape'goat' (skāp'gōt'), *n.* [See SCAPE to escape.] **1.** *Jewish Antiq.* A goat upon whose head were symbolically placed the sins of the people, after which he was suffered to escape into the wilderness, as part of the ceremony prescribed by Biblical law (*Lev.* xvi. 10) for the Day of Atonement.

2. *Anthropol.* Any animal or person to whom sins, evils, ill luck, etc., are ceremonially attached, the victim then being sacrificed or driven out, as symbolic of dispelling the evils.

3. Hence, a person or thing bearing blame for others.

scape'grace' (skāp'grās'), *n.* [See SCAPE to escape.] A reckless, unprincipled person; a reprobate; — often jocularly. — *adj.* Incorrigible; profligate.

The most charming young *scapegrace* in the army. *Thackeray*

scap'el (skăp'ĕl), *n.* [NL. *scapellus*, dim. fr. L. *scapus* stem, stalk.] *Bot.* A caulicle.

scape'less, *adj.* **1.** Without a scape, or shaft.

2. That cannot be escaped.

scape'thrift' (skāp'thrĭft'), *n.* A thriftless person. *Archaic.*

scape wheel. *Horol.* The wheel in an escapement into the teeth of which the pallets play.

sca'pha (skā'fȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *scapha* boat, fr. Gr. *skaphē.*] *Anat.* An elongated depression of the ear separating the helix and antihelix.

Sca·phan'der (skȧ-făn'dĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. F. *scaphandre*, fr. Gr. *skaphē* boat + *anēr, andros*, a man.] *Zool.* A genus of tectibranchiate gastropods having a large shell with a concealed spire. It is the type of a family, **Scaphan'dri·dae** (-drĭ-dē).

sca'phi·on (skā'fĭ-ŭn), *n.* [Gr. *skaphion* small bowl.] A form of sundial.

scaph'ism (skăf'ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *skaphē* trough, boat.] An ancient Persian mode of executing criminals by confining the victim in a trough, with his head and limbs smeared with honey or the like and exposed to the sun and to insects.

scaph'ite (skăf'ĭt), *n.* [See SCAPHITES.] *Paleontol.* A fossil of *Scaphites* or allied genus.

Sca·phi'tes (skȧ-fĭ'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *skaphē* boat.] *Paleontol.* A genus of Cretaceous ammonoid cephalopods, having the whorls closely coiled in an involute spiral, except the last, which is straight for a distance, then bent back toward the coiled part. It is the type of a family, **Sca·phit'i·dae** (skȧ-fĭt'ĭ-dē). — **scaph'i·toid** (skăf'ĭ·toid), *adj.*

Scaphites (*S. aequalis*). Reduced.

scaph'o- (skăf'ō-), **scaph-.** A combining form, Greek *skapho-, skaph-*, from *skaphē*, meaning *boat*, used chiefly for *scaphoid, scaphoid and*, as in *scaphocephaly, Scaphander, scaphol*unar.

scaph'o·ceph'a·ly (skăf'ō-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [*scapho-* + *-cephaly.*] A deformed condition of the skull, in which the vault is narrow, elongated, and boat-shaped, because of premature ossification of the sagittal suture. — **scaph'o·ce·phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), **scaph'o·ceph'a·lous** (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *adj.* — **scaph'o·ceph'a·lism** (-lĭz'm), *n.*

scaph'o·ce'rite (skăf'ō-sē'rīt), *n.* [*scapho-* + *cerite.*] *Zool.* A flattened plate or scale on the second joint of the antennae of many Crustacea. — **scaph'o·ce·rit'ic** (-sē-rĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

sca·phog'na·thite (skȧ-fŏg'nȧ-thīt), *n.* [*scapho-* + Gr. *gnathos* jaw.] *Zool.* A thin leaflike appendage of the second maxilla of decapod crustaceans. — **sca·phog'na·thit'ic** (-thĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

scaph'oid (skăf'oid), *adj.* [*scaph-* + *-oid.*] Boat-shaped; navicular. — *n.* *Anat.* The navicular of the carpus or tarsus.

scaph'o·lu'nar (skăf'ō-lū'nĕr), *adj.* *Zool.* Pert. to, or composed of, the scaphoid and lunar bones of the carpus. — *n.* A bone so composed in the carpus of many Carnivora.

Sca·phop'o·da (skȧ-fŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *scapho-* + *-poda.*] *Zool.* A small class of marine Mollusca having a tapering tubular shell, open at both ends, a pointed or spadelike foot for burrowing, and many long, slender, prehensile oral tentacles. There is no special respiratory

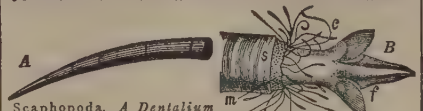

Scaphopoda. *A Dentalium denale.* Nat. size. *B* Anterior end of *D. agile.* *f* Foot; *c* Tentacles, or Cirri; *m* Mantle; *s* Front End of Shell.

apparatus or heart. The mouth contains a radula; the sexes are separate. The class consists of the tooth shells (genus *Dentalium* and allied genera). — **scaph'o·pod** (skăf'ō-pŏd), *adj. & n.* — **sca·phop'o·dous** (skȧ-fŏp'ō-dŭs), *adj.*

scapi-. A combining form for the first noun *scape*, as in **sca'pi·form, sca·pig'er·ous.** See -FORM; -GEROUS.

scap net (skăp). A kind of scoop net for catching bait.

sca'poid (skā'poid), *adj.* [1st *scape* + *-oid.*] Scapiform.

scap'o·lite (skăp'ō-lĭt), *n.* [Gr. *skapos* staff, shaft + *-lite.*] *Mineral.* **a** A mineral of the scapolite group, intermediate in composition between meionite and marialite and containing 46–54 per cent of silica; — called also *wernerite.* It resembles feldspar when massive, but has a fibrous appearance and higher sp. gr. (2.66–2.73). **b** Any member of the scapolite group.

scap'o·lite–gab'bro, *n.* *Petrog.* A gabbro whose plagioclase is in part or entirely changed to scapolite.

scapolite group. *Mineral.* A group of minerals crystallizing in the pyramidal division of the tetragonal system, white or grayish-white in color when pure, and consisting essentially of silicates of aluminum, calcium, and sodium. All the species, viz., meionite, wernerite (common scapolite), mizzonite (dipyre), marialite, and sarcolite, may be considered as isomorphous mixtures, in varying proportions, of the two fundamental compounds $Ca_4Al_2Si_9O_{25}$ (pure meionite) and $Na_4Al_3Si_9O_{24}Cl$ (pure marialite). The physical properties vary with the composition — the hardness from 5 to 6.5, the sp. gr. from 2.5 to 2.8, etc.

scap'o·lit'i·za'tion (skăp'ō-lĭt'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* *Petrog.* The process or state of alteration by which minerals, esp. feldspar, are converted into scapolite.

sca'pose (skā'pōs), *adj.* [1st *scape* + *-ose.*] *Bot.* Scape-bearing; resembling, or consisting of, a scape.

scapul-. = SCAPULO- (which see), as in **scap'u·lal'gi·a, scap'u·lec'to·my, scap'u·lo·dyn'i·a.** See -ALGIA, etc.

scap'u·la (skăp'ū·lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* SCAPULAE (-lē), SCAPULAS (-lȧz). [L.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* The shoulder blade; the dorsal and in most mammals the principal, or sometimes the only, bone of the pectoral arch, or shoulder girdle. The human scapula is flat and triangular, situated in the upper lateral part of the back, and having at the outer angle a large shallow fossa (the *glenoid cavity*) for articulation with the head of the humerus. On its posterior surface, or dorsum, is a prominent, obliquely transverse ridge (the *spine*), ending in a process (the *acromion*) which arches over the glenoid cavity and articulates with the clavicle, forming the point of the shoulder. The spine divides the dorsum into two fossae (the *supraspinous* or *suprascapular* above, and the *infraspinous* or *infrascapular* below); the slightly concave anterior surface, or *venter*, forms one large fossa, the *subscapular.* A hooked process (the *coracoid process*), extending in front of the glenoid cavity, represents the *coracoid bone* of many vertebrates. In birds the scapula is long and narrow; in amphibians and some other animals its dorsal part may be an imperfectly ossified *suprascapula.* In teleost fishes both the hypercoracoid and supraclavicle have been regarded as representing, and have been called, the scapula.

2. *Zool.* **a** The tegula (appendage of the mesothorax) of a lepidopterous or hymenopterous insect. See TEGULA, **2 a.** **b** A pleuron of the mesothorax of an insect, including the epimeron and episternum. **c** The trochanter of the foreleg of an insect. **d** The patagium (appendage of the prothorax) of a lepidopterous insect.

scap'u·lar (skăp'ū·lĕr), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the shoulder, the scapula, or scapulars.

scap'u·lar (skăp'ū·lĕr), *n.* [F. and ML.; F. *scapulaire*, fr. ML. *scapularium, scapulare*, fr. L. *scapula* shoulder blade.] **1. a** Orig., a working garment worn by monks; now, the sleeveless outer part of the monastic habit carrying the cowl, put on over the head and falling from the shoulders in front and back. **b** A badge of membership in an order, consisting of two cloth squares connected by strings and worn over the shoulders under the clothing.

2. *Surg.* A bandage passing over the shoulder to support it, or to retain another bandage in place.

3. *a Anat. & Zool.* A scapula. **b** *Zool.* A scapular feather.

scapular arch. *Anat. & Zool.* The pectoral arch.

scap'u·la're (skăp'ū·lā'rē), *n.* [NL. See SCAPULAR.] *Zool.* **a** In birds, the scapular region or tract. **b** A posttemporal bone.

scapular index. The ratio of the length of the scapula to its breadth, expressed in hundredths of the length.

scap'u·lar'y (skăp'ū·lĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -lĕr·ĭ), *n.* [See SCAPULAR.] **1.** A scapular.

2. A shoulder strap, esp. one marking the wearer's rank.

scap'u·lar'y (skăp'ū·lĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -lĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Scapular; also, *Obs.*, covering the shoulders.

scap'u·lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.* *Zool.* Designating a small African crow (*Corvus albus*, syn. *scapulatus*) having white areas on the shoulders, and a white breast.

scap'u·let, scap'u·lette (skăp'ū·lĕt; -lĭt), *n.* [Dim. of *scapula.*] *Zool.* A fold at the bases of the lobes of the manubrium of many rhizostomous medusae.

scap'u·li·man'cy (-lĭ·măn'sĭ), *n.* [L. *scapulae* shoulder blades + E. *-mancy.*] Divination by observation of a shoulder blade usually as blotched or cracked from the fire.

scap'u·lo- (skăp'ū·lō-). A combining form for *scapula*, denoting: **a** *The scapula*, as in **scap'u·lo·pex'y.** See -PEXY. **b** *Scapular and*, as in **scap'u·lo·ax'il·lar'y,** pertaining to the scapula and axilla, **scap'u·lo·bra'chi·al, scap'u·lo·cla·vic'u·lar, scap'u·lo·cor'a·coid, scap'u·lo·hu'mer·al, scap'u·lo·ra'di·al, scap'u·lo·spi'nal, scap'u·lo·tho·rac'ic, scap'u·lo·ul'nar, scap'u·lo·ver'te·bral,** etc.

sca'pus (skā'pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SCAPI (-pī). [L. See 1st SCAPE.] A scape; a stem, shaft, or column; as, *Zool.*, the shaft of a feather, or the basal part of a polyp; the main stem of a sea pen.

scar (skär), *n.* [ME. *skar, skerre*, fr. ON. *sker* a skerry, cliff. See SKERRY.] **1. a** An isolated or protruding rock. **b** A steep, rocky eminence; a bare place on the side of a mountain or steep bank of earth.

2. a A hard cinder; a clinker; furnace slag. **b** In roasting pyrites for sulphuric acid manufacture, a lump formed by fritting.

scar (skär), *n.* [OF. *escare* (F. *escarre, eschare*) eschar, fr. L. *eschara*, fr. Gr. *eschara* hearth, fireplace, scab, eschar. Cf. ESCHAR. The meaning has been influenced in E. by *scar* crack.] **1.** A mark left in the skin or an internal organ by the healing of an injury, burn, ulcer, or the like, because of the replacement of the injured tissue by connective tissue; a cicatrix; a blemish; a disfigurement.

2. a A mark left on a stem or branch by the fall of a leaf, or on a seed by separation of the funicle. **b** A catface.

3. A scarlike mark or indentation, as one made by long use or contact; specif., *Zool.*, a cicatrix.

4. A lasting effect of an injury sustained, as a dishonor, a lapse of integrity, or a wound to the feelings by affliction, grievous loss or disappointment, or the like.

If two lives join, there is oft a *scar.* *Browning*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

scar-bearer	**scar-clad**	**scar-faced**
scar-bearing	**scarface**	**scar-seamed**

scar (skär), *v. t.*; SCARRED (skärd); SCAR'RING. To mark with a scar or scars; to mar; disfigure; to leave an abiding effect upon. "The weariness, the disdain and passion that *scarred* his mind." *Anne Douglas Sedgwick*

—, *v. i.* To form a scar; to become scarred.

scar (skär), *n.* [L. *scarus* a kind of fish, fr. Gr. *skaros.*] A parrot fish.

scar, *n.* [From obs. or dial. *scarth* a cleft, fr. ON. *skarth.* See SHARD.] **1.** A chink; a crack; a slit. *Obs.*

2. = 2d SHARD. *Dial.*

scar, *adj.* [ON. *skjarr.* See SCARE, *v.*] Scared; shy; wild. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

scar (skär; skär). Scot. & dial. var. of SCARE.

scar'ab (skăr'ăb), *n.* [F. *scarabée*, fr. L. *scarabaeus;* akin to Gr. *karabos* beetle. Cf. CARBINE.] **1.** A dung beetle; esp., *Scarabaeus sacer.* See SCARABAEUS, **1.**

2. = SCARABAEUS, **2.**

3. A worthless, contemptible nobody. *Obs.*

Scar'a·bae'i·dae (skär'ȧ-bē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCARAB.] *Zool.* A large family of stout-bodied beetles with lamellate antennae. It is coextensive with Lamellicornia in its narrower sense, and contains many of the largest beetles, including among others the subfamilies: Scarabaeinae (syn. *Coprinae*), the dung beetles; Melolonthinae (chafers); Dynastinae (rhinoceros beetles); Rutelinae, and Cetoniinae (flower beetles); the last four being vegetable feeders, having stout grublike larvae which usually burrow in the ground or in plants. By some the family name is restricted to the members of the typical subfamily *Scar'a·bae·i'nae* (-bē-ĭ'nē). — See SCARABAEUS. — **scar'a·bae'id** (-bē'ĭd), *n. & adj.* — **scar'a·bae'an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.*

scar'a·bae'i·doid (skär'ȧ-bē'ĭ-doid), *adj.* [*scarabaeid* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Designating the third instar in the development of blister beetles, resembling the larva of a scarabaeid beetle.

scar'a·bae'i·form (-fôrm), *adj.* Resembling a scarabaeid beetle or its larva.

scar'a·bae'oid (skär'ȧ-bē'oid), *n.* [*scarabaeus* + *-oid.*] **1.** *Zool.* One of the Scarabaeidae.

2. A scarabaeus (image) but little like the insect.

scar'a·bae'oid (-oid), *adj.* *Zool.* **a** Like, or pertaining to, the Scarabaeidae. **b** Scarabaeidoid.

scar'a·bae'us (-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -BAEUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119), -BAEI (-bē'ĭ). [L. See SCARAB.] **1. a** A large black, or nearly black, dung beetle (*Scarabaeus sacer*) of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, which (as perhaps also one or more allied species) was regarded by the ancient Egyptians as symbolic of resurrection and immortality. Like many related forms, it rolls large balls of dung for food for itself or young. **b** [*cap.*] *Zool.* A genus containing the above and allied species.

Egyptian Scarabaeus (*S. sacer*). (½)

2. *Egyptol.* A conventionalized representation of a beetle (of the family Scarabaeidae), commonly in stone or faïence, usually having an inscription on the flat under side; also, a gem cut in this representation. It is the symbol of the sun-god Khepera. The gems were widely used as talismans and ornaments, and were placed on mummies as symbols of resurrection.

scar'a·bee (skär'ȧ-bē), *n.* [F. *scarabée.*] A scarabaeus.

scar'ab·oid (skär'ăb·oid), *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* A gem engraved only on the flat oval base, the back being somewhat rounded but with no imitation of the beetle. It is a Greek modification of the scarab, of the late 6th and 5th centuries B.C.

scar'ab·oid (skär'ăb·oid), *adj.* [*scarab* + *-oid.*] **a** *Zool.* Scarabaeoid. **b** Of the nature of, or resembling, a scarabaeus (image).

Scar'a·mouch' (skär'ȧ·mouch'; -mōōsh'), *n.* [F. *Scaramouche*, fr. It. *Scaramuccia*, lit., skirmish. See SKIRMISH.] A personage in the old Italian comedy (derived from Spain) characterized, originally in burlesque of the Spanish don, by boastfulness and poltroonery; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], a cowardly buffoon; a ne'er-do-well. — *v. i.* [*not cap.*] To act, or act like, a scaramouch.

Scar'bo·rough lil'y (skär'bŭ·rŭ; -brŭ). An amaryllislike plant (*Vallota speciosa*) of South Africa; also, its brightred flower. See VALLOTA.

Scar'bo·rough warn'ing. [From *Scarborough*, a seaport town of England.] Very short notice or warning, or none at all; hence, a surprise. *Eng.*

scarb'–tree' (skärb'trē'), *n.* [From SCRAB crab apple.] A seedling or wild apple tree. See WILDING, *n.*, **1 a.**

scarce (skärs), *adj.*; SCARC'ER (skär'sĕr); SCARC'EST (skär'-sĕst; 119). [ME. *scars*, fr. ONF. *escars* (F. *échars*), fr. (assumed) VL. *excarpsus*, for L. *excerptus*, past part. of *excerpere* to pick out, and hence to contract, to shorten, fr. *ex* (see EX-) + *carpere* to pluck. See HARVEST; cf. SCURF.] **1.** Deficient in quantity or number compared with the demand; not plentiful or abundant; scanty; as, food became *scarce;* good locations are *scarce.*

2. Hard to find; uncommon; rare; as, a *scarce* issue.

3. Noncurrent uses: **a** *Obs.* Deficient in size; as, a *scarce* measure; of wind, deficient in force. **b** *Obs.* Sparing, frugal; parsimonious; stingy. "Too *scarce* ne too sparing." *Chaucer.* **c** *Now Rare.* Characterized by deficiency or want; as, a *scarce* living; *scarce* times. **d** *Now Rare.*

---

scant'ly, *adv.* of SCANT.
scant'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
scap. Var. of SCALP, skull.
scape'-bear'ing. See -BEARING.
scape, scape'ment, *n.* = ESCAPEMENT, 3.
scaph- = SCAPHO-.
scaphe, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *scapha* fr. Gr. *skaphē.*] A skiff; a boat. *Obs.*
Sca'phi·o·pod'i·dae (skȧ'fĭ-ō-pŏd'ĭ-dē), **Sca·phi'o·pus** (skȧ-fĭ'ō-pŭs). See SPADEFOOT.
scaph'o·ceph'a·lus (skăf'ō-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.] = SCAPHOCEPHALY.
scap'ple (skăp'l), **scap'pler** (-lĕr). Vars. of SCABBLE, SCABBLER.
scap'u·lar-shaped', *adj.* See [-SHAPED.]
sca'r·a·bae'i, *pl.* of SCARABAEUS.
Scar'a·bae·i'nae (skär'ȧ·bē·ĭ'nē). See SCARABAEIDAE.
scaramoche. † SKIRMISH.
scarbabe. † SCARERABE.

Scantily supplied or provided; meagerly furnished; short; — with *of*.

Syn. — Deficient. See RARE. **Ant.** — See PLENTIFUL.

— *to make oneself scarce.* To depart at once; to keep away. *Colloq.*

scarce (skârs), *adv.* Scarcely (see FLAT, *adj.*, 11).

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

scarce-closed	scarce-found	scarce-parted
scarce-cold	scarce-heard	scarce-seen
scarce-covered	scarce-met	scarce-told
scarce-discerned	scarce-moving	scarce-warned

scarce, *v. t.* To make scarce. *Obs.*

scarce'lins (skârs'lĭnz), *adv.* Scarcely. *Dial. Eng.*

scarce'ly (skârs'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Scantily; sparingly. *Obs.* **2.** By a narrow margin (of quantity, time, etc.); barely; hardly; but just; as, *scarcely* enough; also, only just or slightly, if at all; almost not; as, the storm continued with *scarcely* any pause; *scarcely* ever; — formerly often with a redundant negative.

3. Certainly not; — with verbs of believing or judging, implying that the speaker regards the proposition as utterly untenable; as, you will *scarcely* contend that either party can guarantee national prosperity.

4. Probably not; — used to mitigate the force of the speaker's certainty; as, you can *scarcely* expect that much.

5. With difficulty. *Archaic.*

Syn. — See HARDLY.

scarce'ment (skârs'mĕnt), *n.* *Arch. & Engin.* An offset, or retreat, in the thickness of a wall or bank of earth, etc.

scarc'en (skär'sĕn; -s'n), *v. t. & i.* To lessen to deficiency in quantity or number. *Chiefly Dial.*

scarce'ness, *n.* The condition of being scarce; scarcity; — now less frequent than *scarcity*, except in sense **f**.

scar'ci·ty (skär'sĭ·tĭ), *n.* [ME. *scarsete*, fr. ONF. *escarseté.*] Quality or condition of being scarce. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* Sparingness; niggardliness; parsimony. **b** Smallness of quantity or number in proportion to the wants or demands; as, a *scarcity* of grain, of teachers; very limited supply; as, the *scarcity* of radium. **c** Want of provisions for the support of life; a period of such want; as, a beleaguered city suffers *scarcity*; during the late *scarcities*. **d** *Obs.* The condition of wanting or lacking an adequate supply, sometimes specif. of the necessities of life; penury; poverty. **e** *Obs.* State of imperfection; inadequacy. *Chaucer.* **f** Rareness; uncommonness.

Praise . . . owes its value to its *scarcity.* *Rambler.*

Syn. — Want, dearth, rarity, paucity, insufficiency, infrequency. **Ant.** — See ABUNDANCE.

scare (skâr; *Scot.* skär), *n.* [ON. *skör*, gen. *skarar*, joint, splice, edge; akin to E. SHEAR.] *Golf.* The part of a wooden club where the beveled neck and shaft were (formerly) spliced. The socket method of joining is now general.

scare, *v. t.* To splice. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

scare (skâr), *v.*; SCARED (skârd; *colloq. and dial.* skârt); SCAR'ING (skâr'ĭng). [ME. *skerren*, fr. ON. *skirren*, fr. *skjarr* shy, afraid, of obscure origin.] *Transitive:* **1.** To frighten or strike with sudden fear; to alarm.

Scared to death of women. *Edna Ferber.*

2. To effect the passage of, or to drive or impel, by scaring; as, to *scare* information out of, or some caution into, a person; to *scare* one into revelations; to *scare* away suitors.

—, *Intransitive:* To be scared; to take alarm.

Syn. — Alarm, startle, affright, terrify. See FRIGHTEN.

Ant. — Embolden. See ENCOURAGE.

scare up. To bring to light or into the open, as game by beating; hence, *Colloq.*, to discover for use; as, he could not *scare up* a dollar.

scare, *n.* **1.** Fright or a fright; esp., a sudden fright produced by a trifling cause, or originating in mistake.

2. That which scares; also, a scarecrow. *Obs.*

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

scare-bear	scare-fish	scare-peddler
scare-beggar	scare-fly	scare-robin
scare-bird	scare goose	scare-sheep
scare bullfinch	scare-hawk	scare-sleep
scare-Christian	scare-hog	scare-thief
scare-devil	scare-mouse	scare-vermin

scare, *adj.* [From SCAR, *adj.*] Timid; shy. *Rare.*

scare'babe' (skâr'bāb'), *n.* A thing to scare a babe; a bogy. — *adj.* That is merely a scarebabe.

scare'crow' (skâr'krō'), *n.* **1.** An object, usually suggesting a human figure, set up to frighten crows or other birds away from crops, or to frighten away animals; hence, anything terrifying without danger.

2. A person clad in rags and tatters; a skinny person.

scare'crow', *adj.* Such as scares without being really formidable; pertaining to or suggesting a scarecrow; skinny.

scare'crow', *v. t.* To scare or disfigure, as a scarecrow does.

scare'crow'ish, scare'crow'y, *adj.* Resembling or suggesting a scarecrow.

scare'ful (skâr'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* Dreadful; alarming. *Dial.*

scare'head' (skâr'hĕd'), *n.* A very large newspaper heading, usually sensational. *U. S.*

scare'mon'ger (-mŭng'gĕr), *n.* [*scare* + *monger.*] One prone to circulate panicky reports of impending disaster; an alarmist. — **scare'mon'ger·ing,** *n.*

scar end. The unfinished end of a breakwater, or the like, under construction.

scar'er (skâr'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which scares.

scare'–sin'ner, *n.* A scarer of sinners, that is, death. *R.*

scare'some (skâr'sŭm), *adj.* Alarming; terrifying. *Dial.*

scarf (skärf), *n.*; *pl.* SCARVES (skärvz), SCARFS (skärfs). [ONF. *escarpe* (F. *écharpe* scarf, sling), orig., pilgrim's scrip, of Teut. origin; cf. ON. *skreppa.*] Cf. SCARP a band, 1st SCRIP.] **1.** A broad band of fabric worn loosely over the shoulders or about the neck, sometimes over the head or around the waist.

2. Specif.: **a** A military or official sash, usually indicative of rank. **b** *Obs.* A band covering the eyes. **c** A band of crape or silk worn by mourners at a funeral. **d** A muffler or tippet. **e** A cravat with broad falling ends, secured by a knot, through a ring, or with a pin; a necktie.

3. A runner, as for a dresser or sideboard.

4. *Eccl.* A broad band of black silk, passing over the back of the neck, with long ends pendent in front over the gown, worn by doctors of divinity on their academic gowns and by clergy during choir services.

5. Hence, a chaplain's benefice or one holding such a benefice. *Obs.*

scarf (skärf), *v. t.*; SCARFED (skärft); SCARF'ING. **1.** To wrap, cover, or adorn, with or as with a scarf or scarves; as, to *scarf* a statue with a veil; also, formerly, to bind up in a scarf or sling.

Come, seeling night, *Scarf* up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shak.*

2. To wrap or throw on (a scarf or mantle) loosely.

My sea gown *scarf'd* about me. *Shak.*

scarf (skärf), *v.* [From *scarf* scarf joint, of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *skarf*, ON. *skarfr*; akin to AS. *scearfian* to scrape, *sceorfan* to gnaw, scarify. See SCURF.] *Transitive:* **1.** To unite, as pieces of timber or metal, by a scarf joint.

2. To form a scarf on the end or edge of, as for a joint.

3. To cut out, in channeled strips, the blubber, or flay the skin of (a whale or seal); to flense.

4. *Automobiles.* To taper (a leaf spring).

—, *Intransitive:* To unite or be united by a scarf joint.

scarf, *n.* [See SCARF to unite.] **1.** Either of the chamfered or cutaway ends that fit together to form a scarf joint.

2. A scarf joint.

3. *Whaling.* A groove or channel along a whale's body.

scarf (skärf), *n.* *Mil.* = 1st SCARP, 1.

scarf, scarfe (skärf), *n.* [ON. *skarfr.*] Cormorant. *Scot.*

scarf cloud. *Meteorol.* A wispy cloud forming above, and later mantling the sides of, a rising cumulus.

scarfed (skärft; 111), *adj.* Having or wearing a scarf or scarves; invested with a scarf.

scarf'er (skär'fĕr), *n.* *Metal.* One who scarfs link blanks, corners of plates, etc.

scarf joint. A joint made by chamfering, halving, notching, or otherwise cutting away, two pieces to correspond to each other and securing them together after overlapping by bolting, riveting, welding, brazing, or the like.

1–3 Forms of Scarf Joint. *a* Coak, or Cog; *b* Keys.

scarf'pin' (skärf'pĭn'), *n.* A pin for the neck scarf.

scarf'skin' (skärf'skĭn'), *n.* [Cf. SCURF.] *Anat.* The epidermis.

scarf weld. A welded scarf joint in metal.

scar'i·dae (skär'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Scarus* + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of marine fishes (order Pharyngognathi) closely resembling the Labridae, but having the teeth of the jaws more or less coalescent. It comprises the true parrot fishes. — **scar'id** (-ĭd), *n. & adj.*

scar'i·fi·ca'tion (skăr'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *scarificatio.*] The action of scarifying; also, a scratch or incision, or group of them, made by scarifying.

scar'i·fi·ca'tor (skăr'ĭ·fĭ·kā'tĕr), *n.* [NL. See SCARIFY.] *Med.* An instrument for making slight cuts in the skin, esp. one containing several lancets moved by a spring.

scar'i·fi'er (skăr'ĭ·fī'ĕr), *n.* One that scarifies; specif.: **a** *Med.* An instrument used for scarifying. **b** *Agric. Mach.* (1) A machine which tears up and partially pulverizes surface soil. (2) A machine for scarifying seed. **c** An implement or machine to tear up the surface of a road prior to resurfacing; also, its operator.

scar'i·fy (skăr'ĭ·fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *scarifier*, fr. L. *scarificare, scarifare*, fr. Gr. *skariphasthai* to scratch. See SCRIBE.] **1.** To scratch or cut the skin of; esp., *Med.*, to make small incisions in with a lancet or scarificator, to draw blood from the smaller vessels without opening a large vein.

2. To make cuts in the bark of a tree.

3. To lacerate the sensibilities of, as by severe criticism; to flay.

A twelve-page letter, which he put in the fire after reading the first *scarifying* sentence. *Aldous Huxley.*

4. To mark with scars; to scar; to heal with a scar.

5. *Agric.* **a** To stir the surface soil with a scarifier. **b** To scratch (hard-coated seeds, as clover) to aid germination.

scar'i·fy (skăr'ĭ·fī), *v. t.* To scare; to frighten. *Dial.*

scar'i·ose (skär'ĭ·ōs), *adj.* *Bot.* Scarious.

scar'i·ous (skär'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [F. *scarieux*, fr. NL. *scariosus*, said to be fr. a L. *scaria* thorny shrub.] *Bot.* Thin and membranous in texture, as a bract.

scar'la·ti'na (skär'lä·tē'nä), *n.* [NL. See SCARLET.] *Med.* Scarlet fever. — **scar'la·ti'nal** (-năl; -n'l), *adj.* — **scar'la·ti'nous** (skär'lä·tē'nŭs; skär·lăt'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.*

scar'la·ti'ni·form (skä'lä·tē'nĭ·fôrm; -tĭn'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*scarlatina* + *-form.*] *Med.* Scarlatinoid.

scar'la·ti'noid (skär'lä·tē'noid; skär·lăt'ĭ·noid), *adj.* [*scarlatina* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling scarlet fever or its eruption; scarlatiniform.

scar'let (skär'lĕt; -lĭt), *n.* [ME. *scarlat, scarlet*, prop., a stuff, later, a color, fr. OF. *escarlate* (F. *écarlate*), fr. ML. *scarlatum*), fr. Ar. *siqillāt* (cf. Ar. *siqlāṭūn, siqlāṭ* whence E. *ciclatoun*, through F.), prob. fr. Gr. *kyklas, -ados*, mantle with a border, lit., circular. See CYCLE; cf. SUCLAT.]

1. **a** A color, yellowish-red in hue, of very high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR. **b** Loosely, any of several similar colors.

2. Cloth or clothes of a scarlet color; as, arrayed in *scarlet*; also, *Obs.*, a particular kind of rich cloth of bright color, esp. *scarlet in grain*, a cloth of a fast-dyed red.

3. Any pigment or dye that colors scarlet; as, Biebrich *scarlet*; crocein *scarlet*. See DYE, *Table.*

4. A costume of scarlet color signifying rank or worn as a uniform; also, a wearer of scarlet costume, now esp. a soldier or huntsman; collectively, persons wearing scarlet, as at a fox hunt.

— *the scarlet.* *R.C.Ch.* The cardinalate; — so called from the scarlet vestments worn by cardinals.

scar'let, *adj.* **1.** Of the color scarlet; clad in scarlet; as, a *scarlet* cloth; his face turned *scarlet* with indignation.

2. Glaringly offensive, flagrant; as, *scarlet* iniquities.

3. **a** Whorish; — in allusion to Rev. xvii. 1–6. **b** Hence, unchaste; lewd; bawdy; salacious; as, a *scarlet* lady or play.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

scarlet-arilled	scarlet-coated	scarlet-haired
scarlet-barred	scarlet-colored	scarlet-lined
scarlet-berried	scarlet-crested	scarlet-lipped
scarlet-blossomed	scarlet-faced	scarlet-red
scarlet-breasted	scarlet-flowered	scarlet-robed
scarlet-circled	scarlet-fruited	scarlet-tipped
scarlet-clad	scarlet-gowned	scarlet-vermilion

scar'let *v. t.* *Obs.* **a** To dye or tinge with scarlet. **b** To clothe in scarlet.

Scarlet, Will. A companion of Robin Hood; — called in old ballads and plays *Scadlock, Scathelock*, or *Scathlock*.

scarlet admiral. The red admiral (butterfly).

scarlet balm. Oswego tea.

scarlet bean. = SCARLET RUNNER.

scar'let·ber'ry (skär'lĕt·bĕr'ĭ; skär'lĭt-), *n.* The bittersweet *Solanum dulcamara*; also, its fruit.

scarlet bush. = SCARLET HAMELIA.

scarlet clematis. An attractive woody vine (*Viorna coccinea*) of Texas, with solitary, nodding, scarlet flowers.

scarlet clover. The crimson clover.

scarlet cross. = SCARLET LYCHNIS.

scarlet cup. Any of various red fungi of the genus *Peziza*.

scar'let–day', *n.* *Brit. Univs.* A ceremonial occasion marked by the wearing of official robes of scarlet.

scarlet eggplant. The tomato eggplant.

scarlet elder. The red-berried elder.

scarlet fever. *Med.* An acute contagious febrile disease caused by a type of streptococcus (*Streptococcus scarlatinae*) and characterized by inflammation of the fauces and a scarlet rash, which lasts a few days and is followed by more or less extensive desquamation of the skin; scarlatina. See ANTITOXIN.

scarlet fritillary. A bulbous herb (*Fritillaria recurva*) with scarlet-and-yellow flowers.

scarlet gaura. An erect perennial herb (*Gaura coccinea*) of central North America, with alternate lanceolate leaves and rather sparse terminal leafy spikes of bright-red flowers.

scarlet hamelia. A tropical American shrub (*Hamelia erecta*), having edible fruit, often cultivated for its showy, scarlet or crimson flowers.

scarlet haw. A common American hawthorn (*Crataegus coccinea*) with showy white flowers in corymbs and bright-red fruit.

scarlet ibis. **1.** An ibis (*Guara rubra*) of South and Central America. It is intense scarlet with black-tipped wings.

2. *Angling.* An artificial fly with scarlet body, gold ribbing and tag, and scarlet tail, hackle, and wing.

scarlet kowhai. The glory pea *Clianthus puniceus*.

scarlet larkspur. A perennial herb (*Delphinium cardinale*) of southern California, with bright-scarlet flowers. See WILD FLOWERS, *Plate.*

scarlet letter. A scarlet A, once used as a mark of adultery, probably in allusion to the "scarlet woman" of Revelation.

Scarlet Letter, The. A novel (1850) by Nathaniel Hawthorne. See DIMMESDALE, ARTHUR; PRYNNE, HESTER.

scarlet lightning. **a** The scarlet lychnis. **b** The red valerian.

scarlet lobelia. The cardinal flower.

scarlet lychnis. A Eurasian garden perennial (*Lychnis chalcedonica*) with scarlet, sometimes white, flowers, adventive in North America.

scarlet madder. A color, yellowish-red in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

scarlet maple. The red maple.

scarlet minivet. An Indian minivet (*Pericrocotus speciosus*), black, with rump and underside scarlet.

scarlet mite. Any of numerous bright-red carnivorous mites found among grass and weeds, esp. members of the family Trombidiidae. The young are parasitic on spiders and insects. Cf. CHIGGER **b**.

scarlet monkey flower. A perennial herb (*Mimulus cardinalis*) of the Western United States, with showy, scarlet, 2-lipped flowers. See WILD FLOWERS, *Plate.*

scarlet oak. An oak (*Quercus coccinea*) having close-grained wood, and leaves that turn scarlet in autumn.

scarlet ocher. = INDIAN RED, 3.

scarlet pimpernel. The common pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*) with flowers prevailingly scarlet.

scarlet plume. A Mexican shrub (*Euphorbia fulgens*) often cultivated for its scarlet-bracted flowers.

scarlet queening. See QUEENING.

scarlet R. Any of certain azo dyes; specif., scarlet red medicinal.

scarlet rash. *Med.* Roseola.

scarlet red. **1.** The color scarlet.

2. Either of two red disazo dyes. Specif., ***scarlet red medicinal*** or ***Biebrich scarlet R medicinal***, used as an antiseptic for wounds and skin diseases. See DYE, *Table.*

scarlet red sulphonate. See DYE, *Table.*

scarlet runner. Also **scarlet runner bean.** A tropical American high-climbing bean (*Phaseolus coccineus*) with large bright-red flowers and red-and-black seeds.

scarlet sage. A well-known garden bedding plant (*Salvia splendens*) of Brazil, with long racemes of intense scarlet flowers. Also, any of several other red-flowered species of *Salvia*. See 1st SAGE, 1 **a**; SALVIA.

scar'let·seed' (skär'lĕt·sēd'; skär'lĭt-), *n.* [So named in allusion to the *scarlet seeds* they bear.] **a** A small West Indian tree (*Ternstroemia obovalis*), family Theaceae, with white flowers. **b** A West Indian shrub or small tree (*Laetia thamnia*), family Flacourtiaceae, with fragrant flowers.

scarlet snake. **a** A bright-colored harmless American snake (*Lampropeltis elapsoides*), banded with red, black, and white, and thus imitating the poisonous coral snakes. **b** A red-banded snake (*Cemophora coccinea*) of the southeastern United States.

scarlet strawberry. The Virginia strawberry.

scarlet sumac. The smooth sumac *Rhus glabra*.

scarlet tanager. A common American tanager (*Piranga erythromelas*). The adult male is scarlet with black wings and tail, the female and young chiefly olive. See BIRD, *Plate.*

scarlet trumpet. = TREE CYPRESS.

scarlet vermilion. See VERMILION, *n.*, 2 **b**.

scarlet vetch. A red-flowered annual vetch (*Vicia fulgens*) of Algeria, cultivated as a forage plant in warm climates.

Scarlet Woman. The Roman Catholic Church; — an opprobrious epithet in allusion to Rev. xvii. 1–6.

scar'let·y, *adj.* Showing a tinge of scarlet.

scarn (skärn), *n.* [ON. *skarn*; akin to AS. *scearn.* See SHARN.] Dung. *Dial. Eng.*

scarn. Var. of SCORN. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

scar'oid (skâr'oid), *adj.* [*Scarus* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Like, or pertaining to, the Scaridae. — *n.* A fish of that family.

scarp (skärp), *n.* [Aphetic for ESCARP.] **1.** *Fort.* **a** The side of the ditch next the parapet; — opposed to *counterscarp.* **b** *Obs.* The pitch or degree of slope of a bank.

2. A steep descent or declivity. See CLIFF, 1.

scarp, *v. t.*; SCARPED (skärpt); SCARP'ING. To cut so as to form a scarp or scarps; to cut down vertically, or to a steep slope; as, to *scarp* the face of a ditch; to *scarp* a coast into rugged cliffs.

scarp, scarpe (skärp), *n.* [ONF. *escarpe.* See 1st SCARF.] *Her.* An imaginary diminutive of the bend sinister, half its width.

Scar'pa's fas'ci·a (skär'păz). = FASCIA OF SCARPA.

Scar'pa's fo·ra'men. [See FASCIA OF SCARPA.] *Anat.* Either of two canals opening into the incisive foramen in the median plane, transmitting the nasopalatine nerves

---

scare'y (skâr'zĭ), *adj.* Scarce. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

scard, *n.* = 2d SHARD. *Dial. Eng.*

scare'bug', *n.* A bugbear. *Obs.*

scare'fire', *n.* An alarming fire. *Obs.*

scare'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

scare'y. Var. of SCARY.

scarf'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

scarf maker. See MAKER. —

scarf making.

scarf'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

scarf'y, *adj.* See -Y.

scar'i·ly (skär'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of SCARY.

scar'i·ole, *n.* Endive. *Obs.*

scar'lad, scar'lat. † SCARLET.

scar'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

scar'let-ber'ried el'der. = RED-BERRIED ELDER. [LET HAW.]

scar'let-fruit'ed thorn. = SCAR-

scar'ling. Var. of SKIRLING.

scar'man, *n.* = SCARRER.

scar'mesh, scer'mish. Obs. vars. of SKIRMISH.

Scarpa's ganglion. = GANGLION OF SCARPA.

Scarpa's triangle. *Anat.* An area in the upper anterior part of the thigh, bounded by Poupart's ligament, the sartorius, and adductor longus muscles.

‖**scar·pet'ti** (skär·pĕt'tĭ), *n. pl.* [It., dim., low shoes.] Shoes with hempen soles, used for rock climbing.

scar'pines (skär'pĭnz), *n. pl.* [F. *escarpins*, lit., light shoes, fr. It. *scarpino* a light shoe, dim. of *scarpa* shoe.] Instruments of the Inquisition, similar to the boots (see 3d BOOT, *n.*, 2), for torturing the lower legs.

scarp'ing, *n.* A scarp; also, *pl., Obs.*, = 1st SCARP, **1 b.**

scarred (skärd), *adj.* **1.** Marked with a scar or scars on the skin.
2. Showing traces of injury, as by erosion or cataclysm.

scar'rer (skär'ĕr), *n.* A worker who clears calcining kilns of scars.

scar'ring (skär'ĭng), *n.* A marking resulting from being scarred.

scar'row (skăr'ō), *n.* [ON. *skæra* twilight, dawn.] A faint light; a shadow. *Scot.* — *v. i.* To shine faintly, as through clouds. *Scot.*

scar'ry (skär'ĭ), *adj.* Characterized by bare and rugged projections, esp. of rock; cliffy; bare.

scar'ry (skär'ĭ), *adj.* Bearing scars, or marks of wounds.

scart (skärt), *v. t. & i.* [See SCRAT to scratch.] To scratch; scrape. *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.*

scart (skärt), *n. Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** Scratch; a mark, as in writing. **b** A puny or scrawny person; also, a niggard. **c** [See SCAR shower.] A puff, as of wind; a ragged scrap, as of cloud.

scart (skărt; skĕrt). Dial. past tense & past part. of SCARE.

scart (skärt), **scarth** (skärth), *n.* [From SCARF cormorant.] The cormorant. *Chiefly Scot.*

scarth (skärth), *n.* [ON. *skarth.* See 2d SHARD.] **1.** A sherd. *Obs.*
2. A bare, rough rock; a scar. *Dial.*

scar tissue. *Med.* The connective tissue forming a scar, composed chiefly of fibroblasts in recent scars and largely of dense collagenous fibers in old scars.

scar'us (skăr'ŭs), *n.* [L. See SCAR fish.] **1.** A parrot fish (*Sparisoma cretense*) of the Mediterranean, of excellent quality and highly esteemed by the Romans.
2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* The typical genus of parrot fishes. The teeth are completely consolidated, giving the jaws the appearance of a bird's beak.

scarved (skärvd), *adj.* Scarfed; as, brightly *scarved* women.

scar'y (skär'ĭ), *adj.*; SCAR'I·ER; SCAR'I·EST. [From SCARE.] Easily scared; timid; also, causing fright; alarming. *Colloq.*

scat, scatt (skăt), *n.* [ON. *skattr*; akin to AS. *sceatt.*] A tax; tribute; in the Shetland and Orkney Islands, a crown tax for pasturage, etc., on commons.

scat (skăt; skät), *n.* [Imitative.] *Dial.* **a** A buffet; a sound of rending. **b** A shower of rain, esp. one wind-driven. *Eng.*

scat, *v. t.* [See SCAT, *n.*] To scatter; hence, to burst; smash; beat. *Chiefly Dial.*

scat, *adv.* In or into a burst or bankrupt state. *Dial. Eng.*

scat (skăt), *interj.* An exclamation used to hiss away a cat; hence, *Jocular*, begone; away. — *v. t.* To drive off, as by crying "scat."

scat. Var. of SKAT, a game.

scat-. = SCATO-.

scatch (skăch), *n.* [OF. *escache* stilt. See 2d SKATE; cf. SKETCH a skate.] A stilt; a crutch. *Obs.*

scatch (skăch), *n.* [F. *escache.*] A kind of oval bit for a bridle, as opposed to a *cannon.*

scathe (skāth), *or, Now Dial.*, **scath** (skăth), *n.* [ME. *scathe*, fr. ON. *skathi* (Dan. *skade*, Sw. *skada*); akin to AS. *sceatha, scatha*, foe, injurer, OS. *skatho*, D. *schade* harm, injury, OHG. *scado, G. schade, schaden*, Gr. *askēthēs* unharmed. Cf. SCATHE, *v.*] *Archaic & Dial.* **1.** Harm; damage; injury; hurt; misfortune.
2. Occasion or cause of harm.

scathe (skāth), *or, Now Dial.*, **scath** (skăth), *v. t.*; SCATHED (skāthd; skăthd); SCATH'ING (skāth'ĭng; skăth'-). [ME. *scathen*, fr. ON. *skatha*; akin to AS. *sceathan, scethihan*, Dan. *skade*, Sw. *skada*, D. & G. *schaden*, OHG. *scadōn*, Goth. *skathjan.* See SCATHE, *n.*] **1.** To do harm to; to injure; damage; hurt. *Archaic & Dial.*
2. To make to suffer, esp. to put to a loss; to cost. *Obs.*
3. To injure by scorching or withering with fire; hence, to assail with withering denunciation.

She *scathed* him with her satire. *D. H. Lawrence.*

scathe'ful (skāth'fŏŏl; -f'l), *or, Now Dial.*, **scath'ful** (skăth'-), *adj.* Harmful; hurtful; pernicious.

scathe'less (-lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *or, Now Dial.*, **scath'less** (skăth'-), *adj.* Without scathe, injury, or damage; unharmed. — **scathe'less·ly,** *adv.*

scath'ing (skāth'ĭng), *adj.* Injuring, as by blasting or burning; hence, scorching; wounding cruelly; bitterly severe; as, a *scathing* rebuke. — **scath'ing·ly,** *adv.*
Syn. — See MORDANT. **Ant.** — See GENTLE, KIND.

scath'y (skāth'ĭ; skăth'-; skäth'-), *adj.* Doing scathe; dangerous. *Scot.*

Scat'i·cook (skăt'ĭ·kŏŏk), *n.* An Indian of a band, now almost extinct, made up of remnants of various Algonquian tribes of New England, settled about 1735 on the upper Housatonic River in Connecticut.

scat'land (skăt'lănd), *n.* Land for which scat is paid. *Orkney & Shetland.*

scat'o- (skăt'ō-), **scat-.** [See 1st SHARD.] A combining form, Greek *skato-, skat-*, from *skōr, skatos*, meaning *ordure*, used chiefly in *Med.*, as in *scatology.*

scat'o·lo'gi·a (skăt'ō·lō'jĭ·ä), *n.* [NL.] Scatology.

sca·tol'o·gy (skä·tŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* Also **ska·tol'o·gy.** [Gr. *skōr, skatos* dung + *-logy.*] Study of excrement; also, the superstitions relating to excrement; by extension, study of or interest in things filthy or obscene, esp. in literature. — **scat'o·log'ic** (skăt'ō·lŏj'ĭk), **scat'o·log'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

scat'o·man'cy (skăt'ō·măn'sĭ), *n.* [*scato-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by observation of excrement.

sca·toph'a·gous (skä·tŏf'ä·gŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *skatophagos*, fr. *skōr, skatos*, dung + *phagein* to eat.] Eating dung or excrement.

sca·toph'a·gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*scato-* + *-phagy.*] The practice of eating excrement or other filth, as a religious ceremonial rite, or as a pathological obsession.

sca·tos'co·py (skä·tŏs'kō·pĭ), *n.* [*scato-* + *-scopy.*] Inspection of dung, as for divination or diagnosis.

scat'ter (skăt'ĕr), *v.*; SCAT'TERED (-ĕrd); SCAT'TER·ING. [ME. *scateren, schateren.* See SHATTER.] *Transitive:*
1. To hurl or drive apart, esp. in confusion; to cause to separate and go in different directions; to disperse; rout.

Scatter and disperse the giddy Goths. *Shak.*

Hence, to break up, dispel, or dissipate; as, to *scatter* hopes or delusions.
2. To dispose irregularly here and there, as outposts; to throw about in this, that, and the other direction, as handbills.
3. To strew or distribute widely the particles or pieces of (seed, money, gravel); to cast here and there; to sow broadcast; to sprinkle; specif., to diffuse, as light or fragrance; to spread, as destruction.

Teach the glad hours to *scatter*, as they fly,
Soft quiet, gentle love, and endless joy. *Prior.*

4. To strew things on; to strew, as a field with dead and wounded; — used chiefly in the past participle.
5. *Obs.* **a** To fling away heedlessly or squander. **b** To let drop or toss aside (a single thing) carelessly. **c** To distract or confuse (the thoughts). **d** To circulate, as news.
6. *Physics.* **a** To reflect irregularly and diffusely, as from a piece of ground glass, in distinction from regular or specular reflection. **b** To diffuse and spread out (a beam of rays or radiation); thus, light is scattered by dust particles or by the molecules of a gas. Alpha particles, beta particles, or X rays are scattered when a beam enters any substance.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To disperse or separate in various directions; to spread or go in different directions; as, clouds *scatter* after a storm; a crowd *scatters.*
2 Of a shotgun, to cause the shot to spread widely when fired; also, of the shot, to spread widely.
3. *Photom.* To redirect and break up luminous flux into a multiplicity of separate pencils by reflection or transmission; as, rippled glass is a *scattering* surface.
Syn. — Spread, sow, disseminate. See DISPEL.
Ant. — Gather; concentrate. See CONDENSE.

scat'ter (skăt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** The action of scattering; the extent of dispersion.
2. A small supply or number scattered, irregularly distributed, or carelessly strewn about.
3. *Statistics.* The dispersion of observations in a frequency distribution measured by the coefficient of variation. Cf. DEVIATION, 7.

scat'ter, *adj.* Adapted to being scattered or strewn; — said esp. of small rugs as distinguished from those of room size.

scat'ter·a'tion (skăt'ĕr·ā'shŭn), *n.* The action of scattering; scattered condition; also, a scattering.

scat'ter·a·way' (skăt'ĕr·ä·wā'), *n.* Dispersal. *Rare.*

scat'ter·brain' (-brān'), **scat'ter·brains'** (-brānz'), *n.* A flighty, thoughtless person; one incapable of concentration or attention. *Colloq.* — **scat'ter·brained'** (-brānd'), *adj.*

scat'tered (skăt'ĕrd), *adj.* **1.** Dispersed; separated irregularly, esp. in location; straggling; as, *scattered* houses; hence, separated by irregular intervals of time; as, *scattered* crimes.
2. Having the parts divided in some way; disrupted. "This *scattered* kingdom." *Shak.*
3. Driven or thrown about in all directions; specif.: **a** *Obs.* Negligently tossed aside or dropped.

Loose now and then A *scatter'd* smile. *Shak.*

b Disheveled.
4. Distracted; rambling; as, *scattered* thoughts.
5. Occurring far apart and in no order or at no definite intervals; as, *scattered* root hairs; climbed in *scattered* lines.
6. *Bot.* Irregular in position; having no definite arrangement in phyllotaxy; — applied to leaves or branches.
— **scat'tered·ly,** *adv.* — **scat'tered·ness,** *n.*
— ***scattered and peeled.*** Orig., *Bib.*, harassed and beggared. Cf. *Isaiah* xviii. 2.

scat'ter·er (skăt'ĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which scatters.

scat'ter·good' (-gŏŏd'), *n.* One who wastes; a spendthrift.

scat'ter–gun', *n.* A shotgun. *Dial., Western U. S.*

scat'ter·ing, *verbal n.* of SCATTER. Hence: **n. 1.** A strewing or dispersing; act of sending, putting forth, going, etc., in different directions; as, the *scattering* of rays.
2. Something scattered, strewed, or disconnected; as, the *scatterings* of his bounty; *scatterings* of learning; specif., a small number or quantity interspersed here and there; as, a *scattering* of visitors.
3. *pl.* Stray grain or hay left in the field after harvesting. *Colloq.*

scat'ter·ing, *adj.* **1.** Dispersing; going in various directions; as, a *scattering* flock of sheep.
2. Found or placed far apart and in no order; occurring at irregular intervals; as, *scattering* villages or shots.
3. Divided among many or several, as votes, or the like.
— **scat'ter·ing·ly,** *adv.*

scat'ter·ling (skăt'ĕr·lĭng), *n.* [*scatter* + 1st *-ling.*] **1.** A vagrant; wastrel. *Archaic.*
2. A heedless person. *Dial.*

scat'ter·mouch' (-mouch'), *n.* [Corrupt. of *scaramouch.*] Among seamen, a vile, contemptible ruffian or thug.

scatter rug. A type of small rug to fill scattered vacant places.

scat'ter·y (skăt'ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Scattered; scattering.

scat'ty (skăt'ĭ), *adj.*; SCAT'TI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SCAT'TI·EST. [From SCAT a shower.] Showery. *Dial. Eng.*

scat'u·la (skăt'ū·lä), *n.*; *pl.* SCATULAE (-lē). [ML., lit., parallelepiped.] *Pharm.* A flat rectangular box used for dispensing powders and pills.

sca·tu'ri·ent (skä·tū'rĭ·ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *scaturiens*, pres. part. of *scaturire* to gush out, fr. *scatere* to bubble, gush.] Gushing forth; full to overflowing; effusive.

scaum (skäm; skôm), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. SCAM stain.] Burn; scorch; also, shade, as of mist. *Scot.*

scaup (skôp), *n.*; *pl.* SCAUP, SCAUPS (skôps). See PLURAL, *Note.* **A** scaup duck.

scaup (*dial.* skäp, skôp). Var. of SCALP. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Scaup Duck (*Nyroca marila*). (1/10)

scaup duck (skôp). [From *scaup*, obs. var. of *scalp.* See SCALP, *n.*, 3 **a.**] A duck of the genus *Nyroca* and subgenus *Marila*; esp., *N. marila* of northern Europe, Asia, and America; — called also ***bluebill, broadbill, blackhead,*** and ***greater scaup duck.*** It is related to the canvasback and the redhead, but the males have the head and neck glossy black, the belly white, and the back vermiculated with black and white. The ***lesser scaup duck*** (*N. affinis*) of North America is similar, but smaller.

scaup'er (skôp'ĕr), *n.* [Var. of SCALPER.] A flat tool with a curved edge, used in wood engraving to clear away the spaces between the lines; also, a tool used in line engraving.

scau'rie (skô'rĭ; skä'rĭ), *n.* [Cf. ON. *skārr* a young sea mew.] A young gull; esp., a young herring gull. *Scot.*

scaut (skôt), *v. i.* [Cf. ON. *skota, skotra*, to shove.] To push or scrape, esp. with the feet; to trample the ground. *Dial. Eng.*

scav'age (skăv'ĭj), *n.* [AF. *scawage*, fr. ONF. *escauwage* inspection, examination, fr. *escauwer* to examine, of Teut. origin. See SHOW.] *O. Eng. Law.* A toll or duty formerly exacted of merchant strangers by mayors, sheriffs, etc., for goods shown or offered for sale. It was forbidden by Act of 19 Hen. VII, c. 8.

scav'age, scav'ag·er (-ĭj·ĕr), **scav'age·ry** (-ĭj·rĭ). = SCAVENGE, SCAVENGER, etc.

scav'el (skăv'ĕl), *n.* [Perh. fr. ON. *skafa* to scrape. See SHAVE.] A kind of spade with slightly upturned sides, as for cleaning ditches. *Dial.*

scav'en·age (skăv'ĕn·ĭj), *n.* Scavengery.

scav'enge (-ĕnj; -ĭnj), *v.*; -ENGED (-ĕnj; -ĭnj); -ENG·ING (-ĕn·jĭng; -ĭn·jĭng). [From SCAVENGER.] *Transitive:*
1. = SCAVENGER, *v. t.*, 1.
2. To cleanse, as streets, yards, a river, etc., from filth.
3. *Internal-Combustion Engines.* To remove (burned gases) from the cylinder by some special means, as, in many four-cycle engines, by utilizing the momentum of the exhaust gases in a long exhaust pipe or by means of piston-controlled parts in the cylinder wall (called *port scavenging*).
4. *Metal.* To clean and purify (molten metal) by taking up foreign elements, esp. oxygen, in chemical union.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To work or act as a scavenger.
2. *Internal-Combustion Engines.* To remove the burned gases from the cylinder after a working stroke.

scav'enge, *n.* Act or process of scavenging.

scav'en·ger (skăv'ĕn·jĕr; -ĭn·jĕr), *n.* [With intrusive *n* fr. ME. *scavager* an officer with various duties, fr. *scavage.* See SCAVAGE.] **1.** An official having to do with the collection of scavage. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
2. a A person or thing that collects or disposes of filth, waste products, etc.; specif., a street cleaner, garbage collector, etc. **b** An animal or organism that devours refuse, carrion, or anything injurious to health.
3. Hence: **a** One who deals or delights in disreputable or indecent subjects. **b** One who disposes of rejected remnants of any kind, as bad debts.
4. A scavenger beetle.
5. *Bot.* = SAPROPHYTE.

scav'en·ger, *v. Transitive:* **1.** To sweep away or dislodge (dirt or corruption). *Rare.*
2. To soil in removing filth. *Rare.*
—, *Intransitive:* To clean up filth, esp. street refuse; to root out corruption.

scavenger beetle. Any beetle which feeds on decaying substances, as beetles of the family Hydrophilidae (which see).

scav'en·ger's daugh'ter (skăv'ĕn·jĕrz; -ĭn·jĕrz). [Corrupt. of *Skevington's daughter.*] An instrument of torture invented by Leonard Skevington, which so compressed the body as to force the blood to flow from the nostrils and ears, and sometimes from the hands and feet.

scav'en·ger·y (skăv'ĕn·jĕr·ĭ; -ĭn·jĕr·ĭ), *n.* Work of scavengers; esp., the removal of dirt, garbage, etc., from streets and yards of a municipality.

scaw (skô), *n.* [ON. *skagi.*] A headland; a promontory *Chiefly Dial.*

scaw (skô). Var. of SCALL. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

sca'zon (skā'zŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *skazōn*, fr. *skazein* to limp.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A verse with a limping or halting movement; specif.: **a** A choliamb. **b** A trochaic tetrameter with protraction in the seventh foot; — called also *Hipponactean.*

sca·zon'tic (skä·zŏn'tĭk), *adj.* Composed in scazons.

Sceaf (*AS.* shăäf; *E.* shēf), *n. Norse Mythol.* The father of Scyld, and listed in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* as a descendant of Odin.

sceat (*AS.* shăt; shăt), *n.*; *pl.* SCEATTAS (-tăs), SCEATS (shăts). [AS. See SCAT tax.] A silver (rarely, gold) coin of the earlier Anglo-Saxon rulers, small and thick, of rude design, and weighing seven to twenty grains troy.

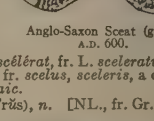

Anglo-Saxon Sceat (gold), A.D. 600.

scel-. = SCELO- (which see), as in **sce·lal'gi·a, sce·lon'cus.**

scel'er·at (sĕl'ĕr·ăt), *n.* [F. *scélérat*, fr. L. *sceleratus*, past part. of *scelerare* to pollute, fr. *scelus, sceleris*, a crime.] A villain; a criminal. *Archaic.*

Scel'i·do·sau'rus (sĕl'ĭ·dō·sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *skelis, -idos*, rib, side (but taken to mean leg, Gr. *skelos*) + *-saurus.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of dinosaurs of the group Steg-

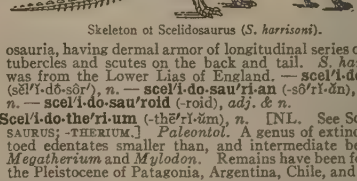

Skeleton of Scelidosaurus (*S. harrisoni*).

osauria, having dermal armor of longitudinal series of small tubercles and scutes on the back and tail. *S. harrisoni* was from the Lower Lias of England. — **scel'i·do·saur'** (sĕl'ĭ·dō·sôr'), *n.* — **scel'i·do·sau'ri·an** (-sô'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* & *n.* — **scel'i·do·sau'roid** (-roid), *adj.* & *n.*

Scel'i·do·the'ri·um (-thē'rĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL. See SCELIDOSAURUS; -THERIUM.] *Paleontol.* A genus of extinct four-toed edentates smaller than, and intermediate between, *Megatherium* and *Mylodon.* Remains have been found in the Pleistocene of Patagonia, Argentina, Chile, and Brazil.

---

scarph. Var. of SCARF.

scarph'er. Var. of SCAFFER.

scarp'ment, *n.* = ESCARPMENT.

scar'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

scart, scarre. † SCAR, rock; SCARE. [SCARCELY.]

scars, scars'ly. † SCARCE,

scarse. Scarce. *Obs. exc. Ref. Sp.*

scarsete, scarste. † SCARCITY.

scar·toc'cio (skär·tŏt'chō), *n.* [It.] A fold of paper. *Obs.*

scarves (skärvz), *n.*, *pl.* of SCARF.

scase (skās), **scase'ly** (skās'lĭ). Vars. of SCARCE, SCARCELY. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

scate. Var. of SKATE.

scat'e·brous, *adj.* [L. *scalebra* = gushing of water.] Full of springs. *Obs.*

Scathe'lock' (skāth'lŏk'), **Scath'-lock'.** See SCARLET, WILL.

scath'fire', *n.* A disastrous fire. *Obs.* [OF SKATOLE.]

scat'ole, scat'ol. *Biochem.* Vars.

Scat'o·phag'i·das (skăt'ō·făj'ĭ·dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* See DUNG FLY. — **sca·toph'a·gid** (-jĭd), *n. & adj.* — **sca·toph'a·goid** (skä·tŏf'ä·goid), *adj.*

scatt. Var. of 1st SCAT.

scat'ter·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

scaud (skäd; skôd). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of SCALD.

scaul (skäl; skôl), **scauld** (skä(l)d; skô(l)d). Scot. vars. of SCOLD.

scauld. † SCALD.

scaur (skär; skôr). Scot. & Ir. var. of SCARE, SCAR.

scav'en·ger·ism (skăv'ĕn·jĕr·ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

scav'en·ger·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

scav'eng·ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SCAVENGE. [drawers. *Obs.*]

scav'i·lones, *n. pl.* Under-

scaw. † SHOW. [SCALD, *n.*

scawd (skäd; skôd). Dial. var. of

scawl (skäl; skôl). Scot. var. of SCOLD.

sceak. Var. of SEAK.

scear. Var. of SEAR.

sced'ule. † SCHEDULE.

sceg, sceg'ger. Vars. of SKEG, SKEGGER. [Wicked. *Obs.*]

scel'er·ate, *adj.* [L. *sceleratus.*]

scel'er·ous, *adj.* [L. *scelerosus.*] = SCELERATE. *Obs.*

sce·les'tic (sē·lĕs'tĭk), *adj.* [L. *scelestis.*] Evil; atrocious. *Obs.*

scel'et, scel'e·ton. † SKELET, SKELETON.

Scel'i·phron (sĕl'ĭ·frŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *skeliphros* dry, lean.] *Zool.* A genus of wasps containing many of the common mud daubers. They have the first segment of the abdomen narrowed into a long, smooth, round petiole.

scel'o- (sĕl'ō-), **scel-.** A combining form, Greek *skelo-, skel-,* from *skelos,* meaning *leg,* as in *scelotyrbe.*

Sce·lop'o·rus (sē-lŏp'ō-rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *scelo-* + Gr. *poros* pore.] *Zool.* A large genus of iguanid lizards of North and Central America comprising the pine, or fence, lizard and allied species.

scel'o·tyr'be (sĕl'ō-tŭr'bē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *skelotyrbē.*] *Med.* **a** Weakness or uncertainty in taking steps. **b** Spastic paralysis of the lower limbs.

‖**sce'na** (shā'nä; *E.* sē'nȧ), *n.* [It.] *Music.* **a** A scene in an opera. **b** An accompanied dramatic recitative, interspersed with passages of melody, or followed by a full aria. It is sometimes part of an opera and sometimes an independent composition.

sce'na (sē'nȧ), *n.; pl.* -NAE (-nē). [L.] = 1st SCENE.

sce·na'ri·o (sē-nä'rĭ·ō; sē-nâr'ĭ-ō; shä-nä'-; 277), *n.; pl.* -NARIOS (-ōz). [It.] **1.** (Plural in this sense also SCENARI (shä-nä'rē).) An outline or synopsis of a play, the book of an opera, etc., showing the scenes and the entrances and exits of the actors.

2. (Plural in this sense commonly SCENARIOS.) *Motion Pictures.* The plot of a play prepared for production of a silent motion picture, showing its development scene by scene and giving essential details for acting. Cf. SCREENPLAY; SCRIPT, *n.,* 6.

sce·na'rist (sē-nä'rĭst; -nâr'ĭst), *n.* A writer of scenarios for motion pictures.

sce·na'rize (sē-nä'rīz; -nâr'īz), *v. t.;* -RIZED (-rīzd; -īzd); -RIZ·ING (-rīz·ĭng; -īz·ĭng). *Motion Pictures.* To make a scenario of (a story, book, etc.). — **sce·na'ri·za'tion** (sē-nä'rĭ·zā'shŭn; sē-nâr'ĭ-), *n.*

scen'ar·y (sēn'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* [See SCENERY; cf. SCENARIO.] *Obs.* **a** The disposition of the scenes in which the action of a play, poem, etc., is laid. **b** = SCENERY, 2. **c** = SCENERY, 3.

scend (sĕnd), *v. i.* [Var. of *send,* taken as aphetic for *ascend.*] *Naut.* To lift or heave upward under the influence of waves, esp. in a seaway; — of a vessel. Cf. PITCH.

scend (sĕnd), *n. Naut.* **1.** The upward movement or displacement of a vessel in a seaway; — opposite to *pitch.*

2. The lift of a wave; the send (see 3d SEND a).

scene (sēn), *n.* [F. *scène,* fr. L. *scena, scaena,* fr. Gr. *skēnē* a covered place, tent, stage, scene; akin to Gr. *skia* shadow, Skr. *chāyā* shelter, shadow, luster, and to E. SHINE. Cf. SQUIRREL.] **1.** One of the divisions or units of a drama; specif.: **a** A division of an act during which there is no change of place or lapse in continuity of time. **b** *Hist.* After French usage, a division of an act in which there is no change of persons and which ended when characters left the stage or another entered.

The unities of action, place, and time,
The *scenes* unbroken, and a mingled chime
Of Jonson's manner and Corneille's rhyme. *Dryden.*

c A part of a drama or narrative presenting a single situation, dialogue, or the like; as, the quarrel *scene* in Julius Caesar; the *scene* between Portia and Nerissa.

2. The place in which the action of a play, story, or the like, is laid; surroundings amid which anything is set before the imagination; hence, place of occurrence or action.

The world is a vast *scene* of strife. *J. M. Mason.*

3. A curtain or drapery. *Obs.*

4. A real or imaginary prospect like that presented by stage scenery or by a scene in a play viewed as a pictorial or dramatic unit; a view, sight, or vista; as, a sylvan *scene;* the American *scene.*

5. The stage setting, esp. of an act, as decorative hangings or painted slides, sets, and the like; stage scenery; — often in *pl.;* as, back of the *scenes; scene* shifter.

6. That which is represented on a stage; an acted play; also, *pl.,* a play; a drama. *Archaic.*

7. One of a series of actions and events, esp. as represented in literature or art.

Through what new *scenes* and changes must we pass! *Addison.*

8. An episode in action, real or imagined, regarded as viewed; as, their parting was a sad *scene.*

9. An exhibition of passionate or strong feeling, esp. between persons; sometimes, an affected demonstration.

Probably no lover of *scenes* would have had very long to wait for some explosions between parties, both equally ready to take offense, and careless of giving it. *De Quincey.*

10. The stage on which a play is exhibited; the part of a theater, esp. an ancient Greek or Roman theater, given over to dramatic representation. *Hist.*

11. *Motion Pictures.* As much of the action of a photoplay as is taken in one place at one time without stopping the camera.

12. *Music.* = 1st SCENA **b**.

13. *Theater.* The drama as an art or profession; the stage; the theater. *Archaic.*

— ***behind the scenes.*** Behind the scenery of the theater; out of the view of the audience, but in the view of the actors, etc.; hence: **a** Out of public view; in secret. **b** In a position to see the hidden agencies or workings of things.

scene (sēn), *v. t.* **1.** To exhibit scenically. *Obs.*

2. To portray the action of (a story) in a particular scene or surrounding; to provide with a fit setting and, usually, local color.

3. To furnish with stage scenery.

scene cloth. *Theater.* The painted hanging, esp. the backcloth or drop.

scene'craft' (sēn'krăft'; 83), *n.* The art of furnishing fitting scenes or stage settings for plays.

Sce'ne·des'mus (sē'nē·dĕs'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *skēnē* tent, scene + *desmos* bond.] *Bot.* A genus of colonial green algae (family Coelastraceae), having coenobia of four or eight, rarely sixteen, elongated cells arranged side by side and frequently with more or less conspicuous appendages. The cells divide to form new colonies.

scene dock. A space near the stage in a theater, where scenery is stored.

scene painter. *Theater.* One who paints scenery. — **scene painting.**

scene plot. *Drama.* A list and description of the scenes.

scen'er·y (sēn'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* [It. *scenario,* fr. LL. *scenarius* belonging to the stage. Cf. SCENARIO.] **1.** Display of vivid action or stirring emotion. *Obs.*

2. The representation of the place of an action or occurrence; specif., the painted scenes or hangings of a stage, with their accessories.

3. The view of picturesque spots and expanses, esp. in open country; the general aspect, as regards variety and beauty or the reverse, of a landscape; the array of impressive natural prospects and imposing features of a particular place; as, he preferred *scenery* to historical landmarks; the mountain *scenery* of the Rockies.

4. Formerly, a picturesque view or landscape; a picture representing such a view.

scene'shift'er (sēn'shĭf'tĕr), *n. Theater.* One who moves the scenes, which formerly were shifted from one groove to another; — now commonly called *grip* because the scenes are often gripped to the floor.

scene'wright' (sēn'rīt'), *n.* [From *scene* + *wright,* after *playwright.*] *Theater.* A designer and maker of scenery.

sce'nic (sē'nĭk; sĕn'ĭk; 277), *adj.* [F. *scénique,* fr. L. *scaenicus, scenicus,* fr. Gr. *skēnikos.* See SCENE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the stage, a stage setting, or stage representation; of, like, or suited to, stage representation; dramatic; as, *scenic* writers; *scenic* effects; also, of or pertaining to stage scenery; as, a *scenic* triumph.

2. Of or pertaining to natural scenery; as, *scenic* beauties; also, affording or abounding in attractive scenery; as, a *scenic* resort or route.

3. Representing graphically an action, event, or episode; — often opposed to *decorative;* as, a *scenic* bas-relief.

sce'nic (sē'nĭk; sĕn'ĭk), *n.* A motion picture the chief interest of which is in the natural scenery depicted.

sce'ni·cal (sē'nĭ·kăl; sĕn'ĭ-), *adj.* Scenic (sense 1); specif.: **a** Characteristic of or resembling stage performance; artificially showy or dramatic; theatrical; as, the *scenical* type of history. **b** *Obs.* Illusory like a stage scene; imaginary; unreal.

scen'ist (sēn'ĭst), *n.* One concerned with stage scenery.

sce'nite (sē'nīt), *n.* [Gr. *skēnē* a tent.] One who lives in a tent; a nomad. — **sce'nite,** *adj.*

sce'no·graph (sē'nō·grăf; sĕn'ō-; 83), *n.* [See SCENOGRAPHY.] **1.** A perspective representation of an object.

2. = SCENOGRAPHER.

sce·nog'ra·pher (sē-nŏg'rȧ·fẽr), *n.* One who makes a practice of scenography.

sce'no·graph'ic (sē'nō·grăf'ĭk; sĕn'ō-), *adj.* Also **sce'no·graph'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). [F. *scénographique,* fr. Gr. *skēnographikos.*] Of, pertaining to, or conforming to, scenography. — **sce'no·graph'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

sce·nog'ra·phy (sē-nŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [F. *scénographie,* fr. L. *scaenographia,* fr. Gr. *skēnographia,* fr. *skēnē* scene, stage + *graphein* to write.] **1.** Art or act of representing a body on a perspective plane; representation of an object from a point of view not on a principal axis. Cf. ICHNOGRAPHY; ORTHOGRAPHIC PROJECTION.

2. The art of perspective representation applied to the painting of stage scenery, as by the Greeks.

Scen'o·pin'i·dae (sĕn'ō·pĭn'ĭ·dē; sē'nō-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Scenopinus,* type genus (fr. Gr. *skēnopoios* tent-making, fr. *skēnos* tent + *poien* to make) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A small family of small, elongate, dipterous insects, best known by its commonest member, the window fly (which see).

scent (sĕnt), *v.* [ME. *sent,* fr. OF. *sentir* to feel, to smell. See SENSE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To perceive by the olfactory organs; to smell; as, to *scent* game, as a hound does; hence, to get or have an inkling of; to detect the existence of; as, to *scent* a plot. "Methinks I *scent* the morning air." *Shak.*

2. To imbue or fill with odor, agreeable or disagreeable.

3. To perceive through touch or by the mind. *Rare.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To yield an odor (of some specified kind); as, to *scent* of sulphur; also, to bear indication or suggestions; — with *of. Now Rare.*

2. To hunt animals by means of the sense of smell.

scent (sĕnt), *n.* **1.** The emanations or effluvia from a substance which affect the sense of smell, pleasantly or unpleasantly; odor; fragrance. Specif.: **a** The odor left by an animal or man on the ground or surface passed over; as, dogs find or lose the *scent;* hence, course of pursuit; track of discovery; as, to throw one off the *scent.*

He gained the observations of innumerable ages, and traveled upon the same *scent* into Ethiopia. *Sir W. Temple.*

b A characteristic or particular odor, now usually an agreeable odor; as, the *scent* of fruits or flowers, of musk.

2. Perception through touch or by the mind. *Rare.*

3. Power of smelling; sense of smell; as, a keen *scent;* — now chiefly of animals.

The dog, having the help of *scent* as well as of sight, is superior to the savage. *Jowett (Plato).*

Figuratively, power of detection; as, a *scent* for heresy.

4. A premonitory indication; an inkling; intimation.

Perhaps some *scent* of the coming danger reached him. *Freeman.*

5. A class, or one of a class, of sweet-smelling, aromatic substances, in liquid or solid form, extracted from flowers or other vegetation, used for perfuming.

6. Bits of paper dropped by the hares in the game of hare and hounds, to mark their track.

Syn. — See SMELL.

☞ PHRASES ARE: **scent ball, scent box.**

scent bag. **a** A small scented pad, bag, or the like; a sachet. **b** A scent gland when of pouchlike form, or a sac receiving the secretion of a scent gland.

scent'ed (sĕn'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Having scent; as: **a** *Obs.* Having the sense of smell. **b** Perfumed. **c** Having or exhaling a scent.

-scent'ed (-sĕn'tĕd; -tĭd; 119). A combining form of *scented,* adj., as in:

dull-scented	lavender-scented	strong-scented
fur-scented	lemon-scented	sweet-scented
hay-scented	rose-scented	violet-scented

scented fern. **a** The hay-scented fern *Dryopteris oreopteris.* **b** Tansy.

scented grass. See GRASS, *Table.*

scented oak fern. See FERN, *Table.*

scented tea. Tea that is fragrant; esp., tea scented by being packed with or fired with flowers, such as the jasmine.

scented verbena. The lemon verbena.

scent'er (sĕn'tĕr), *n.* One who scents; as, a *scenter* out of hidden flaws; also, anything that scents or perfumes.

scent'ful (sĕnt'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* **1.** Full of scent, or odor; odorous.

2. Of quick or keen smell. *Obs.*

scent gland. A gland secreting an odoriferous substance, as that of the beaver or that of the civet cat.

scent'ing, *adj.* Emitting an odor or fragrance; as, a *scenting* oil.

scent'less, *adj.* **1.** Lacking the sense of smell. *Rare.*

2. That emits no odor; as, *scentless* wisps of straw.

3. *Hunting.* **a** Carrying no scent; — of ground. **b** Yielding no scent; as, a *scentless* day.

— **scent'less·ness,** *n.*

scentless camomile. = CORN MAYWEED **b**.

scent scale. *Zool.* An androconium.

scent'wood' (sĕnt'wŏŏd'), *n.* A fragrant-wooded Australian and Tasmanian shrub or small tree (*Alyxia buxifolia*), family Apocynaceae; — called also *sandalwood* and *heath box.*

scep'sis (sĕp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *skepsis* doubt. See SKEPTIC.] Skepticism; skeptical philosophy. *Rare.*

scep'ter, scep'tre (sĕp'tĕr), *n.* [ME. also *ceptre, septre, septer,* fr. OF. *ceptre, sceptre,* fr. L. *sceptrum,* fr. Gr. *skēptron* staff scepter. See SHAFT.]

1. A staff or baton borne by a sovereign as a ceremonial emblem of authority; a royal mace; also, royal or imperial authority; sovereignty.

2. A staff; — used by Tyndale to translate Gr. *skēptron.*

scep'ter, scep'tre, *v. t.;* -TERED or -TRED (-tĕrd); -TER·ING (-tĕr·ĭng) or -TRING (-trĭng). **1.** To endow with the scepter; to invest with royal authority.

2. To ratify by touching with the scepter.

scep'ter·dom, scep'tre·dom (-dŭm), *n.* Reign; sovereignty. *Rare.*

scep'tered, scep'tred (sĕp'tĕrd), *adj.* Invested with a scepter or sovereign authority; hence, pert. to a sovereign or to royalty; royal; regal.

scep'ter·less, scep'tre·less, *adj.* **1.** Having no scepter.

2. Subject to no royal sovereignty.

scep'tral (sĕp'trăl), *adj.* Like or pertaining to a scepter or royal authority.

scep·troph'er·ous (skĕp·trŏf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [Gr. British *skēptron* staff + *pherein* to bear.] Given to Royal carrying a staff or stick. *Leigh Hunt.* Scepter.

scep·tros'o·phy (skĕp·trŏs'ō·fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *skēptron* + *sophia* wisdom.] Wisdom derived from the use of a stick, or cane. *Leigh Hunt.*

scep'try (sĕp'trĭ), *adj.* Sceptered. *Rare.*

scerne (sûrn), *v. t.* To discern. *Rare.* *Spenser.*

sceu'o·pho'ri·on (sū'ō·fō'rĭ·ŏn; 181), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [LGr. *skeuophorion,* fr. Gr. *skeuos* a vessel + *pherein* to bear.] *Eastern Ch.* A receptacle corresponding to the PYX. See PYX, *n.,* 1.

sceu'o·phy·la'ci·um (-fĭ·lā'shĭ·ŭm), *n.* [LGr. *skeuophylakion,* in Gr. orig., storehouse.] In the early church and in the Eastern Church, a sacristy.

sceu·oph'y·lax (sū·ŏf'ĭ·läks), *n.* [LGr. *skeuophylax,* fr. *skeuos* a vessel + *phylax* a watcher, guard.] In the early church and in the Eastern Church, a sacristan.

scew'ing (skū'ĭng), *n.* [AS. *scēawung* a looking at, tax for exposing goods for sale, fr. *scēawian* to look.] *Law.* Scavage. *Obs.*

sch-. For various words in *sch-,* see the forms in SH- or SC-.

schaap'ste'ker (skäp'stā'kĕr), *n.* [S.Afr. D.; fr. D. *schaap* sheep + *steken* to sting.] Either of two opisthoglyphous African snakes, *Trimerorhinus rhombeatus,* the **spotted schaapsteker,** and *T. tritaeniatus,* the **striped schaapsteker,** of gentle disposition and unable to poison sheep.

‖**Schab'zie·ger** (shäp'tsē'gĕr), *n.* [G.] Sapsago.

‖**Scha'den·freu'de** (shä'dĕn·froi'dĕ), *n.* [G.] Enjoyment of others' mishaps.

Schaef·fe'ri·a (shĕ·fē'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Jacob Christian *Schäffer* (1718–90), Ger. naturalist.] *Bot.* A small genus of chiefly tropical American shrubs or trees (family Celastraceae) having dioecious tetramerous flowers, coriaceous leaves, and dry drupaceous fruit containing two seeds without an aril. *S. frutescens,* the Florida boxwood, yields a yellow wood.

Schäff'er's ac'id (shĕf'ĕrz). See NAPHTHOLSULPHONIC.

Schäffer's salt. [After Louis *Schaeffer* (fl. 1870), Ger. chemist.] *Dyes.* The sodium salt, $C_{10}H_4(OH)SO_3Na$, of Schäffer's acid (see NAPHTHOLSULPHONIC).

schair'er·ite (shâr'ĕr·īt), *n.* [After J. F. *Schairer* (b. 1904), Am. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A rare sodium sulphate with fluorine, occurring in colorless rhombohedral crystals.

schal'stein (shäl'stīn), *n.* [G.] *Geol.* A slaty rock formed by the compression and metamorphism of basaltic or andesitic tuff or lava; slaty greenstone.

schanz (skänz), *n.* [S. Afr. D., fr. D. *schans.*] A redoubt. *S. Africa.*

schap'bach·ite (shäp'bäk·īt), *n.* [From *Schapbach,* Baden.] *Mineral.* A lead-gray sulphide of lead, silver, and bismuth, $PbAg_2Bi_3S_6$. Sp. gr., 6.43.

schap'pe (shäp'ĕ), *n.* [G. dial. (Swiss), waste, impurity.] A silk yarn or fabric made out of carded spun silk.

schap'ping (-ĭng), *n.* In the manufacture of waste silk, a European process of fermentation by which the silk is partly freed from the gum. — **schapped** (shäpt), *adj.*

‖**schap'ska** (shäp'skȧ), *n.* [Pol. *czapka;* cf. Russ. *shapka.*] *Mil.* A cavalry helmet of a peculiar flat-topped shape.

scharf (shärf), *n.* [G., sharp.] *Organ Building.* A mixture stop with a bright and penetrating tone.

Schar'lach·ber'ger (shär'läk·bĕr'gĕr), *n.* [G.] A dry white wine. See RHINE WINE.

schat'chen (shät'kĕn), *n.* [Yiddish, fr. NHeb. *shadhkhān;* cf. Heb. *shiddākh* to arrange, stipulate, negotiate a marriage.] A marriage broker, esp. among certain Jews.

schau-. For words in *schau-,* see forms in SCHA-, SHA, SCA-.

sche-. For various words in *sche-,* see forms in SHA-.

Sched'ar (shĕd'är), *n.* [Ar. *qadr* upper part.] See STAR.

sche'di·asm (skē'dĭ·ăz'm), *n.* [Gr. *schediasma* an extempore, fr. *schediazein* to do offhand. See SKETCH.] Extempore action; anything done offhand. *Rare.* — **sche'di·as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), *adj. Rare.*

Sche'di·us (skē'dĭ·ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *schedios* sudden, hasty.] *Zool.* A genus of minute chalcid flies. *S. kuwanae* is an important egg parasite of the gipsy moth.

sched'u·lar (shĕd'ū·lẽr; *Brit.* shĕd'-), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a schedule.

sched'u·late (-lāt), *adj.* Named in a schedule. *Rare.*

---

scel'o·rous. † SCELEROUS.
sceip. Var. of SKELP.
sceme. † SCHEME.
scem'i·ter. † SCIMITAR.
sce·na'ri·o·ist (sē·nä'rĭ·ō·ĭst; -nâr'ĭ-). *n.* = SCENARIST.
sce·na'ri·o·ize, *p. t.* = SCENARIZE. — **sce·na'ri·o·i·za'tion,** *n.*
scence. † CENSE.
scened, *adj.* Staged. *Obs.*
scene'ful, *adj.* See -FUL. *Rare.*
scene'man, *n.* A sceneshifter. *Fidding.* [SCENICAL.]
sce'ni·cal·ly, *adv.* of SCENIC,
Sce'no·pe'gi·a (sē'nō·pē'jĭ·ȧ). *D. Bib.* [-PROOF.]
scent'proof' (66), *adj.* See
scep, scepp. † SKEP.
scep'tet, *n.* A phantom. *Obs.*
scep'tic (skĕp'tĭk), **scep'ti·cal,** **scep'ti·cism,** etc. Vars. of SKEPTIC, etc.
sceptic (skĕp'tĭ·sē), *adv.* [NL.] Skeptically. [etc.]
scep'tre, etc. Vars. of SCEPTER,
scete. Var. of SKETE.
Sce'va (sē'vȧ). *Bib.*
schaak. Var. of SHAKE. *Obs.*
exc. Scot.
‖**Scha·blo'nen·mu·sik'** (shä·blō'nĕn·mōō·zĭk'), *n.* [G., pattern music.] *Music.* = KAPELLMEISTER MUSIC.
Schac'a·bac (shăk'ȧ·băk), *n.* See BARMECIDE.
schach, schah. Vars. of SHAH.
scha'co. Var. of SHAKO.
Schä'fer meth'od (shä'fĕr). [After E. A. *Schäfer* (b. 1850), Brit. physiologist.] = PRONE PRESSURE METHOD.
schaft. † CHAFT, SHAFT.
schal. † SCALE, to disperse; SHALL; SHAWL.
schal'mei, schal'mey (shăl'mĭ). *n.* [G. See SHAWM.] See OBOE **a**.
scham'fast', scham'fast'ness. † SHAMEFAST, SHAMEFASTNESS.
shamill. † SHAMBLE, *n.*
scha'mir. Var. of SHAMIR, *n.,* 2.
schapfold. † SCAFFOLD.
Schap'zi'ger (shäp'tsē'gĕr). Var. of SCHABZIEGER.
‖**Schau'lust'** (shou'lŏŏst'), *n.* [G.] = OBSERVATIONISM.
Schau'masse's' com'et (shō'mäs'lz). [After Alexandre *Schaumasse,* French astronomer.] See COMET, *Table.*
schawe. † SHAVE, SHOW, SHAW.
Sche'at (shē'ăt), *n.* [Prob. fr. Ar. *sa'd* good fortune.] See STAR, *Table.*
Sche·chi'na. Var. of SHEKINAH.
sche·chi'ta. Var. of SHEHITAH.

---

sched'ule (skĕd'ūl; *Brit. now always* shĕd'ūl; *see note below*), *n.* [After ML. *schedula*, fr. ME. *cedule, sedule*, fr. OF. *cedule*, fr. LL. *scedula*, dim. of L. *sceda, scheda, scida*, a leaf of paper or papyrus, fr. Gr. *schidē* a split piece of wood, fr. *schizein* to split. See SHED, *v. t.*; cf. CEDULE.] **1.** A writing; document; specif., a separate supplementary slip appended to a document. *Obs.*
2. A written or printed formal list; often, a list, catalogue, or inventory, annexed to a larger document, as to a will, a lease, a statute, etc.; as, a *schedule* of a bankrupt's debts or creditors; a *schedule* of trains or steamers.
3. Hence, an appended statement of supplementary details, as accompanying a legal or legislative document; as, *Schedule* D of the tariff bill.
4. A written plan of future procedure in the carrying out of some project, indicating the time when each operation is to be begun and completed; as, a *schedule* for the construction of a building; esp., an outline of regularly recurring events; as, a train *schedule*.
5. *Building Trades.* A bill of quantities.
Syn. — Catalogue, inventory. See LIST.
☞ Price (1668) gives skĕd'ūl; *The English Scholar* (1687), sĕd'ūl, sĕd'ōōl; Jones (1701), skĕd'ūl, sĕd'ūl; Walker, (1791) sĕd'jūl, (1806) sĕd'jūl, skĕd'-; Smart (c. 1840), shĕd'ūl.

sched'ule (skĕd'ūl; *Brit.* shĕd'ūl), *v. t.*; -ULED (-ūld); -ULING (-ūl-ĭng). **1.** To form into, or place in, a schedule; as, to *schedule* a new train; to add in a schedule or appendix, as to an act.
2. To add to an act of Parliament as a schedule. *Oxf. E. D.*

sched'ul-ize (-ūl-īz), *v. i. & t.* To make, or adapt to, schedules.

Schee'le's green (shā'lĕz). [See SCHEELITE.] **1.** A poisonous yellowish-green pigment consisting essentially of a copper arsenite. It is now little used.
2. A color, yellow-green in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance; — called also *English green, Swedish green.* Cf. COLOR.

schee'lite (shā'lĭt; shē'-), *n.* [After K. W. *Scheele*, Sw. chemist.] *Mineral.* A tetragonal mineral, white when pure, and also yellow, brownish, etc., occurring in octahedral, tabular, and massive forms, as native calcium tungstate, $CaWO_4$. It usually contains some molybdenum. H., 4.5; sp. gr., 5.9–6.1. It is a source of tungsten and tungsten compounds.

schef'fer-ite (shĕf'ĕr-īt), *n.* [After H. T. *Scheffer* (1710–59), Sw. chemist.] *Mineral.* A brown to black variety of pyroxene, containing manganese and frequently much iron.

Sche-her'a-zade', Queen (shē-hĕr'ä-zäd'; -hĕr'ä-; -zä'dē). The fictitious relator of the stories of the *Arabian Nights.* See ARABIAN NIGHTS.

Schei'bler's pitch (shī'blĕrz). [After J. H. *Scheibler* (1777–1838), Ger. physicist.] *Music.* See 4th PITCH, 19 b.

Schei'bler's re-a'gent (shī'blĕrz). [After K. *Scheibler* (1827–99), Ger. chemist.] *Chem.* A solution of phosphotungstic acid, or its sodium salt, used as a precipitant for alkaloids.

schel'ling (shĕl'ĭng), *n.* [D. See SCHILLING.] A silver (sometimes billon) coin of the Low Countries, usually current at six stuivers, but varying from five to eight. Issues for the Dutch Oriental colonies are called *escalins.* See ESCALIN, 1.

Schel-lin'gi-an (shĕ-lĭng'gĭ-ăn; -lĭn'jĭ'-), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the philosophy of F. W. J. von Schelling.

Schel'ling-ism (shĕl'ĭng-ĭz'm), *n.* Also **Schel-lin'gi-an-ism** (shĕ-lĭng'gĭ-ăn-ĭz'm; -lĭn'jĭ'-). *Philos.* The philosophy of Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von Schelling (1775–1854), founded on the philosophies of Kant and Fichte, and forming a system of idealism that makes the ego and the world two poles of the Absolute.

schel'ly (shĕl'ĭ), *n.* The gwyniad. *Dial. Eng.*

schel'ly (skĕl'ĭ). Var. of SKELLY.

‖**schelm** (shĕlm), *n.* [G. See SKELLUM.] Rogue; rascal.

schel'to-pu'sik (shĕl'tō-pōō'zĭk), *n.* [Russ. *zheltopuzik*, lit., yellow-bellied.] A snakelike lizard (*Pseudopus apus*) of southeastern Europe, Asia Minor, etc., resembling the glass snake of America.

sche'ma (skē'mä), *n.*; *pl.* SCHEMATA (-mä-tä). [L. See SCHEME.] **1.** Scheme, plan, outline, or diagram; specif., in logic, a syllogistic figure.
2. *Kantianism.* A general representation, produced by the imagination working with the pure form of time, by which the understanding is able to apply a category to particular representations of sense; thus, the universal following, in time, of something, A, by something else, B, is the *schema* of cause and effect.
3. *Physiol. & Psychol.* A subconscious adjustment of the brain to the afferent impulses indicative of bodily posture. It is a prerequisite of appropriate bodily movement and of spatial perception.

sche-mat'ic (skē-măt'ĭk), *adj.* [NL. *schematicus.*] Of or pertaining to a scheme (systematic plan, diagram, etc.) or a schema; as, *schematic* arrangement; *schematic* apprehension; conformed to an established pattern or formalized conception; also, showing part for part in a model or diagram; as, a *schematic* eye; specif., showing a scheme of connections by conventional symbols; as, a *schematic* diagram of the wiring of a radio set.

sche-mat'i-cal-ly (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* of SCHEMATIC, SCHEMATICAL.

sche'ma-tism (skē'mä-tĭz'm), *n.* [NL. *schematismus*, fr. Gr. *schēmatismos*, fr. *schēmatizein* to form. See SCHEME.] **1.** *Astrol.* Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies; design in a figure.
2. The disposition of constituents in a pattern or according to a scheme; a particular systematic disposition of parts; inclination to arrange or present schematically.
3. *Kantianism.* The process by which the imagination mediates between a category, or abstract concept of the understanding, and a particular content of sense experience, by providing a general plan for the application of the concept to the content of sense. See SCHEMA, 2.

sche'ma-tist (skē'mä-tĭst), *n.* One who makes modifications to suit an established or preconceived system; formerly, one given to forming schemes; a projector; a schemer.

sche'ma-tize (skē'mä-tīz), *v. i. & t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZING (-tīz'ĭng). [Gr. *schēmatizein.*] To form, or to form into, a scheme or schemes; to make, or put into, a systematic arrangement. — **sche'ma-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tĭ-zä'shŭn), *n.* — **sche'ma-tiz'er** (skē'mä-tīz'ĕr), *n.*

sche-mat'o-gram (skē-măt'ō-grăm), *n. Med.* A tracing made with a schematograph.

sche-mat'o-graph (skē-măt'ō-grăf; 83), *n.* [Gr. *schēma, -atos*, form, figure + *-graph.*] An apparatus for tracing in reduced form the outline of a person, used in recording postures.

sche'ma-tol'o-get'i-cal-ly (skē'mä-tŏl'ō-jĕt'ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* By figurative expressions.

sche'ma-to-man'cy (skē'mä-tō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *schēma, -atos*, form + *-mancy.*] Divination from a man's form and appearance.

sche'ma-ton'ics (skē'mä-tŏn'ĭks), *n.* [Gr. *schēma* gesture + *tonos* tone. See -ICS.] A form of dramatic art which endeavors to make gesture expressive of tones, as in music, color, and words.

scheme (skēm), *n.* [L. *schema* a rhetorical figure, a shape, figure, manner, fr. Gr. *schēma, schēmatos*, form, shape, outline, plan; akin to Gr. *schein, echein*, to have or hold, to hold out, sustain, check, stop; cf. Skr. *sahas* power, victory, AS. *sige* victory, G. *sieg.* Cf. EPOCH, HECTIC, HECTOR, 3d SCHOOL, SKETCH.] **1.** A figure; — in technical senses. *Obs.*
2. a *Obs.* An astronomical or mathematical diagram. **b** *Archaic.* A diagram, design, or outline.
To draw an exact *scheme* of Constantinople. *South.*
3. A concise statement in an outline, table, or list; an epitome; also, a preparatory outline or draft.
4. a A plan or program of something to be done; an enterprise; a project; as, a business *scheme;* an irrigation *scheme.* **b** A crafty, unethical project. **c** A visionary project.
5. Form; semblance. *Obs.*
6. A combination of thoughts, theories, or the like, connected and adjusted by design; a systematic plan; a system.
"Changed his whole scheme of life." *Macaulay.*
A whole *scheme* of moral philosophy. *J. Edwards.*
7. Systematic contrivance or arrangement.
8. A complexity which reveals or suggests systematic design, as in nature or social institutions.
Was as God is to the starry *scheme.* *Shelley.*
9. A planned diversion for pastime; a lark.
10. A plan reduced to a definite or tabulated form; also, the tabulated form of a plan; as, a new *scheme* for the mail service was distributed yesterday.
11. *Astrol.* A representation of the aspects of the planets at a given time; a figure.
12. *Pros.* A diagram or table showing metrical structure or rhyme arrangement, as of a stanza.
13. *Rhet.* A figure of speech. *Obs.*
Syn. — Purpose, device, plot. See PLAN.

scheme (skēm), *v.*; SCHEMED (skēmd); SCHEM'ING (skēm'ĭng). *Transitive:* To devise or contrive a scheme for; to accomplish by clever contriving; to design; project; plot; also, to confine within the arbitrary bounds of a system or formula.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To form plans or designs; to devise intrigue.
2. To indulge in sportive or festive diversion. *Obs.*

schem'er (skēm'ĕr), *n.* One who forms schemes; a projector; esp., a plotter; an intriguer.

schem'er-y (skēm'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Deceptive contriving; machination.

schem'ing (skēm'ĭng), *adj.* Given to forming schemes; artful; intriguing. — **schem'ing-ly,** *adv.*

schem'ist (skēm'ĭst), *n.* **a** A schemer; an inventor of schemes. **b** *Obs.* An astrologer.

schem'y (skēm'ĭ), *adj.* Scheming; artful. *Colloq.*

schene (skēn), *n.* [L. *schoenus*, fr. Gr. *schoinos* a rush, reed, land measure; cf. F. *schène.*] *Antiq.* A road measure adopted by the Greeks from the Egyptians, varying from 30 to 60 or more stadia (about 3½ to 7 miles). It was also used in Persia, Chaldea, Syria, etc.

Sche-nec'ta-dy putt'er (skē-nĕk'tä-dĭ). [From *Schenectady*, N. Y.] A type of putter in which the shaft is fastened near the center of the head.

schenk beer (shĕngk). [G. *schenkbier*, fr. *schenken* to pour out + *bier* beer; — so called because put on draft soon after it is made.] A beer brewed in the winter by the bottom-fermentation process, for immediate consumption, and not stored like lager. See BREWING.

sche'pen (skā'pĕn), *n.* [D.] In Holland and Dutch settlements, a municipal officer analogous to an English alderman.

Sche'ring bridge (shā'rĭng). [After H. *Schering*, Ger. engineer.] *Elec.* An alternating-current bridge used to measure the loss in dielectrics and for determining the capacitance of condensers. Cf. WHEATSTONE BRIDGE.

scherm (skĕrm), *n.* [D., lit., screen.] A stone breastwork; also, a screen or fence of brushwood. *S. Africa.*

scher'zan'do (skĕr-tsän'dō; -tsăn'dō), *adj.* [It., pres. part.] *Music.* Jesting; in a playful or sportive manner; — used as a direction indicating style.

scher'zo (skĕr'tsō), *n.*; *pl.* SCHERZOS (-tsōz), SCHERZI (-tsē). [It.] *Music.* A sprightly, humorous, instrumental composition or movement, commonly in quick triple measure, and usually in ternary form. Since Beethoven it has displaced the minuet as the third movement of sonata and symphony.

sche'sis (skē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *schesis;* akin to Gr. *schein, echein*, to have or hold. See SCHEME.] **1.** General state or disposition of the body or mind, or of one thing with regard to other things; habitude; relation. *Obs.*
2. *Rhet.* The urging of a mental habitude of an opponent as tending to invalidate his arguments.

-schesis. [NL.] *Med.* A combining form, from Greek *schesis*, a checking, denoting *suppression*, as in menoschesis. Nouns ending in *-schesis* form adjectives in -SCHETIC.

Scheuch-ze'ri-a (shōōk-zē'rĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., after the brothers Johann and Johann Jakob *Scheuchzer*, Swiss botanists.] *Bot.* A genus of plants typifying the family Scheuchzeriaceae, having as the only known species *S. palustris*, a rushlike bog herb found throughout the North Temperate Zone. It has a leafy stem, with white, racemose flowers, several carpels, and follicelike fruit.

Scheuch-ze'ri-a'ce-ae (shōōk-zē'rĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Naiadales) containing four genera and about ten species, of wide distribution. They are marsh or bog herbs having rushlike leaves and small perfect flowers with 3–6 stamens and 3–6 carpels, which are separate at maturity. *Triglochin* and *Scheuchzeria* are representative genera. — **scheuch-ze'ri-a'ceous** (-zē'rĭ-ā'shŭs), *adj.*

schia-vo'ne (skyä-vō'nä), *n.* [It.] A two-edged basket-hilted sword.

Schick test (shĭk). [After Dr. Bela *Schick*, of Vienna.] *Med.* A test in which the cutaneous injection of a highly diluted diphtheria toxin causes, in a subject susceptible to diphtheria, an area of reddening and induration at the point of injection, because of the absence of diphtheria antitoxin in the subject's blood.

Schie'le's piv'ot, *or* **antifriction pivot** (shē'lĕz). *Mach.* A pivot the curved surface of which is generated by the revolution of a tractrix about its axis. It wears uniformly, but wastes 50 per cent more energy than a flat pivot.

Schiff (shĭf), *or* **Schiff's, base** (shĭfs). *Chem.* Any of a series of bases (azomethine compounds), formed usually by reaction of an aldehyde with a primary amine, as aniline, with elimination of water. Those from aliphatic aldehydes readily polymerize. See AZOMETHINE.

schiff'li (shĭf'lĭ), *n.* [Swiss G., dim. of *schiff* ship.] A kind of power machine used in making rayon; — so called from the boatlike appearance of its shuttles.

Schiff reaction (shĭf). [After H. *Schiff* (1834–1915), Ger. chemist.] *Anal. Chem.* A reaction used as a test for aldehydes (**Schiff test**), consisting in the formation by them of a reddish-violet color with a solution of fuchsine decolorized with sulphurous acid (**Schiff reagent**).

schil'ler (shĭl'ĕr), *n.* [G., play of colors.] **1.** *Mineral.* A bronzelike iridescent luster, as in hypersthene, schiller spar, etc., regarded as due to minute inclusions or cavities in parallel position. It sometimes results from alteration.
2. Lustrous or resplendent iridescent color, as in beetles.

schil'ler-fels' (-fĕls'), *n.* [G., fr. *schiller* luster + *fels* rock.] *Petrog.* Norite, but more especially peridotite, whose orthorhombic pyroxene possesses a peculiar, silky luster and a poikilitic texture.

schil'ler-i-za'tion (shĭl'ĕr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* *Petrog.* The alteration of orthorhombic pyroxene and sometimes diallage in such a way that minute inclusions of secondary minerals are developed, which reflect light simultaneously.

schil'ler-ize (shĭl'ĕr-īz), *v. t.* *Mineral.* To impart a schiller to by the development of inclusions or cavities, as by solution and infiltration.

schiller spar. *Mineral.* An altered variety of enstatite characterized by a schiller on its chief cleavage face and occurring as green or brown foliated masses in certain igneous rocks. Its composition is approximately that of serpentine.

schil'ling (shĭl'ĭng), *n.* [G.; cf. D. *schelling.* See SHILLING.] **a** A former minor coin denomination in some of the northern States of Germany, ranging between 1½ and 5 cents (¾–2½ d.) in value. **b** Since 1925, the Austrian gold currency unit having a par value of $.1407. Also, a silver coin of this value. See COIN, *Table.*

schim'mel (skĭm'ĕl), *n.* [D.] A gray horse. *Chiefly S. Afr.*

schin'dy-le'sis (skĭn'dĭ-lē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *schindylēsis* a splitting into fragments.] *Anat.* A form of articulation in which one bone is received into a groove or slit in another. — **schin'dy-let'ic** (-lĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

Schi'nus (skī'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *schinos* mastic tree.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American trees of the sumac family (Anacardiaceae). *S. molle* is the pepper tree.

schip'per-ke (skĭp'ĕr-kĭ), *n.* [Dial. D., prop., little boatman, dim. of D. *schipper;* because used as a watchdog on boats.] A small dog of a breed originating several hundred years ago in what is now Belgium, and used chiefly on canal boats as a guard. It has a foxlike head, with oval brown eyes, very erect triangular ears, a broad chest, short and thickset body, straight back and forelegs, and an abundant, slightly harsh, black coat.

Schi-san'dra (skĭ-săn'drä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *schisis* cleavage + *anēr, andros*, man, hence, stamen.] *Bot.* A genus of aromatic woody vines or shrubs (family Magnoliaceae), one North American, the rest found in eastern Asia. They have often evergreen leaves and unisexual flowers in axillary clusters, the petals and sepals undifferentiated. The fruit is an elongated spike (receptacle) crowded with berries (ripened carpels).

-schisis. [NL.] *Med.* A combining form, Greek *-schisis*, from *schisis*, meaning *cleavage*, used to denote *fissure*, or *breaking up of adhesions*, as in cardioschisis, erythrocytoschisis, rachischisis.

schism (sĭz'm), *n.* [ME. *scisme*, fr. OF. *cisme, scisme* (F. *schisme*), fr. LL. *schisma*, fr. Gr. *schisma*, fr. *schizein* to split. See SHED, *v.*; cf. RESCIND, SCHEDULE.] **1.** Division or separation; esp., *Bib.* (a translation of the Greek word *schisma*), a division in the church.
2. Specif., *Eccl.*, formal division or separation in the Christian church or from a church or religious body; breach of unity among people of the same religious faith; the offense of seeking to produce division in a church.
3. A schismatic body or faction.
4. A split or division of a group into two discordant groups; also, a breach or state of strife, as between pure and applied science.
5. Noncurrent uses: **a** *Obs.* A state of disagreement in opinion; hostility. **b** *Rare.* A schismatic or heterodoxical belief. *Milton.* **c** *Humorous.* A split or rent in clothing. **d** *Rare.* A faction or clique. *Shelley.*

schism (sĭz'm), *v. i.* To separate by schism. *Obs.*

schis'ma (skĭz'mä; skĭs'mä), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *schisma* division. See SCHISM.] *Musical Acoustics.* The interval ♯♯♯♯♯, approximately that between a pure and an equally tempered fifth. The schisma and diaschisma together make a syntonic comma.

Schism Act (sĭz'm). *Eng. Hist.* An act of Parliament passed in 1714, repealed in 1719, requiring all teachers to conform to the Established Church, and to refrain from attending dissenting places of worship.

schis-mat'ic (sĭz-măt'ĭk), *adj.* [OF. *sciematique* (F. *schismatique*), fr. LL. *schismaticus*, fr. Gr. *schismatikos.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, schism; implying schism; of the nature of, or tending to, schism; separated from some body by schism; guilty of schism; as, *schismatic* opinions or sects.

schis-mat'ic, *n.* One who creates or takes part in schism; one who separates from an established church or religious communion on account of a difference of opinion.
Syn. — See HERETIC.

schis-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* Schismatic. — **schis-mat'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

schis-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of SCHISMATIC, SCHISMATICAL.

schis'ma-tism (sĭz'mä-tĭz'm), *n.* Schismatic doctrine or belief.

schis'ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* A schismatic. *Rare.*

---

schedule rate. See 3d RATE, 11.
schee'lin (shē'lĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Tungsten. *Obs.*
schee'li-um (shē'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See SCHEELITE.] *Chem.* Tungsten. *Obs.*
schef. † SHOVE.
schef'fel (shĕf'ĕl), *n.* *sing. & pl.* [G.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
scheik. Var. of SHEIK.
schel. † CHILL, *v.*; SHALL; SHILL.
Schel'horn's Bi'ble (shĕl'hôrnz). [After J. G. *Schelhorn* (1694–1773), Ger. theologian.] See *Bible of 36 times*, under BIBLE, 2.
Schel'len-berg'er Brü'der-ge-mein'de (shĕl'ĕn-bĕr'gĕr brü'dĕr-gĕ-mīn'dĕ). [G., lit., community of Schellenberg brethren.] = MENNONITE BRETHREN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA (see MENNONITE, *n.*).
Schel-lin'gi-an-ism (shĕ-lĭn'gĭ-ăn-ĭz'm; -jĭ-ăn-), *n.* = SCHELLINGISM.
sche-mat'i-cal (skē-măt'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* Schematic; figurative. *Obs.*
scheme arch. Sometimes **skeen,** *or* **skene, arch.** [It. *scemo* diminished.] = DIMINISHED ARCH.
scheme'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.
scheme'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
scheme. † SCENE. [SHAPE.]
schepe. Obs. past tense of
sche'pel (skā'pĕl), *n.* [D.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
schere. † CHEER, countenance; SHARE; SHIRE.
schere (shĕr). Var. of SHEAR, SHEER. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
‖**scher-zo'so** (skĕr-tsō'sō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* = SCHERZANDO.
schete. † SHOOT, SHUT.
schewe. Aphetic of ESCHEW. *Obs.*
Schie-dam' schnapps, *or* **Schie-dam'** (skē-dăm'), *n.* See 2d GIN.
schil. Scot. var. of CHILL.
schill. Var. of SHILL.
schil'tron. Var. of SHELTRON.
schire. Var. of SHIRE, *adj.*
schir'rhus. Var. of SCIRRHUS.
Schis'an-dra'ce-ae (skĭ-ăn'drā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of MAGNOLIACEAE (in part).

---

schis'ma·tize (sĭz'mȧ·tīz), *v. i.;* -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tĭz'ĭng). [F. *schismatiser.*] To take part in schism; esp., to make a breach of communion in the church. — *v. t.* To induce into schism.

schis'mic (sĭz'mĭk), *adj.* = SCHISMATIC, *adj. Rare.*

schist (shĭst), *n.* [F. *schiste,* fr. L. *schistos* that cleaves easily (of stone), fr. Gr. *schistos* divided, divisible, fr. *schizein* to divide. See SCHISM.] *Petrog.* Any metamorphic crystalline rock having a closely foliated structure (see FOLIATION, 8) and hence admitting of division along approximately parallel planes. The common kinds are ***mica schist*** and ***hornblende schist,*** consisting chiefly of quartz with mica or hornblende respectively, and often feldspar, sometimes with garnet. They differ from gneisses in containing no essential feldspar and usually in having finer laminations.

-schist (-shĭst). A combining form, fr. Gr. *-schistos,* from *schistos,* divided, cleft, denoting *a* (specified) *type of cell division;* — used in botany and cytology.

schis·ta'ceous (shĭs·tā'shŭs), *adj.* Of a slate color.

schist'ic (shĭs'tĭk), *adj. Petrog.* Schistose.

schis'to- (skĭs'tō-). A combining form, from Gr. *schistos,* meaning *cleft,* as in *schistoscope;* specif., *Med.,* ***fissure of a part*** (specified), as in **schis'to·ce'li·a, schis'to·coe'li·a,** congenital fissure of the abdomen, and in the following:

schistocephalus	**schistomelia**	**schistosomia**
schistocormia	**schistomelus**	**schistosoma**
schistocormus	**schistoprosopia**	**schistosternia**
schistoglossia	**schistoprosopus**	**schistothorax**

Schis'to·cer'ca (skĭs'tō·sûr'kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *schisto-* + Gr. *kerkos* tail.] *Zool.* A genus of large migratory locusts. See LOCUST, *n.,* 1.

schis'to·cyte (skĭs'tō·sīt), *n.* [*schisto-* + *-cyte.*] *Med.* **a** A very small red blood corpuscle. **b** A fragmenting red blood corpuscle.

schis'to·cy·to'sis (-sī·tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *schistocyte* + *-osis.*] *Med.* The condition in which schistocytes are present in the blood.

schist'oid (shĭs'toid), *adj. Petrog.* Resembling schist.

schist oil (shĭst). Oil distilled from bituminous schists.

schis·tor'rha·chis (skĭs·tôr'ȧ·kĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *schisto-* + Gr. *rhachis* the spine.] *Med.* Spina bifida.

schis'to·scope (skĭs'tō·skōp), *n.* [*schisto-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for the production of complementary colors, consisting essentially of a polariscope and of thin plates of selenite through which the polarized ray is caused to pass.

schist'ose (shĭs'tōs), *adj.* Also **schist'ous** (-tŭs). [Cf. F. *schisteux.*] Of or pert. to schist; having the character or structure of a schist. — **schis·tos'i·ty** (shĭs·tŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

Schi·zae'a (skĭ·zē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *schizein* to cleave. See SCHISM.] *Bot.* A genus of ferns typifying the Schizaeaceae, having filiform or linear fronds and the sporangia in close distichous spikes. *S. pusilla* is the curly grass.

Schiz'ae·a'ce·ae (skĭz'ē·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small family of mainly tropical ferns of various habit, with simple or pinnate fronds, and ovoid sessile sporangia in spikes or panicles. *Schizaea, Anemia,* and *Lygodium* are the only North American genera. — **schiz'ae·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Schi·zan'thus (skĭ·zăn'thŭs; skĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. *schiz-* + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of Chilean herbs, the fringe-flowers (family Solanaceae), having finely divided leaves and showy variegated flowers with an irregular laciniate corolla and two exserted stamens. See BUTTERFLY FLOWER. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

schi·zax'on (-zăk'sŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *schiz-* + *axon.*] An axon which splits into nearly equal branches; esp., an axon of a sensory neuron entering the spinal cord.

schiz'o- (skĭz'ō-), **schiz-.** A combining form, Greek *schizo-,* from *schizein,* to split, cleave, denoting *division* or *cleavage,* as in *schizogenesis, schizaxon.*

schiz'o·carp (-kärp), *n.* [*schizo-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* A dry compound fruit which splits at maturity into several indehiscent one-seeded carpels known as *cocci.* See FRUIT, *Table & Illust.* — **schiz'o·car'pic** (-kär'pĭk), *adj.* — **schiz'o·car'pous** (-kär'pŭs), *adj.*

schi·zoch'ro·al (skĭ·zŏk'rō·ȧl; skĭ-), *adj.* [*schizo-* + Gr. *chroa* body surface.] *Paleontol.* Having numerous simple eyes massed together to form a large eye, as certain trilobites.

schiz'o·coele (skĭz'ō·sēl), *n.* [*schizo-* + *-coele.*] *Zool.* A perivisceral cavity which arises by the splitting of the mesoblast of the embryo. Cf. ENTEROCOELE. — **schiz'o·coe'lic** (-sē'lĭk), *adj.* — **schiz'o·coe'lous** (-lŭs), *adj.*

schiz'o·din'ic (-dĭn'ĭk), *adj.* [*schiz-* + Gr. *ōdinein* to be in labor.] *Zool.* Discharging genital products by rupture.

schi·zog'a·my (skĭ·zŏg'ȧ·mĭ; skĭ-), *n.* [*schizo-* + *-gamy.*] *Zool.* Reproduction by division of the body into a sexual and an asexual individual, as in certain chaetopod worms.

schiz'o·gen'e·sis (skĭz'ō·jĕn'ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *schizo-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Reproduction by fission.

schiz'o·ge·net'ic (-jē·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [*schizo-* + *-genetic.*] Schizogenous. — **schiz'o·ge·net'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kȧl·ĭ), *adv.*

schiz'o·gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* [*schizo-* + *-genic.*] *Biol.* Schizogenous; schizogenetic.

schi·zog'e·nous (skĭ·zŏj'ē·nŭs; skĭ-), *adj.* [*schizo-* + *-genous.*] *Biol.* Pertaining to, or formed by, schizogenesis, or fission; specif., *Bot.,* of intercellular spaces, formed by the splitting or delamination of adjacent cell walls. Cf. LYSIGENOUS. — **schi·zog'e·nous·ly,** *adv.*

Schi·zog'na·thae (-zŏg'nȧ·thē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCHIZOGNATHOUS.] *Zool.* In Huxley's classification, a suborder of carinate birds consisting of those with a schizognathous palate, as the pigeons, gallinaceous birds, penguins, gulls, cranes, shore birds, etc. — **schiz'og·nath** (skĭz'ŏg·năth), *n.*

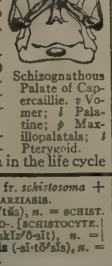

Schizognathous Palate of Capercaillie. *v* Vomer; *l* Palatine; *p* Maxillopalatals; *t* Pterygoid.

schi·zog'na·thous (skĭ·zŏg'nȧ·thŭs; skĭ-), *adj.* [*schizo-* + *-gnathous.*] *Zool.* In birds, designating, or having, an arrangement of the bones of the palate in which the vomer is narrow and pointed in front, and separated by a space on each side from the usually long narrow maxillopalatals, which do not unite with each other or with the vomer. — **schi·zog'na·thism** (-thĭz'm), *n.*

schi·zog'o·ny (skĭ·zŏg'ō·nĭ; skĭ-), *n.* [*schizo-* + *-gony.*] *Biol.* **a** Schizogenesis. **b** Specif., in Sporozoa, segmentation or asexual spore formation of the type characteristic of schizonts. — **schiz'o·gon'ic** (skĭz'ō·gŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

Schiz'o·greg'a·rin'i·da (skĭz'ō·grĕg'ȧ·rĭn'ĭ·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *schizo-* + *Gregarinida.*] *Zool.* A small division of Gregarinida in the life cycle of which there is an asexual reproductive process (schizogony) as well as a sexual process (sporogony). They are chiefly parasites in arthropods, annelids, and tunicates. Cf. EUGREGARINIDA. — **schiz'o·greg'a·rine** (-grĕg'ȧ·rĭn; -rīn), *adj. & n.*

schiz'oid (skĭz'oid), *adj.* [*schiz-* + *-oid.*] Resembling schizophrenia or a schizophrenic; schizothymic.

schiz'oid, *n. Psychiatry.* One who is of schizoid temperament and behavior.

schiz'oid·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [*schizoid* + *-ism.*] *Psychiatry.* Schizothymia and schizophrenia.

Schiz'o·lae·na'ce·ae (skĭz'ō·lē·nā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *schizo-* + L. *laena* cloak.] A small family of trees and shrubs (order Malvales) of Madagascar. — **schiz'o·lae·na'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

schiz'o·lite (skĭz'ō·līt), *n.* [*schizo-* + *-lite.*] *Mineral.* A triclinic zeolite, having the composition of pectolite, but containing also manganese, $HNa(Ca,Mn)_2(SiO_3)_3$, and occurring in red to brown prismatic crystals. H., 5–5.5.

schiz'o·ly·sig'e·nous (skĭz'ō·lĭ·sĭj'ē·nŭs), *adj. Bot.* Formed both schizogenously and lysigenously, as certain intercellular spaces.

Schiz'o·me'ri·a (-mē'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *schizo-* + Gr. *meros* part.] A genus of trees, family Cunoniaceae. *S. ovata* is known in Australia as an ash. See 1st ASH, 2.

schiz'o·my·cete' (skĭz'ō·mī·sēt'), *n.; pl.* -MYCETES (-mĭ·sēt'z'). *Bot.* A plant of the class Schizomycetes.

Schiz'o·my·ce'tes (-mī·sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *schizo-* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* A class of minute lowly organisms lacking chlorophyll, the bacteria, prevailingly considered plants and commonly classed among the Fungi in the phylum Thallophyta, but sometimes kept separate or grouped with the blue-green algae in a distinct phylum, Schizophyta; the fission fungi. See BACTERIA, SCHIZOPHYTA. — **schiz'o·my·ce'tic** (-tĭk), *adj.* — **schiz'o·my·ce'tous** (-tŭs), *adj.*

schiz'o·my·co'sis (skĭz'ō·mī·kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Infection with schizomycetes or any disease caused by them.

Schiz'o·ne·mer'te·a (-nē·mûr'tē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCHIZO-; NEMERTINEA.] *Zool.* A group of nemerteans comprising those having a deep slit along each side of the head and a proboscis devoid of stylets. — **schiz'o·ne·mer'te·an** (-ăn), **schiz'o·ne·mer'tine** (-tĭn; -tīn; 156), *adj. & n.*

schi'zont (skĭ'zŏnt; skīz'ŏnt), *n.* [Gr. *schizōn, -ontos,* pres. part., cleaving.] *Zool.* In certain Sporozoa, a cell formed by the growth of a sporozoite or merozoite (in a cell or corpuscle of the host) which segments by superficial cleavage, without encystment or conjugation, into merozoites.

schiz'o·pel'mous (skĭz'ō·pĕl'mŭs), *adj.* [*schizo-* + Gr. *pelma* the sole of the foot.] *Zool.* Having the two flexor tendons of the toes separate, and the flexor of the hallux going to the first toe only.

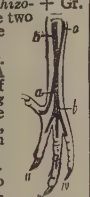

Schizopelmous Foot: *I,* Hallux, or Hind Toe; *II, III, IV* Second to Fourth Toes; *aa* Flexor of the Hallux; *bb* Flexor of the Toes.

Schiz'o·phrag'ma (-frăg'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *schizo-* + Gr. *phragma* a wall.] *Bot.* A small genus of woody vines of the hydrangea family (Hydrangeaceae), found in eastern Asia, differing from the ordinary shrubby hydrangeas in having the sterile flowers with a single sepal and also in their high climbing habit. *S. hydrangeoides,* the climbing hydrangea, is a handsome, frequently cultivated vine.

schiz'o·phre'ni·a (skĭz'ō·frē'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *schizo-* + *-phrenia.*] *Psychiatry.* A type of psychosis characterized by loss of contact with the environment and by disintegration of the personality. It includes dementia praecox and some related forms of insanity. — **schiz'o·phrene** (skĭz'ō·frēn), *n.* — **schiz'o·phren'ic** (-frĕn'ĭk), *adj. & n.*

Schiz'o·phy'ce·ae (-fī'sē·ē; -fĭs'ē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *schizo-* + Gr. *phykos* seaweed.] *Bot.* The Cyanophyceae; the fission algae. See SCHIZOPHYTA.

Schiz'o·phyl'lum (-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *schizo-* + *phyllum.*] *Bot.* A genus of agarics having leathery gray sporophores with split and recurving gills. *S. alneum* rots the wood of various trees and attacks sugar cane.

Schi·zoph'y·ta (skĭ·zŏf'ĭ·tȧ; skĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCHIZO-; -PHYTE.] *Bot.* In some classifications of the plant kingdom, a division or phylum considered distinct from Thallophyta and comprising the so-called fission plants, belonging to the two classes Cyanophyceae (Schizophyceae), or blue-green algae, and Schizomycetes, or bacteria. They are either unicellular or filamentous, consisting of a chain of cells, or occasionally united into cell colonies. They multiply only by fission or by asexual spores. — **schiz'o·phyt'ic** (skĭz'ō·fĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

schiz'o·phyte (skĭz'ō·fīt), *n. Bot.* One of the Schizophyta.

Schi·zop'o·da (skĭ·zŏp'ō·dȧ; skĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *schizopous* having parted toes. See SCHIZO-; -PODA.]

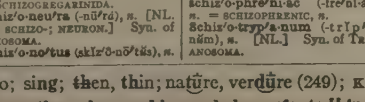

One of the Schizopoda (*Mysis mixta*). (× 2)

Zool. In former classifications, an order or other division of Malacostraca, now divided between the orders Euphausiacea and Mysidacea. — **schiz'o·pod** (skĭz'ō·pŏd), *adj. & n.* — **schi·zop'o·dous** (skĭ·zŏp'ō·dŭs; skĭ-), *adj.*

schi·zop'o·dal (skĭ·zŏp'ō·dȧl; skĭ-), *adj.* Schizopodous.

schiz'o·rhi'nal (skĭz'ō·rī'nȧl), *adj.* [*schizo-* + *-rhinal.*] *Zool.* Having each of the nasal bones forming the posterior contour of the osseous external nares deeply cleft instead of rounded, as in most shore birds, gulls, certain waders, and all pigeons; — opposed to *holorhinal.*

schiz'o·spore (skĭz'ō·spōr; 181), *n.* [*schizo-* + *-spore.*] *Bot.* One of the gonidia abstricted one by one from the tip end of the plant body in algae of the family Chamaesiphonaceae.

schiz'o·stele (-stēl; -stē'lē), *n.* [*schizo-* + *stele.*] *Bot.* One of the vascular strands or partial steles to which the pleroma gives rise in stems of plants without a true stele.

schiz'o·ste'ly (skĭz'ō·stē'lĭ), *n. Bot.* Condition of forming schizosteles. — **schiz'o·ste'lic** (-stē'lĭk), *adj.*

schiz'o·the'cal (-thē'kȧl), *adj.* [*schizo-* + *thecal.*] *Zool.* Having the horny envelope of the tarsus divided into scale-like plates, as most birds.

schiz'o·tho·rac'ic (-thō·răs'ĭk), *adj.* [See SCHIZO-; THORACIC.] *Zool.* Having the prothorax large and loosely articulated to the remainder of the thorax, as opposed to *holothoracic;* — said of insects.

schiz'o·thyme (skĭz'ō·thīm), *n.* *Psychiatry.* One characterized by schizothymia.

schiz'o·thy'mi·a (-thĭ'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *schizo-* + *-thymia.*] *Psychiatry.* An introvert condition or temperament which, while remaining within the bounds of normality, somewhat resembles schizophrenia, as in a tendency to autistic thinking; — opposed to *cyclothymia.* — **schiz'o·thy'mic** (-thĭ'mĭk), *adj.*

schiz'o·trich'i·a (-trĭk'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *schizo-* + *-trichia.*] *Med.* Cleavage or splitting of the hair.

schiz'tic (skĭz'tĭk), *adj.* Separating or characterized by separation.

‖**schiz'zo** (skĭt'zō), *n.; pl.* -ZI (-zē). [It. See SKETCH.] A sketch.

‖**Schlaf'wa'gen** (shläf'vä'gĕn), *n.* [G.] Railway sleeping car.

‖**Schlä'ger** (shlā'gĕr), *n.; pl.* -GER (-gĕr). [G.] A long, straight, basket-hilted, blunt-ended sword, sharpened only near the end, used in duels by German university students.

Schlei'cher·a (shlī'kĕr·ȧ; shlī·kē'rȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. C. *Schleicher,* Swiss botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of trees of the soapberry family (Sapindaceae), having as the only known species *S. trijuga,* the kusam, of tropical Asia (sometimes called *Ceylon oak*). It has pinnate leaves and small apetalous flowers succeeded by a dry fruit with a pulpy aril. The wood is hard and much prized; the oil (Macassar oil) from its seeds is used as an illuminant. See LAC TREE **b** (1).

Schlemm's ca·nal' (shlĕmz). [After F. S. *Schlemm* (1795–1858), Ger. anatomist.] *Anat.* A circular canal in the substance of the sclerocorneal junction of the eye, draining the aqueous humor from the anterior chamber into the anterior ciliary veins.

schlen'ter (shlĕn'tĕr), *adj.* [S. Afr. D., fr. D. *slenter* a trick.] Imitation; make-believe; — esp. of diamonds. — *n.* An imitation diamond. *Both S. Africa.*

‖**Schlich** (shlĭk), *n.* [G.] *Metal.* Slime.

schlie'ren (shlē'rĕn), *n. pl.* [G.] *Petrog.* In igneous rocks, small masses or streaks which differ in mineral composition from the main body, but graduate insensibly into it. They may represent (1) partially or completely assimilated fragments of included rock, (2) differentiated portions of a homogeneous magma (constitution schlieren), or (3) injections of different kinds of rock material (injection schlieren). — **schlie'ric** (-rĭk), *adj.*

Schlip'pe's salt (shlĭp'ēz). *Chem.* Sodium thioantimonate, $Na_3SbS_4.9H_2O$.

schloop (shlōōp), *n.* [Imitative.] A swishing sound ending in a plop. — *v. i.* To make such a sound.

‖**Schloss** (shlŏs), *n.; pl.* SCHLÖSSER (shlû'sĕr). [G.] Castle; château.

Schloss Jo·han'nis·ber'ger (yō·hä'nĭs·bĕr'gĕr). [G., lit., from Johannisberg castle.] The finest white wine of the Rheingau. See RHINE WINE.

Schloss Voll'rads (fôl'räts). [G., lit., from Vollrad castle.] A fine white wine of the Rheingau. See RHINE WINE.

Schmal'kald (shmäl'käld), *or* **Schmal·kal'dic, Ar'ti·cles.** Articles of the Lutheran faith drawn up in 1537 at Schmalkalden by Luther, Melanchthon, and others.

Schmal·kal'dic (shmäl·käl'dĭk), *adj.* Also **Schmal·kal'di·an** (-dĭ·ăn). Of or pert. to Schmalkalden (see *Gaz.*).

Schmalkaldic League. The League of Schmalkalden. See 2d LEAGUE, *Table.*

Schmalkaldic War. The war (1546–47) between the League of Schmalkalden and Emperor Charles V, in which the latter was victorious.

schmelz, schmelze (shmĕlts), *n.* [G. *schmelz, schmelzglas.*] Literally, enamel;— applied to several varieties of glass, as an imitation of chalcedony, the red glass used to flash white glass, etc.

Schna'bel·kan'ne (shnä'bĕl·kän'ĕ), *n.; pl.* SCHNABELKANNEN (-ĕn). [G., fr. *schnabel* bill, beak + *kanne* jug.] *Gr. Archaeol.* A jug with a long neck and a mouth which resembles a bill or beak. Jugs of this shape are common in early Minoan and Cypriote pottery.

schnap'per (snăp'ĕr; snäp'ĕr), *n.* [E. *snapper* a kind of fish, altered to accord with G. *schnapper.*] The snapper *Pagrosomus auratus,* of Australia and New Zealand.

schnapps (shnăps; shnäps), *n.* [G., a dram of spirits.] Strong Holland gin.

schnau'zer (shnou'zĕr), *n.* [G., prop., snarler.] A terrier of a breed originating in Germany at least 500 years ago and unchanged in conformation since the earliest recorded description. It has a long head, with small ears and heavy eyebrows, mustache, and beard, and a wiry coat of pepper and salt, black, or black and tan. There are three varieties, differing only as to size: ***miniature schnauzer,*** 12 to 13 inches high; ***standard schnauzer,*** 16¾ to 19¾ inches; ***giant schnauzer,*** 21½ to 25½ inches.

schnei'der (shnī'dĕr), *n.* [G.] *Skat.* The taking of 91 or more points (out of 120) by the player, in tournee, solo, or grand. The player is *schneider* if he fails to take 31 points. Cf. SCHWARZ.

Schnei'der gun (shnī'dĕr; *F.* shnĕ'dâr'). Any gun made by the French firm of Schneider & Co., as at Le Creusot and at Canet. Cf. CREUSOT GUN.

Schnei·de'ri·an (shnī·dē'rĭ·ăn), *adj. Anat.* Of or pert. to C. V. Schneider, a German anatomist of the 17th century.

Schneiderian membrane. The nonciliate mucous membrane which lines the nasal fossae; the pituitary membrane. It is the organ of smell, consisting of the olfactory cells (which see), and elongated supporting cells having an oval nucleus and produced at their base into a branching process.

‖**schnell** (shnĕl), *adj.* [G.] *Music.* Quick; rapid; — used as a tempo direction. — *adv.* Rapidly.

schnit'zel (shnĭt'sĕl), *n.* [G.] **a** A veal cutlet variously seasoned and garnished, often with lemon, sardines, and capers. **b** *Sugar Mfg.* A cossette.

schnor'rer (shnōr'ĕr), *n.* [Yiddish, fr. G. *schnurrer,* fr. *schnurren* to hum, whir (of imitative origin), hence, from the sound of the musical instrument used by strolling beggars, to beg.] Among the Jews, a beggar.

‖**Schnur'ke·ra'mik** (shnōōr'kȧ·rä'mĭk), *n.* [G.] A type of neolithic pottery decorated by imprints of string or cord.

schoe'nanth (skē'nănth), *n.* [NL. *schoenanthus,* fr. Gr. *schoinanthos,* fr. *schoinos* reed + *anthos* flower.] The fragrant grass *Cymbopogon schoenanthus.* See CAMEL GRASS. *Obs.*

schism'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

schis·tor'a·chis (sĭs·tôr'ȧ·kĭs). Var. of SCHISTORRHACHIS.

Schis'to·so'ma (shĭs'tō·sō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *schistosoma* + *-iasis.*] = BILHARZIASIS.

schis'tus (shĭs'tŭs), *n.* = SCHIST.

schis·. = SCHIZO-. [SCHISTOCYTE.]

schis'o·cyte (skĭz'ō·sīt), *n.* =

schis'o·cy·to'sis (-sī·tō'sĭs), *n.* = SCHISTOCYTOSIS.

Schiz'o·greg'a·ri'nae (skĭz'ō·grĕg'ȧ·rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of SCHIZOGREGARINIDA.

Schiz'o·neu'ra (-nū'rȧ), *n.* [NL. See SCHIZO-; NEURON.] Syn. of ERIOSOMA.

Schiz'o·no'tus (skĭz'ō·nō'tŭs), *n.* [NL.] **a** Syn. of SORBARIA. **b** Syn. of HOLODISCUS.

schiz'o·phre'ni·ac (-frē'nĭ·ăk), *n.* = SCHIZOPHRENIC, *n.*

Schiz'o·tryp'a·num (-trĭp'ȧ·nŭm), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of TRYPANOSOMA.

Schlau·raf'fen·land (shlou·räf'ĕn·länt). See COCKAIGNE, 1.

‖**schmier·ka'se** (shmēr'kä'zĕ), *n.* [G.] = SMEARCASE.

schna'bel (shnä'bĕl), *n.* [G.] See WHITEFISH.

scho. † SHOE.

scho (*dial.* shō). Var. of SHE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

scho'chat, scho'chet (shō'kăt, -kĕt). Var. of SHOHET.

schoche. † SCOTCH.

schoene, schoe'ni·a. Vars. of SCHENE.

N O P Q R S

schoe'no·bat'ic (skē'nō·băt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *schoinobatikos.*] Pertaining to rope walking. — **schoe·nob'a·tist** (skē·nŏb'·ə·tĭst), *n.*

Schoe'nus (skē'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *schoinos* rush, reed.] *Bot.* A large genus of stout rushlike sedges (family Cyperaceae), chiefly Australasian, a few occurring in Europe and in warm or tropical parts of North America. They have few-flowered spikelets in a spike or head; the flowers have a perianth of bristles, and the nutlet is without a beak.

schoe'nus (skē'nŭs), *n.* [L.] = SCHENE.

Scho·har'ie (skō·hăr'ĭ), *n.* [From *Schoharie*, N. Y., Mohawk place name, lit., driftwood.] *Geol.* A minor subdivision of the American Devonian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

scho'la (skō'lə), *n.; pl.* SCHOLAE (-lē). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* **1.** A school.
2. A corporation or guild of members of the same profession, esp. military men; also, the place where such a body met.

‖**scho'la can·to'rum** (kăn·tō'rŭm). [L., school of singers.] *Music.* A singing school; the choir or choir school of a medieval monastery or of a cathedral.

scho·lap'ti·tude (skō·lăp'tĭ·tūd), *n.* [L. *schola* school + E. *aptitude.*] Special aptitude for school achievement.

scho'lar (skŏl'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *scoler*, fr. OF. *escoler, escolier* (F. *écolier*), LL. *scholaris* belonging to a school, fr. L. *schola* school; cf. AS. *scolere*, fr. L. See 3d SCHOOL.] **1.** One who attends a school; one who studies under a teacher; one under tuition; a student; a pupil; also, formerly, one under the training of a particular master; a disciple.
2. A student who holds an academic scholarship.
3. One who by long-continued systematic study, esp. in a university, has gained a competent mastery of one or more of the highly organized academic studies; more narrowly, one who has engaged in advanced study and acquired the minutiae of knowledge in some special field, along with accuracy and skill in investigation and powers of critical analysis in interpretation of such knowledge.

Under him were many good and sound *scholars* bred. *Lamb.*
Thus the clergy for a thousand years have been the *scholars* of the nation. *Emerson.*

4. A literate person; specif., one who can read and write.
Syn. — Pupil, learner. See DISCIPLE.

scho'lar, *v. i. & t.* To act or teach as a scholar. *Rare.*

scho'larch (skŏl'ärk), *n.* [Gr. *scholarchēs*, fr. *scholē* school (see 3d SCHOOL) + *archein* to rule.] **1.** The head of a school, esp. of an Athenian school of philosophy.
2. On the Continent, an inspector of schools.

scho·lar'i·an (skō·lăr'ĭ·ăn), *n.* **1.** A scholar. *Rare.*
2. A member of the imperial guard; — a Latinism.

scho'lar·ism (skŏl'ẽr·ĭz'm), *n.* Scholarship; also scholastic, often pedantic, learning. *Now Rare.*

scho'lar·like' (-līk'), *adj.* **1.** Scholastic. *Obs.*
2. Scholarly.

scho'lar·like', *adv.* Scholarly. *Obs.*

scho'lar·ly, *adj.* Like, characteristic of, or suitable to, a scholar, or learned person; exhibiting scholarship; learned; as, a *scholarly* essay or critique.
Syn. — SCHOLARLY, SCHOLASTIC, ACADEMIC. SCHOLARLY implies accurate and well-disciplined learning, esp. in the liberal studies; SCHOLASTIC, as here compared, connotes over subtlety or even pedantry; ACADEMIC, in the sense discriminated, implies conventionality or an undue emphasis upon the purely formal; it often suggests the point of view of the schools, esp. as opposed to the attitude of men of affairs; as, a *scholarly* man, a *scholarly* treatise; "*scholastic* subtleties and newfangled phrases" (*Hazlitt*); "His [Landor's] earliest verses . . . have a stilted, *academic* flavor" (*Stedman*); "the reign of what is pedantic, conventional, and narrowly *academical* in art" (*W. Pater*).
Ant. — Superficial; unlettered. See IGNORANT.

scho'lar·ly, *adv.* Like or as befits a scholar.

scho'lar·ship, *n.* **1.** Character or qualities of a scholar; attainments in science or literature, formerly in classical literature; learning.
2. Education; instruction. *Obs.* *Milton.*
3. A foundation for the support of a scholar or student, as in a college; an allowance to an undergraduate or graduate, as of a university, to aid him in prosecuting his studies. Cf. EXHIBITION, 4; FELLOWSHIP, 7 c.
Syn. — Knowledge, erudition. See LEARNING.

scho'lar's mate (skŏl'ẽrz). *Chess.* Checkmate by white's moves: P–K4, B–B4, Q–R5, Q × KBP. Cf. FOOL'S MATE.

scholar's tree. = JAPANESE PAGODA TREE.

scho'lasm (skō'lăz'm), *n.* A pedantic or academic word, expression, etc. *Rare.*

scho·las'tic (skō·lăs'tĭk), *adj.* [L. *scholasticus*, fr. Gr. *scholastikos*, fr. *scholazein* to have leisure, to give lectures, to keep a school, fr. *scholē* leisure, a lecture, a school. See 3d SCHOOL.] **1.** [*often cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Schoolmen and divines of the Middle Ages; as, *scholastic* divinity, theology; *Scholastic* philosophy.
2. Characterized by, or suggestive of, the logic or methods of the medieval Schoolmen; hence, characterized by excessive subtlety; pedantic; formal.
3. Academically trained; book-learned. *Obs.*
4. Pertaining to or suiting a scholar, a school, or schools; scholarlike; academic; as, *scholastic* manners or pride; often, specif., of or pertaining to secondary schools; as, *scholastic* competitions.
Syn. — See SCHOLARLY.

scho·las'tic, *n.* **1.** [*usually cap.*] A Christian philosopher of the Middle Ages; a Schoolman.
2. One who deals with philosophical or theological problems in the spirit of Scholasticism; depreciatively, a pedant; a formalist.
3. *R.C.Ch.* A member of a grade in the Company of Jesus. See JESUIT, 1.
4. A scholar or student.
5. One who advocates or practices scholastic, or traditional, methods in art.
6. *pl.* Scholastic practices or methods; scholastic philosophy or theology; loosely, pedantry. "Dry and lifeless *scholastics.*" *Pitirim Sorokin.*

scho·las'ti·cal (skō·lăs'tĭ·kăl), *adj. & n.* Scholastic.

scho·las'ti·cal·ly, *adv.* of SCHOLASTIC, SCHOLASTICAL.

scho·las'ti·cate (-kăt), *n.* *R.C.Ch.* A place where Jesuit scholastics, or students, pursue their studies.

scho·las'ti·cism (-tĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** [*usually cap.*] A philosophical movement dominant in Western Christian civilization from the Carolingian period until the rise of Cartesianism; the philosophical systems and speculative tendencies of certain medieval Christian thinkers who, working on a background of fixed religious dogma, sought to keep separate the spheres of religion and philosophy, of faith and reason, and, by means of an aprioristic dialectic, to solve anew the general problems of philosophy. Its first original thinker was John Scotus Erigena (d. 875), by some classed as antischolastic; its chief exponents were Albertus Magnus, Thomas Aquinas, and Duns Scotus, in the 13th century. Though strongly influenced in its early stages by the mystical and intuitional tradition of patristic philosophy, esp. Augustinianism (which see), it took its decisive direction and rationalist tendency from the dialectic of Aristotle. The opposition between intuitionism and intellectualism resulted in a long controversy between the advocates of mysticism, Anselm, Peter Damian, Bernard, the Victorines, and others, and the supporters of reason, esp. Roscelin, Abelard, and Peter Lombard. The results were that reason secured a place in the discussion of religious questions, and dialectic in theology, and the philosophical outlook was broadened to give due acknowledgment to Aristotle and to the Jewish and Arabian philosophers. Under these influences, particularly that of Aristotle, a fresh synthesis was made by Albertus Magnus and Thomas Aquinas, and a theory of the harmonious relations of reason and revelation was developed, esp. by Aquinas. (See THOMISM.) The nominalist and realist controversy on universals did not, as was once believed, wholly absorb the energies of scholastic philosophers. Scholasticism has its own epistemology, metaphysics, natural theology, moral and social philosophy, logic, and aesthetics. Its distinctive contributions were a theory of personality, a resultant theory of the state, and a coherent political philosophy. The critical attacks on Aquinas by Duns Scotus, Ockham's nominalism, and the futilities of 15th-century controversialists brought Scholasticism into eclipse, from which, despite the brilliancy of certain Spaniards, as Suarez (1548–1617), it did not emerge. See NEO-SCHOLASTICISM.
2. Close adherence to traditional teachings or methods prescribed by schools or sects.

scho·las'tic·ly (skō·lăs'tĭk·lĭ), *adv.* Scholastically. *Rare.*

‖**scho·las'ti·cus** (skō·lăs'tĭ·kŭs), *n.* [L.] **a** In the Middle Ages: (1) A head of a school. (2) A learned man; a professor. **b** A scholastic.

scho'li·ast (skō'lĭ·ăst), *n.* [ML. *scholiasta*, fr. LGr. *scholiastēs*, fr. *scholion* scholium. See SCHOLIUM.] A maker of scholia (see SCHOLIUM, 1); commentator; annotator. — **scho'li·as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), *adj.*

scho'li·on (skō'lĭ·ŏn), *n.* [NL.] A scholium.

scho'li·um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* SCHOLIA (-ə), SCHOLIUMS (-ŭmz). [ML., fr. Gr. *scholion*, fr. *scholē.* See 3d SCHOOL.] **1.** A marginal annotation; an explanatory remark or comment, esp. on the text of a classic by an early grammarian.
2. A remark or observation subjoined, but not essential, to a demonstration or a train of reasoning; specif., *Math.*, any of the explanatory notes inserted by the editors in the text of Euclid's *Elements.*
3. A wise saying. *Rare.*

Schom·burgk'i·a (shŏm·bûr'kĭ·ə), *n.* [NL., after Sir Robert H. *Schomburgk*, Ger. traveler.] *Bot.* A genus of South American epiphytic orchids having handsome racemose flowers borne either on a scape from pseudobulbs or on a long fleshy stem. A few are cultivated, and several species have been hybridized with *Laelia* and *Cattleya* in making bigeneric hybrids.

Schom'burgk line (shŏm'bûrk; G. shŏm'bŏŏrk). The boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela determined by the survey of Sir Robert Schomburgk in 1841–44. It was protested by Venezuela, submitted to arbitration in 1896 at the insistence of Pres. Cleveland, and confirmed with minor changes by the award of 1899.

‖**schön** (shŭn), *adj.* [G.] Beautiful; lovely; also, *Colloq.*, very well; all right. — ‖**schön,** *interj. and adv.*

Schön·brunn' (shŭn·brŏŏn'), *n.* The former imperial palace at Vienna. See *Vienna*, 1809, under TREATY, *Table.*

schön'fels·ite (shŭn'fĕls·ĭt), *n.* [From Alt*schönfels*, Saxony.] *Petrog.* A perknite with phenocrysts of olivine and augite in a dense groundmass of titanomagnetite, orthorhombic pyroxene, apatite, interstitial brown glass, and traces of basic plagioclase.

Schoo'dic salm'on *or* **trout** (skōō'dĭk). The landlocked salmon (*Salmo sebago*) of the Schoodic Lakes of Maine.

school (skōōl), *n.* [D. See 1st SHOAL.] **1.** A large number of one kind of fish or aquatic animals swimming or feeding together; a shoal; as, a *school* of dolphins.
2. Hence, a numerous company or flock, as of birds or persons.

school, *v. i.* To swim together in shoals, or large numbers; as, the bluefish are *schooling.*
school up. To collect at the surface of the water; — of fishes.

school, *n.* [ME. *scole*, fr. AS. *scōl* (fr. L.), and fr. OF. *escole* (F. *école*), fr. L. *schola*, fr. Gr. *scholē* leisure, that in which leisure is employed, disputation, lecture, a school; akin to Gr. *schēma.* See SCHEME.] **1.** An institution for teaching children. See ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, SECONDARY SCHOOL, HIGH SCHOOL. Hence: **a** The body of pupils attending a school. **b** A session of an institution of instruction.

How now, Sir Hugh! No *school* today? *Shak.*

c *Eng.* A group of classes; also, a form. **d** A building or room given over to instruction; a schoolhouse.
2. Any place or means of learning or discipline; as, the *school* of experience.
3. A place for lectures, esp., in the Middle Ages, for lectures in logic, metaphysics, and theology; also, the body of masters and students in a university or college.
4. The process of being instructed or educated in institutions for teaching the young, usually not including colleges; also, attendance at a school; as, he found *school* entirely distasteful; at *school* together; still in *school*; to quit *school.*

She was a vixen when she went to *school.* *Shak.*

5. A place for instruction in any branch or branches of knowledge; an establishment for imparting education; also, the institution or the collective body of teachers and learners in such a place; as, a dancing *school*; a *school* of fence.

Faith, he has gone unto the taming *school.* *Shak.*

6. A faculty or institution for specialized higher education, usually within a university; as, a medical or law *school*; a *school* of education.
7. [*cap.*] Usually pl. The Schoolmen or their doctrines. See SCHOLASTICISM, 1.
8. *pl.* Universities collectively; the academic world; as, the wisdom of the *schools.*
9. The disciples or followers of a teacher; those who hold a common doctrine, or accept the same teachings, or follow the same intellectual methods; a sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, science, medicine, politics, etc.; as, the Socratic *school*; the homeopathic *school.*
10. A group of persons or a class sharing certain principles, canons, precepts, or a body of opinion or practice; as, he was a gentleman of the old *school*; the naturalistic *school* of novelists.
11. **a** A riding school. **b** A course for training in riding. **c** A ride on horseback, directed across country.
12. A gang, esp. of thieves. *Slang, Eng.*
13. *Obs.* **a** A doctrine or method taught by a particular master or practiced after a certain model. **b** A portico, gallery, or the like. **c** A disputation or debate; as, to keep hot *schools* among them.
14. *Gambling.* A group engaged in a game. *Slang.*
15. *Eng. Univs.* **a** A building or hall where examinations for degrees and honors are held. **b** At Oxford, a course of study leading to the degree of B.A. with honors; as, the modern-history *school*; also, in *pl.*, the periodical examination for the degree of B.A.
16. *Fine Arts.* **a** A group, as of painters, sculptors, or musicians, under a common local or personal influence producing a general similarity in their work; as, the Wagnerian *school.* **b** The artists or art of a country or region.

☞ PHRASES are:

Barbizon school	French school	Sienese school
Eclectic school	Italian school	Tuscan school
Flemish school	Lombard school	Umbrian school
Florentine school	plein-air school	Venetian school

17. *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* A philosopher's place of teaching.
18. *Mil. & Nav.* The regulations, collectively, governing the drill of individuals or of a unit of a given size or kind; also, the exercises carried out in accordance with such regulations; as, the *school* of the soldier, company, or flotilla.
19. *Music.* A book of instruction in a particular system of execution; also, any such system.
20. *Rom. Hist.* One of the troops of the imperial guard; — a Latinism. *Gibbon.*

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

school account	school friendship	school playground
school age	school furniture	school porter
school agent	school garden	school prank
school airship	schoolgirl	school principal
school aptitude	schoolgirlhood	school prize
school argument	schoolgirlish	school publication
school author	schoolgirlishly	school publisher
school badge	schoolgirlishness	school question
schoolbag	schoolgirlism	school quiddity
school bell	schoolgirly	school railing
school bench	school globe	school ranking
schoolbook	schoolgoing	school rating
schoolboy	school hour	school register
schoolboydom	school inspector	school roof
schoolboyhood	schoolkeeper	schoolroom
schoolboyish	schoolkeeping	school rule
schoolboyishly	school land	school scale
schoolboyishness	school language	school scissors
schoolboyism	school-leaving	school seat
school-bred	school library	school seating
school brush	school life	school sign
school building	school locker	school signal
school bus	school logic	school slate
school case	school-made	school strap
school chalk	school-magisterial	school subtlety
school chapel	schoolmaid	school superintendent
school chart	school manager	
school child	school manner	school supervisor
school chum	school map	school survey
school clamp	schoolmate	school syllogism
school clerk	school matter	school table
school clock	school medicine	school tablet
school commissioner	schoolmiss	school-taught
school companion	school model	school team
school crayon	school moralist	school term
schooldame	school morality	school testing
school desk	school name	school theology
school divinity	school officer	school-trained
school door	school omnibus	school trick
school drilling	school opinion	school vacation
school emblem	school organ	school ventilator
school equipment	school pad	school vise
school ethics	school paper	school wagon
school exercise	school pedantry	school warden
school fee	school pence	school wardrobe
schoolfellow	school philosopher	schoolwork
schoolfellowship	school philosophy	schoolyard
school French	school phrase	school year

☞ PHRASES having *school* as a terminal element are:

boarding school	free school	platoon school
business school	graduate school	primary school
charity school	ground school	private school
continuation school	high school	public school
correspondence school	industrial school	reform school
dame school	law school	riding school
dancing school	medical school	secondary school
day school	moonlight school	Sunday school
district school	night school	trade school
divinity school	parish school	vacation school
evening school	parochial school	vocational school

school (skōōl), *v.; SCHOOLED* (skōōld); SCHOOL'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To educate, or provide with education, in an institution of learning; also, to send to school.
2. To teach or train; specif.: **a** To teach or drill in what to do; to train in or for a part; as, to teach or accustom (a horse) to certain desired behavior, or to train (an athlete) to correct form. **b** To instruct, stabilize, or inure by practice, long experience, or subjection to systematic discipline; as, to *school* oneself in self-control.

Xanthippus . . . had been well *schooled* in war by the admirable training which the Spartan discipline still gave. *R. B. Smith.*

c To make tractable, as to God's will. **d** To force or tame by long subjection; as, to *school* one down to acquiescence. **e** To educate, cultivate, or make mentally skillful by formal instruction in schools; as, to *school* one's intellect in the universities of Europe. **f** *Obs.* To have or teach as a disciple. **g** *Archaic.* To reprove for error or fault; to set right; to chide and admonish; to dictate to. **h** *Obs.* To punish by way of teaching a lesson.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To attend school; to undergo schooling or severe training; as, a *schooling* child or tenderfoot. *Rare.*
2. In riding, to hold strictly to a cross-country course.

school (skōōl), *adj.* **1.** Pertaining to a school or schools; as, *school* traditions; connected with or employed in connection with schools; as, a *school* library, dance, or inspector.
2. Such as is taught in school; as, *school* French; specif., such as is taught or practiced in a school of horsemanship; trained in a school of horsemanship; as, a *school* gait or rider.
3. Of or pertaining to the Schoolmen as, *school* theology; such as the Schoolmen employed; hence, being or involving mere abstractions or quibbling; having no practical application or value; as, *school* language; a *school* name.

school'a·ble (skōōl'ə·b'l), *adj.* Suitable for school or schooling, as in age or teachableness.

school'age (skōōl'ĭj), *n.* [*school* + *-age.*] Instruction, or charge for instruction, in a school. *Obs.*

Schoe'no·cau'lon (skē'nō·kô'lŏn), *n.* [NL.] = SKOINOLON.

schof. Obs. past tense of SHAVE, SHOVE.

scho'far (shō'fär). Var. of SHOPHAR.

schoir'ling. Scot. var. of SHORLING.

scholar'd (skŏl'ẽrd). Dial. var. of SCHOLAR, 4.

schol'ar·dom, *n.* See -DOM.

scho·lar'i·ty (skō·lăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [OF. *scholarité*, or ML. *scholarita.*] Status as scholar. *Obs.*

schol'ar·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

schol'ar·li·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

scho·las'ter, *n.* A clergyman who teaches; also a scholastic. *Obs.*

schole. † SCHOOL, SHOVEL.

scho'li·a (skō'lĭ·ə), *n., pl.* of SCHOLIUM.

scho'li·aze (-āz), *v. i.* [L.Gr. *scholiazein.*] To write scholia. *Obs.*

schol'lard (skŏl'ẽrd). Dial. var. of SCHOLAR, 4.

scho'ly (skō'lĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *scholie, scolie.*] Scholium. *Obs.*

scho'ly, *v. i. & t.* To write scholia (upon). *Obs.*

schone (*Scot.* shŭn), *pl.* of SHOE. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

school bass (băs). A small, or immature, red drum. *S. Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.*

school board. A board in charge of local public schools; in Scotland, and formerly in England, such a body in every school district, elected by the ratepayers, and charged with maintaining accommodations in elementary schools; in the United States, such a body, sometimes elected, sometimes appointed, but organized under the authority of the State, and having jurisdiction over all educational matters connected with the local public schools.

school'book'ish (skōōl'bŏŏk'ĭsh), *adj.* Characteristic of schoolbooks; hence, cut and dried; dogmatic.

school committee. A body of citizens, usually elected, in charge of local public schools. *U. S.*

school'craft' (skōōl'krăft'; 83), *n.* Learning. *Archaic.*

school day. **1.** A day on which school is in session.
2. *pl.* The years or period of attendance at school, esp. as considered in reminiscence.

school district. In certain States, esp. in the central West, a local corporation for deciding all matters concerning schools, distinct from the civil township. *U. S.*

school divine. = SCHOOLMAN, 1.

school doctor. **1.** A Schoolman. *Obs.*
2. A physician employed to make periodical examinations of the children of a school or the schools of a community.

schooled (skōōld), *adj.* Drilled or disciplined to proficiency; as, a *schooled* runner or mind.

school'er-y (skōōl'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Accomplishments taught in a school. *Rare.*

School for Scandal, The. A comedy (1777) by Richard Brinsley Sheridan. See TEAZLE, LADY.

school'house' (skōōl'hous'), *n.* **1.** A building used as a school, usually an elementary school.
2. *Gt. Brit.* **a** A dwelling house appropriated to the use of the master of a school. **b** In certain public schools, the headmaster's house or the central boardinghouse; also, the boys belonging to this house.

school'ing, *n.* **1.** Instruction in school; education in an institution of learning; the discipline gained from experiences during school life; also, the act or means of teaching.
2. Chastisement for correction; reproof; reprimand; as, he gave his son a severe *schooling. Archaic.*
3. Tuition, or tuition and maintenance, in a school; cost of instruction and maintenance; as, to pay a boy's *schooling.*
4. The teaching and training of horses and riders, esp. in a school of horsemanship.

school'ing-ly, *adv.* So as to serve as a reprimand. *Rare.*

school'ish, *adj.* Characteristic of schools; bound more or less to scholastic traditions; academic.

school'ma'am' (skōōl'măm'; -mäm'), **school'marm'** (-märm'; -mäm'), *n.* A schoolmistress. *U. S.*

school'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One versed in the niceties of academical disputation or of school divinity; esp. [*usually cap.*], a philosopher or divine of the schools of the Middle Ages; a Scholastic.
2. (*pron.* -măn'). A teacher or an administrative officer of a school.
3. A student or teacher versed in classical learning.

school'mas'ter (-mȧs'tĕr; 83), *n.* **1.** A man who presides over and teaches a school; one of the masters or preceptors of a school; also, *Obs.*, a private tutor.
2. One who, or that which, disciplines and directs.
3. A snapper (*Lutianus apodus*) of the West Indies and southern United States; — said to be so called from its skill in avoiding capture.

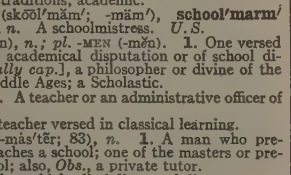
Schoolmaster.

school'mas'ter, *n.* The leader of a school of fishes or whales.

school'mas'ter, *v. t.* To instruct or govern in the manner of a schoolmaster, often specifically by intimidation; to force into a dull regularity or consistency; as, to *schoolmaster* the language. — *v. i.* To teach or act in the capacity of schoolmaster, esp. as a livelihood. — **school'mas'ter-ing,** *n.*

school'mas'ter-ing, *adj.* Acting like, or befitting, a schoolmaster.

school'mas'ter-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Schoolmastery.

school'mas'ter-ly, *adj.* Like, or characteristic of, a schoolmaster.

school'mas'ter-y, *n.* The work or practice of a schoolmaster; specif., insistence upon obedience to authority, even in petty details.

school'mas'ter-y, *adj.* Schoolmasterly.

school'mis'tress (skōōl'mĭs'trĕs; -trĭs; 119), *n.* A woman who governs or teaches a school; a female teacher in a school.

school'mis'tress-y (-ĭ), *adj.* Like, or characteristic of, a schoolmistress.

school of the prophets. *Anc. Jewish Hist.* An association of prophets; — called also *sons of the prophets.*

school of the Stoics. See *the Porch,* under PORCH.

school schnapper. = SCHOOL SNAPPER. See SNAPPER, 5 c.

school section. A section of public land set apart for the maintenance of public schools. *U. S.*

school shark. A shark (*Galeorhinus,* syn. *Galeus, australis*) of Australia and New Zealand.

school ship. A vessel used as a nautical training school for apprentices to be educated at the expense of the state.

School Sis'ters of No'tre Dame' (nō'trĕ dȧm'). *R.C.Ch.* A religious order founded in France by St. Peter Fourier, 1597. In the United States, in addition to schools and colleges, they conduct orphanages and institutes for deaf-mutes and for Indians.

school snapper. See SNAPPER.

school'teach'er (skōōl'tēch'ĕr), *n.* A person who teaches in a school. — **school'teach'ing,** *n.*

school'teach'er-ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

school'teach'er-ly, *adj.* Like, or characteristic of, a schoolteacher; sometimes, specif., formal and reserved; precise or prim.

school'teach'er-y, *adj.* Schoolteacherly.

school'time' (skōōl'tīm'), *n.* **1.** The time for beginning a session of school; the time during which school is held.
2. That period of life spent in school or in study.
3. A period of training; as, this life is our *schooltime.*

school wage. Tuition fee. *Now Dial.*

school'ward (skōōl'wĕrd), *adj.* Directed or extending toward school.

school'ward (-wĕrd), **-wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* Toward school.

schoon (skōōn), *v. i.* To skim along on the water. *Dial.*

schoon'er (skōōn'ĕr; 200), *n.* [From SCOON to skim, slip. See the note below.] **1.** *Naut.* A fore-and-aft-rigged vessel, orig., and still typically, having two masts, with the smaller sail on the foremast and the mainmast stepped nearly amidships. Sometimes, though very rarely in America, it carries square topsails on one or both masts or even a fore-course. When carrying a square fore-topsail and topgallant sail it is called a ***topsail schooner.*** The characteristic feature of the rig, however, is its fore-and-aft sails, allowing the vessel to sail close to the wind. About 1840, longer vessels with three masts, fore-and-aft-rigged, came into use, and since that time vessels with four and even seven masts so rigged have been built. Schooners with more than two masts are designated *three-masted, four-masted,* etc., or, rarely and not in the United States, *terns, quarts, quints,* etc. See *Illust.*

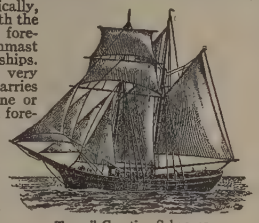
Topsail Coasting Schooner.

☞ The first *schooner* is said to have been built in Gloucester, Massachusetts, about 1713, by a Captain Andrew Robinson. When the vessel was launched, a bystander cried out, "O, how she *scoons!*" Robinson replied, "A *scooner* let her be"; whence the name (see SCOON, to skip or skim). In the New England records the word appears to have been originally written *scooner.*

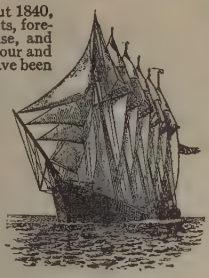
Six-masted Schooner.

2. Short for PRAIRIE SCHOONER. *U. S.*

schoon'er (skōōn'ĕr), *n.* **a** *U. S.* A large tall drinking glass for beer or ale. **b** *Brit.* A measure for beer, ale, etc.

schooner rig. A fore-and-aft rig. See FORE-AND-AFT, *adj.*, 2. — **schoon'er-rigged'** (-rĭgd'), *adj.*

Schoop process (shōōp). [After M. U. *Schoop,* the inventor.] A process in which objects or surfaces are coated with zinc or other metal by spraying them with the molten metal shot from a nozzle by compressed air.

Scho'pen-hau'er-i-an (shō'pĕn-hou'ĕr-ĭ-ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or like Schopenhauer or his doctrines.

Scho'pen-hau'er-ism (shō'pĕn-hou'ĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of the German pessimistic philosopher Arthur Schopenhauer (1788–1860), who taught that the essential or absolute reality is a blind and restless will manifesting itself as a will to live, and that life is an evil to be cured only by overcoming the will to live.

schop'pen (shŏp'ĕn), *n.* [G.] An old and varying German liquid measure, equal to about a pint (legal, from 1868 to 1884, at half a liter); also, a glass or mug of such capacity.

scho'ren-berg'ite (shō'rĕn-bûrg'ĭt), *n.* *Petrog.* A tinguaite-porphyry characterized by an abundance of noselite and leucite phenocrysts in a groundmass of leucite, nephelite-aegirite, and some glass.

schorl (shôrl), *n.* Also **shorl.** [G. *schörl;* cf. Sw. *skörl.*] *Mineral.* Tourmaline, esp. the common black variety; — formerly applied to several dark-colored minerals.

schor'la'ceous (shôr'lā'shŭs), *adj.* Of the nature of, or resembling, schorl.

schorl'-gran'ite, *n.* *Petrog.* Tourmaline-granite.

schor'lo-mite (shôr'lō-mīt), *n.* [*schorl* + Gr. *homos* same.] *Mineral.* An iron calcium titanate and silicate allied to garnet, occurring usually in black masses with vitreous luster. H., 7–7.5. Sp. gr. 3.81–3.88.

schorl'ous (shôr'lŭs), *adj.* Schorlaceous.

schorl'y (shôr'lĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to, or containing, schorl or tourmaline; as, *schorly* granite.

Schot'ten–Bau'mann re-ac'tion (shŏt'ĕn-bou'măn). *Chem.* A reaction in which an alcohol, phenol, or amine is treated with an acid chloride (typically, benzoyl chloride) in the presence of alkali, as sodium hydroxide. The product is an ester or substituted amide.

schot'tische, schot'tish (shŏt'ĭsh; shŏ-tēsh'; 277), *n.* [G. *schottisch* Scottish, Scotch; cf. F. *schottish, schotisch.*] A 19th-century round dance in 2–4 time, with hopping and gliding steps, similar to the polka, but slower; also, the music for such a dance; — not to be confounded with the *écossaise.*

schot'tische, schot'tish, *v. i.* To execute a schottische.

schout (skout), *n.* [D.] Among the Dutch, a bailiff or sheriff; in the former Dutch colonies of America, one vested with local judicial functions.

Schra'der's brome grass (shrā'dĕrz). Rescue grass.

Schre'be-ra (shrā'bĕr-ȧ; shrē-bē'rȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. C. D. *Schreber* (1739–1810), Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of South African shrubs or trees (family Celastraceae), little known except for the rarely cultivated *S. capensis,* an evergreen shrub with yellow flowers. Syn. *Hartogia.*

‖**Schreck'lich-keit** (shrĕk'lĭk-kīt), *n.* [G.] Frightfulness; atrociousness. See FRIGHTFULNESS, 2.

Schrei'ner fin'ish (shrī'nĕr). *Textiles.* A finish imparted to mercerized fabrics by passing under a hot roller covered with a network of fine lines which break up the surface of the material into minute reflecting surfaces.

schrei'ner-ize (shrī'nĕr-īz), **schrei'ner** (shrī'nĕr), *v. t.* To calender or mercerize (cotton) by pressing it, when wet, between heavy hot rollers, one of which is smooth and the other engraved with fine lines.

schries'heim-ite (shrēs'hĭm-īt), *n.* [From *Schriesheim,* Odenwald, Germany.] *Petrog.* An amphibole-peridotite with poikilitic texture.

‖**schrik** (skrĭk), *n.* [D.] A sudden fright; panic. *S. Africa.*

Schrö'ding-er at'om (shrā'dĭng-ĕr). *Physics & Chem.* The atom as conceived by Schrödinger. See ATOMIC THEORY.

schuit, schuyt (skoit), *n.* [D. *schuit.*] **1.** A Dutch vessel with bluff bows and usually rounded stern, fitted with leeboards, used chiefly on canals and for coasting. Formerly sometimes square-rigged, it is now almost always a sloop.
2. = SHOE, 3 e.

schul'ten-ite (shŭl'tĕn-īt), *n.* [After Baron A. B. de *Schulten.*] *Mineral.* A lead hydrogen arsenate, $PbHAsO_4$, occurring in colorless tabular orthorhombic crystals.

Schul'tze pow'der (shōōl'tsĕ). [After Edward *Schultze,* the inventor.] A smokeless powder (the first successful one) consisting essentially of nitrated pellets of wood impregnated with barium and potassium nitrates.

Schu'mann re'gion (shōō'măn). [After Victor Schumann (1841–1913), Ger. physicist.] *Optics.* That portion of the ultraviolet spectrum lying approximately between .1850μ and .1200μ.

schun'gite (shŏŏn'gĭt), *n.* [G. *schungit,* from *Shunga,* in the Leningrad area, Soviet Russia.] *Mineral.* An amorphous form of carbon in certain schists.

‖**Schüt'tel-form'** (shüt'ĕl-fôrm'), *n.* [G.] A spoonerism.

‖**Schütz'en-fest'** (shüt'sĕn-fĕst'), *n.* [G.] Shooting match; entertainment or picnic where marksmanship is practiced.

schwa (shvȧ), *n.* [G. fr. Heb. *shĕwa.*] **a** A faint, indistinct vowel sound, like that of *e* in the second syllable of quiet, indicated in Hebrew by two perpendicular dots (:), and in transliteration by *ĕ,* or by a dot or small *e* above the line. **b** In Indo-European linguistics and in phonetics, an unaccented, neutral vowel, represented by the phonetic symbol ə (inverted *e*) (English *America;* German *getan, habe*).

schwa'bach-er (shvȧ'băk-ĕr), *n.* [G.] *Print.* A style of German type which resembles the earliest Gothic types.

☞ This line is set in 8 pt. Schwabacher.

‖**Schwäch'ung** (shvĕk'ŏŏng), *n.* [G.] *Philol.* Weakening.

Schwal'be-a (shwäl'bē-ȧ; shväl'-), *n.* [NL., after C. G. *Schwalbe,* a Dutch writer on India.] *Bot.* A genus of perennial herbs of the figwort family (Scrophulariaceae), having as the only known species *S. americana,* the chaff-seed, a leafy plant with showy, sparse spikes of irregular, yellowish-purple flowers.

Schwann's cell (shvänz). [After T. *Schwann* (1810–82), Ger. physiologist.] *Anat.* Any of the cells of the neurilemma.

Schwann's sheath. = NEURILEMMA a.

schwarz (shvärts), *n.* [G.] *Skat.* The taking of every trick by the player, in tournee, solo, or grand. To be *schwarz* is to fail to take a trick. Cf. SCHNEIDER.

Schwarz'i-an (shvärt'sĭ-ăn), *adj.* *Math.* Pertaining to, or named from, Hermann Amandus Schwarz (b. 1845), German mathematician.

Schwarzian derivative. *Math.* A nonlinear differential expression of the third order, derived by the elimination of the ratios of the four arbitrary constants appearing in the quotient of any two linearly independent integrals of a linear differential equation of the second order. Its form is $\frac{s'''}{s'} - \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{s''}{s'}\right)^2$, denoted by $\left\{s, x\right\}$, where the accents indicate derivation as to x; — so named by Cayley.

Schwe'dler's ma'ple (shvā'dlĕrz). A commonly cultivated variety (*Acer platanoides schwedleri*) of the Norway maple, with the early spring foliage bronzy red, later becoming green.

‖**Schwe'gel** (shvā'gĕl), *n.* [G.] *Music.* **a** Any wind instrument; specif., a pipe. **b** A flue organ pipe.

schwei'zer-kä'se (shvīt'sĕr-kā'zĕ), **schwei'zer,** *n.* [G. *schweizerkäse.*] Literally, Swiss cheese; — applied in the United States to both Gruyère and Emmentaler.

Schwei'zer's, *or* **Schweit'zer's, re-a'gent** (shvīt'sĕrz). [After Eduard *Schweizer,* the discoverer.] *Chem.* A deep-blue solution of cupric oxide or hydroxide in ammonia, much used as a solvent for cellulose.

Schwen'de-ne'ri-an (shvĕn'dĕ-nē'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to S. Schwendener (b. 1829), German botanist.

Schwenk-fel'di-an, **Schwenck-fel'di-an** (shvĕngk-fĕl'dĭ-ăn), *n.* A follower of Kaspar Schwenckfeld, or Schwenkfeld (1490–1561), a Silesian nobleman who, during the Reformation, advanced a mystical interpretation of Christianity. Some of his followers emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1734, where they still survive.

Sci'a-dop'i-tys (sī'ȧ-dŏp'ĭ-tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *skias, -ados,* shade + *pitys* pine tree.] *Bot.* A genus of Japanese evergreen trees having as the only known species *S. verticillata,* the umbrella pine.

Sci'a-en'i-dae (sī-ĕn'ĭ-dē; sī-ē'nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *sciaena* a kind of fish (fr. Gr. *skiaina*) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A large, important, and widely distributed family of carnivorous spiny-finned fishes (Percomorphi) comprising the maigre, roncadors, kingfishes, drumfishes, etc. Nearly all are marine, and live along the sandy shores of warm temperate seas. In most the air bladder is large and complicated, and with it the fish produces a peculiar sound (see 1st CROAKER, 2). Many are large and valued as food. The type genus is **Sci-ae'na** (sī-ē'nȧ), — **sci-ae'nid** (-ē'nĭd), *n.* — **sci-aen'i-form** (-ĕn'ĭ-fôrm; -ē'nĭ-fôrm), *adj.* — **sci-ae'noid** (-ē'noid), *adj. & n.*

Sci-aen'i-for'mes (sī-ĕn'ĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCIAENIDAE.] *Zool.* A superfamily coextensive with the Sciaenidae.

sci'a-lyt'ic (sī'ȧ-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *skia* shadow + *-lytic.*] Dispersing or dispelling shadows.

sci-am'a-chy (sī-ăm'ȧ-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *skiamachia, skiomachia,* fr. *skia* a shadow + *machē* battle.] A fighting with a shadow; a mock contest; futile combat, as with an imaginary foe.

sci'a-pod (sī'ȧ-pŏd), *n.* A skiapod.

sci-ap'o-dous (sī-ăp'ō-dŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *Skiapodes* (from *skia* shade + *pous, podos,* foot), a fabulous people with large feet which they used as sunshades.] Having very large feet.

Sci'a-ra (sī'ȧ-rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *skiaros* dark-colored.] *Zool.* **a** A genus of fungus gnats, typifying the subfamily **Sci'a-ri'nae** (-rĭ'nē), family Mycetophilidae, regarded by some as a family, **Sci-ar'i-dae** (sī-ăr'ĭ-dē). They are minute, usually blackish, flies. Some species are destruc-

tive, and the highly gregarious larvae of others are known as **sciara army worms.** See ARMY WORM **a.** **b** [*not cap.*] An insect of this genus. — **sci·ar'id** (sī·ăr'ĭd), *n. & adj.*

sci'a·ther'ic (sī'ə·thĕr'ĭk), *adj.* Also **sci'a·ther'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). *Astron.* Of or pertaining to a sundial; as, a *sciatheric* telescope, for estimating time by the shadow of the sun or moon. *Rare.* — **sci'a·ther'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

sci·at'ic (sī·ăt'ĭk), *adj.* [F. *sciatique,* fr. ML. *sciaticus,* fr. L. *ischiadicus,* fr. Gr. *ischiadikos,* fr. *ischion* hip-joint, ischium. Cf. ISCHIADIC, ISCHIUM.] **1.** Of or pert. to the hip; in the region of, or affecting, the hip; ischial. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or caused by, sciatica; afflicted with sciatica; as, *sciatic* pains; a *sciatic* patient.

sci·at'ic (sī·ăt'ĭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *sciatique.*] **a** Short for *sciatic nerve,* etc. **b** *pl.* Sciatica.

sci·at'i·ca (sī·ăt'ĭ·kə), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Neuritis or simple neuralgia of the sciatic nerve, an affection characterized by paroxysmal attacks of pain along the course of the branches of the sciatic nerve. Popularly, also, any of various painful affections of the hip and adjoining parts.

sci·at'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Sciatic.

sci·at'i·cal·ly, *adv.* of SCIATIC, SCIATICAL.

sciatic artery. *Anat.* The gluteal artery arising in the ischial region. See GLUTEAL ARTERY.

sciatic foramen. *Anat.* One of two foramina on either side leading from the pelvis to the gluteal and peroneal regions. The *greater sciatic foramen* transmits the sciatic nerve, superior and inferior gluteal, pudendal, and other nerves, and associated vessels, and the pyriformis muscle. The *lesser sciatic foramen* transmits the tendon of the obturator internus muscle and the pudendal vessels and nerve. See SACROSPINOUS, SACROTUBEROUS.

sci·at'ick·y (sī·ăt'ĭ·kĭ), *adj.* Affected with sciatica. *Chiefly Dial.*

sciatic nerve. *Anat.* **a** The largest nerve in the body, arising from the sacral plexus on either side, passing out of the pelvis through the greater sciatic foramen, and thence down the back of the thigh to its lower third where it divides into the tibial and peroneal nerves. **b** Formerly, the posterior femoral cutaneous nerve.

sciatic notch. *Anat.* One of two notches on the dorsal border of the innominate bone. The *greater* is above, the *lesser* below, the spine of the ischium on either side of the body.

sciatic passion. = SCIATICA. *Obs.*

sciatic veins. The veins accompanying the sciatic arteries; the gluteal veins.

scib'i·le (sĭb'ĭ·lē), *n.* [LL. *scibilis* knowable.] *Philos.* An object of knowledge.

sci'ence (sī'ĕns), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *scientia,* fr. *sciens, -entis,* pres. part. of *scire* to know; orig., to distinguish, separate, and akin to L. *scindere* to cleave. See SHED, *v.*; cf. CONSCIENCE, CONSCIOUS, NICE.] **1. a** *Archaic.* Possession of knowledge, as contrasted with ignorance or misunderstanding; as, *science* in nature's mysteries. **b** Knowledge possessed as a result of study or practice; also, *Obs.,* a particular kind of knowledge.

> Those seeds of *science* called his A B C. *Cowper.*

2. Any branch or department of systematized knowledge considered as a distinct field of investigation or object of study; as, biology is a *science;* the *science* of astronomy or of mind. Cf. ART.

> Every *science,* as we read in Aristotle, assumes its subject matter, and does not give an account of it. *B. Bosanquet.*

3. a *Obs.* A trade or vocation. **b** Art or skill; — chiefly humorous or sporting; as, the *science* of boxing.

4. A branch of study which is concerned with observation and classification of facts, esp. with the establishment (and, strictly, the quantitative formulation) of verifiable general laws, chiefly by induction and hypotheses; as, the biological, historical, and mathematical *sciences.*

5. Specif., accumulated and accepted knowledge which has been systematized and formulated with reference to the discovery of general truths or the operation of general laws; knowledge classified and made available in work, life, or the search for truth; comprehensive, profound, or philosophical knowledge.

> All this new *science* that men lere [teach]. *Chaucer.*
>
> *Science* is . . . a complement of cognitions, having, in point of form, the character of logical perfection, and in point of matter, the character of real truth. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
>
> *Science* may be described as a classified index to the successive pages of sense impression, which enables us readily to find what we want, but it in no wise accounts for the peculiar contents of that strange book of life. *Karl Pearson.*
>
> *Science* is taking on a new aspect which is neither purely physical nor purely biological. It is becoming the study of organisms. *A. N. Whitehead.*

6. Esp., such knowledge when it relates to the physical world and its phenomena; — called also *natural science.*

7. A system based, or purporting to be based, upon scientific principles; a method of arrangement, functioning, etc., reconciling practical or utilitarian ends with scientific laws; as, husbandry is a *science;* domestic *science.*

8. Formerly, at Oxford University, a group of studies mainly in the works of ancient and modern philosophers.

Syn. — SCIENCE, ART are discriminated as in the quotations below. See KNOWLEDGE.

> A *science* teaches us to know, and an *art* to do, and all the more perfect *sciences* lead to the creation of corresponding useful *arts.* Astronomy is the foundation of the *art* of navigation; . . . chemistry is the basis of many useful *arts.* *Jevons.*
>
> Rhetoric, here called an *art,* is sometimes defined as a *science.* Both designations are true. . . . *Science* is systematized knowledge; if then the laws and principles of discourse are exhibited in an ordered and interrelated system, they appear in the character of a *science. Art* is knowledge made efficient by skill; if then rhetorical laws and principles are applied in the actual construction of discourse, they become the working rules of an *art.* *J. F. Genung.*

sci'enced (sī'ĕnst), *adj.* **a** *Obs.* Learned. **b** Versed; instructed.

sci'ent (sī'ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *sciens, -entis,* pres. part.] Knowing; skillful. *Now Rare.*

sci'ent, *n.* A man of science; a scientist. *Rare.*

‖sci·en'ter (sī·ĕn'tĕr), *adv.* [L.] *Law.* Knowingly; willfully. — *n. Law.* **a** Such knowledge as charges a man with the consequences of his acts (cf. MISTAKE, *n.,* 2). **b** In a pleading, the allegation of such knowledge on the part of the accused or defendant as is necessary to constitute his act a crime or tort.

‖sci·en'ti·a (sī·ĕn'shĭ·ə), *n.* [L.] Knowledge; science.

sci·en'tial (sī·ĕn'shăl), *adj.* [ML. *scientialis.*] **1.** Pertaining to, or producing, knowledge, or science.

2. Having efficient knowledge; capable.

sci·en'ti·a sci·en'ti·a'rum (sī·ĕn'shĭ·ə sī·ĕn'shĭ·ə'rŭm). [L.] The science of sciences, that is, philosophy or metaphysics.

sci'en·ti'cian (sī'ĕn·tĭsh'ăn), *n.* A scientist. *Rare.*

sci'en·tif'ic (sī'ĕn·tĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [LL. *scientificus.* See SCIENTIFIC; -FIC.] **1.** Yielding knowledge deductively.

2. Concerned with, or treating of, science or sciences, orig. liberal studies; devoted to the study or practice of science; as, a *scientific* treatise or course; *scientific* training; *scientific* in his interests.

3. Of, pertaining to, or used in, science, esp. natural science, or a branch of science; as, *scientific* apparatus, language, procedure; a *scientific* formula or laboratory.

4. Agreeing with, or conducted or prepared strictly according to, the principles and practice of or for the furtherance of exact science, esp. as designed to establish incontestably sound conclusions and generalizations by absolute accuracy and perfect disinterestedness of investigation; skilled in the methods of exact science; characteristic of a true scientist; as, *scientific* research; a *scientific* experiment, classification, expedition, or analyst; the *scientific* spirit or attitude; *scientific* precision.

5. Conducted or systematized after the manner of science or according to results of investigation by science; practicing thoroughness or systematic methods approximating those of scientists or devised by scientists; applying expert knowledge or technical skill, as in sports, warfare, management; as, *scientific* advertising, anarchism, or housekeeping; a *scientific* boxer, game of football, or prison program.

6. Having or seeking precise knowledge or information. *Rare.* *Ruskin.*

sci'en·tif'ic, *n. Colloq.* **1.** A scientist.

2. *pl.* Scientific matters or talk about them.

sci'en·tif'i·cal (sī'ĕn·tĭf'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** = SCIENTIFIC, *adj.,* in various senses.

2. Designed for propagating knowledge. *Obs.*

sci'en·tif'i·cal·ly, *adv.* In a scientific manner; according to the rules or principles of science; as, a scholar *scientifically* trained in methods of accurate analysis.

sci'en·tif'i·cal·ness, *n.* Scientific quality or nature.

scientific management. *Industrial Engin.* A system of shop management proposed and instituted by Frederick W. Taylor in 1903; — called also *efficiency engineering.* It consists essentially of: (1) a functional organization of shop officials; (2) a planning department, which determines how and when work is to be done, routes the work through the shop, determines (by time and motion study) the time required to perform the elementary operations involved in the completion of a job, classifies and charts these operations so that from the data accumulated the probable time to do any job may be determined by synthesis, and issues an instruction card, which accompanies the job, for the purpose of telling the workman the speed, feed, depth of cut, special tools, and fixtures; (3) a production department, under the direction of functional foremen and their assistants, which executes in the shops the orders of the planning department; and (4) a bonus, premium, or piecework system of paying the workmen.

scientific notation. *Math.* A method of expressing a number by giving only the significant figures, within certain limits of accuracy, and indicating multiplication by the proper power of 10. Usually, the decimal point is put after the first digit from the left. A number so expressed is called a *condensed number;* as, in *scientific notation,* the charge on an electron, in electromagnetic units, is the condensed number $1.591\ (10)^{-20}$.

sci'en·tif'i·co- (sī'ĕn·tĭf'ĭ·kō-). A combining form for *scientific,* denoting *scientific and,* as in **sci'en·tif'i·co-ge'o·graph'i·cal, sci'en·tif'i·co-his·tor'i·cal, sci'en·tif'i·co-phil'o·soph'i·cal, sci'en·tif'i·co-po·et'ic, sci'en·tif'i·co-re·li'gious, sci'en·tif'i·co-ro·man'tic.**

scientific skepticism. An impartial attitude of the mind previous to investigation.

scientific socialism. Marxian socialism. See SOCIALISM, 1.

scientific stone. A ruby or sapphire artificially made of corundum.

sci'en·tin'ti·cal·ly (sī'ĕn·tĭn'tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* [See SCIENTIFICALLY; TINT.] With scientific accuracy as to color. *Sterne.*

sci'en·tism (sī'ĕn·tĭz'm), *n.* The methods, mental attitude, doctrines, etc., characteristic of scientists.

sci'en·tist (-tĭst), *n.* **1.** One learned in science, esp. natural science; a scientific investigator.

2. [*cap.*] *Christian Science.* A Christian Scientist.

sci'en·tis'tic (sī'ĕn·tĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Devoted or pretending to the methods of scientists; professedly scientific.

sci'en·tis'ti·cal·ly, *adv.* of SCIENTISTIC.

sci'en·tize (sī'ĕn·tīz), *v. t.* [L. *scientia* science + *-ize.*] To apply scientific methods and principles to; to systematize; as, to *scientize* business. — *v. i.* To reason or form inferences according to methods of science. *Rare.*

sci·en'to·lism (sī·ĕn'tō·lĭz'm), *n.* [A dim., fr. L. *sciens,* pres. part. of *scire* to know + *-ism.*] False or superficial science.

sci'i·cet (sĭ'ĭ·sĕt), *adv.* [L., fr. *scire* to know + *licet* it is permitted.] To wit; namely; videlicet; also, (to be) understood or supplied; — preceding the word that is to be supplied. Abbr. *scil.* or *sc.* — *n.* An instance of the use of *scilicet,* or a clause introduced by it.

Scil'la (sĭl'ə), *n.* [L., the squill. See SQUILL.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A large genus of Old World bulbous herbs (family Liliaceae), the squills. They have narrow basal leaves, pink, blue, or white racemose flowers borne on a naked scape, and a globose three-lobed capsule. Commonly cultivated species are the Siberian squill (*S. sibirica*), the Cuban lily (*S. peruviana*), the Spanish jacinth (*S. hispanica*), the sea onion (*S. verna*), and the wood hyacinth (*S. nonscripta*). **b** [*not cap.*] A plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

2. [*not cap.*] *Pharm.* The sliced bulb of squill.

scil'la·in (sĭl'ə·ĭn), *n.* [See SCILLA.] *Chem.* A poisonous, resinous glucoside from squill.

scil'li·pic'rin (sĭl'ĭ·pĭk'rĭn; -pī'krĭn), **scil'li·pik'rin,** *n.* [See SCILLA; PICRIC.] A bitter principle extracted from squill and used as a diuretic.

Scil'li·tan (sĭl'ĭ·tăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the ancient town of Scillium, in Roman Africa.

Scillitan martyrs. Twelve Christians, seven men and five women, martyred in Carthage, July 17, A.D. 180. Their martyrdom is the earliest on record for the Roman province of Africa.

scil'li·tin (sĭl'ĭ·tĭn), *n.* Also **-tine** (-tĭn; -tēn). [F. *scillitine.*] A brownish-black bitter substance extracted from squill and used as a diuretic.

scil'li·tox'in (sĭl'ĭ·tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [See SCILLA; TOXIN.] *Chem.* A poisonous glucoside obtained from squill. It is probably identical with scillain.

Scil·lo'ni·an (sĭ·lō'nĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Scilly Isles or their inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of the Scilly Isles.

scim'i·tar, scim'i·ter (sĭm'ĭ·tĕr), *n.* [F. *cimeterre,* or It. *scimitarra,* prob. fr. Per. *shimshīr.*] **1.** A saber having a curved blade with the edge on the convex side, used chiefly by Mohammedans, esp. Arabs and Persians.

Scimitar.

2. A long-handled billhook.

scim'i·tared, scim'i·tered (sĭm'ĭ·tĕrd), *adj.* Armed with, or shaped like, a scimitar.

scim'i·tar·pod', scim'i·ter·pod' (sĭm'ĭ·tĕr·pŏd'), *n.* The snuffbox bean; also, its pod.

Scin'ci·dae (sĭn'sĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCINCOID.] *Zool.* A family of lizards comprising the skinks. The type genus is **Scin'cus** (sĭng'kŭs). — **scin'cid** (sĭn'sĭd), **scin'ci·doid** (-sĭ·doid), *n.* — **scin'ci·form** (-sĭ·fôrm), *adj.*

scin'coid (sĭng'koid), *adj.* Also **scin·coi'di·an** (sĭng·koi'dĭ·ăn). [L. *scincus* + *-oid.* See SKINK, *n.*] Like or pertaining to the skinks. — **scin'coid, scin·coi'di·an,** *n.*

Scin'co·mor'pha (sĭng'kō·môr'fə), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Scincus* + *-morpha.*] *Zool.* A section of the saurian division Autarchoglossa comprising the Scincidae and certain allied families. The clavicles, when present, are dilated, the tongue scaly or obliquely plicate, the teeth often perforate, rarely conical or recurved, and the hemipenes usually laminate.

scind (sĭnd), *v. t.* [L. *scindere;* cf. F. *scinder.*] To cut off; to cleave off or apart. *Rare.*

scind. Var. of SIND, to rinse.

scin'iph (sĭn'ĭf), *n.* [LL. *scinifes, cinifes,* or *ciniphes,* pl., fr. Gr. *sknips.*] A stinging or biting insect. *Ex.* viii. 17 (*Douay Ver.*).

scin·til'la (sĭn·tĭl'ə), *n.* [L. See SCINTILLATE.] A spark or barely perceptible manifestation; the slightest particle or trace; as, there is not a *scintilla* of evidence.

scin·til'la ju'ris (sĭn·tĭl'ə jōō'rĭs). [L.] *Law.* Literally, a spark of right; — short for **scin·til'la ju'ris et sai'si·nae** (sā'zĭ·nē), a doctrine of the law of uses, postulating a bare spark of right and seisin to support contingent uses so that they may be executed by the Statute of Uses when the contingencies happen.

scin'til·lant (sĭn'tĭ·lănt), *adj.* [L. *scintillans,* pres. part. of *scintillare* to sparkle. See SCINTILLATE.] Emitting sparks, or fine igneous particles; scintillating. — **scin'til·lant·ly,** *adv.*

‖scin'til·lan'te (shĕn'tĕl·län'tā), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Sparkling; — used as a direction.

scin'til·late (sĭn'tĭ·lāt), *v.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *scintillare, -latum,* fr. *scintilla* a spark; possibly akin to E. SHINE; cf. STENCIL.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To emit sparks; to spark.

2. To gleam or emit quick flashes as if throwing off sparks; as, eyes that *scintillate* with fury; wit or genius that *scintillates;* also, to sparkle or twinkle, as the fixed stars. —, *Transitive:* To throw off as a spark or sparks or as sparklike flashes; as, to *scintillate* brilliance or witticisms.

Syn. — Gleam, glitter, flash. — SCINTILLATE, CORUSCATE. To SCINTILLATE is properly to emit sparks, to CORUSCATE is to emit flashes; as, "The light being tremulous and twinkling, as well as brisk, they seemed to emulate so many little stars . . . and continued this *scintillation* longer than one would have expected" (*Boyle*); "*coruscations* of the . . . aurora" (*Cowper*). Both words are used figuratively; as, "*scintillations* of . . . genius" (*V. Knox*); "*coruscating* wit" (*Carlyle*). Cf. FLASH, FLAME.

scin'til·lat'ing (sĭn'tĭ·lāt'ĭng), *adj.* That scintillates; sparkling. — **scin'til·lat'ing·ly,** *adv.*

scin'til·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *scintillatio.*] **1.** Act of scintillating.

2. A spark or flash emitted in scintillating, as from iron exposed to the oxyhydrogen flame; figuratively, a scintillating or brilliant outburst, as of thought or genius.

3. A scintilla; — a misuse.

4. *Astron.* The twinkling of stars or of the planet Mercury. See TWINKLING, 2.

scin'til·la'tor (sĭn'tĭ·lā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** That which scintillates; as: **a** A scintillating star. **b** A device for sending out scintillations of light.

2. One who scintillates, as a brilliant conversationalist.

scin'til·les'cent (sĭn'tĭ·lĕs'ĕnt; -ănt), *adj.* [L. *scintilla* spark + E. *-escent.*] Scintillating or twinkling somewhat faintly.

scin'til·lom'e·ter (-lŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [L. *scintilla* spark + E. *-meter.*] *Astron.* An attachment to a telescope by which the image of a star is made to revolve in a circle to measure the scintillation. This produces changes of color increasing in rapidity with the intensity of scintillation.

scin·til'lo·scope (sĭn·tĭl'ō·skōp), *n.* [L. *scintilla* spark + E. *-scope.*] A small instrument similar to the spinthariscope, for exhibiting the scintillations produced by radioactive substances upon a sensitive screen.

scin'til·lose (sĭn'tĭ·lōs), **scin'til·lous** (-lŭs), *adj.* Scintillant. — **scin'til·lous·ly,** *adv. All Rare.*

scin'tle (sĭn'tĕ'l), *v. t.;* SCIN'TLED (-t'ld); SCIN'TLING (-tlĭng). [Dial. also *skintle, skinkle;* cf. dial. *skinkle* to spill in small quantities, to sow thin.] *Brickmaking.* **a** To stack (molded brick) with spaces between to allow ventilation for drying. **b** To set (brick) in a wall so as to produce a rough quality; skintle. — *n.* A course of scintled brick. — **scin'tler** (-tlĕr), *n.*

scin'tling, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SCINTLE. Hence: *n.* Act or process of stacking molded brick with spaces for ventilation. Cf. CLOSE BOLTING.

sci'o- (sī'ō-), **sci-.** [See SCENE.] A combining form, Greek *skio-, skī-,* from *skia,* meaning: **a** *A shadow,* as in *sciomancy, sciopticon.* **b** *A ghost,* as in *sciotheism.*

sci'o·lism (sī'ō·lĭz'm), *n.* Superficial knowledge; a show of learning, without substantial foundation.

sci'o·list (-lĭst), *n.* [See SCIOLOUS.] One whose knowledge or learning is superficial; a pretender to scholarship.

sci·o·lis'tic (-lĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to sciolism or a sciolist; partaking of sciolism; resembling a sciolist.

sci'o·lous (sī'ō·lŭs), *adj.* [LL. *sciolus,* dim. of *scius* knowing, fr. *scire* to know. See SCIENCE.] Knowing superficially or imperfectly. *Now Rare.*

‖sciol'to (shōl'tō), *adj.* [It., free, past part. of *sciogliere* to loosen.] *Music.* **a** Free; not strict. **b** Detached; not legato. — **‖sciol'to,** *adv.*

sci'o·mach'i·ol'o·gy (sī'ō·măk'ĭ·ŏl' ō·jĭ), *n.* [*sciomachy* + *-ology.*] The exercise of (opposing sham or imaginary arguments. *Nonce Word.*

sci·om'a·chy (sī·ŏm'ə·kĭ), *n.* Sciamachy.

sci'o·man'cy (sī'ō·măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *skia* a shadow + *-mancy.*] Divination by consulting the shades of the dead. — **sci'o·man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *adj.*

sci'a·scope (sī'ə·skōp), **sci·as'co·py** (sī·ăs'kō·pĭ), etc. Vars. of SKIASCOPE, etc. [QUISTICS.]

science of language. = LIN-

sci'enc·er, *n.* A master of a science. *Obs.*

sci'enc·y, *n.* = SCIENCE, 1. *Obs.*

sci·en'tic, sci·en'ti·cal, *adj.* [L. *scientia* science + *-ic.*] = SCIENTIFIC, *adj.,* 1. *Obs.*

sci·en'tious (sī·ĕn'shŭs), *adj.* = SCIENT, *adj.* *Obs.*

scilling. † SHILLING.

scim'i·tar-shaped', scim'i·ter-shaped', *adj.* See *-*SHAPED.

scink. Var. of SKINK, lizard.

scin'til, *n.* = SCINTILLA. *Archaic.*

scin'til·lize, *v. i.* See *-*IZE. *Rare.*

sci'o·graph, (sī'ō·grăf), **sci'o·graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **sci·og'ra·phy** (sī·ŏg'rə·fĭ), etc. Vars. of SKIAGRAPH, etc.

sci'o·lus, *n.* [LL.] ▲ sciolist. *Obs.*

sci'on (sī'ŭn), *n.* Also **ci'on.** [ME. *sioun, syon,* fr. OF. *cion* (F. *scion*), of uncert. origin.] **1.** *Hort.* A detached shoot, or other portion of a plant consisting of more than one bud, capable of propagation; specif., such a part removed from its place of growth and prepared for grafting. See 1st CION.

☞ The older spelling *cion* is now adopted by most American nurserymen and horticulturists.

2. Hence, a descendant; as, a *scion* of a royal stock.

sci·oph'i·lous (sī-ŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *adj.* [*scio-* + *philous.*] *Ecology.* Thriving in shade; — said of plants.

sci'o·phyte (sī'ō-fīt), *n.* [*scio-* + *-phyte.*] *Ecology.* A shade-enduring plant.

sci·op'tic (sī-ŏp'tĭk), *adj.* [*scio-* + Gr. *optikos* belonging to sight. See OPTIC.] *Optics.* Of or pert. to the formation of images in a darkened room (cf. CAMERA OBSCURA).

sci·op'ti·con (sī-ŏp'tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL. See SCIOPTIC.] A kind of magic lantern.

sci·op'tics (-tĭks), *n.* The art or process of exhibiting luminous images, esp. those of external objects, in a darkened room, by arrangements of lenses or mirrors. See -ICS.

sci·op'tric (-trĭk), *adj.* *Optics.* Scioptic.

sci·os'o·phy (sī-ŏs'ō-fĭ), *n.* [*scio-* + *-sophy.*] Pretended knowledge of natural or supernatural forces, systematized by tradition or imaginative invention. *D. S. Jordan.* — **sci·os'o·phist** (-fĭst), *n.*

Sci'ot (sī'ŏt), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the island of Chios (It. *Scio*). — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Chios.

sci'o·the·ism (sī'ō-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [*scio-* + *-theism.*] Belief in disembodied spirits as effective in human affairs. *Huxley.*

sci'ous (sī'ŭs), *adj.* [L. *scius.*] Knowing; having knowledge. *Rare.* "Brutes may be and are *scious.*" *Coleridge.*

scir-, scire-. For words formerly spelled *scir-, scire-,* see SHIRE-.

‖**sci're fa'ci·as** (sī'rē fā'shĭ-ăs). [L., do you cause to know.] *Law.* A judicial writ founded upon some matter of record and requiring the party proceeded against to show cause why the record should not be enforced, annulled, or vacated; also, the proceeding so instituted. *Scire facias* is variously used, generally as supplemental to, or in continuation of, prior proceedings; but in some cases, as to repeal letters patent or a charter, it is in effect an original action. It was rendered obsolete in England by the Judicature Acts, and in some States of the United States has been superseded by virtue of practice acts or codes.

sci·ren'ga (sĭ-rĕng'gä), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A West Indian and European grouper (*Parepinephelus acutirostris*).

Scir'o·pho'ri·a (sĭr'ō-fō'rĭ-ä; 181), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ta Skirophoria.*] *Gr. Antiq.* An Athenian festival celebrated on the 12th of the month Scirophorion (June–July). It was in honor of Athena, or, according to some, Demeter and Persephone, and was so called from the large sunshades under which the priestess of Athena and the priest of Erechtheus went to the place of sacrifice.

Scir'o·phor'i·on (sĭr'ō-fō'rĭ-ŏn; 181), *n.* [Gr. *Skirophorion.*] The twelfth Attic month. See GREEK CALENDAR.

Scir'pus (sûr'pŭs), *n.* [L., a rush.] *Bot.* A large genus of sedges (family Cyperaceae), commonly called *bulrushes* or *club rushes,* of wide distribution. See BULRUSH, TULE.

scir'rho- (sĭr'ō-), **scirrh-.** A combining form for *scirrhus,* as in **scir'rho·gas'tri·a, scir·rho'ma.** See -GASTRIA, -OMA.

scir'rhoid (sĭr'oid), *adj.* [*scirrh-* + *-oid.*] Resembling scirrhus.

scir·rho'sis (sĭr·rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *scirrh-* + *-osis.*] Scirrhous condition; — a humorous coinage.

scir·rhos'i·ty (sĭr·rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). *Med.* A morbid induration, as of a gland; state of being scirrhous.

scir'rhous (sĭr'ŭs), *adj.* [NL. *scirrhosus.*] *Med.* Proceeding from scirrhus; of the nature of scirrhus. Indurated, esp. with fibrous tissue; as, *scirrhous* disease; *scirrhous* carcinoma.

scirrhous cord. *Veter.* A chronic fibrous enlargement of the cut end of the spermatic cord in castrated horses, caused by bacterial infection.

scir'rhus (sĭr'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -RHI (-ī), -RHUSES (-ŭs-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [NL., fr. L. *scirros,* fr. Gr. *skirrhos, skiros,* hard.] *Med.* **a** *Obs.* An indurated organ or part; esp., an indurated gland. **b** A hard cancerous tumor; specif., one in which the hardness is due to preponderance of connective tissue in the growth.

-scir'rhus. [NL.] A combining form for *scirrhus,* as in mastoscirrhus.

Scir·top'o·da (skĕr·tŏp'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *skirtan* to leap + *-poda.*] *Zool.* A small order of rotifers in which the female has hollow, limblike muscular processes ending in branched setose fins. The principal genus is *Pedalion.* — **scir'to·pod** (skûr'tō-pŏd), *adj. & n.* — **scir·top'o·dous** (skĕr-tŏp'ō-dŭs), *adj.*

scis'ci·ta'tion (sĭs'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sciscitatio,* fr. *sciscitari* to inquire.] Inquiry, esp. for a reason or justification. *Obs.*

scis'sel (sĭs'ĕl), *n.* [F. *cisailles,* pl. Cf. SCISSORS.] **1.** The clippings of metals made in various mechanical operations.

2. The slips or plates of metal out of which circular blanks have been cut for the purpose of coinage.

scis'si·ble (sĭs'ĭ-b'l), *adj.* [L. *scindere, scissum,* to split.] Scissile. *Rare.* *Bacon.*

scis'sile (sĭs'ĭl; 155), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *scissilis,* fr. *scindere, scissum,* to cut, to split. See SHED, *v.*] Capable of being cut smoothly or split easily.

scis'sion (sĭzh'ŭn; sĭsh'ŭn; 277), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *scissio,* fr. *scindere, scissum,* to cut, to split.] **1.** Act of cutting, dividing, or splitting, or state of being cut, divided, or split; fission; division.

2. A division or split in a group or union; state of dissension.

3. *Chem.* = CLEAVAGE, 4.

scis'sor (sĭz'ĕr), *v. t.*; SCIS'SORED (-ĕrd); SCIS'SOR-ING. **1.** To cut, cut up, or cut off with scissors or shears; also, formerly, to trim with scissors, as the beard.

2. To cut out in the form of a clipping or clippings.

3. To hold or hinge together in a crossed position suggestive of scissors.

scis'sor (sĭz'ĕr), *n.* A singular form of *scissors* used in combinations and phrases, as in:

scissor blade	scissor-grinder	scissor sharpener
scissor case	scissor maker	scissorsmith
scissor chain	scissor making	scissor-tailed
scissor-fashion	scissor screw	scissor-winged

scis'sor, *n.* Short for SCISSORS KICK.

scis'sor·bill' (sĭz'ĕr·bĭl'), *n.* **1.** A skimmer. See SKIMMER, *n.*, 3.

2. A worker indifferent to the interest of the laboring class; a know-nothing; — used contemptuously, orig. by lumbermen and hobos. *Slang, Western U. S.*

scis'sor·bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* A scissortail.

scis'sor·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who scissors; hence, a compiler.

scis'sor·ing, *n.* **1.** Act of cutting with scissors.

2. A piece cut out or off with scissors.

scis·so'ri·um (sĭ-sō'rĭ-ŭm; 181), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ä). [ML., fr. L. *scindere* to cut, carve.] A medieval trencher.

scissor kick. = SCISSORS KICK.

scis'sors (sĭz'ĕrz), *n. pl.* [ME. *sisours,* fr. OF. *cisoires* (F., shears; cf. *ciseaux*), fr. LL. *cisorium* a cutting instrument, pl. *cisoria,* fr. L. *caedere* to cut. See CONCISE. The modern spelling is due to a mistaken derivation from ML. *scissor* one who cleaves or divides, a tailor, fr. L. *scindere, scissum,* to cut, split. See SHED, *v.*] **1.** A cutting instrument working like shears but smaller, consisting of two cutting blades with handles, movable on a pin

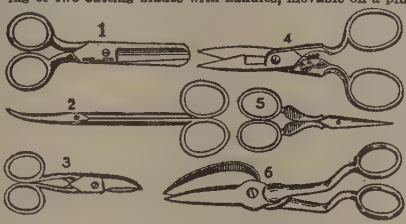

Scissors. 1 Pocket; 2 Manicure; 3 Nail; 4 Buttonhole; 5 Embroidery; 6 Lampwick.

in the center, by which they are held together; — often called *pair of scissors.* Cf. SHEARS.

2. That which cuts short or makes excisions; as, the *scissors* of destiny; to ply the *scissors* on a text.

3. A symbol of an editor's clipping of items for copy; — usually in the phrase *scissors and paste.*

4. *Gymnastics.* Any of several gymnastic feats, esp. on the horse, in which, while vaulting, the legs are moved in a manner suggesting the opening and closing of a pair of scissors.

5. *Wrestling.* A hold in which one contestant clasps the other's head or body with his legs.

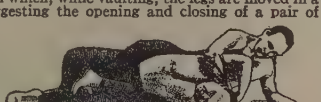

Scissors (on Body).

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES (in sense 1) are:

scissors blade	scissors-grinder	scissors-shaped
scissors case	scissors hardener	scissors sharpener
scissors chain	scissors maker	scissors-smith
scissors-fashion	scissors making	scissors worker

scissors fault. A pivotal fault. See FAULT, *n.*, 6.

scis'sors–grind'er, *n.* The European goatsucker.

scissors kick. *Swimming.* A form of kick, used in the trudgen and the side strokes in which, after the upper leg has been swung forward from the hip, and the other leg bent backward from the knee, the legs are snapped together.

scissors pipe. *Hydraulics.* Either of a pair of pipes joined by a flexible connection permitting a scissorslike movement.

scissors, *or* **scissor, truss.** See TRUSS, *n.*, *Ill.*

scis'sor·tail' (sĭz'ĕr·tāl'), *n.* A flycatcher (*Muscivora forficata*) of the southern United States and Mexico, having a deeply forked tail. It is gray above, white beneath, salmon on the sides, and scarlet at the base of the crown feathers. Called also **scis'sor–tailed' fly'-catch'er.**

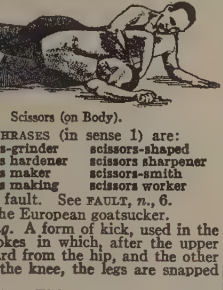

Scissortail.

scissor tooth. A cutting tooth; a carnassial.

scis·su'ra (sĭ·sū'rä), *n.* [L.] *Med.* A cleft; a split condition; a fissure.

scis'sure (sĭzh'ĕr; sĭsh'-; *cf.* SCISSION), *n.* [L. *scissura,* fr. *scindere, scissum,* to cut, split.] *Obs.* **1.** A cleft or elongated opening in a body or surface made by cutting; a cleft separating bodily parts or opening into the body; also, a fissure or split, as by rupture; a separating or breaking apart of a surface or body.

2. The action of cutting.

3. A split or division in a group or union.

Scis'su·rel'la (sĭs'ū-rĕl'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *scissura* cleft, fissure.] *Zool.* A genus of small marine snails having several long ciliated tentacles on each side of the body, and a small spiral shell, the last whorl of which has a broad fissure or sinus. It is closely related to *Pleurotomaria,* but is often made the type of a family, **Scis'su·rel'li·dae** (-ĭ-dē). — **scis'su·rel'lid** (-ĭd), *adj. & n.*

Sci·u'ri·dae (sī-ū'rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *sciurus* squirrel. See SQUIRREL.] *Zool.* A nearly cosmopolitan family of rodents consisting of the true squirrels, ground squirrels, marmots, and their allies. — **sci'u·rid** (sī'ū-rĭd), *n. & adj.* — **sci'u·rine** (-rĭn; -rīn), *adj. & n.*

sci·u'roid (sī-ū'roid), *adj.* [L. *sciurus* + *-oid.*] Squirrellike; *Bot.,* resembling the tail of a squirrel, as the spikes of barley and certain other grasses.

Sci·u'ro·mor'pha (sī-ū'rō-môr'fä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *skiouros* squirrel + *morphē* form.] *Zool.* A suborder of rodents comprising relatively large, more or less primitive forms, as the scaletails (Anomaluridae), squirrels, beavers, and sewellels. Cf. MYOMORPHA and HYSTRICOMORPHA. — **sci·u'ro·morph** (sī-ū'rō-môrf), *n.* — **sci·u'ro·mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *adj.*

Sci'u·rop'ter·us (sī'ū-rŏp'tĕr-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *skiouros* squirrel + *-pteros.*] *Zool.* A genus of flying squirrels now restricted to *S. russicus* of northern Europe and Asia and its geographic races, but formerly including all the smaller Old and New World species which have been put in the genera *Glaucomys, Pteromys,* etc.

Sci·u'rus (sī-ū'rŭs), *n.* [L., squirrel. See SCIURIDAE.] *Zool.* The typical genus of squirrels.

scl- For various words in *scl-,* see the forms in SL-.

sclaff (sklăf), *n.* [Imitative.] **1.** A slight blow; a slap; a soft fall; also, the accompanying noise. *Scot.*

2. *Golf.* The stroke made by one who sclaffs.

3. A thin, solid substance, esp. a thin shoe or slipper. *Scot.*

sclaff (sklăf), *v.*; **sclaffed** (sklăft); **sclaff'ing** [See SCLAFF, *n.*] *Intrans.*: **1.** To scuff or shuffle along. *Scot.*

2. *Golf.* To strike the ground behind the ball before hitting the ball.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To strike with something flat; to slap. *Scot.*

2. *Golf.* To scrape (the club) on the ground, in a stroke, before hitting the ball; also, to make (a stroke) in that way.

sclaff'er (sklăf'ĕr), **sclaff'ert** (-ĕrt), *v. & n.* Sclaff. *Scot.*

sclatch (sklăch), *v. t. & i. & n.* [Imitative.] Daub; splash; botch. *Scot.*

scle'ra (sklē'rä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sklēros* hard. See SKELETON.] *Anat.* The sclerotic coat of the eyeball. See 1st EYE, 1.

scler'al (sklē'rĕl), *adj.* Sclerotic.

scle'ranth (sklē'ränth), *n.* A plant of the genus *Scleranthus.*

Scle·ran'thus (sklē-răn'thŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *scler-* + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A small Old World genus of annual, weedy, prostrate herbs (family Corrigioladceae) having opposite subulate leaves, small, cymose, perfect but apetalous, flowers, and tiny one-seeded utricles. *S. annuus,* the knawel, is a commonly naturalized weed in eastern N. A.

sclere (sklēr), *n.* [G. *sklēros* hard.] *Zool.* Any small or minute skeletal element; a spicule, esp. of a sponge.

scler'ec·ta'si·a (sklĕr'ĕk·tā'zhĭ-ä; sklē'rĕk-; -sĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *scler-* + *ectasia.*] *Med.* Protrusion of the sclera.

scle·rec'to·my (sklē-rĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*scler-* + *-ectomy.*] The surgical removal of a part of the sclera.

scler'e·de'ma (sklēr'ĕ-dē'mä), *n.* [NL., fr. *scler-* + *edema.*] *Med.* Sclerema neonatorum.

scle're·id (sklē'rĕ-ĭd), *n.* [Gr. *sklēros* hard.] *Bot.* A sclerotic cell. See IDIOBLAST **b.**

scle·re'ma (sklē-rē'mä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sklēros* hard.] *Med.* Induration of a tissue, esp. the subcutaneous tissue.

‖**scle·re'ma ne'o·na·to'rum** (nē'ō-nā-tō'rŭm; 181). [NL., of the new-born.] Induration of the cutaneous and subcutaneous tissues in newborn infants. It is usually fatal.

sclerema of adults. = SCLERODERMA, 1.

scle'ren·ce·pha'li·a (sklē'rĕn-sĕ-fā'lĭ-ä), *n.* Sclerosis of the brain substance, accompanied by shrinkage.

scle·ren'chy·ma (sklē-rĕng'kĭ-mä), *n.* [NL., fr. *scler-* + *-enchyma.*] **1.** *Bot.* In higher plants, a tissue composed of cells which have the cell walls thickened and lignified, and often mineralized, and which are usually without living protoplasm and incapable of further growth when mature. Sclerenchyma is supporting or protective tissue and the cells are of two general types, elongated, pointed cells (*fibers*) and shorter cells of irregular size and shape (*stone cells*). Cf. COLLENCHYMA; see STEM, *Illust.*

2. *Zool.* = SCLERODERM **b.**

scle'ren·chym'a·tous (sklē'rĕng·kĭm'ä·tŭs), *adj.* Of the nature of or consisting of sclerenchyma.

scle·ren'chyme (sklē-rĕng'kĭm), *n.* Sclerenchyma.

scle·rer'yth·rin (sklē-rĕr'ĭth-rĭn; sklēr'ĕ-rĭth'rĭn; -ĕ-rĭth'-), *n.* [*scler-* + *-erythrin.*] *Chem.* A red substance, the most important coloring matter of ergot.

scle·ret'i·nite (sklē-rĕt'ĭ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *sklēros* dry, hard + *rhētinē* resin.] A mineral resin found in the coal measures of Wigan, England, in the form of pellets having a reddish-brown to black color.

Scle'ri·a (sklē'rĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sklēria* hardness.] *Bot.* A large genus of sedges (family Cyperaceae) of wide distribution. They have monoecious flowers, the pistillate solitary, the staminate numerous; the fruit is a hard, shining, bony nutlet. The American species are often called *nut grass.* See RAZOR GRASS.

scle·ri'a·sis (sklē-rī'ä-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sklēriasis,* fr. *sklēros* hard.] *Med.* **a** A morbid induration of the edge of the eyelid. **b** Induration of any part. **c** Scleroderma.

scle'ri·fy (sklē'rĭ-fī), *v. t.* [See SCLERO-; -FY.] *Bot.* To become converted into sclerenchyma, as certain cells. — **scle'ri·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

scle'rite (sklē'rīt), *n.* [Gr. *sklēros* hard.] *Zool.* A hard chitinous or calcareous plate, piece, or spicule. — **scle·rit'ic** (sklē-rĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

scle·ri'tis (sklē-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Sclerotitis.

scle'rized (sklē'rĭzd), *adj.* *Bot.* Sclerosed.

scle'ro- (sklē'rō-; sklēr'ō-), **scler-.** [See SKELETON.] A combining form, Greek *sklēro-, sklēr-,* from *sklēros,* meaning *hard,* used to denote: **a** *Fibrous; sclerous;* as in *scleroderma, sclerogenous.* **b** *Med. Pertaining to the sclera and,* as in **scle'ro·i·ri'tis.** **c** *Chem. Occurrence in ergot,* as in **scle'ro·xan'thin.** See SCLEROTIUM.

For the following words, see the word with which *sclero-* (sense **b**) is combined:

sclerochorioiditis	sclerocornea	sclerokeratoiritis
sclerochoroiditis	sclerocorneal	sclero-ophthalmia
scleroconjunctival	sclerodermatitis	sclero-optic
scleroconjunctivitis	sclerokeratitis	sclerosarcoma

scle'ro·base (sklē'rō-bās; sklēr'ō-), *n.* [*sclero-* + Gr. *basis* base.] *Zool.* The calcareous or hornlike central stem or axis of most compound alcyonarians. — **scle'ro·bas'ic** (-bās'ĭk), *adj.*

scle'ro·blast (-blăst), *n.* [*sclero-* + *-blast.*] *Zool.* One of the cells of a sponge by which a sclere is formed. — **scle'ro·blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *adj.*

scle'ro·blas·te'ma (sklē'rō-blăs·tē'mä; sklēr'ō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *sclero-* + *blastema.*] *Embryol.* Themesodermal tissue forming bone. — **scle'ro·blas·tem'ic** (-tĕm'ĭk; -tē'mĭk), *adj.*

scle'ro·cau'ly (sklē'rō-kô'lĭ; sklēr'ō-), *n.* [*sclero-* + Gr. *kaulos* stalk.] *Bot.* An excessive development of sclerenchyma in a stem, in certain desert plants, as *Ephedra.* Cf. SCLEROPHYLLY.

scle'ro·dac·tyl'i·a (-dăk·tĭl'ĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *sclero-* + *dactyl* + *-ia.*] *Med.* A circumscribed form of scleroderma affecting esp. the fingers and toes.

scle·ro'der·ma (sklē-rō'dĕr·mä; sklēr'ō-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sklēroderma,* fr. *sklēros* hard + *derma* skin.] **1.** *Med.* Induration of the skin, esp. in the form of pellets having a reddish-brown to black color.

2. *Zool.* **a** Any of the hard parts of the skin of a vertebrate, as the scales of a fish, the plates of a turtle, the spicules of a sea cucumber, etc. **b** Any of the hard parts of the skin of a sea urchin, as the spines, the ambulacral plates, the tubercles, etc.

scle·ro'der·mite (-mīt), *n.* [*sclero-* + *-ite.*] *Zool.* Any of the hard parts of the skin of a vertebrate, as the scales of a fish, the plates of a turtle, the spicules of a sea cucumber, etc.

scle·ro'der·ma·tous (-mä-tŭs), *adj.* Of the nature of or consisting of scleroderma.

scle·ro'der·mi·a (-mĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sklēros* hard + *dermia* a training.] Severe discipline. *Obs.*

scle'ro·derm (sklĕr'ō·dûrm; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [*sclero-* + *-derm.*] *Zool.* **a** A hard integument. **b** The hard tissue of the skeleton of ordinary stony or madreporarian corals. **c** One of the Sclerodermata or Scleroderm. — *adj.* Sclerodermatous.

scle'ro·der'ma (-dûr'mȧ), *n.* [NL. See SCLERODERM.] **1.** *Med.* A disease characterized by diffuse or circumscribed rigidity and hardness of the skin.
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of fungi (order Sclerodermatales) having hard-skinned fruiting bodies that open irregularly. It is the type of a family, **Scle'ro·der·ma'ce·ae** (-dĕr·mā'sē-ē), including the so-called *hard-skinned puffballs*, or *earth-balls*. See FALSE TRUFFLE.

Scle'ro·der'ma·ta'les (sklĕr'ō·dûr'mȧ·tā'lēz; sklĕr'ō-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of fungi having closed, subterranean or epigeal, sessile or stalked sporocarps, with simple or several-layered peridium, surrounding an unchambered gleba. Cf. LYCOPERDALES.

scle'ro·der'ma·tous (-dûr'mȧ·tŭs), *adj.* **1.** **a** Having a hard external covering, as of bony plates or horny scales. **b** Having a skeleton of scleroderm. **c** Pertaining to the Sclerodermata or Sclerodermi.
2. *Med.* Of, having, or pertaining to scleroderma.

Scle'ro·der'mi (-mī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A division, usually a suborder, of fishes (order Plectognathi) comprising the triggerfishes and filefishes.

scle'ro·der'mi·a (-mĭ'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Scleroderma.

scle'ro·der'mic (-mĭk), *adj.* Sclerodermatous.

scle'ro·der'mite (-mīt), *n.* *Zool.* The hard integument of a segment of an arthropod. — **scle'ro·der·mit'ic** (-dĕr·mĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

scle'ro·der'mous (sklĕr'ō·dûr'mŭs; sklĕr'ō-), *adj.* **1.** Sclerodermatous.
2. *Bot.* Of or pertaining to fungi of the genus *Scleroderma.*

scle'ro·gen (sklĕr'ō·jĕn; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [*sclero-* + *-gen.*] *Bot.* The lignified and mineralized material of the walls of stone cells.

scle·rog'e·nous (sklē·rŏj'ē·nŭs), *adj.* Also **scle'ro·gen'ic** (sklĕr'ō·jĕn'ĭk; sklĕr'ō-). [*sclero-* + *-genous, -genic.*] *Zool.* **a** Making or secreting hard tissue. **b** Mail-cheeked.

scle'roid (sklĕr'oid), *adj.* [Gr. *skleroeidēs*, fr. *sklēros* hard + *eidos* form.] *Bot. & Zool.* Hard; indurated.

scle·ro'ma (sklē·rō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-mȧ·tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *sklēroma*, fr. *sklēros* hard.] *Med.* Induration, or an induration, of tissues. See SCLEREMA, SCLERODERMA, SCLEROSIS.

‖scle·ro'ma ne'o·na·to'rum (nē'ō·nȧ·tō'rŭm). [NL.] Sclerema neonatorum.

scle'ro·mere (sklĕr'ō·mēr), *n.* [See SCLERO-; -MERE.] *Anat. & Zool.* A metamere of the skeleton.

scle·rom'e·ter (sklē·rŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*sclero-* + *-meter.*] *Mineral.* Any of various instruments for determining the relative hardness es of materials, usually by measuring the pressure necessary to make a scratch or the amount of penetration of a stylus under a given pressure. — **scle'ro·met'ric** (sklĕr'ō·mĕt'rĭk; sklĕr'ō-), *adj.*

scle'ro·nych'i·a (sklĕr'ō·nĭk'ĭ·ȧ; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *scler-* + *-onychia.*] *Med.* Abnormal hardening and thickening of the nails.

scle'ro·nyx'is (-nĭk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *sclero-* + Gr. *nyxis* a pricking.] Puncture of the sclerotic coat of the eye.

Scle·rop'a·ges (sklē·rŏp'ȧ·jēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sklēropagēs* firmly put together.] *Zool.* A genus of large fishes (family Osteoglossidae) of Australia and Borneo. It includes the barramunda. See BARRAMUNDA b.

Scle'ro·pa're·i (sklĕr'ō·pā'rē·ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *sclero-* + Gr. *pareia* cheek.] *Zool.* A large and important group of spiny-finned fishes, the scorpion fishes, greenlings, sculpins, gurnards, and their allies, characterized by a process of the third suborbital plate extending backward to or toward the preopercle, whence the name *mail-cheeked fishes*, sometimes applied to them.

scle'roph·thal'mi·a (sklĕr'ŏf·thăl'mĭ·ȧ; sklĕr'ŏf-); *n.* [NL.; fr. *scler-* + *-ophthalmia.*] *Med.* A congenital condition of the eye in which the sclerotic coat encroaches upon the cornea.

scle'ro·phyll (sklĕr'ō·fĭl; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* A sclerophyllous plant.

scle'ro·phyl'ly (sklĕr'ō·fĭl'ĭ; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [*sclero-* + Gr. *phyllon* leaf.] *Bot.* An excessive development of sclerenchyma in the leaves. It occurs in many desert plants. Cf. SCLEROCAULY. — **scle'ro·phyl'lous** (-fĭl'ŭs), *adj.*

scle·ro'sal (sklē·rō'sȧl; -s'l), *adj.* *Med.* Pertaining to, or producing, sclerosis.

Scle'ro·scope (sklĕr'ō·skōp; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [*sclero-* + *-scope.*] A trade-mark for a sclerometer devised esp. for use with metals, in which the height of rebound of a small standard object dropped from a fixed height onto the surface of a specimen is used as a measure of the hardness of the specimen. Also [*sometimes not cap.*], the instrument bearing this trade-mark.

scle·rose' (sklē·rōs'), *v. t. Med.* To cause sclerosis in; as, chronic infections may *sclerose* kidneys. — *v. i.* To undergo or become affected with sclerosis; as, arteries *sclerose* in old age.

scle·rosed' (sklē·rōst'; sklĕr'ōzd), *adj.* Affected with sclerosis; indurated; lignified.

scle'ro·sep'tum (sklĕr'ō·sĕp'tŭm; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *sclero-* + *septum.*] *Zool.* A calcareous radial septum of a coral.

scle·ro'sis (sklē·rō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -ROSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *sklērōsis.* See SCLERO-; -OSIS.] Induration; hardening; specif.: **a** *Med.* Esp., induration produced in an organ by increase of its interstitial connective tissue; also, degenerative replacement of tissue of the spinal cord or brain by neuroglia; as, cerebrospinal *sclerosis.* See MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS. **b** *Bot.* Hardening of the cell wall by lignification. **c** Indurated tissue.

-scle·ro'sis. [NL.] A combining form for *sclerosis*, as in arterio*sclerosis*, osteo*sclerosis*.

scle'ro·skel'e·ton (sklĕr'ō·skĕl'ē·tŭn; sklĕr'ō-; -t'n), *n.* [*sclero-* + *skeleton.*] *Anat.* The part of the skeleton which is formed by ossifications in tendons, ligaments, and aponeuroses. — **scle'ro·skel'e·tal** (-tȧl), *adj.*

Scle·ros'po·ra (sklē·rŏs'pō·rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *sclero-* + *-spora.*] *Bot.* A genus of downy mildews (family Peronosporaceae) having thick-walled resting spores which are united with the walls of the oögonia. They are parasitic on various species of the grass family.

scle'ro·ste·no'sis (sklĕr'ō·stē·nō'sĭs; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *sclero-* + *stenosis.*] *Med.* Hardening combined with contraction occurring in tissues.

Scle·ros'to·ma (sklē·rŏs'tō·mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *sclero-* + *-stoma.*] *Zool.* A genus of nematode worms; — prop. syn. of *Stronguylus*, but still sometimes applied to certain worms, as the gapeworm of birds and the common hookworm.

scle·ros'to·mi'a·sis (sklē·rŏs'tō·mĭ'ȧ·sĭs), *n.* [NL. See -IASIS.] Infestation with nematode worms of the genus *Sclerostoma.*

scle·ro'tal (sklē·rō'tȧl; -t'l), *adj.* *Zool.* Sclerotic; — designating esp. the bony plates in the sclerotic of many animals. See SCLEROTIC, *adj.*, 1 a. — *n.* A sclerotal bony plate.

scle'rote (sklĕr'ōt), *n.* *Bot.* A sclerotium.

scle·ro'tial (sklē·rō'shȧl), *adj.* *Bot.* Of or pertaining to a sclerotium; also, to the form genus *Sclerotium.*

scle·rot'ic (sklē·rŏt'ĭk), *adj.* [NL. *scleroticus.*] **1.** Hard; indurated; esp.: **a** *Anat. & Zool.* Designating, or pertaining to, the dense, fibrous, opaque white outer coat enclosing the eyeball except the part covered by the cornea. In some animals it is partly cartilaginous, and it is sometimes (as in most birds, and in the extinct ichthyosaurs) reinforced in front by a ring of bony plates, the *sclerotals.* **b** *Bot., Med., etc.* Sclerosed.
2. Pertaining to sclerosis.

scle·rot'ic (sklē·rŏt'ĭk), *n.* *Anat. & Zool.* The sclerotic coat of the eye; the sclera. See EYE, *n.*, 1.

scle·rot'i·cal (-rŏt'ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* *Anat.* Sclerotic. *Rare.*

sclerotic cell. *Bot.* A sclereid. See IDIOBLAST b.

sclerotic coat. See EYE, *n.*, 1 a.

scle·rot'i·co- (sklē·rŏt'ĭ·kō-), **sclerotic-.** *Med.* A combining form for *sclerotica*, as in:
sclerotiectomy, scleroticochorioiditis, scleroticochoroiditis, scleroticonyxis, scleroticotomy.

sclerotic parenchyma. *Bot.* Parenchymatous sclerenchyma.

Scle'ro·tin'i·a (sklĕ'rō·tĭn'ĭ·ȧ; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [NL. See SCLEROTIUM.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of sac fungi (order Pezizales) in which the apothecia spring from a sclerotium. Certain species cause destructive brown rots of stone and pome fruits. Some species were formerly included in the form genus *Monilia.* **b** [*not cap.*] Any fungus of this genus. — **scle'ro·tin'i·al** (-ȧl), *adj.*

scle'ro·tin'i·ose (sklĕr'ō·tĭn'ĭ·ōs; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [See 4th -OSE.] *Plant Pathol.* Any plant disease caused by a sclerotinia.

scle·ro'tl·oid (sklē·rō'shĭ·oid), **scle'ro·toid** (sklĕr'ō·toid; sklĕr'-), *adj.* [See -OID.] *Bot.* Resembling a sclerotium.

scle'ro·ti'tis (sklē·rō·tī'tĭs; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [NL. See SCLEROTIC; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye; scleritis. — **scle'ro·tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

scle·ro'ti·um (sklē·rō'shĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *sklēros* hard.] *Bot.* **a** In certain higher fungi, a compact mass of hardened mycelium stored with reserve food material. It is usually dark-colored; when mature it becomes detached and remains dormant until a favorable opportunity for growth, when it either sends out hyphae or produces spore fruits. The ergot of rye is a sclerotium. **b** In the slime molds (Myxomycetes), the waxy mass of protoplasm into which the plasmodia are transformed during dry seasons. **c** [*cap.*] A form genus of certain sterile fungi of the group Mycelia-Sterilia, many of which form sclerotia. *S. rolfsii* causes a blight or rot of numerous hosts.

sclerotium disease. *Plant Pathol.* Any disease caused by a species of the genus *Sclerotium*; also, one in which sclerotia are formed.

scle'ro·tized (sklĕr'ō·tīzd; sklĕr'ō-), *adj.* *Bot., etc.* Sclerosed.

scle'ro·tome (sklĕr'ō·tōm; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [*sclero-* + *-tome.*]
1. *Zool.* **a** A fibrous partition separating two myotomes. **b** In vertebrates, the mesenchyme originating from the epimere and giving rise to the vertebrae.
2. *Surg.* An instrument used in sclerotomy.
— **scle'ro·tom'ic** (-tŏm'ĭk), *adj.*

scle·rot'o·my (sklē·rŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*sclero-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The cutting of the sclera, as in an operation for glaucoma.

scle'rous (sklĕr'ŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *sklēros.*] Hard; indurated.

scle'ro·zone (sklĕr'ō·zōn; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [See SCLERO-; ZONE.] The pectoral arch or the pelvic arch.

scoad (skōd), *v. t.* To scatter. *Dial. Eng.*

scob (skŏb), *n.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *sgolb* a splinter, a wooden pin or wattle. Cf. SCOLLOP.] A rod or splint of wood; a sapling; esp., a thatch peg; also, a gag. Cf. SCOLLOP. *Scot., N. of Eng. & Ir.* — *v. t.* To gag; to set in splints. *Scot.*

scob, *n.* [Origin uncert.] A box, desk, or chest. *Archaic.*

scob, *n.* *Weaving.* A defect in a fabric caused by a warp thread not interlaced in the weaving.

scob'by (skŏb'ĭ), *n.* Chaffinch. *Local, British.*

sco·bic'u·lar (skō·bĭk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* *Bot.* Scobiform.

scob'i·form (skŏb'ĭ·fôrm; skō'bĭ-), *adj.* [L. *scobs*, or *scobis*, sawdust, scrapings + E. *-form.*] Resembling sawdust or raspings.

scobs (skŏbz), *n. sing. & pl.* [L. *scobs*, or *scobis*; akin to *scabere* to scrape. See SHAVE.] Raspings of ivory, hartshorn, metals, or other hard substance.

scodg'y (skŏj'ĭ), *n. & v.* Scrub; drudge. *Scot.*

scoff (skŏf; 185), *n.* [ME. *scof*; cf. Dan. *skuffe* to deceive, mock, joke, OHG. *scoph*, ON. *skaup*, *scop*; prob. akin to E. SHOVE.] **1.** Mockery; scoffing. *Archaic.*
2. A derisive or mocking expression of scorn, derision, or contempt; a gibe.
With *scaffs*, and scorns, and contumelious taunts. *Shak.*
3. An object of scorn, mockery, or derision.
The *scoff* of withered age and beardless youth. *Cowper.*

scoff, *v. i.*; SCOFFED (skŏft; 185); SCOFF'ING. [From SCOFF, *n.*] To manifest contempt by derisive acts or language; to speak contemptuously or with ridicule or mockery; to jeer; gibe; — often with *at.*
God's better gift they *scoff* at and refuse. *Cowper.*
Syn. — Flout, mock, rail at, taunt, ridicule, deride. — SCOFF, JEER, GIBE, FLEER, GIRD, SNEER. SCOFF implies insolent or irreverent mockery or derision; JEER and GIBE suggest taunting sarcasm or scornful raillery; to FLEER is to laugh or grin with impudent mockery; as, "It is an easy thing to *scoff* at any art or recreation; a little wit mixed with ill nature, confidence, and malice, will do it" (*Walton*); "Fools, who came to *scoff*, remained to pray" (*Goldsmith*); "Dost thou *jeer* and flout me in the teeth?" (*Shak.*); "Toland and Tindal, prompt at priests to *jeer*" (*Pope*); "You . . . with taunts did *gibe* my missive out of audience" (*Shak.*); "ready in *gibes*, quick-answered, saucy" (*id.*); "[They] look like two old maids of honor got into a circle of *fleering* girls and boys" (*Gray*); "the *fleering* rabble" (*Stevenson*). To GIRD at is to assail with (esp. scornful) jests; SNEER implies the ill-natured or cynical expression, or suggestion, of (often covert) contempt, esp. in the face or tones of the voice; as, "The subprior was bidden to sing . . . the 'Elegy of the Rose'; the author *girding* cheerily at the clerkly man's assumed ignorance of such compositions" (*W. Pater*); "a *sneer* in which the highest malice was visible, under a thin covering of affected pleasantry" (*Fielding*); "a *sneering* laugh" (*Boswell*); "Sapping a solemn creed with solemn *sneer*" (*Byron*). Cf. RIDICULE, DESPISE, IRONY, JEST.
— *v. t.* To treat or address with derision; to mock at.
To *scoff* religion is ridiculously proud and immodest. *Glanvill.*
Syn. and **Ant.** — See REPROVE.

scoff (skŏf; 185), *n.* [S.Afr. D., for D. *schoft* two hours, fourth of a working day.] Food; a meal. *Slang.*

scoff, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. SCAFF.] *Slang.* **1.** To eat greedily.
2. To plunder; steal.

scoff'er (skŏf'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who scoffs, esp. at religion.
2. A jester; clown. *Obs.*

scoff'er·y (skŏf'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* A scoffing; mockery. *Rare.*

scoff'ing, *n.* Act of one who scoffs.

scoff'law' (skŏf'lô'), *n.* One who scoffs at, or violates, the law, esp. a prohibition-enforcement law; — a proposed term.

scog (skŏg), *n. & v.* [ON. *skuggi* shadow, shade.] Shelter. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

scog'gan (skŏg'ăn), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A device for automatically opening valves in early steam engines.

scog'ger (skŏg'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. 1st COCKER.] A stocking, usually of worsted and footless, worn over the shoes or the arm. *N. of Eng.*

scoin'son arch (skoin's'n). [See SCONCHEON.] An arch carrying a part of the thickness of a wall.

scoke (skōk), *n.* Pokeweed.

scold (skōld), *n.* [ME. *scold(e)*, *scald*, prob. fr. ON. *skáld* poet, author of (*satirical*) poems (cf. ON. *skáldskafr* poetry, libel in verse), of uncert. origin. Cf. 1st SCALD.]
1. One addicted to abusive, orig. ribald, speech; specif., a common scold; — rarely applied to men.
An irksome, brawling *scold.* *Shak.*
2. A scolding. *Colloq.*

scold (skōld), *v.*; SCOLD'ED; SCOLD'ING. [From SCOLD, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To brawl; rail. *Obs.*
2. To find fault, usually clamorously or rudely; to utter harsh rebuke; chide sharply and severely; — often with *at*; as, to *scold* at a servant. "Always to *scold* and cavil." *Shelley.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To force by scolding; — esp. with *out of.*
2. To chide or rebuke with rudeness and clamor; to rate; also, to rebuke or reprove with severity.
Syn. — See REPROVE.

scol'de·nore (skōl'dē·nōr; 181), *n.* [Origin uncert.] The old squaw. *New Eng.*

scold'er (skōl'dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who scolds.
2. a *Orkney Islands.* The oyster catcher; — so called from its shrill cries. **b** *Local, U. S.* The old squaw.

scold'ing (skōl'dĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SCOLD. Hence: *adj.* That scolds; also, intended for scolds; as, a *scolding* stool (see SCOLDING STOOL). — **scold'ing·ly,** *adv.*

scold'ing, *n.* Act of one who scolds; also, harsh or severe reproof; as, he deserved the *scolding.*
Syn. — Reproof, rebuke. **Ant.** — See PRAISE.

scolding bridle. Also **scold's bridle.** = BRANK, *n.*, 2.

scolding stool. A ducking stool; cucking stool. *Hist.*

scol'e·ci'a·sis (skŏl'ē·sĭ'ȧ·sĭs; skō'lē-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *skōlēkiasis* being worm-eaten. See SCOLEX; -IASIS.] *Med.* Infestation with tapeworm larvae.

sco'le·cid (skō'lē·sĭd), *adj.* *Zool.* Of or pert. to a scolex.

sco·lec'i·form (skō·lĕs'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*scolex* + *-form.*] *Zool.* Resembling a scolex.

scol'e·cite (skŏl'ē·sīt; skō'lē-), *n.* [G. *scolezit*, fr. Gr. *skōlēx* worm.] **1.** *Mineral.* A zeolite, of the natrolite group, in delicate radiating groups of white crystals and also in fibrous masses and in nodules; — so called because some specimens show a wormlike motion when heated. It is a hydrous calcium aluminum silicate, $CaAl_2Si_3O_{10}3H_2O$. H., 5–5.5. Sp. gr., 2.16–2.40. Called also *lime mesotype.*
2. *Bot.* The vermiform archicarp in fungi of the genus *Ascobolus.* *Tulasne.*

sco·le'co- (skō.lē'kō-), **scolec-.** A combining form, Greek *skōlēko-*, *skōlēk-*, from *skōlēx*, meaning *a worm*, as in **scol'e·col'o·gy.**

sco·le'coid (skō·lē'koid; skō'lē·koid), *adj.* [*scolex* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Resembling a scolex.

scol'e·coph'a·gous (skŏl'ē·kŏf'ȧ·gŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *skōlēkophagos.* See SCOLEX; -PHAGOUS.] *Zool.* Feeding on worms. *Rare.*

sco·le'co·spore (skō·lē'kō·spōr; 181), *n.* [*scoleco-* + *-spore.*] *Bot.* Any slender threadlike spore; specif., such a spore distinguishing from one of another type, but both produced by the same fungus, as in the genus *Phomopsis.*

scol'er·yng (skŏl'ĕr·ĭng), *n.* Schooling. *Rare. Chaucer.*

sco'lex (skō'lĕks), *n.*; *pl.* SCOLECES (skō·lē'sēz), often also SCOLICES (skŏl'ĭ·sēz; skō'lĭ-). [NL., fr. Gr. *skōlēx* worm, grub.] *Zool.* The head of a tapeworm either in the larva (bladder worm) or adult stage. From it the proglottids or segments are produced by budding.

-sco'lex (-skō'lĕks). *Zool.* A combining form from Greek *skōlēx*, a worm, used in generic names, as in Desmo*scolex.*

Sco'li·a (skō'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of wasps which build or dig no nest, but lay their eggs on the bodies of the burrowing larvae of various beetles. It is the type of a family, **Sco·lī'i·dae** (skō·lī'ĭ·dē). — **sco'li·id** (skō'lĭ·ĭd), *n. & adj.*

sco'li·a (skō'lĭ·ȧ), *pl.* of SCOLION.

sco'li·o- (skō'lĭ·ō-). A combining form, Greek *skolio-*, from *skolios*, crooked, used to denote: **a** *Curvature*, as in **sco'li·om'e·ter** (skō'lĭ·ŏm'ē·tĕr). See -METER. **b** *Scoliosis (and)*, as in **sco'li·o·ky·pho'sis, sco'li·o·ra·chit'ic, sco'li·o·tone'.** See KYPHOSIS, etc.

sco'li·o·grap'tic (skō'lĭ·ō·grăp'tĭk), *adj.* Characterized by oblique lines.

Scle'ro·der'ma·ta (sklĕr'ō·dûr'mȧ·tȧ; sklĕr'ō-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* **a** Syn. of REPTILIA. **b** Syn. of MADREPORARIA.

scle'ro·der·mi'tis (-dĕr·mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] = SCLERODERMATITIS.

Scle·rog'e·ni (sklē·rŏj'ē·nī), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCLERO-; GEN.] *Zool.* Syn. of SCLEROPAREI. —

scle·rog'e·noid (-noid), *adj. & n.*

scle'ro·me'ninx (sklĕr'ō·mē'nĭngks; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *sclero-* + *meninx.*] = DURA MATER.

scle'ro·pro'te·in (-prō'tē·ĭn), *n.* [*sclero-* + *protein.*] *Biochem.* = ALBUMINOID b. Cf. PROTEIN.

scle·ro'ti·a (sklē·rō'shĭ·ȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of SCLEROTIUM.

scle·rot'i·ca (sklē·rŏt'ĭ·kȧ), *n.* [NL.] = SCLERA.

sclif (sklĭf). *Scot.* var. of SCLAFF.

sclim, sclimb (sklĭm). Scot. & N. of Eng. vars. of CLIMB. [CLAW.]

sclow (sklō). Var. of SCLAW,

scluse. ✝ SLUICE.

scly, *n. & v.* [Prob. dial. form for *slide.*] Slide. *Obs. Scot.*

scoale. ✝ SCHOOL.

scoat (skōt). Var. of SCOTE, SCOQT.

scobe, *v. t.* To gag. *Obs.*

scof. Scoff. *Obs. exc. Ref. Sp.*

scoff'ing·ly, *adv.* of *scoffing*, pres. part.

scoff'ing·stock', *n.* See -STOCK.

scofk. Scoffed. *Ref. Sp.*

scog'an·ism (skŏg'ăn·ĭz'm), *n.* [From John (or Thomas) *Scogan* or *Scoggin*, who prob. lived in the time of Edward IV (1461–83), and whose name was wrongly associated with a collection of jests in the 16th century.] Low jesting. Cf. SCOGGIN. — **scog'an·ist,** *n.* — **scog'an·ly,** *adj.* *All Obs.*

scog'gin, *n.* **a** *Obs.* A coarse or scurrilous jester. **b** *pl. U. S.* A butt for ridicule. — **scog'gin·ism,** *n.* — **scog'gin·ist,** *n.*

scog'ie (skŏj'ĭ). Var. of SCODGY. *Scot.*

scol. ✝ SCHOOL.

scol'ar, **sco·las'tic.** Scholar, scholastic. *Ref. Sp.*

scolb (skŏlb). Var. of SCOB.

scold'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

scolec-. = SCOLECO-.

sco·le'ces, *n.*, *pl.* of SCOLEX.

Sco·lec'i·da (skō·lĕs'ĭ·dȧ; -lē'sĭ·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCOLEX.] *Zool.* Syn. of HELMINTHES.

scoley, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *escoler* to teach. See SCHOOL.] To go to school; to study. *Obs.*

scol'e·site (skŏl'ē·zīt; skō'lē-). Var. of SCOLECITE.

scol'i·ces, *n.*, *pl.* of SCOLEX.

sco'li·on (skō'lĭ·ŏn), *n.; pl.* -LIA (-ä). [Gr. *skolion*, fr. *skolios* crooked. See CYLINDER.] *Gr. Antiq.* A song, often impromptu, sung to the lyre, which guests at banquets were called upon in turn to furnish.

sco'li·o'sis (skō'lĭ·ō'sĭs; skōl'ĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *skoliōsis* crookedness, fr. *skolios* crooked.] *Med.* A lateral curvature of the spine. — **sco'li·ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk), *adj.*

sco'lite (skō'lĭt), *n.* [Gr. *skōlēx* a worm + *-lite.*] *Paleontol.* Any of various tubular structures found in rocks and believed to be fossil burrows of marine worms.

scol'lop (skŏl'ŭp), *n.* [Ir. *scolb.* Cf. SCALLOM, SCOB.] A twig or peg used to fasten down thatch. Cf. SCOB. *Anglo-Ir.*

scol'lop (skŏl'ŭp), **scol'lop·er**, etc. Vars. of SCALLOP, etc.

sco·log' (skō·lŏg'), *n.* Also **sco·loc'** (-lŏg'). [Ir. *scolōg*, fr. *scoil* school.] *Ir. & Scot.* **a** A student, scholar. **b** A farm servant, rustic. **c** A lay brother or one of the lowest grade of clergy in a monastery.

scol'o·pa'ceous (skŏl'ō·pā'shŭs), *adj.* [See SCOLOPAX.] Resembling a snipe.

Scol'o·pac'i·dae (skŏl'ō·păs'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCOLOPAX.] *Zool.* A family of birds including the woodcocks, snipe, sandpipers, tattlers, curlews, godwits, etc. Its members are often included in the Charadriidae. — **scol'o·pa'cine** (-pā'sĭn; -sīn), *adj. & n.*

Scol'o·pax (skŏl'ō·păks), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *skolopax.*] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the European woodcock, *S. saturata* of Java and New Guinea and *S. celebensis* of Celebes. It formerly included some other birds. See WOODCOCK, 1.

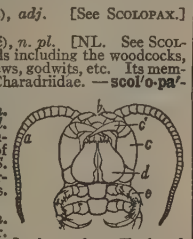

Scolopendra. Head and Anterior Segments, seen from below. *a* Antenna; *b* Maxillary Palpus; *cc* Poison Fang; *d* Labium; *e* Leg of First Pair.

Scol'o·pen·dra (-pĕn'drä), *n.* [L., a kind of multiped, fr. Gr. *skolopendra.*] **1.** *Zool.* **a** genus of chilopods including some of the largest centipedes. See CENTIPEDE, *Illust.* **2.** [*not cap.*] **a** *Obs.* A fabulous sea fish. **b** A centipede.

Scol'o·pen·drel'la (-pĕn·drĕl'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. See SCOLOPENDRA.] *Zool.* A genus of small terrestrial arthropods (myriapods) having 15 or 16 dorsal scutes and 12 pairs of short legs. The genus is the type of a family

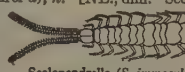
Scolopendrella (*S. immaculata*). Enlarged.

Scol'o·pen·drel'li·dae (-ĭ·dē), which constitutes the class Symphyla. — **scol'o·pen·drel'loid** (-oid), *adj.*

Scol'o·pen'dri·dae (-pĕn'drĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The family of centipedes of which *Scolopendra* is the type. — **scol'o·pen'drid** (-drĭd), *adj. & n.* — **scol'o·pen'dri·form** (-drĭ·fôrm), *adj.* — **scol'o·pen'drine** (-drĭn; -drīn; 156), *adj.* — **scol'o·pen'droid** (-droid), *adj.*

scol'o·phore (skŏl'ō·fôr; 181), *n.* Also **sco·lop'o·phore** (skō·lŏp'ō·fôr). [Gr. *skolops, skolopos*, a pointed instrument + *-phore.*] *Zool.* A type of integumentary sense organ in insects, believed to be auditory in function.

Scol'y·mus (skŏl'ĭ·mŭs), *n.* [L., a kind of thistle, fr. Gr. *skolymos.*] *Bot.* A small genus of thistlelike herbs (family Cichoriaceae), the golden thistles, of the Mediterranean region. *S. hispanicus* is called also *Spanish oyster plant.*

Sco·lyt'i·dae (skō·lĭt'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *skolyptein* to cut short.] *Zool.* A large family of bark-boring or wood-boring rhynchophorous beetles having a very short beak and clubbed antennae, as the bark beetle *Dendroctonus frontalis.* They are small, but very destructive to forest trees and fruit trees. The type genus is **Scol'y·tus** (skŏl'ĭ·tŭs). Syn. *Ipidae.* — **sco·lyt'id** (skō·lĭt'ĭd), *adj. & n.*

scol'y·toid (skŏl'ĭ·toid), *adj.* [See SCOLYTIDAE; -OID.] *Zool.* **a** Resembling, or pertaining to, the Scolytidae. **b** Designating the stage next before the pupa in hypermetamorphic beetles of the family Meloidae.

Scom'ber (skŏm'bĕr), *n.* [L., mackerel, fr. Gr. *skombros.*] *Zool.* The genus containing the common mackerel.

scom'ber·oid (-oid), *adj. & n. Zool.* Scombroid. *Rare.*

Scom'bre·soc'i·dae (-brē·sŏs'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *scomber* mackerel + *esox* a kind of pike.] *Zool.* A family of synentognathous fishes of which the genus **Scom'bresox** (skŏm'brē·sŏks), containing the saury, is the type. Usually it comprises also the halfbeaks and flying fishes, being then equiv. to *Exocoetidae* in a broad sense.

Scom'bri·dae (skŏm'brĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *scomber* mackerel + *-idae.* See SCOMBER.] *Zool.* A family of spiny-finned fishes (order Percomorphi) of which Scomber is the type; the mackerel family. It is usually restricted to the chub mackerels and a few allied forms besides the true mackerels, but in some classifications it is equivalent to the Scombroidea. — **scom'brid** (skŏm'brĭd), *n. & adj.*

scom'bri·form (skŏm'brĭ·fôrm), *adj. Zool.* **a** Of or pertaining to the Scombriformes. **b** Mackerellike.

Scom'bri·for'mes (skŏm'brĭ·fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCOMBER.] *Zool.* A large group (sometimes a suborder) of spiny-finned chiefly pelagic fishes (order Percomorphi); the mackerels and their allies. They commonly have a fishshaped body, two dorsal fins, and a slender tail and are swift powerful swimmers. The group includes such important food and game fishes as the common mackerel, the tunnies, albacores, bonitos, and cavallas.

scom'brine (skŏm'brēn; -brĭn), *n.* A protamine obtained from the mackerel.

scom'broid (skŏm'broid), *adj.* [*Scomber* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Like, or pertaining to, the Scombridae or Scombroidea. — **scom'broid**, *n.*

Scom·broi'de·a (skŏm·broi'dē·ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The Scombriformes. — **scom·broi'de·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.*

scom'brone (skŏm'brōn), *n.* A histone obtained from the mackerel.

sconce (skŏns; 232), *n.* [ME. *skonse*, fr. OF. *esconse* lantern, hiding place, fr. ML. *sconsa*, fr. L. *absconděre, absconsum*, to hide. See ABSCOND; cf. RECONDITE.] **1.** *a Obs.* A screened lantern or candlestick with a handle. **b** A flat candlestick with a handle. **2.** **a** A bracket candlestick or group of candlesticks projecting or hanging from a plate or plaque, and usually forming an ornamental object, secured to a wall. **b** Erron., a similar wall plate from which projects an ornamental object, as a small shelf or cup to receive decorative objects. **c** In a candlestick, the circular socket, esp. when having a brim, into which the candle is inserted.

sconce (skŏns), *n.* [D. *schans* sconce, bulwark, wall, orig., of, or with, wickerwork. Cf. ENSCONCE.] **1.** A protection, cover, shelter, protecting cover or screen, or the like. **2.** The head; skull; also, brains; sense. *Colloq.*

To knock him about the *sconce* with a dirty shovel. *Shak.*

3. *Fort.* A detached or isolated defensive work; specif., a counterfort or redoubt built to defend a particular point. **4.** A partition. *Scot. & N. of Eng.* **5.** A box to shelter a bell. **6.** A fine. See 4th SCONCE. **7.** A fixed seat or shelf, as a chimney seat. *Chiefly Dial.* **8.** A pretext; a trick; an excuse. *Dial. Eng.*

sconce (skŏns; 232), *v. t.;* SCONCED (skŏnst); SCONC'ING (skŏn'sĭng). To provide with a sconce, or fortified defense; entrench; shelter; screen.

sconce, *v. t.* To mulct; fine; specif., at some English universities, to fine, often in ale or the like, for a breach of the rules or customs.

sconce, *v. t.* Clipped form of *ensconce.*

sconc'er (skŏn'sĕr), *n.* A malingerer. *Dial.*

scon'cheon (skŏn'chŭn), *n.* [OF. *escoinson* (F. *écoinçon, écoinson*), *escoisson*, fr. LL. *excussio* a beating or striking out, a shaking down; influenced in F. by *coin* angle, corner. See EXCUSS; cf. ESCONSON, SQUINCH.] *Arch.* The part of the side of an opening from the back of the reveal to the inside face of the wall, usually forming in the masonry a rebate in which the wooden frame is set.

sconc'i·ble (skŏn'sĭ·b'l), *adj.* Subject to a sconce, or fine.

scone (skōn; skŏn), *n.* [Prob. fr. MD. *schoonbrot* (D. *schoonbrood*) fine bread. See SHEEN.] **1.** A kind of round teacake originally cooked on a griddle and cut in quadrants; now often, a rich, baking-powder biscuit containing currants, usually quadrant-shaped. *Orig. Scot.* **2.** A kind of broad bonnet resembling a barley scone, worn by Lowland Scots; — called also **scone cap.**

scoon (skōon), *v. t. & i.* [Also *scon, scun*, prob. of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *skunda, skynda*, to hurry, Dan. *skynde*, Sw. *skynda.* Cf. SCHOONER.] To skim, sail, or skip on the surface of the water. *Dial.*

scoop (skōōp), *n.* [ME. *scope*, partly fr. MLG., MD. *schōpe* scoop, ladle (akin to G. *schöpfen* to draw water), and partly fr. MD. *schoppe*, MLG. *schuppe* a shovel (whence G. *schüppe;* akin to E. SHOVE). Cf. SCUPPER.] **1.** A large ladle; a vessel with a long handle, used for dipping or skimming liquids. **2.** A deep shovel, or similar implement for digging out and dipping or for shoveling; as, a flour *scoop.* **3.** A small utensil for cutting or gouging, often with a spoon-shaped blade; as, a cheese *scoop.* **4.** a The bucket of a dredging machine. **b** A receptacle with high curved sides, used to hold a loose bulk commodity on a weighing scale. **5.** A scoop net. **6.** Act of scooping, or taking with a scoop or ladle; a motion with, or like that made with, a scoop. **7.** A place hollowed out; a basinlike cavity; a hollow. **8.** = BEAT, *n.*, 15. *Chiefly Newspaper Slang.* **9.** An amount of something obtained in large quantity, as if with a scoop, as large profits in speculation. *Colloq.* **10.** *Surg.* A spoon-shaped instrument, used in extracting certain substances or foreign bodies.

scoop (skōōp), *v.;* SCOOPED (skōōpt); SCOOP'ING. [ME. *scopen.* See SCOOP, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To take out or up with or as with a scoop; to lade out; as, to *scoop* out water; to *scoop* up fish. **2.** a To empty by lading; as, to *scoop* a boat dry. **b** To make hollow, as a scoop or dish; to excavate; to dig out. **3.** To fashion by or as by scooping; — often with *out.* **4.** To gather in, as if with a scoop, esp. to the exclusion of competitors; as, to *scoop* in a good profit. *Colloq.* **5.** To get a scoop, or a beat, on (a rival). See BEAT, *n.*, 15. *Newspaper Slang.* **6.** *Field Hockey.* To lift (the ball) into the air with the stick without taking a preliminary swing.

—, *Intransitive:* To do lading, hollowing, or gathering with or as with a scoop.

scoop (skōōp). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SCOPE.

scoop bonnet. A bonnet with a long, narrow front shaped somewhat like a scoop, formerly much worn by women.

scoop driver. A workman who assists in charging gas retorts by means of a scoop.

scooped (skōōpt), *adj.* Given scooplike form.

scoop'er (skōōp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who uses or works with a scoop, as a grain unloader or centrifugal machine charger. **2.** Something that scoops; specif., a small chisel with a scooplike blade, used by wood engravers. **3.** a An avocet. **b** The shoveler.

scoop'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SCOOP. Hence: *adj.* That scoops, or that is fitted with a scoop. — **scoop'ing·ly,** *adv.*

scoop'ing, *n.* Act of one who scoops; also, a place scooped out; that which is scooped.

scooping avocet. The scooper.

scoop net. A shallow dip net on a handle, used in fishing; also, a net for sweeping the bottom of a river.

scoop wheel. A wheel with scoops or buckets on its circumference, as for raising water. See PERSIAN WHEEL.

scoot (skōōt), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin. See SHOOT.] **1.** A sudden flow, as of water from a hose. *Scot.* **2.** A squirter or shooter, as a syringe or popgun. *Scot. & Ir.* **3.** An act of scooting, or darting. *Colloq.* **4.** A single logging sled; a dray. *Cant.*

scoot, *v.;* SCOOT'ED; SCOOT'ING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To shoot or squirt forth, as water from a hose. *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.* **2.** *Colloq.* **a** To go suddenly and swiftly; to dart; scud. **b** To slide suddenly. **c** To go away in haste; decamp.

—, *Transitive:* To cause to scoot; *Scot.*, to squirt.

scoot (skōōt), *n.* In hardwood lumber a piece below No. 4 common grade, inferior to any recognized grade; hence, any lumber that is very defective and practically worthless.

scoot, *interj.* Begone quickly. *Colloq.*

scoot. Var. of SCOUT.

scoot. Local Brit. var. of SCHUIT.

scoot. A scoter. *Local, U. S.*

scoot'er (skōōt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A strongly built sailboat having a flat bottom shod with steel runners, and a sharply rising stem, for sailing through the water or over the ice as either is met with. *Local, U. S.* **2.** *Agric. Mach.* A kind of plow with a single handle and single shovel, used for marking furrows, opening furrows for seed, breaking up soil between crop rows, etc. **3.** One who or that which scoots. *Colloq. & Dial.* **4.** A syringe; a squirt. *Scot. & N. of Eng.* **5.** A child's vehicle consisting commonly of a narrow board mounted on two wheels tandem, and guided by means of a handle attached to the front wheel. The child stands with one foot on the board and pushes with the other foot. **6.** *Naut.* A glider. See GLIDER, *n.*, 2.

scoot'er (skōōt'ĕr), *v. i.* To go on a scooter.

scoot'er. Var. of SCOTER.

sco'pa (skō'pä), *n.; pl.* SCOPAE (-pē). [L., broom.] *Zool.* The pollen brush of a bee.

sco'pa·rin (skō'pä·rĭn), *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_{23}O_8O_{11}$, the coloring matter of the flowers of broom (*Cytisus scoparius*).

sco·par'i·us (skō·pâr'ĭ·ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *scopa* broom.] *Pharm.* The dried tops of the common broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) containing the alkaloid sparteine, used as a diuretic in dropsy.

sco'pate (skō'pāt), *adj.* [L. *scopae, scopa*, a broom.] *Zool.* Brushlike; scopiferous.

scope (skōp), *n.* [It. *scopo*, fr. L. *scopus, scopos*, fr. Gr. *skopos* a watcher, mark, aim; akin to Gr. *skepteisthai, skopein*, to view. See SPY; cf. BISHOP, HOROSCOPE, SKEPTIC.] **1.** a *Archaic.* That at which one aims or to which the mind directs its view; ultimate design; intention; object. **b** *Obs.* One who is sought or desired. **2.** Intent; import; — of a writing or discourse; also, subject matter; theme. *Archaic.* **3.** *Obs.* **a** A target, butt, or mark to be shot at; hence, a goal. **b** *Med.* A method of treatment. **c** An act of license or excess. **4.** a Room or opportunity for free outlook, aim, or action; amplitude of opportunity; free course or vent; liberty.

Excuse me if I have given too much *scope* to the reflections which have arisen in my mind. *Burke.*

b Space for freedom of movement; room; range; as, *scope* to spread their branches. **5.** a Distance within which a missile carries; range; as, the *scope* of a bow. **b** *Obs. exc. Dial.* A tract of land, esp. a wide tract. **c** Length; extent; sweep; as, *scope* of cable. **6.** a Range or extent of view, intent, or mental activity.

Intellectual cultivation of no moderate . . . *scope.* *Hawthorne.*

b The range within which an activity displays itself; as, the *scope* of Napoleon's genius; also, the field to which a subject is limited; as, the *scope* of an art or a memoir.

Syn. — See RANGE.

-scope (-skōp). [NL. *-scopium*, fr. Gr. *-skopion* (as in *hydroskopion* hydroscope), fr. *skopein* to view. See SCOPE.] A combining form denoting *a means*, usually *an instrument, for viewing* (with the eye) or *observing* (in any way), as in microscope. Cf. -SCOPY. The meanings of the following if not entered and defined, may be understood from the definitions of their elements.

aeroscope	galvanoscope	pharyngoscope
altiscope	gyroscope	photoscope
anemoscope	haploscope	pluvioscope
auscultoscope	helioscope	polariscope
autoscope	hydroscope	radioscope
baroscope	inductoscope	rheoscope
bioscope	kaleidoscope	roentgenoscope
bronchoscope	kinetoscope	seismoscope
chromatoscope	lithoscope	selenoscope
chronoscope	magnetoscope	sideroscope
cyclonoscope	nepheloscope	sniperscope
cymoscope	odontoscope	spectroscope
cystoscope	oöscope	stereoscope
dichroscope	ophthalmoscope	stethoscope
electroscope	oscilloscope	telescope
embryoscope	otoscope	thermoscope
endoscope	pantascope	uranoscope
enteroscope	periscope	vitascope
esophagoscope	phantascope	zymoscope

scope (skōp), *n. & v.* [ON. *skopa*, v.] Skip; leap. *Obs.*

scope, *n.* Short for MICROSCOPE; TELESCOPE SIGHT; HOROSCOPE.

scope. Obs. past tense of SCAPE.

scope (skōp). Var. of SCALP; SCOOP. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

sco'pel·ism (skō'pĕl·ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *skopelos* a high rock.] **1.** Rockiness. *Obs.* **2.** *Anthropol.* The piling or scattering of stones on a field as a threat or as a hindrance to tillage.

scopi-. A combining form from Latin *scopa*, denoting *a brush*, as in **sco·pif'er·ous, sco'pi·form.**

sco'pic (skŏp'ĭk), *adj.* [See -SCOPIC.] Visual; — said of a kind of telegraph.

-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk). *Bot.* A combining form from Greek *skopein* to view, signifying *looking in a* (specified) *direction*, as in basi*scopic.* To be distinguished from derivatives from words in *-scope* or *-scopy*, formed by adding *-ic*, as in microsco*pic*, geosco*pic.*

Scop'i·dae (skŏp'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. *skia* shadow.] *Zool.* Family consisting of the umbrette.

sco'pine (skō'pēn; -pĭn), *n.* Also **-pin.** [*scop*olamine + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_8H_{12}NO_2$, obtained by hydrolysis of scopolamine.

sco'pi·ped (skō'pĭ·pĕd), *adj. & n.* [L. *scopae, scopa*, a broom + *pes, pedis*, a foot.] Scopuliped.

sco'po·la (skō'pō·lä), *n. Pharm.* The dried rhizome of *Scopolia carniolica* (family Solanaceae), used as a hypnotic and analgesic. It contains the alkaloids scopolamine (hyoscine), atropine, and hyoscyamine.

sco·pol'a·mine (skō·pŏl'ä·mēn, -mĭn; skō'pō·lä·mēn'; -lăm'ĭn), *n.* Also **-min.** [G. *scopolamin*, fr. NL. *Scopolia* a genus of plants (after G. A. *Scopoli* (1723–88), of Pavia) + *amine.*] *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$, occurring in the roots of herbs of the genus *Scopolia* and other genera of the Solanaceae; specif., as used by some, the crystalline optically inactive variety (i-*scopolamine* or *atroscine*). The natural alkaloid is levorotatory (*levo-* or l-*scopolamine*, usually called *hyoscine*) and crystallizes with one molecule of water. A sirupy dextrorotatory form is also known. Scopolamine is an ester of scopine and tropic acid. Scopolamine hydrobromide is used as a mydriatic, a sedative, and a hypnotic. In combination with morphine, it is used to produce partial anesthesia (twilight sleep) in obstetrics.

scoll. † SKOAL, SKULL.
scoll. † SCHOOL.
scol'ler. † SCHOLAR.
Scol'o·pen'dri·um (skŏl'ō·pĕn'drĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *skolopendrion* a fern.] Syn. of PHYLLITIS. [PHORE.]
sco·lop'o·phore, *n.* = SCOLO-
scom'fish Var. of SCUMFISH.
scom'fit, *n. & v.* Discomfit; defeat. *Obs.*— **scom'fi·ture,** *n. Obs.*
scomm (skŏm), *n.* [L. *scomma* a taunt, jeer, scoff, Gr. *skōmma*, fr. *skōptein* to mock, scoff at.] A flout; jeer; gibe. *Obs.*
scom·mat'ic, *adj.* [Gr. *skōmmatikos.*] Derisive; scoffing. *Obs.*
scom'mer. † SCUMMER.
scon (skŏn). Var. of SCONE.
scon'ner. Var. of SCUNNER.
sconse. Var. of SCONCE.
sconst. Sconced. *Ref. Sp.*
scon'tion. Var. of SCONCHEON.
scooch. Var. of SCOUCH.
scoog (skōōg). Var. of SCUG, shade.
scool. School. *Ref. Sp.*
scoon'er. Schooner. *Obs. exc. Ref. Sp.* See SCHOONER, *n.*, *Note.*
scoop'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
scoopt. Scooped. *Ref. Sp.*
scoor (skōōr). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of SCOUR.
scoore. † SCORE; SCOUR.
scop (skŏp; skōp), *n.* [AS. *scop, scoop.*] A bard; poet. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
scope'ful, *adj.* Extensive; inclusive. *Obs.*
scope'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
Sco·pel'i·dae (skō·pĕl'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCOPELUS.] *Zool.* Syn. of MYCTOPHIDAE. See LANTERN FISH. — **sco·pel'id** (-ĭd), *n.* — **sco·pel'i·form** (-ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* — **sco·pel'o·loid** (skō·pĕl'ō·loid), *adj. & n.*
Sco·pel'us (skō·pĕl'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *skopelos* a high rock.] *Zool.* Syn. of MYCTOPHUM. See LANTERN FISH, *Illust.*
Scopes trial (skōps). = DAYTON TRIAL.
sco·pet' (skō·pĕt'). Dial. var. of ESCOPETTE. *Southwestern U. S.*
sco'pi·form·ly, *adv.* of SCOPIFORM.
sco'pi·ous, *adj.* [From SCOPE, *n.*] Spacious. *Obs.*
sco'po·la. Var. of SCOPOLIA.

sco·po'le·ine (skō·pō'lē·ēn; -ĭn), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* Any of a series of esters that yield scopoline on hydrolysis.

sco'po·le'tin (skō'pō·lē'tĭn; skō·pō'lē·tĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_8O_4$, found in the roots of certain herbs (genus *Scopolia*), in belladonna, and in other plants. It is a methyl ether of esculetin.

sco'po·line (skō'pō·lēn; -lĭn), *n.* Also **-lin.** *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_8H_{13}NO_3$, obtained from scopine or scopolamine by action of acids or alkalies; — called also *oscine.* It is isomeric with, and closely related to, scopine.

scop'er·il (skŏp'ĕr·ĭl), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skopparakringla* a top, *skoppa* to spin like a top.] *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* **a** A teetotum; a spinning top. **b** A restless, active creature, esp. a squirrel or lively child. **c** A seton.

scops owl (skŏps). A small, eared owl of *Scops* or a related genus.

scop'ti·cal (skŏp'tĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *skōptikos*, fr. *skōptein* to mock.] Jesting; jeering; scoffing. — **scop'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.* *Both Obs.*

scop'u·la (skŏp'ū·lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LAS (-lȧz), -LAE (-lē). [L. *scopulae*, pl., a little broom.] *Zool.* **a** A bushlike tuft of hairs, as a scopa, or that on the feet and chelicerae of spiders, that is used in making the web. **b** An ornamented type of rhabdus.

Scopula of a Spider (*Saltieus*). *b* Lower Side; *c* Side View, with Claws and Hairs of the Foot. Much enlarged.

Scop'u·la'ri·a (-ū·lā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* *pl.* [NL. See SCOPULA.] *Zool.* A group of hexactinellid sponges having scopulate spicules. — **scop'u·lar'i·an** (-lâr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.*

scop'u·late (skŏp'ū·lăt), *adj.* *Zool.* Brushlike.

scopuli-. A combining form for *scopula*, as in **scop'u·lif'er·ous, scop'u·li·form'.** See -FEROUS, -FORM.

Scop'u·lip'e·des (skŏp'ū·lĭp'ĭ·dēz), *n.* *pl.* [L. *scopulae*, pl., a little broom (fr. *scopae* a broom) + *pes, pedis*, foot.] *Zool.* Formerly, a group of solitary nonparasitic bees having a brush of hairs on the hind legs for collecting pollen. It includes the carpenter bees and various others. — **scop'u·li·ped'** (skŏp'ū·lĭ·pĕd'), *adj. & n.*

scop'u·lite (skŏp'ū·lĭt), *n.* [See SCOPULA.] *Petrog.* A crystallite in the form of a stem with a radiating terminal brush or a number of lateral brushes.

Sco'pus (skō'pŭs), *n.* [NL. See SCOPIDAE.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the umbrette.

-scopus. [NL., fr. Gr. *skopos.* See SCOPE.] *Zool.* A combining form denoting *one that watches*, used in generic names, as in Phyllo*scopus.*

-scopy. [Gr. *-skopia* (as in aero*skopia*), fr. *skopein* to view.] A combining form denoting *viewing, examination, scrutiny, observation*, as in the following list. Cf. -SCOPE.

bacterioscopy	microscopy	radioscopy
cryoscopy	ophthalmoscopy	skiascopy
fluoroscopy	organoscopy	spectroscopy
galvanoscopy	photoscopy	uranoscopy
laryngoscopy	polariscopy	

scor'bute (skôr'būt), *n.* [F. *scorbut*, fr. ML. *scorbutus*, of obscure origin.] Scurvy. *Obs.*

scor·bu'tic (skôr·bū'tĭk), *adj.* Also **scor·bu'ti·cal.** [F. *scorbutique.*] **a** *Med.* Of or pertaining to scurvy; of the nature of, or like, scurvy; diseased with scurvy. **b** *Obs.* Antiscorbutic. — **scor·bu'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

scor·bu'tic, *n.* **1. a** *Obs.* Scurvy. **b** One having scurvy. **2.** An antiscorbutic.

scor'bu·tize (skôr'bū·tīz), *v. t.* To affect with scurvy.

scor·bu'tus (skôr·bū'tŭs), *n.* [ML.] *Med.* Scurvy.

scorch (skôrch), *v.*; SCORCHED (skôrcht); SCORCH'ING. [Prob. fr. earlier *scorkle, scorken*, fr. ON. *skorpna* to dry up, shrivel; but influenced by OF. *escorchier* to strip off bark, to flay, to skin (F. *écorcher*), fr. (assumed) VL. *excorticare*, fr. L. *ex* from + *cortex, -icis*, bark.] *Transitive:* **1.** To burn superficially; to parch the surface of by heat; to heat so as to change color and texture without consuming; as, to *scorch* linen, paint, meat, etc.

2. To shrivel with or as with heat; hence, figuratively, to affect painfully with burning criticism, sarcasm, or the like.

3. To burn; to destroy by or as by fire. *Archaic.*

Power was given unto him to *scorch* men with fire. *Rev.* xvi. 8.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To become scorched.

2. To burn its way. *Rare.*

The scarlet letter, which forthwith seemed to *scorch* into Hester's breast, as if it had been red hot. *Hawthorne.*

3. To ride or drive at great, usually at excessive, speed; — applied chiefly to automobilists and bicyclists. *Colloq.*

Syn. — SCORCH, SINGE, PARCH, SEAR, CHAR agree in denoting the effect of heat, esp. upon surfaces. To SCORCH is to heat superficially so as to cause change of color or texture; to SINGE is to burn esp. the tips or ends of something; as, to *scorch* one's clothes before the fire, to *singe* one's hair or eyebrows by going through flames; cf. to *singe* a chicken. PARCH emphasizes the idea of drying or shriveling, SEAR, that of hardening of tissues, CHAR, that of reduction to cinder; as, to *parch* corn; cf. "my *parched* lips" (*Shak.*); to *sear* the flesh; cf. "having their conscience *seared* with a hot iron" (1 *Tim.* iv. 2); the *charred* rafters.

scorch (skôrch), *n.* **1.** Result of scorching; a surface burn; also, heat that scorches.

2. Act of scorching; hence, a run at high speed, as in a motor vehicle.

3. *Plant Pathol.* Scorching; specif., leaf scorch.

scorch (skôrch), *v. t.* [Cf. SCOTCH to score.] To cut; score; slash; scratch. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

We have *scorch'd* the snake, not killed it. *Shak.*

scorched (skôrcht), *adj.* Parched or discolored by or as by scorching.

scorch'er (skôr'chĕr), *n.* One that scorches; specif.: **a** Anything very hot, as a day; hence, anything withering or caustic, as a rebuke or sarcasm. **b** One who rides or drives at an excessive rate or speed. **c** One creating a sensation. *All Chiefly Slang.*

scorch'er, *n.* One who scorches, as for marking cutlery or in coloring sticks.

scorch'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SCORCH. Specif.: *adj.* Parching or shriveling with heat; hence, withering; stinging. — **scorch'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **scorch'ing·ness,** *n.*

scorch'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that scorches; specif., *Colloq.*, fast riding; speeding.

2. *Plant Pathol.* A brownish or scorched appearance of the tissues; a symptom of certain diseases caused by heat or parasites.

scorch'ing, *n.* A piece detached by scorching. *Obs.*

‖**scor·da'to** (skôr·dä'tō), *adj.* [It., lit., made discordant.] *Music.* **a** Out of tune. **b** Altered in tuning for particular effects.

‖**scor'da·tu'ra** (skôr'dä·tōō'rä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* An unusual tuning of a stringed instrument for some special effect.

scor'di·um (skôr'dĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *skordion* a plant smelling like garlic, fr. *skordon* garlic.] The water germander (*Teucrium scordium*), having a fancied garlic-like odor. *Obs.*

score (skōr; 181), *n.* [ME. *scor*, fr. ON. *skor* notch, tally, akin to AS. *sceran, scieran*, to shear, cut. See SHEAR.] **1.** A notch or incision, esp. one made as a tally mark; hence, a mark or line made for the purpose of keeping account; also, formerly, a stick on which an account was so kept; a tally (which see).

2. Hence: **a** A line or long mark, as a scratch; esp. a mark as a starting point or a goal; a taw. **b** Cut; slash, as of a whip. **c** A notch, as one made in timber, in which another part is fitted. **d** A mark made on the surface of a pavement by traffic.

3. An account or reckoning kept by making marks on a tally; hence, any account; also, amount due; indebtedness.

He parted well, and paid his *score.* *Shak.*

4. An obligation or injury kept in mind for requital; as, to settle old *scores.*

5. Account; reason; motive; as, excused on the *score* of illness; also *Obs.*, behalf; sake.

You act your kindness in Cydaria's *score.* *Dryden.*

6. Act or instance of scoring; figuratively, *Colloq.*, a successful move, stroke, etc.; a kit.

7. Enumeration; number. *Obs.*

8. A unit or group of twenty, as being the number represented by a notch or mark on a tally; hence, in *pl.*, a large number; as, a *score* of people; the disease killed men by *scores.*

9. A weight of 20 or 21 pounds (9.1 or 9.5 kg.). *Dial. Eng.*

10. Twenty yards as a unit of distance.

As easy as a cannon will shoot point-blank twelve *score.* *Shak.*

11. The number of points gained by contestants in a game or other contest; hence, an account of points made and other specific items in a game or contest.

12. Degree of success in a test; hence, rating as of an individual or a school. Cf. sense 16, below.

13. *Agric.* The rating obtained by the use of a score card in judging livestock, etc.

14. *Music.* The original and entire draft, or its transcript, of a composition or an arrangement, with the parts for all the different instruments or voices written on staves one above another, so that they can be read at a glance; — so called from the bar, which, in its early use, was drawn through all the parts. A *full*, or *orchestral, score* has a separate staff for each kind of instrument. A *compressed*, or *short score*, has fewer staffs, the less important parts being omitted. A *piano score* has the instrumental parts condensed upon two staffs. A *vocal score* usually has a staff for each voice part, or one staff for the two upper, and one for the two lower, voice parts, often with piano or organ accompaniment.

15. *Naut.* The groove cut at the ends and sides of a block to admit the strap.

16. *Psychol. & Educ.* A number expressing the degree of success in a test, in terms of the amount performed, or of the time required, or of the difficulty surmounted, or of the accuracy and excellence of the performance. From this *crude*, or *raw, score* may be derived scores in terms of mental age or of percentile standing, etc.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

scoreboard	**score card**	**scorekeeping**
scorebook	**scorekeeper**	**score sheet**

— *in score.* *Music.* Having all the parts arranged and placed in juxtaposition. — *to go off at score.* a *Pedestrianism, etc.* To go briskly from the score or scratch; hence, to start off briskly; to proceed without hesitancy or break. **b** To lose command or control of oneself.

-score. A combining form of the noun *score*, as in five*score.*

score (skōr; 181), *v.*; SCORED (skōrd); SCOR'ING (skōr'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To cut so as to mark with lines, scratches, or notches; to notch; scratch; furrow; as, to *score* timber for hewing or hides in skinning; *scored* with ancient scars.

2. a To record by cuts or notches; — with *on* or *upon.*

She will *score* your fault upon my pate. *Shak.*

b To lash so as to mark with welts; figuratively, to excoriate. **c** To berate; scold.

3. To mark with a line or lines; esp.: **a** To mark with significant lines or notches, as in keeping account of something; as, to *score* a tally. **b** *Archaic.* To indicate by or as by lines; — with *out*; as, to *score* out a path. **c** To cancel by drawing a line through; — usually with *out.*

4. To keep record or account of by or as by notches on a tally; to set down; to record; charge.

Nor need I tallies thy dear love to *score.* *Shak.*

5. Hence: **a** To enumerate in a record; count; list; reckon; — often with *up.* **b** To enter a record of the indebtedness of; — often with *up*; as, *scoring* up the customers. **c** *Obs.* To place the responsibility or blame for. **d** To add to one's score.

6. In games, sports, etc.: **a** To make an entry or entries of the score of. **b** To gain for addition to the score, as points, runs, etc.; as, to *score* honors. **c** To count or have as value; as, a touchdown *scores* six. **d** To place to one's score.

7. To rate or judge on the basis of a score card or scale of points, as livestock, dairy products, fruit, etc.

8. To determine the merit of; to grade; to mark; as, to *score* a test or examination.

9. To achieve as an indisputable gain; as, to *score* a success.

10. *Bookbinding.* To crease heavily (a sheet or sections) to facilitate folding or bending. Scoring is sometimes done with a series of narrow parallel wheels of abrasive material, which remove a very slight portion of the paper.

11. *Cookery.* To gash in parallel lines, as liver.

12. *Geol.* To abrade in parallel lines or scratches; — of moving ice.

13. *Motion Pictures.* To add music to a picture that already has sound effects.

14. *Music.* To orchestrate or arrange.

15. *Print.* To partly crease or cut (paper or cardboard) so that it will fold easily at a desired line.

16. *Racing.* To bring to the score ready to start, as a horse.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To run up a score, or account of indebtedness.

2. *Rare.* **a** To make marks. **b** To mark lines, as by incision. **c** To cut.

3. a To keep the score in a game. **b** To make or count a point or points, as in a game; to tally; as, we *scored* in the 7th inning; also, to win or have the advantage; to make a success, as a play.

4. a To come to the score ready to start, as a horse in a race. **b** = *to go off at score*, under SCORE, *n.*

score aboon the breath. To gash a cross on the brow or upper face of (a supposed witch). *Scot.*

scored (skōrd), *adj.* Marked with lines or grooves.

score playing. *Music.* The performance upon a keyboard instrument of the essential parts of an orchestral score.

scor'er (skōr'ĕr; 181), *n.* One who or that which scores; as: **a** A lumberman who marks trees to be felled. **b** An instrument used for scoring, as a creasing machine, or a nib on a woodworking bit for scoring the wood in advance of the lip that removes the shaving. **c** A workman who cuts bone in jumps. **d** A worker who marks paper for creasing or feeds a creasing machine. **e** In games, the scorekeeper; also, a contestant who makes a score.

sco'ri·a (skō'rĭ·ȧ; 181), *n.*; *pl.* SCORIAE (-ē). [L., fr. Gr. *skōria*, fr. *skōr* dung, ordure; akin to Skr. *avaskara.* See 2d EXCREMENT.] **1.** The refuse from melting of metals, reduction of ores, etc.; dross; slag; also, cellular, slaggy lava or a fragment of it.

2. *Petrog.* Rough, vesicular, cinderlike lava, generally dark, developed by the expansion of the enclosed gases in basaltic magma.

sco'ri·ac (skō'rĭ·ăk), *adj.* Scoriaceous.

sco'ri·a'ceous (-ā'shŭs), *adj.* Of the nature of scoria.

sco'ri·fi·ca'tion (skō'rĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn; 181), *n.* [See SCORIFY.] Act, process, or result of scorifying; specif., in assaying, a process involving the use of a scorifier and consisting either in an oxidizing fusion of the ore or other product with lead, borax, etc., to produce a slag and leave the gold and silver in a lead button, or in such a fusion of the lead button (obtained either as above or by fusion in a crucible) to reduce its size or purify it for cupellation. In scorification the volatile materials (lead oxide) produced form a slag, in cupellation they are absorbed by the cupel.

sco'ri·fi'er (skō'rĭ·fī'ĕr; 181), *n.* **1.** One who or that which scorifies. See SCORIFICATION.

2. A furnace in which sweepings containing waste gold or silver are burnt, preparatory to extracting the gold and silver.

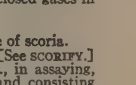
Scorifier, 1.

sco'ri·form (skō'rĭ·fôrm; 181), *adj.* Having the form of scoria.

sco'ri·fy (skō'rĭ·fī; 181), *v. t.*; SCO'RI·FIED (-fīd); SCO'RI·FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*scoria* + *-fy.*] To reduce to scoria, or slag; to subject to scorification.

scor'ing (skōr'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SCORE. Hence: *n.* Act or process of making a score (in various senses); also, the score made; specif., scratches or grooves collectively, as those made on rock by glaciers.

sco'ri·ous (skō'rĭ·ŭs; 181), *adj.* Scoriaceous; containing scoria.

scorn (skôrn), *n.* [ME. *scorn, scarn*, fr. OF. *escarn*, of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *skern* mockery, *skernōn* to mock; appar. influenced by OF. *escorner* (F. *écorner*) to disgrace, lit., to unhorn.] **1.** Disdain or passionate contempt; an emotion involving both anger and disgust; also, its expression in derision.

Scorn at first makes after love the more. *Shak.*

2. An expression of extreme contempt; gibe; flout; taunt.

3. An object of extreme disdain, contempt, or derision.

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbors, a *scorn* and a derision to them that are round about us. *Ps.* xliv. 13.

4. State of one scorned; disgrace; contumely; indignity. *Obs.*

Syn. — Derision, contumely. **Ant.** — See SYMPATHY.

scorn (skôrn), *v.*; SCORNED (skôrnd); SCORN'ING. [ME. *scornen, scarnen*, fr. OF. *escarnir*, of Teut. origin. See SCORN, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To treat with extreme contempt; to make the object of insult; to mock; to scoff at; to deride. *Archaic.*

To taunt and *scorn* you thus opprobriously. *Shak.*

2. To hold in, or reject with, extreme contempt; to despise; contemn; disdain; as, he *scorned* to lie.

I *scorn* thy meat; 't would choke me. *Shak.*

—, *Intransitive:* To scoff; to mock; to show contumely or derision; to act disdainfully. *Archaic.*

Syn. — See DESPISE. **Ant.** — Honor.

scorned (skôrnd), *adj.* Treated with, or held in, scorn.

scorn'er (skôr'nĕr), *n.* One who scorns; a mocker.

scorn'ful (skôrn'fŏōl; -fĭl), *adj.* **1.** Full of scorn or contempt; contemptuous; disdainful; — often with *of.*

2. Treated with scorn; exciting scorn. *Obs.*

Syn. — Contumelious, insolent. See CONTEMPTUOUS.

— **scorn'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **scorn'ful·ness,** *n.*

scorn'y (skôr'nĭ), *adj.* Scornful.

scor'o·dite (skŏr'ō·dīt), *n.* [G. *scorodit*, fr. Gr. *skorodon* garlic; — so called in allusion to its smell under the blowpipe.] *Mineral.* A leek-green or brownish mineral in orthorhombic crystals and in earthy form. It is hydrous ferric arsenate, $FeAsO_4.2H_2O$. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 3.1–3.3.

Scor·pae'ni·dae (skôr·pē'nĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *scorpaena* a kind of fish, fr. Gr. *skorpaina.*] *Zool.* A large family of marine spiny-finned fishes, of the group Scleroparei. They have a large head with usually one or more pairs of spiniferous ridges above, wide gill openings, and are usually covered with ctenoid scales. The dorsal fin is usually supported by strong spines, which in some forms have poison glands and inflict severe wounds. They occur in all seas but are most abundant in the Pacific. Nearly all are used for food. The type genus is **Scor·pae'na** (-nȧ), containing numerous species of warm and warm-temperate seas. —**scor·pae'nid** (-nĭd), *n.*—**scor·pae'noid** (-noid), *adj. & n.*

scor'pene (skôr'pēn), *n.* [F. *scorpène.*] A fish of *Scorpaena* or allied genus, as the hogfish (*S. scrofa*) of Europe, and *S. guttata* of the coast of southern California.

scorp'er (skôr'pĕr), *n.* **1.** Var. of SCAUPER.

2. A jeweler's chisel for engraving, cutting, or piercing metal.

Scor·pid'i·dae (skôr·pĭd'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Scorpis*, type genus, fr. Gr. *skorpis* a kind of seafish.] *Zool.* A small family of scaly-finned fishes (Percomorphi) of the Pacific Ocean having a deep, compressed body, well-developed teeth, and a single dorsal fin. It includes the half-moon.

Scor'pi·id (skôr'pĭ·ĭd), *n.* [*Scorpio* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant lies in Scorpio.

Scor'pi·o (-ō), *n.* [L., a scorpion.] **1.** *Astron.* **a** [*gen. Rare*, SCORPIONIS (-ō'nĭs); cf. SCORPIUS.] A southern constellation partly in the Milky Way, and adjoining Libra, pictorially represented as a scorpion; the Scorpion. It contains the bright star Antares. **b** The eighth sign of the zodiac, marked ♏ in almanacs.

2. *Astrol.* A nocturnal, feminine sign, phlegmatic, northern, cold, and watery, the night mansion of Mars. See SIGN, *n.*, 12.

3. *Zool.* The typical genus of scorpions.

scop'pet. † SCUPPET.

scop'to·pho'bi·a (skŏp'tō·fō'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., erron. (as if fr. a Gr. *skoptos* observed) for *scopophobia*, fr. Gr. *skopos* a watcher + *-phobia.*] See -PHOBIA.

scop'u·lous (skŏp'ū·lŭs), *adj.* [L. *scopulosus*, fr. *scopulus* a rock, fr. Gr. *skopelos.*] Rocky. *Obs.* — **scop'u·lous·ness,** *n.*

scor'buch, *n.* Scurvy. *Obs.*

scorce. Var. of SCORSE. *Dial.*

scorch'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

scorcht. Scorched. *Ref. Sp.*

score'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

sco'rey (skō'rĭ; skôr'ĭ). Var. of SCAURIE. *Scot.* [SCAURIE. *Scot.*]

sco'rie (skō'rĭ; skôr'ĭ). Var. of SCORIA.

scor'kle, *v. t.* [Cf. SCORCH to burn.] To scorch. *Obs.*

scornd. Scorned. *Ref. Sp.*

scorn'ing·ly, *adv.* of *scorning*, pres. part.

scorn'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

scorpe. Dial. var. of SCARP.

scor'pi·ac (skôr'pĭ·ăk), *adj.* Scorpionlike. *Obs.*

Scor'pi·das (skôr'pĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] = SCORPIDAE.

Scor'pi·i, *n.* See SCORPIUS.

scor'pi·oid (-oid), *adj.* [Gr. *skorpioeidēs*, fr. *skorpios* a scorpion + *eidos* form.] **1.** *Zool.* Like a scorpion; pertaining to the Scorpionida.
2. Curved at the end, like a scorpion's tail; cincinate; — chiefly *Bot.*, and applied chiefly to inflorescence.

scor'pi·oid (skôr'pĭ·oid), *n.* *Zool.* A scorpion; one of the Scorpionida.

scor'pi·oi'dal (-oi'dăl; -d'l), *adj.* Scorpioid.

scorpioid cyme. See CYME.

scorpioid dichotomy. See DICHOTOMY, 4.

scor'pi·on (skôr'pĭ·ŭn; 159), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *scorpio*, *scorpius*, fr. Gr. *skorpios*.] **1.** Any of numerous arachnids, of most warm and tropical regions, constituting the order Scorpionida, having an elongated body divided into a cephalothorax and a segmented abdomen, the posterior part of the latter forming a narrow segmented tail (generally carried curled up over the back) bearing a venomous sting at the tip. There are four pairs of walking legs and in front a pair of limbs (pedipalpi) bearing large pinchers, and a pair of chelicerae. They breathe by lungs and are viviparous. Scorpions are nocturnal, and prey on insects, spiders, etc., and sometimes enter houses. Some become four or five inches long, a few even eight or more. Their sting is very severe, though rarely fatal to man. Cf. WHIP SCORPION, BOOK SCORPION.

Scorpion (*Androctonus occitanus*), under side. *a* Chelicerae; *b* Pedipalpi; *c* First Pair of Legs. *p* Comb or Pecten; *l* Stigmata; *s* Sting.

2. Any of various lizards, esp. the pine lizard and the blue-tailed skink. *Local, U. S.*
3. Short for SCORPION FISH.
4. *Bib.* A kind of scourge, prob. one armed with metal points. 1 *Kings* xii. 11.
5. Something which incites to action like the severe sting of an insect.
The *scorpions* of absolute necessity. *Arnold Bennett.*
6. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = SCORPIO, 1.
7. *Antiq.* An ancient military engine for throwing stones, etc.; orig., a catapult; later, an onager.

scorpion broom. = SCORPION THORN.

scorpion bug. A water scorpion.

scorpion fish. **a** Any fish of the family Scorpaenidae. **b** Locally, the common toadfish (*Opsanus tau*).

scorpion fly. Any species of *Panorpa*. See MECOPTERA, *Illust.*

scorpion grass. = FORGET-ME-NOT, 1 **a**.

scor'pi·on'ic (skôr'pĭ·ŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to or like the scorpion.

Scor'pi·on'i·da (skôr'pĭ·ŏn'ĭ·dä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The order of Arachnida constituted by the true scorpions. — **scor'pi·o·nid** (skôr'pĭ·ō·nĭd), *n. & adj.*

scorpion iris. A dwarf, winter-blooming iris (*Iris alata*), native to the Mediterranean region, sometimes cultivated for its lilac and yellow flowers.

scorpion lobster. Any slender burrowing crustacean of the family Thalassinidae.

scorpion mouse. See GRASSHOPPER MOUSE.

scorpion, *or* scorpion's, oil. An oil prepared from scorpions and used as an antidote for the sting of the spider. *Obs.*

scorpion plant. **a** A Javanese orchid (*Renanthera arachnitis*) having white flowers somewhat resembling a large spider. **b** The scorpion thorn.

scorpion senna. A yellow-flowered shrub (*Coronilla emerus*) of southern Europe, having a slender, jointed pod like a scorpion's tail.

Scorpion's Heart. See ANTARES.

scorpion shell. Any of numerous marine snails of the genus *Pterocera* of the family Strombidae, which have the outer lip of the aperture produced into a series of long, curved spines.

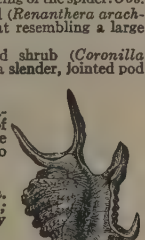

Scorpion Shell (*Pterocera chiragra*).

scorpion spider. A whip scorpion.

scor'pi·on's-tail' (skôr'pĭ·ŭnz-), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Scorpiurus*; — so called in allusion to the circinately coiled pod.

scorpion thorn. A thorny broom (*Genista scorpius*) of southern Europe.

scor'pi·on-wort' (skôr'pĭ·ŭn·wĕd'), *n.* The Indian heliotrope.

scor'pi·on·wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** A plant (*Ornithopus scorpioides*), family Fabaceae, of southern Europe, having slender curved pods. **b** Scorpion grass.

Scor'pi·u'rus (skôr'pĭ·ū'rŭs), *n.* [LL., a kind of plant, fr. Gr. *skorpiouros*, fr. *skorpios* scorpion + *oura* tail.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs (family Fabaceae) of the Mediterranean region and the Canary Islands, having contorted pods. They have simple leaves and small yellow flowers on naked peduncles. See SCORPION'S-TAIL.

Scor'pi·us (skôr'pĭ·ŭs), *n.; gen.* SCORPII (-ī). [L.] *Astron.* The constellation Scorpio. In designating stars *Scorpii*, instead of *Scorpionis*, is usually used as the genitive.

scorse (skôrs), *v. t.* To chase. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

scorse (skôrs; skŏrs), *n. & v. t. & i.* [Origin uncert. Cf. CORSE to barter.] Barter; exchange; trade. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

scors'er (skôr'sĕr; skŏr'-), *n.* A (horse) dealer. *Obs.*

scor·ta'tion (skôr·tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *scortari* to associate with harlots, fr. *scortum* harlot, lit., skin.] Fornication. — **scor'ta·to'ry** (skôr'tā·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.*

Scor'zo·ne'ra (skôr'zō·nē'rä), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *scorzonera*.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of European herbs (family Cichoriaceae) having narrow leaves and solitary heads of yellow flowers on long peduncles, with plumose pappus and ribbed, beakless achenes. *S. hispanica* is the black salsify. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or root of this genus.

scot (skŏt), *n.* [From ON. *skot*, and fr. OF. *escot* (F. *écot*), of Teut. origin; cf. AS. *scēotan* to shoot, to contribute. See SHOT share.] A portion of money assessed or paid; a tax or contribution.

scot (skŏt), *v. t.* To assess for scot. — *v. i.* To pay scot.

Scot (skŏt), *n.* [LL. *Scoti*, *Scotti*, pl., fr. OIr. *Scuit*.] **1.** In Latin documents to about the 10th century, an Irishman. *Obs.*
2. One of a Gaelic people of northern Ireland who settled in Scotland about the 5th century and gave it their name.
A chief among the *Scots* of Ulster. *Burton.*
3. **a** A native or inhabitant of Scotland. **b** Formerly, a Gael of the Highlands.
4. [*not cap.*] One easily irritated when made sport of; also, temper. *Slang.*

scot'ale (skŏt'āl), **scot'al** (-ăl), *n.* [*scot* + *ale*.] *O. Eng. Law.* A mode of extortion by officers of the forest who kept alehouses and compelled people to drink there for fear of incurring their displeasure. It was prohibited by the Charta de Foresta.

scot and lot. **a** A parish assessment formerly laid on subjects in Great Britain according to their ability. **b** Figuratively, obligations of every kind regarded collectively.
Experienced men of the world know very well that it is best to pay *scot and lot* as they go along. *Emerson.*

scotch (skŏch), *v.;* SCOTCHED (skŏcht); SCOTCH'ING. [AF. *escocher* to make an incision, to cut, fr. OF. *coche* nock, notch, nick, nut hole of a crossbow, of uncert. origin.] *Transitive:* **1.** To cut superficially; to score; also, to gash; to wound.
2. Hence, to injure so as to render temporarily harmless; to crush; stamp out.
3. To block with a wedge, chock, etc., as a wheel, to prevent rolling or slipping.
4. To stop or hinder; frustrate.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To check (oneself); hesitate; scruple; haggle. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. To serve as a support or help. *Southern U. S.*

scotch (skŏch), *n.* [See SCOTCH, *v.*] **1.** A slight cut or incision; a notch; a score.
2. A ground line marked for a game, as hopscotch.
3. A chock, wedge, prop, or other support, to prevent slipping or rolling; as, a *scotch* for a wheel or a log; hence, a check; an impediment.
Now there was a *scotch* in his running with her. *D. H. Lawrence.*
— ***out of all scotch and notch.*** Beyond reckoning. *Obs.*

Scotch (skŏch), *adj.* [From SCOTTISH.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Scotland or its inhabitants; Scottish.
2. Of or pertaining to the vernacular of Scotland; as, a *Scotch* dialect or phrase.
3. Characteristic of Scotland or of Scottish people; hence, *Humorous*, parsimonious.
4. Of the variety or type produced in Scotland; as, *Scotch* whisky.
Syn. — SCOTCH, SCOTTISH, SCOTS. The oldest form of the adjective in English is *Scottish;* the oldest in Scottish is *Scots* (*Scottis*); *Scotch* dates from about 1570. In Scotland, usage has tended to favor *Scottish*, or, more rarely, *Scots*. In England and America, *Scotch* is the colloquial form, *Scottish* the literary. Each form is used almost idiomatically with certain nouns: *Scotch* whisky, tweeds, girl; *Scottish* customs, books, history; *Scots* law, a pound *Scots*. *Oxford Eng. Dict.*

Scotch (skŏch), *n.* **1.** Collectively, the people of Scotland; the Scots. According to Ripley, the Scotch comprise three ethnic types: a tall, red-blond, heavily built type, indicating Teutonic descent; a tall, dark type, also heavy, derived from the Gaelic-speaking Celts; and a short, dark, curly-haired type representing an original Iberian population.
2. The dialect or dialects spoken by the people of Scotland; Scots. Cf. GAELIC, *n.*
3. Short for SCOTCH WHISKY; also, a drink or glass of Scotch whisky.

scotch. Var. of SCUTCH.

Scotch and English. Prisoner's base. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

Scotch asphodel. An herb (*Tofieldia palustris*) of the North Temperate Zone, having a dense raceme of small greenish flowers.

Scotch attorney. Any plant of the genus *Clusia*, in allusion to their habit of squeezing the life out of the trees which they envelop.

Scotch bait. = WELSH BAIT.

Scotch bank. A joint-stock bank which is authorized to issue notes against its general assets up to a prescribed maximum.

Scotch Baptist. One of a Baptist sect, largely composed of immigrants from Scotland to northern England, having a plurality of elders, or pastors, in the local church. In 1917 the body united with the English Disciples of Christ to form the Churches of Christ.

Scotch barley. Hulled barley. See BARLEY.

Scotch blessing. A vigorous rebuke; a scolding.

Scotch blue. A color, reddish-blue in hue, of low saturation and very low brilliance; — called also *homage blue*, *infernal blue*. Cf. COLOR.

Scotch bluebell. = HAREBELL **a**.

Scotch bonnets. The fairy-ring mushroom.

Scotch boot. An instrument of torture by which the legs were crushed.

Scotch bowl. A somewhat shallow cooking bowl or kettle (see *Illust.*).

Scotch Bowl

Scotch brier. A race or class of roses developed from *Rosa spinosissima*, the Scotch rose, now little, if at all, cultivated.

Scotch broom. The common broom *Cytisus scoparius*. *U. S.*

Scotch broth. A rich soup made from beef or mutton and vegetables, and thickened with cooked barley.

Scotch cambric. A fine cotton fabric resembling linen cambric.

Scotch camomile. The camomile *Anthemis nobilis*.

Scotch cap. **1.** A brimless cap of thick woolen cloth, decorated with two tails. See BALMORAL, GLENGARRY.
2. *U. S.* **a** = BLACKCAP, 3 **a**. **b** = SALMONBERRY **a**.

Scotch carpet. Ingrain carpet; — so called from being made largely in Scotland. Called also *Kidderminster carpet*.

Scotch catch *or* **snap.** *Music.* The rhythmic figure ♫.

Scotch cloth. Formerly, a cheap textile fabric like lawn.

Scotch collie. = COLLIE, 1.

Scotch collops. Small pieces of veal or beef sautéd and served with a sauce.

Scotch comb. A steel comb used to dress the hair of show cattle.

Scotch cousin. A distant relative.

Scotch crocus. A lilac-flowered species of crocus (*Crocus biflorus*) of Italy and southwestern Asia. *Obs.*

Scotch cuddy *or* **draper.** A traveling draper; a peddler.

Scotch curl'ies (kûr'lĭz). A variety of Scotch kale.

Scotch deerhound. The deerhound.

Scotch dipper *or* **duck.** The bufflehead duck. *Local, U. S.*

Scotch douche. A douche with alternate spraying of hot and cold water.

Scotch dumpling. A codfish stomach stuffed with chopped cod liver and meal, and boiled.

scotched collops (skŏcht). [For *Scotch collops*.] = SCOTCH COLLOPS.

Scotch edge *or* **outside.** *Shoe Mfg.* The extension of the sole beyond the edge of the foot.

Scotch elder. A kind of tobacco.

Scotch elm. The wych-elm.

scotch'er, *n.* One who scotches, as a lockerman or spragger.

scotch'er. Var. of SCUTCHER.

Scotch'er·y (skŏch'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* Scottish traits collectively.

Scotch fiddle. The itch; scab. *Slang.*

Scotch fingering. A loose woolen yarn used in knitting.

Scotch fir. The Scotch pine.

Scotch foursome. *Golf.* A four-ball match; — incorrectly so called.

Scotch'–Gael'ic, *n.* Gaelic of the Scotch highlands. See GAELIC. — **Scotch'–Gael'ic,** *adj.*

Scotch gale. The sweet gale.

Scotch gambit. See 1st CHESS, 1.

Scotch geranium. The herb Robert.

Scotch grass. = PARÁ GRASS **a**.

Scotch gray. A color, yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance; — called also *olive gray*. Cf. COLOR.

Scotch Greys. The Scots Greys.

Scotch grubber. *Agric. Mach.* A grubber cultivator in which the cultivating-tool shanks are on a triangular frame on three wheels.

Scotch hands. A pair of small paddles for cutting and handling butter.

Scotch hearth. = ORE HEARTH.

Scotch heath. **a** The common heather; — so called in the United States. **b** The twisted heath.

Scotch heather. The common heather.

scotch'–hop'per, *n.* Hopscotch.

Scotch'i·fy (skŏch'ĭ·fī), *v. t.* To make Scotch. — **Scotch'i·fi·ca'tion** (-ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

Scotch'i·ness (skŏch'ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Quality of being Scotchy.

scotch'ing, *n.* *Masonry.* Act of dressing stone with a pick or pointed instrument.

Scotch'–I'rish, *adj.* Of both Scottish and Irish extraction; esp., designating one of a people descended from Presbyterian Lowland Scots who settled in Ulster in the early 17th century. — *n.* A person, or (collectively) persons, of Scottish and Irish extraction; often, specif., Ulstermen descended from Scottish settlers.

Scotch Justinian. David I, king (1124–53) of Scotland.

Scotch kale. A kind of kale or borecole with light-green, tightly curled leaves.

Scotch lovage. The sea parsley *Ligusticum scoticum*.

Scotch'man (skŏch'mŭn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A native or inhabitant of Scotland; a Scot. See SCOTSMAN.
2. [*not cap.*] *Naut.* **a** A piece of metal or wood, or a cover of canvas or stiff hide, placed on shrouds and other rigging to prevent chafing; chafing gear. **b** A ring in an eye on a piece of metal seized to a stay or shroud, used to hook a tackle into or to lead a rope through.
3. The bufflehead (duck). *Local, U. S.*
4. A two-shilling piece or florin. *S. Africa.*
5. = SCOTCH CUDDY.
6. A fir. *Colloq.*
7. A small plant of the Spaniard. See SPANIARD, 3. *N. Z.*

scotch'man, *n.* = 1st SCOTCHER.

Scotch marine boiler. See BOILER, 6.

Scotch marriage. *Law.* A common-law marriage.

Scotch mercury. The common foxglove.

Scotch mile. See MILE.

Scotch mist. A dense mist, like fine rain. — **Scotch'–mist'y,** *adj.*

Scotch mist. = WOOD BEDSTRAW.

Scotch nightingale. Sedge warbler. *Eng.*

Scotch oath. An oath taken merely with adjuration by invocation of the deity with uplifted hand.

Scotch outside. See SCOTCH EDGE.

Scotch pebble. A pebble of cryptocrystalline quartz (agate, chalcedony, etc.) found in parts of Scotland and cut, polished, and used for ornament. See PEBBLE, 1.

Scotch pine. A pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) of northern Europe and Asia, with spreading or pendulous branches and short, rigid, twisted needles. Its hard yellow wood is a valuable European timber, being known in carpentry variously by the name *northern pine*, *yellow fir*, *red fir*, *Scotch fir*, and *red deal*.

Scotch pink. The common garden pink (*Dianthus plumarius*).

Scotch reel. = 1st REEL, 1 **a**.

scotch roman. *Print.* A kind of modern type face. The letters are more regular in design than in the old-style fonts, and there is considerable contrast between the light and heavy strokes.

☞ This line is printed in 6-point SCOTCH ROMAN.

Scotch rose. A very thorny Eurasian rose (*Rosa spinosissima*) with small leaflets, pink, white, or yellow flowers, and globose black fruit. See SCOTCH BRIER.

Scotch scurvy grass. = SEA BELLS.

Scotch snap. *Music.* See SCOTCH CATCH.

Scotch stone. = AYR STONE.

Scotch teal. The bufflehead (duck). *Local, U. S.*

Scotch terrier. The Scottish terrier.

Scotch thistle. Any of several European thistles, as the cotton thistle, the musk thistle, or the bull thistle, used as national emblems of Scotland.

Scotch topaz. A kind of cairngorm resembling yellow topaz.

Scotch trowel. A square trowel.

Scotch troy weight. See TROY, *adj.*

Scotch verdict. A verdict of "not proven" such as is allowed in some cases by Scotch criminal law, instead of a verdict of "not guilty"; — hence, an inconclusive decision or ambiguous pronouncement. *Colloq.*

Scotch whisky. Whisky distilled in Scotland in a patent still or pot still. See WHISKY.

Scotch whist. A card game, played with 36 cards, among which the jack counts 11, ace 4, king 3, queen 2, and ten 10. One object of the game is to catch the ten.

Scotch woodcock. Eggs cooked in any form and served on toast or crackers with anchovy paste.

Scotch'y (skŏch'ĭ), *adj.;* SCOTCH'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SCOTCH'I·EST. Having Scotch characteristics.

Scotch'y, *n.* Scotchman; — nickname. *Colloq.*

Scotch yoke. *Mach.* = 1st YOKE, 4 **i**.

scote (skōt), *n. & v.* [Cf. Nor. *skota* pole.] Prop; scotch. *Now Dial. Eng.*

Scor'pi·oi'de·a (skôr'pĭ·oi'dē·ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCORPIOID.] *Zool.* = SCORPIONIDA.

scor'pi·oi'des (skôr'pĭ·oi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCORPIOID.] Scorpion grass. *Obs.*

Scor'pi·o'nes (-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = SCORPIONIDA.

Scor'pi·o·nid'e·a (-ō·nĭd'ē·ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] = SCORPIONIDA.

Scor'pi·o'nis (-ō'nĭs), *n., gen.* of SCORPIO, 1 **a**. See SCORPIUS.

scor'za (skôr'dzä), *n.* [It., lit., bark.] *Mineral.* Epidote. *Obs.*

scotcht. Scotched. *Ref. Sp.*

Scotch'wom'an, *n.* Feminine of SCOTCHMAN.

sco'ter (skō'tĕr), *n.; pl.* SCOTERS (-tĕrz), sometimes SCOTER. See PLURAL, *Note.* [Cf. dial. *scote, scoot,* to run away, to hurry off.] Any of several sea ducks constituting the genera *Oidemia* and *Melanitta,* inhabiting the northern coasts of the Old and New World and occurring also on some larger inland waters; a surf duck. The species, usually called *coots* in America, but not to be confounded with the true coots (genus *Fulica*), have the plumage chiefly black in the adult male and dusky brown in the female and young, with or without white markings. They feed mostly on marine animals, and their flesh is tough and rank. The commonest American species are the white-winged and surf scoters (see these terms). On the British coasts *O. nigra,* the **black scoter,** without white markings, is the common scoter. *O. americana* of North America resembles it. See SURF SCOTER.

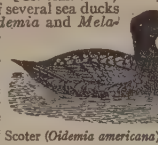
Scoter (*Oidemia americana*). (1/4)

sco'te·ryth'rous (skō'tē·rĭth'rŭs), *adj.* [See SCOTO-; ERYTHROSIS.] Affected with protanopia. See COLOR BLINDNESS.

scot'-free' (66), *adj.* Without payment of scot; untaxed; hence, unhurt; clear; safe.
— *to go scot free.* To escape quite without penalty.

sco'ti·a (skō'shĭ·ȧ; -shȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *skotia* darkness, a sunken molding in the base of a pillar, so called from the dark shadow it casts, fr. *skotos* darkness.] *Arch.* A concave molding used especially in classical architecture, as in the base of a column. Cf. CAVETTO. See MOLDING, *Illust.*

Sco'tia (skō'shȧ), *n.* [LL.] Scotland. *Poetic.*

Scot'ic (skŏt'ĭk), *adj.* **a** Of or pertaining to the Scots, esp. the original Scots of Ireland. **b** Designating the Scottish dialect. See 4th SCOTCH, 2.

‖**Sco'ti·ce** (skŏt'ĭ·sē), *adv.* [ML.] In Scotch fashion or language.

sco·ti'no (skō·tē'nō), *n.* [It. *scotano, cotino.*] The Venetian sumac; also, its dried leaves.

Sco'tism (skō'tĭz'm), *n.* The theological system and school of John Duns Scotus (1266?–1308), a Franciscan, the last of the great scholastic thinkers, called the *Subtle Doctor.* Critical but not constructive, Scotus attacked most of his contemporaries, including Aquinas. His analytic dissection of Thomism, his formalism, his theory of individuation, of the relation between philosophy and theology, his voluntarism, and his views on many other matters provoked controversies that brought Scholasticism into disrepute. His defense of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception was a signal triumph over Thomism. — **Sco'tist,** *n.* — **Sco·tis'tic** (skō·tĭs'tĭk), **-ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.*

Scot'ize (skŏt'ĭz), *v. i.* To imitate the Scottish; *Eccl.,* to follow the Scottish Presbyterians in opposing prelacy.

Scot'land Yard' (skŏt'lănd). A short street off Whitehall in London, for a long time (until 1890) the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police, now located at New Scotland Yard on the Thames Embankment. Hence, figuratively, the Metropolitan Police force at headquarters, esp. the detective department. — **Scot'land Yard'er** (yär'dĕr).

scot'o- (skŏt'ō-; skō'tō-). A combining form, Greek *skoto-,* from *skotos,* meaning *darkness,* as in *scotograph.*

Scot'o- (skŏt'ō-; skō'tō-). A combining form from **Late** Latin *Scotus* [see SCOT], Scot, denoting *Scottish* (*and*).

Scoto-Britannic	**Scoto-Gallic**	**Scoto-Norwegian**
Scoto-Celtic	**Scoto-Irish**	**Scoto-Saxon**
Scoto-English	**Scoto-Norman**	**Scoto-Scandinavian**
Scoto-Gaelic		

scot'o·din'i·a (skŏt'ō·dĭn'ĭ·ȧ; -dĭ'nĭ·ȧ; skō'tō-), *n.* [NL. fr. *scoto-* + Gr. *dinos* whirling.] *Med.* Dizziness with headache and impairment of sight.

scot'o·graph (skŏt'ō·grăf; skō'tō-; 83), *n.* [*scoto-* + *-graph.*] **a** An instrument for writing in the dark, or without seeing. **b** *Physics.* A radiograph; skiagraph. — **scot'o·gram** (-grăm), *n.* — **scot'o·graph'ic** (skŏt'ō·grăf'ĭk), *adj.* — **sco·tog'ra·phy** (skō·tŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.*

sco·to'ma (skō·tō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-mȧ·tȧ). [LL., fr. Gr. *skotōma.*] *Med.* A blind or dark spot in the visual field.

sco·tom'a·tous (skō·tŏm'ȧ·tŭs; -tō'mȧ·tŭs), *adj. Med.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with, scotoma.

scot'o·my (skŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [NL. *scotomia,* fr. Gr. *skotōma* dizziness, fr. *skotoun* to darken, fr. *skotos* darkness.] **1.** Dizziness with dimness of sight. *Obs.* **2.** Also **sco·to'mi·a** (skō·tō'mĭ·ȧ). *Med.* Scotoma. — **sco·tom'ic** (skō·tŏm'ĭk), *adj.*

scot'o·pho'bi·a (skŏt'ō·fō'bĭ·ȧ; skō'tō-; 159), *n.* [NL., fr. *scoto-* + *-phobia.*] Fear of darkness.

sco·to'pi·a (skō·tō'pĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See SCOTO-; -OPIA.] *Physiol. & Psychol.* Vision in dim light with dark-adapted eyes, believed to be mediated by the rods of the retina; — opposed to *photopia.* — **sco·top'ic** (-tŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

scot'o·scope (skŏt'ō·skōp; skō'tō-), *n.* An instrument for disclosing objects in the dark or in a faint light.

sco·to'sis (skō·tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., *scoto-* + *-osis.*] Scotoma.

Scots (skŏts), *adj.* [For older *Scottis* Scottish. See SCOTTISH.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Scottish; as, *Scots* law. **2.** Of the amount or value current in Scotland; — opposed to *sterling;* as, a *Scots* acre; a pound *Scots* (1s. 8d.).
Syn. — See SCOTCH, *adj.*

Scots (skŏts), *n.* The Scottish language or dialect, esp. that of the Lowlands; Scotch.

Scots Confession. See CONFESSION, 7.

Scots convoy. Escorting one's guest to the door, or over the threshold, but not on the way to his home. Cf. KELSO CONVOY.

Scots Grey. The yellow-fever mosquito.

Scots Greys. A famous regiment of dragoons in the British army, raised in Scotland about 1683; — so called from the gray chargers ridden by all the members. It is now the Second Dragoons, or Royal Scots Greys.

Scots Guards. *Mil.* See GUARD, *n.,* 15 b.

Scots'man (skŏts'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A Scot.
☞ *Scotsman* is the form now commonly used by Scots.

Scots money. The money of Scotland previous to its union with England. See 3d POUND, 3 b; SHILLING, 2 a; PENNY, 2 b.

Scots pine. = SCOTCH PINE.

Scots pint. A measure equivalent to about three imperial pints.

Scots'wom'an (skŏts'wŏŏm'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn; 119). Scotchwoman.

Scott Act. An act of the Canadian Parliament (1878) granting local option to counties and cities.

Scott'-con·nect'ed, *adj. Elec.* = T-CONNECTED.

Scott connection. *Elec.* = T CONNECTION.

Scot'ti·cism (skŏt'ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* [L. *Scot(t)icus* Scottish.] **1.** An idiom, or mode of expression, peculiar to Scottish people. **2.** Predilection for what is Scottish.

Scot'ti·cize (-sīz), *v. t.;* -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To give Scottish form or character to; to make Scottish.

Scot'tie (skŏt'ĭ), *n.* **a** A Scotchman. **b** A Scottish terrier.

Scot'ti·fy (skŏt'ĭ·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [LL. *Scot(t)icus* Scottish + E. *-fy.*] To Scotticize. — **Scot'ti·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

Scot'tish (skŏt'ĭsh), *adj.* [ME. *Scottisc,* for AS. *Scyttisc.* Cf. SCOTCH, *adj.,* SCOTS, *adj.*] Of or pertaining to the inhabitants of Scotland, their country, their language, or their literature; Scots; as, *Scottish* industry; a *Scottish* dialect.
Syn. — See SCOTCH, *adj.*

Scot'tish, *n.* **a** The Scottish language; the Scottish vernacular; Scots. **b** Collectively, the Scots.
— *the Scottish.* The Scots.

Scottish asphodel. = SCOTCH ASPHODEL.

Scottish bearded collie. A dog, of about collie size, of a very old Scottish breed unrelated to the collie or to the old English sheep dog but doing practically the same work. It has a medium-length head, with wide skull and droop ears, a long and strong body, and a deep chest. The coat is rugged, harsh and very profuse, the head hair falling over the eyes. The usual colors are steel-gray, with light markings, or black, tan, and white.

Scottish Chiefs, The. A historical romance (1810) by Jane Porter. Its hero is Sir William Wallace (see *Biog.*).

Scottish Church. = CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Scottish Episcopal Church. = EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND, THE.

Scot'tish·er (skŏt'ĭsh·ĕr), *n.* A Scotchman.

Scottish Ho'garth (hō'gärth). David Allan; — so called because of his sketches, bordering on caricature, of Italian manners, esp. at Rome during the carnival.

Scot'tish-I'rish, *adj.* Scotch-Irish.

Scottish Paraphrases. = PARAPHRASE, *n.,* 4.

Scottish reel. = 1st REEL, 1 a.

Scottish rite. *Freemasonry.* The ceremonial observed by one of the masonic systems, called in full the Ancient and Accepted Scottish rite; also, the system itself, which confers thirty-three degrees, of which the first three are identical with those of the York rite.

Scottish school. *Philos.* A group of Scottish philosophers including Thomas Reid (1710–96), James Oswald (1727–93), James Beattie (1735–1803), Dugald Stewart (1753–1828), Thomas Brown (1778–1820), Sir James Mackintosh (1765–1832), Sir Wm. Hamilton (1788–1856), Henry Longueville Mansel (1820–71), and James McCosh (1811–94). The characteristic doctrine of the school was *natural realism* (which see).

Scottish Solomon, the. James VI of Scotland and I of England; — sometimes called *the wise fool. Jocose.*

Scottish Standard dialect. A form of Scottish, based chiefly on the speech of the Lothian district, which became the accepted spoken and literary language of the Court and University at Edinburgh during the reign of the Stuarts in Scotland.

Scottish terrier. A dog of a breed originating in Scotland, believed to be the oldest indigenous North British dog. It is used to bolt the fox and other vermin. It has short legs, a large head with small prick ears and a powerful muzzle, a broad, deep chest, and a tail about 7 inches long. Its very hard coat of wiry hair, about 2 inches long, is steel-gray or iron-gray, brindled or grizzled, black, sandy, or wheaten. It is from 9 to 12 inches high, and weighs from 16 to 20 pounds.

Scottish Terrier. (1/6)

Scot'ty, *adj.* Having Scottish characteristics.

scouch (skouch), *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *scouk* to lie hidden, or OF. *escouchier* to lie down.] To crouch. *Dial.*

scoun'drel (skoun'drĕl), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A mean, worthless fellow; an unscrupulous villain.

scoun'drel, *adj.* **1.** Scoundrelly; base; mean. **2.** Composed of scoundrels.

scoun'drel·ish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Of somewhat scoundrelly nature.

scoun'drel·ly (skoun'drĕl·ĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characteristic of, a scoundrel; rascally; also, characterized by scoundrelism.

scoup (skoup), *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *skopa, skåpa,* to dance, to hop.] To run; scamper; skip; leap; — as in the phrase *the deil scoup wi'ye,* the Devil take you. *Now Scot. & N. of Eng.*

scour (skour), *v.;* SCOURED (skourd); SCOUR'ING. [Prob. OF. *escorre, escourre,* to run out or forth, fr. L. *excurrere* to run forth. See EXCURSION.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To run swiftly, or move sweepingly; — often with *about;* now esp., to rove or range in pursuit or search of something. **2.** *Obs. Slang.* **a** To decamp. **b** To roister.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To pass over, or traverse, swiftly (the ground, a region, etc.); also, to go over or through carefully in or as if in search of something; as, to *scour* the coast in search of a vessel; to *scour* a book for quotations.

Not so when swift Camilla *scours* the plain. *Pope.*

2. To subject to roistering pranks. *Obs. Slang.*

scour (skour), *n.* Rapid or hasty motion; a rush.

scour (skour), *v.* [Prob. fr. MD. *schuren,* fr. OF. *escurer* (F. *écurer*), fr. (assumed) VL. *excurare.* See EX-; CURE. Cf. SECURE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To rub hard, esp. with something rough, for the purpose of cleansing; to make clean and bright by friction; as, to *scour* knives, steps, paint. **2.** Figuratively: **a** *Archaic.* To free or clear; — with *of* or *from;* as, to *scour* one's brain of politics. **b** To remove as if by rubbing or cleaning; esp., to carry off or sweep away, as by a flood; as, to *scour* the invaders from the land. **c** To beat; punish. Cf. SCORE, *v. t.* **3.** To purge; as, to *scour* a horse; figuratively, to cause the evacuation of, as by purging; also, to clean by purging. **4.** To wash thoroughly in order to cleanse or disinfect; also, to remove dirt or debris from. **5.** To cleanse from grease, dirt, etc., as by rubbing or scrubbing; as, to *scour* wool. **6.** To cleanse or clear, as by a powerful current of water; to flush; as, to *scour* a ditch; also, to remove by flushing. **7.** To rake with hostile fire. **8.** To free (wheat) from dust, loose bran, etc., by aspiration while rubbing it against a rough surface. **9.** Specif., of wool, to remove the impurities and skin exudates, as fat, suint, dirt, burs, etc., from raw wool by washing in chemicals and water. **10.** *Leather.* To take the flesh from (a hide) by rubbing, etc.
scour the cramp ring. To wear fetters; to lie in chains. *Obs. Thieves' Cant.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To scour a thing or things by rubbing, washing, etc. **2.** To cleanse anything, esp. in a liquid.

Warm water is softer than cold, for it *scoureth* better. *Bacon.*

3. To become clean and smooth or bright by rubbing. **4.** To undergo or effect purging. **5.** In soil tillage, to pass through the ground, as a plow, cultivator, etc., without any soil clinging to the smooth blade; to polish when in contact with the soil.

scour (skour), *n.* [See SCOUR to rub, purge.] **1.** Act of scouring; specif., scouring action of a current of water. **2.** A place scoured, specif. one scoured by running water. **3.** A large draft, as of liquor. *Scot.* **4.** The cleansing agent used in scouring wool, or the like. **5.** Diarrhea or dysentery, as in cattle; — usually in *pl.* **6.** *Civil Engin.* The gradual removal of the particles composing the bed of a stream, in whole or in part, as the result of flowing water; also, a current for this purpose; also, the engineering structure built to cause such a current. **7.** *Sulphuric Acid Mfg.* A scar.

scour'age (skour'ĭj), *n.* Refuse liquid after scouring.

scour'age, *n.* Scouting about or skirmishing. *Obs.*

scoured (skourd), *adj.* Polished or cleansed by or as by scouring.

scour'er (skour'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One whose work is at scouring; as: **a** One who scours the sea. **b** One who polishes or cleanses by scouring, as textiles, clothes, leather, and metals. **c** A laborer who cleans drains. **d** *Shoe Mfg.* One who removes stains from leather, and sands and polishes it. **2.** A thing used for scouring; specif., *Obs.,* a wad or sponge for cleaning out a gun. **3.** A cathartic.

scour'er, *n.* [See SCOUR to run.] **1.** = 2d SCURRIER. *Obs.* **2.** One who scours the streets, esp. by night; a vagabond, roisterer, or night thief.

scour'fish' (skour'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz). See PLURAL, *Note.* [*scour* to rub + *fish;* the rough skin of the fish is used for scouring.] The escolar.

scourge (skûrj), *v.;* SCOURGED (skûrjd); SCOURG'ING (skûr'jĭng). [ME. *sco(u)rgen,* fr. OF. *escorgier,* fr. L. *corrigia* strap, whip; akin to OIr. *cuimrech* fetters.] *Transitive:* **1.** To whip; lash; flog. **2.** **a** To punish or afflict with severity; chastise; to afflict, esp. for sins or faults and with the purpose of correction.

Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and *scourgeth* every son whom he receiveth. *Heb.* xii. 6.

b To visit with affliction; devastate. **3.** To flay by use of satire or criticism. **4.** To exhaust, as soil. *Scot.*
—, *Intransitive:* To act or serve as a scourge; to be or become a scourge.

scourge (skûrj), *n.* [ME. *sco(u)rge, scurge,* fr. AF. *escorge.* See SCOURGE, *v.*] **1.** A lash, switch, or whip, esp. one used to inflict pain or punishment. **2.** A means of inflicting punishment, vengeance, or suffering, esp. as divine castigation; hence, a punishment; also, an infliction or affliction; as, a *scourge* of mosquitoes or of adversity; a *scourge* of weeds in the garden. **3.** A shoot or sucker. *Obs.* **4.** One who flays by satire or criticism.

Scourge of God. Attila, king of the Huns.

Scourge of Princes. Aretino (1492–1557), the Italian satirist.

scourg'er (skûr'jĕr), *n.* One who or that which scourges; specif.: **a** *Obs. exc. Hist.* A flagellant. **b** Formerly, a public official charged with scourging.

scourge stick. A whip used with a scourge top. *Obs.*

scourge top. A whip top.

scourg'ing (skûr'jĭng), *n.* Act of one who scourges; a flagellation.

scourg'ing, *adj.* That scourges. — **scourg'ing·ly,** *adv.*

scour'ing (skour'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SCOUR. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that scours; the work of a scourer. **2.** Specif., in plowing, the slipping smoothly off the moldboard of the furrow slice. **3.** Material removed in or as in the process of being scoured; as, the *scouring* of cities; also, offscouring. **4.** The erosion of earth or rock by the action of flowing water. **5.** = SCOUR, *n.,* 5.

scour'ing, *adj.* That cleanses, purges, or erodes.

scouring ball. A ball composed of detergents for removing stains from cloth.

scouring barrel. A tumbling barrel.

scouring cinder. A basic slag produced in the iron blast furnace, rich in ferrous oxide, which attacks the furnace lining by taking silica from it.

scouring rush. The common horsetail (*Equisetum hyemale*), used, esp. in Europe, as a scouring material; the Dutch rush; also, any other species of *Equisetum.*

scour'ings (skour'ĭngz), *n.* Refuse removed in scouring; specif., refuse removed in scouring grain.

scouring stock. *Woolen Mfg.* A kind of fulling mill.

scour'way' (-wā'), *n. Geol.* A channel formed by a strong current; esp., one of the channels of temporary streams associated with margins of Pleistocene ice sheets.

scour'weed' (skour'wēd'), *n.* The soapwort *Saponaria officinalis.*

scour'wort' (skour'wûrt'; *dial. also* skŏŏr'wûrt'), *n.* The soapwort *Saponaria officinalis. Dial. Eng.*

scour'y (skŏŏr'ĭ), *adj.* [Cf. SCOUR diarrhea.] Shabby. *Scot.* — **scour'i·ness,** *n. Scot.*

scouse (skous), *n.* [Cf. LOBSCOUSE.] *Naut.* A sailor's baked dish. Bread *scouse* contains no meat. See LOBSCOUSE.

scout (skout), *v.* [ME. *scouten.* See SCOUT, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To look or search. *Obs.,* exc., specif., *Chiefly Mil.,* to go about to explore a region or country or to obtain information of the movements of an enemy; to act as a scout; also, rarely, to keep watch.

Scout far and wide into the realm of night. *Milton.*

Scot'i·cism. Var. of SCOTTICISM.
Scot'ish. Var. of SCOTTISH.
Scot'land·wards, *adv.* See -WARDS.
scot'o·graf. Scotograph. *Ref. Sp.*
sco·to'ma·ta, *n., pl.* of SCOTOMA.
scot'o·mat'ic (skŏt'ō·măt'ĭk), **scot'o·mat'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* = SCOTOMATOUS.
scott, scotte. Var. of SCOT.
‖**Scot'ti·ce** (skŏt'ĭ·sē). Var. of SCOTICE.
Scot'tish·ly, *adv.* of SCOTTISH.
Scot'tish·man, *n.* = SCOTSMAN.
Scot'tish·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Scott'-Rus'sell's straight'-line' mo'tion. [After John *Scott Russell* (1808–82), Brit. naval engineer.] See STRAIGHT-LINE, 1.
Scott's spleenwort. See FERN, *Table.* [*exc. Scot.*
scoug. Var. of SCUG, shade. *Obs.*
scouk (skōōk). Scot. var. of SKULK.
scoul. † SCOWL.
scoule. † SCOLD; SCULL.
scoun'drel·dom (skoun'drĕl·dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
scoun'drel·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
scoun'drel·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
scour'ess, *n.* Fem. of SCOURER.
scourfey, scour'ie. Var. of SCAURIE.
scourse (skôrs). Var. of SCORSE. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

2. To go out seeking or watching for something; — with *for*; as, he spent the day *scouting* for work. *Colloq.*
3. To skulk. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
4. To field at cricket. *Local, Eng.*
5. To serve as a boy scout or a girl scout.

—, *Transitive*: 1. To observe, watch, look for, or follow, as a scout; as, to *scout* the enemy.
2. To pass over or through as a scout; to reconnoiter; as, to *scout* a country.

scout (skout), *n.* [ME. *scoute*, fr. OF. *escoute* scout, spy, fr. *escouter, escolter*, to listen, to hear (F. *écouter*), fr. VL. *ascultare*, for L. *auscultare* to hear with attention, to listen to. See AUSCULTATION.] 1. Act of scouting, reconnoitering, or keeping a lookout.

While the rat is on the *scout*. *Cowper.*

2. A person sent out to gain and bring in tidings, or to keep watch. Hence, specif.: a *Obs.* A spy; a sneak. b *Obs.* A reconnoitering party. c A watchman. d In fighting forest fires, a man who works in advance of the crew, reporting the direction and progress of the fire.
3. = WATCH, *n.*, 16 c. *Slang.*
4. See BOY SCOUT; GIRL SCOUT.
5. Fellow; chap; as, he was a good *scout*. *Colloq.*
6. A college servant; — so called at Oxford University, and formerly at Yale and Harvard. Cf. GYP; 2d SKIP, 3.
7. A vague term of extreme contempt for either sex. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
8. *Aeronautics.* An airplane used for scouting purposes, generally for reconnaissance or for pursuit; an air scout.
9. *Games.* In cricket, rounders, etc., a fielder who plays at a considerable distance from the batsman. *Local, Eng.*
10. *Mil.* Specif.: a See PHILIPPINE SCOUTS. b See INDIAN SCOUTS.
11. *Mil. & Nav.* A soldier or a vessel sent out in war to reconnoiter and gain information of the whereabouts, movements, and condition of the enemy; also, a soldier trained for such service, or a vessel designed for scouting.
12. *Mining & Petroleum.* One who makes a preliminary investigation or examination of a claim, prospect, or reported mineral or petroleum occurrence.
13. *Sports.* a A person sent out to secure first-hand information as to the style of play, tactics, etc., employed by a rival. b A person, usually an ex-player, employed by a professional club to travel about the country securing information, esp. by studying players in action and making recommendations to guide his employers in the acquisition of players.

Syn. — See EMISSARY.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES, are:

scout badge	**scout oath**	**scout sign**
scout boat	**scout patrol**	**scout staff**
scout camp	**scout salute**	**scout training**
scout law	**scout ship**	**scout vessel**
scout motto		

scout (skout), *v. t.*; SCOUT'ED; SCOUT'ING. [Of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *skūta* a taunt, *skūta* to jut out, *skota* to shove, *skjōta* to shoot, to shove. See SHOOT; cf. SHOUT.] To reject with contempt, as something absurd; to treat with ridicule; to flout; as, to *scout* an idea or a person. — *v. i.* To scoff; — with *at*; as, to *scout* at religion.

scout (skout; skōōt), *n.* [ON. *skūta* to jut out, *skūti* a cave formed by jutting rocks. Cf. SCOUT to reject.] A high rock, or projecting ridge. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

scout, *n.* [Eng. dial., also *scoot*. Cf. SCOTER.] a The common guillemot. b *Local, Brit.* The razor-billed auk.

scout (skōōt). Var. of SCOOT.

scout (skout), *n.* [MD. *schūte*.] = SCHUIT, 1.

scout commissioner. See BOY SCOUT.

scout'craft' (skout'krăft'; 83), *n.* The craft, skill, or practice of a scout.

scout cruiser. *Nav.* A vessel of moderate displacement and the highest speed and having an armament heavier than that of the destroyer or light cruiser.

scout'er (skout'ĕr), *n.* 1. One who scouts.
2. Any adult member, over eighteen years of age, of the Boy Scouts' organization, actively engaged in its work.
3. *Cricket, etc.* A scout. *Eng.*
4. *Quarrying.* A workman who splits off large flakes of stone from projecting masses with the plug and feather or other tools.

scout executive. See BOY SCOUT.

scouth (skōōth), *n.* Room; range; scope; also, plenty. *Scot.*

scouth'er (skōōth'ĕr), *n.* A slight shower or fall of snow. *Scot.* — *v. i.* To drizzle or snow slightly. *Scot.*

scouth'er (skōth'ĕr; skōōth'-). Var. of SCOWDER, *n. & v.*

scout'hood (skout'hŏŏd), *n.* [*scout* + *-hood*.] State or condition of being a scout; the period during which one is a scout; also, the character of a scout; the qualities befitting a scout or scouts as a class.

scout'ing, *n.* 1. Act of one who scouts, esp. in reconnaissance.
2. The activities collectively of boy and girl scouts.

scout'ing, *adj.* That scouts. — **scout'ing·ly,** *adv.*

scout'mas'ter (skout'más'tĕr; 83), *n.* Leader of a band of scouts; now, specif., see BOY SCOUT.

scout'watch' (-wŏch'), *n.* A sentinel or body of men posted to keep guard; also, act of keeping guard. *Obs.*

scove (skōv), *v. t.*; SCOVED (skōvd); SCOV'ING (skōv'ĭng). [Cf. Icel. *skōf* the crust at the bottom of a pan, Nor. dial. *skova* the crust at the bottom of a vat.] *Brickmaking.* To cover the outside exposed surfaces of (bricks in a kiln) with a mask of clay so as to economize heat in burning.

scove (skōv), *n.* Rich, clean tin ore. *Cornwall.*

scove kiln. A scoved kiln.

scov'el (skŭv'l), *n.* [W. *ysgubell*, dim. of *ysgub* a broom, fr. L. *scopa*.] A mop for sweeping ovens. *Now Dial. Eng.*

sco'vil·lite (skō'vĭl·īt), *n.* [From the *Scoville* mine, Salisbury, Conn.] *Mineral.* Rhabdophanite.

scov'y (skōv'ĭ), *adj.* [Cf. SCOVE, *v.*] Blotchy; streaky; smeared. *Dial. Eng.*

scō'vy (skō'vĭ). Aphetic form of MUSCOVY (duck). *Southern U. S.*

scow (skou), *n.* [D. *schouw*.] 1. *Naut.* a A large flat-bottomed boat, having broad, square ends, — chiefly used as a lighter or for transporting refuse to its place of disposal. b *Colloq.* A yacht of very light draft, broad beam, blunt bow, and long overhangs, designed chiefly for racing.
2. A coracle. *Scot.*

scow, *v. t.* To convey in a scow.

scow (skou), *v. t. Naut.* To make fast the end of a cable to the crown of (an anchor) with a stop on the cable and the ring. In the event of the anchor's fouling, the stop will part and the anchor may be lifted clear by the crown.

scow'bank' (skou'băngk'), *v. i.* To loiter; loll; shirk. *Dial.*

scow'bank'er (-băngk'ĕr), *n.* A worthless, idle fellow; a lubberly sailor. *Chiefly Dial.*

scow'der (skō'dĕr; skōō'-), *n. & v.* [Cf. SCALD, *v.*] Burn; scorch; singe. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*

scow'der (skō'dĕr; skōō'-), *n.* Confusion; bustle. *Dial. Eng.*

scow'der (skōō'dĕr). Var. of SCOUTHER, a shower.

scowl (skoul), *v.*; SCOWLED (skould); SCOWL'ING. [ME. *scoulen*, appar. of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *skule*. Cf. SKULK.] *Intransitive*: 1. To draw down or wrinkle the brows, as in malignant ill humor; to put on a frowning look; to look sour, sullen, severe, or angry.

She *scowled* and frowned with froward countenance. *Spenser.*

2. To look gloomy or threatening; lower; — of things.
3. To express itself in a scowl, as gloom or menace.

—, *Transitive*: To affect, influence, bring, express, send, drive, etc., by or as if by scowling; as, to *scowl* one into silence.

Syn. — See FROWN.

scowl (skoul), *n.* 1. A pulling down or wrinkling of the brows, as in malignant ill humor.
2. Hence, a gloomy, dark, or threatening aspect.

scowl, *n.* Rubbish. *Obs.*

scowl'er, *n.* One who scowls.

scowl'ing, *adj.* That scowls. — **scowl'ing·ly,** *adv.*

scow'man (skou'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who runs or works on a scow.

scrab (skrăb), *n. & v.* [D. *schrabben*. See SCRABBLE.] Scratch; grab. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*

scrab (skrăb), *n.* [Cf. SCRUB.] *Scot. & N. of Eng.* A stunted tree or shrub; a stump.

scrab (skrăb), *n.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *skrabba*, and E. CRAB apple.] A crab apple.

scrab'ble (skrăb'l), *v.*; SCRAB'BLED (-'ld); SCRAB'BLING (-lĭng). [D. *schrabbelen*, freq. of *schrabben*. See SCRAPE; cf. SCRAMBLE.] *Intransitive*: 1. a To scrape, paw, or scratch with the hands or feet.

He fell *scrabbling* in the dirt . . . crying "Have mercy!" *Kipling.*

b To struggle by or as by scraping or scratching with the hands; loosely, to work drudgingly; as, to *scrabble* for a livelihood on a hillside farm.
2. To clamber with hands and feet or knees; to scramble.
3. To scribble; scrawl.

David . . . *scrabbled* on the doors of the gate. 1 *Sam.* xxi. 13.

—, *Transitive*: 1. To gather or rake hastily as by scraping or clutching; to scramble; — with *up, together, off*, etc.; as, the beggar *scrabbled* the pennies together.
2. To mark with irregular lines or letters; to scribble.
3. To make scratching movements on or with.

scrab'ble (skrăb'l), *n.* Act or result of scrabbling; as: a A piece of writing carelessly scribbled; a scrawl; also, a picture showing careless drawing. b A scramble.

scrab'bled (-'ld), *adj.* Scrawled (over).

scrab'bler (skrăb'lĕr), *n.* One who scrabbles; a scabbler.

scrabe (skrāb), **scrab'er** (skrāb'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *skrabe* a scraper, the shearwater.] a The black guillemot. b *Local, Eng.* The Manx shearwater.

scrae (skrā), *n.* [Cf. ON. *skrā* dry skin, Nor. dial. *skraa* a scrap of leather, *skræa* shriveled old woman.] A shoe, esp. when worn and shriveled; a skinny person or animal. *Scot.*

scrae. Var. of SCREE.

scraf'fle (skrăf'l), *v. i. & n.* [Cf. SCRABBLE.] Scramble; struggle; wrangle. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

scrag (skrăg), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *dial. skraka* a great dry tree, a long, lean man, *skragg* something haggard, old, or torn.] Any of various persons, animals, or objects that are thin or lean and tough; specif.: a A rawboned or scrawny person or animal. b The back or nape of the neck, esp. in a sheep; — called also **scrag end.** c A scrag whale. d *Now Dial. Eng.* A rough crooked tree or branch.

scrag (skrăg), *v. t.*; SCRAGGED (skrăgd); SCRAG'GING (skrăg'ĭng). [Cf. SCRAG neck.] 1. To seize, pull, or twist the neck of; to hang by the neck; to garrote. *Colloq.*
2. *Mech.* To bend, as spring steel to test it.

scrag'ged (skrăg'ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.* Lean; thin; also, *Obs.*, rough; rugged. — **scrag'ged·ly,** *adv.* — **scrag'ged·ness,** *n.*

scrag'ger (skrăg'ĕr), *n.* Hangman. *Slang.*

scrag'ging (skrăg'ĭng), *n.* A bending test on a spring steel, or a deflection test of a spring.

scrag'gled (-'ld), *adj.* Scraggly.

scrag'gling (-lĭng), *adj.* Scraggly.

scrag'gly (skrăg'lĭ), *adj.* Irregular; jagged; ragged; unkempt.

scrag'gy (skrăg'ĭ), *adj.*; SCRAG'GI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SCRAG'GI·EST (-ĕst; -ĭst; 119). 1. Rough with irregular points; rugged; knotted; as, *scraggy* woodlands.
2. Lean and thin; bony; meager; scrawny.

His sinewy, *scraggy* neck. *Scott.*

— **scrag'gi·ly** (skrăg'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **scrag'gi·ness,** *n.*

scrag whale. Any of various small whales with no dorsal fin, but having protuberances on the dorsal ridge near the tail, usually regarded as young or abnormal examples of the right whale.

scrail'y (skrāl'ĭ), *adj.* Scrawny; thin. *Dial.*

scram (skrăm), *v. i.* [Var. of SHRAM; cf. dial. *scrim* to benumb, AS. *scrimman* to shrink, contract.] To benumb; paralyze. — *adj.* Benumbed; withered; puny, also, clumsy. *Both Dial. Eng.*

scram (skrăm), *v. i.* [From SCRAMBLE.] To go at once; run away; — chiefly imperative. *Slang.*

scram. Var. of SCRAN.

scram (skrăm; skrăm). Var. of CRAM. *Dial. Eng.*

scram'a·sax (skrăm'ä·săks), *n.* [LL. *scramasaxus*, fr. OFr. *scha.* See SAX.] *Archaeol.* A large knife used by the Franks as a weapon or a hunting knife.

scram'ble (skrăm'b'l), *v.*; SCRAM'BLED (-b'l'd); SCRAM'BLING (-blĭng). [Nasalized form of *scrabble*; cf. dial. *scramb* to rake together with the hands, *scramp* to snatch at. See SCRABBLE.] *Intransitive*: 1. To move or clamber with or on hands and feet or knees; to progress clumsily or with difficulty, as if on all fours; as, to *scramble* up a cliff or over rocks; to *scramble* through difficulties. Cf. SCRABBLE.
2. To struggle eagerly with others for something thrown or being on the ground; hence, to struggle or strive unceremoniously for something; as, to *scramble* for a seat; to *scramble* for spoils; to *scramble* for money in the street.
3. To spread irregularly; as, a *scrambling* village.
4. *Bot.* To sprawl or climb, esp. over other plants.

—, *Transitive*: 1. a To scramble for; to seize as in scrambling. b To scatter to induce scrambling. c To collect by scrambling; — usually with *up* or *together*; as, to *scramble* up wealth.

The *scrambled* dinners in the small cabin. *W. Black.*

2. To scale or traverse by scrambling, as a cliff. *Colloq.*
3. To cause to scramble. Also figuratively; as, to *scramble* a bill through a legislature.
4. To toss or mix together confusedly, as cards.
5. To cook (eggs) by frying the mixed yolks and whites in milk or butter.

scram'ble (skrăm'b'l), *n.* A scrambling; specif.: a A jostling and pushing for something desired; eager and unceremonious struggle for possession; as, a *scramble* for office. b A climbing or moving on all fours; a clambering.

scram'bled eggs (skrăm'b'ld). Eggs of which the whites and yolks are stirred together while cooking, or eggs beaten slightly, often with a little milk, and stirred while cooking.

scram'bler (skrăm'blĕr), *n.* One who or that which scrambles. Specif.: *Bot.* = HOOK CLIMBER.

scram'bling (skrăm'blĭng), *adj.* Characterized by, or suggesting, the awkwardness, struggle, or irregular progression of one who scrambles; straggling; shambling; as, a *scrambling* frontier town. — **scram'bling·ly,** *adv.*

scram'bly, *adj.* Scrambling.

scram hand. A withered hand. — **scram'-hand'ed** (66), *adj. Both Dial. Eng.*

scran (skrăn; skrăn), *n.* [Origin uncert.] Broken victuals; scraps; food; hence, a scrap; morsel; refuse. *Dial. & Slang.*

scran, *v. i.* To provide or collect scran. *Slang.* — *v. t.* To obtain scran for; to furnish with scran. *Slang.*

scranch (skränch; skrŏnch), *v. t.* [Cf. D. *schransen* to eat greedily, G. *schranzen*. Cf. CRAUNCH, CRUNCH, SCRUNCH.] To craunch; crunch. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

scrank (skrängk), *adj.* Also **scrank'y** (-ĭ). Thin; scrawny. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

scran'nel (skrăn'l), *adj.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *skran* weak, Nor. dial. *skran* thin, lean, dry. Cf. SCRAWNY.] 1. Slight; thin; lean; weak; poor. *Archaic & Dial. Eng.*

Grate on their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw. *Milton.*

2. Hence, harsh; unmelodious.

scran'ning (skrăn'ĭng; skrăn'-), *n.* Begging for food. *Slang.*

scran'ny (-ĭ), *adj.*; SCRAN'NI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SCRAN'NI·EST. [See SCRANNEL.] Scrawny; scanty; meager. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

scran'ny, *adj.* Distracted; crazy. *Dial. Eng.*

scrap (skrăp), *n.* [ME. *scrappe*, fr. ON. *skrap*; akin to SCRAPE, *v.*] 1. *pl.* Fragments of food, esp. left over from a meal; the "bits"; as, a dish of *scraps*.
2. a A small detached piece; a bit; as, a *scrap* of paper.

I have no materials — not a *scrap*. *De Quincey.*

b Specif., a fragment of something written or printed; a brief excerpt; an extract; as, to read *scraps* of a letter. Also, something, esp. a picture, cut out or detached from a book or the like for use in a scrapbook or the like. c The least piece; as, not a *scrap* left.
3. *pl.* The crisp substance that remains after trying out animal fat, as of whales or fish; cracklings; as, pork *scraps*.
4. *sing. or pl.* a Scrap metal. b Cullet.
5. a Material, parts, etc. that have been scrapped because fabricated incorrectly, because of excessive wear, or because the need or demand for them has ceased to exist. b Small pieces, cuttings, chips, etc. of stock removed in the process of making any product. c Fish discarded as unsuitable for food or parts of fish remaining after their oil has been extracted.
6. Coarsely ground animal waste, used as a fertilizer or feed; as, fish *scrap*, meat *scrap*.
7. a A by-product of the handling of tobacco, consisting of loose, tangled pieces of leaves, floor sweepings, etc., but no stems. b *pl.* A kind of coarsely broken or cut tobacco used for chewing and smoking.
8. Also **scrap rubber.** A piece of burucha.

scrap (skrăp), *v. t.*; SCRAPPED (skrăpt); SCRAP'PING. To make into scrap or scraps; to discard as refuse; to put on the scrap heap; as, to *scrap* machinery, buildings, ships, methods.

scrap, *adj.* 1. In the form of scraps or fragments; valuable only as raw material; as, *scrap* metal.
2. Used and discarded, or in such condition as to be unfit for further use; secondary; as, *scrap* iron.
3. Made up of odds and ends; consisting of scraps; as, a *scrap* dinner; a *scrap* pie.

scrap (skrăp), *n.* [Cf. *scrape*.] Fight; quarrel. *Slang.* — *v. i.* To fight; quarrel. *Slang.*

scrap'a·ble (skrăp'ä·b'l), *adj.* That can be scraped.

scrap basket. A basket to hold scraps, or refuse.

scrap'book' (skrăp'bŏŏk'), *n.* A blankbook in which printed items, pictures cut from papers, etc., may be pasted or inserted; hence, a book of miscellaneous contents; — used chiefly as a title. — *v. t.* To enter in a scrapbook.

scrap box. A box to hold refuse.

scrape (skrāp), *v.*; SCRAPED (skrāpt); SCRAP'ING (skrāp'ĭng). [ME. *scrapen, scrapien*, fr. AS. *scrapian*, or (prob.), fr. ON. *skrapa* (Sw. *skrapa*, Dan. *skrabe*); akin to D. *schrapen, schrabben*, G. *schrappen*, AS. *screpan*, and to E. SHARP. Cf. SCRABBLE, SCRAP.] *Transitive*: 1. To scratch with the nails or claws; to rake or dig by such scratching. *Obs.*
2. To erase, as with a knife; — usually with *away, off*, or *out*.
3. To rub over the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument that removes portions of the surface; to make smooth or clean by or as by superficial rasping; as, to *scrape* a bone; also, to grate harshly over; as, to *scrape* a slate; specif., in highway maintenance, to draw a road grader over.
4. To remove by scraping (as above).

I will also *scrape* her dust from her. *Ezek.* xxvi. 4.

5. To collect by or as by a process of scraping; to gather in small portions by laborious effort; — now followed by *together* or *up*; as, to *scrape* money together.
6. To play, as a fiddle, by drawing a bow across. *Derogatory.*
7. To draw harshly or roughly over; to rub so as to make a scrape or grating; as, do not *scrape* your feet on the floor.
8. To insult or silence with a noise of scraping feet. *Obs.*
9. To produce (an engraving) by scraping the previously prepared surface of the plate. Cf. MEZZOTINT.
10. *Fur Dressing.* To prepare (raw skins, etc.) by removing the flesh, fat, etc. and breaking or loosening the fibers to make more flexible, as by rubbing with a dull-edged instrument. Cf. FLESH, *v. t.*, 6.
11. *Turpentine.* To collect scrape from (trees).

—, *Intransitive*: 1. To scratch. *Obs.*
2. To scrape anything, esp. harshly or gratingly.
3. To gather and hoard goods, esp. money, little by little and laboriously; as, he *scraped* and saved until rich.
4. To bow a stringed instrument; esp., to play with a rough, unmusical tone.
5. To draw back the foot along the ground or floor when making a bow; as, bowing and *scraping*.
6. To manage to make one's way with difficulty; as, to *scrape* along; *scrape* home.

scout'dom, *n.* See -DOM.
scouting piano. = SCOUT, *n.*, 8.
scout'ish, *adj.* See -ISH. [*Dial.*]
scov'in, *n.* = SCOVEL. *Obs. exc.*
scowld. Scowled. *Ref. Sp.*
scowl'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.
scowl'proof' (66), adj. See PROOF.
scowl'rig. Var. of SCAURIE.
scowth'er (skōōth'ĕr). Var. of SCOUTHER, a shower; SCOWDER, burn. [*Isle of Man.*]
scraa (skrā). Dial. var. of SCRAW.
scrab'bld. Scrabbled. *Ref. Sp.*
scrab'l. Scrabble. *Ref. Sp.*
scrab'roun, *n.* [ML. *scrabro, -onis*, prob. fr. confusion of L. *crabro* hornet with L. *scarabaeus* beetle.] A hornet. *Obs.*
scrach. Scratch. *Ref. Sp.*
scracht. Scratched. *Ref. Sp.*
scraich, scraigh (skrāk). Scot. vars. of SCREECH.
scrall. ✝ SCRAWL; SCROLL.
scram'bl. Scramble. *Ref. Sp.*
scram'bld Scrambled. *Ref. Sp.*
scram'ble·ment, *n.* See -MENT.
scrambling rocket. = HEDGE MUSTARD a. [SCRAMPUN.]
scram'pum. See SCRIMPUM.

scrape acquaintance. To make acquaintance by making advances, esp. without an introduction.
scrape a leg. To make a leg. *Obs.*
scrape cotton. To hoe the growing plants. *Southern U.S.*
scrape down. To put down or silence by the noise of scraping feet.
scrape through. **a** To enable to scrape through a test. **b** To pass through with little room to spare; esp., to succeed in passing a test by a narrow margin.
scrape, (skrāp), *n.* **1. a** Act of scraping (in various senses). **b** The effect of scraping, as a scratching, harsh sound; a hole, bare place, heap, layer, etc., made by scraping. **c** A thing used for scraping.
2. A bow made by drawing back the foot.
3. A disagreeable predicament; a situation beset by perplexities and difficulties, esp. one due to one's own fault.
4. Also **scrape of the pen.** A scrap of writing. *Chiefly Scot.*
5. A trap for birds; as, the nest was a *scrape.* *Dial. Eng.*
6. A shave. *Slang.*
7. Crude turpentine that collects and hardens on the trunks of turpentined trees, gathered usually at the end of the season.
8. A dredge, esp. for taking crabs or oysters. See DREDGE, 1.
scraped (skrāpt), *adj.* **1.** Abraded, removed, or collected by or as by scraping.
2. Ordered; refined; — of the tongue. *Scot.*
scrape'-fin'ished (skrāp'fĭn'ĭsht), *adj. Mech.* Finished to a smooth, level surface with the scraper, as a lathe bed after being milled.
scrape'-gut', *n.* A fiddler.
scrape'pen'ny (skrāp'pĕn'ĭ), *n.* One greedy for money; a miser.
scrap'er (skrāp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who scrapes. Specif.: **a** One who acquires avariciously and saves penuriously. **b** A fiddler; also, a barber; — usually contemptuous.

Scraper, 3 a.

2. A bird that scratches the soil.
3. A tool or apparatus that scrapes; an instrument with which something is scraped. Specif.: **a** A metal device fixed near an entrance, used to scrape dirt, etc., from shoes. **b** Any of various instruments, tools, or machines used esp. in the different trades for scraping metal, wood, leather, etc., to produce a clean or a smooth finished surface, or for cutting grooves, shaping objects, or the like, by scraping away superfluous material. **c** Any of various appliances for removing an extraneous coating or layer from something, as a broad hoe for cleaning roads, stables, etc., a device for scraping up snow from ice, a hoelike implement for raking out ashes, a small dredge for gathering shellfish, etc. **d** A device, armed with curved knives, forced through a pipe line to clear out obstructions. **e** A flattened bell-shaped metal instrument with sharpened edges, used for scraping the hair from hog carcasses as they come from the scalding vat; — called also a *bell scraper.* **f** A curved wooden or metal device for removing the sweat from horses.

Boiler Flue Scraper.

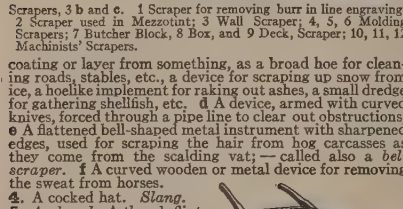
Scrapers, 3 b and c. 1 Scraper for removing burr in line engraving; 2 Scraper used in Mezzotint; 3 Wall Scraper; 4, 5, 6 Molding Scrapers; 7 Butcher Block, 8 Box, and 9 Deck, Scraper; 10, 11, 12 Machinists' Scrapers.

4. A cocked hat. *Slang.*
5. *Archaeol.* A thumb flint.
6. *Civil Eng.* An apparatus, drawn by horses or other means, for scraping up, transporting, and dumping earth in making roads, canals, etc. The ***drag scraper*** is a two-handled metal scoop with a bail to which the motive power is attached. The ***fresno,*** or ***buck, scraper*** is a one-handled, wide, shallow scoop with two steel runners used to elevate the load, thereby facilitating the hauling and dumping. The ***two-wheeled*** and ***four-wheeled scrapers*** have a metal scoop, suspended from an axle on wheels, that can be raised to clear the ground after loading.

Scraper, 6.

7. *Engraving.* A three-sided tool to remove lines or burrs.
8. *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* A strigil.
9. *Lithography.* In the old form of press, a board or blade the edge of which rubs over the tympan sheet to make the impression.
10. *Mach.* = 2d GUMMER, 2.
11. *Mining.* A contrivance for cleaning out the detritus (bore meal) from a borehole.
12. *Zool.* A rasping organ, as the roughened areas on the legs or wings of certain insects, used in producing sounds.
scraper conveyer. *Mach.* A drag conveyer. See CONVEYER, 2.
scraper mat. A door mat of metal for scraping the feet.
scraper plane. A woodworking tool consisting of a short frame like that of a block plane, to which is attached a scraper blade.
scraper ring. A piston ring designed to scrape excess oil from the cylinder wall to prevent its entrance into the combustion chamber.
scrape'-shoe', *n.* A sycophant; toady.
scrape'-trench'er, *n.* Formerly, a servant whose work was to scrape trenchers after meals.
scrap heap. A heap of scrap iron or other discarded metal; figuratively, the place to which useless things are relegated.
scrap'-heap', *v. t.* To consign to a scrap heap; to scrap.
scrap'ie (skrăp'ĭ), *n.* [Appar. fr. *scrape,* with ref. to rubbing off wool.] *Veter.* A disease of sheep characterized by twitching, excitability, intense itching, excessive thirst, emaciation, weakness, and, finally paralysis.
scrap'ing (skrāp'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SCRAPE. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of, or noise produced by, one that scrapes.
2. Something scraped off, up, or together; — usually in the *pl.;* as, the *scrapings* of the street.
3. *pl.* Hard earnings; savings collected in small portions.
scrap'ing (skrāp'ĭng), *adj.* That scrapes; specif., miserly. — **scrap'ing·ly,** *adv.*
scrap'man (skrăp'măn), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man handling, working with, or dealing in, scrap.
scrap of paper. A pledge, to be broken when self-interest requires it; an agreement, as an international treaty, considered as worthless in an emergency; — so called in allusion to the remark of the German Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, in Aug. 1914, with reference to the treaties (1831, 1839), guaranteeing Belgium's neutrality.
scrap'page (skrăp'ĭj), *n.* [*scrap* + *-age* **a.**] Scrapped material.
scrap paper. Paper, usually of poor quality, for memoranda, notes, etc.; scratch paper; also, refuse or wastepaper.
scrap'per (skrăp'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which scraps.
scrap'ple (skrăp'l), *n.* [Dim. of SCRAP.] An article of food made by boiling together bits or scraps of meat, usually pork, with chopped herbs and flour or Indian meal. It is sliced from a mold and fried before serving.
scrap'ple, *n.* [From SCRAPE.] A tool for scraping, as an iron scraper; a coal rake. *Dial. Eng.*
scrap pudding. A pudding made with flour and cracklings *Local, Eng.*
scrap'py (skrăp'ĭ), *adj.;* SCRAP'PI·ER (-ĭ-ĕr); SCRAP'PI·EST. Consisting of scraps; fragmentary; lacking unity or consistency; as, a *scrappy* lecture or dinner.
scrap'py, *adj.* Quarrelsome. *Slang.* — **scrap'pi·ly,** *adv.* — **scrap'pi·ness,** *n.*
scrap rubber. = SCRAP, *n.,* 8.
scrap value. *Accounting.* The value of an item at the time it is discarded; the value which it is estimated an item will have at the time it is discarded.
scrap'works' (skrăp'wŭrks'), *n.* An establishment handling, dealing in, or manufacturing from, scrap.
scrap'y (skrăp'ĭ), *adj.* Suggestive of a noise of scraping.
scrat (skrăt; skrăt), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *scratten,* v. See SCRATCH.] *Now Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Scratch. **b** Toil; drudge. — *n.* Anything puny, mean, or insignificant; a miser. *Chiefly Dial.*
scrat, *n.* [ON. *skratti.*] *Obs. exc. Dial.* **a** A hermaphrodite. **b** A devil; a hobgoblin.
scratch (skrăch), *v.;* SCRATCHED (skrăcht); SCRATCH'ING. [ME. *cracchen* (see CRATCH), blended with ME. *scratten* to scratch; akin to MHG. *schratzen,* MD. *cratsen,* ON. *krota* to engrave, G. *kratzen* to scratch, OHG. *krazzôn.* Cf. GRATE to rub.] *Transitive:* **1.** To scrape with the claws or nails; as, to *scratch* one's eyes out, one's head.
2. To rub and tear or mark the surface of with something sharp or ragged; to scrape, roughen, or wound slightly by drawing something pointed or rough across, as a nail.
Small sand-colored stones, so hard as to *scratch* glass. *Grew.*
3. To scrape or rub with something rough, pointed, or edged without abrasion, to allay irritation, cause a pleasant sensation, or the like; as, to *scratch* a dog's neck.
4. a To dig, heap, or draw with the claws. **b** *Obs.* To seize or gather by or as by scraping with the claws. **c** To scrape together (goods or money).
5. To make incisions, as scratches or furrows, on the surface of; also, to represent by such incisions.
6. To expel from, or to bar admission to, a club; — so termed from erasure of the name on a list of members or of nominees for membership. *Obs.*
7. To write or draw hastily or roughly; scribble; as, to *scratch* a note. *Colloq.* "*Scratch* out a pamphlet." *Swift.*
8. To scratchbrush.
9. To scrape along a rough surface; as to *scratch* a match.
10. To withdraw (an entry from competition); as, his horse was *scratched* in the third race.
11. To cancel or expunge as by drawing a line through; as, to *scratch* an item from an account.
12. *U. S. Politics.* Originally (before the adoption of the Australian ballot), to cross off (the names of candidates from a printed ballot containing the names of candidates of one party, in order to substitute other names); now, usually, to mark (a ballot) so as to vote for most of the candidates of one party, but for some belonging to another party.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To use the claws or nails in tearing, wounding, digging, etc.; to make scratches.
2. To rub one's head, back, etc., with something rough.
3. To gather money by hard work and hoarding; scrape.
4. To scrape lightly with a slight grating sound; as, a dog or a pen *scratching.*
5. To withdraw after one's name is listed. *Colloq., Eng.*
6. To scratch one or more names of candidates on the ticket of one's party or faction. *U. S.*
7. *Billiards & Pool.* To make a scratch; also, in billiards, to score by a scratch. See SCRATCH, *n.,* 12 & 13.
Syn. — Score, rake; cancel, expunge.
scratch a ticket. To cancel one or more names of candidates on a party or factional ballot; to refuse to vote the party or factional ticket in its entirety. *U. S.*
scratch one's back. Figuratively, to gratify one by favors or flattery; as, you *scratch my back* and I'll scratch yours, you do me a favor and I'll do you one. *Colloq.*
scratch (skrăch), *n.* **1.** A mark or injury produced by scratching, as a slight, superficial wound.
2. A break in the surface of a thing made by rubbing or rasping with anything pointed, hard, or rough; a mark, furrow, or incision so made.
3. A written scrawl; a scribble. *Colloq.*
4. A kind of wig covering only a portion of the head.
5. An act, instance, or sound of scratching.
6. The line from which contestants start in a race; hence, figuratively, nothing; as, the periodical's circulation rose from *scratch* to 50,000 in six months.
7. A line formerly drawn across a prize ring, up to which boxers were brought to join fight; hence, test, trial, or proof of courage; as, to come up to the *scratch.*
8. In a game or contest where handicaps are allowed, the starting time, station, or other regulated circumstances, of a competitor who neither is allowed odds nor receives a penalty; also, rarely, a competitor who receives neither a handicap nor a penalty in a handicap contest.
9. A scratch crew. See SCRATCH, *adj.,* 3.
10. = OLD SCRATCH. *Colloq.*
11. *Baseball.* A scratch hit.
12. *Billiards.* A shot which scores by chance and not as intended by the player; a fluke; hence, in general, a fluke.
13. *Billiards & Pool.* A shot which fails to comply with some requirement of the game and involves a penalty of loss of one or more balls or points; hence, esp., a miss, or a pocketing of the cue ball without touching the object ball.
14. *Poultry.* A feed, esp. grain, scattered in the litter or on the ground to induce the birds to exercise; a scratch feed.
15. *pl. Veter.* Scratches (which see).
— ***on a scratch.*** At a moment of testing; at a pinch. — ***the scratch.*** The critical point or moment for action. *Colloq.* — ***up to scratch.*** In standard or prime condition. *Colloq.*
scratch (skrăch), *adj.* **1.** Made as, or used for, a tentative effort; as, a *scratch* map; *scratch* paper.
2. Made or done by chance and not in the way intended; as, a *scratch* hit or shot.
3. Arranged or put together with little selection of material; haphazard; as, a *scratch* crew, dinner.
4. Made up of heterogeneous elements insufficient to be representative; as, a *scratch* vote.
5. In sports, without handicap or allowance; — said of a contest or of a contestant.
6. *Horse Racing.* Scratched. *Colloq.*
scratch awl. An awl for scratching guide lines on wood, metal, etc.; a scriber.
scratch'board' (skrăch'bōrd'; 181), *n.* A kind of smooth-surfaced chalk-covered cardboard with line or stipple tint, for drawing on with crayon, pen and ink, etc., the lights being scratched out with a steel tool. Called also *scratch-card.* — **scratch'board',** *adj.*
scratch'brush' (-brŭsh'), *n.* A stiff wire brush for cleaning iron castings and other metal. — *v. t.* To brush or mark with or as with a scratchbrush. — **scratch' brush'er.**

A revolvable Scratchbrush.

scratch'card', (skrăch'kärd'), *n.* **a** = SCRATCHBRUSH. **b** = SCRATCHBOARD.
scratch'card'ing, *n.* Use of a scratch-card.
scratch carving. A type of furniture carving in which the design is outlined by narrow lines.
scratch'cat' (skrăch'kăt'), *n.* A spiteful, "catty" person.
scratch coat. A roughened coating of plaster, usually as the ground for an outer coating. See FIRST COAT **a.** — **scratch'-coat'ed,** *adj.*
scratch comma. A mark (/) formerly used as a comma.
scratch cradle. The ribwort *Plantago lanceolata.*
scratch division. *Math.* An old Arabian form of division supplanted since the 17th century by long division; — so called because, since the partial products were not set down at all, but only the remainders, it was necessary to scratch out each figure of the dividend from which subtraction was made and place the remainder each time above it.
scratch'er (skrăch'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who scratches; specif.: **a** A workman who uses a tool in scratching, or tends a machine which does this work. **b** *Colloq., U. S.* One who scratches a ticket. **c** A rasorial bird; — chiefly in *pl.*
2. One that scratches; as: **a** An implement for scratching. **b** A scratch brusher.
3. A cider mill in which the fruit is disintegrated or torn to pieces, a method said to be better than crushing.
4. A toy which makes a sound of tearing when rubbed along one's back; a scratchback.
5. A counterfeiter or forger. *Thieves' Language.*
6. *Bookkeeping.* A daybook. *Colloq.*
7. *Forestry.* = BARK BLAZER.
8. *Plastering.* A tool used to roughen or scratch the first, or scratch, coat of plaster to improve the adhesion between the scratch coat and the brown coat.
scratch'es (skrăch'ĕz; -ĭz; 119), *n.* Sometimes construed as a *pl. Veter.* An affection of the skin of the hollow of the fetlock of horses, accompanied with swelling, heat, and tenderness, the formation of transverse fissures in the skin, and in severe cases leading to suppuration. It usually causes lameness. Called also *clay,* or *mud fever.*
scratch feed. See SCRATCH, *n.,* 14.
scratch figure. Any figure which is scratched or crossed to indicate cancellation; specif., *Print.,* a cast type of a figure crossed by a line (thus 8), to denote canceling, or, in mathematical symbols, negation (as, ≠, meaning *not equal to*).
scratch gauge. A metalworker's scriber or gauge resembling the carpenter's marking gauge; also, a marking gauge for woodworkers.

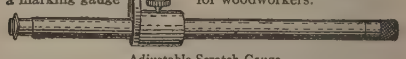
Adjustable Scratch Gauge.

scratch grass. **a** The common tearthumb (*Tracaulon sagittatum*). **b** The cleavers *Galium aparine.*
scratch hit. *Baseball.* A hit credited to a batter as such when ordinarily he would have been out, as when a fly ball drops untouched between two fielders each of whom hesitates to attempt the catch; an accidental hit.
scratch'i·fi·ca'tion (skrăch'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* A spiteful remark. *Humorous.*
scratch'ing, *n.* Act of or noise made by one that scratches.
scratch'ing, *adj.* That scratches. — **scratch'ing·ly,** *adv.*
scratch'ing (*dial.* skrăch'ĭn, skrăch'ĭn), *n.* [For earlier *cratchin(g)s;* cf. ME. *crakan* brushwood, LG. *krack,* Sw. dial. *krake.*] In *pl.,* refuse strained from melted grease. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
scratching shed. Also **scratch shed.** A part of a henhouse, often a lean-to, where the birds may get exercise, as by scratching for grain in deep litter or by taking dust baths.
scratch line. *Athletics.* A starting line; as: **a** A line which marks the extreme limit of the take-off for a broad jump. **b** A line from which the javelin is thrown, and which must not be overstepped by the thrower.
scratch'-pad' (skrăch'păd'), *n.* A pad of cheap writing paper.
scratch'-pen'ny (skrăch'pĕn'ĭ), *n.* A moneygrubber.
scratch player. A player whose handicap is zero.

scrape'age, *n.* See -AGE.
scrape'-good', *n.* Miser. — *adj.* Miserly. *Br. Obs.*
scrape'-pelf, *n.* A miser. *Obs.*
scrape'-scall', *n.* A miser. *Obs.*
scrap'i·a'na (skrăp'ĭ·ā'nä; -ā'nä; -ăn'ä), *pl.* [See -ANA.] Miscellaneous literary scraps. *Obs.*
scrap'ler, *n.* = SCABBLER.
scrap'let, *n.* See -LET.
scrap'ling, *n.* See -LING.
scrap'mon'ger, *n.* See -MONGER.
scrapped (skrăpt), *past tense & past part.* of SCRAP.
scrap'pet, *n.* Dim. of SCRAP.
scrap'ping, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SCRAP. — **scrap'ping·ly,** *adv.*
scrap'pler, *n.* Also **scrap'ler.** = SCABBLER.
scrapt. Scrapped. *Ref. Sp.*
scratch'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
scratch'a·bly, *adv.*
scratch'back', *n.* **a** = BACK-SCRATCHER. **b** = SCRATCHER, 4.
scratch'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
scratch'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
scratch'like', *adv.* See -LIKE.
scratch'man, *n.;* *pl.* -MEN. = SCRATCHER, a forger. *Thieves' Language.*

scratch'weed' (skrăch'wēd'), *n.* The cleavers *Galium aparine.*

scratch wig. = SCRATCH, *n.*, 4.

scratch'y (skrăch'ĭ), *adj.*; SCRATCH'I-ER (-I-ĕr); SCRATCH'I-EST. **1.** Affected with the scratches.
2. Characterized by scratches or scratching; specif.: **a** Making, or accompanied with, a scratching noise. **b** Having the appearance of scratches or of being marked or made with scratches; as, *scratchy* drawing. **c** That makes scratches.
3. Uneven; straggling.

scrat'ter (skrăt'ĕr), *n.* An oil-cake trimmer.

scrat'tle (skrăt'l; skrăt'l'), *n. & v.* [Freq. of *scrat* to scratch.] Scratch; scramble. *Dial. Eng.*

scrat'tling (skrăt'lĭng), *adj.* Scratched; reduced; hence, beggarly; scanty. *Dial. Eng.*
He gives me a *scrattlin'* twenty-five (shillings). *D. H. Lawrence.*

scrau'chle (skrä'k'l), *n. & v.* Clamber. *Scot.*

scraw (skrô), *n.* [Ir. *scraith*, Gael. *sgrath.*] Turf used under the thatch for roofing. *Ir. & Scot.*

scrawk (skrôk), *n. & v.* [Cf. SCREAK.] Scratch; squeak; screech. *Dial. Eng.*

scrawl (skrôl), *v.*; SCRAWLED (skrôld); SCRAWL'ING. [Origin obscure.] *Transitive*: To draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly; to write hastily and carelessly; to scratch; scribble; as, to *scrawl* a letter; also, to write on or to mark in such a fashion; as, a book *scrawled* with pencil notes.
——, *Intransitive*: **1. a** *Obs.* To sprawl. **b** *Obs. exc. Dial.* To crawl. **c** *Obs.* To teem.
2. To write awkwardly or carelessly.

scrawl, *n.* Scrawled writing; a bit of careless, hasty, or inelegant writing; *pl.*, illegible written characters.

scrawl. Var. of SCROLL.

scrawl (skrôl). Var. of CRAWL. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

scrawl'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which scrawls.
2. *Agric. Mach.* A device for marking out fields preparatory to the planting of ridged row crops. *Eng.*

scrawl'y (skrôl'ĭ), *adj.*; SCRAWL'I-ER; SCRAWL'I-EST. Ill-formed; carelessly irregular; sprawling. — **scrawl'i-ness,** *n.*

scrawm (skrôm), *n. & v.* [Cf. SCRAMBLE.] Scramble; climb; scratch; scrawl. *Dial. Eng. & Ir.*

scraw'ny (skrô'nĭ), *adj.* [Var. of SCRANNY.] Thin; rawboned; scranny. — **scraw'ni-ly,** *adv.* — **scraw'ni-ness,** *n. All U. S.*

scray (skrā), *n.* [Also *scraw*, prob. fr. D. *schraag* trestle, support.] A frame to hold textiles, as for drying. *Local, Eng.*

scray, *n.* A bush. *Dial. Eng.*

scray, scraye (skrā), *n.* [Cf. W. *ysgräen, ysgräell*, a tern, Bret. *skrav.*] The common tern. *Local, Brit.*

scraze (skrāz), *v. t. & n.* [A blend of *scratch* and *graze.*] Scratch; graze. *Dial. Eng.*

screak (skrēk), *v. i.*; SCREAKED (skrēkt); SCREAK'ING. [Cf. ON. *skrækja.* See SCREECH.] To emit suddenly a sharp, shrill sound; to screech; to creak, as a hinge. — *v. t.* To utter with a screak.

screak, *n.* A sound of screaking; a screech; creaking.

screak'ing, *n.* Act of or sound made by one that screaks.

screak of day. Daybreak; dawn. *Scot. & Ir.*

screak'y (skrēk'ĭ), *adj.* Making or resembling a screaking sound.

scream (skrēm), *v.*; SCREAMED (skrēmd); SCREAM'ING. [ME. *scremen*, perh. fr. ON. *skræma* to scare, terrify, *skræmast* to flee. Cf. SCREECH.] *Intransitive*: **1.** To cry out with a shrill voice; to utter a sudden, sharp outcry, or shrill, loud cry, as in fright, extreme pain, hysterical anger, joy, mirth, etc.
2. To emit a similar sound; — of beasts, birds, and inanimate things.
3. To speak or write with intense, hysterical expressions; as, he wrote in *screaming* headlines; also, to address the eye with vivid, startling effect; as, natives who prefer *screaming* colors. *Colloq.*
——, *Transitive*: **1.** To utter with or as with a scream; as, to *scream* an alarm.
2. To bring or fetch by screaming.
Syn. — Cry, shriek, screech.

scream (skrēm), *n.* **1.** A sharp, shrill cry, uttered suddenly, as in terror, extreme pain, anger, mirth, etc.; also, a similar sound made by a beast, a bird, or an inanimate object. "*Screams* of horror." *Pope.*
2. A person or thing that makes one scream with mirth. *Slang.*

scream'er (skrēm'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A person who screams, esp. in crying wares or in singing.
2. Anything of remarkable excellence, as a fine woman, a good shot, a large sum, etc. *Slang.*
3. A writing or person that makes one scream from thrills or mirth. *Slang.*
4. An exclamation mark. *Printers' Slang.*
5. One engaged to provoke excitement by screaming.
6. *Journalism.* A sensationally large or startling headline, sometimes printed in color, esp. in red. *Cant, U. S.*
7. *Zool.* **a** Any of a small group of South American birds of uncertain affinities constituting a family, Anhimidæ, and a suborder, Anhimæ. They show some relationship to the Anseres and are commonly placed in the order Anserifórmes, but the bill is short and stout, suggesting that of a fowl, the toes are elongated and scarcely webbed, and each wing bears two spurs. The ribs do not have uncinate processes. The crested screamers (genus *Chauna*) and the horned screamer or kamichi (*Anhima cornuta*) are the only members of the group. The seriema also is called *crested screamer.* **b** *Local, British.* The swift.

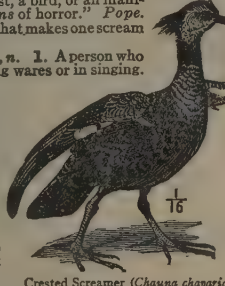
1/16
Crested Screamer (*Chauna chavaria*).

1/16
Horned Screamer (*Anhima cornuta*).

scream'ing, *adj.* **1.** Uttering or emitting screams.
2. Having the nature of a scream; like a scream in effect.
3. Evoking screams, as of mirth; as, a *screaming* farce.
4. Excellent; splendid. *Slang.*
— **scream'ing-ly,** *adv.*

scream'ing, *n.* Act of or sound made by one who screams.

scream'y (skrēm'ĭ), *adj.* Given to or suggestive of screaming. — **scream'i-ness** (-I-nĕs; -I-nĭs; 119), *n.*

scree (skrē), *n.* [From the pl. *screes*, fr. ON. Icel. *skrītha* a landslip on a hillside.] A pebble; a stone; also, a heap of stones or rocky debris; a talus. *Great Britain.*
The crag had fallen in a *scree* of big pieces of stone. *Masefield.*

screech (skrēch), *v.*; SCREECHED (skrēcht); SCREECH'ING. [Also, formerly, *scritch*, ME. *skrichen*, of imitative origin; cf. ON. *skrækja*, Sw. *skrika*, Dan. *skrige*; also ME. *skriken, schriken*, dial. forms. Cf. SCREAK, SCREAM, SHRIEK.] *Intransitive*: **1.** To utter a harsh, shrill cry or sound; to make a sharp, piercing outcry, as in terror or acute pain.
2. To make a similar sound; — of animals and inanimate objects.
——, *Transitive*: **1.** To utter as or with a screech.
2. To cause to screech. *Rare.*

screech (skrēch), *n.* A harsh, shrill cry, as of acute pain or terror; also, a similar sound made by or with inanimate objects.

screech'bird' (skrēch'bûrd'), *n.* Also **screech cock, screech thrush.** The fieldfare; — from its cry.

screech'er (skrēch'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which screeches; hence, *Slang*, anything harsh or strident.
2. a A swift. **b** The missel thrush.

screech hawk. The European goatsucker. *Local, Eng.*

screech'ing, *n.* Act of or sound made by one that screeches.

screech'ing, *adj.* That screeches. — **screech'ing-ly,** *adv.*

screech martin. The common European swift. *Local, Eng.*

screech of day, dawn, *or* **morn.** Daybreak. *Chiefly Scot.*

screech owl. 1. a Any of numerous small owls of the genus *Otus* (syn. *Megascops*), ranging from southern Canada to Brazil. They are closely related to the Old World scops owls, and have erectile ear tufts and plumage streaked and vermiculated with blackish. The species of eastern North America is *O. asio*, which has many geographical varieties in the west and southwest. It exhibits two distinct phases of coloration, a reddish brown and a gray. **b** *Brit.* The barn owl.
2. One who prophesies, or brings news of, misfortune.

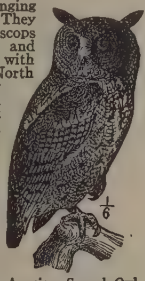
1/6
American Screech Owl.

screech'y (skrēch'ĭ), *adj.*; SCREECH'I-ER (-I-ĕr); SCREECH'I-EST. Given to or suggestive of screeching; as, a *screechy* child. — **screech'i-ly,** *adv.* — **screech'i-ness,** *n.*

screed (skrēd), *n.* [AS. *scrēade.* See SHRED, *n.*] **1.** A fragment, esp. one torn off; a shred; also, a strip, as of land. *Now Dial.*
2. A long strip or band, as around the border of a cap, around a piece of goods, or the like. *Dial. Eng.*
3. A tearing; rent; breach. *Chiefly Scot.*
4. A long list or discourse, oral, written, or printed; sometimes, a tirade; a diatribe.
The old carl gae them a *screed* of doctrine. *Scott.*
5. Drink or a drinking bout. *Scot.*
6. A sound as of tearing or scraping.
7. A rasping or shrill sound; a scrape. *Scot. & Ir.*
8. See FLOATING SCREED.
9. A lute, or strike board, which is used to level up or strike off concrete pavement slabs, cushion courses for block pavements, and the like.

screed (skrēd), *v.* [AS. *scrēadian.* See SHRED, *v.*] *Transitive*: *Scot. & N. of Eng.* **1.** To rend; tear.
2. To say glibly; to repeat fluently; — esp. with *away* or *off.*
3. To smooth off, as with a screed.
——, *Intransitive*: **1.** To make a rasping or shrill sound; to make a sound as of tearing cloth; also, to tear or rip. *Scot.*
2. *Plastering.* To make screeds.

screel (skrēl), *v. i. & n.* Screech; — perhaps a blend of *scream*, or *screech*, and *yell.* *Local, U. S.*

scree'man (skrē'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A coal screener. *Scot.*

screen (skrēn), *n.* [ME. *scren*, fr. OF. *escren, escran* (F. *écran*), of uncert. origin.] **1.** Anything in the nature of a partition or curtain, as a portable covered framework, that cuts off inconvenience, injury, or danger; that which shelters or conceals from view; a shield or protection; as, a fire *screen*; a window *screen.*
Some ambitious men seem as *screens* to princes in matters of danger and envy. *Bacon.*
2. A perforated plate, cylinder, or the like, or a meshed wire or cloth fabric, usually mounted on a frame, used to separate coarser from finer parts, as of sand; also, any similar device for allowing the passage of smaller portions or objects and preventing that of larger. *Screen* is sometimes restricted to an apparatus with circular openings, *sieve* to one with rectangular openings.

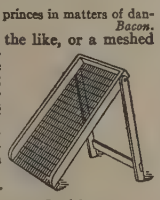
Sand Screen.

3. Anything serving to screen by securing, obstructing, or concealing.
4. Specif.: **a** A paper, cloth, or wooden implement with a handle to hold between oneself and the fire. **b** *Scot.* A large scarf worn on the head. **c** A frame holding a metallic or textile netting, used in a window or door, or enclosing a space, to exclude insects. Hence, the netting for such use.
5. A bank note. *Slang.*
6. *Arch.* **a** A dwarf wall or partition of stone, metal, or wood, — solid or pierced and often ornamental, — carried up to a certain height for separation and protection. **b** *pl.* In an English house of Tudor or Elizabethan style, a passage screened, or partitioned, off from the lower end of the hall and connecting with the buttery and kitchen.
7. *Cricket.* An erection of white canvas or wood placed on a boundary to enable a batsman to see the ball better.
8. *Eccl.* See CHOIR SCREEN; *rood screen*, under ROOD.

Fire Screen 18th cent.

9. *Elec.* = SHIELD, *n.*, 11.
10. *Furniture.* A high-backed settle.
11. *Hort. & Forestry.* A line of trees planted sufficiently thickly to shelter plantations from the wind.
12. *Mil.* A body of troops, usually cavalry, thrown out toward the enemy to protect a command or an area.
13. *Motion Pictures.* A surface, as that afforded by a curtain, sheet, wall, etc., upon which an image, as a picture or a series of pictures, is projected by a lantern, solar microscope, motion-picture projector, etc.; hence, the motion pictures, collectively.
14. *Nav.* **a** See SMOKE SCREEN. **b** A formation of light vessels (destroyers or cruisers) about a formation of heavier vessels such as battleships or a convoy, for protecting the latter formation from attack by submarines or destroyers.
15. *Photoengraving.* Two pieces of optical glass, ruled in opposite directions, usually 60, 85, 120, 133, or 150 lines to the square inch, the ruled lines being filled in with an opaque substance, and the glasses cemented together; — called also *line screen. Messograph screen,* a grained glass plate, is a screen having dots and lines, irregular in shape, size and position. See HALFTONE, *adj.*
16. *Photog.* A three-color mosaic of regular pattern used in making the negative and viewing the transparency in the separate screen processes of color photography. Cf. SCREEN PLATE.
17. *Physics.* A part of an instrument or piece of apparatus designed to prevent agencies in one part affecting other parts; as, optical, electric, and magnetic *screens.*

screen (skrēn), *v.*; SCREENED (skrēnd); SCREEN'ING. *Transitive*: **1.** To separate or cut off from inconvenience, injury, or danger.
2. To shelter, protect, or conceal with or as with a screen; as, fruits *screened* from cold winds by a forest or a hill. "They were encouraged and *screened* by some who were in high commands." *Macaulay.*
3. To pass, as coal, gravel, ashes, etc., through a screen in order to separate one part from another; to sift.
4. To post as a notice upon a screen.
5. To project (as a picture) upon a screen, as with a lantern or motion-picture projector; also, to adapt (a story, drama, etc.) to motion-picture reproduction.
——, *Intransitive*: To be screenable; esp., *Motion Pictures*, to undergo, or be suitable for, projection on a screen; as, she *screens* well.
Syn. — See SHELTER, SIFT.

screen (skrēn), *adj.* Of or pert. to the motion-picture screen, or to motion pictures collectively; as, a *screen* star.

screen'a-ble (skrēn'ă-b'l), *adj.* That can be screened.

screen'age (skrēn'ĭj), *n.* [See -AGE **b.**] Act, process, or an appurtenance of screening.

screen boy. a In coal mines, a boy who picks dirt from coal. **b** In paper mills, a boy who cleans strainers.

screen door. A door consisting of a frame filled with netting to exclude insects.

screened (skrēnd), *adj.* Sheltered or hidden by or as by a screen; also, sifted through a screen.

screen'er (skrēn'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which screens.
2. A workman who feeds or tends a sifting or washing screen; also, one who picks out waste as material passes along a screen.
3. One whose work is to screen a (specified) thing, as in **coal screener, seed screener.**

screen façade. A façade which conceals the form or dimensions of the building to which it is attached, as by exceeding the latter in height or width.

screen gate. A screen over the outlet of a drain, blocking entrance, but so hinged as to permit the escape of debris.

screen'-grid' tube. *Elec.* A tetrode in which one of the electrodes, maintained at a suitable potential, serves to eliminate the capacitance between the grid and the plate.

screen'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who or that which screens; the work of a screener.
2. *pl.* **a** Material which has been screened. **b** Refuse after screening; specif., the small imperfect grains, weed seeds, and other foreign material having feeding value, separated in cleaning wheat, rice, barley, or other cereals.
3. *Photoengraving.* The process of stripping a half-tone tint film on a transparent area of another negative.

screen'ing, *adj.* That screens.

screening effect. *Physics.* The effect of electrons present in orbits close to the nucleus of an atom in partially neutralizing the electric force due to the positive charge of the nucleus. If N is the atomic number, the positive charge on the nucleus is Ne, where e is the electron charge. Due to the screening effect the electric force is as if the nuclear charge were $(N-z)e$; z is called the **screening constant.**

screen maker. One who makes screens, esp. as an occupation. — **screen making.** — **screen'-mak'ing,** *adj.*

screen'man (-măn), *n.* A screener.

screen memory. = CONCEALING MEMORY.

screen plate. *Photog.* A plate in which the minute color filters, usually red, green, and blue-violet, which are necessary for taking and projecting a color image, are incorporated in the plate itself.

screen'play' (skrēn'plā'), *n.* *Motion Pictures.* The written form of a story prepared for motion-picture production, including description of characters, details of scenes and settings, dialogue, and stage directions. See SCRIPT, *n.*, 6.

screen process. *Photog.* An additive three-color process in which a mosaic screen composed of minute color elements distributed either in an irregular fashion (as in the autochrome) or in a regular order (as in the Paget process) is so placed that the light during exposure must pass through the screen before it affects a panchromatic emulsion behind it. The positives are viewed through a screen of similar character to the one used for the exposure.

screens'man (skrēnz'măn), *n.* A tender of a grain-cleaning machine.

screen'y (skrēn'ĭ), *adj.* Suggestive of a screen.

screeve (skrēv), *v. i.* [OF. *escrever* to discharge pus.] To exude moist matter; ooze; leak. *Now Dial.*

screeve (skrēv), *v. t. & i.*; SCREEVED (skrēvd); SCREEV'ING (skrēv'ĭng). [Prob. fr. It. *scrivere.* See SCRIVENER.] To write (as begging letters); to draw (designs or appeals) upon a sidewalk, in order to attract passers and elicit charity. *Slang.* — **screev'er** (skrēv'ĕr), *n.* *Slang.*

screeve, *n.* A piece of writing, esp. a begging letter; a sidewalk drawing designed to elicit charity. *Slang.*

screeved (skrēvd), *adj.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *skræv* the angle between the legs, Sw. *skreva* to straddle, ON. *skrefa* to stride.] Split off; — of horses' legs. *Dial. Eng.*

screw (skrōō), **scrow** (skrō), *n.* [Cf. MF. *escrouelle* (F. *écrouelle*).] An amphipod crustacean. Cf. SAND SCREW.

scratch'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

scratcht. Scratched. *Ref. Sp.*

scratch'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **a** = SCRATCH COAT. **b** = SGRAFFITO.

scrath. Scot. var. of SCARTH.

scrauch (skrăk). Var. of SCREECH. *Scot.*

scraunch (skränch; skrônch). Dial. Eng. var. of SCRANCH.

scream'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

screecht. Screeched. *Ref. Sp.*

screek (skrēk). Var. of SCREAK. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

screen'craft', *n.* See -CRAFT.

screen'dom, *n.* See -DOM.

screen'-faced', *adj.* See -FACED.

screen'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

screen'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

screen'-plate' proc'ess. See COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

screen'wise', *adj.* See -WISE.

screen'work', *n.* See -WORK.

screet (skrēt). Dial. Eng. var. of SCREECH, cry, yell.

screich, screigh (skrēk; skrāk). Scot. & N. of Eng. vars. of SCREECH.

screve, screw'er. Obs. exc. dial. vars. of SCRIVE, SCRIVER.

screw (skrōō; 242), *n.* [Formerly *scrue*, fr. OF. *escroue* female screw (F. *écrou*), fr. VL. *scrova* (ML. *scrofa*), fr. L. *scrofa* sow, with influence of L. *scrobis* vulva, hole, ditch. Cf. SCROFULA.] **1.** Any of several varieties of a common mechanical device consisting in its simplest form of a continuous helical rib, or thread, with the cylindrical shank, or spindle, from which it projects; — called specif. *external*, or *male*, *screw*. Commonly, an ordinary small metal male screw with slotted head and either with tapering point, for uniting something with wood, or with blunt point fitting into a nut, for bolting things together. Also, the corresponding part into which an external, or male, screw advances and fits when the end of it is inserted and the screw turned in the proper direction; — called specif. *internal*, or *female*, *screw*. This latter may be considered as just enough of the material around the hole to give conformation to the helical rib and depression. Cf. NUT, *n.*, 4. The screw in its various forms is used as a mechanical device for applying pressure in various ways, as to give an accurate traversing movement (as in changing the rotary motion of machine wheels into a slow traverse for a feed motion or the like), to give the final adjustments to delicate instruments, to transmit power (esp. when a large mechanical advantage and nonreversible motion are desired), etc. It is commonly made by lathe tools, screw dies, die heads, thread milling cutters, hobs, or roller dies. There are many special shapes of threads. See ARCHIMEDEAN SCREW, DIFFERENTIAL SCREW, HINDLEY'S SCREW, INTERRUPTED SCREW, LEFT-HANDED SCREW, MACHINE SCREW, RIGHT-HANDED SCREW, WOOD SCREW, WORM, etc.

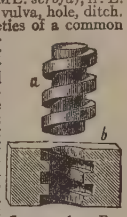

Screw, 1. *a* External, or Male, Screw; *b* Internal, or Female, Screw, shown in section.

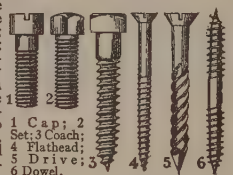

1 Cap; 2 Set; 3 Coach; 4 Flathead; 5 Drive; 6 Dowel.
Screws.

2. *a* Formerly, a gimlet; now, its worm. *b* A tool with a worm for pulling, esp. a corkscrew; also, its worm.
3. *a* = THUMBSCREW, *n.*, 2; — chiefly in *pl.* *b* A means of extorting acquiescence.
4. *a* A screwlike form; a spiral; a contortion. *b* A turn of a screw; also, any twist like the turn of a screw; a screwing motion or movement. *c* Threading or grooving.
5. [Cf. Dan. *skrog* a carcass.] A worn-out, broken-down, or otherwise unsound horse. *Colloq.*
6. A small packet of tobacco, pepper, or the like; — so called because often wrapped in paper with the ends twisted. *Chiefly Brit.*
7. An extortionate person; a sharp bargainer; a skinflint.
8. *Slang.* *a* A skeleton key; also, a robbery effected by using one. *b* A prison guard or keeper; turnkey. *c American Colleges.* An instructor who examines with great or unnecessary severity; also, a searching or strict examination of a student by an instructor. *d Chiefly Brit.* Salary; pay; esp., small pay; as, a clerk's weekly *screw*. *e* = PICK-ME-UP, 1.
9. A screw propeller, or, rarely, a vessel propelled by one.
10. *a Billiards, etc., Eng.* Spin imparted to a cue ball by screwing it; also, a shot made by screwing the cue ball; a screw shot. *b* A similar spin or twist imparted to the ball in various other games, as in ping-pong.
11. *Geol.* A screw stone.
12. *Math.* An axis in space associated with a fixed length termed *pitch*; — used to express the displacement of a rigid body, which may always be conceived as a translation parallel to an axis together with a rotation about it. Any system of localized vectors is equivalent to a screw whose axis is the central axis of the system.
13. *Rowing.* Act of screwing.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

screw-bound	screw-lifted	screw-stoppered
screw-capped	screw maker	screw-threaded
screw-chasing	screw making	screw-topped
screw-clamped	screw-making, *adj.*	screw-torn
screw-cutting	screw-propelled	screw-turned
screw-driven	screw-shaped	screw-turning
screw-geared	screw-slotting	

— ***a screw loose.*** Something out of order, so that things do not go smoothly; a disturbing weakness, esp. in one's mental condition. — ***to put the screw, or screws, on.*** To torture by or as by an instrument of torture tightened by screws; to use pressure upon, as for extortion.

-screw. A combining form of *screw*, n., as in:

airscrew	drivescrew	setscrew
bedscrew	earscrew	thumbscrew
corkscrew	jackscrew	turnscrew

screw (skrōō), *v.*; SCREWED (skrōōd); SCREW'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** *a* To turn, as a screw; to apply a screw to; to press, insert, fix, move, or the like, by means of a screw or screws; as, to *screw* a lock on a door; to *screw* on a nut. *b* To turn the screw of.
2. *a* To turn as if by a screw; to twist; contort; as, to *screw* the body around; to *screw* the eyes.

He *screwed* his face into a hardened smile. *Dryden.*

b To move spirally or tortuously, esp. by squeezing into or through. *c* To twist or strain, esp. by interpretation to suit one's purposes.

Screwing up misdemeanors into felonies. *Bentham.*

3. To fasten with or as with a screw or screws.

Screw'd to my memory. *Shak.*

4. To tighten (a musical string) by turning the screws or keys; to heighten in pitch; figuratively, to make tense; — usually with *up*; as, *screwing* up courage.
5. To force as if by the pressure of screws; as, specif.: *a* To extort information from. *b* To exact, as money; — with *out of* or *from* (a person). *c* To drive to a reduction of price; as, to *screw* a shopkeeper down. *d* To produce with effort; wring; — chiefly with *out* or *out of*; as, to *screw* out a laugh.
6. Hence: To practice extortion upon; to oppress or dispossess by unreasonable or extortionate exactions or conditions; as, to *screw* one's tenants.
7. *Slang.* *a American Colleges.* To examine rigidly, as a student; to subject to a severe examination. *b* To enter for burglary by means of a skeleton key.
8. To lace tight at the waist.
9. To force by or as by twisting one's way.
10. *Billiards, etc.* To hit (the cue ball) low down and slightly to the side so that it will be deflected in a curve after striking an object ball. *Eng.*
11. *Games.* To cause (a ball) to swerve.
12. *Rugby Football.* To cause (the scrimmage) to twist round.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To turn as or like a screw.
2. To turn with a twisting motion; as, he *screwed* around uneasily in his chair.
3. To practice extortion, oppression, or exactions.
4. To be parsimonious; to scrimp.
5. To go by means of a screw propeller.
6. *Games.* To cause a ball to swerve.
7. *Rowing.* To swing the body toward either side of the boat during the stroke.

screw back. *Billiards, etc.* = DRAW, *v. t.*, 18. *Eng.*
screw in. To insinuate (oneself). *Archaic.*
screw into. To insinuate (oneself) into.
screw out. To unscrew.
screw up. *a* To fasten with screws. *b* To raise extortionately. *c* To tighten by or as by the turning of a screw. *d* To twist in a spiral.

screw (skrōō), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or operated by, a screw or screw propeller; as, a *screw* brake, curve, lever, shafting, steamer.
2. Having a screw (sense 1) or screw thread, so as to be capable of being screwed in or on; as, **screw cap, screw collar, screw hook, screw nut, screw plug, screw post.**

screw alley. The passageway housing the screw of a steamer.
screw anchor. An anchor in the form of a sharp-pointed screw with broad flanges. It is used principally for moorings. See ANCHOR, *Illust.*
screw arbor. *Mach.* An arbor to which a cutter is attached by means of a screw thread.
screw auger. **1.** See AUGER, 1.
2. The wild tuberose *Spiranthes cernua.*
screw'bar'rel (skrōō'băr'ĕl), *n.* A firearm having a screwed barrel.
screw bean. *a* The curious spirally twisted sweet pod of a shrub or small tree (*Prosopis pubescens*) of the southwestern United States. It is used for fodder, and ground into meal by the Indians. *b* The tree itself, commonly called *tornillo*, producing heavy hard wood.
screw bell. An internally threaded, bell-shaped device for recovering tools dropped down a borehole.
screw blower. = HELICAL BLOWER.
screw bolt. A bolt having a screw thread on it.
screw'-bolt', *v. t.* To fasten with a screw bolt.
screw box. *a* A socket for a screw. See INTERRUPTED SCREW. *b* A kind of screw stock for cutting wooden screws.
screw hunter. = BUNTER DOG.
screw chain. See CHAIN, *n.*, 9.
screw conveyer. *Mach.* See CONVEYER, *n.*, 2.
screw coupling. An internally threaded sleeve nut, usually having right-and-left threads, for coupling rods, pipes, etc.; a screw socket.
screw'-cut'ting lathe. *Mach.* See 2d LATHE, 1.
screw'-down', *adj.* That can be closed by screwing.
screw'drive' (skrōō'drīv'), *v. t.* To drive in as does a screw driver.
screw driver, *or* **screw'driv'er** (skrōō'drīv'ĕr), *n.* A tool for turning screws so as to drive them into their place; a turn-screw. It has a thin wedge-shaped end which enters the nick in the head of the screw.
screwed (skrōōd), *adj.* **1.** Having threads like those of a screw, or a pattern resembling such threads.
2. Twisted; contorted; contracted.
3. Intoxicated; drunk. *Slang.*
screwed'-up' (66), *adj.* Closed, contracted, or contorted by or as by screwing.
screw'er (skrōō'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which screws; specif., a workman who feeds and operates a screwing machine; also, one who tends a screw thread, one who puts on screw stoppers, one who screws down rolls in rolling mills, etc.
screw eye. *a* A screw, usually a wood screw, with a head in the form of a loop or eye. *b Theater.* A long screw with a handle, used by stage carpenters.
screw'-eyed' (skrōō'īd'), *adj.* Having the eyes screwed up.
screw fern. The ebony spleenwort.
screw gear *or* **gearing.** *Mach.* A screw wheel; also, gearing composed of, or having as a chief essential, a worm and worm wheel.
screw'head' (skrōō'hĕd'), *n.* The head of a screw.
screw'ing, *n.* Act of one that screws.
screw'ing, *adj.* **1.** That screws; as, a *screwing* machine.
2. Exacting, oppressive, or extortionate; also, excessively economical; parsimonious.

screw jack. A jackscrew.
screw joint. *Mach.* A joint formed by screwing together mating male and female screws.
screw key. A wrench or spanner for turning a screw or nut; also, a threaded key.
screw'less, *adj.* Having no screw.
screw machine. *Mach.* A form of turret lathe, usually having a hollow spindle through which a bar can be fed to be machined into bolts, studs, and other screws, or any small repetition work, as handles or spindles.
screw machinery. Machinery for making screws; esp., semiautomatic machinery for turning out screws in large quantities.
screw'man (skrōō'măn), *n.* One who makes or operates screws.
screw mill. A mill or factory where screws are made.
screw mouth. A twisted or crooked mouth.
screw nail. A wood screw, or a drive-screw.
screw palm. = SCREW PINE.
screw peg. A small screw without a head used esp. for fastening boot and shoe soles.
screw pile. A kind of pile, commonly made of cast iron and hollow, having a broad screwlike flange of usually from one to two turns.

Bottom of Screw Pile.

screw'-pile', *adj.* Built on screw piles.
screw'-piled', *adj.* = SCREW-PILE.
screw piling. Pilework in which screw piles are used, as in soft mud where a large supporting surface at the end of the pile is required; a structure, foundation work, or the like, made with screw piles.

screw pine. Any plant of the genus *Pandanus*, esp. *P. tectorius*, the textile screw pine of Polynesia, and *P. utilis* and *P. veitchii*, common in cultivation; also, any plant of the related genus *Freycinetia*. See PANDANUS.

Screw Pine. (1/200)

screw'-pine' fam'i-ly. The Pandanaceae.
screw'-pitch' gauge. *Mach.* = THREAD GAUGE.
screw plate. *Mach.* *a* A threading die together with the necessary collet, guides, etc., by means of which the die is adjusted and held in a die stock. *b* A die stock and die, esp. one made of a single piece of steel.
screw pod, *or* **screw'-pod' mesquite'.** The screw bean.
screw press. A press having a ram that is forced downward by the turning of a spindle having a steep-pitched thread.
screw propeller. A device consisting of a central hub with two, three, or four similar radiating blades symmetrically placed and twisted so that each forms part of a helical surface (like that of a screw thread), or a device having a shape approximating this, used to propel steamships, motorboats, aircraft, etc.
screw pump. *Mach.* A pump in which the working pressure is created by means of screw-shaped impellers in the vertical water column.
screw punch. *Mach.* A screw press.
screw rivet. A short bolt threaded throughout its length and riveted over on the ends when in place.

Screw Rivet.

screw shell. A long, slender, spiral gastropod shell, as those of *Turritella* and allied genera. See TURRITELLA.
screw'ship' (skrōō'shĭp'), *n.* A ship driven by a screw propeller.
screw shot. *Billiards.* A shot, between a force shot and a draw, that twists the cue ball sideways.
screws'man (skrōōz'măn), *n.* A thief who picks locks. *Slang.*
screw smile. A forced or wry smile.
screw spanner. A screw wrench.
screw spike. A spike with a screw thread on the upper part of the shank so that the spike can be screwed home after being driven part way in. — **screw'-spike'**, *v. t.*
screw stair. A spiral stair, esp. one with steps radiating from a vertical newel.
screw stake. = SCREW PILE.
screw stay. = STAY BOLT.
screw'stem' (skrōō'stĕm'), *n.* [*screw* + *stem.*] Any plant of the genus *Bartonia*, having slender and occasionally twisted stems.
screw'stock' (skrōō'stŏk'), *n.* *Mech.* *a* A diestock. *b* = SCREW PLATE *b*.
screw stone. The fossil stem of a crinoid.
screw stud. = STUD BOLT.
screw surface. *Math.* A surface whose parametric equations, in Cartesian co-ordinates, are $x = u \cos v$, $y = u \sin v$, $z = bv + f(u)$. The parametric curves u = constant are concentric coaxial helices, and hence the surface is called also *skew helicoid.*
screw tap. = 3d TAP, 10 *a*.
screw thread. *Mach.* The projecting helical rib of a screw, the successive turns of which are sometimes called *teeth*; also, one complete turn of it. Screws are made with one or more such ribs, either right-handed or left-handed. See SCREW, 4th PITCH, 17 *b*. An ***external thread*** is one on the outside of a member, as the thread on a plug gauge. An ***internal thread*** is one on the inside of a member, as the thread on a ring gauge Cf. MULTIPLE THREAD, BUTTRESS THREAD, SQUARE THREAD, KNUCKLE THREAD. The Table of Screw Threads, below, gives the dimensions of the usual forms of threads. Cf. TOLERANCE.

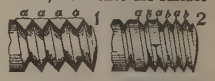

Screw Thread. 1 Single-threaded Screw; 2 Double-threaded Screw, with one thread incompletely cut. In fig. 1, the Distances between Consecutive Edges, *aaaaa*, of teeth is the Lead or Pitch. In fig. 2, the Distance between Alternate Edges, *aaa* or *bbb*, is the Lead or True Pitch, and the Distance between Consecutive Edges, *ababab*, is the Divided, or Apparent, Pitch.

TABLE OF SCREW THREADS

Name	Angle Between Sides of Thread Measured in an Axial Plane	Width of Flat		Radius of Round		Basic Depth of Thread
		At Crest	At Root	At Crest	At Root	
acme thread[5]	29°	0.3707 p	0.3707 p			0.5 p
American National						
coarse threads[2, 5]	60°	1/8 p	1/8 p			0.649519 p
fine threads[3, 5]	60°	1/8 p	1/8 p			0.649519 p
*pipe threads[4, 5]	60°	0.038 p	0.038 p	0	0	0.8 p
British Association thread	47 1/2°			2/11 p	2/11 p	3/8 p
international thread	60°	1/8 p	Note[1]			0.6495 p plus clearance
Löwenherz thread	53° 8′	1/8 p	1/8 p			3/8 p
Thury thread	47 1/2°			1/6 p	1/5 p	3/8 p
V thread	60°	0	0	0	0	0.866025 p
Whitworth thread	55°			0.1373 p	0.1373 p	0.64033 p
worm thread	29°	0.335 p	0.31 p			0.6866 p
worm-wheel hob thread	29°	0.31 p	0.335 p			0.6866 p

[1] Not specified; may be round instead of flat.
[2] Vary from 3 1/2 (major diam. 3″) to 64 (major diam. 0.073″) threads per inch.
[3] Vary from 8 (major diam. 3″) to 80 (major diam. 0.060″) threads per inch.
[4] Taper, 3/4 inch per foot; $E_0 = D - (0.05D + 1.1)p$; $E_1 = E_0 + 0.0625\ L_1$; $L_2 = (0.8\ D + 6.8)\ p$.
[5] Allowances for width of flat and depth of thread have been provided by the National Screw Thread Commission, for various classes of fits.
* Straight threads are also standard for limited applications.
p = pitch; E_0 = pitch diam. of thread at end of pipe; D = outside diam. of pipe = major diam. of pipe at distance L_2 from its end; L_1 = distance from gauging notch to end of pipe; E_1 = pitch diam. of thread at gauging notch; L_2 = length of effective thread.

screw'-thread' fit. *Mach.* Coincidence of screw-threaded parts in contact or tightness of adjustment of such parts. A ***wrench fit*** is one in which there is an interference of metal between the mating surfaces and which requires the application of pressure, as by a wrench, in assembling. A ***close fit*** has a minimum of shake or play, as when the average interference of metal is zero, and is obtainable by

screw'a·ble (skrōō'ā·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.
screw'age, *n.* See -AGE.
screwd. Screwed. *Ref. Sp.*
screw'-eyed', *adj.* See -EYED.
screw'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
screw'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
screw'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
screw·mat'ics (skrōō·măt'ĭks), *n.* Corruption of RHEUMATICS. *Humorous.*
screw nut. = 1st NUT, 4.

selective assembly. A *medium fit* is one that is assemblable with the fingers and includes the better grade of screw-thread work. A *free fit*, that commonly used for fastening screws, is assemblable with the fingers, and is one in which a moderate amount of shake is not objectionable though no allowance is required. A *loose fit* is one that requires an allowance between the mating surfaces in order to assure quick and easy assembly.

screw'-thread' tol'er·ance. *Mach.* The difference between the two limiting sizes of a screw thread, known as the *extreme pitch-diameter tolerance*, and equal to the sum of the net pitch-diameter tolerance and the gauge tolerance (or gauge increment). The *net pitch-diameter tolerance* for a screw thread having a pitch of 1/20 inch, as standardized by the National Screw-Thread Commission of the Bureau of Standards of the United States and the American Engineering Standards Committee, is as follows:—Grade A, 0.0005 in.; Grade B, 0.0010 in.; Grade C, 0.0015 in.; Grade D, 0.0020 in.; Grade E, 0.0025 in.; Grade F, 0.0030 in.; Grade G, 0.0035 in.; Grade H, 0.0040 in.; Grade I, 0.0045 in., and Grade J, 0.0050 in. For threads having a pitch finer than 1/20 inch, the net pitch-diameter tolerance is to the net pitch-diameter tolerance of any thread having a pitch of 1/20 inch or less as the 0.6th powers of the respective pitches are to each other. For threads having a coarser pitch than 1/20 inch, the net pitch-diameter tolerance is to the net pitch-diameter tolerance of any thread having a pitch of 1/20 inch or greater as the 0.9th powers of the respective pitches are to each other. For a loose fit, the tolerance specified is Grade I; for a free fit, Grade F; for a medium fit, Grade D; and for a close fit, Grade B. The *gauge tolerance* (or *gauge increment*) is equal to the difference between (1) the sum of the pitch-diameter tolerance of the go gauge, of the diametrical equivalent of the lead tolerance of the go gauge, of the diametrical equivalent of the angle tolerance of the go gauge, and of the pitch-diameter tolerance of the not go gauge, and (2) one half the diametrical equivalent of the lead tolerance of the not go gauge plus the diametrical equivalent of the angle tolerance of the not go gauge. Cf. LEAD TOLERANCE.

screw tool. = 2d CHASER, 2.

screw tree. The East Indian tree *Helicteres isora*; — in allusion to the spirally twisted capsules.

screw wedge. *Mach.* A wedge having a screw-and-nut arrangement for moving it, by means of which lost motion is taken up, as in bearings.

screw wheel. A gear wheel with teeth intersecting the pitch surface in helical lines, and thus being parts of the threads of a many-threaded screw.

Screw Wheel.

screw'worm' (skrōō'wûrm'), *n.* The larva of a fly (*Chrysomyia*, syn. *Cochliomyia, macellaria*), allied to the blowflies, which occurs in the warmer parts of America and sometimes lays its eggs in sores or wounds or in the nostrils of animals, including man. The larvae, which are armed with rings of small spines, bore into the flesh, causing serious and often fatal results.

screw wrench. A wrench for turning threaded bolts, nuts, etc.

screw'y (skrōō'ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Like a screw or its action.
2. Somewhat intoxicated. *Slang.*
3. Inclined to oppress; oppressive; also, niggardly; mean.
4. Useless; worn out, as a horse. *Colloq.*
5. Winding; tortuous.

scrib'a·ble (skrĭb'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [See SCRIBE.] Fit to write on or to receive the markings of a stylus.

scri·ba'cious, scri·ba'tious (skrī·bā'shŭs), *adj.* [See SCRIBE.] Fond of, or addicted to, writing. — **scri·ba'cious·ness, scri·ba'tious·ness,** *n. Both Rare.*

scrib'al (skrīb'ăl; -'l), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or due to, a scribe, or clerk; as, a *scribal* error.
2. Of or pertaining to a Jewish scribe or scribes.

scrib'bet (skrĭb'ĕt; 119), *n.* A charcoal (sense 4 a). *Obs.*

scrib'blage (skrĭb'blĭj), *n.* Scribblements collectively.

scrib'bla·tive (-lȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Given or pertaining to scribbling. *Rare.*

scrib'bla·to'ry (skrĭb'lȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Characterized by scribbling.

scrib'ble (skrĭb''l), *v. t.*; SCRIB'BLED (-'ld); SCRIB'BLING (-lĭng). [Cf. Sw. *skrubbla* to card wool.] *Woolen Mfg., etc.* To card coarsely; to perform the preliminary operation of tearing apart (the more or less felted fibers) so as to mix them thoroughly, but without attempting to lay the fibers in parallel lines as in carding proper.

scrib'ble, *v.* [ML., *scribillare*, fr. L. *scribere*. See SCRIBE.] *Transitive*: **1.** To write hastily or carelessly, without regard to legibility, correctness, or considered thought; as, to *scribble* a letter.
2. To fill or cover with careless or worthless writing.
—, *Intransitive*: To write in haste or without care as to legibility or value; to make meaningless marks.

scrib'ble, *n.* **1.** A writing of little value, esp. a hastily written letter; as, a hasty *scribble*.
2. Hasty or careless writing; a number of illegible characters; also, an appearance suggestive of such writing.
Syn. — Scrawl, scratch, scrabble.

scrib'bled (skrĭb''ld), *adj.* Carded by a scribbling machine.

scrib'bled, *adj.* Written scribblingly; also, that one has scribbled on.

scrib'ble·ma'ni·a (skrĭb''l·mā'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* Scribbleomania.

scrib'ble·ment, *n.* A scribbled writing; scribbling.

scrib'ble·o·ma'ni·a (skrĭb''l·ō·mā'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* A mania for scribbling.

scrib'bler (skrĭb'lĕr), *n.* One who or that which scribbles (wool fibers); a scribbling machine.

scrib'bler (-lĕr), *n.* One who scribbles; a writer of worthless or inferior matter; an author of small reputation.

scrib'ble–scrab'ble, *adv.* Scribblingly. — *n.* A scribble; a scribbler. — *v. t. & i.* To scribble. *All Humorous.*

scrib'bling (skrĭb'lĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of 1st or 2d SCRIBBLE. — **scrib'bling·ly,** *adv.*

scribbling lark. The flicker. *Local, U. S.*

scrib'bly (skrĭb'lĭ), *adj.* Suggestive of scribbling.

scribbly gum. The white ash *Eucalyptus coriacea. Australia.*

scribe (skrīb), *n.* [ME., fr. L. *scriba*, fr. *scribere* to write; akin to Gr. *skariphasthai* to scratch, *skariphos* stylus, ON. *hrīfa* to scratch. Cf. ASCRIBE, CIRCUMSCRIBE, CONSCRIPT, DESCRIPTION, ESCRITOIRE, INSCRIPTION, PRESCRIPTION, SCARIFY, 2d SCRIBBLE, SCRIPT, SCRIVENER, SHRIFT, SUBSCRIPTION, SUPERSCRIPTION, TRANSCRIPT.]
1. An official or public writer acting usually as a clerk or keeper of accounts.
2. *Obs.* **a** One who writes at dictation. **b** *Hist.* An official having secretarial duties; as, the *scribe* of the court of Henry VIII. **c** A cuttlefish.
3. A copier of manuscripts; the transcriber to whom a particular text is attributed.
4. One who writes; penman; author; writer; journalist; — used humorously or contemptuously.
5. *Jewish Religion & Hist.* One of a class of men (*Sopherim*) devoted to the study and exposition of the law, during the Persian and early Greek periods of Jewish history; a doctor or teacher of the law; a lawyer. The earlier scribes were men of sacred letters — copyists, editors, students, and interpreters of Scripture and esp. of the law; the scribes of the New Testament were mainly jurists.

scribe (skrīb), *v. i.*; SCRIBED (skrībd); SCRIB'ING (skrīb'ĭng). [Cf. L. *scribere*. See 1st SCRIBE.] To work as a scribe; to write. — *v. t.* To write or inscribe (something).

scribe, *v. t.* [See 1st SCRIBE.] **1.** To mark (wood, metal, brick, etc.) by cutting or scratching a line or lines with a pointed instrument, as a scriber or a pair of compasses; also, to make (a line or the like) by such means.
2. To mark or delineate by the scraping of tusks.
3. *Carp.* To cut (anything) in such a way as to fit closely to a somewhat irregular surface, as a baseboard to a floor which is out of level, a board to the curves of a molding, or the like; — so called because the workman marks, or *scribes*, with compasses the line that he later cuts.

scribe, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* Any of various pointed instruments for marking wood, metal, brick, etc.; a scriber.
2. *Forestry.* = BARK BLAZER.
3. A mark scribed by a pen; a short piece of writing. *Dial.*
4. Also **scribe saw.** A sawtooth instrument used in cutting up beef carcasses.

‖**scri·ben'di ca'co·ē'thes** (skrī·bĕn'dī kăk'ō·ē'thēz). [L.] The itch for writing.

scrib'er (skrīb'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which scribes, as a liner or marker; specif., a sharp-pointed tool for marking off wood, metal, etc., to be cut.

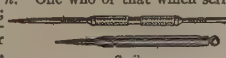

Scribers.

scrib'ing (skrīb'ĭng), *n.* Act of one who or that which scribes; an incised marking; writing.

scribing block. *Mach.* = SURFACE GAUGE **a.**

scribing compass. See COMPASS, *n.*, 7.

scribing gouge. = PARING GOUGE. See WOODWORKING CHISEL.

scribing iron. An iron-pointed instrument for scribing casks, logs, etc.

scrib'ism (skrīb'ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines and activities of the Jewish scribes in the time of Christ; the characteristics generally attributed to them; hence, internal authoritarianism and literalistic legalism, esp. in religion.

Scri·ble'rus, Mar·ti'nus (mär·tī'nŭs skrĭ·blē'rŭs). An imaginary personage in the satirical *Memoirs of the Extraordinary Life, Works, and Discoveries of Martinus Scriblerus*, written chiefly by Arbuthnot, as stated by Pope, to ridicule false tastes in learning.

Scri·ble'rus Club (skrĭ·blē'rŭs). An authors' club, founded by Swift in 1714 to satirize literary incompetence. Pope, Arbuthnot, Gay, and Bolingbroke were members.

Scrib'ner–Doyle' rule (skrĭb'nĕr·doil'). = DOYLE-SCRIBNER RULE.

Scribner rule. [After J. M. *Scribner*, Am. engineer.] A formula or rule for determining the board measure of a log.

scride (skrīd), *v. i.* To creep; to crawl on all fours. *Dial.*

scrieve (skrēv), *v. i.* [Cf. ON. *skreja* to stride, Dan. *skræve*, Nor. dial. *skreva*.] To glide along. *Scot.* — *v. t.* To reel off (a story or song). *Scot.* — **scriev'er** (skrēv'ĕr), *n. Scot.*

scrieve (skrēv), **scriev'er** (skrēv'ĕr). Vars. of SCRIVE, SCRIVER. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

scrig'gle (skrĭg''l), *v. i. Colloq. & Dial.* To wriggle; twist; squirm. — *n.* **a** A wriggle. **b** A curlicue.

scrig'gler (skrĭg'lĕr), *n.* A wriggling creature; an eel. *Dial. Eng.*

scrig'gly (-lĭ), *adj.* Scriggling. *Colloq.*

scrim (skrĭm), *n.* [Origin unknown.] **1.** A light, coarse, cotton or linen fabric, sometimes woven in openwork patterns, used in embroidery, for window curtains, for temporary windows and doors in an erection nearing completion, etc.
2. *pl.* Thin canvas glued on the inside of panels to prevent shrinking, checking, etc.
3. *Theater.* A transparency section in a drop.

scrime (skrīm), *v. i.* [F. *escrimer*.] To fence (with swords). — **scrim'er** (skrĭm'ĕr), *n. Both Rare.*

scrim'mage (skrĭm'ĭj), *n.* [An alteration of SKIRMISH. Cf. SCRUMMAGE.] **1.** Formerly, a skirmish or fencing bout; now, a general row or confused fight or struggle.
2. a *Rugby Football.* = SCRUMMAGE **b.** **b** *Amer. Football.* The play following the putting in play of the ball by the snapper-back when the teams are on their lines of scrimmage. It does not end until the ball is dead. See LINE OF SCRIMMAGE.

scrim'mage, *v. i. & t.* **1.** To search busily; skirmish.
2. *Football.* To take part in, or to throw into, a scrimmage.

scrim'mag·er (skrĭm'ĭj·ĕr), *n.* A participant in a scrimmage.

scrimp (skrĭmp), *adj.* Scanty; deficient; as, a *scrimp* wind.

scrimp (skrĭmp), *v.*; SCRIMPED (skrĭmpt); SCRIMP'ING. [Cf. Dan. *skrumpe*, G. *schrumpfen*, D. *krimpen*. Cf. SHRIMP, SHRINK.] *Transitive*: **1.** To be niggardly in providing for; to put on short allowance; as, to *scrimp* a son for money; to *scrimp* one's household.
2. To make too small, short, scanty, or the like; to be sparing or niggardly in or with; to limit too closely; as, to *scrimp* the pattern of a coat; to *scrimp* food.
—, *Intransitive*: To be niggardly in economizing.

scrimp (skrĭmp), *n.* **1.** A meager bit. *Dial. Eng.*
2. A pinching miser; a niggard. *Colloq.*

scrimp, *adv.* Scarcely.

scrimp, *v. i. Cloth Mfg.* To wrinkle or double on account of strain caused by tension; — said of cloth. — *n.* A wrinkle lengthwise of a fabric, caused by excessive tension.

scrimped (skrĭmpt), *adj.* Made scrimpingly.

scrimp'ing bar. A device used to stretch calico fabric breadthways so that it may be smooth for printing.

scrimp'tion (skrĭm'shŭn), *n.* A pittance; a little bit. *Dial.*

scrimp'y (skrĭmp'ĭ), *adj.*; SCRIMP'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SCRIMP'I·EST. Scanty; scrimp; given to scrimping. *Colloq.*

scrim'shank' (skrĭm'shăngk'), *v. i.* [Cf. SCRIMP, *v.* and E. dial. *shankle* to loiter, neglect work.] To shirk one's duty. — **scrim'shank'er,** *n. Both Slang, Eng.*

scrim'shaw' (skrĭm'shô'), *v. i. & t.* [Origin uncert.] *Naut.* To do any neat small mechanical job; specif., to ornament, as shells, ivory, etc., by engraving, and (often) rubbing ink or pigments into the incised lines.

scrim'shaw', *n. Naut.* A neat piece of mechanical work; esp., a shell, a whale's tooth, or the like, that is scrimshawed. — *adj.* Made by scrimshawing.

scrin (skrĭn), *n. Mining.* A small ore vein. *Local, Eng.*

scrinch (skrĭnch), *n.* [Cf. SCRINGE.] A tiny bit. — *v. i.* To huddle. *Both Dial.*

scrine (skrīn), *n.* [OF. *escrin* (F. *écrin*), fr. L. *scrinium*. See SHRINE.] A chest, bookcase, or the like, for writings or curios; a reliquary. *Obs.*

scringe (skrĭnj), *v. i.* To flog the water in fishing. *Dial.*

scringe (skrĭnj), *n.* A small seine net used in scringing.

scringe (skrĭnj; skrĭnzh), *v. t.* [Var. of CRINGE.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** To squeeze or rub with force. **b** To pry; search; glean. — *v. i.* To cringe; flinch. *Dial.*

scrin'i·ar'y (skrĭn'ĭ·ĕr'ĭ; -ĕr·ĭ), *n.* [LL. *scriniarius*. See SCRINE.] A keeper of archives.

scrip (skrĭp), *n.* [ME. *scrippe*, fr. ML. *scrippum*. See 1st SCARF.] A small bag or wallet of the sort formerly carried by palmers, shepherds, etc. *Archaic.*

scrip, *n.* [From SCRIPT.] **1.** A writing, as a certificate, memorandum, schedule, or list.
Call them generally, man by man, according to the *scrip*. *Shak.*
2. A small piece or scrap, esp. of paper or of writing.
3. Any of various documents used as evidence that the holder or bearer is entitled to receive something either absolutely or conditionally; also, such documents collectively. Specif.: **a** A preliminary certificate (often called a **scrip certificate**) issued after the allotment, usually on payment of the first installment, to one who has subscribed for stock of a bank, railroad, or other company, or for a share of other joint property, or a loan, stating the amount subscribed for, the amount already paid, and the dates when the installments are due; as, insurance *scrip*, consol *scrip*, etc. When all installments are paid, the scrip is exchanged for a bond or share certificate. Scrip carries no right to vote or receive dividends, but often bears interest. **b** A certificate for a fractional part of a share of stock or of a bond, usually convertible into a share or bond when presented in an amount equal to the face value of a share or bond, as those issued to bondholders for sums less than the full value of a bond upon reorganization or to stockholders in lieu of a cash dividend. **c** *Colloq., U. S.* A piece of the fractional paper currency formerly issued in the United States by the State or Federal governments or by banks; a "shinplaster"; also, such currency collectively. **d** A certificate of indebtedness in the form of a promise to pay or a certification that a person is entitled to receive a sum of money or goods issued by a business concern, as one issued to circulate in lieu of government currency, or an order for money or goods issued in payment of debt by a business concern in need of funds or by a corporation that pays wages partly in orders on a company store, a warrant on a city treasury, etc. **e** *U. S.* A certificate, usually one issued by the Federal or a State government, that the holder is entitled to take up or receive an allotment of a certain amount of land.

scrip dividend. *Finance.* A dividend in scrip instead of cash, usually convertible into stock.

scrip'ee' (skrĭp'ē'), *n.* One to whom land scrip is issued.

scrip'page (skrĭp'ĭj), *n.* Contents of a scrip, or wallet. *Shak.*

scrip'–scrap', *n.* Miscellaneous items.

script (skrĭpt), *n.* [OF. and L.; OF. *escript, escrit* (F. *écrit*), fr. L. *scriptum* something written, fr. *scribere, scriptum*, to write. See SCRIBE; cf. 2d SCRIP, SCRIPTURE.]
1. A writing. *Now Rare.*
2. *Law.* An original or principal instrument or document.
3. Written characters; handwriting; a system of writing.
4. *Print.* Type made in imitation of handwriting.

This line is printed in script.

5. *Theater.* Short for MANUSCRIPT.
6. A typescript; specif., *Motion Pictures*, the typescript or mimeographed or published form of a screenplay (which see) for use during the shooting of a picture.

-script. A combining form of *script*, as in pen*script*, type*script*.

scrip'tion (skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *scriptio, -onis*. Cf. SCRIPT.]
1. Handwriting; style of writing, as of a certain period. *R.*
2. A writing; an inscription. *Obs.*
3. Act of writing.

scrip·ti'tious (skrĭp·tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* Of the nature of a writing. — **scrip·ti'tious·ly,** *adv.*

scrip'ti·to'ry (skrĭp'tĭ·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Having the characteristics of writing.

scrip'tive (skrĭp'tĭv), *adj.* Tending to or characterized by expression in writing. *W. Watson.*

script lichen. The letter lichen *Graphis scripta*.

scrip'tor (skrĭp'tŏr), *n.* [L.] One who writes; a scribe.

scrip·to'ri·al (skrĭp·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Of or pertaining to script or writing.

scrip·to'ri·um (skrĭp·tō'rĭ·ŭm; 181), *n.*; *pl.* SCRIPTORIA (-ȧ). [ML. See SCRIPTORY.] The room or the carols in a medieval monastery set apart for the scribes or copyists.

scrip'to·ry (skrĭp'tō·rĭ), *adj.* [L. *scriptorius*, fr. *scribere, scriptum*, to write.] Of or pertaining to writing; expressed in, or used in, writing; as, *scriptory* wills. *Rare.*

scrip'to·ry, *n.* Scriptorium.

scrip'tur·al (skrĭp'tûr·ăl), *adj.* **1.** Written, or pertaining to writing.
2. Of, pertaining to, contained in, or according to, the Scriptures; Biblical; as, a *scriptural* doctrine.

Scrip'tur·al·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [*often not cap.*] Literal adherence to the Scriptures.

Scrip'tur·al·ist (-ĭst), *n.* [*often not cap.*] **1.** One who undertakes to derive his religious beliefs and general philosophy of life from the Scriptures, viewed as teaching a single harmonious system of doctrine; also, one who, generally from the same point of view, has become learned in, or a devoted student of, the Scriptures.
2. *Moham. Law.* A kitabi. See KITAB.

Scrip'tur·al'i·ty (skrĭp'tûr·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [*often not cap.*] Quality of being Scriptural; a thing that is Scriptural.

Scrip'tur·ar'i·an (-ĕr'ĭ·ăn), *n.* [NL. *scripturarius*.] One who bases religious belief solely on the Scriptures. *R.*

scrim'shan'der (skrĭm'shăn'dĕr), **scrim'shan'dy** (-dĭ). Vars. of SCRIMSHAW.

scrim'shon (-shŏn), **scrim'shorn** (-shôrn). Vars. of SCRIMSHAW.

scri'ple, *n.* Scruple. *Obs.*

scrip'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

scrip'tore, *n.* A writing desk. *Obs.*

scrip'tur·al·ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.

scrip'tur·al·ly, *adv.* of SCRIPTURAL.

scrip'tur·al·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

screw'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

scrib, *n.* [Cf. SCRIMP, SCRUB.] A miser. *Obs.*

scrib'ble·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

scrib'ble·dom, *n.* See -DOM.

scrib'ble·ism, *n.* See -ISM.

scribe'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

scrib'l, **scrib'ld.** Scribble, scribbled. *Ref. Sp.*

scrib·oph'i·lous (skrĭb·ŏf'ĭ·lŭs), *adj.* See -PHILOUS. [*Dial. Eng.*]

scrike (skrīk), *n. & v.* = SCREAK.

scrike. + SHRIEK.

scrim'ish, *n. & v.* Skirmish. *Obs.*

scrimp'i·ly, *adv.* of SCRIMPY.

scrimp'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

scrimp'ing·ly, *adv.* of *scrimping*, pres. part.

scrimp'ly, *adv.* of SCRIMP.

scrimp'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

scrimp rail. = SCRIMPING BAR.

scrimpt. Scrimped. *Ref. Sp.*

scrim'pum scram'pum. Hodgepodge. *Obs.*

scrip'ture (skrĭp'tûr), *n.* [L. *scriptura.* See SCRIPT.] **1.** a *Archaic.* Anything written; a writing or a passage from a writing; a document; manuscript; inscription; motto. b *Obs.* Written composition. c *Archaic.* Act of writing; handwriting; penmanship; also, a written character.
2. [*cap.*] The books of the Old and the New Testament, or of either of them; the Bible; — used by way of eminence or distinction, and chiefly in *pl.*, with *the* (and often *Holy*).
3. [*cap.*] A passage from the Bible; a text. *Now Rare.*
4. Any sacred writing; as, Buddhist *scripture.*
5. A thing credible as Scripture.
— ***in scripture.*** In writing. *Obs.*
Scrip'ture (skrĭp'tûr), *adj.* Of or from the Scriptures; Scriptural; as, a *Scripture* lesson; *Scripture* names.
Scrip'tured (skrĭp'tûrd), *adj.* **1.** Versed in or attested by the Scriptures. *Obs.*
2. [*not cap.*] Written on. *Rare.*
scrip·tu'ri·ent (skrĭp·tū'rĭ·ĕnt), *adj.* [LL. *scripturiens,* pres. part. of *scripturire* to desire to write.] Having a desire or passion for writing. — **scrip·tu'ri·en·cy** (-ĕn·sĭ), *n.*
Scrip'tur·ism (skrĭp'tûr·ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Scripturalism.
2. [*not cap.*] A peculiarly Scriptural expression.
Scrip'tur·ist (skrĭp'tûr·ĭst), *n.* One deeply versed in the Scriptures, or who undertakes to regulate his religious beliefs by them.
scrip'u·lum (skrĭp'ū·lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L.] A scrupulus. See WEIGHT, *Table.*
scritch (skrĭch), *n. & v.* Screech. *Archaic & Dial.*
scritch'-scratch' (skrĭch'skrăch'), *adv.* With repeated scratching in writing. — *n.* A continual scratching. — **scritch'-scratch'ing,** *n.*
scrithe (skrĭth), *v. i.* [AS. *scrīthan.*] To go; glide; escape; to turn aside; to err. *Obs.*
scrive (skrīv; skrēv), *v. t. & i.;* SCRIVED (skrīvd; skrēvd); SCRIV'ING (skrīv'ĭng; skrēv'-). [OF. *escrivre* to write, fr. L. *scribere.* See SCRIBE.] To scribe; write; score; specif., to cut (a line) on a scrive board. — *n.* a A writing; also, handwriting. b A scratch; a scribing tool. c A carving. *All Chiefly Scot.*
scrive board. *Shipbuilding.* A large wooden platform on which copies of parts of the body plan showing the frames, floors, etc., are made as models to work by.
scri·vel'lo (skrĭ·vĕl'ō), *n.; pl.* -LOES (-ōz). [Pg. *escrevelho.*] An elephant's tusk, esp. one weighing less than 20 lbs.
scriv'en (skrĭv'ĕn), *v. t. & i.* [See SCRIVENER.] To write; to act as scrivener. *Archaic.*
scrive'ner (skrīv'nĕr; skrĭv'ĕn·ĕr), *n.* [From older *scrivein,* fr. OF. *escrivain* (F. *écrivain*), fr. L. *scribere* to write. See SCRIBE; cf. SCREEVE.] **1.** A professional or public writer; amanuensis; scribe.
2. A notary; one whose occupation is to draw contracts or prepare writings.
3. Formerly, a money broker.
scrive'ner·y (skrīv'nĕr·ĭ; skrĭv'ĕn·ĕr·ĭ), *n.* A scrivener's occupation, writing, or place of work.
scrive'ning (skrīv'nĭng), *n.* The work of a scrivener.
scriv'er (skrĭv'ĕr), *n.* **1.** Scrivener. *Obs.*
2. (skrīv'ĕr; skrēv'-) *Scot. & N. of Eng.* a An inferior writer. b A scriber, for marking. c *Wood Turning.* A parting tool.
scrob (skrŏb), *v. t.* [Cf. SCROBBLE.] To scratch. *Dial.*
scrob'ble (skrŏb'l), *n. & v.* [Cf. SCRABBLE to scrape.] Scratch; scramble; tangle; scrawl. *Dial. Eng.*
scrobe (skrōb), *n.* [L. *scrobis.* See SCREW.] *Zool.* A groove, specif. that to receive the base of the antenna of a weevil, or one on the outer surface of a mandible.
scro·bic'u·la (skrō·bĭk'ū·lȧ), *n.* [NL. See SCROBICULATE.] *Zool.* One of the smooth areas surrounding the tubercles of a sea urchin. — **scro·bic'u·lar** (-lĕr), *adj.*
scro·bic'u·late (skrō·bĭk'ū·lāt), *adj.* [L. *scrobiculus,* dim. of *scrobis* a ditch or trench.] *Bot. & Zool.* Having numerous small, shallow depressions or hollows; pitted.
scro·bic'u·lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Scrobiculate
scrob'i·cule (skrŏb'ĭ·kūl), *n.* **1.** A scrobicula.
2. A small trenchlike depression.
scro·bic'u·lus (skrō·bĭk'ū·lŭs), *n.; pl.* -ULI (-lī). [L., dim. of *scrobis* ditch.] *Anat. & Med.* A small pit or furrow.
‖**scro·bi'cu·lus cor'dis** (skrō·bĭk'ū·lŭs kôr'dĭs). [L. *cordis,* gen. of *cor* heart.] *Anat.* The pit of the stomach.
scrod (skrŏd), *n.* [Cf. MD. *schroode* a strip, shred. See SCROLL.] A young cod (esp. *Gadus morrhua*) prepared in strips cut across the grain for cooking, as by broiling. Also, one of several other young fish similarly prepared, as haddock. *U. S.* — *v. t.* To prepare in the manner of a scrod (any small nonoily fish). *U. S.*
scrod'gill' (skrŏd'gĭl'), *n.* [*scrod* + *gill.*] A pulldevil. — **scrod'gill',** *v. t. & i.*
scroff (skrŏf). Dial. var. of SCURF, SCRUFF.
scroff, *n.* [Cf. SCURF.] Refuse; scraps. *Dial. Eng.*
scrof'u·la (skrŏf'ū·lȧ), *n.* [ML., fr. LL. *scrofulae,* pl., dim. fr. *scrofa* a breeding sow; perh. by a fanciful comparison of the glandular swellings to little pigs. Cf. SCREW.] *Med.* A morbid condition of a tuberculous nature, manifesting itself especially in a chronic enlargement and cheesy degeneration of the lymphatic glands, particularly those of the neck, with a tendency to the development of chronic inflammations of the skin and tuberculosis of the bones, joints, and other parts; tuberculous lymphadenitis; king's evil. It is most common in childhood.
scrofula plant. a A frostweed (*Crocanthemum*). b A figwort (*Scrophularia*).
scrof'u·la·root' (-rōōt'; 200), *n.* The dogtooth violet. *U. S.*
scrof'u·la·weed' (-wēd'), *n.* The rattlesnake plantain.
scrof'u·lide (skrŏf'ū·lĭd; -līd), *n.* *Med.* Scrofuloderm.
scrof'u·lism (skrŏf'ū·lĭz'm), *n.* State of being scrofulous.
scrof'u·lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.* Scrofulous.
scrof'u·lo- (skrŏf'ū·lō-), **scroful-.** A combining form for *scrofula,* as in *scrofuloderm, scrofulosis;* denoting also *scrofulous and,* as in **scrof'u·lo·ra·chit'ic, scrof'u·lo·tu·ber'cu·lous.**
scrof'u·lo·derm' (-lō·dûrm'), *n.* [NL. *scrofuloderma.* See SCROFULA; -DERM.] *Med.* Any affection of the skin dependent on scrofula.
scrof'u·lo'sis (-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *scrofula* + *-osis.*] *Med.* State of being scrofulous; scrofulous diathesis.
scrof'u·lous (skrŏf'ū·lŭs), *adj.* [Cf. F. *scrofuleux.*] **1.** Pertaining to, caused by, or of the nature of, scrofula.
2. Diseased or affected with scrofula.
3. Resembling scrofula; hence, morally contaminated.
— **scrof'u·lous·ly,** *adv.* — **scrof'u·lous·ness,** *n.*

scrog (skrŏg), *n.* [ME. *skrogg,* of uncert. origin.] **1.** A stunted shrub, bush, or branch; scrub; also, usually *pl.,* scrubby land. *Scot., Dial. Eng., & Ir.*
2. a The crab apple. b = BLACKTHORN, 1.
scrogged (skrŏgd), *adj.* Stunted. *Chiefly Scot.*
scrog'gy (skrŏg'ĭ), **scrog'gie, scrog'ie,** *adj.* Stunted; thorny; full of underbrush. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
scroi'noch, scrol'nogh (skroi'nŭk), *n. & v. i.* [Vars. of CORONACH.] Cry; shout; yell; fuss. *Scot.*
scrol'ar (skrŏl'ĕr), *adj.* [*scroll* + *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to a scroll.
scrolar line. *Math.* A line lying in a surface and such that the tangent planes of the surface at the various points of the line are different.
scroll (skrōl), *n.* [Earlier *scrowle* (after *rowle* roll), fr. ME. *scrowe,* fr. OF. *escroe, escroue* (F. *écrou* entry in the jail book), of Teut. origin; cf. MD. *schroode* a strip, shred, slip of paper; akin to E. SHRED. Cf. ESCROU.] **1.** A roll of paper or parchment, esp. one written on; hence, a writing; a schedule; a list; also, a draft; an outline; as, to preserve the *scroll* of a letter.
Here is the *scroll* of every man's name. *Shak.*
2. a A ribbonlike strip of paper, esp. one written on; also, a representation of one. b A ribbonlike streamer.
3. Something, usually an ornament, in form resembling a roll of paper, esp. one loosely or only partly rolled. Specif.: a The curved head of viol instruments. b A scrollhead. c A spiral part or ornament of furniture, etc. d *U. S.* A mark or flourish added to a person's signature, esp. one intended to represent a seal, and in some States allowed as a substitute for a seal. e In ornamental design, any of various spiral or convoluted forms, whether self-contained or continuous, based on the curves taken by a scroll of parchment; also, any ornament of such a form. f A somewhat scroll-like molding, common in medieval work. g A curved portion at the end of a leaf spring.

1–5 Scroll, 3 e, showing derivation of Conventionalized Forms.

4. A roll or bundle.
5. *Arch.* A volute of an Ionic, Corinthian, or Composite capital. Cf. ORDER, *Illust.*
6. *Furniture.* A spiral formation or ornament, esp. of the foot of a chair or table. The *Spanish scroll* has a series of parallel flutes terminating in a sweeping spiral; the *French scroll* is somewhat softer, ball-shaped, and its spirals are nearly horizontal in position; the *Flemish scroll* has two S spirals which meet at right angles; the *unilateral scroll* has two spirals turned in the same direction as in the human ear. See *Illust.* under FOOT.

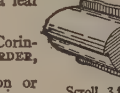
Scroll, 3 f.

7. *Geom.* = SKEW SURFACE.
8. *Mach.* Any of various parts shaped more or less like a scroll; as: (1) A spiral-shaped rib or slot for gearing with a slot on a radially moving part, as the jaw of a scroll chuck. (2) A casing for a turbine wheel, having a spiral waterway of converging aperture; also, a similarly shaped casing on a centrifugal pump or blower.
9. *Shipbuilding.* A curved timber, ornamented with fancy scrolls, bolted to the knee of the head.
scroll (skrōl), *v.;* SCROLLED (skrōld); SCROLL'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To write upon a scroll; to inscribe; record; engross; also, to draft.
2. To form into or like a scroll; to adorn with scrolls.
——, *Intransitive:* To take the form of a scroll or scrolls; to roll or curl up like a scroll.
scroll chuck. See 6th CHUCK, 5.
scroll creeper. *Arch.* A crocket.
scroll'-cut', *adj.* Cut in the form of a scroll or with a scroll saw.
scrolled (skrōld), *adj.* Formed like a scroll; contained in a scroll; adorned with scrolls; curled.
scroll'er·y (skrōl'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* Scrollwork.
scroll front. *Furniture.* A front with a compound curve, found in late Empire furniture; a serpentine front.
scroll gear. *Mach.* A device consisting of a gear rack curved in the form of a flat scroll so as to have the teeth showing on one face.
scroll'head' (skrōl'hĕd'), *n.* A scroll-like ornament at the bow of a vessel.
scroll lathe. A wood-turning lathe devised esp. for cutting scrolls and spiral work.
scroll pediment. *Arch.* A broken pediment with raking cornices in the form of reverse curves.
scroll saw. A ribbonlike saw stretched in a frame, adapted for sawing curved outlines; also, a machine in which such a saw is worked by foot or power.
scroll step. *Arch.* A curtail step. See CURTAIL, *n.,* 2.
scroll wheel. = SCROLL GEAR.
scroll'work' (skrōl'wûrk'), *n.* Decorative or ornamental work having a scroll or scrolls as the essential feature; also, thin woodwork cut into designs with a scroll saw.
scroll'y (skrōl'ĭ), *adj.* Scroll-like.
scroo (skrōō), *n. & v.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *skrūf,* Dan. & Nor. *skruv, skru.*] Stack. *Scot.*
scrooch (skrōōch), *n. & v.* Crouch. *Dial.*
Scrooge, Ebenezer (skrōōj). In Dickens's *Christmas Carol,* an exceedingly hard, avaricious man represented as visited by spirits on Christmas Eve and made kindly by what they show him of human life.
scroop (skrōōp), *v. i.;* SCROOPED (skrōōpt); SCROOP'ING. [Imitative.] To make a sound as of crunching, squeaking, or grating; to creak; squeak; grate. *Chiefly Dial.* — *v. t.* To treat (silk) so that it will make a rustling or crunching sound. — *n.* A harsh sound, as of creaking, scraping, or grating; specif., the crisp rustle of silk.
Scroph'u·la'ri·a (skrŏf'ū·lā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL. So called because it was reputed to be a remedy for *scrofula,* or from its knotty root.] *Bot.* a A large genus of coarse, often strong-smelling, perennial herbs, the figworts, typifying the family Scrophulariaceae, natives of temperate regions, having small flowers borne in a terminal cluster. The corolla is gibbous, with four erect lobes and one spreading lobe, or lip; there are four anthers and one staminodium. b [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus.

Scroph'u·la'ri·a'ce·ae (-ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCROPHULARIA.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, or rarely trees (order Polemoniales), comprising about 200 genera and over 2,400 species, of very wide distribution; the figwort family. They have extipulate leaves, a more or less, irregular bilabiate corolla with four didynamous stamens, and a 2-celled ovary. The species of some genera possess medicinal properties. Among the important genera are *Pentstemon, Veronica, Agalinis, Antirrhinum, Paulownia, Digitalis, Mimulus.* — **scroph'u·lar'i·a'ceous** (-lâr'ĭ·ā'shŭs), *adj.*
scrot-, scroto-. *Med.* A combining form for *scrotum,* as in **scro·tec'to·my, scro·ti'tis, scro'to·cele.** See -ECTOMY, -ITIS, -CELE. *Scrot(o)-* denotes also in adjectives *scrotal and,* as in **scro'to·fem'o·ral.**
scro'tal (skrō'tăl; -tĭ'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the scrotum.
scro'ti·form (skrō'tĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*scrotum* + *-form.*] Pouch-shaped.
scro'tum (skrō'tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tȧ), -TUMS (-tŭmz). [L. See SHRED.] The external bag or pouch which in most mammals contains the testicles; the cod.
scrouge (skrouj; skrōōj), *v. & n.* Crowd; press; squeeze. *Colloq.*
scroug'er, *n. U. S.* a = BOUNCER, 3. b A pulldevil.
scrounge (skrounj; skrōōnj), *v. t. & i.* [Prob. fr. E. dial. *scrunge, scrounge,* to squeeze (cf. PINCH, *v. t.,* 6).] *Slang.* a To steal slyly; pilfer; cadge; sponge. b To search; pry about. — **scroung'er,** *n.*
scroung'ing (skroun'jĭng; skrōōn'jĭng), *adj.* Sharp; mean; calculating. *Slang, Eng.*
scrout (skrout), *v. t. & i.* To scratch. *Dial. Eng.*
scrow (skrō), *n.* [Cf. ESCROW, SCROLL.] **1.** *Obs.* a A scroll *pl.,* writings. b A schedule; a list.
2. A clipping or cutting from a hide or skin, used for making glue; now, usually, a member of them collectively.
scrow. Var. of 1st SCREW.
scroyle (skroil), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] Fellow; wretch. *Archaic.*
scrub (skrŭb), *n.* [Dan. *skrub.* See SHRUB.] **1.** Vegetation consisting chiefly of dwarf or stunted trees and shrubs, often thick and impenetrable, growing in poor soil or in sand; as, mallee or pine *scrub;* also, a tract of country covered with such vegetation, esp. a palmetto barren of the southern United States, or the "bush" of Australia and South Africa.
2. A stunted tree; specif., *Forestry,* a low, straggling tree of inferior quality.
3. *Stock Breeding.* A domestic animal of mixed or unknown parentage, usually without definite type or markings; a mongrel. Cf. GRADE, 12.
scrub (skrŭb), *adj.* **1.** Undersized; mean; inferior; paltry.
How solitary, how *scrub,* does this town look! *Walpole.*
2. *Sports.* Of a crew, nine, eleven, or other team, composed of "scrubs," frequently without previous training or practice together. Hence, hastily got together without careful selection; as, a *scrub* team of coach horses. Also, of a game or other contest, participated in by scrub teams.
scrub (skrŭb), *v.;* SCRUBBED (skrŭbd); SCRUB'BING. [Of LG. or Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *skrubbe,* Sw. *skrubba,* D. *schrobben,* LG. *schrubben.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To rub hard in washing; to wash with rubbing; esp., to rub with something wet, coarse, or rough, so as to clean or brighten; as, to *scrub* a floor.
2. To wash (a gas). Cf. SCRUBBER, 2.
3. Hence, to cleanse thoroughly, as with a disinfectant.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To rub something hard, or to cleanse or brighten something by rubbing, as with a wet brush.
2. To work hard and steadily and, usually, to live savingly; to drudge. *Chiefly Dial.*
scrub (skrŭb), *n.* [From SCRUB to rub.] **1.** Act or process of scrubbing; a washing and rubbing; as, to give oneself a *scrub.*
2. One who labors hard and lives meanly; a drudge.
3. A brush or broom to scrub with.
4. *Sports.* a A player not belonging to the regular or first nine, eleven, crew, etc.; a member of a scrub nine, eleven, crew, etc.; a participant in a scrub game or race; also, a scrub team, crew, or the like. b *Baseball.* A scrub game.
5. *pl.* A class of large, damaged fullers' teasels.
6. An undersized, mean, or inferior person.
scrub'bed (skrŭb'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Scrubby. *Archaic.*
scrub'ber (skrŭb'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who scrubs; esp., a worker who scrubs in cleansing or polishing; a sweeper.
2. That which scrubs or is used for scrubbing, as a brush; specif., *Gas Mfg.,* any of various apparatus for washing (scrubbing) coal gas or other gases, as (1) a tower containing coke (*coke tower*) or other material down which water or a watery solution trickles and through which the gas ascends; (2) a vessel in which the gas is forced through the liquid, or a tank in which the gas passes over rotating blades or brushes that dip into the liquid.
3. *Australia.* A domestic animal run wild in the scrub.
scrub'bing brush. A brush with hard bristles for domestic scrubbing.
scrub birch. A low glandular-warty shrub (*Betula glandulosa*) with small roundish leaves. It often forms dense growths on mountain tops.
scrub'bird' (skrŭb'bûrd'), *n.* Any bird living in or frequenting brush or scrub; specif., a small bird of the abnormal passerine genus *Atrichornis,* inhabiting bushy scrub in Australia. Two species (*A. clamosus* and *A. rufescens*) are known. They are peculiar, possessing only two pairs of syringeal muscles and only rudimentary clavicles.
scrub'bly (skrŭb'lĭ), *adj.* Scrubby.
scrub'board' (skrŭb'bôrd'; 181), *n.* *Arch.* Baseboard.
scrub bush. The heath aster.
scrub'by (skrŭb'ĭ), *adj.;* SCRUB'BI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SCRUB'BI·EST. **1.** Of the nature of scrub; small and mean; stunted in growth; shabby; as, a *scrubby* cur.
2. Having much scrub, or underbrush; as, *scrubby* woods.
3. Insignificant; paltry. *Colloq.*
4. Bristly.
scrub chestnut oak. See CHESTNUT OAK b.
scrub fowl *or* **hen.** A megapode.
scrub'grass' (skrŭb'grȧs'; 83), *n.* [*scrub,* v. + *grass.*] The scouring rush.
scrub hickory. An Australian timber tree (*Pentaceras australis*), family Rutaceae.
scrub juniper. The creeping juniper *Juniperus horizontalis.*
scrub'land' (skrŭb'lănd'), *n.* Land covered with scrub.

Scrip'ture·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
Scrip·tu'ri·an (skrĭp·tū'rĭ·ăn), *n.* A Scripturist. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
scrip'u·lous, *adj.* Scrupulous.
scrit, scrite, *n.* [See SCRIPT.] Writing; document; scroll. *Obs.*
scri·toire' (skrĭ·twär'). Var. of ESCRITOIRE.
scri'vaille' (skrē'vä'y'; -vä'y'), *n.* = SCRIVELLO.
scriv'an, *n.* Also **scri·va'no.** [It. *scrivano.*] A scribe. *Obs.*
scrivein, *n.* A scrivener. *Obs.*
scrive'ner·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
scrive'ner's pal'sy. See WRITER'S CRAMP.
scriv'en·ish, scriv'en·ish·ly, *adv.* Like a scrivener. *Obs.*
scriv'en·ly, *adj.* Emendation of SCRIVENISH. [ALTAR.]
scrof'u·lo·der'ma (skrŏf'ū·lō·dûr'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] = SCROFULODERM.
scroll'-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
scroll'-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.
scroll'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
scron'ach (skrŏn'ăk). Var. of SCRODNOCH.
scroodge, scrooge (skrōōj). Dial. vars. of SCROUGE.
scrooff (skrōōf). Dial. var. of SCURF.
scroph'u·les. † SCROFFLES.
scrouch. Var. of SCROOCH.
scrowge. Var. of SCROUGE.
scrub'ba·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
scrub·ba'do, *n.* [From *scrub* itch, after *scabbado.*] Scabies. *Obs.*
scrub'ber·y, *n.* See -ERY.
scrub'bi·ly, *adv.* of SCRUBBY.
scrub'bi·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
scrubbing board. = WASHBOARD, 1.
scrubd. Scrubbed. *Ref. Sp.*

scrub myrtle. = AUSTRALIAN MYRTLE.

scrub oak. Any of several American dwarf oaks. The scrub oaks of New England and the Middle States are *Quercus ilicifolia* and *Q. prinoides;* of the Southern States, *Q. catesbaei* and *Q. myrtifolia;* of California, *Q. dumosa;* of the Rocky Mountain region, *Q. leptophylla.* See TURKEY OAK b.

scrub pine. a Any of many dwarf American pines. The common scrub pine, or Jersey pine, of the eastern United States is *P. virginiana;* along the Pacific coast the lodgepole pine *P. contorta* is called *scrub pine.* b The cypress pine *Callitris calcarata,* of Australia.

scrub plane. *Joinery.* See 4th PLANE, 2.

scrub robin. Any Australian singing bird of the genus *Drymodes.*

scrub sandalwood. A small Australian timber tree (*Exocarpus latifolius*), family Santalaceae; also, its wood.

scrub shrub. = GUMWOOD b.

scrub turkey. A megapode; esp., the leipoa.

scrub vine. a *Australia.* A leafless woody vine (*Cassytha melantha*). b = NATIVE ROSE b.

scrub wren. Any small Australian singing bird of the genus *Sericornis.*

scruff (skrŭf), *n.* [Var. of SCURF.] **1.** Scurf; dandruff. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. A thin covering; crust; coating; film; also, a surface, as of water. "The *scruff* of the sky." *L. A. Garnet.*
3. a Scum; dross; refuse. b Skimmings from tinning pots.

scruff, *v. t.* [From *scruff* scurf.] **1.** To cover with scruff.
2. To touch slightly; to deal with superficially; slur.

scruff (skrŭf), *n.* [Cf. SCUFF.] **1.** The nape of the neck; the loose skin of the back of the neck or the back.
2. A similarly loose part of the clothing, as of the coat collar or trousers.

scruff, *v. i.* To seize by the scruff of the neck.

scruff'man (skrŭf'măn), *n.* A smelter who calcines scruff.

scruff'y (skrŭf'ĭ), *adj.* Having or suggestive of scurf; scurfy; also, *Dial. Eng.,* stunted.

scrum half (skrŭm). *Rugby Football.* A halfback whose position is close to the scrummage. Cf. STAND-OFF HALF.

scrum'mage (skrŭm'ĭj; *dial. also* skrŏŏm'-), *n.* Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SCRIMMAGE. Specif., *Rugby Football,* a certain play or formation (in which one or more players, usually all of the forwards, of each side close round the ball when it is on the ground (*loose scrummage*), or place themselves in close formation (*tight scrummage*) in readiness to dribble the ball, as soon as it is put in play between the opposing front ranks, or to heel it so that one of the backs may secure it, and kick, pass, or run with it) used to restart the play after a knock-on, forward pass, etc.; — popularly called **scrum.** Cf. SCRIMMAGE, 2 b, 1st BULLY, 1.

scrum'mage, *v. t. & i.;* -MAGED (-ĭjd); -MAG·ING (-ĭj·ĭng). *Rugby Football.* To play or place (the ball) in a scrummage; to engage in a scrummage. — **scrum'mager** (-ĭj·ĕr), *n.*

scrump (skrŭmp; skrŏŏmp), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Nor. & Dan. *skrumpe* to shrivel, to shrink, E. *scrimp.*] To shrivel; squeeze. *Dial. Eng.*

scrump, *n.* Anything shriveled or undersized. *Dial. Eng.*

scrump (skrŭmp; skrŏŏmp). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of CRUMP.

scrum'ple (skrŭm'p'l), *v. & n.* Crumple; wrinkle. *Now Dial.*

scrump'tious (skrŭmp'shŭs), *adj. Slang.* a Nice; particular; fastidious. b Very fine; capital; "dandy." — **scrump'tious·ly,** *adv.* — **scrump'tious·ness,** *n.*

scrunch (skrŭnch; 105), *v. t. & i.,* SCRUNCHED (skrŭncht); SCRUNCH'ING. [Cf. SCRANCH, CRUNCH.] To crunch; also, to crush; squeeze; huddle. *Colloq. & Dial.*

scrunch, *n.* Act or sound of scrunching. *Colloq. & Dial.*

scrunch'y (skrŭnch'ĭ), *adj.* Scrunched. *Colloq. & Dial.*

scrunge (skrŭnj; skrŏŏnj), *v. & n.* Crush; squeeze; press. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

scrunge (skrŭnj), *v. i.* To sponge. — **scrung'er** (skrŭn'-jĕr), *n. Both Southern U. S.*

scrunt (skrŭnt; skrŏŏnt), *n. Scot. & N. of Eng.* a A stunted or worn-down thing; a stump; also, brushwood. b A stunted person; also, a niggard.

scru'ple (skrōō'p'l), *n.* [F. and L.; F. *scrupule,* fr. L. *scrupulus* a small sharp or pointed stone, the twenty-fourth part of an ounce, a scruple, uneasiness, doubt, dim. of *scrupus* a rough or sharp stone, anxiety, uneasiness; See SHRED.] **1.** A minute quantity, amount, or portion; a small part; esp., a small part considered as a unit. Specif.: a *Rom. Antiq.* (1) The smallest unit of weight, ½88 of an as or ½4 of an uncia. (2) The smallest unit of area, ½88 of a juger or ½4 of an uncia. (3) A coin, worth during the Republic about $0.75 and under the early emperors about $1.00. b A unit of weight, 20 grains or ⅓ of a dram, — now used only by apothecaries. The symbol ℈ denotes this weight. See WEIGHT, *Table.* c *Obs.* A minute, as a sixtieth of a degree (as of longitude) or of an hour. d *Obs.* Among the Chaldeans and other Eastern peoples, 1/1080 of an hour.
2. Hesitation as to action or decision from the difficulty of determining what is right or fitting; unwillingness, doubt or hesitation, proceeding from conscientiousness; a cause of such hesitation; as, to proceed without *scruple; scruples* of honor.
3. a A particular that causes doubt or hesitation concerning the truth or rectitude of something, esp. one that would be commonly overlooked or disregarded. b A state of uncertainty or doubt caused by such a particular. c *Obs.* Disbelief; doubt.
Syn. — See QUALM.

scru'ple (skrōō'p'l), *v.;* SCRU'PLED (-p'ld); SCRU'PLING (-plĭng). *Intransitive:* To have scruples, esp. conscientious ones; to be reluctant or to hesitate, as regards action or decision, on account of considerations of conscience or the difficulty of determining rightfulness, propriety, or expediency.

We are often overprecise, *scrupling* to say or do those things which lawfully we may. *Fuller.*

——, *Transitive:* **1.** To have scruples, esp. conscientious ones, about; to hesitate at.
2. *Obs.* a To take exception to. b To question; doubt. c To excite scruples in; to cause to scruple.

scru'pler (skrōō'plĕr), *n.* One who scruples.

scru'pu·lar (skrōō'pū·lĕr), *adj.* Pertaining or amounting to a scruple. *Rare.*

scru'pu·list (skrōō'pū·lĭst), *n.* One who makes or observes scruples in his action or behavior; a scrupler.

scru'pu·los'i·ty (skrōō'pū·lŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. or L.; F. *scrupulosité,* fr. L. *scrupulositas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being scrupulous.
2. A scruple. *Obs.*

scru'pu·lous (skrōō'pū·lŭs; 242), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *scrupuleux,* fr. L. *scrupulosis.*] **1.** Full of or having scruples; inclined to scruple; hence, careful or strict in doing what is right or proper; exact; punctilious; as, *scrupulous* performance of duties.

We should be *scrupulous* to observe the propriety we exacted of others. *Agnes Repplier.*

2. *Obs.* a Distrustful; cautious. b Given to making objections; captious. c Reluctant; chary. d Causing scruples. e Liable to be doubted; doubtful.
Syn. — SCRUPULOUS, PUNCTILIOUS, CONSCIENTIOUS. SCRUPULOUS, as here compared, implies the utmost nicety or exactness; PUNCTILIOUS suggests particularity or preciseness, esp. in the observance of forms and ceremonies; as, "a *scrupulous* correctness of statement" (*Hazlitt*); "Mr. James, so precise of outline, so cunning of fence, so *scrupulous* of finish" (*Stevenson*); "I am sorry . . . to see you so *punctilious* as to stand upon answers, and never to come near me till I have regularly left my name at your door" (*Gray*). CONSCIENTIOUS implies scrupulous, often painstaking, observance of duty; as, "His [Ben Jonson's] whole character . . . was far too sturdily *conscientious* to allow of any suspicion being cast upon his rectitude" (*A. W. Ward*); a *conscientious* workman; the *conscientious* performance of a task. Cf. CEREMONIAL, RIGID, CORRECT, STRICT.
Ant. — Rascally, unprincipled, dishonest.
— **scru'pu·lous·ly,** *adv.* — **scru'pu·lous·ness,** *n.*

scru'ta·bil'i·ty (skrōō'tȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being scrutable.

scru'ta·ble (skrōō'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Susceptible of being scrutinized; discoverable by scrutiny.

scru'tate (skrōō'tāt), *v. t.* [L. *scrutatus,* past part. of *scrutari.* See SCRUTINY.] To investigate minutely. — **scru·ta'tion** (skrōō·tā'shŭn), *n.*

scru·ta'tor (skrōō·tā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] One who investigates or scrutinizes; a scrutineer.

scru'ta·to'ry (skrōō'tȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Searching.

scru'ti·nant (skrōō'tĭ·nănt), *adj.* Scrutinizing. *Rare.*

scru'ti·nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [ML. *scrutinare.*] To scrutinize.

‖scru'tin' de liste' (skrü'tăN' dĕ lēst'). [F., voting by list.] In France, in elections for the Chamber of Deputies, voting by each elector for the candidates for the whole department in which he lives, as disting. from **‖scru'tin' d'ar'ron·disse'ment'** (dȧ'rôN·dēs'măN'), or voting by each elector for the candidate or candidates for his own arrondissement only.

scru'ti·neer' (skrōō'tĭ·nēr'), *n.* A scrutinizer; examiner; investigator; specif., an examiner of votes, as at an election.

scru'ti·nize (skrōō'tĭ·nīz; 242), *v. t.;* -NIZED (-nīzd)·-NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To examine closely; to inspect or observe with critical attention. — *v. i.* To make a scrutiny.
Syn. — See SCAN.
— **scru'ti·ni·za'tion** (-nĭ·zā'shŭn; -nī·zā'shŭn), *n.* — **scru'ti·niz'er** (skrōō'tĭ·nīz'ĕr), *n.*

scru'ti·nous (skrōō'tĭ·nŭs), *adj.* Closely examining; scrutinizing; given to inquiry. — **scru'ti·nous·ly,** *adv.*

scru'ti·ny (-nĭ), *n.* [L. *scrutinium,* fr. *scrutari* to search, examine. See SHRED; cf. INSCRUTABLE, SCROTUM.] **1.** Formal vote taking in an election or in the procedure of an assembly; an instance of such vote taking.
2. Critical investigation.
3. Close examination; minute inspection; critical observation; a searching gaze.
4. *Parliamentary Practice.* An official examination, as by a committee, of the votes or ballots given at an election.
5. *R.C.Ch.* a A public examination of catechumens before baptism, consisting of catechizings and exorcisms. The three, later seven, scrutinies, extending over several weeks, have been, since the Middle Ages, merged into one rite. b An inquiry and examination preceding elevation to orders. c An ecclesiastical method of election by secret written ballot, as in a conclave, when a two-thirds majority, plus one, is necessary for election.
Syn. — See EXAMINATION.

scru'to (skrōō'tō), *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Theater.* A kind of trap door on the stage.

scru·toire' (skrōō·twär'), *n.* [OF. *escritoire.* See ESCRITOIRE.] An escritoire. *Archaic.*

scruze (skrōōz), *v. t.* To squeeze; crush. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

scry (skrī), *n. & v.* [ME. *ascry,* fr. *ascrien, escrien,* to cry out, fr. OF. *escrier* (F. *s'écrier*). See EX-; CRY.] Cry; shout. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

scry, *n.* [Cf. SCREEN.] A kind of sieve. — *v. t.* To sift. *Both Obs. exc. Dial.*

scry (skrī), *v. t.* [Aphetic fr. DESCRY.] To descry. *Archaic & Dial.* — *v. i.* To practice crystal gazing.

scry, *n.* **1.** A quick look; a glance. *Dial. Eng.*
2. Something "scried" in crystal gazing.

scry'er (skrī'ĕr), *n.* The beholder in crystal gazing.

scud (skŭd), *v.;* SCUD'DED; SCUD'DING. [Origin uncert., cf. SCUT.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To move or run swiftly; esp., to move as if driven forward by something.

Clouds *scudded* over the blue heaven. *Beaconsfield.*

2. *Archery.* To fly too high and off the proper course; — said of an arrow.
3. *Naut.* To be driven swiftly, or to run, before a gale.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To pass over quickly.
2. To cause to scud.
Syn. — See SKIM.

scud, *n.* **1.** Act of scudding; a driving along; a rushing.
2. Loose, vapory clouds or fragments of cloud driven swiftly by the wind; hence, something likened to such clouds; as: a *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A slight, sudden shower, a gust of wind, or a driving mist. b *Colloq.* Foam; spray; scum. c *pl. Scot.* Beer or ale; esp., foaming ale.
3. A blow; slap; spank. *Scot. & Ir.*
4. A runner. *School Slang.*
5. Any amphipod crustacean, as a beach flea.

scud (skŭd), *n. Leather Mfg.* The matter that is worked out of hides or skins in scudding. — *v. t.* To scrape (a depilated and trimmed hide or skin) in order to remove remaining hairs, lime, etc.

scud'dal·er (skŭd'ăl·ĕr), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A leader of revelers or maskers. *Shetland Islands.*

scud·dawn' (skŭ·thôn'), *n.* [Ir. *scadān.*] A herring. *Ir.*

scud'der (skŭd'ĕr), *n.* A beam man who scrapes skins by hand or machine.

scud'dick (skŭd'ĭk), *n.* A thing minute in size or value, as a coin. *Slang.*

scud'dy (-ĭ), *adj.* Naked. — *n.* A naked child. *Both Scot.*

scu'do (skōō'dō), *n.;* *pl.* SCUDI (-dē). [It., a crown, a dollar, a shield, fr. L. *scutum* a shield. See ESCUDO; cf. SCUTE.] A silver coin, and money of account, used (from the 17th to the 19th century) in Italy and Sicily, usually approximating 4 shillings or 97 cents; also, a gold coin worth about the same.

scuff (skŭf), *v.* [Of uncert. origin.] *Transitive:* **1.** To drag while moving; to shuffle; as, to *scuff* the feet.
2. To injure or make shabby by wear. *Colloq. & Dial.*
3. a *Scot.* To touch lightly in passing; to graze. b To brush aside; wipe off. c *Scot.* To evade or slight (work).
4. To cuff; buffet. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
5. To scatter, tread, toss, etc., by or as by shuffling with the feet; as, to *scuff* the leaves.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To walk without lifting the feet; to proceed with a scraping or dragging movement; to shuffle.
2. To become scratched or roughened by wear; as, soft bindings *scuff* easily.

scuff (skŭf), *n.* **1.** *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a A touch, a glancing blow; a cuff. b A slight shower; a gust.
2. A noise of or as of scuffing.
3. A rabble; also, a rowdy.

scuff (skŭf; *dial.* skŏŏf), *n.* [Cf. ON. *skopt* hair, Goth. *skuft.* Cf. SCRUFF.] The scruff of the neck.

scuffed (skŭft), *adj.* Shabby from wear. *Colloq. & Dial.*

scuff'er (skŭf'ĕr), *n.* [*scuff* + *-er.*] **1.** A light slipper or sandallike shoe for children.
2. = 2d GUMMER, 2. *Eng.*

scuf'fle (skŭf'l), *v.;* SCUF'FLED (-'ld); SCUF'FLING (-lĭng). [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *skuffa* to push, shove. See SHOVE; cf. SHUFFLE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To strive or struggle at close quarters with disorder and confusion. Cf. TUSSLE.
2. To contend with vigor or resolution. *Obs.*
3. To make one's way in or as in a scuffle; to go in hurry and confusion.
4. To scuff; to shuffle.
——, *Transitive:* To take or put scuffingly; to cause to scuffle.

scuf'fle (skŭf'l), *n.* **1.** A rough, haphazard struggle with scrambling and confusion. "Above the *scuffle* of provincial and unprofessional annoyances." *Henry Adams.*
2. Act of scuffling; a shuffle.

scuf'fle (skŭf'l), *n.* Short for SCUFFLE HOE. — *v. i.* To use a scuffle hoe.

scuffle hoe. *Hort. & Gardening.* A hoe that is pushed forward; a thrust hoe.

scuf'fler (skŭf'lĕr), *n.* **1.** One who scuffles (with the feet).
2. = 2d GUMMER, 2.

scuf'fly (skŭf'lĭ), *adj.* Scuffling.

scuff plate. A metal plate fitting over the threshold of the door of an automotive vehicle to cover the flanges of the side body panels.

scuff'y (skŭf'ĭ; *Scot. also* skŏŏf'ĭ), *adj.* Shabby; shabby-looking; seedy. *Chiefly Scot.*

scuft (skŏŏft), *n. & v.* [See SCUFF, *v.*] Cuff; buffet. *Dial. Eng.*

scuf'ter (skŏŏf'tĕr), *n. & v.* Bustle; hurry. *Dial. Eng.*

scug (skŭg; skŏŏg), *n.* [ON. *skuggi.*] *Scot. & N. of Eng.* a Shade or shadow; shelter. b A place of shelter or protection, esp. the side of a hill. c A pretense. — **scug,** *v. t. & i.*

scug, *n.* A squirrel. *Dial. Eng.*

scug, *n.* A schoolboy who lacks distinction or form. *Slang, Eng.*

scug'ger·y (skŏŏg'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* Secrecy. *N. of Eng.*

sculch (skŭlch), *n.* [Var. of CULTCH.] Refuse; cultch. *Chiefly Dial.*

scul·dud'der·y (skŭl·dŭd'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* Grossness; obscenity. *Scot. & U. S.*

scull (skŭl), *n.* [Var. of SKULL.] **1.** *Metal.* = SKULL, *n.,* 6.
2. Turnings from the outsides of wooden bowls. *Local, U.S.*

scull (skŭl), *n.* [ME., of unknown origin.] **1.** *Naut.* a An oar used at the stern to propel a boat by sculling. b One of a pair of short oars, usually less than ten feet in length, for one person. c *Obs.* A small rowboat. d *Rare.* A sculler. e A boat, usually for racing, for one person, or sometimes two persons, using sculls or short oars. f *pl.* A sculling race.
2. Act of sculling.

scull (skŭl), *v.;* SCULLED (skŭld); SCULL'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** *Naut.* To propel (a boat) with a scull or sculls; specif.: a To propel by means of one or more pairs of sculls. b To propel by means of a large oar resting in a notch in the transom and worked thwartwise with a turning motion giving the effect of a fish's tail.
2. To take or betake by sculling.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To scull a boat. Hence: a To propel itself by or as by sculls or a scull. b To admit of being sculled; — said of a boat.
2. To skate without raising the feet from the ice.

scull, *n.* [Cf. SKUA.] A gull. *Local, Eng.*

scull, *n.* [Gael. or ON.; Gael. *sgŭlan* a large wicker basket, fr. ON. *skjŏla* bucket.] A large shallow wicker basket, esp. for carrying produce or fishing tackle. *Scot.*

scull, *n.* Scullion. *Obs.*

scull (skŭl; skŏŏl). Obs. exc. Scot. var. of SKULL; (*dial.* skŏŏl) obs. exc. dial. Eng. var. of SCHOOL, a shoal.

scull'er (skŭl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who sculls, esp. proficiently.
2. A boat rowed by one man with two sculls.

scull'er (skŭl'ĕr), *n.* In metallurgy, a workman who removes scull.

scul'ler·y (skŭl'ĕr·ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* SCULLERIES (-ĭz). [OF. *escuelerie* the office of keeping dishes, fr. *escuele* a dish (F. *écuelle*) fr. L. *scutella* a salver, waiter. See SCUTTLE dish.] **1.** Formerly, the department of a household having charge of the dishes and kitchen utensils; also, its room or rooms for work.
2. A place where culinary utensils are cleaned and kept; also, a room near the kitchen, for the coarse work.

scul'ler·y, *adj.* Pertaining or suited to a scullery.

scullery maid. In large establishments, a maid who cleans and tidies up in the kitchen and servants' quarters; a maid who works in the scullery.

scrub'wood', *n.* a = SCRUB, 1. b = GUMWOOD b.
scruf, scruff (skrăf, skrŏf). Dial. vars. of SCURF.
scruf. Scruff. *Ref. Sp.*
scruf'fle, *n. & v.* = SCUFFLE. *Dial. Eng.* [1. *Dial. Eng.*]
scruft (skrŏft), *n.* = 3d SCRUFF.
scrump'tion (skrŭm'shŭn). Var. of SCRIMPTION.
scru'pld. Scrupled. *Ref. Sp.*
scru'ple·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
scru'ple·ness, *n.* Scrupulousness. *Obs.*
scru'ple·some, *adj.* See -SOME.
— **scru'ple·some·ness,** *n.*
scru'pu·lize (skrōō'pū·lĭz), *v. t. & i.* To scruple. *Obs.*
scru'pu·lus (-lŭs), **scru'pu·lum** (-lŭm), *n.;* *pl.* -LI (-lī), -LA (-lȧ). [L.] See WEIGHT, *Table;* MEASURE, *Table.*
scruze. Var. of SCRUZE, to squeeze, crush.
scrush (skrŏŏsh; skrŭsh). Dial. Eng. var. of CRUSH.
scru'tine, *v. i.* [OF. *scruiner.*] To scrutinize; investigate. *Obs.*
scru'ti·nis'ing·ly, *adv.* of *scruinizing,* pres. part. [-PROOF.]
scru'ti·ny·proof' (66), *adj.* See
scud'dle (skŭd'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *scud.* Cf. SCUTTLE to run.] To hurry; scuttle. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
scud'ler. Var. of SCUDDALER.
scuf. Scuff. *Ref. Sp.* [pres. part.]
scuf'fing·ly, *adv.* of *scuffing,*
scuf'l. Scuffle. *Ref. Sp.*
scuf'ld. Scuffled. *Ref. Sp.*
scul. ✝ SCHOOL, SKULL.
scul. Scull. *Ref. Sp.*
sculd. Sculled. *Ref. Sp.*
scul·dug'ger·y, scull·dug'ger·y. Vars. of SKULDUGGERY.
sculk (skŭlk), **sculk'er.** Vars. of SKULK, etc.
scull·dud'der·y. Var. of SCULDUDDERY.

sculling oar. A long oar adapted or used for sculling a boat from over the stern.

scul'lion (skŭl'yŭn), *n.* [OF. *escouillon, escouvillon,* fr. F. *écouvillon,* a swab, which is fr. *escouve* a broom, L. *scopa, scopae.*] A servant who cleans pots and kettles, or does other menial services in the kitchen; also, in contempt, fellow; wretch. *Archaic.*

scul'lion, *adj.* Base; menial.

scul·log', **scul·logue'** (skŭ·lŏg'), *n.* [Ir. *scolōg.*] A small farmer; a farm laborer; a rustic. *Anglo-Ir.*

sculp (skŭlp), *v. t.* [L. *sculpere.* See SCULPTOR.] **1.** To carve; engrave. *Obs.*
2. To sculpture. *Humorous.*

sculp, *n.* An engraving; a piece of sculpture. *Obs.*

sculp, *v. t.* [From *scalp,* fr. *scapple.* See SCABBLE.] To break (slate) into slabs, suitable for splitting.

sculp, *v. t.* [Var. of 3d SCALP.] To skin or to remove the skin and blubber of (a seal). — *n.* The skin or pelt of a seal, esp. a young seal, with the adherent blubber.

scul'pin (skŭl'pĭn), *n.; pl.* SCULPINS (-pĭnz), sometimes SCULPIN. See PLURAL, *Note.* [Cf. F. *scorpène* scorpene. Cf. SCORPENE, SCORPION.] **1.** a Any of numerous spiny, large-headed, broad-mouthed, usually scaleless, fishes which constitute the family Cottidae. The flesh of most of them is scanty and bony. The commonest species of the North Atlantic belong to the genus *Acanthocottus,* syn. *Myoxocephalus* (cf. FATHER-LASHER), *A. groenlandicus* and the smaller *A. aeneus* being common on the New England coasts. b The dragonet (*Callionymus draco*). c A scorpion fish (*Scorpaena guttata*) of the southern California coast. d Any of numerous large-headed fishes of a family (Icelidae) allied to the true sculpins (Cottidae) but having a scaly body and hence called *scaled sculpins.*

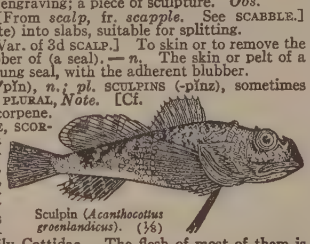

Sculpin (*Acanthocottus groenlandicus*). (⅛)

2. A worthless creature. *Contemptuous.*

scul'pin, *adj.* Worthless. *U. S.*

‖**sculp'sit** (skŭlp'sĭt). [L., 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *sculpere.*] (He or she) carved or engraved (it).

sculpt (skŭlpt), *v. t. & i.* [F. *sculpter,* fr. L. *sculptum,* past. part. of *sculpere.*] To carve; sculpture. *Humorous.*

sculpt, *adj.* Sculptured.

sculp'tile (skŭlp'tĭl), *adj.* [L. *sculptilis.* See SCULPTOR.] Formed by carving; graven. — *n.* A graven image. *Obs.*

sculp'ti·to'ry (skŭlp'tĭ·tō'rĭ; -tēr·ĭ), *adj.* Having the characteristics of sculpture.

sculp'to·graph (-tō·grăf; 83), *n.* [L. *sculptus,* past part. + *-graph.* See SCULPTOR.] A photograph which shows objects in relief. — **sculp·tog'ra·phy** (skŭlp·tŏg'rə·fĭ), *n.*

sculp'tor (skŭlp'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *sculpere, sculptum,* to carve, fr. *scalpere* to cut, to carve, scratch. See SHELF.]
1. One who sculptures.
2. Hence, an artist who designs works of sculpture, his model being usually in a plastic material, from which model the marble is cut or the bronze is cast.
3. A graving tool. *Obs.*
4. [*cap.*] *gen.* SCULPTORIS (skŭlp·tō'rĭs) *Astron.* A southern constellation between Cetus and Phoenix; the Sculptor('s Workshop).

Sculp'tor·id (-ĭd), *n.* [*Sculptor* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of the meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Sculptor.

sculp'tress (-trĕs; -trĭs; 119), *n.* A female sculptor.

sculp'tur·al (skŭlp'tŭr·ăl), *adj.* Of or pert. to sculpture; also, like sculpture; sculpturesque. — **sculp'tur·al·ly,** *adv.*

sculp'tur·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A sculptured marking.

sculp'ture (skŭlp'tŭr), *n.* [L. *sculptura.*] **1.** Act or art of carving, cutting, or hewing wood, stone, metal, etc., into statues, ornaments, etc., or into figures; hence, the act or art of producing figures and groups, whether in plastic or hard materials, but now esp. in marble or bronze.
2. Carved work in stone, wood, metal, etc.
3. Engraving; an engraved figure or design. *Obs.*
4. *Phys. Geog.* The modification of the forms of the earth's surface by sculpturing. See SCULPTURE, *v. t.,* 2.
5. *Bot. & Zool.* The impressed or raised markings, or the pattern of such markings, on the surface of any part.

sculp'ture (skŭlp'tŭr), *v.;* SCULP'TURED (-tŭrd); SCULP'TUR·ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To form with the chisel or other tool on, in, or from wood, stone, metal, etc.; to adorn or cover with sculpture or carved work; to carve; engrave.
2. *Phys. Geog.* To change (the forms of the earth's surface) by erosion or by erosion and deposition; as, the *sculpturing* of a canyon or a valley by a river.
—, *Intransitive:* To carve as a sculptor.

sculp'tured (skŭlp'tŭrd), *adj.* Made by sculpturing; also, *Nat. Hist.,* appearing as if engraved by reason of having raised or impressed markings on the surface.

sculptured glass. = CAMEO GLASS.

sculptured tortoise *or* **turtle.** The wood tortoise.

sculp'tur·er (skŭlp'tŭr·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which sculptures.

sculp'tur·esque' (skŭlp'tŭr·ĕsk'), *adj.* In the manner of, or resembling, sculpture; statuelike; clearly outlined; majestic. — **sculp'tur·esque'ly,** *adv.* — **-esque'ness,** *n.*

sculp'tur·ing (skŭlp'tŭr·ĭng), *n.* Action of one who sculptures; the work of a sculptor; a sculptured marking.

scum (skŭm), *n.* [ME. *scume,* fr. MD. *schūm* (D. *schuim*); akin to OHG. *scūm,* G. *schaum,* and to ON. *skumi* twilight, L. *obscurus* dark; basic idea: a covering. See OBSCURE; cf. MEERSCHAUM, SCUTAGE, SCUTTLE dish, SKIM.] **1.** Foam; froth; also, a bubble. *Obs.*
2. a Extraneous matter or impurities risen to, or formed on, the surface of liquids; any foul filmy covering floating on a liquid, as on a stagnant pool. b The scoria of metals in a molten state; dross.
3. Refuse; offscourings; anything vile or worthless; hence, vile or worthless persons; a rabble of low people.
4. = POND SCUM.

scum, *v.;* SCUMMED (skŭmd); SCUM'MING. *Transitive:* **1.** To take the scum from; to skim; to remove as scum.
2. To sweep or range over; to skim; scour. *Obs.*
3. To cover with or as with scum.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** *Obs.* a To foam. b To rise as scum.
2. To skim or pass lightly; — with *over.* *Obs.*
3. To form a scum; to become covered with scum.

scum (skŭm). Dial. past part. of SKIM.

scum'ber (skŭm'bĕr; -ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *escombrer* to clean out, and E. DISCUMBER.] To void excrement. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

scum'ber, *n.* Dung, esp. of foxes. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

scum'ble (skŭm'b'l), *v. t.;* SCUM'BLED (-b'ld); SCUM'BLING (-blĭng). [Freq. of SCUM.] *Painting & Drawing.* a To render less brilliant by covering with a thin coat of opaque or semiopaque color applied with a nearly dry brush; also, to apply (a color) in this manner. b To soften the lines or colors of (a drawing) by rubbing lightly with a stump, the finger, etc. c To paint, draw, or produce by either of these processes.

scum'ble, *n.* Act or result of scumbling; a softened effect produced by scumbling; also, that put on in scumbling; the quantity, as of paint, used for scumbling.

scum'bling (-blĭng), *n. Painting & Drawing.* The effect produced by, or the color applied in or as in, a scumble.

scum'board' (skŭm'bōrd'; 181), *n.* A device for the removal of scum in sewage-treatment plants.

scum'fish (skŭm'fĭsh), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. SCOMFIT, DISCOMFIT.] *Scot. & N. of Eng.* a To suffocate; choke. b To discomfit; overpower.

scummed (skŭmd), *adj.* Skimmed; also, covered with scum.

scum'mer (skŭm'ĕr), *n.* [See SCUM; cf. SKIMMER.] **1.** A utensil for removing scum; also, one who skims.
2. A sea rover. *Obs.*

scum'mer. Var. of SCUMBER.

scum'ming, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SCUM. Specif.: *n.* Removal or formation of scum; also, matter so formed or removed.

scum'my (skŭm'ĭ), *adj.;* SCUM'MI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SCUM'MI·EST. a Covered with scum. b Of the nature of or like scum.

scun'ner, scun'der (skŭn'ĕr), *n. Chiefly Dial.* Dislike; prejudice; — esp. in *to take a scunner at* or *against.*

scun'ner (skŭn'ĕr; skŏŏn'ĕr), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. SHUN.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a To loathe; to sicken with disgust or loathing or with fright. b To shrink or flinch (from).

scup (skŭp), *n.; pl.* SCUP, sometimes SCUPS (skŭps). See PLURAL, *Note.* [Narraganset *mishcùppaŭog,* pl. (fr. *mishe* big + *kuppe* close together, referring to the scales + *-ŭog,* pl. suffix), whence also E. *mishcup, paugie, scuppaug.* Cf. also POGY, PORGY.] A marine fish (*Stenotomus versicolor,* syn. *chrysops*), family Sparidae, common on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and esteemed as a pan fish; — called also *porgy.* Also, the allied more southern species *S. chrysops,* syn. *aculeatus.*

Scup (*Stenotomus versicolor*). (⅛)

scup (skŭp), *n. & v. i.* [D. *schop.*] Swing. *Local, U. S.*

scup'paug (skŭp'ôg; skŭ·pôg'), *n.* [See SCUP.] The scup (fish).

scup'per (skŭp'ĕr), *n.* [Origin uncert.; cf. SCOOP.] *Naut.* **1.** An opening cut through the waterway and bulwarks of a ship, so that water falling on deck may flow overboard.
2. An opening in the wall of a building to permit water to drain off a floor or flat roof; also, a device placed in the opening to facilitate drainage.

scup'per, *v. t. Slang, Brit.* To put or leave in danger or difficulty; to massacre in a surprise attack.

scup'per·nong (skŭp'ĕr·nŏng), *n.* [From *Scuppernong* river and lake in N. Carolina, fr. Virginian *Askŭponong,* lit., at the place of the magnolias, fr. *askŭpo* magnolia.] **1.** An American grape, a form of the muscadine (*Muscadinia rotundifolia*) of the southern Atlantic States. It is large, yellowish-green in color, and of plumlike flavor.
2. An aromatic wine, golden in color and usually sweet, made from this grape.

scupper pipe *or* **shoot.** *Naut.* A drainpipe from a deckhouse roof to the scuppers or from the deck to an opening in the side.

scup'pet (skŭp'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* Also **scup'pit** (-ĭt). [Dim. of *scoop.*] A small spade or shovel. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To shovel. *Now Rare.*

scur (skûr), *n.* A small rounded portion of horn tissue attached to the skin of the horn pit of a polled animal.

scur. Var. of SKIRR.

scur'dy (skŭr'dĭ), *n.* Whinstone. *Scot.*

scurf (skûrf), *n.* [AS. *scurf, sceorf;* akin to MLG. *schorf,* OHG. *scorf,* G. *schorf,* to AS. *sceorfan* to gnaw, and to L. *carpere* to pluck. See SCARCE; cf. SCARF to unite, SCURVY.]
1. A skin condition, as in scurvy, producing laminae; also, one of these laminae. *Obs.*
2. Branlike material which becomes detached from the epidermis in thin dry scales, esp. in an abnormal skin condition. Cf. DANDRUFF.

Bones foul with leprous *scurf.* *Swinburne.*

3. a Anything like flakes or scales adhering to a surface. b Hence, the foul remains of anything adherent.

The *scurf* is worn away of each committed crime. *Dryden.*

4. a The offscourings of society. b *Slang, Eng.* A mean shabby fellow. Cf. SCAB, *n.,* 3.
5. *Bot.* The scaly pubescence found on certain leaves.
6. *Plant Pathol.* a A localized or general browning and roughening of a smooth plant surface, more pronounced than russeting. b Any of several diseases characterized by such symptoms, as that of sweet potatoes caused by *Moniliochaetes infuscans,* silver scurf, etc.

scurf, *v. Transitive:* **1.** To whiten or cover like scurf.
2. To remove scurf, or roughnesses and irregularities, from.
—, *Intransitive:* To rise in the form of scurf.

scurf'er (skûr'fĕr), *n.* **1.** A workman who removes scurf, as by chipping or scraping.
2. A wooden tool coated with coarse emery for smoothing, as leather, after scraping.

scurf'y (skŭr'fĭ), *adj.;* SCURF'I·ER (-fĭ·ĕr); SCURF'I·EST. [Cf. SCURVY, *adj.*] Having or producing scurf; covered with or as with scurf; resembling, or consisting of, scurf.

scurfy bark louse. = SCURFY SCALE.

scurfy pea. = SCURVY PEA.

scurfy scale. A scale insect (*Chionaspis furfura*) injurious to apple and pear trees.

scur'ri·er (skŭr'ĭ·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which scurries.

scur'ri·er, *n.* [Cf. SCOUR to run, run over.] A scout; an avant-courier. *Obs.*

scur'rile (skŭr'ĭl; 155), *adj.* Also **scur'ril.** [L. *scurrilis,* fr. *scurra* buffoon, jester; cf. F. *scurrile.*] Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester; scurrilous.

The wretched affectation of *scurrile* laughter. *Cowley.*

scur·ril'i·ty (skŭ·rĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *scurrilitas;* cf. F. *scurrilité.*] Quality or state of being scurrile; also, a thing that is scurrile; a scurrilous remark or act.

scur'ril·ous (skŭr'ĭ·lŭs; 245), *adj.* [See SCURRILE.] **1.** Using, or given to using, the language of low buffoonery; marked by scurrility.
2. Containing low indecency or abuse; coarsely opprobrious; obscenely jocular; as, *scurrilous* language.
Syn. — Abusive, insulting; gross, vile, vulgar, low, foulmouthed, indecent, scurrile. See OPPROBRIOUS.
— **scur'ril·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **scur'ril·ous·ness,** *n.*

scur'ry (skŭr'ĭ), *v. i.;* SCUR'RIED (-ĭd); SCUR'RY·ING. [Apparently a blend of *scatter* and *hurry.*] To hasten briskly; to scour. — *v. t.* To cause to scurry.

scur'ry, *n.* **1.** Act of scurrying; a hurried movement.
2. A short run or race, esp. on horseback.
3. a A flurry, as of snow. b *Dial.* A flock in confused flight.

scur'ry (skŭr'ĭ), *adj.* Scurrying.

S curve. An S-shaped curve.

scur'vied (skŭr'vĭd), *adj.* Diseased with scurvy; scorbutic.

scur'vish (skŭr'vĭsh), *n.* The evening primrose *Oenothera biennis.*

scur'vy (skŭr'vĭ), *adj.;* SCUR'VI·ER (-vĭ·ĕr); SCUR'VI·EST. [From SCURF; cf. SCURVY, *n.*] **1.** a *Obs.* Covered or affected with scurf or scabs; scurfy. b Like scurf.
2. Mean; contemptible; discourteous; as, a *scurvy* trick. — **scur'vi·ly** (skŭr'vĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **scur'vi·ness,** *n.*

scur'vy, *n.* [From SCURVY, *adj.*] **1.** *Med.* A disease characterized by a tendency to hemorrhage, esp. into the skin and mucous membranes, and by a spongy condition of the gums, foul breath, loosening of the teeth, anemia, and debility. It results from a lack of vitamin C. Orange juice and lemon juice are a specific cure.
2. A case of attack by scurvy. *Obs.*

scurvy grass. a Any of several cresses, esp. one (*Cochlearia officinalis*) found in arctic regions. It is a remedy for scurvy. b In Australia, the dayflower (*Commelina*).

scurvy pea. Any of several plants of the genus *Psoralea,* esp. *P. floribunda* of central North America, with whitecanescent foliage and purplish flowers in oblong spikes; — called also *wild alfalfa.*

scut (skŭt), *n.* [Origin uncert. Cf. SCUT short, SCUD, SCUTTLE to run.] **1.** The short erect tail of an animal, esp. of a hare or rabbit; rabbit's fur; also, *Obs.,* a hare.
2. *Slang.* a Dregs, as of beer. b A contemptible fellow.

scut, *v. i.* To scuttle.

scut. Var. of SCOUT, a boat.

scu'tage (skū'tĭj), *n.* [ML. *scutagium,* fr. L. *scutum* shield. See SCUTE.] *Feud. Law.* An impost tax or fine levied upon a tenant of a knight's fee in commutation for, or for default in, the render of the military service thereto attached.

scu'tal (-tăl; -tĭ), *adj.* Pert. to a shield, scute, or scutum.

scu'tate (-tāt), *adj.* [L. *scutatus* armed with a shield, fr. *scutum* a shield.] **1.** *Bot.* Buckler-shaped; peltate.
2. *Zool.* Covered by bony or horny plates, or large scales.

scu'tat·ed (skū'tāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj. Bot.* Scutate.

scu·ta'ti·form (skū·tā'tĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*scutate* + *-form.*] Scutiform.

scu·ta'tion (skū·tā'shŭn), *n. Zool.* Arrangement of scutes.

scu·tch (skŭch), *v. t.;* SCUTCHED (skŭcht); SCUTCH'ING. [Prob. fr. OF. *escouche* scutch, swingle; cf. Nor. *skoka, skoko* a flax swingle.] **1.** To whip; switch. *Scot. & Dial.*
2. To separate the woody fiber from (flax, hemp, etc.) by beating; to swingle.
3. To loosen and dress the fiber of (cotton or silk) by beating; to free (fiber, etc.) from dust by beating and blowing.

scutch, *n.* **1.** An instrument or machine used in scutching flax and hemp; a scutcher.
2. The woody fiber or flax; the refuse of scutched flax.
3. A bricklayer's hammer for cutting bricks, etc.

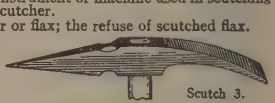

Scutch 3.

scutch, *n.* = SCUTCH.

scutch (skŭch), *n.* = SCUTCH GRASS.

scutch'eon (skŭch'ŭn), *n.* Contr. of ESCUTCHEON. Hence, anything shaped like an escutcheon; specif., *Zool.,* a scute.

scutch'eoned (-ŭnd), *adj.* Escutcheoned.

scutch'er (skŭch'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One whose work is scutching; specif.: a A mason who cuts with a scutch. b A collier who scutches irregularities left on a face. c *Textile Mfg.* A tender of a scutching machine.
2. A machine or device that scutches; specif.: a An implement or machine for scutching hemp, flax, etc.; a scutch. b An attachment of a threshing machine for striking grain from the ear.

scutch grass (skŭch). a The couch grass *Agropyron repens.* b The Bermuda grass.

scutch'ing, *n.* Act or work of one who scutches.

scutching tow. The shorter fibers produced in scutching flax; — called also *codilla.*

scute (skūt), *n.* [L. *scutum* a shield, a buckler, whence OF. *escu* (F. *écu*). See SCUDO.] **1.** A small shield or buckler. *Obs.*
2. a *Obs. exc. Hist.* An old French coin, probably the écu. Cf. ÉCU. b *Archaic.* A coin of small value.
3. *Zool.* Any external bony or horny plate; a large scale; a scutum; as: a One of the large scales on the head of a snake or other reptile. b One of the broad transverse scales on the belly of a snake. c One of the tergal plates of a myriapod. d An elytron of a scaly annelid, etc.

scu·tel'la (skū·tĕl'ä), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-ē). [NL., fem. dim. of L. *scutum.*] *Zool.* a = SCUTELLUM, *n.,* 2 b. b A very small dermal bone or ossicle; a small scute.

scu·tel'la, *n., pl.* of SCUTELLUM.

scu·tel'lar (-ĕr), *adj. Bot. & Zool.* Pertaining to a scutellum; having scutella.

Scu'tel·la'ri·a (skū'tĕl·lā'rĭ·ä; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *scutella* salver, tray; — in allusion to the appendage of the calyx.] **1.** *Bot.* A very large, widely distributed genus of herbs of the mint family (Lamiaceae), having purple, blue, pink, or even red, yellow, or white, flowers, either axillary or in a terminal raceme. The calyx is bilabiate, with a scale or a helmetlike appendage above, whence the species are called

skullcap or *helmetflower*. *S. integrifolia*, the hyssop skullcap, and 30 other species are found in North America. **2.** [*not cap.*] *Pharm.* **a** The dried overground portion of *S. lateriflora*, used as a bitter tonic, antispasmodic, and stomachic. **b** The dried overground portion of *S. ovata*, used as an adulterant of the above.

scu·tel'la·rin (skū·tĕl'ȧ·rĭn), *n.* [See SCUTELLARIA.] *Pharm.* **a** An eclectic resinoid prepared from the root of the mad-dog skullcap *Scutellaria lateriflora*, and related species, and used as a tonic and nerve sedative. **b** A yellow crystalline compound, $C_{21}H_{18}O_{10}$, obtained from it.

scu'tel·late (skū'tĕ·lāt), *adj.* [L. *scutella* a platter. See SCUTTLE dish.] *Bot. & Zool.* Platterlike in form.

scu·tel'late (skū·tĕl'ȧt; skū'tĕ·lāt), *adj.* [NL. *scutellatus*, fr. *scutellum*, dim. of L. *scutum* shield.] *Zool.* **a** Covered with scales, small plates, or scutella; specif., of the tarsus (or a part of the tarsus) of a bird, covered with a series of broad more or less imbricated plates. **b** Like a scutellum, or small plate. **c** Having a scutellum; — said of insects, esp. beetles.

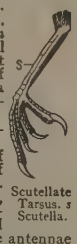

scu'tel·lat'ed (skū'tĕ·lāt'ĕd; -ȧd; 119), *adj.* Scutellate.

scu'tel·la'tion (skū'tĕ·lā'shŭn), *n.* The state of being scutellate; the entire covering, or mode of arrangement, of scales, as on the legs of a bird.

Scu'tel·ler'i·dae (skū'tĕ·lĕr'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Scutellera*, type genus (fr. *scutellum*) + *-idae*.] *Zool.* A family of broadly oval, flattened terrestrial insects (order Hemiptera) having the antennae five-jointed, the legs spineless, and a large scutellum that almost entirely covers the abdomen. — **scu·tel'le·rid** (skū·tĕl'ē·rĭd), *n. & adj.*

scu·tel'li·form (skū·tĕl'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *scutella* a dish + E. *form*.] Shaped like a scutellum.

scu'tel·lig'er·ous (skū'tĕ·lĭj'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*scutella* + *-gerous*.] Having scutella; scutellate.

scu·tel'li·plan'tar (skū·tĕl'ĭ·plăn'tĕr), *adj.* [See SCUTELLATE; PLANTAR.] Having the tarsi scutellate in front and behind, as certain birds; — opp. to *laminiplantar*. — **scu·tel'li·plan·ta'tion** (-plăn·tā'shŭn), *n.*

scu·tel'lum (skū·tĕl'ŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [NL., neut. dim. of L. *scutum* a shield. See SCUTUM.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** In lichens, a rounded apothecium having an elevated rim formed of the proper thallus. **b** The specially differentiated cotyledon in grasses. It is a shield-shaped organ through which the embryo absorbs food from the endosperm. **c** The conical cap of the endosperm in cycads.
2. *Zool.* **a** The third of the four pieces forming the upper part of a thoracic segment of an insect, situated between the scutum and the postscutellum; often, specif., that of the mesothorax. **b** One of the transverse scales on the tarsi and toes of birds.

scutellum rot. A seedling disease of germinating corn, caused by various fungi, esp. of the genera *Rhizopus*, *Mucor*, *Penicillium*, and *Fusarium*.

Scu'ti·bran'chi·a (skū'tĭ·brăng'kĭ·ȧ), **Scu'ti·bran'chi·a'ta** (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCUTUM; BRANCHIA.] *Zool.* In older classifications, a division of heterogeneous gastropods having a simple, shield-shaped shell. — **scu'ti·branch** (skū'tĭ·brăngk), *n.* — **scu'ti·bran'chi·an** (-brăng'kĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.* — **scu'ti·bran'chi·ate** (-ăt), *adj. & n.*

scu'ti·fer (skū'tĭ·fĕr), *n.* [ML., fr. L. *scutum* shield + *ferre* to carry.] A shield-bearer. *Rare.*

scu·tif'er·ous (skū·tĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *scutum* shield + E. *-ferous*.] Carrying a shield; bearing scutes or scales.

scu'ti·form (skū'tĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *scutum* shield + E. *-form*.] Shield-shaped; scutate.

scu'ti·ger (skū'tĭ·jĕr), *n.* [LL., fr. *scutum* shield + *gerere* to bear.] **1.** A squire.
2. *Zool.* One of the scutigeridae. — **scu·tig'er·al** (skū·tĭj'ĕr·ăl), *adj.*

Scu·tig'er·a (skū·tĭj'ĕr·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] The genus containing the house centipede. It is the type of a family, **Scu'tiger'i·dae** (skū'tĭ·jĕr'ĭ·dē), subclass Notostigma.

scu·tig'er·ous (skū·tĭj'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*scute* + *-gerous*.] *Zool.* Bearing a scute or scutes.

scu'ti·ped (skū'tĭ·pĕd), *adj.* [L. *scutum* a shield + *pes, pedis*, a foot.] *Zool.* Having scutellate tarsi. *Rare.*

scut'ter (skŭt'ĕr; skŏŏt'ĕr), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. SCUTTLE, *v. i.*] **a** To scuttle; scurry. **b** *Scot.* To work in a clumsy or untidy manner; to make a mess with (something). — *n.* A rapid running; a noisy rush; a scurry. *Scot. & Dial.*

scut'tle (skŭt'l), *n.* [AS. *scutel;* fr. L. *scutella*, dim. of *scutra* dish or platter; prob. akin to L. *scutum* shield. See SCUTUM. Cf. SCULLERY, SKILLET.] **1.** A broad, shallow dish. *Obs.*
2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** A basket for sifting or winnowing grain. **b** A casting shovel.
3. A shallow, open basket of wood or wickerwork, for carrying grain, garden produce, etc.
4. A coal scuttle.
5. *Automobiles.* = COWL, **4 a**. *Eng.*

scut'tle, *v. i.;* SCUT'TLED (skŭt'ld); SCUT'TLING (-lĭng). [Cf. *scuddle*, fr. *scud*.] **1.** To run swiftly or with affected precipitation; to scurry.
2. *Politics.* To withdraw from or abandon (a possession or country once occupied) in a hasty manner, as if running away from a responsibility. *Slang.*

scut'tle, *n.* **1.** A quick pace; a short swift run; also, a mincing or affected gait.
2. *U. S. Politics.* Hurried withdrawal from occupation or control of a country; — chiefly in *policy of scuttle*, as applied in criticism of the anti-imperialists.

scut'tle, *n.* [MF. *escoutille* (F. *écoutille*), fr. Sp. *escotilla*, of obscure origin.] **1.** A small opening in an outside wall or covering, furnished with a lid. Specif.: **a** *Naut.* A small opening or hatchway in the deck of a ship, large enough to admit a man, and with a lid for covering it; also, a like hole in the side or bottom of a ship. **b** *New U. S.* An opening in the roof or a floor of a house, fitted with a lid; the lid which covers or closes such an opening.
2. An airport. *Brit.*

scut'tle (skŭt'l), *v. t.* To cut a hole or holes through the bottom, deck, or sides of (a vessel); specif., to sink, or attempt to sink, by making holes through the bottom of.

scut'tle, *n. Naut.* A top. *Obs.*

scut'tle, *n.* A cuttlefish or octopus.

scuttle butt *or* **cask.** Formerly, on shipboard, a butt or cask to contain the fresh water for the day's use; now, the drinking fountain on a ship.

scut'tle·man (skŭt'l·măn), *n.* One who attends to coal scuttles, fires, etc. *Eng.*

scut'tler (skŭt'lĕr), *n.* [From 2d SCUTTLE.] **1.** One who scuttles; a participant in or advocate of a scuttle.
2. The swift *Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*.

scut'ler, *n.* One who scuttles a ship.

scut'tling, *n.* Act of one that scuttles; specif.: **a** *Obs.* A flogging. **b** *Local, Eng.* Fighting, esp. in public.

scut'tock (skŭt'ŭk; skŏŏt'-), *n.* The common guillemot. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

scut'ty (skŭt'ĭ; skŏŏt'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. SCUT short.] The common wren. *Local, Eng.*

scut'ty (skŭt'ĭ; skŏŏt'ĭ), *adj.* Short-tailed; stumpy. *Dial.*

scu'tu·lar (skū'tŭ·lĕr), *adj.* Pertaining to or characterized by scutula.

scu'tu·late (-lāt), *adj.* Also **scu'tu·lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd; -ȧd; 119). [NL. *scutulatus*, fr. L. *scutulum* small shield.] Scutellate.

scu'tu·lum (skū'tŭ·lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L., a small shield.] *Med.* One of the yellow, cup-shaped crusts occurring over hair follicles in favus.

scu'tum (skū'tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L. See 2d ESQUIRE.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* An oblong leather-covered shield, sometimes with an iron rim, esp. for heavy-armed infantry.
2. *Zool.* **a** bony, horny, or chitinous plate; a scute; specif.: **a** The second and largest of the four parts forming the upper surface of a thoracic segment of an insect, between the prescutum and the scutellum. **b** One of the two lower valves of the operculum of a barnacle.
3. [*cap.; gen.* SCUTI (-tī).] *Astron.* A small constellation in the Milky Way, adjoining Sagittarius on the north and between Sagittarius and Serpens. It is pictorially represented by a shield. Called also ‖**Scu'tum So·bies'ki·i** (sō·byĕs'kĭ·ĭ), ‖**Scu'tum So·bies'ci·a'num** (sō·byĕs'ĭ·ā'-nŭm) [NL., after John *Sobieski*, King of Poland].

scyb'a·lum (sĭb'ȧ·lŭm), *n.; pl.* SCYBALA (-lȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *skybalon* dung.] *Med.* A hardened fecal mass. — **scyb'a·lous** (-lŭs), *adj.*

scye'lite (sī'līt), *n.* [From Loch *Scye*, Caithness, Scotland.] *Petrog.* An amphibole-biotite-peridotite composed of olivine, hornblende, biotite, chromite, and magnetite. The mica is poikilitic, due to the included rounded olivine grains.

Scyld (shĭld), *n.* [AS. *Scyld*, ON. *Skjöldr*. See SHIELD.] *Teut. Legend.* The eponymous hero of the Danish royal house of the *Scyldings*, or *Skjoldungar*. In *Beowulf* he is made the son of Sceaf, whose place in myth he has partially assumed. In Norse tradition he is the descendant of Odin.

Scyl'la (sĭl'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Skylla*.] **1.** A rock on the Italian coast opposite the whirlpool Charybdis off the Sicilian coast.
2. *Gr. & Rom. Myth.* **a** A female monster of partly human form, with the heads of fierce dogs growing about her waist, who was a menace to seafarers. In the classical period Scylla was localized as inhabiting the rock in the strait of Messina. In Greek legend, Jason's ship, the Argo, whose helmsman was Glaucus, passed Scylla. Cf. CHARYBDIS. Hence, ***between Scylla and Charybdis***, between two dangers, either of which is difficult to avoid without encountering the other. **b** A daughter of Nisus, king of Megara. She fell in love with Minos, who was besieging the town, and to give him the victory cut from her father's head a golden or purple lock on which his life depended. Minos, repelled by the act, drowned her. According to some versions of the myth she was transformed into a sea bird.

Scyl·lae'a (sĭ·lē'ȧ), *n.* [NL. See SCYLLA.] *Zool.* A genus of oceanic nudibranch gastropods having the small branched gills situated on the upper side of four fleshy lateral lobes, and on a median crest on the posterior part of the back. The species live among and mimic the sargassum and other floating seaweeds. The genus constitutes a family, **Scyl·lae'i·dae** (-ĭ·dē).

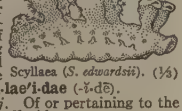
Scyllaea (*S. edwardsii*). (½)

scyl·lar'i·an (sĭ·lăr'ĭ·ăn; 79), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Scyllaridae. — *n.* One of the Scyllaridae.

Scyl·lar'i·dae (sĭ·lăr'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Scyllarus*, type genus, fr. Gr. *skyllaros* the hermit crab.] *Zool.* A family of macruran crustaceans having the body broad and flat, the antennae short and scalelike, and the eyes in sockets in the carapace. The species are all marine and live in shallow water, buried in mud or sand. **Scyl'la·rus** (sĭl'ȧ·rŭs), is the type genus. — **scyl'la·roid** (-roid), *adj.*

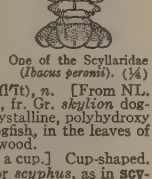
One of the Scyllaridae (*Ibacus peronii*). (¼)

Scyl'li·o·rhi'nid·ae (sĭl'ĭ·ō·rĭn'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *skylion* dogfish + *rhinē* kind of shark.] *Zool.* A family of sharks (Euselachii) including the spotted dogfishes. The type genus is **Scyl'li·o·rhi'nus** (-rī'nŭs). — **scyl'li·o·rhi'noid** (-noid), *adj. & n.*

scyl'li·tol (sĭl'ĭ·tōl; -tŏl), **scyl'lite** (sĭl'ĭt), *n.* [From NL. *Scyllium*, genus including dogfishes, fr. Gr. *skylion* dogfish.] *Chem.* A sweet, colorless, crystalline, polyhydroxy alcohol, $C_6H_6(OH)_6$, found in the leaves of the coco palm, and in flowering dogwood.

scy'phate (sī'fāt), *adj.* [L. *scyphus* a cup.] Cup-shaped.

scyphi-. *Bot.* A combining form for *scyphus*, as in **scyphif'er·ous, scy'phi·form, scy·phiph'o·rous.**

scy·phis'to·ma (sĭ·fĭs'tō·mȧ), *n.; pl.* -TOMAE (-mē). [NL., fr. Gr. *skyphos* cup + *-stoma*.] *Zool.* An attached polyp-like stage of many Scyphozoa which develops from the fertilized egg. It may remain in this condition for some time, often reproducing by budding, but eventually it becomes transversely constricted to form one or more ephyras which, becoming detached, develop into the medusa form. — **scy·phis'to·moid** (-moid), *adj. & n.* — **scy·phis'to·mous** (-mŭs), *adj.*

scy'pho- (sī'fō-). A combining form, Greek *skyphos*, from *skyphos*, meaning *a cup* or *can*, as in *Scyphozoa*.

Scy'pho·me·du'sae (-mē·dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *scypho-* + NL. *medusa*.] *Zool.* A division, generally a class or subclass, of Coelenterata, which includes most of the large jellyfishes; — equiv. in its broadest and usual sense to Scyphozoa of most modern classifications, but in a restricted sense to Stauromedusae.—**scy'pho·me·du'san** (-săn), *adj. & n.* — **scy'pho·me·du'soid** (-soid), *adj. & n.*

Scy·phoph'o·ri (sĭ·fŏf'ō·rī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *scypho-* + *-phore, -phorus*.] *Zool.* A suborder of fishes (order Isospondyli) consisting of the families Mormyridae and Gymnarchidae. — **scy'pho·phore** (sī'fō·fōr; 181), *adj. & n.* — **scy·phoph'o·rous** (sĭ·fŏf'ō·rŭs), *adj.*

scy'pho·pol'yp (sī'fō·pŏl'ĭp), *n.* [*scypho-* + *polyp*.] *Zool.* A scyphistoma.

scy'phose (sī'fōs), *adj.* [L. *scyphus* cup.] Having scyphi.

Scy'pho·zo'a (sī'fō·zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *scypho-* + *-zoa*.] *Zool.* A class of coelenterates including jellyfishes which have endodermal gastric tentacles, endodermal gonads discharging their products into the digestive cavity, and, usually, tentaculocysts. There is usually no velum. — **scy'pho·zo'an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.*

scyph'u·la (sĭf'ū·lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *scyphus* cup.] *Zool.* **a** A scyphistoma. **b** The hypothetical ancestral form of Scyphozoa.

scyph'u·lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [LL., dim. of *scyphus* cup.] *Bot.* In liverworts, the vaginula.

scy'phus (sī'fŭs), *n.; pl.* -PHI (-fī). [L., a cup, fr. Gr. *skyphos*.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* Also **sky'phos** (skī'fŏs); *pl.* SKYPHOI (-foi). A deep cup or bowl with a wide base and no stem, and with two rather small handles at the sides.
2. *Bot.* **a** The corona. **b** A cup-shaped enlargement of the podetium in lichens; — called also *scypha*.

scyt'a·le (sĭt'ȧ·lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *skytalē*, prop., a staff.] **1.** A serpent described by ancient writers as cylindrical; also, erroneously, a shrewmouse. *Obs.*
2. A method of cipher writing, used by the Spartans, in which a narrow strip of parchment was wound on a rod and the message written across the adjoining edges. Also, the parchment or message.

Scyth (sĭth), *n. & adj.* Scythian.

scythe (sīth), *n.* [ME. *sithe*, fr. AS. *sīthe, sigthe;* akin to ON. *sigthr* sickle, LG. *segd, seged, seed, seid*, OHG. *segansa* sickle, scythe, G. *sense* scythe, and to E. *saw* a cutting instrument. See 2d SAW.] **1.** An instrument for mowing grass, grain, or the like, by hand, composed of a long, curving blade, with a sharp edge, made fast to a long, bent handle, called a *snath*.

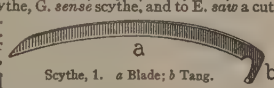

Scythe, 1. *a* Blade; *b* Tang.

2. *Antiq.* A scythe-shaped blade attached to war chariots.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

scythe-armed	**scythe maker**	**scythe-shaped**
scythe-bearing, *adj.*	**scythe making**	**scythesmith**
scythe-leaved	**scythe-making,** *adj.*	**scythework**

scythe (sīth), *v. Transitive:* To cut with or as with a scythe; to mow; formerly, to equip with scythes, as a war chariot. —— *Intransitive:* To move as a scythe in mowing.

scythe'man (sīth'măn), *n.* **1.** One who uses a scythe; a mower.
2. One of an irregular body of troops armed with scythes.

scythe'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A whetstone for sharpening scythes.

Scyth'i·an (sĭth'ĭ·ăn; sĭth'ĭ·-), *adj.* [L. *Scythia*, fr. Gr. *Skythia*.] **1.** **a** Of or pertaining to the region anciently inhabited by the Scythians, or its inhabitants or their language. **b** *Obs.* Designating the Ural-Altaic languages.
2. *Geol.* Designating or pertaining to the basal series of the pelagic Triassic of the Mediterranean basin.

Scyth'i·an, *n.* **1.** One of an ancient people (mentioned by Hesiod, Herodotus, etc.), of nomadic habits and famed for their savagery, who dwelt in two separate regions, the steppes north of the Black Sea and the region east of the Aral Sea. In the 7th century B.C. they overran western Asia, but were finally driven back. They are last heard of about 100 B.C. The race of the Scythians is unknown.
2. The language of the ancient Scythians, of Iranian origin, but strongly influenced by other idioms. See IRANIAN; cf. OSSETIC, SARMATIAN.

Scythian antelope. The saiga.

Scythian lamb. **a** The shaggy rootstock of an Asiatic tree fern (*Cibotium barometz*), sometimes used as a styptic. **b** In ancient legend, the cotton plant.

Scyth'ic (sĭth'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *Scythicus*, fr. Gr. *Skythikos*.] Scythian. — *n.* The Scythian language.

Scyth'ism (-īz'ĭm), *n.* The paganism developed by the Scythians. *Obs.*

Scyth'ize (-īz), *v. i.* To make like or adopt into the Scythians.

Scyth'o- (sĭth'ō-). A combining form, from Latin *Scytha*, Scyth, denoting *Scythian and*, as in **Scyth'o–Ar'y·an, Scyth'o–Greek', Scyth'o–Me'di·an.**

Scyth'o–Dra·vid'i·an (sĭth'ō·drȧ·vĭd'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Designating a mixed racial type, chiefly of the Bombay Presidency, India, characterized by brachycephaly, medium stature, fair complexion, scanty beard, and well-formed nose. The chief representatives are the Marathas.

scy'to- (sī'tō-), **scyt-.** [See HIDE skin.] A combining form, Greek *skyto-, skyt-*, from *skytos*, meaning *leather*, used to denote *skin, integument*, as in *Scytonema*, **scy·ti'tis**

scy'to·blas·te'ma.

scy'to·dep'sic (sī'tō·dĕp'sĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *skytodepsikos*, fr. *skytos* leather + *depsein* to knead.] Of or pertaining to a tanner or tanning.

Scy'to·nem'a·ta'ce·ae (-nĕm'ȧ·tā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* Also **Scy'to·ne·ma'ce·ae** (-nē·mā'sē·ē). [NL., fr. *Scytonema*, type genus (fr. *scyto-* + *-nema*) + *-aceae*.] *Bot.* A family of blue-green algae (order Hormogoneales). They differ from the Rivulariaceae in having no differentiation in the tips of the filaments. **Scy'to·ne'ma** (-nē'mȧ) is the type genus. — **scy'to·nem'a·ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

scy'to·nem'a·toid (sī'tō·nĕm'ȧ·toid), *adj.* Also **scy'to·ne'moid** (-nē'moid). *Bot.* Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Scytonema* or the family Scytonemataceae.

scy'to·nem'a·tous (-tŭs), *adj. Bot.* Scytonematoid.

Scy'to·pet'a·la'ce·ae (-pĕt'ȧ·lā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A tropical African family of shrubs and trees (order Malvales) having coriaceous leaves, small clustered flowers with numerous stamens, and woody or drupaceous, one-seeded fruits. There are two genera, **Scy'to·pet'a·lum** (-pĕt'ȧ·lŭm), the type, with ten species, and *Rhaptopetalum*, with five. — **scy'to·pet'a·la'ceous** (-pĕt'ȧ·lā'shŭs), *adj.*

'sdeath (zdĕth), *interj.* Corrupted form of *God's death*, used as an expletive. *Archaic.*

sdruc'cio·la (zdrŏŏt'chō·lȧ), *adj. & n.* [It.] Designating triple rhyme, the last accent falling on the antepenultimate syllable, as in *femina, semina*.

se (sā), *demonstrative pron. & def. art.* [AS. *sē, se*. Cf. THE, article.] The; that. *Obs.*

se (sā), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap.] See MEASURE, *Table*.

se (sā). *Music.* See SOL-FA SYLLABLES.

Scu'ti (skū'tī), *n., gen.* of SCUTUM, 3.

scut'l. Scuttle. *Ref. Sp.*

scut'ld. Scutled. *Ref. Sp.*

[scu'to bo'nae vo'lun·ta'tis tu'ae co'ro·nas'ti nos. [L.] Thou hast crowned us as with a shield of thy good will (*Ps.* v. 13, *Vulgate;* v. 12, *A. V.*); motto of Maryland.

scut'tle·ful, *n.* See -FUL.

scu'tu·la, *n., pl.* of SCUTULUM.

scye (sī), *n.* [Eng. dial. *sey.*] = ARMSCYE.

Scyl'i·o·rhin'i·dae, scyl'i·o·rhi'noid, Scyl'i·o·rhi'nus. Vars. of SCYLLIORHINIDAE, etc.

Scyl'li·dae (sĭl'ĭ·dē), **Scyl·li'i·dae** (sĭ·lĭ'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syns. of SCYLLIORHINIDAE.—**scyl'li·oid** (sĭl'ĭ·oid), *adj.*

Scyl'li·um (sĭl'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of SCYLLIORHINUS.

scy'pha (sī'fȧ), *n., pl.* -PHAE (-fē). [NL.] = SCYPHUS, 2 b.

scy'phi (-fī), *n., pl.* of SCYPHUS.

scy'pho·man'cy (sī'fō·măn'sĭ), *n.* See -MANCY.

scy·phos'to·ma (sĭ·fŏs'tō·mȧ). Var. of SCYPHISTOMA.

scyt-. = SCYTO-.

scythe'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

scythe'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

Scy·thop'o·lis (sĭ·thŏp'ō·lĭs; sĭ-). *Bib.*

Scyth'o·pol'i·tans (sĭth'ō·pŏl'ĭ·tănz). *Bib.*

sdain, sdeign, *v. & n.* [It. *sdegno*, n., *sdegnare*, v.] Disdain. *Obs.*

sdeign'ful, *adj.* [See SDAIN.] Disdainful. *Obs.*

se. † SEA, SEE, SHE, SO.

---

se (s; z). Var. of SHALL. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*

se-. A prefix in words from Latin, from Latin *se, sed,* meaning *without, aside, apart,* as in *secure, sedulous, select, secret, separate.*

sea (sē; *the older* sā (ea *as in* great) *was the accepted pron. until about 1750*), *n.* [ME. *see,* fr. AS. *sǣ;* akin to D. *zee,* OS. & OHG. *sēo,* G. *see,* OFris. *se,* Dan. *sø,* Sw. *sjö;* ON. *sær,* Goth. *saiws.*] **1.** One of the larger bodies of salt water, less than an ocean, on the earth; a body of salt water of second rank, more or less landlocked and generally forming part of, or connecting with, an ocean or a larger sea; as, the Mediterranean *Sea.*
2. An inland body of water, esp. if large or if salt or brackish; as, the Caspian *Sea;* the *Sea* of Aral; sometimes, a small fresh-water lake; as, the *Sea* of Galilee.
3. The ocean; the body of salt water covering a large part of the globe. See HIGH SEA.
4. a *Naut.* The disturbance of the ocean or other body of water due to the wind blowing at the time and place of observation; as, there was a high *sea.* **b** Surface motion on a large body of water, or its direction; rough water; a heavy swell or wave; as, the *sea* sits southward; a *sea* struck us; the vessel shipped a *sea.*
5. Something suggesting a sea, as a vast expanse, an overwhelming flood, or an agitated surface; as, a *sea* of faces; lost in a *sea* of folly; a *sea* of blood.
6. The expanse of the high seas as a field of life, business, or naval operations; voyaging as a livelihood; also, a sea voyage; as, to follow the *sea;* dread of the *sea;* to put out to *sea.*
7. Water or waters, as distinguished from land. *Poetic.*
Sooner let earth, air, *sea,* to Chaos fall. *Pope.*
8. Seashore; seaside; as, to go to the *sea* for a rest.
9. Sea water. "The salt *sea* was frozen on her breast." *Longfellow.*
10. *Astron.* = 2d MARE.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

sea-bathed	**sea-driven**	**sea-scented**
sea-blue, *adj.*	**sea-encircled**	**sea-scourged**
sea-bounded	**sea fish**	**sea-shouldering,** *adj.*
sea-bounding, *adj.*	**sea fishery**	**sea-surrounded**
sea-bred	**sea fishing**	**sea-swallowed**
sea-broke	**sea-gray,** *adj.*	**sea-torn**
sea-built	**sea-lost**	**sea-tossed**
sea-circled	**sea-loving,** *adj.*	**sea-tost**
sea-compelling, *adj.*	**sea-packed**	**sea-traveling,** *adj.*
sea-convulsing, *adj.*	**sea-potent**	**sea-wandering,** *adj.*
sea-deep	**sea-racing,** *adj.*	**sea-wide**
sea-deserted	**sea-rounded**	**sea-wildered**
sea-divided	**sea-sailing,** *adj.*	**sea-wrecked**

—*at sea.* **a** On the sea; on a sea voyage, including the time from the beginning of the voyage till the arrival of the vessel at her port of destination, or until the intention of proceeding on the voyage is abandoned. Thus, a vessel is *at sea* when she has been forced to anchor by head winds after leaving port but before she has reached the sea (3 *Hill* 118, 123); a sailor may be *at sea* for the purpose of making a nuncupative will when ashore on leave of absence while on a voyage (4 *Bradf. Surr.* (*N. Y.*) 154, 158). **b** Figuratively: Without landmarks for guidance; lost; bewildered. — ***beyond seas or sea, or beyond the sea or the seas.*** *Law.* On the farther side of, or over, the sea; hence, out of the territory, realm, or jurisdiction of a state. In the construction of statutes of limitation of actions in the United States the term is held in some States to mean out of the United States, in other States to mean out of the State. — ***to go to sea.*** **a** To go on a voyage by sea. **b** To adopt or follow the occupation of a sailor.

sea (sē), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the ocean or a sea; as, *sea* arm, brim, chart, floor, or waves.
2. Of or pertaining to a ship or ships, ship personnel, equipment, etc.; of or used by seamen, esp. in service, or passengers on a ship; as, *sea* captain, cook, discipline, or news; *sea* biscuit, pay, or terms; *sea* bags.
3. On, upon, or over, the waters of the ocean or a sea; of or pertaining to navigation, shipping, etc.; as, *sea* traffic or routes; also, sea-going; as, a *sea* yacht.
4. Of or pertaining to the navy; naval; as, *sea* general, army, or engagement; *sea* base.
5. Having the sea or part of the sea for field, territory, subject, object, or the like; as, *sea* robber, lover, or painter; *sea* poem; *sea* dominion.
6. Having its habitat in the sea or on the seashore; as, *sea* birds; *sea* grape; *sea* nymphs.
7. Deposited by the sea; as, *sea* gravel or warp.
8. Of, on, or belonging to, the seacoast or seashore; as, *sea* forts; *sea* flats or dunes.
9. Coming from or showing over the sea, or occurring at sea; as, *sea* smell, clouds, sunset, roar, or music.
10. Made, formed, or shaped by the sea or the action of the *sea;* as, *sea* frontier; *sea* pull; *sea* cobbles.

sea, see. Dial. vars. of SO.

sea acorn. = ACORN SHELL, 2.

sea adder. **a** The European fifteen-spined stickleback (*Spinachia spinachia*). **b** Any of several European pipefishes of the genus *Nerophis* (family Syngnathidae).

sea air. Air, as that over the sea and neighboring regions, markedly affected by the evaporation of salt water.

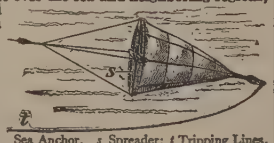
Sea Anchor. *s* Spreader; *t* Tripping Lines.

sea anchor. A drag (cf. DRAG, *n.,* 7 a), typically an open canvas cone, thrown overboard to retard the drifting of a vessel and to keep her head to the wind; also, in aeronautics, a similar device to restrain a seaplane resting on the water; a drogue.

sea anemone. Any of numerous, almost invariably solitary, and often large and beautifully colored, polyps of the order Actiniaria of the class Anthozoa (cf. POLYP **b**). Their form, bright and varied colors, and numerous tentacles surrounding the mouth, often give them a superficial resemblance to a flower. They develop no skeleton, and rarely reproduce by budding or fission. They prey on small animals that they catch with their tentacles, which are armed with stinging cells.

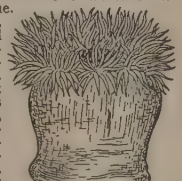
Sea Anemone (*Actinoloba dianthus*) of Europe. (¼)

sea ape. **a** The thresher shark. **b** The sea otter.

sea apple. **a** The fruit of the bussu, often found floating in the sea. **b** = SEA COCONUT, 1 b.

sea apron. Any kelp or seaweed of the genus *Laminaria* having a broad, flat thallus.

sea arrow grass. The arrow grass *Triglochin maritima.*

sea ash. The prickly ash *Zanthoxylum clava-herculis;* also, the related *Z. americanum.*

sea aster. = SEA STARWORT.

sea bank. **a** The bank of the sea; also, a sand bank or dune. **b** A sea wall.

sea basket. A basket fish.

sea bass (băs). **a** Any of numerous marine fishes of the family Serranidae (which see); — often used as a general name for the fishes of that family. Specif., on the Atlantic coast of the United States, *Centropristes striatus,* an abundant and important food fish of that family. It is dark bluish, with black bands, and more or less varied with small white spots and blotches. Often called *black sea bass.* **b** In California, a food fish (*Atractoscion nobilis*) allied to the weakfish and often called *white sea bass;* also, a jewfish (*Stereolepis gigas*).

Sea Bass (*Centropristes striatus*).

sea bat. **a** = BATFISH **a.** **b** = DEVILFISH, 1.

sea'beach' (sē'bēch'), *n.* A beach lying along the sea.

seabeach morning-glory. A cosmopolitan tropical vine (*Ipomoea pes-caprae*) having coarse succulent leaves and showy purple flowers.

seabeach sandwort. A perennial succulent herb (*Honkenya peploides*) having decussate leaves and small, solitary, axillary or terminal flowers.

sea bean. **1.** *Bot.* Any of various beans or beanlike seeds of tropical origin, often carried by ocean currents to remote shores, and often used as ornaments; also, any plant producing such seeds. Specif.: **a** The large, chocolate-colored seeds, often called *mackay beans,* of the snuffbox bean (*Entada scandens*). **b** The oxeye bean (*Mucuna urens*). **c** The nicker nut (see GUILANDINA).
2. The hard, rounded and flat, calcareous operculum of any of various mollusks; as those of the family Turbinidae.

sea bear. **a** A fur seal. **b** A polar bear.

sea'beard' (sē'bēr'd'), *n.* A marine seaweed (*Cladophora rupestris*) growing in dense tufts.

sea'-beat'en, *adj.* Also, *Poetic,* **sea'-beat'.** Battered or lashed by the sea; also, *Now Rare,* worn by life at sea.

sea beef. The flesh of a porpoise or whale used as food.

sea beet. **a** A wild beet (*Beta maritima*) of Europe, almost certainly the ancestor of the common garden beet. **b** The sea lavender.

sea bells. A seabeach morning-glory (*Convolvulus soldanella*) having pink campanulate flowers.

sea belt. **1.** A large seaweed (*Laminaria saccharina*) growing on rocks, and having a beltlike frond often 30 feet long.
2. = SEA GIRDLE.

sea bent. **a** The beach grass (*Ammophila arenaria*). **b** = SAND SEDGE.

sea'ber'ry (sē'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), *n.* **a** = REDBERRY, 1. **b** Either of two Australasian species of *Haloragis* (*H. alata* and *H. tetragyna*).

sea bindweed. Sea bells.

sea bird. Any of various birds frequenting the ocean, as gulls, petrels, shearwaters, and albatrosses.

sea biscuit. Ship biscuit.

sea bladder. The Portuguese man-of-war.

sea blite. The plant *Suaeda maritima,* growing in salt marshes. It has pale-green linear leaves. See SUAEDA.

sea bloom *or* **blossom.** A free-floating blue-green alga (*Trichodesmium erythraeum*) having a red pigment in addition to the phycocyanin. It sometimes occurs so abundantly in the warmer seas as to color the water red, as in the Red Sea.

sea blubber. A jellyfish.

sea blue. A color, greenish green-blue in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

sea'board' (sē'bōrd'; 181), *n.* [*sea* + *board,* F. *bord* side.]
1. The seacoast; the country bordering a seacoast.
2. The side of a ship toward the sea; — with *a, at, on,* or *to. Obs.*

sea'board', *adj.* Bordering on, or being near, the sea.

sea boat. [AS. *sǣbāt.*] **1.** A boat or vessel adapted to the open sea; a vessel considered with reference to her power of maintaining herself in a heavy sea; as, a good *sea boat.*
2. A chiton (mollusk).

sea book. *Naut.* A nautical map. *Obs.*

sea boots. Very high waterproof boots, used by sailors, etc.

sea'bor'der-er (sē'bôr'dĕr·ĕr), *n.* One living on the seaboard. *Obs.*

sea'-born', *adj.* **a** Born of or in the sea; also, born at sea. **b** *Chiefly Poetic.* Originating or rising from the sea; as, the *Sea-born* City, that is, Venice.

sea'-borne', *adj.* **1.** Borne over or upon the sea; transported by a ship or ships; as, *sea-borne* supplies.
2. Engaged in, or carried on by, oversea shipping.

sea bottle. **a** A marine green alga (*Valonia ventricosa*), whose thallus is a single inflated flasklike cell, the largest known isodiametric cell. **b** Any of various species of *Fucus;* — so called from the inflated pods or vesicles in the thallus; also, sometimes, one of these pods.

sea'bound' (sē'bound'), *adj.* **1.** Bounded by the sea.
2. Bound for the sea.

sea boy. A ship's boy a boy sailor.

sea brant. **a** Common brant. **b** White-winged scoter. *U. S.*

sea breach. **a** A breaking or overflow of a bank, dike, etc., by the sea; also, *Rare,* seabeach. **b** A destructive breaker or series of breakers.

sea bread. **1.** Ship biscuit.
2. A porous siliceous sponge (*Halichondria panicea*).

sea bream. **1.** Any of the many marine fishes of the family Sparidae; esp.: **a** The common European *Pagellus centrodontus,* or allied species, of which a number occur in the Mediterranean. **b** Any Australian species of *Sparus,* of which *S. australis,* called *black bream,* is the most important.
2. The pomfret (genus *Brama*), or allied species.

sea breeze. A cooling breeze blowing, generally in the daytime, from the sea.

sea brief. = SEA LETTER.

sea buckthorn. A Eurasian maritime shrub (*Hippophaë rhamnoides*) with silvery leaves and orange-red edible berries. The plant yields a yellow dye.

sea bugloss. The sea lungwort.

sea burdock. Any maritime species of cocklebur (*Xanthium*).

sea bush. The sea oxeye.

sea butterfly. A pteropod.

sea cabbage. **a** The sea kale. **b** A European maritime plant (*Brassica oleracea*), from which the cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, etc., were derived by cultivation.

sea calf. The harbor seal.

sea campion. A European maritime, perennial herb (*Silene maritima*), often in double-flowered form.

sea'can'nie (sē'kăn'ĭ), **sea'con'ny** (-kŏn'ĭ). Vars. of SEACUNNY.

sea captain. *Naut.* The master of a merchant vessel; also, one who has commanded merchant ships.

sea card. **a** Card of a mariner's compass. **b** Sea chart.

sea carp. The red morwong. See MORWONG.

sea cat. **a** Fur seal. **b** Harbor seal. **c** A chimaera. **d** Greater weever. See WEEVER. **e** Wolf fish. **f** Short for SEA CATFISH. **g** A monkey.

sea'catch' (sē'kăch'), *n.* = SEECATCH.

sea catfish. Any of numerous marine fishes of the family Ariidae, mostly of little value as food, as the gaff-topsail catfish and *Galeichthys felis,* which occur on the southeastern coast of the United States. Most of them exhibit oral gestation.

sea catgut. = SEA LACE.

sea cauliflower. A multilobed alcyonarian (*Alcyonium multiflorum*) of the North Atlantic fishing banks. *U. S.*

sea celandine. The horn poppy.

sea change. A change wrought by the sea, as in the forming of a pearl; hence, marked transformation, as to something richer or finer. See Shakespeare's *Tempest,* I. ii. 400.

sea chest. **a** *Shipbuilding.* The short pipe connecting an opening in the hull below the water line with a sea valve within the inner bottom plating. **b** *Naut.* A sailor's chest or trunk.

sea chickweed. The seabeach sandwort.

sea clam. The surf clam.

sea cliff. A cliff formed by the erosive action of sea waves.

sea cloth. *Theater.* A painted cloth representing waves.

sea club rush. A common North American bulrush (*Scirpus robustus*); also, *S. lacustris,* a closely related Old World species.

sea coal. Mineral coal; — so disting. by the English either because first found in seacoast veins or because chiefly seaborne. *Archaic.*

sea'coast' (sē'kōst'), *n.* The shore or border of the land adjacent to the sea or ocean.

seacoast angelica. A stout perennial herb (*Coelopleurum actaeifolium*), family Ammiaceae, with compound leaves on inflated stalks, compound umbels of greenish flowers, and prominently ribbed fruit.

seacoast laburnum. = LABURNUM, 2 a. *Australia.*

sea cob. A sea gull.

sea cock. **1.** A cock or valve close to a vessel's hull, to open or close a pipe which communicates with the sea.
2. The black-bellied plover. *Local, U. S.*
3. A dashing or "cocky" sailor or seaman.

sea cock's-foot grass. The spart grass.

sea coco. = SEA COCONUT, 1 a.

sea coconut. **1. a** A lofty fan palm (*Lodoicea seychellarum*) found only in the Seychelles. The leaves are used for hats, thatching, etc. **b** The seed of this palm, an immense bilobed nut with a smooth rind; the fruit, containing three or four of these nuts, often weighs 50 pounds and requires 10 years to ripen. Called also *double coconut.*
2. The fruit of the bussu.

sea colander. A large olive-green or blackish seaweed, or kelp (*Agarum turneri*), the frond of which is punctured with numerous holes.

sea cole. = SEA KALE.

sea colewort. The sea kale.

sea compass. Mariner's compass.

sea coot. **a** A scoter. **b** A guillemot.

sea corn. The mass of yellow egg capsules of certain marine snails, as whelks, suggestive of Indian corn.

sea cow. **1.** Any sirenian, as a manatee or dugong; esp., the Steller's sea cow, or rytina. See STELLER'S SEA COW.
2. a A walrus. **b** *Rare.* A hippopotamus.

sea'craft' (sē'krăft'; 83), *n.* **1.** Sea-going ships.
2. Skill in navigation.
— **sea'craft'y** (-krăf'tĭ), *adj.*

sea crayfish. A marine macruran crustacean of *Palinurus* or allied genus; a spiny lobster. See LOBSTER, 1.

sea cress. Any species of glasswort (*Salicornia*).

sea crow. **a** Chough (*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax,* syn *graculus*). **b** Cormorant. **c** Black-headed gull. **d** The skua *Catharacta skua.* **e** *Eng.* Razor-billed auk. **f** The coot *Fulica americana.* **g** Black skimmer (see SKIMMER, *n.,* 3). **h** *U. S.* Oyster catcher.

sea cucumber. A holothurian, esp. one of the genus *Cucumaria,* as the common American and European species *C. frondosa.*

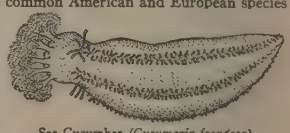
Sea Cucumber (*Cucumaria frondosa*).

sea cudweed. A hoary cottonweed (*Diotis maritima*), family Cardua-ceae, of Europe.

sea'cun'ny (sē'-kŭn'ĭ), *n.* [Per. *sukkāni,* fr. Ar. *sukkān* helm.] A steersman or quartermaster. *Anglo-Ind.*

sea cushion. The herb thrift. See THRIFT, *Illust.*

sea'-cut', *adj. Geol.* Formed by the erosive action of sea waves; wave-cut; as, a *sea-cut* terrace.

sea daffodil. **a** A white-flowered bulbous herb (*Pancratium maritimum*) common along the Mediterranean. **b** A similar plant (*Hymenocallis calathina*) of Peru and Bolivia.

sea dahlia. Any plant of the genus *Leptosyne,* of the Pacific coast of the United States, with flowers resembling yellow dahlias.

sea daisy. The plant thrift. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sea date. Any of various bivalves of the genus *Lithodomus,* somewhat resembling date seeds in shape.

sea day. *Navig.* Formerly, a period of 24 mean solar hours beginning at local mean noon.

sea devil. **a** = DEVILFISH, 1, 2, or 3. **b** = ANGEL FISH **a.** **c** See CERATIIDAE.

sea dock. The bear's-breech *Acanthus mollis.*

sea dog. **1. a** A dogfish. **b** The harbor seal.
2. *Her.* A seal depicted with a beaver's tail, a long back fin, web feet, and scaly legs and body.
3. An experienced sailor; one long at sea.
4. Formerly, a pirate or privateer.
5. A rough breaker at a river's mouth. *Dial. Eng.*

sea'dog' (sē'dôg'; 185), *n.* = FOGDOG.

sea dog's grass. The sea lyme grass.

sea dotterel. **a** The turnstone. **b** The ring plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*). *Both Local, Brit.*

sea dove. **a** The dovekie (*Alle alle*). **b** A black guillemot.

sea dragon. **a** A dragonet (fish). **b** A fish of the genus *Pegasus;* a sea moth. **c** Any of several beautifully colored Australian fishes, intermediate between the pipefishes and the sea horses, of the genera *Phyllopteryx* and *Phycodurus*, esp. *Phycodurus eques*. They have many large leaflike appendages on the plates of the body which imitate the seaweed among which they live.

Sea Dragon (*Phycodurus eques*). (¼)

sea drake. **a** A cormorant. **b** The male of the eider.

sea'drome' (sē'drōm'), *n.* *Aeronautics.* A floating airdrome serving as an intermediate landing place for airplanes.

sea duck. **a** A duck of the subfamily Fuligulinae (which see), most of which chiefly frequent salt water. **b** *New Eng.* An eider duck.

sea dust. Fine dust, or the like, generally red, blown to sea by winds from arid lands. Caught in falling raindrops, it gives rise to the so-called *blood rain.*

sea eagle. **a** Any of certain eagles, allied to the bald eagle, which feed largely on fish, as the ***white-tailed sea eagle*** (*Haliaeetus albicilla*), which has brown plumage with a white tail when adult, and is widely distributed in the northern parts of the Old World, and ***Steller's***, or the ***Kamchatkan, sea eagle*** (*Thalassoaëtus pelagicus*), having when adult white shoulders, rump, and tail, found on the coasts of the western North Pacific. **b** The fishing eagle of India. **c** *Local, U.S.* The osprey. **d** An eagle ray.

sea'-ear', *n.* An abalone.

sea eel. The conger eel; also, the sea lamprey.

sea egg. **1.** A sea urchin; — usually applied to the bare test, from which the spines have fallen off.
2. A European medic, or bur clover (*Medicago echinus*), with an ovoid, bristly pod.

sea elephant. = ELEPHANT SEAL.

sea endive. A marine brown alga (*Dictyopteris polypodioides*) with flat, forked, tufted fronds.

sea fan. Any gorgonian which branches in a fanlike form, esp. *Gorgonia flabellum* of Florida and the West Indies.

sea'fare' (sē'fâr'), *n.* **a** Food at sea or from the sea. **b** *Rare.* Seafaring.

sea'far'er (sē'fâr'ĕr), *n.* One occupied in or given to seafaring; specif., a mariner.

sea'far'ing (sē'fâr'ĭng), *n.* Traveling over the sea or seas as a pursuit or recreation; esp., the mariner's calling. — *adj.* Of, given to, or engaged in, seafaring.

sea feather. Any gorgonian which branches in a plumelike form, esp. a sea pen.

sea fee. = SEA PAY.

sea fennel. = SAMPHIRE **a**.

sea fern. Any gorgonian which branches like a fern.

sea fig. The beach apple.

sea fight. An engagement between vessels at sea.

sea'-fight'er, *n.* One who fights at sea.

sea fir. A sertularian hydroid, esp. *Abietinaria abietina*, common on the British coast, which branches like a miniature fir.

sea fire. Bioluminescence of the sea. See NOCTILUCA, 2.

sea fisherman. Also **sea fisher.** One who fishes, esp. as an occupation, out in the open sea.

sea flea. A beach flea.

sea'flood' (sē'flŭd'), *n.* The sea; esp., the flood tide. *Archaic.*

sea'flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* A sea anemone or other related actinozoan.

sea foalfoot. Sea bells.

sea foam. **a** Foam of sea water. **b** Meerschaum, or sepiolite; — called also *sea froth.* — **sea'-foam',** *adj.*

sea'-foam' green. A color, greenish-yellow in hue, of low saturation and very high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

sea-foam yellow. A color, greenish-yellow in hue, of low saturation and very high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

sea fog. A fog drifted onshore, or condensed from relatively warm onshore winds.

sea'folk' (sē'fōk'), *n.* Seafaring people; mariners.

sea food. Edible salt-water shellfish; also, salt-water fish.

sea'-form', *n.* Seat on the sea; — in *Europa's sea-form*, alluding to the horns of the bull on which she sat. *Obs.*

sea'fowl' (sē'foul'), *n.* [AS. *sǣfugol.*] Any bird which frequents the sea, as an auk, gannet, gull, tern, or petrel.

sea fox. The thresher shark.

sea'-fram'ing (sē'frām'ĭng), *adj.* Framing of an inlet of the sea by land. *Tennyson.*

sea fret. *Dial. Eng.* **a** A sea fog. **b** A temporary thaw due to salt vapor during a rising tide.

sea front. The water front of a seaside place; hence, the line of buildings, promenade, etc., on such a front.

> Southend's glittering *sea front* was in line with us. *H. G. Wells.*

sea'-front', *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or located on, a sea front; as, *sea-front* hotels or activities.

sea frontage. Frontage on the sea; an extent of sea front.

sea froth. **a** = SEA FOAM, 1 & 2. **b** *Obs.* Seaweed.

sea furbelow. **a** A marine brown alga of the genus *Sacchoriza.* **b** = FURBELOW, 2.

sea gasket. *Naut.* A fixed furling line, such as is used at sea.

sea'-gate', **sea'-gait',** *n.* A long, rolling swell of the sea; also, the position of the vessels forced alongside by such a swell.

sea gate. **a** A gate, beach, channel, or the like, which gives access to the sea or a sea. **b** A gate which serves as a protection against seas.

sea gillyflower. The herb thrift.

sea girdle. **a** A Venus's-girdle. **b** Any of various kelps of the genus *Laminaria*, esp. *L. digitata*, with palmately cleft fronds.

sea'girt' (sē'gûrt'), *adj.* Surrounded by the sea.

sea'-god', *n.* A deity supposed to live in or rule the sea, or a part of the sea, as Neptune. — **sea'-god'dess,** *n.*

sea'go'er (sē'gō'ĕr), *n.* One who travels by sea; a seafarer.

sea'go'ing (sē'gō'ĭng), *adj.* **a** Designed or adapted for sailing the open sea in distinction from rivers or harbors; as, a *seagoing* tug. **b** Fitted to be used on a seagoing vessel; as, a *seagoing* chronometer. **c** Seafaring. **d** Weather-beaten; capable of withstanding weather; as, a *seagoing* hack.

sea'go'ing, *n* Travel by sea; seafaring.

sea goose. **a** A phalarope. **b** A dolphin; — from its beak.

sea goosefoot. The sea blite.

sea gown A garment for use at sea. *Obs.* *Shak.*

sea grape. **1.** *Bot.* **a** Gulfweed. **b** Any tree or shrub of the genus *Coccolobis*, esp. *C. uvifera* of the sandy shores of Florida and tropical America. It has large rounded leaves, cordate at the base, and clusters of grapelike berries. **c** A leafless shrub (*Ephedra distachya*) of southeastern Europe. **d** = GLASSWORT **a**.

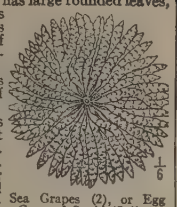
Sea Grapes (2), or Egg Cases of Squid (*Loligo*). (⅙)

2. *pl.* The clusters of gelatinous egg capsules of squids (as those of the genus *Loligo*).

sea grass. **1.** **a** The tassel grass *Ruppia maritima.* **b** Any plant of the genus *Salicornia*, esp. *S. europaea.* **c** The plant thrift. **d** The eelgrass *Zostera marina;* also, its dried stems, widely used for stuffing furniture, and in making coarse fabrics.
2. Any green alga of the genus *Enteromorpha*, often causing fouling of the bottoms of ships.
3. A cirrus cloud of wavy hairlike elements. *Colloq.*

sea grass wrack. = EELGRASS **a**.

sea green. **1.** **a** A color, yellowish yellow-green in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance; — called also *seawater green.* Cf. COLOR. **b** = SEA BLUE.
2. Land overflowed by the sea in spring tides.

sea'-green' (66), *adj.* Of the color sea green; esp., of a bluish-green color, like sea water or soundings.

sea gromwell. The sea lungwort.

sea gudgeon. Any of various marine gobies.

sea gull. Any gull frequenting the sea.

sea gypsy. Any member of a seagoing Malay tribe, as the Bajaus of Borneo or the Samal Laut of southern Philippines.

se'ah (sē'ä), *n.* [Heb. *sē'āh;* cf. Assyr. *seu* grain.] A Hebrew dry measure. See MEASURE, *Table.*

sea hanger. A Venus's-girdle.

sea hare. Any of the large naked mollusks of the tectibranchiate genus *Tethys;* — so called from their arched back. See TETHYS, *Illust.*

sea hawk. A jaeger, or skua.

sea hay. Eelgrass. See EELGRASS.

sea heath. Any plant of the genus *Frankenia* (which see).

sea'-heath' fam'i-ly. The Frankeniaceae.

sea hedgehog. **a** Sea urchin. **b** Porcupine fish.

sea hen. Any of several sea birds; esp., the skua, and in parts of England, the common guillemot.

sea herdsman. The common loon, or great northern diver. See LOON, 2. *Local, Eng.*

sea herring. The common herring (*Clupea harengus*).

sea hog. A porpoise.

sea holly. **a** A European evergreen herb (*Eryngium maritimum*), formerly used as an aphrodisiac. **b** The bear's-breech *Acanthus mollis.*

sea hollyhock. = ROSE MALLOW **a**. *U.S.*

sea holm. = SEA HOLLY **a**.

sea horse. **1.** *Gr. & Rom. Myth.* A fabulous creature, half horse and half fish, represented as driven by sea gods or ridden by the Nereids. Cf. HIPPOCAMPUS, 1.
2. **a** A walrus. **b** Erroneously, the hippopotamus. **c** *Brit. Columbia.* The white-winged scoter.
3. **a** Any of a number of small fishes (family Syngnathidae) mostly of the genus *Hippocampus*, related to the pipefishes, having the head and fore part of the body suggestive of the head and neck of a horse. They are covered with rough bony plates, and the tail is prehensile. The male has a short broad pouch immediately behind the vent in which he hatches the eggs. They occur in most warm and warm-temperate seas. The common species of the American Atlantic coast (*Hippocampus hudsonius*) reaches a length of about three inches. **b** *South Africa.* The sea panther.

Sea Horse (*Hippocampus hudsonius*). (½)

4. A large whitecap (sense 2).
5. *Her.* A monster represented with the fore part of a horse joined to the tail of a fish, and with web feet.

sea'hound' (sē'hound'), *n.* A dogfish (shark).

sea hulver. = SEA HOLLY **a**.

sea ice. Masses of floating ice which have drifted to sea.

sea'-is'land, *adj.* Of certain islands along the coast of South Carolina and Georgia; as, *sea-island* cotton.

sea-island cotton. Also **sea island.** A cotton (*Gossypium barbadense*) with unusually long and silky fiber, grown esp. in the West Indies. Formerly, until the boll weevil made its culture unprofitable, it was grown along the coast region of the southeastern United States.

seak (sēk), *n.* Wool grease in hard cakes. *Eng.*

sea kale. A European fleshy plant (*Crambe maritima*) used as a potherb.

sea'-kale' beet. = 1st CHARD, 2.

sea kemps. The sea plantain.

sea kidney. An alcyonarian of the genus *Renilla.*

sea'-kind'ly, *adj.* Well adapted to handling at sea; — of a ship. — **sea'-kind'li-ness,** *n.*

sea king. [After ON. *sækoningr*, AS. *sǣcyning.*] **a** A Norse pirate chief of royal blood. Cf. VIKING. **b** A prehistoric king in Crete. **c** Neptune.

sea kittie. A kittiwake. *Eng.*

seal (sēl), *n.;* *pl.* SEALS (sēlz), sometimes SEAL. See PLURAL, *Note.* [ME. *sele*, fr. AS. *seolh;* akin to OHG. *selah*, Dan. *sæl*, ON. *selr.*] **1.** Any marine aquatic carnivorous mammal of the group Pinnipedia and family Phocidae or Otariidae, including, respectively, the true seals and the eared seals; any pinniped except the walrus. They mostly inhabit seacoasts and floating ice of the colder regions, but a few occur in warm regions. They feed on fish and marine animals, and have webbed flipperlike limbs with which they swim and dive well, but they crawl out on land more or less and always have their young there. In the true seals the hind limbs are of little use except for swimming, external ears are not present, and the nostrils are somewhat dorsal. The eared seals (including sea lions, fur seals, etc.) are less modified from land animals and use the limbs for progression on land (see EARED SEAL for characters). Seals are hunted for fur, hides, and oil, and, as they are often highly gregarious, many species have been nearly exterminated. Hair seals, so called in distinction from fur seals, have the hair short, coarse, and without soft underfur. See FUR SEAL, SEA LION, ELEPHANT SEAL.

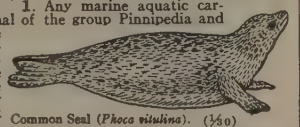
Common Seal (*Phoca vitulina*). (1/20)

2. The fur or pelt of a fur seal; sealskin. It is never used in its natural state, but is plucked and dyed. Other furs, esp. muskrat and rabbit, are often sheared and dyed to imitate seal. Cf. SEALINE.
3. A leather made from the skin of a seal *Pin seal* is leather from a very young seal.
4. A brown, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance; — called also *autumn brown, seal brown.* Cf. COLOR.

seal (sēl), *adj.* **1.** Of sealskin; as, a *seal* coat.
2. Pertaining to seals or hunting seals.

seal, *v. i.* To hunt seals; — chiefly used in pres. part.

seal (sēl), *n.* [ME. *seel*, fr. OF. *seel* (F. *sceau*), fr. L. *sigillum* a little figure or image, a seal, dim. of *signum* a mark, sign, figure, or image. See SIGN, *n.;* cf. SIGIL.] **1.** **a** Any device bearing a design so made, as by engraving, that it can impart an impression in relief upon a soft tenacious substance, as clay or wax. **b** An impression made by such a device on wax, wafer, or some other tenacious substance capable of being impressed; also, the piece of wax, wafer, or other substance bearing the impression. This is the traditional common-law definition, and is in some jurisdictions construed to include an impression made in the substance of the paper or parchment of a document. Originally, in English law, seals were used in lieu of signatures to authenticate documents, being annexed directly or by ribbons, cords, strips of parchment, or the like; the seal operated to estop the person sealing an instrument from denying the recitals and so was used for formal contracts. With the rise of the idea of consideration it came to be said to import a consideration (cf. CONTRACT, 1; CONSIDERATION, 7; DEED, 6). By statute in some of the United States the distinction between sealed and unsealed instruments has been abolished.
2. That which confirms, ratifies, authenticates, or makes secure; a guaranty or assurance.
3. **a** That which seals, firmly closes, or secures, literally or figuratively; security; esp., the wax or wafer placed on a letter, envelope, etc.; also, a fastening, as on a door.

> Under the *seal* of silence. *Milton.*

b An obligation or pledge that prevents disclosure as if by sealing the lips; as, under the *seal* of confession; the *seal* of secrecy.
4. **a** The engraved or inscribed stamp used for making an impression in wax or other tenacious substance capable of being impressed for use upon documents. **b** The figure or inscription on it or made by it.
5. *Obs.* **a** A document authenticated by a seal. **b** The office of an official sealer or authenticator. **c** A ceremony of affixing the great seal to documents.
6. *Chiefly pl.* The indication or mark of office; as, to resign the *seals* of the secretary of state. *Eng.*
7. **a** Any device to prevent the passage or return of gas or air into a pipe or container, as by submerging the open end of a pipe in a liquid, by keeping filled with liquid a deep bend in a pipe, or by projecting a partition or gland into a liquid-filled space; as, a water *seal;* a gland *seal.* **b** The tight joint formed by the lap or bearing of a valve or similar member beyond the opening or space which the valve closes.
8. An ornamental stamp affixed to letters and packages, as at Christmas, frequently in furtherance of a charity.
9. *Eccl.* The cemented stone cover of an altar sepulcher.
10. *Law.* Any impression, device, sign, or mark given by statute law or by American local custom recognized by judicial decision, the effect of a common-law seal, as the word "seal" or the letters "L. S." written or printed, or a scroll made with the pen, or any device made as a seal.
11. *Magic.* An image or sigil.

☞ PHRASES are:

seal cutter, seal cutting, seal maker, seal making.

— *the seals.* The official seals of a chancellor or secretary of state, esp. as a symbol of his official status.

seal (sēl), *v.;* SEALED (sēld); SEAL'ING. [ME. *selen*, fr. OF. *seeler, seieler* (F. *sceller*). See SEAL a stamp.] *Transitive:* **1.** To set or affix a seal to; hence, to authenticate; to confirm; to ratify; as, to *seal* a deed.
2. To destine or associate by or as by a seal; to confirm in association; — often in allusion to Rev. vii. 5–8.

> *Sealed* with the mark of the Lamb. *Spenser.*

3. To fasten with a seal or a fastening impressed with a seal, to guarantee security; as, to *seal* a letter; to *seal* a door.
4. **a** To mark with a stamp, esp. as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality. **b** To give under, or as under, seal; to grant authentically.

> Now must your conscience my acquaintance *seal.* *Shak.*

5. Hence, to shut close; to close; also, to confine; imprison; make fast; as, vessels *sealed* in ice.

> *Seal* up your lips, and give no words but "mum." *Shak.*

6. To serve as a seal to; attest.
7. To close by a seal, coating, or other fastening that prevents access; as, *sealed* up hermetically; to *seal* files for examination.
8. To determine irrevocably or indisputably; as, this *sealed* his fate or triumph.
9. To fix, as a piece of iron in a wall or a wire in the wall of a glass tube or bulb with cement, plaster, fusible glass, or the like; hence, to close up the chinks, crevices, holes, etc., of, as with plaster.
10. To close securely, as a letter or jar with some viscous substance.
11. To fasten when applied; — said of a seal or a substitute for one.
12. Figuratively, to fix steadily as if fastened.
13. *Elec.* To complete the movement of (a member, as a contactor, switch, or relay) after the contacting parts touch each other.
14. *Mormon Ch.* To solemnize for eternity, as a marriage or an adoption of a child.
15. Figuratively, *Theol.*, to give a character to (a person), so that he may be recognized as belonging to the agent; — said of God in relation to the faithful; and variously interpreted as accomplished by the gift of the Holy Spirit (see SEAL OF THE SPIRIT), baptism, confirmation, or the Eucharist.
16. *Weights and Measures.* To test by comparison with standards in order to determine weighing or measuring accuracy.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To affix one's seal, or a seal; hence, to assent. *Obs.*
2. To perform the act of sealing something.

Syn. — Validate; close, secure, fasten; fix. Cf. CONFIRM.

seal a move. *Chess.* To file a sealed statement of a move to be made on resumption of an adjourned game.

seal under. To become surety. *Obs.*

seal (sēl), *adj.* **a** Bearing a signet; as, a *seal* stone; the *seal* top of a spoon. **b** That seals; as, a *seal* pipe or stamp; the *seal* top of a milk bottle.

---

sea'far'ding-er, *n.* [Cf. D. *zeevaarder.*] = SEAFARER. *Archaic.*

Sea-for'thi-a (sē-fōr'thĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Francis, Lord *Seaforth.*] *Bot.* Syn. of PYCHOSPERMA.

Seaghán (shōn; shăn; shān), *n.* Irish var. of JOHN. Cf. EOIN, SEÁN.

sea'ish, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the sea. *Obs.*

seak. ✝ SICK, *adj.*

seak. Var. of SEEK. *Dial.*

seal (sēl), *n.* [AS. *sǣlan*, v., fr. *sāl* rope.] A rope or chain used to bind cattle by the neck. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To fasten with a seal. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

seal. Var. of SEEL.

seal'a·ble (sēl'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of sealing or being sealed.

sea lace, *or* **laces.** The seaweed *Chorda filum*, having blackish cordlike fronds. See CHORDA, 2.

sea ladder. 1. A rope ladder or set of steps to be lowered over a vessel's side for use in coming aboard, as at sea; a Jacob's ladder.
2. *U. S. Navy.* = SEA STEPS.

sea lamprey. A lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*) of the Atlantic coasts of North America and Europe, which on maturity ascends the streams to spawn and then dies. It becomes about three feet long and in some places is esteemed as food. Smaller landlocked varieties occur in some inland waters. See LAMPREY, *Illust.*

sea language. Sailors' cant.

sea lark. a The rock pipit. b *Local, Brit.* Any of several small shore birds, as a ringed plover, turnstone, dunlin, or sanderling.

sea laurel. A coarse American commercial sponge (*Euspongia dura*).

sea lavender. Any plant of the genus *Limonium*. See LIMONIUM, 2.

sea law. Maritime law, specif., formerly, certain compilations of customary maritime laws made during the Middle Ages, as the Consolato del Mare, the Laws of Wisby, Laws of Oléron. See LAWS OF OLÉRON.

sea lawyer. 1. a The gray snapper. b A shark.
2. *Naut.* An argumentative, captious sailor. *Colloq.*

seal brown. The color seal. — **seal'-brown'**, *adj.*

sealch (sēlk; sēlk), *n.* [AS. *seolh* a seal.] A harbor seal. *Scot. & Ir.*

seal character. An early type of Chinese writing still employed on seals and inscriptions. The ***Greater*** Seal form is said to have been invented about 800 B.C.; the ***Lesser*** Seal, a simplified form, about 200 A.D.

sealch'ie, sealk'ie (sēl'kĭ), *n.* [Dim. See SEAL.] Seal; esp., a coat of seal fur. *Scot.*

sealch'ie's bub'ble (-klz). A jellyfish.

seal coat. The final coat of bituminous material applied during construction to a bituminous macadam or concrete. It seals the surface of the pavement.

seal cylinder. = CYLINDER, *n.*, 4 a.

sea league. Three nautical miles.

sealed (sēld), *past part.* of SEAL. Specif., *adj.*: a Unknown or unknowable like a sealed book; as, a *sealed* language. b Undisclosed at the start like sealed orders; as, *sealed* handicaps in a race. c Having a seallike mark.

sealed bank bill. See BANK BILL, 3 a.

sealed book. Something as inaccessible to the understanding as a book which cannot be opened.

Sealed Books of Common Prayer. Certain copies of the English Prayer Book of 1662, certified under the great seal as standard and ordered by Parliament in that year to be deposited in cathedrals and collegiate churches for ensuring the preservation of the text.

sealed orders. Sealed written directions not to be opened until a certain time, or, esp., such directions given to the captain of a ship whose destination is not to be known until it is at sea.

sealed verdict. See VERDICT.

sealed will. = MYSTIC WILL.

sea legs. Legs enabling their owner to keep his balance at sea; hence, freedom from seasickness; as, to get one's *sea legs*, to get accustomed to the rolling and pitching of the vessel. *Sailors' Slang.*

sea lemon. Any of several nudibranchiate mollusks of the family Dorididae (see DORIS) having a smooth, convex yellow body.

sea lentil. Gulfweed.

sea leopard. a Either of two spotted antarctic seals (*Hydrurga leptonyx* and *Leptonychotes weddellii*) of the family Phocidae. b The harbor seal.

seal'er (sēl'ẽr), *n.* 1. One who seals; specif.: a An official who attests or certifies conformity to a standard of correctness or quality; as, a *sealer* of weights and measures; a *sealer* of leather. b *Obs. Slang.* One giving bond and judgment for goods and money. c One who seals boxes, cables, etc.; an operator of a sealing machine.
2. A device or machine that seals; as, a can *sealer*.
3. Size applied to prevent subsequent coats of paint or varnish from sinking in.

seal'er, *n.* A mariner or a vessel engaged in hunting seals.

seal'er·y (sēl'ẽr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SEALERIES (-ĭz). a = SEAL FISHERY. b The business of catching and killing seals, esp. for their fur.

sea letter. *Naut.* A vessel's passport, an instrument issued in time of war to a neutral vessel on leaving a port, entitling the master to sail under the flag and pass of the nation to which she belongs, and specifying her cargo and crew, the names of her captain and owners, place of lading, port of registry, and destination.

sea lettuce. Any seaweed of the genus *Ulva*, the green fronds of which are sometimes eaten.

sea level. The level of the surface of the sea; specif., this level at its mean position, midway between mean high and low water, adopted as a standard for the measurement of heights, etc., and called also *mean sea level*.

seal fishery. The occupation of capturing seals for their oil or skins; also, the place where the seals are hunted. — **seal fisher.** — **seal fishing.**

seal'flow'er (sēl'flou'ẽr), *n.* = BLEEDING HEART a.

seal hole. A breathing hole made in the ice by a seal. When enlarged for emergence, as in summer, it is called a ***sealing hole***.

sea light. a A light, or beacon, at sea. b The light over, or peculiar to, the sea.

sea'like' (sē'lĭk'), *adj.* Like the sea. — *adv.* In the manner of the sea.

sea lily. A crinoid, esp. one of the stalked forms.

sea line. 1. A sea outline, as the horizon or coast line.
2. A line used in the sea, as for sounding or deep-water fishing.

seal'ine' (sēl'ēn'), *n.* [See 1st SEAL.] *Furriery.* Rabbit fur from Australia and New Zealand, sheared and dyed to imitate seal.

seal'ing (sēl'ĭng), *pres. part. and verbal n.* of SEAL, to hunt seals. Hence: *n.* The hunting of seals; seal fishing.

seal'ing (sēl'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SEAL, to stamp with a seal. Specif.: *n.* 1. An impression made by a seal.
2. *Archaeol.* A small piece of clay or other malleable material on which an intaglio seal has been imprinted.

sealing hole. See SEAL HOLE.

sealing nut. A nut used in making a seal; specif., a nut for sealing the terminal post of a battery at the point where the post leaves the cover of the case.

sealing tape. A gummed paper tape used in securing wrapped or boxed packages.

sealing wax. A resinous composition, plastic when warm, used to seal letters and documents, dry cells, etc. In medieval times, it contained beeswax, but now contains no wax. The best is made by fusing shellac with Venice turpentine and coloring matter (vermilion for red sealing wax). Perfume is sometimes added.

sea lion. 1. Any of several large, eared seals, natives of the Pacific Ocean. Though related to the fur seals, their coat is not valuable. The largest (*Eumetopias jubata*, syn. *E. stellerí*) inhabits the North Pacific and reaches a length of about 12 feet. *Otaria byronia*, syn. *O. jubata*, of the Pacific coast of South America, is smaller, and has lengthened hair on the neck forming a slight mane. The California sea lion (*Zalophus californianus*) is still smaller. A related species (*Z. lobatus*) inhabits Australian waters.

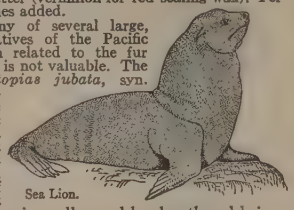
Sea Lion.

2. *Her.* A monster represented as the fore part of a lion with web feet and the tail of a fish.

sea lizard. A marine lizard; specif., *Amblyrhynchus cristatus*. See AMBLYRHYNCHUS.

Sea Lion, 2.

seal'less (sēl'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Lacking seals, as a document.

seal'less, *adj.* See -LESS; 1st SEAL.

seal lock. A lock having a seal, as of glass, that must be broken to be unlocked.

sea loach. = ROCKLING a.

seal maker. One who makes seals, esp. as an occupation. — **seal making.** — **seal'-mak'ing,** *adj.*

seal of confession. *Eccl.* The obligation binding a priest to divulge nothing said to him by a penitent in sacramental confession.

seal of the fisherman *or* **fisher.** See FISHERMAN'S RING.

seal of the Spirit. *Bib. Theol.* Participation in the life of the Holy Spirit, as the spirit of holiness, which sets a mark upon the faithful, and is an earnest of their ultimate complete emancipation. *Eph.* i. 13; 2 *Cor.* i. 22.

seal oil. See OIL, *Table II.*

Sea Lords. See LORD COMMISSIONER OF ADMIRALTY.

sea louse. Any of various marine isopod crustaceans. Cf. WOOD LOUSE, FISH LOUSE.

sea lovage. The sea parsley.

seal press. Any of various presses having an engraved die in one jaw, for embossing crests, making seals, etc.

seal ring. A ring engraved with a seal or similar device or containing an engraved stone; a signet ring.

seal'skin' (sēl'skĭn'), *n.* The skin of a seal, esp. of a fur seal after the removal of the coarse outer hair; also, a jacket, coat, cape, etc., of this material.

seal'skin', *adj.* Of sealskin, as a cap; also, designating one of various textiles whose surface resembles sealskin; as, ***sealskin cloth***, a mohair cloth with a long nap.

sea luce. The European hake *Merluccius merluccius*.

sea lungs. A jellyfish; esp., a ctenophore.

sea lungwort. A fleshy perennial herb (*Mertensia maritima*) of the northern coasts of both hemispheres, with long-stalked blue or nearly white flowers.

seal wax. Sealing wax. *Obs.*

seal'wort' (sēl'wûrt'), *n.* a The Solomon's-seal. b The pearlweed *Sagina procumbens*.

Sea'ly·ham ter'ri·er (sē'lĭ·hăm; -ăm). Also **Sea'ly·ham,** *n.* A terrier of a breed developed from crossings whose exact nature is unknown, at Sealyham, the Welsh estate of Capt. John Tucker-Edwardes, about 1860. It was so bred that its short legs, strong jaws, and long, supple body, would give it an advantage in tackling the badger underground, but it is also used in bolting the fox and the otter. Gameness is one of its dominant characteristics. The head is long, and the skull wide between low-set ears, the chest is well let down between the straight, heavily boned forelegs; the feet are equipped for digging, the undercoat is dense and the top coat hard and wiry. The color of the body is usually all white; the head has lemon, tan, or brindle markings. The height is between 8 and 12 inches, and the weight from 16 to 22 pounds.

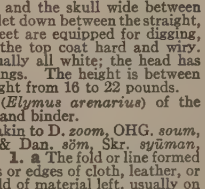
Sealyham. (1/16)

sea lyme grass. A grass (*Elymus arenarius*) of the Pacific seacoast, useful as a sand binder.

seam (sēm), *n.* [AS. *sēam*; akin to D. *zoom*, OHG. *soum*, G. *saum*, ON. *saumr*, Sw. & Dan. *söm*, Skr. *syūman*, and to E. SEW. Cf. HYMEN.] 1. a The fold or line formed by sewing together two pieces or edges of cloth, leather, or the like; also, the edges or fold of material left, usually on the wrong side of a garment, after pieces have been joined. b An ornamental seaming; as, a *seam* of lace.
2. A crevice or interstice where edges of planks, plates, etc., abut; as, the *seams* of a ship.
3. A line of junction; a line, groove, ridge, or the like formed by the abutment of edges; as, *seams* in brickwork.
4. Art of sewing; also, material being, or to be, sewed; hence, cloth; clothing. *Now Chiefly Scot.*
5. A line left by a cut or wound; a scar; also, a wrinkle.
6. A narrow strip, streak, or the like. *Rare.*
7. *Anat. & Surg.* Suture. *Obs.*
8. *Geol. & Mining.* A thin layer or stratum. Of coal or other valuable mineral, a bed, whether thin or not.
9. *Iron & Steel Mfg.* A surface defect of limited length caused by a blowhole which working has made visible.
10. *Naut. & Shipbuilding.* The space between adjacent planks or strakes; — chiefly *pl.*
11. *Veter.* A cleft in the quarter of a horse's foot.

seam (sēm), *v.*; SEAMED (sēmd); SEAM'ING. *Transitive:* 1. To join by sewing together (pieces of cloth, leather, etc.); to unite with stitches, esp. running stitches; to make the seams of (a garment, glove, etc.); often with *up* or *together*; as, to *seam* together the skirt lengths; to *seam* up a dress.
2. To ornament or finish (as a garment or glove) at the seams; to give a finish to the joined edges of; as, to *seam* a dress with insertion; to stitch and *seam* a shoe.
3. To mark (a surface) with lines suggesting seams; to line, furrow, scar, thread, or the like; as, a face that is *seamed* with saber cuts or worry; creeks that *seam* a valley.
4. *Knitting.* To make an apparent seam in, as a stocking, by a line of purled stitches; hence, to purl.

—, *Intransitive:* 1. To sew. *Dial.*
2. To become fissured or ridgy; to crack open.
3. *Knitting.* To do seaming. See SEAM, *v. t.*, 4.

seam (sēm), *n.* [AS. *sēam*, fr. VL. *sauma*, for LL. *sagma* packsaddle, fr. Gr. *sagma*. Cf. SUMPTER.] A horseload; a load; hence, a varying weight or measure; specif., of grain, 8 bushels. *Now Dial. Eng.*

seam, *v. t. & i.* To load; to burden; to be a heavy weight. *Obs.*

seam (sēm). Var. of SAIM.

sea magpie. An oyster catcher. *Local, Brit.*

sea'-maid', *n.* Also **sea'-maid'en.** A mermaid; also, a sea goddess or nymph. *Poetic.*

sea mallow. = TREE MALLOW.

sea'man (sē'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [AS. *sǣmann.*] 1. One whose occupation is to assist in the management of ships at sea; a mariner; a sailor; — applied to officers and esp. to common sailors. Opposed to *landsman*. Specif.: a In the English Merchant Shipping Act, s. 742 (1894), any person (except masters, pilots, and apprentices duly indentured and registered) employed or engaged in any capacity on board any ship. b In the United States Revised Statutes (§ 4612), any person (apprentices excepted) employed or engaged to serve in any capacity on board a vessel.
2. Also **sea man.** A merman. *Rare.*
Syn. — See SAILOR.

seaman branch. A division of the naval service including those grouped as seamen. Cf. BRANCH MARK. *U. S.*

seaman gunner. *U. S. Navy.* Formerly, an enlisted man who had passed through courses of instruction in construction and handling of ordnance, torpedoes, explosives, electricity, etc. He received extra pay and was usually soon promoted to the rating of gunner's mate.

sea'man·ite (sē'mȧn·ĭt), *n.* [After A. E. *Seaman* (b. 1858), Am. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A rare mangano-phosphoborate occurring in pale-yellow orthorhombic crystals.

sea'man·like' (-lĭk'), *adj.* Characteristic of or befitting a seaman; indicating seamanship. — *adv.* With seamanship.

sea'man·ship, *n.* The skill of a good seaman; the art, or skill in the art, of working, and navigating, a vessel.

sea mantis. A squilla.

sea marigold. = SEA OXEYE.

sea'mark' (sē'märk'), *n.* 1. A line on a coast marking the tidal limit; hence, ***full seamark*** (which see).

Upon the *seamark* a small boat did wait. *Shelley.*

2. An elevated object discernible at or from sea and serving to guide or warn mariners; a beacon; a landmark; hence, a sign of danger.

Remote St. Kilda, lone and loved *seamark*. *Wordsworth.*

Seam'as (shām'ȧs), *n.* Also **Seam'us** (-ŭs). [Ir. *Seamas.*] Masc. proper name: *James.* *Ir.*

sea mat. A bryozoan of *Flustra* or an allied genus.

sea matweed. The beach grass.

seam'bit'er (sēm'bĭt'ẽr), *n.* A tailor. *Jocose. Scot.*

seam blasting. The act or process of shattering a boulder by packing a charge of dynamite into a crack or seam in it, tamping clay on top of the charge, and exploding.

sea meadow. = SALT MARSH.

sea meadows. The upper layers of the open sea which by reason of the abundance of the phytoplankton furnish food for the animal life.

seamed (sēmd), *adj.* 1. Having a seam or seams; joined by seams.
2. Wrinkled; furrowed; as, a *seamed* face, brow.

sea membrane. The dulse *Rhodymenia palmata*.

Sea'men's Act (sē'mĕnz). An act, passed March 4, 1915, to improve the condition of American seamen in the merchant marine of the United States. It abolished arrest and imprisonment for desertion, and required as a language test that 75 per cent of the seamen must understand the language of the minor officers, which was in fact a provision against Asiatic crews.

seam'er (sēm'ẽr), *n.* One who or that which seams or makes seams. Specif.: a An operator of a seaming machine; also, a seamstress. b A worker who removes seams. c One whose work is to seam a (specified) thing or in a (specified) way; as, saddle *seamer*. d A sewing machine for seaming fabrics together. e A machine for making seams or joints in sheet metal.

sea mew. A sea gull; esp., the European *Larus canus*.

seam face. The face on a building stone formed by a natural seam in the rock.

sea mile. A nautical mile. See MILE.

sea milkwort. A small fleshy herb (*Glaux maritima*) of northern seashores. See GLAUX.

seam'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SEAM. Specif.: *n.* 1. Act or process of forming, making, sewing, etc., a seam.
2. A kind of insertion used to form an ornamental seam, as in children's dresses; also, lace, gimp, or braid used in upholstery to ornament seams or cover edges.
3. In making mungo and shoddy, the act or process of removing the threads from the seams of woolen garments, etc.
4. *Fishing.* The cord or rope which is attached to the edge of a net.

seaming dies. *Mach.* A set of shaping dies which press against folded sheet-metal edges and by squeezing the folds together make a seam.

sea mink. The kingfish *Menticirrhus saxatilis*.

sea mist. 1. Mist from the sea.
2. The color art gray.

seam lace. Lace used in seaming. See SEAMING, *n.*, 2.

seam'like' (sēm'lĭk'), *adj.* Resembling or suggesting a seam.

sea monk. The monk seal.

sea monster. a Any large or extraordinary sea animal; specif., a chimaera (fish). b A fabulous monster of the sea, often represented as man-devouring. c [*caps.*] *Astron.* = CETUS.

sea moss. 1. a Any of various red algae with rose to violet or purple, gracefully elaborate fronds, as carrageen and dulse. b = SEAWEED.
2. Any branched marine bryozoan resembling moss.
3. a The color laurel green. b The color Persian green.

sea'most (sē'mōst; -mŭst), *adj.* Nearest the sea. *Rare.*

sea moth. Any fish of the Pegasidae. See PEGASUS, 5 a.

---

seald. Sealed. *Ref. Sp.*
sea'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
sea'let, *n.* Dim. of SEA.

sealgh (sēlk). Var. of SEALCH.
sealk'ie. Var. of SEALCHIE.
seal'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

sea'man·craft', *n.* = SEAMANSHIP.
sea'man·ly, *adj. & adv.* = SEAMANLIKE.

seamd. Seamed. *Ref. Sp.*
seamed (sēmd), *past tense & past part.* of SEAM.

seam'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
seaming lace. = ENTREDEUX a.
seam'less, *adj.* See -LESS. —

seam'less·ly, *adv.* — **seam'less·ness,** *n.*
seam'let, *n.* Dim. of SEAM.

sea mouse. **a** A large, broad, marine polychaetous annelid of *Aphrodite* or allied genus, covered with long, slender, hairlike setae. **b** *Local, Eng.* The dunlin. **c** *Local, U. S.* The harlequin duck; — from its note. **d** A flattened sea urchin (suborder Spatangina) with relatively long spines, esp. one of the genus *Lovenia*.

Sea Mouse (*Aphrodite aculeata*), lower surface. (½)

seam presser. **1.** A device for pressing seams, as an iron for flattening seams in clothing, a tool used by paper hangers to make the seams lie flat, etc.
2. *Agric. Mach.* A rollerlike device attached to, or following, the plow to smooth out and press down the opened-up furrows.
seam'rend' (sēm'rĕnd'), *v. t.* To rend, or rip apart, at the seams.
seam'–rent', *adj.* Ripped at the seams; also, clothed in garments that are ripped at the seams. *Now Dial.*
seam roller. = SEAM PRESSER.
seam set. Any of various tools for flattening the seams of metal sheets, leatherwork, etc.
seam'ster (sēm'stĕr; sĕm'-), *n.* [See SEAMSTRESS.] A seamstress; a tailor; — now limited to men. — *v. i.* To do sewing as an employment. *Both Archaic & Dial.*
seam stitch. *Knitting.* = 3d PURL, 4.
seam'stress (sēm'strĕs; -strĭs; sĕm'-; 119), *n.* [From older *seamster*, prop. fem., fr. AS. *sēamestre*. See SEAM.] Any woman who does sewing; esp., a woman whose occupation is plain sewing rather than dressmaking.
seam strip. = EDGE STRIP.
sea mud. Mud from the sea; specif., a slimy deposit along the seashore sometimes used as a manure; — called also *sea ooze*.
sea mugwort. The sea ragweed.
sea mulberry. The button tree *Conocarpus erectus*. *Bermuda.*
sea mullet. Any of certain mullets; esp.: **a** *Mugil dobula*, an important food fish on the Australian coasts. The young, which frequent fresh water, are known as *hardgut mullet, mangrove mullet, river mullet*, etc. **b** In Victoria *Agonostomus forsteri*.
seam weld. A joint made by seam welding.
seam'–weld', *v. t.* To unite by a seam weld.
seam welding. Resistance welding in which the weld is made linearly between two rollers, a roller and a bar, or the equivalent; — called also *line welding*.
seam'y (sēm'ĭ), *adj.;* SEAM'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); SEAM'I-EST. **1.** Forming or resembling a seam or seams; also, marked by seams; seamed. "Marked with many a *seamy* scar." *Burns.* "A scarred and *seamy* face." *G. Eliot.*
2. Showing rough seams, as the underside of a garment; hence, worse; darker; less pleasant or presentable; as, to see the *seamy* side of a character or of city life; also, disreputable; degraded; as, a *seamy* trade.
Everything has its fair, as well as its *seamy* side. *Scott.*
seam'y–sid'ed (66), *adj.* Having a seamy side.
Sean'ad Bir'eann (shăn'ăd ûr'ĭn). [Ir. *seanad* senate + *Eireann* of Ireland.] The upper house, or Senate, of the legislature (Oireachtas) of the Republic of Ireland, consisting of 60 members. See LEGISLATURE, *Table*.
sé'ance' (sā'ăns'; sā'ŏns), *n.* [F., fr. *seoir* to sit, fr. L. *sedere*. See SIT.] **1.** A sitting; esp., a session, as of some public body, a learned society, a class, for deliberation, discussion, etc.
2. A meeting of spiritualists for the purpose of receiving spirit communications.
3. Specif.: **a** A treatment, as by electricity or massage. **b** A sitting for a portrait.
sea necklace. The string of disk-shaped egg capsules of the large whelks of the genus *Busycon*. *Local, U. S.*
sea nettle. A jellyfish; — so called from their nematocysts.
sea oak. Any of various rockweeds, as *Fucus vesiculosus* and *F. serratus*.
sea oat. A tall grass (*Uniola paniculata*) with oatlike panicles, growing on the coast of the southern United States, and useful as a sand binder.
sea officer. A naval officer.
Sea of Japan. = TSUSHIMA. See BATTLE, *Table*.
sea onion. **a** The officinal squill (*Urginea scilla*). **b** See SCILLA, 1 a.
sea ooze. = SEA MUD.
sea orach. The fat hen *Atriplex hastata*, used in Europe as a substitute for spinach.
sea orange. A large American holothurian (*Psolus fabricii*) having an orange-colored convex body.
sea ore. Seaweed. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
sea otter. **a** An otter (*Enhydra lutris*), subfamily Enhydrinae, of the North Pacific coasts. It grows about four feet long, and has short legs, a blunt cylindrical tail, and large webbed hind feet. It feeds largely on shellfish, crushing them with its broad flatcrowned molars. Its pelt furnishes the most valuable of all fur, and consists of rich dark brown underfur with an outer coat of gray-tipped coarser hairs. It is now near extinction. **b** The fur or pelt of this animal.
sea'–ot'ter's–cab'bage, *n.* A gigantic kelp (*Nereocystis lütkeana*) of the North Pacific. The sea otter makes its home on its large floats. See NEREOCYSTIS.
sea owl. **a** The lumpfish. **b** *Eng.* A puffin.
sea oxeye. Any yellow-flowered species of *Borrichia*, esp. *B. frutescens* and *B. arborescens* of the southern United States and tropical America.
sea palm. An olive-brown kelp (*Postelsia palmaeformis*) of the Pacific coast, having an erect, trunklike stalk and palmately divided fronds at the apex.
sea panther. A black-spotted South African fish (*Agriopus torvus*) of, or related to, the family Scorpaenidae.
sea park. A colonial tunicate of the genus *Amaroecium*.
sea parrot. **a** A puffin. **b** *Brit. Columbia.* The black oyster catcher. See OYSTER CATCHER.
sea parsley. A stout perennial herb (*Ligusticum scoticum*) found in saline places in cool regions of the North Temperate Zone, having aromatic roots, ternately compound leaves, and white flowers in compound umbels; also, the lovage *Levisticum officinale*.
sea parsnip. Any European plant of the genus *Echinophora* (family Ammiaceae), esp. the white-flowered, prickly-foliaged *E. spinosa*.
sea partridge. The European cunner (*Crenilabrus melops*).
sea pass. A sea letter or passport. See PASSPORT, 6.
sea pay *or* **wages.** Pay for service on a ship in commission
sea pea. The beach pea.
sea peach. An ascidian (*Cynthia pyriformis*) of the coasts of northeastern North America having the velvety surface and color of a ripe peach.
sea pear. A stalked ascidian of *Boltenia* or allied genus.
sea peat. See PEAT.
sea pen. Any of numerous alcyonarians, belonging to *Pennatula* and allied genera, in which the colony has a featherlike form. The stem or shaft of the colony contains a calcareous or horny axis, and is embedded at the lower end in the mud of the sea bottom. Some are over three feet long, and many are brilliantly bioluminescent.

Sea Pen (*Pennatula*). (⅓)

sea perch. Any of various marine spiny-finned fishes more or less resembling the true perch; as: the European bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*); the American sea bass (*Centropristes striatus*); the rosefish; and in Australia the morwong (*Dactylosparus carponemus*), and fishes of the genus *Hypoplectrodes* (family Serranidae).
sea perils. = PERILS OF THE SEA.
sea pheasant. **a** The pintail. **b** *Local.* The old squaw.
sea pie. Oyster catcher. *Brit.*
sea pie. A mixture of meat and vegetables baked or boiled in a crust of paste, or between layers of such crust.
sea'piece' (sē'pēs'), *n.* A representation of the sea, esp. in a painting; a seascape.
sea piet. Var. of 1st SEA PIE.
sea pig. **a** A porpoise or dolphin. **b** A dugong.
sea pigeon. **a** A small guillemot of the genus *Cepphus;* a black guillemot or pigeon guillemot. **b** *Scot. & Ir.* The rock dove. **c** *New Jersey.* The dowitcher.
sea pike. A trident. *Bryant.*
sea pike. Any of various marine fishes resembling the true pike in their elongate form and voracity, as garfish, robalo, barracuda, or hake (*Merluccius*).
sea pimpernel. The seabeach sandwort.
sea pincushion. **a** A sea purse. **b** A short-armed, stout-bodied starfish.
sea pine. **a** Any maritime pine, esp. the cluster pine, often planted along the seashore, in Europe. **b** A rockweed or other dark seaweed.
sea pink. **a** The herb thrift. See THRIFT, *Illust.* **b** A marsh pink. **c** A European chickweed (*Cerasium repens*).
sea plain. *Geol.* A plain produced by marine erosion.
sea'plane' (sē'plān'), *n.* *Aeronautics.* An airplane designed to rise from and alight on the water. A *flying boat* is a seaplane whose hull not only serves as a fuselage but also forms the support on water.
seaplane carrier. = AIRCRAFT CARRIER.
sea plantain. A Eurasian beach plantain (*Plantago maritima*); also, a similar plant (*P. decipiens*) found along the cooler coasts of North America.
sea plume. Any gorgonian of plumose form, esp. *Gorgonia acerosa* or *G. setosa*.
sea poacher. Also **sea poker.** Any of the slender, angular, mailed fishes constituting the family *Agonidae* (group Scleroparei), closely allied to the sculpins; esp., the pogge (*Agonus cataphractus*) or *Aspidophoroides monopterygius* of the North Atlantic.
sea poppy. The horn poppy.
sea porcupine. = PORCUPINE FISH.
sea'port' (sē'pōrt'; 181), *n.* A port, harbor, or town, on the seashore, and accessible to seagoing vessels.
sea post office. Also **sea post.** A post office maintained on a steamer or packet boat for letters mailed at sea.
sea potato. An ascidian (*Boltenia rubra*) of the northeastern coast of North America the body of which is borne on a long stalk and in form resembles a potato.
sea power. **a** A nation having formidable naval strength. **b** Naval strength.
sea preacher. = SEA LAWYER, 2. *Hawthorne.*
sea pumpkin. A sea cucumber.
sea purse. **1.** The horny egg case of skates and of certain sharks. They are usually of quadrangular outline, with the angles produced into filaments by which they become attached to seaweeds, etc., and commonly contain but one egg or embryo.

Sea Purse. (⅙)

2. A spongelike coenocytic marine green alga of the genus *Codium*.
sea purse. = SEA PUSS.
sea purslane. **a** The seabeach sandwort. **b** The fat hen *Atriplex hastata;* also, any of several other species of *Atriplex*. **c** Any plant of the genus *Sesuvium*.
sea puss (pŭs). A dangerous, whirlpoollike form of undertow, due to the combined effect of several breakers; also, an undertow setting along shore; — called also *sea purse*.
sea pyot. Var. of 1st SEA PIE.
Sea Quadrant. *Astron.* = GOLDEN YARDARM.
sea quail. *Local, U. S.* **a** A turnstone. **b** Cassin's auklet. See AUKLET.
sea'quake' (sē'kwāk'), *n.* A seismic disturbance appreciable at sea; a submarine earthquake.
sear (sēr), *n.* [F. *serre* a grasp, etc., fr. *serrer* to press, hold, grasp, close, lock up, fr. (assumed) VL. *serrare*, fr. LL. *serare* to bolt, bar (fr. L. *sera* a bolt, bar) and LL. *serrare* to saw. Cf. SERAGLIO, SERRY.] **1.** **a** The catch in a gunlock holding the hammer at cock or half cock. **b** A saw.
2. Figuratively, the releasing, or yielding, point or stage; — usually in the phrase *of*, or *upon, the sear*.
The clown shall make those laugh whose lungs are tickle o' the *sear*. *Shak.*
sear, sere (sēr), *adj.* [ME. *seer*, fr. AS. *sēar;* akin to D. *zoor* dry, LG. *soor*, OHG. *sōrēn* to wither, AS. *sēarian*, Lith. *sausas* dry, Gr. *auein* to parch, to dry, Skr. *śoṣa* drying up. Cf. AUSTERE, SORREL, *adj.*] **1.** Dried up; withered; — commonly written *sere*. "The *sere*, the yellow leaf." *Shak.*
2. Worn with age or use; as: **a** Threadbare. **b** Exhausted of vitality or vigor; deadened; effete. "What made that vernal spirit *sere?*" *Shelley.*
sear (sēr), *v.;* SEARED (sērd); SEAR'ING. [ME. *seeren*, fr. AS. *sēarian*. See SEAR, *adj.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To wither; to dry up; to parch.
2. To burn, scorch, or harden, esp. the surface of, by exposure to or the application of heat or fire; specif.: **a** To cauterize, as a wound, or to brand, as sheep with a searing iron or the like. **b** *Cookery.* To cook quickly the surfaces of (a piece of meat being roasted, broiled, etc.), so that it will retain juices in later slower cooking.
Or will he touch me with his *searing* hand
And leave a black memorial on the sand? *Keats.*
3. In figurative senses: **a** To harden; to deaden; to make callous or unfeeling; as, vice *sears* the conscience. **b** To brand; to mark as with a stigma. "Calumny will *sear* virtue itself." *Shak.*
—, *Intransitive:* To be or become sear. *Archaic.*
Syn. — See SCORCH.
sear up. To close by or as by searing. "Cherish veins of good humor, and *sear up* those of ill." *Sir W. Temple.*
sear (sēr), *n.* The mark, scar, or brand left by searing or by a searing iron.
sear. Var. of CERE; SERE.
sea radish. A European wild radish (*Raphanus maritimus*).
sea ragweed. A European mostly seaside ragweed (*Ambrosia maritima*), with small heads of green flowers.
sea ragwort. = DUSTY MILLER **a** (1).
sea rat. A pirate. *Rare.*

Sea Raven (*Hemitripterus americanus*). (½)

sea raven. **a** A sculpin (*Hemitripterus americanus*), of the northern Atlantic coast of America. **b** The squaretail. **c** A cormorant.
searce (sûrs), *n.* Also **search** (sûrch). [ME. *saarce*, fr. OF. *saas* (F. *sas*), fr. (assumed) VL. *saetaceus* setaceous, fr. L. *saeta* bristle.] A fine sieve; a strainer. *Now Rare.*
searce (sûrs), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *saacier*. See SEARCE, *n.*] To sift; bolt. *Now Rare.*
searc'er (sûr'sĕr), *n.* Also **search'er** (sûr'chĕr). A searce, or sieve. *Now Rare.*
search (sûrch), *v.;* SEARCHED (sûrcht); SEARCH'ING. [ME. *serchen, cerchen*, fr. OF. *cerchier* (F. *chercher*), fr. LL. *circare* to go about, fr. L. *circum, circa*, around. See CIRCLE; cf. RESEARCH.] *Transitive:* **1.** To go through and examine for the purpose of finding or ascertaining something; to explore or look throughout in pursuing a quest. "*Search* the Scriptures." *John* v. 39. "To *search* the house." *Shak.*
2. To seek; to look or make search for; — usually with *out;* as, to *search* out the truth.
To *search* the secret treasons of the world. *Shak.*
3. To examine or investigate so as to penetrate deeply; — often with *out*.
Search me, O God, and know my heart. *Ps.* cxxxix. 23.
4. To examine or explore with an instrument; to probe; tent; hence, to pierce or penetrate.
5. To subject to a thorough inspection for an article or articles presumably concealed; as, to *search* a prisoner.
6. *Law.* To examine a public record, as of judgments of a court, or register, as a register of deeds, etc., of land, or of wills, usually for information pertinent to the title to land or to a legal proceeding. *Colloq.*
7. *Mil.* To distribute (fire) over an area; specif., in gunnery with automatic weapons, to distribute (fire) by changes in elevation; also, to concentrate fire over (a limited area).
—, *Intransitive:* To seek; to look (for something); to make inquiry, exploration or examination; to investigate.
It sufficeth that they have once with care sifted the matter, and *searched* into all the particulars. *Locke.*
Syn. — Scrutinize, investigate; inquire, seek; ransack.
search out. To seek till found; to find by seeking.
search (sûrch), *n.* [Cf. OF. *cerche*. See SEARCH, *v.*] **1.** Act or action of searching; an endeavor to find, ascertain, recover, or the like; as, a prolonged *search* for a lost will; hence, pursuit with a view to finding, etc.; as, to go south in *search* of health; the *search* after truth.
2. Specif.: **a** Examination; critical scrutiny; survey; — esp. of a ship's cargo or baggage. **b** *Obs.* An examination of conscience. **c** Research; investigation.
3. A person or party that searches. *Rare.*
Lead to the Sagittary the raised *search*. *Shak.*
4. Power or range of searching, esp. of penetrating; also, a penetrating effect.
'Tis well nigh past man's *search*, their hearts to see. *Keats.*
5. *Mar. Law.* Act of boarding and inspecting a vessel, on the high seas, in exercise of right of search (which see).
search, search'er. Vars. of SEARCE, SEARCER.
search'ant (sûr'chănt), *adj.* Searching; — after heraldic adjective in *-ant*. *Humorous.*
search coil. *Elec. & Magnetism.* A small coil of wire which, when attached to a ballistic galvanometer, may be used to study the nature of a magnetic field by virtue of the currents induced in it when it is moved from point to point in the field.
search ephemeris. *Astron.* An approximate ephemeris for use in locating a returning comet, asteroid, or planet suspected but not yet discovered.
search'er (sûr'chĕr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *cercheor* inspector.] **1.** One who searches; as, a *searcher* after knowledge.
2. One employed to search, as an inspector, looker, tracer, etc.; specif.: **a** Formerly, an inspector to maintain standards of workmanship and quality. **b** An officer of the customs who searches ships, merchandise, luggage, etc. **c** Formerly, an officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead and report the cause of death. **d** Formerly, a civil officer appointed to observe and report objectionable conduct. **e** A minor police officer appointed to search persons arrested. **f** A person employed to search public records, as by a title insurance company.
3. An implement used in searching, as a probe; specif.: **a** An implement for sampling butter or other food products; specif., a butter tester. **b** *Gun.* An instrument for examining the bore of a cannon, to detect defects. **c** *Med.* An instrument for feeling after calculi in the bladder, etc.; a sound.
4. A large metallic blue-green North American ground beetle (*Calosoma scrutator*) which feeds on caterpillars.

---

seam'-ripped', **seam'-ript',** *adj.* = SEAM-RENT.
seam'rog (shĭm'rŏg), *n.* = SHAMROCK, 1. *Gaelic.*
seam'stress-y, *n.* Sewing. *Obs.*
seam'stry. Rare var. of SEMPSTRY. [SEAMAS.]
Seam'us (shām'ŭs), *n.* See
Sean (shōn; shăn; shān), *n.* Irish var. of JOHN. Cf. EOIN, SEAGHÁN.
seanachie. Var. of SHANACHIE.
‖**Sean'ad,** *n.* Short for SEANAD EIREANN (which see).
sean'chas (shăn'ĸăs; shăn'd-ĸăs). Var. of SHANACHAS.
sean'na-chie' (shăn'd-ĸē'; shăn'd-ĸē). Var. of SHANACHIE.
sear. + SER, weight; SORE.
search'a-ble (sûr'chə-b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **-ble-ness,** *n.*
search'er-ess, *n.* Fem. of SEARCHER.
search'er-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
search'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

search'ful (sûrch'fŏŏl; -fl), *adj.* Full of searching; inquiring; interested or active in searching.

search'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SEARCH. Specif.: *adj.* Exploring thoroughly; scrutinizing; penetrating; keen; as, a *searching* discourse; a *searching* glance; a *searching* of heart. "Piercing, *searching*, biting, cold." *Dickens.* — **search'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **search'ing-ness,** *n.* **Syn.** — Acute, sharp, discerning. **Ant.** — See CURSORY.

search lamp. = SEARCHLIGHT, 1 **a**.

search'less, *adj.* Impossible to be searched; inscrutable.

search'light' (sûrch'lĭt'), *n.* **1. a** An apparatus for projecting a powerful beam of light of approximately parallel rays, usually devised so that it can be swiveled about. **b** The beam of light projected by this apparatus. ‖ = FLASHLIGHT **d**.

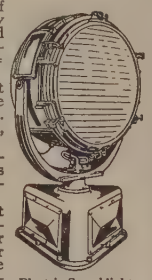

Electric Searchlight.

2. Something which reveals that which is obscure, concealed, or the like, in the manner of a searchlight.

searchlight lantern. See LANTERN, *n.*, 1, *Illust.*

search room. A room, as in the Public Record Office, in which visitors are allowed to examine public documents. *Eng.*

search warrant. *Law.* A warrant legally issued, authorizing an examination or search of a house, or other place, originally chiefly for stolen goods, but in modern practice under statutory provisions for intoxicating liquors, gambling implements, counterfeiters' or burglars' tools, obscene literature, smuggled goods, or other articles kept or concealed in violation of the law, and in some instances for the discovery of persons. A general search warrant is either one which does not describe or name the person to be apprehended, or one which gives to the officer the right to search such places as he shall see fit. Such warrants were made illegal in England by the decision in John Wilkes's case (1763), and are forbidden in the United States by the Constitution (Amend. Art. IV.).

sea reach. The straight course of a river when it reaches or approaches the sea.

seared (sēr'd), *past tense & past part.* of SEAR. Specif.: *adj.* Scorched; cauterized; hence, figuratively, callous; insensible, esp. to moral influences. — **sear'ed-ness** (sēr'ĕd-nĕs; -ĭd-nĭs; sēr'd'nĕs; 119), *n.*

seared green. A color, greenish-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance; — called also *glowworm.* Cf. COLOR.

sea reed. The beach grass.

sear'er (sēr'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which sears.

sear'er, *n.* [Corrupt. fr. Sp. *sierra.* Cf. CERO.] = **1st** PINTADO, 3.

sea rim. **a** *Obs.* Seashore. **b** The horizon, as seen over the sea.

sear'ing (sēr'ĭng), *n.* A dry or dried-up place or tract.

sear'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SEAR. Specif. *adj.* **a** Becoming seared; as, a *searing* forest. **b** Causing searing; as, a *searing* sun; a *searing* memory.

sea risks. = PERILS OF THE SEA.

searles'ite (särlz'ĭt), *n.* [After John W. *Searles*, California pioneer.] *Mineral.* A hydrous sodium borosilicate, $NaB(SiO_3)_2.H_2O$, occurring in small white spherulites.

sea road. **a** A sea route. **b** A roadstead. See 1st ROAD, 5.

sea robber. **1.** A robber at sea; specif., pirate.

2. A jaeger.

sea robin. **a** Any of several gurnards, esp. the American species of the genus *Prionotus*, having more or less red or brown on the body and fins. The first three rays of the pectoral fin are separate from the others and are used in walking about over the sea bottom. The common species of the northern Atlantic coast is *P. strigatus.* **b** *Local, U. S.* The red-breasted merganser (see MERGANSER, 1).

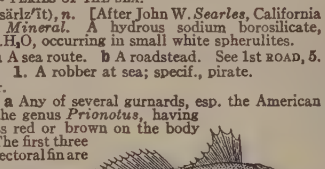

Sea Robin (*Prionotus evolans*). (⅛)

sea rocket. Any plant of the genus *Cakile.*

sea rod. **a** Any gorgonian with long round branches. **b** A virgularian.

sea room. **a** *Naut.* Room or space at sea to maneuver without peril of running aground or of collision. **b** Hence, opportunity for action, free movement, etc.

sea rosemary. **a** = SEA LAVENDER. **b** = SEA BLITE.

sea rover. One who roves the sea; hence, a pirate. See 2d ROVER, 1. — **sea'-rov'ing** (-rōv'ĭng), *adj. & n.*

sea ruffle. A sea necklace.

sea'-run', *part. adj.* Having ascended a river from the sea, as a salmon or sea trout. — **sea'-run'ning,** *adj.*

sear'y (sēr'ĭ), *adj.* Somewhat sear.

sea salmon. **a** A young pollack. **b** Either of two weakfishes, *Eriscion nebulosus* and *Cynoscion nobilis.*

sea salt. Salt resulting from the evaporation of sea water.

sea'-salt', *adj.* Salty with or like sea salt.

Sea'san (sē'săn), *n.* The color nude. See 2d NUDE, 3.

sea sand. Sand of the sea floor or seashore; also, sometimes *pl.*, a sandy seabeach.

sea sand grass, sea sand reed. The beach grass.

sea sandpiper. Purple sandpiper.

sea sandwort. The seabeach sandwort.

sea scallop. The giant scallop (*Pecten magellanicus*).

sea'scape (sē'skāp), *n.* [Cf. LANDSCAPE.] **a** A view of or over the sea. **b** A picture representing a scene at sea. — **sea'scap'ist** (-skāp'ĭst), *n.*

sea scorpion. **a** A scorpion fish. **b** *Paleontol.* A eurypterid.

sea scout, *or* **sea'scout'** (sē'skout'), *n.* A boy scout who is a member of the seascouting department.

sea'scout'ing, *n.,* *or* **sea scouting.** That branch of the boy scout program which provides training for older boys in seamanship and water activities.

sea sedge. Any of several maritime sedges, esp. the sand sedge (*Carex arenaria*).

sea serpent. **1.** A large marine animal more or less resembling a serpent, often reported to have been seen at sea. There is no known animal which answers to the popular conception of the sea serpent, and the accounts which appear from time to time are either fictitious or probably based on incomplete and deceptive views of schools of porpoises, various cetaceans, or other large marine animals.

2. A sea snake.

3. The king of the herrings; a snake eel.

4. [*caps.*] *Astron.* = HYDRA, 4.

sea service. Service at sea or aboard a seagoing vessel; sometimes, naval, as distinguished from military, service.

sea shell. **a** The shell of any marine snail, whelk, clam, oyster, scallop, etc. **b** = SHELL PINK **a**.

sea'shell' pink (sē'shĕl'), A color, red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and very high brilliance; — called also *shell pink, tussore.* Cf. COLOR.

sea'shine' (sē'shīn'), *n.* The shine of the sea.

sea'shore' (sē'shōr'; 66; 181), *n.* **1.** The land adjacent to the sea; seacoast; seabeach.

2. *Law.* All the ground between the ordinary high-water and low-water marks; the foreshore (which see).

— **sea'shore',** *adj.*

seashore heliotrope. = SEASIDE HELIOTROPE.

seashore pea. The beach pea.

sea shrub. Any bushlike gorgonian.

sea'sick' (sē'sĭk'), *adj.* **a** Affected with seasickness. **b** Sick of, or rarely, for, the sea.

Thy *seasick*, weary bark. *Shak.*

sea'sick'ness, *n.* Nausea, prostration, etc., affecting persons on the water, from the pitching or rolling of the ship.

sea'side' (-sīd'; 66), *n.* **a** The district or land bordering the sea; country adjacent to the sea; seashore. **b** The side, as of a town, facing the sea. — **sea'side',** *adj.*

seaside alder. A small tree (*Alnus maritima*) of the southeastern U. S., with soft, light-brown wood.

seaside arrowgrass. A grasslike perennial herb (*Triglochin maritima*) found in salt marshes throughout cooler regions in the North Temperate Zone, with an erect, slender spike of small greenish-white flowers.

seaside aster. The sea starwort.

seaside balsam. = CASCARILLA **b**.

seaside bean. The jack bean *Canavalia ensiformis.*

seaside bent. A coarse seashore grass (*Agrostis maritima*) found along the Atlantic coasts of North America and northern Europe.

seaside brome grass. See GRASS, *Table.*

seaside crowfoot. A widely distributed perennial herb (*Halerpestes cymbalaria*), family Ranunculaceae, common in saline situations, having mostly basal, nearly round or reniform leaves, yellow solitary flowers, and tightly compressed heads of small achenes.

seaside daisy. A perennial maritime herb (*Erigeron glaucus*) of the Pacific coast, with solitary heads of lilac or violet flowers.

seaside finch. The seaside sparrow.

seaside gerardia. A slender annual herb (*Agalinis maritima*) found along the Atlantic coast of the United States, having narrow leaves and purple, nearly regular flowers.

seaside goldenrod. The beach goldenrod.

seaside grape. = SEA GRAPE.

seaside heliotrope. A widely distributed tropical annual weed (*Heliotropium curassavicum*) found mostly in saline situations, with one-sided spikes of small, white, yellow-eyed flowers, which become blue. Called *Chinese pussley* in California.

seaside laurel. = SEA LAUREL.

seaside millet. The joint grass *Paspalum distichum*, used for forage. *Australia.*

seaside morning-glory. = SEABEACH MORNING-GLORY.

seaside oat. = SEA OAT.

seaside oxeye. = SEA OXEYE.

seaside pea. The beach pea.

seaside pimpernel. The seabeach sandwort.

seaside pine. The cluster pine.

seaside plantain. = SEA PLANTAIN.

seaside plum. **a** The mountain plum. **b** The sea grape.

seaside poppy. = HORN POPPY.

sea'sid'er (sē'sīd'ĕr), *n.* One who lives at the seaside.

seaside radish. = SEA RADISH.

seaside sandwort. A common sand spurry (*Spergularia*) found in salt marshes throughout the North Temperate Zone.

seaside sparrow. A salt-marsh sparrow (*Ammospiza maritima*) of the Atlantic coast. *U. S.*

seaside spurge. A prostrate annual weedy herb (*Chamaesyce polygonifolia*) with opposite, small, linear-oblong leaves and small axillary solitary flowers, found along the Atlantic coast and shores of the Great Lakes.

sea silk. Any of certain fibers derived from marine algae or seaweeds.

Sea Sled. A trade-mark applied to a gliding speedboat, of oblong shape and concave bottom; hence [*sometimes not cap.*] the boat, or one like it, bearing this trade-mark.

sea slope. A slope, as of land, toward the sea.

sea slug. **a** A sea cucumber. **b** Any naked marine gastropod; specif., a nudibranch.

sea snail. [AS. *sǣsnæġl.*] **a** Any creeping marine gastropod with a spiral shell, as the species of *Littorina, Natica*, etc. **b** Any of numerous small, tadpole-shaped, mail-cheeked fishes of the family Liparididae, found in cold seas. They are covered with very lax skin and usually have the pelvic fins modified to form a sucker. The common species of the North Atlantic coasts is *Liparis liparis.*

sea snake. **1.** Any of numerous venomous aquatic snakes of the family Hydrophidae. They have a flattened oar-shaped tail, and small scales on the under side, and with one known exception live entirely in the sea, esp. in the warmer parts of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. They are viviparous and feed on fishes. They are mostly of moderate size, but some species become eight or ten feet long.

2. = SEA SERPENT, 1.

sea snipe. **a** A phalarope; also, any of various shore birds. **b** = BELLOWS FISH **a**.

sea soldier. **1.** A marine. See MARINE, 2 **b**.

2. A marine hermit crab (see HERMIT CRAB). *Bahamas.*

sea'son (sē'z'n), *n.* [ME. *seson*, fr. OF. *seson, seison* (F. *saison*), prop., the sowing time, fr. L. *satio* a sowing, a planting, fr. the root of *serere, satum*, to sow, plant. See SOW, *v.*] **1.** A period in which a special type of agricultural work is normal and a particular type of weather prevails; as, the *season* of the harvest. Hence, variously: **a** *Obs.* A period of bad weather. **b** *Chiefly Southern U. S.* A period of rain or damp weather. **c** *Local, Eng.* State of soil with respect to planting.

2. a *Obs.* A favorable occasion; an opportunity. **b** The suitable, fitting, or natural time or occasion; the proper conjuncture; as, the *season* for rest. Cf. SEASONABLE.

3. a A period of time, esp., a relatively short period, characterized by some particular occurrence or feature; as, the usual *season* of reflection.

Blind, not seeing the sun for a *season.* *Acts* xiii. 11.

b A particular time or occasion in the course of the day or of events; as, visitors who come at all *seasons.*

4. One of the divisions of the year, marked by alterations in the length of day and night, or by distinct conditions of temperature, moisture, etc., caused mainly by the relative position of the earth's axis with respect to the sun. In the North Temperate Zone four seasons are generally recognized, namely, spring, summer, autumn, and winter, marked respectively by the entry of the sun into the signs of Aries, Cancer, Libra, and Capricornus. Some parts of the world have three seasons, — the dry, the rainy, and the cold; other parts have but two, — the dry and the rainy.

5. A recurrent period in the course of heavenly bodies.

6. A brief annual period in which a festivity, as Christmas, occurs; as, the compliments of the *season.*

7. *pl.* Years; — in reckoning age.

8. The annual period in which plants bloom, flower, and fructify.

9. The annual period in which animals migrate and breed; also, that in which they are hunted.

10. Term time, as of a court or university. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

11. Figuratively, time of flourishing or development.

12. a Any period of the year set off, or conceived of as set off, by increased activity in any special line, as by social or business activity, by increased production or marketing of a certain commodity, etc.; as, the theatrical or social *season;* the strawberry *season.* **b** The complementary period of inactivity; — used ironically with such adjectives as *dead, dull, off.* **c** The annual period when a place is most resorted to for social activities or amusement; specif., *the season,* May to July in London.

13. [FROM SEASON, *v.*] That which gives relish; seasoning. *Obs.* "The *season* of all natures, sleep." *Shak.*

14. *Eccl.* Any of certain periods in the Christian year commemorative chiefly of Christ's life. The church seasons in order are Advent, Christmastide, Epiphany, Lent, Eastertide, Ascensiontide, Whitsuntide, and the Trinity season. — ***in season.*** **a** At the right or fitting time; opportunely; hence, in good season; early. **b** In a state or the stage of greatest fitness for use, marketing, eating, or the like; as, peaches are now *in season.* **c** In condition to be hunted or taken, esp. as dictated by law; as, trout is *in season.* **d** In heat; — of animals. **e** In its fashionable season; — of places. — ***in season and out of season.*** At the right or appointed time and the reverse; hence, at all times. — ***out of season.*** Not in season; esp., marketed in other than its or the local season; artificially or tropically grown; as, *out-of-season* vegetables.

sea'son (sē'z'n), *v.* SEA'SONED (sē'z'nd); SEA'SON-ING. *Transitive:* **1. a** To render palatable by adding a tasty ingredient; to give zest or relish to; to spice; as, to *season* food. **b** Hence, to render more agreeable; to adapt to taste.

The proper use of wit is to *season* conversation. *Tillotson.*

2. To treat by such process as will put in the best condition for use; to mature; as, to *season* a tobacco pipe by frequent smoking.

3. To fit or prepare by time or habit; to habituate; acclimatize; inure; as, to *season* one to a climate.

4. *Archaic.* **a** To qualify by admixture; to moderate; to temper.

When mercy *seasons* justice. *Shak.*

b To imbue; to tinge. "Who by his tutor being *seasoned* with the love of the truth." *Fuller.*

5. In obsolete senses: **a** To embalm. **b** To copulate with; to impregnate. **c** To flesh (claws). **d** To manure (land). **e** To gratify (the palate). **f** To disinfect. **g** To discipline; train.

6. To dry (lumber) either in the open air or in a kiln.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To become seasoned.

2. Specif., to become dry and hard by escape of the natural juices, or by being penetrated with other substance; as, timber *seasons* well in the open air.

3. To give token; to savor. *Obs.*

sea'son-a-ble (sē'z'n-ȧ-b'l), *adj.* [AF.] Occurring in good or proper time; opportune; as, *seasonable* advice; a *seasonable* time for discussion; suitable to, or in keeping with, the season or circumstances; timely; as, *seasonable* weather.

Mercy is *seasonable* in the time of affliction. *Ecclus.* xxiv. 20.

Syn. and **Ant.** — Cf. OPPORTUNE.

— **sea'son-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **sea'son-a-bly,** *adv.*

sea'son-al (-ăl; -l), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or occurring at, a particular season or seasons; as, *seasonal* rates, demand, diseases, storms, or opportunities.

2. Characterized by having or being affected by seasons; not continuously active, open, etc.; as, *seasonal* industries, laborers, or employment.

— **sea'son-al-ly,** *adv.*

sea'son-al'i-ty (sē'z'n-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being seasonal.

season check *or* **crack.** *Forestry.* A longitudinal crack in timber or lumber caused by rapid or uneven seasoning or drying. See FROST CRACK.

season crack. **a** *Forestry.* See SEASON CHECK. **b** *Metal.* A kind of crack sometimes occurring in brass or other metal that has been severely strained in rolling or other process of manufacture and left in a condition of internal stress; — so called because it is esp. likely to form in a warm atmosphere. — **sea'son-crack',** *v. t. & i.*

sea'soned (sē'z'nd), *adj.* **1.** Flavored.

2. Matured or finished for use, as wood dried and hardened.

3. Habituated; accustomed; as, a *seasoned* traveler.

4. Of a quality made superior by seasoning; — esp. of furs gathered during the winter.

sea'son-er (sē'z'n-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which seasons; a seasoning.

2. One who seasons leather, mantles, etc.

3. A seaman or fisherman who hires for the season; by extension, a loafer; a beachcomber. *U. S.* *Cent. Dict.*

sea'son-ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SEASON. Hence: *n.* **1.** That which seasons; as: **a** A condiment, spice, or the like. **b** Something that brightens, enlivens, or the like; as, wit is the *seasoning* of conversation. **c** In the tropics, an attack of disease suffered by one not yet acclimated.

2. *Diamond Cutting.* The diamond dust with which a lapidary's mill is charged.

Sea'sons, The. A poem (published in parts, 1726–30) by James Thomson. It marked the beginning of 18th-century literary romanticism in England.

season ticket. A ticket giving its holder a privilege for a specified season, as entrance to all games at an athletic field, or daily transportation between two places.

---

search'ment, *n.* Search. See -MENT, 2. *Ded.*
searcht. Searched. *Ref. Sp.*
sear'cloth' (sēr'klŏth'; 185), *n.* = CERECLOTH, *n.*
seard. Seared. *Ref. Sp.*
sear'ment (sēr'mĕnt). Var. of CEREMENT.
sear'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sea'son-a-bl. Seasonable. *R. Sp.*
sea'son-age, *n.* Seasoning. *Obs.*
sea'son-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sea'son-al-ty. Var. of SEASONALITY.
sea'soned-ly, *adv.* of SEASONED.
sea'son-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
sea'son-ing-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

sea spear grass. A grass (*Puccinellia maritima*) found on sea beaches and in salt marshes in the North Temperate Zone.
sea spider. **a** A spider crab. **b** Any pycnogonid. **c** An octopus. **d** *New Eng.* A basket fish.
sea spleenwort. See FERN, *Table.*
sea squirt. A simple ascidian.
sea stack. An isolated rock pillar at or near the coast line.
sea staff. The kelp *Laminaria digitata.*
sea star. **a** A mariner's guiding star; — chiefly an emblematical title of the Virgin Mary, now oftener in form *Star of the Sea.* **b** A starfish. **c** The marsh pink (*Sabbatia*).
sea starwort. A common European salt-marsh aster (*Aster tripolium*).
sea steps. *Naut.* Projecting metal plates or bars attached to the side of a vessel by which it may be boarded; — called *sea ladder* in the United States Navy.
sea stickleback. The fifteen-spined stickleback. See STICKLEBACK.
sea stores. *Naut.* Supplies, esp. of foodstuffs, laid in before starting on a voyage.
sea'strand' (sē'strănd'), *n.* Seashore. *Archaic.*
sea'stroke' (-strōk'), *n.* The dashing of a heavy sea over a ship. *Emerson.*
sea sulphurweed. The brimstonewort *Peucedanum officinale.*
sea surgeon. A surgeonfish.
sea swallow. **a** A tern; esp., the common tern. **b** *Local, Eng.* The stormy petrel.
sea swine. **a** A porpoise. **b** The ballan wrasse.
seat (sēt), *n.* [ME. *sete, sæte,* fr. ON. *sæti* (Sw. *säte,* Dan. *sæde*); akin to D. *gezeet,* G. *gesäss,* and E. SIT.] **1.** Act of sitting, esp. at table. *Obs.*
2. *a Scot.* The court of session. **b** *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A sitting; a session.
3. Posture or way of sitting, as on horseback; as, a rider has a good or bad *seat.*
4. = 5th SET, 10. *Rare.*
5. **a** The place on or at which one sits; as, one's *seat* at table. **b** A right to sit; a sitting; also, place of sitting; as, a *seat* in Congress or in the House of Commons; room or space to sit in; as, a *seat* in a church or theater.
6. A place occupied by anything, or where any person or thing is situated, resides, or abides; abode; residence; as, tribes driven from their seats.
Seats of everlasting day. *Watts.*
7. Specif.: **a** *Archaic.* A see; as, the *seat* of a bishop. **b** A place, esp. a city, from which authority is exercised; capital; as, a *seat* of government. **c** A site, esp. with reference to habitability. "This castle hath a pleasant *seat.*" *Shak.* **d** A locality in which a (specified) thing or condition is prevalent; as, a *seat* of learning; the *seat* of a disease. "In this *seat* of peace." *Shak.* **e** *Obs.* Location; situation; place. **f** A country seat.
And guest politely call'd his house a *seat.* *Crabbe.*
8. Anything made to sit in or on, as a chair, bench, or stool; as, a *seat* in the grandstand.
9. The special chair or throne of one in eminence; figuratively, the status of which it is a symbol; as, the consul's *seat.*
The crown and *seat* of France. *Shak.*
10. The part of the body which bears the weight when sitting; the buttocks; the gluteal region.
11. A place prepared for the erection of a building. *Obs.*
12. The part at the base; as, the *seat* of a wall.
13. The particular part of a thing on which one sits; as, the *seat* of a chair; the *seat* of a pair of trousers.
14. *Arch.* That surface of a bridge abutment on which one end of the bridge rests.
15. *Mach.* A part or surface on which another part or surface rests; a seating; as, a valve *seat;* an engine *seat.*
16. *Mining.* The floor. See 1st FLOOR, 10.
17. *Shoe Mfg.* **a** That part of a shoe sole to which the heel is secured. **b** *Obs. Eng.* A place, situation, or engagement to work in a shop.
18. *Stock Exchange.* A right to the privileges of membership; a membership.
☞ PHRASES are:

seat angle	**seat cover**	**seat maker**
seat arm	**seat coverer**	**seat making**
seat back	**seat designer**	**seat-making,** *adj.*

seat (sēt), *v.;* SEAT'ED; SEAT'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To place in or on a seat; as: **a** To cause to sit down; as to *seat* one's guests. **b** To establish in a place of residence; settle.
They had *seated* themselves in New Guiana. *Raleigh.*
c To establish or install in a seat of special dignity or office, as in a legislature. **d** To set firm; to fix on, or as on, a firm seat or base.
2. To settle; to plant with inhabitants. *Obs.*
3. To provide seats or sittings for; to furnish with seats; to accommodate with sittings; as, the hall *seats* two thousand; to *seat* a church, or persons in a church.
4. To put a seat in; to repair the seat of.
5. *Mech.* To adjust on a seat; to fit to a seat.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To take one's seat; sit or lie down; settle. *Archaic.*
2. *Mach.* To fit correctly on its seat; — said esp. of a valve.
— *be seated.* **a** To sit; to take a seat or seats. **b** To be situated or located; to have its seat; — often with *in.*
seat (sēt; sĕt), *n.* A kind of chisel used to cut hot iron. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
sea tangle. Any of various seaweeds or kelps, esp. of the genus *Laminaria;* tangle.
seat bath. Sitz bath.
seat board. A board supporting a seat; a board serving as a seat; specif., *Horol.,* the shelf that supports the movement, as in a long case clock.
seat bone. The ischium.
seat clip. = SPRING CLIP **a.**
seat'ed (sēt'ĕd; -Id; 119), *adj.* **1.** Having or equipped with a seat or seats; — often in combination, having a specified kind of seat; as, double-*seated* trousers; a soft-*seated* chair.
2. Situated; located; settled or established in or as in a seat; as, a deeply *seated* disease, that is difficult to alleviate.
seat'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who puts in seats; as, a chair *seater;* also, one who seats customers.
2. One who or that which seats; — often in combination; as, single-*seater.* See SINGLE-SEATER, etc.
sea term. A seaman's term; a nautical word or phrase.
sea thief. = SEA ROBBER, 1. *Now Rare.*
sea thong. **a** A fucoid seaweed (*Himanthalia lorea*) found on the northern coasts of the Atlantic. It has a thonglike thallus rising from a top-shaped base or holdfast. **b** Any of several other seaweeds having cordlike fronds, as sea lace (*Chorda filum*), species of *Laminaria,* etc.
sea thrift. **a** The herb thrift. See THRIFT, *Illust.* **b** The sea lavender.
sea time. Time spent at sea; also, time as reckoned at sea, from noon to noon.
seat'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SEAT. Specif.: *n.* **1.** Act of providing with a seat or seats; as, the *seating* of the crowd took a long time; also, the making of seats.
2. a Material for covering or upholstering seats. **b** *Mach.* A seat; also, a part or surface that beds on a seat.
seat'ing, *adj.* That seats or provides seats; as, *seating* arrangements or accommodation.
sea titling. The rock pipit. *Local, Eng.*
sea toad. **a** A sculpin. **b** A toadfish. **c** The angler.
sea tortoise. = SEA TURTLE.
sea town. A seaside town. *Now Rare.*
seat owner. a Formerly, in England, one who owned a pocket borough. **b** The owner of a countryseat.
sea'train' (sē'trān'), *n.* A kind of ocean-going steamship for carrying freight cars.
sea tree. Any treelike seaweed.
sea'tron (sē'trŏn), *n.* An edible product made from bladder kelp (*Nereocystis Lütkeana*).
sea trout. **1.** a Any of certain true trout which inhabit the sea, but ascend rivers to spawn; esp., the European species *Salmo trutta,* often called *salmon trout.* It resembles the salmon, but is smaller, weaker, and has smaller scales. A number of varieties of it, or closely allied species, some of them landlocked, occur in different regions. **b** A brook trout living in salt water. See SALTER, 4.
2. a Any of several weakfishes (*Cynoscion regalis* and *Eriscion nebulosus* on the Atlantic, and *Atractoscion nobilis* on the Pacific coast). **b** A rock trout, esp. *Hexagrammos decagrammus.*
sea trumpet. **1.** A gigantic olive-brown kelp (*Ecklonia buccinalis*) of the South Atlantic. Its thallus consists of an elongated hollow stalk expanding into a cluster of fronds. The dried stem is used as a trumpet and as a siphon.
2. Any large marine univalve shell of the genus *Triton.* See TRITON, *Illust.*
3. *Music.* = TRUMPET MARINE.
seats'man (sēts'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who makes seats, esp. of shoes.
sea turn. A breeze or gale from the sea, often bringing mist.
sea turnip. The sea-otter's-cabbage; — so called from the turnip-shaped float at the end of the stipe.
sea turtle. Any of certain large turtles inhabiting the sea and having the feet modified into paddles. The existing species are the leatherback, hawksbill, loggerhead, and green turtles. They are widely distributed in warm seas.
sea twine. = SEA LACE.
seat'work' (sēt'wûrk'), *n.* Work done at one's seat, esp. in school.
seat worm. The pinworm.
sea unicorn. The narwhal.
sea urchin. **1.** Any echinoderm of the class Echinoidea (which see), esp. one of somewhat flattened globular form having a thin brittle shell or test of calcareous plates covered with well-developed (and often very sharp) movable spines, as distinguished from the disk-shaped sand dollars or cake urchins, and the heart urchins, which also belong to the Echinoidea. The typical sea urchins have the mouth situated at the middle of the lower surface, with five converging jaws adapted for scraping small organisms from the surface of rocks or shells. They live on the sea bottom or among rocks, or bury themselves in the sand, and crawl about by means of tube feet which protrude through pores in the shell, assisted by movements of the spines. They feed on small organisms, dead animals, offal, etc., and are found in all seas. Some are used as food. Cf. SPATANGINA.

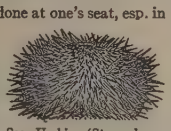
Sea Urchin (*Strongylocentrotus drobachiensis*).

2. A boy sailor. *Jocose.* *Irving.*
3. *Bot.* The cushionflower. *Australia.*
sea valve. *Naut.* A valve in the bottom or side of a ship communicating with the sea.
sea vampire. = DEVILFISH, 1.
seave (sēv), *n.* [ON. *sef.*] A rush; a rushlight. *N. of Eng.*
seav'y (sēv'ĭ), *adj.* Rushy. *Dial. Eng.*
sea wall. [AS. *sǣweall.*] A wall, or embankment, to resist encroachments of the sea.
sea'-walled', *adj.* Provided with or protected by a sea wall.
sea walnut. A ctenophore of typical, ellipsoidal shape, as *Pleurobrachia.*
sea wand. The kelp *Laminaria digitata.*
sea'ward (sē'wĕrd), *n.* **1.** The direction or side away from land to the open sea; also, any location in this direction; as, to fly to the *seaward;* three leagues to *seaward.*
2. *O. Eng. Feud. Law.* A service consisting in certain guarding or watching against enemies from the sea.
sea'ward (-wĕrd), *adj.* **a** Directed or situated toward the sea. **b** From the sea; — of wind.
sea'ward, sea'wards (-wĕrdz), *adv.* Toward the sea or ocean.
sea'ward-ly, *adj.* Accustomed to looking or traveling at sea; as, *seawardly* eyes. — *adv.* Seaward.
sea'ware' (sē'wâr'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sǣwār* seaweed.] Sea wrack used esp. as manure.
sea'-washed', *adj.* Wet or washed by sea waves.
sea water. Water in or from the sea; salt water.
sea wax. = MALTHA, 2 b.
sea'way' (sē'wā'), *n. Naut.* **a** A moderate or rough sea; — chiefly in *in a seaway.* **b** A vessel's headway. **c** The sea as a route for travel; also, one of the ocean traffic lanes.
sea'-wea'ry, *adj.* Worn out or wearied by sea voyaging.
sea'weed' (sē'wēd'), *n.* **1.** A mass or growth of marine plants, esp. algae.
2. Any plant growing in the sea; specif., any marine alga, as kelp, dulse, rockweed, sea lettuce, etc. Seaweeds are widely distributed in the ocean, and occur from tide level to considerable depths. They may float free or be anchored by specialized portions of the thallus (haptera). Many are used for food and they also furnish fertilizers, vegetable gelatins (as agar-agar), fibers, potash, iodine, etc. Sometimes, loosely, any of various fresh-water algae. See ALGA, ALGAE.
seaweed ferm. = HART'S-TONGUE **a.**
seaweed glue. = FUNORI **b.**
seaweed green. A color, yellowish yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
seaweed isinglass. = ISINGLASS, 3.
sea'weed'y (sē'wēd'ĭ), *adj.* Of, or abounding in, seaweeds.
sea whip. **a** A gorgonian having a long, flexible, little-branched, or branchless, stem. **b** = SEA THONG **b.**
sea whipcord *or* **whiplash.** = SEA THONG **b.**
sea whistle *or* **whistles.** A rockweed (*Ascophyllum nodosum*) with bladders used by children as whistles.
sea widgeon. **a** A scaup duck. **b** *Local, U. S.* Pintail duck.
sea'wife' (sē'wīf'), *n.; pl.* -WIVES (-wīvz'). Either of two European wrasses (*Labrus vetula* and *Acantholabrus yarrelli*) related to the tautog.
sea willow. A gorgonian coral with long flexible branches.
sea withwind. = SEA BELLS.
sea wolf. **1.** A fabulous sea beast. *Obs.*
2. A pirate; also, a privateer.
3. **a** = WOLF FISH **a.** **b** Elephant seal. **c** Sea lion.
sea woodcock. The bar-tailed godwit. *Local, Eng.*
sea worm. **a** A marine annelid. **b** = SEA SERPENT, 1.
sea wormwood. The Levant wormseed (*Artemisia pauciflora*).
sea'worn' (sē'wōrn'; 181), *adj.* **a** Impaired or eaten away by the sea; as, *seaworn* shores. **b** Sea-weary.
sea'wor'thi·ness (sē'wûr'thĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* The state of being seaworthy. In marine insurance, specif., the fitness of a vessel for a particular voyage, with reference to the condition of its hull and machinery, the extent of its fuel and provisions supply, the quality of its officers and crew, and its adaptability for the type of voyage proposed. Ordinarily, a warranty of *seaworthiness* is implied, thus affording protection to the underwriter who might otherwise be unwilling to assume the risk.
sea'wor'thy (sē'wûr'thĭ), *adj.* Fit for a sea voyage; able to stand stormy weather in safety; as, a *seaworthy* ship.
sea wrack. **a** Seaweed, esp. of the large species, as rockweeds and kelps. **b** Any of these plants, esp. the bladder wrack. **c** The eelgrass *Zostera marina.* Cf. WRACK, 4.
Se'ba (sē'bȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Sĕbhā.*] *Bib.* A country and people, probably of southern Ethiopia.
seb'a·cate (sĕb'ȧ·kāt; sē·bās'āt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of sebacic acid.
se·ba'ceous (sē·bā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *sebaceus,* fr. *sebum* tallow, grease. See SOAP.] *Physiol.* **a** Pertaining to, secreting, or composed of, fatty matter, or sebum; as, the *sebaceous* glands of the skin. **b** Of the appearance of fat; as, the *sebaceous* secretions of some plants.
sebaceous cyst. *Med.* A cyst filled with sebaceous matter formed either by distention of a sebaceous gland as a result of obstruction of its excretory duct, or by the isolation of a sac of epidermis in the subcutaneous tissue in embryological development.
sebaceous gland. *Anat.* Any of the small sacculated glands, lodged in the substance of the corium, and usually opening into the hair follicles, which secrete an unctuous material, composed in great part of fat, which softens and lubricates the hair and skin. They are especially abundant in the scalp and face.
se·bac'ic (sē·băs'ĭk; sē·bās'ĭk), *adj.* [See SEBACEOUS.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless, crystalline diacid, $C_8H_{16}(CO_2H)_2$, variously obtained, as by dry distillation of oleic acid and fats; 1,8-octane-dicarboxylic.
Se·ba'go salm'on (sē·bā'gō). [From *Sebago* Lake, Maine, fr. the Pennacook name, lit., it spreads or extends.] The landlocked salmon (*Salmo sebago*).
se·ba'it (sā·bā'ĭt; -bīt'), *n.* [Beng. *sebāit,* fr. *sebā* attendance, service, fr. Skr. *seva.*] *Hindu Law.* A person appointed to manage the endowment of a temple or idol; also, a devisee of a share in an ancestral estate.
se'-bap'tist (sē'băp'tĭst), *n.* [L. *se* one's self + *baptista* a baptizer.] *Eccl. Hist.* One who baptizes himself; — a name given to John Smith (or Smyth), reputed founder of the General Baptists, said to have baptized himself in Amsterdam in 1608. — **se'-bap'tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.*
Se·bas'tian (sē·băs'chăn), *n.* [Gr. *Sebastianos;* cf. Gr. *sebastos* reverenced, reverence.] **1.** Masc. proper name. L. *Sebastianus* (-chĭ·ā'nŭs); F. *Sébastien* (sā'bās'tyăn'); It. *Sebastiano* (sā·bās·tyä'nō); Sp. *Sebastián* (sā·bās·tyän'); Pg. *Sebastião* (sā·bās·tyoun'); G. *Sebastian* (zā·bās'tĭ·än').
2. A saint and martyr of the 3d century. He was a favorite subject in Renaissance art and is usually represented as a youth pierced by many arrows.
3. a In Shakespeare's *Tempest,* the brother of the king of Naples. **b** In *Twelfth Night,* the brother of Viola.
se·bas'tian·ite (sē·băs'chăn·īt), *n. Petrog.* A lava from Monte Somma, Italy, composed of automorphic anorthite and a little augite with biotite and apatite. It is rich in potash, resembling puglianite in chemical composition, but the potash enters biotite instead of leucite.
Se'bas·tich'thys (sē'băs·tĭk'thĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sebastos* august, reverend + *-ichthys.*] A genus of fish, family Scorpinidae, including certain of the rockfish.
Se'bas·to'des (-tō'dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sebastos* august + *-odes.*] A genus of fish, family Scorpinidae. See ROCKFISH.
Se·bas'to·pol goose (sē·băs'tō·pŏl; sĕb'ȧs·tō'pŏl). [From *Sebastopol* (now Sevastopol), Russia.] A goose of a domestic variety, having many of its feathers fantastically curled and twisted.
se'bate (sē'bāt), *n. Chem.* A sebacate.
Seb'ek (sĕb'ĕk), *n.* [Egypt. *Sbek.*] *Egypt. Myth.* A deity of evil, with a crocodile head, typifying the destroying power of the sun.
se·bes'ten (sē·bĕs'tĕn), *n.* [Ar. *sibistān,* fr. Per. *sipistān.*] **1.** a An East Indian tree (*Cordia myxa*). **b** The fruit of this tree, the ***sebesten plum,*** used in India for pickles, and dried as a demulcent. **c** In tropical America, the related *Sebesten sebestena;* also, its white, edible, fruit.
2. [*cap.*] A small genus of tropical American trees and shrubs (family Ehretiaceae) having large, alternate leaves, showy, often orange or red flowers, and ovoid, often edible drupes. *S. sebestena* is called also *geiger tree.*
sebi-. A combining form from Latin *sebum,* meaning *tallow, suet,* as in **se·bif'er·ous, se·bip'a·rous.** See -FEROUS; -PAROUS.
se'bic (sē'bĭk), *adj.* Sebacic. *Obs.*
se·bif'ic (sē·bĭf'ĭk), *adj.* Fat-producing; fatty. *Rare.*
se·bil'la (sē·bĭl'ȧ), *n.* [F. *sébile,* fr. Ar. *zabīl* date basket, sack.] A wooden receptacle used by stonecutters, ore assayers, etc.
seb'kha (sĕb'kȧ), *n.* Also **seb'ka.** [Ar. *sabkhah* saline infiltration, shallow lagoon.] In northern Africa, a smooth, flat, often saline, plain, sometimes occupied after a rain by a shallow lake; a playa; an alkali flat.
seb'o·lith (sĕb'ō·lĭth), *n.* [*sebum* + *-lith.*] *Med.* A concretion formed in a sebaceous gland.
seb'or·rha'gi·a (sĕb'ō·rā'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See SEBUM; -RRHAGIA.] *Med.* Seborrhea.

---

seat. † SETH.
sea'tang', *n.* See 5th TANG.
seathe. Obs. exc. Dial. var. of SEETHE.
seat'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
sea'wan, sea'want. Vars. of SEWAN. [1 a.
sea'-wa'ter green. = SEA GREEN,
sea'wom'an, *n.* Fem. of SEAMAN.
seax (sĕăks). Archaic var. of SAX, sword. [GEB.
Seb (seb). [Egyptian.] Var. of
Se·bat'. Var. of SHEBAT. See JEWISH CALENDAR.
seb'el, *n.* [Ult. fr. Ar. *sabal* cataract (of the eye); cf. OF. *sebel.*] Inflammation of the veins of the eye. *Obs.*
Se'be·ni'a (sē'bē·nī'ȧ), **Se'be·ni'as** (-ăs), **Se'be·on** (sē'bē·ŏn), **Se·beth'a·i** (sē·bĕth'ȧ·ī), **Se·bi'a** (sē·bī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Seb·ni'a (sĕb·nī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Se·bo'im (sē·bō'ĭm). *D. Bib.*

N O P Q R S

seb'or·rhe'a, seb'or·rhoe'a (sĕb'ō·rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sebum* tallow + Gr. *rhein* to flow.] *Med.* A morbidly increased discharge of sebaceous matter, which tends to collect on the skin in scales; stearrhea. — **seb'or·rhe'al, -rhoe'al** (-ăl), *adj.* — **seb'or·rhe'ic, -rhoe'ic** (-ĭk), *adj.*

Se'bright (sē'brīt), *n.* [After Sir John S. *Sebright* (1767–1846), Eng. agriculturist.] A breed of bantams.

se'bum (sē'bŭm), *n.* [L., tallow, grease.] *Anat.* The fatty matter secreted by the sebaceous glands.

se·bun'dy (sē·bŭn'dĭ), *n. sing. & pl.; pl.* also -DIES (-dĭz). Also **Se·bun'dee.** [Hind. *sibandī*, fr. Per. *si-* three + *band* band, bond, agreement; — orig. paid every three months.] Irregular native soldiery of the British in India.

sec-. *Chem.* A combining form for the adj. *secondary.*

‖**sec** (sĕk), *adj.* [F. See SACK wine.] Dry; — of wine.

sec (sĕk), *n.* a *Colloq.* Short for 1st SECOND. b Short for SECANT, *n.*, 2.

Se·ca'le (sē·kā'lē), *n.* [L., a kind of grain.] *Bot.* A genus of cereal grasses having the 2-flowered spikelets in a dense spike, the lemma tipped with a long awn, and the empty glumes one-nerved. There are two Old World species; *S. cereale* is the common rye. See 2d RYE, 1.

sec'a·lin (sĕk'ȧ·lĭn), *n.* 1. *Biochem.* A prolamine obtained from rye.
2. Preferably **sec'a·line** (-lĭn; -lēn). = TRIMETHYLAMINE.

sec'a·lose (-lōs), *n.* [*Secale* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A sugar, probably a mixture, obtained from green rye and oats.

Sec'a·mo'ne (sĕk'ȧ·mō'nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Olt. *secamone*, for *scammonia.* See SCAMMONY.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World tropical woody vines of the milkweed family (Asclepiadaceae), bearing flowers with rotate corollas, the scales of the crown having distinct tips. The roots of *S. emetica* are used in India as an emetic and purgative.

se'cant (sē'kănt), *adj.* [L. *secans, -antis*, pres. part. of *secare* to cut. See SECTION.] Cutting; as, a *secant* line. — **se'can·cy** (sē'kăn·sĭ), *n.* — **se'cant·ly,** *adv.*

se'cant, *n.* [From SECANT, *adj.*] 1. *Geom.* A line that cuts another; esp., a straight line cutting a curve in two or more points. See CIRCLE, *Illust.*; cf. CHORD, *n.*, 5.
2. *Trig.* A right line drawn from the center of a circle through one end of a circular arc to a tangent drawn from the other end; the ratio of this line to the radius of the circle; the reciprocal of the cosine. Abbr. *sec.* See TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTION.

sec'a·teur' (sĕk'ȧ·tûr'), *n.* [F. *sécateur.*] Pruning shears; also, wire cutter.

sec'chio (sĕk'kyō), *n.*; *pl.* SECCHI (-kē). [It.] A varying liquid measure of Northern Italy usually containing somewhat more than ten liters. *Obs.*

‖**sec'co** (sĕk'kō), *adj.* [It.] Dry.

‖**sec'co,** *n.* Also **secco painting.** Painting on dry plaster. Cf. FRESCO, *n.*, 2.

se·cede' (sē·sēd'), *v. i.* SE·CED'ED (-sēd'ĕd; -Id; 119); SE·CED'ING (-sēd'ĭng). [L. *secedere, secessum*, fr. *se-* aside + *cedere* to go, move. See CEDE.] 1. To withdraw into privacy, the background, or the like. *Rare.*
2. To withdraw from an organization, communion, or federation; esp., to withdraw formally from a political or religious body.

se·ced'er (sē·sēd'ĕr), *n.* 1. One who secedes.
2. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* A member of the Secession Church (of Scotland) or of any of the daughter churches. See SECESSION, 2 c; ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERY.

se·cern' (sē·sûrn'), *v.*; -CERNED' (-sûrnd'); -CERN'ING. [L. *secernere.* See SECRETE.] *Transitive:* 1. To separate; distinguish; esp., to discriminate.
2. *Physiol.* To secrete; as, mucus *secerned* in the nose.
—, *Intrans.*: To separate; secrete; — chiefly in *pres. part.*

se·cern'ent (-sûr'nĕnt), *adj.* [L. *secernens*, pres. part.] Separating; secreting. — *n.* That which secretes, or promotes secretion.

se·cern'ment (sē·sûrn'mĕnt), *n.* Act or process of secerning.

se·cesh' (sē·sĕsh'), *n.* Secessionist; also, secessionists collectively. *Colloq., U. S.*

se·cesh'er (-ĕr), *n.* A secessionist. *Colloq., U. S.*

se·cess' (sē·sĕs'), *n.* [L. *sesessus.*] Retirement; also, secession. *Obs.*

Se·ces'si·a (sē·sĕsh'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [In imitation of L. nouns. See SECESSION, SECEDE.] Secessiondom; — a popular name. *U. S.*

se·ces'sion (sē·sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *secessio.* See SECEDE.]
1. Act of, or condition following, seceding; withdrawal, as into privacy, solitude, or from view; retirement.
2. Formal separation from an organized body such as a religious communion or a federation of states. Specif.: a [*often cap.*] *Rom. Hist.* Any one of several political withdrawals of plebeians from the city, between 494 and 287 B.C., in order to force the patricians to grant them civil rights. b [*often cap.*] *U. S.* The withdrawal of a State from the national Union, as that of eleven States in 1860–61. c [*cap.*] *Scot. Eccl. Hist.* The withdrawal of four ministers and their followers from the Church of Scotland in 1733. See ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERY. Hence, the Seceders collectively; — called also *Secession Church.* See SECEDER, 2; PRESBYTERIAN, *adj.*

se·ces'sion·al (-ăl; -l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to secession or [*cap.*] the Secession Church. — **se·ces'sion·al·ist** (-Ĭst), *n. & adj. Rare.*

Se·ces'sion·dom (-dŭm), *n.* The eleven States which seceded from the United States in 1860–61. *Collog. U. S.*

se·ces'sion·ism (-Ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine or policy of secession; the tenets of secessionists.

se·ces'sion·ist (-Ĭst), *n.* One who upholds secession or secessionism; specif. [*often cap.*], *U. S. Hist.*, one who held that a State has the right to separate from the Union at its will; esp., one who participated in, or sympathized with, the secession of the eleven Southern States in 1860–61.

se·ces'sion·ist (sē·sĕsh'ŭn·Ĭst), *adj.* Of or pertaining to secession or secessionists.

Se'chi·um (sē'kĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sēkos* a pen, fold.] *Bot.* A genus of herbaceous vines (family Cucurbitaceae) having as the only known species *S. edule*, the chayote. Syn. *Chayota.*

Se·chua'na (sē·chwä'nä), *n.* Also **Chwa'na** (chwä'nä). A group of Bantu dialects spoken southwest of the central course of the Zambezi. See BECHUANA, 2.

seck (sĕk), *adj.* [F. *sec*, prop., dry, fr. L. *siccus.*] Barren; unprofitable; — said of rents. See RENT SECK.

seck (sĕk). Var. of SACK, SEEK. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Seck'el (sĕk''l; sĭk''l), *n.* [After the owner of the farm near Philadelphia where it originated.] *Hort.* An American variety of a small, reddish-brown, sweet, juicy pear.

se·clude' (sē·klōōd'; 242), *v. t.* [L. *secludere, seclusum*, fr. *se-* aside + *claudere* to shut. See CLOSE, *v.*] 1. To shut up apart; — often with *from.* Specif.: a *Now Rare.* To put (a person or thing) in a place hard to reach or enter; to make inaccessible; to confine; secrete; hide. "How could we . . . permit the Greek *seclude* His secret till today?" *Browning.* b To remove or separate (oneself or another) in order to avoid or prevent intercourse or outside influence; to withdraw into solitude; to isolate; as, to *seclude* one's children from companions; to live *secluded* from the world.
2. To exclude, as from a place, right, or membership; to exclude the consideration or participation of; to deny admission or admissibility to; to debar; expel; prohibit; except; as, to *seclude* certain members of the Long Parliament. *Now Rare.*
3. To screen; to protect by shutting off or being shut off; — chiefly in *past part.*; as, a spot *secluded* from city noises.
4. To separate as or as by a barrier; to keep apart or distinct. "Nothing but clergy could us two *seclude.*" *Marvell.*

se·clud'ed (sē·klōōd'ĕd; -Id; 119), *past part. & part. adj.* of SECLUDE. Hence: *adj.* a Screened or hidden from view; sequestered; as, a *secluded* valley or scene. b Solitary; living in seclusion; as, *secluded* monks.
Syn. — Remote, hidden. **Ant.** — Exposed, public.
— **se·clud'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **se·clud'ed·ness** *n.*

se·clud'ing (-ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SECLUDE. Hence: *adj.* Serving to seclude.

se·cluse' (sē·klōōs'; 242), *adj.* [See SECLUDE.] Secluded. — *n.* The secluded; recluses, collectively. *Rare.*

se·clu'sion (sē·klōō'zhŭn), *n.* [ML. *seclusio.* See SECLUDE.] 1. Act or action of secluding; as, the *seclusion* of prisoners in cells.
2. The state or fact of being secluded; an instance of such; as, to live in *seclusion*; the *seclusion* of this valley.
O blest *seclusion* from a jarring world. *Cowper.*
3. A secluded place; a place of retirement.
4. Act of keeping out; exclusion. *Obs. exc. Scots Law.*
Syn. — Solitude, aloofness, retirement, privacy.

se·clu'sion·ist (-Ĭst), *n.* One favoring seclusion. Specif.: a An advocate of monasticism. b One who advocates exclusion of immigrants of certain races from his country.

se·clu'sive (-sĭv), *adj.* Tending or serving to seclude; secluding; also, exclusive. — **se·clu'sive·ly,** *adv.* — **se·clu'sive·ness,** *n.*

sec'o·dont (sĕk'ō·dŏnt), *adj.* [L. *secare* to cut + *-odont.*] *Zool.* Having, or designating, teeth adapted for cutting.

sec·ohm'me·ter (sĕk·ōm'ē·tĕr; sĕk·ōm'-), *n.* [*secohm* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* A revolving circuit interrupter, devised by Ayrton and Perry, used with a Wheatstone's bridge for inductance measurement.

sec'ond (sĕk'ŭnd; -ŭnt), *n.* [F. *seconde*, fr. ML. *secunda minuta*, lit., second minute (the minute being the first or prime). See SECOND, *adj.*] 1. The sixtieth part of a minute of angular measure, that is, the *second* regular subdivision of the degree (symbol ″); as, 5 minutes and 10 *seconds* (5′ 10″) north of this place. See MEASURE, *Table*; 1st MINUTE, 1, *Note*, & 7 a.
2. Hence, the sixtieth part of a minute of time, that is, the *second* regular subdivision of the hour — as, 1 minute and 15 *seconds* of time (1m. 15s.)
☞ *Second* is sometimes used in the names of derived units; as, ampere-*second*, centimeter-gram-*second*, etc.
3. A moment; an instant. *Colloq.*
4. *pl.* The unit of measurement of viscosity of liquids. The viscosity, as determined by any one of several types of viscosimeters, is the time of efflux of 60 c.c. of the liquid, in seconds.

sec'ond (sĕk'ŭnd; -ŭnt), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *secundus* second, prop., following, fr. root of *sequi* to follow. See SUE; cf. SECUND.] 1. Immediately following the first; — the ordinal of *two*; as, a *second* witness.
2. Next to the first in order of place or time; hence, occurring again; another; other.
And he slept and dreamed the *second* time. *Gen.* xli. 5.
3. Of the same kind as another; another, like a prototype; as, a *second* Cato; a *second* deluge.
4. Next to the first in value, power, excellence, dignity, or degree; hence, secondary; subordinate; inferior.
May the day when we become the *second* people upon earth . . . be the day of our utter extirpation. *Londor.*
5. Of a grade distinguished as next to the best in fineness, finish, etc. *Archaic.* Cf. 3d SECOND, 4.
6. Ranking immediately below first; — in denoting official status; as, *second* lieutenant; *second* mate.
7. Helpful; assisting. *Rare.* *Shak.*
8. Being next after the first in a series or line; — used as an affix to names; as, the second James of England. Cf. *the second*, under 3d SECOND.
9. Short for *second floor, second place, second-rate*, etc.
10. *Automotive Vehicles.* Designating a forward gear or speed higher or next higher than the first.
11. *Gram.* Designating a type of declension or conjugation as coming second in a standard arrangement of the types; as, a noun of the *second* declension.
12. *Music.* Lower in pitch; rendering a part of lower pitch.
13. *Gr. Gram.* Designating or pertaining to certain tenses, the *second* aorist, the *second* perfect, and the *second* past perfect, (active); and the *second* future (passive). They are generally of more primitive formation than the *first* (or ordinary) aorist, etc.
☞ For many phrases beginning with *second*, see the principal word.

sec'ond (sĕk'ŭnd; -ŭnt), *n.* 1. a One who or that which follows, or comes after; one next and inferior in place, time, rank, merit, etc. b Short for *second-in-command.*
2. The next in order or series after the first; as, he is the *second* who has asked that same question; the *second* in line; the *second* is the one I choose.
3. One who follows or attends another for his support and aid; a backer; an assistant; specif., one who acts as another's aid in a duel or prize fight; (cf. PRINCIPAL, *n.*, 5); also, *Obs.*, aid; help.
4. An article of merchandise of a grade inferior to the best or which does not conform to a standard grade; — usually in the *pl.*; esp., *pl.*, a coarse or inferior kind of flour or bread made from it; or, also *pl.*, tobacco leaves of an inferior quality.
5. One twelfth of an inch, or prime; a line. See INCH, 1.
6. A place in a group rated as secondary, esp. in an examination; one obtaining such a place; as, the winners and *seconds.*
7. *Automotive Vehicles.* Second gear or speed.
8. *Baseball.* Short for *second base.*
9. *Math.* In systems of fractional **numeration, esp. the** sexagesimal, the second subdivision below the unit. Cf. MINUTE, 7 b.
10. *Music.* a The interval embracing two diatonic degrees. See INTERVAL, 8. b A tone at this interval. c The harmonic combination of two tones a second apart. d The second tone of a scale, when reckoning up from the tonic e The next to the highest in a concerted piece or the voice or instrument performing such a part; popularly, the alto.
— ***the second, or second.*** An affix to a name, indicating: a The one after the first in a succession, as of monarchs or popes, bearing this name; as, George *the Second*; Philip the *Second* of Spain. b The younger in a family; — distinguished from *junior* in not being restricted to a son. *Abbr.* 2d; as, John Doe *2d.*

sec'ond (sĕk'ŭnd), *v.*; SEC'OND·ED; SEC'OND·ING. [F. *seconder*, fr. L. *secundare*, fr. *secundus.* See SECOND, *adj.*] *Transitive:* 1. To follow or attend so as to assist; to act as a second of, to assist; support. "To *second* our attempt." *Shak.*
2. To encourage or reinforce; further; forward; as, deeds must *second* words.
3. *Obs.* a To succeed to the place of. b To confirm; corroborate. c To add to, follow, repeat, or match as a second.
4. *Mil.* To remove (an officer) temporarily from his regiment or corps, for employment on the staff, or in some appointment outside of his regiment. *Eng. Oxf. E. D.*
5. *Parl. Practice.* To support, as a motion or nomination, by adding one's voice to that of the mover or proposer, esp. as a preliminary to further debate or a vote.
—, *Intrans.*: To act or speak as second; to give support.
Syn. — Abet, aid, back, sustain.
Ant. — Oppose, hinder, hamper.

sec'ond (sĕk'ŭnd; -ŭnt), *adv.* Secondly; in second place, rank, etc.; as, to come in *second.*

Second Adam, Second Man. *Theol.* Christ. 1 *Cor.* xv. 45, 47.

Second Advent. *Theol.* The second coming of Christ, expected by many Christians, to judge both the living and the resurrected dead.

Second Adventist. See ADVENTIST.

sec'ond·ar, sec'ond·er (sĕk'ŭn·dĕr), *n.* At St. Andrews University, a student of the second social rank. *Hist.*

sec'ond·ar'i·ly (sĕk'ŭn·dĕr'ĭ·lĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -dĕr·ĭ·lĭ; *emphat. also*, -där'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.*
1. Secondly; for a second time; again. *Obs.*
2. Not immediately or directly; through intermediate agents, causes, or the like; as, it is only *secondarily* the result of the use.
3. In a secondary place, manner, degree, sense, etc.; as, a society that is *secondarily* political.

sec'ond·ar'y (sĕk'ŭn·dĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -dĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *secundarius.* See SECOND, *adj.*] 1. Next below the first in importance; of second place or class; hence, loosely, below the first; subordinate or inferior.
Wheresoever there is moral right on the one hand, no *secondary* right can discharge it. *L'Estrange.*
2. Immediately derived from or dependent on that which is original or primary; as, a *secondary* cause or authority.
3. *Obs.* a Of the second or a lower grade. b In rank or authority next below the chief; subordinate.
4. That is used to second or is resorted to in the second place; auxiliary; as, *secondary* bases.
5. Pertaining to the second order or stage of a series; as, a *secondary* color or axis.
6. Second-rate.
7. *Biol.* Pert. to or derived from a second stage.
8. *Bot.* Produced by the activity of formative tissue other than that at the growing point; developed subsequently.
9. *Chem.* Characterized by replacement in the second degree; resulting from the substitution of two atoms or groups; as, a *secondary* salt, etc. Cf. PRIMARY, *adj.*, 5; TERTIARY, *adj.*, 2. Specif., designating or characterized by a carbon atom which is united by two valences to chain or ring members; as, *secondary* butyl, $CH_3CH_2CH(CH_3)$-.
10. *Educ.* Intermediate between elementary and collegiate.
11. a *Elec.* In an induction coil or transformer, pertaining to or designating the induced current or its circuit; as, the *secondary* coil; *secondary* winding. See INDUCTION, 6. b Low-tension.
12. *Geol.* a [*cap.*] Mesozoic. b Formed subsequently to and often at the expense of, some earlier deposited material; — said particularly of minerals or ores that have resulted from the action of atmospheric agencies or downward moving water upon minerals or ores of an earlier generation; epigene; supergene.
13. *Gram.* a Expressive of past fact; as, the *secondary* tenses. In Greek grammar the imperfect, aorist, and pluperfect indicative, and in Latin the imperfect, historical perfect, and pluperfect are called the *secondary* (or *historic*) tenses, as distinguished from the present, perfect (Latin present perfect), future, and future perfect, called the *primary* (or *principal*) tenses. b Doing duty as the part of speech named, although functioning normally as another part of speech; as, a *secondary* conjunction (*whither*, normally an adverb). c Formed from another part of speech; as, a *secondary* adverb (*brightly*, from *bright*). d See PRIMARY, *adj.*, 9 d.
14. *Med.* a Dependent or consequent on another disease; as, Bright's disease is often *secondary* to scarlet fever. b Occurring or being in the second stage; as, *secondary* symptoms of syphilis. c Occurring some time after the original injury; as, a *secondary* hemorrhage. d *Surg.* Performed after a similar operation; as, a *secondary* amputation.
15. *Metal.* Produced by a second process, not directly from ore; — said of metals obtained by treatment of old metal and alloys, sweepings, drosses, and the like.
16. *Mineral. & Petrog.* Subsequent in origin; — said of rocks or minerals derived from other rocks or minerals, or of minerals deposited in a previously formed rock, or of characters (as cleavage, etc.), developed by pressure or other causes.
17. *Nat. Philos.* a *Obs. exc. Hist.* Derivative from primary qualities. b See QUALITY, *n.*, 13 b.
18. *Phonet.* = LAX, *adj.*, 5.
19. *Zool.* Designating, or pert. to, the second joint of the wing (the forearm) of a bird, or its quills. See BIRD.
Syn. — Second, second-rate, subordinate, inferior.
☞ For many phrases beginning with *secondary*, see the principal word.

seb'or·rhoe'ic (sĕb'ō·rō'ĭk). Var. of SEBORRHEIC.

sec'a·bil'i·ty (sĕk'ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [LL. *secabilitas.*] = DIVISIBILITY. *Rare.*

sec'a·ble (sĕk'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [LL. *secabilis.*] = DIVISIBLE, *adj.* *Rare.*

Se·ca'cah (sē·kā'kȧ; sĕk'ȧ·kä). *Bib.*

secale cornutum. [NL.] = ERGOT, 2.

Sec'chi's types (sĕk'ēz). [After Angelo *Secchi*, It. astronomer.] *Astrophysics.* See STAR, *n.*, 1.

Secession Church. See SECESSION, 2 c; PRESBYTERIAN, *adj.*

se·ces'sion·er, *n.* = SECESSIONIST, *n.*

se·ces'sive, *adj.* [L. *secessus*, past part.] Set apart; isolated; private. *Obs.*

sech (sĕk·h), *n.* [*secant* + *-h.*] *Math.* See HYPERBOLIC FUNCTIONS.

sech (sĕch). Dial. var. of SUCH.

Sech'e·ni'as (sĕk'ē·nī'ȧs). *Bib.*

Sech'et (sĕk'ĕt). Var. of SEKHET.

Se'chi·a (sē'kĭ·ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Se·chro'na (sē·krō'nȧ). *D. Bib.*

Se'chu (sē'kū). *Bib.*

se'cle, *n.* [L. *saeculum, saeclum*, cf. F. *siècle.* See SECULAR.] A century; also, a cycle. *Obs.*

se·cluse'ness, *n.* Secludedness. *Obs.*

se·clu'siv. Seclusive. *Ref. Sp.*

sec'ohm' (sĕk'ōm'), *n.* [second (of time) + *ohm.*] *Elec.* = 2d RENRY.

sec'ond·ar'i·ness (sĕk'ŭn·d'r·ĭ·nĭs; -dĕr·ĭ-; -nĭs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.

secondarly. † SECONDARILY.

sec'ond·ar'y (sĕk'ŭn·dĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -dĕr·ĭ), *n.* **1.** One not a principal; one in a subordinate or auxiliary position; specif.: **a** A delegate or deputy. **b** An officer of the corporation of the City of London.
2. Something not primary, original, or fundamental.
3. *Amer. Football.* A player in a secondary line of defense as distinguished from a forward.
4. *Astron.* **a** A secondary circle. **b** A satellite.
5. *Elec.* A secondary circuit or coil.
6. *Meteorol.* **a** A cyclone of relatively small extent, but often intense, within the outer isobars of an older and larger storm. **b** A small area of low barometric pressure associated with a larger or primary one.
7. *Zool.* **a** Any of the quill feathers arising from the forearm of a bird. See BIRD, *Illust.* **b** One of the hind wings of an insect, esp. of a butterfly or moth. **c** One of the tubercles on the test of a sea urchin, which is noticeably larger than a miliary tubercle, but much smaller than a primary; also, a spine borne by such a tubercle.

secondary accent. **1.** *Music.* In compound measures, an accent other than that on the first beat, as on the third beat in ♩, and on the fourth in ♩ time.
2. *Phonet.* A stress next weaker than the strongest in the same word; the mark (ˊ in this Dictionary) to indicate this; as in *horse'shoe'*, *reg'ulate'*, *re'habil'ita'tion*; also, any subordinate word stress. Cf. PRIMARY ACCENT, 1; see *Pron.* §§ 60–68.
secondary alcohol. *Chem.* An alcohol characterized by the group > CHOH, which forms part of a chain or ring. On oxidation the secondary alcohols yield ketones.
secondary amine. *Chem.* See AMINE.
secondary amputation. See AMPUTATION.
secondary attack. *Mil.* See ENVELOPMENT, 2.
secondary axis. *Optics.* Any line through the center of a thin lens or through the center of curvature of a concave or convex mirror, other than the principal axis of the lens or mirror.
secondary battery. **a** *Elec.* A storage battery. **b** *Nav.* The guns of lesser caliber in a man-of-war having more than one caliber of guns, exclusive of antiaircraft guns. — **sec'ond·ar'y-bat'ter·y,** *adj.*
secondary boycott. The boycott of (A) by an organized group (B) to compel a third party (C) to do, or abstain from doing, a thing for which A has no direct responsibility.
secondary bud. *Bot.* An accessory bud.
Secondary Canon of Pauline Epistles. See NEW TESTAMENT.
secondary capitulum. *Bot.* One of the three to six small cells surmounting each of the head cells, or capitula, in the antheridium of Characeae.
secondary cell. *Elec.* A cell that converts chemical energy into electrical energy by reversible chemical reactions. It may be recharged by passing a current through it in the opposite direction of that of their discharge; — called also *storage cell.* Cf. PRIMARY CELL; IRON-NICKEL ALKALINE CELL; LEAD-LEAD (ACID) CELL.
secondary chord *or* **triad.** *Music.* Any chord not based on the tonic, dominant, or subdominant of the key.
secondary circle. *Geom. & Astron.* A great circle through the poles of another great circle and therefore perpendicular to its plane.
secondary color. A color formed by mixing any two primary colors in equal or equivalent quantities. See COLOR, *n.*, 1.
secondary conveyance. *Law.* See CONVEYANCE, 4 (1).
secondary coverts. *Zool.* See COVERT, *n.*, 6; BIRD, *Illust.*
secondary degeneration. *Med.* Degeneration following upon and due to a primary injury; specif., Wallerian degeneration.
secondary discount. See CHAIN DISCOUNT.
secondary enrichment. *Geol.* = ENRICHMENT, 2.
secondary evidence. *Law.* Evidence admitted upon failure to obtain the primary, or best, evidence.
secondary fever. *Med.* A fever coming on after the subsidence of the initial fever, as that at the outbreak of the pustules in smallpox.
secondary foci. See FOCUS, *n.*, 6.
secondary growth. *Bot.* Growth by the activity of the cambium, resulting in increase in diameter and responsible for the bulk of the plant body, supplying protective and conducting tissues; — disting. from *primary growth.*
secondary hemorrhage. *Med.* Hemorrhage occurring from a wounded blood vessel, as from an injury or operation, some time after the original bleeding has ceased.
secondary host. See 3d HOST, 3.
secondary linkage. See LINKAGE, *n.*, 6.
secondary meristem. See MERISTEM.
secondary object. *Gram.* See OBJECT, *n.*, 6 **a.**
secondary parasite. *Biol.* See PARASITE, *n.*, 3.
secondary phosphate. See PHOSPHORIC ACID, 1.
secondary planet. *Astron.* A satellite. See PLANET, *n.*, 1.
secondary quality. See QUALITY, *n.*, 13 **b.**
secondary rays. *Physics.* Rays emitted by molecules or atoms as the result of the incidence of a primary radiation and of the same general nature as the latter, as secondary X rays, or secondary beta rays.
secondary right. *Law.* See 3d RIGHT, *n.*, 2 **b.**
secondary rocks. See PRIMARY ROCKS. *Now Rare.*
secondary roots. *Bot.* **a** The lateral branches of the primary root or roots. **b** Adventitious roots.
secondary school. A school providing secondary education, as an American high school, an English public school, a French lycée, and a German Gymnasium or Realschule. — **sec'ond·ar'y-school'** (66), *adj.*
secondary seventh. *Music.* A seventh chord based on some other tone than the dominant of the key.
secondary sex character. *Biol.* A character other than the sex organs which distinguishes sex, as the antlers of the male deer, the spurs and comb of the cock, etc.
secondary spermatocyte. See SPERMATOCYTE.
secondary spore. *Bot.* A sporidium.
secondary syphilis. See SYPHILIS.
secondary tint. *Paint.* Any tint, as gray, made by the mixing of the primary hues and not having strong coloration.
secondary triad. = SECONDARY CHORD.
secondary twinning. See TWINNING.
secondary tympanic membrane. *Anat.* A membrane closing the fenestra cochleae and separating the scala tympani from the middle ear.
secondary union. *Surg.* The union of wounds after suppuration; union by the second intention.
secondary use. *Law.* See SHIFTING USE.
secondary wood. *Bot.* Wood formed by the cambium in dicotyledonous stems.

second base, second baseman. See BASEBALL.
second bass. The lower bass.
second best. One who or that which is second in order of rank, quality, desirability, fitness, aptitude, condition, etc.; as, he was the *second best* in his class in mathematics; he led his *second best* in spades; sometimes, with derogatory implication, an inferior in rank, quality, etc.; **a** mediocrity. — **sec'ond-best'** (66), *adj.*

Democracy prefers *second bests* always. *G. B. Shaw.*

second birth. **a** = REGENERATION, 6. **b** *Obs.* = AFTERBIRTH.
second board. *Exchanges.* The second call on exchanges where there are calls of securities or grain, cotton, etc.
second brass. *Numis.* The dupondius of Imperial Rome.
second breath. = SECOND WIND.
second cause. A cause caused by something else; *Theol.*, a cause through which God works, God being the first cause.
Second Chamber. See LEGISLATURE, *Netherlands.*
second change. See SOAP, *n.*, 1.
second childhood. State or time of dotage.
sec'ond-class' (66), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a class next below the first, as in a school, an examination, a train or ship, the postal service, etc.; as, *second-class* honors.
2. Second-best; mediocre; second-rate.
sec'ond-class', *adv.* By a second-class conveyance; with second-class accommodations, etc.; as, they traveled *second-class.*
second-class mail. See 6th MAIL, 3.
second-class scout. See BOY SCOUT.
second coherence. See COHERENCE, 6.
Second Coming. *Theol.* = SECOND ADVENT.
Second Corinthians. See NEW TESTAMENT.
second cousin. See COUSIN, *n.*, 2.
second curvature. *Math.* Torsion.
Second day. Monday; — so called by the Friends.
second death. *Theol.* Condemnation to eternal separation from God; the punishment or destruction of the souls of the lost after bodily death. *Rev.* xxi. 8.
sec'ond-de·gree' (66), *adj.* Of a degree next to the first; as, convicted of *second-degree* murder; a *second-degree* equation. — **second degree.**
second derivative. *Math.* See DERIVATIVE, *n.*, 4.
second differential. *Math.* **a** Of a function $f(x)$, the expression $\frac{1}{2!}\frac{d^2f}{dx^2}(dx)^2$. **b** Of a function of several variables $f(x, y, \ldots)$, the expression $\frac{1}{2!}\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}dx+\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}dy+\ldots\right)^2$ where after squaring $\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2$ is to be replaced by $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ by $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$; and so on.
second distance. *Art.* = MIDDLE DISTANCE **a.** *Rare.*
second dogwatch. See WATCH, *n.*, 15.
second double corner. See CHECKERS, *n.*
Second Dragoons. See SCOTS GREYS.
se·conde' (sĕ·kŏnd'; *F.* sĕ·gôndʹ), *n.* [F., fr. *second* second.] *Fencing.* A position in parrying. See *Cit.*

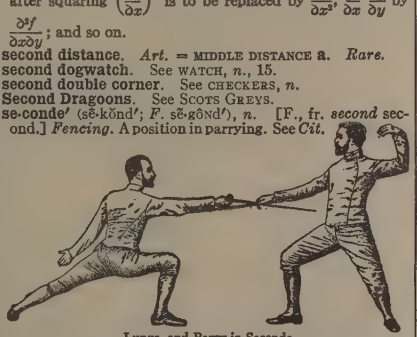

Lunge, and Parry in Seconde.

Seconde: The hand opposite the right hip (slightly higher), the finger nails turned downwards, the arm straight without stiffness, the point very little lower than the hand. *Encyc. of Sport.*

Second Empire. **1.** The French empire (1852–70) under Napoleon III.
2. See EMPIRE, *adj.*, 2.
Second Epistle. See 2d CLEMENTINE **c.**
sec'ond·er (sĕk'ŭn·dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who seconds or supports what another attempts, affirms, moves, or proposes.
2. One in second place or rank; a secondary. *Local, Eng.*
Second Esdras. See ESDRAS.
second estate. **a** In England, orig. the barons and knights, later the lords temporal. **b** In the kingdom of Scotland, orig. the tenants in chief, after 1428 the commissioners of shires. **c** In the kingdom of France, the nobles and the clergy.
sec'ond-feet', *n. pl.* Cubic feet per second.
second fiddle. In phrase, *to be*, or *play, second fiddle.* **A** subordinate, a substitute, or a second choice; also the status of such; — from the secondary or subordinate part played in orchestral music by the second violin.
sec'ond-first' (66), *adj. Eccl.* Designating the Sabbath second between Passover and Pentecost and first after the beginning of the Paschal week; — translating *deuterprōtos* in the received Greek text of Luke vi. 1.
second floor. See SECOND STORY. — **sec'ond-floor'** (66), *adj.*
second fluxion. *Math.* The second derivative as to the time; — denoted by two dots above.
sec'ond-foot', *n.* A unit of flow, used esp. in connection with the flow of streams, equal to one cubic foot per second.
second growth. **1.** A growth developing after another growth, or on land devoted primarily to some other crop; specif., forest trees, collectively, that come up naturally after removal of the first growth, as by cutting or by fire.
2. In potatoes, a resumption of growth resulting in branched and knobby tubers.
— **sec'ond-growth'** (66), *adj.*
sec'ond-hand' (sĕk'ŭnd·hănd'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Not original or primary; received from or through another; derived; borrowed; as *secondhand* knowledge, impressions, or ideas.
2. Used or worn previously; not new or fresh; as, *secondhand* books or clothes; hence, pertaining to, or dealing in, such merchandise; as, a *secondhand* store.
sec'ond-hand', *adv.* At second hand; as, something viewed *secondhand.*
second hand. **a** An intermediate person or means; one not directly concerned with an affair; — now obsolete except in **at second hand,** indirectly or through an intermediary. **b** An assistant foreman, esp. in textile industries. **c** An assistant hand, or manual laborer; a helper. **d** Usually **sec'ond-hand'.** That which is secondhand; secondhand material, clothing, furniture, etc. **e** At bridge, the second player on any trick. **f** The hand marking seconds on a timepiece.
Second Helvetian Confession. See CALVINISM; *Helvetic Confession,* under CONFESSION, 7.
sec'ond-in-com·mand', *n.* The person ranking next to the head; in the military and naval service, the officer ranking next below the commanding officer.
second intention. **a** See INTENTION, *n.*, 7 & 8. **b** That connoted by a word; hence, the use of words with regard to their connotations and literary associations.
Second International. See INTERNATIONAL, *n.*, 2 **h.**
second inversion. *Music.* A chord with its fifth in the bass. See TRIAD, *n.*, 5.
Second Isaiah. = DEUTERO-ISAIAH.
second joint. The thigh segment of a fowl's leg; — **a** carving term.
second Lautverschiebung. See GRIMM'S LAW.
second lieutenant. *Mil.* A commissioned officer ranking next below a first lieutenant. See LIEUTENANT, 2; cf. ENSIGN, 4.
sec'ond·ly (sĕk'ŭnd·lĭ), *adv.* **a** *Obs.* For a second time. **b** In the second place, as in a series of topics.
Second Man. See SECOND ADAM.
second mean line. *Opt. Mineral.* See BISECTRIX.
second mortgage. A mortgage the lien of which is subordinate to that of a prior mortgage.
Second Mrs. Tan'que·ray, The (tăng'kĕ·rā). A play (1893) by Sir Arthur Wing Pinero. Paula Tanqueray is a woman of loose life who marries with sincere love and a longing for respectable life, but cannot rise above the degrading effects of her past.
second nature. One's nature, or character, as acquired rather than innate; as, discipline that gives one a *second nature;* hence, fixed, ingrained habit or habits; as, vices that have become *second nature* to him.
second nerves. *Anat.* The optic (second cranial) nerves.
second number. See LLOYD'S NUMBERS.
‖**se·con'do** (sā·kŏn'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DI (-dē). [It.] *Music.* The second part in a concerted piece, esp. the lower part in a pianoforte duet, or its performer.
second of exchange. See EXCHANGE, *n.*, 7 **a.**
second officer. See OFFICER, 3 **b.**
sec'ond-or'der re·ac'tion. *Physical Chem.* See REACTION, 6.
second person. *Gram.* See PERSON, *n.*, 7.
Second Person (of the Trinity). *Theol.* The Son. See PERSON, *n.*, 9 **a.**
second Pherecratic. See PHERECRATIC.
second platform. See DECK, *n.*, 2 **b.**
second position. *Music.* See SHIFT, *n.*, 17 **a.**
Second Prayer Book. See BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.
sec'ond-rate' (66), *adj.* Of second, or inferior, quality, value, etc.; mediocre; lacking excellence. — *n.* A second-rate thing or person. — **sec'ond-rate'ness,** *n.*
sec'ond-rat'er (-rāt'ĕr), *n.* A second-rate person or thing.
second reading. *Parl. Practice.* See REPORT STAGE, READING OF A BILL.
Second Republic. The French republic of 1848–52.
second self. A thoroughly congenial trusted friend; an alter ego.
second service. *Ch. of Eng.* The Communion service; — so called because it follows Morning Prayer.
second sheet. **a** A sheet of writing paper without a letterhead used for the second, and subsequent, pages of a letter. **b** A sheet of cheap manifold paper.
second sight. **1.** The power of discerning what is not visible; a capacity for seeing visions, foreseeing future events, or the like; as, the gift of *second sight.*
2. *Ophthal.* Myopia caused by swelling of the lens in incipient cataract.
sec'ond-sight'ed (66), *adj.* Having second sight. — **sec'ond-sight'ed·ness,** *n.*
second slip. See 3d SLIP, 16; 2d CRICKET, *Illust.*
Second Source. = Q, 4.
sec'onds pen'du·lum (sĕk'ŭndz; 111). A pendulum requiring exactly one second for each swing. In latitude 45° at the level of the sea its length is 99.353 cm. Cf. PENDULUM, 1.
second story, second floor. In the United States, the story just above the ground floor; in England and the Continent, the second story above the ground floor. — **sec'ond-sto'ry, sec'ond-floor'** (66), *adj.*
second tap. See 3d TAP, 10 **a.**
Second Temple. The temple built (c. 516 B.C.) to replace the Temple of Solomon, which had been destroyed (586 B.C.).
second thought *or* **thoughts.** Reconsideration of a matter after coming to an impulsive decision or conclusion; the second decision.
second touch. *Organ Building.* The second point to which organ keys or pistons may be moved in a double-touch action. — **sec'ond-touch',** *adj.*
second twilight. = ANTITWILIGHT.
second water. See DIAMOND, 1 **a.**
second wind. Recovered full breath or power of respiration after the first exhaustion during exertion, due to improved action of the heart. Hence, recovered capacity for effort; power to continue after fatiguing exertion. *Colloq.*
secque (sĕk), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A shoe similar to the sabotine, but lighter; a clog. See SABOTINE.
se'cre·cy (sē'krĕ·sĭ), *n.* [From SECRET.] **1.** The quality or state of being secret, hidden, or concealed; the fact or state of being kept secret; as, to maintain *secrecy* during negotiations; to provide for the *secrecy* of the ballot; also, a secret manner; as, to return in *secrecy.*
2. The action or practice of keeping a secret; the quality of secretiveness; as, to observe the strictest *secrecy.*
3. Something concealed; a secret; a mystery. *Now Rare.*
4. *Obs.* **a** Confidence; confidential or trusted relationship. **b** Seclusion; privacy.
Syn. — Concealment, hiding; reticence.
Ant. — Openness, frankness.
se'cret (sē'krĕt; -krĭt; 119), *adj.* [OF. *secret*, fr. L. *secretus*, past part. of *secernere* to put apart, to separate, fr. *se-* aside + *cernere.* See CERTAIN; cf. SECERN, SECRETARY, SECRETE.] **1.** Kept from the knowledge of others; hidden; concealed; revealed to none or to few; — esp. in "to keep (something) *secret.*"
2. **a** Faithful to a secret; not inclined to divulge confidence; reticent; secretive; close; as, *secret* as the grave. **b** *Obs.* Held in confidential relations; intimate.
3. Withdrawn from general intercourse or notice; in retirement or secrecy; secluded; retired.

There, *secret* in her sapphire cell,
He with the Naïs wont to dwell. *Fenton.*

‖**se·con'da vol'ta.** [It.] *Music.* See 1st VOLTA, 3.
sec'ond-cut' file. See 4th FILE, 1.
sec'ond-hand'ed (66), *adj.* = SECONDHAND. — **sec'ond-hand'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **-hand'ed·ness,** *n.*
sec'ond-in-hand', *n. Cards.* = SECOND HAND.
sec'ond·ment, *n.* See -MENT.
sec'ond·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
se'cos. = SEKOS. [PARESEC.
sec'par' (sĕk'pär'), *n. Astron.* =
se·cre', *adj.* [OF. *secré.*] Secret. — **se·cre',** *adv.* — **se·cre'ly,** *adv.* — **se·cre'ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*
se·cre', *n.* [OF. *secré.*] A secret. Also: = 2d SECRET, 7.
se'cre·sy. Var. of SECRECY.

4. Hence: **a** Known or felt inwardly without avowal; as, *secret* alarm; inmost; as, in his *secret* soul. **b** Not disclosed to ordinary comprehension; recondite; occult; as, the *secret* workings of nature. **c** Esoteric. **d** Executed or undertaken in a manner indicating intention to conceal; as, a *secret* attachment, injury, negotiation. **e** Kept from the knowledge of the public; as, a *secret* treaty.
5. Concealed from view. *Poetic.*
6. Constructed so as to escape observation; as, a *secret* drawer or corridor.
7. That is or does something with concealed intent; as, a *secret* bride or enemy.
8. Separate; distinct. *Obs.*
9. *Law.* See CONVEYANCE, *n.*, 4.
10. *Liturgics.* Low; inaudible; as, the *secret* prayers.
11. *Mech.* Designating, or pertaining to, a construction in which the method of construction is not visible or apparent from the outside; as, *secret* nailing, dovetailing, etc.
Syn. — Unknown, privy. — SECRET, COVERT, CLANDESTINE, SURREPTITIOUS, UNDERHAND. SECRET is the general term for that which is hidden or concealed; that is COVERT which is not open or avowed; as, "These . . . virtues are the hidden beauties of a soul, the *secret* graces which cannot be discovered by a mortal eye" (*Spectator*); "She seized a lamp . . . and hurried towards the *secret* passage" (*Walpole*); "a *covert* glance at her face, as he walked beside her" (*Dickens*); "a mischievous child, with an eye on the face of a *covertly* watching elder" (*H. James*); "How was she, who was as innocent as a child, to know what was the meaning of the *covert* addresses of a villain?" (*Thackeray*). That is CLANDESTINE which is secretly conducted, usually with evil intent; SURREPTITIOUS emphasizes the idea of stealth or craft, an implication which is heightened in UNDERHAND; as, "the *clandestine*, insidious, treacherous admirer of Maria Bertram" (*Jane Austen*); a *clandestine* marriage; "There he kept his *surreptitious* quids of tobacco, his pipe, and his small hoards" (*Mary Wilkins*); "Over the paling of the garden we might obtain an oblique and *surreptitious* view" (*H. James*); "He had suspected his agent of some *underhand* dealings" (*Jane Austen*); "I say all this to them as to you. . . . I will have nothing *underhand*" (*Byron*). Cf. STEALTHY, LATENT, MYSTERIOUS.
Ant. — Open, frank, evident. See MANIFEST.

se'cret (sē'krĕt; -krĭt), *n.* [F. *secret* (cf. Pr. *secret*, Sp. & Pg. *secreto*, It. *secreto*, *segreto*), fr. L. *secretum*. See SECRET, *adj.*] 1. A fact, matter, or purpose kept from the knowledge of others or disclosed confidentially to but one or few; as, the *secrets* of the confessional; a thing kept from general knowledge; what is not, or is not to be, revealed.
2. **a** A thing not discovered, or not explained; a mystery.
> All *secrets* of the deep, all nature's works. *Milton.*

b In art or industry, a device or fact concealed from general knowledge; as, a trade *secret* **c** *Archaic.* A remedial specific.
3. Secrecy. *Rare* except in *in secret* (see below).
4. The key to the solution or explanation of something difficult, mysterious, puzzling, or the like; hidden cause or explanation; — with *of*; as, the *secret* of his success.
5. *Obs.* A secret place.
6. *Armor.* **a** A privy coat. **b** A steel skullcap worn with the camail.
7. *Liturgics.* A silent prayer; specif. [*cap.*], in the Roman rite prayers said in a low or inaudible voice by the celebrant just before the Preface in the Mass.
— *in secret.* In a private place; in privacy or secrecy.

se'cret (sē'krĕt; -krĭt), *v. t.* To secrete. *Obs.*

se'cret, *adv.* Secretly. *Now Poetic.*

se·cre'ta (sē·krē'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Physiol.* Products of secretion.

‖**se·cre'ta** (sē·krē'tȧ), *n.; pl.* SECRETAE (-tē). [ML. See SECRET, *adj.*] *Liturgics.* = 2d SECRET, 7.

se'cret·age (sē'krē·tĭj; -krĭ·tĭj), *n.* [F. *secrétage.*] *Furriery.* The process of carroting.

secret agent. A secret-service agent.

se·cre'ta·gogue (sē·krē'tȧ·gŏg; 185), **-to·gogue** (-tō·gŏg), *n.* [See -AGOGUE.] *Physiol.* A substance stimulating secretion, as of the stomach or pancreas.

‖**se·cré'taire'** (sē·krā'târ'), *n.* [F.] A secretary.

sec're·tar (sĕk'rē·tĕr), *n.* A secretary. *Scot.*

sec're·tar'i·al (sĕk'rē·târ'ĭ·ȧl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or befitting, a secretary or secretaries.

sec're·tar'i·an (-ăn), *adj.* Secretarial. *Rare.*

sec're·tar'i·at (-ăt), *n.* [F. *secrétariat.*] 1. The office of a secretary.
2. **a** The entire body of secretaries in an office; the secretarial force and assistants of a secretary-general. **b** The place where a secretary transacts business, keeps records, etc.; also, a department headed by a governmental secretary.
3. [*cap.*] The permanent organ of the League of Nations, comprising the Secretary-General, with officials and secretaries appointed by him from among citizens of all member states of the League and from the United States.
4. In the Indian government, a central administrative office or bureau.

sec're·tar'i·ate (-ĭt), *n.* A secretariat.

secretariate of state. **a** The secretariat of the state department, as of a government. **b** [*cap.*] See ROMAN CURIA.

sec're·tar'y (sĕk'rē·tĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TARIES (-ĭz). [ML. *secretarius*, orig., a confidant, one entrusted with secrets, fr. L. *secretum* a secret. See SECRET, *adj.* & *n.*] 1. One entrusted with secrets, the understanding of mysteries, or the like; esp., one in another's confidence; a confidant. *Obs.*
2. A confidential clerk, esp. one who attends to correspondence, records, etc., of a private or confidential character; as, the Treasurer's *secretary*; hence, in an organization, one having oversight of, or responsibility for, the correspondence, records, etc., of the organization or its directorate; as, the *secretary* of a corporation.
3. An officer of state whose business is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department of government, and who is usually a member of the cabinet or advisory council of the chief executive; as, in the United States, the *Secretary* of State, of Labor, etc. (see DEPARTMENT, 4); in Great Britain, the *Secretary* of State for India, for War, etc., or the *Secretary* for Scotland. See PRECEDENCE. See *Forms of Address*, in Appendix.

Secretary, 18th cent., with broken pediment top and bombé base.

4. One who writes, esp. that dictated by another; an amanuensis. "Him, *secretary* of thy praise." *G. Herbert.*
5. A writing desk; an escritoire; specif., such a desk with a top section for books (called also *secretary bookcase*).
6. Short for SECRETARY BIRD.

sec're·tar'y (sĕk'rē·tĕr'ĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of, or characteristic of, a secretary; specif., designating a style of handwriting used in engrossing, etc., or a type imitating this; — chiefly in **secretary hand, secretary type.**

sec're·tar'y-at-war', *n.* Also **Secretary at War.** Formerly, before 1855, the representative of the army in Parliament. *Eng.*

secretary bird. [From its crest, which suggests a **bunch** of pens stuck behind the ear.] A large long-legged raptorial bird (*Sagittarius serpentarius*) of Africa (chiefly South Africa). It has a powerful hooked beak, a crest of long feathers, and a long tail. Its general color is blue-gray, with black wing quills, thighs, abdomen, and bars on the tail. It feeds largely upon reptiles, and is often tamed to rid premises of them.

Secretary Bird. (1/25)

secretary bookcase. = SECRETARY, 5.

sec're·tar'y-gen'er·al, *n.; pl.* SECRETARIES-GENERAL. A chief or superior secretary.

secretary hand. See SECRETARY, *adj.*

secretary of briefs. An official of the papal court. Cf. APOSTOLIC BRIEF.

secretary of embassy *or* **of legation.** An official ranking next to a diplomatic agent; in the American service, one of the Foreign Service officers, forming with consuls general the higher classes. When assigned as a law officer he is called *counselor of embassy* or *of legation.*

secretary of nature. A philosopher. *Obs.*

Secretary of State. An official having charge of some department of business of state. In Great Britain there are seven Secretaries of State, viz., for foreign affairs, for home affairs, for the colonies, for the dominions, for war, for India, and for air. In the United States national government the term is restricted to the cabinet officer at the head of the Department of State, which has charge of all foreign relations. The Federal Secretary of State in the United States and the seven principal Secretaries of State in England are now primarily executive heads of departments. The Secretaries of State in States of the United States have as their chief duty the making and keeping of records. See PRECEDENCE; *Forms of Address*, in Appendix.

sec're·tar'y·ship (sĕk'rē·tĕr'ĭ·shĭp; -tĕr·ĭ-), *n.* The duties, office, or post of a secretary.

sec're·tar'y-treas'ur·er, *n.* An officer of an organization or society, whose duties combine those of a secretary and a treasurer; specif., the clerk of a town or city in certain Canadian provinces.

secretary type. See SECRETARY, *adj.*

secret caucus. See CAUCUS, *n.*, 3 a.

secret conveyance. *Law.* See CONVEYANCE, 4.

se·crete' (sē·krēt'), *v. t.;* -CRET'ED (-krēt'ĕd; -Id; 119); -CRET'ING (-krēt'ĭng). [L. *secretus* separated, secret, hidden, past part. of *secernere.* See SECRET; cf. DISCRETE, DISCREET.] 1. To keep secret or hidden; esp., to deposit in a place of hiding; to conceal; as, to *secrete* stolen goods.
2. To appropriate (another's possessions) secretly.
3. *Furriery.* = CARROT, *v. t.*
4. *Physiol. & Biol.* To separate, elaborate, and emit as a secretion. See SECRETION, 3.
Syn. — See HIDE.

se'cret-false' (66), *adj.* Secretly faithless. *Rare.*

se·cre'tin (sē·krē'tĭn), *n.* *Biochem.* A hormone found in the mucous membrane of the intestine, capable of stimulating the pancreas to secrete its juice. It is said to be formed from a precursor, *prosecretin.*

secret ink. Sympathetic ink.

se·cre'tion (sē·krē'shŭn), *n.* [F. *sécrétion*, fr. L. *secretio.*]
1. A secreting or concealing; as, the *secretion* of goods.
2. *Philol.* The assigning, by metanalysis, of grammatical function to an integral part of a word (*ozen*, where *-en* of the stem has become a plural ending). Cf. 2d CLIPPING, 3.
3. *Physiol. & Biol.* **a** Act or process of secreting. **b** That which is secreted; material separated, elaborated, and discharged by a cell or cells, esp. (in animals) by the epithelial cells of glands (see 2d GLAND). A secretion is usually significant for some special function, as saliva, but may consist of waste matter, as urine (cf. EXCRETION, 2). The source of secreted material is usually the blood, in animals, and the protoplasts, in plants. The process of elaboration is gradual, often resulting in the storing up of the products, or of some intermediate compound (cf. ZYMOGEN). The cell wall in plants is often regarded as a secretory product.

se·cre'tion·al (-ăl; -ĭ), *adj.* Secretory. *Shak.*

se·cre'tion·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -ēr·ĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to secretion; formed by secretion.

se'cre·tĭ'tious (sē'krē·tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* Produced by secretion. *Rare.*

se·cre'tive (sē·krē'tĭv), *adj.* 1. Disposed to keep secrets or to make secrets, esp. of one's own concerns; not frank; extremely reticent; as, a *secretive* nature.
2. Manifesting secretiveness; as, a *secretive* mouth.
3. *Physiol. & Biol.* Secretory.
— **se·cre'tive·ly**, *adv.* — **se·cre'tive·ness**, *n.*

se'cret·ly (sē'krĕt·lĭ; sē'krĭt-), *adv.* of SECRET, *adj.* Specif.: **a** In secret; not openly. **b** *Obs.* Allegorically. **c** In secrecy or retirement. *Shak.* **d** Inaudibly, as prayers.

secret mark. *Philately.* Any of a number of minute markings introduced for identification purposes by the engraver in making dies of stamps; esp., any of the marks placed on the United States stamps of 1873.

se'cret·mon'ger (sē'krĕt·mŭng'gĕr; sē'krĭt-), *n.* See -MONGER.

se'cret·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

se·cre'to (sē·krē'tō), *adv.* [L.] *Liturgics.* Secretly.

se·cre'to- (sē·krē'tō-). A combining form for *secretion*, as in *secretomotor.*

se·cre'to·gogue (sē·krē'tō·gŏg; 185). Var. of SECRETAGOGUE.

se·cre'to-in·hib'i·to'ry, *adj.* *Physiol.* Checking secretion.

se·cre'to·mo'tor (sē·krē'tō·mō'tĕr), *adj.* [*secreto-* + *motor.*] *Physiol.* Promoting secretion; specif., designating nerves, the stimulation of which leads to secretion.

se·cre'tor (sē·krē'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which secretes.

secret order. = SECRET SOCIETY.

se·cre'to·ry (sē·krē'tō·rĭ), *adj.* [Cf. F. *sécrétoire.* See SECRETE.] *Physiol.* Secreting; connected with, or promoting, secretion. — *n.* A secretory organ or gland.

secret partner. See PARTNER, 5.

secret parts. = PRIVATE, *n.*, 2.

secret reserve. *Accounting.* A reserve concealed by accounting methods, profits earned being hidden by undervaluation of assets. Cf. 2d RESERVE, 7.

secret service. **a** *Eng.* A secret political work, for the expense of which no account is given to Parliament. **b** The detective service of a government. In the U. S. it is a division under the Treasury Department, chiefly charged with the suppression of counterfeiting, the protection of the President, investigations of tax-law and loan-law violations. **k** also aids other government departments in personnel and espionage investigations, etc.

secret society. A society having a secret ritual, oath, sign of recognition, or the like. See FRATERNITY.

Secrets of Enoch. See PSEUDEPIGRAPHA.

se·cre'tum (sē·krē'tŭm), *n.; pl.* SECRETA (-tȧ). [ML.] A private seal.

sect (sĕkt), *n.* [F. *secte*, fr. L. *secta*, fr. *sequi* to follow; often confused with L. *secare sectum*, to cut. See SUE; cf. SEPT, SUIT.] 1. *Obs.* A class, order, or kind of men. Specif.: **a** A religious order. **b** Sex; — now found in vulgar use.
2. Apparel of a class; also, human likeness. *Langland.*
3. A group having in common a leader or a distinctive doctrine or way of thinking. Specif.: **a** A following; a train. **b** A school of philosophy or of philosophic opinion. "The *sect* Epicurean." *Milton.* **c** A group holding similar political, economic, or other views; a party; sometimes, an opinionated faction.
> Sworn to no master, of no *sect* am I. *Pope.*
> Socialism is rather a *sect* than a party. *Lilly.*

4. In religion, the believers in a particular creed, or upholders of a particular practice; esp., now, a party dissenting from an established church; a religious denomination; a separate religious organization. Historically, a *sect* differs from a *religion* in that it differs from other sects of the same religion in its interpretation or application of what is recognized by all as the same revelation, while different religions differ as to what is to be taken as revelation.
5. One of the organized bodies of Christians; a denomination; as, too many *sects*; open to all *sects.*
> A value for religion's self,
> A carelessness about the *sects* of it. *Browning.*

6. In philosophy, the disciples of a master; a school.

sect (sĕkt), *n.* [L. *secare, sectum*, to cut.] 1. A cion. *Rare.*
2. A section; a part; as, divided into *sects.*

-sect (-sĕkt), **-sect'ed** (-sĕk'tĕd; -tĭd; 119). [L. *secare, sectum*, to cut. See SECTION.] Suffixes used to signify *cut, divided*, as in bi*sected*, multi*sect*, vivi*sect.*

sec·tar'i·al (sĕk·târ'ĭ·ȧl), *adj.* Sectarian.

sec·tar'i·an (-ăn), *adj.* 1. Orig., of or pertaining to a sectary or sectaries; as, *sectarian* preacher or tracts; now, usually, of or pertaining to a sect or sects, esp. of a religious character; as, *sectarian* differences or schools.
2. Denominational in character or interests, esp. narrowly so; characterized by bigotry; as, a *sectarian* mind.
Syn. — See HERETIC.
— **sec·tar'i·an·ly**, *adv.*

sec·tar'i·an, *n.* 1. [*often cap.*] A sectary; a dissenter. *Hist.*
2. One of a specified or implied sect, esp. of a religious sect.
3. One limited to denominational or partisan interests; a narrow or bigoted denominationalist. The term was first used of the Independents (by the Presbyterians) and somewhat later of the Nonconformists (by the Anglicans).

sec·tar'i·an·ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Sectarian spirit or beliefs; exclusive or narrow-minded attachment to a sect, denomination, party, school, or the like; as, philosophical *sectarianism*; freedom from *sectarianism.*

sec·tar'i·an·ize (-Iz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-Izd); -IZ'ING (-Iz'ĭng). To imbue with sectarian principles or feelings; to subject to the control of a sect; as, *sectarianized* colleges. — *v. i.* To act as sectarians; to become divided into sects.

sec'ta·rism (sĕk'tȧ·rĭz'm), *n.* **a** = SECTARIANISM. **b** A sect. *Jefferson.*

sec'ta·rist (-rĭst), *n.* A sectary. *Now Rare.*

sec'ta·ry (sĕk'tȧ·rĭ), *n.* [F. *sectaire*, or ML. *sectarius.* See SECT.] 1. An adherent, esp. a zealous adherent, of a sect; as, religious or political *sectaries.*
2. [*often cap.*] A dissenter from the established church; specif., a Protestant nonconformist, esp. an Independent.
> My lord, my lord, you are a *sectary*,
> That's the plain truth. *Shak.*

3. A zealous follower, disciple, or partisan. *Now Rare.*
4. *Obs.* **a** A sect. **b** A votary.
5. Specif.: [*cap.*] *Mohammedanism.* A Shiite.

sec'ta·ry, *adj.* Sectarian.

sec·ta'tor (sĕk·tā'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *sectari*, v. intens. fr. *sequi* to follow.] A follower; a disciple. *Archaic*

-sect'ed (-sĕk'tĕd; -tĭd· 119). See -SECT.

sec'tile (sĕk'tĭl; 155), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *sectilis*, fr. *secare, sectum*, to cut. See SECTION.] 1. Capable of being cut; specif.: **a** *Mineral.* Capable of being severed by the knife with a smooth cut, but yet pulverizable; — disting. from *brittle* and *malleable.* **b** *Bot.* Cut into small divisions.
2. Designating a type of mosaic formed of relatively large pieces of marble, shaped to fit one another.

sec·til'i·ty (sĕk·tĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The property or condition of being sectile.

sec'tion (sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *section*, fr. L. *sectio*, fr. *secare, sectum*, to cut. See 2d SAW; cf. DISSECT, INSECT, SECANT, SEGMENT, SEX.] 1. **a** Act or instance of cutting; separation by cutting; as, the *section* of bodies. **b** A part separated, or so conceived of; a division; portion; slice.
2. A distinct part or portion of a writing; usually, a subdivision of a chapter; also, a division of a law; a paragraph.
3. The description or representation of anything as it would appear if cut through by any intersecting plane; depiction of what is beyond a plane passing, or supposed to pass, through an object; profile. In mechanical drawing, as in these illustrations of a cannon, a ***longitudinal section*** (*a*) usually represents the object as cut through its center lengthwise and vertically; a ***cross***, or ***transverse, section*** (*b*), as cut crosswise and vertically; and a ***horizontal section*** (*c*), as cut through its center horizontally. ***Oblique sections*** are made at various angles. In architecture, a ***vertical section*** is a drawing showing the interior, the thickness of the walls, etc., as if made on a vertical plane passed through a building.

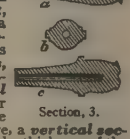
Section, 3.

4. **a** A distinct part of a country or people, community, class, or the like; a part of a territory separated by geographical lines, or of a people, considered as distinct. **b** *U. S.* Region. **c** One of the portions, of one square mile each (640 acres), into which the public lands of the United States are divided; one thirty-sixth part of a township. See QUARTER SECTION, 2; MEASURE, *Table.*
5. One of several componentlike parts that may be assembled or reassembled, as of a bookcase.
6. *Beekeeping.* One of the frames, about four inches square, placed in a hive for the bees to build their surplus honeycombs in. A filled section weighs about a pound.
7. *Biol.* A natural subdivision of a classificatory group, esp. of a genus, but often of a family or other group. It does not imply a fixed rank.

8. *Bookbinding.* A signature (sense 9 c).
9. *Educ.* One of the classes formed by dividing a group taking a particular course; as, ten *sections* of English I.
10. *Fort.* A profile on a plane perpendicular to the plane of the principal line or trace.
11. *Geol.* An exposed surface revealing successive strata.
12. *Math.* **a** The plane figure resulting from the cutting of a solid by a plane; also, its area. **b** The assemblage of all the elements common to two assemblages; as, the *section* of two plane curves (a set of discrete points, in general), of two surfaces, etc. **c** Any cut made through a plane from a branch point of an algebraic function to infinity and crossing neither itself nor any other such section. **d** A separation of all rational numbers into two classes L and R such that every member of the L class is less than every member of the R class. **e** *Obs.* A segment of a circle.
13. *Micros.* A very thin slice. Cf. MICROTOME, *n.*
14. *Mil. & Nav.* A subdivision of a tactical unit or part of a unit; *Mil.*, a unit ordinarily composed basically of a headquarters and two or more squads. Sections are normally led by sergeants and are combined to form a platoon.
15. *Music.* **a** A subdivision of a period (sense 13).

> A tone succession which, extending beyond the limits of one measure, renders the meter recognizable by the ear, is called . . . specifically a *section*, when its usual extent is that of two measures. The *section*, in this sense, constitutes the fundamental element of our classical instrumental forms. *J. H. Cornell.*

b = GROUP, 11 b.
16. *Printing.* The character §, often used to mark a division or to indicate a footnote. See REFERENCE MARK.
17. *Pros.* A hemistich. *Guest.*
18. *Railroads.* **a** In a sleeping car, a division including both an upper and a lower berth or, when these are not made up, two double seats facing each other. **b** A portion of the permanent way under the care of a particular set of men. **c** One of two or more trains running on the same schedule and for which special signals are shown.
Syn. — See PART.
— *in section.* In the view revealed by a section (sense 3).

sec'tion (sĕk'shŭn), *v. Transitive:* **1.** To cut or separate into sections; to make a section of.
2. To shade, as a part of a mechanical drawing, with crosshatching to indicate a section; to represent in sections.
—, *Intransitive:* To cut or form sections; to become separated into parts.

sec'tion·al (sĕk'shŭn·ăl; -l), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a section; as, a *sectional* drawing; belonging to a distinct part of a larger body or territory; local; as, *sectional* prejudices, interests.
2. Consisting of, or divided into, sections; as, a *sectional* wire; made up of sections to be added to or reduced at will; as, a *sectional* hose or bookcase.
3. Like or suggesting a section; incomplete or imperfect; partial; as, a *sectional* view.

sec'tion·al·ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Devotion, esp. disproportionate, to the interests peculiar to a section of the country; sectional feeling, spirit, prejudice, etc. *Chiefly U. S.* — **sec'tion·al·ist** (-Ist), *n. Chiefly U. S.*

sec'tion·al·ize (-Iz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-Izd); -IZ'ING (-Iz'Ĭng). To make sectional: **a** To make in, or divide into, sections. **b** *Chiefly U. S.* To divide according to geographical sections or local interests. — **sec'tion·al·i·za'tion** (-I·zā'shŭn; -i·zā'shŭn), *n.*

sec'tion·ar'y (sĕk'shŭn·ĕr'I *or, esp. Brit.*, -ĕr·I), *adj.* Sectional; partisan. — *n.* A partisan. *Both Rare.*

section bar. A bar of iron or steel rolled so as to have a definite cross section.

section boss. The foreman in charge of a section gang.

section cutter. *Micros.* A microtome.

section gang. Also **section crew.** A gang or crew of trackmen employed on a railroad section.

section hand. A laborer belonging to a section gang.

sec'tion·ize (sĕk'shŭn·Iz), *v. t.* To divide into, or study in, sections.

section line. Boundary line of a section (sense 4 c).

section man. A section hand.

section modulus. *Engin.* = MODULUS OF A SECTION.

section paper. = GRAPH PAPER. *Eng.*

section plane. A surface seen in section, as in cross section; also, a hypothetical plane cutting a section.

sect'ism (sĕk'tIz'm), *n.* Sectarianism. *Rare.*

sect'ist (-tIst), *n.* **1.** A sectarian. *Rare.*
2. A sectary (sense 2); a separatist. *Obs.*

sec'tor (sĕk'tĕr), *n.* [LL., prop., a cutter, fr. *secare, sectum*, to cut. See SECTION.] **1.** *Geom.* The figure bounded by two radii and the included arc of a circle, ellipse, or other central curve. See CIRCLE, *Illust.*
2. A mathematical instrument, consisting of two rulers connected at one end by a joint, and marked with several scales, as of equal parts, chords, sines, tangents, etc.
3. **a** An astronomical instrument the limb of which embraces only a portion of a circle, used for measuring angles too great for the compass of a micrometer. When used for measuring zenith distances of stars, it is called a ***zenith sector.*** **b** An arc-shaped attachment to an equatorial mounting, often used for communicating the motion of the driving clock to the polar axis.
4. Something suggestive of a sector (sense 1), esp. in shape.
5. Loosely, section; quarter.
6. *Mach.* A part of an apparatus whose principal kinematic lines form a sector (sense 1); as, an index *sector* or a *sector* gear.
7. *Mil.* A subdivision of a defensive system or position assigned to a commander as an area of responsibility. It is bounded by arbitrary lines on the sides and rear, and in front extends to the maximum range of the weapons of the garrison. See ZONE OF ACTION.

sec'tor, *v. t.;* -TORED (-tĕrd); -TOR·ING. To divide into, or furnish with, sectors.

sec'tor·al (sĕk'tĕr·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a sector.

sec'tored disk (sĕk'tĕrd). Also **sector disk.** *Photometry.* A disk with alternate opaque and open sectors, used in sector photometers to vary the brightness in a known manner.

sector gear. *Mach.* **a** A toothed device resembling a portion of a gear wheel containing the center bearing and a part of the rim with its teeth. **b** A gear having such a device as its chief essential feature.

sec·to'ri·al (sĕk·tō'rI·ăl; 181), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or shaped like, a sector or the sectors of a circle.
2. *Zool.* Adapted for cutting; carnassial.

sec·to'ri·al (sĕk·tō'rI·ăl), *n.* A carnassial tooth.

sector of a sphere. *Math.* The solid generated by the revolution of the sector of a circle about one of its radii, or, more rarely, about any straight line drawn in the plane of the sector through its vertex; — called also *spherical sector.*

sector wheel. = SECTOR GEAR **a.**

sect'wise' (sĕk't'wīz'), *adj.* According to sects.

sec'u·lar (sĕk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* [OF. and L.; OF. *seculer* (F. *séculier*), fr. L. *saecularis*, fr. *saeculum* a race, generation, age, the times, the world; akin to E. SEED.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the worldly or temporal as distinguished from the spiritual or eternal; as, *secular* considerations. Chiefly in specific senses: **a** Belonging to the state as distinguished from the church; noneccleiastical; civil; as, *secular* courts, magistrates, or power. See SECULAR ARM. **b** Not religious in character nor devoted to religious ends or uses; not sacred; profane; as, *secular* drama, music, or architecture. **c** *Rare.* Of the laity; not clerical; also, *Obs.*, not learned; ignorant; vulgar. "A *secular* shop wit." *B. Jonson.* **d** Not concerned with training in religious subjects; as, to combine *secular* and religious instruction; also, providing only secular instruction; as, *secular* schools.
2. *Eccl.* **a** Living in the world as distinguished from in a monastery or religious community; not bound by monastic vows or rules; — opposed to *regular*; as, a *secular* priest; the *secular* clergy. Cf. MONK, 1. **b** Of or pertaining to secular clergy; as, *secular* vestments.
3. Coming or observed once in an age or a century; as, *secular* phenomena. See SECULAR GAMES.
4. Existing or continuing through ages or centuries; centuried; as, *secular* oaks; *secular* enmities; also, requiring or taking ages for operation, completion, or the like; of the nature of a long-enduring process; as, *secular* forces; *secular* progress; the *secular* contraction of the earth's crust.
5. [*often cap.*] Of, pertaining to, or advocating, secularism; secularistic; as, a *secular* review.
Syn. — Temporal; worldly; profane. See EARTHLY.
Ant. — Eternal; sacred, ecclesiastical.

sec'u·lar, *n. Eccl.* **a** A secular ecclesiastic, as a parish priest. **b** An unordained official whose functions are confined to the vocal department of the choir. **c** A layman.

secular acceleration (of the moon's motion). *Astron.* A slow and apparent diminution in length of the lunar month, due to decreasing eccentricity of the earth's orbit, and amounting to about 6″ per century by mathematical theory, but rather more than this by actual observation.

secular arm. The secular or civil power as distinguished from that of the church.

secular canoness. See CANONESS, 1.

Secular Canons of St. John the Evangelist. See BONI HOMINES.

secular equation. *Astron.* The algebraic or numerical expression for the inequalities in the moon's or a planet's motion that remain after the inequalities of a short period have been allowed for. Mathematically the equation is formed by equating to zero the determinant

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11-s} & a_{12} \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22-s} \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n-1} & \cdots & a_{nn-s} \end{vmatrix}$$

where the elements a_{rs} are real quantities such that $a_{sr} = a_{rs}$.

secular games. *Rom. Antiq.* Games in honor of gods, celebrated at long irregular intervals, for three days and nights, with sacrifices, theatrical shows, feasting, and singing of ***secular hymns,*** hymns composed for, or appropriate to, the occasion.

sec'u·lar·ism (sĕk'ū·lĕr·Iz'm), *n.* **1.** A system of social ethics based upon a doctrine advanced by G. J. Holyoake (1817–1906) that ethical standards and conduct should be determined exclusively with reference to the present life and social well-being.
2. Any view of life, education, etc., or any policy or program referring to such, based on the premise that religion and religious considerations, as of God and a future life, should be ignored or excluded.

sec'u·lar·ist (-Ist), *n.* One who theoretically rejects every form of religious faith and worship, and undertakes to live accordingly; also, one who believes that education and other civil matters should be without religious element.

sec'u·lar·ist, *adj.* Also **sec'u·lar·is'tic** (-Is'tĭk). Advocating, or attached to, secularism.

sec'u·lar'i·ty (-lăr'I·tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *sécularité*, or ML. *saecularitas.*] **1.** The state or quality of being secular. Specif.: **a** Excessive attention to worldly or temporal affairs. **b** The character of being nonreligious or divorced from religion. **c** Secular (def. 4) extent. "The *secularity* of nature." *Emerson.*
2. Something secular. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* Civil jurisdiction; also, the civil governing body. **b** Chiefly *pl.* Worldly or material concern; as, to shun *secularities* on the Sabbath.

sec'u·lar·ize (sĕk'ū·lĕr·Iz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-Izd); -IZ'ING (-Iz'Ĭng). [F. *séculariser.*] To render secular; specif.: **a** To authorize (one bound by monastic vows) to live temporarily or permanently outside the monastery or convent. **b** To transfer from ecclesiastical to civil or lay use, possession, or control; as, to *secularize* a benefice or a hospital. **c** To make worldly or unspiritual; to exclude religious, ecclesiastical, or sacred matters from; as, to *secularize* Sunday. **d** To convert to, or imbue with, secularism. **e** To change the status of, as a priest, from regular to secular. — **sec'u·lar·i·za'tion** (-I·zā'shŭn; -i·zā'shŭn), *n.* — **sec'u·lar·iz'er** (sĕk'ū·lĕr·Iz'ĕr), *n.*

secular music. Music not intended for use in a religious service; — contrasted with *sacred music.*

secular parallax. *Astron.* See PARALLACTIC MOTION.

secular perturbation *or* **variation.** See PERTURBATION, 5.

secular vicar. See CLERK VICAR.

se'cund (sē'kŭnd; sĕk'ŭnd; 277), *adj.* [L. *secundus* following. See SECOND, *adj.*] *Bot.* Arranged on one side only; unilateral, as flowers in some racemes, spikes, etc.

se·cun'date (sē·kŭn'dāt), *v. t.* [L. *secundatus*, past part. of *secundare* to direct favorably.] To make prosperous. — **sec'un·da'tion** (sĕk'ŭn·dā'shŭn), *n. Both Rare.*

se·cun'di-. A combining form, Latin *secundi-*, from *secundus*, meaning *second.*

se·cun'di·flo'rous (sē·kŭn'dI·flō'rŭs; 181), *adj. Bot.* Having the flowers second.

se·cun'di·grav'i·da (-grăv'I·dă), *n.* [NL., fr. *secundi-* + L. *gravida* pregnant.] *Med.* A woman in her second pregnancy.

Second Raceme of *Chamaedaphne calyculata.*

sec'un·dine (sĕk'ŭn·dīn; -dĭn), *n.* [LL. *secundinae*, pl., fr. *secundus* following.] **1.** The afterbirth; — chiefly in *pl.*
2. *Bot.* The second coat, or integument, of an ovule, within the primine, and investing the nucellus.

se·cun'dus (sē·kŭn'dŭs). *Bib.*

se·cur'a·ble (sē·kūr'ă·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.

se·cure'ful, *adj.* Protecting. *Obs.*

Se·cu·rif'er·a (sĕk'ū·rĭf'ĕr·ă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *securis* AX + *ferre* to bear.] Syn. of SERRIFERA. — **se·cu'ri·fer** (sē·kū'rI·fĕr), *n.* — **se·cu·ri·fer'ous** (sē·kū'rI·fĕr'ŭs), *adj.*

se·cu'ri·tan, *n.* One feeling secure from attack. *Obs.*

se·cun'dum·dip'a·ra (sē·kŭn'dĭp'ă·rá), *n.* [NL. See SECUNDI-; -PAROUS.] *Med.* A woman who has borne children in two separate pregnancies. — **se·cun·dip'a·rous** (-rŭs), *adj.* — **se·cun'di·par'i·ty** (sē·kŭn'dI·păr'I·tĭ), *n.*

se'cund·ly (sē'kŭnd·lĭ; sĕk'ŭnd-), *adv. Bot.* In a secund manner; unilaterally.

‖se·cun'do (sē·kŭn'dō), *adv.* [L.] Secondly; in the second (year).

se·cun'do·gen'i·ture (sē·kŭn'dō·jĕn'I·tūr), *n.* [L. *secundus* second + *genitura* a begetting, generation.] **1.** State or fact of being the second born, esp. among sons.
2. The right or system by which inheritance belongs to the second son; also, a property or possession so inherited.

se·cun'do·pri'ma·ry (-prI'mĕr·I; -mā·rI), *adj.* Between primary and secondary.

‖se·cun'dum (sē·kŭn'dŭm), *prep.* [L.] According to.

‖se·cun'dum ar'tem (är'tĕm). [L.] According to art, rule, or science.

‖se·cun'dum le'gem (lē'jĕm). [L.] According to law.

‖se·cun'dum na·tu'ram (nȧ·tū'răm). [L.] According to nature; naturally.

‖se·cun'dum or'dI·nem (ôr'dĭ·nĕm). [L.] According to, or in, order; orderly.

‖se·cun'dum re'gu·lam (rĕg'ū·lăm). [L.] According to rule.

‖se·cun'dum u'sum (ū'sŭm). [L.] According to custom or practice, or ecclesiastical ritual.

se·cur'ance (sē·kūr'ăns), *n.* [*secure* + *-ance.*] The act or fact of securing or assuring.

se·cure' (sē·kūr'; 199), *adj.* [L. *securus*, fr. *se-* without + *curo* care. See CURE care; cf. SURE.] **1.** *Archaic.* **a** Free from fear, care, or anxiety; easy in mind; not feeling suspicion or distrust; overconfident.

> The way to be safe is never to be *secure.* *Quarles.*

b Confident in opinion or expectation; not feeling, or without reason to feel, doubt; as, *secure* of a welcome.
2. Safe; as: **a** Not exposed to danger; as, *secure* from foes. **b** In safe keeping or possession; secured. **c** Affording safety; as, a *secure* retreat. **d** Trustworthy; dependable; as, a *secure* argument. **e** So strong, stable, or firm as to ensure safety; as, a *secure* foundation.
3. Having a sure or safe prospect; as, *secure* of eternal life. "*Secure* to please." *Goldsmith.*
4. That may be expected or counted on with confidence; assured; sure; certain; as, a *secure* victory.
Syn. — Undisturbed, easy; firm. See SAFE.
Ant. — Uneasy, perturbed, uncertain, doubtful.
— se·cure'ly, *adv.* — **se·cure'ness,** *n.*

se·cure' (sē·kūr'), *v.;* SE·CURED' (sē·kūrd'); SE·CUR'ING (-kūr'Ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To free from care, fear, doubt, or anxiety; also, to make carefree or overconfident. *Obs.*
2. **a** To relieve from apprehensions of, or exposure to, danger; to guard; make safe; — now with *from* or *against.*

> How to *secure* the lady from surprisal. *Milton.*

b *Mil.* To shield or make secure (a position, a movement, etc.) from capture or hostile interference.
3. **a** To put beyond hazard of losing or of not receiving; to make secure or certain; to ensure; as, to *secure* a debt by a mortgage; this *secures* him of eternal happiness. **b** To give adequate pledge of payment to (a creditor) or of (an obligation); as, *secured* by mortgage; to *secure* a note by the pledge of collateral security.
4. **a** To seize and confine; as, to *secure* a prisoner. **b** To make fast; as, to *secure* a door, the hatches of a ship.
5. *Obs.* **a** To prevent. **b** To give certitude to; to assure.
6. To get possession of, esp. something eagerly sought or competed for; to make oneself secure of; to acquire certainly; as, to *secure* an estate; hence, to obtain; as to *secure* information.
7. To engage for service, as a lecturer.
—, *Intransitive:* To be or become secure; to have or provide security; — with *against.*
Syn. — See ENSURE.

se·cure'ment (sē·kūr'mĕnt), *n.* **a** *Obs.* Security. **b** Act of securing.

se·cur'er (sē·kūr'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which secures.

securi-. [See 2d SAW.] A combining form, Latin *securi-*, from *securis*, meaning *ax, hatchet*, as in *Securigera*, **se·cu'ri·cor'nate, se·cu'ri·form, sec'u·rig'er·ous.**

Sec'u·rig'er·a (sĕk'ū·rĭj'ĕr·ă), *n.* [NL., fr. *securi-* + L. *gerere* to bear.] *Bot.* A genus of European herbs of the pea family (Fabaceae) having as the only known species (*S. coronilla*), the hatchet vetch. Syn. *Bonaveria.*

se·cu'ri·ty (sē·kū'rĭ·tĭ; 199), *n.* [L. *securitas.* See SECURE; cf. SURETY.] **1.** The quality or condition of being secure. Specif.: **a** The condition of being protected or not exposed to danger; safety; also, a place of safety; as, to doubt the *security* of the troops; to seek *security* in a fort. "Offer him warmth, *security*, and rest." *Cowper.* **b** Freedom from fear, anxiety, or care; a feeling or, formerly, an unfounded assumption, that one is secure; as, to rest in false *security.* "He spoke of apprehension and anxiety, but his countenance expressed real *security.*" *J. Austen.* **c** Freedom from uncertainty or doubt; confidence, esp. well-grounded confidence; assurance. "Distinguished by a certain *security* of judgment." *Lowell.* **d** The condition of being firmly fastened or fixed; as, the *security* of a knot.
2. That which secures. Specif.: **a** A means of protection, defense, etc.; a guard; as, to provide a *security* from invasion. **b** A guarantee of safety, adequate protection, certainty, etc.; a ground for believing oneself or something safe or secure. "Joy is its [love's] own *security.*" *Wordsworth.*
3. *Law.* **a** Something given, deposited, or pledged, to make secure, or certain, the fulfillment of an obligation, the payment of a debt, etc.; property given or serving to render secure the enjoyment or enforcement of a right; surety; pledge; as, the *security* is poor. **b** One who becomes surety for another, or engages himself for the performance of another's obligation; a surety.
4. Chiefly *pl.* An evidence of debt or of property, as a bond, stock certificate, or other instrument, etc.; a document giving the holder the right to demand and receive property not in his possession. *Securities* are: *personal*, giving a claim against a particular person; *on property*, giving a lien or claim on property, which may be specified, the security then being termed *specific*, or may be designated in a general way so that the identity of the property is subject to change, the security then being *shifting* or *floating*; and of various other kinds disclosed by their names, as *corporation, trustee*, or *government*, etc.
Syn. — Protection, defense, guard, shelter; guarantee.

security for costs. *Law.* An undertaking to pay the costs of litigation in event of an adverse result, which may be required of a nonresident plaintiff.

---

sectional boiler. See BOILER, 6.

sec'tion·al·i·ty, *n.* = SECTIONALISM.

sec'tion·al·ly, *adv.* of SECTIONAL.

sec'tiond. Sectioned. *Ref. Sp.*

sec'tion·ist, *n.* = SECTIONARY, *n.*

sec'ti·o·pla·nog'ra·phy (sĕ k'shI·ō·plā·nŏg'rā·fĭ), *n.* = PLANE SECTIONING.

sec'ti·un'cle (sĕk'tI·ŭng'k'l), *n.* [After L. dim. words in *-unculus* or *-uncula.*] Dim. of SECT.

sec'tive (-tĭv), *adj.* = SECTILE. *Rare.*

sect'mas'ter, *n.* The leader of a sectorial harmonic. *Math.* See SPHERICAL HARMONIC. [GROIN, 4.]

sec'troid (sĕk'troid), *n.* See 1st

sec'tu·ar'y, *n.* Sectary. *Obs.*

sec'u·lar·ly, *adv.* of SECULAR.

sec'u·lar·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sec'u·lum. Var. of SAECULUM.

se·cun'dus (sē·kŭn'dŭs), *adj.* See PRIMUS, adj.

N

O

P

Q

R

S

‖se·cu'rus ju'di·cat or'bis ter·ra'rum (sē·kū'rŭs jōō'dĭ·kăt ôr'bĭs tĕ·rā'rŭm). [L.] Dispassionate (or unperturbed), the world passes its judgment.

‖se'cus (sē'kŭs), *adv.* [L.] Otherwise; — used in law books of a rule applicable to a distinguishable state of facts, or of an exception to a rule, or of a dissenting or divergent view of the rule.

se·cu'tor (sē·kū'tĕr), *n.* = EXECUTOR. *Obs.*

‖se·cu'tor (sē·kū'tôr), *n.* [L., pursuer.] A kind of light, armed gladiator who fought with the retiarius.

se·dan' (sē·dăn'), *n.*, or **sedan chair.** [Appar., via Sicily, fr. Sp. *sillón*, fr. *silla*, fr. L. *sella* chair, saddle, sedan. See SADDLE.] **1.** A portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying a single person, usually borne on poles by two men. They were brought to England early in the 17th century from Spain and Italy.

Sedan, 1.

2. Any conveyance borne similarly, as a litter or palanquin.

3. An automobile having an enclosed body of one compartment seating four to seven persons, including the driver. Some sedans are made with permanent top but disappearing or removable sides.

4. Hence, a type of powerboat similarly fitted out.

Se·dan' (sē·dăn'; sē·dăn'), *n.* See BATTLE, *Table.*

sedan chair. = SEDAN, 1.

Se·dang' (sē·dăng'; sā·dăng'), *n.* One of the southeastern group of the Austroasiatic languages spoken in Indo-China. Also, one who speaks that language.

se·dan'i·er (sē·dăn'ĭ·ĕr; -yĕr), *n.* [*sedan* + *-ier.*] A sedan bearer. *G. Meredith.*

sedan landaulet. An automobile body similar to the sedan except that the top behind the rear doors is collapsible.

sedan limousine. A sedan with an adjustable partition behind the front seat.

se·date' (sē·dāt'), *adj.* [L. *sedatus*, past part. of *sedare*, *sedatum*, to allay, calm, causative of *sedere* to sit. See SIT.] **1.** Uninfluenced by that which disturbs; quiet; calm; dispassionate; — now chiefly of mental habits, processes, or the like; as, a *sedate* judgment; *sedate* temper or counsel.

Composed in sufferings, and in joy *sedate.* *Pope.*

2. Of a staid, sober, or grave nature or constitution; not inclined to levity; as, too *sedate* for her years.

3. Suitable to sedate persons; unobtrusive in color and design.

Syn. — Settled, quiet, serene, unruffled, sober, serious. See DECOROUS. **Ant.** — Frivolous, flighty. See CAPRICIOUS.

— **se·date'ly,** *adv.* — **se·date'ness,** *n.*

se·date', *v. t.* To quiet, as passion or pain. *Obs.*

se·da'tion (sē·dā'shŭn), *n. Med.* The act of making calm or allaying nervous excitement or the state of being calmed, specif. by the use of sedatives.

sed'a·tive (sĕd'ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* [F. *sédatif*, fr. ML. *sedativus.*] Tending to calm, moderate, or tranquilize; specif., *Med.*, allaying irritability and irritation; assuaging pain.

Syn. — Soothing, lenitive, palliative.

Ant. — Stimulant, irritant.

sed'a·tive, *n.* A sedative agent; *Med.*, a remedy which allays irritability, irritation, nervous excitement, or pain.

sedative salt. *Old Pharm.* Boric acid.

‖se de'fen·den'do (sē dĕf'ĕn·dĕn'dō). [L.] Defending himself.

se'dent (sē'dĕnt), *adj.* [L. *sedens*, *-entis*, pres. part.] Sitting; — esp. of statues.

Sed'en·ta'ri·a (sĕd'ĕn·tā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n. pl.* [NL. See SEDENTARY.] *Zool.* **a** In old classifications, an order of Polychaeta including all forms except the Nereidiformia; — disting. from *Errantia.* They are devoid of a protrusible pharynx and of jaws and teeth. The parapodia are reduced on the posterior segments and usually without cirri, and branchiae, if present, are usually confined to the anterior end. **b** A group of spiders containing those which spin a web and lie in wait for their prey to become entangled.

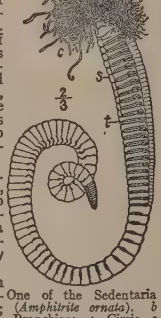

One of the Sedentaria (*Amphitrite ornata*): *b* Branchiae; *c* Cirri; *s* Ventral Shields; *t* Tori.

sed'en·tar'y (sĕd'ĕn·tĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [F. *sédentaire*, fr. L. *sedentarius*, fr. *sedere* to sit. See SEDENT.] **1.** Characterized by, or requiring, sitting; as, a *sedentary* posture; — often opposed to *active;* as, a *sedentary* employment or life.

2. Stationary; settled; staying in one or the same place; not migratory; as, *sedentary* birds or Indians; hence, characteristic of nonmigratory peoples.

3. Accustomed to sit much or long; as a *sedentary* man.

4. *Obs.* **a** Inactive. **b** Motionless. **c** Deliberate; tranquil. **d** Slothful.

5. *Zool.* **a** Permanently attached, as an oyster or barnacle. **b** Of spiders, belonging to Sedentaria.

— **sed'en·tar'i·ly** (sĕd'ĕn·tĕr'ĭ·lĭ; -tĕr·ĭ·lĭ; 68), *adv.* — **sed'en·tar'i·ness,** *n.*

sedentary soil. Soil remaining on the rock by whose decay it was formed.

sed'en·ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* The pursuit or attainment of a sedentary mode of life.

Se'der (sā'dĕr), *n.* [Heb. *sēdher* lection. Cf. SEDARIM.] The Jewish home festival or service on the first night of the Passover (repeated by Orthodox Jews on the second except in Palestine), commemorating chiefly the Exodus from Egypt.

se·de'runt (sē·dē'rŭnt), *n.* [L., they sat.] **1.** A sitting; a session, as of a judicial body or, now esp., an ecclesiastical assembly; loosely, any prolonged sitting, for discussion, reading, etc.

2. Those who sit in a sederunt; also, the roll of such.

‖se'des va'cans (sē'dēz vā'kănz). [ML.] A vacant see.

‖se'de va·can'te (sē'dē vȧ·kăn'tē). [ML.] The seat, or see, being vacant.

sedge (sĕj), *n.* A flock or brood (of herons or bitterns).

sedge (sĕj), *n.* [ME. *segge*, fr. AS. *secg;* akin to LG. *segge*, AS. *secg* sword. L. *secare* to cut. See 2d SAW.] **1. a** Any plant of the genus *Carex*, the species of which are grasslike herbs, often growing in dense tufts in marshy places. See CAREX. **b** Hence, by extension, any other plant of the Cyperaceae. **c** The sweet flag. **d** The yellow iris.

2. Any of the caddis flies (*Trichoptera*) common along trout streams; hence, any artificial fly imitating a caddis fly.

3. A brown, red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

sedge bird. The sedge warbler.

sedge cane. The sweet flag.

sedged (sĕjd), *adj.* Made of, or bordered with, sedge.

sedge family. The Cyperaceae.

sedge fly. Any of several species of May flies and caddis flies.

sedge grass. **a** The sweet flag. **b** The broom sedge *Andropogon virginicus.*

sedge hen. Clapper rail. *Local, U. S.*

sedge'like' (sĕj'lĭk), *adj.* Resembling or suggesting sedge.

Sedge'ly curse (sĕj'lĭ). An old imprecation, usually recorded as: "The fiend ride through him booted and spurred, with a scythe at his back." *Obs.*

sedge root. The chufa; also, any other edible-rooted sedge.

sedge warbler. A small warbler (*Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*, syn. *phragmitis*) which breeds among reeds and sedges in Europe and Asia and winters in Africa. It is rusty brownish above, with dark centers to the feathers, and buffy white below. Its song is loud and sweet.

sedge wren. The sedge warbler. *Local, Eng.*

sedg'y (sĕj'ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like sedge.

2. Overgrown, fringed, made, or thatched with sedge.

se·dil'i·a (sē·dĭl'ĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.; sing.* SEDILE (-dīl'ē). [L., pl. of *sedile* seat.] *Eccl.* Seats in the chancel near the altar for the officiating clergy during intervals of service. Usually they are three in number and in English churches are customarily placed in niches or recesses in the south wall.

sed'i·ment (sĕd'ĭ·mĕnt), *n.* [F. *sédiment*, fr. L. *sedimentum* a settling, fr. *sedere* to sit. See SIT.] **1.** The matter which settles to the bottom from a liquid; settlings; lees; dregs.

2. *Geol.* Material, or a mass of it, deposited, as by water.

sed'i·ment, *v. t.* To deposit as sediment. — *v. i.* To settle to the bottom in a liquid; to deposit sediment.

sed'i·men'tal (-mĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Formed of or from sediment.

sed'i·men'ta·ry (-mĕn'tȧ·rĭ), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or containing, sediment; as, *sedimentary* deposits.

2. Formed by or from deposits of sediment; as, *sedimentary* rocks (which see).

— **sed'i·men'ta·ri·ly** (-rĭ·lĭ), *adv.*

sed'i·men'ta·ry, *n.; pl.* -TARIES (-rĭz). *Geol.* A sedimentary deposit, rock, or the like.

sedimentary clay. See CLAY, *n.*, 1.

sedimentary rock. *Geol.* Rock formed of sediment, mechanical, chemical, or organic; esp.: (1) Clastic rocks, as conglomerate, sandstone, and shale, formed of fragments of other rock transported from their sources and deposited in water. (2) Rocks formed by precipitation from solution, as rock salt and gypsum, or from secretions of organisms, as most limestone.

sed'i·men'tate (sĕd'ĭ·mĕn'tāt), *v. t.* To cause to deposit sediment, as sewage.

sed'i·men·ta'tion (-mĕn·tā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of depositing sediment; also, the depositing, esp. by mechanical means, of matter suspended in a liquid; as, the *sedimentation* of a water supply.

sedimentation test. Any test based upon the occurrence or character or speed of sedimentation, as of agglutinated bacteria or red blood corpuscles in plasma.

sediment bulb. A bulb retaining the sediment separated by gravity from the liquid in the main tank.

sed'i·men'tous (sĕd'ĭ·mĕn'tŭs), *adj.* Full of sediment.

sed'i·met'ric (sĕd'ĭ·mĕt'rĭk), **sed'i·met'ri·cal** (-rĭ·kăl), *adj. Anal. Chem.* Of or pertaining to measurement of a precipitate (sediment) by volume; — opposed to *gravimetric* and *volumetric.*

se·di'tion (sē·dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *seditio*, orig., a going aside, hence, an insurrectionary separation, fr. *se-*, *sed-*, aside + *itio* a going, fr. *ire*, *itum*, to go. See ISSUE; cf. SUDDEN.] **1.** Dissension; strife between factions; partisan violence. *Obs.*

2. An insurrection against constituted authority; a tumult caused by dissension, partisan hatred, or discontent. *Now R.*

3. A commotion, or the raising of a commotion, in a state, not amounting to an insurrection; conduct tending to treason, but without an overt act; excitement of discontent against the government, or of resistance to lawful authority.

Syn. — SEDITION, TREASON. SEDITION is conduct which tends to TREASON, but which falls short of it for want of an overt act. Cf. REBELLION, FACTIONS.

Sedition Act. Also **Sedition Law.** *U. S. Hist.* **a** See ALIEN AND SEDITION ACTS. **b** An act passed May 16, 1918, imposing heavy penalties on anyone hindering the prosecution of the World War. See ESPIONAGE ACT.

se·di'tion·ar'y (sē·dĭsh'ŭn·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to sedition; seditious. — *n* An inciter or promoter of sedition.

se·di'tion·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A seditionary.

se·di'tious (sē·dĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [OF. *seditieux*, fr. L. *seditiosus.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or tending to excite, sedition; as, *seditious* strife; *seditious* words.

2. Disposed to arouse, or take part in, sedition; turbulent; factious; guilty of sedition; as, *seditious* citizens.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See FACTIOUS.

— **se·di'tious·ly,** *adv.* — **se·di'tious·ness,** *n.*

se·dja'deh (sē·jä'dĕ), *n.* [Turk. *sejjādeh* a small rug, prayer rug, fr. Ar. *sajjadāh*, fr. *sajada* to kneel.] A small Oriental rug, about 4 ft. by 6 ft.; a scatter rug.

Sed'ley, Jos. (sĕd'lĭ). In Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*, a fat, lazy, epicurean India official who falls victim to the wiles of Becky Sharp, school companion of his sister Amelia. See 1st AMELIA, 3; OSBORNE, JOHN; SHARP, BECKY; DOBBIN, MAJOR.

Sed'na (sĕd'nä), *n.* A goddess or culture heroine of the Eskimos.

Sed'ra (sĕd'rȧ), **Sid'ra** (sĭd'rȧ), *n. Jewish Relig.* The weekly portion of the Law or Pentateuch read in the synagogue.

se·duce' (sē·dūs'), *v.;* SE·DUCED' (sē·dūst'); SE·DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *seducere*, *seductum*, fr. *se-* aside + *ducere* to lead. See DUKE; cf. REDUCE, SUBDUE, TRADUCE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To persuade (one) as into disobedience, disloyalty, or desertion of a lord or a cause.

Subtle he needs must be who could *seduce* Angels. *Milton.*

2. To lead or draw (one) aside or astray, as into an evil, foolish, or disastrous course or action or from that which is good, wise, etc.; as, to be *seduced* into war; to *seduce* one from his duty; to tempt or entice; as, pleasures that *seduced* her from home.

3. To induce to evil; to corrupt; specif., to induce to surrender chastity; to debauch. Cf. SEDUCTION, 1.

For me, the gold of France did not *seduce.* *Shak.*

4. To induce or force (one) to come or go to a place specified or implied.

Staircases which *seduce* us upwards. *Hawthorne.*

—, *Intransitive:* To practice seduction.

Syn. — Tempt, mislead, decoy, inveigle. See ALLURE.

se·duc'ee' (sē·dūs'ē'), *n.* One seduced.

se·duce'ment (sē·dūs'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A seducing or seduction.

2. That which serves to seduce, a seductive temptation; an enticement.

se·duc'er (sē·dūs'ĕr), *n.* One who seduces; specif., one who induces a woman to surrender her chastity. See SEDUCTION, 1.

se·duc'i·ble (sē·dūs'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Also **se·duce'a·ble** (-dūs'ȧ·b'l). Capable of being seduced.

se·duc'ive (-ĭv), *adj.* Tending to seduce.

se·duct' (sē·dŭkt'), *v. t.* To seduce. *Rare.*

se·duc'tion (sē·dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *séduction*, fr. L. *seductio.* See SEDUCE.] **1.** Act of seducing; enticement, esp. to wrongdoing; specif., *Law*, enticing a woman to unlawful sexual intercourse by promise of marriage or other means of persuasion without use of force.

2. Persuasion to desert allegiance.

3. That which seduces, or is adapted to seduce; means of corrupting; now, also, without implication of evil, allurement; attraction; as, the *seductions* of wealth; the *seductions* of art.

4. The state or fact of being seduced. *Obs.*

Syn. — Debauchment; corruption, temptation; lure, charm.

se·duc'tion·ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who practices or believes in seduction or corruption in public affairs, esp. by bribery.

se·duc'tive (sē·dŭk'tĭv), *adj.* Tending to seduce; serving as a seduction; alluring; tempting; attractive.

How *seductive* is the influence of example. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

— **se·duc'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **se·duc'tive·ness,** *n.*

se·duc'tress (-trĕs; -trĭs; 119), *n.* A woman who seduces.

se·du'li·ty (sē·dū'lĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *sedulitas.* See SEDULOUS.] Quality of being sedulous; sedulous activity; also, a sedulous action.

sed'u·lous (sĕd'ū·lŭs), *adj.* [L. *sedulus*, fr. *sedulo* busily, zealously, prop., in good earnest, fr. *se-* without + *dolo*, abl. of *dolus* guile, fraud. See DOLE guile.] Diligent in application or pursuit; persevering in endeavors to effect an object; steadily industrious; as, a *sedulous* student; also, constant; persistent; assiduous; as, *sedulous* application; *sedulous* industry.

Syn. — Assiduous, diligent, industrious, laborious, unremitting, untiring, unwearied, persevering. See BUSY.

Ant. — Dilatory, inconstant, unsteady. See FITFUL.

— **sed'u·lous·ly,** *adv.* — **sed'u·lous·ness,** *n.*

Se'dum (sē'dŭm), *n.* [L., houseleek.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of 200 species of fleshy, widely distributed herbs (family Crassulaceae), the stonecrops or orpines, often with tufted stems. They have cymose yellow, white, or pink flowers, the stamens twice as many as the petals, and follicles. *S. acre* is the common stonecrop, or wall pepper; *S. telephium*, the orpine. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

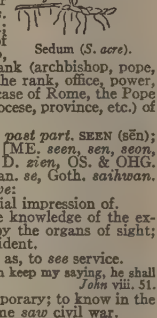

Sedum (*S. acre*).

see (sē), *n.* [ME. *se*, *see*, fr. OF. *sie*, *sied*, fr. L. *sedes* seat. See SIT.] **1.** A seat; esp., a seat of power; a throne; the power or dignity pertaining to a throne; also, a dwelling place. *Obs.*

2. *Eccl.* **a** *Obs.* The official chair or throne of a bishop; cathedra. **b** *Obs.* The church containing the cathedra; cathedral. **c** The seat or center of the power or authority of a bishop, whether of ordinary or of higher rank (archbishop, pope, etc.); the diocesan center; hence, the rank, office, power, authority, etc., of a bishop (in the case of Rome, the Pope or papal court); the jurisdiction (diocese, province, etc.) of a bishop.

see (sē; 71), *v.; past tense* SAW (sô); *past part.* SEEN (sēn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* SEE'ING. [ME. *seen*, *sen*, *seon*, fr. AS. *sēon*; akin to OFris. *sīa*, D. *zien*, OS. & OHG. *sehan*, G. *sehen*, ON. *sjá*, Sw. & Dan. *se*, Goth. *saihwan.* See SAY, *v.*; cf. SIGHT.] *Transitive:*

I. To receive an ocular or experiential impression of.

1. To perceive by the eye, to have knowledge of the existence and apparent qualities of by the organs of sight; to behold; descry; as, to *see* an accident.

2. To undergo; have experience of; as, to *see* service.

Verily, verily, I say unto you, if a man keep my saying, he shall never *see* death. *John* viii. 51.

3. To witness as present or contemporary; to know in the course of experience; as, when Rome *saw* civil war.

True wit has *seen* its best days long ago. *Dryden.*

4. To behold as if with the eye in imagination, vision, or sleep.

5. To behold with approval or acquiescence; as, I'll *see* thee hanged first.

6. a To have presented to observation; — of something narrated or stated; as, we *saw* in the last chapter. **b** To read of; as, I *saw* her marriage in the newspaper. **c** To refer to; as, *see* Vol. II, p. 50. Cf. VIDE.

II. To direct one's attention to.

7. To direct one's sight to; to look at, examine, or scrutinize; as, to *see* a parade, a race, a new model; hence, to visit, traverse, or attend as an observer or spectator; as, to *see* Paris, a play, the sights.

8. To inspect (a document); — often in the formula of certification "*seen* and allowed."

9. a *Obs.* To watch over; to guard; take care of. **b** To take care or heed; to bring about; effect; provide; make sure; — followed by a noun clause. Cf. LOOK, *v. t.*, 6.

See thou say nothing to any man. *Mark* i. 44.

c To accompany in person; to escort; to wait upon; as, to *see* one home; to *see* one aboard the cars.

10. a To meet and converse with, as in a call or interview obtained, received, or granted; as, to *see* company; esp., to make a call upon; to visit; as, to go to *see* a friend. **b** *Colloq., U. S.* To interview or consult in order to influence, esp. improperly, as in order to bribe.

Se·da'ce·ae (sē·dā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Sedum* + *-aceae.*] Syn. of CRASSULACEAE.

Sed'a·da (sĕd'ȧ·dȧ). *D. Bib.*

Se'dar. Var. of SEDER.

Se·da'rim (sē·dä'rĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *sēdhārīm*, pl. of *sēdher.* See SEDER.] See MISHNAH **d.**

sed'a·tiv. Sedative. *Ref. Sp.*

sede, *n.* A seat. *Obs.*

sedeane. † SUBDEAN.

Sed'e·ci'as (sĕd'ē·sī'ăs). *Bib.*

Se'de·l (sē'dē·l). *D. Bib.*

Sed'e·ur (sĕd'ē·ŭr). *D. Bib.*

sedg'ing (sĕj'ĭng), *n. Plant Pathol.* = TULIP ROOT. *G. Brit.*

sed'ia (sĕd'yȧ), *n.* [It., chair.] A sedan chair. *Obs.*

se·dig'i·tate, se·dig'i·tat'ed (sē·dĭj'ĭ·tāt, -tāt'ĕd), *adj.* = SEXDIGITAL. [SEDILIA.]

se·dil'e (sē·dīl'ē), *n.*, *sing.* of

se·dil'ion-proof' (66). See -PROOF.

Sed'litz (sĕd'lĭts). Var. of SEDLITZ.

se·duc'ing (sē·dūs'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SEDUCE. Specif.: *adj.* = SEDUCTIVE. — **se·duc'ing·ly,** *adv.*

se·duc'tion-proof'. See -PROOF.

se·duc'tiv. Seductive. *Ref. Sp.*

se·duc'tor (sē·dŭk'tĕr), *n.* [LL.] A seducer. *Obs.*

sedull. † SCHEDULE.

sedyr. † CIDER.

III. To discern.

11. **a** To perceive by mental insight; to form an idea or conception of; to note with the mind; to discern; understand; comprehend; as, to *see* the truth. "Jesus *saw* that he answered discreetly." *Mark* xii. 34. **b** To infer from obvious evidence; as, you could *see* she was vexed.

12. To regard as; deem; as, whatever he *sees* fit to do; — formerly also, in the phrase, to seem.

As shall be *seen* to thee expedient. *Book of Common Prayer.*

13. **a** To know by investigation; ascertain; as, *see* if the hat fits. **b** To learn or discover by observation or experience; to come to know; as, we shall *see* the outcome.

14. **a** To perceive with discrimination or from a particular point of view. "To *see* ourselves as others see us." *Burns.* **b** *Colloq.* To get a favorable impression of; to perceive the advantage or attraction of, esp. to the point of agreement or acceptance; as, I cannot *see* this expenditure now.

I only hope you'll be able to make her *see* it. *Somerset Maugham.*

15. In poker and similar games at cards, to meet (a bet), or to equal the bet of (a player), by staking the same sum; call. See 5th POKER.

—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To have the power of sight; to perceive by the sense of vision; as, he *sees* distinctly.

Whereas I was blind, now I *see*. *John* ix. 25.

2. To look. *Obs.*, exc. imper. or interj.: Look! behold! lo!

3. To have intellectual sight or understanding; to comprehend; discern; — often followed by a preposition; as, to *see through* or *into*, to comprehend thoroughly; to penetrate.

4. To have perception or discernment in accord with a definite point of view; — chiefly in assent or argument; as, I *see*; we must, you *see*.

5. **a** To make investigation or inquiry; as, run and *see*. **b** To have knowledge by experience; as, we shall *see*.

6. To see each other; to meet. *Obs.*

Syn. — SEE, LOOK. To SEE is to perceive with the eyes, whether with or without voluntary attention; to LOOK, which always implies volition, is to direct the eyes in order to see. Cf. GAZE, SCAN, SEEM.

see about. To attend to; to find out what can be done or arranged in regard to; also, *Colloq.*, to think over before deciding.

see after. To attend to or care for; also, to search for.

see away. To use up in payment for seeing. *Rare.*

see a wolf. To lose one's voice; — from an ancient notion that being seen first on meeting a wolf caused dumbness.

see daylight. To discover indications assuring an early completion of an undertaking or a solution of a difficulty. *Colloq.*

see eye to eye. To be in entire agreement.

see fit. To decide by an act of choice; as, he *saw fit* not to divulge his reasons.

see for. To look or search for. *Dial. Eng.*

see into. To perceive the inner and hidden nature or condition of.

see into, or through, a millstone. To have or show remarkable perspicacity; — used ironically.

see life. To acquire experience; specif., to experience dissipation. *Colloq.* "With all that money in his pocket an impulse to '*see life*' beset him." *Galsworthy.*

see on or upon. To look at. *Obs.*

She was full more blissful *on to see*. *Chaucer.*

see one off. To escort or assist in departure, esp. by boat or train.

see one's way. To discover a course, or contrive a way, clear of adverse considerations; as, I cannot *see my way* to lending you that much.

see out. **a** To see, hear, participate in, etc., to the end.

They are all in for it together, and must *see* it *out*. *T. Hughes.*

b *Colloq.* To outdo or surpass, esp. in drinking. **c** *Scot.* To outlive.

see red. To become inflamed with murderous fury; to become enraged. *Colloq.*

see service. *Mil.* To serve as a soldier or sailor in time of war.

see stars. To see flashes of light, like stars as from a blow on the head. *Colloq.*

see the back of. To be quit of.

see the light. To grasp an idea or its application or a situation, esp. by drawing inferences; to discover a solution.

see the light or the light of day. To be born; to come into public notice; to be made public or published; as, his book never *saw the light*.

see the wood for the trees. To gain a comprehensive view on account of a multiplicity of small considerations; — with a negative.

see through. **a** To perceive what is under or on the other side of; hence, to detect the hidden nature or object of; to penetrate; as, to *see through* protestations of friendship, an imposture or impostor. **b** *Colloq.* To stay with (a task, problem, etc.) until it is finished or solved.

see (an undertaking or person) ***through.*** To give continued attention or assistance to, up to the end of a difficult period or the accomplishment of an undertaking.

see to. **a** *Obs.* To look at. *Josh.* xxii. 10. **b** To take the necessary steps to bring about the actual execution or provision of; to provide for the security, comfort, or wants of; to attend to; take care of; look after; as, to *see to* the cooking, patients, or baggage. **c** To make sure of; as, *see to* it that not one escapes.

see what (or if) one can. To endeavor to the best of one's ability; — used in promises.

— ***let one see.*** **a** To give one a sight or visible demonstration of; to show; as, eager to *let them see* how brave we were. **b** In the imperative, grant (me, us) a moment to consider or recall; as, *let me see* how many years it has been; — often elliptical; as, *let's see*, it must be ten years.

— ***to have seen better days.*** To have been formerly well-to-do; to show signs of loss of means; to show signs of wear. *Colloq.* **—** ***to have seen one's, or its, best days.*** To be on the decline or wane. **—** ***to have seen service.*** To be much worn by long use.

see (sē), ***interj.*** An exclamation expressing an appeal: **a** To look. **b** To understand; — used interrogatively. **c** For another's sympathy or participation in one's feeling (as admiration or compassion), or resentment or self-congratulation on account of an untoward outcome.

see, *n.* A look or glance; also, as a cognate object, what one wishes to see. *Rare.*

See'beck (sē'bĕk), *n.* [After N. F. *Seebeck*, head of the New York company.] *Philately.* Any stamp of certain issues by Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and El Salvador between 1890 and 1899, printed by a New York bank-note company, remainders and plates of which were returned under contract each year to the bank-note company after the issues had been demonetized. Many reprints were manufactured and sold.

See'beck ef-fect' (zā'bĕk). [After J. T. *Seebeck*, Ger. physicist.] *Physics.* Thermocurrent.

see'-bright' (sē'brīt'), *n.* The clary *Salvia sclarea.*

see'catch' (sē'kăch'), **see'catch'le** (-l), *n.* [Russ. *sekach.*] A grown male fur seal. *Alaska.*

seed (sēd), *n.*; *pl.* SEED or SEEDS (sēdz). [ME. *seed, sed*, fr. AS. *sēd*; akin to D. *zaad* seed, G. *saat*, ON. *sāth, sæthi*, Goth. manaseths seed of men, world, and to AS. *sāwan* to sow. See sow, *v.*; cf. COLZA.] **1.** **a** The grains or ovules of plants used for sowing; also, one of these grains. *Mark* iv. 3. **b** Any small seedlike fruit, as a dandelion *seed* (achene); grass *seed* (caryopsis), beet *seed* (utricle), etc.

2. Progeny; descendants; as, the *seed* of David.

3. That from which anything springs; as: **a** Teaching from which better conditions should develop. **b** First principle; original; source; as, the *seeds* of virtue or vice. **c** Stock; ancestry.

Of mortal *seed* they were not held. *Waller.*

4. The stage or condition of bearing seed; hence, figuratively, overripeness; decay.

5. **a** *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Bran; husk. **b** *N. of Eng.* A sown crop of clover or grass; land bearing such a crop.

6. **a** The eggs of an insect, as of the silkworm moth. **b** Young oysters suitable for transplanting.

7. *Agric.* Any propagative portion of a plant, whether of true seeds and seedlike fruits, or of tubers, bulbs, etc.

8. *Biol. & Physiol.* **a** Semen; sperm; milt. **b** = 1st SPAT.

9. *Bot.* The small body produced by flowering plants which contains an embryo capable of developing by germination; a fertilized and ripened ovule. It is primarily the sporophyte rudiment in a resting stage. Most seeds have a single integument (*testa*), some two (*testa* and *endopleura*), derived from the outer coating of the ovule, thus being morphologically a remnant of the megasporangium. The embryo is usually well developed when the seed ripens. It is often surrounded by a nutritive tissue (*endosperm*) representing the gametophyte of the parent plant. Sometimes part of the nucellus may persist as *perisperm*. The seed may also develop subsidiary appendages (*aril, arillode, caruncle*, etc.). The position and mode of attachment of the seed in the fruit are often of classificatory importance (see ANATROPOUS, ORTHOTROPOUS, CAMPYLOTROPOUS). The development of the megaspores into seed structures characterizes the highest plants, which are on this account grouped as the phylum Spermatophyta. See OVULE, 1; GERMINATION, 1; EMBRYO, *n.*, 3.

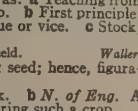

Seed. *A* Anatropous Seed of Violet, enlarged. *B* Same in Vertical Section; *c* Cotyledons, *ca* Hypocotyl; *e* Endosperm; *h* Hilum; *r* Raphe.

10. *Chem.* Solid material added to a liquid to cause crystallization. See SEED, *v. t.*, 6.

11. *Glass Mfg.* A small bubble in glass; — called also *boil, ream*. See STRIA; 2d SKIM, 4.

12. *Her.* Any of the stamens of a rose.

13. *Med.* A small capsule, usually of glass and gold or platinum, used as a container for radium, radon, etc. to be applied to a morbid lesion, as a cancer.

— ***to go to seed.*** **a** To develop seed. **b** *Colloq.* To become worn out, shabby, or ineffective. **—** ***in seed.*** In the stage of bearing seed.

-seed (-sēd). A combining form of the noun *seed*, meaning esp. seeds or seedlike fruits of a particular plant massed together in bulk, usually as a commercial product, as in:

allseed	cottonseed	heartseed	scarletseed
aniseed	cupseed	hempseed	sickseed
birdseed	dillseed	linseed	stoneseed
blackseed	dropseed	lintseed	tickseed
bladderseed	flaxseed	lopseed	tileseed
bugseed	gapeseed	moonseed	velvetseed
burseed	goldseed	oatseed	wingseed
chaffseed	hagseed	oilseed	wormseed
colesseed	hayseed	rapeseed	

seed (sēd), *adj.* Grown or retained for the production of seed; as, a *seed* crop; selected or used for planting to produce a new crop; as, *seed* corn; *seed* flax; *seed* cane.

seed (sēd), *v.*; SEED'ED; SEED'ING. [AS. *sēdian.*] *Transitive*: **1.** To sprinkle with or as with seed; to plant seeds in; as, to *seed* a plot with or to barley; also, to plant by scattering on or in the soil; as, to *seed* another crop in the same field; to *seed* potatoes in the spring.

2. Tournament with seedlike decorations. *Obs. B. Jonson.*

3. To allow or cause to form seed (granules or crystals) by cooling, as lard or sirup.

4. To extract the seeds from (stone fruit, as raisins); to ripple (flax).

5. *Bacteriol.* To inoculate.

6. *Chem.* To treat (a liquid) with solid particles, usually crystals of the substance concerned, in order to induce crystallization.

7. *Sports.* In arranging a tournament, to modify (the draw for positions) by so predistributing the names of the superior contestants that any possibility of their meeting in the early rounds is eliminated; also, in such a draw, to place the name of (a contestant) in one of certain predetermined positions, or to choose (a position) for the name of a seeded player.

—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To sow seed; to plant.

2. To bear or shed seed.

3. To go to seed; to grow to maturity and produce seed.

4. To grow up or mature as from seed; — usually with *into*.

5. *Chem.* To crystallize with the aid of an added solid. Cf. SEED, *v. t.*, 6.

seed down. To sow with grass seed.

seed (sēd). Dial. & illit. past tense & past part. of SEE.

seed'age (sēd'ĭj), *n.* **1.** A sowing or planting of seed. *Obs.*

2. *Hort.* Propagation of plants by seeds or spores.

seed ball. **a** A capsule. **b** The collection of one-seeded fruits, often utricles, found in certain plants, as the beet.

seed'bed' (sēd'bĕd'), *n.* **1.** The soil or forest floor upon which seed becomes bedded; specif.: **a** The surface soil of cultivated land, as prepared by tillage for the seeding of a crop. **b** A bed, usually of fine soil, for growth of plants from seeds, preparatory to transplantation. **c** A subdivision of a tree nursery, for raising seedlings.

2. A place of germination or a hotbed, as of disease.

seed beetle. Any beetle that feeds on the seeds of plants, esp. a bean or pea weevil.

seed'bird' (sēd'bûrd'), *n.* **a** *Local, Eng.* The mew gull. **b** The pied wagtail.

seed'box' (-bŏks'), *n.* **a** A capsule. **b** A North American swamp herb (*Ludwigia alternifolia*) with yellow flowers and a loosely seeded, angled capsule.

seed'cake' (sēd'kāk'), *n.* **1.** A cake or cooky containing aromatic seeds, such as caraway.

2. = OIL CAKE.

seed'case' (sēd'kās'), *n.* A seed vessel.

seed coat. *Bot.* The integument of a seed. See TESTA.

seed coral. Small irregular bits of coral used in ornaments.

seed'-corn' mag'got. The corn maggot.

seed cotton. The unginned seed with the attached lint.

seed crown *or* **down.** = COWN, 3 c.

seed'eat'er (sēd'ēt'ĕr), *n.* **a** Any of several South African canarylike finches of the genus *Serinus*. **b** A grass quit. **c** Any grain-eating bird.

seed'ed (sēd'ĕd; -Id; 119), *adj.* **1.** Producing, or running to, seed; hence, matured; full-grown.

2. a Supplied or sprinkled with seed; sown. **b** Having many or large seeds; as, a *seeded* breadfruit. **c** Inoculated.

3. Having the seed or seeds extracted; as, *seeded* raisins.

4. Shot or flecked with small dots like seeds; — of silk.

5. *Her.* Having seeds or seed vessels of specified tincture.

-seed'ed (-sēd'ĕd; -Id; 119). A combining form of *seeded*, denoting *having* (so many or such) *seeds*, as in:

few-seeded	prickly-seeded	single-seeded
many-seeded	ridge-seeded	three-seeded
narrow-seeded	rough-seeded	two-seeded
one-seeded	round-seeded	well-seeded

seeded breadfruit. A common, probably wild form of the breadfruit, little prized on account of its large seeds.

seeded plum. The persimmon *Diospyros virginiana.*

seed'er (sēd'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *sǣdere* a sower.] **1.** A sower of seeds. *Obs.*

2. An implement used for planting or sowing seeds.

3. An apparatus for seeding fruit; as, a raisin *seeder*.

seed feed cup. See CUP DRILL.

seed fern. *Paleontol.* Any plant of the Cycadofilicales or Pteridospermaphyta; a cycadofilicale.

seed fish. A fish full of ripe spawn.

seed fowl. A bird that feeds upon seeds. *Obs.*

seed'ful (sēd'fŏŏl; -fl), *adj.* Full of seed; teeming with promise; generative.

seed'gall' (-gôl'), *n.* Any gall which resembles a seed, esp. one caused by a phylloxera.

seed hair. **a** Kapok. **b** = COMA, 3 c.

seed'kin (sēd'kĭn), *n.* A little seed.

seed'-lac', *n.* See 1st LAC, 1.

seed leaf. **1.** = BROADLEAF, 2 b.

2. An original leaf of a seed embryo. See COTYLEDON, 2.

seed'less bread'fruit' (sēd'lĕs; -lĭs; 119). The common breadfruit, which, from much cultivation, has become almost seedless.

seedless orange. The navel orange.

seed'ling (sēd'lĭng), *n.* **1.** *Hort.* A plant grown from seed; — distinguished from one propagated by layers, buds, etc.

2. *Forestry.* **a** Any young tree under three feet in height. **b** Any tree grown from seed, as distinguished from one developed as a stump sucker.

3. A small seed; hence, a generative particle, or germ, as of ambition.

4. One of the young hatched from eggs resembling seeds. *Obs.*

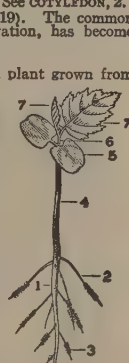

Seedling of Hornbeam (*Carpinus*). 1 Primary Root; 2 Rootlet; 3 Root Hairs; 4 Hypocotyl; 5 Cotyledon; 6 Young Stem; 7, 7 True Leaves.

seed'ling, *adj.* **1.** Grown from seeds; also, hatched from seedlike eggs.

2. Resembling a small seed in power of growth.

seed'lip' (sēd'lĭp'), *n.* [AS. *sǣdlǣap*, fr. *sǣd* seed + *lǣap* basket.] A basket or vessel in which seed is carried. *Now Dial.*

seed mesquite. See GRASS, *Table.*

seed'ness, *n.* **a** Sowing; also, seed. **b** *Now Dial.* Seedtime.

seed oyster. A young oyster, esp. of a size suitable for transplantation.

seed pearl. **1.** A very small and, often, irregular pearl; also, minute pearls imbedded in some binding material.

2. The color putty.

seed plant. A plant that bears seeds; any plant of the Spermatophyta.

seed planter. = SEEDER, 2.

seed plat *or* **plot.** *Hort.* A seedbed.

seed plate. *Agric. Mach.* A round perforated metal plate in the bottom of the hopper of a corn or cotton planter which determines the correct amount of seed to be dropped at regular intervals.

seed plow, seed'ing plow (sēd'ĭng). *Agric. Mach.* A plow equipped with an automatic seeding device.

seed pod. A seed vessel.

seed screener. See SCREENER.

seeds'man (sēdz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). Also **seed'-man** (sēd'măn). **1.** A sower; one who sows or scatters seed.

2. An employee who directs the sorting and stowing of seed.

3. A person who deals in seeds.

seed snipe. Any of several South American charadriiform birds of the genera *Attagis* and *Thinocorus* constituting a family, Thinocoridae. They are related to the sheathbill, but are quaillike in general appearance and frequent dry inland regions.

seed'stalk' (sēd'stôk'), *n.* The fruiting stalk of a flowering plant.

seed stitch. = FRENCH KNOT.

seed tick. The six-legged, first-stage nymph of any tick, esp. the cattle tick.

seed'time' (sēd'tĭm'), *n.* [AS. *sǣdtīma.*] The season of sowing seeds, esp. late spring or early summer.

seed treatment. *Agric.* The treatment before planting of seeds, tubers, and bulbs with dust or liquid fungicides, hot water, dry heat, etc., for the destruction of seed-borne parasites.

seed tree. Any tree that bears seed, specif. *Forestry*, a tree that provides seed for forest reproduction.

seed vessel. Any dry hollow fruit which contains the seeds as a capsule or pod; a pericarp.

seed weevil. Any of numerous small weevils, esp. of the genus *Apion*, which live in seeds.

Seed Weevil (*Apion sayi*) (× 5)

seed'y (sēd'ĭ), *adj.*; SEED'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); SEED'-I-EST. **1.** Abounding with seeds; bearing seeds; having run to seeds; also, containing seeds.

2. Of a fish, full of spawn.

3. Worn out; shabby; shabbily clothed; also, spiritless; debilitated; feeling or looking miserable or wretched; as, a *seedy* coat. *Colloq.*

4. Of glass, containing small bubbles.

5. Lousy.

see'dy (sē'dĭ). Variant of SIDI.

see † SEA.	see'a-ble-ness, *n.*	see'dee (sē'dē). Var. of SIDI.	seed'less-ness, *n.* See -NESS.	seed'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
see'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. —	seech. Var. of SEEGE.	seed'i-ly, *adv.* of SEEDY.	seed'less, *adj.* See -LESS. —	seed'let, *n.* See -LET.
				seed'ster, *n.* A sower. *Obs.*

seedy buckberry. = PRIVET ANDROMEDA.

seedy toe. *Veter.* An affection of a horse's foot marked by separation of the wall from the sole in the white line.

seedy wool. Wool containing weed seeds, soft burs, etc., not removable during manufacture and often requiring carbonization before use.

seege (sēj), *n.* [Cf. AS. *secg* sea.] The foaming crest of a breaker rushing up a beach. *Now Dial. Eng.*

see'–ho', *interj. Coursing.* The huntsman's cry at first sight of the quarry.

see'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of using one's sense of sight; sight; vision or power of vision; as, a view worth *seeing*.
2. *pl.* Eyes. *Obs.*
3. *Astron.* The condition of telescopic vision, as influenced chiefly by the state of steadiness of the atmosphere.

see'ing, *adj.* Having the power of sight or discernment; esp., having insight or penetrating intuitively; as, a *seeing* eye; also, formerly, having the gift of a seer. — **see'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **see'ing-ness,** *n.*

see'ing, *conj.* In view of the fact that; considering; taking into account that; inasmuch as.
Wherefore come ye to me, *seeing* ye hate me? *Gen.* xxvi. 27.

seeing glass. A mirror. *Now Dial.*

seek (sēk), *v.; past tense & past part.* SOUGHT (sôt); *pres. part. & verbal n.* SEEK'ING. [ME. *seken, sechen,* fr. AS. *sēcan;* akin to OS. *sōkian,* D. *zoeken,* OHG. *suokhan,* G. *suchen,* ON. *sækja,* Goth. *sokjan,* OIr. *saigim* I seek, L. *sagire* to perceive keenly, Gr. *hēgeisthai* to lead. Cf. BESEECH, EXEGESIS, HEGEMONY, RANSACK, SAGACIOUS, 1st SAKE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To go in search of; to look for; to search for; as, to *seek* a wise man; to *seek* out an enemy; — now unusual in speech.
The man asked him, saying, What *seekest* thou? And he said, I *seek* my brethren. *Gen.* xxxvii. 15, 16.
2. To try to reach or come to; to go to; to resort to; as, to *seek* a court, a shrine, the shade.
3. To inquire for; to ask for; request; beseech; entreat.
Others, tempting him, *sought* of him a sign. *Luke* xi. 16.
4. To try to acquire or gain; to strive after as an aim; as, to *seek* wealth or fame, one's ruin, relief.
5. To endeavor to make discovery of; to *seek* out reasons, causes, the truth.
6. To try; attempt; — followed by an infinitive; as, he *sought* to bring it about; he *sought* to cry out.
7. *Obs.* **a** To follow or advance against in order to attack; harass; pursue. **b** To examine; probe; consult. **c** = SEE, 6 c.
8. To search; look through; explore.
Have I *sought* every country far and near? *Shak.*
9. To court; woo; — chiefly in the passive.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make search or inquiry; to endeavor to make discovery.
2. To go or resort; have recourse; apply. *Archaic.*
My counselors and my lords *sought* unto me. *Dan.* iv. 36.
3. To go; proceed; pass. *Obs.*
4. *Hunting.* To retrieve killed game; — chiefly in the imperative, as a command to dogs; often followed by *dead*.
Syn. — Hunt, search; pursue; solicit, beg; essay, endeavor.
Ant. — Eschew, shun. See AVOID.

seek (sēk) ***after.*** To attempt to find or take; to desire or invite as associate, guest, speaker, etc.; to pursue; court.
How men of merit are *sought after*. *Shak.*

seek dead. See SEEK, *v. i.*, 4.

seek for. To go in search of; to try to find, find out, or get.

seek on, or upon. *Obs.* **a** To attack. **b** To attend or call upon, esp. with the purpose of gaining something. **c** To make trial of.

— ***to seek.*** **a** Needing to be sought; not reached or acquired; wanting; as, a solution still *to seek* or not far *to seek*. "The occasion was not long *to seek*." *Hawthorne.* **b** At a loss to know; as, what is best I am still *to seek*. **c** Needing to seek or search; lacking; deficient; also, formerly, ignorant or mistaken.
Unpracticed, unprepared, and still *to seek*. *Milton.*

seek, *n.* Formerly, the notes sounded on the hunting horn on discovering the deer's lair.

seek (sēk). Var. of SICK. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

seek'er (sēk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who seeks or searches.
2. [*cap.*] *Eccl.* One of a small sect or group of the 17th-century English Independents who claimed religious liberty and professed to seek further revelation as to the true church, ministry, and sacraments. They were mystically inclined, and many of them joined the Friends.
3. That which is used in seeking or searching; esp.: **a** A slender instrument having a smooth rounded end, used in dissecting to follow up delicate tubular structures; a slender probe or tracer. **b** *Astron.* = FINDER, 2.

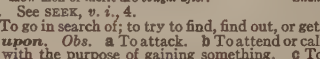
Seeker, 3.

Seek'er-ism (sēk'ĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine or practice of the Seekers.

seek'ing, *n.* Act of one who seeks; specif.: **a** One's invitation or search, or choice of action; as, a misfortune of one's own *seeking*; an honor not of my *seeking*. **b** *Obs.* The object of one's inquiry or search. *Shak.*

Seek'-No-Fur'ther, *n.* A variety of winter apple.

seel (sēl), *v. t.;* SEELED (sēld); SEEL'ING. Also seal. [ME. *silen,* fr. OF. *siller, ciller,* fr. *cil* eyelash, fr. L. *cilium.* See CILIA.] **1.** *Falconry.* To close the eyes of, as a hawk, by drawing through the lids threads which were fastened over the head.
2. Hence, to shut or close, as the eyes; to blind.
Cold death, with a violent fate, his sable eye did *seel*. *Chapman.*

seel, *v. i.* [Prob. fr. F. *siller* to plow the waves.] To keel over or roll, as a ship. — *n. Both Obs.*

seel. Variant of SELE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

seel'ful (sēl'fŏôl; -fl), *adj.* [*seel,* var. of *sele* + *-ful.*] Blessed; happy; also, of good import. *Scot.*

see'ly (sē'lĭ), *adj.* [AS. *sǣlig.* Cf. SILLY.] *Archaic & Dial.* **a** Blessed; happy; blissful. **b** Good; kind. **c** Innocent; harmless. **d** Weak; feeble; poor; wretched; frail. **e** Simple; timid; foolish; silly. — **see'li-ly** (-lĭ-lĭ), *adv. Obs.* — **see'li-ness,** *n. Obs.*

seem (sēm), *v.;* SEEMED (sēmd); SEEM'ING. [ME. *semen* to seem, to become, befit, of Scand. orig.; cf. ON. *sæmen* to honor, to bear with, conform to, *sæmr* becoming, fit, *sōma* to beseem, to befit, *sama* to beseem, *semja* to arrange, settle, put right; akin to AS. *sēman* to satisfy, pacify, Goth. *samjan* to please, and to E. *same.* See SAME; cf. SEEMLY.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To be fitting or suitable. *Obs.*
2. To be in appearance; to strike one's apprehension or fancy as being; to look to be; to appear; followed by a noun or adjective complement.
All *seemed* well pleased; all *seemed,* but were not all. *Milton.*
3. To present such outward signs as cause the speaker or other percipients to suppose one or it (to be, act, go, etc.); as, the star *seems* to be variable in color; a fact that *seems* to deserve consideration.
☞ Past tenses of *seem* in senses 2 and 3 and present tenses with a complement of second or third person often bear an implication of opposition to fact.
4. To offer itself to view or notice as existing; as, there *seems* no need of help; to offer a semblance of existing or being present, with an implication of delusion; as, angels but *seem;* also, *Obs.,* to manifest oneself or itself; to be seen.
There did *seem* in him a kind of joy to hear of it. *Shak.*
5. To make pretense of being; to pretend or feign.
Either you are ignorant, or *seem* so craftily. *Shak.*
6. To appear to one's own mind or opinion; as, I *seem* to feel no pain; I *seem* to hear strange voices.
7. In a negative expression, to find how or have occasion (to do what is to all appearances expectable or possible), esp. for some unaccountable reason; as, I can't *seem* to unlock the door; — often equivalent to an adverbial phrase such as "so far as the speaker's information goes"; as, good corn does not *seem* to grow there.
8. Specific uses with expletive *it:* **a** To present all the signs or indications of being the case; to be apparently true or one's impression or opinion; to be seen, become clear, or come to light; — followed by a clause introduced by *that;* as, it *seems* to me that this is drudgery; it *seems* that he had been embezzling for a long time. **b** Preceded by the auxiliary *would,* formerly *should,* to be apparently true; — with an implication of hesitancy to present something positively or as one's own opinion. **c** To look to be; to have the appearance of being; — followed by a predicate adjective; as, it *seemed* best to compromise. **d** To present the same or such outward signs or look; — followed by a clause introduced by *as if* or *as though;* as, it *seemed* as if the hour would never come. **e** To be reported or rumored; to come to be known; — used parenthetically; as, he, it *seems,* was a spy.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To befit. *Obs.*
2. To hold in opinion; to consider; to deem; also, to think best. *Obs.*
Syn. — SEEM, LOOK, APPEAR are often used without marked distinction. They may imply opposition to what *is,* or may merely emphasize without further implication the idea of show or semblance. SEEM is the most general; that APPEARS which is thought of as presenting itself to view; LOOK suggests most definitely appearance to the eye; as, "He . . . made intricate *seem* straight" (*Milton*); "His tongue . . . could make the worse *appear* the better reason" (*id.*); "The blasted stars *looked* wan" (*id.*). Cf. SEE, APPEARANCE.

seem (sēm), *n.* Outward appearance. *Obs.*

seem'er (sēm'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which seems; one that carries or assumes an appearance or semblance; a pretender.

seem'ing, *adj.* **1.** Befitting; suitable; proper. *Obs.*
2. Having a semblance, usually as differing from reality; apparent; ostensible; pretended; as, *seeming* friendship, truth.

seem'ing, *n.* **1.** Manner of appearing to sight or mind; specif.: **a** External appearance, as not corresponding to inner nature or as deceptive; specious appearance; semblance. **b** Way of appearing or of seeing or judging; outward appearance; opinion; — formerly in phrases with *by* and *to,* now chiefly with *in;* as, done in *seeming* only.
Tell me what is thy cause for to singe
Sith that thy throte is cut, to my *seminge?* *Chaucer.*
2. Seeming form or condition; look; as, his stern *seeming.*

seem'ing-ly, *adv.* Seemingly; — used chiefly in combination.

seem'ing-ly, *adv.* **1.** Seemly. *Now Rare.*
2. As it seems from outward appearance or from the circumstances, whether really or not.
A house that lacks, *seemingly,* mistress and master. *Robert Frost.*

seem'less (sēm'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Unseemly. *Archaic.*

seem'li-head (sēm'lĭ-hĕd), *n.* [See 2d -HEAD.] Seemliness. *Archaic.*

seem'ly (sēm'lĭ), *adj.;* SEEM'LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); SEEM'LI-EST. [ON. *sæmilig-r,* fr. *sæmr* becoming, fit. See SEEM, *v.*]
1. Comely; handsome; well-formed. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. Having properties pleasing to the eye; agreeably fashioned or proportioned.
3. Fitting or proper in respect to conventional standards of good form or taste; decorous.
4. Suited to the occasion, purpose, or one's character or position; fit. *Obs.* "To make a *seemly* answer." *Shak.*
It was not *seemly* that one so old should go out of his way to see beauty, especially in a woman. *Galsworthy.*
5. *Archaic.* **a** Likely. **b** Seeming.
Syn. — Cf. DECOROUS, FIT. **Ant.** — See IMPROPER.
— **seem'li-ly** (-lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **seem'li-ness,** *n.*

seem'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a manner pleasing or attractive to the eye or according with fitness or propriety; becomingly; appropriately; decently.
Not rustic as before, but *seemlier* clad. *Milton.*
2. Passably; rather. *Rare.*
3. Seemingly. *Archaic & Dial.*

seen (sēn), *past part. & part. adj.* of SEE. Hence: *adj.* **a** That is or has been perceived or verified by sight; specif., visible, as opposed to unseen; as, *seen* beauty. **b** *Archaic.* Learned in a particular sphere; versed.

seen, *prep. & conj.* Seeing; in view of; considering. *Obs.*

seen (sēn). Dial. & illit. past tense of SEE.

seen. Dial. var. of SOON.

see'nie bean (sē'nĭ). [From *seenie,* obs. var. of SENVY.] The seed of a yellow-flowered shrub (*Sesbania longiflora*) of the southern United States and northern Mexico, once used as a substitute for coffee.

seep (sēp), *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *sipian,* and E. SIP.] *Chiefly Scot. & U. S.* **1.** To run or leak through fine pores and interstices; to ooze; to percolate slowly.
Water *seeps* up through the sidewalks. *G. W. Cable.*
2. To become free from moisture by its gradual dripping.

seep (sēp), *n.* [See SEEP, *v. i.*] *Chiefly Scot. & U. S.* **a** A spot where water or petroleum oozes out slowly and gathers in a pool; a small spring. **b** Water or moisture which oozes; seepage. **c** A sip. **d** A subdued sound suggestive of seeping or dripping water.

seep'age (sēp'ĭj), *n.* Act or process of seeping; slow percolation; oozing; a fluid, or the quantity of it, that has seeped or oozed through porous material, as soil; leakage. *U. S., Dial. Eng., & Scot.*

seeped (sēpt), *adj.* Seepy, as land.

seep'weed' (sēp'wēd'), *n.* [*seep* + *weed.*] A glabrous undershrub (*Suaeda intermedia*) of alkali plains of the western United States, with narrowly linear leaves. It is believed to indicate the proximity of ground water.

seep'y (-ĭ), *adj.* Oozy; full of moisture; poorly drained. *U. S.*

se'er, *n.* **1.** (*pron.* sē'ĕr) One who sees.
2. (*pron.* sēr) One who foresees events; a prophet; among transcendentalists, one having extraordinary intuitive and spiritual insight; also, one gifted with second-sight; specif., a crystal gazer; a scryer.
Syn. — Soothsayer, forecaster, predictor.

seer (sēr; sâr). Variant of SEE.

seer (sēr). Obs. var. of CERE.

seer'band (sēr'bănd), *n.* [Hind. *sirband,* lit., headband.] A turban. *India.*

seer'ess (sēr'ĕs; -lĭs; 119), *n.* Female seer; prophetess.

seer'fish' (sēr'fĭsh'), *n.* [Pg. *serra,* lit., saw, fr. L. *serra.*] **a** Any of several large mackerellike fishes of the genus *Cybium* of Indian seas. **b** An Indian threadfin (*Polynemus indicus*).

seer'hand' (sēr'hănd'), *n.* [An error for *seerband.*] A kind of muslin of a texture between nainsook and mull.

seer'paw (sēr'pô), *n.* [Hind. *sar-ā-pa,* fr. Per. *sar-ā-pa* head to foot.] A complete suit presented as a dress of honor by the sovereign. *Anglo-Ind.*

seer'suck'er (sēr'sŭk'ĕr), *n.* [Hind. *shīrshakar,* fr. Per. *shīrushakar* kind of cloth, lit., milk and sugar.] A light linen fabric, orig. made in the East Indies, usually with alternating stripes of plain and of slightly creped or puckered weave; a similar cotton fabric.

see'saw' (sē'sô'), *n.* [Redupl. fr. SAW to cut with a saw.]
1. A children's pastime of riding on the ends of a plank balanced in the middle, one end going up as the other goes down; also, a plank or board so used.
2. Any action likened to the motion of a seesaw, as a race in which two contestants frequently alternate in the lead; a reciprocating motion.
A *seesaw* between the hypothesis and fact. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
3. A sound imitative of the up and down strokes of a saw; — used in nursery jingles.
4. The motion of a seesaw (sense 1).
5. *Whist.* A crossruff.

see'saw', *adj.* Moving up and down, or to and fro; having a reciprocating motion; reciprocal.

see'saw', *v. i.;* SEE'SAWED' (-sôd'); SEE'SAW'ING. To play at seesaw; hence, to move with a reciprocating motion; to move back and forth, or up and down; to alternate in the lead. — *v. t.* To cause to move in seesaw fashion.

see'saw'i-ness (sē'sô'ĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* The condition of alternating in direction or fortune continuously.

see'see (sē'sē), *n., or* **seesee partridge.** A small sand partridge (*Ammoperdix griseogularis*). *India.*

seethe (sēth), *v.; past tense* SEETHED (sēthd), *Obs.* SOD (sŏd); *past part.* SEETHED, SOD'DEN (sŏd''n); *pres. part. & verbal n.* SEETH'ING (sēth'ĭng). [ME. *sethen,* fr. AS. *sēothan;* akin to D. *zieden,* OHG. *siodan,* G. *sieden,* ON. *sjōtha,* Sw. *sjuda,* Dan. *syde,* Goth. *sauths* a burnt offering. Cf. SOD, *n.,* SODDEN, SUDS.] *Transitive:* **1.** To decoct or prepare for food in hot liquid; to boil or stew. *Archaic.*
2. To digest, as food. *Obs.*
3. To purge or separate by boiling; — with *out, away. Obs.*
4. To soak or saturate in a liquid; to reduce by soaking or boiling to a flabby, lifeless condition; hence, to dull with excess of intoxicating liquor.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To boil, or be boiled in liquid, from application of heat; to move or issue in a state of ebullition or violent agitation; as, the rapids *seethed;* also, to hold contents in the state of boiling or surging.
2. To suffer violent internal excitement or commotion; to stir or be involved in riotous confusion; as, the countryside *seethes* with discontent; wild projects *seethe* in his brain.
3. To cook food by boiling. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

seethe (sēth), *n.* Act of seething, or state of being seethed; as, a *seethe* of waves or of patriotism.

seeth'ing (sēth'ĭng), *adj.* **1.** Orig., boiling; hence, intensely hot.
2. Tumbling or surging violently with internal agitation or with the processes of putrefaction; as, *seething* waves, brains, or corruption.
— **seeth'ing-ly,** *adv.*

see'tul-put'ty (sē'tŭl-pŭt'ĭ), *n.* [Hind. *sītalpāṭī,* fr. Skr. *śītala* cool + *paṭṭikā* cloth.] A kind of grass or reed mat for resting or sleeping upon. *Anglo-Ind.*

seg (sĕg), *n.* [ON. *sigg.*] A callosity. *Dial. Eng.*

seg, *n.* [See SEDGE.] *Chiefly Dial.* **a** Sedge. **b** The iris.

seg (sĕg). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SAG, to sink.

seg, *or* **segg,** *n.* [Cf. Dan. dial. *seeg, sæg, seg,* a boar castrated at maturity.] Any animal castrated when full-grown. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

Se'ger cone (sā'gĕr; zā'-). [After Hermann August *Seger* (1839–94), Ger. ceramist.] One of a graduated series of small cones prepared of various compositions of clays and fluxes so that each has a definite, known fusing point, indicated by its *cone number.* Cone 1 fuses at about 1150° C. (2102° F.) and cone 42 at about 2015° C. (3659° F.). Seger cones are used in determining high temperatures, esp. in ceramics as affording visible indication of kiln heat.

segged (sĕgd), *adj.* Having a bottom made of sedge or rushes. *Dial.*

‖**seg'gio** (sĕd'jō), *n.* [It.] *Fine Arts.* A seat; esp., a throne.

seg'grom, seg'grum (sĕg'rŭm), *n.* The common ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*). *Dial. Eng.*

seg'ment (sĕg'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *segmentum,* fr. *secare* to cut off. See SECTION.] **1.** A severed piece; fragment; portion.
2. Any of the parts into which a body naturally separates or is divided; any part divided or cut off; a section; as, a *segment* of an orange or of a compound leaf.
3. One of the parts into which anything may be marked

---

see'-er, *n.* = 1st SEER, 1.
see-gar', Var. of CIGAR.
Se-el'a-da (sē-ĕl'ä-dä). *D. Bib.*
seeld, seelde. Obs. vars. of SELD.
seeld. Seeled. *Ref. Sp.*
seem'a-ble, *adj.* Similar. *Obs.* — **seem'a-bly,** *adv.*
seemd. Seemed. *Ref. Sp.*
seem'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
see'nil. Var. of SINDLE.
se'en'night, se'n'night. Vars. of SENNIGHT.
seept. Seeped. *Ref. Sp.*
seer'craft', *n.* See -CRAFT.
seer'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
seer'ky. Var. of SERKI.
seer'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
seer'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
seer'sawd'. Seesawed. *Ref. Sp.*
seese. Var. of SEISE.
see'soo, see'su. Vars. of SISSOO.
seet (sĕt). Dial. Eng. var. of SIGHT; obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SET; obs. or dial. past tense of SIT.
se'eth. Archaic 3d pers. sing. pres. indic. of SEE.
seeth'er (sēth'ĕr), *n.* One that seethes, esp. a pot. *Obs.*
See'va. Var. of SIVA.
see'wee. Dial. var. of SIEVA, the bean.
see'wee bean. Var. of SIEVA BEAN. *Local, U. S.*
Se-fekh'et (sĕ-fĕk'ĕt). [Egypt. *Sefekhit,* fr. *s-fekh* to loosen, remove.] = SESHAT. [TORAH.]
Se'fer To'rah. Var. of SEPHER.
sef'i-ra, sef'i-roth'ic, etc. Vars. of SEPHIRA, SEPHIROTHIC, etc.
se-gar' (sĕ-gär'). Var. of CIGAR.
segathy. Var. of SAGATHY.
sege. † SAGE, herb; SEDGE; SAY; SEE; SEG; SIE; SIEGE.
segerstane, -stone. Obs. vars. of SEXTON. [SEG, sedge.]
segg (sĕg). Var. of SEG, boar;
segg. Dial. var. of SEDGE. [GER.]
seg'gar (sĕg'ĕr), *n. & v.* = SAGGER.
seg'gard, *n.* = SAFEGUARD, *n.,* 4.
segge, *n.* [AS. *secg.* See SOCIAL.] A man. *Obs.*
segge. † SAY, SEDGE, SIEGE.
‖**seg'gio-la** (sĕd'jō-lä), *n.* [It.] *Fine Arts.* Dim. of SEGGIO.
seg'gy. Dial. var. of SEDGY.
segh. Obs. var. of SIGH. [SIEGE.]
segh. Obs. past tense of SEE; †
se-ghol' (sē-gōl'). Var. of SEGOL.
se-gho'late (sĕ-gō'lāt). Var. of SEGOLATE. [STAR, *Table.*]
Se-gi'nus (sē-jī'nŭs), *n.* See

---

off, as though divided or separated, for consideration; as, a *segment* of time or of behavior.
4. *Arch.* A segmental arch.
5. *Biol. & Embryol.* Specif.: **a** A somite or metamere. **b** A division of a jointed appendage or limb of an arthropod. **c** A cell formed by segmentation or cleavage, as of a developing egg. **d** See CRANIAL SEGMENTS.
6. *Geom.* **a** A part cut off from a figure by a line or plane; esp., that part of a circular area bounded by a chord and an arc of that circle, or so much of the area as is cut off by the chord. See CIRCLE, *Illust.* **b** The part of a sphere cut off by a plane, or included between two parallel planes. **c** The finite part of a line between two points in it; any of the finite parts of a divided line.
7. *Mach.* **a** A piece in the form of the segment, or sometimes the sector, of a circle, or part of a ring; as, the *segment* of a sectional flywheel. **b** A segment gear.
8. *Physics.* Each of the portions between the nodes in stationary vibrations, as of a string or wire.
Syn. — See PART.

seg'ment (sĕg'mĕnt), *v. t.* To separate into segments; to divide by segmentation, or cleavage. — *v. i.* To divide or separate into parts; to undergo segmentation, or cleavage. See CLEAVAGE, 3.

seg·men'tal (sĕg·mĕn'tăl; sĕg'mĕn·tăl; -t'l), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a segment.
2. *Arch. & Furniture.* Having the form of a segment or arc of a circle or characterized by the use of such a segment; as, a *segmental* corner.
3. *Zool. & Embryol.* **a** Specif., of or pertaining to the body segments (somites or metameres) of a segmented animal; repeated in successive segments of such an animal. **b** Of or pertaining to the segmental organs.

segmental apparatus. *Anat.* The brain stem, exclusive of certain parts developed in connection with the cerebellum and cerebral cortex; — so called from the segmental arrangement of the cranial nerves. Cf. SUPRASEGMENTAL APPARATUS.

segmental arch. *Arch.* An arch of which the intrados forms the segment of a circle, meeting the jambs or imposts at an angle. The extrados is usually parallel, or nearly so, to the intrados, and the archivolt thus forms part of a circular band, with its center below the springing line. Also, loosely, a pointed arch of two centers, both below the springing line. See ARCH, *Illust.*

segmental duct. *Embryol.* The duct of a segmental organ of a vertebrate embryo, esp. that of the pronephros, which persists after the degeneration of the pronephros, receiving the tubules of the mesonephros and becoming the mesonephric or Wolffian duct, and in lower vertebrates also giving rise to the Müllerian duct.

segmental organ. **a** *Zool.* A nephridium (which see). **b** *Embryol.* An embryonic excretory organ of a vertebrate (the pronephros, mesonephros, or metanephros). See KIDNEY, 1.

segmental plate. *Zool.* = VERTEBRAL PLATE.

seg'men·tar'y (sĕg'mĕn·tĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a segment; composed of segments; segmental.

seg'men·tate (sĕg'mĕn·tāt), *adj.* Segmented.

seg·men·ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of dividing into segments, or state of being so divided; esp., *Biol. & Embryol.*, the formation of many cells from a single cell; cleavage, as in a developing egg. See CLEAVAGE, 3.

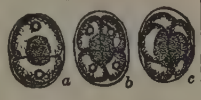

Segmentation of a Centrolecithal Egg. *a* Two-celled, *b* Four-celled, and *c* Eight-celled, Stage.

segmentation cavity. *Embryol.* The central cavity of a blastula (see BLASTULA, *Illust.*); a blastocoele.

segmentation nucleus. = CLEAVAGE NUCLEUS.

segmentation sphere. **a** = BLASTULA. **b** = BLASTOMERE.

seg'ment·ed (sĕg'mĕn·tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Divided or marked off into segments or joints; articulated.

segment gear. **a** = SEGMENT RACK. **b** = SECTOR GEAR.

segment rack. *Mach.* A curved rack.

‖**se'gno** (sā'nyō), *n.* [It. See SIGN.] *Music.* A sign; specif., the sign that marks the beginning or end of a repeat, or 𝄋. See AL SEGNO, DAL SEGNO.

se'go (sē'gō), *n.* [Of Shoshonean origin; cf. Paiute *sego*, Ute *sigo*.] A perennial herb (*Calochortus nuttallii*) of western North America; also, its edible bulb. It is the State flower of Utah. Called also **sego lily.** See STATE FLOWER, *Plate.*

se·gol', se·ghol' (sĕ·gōl'), *n.* [Aram. *sĕghōl* cluster of grapes.] *Heb. Gram.* The vowel sign (ְ), written below its consonant and nearly equivalent to English short *e* as in *set*, but sometimes long as *e* in *there*.

se·go'late, se·gho'late (sĕ·gō'lāt), *n.* [NL. *segholatus*.] *Heb. Gram.* A noun or noun equivalent typically of a developed dissyllabic form, with a long tone vowel in the first syllable and a short segol in the second.

seg're·ant (sĕg'rē·ănt), *adj.* [Corrupted French.] *Her.* Probably, rampant with expanded wings; — of griffins and wiverns.

seg're·ga·ble (sĕg'rē·gȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being segregated.

seg're·gant (-gănt), *n.* A segregate.

seg're·gate (sĕg'rē·gāt), *adj.* [L. *segregatus*, past part. of *segregare* to separate, fr. *se-* aside + *grex, gregis*, a flock or herd. See GREGARIOUS.] Apart, or separated, from others of the same kind; set apart; separate; select.

seg're·gate (-gāt), *n.* That which has segregated; specif.: **a** *Biol.* An individual of a class resulting from the separation of characters during segregation (sense 4). **b** *Bot. & Zool.* A species separated from an aggregate species.

seg're·gate (-gāt), *v.*; SEG'RE·GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); SEG'RE·GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To separate or cut off from others or from the general mass or main body; to set apart; to isolate; to seclude.
2. To cause to segregate.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To separate from the general mass, and collect together or become concentrated at a particular place or in a certain region, as in the process of crystallization or solidification; hence, to separate or withdraw as a group from a main body, as from a nation.
2. *Biol.* To separate, as allelomorphic genes or characters, during meiosis. See SEGREGATION, 4.

seg're·ga'tion (sĕg'rē·gā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *segregatio*.] **1.** Act of segregating, or state of being segregated; separation from others or from the general mass or main body.
2. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* Secession from an ecclesiastical body; schism. **b** *Obs.* Dispersion. *Shak.* **c** Isolation or seclusion of a particular class of persons, as of foreign or defective school children or of the colored or Oriental population of a city.
3. A segregated portion; formerly, a schismatic group.
4. *Biol.* The separation of allelomorphic genes or characters, typically during meiosis. See MENDEL'S LAW.
5. *Ceramics.* The condition of a surface having more than four spots, blisters, or pinholes in any pottery square.

seg're·ga'tion·al (-ăl; -'l), *adj.* Of or pert. to segregation.

seg're·ga'tion·ist (sĕg'rē·gā'shŭn·ĭst), *n.* One who believes in a policy of segregation, as of races in a city.

seg're·ga'tive (sĕg'rē·gā'tĭv), *adj.* **1.** Tending to segregate; characterized by segregation; also, inclined to seclude or sequester oneself.
2. Of a proposition, having its clauses joined by a segregative conjunction. *Obs.*
3. *Gram.* Disjunctive; adversative. *Rare.*

seg're·ga'tive, *n.* A numerative.

seg're·ga'tor (sĕg'rē·gā'tĕr), *n.* **a** One that segregates. **b** *Surg.* An appliance for collecting the urine from each kidney separately.

‖**se'gue** (sā'gwā), *v. i.* [It.] Literally, it follows; specif., in musical directions: **a** Perform what follows at once. Cf. ATTACCA. **b** Perform what follows like that which has preceded. Cf. SIMILE.

‖**se·guen'do** (sā·gwĕn'dō), *adj.* [It.] Following.

‖**se'gui·dil'la** (sā'gē·dēl'yä; 170), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A Spanish stanza of four or seven short verses partly assonant.
2. *pl.* An air to which a group of such stanzas is sung and its accompanying dance; — usually further designated to indicate native province, locality, or the like; as, **se'gui·dil'las ma'la·gue'ñas** (-yäs mä'lä·gwā'nyäs) (of Málaga), **se'vil·lia'nas** (sā'vēl·yä'näs) (of Seville), or **gi·ta'nas** (hē·tä'näs) (gypsy).
3. Music for such a dance or in its triple measure.

‖**sei·cen'to** (sā·chĕn'tō), *n.* [It.] The 17th century, as a period of Italian art or literature. Cf. CINQUECENTO. — **sei·cen'to,** *adj.*

seiche (sāsh), *n.* [Swiss F., of obscure origin.] An oscillation of the surface of a lake or landlocked sea, varying in period from a few minutes to several hours. It is thought to be initiated chiefly by local variations in atmospheric pressure, and perpetuated by the oscillations of the water surface, after the inequalities of atmospheric pressure have disappeared.

se'id (sā'ĭd). Var. of SAYID.

Se'id (sā'ĭd), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Turkoman tribe in the Turkomen republic, claiming Arab descent.

sei'del (zī'dĕl), *n. sing. & pl.* [G.] **a** See MEASURE, *Table.* **b** [*often cap.*] A large glass for beer, usually having a hinged cover.

Seid'litz (sĕd'lĭts), *adj.* Also **Sed'litz.** Of or pertaining to Seidlitz, a village in Bohemia.

Seidlitz powders. Effervescing salts consisting of two separate powders, one of 40 grains of sodium bicarbonate mixed with 2 drams of Rochelle salt and the other of 35 grains of tartaric acid. The powders are mixed in water, and drunk while effervescing, as a mild cathartic; — so called from the resemblance to the natural water of Seidlitz. Called also *Rochelle powders.*

Sei'gnette', *or* **Sei'gnette's', salt** (sĕn'yĕt', -yĕts'). [See SALT OF SEIGNETTE.] **a** Rochelle salt. **b** Less commonly, sodium ammonium tartrate, $Na(NH_4)C_4H_4O_6.4H_2O$.

sei·gneur' (sĕn·yûr'; *F.* sĕn'yûr'). [F.] **1.** A lord or gentleman; a seignior (sense 1). Specif.: **a** *Fr. Hist.* A feudal lord. **b** *Can. Hist.* One of the landed class who held a seigneury.

seign'eur·ess (sĕn'yĕr·ĕs; -ĭs), *n.* [F. *seigneuresse*.] Wife of a seigneur.

sei·gneu'ri·al (sĕn·yū'rĭ·ăl), *adj.* Seigniorial; — strictly, applying only to France or Canada.

seign'eur·y (sĕn'yĕr·ĭ), *n.* [F. *seigneurie*.] **1.** A seigniory; specif.: **a** *Fr. Hist.* The jurisdiction of a seigneur. **b** *Can. Hist.* The domain or landed estate of a French seigneur under feudal tenure (ceased in 1854); also, the manor house upon it.
2. Dominion. *Obs.*
3. Specif., the difference between the circulating value of a coin and the cost of the bullion and the minting (brassage). Sometimes, less properly, brassage (which see).
4. Formerly, a royalty or charge paid to an overlord, or owner of the fee of the land, upon the mining output of certain minerals, such as tin.

seign'ior·al·ty (sĕn'yĕr·ăl·tĭ), *n.* The territory or authority of a seignior, or lord of the manor.

seign'ior·y (sĕn'yĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [ME. *seignorie*, fr. OF. *seignorie* (F. *seigneurie*).] **1.** Lordship; dominion. *Obs.* except specif., the power or authority of a seignior; feudal lordship. *Hist.*
2. The territory over which a lord holds jurisdiction; a province or manor; a domain. Cf. SEIGNEURY.
3. A right of feudal superiority, with the rent or services thereto attached, annexed to land apart from its ownership; — sometimes called a **seigniory in gross.**
4. = SIGNORY.

seign'ior·y, *v. t. & i.* To rule as lord or seignior. *Obs.*

seign'or·al (sĕn'yĕr·ăl), *adj.* Seignorial.

sei·gno'ri·al (sĕn·yō'rĭ·ăl), *adj.* [Cf. F. *seigneurial*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a seignior; manorial.
2. Hence, vested with large powers; independent. *Now R.*

seign'or·ize (sĕn'yĕr·īz), *v. i.* To act the part of a seignior.

‖**Sei'mas** (sā'mäs), *n.* [Lith.] The Assembly or Diet of Lithuania, elected for five years by universal suffrage on a proportional basis.

seine (sān; sēn; 277), *n.* [AS. *segne*, fr. L. *sagena*, fr. Gr. *sagēnē*; cf. F. *seine*, fr. L.] *Fishing.* A large net, one edge provided with sinkers and the other with floats. It hangs vertically in the water, and when its ends are brought together or drawn ashore encloses the fish.

seine (sān; sēn), *v. t. & i.*; SEINED (sānd; sēnd); SEIN'ING (sān'ĭng; sēn'-). **1.** To catch (fish) with a seine.
2. To trawl through with or as with a seine.

seine gang. *Fisheries.* A crew detailed from a fishing vessel for seining, together with their boats and gear.

sein'er (sān'ĕr; sēn'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which seines.

sei'ro·spore (sī'rō·spōr; 181), *n.* [Gr. *seira* a cord + *spore*.] *Bot.* One of several spores arranged in a chain, as in certain red algae (genus *Seirospora*) of the family Ceramiaceae. *Obs.* — **sei'ro·spor'ic** (-spŏr'ĭk), *adj.*

seise (sēz), *v. t.* [Var. of SEIZE.] To put in possession; to take possession of. Cf. SEIZE, *v. t.*, 10. *Archaic*, except in legal use.

seism (sīz'm; sīs'm), *n.* [See SEISMIC.] An earthquake.

-seism. A combining form from Greek *seismos*, an earthquake, denoting *a* (specified) *type of seismic movement*, as in bathy*seism*, tachy*seism*. Derivative adjectives are formed in **-seis'mal** (-sīz'măl; -sīs'-) and **-seis'mic** (-mĭk).

seis'mal (sīz'măl; sīs'-), *adj.* Seismic.

seis·mat'i·cal (sīz·măt'ĭ·kăl; sīs-), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the study of seismic phenomena.

seis·met'ic (sīz·mĕt'ĭk; sīs-), *adj.* Seismic.

seis'mic (sīz'mĭk; sīs'-; 277), **seis'mi·cal** (-mĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *seismos* earthquake, fr. *seiein* to shake.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, subject to, or caused by, an earthquake. — **seis'mi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

seis·mic'i·ty (sīz·mĭs'ĭ·tĭ; sīs-), *n.* State, quality, or degree of being seismic; relative liability to earthquakes; specif., the frequency of earthquakes occurring in a given region as measured by the ratio between the total number of recorded earthquakes and the area in square miles.

seismic sea wave. One of many gravitational water waves propagated outward in all directions from the epicenter of a submarine earthquake. Such waves as they sweep into shoal water may attain heights of over 90 feet. Often popularly called *tidal wave.*

seismic vertical. The point on the earth's surface vertically over the focus whence the earthquake's impulse proceeds, or the vertical line joining these two points.

seis'mism (sīz'mĭz'm; sīs'mĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *seismos* earthquake.] Earthquake phenomena, collectively.

seis'mo- (sīz'mō-; sīs'mō-). A combining form, Greek *seismo-*, from *seismos*, meaning *earthquake*, as in *seismology.*

seis'mo·chron'o·graph (-krŏn'ō·grȧf; 83), *n.* [*seismo-* + *chronograph*.] A chronograph adapted to determining the exact time of earthquake shocks.

seis'mo·gram (sīz'mō·grăm; sīs'mō-), *n.* [*seismo-* + *-gram*.] *Physics.* The record of an earth tremor made by a seismograph.

seis'mo·graph (sīz'mō·grȧf; sīs'-; 83), *n.* [*seismo-* + *-graph*.] *Physics.* An apparatus to register the shocks and undulatory motions of earthquakes.

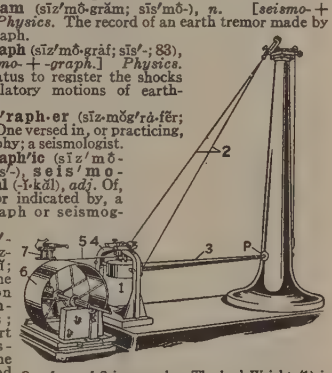

One form of Seismograph. The lead Weight (1) is hung by the Wires (2) and the horizontal Strut (3) so as to have a free lateral swing on P as a pivot. The Yoke Piece (4) has pivoted to it a needlelike Lever (5), of which the short end rests against a projection of 1, and the long end bears a stylus. During an earthquake 1 remains steady, so that the movements of 4 cause oscillations of 5, which are recorded on the smoked surface of a Drum (6). A Magnet (7) connected with a clock marks off minutes on the record sheet.

seis·mog'raph·er (sīz·mŏg'rȧ·fĕr; sīs-), *n.* One versed in, or practicing, seismography; a seismologist.

seis'mo·graph'ic (sīz'mō·grăf'ĭk; sīs'-), **seis'mo·graph'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or indicated by, a seismograph or seismography.

seis·mog'ra·phy (sīz·mŏg'rȧ·fĭ; sīs-), *n.* The description of earthquakes; also, the art of registering the shocks and undulatory movements of earthquakes; also, seismology.

seis'mo·log'i·cal (sīz'mō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl; sīs'mō-), *adj.* Also **seis'mo·log'ic** (-lŏj'ĭk). Of or pertaining to seismology. — **seis'mo·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

seis·mol'o·gist (sīz·mŏl'ō·jĭst; sīs-), *n.* A specialist in seismology.

seis'mo·logue (sīz'mō·lŏg; sīs'mō-; 185), *n.* [*seismo-* + *-logue* as in cata*logue*.] A description or catalogue of earthquakes.

seis·mol'o·gy (sīz·mŏl'ō·jĭ; sīs-), *n.* [*seismo-* + *-logy*.] The science of earthquakes and attendant phenomena.

seis·mom'e·ter (-mŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*seismo-* + *-meter*.] An accurate form of seismograph which furnishes data for determining the actual movements of the ground during an earthquake.

seis'mo·met'ric (sīz'mō·mĕt'rĭk; sīs'-), **seis'mo·met'ri·cal** (-rĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to seismometry or a seismometer.

seis'mo·met'ro·graph (-mĕt'rō·grȧf), *n.* [*seismometer* + *-graph*.] A seismograph, particularly a seismometer.

seis·mom'e·try (sīz·mŏm'ē·trĭ; sīs-), *n.* The art or process of using the seismometer.

seis'mo·mi'cro·phone (sīz'mō·mī'krō·fōn; sīs'mō-), *n.* A microphone adapted to the detection of earthquakes by sound.

seis'mo·scope (sīz'mō·skōp; sīs'mō-), *n.* [*seismo-* + *-scope*.] An instrument for recording only the time of fact of occurrence of earthquakes. — **seis'mo·scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

seis'mo·tec·ton'ic (-tĕk·tŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [*seismo-* + *tectonic*.] *Geol.* Designating or pertaining to structural features of the earth which are associated with, or revealed by, earthquakes.

seis'mo·ther'a·py (-thĕr'ȧ·pĭ), *n.* [See SEISMIC; THERAPY.] *Med.* Treatment of disease by vibration, as by vibratory massage.

seis·mot'ic (sīz·mŏt'ĭk; sīs-), *adj.* Producing earthquakes; seismic.

---

seg·men'tal·ly, *adv.* of SEGMENTAL.
segra, *n.* Var. of SEQUA.
seg're·gate·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Se'gub (sē'gŭb). *Bib.* [*Bib.*] = SEGNORIAL.
Se·hes'i·ma (sē·hĕs'ĭ·mȧ). *D.*
Seh'na (sā'nȧ). *Rugi.* Var. of SENNA. [*Obs. exc. Dial.*]
seigh (sā). Var. of SEE, SIGH.
seign'eur·age. = SEIGNIORAGE.
seign'ior. † SENIOR.
seign'ior·esse, seign'or·esse, *n.* Seigneuress. *Obs.*
sei·gnior'i·al (sĕn·yōr'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* = SEIGNORIAL.
sei·gnior'i·ty, *n.* = SEIGNORITY.
seign'ior·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
seign'or·age, *n.* = SEIGNIORAGE.
sei·gnor'i·ty, *n.* Lordship. *Obs.*
seign'or·y (sĕn'yō·rĭ), *n. & v.* = SEIGNIORY.
seik (sēk). Scot. var. of SEEK.
Seik, Seikh. Vars. of SIKH.
seil (sīl). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of SILE, strain. [happiness.]
sell (sĕl). Scot. var. of SELE,
sell. † CELL.
sei·le'nos (sī·lē'nŏs), *pl.* SEILENOI (-noi). Var. of SILENUS.
seim (sām; sēm). Var. of SAIM. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
‖**Seim** (sām). Var. of SEJM.
sein, *v. i.* To sign. *Obs.*
seind. Seined. *Ref. Sp.*
seintuarie. † SANCTUARY.
seip (sēp). Var. of SKEP.
seip'age. Var. of SKEPAGE.
Se'ir (sē'ĭr). *Bib.*
seir. † SORE.
Se·i'ra (sē·ī'rȧ; sē'ĭ·rȧ). *D. Bib.*
Se·i'rath (sē·ī'rȧth; sē'ĭ·rȧth). *Bib.*
seir'fish' (sēr'fĭsh'). Var. of SEIZE. † SICK.
seise. † SICK.
sei'er, *n.* *Law.* Seizure. *Obs.*
sei'sin (sē'zĭn). Var. of SEIZIN.
seis'mo·graf. Seismograph. *Ref. Sp.* [*Obs.*]
seis'tow. Contr. of *sayest thou.*
seit (sāt), *n.* [Burmese *seik* (written *sit*).] See MEASURE, *Table.*
seith. Var. of SAITHE.
seith. † SCYTHE.

se'i·ty (sē'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *se* one's self.] A quality peculiar to oneself; selfhood; individuality.

Sei·u'rus (sī·ū'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *seiein* to shake + *-urus.*] *Zool.* The genus of warblers consisting of the North American ovenbird and the water thrushes.

Sei'yu·hon·to (sā'yōō·hŏn·tō), *n.* [Jap.] *Jap. Politics.* A minority faction of the Seiyukai which formed an independent party in 1924 and merged with the Minseito in 1927. See MINSEITO.

Sei'yu·kai (sā'yōō·kī), *n.* [Jap.] *Japanese Politics.* The moderate party, representing largely the interests of the landowners and advocating commercial and industrial expansion.

seize (sēz), *v.*; SEIZED (sēzd); SEIZ'ING (sēz'ĭng). [ME. *seisen, saisen,* fr. OF. *seisir, saisir* (F. *saisir*), fr. LL. *sacire* to effect legal possession (cf. *gasacio* adversary, in the lex Salica), of Teut. (OF.) origin. See 1st SAKE.] *Transitive:* **1.** Orig., to put in possession of a feudal holding. See sense 10, below.

2. a To confiscate; annex; as, to *seize* a fief. **b** To take possession of by force; as, to *seize* the throne.

3. *Obs.* **a** To establish in an abiding place; seat; — with *in.* **b** To grant.

4. To lay hold of suddenly or forcibly; to take hold of; to reach and grasp; to clutch; as, to *seize* one's arm.

5. To take prisoner; to arrest.

6. To take immediate advantage of, as an occasion or opportunity.

7. To affect so as to oppress, overwhelm, or control; — of bodily and mental affections, misfortune, etc.; as, *seized* with dizziness or with a passion.

The young prince was *seized* by the smallpox. *Macaulay.*

8. To fascinate or impress; grip; — of persons and things which rivet attention.

9. To grasp with the mind; to comprehend fully and distinctly; as, to *seize* an idea.

10. *Law.* **a** Orig., to put in possession; later, to put into seizin (of); — usually with *of* and in the passive; as, A B was *seized* and possessed of the manor of Dale. In this sense *seise* is the commoner spelling. **b** To take possession of, or appropriate, in order to subject to the force or operation of a warrant, order of court, or other legal process; — said of an officer of law.

11. *Naut.* **a** To bind or fasten together with a lashing of small stuff, as yarn, marline, or fine wire; as, to *seize* ropes. **b** *Obs.* To arrive at; make.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To take or lay hold, or take possession, suddenly or forcibly; to grasp; — with *on* or *upon.*

2. To penetrate; bite; — of weapons. *Obs.*

3. To make a snatch or clutch.

4. *Mech.* To cohere or stick fast to a relatively moving part, as a bearing, a gas-engine piston, a slide valve, etc., through excessive pressure, temperature, or friction.

Syn. — Catch, grip; apprehend, arrest, take, capture.

seize claws on. To fasten claws in. *Spenser.*

seize up. To fasten to the shrouds for a flogging.

seized of (sēzd). **a** Legally possessed of. **b** *Archaic.* In possession of.

seiz'er (sēz'ẽr), *n.* One that seizes; specif.: **a** = SEIZOR. **b** A dog trained to seize game.

sei'zin, *or, more commonly,* **sei'sin** (sē'zĭn), *n.* [OF. *saisine.* See SEIZE.] *Law.* **1.** Orig., in early English law, possession, whether of land or chattels; possession with quiet enjoyment; later, that possession of, or status with relation to, land that arose from the completion of feudal investiture by livery of seizin. Hence, in the later common law, possession of a freehold estate in land by one having title thereto, this being ***seizin in deed*** when consisting in actual possession, and ***seizin in law*** when consisting in a mere right of present possession. Now, where delivery of a deed is equivalent to livery of seizin, the term *seizin* is often construed in some jurisdictions as equivalent to actual possession, in others as equivalent to ownership.

2. Possession; as, to take *seizin* of subject territory.

sei'zin, *v. i. & i.* *Chiefly Law.* To seize. *Obs.*

seiz'ing (sēz'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of taking or grasping suddenly or forcibly.

2. *Naut.* **a** The operation of fastening together or lashing with small stuff, generally tarred; also, the cord or lashing so used. **b** The fastening so made. If the parts of the ropes to be seized cross each other the seizing is called a ***throat seizing.*** If the ropes are parallel the seizing is called a ***round seizing*** where two layers of marline are used; it is called a ***flat seizing*** if only one layer is used.

seiz'ing, *adj.* That seizes, esp. the attention; arresting.

seizing truck. A truck, like a parrel truck, with a score round the middle to admit a seizing, used as a fair-lead, or at the end of a timenoguy.

sei'zor (sē'zẽr; -zôr), *n.* *Law.* One who seizes, or takes possession.

sei'zure (sē'zhẽr), *n.* [*seize* + *-ure.*] **1.** Act of seizing, or state of being seized; sudden and forcible grasp or clutch; a taking into possession; as, the *seizure* of a thief, a throne, etc.

2. *Obs.* **a** Retention within one's grasp or power; hold; grip. **b** Possession; ownership; seizin. **c** That which is seized.

3. A sudden attack, as of a disease; a fit.

se'jant, se'jeant (sē'jănt), *adj.* [F. *séant,* pres. part. of *seoir* to sit, fr. L. *sedere.*] *Her.* Sitting, as a lion or other beast.

Lion Sejant.

‖**Sejm** (sām), *n.* Also **Seim, Seym** (sām). [Pol. *sejm* assembly.] Assembly, or Diet; specif., the Constituent Assembly of the Polish Republic (1918–22), and later the lower chamber of the Polish Parliament. Cf. SEIMAS.

se·join' (sē·join'), *v. t.* [See SE-.] To separate. *Now Rare.*

se·joined' (-joind'), *adj.* Disjoined.

‖**sé'jour'** (sā'zhōōr'), *n.* [F.] Sojourn.

sej'u·gate (sĕj'ōō·gāt; sē·jōō'gāt), *v. t.* [L. *sejugatus,* past part. of *sejugare.*] To sunder.

sej'u·gous (-gŭs), *adj.* [NL. *sejugus,* fr. L. *sex* six + *jugum* yoke; cf. L. *sejugis* a team of six horses.] *Bot.* Having six pairs of leaflets. *Rare.*

se·junct' (sē·jüngkt'), *adj.* [L. *sejunctus.*] Separate. *Rare.* — **se·junct'ly,** *adv.* *Rare.*

se·junc'tion, *n.* [L. *sejunctio.*] Separation. *Obs.*

se·junc'tive (sē·jüngk'tĭv), *adj.* Separate. *Rare.* — **se·junc'tive·ly,** *adv.* *Rare.*

Se·ka'ne (sā·kā'nĕ), *n.* Also **Se·ka'ni.** An Indian of an Athapascan tribe of British Columbia. See MONTAGNARD, 2.

Sekh'et (sĕk'ĕt), *n.* [Egypt. *Skhemit,* fr. *skhem* to be strong, prevail over.] *Egypt. Relig.* The wife of Ptah, represented as lion-headed. She typifies the destructive heat of the sun; she destroys the souls of the wicked in the underworld. She is called the "eye of Ra."

Sek'hwan' (sĕk'hwän'), *n. sing. & pl.* [Chin., Amoy dial., for Pek. *shu²-fan¹*; lit., tamed (*shu²*) barbarians (*fan¹*), i. e., those who have submitted to Chinese rule.] One of the distinct aboriginal tribes of Formosa, sedentary in habits and good agriculturists.

se'kos (sē'kŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sēkos* a pen, a shrine.] *Gr. Antiq.* A sacred enclosure; an inner sanctuary in an Egyptian temple.

se·la'chi·an (sē·lā'kĭ·ăn), *adj.* *Zool.* Pertaining to the Selachii. — *n.* One of the Selachii; a shark or ray.

Se·la'chi·i (-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *selachos* a fish having cartilages instead of bones.] *Zool.* A group of elasmobranch fishes to which various limits and ranks have been assigned. In the broadest senses it comprises either all the elasmobranchs (being thus equiv. to *Elasmobranchii* in the usual sense) or all except the chimaeras, and ranks as class or subclass. In restricted senses, it ranks as a subclass or order comprising the existing sharks and rays as disting. from the extinct Pleuropterygii, Acanthodii, and Ichthyotomi (*Plagiostomi* is a common equiv. in this sense), or as a suborder containing the existing sharks as disting. from the rays.

Sel'a·choi'de·i (sĕl'ā·koi'dē·ī), *n. pl.* [NL. See SELACHII; -OID.] *Zool.* A group of elasmobranch fishes consisting of the sharks as distinguished from the rays (Batoidei). It was formerly regarded as an order or suborder of Selachii (which see) but the sharks are now placed in several separate orders. — **sel'a·choid** (sĕl'ā·koid), *adj. & n.*

Sel'a·chos'to·mi (-kŏs'tō·mī), *n. pl.* [NL. See SELACHII; -STOMA.] *Zool.* In some classifications, an order of ganoids constituted by the paddlefishes. — **sel'a·cho·stome'** (sĕl'ā·kō·stōm'), *n.* — **sel'a·chos'to·mous** (-kŏs'tō·mŭs), *adj.*

se·la'dang (sā·lä'dăng), *n.* [Malay *sĕladaṅ.*] The gaur or wild buffalo. *Malaysia.*

Sel'a·gi·nel'la (sĕl'ā·jĭ·nĕl'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *selago, -ginis,* name of a plant.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of fern allies (see FERN ALLY) constituting the family Selaginellaceae. See RESURRECTION PLANT. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

Se·lag'i·nel·la'ce·ae (sē·lăj'ĭ·nĕ·lā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SELAGINELLA.] *Bot.* A family of terrestrial mosslike plants of the order Lycopodiales. They have branching stems and scalelike leaves which are many-ranked and uniform, or 4-ranked and of two kinds spreading in two planes. The one-celled sporangia contain both megaspores and microspores. The only genus (*Selaginella*) includes over 700 species, chiefly tropical. — **se·lag'i·nel·la'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

sel'a·gite (sĕl'ā·jĭt), *n.* [Gr. *selagein* to illumine, shine brightly.] *Petrog.* A mica-trachyte containing innumerable phenocrysts of mica in a holocrystalline groundmass of orthoclase, subordinate oligoclase, and abundant augite.

Se·la'go (sē·lā'gō), *n.* [L., a kind of shrublike plant.] *Bot.* A large genus of low, heathlike African shrubs of the figwort family (Scrophulariaceae), having spicate flowers with a nearly regular corolla, four didynamous stamens, a two-celled ovary, and drupaceous or capsular fruit.

se'lah (sē'lä), *n.* [Heb. *selāh.*] *Bib.* Probably, a musical or liturgical sign of some kind, occurring often in the Psalms and three times in Hab. iii. Hence, a pause.

se·lam'lik (sē·läm'lĭk), *n.* [Turk. *selāmlıq,* fr. Ar. *salām* + Turk. suff. *-lıq.* See SALAAM.] In a Turkish house the men's quarters, where guests are received; also, formerly, a ceremonial visit to a mosque paid by the sultan on Fridays.

sel'berg·ite (sĕl'bûrg·īt), *n.* [From the *Selberg,* near Quiddelbach, on the Laacher See, Rhenish Prussia.] *Petrog.* A dike rock, corresponding in composition to the extrusive leucitophyre.

sel'couth (sĕl'kōōth), *adj.* [AS. *selcūth, seldcūth.* See SELDOM; UNCOUTH.] Unusual; strange; marvelous. *Archaic.* — *n.* A wonder; a marvel. *Obs.*

sel'dom (sĕl'dŭm), *adv.* [AS. *seldan, seldon, seldum;* akin to OFris. *sielden,* D. *zelden,* G. *selten,* OHG. *seltan,* ON. *sjaldan,* Dan. *sjelden,* Sw. *sällan,* Goth. *sildaleiks* marvelous.] Rarely; not often; not frequently; in few cases.

Wisdom and youth are *seldom* joined in one. *Hooker.*

sel'dom, *adj.* Rare; infrequent. *Archaic.*

sel'dom·cy (sĕl'dŭm·sĭ), *n.* Infrequency. *Rare.*

seldom ever. Very seldom. *Now Illit.*

sel'dom·ly, *adv.* Rarely. *Rare.*

sel' d'or' (sĕl' dôr'). *Photog.* A white crystalline salt, sodium aurothiosulphate, $Na_3AuS_2O_3 2H_2O$, made by treating gold chloride with sodium thiosulphate in solution. It was used in the daguerreotype process, and later in toning certain prints.

seld'seen' (sĕld'sēn'), *adj.* [AS. *seldsēne;* akin to OHG. *seltsāni,* ON. *sjaldsēnn.*] Seldom seen; rare. *Archaic.*

sele (sēl), *n.* [AS. *sæl.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Time; season; opportunity; occasion. **b** Happiness; welfare. *Obs.,* except in proverbs and phrases; as, **sele of your face** *or* **upon you,** happiness be yours.

se·lect' (sē·lĕkt'), *adj.* [L. *selectus,* pres. part. of *seligere* to select, fr. *se-* aside + *legere* to gather. See LEGEND.] **1.** Taken from a number of the same or an analogous kind by preference; selected; picked; as, a *select* chapter or bibliography.

2. Of special value or excellence; choice; as, *select* poems; also, of specially good social standing; exclusive; as, a *select* club.

A few *select* spirits had separated from the crowd. *Macaulay.*

3. Characterized by fastidiousness or special care in selecting; nice in choosing; as, to be *select* in making friends.

4. *Lumbering.* Chosen as being generally clear and of a quality that will be smooth when finished.

Syn. — SELECT, ELECT, EXCLUSIVE. That is SELECT which is the result of discriminating choice; ELECT often implies admission to some select or inner circle; EXCLUSIVE suggests the fastidiousness or (often) snobbishness of a clique or coterie; as, a *select* audience; "that delicious phantom of being an *elect* spirit . . . unlike the crowd" (*Kingsley*); "the *exclusive* in fashionable life" (*Emerson*).

se·lect' (sē·lĕkt'), *v.*; SE·LECT'ED; SE·LECT'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To take by preference from among others; to pick out; to cull; as, to *select* the best books for reading.

2. To devote specially. *Obs.*

3. *Australian Land Laws.* To take up (crown land) under the Land Acts; — formerly *free-select* (and hence *free selection, free selector*).

—, *Intransitive:* To make a selection; choose.

Syn. — See CHOOSE.

se·lect' (sē·lĕkt'), *n.* **1.** One selected or formed by selection.

2. One of a select class.

select committee. *Eng. Parliamentary Practice.* A committee appointed to acquire information with a view to legislation and to examine into the constitution and management of an administrative department.

se·lect'ed, *adj.* **1.** Chosen from a number.

2. Select; choice; specif., of a higher grade or quality than ordinary; as, *selected* steel compared with mill-run steel. — **se·lect'ed·ly,** *adv.*

se·lec'tion (sē·lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *selectio.*] **1.** Act of selecting, or state of being selected.

2. One that is selected; a collection of things chosen; as, a choice *selection* of books.

3. A passage or piece selected, as for reading or musical performance. *Colloq.*

4. *Australian Land Laws.* Act of selecting land (see SELECT, *v. t.,* 3); also, a piece of land thus taken up; cf. CONDITIONAL PURCHASE.

5. *Biol.* Specif., any process, natural (see NATURAL SELECTION) or artificial, which results or tends to result in preventing certain individuals or groups of organisms from surviving and propagating, and in allowing others to do so with the result that the particular traits of the latter are given pronounced expression. See NATURAL SELECTION, SEXUAL SELECTION, DARWINISM.

6. *Insurance.* The action by which the risks insured by a company are secured or retained. In life insurance, specif., called ***selection by the company*** when it is the action of the company in aiming to secure healthy lives, and ***selection against the company*** when it is adverse, that is, when it consists in the action of policyholders in withdrawing or allowing their policies to lapse.

selection forest. *Forestry.* A forest in which trees of all age classes are represented.

se·lec'tion·ism (sē·lĕk'shŭn·ĭz'm), *n.* Any system or theory based on the doctrine of natural, artificial, or social selection.

se·lec'tion·ist, *n.* *Biol.* One who considers natural selection an especially important factor in evolution.

selection principle. *Physics.* A rule stating the numerical changes in quantum numbers in a quantum transition which may occur with the emission of light, generally in the form that the possible transitions involve a change of one in the quantum number.

selection system. See CONDITIONAL PURCHASE; SELECT, *v. t.,* 3.

selection value. *Biol.* The presumed value of a trait or characteristic for the effective operation of the processes of natural selection (which see).

se·lec'tive (sē·lĕk'tĭv), *adj.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or characterized by, selection; selecting or tending to select; as, *selective* action or breeding; a *selective* screen, stain, or mind.

2. *Radio.* Pertaining to or designating the degree of ability of a circuit or apparatus to respond to a desired frequency and not to others.

selective absorption. *Physics.* Absorption of radiation which is not the same for all wave lengths; as, *selective absorption* of green means that green light is absorbed more than other colors.

selective dispersion. *Physics.* See DISPERSION, 4.

Selective Draft, *or* **Service, Act.** *U. S. Hist.* An act (officially known as the ***War Army Act***) passed May 18, 1917, which provided for increasing the regular army and National Guard to full war strength and for the raising of an additional force of 500,000 men by *selective draft* (see DRAFT, *n.,* 14 **b**) from men of ages 21 to 30 inclusive. Registrations on June 5, 1917 and later dates, together with that under the Manpower Act (sense **b**), produced nearly 24,000,000 Americans of military age available for service.

selective flotation. *Ore Dressing.* That form of flotation in which only one mineral is floated from an ore pulp containing two or more floatable minerals. Called also *differential flotation, preferential flotation.*

se·lec'tive·head' lathe. *Mach.* See 2d LATHE, 1.

selective mating. *Zool.* Assortative mating.

selective radiation. Radiation in which waves of certain lengths are intense compared with the other waves.

selective reflection. Reflection in which waves of certain lengths are reflected with little loss of intensity compared with the loss in case of other waves.

selective sliding gear. A clash gear.

selective transmission. *Mach.* A transmission for automobiles, etc., by which the gear can be changed directly from one speed to any other by a single lever.

se·lec'tiv'i·ty (sē·lĕk'tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being selective; specif., *Colorimetry,* the quality of exhibiting selective reflection to a noticeable degree.

se·lect'man (sē·lĕkt'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A person chosen to exercise special powers in a system of government; esp., one of a board of officers chosen annually in towns in the New England States, except Rhode Island, to transact the general public business of the town. The number is usually from three to seven or nine in each town. The office seems to have been derived from that of the English select vestryman.

select meeting. In the Society of Friends, a meeting of ministers and elders.

select mortality table. See MORTALITY TABLE.

se·lec'tor (sē·lĕk'tẽr), *n.* [LL.] One that selects. Specif.: **a** One who selects, as for purchase, stowage, or distribution; a sorter; grader; classer. **b** Any one of many mechanical or electrical devices for automatically selecting predetermined shapes, sizes, materials, or devices to be chosen or actuated, as the electromagnetic selector by which one of several moving elevators is stopped at a particular landing. **c** A pyromagnetic device for determining temperatures for rolling rails. **d** In automotive vehicles, the element in a transmission gearshift which is guided by the gearshift lever so that the desired gearshift bar is actuated; also, in an automatic gearshift, the lever operated by the driver to select the desired speed. **e** *Australian Land Laws.* A person who selects land; less exactly, a small farmer. See SELECT, *v. t.,* 3. Cf. SQUATTER, *n.,* 3. **f** *Copper Smelting.* A kind of converter with hori-

seiz'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
seke. † SEEK, SICK.
Seker. = SOKARIS.
sekere. † SICKER.
Sekh'met. Var. of SEKHET.
sel. † SEAL, *n.*; SELE, time; SELL; SHALL.
sel. Sell. *Ref. Sp.*
sel, sell. Scot. & dial. vars. of SELF. — **the sel,** *or* **sell, of it,** him, etc., itself, himself, etc.
Se'la (sē'lä). *Bib.*
se·la'dang. Var. of SALADANG.
sel'a·don. Var. of CELADON.
Se·lag'i·ne'ce·ae (sē·lăj'ĭ·nē'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Selago* + *-aceae.*] Syn. of SCROPHULARIACEAE (in part).
Se'la·ham·mah'le·koth (sē'lä·hä·mä'lĕ·kōth; -kŏth). *Bib.*
Sel'a·hi (sĕl'ä·hī). *D. Bib.*
Se'la·ites (sē'lä·īts). *D. Bib.*
sel'a·min' (sĕl'ä·mĭn'), *n.* [Pg. *selamim, pl. -im.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*
selanders. † SALLENDERS.
Se'la·wig'miut (sē'lä·wĭg'mŭt), *n.* See ESKIMO, 1.
Sel·bor'ni·an (sĕl·bôr'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* & *n.* [From *Selborne,* Hampshire, Eng.] *Geol.* = ALBIAN.
seld (sĕld). Dial. Eng. past tense & past part. of SELL.
seld, *adv.* & *adj.* = SELDOM. *Archaic.*
sel'den, *adv.* Seldom. *Obs.*
sel'dom·er. Rare compar. of SELDOM.
sel'dom·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
seld'speech', *n.* [*seld* + *speech.*] Taciturnity. *Obs.*
Sel'e·bin (sĕl'ē·bĭn). *D. Bib.*
se·lect'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
se·lec'tiv. Selective. *Ref. Sp.*
se·lec'tive·ly, *adv.* of SELECTIVE.
se·lec'tive·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
se·lect'ly, *adv.* of SELECT.
se·lect'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
selector switch. *Elec.* See SWITCH, *n.,* 5.
Se'led (sē'lĕd). *Bib.*
Sel'e·mi'a (sĕl'ē·mī'ä). *Bib.*
Sel'e·mi·a'u (-mĭ·ä'ū). *D. Bib.*
Se·le'mith (sē·lē'mĭth). *D. Bib.*

zontal tuyères, to produce bottoms (see BOTTOM, *n.*, 9 a) and a purified copper in one operation. **g** *Elec. & Teleph.* A type of switch mechanism designed to move over a number of terminals and to select a particular one or group in accordance with the signal received. **h** *Radio.* = STATION SELECTOR. **i** *Railroading.* An apparatus for operating either or any of two or more signals by a single lever, devised so as automatically to connect the particular signal controlling the route or track for which a switch has been set.

selen-. **1.** = SELENO-.
2. *Chem.* A combining form for *selenium.*

sel'e·nate (sĕl'ē·nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of selenic acid.

Se·le'ne, Se·le'na (sē·lē'nē, -nȧ), *n.* [Gr. *Selēnē*, fr. *selēnē* moon.] *Gr. Relig.* The goddess of the moon, merged in Artemis and Hecate. See ENDYMION **a**; ASTARTE, 1.

se·le'ni·an (sē·lē'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* [Gr. *selēnē* moon.] *Astron.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the moon.

se·le'ni·ate (sē·lē'nĭ·āt), *n.* A selenate.

se·len'ic (sē·lĕn'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or like the moon.

se·le'nic (sē·lē'nĭk; -lēn'ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, selenium; specif., designating those compounds in which the element has a higher valence as contrasted with *selenious* compounds.

selenic acid. An acid, H_2SeO_4, crystalline when pure, resembling sulphuric acid but weaker, obtained by oxidation of selenious acid, and in other ways. Its aqueous solution dissolves gold, copper, iron, etc.

Se·le'ni·ce're·us (sē·lē'nĭ·sē'rē·ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Selene* + *Cereus.*] *Bot.* A genus of sixteen species of mostly epiphytic climbing cacti (family Cactaceae) ranging from southern Texas to Argentina, with ribbed or angled and not very spiny stems. Their immense, white, night-blooming flowers are much prized in northern greenhouses. See NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS **a**.

sel'e·nide (sĕl'ē·nīd; -nĭd), *n.* Also **-nid.** A compound of selenium with an element or radical.

Sel'e·nid'er·a (sĕl'ē·nĭd'ēr·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *selēnē* moon + *derē* neck; — so called from the crescent-shaped markings below the neck.] *Zool.* See TOUCANET.

sel'e·nif'er·ous (-nĭf'ēr·ŭs), *adj.* [*selenium* + *-ferous.*] Containing or yielding selenium.

se·le'ni·o- (sē·lē'nĭ·ō-). *Chem.* A combining form from *selenium*, used for *selenious.*

se·le'ni·on (sē·lē'nĭ·ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Selenium.

se·le'ni·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, selenium; specif., designating those compounds in which the element has a lower valence as contrasted with *selenic* compounds.

selenious acid. A colorless crystalline poisonous acid, H_2SeO_3, formed by oxidation of selenium and easily yielding the element by reduction.

Se·le'ni·pe'di·um (sē·lē'nĭ·pē'dĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *selēnē* moon + *pedion* a plain.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American orchids closely related to *Cypripedium*, containing only three species. They are of immense, reedlike habit. The pods of *S. chica*, of Central America, yield a native substitute for vanilla.

sel'e·nite (sĕl'ē·nīt; sē·lē'nĭt), *n.* [Gr. *selēnitēs*, fr. *selēnē* moon.] An inhabitant of the moon.

sel'e·nite (sĕl'ē·nīt), *n.* [From SELENIUM.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of selenious acid.

sel'e·nite, *n.* [L. *selenites*, fr. Gr. *selēnitēs* (sc. *lithos*), fr. *selēnē* the moon; — so called because supposed to wax and wane with the moon.] *Mineral.* A variety of gypsum, occurring in transparent crystals or crystalline masses. — **sel'e·nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), **-nit'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

sel'e·nit'ic (-nĭt'ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to or influenced by the moon.

se·le'ni·um (sē·lē'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *selēnē* the moon; — so called from its resemblance to *tellurium* (fr. L. *tellus* the earth.] *Chem.* A nonmetallic element, related to sulphur and tellurium and resembling them chemically, found to a small extent in native sulphur and (combined) in native sulphides, also in a few selenides, as clausthalite. Symbol, *Se*; at. no., 34; at. wt., 78.96. It was discovered in 1817 by Berzelius in the deposit from sulphuric acid chambers. It is now obtained chiefly as a by-product in the refining of copper. Like sulphur, selenium occurs in several allotropic forms, being obtained as a brick-red amorphous powder (sp. gr. 4.26), as a brownish-black, glassy mass of *vitreous selenium* (sp. gr. 4.28), as red crystals (sp. gr. 4.5), and as a gray metallike crystalline mass of so-called *metallic selenium* (sp. gr. 4.8). Selenium burns in air with a bluish flame. Metallic selenium conducts electricity much more readily in the light than in the dark, its conductivity increasing with the intensity of the light. Selenium is used in various photoelectric devices, as talking films, optophones, and photometers, in decolorizing glass, in coloring glass and enamels red, etc.

selenium cell. *Elec.* A piece of metallic selenium in circuit with a battery and a galvanometer, used in certain optical experiments because, under the action of light, the electrical resistance of selenium changes.

se·le'no- (sē·lē'nō-), **selen-.** **1.** A combining form, Greek *selēno-, selēn-*, from *selēnē*, meaning *the moon*, as in *selenocentric, selenium.*
2. *Chem.* **a** A combining form for *selenium*, as in *seleno*bismuthite. **b** Specif., designating bivalent selenium, Se<, analogous to *thio-.*

se·le'no·bis'muth·ite (sē·lē'nō·bĭz'mŭth·īt; -bĭs'-), *n.* [*seleno-* + *bismuth* + *-ite.*] *Mineral. Chem.* A compound containing both selenium and bismuth.

se·le'no·cen'tric (sē·lē'nō·sĕn'trĭk), *adj.* [*seleno-* + *centric.*] *Astron.* Relating to the center of the moon; referred to the moon as a center.

se·le'no·dont (sē·lē'nō·dŏnt), *adj.* [*selen-* + *-odont.*] *Zool.* Having, or designating, molar teeth with crescentic ridges on the crown, as in the majority of artiodactyls. — *n.* A mammal with selenodont teeth.

Se·le'no·don'ta (sē·lē'nō·dŏn'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A group of artiodactyls having selenodont teeth. It includes the Tylopoda and Pecora.

se·le'no·don'ty (sē·lē'nō·dŏn'tĭ), *n.* State of being selenodont.

se·le'no·graph (-grȧf; 83), *n.* [*seleno-* + *-graph.*] A picture or delineation of the moon's surface, or of any part of it.

sel'e·nog'ra·pher (sĕl'ē·nŏg'rȧ·fēr), *n.* A specialist in selenography.

se·le'no·graph'ic (sē·lē'nō·grăf'ĭk), **se·le'no·graph'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Cf. F. *sélénographique.*] Of or pertaining to selenography. — **se·le'no·graph'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

selenographic chart. *Astron.* A map representing the surface of the moon.

sel'e·nog'ra·phist (sĕl'ē·nŏg'rȧ·fĭst), *n.* A selenographer.

sel'e·nog'ra·phy (sĕl'ē·nŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*seleno-* + *-graphy.*] The science of the physical features of the moon; the physical geography of the moon.

sel'e·nol'o·gy (-nŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*seleno-* + *-logy.*] That branch of astronomy which treats of the moon; loosely, selenography. — **se·le'no·log'i·cal** (sē·lē'nō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **sel'e·nol'o·gist** (sĕl'ē·nŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

se·le'no·man'cy (sē·lē'nō·măn'sĭ), *n.* [*seleno-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by observation of the moon.

se·le'no·scope (-skōp), *n.* [*seleno-* + *-scope.*] *Astron.* An instrument for observing the moon.

sel'e·not'ro·pism (sĕl'ē·nŏt'rō·pĭz'm), *n.* Also **sel'e·not'ro·py** (-pĭ). [*seleno-* + *-tropism.*] *Biol.* Phototropism in which moonlight is the orienting factor. — **se·le'no·trop'ic** (sē·lē'nō·trŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

sel'en·sil'ver (sĕl'ĕn·sĭl'vĕr), *n.* [G. *selensilber*, fr. *selen* selenium.] Naumannite.

sel'en·sul'phur (sĕl'ĕn·sŭl'fĕr), *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous brownish-red mixture of selenium and sulphur.

Se·leu'ci·an (sē·lū'shĭ·ăn; -sĭ·ăn), *adj.* Seleucidan.

Se·leu'cid (sē·lū'sĭd), *n.* One of the Seleucidae.

Se·leu'cid, *adj.* Seleucidan.

Se·leu'ci·dae (sē·lū'sĭ·dē), *n. pl.* A dynasty (312–64 B.C.) which, at the height of its power, ruled over Bactria, Persia, Babylonia, Syria, and part of Asia Minor. It was founded 312 B.C. by Seleucus Nicator, one of the generals of Alexander the Great.

Se·leu'ci·dan (sē·lū'sĭ·dăn), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or named from, the Seleucidae; as, the *Seleucidan* Era (see ERA, *Table*).

self (sĕlf), *adj.* [AS. *self, seolf, sylf*; akin to OS. *self*, OFris. *self*, D. *zelf*, G. *selb, selber, selbst*, Dan. *selv*, Sw. *sjelf*, ON. *sjálfr*, Goth. *silba.* Cf. SELVAGE.] **1.** Same; particular; very; identical. *Obs.*
2. Of or pertaining to oneself; one's own. *Obs.*
3. a Having its own or a single nature or character, as in material, color, composition, etc., without addition or change; unmixed; as, a *self* flower, one all of one color; *self*-colored. **b** Of the same material, color, etc. as that which it accompanies; as, a *self* trimming or belt. **c** Of an arrow or bow, made of a single piece of wood; as, a *self*-yew longbow. See 3d BOW, 2; cf. FOOTED ARROW.

self, *pron.* **1.** The very person or thing mentioned; the same; — superseded by the combinations of *-self. Archaic.*
2. Myself; himself; as, payable to *self; self* and friends. *Colloq.*
3. Own; personal. *Obs.* "By *self* and violent hands." *Shak.*

self (sĕlf), *n.*; *pl.* SELVES (sĕlvz), exc. SELFS in senses 6 & 8.
1. The entire, esp. the essential, person of an individual; — preceded by a personal pronoun; as, your own dear *self.*
2. The identity of anything considered abstractly.
She was beauty's *self.* *Thomson.*
3. An individual considered as an identical person; a being regarded as having personality; a being in its relations to its own identity; the subject of consciousness, or a consciousness considered as subjective and individual; in a narrower sense, the individual as the object of his own reflective consciousness; the man viewed by his own cognition as the subject of all his mental phenomena, the agent in his activities, the subject of his feelings, and the possessor of capacities and character.
A man's *self* may be the worst fellow to converse with. *Pope.*
The *self*, the I, is recognized in every act of intelligence as the subject to which that act belongs. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
The *self* is the general subject or capacity for feeling, willing, knowing. *W. T. Harris.*
4. A phase of one's personality predominant at a certain time or under certain conditions; as, one's former *self*; his better *self.*
5. Personal interest or advantage, or love of private interest; selfishness; as, *self* is his whole concern.
6. A self bow or arrow. See SELF, *adj.*, 3 c.
7. In Hinduism: **a** [*cap.*] The Supreme Self, the Absolute, Brahma. **b** The innermost being of man, ultimately identical with the Supreme Self. **c** In Buddhism, the Ego, regarded simply as a continuum of experience. Cf. VEDANTA, UPANISHAD, BUDDHISM.
8. *Biol.* **a** An individual produced by self-fertilization; — distinguished from *crossbred.* **b** An individual that is self-colored.
— *be oneself.* To be in full possession of one's powers.
— *the self.* *Obs.* **a** The same person or thing. **b** Itself.

self (sĕlf), *v. t. & i.* *Biol.* **a** To cause individuals of the same race or strain to breed together; to inbreed. **b** To fertilize with pollen from the same flower or plant; to self-pollinate. **c** In genetics, to self-fertilize.

-self. A combining form of the pronoun *self*, used with personal pronouns, as in him*self*, my*self.*

self-. The noun *self* used as a prefix in many compounds, usually of obvious meaning, in most of which it denotes: **a** The *object* of the action, quality, or state of being denoted by the word with which it is joined; the *person* or *thing affected* by the action; as in *self*-approving, *self*-abnegation, *self*-advertiser, *self*-command, *self*-conscious. **b** The *agent* that of itself acts in a manner denoted or implied by the word with which it is joined, or that which of itself has or embodies a quality or state implied by the word to which the prefix is joined; the *subject* of the action; as in *self*-assumed, assumed by oneself; *self*-begotten, *self*-inflicted, *self*-uniform, uniform in or of itself. **c** With adverbial force: (1) *To, with, for*, or *toward oneself*, as in *self*-consistent, *self*-centered, *self*-addressed. (2) *Of* or *in oneself inherently*, as in *self*-evident, *self*-existent; — used also adjectively, as in *self*-holiness. (3) *From oneself*, as in *self*-initiative. **d** With adjectival force: (1) *Obs. Personal; individual;* as in *self*-affair, *self*-mettle. *Shak.* (2) *Independent*, as in *self*-rule. (3) *Directed upon self*, as in *self*-desire. **e** *Automatic;* — in nouns denoting, or adjectives describing, apparatus, as in *self*-coupler, *self*-filling. The meanings of the following can be supplied from the definitions of the words to which *self*- is affixed:

self-abandon	self-accusatory	self-adjusting
self-abandonment	self-accused	self-administer
self-abased	self-accuser	self-admiration
self-abasement	self-accusing	self-admired
self-abasing	self-acknowledged	self-admirer
self-abdication	self-acquaintance	self-adorer
self-abhorrence	self-acquainter	self-adorned
self-abhorring	self-acquisition	self-adornment
self-ability	self-acquitted	self-adulation
self-abnegation	self-actualizing	self-advanced
self-abnegatory	self-adapting	self-advancement
self-abominating	self-adaptive	self-advantage
self-absorbed	self-addiction	self-advantageous
self-absorption	self-addressed	self-advertise
self-accorded	self-adhesion	self-advertisement
self-accusation	self-adjoint	self-advertiser
self-accusative	self-adjustable	self-advertising
self-affair	self-concentration	self-dispraise
self-affecting	self-concept	self-disquieting
self-affectionate	self-condemnable	self-dissatisfaction
self-afflicting	self-condemnant	self-dissatisfied
self-affliction	self-condemnation	self-dissecting
self-affictive	self-condemnatory	self-disserving
self-affrighted	self-condemned	self-dissociation
self-agency	self-condemnedly	self-dissolution
self-aggrandized	self-condemning	self-dissolved
self-aggrandizement	self-condemningly	self-distinguishing
	self-conditioning	self-disunity
self-agrandizing	self-confessed	self-divided
self-aim	self-confinement	self-division
self-aligning	self-conflict	self-doctrine
self-amplifier	self-conflicting	self-dominance
self-amputation	self-conformance	self-dominion
self-amusement	self-confounding	self-donation
self-analysis	self-confuted	self-doomed
self-angry	self-congratulating	self-dosage
self-annealing	self-congratulation	self-doubt
self-annihilated	self-congratulatory	self-drawing
self-annihilation	self-conquest	self-drinking
self-answering	self-conservation	self-dropping
self-antithesis	self-conservative	self-drown
self-apparent	self-conserving	self-dualistic
self-applauding	self-consideration	self-dubbed
self-applause	self-consoling	self-dumping
self-applausive	self-consolingly	self-easing
self-application	self-constituted	self-eating
self-applied	self-consumed	self-effort
self-applying	self-consuming	self-elaborated
self-appointed	self-contemner	self-elation
self-appointment	self-contempt	self-elected
self-appreciation	self-contracting	self-election
self-approbation	self-contraction	self-emitted
self-approval	self-contradicter	self-emolument
self-approved	self-contradicting	self-employer
self-approver	self-contradictory	self-employment
self-approving	self-convened	self-emptiness
self-arched	self-converse	self-emptying
self-arching	self-convicted	self-enamored
self-arising	self-conviction	self-enclosed
self-assumed	self-cooking	self-engrossed
self-assuming	self-cooled	self-engrossment
self-attachment	self-correction	self-enriching
self-attracting	self-corrective	self-entertainment
self-attraction	self-correspondent	self-entity
self-attractive	self-corrupted	self-erected
self-attribution	self-coupler	self-escape
self-auscultation	self-cozening	self-essence
self-authority	self-created	self-essentiated
self-authorized	self-creating	self-estimate
self-aware	self-creation	self-estimation
self-awareness	self-creative	self-estrangement
self-bailing	self-credit	self-eternity
self-balanced	self-credulity	self-evacuation
self-banished	self-criticism	self-evolved
self-banishment	self-cruel	self-evolving
self-basting	self-cruelty	self-exaltation
self-beautiful	self-cure	self-exaltative
self-beauty	self-cutting	self-exalted
self-bedizenment	self-damnation	self-exalting
self-befooled	self-danger	self-excellency
self-begetter	self-deaf	self-exclusion
self-begotten	self-debasement	self-exculpation
self-beguiled	self-debate	self-excuse
self-being	self-deceiver	self-excused
self-belief	self-deceiving	self-excusing
self-benefit	self-declared	self-exhibited
self-besot	self-declaredly	self-exhibition
self-betrayal	self-dedication	self-exile
self-betrayed	self-defeated	self-exiled
self-betraying	self-defeating	self-expansion
self-betrothed	self-defended	self-expatriation
self-blame	self-definition	self-explication
self-blamed	self-deflation	self-exploiting
self-blessed	self-degradation	self-exposed
self-blind	self-deifying	self-exposure
self-blinded	self-dejection	self-extermination
self-blinding	self-delation	self-extolled
self-boarding	self-deluded	self-exultation
self-boasted	self-deluder	self-exulting
self-boasting	self-deluding	self-fame
self-boiled	self-demagnetizing	self-farming
self-bored	self-dependence	self-fearing
self-born	self-dependency	self-felicitation
self-burning	self-dependent	self-felony
self-canceled	self-dependently	self-fermentation
self-canting	self-depending	self-figure
self-capacity	self-depraved	self-figured
self-captivity	self-depreciation	self-filling
self-care	self-depreciative	self-fitting
self-castigation	self-deprived	self-flagellation
self-catalysis	self-derived	self-flattered
self-causation	self-desertion	self-flatterer
self-caused	self-deserving	self-flattering
self-centralization	self-design	self-flattery
self-chain	self-designer	self-flowing
self-changed	self-desirable	self-fluxing
self-changing	self-desire	self-focusing
self-charging	self-despair	self-folding
self-charity	self-destroyed	self-fondest
self-chastisement	self-destroyer	self-fondness
self-cheatery	self-destroying	self-forbidden
self-checking	self-detaching	self-formation
self-chosen	self-developing	self-formed
self-clamp	self-devised	self-forsaken
self-cleaning	self-devouring	self-fountain
self-clearance	self-differentiating	self-friction
self-closed	self-differentiation	self-frighted
self-closing	self-diffidence	self-fruition
self-cognizably	self-diffident	self-fulfillment
self-cognizance	self-diffusion	self-furnished
self-coherence	self-diffusive	self-furring
self-coiling	self-digestion	self-gaging
self-collected	self-dilation	self-gain
self-collectedness	self-directed	self-gauging
self-collection	self-directing	self-generated
self-color	self-direction	self-generation
self-combating	self-directive	self-generative
self-combustion	self-director	self-gentleness
self-commande	self-diremption	self-giving
self-commendation	self-disapprobation	self-glazed
	self-disapproval	self-glorification
self-comment	self-disclosed	self-glory
self-commissioned	self-disclosing	self-glorying
self-committal	self-disclosure	self-gotten
self-committing	self-discoloration	self-gracious
self-communed	self-discontented	self-gratification
self-communicative	self-discovery	self-guard
	self-disdain	self-guarded
self-communing	self-disengaging	self-guidance
self-communion	self-disgrace	self-guiltiness
self-comparison	self-disgracing	self-guiltless
self-compassion	self-disgust	self-guilty
self-compensation	self-dislike	self-gullery
self-competition	self-disliked	self-hammered
self-complaisance	self-disparagement	self-hang
self-completion	self-dispatch	self-harming
self-comprehending	self-display	self-healing
self-comprised	self-displeased	self-heating
self-conceived	self-displicency	self-helpful
self-concentrated	self-disposal	self-helping

seleni-. = SELENO-, as in *selenifer*ous, *selenigenous, selenituret*, etc.

sel'e·nig'e·nous, *adj.* See -OGENOUS.

se·len'i·tif'er·ous, *adj.* See -FERIOUS.

sel'e·nit'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

sel'e·ni'u·ret (sĕl'ē·nī'ū·rĕt; sē·lē'nū·rĕt), *n.* A selenide. *Obs.*

se·le'no·graf. Selenograph. *Ref. Sp.*

sel'e·nol'a·try (sĕl'ē·nŏl'ȧ·trĭ), *n.* See -LATRY. [RE; SEALER; SOLER.]

seler. † CELLAR; CELURE, SELLÆ-

Sel'e·tnai (sĕl'ē·thī). *D. Bib.*

Sel'eu·cid'e·an (sĕl'ū·sĭd'ē·ăn), **Sel'eu·cid'i·an** (-ĭ·ăn), **Sel'eu·cid'ic** (-ĭk), *adj.* = SELEUCIDAN.

N O P Q R S

self-helpfulness
self-helpless
self-hid
self-hidden
self-hitting
self-holiness
self-homicide
self-honored
self-hope
self-humbling
self-humiliation
self-hypnotism
self-hypnotization
self-idea
self-idolater
self-idolatry
self-idolized
self-idolizing
self-ignition
self-ignorance
self-ignorant
self-illumined
self-imitation
self-immolating
self-immolation
self-immurement
self-immuring
self-impairable
self-impartation
self-imparting
self-imposed
self-imposture
self-impregnated
self-impregnating
self-impregnation
self-impregnator
self-impulsion
self-inclosed
self-inclusive
self-incurred
self-indignation
self-indulged
self-indulger
self-indulging
self-inflation
self-inflicted
self-infliction
self-initiative
self-injurious
self-injury
self-inking
self-inoculation
self-insignificance
self-inspection
self-instructed
self-instruction
self-instructor
self-insufficiency
self-integration
self-intelligible
self-intensifying
self-interpretative
self-interpreting
self-interrogation
self-interrupting
self-intersecting
self-intoxication
self-introduction
self-intruder
self-invented
self-invention
self-invited
self-ionization
self-irony
self-irrecoverable
self-irrecoverable-ness
self-irreformable
self-issuing
self-jealous
self-jealousing
self-jealousy
self-judged
self-judging
self-judgment
self-justification
self-justified
self-justifier
self-justifying
self-killed
self-killer
self-killing
self-kindled
self-kindness
self-lacerating
self-lashing
self-laudation
self-laudatory
self-leveler
self-leveling
self-levied
self-levitation
self-lighting
self-liking
self-limitation
self-loathing
self-locating
self-locking
self-lost
self-lubricating
self-luminescence
self-luminosity
self-luminous
self-maceration
self-mad
self-maimed
self-maintenance
self-making
self-manifestation
self-mapped
self-martyrdom
self-mastered
self-mastering
self-matured
self-measurement
self-mediating
self-merit
self-minded
self-mistrust
self-misused
self-mortification
self-mortified
self-multiplied
self-multiplying
self-murder
self-murdered
self-murderer
self-mutilation
self-named
self-neglect
self-neglectful
self-neglecting
self-nourishment
self-objectification
self-oblivion
self-oblivious
self-observation
self-occupation
self-occupied
self-offense
self-offered
self-offering
self-oiling
self-opened
self-opener
self-opening
self-operative
self-operator
self-oppressor
self-ordainer
self-originated
self-originating
self-origination
self-ostentation
self-outlaw
self-outlawed
self-ownership
self-oxidation
self-paid
self-painter
self-pampered
self-pampering
self-panegyric
self-parasitism
self-parricide
self-paying
self-peace
self-penetrability
self-penetration
self-perceiving
self-perception
self-perceptive
self-perfect
self-perfectibility
self-perfecting
self-perfectionment
self-performed
self-permission
self-perpetuated
self-perpetuating
self-perpetuation
self-perplexed
self-persuasion
self-physicking
self-pictured
self-piquer
self-pitiful
self-pitifulness
self-pity
self-pitying
self-pityingly
self-placated
self-player
self-playing
self-pleached
self-pleased
self-pleaser
self-pleasing
self-poised
self-poisoner
self-policing
self-policy
self-politician
self-posed
self-posited
self-positing
self-posting
self-postponement
self-potence
self-praise
self-praising
self-precipitation
self-preference
self-preoccupation
self-preparation
self-prescribed
self-presentation
self-pretended
self-primer
self-priming
self-prizing
self-proclaimant
self-proclaimed
self-procured
self-procuring
self-proditoriously
self-produced
self-professed
self-profit
self-projection
self-pronouncing
self-propagating
self-propulsion
self-protecting
self-protection
self-protective
self-proving
self-provision
self-puffery
self-punished
self-punisher
self-punishing
self-punishment
self-punitive
self-purifying
self-purity
self-quotation
self-raised
self-raising
self-reckoning
self-recollection
self-recollective
self-reconstruction
self-reduction
self-reduplication
self-refining
self-reformation
self-refuting
self-regardant
self-regarding
self-regulated
self-regulating
self-regulation
self-regulative
self-regulatory
self-relish
self-relying
self-renounced
self-renouncement
self-renouncing
self-repeating
self-repellency
self-repellent
self-repose
self-representation
self-repressed
self-repressing
self-repression
self-reproducing
self-repulsive
self-reputation
self-resentment
self-resigned
self-resourceful
self-resourcefulness
self-respectful
self-respectfulness
self-respecting
self-resplendent
self-responsibility
self-restoring
self-restrained
self-restraining
self-restriction
self-retired
self-revealed
self-revealing
self-revealment
self-revelation
self-revelative
self-revelatory
self-reverence
self-reverent
self-rigorous
self-roofed
self-ruin
self-ruined
self-rule
self-safety
self-satirist
self-scanned
self-schooled
self-schooling
self-science
self-scorn
self-scourging
self-scrutinizing
self-scrutiny
self-sealer
self-sealing
self-searching
self-sedimented
self-sent
self-serve
self-serving
self-set
self-severe
self-shadowing
self-shelter
self-shine
self-shining
self-shot
self-significance
self-similar
self-sinking
self-solicitude
self-soothing
self-sophistication
self-sought
self-sovereignty
self-spacing
self-speech
self-spitted
self-sprung
self-stability
self-steered
self-stimulated
self-strength
self-stripper
self-strong
self-stuck
self-subdual
self-subdued
self-subjection
self-subordination
self-subsidation
self-subversive
self-suppression
self-suppressive
self-survey
self-surviving
self-survivor
self-suspicion
self-suspicious
self-sustained
self-sustaining
self-sustainment
self-sustenance
self-sustentation
self-sway
self-tapping
self-taught
self-taxation
self-teacher
self-tempted
self-tenderness
self-terminating
self-terminative
self-testing
self-thinning
self-thought
self-threading
self-tightening
self-tipping
self-tire
self-tolerantly
self-torture
self-tortured
self-torturing
self-transformation
self-treated
self-treatment
self-trial
self-triturating
self-troubling
self-trust
self-trusting
self-tuition
self-unconscious
self-undoing
self-uniform
self-union
self-unity
self-unloading
self-unscabbarded
self-unveiling
self-unworthiness
self-upbraiding
self-usurp
self-valuation
self-valuing
self-variance
self-vaunted
self-vaunting
self-vendition
self-ventilated
self-vexation
self-vindicating
self-vindication
self-violence
self-vivacious
self-vivisector
self-vulcanizing
self-want
self-warranting
self-watchfulness
self-weariness
self-weary
self-weight
self-weighted
self-whipper
self-whipping
self-whole
self-widowered
self-witness
self-working
self-worn
self-worship
self-worshiper
self-worshiping
self-worth
self-worthiness
self-wounding
self-written
self-wrongly
self-wrought

self′-a·ban′doned, *adj.* Abandoned by or left to oneself; also, given up to one's or its own impulses. — **self′-a·ban′don·ing,** *adj.* — **self′-a·ban′don·ing·ly,** *adv.*

self′-a·buse′, *n.* **1.** Abuse of oneself, one's powers, faculties. **2.** Self-deception. *Obs.* **3.** Masturbation; self-pollution.

self′-a·bus′er, *n.* One guilty of self-abuse.

self′-ac·quired′, *adj.* *Law.* Acquired by oneself; — said of property so acquired as not to become a part of some common fund or stock, as that of the joint family in Hindu law (where it includes the gains derived from learning, valor, or gifts, and earnings not closely dependent upon the joint-family stock), or, sometimes, that of the community property in the Civil law (cf. CONQUEST, 5).

self′-act′ing, *adj.* Acting or capable of acting of or by itself; automatic. — **self′-act′ed,** *adj.* — **self′-ac′tion,** *n.*

self′-ac′tive, *adj.* Acting of itself without dependence on external agency. — **self′-ac·tiv′i·ty,** *n.*

self′-ac′tor, *n.* A self-acting machine, device, or apparatus; esp., a self-acting mule. — **self′-ac′tor,** *adj.*

self′-ad·mis′sion, *n.* Self-approbation (*Dyce*). *Shak.*

self′-af·fect′ed, *adj.* Having self-love; self-loving.

self′-af′fir·ma′tion, *n.* **a** Recognition and judgment of the existence of the conscious self. **b** *Logic.* That character of a truth or proposition which makes it undeniable without inconsistency.

self′-aid′, *n.* An educational device enabling the learner to dispense with assistance from others.

self′-a·nat′o·my, *n.* Self-analysis.

self arrow. See SELF, *adj.*, 3 c.

self′-as·sert′ing, *adj.* Asserting oneself, or one's own rights or claims; hence, putting oneself forward in a confident or assuming manner. — **self′-as·sert′ing·ly,** *adv.*

self′-as·ser′tion, *n.* Act of asserting oneself, or one's own rights or claims; also, self-assertiveness.

self′-as·ser′tive, *adj.* Disposed to self-assertion; self-asserting. — **self′-as·ser′tive·ly,** *adv.* — **self′-as·ser′tive·ness,** *n.*

self′-as·ser′to·ry, *adj.* Characterized by self-assertion.

self′-as·sump′tion, *n.* Self-conceit.

self′-as·sur′ance, *n.* Assured self-confidence.

self′-as·sured′, *adj.* Self-reliant; complacent.

self′-bap·tiz′er (sĕlf′băp·tīz′ĕr), *n.* A se-baptist.

self′-bind′ing, *adj.* Having a binder attachment (see BINDER, 7 a). — **self′-bind′er,** *n.*

self′-blood′, *n.* *Obs.* **a** Direct descendants. **b** Suicide.

self blue. A bluish paper derived from blue rag pulp made from indigo-dyed rags. The color is fast to light.

self bow. See 3d BOW, 2; SELF, *adj.*, 3 c.

self′-bur′ied (sĕlf′bĕr′ĭd), *adj.* *Archaeol.* Automatically or naturally, in contrast to artificially or intentionally, buried; — said of objects which have gradually sunk into or been covered by sand or earth, as in a tundra.

self′-cen′ter, self′-cen′tre, *v. i.* To center in or on oneself.

self′-cen′tered, self′-cen′tred (66), *adj.* Centered in itself, or in oneself; stationary; independent; absorbed in self. — **self′-cen′tered·ly, self′-cen′tred·ly,** *adv.* — **self′-cen′tered·ness, self′-cen′tred·ness,** *n.*

self′-cen′ter·ing, self′-cen′tring, *adj.* Centering in or of oneself; specif., *Mach.*, of a chuck or the like, having jaws or dogs that can be made to move towards or from the center simultaneously and at the same rate.

self′-cen′ter·ment, self′-cen′tre·ment, *n.* A centering upon self.

self′-cen·tra′tion (sĕlf′sĕn·trā′shŭn), *n.* Quality or state of being self-centered.

self′-cock′ing, *adj.* Having an arrangement by which the hammer can be raised and released by simply pulling the trigger; — said of a firearm. — **self′-cock′er,** *n.*

self′-col′ored, *adj.* Of a single color; — applied to flowers, animals, textile fabrics, etc. See SELF, *adj.*, 3 a.

self′-com·mand′, *n.* Command of oneself; self-control.

self′-com·mune′, *n.* Self-communion. *Rare.*

self′-com·pla′cent, *adj.* Satisfied with one's own character and acts; self-satisfied. — **self′-com·pla′cence, self′-com·pla′cen·cy,** *n.* — **self′-com·pla′cent·ly,** *adv.*

self′-com′pla·cen′tial (sĕlf′kŏm′plā·sĕn′shăl), *adj.* Self-complacent.

self′-com·posed′, *adj.* Having mastery over one's emotions; calm; collected. — **self′-com·pos′ed·ly,** *adv.* — **self′-com·pos′ed·ness,** *n.*

self′-con·ceit′, *n.* **1.** One's opinion of oneself. *Archaic.* **2.** An overweening opinion of one's own powers, endowments, merits, or the like; vanity.
Syn. — See PRIDE.
— **self′-con·ceit′ed,** *adj.* — **self′-con·ceit′ed·ly,** *adv.* — **self′-con·ceit′ed·ness,** *n.*

self′-con·cen′tered, self′-con·cen′tred (-kŏn·sĕn′tĕrd), *adj.* Concentrated in oneself or itself.

self′-con·cern′, *n.* **1.** One's personal interest. **2.** Concern for oneself.
— **self′-con·cerned′, self′-con·cern′ing,** *adj.* — **self′-con·cern′ment,** *n.*

self′-con′duct, *n.* Regulation and control of oneself.

self′-con′fi·dence, *n.* Quality or state of being self-confident; self-reliance; often, overconfidence in oneself.
Syn. — SELF-CONFIDENCE, SELF-RELIANCE. SELF-CONFIDENCE may be used in either a good or a bad sense; SELF-RELIANCE in a good sense only; as, "a feeling of *self-confidence* which . . . sustained him" (*Beaconsfield*); "Her natural temper . . . tended to a rash *self-confidence* rather than to self-distrust" (*J. R. Green*); "Johnson first taught literary men the lesson of *self-reliance*" (*Jowett*).

self′-con′fi·dent, *adj.* Confident of one's own strength or powers; self-reliant. — **self′-con′fi·dent·ly,** *adv.*

self′-con·fid′ing, *adj.* Showing self-confidence.

self′-con′ju·gate, *adj.* *Geom.* Conjugate to itself; uniting in itself two conjugate figures, as a pentagon or triangle, each side of which is the polar (as to some conic) of the opposite vertex.

self-conjugate operation (of a group). *Math.* An operation identical with all its conjugates.

self-conjugate subgroup. *Math.* = INVARIANT SUBGROUP.

self-conjugate triangle (with respect to a conic). *Math.* = SELF-POLAR TRIANGLE.

self′-con′ju·ga′tion, *n.* State of being self-conjugate.

self′-con′scious, *adj.* **1.** Conscious of one's acts or states as belonging to, or originating in, oneself. **2.** Conscious of oneself, or prone to regard oneself, as an object of the observation of others; embarrassed or stagy because of failure to forget one's own self in society. **3.** *Psychol.* Aware of oneself as an individual that experiences, desires, and acts.
— **self′-con′scious·ly,** *adv.* — **self′-con′scious·ness,** *n*

self′-con′se·quent, *adj.* Self-important. — **self′-con′se·quence,** *n.*

self′-con·sid′er·ing, *adj.* Considering in one's own mind.

self′-con·sist′ent, *adj.* Consistent with oneself or with itself; logically consistent throughout; having each part consistent with the rest. — **self′-con·sist′en·cy,** *n.* — **self′-con·sist′ent·ly,** *adv.*

self′-con·sump′tion, *n.* Consumption of oneself; specif., *Med.*, autophagia.

self′-con·tained′ (sĕlf′kŏn·tānd′), *adj.* **1.** Sufficient in itself; independent. Hence: **a** Reserved; uncommunicative. **b** Showing self-control or self-command; self-controlled. **2.** Having none of its parts in common with anything encompassing it; complete in itself; as, a *self*-contained house. **3.** *Mach.* Having all the essential working parts connected by a bedplate or framework, or contained in a case, etc., so that the mutual relations of the parts do not depend upon fastenings outside of the machine itself.
— **self′-con·tain′ed·ly,** *adv.* — **self′-con·tain′ed·ness,** *n.*

self-contained ornament. Ornament in which the design is a single complete whole, intended to fill a space without being repeated.

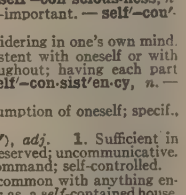

Self-contained Ornament.

self′-con·tain′ing, *n.* Self-containment.

self′-con·tain′ment, *n.* Self-contained nature or state.

self′-con·tent′, *n.* Self-satisfaction; self-complacency. — **self′-con·tent′, self′-con·tent′ed,** *adj.* — **self′-con·tent′ed·ly,** *adv.* — **self′-con·tent′ed·ness,** *n.*

self′-con·tent′ment, *n.* Self-satisfaction.

self′-con′tra·dic′tion, *n.* Contradiction of oneself or itself; specif., a statement, proposition, etc., consisting of two members or parts, one of which contradicts the other; as, to be and not to be at the same time is a *self-contradiction.*

self′-con·trol′, *n.* Control of oneself; restraint exercised over oneself; restraint and co-ordination of one's own acts and impulses; also, self-government. — **self′-con·trolled′,** *adj.* — **self′-con·trol′ling,** *adj.*

self′-con·trol′ler, *n.* An advocate of self-control.

self correlation. *Statistics.* The correlation between two applications of the same test or measuring instrument to the same population. See RELIABILITY COEFFICIENT.

self′-cor′res·pond′ing, *adj.* That corresponds to itself; as, a *self-corresponding* point (as the number $x = 1$, if $y = \frac{1}{x}$).

self′-cov′ered, *adj.* Prob. misprint for "self-discovered," that is, self-revealed. *Shak.*

self′-cul′ture, *n.* Self-development in culture through one's own efforts. — **self′-cul′tur·ist,** *n.*

self′-de·ceit′, *n.* Act of deceiving oneself, or state of being self-deceived; self-deception. — **self′-de·ceit′ful,** *adj.* — **self′-de·ceit′ful·ness,** *n.*

self′-de·ceived′, *adj.* Deceived or misled, esp. respecting oneself, by one's own mistake or error.

self′-de·cep′tion, *n.* Self-deceit. — **self′-de·cep′tious, self′-de·cep′tive,** *adj.*

self′-de·fense′, *or* **self′-de·fence′,** *n.* Act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation.

self′-de·fen′sive, *adj.* Tending to self-defense.

self′-de·fen′so·ry, *adj.* Self-defensive.

self′-de·light′, *n.* Delight in or gratification of oneself.

self′-de·liv′er·y, *n.* Delivery of oneself or itself. — **self′-de·liv′er·er,** *n.*

self′-de·liv′er·y, *adj.* Effecting delivery of itself.

self′-de·lu′sion, *n.* Act of deluding oneself, or state of being thus deluded; self-deception.

self′-de·ni′al, *n* Denial of oneself; forbearance from gratifying one's own desires.

self′-de·nied′, *adj.* Characterized by self-denial. — **self′-de·ni′ed·ly,** *adv.*

self′-de·ni′er, *n.* A self-denying person.

self′-de·ny′ing, *adj.* Forbearing to gratify oneself; showing self-denial. — **self′-de·ny′ing·ly,** *adv.*

Self-denying Ordinance. *Eng. Hist.* An act or ordinance of the Long Parliament, passed April 3, 1645, by which the members bound themselves not to accept certain executive offices, particularly commands in the army.

self′-de·struc′tion, *n.* Destruction of oneself or itself; esp., self-murder; suicide.

self′-de·struc′tive, *adj.* Destroying, or tending to destroy, oneself or itself; suicidal. — **self′-de·struc′tive·ly,** *adv.*

self′-de·ter′mi·na′tion, *n.* **1.** Determination of one's acts or states by oneself without external compulsion. **2.** *International Law.* Decision by the population of a territorial unit as to its future political status, esp. as regards form of government, independence, or choice between nations with one of which it shall be merged.
— **self′-de·ter′min·ing,** *adj.* & *n.*

self′-de·ter′mined, *adj.* Determined by itself; — applied specif. in philosophy, esp. that of Hegel, to life, intellect, will, and feeling, all being forms of self-activity. Cf. Plato's "self-moved" (*Laws*, tenth book) and Aristotle's "entelechy" (*De Anima*, I).

self′-de·vel′op·ment, *n.* Development of oneself or of itself; spontaneous development.

self′-de·vot′ed (sĕlf′dē·vōt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Characterized by self-devotion. — **self′-de·vot′ed·ly,** *adv.* — **self′-de·vot′ed·ness,** *n.*

self′-de·vote′ment, *n.* Self-devotion. *Rare.*

self′-de·vo′tion, *n.* Devotion of oneself, esp. in service or sacrifice; also, devotion to oneself. — **self′-de·vo′tion·al,** *adj.* — **self′-de·vot′ing,** *adj.*

self discharge. *Elec.* = LOCAL ACTION a.

self′-dis′ci·pline, *n.* Correction or government of oneself for the sake of improvement. — **self′-dis′ci·plined,** *adj.*

self′-dis·cov′ered. Self-revealed. *Archaic.*

self′-dis·crep′ant, *adj.* Incompatible with self or selfhood.

self′-dis·crim′i·na′tion, *n.* Discrimination of self by the self.

self′-dis·trust′, *n.* Want of confidence in oneself; diffidence. — **self′-dis·trust′ful,** *adj.* — **-dis·trust′ing,** *adj.*

self′dom (sĕlf′dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

self′-draw′ing. Drawn from oneself. *Obs.*

self′-drive′, *adj.* Self-driven.

self′-as·so′ci·at′ed points. *Math.* = ASSOCIATED POINTS a.

self′-black′, *adj.* Uniformly or naturally black. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

self′-boun′ty, *n.* Inherent kindness and benevolence. *Obs.*

self′-breath′, *n.* One's own breath. *Obs.* [ward oneself. *Obs.*

self′-char′i·ty, *n.* Charity to-

self′cide, *n.* See -CIDE.

self′-con′ju·gate·ly, *adv.* of SELF-CONJUGATE.

self′-dan′ger, *n.* Danger to oneself. *Obs.* [self. *Obs.*

self′-dead′, *adj.* Divested of

self′-de·fence′. Var. of SELF-DEFENSE. [self. *Obs.*

self′-do′ing, *adj.* Done by one-

self′-driv′en, *adj.* Driven by itself; automotive.

self′-du′al, *adj.* *Math.* Having the same dimensions as its dual; — said of an extent of **r** dimensions in a space of $2r + 1$ dimensions.

self′-ease′, *n.* Bodily comfort.

self′-ed′u·cat′ed, *adj.* Educated by one's own efforts, without formal instruction, or without pecuniary assistance. — **self′-ed′u·ca′tion,** *n.*

self′-ef·face′ment, *n.* The placing or keeping of oneself in retirement.

self′-ef·fac′ing (sĕlf′ĕ-fās′ĭng; -ĭ-fās′-), *adj.* Retiring. — **self′-ef·fac′ing·ly,** *adv.* — **self′-ef·fac′ing·ness,** *n.*

self′-ef·fac′ive (-ĕ-fās′ĭv; -ĭ-), *adj.* Disposed to efface oneself.

self′-e·lect′, *adj.* Self-elected.

self′-e·lec′tive, *adj.* Having, or of or pertaining to, the right of self-election

self′-en·deared′, *adj.* Self-loving. *Shak.*

self′-en′er·giz′ing brake (-ĕn′ĕr·jīz′ĭng). *Mech.* A brake that contains within itself some means for augmenting the power imparted to it by the pressure on the brake pedal, as the wrapping action in a band brake.

self′-en′er·gy, *n.* Energy generated in or by itself.

self′-en·joy′ment, *n.* Self-gratification.

self′-es·teem′, *n.* The holding a good opinion of oneself; self-respect; also, self-conceit.

self′-ev′i·dence, *n.* Evidence regarding one furnished by oneself; also, self-evidentness.

self′-ev′i·denc·ing, *adj.* Giving evidence of its own truth. — **self′-ev′i·denc·ing·ly,** *adv.*

self′-ev′i·dent, *adj.* Evident without proof or reasoning; producing conviction on a bare presentation; as, a *self-evident* proposition. — **self′-ev′i·dent·ly,** *adv.* — **self′-ev′i·dent·ness,** *n.*

self′-ev′i·den′tial, *adj.* Having self-evidentness.

self′-ev′o·lu′tion, *n.* Evolution of oneself; development by inherent quality or power.

self′-ex·am′i·nant, *n.* One who examines himself; one given to self-examination. — **self′-ex·am′in·er,** *n.* — **self′-ex·am′in·ing,** *adj.*

self′-ex·am′i·na′tion, *n.* Examination into one's own state, conduct, and motives, esp. in regard to religious feelings and duties; introspection.

self′-ex·am′ple, *n.* One's own example. *Rare.*

self′-ex·cite′, *v. t.* *Elec.* To energize or excite (the field magnets of a dynamo) by a current produced by the dynamo itself. — **self′-ex·cit′ing,** *adj.* — **self′-ex′ci·ta′tion,** *n.*

self′-ex·cit′er (-ĕk·sīt′ĕr), *n.* *Elec.* A dynamo whose field magnets are self-excited.

self′-ex′e·cut′ing, *adj.* Providing for its own execution; containing a clause or clauses giving effect to its provisions by operation of law upon the happening of a contemplated event or contingency; — said of laws, treaties, etc.

self′-ex·ist′, *v. i.* To be self-existent.

self′-ex·ist′ent, *adj.* Existing, as God, of or by himself, independent of any other being or cause. — **self′-ex·ist′ence,** *n.*

self′-ex·pe′ri·ence, *n.* Experience that one has oneself. — **self′-ex·pe′ri·enced,** *adj.*

self′-ex·plain′ing, *adj.* Self-explanatory. — **self′-ex·plained′,** *adj.*

self′-ex·plan′a·to′ry, *adj.* Explaining itself; capable of being understood without explanation.— **self′-ex′pla·na′tion,** *n.*

self′-ex·pres′sion, *n.* Expression of one's personality by oneself, esp. in art; assertion of individual traits. — **self′-ex·pres′sive,** *adj.*

self′-faced′ (sĕlf′fāst′), *adj.* Having a natural, broken, or undressed face; — said of stone.

self′-fed′, *adj.* Fed by oneself; esp., *Agric.*, reared or fattened by the use of a self-feeder.

self′-feed′er, *n.* One that feeds itself automatically; specif., *Agric.*, a labor-saving device for feeding livestock, equipped with a feed hopper which automatically supplies a trough below.

self′-feed′ing, *adj.* That feeds itself; that feeds of, or from within, itself.

self′-feel′ing, *n.* **1.** Self-consciousness. *Obs.*

2. Emotion connected with the self in its relations to others; as, positive *self-feeling*, or aggressiveness; negative *self-feeling*, or submissiveness.

self′-fer′tile, *adj.* *Biol.* Fertile by means of its own pollen or sperm; — said of certain flowers and of certain dioecious animals. Opposed to *self-sterile.* — **self′-fer·til′i·ty,** *n.* — **self′-fer′ti·lize,** *v. t.* — **self′-fer′ti·li·za′tion,** *n.* — **self′-fer′ti·liz′er,** *n.*

self′-fill′er, *n.* A fountain pen filled by a device within itself replacing a dropper.

self′-for·get′ful, *adj.* Forgetful of self; unselfish. — **self′-for·get′ful·ly,** *adv.* — **self′-for·get′ful·ness,** *n.*

self′-for·get′ting, *adj.* Self-forgetful. — **self′-for·get′ting·ly,** *adv.*

self′ful (sĕlf′fŏl; -fĭ-), *adj.* Selfish or self-centered; also, self-sufficient. — **self′ful·ness,** *n.*

self′-gath′ered, *adj.* Engrossed in oneself or itself.

self′-glo′ri·ous, *adj.* Vain; boastful.

self′-good′, *n.* Personal advantage.

self′-gov′erned, *adj.* Having self-government; independent. — **self′-gov′ern·ing,** *adj.*

self′-gov′ern·ing do·min′ion. See DOMINION, 2 c.

self′-gov′ern·ment, *n.* **1.** Self-control; self-command.

2. Hence, government by the joint action of the mass of people constituting a civil body; also, the state of being so governed; specif., democratic government; democracy.

self′-grat′u·la′tion, *n.* Gratulation of oneself; self-congratulation. — **self′-grat′u·lat′ing,** *adj.* — **self′-grat′u·lat′ing·ly,** *adv.* — **self′-grat′u·la·to′ry,** *adj.*

self′-hard′en·ing, *adj.* *Metal.* Designating, or pertaining to, any of various steels that harden when heated to above a red heat and cooled in air, usually in a blast of cold air with moderate rapidity, without quenching; — called *air-hardening steel.* Such steels are alloys of iron and carbon with manganese, tungsten and manganese (*Mushet steel*), chromium, molybdenum and manganese, etc. They have been largely replaced by high-speed steels. See TAYLOR-WHITE PROCESS. — **self′-hard′ened,** *adj.*

self′heal′ (sĕlf′hēl′), *n.* **a** A blue-flowered Eurasian mint (*Prunella vulgaris*) naturalized throughout North America. It was supposed to possess healing properties. **b** Any of several plants with like reputation, as the sanicle, burnet saxifrage, etc.

self′-help′, *n.* Act of aiding or providing for oneself, without depending on the aid of others. Specif., *Law*, the right or fact of redressing or preventing wrongs by one's own action without recourse to legal proceedings, as in self-defense, distress, abatement of a nuisance, etc. Cf. FIST LAW.

self′hood (sĕlf′hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** That by which one is oneself; individuality; also, one's personality.

2. Self-centeredness; selfishness.

self′-i·den′ti·ty, *n.* *Philos.* The identity of a thing with itself; substantial sameness; identity of subject and object in life and consciousness. — **self′-i·den′ti·cal,** *adj.*

self′-ill′, *n.* Harm to oneself.

self′-im·por′tance, *n.* An exaggerated estimate of one's own importance or merit, esp. as manifested; self-conceit.

self′-im·por′tant, *adj.* Having or manifesting an exaggerated idea of one's own importance or merit. — **self′-im·por′tant·ly,** *adv.*

self′-im′po·tent, *adj.* Self-sterile.

self′-im·prove′ment, *n.* Improvement of oneself by one's own action. — **self′-im·prov′a·ble,** *adj.* — **self′-im·prov′er,** *n.* — **self′-im·prov′ing,** *adj.*

self′-in′con·sist′ent, *adj.* Logically inconsistent. — **self′-in′con·sist′en·cy,** *n.*

self incrimination. Incrimination of oneself; specif., *Law*, the giving of evidence or answering questions the tendency of which would be to subject one to a criminal prosecution. The Bill of Rights guarantees immunity therefrom.

self′-in·duced′ (sĕlf′ĭn·dūst′), *adj.* Produced by self-induction.

self′-in·duc′tance, *n.* The coefficient of self-induction. See INDUCTANCE, 1 b.

self′-in·duc′tion, *n.* *Elec. & Magnetism.* See INDUCTION, *n.*, 6. — **self′-in·duc′tive,** *adj.*

self′-in·dul′gence, *n.* Indulgence of one's appetites, desires, etc.; — opposed to *self-restraint, self-denial.*

self′-in·dul′gent, *adj.* Indulging one's appetites, desires, etc. — **self′-in·dul′gent·ly,** *adv.*

self′-in·fec′tion, *n.* *Physiol.* Auto-infection.

self′-ink′er, *n.* Self-filler.

self′-in·sur′ance, *n.* Insurance of oneself or one's own interests, actually or virtually, as by laying aside a fund, according to underwriting principles, to recoup losses. — **self′-in·sur′er,** *n.* — **self′-in·sured′,** *adj.*

self′-in·tent′, *adj.* Intent on oneself.

self′-in′ter·est, *n.* The interest or advantage of oneself; esp., disposition to pursue personal advantage. — **self′-in′ter·est·ed,** *adj.* — **self′-in′ter·est·ed·ness,** *n.*

self′-in′vo·lu′tion, *n.* Involution in oneself; hence, abstraction of thought; reverie.

self′-in·volved′, *adj.* Having involved, or entangled, oneself; also, self-centered.

self′ish (sĕl′fĭsh), *adj.* **1.** Caring unduly or supremely for oneself; regarding one's own comfort, advantage, etc., in disregard, or at the expense, of that of others; of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, one who cares unduly or supremely for his own interests, etc.; arising from selfishness.

2. Pertaining to or connected with the self.

3. *Ethics.* Believing or teaching that the chief motives of human action are derived from love of self.

Hobbes and the *selfish* school of philosophers. *Fleming.*

Syn. — Self-centered, egotistical.

Ant. — Altruistic, generous, disinterested.

self′ish·ly, *adv.* In a selfish manner.

self′ish·ness (sĕl′fĭsh·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Quality or state of being selfish; exclusive regard to one's own interest.

self′ism (sĕl′fĭz′m), *n.* Concentration on self-interest; the system of selfish ethics.

self′ist (-fĭst), *n.* A selfish person.

self′-know′ing, *adj.* Knowing oneself; having self-knowledge. — **self′-known′,** *adj.*

self′-know′ing, *n.* Self-knowledge.

self′-knowl′edge, *n.* Knowledge of oneself, or of one s own character, powers, limitations, etc.

self′-law′, *n.* Law framed for oneself. *Obs.*

self′-learn′, *v. t. & i.* To learn by one's own efforts; to learn without outside instruction.

self′-left′, *adj.* Left to oneself or itself.

self′less, *adj.* Having no regard to self; unselfish. — **self′less·ly,** *adv.* — **self′less·ness,** *n.*

self′-life′, *n.* Self-existence; also, life for or in oneself.

self′-lim′it·ed, *adj.* Limited by one's or its own nature; — specif., *Med.*, said of diseases having a definite course in a limited period, as typhoid fever.

self′-lim′it·ing, *adj.* Limiting oneself or itself; self-limited.

self′-liq′ui·dat′ing, *adj.* *Com.* Designating a commercial transaction in which the normal course of business leads to the conversion of goods into cash in a short time, as the sale of goods in great current demand. *Colloq., U. S.*

self′-liquidating loan. *Finance.* A commercial loan having a term approximately equal to the period in which the borrower can complete the transaction financed and use the proceeds to repay the loan. *Colloq., U. S.*

self′-lived′ (sĕlf′lĭvd′), *adj.* Living by or to oneself.

self′-load′ing, *adj.* That loads itself by its own action.

self′-loading dam. A rafter dam.

self′-love′, *n.* Love of oneself; amour-propre; regard for one's own happiness, benefit, or advantage. — **self′-lov′er,** *n.* — **self′-lov′ing,** *adj.*

self′ly, *adv.* Of or by oneself or itself; spontaneously.

self′-made′ (66), *adj.* **1.** Made by oneself or itself.

2. Having risen from poverty or obscurity unaided, esp. without pecuniary aid; as, a *self-made* man.

self′-mas′ter·y, *n.* Self-command; self-control.

self′-mate′, *n.* *Chess.* Checkmate forced by the side that is mated. — **self′-mate′,** *v. t.*

self′-mo′tion, *n.* Spontaneous or voluntary motion.

self′-mo′tive, *adj.* Characterized by self-motion; having its own motive power.

self′-moved′ (-mōōvd′), *adj.* Moved by inherent power. — **self′-move′ment** (-mōōv′mĕnt), *n.* — **self′-mov′er** (-mōōv′ĕr), *n.* — **self′-mov′ing** (-mōōv′ĭng), *adj.*

self′-naught′ing, *n.* Self-effacement.

self′ness, *n.* **1.** Selfishness; egoism; self-esteem.

2. Selfhood.

self′-o·pin′i·at′ed (sĕlf′ō-pĭn′ĭ-āt′ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.* Self-opinionated. — **self′-o·pin′i·at′ed·ly,** *adv.* *Both Rare.*

self′-o·pin′i·a′tive (ō-pĭn′ĭ-ā′tĭv), *adj.* Self-opinionative. — **self′-o·pin′i·a′tive·ness,** *n.*

self′-o·pin′ion, *n.* Opinion, esp. high opinion, of oneself; an overweening estimate of oneself or of one's own opinion.

self′-o·pin′ion·at′ed, *adj.* **a** Having a high opinion of oneself; estimating one's own views too highly; conceited. **b** Opinionated; stubborn in holding one's opinion. — **self′-o·pin′ion·at′ed·ly,** *adv.* — **self′-o·pin′ion·at′ed·ness,** *n.*

self′-o·pin′ion·a′tive, *adj.* Self-opinionated. — **self′-o·pin′ion·a′tive·ly,** *adv.* — **self′-o·pin′ion·a′tive·ness,** *n.*

self′-o·pin′ioned, *adj.* Self-opinionated. — **self′-o·pin′ioned·ness,** *n.*

self′-op·posed′, *adj.* Having parts that are opposed to each other.

self′-op′po·si′tion, *n.* Opposition of a self to itself.

According to Hegel in his "Phenomenology," electricity as simple power manifests itself as *self-opposition* or polarity of positive and negative. *W. T. Harris.*

self′-par′ti·al′i·ty, *n.* That partiality to himself by which a man overrates his own worth when compared with others.

self′-pi′ous, *adj.* Hypocritical. *Rare.*

self′-poise′, *n.* Self-poisedness. *Chiefly U. S.*

self′-poised′, *adj.* **a** Balanced without support. **b** Having poise by self-command. — **self′-poised′ness,** *n.*

self′-po′lar tri′an′gle *or* **tet′ra·he′dron** (66). *Math.* Having for sides (or faces) the polar lines (or planes) of the opposite vertices with respect to a given conic or quadric.

self′-pol′li·nat′ed, *adj.* *Bot.* Pollinated by the anthers of the same flower; — said of self-fertile flowers. Cf. CROSS-POLLINATION. — **self′-pol′li·nate,** *v. t.* — **self′-pol′li·na′tion,** *n.*

self′-pol·lu′tion, *n.* Masturbation. — **self′-pol·lut′er,** *n.*

self′-por′trait, *n.* A portrait of oneself made by oneself. — **self′-por′trait·ist,** *n.*

self′-pos·sessed′, *adj.* Having or exhibiting self-possession; composed in mind, manner, etc.; calm. — **self′-pos·sess′ed·ly,** *adv.*

self′-pos·sess′ing, *adj.* Self-possessed.

self′-pos·ses′sion, *n.* Control or command over one's powers; self-command; presence of mind; composure.

self′-po·ten′tial meth′od. *Mining.* A method of electrical prospecting in which the electromotive forces existing in and around an ore body are measured at the surface. Cf. INDUCTIVE METHOD.

self′-pres′er·va′tion, *n.* Preservation of oneself from destruction, injury, loss, etc.; also, the tendency to this regarded as an instinct or natural law. — **self′-pre·serv′a·tive,** *adj.* — **self′pre·serv′a·to′ry,** *adj.* — **self′-pre·serv′ing,** *adj.* — **self′-pre·serv′ing·ly,** *adv.*

self′-pride′, *n.* Pride in oneself or that which pertains to oneself.

self′-pro·pel′ling, *adj.* Containing within itself the means for its own propulsion. — **self′-pro·pelled′,** *adj.* — **self′-pro·pel′ler,** *n.*

self′-prun′ing (sĕlf′prōōn′ĭng), *n.* **a** The loss of twigs or small branches by certain trees, esp. willows and poplars, through abscission. **b** Natural pruning.

self′-ques′tion, *n.* A question put to oneself by oneself. — **self′-ques′tioned,** *adj.* — **self′-ques′tion·ing,** *n.*

self′-rake′, *n.* *Agric. Mach.* A reaper with a rake attachment for sweeping off gavels from the platform.

self′-rat′ing (-rāt′ĭng), *n.* Determination of one's own rating with reference to a standard educational scale or other rating device. — **self′-rat′ing,** *adj.*

self′-read′ing, *adj.* Capable of being easily read.

self-reading rod. See LEVELING ROD.

self′-re′al·i·za′tion, *n.* Fulfillment by oneself of the possibilities of one's character or personality. — **self′-re′al·iz′ing,** *n. & adj.*

self′-re·cip′ro·cal, *adj.* Self-conjugate.

self′-re·cord′ing, *adj.* Autographic.

self′-re·flec′tion, *n.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** Reflection of oneself. **b** Self-reproof.

2. **a** Reflection of the self, as by objectifying one's feelings, etc. **b** Reflection upon oneself or one's own nature or feelings.

self′-re·flec′tive, *adj.* Disposed to self-reflection or introspection.

self′-re·gard′, *n.* Regard for, or consideration of, one's own self or interests; also, self-respect.

self′-reg′is·ter·ing, *adj.* Registering automatically; as, a *self-registering* barometer. — **self′-reg′is·tra′tion,** *n.*

self′-re·la′tion, *n.* Self-identity.

Self-relation or self-identity is immediateness because the same is related to the same without mediation of a different (element or factor). Hegel calls it the form of being and makes it the chief subject in the second part of his Logic. *W. T. Harris.*

self′-re·li′ance, *n.* Reliance upon one's own efforts, powers, etc.; confidence in the efficiency of oneself.

Syn. — See SELF-CONFIDENCE.

self′-re·li′ant, *adj.* Reliant upon oneself; trusting to one's own powers or judgment. — **self′-re·li′ant·ly,** *adv.*

self′-re·nun′ci·a′tion, *n.* Act of renouncing one's own wishes, etc.; self-sacrifice. — **self′-re·nun′ci·a·to′ry,** *adj.*

self′-re·pel′ling, *adj.* Repelling by its own inherent power; esp., made up of parts, as molecules or atoms, which mutually repel each other; as, gases are *self-repelling.*

self′-rep′e·ti′tion (-rĕp′ĕ·tĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Repetition of one's own words or acts.

self′-re·proach′, *n.* Act of reproaching oneself; censure by one's own conscience. — **self′-re·proached′,** *adj.*

self′-re·proach′ful, *adj.* Reproachful of oneself.

self′-re·proach′ing, *adj.* Reproaching oneself. — **self′-re·proach′ing·ly,** *adv.* — **self′-re·proach′ing·ness,** *n.*

self′-re·proof′, *n.* Act of reproving oneself; censure of one's conduct by one's own judgment.

self′-re·prov′al, *n.* Self-reproof. — **self′-re·proved′** (-rē-prōōvd′), *adj.* — **self′-re·prov′ing** (-rē-prōōv′ĭng), *adj. & n.* — **self′-re·prov′ing·ly,** *adv.*

self′-re·pug′nant, *adj.* Inconsistent; self-contradictory. — **self′-re·pug′nance,** *n.* — **self′-re·pug′nan·cy,** *n.*

self′-res′cu·er, *n.* *Mining.* A pocket-size respirator for emergency use that protects the wearer for a period of about one-half hour against atmospheres containing carbon monoxide gas.

self′-re·spect′, *n.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** = SELF-END. **b** Self-love.

2. Respect for oneself; regard for one's character or standing; laudable self-esteem.

self′-re·straint′, *n.* Restraint over self; self-control.

self′-re·ward′, *n.* Reward inherent in the thing rewarded. — **self′-re·ward′ed,** *adj.* — **self′-re·ward′ing,** *adj.*

self′-right′, *v. i.* To right itself, as a vessel. — **self′-right′er,** *n.* — **self′-right′ing,** *adj.*

self′-right′eous (-rī′chŭs), *adj.* Righteous in one's own esteem; pharisaical. — **self′-right′eous·ly,** *adv.* — **self′-right′eous·ness,** *n.*

self′-ris′ing (sĕlf′rīz′ĭng), *adj.* That rises of itself, specif. without the addition of leaven.

self-rising flour. A mixture of flour (wheat, buckwheat, corn) with baking powder and salt in the right proportion for cakes, griddlecakes, biscuits, etc.

---

selfgreene. † SILGREEN.

self′-end′, *n.* Selfish purpose or aim. — **self′-end′ed,** *adj.* — **self′-end′ed·ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*

selfer. † SILVER.

self′-es·sen′tial, *adj.* **a** *Obs.* Self-existent. **b** See SELF- b.

self′-ev′i·dent·ism, *n.* See -ISM.

self′-fig′ured, *adj.* Designed by oneself. *Obs.*

self′-het′er·o·dyne, *adj.* *Radio.* = AUTODYNE.

self′-hyp·no′sis. See HYPNOSIS, 1.

self′-jus·ti′ci·ar′y, *n.* *Theol.* Justiciar (sense 4). *Obs.*

self′-light′ (sĕlf′līt′), *n.* = IDIO-RETINAL LIGHT.

self′like′, *adj.* Similar; like one self. *Obs.* [love. *Obs.*

self′-loved′, *adj.* Having self-

self′-met′tle, *n.* Inborn mettle; one's own temper. *Obs.*

self′-mov′ent, *adj.* Self-moving. *Obs.* [See DIE HEAD.

self′-o′pen·ing die head. *Mach.*

self psychology. See PSYCHOLOGY, 1. — **self psychologist.**

self′-re·gard′less, *adj.* See -LESS.

self′-re·gard′less·ly, *adv.* — **self′-re·gard′less·ness,** *n.*

self′–rolled′, *adj.* Rolled or coiled upon itself.
self′–sac′ri·fice, *n.* Sacrifice of oneself, or one's interest, for others or from conscience. — **self′–sac′ri·fic′er,** *n.* — **self′–sac′ri·fi′cial,** *adj.*
self′–sac′ri·fic′ing, *adj.* Yielding up one's own interest, feelings, etc.; sacrificing oneself for others. — **self′–sac′ri·fic′ing·ly,** *adv.* — **self′–sac′ri·fic′ing·ness,** *n.*
self′same′ (sĕlf′sām′; 66), *adj.* [*self*, adj. + *same.*] Precisely the same; identical. Cf. SELF, *adj.*, 1. — **self′same′ness,** *n.*
self′same′ (sĕlf′sām′), *n.* The selfsame person or thing.
self′–sat′is·fac′tion, *n.* Satisfaction with oneself, one's position, powers, or person; self-complacency.
self′–sat′is·fied, *adj.* Satisfied with oneself or one's actions, etc.; self-complacent.
self′–sat′is·fy′ing, *adj.* Giving satisfaction to oneself. — **self′–sat′is·fy′ing·ly,** *adv.*
self′–se·cure′, *adj.* Sure or secure with respect to oneself. — **self′–se·cur′i·ty,** *n.*
self′–seek′er, *n.* One who seeks only or unduly his own interest, advantage, or pleasure.
self′–seek′ing, *n.* Act or habit of seeking primarily one's own interest or happiness; selfishness. — **self′–seek′ing,** *adj.* — **self′–seek′ing·ness,** *n.*
self′–serv′ice, *adj.* Designating a type of restaurant or café, or a store, where the patrons help themselves, wholly or in part, to food or goods to be paid for upon leaving. — **self′–serv′ice,** *n.*
self′–shoot′er, *n.* A firearm that discharges automatically.
self′–slaugh′ter, *n.* Suicide.
self′–slaugh′tered, *adj.* Killed by oneself.
self′–slay′er, *n.* A suicide. — **self′–slain′,** *adj.*
self′–so·ci′o·ty (sĕlf′sō·sī′ō·tĭ), *n.* Communion with oneself. *Howell.*
self′–sow′ (-sō′), *v. i.* To sow itself.
self′–sowed′ (66), *adj.* Self-sown.
self′–sown′ (66), *adj.* Sown or disseminated autonomically, or by inanimate agencies, as by wind, water currents, etc.
self′–start′er, *n.* **1.** *Internal-Combustion Engines.* Any of various more or less automatic attachments for starting, other than the simple starting crank or an auxiliary turning engine; also, a machine, vehicle, etc., equipped with such an attachment.
2. A person who has initiative. *Slang.*
3. *Philos.* That which actuates itself; a perpetuum mobile. — **self′–start′ing,** *adj.*
self′–ster′ile, *adj. Biol.* Sterile to its own pollen or sperm; — said of certain flowers and of certain dioecious animals; — opposed to *self-fertile.* — **self′–ste·ril′i·ty,** *n.*
self′–stow′ing, *adj. Naut.* Of an anchor, having no stock, so that the shank may be pulled into the hawse pipe.
self′–stud′y, *n.* Study of oneself; a record of observations from such study.
self′–styled′, *adj.* Styled or called by oneself; soi-disant.
self′–sub·sist′ent, *adj.* Subsisting independently of anything external. — **self′–sub·sist′ence,** *n.* — **self′–sub·sist′en·cy,** *n.* — **self′–sub·sist′ing,** *adj.*
self′–sub·stan′tial, *adj.* Of or from one's own substance.
self′–suf·ficed′, *adj.* Self-sufficient.
self′–suf·fi′cient (-sŭ·fĭsh′ĕnt), *adj.* **1.** Able to accomplish one's own aims or ends, or to gratify one's own desires, without external aid or co-operation.
2. Having an overweening confidence in one's own abilities or worth; hence, haughty; overbearing.
3. Sufficient in or to itself.
— **self′–suf·fi′cience** (-ĕns), *n.* — **self′–suf·fi′cien·cy,** *n.* — **self′–suf·fi′cient·ness,** *n.*
self′–suf·fic′ing (sĕlf′sŭ·fīs′ĭng) *adj.* Self-sufficient. — **self′–suf·fic′ing·ly,** *adv.* — **self′–suf·fic′ing·ness,** *n.*
self′–sug·ges′tion, *n.* Autosuggestion. — **self′–sug·gest′ed,** *adj.* — **self′–sug·gest′er,** *n.* — **self′–sug·ges′tive,** *adj.*
self′–sup′ple·tive, *adj.* Supplying, or capable of supplying, itself.
self′–sup·port′, *n.* Independent support of oneself or itself.
self′–sup·port′ed, *adj.* Supported by oneself or itself. — **self′–sup·port′ed·ness,** *n.*
self′–sup·port′ing, *adj.* Supporting oneself or itself. — **self′–sup·port′ing·ly,** *adv.*
self′–sure′ (66), *adj.* Sure of oneself.
self′–sur·ren′der, *n.* Surrender of self; the yielding up of oneself, one's will, etc., to influence or person. — **self′–sur·ren′der·ing,** *adj.*
self′–sus·pend′ed, *adj.* Suspended by oneself or itself; balanced.
self′–sus·tain′ing, *adj.* Maintaining, or capable of maintaining, oneself by one's independent efforts. — **self′–sus·tain′ing·ly,** *adv.*
self′–think′ing, *adj.* Thinking for oneself; indulging in, given to, or capable of, independent thought.
self′–ton′ing (sĕlf′tōn′ĭng; 66), *adj.* That tones itself.
self–toning paper. *Photog.* A printing-out paper in which a gold salt is incorporated in the emulsion. During fixing this tones the image.
self′–tor′ment, *n.* Torment of oneself by oneself. — **self′–tor·ment′ed,** *adj.* — **self′–tor·ment′er, -men′tor,** *n.* — **self′–tor·ment′ing,** *adj.*
self′–un·cer′tain, *adj.* Uncertain of oneself.
self′–un′der·stand′, *v. t.* To understand for or by oneself.
self′–un′der·stand′ing, *n.* Understanding of oneself, of one's powers, position, personality; also, understanding, as of a subject, gained by one's own unaided efforts.
self′–view′, *n.* A view of oneself; specif., regard for one's own interests. *Rare.*
self′ward (sĕlf′wĕrd), *adv. & adj.* See -WARD. — **self′–ward·ness,** *n.*
self′wards (-wĕrdz), *adv.* Selfward.
self′–will′, *n.* [AS. *selfwill.*] One's own will, esp. when opposed to that of others; obstinacy.
self′–will′, *adj.* Self-willed. *Obs.*
self′–willed′, *adj.* Governed by one's own will; not yielding to the wishes of others; obstinate. — **self′–willed′ly,** *adv.* — **self′–willed′ness,** *n.*
self′–wind′ing (-wīn′dĭng), *adj. Horol.* Of a clock, etc., wound automatically at short intervals by an electric motor.
self′–wine′, *n.* An unblended wine of distinctive character.
self′–wis′dom, *n.* Wisdom derived from oneself. *Contemptuous.* — **self′–wise′** (66), *adj.*
self′–wrong′, *n.* Wrong done to oneself.
sel′ic·tar′ (sĕl′ĭk·tär′), *n.* [Turk. *silāḥdār.* See SILLADAR.] A sword-bearer. *Turkey.*
sel′ig·mann·ite (sĕl′ĭg·măn·īt), *n.* [After Gustav *Seligmann*, of Coblenz.] *Mineral.* A copper lead thioarsenite, $(Pb,Cu_2)_3As_2S_6$, occurring in metallic, lead-gray, orthorhombic crystals.
se·lī′hoth′ (sĕ·lē′kōth′; sĕ·lē′kōth; -kŏs), *n. pl.* [Heb. *sĕlīhōth*, pl. of *sĕlīhāh* pardon.] *Jewish Rel.* The liturgical poems recited on fast days and on the days preceding the high holy days.
Se·li′na (sĕ·lī′nä), *n.* Fem. proper name.
Sel′i·nun′tine (sĕl′ĭ·nŭn′tīn), *adj.* Of or pert to Selinus.
sel′ion (sĕl′yŭn), *n.* [OF. *seillon* a measure of land, F. *sillon* a ridge, furrow, Anglo-Lat. *selio* a measure of land.] *O. Eng. Hist.* One of the strips or ridges (often four to an acre) in which land was plowed in the open-field system.
Sel·juk′ (sĕl·jōōk′), *n.* [Turk *Seljūq*, the eponymous ancestor.] **1.** A member of any one of several Turkish dynasties which ruled over a great part of western Asia in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, establishing a number of sultanates, notably that which succeeded to the dominions of the Caliph of Bagdad. Hence, a member of the tribe subject to a Seljuk dynasty.
2. A Turkish carpet purporting to be of the Seljuk period; — a misnomer, as no carpets of this period have been preserved, except, possibly, a few specimens in the Evkav Museum and the mosque of Beyşehir.
— **Sel·juk′,** *adj.*
Sel·juk′i·an (sĕl·jōōk′ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.* Seljuk.
Sel′kirk ban′nock (sĕl′kûrk). [From *Selkirk* county, Scotland.] A sweet cake containing currants. *Scot.*
Sel′kirk's vi′o·let (sĕl′kûrks). An acaulescent violet (*Viola selkirkii*) found in the cooler parts of North America and in Greenland, with pale-violet large-spurred flowers.
sell (sĕl), *v.; past tense & past part.* SOLD (sōld); *pres. part. & verbal n.* SELL′ING. [ME. *sellen, sillen, sullen*, fr. AS. *sellan, syllan*, to give, to deliver, sell; akin to OS. *sellian*, OFris. *sella*, OHG. *sellen*, ON. *selja*, Sw. *sälja*, Dan. *sælge*, Goth. *saljan* to offer sacrifice, and to ON. *sala, sal*, sale, OHG. *sala*, and prob. to Gr. *helein* to take, OIr. *selb* possession, property, W. *helw.* Cf. SALE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To give or yield. *Obs.*
2. To deliver or hand over in breach of duty, trust, or the like; to betray.
You would have *sold* your king to slaughter. *Shak.*
3. To deliver into slavery or bondage, esp. for money; as, to *sell* captives; *sold* to sin.
4. To dispose of or manage for profit instead of in accord with conscience, justice, etc.; as, to *sell* benefices, oaths, votes.
5. To part with by way of exchange, esp. to great disadvantage; as, to *sell* one's inheritance for a mess of pottage.
Who *sell* their laurel for a myrtle wreath. *Cowper.*
6. To impose upon; to trick; deceive; gull; cheat. *Slang.*
7. To transfer (property) for a consideration; to transfer the absolute or general title to (anything, as lands, goods, choses in action) to another for a price, or sum of money; to give up for a valuable consideration; to dispose of in return for something; to convey. See SALE, *n.*
Go and *sell* that thou hast, and give to the poor. *Matt.* xix. 21.
8. To cause or further the sale of; as, his name *sold* the book.
9. To part with (a military command) by sale of one's commission. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
10. To deal in as an article of sale; as, to *sell* groceries or insurance.
11. To exhaust or reduce the stock of by sales.
12. To make a sale or sales to, esp. by devices of salesmanship; as, to *sell* druggists. *Slang.*
13. To convince (one) of the truth or desirability of (something); — with either the person or thing as object; as, to *sell* the public on music; to *sell* a taste for books; to *sell* one an idea. *Slang.*
14. To persuade (one) to a course of action, esp. to the making of a contract, or to the acceptance of a doctrine or belief. *Colloq., U. S.*
15. *Auction Pitch.* To relinquish (the privilege of pitching the trump) to the highest bidder; — said of the eldest hand, and sometimes used with *out.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To dispose of commodities or property; to make sales; as, to *sell* to minors.
2. **a** To be sold; to find buyers; as, corn *sells* high. **b** To be priced in sales; — with *at* or *for;* as, to *sell* at three for a quarter.
3. To admit of, being sold. *Colloq.*
Syn. — SELL, BARTER, VEND, TRADE, BARGAIN. To SELL is to transfer to another for a price, usually to be paid in money; BARTER implies an exchange of commodities; VEND applies chiefly to the selling (sometimes the hawking) of small articles; the word is not used of lands or tenements (but compare *vendor*); TRADE is often synonymous with *barter*, and suggests esp. the exchange of one particular object for another; it also applies to trafficking in general. To BARGAIN, as here compared, is to treat regarding terms with a view to sale or barter. Cf. COMMERCE.
sell a bargain. To draw out innocent questions in order to make bantering answers; to hoax one in this fashion.
sell a horse. See TAMBAROORA.
sell at the spear. To sell by auction.
sell by bulk. To sell goods as they are, without weighing or measurement.
sell forward. To sell for future delivery.
sell off. **a** To dispose of by selling, esp. in its entirety. **b** To fall in selling prices; as, the market *sold off* sharply.
sell on a scale. *Exchanges.* See SCALING.
sell oneself. **a** To barter one's character, reputation, etc. for worldly gain. **b** To pledge one's services slavishly for money. **c** *Colloq.* To exercise salesmanship on oneself.
sell one's life dearly. To cause heavy loss to those who take one's life, as by killing a number.
sell one's soul. **a** To contract with the Devil to forfeit one's soul to him at death. Cf. FAUST. **b** To give up integrity for worldly gain.
sell out. **a** To part with by sale; to dispose of wholly or entirely; as, he had *sold out* his corn. **b** To sell up. (See below.) **c** *Slang.* To betray for a compensation the cause or associates with whom one is identified. **d** *Eng.* Formerly, to sell one's commission in the army. **e** *Exchanges.* To sell in open market (stocks or commodities carried for one who fails to make good his margin, purchase, or obligations in respect of them), charging him with any deficit; also, to sell the stocks or goods of (a person) in this way. On the London Stock Exchange a seller may sell out at auction if the buyer fails to give a name by three o'clock on ticket day.
sell over. **a** To resell. **b** To transfer by selling.
sell short. *Finance & Com.* To make a short sale.
sell up. To sell the goods of (a debtor) in order to pay his debts from the proceeds.
— ***to sell.*** For sale.
sell (sĕl), *n.* **1.** A planned deception that takes one in; an imposition; cheat; hoax. *Colloq.*
2. *Stock Exchange.* A stock that should be sold. *Cant.*
sell (sĕl), *n.* [OF. *selle*, fr. L. *sella.* See SETTLE, *n.*] **a** *Obs.* Seat; throne. **b** *Archaic.* A saddle for a horse.
sell. Var. of SELE, SELF (see SEL), SILL. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
sel′la (sĕl′ä), *n.; pl.* SELLAE (-ē). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A seat.
‖**sel′la cu·ru′lis** (sĕl′ä kū·rōō′lĭs). [L.] A curule chair.
sel′la·ite (sĕl′ä·īt), *n.* [After Q. *Sella* (1827–84), It. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* Magnesium fluoride, MgF_2, occurring in colorless, tetragonal, prismatic crystals. H., 5. Sp. gr., 3.
sel′lar (sĕl′ĕr), *adj. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the sella turcica.
sel′late (sĕl′āt), *adj.* [L. *sella* saddle + *-ate.*] *Paleontol.* Having a saddle, as the suture of certain cephalopod shells; — usually in combination, as *asellate*, angusti*sellate*, etc.
‖**sel′la tur′ci·ca** (sĕl′ä tûr′sĭ·kä). [NL., lit., Turkish saddle; from its shape.] *Anat.* A depression in the middle line of the upper surface of the sphenoid bone, lodging the pituitary body.
Sel′en·ger′s round (sĕl′ĕn·jĕrz; -ĭn·jĕrz). [Corrupt. of *St. Leger.*] An English country-dance performed as a round, popular in the late 16th century, and now often revived. Also, the music for this dance.
sell′er (sĕl′ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who sells, furnishes, or deals; a dealer; a tradesman; peddler; vendor.
2. A thing which sells readily. Cf. BEST SELLER.
-sell′er (-sĕl′ĕr). A combining form of *seller*, as in: **bookseller, breadseller, breathseller, dramseller.**
sel′ler (sĕl′ĕr), *n.* [OF. *saliere.* See SALER.] A saltcellar.
seller four. *Stock Exchange.* Used to characterize a sale on an exchange in which the seller has the right to deliver the property bought within four days on one day's notice to the buyer, but must otherwise deliver the stock on the final day. Similar terms are ***seller ten, seller twenty, seller thirty, seller sixty, seller the year.*** Cf. *buyer four*, under BUYER'S OPTION.
Sel′lers, Col. Mulberry (sĕl′ĕrz). A visionary, optimistic speculator in *The Gilded Age*, a novel by S. L. Clemens ("Mark Twain") and C. D. Warner.
Sel′lers cou′pling (sĕl′ĕrz kŭp′lĭng). [After W. *Sellers*, Am. engineer.] *Mach.* = CONE COUPLING.
Sellers hob. A hob designed to be run on centers with the work held against it and fed to it by the motion of the lathe carriage.
sell′ers′ mar′ket. **1.** *Com.* A market in which scarcity of goods gives sellers a trading advantage over buyers; — contrasted with *buyers' market.*
2. *Stock Exchange.* A market of prevailingly high prices.
seller's option. *Exchanges.* A contract in which the seller may deliver at his option at any time within a specified period. It differs from a *put* (which see) in that delivery must eventually be made.
Sellers taper system. See TAPER, *n.*, 2.
Sel′lers′ thread (sĕl′ĕrz). [After Wm. *Sellers*, Am. engineer.] *Mach.* American National coarse thread. See SCREW THREAD, *Table.*
sel′li·form (sĕl′ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *sella* saddle.] Saddle-shaped.
sell′ing, *n.* Act of one who sells; a sale.
sell′ing, *adj.* **1.** That sells readily; salable.
2. Engaged in selling; making a business of selling.
3. Finding, offering, or making, a sale at a specified figure; as, a *selling* price of $1.98.
selling account. *Accounting.* See TRADING ACCOUNT.
selling agent. *Com.* An agent who sells goods on commission; loosely, one acting as salesman for another.
sell′ing–plat′er (sĕl′ĭng·plāt′ĕr), *n.* A horse that runs in selling races.
selling point. Anything pertaining to an article which makes it salable.
selling price. The price at which sale is offered.
selling race. *Horse Racing.* A race in which horses are entered to be sold at a certain price, the weights imposed varying as these prices. Anyone may claim the right to purchase the winner at the price named unless there is a higher bid. Any money received in excess of the stated price is usually divided between the racing club and the owner of the second horse.
Sel′loi (sĕl′oi), **Sel′li** (-ī), *n. pl.* [Gr.] *Gr. Relig.* Guardians, ministrants, and interpreters of the oracle of Zeus at Dodona.
sell′out′ (sĕl′out′), *n.* **1.** Act or instance of selling out. See *sell out*, under SELL, *v. Slang.*
2. A show having the seats all sold. *Theat. Slang.*
3. *Commerce.* The exhaustion of the supply of an article of merchandise due to an unusual demand. *Slang, U. S.*
sell out. = AUCTION PITCH.
sel′ly (sĕl′ĭ), *adv.* [AS. *sellīce, seldlīce.*] Strangely; marvelously; also, extremely. *Obs.* — *adj.* Curious; mysterious; wonderful. *Obs.* — *n.* A marvel; wonder. *Obs.*
sel′ly (sĕl′ĭ), *n.* Dim. of SELF. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
sel′ly (sĕl′ĭ). Var. of SEELY.
‖**se·lon′ les rè′gles** (sĕ·lôn′ lā rä′gl′). [F.] According to the rules.
sel′so′viet′ (sĕl′sō′vyĕt′), *n.* [Russ. *selo* village + *sovet* soviet, council.] Literally, village council; a subdivision of a volost. *Soviet Russia.*
Selt′zer (sĕlt′sĕr), *n.*, *or* **Seltzer water.** A mineral water from Nieder Selters, in the district of Wiesbaden, Germany, containing much free carbon dioxide; also, an artificially prepared water of similar composition.
selt′zo·gene (sĕlt′sō·jēn), *n.* [F. *seltsogène.* See SELTZER; -GEN.] An apparatus for making aerated waters.
Se·lung′ (sā·lŭng′), *n.* One of a tribe of sea gypsies, Indonesians, inhabiting the Mergui Archipelago and parts of the Malay Peninsula; also, their language. See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*
sel′va (sĕl′vä), *n.* [Origin unknown.] Any of several small South American mammals of the genus *Caenolestes.*
sel′va (sĕl′vä), *n.* [Pg., wood, fr. L. *silva.*] The rain forest of the Amazon.
sel′vage, sel′vedge (sĕl′vĭj), *n.* [*self* + *edge*, i. e., its own proper edge; cf. D. *zelfegge.*] **1.** The edge or an edge of a woven fabric, so formed as to prevent raveling, often finished differently from the surface of the material.

self′said, *adj.* Selfsame. *Obs.*
self′-sup·port′less, *adj.* See -LESS.
self′-uned′ (-ŭnd′), *adj.* One with itself, separate from others. *Obs.*
self′-ween′ing, *n.* Self-conceit. *Obs.*
self′-will′y, *adj.* Self-willed. *Obs.*
sell. † SELLY, SELLY.
selly. † SELLY.
selness. † SELINESS.
selong. Var. of 8th SLING.
sell. † CELL, SEAL, SILL.
sell′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
sell′a·bly, *adv.* of SELLABLE.
Sel′la·i (sĕl′ä·ī). *D. Bib.*
sel′lan·ders (sĕl′ăn·dĕrz). Var. of SALLENDERS.
sel′la·ry, *n.* [L. *sellarius.*] A male prostitute. *Obs.*
selle. † CELL, SELLY, SILL.
selle. † SELL, *n. & v.*
sel′len·ders. Var. of SALLENDERS.
sel′ler. † CELLAR, CELURE, SOLLER.
Sel′li, *n. pl.* See SELLOI.
sel′li·bub. † SILLABUB
sel′lie, sel′ley. Vars. of SELLY, *adj.*
sell′t, *or* **selt** (sĕlt). Scot. & N. of Eng. past and past part. of SELL.
Sel′ma·i (sĕl′mä·ī). *D. Bib.*
Se·lo′mith (sē·lō′mĭth). *D. Bib.*
s'elp. Contraction of "so help," — in oaths.
selt (sĕlt), *past tense & past part.* Sold. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
selte. Obs. past tense of SALT.
Sel′ter (sĕl′tĕr). Var. of SELTZER.

2. The edge plate of a lock through which the bolt is projected.
3. Edge; border; fringe; — chiefly figurative.
4. A selvagee, either rope or wire.
5. *Mining.* A layer of clay or decomposed rock along the wall of a vein; gouge; flucan. *Brit.*

sel'vage, sel'vedge (sĕl'vĭj), *v. t.* To form a selvage to.

sel'vaged, sel'vedged (sĕl'vĭjd), *adj.* Having a selvage.

sel'va·gee' (sĕl'vĭ-jē'), *n.* **a** *Naut.* A skein or hank of rope yarns wound round with yarns or marline, for stoppers, straps, etc. **b** A number of parallel wires bound together with a fine wire serving.

Se·mae'o·sto'ma·ta (sē-mē'ō-stō'mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sēmaia* a military standard + *stoma*, *-atos*, mouth.] *Zool.* A division of Discophora having a large mouth with four long grooved and often tuberculated free lips, and long tentacles at the margin of the umbrella.

Se·mang' (sē-măng'), *n. sing. & pl.* A Negrito people of Perak and adjacent parts of the Malay Peninsula. They are pure Negrito in type. Also, their language. See AUSTROASIATIC.

se·man'teme (sē-măn'tēm), *n.* [F. *sémantème.* See SEMANTICS.] An element of language that expresses a definite image or idea, as contrasted with the elements (called *morphemes*) that relate and connect these images or ideas in sentences; a notional word. A semanteme is a word, as *tree*, or part of a word, as *tree*-s. Cf. MORPHEME.

se·man'tic (sē-măn'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *sēmantikos.* See SEMANTICS.] **a** *Obs.* Pertaining to signs. **b** Pertaining to meaning in language; as, pitch may have *semantic* value. — **se·man'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ-kȧl-ĭ), *adv.*

se·man'ti·cist (sē-măn'tĭ-sĭst), *n.* A specialist in semantics.

se·man'tics (-tĭks), *n.* [After F. *sémantique* (see -ICS), fr. Gr. *sēmantikos* significant meaning, fr. *sēmainein* to signify, fr. *sēma* a sign; akin to Skr. *dhyāti* he thinks.] *Philol.* The science of meanings, as contrasted with *phonetics*, the science of sounds; the historical and psychological study and the classification of changes in the signification of words or forms, viewed as normal and vital factors in linguistic development, including such phenomena as specialization and expansion of meaning, meliorative and pejorative tendencies, metaphor, adaptation, and the like. ☞ *Semantics* is usually construed as a singular noun.

semantic tone. See TONE, *n.*, 9 **a**.

sem'an·tol'o·gy (sĕm'ăn·tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [See SEMANTICS; -LOGY.] Semantics; semasiology. — **se·man'to·log'i·cal** (-tō-lŏj'ĭ-kȧl), *adj.*

se·man'tron (sē-măn'trŏn), *n.* [NGr. *sēmantron.*] *Eastern Ch.* A wooden plank or an iron bar which, when struck with a mallet, gives a gonglike sound. It takes the place of a bell, the latter not being used in Orthodox churches.

sem'a·phore (sĕm'ȧ-fōr; 181), *n.* [Gr. *sēma* a sign + *-phore*; cf. F. *sémaphore.*] **1.** A signal telegraph, as an apparatus used esp. on railroads for giving signals by the disposition of lanterns, flags, oscillating arms, etc., or a floating device displaying signals showing the depth of water in a waterway.

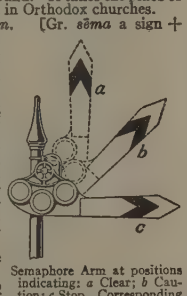

Semaphore Arm at positions indicating: *a* Clear; *b* Caution; *c* Stop. Corresponding night signals are, usually, green, yellow, and red lights respectively.

2. *Mil.* A form of visual signaling in which the operator uses a flag in each hand. Cf. WIGWAG.

sem'a·phore, *v. t. & i.*; -PHORED (-fōrd; 181); -PHOR'ING (-fōr'-ĭng). To signal by semaphore.

semaphore plant. The telegraph plant.

semaphore telegraph. See TELEGRAPH, *n.*, 1.

sem'a·phor'ic (-fōr'ĭk), *adj.* Also **sem'a·phor'i·cal** (-ĭ-kȧl). Of or pertaining to a semaphore or semaphores; telegraphic. — **sem'a·phor'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

sem'a·phor'ist (sĕm'ȧ-fōr'ĭst; sē-măf'ō-rĭst; 181), *n.* One who manages or operates a semaphore.

se·ma'si·ol'o·gy (sē-mā'sĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *sēmasia* signification + *-logy.*] *Philol.* Semantics. — **se·ma'si·o·log'i·cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kȧl), *adj.* — **se·ma'si·o·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **se·ma'si·ol'o·gist,** *n.*

sem'a·teme (sĕm'ȧ-tēm), *n.* [Gr. *sēma, sēmatos*, sign.] *Gram.* A semanteme. *Rare.*

se·mat'ic (sē-măt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *sēma, sēmatos*, sign, token.] *Biol.* Serving as a warning of danger, as the conspicuous colors of certain poisonous or dangerous animals.

sem'a·tog'ra·phy (sĕm'ȧ-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [See SEMATIC; -GRAPHY.] The writing of signs or marks instead of letters. — **sem'a·to·graph'ic** (-tō-grăf'ĭk), *adj.*

sem'a·tol'o·gy (sĕm'ȧ-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *sēma, sēmatos*, sign + *-logy.*] **1.** The study or doctrine of the relation of signs, or words, to thought. *Rare.*
2. Semantics; semasiology.

sem'a·trope (sĕm'ȧ-trōp), *n.* [Gr. *sēma* sign + *-trope.*] An instrument for signaling by reflecting the sun's rays.

sem'blа·ble (sĕm'blȧ-b'l), *adj.* [OF., fr. *sembler* to seem, resemble, fr. L. *similare, simulare.* See SIMULATE.] *Archaic.* **a** Like; alike; similar; resembling. **b** Conformable; suitable. **c** Apparent; ostensible; seeming. — **sem'bla·bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

sem'bla·ble, *n.* One that is like; (one's) fellow; representation; resemblance. *Archaic.*

sem'bla·ble, *adv.* Semblably. *Obs.*

sem'blance (sĕm'blȧns), *n.* [OF. See SEMBLABLE.] **1.** One's outward appearance; form; figure; the outward show of a thing.

> In *semblance* of a lady fair. *Wordsworth.*

2. Countenance; face; aspect.

> With *semblance* fair, but inward deep deceit. *Pope.*

3. a Phantasmal form; apparition. **b** One who resembles another; an image; a likeness.

> Wherein is stampt the *semblance* of a devil. *Shak.*

4. a Resemblance, actual or apparent; similarity. **b** *Obs.* Likelihood; presumption.
5. Seeming; esp., specious appearance or seeming; as, the *semblance* of virtue or worth; also, mere show; as, without the *semblance* of an excuse.
Syn. — See RESEMBLANCE.

sem'blant (sĕm'blȧnt), *adj.* [F., pres. part.] **1.** Like; resembling. *Obs.*
2. Seeming; apparent. *Rare.*

sem'blant, *n.* [F.] *Obs.* **a** Show; figure; semblance; also, pomp; pretense. **b** Face; mien; air.

sem'bla·tive (sĕm'blȧ-tĭv), *adj.* Tending to or characterized by semblance.

sem'ble (sĕm'b'l), *v.* [F. *sembler.* See SEMBLABLE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** [F.] *Law.* It seems; — chiefly used impersonally in reports and judgments to express an obiter dictum.
2. *Obs.* **a** To seem. **b** To dissemble; pretend. **c** To make a representation or likeness; to imitate.
—, *Transitive: Obs.* **a** To resemble. **b** To simulate. **c** To liken; compare. **d** To represent.

sem'ble, *adj.* [OF.] Like; resembling. *Obs.*

sem'ble (sĕm'b'l), *v. t. & i.* [From ASSEMBLE.] *Obs.* **a** To assemble; gather; collect. **b** To meet; to cope (with).

se·mé' (sē-mā'), *adj.* [F., sown.] Sown. — *n.* In art, a sprinkling or strewing; ornamentation or a pattern consisting of separate objects or groups of small figures, as flowers or stars. In heraldry these are generally disposed regularly; in Oriental art they sometimes appear sprinkled at random.

-seme (-sēm). *Cranium.* A combining form from Greek *sēma*, sign, denoting *orbital index*, as in mega*seme.*

Sem'e·car'pus (sĕm'ē-kär'pŭs; sē'mē-), *n.* [NL., said to be fr. Gr. *sēmeion* mark + *karpos* fruit.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of Indo-Malayan trees (family Anacardiaceae), having coriaceous leaves and small panicled flowers with five petals, five stamens, and three styles. The fruit is a hard nut with a thick black-juiced rind. *S. anacardium* is the marking nut; *S. vitiensis* the itchwood tree.

se·méed' (sē-mād'), *adj. Her.* Semé.

semelo-. A combining form, Greek *sēmeio-*, from *sēmeion*, meaning *sign*, specif., *Med.*, *symptom*, as in *semeiology.*

se'mei·og'ra·phy (sē'mī-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), **se'mi·og'ra·phy** (sē'-mĭ-), *n.* [*semeio-* + *-graphy.*] A scientific description of signs; specif., *Med.*, a description of the signs or symptoms of disease.

se'mei·ol'o·gy, se'mi·ol'o·gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*semeio-* + *-logy.*] Science or art of signs. Specif.: a *Med.* Symptomatology. **b** Art of using signs in signalling or in expressing thought. — **se'mei·o·log'ic, se'mi·o·log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), *adj.* — **se'mei·o·log'i·cal, se'mi·o·log'i·cal** (-ĭ-kȧl), *adj.* — **se'mei·ol'o·gist, se'mi·ol'o·gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

se·mei'on (sē-mī'ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* SEMEIA (-ȧ). [Gr. *sēmeion* sign.] **1.** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* **a** = MORA. **b** Either of the two divisions (thesis and arsis) of a foot; also, a corresponding division of a measure or colon.
2. *Paleog.* A mark indicating a metrical or other division.

se'mei·ot'ic (sē'mī-ŏt'ĭk), **se'mi·ot'ic** (sē'mĭ-), *adj.* Also **se'mei·ot'i·cal, se'mi·ot'i·cal** (-ĭ-kȧl). [Gr. *sēmeiōtikos*, fr. *sēmeion* a mark, sign.] **1.** Relating to signs or the language of signs.
2. *Med.* Of or pert. to signs or symptoms of diseases.

se'mei·ot'ics (sē'mī-ŏt'ĭks), **se'mi·ot'ics** (sē'mĭ-), *n.* See -ICS. Symptomatology.

Sem'e·le (sĕm'ē-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Semelē.*] *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Cadmus and mother of Dionysus (which see) by Zeus. Zeus having promised her whatsoever she should ask, she begged to behold him in his splendor, and was destroyed by his lightnings. Hence, she was called *Keraunia*, "the thunder-smitten." There is evidence that Semele was originally an earth-goddess with a distinct cult.

sem'el·fac'tive (sĕm'ĕl·făk'tĭv), *adj.* [L. *semel* once. See -FACTIVE.] *Gram.* **a** Expressing action as single in its occurrence, without repetition or continuation. **b** Designating an aspect or form of the verb, as in Russian. See ASPECT, *n.*, 10.

sem'el·in'ci·dent (sĕm'ĕl·ĭn'sĭ·dĕnt), *adj.* [L. *semel* once + E. *incident.*] *Med.* Occurring only once in one person.

se'men (sē'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* SEMINA (sĕm'ĭ·nȧ). [L., fr. the root of *serere, satum*, to sow. See SOW, *v.*] **1.** Seed; specif., *Bot.*, the seed of flowering plants.
2. *Physiol.* The viscid whitish fluid produced in the male reproductive organs, which contains the spermatozoa and hence serves to fertilize the eggs. See SPERMATOZOON.

se'mence (sē'mĕns), *n.* [F.] **a** *Obs.* Semen. **b** A sowing.

se'men con'tra (kŏn'trȧ), **se'men ci'nae** (sĭ'nē). *Pharm.* Santonica, or Levant wormseed.

‖**se'men·te'ra** (sā'mĕn·tā'rȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A cultivated field.

se·mese' (sē-mēs'), *adj.* [L. *semesus.*] Half-eaten. *Rare.*

se·mes'ter (sē-mĕs'tĕr), *n.* [Gr., fr. L. *semestris* half-yearly, fr. *sex* + *mensis* month. See SIX; MOON.] **1.** Orig. a period of six months.
2. Hence, either of the two periods of instruction, commonly eighteen weeks in length, into which the academic year is usually divided. See TERM, *n.*, 12.
— **se·mes'tral** (-trȧl), **se·mes'tri·al** (-trĭ·ȧl), *adj.*

semester hour. See HOUR, *n.*, 11.

sem'i- (sĕm'ĭ-). [L.; akin to Gr. *hēmi-*, Skr. *sāmi-*, AS. *sam-*. Cf. HEMI-.] A prefix combined chiefly with adjectives and nouns, denoting *half.* Specif.: **1.** *A To an extent or degree approximating half; partly;* as in *semi*independent, *semi*starvation. **b** *Precisely half;* — in terms of measurement of space, time, quantity, shape, etc., as in *semi*monthly, *semi*centennial. Used often in Astronomy, Botany, Mathematics, Music, and Zoology.
2. *Having a* (specified) *characteristic in one half,* esp. for half the length or on one side, as in *semi*pinnate, *semi*adherent, *semi*arch.
3. *To no more than half the extent or degree; incomplete; partial;* as in *semi*liquid, *semi*conformist; — also in various scientific and technical uses, as: **a** *Partly in a* (specified) *position* or *of a* (specified) *nature*, as in *semi*flexion, *semi*coma. **b** *Partly of a* (specified) *characteristic*, as in *semi*oviparous, *semi*parasitic, *semi*acid, *semi*volcanic. **c** *Having partly the quality of a* (specified) *thing imitated*, as in *semi*porcelain.

The meanings of the following can be supplied from the definitions of the words to which *semi-* is prefixed.

semiabstracted	**semialcoholic**	**semianimate**
semiaccomplishment	**semialien**	**semianimated**
semiacid	**semiallegiance**	**semiannealed**
semiacidified	**semialpine**	**semiannual**
semiacquaintance	**semialuminous**	**semiannually**
semiadherent	**semiamplexicaul**	**semiannular**
semiadjectively	**semiamplitude**	**semiantiministerial**
semiadnate	**semianarchist**	**semiaperiodic**
semiaerial	**semianatomical**	**semiaperture**
semiaffectionate	**semianatropal**	**semiapplicable**
semiagricultural	**semianatropous**	**semiapplicatory**
semiair-cooled	**semiangle**	**semiapplied**
semiaitbinism	**semiangular**	**semiapplying**
semiaitbinism	**semianimal**	**semiarc**

semiarchitectural	**semicriminal**	**semifunctional**
semiarid	**semicrustaceous**	**semifused**
semiaridity	**semicrystalline**	**semifusion**
semi-armor-piercing	**semicubit**	**semigala**
semiarticulate	**semicup**	**semigelatinous**
semiasphaltic	**semicupola**	**semigentleman**
semiatheist	**semicured**	**semigenuflection**
semiattached	**semicurl**	**semigiaze**
semiattachment	**semicurvilinear**	**semiglazed**
semi-Augustinian	**semicycloid**	**semiglobe**
semi-Augustinianism	**semicylinder**	**semiglobose**
semiautonomous	**semicylindric**	**semiglobular**
semiaxis	**semicylindrical**	**semiglobularly**
semibacchanalian	**semicynical**	**semiglorious**
semiball	**semidaily**	**semiglutin**
semiballed	**semidangerous**	**semi-Gnostic**
semiballi	**semidark**	**semigod**
semiballoon	**semidarkness**	**semi-Gothic**
semiband	**semi-Darwinian**	**semigovernmental**
semibarbarian	**semidead**	**semigrainy**
semibarbarianism	**semideaf**	**semigranitic**
semibarbaric	**semidecay**	**semigranulate**
semibarbarism	**semidecussation**	**semigravel**
semibarbarous	**semidefinite**	**semigroove**
semibaronial	**semideific**	**semihand**
semibarren	**semideification**	**semihard**
semibase	**semideistical**	**semiharden**
semibasement	**semideity**	**semihardy**
semibay	**semidelight**	**semihastate**
semi-Belgian	**semidelirious**	**semihepatization**
semibelted	**semidelta**	**semiherbaceous**
semi-Bessemer	**semidemented**	**semiheterocercal**
semibifid	**semidenatured**	**semihexagon**
semibleached	**semidependence**	**semihexagonal**
semiblind	**semidependent**	**semihiant**
semiblunt	**semidesert**	**semihibernation**
semibody	**semidestructive**	**semihigh**
semi-Bohemian	**semidetached**	**semihistorical**
semiboiled	**semidetachment**	**semihobo**
semi-Bolshevikl	**semideveloped**	**semihonor**
semibolshevist	**semidiagrammatic**	**semihorny**
semibolshevized	**semidiaphaneity**	**semihostile**
semibouffant	**semidiaphanous**	**semihot**
semibourgeois	**semidifference**	**semihuman**
semiburrowing	**semidigested**	**semihumanitarian**
semicalcareous	**semidigitigrade**	**semihumanized**
semicalcined	**semidigression**	**semihumbug**
semicallipygian	**semidilapidation**	**semihumorous**
semicanal	**semidisabled**	**semihumorously**
semicanalis	**semidisk**	**semihyaline**
semicannibalic	**semidivided**	**semihydrobenzoinic**
semicantilever	**semidivine**	**semihyperbola**
semicarbonate	**semidodecagon**	**semihyperbolic**
semicarbonize	**semidole**	**semihyperbolical**
semicartilaginous	**semidomestic**	**semi-idiocy**
semicatholicism	**semidomesticated**	**semi-idiotic**
semicelestial	**semidomestication**	**semi-idleness**
semicellulose	**semidomical**	**semi-illiterate**
semicentenarian	**semidormant**	**semi-imbricated**
semicentury	**semidrachm**	**semi-immersed**
semichannel	**semidramatic**	**semi-independence**
semichaotic	**semidried**	**semi-independent**
semichemical	**semidry**	**semi-independently**
semicheviot	**semiductile**	**semi-indirect**
semichevron	**semidull**	**semi-indurated**
semichiffon	**semiduplex**	**semi-inertness**
semichivalrous	**semiduration**	**semi-infidel**
semi-Christian	**semi-Dutch**	**semi-infinite**
semi-Christianized	**semieducated**	**semi-inhibition**
semichrome	**semiegg**	**semi-insoluble**
semicircumference	**semiegret**	**semi-insular**
semicircumvolution	**semielastic**	**semi-intelligent**
semicitizen	**semiellipse**	**semi-intercostal**
semicleric	**semiellipsis**	**semi-internal**
semiclerical	**semiellipsoidal**	**semi-interosseous**
semiclose	**semielliptic**	**semi-intoxication**
semiclosed	**semielliptical**	**semi-intrados**
semiclosure	**semi-Empire**	**semi-invalid**
semicoagulated	**semienclosed**	**semi-inverse**
semicollapsible	**semiengaged**	**semi-ironical**
semicollar	**semiequitant**	**semijealousy**
semicollegiate	**semierect**	**semi-Jesuit**
semicolloid	**semiermitical**	**semi-Judaizer**
semicolloquial	**semiessay**	**semijudicial**
semicolonial	**semiexecutive**	**semilanceolate**
semicoma	**semiexpanded**	**semilatent**
semicomatose	**semiexplanation**	**semilatus**
semicombined	**semiexposed**	**semileafless**
semicombust	**semiexternal**	**semilegendary**
semicomic	**semiextinct**	**semilegislative**
semicomical	**semiextinction**	**semilens**
semicommercial	**semifable**	**semilenticular**
semicompact	**semifabulous**	**semilethal**
semicompacted	**semifailure**	**semiliberal**
semicomplete	**semifamine**	**semilichen**
semicomplicated	**semifascia**	**semiligneous**
semiconceal	**semifasciated**	**semilimber**
semiconcrete	**semifashion**	**semiliquid**
semiconducting	**semifast**	**semiliquidity**
semiconductor	**semifatalistic**	**semilined**
semicone	**semiferal**	**semiliterate**
semiconfident	**semiferous**	**semilogical**
semiconfinement	**semifeudal**	**semilong**
semiconfluent	**semifeudalism**	**semilooper**
semiconformist	**semifib**	**semiloose**
semiconformity	**semifiction**	**semiloyalty**
semiconic	**semifictional**	**semilucent**
semiconical	**semifigurative**	**semilunary**
semiconnate	**semifine**	**semilunate**
semiconnection	**semifinish**	**semilunation**
semiconoidal	**semifinished**	**semiluxation**
semiconservative	**semifiscal**	**semiluxury**
semicontinent	**semifistular**	**semimade**
semiconspicuous	**semifit**	**semimadman**
semicontinent	**semifitting**	**semimagical**
semicontraction	**semifixed**	**semimajor**
semicontradiction	**semiflashproof**	**semimalignant**
semiconversion	**semiflex**	**semi-Manichaeanism**
semiconvert	**semiflexed**	**semimanufacture**
semico-operative	**semiflexion**	**semimanufactured**
semicordate	**semiflexure**	**semimarine**
semicordated	**semiflint**	**semimarking**
semicoriaceous	**semifloating**	**semimathematical**
semicorneous	**semifluctuant**	**semimature**
semicoronate	**semifluctuating**	**semimechanical**
semicoronated	**semifoaming**	**semimedicinal**
semicoronet	**semiforbidding**	**semimembranous**
semicostal	**semiforeign**	**semimercerized**
semicostiferous	**semiformal**	**semimessianic**
semicotton	**semiformed**	**semimetamorphosis**
semicotyle	**semifossil**	**semimicrochemical**
semicounterarch	**semifossilized**	**semimild**
semicountry	**semifrantic**	**semimilitary**
semicrepe	**semi-Frenchified**	**semimill**
semicrescentic	**semifriable**	**semimineral**
semicretin	**semifrontier**	**semimineralized**
semicretinism	**semifuddle**	**semimineralized**

selve. † SALVE, SELF.
sel'vedge. Var. of SELVAGE.
selver. † silver.
selves (sĕlvz), *n.*, *pl.* of SELF.
selvs. Selves. *Rif. Sp.*
sely. † SEELY.
sel'zo·gens. Var. of SELTZOGENE.
sem. Var. of SEEM. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
Sem (sĕm). *Bib.* Var. of SHEM.
Sem'a·ath (sĕm'ȧ-ăth). *D. Bib.*
Sem'a·chi'ah (sĕm'ȧ-kī'ȧ). *Bib.*
Sem'ae·os'to·mae (sĕm'ē-ŏs'tō-mē; sē'mē-), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of SEMAEOSTOMATA.
sem'a·fore. Semaphore. *Ref. Sp.*
sem'a·for'ist. Semaphorist. *Ref. Sp.* [*Bib.*]
Se·ma'ia (sē-mā'yȧ; sē-mī'ȧ). *D.*
Se·ma'jah (-yȧ). *Bib.*
Se'mal Laut' (sā'mäl lout'). See BAJAU **a**.
semantic aphasia. See APHASIA.
se·mar', *n.* [Var. of SIMAR.] = MANTUA, 2. Cf. SIMAR.
Sem'a·rith (sĕm'ȧ-rĭth), *and* **Sem'a·thites** (-thīts). *D. Bib.*
se·ma'rum (sē-mā'rŭm), *n.* [Malay *sāmarum*, the tree.] See GUTTA, *Table.*
sem'ball. Var. of SAMBAL.
sem'bly, *n.* = ASSEMBLY. *Obs.*
seme. † SEAM, SEEM.
Sem'e·ber (sĕm'ē-bĕr), **Sem'e·gar'ba·ru** (-gär'bȧ-rū). *D. Bib.*
Sem'e·i (sĕm'ē-ī). *Bib.*
Se'me·i'a (sē'mē-ī'ȧ), **Se'me·i'as** (-ī'ȧs). *D. Bib.*
Se·mel'li·us (sē-mĕl'ĭ·ŭs). *Bib.*
seme'ly. † SEEMLY.
sem'e·nif'er·ous (sĕm'ē-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs). Var. of SEMINIFEROUS.
Sem'e·os'to·ma (-ŏs'tō-mȧ; sē'mē-), *n. pl.* = SEMAEOSTOMATA.
Sem'e·rī'a (sĕm'ē-rī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Sem'e·ron (sĕm'ē-rŏn). *D. Bib.*
semester. † SEAMSTER.

semiminer
semimolecule
semimonastic
semimonitor
semimonopoly
semimonster
semimoron
semimucous
semimystic
semimystical
semimythical
seminaked
seminaphthalidine
seminaphthylamine
seminarcosis
seminasal
seminasant
seminationalization
seminebulous
seminecessary
seminegro
seminervous
seminocturnal
seminomad
seminomadic
seminonconformist
seminonflammable
seminonsensical
seminormal
semi-Norman
seminovel
seminovelty
seminude
seminudity
semioblivion
semioblivious
semiobscurity
semioctagonal
semiopacity
semiopacous
semiopalescent
semiopaque
semiopened
semiorb
semiorbicular
semiorbicularis
semiorbiculate
semiordinate
semiorganized
semioriental
semioscillation
semiosseous
semiostracism
semioval
semiovaloid
semiovate
semiovoid
semiovoidal
semioxidated
semioxidized
semioxygenated
semioxygenized
semipagan
semipanic
semipapal
semipapist
semiparallel
semiparalysis
semiparameter
semipaste
semipastoral
semipasty
semi-Patriot
semipause
semipeace
semipectinate
semipectinated
semipectoral
semipellucid
semipellucidity
semipendent
semipenniform
semiperfect
semiperimeter
semiperimetry
semiperiod
semiperiphery
semipermanent
semiperspicuous
semipertinent
semipervious
semipetaloid
semipetrified
semiphase
semiphilologist
semiphilosophic
semiphilosophical
semiphlogisticated
semiphonotypy
semiphosphorescent
semipinnate
semipiscine
semiplantigrade
semiplastic
semipolar
semipolitical
semipolitician
semipoor
semipopish
semipopular
semiporous
semiporphyritic
semipractical
semipreservation
semiprimigenous
semiprivacy
semiprivate
semiprofane
semiprofessional
semiprofessionalized
semiproination
semiprone
semiproscriptional
semiproselyte
semiprosthetic
semiprostrate
semiprotectorate
semiproven
semipublic
semipurulent
semiputrid
semipyramidal
semipyramidical
semipyritic
semi-Pythagorean
semiquadrangle
semiquadrantly
semiquinquefid
semiradial
semiradiate
semirapacious
semirare
semirattlesnake
semiraw
semirebellion
semirecumbent
semirefined
semireflex
semirelief
semireligious
semireniform
semirepublican
semiresinous
semiresolute
semirespectability
semirespectable
semireticulate
semiretirement
semiretractile
semireverberatory
semirevolute
semirevolution
semirevolutionist
semirhythm
semiriddle
semiroll
semi-Romanism
semi-Romanized
semirotund
semirotunda
semiroyal
semiruin
semirural
semi-Russian
semiruralism
semisacerdotal
semisacred
semi-Sadducee
semi-Sadduceeism
semi-Sadducism
semisaint
semisaline
semisaltire
semisarcodic
semisatiric
semisaturation
semisavage
semisavagedom
semisavagery
semiscenic
semischolastic
semiscientific
semiseafaring
semisecondary
semisecrecy
semisecret
semisegment
semisensuous
semisentient
semisentimental
semiseparatist
semiseptate
semiserif
semiseriousness
semiseverity
semishady
semishaft
semisheer
semishirker
semisightseeing
semisilica
semisimious
semi-Zionism

sem′i (sĕm′ĭ), *adj.* Half; partial, approximately half.

sem′i, *n.* Short for SEMIDETACHED HOUSE. *Colloq., Eng.*

sem′i, sem′ie (sĕm′ĭ), *n.* = SEMIBEJAN.

Sem′i-ah′moo (sĕm′ĭ-ä′mōō), *n.* An Indian of a Salishan tribe of the coast of Washington and British Columbia.

sem′i-an′thra-cite (sĕm′ĭ-ăn′thrə-sīt), *n.* A variety of coal intermediate between anthracite and bituminous coal, esp. when approaching anthracite in nonvolatile character.

sem′i-an-tique′ (-ăn-tēk′), *adj. & n.* See SEMI-; specif., *Rugs,* see ORIENTAL RUG.

sem′i-ape′ (sĕm′ĭ-āp′), *n.* A lemur.

sem′i-arch′ (-ärch′), *n.* An arch having only one springer and terminating at its highest point.

Sem′i–Ar′i-an, *n. Eccl. Hist.* One of the Homoiousians led by Basil, bishop of Ancyra (c. 358); — a misleading epithet first applied by Epiphanius. Members of this group were treated as allies by Athanasius, and their successors eventually joined forces with the Homoiousians. — **Sem′i–Ar′i-an,** *adj.* — **Sem′i–Ar′i-an-ism,** *n.*

sem′i-au′to-mat′ic (sĕm′ĭ-ô′tō-măt′ĭk), *adj.* Not wholly automatic; specif.: **a** Operated partly automatically and partly by hand; as, a lathe that operates automatically after insertion of the rough piece by the operator is *semi-automatic.* **b** *Firearms.* That employs gas pressure or force of recoil and mechanical spring action in ejecting the empty cartridge case after the first shot and loading the next cartridge from the magazine, but that requires release and another pressure of the trigger for firing each successive shot. Cf. AUTOMATIC, *adj.,* 3. — *n.* A semiautomatic lathe or gun. — **sem′i-au′to-mat′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

Sem′i–Ban′tu′, *adj.* Belonging to, having the characteristics of, or designating, an indeterminate group of languages spoken in the region north and west of the Congo, esp. in the Cameroons and Guinea, resembling the Bantu languages in structure or vocabulary, and perhaps in part representing an earlier stage of Bantu. — **Sem′i-Ban′tu′,** *n.*

sem′i-bas′tion (sĕm′ĭ-băs′chŭn; -băs′tĭ-ŭn), *n. Fort.* Either half of a bastion as divided by a line bisecting the salient angle.

sem′i-beam′ (sĕm′ĭ-bēm′), *n.* A cantilever.

sem′i-be′jan (-bē′jăn), *n.* In some Scottish universities, a second-year student; — called also *semibachelor.*

sem′i-bi-tu′mi-nous (-bĭ-tū′mĭ-nŭs), *adj.* Half or somewhat bituminous; — applied to a variety of coal intermediate between bituminous coal and anthracite, averaging from 15 to 20 per cent of volatile matter.

sem′i-breve′ (sĕm′ĭ-brēv′), *n.* [*semi-* + *breve;* cf. F. *semibrève,* It. *semibreve.*] *Music.* A note having half the time value of the breve and twice that of the minim; — now usually called a *whole note.* It is the longest note in general use. See NOTE, 14 a; MENSURABLE MUSIC.

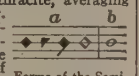

Forms of the Semibreve: *a* Medieval; *b* Modern.

semibreve rest. *Music.* A rest equal in value to the semibreve. See REST, *n.,* 12.

sem′i-bull′ (-bōōl′), *n. R.C.Ch.* A bull issued by a pope between his election and coronation.

se′mic (sē′mĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a sign or, specif., a semeion.

-sem′ic (-sĕm′ĭk; -sē′mĭk). [Gr. *-sēmos* (as in okta*sēmos* octasemic) + *-ic.*] *Pros.* A combining form denoting *having* (so many) *units of time,* as in deca*semic.*

sem′i-ca′dence (sĕm′ĭ-kā′dĕns), *n. Music.* A half cadence. See CADENCE, 6 c.

sem′i-car′ba-zide (-kär′bə-zīd; -zĭd), *n.* Also **-zid** (-zĭd), **-zine** (-zēn; -zĭn), **-zin** (-zĭn). *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $NH_2CONHNH_2$, the hydrazide of carbamic acid. It is used as a reagent for aldehydes and ketones.

sem′i-car′ba-zone (sĕm′ĭ-kär′bə-zōn), *n. Chem.* A compound characterized by the group >C:NNHCONH$_2$ and formed by the action of semicarbazide on an aldehyde or ketone. The semicarbazones are used to identify aldehydes and ketones.

sem′i-cas′trate (-kăs′trāt), *v. t.* To deprive of one testicle. — **sem′i-cas-tra′tion** (-kăs-trā′shŭn), *n.*

sem′i-cau′date (-kô′dāt), *adj.* Having a rudimentary tail.

sem′i-cell′ (sĕm′ĭ-sĕl′), *n. Bot.* Either of the halves of a desmid cell.

sem′i-cen′te-nar′y (-sĕn′tē-nĕr′ĭ; -sĕn-tĕn′ə-rĭ; *or, esp. Brit.,* -sĕn-tē′nə-rĭ, -sĕn′tē-nə-rĭ), *n.* A semicentennial.

sem′i-cen-ten′ni-al (-sĕn-tĕn′ĭ-ăl; 159), *adj.* Or of pertaining to, or occurring at the completion of, half of a century. — *n.* A fiftieth anniversary or its celebration.

sem′i-cho′ric (-kō′rĭk; -kŏr′ĭk; *cf.* CHORIC), *adj.* **a** Of or pertaining to a semichorus. **b** Half choral in character, as utterance half sung and half spoken.

sem′i-cho′rus (sĕm′ĭ-kō′rŭs; 181), *n. Music.* A half chorus; a passage to be sung by a selected portion of the voices, as by a few voices from each part, or by either the male or female voices only, in contrast with the full chorus. Also, the portion of voices or singers so selected.

sem′i-cir′cle (-sûr′k'l), *n.* **1. a** The half of a circle, from one end of a diameter to the other; a semicircumference. **b** Either half of a circular area divided diametrically.
2. A body, formation, or arrangement, of objects in the form of half of a circle, or half of a circumference.
3. An instrument of semicular form, used esp. for measuring angles; specif., a graphometer.

sem′i-cir′cle, *v. t.* To form or throw into a semicircle. — *v. i.* To form or move in a semicircle.

sem′i-cir′cled (-k'ld), *adj.* Semicircular.

sem′i-cir′cu-lar (-sûr′kū-lĕr), *adj.* Having the form of, or pertaining to, a semicircle. — **sem′i-cir′cu-lar′i-ty** (-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **sem′i-cir′cu-lar-ly,** *adv.* — **sem′i-cir′cu-lar-ness,** *n.*

semicircular canal. *Anat. & Zool.* Any one of the loop-shaped tubular parts of the membranous labyrinth of the ear of vertebrates, communicating at each end with the utriculus and having near one end an expansion (*ampulla*) containing an area of sensory epithelium. They are enclosed in corresponding canals of the bony labyrinth and are filled with endolymph. In all vertebrates above cyclostomes the canals are three in number and are usually in planes nearly at right angles to each other. They are regarded as furnishing nervous impulses associated with equilibrium.

semicircular line of Douglas. A crescent-shaped line marking the end of the rectus abdominis muscle immediately below the level of the iliac crest.

sem′i-cir-cum′fer-en′tor (sĕm′ĭ-sĕr-kŭm′fĕr-ĕn′tĕr), *n. Surv.* A kind of circumferentor or dial with two fixed vertical sights, one at each end of the base of the horizontal graduated semicircle surrounding the compass, and a movable arm, carrying a vertical sight at each end, pivoted to the center of the base of the semicircle. It is used for setting out land or buildings to any angle and in preliminary survey work generally.

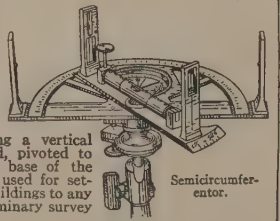
Semicircumferentor.

sem′i-cirque (sĕm′ĭ-sûrk), *n.* A semicircle; a semicircular hollow or opening among trees or hills.

sem′i-civ′i-lized (-sĭv′ĭ-līzd), *adj.* Partially civilized; approaching civilization; — of peoples emerging from low culture under the tutelage of a civilized race. Cf. BARBAROUS. — **sem′i-civ′i-li-za′tion** (-lĭ-zā′shŭn; -lĭ-zā′-), *n.*

sem′i-clas′sic (-klăs′ĭk), **sem′i-clas′si-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* Half or partly classical; — applied esp. to schools in which Latin, but not Greek, is taught.

sem′i-climb′ing (-klīm′ĭng), *adj.* Inclined to climb; — said of plants that are somewhat vinelike in habit. — **sem′i-climb′er** (-ẽr), *n.*

sem′i-coke′ (sĕm′ĭ-kōk′), *n.* The cokelike residue obtained by carbonizing coal, peat, cellulose, etc., at a relatively low temperature (usually below 600° C. or 1112° F.). That from coal is in general softer and more friable than coke. It gives a hot, smokeless fire and can be used as a domestic fuel, in generating steam, etc.

sem′i-co′lon (sĕm′ĭ-kō′lŏn), *n. Punctuation.* A point [;] used in printing and writing chiefly in a co-ordinating function between major sentence elements, separating them with more distinctness than comma or dash. Its most common specific uses are: (1) To mark antithesis between the ideas of major sentence divisions. (2) To effect transition between main clauses when lacking a connective and when succeeding each other in a swiftly moving passage. (3) Typically, to introduce a second main clause when the connective is *also, hence, nevertheless, therefore,* and the like. (4) To mark the larger breaks in a series, as in lists of books with pagination data, or of addresses, and of other types of items including commas. (5) To separate phrases and clauses containing commas; as, "As Caesar loved me, I weep for him; as he was fortunate, I rejoice at it," etc. (6) To separate clauses or phrases having common dependence; as, "There is tears for his love; joy for his fortune; honor for his valor; and death for his ambition." (7) To indicate apposition, often when the appositive group is elliptical for a main clause; — formerly always, now in variation with lighter points, before *namely, to wit, viz., as, i. e.,* and the like, introducing an example or enumeration of particulars.

semicolon butterfly. The violet tip.

sem′i-col′umn (sĕm′ĭ-kŏl′ŭm), *n.* A half column; a column bisected longitudinally, or along its axis. — **sem′i-colum′nar** (-kə-lŭm′nĕr), *adj.*

sem′i-con′scious (sĕm′ĭ-kŏn′shŭs), *adj.* Half conscious; imperfectly conscious. — **sem′i-con′scious-ly,** *adv.* — **sem′i-con′scious-ness,** *n.*

sem′i-con-tin′u-um (-kŏn-tĭn′ū-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Geom.* An imperfect continuum.

sem′i-con-ver′gence (-kŏn-vûr′jĕns), *n. Math.* Of a series, state of being semiconvergent.

sem′i-con-ver′gent (-kŏn-vûr′jĕnt), *adj. Math.* **a** Not unconditionally convergent; — said of a convergent series for which the series obtained by replacing each term by its modulus is not convergent, as, the series $1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \ldots$. The sum of a *semiconvergent* series depends upon the order of the terms; — opposed to *absolutely convergent.* Called also *conditionally convergent.* **b** Having one or more principal values; — of a divergent integral.

sem′i-cu′bi-cal (-kū′bĭ-kăl), *adj. Math.* Characterized by the square root of the cube of a quantity. See PARABOLA.

sem′i-cur′sive (sĕm′ĭ-kûr′sĭv), *n. Paleog.* A Roman miniscule cursive, with the principal strokes thickened, used as a book hand, about the 5th to the 9th centuries.

sem′i-cy′clic (-sī′klĭk; -sĭk′lĭk), *adj. Chem.* Half or partly cyclic; as, a *semicyclic* compound (one containing both a ring and a chain); a *semicyclic* double bond (one attached to a ring but not a part of it).

sem′i-def′i-nite quad-rat′ic form (-dĕf′ĭ-nĭt). *Math.* A quadratic form which, when transformed by a real linear transformation of the variables (to a sum of square terms), has at least one of the coefficients zero and the nonzero coefficients all of the same sign. When this sign is positive the form is *positively* semidefinite, and when negative, *negatively* semidefinite.

sem′i-de-po′nent (-dē-pō′nĕnt; 128), *adj. Gram.* Denoting a type of verb deponent only in certain of its tenses.

sem′i-de-tached′ house (-dē-tăcht′). Either of two houses built together with a party wall.

sem′i-di-am′e-ter (sĕm′ĭ-dī-ăm′ē-tĕr), *n.* **1.** *Math.* **a** A radius of a circle. **b** Either of two lines from the center of an ellipse to the curve each being parallel to the tangent to the ellipse at the extremity of the other.
2. *Astron.* The angle subtended by the semidiameter (sense 1) of a celestial body as seen from the center of the earth. It is expressed in angular units.

sem′i-di′a-pa′son (-dī′ə-pā′zŭn; -z'n; -sŭn; -s'n), *n. Medieval Music.* A diminished octave.

sem′i-di′a-pen′te (-pĕn′tē), *n. Medieval Music.* An imperfect or diminished fifth.

sem′i-di′a-tes′sa-ron (-dī′ə-tĕs′ə-rŏn), *n. Medieval Music.* A diminished fourth.

sem′i–die′sel (sĕm′ĭ-dē′zĕl), *adj.* **a** Designating an internal-combustion engine of a type resembling the diesel engine in using heavy oil as fuel, but employing a lower compression pressure (100 to 350 pounds per square inch), and igniting the charge by spraying it, under pressure, against an uncooled portion (*hot surface* or *spot*) of the combustion chamber (*hot-surface,* or *hot-spot, ignition*); or by spraying it into a separate chamber (*hot bulb, pot,* or *tube*) kept above the ignition temperature of the charge by the heat of compression (*hot-bulb ignition*), or by igniting it by the precombustion or supercompression of a portion of the charge in a separate member or in compressed portions of the combustion chamber. **b** Designating a true diesel engine using other means of fuel injections than compressed air. **c** A mixed-cycle engine closely resembling a diesel engine. Semi-diesel engines are usually of the two-stroke-cycle type and below 50 horsepower.

sem′i-dine (sĕm′ĭ-dēn; -dĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-din** (-dĭn). [*semi-* + benz*idine.*] *Chem.* Any of a group of bases which are amino derivatives of diphenylamine ($C_6H_5NHC_6H_5$) and are distinguished as *orthosemidines* and *parasemidines* according as the amino group is in the ortho or para position. Their most noteworthy formation is by a molecular rearrangement of hydrazo compounds (as p-RC_6H_4-$NHNHC_6H_4$ → p,p'-$RC_6H_4NHC_6H_4NH_2$), called the *semidine rearrangement,* in distinction from the *benzidine rearrangement,* because only one NH group becomes an amino group.

sem′i-di′tone′ (-dĭ′tōn′), *n.* Also **sem′i-di′to-nus** (-dĭ′tō-nŭs). [*semi-* + *ditone;* cf. It. *semiditono.*] *Medieval Music.* A hemiditone.

sem′i-di-ur′nal (-dī-ûr′năl; -n'l), *adj.* **1.** Pert. to, or accomplished in, half a day; also, occurring twice a day.
2. a Pertaining to the arc (or traversed in the time) between the meridian and a celestial body's rising or setting. **b** Occurring approximately every half day; as, the *semidiurnal* tides.

sem′i-dome′ (sĕm′ĭ-dōm′), *n. Arch.* A roof or ceiling covering a semicircular, or nearly semicircular, room or recess. It is approximately the quarter of a hollow sphere. — **sem′i-domed′** (-dōmd′), *adj.*

sem′i-dou′ble (-dŭb′'l), *n. Eccl.* A feast of less solemnity than a double.

sem′i-dou′ble, *adj.* See SEMI-.

sem′i-dress′ (sĕm′ĭ-drĕs′), *n.* Semiformal dress. — **sem′i-dress′y** (-drĕs′ĭ), *adj.*

sem′i-dry′ing (-drī′ĭng), *adj.* Imperfectly drying; — applied to fixed oils, as cottonseed oil, intermediate between drying oils of the linseed-oil group and nondrying oils. See OIL, *n.,* 1.

semian, semianna. † SHAMIANAH.

sem′i-bach′e-lor *n.* = SEMIBEJAN. [*Obs.*]

sem′i-brief′, *n.* = SEMIBREVE.

sem′i-car′di-nal, *adj. & n. Naut.* = INTERCARDINAL. *Rare.* [2 b.]

sem′i-clause′, *n.* See CLAUSE.

sem′i-con′so-nant, *n. Phonet.* = SEMIVOWEL. — *adj.* = SEMIVOCAL. — **sem′i-con′so-nan′tal,** *adj.*

sem′i-cope′, *n.* A short or inferior cope. *Obs.*

sem′i-cro′ma (-krō′mə), *n.* Also **sem′i-crome.** [*It. semicroma.*] = SEMIQUAVER.

sem′i-crotch′et, *n.* A semicroma. *Obs.* [cupium. *Obs.*

sem′i-cupe (sĕm′ĭ-kūp), *n.* Semi-

sem′i-cu′pi-um (-kū′pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [ML., *semicupium,* fr. L. *semi-* half + *cupa* tub.] = SITZ BATH.

Se-mi′da (sē-mĭ′də). *D. Bib.*

Se-mi′da-ites (-dā-ĭts). *D. Bib.*

sem′i-dem′i-, = DEMISEMI-.

sem′i-de-tacht′. Semidetached *Ref. Sp.*

sem′i-dole′, *n.* [*semi-* + L. *dolium* a jar.] = PIPE, 9 a. *Obs.*

sem'i·ef'fi·gy (sĕm'ĭ·ĕf'ĭ·jĭ), *n.* A half-length effigy.

sem'i·e·li'sion (-ē·lĭzh'ŭn), *n.* = SEMIHIATUS.

sem'i–Eu·clid'e·an ge·om'e·try. *Math.* A geometry (resulting from the rejection of the axiom of Archimedes) in which similar triangles exist, in which the sum of the angles of any triangle is two right angles, and in which an infinity of nonintersectors of a line may be drawn through a point not on the line in the plane of the point and line.

sem'i·fig'ure (sĕm'ĭ·fĭg'ûr; *Brit.* -fĭg'ĕr), *n.* *Decorative Art.* A half or partial human figure.

sem'i·fi'nal (-fī'năl; -n'l), *adj.* *Sports.* Half final; — used in tournaments and similar contests of the round, or matches, or heats in it, before the final or last round. — *n.* A semifinal match or heat; also, usually *pl.*, a semifinal round.

sem'i·fi'nal·ist (-fī'nălĭst), *n.* *Sports.* One of the contestants who meet in the semifinal round or heat of an elimination contest.

sem'i·fin'ished steel (-fĭn'ĭsht). Steel rolled from raw ingots into shapes ready for further processes, as bars, billets, blooms, plates, and rods.

sem'i·flex'i·ble (-flĕk'sĭ·b'l), *adj.* Somewhat or slightly flexible; specif., *Bookbinding*, of or pertaining to a cover consisting of a flexible board or strong paper stiffening with the covering material glued or pasted solid to it.

sem'i·flo'ret (sĕm'ĭ·flō'rĕt; -rĭt; 119), *n.* *Bot.* A ray flower in composites.

sem'i·flos'cu·lar (-flŏs'kū·lĕr), **sem'i·flos'cu·lose** (-flŏs'·kū·lōs), **sem'i·flos'cu·lous** (-lŭs), *adj.* *Bot.* Ligulate, as the ray flowers in composites.

sem'i·flos'cule (sĕm'ĭ·flŏs'kūl), *n.* *Bot.* = SEMIFLORET.

sem'i·flu'id (-flōō'ĭd; 242), *adj.* Imperfectly fluid; very viscous but not solid. — *n.* A semifluid substance. — **sem'i·flu·id'ic** (-flōō·ĭd'ĭk), *adj.* — **·flu·id'i·ty** (-ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

sem'i·form' (sĕm'ĭ·fôrm'), *n.* A half or imperfect form.

‖**sem'i·fra'ter** (-frā'tĕr), *n.*; *pl.* -FRATRES (-trēz). [ML., lit., half brother.] *Monasticism.* A lay patron of a religious house who was considered as belonging to it. *Hist.*

sem'i·fy (sĕm'ĭ·fī), *v. t.* [*semi-* + *-fy.*] To make half or partial. *Colloq.*

sem'i·gird'er (sĕm'ĭ·gûr'dĕr), *n.* A cantilever.

sem'i·hi·a'tus (-hī·ā'tŭs), *n.* *Gram.* The shortening of a long final vowel before another vowel.

sem'i·ho'ral (-hō'răl; 181), *adj.* Half-hourly.

sem'i–in'can·des'cent (-ĭn'kăn·dĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* *Elec.* Designating an early form of electric lamp in which incandescence is due to heat from resistance of a poor contact.

sem'i·ju'bi·lee (-jōō'bĭ·lē), *n.* The twenty-fifth anniversary of an event.

sem'i·la'tus rec'tum. *Math.* Either half of the latus rectum of a conic.

sem'i·loc'u·lar (-lŏk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* *Bot.* Having incomplete dissepiments; — applied to an ovary.

sem'i·log'a·rith'mic (sĕm'ĭ·lŏg'ə·rĭth'mĭk; -rĭth'mĭk; 185), *adj.* *Math.* Having one scale logarithmic and the other not; — said of co-ordinate paper. The equation of a straight line on semilogarithmic paper is of the form $y = c^{mx}$, where x and y are the co-ordinates of any point on the line, and m and c are constants.

sem'i·lu'nar (-lū'nĕr), *adj.* Shaped like a half moon.

sem'i·lu'nar (-lū'nĕr), *n.* Also **semilunar bone.** = LUNATUM a.

semilunar fibrocartilages. *Anat.* Crescentic lamellae of fibrocartilage which border and partly cover the articulating surfaces on the head of the tibia; the medial and lateral menisci.

semilunar fold. *Anat.* = PLICA SEMILUNARIS a & b.

semilunar ganglion. *Anat.* a The Gasserian ganglion. b The coeliac ganglion.

semilunar notch. See ULNA, 2 a.

semilunar valve. *Anat.* Any of the crescentic cusps (three between the heart and the aorta and three between the heart and the pulmonary artery) which are forced apart by pressure in the ventricles during systole, and pushed together by pressure in the arteries during diastole, thus preventing regurgitation of blood into the ventricles; also, either set of three cusps; an aortic valve or pulmonary valve.

sem'i·lune' (sĕm'ĭ·lūn'), *n.* *Geom.* Half a lune.

sem'i·ma·chine' (-mə·shēn'), *v. t.* To machine partly.

sem'i·mem'ber (sĕm'ĭ·mĕm'bĕr), *n.* *Engin.* A tie or strut in a frame or truss that ceases to act as such when the stress in it tends to be reversed by variation in the load.

sem'i·mem'bra·no'sus (sĕm'ĭ·mĕm'brə·nō'sŭs), *n.* [NL. See SEMI-; MEMBRANOUS.] *Anat.* A large muscle of the inner part and back of the thigh arising by a thick tendon from the back part of the tuberosity of the ischium and inserted into the medial condyle of the tibia.

sem'i·men'stru·al (-mĕn'strōō·ăl), *adj.* Semimonthly.

sem'i·met'al (sĕm'ĭ·mĕt'l), *n.* *Chem.* An element possessing metallic properties in an inferior degree and not malleable, as arsenic, antimony, bismuth, etc. *Obs.* — **sem'i·me·tal'lic** (-mĕ·tăl'ĭk), *adj.*

sem'i·month'ly (-mŭnth'lĭ), *adj.* Coming or made twice in a month. — *n.* Something done or made every half month, esp. such a periodical. — **sem'i·month'ly,** *adv.*

sem'i·mute' (sĕm'ĭ·mūt'), *adj.* Having the faculty of speech but imperfectly developed or partially lost.

sem'i·mute' (sĕm'ĭ·mūt'), *n.* A semimute person.

sem'i·nal (sĕm'ĭ·năl; -n'l), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *seminalis*, fr. *semen*, *seminis*, seed. See SEMEN.] **1.** Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of, seed or semen; as, the *seminal* fluid or vessels.

2. Holding the relation of seed, source, or first principle; holding the first place in a series of developed results or consequents; germinal; originative; as, *seminal* virtue.

3. Of the nature of seed.

— **sem'i·nal·ly,** *adv.*

sem'i·nal, *n.* A seed or germ. *Obs.*

seminal animalcule *or* **filament.** *Biol.* A spermatozoon.

seminal duct. *Anat. & Zool.* A tube or passage serving especially or exclusively as an efferent duct of the testis. In man successive parts of it are represented by the tubules of the epididymis, the vas deferens, and ejaculatory duct.

sem'i·nal'i·ty (sĕm'ĭ·năl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being seminal; a seminal property or particle.

seminal leaf. *Bot.* A cotyledon.

seminal receptacle. *Zool.* A spermatheca.

seminal vesicle. *Anat. & Zool.* A vesicle or sac, on either side, variously formed in different animals, connected with the seminal duct, and serving for temporary storage of the

sem'i·nar' (sĕm'ĭ·när'; 66), *n.* [G. (fr. L.). See SEMINARY.] **a** A group of (usually graduate) students engaged, under a professor, in original research in a particular line, and in exposition of the results by theses, lectures, etc.; — called also *seminary.* **b** A course of study pursued by such a group. **c** A room for its meetings.

sem'i·nar'i·al (sĕm'ĭ·nâr'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a seminary.

sem'i·nar'i·an (-ăn), *n.* A member or student in, or one educated in, a seminary; specif., an ecclesiastic so educated for the priesthood. — **sem'i·nar'i·an·ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

sem'i·nar'ist (sĕm'ĭ·nĕr'ĭst; -nĕr·ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *séminariste.*] **1.** A Roman Catholic priest, esp. one educated at Douay during the 16th and 17th centuries for the English mission. *Hist.*

2. a A seminarian. b One who teaches in a seminary; — used only of Continental seminaries.

3. A student in a seminar.

— **sem'i·na·ris'tic** (sĕm'ĭ·nə·rĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

sem'i·na·rize (sĕm'ĭ·nə·rīz), *v. t.* [See SEMINARY, *n.*; -IZE.] To implant as seed. *Rare.*

sem'i·nar'y (sĕm'ĭ·nĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -nĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [L. *seminarium*, fr. *seminarius* pert. to seed, fr. *semen*, *seminis*, seed. See SEMINAL.] **1.** A plot where plants for transplantation are raised from the seed. *Obs.*

2. A seminarian. *Obs.*

3. An educational institution; specif.: a An academy; now, often, a private secondary school. b An institution for the training of candidates for the priesthood or ministry; a theological school; — called also *theological seminary.*

4. The place, condition, or original stock whence anything is brought or produced.

The natural *seminaries* of the affections. *Mackintosh.*

5. = SEMINAR.

sem'i·nar'y, *adj.* [L. *seminarius.*] **1.** = SEMINAL, 1.

2. Seed-sowing. *Obs.*

sem'i·nar'y, *n.* A germ; a sower of seed. *Obs.*

sem'i·nase (sĕm'ĭ·nās), *n.* [L. *semen*, *seminis*, seed + *-ase.*] An enzyme in alfalfa.

sem'i·nate (sĕm'ĭ·nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *seminatus*, past part. of *seminare* to sow, fr. *semen*, *seminis*, seed.] To sow; disseminate. *Archaic.* — *v. i.* To produce seed. *Rare.*

sem'i·na·tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *seminatio.*] **1.** Act of sowing or spreading; dissemination.

2. *Obs.* a Propagation. b Inoculation.

3. *Bot.* The natural dispersal of seeds. *Obs.*

sem'i·na·tive (sĕm'ĭ·nā'tĭv), *adj.* Propagative by or as by seed.

sem'i·nif'er·al (sĕm'ĭ·nĭf'ĕr·ăl), *adj.* Seminiferous.

sem'i·nif'er·ous (-nĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *semen*, *seminis*, seed + *-ferous.*] a *Bot.* Seed-bearing; producing seed. b *Zool. & Anat.* Bearing or producing semen; as, the *seminiferous* tubules in the testis. The spermatozoa develop from the epithelial cells which line these tubules.

sem'i·nif'ic (sĕm'ĭ·nĭf'ĭk), **sem'i·nif'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [L. *semen*, *seminis*, seed + *-fic.*] *Biol.* Forming or producing seed or semen.

sem'i·nif'i·ca'tion (-nĭf'ĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* Propagation by seed.

sem'i·nist (sĕm'ĭ·nĭst), *n.* *Biol.* A believer in the old theory, essentially in accord with the facts of fertilization, that the offspring is formed by admixture of the seed of the male with the supposed seed of the female. Cf. OVISM, SPERMISM.

se·min'i·um (sē·mĭn'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L., procreation.] Seminating principle; germ; sperm.

sem'i·niv'o·rous (sĕm'ĭ·nĭv'ō·rŭs), *adj.* [See SEMEN; -VOROUS.] Feeding on seeds.

Sem'i·nole (sĕm'ĭ·nōl), *n. sing. & pl.* Also *pl.*, SEMINOLES (-nōlz). [Creek *Simanóle*, lit., separatist, runaway.] One of a tribe of Muskhogean Indians, orig. a part of the Creeks who settled in Florida after the native tribes had been destroyed by the English and their Indian allies in the 18th century. In 1843, after a seven years' war, the majority were removed to the Indian Territory (see FIVE CIVILIZED NATIONS). Those in Florida still adhere to tribal customs. Both branches contain negro admixture. — **Sem'i·nole,** *adj.*

sem'i·no'ma (sĕm'ĭ·nō'mə), *n.*; *pl.* -NOMATA (-mə·tə), -NOMAS (-məz). [NL., fr. L. *semen*, *seminis*, seed + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor of the testis, of embryonic character and supposed to be derived from the germinal cells.

sem'i·nose (sĕm'ĭ·nōs), *n.* [L. *semen* seed + glucose.] *Chem.* Dextro-mannose. See MANNOSE.

sem'i·nule (-nūl), *n.* [NL. *seminulum*, dim. of L. *semen*, *seminis*, seed.] A spore; also, a small seed.

sem'i·nu·lif'er·ous (sĕm'ĭ·nū·lĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*seminule* + *-iferous.*] Bearing seminules.

sem'i·nu'ri·a (-nū'rĭ·ə), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *semen*, *seminis*, seed + *-uria.*] *Med.* Spermaturia.

sem'in·var'i·ant (sĕm'ĭn·vâr'ĭ·ănt), *n.* [*semi-* + *invariant.*] *Math.* A homogeneous, isobaric function (of the coefficients of a binary quantic) that is unchanged, except for a constant factor, by the substitution of either $x + \lambda$ for x or $y + \lambda$ for y, but not necessarily unchanged by both substitutions. — **sem'in·var'i·an·tive** (-ăn·tĭv), *adj.*

sem'i·oc·ca'sion·al (sĕm'ĭ·ŏ·kā'zhŭn·ăl; -'l), *adj.* Rather rare; occurring once in a while. — **sem'i·oc·ca'sion·al·ly,** *adv.* *Both Colloq., U. S.*

sem'i·of·fi'cial (-ō·fĭsh'ăl), *adj.* Half official; having some official authority or importance. — **sem'i·of·fi'cial·ly,** *adv.*

Se'mi·o·no'tus (sē'mĭ·ō·nō'tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sēmeion* sign + *nōton* back.] *Paleontol.* A genus, type of the family **Se'mi·o·not'i·dae** (-nŏt'ĭ·dē), of ganoid fishes from the Triassic of America, Europe, and Africa, having a deep body and rhomboidal scales.

sem'i·o'pal (sĕm'ĭ·ō'păl; -p'l), *n.* An impure variety of opal.

sem'i·o·vip'a·rous (-ō·vĭp'ə·rŭs), *adj.* Bearing imperfectly developed young, as a marsupial.

sem'i·pal'mate (-păl'mât), *adj.* Also **sem'i·pal'mat·ed** (-mât·ĕd; -ĭd; 119). *Zool.* Having the anterior toes joined only part way down with a web.

sem'i·pal'mat·ed plov'er (-păl'mât·ĕd; -ĭd; 119). A small ring plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*) breeding in arctic America and migrating to South America. It is similar to the common ring plover of Europe, but has semipalmate feet. See RING PLOVER, *Illust.*

Semipalmate Foot of Lapwing.

semipalmated sandpiper. A small, widely distributed American sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*) slightly larger than the least sandpiper and having semipalmate feet.

semipalmated snipe *or* **tattler.** The willet.

sem'i·pal·ma'tion (sĕm'ĭ·păl·mā'shŭn), *n.* State of being semipalmate; partial webbing.

sem'i·ped (sĕm'ĭ·pĕd), *n.* [L. *semipes*, *semipedis*, fr. *semi-* half + *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] *Pros.* A half foot. — **se·mip'e·dal** (sē·mĭp'ē·dăl; sĕm'ĭ·pē'dăl), *adj.*

Sem'i–Pe·la'gi·an·ism, *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* The doctrines of a number of theologians, esp. among the monasteries of Gaul in the 5th and 6th centuries, who held that man requires special help, not merely general guidance, from God to overcome original sin; that this help is offered freely to all men; and that each man must accept or reject it of his own initiative. Not God but the individual takes the first step leading to his salvation, and God's grace toward him is conditioned by his own attitude of acceptance or rejection. These views were condemned by a synod at Orange, A.D. 529. Cf. PELAGIANISM, AUGUSTINIANISM. — **Sem'i–Pe·la'gi·an,** *n. & adj.*

sem'i·per'me·a·ble (sĕm'ĭ·pûr'mē·ə·b'l), *adj.* Half or partially permeable; — said specif. of membranes, esp. of living protoplasm, permeable to certain (smaller) fluid particles as of water or other solvent, but not to other (larger) particles, as of a dissolved substance. See OSMOSIS. — **sem'i·per'me·a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

sem'i·plume' (sĕm'ĭ·plōōm'; 242), *n.* A feather having a plumelike or downy web, with the shaft of an ordinary feather. — **sem'i·plu·ma'ceous** (-plōō·mā'shŭs), *adj.*

sem'i·por'ce·lain (sĕm'ĭ·pōr'sē·lĭn; -pōrs'lĭn; 181), *n.* a A kind of porcelain resembling earthenware in its lack of translucency or inferior finish. b Less correctly, a kind of earthenware thought to resemble porcelain.

sem'i·port'a·ble (-pōr'tə·b'l; 181), *adj.* Capable of being comparatively easily moved, but not designed for ready transportation; specif., *Mach.*, designating a steam engine with an attached boiler, but not mounted on wheels.

sem'i·post'al (-pōs't'l), *adj.* Partly postal.

semipostal stamp. *Philately.* A stamp sold at a premium over its franking value. Semipostal stamps are issued for various humanitarian purposes, as for the Red Cross, child welfare, tuberculosis prevention, etc.

sem'i·pre'cious (-prĕsh'ŭs), *adj.* Designating gem stones of less commercial value than those called precious, such as the amethyst, garnet, jade, and tourmaline; specif., less than 8 in hardness. See PRECIOUS, *adj.*, 5.

sem'i·pro' (-prō'), *adj.* Short for SEMIPROFESSIONAL; of or pertaining to those who engage in any sport for pay or gain, but who are not engaged in it regularly or as their main calling or profession. — **sem'i·pro',** *n.* *Both Sporting Cant.*

sem'i·proof' (sĕm'ĭ·prōōf'), *n.* Evidence from the testimony of a single witness.

sem'i·pu'pa (sĕm'ĭ·pū'pə), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* a Any of certain insects in a developmental stage between the larva and pupa. b A pseudopupa. — **sem'i·pu'pal** (-păl), *adj.*

sem'i·quar'tile (-kwôr'tĭl; 155), *n.* Also **sem'i·quad'rate** (-kwŏd'rāt). *Astrol.* An aspect of heavenly bodies when the half of a quadrant, or 45 degrees, or one sign and a half, apart.

sem'i·qua'ver (sĕm'ĭ·kwā'vĕr), *n.*

1. *Music.* A note written with a stem and two hooks, and having the time value of half the quaver and one sixteenth of the semibreve; — now usually called a *sixteenth note.* See NOTE, 14 a.

Forms of the Semiquaver. *a* Medieval; *b* Modern.

2. Figuratively, a very brief time, or something lasting for a very brief time.

sem'i·qui'et·ism (-kwī'ĕt·Iz'm), *n.* A moderate form of quietism, practiced in France toward the end of the 17th century, principally by Mme. de Guyon, Mme. de Maintenon, and Fénelon, having none of the antinomianism of pure quietism, but placing the essence of the spiritual life in complete surrender to love of God without thought of reward or punishment. — **sem'i·qui'et·ist** (-Ist), *n.*

sem'i·quin'tile (-kwĭn'tĭl; 155), *n.* *Astrol.* An aspect of heavenly bodies half a quintile, or 36 degrees, apart.

sem'i·quote' (sĕm'ĭ·kwōt'), *n.* *Print.* A single mark of quotation [' *or* ']; — usually *pl.* See QUOTATION MARK.

Se·mir'a·mis (sē·mĭr'ə·mĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr.] A mythical Assyrian queen, wife of Ninus and ruler after him, noted for great beauty, wisdom, and voluptuousness. She was reputed to have built many cities, including Babylon, conquered Egypt and much of Asia and Ethiopia, and unsuccessfully attacked India.

Semiramis of the North. a Margaret (1353–1412), daughter of Waldemar IV, king of Denmark. On the death of her son, Olaf (d. 1387), she was made queen of Denmark and of Norway and a year later was also acknowledged queen of Sweden. Cf. UNION OF KALMAR. b Catherine II (1729–96), empress of Russia, who forcefully administered the affairs of the empire.

Se·mir'a·mize (sē·mĭr'ə·mīz), *v. t. & i.* To treat or act as Semiramis.

sem'i·rec'on·dite (sĕm'ĭ·rĕk'ŏn·dīt; -rē·kŏn'dĭt), *adj.* *Zool.* Partly concealed; specif., half covered, as an insect's head half covered by the thorax.

sem'i·reg'u·lar (sĕm'ĭ·rĕg'ū·lĕr), *adj.* *Geom.* Partly regular; specif., designating a solid whose edges are all equal, and dihedral angles equal, and faces equal but not regular polygons.

sem'i·rig'id (sĕm'ĭ·rĭj'ĭd), *adj.* **1.** Partly rigid.

2. *Aeronautics.* Of an airship, having a flexible cylindrical gas container with an attached stiffening keel that carries the load. Cf. AIRSHIP.

sem'i·ring' (sĕm'ĭ·rĭng'), *n.* a A partial or incomplete ring. b *Zool.* One of the incomplete cartilaginous rings of the upper part of the bronchial tubes of most birds. They form a part of the syrinx, or musical organ, of singing birds.

sem'i·ro'ta·ry (sĕm'ĭ·rō'tə·rĭ), *adj.* Capable of turning or rocking about halfway round; as, a *semirotary* valve. — **sem'i·ro'tat·ing** (-tāt·ĭng), *adj.* — **sem'i·ro'ta·tive** (-tə·tĭv), *adj.* — **sem'i·ro'ta·to'ry** (-tō'rĭ; *Brit. also* -rŏ·tā'tŏ·rĭ), *adj.*

sem'i·round' (sĕm'ĭ·round'; 66), *adj.* Round on one side and flat on the other. — *n.* A semiround object.

se'mis (sē'mĭs), *n.* [L.] a In Republican Rome, ½ as. b Under Imperial Rome, ½ aureus. c Under Constantine and after, ½ solidus.

sem'i·sag'it·tate (sĕm'ĭ·săj'ĭ·tāt), *adj.* Shaped like half of a barbed arrowhead.

Sem'i–Sax'on, *adj.* Half Saxon; — formerly applied to the English language of the period 1150–1250. — **Sem'i–Sax'on,** *n.*

sem'i·float'ing ax'le (66). See AXLE, 1.

semifloating hitch. See HITCH, 3.

semifluid soap. See SOAP, *n.*, 1.

sem'i·hy'drate, *n.* *Chem.* = HEMIHYDRATE.

sem'i·lor. Var. of SIMILOR.

sem'i·lu·na're (sĕm'ĭ·lū·nā'rē), *n.* [NL., neut. of *semilunaris* semilunar.] = LUNATUM a.

sem'i·mag·net'ic. See SEMI-.

semimagnetic controller. *Elec.* See CONTROLLER, 4.

sem'i·min'im, *n.* *Medieval Music.* = CROTCHET, 6.

sem'i·na'tor, *n.* [L.] A sower of seed. *Obs.*

sem'ined, *adj.* [See SEMEN.] Thickly covered or sown. *Obs.*

se'mi·o-. Var. of SEMEIO-.

sem'i·oc·clu'sive, *n.* *Phonet.* = AFFRICATE.

se'mi·og'ra·phy, se'mi·ol'o·gy, etc. Vars. of SEMEIOGRAPHY, etc.

se'mi·ot'ic (sē'mĭ·ŏt'ĭk), **se'mi·ot'ics** (-ĭks). Vars. of SEMEIOTIC, SEMEIOTICS.

sem'i·par'a·site, *n.* *Bot.* = HEMIPARASITE. — **sem'i·par'a·sit'ic,** *adj.* — **sem'i·par'a·sit·ism,** *n.*

sem'i·per'ma·nent high, sem'i·per'ma·nent low. See CENTER OF ACTION.

sem'i·pi·nac'o·lin re'ar·range'ment. See PINACOLIN REARRANGEMENT. — **sem'i·pin'a·col'ic,** *adj.*

sem'i·quan'ti·ta'tive, *adj.* See SEMI-. — **·ta'tive·ly,** *adv.*

Se·mir'a·moth (sē·mĭr'ə·mŏth; -mōth). *D. Bib.* [*cyma recta.*]

sem'i·rec'ta, *n.* Corrupt. of Se'mis (sē'mĭs). *Bib.*

sem'i·sap'ro·phyte, *n.* *Bot.* = HEMISAPROPHYTE. — **sem'i·sap'ro·phyt'ic,** *adj.*

sem'i-sed'en-tar'y (sĕm'ĭ-sĕd'ĕn-tĕr'ĭ; -tĕr-ĭ), *adj. & n.* Designating one of a tribe living in one place part of the year and roaming about at other times.

sem'i-se'ri-ous (-sē'rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* Partly, but not wholly, serious; of a light nature but having a possible serious implication or interpretation. — **sem'i-se'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **sem'i-se'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

sem'i-ser'vile (-sûr'vĭl *or, esp. Brit.,* -vīl), *adj.* Half servile; esp., designating certain classes of men, as the Roman colonus or the Welsh aillt, having many rights of freemen, but not free in other respects.

sem'i-se-vere' (-sē-vēr'), *adj.* Partly severe, harsh, strict, or the like; as, *semisevere* discipline. — **sem'i-se-vere'ly,** *adv.*

sem'i-sex'tile (sĕm'ĭ-sĕks'tĭl; 155), *n. Astrol.* An aspect of celestial bodies distant from each other the half of a sixth, or one twelfth part of a circle, or 30 degrees. — **sem'i-sex'tile,** *adj.*

sem'i-shrub' (sĕm'ĭ-shrŭb'), *n.* A subshrub. — **sem'i-shrub'by** (-shrŭb'ĭ), *adj.*

sem'i-skilled' (-skĭld'), *adj.* Having some trade skill, but less than that of one who has served apprenticeship.

sem'i-so'ci-a'tive (-sō'shĭ-ā'tĭv; -ā-tĭv), *adj.* Intermediate to consociative and dissociative.

sem'i-sol'emn (-sŏl'ĕm), *adj.* Partly solemn; not wholly light, trifling, gay, or the like. — **sem'i-sol'emn-ly,** *adv.*

sem'i-sol'id (-sŏl'ĭd), *adj.* Partially solid; highly viscous. — **sem'i-sol'id,** *n.*

sem'i-sphere' (sĕm'ĭ-sfēr'), *n.* A hemisphere. — **sem'i-spher'ic** (-sfĕr'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.*

sem'i-spi-na'lis (-spī-nā'lĭs), *n.* [NL. See SPINALIS, *n.*] *Anat.* A deep layer of muscle of the back on each side of the spinal column, extending from the lower dorsal region to the second cervical vertebra (axis). It consists of a number of long, slender fasciculi, each arising from the transverse process of one of the lower vertebrae, passing obliquely upward across several vertebrae to be inserted into the spinous process of a vertebra farther up. It is divided into three parts, the lower called ‖**sem'i-spi-na'lis dor'si** (dôr'sī), the middle, ‖**sem'i-spi-na'lis cer'vi-cis** (sûr'vĭ-sĭs), the upper, ‖**sem'i-spi-na'lis ca'pi-tis** (kăp'ĭ-tĭs).

sem'i-spon-ta'ne-ous (-spŏn-tā'nē-ŭs), *adj.* Of partly spontaneous origin, motivation, or the like; not wholly planned or predetermined. — **sem'i-spon-ta'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **sem'i-spon-ta'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*

sem'i-square' (sĕm'ĭ-skwâr'), *adj.* See SEMI-.

sem'i-square' (sĕm'ĭ-skwâr'), *n. Astrol.* An aspect of two planets or other celestial bodies 45 degrees from each other.

sem'i-steel' (-stēl'), *n.* a *U. S.* Puddled steel. b Cast iron of low carbon content, made by replacing part of the pig iron in the cupola charge by steel scrap (commonly one fourth).

sem'i-stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* A part or machine not carried in stock, but which can be made up of parts that are carried in stock.

sem'i-suc-cess'ful (-sŭk-sĕs'fŏŏl; -fʼl), *adj.* Partly successful and partly unsuccessful; achieving a part but not all of one's purpose. — **sem'i-suc-cess'ful-ly,** *adv.*

sem'i-ta (sĕm'ĭ-tȧ), *n.; pl.* -TAE (-tē). [L., a path.] *Zool.* A fasciole. — **sem'i-tal** (-tăl), *adj.*

sem'i-tan'dem (sĕm'ĭ-tăn'dĕm), *adj. Mack.* Having some, but not all, of the cylinders, etc., arranged tandem; — said of an expansion engine.

sem'i-tan'gent (-tăn'jĕnt), *n. Math.* The tangent of half an arc or angle.

sem'i-taur (sĕm'ĭ-tôr), *n.* [L. *semi-* + *taurus* bull.] A fabulous animal half bull, half man.

Sem'ite (sĕm'ĭt; sē'mīt), *n.* [NL. *Semita,* fr. LL. *Sem* Shem, fr. Gr. *Sēm.*] **1.** One of the descendants of Shem. **2.** A member of a Caucasian race now chiefly represented by the Jews and Arabs, but in ancient times including also the Babylonians, Assyrians, Aramaeans, Phoenicians, and various other peoples of southwestern Asia. Cf. SEMITIC LANGUAGES.

The term *Semite* is used both in an ethnological and in a linguistic sense. As originally employed by J. G. Eichhorn at the close of the 18th century, it embraced the peoples grouped in Gen. x. as the "sons of Shem." Since, however, it has been ascertained that the peoples thus grouped do not belong to one or even to allied races, the ethnological application of the term race has been modified to designate a race distinguished by the following features: dolichocephalic skulls; curly and abundant hair; slightly wavy or straight strong beard, the color predominantly black; prominent nose, straight or aquiline; oval face. *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*

sem'i-ten'di-no'sus (sĕm'ĭ-tĕn'dĭ-nō'sŭs), *n.* [NL. (sc. *musculus*). See SEMI-; TENDINOUS.] *Anat.* A fusiform muscle of the posterior and inner part of the thigh. It arises from the tuberosity of the ischium, along with the biceps femoris, and is inserted by a remarkably long, round tendon, which forms part of the inner hamstring, into the inner surface of the upper part of the shaft of the tibia.

sem'i-ter'tian (sĕm'ĭ-tûr'shăn), *adj. Med.* Having the characteristics of both a tertian and a quotidian intermittent. — **sem'i-ter'tian,** *n.*

Se-mit'ic (sē-mĭt'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, the Semites or the family of languages spoken by them.

Se-mit'ic, *n.* **1.** A Semite.

2. a A Semitic language. b *Rare.* The Semitic family of languages.

Se-mit'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Semitism.

Semitic languages. A family of inflectional languages, possessing records of extreme antiquity, now spoken mainly in Arabia, Palestine, Syria, Iraq, Egypt, and the other countries of North Africa. Together with the Egyptian, a Semito-Hamitic tongue, the Semitic languages have the longest recorded history (cf. BABYLONIAN). They are also the least diversified of the great linguistic families, the various groups presenting a close and compact relationship. Certain common characteristics indicate the connection with the Hamitic languages (which see), but affiliation with other families, as the Indo-European, has not been established. Among the chief features of the Semitic languages are: triconsonantal roots; the expression of variations in meaning or relation by a peculiar system of internal vocalic change and by prefixes, suffixes, and inflectional endings; meagerness in composition and in mood and tense, but richness in aspect (see ASPECT, 10; INFLECTIONAL LANGUAGES). These languages are supposed to have been the first to evolve a true alphabet (see ALPHABET; cf. CUNEIFORM). The languages may be classified as follows:

TABLE OF SEMITIC LANGUAGES

Branch	Group	Sub-group	Languages and Dialects*	Chief Locality
Eastern			*Akkadian* and *Babylonian, Assyrian, Neo-Babylonian* or *Chaldean*	Ancient Babylonia, Assyria, Chaldea
Northern or Aramaean	Amoritic		*Amorite*	Northern Syria
	Aramaic	Eastern	*Babylonian Aramaic, Talmudic, Mandaean,* Syriac, Modern Aramaic	Ancient Mesopotamia and Syria, northwestern Persia, northeastern Turkey, Mt. Lebanon
		Western	*Biblical* and *Palestinian Aramaic, Samaritan, Palmyrene, Nabataean*	Ancient Palestine, Palmyra, Sinai Peninsula
Western	Canaanitic		*Canaanite*	Ancient Syria and Palestine
	Phoenician		*Phoenician, Punic*	Phoenicia, Carthage, ancient Palestine and Babylonia, modern Palestine
	Hebrew		*Biblical Hebrew, Mishnaic* and *Rabbinic,* Modern Hebrew	
Southern	Arabic	North Arabic	*Classical Arabic,* Modern Arabic (Arabian, Syrian, Iraqi, Palestinian, Egyptian, Maghribi, Zanzibari, etc.), Maltese	Arabia, Syria, Iraq, Palestine, North Africa, Madagascar, Malta, etc.
		South Arabic	*Minaean, Sabaean* and *Himyaritic, Lihyanitic*	Ancient Yemen and Hejaz
		Mahri-Sokotri		Mahra and Socotra
	Ethiopic		*Gees,* Amharic, Tigré, Tigriña	Abyssinia

* Parentheses denote dialects, *italics* dead languages.

Se-mit'i-co- (sē-mĭt'ĭ-kō-). A combining form for *Semitic,* as in **Se-mit'i-co-Ham-it'ic.** Cf. SEMITO-.

Se-mit'ics (-ĭks), *n.* See -ICS. The language, literature, and history of Semitic peoples as subjects of scientific study; Semitic philology. *U. S.*

Sem'i-tism (sĕm'ĭ-tĭz'm; sē'mĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Semitic character or qualities; also, a Semitic idiom or expression, esp. one used in Jewish or Christian Greek literature, or in versions of the Bible.

2. A policy or policies, esp. political, favorable to the Jews; hence, favor to, or predisposition toward, Jews.

Sem'i-tist (-tĭst), *n.* a A specialist in Semitics; a Semitic scholar. b A person favoring, or disposed to favor, the Jews.

Sem'i-to- (sĕm'ĭ-tō-; sē'mĭ-tō-). A combining form for *Semite, Semitic,* as in **Sem'i-to-Ham'ite, Sem'i-to-Ham-it'ic.** See HAMITIC LANGUAGES C.

sem'i-ton'al (sĕm'ĭ-tōn'ăl; -ʼl), *adj.* Semitonic. — **sem'i-ton'al-ly,** *adv.*

sem'i-tone' (sĕm'ĭ-tōn'), *n.* [*semi-* + *tone;* cf. F. *semiton,* LL. *semitonium.* Cf. HEMITONE.] *Music.* Literally, half a tone; the tone at a half step; — also, less properly, the half step itself. The ***diatonic semitone*** has the ratio $\frac{16}{15}$. See 6th SCALE, 11 **a.** A ***chromatic semitone,*** or that between any tone and its flat or sharp, is either $\frac{25}{24}$ (called the ***less semitone***) or $\frac{135}{128}$ (called the ***greater semitone***). A ***tempered,*** or ***mean, semitone*** has the ratio $1:2\sqrt[12]{2}$. See TEMPERAMENT and TONE.

sem'i-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, a semitone or semitones. — **sem'i-ton'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

sem'i-trail'er (-trāl'ĕr), *n.* [*semi-* + *trailer.*] A highway vehicle which when running is supported at its forward end by a fifth wheel mounted on a motor truck or tractor and at its rear by two or more wheels. The use of a semi-trailer enables the truck to pull safely a much greater load than could be carried on the truck alone.

sem'i-Ty-chon'ic (-tĭ-kŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Deviating but slightly from Tycho Brahe's astronomical system; — said of the ancient Egyptian system.

sem'i-un'ci-al (-ŭn'shĭ-ăl; -shăl; 159), *n.* Half uncial; also, a letter or writing in half uncial. — **sem'i-un'ci-al,** *adj.*

sem'i-vit'ri-fi-ca'tion (sĕm'ĭ-vĭt'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shăn), *n.* Half or imperfect vitrification; also, a semivitrified substance.

sem'i-vo'cal (sĕm'ĭ-vō'kăl), **sem'i-vo-cal'ic** (-vō-kăl'ĭk), *adj. Phonet.* Of or pertaining to a semivowel; half vocal; imperfectly sounding.

sem'i-vow'el (sĕm'ĭ-vou'ĕl), *n. Phonet.* a A sound partaking of the nature of a vowel and a consonant (English *w* or *y;* also, sometimes, according to some, *l, m, n, ng, r, s, sh, z*). See *Pron.,* §§ 27, 28, 40, 44 (8). b A letter representing such a sound.

sem'i-wa'ter gas (-wô'tĕr; -wŏt'ĕr). A variety of producer gas intermediate in composition between water gas and air gas (sense b), made by blowing a mixture of steam and air into a producer.

sem'i-week'ly (sĕm'ĭ-wēk'lĭ), *adj.* Coming, or made, or done, once every half week. — *n.* That which comes or happens once every half week, esp. a periodical published semiweekly. — *adv.* At intervals of half a week.

sem'met (sĕm'ĕt), *n.* A kind of sieve. *Dial. Eng.*

sem'mit (sĕm'ĭt), *adj.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *sēimh* mild, gentle, tender.] *Dial. Eng.* a Active; lively. b Pliable; limber. c Weak; slender; feeble.

sem'mit, *n.* An undershirt. *Scot.*

Sem-no'nes (sĕm-nō'nēz), *n. pl.* [L.] A subtribe of the ancient Suevi.

Sem'no-pi-the'cus (sĕm'nō-pĭ-thē'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *semnos* revered, sacred + *pithēkos* ape.] *Zool.* Syn. of PRESBYTIS.

sem'o-la (sĕm'ō-lȧ), **sem'o-na** (-nȧ), *n.* [It. *semola* bran.] Semolina.

sem'o-lel'la (-lĕl'ȧ), *n.* Also **sem'o-li'no** (-lē'nō). [It.] Semolina.

sem'o-li'na (sĕm'ō-lē'nȧ), *n.* [It. *semolino,* dim. of *semola* bran, L. *simila* the finest wheat flour. See SIMNEL.] a The purified middlings of durum or other hard wheat, used for macaroni and similar edible pastes. b Sizings or coarse middlings. See MIDDLING, *n.,* 2 b.

se-mol'o-gy (sē-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *sēma* sign + *-logy.*] Semantics; semasiology. *Rare.* — **sem'o-log'i-cal** (sĕm'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *adj. Rare.*

Se'mo San'cus (sē'mō săng'kŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* A primitive Italian divinity, identical with Dius Fidius. See FIDES.

Se-mos'to-mae (sē-mŏs'tō-mē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sēma* sign + *stoma* mouth.] *Zool.* Syn of SEMAEOSTOMATA. — **se-mos'to-mous** (-mŭs), *adj.* — **se'mo-sto'me-ous** (sē'mō-stō'mē-ŭs), *adj.*

‖**se-moule'** (sē-mōōl'), *n.* [F.] Semolina.

sem'per- (sĕm'pĕr-). A combining form, Latin *semper-,* from *semper,* meaning *always, ever-,* as in **sem'per-an'nu-al,** always recurring annually; **sem'per-green',** **sem'per-i-den'ti-cal,** **sem'per-ju've-nes'cent,** etc.

‖**sem'per** (sĕm'pĕr), *adv.* [L. See SAME.] Always.

‖**sem'per a-va'rus e'get** (ȧ-vā'rŭs ē'jĕt). [L.] The avaricious man is always needy. *Horace (Epistles,* I. ii. 56).

‖**sem'per e'a-dem** (ē'ȧ-dĕm). [L.] Always the same; — motto of Queen Elizabeth of England.

‖**sem'per et u-bi'que** (ĕt ū-bī'kwē). [L.] Always and everywhere.

‖**sem'per fe'lix** (fē'lĭks). [L.] Always fortunate.

‖**sem'per fi-de'lis** (fĭ-dē'lĭs). [L.] Always faithful.

‖**sem'per i'dem** (ī'dĕm). [L.] Always the same.

‖**sem'per pa-ra'tus** (pȧ-rā'tŭs). [L.] Always ready.

‖**sem'per ti'mi-dum sce'lus** (tĭm'ĭ-dŭm sē'lŭs). [L.] Guilt is always timid.

sem'per-vi'rent (sĕm'pĕr-vī'rĕnt), *adj.* [L. *semper* always + *virens,* pres. part. of *virere* to be green.] Evergreen. *Rare.*

sem'per-vi'rid (-rĭd), *adj.* [L. *semper* always + *viridis* green.] Evergreen. *Rare.*

‖**sem'per vi'vit in ar'mis** (vī'vĭt ĭn är'mĭs). [L.] He ever lives in arms.

Sem'per-vi'vum (sĕm'pĕr-vī'vŭm), *n.* [NL. See SEMPERVIVE.] *Bot.* a A large genus of Old World fleshy, often acaulescent, herbs (family Crassulaceae), the houseleeks, having cymose, variously colored flowers with numerous sepals and petals. *S. tectorum,* the common houseleek, and other species are cultivated for ornament. b [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus.

sem'pi-tern (sĕm'pĭ-tûrn), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *sempiternus.*] Sempiternal.

sem'pi-ter'nal (sĕm'pĭ-tûr'năl; -nʼl), *adj.* [ML. *sempiternalis,* fr. L. *sempiternus,* fr. *semper* always. See SAME.] Of never-ending duration; everlasting; eternal.

To lose our *sempiternal* memory. *Emerson.*

— **sem'pi-ter'nal-ly,** *adv.* — **sem'pi-ter'ni-ty** (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sem'pi-ter'nize (-tûr'nīz), *v. t.* To perpetuate. *Rare.*

sem'pi-ter'nous (-nŭs), *adj.* [L. *sempiternus.*] Sempiternal. *Rare.*

‖**sem'pli-ce** (sĕm'plē-chā), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Simple; plain; unaffected; — used as a direction.

‖**sem'pre** (sĕm'prā), *adv.* [It., fr. L. *semper.*] *Music.* Always; throughout; as, *sempre* piano.

sem'sem (sĕm'sĕm), *n.* [Ar. *simsim,* prob. fr. Gr. *sēsamon.*] Sesame.

se-mun'ci-a (sē-mŭn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *semi* + *uncia* ounce.] *Rom. Antiq.* Half an uncia; also, a bronze coin of this weight (in the semuncial system the same as the *as*). See *uncia,* under WEIGHT and under MEASURE.

se-mun'ci-al (-shĭ-ăl; -shăl; 159), *adj. Rom. Antiq.* Designating, or pertaining to, a standard of coinage set by the *lex Papiria* in 89 B.C., fixing the weight of the as at a half ounce.

‖**Se-na'do** (*Sp.* sā-nä'thō; *Pg.* -thōō), *n.* [Sp. & Pg., senate.] The upper chamber of the parliament; — so called officially in many of the Latin-American republics and in Portugal. Cf. SENATE, 1 b.

sen'a-ite (sĕn'ȧ-īt), *n.* [After J. de Costa *Sena,* Brazilian mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A titanate of iron, manganese, and lead occurring in black rounded crystals and fragments (favas) in the diamond-bearing sands of Minas Geraes, Brazil. H., 6. Sp. gr., 5.3.

‖**se-ñal'** (sȧ-nyälʼ), *n.* [Sp.] A landmark.

se-nam' (sē-nämʼ), *n.* [Ar. *sanām* hump, mound.] One of a type of dolmen in Algiers and Tripoli formerly regarded as belonging to the megalithic period, but now recognized as the remains of oil presses of the Roman period.

se-nar'i-an (sē-nâr'ĭ-ăn), *n.* A senarius.

se-na'ri-us (sē-nā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.; pl.* SENARII (-ĭ). [L. See SENARY.] *Lat. Pros.* A verse of six feet; esp., the classical iambic trimeter.

sen'ar-mon'tite (sĕn'är-mŏn'tĭt), *n.* [After H. H. de *Sénarmont* (1808–62), French mineralogist.] *Mineral.* Native antimony trioxide, Sb_2O_3, a colorless or grayish mineral in octahedral crystals in crusts, or in masses.

sen'a-ry (sĕn'ȧ-rĭ), *n.* a Six or a group of six. b *Obs.* A senarius.

sen'a-ry (sĕn'ȧ-rĭ), *adj.* [L. *senarius,* fr. *seni* six each, fr. *sex* six. See SIX.] **1.** Sextuple.

2. *Math.* a Using six as radix or base; said of a system of numeration. b Involving six variables; as, a *senary* form.

‖**Sé'nat'** (sā'nȧ'), *n.* [F., senate.] The upper chamber of the parliament; — so called in France, Belgium, Poland (*Senat*), and Czechoslovakia (*Senát*). Cf. SENATE, 1 b.

sen'ate (sĕn'ĭt; -ȧt; 277), *n.* [ME. *senat,* fr. OF. *senat,* fr. L. *senatus,* fr. *senex,* gen. *senis,* old, an old man. See SENIOR.] **1.** Literally, an assembly of old men or elders; hence, an assembly or council with the highest deliberative and legislative functions. Specif.: a *Ancient Rome.* The supreme council of the state, orig. of 100 nobles. Later

sem'i-sec'tion, *n.* = HEMISECTION.

sem'i-sim'ple, *adj.* See SEMI-.

semisimple algebra. See ALGEBRA, 2. [low tone. *Obs.*]

sem'i-soun, *n.* A half sound; a

sem'i-sov'er-eign-ty, *n.* See SEMI-. [See -IZE.]

Se-mit'i-cize (sē-mĭt'ĭ-sīz), *v. t.*

Sem'i-tize (sĕm'ĭ-tīz; sē'mĭ-), *v. t.* See -IZE. — **Sem'i-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shăn; -tĭ-zā'shăn), *n.*

sem'i-ton'tine (-tŏn'tēn), *adj.* See LIFE INSURANCE. — **sem'i-ton'tine,** *n.*

sem'i-tune', *n.* A semitone. *Obs.*

sem'i-us'tu-late, *adj.* Half burnt. — **sem'i-us'tu-la'tion,** *n.* *Both Obs.*

Sem'la-i (sĕm'lȧ-ī). *D. Bib.*

sem'na-ble, *adj.* = SEMBLABLE. *Obs.* — **sem'na-bly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

Sem'nae (sĕm'nē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Semnai.*] See ERINYS.

Sem-na'ni. Var. of SAMNANI.

Sem'no-pi-thec'. Var. of SEMNOPITHECUS.

Sem'no-pith'e-ci'nae (-pĭth'ē-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of PRESBYTINAE. — **sem'no-pith'e-cine** (-pĭth'ē-sĭn; -sīn), *adj.*

se-mot'ed, *adj.* [L. *semotus* past part. of *semovere* to move apart.] Removed; remote. *Obs.*

se-mov'ed-ly, *adv.* [See SEMOTED.] Separately. *Obs.*

Sem'pach (zĕm'pĕK), *n.* See BATTLE, *Table.*

sem'per-vive (sĕm'pĕr-vīv), *n.* [L. *sempervivo, sempervivum,* fr. *sempervivus* ever-living, fr. *semper* always + *vivus* living.] The sempervivum. *Obs.*

sempitan. + SUMPITAN.

sem'pi-ter'num, *n.* [NL. See SEMPITERNAL.] A durable English stuff, said to have been a twilled woolen cloth. *Obs.*

semp'ster (sĕmp'stĕr; sĕm'-), **semp'stress** (sĕmp'strĕs; sĕm'-; -strĭs; 119), etc. Vars. of SEAMSTER, SEAMSTRESS, etc.

semp'stry, *n.* Also **semp'stry-work'.** The occupation or art of sewing, esp. making garments; sewing. *Obs.*

sem'ster, sem'stress, etc. + SEAMSTER, SEAMSTRESS, etc.

sen (sĕn; sȧn), *adv., prep., & conj.* = 1st SIN. *Nova Dial.*

sen (sĕn), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap., fr. Chin. *ch'ien'.*] See COIN, *Table.*

sen (sĕn), *n. sing. & pl.* [Siamese.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

sen (sĕn). Dial. Eng. var. of SELF.

sen' (sĕn). Scot. var. of SEND.

Sen'a-a (sĕn'ȧ-ȧ). *D. Bib.*

se'na-ca (sē'nȧ-kȧ; sĕn'ȧ-kȧ). Var. of CIÉNAGA.

sen'a-chie. Var. of SHANACHIE.

senage, *n.* [OF.] = SYNODAL. *Obs.*

‖ Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals. Abbreviations, Signs, etc., are explained on pages immediately preceding the Vocabulary.

the number was 200, then 300. Sulla increased it to 600, Julius Caesar to 900. Augustus reduced it to 600. At first it was wholly patrician, but at an early date plebeians were appointed. Its powers were originally only advisory, but gradually extended, esp. to administrative legislation. **b** [*cap.*] The upper and less numerous branch of various legislatures, as of France, of Italy, of the United States, of the States of the United States, of the Dominions of Canada, Australia, and South Africa, and of many Latin-American countries (translating the Sp. & Pg. *Senado*). See LEGISLATURE, EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, PRECEDENCE. In the United States the Senate is composed of two senators from each State elected for six years by direct popular vote; they must have been citizens of the United States for at least nine years, must be citizens of the State they represent, and must be at least thirty years of age. The members of the Senate of the Dominion of Canada are appointed by the crown for life. **c** In general, a legislative body; a state council; the legislative department of a government.

2. The governing body of a university; — so called officially in many universities.

3. a In some American colleges, a council composed of members of the faculty and elected students, presided over by the president, to which are referred matters of discipline and of general concern affecting the students. **b** In some American universities and colleges, an administrative body composed chiefly of professors.

senate house. A building for the sessions of a senate.

‖**Se·na'to** (sā·nä'tō), *n.* [It.] The Senate. Cf. SENATE, 1 b.

sen'a·tor (sĕn'ȧ·tĕr), *n.* [ME. *senatour*, fr. OF. *senatour* (F. *sénateur*), fr. L. *senator*.] **1.** A member of a senate; loosely, a councilor, or member of any legislative body. See SENATE; PRECEDENCE; also *Forms of Address*, in Appendix.

☞ In the United States, the desirable distinction between *Senator*, as the title of a member of the Federal Senate, and *State Senator*, as that of a member of a State senate, is not very generally observed.

2. *Scots Law.* One of the Lords of Session, or members of the College of Justice.

sen'a·to'ri·al (-tō'rĭ·ȧl; 181), *adj.* [F. *sénatorial*, or L. *senatorius*.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or befitting, a senator or a senate; composed of senators; as, *senatorial* duties, dignity.

2. Administered by the senate; — said of a province of the Roman Empire.

3. Entitled to elect a senator; as, *senatorial* districts. *U. S.*

senatorial courtesy, *or* **courtesy of the Senate.** The Senate's practice of allowing appointments in a State which are subject to its confirmation to be determined by the senators from that State, or, in case they are of different parties, the senator of the president's party in that State. *Political Cant, U. S.*

sen'a·to'ri·an (sĕn'ȧ·tō'rĭ·ăn; 181), *adj.* Senatorial.

sen'a·to'ry (sĕn'ȧ·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Senatorial. *Obs.*

sen'a·to'ry, *n.* **1.** A senate; a senate house. *Obs.*

2. *French Hist.* An estate granted to a senator.

sen'a·tress (sĕn'ȧ·trĕs; -trĭs; 119), *n.* A female senator; a senator's wife.

se·na'trix (sē·nā'trĭks), *n.; pl.* SENATRICES (sĕn'ȧ·trī'sēz). [L.] A female senator; — as a title [*cap.*], in Roman history, Theodora, who, early in the 10th century, had a controlling influence in Rome and over the papacy.

‖**Se·nat'ul** (sē·nät'o͝ol), *n.* [Rumanian, fr. *senat* senate + *ul* the.] The upper chamber of the Rumanian parliament.

‖**se·na'tus** (sē·nā'tŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** A senate.

2. In some British universities, esp. in Scotland, the governing body, made up of the principal and professors; — more fully, **se·na'tus a'ca·de'mi·cus** (ăk'ȧ·dĕm'ĭ·kŭs).

se·na'tus·con·sult' (sē·nā'tŭs·kŏn·sŭlt'; -kŏn'sŭlt), *n.* [L. *senatus consultum*.] A senatus consultum.

‖**Se·na'tus con·sul'to** (kŏn·sŭl'tō). [L.] By the decree of the Senate; — a formula often found on Roman coins in the abbreviated form S. C.

‖**se·na'tus con·sul'tum** (sē·nā'tŭs kŏn·sŭl'tŭm); *pl.* SENATUS CONSULTA (-tȧ). [L.] **1.** *Anc. Rome.* A decree of the senate. During the republic such decrees were restricted to action in cases of public necessity; but about the end of A.D. 100, the popular assemblies were superseded by the senate as the lawmaking power, the leges or plebiscita being replaced by senatus consulta, which were superseded by the emperors' constitutions about A.D. 300.

2. In modern usage, as in France under the Napoleonic governments, a decree of the senate.

Sen'chus Mor (shăn'ȧ·kŭs·mōr). [MIr. *Senchas Mōr*, fr. *sen-chas* ancient law, history + *mōr* great.] The chief collection of the oldest written laws of Ireland. See BREHON LAW.

Sen'ci (sĕn'sē), *n.* An Indian of a Panoan tribe of northeastern Peru, dwelling east of the Ucayali River in Lat. 7°S. See PANOAN.

sen'cion (sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *seneçon*. See SENECIO.] Groundsel. *Now Dial.*

send (sĕnd), *v.;* SENT (sĕnt); SEND'ING. [AS. *sendan;* akin to OS. *sendian*, D. *zenden*, G. *senden*, OHG. *senten*, ON. *senda*, Sw. *sända*, Dan. *sende*, Goth. *sandjan*, and to Goth. *sinth* a time (prop., a going), *gasinthа* companion, OHG. *sind* journey, AS. *sīth*, ON. *sinni* a walk, journey, a time, W. *hynt* a way, journey, OIr. *sēt*. Cf. SENSE.] *Transitive:*

I. To transmit or cause to be transmitted.

1. To cause to be conveyed by an agent to a destination; as, to *send* flowers.

2. To cause to come, happen, be, etc.; to bestow; grant; ordain; inflict. "God *send* him well." *Shak.*

And *sendeth* rain on the just and on the unjust. *Matt.* v. 45.

3. To dispatch by established means of communication, as the post or telegraph; as, to *send* a line or regrets.

4. To commission or direct to go; to dispatch; as, to *send* a messenger.

5. To direct by advice or reference; as, to *send* inquirers to information.

6. To dispatch for a course or term; as, to *send* a son to college or a representative to Congress.

7. To cause to enter the world as a gift or on a mission from God; as, a child *sent* to bless a marriage bed.

8. To cause (food or drink) to be brought or served; as, *send* in dinner; may I *send* you wine?

II. To cause to issue.

9. a To discharge, as a liquid; as, to *send* out smoke. **b** To cause to issue in sound; utter; as, to *send* forth a cry. **c** To emit, as light, heat, or scent; as, to *send* rays of sunshine.

10. To transmit by directing the eyes or the attention; as, to *send* glances or a thought.

11. To cause to sound through the air, as music or a cry.

12. To throw out, as nerves, stems, etc., in the course of development.

III. To force to go.

13. To propel or discharge with an aim; as, to *send* an arrow or bullet. Hence, specif.: **a** To thrust (a dagger). *Obs.* **b** To deliver (a blow). **c** To drive (a ball).

14. To consign or commit; — with *to;* as, *sent* to the galleys.

To torment *sent* before their time. *Milton.*

15. a To force to depart; drive; as, to *send* the rebels flying. **b** To bid to go; dismiss; — with *away, from, off.*

16. To use force or influence so as to impel; as, to *send* up a rocket; to *send* up gate receipts.

17. To transmit by pulsation; as, to *send* a current.

18. To strike or thrust so as to impel violently; as, to *send* one sprawling.

19. To cause to enter or assume a (specified) state; as, to *send* one mad.

20. *Radio.* = TRANSMIT.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To dispatch an agent or messenger to convey a message or to do an errand; to dispatch a message or missive; as, to *send* to one to come.

2. To vouchsafe; grant; — in the imperative; as Heaven *send* he be safe.

3. *Naut.* **a** To be carried forward by the impulse of a wave; as, the ship *sends* violently. **b** = SCEND, *v. i.*

4. *Radio.* = TRANSMIT.

send about one's business. To dismiss summarily or peremptorily.

send a boy to mill, send a boy. To employ an inefficient agent or inadequate means and thus invite failure. *Colloq.*

send abroad. **a** *Poetic.* To send forth, as a sound. **b** *Archaic.* To publish.

send away. **a** To dispatch, as a messenger or a boat. **b** To rusticate.

send back. *Cricket.* To put out.

send down. **a** To dispatch to a person, body, or place regarded as lower, as from the capital to the country. **b** *Brit.* To rusticate.

send for. To request or require by message to come or be brought; specif., *Eng.*, to summon to the sovereign's presence, as in tendering the office of prime minister.

send forth. **a** To yield as produce. **b** To export. **c** To publish.

send in. **a** To cause to be delivered; render, as a bill. **b** To send to the bat.

send in one's papers. To resign.

send into itself. *Math.* To replace by the same function of the new variable or variables; — said of a transformation from one variable or set of variables to another.

send off. **a** To send from one, as with a message; to dispatch. **b** *Sports.* To remove from play.

send out. **a** To issue, as an invitation. **b** To dispatch, as an order, from a residence or store.

send packing. To send off roughly or in disgrace; to dismiss, esp. unceremoniously.

send to Coventry. See COVENTRY, 2.

send up. **a** To vent or shoot upward, as an exhalation or flames. **b** To dispatch to a person, body, or place regarded as higher, as upstairs, to a school principal, etc. **c** *Naut.* To hoist into place. **d** *Slang, U. S.* To sentence to imprisonment.

send (one) word. To dispatch (to one) a message or notification of information.

send (sĕnd), *n.* **1.** A message. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

2. A messenger, esp. one sent on in advance of a bridegroom to summon the bride; also, a bridal party. *Scot.*

3. An impetus or impulse.

send, *n. Naut.* **a** The impulse of a wave by which a vessel is carried bodily. "The *send* of the sea." *Longfellow.* **b** = SCEND, *n.*, 1.

send. Scend. *Ref. Sp.*

sen'dal (sĕn'dȧl; -d'l), *n.* [OF. *cendal*, ult. fr. Gr. *sindōn* a fine Indian cloth, fr. Skr. *Sindhu* the country of the Indus. See SINDHI.] **a** A thin silk fabric used in the Middle Ages, possibly of Chinese origin; — written also *cendal*. **b** A kind of linen; — confused with *sindon*.

sen'dal. Var. of SANDAL, a shoe.

send'er (sĕn'dĕr) *n.* One who or that which sends; specif., a telegraphic, telephonic, or radio transmitter.

send'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who sends; specif., transmission by telegraph, radio, etc.

2. A thing sent, as a message or a visitation of a supernatural power.

sen'dle (sĕn'd'l), *adv.* [From *selden*.] Seldom. *Scot.*

send'-off', *n.* **1.** A sending off; initiatory impulse; start.

2. A demonstration of good will to one starting on an ocean trip, or to one starting in a new business, etc.; as a crowd of friends gave them a fine *send-off*. *Colloq.*

3. That which is sent off; a consignment.

send'-out', *n.* Amount sent out.

Sen'e·ca (sĕn'ē·kȧ), *n.; pl.* SENECA, SENECAS (-kȧz). [D. *Sennecaas*, collective name for the Seneca, Oneida, Onondaga, and Cayuga, fr. Mohegan *A'sinnika* Oneida, trans. of Iroquois *Onĕñiute'* or *Onĕñiute' roñnon'* Oneida, lit., people of the standing stone (from a boulder in one of their villages). Cf. ONEIDA.] One of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians, formerly of western New York, the most numerous and warlike of the Five Nations. They still number over three thousand, the greater portion being in New York and smaller bands in Ontario and Oklahoma. See IROQUOIS.

sen'e·ca. Var. of SENEGA.

Seneca grass. The holy grass *Hierochloë borealis*.

Sen'e·can (sĕn'ē·kăn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or in the manner of, Lucius Annaeus Seneca. See *Biog.*

Sen'e·can (sĕn'ē·kăn), *adj.* [From *Seneca* Lake, N. Y., fr. the name of the tribe. See SENECA.] *Geol.* Designating a subdivision of the Upper Devonian of America. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Seneca oil. Petroleum, early used as a remedy among the Senecas and other Indians. *U. S.*

Se·ne'ci·o (sē·nē'shĭ·ō), *n.* [L., groundsel.] *Bot.* An immense genus of herbs, shrubs, and trees (family Carduaceae), probably the largest genus among seed plants, embracing about 1,450 species of very wide distribution. They have alternate or basal leaves and heads composed of both tubular and radiate, or only tubular flowers, the rays mostly yellow and pistillate; the achenes are terete, crowned by a pappus of soft white hairs. Some species are important in cultivation (see CINERARIA, 2); those of the United States are chiefly weeds. See 3d GROUNDSEL, **a**.

se·ne'ci·oid (sē·nē'shĭ·oid), *adj. Bot.* Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Senecio*.

se·ne'ci·o·nine (-ō·nēn; -nĭn), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{31}NO_6$, in groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*).

se·nec'ti·tude (sē·nĕk'tĭ·tūd), *n.* [ML. *senectitudo*, fr. L. *senectus* old age, fr. *senex* old.] Old age.

se·nec'tude (sē·nĕk'tūd), *n.* Senectitude.

se·nec'tu·ous (-tū·ŭs), *adj.* Aged.

sen'e·ga (sĕn'ē·gȧ), *n.* [From *Senega*, var. of SENECA.]

1. Senega root.

2. *Pharm.* **a** The dried root of the senega root containing an irritating saponin, senegin, and used as an expectorant. **b** The dried root of *Polygala alba* of the central and southern United States.

Sen'e·gal' (sĕn'ē·gôl'), *n.* A river in western Africa.

Senegal ebony. African blackwood.

Sen'e·gal·ese' (sĕn'ē·gôl·ēz'; -ēs'), *adj.* [See 1st -ESE.] Of or pertaining to Senegal. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Senegal, French West Africa, inhabited chiefly by Moors and Negroes.

Senegal gum. Gum arabic from the vicinity of the Senegal. See GUM ARABIC.

Senegal mahogany. = AFRICAN MAHOGANY.

Senegal root. The root of an African woody vine (*Tinospora bakis*), family Menispermaceae, used as a febrifuge.

Sen'e·gam'bi·an (sĕn'ē·găm'bĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Senegambia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Senegambia.

sen'e·ga root, sen'e·ga snake'root' (sĕn'ē·gȧ). A North American milkwort (*Polygala senega*) having tufted leafy stems terminated by small white flowers; also, its root (see SENEGA, 2 a).

sen'e·gin (sĕn'ē·jĭn), *n. Chem.* A saponin, $C_{32}H_{52}O_{17}$, obtained from senega root as an amorphous yellow powder.

se·nesce' (sē·nĕs'), *v. i.* [L. *senescere*.] To grow old. *Rare.*

se·nes'cence (sē·nĕs'ĕns; -'ns), *n.* Also **se·nes'cen·cy** (-ĕn·sĭ; -'n·sĭ). **1.** A growing old; aging.

2. *Biol.* A condition in certain one-celled organisms, in which successive vegetative division is accompanied by a progressive decrease in growth of each new generation of cells. This reduction in size is counteracted at intervals by conjugation.

se·nes'cent (sē·nĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [L. *senescens*, pres. part. of *senescere* to grow old, incho. fr. *senere* to be old.] Growing old; aging.

sen'es·chal (sĕn'ē·shȧl; sĕn'ĭ-), *n.* [OF. *seneschal* (F. *sénéchal*), fr. ML. *seniscalcus*, fr. OHG. *siniscalh*, prop., senior servant; akin to Goth. *sineigs* old, and *skalks* servant. See SENIOR; MARSHAL.] **1.** The bailiff, steward, or major-domo of a great medieval lord, representing the lord in the feudal courts, in the management of his estate, in the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies, etc. The royal seneschals became high officers of state, and often were given high military commands. Cf. BAILIFF, STEWARD, MAJOR-DOMO.

2. In a city or province, an administrative or judicial officer, as a governor; *Obs.* except of a minor judicial officer in Sark.

sen'es·chal, *v. t.* To be or act as the seneschal of.

sen'es·chal·ly, *n.* A seneschalsy. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

sen'es·chal·sy (sĕn'ē·shȧl·sĭ; sĕn'ĭ-), *n.* The district under a seneschal, or the office of seneschal.

sen'es·chal·ty (-tĭ), *n.* Seneschalsy.

sen'green (sĕn'grēn), *n.* [AS. *singrēne*, prop., evergreen. See SEMPER; GREEN.] **a** The common houseleek; also, any of several related plants of the genus *Sedum*. **b** Any of several saxifrages, esp. the yellow mountain saxifrage. **c** The periwinkle *Vinca minor*.

sengreen saxifrage. The yellow mountain saxifrage.

‖**se·nhor'** (sā·nyōr'), *n.* [Pg. Cf. SEIGNIOR; SEÑOR.] A Portuguese title of courtesy corresponding to the Spanish *señor* or the English *Mr.* or *sir;* also, a gentleman.

‖**se·nho'ra** (sā·nyō'rȧ), *n.* [Pg. Cf. SEÑORA.] A Portuguese title of courtesy given to a lady; Mrs.; madam; also, a lady.

‖**se'nho·ri'ta** (sā'nyō·rē'tȧ), *n.* [Pg.] A Portuguese courtesy title for a young lady; miss; also, a young lady.

se'ni·cide (sē'nĭ·sīd), *n.* [L. *senex, senis*, old + *-cide*.] The killing of the old men, esp. as a tribal custom.

se'nile (sē'nīl; -nĭl; 277), *adj.* [L. *senilis*, fr. *senex*, gen. *senis*, old, an old man. See SENIOR.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, exhibiting, proceeding from, or characteristic of, old age or the infirmities of old age; as, *senile* weakness.

2. Having the characteristics of old age; as, a *senile* individual.

3. *Phys. Geog.* Approaching the end of a cycle of erosion; as, a *senile* topography; a *senile* river. See RIVER, 1.

se'nile, *n.* A senile person.

senile atrophy. See ATROPHY, 1.

senile cataract. *Med.* A type of cataract occurring in the aged, characterized by an initial opacity in the lens, subsequent swelling of the lens, and finally shrinkage with complete loss of transparency.

senile dementia. *Psychiatry.* Severe mental deterioration in old age, with brain atrophy and loss of memory, of attention, and of ability to learn and to adapt oneself to new conditions. See REGRESSION, 6; PRESBYOPHRENIA.

senile gangrene. See GANGRENE.

senile keratosis. See KERATOSIS.

se'nil·ism (sē'nĭl·ĭz'm; sē'nĭl-), *n. Med.* Senility, esp. when premature.

se·nil'i·ty (sē·nĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being senile; old age or its physical and mental infirmity.

2. *Med.* A pathological excess of the decline characteristic of old age.

sen'ior (sēn'yĕr), *adj.* [L., compar. of *senex, senis*, old; akin to Gr. *henos* old, Goth. *sineigs*, OIr. *sen*, Lith. *senas*, Skr. *sana*. Cf. SEIGNIOR, SENATE, SENESCHAL, SENHOR, SENILE, SIGNOR, SIR.] **1.** Elder; — often used (abbr. *Sr.*, in England *Sen.*) after a personal name to indicate the older of two in the family, school, or community bearing the name.

2. More advanced in dignity, rank, course, or office; superior; as, *senior* member, counsel, student.

3. Of earlier date. *Obs.*

4. Belonging or pertaining to the final year of the course in American colleges, universities, high schools, etc.; as, a member of the *senior* class.

5. Of, pertaining to, or reserved for seniors.

6. Advanced in age or standing.

---

sen'a·to'ri·al·ly, *adv.* of SENATORIAL. [*Obs.*]

sen'a·tor'i·cal, *adj.* Senatorial.

sen'a·tor·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

sence. Var. of SINCE. *New Dial.*

send'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

send'ee' (sĕn'dē'), *n.* See -EE.

sendill. † SENDAL; SENDLE.

sending set. = TRANSMITTING SET. [TING STATION.]

sending station. = TRANSMIT-

sene (sēn), *n.* F., fr. LL. *synodus*.] *Obs.* **a** A synod of the clergy. **b** An ecclesiastical superior's visitation to a parish.

sene, *adj.* [AS. *gesēnde* seen.] Easily seen; manifest. *Obs.*

sene, *n.* [OF. *sené*.] Senna. *Obs.*

sene. Scene. *Ref. Sp.*

sene. † SAY; SEE; SEEN; SIGN; SIN, since; SOON; SUN. [*Obs.*]

Sen'e·cal, *adj.* = 1st SENECAN.

sen'e·chal. Var. of SENESCHAL.

se·nec'tute, *n.* Senectitude. *Obs.*

Se'neh (sē'nĕ). *Bib.*

sen'e·ka root (sĕn'ē·kȧ). **sene·ka snakeroot.** Vars. of SENEGA ROOT, SENEGA SNAKEROOT.

sen'es·chal·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

sen'es·ter. † SINISTER.

sen'ewe, sen'ew·y. † SINEW, SINEWY.

senge. † SIGN, SINGE. [SINGLY.]

sengle, sengly. † SINGLE.

sen'gren. Var. of SENGREEN.

Sen'i·jer'tee (sĕn'ĭ·jĕks'tē), *n.* See OKINAGAN, *n.*

se'nile·ly, *adv.* of SENILE.

senility necrosis. = BREAKDOWN, 4.

se'nil·ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.

N O P Q R S

sen'lor (sĕn'yĕr), *n.* [L.] **1. a** An elderly person; an elder; as, the village *seniors.* **b** A person who is older than another.
2. One older in office, or whose entrance upon office was anterior to that of another; one prior in grade.
3. At an English university, a senior fellow; a member of a governing council of a college (esp. Trinity College, Cambridge).
4. In English schools, the head boy, entrusted with certain disciplinary authority over members of the school.
5. An undergraduate in his final year at an American college or university; — orig. called *senior sophister;* (cf. SOPHISTER, 2); one in the corresponding year at a professional school, seminary, high school, etc.
6. At cards, the eldest hand.
Syn. — Superior, elder, dean. **Ant.** — Junior.
senior classic. Formerly, the highest man on the list of honorsmen in the classical tripos. *Cambridge Univ., Eng.*
senior college. In some standard colleges, the instructional unit of the junior and senior years, usually marked by specializing along certain preferred lines of study. *U. S.*
senior common room. See COMMON ROOM **a** (1).
senior factor. One of a grade or class of employees of the East India Company. See FACTOR, *n.*, 4.
senior high school. See SCHOOL, *n.*, 1.
sen·ior'i·ty (sēn·yŏr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being senior; priority of birth, office, or service.
2. *Eng. Universities.* The body of senior fellows of a college.
3. The status secured by length of service for a company, to which certain rights, as promotion, attach.
senior moralist. Formerly, the highest man on the list of honorsmen in the moral sciences tripos. *Cambridge Univ., Eng.*
senior optime. See OPTIME.
senior security. *Finance.* A security having priority (over another), as in the receipt of dividends when earned.
senior service. The navy. *Brit.*
senior sophister. See SENIOR, *n.*, 5; SOPHISTER 2.
senior wrangler. See WRANGLER.
‖**se'ni·um** (sē'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Old age.
‖**se'ni·um pre'cox** (prē'kŏks). [NL.] *Psychiatry.* A mental disorder resembling senile dementia, but occurring before the age of sixty, and usually showing incoherent delusions.
‖**senn** (zĕn), *n.* [G. dial.] A herdsman of the Swiss Alps.
sen'na (sĕn'ȧ), *n.* [ML. *senna, sena,* fr. Ar. *sana.*] **1.** Any plant of the genus *Cassia,* esp. one of the official species (see def. 2). Cf. OFFICIAL, *adj.*, 6.
2. *Pharm.* The dried leaflets of certain species of *Cassia* (esp. *Cassia acutifolia,* known in commerce as *Alexandria senna,* and *Cassia angustifolia,* known in commerce as *Tinnevelly senna*), used in medicine as a purgative.
Sen'na (sĕn'ȧ), *n.* [From *Sinneh,* Persia.] A kind of Persian rug made in Sinneh, western Persia, generally of small size, very fine weave with short pile, harsh and sandy to the touch, small allover patterns, and subdued colors.
senna family. The Caesalpiniaceae.
Senna knot. See KNOT, *n.*, 6.
senna tree. A tropical American tree (*Cassia emarginata*) with showy axillary clusters of yellow flowers.
sen'ne·grass' (sĕn'ē·grȧs'), *n.* [Nor.] A widely distributed sedge (*Carex vesicaria*) with grasslike leaves, used by arctic and antarctic explorers as insulating material.
sen'net (sĕn'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [OF. *senet, sinet, signet,* dim. of *signe* a sign. See SIGN; cf. SIGNET.] A signal call on a trumpet or cornet for entrance or exit on the stage. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
sen'net. Var. of SENNIGHT. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
sen'net. (sĕn'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Name in Jamaica, of unknown origin.] See SPET (fish).
sen'night (sĕn'ĭt; -ĭt), *n.* Also **se'n'night.** [For *seven-night.*] The space of seven nights and days; a week. *Archaic.*
sen'nit (sĕn'ĭt), *n.* [Prob. fr. *seven* + *knit.*] **1.** *Naut.* A braided cord or fabric of plaited rope yarns or other small stuff.
2. Plaited straw, grass, bark, or palm leaves used for making hats, stringing provisions, bindings, etc.
sen'nite (sĕn'ĭt), *n.* *Chem.* Pinitol. It occurs in senna.
sen·oc'u·lar (sĕn·ŏk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* [L. *seni* six each + *oculus* eye.] Six-eyed.
Se·no'nes (sē·nō'nēz), *n. pl.* [L.] **a** A Celtic people in northern Italy, on the Adriatic, enemies of Rome but conquered 283 B.C. **b** A Celtic tribe in central Gaul in Caesar's time. — **Se·no'ni·an** (-nĭ·ăn), *n. & adj.*
Se·no'ni·an (sē·nō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* [F. *sénonien,* from the district of *Sénonais,* France.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a subdivision of the European Upper Cretaceous. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Se·no'ni·an,** *n.*
‖**se·ñor'** (sā·nyōr'), *n.; pl.* -ÑO·RES (-nyō'rās). [Sp. See SEIGNIOR.] A Spanish title of courtesy corresponding to the English *Mr.* or *sir;* also, a gentleman.
‖**se·ño'ra** (sā·nyō'rä), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish title of courtesy to a lady; Mrs.; madam; also, a lady.
‖**se'ño·ri'ta** (sā'nyō·rē'tä), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A Spanish title of courtesy given to a young lady; miss; also, a young lady.
2. Any of several handsomely colored kelpfishes of the Californian coast; as: **a** *Iridio semicinctus,* with a bright blue transverse band. **b** The cream-colored *Oxyjulis californica.* **c** The blenny (*Gibbonsia elegans*).
sens'a·ble (sĕn'sȧ·b'l), *adj.* Knowable; comprehensible. *R.*
sens'al (-săl; -s'l), *adj.* Sensuous.
sen'sate (sĕn'sȧt), *adj.* [LL. *sensatus* gifted with sense, intelligent, fr. *sensus* sense. See SENSE.] **1.** Receptive to sensation. *Obs.*
2. Felt or apprehended through a sense or the senses.
sen'sate (sĕn'sāt), *v. t. & i.;* -SAT·ED (-sāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -SAT·ING (-sāt·ĭng). [See SENSATE, *adj.*] To feel or apprehend through a sense or the senses. *Rare.*
sen·sa'tion (sĕn·sā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *sensatio.* See SENSATE, *adj.*] **1. a** Orig., a state of consciousness produced by an external object or by a change in the body; also, that mode of mental functioning referred to immediate stimulation of the bodily organism, including seeing, hearing, smelling, etc. As distinguished from *perception, sensation* now designates the direct result of the present stimulation of the sense organs, whereas *perception* involves the combination of different *sensations* and the utilization of past experience in recognizing the objects and facts from which the present stimulation arises. **b** The power, function, or act of responding to stimulation. **c** A sense datum. **d** An elementary sense datum; an unanalyzable sensory experience. **e** A process or experience directly connected with a sense organ; hence, the activity of a sense organ and closely connected nerve structures.
2. a A more or less indefinite bodily feeling; as, a *sensation* of buoyancy. **b** Mental perception; a particular emotional feeling.

Thackeray's *sensation* of coming events. *Bagehot.*

3. *Obs.* **a** Sensational experience. **b** Appearance. **c** Sensibility. **d** *pl.* Sentiments.
4. A state of excited interest or feeling, or its cause; as, the crime was, and caused, a great *sensation.*
5. a A vivid emotion or experience attended by excitement. **b** The use of this as an effect in art; as, journalism catering to *sensation.*
6. A perceptible quantity, esp. of liquor. *Slang.*
Syn. — See SENSE.
sen·sa'tion·al (sĕn·sā'shŭn·ăl; -'l), *adj.* **1.** Of or pert. to sensation or the senses; having, or characterized by, sensation; involving, depending on, or inducing sensations.
2. a Suited or intended to excite temporarily great interest or emotion; melodramatic; emotional; as, *sensational* plays, novels, preaching; a *sensational* report. **b** Aiming at sensation as an effect.
3. *Philos.* Of or pertaining to sensationalism.
sen·sa'tion·al, *n.* One given to sensational effects.
sen·sa'tion·al·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The use or effect of subject matter and literary treatment calculated to arouse excited interest and emotional response. Cf. SENSATIONAL, 2 a.
2. *Ethics.* The doctrine that feeling is the sole criterion of good; sensualism.
3. *Philos.* The doctrine that all our knowledge originates in sensation or sense perceptions, or, in a narrower meaning, that all knowledge is made up of sense elements. *Sensationalism* is traced back to the Sophists and Cyrenaics, while it also found expression both with the Epicureans and the Stoics. The latter, though they did not restrict knowledge to sensation except in origin, held that the mind is at first a *tabula rasa* (blank tablet) on which the outer world gradually imprints its image by means of sense impressions. This is substantially the view of Hobbes, the founder of modern *sensationalism,* and of Locke, who, however, placed considerable emphasis upon ideas which are the result of reflection upon ideas of sense, and so only indirectly derived from sensation. Condillac, the most characteristic modern sensationalist, considers all consciousness transformed sensation.
4. *Psychol.* = SENSATIONISM, 2.
sen·sa'tion·al·ist (-ĭst), *n.* **1. a** One who seeks to make sensations. **b** One who practices sensational writing or speaking.
2. An advocate of, or believer in, sensationalism. See SENSATIONALISM, 3.
sen·sa'tion·al·is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to sensationalists or sensationalism.
sen·sa'tion·ar'y (sĕn·sā'shŭn·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Sensational.
sen·sa'tion·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** = SENSATIONALISM, 3.
2. *Psychol.* A system of psychology based upon sensations as the constituent elements of all conscious experience. — **sen·sa'tion·ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **sen·sa'tion·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*
sen'sa·to'ri·al (sĕn'sȧ·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Sensatory.
sen'sa·to'ry (sĕn'sȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Sensory. *Obs.*
2. Of or pertaining to sensation.
sense (sĕns; 232), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *sens,* fr. L. *sensus,* fr. *sentire, sensum,* to perceive, to feel; akin to OHG. *sin* sense, mind, *sinnan* to go, to journey, G. *sinnen* to meditate, to think, and to E. SEND. Cf. ASSENT, CONSENT, RESENT, SCENT, SENTENCE, SENTIENT, SENTIMENT, SENTINEL.]
I. Perception.
1. Sensuous perception, now esp. when aesthetic or emotional; also, chiefly *pl.*, one of its avenues of perception; as, to feast one's *senses.*

Making reason give place to *sense.* *Sidney.*

2. Mind; sentience; consciousness; intelligence.

As if the steel had *sense.* *Spenser.*

3. Sense perception; sensation; sensibility; feeling.

The *sense* and the affects of any one part of the body instantly make a transcursion through the whole. *Bacon.*

The very character and essence of *sense* is isolation, and therefore in apprehending variety, series. *B. Bosanquet.*

4. Sound perception and reasoning; correct judgment; good mental capacity; also, that which is sound, or reasonable; as, no *sense* in waiting.

Good *sense,* which only is the gift of Heaven. *Pope.*

5. A perception or sensation; — with *of;* as, a *sense* of thirst or heat; also, awareness; impression.

Sense of the gnawing fire at heart and brain. *Keats.*

6. A perception through the intellect; realization; understanding; discernment; appreciation; as, a *sense* of the value of money.
7. Hence: **a** Sensitive, esp. sympathetic or grateful, recognition; as, a *sense* of God's mercies or of one's regard. **b** A moral perception or appreciation; recognition.

Some are so hardened in wickedness as to have no *sense* of the most friendly offices. *L'Estrange.*

c A perceptive notion of a condition or contingency; as, a *sense* of security, of coming danger, that all is not well. **d** A self-conscious, motivating awareness or conviction; as, a *sense* of shame, injury, dignity.
II. That by which one perceives.
8. a Formerly the faculty of receiving mental impressions through the action of certain organs (sensory or sense organs) of the body, or of perceiving changes in the condition of the body; also, any special faculty of sensation. Aristotle distinguished the *five senses* of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Other senses have been or are added, as the muscular *sense,* temperature *sense,* sexual *sense,* etc. Various occult and spiritual *senses* have also been postulated, as the "*sense* of the heart" of Jonathan Edwards, immediately perceiving spiritual worth or truth. Imagination and memory have been distinguished as *internal* senses from the perceptive as *external* senses. ***Sense discriminations*** are distinguished by psychologists as qualitative, intensive, extensive, and temporal, while feeling tone may attach to any sensation as its affective concomitant.

He really accepted, like Kant, the hypothesis of a *sense* of sensations which led to Kantian conclusion that the nature we know in time and space is mere sensible appearance in us. *Thos. Case* (*Encyc. Brit.*).

b Now: (1) A specialized mechanism or function by virtue of which an animal is receptive and responsive to a certain class of stimuli, typically external, as in the case of the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste, touch, temperature, or pain, but also internal, as in the case of the kinesthetic and organic senses. (2) The total function comprising the several senses, regarded as a unit in distinction from the functions of movement, thought, etc.; as, knowledge derived from *sense; sense* experience.
9. A sense organ, as the eye or ear.
10. Power or means of perception; as, to lull one's *senses.*

The most vital parts are not the quickest of *sense.* *Bacon.*

11. An ability to perceive or estimate; as, a *sense* of location or time.
12. Faculty of intellectual and aesthetic understanding and appreciation; as, a *sense* of beauty or humor.
13. An instinctive comprehension of the fine points, and acuteness or resourcefulness in gaining mastery or success in respect to a particular art, game, medium, or the like; as, a mathematical or musical *sense;* air *sense;* language *sense.*
III. Signification.
14. One of the multifold meanings, literal, anagogic, moral, mystic, etc., which were considered present in the Bible or in allegorical writings, as the Divine Comedy.
15. Hence: **a** *Archaic.* Intended meaning. "You miss my *sense.*" *Shakespeare.* **b** One of two or more meanings according to which a passage may be construed.

The King's letter would not bear that *sense.* *Clarendon.*

c One of the differing meanings which a word may bear; specif., one of its meanings as segregated in a dictionary entry.
16. Meaning; signification; as, the true *sense* of words.

So they read in the book . . . and gave the *sense.* *Neh.*

17. That which is felt or is held as a sentiment, view, or opinion; judgment; opinion; — now chiefly of aggregates of persons; as, the *sense* of the meeting.
18. General or essential meaning; purport; drift; gist; as, the *sense* of a report or recommendation.
19. That element in a piece of writing which bears the signification.

The sound should seem an echo to the *sense.* *Pope.*

20. Meaning that is rational or intelligible.

He speaks *sense.* *Shak.*

21. Prose supplied to students for expression in Greek or Latin verse.
22. [F. *sens.*] **a** Direction; trend; course. **b** Direction of a relation, operation, or any set of ordered terms; as, if *a* precedes *b*, then in the opposite *sense, b* follows *a. H. C. Jones.*
23. *Geom.* One of two opposite directions in which a line, surface, or volume, may be supposed to be described by the motion of a point, line, or surface, or to be reckoned; — opposite senses being denoted by opposite signs, + and −. Cf. RIGHT-HANDED SCREW CONVENTION.
24. *Physiol.* The central nervous effect resulting from excitation of one or more of a group of similar receptors or sense organs, as in sight, kinesthesia, etc. It may or may not be apparent in consciousness.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

sense-bereaving **sense-confounding** **sense-distracted**
sense-bound **sense-confusing** **sense-ravishing**

Syn. — SENSE, SENSATION, SENSIBILITY, SENSITIVENESS, SUSCEPTIBILITY are here compared in their nontechnical uses; for technical senses see defs. SENSE, as here discriminated (see REASON, MEANING), denotes a feeling or consciousness which is vaguer or less corporeal or objective than that denoted by SENSATION; as, "He would not observe her, but he had a *sense* of an elastic walk" (*G. Eliot*); "a general *sensation* of drowsy warmth and vast light and exotic vegetation" (*Lafcadio Hearn*); "a *sense* sublime of something far more deeply interfused" (*Wordsworth*); "*sensations* sweet, felt in the blood, and felt along the heart" (*id.*). SENSIBILITY is capacity, esp. keen or delicate, of emotion or feeling; SENSITIVENESS is acute, sometimes morbid, sensibility; as, "His *sensibility* and nervous exaltation gave [his poetry] the gift of rendering with wonderful felicity the magical charm of nature" (*M. Arnold*); "the nerveless sentimentalist and dreamer, who spends his life in a weltering sea of *sensibility*" (*W. James*); "Women [have] greater irritability (or, as it is perhaps better called, affectability), men deeper *sensibility*" (*Havelock Ellis*); "She had . . . wounded the *sensibilities* of the footmen" (*Thackeray*); "Tact, after all, is only a *sensitiveness* of nerve" (*Lowell*); "Propose to yourself the necessity . . . of not being unduly affected or hurt at what they say or do. *Sensitiveness* is a weakness most paralyzing . . . to the mind" (*Jowett*); "that proud, narrow *sensitiveness* . . . which quivers threadlike in small currents of self-preoccupation" (*G. Eliot*). SUSCEPTIBILITY, though often equivalent to *sensibility,* commonly emphasizes more strongly quickness of response to impressions from without; as, "He would not allow her to read to him, . . . alleging nervous *susceptibility* to sounds and movements" (*G. Eliot*); "The poetic faculty always has for its basis a peculiar temperament, an extraordinary delicacy of organization, and *susceptibility* to impressions" (*M. Arnold*). Cf. FEELING, SENSIBLE, INSENSIBLE.
— ***in a sense.*** **a** According to an interpretation other than the one natural or obvious; hence, after some fashion; as, that is true, *in a sense.* **b** To a (specified) effect. — ***one's senses.*** One's sane and normal exercise of mental faculties; as, in his right *senses;* scared out of his *senses.* — ***the sense.*** That sense which is contextually implied. *Archaic.* — ***the senses.*** The realm of perception and sensation.
sense (sĕns; 232), *v. t.;* SENSED (sĕnst); SENS'ING. **1. a** To perceive by the senses. **b** To have consciousness of; feel; perceive; as, to *sense* danger.
2. *Obs.* **a** To give the sense or meaning of; to expound. **b** To try; test; examine; analyze.
3. To get the meaning of; to perceive; grasp; comprehend; understand; realize. *Chiefly Colloq., U. S.*

She had not seemed to "*sense*" this inferiority. *C. E. Craddock.*

4. To become aware of (without express communication); as, he *sensed* her dislike.
5. *Mil.* To estimate the position of burst of (a round or shot) with reference to the target.
Sense and Sensibility. A novel (1811) by Jane Austen, contrasting these traits in two young women.
sensed (sĕnst), *adj.* Invested with sense of a (specified) kind; — often in combination.
sense datum. Any component of experience directly due to the stimulation of a sense organ.
sense faculty. The general faculty of sensation through which the sense organs function; — so called in the philosophy of Scotus Erigena and others.
sense finder. *Radio.* A portion of a direction finder by which the sense of the direction is determined.

senior. † SEIGNIOR.
sen'ior·ship, *n.* See SENIOR; -SHIP.
sen'ior·y, *n. Obs.* **a** Seniority. **b** A presbytery.
seniour. † SEIGNIOR.
Se'nir (sē'nĭr). *Bib.*
Sen'lac (sĕn'lăk), *n.* See *Hastings,* under BATTLE, *Table.*
Sen'na·ab (sĕn'ā·ăb). *D. Bib.*
Sen'na·ar (-ăr). *D. Bib.*
sen'na·chie, sen'na·chy. Vars. of SHANACHIE.
senne. † SEN.
Sen'ne·ser (sĕn'ĕ·sĕr). *D. Bib.*
Sen'nett's (sĕn'ĕts; -ĭts; 119), *or* **Sennett's hooded, oriole.** See HOODED ORIOLE.
‖**se non' è ve'ro è ben tro·va'to** (sā nōn' ĕ vā'rō, ĕ bĕn trō·vä'tō). [It.] If it is not true, it is well feigned or imagined.
Se·nou'si (sē·nōō'sē), **Se·nou'sian,** etc. Vars. of SENUSI, etc.
sen'ow. † SINEW.
sens. Var. of CENSE.
sen'sa (sĕn'sȧ), *n. pl.* of SENSUM.
sen·sa'tion·al·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
sen·sa'tion·al·ly, *adv.* of SENSATIONAL. See -LY.
sen·sa'tion·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
sen·sa'tion·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
sen·sa'tion·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
sen'sa·tive. † SENSITIVE.
senschope. † SHENDSHIP.
sense. † INCENSE.

sense form. *Kantianism.* One of the pure or a priori forms (time and space) of sensibility.

sense'ful (sĕns'fŏŏl; -fĭ), *adj.* **1.** Sentient. *Obs.* **2.** Full of sense or reason; significant; judicious.

sense group. **a** A group of words, syntactically connected, that expresses part or all of a thought; a phrase or a sentence (*in the house, going daily, he goes,* but not *house got, man barn*). **b** A group of words, syntactically connected, that cannot, in speech, be divided by a pause.

sense impression. *Psychol.* A psychical and physiological process resulting directly from the excitation of a sense organ; a sensation.

sense'less, *adj.* Destitute of, deficient in, or contrary to, sense. Specif.: **a** Without sensibility or feeling; insensible; unconscious; incapable of sensation or perception. **b** *Archaic.* Having no consciousness; — with of. "Not *senseless* of its charms." *Cowper.* **c** Deficient in knowledge, appreciation, or reasoning power; stupid. **d** Lacking good sense, unwise; unreasonable; nonsensical. **e** Proceeding from or characterized by lack of intelligence or meaning; foolish; purposeless; meaningless; as, a *senseless* custom.

Syn. — Unfeeling, insensate; idiotic, irrational, unintelligent, unwise. Cf. INSENSIBLE, FOOLISH.

Ant. — Sensible. See RATIONAL, WISE.

— **sense'less·ly,** *adv.* — **sense'less·ness,** *n.*

sense'less, *adv.* Senselessly.

sense of humor. Faculty of perceiving and appreciating the humorous, now esp. in one's own character or actions.

sense of shame. Consciousness of feeling shame or of what is shameful.

sense organ. *Physiol. & Psychol.* An organ, as the eye or ear, whose function is to respond to stimulation of a particular kind by occasioning a special kind of a sensation; a receptor.

sense perception. Perception by the senses, as distinguished from intellectual perception.

sense stress. *Phonet.* = SENTENCE STRESS.

sense survival. *Philol.* The preservation, in some particular use, of an older meaning of a word (the *Law* term GUEST, a traveler, stranger); also, a word or meaning so preserved.

sensi-. A combining form, Latin *sensi-*, from *sensus,* meaning *sensation,* as in **sen·sif'er·ous, sen·sig'e·nous.** See -FEROUS, -GENOUS.

sen'si·bil'i·tist (sĕn'sĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭst), *n.* One having acute sensibility.

sen'si·bil'i·tous (-tŭs), *adj.* Disposed to sensibility.

sen'si·bil'i·ty (sĕn'sĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *sensibilité,* fr. LL. *sensibilitas.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** *pl.* Things perceived by sense. *Chaucer (Boethius).* **b** Perceptibility to the senses.

2. Ability to perceive or to receive sensation; responsiveness to stimuli; sensitiveness; as, tactile *sensibility.*

3. **a** Capacity of emotion or feeling, as distinguished from the intellect and the will; peculiar susceptibility to impression, pleasurable or painful; acuteness of feeling; as, *sensibility* to pleasure or pain; *sensibility* to shame or praise; — often in *pl.* "*Sensibilities* so fine!" *Cowper.* **b** Manifestation of such an impression.

My father, too, who had attended Dr. Hutchinson's lectures, never spoke of them without much *sensibility.* *J. Martineau.*

4. Mental receptivity; ready discernment.

Of truth have they scant *sensibility.* *Hoccleve.*

5. That quality of an instrument which makes it indicate very slight changes of condition; delicacy; sensitiveness; sensitivity, as of a balance.

6. Refined sensitiveness in emotion and taste with especial responsiveness to the pathetic, — a trait appealed to in later Georgian literature and art. "Sense and *Sensibility.*" *J. Austen.*

7. Awareness, esp. with responsive feeling, as of pleasure, pain, or gratitude; also, formerly, an instance or token of this; as, a *sensibility* of your distress.

8. Susceptibility to slight or unkindness.

9. *Photog.* Formerly, sensitiveness.

Syn. — Susceptibility, feeling. See SENSE, JUDGMENT.

sen'si·bi·lize (sĕn'sĭ·bĭ·līz), *v. t.* To make sensitive; specif., *Photog.,* to sensitize. — **sen'si·bil'i·za'tion** (-bĭl'ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.* *Both Rare.*

sen'si·ble (sĕn'sĭ·b'l), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *sensibilis,* fr. *sentire, sensum,* to feel. See SENSE, *n.*] **1.** Capable of being perceived by the senses; apprehensible through the bodily organs; hence, also, perceptible to the mind; making an impression upon the sense, reason, or understanding.

The disgrace was more *sensible* than the pain. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. Perceptibly large; considerable; appreciable; as, a *sensible* difference or error.

3. Easily perceived; affecting the senses acutely; as, a very *sensible* odor.

4. That produces a strong impression on the mind or feelings; striking; affective; as, a *sensible* impression or mortification. *Obs.*

5. = SENSUOUS, 1. *Obs.*

6. Capable of receiving impressions from external objects by means of the organs; liable to be affected physically or mentally; impressible.

Would your cambric were *sensible* as your finger. *Shak.*

7. Perceiving, or having perception, either by the senses or the mind; cognizant; aware; also, perceiving so clearly as to be convinced; satisfied; persuaded; as, *sensible* of being cold or of having made a mistake.

8. Liable to impression from without; easily affected; having or exhibiting nice perception or acute feeling; sensitive. *Archaic.* "A *sensible* nostril." *Milton.*

With affection wondrous *sensible.* *Shak.*

9. Capable of discriminating impression; having or containing sense or reason; characterized by good or common sense; intelligent; reasonable.

Now a *sensible* man, by and by a fool. *Shak.*

10. Having consciousness of something accompanied by an emotional response, as of pleasure, pain, or gratitude; — with *of* or *to;* as, *sensible* of a fault, or to kindness.

11. Readily moved or affected by natural agents; delicate; as, a *sensible* thermometer, photographic plate, etc.

12. Conscious; — opposed to *insensible* (1 d).

Syn. — Susceptible, responsive; sensitive; rational, sane, reasonable. SENSIBLE, COGNIZANT, PRIVY. SENSIBLE emphasizes the element of feeling or consciousness in one's knowledge; COGNIZANT, that of information or observation; as, "He became *sensible* that he was entirely forgiven" (*Hawthorne*); "acutely *cognizant* of men and things through a medium of reminiscence and recollection" (*A. Symons*). PRIVY implies secret cognizance; as, "[She] was *privy* to these maneuvers" (*Thackeray*). See WISE; cf. SENSIBLE. **Ant.** — Insensible; unwise, foolish.

— **sen'si·ble·ness,** *n.* — **sen'si·bly,** *adv.*

sen'si·ble (sĕn'sĭ·b'l), *n.* **1.** That which impresses the senses; anything perceptible; an object of sense; a sensum. **2.** That in one which feels. *Obs.* **3.** One who has sensibility; a sensitive being. *Rare.* **4.** One having good judgment; a sensible person.

sensible heat. See HEAT.

sensible horizon. = HORIZON, *n.,* **5 a.**

sensible note *or* **tone.** *Music.* The leading note or tone; so called because, naturally leading up to the keynote, it makes the ear *sensible* of its approach.

sensible species. See SPECIES.

sensible temperature. The temperature as felt, being essentially that of the wet-bulb thermometer.

sen'si·cal (sĕn'sĭ·kăl), *adj.* Sensible. *Rare.*

sen'si·fa'cient (sĕn'sĭ·fā'shĕnt), *adj.* [L. *sensus* sense + *facere* to make].

sen·sif'ic (sĕn·sĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [LL. *sensificus,* fr. *sensus* sense + *facere* to make.] Exciting or producing sensation.

sen·sif'i·ca·to'ry (sĕn·sĭf'ĭ·kā·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Sensific.

sen·sif'ics (-ĭks), *n.* See -ICS. Significs.

sen'si·fy (sĕn'sĭ·fī), *v. t.* [LL. *sensificare.*] To make perceptible to a sense; — of nerves and sense organs.

sen'sile (sĕn'sĭl; -sīl; *see* -ILE), *adj.* [L. *sensilis.*] Capable of sensation; sentient; specif., *Meteorol.,* of temperature, felt or sensed, but not registered by an ordinary dry-bulb thermometer.

sen·sil'la (sĕn·sĭl'ȧ), *n.; pl.* -SILLAE (-ē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *sensus* sense.] *Zool.* A simple form of epithelial sense organ composed of one or a few cells, with a nerve connection. In insects it develops from the hypodermis.

sen'sion (sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [NL. *sensio,* fr. L. *sentire, sensum,* to feel.] Experience of sensation.

sens'ism (sĕns'ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The doctrine that sense perceptions furnish the sole data of knowledge.

The denial of the universal means *sensism.* *Wm. Turner.*

2. Hedonistic resort to the sensuous.

— **sens'ist,** *n.* — **sen·sis'tic** (sĕn·sĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

sen'si·tive (sĕn'sĭ·tĭv), *adj.* [F. *sensitif,* fr. ML. *sensitivus.* See SENSE.] **1.** That conveys or receives sense impressions; as, *sensitive* nerves or powers.

2. **a** *Obs.* Serving to affect the senses; perceptible.

A sensitive love of some *sensitive* objects. *Hammond.*

b Experienced by means of the senses; sensuous; also, formerly, sensual. "*Sensitive* knowledge." *Locke.* **c** Of or pertaining to the senses or sensation; depending on the senses; as, *sensitive* muscular motions excited by irritation.

3. **a** Having sense or feeling; possessing the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects. **b** *Obs.* Having sense or perception, but not reason. *Johnson.*

4. Having quick and acute sensibility, either to the action of external objects or to impressions upon the mind and feelings; highly susceptible; easily and acutely affected.

She was too *sensitive* to abuse and calumny. *Macaulay.*

5. **a** Susceptible to a (specified) influence; — with *of* or *to;* as, *sensitive* of drought, to drugs. Hence: **b** Excessively susceptible to hypnotism, magnetism, suggestion, etc. **c** Uncertain; fluctuating or liable to fluctuation; as, a *sensitive* market.

6. Of or pertaining to sensation and the senses; sensory.

7. *Biol.* Capable of being stimulated or excited by certain external agents, as light, gravity, contact, etc.

8. *Bot.* Irritomotile.

9. *Chem. & Photog.* Readily affected or changed by certain agents; as, photographic paper is *sensitive* to actinic rays; a *sensitive* explosive (one easily exploded by a shock); a *sensitive* colloid (one readily coagulated).

10. *Econ.* Of a commodity, of such a nature that a rise or fall in its price causes a relatively large fall or rise in the demand for it, as is the case with luxuries.

11. *Mech.* Having a capacity of being easily affected or moved; capable of indicating minute differences; delicate; as, a *sensitive* thermometer; *sensitive* scales.

12. *Med.* Abnormally susceptible; sensitized.

13. *Naut.* In nautical surveying, indicating by a relatively large angular change any slight movement of the observer toward or away from its center; — said of a circle passing through two fixed objects and the observer's station, the angle being subtended by the chord joining the objects.

14. *Radio.* High in sensitivity.

Syn. — Impressionable, susceptible, receptive, responsive.

Ant. — Dull, numb; callous, unfeeling.

sen'si·tive (sĕn'sĭ·tĭv), *n.* **1.** Perception through the senses; also, one capable of such perception. *Obs.*

2. A person having unusual facility for crystal vision, clairvoyance, clairaudience, telepathy, etc.

3. A sensitive person.

4. An instrument that is sensitive, as to light.

5. The sensitive plant.

sensitive brier. Any trailing prickly plant of the genus *Schrankia* (family Mimosaceae); esp., *S. uncinata,* a perennial irritomotile herb with pink flowers. *U. S.*

sensitive drill. *Mach.* A drilling machine that responds to delicate adjustments.

sensitive fern. A North American fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*) the leaves of which, when plucked, show a slight tendency to fold together. It is also sensitive to early frosts.

sensitive film. *Photog.* = FILM, 5.

sensitive flame. *Physics.* A gas flame so arranged that under a suitable adjustment of pressure it is exceedingly sensitive to sounds, being caused to roar, flare, or become suddenly shortened or extinguished, by slight sounds of the proper pitch.

sensitive frog. *Veter.* The plantar cushion.

sensitive herb. The sensitive plant *Mimosa pudica.*

sensitive joint vetch. An annual herb (*Aeschynomene virginica*), of the southeastern United States and tropical America, with sensitive foliage and jointed pods.

sensitive knowledge. See KNOWLEDGE, 4.

sensitive laminae. See LAMINA, 4.

sen'si·tive·ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sensitive.

Syn. — See SENSE.

sensitive paper. Paper prepared for photographic purposes by coating or impregnating it with some substance sensitive to light.

sensitive pea. Any of several herbs, of the genus *Chamaecrista,* having leaflets somewhat sensitive to the touch, esp. the North American *C. fasciculata* and *C. nictitans.*

sensitive plant. **a** A well-known tropical American irritomotile herb (*Mimosa pudica*) often cultivated in greenhouses. It has palmate leaves, the divisions of which are pinnate with many small leaflets. At a touch the leaf-stalk droops, and the pinnae and leaflets close tightly. Also, any of several related species of *Mimosa.* **b** Any plant showing motions after irritation, as the sensitive brier, the sensitive pea, species of *Oxalis,* etc.

sensitive plate. = PLATE, *n.,* 27.

sensitive rose. The sensitive brier *Schrankia uncinata*

sensitive shrub. The sensitive plant *Mimosa pudica.*

sen'si·tiv'i·ty (sĕn'sĭ·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being sensitive; the rate of displacement of the indicating element with respect to change of the measured quantity; — chiefly in technical use; as, the *sensitivity* of silver iodide, of a galvanometer, etc.

2. *Psychol.* The capacity of an organism or of a sense organ to respond to stimulation; irritability; also, the degree of such responsiveness, measured, inversely, by the weakest stimulus which awakens sensation or other response.

3. *Radio.* The degree to which a receiving set responds to incoming waves; specif., the quotient of the power or other function of output of the set divided by the power or other function of its input.

sen'si·ti·za'tion (-tĭ·zā'shŭn; -tĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or result, of sensitizing.

sen'si·tize (sĕn'sĭ·tīz), *v.; -TIZED* (-tĭzd); -TIZ'ING (-tĭz'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To make sensitive; to increase the sensitiveness of; as, the study of art *sensitizes* a person in his contacts with beauty.

2. *Chem. & Photog.* To render sensitive.

3. *Immunol.* To render (a person) sensitive to, or unusually susceptible to the action of, a serum by repeated injection; as, to *sensitize* a person to horse serum by injecting it in the form of antitoxin.

—, *Intransitive:* To become sensitive.

sen'si·tiz'er (-tĭz'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which sensitizes; specif., *Immunol.,* a sensitizing antibody, producing vulnerability to alexin; an amboceptor.

Sen'si·tol Green (sĕn'sĭ·tōl; -tŏl). A trade-mark for pinaverdol; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], this substance.

sen'si·tom'e·ter (-tŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [See 2d -METER.] *Optics.* An instrument used in the measurement of sensitivity, as of photographic material or of the human eye. It produces upon the sensitive surface a series of known exposures.

sensitometric curve. *Photog.* A characteristic curve.

sen'si·tom'e·try (sĕn'sĭ·tŏm'ē·trĭ), *n.* The science, art, or act, of measuring sensitivity, as of photographic material (*photographic sensitometry*) or of the human eye (*visual sensitometry*). — **sen'si·to·met'ric** (sĕn'sĭ·tō·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.*

sen'si·to'ry (sĕn'sĭ·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *n.* A sensorium.

sen'sive (sĕn'sĭv), *adj.* Sentient.

sen'size (-sīz), *v. t.* [See -IZE.] To perceive by a sense.

sen'so' (sĕn'sō'), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *shên*[4] kidneys, testes + *su*[4] essence.] The dried secretion of the skin of a Chinese toad, used by the Chinese as a remedy for dropsy.

sen'so- (sĕn'sō-). A combining form for *sensory* (*and*), as in **sen'so·mo'bile,** moving because of sensory stimulus, **sen'so·mo·bil'i·ty, sen'so·mo'tor, sen'so·pa·ral'y·sis.** See MOTOR, PARALYSIS.

sen'sor (sĕn'sĕr), *adj.* Sensory.

sen'so·ri- (sĕn'sō·rĭ-). A combining form for *sensorium* **b,** denoting *sensorial and,* as in **sen'so·ri·glan'du·lar, sen'so·ri·mus'cu·lar, sen'so·ri·vas'cu·lar, sen'so·ri·vas'o·mo'tor, sen'so·ri·vo·li'tion·al.**

sen·so'ri·al (sĕn·sō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* [See SENSORIUM.] Pertaining to the sensorium or to sensation; sensory.

sen'so·ri·mo'tor (sĕn'sō·rĭ·mō'tĕr), *adj.* Sensory and motor; — of action directly governed by sensation.

sen·so'ri·um (sĕn·sō'rĭ·ŭm; 181), *n.; pl.* -RIUMS (-ŭmz), -RIA (-ȧ). [LL., fr. *sentire, sensum.* See SENSE.] *Physiol. & Psychol.* **a** The brain regarded as the center for all the senses and for sensation. **b** The entire sensory apparatus, including sense organs and their nerve centers.

sen'so·ry (sĕn'sō·rĭ), *adj.* **a** Pertaining to sensation or to the senses. **b** Conveying nerve impulses from the sense organs to the nerve centers; afferent; as, the *sensory* nerves.

sen'so·ry (sĕn'sō·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Orig., a sense organ; now, = SENSORIUM.

sensory aphasia. See APHASIA.

sensory area. See AREA, 7.

sensory cell. *Anat. & Zool.* **a** A peripheral nerve cell located at the receiving surface, as an olfactory cell. **b** Any cell of the cerebrospinal nervous system transmitting sensory impulses, as a spinal ganglion cell.

sensory crossway. *Anat.* The part of the internal capsule of the brain behind the lenticular nucleus.

sensory hair. In arthropods, a hair connected basally with a nerve and extending outward through the cuticle, supposed to be an organ of touch.

sensory paralysis. See PARALYSIS.

sen'su·al (sĕn'shŏŏ·ăl; *by some* sĕns'ū·ăl; 249; 277), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *sensuel,* fr. L. *sensualis,* fr. *sensus* sense. See SENSE.] **1.** Pertaining to, consisting in, or affecting, the senses, or sense organs; perceptible to a sense; sensory; also, sensuous. *Now Rare.*

2. Pertaining to, or consisting in, the gratification of the senses, or the indulgence of appetite; carnal; fleshly.

3. Devoted to the pleasures of sense and appetite; voluptuous; sometimes, specif., lewd.

No small part of virtue consists in abstaining from that wherein *sensual* men place their felicity. *Atterbury.*

4. *Obs.* **a** Having sense perception. **b** Self-willed. **c** Not spiritual; irreligious; worldly.

5. Materialistic; as, the *sensual* idea of heaven.

6. Indicative of or affected by sensuality; as, *sensual* lips; the *sensual* age.

7. Pertaining to the doctrine of sensationalism.

Syn. — See SENSUOUS; cf. LEWD. **Ant.** — Ascetic, spiritual.

sen'su·al·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *sensualisme.*] **1.** Subjection to sensual appetite; pursuit of sensual pleasures and interests.

2. *Aesthetics.* Stress on the sensuous qualities of an object or on the sensuous as the chief element of beauty, as distinguished from ideal and formal qualities and elements.

3. *Ethics.* The view that gratification of the senses is the highest good.

4. *Philos.* Sensationalism; sensism.

sen'su·al·ist, *n.* **1.** One who is sensual; one given to the indulgence of the appetites or senses as a means of happiness.

2. One who holds to a doctrine of sensualism.

— **sen'su·al·ist,** *adj.*

sen'su·al·is'tic (sĕn'shŏŏ·ăl·ĭs'tĭk; sĕns'ū-), *adj.* Pertaining to or characterized by sensualism.

sen'su·al'i·ty (-ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *sensualité,* fr. LL. *sensualitas.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Animal instincts or desires. **b** The lusts of the flesh. **c** Addiction to sensual things; worldliness. **d** Self-will.

2. Quality or state of being sensual; devotedness to the gratification of the bodily appetites; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures; voluptuousness.

They avoid dress, lest they should have affections tainted by any *sensuality.* *Addison.*

N O P Q R S

sen'su·al·i·za'tion (sĕn'shŏō·ăl·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn; sĕns'ū-). *n.* Act of sensualizing, or state of being sensualized.

sen'su·al·ize (sĕn'shŏō·ăl·īz; sĕns'ū-), *v.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Transitive:* To make sensual; as: **a** To subject to the love of sensual pleasure; to debase by carnal gratifications. **b** To represent materialistically. **c** To ascribe to an origin in sensation. **d** To sensify.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To indulge the sensual appetites.
2. To give sensuous form to ideas.

Syn. — Carnalize, brutify, coarsen. **Ant.** — Spiritualize.

sen'su·al·ism (sĕn'shŏō·lĭz'm; sĕns'ū-), *n. Philos.* Sensationalism.

sen'su·al·ist (-lĭst), *n.* A sensualist.

sen'sum (sĕn'sŭm), *n.; pl.* SENSA (-sȧ). [NL.] *Philos.* An object of sense, or content of sense perception; a sense datum.

sensum theory. *Philos.* The theory that sensa are real entities intermediate between the content of perception as such and the ultimate physical reality. *C. D. Broad.*

sen'su·os'i·ty (sĕn'shŏō·ŏs'ĭ·tĭ; sĕns'ū-), *n.* Sensuousness.

sen'su·ous (sĕn'shŏō·ŭs; sĕns'ū-; 249), *adj.* [L. *sensus* sense + *-ous.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the senses or sensible objects; addressing the senses; suggesting pictures or images of sense. *Coleridge.*

To this poetry would be made precedent, as being less subtle and fine, but more simple, *sensuous,* and passionate. *Milton.*

2. Characterized by sense impressions or imagery addressing the senses; as, *sensuous* description, pleasure, satisfaction.
3. Producing agreeable, esp. languorous, sense impressions.
4. Highly susceptible to influence through the senses.
5. Given to the pleasures of the senses. *Rare.*

Syn. — SENSUOUS, SENSUAL, VOLUPTUOUS. SENSUOUS is now used in a favorable or neutral, SENSUAL in a derogatory sense; as, "I have adopted from our elder classics the word *sensuous,* because *sensual* is not at present used, except in a bad sense" (*Coleridge*); "A poet is innocently *sensuous* when his mind permeates and illumines his senses; when they, on the other hand, muddy the mind, he becomes *sensual*" (*Lowell*); "the *sensuous,* self-indulgent nature she [Elizabeth] derived from Anne Boleyn" (*J. R. Green*); "Arise and fly the reeling Faun, the *sensual* feast" (*Tennyson*). VOLUPTUOUS implies luxurious abandonment to the pleasures of the senses; it may suggest either sensuous or (more frequently) sensual enjoyment; as, "Music arose with its *voluptuous* swell" (*Byron*); "Into the snare I fell of fair fallacious looks, venereal train, softened with pleasure and *voluptuous* life" (*Milton*).

— **sen'su·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **sen'su·ous·ness,** *n.*

Sen'ta (zĕn'tä), *n.* In Wagner's *Fliegende Holländer,* the maiden who sacrifices herself to save the Flying Dutchman from his curse.

Sen'–Tam'il (sĕn'tăm'ĭl; -tŭm'ĭl), *n.* Literally, perfect Tamil; the poetic form of the Tamil language. See TAMIL, 2.

sen'tence (sĕn'tĕns), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *sententia,* for *sentientia,* fr. *sentire* to discern by the senses and mind, to feel, to think. See SENSE; cf. SENTIENCE.] **1.** A stated opinion, esp. one given on request or after deliberation; hence, a decision; determination; judgment; as, to pass *sentence* on a man's doctrines.

My *sentence* is for open war. *Milton.*

2. A decision or judgment pronounced by a court. See sense 9, below.
3. A short saying, usually containing moral instruction; a maxim; axiom; saw.
4. A brief spoken or written passage; as, a *sentence* of Scripture. *Archaic.*
5. A series of connected words extending from one period or full stop to another. See sense 8, below.
6. *Obs.* **a** Significance; meaning; also, subject; contents. **b** A censure pronouncing excommunication. **c** Opinion; view. **d** Faculty of insight or judgment. **e** Sententious discourse. **f** Proposition; proposal.
7. [*cap.*] *Ch. of Eng.* One of the verses of Scripture with which morning and evening prayers and the burial service commence; — usually *pl.,* and with *the.*
8. *Gram.* A group of words so related as to convey a completed thought with the force of asserting something or of asking, commanding, exclaiming, or wishing; structurally considered, a group of words forming one or more predications (in the latter case either linked in a series or subordinated one to another) taken as a unit thought; considered as a part of a larger unit of composition, a group of words expressing one completed step in a course of thinking; a unit of speech marked at the close, in writing by a period or other point appropriate to its special form, in speech usually by a full stop and often, before the stop, by an appropriate cadence of the voice. Where such a unit comprises lesser units which form predications in themselves, one of these, called a *clause,* is also sometimes, loosely, called a *sentence.* In inflected speech a single word may unite the sense elements which form a thought, and then ranks as a sentence (Latin *ibam,* I was going), and almost any word (except mere relating particles) may assume the force of a sentence from what is implied in the context or the situation, as in answer or command. According to the forms that distinguish their forces as sense units, sentences are commonly described as *declarative, interrogative, imperative,* and *exclamatory.* According to the degrees of complication in their structure, sentences are described as *simple, complex, compound,* and *compound-complex.*
9. *Law.* In its broadest sense, a judicial determination, judgment, or decree; doom; chiefly: **a** In Civil and admiralty law, the judgment of a court pronounced in a cause. **b** In criminal and ecclesiastical courts, a judgment passed by a court or judge on a person on trial as a criminal or offender; as commonly used, the order by which the court imposes punishment or penalty upon a person found guilty, or the punishment or penalty so imposed.
10. *Music.* A complete musical idea; a period.
11. *Old Rhet.* A sententious or pointed saying; — by translation from Greek *gnōmē.*

☞ PHRASES are:

sentence balance	**sentence making**	**sentence pattern**
sentence building	**sentence monger**	**sentence structure**

— *in sentence.* In sense or substance. *Obs.* — *the Sentences.* The Book of Sentences. — *under sentence.* Sentenced.

sen'tence (sĕn'tĕns), *v.;* SEN'TENCED (sĕn'tĕnst); SEN'TENC·ING (-tĕn·sĭng). [F. *sentencier.*] *Transitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To decree, decide, or announce judicially. **b** To pass judgment on. **c** To adjudge.
2. To pronounce sentence on; to doom; to condemn to punishment; to prescribe the punishment of.
3. To express in sentences.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To give judgment. *Obs.*
2. To pronounce sentence.
3. To compose sentences.

sentence accent. *Phonet.* = SENTENCE STRESS.

sentence adverb. *Gram.* = CONJUNCTIVE ADVERB **a.**

sentence method. *Educ.* A method of teaching reading by first giving attention to phrases and sentences and later analyzing these into their verbal and alphabetic components; — contrasted with *A-B-C method* and *word method.*

sen'tenc·er (sĕn'tĕn·sẽr), *n.* One who sentences.

sentence stress. Also **sentence accent.** *Phonet.* The normal variation in the degrees of prominence given to the successive words of a sense group (a phrase, clause, or sentence), which is essential to the meaning of the group; the prominence of any part of such a group; — contrasted with *word stress,* or *word accent,* which distinguishes syllables within a word. Called also *sense stress.* See *Pron.,* § 69.

sentence tone. TONE, *n.,* 14.

‖**sen·ten'ti·a** (sĕn·tĕn'shĭ·ȧ), *n.; pl.* SENTENTIAE (-ē) [L.] **1.** An aphorism, maxim, apothegm, or the like.
2. Belief, or opinion.

sen·ten'tial (sĕn·tĕn'shăl), *adj.* [LL. *sententialis.*] **1.** Containing or made up of sentences of the nature of maxims. *Archaic.*
2. Of the nature of a judicial sentence. *Now Rare.*
3. Pert. to a (grammatical) sentence; as, a *sentential* pause.
4. Corresponding sentence by sentence. *Rare.*

— **sen·ten'tial·ly,** *adv.*

sen·ten'ti·a·rist (sĕn·tĕn'shĭ·ȧ·rĭst), *n.* A sententiary.

sen·ten'ti·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ; -ẽr·ĭ), *n.* [ML. *sententiarius.*]
1. One learned in the *Sentences* of Peter Lombard.
2. An aphorist; also, a sententious discourse.

sen·ten'ti·os'i·ty (-ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Sententiousness; a sententious utterance.

sen·ten'tious (sĕn·tĕn'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *sententiosus.*]
1. Full of meaning or wisdom. *Obs.*
2. a Terse and energetic in expression; pithy; as, a *sententious* style or discourse. **b** Abounding in sayings, axioms, or maxims; — sometimes with derogatory implication. **c** Marked by pompous formality.
3. Aphoristic; given to making aphorisms.
4. Representing or consisting of sentences. *Obs.*

Syn. — See CONCISE.

— **sen·ten'tious·ly,** *adv.* — **sen·ten'tious·ness,** *n.*

sen'ti·ence (sĕn'shĭ·ĕns; -shĕns; 159), *n.* Also **sen'ti·en·cy** (-shĭ·ĕn·sĭ; -shĕn·sĭ). [From SENTIENT; cf. SENTENCE.]
1. Sentient being or state; consciousness; mental life.
2. Elementary or inchoate consciousness; mere feeling or sensation as distinguished from perception and thought.
3. The physical basis of sensibility. *J. M. Baldwin.*
4. A thing of which one is sentient.

sen'ti·en'dum (sĕn'shĭ·ĕn'dŭm), *n.; pl.* SENTIENDA (-dȧ). [L., neut. gerundive of *sentire* to perceive.] A sense datum.

sen'tient (sĕn'shĕnt; -shĭ·ĕnt; 277), *adj.* [L. *sentiens, -entis,* pres. part. of *sentire* to discern or perceive by the senses. See SENSE.] **1.** Capable of sensation and of at least rudimentary consciousness.
2. Consciously perceiving; — with *of.*
3. Serving as the physical correlative of consciousness; sensitive; as, *sentient* cells of the brain.
4. Subject to the play of sensation; experiencing sensation and feeling. "A *sentient* . . . life." *G. T. Ladd.*

Syn. — Feeling, sensible, conscious.

Ant. — See INSENSIBLE.

sen'tient, *n.* One who has sentience; a sentient being; also, that which is sentient; the mind; consciousness.

sen'ti·ment (sĕn'tĭ·mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *sentement,* fr. OF. *sentement* (F. *sentiment*), fr. ML. *sentimentum,* fr. L. *sentire* to perceive by the senses and the mind, to feel, to think. See SENTIENT.] **1.** *Obs.* Also **sen'te·ment.** **a** That which one experiences. **b** Sensation; perception. **c** Substance.
2. Knowledge derived from sensation. *Obs.*
3. Feeling; sensibility; also, tender susceptibility.

Less of *sentiment* than sense. *Tennyson.*

4. A mental attitude, thought, or judgment permeated or prompted by feeling; a more or less constant predilection determined by conception and feeling intermingled; as, religious *sentiment;* the *sentiment* of rationality; in general, an emotional disposition, sometimes excessively emotional, with reference to some object or class of objects.

Alike to council or the assembly came,
With equal souls and *sentiments* the same. *Pope.*

5. a A complex organization of ideas and instincts, built up in the course of the individual's experience. **b** A particular view, opinion, notion, or judgment, esp. one colored by feeling; as, to express one's *sentiments* on a subject.
6. a The significance of an expression as distinguished from the verbal form. **b** A sentence or passage considered as the expression of a thought colored by feeling, as a maxim, saying, or toast.
7. Refined feeling; keen or delicate sensibility, esp. as expressed in a work of art or evinced in conduct; as, a style characterized by *sentiment.* Cf. SENSIBILITY, 6.
8. A spirit favorable to idealistic rather than utilitarian considerations.
9. *pl. Phrenol.* Faculties in which inclination is associated with an emotion, as self-esteem, veneration, etc.

Syn. — SENTIMENT, SENTIMENTALITY. SENTIMENT (see FEELING) is commonly used in a good sense; SENTIMENTALITY often suggests exaggerated or affected sentiment; as, "Without *sentiment* there would be no flavor in life at all" (*Thackeray*); "His very pity will be cowardly, egotistic, — *sentimentality,* or little better" (*Carlyle*). See OPINION; cf. SENTIMENTAL.

sen'ti·men'tal (sĕn'tĭ·mĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* **1.** Of the nature of sentiment; characterized or dominated by sentiment; pertaining to feeling, tender susceptibilities, or moral intellectual conviction or dispositions.
2. Having an excess of sentiment or sensibility; indulging the sensibilities for their own sake; artificially or affectedly tender; mawkishly or superficially emotional.
3. Characterized by the expression of sentiment or sentiments; addressed to easily swayed emotions and predilections; as, *sentimental* music; impelled by, or giving rise to, sentiment; as, a *sentimental* act or situation.
4. Pertaining to or arising from sentiment; as, a *sentimental* preference.

Syn. — SENTIMENTAL, ROMANTIC, LACKADAISICAL. SENTIMENTAL implies excess of sensibility, or (sometimes) an affectation of sentiment; one is ROMANTIC who lives imaginatively in a world of romance or unreality; as, "excellent in broad comedy, as well as in the *sentimental* pathetic" (*Byron*); "Mr. Sterne becomes *sentimental* over a cab, and weeps generous tears over a donkey" (*Thackeray*); "a *sentimental* person, interested in pathetic novels and all unhappy attachments" (*id.*); "We are all for footling on the *sentimental* flute in literature" (*Stevenson*); "a pretty little *romantic* girl . . . who possessed a laudable zeal to know a live poet" (*Scott*); "The process of growing from *romantic* boyhood into cynical maturity" (*Bernard Shaw*); "Every ship is a *romantic* object except that we sail in" (*Emerson*). One is LACKADAISICAL who is languishingly sentimental; as, "I cannot sympathize with a *lackadaisical* lover" (*Trollope*). Cf. SENTIMENT.

Ant. — Insusceptible; cold, cold-blooded. See CALLOUS.

sen'ti·men'tal (sĕn'tĭ·mĕn'tăl; -t'l), *n.* A sentimental person.

sentimental comedy. A type of comedy in vogue in England in the early eighteenth century. It was marked by sentiments (striking maxims).

sen'ti·men'tal·ism (sĕn'tĭ·mĕn'tăl·ĭz'm; -t'l·ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being sentimental; disposition to favor or indulge in sentiment.
2. Anything markedly expressive of sentimentality.

sen'ti·men'tal·ist (-lĭst), *n.* One disposed to indulge in sensibility or sentimentalities.

The *sentimentalists* of the world, whose hearts are in the right place, but whose heads are commonly elsewhere. *Agnes Repplier.*

sen'ti·men·tal'i·ty (-mĕn·tăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being sentimental, esp. to excess or in affectation.
2. A sentimental idea or its expression.

Syn. — See SENTIMENT.

sen'ti·men'tal·ize (-mĕn'tăl·īz; -t'l·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make or render sentimental; to imbue with sentiment; as, to *sentimentalize* nature. — *v. i.* To think or act sentimentally; to affect acute sensibility. — **sen'ti·men'tal·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.* — **sen'ti·men'tal·iz'er** (-mĕn'tăl·īz'ẽr; -mĕn't'l-), *n.*

Sentimental Journey, A. A series of travel sketches and comment (1768) by Laurence Sterne. Cf. YORICK, 2.

Sentimental Tommy. A novel (1896) by J. M. Barrie. The story is continued in a sequel *Tommy and Grizel* (1900).

sen'ti·men'ter (sĕn'tĭ·mĕn'tẽr), *v. i.* To sentimentalize. *Humorous.*

‖**sen'ti·men'to** (sĕn'tē·mĕn'tō), *n.* [It.] Sentiment; feeling. See CON SENTIMENTO.

sen'ti·nel (sĕn'tĭ·nĕl; -n'l), *n.* [F. *sentinelle,* fr. It. *sentinella,* fr. VL. *sentinare* wisely to avoid danger, fr. L. *sentire* to perceive by the senses. See SENSE; cf. SENTRY.]
1. One who watches or guards; specif., *Mil.,* a soldier set to guard an army, camp, or the like, from surprise, to observe and give notice of danger; a sentry.
2. *Obs.* **a** Watch; guard; as, to keep *sentinel.* **b** A watch-tower. **c** A soldier.

sen'ti·nel, *v.;* -NELED (-nĕld; -n'ld) or -NELLED; -NEL·ING or -NEL·LING. *Transitive:* **1.** To watch over as a sentinel.
2. To furnish with a sentinel; to place under the guard of a sentinel or sentinels.
3. To post as sentinel.

——, *Intransitive:* To do duty as sentinel. *Rare.*

sentinel crab. A crab (*Podophthalmus vigil*) of the Indian Ocean, with very long eyestalks.

sen'ti·sec'tion (sĕn'tĭ·sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sentire* to feel + E. *section.*] Vivisection without anesthetization. Cf. CALLISECTION.

sen·ti'tion (sĕn·tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *sentire* to perceive.] Sentient perception.

sen'try (sĕn'trĭ), *n.; pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [Origin obscure; perh. fr. *centrinel,* obs. var. of SENTINEL.] **1.** One, esp. a soldier, placed on guard.
2. Guard; watch as by a sentinel.
3. A sentinel's watching place; a watchtower. *Obs.*
4. *Naut.* A kite. See 1st KITE, 7 **a.**

sen'try, *v. t. & i.* To stand guard (over) as a sentry.

sen'try, *n.* [From *sentuarie,* var. of *sanctuary.*] Sanctuary. *Obs.*

Sen'try, Captain. A courageous, intelligent, and modest gentleman, member of the fictitious Spectator Club.

sentry board. *Nav.* **a** *Obs.* A platform for a sentry, outside the gangway. **b** A board hung near a sentry post, upon which are affixed instructions and orders.

sentry box. A hut or box to shelter a sentinel at his post.

sentry go. *Mil.* Formerly, the call for changing the guard; hence, duty as a sentinel; guard duty; rarely, any active duty.

Se·nu'si (sē·nōō'sē), *n.* Also **Se·nou'si, Se·nus'site** (sē·nōōs'ĭt). *Moham. Relig.* One of a North African Moslem sect, famous for its fanaticism and belligerent attitude. — **Se·nu'si·an** (-sĭ·ăn), *adj.* — **Se·nu'sism** (-sĭz'm), *n.*

‖**sen'za** (sĕn'tsä), *prep.* [It.] Without.

‖**sen'za or·ga'no** (ôr·gä'nō). [It.] *Music.* Without organ.

‖**sen'za re'pe·ti·zio'ne** (rā'pā·tē·tsyō'nā). [It.] *Music.* Without repeat.

‖**sen'za stro·men'ti** (strō·mĕn'tē). [It.] *Music.* Without instruments.

se·pad' (sē·pȧd'), *v. i.* To think; suppose; believe. *Scot.*

[The book] was put awa i' the bottom drawer sax year syne, an' I *sepad* it's there yet. *Barrie.*

se'pal (sē'păl; sĕp'ăl; 277), *n.* [F. *sépale,* NL. *sepalum,* proposed by Necker and derived by him fr. Gr. *akepē* covering.] *Bot.* A leaf or division of the calyx. Cf. PETAL; see CALYX, 1.

se'paled (sē'pȧld; sĕp'ăld), *adj.* Also **se'palled.** *Bot.* Having sepals.

sep'al·ine (sĕp'ăl·ĭn; -īn), *adj. Bot.* Sepaloid.

sep'al·o·dy (sĕp'ăl·ō·dĭ), *n.* [*sepal* + *-ody.*] *Bot.* Metamorphosis of other floral organs into sepals.

sep'al·oid (sĕp'ăl·oid), *adj.* [*sepal* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling, or of the nature of, a sepal.

-sep'al·ous (-sĕp'ăl·ŭs). [*sepal* + *-ous.*] A combining form denoting *having* (so many or such) *sepals,* as in anisosepalous, gamosepalous, tetrasepalous.

sep'a·ra·ble (sĕp'ȧ·rȧ·b'l), *adj.* [L. *separabilis.*] **1.** Capable of being separated or distinguished; as, the *separable* parts of plants; qualities not *separable.*
2. Separating; separative. *Rare.* *Shak.*

— **sep'a·ra·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **sep'a·ra·ble·ness,** *n.* — **sep'a·ra·bly,** *adv.*

---

sen'su·al·ly (sĕn'shŏō·ăl·ĭ), *adv.* of SENSUAL.
sen'su·al·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sensure. † CENSER, CENSURE.
sen'sus com·mu'nis. [L.] = COMMON SENSE, 1.
sen·syne'. = SINSYNE. *Scot.*
sent, *n. & v.* Assent. *Obs.*
sent, *past tense & past part.* of SEND. [*Table.*]
sent, *n.* [See CENT.] See COIN,
sente. Scent. *Ref. Sp.*
sent. † CENT, SAINT.
sen'te·ment, *n.* See SENTIMENT.
sen'tenst. Sentenced. *Ref. Sp.*
sen·ten'ti·ar'i·an (sĕn·tĕn'shĭ·ăr'ĭ·ăn). = SENTENTIARY. [*Obs.*]
sen·ten'tion·er, *n.* Sententiary.
sen'tient·ly, *adv.* of SENTIENT.
sen'ti·men'tal·ly, *adv.* of SENTIMENTAL.
sen'ti·ment·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
sen'ti·ment·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
sen'ti·neld. Sentineled. *Ref. Sp.*
sen'ti·nel·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
sen'ti·nel·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
sen'ti·nel·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
sen'try·fash'ion, *adv.* See -FASHION. [*Bib.*]
Se·nu'a (sē·nū'ȧ; sē·nū'ȧ). *D.*
Se·nu'ah (-ȧ). *Bib.*
Se·nus'si, Se·nus'si·an, Se·nus'sism. Vars. of SENUSI, etc.
Se·nus'si·yeh (sē·n ōōs'sē·yē). Var. of SENUSI.
sen'vy, *n.* [ME. *senvey,* fr. OF. *senevé.* See SINAPIS.] Mustard; mustard seed. *Obs.*
sen'ye, *n.* [Cf. SIGN, ENSIGN.] *Obs.* **a** Ensign. **b** Token.
sen'yie, *n.* [Irreg. fr. F. *sens.*] Synod. *Obs.*
Se·o'rim (sē·ō'rĭm; 181). *Bib.*
separable accident. *Logic.* See ACCIDENT, 5.
separable attachment plug. *Elec.* See PLUG, 10 **a.**

sep'a·rate (sĕp'ȧ·rāt), *v.;* -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *separatus,* past part. of *separare* to separate, fr. *se-* aside + *parare* to make ready, prepare. See PARE; cf. SEVER.] *Transitive:* **1.** To disunite, disconnect, or sever; to set asunder; as, to *separate* friends.

Who shall *separate* us from the love of Christ? *Rom.* viii. 35.

2. To part by, or as if by, a legal separation; as, he and his wife were *separated* during the last ten years of his life. See SEPARATION, *n.,* 7.

3. To dissociate mentally; to distinguish; as, to *separate* an actor from his role.

4. a To form or keep apart by or as by something intervening; as, valleys *separated* by a mountain range. **b** To keep apart by occupying the space between; to intervene; as, the Atlantic *separates* Europe and America.

5. To divide. *Rare.*

6. To set apart from others for a special use.

Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work. *Acts* xiii. 2.

7. To isolate from a combination or mixture; as, to *separate* gold from an alloy; — often with *out.*

8. To give off, emit, or secrete. *Obs.*

9. To strip; dispossess; — with *from. Slang.*

10. To remove the cream from (milk) by running it through a separator. See SEPARATOR.

——, *Intransitive:* **1. a** To withdraw, as in going away or quitting association; as, to *separate* from the church. **b** To part company; to withdraw from one another; as, the family *separated.*

2. To come apart; to become detached; as, paper *separating* from a wall.

3. To cease to live as man and wife.

4. To become disengaged as a separate body; as, crystals or a precipitate may *separate* from a solution.

5. To cause estrangement or severance of relations. *Obs.*

Syn. — See DIVIDE.

Ant. — Unite, join, connect; mix, blend.

sep'a·rate (sĕp'ȧ·rĭt; 59), *adj.* [L. *separatus,* past part.]

1. Unconnected; not united or associated; distinct; — said of things that have not been connected.

For such an high priest became us, who is holy, harmless, undefiled, *separate* from sinners. *Heb.* vii. 26.

b Divided from another or others; disjoined; disconnected; severed; — said of things once connected.

Him that was *separate* from his brethren. *Gen.* xlix. 26.

2. Being apart from others; withdrawn from social intercourse; solitary; secluded; as, *separate* confinement.

3. Disunited from the body; disembodied; as, a *separate* spirit; the *separate* state of souls.

4. Pertaining to one only; not common or shared; peculiar; as, *separate* rooms; a *separate* treaty.

5. Particular; several; single; as, every *separate* item.

Syn. — See DISTINCT.

Ant. — Undivided; joint; collective.

sep'a·rate (sĕp'ȧ·rĭt), *n.* **1.** One who is separate or has separated, esp. from a religious body; a separatist. *Obs.*

2. A period of confinement in a separate cell.

3. A separate article, document, or the like; specif., *Bibliog.,* a separately issued copy of an article, essay, monograph, or the like, from a volume, society's proceedings, or the like.

4. Collectively, the soil particles of a definite size or grade obtained in separation, as in mechanical soil analysis.

5. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* See NEW LIGHT **a.**

6. *Math.* In the theory of partitions, any set (of parts of a multipartite number) considered as a component partition.

Separate Baptists. See BAPTIST, *n.,* *Table.*

Sep'a·rat'ed Gos'pels (sĕp'ȧ·rāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119). See VERSION.

separated milk. Milk left after extraction of the cream.

separate estate. *Law.* An estate the ownership and control of which is enjoyed by a person free from any rights or control of others; esp., an estate enjoyed by a married woman independent of her husband.

sep'a·rate·ly (sĕp'ȧ·rĭt·lĭ), *adv.* In a separate manner.

Syn. — See DISTRIBUTIVELY.

separately excited. *Elec.* Excited by a current from a separate source. Cf. SELF-EXCITE.

separate maintenance. *Law.* An allowance made to a wife by her husband under deed of separation.

separate system. *Penol.* A system of imprisonment in which each prisoner is kept entirely from intercourse with any other prisoner.

separate touch. *Magnetism.* A method of magnetizing in which two opposite poles are applied simultaneously near the middle of the bar to be magnetized and are drawn in opposite directions toward its ends.

sep'a·rat'i·cal (sĕp'ȧ·răt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to separatism in religion; schismatical. *Rare.*

sep'a·rat'ing (sĕp'ȧ·rāt'ĭng), *adj.* Designed or used to separate.

separating funnel. *Chem.* = SEPARATORY FUNNEL.

separating power. *Astron.* The measure of efficiency, as of a telescope objective, in showing two close stars as separate objects; resolving power. Cf. SPURIOUS DISK.

sep'a·ra'tion (sĕp'ȧ·rā'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *separatio.*]

1. Act of separating, or state of being separated or separate; a putting or keeping apart; as, *separation* of church and state.

2. Withdrawal or parting of a person or persons; as, a *separation* from those we love.

3. a Point or line of division. **b** Cause or means of separating.

4. A portion that has separated; specif., *Obs. exc. Hist.,* a body of persons who are separate or have separated, esp. from their church or from an established church; the separatists or dissenters collectively.

5. *Astrol.* Departure from an exact aspect of two planets which are still within the orbs of each other.

6. *Geol.* The distance between the two parts of an originally continuous surface, as the top of a stratum, after dislocation by faulting. The distance measured along a vertical line is the *vertical separation.* The distance measured horizontally is the *horizontal separation.* The separation measured horizontally, normal to the strike of the faulted stratum, is the *normal horizontal separation,* or *offset.* The distance between the dislocated parts of the plane, measured normal to the plane, is the *perpendicular separation,* sometimes called *stratigraphic separation* or *stratigraphic throw.*

7. *Law.* **a** Divorce. **b** A cessation of cohabitation between husband and wife by mutual agreement, esp. where this is in pursuance of a contract between the husband and wife (the latter often acting through trustees) providing for her support, an allowance in lieu of dower, etc.

8. *Math.* The division or grouping of a partition into component partitions, or separates.

separation allowance. A government allowance to the family of a soldier absent on duty.

sep'a·ra'tion·ist (sĕp'ȧ·rā'shŭn·ĭst), *n.* One who advocates separation or schism. — **sep'a·ra'tion·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

separation layer. *Bot.* The absciss layer.

separation theorem. *Math.* The theorem that the zeros of two real linearly distinct solutions of a linear differential equation of the second order separate one another so that between any two zeros of one solution there lies a zero of the other.

sep'a·ra·tism (sĕp'ȧ·rĭt·ĭz'm), *n.* The character, act, principles, or practices of a separatist; disposition to withdraw from a body, esp. from a church; the practice of so withdrawing.

sep'a·ra'tist (-rā'tĭst; 68), *n.* **1.** An advocate of separation.

2. Specif., one who withdraws or separates himself, esp. from a body or organization; one who favors separation; esp.: **a** One who withdraws from a church; a seceder from an established church; a dissenter; nonconformist; schismatic; sectary; — applied esp. to those who separated from the Church of England in the 16th and 17th centuries. **b** [*cap.*] One of a communistic religious society (disbanded in 1898) of German Protestant peasants, who separated from the state church of Germany, emigrated, and settled at Zoar, Ohio, in 1817. They were also known as *Zoarites,* the *Zoar Community,* and *Bimmelers* (from their leader, Joseph Bimmeler [G. *Bäumeler*]). **c** One distinguished by pharisaical strictness. **d** A member of a congregation of no generally recognized denomination.

3. [*usually cap.*] One who favors or supports the political separation or secession of a section of a country or of a people, as recently in Spain, Turkey, or Russia; esp.: **a** *U. S.* A secessionist in the Southern States in 1860–61. **b** *Eng.* One of the Liberals who were charged with favoring home rule in Ireland. **c** *Germany.* An agitator in the region west of the Rhine who advocated (c. 1920–25) the withdrawal of the Rhineland from the Reich and its formation into a separate state.

4. One who or that which disunites or divides.

sep'a·ra'tist, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, separatists.

sep'a·ra·tis'tic (sĕp'ȧ·rĭ·tĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of separatism.

sep'a·ra'tive (sĕp'ȧ·rā'tĭv; -rĭ·tĭv), *adj.* [LL. *separativus.*] **1.** Tending to cause or warrant separation.

2. *Gram.* **a** Expressive of separation; as, a *separative* numeral. **b** Expressive of that from which there is separation, removal, etc.; as, the *separative* genitive (Gr. *lyson me desmōn,* free me from chains).

— **sep'a·ra'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **sep'a·ra'tive·ness,** *n.*

sep'a·ra'tor (-rā'tĕr), *n.* [LL.] **1. a** One who separates; a separatist. **b** *Obs.* One of the chorizontes. **c** A workman who operates separating apparatus.

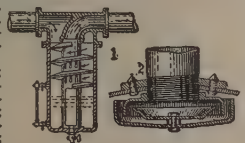

1, 2 Forms of Separator, 2 a.

2. One that separates; any of various machines, devices, or apparatus for separating a mixture into its constituent parts. Specif.: **a** A device for drying steam before it enters a steam engine. **b** Any of various apparatus for separating liquids of different specific gravities, esp. one acting by centrifugal force, for separating cream from milk. In the cream separator, the whole milk flows into a bowl driven at high speed by mechanical or hand power. The cream and skim milk are completely separated by centrifugal action, leaving the bowl by suitably placed spouts. A common type of machine effects the separation by a set of rapidly revolving disks or cones, between which the milk passes in a thin layer. The richness of the cream delivered may be regulated by an adjustment of the rate of flow. **c** Any of various machines for freeing wheat from foreign admixtures and dust. **d** A revolving screen or a machine containing a revolving perforated cylinder with beater arms, for separating cottonseed meats from the hulls. **e** Any of various mechanical apparatus for dressing ore, removing slate from coal, etc. **f** An electromagnetic apparatus to separate magnetic ores from rock, sand, etc.

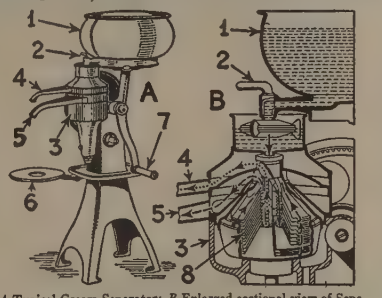

A Typical Cream Separator; *B* Enlarged sectional view of Separator Bowl. 1 Supply Bowl; 2 Faucet regulating supply of whole milk to Separator Bowl (3); 4 Cream Spout; 5 Skim Milk Spout; 6 Pail Shelf; 7 Operating Crank; 8 Conical Disks to separate milk into thin layers.
The whole milk flows into the separator bowl through a central tube (see the descending arrow in *B*). As the bowl revolves, the skim milk is thrown by centrifugal force to the outside of the bowl and then rises to the skim milk spout (see broken arrow line), while the cream, being lighter than the skim milk, remains at the center where it rises to the cream spout (see dotted arrow line).

3. Any of various devices for spacing things, or parts of objects, apart from each other. Specif.: **a** Any of various things used as distance pieces, as a casting for separating the sections of a built-up girder. **b** *Beekeeping.* A thin, fencelike strip of wood or metal placed between sections in the beehive to confine the building of comb to the sections. **c** *Dent.* A mechanical device for separating adjoining teeth to give access to their surfaces. **d** *Elec.* A device for preventing metallic contact between the electrodes of opposite polarity within a voltaic cell. In a lead-lead storage cell, wood or perforated hard-rubber sheets are commonly used.

4. *Spinning.* Either of two guards placed one on each side of a spindle to limit the distance that the yarn flies outward through centrifugal action. *U. S.* In England called *antiballooner.*

5. *Weaving.* A ravel.

sep'a·ra·to'ry (sĕp'ȧ·rȧ·tō'rĭ, *Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ; 68), *adj.* Serving to separate; used in separating; as, a *separatory* funnel.

sep'a·ra·to'ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). An apparatus used in separating, as, *Chem.,* a separatory funnel.

separatory funnel. *Chem.* A funnel (often globe-shaped) provided with a stopcock, used to draw off separate layers of immiscible liquids.

sep'a·ra'trix (sĕp'ȧ·rā'trĭks), *n.* [NL., fem. of *separator.*] *Print.* A diagonal or upright stroke used to separate one marginal proof correction from another in the same line; a virgule.

Se·pha'rad (sē·fā'răd; sĕf'ȧ·răd; 79), *n.* [See SEPHARDIM.] **1.** In the Bible (*Obadiah* 20), a region, usually taken to be in Asia Minor, where Hebrew deportees were settled after the capture of Jerusalem by the Babylonians.

2. In later Jewish tradition, Spain.

Se·phar'dic (sē·fär'dĭk), *adj.* Of or pert. to the Sephardim.

Se·phar'dim (-dĭm), *n. pl.; sing.* SEPHARDI (-dē). [Heb. *Sĕphārādhīm,* fr. *Sĕphāradh,* prob. a region in Asia Minor, but later identified with Spain.] Jews who are descendants of the former Jews of Spain and Portugal. They are as a rule darker than the Ashkenazim, or northern Jews. They are chiefly settled in North Africa, Greece, the Balkans, the Levant, Holland, England, and America. — **Se·phar'di** (-dē), *adj.*

Se'phar·vites (sē'fär·vīts; sē·fär'vĭts), *n. pl. Bib.* Prob., people of the Babylonian city of Sippar, some of whom were settled as colonists in Samaria.

se'phen (sē'fĕn; sĕf'ĕn), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *safan* shagreen.] A large sting ray of the genus *Dasyatis,* esp. *D. sephen* of the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea. The skin is an article of commerce. See SHAGREEN, 2.

Se'pher To'rah (sā'fĕr tō'rä). [Heb. *sĕpher tōrāh* book of law.] *Jewish Relig.* The leather scroll of the Law used in the synagogue for liturgical purposes.

‖**seph'i·ra, seph'i·rah** (sĕf'ĭ·rȧ), *n.; pl.* SEPHIROTH (-rŏth; -rōth). [Heb. *sĕphīrāh* counting, pl. *sephīrōth,* fr. *sāphar* to count.] In the cabala, any of ten potencies or agencies through which God manifested his existence in the production of the universe. They are successive emanations, the first from the Infinite Light of Godhead. — **se·phir'ic** (sē·fĭr'ĭk), **seph'i·roth'ic** (sĕf'ĭ·rŏth'ĭk), *adj.*

se'pi·a (sē'pĭ·ȧ), *n.; pl.* SEPIAS (-ȧz), SEPIAE (-ē). [L., fr. Gr. *sēpia.*] **1.** A cuttlefish of *Sepia* or allied genus, having a broad body with long lateral fins, and an internal calcareous shell. See CUTTLEFISH, and CUTTLEBONE, *Illust.* The best-known species is *S. officinalis* of the Mediterranean, which, as well as those of Eastern seas, is caught for its black pigment. See INK SAC.

2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* The typical genus of cuttlefishes.

3. The inky secretion of the cuttlefish.

4. A pigment of rich brown color prepared from the ink, or black secretion, of various cuttlefishes, and used esp. in water-color painting. Genuine sepia is not used as an oil color. Also, the color of, or prepared from, this pigment.

5. The color of sepia, a brown, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

6. Loosely, cuttlebone.

7. *Photog. & Print.* A print the image of which resembles sepia in color.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

se'pi·a-col'ored, se'pi·a-eyed', se'pi·a-tint'ed.

se'pi·a (sē'pĭ·ȧ), *adj.* Of the color of sepia; dark reddish brown; also, made of, or done in, sepia.

se'pi·a'ceous (sē'pĭ·ā'shŭs), *adj.* Also **se'pi·a'cean** (-ā'·shăn). Sepiary. *Rare.*

se'pi·an (sē'pĭ·ăn), *adj.* Sepiary. *Rare.*

sepia paper. *Photog.* Paper sensitized by a process analogous to kallitype and used for plan copying, etc. It is fixed in dilute hypo.

se'pi·ar'i·an (sē'pĭ·ȧr'ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.* Sepiary.

se'pi·ar'y (sē'pĭ·ĕr'ĭ; -ēr·ĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to the sepias or family Sepiidae. — *n.* A sepia; cuttlefish. *Both Rare.*

se'pic (sē'pĭk; sĕp'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to sepia; done in sepia.

se·pic'o·lous (sē·pĭk'ō·lŭs), *adj.* [L. *saepes, saepis,* hedge + E. *-colous.*] *Bot.* Inhabiting hedges or hedgerows.

Se·pi'i·dae (sē·pī'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The family of cuttlefishes, of which *Sepia* is the type.

sep'i·ment (sĕp'ĭ·mĕnt), *n.* [L. *sepimentum, saepi-,* fr. *sepire, saepire,* to hedge in.] A hedge; an enclosure; a defense.

Se'pi·ol'de·a (sē'pĭ·ol'ē·dē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SEPIA; -OID.] *Zool.* A suborder of cephalopods (order Decapoda) consisting of the cuttlefishes and squids. — **se'pi·oid** (sē'·pĭ·oid), *adj. & n.*

Se·pi'o·la (sē·pĭ'ō·lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of *sepia.*] A genus of cuttlefishes which are usually small and may or may not have a chitinous shell. The genus typifies a family, **Se'pi·ol'i·dae** (sē'pĭ·ŏl'ĭ·dē), resembling the Sepiidae.

se'pi·o·staire' (sē'pĭ·ō·stȧr'), *n.* [F. *sépiostaire.*] Cuttlebone.

se'poy (sē'poi), *n.* [Pg. *sipae, sipaio, cipaio,* fr. Hind. & Per. *sipāhī,* fr. *sipāh* army. Cf. SPAHI.] **1.** A native of India employed as a soldier in the service of a European power, esp. of Great Britain.

2. A native policeman.

Sepoy Mutiny *or* **Rebellion.** A revolt against British authority in India in 1857–58, due to the annexation policy, the rapid introduction of European improvements, etc., which roused the fears and superstitions of the natives. The chief centers were Delhi, Cawnpore (massacres of Europeans, June and July, 1857), and Lucknow (reliefs by Havelock, Sept., 1857, and Campbell, Nov., 1857). See *Lucknow,* under BATTLE, *Table.*

sep'a·ra'ta (sĕp'ȧ·rā'tȧ), *n., pl.* of SEPARATUM.

sep'a·rat'ed·ly, *adv.* of SEPARATED.

sep'a·rate·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sep'a·ra'tiv. Separative. *Ref. Sp.*

sep'a·ra'tress, *n., fem.* of SEPARATOR.

sep'a·ra'tum (sĕp'ȧ·rā'tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tȧ). = SEPARATE, 3.

sep'are, *v. t. & i.* [F. *séparer.*] To separate. *Obs.*

sep'a·rist, *n.* A separatist. *Obs.*

se·pawn' (sē·pŏn'). Var. of SUPAWN.

se'pe·li'tion, *n.* Burial. *Obs.*

sep'e·rate, sep'e·ra'tion. Obs. or illit. vars. of SEPARATE, SEPARATION.

Seph'a·ath (sĕf'ȧ·ăth). *D. Bib.*

Seph'a·ma (sĕf'ȧ·mȧ). *D. Bib.*

Seph'a·moth (-mŏth; -mōth). *D. Bib.*

Se'phar (sē'fär). *Bib.*

Sephar'va·im (sĕf'ȧr·vā'ĭm; sē'·fär-). *Bib.*

Seph'a·ta (sĕf'ȧ·tȧ). *D. Bib.*

Seph'a·ti'a (sĕf'ȧ·tī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Seph'a·ti'as (-ȧs). *D. Bib.*

Se'phe·i (sē'fē·ī). *D. Bib.*

Se·phe'la (sē·fē'lȧ). *Bib.*

Se'phi·on (sē'fĭ·ŏn). *D. Bib.*

Se·pho'ra (sē·fō'rȧ). *D. Bib.*

Se·phu'phan (sē·fū'făn). *D. Bib.*

se'pi·a·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

se'pi·o·lite (sē'pĭ·ō·līt), *n.* [*sepia* + *-lite.*] = MEERSCHAUM, 1.

se'pi·on (sē'pĭ·ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *sēpion.*] = CUTTLEBONE.

se'pi·ost (-ŏst), *n.* = CUTTLEBONE.

se'pi·um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sēpion.*] = SEPIOSTAIRE.

se·pia'si·ar'y, *n.* [LL. *sepiariusr.*] A dealer in unguents. *Obs.*

sepoltur. ✝ SEPULTURE.

se·pon' (sē'·pŏn'). Var. of SUPAWN.

se·pone', *v. t.* [L. *seponere.*] = SEPOSE. *Rare.*

se·pose', *v. t.* Also **se·poz'it.** [L. *seponere, sepositum,* influenced by E. *pose.*] To set apart or aside; to reserve. *Obs.* — **sep'o·si'tion,** *n. Obs.*

sep'pu'ku (sĕp'p'pŏŏ'k ŏŏ), *n.* [Jap.] See HARA-KIRI.

seps (sĕps), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *sēps*, fr. *sēpein* to make putrid.] **1.** A venomous serpent mentioned by ancient Greek writers. "The Numidian *seps*." *Shelley.* **2.** *Zool.* A lizard of an Old World genus (*Chalcides*, syn. *Seps*) of the family Scincidae, having a serpentiform body, very small legs, and smooth, overlapping scales.

Sep'si·dae (sĕp'sĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sēpsis* decay + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of acalyptrate, usually shiny-black, flies (superfamily Muscoidea) which develop in decaying organic matter or excrement.

sep'sine (sĕp'sēn; -sĭn; 157), *n.* Also **sep'sin.** [See SEPSIS.] *Biochem.* A soluble poison (ptomaine) present in putrid blood or yeast, and formed in the putrefaction of proteins.

sep'sis (sĕp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sēpsis* putrefaction.] *Med.* A poisoned state caused by the absorption of pathogenic bacteria and their products from a region of infection into the blood stream.

-sep'sis. [NL.] A combining form denoting *a* (specified) *type of sepsis*, as in:

colisepsis	**exosepsis**	**sarcosepsis**
encephalosepsis	**haematosepsis**	**stomatosepsis**
endosepsis	**hematosepsis**	**typhosepsis**
enterosepsis	**menosepsis**	**urosepsis**

sept (sĕpt), *n.* [Var. of SECT.] **1.** In the ancient and medieval civil organization of Ireland, a division of a tribe or tuath, having one or more chiefs or lords (*flaiths*), possessed of a given territory, living as a more or less complete village community, and owing allegiance to the tribal king; a fine. Cf. 2d FINE; FLAITH. **2.** Hence, a similar group or social unit elsewhere. **3.** *Anthropol.* A social group in which all are believed to have descended from a single ancestor.

sept (sĕpt), *n.* [L. *septum.* See SEPTUM.] An enclosed area; also, an interior screen, railing, etc., separating it.

sept (sĕpt), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *septem.*] Seven.

Sept (sĕpt), **Sep'ti** (sĕp'tē), *n.* [Egypt. *Septit.* See SOTHIAC.] **1.** The Dog Star, identified with Isis. **2.** [Egypt. *Sept.*] A name given Horus as the son of Isis.

sept-. = SEPTI-, SEPTO-.

sept'al (sĕp'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Of or pert. to a sept, or clan.

sep'tal (sĕp'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Of or pert. to a septum or septa.

septal cartilage. *Anat.* The cartilage of the nasal septum.

septal neck. *Zool. & Paleontol.* In a cephalopod shell, a short tubular prolongation of a septum where it is perforated for the siphon, or membranous siphuncle; — called also *collar.*

sep'tan (sĕp'tăn), *adj.* [NL. *septanus* (cf. QUINTAN), fr. L. *septem* seven.] Of or pertaining to the seventh; recurring on the seventh day. — *n. Med.* An intermittent fever which returns every seventh day, reckoning inclusively.

sep'tane (sĕp'tān), *n.* [L. *septem* seven.] Heptane. *Rare.*

sep'tan'gle (sĕp'tăng'g'l), *n.* [L. *septem* seven + E. *angle.*] *Geom.* A heptagon. — **sep·tan'gu·lar** (sĕp·tăng'gū·lĕr), *adj.* — **sep·tan'gu·lar·ness,** *n. All Rare.*

sep'tan'gled (sĕp'tăng'g'ld), *adj.* Septangular.

sep·tar'i·um (sĕp·târ'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ä). [NL., fr. L. *septum, saeptum,* enclosure, partition. See SEPTUM.] *Geol.* A concretionary nodule, usually of limestone or clay ironstone, intersected within by cracks filled with calcite, barite, etc. — **sep·tar'i·an** (-târ'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* — **sep·tar'i·ate** (-ăt), *adj.*

sep'tate (sĕp'tāt), *adj.* [NL. *septatus.* See SEPTUM.] Divided by, or having, a septum or septa.

-sep'tate. A combining form of *septate*, as in *bisseptate.*

sep'tat·ed (sĕp'tāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Septate.

sep·ta'tion (sĕp·tā'shŭn), *n.* **a** Division into parts by a septum or septa; condition of being septate. **b** A septum.

sep·ta'to- (sĕp·tā'tō-). A combining form for *septate*, denoting *septate and*, as in **sep·ta'to·ar·tic'u·late.**

sep'tave (sĕp'tāv; -tĭv), *n.* [*septi-* + *-ave* as in *octave.*] *Music.* A scale of seven tones.

sept·cen'te·nar'y (sĕpt·sĕn'tē·nĕr'ĭ; *cf.* CENTENARY), *n.* [*septi-* + *centenary.*] A seven-hundredth anniversary.

sep·tec'to·my (sĕp·tĕk'tō·mĭ), *n.* [*septum* + *-ectomy.*] Surgical removal of part of the nasal septum.

sep'tem- (sĕp'tĕm-). A combining form, Latin *septem-*, meaning *seven, seventh,* as in *September, septem*partite.

Sep·tem'ber (sĕp·tĕm'bĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *septem* seven, as being the seventh month of the old Roman year, which began with March; cf. F. *septembre.* See SEVEN.] The ninth month of the year, containing 30 days.

September elm. A tree (*Ulmus serotina*) of the southeastern United States, said to flower in the autumn; — called also *red elm.*

Sep·tem'ber·er (sĕp·tĕm'bĕr·ĕr), *n.* A Septembrist.

Sep·tem'ber·ism (-bĕr·ĭz'm), *n.* The principles or practices of Septembrizers. — **Sep·tem'ber·ist,** *n.*

September Laws. *Fr. Hist.* Laws restrictive of the freedom of the press, passed Sept., 1835.

September Morn. A painting (1912), by Paul Chabas, of a woman bathing at sunrise.

Sep·tem'bral (sĕp·tĕm'brăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to September.

Sep·tem'bri·an (sĕp·tĕm'brĭ·ăn), *adj.* Pert. to September.

Sep·tem'brist (sĕp·tĕm'brĭst), *n.* [Pg. *Se(p)tembrista.*] **1.** *Portuguese Hist.* An advocate of the liberal constitution of 1822 who took part in the successful revolution of Sept., 1836. **2.** [F. *septembriste.*] = SEPTEMBRIZER, 1.

Sep'tem·brize (sĕp'tĕm·brīz), *v. t. & i.* To slay, or take part in a massacre, like the Septembrizers.

Sep'tem·briz'er (sĕp'tĕm·brīz'ĕr), *n.* [F. *septembriseur.*] **1.** An agent in the massacres (*September Massacres*) of royalists in Paris, committed from the 2d to the 6th of September, 1792. **2.** Hence, a bloodthirsty person; a butcher.

sep'tem·de·cen'a·ry (sĕp'tĕm·dē·sĕn'ä·rĭ), *adj.* Septendecennial.

sep·tem'flu·ous (sĕp·tĕm'flōō·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *septemfluus,* fr. *septem* seven + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing in seven streams.

sey'tem·fo'li·ate (sĕp'tĕm·fō'lĭ·āt), *adj.* [*septem-* + *-foliate.*] *Bot.* Having seven leaves.

sep'tem·fo'li·o·late (-fō'lĭ·ō·lāt; -fō·lĭ'ō·lăt), *adj.* [*septem-* + *-foliolate.*] *Bot.* Having seven leaflets.

sep·te'mi·a, sep·tae'mi·a (sĕp·tē'mĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sēptós* putrid + *-emia.*] *Med.* Septicemia.

sep'tem·par'tite (sĕp'tĕm·pär'tīt), *adj.* [L. *septem* seven + E. *partite.*] *Bot.* Divided nearly to the base into seven parts.

sep·tem'pli·cate (sĕp·tĕm'plĭ·kăt), *n.* [*septem-* + *-plicate.*] One of seven copies. Cf. DUPLICATE.

sep·tem'vi·ous (sĕp·tĕm'vĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *septem* seven + *via* way.] Going in seven or several different ways. *Rare.*

sep·tem'vir (sĕp·tĕm'vĕr), *n.; pl.* -VIRS (-vĕrz), -VIRI (-vĭ·rī). [L. *septemviri,* pl., fr. *septem* seven + *viri,* pl. of *vir* man.] *Rom. Hist.* One of seven associated in authority; specif., one of the septemviri epulones (see EPULO).

sep·tem'vi·rate (-vĭ·rāt), *n.* [L. *septemviratus.*] **1.** Office, government, or function, of septemvirs. **2.** A grouping or group of seven men.

sep'te·na'ri·us (sĕp'tē·nā'rĭ·ŭs; 79), *n.; pl.* -RII (-ī). [L.] *Lat. Pros.* A verse of seven feet or stresses, often printed in two lines; esp., in medieval Latin verse, the trochaic tetrameter catalectic, or, in Middle English poetry, the iambic verse of seven and a half feet. — **sep'te·nar'i·an** (-nâr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.*

sep'te·nar'y (sĕp'tē·nĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -nĕr·ĭ; sĕp·tē'nä·rĭ), *adj.* [L. *septenarius,* fr. *septeni* seven each, fr. *septem* seven. See SEVEN.] **1.** Septuple. **2.** Hebdomadal. **3.** *Math.* **a** Using seven as the radix, or base; — said of a system of numeration. **b** Involving seven variables; as, a *septenary* form.

sep'te·nar'y, *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). **1.** The number seven; also, a group or set of seven. **2.** A group of seven units of time; esp., a period of seven years. **3.** *Pros.* = SEPTENARIUS.

sep'te·nate (sĕp'tē·nāt), *adj.* [L. *septeni* seven each.] *Bot.* Divided into seven parts; — said of leaves.

sep'ten·dec'i·mal (sĕp'tĕn·dĕs'ĭ·măl), *adj.* [L. *septendecim* seventeen.] Of or pertaining to seventeen.

sep·ten'na·ry (sĕp·tĕn'ä·rĭ), *adj.* Septennial.

sep·ten'nate (sĕp·tĕn'āt), *n.* [F. *septennat.*] A period of seven years; also, an agreement or arrangement for such a period; as, the *septennate* during which the President of the French Republic holds office.

sep·ten'ni·al (sĕp·tĕn'ĭ·ăl; 159), *adj.* [L. *septennium* a period of seven years, fr. *septennis* of seven years, fr. *septem* seven + *annus* year. See SEVEN; ANNUAL.] Lasting seven years; as, *septennial* parliaments; also, happening or returning once in every seven years; as, *septennial* elections. — **sep·ten'ni·al'i·ty** (-ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **sep·ten'ni·al·ly,** *adv.*

Septennial Act. *Eng. Hist.* An act of Parliament passed in 1716, which provided that a Parliament might last not longer than seven years. It superseded the Triennial Act.

sep·ten'ni·al·ist (sĕp·tĕn'ĭ·ăl·ĭst), *n.* One who favors septennial Parliaments.

sep·ten'ni·um (sĕp·tĕn'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NIA (-ä). [L.] A period of seven years.

Sep·ten'tri·o (sĕp·tĕn'trĭ·ō), *n.* [L. See SEPTENTRION.] *Astron.* Septentriones.

sep·ten'tri·on (-ŏn), *n.; pl.* -ONS (-ŏnz), -ONES (-ō'nēz). [ME. *septemtrioun,* fr. OF. *septemtrion, septentrium* (F. *septentrion*), fr. L. *septentrio* the northern regions, the north, fr. *septentriones* the seven stars near the north pole called Charles's Wain, or the Great Bear, also those called the Little Bear, fr. *septem* seven + *trio,* orig., a plow ox.] **1.** *pl. Astron.* The seven bright stars near the North Pole; the Dipper; also, the Little Dipper; by extension, either of the constellations (Ursa Major, Ursa Minor) to which these belong. **2.** The north or northern regions. *Obs.* **3.** An inhabitant of the north. *Lowell.*

Sep·ten'tri·on (sĕp·tĕn'trĭ·ŏn), *adj.* Septentrional.

sep·ten'tri·o·nal (-ō·năl; -n'l), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *septentrionalis.*] Of or pertaining to the north; boreal. — **sep·ten'tri·o·nal'i·ty** (-năl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **sep·ten'tri·o·nal·ly,** *adv.*

sep·ten'tri·o·nate (-nāt), *v. i.* To tend or point north. *Rare.*

sep·ten'tri·on'ic (-ŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Septentrional.

sep·tet', **sep·tette'** (sĕp·tĕt'), *n.* [From L. *septem* seven, after *duet.*] **a** A set of seven persons or objects; as, a *septet* of singers. **b** *Music.* A composition for seven instruments or voices; — called also *septuor.*

sept'foil' (sĕpt'foil'), *n.* [LL. *septifolium.* See SEVEN; FOIL leaf.] **1.** The tormentil. **2.** *Arch.* An ornamental foliation having seven lobes.

sep'ti- (sĕp'tĭ-), **sept-.** A combining form, Latin *septi-, sept-,* from *septem,* seven, as in *septi*folious, *sept*insular.

septi-. = 1st SEPTO- (which see), as in **sep·tif'er·ous, sep'ti·form.** See -FEROUS, -FORM.

septi-. = 2d SEPTO- (which see), as in **sep·tif'er·ous, sep'ti·me·tri'tis.** See -FEROUS, METRITIS.

Sep'ti (sĕp'tē), *n.* See 4th SEPT.

Sep'ti·bran'chi·a (sĕp'tĭ·brăng'kĭ·ä), **Sep'ti·bran'chi·a'ta** (-kĭ·ä'tä), *n. pl.* [NL. See SEPTI-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zool.* A small order of marine bivalves with gills reduced to a horizontal symmetrically fenestrated muscular partition.

sep'tic (sĕp'tĭk), *adj.* [*sept-* + *-ic.*] *Math.* Of the 7th degree or order. — *n. Alg.* A quantic of the 7th degree.

sep'tic (sĕp'tĭk), *adj.* [L. *septicus,* fr. Gr. *sēptikos,* fr. *sēpein* to make putrid.] **1.** **a** Putrefactive. **b** Produced by putrefaction or morbid germs; as, *septic* poisoning. **2.** Bearing putrefactive germs. — **sep'ti·cal** (sĕp'tĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **sep'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

sep'tic, *n.* A substance that promotes putrefaction.

sep'ti·ce'mi·a, sep'ti·cae'mi·a (sĕp'tĭ·sē'mĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sēptikos* putrefactive + *-emia.*] *Med.* A morbid condition of the blood, characterized by the presence and possibly multiplication of pathogenic bacteria entering from a region of infection, as an infected wound; blood poisoning. It is marked by chills, fever, prostration, and degenerative and inflammatory changes in the internal organs. — **sep'ti·ce'mic, sep'ti·cae'mic** (-mĭk), *adj.*

sep'ti·cid'al (sĕp'tĭ·sīd'ăl; -l; 66), *adj.* [*septum* + L. *caedere* to cut.] *Bot.* Dividing the partitions; — said of a method of dehiscence in which a fruit splits at the lines of union of the carpels. See FRUIT, *Illust.* — **sep'ti·cid'al·ly** (-l), *adv.*

sep·tic'i·ty (sĕp·tĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [See 2d SEPTIC.] Septic quality or state.

sep'ti·ci·za'tion (sĕp'tĭ·sĭ·zā'shŭn; -sī·zā'-), *n.* The process of treating sewage by septic action.

sep'ti·co- (sĕp'tĭ·kō-). A combining form for *septic.*

sep'ti·col'ored, sep'ti·col'oured (sĕp'tĭ·kŭl'ĕrd), *adj.* Having seven colors.

sep'ti·co·py·e'mi·a, -py·ae'mi·a (sĕp'tĭ·kō·pī·ē'mĭ·ä), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Pyemia combined with septicemia. — **sep'ti·co·py·e'mic, -py·ae'mic** (-ē'mĭk), *adj.*

septic pneumonia. Hemorrhagic septicemia, esp. in calves, lambs, kids, pigs, and foals.

septic sore throat. *Med.* A variety of sore throat, or of the disease characterized thereby, in which fever, marked prostration, and other evidences of toxemia occur in addition to inflammation of the tonsils and fauces. It is caused by certain strains of streptococci, and is often epidemic.

septic tank. A tank in which the solid matter of continuously flowing sewage is deposited and retained until it has been disintegrated by anaerobic bacteria.

sep'ti·fo'li·ous (sĕp'tĭ·fō'lĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Having seven leaves.

sep·tif'ra·gal (sĕp·tĭf'rä·găl), *adj.* [*septum* + L. *frangere, fractum,* to break.] *Bot.* Breaking from the partitions; — said of dehiscence (**septifragal dehiscence**) in which the valves of a capsule or pod break away from the dissepiments. — **sep·tif'ra·gal·ly,** *adv.*

sep'ti·lat'er·al (sĕp'tĭ·lăt'ĕr·ăl), *adj.* Seven-sided.

sep'tile (sĕp'tĭl; -tīl), *n. Statistics.* Any of the values of an attribute which separate the entire frequency distribution into seven groups of equal frequency. — **sep'tile,** *adj.*

sep'tile (sĕp'tĭl; -tīl; 155), *adj.* Relating to septa.

sep·til'lion (sĕp·tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *septem* seven, after *million.*] The number denoted by a unit with 24 zeros (French-American) or with 42 zeros (English). See NUMERATION, 2. — **sep·til'lion,** *adj.* — **sep·til'lionth** (-yŭnth), *n.*

sep'ti·mal (sĕp'tĭ·măl), *adj.* [L. *septimus* seventh.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, seven.

sep'ti·ma'nal (-mä'năl; -n'l), *adj.* [LL. *septimana* week.] Weekly.

sep'ti·ma·nar'i·an (-mä·nâr'ĭ·ăn), *n.* [ML. *septimanarius,* fr. L. *septimana* a week.] In a monastery, a monk who served in certain capacities for a week.

sep'time (sĕp'tēm), *n.* [L. *septima,* fem. of *septimus* seventh. See SEVENTH.] **1.** *Fencing.* The seventh position.

Septime. The hand opposite the right shoulder, the finger nails turned upwards, the arm half extended, elbow down, the blade horizontal, the point opposite the left shoulder. In the position of *septime,* the wrist must be slightly bent: the upper part convex, the inner part concave. *Encyc. of Sport.*

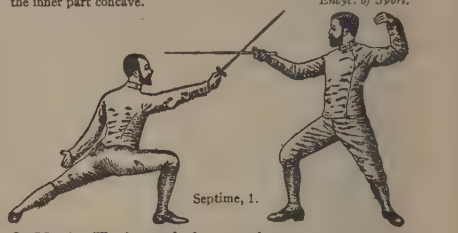

Septime, 1.

2. *Music.* The interval of a seventh.

Sep·tim'i·us Fel'ton (sĕp·tĭm'ĭ·ŭs fĕl'tŭn). The title and hero of a novel by Hawthorne, left unfinished at his death. It was published in 1872.

sep'ti·mole (sĕp'tĭ·mōl), *n.* [L. *septem* seven.] *Music.* A group of seven notes to be played in the time of four or six of the same value. Its sign (7) is placed over the group.

sept·in'su·lar (sĕpt·ĭn'sū·lĕr), *adj.* Consisting of seven islands.

sep'ti·syl'la·ble (sĕp'tĭ·sĭl'ä·b'l), *n.* A word of seven syllables. — **sep'ti·syl·lab'ic** (-sĭ·lăb'ĭk), *adj.*

sep'ti·va'lent (sĕp'tĭ·vā'lĕnt; sĕp·tĭv'ä·lĕnt), *adj.* [*septi-* + *-valent.*] *Chem.* Having a valence of seven; heptavalent.

sept'le·va, *n.* [F. *sept-et-le-va,* lit., seven and the first stake.] Seven times as much added to the first stake. *Obs.*

sep'to- (sĕp'tō-). A combining form for *septum,* as in *septo*costa.

sep'to-, sept-. A combining form, from Greek *sēptos,* meaning *putrified,* used to denote *sepsis, septic,* as in sep'to·di'ar·rhe'a, **sep'to·germ.**

Sep'to·ba·sid'i·um (sĕp'tō·bā·sĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *septo-* + *basidium.*] *Bot.* A genus of smooth shelf fungi of the family Thelephoraceae. *S. pedicillatum* causes a canker of apple trees.

sep'to·cos'ta (sĕp'tō·kŏs'tä), *n.* [NL. See SEPTUM; COSTA.] *Zool.* An external costa on the calyx of a coral, marking the position of, or continuing, a radial septum.

sep'to·cy·lin'dri·cal (-sĭ·lĭn'drĭ·kăl), *adj. Bot.* Cylindrical with one or more cross septa, as the conidia of certain fungi.

Sep'to·cy·lin'dri·um (-drĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL. See 1st SEPTO-; CYLINDER.] *Bot.* A form genus of imperfect fungi (family Moniliaceae) forming elongated septate spores in chains. *S. areola* causes a leaf spot of cotton.

Sep'to·gloe'um (-glē'ŭm), *n.* [NL. See 1st SEPTO-; -GLOEA.] *Bot.* A form genus (order Melanconiales) with hyaline, two-septate to several-septate, oblong conidia. *S. profusum* causes a leaf spot of elm and hazel.

sep·to'ic (sĕp·tō'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *septem* seven.] Heptoic. *R.*

sep'to·mar'gi·nal (sĕp'tō·mär'jĭ·năl; -n'l), *adj. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the margin of a septum.

sep'to·max'il·lar'y (sĕp'tō·măk'sĭ·lĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -măks·ĭl'ä·rĭ), *adj. Zool.* Pertaining to, or in the region of, the nasal septum and the maxilla. — *n.* A small bone between the nasal septum and the maxilla in many reptiles and amphibians, and in some birds.

sep'to·na'sal (sĕp'tō·nā'zăl; -z'l), *adj. Zool.* Pertaining to the nasal septum.

Sep·to'ri·a (sĕp·tō'rĭ·ä; 181), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *septum.* See SEPTUM.] *Bot.* A form genus of over 1,200 species of imperfect fungi (family Sphaerioidaceae) with hyaline, elongate to threadlike, septate spores formed in pycnidia on the leaves of the host. *S. gladioli* causes the hard rot of gladioli. Many fungi formerly included in this genus have, since the discovery of their perfect stages, been placed in other genera, as *Mycosphaerella.*

sep·tot'o·my (sĕp·tŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [1st *septo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of cutting the nasal septum.

sep'tu·a·ge·nar'i·an (sĕp'tū·ä·jē·nâr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Septuagenary. — **sep'tu·a·ge·nar'i·an·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

sep'tu·a·ge·nar'i·an, *n.* A person in his seventies; a person of an age between seventy and seventy-nine years, inclusive.

sep'tu·ag'e·nar'y (-ăj'ē·nĕr'ĭ; *Brit.* -ä·jē'nä·rĭ), *adj.* [L. *septuagenarius,* fr. *septuageni* seventy each, distributive of *septuaginta* seventy. See SEPTUAGINT.] Consisting of seventy; also, seventy years old; pertaining to one seventy years old. — *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). One of an age between seventy and eighty.

sep'ta (sĕp'tä), *n., pl.* of SEPTUM.
sep'tae (sĕp'tē), *n. pl.* [G.] See BIBLE, 2.
sep'tal (sĕp'tăl), *adj.* See -FID.
sep·tae'mi·a. Var. of SEPTEMIA.
sep'ta·va'lent, *adj. Chem.* = SEPTIVALENT.
sept chord. *Music.* = SEVENTH CHORD.
Sep·tem'ber·bi'bel (zĕp·tĕm'bĕr·bē'bĕl), *n.* [G.] See BIBLE, 2.
sep·tem'fid, *adj.* See -FID.
sep·tem'vi·ri, *pl.* of SEPTEMVIR.
sep·tem'vi·ri ep'u·lo'nes. [L.] See TRESVIRI EPULONES.
sep'te·nar, *n.* = SEPTENARIUS.
sep'ten·de·cen'ni·al, *adj.* See SEPTENDECENNIAL; -ENNIAL.
sep·ten'ni·ad, *n.* See SEPTENNIAL; -AD.
sep'te·nate (sĕp'tē·nās), *adj.* = SEPTENATE.
sep·ten'tri·al (sĕp·tĕn'trĭ·ăl), *adj.* Septentrional. *Obs.*
sep'terd. Sceptered. *Ref. Sp.*
sep·te'ri·um (sĕp·tē'rĭ·ŭm). Var. of SEPTARIUM.
Sep'tha·i (sĕp'thä·ĭ). *D. Bib.*
sep'ti·cae'mi·a, -cae'mic. Vars. of SEPTICEMIA, -CEMIC.
sep·tier' (sĕ·tyē'), *n.* [F.] = SETIER (see MEASURE, *Table*).
sep'ti·far'i·ous (sĕp'tĭ·fâr'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* See -FARIOUS.
sep·tif'lu·ous (sĕp·tĭf'lū·ŭs), *adj.* = SEPTEMFLUOUS.
sep'ti·mar'i·an (-mâr'ĭ·ăn), *n.* = SEPTIMANARIAN *Obs.*
sep'ti·par'tite, *adj.* See PARTITE.
sep'tole (sĕp'tōl), *n.* [*septi-* + *-ole.*] *Music.* = SEPTIMOLE.
sep'to·mar'gi·nal tract. See SPINAL CORD, *Illust.*
sept'ship (sĕpt'shĭp), *n.* See -SHIP; 1st SEPT.

sep'tu·a·ges'i·ma (sĕp'tū·ȧ·jĕs'ĭ·mȧ), *n.* [L., fem. of *septuagesimus* seventieth, fr. *septuaginta* seventy.] **1.** A period of seventy days, esp., *Obs.*, that preceding Easter.
2. [*cap.*] *Eccl.* More fully **Septuagesima Sunday.** The third Sunday before Lent, or the ninth before Easter. See QUINQUAGESIMA, 2.

Sep'tu·a·gint (sĕp'tū·ȧ·jĭnt), *n.* [L. *septuaginta* seventy. See SEVEN.] **1.** The seventy scholars who translated the Old Testament into Greek. *Obs.*
2. The important Greek version of the Old Testament still in use in the Eastern Church. See 1st CANON, 3. The Septuagint is so called from the legend preserved in the Letters of Aristeas, that the Pentateuch was translated at Alexandria by seventy-two emissaries from Jerusalem at the request of Ptolemy II (while Arsinoë was queen, 278–270 B.C.). The Church Fathers made the number a round seventy, and extended the tradition to the whole of the Greek Old Testament. The translation may have been begun under Ptolemy II, and was completed about the beginning of the Christian Era. It differs from the Masoretic text chiefly in Samuel, Kings, Proverbs, and in Jeremiah, where it lacks about 2,700 words present in the Hebrew. The Septuagint is the version cited by Philo, Josephus, and in the New Testament. It is usually referred to by the symbol *LXX*.
3. [*sometimes not cap.*] Any group of seventy.

Sep'tu·a·gin'tal (-jĭn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Septuagint.

Septuagint chronology. The chronology founded upon the dates of the Septuagint, which makes about 1,500 years more from the creation to Abraham than the Hebrew Bible, and about 1,150 more than the Samaritan Pentateuch.

sep'tu·late (sĕp'tū·lāt), *adj.* [See SEPTULUM.] *Bot.* Having imperfect or spurious septa.

sep'tu·lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TULA (-lȧ). [NL., dim. of L. *septum* septum.] A small septum.

sep'tum (sĕp'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L. *septum, saeptum*, an enclosure, hedge, fence, fr. *sepire, saepire*, to hedge in, enclose.] **1.** Any dividing wall, partition, or the like. Specif.: **a** *Biol.* A wall separating two cavities or masses of softer substance or tissue; a partition. **b** *Bot.* Any dividing wall or partition. **c** *Rare. Eccl.* An altar rail. **d** *Physics.* The membrane separating two liquids in osmosis.
2. *Zool.* **a** One of the radial calcareous plates projecting into the calyces of a coral. **b** One of the transverse partitions dividing the shell of a cephalopod, or of a rhizopod, into chambers. **c** One of the transverse partitions between the segments of an annelid.

Septum, 2 a. Coral (*Eusmilia*), showing Septa.

‖**sep'tum cor·da'le** (krôd·rā'lē). [L., crural septum.] *Anat.* The thin fascia, perforated by numerous lymphatic vessels, which closes the femoral ring. It serves as a barrier against the protrusion of a femoral hernia.

‖**sep'tum lu'ci·dum** (lū'sĭ·dŭm). [L., transparent septum.] *Anat.* **a** The septum pellucidum in the brain. **b** The stratum lucidum of the skin.

‖**sep'tum pel·lu'ci·dum** (pĕ·lū'sĭ·dŭm). [L., translucent septum.] *Anat.* The thin double partition extending vertically from the lower surface of the corpus callosum to the fornix and neighboring parts and separating the lateral ventricles of the brain. The laminae composing it separate above and enclose the fifth ventricle.

‖**sep'tum trans·ver'sum** (trănz·vûr'sŭm). [L.] *Anat.* **a** The diaphragm, or a structure in the embryo from which it in part develops. **b** = CRISTA ACUSTICA **a**.

sep·tun'cial (sĕp·tŭn'shăl), *adj.* [L. *septunx, -uncis*, lit., seven twelfths.] Of or pertaining to seven ounces. *Rare.*

sep'tu·or (sĕp'tū·ôr), *n.* [F.] *Music.* A septet.

sep'tu·ple (sĕp'tū·p'l), *adj.* [LL. *septuplus.* Cf. QUADRUPLE.] **1.** **a** Consisting of seven; sevenfold. **b** By sevens or in groups of seven.
2. *Music.* Having seven beats to the measure; as, *septuple* time, rhythm, measure. See TIME, *n.*, 22.

sep'tu·ple, *n.* The seventh multiple.

sep'tu·ple (sĕp'tū·p'l), *v. t.*; SEP'TU·PLED (-p'ld); SEP'TU·PLING (-plĭng). To multiply by seven; to make sevenfold.

sep'tu·plet (sĕp'tū·plĕt), *n.* [See SEPTUPLE; cf. TRIPLET.]
1. One of seven children born at a birth.
2. [Dim. fr. *septuple.*] *Music.* A septimole.

sep·tu'pli·cate (sĕp·tū'plĭ·kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT'ING. [See SEPTUPLE; -PLICATE.] To septuple. — **sep·tu'pli·ca'tion** (sĕp·tū'plĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

sep·tu'pli·cate (-kāt), *adj.* Sevenfold. — *n.* A seventh thing corresponding to six others of the same kind; an exact copy of something of which six other exact copies exist.

sep'ul·cher, sep'ul·chre (sĕp'ŭl·kĕr), *n.* [ME. *sepulchre*, fr. OF. *sepulchre*, fr. L. *sepulcrum, sepulchrum*, fr. root of *sepelire, sepultum*, to bury.] **1.** The place in which the dead body of a human being is interred, or a place set apart for that purpose; a grave; tomb; burial vault. Specif., *the Sepulcher*, the Holy Sepulcher (which see).
2. Burial; sepulture. *Rare.*
3. *Eccl. Arch.* **a** A receptacle or repository for relics, as, esp., in an altar. **b** = EASTER SEPULCHER **a**.

sep'ul·cher, sep'ul·chre (sĕp'ŭl·kĕr; *formerly* sē·pŭl'kĕr, *as in Shakespeare and Milton*), *v. t.*; -CHERED (-kĕrd) or -CHRED (-kĕrd); -CHER·ING (-kĕr·ĭng) or -CHRING (-krĭng). To place or receive in a sepulcher; bury; inter; entomb.

se·pul'chral (sē·pŭl'krăl), *adj.* [L. *sepulcralis*; cf. F. *sépulcral.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to burial, the grave, or monuments in memory of the dead; as, a *sepulchral* stone.
2. Suggestive of, or befitting, a sepulcher: **a** Gloomy; funereal. **b** Unnaturally low and grave; — said of sound.

se·pul'chrous (-krŭs), *adj.* Of or like a sepulcher; sepulchral.

se·pul'tur·al (sē·pŭl'tûr·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to sepulture, or burial.

sep'ul·ture (sĕp'ŭl·tûr; *formerly also* sē·pŭl'tûr), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *sepultura*, fr. *sepelire, sepultum*, to bury.] **1.** Act of burying a person's dead body; burial; interment.
2. A sepulcher; a grave; a place of burial.
3. = EASTER SEPULCHER. *Obs.*

sep'ul·ture (sĕp'ŭl·tûr; *cf. the n.*), *v. t.* To bury.

se·qua'cious (sē·kwā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *sequax, -acis*, fr. *sequi* to follow. See SUE.] **1.** Inclined to follow a leader; following; attendant; — formerly with *to* or *of*.
2. Easily molded; ductile; malleable; pliant.
3. Slavishly compliant, esp. in opinion; as, *sequacious* deference or zeal.
4. Having or observing logical sequence.
— **se·qua'cious·ly,** *adv.* — **se·qua'cious·ness,** *n.*

se·quac'i·ty (sē·kwăs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [LL. *sequacitas.*] Quality or state of being sequacious; disposition to follow.

Se'quan (sē'kwăn; sĕk'wăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the river Seine (L. *Sequana*).

Seq'ua·ni (sĕk'wȧ·nī), *n. pl.* [L.] A Celtic tribe of ancient Gaul, dwelling about the sources of the Seine.

Se·qua'ni·an (sē·kwā'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *Sequana* the Seine river.] *Geol.* Designating or pertaining to the eighth division, in ascending order, of the Jurassic system in France. It lies above the Oxfordian and below the Kimeridgian. — **Se·qua'ni·an,** *n.*

se'quel (sē'kwĕl), *n.* [F. *séquelle*, fr. L. *sequela*, fr. *sequi* to follow. See SUE.] **1.** That which follows or comes after; specif.: **a** A succeeding part. **b** Logical consequence; conclusion; inference. Cf. SEQUITUR.
2. A result which ensues; consequence; effect; as, let the sun cease, fail, or swerve, and the *sequel* would be ruin.
3. That which follows in the course of events; the events which ensue; also, issue; outcome; upshot.
Gather the *sequel* by that went before. *Shak.*
4. **a** That part of a discourse which follows.
A pretty period! Well, I guess the *sequel.* *Shak.*
b A literary work continuing the course of a narrative begun in one preceding.
5. A period of time, as in the year, in life, or in history, regarded as yet to come or as following upon another.
6. *Obs.* **a** A body of followers; a following; also, a follower; an underling. **b** Those who come after; posterity. **c** Sequence; succession; also, a series.
7. *pl. Scots Law.* In thirlage, the allowances of meal or other small perquisite made to the servants of the dominant mill for actual or nominal services in grinding.

se·que'la (sē·kwē'lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* SEQUELAE (-lē). [L. See SEQUEL, *adj.*] One who or that which follows. Specif.: **a** An adherent, or a band or sect of adherents. **b** A consequence; a necessary concomitant. **c** An inference; conclusion; suggested thought. **d** *Med.* A disease or morbid condition left as the result of a disease.

se·que'lant (-lănt), *n.* [See SEQUEL; -ANT.] A thing ensuing.

se'quence (sē'kwĕns), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *sequentia*, fr. *sequens.* See SEQUENT.] **1.** State or fact of being sequent; a following or coming after or in succession.
The inevitable *sequences* of sin and punishment. *Bp. Hall.*
2. A series having continuity and connection, and often uniformity, as of reflections, chambers.
Learning how words sound in *sequences.* *F. Wilkinson.*
3. That which follows later or as a consequence; result; sequel; as, the natural *sequence* to folly.
4. The quality of having orderly, esp. logical, connectedness of successive events or parts; specif., consecutiveness in a work of literature or art; as, a sense for *sequence* shown in arranging narrative.
5. The order in which events are connected or related in time; simple succession; esp., the connection of antecedent and consequent in a temporal series, apart from any causal necessity; as, the reactions of chemical agents may be conceived as merely invariable *sequences.*
6. An extended series of poems, usually sonnets, united by a single theme.
7. *Card Playing.* Three or more cards of the same suit in immediately consecutive order of value, as knave, ten, nine, and eight.
8. *Logic & Math.* Any one-dimensional order of elements or terms; also, the elements or terms in their order; esp., the order of a discrete series. Abbr. *Sq.*
9. *Math.* A denumerable succession (determined by law) of elements, $a_1, a_2, \ldots a_n, \ldots$, between which and the natural numbers $1, 2, \ldots n, \ldots$, a one-to-one correspondence has been established.
10. *Music.* A succession of repeated harmonic or melodic phrases rising or falling usually by the regular diatonic degrees in the same scale. Cf. ROSALIA. An *exact* or *chromatic* sequence is repeated precisely, interval for interval; a *diatonic* sequence uses only the tones of the key.
11. *Motion Pictures.* A section of a film story showing an uninterrupted episode without time lapses, titles, or breaks in the action.
12. *Poker.* = STRAIGHT.
13. *R.C.Ch.* A hymn or rhythm introduced in the Mass on some occasions, as certain festival days, and sung after the epistle and gradual, whence the name; — called also a *prose*, because not in any regular meter. Of the numberless sequences written in the Middle Ages, the reform of Pius V left only five, which are still in use. They are: *Victimae Paschali; Veni, Sancte Spiritus; Lauda Sion; Stabat Mater;* and *Dies Irae.*
Syn. — See SUCCESSION.
— *in sequence.* One following another.

sequence of tenses. *Gram.* The rule or practice governing the choice of tense in a subordinate clause relative to that in the principal clause (I *think* it *is* here; he *thought* it *was* here). In Latin the general rule is that in complex sentences a primary tense in the main clause is followed by the present or perfect in the subclause (*rogo* quid *facias*, I *ask* what you *are doing*), a secondary tense by the imperfect or past perfect (*rogabam* quid *faceres*, I *asked* what you *were doing*). See SECONDARY, *adj.*, 3 **a**.

sequence switch. *Elec.* See SWITCH, *n.*, 5.

se'quent (sē'kwĕnt), *adj.* [L. *sequens, -entis*, pres. part. of *sequi* to follow. See SEQUEL.] **1.** Following; specif.: **a** *Obs.* Ensuing in discourse. **b** Succeeding in time. "*Sequent* centuries." *Emerson.* **c** Attendant in a train. **d** Following as an effect; consequent.
2. Occurring in or characterized by sequence; successive; as, *sequent* messengers; consecutive; as, a *sequent* order.
3. Constituting a sequel.

se'quent, *n.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** A follower. **b** One of a sequence. **c** What ensues in a series of events.
2. That which follows in a regular order, series, or the like.
3. That which follows as a result; a sequence or sequel.

se·quen'tial (sē·kwĕn'shăl), *adj.* Succeeding or following in order or as a result; specif.: **a** Characterized by sequence; consecutive; continuous. **b** Forming a sequence. **c** Consequent. **d** *Med.* Occurring as a sequela. **e** *Music.* Having the form or character of a sequence. — **se·quen'ti·al'i·ty** (sē·kwĕn'shĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **se·quen'tial·ly,** *adv.*

se·quest' (sē·kwĕst'), *n.* Sequestration; seclusion. *Poetic.*

se·ques'ter (sē·kwĕs'tĕr), *v.*; -TERED (-tĕrd); -TER·ING. [OF. *sequestrer*, fr. LL. *sequestrare* to give up for safe keeping, fr. L. *sequester* a depositary, trustee; akin to L. *secus* otherwise, *sequi* to follow. See EXTRINSIC; cf. SEQUESTRATE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To set apart; to put aside; to separate; segregate.
I had wholly *sequestered* my thoughts from civil affairs. *Bacon.*
2. To remove from membership, association, or office, as by excommunication. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
3. To cause to retire or withdraw into obscurity; to seclude; withdraw; — often used reflexively. *Archaic.*
When men most *sequester* themselves from action. *Hooker.*
4. To take possession of by confiscating or appropriating.
5. To cause (one) to have his property sequestered. *South.*
6. *Eccl.* To deprive (one) of the privilege of receiving the sacraments; to suspend from church membership. *Obs.*
7. *Law.* To separate from the owner for a time; to take or remove from the possession of one or more parties to a controversy and put into the possession of an indifferent person; specif.: **a** To seize or take possession of, as property belonging to another, and hold it till the profits have paid the demand for which it is taken, or till the owner has performed the decree of court, or clears himself of contempt. **b** *Internat. Law.* To confiscate or seize and appropriate under the right of pre-emption.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To withdraw; to retire. *Obs.*
2. *Civil & Eccl. Law.* To renounce or disclaim (as a widow may) having anything to do with or intermeddling with the estate of her deceased husband.

se·ques'ter, *n.* **1.** Sequestration; separation. *Rare.*
2. *Med.* Sequestrum.
3. *Rom. & Civil Law.* A depositary of property pending the settlement of a dispute as to its ownership; later, also, a mediator; umpire; referee.

se·ques'tered (sē·kwĕs'tĕrd), *adj.* **1.** Withdrawn; separated (from others); specif.: **a** Retired; secluded.
Along the cool, *sequestered* vale of life. *Gray.*
b Solitary; isolated. "A poor *sequester'd* stag." *Shak.* **c** Withdrawn from business or professional life; retired.
2. **a** *Obs.* In sequestration. **b** Under sentence of sequestration.
Syn. — Solitary, unfrequented, private.

se·ques'ter·ment (-tĕr·mĕnt), *n.* Sequestered situation. *R.*

se·ques'tral (sē·kwĕs'trăl), *adj.* *Med.* Of or pertaining to a sequestrum.

se·ques'trate (-trāt), *v. t.*; -TRAT·ED (-trāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -TRAT·ING (-trāt·ĭng). [LL. *sequestratus*, past part. of *sequestrare.* See SEQUESTER.] **1.** To sequester; to seclude; separate; keep apart; put away. *Archaic.*
2. To confiscate. See SEQUESTRATION, *n.*, 2.

se·ques'trate (-trăt), *adj.* Sequestered; sequestrated. *Obs.*

se'ques·tra'tion (sē'kwĕs·trā'shŭn; sĕk'wĕs-; 277), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *sequestratio.*] **1.** Act of sequestering or state of being sequestered; specif.: **a** Separation; disjunction; a putting or setting aside. **b** A withdrawing; retirement; seclusion, as from society. **c** *Eccl.* Excommunication. **d** *Obs.* Consecration. **e** Confiscation.
2. *Law.* The separation or removal of property from the person in possession of it, esp. pending some further action or proceeding affecting it, as in order that the property or the proceeds thereof may be dealt with as a court or other competent authority may direct. Specif.: **a** *Equity Practice.* A writ directed to the sheriff or to commissioners authorizing them to take the property of a defendant who is in contempt, or its rents and profits, into the custody of the law and retain it until he complies with the orders of the court. **b** *English Eccl. Law.* A taking possession of a vacant benefice and managing its offices pending the vacancy, — usually granted by the bishop to the church wardens. Also, in the old ecclesiastical law, a taking possession of the property of the deceased where no one claimed to do so. **c** *Civil Law.* A contract whereby a third person holds something in dispute between the parties, engaging to restore it to the one to whom it is adjudged to belong. In Louisiana there is also *judicial sequestration*, where the sheriff is ordered to take possession of property in dispute and hold it pending decision. **d** *Scots Law.* The taking possession of the property of a bankrupt in order to divide it among creditors. **e** *International Law.* The seizure of the property of an individual for the use of the state; esp., the seizure, by a belligerent power, of debts due from its subjects to the enemy or of property subject to the right of pre-emption.

se'ques·tra'tor (sē'kwĕs·trā'tĕr; sĕk'wĕs-; sē·kwĕs'trā·tĕr), *n.* [LL.] *Law.* One who is appointed to receive property in sequestration.

se'ques·trec'to·my (sē'kwĕs·trĕk'tŏ·mĭ), *n.* [*sequestrum* + *-ectomy.*] The surgical removal of a sequestrum.

se'ques·trot'o·my (-trŏt'ŏ·mĭ), *n.* [*sequestrum* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Exposure of a sequestrum by incision.

se·ques'trum (sē·kwĕs'trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [NL. See SEQUESTER.] *Med.* A portion of dead tissue, esp. bone, which becomes separated from the sound portion, as in osteomyelitis.

se'quin (sē'kwĭn; sĕk'ĭn), *n.* Also **che·queen'** (chĕ·kēn'), **zec·chi'no** (tsĕk·kē'nō), **ze'quin** (zē'kwĭn; zĕk'ĭn), etc. [F. *sequin*, fr. It. *zecchino*, fr. *zecca* mint, fr. Ar. *sikkah* a die, stamp. Cf. SICCA.] **1.** An obsolete gold coin of Italy and Turkey. It was first struck at Venice about the end of the 13th century, afterward in the other Italian cities, in Turkey, and in Turkish dependencies. The different issues vary somewhat in value, approximating $2.25, or 9s.3d.
2. A metal disk or spangle used for ornamentation in costume, drapery, etc.
3. *Basketry.* A large basket made by Indians of California and the Southwest, and used for storing seeds, etc.

seq'ui·tur (sĕk'wĭ·tĕr), *n.* [L., lit., it follows.] A logical inference; a natural sequent.

Se·quoi'a (sē·kwoi'ȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Sequoya* (Cherokee *Sikwâyi*), inventor of the Cherokee syllabary.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of trees (family Pinaceae), consisting of two species, *S. gigantea*, the "big tree," or giant sequoia, of California, and *S. sempervirens*, the redwood. They are distinguished by the acute, decurrent leaves and small oval cones with persistent woody scales. In height the species are known

---

sep'tu·a·ges'i·mal (sĕp'tū·ȧ·jĕs'ĭ·măl), *adj.* Septuagenary. *Obs.*
sep'tu·ar'y, *adj.* Consisting of seven, esp. of seven days. — **sep'tu·ar'y,** *n. Both Obs.*
sep'tu·plid. Septupled. *Ref. Sp.*
sep'ul·cherd. Sepulchered. *Ref. Sp.*
se·pul'chral·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
se·pul'chral·ly, *adv.* of SEPULCHRAL.
se·pul'chrize, *v. t.* To cover as a sepulcher. *Obs.*
se·pul'cral. Sepulchral. *Ref. Sp.*
se·pult', *v. t.* To bury. *Obs.* — *adj.* Buried. *Obs.*
se'qua (sē'kwȧ), *n.* = CACOON **b**.
se·qua'ces, *n. pl.* Followers. *Obs.*
se'quen·cer (sē'kwĕn·sĕr), *n.* = SEQUENCIARY.
se·quen'ci·ar'y, *n.* Also **se·quen'ci·ar** (sē·kwĕn'sĭ·ĕr). [ML. *sequentiarius.*] *Eccl.* A book or codex of liturgical sequences. *Obs.*
se'quen·cy (sē'kwĕn·sĭ), *n.* = SEQUENCE.
‖**se·quen'ti·a** (sē·kwĕn'shĭ·ȧ), *n.* [LL.] = SEQUENCE.
se·quen'ti·ar'y (sē·kwĕn'shĭ·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -ĕr·ĭ). Var. of SEQUENCIARY.
se'quent·ly, *adv.* of SEQUENT.
se·ques'terd. Sequestered. *Ref. Sp.*
se·ques'tra, *n., pl.* of SEQUESTRUM.
se·ques'tra·ble (sē·kwĕs'trȧ·bĕl), *adj.* See -ABLE.
‖**se'ques·tra'ti·o** (sē'kwĕs·trā'shĭ·ō), *n.* [LL.] *Law.* = SEQUESTRATION, 2.
se'ques·tra'trix (sē'kwĕs·trā'trĭks; sĕk'wĕs-), *n.*; *pl.* -TRATRICES (sē·kwĕs'trȧ·trī'sēz). Fem. of SEQUESTRATOR.
se'ques·tree', *n.* Sequestrator. *Obs.*
sequoia pitch moth. See PITCH MOTH.

to be rivaled only by certain Australian eucalypts, the big tree reaching 320 feet, the redwood 340 feet. In girth the big tree exceeds all known conifers, having a maximum diameter of 35 feet, while the redwood reaches a diameter of 28 feet. Both species are relicts. **b** [*not cap.*] A tree of this genus; often, specif., the big tree.

ser (sĕr), *n.* Also **seer.** [Hind. *ser*, Per. *sēr.*] A weight of India, varying from about eight ounces to over three pounds. It is usually the fortieth part of a maund. The government or railway ser contains 80 tolas of 180 grains, or 14,400 grains (2.057 lbs., or 0.933 kg.). In Bombay, it is equal to 0.72 pound (326.59 grams); in Calcutta and Bengal province, the government or railway ser is most common, although other sers of from 52 to 96 tolas are used in Bengal; in Madras, the ser is 24 tolas equal to .617 pound (279.93 grams), the old standard being 24.9 tolas, equal to .640 pound (290.4 grams). In Persia, the ser of 16 miskals equals 73.61 grams (2.597 oz. avoirdupois), while the metric ser of 10 metric miskals equals 100 grams (3.527 oz. average).

ser (sâr), *n.* [It.] Formerly, an Italian title of courtesy; sir; also, a gentleman.

ser (sär; sĕr). Var. of SERVE. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

ser-. = SERO-.

ser'ab (sĕr'ăb), *n.* [Ar. *sarāb.*] A mirage.

Ser'a·bend (sĕr'ȧ·bĕnd), *n.* A kind of rug, of fairly fine weave and short pile, made near Farahan, western Persia. They usually have rows of small Cashmere palmettes in delicate hues, set in a drop repeat on a mellow red ground.

‖**sé'rac'** (sā'rȧk'), *n.* [Swiss F., orig., a kind of solid cheese; — so called from the shape.] A pinnacle of ice among the crevasses of a glacier; also, one of the blocks into which a glacier breaks on a steep grade.

se·ragl'io (sē·rȧl'yō; sē·räl'yō), *n.; pl.* SERAGLI (-yē), SERAGLIOS (-yōz). [It. *serraglio*, orig., an enclosure of palisades, afterwards also, a palace, seraglio (by confusion with Turk. *serāï;* see SERAI), fr. (assumed) VL. *serraculum*, fr. *serrare* to close, lock up. See SEAR, *n.*] **1. a** A harem; a place for keeping wives or concubines. **b** Its inmates. **c** Loosely, a place of licentious pleasure. **d** An enclosure; a place of separation or segregation.

2. [*cap.*] Formerly, the chief or official palace of the sultan of Turkey at Constantinople. It consisted of a large group of buildings in two enclosures, and contained the sultan's official residence, quarters for his officers and dependents, his harem, the government offices, the divan, etc. Also [*not cap.*], formerly, any palace or residence of the sultan.

3. a A corps of Turkish soldiers. **b** A place of lodging for travelers. **c** A warehouse.

se·ra'i (sĕ·rä'ē; -rī'), *n.* [Turk. *serāï* palace, house, inn, fr. Per. *sarāï.* Cf. CARAVANSARY.] In the East, a place for the accommodation of travelers; a caravansary, or rest house. Hence, a seraglio (sultan's residence); also, erroneously, a harem.

se·ra'i (sĕ·rä'ē; -rī'). Var. of SURAHI.

se·rail' (sĕ·rāl'), *n.* [F. *sérail.*] Seraglio.

se·rang' (sĕ·răng'), *n.* [Per. *sarhang* commander, fr. *sar* chief + *hang* power.] The boatswain of an East Indian crew; also, the skipper of a small native boat. *Anglo-Ind.*

se·ra'pe (sĕ·rä'pā), *n.* [Sp. *serape, sarape*, perh. of Am. Indian origin.] A blanket or shawl worn as an outer garment by Spanish Americans.

Ser'a·pe'um (sĕr'ȧ·pē'ŭm), *n.; pl.* SERAPEA (-ȧ). [LL. *Serapeum*, fr. Gr. *Serapeion, Sarapeion.*] *Egypt., Gr., & Rom. Antiq.* A place or building or group of buildings sacred to Serapis. The most famous Serapea were that at Memphis, in which the sacred Apis bulls were buried, and that at Alexandria.

ser'aph (sĕr'ăf), *n.; pl.* -APHIM (-ȧ·fĭm), -APHS (-ăfs). [LL. *seraphim*, pl., fr. Heb. *sĕrāphīm.*] **1.** One of an order of celestial beings, conceived as fiery and purifying ministers of Jehovah. In Isaiah vi. 2 they are described as having three pairs of wings; in later lore they are represented as constituting one of the angelic orders. See CELESTIAL HIERARCHY; CHERUB, 2.

2. Hence, a representation of a seraph, often in red as symbolizing sacred ardor.

3. One who or that which is seraphic in character.

Syn. — See CHERUB.

se·raph'ic (sĕ·răf'ĭk), *adj.* Also **se·raph'i·cal** (-ĭ·kŭl). [Cf. F. *séraphique.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or befitting, a seraph; angelic; sublime; pure; refined. "*Seraphic* arms and trophies." *Milton.*

2. Seraphlike, esp. in beauty or ecstatic adoration.

— **se·raph'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **se·raph'i·cal·ness,** *n.*

se·raph'ic, *n.* A zealot. *Obs.*

Seraphic Father *or* **Saint.** St. Francis of Assisi.

seraphic hymn. The Sanctus of the Mass; — so called because its first phrase is taken (with slight changes) from the hymn of the seraphim, Isaiah vi. 3.

se·raph'i·cism (sĕ·răf'ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* Seraphicalness. *Rare.*

se·raph'ic·ness (-ĭk·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* State of being seraphic. *Rare.*

ser'a·phim (sĕr'ȧ·fĭm), *n.* **1. a** The Hebrew plural of SERAPH; — sometimes erroneously used as a sing., with pl. *seraphims*, as in the King James Bible, Is. vi. 2, 6. Cf. CHERUB. **b** [*cap.*] See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

2. A fossil of the genus *Pterygotus;* — so called by Scottish quarrymen. See EURYPTERIDA.

ser'a·phine (sĕr'ȧ·fēn), *n.* [From SERAPH.] *Music.* An obsolete English keyboard reed instrument. See MELODEON.

ser'aph·ism (sĕr'ȧf·ĭz'm), *n.* Seraphic ecstasy.

ser'aph·tide' (sĕr'ȧf·tīd'), *n.* [*seraph* + *tide* time.] Michaelmas. *Anglo-Irish.*

Se·ra'pi·as (sĕ·rā'pĭ·ăs), *n.* [L., fr. *Serapis.*] Orig., = DOGSTONE, 2; now, *Bot.*, a genus of orchids with simple stems, plicate, clasping leaves, and greenish or purplish, irregular flowers in leafy-bracted racemes. *S. helleborine* is the heart-flowered orchid. Syn. *Epipactis* **b.**

Se·rap'ic (sĕ·răp'ĭk; -rā'pĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Egyptian deity Serapis.

Se·ra'pis (sĕ·rā'pĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Sarapis, Serapis.*] *Egypt., Gr., & Rom. Relig.* A god in whom were united in popular belief the attributes of Osiris and Apis. His cult, at first popular rather than official, rose to great prestige under the favor of the Ptolemaic dynasty at Alexandria, and spread widely in the Hellenistic world, and later throughout the Roman Empire.

Se·ra'pist (sĕ·rā'pĭst), *n.* A worshiper of Serapis.

ser'as·kier' (sĕr'ȧs·kēr'; sĕ·räs'kēr), *n.* [Turk., *ser'asker*, fr. Per. *ser* head, chief + Ar. *'askar* army.] A commander of land forces in Turkey; esp., the commander in chief or minister of war.

ser'as·kier'at (sĕr'ȧs·kēr'ăt), *n.* Formerly, the central office of the Turkish ministry of war in Constantinople.

Serb (sûrb), *n.* [Serb. *Srb, Srbn.*] **a** A member of a Slavic tribe settled at the invitation of the Emperor Heraclius in the Roman province of Moesia to serve as a bulwark against the hostile Avars. They now inhabit the former kingdom of Serbia and parts of Croatia, Bosnia, and Dalmatia. Hence, a Serbian. **b** The Serbian language. — *adj.* Serbian.

Serb'–Cro'at–Slo·vene', *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes; as, the *Serb-Croat-Slovene* Kingdom, the official name of Yugoslavia (1918 to 1930).

Ser'bi·an (sûr'bĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* [Serb. *Srbija* Serbia.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Serbia, or its people. Serbia was an important Slavonic state from about 1050 until 1389, when it was conquered by the Turks. The modern kingdom grew out of struggles for independence early in the 19th century. In 1919 it became a part of Yugoslavia.

2. Belonging or relating to the language of the Serbians.

Ser'bi·an, *n.* One of the people of Serbia, or of the race dominant in Serbia (found also in Hungary and the Balkans), who are typical members of the Adriatic race; also, their language, the alphabet of which is a form of the Cyrillic, with added letters. See SERBO-CROATIAN.

Serbian Church. See ORTHODOX CHURCH.

Serbian spruce. A pyramidal evergreen tree (*Picea omorika*) of southeastern Europe, widely planted for its handsome foliage and brown, oblong cones.

Ser'bo- (sûr'bō-). A combining form for *Serbian*, denoting also *Serbian and*, as in **Ser'bo–Bul·gar'i·an.**

Ser'bo–Cro·a'tian (sûr'bō·krō·ā'shăn), *n.* **1.** The Slavic language which is dominant in Yugoslavia. It includes, with several dialects and a literary language, the speech of former Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia. The Roman alphabet is widely used, but the Cyrillic prevails in Serbia and Montenegro. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

2. One whose native language is Serbo-Croatian.

— **Ser'bo–Cro·a'tian,** *adj.*

Ser·bo'ni·an (sĕr·bō'nĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* [Gr. *Serbōnis, Sirbōnis, Serbōnis hē limnē*, the Serbonian marsh or lake; cf. L. *Sirbonis lacus.*] Of or pert. to Lake Serbonis (Milton's *Serbonian Bog*), a former lake and marsh (now dry) in Egypt near the coast, east of the Suez Canal. Herodotus relates that whole armies were engulfed in it.

Ser'bo·phil (sûr'bō·fĭl), **Ser'bo·phile** (-fīl; -fĭl), *adj.* [*Serbo-* + *-phil.*] Friendly to the Serbian people, or to Serbia.

ser'cial' (sĕr'syȧl'), *n.* [F.] A rich goldenwine. See MADEIRA.

ser'dab (sûr'dăb; sĕr·dȧb'), *n.* [Ar. *sirdāb* cellar, subterranean channel fr. Per. *sard* cold + *āb* water.] **1.** *Archaeol.* A narrow chamber of the mastaba, either concealed or accessible only by a narrow passage, in which was kept a statue of the deceased.

2. A living room in the basement of modern homes in the Near East, affording coolness during the summer months.

sere (sēr), *adj.* [Var. of SEAR.] **1.** Dried up; withered; also, worn; effete. See 2d SEAR, **1.**

2. Worn thin; — of fabrics. *Archaic.*

sere, *n.* [From L. *serere* to join, connect, with suggestion of L. *series* series.] **1.** Sere period or condition.

2. *Biogeog.* The complete cycle of changes in an area from barrenness to a climax formation, as a coniferous forest.

sere (sēr), *v. i.* To become sere.

sere, *adj.* [ON. *sēr* separately, orig., to oneself, dat. pron.] *Obs.* **1.** Several; many.

2. Separate; different; also, various; diverse.

se're (sā'rā), *n.* [Heb. *tsērē, tsērē*, a wide parting (of the lips).] *Heb. Gram.* A vowel point (..) written below its consonant, indicating Hebrew close *e*, pronounced as Eng. *ā* in *āle.*

Se're (sā'rā), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Negroid people in eastern Sudan, once powerful but eventually broken by the Niam-Niam. They live mainly by hunting and tilling.

sere (sēr), *n.* [F. *serre.* See SEAR, *n.*] Claw; talon. *Obs.*

sere. Var. of SEAR, *v.*

sere. Var. of CERE.

-sere. *Biogeog.* A combining form for *sere.* *Clements.*

Se're·an (sē'rē·ăn), *adj.* [L. *Seres* the Seres. See SERICEOUS.] Silken.

sere and yellow leaf. Figuratively, old age.

se'reh (sē'rā), *n.* [Javan Malay *sēre*, for Malay *sĕrai* lemon grass.] *Plant Pathol.* A destructive East Indian virus disease of sugar cane, characterized by necrosis of the phloem, fanlike tops, and general degeneration.

‖**se·rein'** (sĕ·răn'), *n.* [F. Cf. SOIRÉE.] *Meteorol.* A mist, or very fine rain, which sometimes falls from a clear sky a few moments after sunset. Cf. 1st SERENE.

‖**se·re'na** (sā·rā'nä), *n.* [Pr. Cf. SERENADE.] *Music.* An evening love song. Cf. 3d ALBA.

se·re'na (sē·rē'nȧ), *n.* [It.] = 1st SERENE. *Obs.*

Se·re'na (sē·rē'nȧ), *n.* [L., perh. through It. See SERENO.] Feminine of *Serenus* or *Sereno* (see SERENO); — fem. proper name. L. id.; It. *Serena* (sā·rā'nä).

ser'e·nade' (sĕr'ē·nād'), *n.* [F. *sérénade*, fr. It. *serenata*, prop., serene sky, serenity (fr. *sereno* serene, joyful, the open air, fr. L. *serenus*), influenced in meaning by *sera* evening (cf. SOIRÉE). See SERENE, *adj.*] *Music.* **a** Music as sung or played in the open air at night, esp. for gallantry, under the windows of ladies. **b** A piece of music suitable for such performance. **c** A serenata. **d** *Colloq.* A charivari.

ser'e·nade' (sĕr'ē·nād'), *v. t.;* -NAD'ED (-nād'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -NAD'ING (-nād'ĭng). To entertain with or perform a serenade in honor of. — *v. i.* To play a serenade; to perform a serenade.

ser'e·nad'er (-nād'ẽr), *n.* One who serenades.

ser'e·na'ta (sĕr'ē·nä'tȧ), *n.; pl.* -TAS (-tȧz), -TE (-tā). [It. See SERENADE.] **a** A serena. *Milton.* **b** A cantata of a pastoral or dramatic character; a secular ode, etc.; — so called by Handel and his Italian contemporaries. **c** An orchestral composition, in several movements, midway between the suite of an earlier period and the modern symphony; — so called by Mozart and others.

Ser'en·dib' (sĕr'ĕn·dĕb'), *n.* Also **Ser'en·dip'.** [Ar. *Sarandīb;* cf. Skr. *Siṁhala* Ceylon, and *dvīpa* island. Cf. SINGHALESE.] Ceylon.

ser'en·dib'ite (-dĕb'īt), *n.* [*Serendib* + *-ite.*] *Mineral.* A silicate and borate of calcium, magnesium, and aluminum, occurring in irregular blue grains in Ceylon.

ser'en·dip'i·ty (-dĭp'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [See SERENDIB.] The gift of finding valuable or agreeable things not sought for; — a word coined by Walpole, in allusion to a tale, *The Three Princes of Serendip*, who in their travels were always discovering, by chance or by sagacity, things they did not seek.

ser'en·dite (sĕr'ĕn·dīt), *n.* *Mineral.* A rare hydrous silicate of manganese, lime, soda, and potash, occurring in rose-red monoclinic crystals.

se·rene' (sē·rēn'; sĕr'ēn), *n.* [F. *serein.* See SEREIN.] The cool or damp of evening air; serein. *Obs.*

se·rene' (sē·rēn'; 66), *adj.* [L. *serenus;* akin to Gr. *xēros* dry. Cf. ELIXIR, SERENADE.] **1.** Bright, clear, and calm; — of weather; as, a *serene* sky; also, shining with unobscured, steady light.

The moon *serene* in glory mounts the sky. *Pope.*

2. Placid; undisturbed; unruffled; as, a *serene* aspect; a *serene* soul.

3. Tranquil; quiet. "Still, snowy, and *serene.*" *Shelley.*

4. a Used as a title of princes and certain members of their families; as, His *Serene* Highness. Cf. SERENITY. **b** Applied humorously to the appurtenances of such a person.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See CALM.

se·rene', *n.* **1.** A serene condition or expanse of sky, sea, or light. "The blue deep's *serene.*" *Byron.*

2. Serenity; tranquillity; calmness.

se·rene' (sē·rēn'), *v. t.;* SE·RENED' (-rēnd'); SE·REN'ING (-rēn'ĭng). [F. or L.; MF. *serener*, fr. L. *serenare.*]

1. To make serene; tranquilize.

2. To clarify; as, to *serene* a liquor. *Rare*

se·rene', *adv.* Serenely. *Poetic.*

se·ren'i·fy (sē·rĕn'ĭ·fī), *v. t. & i.* To make or become serene.

ser'e·nis'si·mo (sĕr'ē·nĭs'ĭ·mō), *n.; pl.* -MOS (-mōz), -MI (-mē). [It., most serene.] A title of honor given to certain persons of royal rank or to sovereign states. Specif., *Hist.*, title of the doge of Venice. — **ser'e·nis'si·mo,** *adj.*

se·ren'i·ty (sē·rĕn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *sérénité*, fr. L. *serenitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being serene; clearness and calmness; quietness; peace; as, the *serenity* of the sky.

2. Calmness of mind; evenness of temper; undisturbed state; coolness; composure.

3. Tranquillity; repose.

4. Used as a title for the Roman emperor, the pope, bishops, and members of princely families; as, Your *Serenity.*

se·ren'ize (sē·rĕn'īz), *v. t.* To make serene.

‖**se·re'no** (sā·rā'nō), *adj.* [Sp.] Serene. — *n.; pl.* -NOS (-nōs). A night watchman.

Se·re'no (sē·rē'nō), **Se·re'nus** (-nŭs), *n.* [L. *Serenus;* cf. L. *serenus* serene, and It. *sereno.*] Masc. proper name. L. *Serenus.* — Fem. *Serena.*

Ser'e·no'a (sĕr'ē·nō'ȧ; sē·rē'nō·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Sereno* Watson, Am. botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of nearly stemless fan palms of the southern United States, having spiny-toothed petioles, nearly round leaves, and ovoid or globose drupes. *S. serrulata* is the saw palmetto.

Se·rer' (sē·rĕr'), *n. sing. & pl.* A Negro of a tribe dwelling about Cape Verde. They are among the tallest of Negro peoples, many being over six feet, four inches, and are of proportional physique and strength. Formerly subjects of the Wolof, to whom they are related in speech, they are now subjects of France, and are industrious and prospering.

Se'res (sē'rēz), *n. pl.* [L.] See SERIC.

Seres wool. [See SERES.] Silk; — so called because once believed to be of Seric origin.

serf (sûrf), *n.* [F., fr. L. *servus.* See SERVE.] **a** Orig., a slave, as the Anglo-Saxon theow, the lowest of the classes of persons mentioned in the Domesday Book, ranking below the cotarii, or cotters. Hence, later and now usually, a person belonging to any of various grades of persons, esp. in different feudal systems, bound, or adscript, to the soil and more or less subject to the will of the owner of the soil, as the English villein of the 12th or 13th century. The serf could be separated from the lord's land by manumission only. In England, with the gradual merging of the slave class and the lowest peasant classes (cf. COTTER, 2; VILLEIN), *serf* came to be synonymous with *villein.* **b** Later, in the 17th and 18th centuries, any of similar classes of tillers of the soil in other countries, as in Germany, Poland, and esp. Russia, where the serfs were not emancipated until 1861. **c** Loosely, a slave.

Syn. — SERF, SLAVE, THRALL. SERF denotes, strictly, one who is attached to the soil and sold with it into the service of any and every purchaser; a SLAVE is the absolute property of his master, and may be sold at will; THRALL is now chiefly poetical or elevated for *slave.* *Slave* and *thrall* are often used in figurative senses. Cf. SERVITUDE.

serf'age (sûr'fĭj), **serf'dom** (sûrf'dŭm), **serf'hood** (-hŏŏd), *n.* State, quality, or fact of being a serf.

serf'ism (sûr'fĭz'm), *n.* [*serf* + *-ism.*] **a** Serfage. **b** Social polity in which serfdom exists.

serge (sûrj), *n.* [ME. *sarge*, fr. OF. *sarge* (F. *serge*), fr. (assumed) VL. *sarica*, for L. *serica* silk fabric. See SERICEOUS.] **a** A twilled worsted fabric, used for suits, coats, and dresses. **b** A similarly twilled fabric, as one of silk used for lining, or one of cotton.

Serge (*F.* sĕrzh), *n.* Short form of SERGIUS.

ser'gean·cy (sär'jĕn·sĭ; 232), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Also **ser'jean·cy.** Office or function of a sergeant.

ser'geant, ser'jeant (sär'jĕnt; 122), *n.* In England *serjeant* is preferred as naming a lawyer, otherwise *sergeant.* [ME., fr. OF. *sergent, sarjant*, fr. L. *serviens, -entis*, pres. part. of *servire* to serve. See SERVE; cf. SERVANT.]

1. *O. Eng. Feudal Law.* Any tenant holding by sergeanty, esp. one holding of the king, as the king's chamberlain, the king's surgeon, etc.; hence, specif.: **a** An esquire or personal attendant upon a soldier on the field of war. **b** One who acted for the king in assisting him in the hearing and deciding of cases in his courts; a sergeant-at-law. **c** = SERGEANT AT ARMS **a.**

2. = SERGEANT AT ARMS **b.**

3. Any of several inferior municipal officers, as in the

ser. † SEAR, SEER, SIR, SORE.
se'ra, *n., pl.* of SERUM. [DELLA.]
ser'a·del'la. Var. of SERRA-SER'AF.
ser'af. Var. of SARAF.
ser'af. Seraph. *Ref. Sp.*
ser'aff. Var. of SARAF.
se·raf'ic. Seraphic. *Ref. Sp.*
ser'a·fim. Seraphim. *Ref. Sp.*
ser'a·fin. † XERAFIN.
ser'a·fine. Seraphine. *Ref. Sp.*
Se'rah (sē'rȧ). *Bib.*
Se·ra'iah (sē·rā'yȧ; -rī'ȧ). *Bib.*
ser'al·bu'min (sĕr'ăl·bū'mĭn), *n. Chem.* = SERUM ALBUMIN. — **se'ral·bu'mi·nous** (-mĭ·nŭs), *adj.*
Ser'am·pore' ver'sion (of the Bible). See VERSION, 3.
seraph. † GIRAFFE.
ser'a·phin. † XERAFIN.
ser'a·phin (sĕr'ȧ·fĭn). † SERAPHIM [[NL.]] = SERAPHINE.
ser'a·phi'na (sĕr'ȧ·fē'nȧ), *n.*
ser'a·phins. Obs. erroneous pl. of SERAPH.
ser'aph·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
ser'a·pho, *n.* Serif. *Obs.*
se·ras'ker (sē·räs'kĕr). Var. of SERASKIER.
se·ras'ker·ate (sē·räs'kĕr·āt). Var. of SERASKIERAT.
ser'as·quier' (sĕr'ȧs·kēr'). Var. of SERASKIER.
ser'au, ser'aw. Vars. of SEROW.
Serb'dom, *n.* See -DOM.
Serb'ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
Ser'bo–Cro'at, *n. & adj.* = SERBO-CROATIAN.
Ser'bo·phobe (sûr'bō·fōb), *n.* See -PHOBE.
sercell. † SARCEL.
serch. Search. *Ref. Sp.*
serche. † SEARCH.
sercht. Searched. *Ref. Sp.*
ser·dar'. Var. of SIRDAR
Ser'e·bi'a (sĕr'ē·bĭ'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Se'red (sē'rĕd). *Bib.*
serement. † SERMENT.
se·rene'ly, *adv.* of SERENE.
se·rene'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sere'ness. Var. of SEARNESS.
ser'e·nis'si·me, *n.* = SERENISSIMO, *n.* [NISSEMO.]
ser'e·nis'si·mi, *n., pl.* of SERENISSIMO, *adj. Obs.*
ser'e·nis'si·mous, *adj.* = SERENISSIMO, *adj. Obs.*
se·ren'i·tude, *n.* Serenity. *Obs.*
Se·re'ser (sē·rē'sĕr). *D. Bib.*
se·rew', *n.* [F. *sureo.*] A splint on the outside of the leg. *Obs.*
sere'ward, *adv.* See -WARD.
sereyn. † SIREN.
serf'ish, *adj.* See -ISH. — **serf'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **serf'ish·ness,** *n.*
serf'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
serf'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

City of London; esp., a **sergeant at mace**, a minor police officer; — so called because he carried a mace as his insignia. **4.** An officer in a police force, in the United States ranking next below captain (sometimes lieutenant), in England next below inspector.
5. Short for SERGEANT FISH.
6. *Mil.* The highest noncommissioned officer. In the U. S. Army, formerly in four grades: ***master sergeant or first sergeant, technical sergeant, staff sergeant,*** and ***sergeant or sergeant (4th grade)***; as of 1948, in three grades: ***master sergeant, sergeant, first class,*** and ***sergeant.*** See CORPORAL.
☞ PHRASES are:

sergeant armorer	sergeant footman	sergeant schoolmaster
sergeant bugler	sergeant instructor	sergeant tailor
sergeant clerk	sergeant painter	sergeant trumpet
sergeant cook	sergeant porter	sergeant trumpeter
sergeant drummer	sergeant saddler	

sergeant at arms, *pl.* SERGEANTS AT ARMS. **a** *Eng. Feudal Law.* A tenant holding by the sergeanty of service as an armed personal attendant for protection of the lord and enforcement of his commands; such an attendant upon the king, or on the king's lord high steward in court, to arrest traitors and other offenders. The title is preserved for the two officers who, nominally by allowance of the sovereign, attend on the houses of Parliament (one for each house) to execute their commands, and for the officer similarly attending on the Court of Chancery. Hence: **b** An officer of any legislative body, or of a deliberative or judicial assembly, who attends upon it to execute its commands in preserving order, arresting offenders, or the like.
ser'geant-at-law', **ser'jeant-at-law',** *n.; pl.* SERGEANTS-AT-LAW, SERJEANTS-AT-LAW. *Eng. Law.* A barrister of the highest rank, answering to the *doctor* of the Civil law, outranking king's counsel socially, but in professional rank inferior to them. Sergeants had for centuries the exclusive right to be heard in the Court of Common Pleas until that privilege was taken away, chiefly by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 54 (1846). Until the Judicature Acts of 1873, they alone could be justices of the Supreme Court. The order is now extinct in England. See *Forms of Address,* in Appendix; PRECEDENCE.
Sergeant Baker. A brightly colored fish (*Aulopus purpurissatus*), allied to the lantern fishes of the Australian coasts. It becomes about two feet long.
ser'geant-ess, **ser'jeant-ess** (sär'jĕnt-ĕs; -Is; 119), *n.* A female sergeant. *Rare.*
sergeant fish. **a** A striped, pelagic, somewhat mackerel-like fish (*Rachycentron canadus*), of the coasts of America and the East Indies. **b** A robalo (*Centropomus undecimalis*).

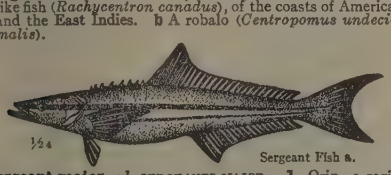
1/24 Sergeant Fish a.

sergeant major, *pl.* SERGEANTS MAJOR. **1.** Orig., a regimental field officer with duties varying between those of major and adjutant. *Obs.*
2. A general officer commanding large bodies of troops. *Obs.*
3. *Mil.* In the United States Army a position held by either a master sergeant or a technical sergeant at a headquarters, to assist the adjutant and to supervise the enlisted men on duty at the headquarters.
4. The cockeye pilot *Abudefduf marginatus.*
ser'geant-ry, **ser'jeant-ry** (sär'jĕnt-rĭ), *n.* [OF. *sergenterie, serjanterie.* See SERGEANT.] **1.** Sergeanty. *Archaic.*
2. Sergeancy. *Obs.*
ser'geant-y, **ser'jeant-y** (-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *sergentie, serjantie.*] *Eng. Feudal Law.* Any of a great variety of feudal services of a more or less personal or menial (household) nature, by which estates were held of the king or other lord; also, the tenure by which land was so held, or a piece of land held by such tenure. The tenure of sergeanty was distinct from the knight's, or military, tenure (though it might involve service in war) and from socage tenure. The nature of the service varied greatly with different holdings, common forms being service as the lord's steward, marshal, constable, chamberlain, esquire or attendant in war, etc. Sergeanties were early divided into *grand* and *petty,* the distinction originally depending on pecuniary value, ***grand sergeanty*** giving the lord the rights of wardship and marriage. Later ***grand sergeanty*** required some special personal service to the king (as the carrying of his banner, his sword at coronation, serving as his marshal, or the like), and ***petty sergeanty*** the rendering annually of some implement of war, as a bow, arrow, sword, flag, etc.
serge'de-soy, **serge'du-soy** (sûr'jĕ-soi), *n.* [F. *serge de soie* silk serge.] A fabric of silk or silk and wool much used in the 18th century for men's coats, waistcoats, etc.
serg'er (sûr'jĕr), *n. Textile Mfg.* A worker at serge.
serg-ette' (sûrj-ĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *serge.*] A thin serge.
serg'ing (sûr'jĭng), *n.* [*serge* + *-ing.*] A close overcasting used on the edge of rugs and carpets.
Ser'gi-us (sûr'jĭ-ŭs), *n.* Masc. proper name.
ser-glob'u-lin (sĕr-glŏb'ū-lĭn), *n. Biochem.* Serum globulin.
Se-ri' (sā-rē'), *n.* An Indian of a tribe of very primitive culture, dwelling on the island of Tiburon in the Gulf of California, and along the neighboring coast of Sonora. Their linguistic affinities are uncertain, and they have been variously classified as Hokan, Uto-Aztecan, and as constituting an independent stock, called the **Se'ri-an.**
se'ri (sē'rĭ). Var. of SIRI, betel.
ser'i- (sĕr'ĭ-). Short for SERICI-, as in *sericulture.*
se'ri-al (sē'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or arranged in, a series, rank, or row; as, *serial* pictures.
2. Occurring in regular succession; as, *serial* concerts.
3. Appearing in successive parts or numbers; as, a *serial* work or publication.
4. Designating bonds, notes, etc., in a series of which different parts are redeemable at different specified dates.
se'ri-al, *n.* **1. a** A publication appearing in a series or succession of parts. **b** A novel, or other writing, published in successive numbers of a periodical.
2. *Motion Pictures.* A photoplay depicting a long, continued story of which two parts, comprising an "episode" and consisting of two reels (2,000 feet of film), are shown at each of several performances.
se'ri-al (sē'rĭ-ăl), *v. t.* = SERIALIZE. *Colloq.*

serial homology. *Biol.* Homology between the segments or metameres of the same organism. *Owen.*
se'ri-al'i-ty (sē̆r'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Serial quality or state.
se'ri-al-ize (sē̆r'ĭ-ăl-īz), *v. t.* To arrange or publish in serial form. — **se'ri-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.*
serial plan. See BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
serial right. The right to publish a manuscript or artistic production serially, regarded as a separable part of the rights created by a copyright; — essentially a license to print copyrighted matter.
serial tap. *Mach.* See 3d TAP, 10 a.
se'ri-ar'y (sē̆r'ĭ-ĕr'ĭ; -ēr-ĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to a series.
se'ri-ate (sē̆r'ĭ-āt), *adj.* **1.** Arranged in a series or succession.
2. *Petrog.* Relating to a texture in which the sizes of the crystals vary gradually or in a continuous series.
— **se'ri-ate-ly,** *adv.*
se'ri-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To arrange in a series.
se'ri-a'tim (sē̆r'ĭ-ā'tĭm; sĕr'ĭ-), *adv.* [ML.] In a series; serially.
se'ri-a'tim, *adj.* Following seriatim.
se'ri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Formation, arrangement, succession, or position in a series or orderly sequence.
Ser'ic (sĕr'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *Sericus,* fr. Gr. *Sērikos.* See SERICEOUS.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a people (the ***Se'res*** [sē'rēz]) of eastern Asia mentioned by Greeks and Romans as making silken fabrics. These people are now generally identified with the Chinese.
2. [*not cap.*] Silken.
Ser'i-ca'na (sĕr'ĭ-kā'nä), *n.* [Cf. SERICEOUS.] A region of southwestern China. *Milton.*
ser'i-cate (sĕr'ĭ-kāt), *adj.* Sericeous.
ser'i-cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* [See SERICEOUS.] **a** *Obs.* Clad in silk. **b** Covered with a silky down.
se-ri'ce-o- (sē-rĭsh'ē-ō-). A combining form denoting *sericeous and,* as in **se-ri'ce-o-to-men'tose** (-tō-mĕn'tōs).
se-ri'ceous (sē-rĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [LL. *sericeus,* fr. *sericus* silken, *sericum* Seric stuff, silk, fr. *Sericus* belonging to the *Seres,* fr. Gr. *Sēres* a people of eastern Asia, identified with the Chinese. Cf. SILK, SERGE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to silk; consisting of silk; silky.
2. *Bot.* Covered with very soft silky hairs appressed closely to the surface; as, a *sericeous* leaf.
3. *Zool.* Having a silklike or satiny luster. *Rare.*
ser'i-ci- (sĕr'ĭ-sĭ-). A combining form, French *serici-,* from Late Latin *sericum,* meaning *silk,* as in *sericiculture.*
ser'i-ci-cul'ture (sĕr'ĭ-sĭ-kŭl'tûr), *n.* Sericulture. — **ser'i-ci-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tûr-ăl), *adj.* — **ser'i-ci-cul'tur-ist,** *n.*
ser'i-cin (sĕr'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [L. *sericus* silken.] *Biochem.* A gelatinous albuminoid, one of the chief constituents of raw silk, extracted from this and other similar fiber by boiling water; — called also *silk gelatin, silk glue.*
ser'i-cite (-sīt), *n.* [L. *sericus* silken.] *Mineral.* A scaly variety of muscovite having a silky luster. It occurs in various metamorphic rocks (**sericite schist, sericite gneiss,** etc.). — **ser'i-cit'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *adj.*
ser'i-cit'i-za'tion (sĕr'ĭ-sĭt'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* [*sericite* + *-ization.*] *Petrog.* The process or state of alteration by which minerals, esp. feldspar, are converted into sericite.
ser'i-co- (sĕr'ĭ-kō-). A combining form, from Greek *sērikos,* denoting *silken,* as in *Sericocarpus.*
Ser'i-co-car'pus (-kō-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *serico-* + *-carpus.*] *Bot.* A small genus of herbs, the white-topped asters (family Carduaceae), of the eastern United States, having corymbose white-rayed flower heads with an ovoid involucre, squamous bracts, and silky achenes.
ser'i-con (sĕr'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [ML., of obscure origin.] *Alchemy.* A substance (perhaps minium) used in transmutation. *Obs.*
se-ric'ter-y (sē-rĭk'tĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-īz). [From SERICTERIUM.] *Zool.* The silk-producing gland of a caterpillar or other insect larva. See SILK GLAND.
ser'i-cul'ture (sĕr'ĭ-kŭl'tûr), *n.* [See SERICEOUS; CULTURE.] The production of raw silk by raising silkworms. — **ser'i-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tûr-ăl), *adj.* — **ser'i-cul'tur-ist** (-tûr-ĭst), *n.*
ser'i-e'ma (sĕr'ĭ-ē'mä; -ā'mä), *n.* [NL., fr. Tupi *seriema, cariama* lit., crested. Cf. CARIAMAE.] Either of two large, long-legged birds of South America. The larger, or *crested seriema* (*Cariama cristata*), of the campos of southern Brazil, is yellowish gray vermiculated with dark brown on the back, and somewhat striped below; the smaller, ***Burmeister's seriema*** (*Chunga burmeisteri*), of northern Argentina, is about 28 inches long, darker in color, and with a short frontal crest. They are usually regarded as related to the cranes and bustards, constituting a suborder, Cariamae, of the Gruiformes, though formerly they were sometimes included with the birds of prey. Their food consists of insects, berries, and, to some extent, small snakes and lizards.

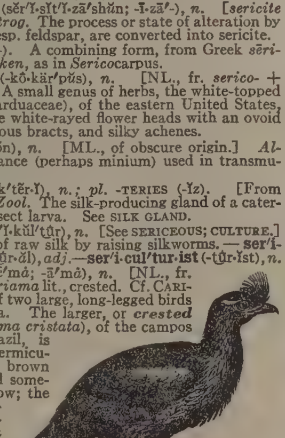
1/15 Seriema (*Cariama cristata*).

se'ries (sē̆r'ēz; -Iz; 277), *n. sing. & pl.* [L.; akin to L. *serere, sertum,* to place, arrange, join or bind together, Gr. *eirein* to fasten, *hormos* chain, necklace. Cf. ASSERT, DESERT to leave, DISSERTATION, EXERT, INSERT, SORT.] **1.** A number of things or events standing or succeeding in order, and connected by a like relation; a spatial or temporal succession of persons or things; as, a *series* of calamities, governors, landscapes, payments, revelations.
2. *Obs.* **a** = SEQUENCE, 5. **b** A continued course. **c** A list.
3. A set of volumes or numbers issued successively and having some connection, whether of subject, form, authorship, or publication; as, the Belles-Lettres *Series.*
4. A group that has or admits an order of arrangement exhibiting progression.
5. *Biol.* **a** A group of specimens, types, or the like, progressively differing from each other in some morphological or physiological attribute; as, a *series* of fossils, plants, antitoxins. **b** A suite. **c** A category of classification to which various taxonomic ranks have been assigned by different authors.
6. *Chem.* **a** A group of compounds related in composition and structure. **b** A period in the periodic table.
7. *Com.* A parcel of rough diamonds of assorted qualities.
8. *Elec.* A mode of arranging the separate parts of a circuit by connecting them successively end to end to form a single path for the current; — opposed to *parallel.* The parts so arranged are said to be ***in series.***
9. *Geol.* **a** A succession of sedimentary or igneous rocks either continuously deposited or related in the history of their accumulation. **b** A division of sedimentary formations, usually larger than a stage and smaller than a system, and deposited in an epoch; as, the Niagara *series.* See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
10. *Math.* A succession of terms each derived from one or more of the preceding by a fixed law; specif., a set of such terms continuously added together; a simply ordered aggregate (which see).
11. *Philately.* The total number of stamps of different denominations issued within a definite period or for a particular purpose; as, the Columbian *series* of 1893 (U. S.)
12. *Philol.* A set of vowels connected by ablaut (*i, a, u* in *ring, rang, rung, sing, sang, sung*). See GRADE, *n.,* 11.
13. *Publishing.* **a** A number of volumes by the same author, connected by similarity of subject, etc., grouped usually under a collective title, and distinguished from his other works; as, Trollope's Barsetshire *series.* **b** A number of volumes connected by similarity of subject, etc., issued in succession by a single publisher, usually with a collective title and in uniform style; as, the Riverside Literature *Series.* **c** A number of successive parts or volumes of a periodical publication, or of writings similar in character or by the same author, numbered separately to distinguish them from other similar sequences; as, P. E. More's Shelburne Essays, second *series;* Notes and Queries, 1st *series.*
14. *Rhet.* In composition, a group of successive co-ordinate sentence elements joined together in one or another degree of distinctness as represented by (1) separation by commas; (2) separation by commas and connection by *and's* or *or's*; (3) separation by commas and connection by *and* or *or* between the last two members; (4) connection by *and's* or *or's*; as, an a, b, and c *series.*
Syn. — See SUCCESSION.
se'ries (sē̆r'ēz; -Iz; 277), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a series; specif., *Elec.,* of a circuit, having its parts arranged or connected in series (see SERIES, *n.,* 8); in series with other units; sometimes specif., series-wound.
series dynamo. *Elec.* **a** A series-wound dynamo. **b** A dynamo running in series with another or others.
series motor. *Elec.* **a** A series-wound motor. **b** A motor capable of being used in a series circuit.
series parallel. Also **series multiple.** *Elec.* An arrangement of cells in which groups of two or more in series are connected in parallel; — called also *multiple series.*
series resonance. *Elec.* The condition of maximum current in a circuit having capacitance and inductance in series.
series spectra. *Physics.* Line spectra in which the lines are so grouped that there are simple mathematical relations between their frequencies.
series turns. *Elec.* The turns in a series circuit.
series winding. *Elec.* **a** A winding in which the armature coil and the field-magnet coil are in series with the external circuit; — opposed to *shunt winding.* **b** See DRUM WINDING. — **se'ries-wound',** *adj.*
ser'if (sĕr'ĭf), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *schreef* a stroke or line.] *Typog.* One of the fine lines of a letter, esp. one of the fine cross strokes at the top or bottom. See TYPE, *Illust.*
se-rif'ic (sē-rĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [*seri-* + *-fic.*] *Zool.* Producing or forming silk.
Se'ri-form (sē̆r'ĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [L. *Seres* Chinese + *-form.*] Designating a group of peoples or languages comprising the Chinese, Siamese, Burmese, etc.; Indo-Chinese. *Obs.*
ser'i-graph (sĕr'ĭ-grăf; 83), *n.* [*seri-* + *-graph.*] An autographic device to test the strength of raw silk.
se-rim'e-ter (sē-rĭm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*seri-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for testing silk thread. Cf. SERIGRAPH.
ser'in (sĕr'ĭn), *n.* [F., prob. of imitative origin.] A small European finch (*Serinus canarius*), related to the canary.
ser'ine (sĕr'ēn, -Ĭn; sē̆r'ēn, -Ĭn; 157), **ser'in,** *n.* [L. *sericus* silken.] *Chem.* A white crystalline compound, $CH_2OHCH(NH_2)CO_2H$, obtained as a cleavage product of proteins, as sericin, gelatin, etc.; *α*-amino-hydracrylic acid.
ser'i-nette' (sĕr'ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [F.] A small hand organ used in training songbirds.
ser'in finch (sĕr'ĭn). A finch of the Old World genus ***Se-ri'nus*** (sē-rī'nŭs), which includes the canary, the serin, and some others.
se-rin'ga (sē-rĭng'gä), *n.* [F. & Pg. See SYRINGA.] **a** The syringa. **b** Any of several Brazilian species of *Hevea* yielding rubber, esp. *H. brasiliensis,* a source of Pará rubber.
se-rin'gal (-găl), *n.* [See SERINGA.] A grove or collection of trees (*Hevea brasiliensis,* and possibly other species) yielding rubber. *Brazil.*
se-rin'ghi (sē-rĭng'gē), *n.* [Skr. *sāraṅgī.*] *Music.* An instrument of the viol class, used in India.
se'ri-o (sē̆r'ĭ-ō), *n.* A seriocomic.
se'ri-o- (sē̆r'ĭ-ō-). A combining form from *serious,* denoting *serious and,* as in *seriocomic.* For words below, see the word with which *serio-* is combined.

seriocomedy	serioludicrous	serioridiculous
seriogrotesque	seriopantomimic	

se-ri-o-com'ic (sē̆r'ĭ-ō-kŏm'ĭk), *adj.* Also **se'ri-o-com'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). Having a mixture of seriousness and sport; serious and comic. — **se'ri-o-com'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
ser'i-o-com'ic, *n.* A seriocomic performer.
Se-ri'o-la (sē-rĭ'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., fr. an Italian vernacular name.] *Zool.* The genus of fishes containing the amberfishes. It is allied to the Carangidae, but is now usually regarded as the type of a separate family, **Se'ri-ol'i-dae** (sē̆'rĭ-ōl'ĭ-dē). — **se-ri'o-line** (sē-rĭ'ō-lĭn; -Ĭn; 156), *adj.*
se'ri-os'i-ty (sē̆r'ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **a** Seriousness. **b** A thing put seriously.
‖**se-rio'so** (sä-ryō'sō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Serious; grave; — used as a direction.
se'ri-ous (sē̆r'ĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [F. *sérieux,* fr. ML. *seriosus,* fr. L. *serius;* akin to Lith. *svarus* weighty, heavy, G. *schwer.*] **1.** Grave in disposition, appearance, or manner; earnest; thoughtful; solemn; not light, gay, or volatile.
2. a *Obs.* Earnest in application; keen. **b** Being in earnest; not jesting or deceiving.
3. Earnest about religious matters.
4. Demanding earnestness of thought or endeavor; as, *serious* whist; a *serious* task.
5. Important; weighty; not trifling; grave.
The holy Scriptures bring to our ears the most *serious* things in the world. *Young.*

ser'geant-cy, ser'jeant-cy (sär'jĕnt-sĭ; 232), *n.* = SERGEANCY.	**ser'geant-ship, ser'jeant-ship,** *n.* See -SHIP.	**se'ri-al-ist,** *n.* See -IST.	**seriaunt.** † SERGEANT.	*sērikon* silk + *-ērion* (see ACROTERIUM).] = SERICTERY.	**se-rif'fo.** † SHERIF.
sergeant general. = SERGEANT MAJOR, 2. *Obs.*	**ser'ge-lim,** *n.* [Pg. *gergelim,* fr. Ar. *juljuli.*] = SESAMUM b. *Obs.*	**se'ri-al-ly,** *adv.* Seriatim. *Obs.*	**se-ri'ba.** Var. of ZAREBA.	**se'rie,** *n.* [ME.] Series. *Obs.*	**se-rin'da.** Var. of SARINDA.
ser'geant-ma'jor-ship, ser'jeant-ma'jor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.	**ser'gent.** Sergeant. *Ref. Sp.*	**ser'i-ci-us** (sûr'jĭ-ŭs). *Bio.*	**ser'i-cip'a-ry** (sē̆r'ĭ-sĭp'ä-rĭ), *adj.* [See -PAROUS.] = SERIFIC.	**se'ries-wound'** dy'na-mo. *Elec.* See DYNAMO.	**seringe.** † SYRINGE.
			ser'ic-te'ri-um (sē̆r'ĭk-tē̆r'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ä). [NL., fr. Gr.	**se-rif'f.** Var. of SHERIF.	**se-ri'nus,** *n.* [NL.] See SERIN FINCH.

6. Addressed to grave moods; — said esp. of drama and music.
7. Inducing or accompanying grave thought.
8. Giving rise to apprehension; attended with danger; as, a *serious* injury.
Syn. — Grave, solemn, sedate, important. See EARNEST.
Ant. — Gay; light, trifling, unimportant.
— **se'ri·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **se'ri·ous·ness,** *n.*

se'ri·ous·ly (sēr'ĭ·ŭs·lĭ), *adv.* In sequence; seriatim. *Obs.*

se'ri·ous–mind'ed (66), *adj.* Having a serious disposition or trend of thought. — **se'ri·ous–mind'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **se'ri·ous–mind'ed·ness,** *n.*

ser'i·pos'i·tor (sĕr'ĭ·pŏz'ĭ·tĕr), *n.* [*seri-* + *positor.*] The spinneret of a silkworm. *Rare.*

Ser·ja'ni·a (sĕr·jā'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Philippe *Sergeant* of Calais, French botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American woody, tendril-bearing vines (family Sapindaceae) having compound leaves, and irregular, yellow, racemose flowers with four petals and five concave sepals. The fruit is wing-margined. Some species are narcotic and poisonous. *S. polyphylla* is the basketwood.

Ser'jeants' Inn (sär'jĕnts). A building in Chancery Lane near Fleet St., London, formerly set apart for serjeants-at-law.

ser'ment (sûr'mĕnt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *sacramentum.*] An oath.

ser'mo (sûr'mō), *n.* [L.] Speech; esp., a sermon.

ser'mo (sûr'mō), *n.; pl.* SERMONES (sĕr·mō'nēz). In full **ser'mo gen'er·a'lis** (jĕn'ĕr·ā'lĭs). [ML.] = AUTO-DA-FÉ, 1.

ser·moc'i·na'tion (sĕr·mŏs'ĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sermocinatio.* See SERMON.] 1. Discourse; also, *Rare,* a sermon. *Obs.* 2. A form of prosopopoeia in which the speaker answers his own question or remark immediately. *Rare.*

ser'mon (sûr'mŭn), *n.* [ME. *sermoun, sermun,* fr. OF. *sermon,* fr. L. *sermo, -onis,* a speaking, discourse; prob. akin to E. SWEAR.] 1. Discourse; talk. *Obs.* 2. Specif., a discourse delivered in public, usually by a clergyman, for the purpose of religious instruction, and grounded on some text or passage of Scripture.

> A living *sermon* of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*

3. A serious address; a lecture on one's conduct or duty; a homily; hence, an annoying harangue.
4. A person or thing whose nature suggests edifying thoughts. "*Sermons* in stones." *Shak.*

ser'mon, *v. i. & t.* [Cf. OF. *sermoner,* F. *sermonner* to lecture one.] a *Obs.* To speak. b *Now Rare.* To preach.

sermon bell. A bell rung when a sermon is to be given.

ser'mon·eer' (sûr'mŭn·ēr'), *n.* A sermonizer. *Rare.*

ser'mon·er (sûr'mŭn·ĕr), *n.* A preacher; a sermonizer.

ser'mon·et' (sûr'mŭn·ĕt'), *n.* Also **ser'mon·ette'.** A short sermon.

ser'mo·net·ti'no (sûr'mō·nĕ·tē'nō), *n.* [From *sermonet.*] A very little sermon.

ser·mon'ic (sûr·mŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Also **ser·mon'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). Like, or appropriate to, a sermon; grave and didactic. — **ser·mon'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ser·mon'ics (sûr·mŏn'ĭks), *n. pl.* Sermonizing.

ser'mon·ish (sûr'mŭn·ĭsh), *adj.* a Suggestive of a sermon. b Disposed to hear or deliver a sermon.

ser'mon·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The conceptualism of Abelard.

ser'mon·ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who writes or delivers sermons.

ser'mon·ize (-īz), *v.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Intrans.:* 1. To compose, write, or deliver, a sermon or sermons; to preach; esp., to discourse didactically or dogmatically.
2. To inculcate rigid rules; to lecture; admonish.
—, *Transitive:* 1. To preach or discourse to or on; esp., to address at length in a didactic and solemn manner.
2. To force or put by preaching to; as, to *sermonize* one into energy.

ser'mon·iz'er (-īz'ĕr), *n.* One who sermonizes.

ser'mon·oid (-oid), *n.* [See -OID.] A short discourse like a sermon.

ser'mon·ol'o·gy (-ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*sermon* + *-ology.*] a Knowledge or study of sermons. b The preaching of sermons. c Sermons collectively.

Sermon on the Mount. The discourse of Christ recorded in Matt. v, vi, and vii, and in Luke vi. 20–49. The version in Luke is sometimes called the **Sermon on the Plain** (*Luke* vi. 17).

ser'mun'cle (sûr'mŭng'k'l), *n.* [L. *sermunculus.*] A sermonet.

ser·nam'by (sĕr·năm'bĭ), *n.* Also **ser·wam'by** (-wăm'bĭ). [Pg., also, debris, sambaqui, fr. Tupi *sernambi* a kind of shell fish.] A poor grade of Pará rubber representing the remains of previous coagulations.

se'ro (sē'rō), *n.* [L., adv., late.] One late, as at school. *Rare.*

se'ro- (sē'rō-), **ser-.** A combining form used to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, serum,* as in *sero*diagnosis, *ser*albumin. It denotes also in adjectives *serous and,* as in *sero*fibrinous. For words below, see the word or element with which *sero-* is combined:

seroalbumin	serohemorrhagic	seroprognosis
seroalbuminuria	serohepatitis	seroprophylaxis
seroanaphylaxis	seroimmunity	seroprotease
serobiological	serolactescent	seropuriform
serocolitis	serolipase	seropurulent
serocyst	seromaniac	seropus
serocystic	seromembranous	seroreaction
serodermatosis	seromucous	serosanguineous
serodermitis	seromuscular	serosanguinolent
seroenteritis	seroperitoneum	seroscopy
seroenzyme	serophthisis	serosynovial
serofibrinous	serophysiology	serosynovitis
serofibrous	seroplastic	serotherapist
serofluid	seropneumothorax	serotherapy
serogelatinous	seroprevention	serotoxin

se'ro·di'ag·no'sis (sē'rō·dī'ăg·nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *sero-* + *diagnosis.*] *Med.* Diagnosis by the use of serum, as in the Wassermann and Widal's tests. Serum from a patient may be tested for its behavior with a known germ, or a germ isolated from a patient may be tested against serum from a patient with a known disease. — **se'ro·di'ag·nos'tic** (-nŏs'tĭk), *adj.*

se'ro·lem'ma (-lĕm'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *sero-* + *-lemma.*] *Embryol.* The outer cell layer from which the false amnion is developed in vertebrates.

ser'o·lin (sĕr'ō·lĭn; sē'rō-), *n.* [F. *séroline.* See SERUM; 1st -OL; 2d -INE.] *Biochem.* a A substance found in blood serum, prob. a mixture of fats, cholesterol, etc. b Coprosterol.

se·rol'o·gy (sē·rŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*sero-* + *logy.*] The branch of science, esp. immunology, treating of the reactions, preparation, use, etc., of serums. — **se'ro·log'ic** (sē'r·ō·lŏj'ĭk), **se'ro·log'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **se'ro·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **se·rol'o·gist** (sē·rŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

‖**se·rón'** (sā·rōn'), *n.* [SP.] A pannier, hamper, or crate for packing fruits, etc., esp. figs, raisins, or almonds from the Mediterranean region. Cf. SEROON.

se·ron' (sā·rōn'), *n.* [Mex. Sp. *cerón, serón.* Cf. SERÓN.] The tree *Phyllostylon brasiliensis,* yielding Santo Domingan boxwood. *Mex.*

se·ron' (sā·rōn'), *n.* See WEIGHT, *Table.*

se'ro·neg'a·tive (sē'rō·nĕg'ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* [*sero-* + *negative.*] *Immunol.* Having a negative serum reaction.

se·roon' (sē·rōōn'), *n.* [Sp. *serón.*] A bale or package, as of indigo, covered with hide, or wood bound with hide.

se·root' (sē·rōōt'), *n.* Also **seroot fly.** [Perh. fr. Ar. *surāṭ* something sharp like a sword.] *Zool.* A bloodsucking fly of the genus *Pangonia,* remarkable for its very long proboscis. It is very troublesome to men and animals in Nubia and the Sudan.

se'ro·pos'i·tive (sē'rō·pŏz'ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* [*sero-* + *positive.*] *Immunol.* Having a positive serum reaction.

se·ro'sa (sē·rō'sȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *serum* serum.] *Embryol.* a The false amnion. See AMNION. b A similar outer membrane, derived from the blastoderm, enclosing the embryo of many insects and other Arthropoda. c *Anat.* A serous membrane.

se'ro·si'tis (sē'rō·sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See SEROUS; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of one or more serous membranes, as the pleura and pericardium.

se·ros'i·ty (sē·rŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *sérosité.* See SEROUS.] 1. Quality or state of being serous.
2. *Physiol.* A thin watery animal fluid, as synovial fluid.

se'ro·ther'a·peu'tics (sē'rō·thĕr'ȧ·pū'tĭks), *n. Med.* Serum therapy. — **se'ro·ther'a·peu'tic** (-tĭk), *adj.*

se·rot'i·nal (sē·rŏt'ĭ·năl; -n'l), *adj.* Serotinous.

ser'o·tine (sĕr'ō·tĭn; -tīn), *adj.* [L. *serotinus,* fr. *serus* late.] Late, esp. in developing or flowering.

ser'o·tine (sĕr'ō·tĭn; -tīn), *n.* [F. *sérotine,* fr. L. *serotinus* that comes or happens late.] A common European brown bat (*Epteseicus serotinus*).

se·rot'i·nous (sē·rŏt'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [L. *serotinus.*] *Biol.* Appearing or blossoming later in the season than is customary with allied species.

se'rous (sē'rŭs), *adj.* [F. *séreux.* See SERUM.] *Physiol.* a Thin; watery; like serum; as, a *serous* fluid. b Of or pertaining to serum; as, a *serous* effusion. See SERUM. — **se'rous·ness,** *n.*

serous fluid. *Physiol. & Med.* Any of various thin watery fluids in cavities of the body, esp. those lined by serous membranes. They contain salts, extractives, proteins in variable quantity, and a few colorless corpuscles, and, though largely formed by the transudation of blood plasma and lymph, are probably in part secreted by the lining membranes.

serous gland. *Physiol.* A gland secreting a serous fluid.

serous membrane. *Anat.* Any of certain thin membranes (the peritoneum, pericardium, pleurae, and the tunicae vaginales) which form a sac lining some closed, or practically closed, cavity, and are reflected over the organs in the cavity. Also, any of various other lining membranes. True serous membranes consist of a single layer of thin flat mesothelial cells resting on a connective-tissue stroma.

se'ro·vac'cine (sē'rō·văk'sēn; -sĭn), *n.* [*sero-* + *vaccine.*] *Immunol.* A vaccine of living bacteria sensitized by suspension in their specific immune serum.

ser'ow (sĕr'ō), *n.* [Lepcha *sā-ro* the long-haired goat of Tibet.] Any of several Asiatic goat antelopes of the genus *Naemorhedus,* esp. *N. thar* (syn. *N. bubalinus*) of the Himalayas. It has short slightly curved horns, coarse hair, and a short mane. It is grizzled brown, with head and neck black. *N. crispus* is found in Japan.

Ser·pa'ri (sĕr·pā'rē), *n. pl.* [It.] Literally, serpent men; — devotees of a surviving cult of serpent worship, centered at Coculla, Abruzzi, Italy and now connected with St. Domenico of Foligno (951–1031). They are believed to have power over all serpents, as they demonstrate, esp. on the spring festivals, by freely handling live snakes. The cult may derive from the ancient Marsi.

ser·ped'i·nous (sĕr·pĕd'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [ML. *serpedo,* for *serpigo.* See SERPIGO.] Serpiginous. *Rare.*

Ser'pens (sûr'pĕnz), *n.; gen.* SERPENTIS (sĕr·pĕn'tĭs). [L. See SERPENT.] *Astron.* A constellation adjoining Ophiuchus and pictorially represented as a serpent borne by him.

ser'pent (sûr'pĕnt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *serpens, -entis,* fr. *serpens,* pres. part. of *serpere* to creep; akin to Gr. *herpein* to creep, *herpeton* snake, creeping animal, Skr. *sarpati* he creeps, *sarpa* serpent. Cf. HERPES, REPTILE.]
1. a *Archaic & Hist.* A noxious creature that creeps, hisses, or stings, including in addition to snakes the crocodile, bee, spider, toad, etc. b A snake; esp., a large snake. c A sea serpent.
2. A representation of a serpent, esp. in the form of an ornament. Cf. *Num.* xxi. 8, 9.
3. a A subtle, treacherous, malicious person or personified quality. b *Rare.* A subtle and dangerously fascinating person. c A coiled lock of hair.
4. a A kind of firework having a serpentine motion through the air or along the ground. b Pharaoh's serpent. See MERCURY THIOCYANATE.
5. A color, greenish yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
6. *Aeronautics.* A short, heavy trail rope.
7. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Serpens.
8. *Music.* a An obsolete bass wind instrument, of the trumpet type, with cupped mouthpiece, and a long serpentine-twisted conical wooden tube pierced with finger holes. It had a strong but coarse tone. It is superseded by the double bassoon. b An organ reed stop with a trombonelike tone.

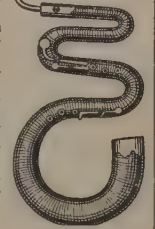

Serpent, 8 a.

9. *Ordn.* A serpentine, esp. a large one.
— *the serpent.* Satan; — often called *Old Serpent.* Cf. *Gen.* iii. 1–5.

ser'pent, *v. i.* To wind or turn like a serpent; to meander. *Rare.* — *v. t.* To entwine; to encircle. *Rare.*

ser'pent·a'ri·a (sûr'pĕn·tā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [LL. (sc. *herba*), fr. *serpens* serpent.] *Pharm.* The dried rhizome and roots of the birthwort *Aristolochia serpentaria* and of the Texas snakeroot (*A. reticulata*) used for aromatic bitters.

ser'pen·tar'i·um (-târ'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *serpens, -entis,* serpent + *-arium.*] An enclosure in which serpents are kept.

ser'pen·tar'y (sûr'pĕn·tĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *n.* 1. A kind of still; a worm. *Obs.*
2. Also **serpentary root.** = SERPENTARIA.

Serpent Bearer. *Astron.* Ophiuchus.

ser'pent·cleide (sûr'pĕnt·klīd), *n.* [*serpent* + *-cleide* as in ophicleide.] *Music.* A kind of large ophicleide with wooden tube.

serpent cucumber. The snake melon.

serpent cult *or* **worship.** *Anthropol.* The worship or cult of a snake or snake deity. In the religions of almost all peoples serpents have been given prominent rank, often being regarded as the incarnation of a god. Serpent symbols and motives abound in primitive art. Cf. SERPARI.

serpent eagle. a Any of several raptorial birds of the genus *Spilornis,* which prey on serpents. They inhabit southern Asia, the East Indies, Philippines, etc. b A harrier eagle.

serpent eater. a The secretary bird. b A markhor.

ser'pen·teau' (sûr'pĕn·tō'), *n.* [F., dim. of *serpent* serpent.] An iron wheel with spikes having squibs attached used in fighting in a breach. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

Ser·pen'tes (sĕr·pĕn'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See SERPENT.] *Zool.* A group of reptiles constituted by the snakes. See OPHIDIA.

ser'pent·ess (sûr'pĕnt·ĕs; -ĭs), *n.* A female serpent. *Rare.*

serpent fern. A tropical American, often epiphytic, fern (*Phlebodium aureum*) with brown, scaly rhizomes, and often cultivated for its handsome fronds.

serpent fish. A ribbonfish.

ser'pent–god'dess, *n.* A serpent regarded as a god. See OPHITE.

ser'pent–god'dess, *n.* = SNAKE-GODDESS.

serpent gourd. The snake gourd.

serpent grass. The alpine bistort.

serpenti-. [See SERPENT.] A combining form, Latin *serpenti-,* meaning *serpent,* as in **ser·pen'ti·cid'al** (sĕr·pĕn'tĭ·sīd'ăl; -l), **ser·pen'ti·cide, ser'pen·tif'er·ous, ser·pen'ti·form, ser'pen·tiv'o·rous.**

Ser·pen'tid (sĕr·pĕn'tĭd), *n.* [L. *serpens, -entis,* serpent + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Serpens.

ser'pen·tile (sûr'pĕn·tīl; -tĭl), *adj.* Resembling a serpent, as in nature, appearance, etc.; serpentine.

‖**ser'pen'tin'** (sĕr'păN'tăN'), *n.* [F.] A rolled strip of colored paper which is cast so as to unroll, as at a carnival.

ser'pen·tine (sûr'pĕn·tēn; -tīn; 277), *adj.* [F. *serpentin,* fr. LL. *serpentinus.*] 1. Pertaining to or resembling a serpent.
2. Pertaining to or like the serpent; subtly wily or tempting; diabolic.
3. Winding or turning one way and the other, like a moving serpent; meandering; sinuous; as, *serpentine* braid.
4. Having, as the front of cabinet furniture, a compound curve, whose central curve is convex; — the reverse of *oxbow.*

ser'pen·tine (sûr'pĕn·tēn), *n.* [OF. *serpentin, serpentine* (F. *serpentine*).] 1. Any of certain plants believed to be antidotes for snake poison. *Obs.*
2. A person or thing of serpentine appearance or character. *Obs.*
3. A mineral or rock consisting essentially of a hydrous magnesium silicate, $H_4Mg_3Si_2O_9$, and having usually a dull-green color, often with a spotted or mottled appearance resembling a serpent's skin. It occurs usually in masses, which are sometimes foliated, sometimes fibrous. (See ASBESTOS.) Presence of iron may give it a red or brownish hue. *Precious,* or *noble, serpentine* is translucent and of a rich green color. Serpentine results from the alteration of other magnesian minerals, esp. chrysolite, amphibole, and pyroxene, and is frequently found in large masses. It is used as an ornamental stone and, when fibrous, as asbestos.
4. A kind of still; a worm. *Obs.*
5. A thing winding sinuously, as a path or line.
6. A color, yellowish-green in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
7. a *Ordn.* A kind of ordnance (15th–17th centuries) of various calibers, usually longer and lighter than a bombard. b *Obs. exc. Hist.* A serpentine attachment of a harquebus lock to hold the match.

ser'pen·tine (sûr'pĕn·tēn; -tīn), *v. i.* To move like a serpent; to wind along. — *v. t.* To take by a serpentine course or serpentine methods; to insinuate.

serpentine green. A color, yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

serpentine kame. See ESKER.

serpentine leaf miner. *Zool.* The larva of a small fly (*Agromyza pusilla*) that eats out slender, white, winding burrows in the leaves of cabbage and related plants.

serpentine marble. Serpentine rock used, in the form of polished slabs, etc., as an ornamental stone. It often contains more or less calcite, dolomite, etc.

serpentine powder. Gunpowder in fine meal used with the serpentine.

serpentine roulette. See ROULETTE, 2.

serpentine verse. *Pros.* A verse beginning and ending with the same word.

serpentine ware. *Ceramics.* A hard green-spotted or green-veined pottery suggestive of serpentine.

ser'pen·tin'ic (sûr'pĕn·tĭn'ĭk), *adj.* Serpentinous.

ser'pen·tin·ize (sûr'pĕn·tĭn·īz), *v. t.* To convert (a magnesian silicate) into serpentine. — *v. i.* To serpentine; wind this way and that. — **ser'pen·tin'i·za'tion** (-tĭn'ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī·zā'shŭn), *n.*

ser'pen·tin·oid (sûr'pĕn·tĭn·oid), *adj.* [*serpentine* + *-oid.*] Of the nature of serpentine; resembling serpentine.

ser'pen·ti'nous (-tē'nŭs; -tĭ'-), *adj.* a Relating to, or like, serpentine. b Winding in a serpentine course.

Ser·pen'tis (sĕr·pĕn'tĭs), *n.; gen.* *genitive* of SERPENS.

ser'pent·ize (sûr'pĕnt·īz), *v. t. & i.* To serpentine.

ser'pent·like' (-lĭk'), *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.

ser'pent·ly, *adv.* a Treacherously. b *Obs.* Serpentlike.

serpent melon. = SNAKE MELON.

serpent moss. A cultivated mosslike selaginella (*Selaginella serpens*)

Serpent Mound. See MOUND BUILDER.

---

ser'iph (sĕr'ĭf). Var. of SERIF.

se·rish'ta·dar' (sĕ·rĭsh'tȧ·där'), Var. of SHERISTADAR.

ser'jeant (sär'jĕnt), **ser'jeant·cy,** etc. Vars. of SERGEANT, SERGEANTCY, etc.

serk, serke. † SARK.

ser'ment. † SERMON.

ser·moc'i·na'tor, *n.* [LL.] A talker. *Obs.* [SERMOCINATOR.]

ser·moc'i·na'trix, *n., fem.* of ‖**ser'mo co·tĭ'di·a'nus.** See LATIN, 1. [OF E.]

ser'mon·esque', *adj.* See -ESQUE.

ser'mon·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

ser'mon·ol'a·try, *n.* See -LATRY.

ser'mon·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

ser'mont. Dial. var. of SERMON.

ser'mon·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

‖**ser'mo ple·be'ius.** See LATIN, 1.

sermountain, *n.* [OF. *sermontain,* fr. ML. *siler montanum.*] The laserwort. *Obs.*

Se'ron (sē'rŏn). *Bib.*

se·rose', *adj.* = SEROUS. *Obs.*

se'ro·ti'na, *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* Short for DECIDUA SEROTINA.

se'ro·zyme (sē'rō·zīm), *n.* [*sero-* + *zyme.*] = THROMBOGEN.

serpaw. † SERRAPAW.

Ser'pek proc'ess (sûr'pĕk). [After Ottokar *Serpek.*] See NITROGEN FIXATION.

Ser'pen·tar'i·an (sûr'pĕn·târ'ĭ·ăn), *n.* = OPHITE.

Ser'pen·ta'ri·us (-tā'rĭ·ŭs), *n.; gen.* -RII (-ī). [NL., fr. L. *serpens* serpent.] *Astron.* = OPHIUCHUS. ['**ser'pent' d'ĕ'glise'** (sĕr'păN' dăg'lēz'). [F., church serpent.] *Music.* = SERPENT, 8.

Ser·pen'ti·an (sĕr·pĕn'tĭ·ăn), *n.* = SERPENTINIAN.

ser'pen·tin Serpentine. *Ref. Sp.*

ser'pen·ti'na, *n.; pl.* SERPENTINE. [It.] = SERPENTIN.

ser'pen·tine·ly, *adv.* of SERPENTINE.

Ser'pen·tin'i·an (sûr'pĕn·tĭn'ĭ·ăn), *n.* = OPHITE.

ser'pen·tin'ing·ly (-tĭn'ĭng·lĭ), *adv.* of *serpentining,* pres. part.

ser'pen·tive, *adj.* Serpentine; snakelike. *Obs.*

ser'pent·oid (sûr'pĕnt·oid), *adj.* [See -OID.] Serpentlike.
serpent radish. The rat-tailed radish.
ser'pent·ry (sûr'pĕnt·rĭ), *n.* **1.** Serpents collectively.
2. A place inhabited or infested by serpents.
serpent's egg. See DRUID'S EGG.
serpent star. A brittle star; — so called from its flexible snakelike arms.
serpent stone. **a** = ADDER STONE. **b** See DRACONITES.
ser'pent's-tongue', *n.* **a** The fossil tooth of a shark. **b** = ADDER'S-TONGUE **a.** **c** A kind of two-pointed dagger.
ser'pent·wood' (sûr'pĕnt·wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** An East Indian shrub (*Rauwolfia serpentina*), family Apocynaceae, the root of which is used in India as a febrifuge, etc. **b** = SNAKEWOOD **a.**
‖**ser'pette'** (sĕr'pĕt'), *n.* [F.] A pruning knife with a curved blade.
Ser'phi·dae (sûr'fĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Serphus*, type genus (fr. Gr. *serphos* a small winged insect) + *-idae.*] A family of small parasitic Hymenoptera having a tubular, retractile ovipositor. Together with several other families, mostly of minute species parasitic in the eggs and larvae of other insects, it forms the superfamily **Ser·phoi'de·a** (sĕr·foi'dē·ȧ). — **ser'phid** (sûr'fĭd), *n. & adj.* — **ser'phoid** (-foid), *adj. & n.*
ser'pi·er'ite (sûr'pĭ·ĕr'īt), *n.* [After *Serpieri* (fl. 1880), explorer of the ancient silver mines at Laurium.] *Mineral.* A basic sulphate of copper and zinc occurring, at Laurium, Greece, in small, tabular bluish-green crystals and tufts.
ser·pig'i·nous (sĕr·pĭj'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [Cf. F. *serpigineux.*] *Med.* Creeping or spreading, as ringworm or other eruption or ulcer, as by healing over in one portion of the skin while continuing to advance in another. — **ser·pig'i·nous·ly,** *adv.*
ser·pi'go (sĕr·pī'gō), *n.* [ML., fr. L. *serpere* to creep.] Any creeping or spreading skin disease, esp. ringworm.
ser·piv'o·lant (sĕr·pĭv'ō·lănt), *n.* [It. *serpe volante*, pl. *serpi volanti.*] A representation of a flying serpent.
ser'po·let (sûr'pō·lĕt), *n.* [F.] The wild thyme.
Ser'pol'let' (sĕr'pō'lĕ') **type** (of boiler). [After Léon *Serpollet*, of Paris.] The type exemplified by the flash boiler (see BOILER, *n.*, 6).
Ser'pu·la (sûr'pū·lȧ), *n.; pl.* **-LAE** (-lē), **-LAS** (-lȧz). [L., a little snake. See SERPENT.] **1.** *Zool.* A genus of marine polychaetous annelids which form irregularly contorted calcareous tubes. The animal has plumelike, often bright-colored, gills and a horny operculum.
2. [*not cap.*] Any worm of this genus or of the family Serpulidae.

Serpula. Three Tubes from one of which the Worm is extended.

ser'pu·lan (sûr'pū·lăn), *n.* *Zool.* A serpula.
Ser·pu'li·dae (sĕr·pū'lĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The family of which *Serpula* is the type. — **ser·pu'lid** (-lĭd), *n.* — **ser·pu'lid·an** (-lĭ·dăn), *adj. & n.*
ser'pu·line (sûr'pū·lĭn; -līn), *adj.* [See SERPULA.] *Zool.* Pert. to the Serpulidae; formed by, or composed of the tubes of, Serpulae.
ser'pu·lite (sûr'pū·līt), *n.* A fossil worm tube. — **ser'pu·lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*
ser'pu·loid (-loid), *adj.* [*serpula* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Like, or pertaining to, the family Serpulidae.
ser'ra (sĕr'ȧ), *n.; pl.* **-RAE** (-ē). [L., a saw.] *Zool.* **a** A sawlike organ or part, as the saw of a sawfish or of a sawfly. **b** A serration.
‖**ser'ra** (sĕr'rȧ), *n.* [Pg.] Sierra.
ser'ra·del'la (sĕr'ȧ·dĕl'ȧ), *n.* [Pg. *serradela.* See SERRATE.] A Eurasian annual herb (*Ornithopus sativus*), family Fabaceae, with pinnate leaves and long-stalked honey-producing flowers. It is used for forage and green manure. Called also *bird's-foot* or *bird-foot.*
ser'rage (sĕr'ĭj), *n.* [F.] The reciprocal strains set up between the component parts of a built-up cannon.
ser·ran' (sĕr·răn'), *n.* [NL. *Serramus.* See SERRANIDAE.] **a** A brightly colored fish (*Serranellus scriba*), family Serranidae, of the southern European coasts. **b** A serrana. **c** A bright red deep-water scorpion fish (*Helicolenus dactylopterus*) which occurs in the Mediterranean, in the Gulf Stream, and in Japanese waters; — more fully called **serran imperial.**
ser·ra'na (sĕ·rä'nȧ), *n.* [NL. See SERRANIDAE.] The guapena; also, a closely allied fish (*Pareques punctatus*) of the West Indies, more fully called **ser·ra'na his·pa'na.**
Ser·ran'i·dae (sĕ·răn'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Serranus* type genus (fr. L. *serra* a saw) + *-idae.* See SERRATE.], *Zool.* A large and widely distributed family of carnivorous perchlike fishes which comprises the black sea bass, the serranos, and their allies, sometimes, esp. formerly, including also the striped bass, true groupers, jewfish, etc. They have an oblong and more or less compressed body covered with ctenoid scales. They are mostly marine, and are most abundant in warm seas. — **ser'ra·nid** (sĕr'ȧ·nĭd), *n.* — **ser'ra·noid** (-noid), *adj. & n.*
ser·ra'no (sĕr·rä'nō), *n.; pl.* **-NOS** (-nōz). [Cuban Sp. See SERRAN.] Any of certain small bright-colored fishes (family Serranidae) of warm seas; as: **a** The squirrelfish *Diplectrum formosum.* **b** Any fish of a closely related genus (*Prionodes*) of this family.
Ser·ra'no (sĕr·rä'nō), *n.* An Indian of a Shoshonean tribe, formerly of southern California.
Ser·ra'nus (sĕ·rā'nŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The type genus of the Serranidae.
ser'ra·sal'mo (sĕr'ȧ·săl'mō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *serra* a saw + *salmo* a salmon.] *Zool.* A genus of South American fishes (family Characinidae) comprising the caribes.
ser'rate (sĕr'āt), *adj.* [L. *serratus*, fr. *serra* a saw, of obscure, perh. imitative origin. Cf. SIERRA.] Notched or toothed on the edge, like a saw; specif., *Bot.*, having marginal teeth pointing forward or toward the apex. See LEAF, *Illust.*
ser'rate (sĕr'āt), *v. t.* **1.** To make serrate; to mark with a serration or serrations.
2. *Mach.* To notch or cut teeth on the edge of; as, a *serrated* shaft.
ser'rate·cil'i·ate (sĕr'āt·sĭl'ĭ·āt), *adj. Bot.* Of a leaf, having fine hairs, like the eyelashes, on the serrations.
ser'rat·ed (sĕr'āt·ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.* Serrate.
ser'rate·den'tate, *adj.* Having the margins of the serrations toothed; doubly serrate.
ser·rat'ic (sĕ·răt'ĭk), *adj.* [See SERRATE.] Sawlike, esp in motion or sound.
ser'ra·tile (sĕr'ȧ·tĭl), *adj.* Serrate. *Rare.*
ser·ra'tion (sĕ·rā'shŭn), *n.* **a** Condition of being serrate. **b** A formation resembling the toothed edge of a saw; specif., *pl.*, the fine teeth or scales which project from the surface of wool fiber. **c** One of the teeth in a serrate margin.
ser'ra·ti·ros'tral (sĕr'ȧ·tĭ·rŏs'trăl; sĕ·rā'tĭ-), *adj.* [*serrate* + *rostral.*] Having the tomia, or cutting edges of the bill, serrated, as in the motmots, etc.; saw-billed.
ser'ra·to- (sĕr'ȧ·tō-). A combining form from Latin *serratus*, denoting *serrate and*, as in **ser'ra·to·cre'nate, ser'ra·to·den'tate, ser'ra·to·den·tic'u·late, ser'ra·to·glan'du·lous, ser'ra·to·spi'nose.** See CRENATE, etc.
ser'ra·ture (sĕr'ȧ·tûr), *n.* [L. *serratura* a sawing.] Serration.
‖**ser·ra'tus** (sĕ·rā'tŭs), *n.* [NL. (sc. *musculus*). See SERRATE.] *Anat.* Any of several muscles which arise from the ribs or vertebrae by separate slips or digitations; specif.: **a** The *ser·ra'tus, an·te'ri·or, or mag'nus*, arising chiefly from the eight upper ribs, and inserted into the vertebral border of the scapula. **b** The *ser·ra'tus pos·te'ri·or in·fe'ri·or*, arising chiefly from the spinous processes of the last two thoracic and two or three upper lumbar vertebrae, and inserted into the four lower ribs. **c** The *ser·ra'tus pos·te'ri·or su·pe'ri·or*, arising chiefly from the spinous processes of the last cervical and first and two or three thoracic vertebrae and inserted into the second, third, fourth, and fifth ribs.
ser'ri- (sĕr'ĭ-). A combining form, French and modern Latin *serri-*, from Latin *serra*, meaning *a saw.*
Ser'ri·cor'ni·a (sĕr'ĭ·kôr'nĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *serri-* + L. *cornu* horn.] *Zool.* A division of beetles in which the antennae are usually serrate along their inner margin. All the tarsi are usually pentamerous, and the first ventral abdominal segment is exposed for its entire breadth. The division includes the Elateridae, Buprestidae, Lampyridae, etc. — **ser'ri·corn** (sĕr'ĭ·kôrn), *adj. & n.*
Ser'ri·den·ti'nes (sĕr'ĭ·dĕn·tī'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *serri-* + L. *dens, dentis*, tooth.] *Paleontol.* A group of Miocene and Pliocene mastodons with short tusks in both upper and lower jaws and the borders of the molar teeth serrate. It is typified by a genus, **Ser'ri·den·ti'nus** (-nŭs).
ser'ried (sĕr'ĭd), *adj.* **1.** Crowded; compact; dense; pressed together. "*Serried* shields." *Milton.*
2. Precisely coherent and concise; — of discourse.
3. Serrated; — an erroneous use.
— **ser'ried·ly,** *adv.* — **ser'ried·ness,** *n.*
Ser·rif'er·a (sĕ·rĭf'ĕr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *serri-* + L. *ferre* to bear.] *Zool.* A division of Hymenoptera comprising the sawflies, horntails, and allied forms; — equivalent to Chalastogastra.
ser·rif'er·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* [*serri-* + *-ferous.*] *Zool. & Bot.* Having a sawlike organ, as a sawfly.
ser'ri·form (sĕr'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*serri-* + *-form.*] Sawlike in shape.
ser'ri·ped (-pĕd), *adj.* [*serri-* + *-ped.*] *Zool.* Having serrations on the feet.
ser'ri·ros'trate (-rŏs'trāt), *adj.* Serratirostral.
ser'ru·late (sĕr'ū·lāt; sĕr'ōō-), *adj.* Also **ser'ru·lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119). [L. *serrula* a little saw, dim. of *serra* a saw.] Finely serrate. Cf. DENTICULATE.
ser'ru·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** State of being serrulate.
2. One of the teeth in a serrulate margin.
‖**ser·ru're·rie'** (sĕ·rü'rē·rē'), *n.* [F.] *Art.* Work in wrought iron, esp. highly finished work.
ser'ry (sĕr'ĭ), *v. i.;* SER'RIED (-ĭd); SER'RY·ING. [F. *serré*, past part. of *serrer* to press. See SEAR, *n.*] To crowd; to press together, esp. in ranks. — *v. t.* To close (ranks).
sert-. For words formerly spelled *sert-*, see CERT-.
sert. Aphetic for DESERT, *n.*
ser'ta (sûr'tȧ), *n.* [Syr. *serto* line, writing.] The modern Syriac cursive script, often, but less properly, called *peshitta.* It is characterized by horizontal lines or ligatures uniting the lower portions of the letters. Cf. ESTRANGELO ALPHABET.
Ser·to'li, *or* **Ser·to'li's, cell** (sĕr·tō'lē, -lēz). [After E. *Sertoli*, It. histologist.] *Anat. & Biol.* One of the elongated striated cells in the tubules of the testis to which the spermatids become attached and from which they apparently derive nourishment.
Ser'tu·la'ri·a (sûr'tū·lā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL., dim. from L. *serta* garlands, a garland.] *Zool.* A genus of delicate branching calyptoblastic hydroids having small sessile hydrothecae arranged bilaterally along the sides of the branches. It is the type of a family, **Ser'tu·la·ri'i·dae** (-lȧ·rĭ'ĭ·dē). — **ser'tu·lar'i·an** (-lâr'ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

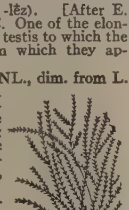
Sertularia (*S. pumila*). Natural size.

ser'tu·lar'i·oid (sûr'tū·lâr'ĭ·oid), **ser'tu·lar'oid** (-oid), *adj.* [*Sertularia* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Like, or pertaining to, the sertularians.
ser'tule (sûr'tūl), *n.* [F.] A sertulum.
ser'tu·lum (sûr'tū·lŭm), *n.* [NL. See SERTULARIA.] **a** An umbel. **b** A collection of scientifically studied plants.
ser'tum (sûr'tŭm), *n.* [NL. See SERTULUM.] A scientific treatise upon a collection of plants.
se'rum (sē'rŭm), *n.; pl.* SERUMS (-ŭmz); SERA (-ȧ). [L.; akin to Gr. *oros*, Skr. *sara* flowing, liquid, *sarati* runs, flows. Cf. HERESY.] **1.** The watery portion of an animal fluid remaining after coagulation; esp.: **a** Blood serum; — often applied specif. to immune blood serum, which contains specific immune bodies, as antitoxins or agglutinins; as, antitoxic *serum.* **b** The whey of milk.
2. Any serous fluid, normal or pathological.
3. By extension, the watery part of a vegetable fluid, as the watery part of rubber latex on which the rubber floats after coagulation.
se'rum·al (sē'rŭm·ăl), *adj.* Pertaining to, or derived from, serum or serous exudations; as, a *serumal* calculus at the root of a tooth.
serum albumin. *Biochem.* An albumin occurring in blood serum, blood plasma, and other serous fluids. (See ALBUMIN.) It appears that there are several serum albumins, and that the substance as ordinarily obtained from blood serum is a mixture of at least two compounds.
serum anaphylaxis. *Med.* Anaphylaxis to a foreign serum to which the patient is sensitive, as in the second injection of an antitoxin.
serum disease. = SERUM SICKNESS.
serum globulin. *Biochem.* A globulin occurring in blood serum, blood plasma, and other serous fluids. Ordinary serum globulin is a mixture of compounds.
serum sickness. *Med.* The manifestations of illness sometimes following an injection of serum, as that containing diphtheria antitoxin. Fever, swelling of the joints, and a skin eruption are common symptoms. The phenomenon is generally believed to be anaphylactic in nature, and due to a previous sensitization with the proteins of the same type of serum.
serum therapy. *Med.* The treatment of disease by the injection of blood serum from immune, esp. artificially immunized, animals.
serv'a·ble (sûr'vȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.
serv'age (sûr'vĭj), *n.* [F.] **a** *Obs.* Bondage; serfdom; also, allegiance; service. **b** *Rare.* Serfage.
ser'val (sûr'văl), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *lobo cerval* lynx, *cerval* being fr. L. *cervus* stag, and *lobo* fr. L. *lupus* wolf.] **a** A wild cat (*Felis capensis*, syn. *serval*) common in Africa, having long legs and large untufted ears. It is tawny, with black spots and rings. **b** The fur or pelt of this animal.

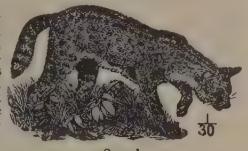
Serval.

ser'val·ine (sûr'văl·īn; -ĭn), *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling the serval; specif., designating a cat (*Felis servalina*) of western Africa, more thickly spotted than the serval.
serv'ant (sûr'vănt; 91), *n.* [ME. *servant, servaunt*, fr. OF. *servant*, pres. part. of *servir* to serve, fr. L. *servire.* See SERVE; cf. SERGEANT.] **1.** *Early Feudal Law.* A sergeant, or tenant by household or menial service; a vassal. See SERGEANT, 1. *Obs.*
2. One who serves, or does services, under obligation and subject to command; esp., a person who is employed by another for menial offices, or for other labor; as, a domestic *servant;* also, a person who labors or exerts himself for the benefit of another, his master or employer; a subordinate helper. "A yearly hired *servant.*" *Lev.* XXV. 53. Specif., an official of a government, esp. as expressing his relation to the ruler; as, a *servant* of her majesty, the Queen; a public *servant.* Cf. CIVIL SERVANT.

Men in office have begun to think themselves mere agents and *servants* of the appointing power, and not agents of the government or the country. *D. Webster.*

3. One in a state of subjection or bondage; a slave.

Thou wast a *servant* in the land of Egypt. *Deut.* v. 15.

4. One conventionally pretending to obligations of service; specif., *pl.*, formerly a body of actors so serving a (specified) patron.
5. Formerly, an attendant gallant permitted to offer courtship; — correlative of *mistress.*
6. *Law.* Any person employed by another and subject in his employment to his employer's directions and control; an agent who is subject to the direction and control of his principal. *Servant* is defined in the codes of some States of the United States as "one who is employed to render personal service to his employer, otherwise than in the pursuit of an independent calling, and who in such service remains entirely under the control and direction of the latter, who is called his *master.*" Cf. AGENT, 5.
— ***your humble servant, or your obedient servant.*** Phrases of civility often used, esp. formerly, in closing a letter. — ***your servant.*** A phrase of civility used to imply acceptance, submission, or taking leave. *Archaic.*
serv'ant (sûr'vănt), *v. i.* To act as servant. — *v. t.* To subject as or furnish with a servant. *Obs.*
servant girl. A young woman servant.
servant of God. *R.C.Ch.* An appellation assumed by bishops.
servant of the servants of God. A title once used by bishops and rulers, but since the 12th century exclusively by the Popes, and now always part of the superscription of bulls; — from *Servus Servorum Dei.*
servant out of livery. A servant of high grade who does not wear his employer's livery.
serv'ant·ry (sûr'vănt·rĭ), *n.* The servants, collectively, of one establishment.
servants' hall. A room in a large establishment for the common use of the servants.
Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary. See *Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary.*
ser·va'tion (sûr·vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *servatio.*] Preservation. *R.*
serve (sûrv), *v.;* SERVED (sûrvd); SERV'ING (sûr'vĭng). [ME. *serven, servien*, fr. late AS. *servian*, fr. OF. *servir*, fr. L. *servire* to serve, to be a servant or slave; akin to L. *servus* a servant or slave, *servare* to protect, preserve, observe, and Av. *haurvaiti* he watches over, guards, tends. Cf. CONSERVE, DESERVE, DESSERT, HERO, OBSERVE, PRESERVE, RESERVOIR, SERF, SERGEANT.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To be a servant; to be employed in domestic service, in labor, or other business for another; to render menial service.
2. To render obedience or service; — with *to* or *unto.* *Obs.*
3. To be a slave or in bondage. *Archaic.*
4. To discharge the requirements of an office or public duty; as, to *serve* on the jury or as mayor.
5. To do military, naval, or similar service; as, to *serve* in the wars or at sea; to *serve* in the army, navy, or militia.
6. To discharge the obligations of a term of forced or voluntary service, as one bound by indenture or condemned to prison.
7. To help persons to food; as: **a** To wait at table. **b** To deal out food in portions.
8. To wait upon customers; as, to *serve* behind a counter.
9. To be of use; to answer a purpose.

This little brand will *serve* to light your fire. *Dryden.*

10. To be usable as a substitute; suffice in replacement.

One turf shall *serve* as pillow for us both. *Shak.*

11. To be favorable, opportune, or convenient; as, when occasion *serves.*
12. To pass as valid. *Obs.*
13. To prove adequate or satisfactory; suffice; satisfy.
14. *Eccl.* **a** *Obs.* To officiate at services. **b** To assist as server.
15. *Tennis.* To deliver the service; — used similarly in certain other ball games.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To work for; to labor in behalf of; to exert oneself continuously or statedly for; to do service for; to be in the employment of, as an inferior, domestic, serf, slave, hired assistant, official helper, etc.; specif., in a religious sense, to obey and worship.

God is my witness, whom I *serve* with my spirit. *Rom.* i. 9.
No man can *serve* two masters. *Matt.* vi. 24.

ser'pent's-beard', *n.* = SNAKE'S BEARD.
ser'pent-shaped', *adj.* See [-SHAPED.]
serpow. † SERRPAW.
serr (sûr), *v. t.* [F. *serrer.* See SERRY.] To crowd, press, or drive; usually with *together.* *Obs.*
ser'ra·dil'la. Var. of SERRADELLA.
serran imperial. See SERRAN C.
ser'ra·ti·form' (sĕr'ȧ·tĭ·fôrm'; sĕ·rā'-), *adj.* See -FORM.
ser'rid. Serried. *Ref. Sp.*
ser'ring. † SYRINGE.
ser'ro·mo'tor, *n.* Erron. for SERVOMOTOR.
Se'rug (sē'rŭg) *Bib.*
se·ruf', *n.* = SERROOT.
serv. Serve. *Ref. Sp.*
serv'ant·cy, *n.* See -CY.
serv'ant·dom, *n.* See -DOM.
serv'ant·ess, *n.* Fem. of SERVANT.
serv'ant·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
serv'ant·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
serv'ant·ly, *adj.* See 1st -LY &. *Obs.*
serv'ant·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
serv'a·to'ry, *n.* [LL. *servatorium.*] That which preserves. *Obs*

2. To be subordinate to; to act a secondary part under; to appear as the inferior of; to minister to. *Now Rare.*
3. To render the service which worship of or obedience to requires; as, to *serve* God, the king, the devil.
4. To comply with the commands or demands of; as, to *serve* one's will or appetite.
5. To address gallantries to as a servant (sense 5). *Hist.*
6. To perform the official duties belonging to, or required in or for; as, a curate may *serve* two churches; to participate in conducting; as, to *serve* a mission.
7. To render military or naval service to; to fight for.
8. To go through (a period of service) by indenture, enlistment, or sentence; as, to *serve* one's apprenticeship or a term in prison.
9. To render services so as to benefit, help, or promote; as, to *serve* one's country, mankind.
10. **a** To wait upon at table. **b** To deliver in readiness to be partaken of, esp. at table; — often with *up;* formerly with *in* or *forth.*

Bid them cover the table, *serve* in the meat. *Shak.*

c To place food on (the table). **d** To feed (an animal).
11. **a** To treat; to behave oneself to; to requite; to act toward; as, he *served* me very ill. **b** To administer; deal; mete; as, to *serve* one an ill turn.

The trick you *served* me. *Shak.*

12. **a** To furnish; supply; as, the gas wells *serve* the town with light and heat. **b** *Obs.* To yield as a supply.
13. To supply information or commodities answering the needs of (a customer).
14. To copulate with; to cover; — said of male animals.
15. **a** *Dial. Eng.* To hand up straw to (a thatcher). **b** *Scot. & N. of Eng.* To give alms to. **c** *Scot.* To content; satisfy; satiate.
16. To be of use to or answer the needs of; as, an excuse that *served* my purpose; also, to be used or available for use, esp. in common, by (a number of users).
17. **a** *Archaic.* To be favorable to or opportune for. **b** *Obs. exc. Scot.* To befit; suit.
18. To be sufficient for; suffice; as, enough to *serve* one a month.
19. **a** To contribute or conduce to; to promote. "Turn it into some advantage, by observing where it can *serve* another end." *Jer. Taylor.* **b** *Obs.* To subserve by prompting or sufferance; encourage; permit.
20. To answer or be (in the place of something) to; — with *for;* as, a sofa *serves* one for a seat and a couch.
21. *Eccl.* **a** To officiate in the service of. **b** To assist as server.
22. *Falconry.* To put up, or flush, game before (a hawk).
23. *Games.* In tennis, rackets, etc., to put (the ball) in play by delivering it by a stroke to one's opponent.
24. *Law.* **a** To bring to notice, deliver, or execute, actually or constructively, in such manner as the law requires; to put into effect; as, to *serve* a summons or process is to deliver it, or to read it so as to give due notice, or both, as required by law; to *serve* an attachment or execution is to levy it by seizure or taking possession. **b** To make legal service upon (a person named in a writ, etc.).
25. *Mil. & Naval.* To operate (guns) in action.
26. *Chiefly Naut.* To wind spun yarn, canvas, wire, etc., tightly around (a rope or stay, etc.) to protect it from chafing or from the weather. See SERVING MALLET, *Illust.*

Syn. — Further, aid, forward, advance; help, assist, succor.

serve an office. To discharge a public duty.
serve notice. To deliver a set notification, esp. as to one's intentions. Cf. SERVE, *v. t.*, 24.
serve one out. To retaliate upon one; requite one. *Colloq.*
serve one right. To befall or be meted out to one according to one's deserts; — used commonly with irony; as, it *serves* the scoundrel *right.*
serve oneself of. To make use of. *Obs.*
serve one's, a, or the, turn. To avail for one's (*or* a *or* the) immediate need or purpose; answer.
serve one the same sauce. To retaliate in the same kind. *Colloq.*
serve out. To distribute; deal; as, to *serve out* rations; also, to mete; as, to *serve out* lashes.
serve tables. **a** *Bib.* To administer alms. *Acts* vi. 2. **b** To neglect the spiritual for the temporal work of the ministry.
serve the time or the hour. To be a timeserver.
serve the vent. *Gun.* To close the vent of an old-time muzzle-loading cannon while it is being sponged and loaded.
serve time. To be imprisoned for a period under sentence.

serve (sûrv), *n.* *Tennis, etc.* Act or turn of serving; the ball as served.

serve, *v. t. & i.* To deserve. *Obs.*

serve, *v. t.* To preserve. *Obs.*

ser·ven'tism (sĕr·vĕn'tĭz'm), *n.* The social convention which countenances the cavalier servente. See CAVALIER SERVENTE; cf. CICISBEISM.

serve'-out', *n.* Something served, or dealt, out.

serv'er (sûr'vẽr), *n.* **1.** One who serves; specif.: **a** *Eccl.* One who assists the officiating priest at Low Mass. **b** An assistant who makes ready and places articles for a process. **c** *Games.* The player who serves the ball.
2. That which serves; specif.: **a** A tray for dishes; a salver. **b** A utensil, other than an ordinary fork or spoon, for portioning food at table; a serving knife, fork, spoon, or tongs usually adapted to a special kind of food; as, a cheese, tomato, or jelly *server.* **c** A small long-handled spade variously used by plasterers.
3. *Agric.* A male animal used for breeding purposes.

serv'er·y (sûr'vẽr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-Iz). *Arch.* In modern dwellings: **a** A room used for keeping utensils and conducting the service of the family. **b** A service room between the kitchen and dining room; — in the United States usually called a *butler's pantry.*

ser'vet (sĕr'vĭt), *n.* *Scot.* **a** A serviette. **b** A small tray.

Ser·ve'tian (sûr·vē'shăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Michael Servetus, who was burned at the stake in Geneva, in 1553, for anti-Trinitarianism and Antipedobaptism. — **Ser·ve'tian·ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

Ser'vi·an (sûr'vĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Servius Tullius, the sixth of the legendary kings of Rome, 578–534 B.C.; as, the *Servian* Constitution; the *Servian* Wall about Rome (see SEVEN HILLS).

Ser'vi·an. Variant of SERBIAN.

serv'ice (sûr'vĭs), *n.,* or **service tree.** [From ME. *serves,* pl. of obs. *serve,* fr. AS. *syrfe* service tree, fr. (assumed) VL. *sorbea,* fr. L. *sorbus.* See SORB.] Any of several trees having small berrylike fruits; esp.: **a** In Europe, the tree *Sorbus domestica,* which resembles the mountain ash *S. aucuparia,* but has larger flowers and larger fruit, containing gnat cells. The related *S. torminalis,* with simple instead of pinnate leaves, is often distinguished as *wild service tree.* The fruit of both species is edible. **b** *Scot.* The whitebeam. **c** *U. S.* Any species of shadbush (*Amelanchier*).

serv'ice (sûr'vĭs), *n.* [ME. *service, servise,* fr. OF. *servise, service* (F. *service*), fr. L. *servitium.* See SERVE.] **1.** The occupation, condition, or status of a servant, now esp. a domestic servant; as, placed out at *service;* turned out of *service.*

"O God, . . . whose *service* is perfect freedom." *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

2. Performance of labor for the benefit of another, or at another's command; attendance of an inferior, hired helper, slave, etc.

In silence did him *service* as a squire. *Tennyson.*

3. *Obs.* **a** Fealty; homage. **b** Wages; recompense.
4. The deed of one who serves; labor performed for another; duty done or required; office.

The last piece of *service* I did for . . . King Charles. *Dryden.*

5. The status of a gallant who is the servant (sense 5) of a mistress; also, his attentions and devotion to her. *Hist.*
6. Profession of respect; acknowledgment of duty owed; — used in complimentary salutations.

"Pray, do my *service* to His Majesty." *Shak.*

7. Spiritual serving as shown by obedience, good works, and love; as, dedicated to the *service* of God.
8. **a** *Archaic.* Worship, esp. in a fixed form; as, divine *service.* **b** *Obs.* = DIVINE SERVICE.
9. **a** An office of devotion; official religious duty performed; religious rites appropriate to any event or ceremonial; as, a burial *service;* a marriage *service.* **b** A particular celebration of public worship; as, morning and evening *services.*
10. A service book.
11. Performance of official duties for a sovereign or state; official function; as, public or secret *service;* On His Majesty's *Service* (abbr. *O.H.M.S.*), used on certain British official mail to indicate exemption from postage; also, a form or particular duty of such work; as, jury *service.*
12. A particular employment, esp. a branch of public employment; also, those persons collectively employed in it; as, the civil, consular, or diplomatic *service.*
13. **a** Military or naval duty; also, its performance, esp. in war; as, *service* in the field; active *service.* **b** A particular military or naval operation, as a campaign, expedition, or engagement. **c** The military, naval, or other combatant organizations of a country; as, to have been in the *service;* in British use, esp. the naval organization.
14. **a** Act or manner of serving at table; as, during the *service* of the tea table. **b** *Now Rare.* That which is served at table, as a course or the portion served to a single person.
15. Hence, a set or number of articles for a particular use, considered collectively; specif., a set of dishes, silverware, etc., suitable for the *service* of a meal; as, a dinner *service;* a coffee *service.*
16. **a** Supply of needs; use; also, formerly, utility; as, for the *service* of customers; of distinct *service.* **b** Process of administering or applying.
17. **a** Useful office; advantage or assistance conferred or afforded, as by a horse, the limbs, a suit; benefit; avail.

The stork's plea, when taken in a net, was the *service* she did in picking up venomous creatures. *L'Estrange.*

b *Obs.* Personal interest or advantage.
18. **a** Act or instance of helping, or benefiting; conduct contributing to the advantage of another or others; as, to render *service;* a *service* to the cause of freedom. **b** Friendly offices; also, professional assistance; — chiefly *pl.*
19. Act or means of supplying some general demand; provision, organization, or apparatus for conducting some public utility, as, gas, railway, telephone, or water *service.*
20. **a** Anything supplied for accommodation. **b** Work, esp. of supply and repair, done to meet the needs of customers; as, twenty-four hour *service.* **b** Short for SERVICE PIPE. **c** A scheduled accommodation for transportation; as, regular twenty-hour *service* between New York and Chicago.
21. A liturgical office set to music; a set of such settings, esp. of the choral canticles, chants, etc.
22. Usually in *pl.* Any result of useful labor which does not produce a tangible commodity. In economics, such business concerns as railroads, telephone companies, or laundries, and such persons as physicians, are regarded as performing *services.*
23. Act of serving or covering. See SERVE, *v. t.*, 14.
24. *Com.* **a** Accommodations to a dealer or consumer to promote the sale and use of a product, such as, dealer window displays, demonstrations, the making of repairs, etc. Such service may be free of specific charge. **b** Loosely, all the auxiliary activities in the production and distribution of a product.
25. *Feudal Law.* **a** *Obs.* Allegiance; feudal obedience. **b** The render or due owed by a tenant to his lord for the enjoyment of his tenancy; any render made for the enjoyment of land.
26. *Finance.* = DEBT SERVICE.
27. *Games.* In tennis, rackets, and various other games: **a** Act or manner of serving the ball, or a turn at serving. **b** The ball served.
28. *Law.* **a** Act of bringing to notice, either actually or constructively, in such manner as is prescribed by law; in a broader sense, the carrying into effect, or execution, of any writ or process, as of an attachment by seizing the goods or person attached, an execution by levying it upon the goods or person of the defendant. Service of a writ or process may be: **personal,** in which case a copy of it must be delivered, or offered to and left with, the person to be served, and often its contents made known or read to him; or **substituted,** where service is made in any other way, as by making it by publication and mailing, by making it upon an authorized representative with the effect of constructive service on the real party in interest, or where the party in interest in certain proceedings may be personally served without the jurisdiction of the court. **b** A servitude.
29. *Mil.* A branch of an army whose chief duty is to supply the needs of a strictly combatant branch. See 2d ARM, 1 **b.** In the United States Army, the services are: Adjutant General's Department, Inspector General's Department, Judge Advocate General's Department, Quartermaster Corps, Finance Department, Medical Department, Ordnance Department, Chemical Warfare Service, and Chaplains.
30. *Naut.* The materials used for serving a rope, etc., as spun yarn, small lines, etc.; serving.

Syn. — Servitude, employ; ministry, ministration, attendance; aid, help; favor, kindness.

— ***at one's service.*** Ready to comply with one's behests; available for use. — ***of service.*** Serviceable; helpful, useful. — ***the service.*** That service (sense 13) in which one is engaged. — ***the services.*** The army and navy; — the *sing.* implying either, or, *Brit.,* esp. the navy.

serv'ice (sûr'vĭs), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to one of the services; specif., in active service; as, a *service* rig.
2. Of or pertaining to domestic service; used for serving or by servants; as, a *service* room, entrance, or stairway.
3. For ordinary use; as, *service* clothes; a *service* uniform (as contrasted with a *dress,* or *full-dress,* uniform).
4. Of or pertaining to business or social service.

serv'ice, *v. t.;* SERV'ICED (-vĭst); SERV'IC·ING (-vĭs·Ing). **1.** To perform services of maintenance, supply, repair, installation, distribution, etc. for or upon; as, to *service* a car, a radio set, a ship, a territory.
2. *Com.* To supply various accommodations to dealers and consumers of one's product, such as the making of repairs, giving business counsel, etc. *U. S.*

serv'ice·a·bil'i·ty (sûr'vĭs·ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Ability to render readily and effectively satisfactory service; serviceableness.

serv'ice·a·ble (sûr'vĭs·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [ME. *servisable,* fr. OF. *servisable, serviçable.* See SERVICE.] **1.** Willing to be of service; helpful; obliging; kind. *Archaic.*

Curteys he was, lowly, and *servisable.* *Chaucer.*

2. **a** Prepared for rendering service; capable of, or fit for, the performance of duty. **b** Doing service; useful to any end; adapted to any good end or use; beneficial; advantageous.

Serviceable to religion and learning. *Atterbury.*

3. *Obs.* **a** Fit to serve, as food. **b** Showing desire or readiness to serve.
4. Lasting or wearing well in use; as, *serviceable* shoes.

Syn. — Useful, durable. **Ant.** — See USELESS.

— **serv'ice·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **serv'ice·a·bly,** *adv.*

service ace. *Sports.* An ace scored on a service, as in tennis. See ACE, *n.*, 3.
service battery. See SERVICE COMPANY.
serv'ice·ber'ry (sûr'vĭs·bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERRIES (-Iz). The fruit of any kind of service tree, esp., in the United States, of the genus *Amelanchier;* also, the plant itself.
service book. A prayer book or missal.
service box. **a** A casing or box let in flush with the pavement for access to a corporation cock. **b** *Elec.* A metal box installed where the electric service wires enter a building. It usually contains the main switch with its fuses.
service brake. *Automobiles.* A brake, usually a foot brake, used in the normal brake control of a car under ordinary operating conditions. The removal of the foot from the brake pedal releases the brake. Opposed to *emergency brake.*
service buzzer. = BUZZER, *n.* **h.**
service call. *Mil.* A signal given by trumpets, bugles, etc., calling for the immediate performance, or relinquishment, of some duty.
service cap *or* **hat.** *Mil.* A cap or hat worn by officers or enlisted men when full-dress uniform, or dress uniform, is not worn. In the United States Army the *service cap* is round, about 3½ inches high, flat-topped, with a visor. The *service hat* is of soft felt of khaki color, with broad stiff brim and high crown, dented in four places to form a peak.
service ceiling. *Mil.* See CEILING, 4 **b.**
service charge. The full charge of a gun, as used in battle.
service clasp. See CLASP.
service club. An organization for the promotion of the common interests of its members and to help the community welfare, as a Rotary or Kiwanis or Lions club.
service company, battery, *or* **troop.** *Mil.* An administrative company, battery, or troop concerned mainly with transportation and supply. It is an organic part of the infantry, artillery, cavalry, and medical regiment, and of the infantry division.
service court. *Tennis.* The part of the court into which the ball must be served.
service door, entrance, *or* **stair.** A door, entrance, or stair, intended for the use of servants or to facilitate service, as in a hotel or apartment house.
service flag. In the United States during the World War, a kind of flag displayed from houses, places of business, clubrooms, churches, schools, etc., to indicate the number of members of the family or the organization who were serving in the armed forces, or who had died in the service. Service flags had a deep-red border and a white field on which was placed a blue star for each living member in the service and a gold star for each member who had died.
service flat. A flat where service is supplied.
service hat. See SERVICE CAP.
serv'ice·less, *adj.* Rendering no service. — **serv'ice·lessness,** *n.*
service line. **a** *Lawn Tennis.* A line 21 feet from, and parallel to, the net marking the rear of a service court; also, a center service line bisecting the service court. See LAWN TENNIS, *Illust.* **b** *Handball.* A line drawn across the court parallel to the front wall or board to mark a boundary which must not be overstepped in serving.
service magazine. *Mil. & Nav.* A magazine containing the ammunition for immediate use or for a particular gun.
serv'ice·man (sûr'vĭs·măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **a** One who performs or has performed military service. **b** One whose work is servicing. See SERVICE, *v. t.*
service medal. *Mil.* A medal awarded to an individual who renders military service during a specified time, as during a war, a campaign, etc. In the United States Army, the service medals are: Civil War Campaign medal; Indian Campaign medal; Spanish Campaign medal; Spanish War Service medal; Army of Cuban Occupation medal; Army of Puerto Rican Occupation medal; Philippine Campaign medal; Philippines Congressional medal; China Campaign medal; Army of Cuban Pacification medal; Mexican Service medal; Mexican Border Service medal; Victory medal (for World War, issued with 13 battle clasps for major operations, one clasp for defensive sector, and five service clasps). See CLASP, *n.*, 4.
service of an heir. *Scots Law.* A former proceeding by inquest to determine the heir of a person deceased; now (by acts passed in 1847 and 1860 and repeated in the Consolidation Act of 1868), a proceeding for this purpose by publication and proof before a competent officer without a jury.
service pension. A retiring allowance awarded primarily for length of service, rather than for reaching a certain age.
service pipe. A pipe connecting a main pipe with a building.
service plate. See PLATE, *n.*, 6 **a.**
service side. See TENNIS, *n.*, 1.
service side line. *Lawn Tennis.* In a doubles court, a line marking the outer side of a service court. See LAWN TENNIS, *Illust.*
service squadron. See SQUADRON.
service stair. See SERVICE DOOR.
service station. An establishment where service may be obtained for automobiles, as the furnishing of gasoline, oil water, air, greasing, and general repairing.

serve'a·ble. Var. of SERVABLE.
ser·ven'te, *n.* = SIRVENTE.
‖**ser'ven·te'se** (sĕr'vĕn·tā'zĕ), *n.* [It.] = SIRVENTE.
servetist, *n.* A Servetian. *Obs.*
servett. † SHERBET.
‖**ser've·tus,** *n., pl.* of SERVUS.
serv'i·a·ble, *adj.* [F.] *Obs.* **a** Willing or ready to serve. **b** Serviceable. **c** Diligent. **d** Obedient.
serv'ice·age, *n.* Servitude. *Obs.*

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals. Abbreviations, Signs, etc., are explained on pages immediately preceding the Vocabulary.

service stripe. *Mil.* **a** In the United States Army, a stripe, or one of several stripes, each indicating one enlistment, of olive-drab cloth on a background of dark blue, worn on the sleeve near the cuff. **b** A stripe of narrow black soutache braid, worn on each sleeve of the dress uniform, one half inch above the braid of the cuff and parallel to it, by cadets at the United States Military Academy; also, a similar stripe of gold braid worn on each sleeve of the cadet full-dress coat. Gold service stripes are also worn by midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

service switch. See SWITCH, *n.*, 5.

service tree. See 1st SERVICE.

service troop. See SERVICE COMPANY.

service uniform. *Mil. & Nav.* The uniform prescribed in regulations for active or routine service, in distinction from dress, full dress, etc. In the United States Army it is of olive-drab woolen or khaki-colored cotton, and bears metal insignia that show the wearer's rank, the arm of service, and the corps, or the department to which he belongs.

service wall. See 1st RACKET, 2.

Serv'i·dor (sûr'vĭ·dôr), *n.* [*service* + *door.*] A trademark applied to a door, designed especially for use in hotels, clubs, etc., containing a compartment or box accessible from either side, to permit the introduction of objects on one side, and their withdrawal on the other, without opening the door; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], this door.

ser'vi·ent (sûr'vĭ·ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *serviens, -entis*, pres. part. See SERVE.] Subordinate; serving; — now chiefly in law of an estate on which a servitude or an easement is imposed.

ser'vi·en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *adj.* Pertaining to or involving the rendering of services, esp. feudal-law services.

ser'vi·ette' (sûr'vĭ·ĕt'), *n.*; *pl.* -ETTES (-ĕts'). [F.] A table napkin.

ser'vile (sûr'vĭl *or, esp. Brit.*, sûr'vīl; 277), *adj.* [L. *servilis*, fr. *servus* a servant or slave; cf. F. *servile.* See SERF, SERVE.] **1. a** Of or pertaining to a slave or slaves; as, a *servile* revolt; of *servile* birth. **b** Consisting of slaves; as, the *servile* class.

2. a Held in servitude; as, *servile* tenants. **b** *Archaic.* Held in subjection; dependent; enslaved.

Even fortune rules no more, O *servile* land. *Pope.*

c *Obs.* Belonging to the classes engaged in domestic service, mechanical work, etc. **d** Figuratively, in subjection; subject; — with *to.*

3. a Befitting a slave or servant; as, *servile* labors. **b** Characteristic of a slave; proceeding from dependence; slavish; as, *servile* flattery, fear, obedience. **c** Behaving like a slave; meanly submissive; cringing; fawning, mean; as, *servile* judges.

Be courteous to all men, *servile* to none. *Ld. Lytton.*

4. Characterized by following an original without adaptation to suit an independent design; — of translations and imitations or their makers.

5. *Eng. Feudal Law.* Held by, or pertaining to, a tenure of lands not called *free.* See FREE, *adj.*, 18 **a**; FREEHOLD.

6. *Linguistic.* **a** Not belonging to the root; pertaining to or characterizing derivational, inflectional, or relational elements of speech, as certain sounds or letters so used in Hebrew, or as *s* in English *sits, man's, dogs.* **b** Not itself sounded, but serving to indicate a long preceding vowel, as *e* in *stone.* **c** Subject to assimilation.

7. *R.C.Ch.* Pert. to physical labor; — used esp. in **servile works,** those requiring bodily rather than mental effort.

Syn. — Abject, obsequious, subservient, sycophantic, truckling. See MENIAL. **Ant.** — Noble; independent; haughty, domineering. See HAUGHTY.

— **ser'vile·ly,** *adv.* — **ser'vile·ness,** *n.*

ser'vile, *n.* **1.** One who is servile.

2. *Linguistics.* A servile element or particle.

servile habit. Laborer's costume. *Obs.*

Servile war. Any one of three insurrections of slaves in Sicily and Italy against Rome (135–132, 103–99, 73–71 B.C.), the last by Spartacus and the gladiators. Cf. SPARTACUS PARTY.

ser'vil·ism (sûr'vĭ·lĭz'm), *n.* A doctrine advocating slavery, or a system based on slavery.

ser·vil'i·ty (sûr·vĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being servile; specif.: **a** *Obs.* Slavery; servile condition or status. **b** Mean or cringing submissiveness; obsequiousness. **c** Abject dependence on the views of others. **d** Closeness to an original.

serv'ing (sûr'vĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SERVE. Hence: *adj.* That serves; that is in or on service.

serv'ing, *n.* **1.** The action denoted by the verb *serve;* an instance of it; as, a *serving* of a writ.

2. Material served or to be served; specif.: **a** A "helping" of food. **b** *Cornwall.* A supply of tin to be smelted. *Shak.*

3. Fitting.

4. *Archery.* = WHIPPING.

5. *Elec.* A layer of protective material, as jute yarn, put on the exterior of an armored or lead-covered cable.

6. *Naut.* = SERVICE, 30.

serving knife. See KNIFE, *n.*, 1.

serving mallet. *Naut.* A wooden instrument shaped like a mallet, grooved on the bottom, used in serving ropes.

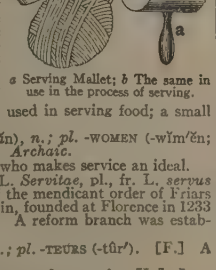

a Serving Mallet; *b* The same in use in the process of serving.

serv'ing·man' (sûr'vĭng·măn'), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn'). A man in service. *Archaic.*

serving pantry. A pantry at some distance from the kitchen, where foods may be kept at the proper temperature for serving, but not cooked.

serving stuff. *Naut.* Small lines for serving ropes.

serving table. A side table used in serving food; a small sideboard.

serv'ing·wom'an (-wŏŏm'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn). A woman in service. *Archaic.*

serv'ist (sûr'vĭst), *n.* One who makes service an ideal.

Ser'vite (sûr'vĭt), *n.* [ML. *Servitae*, pl., fr. L. *servus* servant.] *R.C.Ch.* One of the mendicant order of Friars Servants of the Blessed Virgin, founded at Florence in 1233 by seven pious merchants. A reform branch was established in 1593.

‖**ser'vi'teur'** (sĕr'vĕ'tûr'), *n.*; *pl.* -TEURS (-tûr'). [F.] A servitor.

‖**ser·vi'ti·um** (sûr·vĭsh'ĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TIA (-ä). [L.] *Law.* Service. — **ser·vi'tial** (-vĭsh'ăl), *adj.*

‖**ser·vi'ti·um fo·rin'se·cum** (fō·rĭn'sē·kŭm). [L.] = *forinsec service*, under FORINSEC, *adj.*

ser'vi·tor (sûr'vĭ·tĕr), *n.* [ME. *servitour*, fr. OF. *servitor*, LL. *servitor*, fr. *servire* to serve.] One who serves; an attendant; one who acts under another; a follower or adherent; specif.: **a** *Archaic.* A serving man; a menial. **b** A servant. "*Servitors* to the unjust." *Shak.* **c** *Univ. of Oxford, Eng.* Formerly, an exhibitioner whose duty originally was to serve the fellows. Cf. SIZAR. **d** *Scot.* An apprentice; an assistant. **e** = SERVANT, 5. **f** (1) A squire, page, or similar attendant. (2) *Obs.* A soldier. (3) *Eng. Hist.* One of a class granted lands in Ulster by James I for service, esp. military. **g** *Glassmaking.* One who shapes the body of the desired product. See CHAIR, *n.*, 9 **b**.

ser'vi·to'ri·al (sûr'vĭ·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a servitor.

ser'vi·trix (sûr'vĭ·trĭks), *n.* [See -TRIX.] A female servant.

ser'vi·tude (sûr'vĭ·tūd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *servitudo.*] **1. a** Condition of a slave; slavery; serfdom; bondage; state of compulsory subjection to a master. **b** Political subjection to a foreign state or to oppression; as, to deliver a country from *servitude.*

2. Vassalage; feudal homage. *Obs.*

3. Condition of being bound to service; specif.: **a** In French and English colonies of the 17th and 18th centuries, the condition of transported or colonial laborers who, under contract or by custom, rendered service with temporary and limited loss of political and personal liberty. Servitude existed in America from 1619 to 1819. **b** A similar condition of enforced service which, in various phases, has existed in South America, South Africa, Java, etc.

4. State of slavish dependence; mental or moral bondage; social compulsion.

5. Status or employment as a servant; service; also, servants collectively. *Archaic.*

6. Service required as a punishment for crime. See PENAL SERVITUDE.

7. Term of service; apprenticeship.

8. *Law.* A right in respect of an object, usually land owned by one person in virtue of which the object is subject to a certain use or enjoyment by another person or for the benefit of another thing, as in the case of the common-law easement (which is a species of servitude). A servitude is ***affirmative*** when it permits an otherwise unpermitted act by the owner of it; ***negative*** when it imposes on the owner of the servient tenement forbearance of an otherwise permissible action. *Servitude* is esp. common in the Roman and Civil law, and is defined in the Pandects (934) as "a right in virtue of which the thing of another renders service to a person or thing." In Roman law servitudes were classified as: **a** ***Personal servitudes,*** including usufruct, (mere) use (see USUFRUCT and USE), and habitation, or ***habitatio,*** right of residing in a house. **b** ***Praedial,*** or ***real, servitudes,*** or rights over land (called ***praedium,*** or ***res, serviens***) vested in a person by virtue of his ownership of other land (called ***praedium,*** or ***res, dominans***), and including ***rural,*** or ***rustic servitudes,*** affecting chiefly or only the soil; and ***urban servitudes,*** affecting chiefly or solely a building or buildings on land. The more important rural servitudes were: ***actus*** a right of way for a carriage or cattle; ***via,*** a right of way in general; ***aquaeductus,*** *Civil Law,* the right to lead or conduct water over the land of another; ***aquaehaustus*** or simply, ***haustus,*** *Civil Law,* the right to draw water from a well, spring, or stream, on another's land; and ***jus pascendi,*** right of pasture. The chief urban servitudes were: ***altius non tollendi,*** right to have another not build higher (than a certain limit); ***ne luminibus officiatur,*** right to have the windows not shut off from light; ***stillicidii recipiendi,*** right of receiving the drip from a neighbor's roof; and ***aquae immittendae,*** right to throw water from one's windows on a neighbor's buildings or soil. The Civil law as to servitudes is essentially the same as the Roman law, but the Civil law includes under this head a rent charge.

Syn. — SERVITUDE, SLAVERY, BONDAGE. SERVITUDE may apply to either voluntary or (more frequently) compulsory subjection to a master; SLAVERY and BONDAGE (the stronger term) imply absolute and enforced subjugation to another's will. Cf. SERF, MENIAL, PRISONER.

Ant. — Freedom, liberty, independence; dominance, supremacy; nobility.

ser'vi·tus (sûr'vĭ·tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -TUTES (-tū'tēz). [L.] *Law.* A servitude; error., an easement.

Ser'vi·us (sûr'vĭ·ŭs). [L.] A Roman praenomen. **Abbr.** *Ser.*

ser'vo (sûr'vō), *n.* Short for SERVOMOTOR, SERVOMECHANISM; hence, **ser'vo,** *adj.*

Ser'vo- (sûr'vō-), = SERBO-, as in **Ser'vo–Cro'at, Ser'vo–Cro·a'tian.**

ser'vo·mech'a·nism (sûr'vō·mĕk'ä·nĭz'm), *n.* An apparatus that includes a servomotor. See SERVOMOTOR **c**.

ser'vo·mo'tor (sûr'vō·mō'tĕr), *n.* Sometimes erroneously spelled **ser'ro·mo'tor.** [F. *servo-moteur.* See SERF; MOTOR.] *Mach.* A relay apparatus; specif.: **a** An auxiliary motor, regulated by a hand lever, for quickly and easily moving the reversing gear of a large marine engine into any desired position indicated by that of the hand lever, which controls the valve of the motor. **b** In a Whitehead torpedo, a type of compressed-air motor for moving the rudders so as to correct deviations from the course. **c** Any power-driven mechanism which supplements a primary control.

ser'vu·late (sûr'vū·lāt), *v. i.* [L. *servulus* a young slave, dim. of *servus* slave + *-ate.*] To act as a servitor. *Rare.*

‖**ser'vus** (sûr'vŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SERVI (-vī). [L.] A serf.

Ser'vus Ser·vo'rum De'i (sûr'vŭs sûr·vō'rŭm dē'ĭ). [L.] Servant of the Servants of God.

ses'a·me (sĕs'ä·mē), *n.* [F. and L.; F. *sésame*, fr. L. *sesamum, sesama*, fr. Gr. *sēsamon, sēsamē*, prob. of Oriental origin.] **1.** An East Indian herb (*Sesamum indicum*); also, its small obovate, flattish seeds (***sesame seed***), which yield an oil and are used as food. See BENNE.

2. [*usually cap.*] = OPEN SESAME.

Sesame and Lilies. A collection of essays (1865) chiefly on education and morals, by John Ruskin.

ses'a·me grass (sĕs'ä·mē). Gama grass.

ses'a·me oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

ses'a·mine (sĕs'ä·mĭn; -mīn), *n.* Sesame. *Obs.*

ses'a·mine, *adj.* [L. *sesaminus*, fr. Gr. *sēsaminos.*] Pertaining to, or obtained from, sesame. *Obs.*

ses'a·moid (sĕs'ä·moid), *adj.* [Gr. *sēsamoeidēs* like sesame, fr. *sēsamon* sesame + *eidos* form.] Of or pertaining to or designating a nodular mass of bone or cartilage in a tendon, esp. where the tendon passes over a joint or some bony prominence. The patella and pisiform bone are by some regarded as sesamoid, as is also the navicular bone of a horse's foot. — *n.* A sesamoid bone or cartilage.

ses'a·moi'dal (sĕs'ä·moi'dăl; -d'l), *adj.* Sesamoid.

ses'a·moid·i'tis (-moid·ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Veter.* Inflammation of a sesamoid bone and adjacent ligaments and tissue.

Ses'a·mum (sĕs'ä·mŭm), *n.* [L., sesame. See SESAME.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of tropical African and Indian herbs (family Pedaliaceae), having entire or divided leaves and irregular campanulate flowers, the curved tube dilated above the base, the capsule 4-angled, and unarmed. See SESAME. **b** [*not cap.*] Sesame.

Ses'ban (sĕs'băn), *n.* [NL. & F., fr. Ar. *saysabān*, fr. Per. *sīsabān.*] **1.** *Bot.* Syn. of SESBANIA.

2. [*not cap.*] Either of two East Indian species (*Sesbania aculeata* and *S. aegyptiaca*). See DAINCHA, SHEVRI.

Ses·ba'ni·a (sĕs·bā'nĭ·ä), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of pinnate-leaved herbs, shrubs, or trees (family Fabaceae), usually having large handsome flowers. *S. grandiflora* is the Katural. Syn. *Agati.*

Ses'e·li (sĕs'ĕ·lĭ; -lī), *n.* [NL. See CICELY.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of smooth, perennial herbs (family Ammiaceae), natives of temperate regions of the Old World. They have ternately compound leaves, white flowers, and fruit with solitary oil tubes. The species are commonly called *meadow saxifrage. S. hippomarathrum* is the horse fennel. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

Sesh'at (sĕsh'ăt), *n.* [Egypt., fr. *s-sha* to ordain, instruct.] *Egypt. Relig.* Goddess of writing and learning, venerated at Memphis and Heliopolis.

‖**se·sí'** (sä·sē'; *Angl.* sā'sē), *n.* [Sp., prob. of Taino origin.] = BLACK-FIN SNAPPER.

Se'si·a (sē'zhĭ·ä; -shĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sēs* moth.] *Zool.* A genus of clearwing moths of the family Aegeriidae (syn. *Sesiidae*).

ses'kin (sĕs'kĭn), *n.* [MD. *seskijn.*] A small coin current in England early in the 15th century, passing for a penny. *Obs.*

ses'qui- (sĕs'kwĭ-). [L.] A combining form denoting:

1. a *One and a half times,* as in *sesqui*centennial. **b** *Obs. More than the norm of the type; super-; ultra-.*

2. *Astrol. An aspect of one and a half times the degree of a* (specified) *aspect,* as in *sesqui*quadrate.

3. *Chem.* That *three* atoms or equivalents of the (specified) element or radical are combined with *two* of another, as in iron *sesqui*oxide, Fe_2O_3.

4. *Math.* With ordinal numeral adjectives of Latin derivation, the ratio $n + 1$; *n*, where *n* is the corresponding cardinal, as in *sesqui*tertial, *sesqui*tertian, having the ratio 4:3.

5. *Music.* A harmonic interval or rhythmic combination of notes in the proportion of *the whole to the whole plus the fraction* (designated), as in *sesqui*tertia.

☞ COMBINATIONS (in sense 3) are:

sesquibasic	**sesquihydrate**	**sesquisalt**
sesquicarbonate	**sesquihydrated**	**sesquisulphate**
sesquichloride	**sesquioxide**	

ses'qui (sĕs'kwĭ), *adj.* *Chem.* = SESQUI-, 3.

ses'qui (sĕs'kwĭ), *n.* Short for SESQUICENTENNIAL.

ses'qui·al'ter (sĕs'kwĭ·ăl'tĕr), *n.* *Mus.* = SESQUIALTERA.

ses'qui·al'ter (sĕs'kwĭ·ăl'tĕr), *adj.* [L.] Sesquialteral.

ses'qui·al'ter·a (sĕs'kwĭ·ăl'tĕr·ä), *n.* [L. *sesquialter*, fem. *-tera*, sesquialteral.] *Music.* **a** The interval of a perfect fifth, having the ratio $\frac{3}{2}$. **b** A triplet of three minims in the time of two preceding. Cf. HEMIOLIA. **c** A mixture organ stop, containing several ranks of pipes which reinforce some high harmonics of the ground tone, and make the sound more brilliant.

ses'qui·al'ter·al (-ăl), *adj.* [L. *sesquialter* once and a half, fr. *sesqui-* + *alter* other.] Once and a half times as great as another; having the ratio of one and a half to one.

ses'qui·al'ter·an (-ăn), *adj.* Also **ses'qui·al'ter·ate** (-ăt), **ses'qui·al'ter·ous** (-ŭs). Sesquialteral.

ses'qui·cen·ten'ni·al (-sĕn·tĕn'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* [*sesqui-* + *centennial.*] Of or pertaining to a century and a half. — *n.* The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, or its celebration.

Sesquicentennial Exposition. See EXPOSITION, 5, *Table.*

ses'qui·du'pli·cate (-dū'plĭ·kăt), *adj.* Having the ratio of 2½ to 1, or of 5 to 2.

ses'qui·no'na (sĕs'kwĭ·nō'nä), *n.* [*sesqui-* + L. *nonus* ninth.] *Music.* A vibration interval of the ratio 10 : 9; a lesser major second. — **ses'qui·no'nal** (-năl; -n'l), *adj.*

ses'qui·oc·ta'va (-ŏk·tā'vä), *n.* [ML.] *Music.* An interval of the ratio 1⅛:1, or 9:8; a greater major second. — **ses'qui·oc·ta'val** (-văl), *adj.*

ses·quip'e·dal (sĕs·kwĭp'ĕ·dăl; sĕs'kwĭ·pē'dăl; -d'l), *adj.* Sesquipedalian.

‖**ses'qui·pe·da'li·a** (-pĕ·dā'lĭ·ä), *n. pl.* [L.] Short for *sesquipedalia verba* (L., words a foot and a half long). Very long words. *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 97).

ses·quip·pe·da'li·an (sĕs'kwĭ·pĕ·dā'lĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *sesquipedalis.* See SESQUI-; PEDAL.] **a** Measuring or containing a foot and a half; — sometimes humorously applied to long words. **b** Given to the use of long words. — *n.* **a** One that is a foot and a half in height or length. **b** A very long word.

ses'qui·pe·da'li·an·ism (-pĕ·dā'lĭ·ăn·ĭz'm), *n.* Also **ses·quip'e·dal·ism** (sĕs·kwĭp'ĕ·dăl·ĭz'm; sĕs'kwĭ·pē'dăl·ĭz'm). Sesquipedality.

ses'qui·pe·dal'i·ty (sĕs'kwĭ·pĕ·dăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **a** Quality or condition of being sesquipedal. **b** The use of, or style marked by sesquipedalian words.

ses·quip'li·cate (sĕs·kwĭp'lĭ·kăt), *adj.* [*sesqui-* + L. *plicatus*, past part. of *plicare* to fold.] Having the ratio of the square roots of the cubes of the terms of a given ratio; noting the ratio of a cube to a square. *Rare.*

ses'qui·quad'rate (sĕs'kwĭ·kwŏd'rāt), *n.* *Astrol.* Aspect of two heavenly bodies when separated by 1½ quadrants (135°).

ses'qui·quar'ta (sĕs'kwĭ·kwôr'tä), *n.* [*sesqui-* + L. *quarta*, fem. of *quartus* fourth.] *Music.* An interval of the ratio 1⅓:1, or 5:4; a major third. — **ses'qui·quar'tal** (-tăl; -t'l), *adj.*

ses'qui·quin'ta (-kwĭn'tä), *n.* [*sesqui-* + L. *quinta*, fem. of *quintus* fifth.] *Music.* An interval of the ratio 1⅔:1, or 6:5; a minor third. — **ses'qui·quin'tal** (-tăl; -t'l), *adj.*

ses'qui·quin'tile (-tĭl; 155), *adj.* *Astrol.* Having a zodiacal distance of about 108°.

ses'qui·sep'ti·mal (-sĕp'tĭ·măl), *adj.* [*sesqui-* + L. *septimus* seventh.] Of the ratio of 8 to 7.

ses'qui·sex'tal (-sĕks'tăl), *adj.* [*sesqui-* + L. *sextus* sixth.] Of the ratio of 7 to 6.

ses'qui·sil'i·cate (sĕs'kwĭ·sĭl'ĭ·kăt), *n.* [*sesqui-* + *silicate.*] **1.** *Chem.* A silicate held to contain three molecules of silica to two of another oxide, as $2CaO.3SiO_2$. *Obs.*

2. *Metal.* A mixture of a monosilicate and a disilicate. Certain ones are used in smelting.

serv'i·er, *n.* One who serves. *Obs.*
ser'vi·et', Serviette. *Ref. Sp.*
ser'vil. Servile. *Ref. Sp.*
ser'vil·ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.
ser·vis'i·a. Var. of CERVISIA.
ser'vi·tor·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
ser'vi·tress, *n.* Fem. of SERVITOR.
ser'vi·tute, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *servitus.*] Servitude. *Obs.*
ser·wam'by (sĕr·wăm'bĭ). Var. of SERNAMBY.
serwand, serwant. † SERVANT.
Se'sai (sē'sī; sē'sä·ī). *D. Bib.*
ses'a·mus, *n.* Sesame. *Obs.*
ses'cu·ple (sĕs'kū·p'l), *adj. Class. Pros.* = HEMIOLIC.
Se'sis (sē'sĭs). *Bib.*
ses'ma (sĕs'mä), *n.* [Sp., sixth.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
sesion. † SEASON, SEIZIN.
Syn. of ARGERIIDAE.
Se·sha. Var. of SUESHA.
Se·si'i·dae (sē·sī'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *sesia* + *-idae.*] *Zool.*
sesperal. † SUSPIRAL.
ses'qui·quar'tile, *n.* = SESQUIQUADRATE.
ses'qui·square', *n.* = SESQUIQUADRATE.

ses'qui-sul'phide (sĕs'kwĭ-sŭl'fīd; -fĭd), *n.* Also **-phid, -fide, -fid.** [*sesqui-* + *sulphide.*] *Chem.* A sulphide, analagous to a sesquioxide, containing three atoms of sulphur to two of the other ingredient; as, orpiment, As_2S_3, is arsenic *sesquisulphide.*

ses'qui-sul'phu-ret (-sŭl'fū-rĕt), *n.* A sesquisulphide.

ses'qui-ter'pene (-tûr'pēn), *n.* See TERPENE.

ses'qui-ter'ti-a (sĕs'kwĭ-tûr'shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sesquitertius* containing one and one third.] *Music.* An interval of the ratio 1⅓:1, or 4:3; a perfect fourth. — **ses'qui-ter'tial** (-shȧl), *adj.*

ses'qui-ter'tian (-shăn), *adj.* Of the ratio of 4 to 3.

sess (sĕs), *n. & v.* [Cf. ON. *sess* a seat.] Pile; heap, esp. of sheaves. *Dial. Eng.*

sess (sĕs), *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Soap Mfg.* Any of the bars or plates of a knockdown soap frame. See FRAME, *n.*, 25.

sess, *n. & v. t.* = CESS tax. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

ses'sa (sĕs'ȧ), *interj.* Hurry; to it. *Obs. Shak.*

ses'sile (sĕs'ĭl; 155), *adj.* [L. *sessilis* low, dwarf, fr. *sedere, sessum,* to sit. See SIT.] **1.** Attached directly by the base; not raised upon a stalk or peduncle; as, a *sessile* leaf (one resting directly on the main stem or branch without a petiole). In *Zool.,* often implying attachment by a broad base.

2. Figuratively, continuously employed in the same institution.

3. *Zool.* Permanently attached; not free to move about.

☞ COMBINATIONS are: **ses'sile-eyed', ses'sile-flow'ered, ses'sile-fruit'ed, ses'sile-leaved'.**

sessile gonophores. *Zool.* Gonophores which never become detached.

sessile hydatid. *Anat.* = HYDATID OF MORGAGNI **b.**

ses·sil'i·ty (sĕ·sĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The state of being sessile.

ses'sion (sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sessio,* fr. *sedere, sessum.* See SIT.] **1.** A sitting, or being seated. *Archaic.*

Leapt from her *session* on his lap, and stood. *Tennyson.*

2. The actual or constructive sitting of a court, council, legislature, etc., or the actual or constructive assembly of the members of such a body, for the transaction of business; thus, a body is said to be in *session* when the members are in fact assembled and (constructively) during the time between adjourned meetings, during which time the body is for some purposes considered as legally in session.

3. a A single sitting of a convention, conference, court, etc.; as, between the morning and afternoon *sessions.* **b** A series of meetings, collectively, held during the time a body of persons is in session; — called also, formerly, **sessions. c** *Obs.* A group of persons in session.

4. The time, period, or term during which a court, council, legislature, etc., meets regularly for business; or, the space of time between the first meeting and the prorogation or final adjournment. The *session* of a court usually coincides with or includes the term, and is often called a *term.* See ADJOURN, *Syn.*

5. In scientific experimentation or observation, a particular period in a series.

6. *Eccl.* Christ's sitting at the right hand of God.

7. *Educ.* A period of the year during which an educational institution conducts classes or gives instruction. *Orig. Scot.*

8. *pl.* **a** *Eng. Law.* The sittings or a sitting of justices of peace in execution of the powers conferred by their commissions, being called: ***petty sessions,*** when held by one or more justices, without a jury, for trial of minor offenses, admitting prisoners to bail, etc.; ***special sessions,*** when held by two or more justices for the exercise of some special branch of their authority, due notice being given; ***general sessions,*** when held by two or more justices, one of whom is of the quorum, for the general exercise of their authority to try criminal cases, etc. Hence, the sittings or any sitting of any of several other courts of similar criminal jurisdiction. **b** In various States of the United States, any of various courts answering more or less to the English courts above named, as of a justice's court to grant innkeepers' licenses, to lay out highways, etc., or of courts of general criminal jurisdiction. **c** Any of these courts, themselves.

9. *Presbyterian Ch.* = KIRK SESSION.

10. [*cap.*] *Scots Law.* The Court of Session.

ses'sion, *v. t.* To bring before a kirk session, as for discipline or for proclaiming bans of marriage. *Colloq., Scot.*

ses'sion·al (sĕsh'ŭn·ȧl; -l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a session or sessions; also, recurring at each session; as, *sessional* caucuses by each political group.

ses'sion·al·ly, *adv.* By action of a kirk session. *Scot.*

sessional order *or* **rule.** *British Parl. Practice.* An order or rule framed to continue only during the session.

ses'sion·ar'y (sĕsh'ŭn·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Sessional.

ses'sion·er (-ĕr), *n.* *Obs.* **a** A member of the Court of Session. **b** A member of a kirk session. *Both Scot.*

sessions of the peace. Sittings by justices of the peace. *Eng.*

ses'terce (sĕs'tûrs), *n.* [L. *sestertius* (sc. *nummus*), fr. *sestertius* two and a half, prob. fr. *sesqui-* + *tertius* third; cf. F. *sesterce.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A coin and money of account equal to ¼ denarius. It was first issued as a silver coin equal to 2½ asses, from 268 B.C. to about 241 B.C. Under Augustus and his successors it was a brass coin (called by numismatists *first brass*) equal to 4 asses.

2. Sestertium; — an erroneous use.

ses·ter'ti·um (sĕs·tûr'shĭ·ŭm; -shŭm), *n.;* *pl.* SESTERTIA (-ȧ). [L. See SESTERCE.] *Rom. Antiq.* A money of account equal to one thousand sesterces.

ses·tet' (sĕs·tĕt'; sĕs'tĕt; *cf.* SEXTET), *n.* [It. *sestetto,* fr. *sesto* sixth, fr. L. *sextus,* fr. *sex* six.] **1.** *Music.* A sextet.

2. *Pros.* Any stanza of six lines; specif., the last six lines of a sonnet of the Italian type.

‖**ses·tet'to** (sĕs·tĕt'tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A sestet.

ses'ti·ad (sĕs'tĭ·ăd), *n.* [Gr. *Sēstias, -ados,* pert. to Sestos (see *Gaz.*).] One of six divisions, parts, or cantos of a poem, orig. of the narrative poem *Hero and Leander* by Marlowe and Chapman; — after the use of "Iliad" before each book of the *Iliad.*

Ses'ti·an (sĕs'tĭ·ăn; -chăn), *adj.* [From *Sesto,* Italy.] *Geol.* Designating or pertaining to the basal stage of the Italian Oligocene. — **Ses'ti·an,** *n.*

ses·ti'na (sĕs·tē'nȧ), *n.;* *pl.* -TINE (-nā), -TINAS (-nȧz). [It., fr. *sesto* sixth. Cf. SESTINE, SEXTAIN.] A lyrical fixed form invented by Arnaut Daniel, a Provençal poet of the 12th century and used by Dante and Petrarch, distinguished by its six six-line stanzas (originally unrhymed), its six end words repeated in a different order in each stanza, and a three-line envoy in which are distributed these six words, three in the middle and three at the end of the lines.

ses'tine (sĕs'tĭn), *n.* [Obs. F.] Sestina.

ses'tole (sĕs'tōl), **ses'to·let** (-tō·lĕt), *n.* [G. *sextol,* fr. L. *sextus* sixth.] *Music.* A sextuplet.

ses'tu·or (sĕs'tū·ôr), *n.* [F.] *Mu·nc.* A sestet.

Se·su'to (sĕ·sōō'tō), *n.* Also **Se·su'tu** (-tōō). The Bantu language of the Basutos.

Se·su'vi·um (sĕ·sū'vĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A small genus of fleshy maritime herbs, the sea purslanes (family Aizoaceae), of wide distribution in tropical regions. They have opposite leaves and reddish flowers with a five-lobed calyx and five stamens. *S. portulacastrum* is found in the southern United States.

Set (sĕt), **Seth** (sāt), *n.* [Gr. *Sēth,* Old Coptic *Sēt,* fr. Egypt. *Setesh,* the god of evil.] *Egypt. Relig.* An evil divinity, the brother and enemy of Osiris, represented with the head of a beast with high square ears and pointed snout. He was the oldest of all Egyptian gods, and when Horus came the gods divided Egypt, giving Lower Egypt to Horus and Upper Egypt to Set. Before the XIXth dynasty Set was popular, especially favored by the Hyksos, and probably regarded as a war god and giver of victories. About the XXIId dynasty a reaction set in, the god's images were destroyed or defaced, and he became the personification of evil. The Greeks called him *Typhon.*

Set.

set (sĕt), *conj.* [Cf. SITH.] Though; although. *Obs.*

set (sĕt), *v. t.; past tense & past part.* SET; *pres. part. & verbal n.* SET'TING. [ME. *setten,* fr. AS. *settan;* akin to OS. *settian,* OFris. *setta,* D. *zetten,* OHG. *sezzen,* G. *setzen,* ON. *setja,* Sw. *sätta,* Dan. *sætte,* Goth. *satjan;* causative from the root of E. *sit.* See SIT.] *Transitive:*

I. To seat.

1. To cause to sit; to make to assume a sitting position or attitude; hence, to place in or on a seat; as, to *set* one on a throne, on horseback. *Archaic.*

2. To seat for an activity; as, *set* to dinner; the court is *set.*

Most of the party were *set* to cards. *Thackeray.*

3. Specif., to put (a fowl) on eggs to hatch them, or to put (eggs) into a nest for a fowl to sit on, or into an incubator.

4. [Cf. SET, *v. i.,* 3.] **a** *Chiefly Scot.* To suit; to become; as, it *sets* him ill. **b** *Scot. & Ir.* = SET OFF.

II. To fix in a situation or direction.

5. To put to stay in a place, either where customary or for a time; as, to *set* a book on a shelf, studs in a shirt.

To earn his cream bowl duly *set.* *Milton.*

6. To fix in the ground, as a post or a tree; to plant; as, to *set* trees, a slip, a crop; — often with *out.*

7. To fix in position to snare or seize; as, to *set* a net or trap.

8. To direct with fixed attention and preoccupation; — with *in, on,* or *upon;* as, to *set* one's fancy, heart, or mind on; to *set* one's trust in.

9. To establish on a foundation; build. *Archaic.*

10. To place so as to have a relation of nearness or contact; as, a light *set* at a window; news *set* before the public.

Summer *set* lip to earth's bosom bare. *F. Thompson.*

11. a *Obs.* To fix in writing; phrase. **b** To place in a particular location or relation in a writing; put down; enter; as, *set* in a log or notebook, as decimals, in parallel.

12. a To make to assume a specified sphere, condition, occupation, relation, etc.; to place; put; establish; as, to *set* one in authority; to *set* in or out of order; to *set* one to school, to work.

I do *set* my bow in the cloud. *Gen.* ix. 13.

b To appoint to or establish in a position, office, or status; post; station; as, to *set* the watch; a supervisor *set* over us.

13. To cause to assume a (specified) posture or position; as, *set* upright, astride, ajar, apart.

14. a To fix by way of distinguishing imprint, covering, or appearance; — with *on* or *upon;* as, to *set* a mark or face upon. **b** To attach; — with *to.* "*Set* feathers to thy heels." *Shak.* **c** To affix, as a signature or seal; as, I *set* my hand and seal. **d** *Obs.* To apply, as money or a remedy; — with *to.*

III. To establish.

15. To ordain or fix as a time, limit, or regulation; prescribe; appoint a time for; as, to *set* no bounds to ambition; to *set* a wedding day.

Fate hath *set* a period of my years. *Lodge.*

16. To establish by authority; decree; as, to *set* an end to.

17. a *Obs.* To inflict as a burden; to impose. **b** *Now Chiefly Dial.* To lease; let. **c** *Obs.* To establish in order; settle.

18. To place so as to be controlled, utilized, or dealt with; as to *set* in hand, for sale, to pledge.

19. To furnish as a pattern or model, esp. of conduct or fashion; also, to indicate the lines of work to be done; as, to *set* an example; on lines *set* for him.

20. To allot or appoint as a task or portion of work; esp., to propound for solution or prescribe for study; assign; as, to *set* problems or books to be read.

21. To give a pitch to, as a tune; to start by fixing the keynote; as, to *set* a psalm.

IV. To move with fixed direction.

22. To cause to be, become, do, etc.; to dispose; start; begin; as, to *set* houses afire; to *set* ships afloat; to *set* one at ease, at variance, free, right, etc.

Every incident *sets* him thinking. *Coleridge.*

23. To direct or apply to action; to put in activity, esp. in work, performance, or consideration; as, to *set* children to a task; *set* a thief to catch a thief; to *set* running.

The abbey bells are *set* a-ringing. *Thackeray.*

24. To incite to hostility or antagonism; as, to *set* a dog on one; to *set* brother against brother.

25. To place by transportation or conveyance; as, to *set* ashore.

26. To bring by imparting motion; — of wind, tide, etc.; as, a current *set* us to the northward.

27. To put in motion; as, to *set* an engine, a tap, a printing press.

28. a To put and fix in a direction; direct; as, to *set* one's face toward or for home. **b** To adjust in conformity with some standard; as, to *set* a watch or a clock.

29. To propel, as a boat, by poling.

30. To escort; as, to *set* one home. *Chiefly Dial.*

V. To put in readiness.

31. To put into a desired position, adjustment, or condition; to regulate; as, wheels *set* close together.

32. *Obs.* **a** To erect; raise, as a tent or mast. **b** To dispose tactically for battle.

33. To put in order for immediate use; as, to *set* a table by laying the tablecloth, putting on the dishes, etc.; to *set* a lithographic stone ready for printing; to *set* a lathe for screw cutting by putting in the requisite change wheels.

34. Hence: **a** To put a smooth edge on (a razor, cutting or scraping tool, or on a saw, etc.) with a hone or by grinding. **b** To bend slightly the tooth points of (a saw) alternately in opposite directions to widen the kerf and so prevent sticking. **c** To adjust (a measuring instrument) to a desired position; as, to *set* a pair of calipers to size on a rule. **d** To fix the iron of (a carpenter's plane) in position so as to take off the desired thickness of shaving. **e** To dispose for preservation and examination; — of specimens; as, to *set* insects.

VI. To beset.

35. To cover, surround, etc., by growth of plants; to plant (ground). "The Pall Mall is *set* with fair trees." *Evelyn.*

36. To adorn with something infixed or affixed; to stud; dot; to variegate with objects placed here and there.

Pastoral dales thin *set* with modern farms. *Wordsworth.*

37. To fix, as a precious stone, in a border of metal; to place in a setting; hence, to place in or amid something which serves as a setting; as, to *set* glass in a sash, or teeth on a plate.

38. To fix upon or watch with a view to theft. *Slang.*

VII. To place in estimation.

39. To hold something in regard or esteem at the rate of: as, to *set* store by. Cf. SET BY.

They *set* small price on the eternal God. *Manning.*

40. To assume; suppose. *Obs.*

41. To place in a certain mental order, category, or rank; as, to *set* duty before pleasure.

42. To fix at or adjust to a certain amount, as a price, fine, or ransom.

43. To stake at play; to wager; to risk.

44. To value; to rate; — with *at;* as, to *set* at naught.

I do not *set* my life at a pin's fee. *Shak.*

45. To rate for assessment. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

46. To place as an estimate of worth or recompense; as, to *set* a price or value upon.

47. To place in relation for comparison or balance; as, theory *set* against practice.

48. To estimate; — with *at;* as, to *set* the loss at a million.

VIII. To put in a fixed state.

49. To fix firmly; to make fast, permanent, or stable; to render immobile; to give rigid form or condition to, as, to *set* one's jaw.

50. To make unyielding or obstinate; to render stiff, unpliant, or rigid; as, to *set* one's mind or heart.

Make my heart as a millstone, *set* my face as a flint. *Tennyson.*

51. To cause to stop or stick; as, to *set* a coach in the mud; hence, to puzzle; to embarrass; perplex. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

They show how hard they are *set* in this particular. *Addison.*

52. To render stiff or solid; esp., to convert into curd; to curdle; as, to *set* milk for cheese.

IX. Technical senses:

53. *Archery.* To straighten (a bow or arrow) by heating, correcting the deformity and quickly cooling.

54. *Astrol.* = CAST, *v. t.,* 6 **c.**

55. *Baking.* **a** *Chiefly U. S.* To lay aside (dough, batter, etc., in which yeast has been added) to rise; to leave for the action of the leaven. **b** *Chiefly Dial.* To place in an oven.

56. *Bell Ringing.* To pull (a bell) into a position where it stands inverted.

57. *Bookbinding.* To position (an insert) when tipping in the sections of a book, usually to correct bad margins.

58. *Bowling.* To fix as the next mark.

59. *Breeding.* To establish (a stock).

60. *Brickmaking.* To pile (green brick) in a kiln or on a car. They may be set solid, or checkered to permit a draft or fire to pass through.

61. *Cards.* To give (one) a setback. At bridge, a declarer who fails to fulfill his contract is set so many tricks.

62. *Dent.* To arrange (artificial teeth) upon a plate.

63. *Dyeing.* To make fast.

64. *Glass Mfg.* To place in the furnace.

65. *Hort.* To cause to set (see SET, *v. i.,* 22); as, the peaches failed to *set* fruit; some varieties do not *set* seed under cultivation.

66. *Hunting.* **a** To point out the seat or position of, as birds or other game; — said of hunting dogs. Cf. SETTER. **b** To dispose or adjust, as a net, or trap, for the taking of game.

67. *Leather Mfg.* To fix by stretching.

68. *Masonry.* To lower into place and fix solidly, as cut stone.

69. *Music.* **a** To fit with music; to adapt, as words to music, or music to words; to prepare for performance, as for a particular voice or instrument.

Set thy own songs, and sing them to thy lute. *Dryden.*

b To fix (a combination of stops) so that the pushing of a piston will throw an entire combination.

70. *Naut.* **a** To spread or have spread to the wind; as, to *set* the sails of a ship. **b** To take the bearings of (the land, etc.). **c** To carry as sail; — of ships.

71. *Plastering.* To put the finishing coat on.

72. *Print.* To compose; to arrange in words, lines, etc.; as, to *set* type; to *set* a page.

73. *Racing.* **a** To prescribe as a rate by one's example; as, to *set* the pace or stroke. **b** *Footracing.* To place (oneself) in a position to start running.

74. *Rayon Mfg.* To treat (viscose) so as to precipitate the cellulose from it. See VISCOSE.

75. *Scots Law.* To lease.

76. *Smithing.* To shape (metal) with a set, or set hammer.

77. *Surg.* To restore to normal position or connection when dislocated or fractured; as, to *set* a broken bone.

78. *Surveying & Geom.* To lay or mark off (a line).

79. *Theater.* To make scenically ready for a performance; as, to *set* the scene or the stage.

80. *Weaving.* To determine the fineness of texture of (a fabric).

81. *Zool.* To arrange (the parts of an insect) in position for drying. See SETTING BLOCK.

——, *Intransitive* [Partly absolute uses of *set,* v. t., without object expressed, partly due to confusion with *sit.*]:

I. To sit.

1. To be seated; to sit. *Now Illit. & Dial.*

He made them to *set* upon a bench. *Caxton.*

2. To brood; sit (sense 5); — of hens.

3. To fit or suit; become; sit; as, the coat *sets* well. Cf. SIT, *v. i.,* 11 & 12.

4. To become lodged or fixed; — with *on* or *upon.*

---

ses'qui-ter'tian-al, *adj.* = SESQUITERTIAN. [QUIQUINTA. *Obs.*]

ses'qui-tone, *n. Music.* = SEX-

ses'sil. Sessile. *Ref. Sp.*

Ses'si·li·ven'tres (sĕs'ĭl·vĕn'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr., L. *sessilis* belonging to sitting + *venter* belly.] Syn. of CHALASTOGASTRA.

sess'ment. † ASSESSMENT.

ses'sor, *n.* = ASSESSOR. *Obs.*

sess'rym'nir (sĕs'rŭm'nĭr), *n.* See FREYA.

‖**ses·ter'ti·us** (sĕs·tûr'shĭ·ŭs), *n.;* *pl.* -TII (-shĭ·ī). [L.] = SESTERCE, 1.

Ses'thel (sĕs'thĕl). *Bib.*

ses'ti (sĕs'tē), *n. sing. & pl.* See MEASURE, *Table.*

sesun. † SEASON.

5. To pass below the horizon; to go down; to decline; — said of a heavenly body; hence, figuratively, to sink out of sight; to come to an end; wane; pass away.

Thus this century *sets* with little mirth. *Fuller.*

II. To place something.

6. To place plants or shoots in the ground; to plant.

7. To fit music to words. *Obs.*

Give me a note; your ladyship can *set*. *Shak.*

8. To make a stake or wager; to bet.

III. To move with fixed direction.

9. To begin to move; to start; — now followed, exc. *dial.*, by *out*, *on*, *forth*, or *forward*; as, to *set* out for London.

10. To apply oneself to some activity; as, to *set* to work, to running, a-hunting.

11. To have a certain direction in motion; to flow; to move on; to tend; as, the current *sets* to the north.

12. To have a bent; tend; as, art is *setting* against modernism.

All the current of my being *sets* to thee. *Tennyson.*

IV. To take on a fixed condition.

13. To become fixed or rigid; specif., to become hardened, as by chemical action or cooling. See SET, *n.*, 7.

A gathering and serring of the spirits together to resist, maketh the teeth to *set* hard one against another. *Bacon.*

14. To become settled; — of time and weather; as, the night *set* cold.

15. **a** Of cream, to rise and settle at the top. **b** Of milk, to curdle.

16. To acquire a permanent twist, as from strain; — of metal.

17. To become fast or permanent; — of a color.

18. To stop; — said of the balance of a chronometer.

19. To settle and become attached; — said of young bivalves, as oysters.

V. Technical senses:

20. *Dancing.* **a** To execute a set; — often with *to*. See SET, *n.*, 34. **b** To face one's partner.

21. *Dominoes.* To play a domino; to pose; specif., to make the first play of a game.

22. *Hort.* To adhere to the parent plant and initiate growth or normal development, as a result of some stimulus, esp. pollination; — said of a blossom, fruit, or seed, also, by extension, of a tree bearing the blossom, etc.

23. *Hunting.* To indicate the position of game; — said of a dog; also, *Obs.*, to hunt game by the aid of a setter. Cf. SETTER.

24. *Surg.* To knit, as a bone.

Syn. — Lay; pose, station, stand; settle; stabilize, confirm; adjust; define; stiffen, harden, coagulate, solidify; designate. **Ant.** — See OVERTURN.

set about. **a** *Obs.* To besiege. **b** To begin to do; also, to cause (one) to begin work on. **c** *Now Chiefly Dial.* To spread, as a report; circulate. **d** *Colloq.* To attack.

set abroach. **a** *Obs.* To broach. **b** *Archaic.* To set going; to make current.

set abroad. = *set abroach* **b**, above. *Obs.*

set across. To take over water to the further side.

set adown. = *set down*, below. *Obs.*

set afloat. **a** *Archaic.* To float. **b** To cause to rise to the surface. **c** To set going.

set against. **a** To cause (one) to oppose; to set in comparison with, or to oppose to, as an equivalent in exchange. **b** *Obs.* To attack. **c** To balance. **d** To move counter to.

set agoing. To cause to move.

set a hen. To cause a hen to begin sitting.

set an edge upon or to. To sharpen.

set apart. **a** *Obs.* To put to one side or out of one's mind. **b** To separate to a particular use; to separate from the rest; to reserve.

set aside. **a** To put to one side; discard; dismiss. **b** To reject from consideration; overrule. **c** To exclude; except. **d** To set apart for a purpose; reserve; as, *to set aside* part of one's income. **e** To make void, annul. **f** *Colloq.* To place beside.

set a sponge. To make a thin yeast batter which, when risen and added to the full amount of flour for bread dough, will facilitate fermentation.

set a steven. To make an appointment. *Obs.*

set at. **a** To attack. **b** To set about.

set at defiance. To defy.

set at ease. **a** To quiet; to tranquilize; as, *to set* the heart *at ease*. **b** To relieve of anxiety or embarrassment.

set at large. To liberate; free from prison.

set at nought. Also, formerly, ***set nought by.*** To treat as of no account; to disregard; to despise; defy; to treat with ignominy.

set a trap, snare, or gin. To put it in a proper condition or position to catch prey; hence, to lay a plan to deceive and draw another into one's power.

set at work or to work. **a** To cause to enter on work or action, or to direct how to enter on work. **b** To apply oneself; — used reflexively.

set away. **a** *Obs. exc. Dial.* To remove; put or clear away. **b** *Scot. & N. of Eng.* To set off.

set back. **a** To hinder; check. **b** To cause to indicate an earlier time.

set before. **a** To bring out to view before; to exhibit. **b** To propose to for consideration, choice, or pattern.

set by. **a** *Obs.* To set on one side; reject; dismiss; give up. **b** To attach the value of (anything) to; also, *Archaic & Dial.*, to value; to esteem. **c** To lay up or set apart for future use.

set by the compass. To observe and note the bearing or situation of by the compass.

set by the ears. To cause to quarrel or be at strife.

set case. To suppose; to assume. Cf. *put case*, under PUT, *v. t.* *Obs.*

set caution. To deposit a pledge or security. *Obs.*

set cock a hoop, set cock on the hoop. See COCK-A-HOOP.

set down. **a** To seat; cause to sit down; also, *Dial.*, to sit down. **b** *Obs.* (1) To bring low; depose; abase. (2) To determine; prescribe; resolve; appoint. (3) To slacken, as pegs or strings. (4) To cause to encamp. **c** To fix; to establish; to ordain. **d** (1) To place at rest on a surface, as on the ground. (2) To cause to descend from a vehicle. **e** To enter in writing; to register; record; relate. **f** To humiliate. **g** To reckon; estimate; hence, to regard or consider; also, to attribute. **h** To place in a given location; to put something down. **i** *Obs. exc. N. of Eng.* To make up one's mind; resolve. **j** *Obs.* To encamp, esp. for a siege. **k** To tend downward. **l** *Falconry.* To put in the mew to molt.

set eyes on. To see; to behold; to fasten the eyes on.

set fire to, or set on fire. To communicate fire to; fig., to inflame; to enkindle the passions of; to irritate.

set flying. *Naut.* To hoist by a halyard until the luff is taut; — said of a sail when it is not connected to any fixed spar or stay.

set foot in. To enter.

set forth. **a** *Obs.* (1) To send out; to prepare and send. (2) To arrange in order; lay out. (3) To promote. (4) To commend. (5) To manifest; to offer or present to view, to exhibit; to display. **b** To publish; to promulgate. **c** (1) To publish. (2) To give an account, esp. by relating or describing; also, *Obs.*, to represent. **d** *Archaic.* To adorn; decorate. **e** To leave to begin an undertaking; — often with *against*, *for*, *from*, *in*, *on*, etc.

set forward. **a** To cause or help to advance. **b** To promote. **c** To put forth as an opinion. **d** To cause to indicate a later time. **e** To set out; start.

set free. To release from confinement, imprisonment, or bondage; to liberate; to emancipate.

set home. To impress so as to cause deeply felt realization. *Obs.*

set in. **a** *Obs.* To enter or intervene in a contest. **b** To begin; to set to work. **c** To enter upon a particular state; become prevalent. **d** To flow or blow toward the shore. **e** *Obs.* To put in the way to begin.

set in order. To adjust or arrange; to reduce to method.

set light by. To undervalue; to slight; to treat as of no importance; despise.

set milk. **a** To expose milk in open dishes in order that the cream may rise to the surface. **b** To cause milk to become curdled, as by rennet.

set much, or little, by. To care much, or little, for.

set nought by. See *set at nought*, above.

set of. To value; to set by. *Obs.*

set off. **a** *Obs.* To remove. **b** To adorn; decorate; embellish; also, to intensify (a characteristic) by contrast. **c** To give a flattering description of. **d** To start (one); send or go off; begin or cause one to begin; as, to *set* one *off* laughing. **e** To mark or measure off; to lay off, as the lines of a ship. **f** To assign to a particular purpose; to portion off; as, *to set off* a portion of an estate. **g** To counterbalance; compensate; also, to serve as a contrast. **h** To explode; as, *to set off* a charge of powder. **i** *Obs.* To appear; seem; show. **j** *Law.* To make a setoff of; to plead as a setoff. **k** *Print.* To deface or soil the next sheet; to offset; — said of the ink on a freshly printed sheet.

set off against. To place against as an equivalent; as, *to set off* one man's services *against* another's.

set on. **a** To place or put fixedly upon something. **b** To advance; go on; esp., to assail; attack. Cf. *set upon*, below. **c** To incite; urge; instigate. "Thou, traitor, hast *set on* thy wife to this." *Shak.* **d** To begin or cause to begin something, as a dog to attack; to set going; set about.

set one back. To reduce one's resources, esp. in money; to cost. *Slang, U. S.*

set one's back up. To assume an attitude of uncompromising resistance.

set one's cap. To make a fool of one. *Obs. Chaucer.*

set one's cap for or at. To try to win the favor of with a view to marriage. *Colloq.*

set one's compass. To direct one's course.

set oneself against. To place oneself in a state of enmity or opposition to.

set one's face (against, to, etc.). To determine to assume a certain attitude or pursue a certain course of action for or against, to or from, anything.

set one's hand to. To take hold of; hence, to undertake; set about doing.

set one's house in order. To restore one's affairs from confusion or irregularity.

set, or set up, one's rest. **a** *Obs.* To have a settled determination; to stake one's fortunes; — from an old game of cards, when one so expressed his intention to stand or rest upon his hand. **b** *Archaic.* To place fixedly one's confidence or aspirations. **c** To fix one's abiding place.

set one's seal. To affix one's seal.

set one's teeth. To press the teeth together tightly, as in determination.

set on work. To cause to begin laboring; to set to work. *Obs.*

set out. **a** *Obs.* (1) To equip and send out, as a ship or soldiers; hence, to issue; promulgate. (2) To display, esp. to advantage; proclaim; exhibit; publish. (3) To embellish; adorn; hence, to extol. (4) To place in reserve (a tithe), set apart. (5) To place in relief; set off. **b** To lay or spread out so as to project or extend. **c** To recite, describe, or state at large; as, facts carefully *set out*. **d** To assign; allot; mark off; limit; as, *to set out* the share of each heir; *to set out* the widow's thirds. **e** To mark out, as a design to be executed. **f** To lay out the plan of. **g** To place in suitable arrangement for view or use, as in dressing a window. **h** *Dial. Eng.* To escort on one's way. **i** To start on a course, as in beginning a journey, a career, or a piece of work. **j** To project. **k** *Leather Mfg.* To smooth or flatten a hide or skin when dressing it.

set out a throat. To make a loud cry. *Obs.*

set over. **a** To appoint or constitute as supervisor, inspector, ruler, or commander. **b** To assign; transfer; convey. **c** To put a little to one side or the other; to fix out of line; as, *to set over* the tailstock or headstock to prepare a lathe for boring taper holes. **d** *Obs.* (1) = *set across*, above. (2) To give up. **e** *Salt Making.* To collect a crust during the evaporation process; — said of a pan.

set right. **a** To put in order. **b** To correct.

set sail. *Naut.* To unfurl or spread the sails; to begin a voyage.

set store by. To consider valuable.

set taut. *Naut.* To take up the slack in running gear preliminary to heaving in on it.

set the fashion. To determine what shall be the fashion; to establish the mode.

set the land. *Naut.* To see by the compass how the land bears from the ship.

set the pace. To indicate, esp. by example, a pace or rate of speed for others; hence, to give an example to be followed.

set the palette. *Paint.* To lay on the palette the required pigments in a certain order, according to the intended use of them.

set the river on fire. To accomplish a wonderful thing; — usually negatively; as, he will not *set the river on fire*.

set the teeth on edge. **a** To affect the teeth with a disagreeable sensation, as when acids are brought in contact with them. **b** To sharpen the appetite; to impart zest.

set the temperament. *Music.* To tune a single octave of a keyboard instrument according to a desired temperament, as a standard by which to tune the rest of its scale.

set the Thames on fire. = *set the river on fire*, above.

set the watch. *Naut. & Nav.* To establish the watch aboard ship, from the time it goes in commission, and each night at eight o'clock.

set to. **a** To attach to; to affix to. "He . . . hath *set to* his seal that God is true." *John* iii. 33. **b** To place (cocks) in position to fight. **c** To begin actively or earnestly; to go to work zealously; as, they *set to* and soon finished the job. **d** To make a determined, energetic attack or endeavor, esp. in beginning.

set to rights. To put in order.

set to sale. To offer for sale; to put up for purchase; to make merchandise of. *Obs.*

set to school. = *put to school*, under PUT.

set to work. **a** To employ; to engage in any business or labor. **b** To go to work energetically.

set up. **1.** **a** To raise to and place in a higher position; as, to *set up* a mark. **b** To raise; to utter loudly; as, to *set up* a shout. **c** To exalt; to put in power; place on the throne; appoint, as to office. **d** To put up, as for sale or auction. **e** (1) To place in view; as, to *set up* a sign. (2) To post so as to give notice; to advertise. **f** To make more intense in effect, as color or luster.

2. *Obs.* **a** To hoist. **b** To build. **c** To set spinning. **d** To restore or repair. **e** To stable.

3. **a** To place upright; erect; raise; elevate; as, to *set up* a building, a post, a wall, a pillar. **b** To place upright and put together in readiness for use, as in pitching a tent. "To *set up* his tabernacle." *Milton.* **c** To raise from depression; elate; gratify; make proud or vain. **d** (1) *Obs.* To extol. (2) To propose as an example. **e** To assemble and erect in position (a machine).

4. **a** To come or cause to come into active operation or use; to arise or cause to arise. **b** To begin, as a new institution; to institute; establish; found; as, to *set up* a manufactory; to *set up* a school. **c** To put in operation, esp. for oneself, a mode of existence or means of livelihood; as, to *set up* housekeeping; to *set up* shop. **d** To provide with means or opportunity of a livelihood; place in comparative prosperity. **e** To enable to commence a new business; as, to *set up* a son in trade; to begin business; as, to *set up* for oneself. **f** To institute as a part of one's equipment or household. **g** To put up or lodge, as at an inn.

5. To lay by or store away. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

6. **a** To bring or restore to normal health and strength. **b** To drill, or train to hold one's body, so as to present a soldierly appearance; as, to *set up* recruits; *setting-up* exercises.

7. To advance; to propose as truth or for reception; as, to *set up* a new opinion; also, to profess openly; to make pretensions.

8. To treat to; as, to *set up* the drinks. *Slang.*

9. To rouse to anger or hostility; oppose.

10. **a** To make a set-up. **b** To expand; — of a bullet striking.

11. *Card Playing.* = ESTABLISH, 7.

12. *Hunting.* To punt, esp. when fowling.

13. *Naut.* To make taut or to hoist into position by hauling on a halyard or tackle; as, to *set up* the rigging; also, of shrouds, stays, etc., to be placed or secured; to be made fast.

14. *Print.* To put in type; as, to *set up* copy; to arrange in words, lines, etc., ready for printing, as, to *set up* type.

15. *Railroading.* To clear (a certain route) for the free passage of a train.

set up a rest. *Primero.* To venture the final stakes (see 6th REST, 7); hence, to set one's final hope or trust: — with *in*, *on*, or *upon*. *Obs.*

set upon. **a** To assail, esp. violently. **b** To cause or impel (one) to begin or do something. **c** To urge importunately. **d** *Obs.* = *set about* **b**, above.

set up one's pipes. To make a loud shout or yell. *Obs.*

set-. A combining form of the verb *set*, used to form nouns: **a** With adverbs, as in *set*back, *set*-in, *set*up. **b** With nouns, as in *set*bolt, *set*screw.

set (sĕt), *past tense & past part.* of SET. Hence:

I. In participial uses where the verb is rarely or never active.

1. Located; situated; as, a city well *set*.

2. Fixed in place; as, eyes deep *set*.

3. Intent; — with *on* or *upon*; as, *set* on enmity; *set* upon going.

4. Beset; in straits; as, hard *set* to restrain oneself.

II. Hence, in adjectival uses:

5. Regular; formal; as: **a** Pitched; as, a *set* battle. **b** Fixed by authority or appointment; as, a *set* day, rule, or wage; prescribed; as, *set* forms of prayer; also, specified; definite; as, *set* hours for study. **c** *Obs. exc. Hist.* Precise, clear, and even; — of styles of handwriting.

6. **a** Deliberately conceived, composed, or expressed; intentional; premeditated; as, of *set* purpose; in *set* terms. **b** Elaborately and ceremoniously prearranged; as, a *set* audience, dinner, speech. **c** Assigned; required, as in a contest; as, a *set* lesson, task, or piece.

7. *Now Dial.* **a** Disposed; as, peaceably *set*; *set* for farming. **b** Determined. "*Set* . . . to lead a virgin's life." *Sir P. Sidney.* **c** Obstinate; as, *set* in his ways.

8. **a** Fixed in position; immovable; rigid; as, a *set* line; a *set* countenance. **b** Remaining unchanged; persistent; settled; as, in *set* defiance; *set* rains. **c** Settled in bodily form; made; built; as, a figure rather *set*. **d** Self-willed; as, a man of *set* ways and conduct.

9. Built in; as, a *set* bowl or tub.

10. Fixed in readiness for action, as in position to start a race; hence, prepared and ready. *Colloq.*

11. *Athletics.* In position to start running at the instant the signal is given.

12. *Cricket.* So at ease with the bowling as to appear likely to make a good score; — said of a batsman.

-set. *Set*, past part., used in combinations, as in:

broad-set	firm-set	low-set	thickset
close-set	hard-set	self-set	thin-set
deep-set	high-set	sharp-set	well-set
fine-set	ill-set	strong-set	

-set. A combining form of the noun *set*, as in moon*set*, sun*set*.

set (sĕt), *n.*

I. Act of setting; state of being set.

1. Descent of a heavenly body; — now chiefly in sun*set*; hence, time of ending; as, the *set* of life.

The *set* of day. *Tennyson.*

2. Lease. *Chiefly Scot.*

3. State of being stopped; standstill; check; nonplus. *Obs.*

4. A settled condition or spell of weather. *Now. Dial.*

5. The hardening of a plastic or liquid substance, as by chemical action (in the case of mortar, cement, etc.), or by cooling or drying, as in the case of some glues.

6. = DEAD SET.

II. Position or direction in which one is set.

7. Mental inclination, tendency, or habit; as, a *set* toward preaching.

8. Form; build; also, carriage; pose; — said esp. of the body and parts thereof; as, the *set* of one's shoulders.

9. Direction or course; as, the *set* of the wind, or of a current, or of public opinion.

10. Manner or state of fitting; fit; adaptation; as, the *set* of a coat; — generally considered *Colloq.* See SET, *v. i.*, 3.

11. Deflection of direction; as, the *set* of a gun or saw.

12. Fixed direction of growth, as of hair.

III. A thing that is set or used in setting.
13. A wager; venture; stake. *Obs.*
14. A pleat or fold of a ruff; hence, a ruff. *Hist.*
15. A nail set. = 7th PUNCH, 1 c.
16. A set hammer; — sometimes written *sett.*
17. A rectangular block of granite or sandstone, regularly 5 inches deep, used for paving streets and truck highways; — commonly written *sett.*
18. A device, as a clamp, for holding two parts together temporarily or until they are permanently joined.
19. A snap. See SNAP, *n.*, 14.

IV. [Orig. fr. OF. *sette*, fr. L. *secta*. See SECT.] A group or series set together.
20. A number of things of the same kind ordinarily used together; a collection of articles which naturally complement each other, and usually go together; an assortment; a suit; as, a *set* of chairs, of china, of books, of teeth, etc.
21. A series associated by common authorship or publication. Specif., a collection of books forming a unit, as the works of one author issued in uniform style, a file of periodicals, related works on a particular subject, or unrelated books printed uniformly and intended to be sold as a group; as, a *set* of Dickens; a *set* of works on sociology.
22. A number of things naturally connected by location, formation, or order in time; as, a *set* of hills, muscles, teeth; a *set* of beats.
23. A group formed by classification; as, a *set* of ideas, circumstances, laws, words.
24. **a** A number of persons associated by custom, office, opinion, or the like; a group; clique.
Different divisions, or *sets*, of nations. *R. P. Ward*
b *Obs.* A sectarian body; a sect.
25. A team of horses; hence, a train of trucks.
26. A number of associated buildings or rooms; as, a *set* of farm buildings; a suite.
27. A social group, esp. one select and exclusive; as, the first *set* in Bath; hence, persons, collectively, of a (specified) social type; as, the fast or smart *set*.
28. The eggs laid by a bird for a single incubation or brood; a clutch.
29. **a** A number of associated workers; a gang. **b** The complete apparatus used in a particular process, as gas manufacture.

V. Technical senses:
30. *Archery.* A permanent bend in a bow or arrow.
31. *Automobiles.* In a leaf spring, its arch or camber, or the distance between leaves when they are free and unbolted.
32. *Card Playing.* An instance of being set.
33. *Com.* = SET OF EXCHANGE.
34. *Dancing.* **a** In dancing, the number of persons necessary to execute a quadrille or other square dance; also, the series of figures or movements executed. **b** In country-dances, a balancing step usually done by partners face to face. **c** The accompanying music for such a dance figure.
35. *Dominoes.* The first turn to play; the pose.
36. *Fisheries.* = 1st SHOT, 13.
37. *Games. Obs.* A card or dice game; also, the points required to be "up."
38. *Hort.* **a** A young plant or rooted cutting ready for setting out; as, a *set* of whitethorn. **b** A small tuber, bulb, corm, or the like; as, an onion *set*. **c** The blossoms of a plant, esp. a fruit tree, that have set (see SET, *v. i.*, 22).
39. *Hunting.* **a** Act or position of a dog in setting game. **b** A trap or snare in position to catch game; — now chiefly in phrases, as bait *set*, blind *set*, water *set*. **c** *Gr. Brit.* The burrow or "earth" of a mammal, as a mole or a badger.
40. *Math.* The totality of all points or numbers that satisfy a given condition; the aggregate; as, the *set* of rational numbers.
41. *Mech.* **a** Permanent change of form due to repeated or excessive stress, as from compression, tension, bending, twisting, etc. Also figuratively. Cf. FATIGUE, *n.*, 4; PERMANENT SET. **b** Sidewise deflection of a saw-tooth point or the tool with which the deflection is produced. See SET, *v. t.*, 34 **b**. **c** Camber of a curved roofing tile.
42. *Mining.* **a** A heavy timber frame used for supporting the sides of an excavation, as a shaft, tunnel, stope, or the like. **b** A group of pumps for lifting water from one level to another; a lift. **c** *Corn.* A group of mines put together under one lease. **d** A flat steel bar, a kind of crowbar. **e** *Eng.* A train of mine cars.
43. *Motion Pictures.* Any artificial and formal setting for a scene of a photoplay, such as a room in a house, a hotel lobby, or the like.
44. *Music.* A group of compositions, esp. dances, forming a whole.
45. *Oyster Fisheries.* **a** A young oyster. **b** The crop of young oysters in any locality.
46. *Philately.* A series of stamps or a part of a series.
47. *Pile Driving.* A piece placed temporarily upon the head of a pile when the latter cannot be reached directly by the weight, or hammer; — often written *sett.*
48. *Plastering.* The finishing coat.
49. *Print.* Arrangement and spacing of composed type.
50. *Psychol.* A state of preparedness for making a certain type of response to a stimulus about to occur; as, a *set* for adding; a *set* for speed.
51. *Radio.* A receiving set.
52. *Scots Law.* = 1st SETT.
53. *Shipbuilding.* **a** Pressure obtained by screws, wedges, pins, etc.; — spelled also *sett*. **b** = SET IRON.
54. [Orig. fr. OF. *sette* sequence.] *Tennis.* A unit in a match, consisting of a group of games in which one side wins six to the opponent's four or less. In case of a deuce score, the set is completed when one side leads by two full games.
55. *Textiles.* Any of various standards of measurement of the fineness of cloth; specif., the number of reeds in one inch and the number of threads in each reed. The exact meaning varies according to location. Sometimes written *sett.*
56. *Theater.* **a** A piece of scenery on stage built up or supported by framework. **b** The whole mechanical scene; — from the way a scene is set in its proper place.
57. *Type Founding.* Width (of a type).
58. *Weaving.* A particular adjustment of the reeds for making fabric of a certain texture; a type of fabric so made.
Syn. — Collection, series, group. See COTERIE.

set (shăd), *n.* [OIr. *sēt* (Ir. *sēad*) object of value.] A standard of value in ancient Ireland, normally the value of a milch cow.

set (sĕt). Dial. var. of SIT.

se'ta (sē'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* SETAE (-tē). [L. *seta, saeta*, a bristle.] **1.** *Biol.* Any slender, more or less rigid, bristlelike organ or part, as the hairs of a caterpillar, the slender spines of a crustacean, the hairlike processes of a protozoan, etc.
2. *Bot.* **a** In bryophytes, the slender bristlelike stalk of the sporogonium. See MOSS, *Illust.* **b** Any slender prickle or bristle. **c** One of the stalked glands on plants of the genus *Rubus*. **d** The bristle in the utricle of some species of *Carex*.
3. *Zool.* **a** One of the chitinous bristles or spines borne by annelids of the class Chaetopoda; a chaeta. They usually project in groups from the sides of some or many of the segments, or are borne on the parapodia. Many different forms occur, some of them curved, hooked, or serrated. **b** One of the spinelike feathers at the base of the bill of certain birds; a rictal bristle. **c** The bristlelike mandible or maxilla of a hemipterous or homopterous insect or of a mosquito.

se·ta'ceous (sē·tā'shŭs), *adj.* [NL. *setaceus*, fr. L. *seta* a bristle.] **a** Set with, or consisting of, bristles; bristly. **b** Bristlelike in nature, form, or texture. — **se·ta'ceous·ly**, *adv.*

se'tal (sē'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Pertaining to a seta or setae.

Se·ta'ri·a (sē·tā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *seta*, bristle; — in allusion to the long bristles (setae) of the flower spikes.] *Bot.* A genus of grasses, allied to *Panicum*, having flowers with four glumes in dense cylindrical racemes, the joints of which bear rigid bristles. The species are widely distributed, several being weeds. *S. italica* is the Italian, or foxtail, millet. Syn. *Chaetochloa.*

se·tar'i·ous (-târ'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *seta* bristle.] Bristlelike; aristate.

set'back' (sĕt'băk'), *n.* **1.** An unexpected or unfortunate checking of progress or putting in a position less advanced than before; also, its cause; a reverse.
2. = BACKSET, *n.*, 2. *U. S.*
3. A device for moving over a needle or needles in an announciator to the normal position after a call.
4. A form or carriage with a backward direction or flow, as of the shoulders or a golf club.
5. *Arch.* **a** = OFFSET, *n.*, 3. **b** A withdrawal of the face of a building to a line some distance to the rear of the building line, or to the rear of the wall below. The steplike profile of tall buildings is now required by many building codes to reduce the obstruction the upper stories offer to sunlight reaching the streets and the lower stories of adjacent buildings.
6. *Cards.* Any game in which points are deducted from a player's score during the play.
7. *Mil.* In ballistics, the reaction of a given mass, as a projectile, to a force producing or tending to produce acceleration of the mass.

set bar. = SET IRON.

set'bolt' (sĕt'bōlt'), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* **a** An iron pin, or bolt, for fitting planks closely together. **b** A bolt or drift for forcing a bolt out of its hole.

set book. A book prescribed for reading, as for a tripos.

set chisel. *Mach.* A kind of chisel or punch, variously shaped, with a broad flat end, used for stripping off rivet heads, etc.

set'down' (sĕt'doun'), *n.* **1.** A drive, or its distance, to the point where one alights; also, the privilege of such a drive.
2. Act of humbling one, esp. by retort or reproof; the retort or reproof.
3. A meal taken seated. *Slang, U. S.*

Set'e·bos (sĕt'ē·bŏs), *n.* The deity of Sycorax and Caliban in Shakespeare's *Tempest* and Browning's *Caliban upon Setebos.* He is mentioned in Eden's *History of Travayle* as a god of the Patagonians.

set'–fair' (sĕt'fâr'), *n.* In plastering, a good troweled surface; esp., the coat after roughing-in, leveled with the float.

set gauge. A gauge for determining the set of saw teeth.

set gun. A spring gun.

seth (sāt), *n.* [Hind. *seṭh*, fr. Skr. *seṭha*, fr. *śreṣṭha* chief (person).] A merchant or banker. *India.*

Seth (sĕth), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *Sēth*, fr. Heb. *Shēth.*] **1.** Literally, appointed; — masc. proper name.
2. *Bib.* A son of Adam.

Seth (sāt). *Egypt. Relig.* Variant of SET.

set hammer. **a** = CALKING HAMMER. **b** A hammer used as a swage or flatter in blacksmithing. **c** A hammerlike tool with a hollowed-out face, used as a swage in riveting, etc.

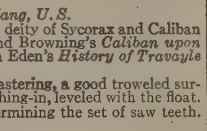
Set Hammer **b**.

set'–hands', *adj.* Designating, or pertaining to, a contrivance for setting the hands of a timepiece.

set–hands dial. A small auxiliary dial observable by a person when setting a turret or other large clock.

set'head' (sĕt'hĕd'), *n.* The covering leather left loose at the head and foot of the backbone of a hand-covered book, to be shaped as a protection and decoration beyond the outer edges of the headbands; a headcap.

Seth Green. An artificial fly with dark-brown or cinnamon mottled wings, green silk body, brown hackle, gold ribbing, and gray speckled tail; — named for Seth Green (see *Biog.*).

Seth'i·an (sĕth'ĭ·ăn), *n.* A Sethite. See SETHITE, 2.

Seth'ic (-ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to or derived from Seth.

Seth'ite (-īt), *n.* **1.** A descendant of Seth.
2. *Eccl. Hist.* One of a Gnostic sect, identified by some of the Church Fathers with the Ophites, possibly a non-Christian sect.

set hook. *Angling.* A hook on a setline.

seti-. A combining form, Latin *seti-*, from *seta*, meaning *bristle*, as in:
setiferous, setiform, setigerous, setiparous, setirostral.

Se·ti'bo (sā·tē'bō), *n.* An Indian of a Panoan tribe, dwelling in the lower valley of the Ucayali River in the Department of Loreto, Peru. See PANOAN.

Se·tif'er·a (sē·tĭf'ĕr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SETI-; -FEROUS.] *Zool.* A superfamily of ungulates, consisting of the swine.

set'–in', *n.* Instance or time of something, esp. weather, setting in. — *adj.* Placed, located, or built, as a part of some other construction; as, a *set-in* bookcase, cupboard, etc.

set iron. *Shipbuilding.* A flat plate bar of soft iron, usually from about 1¼ inches by ⅜ to 2 inches by ⅝ in cross section, used to transfer the curvature of the frames, etc., from the scrive board to the metal casting used for bending the material to the proper shape.

set'line' (sĕt'līn'), *n.* A trotline.

set nut. = LOCK NUT **a**.

set of associated elements. See ASSOCIATED ELEMENTS.

set of day The time or quarter of the setting sun.

set of exchange. *Com.* The various copies of a bill of exchange, usually drawn in duplicate or triplicate.

set'off' (sĕt'ôf'; 185), *n.* [*set* + *off*.] **1.** That which is set off against another thing; specif.: **a** That which is used to improve the appearance of anything; a decoration; an ornament. **b** Compensation; counterbalance; offset.
2. Act of setting off; specif.: **a** Departure; start. **b** A reckoning of something as an offset.
3. *Arch.* = OFFSET, *n.*, 3.
4. *Law.* The discharge of a debt by setting against it a distinct claim in favor of the debtor; also, the claim itself. In English law setoff originated in equity practice, but the Act of 2 Geo. II, c. 22, introduced it in the common-law courts, and its provisions have been generally re-enacted in the United States. In most jurisdictions, as at common law, setoff can be had only on a liquidated claim between the same parties in the same capacities, and must be pleaded and answered with the same formality as in an independent action. A setoff may give rise to a judgment in favor of the original defendant. In the common law the debts do not extinguish each other until judgment is had to that effect, but in the civil-law systems generally, as the French and Roman Dutch, the opposing debts extinguish each other ratably by operation of law. *Setoff* differs from *recoupment*, as the latter generally grows out of the same matter or contract with the plaintiff's claim. See RECOUPMENT, COUNTERCLAIM.
5. *Piano Mfg.* The space between hammer and string when the key is up.
6. *Print.* = OFFSET, *n.*, 10.
— **set'off'**, *adj.*

set of threads. A suit of clothes.

se'ton (sē't'n), *n.* [ML. *seto, setonis*, fr. L. *seta* bristle, VL., silk.] *Med. & Veter.* One or more threads or horsehairs, or a strip of linen, or the like, introduced beneath the skin by a knife or needle to form an issue; also, the issue.

se'ton, *v. t.* To use a seton.

set'on' (sĕt'ŏn'), *n.* The place or way in which a thing is set on.

Se·toph'a·ga (sē·tŏf'ȧ·gȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sēs, sētos*, moth + *phagein* to eat.] *Zool.* The genus of fly-catching warblers consisting of the American redstart and numerous related species of Central and South America. It is the type of a subfamily, **Se·toph'a·gi'nae** (-jī'nē). — **se·toph'a·gine** (-tŏf'ȧ·jĭn; -jīn; 156), *adj.*

se'tose (sē'tōs; sē·tōs'), *adj.* [L. *setosus, saetosus*, fr. *seta, saeta*, bristle.] Bristly; setaceous.

se'tous (sē'tŭs), *adj.* Setose. *Rare.*

set'out' (sĕt'out'), *n.* *Colloq.* **1.** An arrangement, grouping, display, accumulation, or the like, or that arranged, grouped, or the like; as, a *setout* of rockery or glassware; specif.: **a** A display or "spread," as of refreshments. **b** An entertainment, as a party or dramatic performance; "show." **c** = TURNOUT, 5. **d** Costume; "getup." **e** A coterie or any group of persons.
2. A setting out; beginning; start.
3. Outfit; as, a gambling *setout*.
4. Excitement; fuss. *Dial.*

set'o'ver (-ō'vĕr), *n.* **1.** Distance or amount set over.
2. *Mach.* A device by which a lathe headstock or tailstock can be moved perpendicular to the ways, for taper turning.

set piece. **1.** A composition of formal pattern, in painting, sculpture, music, or literature; as, an autobiographical *set piece.*
2. *Fireworks.* A piece consisting of a framework on which small fireworks are so arranged as to form a design on burning.
3. *Theater.* A piece of constructed scenery; a property.

set pin. A dowel pin.

set point. *Lawn Tennis.* A point which, if won by a player or players who have an advantage in the score, will end the set.

set pot. A copper pot, heated by an outside spiral flue pipe, used in varnish making.

set'screw' (sĕt'skrōō'), *n.* A machine screw, sometimes cupped or pointed at one end, screwed through one part tightly upon or slightly into another part, to prevent relative movement. They are usually made either with extended square heads or with a square, hexagonal, or fluted, socket formed internally in the screw body (*safety setscrew*), in which case the screw is made of a length such that no part of it projects when in service. — **set'screw'**, *v. t.*

sets'man (sĕts'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A workman in a stone quarry who cuts sets, or stone paving blocks.

set square. A triangle (sense 2 **a**).

set'–stitched' (sĕt'stĭcht'), *adj.* Stitched after a formal pattern.

sett (sĕt), *n.* [See SET, *n. & v.*] *Scots Law.* The constitution of a burgh.

sett, *n.* A variant of *set* (in various senses); specif.: **a** A particular spot in a river, etc., where nets are set. **b** *Chiefly Scot.* A pattern, esp. that of a tartan; also, one of its squares. **c** Any of various tools, as a hammer, chisel, hook, or bar, used in setting. **d** A stone paving block.

sett. Variant of SETH.

‖**set'te·cen'to** (sĕt'tā·chĕn'tō), *n.* [It., lit., seven hundred.] Seven hundred; — abbr. for seventeen hundred, and hence the 18th century (including the years 1701 to 1800). — ‖**set'te·cen'to**, *adj.*

set·tee' (sĕ·tē'), *n.* [From SET; cf. SETTLE a seat.] A long seat with a back, made to accommodate several at once; also, a medium-sized sofa with arms and a back.

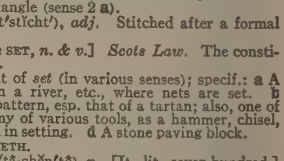
8-legged Settee.

set·tee', *n.* Also **set·ee'**. [It. *saettia.*] *Naut.* A vessel with a long, sharp prow, and single deck, carrying two or three masts with lateen sails, used in the Mediterranean.

settee bed. A settee convertible into a bed by turning down or pulling out the seat.

set temper. See TEMPER, *n.*, 7.

set'ter (sĕt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who sets (in various senses); as, a *setter* of bounds, of snares, of tasks; — often with an adverb; as, a *setter* on (or inciter); a *setter* up; a *setter* forth, etc.
2. One whose work or function is to set something, esp. by preparing, adjusting, straightening, placing on, inserting in a setting, or prescribing work; as in:

beansetter	**onsetter**	**tasksetter**
bonesetter	**polesetter**	**toolsetter**
bricksetter	**roughsetter**	**typesetter**

3. One who set the watch on the Border. *Hist.*

---

sete. † SIT.
sete. † CITY, SEAT, SET, SITE, SOOT; obs. past tense of SIT.
set-eef (sĕt-ē'). Var. of SETIFER.
Se·te'vo. Var. of SETIBO.
set'fast', *n.* = SITFAST, *n.*, 1.
set'foil' (sĕt'foil'). Var. of SEPTFOIL.
seth. † ASSETH, SEED, SEETHE.
seth. † *seeth*, Archaic 3d sing. pres. of SEE.
seth. † SITH, since.
sethe. Var. of SAITHE.
sethe. † ASSETH, SEETHE, SHEATH, SITH.
seth'en. † SITHEN.
Se'thur (sē'thĕr). *Bib.*
se·tier' (sē·tyā'), *n.* Also **sep·tier'**. [F., fr. L. *sextarius* sixth part.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
Set'im. Var. of SHITTIM. *D. Bib.*
set'l, set'ld. Settle; settled. *Ref. Sp.*
set'ling, *n.* = SCION, 1. *Obs.*
set'ness, *n.* [AS.] Statute; law; ordinance; decree. *Obs.*
set'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
setoff sheet. = OFFSET SHEET.
Set'ra·i (sĕt'rȧ·ĭ). *D. Bib.*
sett. Var. of SET.
set'ta·ble (sĕt'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE; SET.
set-taine', *n.* [F. *septain.*] A seven-line stanza. *Obs.*
sett beater. See BEATER.
sette. † CITY, SEAT, SET.

4. **a** One who decoys or spies on victims for sharpers. **b** An informer; police spy. **c** At auctions, a runner-up of prices.
5. One who sets words to music.
6. In cock fighting, one of those who place the cocks beak to beak.
7. One who places and arranges brick or tile in a kiln so as to utilize the heat to the best advantage.
8. In the old game of hazard, the caster's opponent, after the caster has named the main.
9. Any of various tools or devices used in setting, as an implement for driving home a fuse, a shallow sagger for porcelain, a cement rod used in gem cutting, or a saw set.
10. **a** A jack (sense 23 **c**). **b** A low short sawhorse which is placed under the axle of a vehicle after it is raised with a jack, leaving the wheels free to turn round.
11. A stone used in setting. Cf. SET, *v. t.*, 34 **a**.
12. A gun dog of a type that was formerly trained to set, or crouch, on finding game but that now stands rigid and points. There are three chief breeds: (1) ***English setter.*** A large bird dog of a breed of uncertain origin distantly related to the Gordon and Irish setters. Its height ranges from 21 to 23 inches, and its weight from 35 to 55 pounds. Its color is white, or white with black, lemon, orange, or another color. Its coat is flat and of moderate length, and its tail and legs are feathered with silky hair. Its skull is long, with moderate dome, brows at a sharp angle from the muzzle, and a well-defined stop. (2) ***Gordon setter.*** A large long-haired bird dog of a breed originating in Scotland about 1820 and taking its name from the Highland seat of the Dukes of Richmond and Gordon. It is distinguished from other setters only by its color, a deep black with tan, chestnut, or mahogany markings. Its size ranges from 21 to 25 inches. (3) ***Irish setter.*** A large swift bird dog of a breed believed to have originated in Ireland several centuries ago. It is more finely built than the English and Gordon setters, but is distinguished from them chiefly by its rich golden-chestnut or mahogany color.

English setter.

13. *Ceramics.* A fire-clay container to hold a single piece, usually a plate or saucer, in the kiln.
14. *Organ Building.* A device for setting a combination of stops. See SET, *v. t.*, 69 **b**.
15. *Scots Law.* A lessor.

set'ter (sĕt'ĕr), *v. t.* To cut the skin, esp. the dewlap of (a cow or an ox), and to insert a seton, so as to cause an issue. *Dial. Eng.*
set'ter (sĕt'ĕr), *n.* The issue made in setting. *Dial. Eng.*
set'ter-forth', *n.* One who sets forth, as in furnishing, departing, publishing, or expounding.
set'ter-grass (-grăs; 83), *n.* = SETTERWORT.
set'ter-in', *n.* One who sets in, as blades.
set'ter-on', *n.* **a** One who sets on or attacks; an attacker. **b** One who instigates or incites.
set'ter-out', *n.* **1.** One who sets out; a tender of a setting-out machine.
2. *Carp.* A joiner who lines out the details of the work.
set'ter-to', *n.* One who sets to, as a handler of game cocks; also, a pugilist proficient in setting to.
set'ter-up', *n.* One who sets up, as in adjusting or assembling, building, elevating, staking, propounding, printing, weaving, etc.
set'ter-wort' (sĕt'ĕr-wûrt'), *n.* The bear's-foot *Helleborus foetidus;* — so called because the root was used in settering cattle.
‖set'ti-ma (sĕt'tē-mä), **‖set'ti-mo** (-mō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* The interval of a seventh.
set'ting (sĕt'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SET. Specif.: *n.* **1.** Act of one that sets; as, the *setting* of type, or of gems; the *setting* of the sun; the *setting* (solidifying) of moist plaster of Paris; the *setting* (set) of a current.
2. That manner, position, or direction, in which a thing sets or is set.
3. A lease. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
4. A trap; a snare. *Obs.*
5. Something set in, or inserted. *Rare.* *Ex.* xxviii. 17.
6. That in which something, as a gem, is set; as, a gold *setting;* also, style of mounting; as, a marquise *setting.*
7. The temporal and spatial environment of the action of a narrative.
8. The music composed for a poem, psalm, or the like.
9. A station, bed, or resting place, for a machine, etc.
10. *Astron.* **a** The numerical reading of a graduated circle or other scale, as in right ascension or declination, by which an instrument is pointed at a celestial body. **b** Bisection. **c** The apparent passage of a celestial body below the horizon due to the rotation of the earth on its axis.
11. *Gas. Mfg.* A group of retorts.
12. *Hunting.* Act of marking the position of game, as a setter does; also, *Rare,* hunting with a setter.
13. *Mining.* The act of contracting for mine work; also, the time and place where the contract is made. *Eng.*
14. *Motion Pictures, Theater, etc.* The scenic environment, either indoors or out, including all the physical surroundings, properties, furniture, buildings, etc., within which a scene is enacted.
15. *Poultry.* The eggs incubated by a fowl at one time.

setting block or **board.** A grooved block or board used by entomologists in setting the wings and other parts of insects in the position in which it is desired they shall dry.
setting circle. *Astron.* A graduated circle used as an aid in setting a telescope.
setting coat. *Plastering.* The finishing, or last, coat.
setting day. *Mining.* A day when the contract for mine work is made. See SETTING, 13. *Eng.*
setting dog. A setter. *Obs.*
setting gauge. *Mach.* See GAUGE, *n.*, **10.**
setting hen. A hen brooding.
setting node. *Astron.* Descending node. See NODE, 5.
set'ting-out', *n.* Outsetting.
setting point. **a** *Chem.* = MELTING POINT. **b** *Mach.* The place in a mechanism where adjustments may be made.
setting pole. A pole, often iron-pointed, used for pushing boats along in shallow water; a punt pole.
setting punch. A kind of punch or set used esp. for closing a rivet in leatherwork, etc., over a washer.
setting rule. *Print.* A composing rule.

setting stake. A device having an adjustable cone center and a hardened revolvable steel anvil beveled at various angles around the edge of its face, used for setting circular saws.

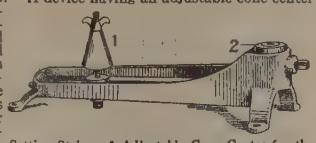

Setting Stake. 1 Adjustable Cone Center for the spindle hole in a circular saw; 2 Movable Anvil with varying tapers around its edge.

setting stick. **a** *Print.* A composing stick. **b** *Obs.* A poking stick.
setting sun. A bivalve mollusk (*Psammobia vespertina*) whose white shell has raylike pinkish or purplish markings.
set'ting-to', *n.* Set-to.
set'ting-up', *adj.* That sets up; as, a *setting-up* exercise.
setting-up exercise. Any of a series of gymnastic exercises used to give an erect carriage, supple muscles, and easy control of the limbs.
set'tle (sĕt'l), *n.* [ME. *setel, setil,* a seat, fr. AS. *setl;* akin to OHG. *sezzal,* G. *sessel,* Goth. *sitls,* L. *sella* (for *sedla*), and E. *sit;* akin also to AS. *sethel,* OHG. *sedal,* G. *siedeln* to settle (as colonists). See SIT; cf. SELL saddle.] **1.** A place or accommodation for sitting. *Obs.*
2. A long wooden bench with arms, a high solid back, and an enclosed foundation which sometimes was a chest whose cover was the seat (then called ***box settle***) and sometimes an extensible frame convertible into a bed (then called ***settle bed***). When the back was hinged so that it could be let down to rest on the arms, it was called a ***table settle.***
3. A raised platform, shelf, or frame.
4. A block with a projecting core on which as a base a paper case is placed to be filled with the various ingredients, in making Roman candles and similar fireworks.
5. *Bible.* A ledge about the lower part of an altar.
set'tle (sĕt'l), *v.;* SET'TLED (-'ld); SET'TLING (-lĭng). [ME. *setlen,* fr. AS. *setlan,* fr. *setl.* See SETTLE, *n.* In senses 7, 15, 18–21, perh. confused with ME. *sahtlen* to reconcile, AS. *sahtlian,* (cf. SAUGHT).] *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to sit; seat. *Obs.*
2. To place to stay, esp. in repose; as, to *settle* oneself in a chair; *settled* in barracks.
3. **a** To establish in residence or in a domicile; as, to *settle* colonies, paupers. **b** To plant or furnish with inhabitants; to colonize; to people. **c** To locate permanently; as, to *settle* one's abode.
4. To establish securely by introducing, implanting, or setting on a foundation. *Obs.*
5. To cause to sink; to lower; to depress. Hence: **a** To render close or compact; as, to *settle* the contents of a barrel or bag by shaking it. **b** To restore or bring to a smooth, dry, or passable condition; — said of the ground, of roads, and the like. **c** *Dial. Eng.* To reduce the price or value of.
6. To give a quietus to by killing, stunning, or the like; finish.

There's nothing will *settle* me but a bullet. *Swift.*

7. To reduce to order or good behavior; to put in one's place; silence; as, the rebuke *settled* him. *Colloq.*
8. To serve; — of animals.
9. To place in a fixed or permanent condition, as peace, order, religion; to make firm, steady, or stable; to establish; to fix; as, to *settle* one's mind, opinions, faith; esp., to establish in life, in business, in a home, or the like. Specif.: **a** To establish in married life; as, to *settle* one's daughter. **b** *Chiefly Scot.* To establish in the pastoral office, as a minister; provide with a minister.
10. To direct (one's) attention, will, or effort; apply (oneself); — with *upon* or *to;* as, *settling* herself to study.
11. To make motionless or steady. *Rare.*
12. To place on a permanent orderly basis by regulation; as, to *settle* an institution, a government, a language.
13. To fix by agreement, as a price.
14. To secure to one by legal form, as a right, a succession, or an estate; — chiefly used as to the settlement of a life estate (upon one). See SETTLEMENT, *n.*, 21 **b**.
15. To put in order for disposal and transfer of title, esp. at death; as, to *settle* an estate, one's affairs.
16. To clear of dregs and impurities by causing them to sink; to render pure or clear; — said of liquids, as coffee.
17. To cause to be no longer in a disturbed condition; to render quiet; to still; to calm; to compose.

God *settled* then the huge whale-bearing lake. *Chapman.*
Hoping that sleep might *settle* his brains. *Bunyan.*

18. To put in order or adjustment; as, to *settle* one's clothes, a room.
19. To determine, as something exposed to doubt or question; to free from uncertainty or wavering; to make sure, firm, or constant; as, to *settle* questions of law; to put beyond dispute; as, that *settles* the question; also, to appoint definitely, as an event or date; as, to *settle* a day for the meeting.
20. To close by payment, as accounts; to liquidate.
21. To adjust, as something in discussion; to make up; to compose; to pacify; as, to *settle* a quarrel.
22. *Law.* To conclude (a law suit) by agreement between the parties, usually out of court.
23. *Naut.* **a** To reduce in height or to a lower level. **b** To cause to appear lower; — opposed to *raise.*
Syn. — Confirm, strengthen, secure; soothe; tranquilize; assign, designate; regulate, order; clear, purify.
Ant. — See OVERTURN.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To alight; — of creatures flying; as, bees *settling;* hence, to descend and stay, as night, snow, silence.

Shades eternal *settle* o'er his eyes. *Pope.*

2. To sink; to descend gradually; specif.: **a** To sink gradually to a lower level; to subside, as the foundation of a house, etc. **b** To fall to the bottom, as dregs of a liquid, or the sediment of a reservoir. **c** To become firm, dry, and hard, as the ground after the effects of rain or frost have disappeared.
3. To become established in a fixed location or direction, as dust, a cold, the wind, fondness; to lodge; set.
4. **a** To fix one's residence; to establish a dwelling place or home, as in a new city or country; — often with *down.* **b** To establish an abode or colony abroad; — of peoples, nations, etc.
5. *Dial. Eng.* **a** To fall in price. **b** To shrink in size.
6. To become steadily more submerged; — of a sinking ship.
7. To become fixed or permanent; to assume a lasting form, condition, or the like.
8. To settle the attention, will, or effort; to apply oneself; as, *settling* down to a task.
9. To become motionless or set. *Rare.*
10. To become fixed in form or condition; as, *settling* down to work; *settling* into a grin; *settling* in to rain.
11. To decide; determine; resolve; as, to *settle* upon a plan.

He had *settled* to take shipping for London. *Dickens.*

12. To be or become established in some manner of life, as an employment or profession; to leave an irregular, and take up a methodical, way of life; esp., to assume the duties of a householder; as, to *settle* in the practice of law.
13. To become established in married life.
14. To become clear after being turbid or obscure; to clarify by depositing matter in sediment or scum; as, wine *settles* by standing.
15. To become calm; to cease from agitation.

Till the fury of his highness *settle,*
Come not before him. *Shak.*

16. To adjust differences or accounts; to come to an agreement; compound; as, he has *settled* with his creditors.
17. To make a jointure for a wife. *Rare.* *Garth.*
18. To pay; — often with *up.* *Colloq.*
19. To conceive; to become pregnant;—said esp. of mares.
20. *Eccl.* To become pastor of a church; to be ordained or installed over a parish, church, or congregation.
21. *Hunting.* To become fixed on a scent; — of dogs.
Syn. — Lodge, locate; quiet; clear, clarify; agree.

settle accounts. Figuratively, to compose a breach by requital or terms.
settle down. **a** To sink gradually, as a ship. **b** To become inactive or sluggish. **c** To accommodate oneself to steady application, regularity of daily life, etc.
settle halyards. *Naut.* To slack away on halyards to lower a yard; — often with *away,* esp. when the yard is to be lowered to the cap.
settle in. To settle oneself indoors or at an occupation.
settle off. To put to sleep.
settle on or upon. To confer upon by permanent grant; to make a settlement of upon. See SETTLEMENT, 21 **b**.
settle one's estate or affairs. To provide for disposal or management of one's property.
settle one's hash. To give a quietus to; to subdue or silence one; dispose of. *Colloq.*
settle the land. *Naut.* To cause the land to appear to sink, or appear lower, by receding from it.
settle the stomach. To remove or relieve the pain of indigestion in the stomach.

set'tle (sĕt'l), *n.* **1.** Act or result of settling; settlement.
2. *Brickmaking.* The shrinkage of a kiln of brick when burning. It is measured in height.
set'tle-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.
settle bed. **a** *Eng.* A bed convertible into a settee. **b** A small canopied bed.
set'tle-bench', *n.* = 1st SETTLE, 1.
set'tle-brain', *n.* A remedy that quiets the brain.
set'tled (sĕt'l'd), *adj.* **1.** Fixed, decided, or established, so as to be relatively unlikely to change or be changed; unchanging; steadfast; specif.: **a** Fixed in position, status, or mode of life. **b** *Obs.* Not flowing; — of liquid. **c** Established beyond dispute or doubt.
2. Fair and calm; — of weather.
3. Peopled with settlers.
4. Secured or held by legal settlement.
— **set'tled-ly**, *adv.* — **set'tled-ness**, *n.*
settled charge. *Eccl.* A charge into which a minister is regularly inducted. *Scot. & U. S.*
Settled Estates Act. *Eng. Law.* The Act of 40 & 41 Vict. c. 18, enabling the life tenant of settled estates to exercise large powers of disposition of the estate with the consent of court and certain parties in interest. It was superseded by the Settled Land Acts.
Settled Land Acts. *Eng. Law.* Certain acts (45 & 46 Vict. c. 38; 47 & 48 Vict. c. 18; 50 & 51 Vict. c. 30; 52 & 53 Vict. c. 36; 53 & 54 Vict. c. 69) passed to promote the free purchase and sale of land. They invest the tenant for life of settled land with powers of sale, lease, etc., almost as large as those of an absolute owner, subject, except in a few specified cases, to his giving general notice of any intended act to the trustees of the settlement. Funds so arising are called ***capital money,*** and invested as a trust fund or used for purposes prescribed by the acts.
set'tle-down', *n.* That which settles down. *Browning.*
settled production. *Petroleum.* The production from an oil well after the first abnormally heavy production has steadied down and the flow is not subject to rapid diminution.
settled soap. See SOAP, 1.
set'tle-ment (sĕt'l-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of settling, or state of being settled.
2. Establishment in life, in business, office, marriage, condition, etc.; ordination or installation as pastor.
3. Fixation in position; a fixed position.
4. Establishment of order; regulation; an established order.
5. Bestowal, or giving possession, under legal sanction; conference formally and permanently.
6. A settling oneself in a position or location.
7. Payment or adjustment of an account; satisfaction of a claim by terms of agreement.
8. Composure of doubts or differences; arrangement; adjustment; as, *settlement* of a controversy, etc.; also, condition of affairs thus adjusted.
9. Subsidence of sand, loose earth, etc.
10. Colonization; occupation by settlers.
11. Tranquilization.
12. **a** Clarification by deposition of sediment or separation of scum. **b** *Obs. exc. Dial.* Matter that subsides; settlings; sediment; lees; dregs.
13. In general, that which settles or is settled, established, or fixed; as: **a** A colony newly established; a place or region newly settled; also, in a sparsely peopled region, a small village. **b** *Southern U. S. pl.* The parts first settled. **c** In Oriental countries, an area set apart for the residence of foreigners.
14. A community formed by a religious body; as, a Shaker *settlement.*
15. That which is bestowed formally and permanently; the sum, estate, or the like, secured to one by a settlement (in sense 21 **b**).
16. A small cluster of houses or huts, as the slave quarters on a plantation. *Chiefly U. S. & Canada.*
17. An institution, founded and maintained amidst a congested city population by educated and well-to-do persons, often under the auspices of a church, college, or similar organization, to render various educational, recreational, medical, and other services, to the community; — called also *neighborhood house;* as, a social, college, or church *settlement.* The first social *settlement,* Toynbee Hall in the East End of London, was established in 1884 by Canon S. A. Barnett; five years later the University Settlement on Rivington St., New York, and Hull House at Chicago, were founded. Since then some hundreds of similar institutions

N O P Q R S

have been established in the United States and England and the movement has spread to India, Japan, Australia, and elsewhere.

18. Formerly, any provision made by a congregation for its minister on his installation (in addition to his salary) to help him to set up house, as by a gift of land, house, or money. *U. S.*

19. In India, the act of arranging the terms and incidence of the land revenue demand over specific areas, between the government and the cultivators.

20. *Arch.* (1) The gradual sinking of a structure, whether by the yielding of the ground under the foundation, or by the compression of the joints or the material. (2) *pl.* Fractures or dislocations caused by settlement.

21. *Law.* **a** A settled place of abode; residence; a right growing out of residence; legal residence or establishment of a person in a particular parish or town, which entitles him to maintenance if a pauper, and subjects the parish or town to his support. In general, a minor's settlement is that of his parent; a married woman's, that of her husband. **b** A disposition of property for the benefit of some person or persons, usually through the medium of trustees, and for the benefit of a wife or husband (as in case of jointure), children, or other relatives. A marriage settlement may be made in contemplation of marriage (*antenuptial settlement*), the marriage being in law a valuable consideration, or after marriage (*postnuptial settlement*), in which case it is voluntary.

22. *London Stock Exchange.* Act or process by, or the period during, which transactions for the account are settled by arranging to carry them over or by completing the bargains by payment and delivery. Settlement includes contango day, ticket (or name) day, and settlement, settling, or account day (or payday), which come in the order mentioned. Collectively these several days are known as *the account days.*

settlement day. The day of settling an account; *London Stock Exch.*, the last day of the settlement, upon which payment must be made on any account except such as are to be carried over to the next settlement; — called also *settling day, account day, payday.* Cf. SETTLEMENT, *n.*, 22.

settlement house. = SETTLEMENT, 17.

settlement lease. A lease or leasehold tenure authorized or created by the Crown Lands Act of 1895, under which areas up to 1,280 acres for agricultural purposes, and 10,240 for grazing, can be leased, subject to conditions of rent, residence, and improvement prescribed. The term has been extended from 28 to 40 years by the Act of 1903. *Australia.*

settlement sheet. A proof sheet; specif., the statement of a bank teller or department summarizing the day's transactions

set'tler (sĕt'lĕr), *n.* **1.** One who settles something, as a dispute, policy, or doubt.

2. A vessel or receptacle in which something, as pulverized ore suspended in a liquid, is allowed to settle; specif., *Metal.*, a forehearth in which the molten furnace products are allowed to settle to separate the lighter from the heavier.

3. That which settles or finishes; hence, a blow, argument, etc., which settles or decides a contest or dispute. *Colloq.*

4. One who settles, becomes fixed, established, etc., esp. in a new region or a colony; a colonist; planter; as, the first *settlers* of New England.

5. *Cock Fighting.* A setter-to.

set'tler's-clock', *n.* The laughing jackass. *Australia.*

settler's matches. Strips of dried bark from certain Australian trees, used to light fires.

settler's twine. An Australian aroid (*Gymnostachys anceps*); also, its coarse fiber. *Australia.*

set'ting (sĕt'lĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SETTLE. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one who settles, as by fixing, adjusting, establishing, colonizing, etc.

2. a Subsidence; sediment; precipitate. **b** *pl* That which settles at the bottom of a liquid; lees; dregs.

3. Settlement; a settlement.

4. A becoming quiet.

5. *Soap Mfg.* See SOAP, 1.

settling clerk. The clerk who conducts a bank's business in the bank clearing house.

settling day. A day for settling accounts; specif., *London Stock Exchange*, settlement day (which see).

settling price. *Exchanges.* An arbitrary price at which contracts are settled through a clearing house.

settling reservoir. A reservoir consisting of a series of shallow basins, arranged in steps with long weirs between, so that only the clear upper layer of each will be drawn off.

set'tlor (sĕt'lĕr), *n.* *Law.* One who makes a settlement or creates a trust of property; specif., one who makes a marriage settlement.

set'-to' (sĕt'tōō'), *n.; pl.* SET-TOS (-tōōz'). A contest in boxing, in an argument, or the like, usually vigorous and brief; a bout. *Colloq.*

setts'man, sets'man (sĕts'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A maker of setts. See SET, *n.*, 17.

set tub. A fixed tublike container, often of metal, for washing clothes, etc.

set'u·la (sĕt'ū·lä), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-lē). [LL. *setula, saetula*, dim. of *seta, saeta*, bristle.] A small, short hair, seta, or bristle.

set'ule (sĕt'ūl), *n.* A setula.

set'u·li·form' (sĕt'ū·lĭ·fôrm'), *adj.* Of the form of a setula; specif., *Bot. & Zool.*, resembling a setula.

set'u·lose (sĕt'ū·lōs), *adj.* *Bot. & Zool.* Having setulae.

set'u·lous (-lŭs), *adj.* Having setulae.

set'up' (sĕt'ŭp'), *n.* **1.** Act of setting up; specif., a treat, esp. of drinks; hence, a drink of liquor. *Slang, U. S.*

2. A thing or assemblage of things that is set up; specif., an upright.

3. The position or manner in which something is set up; organization; arrangement; make-up; specif.: **a** *Chiefly U. S.* Carriage of the body; esp., erect and soldierly bearing, as of a soldier. **b** An arrangement or disposition, as of a group of scientific apparatus; also, the material so arranged.

4. *Slang.* **a** A task or contest purposely made easy; hence, anything easy to get or accomplish. **b** A game or match arranged with an opponent who can easily be defeated.

5. The structure of an organization. *Colloq., U. S.*

6. The assembly and arrangement of the tools and apparatus required for the performance of an operation.

7. *Accounting.* **a** A series of ledger pages assigned to coordinate purposes. **b** A schedule showing the proposed capital structure of a corporation.

8. *Billiards, Pool, etc.* A position of the balls from which it is easy to score or to make one's play. *U. S.*

9. *Com.* The system controlling the manufacture, distribution, or exhibition of a product.

10. *Hotels.* The dishes, silver, and linen necessary to set a place or a table.

11. *Iron & Steel Mfg.* **a** A machine for upsetting a bloom that has been lengthened by the squeezer. **b** An iron bolt or rod upset at one end.

12. *Mining.* **a** The act of placing in position a rock drill, transit, etc. **b** The result of this action.

13. *Motion Pictures.* The final arrangement of the properties, etc., on a set for the filming of a scene.

14. *Pugilism.* A boxer or pugilist who engages in a match in which he has not a chance to win.

set up. a Formed; built; as, he is strong and well *set up.* **b** Trained or drilled to assume an erect or commanding carriage, as an athlete or soldier. **c** *Colloq.* Conceited; pretentious; unduly and vainly elated. **d** Established. **e** Composed; — of type; prepared for use; — of machinery or apparatus of any kind. — **set'-up'ness,** *n.*

set'wall (sĕt'wôl), *n.* [ME. *setewale, cetewale, sedewale*, zedoary, fr. OF. *citoual, citoal, citouar*, fr. Per. *zadwār.* Cf. ZEDOARY.] The common valerian.

set'wise' (sĕt'wīz'), *adj. & adv.* *Print.* In the direction of the set, or width, of type.

set'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** An embroidery used on tapestry. **b** Fixed occupation. **c** Piecework.

2. Two-coat plastering on lath.

3. A method of boat building in which abutting strakes are battened inside.

4. A device for feeding transversely a piece of stuff being sawed.

seugh, seuch (shūĸ), *n.* [Var. of SHEUGH.] *Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** *Obs.* A furrow. **b** A ditch; drain; dirt; mire.

‖**sève** (sâv), *n.* [F.] **a** Sap. **b** Specif., of wines, the special quality of delicacy of flavor and aroma that gives their individual distinction to certain wines.

sev'en (sĕv'ĕn; 128), *adj.* [ME. *seven, seoven*, fr. AS. *seofon*; akin to D. *zeven*, OS., Goth., & OHG. *sibun*, G. *sieben*, ON. *sjau*, Sw. *sju*, Dan. *syv*, Lith. *septyni*, OSlav. *sedmĭ*, OIr. *secht*, W. *saith*, Gael. *seachd*, Ir. *seacht*, L. *septem*, Gr. *hepta*, Skr. *sapta.* Cf. HEBDOMAD, HEPTAGON, SEPTEMBER.] **1.** One more than six; six and one added; — often with ellipsis of the noun; as, there are *seven* here.

2. Seventh. *Obs.*

3. Bearing the number seven; as, room *seven* in the hotel.

☞ *Seven* is combined with a noun, often with the suffix *-ed* added to the combination, to form compound adjectives, such compounds being written usually with a hyphen, as in:

seven-banded	seven-headed	seven-pronged
seven-branched	seven-horned	seven-quired
seven-caped	seven-inch	seven-sealed
seven-channeled	seven-leaved	seven-shilling
seven-chorded	seven-line	seven-sided
seven-cornered	seven-masted	seven-spotted
seven-eyed	seven-mouthed	seven-syllabled
seven-figure	seven-nerved	seven-thorned
seven-foot	seven-ounce	seven-tined
seven-formed	seven-part	seven-toned
seven-gated	seven-piled	seven-twined
seven-gilled	seven-poled	seven-twisted

sev'en (sĕv'ĕn), *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than six; seven units or objects.

2. A symbol representing seven units, as 7, VII, or vii.

3. Something having as an essential feature seven units or members, as a playing card marked with seven pips; as, he then played the *seven* of spades.

4. One having the number seven in a set or series, as in a crew or team.

5. Short for *seven o'clock*, etc.; — often combined with a number for the minutes past the hour; as, *seven*-nine.

6. *pl. Hymnol.* An English trochaic meter, with seven syllables to the line and typically four lines to the stanza.

Sev'en, the. The men, sometimes called deacons, chosen by the apostles, according to Acts vi. 2–6.

Seven against Thebes, the. 1. In Greek legend, the expedition of seven heroes, Adrastus, Amphiaraus, Capaneus, Hippomedon (in some versions, Eteocles), Polynices, Parthenopaeus, and Tydeus, against Thebes. It was undertaken, under Adrastus, to aid Polynices to recover a share in the kingship, which his brother Eteocles had usurped for himself. An oracle promised success to whichever brother their father Oedipus should favor, but he cursed both, and the brothers slew each other (cf. OEDIPUS). The expedition ended in defeat and the death of all the heroes except Adrastus. See ETEOCLES; EPIGONUS, 1.

2. A tragedy (467 B.C.) by Aeschylus. It was the third part of a tetralogy the other parts of which (*Laius, Oedipus*, and *The Sphinx*) are lost. See sense 1, above.

seven ages of man. The distinctive periods of growth, from infancy to senescence, as analyzed by Jaques in Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, II. vii. 143–166.

seven arts. The seven liberal arts; — in medieval classification: grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy. See SEVEN LIBERAL ARTS.

sev'en-bark' (sĕv'ĕn·bärk'), *n.* **a** *U. S.* Wild hydrangea. **b** The ninebark.

Seven Bishops. *Eng. Hist.* Seven English bishops (Archbishop Sancroft, and Bishops Ken, Lake, White, Turner, Lloyd, and Trelawny), who were tried, June 2 and June 30, 1688, for declining to publish a Declaration of Indulgence. Public indignation forced their acquittal.

seven capital, *or* **deadly, sins.** = DEADLY SINS.

Seven Champions of Christendom. St. George, the patron saint of England; St. Denis, of France; St. James, of Spain; St. Anthony, of Italy; St. Andrew, of Scotland; St. Patrick, of Ireland; and St. David, of Wales.

Seven Churches. The churches of Asia Minor addressed in Rev. i-iii: Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamum, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea.

Seven Cities, Island of the. See ISLAND OF THE SEVEN CITIES.

Seven Cities of Cibola. See CIBOLA.

Seven Council Fires. See SIOUX.

sev'en-day' (66), *adj.* Lasting seven days; as, a *seven-day* wonder; issued or issuable for only seven days; as, a *seven-day* book.

Seven Days' Battles. A series of battles fought June 25 to July 1, 1862, in the Peninsular Campaign in the American Civil War, the Army of the Potomac, under McClellan, being opposed by the Confederates under Lee. The chief engagements were those of Mechanicsville (June 26), Gaines's Mill (27), Savage's Station (29), Frazier's Farm (30), and Malvern Hill (July 1).

Seven Dials. A region in London, about halfway between Trafalgar Square and the British Museum; — from a Doric pillar bearing a clock with seven dials, and formerly standing in a circular area where seven streets converge.

sev'en-er (sĕv'ĕn·ĕr), *n.* A criminal sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. *Ozf. E. D.*

sev'en-eyes', **sev'en-holes',** *n.* The lampern; — from the seven gill holes on each side of the neck. *Local, Eng.*

sev'en·fold' (sĕv'ĕn·fōld'; 66), *adj.* **a** Consisting of seven things or parts; seven times as much or as many; septuple; repeated seven times. **b** Having seven folds or thicknesses. **c** *Poetic.* Seven. **d** *Eccl.* Consisting of the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit. *Isaiah* xi. 2.

sev'en·fold', *adv.* **a** To seven times as great or as many. **b** *Rare.* In seven folds.

sev'en·fold', *n.* An amount seven times as much or as many.

sev'en·fold'ed (-fōl'dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *adj.* Made of seven parts.

Seven Gods of Happiness *or* **Luck.** Seven deities in Japanese folklore: Benten, Bishamon, Daikoku, Ebisu, Fuku-roku-ju, Hotei, and Jurojin (see these terms).

sev'en-hand' (66), *adj.* Participated in by seven persons, as a game.

seven heavens. The seven abodes of bliss of the cabalist and Mohammedan systems. Cf. SEVENTH HEAVEN.

sev'en-hilled' (66), *adj.* Having or comprising seven hills; as, the **Seven-hilled City**, that is, Rome, Italy.

seven hills. A group of seven hills; esp. [*cap.*], the seven hills upon and about which was built the city of Rome. According to tradition, the original city of Romulus was built upon the *Palatine* hill (later the site of the palaces of the Caesars), though later he united with his settlement those upon the *Capitoline* and *Quirinal.* The *Caelian* was said to have been added by Tullus Hostilius; the *Aventine*, by Ancus Martius; the *Esquiline* and *Viminal*, by Servius Tullius, who built a wall (the *Servian Wall*) around the whole group. The Capitoline hill (originally called the *Saturnian*) anciently comprised two peaks, the *Capitolium*, which was earlier known as the *Tarpeian rock*, and the *Arx.* In early times the hills, which are of volcanic origin, were very abrupt.

The Seven Hills of Rome. *A* Arx; *T* Tarpeian Rock.

Seven Lamps of Architecture, The. A collection of essays on art and architecture (1849) by John Ruskin.

sev'en-league' (66), *adj.* Traversing seven leagues at a stride; — of the boots in the story of Hop-o'-my-Thumb.

seven liberal arts. The seven subjects constituted by the quadrivium and trivium; — called also, less properly, *seven sciences.* See TRIVIUM.

Seven Mothers. Sapta-matri. See MATRIS.

sev'en-pence' (sĕv'ĕn·pĕns'; -pĕns), *n.* The sum of seven pennies.

sev'en·pen'ny (-pĕn'ĭ; -pĕn·ĭ), *adj.* Priced at sevenpence. — *n.* A book priced at sevenpence.

Seven Sages. a = SEVEN WISE MEN OF GREECE. **b** = SEVEN WISE MASTERS.

seven sciences. See SEVEN LIBERAL ARTS.

sev'en·score' (sĕv'ĕn·skōr'; 66; 181), *n. & adj.* Seven times twenty, that is, 140.

seven seas. [*often caps.*] Figuratively, all the waters or oceans of the world. The phrase probably has its source in Brahmanic mythology: the *seven seas* dividing and surrounding the seven land masses of the earth. In modern times it has been applied to the seven oceans (Arctic, Antarctic, North and South Atlantic, North and South Pacific, and Indian). Cf. FOUR SEAS.

seven senses. The senses of touch, taste, sight, hearing, and smell, plus understanding and speech; — a phrase based, loosely, upon Ecclesiasticus xvii. 5, 6.

sev'en-shoot'er, *n.* A firearm, esp. a pistol, with seven barrels or chambers for cartridges, or one capable of firing seven shots without reloading. *Colloq.*

Seven Sisters. 1. *Astron.* = PLEIADES, 2.

2. *Eng. Hist.* A group of seven cannon used by the Scots at Flodden Field.

3. *Hort.* A hybrid climbing rose (*Rosa multiflora platyphylla*) with rather large leaves and deep-pink flowers in clusters, related to the crimson rambler.

4. *U. S. Hist.* Seven antitrust laws enacted (1913) by the legislature of New Jersey under the guidance of Gov. Woodrow Wilson. They were framed to correct the abuses of corporations by prohibiting holding companies, penalizing overcapitalization, regulating interlocking directorates, and providing for the punishment of individuals. However, after a few years they were repealed.

Seven Sleepers. In early Christian legend, seven noble youths of Ephesus, in the time of the Decian persecution, who, having fled to a cavern and being pursued and walled in, fell into a sleep from which they were not awakened until after nearly 200 years in the reign of the Emperor Theodosius II (A.D. 408–450). A similar story is told in the Koran, the dog Al Rakim being said to have guarded the sleepers. See AL RAKIM.

seven stars, the. a The seven planets of the ancients. *Obs.* See PLANET, 1. **b** The seven stars forming the Dipper; also, the entire constellation (Ursa Major). **c** The Pleiades.

sev'en·teen' (sĕv'ĕn·tēn'; 66), *adj.* [ME. *seventene*, fr. AS. *seofontiene, -tijne, -tēne.* See SEVEN; TEN. Cf. SEVENTY.] One more than sixteen; ten and seven added; as, *seventeen* years; — often with ellipsis of the noun.

sev'en·teen', *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than sixteen; the sum of ten and seven; seventeen units or objects.

2. A symbol representing seventeen units, as 17, XVII, or xvii.

sev'en·teen'-hun'dreds, *n. pl.* The 18th century.

sev'en·teenth' (sĕv'ĕn·tēnth'; 66), *adj.* [ME. *sevententhe*; cf. AS. *seofontēotha, seofonteogetha.*] **1.** Next in order after the sixteenth.

2. Constituting one of seventeen equal parts into which anything is or may be divided.

— **sev'en·teenth'ly,** *adv.*

sev'en·teenth', *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by seventeen; one of seventeen equal parts into which anything is or may be divided.

2. The unit or object coming next after the sixteenth in any series.

3. *Music.* **a** An interval of two octaves and a third. **b** An organ stop sounding two octaves and a major third above the normal.

set'tler·dom, *n.* See -DOM.

Seum'us (shăm'ŭs). Var. of SHAMAS.

Se·vas'to·pol (sĕ·văs'tō·pōl), *n.* See BATTLE, *Table.* [Obs.

sev'en-dou'ble, *adj.* Sevenfold.

sev'en·fold'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

seven·hill'y (66), *adj.* = SEVEN-HILLED.

sev'en-holes', *n.* = SEVEN-EYES.

seven'night (sĕn'ĭt; -ît; sĕv'ĕn·nīt'). Var. of SENNIGHT.

sev'en-part' time. See TIME, *n.*, 22.

sev'en-ply' (66), *adj.* See -PLY.

sev'en-point' cir'cle. = BRO CARD CIRCLE.

sev'en·teen·fold', *adj.* See -FOLD.

Seventeenth Amendment. *U. S. Const.* The amendment providing for the direct election of senators, in force May 31, 1913.

sev'en·teen'–year' lo'cust. A cicada (*Cicada septendecim*), of the eastern parts of the United States, which has in the North a life of seventeen years, in the South of thirteen years. Nearly the whole of this time is spent under ground in the nymphal condition. After emerging it quickly changes to the adult condition, in which it lives only a few weeks, laying its eggs in slits made in the twigs of trees.

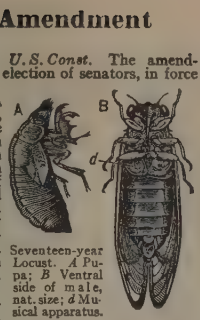

Seventeen-year Locust. *A* Pupa; *B* Ventral side of male, nat. size; *d* Musical apparatus.

sev'enth (sĕv'ĕnth), *adj.* [ME. *seventhe;* AS. *seofotha, siofunda;* akin to OHG. *sibunto,* L. *septimus,* Skr. *saptama,* Gr. *hebdomos;* cf. Hittite *siptamis.* See SEVEN.] **1.** Next in order after the sixth. **2.** Constituting one of seven equal parts into which anything is or may be divided.

sev'enth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by seven; one of seven equal parts into which a whole may be divided. **2.** The unit or object coming next after the sixth in any series. **3.** *Music.* **a** An interval embracing seven diatonic degrees. See INTERVAL, *n.*, 8. **b** A tone at this interval. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones a seventh apart. **d** The seventh tone of a scale, counting upwards; the leading tone.

seventh chord. *Music.* A chord comprising a fundamental tone with its third, fifth, and seventh (see 2d CHORD, 2); a chord of the seventh. A ***major seventh chord*** comprises a major triad and major seventh; a ***minor seventh chord***, a minor triad and minor seventh; a ***dominant seventh chord***, the most important of the seventh chords,

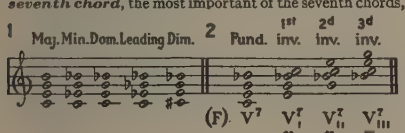

1 The four kinds of Seventh Chord; 2 Dominant Seventh Chord (key of F) and its Inversions.

a major triad and minor seventh, occurring on the dominant or fifth of either major or minor scale; a ***diminished seventh chord***, a diminished triad and diminished seventh (occurring on the seventh of the minor scale); a ***leading seventh chord***, comprising a diminished triad and a minor seventh (occurring on the seventh, or leading tone, of the major scale). In textbooks of harmony, seventh chords are usually designated by adding a small "7" to the numerals for triads, and their inversions are noted as in the *Illust.* See also THOROUGH BASS.

seventh day. **a** The seventh day of the week; Saturday; the Sabbath (of the Jews and some Christian sects). **b** Sunday.

sev'enth–day', *adj.* Pertaining to or observing the seventh day; esp., advocating observance of Saturday as the Sabbath.

seventh heaven. The last and highest of the abodes of bliss of the Mohammedan and of the cabalist systems; the abiding place of supreme rapture.

sev'en–thir'ties (sĕv'ĕn-thûr'tĭz), *n. pl.* Certain United States Treasury notes which belonged to three several issues made during the Civil War. They were in denominations of $50 and over, and were popularly so called from their rate of interest (7.30 per cent). Hence, **sev'en–thir'ty,** *adj.*

sev'enth·ly (sĕv'ĕnth-lĭ), *adv.* of SEVENTH.

sev'enth·ly, *n.* A seventh caption, as in a sermon.

seventh nerve. *Anat. & Zool.* One of the seventh pair of cranial nerves; the facial nerve.

seventh son. A son born seventh in order, in popular superstition supposed to be lucky and to be gifted with occult powers. Hence, "seventh son of a seventh son," a potent magician.

sev'en·ti·eth (sĕv'ĕn-tĭ-ĕth; -Ĭth; 119), *adj.* [ME. *seventithe.*] **1.** Next in order after the sixty-ninth. **2.** Constituting one of seventy equal parts into which anything is or may be divided.

sev'en·ti·eth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by seventy; one of seventy equal parts into which anything is or may be divided. **2.** The unit or object coming next after the sixty-ninth in any series.

sev'en·ty (sĕv'ĕn-tĭ), *adj.* [AS. hund-*seafontig, seofontig.* See SEVEN; TEN. Cf. SEVENTEEN, SIXTY.] **1.** Seven times ten; one more than sixty-nine; — often with ellipsis of the noun. **2.** Seventy years of age.

sev'en·ty, *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The sum of seven tens; seven times ten; seventy units or objects. **2.** A symbol representing seventy units, as 70, LXX, or lxx. **3.** *Mormon Ch.* One of the elders especially commissioned by ordination for missionary service and operating under the direction of the apostles; also, all such elders collectively. A quorum of seventies is limited to seventy members, seven of whom are presidents and together form the council of that quorum. The council or seven presidents of the first quorum have certain specified supervision over all other quorums, and constitute the ***First Council of the Seventy.***

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

seventy-day	**seventy-four**	**seventy-seven**
seventy-dollar	**seventy-fourth**	**seventy-seventh**
seventy-eight	**seventy-horse**	**seventy-six**
seventy-eighth	**seventy-mile**	**seventy-sixth**
seventy-fifth	**seventy-nine**	**seventy-third**
seventy-first	**seventy-ninth**	**seventy-three**
seventy-five	**seventy-odd**	**seventy-ton**
seventy-foot	**seventy-one**	**seventy-two**
seventy-footer	**seventy-second**	**seventy-year**

— ***the Seventy.*** **a** *Jewish Antiq.* The Great Sanhedrin. See SANHEDRIN. **b** The seventy disciples sent out two and two by Jesus to preach and heal as recorded in Luke x. **c** The reputed translators of the Greek version of the Old Testament called the Septuagint. See SEPTUAGINT. **d** Short for the **Council of Seventy,** the self-renewing governing body instituted in Florence by Lorenzo de' Medici in 1480. — ***the seventies.*** **a** The years numbered seventy to seventy-nine inclusive in any specified or understood century. **b** The years seventy to seventy-nine in a person's life.

sev'en·ty–five', *n. Mil.* A 75-mm. gun, esp. the fieldpiece of that caliber used in the armies of France and of the United States; — often written **75.**

sev'en·ty–four', *n. Naut.* An old-time ship of war rated as carrying seventy-four guns.

sev'en–up', *n. Cards.* A game for two, three, or four players in which six cards are dealt to each player, and a trump is turned. If the eldest hand is not satisfied he *begs,* and the dealer must give each other player one point, or deal each player three more cards, and turn up another trump. A point is scored (by the dealer) for a jack turned for trump. Holding the highest trump, the lowest trump, taking the jack of trumps, and winning *game* (for which tens count 10, aces 4, kings 3, queens 2, jacks 1), count each one point. Seven points constitute a game. Called also *all fours, old sledge,* and *high-low-jack-and-the-game.*

seven virtues. See CARDINAL VIRTUES.

Seven Weeks' War. See WAR, *Table.*

Seven Wise Masters, *or* **Seven Sages.** Characters in an old collection of tales of this name, of Eastern origin, with versions in many languages. A young prince having rejected improper advances of his stepmother, she falsely accuses him to her husband, who orders his death; the prince's instructors, seven sages, each tells the king on successive days a story which induces him to delay the execution, the queen each night counteracting the effect they have produced. At the end of the seven days, the prince, who has hitherto abstained from speaking, in obedience to the stars, tells a story which leads his father to put the queen to death.

Seven Wise Men of Greece. Seven men among the Greeks of the 6th century B.C., distinguished for their practical sagacity. Those generally so called are Solon, Chilon, Pittacus, Bias, Periander (in place of whom some give Epimenides), Cleobulus, and Thales. They were the reputed authors of certain maxims, as: Know thyself; Consider the end; Know thy opportunity; Most men are bad; Nothing is impossible to industry; Avoid excess; Suretyship is the precursor of ruin. They are also called the *Seven Sages* and the *Philosophical Pleiad.*

Seven Wonders of the World. Seven remarkable objects of the ancient world, usually enumerated as: 1. The pyramids of Egypt. 2. The Pharos of Alexandria. 3. The walls and hanging gardens of Babylon. 4. The temple of Artemis (Diana) at Ephesus. 5. The statue of the Olympian Zeus (Jupiter) by Phidias. 6. The mausoleum erected by Artemisia at Halicarnassus. 7. The Colossus of Rhodes.

sev'en–year' (66), *adj.* Consisting of, continuing, or having a period of, seven years.

seven–year apple. A shrub (*Casasia clusiaefolia*) of Florida and the West Indies, with coriaceous leaves and fragrant white flowers; also, its applelike fruit.

Seven Years' War. See WAR, *Table.*

seven–year vine. The arbor vine.

sev'er (sĕv'ĕr), *v.;* SEV'ERED (-ĕrd); SEV'ER·ING. [OF. *sevrer* to separate (F., to wean), fr. VL. *seperare,* for L. *separare.* See SEPARATE; cf. SEVERAL.] *Transitive:* **1.** To separate or place apart (two or more persons, things, or ideas); to disunite; dissociate; distinguish; as, to *sever* friends, kingdoms, good from bad. **2.** To open (the lips or eyes). **3.** To segregate; except; exempt. *Archaic.*

I will *sever* in that day the land of Goshen, in which my people dwell, that no swarms of flies shall be there. *Ex.* viii. 22.

4. To scatter; disperse. *Now Rare.* **5. a** *Obs.* To divide into parts or sorts. **b** To cut or break open or apart; cut through; to disjoin; as, to *sever* the arm or leg.

Our state cannot be *severed;* we are one. *Milton.*

6. To interpose so as to separate.

The gulf which *severs* rule from servitude. *Mrs. Browning.*

7. To part by violence, as by cutting, rending, etc.; as, to *sever* the head from the body. **8.** *Law.* To disunite; to disconnect; to divide into independent parts, rights, liabilities, or provisions; as, to *sever* an estate in joint tenancy; to *sever* a contract or a statute.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To go apart or asunder; to be parted or separated. **2.** To become divided or separated; to separate. **3.** To make a separation, division, or distinction. **4.** *Law.* To act independently or separately.

They claimed the right of *severing* in their challenge. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Cut, rend. See DIVIDE. **Ant.** — See JOIN.

sev'er·a·ble (sĕv'ĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being severed; specif., *Law,* capable of being divided into legally independent rights or obligations; — said esp. of a contract of which the part to be performed by one party consists of distinct items to which the consideration may be apportioned so that the invalidity, failure of performance, or the like, as to one item does not necessarily affect the others.

sev'er·al (sĕv'ĕr·ăl; 59), *adj.* [AF., fr. ML. *separalis,* fr. L. *separ* separate, different, fr. *separare.* See SEPARATE.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Separate; distinct; apart.

And Uzziah . . . dwelt in a *several* house. 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 21.

b Distinctive. **c** Diversely composed. **2. a** Pertaining to an individual; private; as, a *several* fishery. **b** Individual; particular; single; distinct.

Each *several* ship a victory did gain. *Dryden.*

c Respective; peculiar; as, their *several* roads.

Each individual seeks a *sev'ral* goal. *Pope.*

3. Diverse; different; various; as, two *several* items.

Habits and faculties, *several,* and to be distinguished. *Bacon.*

4. a More than one; — so construed in legal use. **b** Consisting of an indefinite number more than two, but not very many; divers; sundry; as, *several* persons were present. **c** *Dial.* Quite a large number.

Syn. — See DISTINCT.

sev'er·al, *adv.* By itself; severally; separately. *Obs.*

sev'er·al, *n.* **1.** Private property. *Obs.* **2.** An enclosed or separate place; enclosure. *Obs.*

They had their *several* for heathen nations. *Hooker.*

3. Something separate; each particular taken singly; an item; an individual; — chiefly *pl. Obs.* **4.** A number of persons or objects; — formerly, now *Chiefly Dial.,* often in *pl.*

— ***in several.*** **a** *Obs.* In severally. **b** *Now Rare.* In state of separation; separately; individually.

sev'er·al'i·ty (sĕv'ĕr·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* State of being several; each particular taken singly. *Now Rare.*

sev'er·al·ize (sĕv'ĕr·ăl·īz), *v. t.* To distinguish; segregate.

sev'er·al·ly, *adv.* **1.** Separately; one at a time; each by itself; as, to acknowledge gifts *severally.* **2.** Apart from others; in segregation. *Archaic.* **3.** Respectively; hence, *Obs.,* variously.

Syn. — See DISTRIBUTIVELY. **Ant.** — Jointly.

sev'er·al·ty (sĕv'ĕr·ăl·tĭ), *n.* [AF. *severauté.*] **1.** A holding by individual right; state of being so held or owned. **2.** State of separation from the rest, or from all others; character of being several, individual, distinct. **3.** That which is several; a particular. *Obs.*

— ***in severalty.*** **a** *Law.* In or by a sole, separate, and exclusive dominion or ownership; in or of one's own right; without a joint interest in any other person; as, an estate *in severalty* (as distinguished from *joint tenancy, coparcenary,* estate *in common*), or tenants *in severalty.* **b** Separately; particularly; also, in separate parts.

sev'er·ance (sĕv'ĕr·ȧns), *n.* [AF., fr. OF. *sevrance.*] **1.** Act of severing, or state of being severed; partition; separation. **2.** Distinction; difference; — with *between. Obs.* **3.** *Law.* Act of severing; division of the provisions, rights, liabilities, or the like, arising under or in something; specif.: **a** Destruction of the unity of interest in a joint estate. **b** Separation of two or more parties joined in an action so that one may proceed on the other being nonsuited. **c** Separation of two or more codefendants in a criminal prosecution for separate trial. **d** The detachment of fixtures from realty, or of crops, fruits, timber, minerals, etc., from the soil.

sev'er·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Separation.

se·vere' (sē·vēr'), *adj.;* SE·VER'ER (-vēr'ĕr); SE·VER'EST (-vēr'ĕst; -Ĭst; 119). [F. *sévère,* fr. L. *severus,* of uncert. origin. Cf. ASSEVERATE, PERSEVERE.] **1.** Serious in feeling or manner; sedate; grave; austere.

With eyes *severe,* and beard of formal cut. *Shak.*

2. a Very strict in judgment, discipline, or government; harsh; rigorous. "Custody *severe.*" *Milton.*

Come! you are too *severe* a moraler. *Shak.*

b Unsparing in exaction, punishment, or censure; as, a *severe* judge, penalty, enemy, satirist, reprimand. **c** That is, or is to be kept, on the strictest terms; as, a *severe* account or resolution. **3.** a Rigidly methodical, or adherent to rule or principle; exactly conformed to a standard; accurate; exact; as, *severe* reasoning or studies. **b** Of style, not allowing or employing unnecessary ornament, amplification, etc.; austerely plain.

The Latin, a most *severe* and compendious language. *Dryden.*

4. Inflicting discomfort or pain hard to endure; sharp; afflictive; distressing; violent; extreme; as, *severe* pain, anguish, torture; *severe* cold. **5.** Difficult to be sustained; taxing; arduous; rigorous; as, a *severe* test.

Syn. — Serious, sober, solemn; stern, rigid, hard, censorious; simple, restrained, chaste; biting, keen, bitter, cruel. See STRICT, CONDIGN. **Ant.** — Gay, light, lively, cheerful; lenient, lax; florid, ornate; mild. See GENTLE.

— **se·vere'ly,** *adv.* — **se·vere'ness,** *n.*

se·vere', *adv.* Severely.

sev'er·er (sĕv'ĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which severs.

Se·ve'ri·an (sē·vē'rĭ·ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* **a** One of a sect of Encratite Gnostics of the 2d century. **b** A follower of Severus, the Monophysite patriarch of Antioch of the 6th century, who taught that the body of Christ, prior to his resurrection, was subject to corruption.

se·ver'ish (sē·vēr'ĭsh), *adj.* Verging on severe.

se·ver'i·ty (sē·vĕr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *sévérité,* fr. L. *severitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being severe; specif.: **a** Gravity or austerity in conduct or appearance; seriousness. **b** Extreme strictness; rigor; harshness; as, the *severity* of a reproof; *severity* of government. **c** Quality or power of distressing or paining; extremity or intensity of something unpleasant, as an illness; inclemency; as, the *severity* of the winter. **d** Harshness; cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment; as, *severity* practiced on prisoners of war. **e** Exactness; rigorousness; strictness; as, the *severity* of a test. **f** Austerity or chasteness of style, as in art. **2.** An act or instance of being severe, as in look, conduct, censure, style, or reasoning; — chiefly *pl.*

The naked *severities* of science. *De Quincey.*

Syn. — Sternness, solemnity; hardness, violence, bitterness; cruelty; difficulty; stiffness.

Ant. — Gentleness, mildness; ease.

sev'er·ize (sĕv'ĕr·īz), *v. t. & i.* [See -IZE.] To sever. — **sev'er·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*

sev'er·y (sĕv'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* [OF. *civoyre, cyvoire,* ciborium. See CIBORIUM.] *Arch.* A bay or compartment of a vaulted ceiling, esp. in Gothic construction.

‖**se'vil·la'nas** (sā'vē·lyä'näs; 170), *n. pl.* [Sp.] The seguidillas of Seville in Spain. See SEGUIDILLA, 2.

Sev'ille or'ange (sĕv'ĭl; sē·vĭl'). [From *Seville,* Spain.] **1.** The bitter orange. **2.** A color, red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Se·vil'lian (sē·vĭl'yăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Seville in Spain. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Seville.

Sè'vres blue, *or* **Sè'vres** (sā'vr'), *n.* **1.** A color, blue in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR. **2.** *Ceramics.* **a** The lighter blue of the Sèvres porcelain, esp. of pieces antedating the French Revolution (1789), distinctively called *bleu céleste.* **b** The darker blue of Sèvres porcelain, distinctively called *bleu de roi.*

Sè'vres ware, *or* **Sè'vres,** *n.* A costly porcelain manufactured at Sèvres, France, in the national factory.

‖**se'vum** (sē'vŭm), *n.* [L. *sebum, sevum,* suet.] Tallow, as, *Pharm.,* of sheep.

sew (sō; 136), *v.; past tense* SEWED (sōd); *past part.* SEWED, SEWN (sōn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* SEW'ING. [ME. *sewen, sowen,* fr. AS. *siwan, seowian;* akin to OHG. *siuwan,* ON. *sūja,* Sw. *sy,* Dan. *sye,* Goth. *siujan,* Lith. *siuti,* L. *suere,* Skr. *sīvyati* he sews, *sūtra* thread. Cf. ACCOUTER, SEAM, SUTRA, SUTURE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To unite or fasten by stitches made with a flexible thread or filament, as of cotton, linen, wire, etc. **2.** To affect or bring by sewing; — often with *up;* specif.: **a** To close by sewing; as, to *sew* up a rip. **b** To enclose by sewing; as, to *sew* money in a bag. **c** *Bookbinding.* To secure together (the several sections of an assembled book) with thread or, infrequently, wire; — distinguished from *stitch.* In machine sewing, the last section sewn is pasted slightly to the previous section to prevent loosening of the thread. **d** To string (primed tobacco). See STRING, *v. t.*, 10. **3.** *Falconry.* = 3d FEAK. *Obs.*

—, *Intransitive:* To practice sewing, esp. as an occupation; to work with needle and thread.

Seventh-day Adventists. See ADVENTIST. **Seventh-Day Baptists.** See BAPTIST, *n.*, 1. **Seventh-Day German Baptist.** See 1st DUNKER.

sev'enth·night', *n.* Sennight. *Obs.* [*Ref. Sp.*]

sev'en·ti·fold'. Seventyfold.

sev'en·ty·fold', *adj.* See -FOLD.

sev'er·al·celled', See CELLED.

several fishery. *Law.* See FISHERY, 4.

sev'er·al·flow'ered (66), *adj.* See [-FLOWERED.]

sev'er·al·fold', *adj.* See -FOLD.

sev'er·al·lobed', *adj.* See -LOBED.

sev'er·al·nerved', *adj.* See -NERVED.

sev'er·al·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sev'er·al·ribbed', *adj.* See -RIBBED.

sev'er·alth, *adj.* See -TH.

severane, † SOVEREIGN.

sev'er·ate, *adj.* Separate. *Obs.*

sev'erd. Severed. *Ref. Sp.*

sev'ered·ly, *adv.* of SEVERED.

sev'er·ing·ly, *adv.* of SEVERING, *pres. part.*

Sè'vres (sā'vr'), *n.* See TREATY, *Table.*

sew. † SHOE, SUE.

N O P Q R S

sew up. **a** To close or enclose by stitching. **b** *Slang.* (1) To tire out (a horse). (2) To balk or bring to a standstill; nonplus; swindle. (3) To make drunk. **c** *Colloq., U. S.* To secure so as to control; to make secure; "cinch."

sew (sō), *n.* [ME. *sew, sewe,* fr. AS. *sēaw* juice.] Pottage; broth. *Obs.*

sew (sū), *n.* [See SEW to drain; but cf. also SEUGH.] Sewer; drain. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

sew, *v. t.* [See SEWER a drain.] To drain, as a field, or as a pond for taking fish. — *v. i.* To ooze out. *Both obs. exc. Dial.*

sew, *adj.* [Corn. *seugh, sech,* dry.] Of a cow, dry of milk. — *n.* A sew cow. *Both Dial. Eng.*

sew, *v. t. & i.* [From SEWER servant.] To serve as a sewer at the table. *Obs.*

sew (*dial.* sū, sōō). **a** Obs. past tense of sow. **b** Dial. Eng. var. of sow, a female hog.

sew'age (sū'ĭj), *n.* **1.** The contents of a sewer or drain; refuse liquids or matter carried off by sewers.
2. = SEWERAGE, *n.*, 2.

sew'age, *v. t.* **1.** To fertilize or irrigate with sewage as manure.
2. To furnish, as a municipality, with sewers.

sewage disposal. The process of removing and destroying or converting the noxious substances of sewage, esp. by ammonification and nitrification through bacterial action.

se'wan (sē'wȧn), *n.* [D. *sewan, zeawant,* of Algonquian origin; cf. Narraganset *siwân* loose (unstrung) shell beads, lit., scattered, Massachuset *seahwhôun.*] Unstrung shell beads used as money among the Algonquian Indians of New England.

sewed (sōd), *adj.* Also **sewed up.** *Naut.* Aground; — also *sued.*

se·wel'el (sē-wĕl'ĕl), *n.* [Chinook *shewallal,* dual, a blanket of two sewellel skins (mistaken by Lewis and Clark for the name of the animal), fr. *ogwoollal* sewellel.] A peculiar burrowing rodent of the genus *Aplodontia* of California, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia. Although somewhat like a marmot it has a rudimentary tail, and a skull without postorbital processes. There is but a single species, *A. rufa,* represented by several geographic races, of which that of the Columbia River region is about a foot long and dark brown in color.

sew'en (sū'ĕn), *n.* Also **sew'in** (-ĭn). [Origin uncert.] A British trout regarded as a subspecies (*cambricus*) of the sea trout (*Salmo trutta*) or as a species (*S. cambricus*).

sew'er (sō'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that sews, or stitches; specif.: **a** A person who sews, as a seamstress, tailor, cobbler, etc. **b** A sewing machine. **c** *Zool.* A leaf sewer.
2. One whose work is to sew a (specified) thing or in a (specified) way; as in:

book-sewer	**fine sewer**	**sole sewer**
button sewer	**hand sewer**	**wire sewer**

sew'er (sū'ĕr), *n.* [AF. *asseour,* fr. OF. *asseoir* to seat, to set, fr. L. *assidēre* to sit or stand by (in attendance), fr. *ad* + *sedēre* to sit. See SIT; cf. ASSEWER, ASSIDUOUS.] In medieval Europe, a servant, or household officer, often of high rank, in charge of serving the dishes at table, and sometimes of seating and tasting.

sew'er (sū'ĕr),*n.* [ME., fr. OF. *sewiere, sewwiere,* a sluice or channel for draining a pond, ult. fr. L. *ex* out + a derivative of *aqua* water, whence also OF. *esseouer* a drain, ML. *exaquatorium* a channel through which water runs off. See EWER.] **1.** A ditch or surface drain.
2. Now, an artificial, usually subterranean, conduit to carry off water and certain waste matter, as: (1) surface water due to rainfall; (2) household waste, as slops, waste water from sinks, baths, etc., and excreta consisting of urine and faeces; (3) waste water from industrial works.

sew'er (sū'ĕr), *v. t.* To furnish with a system of sewers; to drain by sewers. — *v. i.* To void sewage.

sew'er·age (sū'ĕr·ĭj), *n.* **1.** The systematic removal and disposal of sewage and general surface water by sewers.
2. The system of sewers in a city, town, etc.
3. a = SEWAGE, *n.*, 1. **b** Filthy thought or language.

sewer brick. See BRICK, *n.*, 1.

sewer builder. See BUILDER.

sew'ered (sū'ĕrd), *adj.* Provided with a sewer or sewers.

sew'er·man (sū'ĕr·mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A workman who clears sewers and keeps them in order.

sewer pipe. A pipe for carrying away waste or sewage, esp. one of stoneware with bell joints. — **sew'er–pipe',** *adj.*

sewer rat. The Norway rat.

sew'er·y (sū'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* The sewer's office.

sew'er·y, *adj.* See -Y.

sew'ing (sō'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SEW, to stitch. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act or occupation of one who sews, esp. materials for clothing.
2. Material that has been, or is to be, sewed; needlework.
☞ PHRASES are:

sewing basket	**sewing school**	**sewing tray**
sewing board	**sewing society**	**sewing twine**
sewing cabinet	**sewing table**	**sewing wire**
sewing circle	**sewing teacher**	**sewing woman**
sewing class	**sewing thread**	**sewing work**
sewing needle		

sew'ing (sū'ĭng). Variant of SUING.

sew'ing awl (sō'ĭng). See AWL, *n.*, *Illust.*

sewing bench. = SEWING PRESS.

sewing bird. A clamp that can be fastened to a table edge, having a birdlike beak to hold work to be sewed by hand.

sewing cotton. Hard twisted cotton thread used in sewing.

sewing machine. Any of numerous machines for sewing or stitching. The double-pointed needle, the fundamental principle of a sewing machine, was first invented by Charles F. Weisenthal (1755). The first sewing machine was probably that of Thomas Saint, who patented in England (1790) a machine for stitching. The first machine put to practical use was invented by Barthélemy Thimonnier, patented in France in 1830. The eye-pointed needle and double lock stitch were invented by Walter Hunt of New York about 1832 but never patented. Elias Howe of Spencer, Mass., developed his machine independently, patenting it in 1846. It embodies most of the principles of the modern machine, including those of Hunt's of whose work Howe seemed unaware when constructing his machine. See CHAIN STITCH, LOCK STITCH, SHUTTLE, etc. — **sew'ing–ma·chine',** *adj.*

sewing press. *Bookbinding.* A wooden device, used as on a table, having a baseboard and two screw-threaded uprights supporting a crossbar held in position by two wooden nuts. Cords or bands used in hand sewing are stretched from crossbar to baseboard to facilitate sewing book sections together on the cords.

sewing silk. Hard twisted silk thread used in sewing.

sew'less (sō'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Without sewing.

sewn (sōn), *past part.* of SEW.

-sewn (-sōn). A combining form of *sewn,* as in hand-*sewn.*

sex (sĕks), *n.* [F. *sexe,* fr. L. *sexus;* prob. orig., division, and akin to L. *secare* to cut. See SECTION.] **1.** One of the two divisions of organisms formed on the distinction of male and female; males or females collectively.
2. The sum of the peculiarities of structure and function that distinguish a male from a female organism; the character of being male or female, or of pertaining to the distinctive function of the male or female in reproduction. *Conjugation,* or *fertilization* (union of germ plasm of two individuals), a process evidently of great but not readily explainable importance in the perpetuation of most organisms, seems to be the function of differentiation of sex, which occurs in nearly all organisms at least at some stage in their life history. Sex is manifested in the conjugating cells by the larger size, abundant food material, and immobility of the female gamete (*egg, egg cell,* or *ovum*), and the small size and the locomotive power of the male gamete (*spermatozoon* or *spermatozoid*), and in the adult organisms often by many structural, physiological, and (in higher forms) psychological characters, aside from the necessary modification of the reproductive apparatus. Cf. HERMAPHRODITE, 1. In botany the term *sex* is often extended to the distinguishing peculiarities of staminate and pistillate flowers, and hence in dioecious plants to the individuals bearing them.

In many animals and plants the body and germ cells have been shown to contain one or more chromosomes of a special kind (called *sex chromosomes; idiochromosomes; accessory chromosomes*) in addition to the ordinary paired autosomes. These special chromosomes serve to determine sex. In the simplest case, the male germ cells are of two types, one with and one without a single extra chromosome (*X chromosome,* or *monosome*). The egg cells in this case all possess an X *chromosome,* and on fertilization by the two types of sperm, male and female zygotes result, of respective constitution *X,* and *XX.* In many other animals and plants (probably including man) the male organism produces two types of gametes, one possessing an *X chromosome,* the other a *Y chromosome,* these being visibly different members of a pair of chromosomes present in the diploid state. In this case also, the female organism is *XX,* the eggs *X,* and the zygotes respectively male (*XY*) and female (*XX*). In another type of sex determination, as in certain moths and possibly in the fowl, the female produces two kinds of eggs, the male only one kind of sperm. Each type of egg contains one member of a pair of differentiated chromosomes, called respectively *Z chromosomes* and *W chromosomes,* while all the sperm cells contain a *Z* chromosome. In fertilization, union of a *Z* with a *W* gives rise to a female, while union of two *Z* chromosomes produces a male. Cf. SECONDARY SEX CHARACTER.
3. a The sphere of behavior dominated by the relations between male and female. **b** *Psychoanalysis.* By extension, the whole sphere of behavior related even indirectly to the sexual functions and embracing all affectionate and pleasure-seeking conduct.
4. Phenomena of sexual instincts and their manifestations.
5. Sect; — a confused use.

Syn. — SEX, GENDER. SEX refers to physiological distinctions; GENDER, to distinctions in grammar.
— ***the sex.*** The female sex; women, in general.

sex, *adj.* Based on or appealing to sex.

sex, *v. t.* To determine the sex of, as skeletal remains.

sex- (sĕks-). A combining form, Latin *sex-,* equivalent to *six-,* as in *sex*digitism, *sex*ennial. COMBINATIONS are:

sexannulate	**sexfarious**	**sextubercular**
sexarticulate	**sexlocular**	**sextuberculate**
sexcuspidate	**sexradiate**	

sex (sĕks). Var. of SAX, a knife. *Now Dial.*

sex'a·dec'i·mal (sĕk'sȧ·dĕs'ĭ·mȧl), *adj.* [Irreg. fr. L. *sex* six- + *decimus* tenth.] Pertaining to, designating, or founded on, the number sixteen; sixteenth.

sex'a·ge·nar'i·an (-jē-nâr'ĭ·ȧn), *adj.* Sixty years of age; of or pertaining to a sexagenarian.

sex'a·ge·nar'i·an, *n.* A person of from sixty to sixty-nine years old.

sex·ag'e·nar'y (sĕks·ăj'ē·nĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -nēr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *sexagenarius,* fr. *sexageni* sixty each; akin to L. *sexaginta* sixty, *sex* six. See SIX.] **1.** Pertaining to or designating the number sixty; proceeding by sixties.
2. Sexagenarian.

sex·ag'e·nar'y, *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). **a** A sexagesimal. **b** A sexagenarian.

sexagenary arithmetic. = SEXAGESIMAL ARITHMETIC.

sexagenary cycle. A period of 60 years (embracing the smaller cycles of 60 days) employed by the Chinese in reckoning time. Two sets of signs or characters, one of ten and the other of twelve, each set forming a subordinate cycle, were used in combinations of two as the names of the individual years. See CHINESE CALENDAR.

sexagenary scale. *Math.* A scale of numbers, or method of computation, that proceeds by sixties, as in degrees (or hours), minutes, and seconds. See 1st MINUTE, 1.

Sex'a·ges'i·ma (sĕk'sȧ·jĕs'ĭ·mȧ), *n.* More fully, **Sexagesima Sunday.** [L., fem. of *sexagesimus* sixtieth, ordinal of *sexaginta* sixty.] *Eccl.* The second Sunday before Lent, or the eighth before Easter. See QUINQUAGESIMA, 2; APOKREOS.

sex'a·ges'i·mal (-mȧl), *adj.* [ML. *sexagesimalis,* fr. L. *sexagesimus* sixtieth.] Pertaining to, or founded on, the number sixty.

sexagesimal arithmetic. The method of computing by the sexagenary scale, or by sixties.

sexagesimal fractions *or* **numbers.** *Arith. & Alg.* Those fractions whose denominators are some power of sixty; as, $\frac{5}{60}$, $\frac{7}{60^2}$, $\frac{11}{60^3}$; — called also *astronomical fractions,* as formerly used exclusively in astronomy.

sex'a·ges'i·mals (-mȧlz), *n. pl.* Sexagesimal fractions.

sexagesimal scale. *Math.* The sexagenary scale.

sexagesimal system. A system, as of weights or coinage, in which the division is by sixties.

sex'an'gle (sĕks'ăng'g'l), *n.* [L. *sexangulus* sexangular, fr. *sex* six + *angulus* angle. Cf. HEXANGULAR.] *Geom.* A hexagon.

sex·an'gu·lar (sĕks·ăng'gū·lĕr), *adj.* Also **sex'an'gled** (sĕks'ăng'g'ld). Hexagonal. — **sex·an'gu·lar·ly,** *adv.*

sex appeal. Quality, esp. personal charm, which serves to draw together individuals of opposite sexes.

sex cell. *Biol.* An egg cell or sperm cell.

sex·cen'te·nar'y (sĕks·sĕn'tē·nĕr'ĭ; -sĕn·tĕn'ȧ·rĭ; *cf.* CENTENARY), *adj.* Of or pertaining to six hundred, esp. six hundred years. — *n.* A sexcentenary division, period, celebration, etc.

sex chromosome. *Biol.* An accessory chromosome supposed to determine sex. See SEX.

sex·dig'it·al (sĕks·dĭj'ĭ·tȧl; -t'l), **sex·dig'i·tate** (-j-tāt), **sex·dig'i·tat'ed** (-tāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having six fingers or six toes. — **sex·dig'i·tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.*

sexed (sĕkst), *adj.* Belonging to sex; having sex; distinctively male or female; as, the *sexed* condition.

sex'e·nar'y (sĕk'sē·nĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -nēr·ĭ), *adj.* [From L. *sex* six, after *septenary.*] **a** Sextuple. **b** = SENARY.

sex·en'ni·al (sĕks·ĕn'ĭ·ȧl), *adj.* [L. *sexennium* a period of six years, *sexennis* of six years, fr. *sex* six + *annus* a year. See SIX; ANNUAL.] Lasting six years, or happening once in six years. — *n.* A sexennial event.

sex·en'ni·um (-ŭm), *n.* [L. See SEXENNIAL.] A period of six years.

sex'ern (sĕk'sĕrn), *n.* [ON. *sexæringr.* See SIX; OAR.] A long fishing boat propelled by six oars. *Local, Scot.*

sex'foil' (sĕks'foil'), *n.* [*sex-* + *foil.*] A flower with six perianth segments, or a leaf with six leaflets; a group of six leaves; specif.: **a** *Arch.* An ornamental foliation having six lobes, or foils. **b** *Her.* A more or less conventional representation of a flower with six leaves.

Sexfoil in Gothic Window.

sex hygiene. That division of hygiene, or sanitary science, which deals with sex and sexual conduct as bearing on the health of the individual and the community.

sex'i- (sĕk'sĭ-). = SEX- (which see), as in:

sexifid	**sexisyllabic**	**sexivalence**
sexiped	**sexisyllable**	**sexivalency**
sexipolar	**sexitubercular**	**sexivalent**

sex'i·in'ter·grade', *n.* *Biol.* An individual intermediate in sexual characters; an intersex.

sex'less, *adj.* Without sex; neuter. — **sex'less·ly,** *adv.* — **sex'less·ness,** *n.*

sex'like' (sĕks'lĭk'), *adj.* See -LIKE.

sex'–lim'it·ed, *adj.* *Biol.* Restricted to appearing in one sex only; — said of characters in genetics.

sex'–link'age, *n.* *Biol.* Quality or state of being sex-linked; — said of genes or characters.

sex'–linked' (sĕks'lĭngkt'), *adj.* *Biol.* Pertaining to or designating any factor located in the sex chromosomes of either sex, or any character dependent on them.

sex'ly (sĕks'lĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to the female sex. *Rare.*

sex·ol'o·gy (sĕks·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*sex* + *-ology.*] The branch of science which deals with matters pertaining to sex. — **sex'o·log'i·cal** (sĕk'sō·lŏj'ĭ·kȧl). — **sex·ol'o·gist** (sĕks·ŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

sex·par'tite (sĕks·pär'tĭt), *adj.* [*sex-* + *partite.*] Divided into six parts; made up of a combination of six parts; hexapartite; esp., *Arch.,* belonging to that system, as in the earliest Gothic, in which a vaulting square has two arched subdivisions on each side and one at each end. See VAULT, *Illust.*

sex pervert. A sexual pervert.

sext (sĕkst), *n.* [L. *sexta,* fem. of *sextus* sixth, ordinal of *sex* six.] **1.** *Eccl.* [*cap.*] One of the canonical hours, being the sixth hour (according to the ancient Roman reckoning), or 12 M.; hence, an office recited at this time, or now in the Roman Catholic Church often somewhat earlier. Sext is the fourth of the seven canonical hours.
2. *Music.* **a** A sixth. **b** An organ mixture stop with two ranks of pipes, a twelfth and a seventeenth, sounding a sixth apart.

sex·tac'tic (sĕks·tăk'tĭk), *adj.* [*sex-* + L. *tactus* a touching.] *Geom.* Of or relating to tangency at six coincident points; as, a plane cubic curve possesses twenty-seven points at which a *sextactic* conic may be drawn.

sex'tain (sĕks'tān), *n.* [L. *sextus* sixth, fr. *sex* six; cf. It. *sestina.*] *Pros.* **a** A sestina. **b** A stanza of six lines.

sex'tan (sĕks'tȧn), *adj.* [NL. *sextanus* (cf. SEPTAN), fr. L. SEXTUS sixth.] Of or pert. to the sixth day; recurring every sixth day. — *n.* *Med.* An intermittent fever that recurs every sixth day, reckoning inclusively.

sex'tans (-tȧnz), *n.* [L. See SEXTANT.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A bronze coin of the Republic, the sixth part of an as.
2. [*cap.*] *gen.* SEXTANTIS (sĕks·tăn'tĭs). *Astron.* A constellation on the equator south of Leo; the Sextant.

sex'tant (-tȧnt; 91), *n.* [L. *sextans, -antis,* sixth part, fr. *sextus* sixth, ordinal of *sex* six. See SIX.] **1.** *Math.* The sixth part of a circle.
2. An instrument for measuring angular distances, used esp. at sea, to observe altitudes so as to ascertain latitude and longitude. It consists of a frame bearing a graduated arc of (usually) 60°, and an index arm, or alidade, pivoted at its apex, or center. The index mirror, or index glass, is attached to the alidade; the horizon mirror, or horizon glass, has one half transparent, the other half a mirror, and is fastened rigidly to the frame of the sextant. The line of sight is usually through a telescope. If the observer, by moving the alidade, brings in coincidence the direct image of one object (seen through the unsilvered part of the horizon glass) and the image of another object (as reflected by both mirrors), the angle between the objects is twice the angle between the mirrors.

One form of Sextant. *a* Telescope; *b* Index Mirror on upper end of Alidade; *c* Back Shades or Screens of colored glass; *d* Horizon Glass; *e* Fore Shades or Screens of colored glass; *f* Handle; *g* Lower part of Alidade with Vernier; *h* Graduated Arc or Limb; *i* Microscope.

3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Sextans.
4. = SEXTANS, 1.

sex·tan'tal (sĕks·tăn'tȧl; -t'l), *adj.* *Rom. Antiq.* Relating to the sextans; designating, or pertaining to, the system (dating from about 268 B.C.) in which the as had the weight of the original sextans, that is, two ounces.

sex·ten'ni·al (sĕks·tĕn'ĭ·ȧl), *adj.* [L. *sextus* sixth + *annus* year.] Sexennial.

sex'tern (sĕks'tĕrn), *n.* [ML. *sexternus,* fr. L. *sex* six.] A quire of six sheets.

---

sew'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
sew'ant. Var. of SUANT.
se·war'ry. Var. of SOWARRY.
sewd (sōd). Sewed. *Ref. Sp.*
sewe. † SEW, SOW, SUE. [BEAN.]
se'wee bean (sē'wē). = SIEVA.
sew'el (sū'ĕl). Var. of SHEWEL.
sew'er (sū'ĕr). Var. of SURE. *Now Dial.*
sew'er·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
sew'er·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
sew'et. † SUET.
sew'in. Corruption of SHEWEL.
sew'in. Var. of SEWEN.
sew'round' (sō'round'), *n. Shoemaking.* = STITCHDOWN.
sew'ster (sō'stĕr), *n.* A seamstress. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
sex'a-. Erron. var. of SEX-.
sex'a·ge·nar'i·an·ism, *n.* See -ISM.
sex'a·ges'i·mal·ly, *adv.* of SEXAGESIMAL.
Sexagesima Sunday. = SEXAGESIMA; see APOKREOS.
sex·ag'o·nal (sĕks·ăg'ō·nȧl; -n'l), *adj.* = HEXAGONAL.
sex'a·va'lent (sĕk'sȧ·vā'lĕnt; sĕks·ăv'ȧ·lĕnt). Rare var. of SEXIVALENT. [NIAL.]
sex·en'ni·al·ly, *adv.* of SEXENNIAL.
sex'fid, *adj.* See SEX-; -FID.
sex'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
sex·il'ion (sĕks·ĭl'yŭn), *n.* = SEXTILLION.
sext, sex'ty. † SIXTH, SIXTY.
sex'taine. † SEXTON.
sex·ta'ri·us (sĕks·tā'rĭ·ŭs; 79), *n.; pl.* -RII (-ī). Also **sex'ta·ry, sex'tar.** [L., the sixth part of a measure, weight, etc.] *Rom. Antiq.* See MEASURE.

sex·tet′, sex·tette′ (sĕks·tĕt′), *n.* [L. *sextus* sixth + E. *-et.* Cf. SESTET.] **1.** *Music.* A composition in six voice parts, or for six voices or instruments; a sextuor; also, the company of six performers of such a piece.
2. *Pros.* A six-line stanza; a sestet.
3. Any group or set containing six persons or things; specif., *Sports,* a team, esp. a hockey team, composed of six players.

sex′tic (sĕks′tĭk), *adj.* [L. *sextus* sixth.] *Math.* Of the sixth degree or order. — *n. Alg.* An equation or quantic of the sixth degree.

sex′tile (sĕks′tĭl; 155), *adj.* [L. *sextilis* sixth (month), of a sixth (part).] *Astrol.* Measured by sixty degrees; fixed or indicated by a distance of sixty degrees. See ASPECT, *n.*, 7.

sex′tile, *n. Astrol.* The aspect or position of two heavenly bodies when distant from each other sixty degrees, or two signs. This position is marked thus: *. See ASPECT, *n.*, 7.

sex·til′lion (sĕks·tĭl′yŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sex* six, after *septillion.*] The number denoted by a unit with 21 zeros annexed (in French-American notation) or with 36 zeros annexed (in English notation). See NUMERATION, 2, *Note.* — **sex·til′lion,** *adj.* — **sex·til′lionth** (-yŭnth), *n. & adj.*

sex·tip′a·ra (sĕks·tĭp′ə·rə), *n.* [NL. See SEXTI-; -PAROUS.] A woman who has borne children in six pregnancies.

sex′ti·par′tite (sĕks′tĭ·pär′tīt), *adj.* [*sexti-* + *partite.*] Sexpartite.

sex′ti·par·ti′tion (-pär·tĭsh′ŭn; -pĕr·tĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Division in sixths.

sex′ti·ply (sĕks′tĭ·plī), *v. t.* [L. *sex* six + E. mul*tiply.*] To multiply sixfold.

sex′ti·po′lar (sĕks′tĭ·pō′lĕr), *adj.* [L. *sextus* sixth + E. *polar.*] Having six poles.

sex′to (sĕks′tō), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [L., abl. of *sextus* sixth.] A book of sheets each of which is folded into six leaves; hence, a more or less definite size of book so made.

sex′to·dec′i·mo (-dĕs′ĭ-mō), *adj.* [L., abl. of *sextusdecimus* the sixteenth; *sextus* the sixth + *decimus* the tenth. See -MO.] Having sixteen leaves to a sheet; as, a *sextodecimo* book.

sex′to·dec′i·mo, *n.; pl.* -MOS (-mōz). A book of sheets each of which is folded into sixteen leaves; hence, a size of a book, or of its pages, so made, measuring about 4½ × 6¾ inches, as a maximum; — usually written 16mo, or 16°, and called also *sixteenmo.*

sex′ton (sĕks′tŭn), *n.* [ME. *sexteyn, sekesteyn,* fr. OF. *secrestein,* fr. ML. *sacristanus.* See SACRISTAN.] An underofficer in a church, originally a sacristan with care of vessels and vestments and in attendance on the officiating clergyman, but now, usually, one who takes care of the church building and property, rings the bell for services, and in some cases attends to burials and digs graves.

sexton beetle. A burying beetle.

sex′try (sĕks′trĭ), *n.* A sacristy; also, a sacristan's residence. *Hist.*

sex·tum′vi·rate (sĕks·tŭm′vĭ·rāt), *n.* [L. *sex* six + (prob.) E. cen*tumvirate.*] A group of six men jointly holding office or governing; also, the position thus held.

sex′tu·ple (sĕks′tū·p'l), *adj.* [From L. *sex* six, after *quadruple.*] **1.** Consisting of six; sixfold.
2. Taken by sixes or in groups of six.
3. *Music.* Having six beats to the measure; as, *sextuple* time, rhythm, measure. In slow tempos a sextuple measure is given six actual beats, the effect being like a pair of triple measures; but in quick tempos it is given only two beats, thus becoming a duple measure. See MEASURE, *n.*, 17; TIME, *n.*, 22.
4. *Teleg.* Sextuplex.

sex′tu·ple, *n.* The product of a number multiplied by six.

sex′tu·ple (sĕks′tū·p'l), *v. t. & i.* SEX′TU·PLED (-p'ld); SEX′TU·PLING (-plĭng). To multiply by six or sixfold.

sex′tu·plet (sĕks′tū·plĕt), *n.* [From *sextuple,* after *triplet.*] **1.** A group or set of six of a kind.
2. One of six children produced at one birth.
3. *Music.* **a** A group of six equal notes to be performed in the time ordinarily given to four of the same value, only the first being accented. **b** A double triplet, with accents on the first and fourth notes; — called also *false sextuplet.*

sextuple time *or* **measure.** See TIME, *n.*, 22.

sex′tu·plex (-plĕks), *adj.* [Cf. DUPLEX.] Sixfold; specif., *Elec.,* designating a system of telegraphy in which six messages, three each way, can be sent simultaneously over one wire. — *v. t.* To make sextuplex.

sex·tu′pli·cate (sĕks·tū′plĭ·kāt), *adj.* [L. *sextus* sixth + *-plicate.*] Sixfold.

sex·tu′pli·cate, *n.* A sixth thing corresponding to five others of the same kind; an exact copy of something of which five other exact copies exist.

sex·tu′pli·cate (-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT′ING. [See -PLICATE.] To sextuple.

Sex′tus (sĕks′tŭs). A Roman praenomen. Abbr. *S.* or *Sex.*

sex′u·al (sĕk′shōō·əl; *the more formal* sĕks′ū·əl *is preferred by many;* 228), *adj.* [LL. *sexualis,* fr. *sexus* sex.]
1. Pertaining to or associated with sex; as, *sexual* differentiation; specif., pertaining to sex as concerned in reproductive processes; as, the *sexual* instinct or impulse.
2. Pertaining to the sexes; peculiar to, or relating to, either the male or female or their distinctive organs or functions.
3. Pertaining to the use or abuse of sex functions, appetites, etc.; as, *sexual* morality.
4. *Biol.* Having sex; — opposed to *asexual.*

sexual cell. An egg or sperm cell.

sexual cords. *Embryol.* In the developing ovaries and testes of vertebrate embryos, cylindrical or bandlike masses of mesothelial cells which contain the primitive sexual cells. In the male they develop into the seminiferous tubules.

sexual dimorphism. *Biol.* The condition of having one of the sexes existing in two forms or varieties.

sex′u·a′le (sĕk′shōō·ā′lē), *n.* [NL., neut. of LL. *sexualis.* See SEXUAL.] *Zool.* In aphids, a member of the bisexual generation.

sexual generation. *Biol.* In animals or plants exhibiting alternation of generations, that generation which reproduces by a sexual process. See ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS, GAMETOPHYTE.

sexual intercourse. Sexual connection; coitus; copulation.

sex′u·al·ism (sĕk′shōō·əl·ĭz′m; sĕks′ū-), *n.* Emphasis upon sex.

sex′u·al·ist (sĕk′shōō·əl·ĭst; sĕks′ū-), *n.* **1.** One who explains phenomena by sexuality.
2. *Bot.* One who follows the sexual, or artificial, system of Linnaeus.

sex′u·al′i·ty (-ăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being sexual; possession or exercise of sexual functions, appetites, etc.
2. Undue preoccupation with what is sexual.
3. The constitution and life of the individual as related to sex (sense 3).

sex′u·al·ize (sĕk′shōō·əl·īz; sĕks′ū-), *v. t.* **a** To make sexual. **b** To attribute sex to. **c** To invest with sexual characteristics; also, to regard as so invested; as, to *sexualize* art or religion. — **sex′u·al·i·za′tion** (-ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ĭ·zā′-), *n.*

sexual perversion. An abnormality or eccentricity of sexual desire and behavior, as fetishism, masochism, or sadism.

sexual pervert. One affected with sexual perversion.

sexual selection. *Biol.* Natural selection which results in the survival and development of certain characteristics, as bright colors or qualities of notes in birds, through the advantages for mating obtained by their possession.

sexual spore. a *Biol.* A spore which unites with another before developing into a new individual; a gamete. In plants, the spores ordinarily developed by the gametophyte are *sexual spores.* Cf. ASEXUAL SPORE. **b** *Bot.* A spore produced by the conjugation of gametes; a zygote.

sexual system. *Bot.* See LINNAEAN CLASSIFICATION.

sex′u·ous (sĕk′shōō·ŭs; sĕks′ū-), *adj.* Sexual. *Rare.*

sex·u′pa·ra (sĕks·ū′pə·rə), *n.; pl.* -PARAE (-rē). Also **sex′u·pare** (sĕk′ū·pâr). [NL. *sexupara,* fr. L. *sexus* sex + *-para.*] *Zool.* A parthenogenetic female organism producing eggs which give rise to males or to females which lay eggs requiring fertilization; a sexuparous insect.

sex·u′pa·rous (-rŭs), *adj.* [L. *sexus* sex + *-parous.*] *Zool.* Producing eggs from which true males and females are hatched; — said of certain female aphids and phylloxerans.

sex′y (sĕk′sĭ), *adj.* Spicy with that which concerns or appeals to sex. *Slang.*

sey (sā), *n.* [ON. *segi, sigi,* slice, piece; akin to E. SAW instrument.] One of the cut parts of a beef distinguished as the *backsey* (sirloin) and the *foresey* (spare rib). *Scot.*

sey, *n.,* **sey pollack** (sā). [See SAITHE.] = SAITHE.

sey (*Scot.* sā). Obs. exc. Scot. var. of SAY, assay; SAY, serge; (*pron.* sī) obs. exc. Scot. & dial. Eng. of SIE; (*pron.* sĭ) dial. Eng. of SCYE.

sey′bert·ite (sī′bĕrt·īt), *n.* [After H. *Seybert* (1802–83), Am. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A mineral of the brittle mica group, occurring in monoclinic crystals and foliated masses, and having a reddish-brown, copper-red, or yellowish color and submetallic luster. H., 4–5. Sp. gr., 3–3.1.

Sey·me′ri·a (sē·mē′rĭ·ə), *n.* [NL., after Henry *Seymer,* Eng. naturalist.] *Bot.* A small genus of widely distributed herbs (family Scrophulariaceae), with pinnate leaves and solitary, slightly irregular yellow flowers. *S. macrophylla* is the mullein foxglove. Syn. *Afzelia.*

Sey′ton (sē′tŭn; -t'n), *n.* An officer in Shakespeare's *Macbeth.*

‖**sfo·ga′to** (sfō·gä′tō), *adj.* [It.] Literally, exhaled; specif., *Music:* **a** Light; airy; — a direction indicating manner of performance. **b** Very high and thin in tone; — chiefly in the phrase *soprano sfogato.*

′sfoot (sfōōt), *interj.* An abbreviation of *God's foot;* — used as a mild oath.

‖**sfor·zan′do** (sfôr·tsän′dō), ‖**sfor·za′to** (sfôr·tsä′tō), *adj.* [It. *sforzando,* pres. part., and *sforzato,* past part. of *sforzare* to force.] Accented; — used chiefly in musical directions indicating that a single tone or chord is to be sounded more loudly than the rest of the passage, and usually marked *sf, sfz,* or >.

‖**sfor·za′to,** *n.* [It. See SFORZANDO.] A galley slave. *Rare.*

‖**sfu·ma′to** (sfōō·mä′tō), *adj.* [It., lit., smoked.] *Painting.* Having vague outlines, and colors and shades so blended as to give a misty appearance; — said of a painting.

S′gad (z′găd), *interj.* Egad. *Rare.*

Sga′na′relle′ (z′gä′nä′rĕl′), *n.* [F.] A stock character in several of Molière's comedies, often a dupe. The Sganarelle of *Le Médecin Malgré lui,* who uses the phrase *nous avons changé tout cela* (we have changed all that) is the one most often cited.

sgraf·fi′to (z′grăf·fē′tō), *or, Rare,* **sgraf·fia′to** (-fyä′tō), *n.* [It.] *Art.* Decoration produced by scratching through a surface layer of plaster, glazing, etc., revealing a different-colored ground; also, pottery or ware so decorated, as that made at Bologna up to the 17th century.

sh (sh; *often prolonged*), *interj.* = HUSH, *interj.;* — often reduplicated as *sh-sh, s-s-sh,* etc. — *n. & v.* = HUSH.

-sh. A syncopated form of *-ish,* as in Welsh.

sha (shä), *n.* [Shortened fr. *shapoo, shapao,* fr. Tibetan *shabo* sheep.] The urial.

sha (shä), *n.* [Jap., var. of Chin. (Pek.) *shê*[4] tutelary deity.] = YASHIRO, a Shinto temple. Cf. JINJA.

sha (shā). Dial. Eng. var. of SHE.

shaat′nez (shät′nāz), *n.* [Heb. *shaʿaṭnēz* mixed stuff, prob. of Egypt. origin.] *Bib.* Cloth woven of wool and linen, representing the mixture of any two stuffs forbidden by Biblical law. *Lev.* xix. 19.

shab (shăb; shäb), *n.* [ME. *shabbe,* fr. AS. *scæb, sceabb.* See SCAB.] **1.** Scab; rubbers. *Now Dial.*
2. A shabby or paltry fellow. *Slang.*

shab (shäb), *v. i.* [See SHAB, *n.*] **1.** To play mean tricks; to act shabbily; to sneak off. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
2. To become shabby. *Dial. Eng.*

shab, *v. t.* To get rid of; also, to palm off on; — chiefly with *off. Obs. exc. Dial.*

sha′bash (shä′bäsh), *interj.* [Per. *shābāsh,* lit., be cheerful.] Well done; bravo.

Shab′bath (shä′bäth; -băs), *n.* [Heb. *shabbāth* rest. See SABBATH.] The Jewish Sabbath.

shab′bed (shăb′ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.* Shabby; mean. *Now Dial.*

shab′bi·fy (shăb′ĭ·fī), *v. t.* To make shabby.

shab′ble (shăb′'l), *n.* [Cf. Pol. *szabla,* Hung. *száblya.* See SABER.] *Obs. exc. Scot.* **1.** A short, crooked sword, cutlass, or hanger, esp. an old rusty one.
2. A petty or inferior person or thing.

shab′by (shăb′ĭ), *adj.;* SHAB′BI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SHAB′BI·EST. [From SHAB, *n.*, cf. SCABBY.] **1.** Threadbare and faded from wear; appearing outworn; — of clothing, household goods, etc.; as, *shabby* finery; characterized by such articles; as, a *shabby* street.

Wearing *shabby* coats and dirty shirts. *Macaulay.*

2. Clothed with worn or seedy garments.
3. a Mean; paltry; despicable; as, *shabby* treatment.

They took all the light and pride out of imperialism, they reduced it to a *shabby* conspiracy. *H. G. Wells.*

b Evincing scant liberality or generosity; as, a *shabby* allowance or present.

Syn. — Worn, dowdy, threadbare; contemptible, scurvy.
Ant. — Resplendent, elegant; splendid, admirable.

shab′by–gen·teel′, *adj.* Maintaining a genteel though shabby appearance. — **shab′by–gen·til′i·ty,** *n.*

shab′rack (shăb′răk), *n.* [G. *schabracke* (whence F. *schabraque*), fr. Czech *čabraka,* Pol. *czaprak,* fr. Turk. *chāprāq.*] *Mil.* A saddlecloth, often of goatskin, used by European light cavalry.

shab′–rag′, *adj.* Shabby. — *n.* Ragamuffin. *Both Slang.*

sha·bun′der, sha·ban′dar (shä·bŭn′dər), *n.* [Per. *shāhbandar.*] In the East Indies formerly, a harbor master, the chief official to deal with foreign traders.

Sha·bu′oth (shä·vōō′ōth; shä·vōō′ōs), *n. pl.* [Heb. *shābhūʿōth,* pl. of *shabhuʿa* a week.] *Jewish Relig.* The Feast of Weeks or Pentecost, in Biblical times celebrated seven weeks or fifty days after the beginning of the Feast of Unleavened Bread (16th of Nisan), to celebrate the harvesting of the wheat. In later Jewish tradition the festival is associated with the revelation of the Law at Mt. Sinai. See JEWISH HOLIDAYS.

shach′le, shauch′le (shăk′'l, shôk′'l), *v. i.* To walk with a shuffling gait; to shamble. — *v. t.* To distort by or as by excessive use; to wear out. — *n.* Anything distorted by or as by excessive use. *All Scot.*

shach′ly (shăk′lĭ), *adj.* Shambling. *Scot.*

shack (shăk), *n.* [Dial. var. of SHAKE.] **1.** The grain and stubble left after harvest or gleaning; also, nuts fallen to the ground. *Now Dial.*
2. Liberty or right of turning pigs or poultry into fields after harvest to feed on the shack (in sense 1); also, short for *shackland,* the land so used.
3. The husk of a nut. *Dial., U. S.*
4. a Refuse fish or flesh of aquatic animals picked up at sea and used as bait. **b** A catch of miscellaneous fish, mostly of cheap kinds.

shack, *v. t. & i.* To feed in stubble, or upon waste corn. *Dial. Eng.*

shack, *n.* **1.** A shiftless fellow; a vagabond; tramp. *Dial.*
2. A worthless horse; a plug. *U. S.*
3. A railroad brakeman. *Slang, U. S.*

shack, *v. i.* **1.** To wander as a vagabond; to tramp. *Dial.*
2. To go sluggishly or with a lumbering gait; as, the old horse *shacked* along. *Colloq., U. S.*

shack, *v. i.* To go into winter quarters, as a man; hence, of an animal, to hibernate; to take temporary quarters. *Dial., U. S. & Canada.*

shack, *n.* A hut; shanty; a small roughly built house, as on a frontier. *Colloq., U. S. & Canada.*

shack, *v. t.* To chase; to retrieve, as a ball. *Colloq., U. S.*

shack. Dial. var. of SHUCK.

shack′an·ite (shăk′ăn·īt), *n.* [From *Shackan,* Midway Mts., B. C.] *Petrog.* A rhombic-porphyry containing essential analcite. It is composed of anorthoclase, analcite, augite, olivine, much glass, and accessory magnetite, apatite, and titanite.

shack′a·to′ry (shăk′ə·tō′rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *n.* Probably, whip cracker; — a term for a footman. *Rare.* *Dekker.*

shack′bolt′ (shăk′bōlt′), *n. Her.* A shackle or fetter.

shack′le (shăk′'l), *n. Usually pl.* [ME. *schakkyl, schakle,* fr. AS. *scacul, sceacul,* a shackle; akin to D. *schakel* a link of a chain, a mesh, ON. *skökull* the pole of a cart.] **1.** Something that confines the legs or arms so as to prevent their free motion; specif.: **a** A ring or band enclosing ankle or wrist, and fastened to something else, as its mate, by a chain or a strap; a manacle; a fetter. **b** *Dial. Eng.* A twisted band of straw, withes, or the like, used to hobble cattle. **c** A hobble for a horse.
2. That which checks or prevents free action, as if by fetters.
3. A fetterlike band, as an anklet, worn as an ornament. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
4. The shacklebone; the wrist; the ankle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
5. Any of various devices for making something fast; as: **a** A U-shaped piece with a pin through the ends; a clevis. **b** In a padlock, the link that engages with the staple. **c** One of the rope handles for a sea chest. **d** See STRAIN INSULATOR. **e** *Naut.* A coupling, as for an anchor. **f** *Vehicles.* One of the U-shaped parts that join a spring to its hanger. Cf BARREL SHACKLE.

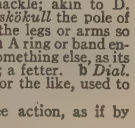
Shackle, 5 a.

shack′le (shăk′'l), *v.;* SHACK′LED (-'ld); SHACK′LING. *Transitive:* **1.** To confine the limbs of, so as to prevent free motion; to bind with shackles; to fetter; to chain.
2. To bind or confine so as to hinder action; to impede; cumber.

Someone without a worldly mother to *shackle* his impulses. *Anne Douglas Sedgwick.*

3. To secure, or to make fast, with a shackle.
—, *Intransitive:* To be, or admit of being, fastened with a shackle.
Syn. — Bind, tie, restrain. See HAMPER.
Ant. — Free. See RELEASE, DISENGAGE.

shack′le (shăk′'l; shăk′'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *shake.*] **a** To shuffle in walking; to shachle. **b** To idle; shirk; loaf. —

shack′ler (-lĕr), *n. Both Dial. Eng.*

shack′le (shăk′'l), *v. i.* To make a clattering or rattling noise.

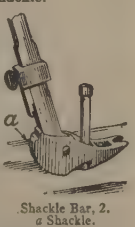
Shackle Bar, 2.
a Shackle.

shackle bar. **1.** The link coupling formerly used between railroad cars. *U. S.*
2. A device consisting of an ordinary pinch bar with a hinged shackle (*a* in *Illust.*) near the point, for pulling out driftbolts, railroad spikes, etc.

---

sextery. † SEXTRY.
sex′ti-. [L. *sextus* sixth.] = SEX-. *Rare.*
sex′til. Sextile. *Ref. Sp.*
Sex·til′is (sĕks·tĭl′ĭs), *n.* [L.] See ROMAN CALENDAR.
sex′tine. † SEXTEEN.
sex′tole, *n.* [L. *sextus* sixth + *-ole.*] = SEXTUPLET.
sex′to·let (sĕks′tō·lĕt), *n. Music.* = SEXTUPLET.
sex′ton·ess, *n., fem.* of SEXTON.
sex′ton·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
sex′tu·la (sĕks′tū·lə), *n.; pl.* -LAE. (-lē). [L.] See WEIGHT, *Table.* — **sex′tu·lar′y** (-lĕr′ĭ; -lĕr′ĭ), *adj.*
‖**sex′tu·or** (sĕks′tū·ôr), *n.* [F.] *Music.* = SEXTET, 1.
sex′tu·pled. Sextuple. *Ref. Sp.*
sextuple press. *Print.* See QUADRUPLE PRESS.
sex′tu·ply, *adv.* of SEXTUPLE.
sex′u·al·ly, *adv.* of SEXUAL.
sey. † SAW, SEA, SEE.
Sey′chelles′ co′co·nut′ (sā′-shĕl′; -shĕlz′). = SEA COCONUT, 1.
Sey′fried, *n.* Var. of SIEGFRIED.
se′yid. Var. of SAYID.
‖**Seyn.** Var. of SEJM.
seymar. † SEMAR.
seyn. † SAY.
seynd. † SINGED, *adj.*
sey′yid. Var. of SAYID.
sfal′er·ite. Sphalerite. *Ref. Sp.*
sfe′noid, sfere, sfer′i·cal, sfer′ics, sfe′roid, sfer′ule, sfinx. Ref. sp. for SPHENOID, SPHERE, etc.
sfig′mo·graf. Sphygmograph. *Ref. Sp.*
sfig′mus. Sphygmus. *Ref. Sp.*
sfinc′ter. Sphincter. *Ref. Sp.*
sfra·gis′tics. Sphragistics. *Ref. Sp.*
sgurr. Scot. var. of 1st SCAR.
sha. † PSHAW, SHAH.
sha′a·ban′. Var. of SHABAN.
Sha′a·lab′bin (shä′ə·lăb′ĭn). *Bib.*
Sha′al·bim (shā·ăl′bĭm). *Bib.*
Sha′al·bo′nite (shā′ăl·bō′nīt; shā·ăl′bō·nĭt). *Bib.*
sha′aph (shā′ăf). *Bib.*
Sha′a·ra′im (shā′ə·rā′ĭm). *Bib.*
Sha·ash′gaz (shā·ăsh′găz). *Bib.*
Sha·ban′ (shä·bän′). *n.* [Ar. *shaʿbān.*] See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.
sha·ban′dar. Var. of SHABUNDER.
shab′a·roon′, *n.* [See SHABBY.] A ragamuffin. *Obs. Slang.*
Shab′be·thai (shăb′ĕ·thī). *Bib.*
Shab′be·tha′ian (-thā′yən). Var. of SABBATHAIAN.
shab′bi·ly, *adv.* of SHABBY.
shab′bi·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Shab′bos. Var. of SHABBATH.
shab′by·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
shabeque. † XEBEC.
shabroon. † SHABAROON. [*Bib.*]
Sha·chi′a (shä·kī′ə; shăk′ĭ·ə). [*Bib.*]
shack′al. Shackle. *Ref. Sp.*
shack′land, *n.* See 1st SHACK, 2.

---

shackle bolt. **a** The bolt or pin of a shackle, or clevis. **b** A bolt with a shackle.
shack'le·bone' (shăk''l-bōn'; shăk'-), *n.* The wrist; also, the knucklebone, as of a sheep. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
shack'le in'su·la'tor (shăk''l). *Elec.* = STRAIN INSULATOR.
shackle joint. **1.** A joint consisting of a shackle fitted through a ring or the like.
2. *Zool.* A joint formed by a bony ring passing through a hole in a bone, as at the bases of spines in some fishes.
shack'ler (shăk'lĕr), *n.* One who shackles; a coupler.
shack'ling (shăk'lĭn; shăk'-), *adj. Dial.* **a** Shaky; rickety. **b** Idle; lazy; vagrant. **c** *U. S.* Shiftless; unthrifty; hence, poor; of no importance.
shack'ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Loose and shaky; rickety. Cf. RAMSHACKLE. *Chiefly Dial.*
shad (shăd), *n. sing.; pl.* SHAD, rarely SHADS (shădz). See PLURAL, *Note.* [AS. *sceadd*, of obscure origin; cf. G. dial. *schade*, Ir. *scadăn*, Gael. *sgadan*, W. *ysgadan* herrings.]

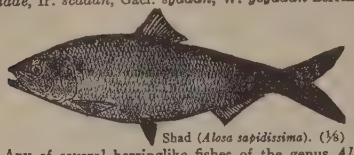
Shad (*Alosa sapidissima*). (⅛)

1. Any of several herringlike fishes of the genus *Alosa*, differing from the typical herrings in having the body relatively deep. The common shad (*A. sapidissima*) occurs along the Atlantic coast of North America and ascends the larger rivers in great numbers in early spring to spawn. It sometimes reaches a length of 30 inches, and is one of the most valuable of American food fishes. Introduced on the Pacific coast, it is now abundant there. In America, the ***Alabama shad*** (*A. alabamae*) of the Gulf States, the ***Ohio River shad*** (*A. ohienis*), and in Europe the ***allice shad*** (*A. alosa*), and ***twaite***, or ***thwaite***, ***shad*** (*A. finta*), are less important.
2. **a** With qualifying terms, any of various related fishes. Cf. GIZZARD SHAD, HICKORY SHAD. **b** Any fish of the family Gerridae; a mojarra. **c** *Local, U. S.* The crappie.
shad. Obs. past participle of SHED.
shad'-bel'lied, *adj.* Slender and sloping away in the abdomen; as, a *shad-bellied* coat. *Colloq.*
shad'bel'ly (shăd'bĕl'ĭ), *n.* A shad-bellied coat; hence, a Quaker. *U. S.*
shad'ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The fruit of the shadbush; also, the plant.
shad'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* **a** *Local, U. S.* The Wilson's snipe. **b** *Local, Eng.* The common sandpiper.
shad'-blow', *n.* **a** The shadbush. **b** = WHITLOW GRASS **a**.
shad'bush' (shăd'bŏŏsh'), *n.* Any American plant of the genus *Amelanchier*. They are shrubs or small trees producing numerous racemose white flowers in early spring, followed by small edible berrylike pomes, often called *Juneberries* and *serviceberries*, ripening in June or July.
shad'dock (shăd'ŭk), *n.* [So called from a Captain *Shaddock*, who brought the seed from the East Indies to the Barbados in 1696.] **a** A pear-shaped citrus fruit (*Citrus maxima*), resembling the grapefruit but differing from it in having coarse dry flesh usually of poor quality. It is the largest-known citrus fruit. In the East Indies it is called *pompelmous*. Cf. GRAPEFRUIT. **b** The tree which bears this fruit, having leaves with broadly winged petioles and large white flowers.
shade (shād), *n.* [ME. *schade*, fr. AS. *sceadu, scead;* akin to OS. *skado*, D. *schaduw*, OHG. *scato* (gen. *scatawes*), G. *schatten*, Goth. *skadus*, OIr. *scáth*, and Gr. *skotos* darkness. Cf. SHADOW, SHED hut.]
I. Comparative darkness.
1. Comparative obscurity owing to interception of the rays of light; partial or relative darkness due to intervention of an opaque body between the space contemplated and the source of light.
In twilight *shade* of tangled thickets. *Milton.*
2. Space sheltered from light or heat, esp. from the sun, as by trees; hence, protective foliage; protection.
Under the sweet *shade* of your government. *Shak.*
3. **a** A spot not exposed to sunlight; ground overshadowed by foliage; hence, a secluded retreat.
Let us seek out some desolated *shade*, and there weep our sad bosoms empty. *Shak.*
b *Dial. Eng.* An open piece of ground; a clearing.
4. Relative obscurity or retirement; as, in the *shade* of the convent; qualities cast in the *shade*.
5. **a** A color which, with respect to brilliance only, resembles black more closely than median gray resembles black; a variety of a color, esp. one that is relatively dark; — contrasted with *tint*. Cf. COLOR. **b** Degree of brilliance or luminosity of a color or colors; as, differing in *shade*.
6. *pl.* Features in a life, character, or work of art veiled as being sad or of inferior merit.
7. A minute difference or variation, as of thought, belief, expression, etc.; nuance; also, the quality or degree of anything which is distinguished from others of like kind by slight differences; as, *shades* of meaning in synonyms.
Every *shade* of religious and political opinion. *Macaulay.*
8. A minute degree or quantity; a faint adumbration; a tinge; as, a *shade* of doubt; a *shade* nearer or larger.
9. *pl.* Wine and beer vaults; a bar. *Slang.*
II. A shadowy form.
10. **a** The figure appearing on that part of a surface from which light is cut off; a shadow; as, *shades* cast by poles. *Archaic & Dial.* **b** *pl.* The shadows which gather as darkness comes on.
The *shades* of night were falling fast. *Longfellow.*
11. An evanescent or unreal appearance; a lingering image of something passing away; as, *shades* of the past.
12. **a** *pl.* Phantoms. *Shak.* **b** The soul after its separation from the body; — so called because the ancients supposed it to be perceptible to the sight, though not to the touch; spirit; ghost. See SOUL, *n.*, **1.** **c** A companion inseparable as one's shadow. *Milton.*
13. A silhouette. *Obs.*
14. Deceased spirit; — in humorous invocations suggesting that the person would have been startled or perturbed; as, *shade* of my sainted mother.
15. A facial expression of sadness or displeasure.
III. A thing that shades.
16. That which intercepts, or shelters from, light or the direct rays of the sun; hence, also, that which protects from heat or currents of air; a screen; shelter.
The Lord is thy *shade* upon thy right hand. *Ps.* cxxi. 5.
17. **a** A protective cover of glass, as for a clock. **b** A protective colored or smoked glass interposed between the eye and a bright light, as of the sun.
18. A flexible screen, usually mounted on a roller, used to obstruct or regulate the light passing through a window or to obstruct the view through a window from within or without.
19. A woman's lace ornament for the forehead. *Hist.*
IV. Technical senses:
20. *Music.* A shutter in the swell box of a pipe organ.
21. *Painting, Drawing, etc.* The reproduction of the effect of shade (sense 1), as by closely repeated lines, or by adding a darker or lighter pigment to a given hue or tint; also, the part or parts of a picture in which shade (sense 1) is represented.
22. *Photom.* **a** An appliance of more or less translucent material, as glass, silk, paper, etc., the chief use of which is to diminish or to interrupt the flux of a lamp in directions where it is not wanted. Cf. REFLECTOR, *n.* **b** An appliance for protecting a flame or arc lamp from air currents.
Syn. — SHADE, SHADOW. SHADE, as here compared differs from *shadow* in implying no particular form or definite limit; a SHADOW represents or preserves something of the form of the object which intercepts the light; as, "the forest, one vast mass of mingling *shade*" (*Shelley*); "He saw . . . the *shadow* of some piece of pointed lace, in the queen's *shadow*, vibrate on the walls" (*Tennyson*); "It [the garden] . . . has neither arbor, nor alcove, nor other *shade*, except the *shadow* of the house" (*Cowper*). Figuratively, *shade* implies darkness or obscurity; *shadow* (so also *shadowy*), insubstantiality or unreality; as, "There no *shade* can last in that deep dawn behind the tomb" (*Tennyson*); "'I am half sick of *shadows*,' said the Lady of Shalott" (*id.*). *Shade* is also used in the sense of a minute difference, variation, or degree; *shadow* is often equivalent to the slightest trace or vestige; as, "so nice a . . . *shade* of meaning" (*Lowell*); there is not a *shadow* of doubt. See COLOR, GHOST. **Ant.** — Light, brightness, shine, refulgence.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
shade-bearing, shade-enduring, shade-giving, shade-loving, shade-seeking.
— ***in the shade.*** In a shaded space; hence, in retirement or comparative obscurity. — ***the shades.*** The nether world; Hades, supposed to be the abode of disembodied spirits.
shade (shād), *adj.* That is shaded or affords shade.
-shade (-shād). A combining form of the noun *shade*, as in: **eyeshade, moonshade, nightshade, sunshade.**
shade (shād), *v.; SHAD'ED (shād'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); SHAD'ING (shād'ĭng).* [From SHADE, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To shelter or screen by intercepting radiated light or heat; to keep off illumination from.
2. To hide partly by or as by a shadow; to screen.
Ere in our own house I do *shade* my head. *Shak.*
3. *Obs.* **a** To place in the shade. **b** To overshadow. **c** To shadow forth; to represent.
4. **a** To darken with or as with a shadow; as, *shaded* with black veins. **b** To obscure; to dim the brightness of.
5. To cover with a shade; as, a *shaded* lamp.
6. To mark with gradations of light or color.
7. To change by gradual transition or qualification.
8. To color so that the shades pass gradually from one to another.
9. To surpass by a shade. *Colloq.*
10. *Com.* To lessen slightly, as the price of anything; — often with *off;* sometimes, to increase slightly.
11. *Music.* To raise the pitch of (an open organ pipe) by placing something near its top.
12. *Painting, etc.* **a** To represent the effect of shade or shadow on (an object). **b** To add shading (see SHADING, 2) to (a drawing or painting).
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To cast a shadow. *Rare.*
2. To undergo or exhibit minute difference or variation, as of color, value, meaning, expression, etc.; to pass by slight changes; — chiefly with *into, away, off.*
Syn. — Shadow; veil, shield, protect; eclipse, dull.
Ant. — See ILLUMINATE.
shade, *v. t.* [AS. *scādan, scēadan.* See SHODE division.] To part, or divide, as the hair. *Chiefly Scot.*
shad'ed (shād'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Covered or protected with shade, a shade, or shadow.
2. Having colors that shade; drawn, painted, etc., with shading.
shade'-grown', *adj.* Grown in the shade; specif., of tobacco, grown under artificial shade.
shade pine. The sugar pine.
shade plant. A plant grown to afford shade to certain crops (as coffee, vanilla, etc.) that require it.
shad'er (shād'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which shades.
2. One who makes, tests, or colors with shades, as in dyeing and painting.
shade'tail' (shād'tāl'), *n.* [*shade* + *tail.*] A squirrel. *Local, Southern U. S.*
shad'flow'er (shăd'flou'ĕr), *n.* **a** The trailing arbutus. See ARBUTUS, 2. **b** The shadbush. **c** = WHITLOW GRASS **a**.
shad fly. Any of several insects, esp. May flies, that appear when shad enter the rivers.
shad frog. = LEOPARD FROG.
shad·ine' (shăd·ēn'), *n.* [*shad* + *-ine* as in sardine, *n.*] **a** *Com.* A young menhaden when preserved like sardines. **b** The round herring (*Etrumeus sadina*).
shad'ing (shād'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A covering or sheltering with shade.
2. That filling up within outlines which represents the effect of more or less darkness in a picture or a drawing.
3. A slight variation in color, quality, class, etc.; a qualification.
4. *Music.* An effect gained by subtle changes in dynamics not indicated in the score.
shading coil. A short-circuited coil surrounding part of the pole of an alternating-current magnet, to reduce the magnetic flux in that part by currents induced in the coil. It is used to make single-phase motors self-starting.

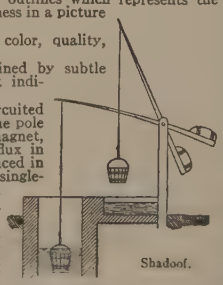
Shadoof.

shad'kan (shăd'kăn), *n.* A schatchen (which see).
sha·doof' (shä·dōōf'), *n.* [Ar. *shādūf.*] A counterpoised sweep used in Egypt and near-by countries for raising water.
shad'ow (shăd'ō), *n.* [ME. *shadowe, schadewe*, fr. an inflexional form of AS. *sceadu.* See SHADE.]
I. Comparative darkness.
1. Shade within defined limits; obscurity within a part of space from which rays from a source of light are cut off by an interposed opaque body; as, the cone-shaped *shadow* of the moon.
2. Protecting cover, as of wings; shelter; as, under the *shadow* of the flag.
Deeds were done under the *shadow* of his name which we may be sure that in his own heart he abhorred. *Freeman.*
3. **a** *Archaic.* = SHADE, *n.*, 2. **b** *Obs.* A shaded place; seclusion.
4. A small degree or portion; a trace, as of regret, justification, etc.
No variableness, neither *shadow* of turning *James* i. 17.
5. Figuratively: **a** Influence casting a spell, gloom, etc.
Love is sunshine, hate is *shadow.* *Longfellow.*
b A thing qualifying adversely happiness, friendship, fame, etc.
6. The image made by such an obscured space on a surface that cuts across it, usually representing in silhouette the form of the interposed body; as, the *shadow* of a man or a tree.
II. A shadowy form.
7. *pl.* Shaded parts of sky and landscape merging so as to bring on darkness.
Night's sable *shadows* from the ocean rise. *Denham.*
8. A reflected image, as in a mirror or in water.
9. An unreal appearance or image; an imaginary vision.
10. A spiritual apparition; specter. Cf. GHOST.
11. An imperfect and faint representation; adumbration; indistinct image; dim or mystical bodying forth; hence, a type or symbol.
12. Vestige; remnant; attenuated form, as of one emaciated.
The *shadow* of a Pompeian Senate sat once more. *Froude.*
III. One that shadows.
13. That which follows or attends like a shadow; an inseparable companion or follower.
Sin and her *shadow* Death. *Milton.*
14. **a** A parasite. **b** An uninvited guest coming with one who is invited; — **a** Latinism.
15. *Obs.* **a** A representation in painting or drama in distinction from the person portrayed. **b** Imitation; counterpart.
16. That which affords shade or protection from light, heat, observation, etc., as a veil, canopy, etc. *Obs.*
17. One who shadows as a spy or detective.
IV. Technical senses:
18. *Acoustics.* By extension, a phenomenon similar to the optical shadow, produced by an obstructing of sound waves· electric waves, or the like; as, an acoustic *shadow.*
19. *Biol.* A colorless or scantily pigmented or stained body, only faintly visible under the microscope, as a degenerate cell or empty membrane; specif., an achromacyte.
20. [*cap.*] *Hort.* A Japanese iris with crimson-purple flowers.
21. *Naut.* A four-cornered light sail sometimes suspended from a gaff on the foremast of a fore-and-after.
22. *Painting, etc.* A shaded or darker portion of a picture.
23. *Theater.* A penthouse or roof over the stage. *Hist.*
Syn. and **Ant.** — See SHADE.
shad'ow (shăd'ō), *v.; SHAD'OWED (-ōd); SHAD'OW·ING.* [ME. *schadowen, schadewan*, fr. AS. *sceadwian.* See SHADOW, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To throw a shadow upon; as, tresses *shadowing* her shoulders; to overspread with obscurity.
2. *Archaic.* **a** To shelter from the sun; as, land *shadowed* with woods. **b** To protect; to shelter; to shroud.
Shadowing their right under your wings of war. *Shak.*
3. To cloud; to dim; darken; to cast a gloom over.
4. To represent faintly, mystically, figuratively, etc.; to adumbrate; betoken; — sometimes with *forth* or *out.*
Justice without temperance *shadows* revenging ire. *Thynne.*
The theory . . . which these pages *shadow* forth. *H. Spencer.*
5. ☞ To attend or follow and watch closely, esp. in a secret manner; to keep under surveillance.
6. *Obs.* **a** To cover or dim by or as by a shadow. **b** To conceal; to hide; to screen. **c** To take or place under protection. **d** To depict; to portray. **e** *Painting, Drawing, etc.* = 2d SHADE, 12.
7. *Electroplating.* To prevent uniform deposition upon; — said of any object which by its position interferes with normal current distribution.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To cast a shadow. *Archaic.*
2. To shadow forth something. *Rare.*
3. To be closely alike or verge in color. *Obs.*
4. To become overcast with or as with shadows.
5. To pass gradually; to shade off.
shad'ow (shăd'ō), *adj.* **1.** Shady. *Obs.*
2. Having form without substance; dummy.
shadow band. **1.** A band of or like phantoms.
2. *pl. Astron.* Darkish, narrow, parallel bands seen to rush swiftly across the landscape just before or after totality, in a solar eclipse, doubtless due to refractive unsteadiness of the atmosphere.
shadow bird. The umbrette.
shadow box. **a** A shallow enclosing case, usually with a glass front, in which a framed painting is set for protection of both frame and painting. **b** *Motion Pictures.* A device built in front of a daylight screen to shield it from the sun. See DAYLIGHT PROJECTION.
shad'ow·box' (shăd'ō·bŏks'), *v. i.* To box with an imaginary opponent, esp. as a form of training. — **shad'ow·box'ing,** *n.*
shadow compass. A device to determine the bearing of the sun by means of a shadow, used esp. by polar explorers.
shadow cone. *Optics.* A cone formed by the shadow behind any obstacle of circular or elliptical cross section illuminated by convergent or divergent light. Specif.: *Astron.* = UMBRA, 3 **a**.
shadow dance. A dance shown by throwing the shadows of invisible performers on a screen.
shad'owed (shăd'ōd), *adj.* **1.** Shady; also, in shade.
2. Rendered dark or obscure.
3. Revealed obscurely, as by a symbol or type; veiled.
4. Under surveillance by a shadower.
shad'ow·er (shăd'ō·ĕr), *n.* **1.** A thing that shadows forth or reveals.
2. A portrayer of shadows.
3. One who shadows, or follows, another.
shadow fight. Sciamachy.
shadow figure. A silhouette.
shad'ow·gram (shăd'ō·grăm), *n.* = SKIAGRAPH, *n.*, **2.**

shack'le·dom, *n.* See -DOM.
shack'le·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
shack'rag', *n.* = SHAGRAG. *Obs.*
shack'y, *adj.* = SHACKLY. *Dial.*
shad'chan (shăd'kăn). Var. of SHADKAN.
shade. Dial. Eng. of SHEATH; Scot. & dial. Eng. of SHED, *n.*
shade'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.
shade'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
shade'less·ness, *n.* [SHADY.
shad'i·ly (shăd'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of
shad'i·ness (shăd'ĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.
shad'ock. Var. of SHADDOCK.
shad'owd. Shadowed. *Ref. Sp.*
shad'ow·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
shad'ow·foot', *n.* See SKIAPOD.

shad'ow-graph (shăd'ō-grăf; 83), *n.* **1.** A shadow play. **2.** *Physics.* = SKIAGRAPH, *n.*, 2. — **shad'ow-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *adj.* — **shad'ow-graph'ist** (shăd'ō-grăf'ĭst), *n.* — **shad'ow-graph'y** (-ĭ), *n.*

shad'ow-i-ness (shăd'ō-ĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Dimness; obscurity; indistinctness; lack of individuality.

shad'ow-ing, *n.* [Cf. AS. *sceadwung.*] **1.** **a** Protection or obscuration by or as by shadow. **b** *pl.* Shadows cast on something. **2.** *Obs.* **a** A shade or tint. **b** A canopy or curtain. **3.** Placing of shadow, as in a scene or painting; shading. **4.** A faint or mystical representation. = SHADOW, *n.*, 11. **5.** The surveillance of a shadower.

shad'ow-ist (shăd'ō-ĭst), *n.* One who displays shadow pictures.

shad'ow-land' (-lănd'), *n.* The realm peopled by shadows or submerged in shadow; as: **a** The abode of spirits or phantoms. **b** Obscurity. **c** The domain of the unconscious.

shad'ow-less, *adj.* Having or casting no shadow. — **shad'ow-less-ness,** *n.*

shadow line. **a** The edge of the shadow of the gnomon of a sundial. **b** *Mech. Drawing.* A thickened line, in a linear drawing of an object supposed to be illuminated by parallel rays of light, indicating any of the edges farthest from the source of light. Hence, **shad'ow-line',** *v. t.*

shad'ow-ly (shăd'ō-lĭ), *adv.* As a shadow or shadows.

shadow nucleus. *Biol.* An unpigmented unstainable nucleus.

shadow of death. *Bib.* a Sheol; — used in Job and perhaps elsewhere. **b** Deep darkness; gloom. *Ps.* xxiii. 4.

shadow pantomime. = SHADOW PLAY.

shadow play. A drama exhibited by throwing the shadows of invisible puppets, sometimes of living actors, on a screen.

shadow skirt. An underskirt with a broad hem extending to the hips, for wear under a thin dress.

shadow stitch. **a** An embroidery outline stitch showing an even backstitch on the right side, and forming interlacing lines on the wrong side. **b** = HALF STITCH **b**.

shadow stop. *Photoengraving.* The smallest aperture, for use in making a halftone negative.

shad'ow-y (shăd'ō-ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Of the nature of a shadow, esp. as being impalpable or transitory; unsubstantial; unreal; as, *shadowy* honor. **2.** Full of, or causing, shade or shadow. "*Shadowy* verdure." *Fenton.* **3.** *Obs.* **a** Retired; inaccessible. **b** Shaped like a canopy. **c** Faintly representative; hence, dimly embodying, representing, foreboding, or the like; symbolic. **4.** Of or pertaining to the spirits of the dead; spectral. **5.** Dim as shadow; vague; as, the *shadowy* past.

The *shadowy* boundaries of a complex government. *Burke.*

6. In or obscured by shadow.

shad'ow-y, *adv.* As a shadow; dimly.

Sha'drach (shā'drăk; shăd'răk), *n.* [Heb. *Shadhrakh.*] **1.** *Bib.* One of the three Hebrew youths, the others being Meshach and Abednego, who came forth unharmed from the fiery furnace into which they were thrown by Nebuchadnezzar (*Daniel* iii); — called also *Hananiah* (A. V.) and *Ananias* (D. V.). **2.** [*not cap.*] *Metal.* = SALAMANDER, 7.

shad scale. A scurfy, grayish shrub (*Atriplex canescens*) of the western United States, with a dense cluster of minute, greenish flowers.

shad spirit. The Wilson's snipe. *Local, U. S.*

shad tree. The shadbush.

shad'y (shăd'ĭ), *adj.*; SHAD'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); SHAD'I-EST. **1.** Abounding in shade or shades; overspread with or causing shade. **2.** Sheltered from the glare or heat of the sun's rays. **3.** *Obs.* **a** Dwelling in shade. **b** Opaque; dark. **c** Indistinct; faint. **4.** Of or pertaining to shade or darkness; hence, better kept in darkness; equivocal as regards merit or morality; unreliable; disreputable; as, *shady* in Latin; a *shady* business; *shady* speculators. *Colloq.* **5.** Clouded, as with anger. *Rare.* *Browning.*

Syn. — Shadowy, dark; underhand.

Ant. — Sunny, bright; honest, aboveboard.

— *on the shady side of.* On the afternoon side of; older than. — *to keep shady.* To keep out of sight, quiet, or hidden. *Slang.*

Sha'fi-ite (shä'fĭ-ĭt; shăf'ĭ-), *n.* A member of one of the four Sunnite sects; — from the founder, al-Shāfi'ī (767–820). The Shafiites are chiefly in Egypt and Arabia.

shaf'fle (shăf'l), *v. i.* [Cf. SHUFFLE.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** To hobble; limp; shuffle. **b** To vacillate; shirk; loiter. **c** To palter.

shaft (shăft; *see Pron.*, § 83), *n.* [ME. *shaft, schaft,* fr. AS. *sceaft;* akin to D. *schacht,* OHG. *scaft,* G. *schaft,* Dan. & Sw. *skaft* handle, haft, ON. *skapt,* L. *scapus* shaft, stalk, fr. Gr. *skapos, skēptron* a staff. Cf. SCAPE, SCEPTER.] **1.** The long handle of a spear or similar weapon; hence, a spear; a lance. **2.** The stele of an arrow; an arrow, esp. for the longbow. Cf. 3d BOLT, 1. **3.** A pole; specif.: **a** *Obs.* A Maypole. **b** *Obs.* A gatepost. **c** A flagstaff. **d** The pole, or tongue, of a vehicle; also, a thill. **4.** A missile; figuratively, anything regarded as a shaft to be thrown or darted; as, *shafts* of light, of ridicule. **5.** A thing suggestive of the stem or handle of an arrow or a spear; a long, slender part, esp. when cylindrical. **a** The stem of a tree; trunk; as, straight pine *shafts.* **b** The part of a candlestick which supports its branches. *Ex.* xxv. 31. **c** The chamber of a blast furnace above the bosh. **d** The handle or helve of certain tools, instruments, etc., as of a hammer, whip, pick, golf club, etc. **e** The upright member of a cross, esp. below the arms. **f** A column, an obelisk, or other spire-shaped or columnar monument. **6.** *Anat.* The cylindrical part of a limb bone between the enlarged ends. **7.** *Arch.* **a** The body of a column; the cylindrical pillar between the capital and the base (see ORDER, *Illust.*). Also, the part of a chimney above the roof. Also, formerly, the spire of a steeple. **b** A vertical opening or passage through the floors of a building; as, an air *shaft;* elevator *shaft.* **8.** *Mach.* A bar, now usually of steel, commonly cylindrical and solid, but sometimes hollow, esp. when of large diameter, used to support rotating pieces, as pulleys, flywheels, etc., or to transmit power or motion by rotation. Cf. AXLE, FLEXIBLE SHAFT, SPINDLE. **9.** a *Mining.* A vertical or inclined opening of uniform and limited cross section, made for finding or mining ore, raising water, or ventilating underground workings. See MINE, *Illust.* **b** A similar well-like passage. **10.** *Weaving.* A rod at the end of the heddle of a loom; also, one of the series of harness frames on a loom; — used often with a prefixed numeral in designating construction of cloth; as, a four-*shaft* twill. **11.** *Zool.* **a** The stem or midrib of a feather. See FEATHER, *n.*, 1. **b** The narrowed basal part of any stalked structure.

— *a shaft or a bolt.* One thing or another. The shaft being used with the longbow and the bolt with the crossbow, gave rise to the saying, "I'll make a shaft or a bolt of it," — venture to use it somehow.

-shaft (-shăft; 83). Comb. form of the noun *shaft,* as in:

aftershaft	crankshaft	lay shaft
camshaft	foreshaft	rockshaft
countershaft	jackshaft	weighshaft

shaft (shăft; 83), *v. t.* To fit with a shaft. — *v. i.* To shoot shafts.

shaft alley. = SHAFT TUNNEL.

shaft'ed (shăf'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Furnished with or having a shaft or shafts; furnished with a shaft of a particular color or kind. **2.** *Her.* Having a shaft of a specified tincture; — of weapons.

-shaft'ed. A combining form of *shafted,* as in long-*shafted.*

shaft efficiency. See THERMAL EFFICIENCY.

shaft'er (shăf'tĕr), *n.* **1.** A shaft horse. **2.** One who works at shafts of spades, hammers, etc.

shaft eye. A transverse hole in a shaft for a bolt or pin.

shaft feather. *Archery.* One of the two vanes that run on the bow. Cf. COCK FEATHER.

shaft furnace. *Metal.* A furnace of upright form, which is charged at the top and tapped at the bottom.

shaft governor. *Mach.* See GOVERNOR, 6.

shaft grave tomb. *Archaeol.* A grave in the form of a deep pit with vertical sides, the burials being at the bottom of the pit or, sometimes, in a lateral niche. Cf. PIT TOMB.

shaft head. *Archery.* = ARROWHEAD, 1.

shaft horsepower. Horsepower transmitted by the engine shaft; — usually the same as *brake horsepower.*

shaft house. *Mining.* A structure erected at the top of a shaft to house the hoisting machinery, etc.

shaft'ing (shăf'tĭng), *n.* **1.** *Mach.* Shafts or material for shafts; a system of connected shafts for communicating motion. **2.** *Poultry.* A lighter or darker coloring of the shaft of a feather compared with that of the web.

shaft key. *Mach.* A key fitting in a shaft and designed to secure any operating part fastened in or to the shaft.

shaft'man (shăft'măn; 83), *n.* *Mining.* One employed to maintain a shaft; also, a shaftsman.

shaft'man. Var. of SHAFTMENT.

shaft'ment (shăft'mĕnt), *n.* [AS. *sceaftmund.*] A measure, the distance from the tip of the extended thumb across the breadth of the palm, about six inches. *Archaic & Dial.*

shaft'ment, *n.* *Archery.* The part of an arrow on which the vanes are placed.

shaft'-rub'ber, *n.* An arrow smoother.

shafts'man (shăfts'măn), *n.* Also **shaft sinker.** *Mining.* One employed to sink shafts.

shaft'-straight'en-er, *n.* An arrow straightener.

shaft tackle. = POPPETHEAD, 2.

shaft tunnel. *Shipbuilding.* A narrow watertight compartment through which the propeller shaft passes from the after engine-room bulkhead to the stern tube.

shaft'y (shăf'tĭ), *adj.* *Wool Sorting.* Having a close, compact, free, long, and strong staple.

shag (shăg), *n.* [AS. *sceacga* a bush of hair; akin to ON. *skegg* the beard, Sw. *skägg,* Dan. *skjæg.* See SHAW.] **1.** Coarse, matted wool, hair, etc.; as, the *shag* of a woolly dog. **2.** a Formerly, a worsted or silk cloth with a velvet nap. **b** *Obs.* A shaggy garment or mat. **3.** Long, coarse nap of cloth; also, pile. **4.** A matted or tangled mass; as, a *shag* of weeds or dead leaves. "Ability to smooth the *shag* of nature." *Cowper.* **5.** Roughness of nature or manner. **6.** A strong, coarse tobacco cut into fine shreds. **7.** A cormorant, esp., in England, *Phalacrocorax aristotelis,* the green cormorant.

shag (shăg), *v. i.*; SHAGGED (shăgd); SHAG'GING (shăg'ĭng). To fall or hang in shaggy masses, as hair. — *v. t.* To make hairy or shaggy; hence, to make rough.

Caverns *shagged* with horrid shades. *Milton.*

shag, *adj.* **a** Having or made of shag; as, a *shag* dog; *shag* breeches. **b** Shaggy; as, *shag* hair.

shag, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. SHOG.] **1.** To toss; shake. *Obs. exc. Dial.* **2.** To chase; follow.

shag, *n.* **1.** A shake. *Obs.* **2.** Refuse barley or other grains. **3.** A chase, as by the police. *Slang.*

shag, *n.* Rascal; blackguard.

shag. Var. of SHACK, bait.

shag, *v. t. & i.* Dial. var. of SHOG.

shag (shăg), *n.*; *pl.* (*gen.*) SHAGIV (shä'gĭv). [Ukrainian.] In the Ukraine since 1919 a money of account, equal to 1/100 grivna.

shag'a-nap'pi (shăg'ä-năp'ĭ), **shag'a-nap'py,** *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Cree *pishaganāpi,* Ojibway *bishaganāb.*] Thread, cord, or thong of rawhide.

shag'bark' (shăg'bärk'), *n.* **1.** a A hickory (*Carya ovata*) the outer shaggy bark of which peels off in long strips; also, its wood. It yields the best of the commercial hickory nuts. Also, any of several closely related species. See CARYA. **b** The West Indian tree *Pithecolobium micradenium,* having a contorted pod. **2.** Thrush brown.

shag'ged (shăg'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **a** Having or covered with shag. **b** Shaggy. **c** Jagged. — **shag'ged-ness,** *n.*

shag'gy (-ĭ), *adj.*; SHAG'GI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); SHAG'GI-EST. [From SHAG, *n.*] **1.** Rough with or as if with long hair or wool.

About his shoulders hangs the *shaggy* skin. *Dryden.*

2. a Unkempt; — of persons. **b** Unpolished; — of manners. **c** Confused; — of thought. **3.** a Villous or hirsute, with long hairs. **b** Rough, as the peeling outer bark of the shagbark. **4.** Covered with shag; as, a *shaggy* heath or shield. **5.** Having a rough nap, texture, or surface; as, *shaggy* hair or fur. "Plush with *shaggy* pile." *Cowper.* **6.** *Med* Having hairlike processes; furry; as, a *shaggy* membrane or tongue.

COMBINATIONS are:

shaggy-barked	shaggy-coated	shaggy-haired
shaggy-bearded	shaggy-fleeced	shaggy-leaved
shaggy-bodied	shaggy-footed	shaggy-maned

shag'gy-mane', *n.*, *or* **shaggy-mane mushroom.** A common edible mushroom (*Coprinus comatus*) having an elongated shaggy white pileus and black spores. See COPRINUS.

shag'-haired', *adj.* Having shaggy hair.

Sha-gi'a (shä-gē'ä), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **Shai-gi'a** (shī-gē'ä), **Shai-ki'yeh** (-kē'yĕ). A nomadic tribe of mixed Semitic origin inhabiting both sides of the Nile near the Third Cataract. It is believed that they are descendants of invaders from Arabia about the 7th century A.D. They still speak Arabic.

shag'let (shăg'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A young cormorant.

shag'rag' (-răg'), *adj.* Ragged; unkempt; hence, rascally.

shag'rag', *n.* **1.** A shagrag fellow. **2.** = TAGRAG, 1; — in **shagrag and bobtail.**

sha-green' (shä-grēn'), *n.* [F. *chagrin,* fr. Turk. *ṣāghri.*] **1.** A kind of untanned leather prepared in Russia and the East, from the skins of horses, asses, camels, etc., and covered with small round granulations by pressing small seeds into the grain or hair side when moist, and when dry scraping off the roughness. Soaking then causes the compressed or indented portions of the skin to swell up into relief. It is dyed various bright colors, chiefly green. **2.** The rough skin of certain sharks and rays when covered with small, close-set tubercles, suggesting shagreen leather. **3.** A silk fabric with a pebbled surface like shagreen leather. *Obs.*

sha-green' (shä-grēn'), **sha-greened'** (-grēnd'), *adj.* Made of or covered with, or resembling in its surface, the leather called shagreen.

sha-groon' (shä-grōōn'), *n.* [Appar. fr. Ir. *seachrān* wandering, *seachrānach* wanderer.] An original settler exclusive of those of English origin, who were called *pilgrims. New Zealand.*

shag'tail' (shăg'tāl'), *n.* A snapping turtle. *Southern United States.*

shah (shä), *n.* [Per. *shāh.* See CHECK; cf. PADISHAH.] The title of the supreme ruler in certain Eastern countries, esp. Persia. Cf. PADISHAH, PASHA.

Sha-hap'ti-an (shä-hăp'tĭ-ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating an American Indian linguistic family formerly occupying a large area in the upper valley of the Columbia River. About 4,400 survivors are living on reservations, mostly in Oregon. See NEZ PERCÉ. — **Sha-hap'ti-an,** *n.*

sha'ha-rith' (shä'kä-rĕth'; shä'kä-rĭs), *n.* [Heb. *shaḥărīth* morning.] *Jewish Relig.* The Jewish daily morning liturgy.

sha'hi, sha'hee (shä'hē; shä-hē'), *n.* [Per. *shāhī* royal. See SHAH.] A minor coin denomination of Persia (also formerly of India); originally of silver, later of copper and of nickel, and equal to 1/20 silver kran. See COIN, *Table.*

sha-hin', **sha-heen'** (shä-hēn'), *n.* [Per. *shāhīn,* lit., royal (falcon). See SHAH.] An Indian falcon (*Falco peregrinator*) related to the peregrine falcon but having the under parts of a plain, unbarred ferruginous color. It is used in falconry.

Shah Na'mah (shä nä'mȧ; *Per.* nä-mä'). [Per. *shāh nāmah,* Book of Kings.] A historical epic poem (A.D. 1010) by Firdausi, being the most ancient in modern Persian.

shah-za'da (shä-zä'dä), *n.* Also **shah-za'dah.** [Hind. & Per. *shah-zāda* son of a king.] A son of a king or shah; — used as a title. *India.*

shaikh (shīk), *n.* **1.** = SHEIK, 1. **2.** [Hind., fr. Ar. See SHEIK.] In India, a Hindu convert to Islam, or his descendant.

shai-tan', **shei-tan'** (shī-tăn'), *n.* [Ar. *shaiṭān* (fr. Heb.). See SATAN.] **1.** After Mohammedan usage: **a** [*also cap.*] An evil spirit; the Evil One; the Devil. **b** *Colloq.* One of bad disposition; a fiend. **2.** A dust storm. *India.*

Sha'ka (shŭk'ä), *n.* [Skr. *śakakāla.*] **1.** = SACAE. **2.** An Indian era beginning A.D. 78. To convert it to the Christian era add 78–9; as, 654 *Shaka* = A.D. 732–733.

shake (shāk), *v.*; *past tense* SHOOK (shōōk), *Obs. exc. Dial.* SHAKED (shākt); *past part.* SHAK'EN (shāk'ĕn), *Obs. exc. Dial.* SHOOK or SHAKED; *pres. part. & verbal n.* SHAK'ING (shāk'ĭng). [ME. *shaken, schaken,* fr. AS. *scacan, sceacan;* akin to ON. & Sw. *skaka,* OS. *skakan* to depart, to flee, Skr. *phaja* a stirring, churning, churning stick.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To move; go; pass; depart, esp. in haste. *Obs.* **2.** a To be agitated with irregular vibratory motion; to tremble; quiver.

The long light *shakes* across the lake. *Tennyson.*

b To vibrate under stress disturbing stability; to totter; become unsteady; as, we felt the ship *shake* and toss. **c** To be moved or to fall as a result of being agitated. **d** To quake under physical or mental disturbance, as cold, palsy, fear; — of bodily parts; as, his sides *shook* with laughter; specif., to be convulsed. **3.** To fall scattering, as fruit or grain. *Obs. exc. Dial.* **4.** To splinter, as a spear. *Obs.* **5.** To shake hands. *Colloq.* **6.** To steal. *Slang, Australia.* **7.** *Lumber.* To crack or split. *Eng.* **8.** *Music.* To make a trill or shake. See SHAKE, *n.*, 10.

Syn. — SHAKE, ROCK, SWING, SWAY agree in the idea of motion from side to side. ROCK differs from SHAKE in implying a slower, less violent, and more uniform motion; SWING denotes the oscillation or vibratory movement of something suspended; SWAY, as here compared, suggests a heavier or more unsteady oscillation than *swing;* it may apply either to suspended objects or to those which are attached at the base; as, "those boughs which *shake* against the cold" (*Shak.*); "when *rocked* the mountains, and when groaned the ground" (*Pope*). "I hear the far-off curfew sound, . . . *swinging* slow with sullen roar" (*Milton*); "Here will I lie while these long branches *sway*" (*Tennyson*). Cf. SHIVER, THROB, FLUCTUATE, BRANDISH.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to go, move, or the like, by or as by agitating; specif.: **a** To throw off by a jolting or

---

shad'ow-i-ly, *adv.* of SHADOWY.
shad'ow-ish, *adj.* Shadowy; vague. *Obs.*
— **shad'ow-ish-ly,** *adv.*
shad'ow-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
shad'ow-ous, *adj.* Shadowy. *Obs.*
sha-duf', Var. of SHADOOF.
shaffron. † CHAMFRON.
shaftfoot man. = ONSETTER c.
shafting lathe. *Mach.* See 2d LATHE, 1.
shaft'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
shaft'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
shaft'way', *n.* = SHAFT, *n.*, 7 b.
shag'bag', *adj.* = SHAGRAG. *Colloq.*
shagbark hickory. = SHAGBARK, 1.
Sha'ge (shā'gē). *Bib.*
shagd. Shagged. *Ref Sp.*
shage'bush'. † SACKBUT.
shag'gi-ly (shăg'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SHAGGY.
shag'gi-nap'pi, **shag'gi-nep'pi.** Vars. of SHAGANAPPI.
shag'gi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
shaggy cap. = SHAGGY-MANE.
shagh. † SHAH. [*Obs.*]
shag'-hair', *adj.* = [SHAG-HAIRED.]
shag'like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.
shag'pate', *n.* See -PATE.
shag'poke'. Var. of SHITEPOKE.
shagreen. † CHAGRIN.
Sha'har (shä'här). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]
Sha'ha-ra'im (shä'hä-rā'ĭm). [*Bib.*]
Sha'ha-zi'mah (shä'hȧ-zī'mȧ; shä-hăz'ĭ-mȧ). *Bib*
Sha'ha-zi'math (-măth). *Bib.*
shah'dom, *n.* See -DOM.
sha-heen', Var. of SHAHIN.
Shai-gi'a (shī-gē'ä). Var. of SHAGIA.
shai. † CHAY.
shaik. † SHEIK.
Shai-ki'yeh (shī-kē'yĕ). Var. of SHAGIA.
shail, etc. Var. of SHALE, *v.*, etc.
shair. Scot. & Ir. var. of SURE.
shaird (shärd). Scot. var. of SHARD, a fragment.
shairn (shärn). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of SHARN. [SHAREW.]
shairn'ey (shär'nĭ). Var. of
Shai'va (shī'vȧ). Var. of SAIVA.
Shai'viam (-vĭz'm). Var. of SAIVISM. [SIVAITE.]
Shai'vite (shī'vĭt). Var. of
shak'a-ble (shāk'ȧ-b'l), **shake'a-ble,** *adj.* See -ABLE. — **-bly,** *adv.*
shakal. † JACKAL.

vibrating motion; to rid oneself of. "I will *shake* thee from me." *Shak.* **b** To dislodge; eject; as, to *shake* fruit from a tree or sugar from a bag; — generally with an adverb, as *off, out,* etc.

Shake off the golden slumber of repose. *Shak.*

c *Slang, U. S.* To free oneself from by giving up; to cast off, as a habit or acquaintance.

2. a To cause to move with quick or violent vibrations; to move abruptly one way and the other; to make to tremble or shiver; as, to *shake* a tree for nuts; the wheels *shook* the ground. **b** To set vibrating or quaking; to cause to quiver or totter; as, thunder *shook* the air.

Shakes all the thrones of heaven. *Pope.*

c To cause (a bodily part) to vibrate, as in wagging, flapping, waving, or dancing; as, to *shake* one's head; to *shake* oneself free.

3. a To brandish, wave, or flourish, as, a weapon or one's fist. **b** To seize by a bodily part and move violently to and fro, as to punish or arouse. **c** To set trembling; agitate; disturb; — of illness or something causing emotion; specif., to convulse.

4. To move from firmness; to weaken the stability of; to cause to waver or to be infirm; to impair the resolution of; as, nerves *shaken* by fear; to *shake* one's faith, health, dominion.

Her blows not *shook* but riveted his throne. *Dryden.*

5. To put in a location or condition by repeated shakes, as in mixing, scattering, jolting, etc.; as, to *shake* down hay; *shaken* to pieces.

6. To shingle with shakes. See SHAKE, *n.*, 5 c.

7. To steal. *Slang, Australia.*

8. *Coopering.* **a** To separate the staves of (a cask). **b** To disassemble (a cask) and bind into a shook.

9. *Dicing.* **a** To rattle (the dice) before casting, either from a dice box or the hand. **b** To cast (dice); hence, to gamble at dice with; to win or lose by such gambling.

10. *Lumber.* To cause a shake in.

11. *Music.* To give a tremulous tone to; to trill; as, to *shake* a note in music. See SHAKE, *n.*, 10.

Syn. — Weaken, enfeeble; agitate, stir.

shake a leg. *Slang.* **a** To dance. **b** To bestir oneself; hasten; "get a move on."

shake a stick at. To menace by flourishing a stick; — also often in phrases as a measure of value or quantity; as, not so much as you could *shake a stick at.*

shake a vessel in the wind. *Naut.* To bring a vessel's head so close to the wind that the sails shiver.

shake down. **1.** To bring down by or as by shaking.

2. *Slang.* **a** To take from (a victim) all he has on his person or available, in any form of confidence game, at one stroke. **b** *U. S.* To force (one) to give up money, esp. for police protection.

3. To make or take improvised quarters, esp. for a night; to stay in a shakedown.

shake hands. To clasp one another's hands, in greeting, farewell, good will, agreement, etc.; — followed by *with* when one person is the subject and another the object.

shake in one's shoes. To tremble with fear or dread.

shake off. **a** To rid oneself of, with or as with a shake. **b** To shed; — of plants.

shake one's ears. Figuratively: **a** To rouse or bestir oneself. **b** To show one's nature or feeling.

shake one's, or the, elbow. To gamble with dice. *Slang.*

shake one's foot or feet. To dance; esp., to dance a clog dance, or to tap-dance.

shake one's head. To turn the head from side to side, esp. as an expression of dissent, aversion, or deprecation.

shake out. **a** To force or let out with or as with a shake; to straighten, unfurl, or unfasten by shaking. **b** *Rare.* To produce or bring about by or as by shaking. **c** *Exchanges. Colloq.* To drive (weak speculators) from the market by causing prices to move adversely to them.

shake out a reef. *Naut.* To untie the reef points and spread more canvas.

shake the dust from one's feet. At departure to rid oneself of all ties to a place. Cf. *Mark* vi. 11.

shake the sails. *Naut.* To luff until the sails shiver.

shake together. To come to associate on good terms.

shake up. **a** To mix, loosen, rouse, etc., by shaking. **b** To jar by or as by a physical shock. **c** *Slang.* To chide; scold; berate. **d** To harass or agitate emotionally.

shake- (shāk-). A combining form of the verb *shake,* as in *shake*down, *shake*fork.

shake (shāk), *n.* **1.** Quick, esp. hasty movement; onrush. *Obs.*

2. Act of shaking; as, a *shake* of the hand or head; a shaking oneself. "Every *shake* of wind." *Addison.* Hence, specif.: **a** Tremor. **b** *Slang.* A shaking off or dismissal; as, to get, or to give a person, the *shake.* **c** *Slang.* A moment; as, in two *shakes.* **d** *Colloq.* A handshake. **e** *Colloq., Eng.* A weakening attack, as a long illness. **f** *Dial., U. S.* The shivering caused by a chill. **g** *Colloq.* An earthquake shock.

3. Result of shaking; a vacillating or wavering motion; a quivering or alternating motion due to a sudden shock; a rapid motion one way and the other, as in trembling, quaking, shivering, jerking, etc.

Now lap dogs give themselves the rousing *shake.* *Pope.*

4. Disturbance of stability from a blow, shock, or the like.

5. A thing produced by shaking, as: **a** A fissure in strata; a cleft in rock. **b** In timber, a fissure or crack between and parallel to the annual rings of growth, usually caused by frost or wind during growth; also, fissured or cracked places or parts, collectively. **c** A shingle split from a piece of log usually about three to four feet long. **d** *Colloq., U. S.* Short for *milk shake,* etc., beverages of milk, or milk and egg, flavored and shaken thoroughly.

6. The redshank; — so called from its nodding motions. *Local, Eng.*

7. *Bacteriol.* Short for SHAKE CULTURE.

8. *Coopering.* **a** A stave. **b** = A shook (in sense a).

9. *Mach.* Backlash.

10. *Music.* A rapid alternation of a principal tone with another represented on the next degree of the staff above it; a trill.

11. *Paper Mfg.* The mechanism which shakes the wet end of the paper machine, causing the fibers to felt together as they settle through the water.

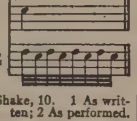

Shake, 10. 1 As written; 2 As performed.

12. *Print.* A blur on a printed sheet due to a shaking, wavering, or the like, in making the impression. *Eng.*

— (*no*) ***great shakes.*** Of (no) great importance; also, not very successful. *Colloq.*

I am . . . *no great shakes* as a philosopher. *W. F. Neff.*

— ***the shakes.*** **a** Any disease accompanied by marked trembling. **b** *Colloq., U. S.* Fever and ague. **c** Nervous agitation, esp. from fear.

-shake (-shāk). A combining form of the noun *shake,* as in hand*shake,* head*shake.*

shake'-bag', *n.* *Obs. exc. Dial.* **a** *Cockfighting.* A cock turned out of a bag to fight; a turnpoke. Hence, **shakebag club, shakebag match.** **b** A lazy or rascally person.

shake bolt. A bolt of timber used in making shakes or shingles.

shake'-cab'in, *n.* A cabin for temporary lodging. Cf. SHAKEDOWN, 1. *U. S.*

shake culture. *Bacteriol.* A test-tube culture of agar or gelatin through which the inoculum is evenly distributed by shaking before the medium is solidified. It is valuable for the demonstration of anaerobic colonies.

shake'down' (shāk'doun'), *n.* **1.** An improvised bed, as one made on the floor by spreading bedclothes over straw.

2. A breakdown; a boisterous dance. *Slang.*

3. Act or process of shaking down; hence, *Slang,* an instance or means of depriving one of money by persuasion or compulsion.

shakedown cruise. *Nav.* An independent cruise made by a newly commissioned man-of-war to habituate the crew to the ship. *Colloq.*

shake'fork' (shāk'fôrk'), *n.* **1.** A fork for shaking hay or straw; a pitchfork. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

2. *Her.* A pale, couped, forked, and pointed.

shake'-hands', *n.* Handshake.

shak'en (shāk'ĕn), *past part. & part. adj.* of SHAKE. Hence: *adj.* **1.** That has undergone, or been moved or weakened by or as by shaking; as, a *shaken* monarchy or throne.

2. **a** Cracked by a shake or shakes; — of timber. **b** Shooked; — of casks.

shake'out' (shāk'out'), *n.* Act or process of shaking out.

shake'proof' (-prōōf'; 66) *adj.* Capable of withstanding shakes, esp., *Colloq.,* earthquakes.

shak'er (shāk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which shakes; as, a *shaker* of hands. "Mighty *shaker* of the sea." *Chapman.*

2. Specif.: **a** A workman who shakes or operates a machine for shaking materials, esp. textile, as for cleaning, arranging, or eliminating waste; as, a bag, barrel, rag, sack, or waste *shaker.* **b** A utensil or machine used in shaking; as, a bottle, coal, grate, or sugar *shaker;* a container with perforated top from which something, as salt, is shaken. **c** A conveyor on which materials, as coal, are shaken to and fro by an eccentric or similar action; an operator of such a conveyor. **d** A utensil in which drinks are mixed by shaking. **e** *Weaving.* A device for lifting those threads that are depressed every pick, so that those lifted may pass beneath, and dropping them again during the formation of each gauze shed.

3. [*cap.*] One of a dwindling religious celibate and communistic sect, popularly named from movements in dancing, which originally formed a part of their worship. The sect originated in England in 1747, and came to the United States in 1774, under the leadership of Mother Ann Lee. The Shakers are sometimes nicknamed ***Shaking Quakers,*** but they differ from the Quakers in doctrine and practice. They styled themselves the ***Millennial Church.*** They hold that God is dual, male and female, "Mother Ann" having been the incarnation of the female principle. Their principal location in the United States has been in recent years at New Lebanon, New York.

4. [*cap.*] One of a religious sect among the Indians of Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, which combines shamanist, Roman Catholic, and evangelical Protestant elements.

5. Fantail pigeon. *Now Rare.*

6. *pl.* = QUAKING GRASS **a.** *Local, Eng.*

7. *Obs.* **a** A boaster. **b** A vagrant. See SHAKE, *v. i.*, 6.

Shak'er-ess (shāk'ĕr-ĕs; -Is; 119), *n.* A female Shaker.

Shaker flannel. A very fine grade of cotton, woolen, or mixed flannel originally made by the Shakers.

Shak'er-ism (shāk'ĕr-Iz'm), *n.* Doctrines and practices of the Shakers.

shake'scene' (shāk'sēn'), *n.* A scene shifter; — a contemptuous punning allusion to Shakespeare. *R. Greene.*

Shake-spear'e-an (shāk-spēr'ē-ăn), *adj.* Also **Shak-sper'i-an** (shāk-spēr'I-ăn). Of, pertaining to, or in the style of, Shakespeare or his works. — *n.* A scholar specializing in Shakespeare or his writings.

Shake-spear'e-an-ism, Shak-sper'i-an-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* **1.** Anything specifically connected with Shakespeare or his works; esp., a word or expression peculiar to or characteristic of Shakespeare.

2. Devotion to Shakespeare or his works; imitation or influence of Shakespeare.

Shake'speare-Ba'con Controversy. A discussion arising from the attempt of Miss Delia Bacon (1811–59) to show that Sir Francis Bacon was the author of the dramas attributed to Shakespeare.

Shake'spear-ize, Shak'sper-ize (shāk'spēr-Iz), *v. t.* To bring into resemblance or relation to Shakespeare's mode of thought or expression. — *v. i.* To imitate Shakespeare in thought or expression.

Shake'spear-ol'a-try (shāk'spēr-ŏl'ă-trĭ), *n.* [*Shakespeare* + *idolatry.*] Excessive reverence or devotion to Shakespeare. — **Shake'spear-ol'a-ter** (-tĕr), *n.*

shake'-up', *n.* **1.** Act or process of shaking up, as in dressing bristles; agitation; disturbance. *Colloq.*

2. A reorganization resulting in change of personnel.

sha'kha (shä'kä), *n.* Also **sa'kha.** [Skr. *śākhā.*] **a** A branch or school of the Veda. **b** *India.* A traditional text interpreting Vedic ritual.

shak'ing (shāk'Ing), *n.* **1.** Act of one who shakes.

2. Anything shaken down, off, out, etc.; — chiefly in plural.

3. The ague. Cf. *the shakes,* under SHAKE, *n.*

4. *pl.* *Naut.* Odds and ends of cordage or canvas.

shak'ing (shāk'Ing), *adj.* Quaking; as, a *shaking* bog or pudding; rocking; as, a *shaking* stone; attended by tremor; as, a *shaking* fever.

shaking palsy. = PARALYSIS AGITANS.

shaking piece. A name given by butchers to the piece of beef cut from the under side of the neck.

shaking prairie. A plain of delta land, esp. in Louisiana, with a soil of matted vegetable mold resting upon water, peat, or quicksands, and vibrating to the tread.

shaking pudding. = WHITEPOT, 1.

Shaking Quaker. See SHAKER, 3.

shaking table. *Ore Dressing.* A concentrating table. See WILFLEY TABLE.

shak'o (shāk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* SHAKOS (-ōz). [F., fr. Hung. *csákó,* prop., peaked (*cap*), fr. G. *zacke(n)* peak.] A kind of stiff military cap or headdress formerly of fur with a metal plate in front, resembling the modern bearskin caps of the British foot guards, now usually as in the *Illust.*

shak'sheer' (shāk'shēr'), *n.* [Turk. *chāqshīr.*] A kind of long Oriental trousers, worn esp. by women outdoors.

Shako.

Shak'ta (shāk'tä), *n.* [Skr. *śākta.*] *Hinduism.* [*also not cap.*] A worshiper of Shakti, the female creative force personified. Cf. SHAKTI, DEVI.

Shak'ti (shŭk'tĭ), *n.* [Skr. *śakti.*] *Hinduism.* **a** [*not cap.*] Power; force. **b** = DEVI, 1 & 2. Cf. DEVI, SHAKTA.

Shak'tism (shŭk'tĭz'm), *n.* Also **Sak'tism.** The worship of Shakti.

Saktism is based on the worship of the active producing principle (prakriti) as manifested in one or other of the goddess wives of Siva (Durga, Kali, Parvati), the female energy, or Shakti, of the primordial male, Purusha or Siva. In this cult the various forces of nature are deified under separate personalities which are known as the divine mothers, or Matrigan. *Census of India,* 1901.

shak'y (shāk'I), *adj.*; SHAK'I-ER (-I-ĕr); SHAK'I-EST (-I-ĕst; -Ist; 119). **1.** Containing shakes, cracks, or splits; as, *shaky* timber.

2. Easily shaken; tottering; unsound; as, a *shaky* fence; a *shaky* constitution.

3. Liable to shake; given to or characterized by shaking; trembling; tremulous; as, a *shaky* hand.

4. **a** Lacking stability of mind or character; unsettled; as, *shaky* in belief. **b** *Colloq.* Questionable; uncertain or insecure; unreliable; as, on very *shaky* security; he told a *shaky* story.

Syn. — Trembling, uncertain, infirm.

Ant. — Steady, stable. See FIRM.

Shak'ya-mu-ni (shāk'yä-mōō-nĭ), *n.* Also **Sak'ya-muni.** [Skr. *Śākyamuni.*] An epithet of Gautama Buddha.

Sha-la'ko (shä-lä'kō), *n.* [Zuñi.] A mythical Zuñi being of gigantic stature, impersonated by the **Shalako dancer.**

shale (shāl), *n.* [ME. *shale, schale, schal,* fr. AS. *scealu, scalu,* shell, husk, drinking cup, balance; akin to OHG. *scala* shell, husk, MHG. *schal,* G. *schale,* Dan. & Sw. *skal* a shell, and E. SCALE cup, scales, SHELL. Cf. SHALE a kind of rock.] **1.** A shell or husk; a cod. *Obs.*

2. *Now Dial.* **a** A scale, as of a fish or dandruff. **b** The mesh of a net.

3. *Cotton Mfg.* An impurity in ginned lint, consisting of the inner lining of the boll.

shale, *v. t.* To take off the shell or husk of; shell. *Now Dial.* — *v. i.* To come out of the shell or husk; also, to cleave, as stones. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

shale, *n.* [See SHALE a shell.] *Petrog.* A fissile rock formed by the consolidation of clay, mud, or silt, having a finely stratified or laminated structure parallel to the bedding, and composed of minerals which have been essentially unaltered since deposition.

shale, *v. i. & n.* Shuffle; shamble. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

shaled (shāld), *adj.* Having a shell; shelled. *Obs.*

shale green. The color malachite green.

shale'man (shāl'măn), *n.* A shale sorter.

shale naphtha. See NAPHTHA, 3.

shale oil. Any oil obtained from bituminous shale, esp. the crude dark-green to brown oil from the first distillation.

shale spirit. = SHALE NAPHTHA (see NAPHTHA, 3).

shall (shăl; 71), *v.*; *pres., sing.,* 1st & 3d person SHALL, 2d SHALT, *pl.* SHALL; *past tense* SHOULD. Infinitive and participles lacking. [ME. *shal, schal,* pret. *sholde, scholde,* fr. AS. *scal, sceal,* I am obliged (orig. a pret. ind.), pret. *scolde, sceolde,* inf. *sculan;* akin to OS. *skulan,* pres. *skal,* pret. *skolda,* D. *zullen,* pres. *zal,* pret. *zoude, zou,* OHG. *solan, scolan,* pres. *scal, sol,* pret. *scolta, solta,* G. *sollen,* pres. *soll,* pret. *sollte,* ON. *skulu,* pres. *skal,* pret. *skyldi,* Sw. *skola,* pres. *skall,* pret. *skulle,* Dan. *skulle,* pres. *skal,* pret. *skulde,* Goth. *skulan,* pres. *skal,* pret. *skulda,* and to AS. *scyld* guilt, G. *schuld* guilt, fault, debt, Lith. *skola* debt.] **1.** [*v. i.*] Owe; be under obligation for. *Obs.*

By the faith I *shall* to God. *Court of Love.*

2. As an auxiliary verb, followed by the infinitive without *to:* **a** Am (is, are, etc.) obliged; must. Hence, am (is, are, etc.) to; — forming future-tense phrases. See also SHOULD. *Shall* and *will* are both used as future auxiliaries, the choice between them arising from their respective special implications of necessity and intention. Thus *shall,* when used in the 2d or 3d person, has a special force from the fact that the speaker predicts or promises another's action, and hence is expressive of some authority or compulsion on the speaker's part; as in, you *shall* go; thou *shalt* not kill; he *shall* rue it. In the 1st person *shall* now usually expresses mere futurity (as in, I *shall* be glad to see you; we *shall* go), although by emphasis or context it may take on the weightier sense of necessitation, determination, or destiny; as in, I *shall* suffer; we *shall* see. *Will,* on the other hand, when used in the 1st person, has more often its primary force of *volition* or *willingness;* as in, I *will* go; that is, I am willing, or, emphatically, I am determined, to go. In the 2d and 3d person the idea of volition is weakened or lost, the speaker not readily being thought of as asserting an intention in another's mind. Hence in you *will* go, they *will* go, *will* denotes simple futurity, though again the futurity may be emphasized as certain. In a question the form preferably used is that expected in the answer; thus, *shall* I? *shall* he? *will* he? *Will* I? is rarely proper, as implying that the questioner asks for his own intention. The context and the expressive intention of the writer may, of course, often set aside the application of the grammarians' rules here given. In commands, also, *will* is often used by way of courtesy; as in, you *will* report to the colonel. In conditional, temporal, and concessive clauses *shall* is the proper auxiliary for simple futurity in all three persons, when the subject is the same as that of the principal verb.

☞ *Shall* and *will* may be used elliptically when the principal verb is easily supplied from the context, esp. for *shall* or *will go.* "I'*ll* to her lodgings." *Marlowe.*

He to England *shall* along with you. *Shak.*

b *Obs.* (1) Ought. (2) Will be able to.

shall (shăl), *n.* The auxiliary verb *shall* used in expressing a promise, command, or the like; such a promise or command.

---

shake'buck'ler, *n.* A bully. Cf. SWASHBUCKLER. *Obs.*

shak'en-ly, *adv.* of SHAKEN.

shake'rag', *n.* = SHAGRAG.

Shak'er-dom, *n.* See -DOM.

Shak'er-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

Shake-spear'e-a'na (shāk-spēr'ē-ā'nä; -ăn'ä), **Shak-sper'e-a'na,** *or* -i-a'na, *n. pl.* See -ANA.

Shake-spear'e-an-ly, *adv.* of SHAKESPEARIAN. [SONNET, 2.

Shakespearean sonnet. See

Shake-spear'i-an. Var. of SHAKESPEARIAN.

shak'i-ly (shāk'I-lĭ), *adv.* of SHAKY.

shak'i-ness (shāk'I-nĕs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.

shak'ing-ly, *adv.* of SHAKING.

Shak-spear'e-an, Shak-spear'i-an, Shak-sper'e-an, Shak-sper'i-an. Vars. of SHAKESPEARIAN.

sha'ku (shä'kōō), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Sha-kun'ta-la. Var. of SAKUNTALA.

shal. Shall. *Ref. Sp.*

shal'ee (shăl'ē). Var. of SHELA.

shale'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

sha'lem (shä'lĕm). *Bib.*

shal-gra'mu (shăl-grä'mū). Var. of SALAGRAMA.

Sha'lim (shä'lĭm). *Bib.*

Sha-li'sha, Sha-li'shah (shä-lī'shä; shä'lĭ-shä). *Bib.*

shall. † SHALE.

---

shal'lon (shăl'ŏn), *n.* [See SALAL.] The salal or salal berry.

shal·loon' (shă·lōōn'), *n.* [F. *chalon*, fr. *Châlons*, France, where first made.] A woolen fabric of twill weave, used chiefly for linings.

shal'op (shăl'ŏp), *n.* [F. *chaloupe.* See SLOOP.] **a** A light open boat, used chiefly on rivers, propelled by oars or sails or by both. **b** *Now Rare.* A small vessel, usually with two masts carrying fore-and-aft sails or lugsails.

shal·lot' (shă·lŏt'), *n.* [MF. *eschalotte* (F. *échalotte*), with change of suff., fr. OF. *eschaloigne.* See SCALLION; cf. ESCHALOT.] **1. a** *Bot.* An onionlike plant (*Allium ascalonicum*) producing small clustered bulbs used like garlic for flavoring. **b** A small onion.
2. *Organ Building.* The thin metal tube in a reed pipe against which the reed or tongue is placed.

shal'low (shăl'ō), *adj.;* SHAL'LOW·ER (-ēr); SHAL'LOW·EST. [ME. *schalowe;* prob. akin to AS. *sceald* shallow, LG. *schol*, and Gr. *skeletos* dried up. See SKELETON; cf. SHOAL shallow.] **1.** Not deep; having little depth; shoal; as, *shallow* water; a *shallow* pan.
2. Having little extension inward or backward; as, a *shallow* nock or ulcer; but slightly convex or concave; as, a *shallow* lens.
3. Not deep intellectually; not profound; superficial.
Deep versed in books, and *shallow* in himself. *Milton.*
4. Lacking or indicating lack of mental, emotional, or moral depth; as, a *shallow* observer or laugh.
5. *Physiol.* Not deep; weak; as, *shallow* breathing.
Syn. — Depthless; trivial, frivolous; cursory.
Ant. — Profound; thorough. See DEEP.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

shallowbrained	**shallow-minded**	**shallow-searching**
shallow-draft	**shallowpate**	**shallow-sighted**
shallow-footed	**shallowpated**	**shallow-soiled**
shallow-forded	**shallow-read**	**shallow-thoughted**
shallow-headed	**shallow-rooted**	**shallow-toothed**
shallowhearted	**shallow-rooting**	**shallow-water**
shallow-hulled	**shallow-sea**	**shallow-witted**

shal'low (shăl'ō), *adv.* Not deeply.

shal'low, *n.* **1.** A shallow place in a body of water; a shoal.
2. A low-crowned hat worn by men around 1800.
3. The flat basket, tray, or cart used by street hawkers or costermongers. *Eng.*

shal'low, *v. t. & i.;* SHAL'LOWED (-ōd); SHAL'LOW·ING. To make or become shallow.

Shal'low, *n.* A braggart and foolish country justice in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor* and the Second Part of *King Henry the Fourth.*

shal'low-waist'ed (66), *adj. Naut.* Having only a moderate depression amidships.

shal'lu (shăl'ōō), *n.* [Marathi *śāḷū.*] A late-maturing grain sorghum derived from *Sorghum vulgare*, having slender, dry stalks and large, open, pale-yellow heads. Introduced into the United States from India about 1890, it is inferior for grain or forage. See GRAIN SORGHUM.

sha·lom' (shä·lōm'; shô'lŏm), *n.* [Heb. *shālōm* well-being, peace.] *Jewish.* Literally, peace; — used as a Jewish greeting and farewell, and also in the phrase **sha·lom' a·le'khem** (ä·lā'kĕm) [Heb. *'ālēkhem*], peace unto you.

shal'war (shŭl'wär), *n., pl.* Also **shul·waurs'** (shŭl·wôrz'). [Per. *shalwār.*] Oriental trousers or drawers; pajamas.

shal'y (shāl'ĭ), *adj.* Of, containing, or resembling, shale.

sham (shăm), *n.* [Prob. fr. *sham*, dial. var. of SHAME.]
1. Formerly, a trick or fraudulent device that deludes or disappoints; hoax; imposture; humbug.
2. *Obs.* **a** Trickster. **b** Trickery.
3. Anything that simulates an article of personal or household linen and is used in its place or to cover or embellish it; as a pillow *sham;* specif., *Obs.*, a false shirt front; a chemisette.
4. A substitute, imitation, or counterfeit purporting to be the real thing.
5. a One who shams. **b** Shamming.
Syn. — Deceit, counterfeit, hoax, fraud.

sham (shăm), *adj.* **1.** False; counterfeit; pretended; feigned; as, a *sham* battle, marriage, title.
2. That shams or is made or used as a sham; as, a *sham* deliverer; *sham* jewelry.

sham, *v.;* SHAMMED (shămd); SHAM'MING. *Transitive:* **1.** To deceive or delude with false pretenses; to trick; cheat; now chiefly, to affect in some specified manner by shamming.
Fooled and *shammed* into a conviction. *L'Estrange.*
2. To get rid of or pass off by fraud or imposition.
To *sham* your stories off upon me. *Defoe.*
3. To assume the manner and character, or the effects, of; counterfeit; ape; feign, as, to *sham* the scholar; to *sham* illness.
—, *Intransitive:* To make false pretenses; to deceive; feign.

sham Abram or Abraham. [See ABRAHAM-MAN.] To feign sickness; to malinger. Hence a malingerer is called, in sailor's cant, a *sham Abram*, or *sham Abraham.*

Sham (shăm; *Burmese pron.* shän). *Ethnol.* Var. of SHAN.

Sham, *n.* = TAI. See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES, *Table.*

sha'ma (shä'mä), *n.* [Hind. *śāmā.*] An Indian song bird (*Kittacincla*, or *Cittocincla, macrura*) of the thrush family noted for its song, and often kept as a cage bird. The male is black with a white breast and chestnut abdomen.

sha·mal' (shä·mäl'), *n.* [Ar. *shamāl.*] A northwesterly wind over Mesopotamia and the Persian Gulf.

sham'a mil'let (shăm'ä). [Hind. *śāmā*, fr. Skr. *śyāmāka.* Cf. SANWA MILLET.] A tropical Asiatic grass (*Echinochloa colonum*), the seeds of which are used as food in India.

sha'man (shä'mən; shăm'ăn), *n.* [Russ., fr. Tungusic *samān*, perh. ult. fr. Pali *samana* beggar monk, Skr. *śramaṇa.*] A priest or conjurer of shamanism; loosely, a medicine man, a tribal worker of magic, a magic healer.

sha'man, *adj.* Of or pertaining to a shaman or shamanism.

sha'man·ess (-ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A female who practices shamanism.

sha·man'ic (shä·mən'ĭk), *adj.* Shaman.

sha'man·ism (shä'mən·ĭz'm; shăm'ăn-), *n.* Primarily, the primitive religion of the Ural-Altaic peoples of northern Asia and Europe, in which the unseen world of gods, demons, and ancestral spirits is conceived to be responsive only to the shamans, mediumistic magicians. Hence, any similar religion, esp. that of some American Indians, where the medicine man performs much the same function. — **sha'man·ist,** *n. & adj.*

sha'man·is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to or partaking of the nature of shamanism, the acts or status of a shaman.

Sha'mash (shä'mäsh), *n.* [Assyr.-Bab.] *Semit. Relig.* The chief sun god, a beneficent power which drives away winter and storms and brightens the earth with verdure. He drives away also evil or the demons that cause disease, and is the god of righteousness and order. The two main centers of Shamash worship were Sippar and Larsa. Cf. BABBAR; UTU.

sham'a·teur' (shăm'ä·tûr'; shăm'ä·tŭr), *n.* [*sham* + *amateur.*] One shamming an amateur's status.

sham'ba (shăm'bä), *n.* [Swahili.] A garden; cultivated plot of ground. *East Africa.*

Sham·ba'la (shăm·bä'lä), *n.* A Bantu language spoken in eastern Tanganyika.

sham'ble (shăm'b'l), *n.* [ME. *schamel* a bench, stool, fr. AS. *scamel, sceamol*, a bench, form, stool, fr. L. *scamellum*, dim. of *scamnum* a bench, stool. Cf. SHAMBLE, *v.*]
1. A stool; footstool; also, a counter or bench. *Obs.*
2. A bench, table, or stall for marketing merchandise, esp. meats; hence, *pl.*, any place where butcher's meat is sold.
3. A place for slaughtering animals for meat; an abattoir; hence, figuratively, a place or scene of slaughter; — used in *pl.*, but sometimes construed as singular.
To make a *shambles* of the parliament house. *Shak.*

sham'ble, *v. t.* To slaughter in or as in the shambles.

sham'ble, *v. i.;* SHAM'BLED (-b'ld); SHAM'BLING (-blĭng). [From *shamble*, adj., in *shamble legs*, fr. SHAMBLE, *n.* Cf. SCAMBLE.] To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak; to shuffle along. — *v. t.* To pursue (one's way) or move (one's feet) shamblingly.

sham'ble (shăm'b'l), *adj.* Of legs, shambling; bandy. *Now Rare.*

sham'ble, *n.* Act of shambling; a shambling gait.

sham'bling (shăm'blĭng), *adj.* Going with, adapted to, or characterized by, an awkward, irregular pace; as, a *shambling* trot or build; *shambling* legs or cows.
A great *shambling* Indian republic. *W. H. Page.*

sham'bling, *n.* An awkward, irregular, or unsteady, gait.

sham·brier' (shăm·brēr'), *n.* [F. *chambrière.*] Formerly, in manège, a kind of whip.

Sham'bu (shŭm'bōō), *n.* [Skr. *Śambhu*, lit., benevolent.] Siva.

shame (shām), *n.* [ME. *shame, schame*, fr. AS. *scamu, sceamu;* akin to OS. & OHG. *scama*, G. *scham*, ON. *skömm*, Sw. & Dan. *skam*, D. & G. *schande*, Goth. *skanda* shame, *skaman sik* to be ashamed; perh. from a root meaning to cover and akin to G. *hemd* shirt. See HAME, CF. SHAM, SHEND.] **1. a** Painful feeling or emotion excited by a consciousness of guilt, shortcoming, or impropriety, or of having done something unworthy, or of the exposure of that which modesty prompts to conceal; as, to blush with *shame.* **b** Susceptibility to such feeling or emotion; shamefastness.
Have you no modesty, no maiden *shame?* *Shak.*
2. a Condition or instance in which shame is felt; disgrace; dishonor; ignominy; as, calamities and *shames.*
Honor and *shame* from no condition rise. *Pope.*
b Dishonor from loss of chastity or illegitimacy of birth.
3. That which brings disgrace, discredit, or reproach; — used predicatively exc. rarely in poetry; as, it's a *shame.* "T is *shame* such wrongs are borne." *Shak.* Specif.: **a** The private parts. *Is.* xlvii. 3. **b** *Obs.* Base or disgraceful conduct.
4. Cause or reason of feeling shame.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

shame-burnt	**shameproof**	**shame-stricken**
shame-crushed	**shame-shrunk**	**shame-swollen**
shame-eaten	**shamesick**	**shameworthy**

— ***for shame!*** You should be ashamed; shame on you! Cf. FIE. — ***in shame of.*** In order to shame. *Obs.* — ***shame on, upon, for, or to.*** Used in exclamations or imprecations of scorn, esp. at moral delinquency.

shame (shām), *v.;* SHAMED (shāmd); SHAM'ING (shām'ĭng). [AS. *scamian, sceamian.* See SHAME, *n.*] *Intransitive:* To be ashamed; to feel shame. *Archaic & Dial.*
—, *Trans.:* **1.** To make ashamed; to excite in (a person) a consciousness of guilt, impropriety, or unworthy conduct.
2. To cover with reproach or ignominy; to bring into contempt; to put to shame; to dishonor; disgrace.
And with foul cowardice his carcass *shame.* *Spenser.*
3. To put to shame by outrivaling or eclipsing.
4. a *Obs.* To be ashamed of. **b** *Archaic.* To shun from shame.
5. To bring or drive (a person) by shame.
I have power to *shame* him hence. *Shak.*
Syn. — Mortify, humiliate, abash.
Ant. — Exalt. See HONOR.

shame oneself. To be ashamed. *Archaic.*

shame the devil. To confound the devil, as father of lies, by speaking truth.

shame brier. = SHAME VINE.

shame child. An illegitimate child. *Dial.*

shamed (shāmd), *adj.* Ashamed.

shame'face' (shām'fās'), *n.* **1.** A shamefaced appearance or person.
2. The wild geranium *Geranium maculatum.*

shame'faced' (shām'fāst'), *adj.* [For *shamefast*, fr. AS. *scamfæst.* See SHAME, *n.;* FAST firm.] **1.** Modest; also, diffident; bashful.
Your *shamefaced* virtue shunned the people's praise. *Dryden.*
2. Ashamed; abashed.
— **shame·fac'ed·ly** (shām·fās'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; shām'fāst'lĭ), *adv.* — **shame·fac'ed·ness** (-fās'ĕd·nĕs; -ĭd·nĕs; shām'fāst'nĕs; -nĭs), *n.*

shame'fast (shām'fāst), *adj.* [AS. *scamfæst.*] Shamefaced.

shame'fast·ly, *adv.* — **shame'fast·ness,** *n. All Archaic.*

shame'ful (shām'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** Modest; bashful. **b** Full of the feeling of shame; ashamed. **c** Opprobrious; vituperative.
2. Bringing shame or disgrace; injurious to reputation; disgraceful; as, a *shameful* retreat.
3. Exciting the feeling of shame; indecent scandalous; as, a *shameful* picture; a *shameful* sight.
Syn. — Dishonorable, disreputable, ignominious, infamous, outrageous, scandalous, degrading. Cf. DISHONOR, IMPROPER, ELAGRANT.
Ant. — Noble; reputable; commendable, meritorious.
— **shame'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **shame'ful·ness,** *n.*

shame'less, *adj.* [AS. *scamlēas.*] **1.** Destitute of shame; wanting modesty; brazenfaced; insensible to disgrace.
2. Indicating want of sensibility to shame or disgrace on the part of the doer or maker; impudent.
Syn. — Brazen, immodest; unblushing, arrant, audacious.
Ant. — Decent, chaste, virtuous; modest, diffident.
— **shame'less·ly,** *adv.* — **shame'less·ness,** *n.*

shame'less, *adv.* Shamelessly. *Rare.*

sham'er (shām'ĕr), *n.* One that shames.

shame vine. The sensitive brier *Schrankia uncinata.*

sha'mi·a'nah (shä'mē·ä'nä), *n.* [Per. *shāmyānah.*] An awning or canopy. *India.*

Sha'mir (shā'mĕr), *n.* [Heb. *shāmīr.*] **1.** *Bib.* **a** Masculine proper name. **b** A place name. *Josh.* xv. 48.
2. [*not cap.*] (*pron.* shā'mĕr) **a** In Jewish folklore, a very hard precious stone used in building Solomon's temple. **b** In later lore, a tiny worm able to split the hardest stone.

Sham'mah (shăm'ä), *n.* One of David's men who brought him water from Bethlehem at the risk of his life. 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 16.

sham'mer (shăm'ĕr), *n.* One who shams; impostor.

sham'mish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Deceptive; deceitful. *Rare.*

sham'mock (shăm'ŭk; shăm'ŭk), *v. i.* [Cf. SHAMBLE.] To shamble; dawdle; also, to bungle, shirk, or cheat. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

sham'mock, *n. Obs. exc. Dial.* **1.** One who shammocks.
2. *pl.* Shoes, esp. old shoes; also, feet; legs.

sham'mock·ing, *adj.* That "shammocks"; ungainly; slovenly; good-for-nothing. *Dial. Eng.*

sham'my (shăm'ĭ), *n.* [F. *chamois* a chamois, shammy leather. See CHAMOIS.] **1.** *Zool.* The chamois.
2. a = CHAMOIS, *n.*, 2. **b** *Slang.* Purse.

sham object. A merely grammatical object supplied in English by *it. Rare.*

sham·poo' (shăm·pōō'), *v. t.;* SHAM·POOED' (-pōōd'); SHAM·POO'ING. [Hind. *cāpo*, imper. of *cāpnā* to shampoo.]
1. To massage, as in a Turkish bath.
2. To cleanse and treat (the hair and scalp), usually with soap and water, though often also with some specially prepared cleansing and tonic agents; to give such a cleansing and treatment to (a person); also, to give a similar cleansing to (a rug).

sham·poo', *n.* **1.** Act or process or fact of shampooing.
2. A mixture or preparation to be used in shampooing; as, a liquid *shampoo.*

sham·poo'er (shăm·pōō'ĕr), *n.* One who shampoos.

sham'rock (shăm'rŏk), *n.* [Ir. *seamróg*, dim. of *seamar* trefoil, clover, honeysuckle; akin to Gael. *seamrag.*] **1.** A trifoliolate plant used as a floral emblem by the Irish. The legend is that St. Patrick used it to illustrate the doctrine of the Trinity. The original shamrock is variously considered to have been a hop clover (*Trifolium dubium*), regarded by many as the true shamrock, the wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, the white clover, or the black medic.
2. The color shamrock green.

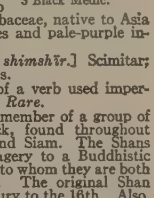

Shamrock. 1 Wood Sorrel, 2 White Clover; 3 Black Medic.

shamrock green. A color, greenish yellow-green in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

shamrock pea. A trailing herb (*Parochetus communis*), family Fabaceae, native to Asia and Africa, having trifoliolate leaves and pale-purple inconspicuous cleistogamous flowers.

sham·sheer' (shăm·shēr'), *n.* [Per. *shimshīr.*] Scimitar; sword; — now chiefly in Indian titles.

sham subject. A formal subject of a verb used impersonally, supplied in English by *it. Rare.*

Shan (shän; shăn), *n. Ethnol.* A member of a group of Mongoloid tribes of the Tai stock, found throughout southern China, Assam, Burma, and Siam. The Shans vary in civilization from mere savagery to a Buddhistic culture equal to that of the Siamese, to whom they are both physically and linguistically allied. The original Shan States flourished from the 12th century to the 16th. Also, the language of the Shans, of which the alphabets are borrowed from the Burmese. See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Shan (shän; shăn), *adj.* Of or pert. to the Shans, their language, or the states named for them in central Indo-China.

shan (shăn), *adj.* Shy; timid; bashful. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

shan'a·chas, shan'a·chus (shăn'ä·kŭs), *n.* [Ir. *seanchas* tale, history.] Story telling; gossiping; friendly conversation. *Anglo-Ir.*

shan'a·chie' (shăn'ä·kē'; shăn'ä·kē), *n.* [Ir. *seanchuidhe* antiquary, historian.] A teller of old tales or legends. *Anglo-Ir.*

shand (shănd), *n.* [AS. *sceand* shame.] Base coin; a worthless person. *Scot.*

Shan'de·an, Shan'dey·an (shăn'dē·ăn; shăn·dē'ăn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or in the manner of, Tristram Shandy or the ways and philosophy of life illustrated in Sterne's *Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy.* — **Shan'dy·ism** (shăn'dĭ·ĭz'm), *n.*

shan'dry·dan (shăn'drĭ·dăn), *n.* [Origin unknown.] An old-fashioned chaise or gig; a rickety vehicle. *Dial. & Slang.*

shan'dy (shăn'dĭ), *adj.* [Origin obscure; cf. AS. *sceand* buffoon, infamous person, and E. SHEND.] Wild in mirth or fancy; boisterous; visionary. *Dial. Eng.*

---

shal'lal' (shăl'lăl'), *n.* [Imitative.] = CHARIVARI. *Cornwall.*

Shal'le·cheth (shăl'ĕ·kĕth; shä·lē'kĕth), *n. Bib.* One of the temple gates.

shal'li (shăl'ĭ). Var. of CHALLIS.

shal'lop-y, *adj.* See -Y.

shal'lowd. Shallowed. *Ref. Sp.*

shal'low-ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

shal'low-ist, *n.* See -IST.

shal'low-ly, *adv.* of SHALLOW.

shal'low-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

shal'lows, *n.* = 3d SHALLOW, 1.

shal'low-y, *adj.* See -Y.

Shal'lum (shăl'ŭm), **Shal'lun** (-ŭn). *Bib.* 2 *Kings* xv. 13.

shalm. Var. of SHAWM.

Shal'mai (shăl'mī; -mā-ī). *Bib.*

Shal'man (shăl'mən) *Bib.*

Shal'man·e'ser (-ē'zĕr). *Bib.*

sha·loon'. Var. of SHALLOON.

shalt (shălt), *2d pers. sing.* of SHALL. [SHELTY. *Scot.*

shalt (shält; shôlt). Var. of

shaltow, shaltu. Short for *shalt thou. Obs.*

shal'ty, shalt'ie (shăl'tĭ; shôl'tĭ). Vars. of SHELTY. *Scot.*

Sha'ma (shä'mä). *Bib.*

sham'a·ble, shame'a·ble (shăm'ä·d·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — -bly, *adv.* — -ble·ness, *n.*

shamade. ✝ CHAMADE.

sham'a·lo grass (shăm'ä·lō). [Telegu *shamalū.*] = SHAMA MILLET.

sha'man·ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.

Sham'a·ri'ah (shăm'ä·rī'ä; shä·mär'yä). *Bib.*

sham'bld. Shambled. *Ref. Sp.*

sham'bling·ly, *adv.* of SHAMBLING.

sham'bls. Shambles. *Ref. Sp.*

shambrogue. ✝ SHAMROCK.

shamd. Shammed. *Ref. Sp.*

shame. ✝ SHAWM.

Sha'med (shä'mĕd). *Bib.*

sha'mee·a'na (shä'mē·ä'nä). Var. of SHAMIANAH.

shamell. ✝ SHAMBLE, *n.*

Sha'mer (shā'mĕr). *Bib.*

Sham'gar (shăm'gär), *n. Bib.* A judge of Israel who slew six hundred Philistines with an ox goad. *Judges* iii. 31.

Sham·mu'a, Sham·mu'ah (shä·mū'ä; shăm'ū·ä). *Bib.*

sham'l·sen (shăm'l·sĕn). Var. of SAMISEN.

Sham'ma (shăm'ä). *Bib.* [*Bib.*

Sham'ma·i (shăm'ä·ī; shăm'ī).

Sham'mar (shăm'är), *n.* See MUTER. [*past part.* of SHAM.

shammed (shămd), *past tense &*

sham'mick, *n.* = SHAMMOCK, *n. Dial.* [*n.* of SHAM.

sham'ming, *pres. part. & verbal*

sham'mock·y, *adj.* = SHAMMOCKING. *Dial. Eng.* [*Bib.*

sham'moth (shăm'ŏth; -ŏth).

shammoy. ✝ CHAMOIS.

Sham·mu'a, Sham·mu'ah (shä·mū'ä; shăm'ū·ä). *Bib.*

sham'o·is, sham'oy (*pron.*, *see* CHAMOIS, *Note*), *n. & v.* Vars. of CHAMOIS.

sham'oo·la grass (shăm'ōō·lä). Var. of SHAMALO GRASS.

sham'oy, *n.* = CHAMOIS, *n.*, 2.

sham'root'. ✝ SHAMROCK.

Sham'she·ral (shăm'shē·rĭ; shăm'shē·rä'l). *Bib.* [SEAMAS.

Sham'us (shăm'ŭs). Var. of

shan'dra·dan (shăn'drä·dăn). Var. of SHANDRYDAN.

shan'dry (-drĭ), *n.* Short for SHANDRYDAN. *Dial. Eng.*

Shandy, Tristram. See TRISTRAM SHANDY.

Shandy, Walter. See TRISTRAM SHANDY.

Shan'dy (shăn'dĭ), *v. i.* To discourse in the manner of Sterne in *Tristram Shandy.*

shan'dy, *n.* Short for SHANDYGAFF.

shan'dy-gaff (shăn'dĭ-găf), *n.* [Origin. unknown.] A beverage made by mixing beer and ginger beer or ginger ale. Figuratively, a mixture.

Shang (shăng), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *shang*[4].] A dynasty in semihistorical times, during which much of the culture of China was developed. The dates usually given are B.C. 1766–1122. Called also **Yin.**

Shan·gal'la (shăng·gäl'ȧ), *n. sing. & pl.* [Tigré *shanqalā* black, Amharic *shānqĕllā.*] Among Abyssinians, a non-Arab.

shan'gan (shăng'găn), *n.* [Gael. *seangan.*] A cleft stick to fasten to the tail of a dog. *Chiefly Scot.*

Shang'hai (shăng'hī), *n.* [From *Shanghai,* China.] An Asiatic breed of domestic fowls.

shang·hai' (shăng·hī'; shăng'hī), *v. t.;* SHANG·HAIED' (-hīd'; hĭd); SHANG·HAI'ING. [From *Shanghai,* China.] To drug, intoxicate, or render insensible and ship as a sailor, — usually to secure advance money or a premium: hence, to bring by combined deceit and coercion.

shang'hai (shăng'hī), *n.* [See SHANGAN.] A slingshot used by boys. — *v. t.* To shoot with a shanghai. *Australasia.*

shang·hai'er (shăng·hī'ẽr; shăng'hī'ẽr), *n.* One who shanghaies.

Shanghai tael. A Chinese government or treasury weight unit of 519.9 grains of pure silver, used esp. by banks in Shanghai in quoting exchange rates.

Shang'–ti' (shăng'tē'), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *Shang*[4]*-ti*[4], lit., upper emperor, or emperor on high.] Supreme Ruler; a Chinese name for the supreme deity, occurring in the ancient classics and as the title of the Taoist god, the Jade Emperor. It has been adopted by some Protestants as equivalent to the word *God,* others preferring *Shên* as the translation of the Christian conception. Roman Catholics use the term *Tien Chu,* Lord of Heaven. Cf. SHÊN.

shan'gy (shăng'gĭ), *n.* A shackle; a shangan. *Scot.*

shank (shăngk), *n.* [ME. *shanke, scanke,* fr. AS. *sceanca;* akin to D. *schonk* a bone, G. *schenkel* thigh, shank, *schinken* ham, ON. *skakkr* crooked, Gr. *skazein* to limp. Cf. 2d SKATE.] **1.** a The lower part of the leg; in man, the part between the knee and the ankle; the shin; in various animals, the part apparently corresponding thereto: as, in the horse, the part (the metacarpus or metatarsus) between the fetlock and the joint above; in birds, the part (the tarsometatarsus, commonly called the *tarsus* by ornithologists) between the so-called *knee* and the digits; in insects, the tibia. b Specif., in dressed beef, a cut from the upper part of the foreleg, the corresponding cut from the hind leg usually being called the *hind shank;* also, a cut from the foreleg of sheep or the hind leg of veal. See BEEF, *Illust;* SHIN, 1 b.
2. The entire leg; as, to rest one's weary *shanks.* Cf. *ride shanks' mare,* under RIDE, *v.*
3. Hence, that part of an instrument, tool, or other thing, which connects the acting part with a handle or other part, by which it is held or moved, as the straight part of a fishhook or stem of a tobacco pipe. Specif.: a That part of a key which is between the bow or handle and the bit or wing. b The middle part of an anchor, or that part which is between the ring and the crown. See ANCHOR, *Illust.* c The tang of a hoe, rake, knife, etc. d A loop forming an eye to a button. e The projecting part of a knob handle containing the spindle socket. f = CANNON, *n.,* 4. g Those parts of a pair of scissors between the joint and the bows. h One of the cheeks of a spur. i A short rope or chain. j A tie strap (of a halter). k A loose end of a rope or chain. l The end of a drill, milling cutter, lathe center, or the like, that is gripped in a socket or chuck.
4. The final part; as, the *shank* of the evening. *Colloq.*
5. a *Scot.* A stocking. b *U. S. pl.* Leggings.
6. A ridge joining a hill to the plain. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
7. *Agric. Mach.* The curved iron bar that connects a cultivator shovel to the beam.
8. *Arch.* a *Obs.* The shaft of a column. b The space between two channels of the Doric triglyph.
9. *Bot.* = SHAFT, *n.* 5 a.
10. *pl. Lens Making.* See SHANK, *v. t.,* 2.
11. *Lumbering.* A device for locking inserted teeth in a circular saw.
12. *Metal.* A ladle for molten metal, with long handles, for use by two or more men.
13. *Mining.* The end of a drill that is attached to, or inserted in, the chuck of a rock drill.
14. *Shoe Mfg.* The narrow part of the sole beneath the instep; also, the piece of metal or fiber that gives it permanent form.
15. *Type Founding.* The body of a type. See TYPE, *Illust.*

-shank. A combining form of the noun *shank,* as in greenshank, sheepshank.

shank (shăngk), *v.;* SHANKED (shăngkt); SHANK'ING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To decay or fall off, as a leaf, flower, or capsule, on account of disease affecting the supporting footstalk; — usually with *off.*
2. To travel on foot; — sometimes with *it. Chiefly Scot.*
3. To knit stockings. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To send away abruptly; to pack off. *Scot.*
2. *Lens Making.* To break away the rough edges of (the glass) with flat-nosed pliers (called *shanks*) before grinding.
3. To form a shank on.

shank. Variant of CHANK (the shell)

shank bone. = TIBIA, 1 a.

shank cutter. **1.** An end mill.
2. *Shoe Mfg.* A device for trimming the edges of outsoles in the shank.

shanked (shăngkt), *adj.* Having a shank or shanks.

-shanked. A combining form of *shanked,* denoting *having* (so many or such) *shanks,* as in:

clean-shanked	short-shanked	three-shanked
close-shanked	slim-shanked	two-shanked
long-shanked	spindle-shanked	yellow-shanked

shank'er (shăngk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who fashions or fastens on shanks.
2. *Mining.* A shaftman.
3. A prawn fisherman. *Local, Eng.*

shank'er (shăngk'ẽr). Var. of CHANCRE.

shank grass. = BARN GRASS.

shank'ings, *n. pl. Wool Trade.* The short coarse wool trimmed from the legs of sheep.

shank mill. *Mach.* An end mill formed solid with the shank. See MILLING CUTTER, *Illust.*

shank painter. *Naut.* A short rope or chain which holds the shank of an anchor near the flukes against the vessel, esp. on the billboard.

shank'piece' (shăngk'pēs'), *n. Shoemaking.* A support for the arch placed within the shank.

shank pillion. Pommel. *Obs.*

shanks' mare *or* **pony** (shăngks). One's own legs.

shan'ny (shăn'ĭ), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A European blenny (*Blennius pholis*), olive green with irregular dark spots and without appendages on the head.

shan'ny (shăn'ĭ; shăn'ĭ), *adj.* Shy; silly; giddy. *Dial.*

shan'ny, *adj.* = SHANDY, *adj. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

shant (shănt), *n.* A quart or pot (of drink). *Slang.*

shan't (shănt; shänt; 83). Colloquial contraction of *shall not.*

Shan·tung' (shăn·tŭng'), *n.* [From *Shantung* prov., China.] A kind of pongee with a rough surface, the raw silk sometimes being mixed with cotton.

shan'ty (shăn'tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Can. F. *chantier.* See GANTRY; cf. CHANTIER.] **1.** A small, mean dwelling; a rough, slight building for temporary use; a hut.
2. A small inn in the Australian bush; esp., an unlicensed groggery or sly grog shop. *Slang.*

shan'ty, *adj.* Of or pertaining to a shanty or shanties.

shan'ty, *v. i.* To live in a shanty.

shan'ty (shăn'tĭ; shän'tĭ), *adj.* Jaunty; showy. *Now Dial.*

shan'ty·man (shăn'tĭ·măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who lives in a shanty, as a Canadian lumberman.

shant'y·man (-măn). Variant of CHANTEYMAN.

Shan Van Vocht (shăn văn vŭkth). [Ir. *sean bhean bhocht.*] The Poor Old Woman; — an allegorical name for Ireland. Cf. CATHLEEN NI HOULAHAN.

shap'a·ble, shape'a·ble (shăp'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* **a** That may be shaped. **b** Shapely.

shape (shāp), *n.* [ME. *shap, schap,* fr. AS. *sceap* in *gesceap* creation, creature, fr. the root of *sciappan, scyppan, sceppan,* to shape, to do, to effect; akin to OS. *giskeppian,* OFris. *skeppa,* D. *scheppen,* G. *schaffen,* OHG. *scaffan, scepfen, skeffen,* ON. *skapa, skepja,* Dan. *skabe, skaffe,* Sw. *skapa, skaffa,* Goth. *gaskapjan.* Cf. -SHIP.] **1.** a Spatial form with respect to a relatively constant contour or periphery; as, the *shape* of a ball, triangle, doughnut, jellyfish. b A particular variety of this; as, a *shape* of smoke.
2. A characteristic visible form or semblance of an individual or type; hence, assumed appearance; guise.

He beat me grievously, in the *shape* of a woman. *Shak.*

3. *Obs. exc. Dial.* a The sexual organs, now only of a female. b Structure; make. c Form of being; nature. d A plastic representation; picture. e Posture; attitude.
4. Bodily contour, esp. of the trunk; specif., contour of the form with respect to beauty; figure.
5. A being; phantom; apparition.

[There sat], on either side, a formidable *shape.* *Milton.*

6. Form of embodiment, as in words; form, as of thought; esp., relatively definite and organized form; as, beginning to take *shape.*
7. A particular mode or form of existence exhibiting individual features; as, the first *shape* of a writing; in any way, *shape,* or manner.
8. Condition or state of being; form; as, the market is in good *shape;* the patient is in bad *shape. Colloq.*
9 A thing having a particular form or figure; as, a tin *shape* to hold flowers; a dressmaker's or a hatter's *shape.*
10. *Cookery.* A mold for shaping jelly, etc.; a portion shaped by such a mold.
11. *Iron Mfg.* a A rolled or hammered piece, as a bar, beam, angle iron, etc., having a cross section different from merchant bar. b A piece roughly forged nearly to the form it is to receive when completely forged or fitted.
12. *Millinery.* An untrimmed bonnet or hat body or frame.
13. *Nav.* A cone, ball, or drum of light metal or canvas hoisted, usually in combination, in making code signals.
14. *Theater.* a *Obs.* A role or its make-up. b A stage costume.

Syn. — See FORM.

— ***in no shape.*** Nowise. — ***in shape.*** In the original, normal, or fit condition. — ***in the shape of.*** Appearing in or as; partaking of the nature of.

shape (shāp), *v.; past* SHAPED (shāpt); *past part.* SHAPED, *Archaic* SHAP'EN (shāp'ĕn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* SHAP'ING (-Ĭng). [ME. *shapen, schapen,* fr. the n. *schap* shape. The past part. *shapen* is from the kindred strong verb with a weak pres. AS. *scieppan, scyppan, sceppan,* past part. *sceapen.* See SHAPE, *n.*] *Transitive:*

I. To give form to.
1. To form or create; esp., to mold or make into a particular form; to give proper form or figure to; fashion.

I was *shapen* in iniquity. *Ps.* li. 5.

Grace *shaped* her limbs, and beauty decked her face. *Prior.*

2. To give definite or finished shape to, esp. by alteration, as in molding, carving, etc.

Come, to the forge with it, then *shape* it. *Shak.*

3. *Obs.* a To ordain; decree; destine; appoint. b To change in form; metamorphose. c To costume; dress.
4. To design; devise; plan; arrange.

When *shapen* was all this conspiracy. *Chaucer.*

5. To bring about; contrive. *Archaic.*
6. To embody in definite form, as in words; image; body forth.

II. To fashion in conformity to something.
7. To give a particular shape to; — in the passive; as, *shaped* like a pear.
8. To cut out and fashion for wear as a coat or gloves. *Archaic.*
9. To adapt, as to a purpose; to regulate; adjust.

[I] *shape* my foolishness to their desire. *Prior.*

10. To determine or direct the course of, as conduct, life, history.
11. To adapt in shape; — usually with *to.*
12. To direct or address, as an answer. *Archaic.*
13. *Machine Shop Practice.* See PLANE, *v. t.,* 4.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To happen; befall; now, to come to pass in a particular way; as, if things *shape* right.
2. To cut out or fashion clothing. *Archaic.*
3. To suit; to conform. *Shak.*
4. To take on a definite or mature shape.
5. To develop to definite form in character, proficiency, etc., as an athletic team, a horse, etc.; show promise. *Colloq.*
6. To make a start; to begin operations. *Colloq., Brit.*

Syn. — Mold, fashion; bend, model, incline.

shape forth. To picture or outline in visible or understandable form.

shape one's course. To direct one's way. *Orig. Naut.*

shape oneself. To prepare; make ready. *Obs.*

shape out. To form or fashion by or as by spreading.

shape up. *Colloq.* **a** To assume definite form. **b** To give definite form to.

shaped (shāpt), *part. adj.* Fashioned to have a certain shape; as, *shaped* verses; directed; as, a *shaped* course.

-shaped. A combining form, from *shape,* n., denoting *having* (such) *a shape* (cf. -FORM). *-shaped* combines esp. with names of objects and letters of the alphabet (**A–shaped, B–shaped,** etc.), as in:

almond-shaped	fiddle-shaped	pestle-shaped
apple-shaped	fig-shaped	pillow-shaped
arc-shaped	fish-shaped	pincers-shaped
arm-shaped	fishtail-shaped	pipe-shaped
arrow-shaped	flagon-shaped	pitcher-shaped
awl-shaped	flask-shaped	rabbet-shaped
band-shaped	flower-shaped	ring-shaped
barrel-shaped	flute-shaped	rod-shaped
bean-shaped	fork-shaped	saber-shaped
beehive-shaped	funnel-shaped	saddle-shaped
bell-shaped	gable-shaped	saucer-shaped
boat-shaped	globe-shaped	sausage-shaped
bottle-shaped	hammer-shaped	scapular-shaped
bow-shaped	heart-shaped	scroll-shaped
box-shaped	heater-shaped	serpent-shaped
brush-shaped	helmet-shaped	shell-shaped
bucket-shaped	herring-shaped	shield-shaped
candle-shaped	hood-shaped	ship-shaped
cask-shaped	hoop-shaped	spear-shaped
cell-shaped	horseshoe-shaped	spindle-shaped
chevron-shaped	hourglass-shaped	spoon-shaped
cigar-shaped	hut-shaped	square-shaped
cloud-shaped	kidney-shaped	star-shaped
club-shaped	leaf-shaped	stiletto-shaped
cone-shaped	lens-shaped	strap-shaped
crescent-shaped	lozenge-shaped	sword-shaped
crown-shaped	mushroom-shaped	thread-shaped
cup-shaped	needle-shaped	tongue-shaped
cylinder-shaped	nut-shaped	tooth-shaped
dagger-shaped	odd-shaped	top-shaped
diamond-shaped	orange-shaped	triangular-shaped
disk-shaped	oval-shaped	trumpet-shaped
diverse-shaped	oven-shaped	tulip-shaped
dome-shaped	oyster-shaped	turban-shaped
dove-shaped	pan-shaped	urn-shaped
dovetail-shaped	pear-shaped	vase-shaped
egg-shaped	pebble-shaped	wedge-shaped
elbow-shaped	pencil-shaped	well-shaped
fan-shaped	pendant-shaped	whip-shaped
fiber-shaped	pen-shaped	wing-shaped

shaped dice. Dice with some faces rounded so that they are more likely to fall one way than another.

shaped notes. *Music.* Notes in which the shape of the head of each note indicates the scale degree represented. A system employing such notes was used in the Southern States during the middle and latter part of the 19th century. See *Arbitrary Signs,* in Appendix.

shape'ful (shāp'fŏŏl; -fĭl), *adj.* Shapely.

shape'–knife', *n. Shoemaking.* A knife on which shapes for heels are cut out.

shape'less, *adj.* **1.** Destitute of shape or regular form.
2. Wanting symmetry of dimensions; misshapen; — opposed to *shapely.*
3. Lacking direction or purpose.

— **shape'less·ly,** *adv.* — **shape'less·ness,** *n.*

shape'ly (shāp'lĭ), *adj.;* SHAPE'LI·ER (-lĭ·ẽr); SHAPE'LI·EST. **1.** Well-formed; having a regular shape; symmetrical.

Where the *shapely* column stood. *Cowper.*

2. Fit; suitable; also, like. *Obs.*
3. Having definiteness of form.

Syn. — Well-proportioned, trim.

Ant. — Deformed, shapeless, contorted.

shap'en (shāp'ĕn). Archaic past part. of SHAPE. Hence: *adj.* Fashioned in or provided with a definite shape.

-shap'en. a = -SHAPED (which see), as in well-*shapen.* b Fashioned in a (specified) material, as in brass-*shapen.*

shap'er (shāp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** The Creator; the Deity. *Obs.*
2. One who or that which shapes; specif., one whose work is shaping articles, as of furniture or clothing.
3. A poet. *Pseudo-archaic.*
4. Any of various devices or machines for giving a particular shape or contour to an object; specif.: a *Machine Shop Practice.* A machine tool for shaping metal and, sometimes, other materials. See PLANE, *v. t.,* 4. Shapers are classified according to the method of feeding as *pillar* and *traverse shapers.* In the ***pillar,*** or ***column, shap'er*** (shāp'ẽr), the reciprocating toolhead is mounted on a pillar, or column, the feeding being obtained by a movement of the table to which the work is secured. In the ***traverse,*** or ***traveling-head, shaper,*** the reciprocating toolhead is mounted on a bed in such a way that the head may be fed laterally on ways provided on the bed previously to each cutting stroke. Usually, the cutting is done on the forward stroke, or while the toolhead is moving away from the body of the shaper, but in the ***drawcut shaper*** the cutting is done on the return stroke. Shapers are classified also according to the method of driving them, as *crank shapers* and *geared shapers.* In the ***crank shaper,*** a slow-cutting stroke and quick-return stroke is obtained by means of a quick-return crank mechanism. In the ***geared shaper,*** power is transferred to the ram by means of gearing. A ***vertical shaper*** reciprocates in a vertical plane. Cf. SHAPING PLANER, GEAR SHAPER, SLOTTER. b *Woodworking.* A machine with one or two cutters mounted on vertical revolving spindles and projecting above a flat table, for cutting irregular outlines, moldings, and other work. c Any of various tools or machines for stamping or pressing sheet metal, as a swage for shaping saw teeth, a finishing hat-blocking machine, etc.

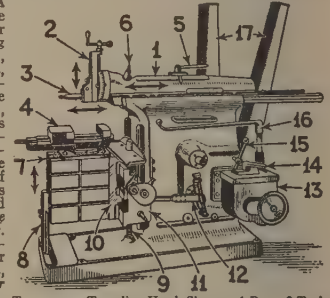

Traverse, or Traveling-Head, Shaper. 1 Ram; 2 Toolhead; 3 Tool Post; 4 Vise to hold work; 5 Ram Clamping Handle; 6 Ram Adjustment (for regulating length of stroke); 7 Work Table; 8 Work Table Support; 9 Vertical Adjustment Screw; 10 Saddle; 11 Cross Rail; 12 Cross Feed Mechanism; 13 Casing for Selective Gear Transmission; 14, 15 Speed-changing Levers; 16 Starting Lever; 17 Driving Belt Guards.

Shane (shān). Irish var. of JOHN. Cf. EOIN, SEÁN, SEAGHÁN.

shane (*dial.* shān), *past tense of* SHINE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

shan'ga (shăng'gȧ). Var. of CHANGA.

shanks'man, *n.* = SHAFTMAN.

shankt. Shanked. *Ref. Sp.*

shan'na (shăn'nȧ). Contr. of *shall not. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

shan'sa (shăn'sȧ), *n.* = CHANCHE.

Shanscrit. † SANSKRIT.

shant'ey, shant'y. Vars. of CHANTEY.

shanty boat. = WANIGAN. — **shan'ty-boat'er,** *n.*

shanty boy. = LUMBERJACK.

shan'ty-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

shan'ty-town', *n.* See -TOWN.

shap (shăp). Scot. var. of SHOP.

shap. Var. of SCHAPPE.

shape. † CHAPE.

shape'a·ble. Var. of SHAPABLE.

shape'li·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

shape shifting. Metamorphosis. — **shape'shift'er** (shāp'-shĭf'tĕr), *n.*
shape'smith' (shāp'smĭth'), *n.* A corsetier.
shape target. See TARGET, *n.*, 10.
shap'ing (shāp'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SHAPE. Hence: *adj.* That shapes. — **shap'ing-ly**, *adv.*
shap'ing (shāp'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who shapes.
2. A thing created or shaped; a creature or creation.
shaping dies. A set of dies that bends, presses, draws, or hammers, a material to a required form in a press or hammer. Cf. COINING DIES; COMBINATION DIES; SEAMING DIES; SPLIT DIES; WIRING DIES; etc.
shaping planer. *Mach.* A planer with a shaper drive, as a crank planer.
shap·om'e·ter (shāp·ŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*shape* + *meter.*] A device for measuring the shapes of pebbles.
shap'y (shāp'ĭ), *adj.;* SHAP'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SHAP'I·EST. Having a conformation very close to the ideal as established by the breed association. *Fancier's Cant.*
shard (shärd), *n.* [Akin to AS. *scearn*, ON. *skarn*, Gr. *skōr*, Skr. *avaskara*, excrement, L. *muscerda* mouse dung; basic idea: to separate, cast out. See 2d SHARD; cf. SHARN.] = COWSHARD. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
shard, *n.* Also **sheard, sherd.** [ME. *shard, sherd*, fr. AS. *sceard*, orig. a past part. from the root of *sceran* to shear, to cut; akin to D. *schaard* a fragment, G. *scharte* a notch, ON. *skarth*. See SHEAR, 1st SHARD.] **1.** A piece or fragment of a brittle substance, as of an earthen vessel.

And scarce aught now of that vast city's found
But *shards* and rubbish. *Cowley.*

Also, a shell, scale, or the like.
2. Hence, a fragment.

Avtho' we dash'd your city into *shards* with catapults. *Tennyson.*

3. A notch or gap, as in a hedge or bank. *Obs.*
4. A separating body of water. *Spenser.*
5. *Archaeol.* Fragments of pottery vessels found on sites and in refuse deposits where pottery-making peoples have lived. Potsherds are regarded as one of the best indices of time differences in culture. Cf. STRATIGRAPHY.
shard (shärd), *v. t.* To break shards from or into shards. — *v. i.* To shed bark in shards.
shard, *n.* The hard wing cover, or elytrum, of a beetle.

They are his *shards*, and he their beetle. *Shak.*

shard. Var. of CHARD.
Shar·da'na (shär·dä'nä), *n. sing. & pl.* One of the so-called Peoples of the Sea who appear as Egyptian mercenaries on records of the XIX–XX dynasties. They have been tentatively identified with the Sardinians of the second millenium.
shard beetle. A dung beetle of the genus *Geotrupes.*
shard'-born', *adj.* Born in dung. *Shak.*
shard'-borne', *adj.* Borne on shards, or scaly wing cases.
shard'ed (shär'dĕd; -dĭd), *adj.* Settled in dung. *Shak.*
shard'ed, *adj.* Having shards, as elytra or scales.
shard'y (shär'dĭ), *adj.* Having, of, or like, shards.
share (shâr), *n.* [ME. *schar*, fr. AS. *scear;* akin to OHG. *scaro*, G. *schar*, pflugschar, and E. SHEAR; cf. SCABBARD.] *Agric. Mach.* A plowshare.
share, *v. t.* [See SHARE (of a plow), SHEAR, *v.*] To cut; shear; cleave; divide; to form by cutting. *Obs.*
share, *n.* [ME. *schare*, fr. AS. *scearu, scaru*, fr. *sceran* to shear, cut. See SHEAR.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A portion; a part; a division; specif., a portion of land assigned to one; a lot. **b** A piece or part shorn or cut off; a cut or section.
2. A portion pertaining to an individual either in allotment or contribution; often, one's full or fair portion; as, he had his *share* of luck.
3. Specif.: **a** The part allotted or belonging to one of a number owning together any property or interest; the undivided interest of any one of a number owning jointly or in common; an apportioned lot; allotment; dividend. **b** Any of a certain number of equal portions into which any property or invested capital is divided; as, a ship owned in 64 *shares*. Specif., any of the equal interests or rights into which the entire capital stock of a corporation is divided; any of a number of equal indivisible rights or interests in the management, profits, and ultimate assets, of a corporation constituting the property of those who own it, the ownership of shares being regularly evidenced by one or more certificates. See also 1st STOCK, 25 c; COMMON STOCK; PREFERRED STOCK; PREFERENCE SHARE; etc.
☞ *Stock* is usually called *shares* in England.
4. The pubis, or sharebone; also, the pubic region; the groin; the fork of the body; the privates. *Obs.*
— *for one's share.* For one's part. — *on shares.* On the basis of employees' or tenants' sharing in the risks and profits, as in fishery or farming. — *to go shares.* To undertake something jointly, sharing the risks and profits.
share (shâr), *v.;* SHARED (shârd); SHAR'ING (shâr'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To divide and distribute in portions; to apportion; to divide; as, to *share* one's estate between one's heirs; — now usually followed by *out* or *with*.
2. To partake of, use, experience, or enjoy, with others; to have a portion of; as, to *share* a room, a meal.
3. To grant or be granted a share in; as, to *share* one's gains with another; to *share* crops.
4. To participate in, take, possess, or undergo in common; as, to *share* danger, expenses, a journey, one's fate.
5. To allot as one's share. *Archaic.*
6. To receive, take, or possess, as one's share. *Obs.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To have a share; take part; participate; partake.
2. To apportion and take shares of something.
Syn. — See PARTAKE.
-share. A combining form of the 1st noun *share*, as in plow*share*.
share (shâr). Obs. exc. dial. Eng. past tense of SHEAR.
share and share alike (shâr). In equal shares.
share and share like. = SHARE AND SHARE ALIKE. *Obs.*
share beam. *Agric. Mach.* The part of the plow to which the share is attached.
share'bone' (shâr'bōn'), *n.* The pubic bone.
share'bro'ker (-brō'kĕr), *n.* A stockbroker. *Eng.*
share crop. A crop raised by a tenant farmer who pays rent with a part of his crop. *Southern U. S.*
share head. = SHARE BEAM.
share'hold'er (shâr'hōl'dĕr), *n.* One who holds or owns a share or shares in a joint fund or property; esp., the holder of shares in a corporation.
share'-out', *n.* Act or instance of distributing in shares.
share'pen'ny (shâr'pĕn'ĭ), *n.* A miser. *Rare.*

shar'er (shâr'ĕr), *n.* One who shares; as: **a** *Obs.* A shareholder. **b** A participator; partaker; specif., *Moham. Law*, one of those to whom a specific share in the estate of an intestate decedent is assigned by the Koran and who take prior to the residuaries. **c** A divider; distributer. **d** *Theater.* Formerly, a member of a company who shared in the expenses and profits.
share register. A stock ledger. *Brit.*
shares'man (shârz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). In a fishing crew, one who shares the risk and profits of a voyage or season.
share tenant. One who pays rental for a farm by a share of the produce.
share'wort' (shâr'wûrt'), *n.* [Supposed to cure diseases of the *share*, or groin.] A European plant, by some referred to *Pallenis spinosa* (family Carduaceae), by others thought to be the sea starwort (*Aster tripolium*). *Obs.*
Sha·re'zer (shȧ·rē'zĕr), *n. Bib.* One of the sons of Sennacherib. 2 *Kings* xix. 37.
shar'gar (shär'gĕr), *n.* [Gael. *searg* to wither.] A lean, faded, or stunted, person or animal; a starveling. *Scot.*
Sha·ri'a (shä·rē'ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *sharī'ah.* Cf. SHERIYAT.] *Moham. Relig.* The canonical law of Islam.
Sha·ri'ra (shȧ·rē'rȧ), **Sa·ri'ra** (sȧ·rē'rȧ; shȧ-), *n.* [Skr. *śarīra.*] *Hindu Philos.* Body; attributes. Cf. LINGA SHARIRA, STHULA SHARIRA.
shark (shärk), *n.* [Prob. named from its rapacity and fr. SHARK a sharper.] Any of numerous elasmobranch fishes which conform more or less nearly to the ordinary fishes in the fusiform (not flattened) shape of the body and lateral position of the gill clefts, as distinguished from the greatly flattened rays and the grotesquely shaped chimaeras (see 3d RAY, HOLOCEPHALI), and sometimes also (in a narrow sense) from some of the more primitive extinct elasmobranchs. The sharks are mostly marine and, though widely distributed, most abundant in warm seas. They are usually of medium or large size, the largest existing fishes (30 to 40 feet long) being of this group. Still larger extinct sharks are known. They have a tough, usually dull-gray, sometimes conspicuously spotted, skin, which is roughened by minute tubercles. The tail is strongly heterocercal and the snout is produced beyond the mouth, which generally has formidable teeth. Though some feed chiefly on shellfish, most are very active, voracious, and destructive of other fishes, and the larger ones are often dangerous to man. Their flesh is coarse. Oil is obtained from the liver of many species and the skins are to some extent made into leather. Among the more important kinds are the basking shark, blue shark, hammerhead, man-eater, porbeagle, and the dogfishes. See these terms; also ELASMOBRANCHII, SELACHII.

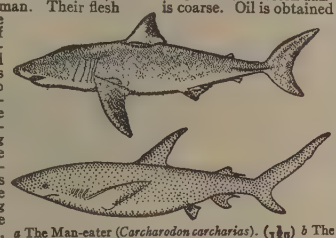

a The Man-eater (*Carcharodon carcharias*). ($\frac{1}{100}$) *b* The Dusky Shark (*Carcharias obscurus*). ($\frac{1}{60}$)

shark, *v. i.* To fish for sharks.
shark, *v.;* SHARKED (shärkt); SHARK'ING. [Prob. fr. SHARK a sharper.] *Transitive:* To get or gather together rapaciously or by fraud, trickery, or the like; to get by playing the shark. *Archaic.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To play the sharper; to practice fraud or trickery.
2. To live by shifts and stratagems.
shark on or upon. To swindle; sponge upon. *Obs.*
shark, *n.* [Prob. fr. G. *schurke.* Cf. SHARK fish, SHIRK.]
1. A parasite; sponge; sharper. *Obs.*
2. [From the v.] Trickery; fraud; petty thieving or swindling. *Obs.*
3. A rapacious, crafty person who gains by usury, extortion, swindling, and the like; as, a mortgage *shark.*
4. A customs officer; also, *pl.*, the press gang. *Slang.*
5. One who excels greatly, esp. in a particular line; an exceptionally capable or brilliant person. *Slang.*
6. A lawyer. *Sailors' Slang.*
shark (shärk), *v. t.* To rip or tear. *Obs.*
shark barrow. A sea purse (sense 1).
shark'er (shär'kĕr), *n.* One who lives by sharking; a sharper. *Obs.*
‖**shar'ki** (shûr'kē), **shur'gee** (-gē), *n.* [Ar. *sharqī* eastern. Cf. SIROCCO.] A southeasterly wind of the Persian Gulf.
shark'ish, *adj.* Resembling, or suggestive of, a shark, as in appearance, habits, rapacity, fierceness, etc.
shark'let (shärk'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A small or young shark.
shark moth. Any of certain moths (genus *Cucullia*) of the family Noctuidae. The larvae feed mainly on flowers.
shark pilot, *or* **shark's'-pi'lot,** *n.* **a** = PILOT FISH **a** & **b.** **b** A remora.
shark ray. = ANGELFISH **a.**
shark'skin' (shärk'skĭn'), *n.* The skin of a shark or leather made from it. Cf. SHAGREEN, 2.
shark's mouth (shärks). *Naut.* An opening in an awning in the wake of a mast, stay, or the like.
shark's'-tooth', **shark's'-teeth',** *adj.* Of or like the teeth of sharks.
shark sucker. A remora.
shark'y (shär'kĭ), *adj.;* SHARK'I·ER (-kĭ·ĕr); SHARK'I·EST. Infested with sharks.
sharn (shärn), *n.* [AS. *scearn.* See 1st SHARD; cf. SCARN.] Dung. *Now Dial.*
sharn'bud' (shärn'bŭd'), *n.* Also **sharn'bug'** (-bŭg'). A dung beetle. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
sharn'y (shär'nĭ), *adj.* Befouled with dung. *Chiefly Scot.*
sharp (shärp), *adj.;* SHARP'ER (shär'pĕr); SHARP'EST. [ME. *sharp, scharp*, fr. AS. *scearp;* akin to OS. *skarp*, LG. *scharp*, D. *scherp*, G. *scharf*, Dan. & Sw. *skarp*, ON. *skarpr*, and ult. to E. SHEAR. Cf. ESCARP, SCRAPE.]
I. Keen to cut or pierce.
1. Having a very thin edge or fine point; of a nature to cut or pierce easily; not blunt or dull; keen; as, a *sharp* razor or thorn.

He dies upon my scimitar's *sharp* point. *Shak.*

2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse or rounded; somewhat pointed or edged; peaked or ridged; angular; as, a *sharp* hill; *sharp* features.
3. *Obs.* **a** Rough in surface. **b** Prickly. **c** Acute; — of accents and angles.
4. Composed of hard, angular grains; gritty, as sand.
5. Rapid; — of a flowing stream, the pulse, etc.
6. Steep; abrupt; as, a *sharp* ascent or curve.
7. Appearing as if cut off clean; well-defined; sharp-cut; distinct; as, the hill stands out *sharp* against the sky; a *sharp* star; a *sharp* negative in photography.

Carven and painted figures, which were still *sharp* and bright in detail. *Masefield.*

8. Set forth distinctly, esp. in contrast, without shading or transition; as, a *sharp* line of demarcation.
II. Having an effect like cutting or piercing.
9. Affecting the senses or sensory nerves as if pointed or cutting; specif.: **a** To the taste or smell, pungent, acid, sour, caustic. **b** To the hearing, piercing, shrill. **c** To the eye, instantaneously brilliant, dazzling; as, a *sharp* flash. **d** Cold; nipping; — of air, weather, etc.
10. Very trying to the feelings; piercing; keen; intense; painful; distressing; as, *sharp* pain. "*Sharpest* perils." *Keble.*
11. Cutting in language or import; conveying rebuke, anger, or satire. "That *sharp* look." *Tennyson.*
12. Austere. *Obs.*
13. Severe; harsh; merciless; as, a *sharp* judge, penance, temper.
III. Keen in spirit or action.
14. Of keen perception; quick to discern or distinguish; having nice discrimination; acute; penetrating; as, a *sharp* eye; *sharp* sight, hearing.
15. **a** Eager in pursuit; keen; ardent; fierce; impatient for gratification; keen; — now only of the appetite. **b** Conducted with eagerness or fierceness; fiery; violent; impetuous.

In *sharp* contest of battle. *Milton.*

16. Brisk; active or energetic; quick closely or keenly contested; as, a *sharp* run or race; a *sharp* game.

What's to do? be *sharp*, and tell me. *C. Brontë.*

17. Very attentive; vigilant; as, to keep a *sharp* watch.
18. **a** *Obs.* Discriminating; shrewd; sagacious. **b** Quick-witted; clever; witty.
19. Keenly or unduly attentive to one's own interest; smart; close in dealing; as, a *sharp* dealer, customer.
20. Very active; strong; as, *sharp* lime liquor (for unhairing hides); *sharp* gas (mine gas rich in methane).
21. *Archery.* Quick; as, a *sharp* loose.
22. *Music.* **a** High in pitch; acute; as, a *sharp* note or tone. **b** Raised a semitone in pitch; as, C-*sharp* (C♯), which is a half step higher than C. **c** So high as to be out of tune, or above true pitch; as, the tone is *sharp;* that instrument is *sharp.* **d** Of an interval, major or augmented; as, a *sharp* fifth, an augmented fifth. **e** Of a key or tonality, having a signature in sharps. Opposed in all these senses to *flat.*
23. *Naut.* Fine; narrow; — of the hull of a ship, esp. the bows. Cf. BLUFF, *adj.*, 1.
24. *Phonet.* Voiceless; surd. Cf. FLAT, *adj.*, 17 **b.**
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

sharp-angled	sharp-featured	sharp-pointed
sharp-ankled	sharp-fruited	sharp-quilled
sharp-backed	sharp-gritted	sharp-ridged
sharp-beaked	sharp-ground	sharp-shinned
sharp-bellied	sharp-headed	sharp-snouted
sharp-billed	sharp-horned	sharp-staked
sharp-bottomed	sharp-keeled	sharp-tasted
sharp-breasted	sharp-leaved	sharp-tempered
sharp-clawed	sharp-looking	sharp-toed
sharp-cornered	sharp-minded	sharp-toothed
sharp-eared	sharp-nebbed	sharp-topped
sharp-edged	sharp-odored	sharp-visaged
sharp-elbowed	sharp-petaled	sharp-whetted
sharp-faced	sharp-piled	sharp-winged

Syn. — Pointed, edged; poignant, tart, acrid, harsh; bitter, acrimonious, sarcastic, caustic; alert, discerning, sagacious, astute. — SHARP, KEEN ACUTE, CUTTING, TRENCHANT, INCISIVE, CRISP. As used of things, SHARP (the common word) applies to either an edge or a point; KEEN (now somewhat rhetorical), esp. to an edge, rarely to a point; ACUTE (commonly more or less technical) applies to a point regarded as angular, but not to an edge; as, *sharp* (or *keen*) as a razor; *sharp* (not *keen*) as a needle; an *acute* leaf. As applied to that which affects the senses, SHARP is of much wider application than KEEN, which is chiefly used of cold, wind, etc.; ACUTE, in this application is rare; as, *sharp* as vinegar, a *sharp* voice, a *sharp* flash, a *sharp* (or *keen*) wind. As applied to the senses themselves, SHARP is used esp. of sight and hearing, KEEN, of sight and smell, ACUTE, of hearing; as, *sharp*-sighted; *keen*-sighted; *sharp* ears; his hearing was still *acute;* dogs *keen* of scent. As characterizing pleasures and pains, SHARP suggests most definitely that which cuts or pierces, KEEN implies intensity, ACUTE, poignancy; as, a *sharp* pain; *keen* zest, *acute* anguish. With reference to persons or personal qualities, SHARP often implies overcleverness or trickiness, KEEN suggests shrewdness or quickness, ACUTE, penetration or nicety of discrimination; as, *sharp* practice; a *sharp* customer; a *keen* intellect, "his *keen*, worldly face" (*Dr. J. Brown*); "He is . . . rather . . . an *acute* thinker than a subtle one" (*De Quincey*); "His criticisms are always sensible, never *acute*" (*Landor*). *Sharp* comes into comparison with *cutting, trenchant, incisive,* and *crisp* with reference to language. SHARP implies esp. acrimony or sarcasm; that is CUTTING which is designed to wound the feelings; as, a *sharp* retort; a *sharp* rebuke; "Eloquence, smooth and *cutting*, is like a razor whetted with oil" (*Swift*); "[He] ridiculed [her] . . . with all the *cutting* words that his wit could find" (*Trollope*). TRENCHANT implies sharp definition or forthright energy; INCISIVE, clean-cut directness; CRISP, terse or racy vigor; as, "The right word, bold and *trenchant*, is thrust into its place" (*Stevenson*); "When roused by indignation or moral enthusiasm, how *trenchant* are our reflections!" (*W. James*); *incisive* commands; an *incisive* tone; "There was about [him] . . . a something hard and crystalline, a positiveness, an *incisiveness* of view" (*M. Hewlett*); "compact in form, *crisp* and nervous in style" (*Trevelyan*); "the blithe, *crisp* sentence, decisive as a child's expression of its needs" (*W. Pater*). Cf. PUNGENT, MORDANT, CONCISE.
Ant. — Dull; rounded, obtuse; vague, indefinite; mild, temperate. See BLUNT.
sharp (shärp), *v.;* SHARPED (shärpt); SHARP'ING. [AS. *scerpan, scyrpan.* See SHARP, *adj.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To sharpen. *Now Dial.*

Sha'pham (shā'fĭm), **Sha'phan** (shā'făn), **Sha'phat** (-făt), **Sha'pher** (-fĕr). *Bib.*
shap'our-net', **-net'ted,** etc. Var. of CHAPOURNET, etc. *Obs.*
shaps (shăps), *n. pl.* Short for CHAPARAJOS. *Western U. S.*
Shap'tan (shăp'tĭn). = NEE PERCÉ.
shar. Obs. past tense of SHEAR.
shar'a·ble, **share'a·ble,** *adj.* See -ABLE.
Sha'ra·da. Var. of SARADA.
Sha·ra'i (shȧ·rä'ī; shĭr'ī). *Bib.*
Sha·ra'im (shȧ·rā'ĭm). *Bib.*
Sha'rar (shär'ĕr; 79). *Bib.*
shard. † CHAR.
sha·reef', Var. of SHERIF.
sha·reef'a. Var. of SHERIFA.
share'hog', † SHEAREHOG.
share'hold'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
share'man (shâr'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). = SHARESMAN.
share'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
shargous. † SVAGURS.
sha·rif' (shȧ·rēf'). Var. of SHERIF.
sharing pair. See ELECTRON PAIR.

sha'ri·va'ri (shä'rē·vä'rē; shȧ·rē'-vȧ·rē'). Var. of CHARIVARI.
shark'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.
shark'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
shark oil, shark'-liv'er oil. See OIL, *Table II.*
shark'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
sharkt. Sharked. *Ref. Sp.*
shar'on. Scot. var. of SHARN.
Shar'on·ite (shăr'ŭn·īt). *Bib.* Inhabitant of Sharon.
sha·roo', † CHEROOT.
sha'ro·va'ry (shä'rō·vä'rĭ), *n.* Corrupt. of SHALWAR.

2. To cheat, swindle, or steal.
3. *Music.* To raise in pitch, as a musical tone; esp., to raise in pitch by a half step.
——, *Intransitive*: **1.** To act the sharper.
2. *Music.* To sing or play above the true pitch.
sharp up. *Naut.* = *brace sharp*, under BRACE.
sharp (shärp), *adv.* [See FLAT, *adj.*, 11.] **1.** In a sharp manner; esp.: **a** *Obs.* Shrilly. **b** To a point or edge; piercingly; eagerly; sharply. **c** *Colloq.* Precisely; exactly; as, at ten o'clock *sharp*. **d** Briskly; quickly; abruptly.
"Doctors!" said James, coming down *sharp* on his words. *Galsworthy.*
2. *Music.* Higher than the true pitch.
3. *Naut.* Close to the wind; as, braced *sharp* up.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

sharp-biting	**sharp-piercing**	**sharp-smitten**
sharp-cutting	**sharp-pointed**	**sharp-staring**
sharp-flavored	**sharp-smelling**	**sharp-tasting**

sharp (shärp), *n.* **1.** A sharp edge or point.
2. A pointed weapon, as a dueling sword. *Archaic.*
3. A place where a stream runs very rapidly. *Rare.*
4. *Slang.* **a** An expert. **b** A sharper.
5. *pl.* In flour milling, a stock containing granular middlings and, usually, a quantity of fine offals; — perhaps so called from the sharply granular nature of the particles. *Chiefly Brit.*
6. A sewing needle having a very slender point; a needle of the most pointed grade; — usually *pl.* See NEEDLE, *n.*, 1.
7. A thin sharp piece of diamond, used esp. for cutting gems, for cleaving or for engraving gems.
8. *Music.* **a** A tone or note one half step higher than a tone or note named; as, C-*sharp* is the *sharp* of C. **b** A character (♯) on a degree of the staff, indicating a pitch a half step higher than the degree would indicate without it. When so used in a key signature it also indicates that all other degrees of the same name are similarly to represent pitches a half step higher. **c** See SHARPS AND FLATS. **d** On a keyboard, the key next to the right of any given key.
9. *Naut.* = SHARPIE. *Rare.*
— ***at (the) sharp*** or ***sharps.*** With points unbated on the weapons. *Archaic.*
sharp, *n.* A shaft (of a cart). *Dial. Eng.*
Sharp, Beck'y (bĕk'ĭ shärp'). The heroine of Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*, distinguished by her intriguing disposition, her selfishness, good humor, cleverness, and lack of conventional moral principle. See STEYNE, MARQUIS OF. Cf. SEDLEY, JOS.
sharp'-back' shark. A West Indian shark (*Carcharias acronotus*) closely allied to the dusky shark.
sharp cash. *Finance.* Prompt cash.
sharp cedar. **a** The cade *Juniperus oxycedrus.* **b** An acacia (*Acacia oxycedrus*) of Australia, having cedarlike foliage.
sharp'-cut' (66), *adj.* Cut so as to be sharp or make a clear, well-defined impression, as the lines of an engraved plate.
sharp dock. The common sorrel. See SORREL.
sharp'en (shär'pĕn), *v.*; SHARP'ENED (-pĕnd), SHARP'ENING. [From SHARP, *adj.*] *Transitive*: **1.** To make sharp; to give a keen edge or fine point to, as an ax.
2. To make sharper, as: **a** To render quicker or more acute in perception, or ready in action. **b** To make more eager. **c** To make more severe, as a law. **d** To make more pungent and intense; as, to *sharpen* a pain or disease. **e** To make biting, sarcastic, or severe, as one's speech. **f** To render shriller or more piercing. **g** To make more tart or acid; to make sour; as, the rays of the sun *sharpen* vinegar. **h** To render thin or emaciated. **i** To render distinct in outline.
3. *Leather Mfg.* To increase the activity of (lime liquors used in unhairing hides), as by adding sodium sulphide.
4. *Music.* To sharp.
5. *Naut.* To brace up sharp.
——, *Intransitive*: **1.** To grow or become sharp; hence, to become bright, shrill, acute, etc.
2. *Music.* To sharp.
Syn. — Point, edge; quicken; intensify, enhance.
Ant. — Blunt, dull.
sharp'en-er, *n.* One who or that which sharpens tools, gears, etc.; specif., a pencil sharpener.
sharp'er (shär'pĕr), *n.* **1.** A sharpener.
2. A cheater in bargains; a swindler; a cheating gamester.
3. An oyster having a thin sharp edge. *Chiefly Gulf States.*
Syn. — Cheat, deceiver, trickster, rogue.
sharp'-eyed' (66), *adj.* Keen-sighted; hence, keen in observing or penetrating.
sharp'-eyes' (shärp'ĭz'), *n.* A sharp-eyed person.
sharp'-fanged' (66), *adj.* Sharp-toothed; hence, sarcastic.
sharp'-heeled' (66), *adj.* Having sharp or pointed heel; esp., of cocks in cockfighting, armed with spurs; spurred.
sharp'ie (shär'pĭ), *n.* *Naut.* A long, sharp, flat-bottomed boat, with one or, commonly, two masts each carrying a triangular sail. *Local, U. S.*

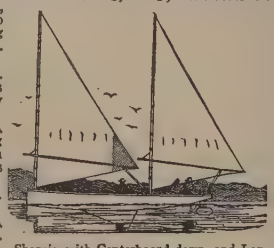
Sharpie, with Centerboard down, and Leg-of-mutton Sails extended by Sprits.

sharp'ing corn. Grain paid to smiths for sharpening plow irons, etc. *Obs.*
sharp iron. *Naut.* A tool for opening seams into which calking material is to be thrust.
sharp'ish, *adj.* Somewhat sharp.
sharp'ling, *n.* A stickleback. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
sharp mixture. = ACUTE MIXTURE.
sharp'ness, *n.* Condition or quality of being sharp, in various senses; specif., *Photog.*, the steepness of gradation at the edge of a developed image.
sharp'-nosed', *adj.* Having a pointed nose; also, keen of scent. — **sharp'-nos'ed-ly** (-nōz'ĕd-lĭ; -ĭd-lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **sharp'-nos'ed-ness** (-nōz'ĕd-nĕs; -ĭd-nĭs; 119), *n.*
sharp'-nosed' shark. A shark (*Scoliodon terræ-novæ*) of the south Atlantic coast of the United States.
sharp practice. **1.** Practice requiring unusual activity.
2. Dealing in which advantage is taken or sought unscrupulously; trickery.
sharps (shärps), *n. pl.* Wheat middlings.
sharp sand. A sand in which the grains are angular rather than rounded.
sharps and flats. The black keys of a piano or organ keyboard; — so named by reference to the adjoining white keys; also, music characterized by extensive use of chromatics.
sharp'saw' (shärp'sô'), *n.* The great titmouse. See TITMOUSE. *Local, Eng.*
sharp'-set', *adj.* Set at a sharp angle, or so as to present a sharp edge; also, figuratively, eager in appetite or desire of gratification; very hungry; keen; ravenous. — **sharp'-set'ness,** *n.*
sharp'shin' (shärp'shĭn'), *n.* [Cf. SHARP-SHINNED.] Cut money; — so called esp. in Virginia in the 18th and early 19th centuries.
sharp'-shinned' hawk. A common, widely distributed North American hawk (*Accipiter velox*) with the upper parts ashy gray, the under parts white barred with rufous, and the rather long tail barred with blackish and tipped with white. Though scarcely larger than the sparrow hawk, it is noted for its dash and spirit, and often attacks poultry.
sharp'shod' (shärp'shŏd'; 66), *adj.* Of horses, shod with sharp calks.
sharp'shoot'er (shärp'shōōt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One skilled in shooting; a good marksman; specif., *Mil. & Nav.*, the designation given to one of the prescribed standards of excellence in marksmanship.
2. **a** Any of numerous leaf hoppers with sharply conical head. They puncture young cotton bolls. **b** The boll weevil.
3. In oil-well drilling, one who manages the explosive. *Western U. S.*
4. *Com.* One who tries to beat down prices by false price quotations, and by setting one seller against another. *Slang.*
sharp'shoot'ing, *n.* A shooting with great precision; specif., the shooting of a sharpshooter. See MARKSMANSHIP.
sharp'-sight'ed (66), *adj.* Having quick or acute sight; hence, mentally keen. — **sharp'-sight'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **sharp'-sight'ed-ness,** *n.*
sharp'tail' (shärp'tāl'), *n.* A sharp-tailed grouse, duck, or sparrow.
sharp'-tailed' (-tāld'), *adj.* **a** Having a pointed tail. **b** Having acuminate tail feathers.
sharp-tailed duck. **a** *Local, Brit.* The old squaw. **b** *Local, U. S.* The pintail duck.
sharp-tailed finch. = SHARP-TAILED SPARROW.
sharp-tailed grouse. A large grouse (*Pedioecetes phasianellus*) of the western United States and Canada. It inhabits open prairies and foothills mostly farther west than the true prairie chicken, with which it is often confused. Its color is light buff, barred and mottled with blackish. The head is slightly crested, and the middle tail feathers are somewhat elongated.

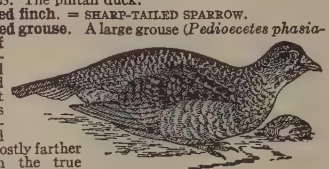
Sharp-tailed Grouse.

sharp-tailed sandpiper. A sandpiper (*Pisobia acuminata*) similar to the pectoral sandpiper. It is found from Siberia to New Zealand and in Alaska.
sharp-tailed sparrow. A North American sparrow (*Ammospiza caudacuta*) having narrow pointed tail feathers. It inhabits salt marshes.
sharp'-tongued', *adj.* Having a sharp tongue; hence, bitter of speech.
sharp'-toothed', *adj.* Having sharp teeth; hence, rending; tearing.
sharp-toothed goldenrod. = EARLY GOLDENROD.
sharp Tuesday. Shrove Tuesday. *Dial. Eng.*
sharp tuning. *Radio.* Tuning such that the current in the receiving apparatus is changed materially by a slight change in the frequency of the received waves. Cf. FLAT TUNING.
sharp'ware' (shärp'wâr'), *n.* Edge tools.
sharp waves. *Radio.* Damped waves having low decrement. Cf. BROAD WAVES.
sharp'-wit'ted (66), *adj.* Having an acute, or a quickly or nicely discerning, mind. — **sharp'-wit'ted-ly,** *adv.* — **sharp'-wit'ted-ness,** *n.*
Shar'ra (shär'ä), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Mongol people of Outer Mongolia who, with the Kalmucks, are the most typical of the Mongols; also, their language. See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES, *Table.*
shar'ry (shär'ĭ), *n. & v. i.* [Cf. SHERRAMOOR.] Dispute. *Scot.*
Shas'ta (shăs'tȧ), *n.* [From Shastan *Sustika*, name of an Indian of the tribe living about 1840.] A mountain peak in California.
Shas'ta Cos'ta (shăs'tȧ kŏs'tȧ). Var. of CHASTACOSTA.
Shasta cypress. = MACNAB CYPRESS.
Shasta daisy. A large-flowered garden variety of *Chrysanthemum maximum*, a perennial herb from the Pyrenees, resembling the common oxeye daisy.
Shas'ta fern (shăs'tȧ). See FERN, *Table.*
Shasta fir. = SHASTA RED FIR.
shas'ta-ite (shăs'tȧ-īt), *n.* [From Mt. *Shasta*, Calif.] *Petrog.* A normal andesine-dacite.
Shas'tan (shăs'tăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating an American Indian linguistic family, now almost extinct, formerly dwelling in northern California and Oregon, by some philologists considered a branch of Hokan. See HOKAN.
Shas'tan (shăs'tăn), *adj. & n.* = COMANCHEAN.
Shasta red fir. An immense evergreen tree (*Abies shastensis*) of the Pacific coast of North America, closely related to the red fir *A. magnifica*, but less hardy in cultivation.
Shasta Sam. *Card Playing.* A game like California Jack, except that the pack drawn from is turned face down.
shas'tra (shäs'trȧ), *n.* [Skr. *śāstra* an order, a sacred book, fr. *śās* to order, instruct.] *Hinduism.* The four classes of scriptures known as sruti, smriti, purana, and tantra; technical treatises on religious or other subjects such as law, medicine, architecture, etc. — **shas'trik** (-trĭk), **shas'tra-ik** (-trȧ-ĭk), *adj.*
shas'tri (shäs'trē), *n.* [Hind. *śāstrī*, fr. Skr. *śāstrin.*] *Hinduism.* One proficient in, or a teacher of, the shastras.
shath'mont (shăth'mŏnt), *n.* A shaftment. *Scot.*
shat'ter (shăt'ĕr), *v.*; -TERED (-ĕrd); -TER-ING. [ME. *schateren, scateren*; akin to MLG. *schateren*, Gr. *skedannynai.* Cf. SCATTER.] *Transitive*: **1.** To scatter; disperse; cause to be shed. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year. *Milton.*
2. To break at once into pieces; to dash, burst, or part violently, into fragments; to rend into splinters; as, an explosion *shatters* a rock; an oak *shattered* by lightning.
A monarchy was *shattered* to pieces. *Locke.*
3. To render unsound; damage; wreck; disorder; derange; impair; as, *shattered* in intellect; his hopes were *shattered.*
——, *Intransitive*: **1.** To burst or break into fragments; to come, fall, dash, etc., violently apart.
2. To drop or scatter leaves, petals, fruit, etc., as the kernels of ripe grain, the berries of grapes, etc.
3. In rare senses: **a** To clatter or rattle. **b** To chatter. **c** To chirp.
Syn. — Smash, splinter, split.
shat'ter, *n.* **1.** A fragment of anything shattered; — used chiefly in *in, into*, or *to, shatters.*
2. State of being shattered; as, nerves in a *shatter.*
3. **a** A quantity scattered or shed, as a shower (of rain) or a crop (of hops). **b** *pl. Southern U. S.* Fallen leaves of the pine.
shat'ter-brain' (-brān'), *n.* A scatterbrain.
shat'ter-brained' (-brānd'; 66), **shat'ter-pat'ed** (-păt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Scatterbrained; heedless; wild.
shat'ter-er, *n.* A person who or thing that shatters.
shat'ter-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who shatters; also, a shattered fragment.
2. A small quantity; sprinkling. *Dial. Eng.*
shat'ter-proof' (shăt'ĕr-prōōf'; 66), *adj.* Proof against shattering. See -PROOF.
shatterproof glass. Glass composed of a number of layers of sheet glass between which are firmly cemented thin layers of transparent cellulose so that the splinters formed, if bursting occurs, adhere to the cellulose — called also *laminated glass.*
shat'ter-wit' (shăt'ĕr-wĭt'), **shat'ter-wit'ted** (-ĕd; -ĭd; 66). *adj.* Crazy; distracted. *Dial.*
shat'ter-wit', *n.* A shatterwitted person.
shat'ter-y (shăt'ĕr-ĭ), *adj.* Easily breaking; friable; also, *Dial. Eng.*, not compact; loose; rickety.
shat'tuck-ite (shăt'ŭk-īt), *n.* [After the *Shattuck* Arizona Copper Co.] *Mineral.* A massive, fibrous, blue, hydrous copper silicate, $2CuSiO_3.H_2O$. Sp. gr., 3.8.
shaugh (shŏx), *n.* [Ir. *seach* a turn, spell, quantity taken at a time.] A smoke; a draw at a tobacco pipe. *Anglo-Ir.* — **shaugh,** *v. i.* *Anglo-Ir.*
shaugh (shô). Var. of SHAW.
shaul (shôl), *n.* [Prob. var. of *shovel.*] *Dial. Eng.* **a** A scoop for winnowing grain. **b** A tub with sloping sides.
shaul (shôl). Scot. var. of SHOAL; dial. Eng. var. of SHALE, *v. & n.*
shaup (shôp; shäp), *n.* [Cf. ON. *skālpr* a leather sheath, Dan. *skalp* pea pod.] **1.** Shell; pod; husk.
2. Figuratively, an inane person. *Scot. & Dial.*
sha-u'ri (shä-ōō'rē), *n.* [Ar. *shawri* pert. to consultation.] A matter of business or negotiation; affair. *E. Africa.*
shave (shāv), *v.*; *past tense* SHAVED (shāvd); *past part.* SHAVED or SHAV'EN (shāv'ĕn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* SHAV'ING (shāv'ĭng). [ME. *shaven, schaven*, fr. AS. *scafan, sceafan*; akin to D. *schaven*, G. *schaben*, OHG. *scaban*, ON. *skafa*, Sw. *skafva*, Dan. *skave*, Goth. *skaban*, L. *scabere* to scratch, to scrape, Lith. *skabus* sharp. Cf. SCAB.] *Transitive*: **1.** To scrape or remove by scraping. *Obs.*
2. To cut or pare off by the sliding or drawing movement of a razor or other edged instrument; specif., to cut off or remove (hair, as the beard) close to the skin by means of a razor.
And he *shaved* himself, and changed his raiment. *Gen.* xli. 14.
3. To make bare or smooth by cutting off closely the surface, or surface covering, of; specif.: **a** To remove the beard or hair from with a razor or other sharp instrument; as, to *shave* the face or the crown; he *shaved* himself. **b** To tonsure.
4. **a** To cut off closely; as, a lawn close *shaven.* **b** To cut off thin slices from; to cut in thin slices.
Plants bruised or *shaven* in leaf or root. *Bacon.*
5. To skim along or near the surface of; to pass close to, or touch lightly in passing.
Now *shaves* with level wing the deep. *Milton.*
6. **a** *Now Colloq.* To strip of money or goods; plunder; fleece. **b** *Obs. Slang.* To steal.
7. *Hat Mfg.* To cut hair from the surface of (a hood).
8. *Leather Mfg.* To scrape (a skin or hide) on the flesh side by working the knife straight downwards; — distinguished from *skive.*
——, *Intransitive*: **1.** To use a razor for removing the beard or hair; to cut closely; hence, to be hard and severe in a bargain; to practice extortion; to cheat.
2. To shave a note or security. *U. S.*
shave a note or security. To buy a note or security at a discount greater than the legal rate of interest or to deduct in discounting it more than the legal rate allows. *Cant, U. S.*
shave through. To get through or pass by a narrow margin. *Colloq.*
shave, *n.* [From SHAVE, *v.*] **1.** [AS. *sceafa* a plane. See SHAVE, *v.*] Any of various tools for shaving or cutting thin slices; as, an ice *shave*; specif.: **a** A spokeshave. **b** A drawing knife. **c** A tool through which splits for basketwork are drawn to remove the pith and make uniform the width.
2. A thin slice; a shaving.
3. A false report or story; a hoax; a "sell." *Slang, Eng.*
4. Act or operation of shaving, esp. the beard.
5. Act of passing very near to, so as almost to graze; usually with *close*, etc., a very small distance or interval; as, the bullet missed him by a close *shave*; also, a narrow escape; as, he had a close *shave. Colloq.*
6. Act or instance of swindling or extortion.
7. **a** *Cant, U. S.* An exorbitant discount on a note. **b** *Eng.* A premium for an extension of the time of delivery or payment, or for the right to vary a stock contract.
8. The proportion of receipts paid by a local manager to a traveling company. *Theatrical Slang, Eng.*
shave. Dial. Eng. var. of SHAW, a wood.
shaved (shāvd), *adj.* Cut, trimmed, or polished, by or as by shaving; cut in shavings; tonsured.
shav'ee' (shăv'ē'), *n.* One being shaved.
shave grass. The scouring rush.

---

sharp'end. Sharpened. *Ref. Sp.*
Shar'pey's fi'bers (shär'pĭz). = FIBERS OF SHARPEY.
sharp'ly, *adv.* of SHARP. *Obs.*
sharp'-shot', *n.* Ball cartridge.
sharpt. Sharped. *Ref. Sp.*
sharp'y, *n.* See -Y.
shar'rag (shär'ăg). Dial. var. of SHEARHOG.
Sha-ru'hen (shȧ-rōō'hĕn). *Bib.*
Sha'shai (shā'shī). *Bib.*
Sha'shak (shā'shăk). *Bib.*
shash-oon', † SASHOON.
shas-eay', *n.i.* Corrupt. of CHASSÉ.
shas'ter. Var. of SHASTRA.
shat. Var. of SHOT.
sha-tan', Var. of SHAITAN.
shat'terd. Shattered. *Ref. Sp.*
shat'ter-head'ed (66), *adj.* = SHATTERBRAINED.
shat'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* See -LY.
shat'ter-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
shat'ter-pate', *n.* Shatterbrain. *Obs.*
shat'ter-pat'ed, *adj.* Shatterbrained.
shatur. † CHATTER.
sha-ua-b'ti, sha-wab'ti (shȧ-wăb'tē). Vars. of USHABTI.
shatch'le, shauch'ly. Vars. of SHACKLE, SHACKLY.
shaugh. † SHAE, SHAM.
shaugh'le. Var. of SHACKLE.
shauh. Var. of SHAE.
Sha'ul (shā'ŭl). *Bib.*
Shau'la (shô'lȧ; shou'lȧ), *n.* [Ar. *al-shawlah* the scorpion's sting.] See STAR, *Table.*
Sha'ul-ites (shā'ŭl-īts). *Bib.*
shau-neen', Var. of SHONEEN.
shav'a-ble, shave'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
shauwe. † SHOW.

ăle, chăotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ask, sofȧ; ēve, hēre (116), ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fŏŏt;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals. Abbreviations, Signs, etc., are explained on pages immediately following the Vocabulary.

shave hook. A tool, used esp. by plumbers and metal-workers, for scraping metals, consisting of a sharp-edged steel plate set transversely at the end of a shank fixed in a handle.

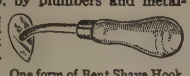
One form of Bent Shave Hook.

shave'ling (shāv'lĭng), *n.* **1.** A priest; — from his tonsure; hypocrite; timeserver. *Contemptuous.*
2. Stripling; a youth. Cf. SHAVER, 3.
— **shave'ling,** *adj.*

shav'er (shāv'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who shaves; specif., a barber.
2. One who is close, sharp at bargains, or shrewd in dealing, or who fleeces people. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* An extortioner; cheat; swindler. **b** *U. S.* One who shaves notes.
3. A fellow; chap; lad; boy; youngster. *Colloq. & Dial.*
4. One who trims articles, as hats, hoops, or pearls, by shaving.
5. Formerly, one who finished split shingles with a draw-knife.
6. *Mech.* A tool or machine for shaving.

shave rush. The scouring rush.

shav'er-y (shāv'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* Subjection to being shaved.

shave'ster (shāv'stĕr), *n.* [See -STER.] A barber. *Rare.*

shave'tail' (shāv'tāl'), *n.* **a** An untrained mule. **b** *Soldiers' Slang.* A recently appointed second lieutenant; — humorously so called with allusion to the young, unbroken army mules.

Sha'vi-an (shā'vĭ·ăn; 159), *n.* An admirer or devotee of George Bernard Shaw, his writings, or his theory of social and political organization.

Sha'vi-an, *adj.* [As if fr. NL. *Shavianus.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of George Bernard Shaw (see *Biog.*) or his writings. — **Sha'vi-an·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

shav'ie (shāv'ĭ), *n.* A trick; prank; practical joke. *Scot.*

shav'ing (shāv'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SHAVE. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one who or that which shaves.
2. That which is shaved off; a thin slice or strip pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane, etc.

☞ PHRASES are:

shaving basin	**shaving mirror**	**shaving soap**
shaving box	**shaving mug**	**shaving stand**
shaving brush	**shaving paper**	**shaving stick**
shaving case	**shaving paste**	**shaving strop**
shaving cup	**shaving powder**	**shaving towel**
shaving glass	**shaving set**	**shaving water**

— ***to a shaving.*** To a nicety.

shaving board. *Coopering.* A small slanted beam on which hoops are shaved.

shaving cream. A paste, usually a potash soap with a coconut-oil base, forming a lather for shaving.

shaving dies. *Mach.* A set of cutting dies for shaving a light finishing cut from work previously blanked or pierced nearly to size.

shaving horse. **1.** A bench which a workman sits astride while shaving down work, as with a drawing knife.
2. A kind of horse (sense 3 **a**) having two wooden clamps to hold material being shaved.

shaving mill. Formerly, a small privateer. *U. S.*

shav'ings (shāv'ĭngz), *n.* The fringe tree.

shaw (shô), *n.* [ME. *schawe* thicket, grove, fr. AS. *scaga;* akin to Dan. *skov,* Sw. *skog,* ON. *skōgr,* and to E. SHAG.] **1.** A thicket; small wood or grove; specif., a strip of woodland along a field. *Archaic & Dial.*
2. The leaves or tops of vegetables, as of potatoes, turnips, etc.; — usually in the *pl. Chiefly Scot.*

shaw, *v. t.* To cut the "shaws" from. *Scot.*

shaw, 'shaw. Vars. of PSHAW.

shaw (shô; shä). Var. of SHOW. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Shaw'a-nese' sal'ad (shô'ä·nēz'; -nēs'; 66). [From *Shawanese,* var. of *Shawnee.*] = SHAWNEE SALAD.

shawl (shôl), *n.* [Per. *shāl.*] **1.** A square or oblong outer garment made of wool, cotton, silk, or other textile or netted fabric, used, esp. by women, as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders.
2. An Oriental oblong cloth article of attire for the head, neck, or waist. Cf. CASHMERE.
3. *Glass Mfg.* In the making of window glass, a section cut from a glass cylinder and split lengthwise preparatory to flattening.

shawl, *v. i.* To put a shawl on or around. — *v. i.* To wear a shawl.

shawl, *adj.* Having a shawllike pattern; as, a *shawl* dressing gown, handkerchief, reticule, or waistcoat.

shawl (shôl). Scot. var. of SHOAL.

shawl collar. An attached collar of fur, silk, etc., following the line of a surplice opening of a coat or dress.

shawled (shôld), *adj.* Provided with a shawl.

shawl goat. A domestic goat of Kashmir, having long under fur used in weaving shawls.

shawl'ing, *n.* **1.** The material of a shawl.
2. *Glass Mfg.* In the making of window glass, the process of cutting a glass cylinder into sections and of splitting these lengths preparatory to flattening.

shawl loom. A figure-weaving loom.

shawl material. A soft dress fabric of silk and wool, usually having Oriental designs.

shawl pattern. Any pattern characteristic of Oriental shawls, or generally any rich or bright pattern.

shawl strap. A holder for shawls, traveling rugs, etc., consisting of two or more straps attached to a handle; also, a piece of baggage so carried.

shawl waistcoat. A shawl-pattern waistcoat, or vest.

shawm (shôm), *n.* [ME. *shalmey,* fr. OF. *chalemie,* var. of *chalemel* (F. *chalumeau*), dim. fr. L. *calamus* reed, reed pipe. See HAULM.] *Music.* An obsolete wind instrument of the oboe class, having a globular mouthpiece enclosing a double reed. Cf. CHALUMEAU. In the Prayer Book version of Psalm xcviii, *shawm* is used inaccurately for *cornet* or *horn.*

Shaw·nee' (shô·nē'; 66), *n.; pl.* SHAWNEE, SHAWNEES (-nēz'). [Shawnee *Shawinogi* southerners, fr. *shawun* south.] An Indian of an Algonquin tribe formerly dwelling on the Cumberland River in Tennessee, and on the Savannah in South Carolina. Inveterate enemies of the English colonists, of whom they boasted they had killed more than any other tribe, and later, especially under Tecumseh, of the Americans, they were almost constantly at war. Their bands at various times lived in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, all of the Ohio Valley States, and Missouri. About 1,400 now live in Oklahoma.

Shaw'nee sal'ad (shô'nē; 66). The Virginia waterleaf (*Hydrophyllum virginianum*), the foliage of which is sometimes used as greens in the southeastern United States under the dialectal name *shawny.*

shaw·nee'wood' (shô·nē'wŏŏd'; 66), *n.* The hardy catalpa. See CATALPA.

Shaw'ver truss (shô'vĕr). A type of truss used in framing a gambrel barn roof of plank construction.

shay (shā), *n.* [From CHAISE, mistaken as pl.] A chaise. Cf. CHAY. *Dial. & Colloq.*

Shays'ite (shāz'ĭt), *n. U. S. Hist.* A follower of Daniel Shays (1747–1825); a participator in Shays' Rebellion.

Shays' Re·bel'lion (shāz). *U. S. Hist.* An insurrection in 1786–87 in western Massachusetts against the State government; — so called from one of its leaders, Capt. Daniel Shays. It was due to discontent arising from economic distress. The leaders were sentenced to death, but were pardoned.

she (shē; 71), *pron.; sing. nom.* SHE; *poss.* HER (hûr; 71) or HERS (hûrz); *obj.* HER; *pl. nom.* THEY (thā); *poss.* THEIR (thâr) or THEIRS (thârz); *obj.* THEM (thĕm; 71). [ME. *she, sche, scheo, scho,* fr. AS. *sēo, sīo,* fem. of the definite article, originally a demonstrative pronoun, prob. confused with a fem. demonstrative pron.; cf. ON. *sjā* this, that (AS. had *hēo, hīo,* she); cf. OS. *siu* she, D. *zij,* G. *sie,* OHG. *siu, sī, si,* ON. *sū,* fem. of *sā* this that, the, *sjā* this, that, Goth. *si* she, *sō,* fem. article, Gr. *hē,* fem. article, Skr. *sā, syā,* this, that. The possessive *her* or *hers* and the objective *her,* are from a different stem. Cf. HE.] **1.** This or that female; the woman understood or referred to; the female animal, or object personified as feminine, in question; — the pronoun of the 3d person sing. feminine.

She loved her children best in every wise. *Chaucer.*

☞ The early use of *she* as applied to things grammatically feminine without personification survives in connection esp. with boats, vehicles, the moon and planets, and familiar tools, as well as in dialect use of *she* for certain birds and animals, as the cat and hare. In the old ballad style, and in present dialect and illiterate speech, *she* is used redundantly with its noun; as, "His mither *she* cam." Other dial. uses are: (1) Emphatically for *her.* (2) Designating a wife or the mother of a household without previous reference.

☞ Use of *she* to replace, instead of merely refer to, a person's name is generally considered impolite.

☞ *Her* is sometimes represented as used by Welsh or Gaelic speakers for *he, him,* or as referring to the speaker himself.

She. — Spurious Highland dialect, representing *I, you, he, they,* and even *Highlander,* for which *she, her, hernanesell* have become a nickname. (The Gaelic having no word for the neuter *it,* the masc. *e* and fem. *i* do duty for the absent form. *i* in some Highland districts is largely used in speaking of sexless objects.)
Child's Ballads, Glossary.

2. That particular woman; — used indefinitely and followed usually by a relative pronoun; as, *she* that is coming; sometimes by a defining prepositional phrase; as, *she* of the golden hair.
3. I; you; he; — used in representing the speech of Scottish Highlanders.
4. Her. *Now Illit.*

You have seen Cassio and *she* together. *Shak.*

she (shē), *n.* A woman or girl; a female animal; female.

"You are the cruelest *she* alive." *Shak.*

she-. The pronoun *she,* used in combination, denoting: **a** *A female of the species* or *type,* as in *she*-bear, *she*-relative, *she*-devil; — often equivalent to *-ess,* as in *she*-god. **b** *Womanly in characteristics;* — often derogatory, as in *she*-king. **c** *Pertaining to,* or *appropriated to, women,* as in *she*-schools, *she*-society.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

she-actor	**she-fox**	**she-poetry**
she-adventurer	**she-friend**	**she-preacher**
she-ape	**she-goat**	**she-priest**
she-apostle	**she-god**	**she-relative**
she-ass	**she-Greek**	**she-saint**
she-baker	**she-gypsy**	**she-salmon**
she-bear	**she-kind**	**she-school**
she-captain	**she-king**	**she-scoundrel**
she-chattel	**she-lion**	**she-society**
she-costermonger	**she-malady**	**she-sparrow**
she-cousin	**she-monster**	**she-sun**
she-demon	**she-negro**	**she-thief**
she-devil	**she-page**	**she-tongue**
she-dragon	**she-panther**	**she-villain**
she-fish	**she-peace**	**she-whale**
she-foal	**she-pig**	**she-witch**
she-fool	**she-poet**	**she-wolf**

shea (shē), *n.* [Mandingo (Bambara, etc.) *si, se,* written *shea* by Mungo Park, *schi* by the Germans, *ci* or *cé* by the French.] The shea tree. See SHEA BUTTER.

shea butter. [See SHEA.] A solid white fat obtained from the seeds of the **shea tree,** an African tree (*Butyrospermum parkii*). It is used as a food, illuminant, etc.

shead'ing (shĕd'ĭng; *colloq.* shĕd'ĭn), *n.* [AS. *scādan, scēadan,* to separate, divide. See SHED, *v.*] Any of the six divisions into which the Isle of Man is divided for the purposes of civil jurisdiction and over which there is a coroner, or chief constable, appointed by the governor.

sheaf (shēf), *n.; pl.* SHEAVES (shēvz). [ME. *sheef, shef, schef,* fr. AS. *scēaf;* akin to D. *schoof,* OHG. *scoub,* G. *schaub,* ON. *skauf* a fox's brush.] **1.** A quantity of the stalks and ears of wheat, rye, or other grain, bound together; a bundle of grain, straw, or other plants.
2. Something resembling or likened to a sheaf of grain; specif.: **a** Any collection of things bound together; a bundle, as of arrows sufficient to fill a quiver, or the allowance (usually 24) of each archer. **b** A cluster, as of flowers or jets. **c** A representation of a sheaf, as of spears, used as a crest.
3. *pl.* A large number or quantity.
4. *Geom.* A pencil of straight lines or planes.
— ***the sheaf.*** The proportion of a crop due as a fee or tithe. *Obs.*

sheaf (shēf), *v. t.* To gather and bind into a sheaf; to make into sheaves; as, to *sheaf* wheat. — *v. i.* To make sheaves; as, to *sheaf* and bind.

sheaf. Erron. for SHEATH.

sheaf. Var. of SHEAVE.

sheaf'age (shēf'ĭj), *n.* Sheaves collectively.

sheaf arrow. The old English military arrow, of long and heavy stele, full fletching, and narrow head with or without barbs.

Sha'veh (shā'vĕ). *Bib.*

Sha'veh Kir'ia·tha'im (kĭr'yä·thā'ĭm). *Bib.*

shav'en (shāv'ĕn), *past part.* of SHAVE. Hence: *adj.* = SHAVED.

Sha·vese' (shä·vēz'; -vĕz'), *n.* [See SHAVIAN.] See -ESE; SHAVIAN, *n.*

shave'weed', *n.* = SCOURING RUSH.

Sha'vi·a'na (shā'vĭ·ä'nä; -ā'nä; -ăn'ä), *n. pl.* See -ANA; SHAVIAN.

Shav'sha (shäv'shä). *Bib.*

Sha·vu'ot. Var. of SHABUOTH.

Sha·wall'. Var. of SHAWWAL. See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.

Sha·wa'no (shä·wä'nō). Var. of SHAWNEE.

shaw'lowl' (shô'loul'), *n.* [Scot. *schaw, shaw,* show + *fowl.*] A scarecrow. *Obs.*

shawbee. + SHAHI.

Shaw'ish, *adj.* = SHAVIAN, *adj.*

shawl'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

shawl'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

shawl'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

shaw·ny', *n.* See SHAWNEE SALAD.

Shaw·wal' (shô·wäl'), *n.* [Ar. *shawwāl.*] See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.

shaw'y, *adj.* See -Y.

sha'ya. Var. of CHAYA.

shaykh. Var. of SHEIK.

shchi (shchē). Var. of STCHI.

Shda'no'v's el·lips'oid (shdä'nŏf's). See ELLIPSOID.

sheaf'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

sheaf'ripe', *adj.* See -RIPE.

sheaft. Sheafed. *Ref. Sp.*

She'ah. Var. of SHIAH.

She'al (shē'ăl). *Bib.*

sheal (shēl). = SHELL (in various senses). *New Dial.* [*ern U. S.*]

she all. See ALL, *adj.* 10. *South.*

She·al'ti·el (shĕ·ăl'tĭ·ĕl). *Bib.*

shea'-nut' oil. = SHEA BUTTER.

shea'-oak'. Var. of SHE-OAK.

sheard, *n.* = 2d SHARD.

She'a·ri'ah (shē'ä·rī'ä; shē·ăr'yä). *Bib.*

shearing hook. = SHEER HOOK.

She'ar-ja'shub (shē'ăr·jā'shŭb; -jāsh'ŭb). *Bib.*

shear'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

shear'ling (shēr'lĭng), *n.* **a** *Eng.* A sheep that has produced one crop of wool; a one-year-old sheep. **b** *pl.* Short wool from sheep shorn just before slaughtering.

shear'man (shēr'mən), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One whose occupation is to shear, as wool, cloth, or metal.

shear modulus. *Mech.* = COEFFICIENT OF RIGIDITY.

shear'mouse' (shēr'mous'; -mōōs'), *n.; pl.* SHEARMICE (-mīs'). The field mouse. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

shear, *or* **shearing, plane.** *Geol.* A surface, not necessarily a plane, along which rocks are ruptured by compressive stress.

shears (shērz), *n. pl.* [See SHEAR, *n.*, 1.] **1.** Any of various cutting instruments operating by the action of opposed cutting edges of metal. Specif.: **a** An instrument consisting of two bevel-edged blades pivoted together so that the edges slide one by the other, used for cutting or shearing cloth or other material by the blades as they close together, — in effect large or powerful scissors. **b** A similar instrument the blades of which are connected at one end by a curved spring, used for shearing sheep or skins. **c** A power or hand-operated machine which cuts by means of a blade, or a set of blades, working against a resisting edge, the material to be sheared being between the two. Cf. GUILLOTINE SHEARS, LEVER SHEARS. **d** A machine (*rotary shears*) having a pair of rotary overlapped cutter wheels for shearing sheet metal along a curved line. Cf. FLYING SHEARS. **e** *U.S.* A cutting tool used in glassmaking.

Shears, 1 a. 1 Tailor's; 2 Tinner's; 3 Pruning.

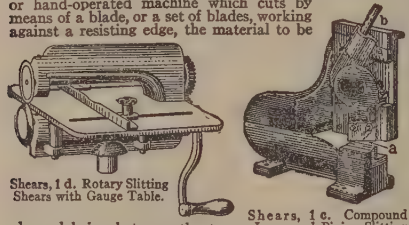

Shears, 1 d. Rotary Slitting Shears with Gauge Table.

Shears, 1 c. Compound Lever and Pinion Slitting Shears for cutting sheet metal. *a* Cutting Edges; *b* Handle.

2. Something resembling or likened to a pair of shears. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* Figuratively, a pair of wings. **b** A hoisting apparatus consisting of two (sometimes more) spars fastened together at their upper ends, resting on their spread heels, secured or steadied by a guy or guys, and provided with tackle. It is used esp. for masting or dismasting ships, lifting guns, etc. Called also *shear* (or *sheer*) *legs, hoisting shears.*

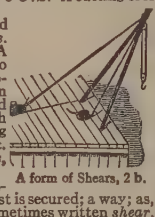

A form of Shears, 2 b.

3. *Mach.* The bed piece of a machine tool on which a table or slide rest is secured; a way; as, the *shears* of a lathe or planer; — sometimes written *shear.*

The term *shear* is generally applied when the lathe is provided with legs, while the term *bed* is used when there are no legs; . . . by some . . . *shear* and *bed* are used indiscriminately. *J. Rose.*

shear skid. = FENDER SKID.

shear steel. *Metal.* A steel produced by heating blister steel (sheared into short lengths) to a high heat, welding by hammering or rolling, or both, and finally finishing under the hammer at the same or a slightly greater heat; — called also *single-shear steel.* Cf. DOUBLE-SHEAR STEEL.

shear strain. *Mech.* See 4th STRAIN, 6.

shear stress. = SHEAR, *n.*, 7 c.

shear structure. *Geol.* A local structure resulting from the relief of earth stresses by the formation of a multitude of minute, closely spaced fractures with slight slipping or faulting along each.

shear'tail' (shēr'tāl'), *n.* **a** *Orkneys.* The common tern. **b** A hummingbird having a long forked tail.

shear'wa'ter (-wō'tĕr; -wŏt'ĕr), *n.* [*shear* + *water*; cf. G. *wasserscherer.*] **a** Any of numerous oceanic birds chiefly of the genus *Puffinus* (order Procellariiformes) varying in size from that of a pigeon to that of a large gull. Like their allies, the petrels and albatrosses, they have tubular nostrils and long wings, and in their flight they usually skim close to the waves. The *greater shearwater* (*P. gravis*) and *sooty shearwater* (*P. griseus*) are widely distributed Atlantic species breeding in the Southern Hemisphere. The *Manx shearwater* (which see) and the *Audubon's shearwater* (*P. therminieri*), common about the West Indies, Florida coasts, etc., are small species. The *black-tailed shearwater* (*Adamastor cinereus*) occurs in southern oceans. Many others live in the Pacific and in southern seas, especially about Australia and New Zealand, where some are called *muttonbirds* because the young become very fat and are eaten by the natives. **b** A skimmer.

Shearwater. (1/12)

shear'wa'ters (shēr'wō'tĕrz; -wŏt'ĕrz), *n.* *Logging.* A line of chained logs across the entrance of a pokeloken, etc., to keep logs out. *Maine.*

shear zone. *Geol.* A zone of shear structure or closely spaced, approximately parallel faults. Shear zones often become channels for underground solutions and hence the seat of ore deposition.

sheat (shēt), *n.* [Cf. SHOTE.] A yearling hog. *Dial. Eng.*

sheat'fish' (shēt'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-ĕz; -ĭz). See PLURAL, *Note.* [Cf. dial. G. *scheid, schaid, schaiden.*] A large catfish (*Silurus glanis*) of central and eastern Europe. It has an elongate body, lacks the adipose fin, and the long anal fin is nearly confluent with the caudal. It is most abundant in the Danube, where it has been known to reach a length of ten feet and a weight of 400 pounds. The name is extended to other Siluridae or catfishes.

Sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*).

sheath (shēth), *n.; pl.* SHEATHS (shēthz). [ME. *schethe,* fr. AS. *scēth, scēath;* akin to OS. *skēthia,* D. *scheede,* G. *scheide,* OHG. *sceida,* ON. pl. *skeithir* scabbard, and to E. *shed* to separate, part; basic idea: two flat (split) sticks fastened together. See SHED.] **1.** A case for the blade of a sword, hunting knife, or other instrument, to which it fits closely. Cf. SCABBARD.

2. Any covering resembling, suggesting, or likened to a sheath (sense 1), esp. one in animals and plants.

3. = KNITTING SHEATH. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

4. = SHEATHING, *n.*, 2.

5. *Agric. Mach.* Formerly, in plows, a bar connecting the beam and sole in front.

6. *Anat.* The connective tissue covering of an elongated organ or part, which binds together its parts and holds it in place.

7. *Bot.* The base of a leaf when sheathing or investing a stem or branch, as in grasses; any sheathlike spathe; an ocrea, or sheathing stipule, etc.

8. *Photog.* A thin metal plate having its edges bent over to hold a sheet of film or a plate during exposure.

9. *Zool.* **a** The lorica of certain protozoans. **b** An elytron of a beetle. **c** The tubular fold of skin into which the penis of various animals, as the horse, is retracted.

sheath (shēth), *adj.* Sheathlike; as, a *sheath* gown or skirt.

sheath, *v. t.* = SHEATHE.

sheath'bill' (shēth'bĭl'), *n.* Any of several sea birds constituting the family Chionididae, confined to the colder parts of the Southern Hemisphere; — so called from a saddle-shaped horny sheath over the base of the upper mandible. In many characters they are intermediate between the gulls and plovers, but, although the plumage is entirely white, they suggest the pigeons in general appearance. The skin about the eye is naked and roughened, and the wing has a blunt carpal spur.

Sheathbill (*Chionis alba*)

sheathe (shēth), *v. t.;* SHEATHED (shēthd); SHEATH'ING (shēth'ĭng). [From SHEATH.] **1.** To put into a sheath, case, or scabbard; to enclose or cover with or as with a sheath or case.

2. To plunge or bury in flesh, as a sword or tusk; to draw in (a claw).

3. To fit or furnish with or as with a sheath. *Shak.*

4. To case or cover with something which protects, as thin boards, sheets of metal, or the like; as, to *sheathe* a ship with copper; to *sheathe* a house frame; to *sheathe* a cable.

5. a *Obs.* To render less acrid or pungent. **b** To blunt or dull, as pain.

sheathe the sword. To make peace; desist from strife.

sheathed (shēthd), *adj.* **1.** Provided or invested with, enclosed in, or put into, a sheath; vaginate; invaginated.

2. Covered or protected with sheathing.

sheath'er (shēth'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which sheathes; also, a maker of sheaths.

sheath'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Sheaths collectively.

sheath gown. A close-fitting, clinging dress made in princesse style and opening on the side.

sheath'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who sheathes.

2. That which sheathes. Specif., the casing or covering of a ship's bottom and sides, esp. such as to prevent corrosion, worm attacks, fouling, etc.

3. That which is used to sheathe; a covering for protection or ornament; also, material used as a casing.

4. *Arch.* The first covering of boards, or of waterproof material, on the outside wall of a frame house or on a timber roof; also, the material so used.

☞ PHRASES are:

sheathing copper	sheathing lead	sheathing nail
sheathing felt	sheathing lumber	sheathing paper

sheath'ing (shēth'ĭng), *pres. part.* of SHEATHE. Hence: *adj.* Enclosing or investing with a sheath.

sheathing board. Fiber board, or gypsum plaster board, used to take the place of wood sheathing for buildings.

sheath knife (shēth). A knife, with a fixed blade, carried in a sheath.

sheath moth. Any of several moths whose larvae eat the sheaths of sugar cane and corn.

sheath of Hen'le (hĕn'lē). *Anat.* The attenuated, extremely delicate prolongation of the perineurium at the peripheral ends of nerve fibers; — named from the German anatomist F. G. Henle.

sheath of Schwann (shvän). [After T. *Schwann,* German physiologist.] *Anat.* The neurilemma.

sheath'-winged' (shēth'wĭngd'), *adj.* Having elytra, or wing cases, as a beetle; coleopterous; vaginipennate.

shea tree. [See SHEA.] See SHEA BUTTER.

sheave (shēv; *in sense 2, freq.* shĭv), *n.* [Var. of *shive,* ME. *schive;* akin to MLG. & MD. *schīve* disk, wheel, D. *schijf,* G. *scheibe,* ON. *skīfa* a shaving, slice. Cf. SHIVE, SHIVER fragment.] **1.** = SHIVE, a slice. *Now Dial.*

2. a The grooved wheel or pulley, or any of several such wheels, of a pulley block. **b** Any grooved wheel or pulley. **c** The eccentric disk of an eccentric. See ECCENTRIC, *n.*, 4.

sheave, *v. t.;* SHEAVED (shēvd); SHEAV'ING (shēv'ĭng). [From SHEAF of straw.] To gather and bind into a sheaf or sheaves.

sheave, *v. i.* [Cf. SHOVE.] In rowing a boat, to reverse the action of the oars; to back water.

sheave (shēv). *n.* In flax retting, the woody part of the stem as opposed to the fiber.

sheaved (shēvd; shĭvd), *adj.* Of a pulley block, having (a specified number of) sheaves; as, a double-*sheaved* block.

sheaved (shēvd), *adj.* **1.** Gathered into or as into a sheaf or sheaves.

2. Made with a flaring top like a sheaf, as a wineglass.

sheave'man (shēv'mən; shĭv'-), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who greases and repairs sheaves or rollers.

she'-bal'sam, *n.* The Fraser fir.

she-bang' (shē-băng'), *n.* [Cf. SHEBEEN.] Establishment; contrivance; outfit; concern; — depreciative, often jocose. *Slang, U.S.*

She-bat' (shē-băt'), *n.* [Heb. *Shĕbhāṭ,* fr. Assyr.-Bab. *Šabāṭu.*] See JEWISH CALENDAR.

she-been' (shē-bēn'), *n.* [Ir. *sībīn, sĕibīn,* little mug, inferior ale.] A place where liquor is sold without a license. — *v. i.* To keep a shebeen. *Both Chiefly Ir. & Scot.*

she-been'er (-ĕr), *n.* A keeper or frequenter of a shebeen. *Chiefly Ir. & Scot.*

She'chem (shē'kĕm), *n.* *Bib.* An important religious center in Israelite history. After the dispersion of the Northern Kingdom it became a religious center of the Samaritans. It was situated near the present city of Nablus (which see in *Gaz.*).

She'chem-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.* Members of a Hebrew clan of Manasseh.

shed (shĕd), *n.* [Var. of SHADE, *n.*] **1.** A slight structure built for shelter or storage, as a penthouse, lean-to, or separate building open in front; an outbuilding; a hut; as, a wagon *shed.*

2. A place of shelter, as a hut, cottage, lair, nest, hiding place, etc.

3. A woolshed. See WOOLSHED. *Australasia.*

4. A covered structure for housing aerostats.

-shed. Comb. form of 1st noun *shed,* as in wood*shed.*

shed (shĕd), *v. t.;* SHED'DED; SHED'DING. To put or confine in a shed; also, to cover with sheds.

shed, *v.;* SHED; SHED'DING. [ME. *scheden, shæden,* to pour, to part, fr. AS. *scādan, scēadan,* to part, to separate; akin to OS. *skēthan,* OFris. *skētha,* G. *scheiden,* OHG. *sceidan,* Goth. *skaidan,* Lith. *skiesti* to separate, L. *scindere* to cleave, to split, Gr. *schizein,* Skr. *chinatti* he splits. Cf. SCHEDULE, SCHISM, SCIENCE, SCISSILE, SHEADING, SHEATH, SHIDE, 2d SHINGLE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To divide; to part, as the hair; to separate, as lambs from their ewes, etc. *Now Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. a *Obs.* To scatter, as seed; to disperse, as mist. **b** *Rare.* To sprinkle; to intersperse.

Her hair . . . is *shed* with gray. *B. Jonson.*

3. a To pour forth or down in drops; as, to *shed* tears or dew. **b** To pour; pour out; emit; as, to *shed* sweat, seed, humors; to pour forth; as, to *shed* blessings, favors, etc. **c** *Obs. exc. Dial.* To spill, as wine; let drop, as a vase.

4. To cause to flow or fall from a cut or wound, esp. of one slain; as, to *shed* the blood of a victim.

5. To cause to emanate; diffuse, esp. so as to impart, as light, heat, influence; as, the sun *sheds* light.

Charity! thy blessings *shed.* *Gay.*

6. To throw off by repelling, as rays and light; as, ducks *shed* water.

7. a To cast or throw off, as a natural covering of hair, feathers, shell; to cast; as, fowls *shed* their feathers; serpents *shed* their skins; trees *shed* leaves. **b** *Obs.* To cause such shedding.

8. *Weaving.* To divide (the warp) so as to form a shed.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To come apart; divide. **b** To part company; depart.

2. *Now Dial.* **a** To fall or drop; to descend; to pour or be poured or spilled. **b** To scatter; to be dispersed. **c** To slope down.

3. To part with, or let fall, some covering, integument, growth, etc., as a skin, seeds, fruit, or leaves, that is designed by nature to be parted with; to throw off or cast a covering or envelope.

White oats are apt to *shed* most as they lie. *Mortimer.*

Syn. — Effuse, diffuse, radiate; slough.

shed blood. To cause death by bloodshed or violence.

shed (shĕd), *n.* [AS. *scēada* the top of the head, the parting of the hair. See SHED, *v.*; cf. SHODE.] **1.** Separation; hence, distinction; difference. *Obs.*

2. a *Now Dial.* A parting made in the hair. **b** A similar parting in the wool of sheep.

3. A divide. Cf. WATERSHED.

4. A shedding or spilling; — only in comb., as in blood*shed.*

5. That which is or has been shed, as a cocoon, the molted shell of a crab or other crustacean, etc. *Now Colloq.*

6. A fragment; slice; clot. *Obs.*

7. *Weaving.* **a** The passageway between the threads of the warp through which the shuttle is thrown, made by raising and lowering the alternate threads so as to form an aperture of a narrow lozenge section. See LOOM, *Illust.* **b** A workshop in which the looms are all on the ground floor.

-shed. A combining form of the 2d noun *shed,* as in blood*shed.*

shed (shĕd), *adj.* Fallen; let fall; spilled.

shed, *v. t.* To surpass; to surprise. *Dial. Eng.*

shed. Scot. var. of SHADE.

shed'-build'er ant. Any of certain ants of several genera, as *Cremastogaster,* which build carton nests attached to trees or bushes. See CARTON, *n.*, c.

shed burn. = POLEBURN.

shed'ded (shĕd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Shed; separated.

shed'der (shĕd'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which sheds; as, a *shedder* of blood; a *shedder* of tears.

2. a A crab or lobster about to begin to molt its shell; a peeler. **b** A female salmon after spawning. **c** *Local, U.S.* A crab which has just shed its shell.

3. A spring device to eject a blank from a die.

shed'ding (shĕd'ĭng), *n.* Sheds collectively.

shed'ding, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SHED. Hence: *n.* **a** Act or process by which things are shed; parting; division; separation; effusion. **b** That which is shed, or cast off; — usually in *pl.* **c** *Plant Pathol.* A nutritional disturbance in cotton resulting in the premature dropping of bolls.

shed'ding, *adj.* That sheds or is shed.

she'der (shē'dĕr; shĕd'ĕr), *n.* [See HEDER.] A female animal; esp., a female yearling sheep. *Dial. Eng.*

shed'hand' (shĕd'hănd'), *n.* A workman employed in a woolshed. *Australia.*

shearns. † SHARN.

shears'man, *n.* = SHEARMAN.

'sheart (sārt). An abbreviation of *God's heart;* — used as an oath. *Obs.*

sheat. † SHEET.

sheath'less (shēth'lĕs; 119), *adj.* See -LESS.

sheath'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

sheath'y (shēth'ĭ; shēth'ĭ), *adj.* See -Y.

sheav. Sheave. *Raf. Sp.*

sheave'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

sheaves (shēvz), *n., pl.* of SHEAF; (shēvs; shĭvz) *pl.* of SHEAVE.

sheavs. Sheaves. *Ref. Sp.*

She'ba (shē'bȧ), *n.* Biblical name for *Saba.* See SABAEAN, *adj.*

Sheba, Queen of. See BALKIS.

She'bah (shē'bȧ). *Bib.*

She'bam (shē'băm). *Bib.*

she-ban'der (shē-băn'dĕr). Var. of SHABUNDER. [bān'yd). *Bib.*

Sheb'a-ni'ah (shĕb'ȧ-nī'ȧ; shē-

she-bar' (shē-bär'). Var. of SHIBAR. *India.*

Sheb'a-rim (shĕb'ȧ-rĭm; shē-bē'rĭm; 79). *Bib.*

she'-beech', *n.* = LONG TOM c.

She'ber (shē'bĕr). *Bib.*

Sheb'na (shĕb'nȧ). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]

She-bu'el (shē-bū'ĕl; shĕb'ū-ĕl).

she-bun'der (shē-bŭn'dĕr). Var. of SHABUNDER.

She'a-ni'ah, Shech'a-nī'ȧ; shē-kĭn'yȧ). *Bib.*

sheche. † SEEK.

She-chi'na, She-chi'nah (shē-kī'nȧ). Vars. of SHEKINAH.

she-chi'ta. Var. of SHEHITAH.

sheck. † SEEK.

sheckiaton. † CICIATOUN.

sheck'le. Var. of SHACKLE.

shed. † SHEET. [-ABLE.]

shed'a-ble, shed'da-ble, *adj.* See

shede (shĕd). Obs. exc. dial. var of SHED. [*Bib.*]

Shed'e-ur (shĕd'ē-ĕr; shē-dē'-).

shed'man (shĕd'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One working in a shed.
shed roof. A pent roof.
she'du (shā'dōō), *n.; pl.* SHEDIM (-dĭm). [Assyr.-Bab. *shēdu*, whence Heb. *shēdh*, pl. *shēdhīm*.] **1.** *Babylon. Relig.* [*cap.*] One of a group of semidivine beings, represented by Assyrian sculptors as colossal human-headed bulls or lions.
2. An evil demon; = rendered, in English, devil (*Deut.* xxii. 17). *Bib.*
shee, sidhe (shē), *n.* [Ir. *sīd* fairy abode, *sīde* fairy folk.] *Ir. & Scot. Folklore.* **1.** A fairy fort; an abode of the fairies, usually fancied as a round green knoll or elf mound or a distant island having a palace underneath. Hence, *banshee*, a fairy woman.
2. A general name for the fairyfolk of Ireland. They were regarded as originally the *Tuatha De Danann*. They are seldom seen, except on Samhain Eve (Halloween), when the fairy abodes are opened and their indwellers may be seen by mortal eyes. See BANSHEE, TUATHA DE DANANN.
sheel (shēl), *n. & v.* Shovel. *Scot.*
sheel'ing. Var. of SHIELING; SHEALING, hut.
sheeling hill. A hill where grain is winnowed by the wind. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
sheen (shēn), *adj.* [ME. *schene*, fr. AS. *scīene, scēne, scȳne*, splendid, beautiful; akin to OFris. *skēne, skōne*, OS. *scōni*, D. *schoon*, G. *schön*, OHG. *scōni*, Goth. *skaunS*, and E. SHOW. Cf. SCONE.] Beautiful; splendid; resplendent; bright; glittering; radiant; fair; also, illustrious; exalted.

This holy maiden, that is so bright and *sheen*. *Chaucer.*

sheen, *v. i.* To be bright, as that which shines or gleams; to show a sheen.
sheen, *n.* [From SHEEN, *adj.*] **1.** Brightness; glitter, luster. "Throned in celestial *sheen*." *Milton.*
2. Shining attire; splendor.
3. Base or counterfeit coin. *Slang.*
4. *Poultry.* A greenish or purplish luster on black feathers.
5. *Textiles.* **a** A smooth or lustrous surface, often like satin. **b** *Usually pl.* Any of the lustrous fabrics, as alpaca, mohair, etc.; — a trade term.
Syn. — See LUSTER.
sheen (shēn), *adv.* Beautifully; brightly. *Archaic.*
sheen (shēn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHINE.
sheen. Short for MACHINE. *Dial.*
sheen'ly, *adv.* Brightly.
sheen'y (shēn'ĭ), *adj.* Lustrous with sheen; shining; radiant.
sheep (shēp), *n. sing. & pl.* [ME. *shep, scheep*, fr. AS. *scēp, scēap;* akin to OFris. *skēp*, LG. & D. *schaap*, G. *schaf*, OHG. *scāf*. Cf. SHEPHERD.] **1.** Any ruminant of the genus *Ovis* allied to the goats, esp. any of numerous domesticated varieties (usually regarded as forming a species, *O. aries*) kept for their flesh (called *mutton*), wool, and skin. The ordinary varieties of domestic sheep differ

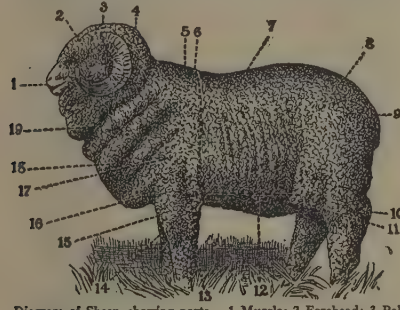

Diagram of Sheep, showing parts. 1 Muzzle; 2 Forehead; 3 Poll; 4 Scrag; 5 Withers; 6 Girth; 7 Loin; 8 Rump; 9 Tail; 10 Hock; 11 Stifle; 12 Underline; 13 Elbow; 14 Knee; 15 Arm; 16 Brisket; 17 Shoulder; 18 Apron; 19 Throat.

conspicuously from the goats in having a stouter, less agile build, no beard in the male, more divergent, if any, horns (often in old males curled in a somewhat flattened lateral spiral), longer tail, and fine, thick, woolly coat. The wild sheep, however, are covered with crisp hair and have a short tail. Well-known breeds are the Corriedale, Cheviot, Cotswold, Dorset Horn, Hampshire Down, Leicester, Lincoln, Merino, Oxford Down, Romney, Southdown, Shropshire, and Suffolk. The merino is a very fine-wooled breed of Spanish origin. Wild sheep of different species inhabit most of the higher mountain ranges of the Northern Hemisphere. See ARGALI, MOUFLON, MOUNTAIN SHEEP, OVIS, URIAL, etc. The adult male sheep is called a *ram* (if castrated a *wether*) the adult female a *ewe*, the young of either sex a *lamb*.
2. Figuratively, the domestic sheep taken as a type of timid, defenseless, innocent creature or as preyed upon or shorn.
3. Mankind, or a group of people, regarded as under the shepherdlike care of God or Christ; also, a group under the charge of a pastor or similar director.
4. A person of sheeplike stupidity; a bashful or silly fellow.
5. A tractable woman; — opposed to *shrew*.
6. Leather of sheepskin, as for bookbinding; sheepskin.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

sheep barn	**sheep farming**	**sheep-owning,** *adj.*
sheep bell	**sheep-farming,** *adj.*	**sheep pelt**
sheep boy	**sheep-grazing,** *adj.*	**sheeppen**
sheep breeder	**sheephearted**	**sheep raiser**
sheep breeding	**sheep-hued**	**sheep raising**
sheep-breeding, *adj.*	**sheep husbandry**	**sheep-raising,** *adj.*
sheep clipper	**sheepkeeper**	**sheep range**
sheep clipping	**sheepkeeping**	**sheep shears**
sheep-clipping, *adj.*	**sheep killer**	**sheepshed**
sheep dipper	**sheep killing**	**sheep-spirited**
sheep dipping	**sheep-killing,** *adj.*	**sheepstealer**
sheep-dipping, *adj.*	**sheep land**	**sheepstealing**
sheep fair	**sheepmonger**	**sheep washer**
sheep farm	**sheep owner**	**sheep-white,** *adj.*
sheep farmer	**sheep owning**	**sheep-witted**

sheep (shēp), *v. t.;* SHEEPED (shēpt); SHEEP'ING. To graze or pasture (land) by sheep. *Cant., U. S.*
sheep, *adj.* Sheeplike; sheepish.
sheep bar. A kind of hurdle on which sheep are clipped. *Eng.*
sheep'ber'ry (shēp'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERRIES (-ĭz). **a** A North American shrub or small tree (*Viburnum lentago*) having white flowers in flat cymes; also, its black, edible, berrylike drupe. **b** = BLACK HAW **a**.
sheep'bine' (shēp'bīn'), *n.* The lesser bindweed.
sheep'bit'er (-bĭt'ĕr), *n.* A dog that bites sheep; hence: *Obs.* **a** One who practices petty thefts. **b** Woman chaser. — **sheep'bit'ing** (-bĭt'ĭng), *adj. & n.*
sheep bot. The larva of the sheep botfly. See BOTFLY.
sheep botfly. See BOTFLY.
sheep bur. a An annual weed (*Acanthospermum australe*), family Carduaceae, of the southern United States and tropical regions. It has a prickly fruit shaped like a starfish. **b** A European cocklebur (*Xanthium strumarium*); also, the closely related North American *X. americanum*.
sheep'cote' (shēp'kōt'; -kŏt'), *n.* Also **sheep'cot'** (-kŏt'). A sheepfold or sheephouse.
sheep'crook' (-krŏŏk'), *n.* Sheephook.
sheep'-dip', *n. Veter.* A liquid preparation, as of tobacco, arsenic, creosote, etc., to dip sheep in to disinfect them; hence, commonly, any coal-tar disinfectant for use about farms or on animals' wounds.
sheep dog. A dog used to tend sheep; esp.: **a** A collie. **b** = OLD ENGLISH SHEEP DOG. **c** A Chinese dog resembling the Pomeranian.
sheep'faced' (shēp'fāst'), *adj.* Bashful; shy; sheepish. — **sheep'fac'ed·ly** (shēp'fās'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; -fāst'lĭ), *adv.* — **sheep'fac'ed·ness** (-ĕd·nĕs; -ĭd·nĭs; -fāst'nĕs; -nĭs), *n.*
sheep fescue grass. = SHEEP'S FESCUE.
sheep flake. A rack or open wicker cage for carrying fodder to sheep in winter. *Dial. Eng.*
sheep fly. Any of several flies (superfamily Muscoidea) the larvae of which live in the wool of sheep and feed on the flesh beneath. They destroy great numbers of sheep in Australia and some other arid regions.
sheep'fold' (shēp'fōld'), *n.* **1.** A fold or pen for sheep.
2. Figuratively, the sanctuary of those shepherded by Christ, or a pastor; a church.
sheep'foot' (-fŏŏt'), *n.; pl.* -FOOTS (-fŏŏts'). The bird's-foot trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*.
sheep gadfly. The sheep botfly. See BOTFLY.
sheep'gate' (shēp'gāte'), *n.* **a** Pasturage for sheep; also, cost of such pasturage. **b** A gate for the passage of sheep.
sheep'head'ed (shēp'hĕd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Silly; simple-minded; stupid.
sheep'herd'er (-hûr'dĕr), *n.* A herdsman on a sheep farm. — **sheep'herd'ing,** *n. & adj. All Chiefly U. S.*
sheep'hook' (-hŏŏk'), *n.* A shepherd's crook.
sheep hound. = SHEEP DOG.
sheep'i·fy (shēp'ĭ·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. To make sheeplike.
sheep'ish, *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to sheep. *Obs.*
2. Like a sheep in meekness, stupidity, or timidity; now, specif.: **a** Bashful; meanly or foolishly diffident; timorous to excess. **b** Embarrassed by consciousness of a fault. — **sheep'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **sheep'ish·ness,** *n.*
sheep'kill' (shēp'kĭl'), *n.* The sheep laurel.
sheep'-kneed' (-nēd'), *adj.* Having knees like those of a sheep; — said of a horse when the foreleg below the knee deviates slightly forward.
sheep laurel. A North American dwarf shrub (*Kalmia angustifolia*), resembling the mountain laurel, but with narrower leaves and smaller, bright-red flowers. It is poisonous to young stock. See POISONOUS PLANTS, *Plate.*

Sheep Laurel. Sprigs bearing Flowers and Fruit. (½)

sheep'like' (shēp'līk'), *adj.* Like a sheep or sheep's; as, sheeplike docility. — *adv.* Meekly.
sheep louse. **a** A biting louse (*Trichodectes ovis*) that infests sheep, eating the wool. **b** The sheep tick.
sheep'man (shēp'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). Orig., a shepherd; now, a breeder, tender, raiser, or owner of sheep.
sheep'mas'ter (-más'tĕr; 83), *n.* An owner of sheep; a sheep farmer.
sheep measles. A disease of the muscles of sheep caused by cysts of a tapeworm (*Cysticercus ovis*).
sheep'nose' (shēp'nōz'), *n.* Any of several varieties of apples, all now of slight commercial significance.
sheep oat grass. See GRASS, *Table.*
sheep parsley. = PARSLEY, 1.
sheep pest. An Australian herb (*Acaena ovina*) related to the burnet. Its barbed spines, covering the fruit, adhere to the wool of sheep.
sheep plant. Any of several New Zealand plants of the genus *Raoulia* (esp. *R. eximia, R. lutescens*, and *R. mammillaris*), whose white, woolly, tufted foliage when viewed from a distance somewhat resembles a sheep; — called also *vegetable sheep.* See RAOULIA.
sheep poison. a The sheep laurel. **b** A Californian lupine (*Lupinus densiflorus*). **c** A common yellow-flowered wood sorrel (*Xanthoxalis stricta*).
sheep pox. = OVINIA.
sheep rack. a A rack constructed to hold food for the feeding of sheep. **b** = SHEEPFOLD.
sheep range. = SHEEP RUN.
sheep reeve. Head shepherd.
sheep rot. 1. *Dial. Eng.* **a** The sheep's-bane. **b** The butterwort.
2. *Veter.* = LIVER ROT.
sheep run. An extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze.
sheep's'-bane' (shēps'bān'), *n.* The marsh pennywort (*Hydrocotyle*), supposed to produce rot in sheep.
sheep's'-beard', *n.* A southern European herb (*Urospermum dalechampii*), family Cichoriaceae, having a conspicuous pappus on the achenes.
sheep's'-bit', *n.* A European herb (*Jasione montana*), adventive in the eastern United States, with blue flowers somewhat resembling those of the scabious.
sheep scab. *Veter.* **a** A mangelike disease of sheep caused by a mite (*Psoroptes communis ovis*). **b** = HEAD SCAB.
sheep scabious. The sheep's-bit.
sheep's eye. A shy, longing, usually amorous, glance; — commonly in *pl.;* as, to cast or make *sheep's eyes.*
sheep's'-eye', *v. t. & i.* To cast sheep's eyes (at).
sheep's fescue. A European fescue grass (*Festuca ovina*), often cultivated for sheep pasturage in upland situations, and also used as a lawn grass. See FESTUCA, 1.

Sheep's Fescue.

sheep's'-foot', *n. Printing.* A metal bar formed into a hammer head at one end and a claw at the other, used as a lever and hammer; — called also *packing hammer.*
sheep's'-gow'an, *n.* The white clover.
sheep'shank' (shēp'shăngk'), *n.* **1.** Literally, the shank of a sheep; hence, something thin and slender, weak, or the like; one of small consequence.
2. *Naut.* See 2d KNOT, 1.
sheeps'head' (shēps'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** The head of a sheep, esp. as prepared for eating.
2. A silly or stupid person; blockhead; dolt.
3. *pl.* -HEAD, sometimes -HEADS (-hĕdz'). See PLURAL, *Note.* **a** A sparoid food fish (*Archosargus probatocephalus*) of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, having broad incisor teeth suggesting those of a sheep, and a compressed black-banded body. Also, an allied species; specif., the salema (sense **a**). **b** The fresh-water drumfish. **c** *Maine.* The dollarfish (*Poronotus triacanthus*).

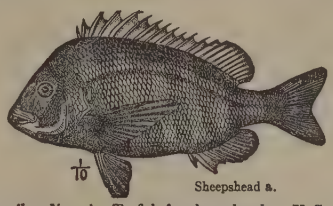

1/10 Sheepshead **a**.

sheeps'head', *v. i.* To fish for sheepsheads. *U. S.*
sheep's'-head clock. A lantern clock with one hand and a crown escapement, and having large dials overlapping the movement.
sheepshead minnow. = PURSY MINNOW.
sheepshead porgy. A small fish (*Calamus penna*) of the family Sparidae, found from Florida to Brazil.
sheep'shear' (shēp'shēr'), *v. t.* To fleece.
sheep'shear', *n.* A sheepshearing. *Obs.*
sheep'shear'er (shēp'shēr'ĕr), *n.* One who shears sheep; also, a machine for shearing sheep.
sheep'shear'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of shearing sheep.
2. The time, or a feast at the time, of shearing sheep.
sheep'-sick', *adj.* Incapable of supporting, or productive of sickness in, sheep; — said of pasture land. *Australasia.*
sheep silver. A yearly allowance formerly granted tenants in commutation of the ancient right of keeping a few sheep. *Eng.*
sheep'skin' (shēp'skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of a sheep; also, leather prepared from it; parchment.
2. a *Obs.* A bond. **b** *Collog.* A diploma.
3. The color moth gray.
sheep's'-nose', *n.* = SHEEPNOSE.
sheep sorrel. A small herb (*Rumex acetosella*) common in dry places, and having pleasantly acid-tasting leaves. See SORREL **a**.
sheep's'-pars'ley, *n. Dial. Eng.* **a** The wild chervil. **b** The related annual weedy herb *Chaerophyllum temulum*.
sheep'split' (shēp'splĭt'), *n.* A split of a sheepskin; a thin section made by splitting a sheepskin with a cutting knife or machine.
sheep's'-sca'bi·ous, *n.* The sheep's-bit.
sheep's-sor'rel, *n.* The sheep sorrel.
sheep station. See STATION, *n.,* 5 b.
sheep'steal' (shēp'stēl'), *v. i.* To steal sheep.
sheep's'-wool', *n.* Also **sheep's-wool sponge.** A wool sponge. See WOOL SPONGE.
sheep tansy. The fiddle-neck. *Calif.*
sheep tick. A wingless insect (*Melophagus ovinus*) of the family Hippoboscidae (which see). It lives on, and sucks the blood of, sheep.

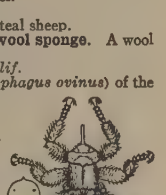

Sheep Tick and Pupa-rium. (× 2)

sheep'walk' (shēp'wôk'), *n.* **1.** A pasture for sheep; a small sheep run.
2. A prison. *Obs. Cant.*
sheep'walk'er (-ĕr), *n.* Sheepmaster.
sheep wash. *Veter.* Sheep-dip.
sheep'weed' (shēp'wēd'), *n.* **a** The soapwort *Saponaria officinalis*. **b** The Indian mallow. **c** The butterwort *Pinguicula vulgaris*.
sheep'y (shēp'ĭ), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like sheep; sheepish.
sheer (shēr), *adj.* [ME. *schere*, pure, bright, prob. fr. ON. *skærr*, but influenced by the kindred AS. *scīr*, ME. *shire;* akin to Dan. *skjær*, Sw. *skär*, also to ON. *skīrr*, AS. *scīr*, OS. *skīri*, MHG. *schīr*, G. *schier*, Goth. *skeirs* clear, and E. SHINE.] **1.** Bright; fair; shining. *Obs.*
2. Pure; unmixed; undiluted; as, *sheer* ale.

Thou *sheer*, immaculate, and silver fountain. *Shak.*

3. Being what it seems to be; unqualified; mere; downright; absolute; utter; as, *sheer* folly.
4. Taken or acting in dissociation from all else; as, *sheer* mind; by *sheer* force.
5. Perpendicular, or very steep, without break.

Nine roods of *sheer* ascent. *Wordsworth.*

6. Very thin or transparent; diaphanous; — said of fabrics; as, *sheer* muslin.
Syn. — See PURE.
sheer (shēr), *n. Textiles. Usually pl.* Any of the fine, sheer cotton or linen fabrics; — a trade term.
sheer, *adv.* **1.** Altogether; completely; quite.
2. Straight up or down without break; perpendicularly; also, steeply.
3. Directly.
sheer, *v.* [From SHEAR to divide.] *Intransitive:* To decline or deviate from a course; — of a ship; to turn aside, as to avoid a collision; to swerve.

she'dim, *n., pl.* of SHEDU.	Var. of SHEILA.	**sheen'ful,** *adj.* See -FUL.	right.] A Jew. *Slang.*	**sheep'less,** *adj.* See -LESS.
shed'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.	**sheeld,** ✝ SHIELD.	**sheen'less,** *adj.* See -LESS.	**sheep'back',** *n.* = ROCHE MOUTONNÉE.	**sheep'let,** *n.* See -LET.
shed'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.	**sheel'fa** (shēl'fä). Var. of SHILFA.	**sheen'y** (shēn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* SHEENIES (-ĭz). [Possibly fr. Yiddish use of G. *schön* fine, nice, all	**sheep'head',** *n.* = SHEEPSHEAD.	**sheep'-lice',** *n.* = HOUND'S-TONGUE **a**.
Shee'ah. Var. of SEIAH.	**sheel'y** (shēl'ĭ), *n.* = SHILFA.		**sheep'house',** *n.* See -HOUSE.	**sheep'ling,** *n.* See -LING.
Shee'lagh, Shee'lah (shē'lä). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*				**sheep'nut',** *n.* = JOJOBA. *Calif.*
				sheep'-root', *n.* = SHEEP ROT, 1.
				sheeps'head·ism, *n.* See -ISM.
				sheep'ward' (shēp'wŏrd'), *n.* Shepherd. *Obs.*

—, *Transitive*: 1. To cause to sheer; as, to *sheer* a car to the left.
2. To make or pursue as one sheers; as, to *sheer* one's way through a forest.
sheer off. To turn or move aside to a distance; to move away.
sheer up. To approach obliquely.

sheer (shēr), *n.* 1. *Naut.* a The longitudinal upward curvature of the deck, gunwale, and lines of a vessel, when viewed from the side. b The position of a vessel riding to a single anchor and heading toward it. c A turn, deviation, or change in a course; a swerve.
Give the canoe a *sheer* and get nearer to the shore. *Cooper.*
2. A precipice.
3. *Shipbuilding.* = SHEER STRAKE.

sheer (shēr). Dial. Eng. var. of SHIRE.

sheer (shēr). Var. of SHEAR. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

sheer batten. *Shipbuilding.* A long strip of wood to guide carpenters in following the sheer plan; also, a sheer pole.

sheer boom. = 4th BOOM, 4 c.

sheer′-built′, *adj.* Built with a certain sheer.

sheer draft. = SHEER PLAN.

sheer drawing. *Shipbuilding.* = SHEER PLAN. *Rare.*

sheer hook. *Chiefly Nav.* An arrangement of heavy hooks on a pole or the like, usually with the inner surfaces sharpened, formerly used to seize and cut an enemy's rigging.

sheer′ing (shēr′ĭng), *adj.* Vertical; perpendicular.

sheer leg. *Naut.* One of two spars secured together at the head to form shears.

sheer legs. Var. of SHEAR LEGS. See SHEARS, 2 b.

sheer line. *Mil.* The stretched rope of a trail bridge to which is attached the boat or raft, and along which it passes.

sheer′ly (shēr′lĭ), *adv.* 1. Purely; solely; also, absolutely; quite; utterly.
2. Sharply; directly.
3. Perpendicularly; vertically.

sheer′ness (-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Quality of being sheer.

sheer′-off′, *n.* Act of sheering off.

sheer plan. *Shipbuilding.* A projection of the lines of a vessel on a vertical longitudinal plane passing through the median line of the vessel.

sheer pole. *Naut.* A metal rod seized to the shrouds just above the deadeyes and parallel to the sheer of the ship.

sheer ratline. *Naut.* Every fifth ratline, which extends to the swifters, after shrouds, and backstays.

sheer strake. *Shipbuilding.* The uppermost strake of a vessel's side plating or planking.

Sheer, *or* Shere, Thursday (shēr). [ME. *shere Thursdai.* See SHEER, *adj.*] Maundy Thursday. *Obs.*

sheet (shēt), *n.* [ME. *shete, schete,* fr. AS. *scēte, scēte, scȳte,* a sheet, piece of linen cloth; akin to AS. *scēat* a projecting corner, a fold in a garment, a cloth, *scēata* a corner, the lower corner of a sail, a cloth, D. *schoot* sheet, bosom, lap, G. *schoss* bosom, lap, flap of a coat, ON. *skaut,* Goth. *skauts* the hem of a garment, and AS. *scēotan* to shoot. See SHOOT, *v.*; cf. SHEET rope.] 1. A piece of stuff used as a cover or wrapping, as for horses or furniture. *Archaic.*
2. A winding sheet.
3. A broad piece of cloth, usually linen or cotton, used for wrapping the body or for a covering; esp., one used as an article of bedding next to the body.
4. A broad piece of paper, whether folded or unfolded, blank or written or printed on; esp., a single piece of any of the sizes prepared for writing on or printing on (in bookbinding both size and fold, as folio or quarto, is specified); hence, a letter; a newspaper, etc.; also, in *pl.*, the unbound leaves and pages of a book; hence, *Rare,* the book itself.
5. A broad stretch or surface, as of water, ice, vegetation, etc.
6. A suspended or moving expanse of fire, rain, lightning, mist, or the like. "A broad *sheet* of daylight." *Hawthorne.*
7. A sail. *Poetic.*
8. A pamphlet. *Obs.*
9. In general, a piece of anything, or an extent of some substance, that is usually very thin in relation to its length and breadth; as, a *sheet* of paper; a *sheet* of ice.
10. A broad, thinly expanded portion of metal or other substance; also, a plate forming part of a tank or boiler, regardless of thickness.
11. Sheet rubber (which see).
12. *Adv.* A size of display advertising; as, a twenty-four *sheet* of the new play, the copy covering an entire billboard.
13. *Coal Mining.* A curtain of heavy cloth or canvas, often with waterproof covering. *Eng.*
14. *Cookery.* A large, very shallow baking pan esp. for cookies.
15. *Geol.* Any body of rock, gravel, ice, etc., that is long and wide as compared with its thickness, generally with the connotation of an approximately horizontal attitude; as, a *sheet* of lava; a *sheet* of till; an intrusive *sheet,* etc.
16. *Geom.* All of a surface so connected that it is possible to pass from any one point of it to any other without leaving the surface.
17. *Iron & Steel Mfg.* A portion of metal less than about a quarter of an inch (sometimes one eighth) in thickness, a portion having above this thickness being designated a *plate.* Cf. LEAF, *n.*, 4 f, PLATE, *n.*, 1.
18. *Organ Building.* The thin, flat current of compressed air striking the lip of a flue pipe.
19. *Philately.* A complete printing of stamps on a single piece of paper (cf. sense 4, above) as it leaves the press and before it is cut into panes. In the United States it usually consists of 400 stamps divided into four panes.
— ***between the sheets.*** In bed. *Colloq.* — ***in sheets.*** a Of rain, heavy fog, or the like, in solid masses suggesting sheets of cloth. b Also ***in the sheets.*** In the form of unbound sheets; — said of a book or the like.

sheet (shēt), *v.*; SHEET′ED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119); SHEET′ING. *Transitive:* 1. To wrap in, or cover with, a sheet, or as with a sheet; to shroud. "The *sheeted* dead." *Shak.*
2. To spread over or cover as a sheet; to form, gather, or dispose in sheets. "The *sheeted* sky." *J. R. Drake.*
3. To furnish with a sheet or sheets.
4. To place between sheets, as newly printed sheets of paper for drying.
5. To form into sheets, as rubber by calendering it.
—, *Intransitive:* To fall, spread, or flow in or as in a sheet; specif., of jelly, to drop from a spoon in a sheet; — said of jelly at a point when it is sufficiently cooked.

sheet (shēt), *adj.* 1. Rolled or spread out in a sheet; as, *sheet* copper or iron; hence, pertaining to the making of sheet metal; as, a *sheet* mill.
2. Printed on a sheet; as, a *sheet* almanac; *sheet* music.

sheet (shēt), *n.* Short for SHEET ANCHOR.

sheet, *n.* [AS. *scēatlīne, scēata* the lower corner of a sail; akin to D. *schoot* sheet, G. *schote.* See 1st SHEET.] 1. *Naut.* Often in *pl.* A rope or chain which regulates the angle at which a sail is set in relation to the wind. In fore-and-aft sails the sheet leads to the clew of the sail or to the boom near the end. In square sails other than courses a rope or chain leads to each clew, reeving through a sheave in the yardarm next below the sail, that which extends the windward corner being called the *weather sheet* (or, for a course, *tack*) and that used for hauling aft the lee clew being called the *lee sheet* (or, for a course, merely *sheet*). Courses have a tack and a sheet at each clew, the windward tack leading forward and the lee sheet leading aft, or both tacks leading forward and both sheets aft when sailing before the wind. On studding sails the sheet is attached to the inner clew, the tack leading to the outer boom end and then in to the deck or the top. Cf. SHIP, *Illust.*
2. *Naut. pl.* The spaces at either end of an open boat not occupied by thwarts, called *foresheets* and *stern sheets.*
— ***to be, or have, a sheet in the wind.*** To be somewhat drunk. *Sailors' Slang.* — ***to be, or have, both*** (*or three*) ***sheets in the wind.*** To be very drunk. *Slang.*

sheet (shēt), *v. t.* *Naut.* To haul upon by means of a sheet; — used only in the phrase, ***to sheet home,*** to extend (a square sail) by hauling upon the sheets until it is set as flat as possible; hence, figuratively, to fix the responsibility for; to bring (something) home to one. — *v. i.* *Naut.* To have its sheets leading to or in a specified point or direction; — said of a sail.

sheet, *n. & v.* Var. of SHOOT. *Scot.*

sheet′age (shēt′ĭj), *n.* [*sheet* + *-age.*] The ratio of surface area to the weight of a paper or board.

sheet anchor. [ME. *scheten* to shoot, AS. *scēotan.* See SHOOT, *v. t.*] 1. *Naut.* See 1st ANCHOR, 1.
2. Anything regarded as a main support or dependence in danger; the best or surest hope, reliance, or refuge.

sheet and half cap. A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

sheet and half demy. A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

sheet and half foolscap. A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

sheet and half post. A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

sheet and half pott. A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

sheet and third foolscap. A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

sheet bend. *Naut.* A bend or hitch used for temporarily fastening a rope to the bight of another rope or to an eye; — called also *becket bend, weaver's knot, mesh knot, netting knot,* etc. See 2d KNOT, 1.

sheet′-block′, *n.* One of the blocks used to sheet sails home.

sheet bundler. See BUNDLER.

sheet cable *or* chain. The cable or chain of the sheet anchor.

sheet deposit. A mineral deposit extended in length and breadth and having relatively small thickness, thus including both lodes and beds as distinguished from irregular masses. The term is often applied in a more limited sense to deposits lying approximately horizontal.

sheet′ed (shēt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* a Wrapped in a winding sheet. b Furnished with, or covered with, a sheet or sheets. c Spread out like a sheet; as, *sheeted* rain. d Having a band of white around the body; — said of certain cattle.

-sheet′ed (-shēt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119). *Math.* A combining form used with a numeral to designate the number of sheets in a surface; as, a two-*sheeted* hyperboloid.

sheet′er (shēt′ĕr), *n.* 1. One who prepares or attends to sheets, esp. in metallurgy and papermaking. *Eng.*
2. A machine that makes sheets.

sheet erosion. Soil erosion which removes a thin surface layer evenly.

sheet′flood′ (shēt′flŭd′), *n.* *Geol.* The thin layer of moving water into which the transient streams of arid regions spread out as they issue from the mountains upon the plains.

sheet glass. Glass made in large sheets directly from the furnace or by making a cylinder and flattening it. See CYLINDER GLASS.

sheet ice. Ice formed by the freezing of the surface layer of the sea or other water body.

sheet′ing, *n.* 1. Act or process of forming into, disposing in, or covering with, sheets; also, material made into sheets.
2. Cotton or linen cloth suitable for bed sheets; esp., a lightweight or medium-weight plain-woven cotton fabric for this purpose.
3. A lining of planks or boards for supporting an embankment, usually placed vertically and supported by horizontal wales which are in turn supported by braces or piles.
4. *Geol.* A structure produced in rock by the formation of numerous closely spaced parallel fractures, the rock being thereby divided into plates or sheets.

sheet lightning. Lightning in diffused or sheetlike form, due to reflection and diffusion by the clouds and sky.

sheet metal. Metal in the form of a sheet (see 1st SHEET, 17). Similarly, **sheet iron, sheet steel, sheet tin,** etc.

sheet mill. A mill in which metal (esp. iron and steel) sheets are rolled.

sheet mold. Any mold growing on sheet rubber, esp. *Fusarium javanicum* and any of several species of *Penicillium.*

sheet pavement. An asphalt pavement.

sheet pile. Any of a number of thick boards or planks wedge-shaped at the lower end and sometimes tongued on one edge and grooved on the other, driven into the ground close together between gauged piles to form the walls of a cofferdam or the like; also, a rolled steel member used for the same purpose and so designed that each pile interlocks along its edges with the adjacent piles. — **sheet′-pile′,** *v. t.* — **sheet piling.**

sheet rubber. Also **sheet,** *n.* Freshly coagulated latex pressed into thin sheets for drying. When dried in a smokehouse, it is known as *smoked sheet.*

sheet watermark. *Philately.* See WATERMARK, 2.

sheet′ways′ (shēt′wāz′), *adv.* Lengthwise on the sheet.

sheet′wise′ (shēt′wīz′), *adv.* *Print.* Literally, by the sheet; — said of a method of printing each sheet of a signature, first on one side from one form, then on the other side from another form.

sheet′work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* 1. *Print.* Work done by printing all the sheets first on one side and then from another form on the other side.
2. *Bookbinding.* Work including all of the operations from handling flat printed sheets, inserts, maps, etc., to sewing the sections together. Cf. FORWARD, *v. t.*, 4; 4th CASE, 5.

sheet writer. *Horse Racing.* A bookmaker's clerk who records the wagers.

sheet′writ′ing (shēt′rīt′ĭng), *n.* *Office Practice.* A detailed record of items to be delivered.

sheet′y (shēt′ĭ), *adj.* Sheetlike; specif., *Geol.*, characterized by sheeting.

Shef′field (shĕf′ēld), *adj.* Made, or of the kind made, in Sheffield, England.

Sheffield plate. [From *Sheffield,* Eng.] A kind of plate made by rolling and soldering a thin covering of silver on baser material. — **Shef′field plat′ing.**

she-hi′tah (shĕ-kē′tä), *n.* [Heb. *shĕḥīṭāh.*] *Jewish Relig.* The slaughter of animals for food, in accordance with rabbinic law.

sheik, sheikh (shēk; shāk; 277), *n.* [Ar. *shaykh,* lit., old man.] 1. The head of an Arab family, or of a clan, tribe, or village; an Arab chief; — now also used as an Arabic title of respect. Hence, generally, in the East, a governor or prince.
2. A man supposed to be endowed with an irresistible fascination in the eyes of romantic young women, — from *The Sheik,* a novel (1921) by Edith M. Hull. *Slang.*
3. = SHAIKH, 2. *India.*

sheik′dom, sheikh′dom (shēk′dŭm; shāk′-), *n.* [See -DOM.] The region under a sheik's rule.

sheikh ul Is-lam′ (shōl′ ĭs-läm′). [Turk. (fr. Ar.) *shayk al-Islām* the chief of Islam.] The chief judge of the Mohammedans of any of various larger cities and towns; esp., the grand mufti of Constantinople, who formerly was the real head of the Mohammedan religion in the Turkish Empire.

sheik′ly, sheikh′ly, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like a sheik.

Shei′la (shē′lä), *n.* Fem. proper name.

she′-i′ron-bark′, *n.* Any of several Australian eucalypts, esp. *Eucalyptus boormani.*

shek′el (shĕk′ĕl; -l), *n.* [Heb. *sheqel,* fr. *shāqal* to weigh.]
1. An ancient weight and money unit of Babylonia, hence also of the Phoenicians, Hebrews, etc.; also, a coin having this weight. The probable value in grains troy of the principal varieties is as follows: (1) *Babylonian:* ordinary, for merchandise and gold, 252⅔ (heavy) and 126⅓ (light); ordinary, for silver, 336 and 168; royal (cf. 2 *Sam.* xiv. 26), for gold, 260 and 130; royal, for silver 346 and 173 (2) *Syrian* or *Hittite,* 320 and 160. (3) *Phoenician,* for silver, 224 and 112. The ordinary Hebrew shekel of gold, if of 252⅔ grains, would be equivalent to $10.88 or £2 4s. 8½d. The Hebrew silver shekel was probably that of 224⅓ grains, which at the then ratio of 13⅓:1 would correspond to 1/15 shekel of gold (72½ cents or nearly 3s.); the term ***shekel of the sanctuary*** appears to have been merely a postexilic name for the same. As a *coin,* the shekel is not older than 139 B.C., all payments in earlier times being made by weighing out the metal. See TALENT, 1.

Jewish Shekel (silver, 220 grs.) of about 136 B.C.

2. *pl.* Money; coin; cash. *Colloq.*

She-ki′nah (shĕ-kī′nä), *n.* [Heb. *shĕkhīnāh* the earthly presence (dwelling) of God, fr. *shākhan* to dwell.] The Divine Manifestation, through which God's presence is felt by man; — a conception of the Jewish theologians developed in the Targums, the Midrash, the Talmud, etc., and adopted by Christians. The Shekinah is the radiance and glory of God manifested in the storm cloud, the cloud and fire over and in the tabernacle, the cloud on Sinai's summit, etc., that was in the Temple of Solomon.

she′la, she′lah (shē′lä), *n.* [Malayalam *ēla,* fr. Skr. *celā* cloth.] A fine muslin or silk. *Anglo-Ind.*

She′lah (shē′lä), *n.* *Bib.* A clan name.

sheld (shĕld), *adj.* [Akin to MD. *schillede* variegated, WFlem. *schilde.* Cf. SHELDRAKE.] Variegated; speckled; piied. *Dial. Eng.*

sheld′ap-ple (shĕld′ăp′l), *n.* Var. of SHELLAPPLE.

sheld drake, sheld duck. = SHELDRAKE, SHELDUCK.

shel′der (shĕl′dĕr), *n.* [Dial. also *shalder*; cf. dial. *scolder.*] *Local, Eng.* a The oyster catcher. b Sheldrake.

sheld′fowl′ (shĕld′foul′), *n.* A sheldrake. *Local, Eng.*

shel′drake′ (shĕl′drāk′), *n.*; *pl.* -DRAKES (-drāks′), sometimes -DRAKE. See PLURAL, *Note.* [*sheld* variegated + *drake.*] a Any duck of the Old World genera *Tadorna* and *Casarca,* esp. the common European species (*T. tadorna*), slightly larger than the mallard. Though somewhat resembling the geese, its nearest allies are the tree ducks. It frequents coast regions and nests in burrows. It is chiefly black and white, the head and neck greenish, the lower breast broadly chestnut, and the speculum green. The bill with its frontal knob is red. The *ruddy sheldrake* (*C. ferruginea*), of southern Europe, Asia, and northern Africa, is chiefly orange brown with the quills of the wings and tail blackish and the speculum bronzy green. The male in summer has a black collar. It is abundant in India, where it is called *Brahmany duck.* Other species of *Casarca* inhabit South Africa, New Zealand, and Australia. b Any merganser; also, locally, any of various other ducks.

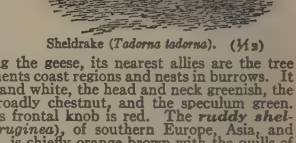
Sheldrake (*Tadorna tadorna*). (1/12)

shel′duck′ (-dŭk′), *n.* [*sheld* variegated + *duck.*] a A sheldrake. b The female of the sheldrake.

shelf (shĕlf), *n.*; *pl.* SHELVES (shĕlvz). [ME. *shelfe,* fr. AS. *scielfe, scylfe;* akin to MD. & MLG. *schelf,* L. *scalpere* to cut, and E. SHELL. Cf. HALF, SCALPEL, SCULPTOR.] 1. a A thin, flat, usually long and narrow, piece of wood or other material fastened horizontally at a distance from the floor, as on a wall, to hold objects. b One of several similar pieces in a closet, bookcase, or the like. c The books or other contents of a shelf.
2. Something resembling a shelf or ledge in form or position; as: a A sandbank in a river or the sea, or a rock, or ledge of rocks; a reef or shoal. "On the secret *shelves* with fury cast." *Dryden.* b A flat, projecting layer of rock. c *Mining & Geol.* A stratum with a shelflike surface; bedrock under alluvial soil.

Shee-raz′. Var. of SHIRAZ.

sheered, *adj.* *Naut.* = SHEER-BUILT.

sheer′man, *n.* † SHEARMAN.

sheer′wa′ter. Var. of SHEAR-WATER.

sheet′ful, *n.* See -FUL.

sheethe. † SHEATH, SHEATHE.

sheeting pile. = SHEET PILE.

sheet′less, *adj.* See -LESS.

sheet′let, *n.* See -LET.

sheet′like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.

sheet′ling, *n.* See -LING.

sheeve. † SHEAF, SHEAVE.

She′ha-ri′ah (shē′hä-rī′ä). *Bib.*

sheik′like′, sheikh′like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.

shei′ling. Var. of SHIELING.

shei-tan′ (shī-tän′). Var. of SHAITAN.

she-kar′. Var. of SHIKAR.

she-ka′ree. Var. of SHIKARI.

she-kar′ry. Var. of SHIKARI.

shekh (shĕk). Var. of SHAIKH.

she-kho′. Var. of SHIKO. [SHELL.]

shel. Obs. exc. ref. sp. var. of

She′lan-ites (shē′lăn-īts; shē-lăn′-nīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

shel′board′. Corruption of SHIELDBOARD. *Dial.*

shelde. † SHELLED, SHIELD, SHOAL.

Shel′e-mi′ah (shĕl′ē-mī′ä; shĕ-lē′mī′ȳd). *Bib.*

She′leph (shē′lĕf). *Bib.*

She′lesh (shē′lĕsh). *Bib.*

3. *Naut.* A longitudinal member of a vessel extending the entire length immediately below the deck beams, which rest on and are bolted to it.

— *on the shelf.* Set aside as of no present use, esp. as regards employment or matrimony; retired; also, in pawn.

-shelf (-shĕlf). A combining form of *shelf*, as in book*shelf*.

shelf (shĕlf), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a shelf or shelves.

shelf, *v. t.* To put on a shelf; to shelve.

shelf catalogue. Shelf list. *Eng.*

shelf fungus. = BRACKET FUNGUS. See also POLYPORACEAE.

shelf ice. An extensive ice sheet which, although originating on land, continues out to sea beyond the depths at which it rests on the sea bottom; barrier ice.

shelf ladder. A tall ladder run on wheels for access to high shelves, as in a library, store, etc.

shelf list. Also **shelf'list'** (shĕlf'lĭst'), *n. Libraries.* A list or catalogue of books, etc., in a library in the order in which they stand on the shelves.

shelf'–list', *v. t.* Also **shelf'list'.** To enter in a shelf list.

shelf'piece' (shĕlf'pēs'), *n. Shipbuilding.* = SHELF, *n.*, 3.

shelf plate. *Naut.* A wide continuous shelf below the water line of an armored ship, used to support the vertical armor and its backing.

shelf warmer. An article of merchandise that remains unsold on or as on a shelf.

shelf'y (shĕl'fĭ), *adj.* **1.** Abounding in shelves; shelvy; specif.: **a** Full of sandbanks or dangerous shallows. **b** Full of ledges, or flat projecting layers, of rock.

2. Of dogs, having a flat underjaw with no upsweep.

shell (shĕl), *n.; pl.* SHELLS (shĕlz) or, in sense 32, usually collectively, SHELL. [ME. *shelle*, fr. AS. *scell, sciell, scyll;* akin to D. *schel*, ON. *skel* a sea shell, Goth. *skalja* a tile, OSlav. *skolĭka* a mussel shell, Lith. *skala* a splinter of wood, Gr. *skallein* to hoe, dig; basic idea: to split, to cleave. See SCALE, SHALE, SHELF, SHIELD, SKILL; cf. COLTER, SKULL.] **1. a** A hard rigid covering of an animal, commonly largely calcareous, in other cases chiefly or partly chitinous, horny, or even siliceous. The shell of a mollusk consists of one or more calcareous pieces secreted by a modified portion of the surface of the body called the *mantle*, and in typical cases is large enough to cover the animal, but it may be reduced or rudimentary and buried in the soft tissues. A mollusk's shell is enlarged by the deposition of new material, esp. around the edges, to provide for the animal's growth. The shell of a crustacean is the outer chitinous cuticle, often stiffened with calcareous matter. It is molted at intervals to provide for growth, the soft underlying cuticle hardening into a new shell. In the vertebrates having a shell, it is composed of bony plates often covered with horny epidermal shields. **b** The hard or tough outer covering of an egg, esp. a bird's egg. **c** *Obs.* A scale of a fish or reptile.

2. A scale; a lamina.

3. a The covering or outside part of a fruit or seed; a nutshell; as, the hazelnut *shell;* the fiber-covered *shell* of the coconut, etc.; a pod, husk. Cf. PERICARP. **b** *pl.* Cocoa shells.

4. a A sea shell used variously, as for a target, or for drinking or sounding; a conch.

Scaly Triton's winding *shell.* *Milton.*

b *Obs.* An ostracon. (A mistranslation.)

5. a Shell material, or, collectively, shells, esp. of mollusks, turtles, or tortoises; tortoise shell. **b** *pl.* Unslaked limestone.

6. *pl.* Coin; money. *Old Slang.*

7. Something resembling, or suggesting, or likened to, a shell (sense 1) in some way, as in shape, position, or fragility. Specif.: **a** Any slight hollow structure; a framework or exterior structure that is frail in construction or that has had its interior removed or destroyed, or that is regarded as not complete or filled in; as, the *shell* of a house or ship. **b** In a European sword of the 15th century and later, etc., a guard plate, semicircular or nearly so, and sometimes of openwork, attached to the cross guard on either side; a coquille. **c** *Poetic.* The lyre. **d** A schoolroom at Westminster School in an apse whose shape suggested a shell; hence, the form or class intermediate between the fifth and sixth which used this room; — a name still given to the same form in several English public schools. **e** A coarse kind of coffin; also, a thin interior coffin enclosed in a more substantial one.

8. a Outside covering; exterior; husk; as, the *shell* of a ship; the *shell* of religion; also, a casing without substance.

Mere effigies and *shells* of men. *Carlyle.*

b An impersonal attitude or manner which conceals the presence or absence of feeling; as, to come out of one's *shell.*

9. A shell-bearing mollusk; also, usually in combination, any of certain other shell-bearing creatures.

10. An epaulet.

11. A building or similar structure without interior partitions; as, a band *shell.* *U. S.*

12. A dugout (canoe); any small boat of crude structure. *Chiefly West Indies.*

13. In various technical senses, as: **a** A concave or convex cast-iron tool used for grinding lenses. **b** The butt of a horsehide. **c** A shallow spoon, as, a sugar *shell.* **d** A prepared, and usually hollow, counterpart of an object which is secretly substituted by a magician for the article itself.

14. *Anat.* Concha.

15. *Automobiles.* On the radiator of a motor vehicle, the metal frame around the core and tanks.

16. *Calico Printing.* An engraved copper roller.

17. *Ceramics.* **a** The main body of a drainpipe. **b** The outer wall of a hollow tile.

18. *Chem.* One of the concentric series of electrons in the atom, or the space occupied by such a series. See ATOMIC THEORY.

19. *Cookery.* An edible case, usually of puff or chou paste made to receive a filling of creamed meat, custard, or the like; as, a patty *shell.*

20. *Electrotyping.* The thin layer of copper or nickel deposited on the mold to form the face of an electrotype.

21. *Firearms.* A metal or paper case which holds the charge of powder and shot or bullet used with breech-loading small arms. Cf. def. 32, below.

22. *Fireworks.* A spherical case or a cartridge containing a charge of explosive material, as a garniture, which bursts after having been thrown high into the air. It is often fired from a mortar.

23. *Geol.* **a** The crust. **b** A thin hard layer of rock.

24. *Glass Mfg.* A tool used in grinding glass to exact curvatures.

25. *Mach.* **a** A thin hollow cylinder, as the barrel of a cylindrical boiler or the knurled outer piece of a kind of drill chuck. **b** A concave grinding wheel. **c** A cupped piece of sheet metal, usually a semifinished piece. **d** A shell bit.

26. *pl. Med.* Tinted glasses for protection of the eyes.

27. *Metal.* The outer wall of a mold.

28. *Mil.* Short for SHELL JACKET. See also sense 21, above; sense 32, below.

29. *Music.* The circular body of a drum or other similarly constructed instrument, as the banjo.

30. *Naut.* The outer frame or case of a pulley block.

31. *Oil Drilling.* A torpedo.

32. *Ordn.* A hollow projectile for cannon, containing an explosive bursting charge which is ignited by a fuse at some point of its flight, upon impact, or after penetration, the effect being produced by the force of explosion or by the impact of its scattered fragments. Shells are classified into *armor-piercing, blind-loaded, common shell, deck-piercing shell,* and *torpedo shell* (see these terms). Cf. SHRAPNEL; also, sense 21, above.

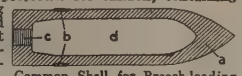

Common Shell for Breech-loading Rifled Ordnance. *a* Forged Steel Body; *b* Copper Band to engage in rifle grooves; *c* Opening for percussion fuse; *d* Powder Chamber.

33. *Rowing.* A light racing boat, long and only wide enough to accommodate one oarsman on a seat, the frame of which is covered with very thin wood. Modern shells have outriggers and are decked over except where the oarsmen sit.

34. *Weaving.* The part in a loom in which the reed is fitted.

— *in the shell.* Not yet hatched or removed from the shell; hence, in an undeveloped stage.

-shell (-shĕl). A combining form of the noun *shell*, as in:

bombshell	**cockleshell**	**nutshell**
clamshell	**eggshell**	**papershell**

shell (shĕl), *v.;* SHELLED (shĕld); SHELL'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To take out of the shell, husk, pod, capsule, etc.; as, to *shell* nuts or peas; to *shell* oysters; to *shell* a tumor.

2. a To strip, break off, or remove the shell of. **b** To separate the kernels of (an ear of Indian corn, wheat, oats, etc.) from the cob, ear, or husk.

3. To cover or incase in or as in a shell.

4. To throw shells or bombs at, upon, or into; to bombard; as, to *shell* a town; *shelled* to dust.

5. To cover with shells (a surface, as an oyster bed for the spat to adhere to them, or a piece of ground to fertilize it).

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To fall or scale off, as a shell, crust, etc.

2. To cast the shell, or exterior covering; to fall out of the pod or husk; as, nuts *shell* in falling; to be disengaged from the ear or husk; as, wheat or rye *shells* in reaping.

3. To use oyster shells, as for culture or fertilizing. *U. S.*

4. To gather shells.

shell out. **a** *Surg.* To remove entire by separation through the use of pressure with blunt instruments; as, *to shell out* a small tumor. **b** *Slang.* Also, *Rare,* **shell down.** To hand out or over something demanded, esp. money.

shell (shĕl), *adj.* **1.** That has a shell; as, a *shell* animal or fruit.

2. Consisting of or containing shells, esp. sea shells; as, a *shell* bluff; *shell* marl.

3. Made from or ornamented with shells; as, a *shell* earring, grotto, road, workbox; also, made of tortoise shell; as, a *shell* comb or pin.

4. Shell-like in shape or pattern; as, a *shell* chair; *shell* trimmings; — used esp. of a carved decoration on furniture of the period 1720–80.

5. *Mach.* Of a tool, having a through longitudinal hole to receive a bar which is pushed through it and fastened in position; as, a *shell* reamer, etc.

shel·lac' (shē·lăk'; shĕl'ăk; 277), *n.* Also **shel·lack',** **shell'-lac'.** [*shell* + *lac,* trans. of F. *laque en écailles* lac in thin plates.] **1.** Purified lac resin, esp. in thin layers or flakes (see 1st LAC, 1). It is white (when bleached), yellow, orange, or reddish, and is used extensively in insulating materials, in varnishes, sealing wax, and molded products, as phonograph records, and as a binding agent, for hat stiffening, etc. Shellac is usually marketed as ***white shellac*** and ***orange shellac.***

2. A preparation of lac dissolved in alcohol, used in filling wood, as a varnish, etc. Cf. LACQUER, *n.*, 2 **a.**

shel·lac', *v. t.;* SHEL·LACKED' (shē·lăkt'; shĕl'ăkt); SHEL·LACK'ING (shē·lăk'ĭng; shĕl'ăk·ĭng). To coat or otherwise treat with shellac or a shellac varnish. — **shel·lack'er** (shē·lăk'ĕr; shĕl'ăk·ĕr), *n.*

shell'ap·ple (shĕl'ăp·'l), *n.* [Perh. for *sheld dapple.* Cf. SHELDRAKE.] *Local, Brit.* **a** The chaffinch. **b** A crossbill.

shell auger. An auger with an internal space for borings.

shell'back' (shĕl'băk'), *n.* An old sailor; an old salt; as, *shellbacks* from the seven seas gathered at the bar. *Slang.*

shell bark. *Plant Pathol.* A disease of the bark of lemon trees caused by *Phomopsis californica;* — called also *decorticosis.*

shell'bark' (shĕl'bärk'), *n.,* or **shellbark hickory.** **a** = SHAGBARK, 1 **a.** **b** The big shellbark.

shell bean. Any variety of bean grown esp. for the seeds, which are used as a vegetable when mature but undried; also, the seed itself; — disting. from *string bean.*

shell bit. A gouglelike boring tool used with a brace.

shell'blow' (shĕl'blō'), *n.* The blowing of a call on a horn made of shell; the time this call is customarily made. — **shell'blow'ing,** *n.*

shell boiler. Any boiler incased in a cylindrical shell, as a fire tube.

shell'bound' (shĕl'bound'), *adj.* Fast to or embedded in its shell.

shell'burst' (-bûrst'), *n.* A bursting of a shell.

shell button. **a** A button of shell. **b** A hollow button of two pieces, one for the front and the other for the back, and often covered with fabric.

shell chuck. See 6th CHUCK, 5.

shell couching. Couching made with the shell stitch.

shell'crack'er (shĕl'krăk'ĕr), *n.* **a** A fresh-water sunfish (*Eupomotis holbrooki*) of the southern United States.

shell crest. A rounded crest on the head, as that of certain pigeons; — disting. from a *peak crest.*

shell dove. A scaled dove. See 1st SCALED, 4

shell drill. *Mach.* See 1st DRILL, 1 **a.**

shell'eat'er (shĕl'ēt'ĕr), *n.* An openbill.

shelled (shĕld), *adj.* **1.** Having a shell.

2. Covered with shell.

3. Incased in shells.

4. Taken from the shell; as, *shelled* nuts.

-shelled (-shĕld). A combining form of *shelled,* as in:

hard-shelled	**small-shelled**	**thick-shelled**
paper-shelled	**soft-shelled**	**thin-shelled**
pink-shelled	**tender-shelled**	**tough-shelled**

shell edging. A crochet edging with scallops formed by groups of stitches (**shell stitch**) radiating from equidistant points.

shell'er (shĕl'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which shells; esp., a worker who shells, as peas, nuts, grain, etc.; an operator of a shelling machine.

Shel'ley·an (shĕl'ĭ·ăn), **Shel'le·ian** (-ē·yăn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or in the manner of Shelley.

Shel'ley·an, *n.* A follower or admirer of Shelley.

shell eye. In the shell of chitons, any of numerous pigmented spots, or megalesthetes, which are sensitive to light and to disturbances in the water, which sometimes develop a retina.

Shel'ley's case (shĕl'ĭz). *Law.* A celebrated case of Lord Coke's time (about 1591) which discussed and enunciated the common-law rule (now called the ***rule in Shelley's case***) the effect of which is that when a person receives by conveyance an estate of freehold with a limitation, either mediately or immediately, to his heirs in fee or in tail, the grantee takes an estate in fee simple or fee tail respectively, the words "the heirs," or "the heirs of his body," having the effect only of limiting the quantity of the estate conveyed. The rule is part of the common law, but in the United States has been very generally abolished or modified by statute so as to give effect to an express limitation of a remainder to heirs.

shell feed. = DISH FEED.

shell'fire' (shĕl'fīr'), *n. Mil.* Firing or shooting of shells.

shell fire. Phosphorescence, esp. from decaying matter. *Dial.*

shell'fish' (shĕl'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* [AS. *scylfisc.*] **a** Any aquatic invertebrate animal having a shell, esp. a mollusk, as an oyster or clam, or a crustacean, as a lobster. **b** A trunkfish.

shell'fish'er·y (-ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). The catching of shellfish.

shell'flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* **a** See MOLUCCELLA. **b** The turtlehead *Chelone glabra.* **c** A showy East Indian herb (*Languas speciosa*), family Zingiberaceae, commonly cultivated for its shining, oblong leaves, handsome, bracted white flowers with shell-pink shading, and crisped, yellow, magenta-variegated lip.

shell flower. An imitation of a flower, made of shell.

shell game. A sleight-of-hand swindling game in which a small pellet, the size of a pea, and three walnut shells are used, and the victim bets as to which shell conceals the object; hence, any game in which the victim has no chance to win. Cf. THIMBLERIG.

shell gland. *Zool. & Embryol.* **a** In entomostracans and the young of many other crustaceans, a looped tubular excretory organ ending blindly at one extremity and opening to the exterior on or near the second maxilla. **b** In the embryo of many mollusks, a glandular organ which secretes the embryonic shell. **c** A specialized glandular part of the oviduct of many animals which forms the egg's shell.

shell gray. = PEARL GRAY.

shell'head' (shĕl'hĕd'), *n.* A hellgramite. *Southern U. S.*

shell heap. A kitchen midden.

shell hole *or* **crater.** *Mil.* The cavity made by the explosion of a shell.

shell hooks. *Ordn.* An implement consisting of two arms, for hoisting or moving heavy projectiles.

shell ibis. An openbill.

shell ice. Ice originally formed on a sheet of water, but no longer resting on it, because the water has been withdrawn.

shell'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SHELL. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one who shells; as: **a** Removal of a shell or shells. **b** Fertilizing with shells. **c** Collection of shells. **d** Bombardment with shells.

2. Hulled oats or other grain; also, the husks or chaff.

3. A disease of the grape, of uncertain origin, causing the immature fruit to drop; — called also *rattling.*

shell jacket. A semiformal tight-fitting jacket, short in the back, often used in tropical countries in place of the tuxedo; specif., *Mil.,* such an undress military jacket worn in the British army.

shell'–leaf', *n.* An ornamental Malayan shrub (*Nothopanax cochleatum*), family Araliaceae, with long-petioled, rounded, concave leaves.

shell limestone. *Petrog.* Limestone composed essentially of cemented shells or shell fragments.

shell'man (shĕl'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** *Nav.* A man stationed at a gun to bring a shell and place it in the gun when loading.

2. A swindler who plays the shell game. *Chiefly U. S.*

shell marble. Marble containing fossil shells.

shell meat. Shellfish as food. *Obs.*

shell money. Shells used as money. Cf. COWRIE, HAWOK, SEWAN, WAMPUM.

shell mound. A kitchen midden.

shell parakeet, shell parrot. A zebra parakeet.

shell pear. The avocado.

shell pink. **a** A brown, red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance; — called also *onionskin pink, sea shell.* Cf. COLOR. **b** Sea-shell pink. — **shell'–pink'** (66), *adj.*

shell plating. *Shipbuilding.* The external covering over the frames of a metal vessel, corresponding to the planking of a wooden vessel.

shell'proof' (shĕl'prōōf'; 66), *adj.* Capable of resisting shells or bombs; bombproof.

shell pump. A simple form of sand pump or sludger consisting of a hollow cylinder with a ball or clack valve at the bottom, used with a flush of water to remove detritus.

shell quail. The scaled quail. See 1st SCALED, 4.

shell reamer. *Mach.* See REAMER, *n.*, 1.

shell reducer. A conical-shaped shell attachment to a grain drill for decreasing the rate of planting of small seeds, as millet.

shell road. A road having a surface built of marine shells.

shell room. A shot locker (which see).

shell ruching. = 1st COQUILLE **c.**

shell sac. = SHELL GLAND **b.**

shell shock. *Psychiatry.* Any of numerous psychoneurotic conditions, akin to hysteria and anxiety neurosis, appearing in soldiers exposed to modern warfare. The name arose early in the Great War from the impression, later discarded, that the neurotic condition was the result of brain concussion. — **shell'–shock',** *v. t.*

shell snail. A snail with a shell.

shell socket. *Mach.* = TAPER REDUCER SLEEVE.

shell stitch. See SHELL EDGING.

shell strake. *Shipbuilding.* A strake running the length of the shell or hull of a ship.

shelf'back', *n.* = 1st BACK, 11 **a.**
shelf'fel'low, *n.* See -FELLOW.
shelf'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
shelf'mate', *n.* See -MATE.
shelf'room', *n.* See -ROOM.
shelf'worn', *adj.* See -WORN.
shelf'board', *n.* Corruption of SHIELDBOARD.
shel'drake', **shell'duck'.** Vars. of SHELDRAKE, SHELDUCK.
Shel'ley·a'na (shĕl'ĭ·ā'nd; -ä'nd; -ăn'd), *n. pl.* See -ANA.
shell'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
shell'house', *n.* A grotto. *Obs.*
shell'i·ness (shĕl'ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.
shell'-lac', Var. of SHELLAC.
shell'-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
shell'-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
shell'mon'ger, *n.* See -MONGER.
shell'pad', *n.* Also **shell'pot',** A tortoise. *Obs.*
shell'shake', *n.* = RING SHAKE.
shell'-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED

shell transformer. *Elec.* See TRANSFORMER.
shell turtle. A hawksbill turtle.
shell'work' (shĕl'wûrk'), *n.* Work composed of a pattern of shells, or adorned with them, as in a grotto. — **shell'-work'er** (-wûr'kĕr), *n.*
shell'y (shĕl'ĭ), *adj.*; SHELL'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SHELL'I·EST. **1.** Abounding in, or covered with, shells, esp. sea shells; consisting of shells, or of a shell. "The *shelly* shore." *Prior.* "His *shelly* cave." *Shak.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a shell; having a shell; testaceous, chitinous, siliceous, or the like.
3. Like a shell, esp. in being hollow, frail, or easily breakable. Specif., of dogs, having a narrow, shell-like body.
4. *Coal Mining.* Designating fractured coal that breaks up easily into small pieces.
shel'ly (shĕl'ĭ). Var. of SHILLA.
shel'ly·coat' (-kōt'), *n. Scot.* **1.** A coat made of shells.
2. A water sprite wearing such a coat.
3. A sheriff's messenger.
shel'ta (shĕl'tȧ), *n.* [For *sheldhru*, perh. fr. OIr. *bĕlre* speech.] A secret jargon of the tinkers and kindred classes, still spoken to some extent in Great Britain and Ireland. It consists chiefly of a systematic deformation of Irish and Gaelic.
shel'ter (shĕl'tĕr), *n.* [ME. *scheltrun, shiltroun, scheltrome, scheldtrome*, a guard, squadron, fr. AS. *scildtruma* a troop of men with shields, fr. *scild* shield + *truma* a band of men. See SHIELD; TRIM.] **1.** That which covers or defends from injury, exposure, observation, annoyance, or the like; a protection or place of protection; a screen; a refuge.

Thou [God] hast been a *shelter* for me. *Ps.* lxi. 3.

2. State of being covered and protected; protection.

Who into *shelter* takes their tender bloom. *Young.*

3. **a** Protection from bad weather, as by trees or walls. **b** A small building, as in a park, used as a refuge in bad weather.
4. A covering, as a box or cage, to protect objects.
5. An establishment to shelter the homeless.
Syn. — Asylum, retreat, sanctuary, defense, security.
shel'ter (shĕl'tĕr), *v. Transitive*: **1.** To be a shelter for; to provide with a shelter; to cover from injury or annoyance; to shield; protect; harbor

Those ruins *sheltered* once his sacred head. *Dryden.*

2. To screen or cover from injury, attack, annoyance, censure, notice, etc.
3. To place under shelter or protection; to take or betake to cover, or to a safe place.

They *sheltered* themselves under a rock. *Abp. Abbot.*

4. Specif., to protect from competition; as, *sheltered* industries.
——, *Intransitive*: To take or provide shelter; remain sheltered.
Syn. — SHELTER, SHIELD, SCREEN. *Shelter* and *shield* are often interchangeable; but SHELTER suggests esp. protection from exposure, SHIELD, from assault: SCREEN, which is often used with little distinction from *shelter*, frequently implies masking or concealment; as, to *shelter* from stormy weather; to *shield* from impending danger; to *screen* an accomplice. Cf. DEFEND.
Ant. — Expose, bare; attack, assail.
shel'ter (shĕl'tĕr), *adj.* That serves for shelter; as, a *shelter* barrack, pit, or trench.
shel'ter·age (shĕl'tĕr·ĭj), *n.* Sheltering; shelter. *Rare.*
shelter belt. A natural or planted barrier of trees or shrubs for protection from wind and storm.
shelter deck. *Shipbuilding.* A continuous deck of lighter construction than an awning deck, extending fore and aft on the upper deck. See DECK, *n.*, 2. — **shel'ter-deck'**, *adj.*
shel'tered trade *or* **industry** (shĕl'tĕrd). A trade which does not suffer from foreign competition, and so can maintain higher prices and higher wage scales than an industry which depends upon an export market or which must meet the competition of imported foreign goods. *Colloq., Eng.*
shel'ter·er (shĕl'tĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which shelters or takes shelter.
shelter pit. *Mil.* = SHELTER TRENCH.
shelter tent. See TENT.
shelter trench. *Mil.* Any trench hastily constructed to secure shelter from direct fire; — usually first a shallow excavation with the dirt thrown up as a parapet in front, to shelter a man lying down, and if time permits deepened as rapidly as possible until it will shelter a man standing.

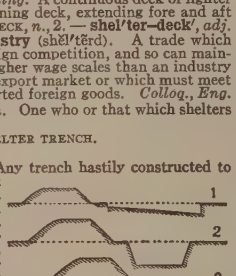

Shelter Trenches. 1 Lying; 2 Kneeling; 3 Standing.

shel'ter·wood' (shĕl'tĕr·wŏŏd'), **meth'od.** [*shelter* + *wood.*] *Forestry.* A method of securing natural tree reproduction under the shelter of old trees, which are removed by successive cuttings to admit to the seedlings a gradually increasing amount of light.
shel'ter·y (shĕl'tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Affording shelter.
shel'ty (shĕl'tĭ), *n.* A shieling, or hut. *Scot.*
shel'ty, shel'tie (shĕl'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SHELTIES (-tĭz). A Shetland pony.
shelve (shĕlv), *v.*; SHELVED (shĕlvd); SHELV'ING (shĕl'vĭng). [Prob. fr. *shelf* a ledge, a platform; perh. influenced in sense by some other word.] *Intransitive*: **1.** To incline; to be sloping, esp. gradually.
2. To project; overhang. *Shak.*
——, *Transitive*: [See SHELF.] **1.** To furnish with shelves; as, to *shelve* a closet or a library.
2. To place on a shelf, or to store on shelves; hence, to lay on the shelf; to put aside; to dismiss from service; to put off indefinitely; as, to *shelve* an officer, a claim, a matter in debate.
3. To tip or tilt, as a cart. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — Retire; table, pigeonhole.
shelve (shĕlv), *n.* Shelf; ledge.
shelv'er (shĕl'vĕr), *n.* One who or that which shelves.
shelv'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SHELVE, *v. t.* Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of fitting up shelves.
2. Act of laying on a shelf, or on the shelf; putting off or aside; as, the *shelving* of a claim.
3. Material for shelves; shelves collectively.
4. A detachable rack or framework of boards attached to a farm wagon or cart to increase its capacity for hay or grain; — usually in *pl. Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
shelv'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SHELVE, to slope. Hence: *n.* State or degree of sloping; a sloping surface or place.
shelv'y (shĕl'vĭ), *adj.* **a** Having shelves. **b** Sloping; shelving. **c** Projecting; overhanging.
She·ma' (shē·mä'), *n.* [From the first word, Heb. *shĕm'a*, imper. sing. of *shām'a* hear.] A selection of short passages from the Pentateuch (*Deut.* vi. 4–9, xi. 13–21; *Num.* xv. 37–41) recited, together with certain benedictions, in the Jewish daily morning and evening liturgy.
She·ma' Yis'ra·el' *or* **Yis'ro·el'** (yĭs'rä·ēl', yĭs'rō·ēl'). [Heb. *shĕma' Yisrā'ēl* hear, O Israel.] *Jewish Relig.* The first words, in Hebrew, of the Biblical verse (*Deut.* vi. 4) "Hear, oh Israel, the Lord is our God, the Lord is one," recited as part of the Jewish daily liturgy, which is the only Jewish confession of faith found among all classes and sects of Jews.
She·mi'ni' A·tse'reth, *or* **A·tze'reth,** *or* **A·ze'reth** (shĕ·mē'nē' ä·tsē'rĕth; shē·mē'nē ä·tsē'rĕth, -rĕs). *Jewish Relig.* The eighth day of Sukkoth, the Festival of Tabernacles.
shem'i·nith (shĕm'ĭ·nĭth), *n.* [Heb. *shĕmīnīth*, fem. of *shĕmīnī* eighth.] *Bib.* A term relating to music, in the heading of Ps. vi. and xii, perhaps meaning the eighth, or the octave.
Shem'ite (shĕm'ĭt), *n.* Semite. — **Shem·it'ic** (shĕm·ĭt'ĭk), *adj.*
Shem'it·ish (shĕm'ĭt·ĭsh), *adj.* Semitic.
She·mo'neh Es'reh (shē·mō'nĕ ĕs'rĕ). [Heb. *shĕmōneh 'esrēh*, lit., eighteen.] *Jewish Religion.* The collection of 19, orig. 18, benedictions, from which are taken those recited together with the Shema at the daily services and at the additional service on Sabbaths and holy days. The first three and the last three are used at all services, while the middle group varies on Sabbaths, new moons, and holy days from the formula prescribed for week days. The collection as the prayer par excellence is called the *Tephillah* (prayer), and each benediction is called among the Sephardic Jews an *Amidah* (i. e., benediction recited standing).
Shēn (shĕn; *Chin.* shŭn), *n.* [Also *Chen-shen*, fr. Chin. (Pek.) *chēn*[1] true + *shēn*[2] god.] God; — adopted by some Chinese Protestants as the name of the Christian God. See SHANGTI, TIEN-CHU.
she·nan'i·gan (shē·năn'ĭ·găn), *n.* [Prob. fr. Ir. *sionnachuighim* I play tricks, act the fox (fr. *sionnach* fox), with *-an* for Eng. part. ending *-ing.*] Trickery; foolery; evasion. *Colloq.*
shend (shĕnd), *v.*; SHENT (shĕnt); SHEND'ING. [AS. *scendan*; akin to OHG. *scentan*, G. *schänden*, AS. *sceand, sceond*, disgrace, dishonor, shame, Goth. *skanda*, and E. SHAME.] *Transitive*: **1.** To blame, reproach, or revile; to punish, degrade, disgrace, or put to shame or confusion; stupefy; confound. *Archaic & Dial.*

The famous name of knighthood foully *shend.* *Spenser.*

2. To injure, mar, spoil, or harm; to ruin; to destroy. *Archaic & Dial.*
3. To discomfort; worst, as in battle or a dispute. *Obs.*
——, *Intransitive*: To be shent; to be injured or ruined. *Obs.*
shend (shĕnd), *v. t.* To protect; shield; defend.
sheng (shĕng; *Chin.* shŭng), *n. China.* Since 1923, a province, or local area of the higher grade, divided into districts (*hsien*). It is largely self-governing. Cf. HSIEN **b**.
sheng (shĕng; *Chin.* shŭng), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *shēng*[1].] Also **cheng** (shĕng). [F.] A Chinese wind instrument consisting of graduated tubes with free reeds set in a teapotlike vessel whose spout forms the mouthpiece. Its music is produced both by exhalation and inhalation.
sheng (shĕng; *Chin.* shŭng), *n. sing. & pl.* [Chin. (Pek.) *shēng*[1].] See MEASURE, *Table.*
Shen·shai' (shĕn·shī'), **Shen·sha'hi** (-shä'hē; -shä'ē), *n.* [Per. *shāhanshāhi* belonging to the King of Kings, royal.] One of the Parsi sect which uses the Hindu calendar rather than the Persian calendar, the latter being employed by the Kadmis, a diverging sect.
she'-oak' (shē'ōk'), *n.* **a** Any of several Australian trees of the genus *Casuarina.* See BEEFWOOD **a**; CASUARINA. **b** A kind of coarse beer made in Australia. *Slang, Australasia.* — **she'-oak'**, *adj.*
she-oak nets. Nets slung at the sides of a gangway plank between the wharf and ship to prevent drunken sailors from falling into the water. *Slang, Australasia.*
She'ol (shē'ōl), *n.* [Heb. *shē'ōl.*] The underworld; the abode of the dead, conceived by the Hebrews as a subterranean region clothed in thick darkness, return from which is impossible; the place of departed spirits; hell; Hades; also, the grave; — used esp. in the Revised Version of the Old Testament. Cf. HADES, 1 b & 2; ARALU; HELL, 1.

For thou wilt not leave my soul to *Sheol.* *Ps.* xvi. 10 (*R.V.*).

she·o'lic (shē·ō'lĭk; -ōl'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Sheol; infernal.
shep (shĕp), *n.* A shepherd. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
Shep'heardes Cal'en·der, The (shĕp'ĕrdz). A poem (1579) by Edmund Spenser.
shep'herd (shĕp'ĕrd; 149), *n.* [ME. *schepherde, schephirde*, fr. AS. *scēaphyrde*, fr. *scēap* sheep + *hyrde, hirde*, a herd, a guardian. See SHEEP; HERD herder.] **1.** A man employed in tending, feeding, and guarding sheep, esp. a flock grazing at large.
2. *Bib. & Eccl.* One charged with the religious care and guidance of others; — applied to God in relation to Israel or the Church (*Ps.* xxiii), to Christ (*John* x. ii), and to the pastor of a Christian congregation.
3. *pl.* [*often cap.*] The Pastoureaux; — a translation.
4. [*cap.*] One of the Shepherd kings.
5. One who holds a mining claim but does not work it. *Slang, Australia.*
shep'herd (shĕp'ĕrd), *v. t.*; -HERD·ED (-ĕr·dĕd; -dĭd; 119); -HERD·ING (-ĕr·dĭng). **1.** To tend as a shepherd; hence, figuratively, to gather, guard, herd, lead, or drive, as a shepherd.
2. To attend or escort (a lady). *Humorous.*
3. To shadow; to follow and watch secretly. *Slang.*
4. To follow a person closely to prevent him from seeing something, or doing something, and, generally, to take advantage of him. *Slang, Australia.*
5. *Mining.* To retain (a claim) by working it only to the extent required by law. *Australia.*
shep'herd (shĕp'ĕrd), *adj.* That is, or that pertains to, a shepherd; as, a *shepherd* lass or swain; *shepherd* tents.
shepherd, *or* **shepherd's, dog.** A sheep dog; a collie.
shep'herd·ess (shĕp'ĕr·dĕs; -dĭs; 119), *n.* A woman who tends sheep; hence, a rural lass.
shepherd god. Pan.
Shep·her'di·a (shĕ·pûr'dĭ·ȧ; shĕp·hûr'dĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after John *Shepherd*, Eng. botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of American shrubs (family Elaeagnaceae), with silvery or scurfy foliage, small dioecious flowers, and baccate fruit. Syn. *Lepargyraea.* See BUFFALO BERRY.
shep'herd·ism (shĕp'ĕr·dĭz'm), *n.* Pastoral life or occupation.
Shepherd kings. See HYKSOS.
Shepherd Lord, the. Lord Henry de Clifford, 14th Baron Clifford (d. 1523), who, in consequence of his father's attainder, was brought up as a shepherd. On accession of Henry VII he was restored to his birthright and possessions. He is the hero, under this title, of various legends. His story is told in Wordsworth's *Song at the Feast of Brougham Castle*, and *White Doe of Rylstone.*
Shep'herd of Her'mas (hûr'mȧs). See APOSTOLIC FATHERS.
Shep'herd of Salis'bur·y Plain (sôlz'bĕr·ĭ). The hero and title of a tract by Hannah More. He is a model of homely wisdom and pious contentment.
Shepherd of the Ocean. Sir Walter Raleigh; — so called by the poet Spenser.
shep'herd's-cal'en·dar (shĕp'ĕrdz·kăl'ĕn·dĕr), *n.* The pimpernel *Anagallis arvensis.*
shepherd's, *or* **shepherd, check** *or* **plaid.** A woolen, cotton, or woolen-and-cotton cloth of a checkered black and white pattern; also, the pattern itself.
shep'herd's-clock', *n.* **a** The pimpernel *Anagallis arvensis.* **b** The salsify.
shep'herd's-club', *n.* The common mullein.
shep'herd's-com·pan'ion, *n.* The wagtail flycatcher (*Leucocirca tricolor*) of Australia.
shep'herd's-cress', *n.* A small European annual herb (*Teesdalia nudicaulis*), family Brassicaceae, with a rosette of pinnatifid leaves, and small white flowers in racemes.
shepherd's dog. = SHEPHERD DOG.
shepherd's flute. **a** A flageolet or the like. **b** A musette.
shep'herd's-gourd', *n.* The common mullein.
shepherd's hey (hā). A kind of morris dance marked by the use of sticks, hand clapping, and solo jigs.
shep'herd's-hour'glass', *n.* The wood pimpernel.
shep'herd's-joy', *n.* An Australian climbing plant (*Geitonoplesium cymosum*), family Liliaceae, with greenish-purple flowers in drooping cymes.
shep'herd's-knot', *n.* The tormentil.
shepherd's lamp. The evening star. *Dial. Eng.*
shep'herd's-myr'tle, *n.* The butcher's-broom.
shep'herd's-nee'dle, *n.* The lady's-comb.
shepherd spider. A daddy longlegs, or harvestman. *Eng.*
shepherd's pie. A meat pie with a mashed potato crust.
shepherd's pipe. A musette.
shep'herd's-purse', *n.* A white-flowered annual European herb (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*), nearly cosmopolitan as an introduced weed, bearing pouchlike, notched pods.
shep'herd's-rod', *n.* The small teasel.
shep'herd's-root', *n.* The tormentil.
shep'herd's-sca'bi·ous, *n.* The sheep's-bit.
shep'herd's-staff', *n.* **a** The small teasel. **b** The common mullein.
shep'herd's-thyme', *n.* The wild thyme.
shep'herd's weath'er·glass'. The pimpernel *Anagallis arvensis.*
shep'herd·y (shĕp'ĕr·dĭ), *n.* Position or occupation of a shepherd. *Obs.*
she'-pine', *n.* **a** An Australian timber tree (*Podocarpus elata*) the yellow, durable wood of which is used for spars and masts. **b** Also **she pitch pine.** = SLASH PINE **a**.
Shep'pard–Town'er Act (shĕp'ĕrd·toun'ĕr). [After Senator Morris *Sheppard* (b. 1875) and Representative Horace M. *Towner* (b. 1855).] An act of Congress, passed in 1921, providing for Federal co-operation with the States for the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy.
shep'peck (shĕp'ĕk), **shep'pick,** *n.* A pitchfork. *Dial.*
shep'pey (shĕp'ĭ), *n.* [AS. *scēapwīc.*] A sheepcote. *Dial.*
Shep'pey ar'gen·tine (shĕp'ĭ). [From *Sheppey*, island at mouth of the Thames + *argentine* silvery.] The pearlsides.
shep'stare (shĕp'stâr; -stĕr), **shep'star'ling** (-stär'lĭng), **shep'ster** (-stĕr). [See SHEEP; STARE starling. Cf. CHEPSTER.] The common starling. *Local, Eng.*
sher (shär), *n.* Also **shir** (shĕr). [Per. *shīr* tiger, lion.] Tiger; — often used as part of a personal name. *Persia & India.*
She'ra·ni (shē'rä·nē), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **Shi'ra·ni** (shē'-rä·nē). A Northwest Frontier Indian tribe of the Pathan group, chiefly agricultural, short in stature and slim in body.

Shel·luh'. Var. of SHILLUK.
shel'lum (shĕl'ŭm), *n.* = SCHELM.
shell'work'er, *n.* = SHELLMAN, 2. *Slang.*
shelm. Var. of SCHELM. [*Bib.*]
She·lo'mi (shē·lō'mĭ; shĕl'ō·mĭ).
She·lo'mith (shē·lō'mĭth; shĕl'ō·mĭth). *Bib.*
She·lo'moth (-mōth; -mōth). *Bib.*
shel'terd. Sheltered. *Ref. Sp.*
shel'ter-deck' ves'sel. See DECK, *n.*, 2.
shel'ter·ing·ly, *adv.* of SHELTERING [ING, pres. part.]
shel'ter-less, *adj.* See -LESS. —
shel'ter·less·ness, *n.* [TOPUSIK.]
shel'to·pu'sick. Var. of SCHELTOPUSIK.
shel'tron, *n.* [See SHELTER, *n.*] Troops in close battle array. *Obs.*
She·lu'mi·el (shē·lū'mĭ·ĕl). *Bib.*
shelv, shelvd. Shelve; shelved. *Ref. Sp.*
shelves, *n.*, *pl.* of SHELF.
shelv'ing·ly, *adv.* of SHELVING, pres. part.
shelv'ing·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Shel'yak (shĕl'yăk; shĕl·yăk'), *n.* [Ar. *al-shalyāq* the constellation Lyra.] See STAR, *Table.*
Shem (shĕm). *Bib.* Eldest son of Noah.
She'ma (shē'mȧ). *Bib.*
She·ma'ah (shē·mī'ȧ; shĕm'ē·ȧ). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]
She·ma'iah (shē·mī'yȧ; -mĭ'ȧ).
She'ma·ka' (shē'mȧ·kȧ'), *n.* [From *Shemakha*, Azerbaijan.] = SUMAK.
She·mar'i·ah (shĕm'ȧ·rī'ȧ; shē·mär'yȧ). *Bib.*
Shem'a·ri'ah (shĕm'ȧ·rī'ȧ; shē·mär'yȧ). *Bib.*
Shem·e'ber (shĕm·ē'bĕr). *Bib.*
She'mer (shē'mĕr). *Bib.*
She·mi'da, She·mi'dah (shē·mĭ'dȧ). *Bib.*
She·mi'da·ites (-īts). *Bib.*
She·mir'a·moth (shē·mĭr'ȧ·mŏth; shē·mĭr'ȧ·mōth; shĕm'ĭr·ȧ·mōth). *Bib.* [n. See HORUS.]
Shem'su-Hor' (shĕm'sŭ·hôr'),
She'mu, *n.* [Egypt., summer.] See EGYPTIAN CALENDAR.
She·mu'el (shē·mū'ĕl; shĕm'ū·ĕl). *Bib.*
Shen (shĕn). *Bib.*
shen'a·chie (shĕn'ȧ·kĭ). Var. of SHANACHIE.
She·na'zar (shē·nā'zär). *Bib.*
shend'ful (shĕnd'fŏŏl; -l'ĭ), *adj.* Ruinous; ignominious; disgraceful. — **shend'ful·ly,** *adv.* —
shend'ful·ness, *n.* *All Obs.*
shend'ing, *n.* Shame; disgrace. *Obs.*
shend'ship, *n.* Ruin or disgrace; also, an instance or cause of it. *Obs.*
shene. Var. of SHEEN.
She'nir (shē'nĕr). *Bib.*
shenk beer. = SCHENK BEER.
Shen'si' rhu'barb (shĕn'sē'; 66). [From *Shensi*, province in China.] = CHINESE RHUBARB.
shent, shente, *past tense & past part.* of SHEND. *Archaic.*
she'pard. † SHEPHERD.
shepe, *n. & v.* Reward; pay. *Obs.*
shepe. † SHEEP, SHIP, SKIP.
shep'en. † SHIPPON.
She'pham (shē'făm), **Sheph'a·thi'ah** (shĕf'ȧ·thī'ȧ; shē·făth'yȧ), **Sheph'a·ti'ah** (shĕf'ȧ·tī'ȧ; shē·făt'yȧ). *Bib.*
shep'herd-age, *n.* See -AGE.
shep'herd-dom, *n.* See -DOM.
shep'herd-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
shep'herd-ish, *adj.* See -ISH **b**.
shep'herd-ize, *v. i. & t.* See -IZE.
shep'herd-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
shep'herd-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
shep'herd·ling, *n.* See -LING.
shep'herd·ly, *adj. & adv.* See -LY.
shep'herd·ry, *n.* See -RY.
shep'herd's-bag', *n.* = SHEPHERD'S-PURSE.
shep'herd's-beard', *n.* = SHEEP'S-BEARD.
shep'herd's-cof'fin, *n.* = RATTLE, *n.*, 3 **a**.
shep'herd's-comb', *n.* — LADY'S-COMB.
shep'herd-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
shep'herd's-ped'dler, *n.* = SHEPHERD'S-PURSE. [HERD'S-PURSE.]
shep'herd's-pouch', *n.* = SHEP-
shepherd's scrip. = SHEPHERDS-PURSE. [*Bib.*]
She'phi (shē'fī), **She'pho** (-fō).
She·phu'pham (shē·fū'făm), -phan (-făn). *Bib.*
shepne. † SHIPPON.
shepper † *shaper*
shep'ster, *n.* [ME. *shepster*, fr. *schappen, sheppen*, to form, make ready, fr. AS. *sceppan.* See SHAPE, v.] Tailor: tailoress; a tailor's cutter. *Obs.*
She'rah (shē'rȧ). *Bib.*

She·rar'di·a (shĕr·rär'dĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Wm. *Sherard* (1659–1728), Eng. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of annual herbs of the madder family (Rubiaceae) having as the only known species *S. arvensis*, the field madder.

sher'ard·ize (shĕr'ȧr·dīz), *v. t.*; SHER'ARD·IZED (-dīzd); SHER'ARD·IZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). [After *Sherard* Cowper-Coles, inventor of the process.] To coat (iron and steel articles) with zinc by covering the articles with commercial zinc dust in a tightly closed drum and heating for several hours at 300° to 420° C., a zinc-iron alloy being formed at the surface through the action of zinc vapor. — **sher'ard·iz'er** (-dīz'ĕr), *n.*

Sher'a·tan' (shĕr'ȧ·tăn'), *n.* [Ar. *al-sharaṭān*, two stars in the horns of Aries, dual of *sharaṭ* sign, notch.] See STAR, *Table.*

Sher'a·ton (shĕr'ȧ·tŏn), *adj.* Designating a light, elegant style in furniture, developed around 1800 by Thomas Sheraton, an English designer, and much imitated by excellent cabinetmakers in America of the same period. Sheraton's furniture is marked by straight lines and graceful proportions, delicate and often ingenious construction, much inlay, esp. of satinwood, and, as a rule, sparing use of carving except in the characteristic reeding of tapering legs.

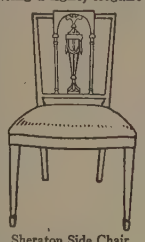
Sheraton Side Chair.

sher·ba'cha (shär·bŭch'ȧ), *n.* [Hind., lit., tiger calf.] A tiger cub; sometimes, fig., a cannon. *India.*

sher'bet (shûr'bĕt; -bĭt), *n.* [Turk. & Per. *sharbat*, fr. Ar. *sharbah* a drink, fr. *shariba* to drink. Cf. SHRUB a drink, SIRUP, SORBET.] **1.** A refreshing drink, made of sweetened and diluted fruit juice. **2.** A water ice; specif., a water ice to which milk, egg white, or gelatin is added before freezing; also, a glass cup for serving this water ice.

3. A preparation of sodium bicarbonate, tartaric acid, sugar, etc., variously flavored, for making an effervescing drink; — called also *sherbet powder.*

sher'bet·lee (shûr'bĕt·lē), *n.* [Error for *sherbetjee*, Turk. *sherbetji* a maker or seller of sherbet.] In the Near East, a sherbet seller.

sher'bet·zide (-zīd), *n.* [Erron. fr. Turk. *sherbetji.*] In the East, a sherbetlee.

shere khan (shär kän). [Hind. (fr. Per.) *shēr khān*, lit., tiger lord.] Sir Tiger; — an honorific designation of a tiger. *India.* *Kipling.*

she'·rel'a·tive, *n.* A woman relative. See SHE- **a.**

she·ri'at (shĕ·rē'ȧt), *n.* [Turk. *sherī'at*, fr. Ar. *sharī'ah*, lit., the way.] The sacred law of the Moslems of Turkey, including the teaching of the Koran and the traditional sayings of Mohammed.

Sher'i·dan's Ride (shĕr'ĭ·dănz). A poem (1865) of the Civil War, by Thomas Buchanan Read, describing the twenty-mile ride of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan from Winchester, Va., to the battlefield of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, where his arrival turned a defeat into victory.

she·rif' (shĕ·rēf'), *n.* Also **she·reef'.** [Ar. *sharīf* noble.] **1.** An Arab prince or chief. **2.** A descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima; — used as a title. Hence, a high dignitary among Mohammedans, as in the Philippines; specif.: **a** The ruler of Morocco; also, the governor of a district of Morocco. **b** The local governor of Mecca, usually called the *Grand Sherif.* **3.** In British India, one of sayid descent from both father and mother. Cf. SAYID **c.**

she·rif'a (-ȧ), *n.* Also **she·reef'a.** [Ar. *sharīfah.*] The wife of a Moroccan sherif.

she·rif'ate (-ăt), *n.* The office or function of sherif.

sher'iff (shĕr'ĭf), *n.* [ME. *shereve*, fr. AS. *scīr-gerēfa*, fr. *scīr* a shire + *gerēfa* a reeve. See SHIRE; REEVE. Cf. SHRIEVALTY.] **1.** The chief executive officer of a shire or county, charged with the execution of the laws, the serving of judicial writs and processes, and the preservation of the peace, and in some cases having judicial powers. In England the sheriff was the king's reeve or steward over a shire or county, and originally was accountable for the taxes or revenues which it was his duty to levy from the shire. He never was, as has been erroneously supposed, the vicegerent of the earl (L. *comes*). The office is now appointive, by the king, though formerly in some countries it became hereditary. The sheriff originally in both England and Scotland had large judicial powers, and twice a year made his circuit (*tour* or *turn*) of the counties to hold the view of frankpledge, to hold his courts, and to collect fines. In the United States sheriffs are elected for varying terms. The office in both England and the United States is now mainly ministerial. The term in England is one year or until the successor is appointed. See PRECEDENCE.

2. In foreign countries, an officer with duties similar to those of the English sheriff. *Obs.*

sheriff depute. *Scots Law.* A lawyer designated to perform the judicial duties of a sheriff.

sher'iff·dom (shĕr'ĭf·dŭm), *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or territory of a sheriff; shrievalty.

sher'iff·ess (-ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A female sheriff; also, sometimes, the wife of a sheriff.

sher'iff·ry (-rĭ), *n.* Shrievalty.

sher'iff's court (shĕr'ĭfs). *Scots Law.* Either of several courts presided over or held by the sheriff, including, besides a criminal court, the ordinary (and historically original) court, the small debt court, established in 1837, and the debts recovery court, constituted in 1867, for recovery of debts between £12 and £50.

sheriff's tub *or* **basket.** A receptacle for charitable contributions to those in a prison.

sheriff substitute. *Scots Law.* An undersheriff, who usually hears cases in the first instance.

sher'iff·wick (shĕr'ĭf·wĭk), *n.* Shrievalty.

she·rif'i·an (shĕ·rēf'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pert. to a sherif; — usually in the phrase *Sherifian Empire* (Morocco).

she·ris'ta·dar' (shĕ·rĭs'tȧ·där'), *n.* [Hind. *sarishtah-dār*, fr. Per. *sarishtah* record + *dār* keeper, holder.] A recorder, registrar, or secretary. *India.*

She'ri·yat (shûr'ĭ·yȧt), *n.* [Turk. & Per. *sharī'at*, fr. Ar. *sharī'ah.*] = SHARIA.

sher'lock (shûr'lŏk), *v. t. & i.* To observe and infer in the manner of Sherlock Holmes. — *n.* [*sometimes cap.*] A detective.

Sherlock Holmes (shûr'lŏk hōmz'). A detective with remarkable powers of deduction, the chief character in many stories by Sir A. Conan Doyle, the first collected volumes being *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* (1891); hence, anyone who has similar powers.

Sher'man Act (shûr'mȧn). [After John *Sherman*, senator from Ohio.] **a** An act of Congress for keeping up the price of silver, in force from 1890 to 1893. **b** The Sherman Antitrust Act.

Sherman Antitrust Act. [See SHERMAN ACT.] An Act, passed July 2, 1890, making combinations in restraint of interstate or foreign commerce illegal. It applies the general principle of interstate commerce to transportation and other corporations, but the Supreme Court has held that it does not apply to monopolies in manufacturing. The Clayton Antitrust Act (which see) supplements the Sherman Act.

Sher'pa (shĕr'pȧ), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Tibetan people living on the high southern slopes of the Himalayas.

Sher'ra·moor' (shĕr'ȧ·mōōr'), **Sher'ry·moor'** (shĕr'ĭ-), *n.* The rebellion in Scotland in 1715; — from Sheriffmuir in Perthshire, where the advance of the Scottish Jacobites was checked; hence, tumult; turmoil; row. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sher'ris (shĕr'ĭs), *n.* Sherry. *Archaic.*

sher'ry (shĕr'ĭ), *n.* [From *sherris*, taken as pl., fr. *Xeres* (now *Jerez*) de la Frontera, a Spanish town near Cadiz, fr. L. *Caesaris* of Caesar.] **1.** A still white wine made in the vicinity of Jerez. Sherry is naturally light-colored, darkening with age.

2. Sherry brown.

sher'ry, *v. i.* [Perh. fr. *sheer*, after *scurry.*] To hasten away; scurry. *Dial. Eng.*

sherry brown. [From *sherry* wine.] A color, red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance; — called also *clove.* Cf. COLOR.

sherry cobbler. A beverage prepared with sherry wine, water, lemon or orange, sugar, ice, etc., and usually drunk through a straw.

sher'ry·val'lies (shĕr'ĭ·văl'ĭz), *n. pl.* [Cf. Pol. *szarawary*, Sp. *zaraguelles*; ult. fr. Ar. *sarāwīl*, *sharāwīl.*] A kind of overalls or protective leggings of thick cloth or leather, worn when riding on horseback. *Now Rare, U. S.*

She'sha (shā'shȧ), **Se'sha** (sā'shȧ; shā'shȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Śeṣa.*] *Hindu Myth.* The king of the serpent race. He has a thousand heads, which serve as a canopy for Vishnu, who sleeps upon him as he floats upon the primeval waters. The earth rests upon one of his heads, and is destroyed at the end of each Kalpa by the fire which he vomits forth.

She Stoops to Conquer. A comedy (1773) by Oliver Goldsmith. See HARDCASTLE, KATE; LUMPKIN, TONY.

she teak. The Australian teak *Flindersia bennettiana.*

sheth (shĕth), *n.* [Akin to SHEATH.] **1.** A number of rows, as of galleries in a mine, furrows in a field, etc., at right angles to similar rows which they intersect or adjoin; esp., one of the bars forming the framework of a carriage, car, etc. **2.** *Agric. Mach.* = SHEATH, *n.*, 5.

sheth (shĕth). Var. of SHEATH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

sheth of boards (shĕth). *Mining.* A group of cross workings.

She'land (shĕt'lănd), *n.* A Shetland pony.

She't land·er (shĕt'lăn·dĕr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Shetland; also, a Shetland pony.

She·lan'dic (shĕt·lăn'dĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to Shetland. — *n.* The language of Shetland.

Shetland lace. An openwork needle-made lace of Shetland wool, used for shawls, etc.

Shetland pony. A small, stocky, hardy breed of ponies with a long rough coat and long mane and tail, which originated in the Shetland Islands.

Shetland sheep dog. A very small dog of a breed originating in the Shetland Islands where it has long been used for various farm purposes. It is believed to have been bred down from the much larger collie breed evidently imported from Scotland. Except for size, it is practically identical with the rough collie. It is 12 to 15 inches high. See COLLIE.

Shetland wool. A fine, thin, loosely twisted worsted, spun from wool of Shetland sheep.

sheugh (shūk), *v. t.* [From SHEUGH, *n.*] *Chiefly Scot.* **1.** To make ditches or drains in; to dig, as peat, by making ditches.

2. To cover over; specif., *Hort.*, to heel in.

sheugh, sheuch (shūk), *n.* [Var. of SOUGH.] A ditch; trench; furrow; gully. *Chiefly Scot.*

she'vel (shĕ'vl; shā'-), *v. t. & i.* To distort or be distorted; to walk waveringly. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

shev'eled (shĕv'ld), *adj.* Disheveled.

shev'ri (shĕv'rĭ), *n.* [Marathi *śevrī.*] An East Indian shrubby herb (*Sesbania aegyptica*) sometimes used as cattle fodder.

shew (shō; 136). Var. of SHOW, *n. & v.*

☞ *Shew* was the usual form in the 18th century. It is now not used in the United States except as an archaism. Many British writers and journals use *shew* as a verb, but not as a noun.

shew'bread' (shō'brĕd'), **show'bread',** *n.* *Jewish Antiq.* Bread of exhibition; — the term used in Biblical translations to render the various phrases used in the Hebrew and Greek to designate the unleavened bread which the priests placed before Yahweh in the sanctuary (*Ex.* xxv. 30). The loaves, twelve in number, arranged upon the table in two piles of six, were later taken to represent the twelve tribes of Israel. The ritual exhibition of the bread was an expression of the belief that Yahweh is the source of every material blessing, and an expression of gratitude.

shew'el (shōō'ĕl), *n.* A scarecrow, generally of feathers tied to a string, hung up to prevent deer from passing. *Now Dial.*

shew'el, *v. i.* To hang or set up shewels. *Now Dial.*

she'·wom'an (shē'wŏŏm'ăn), *n.* Intensive of WOMAN. Cf. HE-MAN.

sheyle (shāl), *n. & v.* [AS. *sceol*, *sceolh*, oblique, wry.] Grimace; squint. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

shib'ah (shĭv'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *shibh'āh* seven (days).] *Jewish Relig.* The seven-day period of mourning for close relatives, observed by orthodox Jews, who remain in the home, remove their shoes, and recite prayers of mourning.

shi·bar' (shē·bär'), *n.* [Marathi *śibāḍ.*] A large coasting vessel of western India.

shib'bo·leth (shĭb'ō·lĕth), *n.* [Heb. *shibbōleth* an ear of corn, or a stream, a flood.] **1.** *Bib.* The word by which the Gileadites distinguished the fugitive Ephraimites at the Jordan fords. The Ephraimites, not being able to pronounce *sh*, called the word *sibboleth.* *Judges* xii.

2. Hence, the criterion, test, or watchword of something; as: **a** A word or saying distinguishing the adherents of a party or sect; as, the *shibboleths* of democracy; a party cry or pet phrase.

Knaves and fools invent catchwords and *shibboleths* to keep them (honest people) from coming to a just understanding. *Scott.*

b A sound, esp. in a given word, which distinguishes persons not of a particular nationality or district. "The *th*, with its twofold value, is the *shibboleth* of foreigners." *Earle.* **c** A peculiarity, esp. of speech, that is distinctive of a particular class, profession, or set of persons; as, the *shibboleth* of the turf.

— **shib'bo·leth'ic** (-lĕth'ĭk), *adj.*

shi'bu·i'chi (shē'bōō·ē'chē), *n.* [Jap. *shi-bu-ichi*, lit., four parts one (silver forming one fourth of the alloy).] An alloy of silver (one part) and copper (three parts), invented by the Japanese, which on proper treatment assumes a beautiful silvery gray patina.

shice (shīs), *adj.* Spurious. *Slang.* — *n.* Base money. *Slang.*

shi'cer (shī'sĕr), *n.* [G. *scheisser*, lit., one who defecates.] **1.** *Mining.* An unproductive mine; a duffer. *Australia.*

2. A worthless, mean, or contemptible person, as a man who does not pay debts of honor, or a cheat. *Slang, Brit.*

shick'er (shĭk'ĕr), *adj.* [Yiddish, fr. Heb. *shikkōr.*] Also **shick'ered** (-ĕrd). Drunk. *Slang.*

shick'·shack' (shĭk'shăk'), *n.* An oak apple; a sprig of oak, esp. with an oak apple, worn before noon on Oak-Apple Day; also, in contempt, a person not then wearing it. *Dial. Eng.*

shide (shīd), *n.* [AS. *scīd*; akin to OHG. *scīt*, G. *scheit*, ON. *skīth*, and E. SHED, *v.* Cf. SKI, SKID.] A thin board; billet; splinter; plank. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

shiel (shēl), *n.* A shieling. — *v. t.* To put under a shiel. *Both Scot. & N. of Eng.*

shield (shēld), *n.* [ME. *sheld*, fr. AS. *scild*, *sceld*, *scyld*; akin to OS. *scild*, OFris. *skeld*, D. & G. *schild*, OHG. *scild*, ON. *skjöldr*, Goth. *skildus* a shield, Lith. *skiltis* a slice, *skelti* to split, to cleave; *shield*, orig., a split piece of wood, a board. See SHELL; cf. HELM of a ship, SHELTER.]

1. A broad piece of defensive armor, consisting of a plate or frame as of metal, wood, or leather, and carried on the arm or held in the hand by a handle; — formerly in general use for the protection of the body in battle or combat; more esp., one large enough to protect the whole of, or one side of, the body. Cf. BUCKLER, 1.

1 Greek Shield;
2 Roman Scutum;
3 Late Medieval Tilting Target;
4 Norman Shield (about 1050);
5 South Sea Islander's Shield.

2. Figuratively: A person or thing that protects or defends; defense; shelter.

3. **a** Something resembling, or having the form of, a shield. **b** Anything used to protect something; a protecting piece or structure; a protection.

4. The hard horny skin of a boar's flank or neck; — esp. in **shield of brawn,** a stuffed roll of this.

5. A coin, the early French gold écu; — so called from the figure of a shield on one side. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

6. An adjunct of dress, as a pad or, esp., a shaped piece of rubber or rubberized silk, worn inside a part of the clothing liable to be soiled by perspiration, etc.

7. A fixture or attachment placed over moving parts of machinery, or a sufficient distance from parts carrying or charged with electricity, or the like, in order to protect attendants or others from injury.

8. *Agric. Mach.* **a** A trash shield. **b** A cultivator shield.

9. *Bot.* **a** In lichens, an apothecium. **b** In stoneworts (family Characeae), one of the eight wall cells of the antheridium.

10. *Cutlery.* On silverware, knife handles, etc., a plate or design in relief on which the owner's name or initials may be engraved.

11. *Elec.* A screen or device which protects electrical apparatus from being affected by outside electrostatic or magnetic fields.

12. *Geol.* The pre-Cambrian nuclear mass of a continent, around which and to some extent upon which the younger sedimentary rocks have been deposited. The term was originally applied to the shield-shaped pre-Cambrian area of Canada, but is now also used for the primitive areas of other continents, regardless of shape.

sherbet powder. = SHERBET, 3.
sherd (shûrd). Var. of SHARD.
shere, *n.* *Coinage.* Tolerance; remedy. *Obs.* [*Dial.*]
shere. Var. of SHEER. *Obs. exc.* [*Dial.*]
shere. † SHEAR, SHIRE.
Sher'e·bi'ah (shĕr'ĕ·bī'ȧ; shĕ·rē'yȧ). *Bib.*
she·reef', **she·reef'a,** **she·reef'i·an.** Vars. of SHERIF, SHERIFA, SHERIFIAN.
She'resh (shē'rĕsh). *Bib.*
Shere Thursday. Var. of SHEER THURSDAY.
She·re'zer (shĕ·rē'zĕr). *Bib.*
She·ri' (shĕ·rē'), **She·ri'a** (h) (-rē'ȧ). Vars. of SHARIA.
sher'if. Sherif. *Rej. Sp.*
sher'iff·al·ty (shĕr'ĭf·ăl·tĭ), *n.* = SHRIEVALTY.
sheriffe. † SHERIF, SHERIFF, [SHROFF.]
sher'iff·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
sher'iff·pink', *n.* = DAISY, 2.
sher'iff·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
she·rif'i (shĕ·rē'ĭf), *n.* Also **she·rif'y.** [Turk. *sherīf*, fr. Ar. *sharīf* pert. to a noble.] *Coins.* = ASHRAFI, 1.
sherk. † SHIRK.
she·root'. † CHEROOT.
sher'ra (shûr'ȧ). Scot. var. of SHERIFF. [SHEARHOG.]
sher'rug (shûr'ŭg). Dial. var. of
shert. † SHIRT, SHORT.
Sher'wood oil (sh ûr'w ŏŏ d), [From *Sherwood* Forest, Eng.] = PETROLEUM ETHER.
she'·school', *n.* See SHE-.
She'shach (shē'shăk'). *Bib.*
She'shai (-shī). *Bib.*
She'shan (-shăn). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]
Shesh·baz'zar (shĕsh·bĕz'zär).
shet. Var. of SETH. [*Dial.*]
shet (shĕt). Var. of SHUT. *Now*
shet. Dial. var. of SHOOT.
shete. † SHEET, SHOOT, SHUT.
Sheth (shēth). *Bib.*
She'thar (shē'thär). *Bib.*
She'thar-boz'nai (-bŏz'nĭ; -nā-ī). *Bib.* [SETHITE.]
Sheth'ite (shĕth'ĭt). Var. of
shet'tle (shĕt'l). Dial. var. of SHUTTLE. [SHEUGH.]
sheuch. Scot. & Ir. var. of
sheuk (shūk). Scot & N. of Eng. var. of SHOOK.
she·va' (shĕ·vä'), *n.* = SCHWA.
She'va (shē'vȧ). *Bib.*
sheve. † SHEAF, SHEAVE.
She·vu'os, She·vu'oth. Vars. of SHABUOTH.
shi (shē), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap.] See WEIGHT, *Table.* [SHE-OAK.]
shi'ack (shē'ăk). Var. of
Shi'ah (shē'ȧ), *n.* = SHIITE. — *adj.* = SHIITIC.
Shib'mah (shĭb'mȧ). *Bib.*
shick. Dial. var. of CHEEK.
Shic'ron (shĭk'rŏn). *Bib.*
shied (shīd), *past tense & past part.* of SHY.
shewn (shōn), *past part.* of *shew'* var. of SHOW. [SHEIKH.]
sheyk, sheykh. Vars. of SHEIK,
sheyne. † SHEEN.
shi (shē), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap.]
shi'ism (shē'ĭz). Var. of SHIITE.

13. *Her.* The escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms. Cf. LOZENGE, 2 e. See ESCUTCHEON, *Illust.*

14. *Ordn.* A screen of armor plate, usually attached to the carriage, protecting an otherwise exposed gun against small-arm, or light-caliber, projectiles or shrapnel.

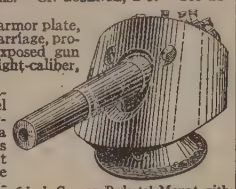

6-inch Gun on Pedestal Mount with Shield (sense 14).

15. *Tunneling & Mining.* An iron or steel framework moved forward at the end of a tunnel or adit in process of excavation to support the ground ahead of the concrete, cast iron, brickwork, or other lining.

16. *Zool.* a A protective structure likened to a shield, as a large scale, a carapace, or lorica. Specif., any of the plates, scutes, or large scales covering the head of certain snakes and lizards, or any of the horny plates of a turtle's shell. b A marking or otherwise differentiated area.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

shield-bearing, *adj.* **shield-headed** **shieldmaker**
shield-breaking, *adj.* **shield-leaved**

—*under shield.* In combat. *Archaic.* — ***to return, come back,*** *etc.*, ***with one's shield or upon it.*** To return, etc., victorious or, if vanquished, dead; — in allusion to the Spartan mothers' proverbial advice to their sons setting out for battle.

-shield (-shēld). A combining form of the noun *shield*, as in wind*shield*.

shield (shēld), *v.* [AS. *scildan, scyldan.* See SHIELD, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To cover with or as with a shield; to cover from danger or the like; to defend; to protect from distress, assault, injury, or the like.

A woman's shape doth *shield* thee. *Shak.*

2. To ward off; to keep off or out. *Now Rare.*

3. To avert, as a misfortune; forbid. *Archaic.*

God *shield* that it should so befall. *Chaucer.*

—, *Intransitive:* To serve as a shield; protect; defend.

Syn. — See SHELTER.

shield (shēld). Var. of SHIELING.

shield arm. The left arm.

shield'-back', *adj.* Having a back whose short side posts support a shield-shaped framework; — said esp. of chairs in a design made popular by Hepplewhite.

shield'-bear'er, *n.* **1.** The attendant who carries a warrior's shield. Cf. SQUIRE.

2. Any small moth of the genus *Coptodisca*, whose larva cuts out an oval bit of leaf to form a case.

shield bud. *Hort.* A bud with an attached segment of bark and wood, used in budding stocks; an escutcheon.

shield budding. *Hort.* Budding.

shield cell. *Bot.* = SHIELD, *n.*, 9 b.

shield'ed (shēl'dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *adj.* Having, bearing, or provided with, a shield.

shield'er (-dĕr), *n.* One who shields.

shield fern. Any fern of the genus *Dryopteris*; — so called from the shape of the indusium. Called also *buckler fern.* See also PRICKLY FERN; DRYOPTERIS, *Illust.*

shield'flow'er (shēld'flou'ĕr), *n.* The cast-iron plant.

shield fungus. Any fungus of the family Microthyriaceae; — so called from the shape of the peritheciumn.

shield'ing, *n.* Act of one who or that which shields; also, that which is used to shield.

shield'less (shēld'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Having no shield. — **shield'less·ly,** *adv.* — **shield'less·ness,** *n.*

shield'ling (shēld'lĭng), *n.* A person who is under the protection or wardship of another. *Rare.*

shield'-maid'en, *n.* [Trans. of ON. *skjaldmǣr.*] A woman warrior; — now commonly used for Valkyrie.

shield roots. = MALE FERN.

shield'-scale' fun'gus. An imperfect fungus (*Cephalosporium lecanii*) parasitic on scale insects, esp. on those of the genus *Lecanium.*

shield'-shaped' (shēld'shāpt'), *adj.* Having the shape of a shield; specif., *Bot.*, peltate.

shield'tail' (shēld'tāl'), *n.* *Zool.* Any small Oriental burrowing snake of the family Uropeltidae, having a large scute on the tail.

shield wall. A row of shields in a line of battle.

shiel'ing (shēl'ĭng; -ĭn), *n.* Also **sheal'ing** (shēl'-), **sheel'ing, sheil'ing,** etc. [Of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *skjǫl* a shelter, a cover, Dan. & Sw. *skjul.*] *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.* **1.** A hut or small cottage, as that of shepherds during summer, fishermen, sportsmen, etc.

2. A pasturage, generally a summer pasturage in the mountains.

shi'er (shī'ĕr), *n.* One who shies (a missile of any kind).

shi'er (shī'ĕr), *adj.*, *compar.* of SHY.

shi'er (shī'ĕr), *n.* Also **shy'er.** A horse given to shying.

shif'fle-shuf'fle (shĭf''l-shŭf''l), *n.* [Redupl. of *shuffle.*] Equivocal evasion.

shift (shĭft), *v.*; SHIFT'ED; SHIFT'ING. [ME. *shiften, schiften*, to divide, change, remove, fr. AS. *sciftan* to divide; akin to LG. & D. *schiften* to divide, distinguish, part, ON. *skipta* to divide, part, shift, change, Dan. *skifte*, Sw. *skifta*, and ON. *skifa* to arrange.] *Transitive:* **1.** To divide; distribute; apportion; assign. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

2. *Obs.* a To put in order; arrange. b To put off; to get rid of; also, to avoid; evade. c To quit; rid.

3. To exchange for or replace by another or others of the same kind or class; to change; as, to *shift* the clothes.

4. To change the place, position, or direction of; to move or remove, as from one place or person to another; to transfer; to turn; as, to *shift* a burden; to *shift* the blame.

Carrying the oar loose, [they] *shift* it hither and thither at pleasure. *Raleigh.*

5. To change the clothing of. *Archaic & Dial.*

6. To bestir (oneself).

7. To transplant.

8. To consume (food or drink). *Slang.*

9. *Cookery.* To transfer to fresh water. *Obs.*

10. *Naut.* a *Obs.* To observe the different positions or changes of. b To change the position of.

11. *Philol.* To change phonetically, esp. by Grimm's law.

12. *Typewriting.* To cause (the platen or type bars) to rise by depressing a key (called the *shift key*), so that characters (such as capital letters, figures, etc.) mounted on the type bars will strike the paper when corresponding keys are depressed.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make arrangement or apportionment; to distribute; to dispose; deal; order. *Obs.*

2. To deal for oneself; manage; get on. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

3. To make a change or changes; to change position, abode, place, form, character, etc.; to veer; as, the cargo *shifted.*

Here the Baillie *shifted* and fidgeted about in his seat. *Scott.*

Hence: a To change one's clothing. b To undergo change in form. c To change places. *Burns.*

4. a To resort to or use shifts; esp., to live by fraud or by one's wits; as, to *shift* for oneself. b To practice indirect or evasive methods. c To get along; make shift; as, left to *shift* as one can.

5. To go away, esp. secretly. "*Shift* and save yourself." *Shak.*

6. To shift gears, as in operating an automobile.

7. *Music.* To make a shift. See SHIFT, *n.*, 17.

8. *Naut.* To become displaced, esp. so as to affect equilibrium; — of cargo.

9. *Philol.* To become changed phonetically, esp. by Grimm's law.

Syn. — See CHANGE.

shift for oneself. To provide for one's own needs by one's own efforts.

shift gears. To change the gear rotating the transmission shaft of an automobile; hence, to proceed with marked change of speed.

shift hands. *Obs.* a To change hands. b To alter one's line of argument.

shift off. a *Obs.* To remove. b To delay; to defer; to put off; evade. c To put away; to lay aside; to get rid of.

shift the helm. *Naut.* To put the tiller from starboard to port or vice versa, usually from hard over one way to hard over the other.

shift (shĭft), *n.* [See SHIFT, *v.*] **1.** A share. *Obs.*

2. An effort; a means of effecting an end; as, to make a *shift.* See *make* (*a*) *shift*, under MAKE, *v.*

3. An expedient or scheme tried in difficulty; often, an expedient that is petty, mean, underhand, or the like; a trick; a dodge; a fraud.

Reduced to pitiable *shifts.* *Macaulay.*
I'll find a thousand *shifts* to get away. *Shak.*

4. Ability to contrive; resourcefulness.

5. A device that serves for entertainment. *Obs.*

6. A number of like things for use in alternation; as, a *shift* of lodgings, friends, sails. *Obs.*

7. a A change of clothes; a suit or garment which may be used instead of another. b Orig., a body garment for either sex; now, a woman's chemise. c *Dial.* A shirt.

8. Substitution. *Obs.*

9. a A change in direction; as, a *shift* of wind. b *Dial. Eng.* A change of residence.

10. The change of one set of workmen for another; hence, a spell, or turn, of work; also, a set of workmen who work in turn with other sets; as, a night *shift.*

11. Act of shifting; a putting one thing in place of another, or changing the place of a thing; change of place, attitude, employment, etc.; transfer, as of responsibility.

My going . . . was not merely for *shift* of air. *Sir H. Wotton.*

12. The disposition of members in a building, vessel, or other structure, so as to separate the joints and secure strength by overlapping.

13. *Agric.* One of the units or successive crops in a crop rotation; — called also *course.* *Eng.*

14. *Amer. Football.* A lateral change of position, esp. from one side of the line to the other, made, just before the ball is put in play, by one or more players of the side in possession of the ball. Such a change of position is legal only when the players making it have come to an absolute stop in their new positions before the ball is snapped.

15. *Geol.* The relative displacement of rock masses on opposite sides of a fault or fault zone and far enough away to be unaffected by bending or other local distortion along the zone of dislocation. In simple faults with a single surface of shear, *shift* and *slip* may be identical.

16. *Mining.* A dislocation of a vein or seam; a fault. *R.*

17. *Music.* a A change in the position of the hand on the finger board, in playing the violin or a similar instrument. The ***first position*** of the hand is close to the nut, so that the first finger produces the tone next above that of the open string; at ***half shift***, or ***second position***, the hand is so moved that the first finger falls in the original place of the second; at ***whole shift***, or ***third position***, the first finger covers the original place of the third; and at ***double shift***, or ***fourth position***, it covers that of the little finger. b A change in position of the movable slide of a trombone. The successive shifts lower the pitch by half steps. c In a grand piano, the action of the soft pedal, sometimes called the ***shifting pedal***, which moves the entire key action so that the hammers strike only one or two strings instead of two or three.

18. *Philol.* Phonetic change; specif., Lautverschiebung. See GRIMM'S LAW.

19. *Theater.* Dressing room. *Obs.*

Syn. — Artifice, device, ruse, subterfuge; mutation, transposition. See EXPEDIENT.

shift bid. At bridge, a bid by the responding hand that changes his partner's declaration.

shift boss. The foreman of a shift; — called also *shifter.* *U.S.*

shift'er (shĭf'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who shifts; esp., a workman whose work is to shift a (specified) thing, as in:

bobbin shifter	sceneshifter
master shifter	stone shifter
timber shifter	traffic shifter

2. One given to resorting to shifts or expedients, esp. those of a petty or crafty nature; a cheat. *Obs.*

3. One who resorts to evasion in reasoning.

4. A shift boss. *U. S.*

5. *Mach.* Any of various devices for shifting something; as: a A belt shifter. b *Knitting Mach.* A wire for changing a loop from one needle to another, as in narrowing, etc.

6. *Naut.* An assistant to the ship's cook in washing, steeping, and shifting the salt provisions. *Rare.*

shifter fork. *Mach.* A belt-shifter fork between whose prongs a belt runs, lateral pressure applied by either prong causing the belt to move laterally, as from a loose to a tight pulley.

shift'ful (shĭft'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* Full of resource. — **shift'ful·ness,** *n.*

shift'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who or that which shifts or resorts to shifts.

2. *Mining.* Act of directing or bossing a shift.

shift'ing, *adj.* That shifts. — **shift'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **shift'ing·ness,** *n.*

shifting accent *or* **stress.** *Phonet.* Movable word accent or stress, due to unsettled or varying usage (*ac'cess, access'*; Amer. *cen'tenar'y*, Brit. *cente'nary*), to position among other words (he is *expert'*, an *ex'pert'* workman), to emphasis (*ab'solute'ly*, emph. *ab'solute'ly*), to meaning (*black'bird'*, *black' bird'*), and to various syntactical relations. See *Pron.* §§ 63–68.

shifting backstay. *Naut.* A permanent stay so rigged as to be set up or cast off as the working of the vessel requires.

shifting center. = METACENTER.

shifting pedal. See SHIFT, *n.*, 17 c.

shifting room. *Theater.* = SHIFT, *n.*, 20. *Obs.*

shifting security. See SECURITY, *n.*, 4.

shifting stress. See SHIFTING ACCENT.

shifting tympan. See TYMPAN.

shifting, *or* **secondary, use.** *Law.* A use which takes effect in derogation of some other estate and is expressly limited by the deed or may be created on a certain contingency by a person or persons named in the deed. By the shifting use it was possible to evade the common-law rule that a fee could not be limited upon a fee. Some States of the United States have expressly abolished shifting uses, as such.

shift joint. *Arch. & Masonry.* A vertical joint so placed as to come above a solid member of the course below; also, the process of forming such a joint.

shift key. See SHIFT, *v. t.*, 12.

shift'less (shĭft'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* **1.** Without resources for defense. *Obs.*

2. Lacking in expedients, or not capable of successful expedients, esp. in providing for one's own support, as because of laziness, lack of skill, etc.; hence, lazy; inefficient; thriftless; as, a *shiftless* fellow.

3. Manifesting, or characteristic of, lack of efficiency or thrift in work, or the like; as, *shiftless* management.

4. Divested or devoid of garments.

— **shift'less·ly,** *adv.* — **shift'less·ness,** *n.*

shift lock. *Typewriters.* A key which is struck to lock the platen (or type bars) in the raised position attained by depression of the shift key.

shift marriage. Smock marriage.

shift of butts. The arrangement of planks or plates in a vessel.

shift of crops. Change or rotation of crops.

shift'y (shĭf'tĭ), *adj.*; SHIFT'I·ER (-tĭ·ĕr); SHIFT'I·EST. **1.** a Full of, or ready with, shifts; alert; as, quick-witted and *shifty*; fertile in, or given to, expedients or contrivances, esp. those of a doubtful character; fertile in, or full of, tricks or dodges; tricky.

Shifty and thrifty as old Greek or modern Scot. *C. Kingsley.*

b Indicative or characteristic of such a nature; as, *shifty* eyes; a *shifty* look.

2. Changeful; changeable; fickle. *Rare.*

3. Shifting or tending to shift.

Shi·gel'la (shĭ·jĕl'ä; -gĕl'ä), *n.* [NL., dim., after K. *Shiga* (b. 1870), Jap. bacteriologist.] *Bacteriol.* A genus of nonmotile aerobic, Gram-negative bacteria of the family Bacteriaceae, which form acid, but no gas, on many carbohydrates and do not form acetyl-methyl-carbinol. *S.* (syn *Bacillus*) *dysenteriae* causes bacillary dysentery.

shig·ga'ion (shĭ·gā'yŏn; -gī'ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* SHIGIONOTH (shĭg'ĭ·ō'nŏth; -nōth). [Heb. *shiggāyōn*, pl. *shiqhyōnōth.*] A term of uncertain meaning in title of Ps. vii and (in *pl.*), in Hab. iii. 1.

shi'gram (shē'grăm), *n.* [Prob. fr. Hind. *śīghragāmī* quick-going; cf. Tamil *śīkkiram* carriage, fr. Skr. *śīghra* quick.] In Bombay, a kind of hack gharri.

Shi'ism (shē'ĭz'm), *n.* The tenets held by the Shiites.

Shi'ite (shē'īt), **Shi'ah** (-ä), *n.* [Ar. *shī'i* a partisan or follower of (Ali).] One of that branch of the Moslems who reject the first three caliphs, and consider Ali, Mohammed's son-in-law, as the first rightful successor of Mohammed, and who do not acknowledge the Sunna, or body of traditions respecting Mohammed, as any part of the law. The Shiites are divided into a number of markedly different groups. The chief shrines of the sect are in An Najaf, Karbala, and Kadhimain, all in lower Iraq. Persia is the chief center of Shiism. — **Shi·it'ic** (shē·ĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

Shik (shĕk), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Turkomanized tribe of Turkomen republic, regarded as of Arabian origin.

shi·kar' (shĭ·kär'), *n.* [Per. *shikār.*] Hunting; sport. *India.* — *v. t.* To hunt. *India.*

shik'a·ra (shĭk'ä·rä), *n.* [Skr. *śikhara.*] *Indian Architect.* The tower or spire of a temple, esp. in the northern nagara style with a curvilinear spire surmounted by an amalaka.

shi·kar'gah (shĭ·kär'gä), *n.* [Per. *shikārgāh*, fr. *shikār* hunting + *gāh* place.] A game preserve. *India.*

shi·ka'ri, shi·ka'ree (shĭ·kä'rē), *n.* [Per. *shikāri.*] A sportsman; esp., a native hunter or guide. *India.*

shi·kas'ta (shĭ·käs'tä), *n.* [Per. *shikastah* broken.] The broken or current Persian hand in which correspondence and sometimes manuscripts are written. — **shi·kas'ta,** *adj.*

shi·kim'ic ac'id (shĭ·kĭm'ĭk). [Jap. *shikimi* Illicium anisatum.] *Chem.* A white crystalline acid, $C_6H_8(OH)_3CO_2H$, obtained from the fruit of *Illicium anisatum*, the Japanese star anise (called **shik'i·mi** [shĭk'ĭ·mĭ] by the Japanese).

shik'i·mole (shĭk'ĭ·mōl), *n.* Also **shik'i·mol** (-mōl; -mŏl). *Chem.* = SAFROLE.

shik·i·mo·tox'in (shĭk'ĭ·mō·tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [*shikimi* + *toxin.*] *Chem.* A toxic principle contained in shikimi fruit.

shik'ken (shĭk'kĕn), *n.* [Jap.] The chief executive of the shogun during the Kamakura period (1192–1333); — often translated as *regent.* Their influence soon eclipsed that of the shogun.

shi·ko' (shĭ·kō'), *n.* [Burmese *śikhō* (written *hrikhō*) join and raise the hands in adoration.] A kneeling with joined hands and bowed head before a superior. Cf. KOWTOW. *Burma.* — *v. i.* To perform the shiko. *Burma.*

shik'ra (shĭk'rä), *n.* [Per.] A small Indian hawk (*Astur badius*) sometimes used in falconry.

shilf (shĭlf), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *scealp* splinter, fragment, Gael. *sgealb.*] Soft slaty rock, esp. when broken up into road metal. *Local, Eng.*

shil'fa (shĭl'fä), *n.* [Origin uncert.] The chaffinch. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

Shilh (shĭl; *native* shĭlh'), *n.* The language of the Shilha.

Shil·ha' (shĭl·hä'; shĭ·lä'), **Shil·luh'** (shĭ·lŭ'), *n. sing. & pl.* [Berber *shelluh, shellaha, shleuh.*] A member of a chief division of the Berbers, in southern Morocco; also, their language. See BERBER; HAMITIC LANGUAGES a.

shill (shĭl), *adj.* [AS. *scyl* sonorous, sounding.] *Now Dial.* Shrill; sonorous. — **shill,** *adv.*

shield'a·ble (shēl'dä·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.

shield'board', *n.* = MOLDBOARD, 1. *Now Dial.*

shield'drake' (shēl'drāk'). Var. of SHELDRAKE. *Scot.*

shield'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

shield'may', *n.* = SHIELD-MAIDEN.

Shield of Sobieski (sō·byĕs'kĭ). [= SCUTUM, 4.]

shiel'drake' (shēl'drāk'). Var. of SHELDRAKE.

shies (shīz), *n.*, *pl.* of SHY.

shies, *3d sing. pres.* of SHY.

shi'est, *adj.*, *superl.* of SHY.

shift'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

shift'age, *n.* See -AGE.

shift'i·ly, *adv.* of SHIFTY.

shift'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

shift'y-eyed', *adj.* See EYED, *adj.*

shih (shē), *n. sing. & pl.* [Chin. (Pek.) *shih*[3], lit., stone.] See WEIGHT, *Table*; MEASURE, *Table.* *Bib.*

Shih' Ching' (shĭ' jĭng'). [Chin. (Pek.) *shih*[1] ode + *ching*[1] classic.] See FIVE CLASSICS.

Shi'hon (shĭ'hŏn). *Bib.*

Shi'hor (-hôr). *Bib.*

Shi'hor-lib'nath (-lĭb'nĕth). *Bib.*

shike'poke'. Var. of SHITEPOKE.

Shi King. See SHIH CHING.

shild, shilde. ✝ SHIELD.

shi·le'lah. Var. of SHILLELAGH.

Shil'hi (shĭl'hī). *Bib.*

Shil'him (shĭl'hĭm). *Bib.*

shill, shill'er (shĭl'ĕr), *n.* [Appar. fr. *shill*, adj.] A shillaber.

shill (shĭl). Var. of SHEAL, shell, husk. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

shil'la (shĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *sgilleag.*] Pebble; gravel; a beach; — chiefly *pl. Dial.*

shil'la·ber (shĭl'ȧ·bĕr), *n.* [See 2d SHILL.] **a** An employee of the circus who hastens to buy tickets when the barker concludes his announcements. **b** A hanger-on at a circus, fair, or race track operating some catchpenny scheme. **c** *Slang, U. S.* A decoy who pretends to patronize a grifter in order to start others.

shil·le'lagh, shil·la'lah (shĭ·lā'lȧ; -lā'lē), *n.* Also **shil·le'lah, shil·la'la.** A sapling, as of oak or blackthorn, used as a cudgel; hence, any cudgel; — so called from Shillelagh, County Wicklow, Ireland, famous for its oaks. *Irish.*

shil'let (shĭl'ĕt), *n.* Shale. — **shil'let·y** (-ĕ·tĭ), *adj. Both Dial.*

shil'li·beer (shĭl'ĭ·bēr), *n.* [After George *Shillibeer* (1797–1866), Eng. coach proprietor.] **1.** An omnibus.

2. A hearse with seats for mourners.

shil'ling (shĭl'ĭng), *n.* [ME. *shilling, schilling*, fr. AS. *scilling;* akin to D. *schelling*, OS. & OHG. *scilling*, G. *schilling*, Sw. & Dan. *skilling*, ON. *skillingr*, Goth. *skilliggs.*] **1.** A silver coin and money of account of Great Britain and many of its dependencies, equal to twelve pence (24⅓ cents U. S.), or the twentieth part of a pound. It is legal tender to the number of forty. Abbr., *s.* For several centuries the shilling was a money of account only, after the Norman Conquest always equal to twelve pence. It first appeared as a modern coin under Henry VII. By a series of changes its weight of fine silver has fallen from the initial value of 133.2 gr. to the present one of 43.64 gr. Cf. KING'S SHILLING.

2. **a** A coin and money of account of Scotland in use previous to 1707. It was originally identical in value with the English shilling, but depreciated during the wars with England until, in the 17th century, worth only one English penny. **b** Any of several related moneys of the Continent, as the German schilling or the Danish skilling.

3. In the Thirteen Colonies, a denomination of money, differing widely in value on the colonial bills of credit because of differing degrees of depreciation. The paper shilling of Massachusetts was worth more than that of North Carolina, but both fluctuated. Later, in States added to the Union east of the Mississippi, similar fluctuations took place. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

4. = EAST AFRICA SHILLING.

5. A measure of weight for arrows, equal to 87¼ grains. *Brit.*

shil'ling, *adj.* Priced at a shilling; as, a *shilling* shocker.

shil'ling. Var. or SHEALING, grain.

shilling shocker. Orig., a sensational novel sold for a shilling; hence, any cheap shocker. See SHOCKER. Cf. DREADFUL, *n.*

shil'lings-worth' (shĭl'ĭngz·wûrth'), *n.* The worth or value of a shilling; as much as can be bought for a shilling.

shil·loo' (shĭ·lōō'), *n.* A loud shout or outcry. *Anglo-Ir.*

Shil'luk (shĭl'ōōk), *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** A Negro of a very tall, jet-black people dwelling on the White Nile, neighbors of the Dinka. They were formerly noted warriors.

2. Their Nilotic language.

shil'ly-shal'ly (shĭl'ĭ·shăl'ĭ), *adv.* Formerly also **shill'-I-shall'-I.** [Redupl. of *shall I.*] In an irresolute, undecided, or hesitating manner.

shil'ly-shal'ly, *v. i.* To hesitate; to act irresolutely; to be undecided; hence, to occupy oneself with trifles.

shil'ly-shal'ly, *n.* **a** Irresolution; hesitation; indecision; also, occupation with trifles. **b** A shilly-shallyer.

shil'ly-shal'ly, *adj.* Hesitating; irresolute; indecisive; also, rarely, foolish; trivial.

shil'ly-shal'ly·er, shil'li·shal'li·er (shĭl'ĭ·shăl'ĭ·ĕr), *n.* An irresolute or hesitating person.

Shi'loh (shī'lō), *n.* [Heb. *shīlōh.*] *Bib.* A word, of uncert. meaning, used in Jacob's deathbed speech. *Gen.* xlix. 10.

Shi'loh, *n. Bib.* A town of the Ephraimites, where the sanctuary of the ark was kept during the period of the judges. It is identified with modern Seilun.

shilp (shĭlp), *n.* [See SHILPIT.] A weak and puny person. *Scot.*

shilp'it (shĭl'pĭt), *adj.* [Origin uncert.] *Scot.* **a** Weak; feeble; sickly; puny. **b** Thin; flat; worthless; insipid, as drink.

shim (shĭm), *n.* [Origin uncert.] **1.** A thin piece or slip of wood, metal, stone, etc., often tapered, used to fill in, as in leveling a stone in building, or a railroad tie or rail, etc., or designed to be removed to take up wear, as in a bearing.

2. A shingle with sides not equally thick.

3. *Agric. Mach.* A horizontal knife attachment to a cultivator for surface scraping between crop rows, and used esp. for weed removal.

shim (shĭm), *v. t.;* SHIMMED (shĭmd); SHIM'MING. **1.** To hoe or weed with a shim. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

2. To fill out, or level up, to a desired height or a true surface by the use of a shim or shims. See SHIM, *n.*, 1. Also, to fill up (cracks or joints), as with putty.

shim, *n.* [AS. *scima* shadow.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** Shadow or indistinct image due to a fleeting view or glimpse. **b** A white streak on a horse's face.

shi·mal' (shĭ·mäl'), *n.* [Ar. *shimāl* north.] The northwest wind blowing over the Persian Gulf.

Shim'e·i (shĭm'ē·ī), *n.* Any of various persons; esp., the son of Gera, a Benjamite, who cursed and stoned David when fleeing from Jerusalem in Absalom's rebellion. See 2 *Sam.* xvi. & xix.; 1 *Kings* ii.

shim'mer (shĭm'ĕr), *v. i.;* -MERED (-ĕrd); -MER·ING. [ME. *schimeren*, fr. AS. *scimrian;* akin to D. *schemeren*, G. *schimmern*, Dan. *skimre*, Sw. *skimra*, AS. *scīma* a light, brightness, Goth. *skeina* a torch, lantern, and E. SHINE.] To shine with a tremulous or fitful light; to gleam faintly; glisten; glimmer. — *v. t.* To cause to shimmer.

Syn. — See FLASH.

shim'mer, *n.* A fitful, tremulous light; a glimmer.

shim'mer, *v. t.* **1.** = SHIM, *v. t.*, 1.

2. To fit a shim or shims between surfaces of (the work).

shim'mer (shĭm'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who shims; also, a shim.

2. One who inserts shims.

shim'mer·y (-ĭ), *adj.* Shimmering; also, tremulous.

shim'my, shim'mey (shĭm'ĭ), *n.* [From *chemise*, taken as pl.] **1.** A chemise. *Dial. & Colloq.*

2. A jazz dance popular around 1920, characterized by shaking of the body from the shoulders down so as to simulate trembling.

3. Abnormal vibration in the front wheels of a motor vehicle reinforced by resonance at critical speeds.

shim'my (shĭm'ĭ), *v. i.* **1.** To shake, quiver, or tremble in, or as if in, dancing a shimmy.

2. To vibrate abnormally; — of automobiles. Cf. SHIMMY, *n.*, 3.

shim'my, *adj.* Shimmering.

shim'o·se (shĭm'ō·sĕ), *n.* Also **Shimose powder.** [For *shimonose*, after the Japanese inventor Masashika *Shimonose* Kogakubachi.] A Japanese explosive consisting chiefly of picric acid.

shimp'er (shĭmp'ĕr), *v. i.* [Cf. SHIMMER.] To shimmer.

shim'–sham' (shĭm'shăm'), *adj. & n.* [Redupl. of *sham.*] Make-believe; sham.

shin (shĭn), *n.* [ME. *shine, schine*, fr. AS. *scīnu;* akin to D. *scheen*, OHG. *scina*, G. *schiene, schienbein*, and AS. *scēa* shin. Cf. 2d CHINE.] **1.** **a** The front part of the leg below the knee; the front edge of the tibia; the lower part of the leg. **b** Specif., in beef cattle, the lower part of the foreleg; — distinguished from *shank.* **c** The tibia of an insect.

2. The ridge of a hill. *Scot.*

3. The lower forward corner of a plow moldboard.

shin, *v.;* SHINNED (shĭnd); SHIN'NING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To use the shins in climbing; to climb, esp. as a mast, tree, rope, or the like, by embracing it alternately with the arms or hands and legs, without help of steps, spurs, or the like; — often used with *up;* as, to *shin* up a mast.

2. To use the shins in locomotion; to walk or run. *U. S.*

3. To go about borrowing money hurriedly, as for the payment of one's notes. *Slang, U. S.*

——, *Transitive:* **1.** To shin up (a tree, pole, etc.).

2. To kick or strike on the shins.

shin (shēn), *n.* See SIN (Hebrew letter).

Shi'na (shē'nä), *n.* The language of Gilgit, northern Kashmir. See DARD LANGUAGES.

shi·nar'ump (shĭ·när'ŭmp), *n.* [Prob. of N. Am. Ind. origin.] Agatized wood. *Southwestern U. S.*

Shinarump conglomerate. *Geol.* The basal formation of the Triassic, notable for its content of fossil wood and its wide distribution over parts of Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico.

shin'bone' (shĭn'bōn'), *n.* The tibia.

shin'dig (shĭn'dĭg), *n.* [Cf. SHINDY.] A festive occasion with dancing. *Slang, U. S.*

shin'dle (shĭn'd'l), *n.* [See 2d SHINGLE.] A shingle; also, a slate roofing. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

shin'dy (shĭn'dĭ), *n.* [Origin uncert.; cf. Gael. *sīnteag* a skip, jump, fr. *sīn* stretch. Cf. SHINDIG, SHINNY, SHINTY.] **1.** The game of shinny. *Local Eng.*

2. **a** *Slang.* Uproar or disturbance; fracas; rumpus; row. **b** *Slang, U. S.* A dance; a party. Cf. SHINDIG.

3. A fancy or liking. *Local, U. S.*

shine (shĭn), *v.; past tense & past part.* SHONE (shōn; shŏn; *in British use usually* shŏn; *cf.* GONE), *Archaic* SHINED (shĭnd); *pres. part. & verbal n.* SHIN'NING (shĭn'ĭng). [ME. *shinen, schinen*, fr. AS. *scīnan;* akin to D. *schijnen*, OFris. *skīna*, OS. & OHG. *scīnan*, G. *scheinen*, ON. *skīna*, Sw. *skina*, Dan. *skinne*, Goth. *skeinan.* See SCENE; cf. SCINTILLATE, SHEER pure, SHIMMER.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To emit rays of light; to give light; to beam with steady radiance; to exhibit brightness or splendor; as, the sun *shines.*

God, who commanded the light to *shine* out of darkness, hath *shined* in our hearts. 2 *Cor.* iv. 6.

Let thine eyes *shine* forth in their full luster. *Denham.*

2. To be bright by reflection of light; to gleam; to be glossy; as, to *shine* like polished silver.

3. To be effulgent in splendor, beauty, or brilliance. "So proud she *shined* in her princely state." *Spenser.*

4. To be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished; to exhibit brilliant intellectual powers; as, to *shine* in conversation; to *shine* in company.

5. To be conspicuously clear or evident.

Your spirits *shine* through you. *Shak.*

6. To be sunny; to dawn. *Poetical.*

7. To cast an auspicious or favoring light; — with *upon. Archaic.*

——, *Transitive:* **1.** To illumine with rays of light. *Obs.*

2. To cause to shine; specif.: **a** To cause to emit light. **b** *Obs.* To send forth like light.

He [God] doth not ram wealth, nor *shine* honor and virtues upon men equally. *Bacon.*

c To throw or flash the light of upon or into something to illuminate it. **d** [In this and the next sense the past *shined* is common.] *Colloq.* To make bright with polish; as, to *shine* shoes. **e** *U. S.* In hunting by night, to throw light into (the eyes of an animal, fish, etc.) for the purpose of attracting attention momentarily and thus getting an opportunity to shoot, spear, or otherwise kill the prey.

Syn. — Beam, glisten; excel, star.

shine down. To outshine.

shine up to, shine round. To pay attentions to, esp. to a girl; to endeavor to gain the liking of. *Slang, U. S.*

shine with. To glisten or glitter from being covered with.

shine (shĭn), *n.* **1.** Brightness from emission of light; radiance; illumination. "Girt with tapers' holy *shine.*" *Milton.*

The distant *shine* of the celestial city. *Hawthorne.*

Specif., *Obs.*, a beam or halo; a nimbus.

2. Brightness because of reflected light; splendor; luster; gloss; sheen.

3. Figuratively, brilliance; splendor.

Some court's propitious *shine.* *Pope.*

4. Sunshine; fair weather; as, rain or *shine.*

5. *Slang.* **a** *U. S.* A liking; fancy; as, to take a *shine* to a person. **b** *U. S.* A disturbance; rumpus. **c** A caper; trick; prank. **d** An inferior actor or performer.

6. A display; a show. *Colloq.* Cf. DASH.

7. A meeting; also, a quarrel; fight. *Chiefly Dial.*

8. A polish or gloss given to shoes; also, a single polishing of a pair of shoes. *Colloq.*

9. A negro. *Slang.*

shine (shĭn), *adj.* Shining; sheen. *Obs.*

-shine (-shĭn). A combining form of the 1st noun *shine*, as in

aftershine	**monkeyshine**	**starshine**
candleshine	**moonshine**	**sunshine**

shin'er (shĭn'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who shines; as: **a** One who is clever, or smart in appearance, dress, etc. **b** One who shines shoes; a bootblack.

2. A thing that shines, as a star; specif., a silk hat; in *pl.*, patent-leather shoes.

3. A bright piece of money, esp. a guinea or sovereign; in *pl.*, money; coin. *Slang.*

4. In the textile trade, a shiny line across a fabric, resulting usually from a tightly drawn filling yarn.

5. A card sharper's mirror, used to reflect the cards in his opponent's hand. *Slang.*

6. *Slang.* **a** An eye. **b** A black eye, as from a blow.

7. *Optics.* A sharply convex polished button, or reflector, often of dark glass, which, under bright light, gives the appearance of an artificial star. It is used in optical tests.

8. a *pl.* SHINERS (shĭn'ĕrz), sometimes SHINER. See PLURAL, *Note.* (1) Any of numerous small silvery fresh-water American fishes, belonging to *Notropis* and allied genera of the family Cyprinidae, as *Notropis atherinoides* of the Great Lakes region and Mississippi Valley, *Notemigonus crysoleucas* sometimes distinguished as the *golden shiner*, occurring in the eastern United States, the red-fin *Luxilus cornutus*, and the spawneater. (2) Loosely, any of various other silvery fishes, as the dollarfish, menhaden, etc. **b** A silverfish (insect).

Golden Shiner (*Notemigonus crysoleucas*). (⅓)

shin'er-up', *n.* *Lithog.* One who arranges color transfers before transferring them to stone.

shin'gle (shĭng'g'l), *n.* [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. Nor. *singl, singling*, small round stones.] **1.** Coarse, rounded detritus or alluvial material, as on the seashore, differing from ordinary gravel only in the size of the stones, which may be as large as a man's head. *Chiefly Brit.*

2. A piece or single part of such material; — used also in the singular form as a plural. *Rare.*

A few flying *shingle* only coming down upon us. *Tyndall.*

3. A place, as a beach, strewn with shingle.

shin'gle, *n.* [ME., for *shindle*, fr. L. *scindula, scandula;* akin to L. *scindere* to split. See SHED, *v.*] **1.** **a** A piece of wood sawed or rived thin and small, with one end thinner than the other, for covering roofs, etc., the thick ends of one row overlapping the thin ends of the next. **b** Such shingles collectively.

2. A substitute for wooden shingles, as one made of asbestos and cement or of a felt base.

3. A sign or signboard, as of a lawyer's or doctor's office; as, to hang out one's *shingle. Humorous & Colloq., U. S.*

4. A short haircut. Cf. 3d SHINGLE, 2.

5. *Yachting.* A piece of wood similar in shape to a roofing shingle but larger, from ⅞ to 1¼ inches thick at the butt, applied to the ordinarily flat bottom of a racing motor boat to form a series of small steps.

shin'gle (shĭng'g'l), *v. t.;* SHIN'GLED (shĭng'g'ld); SHIN'GLING (-glĭng). **1.** **a** To cover with shingles, as a roof; to cover the roof or sides of, as a house, with shingles. **b** To cover as if with shingles; to overlap.

2. To cut or bob (the hair) so closely that the contour, esp. of the back of the head, is clearly brought out.

3. To whip; chastise, as with a shingle. *Colloq., U. S.*

4. To lay or dispose, as logs, so as to overlap.

shin'gle, *v. i.* To subject to the process of expelling cinder and impurities by hammering and squeezing, as a mass of iron from the puddling furnace.

shin'gle, *n.* [OF. *cengle* girdle, girth, as of a saddle (F. *sangle*), fr. L. *cingula.* See SHINGLES.] Girth; girdle. *Obs.*

shin'gle, *n.* [Var. of SINGLE.] Tail (of a deer). *Obs.*

shin'gle-back', *n.* The stump-tail (lizard).

shingle band. One of the two wooden crosspieces that hold a bunch of shingles together.

shingle bolt. = 3d BOLT, 8 a.

shin'gled (shĭng'g'ld), *adj.* Covered with shingle, or coarse, rounded detritus.

shin'gled, *adj.* **1.** Covered, roofed, or sheathed with shingles.

2. Clinker-built; — of a ship. *Obs.* *Piers Plowman.*

3. Cut in a shingle; — of hair.

shingle lap. A lap joint, as for a sheet-metal stack, in which the sections joined are tapered so that the bottom of each section fits over the top of the section below it. In the ***inverted shingle lap,*** the sections are tapered so that the top of each section fits over the bottom of the section above it.

shingle oak. **a** An American oak (*Quercus imbricaria*), whose wood is used in western States for shingles. It has shining laurellike leaves. **b** The Australian oak.

shin'gler (shĭng'glĕr), *n.* One who or that which shingles; specif.: **a** One who shingles roofs, etc. **b** A man or a machine that makes shingles. **c** A workman who tends a shingling machine or hammer. **d** A machine for shingling puddled iron.

shin'gles (shĭng'g'lz), *n.* [ML. *cingulus* (trans. of Gr. *zōnē* girdle, shingles), fr. L. *cingulum* girdle, fr. *cingere* to gird. See CINCTURE; cf. CINGLE, SURCINGLE.] An acute inflammatory skin disease of nervous origin, in which vesicles the size of split peas occur in clusters and follow the course of a peripheral nerve, causing extreme tenderness and itching, and usually spreading around the trunk like a girdle; — called also *herpes zoster.*

shingle tree. An East Indian timber tree (*Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*), family Caesalpiniaceae, with hard durable wood used for tea boxes.

shingle weaver. One who packs loose shingles into bundles.

shin'gle·wood' (shĭng'g'l·wŏŏd'), *n.* A West Indian tree (*Nectandra antillana*).

shin'gling (shĭng'glĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SHINGLE.

shin'gling (shĭng'glĭng), *n.* *Geol.* The arrangement of pebbles by currents so that they slope in the same direction and overlap like shingles on a roof.

shin'gly (-glĭ), *adj.* Composed of, or abounding in, shingle.

shin'gly, *adj.* Covered with, or resembling, shingles.

Shin'gon–shu' (shĭn'gōn-shōō'), *n.* A Japanese Buddhist sect, having an esoteric philosophy and an eclectic pantheon, with Dai Nichi as supreme power.

shin guard. *Sports.* A guard, usually of stiffened canvas or leather, for the shin.

shin'ing (shĭn'ĭng), *adj.* **a** Emitting or reflecting light, esp. steadily; radiant; resplendent; as, *shining* lamps,

shin'ing (shĭn'ĭng), *n.* Shimmered. *Ref. Sp.*

shim'mer-ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SHIMMER. — **shim'mer-ing·ly,** *adv.*

Shi'mon (shī'mŏn). *Bib.*

Shi'mo-no-se'ki (shē'mō-nō-sē'kē), *n.* See TREATY, *Table.*

shim plow. See SHIM, *n.*, 2.

Shim'rath (shĭm'rȧth). *Bib.*

Shim'ri (-rī). *Bib.*

Shim'rith (-rĭth). *Bib.*

shim'rom (-rŏm). *Bib.*

Shim'ron (-rŏn). *Bib.*

Shim'ron-ites (-ĭts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

Shim'ron-me'ron (-mē'rŏn). *Bib.*

Shim'shai (shĭm'shī; -shā'ī). *Bib.*

Shi'nab (shī'nȧb). *Bib.*

shi·nan'ī·ging, *n.* = SHENANIGAN.

shi·nan'ī·king, *n.* Var. of SHENANIGAN.

shind. Shinned. *Ref. Sp.*

shinded (shĭnd). Archaic & dial. past tense & past part. of SHINE.

shine'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

shing (shĭng). Var. of SHENG. See MEASURE, *Table.*

shin'gl, shin'gld. Shingle; shingled. *Ref. Sp.*

shin'gle-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

shin'ī·ly (shĭn'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of SHINY.

shin'ī·ness (shĭn'ĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.

shilla. † SHELA.

shil'le'ly. Var. of SHILLELAGH.

Shil'lem (shĭl'ĕm). *Bib.*

Shil'lem·ites (-ĭts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

shil'len, shil'lan (shĭl'ĕn). Vars. of SHEALING, grain.

shill'house', *n.* = SHILLING, 1. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

shill'ing·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

shill'-I-shall'-I, *adv.* See SHILLY-SHALLY.

shil'li-shal'li-er. Var. of SHILLY-SHALLYER.

Shil-luh', *n.* = SHILHA.

shil'ly (shĭl'ĭ). Var. of SHILLA.

shil'ly-shal'li-er. Var. of SHILLY-SHALLYER.

Shi'lo (shī'lō). *Bib.* [SILOAM.]

Shi·lo'ah (shĭ·lō'ȧ). Var. of [Shi·lo'ni (shĭ·lō'nī). *Bib.*

shi'lo·nite (shī'lō·nīt). *Bib.*

Shil'shah (shĭl'shȧ). *Bib.*

looks, armor. **b** Splendid; illustrious; brilliant; as, a *shining* example of charity.
Syn. — Glistening, lustrous, effulgent, refulgent; sparkling, gleaming, flashing. See BRIGHT.
Ant. — Murky, dim. See DARK.
— **shin'ing·ly**, *adv.* — **shin'ing·ness**, *n.*
shining flycatcher. **a** The satin sparrow. **b** The phainopepla.
shining light. A person of conspicuous, esp. exemplary, attainments.
shining oat grass. See GRASS, *Table.*
shining willow. The shiny willow.
shin'leaf' (shĭn'lēf'), *n.* Any herb of the genus *Pyrola*, esp. *P. elliptica* and *P. americana.*
Shin'ne·cock (shĭn'ē·kŏk), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe of southeastern Long Island, where a few survivors, intermarried with negroes, remain. The rest joined the Brotherton. See BROTHERTON.
shin'ner (shĭn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A stocking. *Obs.*
2. One who shins. *U. S.*
3. A kick on the shin. *Dial. Eng.*
shin'ner·y (shĭn'ẽr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NERIES (-ĭz). [From SHIN OAK. See -ERY, **c.**] A dense growth of low trees, esp. one consisting of the shin oak. *Western U. S.*
shin'ny, shin'ney (shĭn'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. SHINDY, SHIN.] The game of hockey as informally played with a curved stick and a ball, block of wood, or the like, by schoolboys, etc.; also, the curved stick used in the game.
shin'ny, shin'ney, *v. i.* To play shinny.
shinny on one's own side. To keep where one belongs or confine one's actions to their proper sphere. *Colloq.*
shin'ny (shĭn'ĭ), *v. i.* To climb by use of the shins; to shin; — chiefly with *up.* *Colloq., U. S.*
shin'ny, *n.* = MOONSHINE, 5. *Southern U. S.*
shin oak. [*chinquapin* + *oak.*] Any of several species of oak of low growth, as *Quercus annulata, Q. undulata, Q. prinoides,* etc. *U. S.*
shin'plas'ter (shĭn'plăs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** A plaster of paper saturated with tar, vinegar, etc., applied to sore shins.
2. Formerly, *Slang,* a piece of unsecured or poorly secured paper money, esp. one greatly depreciated in value; also, a piece of government paper money of a denomination less than a dollar. Specif.: **a** Any one of the notes of small value issued by private bankers during the depression of 1837. **b** *U. S.* Fractional currency (which see).
Shin'-shu' (shĭn'shōō'), *n.* [Jap. *shin shū* true sect.] The simplest of the Japanese Buddhist sects, founded by Shinran-Shonen in the 13th century. It has a married clergy, and the largest following. Faith in Amita is all-sufficient. It is closely related to the Jodo-shu.
shin'-tan'gle, *n.* Ground hemlock.
shin'ti·yan (shĭn'tĭ·yăn), **shin'ty·an** (shĭn'tĭ·ăn), *n.* [Syrian Ar. *shintiyān,* fr. Turk. *chintiyān.*] A kind of wide loose drawers or trousers worn by women in Moslem countries.
Shin'to' (shĭn'tō'), *n.* [Jap. *Shintō,* lit., the way of the gods, fr. *shin* gods + *tō* way.] The ethnic cult and religion of the Japanese, consisting chiefly in the reverence shown to the spirits of imperial ancestors and historical personages, and to some deities of nature. Inherent in the race, Shinto was long influenced by and interwoven with Buddhism, until the two were separated by law after 1871. The cult as embodied in the temples is not regarded as a religion, but is respected by adherents of all faiths, Buddhistic and Christian, and is distinguished from the religious sects, called also *Shinto,* which have been founded by private persons by building tenets on some phases of the Shinto tradition.
Shin'to·ism (shĭn'tō·ĭz'm), *n.* Shinto; — an erroneous equivalent, since in Japanese *tō* means doctrine (see -ISM).
Shin'to·ist (-ĭst), *n.* An adherent of Shinto. — **Shin'to·ist,** *adj.*
Shin'to·is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Shinto.
shin'ty (shĭn'tĭ), *n.* [Cf. SHINNY, SHINDY.] Shinny. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Shin·wa'ri (shĭn·wä'rē), *n. sing. & pl.* One of an Afghan tribe in the valleys of the Safed Koh range and south of Jalalabad. They are nomadic and belligerent.
shin'y (shĭn'ĭ), *adj.;* SHIN'I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); SHIN'I·EST. **1.** Bright; luminous; radiant; unclouded. "A *shiny* day." *Dryden.*
2. Polished; glossy; as, *shiny* shoes; a *shiny* coat.
3. Rubbed or worn smooth, as cloth or rope.
shin'y, *adv.* Shinily. *Spenser.*
shin'y (shĭn'ĭ), *n.* That which shines; money; gold. *Slang.*
shiny willow. A common North American shrub (*Salix lucida*) with lanceolate, shining leaves.
shin'za (shĭn'zä), *n.* [Jap., lit., the seat of the gods.] The throne chair of the Japanese emperor.
ship (shĭp), *n.* [ME. *ship, schip,* fr. AS. *scip;* akin to OFris. *skip,* OS. *scip,* D. *schip,* G. *schiff,* OHG. *scif,* Dan. *skib,* Sw. *skepp,* ON. & Goth. *skip.* Cf. EQUIP, SKIFF, SKIPPER.] **1.** Any large seagoing vessel.
2. Specif., *Naut.,* a vessel with a bowsprit and three masts (foremast, mainmast, and mizzenmast), with, rarely, a fourth mast, each composed of a lower mast, a topmast, and a topgallant mast, and, sometimes, higher masts; all masts being square-rigged.
3. In general, any vessel intended or used for navigation, or such a vessel not of the kind propelled by oars, paddles, or the like; a water craft or vessel. In popular usage, and more esp. in various legal uses, the term *ship* has a very broad meaning, varying more or less with the context in which it is used. Thus in various matters of maritime and international law, as with reference to salvage, *ship* may mean: any vessel used for purposes of navigation; any locomotive machine or structure intended or used for transportation on rivers, seas, oceans, or other navigable waters, without regard to its form or means of locomotion; any structure or vessel fitted for navigation. For the purposes of some statutes it has even a broader definition, as in the English Foreign Enlistment Act, where it is defined as including "any description of boat, vessel, floating battery, or floating craft; also, any description of boat, vessel, or other craft or battery, made to move either on the surface of or under water, or sometimes on the surface of, and sometimes under, water" (33 & 34 Vict. c. 90, s. 30). For definitions of principal classes of sailing vessels, other than *ship* (in the specific sense), see 5th BARK, BARKENTINE, BRIG, BRIGANTINE, DAHABEAH, DHOW, FRIGATE, GALLEON, 2d JUNK, 2d KETCH, LUGGER, SAMPAN, 1st SCHOONER, SLOOP, YAWL, etc. For definitions of classes of war vessels see NAVY, **2.** Merchant steamships are generally classified according to their motive power, peculiarities of construction, etc. See TURBINE, WHALEBACK, etc. In personifications, *ship* is now feminine.
4. An incense vessel or boat. *Hist.*
5. A ship's company or one of its members.
6. Symbolically, one's fortune or affairs; as, when one's *ship* comes home.
7. By extension, a proposed vehicle for traversing outer space beyond the earth's atmosphere; as, a rocket *ship.*
8. A part used to move something from one place to another, as a shifter fork; as, the *ships* of scissors.
9. In the game of shuffleboard, a weight which hangs over the end of the board.
10. An airship; also, an airplane.
11. *Rowing.* An eight-oar boat. *Jocose.*

ship boat. A boat carried on, or towed as a tender to, a vessel.
ship borer. A shipworm.
ship'bound' (shĭp'bound'), *adj.* Confined to a ship.
ship'boy' (-boi'), *n.* A boy who serves in a ship, usually as a cabin attendant; — called also *ship's boy.*
ship breaker. One who breaks up vessels when unfit for further use and deals in their materials.
ship'break'ing (shĭp'brāk'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Shipwreck. *Obs.*
2. Occupation or business of a ship breaker.
3. *Scots Law.* The offense of breaking into a ship to commit there a criminal offense.
ship'bro'ken (-brō'kĕn), *adj.* **1.** Shipwrecked.
2. Destitute because of shipwreck.

FAMOUS SHIPS

NAME	COUNTRY	SIZE[1]	TYPE	DATE[2]	NOTED FOR
Beagle	Gr. Brit.	235	Brig	1831–36	Voyage by Chas. Darwin as naturalist
Birkenhead	Gr. Brit.		Troopship	1852	Wrecked near Cape of Good Hope; women and children saved; troops standing at attention until ship is about to go down; 436 lost
Bonhomme Richard	U. S. (orig. France)	800	Man-of-war	1779	Converted merchantman; ship of John Paul Jones in naval battles off England
Bounty	Gr. Brit.	250	Brig	1789–90	Mutiny of crew in South Seas; Capt. Bligh set adrift; ship finally reaching Pitcairn Is. where the mutineers settle
Challenger	Gr. Brit.	2,306	Corvet	1872–76	Brit. scientific expedition for exploration of deep sea, under Prof. Wyville Thomson
Chesapeake	U. S.	1,244	Frigate	1807–13	Seamen on it impressed by British (1807); defeated by *Shannon,* May 30, 1813; Capt. James Lawrence
Clermont	U. S.	160	Steamship	1807	First steamship, built by Robt. Fulton; first trip, New York to Albany 150 m., in 32 hours; called "Fulton's Folly"
Constitution	U. S.	1,576	44-gun frigate	1797–1897[3]	Famous in Barbary War and in War of 1812; "Old Ironsides"
Endeavor	Gr. Brit.	370	Collier	1768–71	Capt. Cook's ship on first voyage of exploration in South Seas
Fram	Norway	402	Steam schooner	1893–96 1910–12	Designed to resist ice: (1) In arctic exploration, under F. Nansen (2) In antarctic exploration, under R. Amundsen
Gjöa	Norway	47	Sloop	1904–06	First vessel through the Northwest Passage; Capt. Roald Amundsen
Golden Hind					See PELICAN
Great Eastern	Gr. Brit.	18,915	Steamship	1859–87	For many years largest vessel afloat; used in cable laying
Great Harry	Gr. Brit.	1,000	War vessel	1509–53	First war vessel of British Navy
Half Moon	Neth.	80	Sailing vessel	1609	Ship of Henry Hudson in voyage of discovery (Hudson river)
Hartford	U. S. (Fed.)	1,000	Sloop of war	1862–64	Flagship of Adm. Farragut in attacks on New Orleans and Mobile
Lusitania	Gr. Brit.	32,500	Passenger steamer	1915	Sunk by German submarine off Irish coast, May 7; 1153 lives lost
Maine	U. S.	6,682	Battleship	1898	Blown up in Havana Harbor, Feb. 15; 260 lives lost; Capt. Chas. D. Sigsbee
Mayflower	Gr. Brit.	180	Sailing vessel	1620	Brought Pilgrim Fathers to America; leaders: Wm. Bradford and J. Carver
Merrimac	U. S. (Confed.)	4,500	Ironclad ram	1861–62	First American armored warship; renamed *Virginia;* defeated by *Monitor,* Mar. 9, 1862
Monitor	U. S. (Fed.)	987	Warship	1862	Armored warship, with iron hull and turret; defeated *Merrimac;* Lt. John L. Worden. See *Hampton Roads,* under BATTLE, *Table*
Niña	Spain	40	Caravel	1492	Smallest of Columbus' vessels; Capt. Vicente Yáñez Pinzón
Old Ironsides					See CONSTITUTION
Olympia	U. S.	5,865	Protected cruiser	1898	Flagship of victorious squadron, Manila Bay, May 1; Adm. George Dewey
Oregon	U. S.	10,000	Battleship	1898	Made journey of 15,000 miles around South America, Puget Sound to Florida, in 80 days; Capt. Charles E. Clark
Pelican	Gr. Brit.	100	Sailing vessel	1577–80	Only ship of Drake's fleet to circumnavigate the world; renamed *Golden Hind* at Straits of Magellan; Adm. Sir Francis Drake
Pinta	Spain	50	Caravel	1492	Second in size of Columbus' vessels; Capt. Martin Alonso Pinzón
Revenge	Gr. Brit.	500	Warship	1591	Fights singly against Spanish fleet off Azores, Aug. 31; 15 hours with 15 ships and 5000 men; finally captured; Sir Richard Grenville
Roosevelt	U. S.	1,500	Steamship	1905–09	Ship specially constructed to resist ice; made two Arctic exploration journeys; on second was base for Peary's discovery of North Pole
Santa María	Spain	120 to 130	Caravel	1492	Flagship and largest of Columbus' vessels; wrecked off Haiti, 1492
Savannah	U. S.	350 to 380	Sailing vessel with steam power	1819	First ship to cross Atlantic using both sails and steam; 25 days for first trip; Capt. Stevens Rogers
Titanic	Gr. Brit.	46,328	Passenger steamship	1912	Sunk, April 14, in collision with iceberg, with loss of 1513 lives
Victoria	Spain	90	Sailing vessel	1519–22	Only ship of Magellan's fleet to complete first circumnavigation of the globe; Capt. Sebastian del Cano
Victory	Gr. Brit.	2,164	Warship	1805 (1765–)[4]	Nelson's flagship at Trafalgar
Virginia					See MERRIMAC

1. Weight given in gross tonnage. 2. The date given is usually the year or period at which the ship achieved its fame; it does not necessarily indicate the entire period of the existence of the vessel. 3. *Constitution* launched, 1797; sent to Charlestown Navy Yard, 1897; restored and relaunched, 1930. 4. *Victory* launched, 1765; now a training ship at Portsmouth, Eng.

-ship (-shĭp). A combining form of the noun *ship,* denoting: **a** *A type of craft,* as in *airship.* **b** *The body of a ship,* as in *athwartship;* — chiefly in *pl.,* as in *amidships.*
☞ COMBINATIONS (in sense **a**) are:

battleship	flagship	troopship
blockship	storeship	warship

ship (shĭp), *v.;* SHIPPED (shĭpt); SHIP'PING. [Cf. AS. *scipian* to take ship, *gescipian* to provide with ships.] *Transitive:* **1.** To provide with a ship. *Obs.*
2. **a** To put or receive on board of a ship, or other vessel, for transportation; to send by water; cause to embark. **b** *U. S.* To transport, or commit for transportation.
3. Hence, to send away; to get rid of. *Now Colloq.*
4. To take into a ship or boat; as, to *ship* a gangplank; specif., to draw in (an oar or scull) from its rowlock.
5. To put in place for use; as, to *ship* the tiller or oars.
6. To engage or secure for service on a ship, as seamen.
7. To put on, as clothing; hence, to assume; to shoulder as a burden.
8. To move from one place or position to another; shift.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To embark on a ship.
2. To go by ship. *Obs.*
3. To engage to serve on board of a vessel.
4. *Naut.* To rest or have its position when ready for use; — with *in;* as, the lower end of a sprit *ships* in a grommet.
ship a sea. *Naut.* To have a wave come over the side.
-ship (-shĭp). [ME. *-schipe,* fr. AS. *-scipe;* akin to OFris. *-skipe,* D. *-schap,* OHG. *-scaf,* G. *-schaft.* See SHAPE; cf. LANDSCAPE.] A noun-forming suffix added chiefly to nouns denoting persons, but orig. to adjectives, as in *hardship.* It denotes: (1) *State, condition,* or *quality,* as in *sonship, friendship, scholarship;* (2) *office, dignity,* or *profession,* as in *clerkship, chancellorship, lordship, authorship;* (3) *art* or *skill,* as in *horsemanship, marksmanship;* (4) *something showing, exhibiting,* or *embodying a quality* or *state,* as in *township; fellowship,* a total of those united as fellows; *courtship,* act of paying court, etc. See *Introd., Rules for Spelling.* (5) *One entitled to a* (specified) *rank, title,* or *appellation;* — used with possessive pronouns, as in *His Lordship;* — often used humorously, as in "your *wagship.*"
ship (shĭp). Var. of SHEEP. *Dial. Eng.*
ship auger. An auger having a simple spiral (helical) body and a single cutting edge with or without a screw on the end of it, but without a spur at the outer end of the cutting edge.
ship biscuit. Also **ship bread.** Hard biscuit prepared for use on shipboard; hardtack; pilot bread.
ship'board' (shĭp'bōrd'; 181), *n.* [*ship* + *board.* See 3d BOARD.] A ship's side; by extension, a ship; — used chiefly in adverbial phrases; as, on *shipboard.* Cf. *over the side,* under 4th SIDE.

ship broker. A mercantile agent employed in buying and selling ships, procuring cargoes, etc., and generally in transacting the business of a ship or ships when in port, as in effecting insurance, issuing bills of lading, etc.
ship'build'er (shĭp'bĭl'dẽr), *n.* One who constructs ships and other vessels; a naval architect or a shipwright.
ship'build'ing, *n.* Naval architecture or construction; the art of constructing ships and other vessels.
ship canal. A canal large enough for seagoing vessels.
ship carpenter. A carpenter who works at shipbuilding; a shipwright. — **ship carpentry.**
ship chandler. A dealer in supplies for ships. — **ship chandlery.**
ship control. *Nav.* The organization aboard a man-of-war which is concerned with maintaining her in her proper place in battle, with preserving her water-tight integrity, and with external and internal communications. It includes all of the ship's functions except those directly connected with the fire of the batteries. Cf. FIRE CONTROL.
ship fever. *Med.* Any fever due to confinement and unhygienic conditions aboard a ship, esp. typhus fever but occasionally yellow fever.
ship'ful (shĭp'fŏōl), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fŏōlz). See -FUL.
ship head. The head of a ship auger.
ship'-hold'er (shĭp'hōl'dẽr), *n.* A remora.
ship'hold'er, *n.* Shipowner. *Rare.*
ship joiner. A joiner who constructs ships' cabins.
ship'keep'er (shĭp'kēp'ẽr), *n. Naut.* **1.** A watchman in charge of a ship in the absence of officers and crew.
2. In whaling ships, the one left in charge when the captain's boat is lowered.
3. *Nav.* An officer or man who seldom leaves the ship. *Slang.*

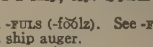

Section of Shiplap Siding.

ship ladder. See LADDER STITCH.
ship'lap' (shĭp'lăp'), *adj. Carp.* Cut away for a portion of the width on both edges, but on opposite sides, so as to make a flush joint with similar pieces. — Hence **ship'lap',** *n. & adv.*
ship'lap', *v. t.* To work to shiplap pattern, as lumber.
ship'let (-lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A little ship. *Rare.*
ship letter. **a** A letter conveyed by a vessel not a mail vessel. **b** A letter sent by a person on shipboard.
ship'load' (shĭp'lōd'), *n.* The load or cargo of a ship; as much or as many as constitutes a load of a ship.
ship'man (shĭp'măn), *n.* [AS. *scipmann.*] **1.** A seaman; a sailor. *Archaic.*
2. = SHIPMASTER.
ship'man's card (-mănz). = 1st CARD, 4.
ship'man·ship (shĭp'măn·shĭp), *n.* Seamanship; science of navigation.

shin'ning, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SHIN.
Shin'to·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
shin'wood', *n.* = GROUND HEMLOCK **a.**
shin'y-backed' (66), *adj.* See -BACKED, *adj.*
shio'gun', Var. of SHOGUN.
Shi'on (shĭ'ŏn). *Bib.*
shi'pa·po (shē'pä·pō), **shi'pa·pu** (-pōō). Vars. of SIPAPU.
ship'craft', *n.* See -CRAFT.
ship'en·tine (shĭp'ĕn·tēn), *n.* [From *ship,* after *barkentine.*] *Naut.* See FOUR-MASTED BARK.
ship'fare', *n.* [*ship* + *fare,* n.] Voyaging in a ship. *Obs.*
ship'ferd', *n.* [AS. *scipferd, scipferd.*] A navy. *Obs.*
Shi'phi (shī'fĭ). *Bib.*
ship'hire', *n.* Passage money. *Obs.*
Shiph'mite (shĭf'mĭt). *Bib.*
Shiph'rah (shĭf'rä). *Bib.*
Shiph'tan (-tăn). *Bib.*
Shi·pi'bo (shē·pē'bō). Var. of SPIBO. [LUMBER, 3.]
ship'lapped' lum'ber. See 1st
ship'less, *adj.* See -LESS. —
ship'less·ly, *adv.*

Ship: Principal Ropes, Spars, Parts of Hull, etc.

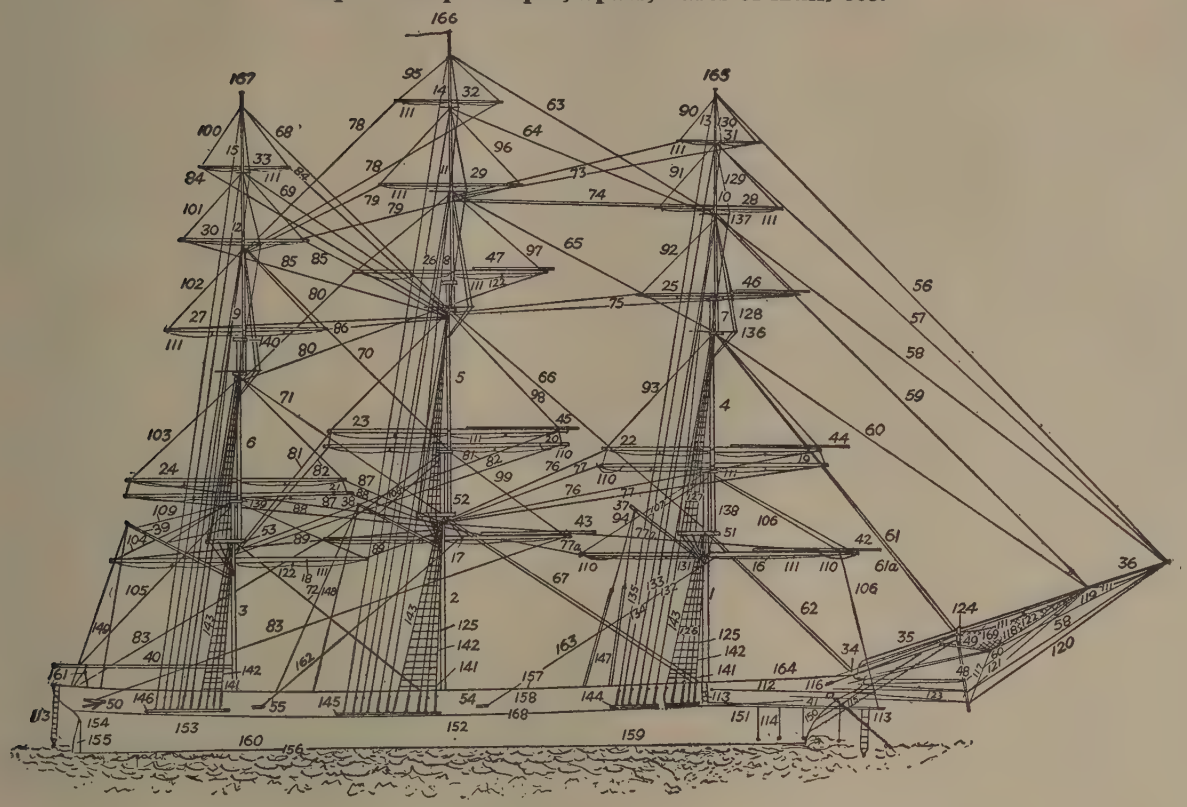

SHIP: PRINCIPAL ROPES, SPARS, ETC.

1 Foremast; 2 Mainmast; 3 Mizzenmast; 4 Fore-topmast; 5 Main-topmast; 6 Mizzen-topmast; 7 Fore-topgallant Mast (at the Doubling); 8 Main-topgallant Mast; 9 Mizzen-topgallant Mast; 10 Foreroyal Mast (sometimes not a part of the Topgallant Mast); 11 Main-royal Mast; 12 Mizzen-royal Mast; 13 Fore-skysail Mast; 14 Main-skysail Mast; 15 Mizzen-skysail Mast; 16 Foreyard (at the Quarter); 17 Main Yard (at the Slings); 18 Crossjack Yard; 19 Lower Fore-topsail Yard (at Yardarm); 20 Lower Main-topsail Yard; 21 Lower Mizzen-topsail Yard; 22 Upper Fore-topsail Yard; 23 Upper Main-topsail Yard; 24 Upper Mizzen-topsail Yard; 25 Fore-topgallant Yard; 26 Main-topgallant Yard; 27 Mizzen-topgallant Yard; 28 Foreroyal Yard; 29 Main-royal Yard; 30 Mizzen-royal Yard; 31 Fore-skysail Yard; 32 Main-skysail Yard; 33 Mizzen-skysail Yard; 34 Bowsprit; 35 Jib Boom; 36 Flying Jib Boom (sometimes in a separate piece); 37 Foretrysail Gaff; 38 Main-trysail Gaff; 39 Spanker Gaff; 40 Spanker Boom; 41 Lower Boom; 42 Fore-topmast-studding-sail Boom; 43 Main-topmast-studding-sail Boom; 44 Fore-topgallant-studding-sail Boom; 45 Main-topgallant-studding-sail Boom; 46 Foreroyal-studding-sail Boom; 47 Main-royal-studding-sail Boom; 48 Dolphin Striker or Martingale Boom; 49 Whisker Boom; 50 Main-brace Bumpkin; 51 Foretop; 52 Maintop; 53 Mizzen Top; 54 Foresheet Sheave Hole; 55 Mainsheet Sheave Hole; 56 Fore-skysail Stay; 57 Foreroyal Stay; 58 Flying-jib Stay; 59 Fore-topgallant Stay; 60 Jibstay; 61 Fore-topmast Stay; 61a Fore-topmast Staysail-Stay; 62 Forestays; 63 Main-skysail Stay; 64 Main-royal Stay; 65 Main-topgallant Stay; 66 Main-topmast Stay; 67 Mainstays; 68 Mizzen-skysail Stay; 69 Mizzen-royal Stay; 70 Mizzen-topgallant Stay; 71 Mizzen-topmast Stay; 72 Mizzen Stay; 73 Fore-skysail Braces; 74 Fore-royal Braces; 75 Fore-topgallant Braces; 76, 76 Upper Fore-topsail Braces; 77, 77 Lower Fore-topsail Braces; 77a, 77a Forebraces; 78, 78 Main-skysail Braces; 79, 79 Main-royal Braces; 80, 80 Main-topgallant Braces; 81, 81 Upper Main-topsail Braces; 82, 82 Lower Main-topsail Braces; 83, 83 Main Braces; 84, 84 Mizzen-skysail Braces; 85, 85 Mizzen-royal Braces; 86 Mizzen-topgallant Braces; 87, 87 Upper Mizzen-topsail Braces; 88, 88 Lower Mizzen-topsail Braces; 89, 89 Crossjack Braces; 90 Port Fore-skysail Lift; 91 Port Foreroyal Lift; 92 Port Fore-topgallant Lift; 93 Port Fore-topsail Lift; 94 Port Fore Lift; 95 Port Main-skysail Lift; 96 Starboard Main-royal Lift; 97 Starboard Main-topgallant Lift; 98 Starboard Main-topsail Lift; 99 Starboard Main Lift; 100 Port Mizzen-skysail Lift; 101 Port Mizzen-royal Lift; 102 Port Mizzen-topgallant Lift; 103 Port Mizzen-topsail Lift; 104 Port Crossjack Lift; 105 Spanker-boom Topping Lift; 106, 106, Lower-boom Topping Lift; 107 Foretrysail Peak Halyards; 108 Main-trysail Peak Halyards; 109 Spanker Peak Halyards; 110, 110, etc. Flemish Horses; 111, 111, etc. Footropes; 112 Life Line; 113, 113, 113 Jacob's Ladders; 114 Mooring Pendants; 115 Bobstays; 116 Bowsprit Shrouds; 117 Whisker Jumper; 118 Jib Guy; 119 Flying Jib Guy; 120 Flying Jib Martingale; 121 Jib Martingale; 122 Stirrups; 123 Back ropes; 124 Bowsprit Cap; 125, 125 Ratlines; 126 Fore Rigging; 127 Fore-topmast Rigging; 128 Fore-topgallant Shrouds; 129 Foreroyal Shroud; 130 Fore-skysail Shroud; 131 Futtock Shrouds; 132 Fore-topmast Backstays; 133 Fore-topgallant Backstays; 134 Foreroyal Backstay; 135 Fore-skysail Backstay; 136 Fore-topmast Crosstrees; 137 Fore Jack; 138 Doubling of the Masts; 139 Mizzen Cap (lower); 140 Mizzen-topmast Cap; 141, 141, 141 Sheer Poles; 142, 142, 142 Swifters; 143, 143, 143 After Shrouds; 144 Fore Chains; 145 Main Chains; 146 Mizzen Chains; 147 Foretrysail Vangs; 148 Main-trysail Vangs; 149 Spanker Vangs; 150 Cutwater; 151 Starboard Bow; 152 Starboard Beam; 153 Starboard Quarter; 154 Starboard Counter; 155 Rudder; 156 Water Line; 157 Rail; 158 Bulwarks; 159 Entrance; 160 Run; 161 Spanker Sheets; 162 Starboard Mainsheet; 163 Starboard Foresheet; 164 Nameboard; 165 Fore Truck; 166 Main Truck and Pennant; 167 Mizzen Truck; 168 Sheer Strake; 169 Jib Netting.

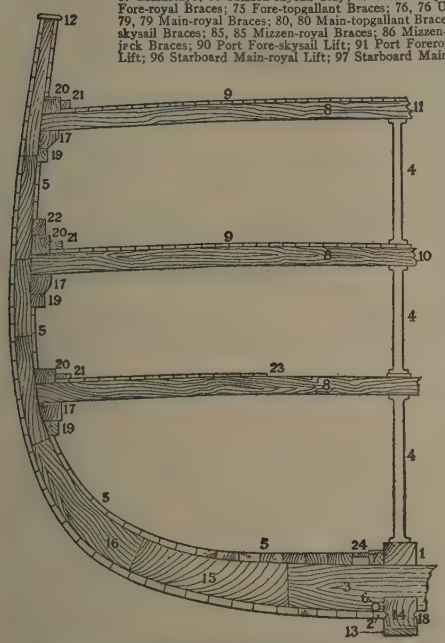

WOODEN SHIP: PRINCIPAL PARTS OF THE HULL.

1 Keelson; 2 Garboard Strake; 3 Floor or Floor Timber; 4 Pillar or Stanchion; 5 Ceiling; 6 Limber Hole; 7 Sister, or Side, Keelson; 8 Beam; 9 Deck Planking; 10 Main Deck; 11 Upper Deck; 12 Rail; 13 False Keel; 14 Keel; 15, 16 First and Second Futtock, etc., forming the frame; 17 Shelfpiece; 18 Rabbet of the Keel; 19 Beam Clamp; 20 Waterway; 21 Inner Waterway; 22 Spirketing; 23 Partial Hold Deck, the planking extending as far as the figure, 23; 24 Limber Board.

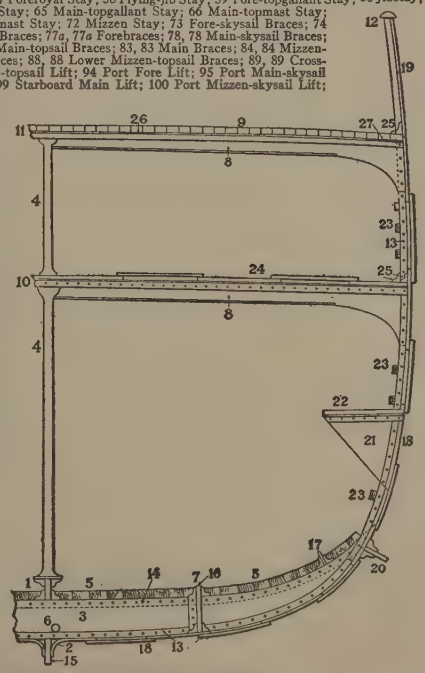

STEEL SHIP: PRINCIPAL PARTS OF THE HULL.

1 Keelson; 2 Garboard Strake; 3 Floor or Floor Plate; 4 Pillar or Stanchion; 5 Ceiling; 6 Limber Hole or Watercourse; 7 Sister, or Side, Keelson; 8 Beam; 9 Deck Planking; 10 Main Deck; 11 Upper Deck; 12 Rail; 13 Frame Angle Iron; 14 Reverse-frame Angle Iron; 15 Bar Keel; 16 Intercostal Plate of First Longitudinal, or Side, Keelson; 17 Bilge Keelson, or Hold Stringer; 18, 19 Plating; 20 Bilge Keel; 21 Bracket Plate; 22 Stringer; 23 Batten; 24 Steel Deck; 25 Stringer Angle Irons; 26 Tie Plate; 27 Stringer Plate.

SHIP· Fig. 1. Principal Ropes, Spars, etc. Fig. 2. Amidships Cross Section of the Hull of a Wooden Ship, showing Principal Timbers, Planking, etc. Fig. 3. Amidships Cross Section of the Hull of a Steel Ship, showing Principal Frames, etc.

shipman's hose. a *Obs.* Seamen's wide trousers or breeches. b Figuratively, anything loosely fitting various persons or applications.
shipman's stone. A loadstone. *Obs.*
ship'mast' (shĭp'mȧst'), *n.* A mast of a ship.
ship'mas'ter (-mȧs'tĕr), *n.* **1.** Steersman; pilot. *Obs.* **2.** The master or commander of a vessel other than a war vessel.
ship'mate' (-māt'), *n.* One who serves on board of the same ship with another; a fellow sailor.
ship'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or process of shipping; act or process of dispatching goods by a vessel or other means of transportation; delivery of goods to a carrier for transportation; also, the goods or commodities shipped.
ship money. *Eng. Hist.* An impost levied at various times on the ports, towns, etc., of England, to provide ships for the national defense. The tax had been levied only in time of war until imposed by Charles I in 1634 and again (extended to the inland counties) in 1635, when it was resisted by John Hampden. It was finally abolished by statute in 1640.
ship news. News about shipping.
ship of countenance. A ship of (great) burden. *Obs.*
ship of post. = POSTSHIP. *Obs.*
ship of state. The affairs of a state symbolized as a vessel on a course.
ship of the desert. A camel.
ship of the line. *Nav.* Formerly, a ship of war large enough to have a place in the line of battle; a vessel superior to a frigate; usually, a seventy-four-gun, or three-decker, ship; — called also *line-of-battle ship.*
ship of war. Also **ship'-of-war'**, *n.* = WARSHIP.
ship'own'er (shĭp'ōn'ẽr), *n.* An owner of a ship or ships or of a share or shares in a ship. — **ship'own'ing,** *n. & adj.*
ship'own'ers' club (-ẽrz). *Insurance.* A mutual association of shipowners, operating ordinarily on an assessment basis, organized for writing hull insurance and protection and indemnity insurance.
ship'pa·ble (shĭp'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That can be shipped.
ship'page (shĭp'ĭj), *n.* [*ship* + *-age.*] **1.** Shipment. **2.** Shipping, or a fee or levy made for it.
ship pendulum. A pendulum hung amidships to show the extent of the rolling or pitching.
ship'per (shĭp'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *scipere* sailor. See SHIP; cf. SKIPPER.] **1.** *Obs.* a Seaman. b Skipper. **2.** One who ships goods; broadly, one who sends goods by any form of conveyance. **3.** A variety of a commodity that is shipped or is used in ships, as misshapen bricks for ballast. **4.** A laborer who loads stone, briquettes, etc., on shipboard or otherwise for transportation. *Eng.* **5.** *Mach.* A device for shipping, or shifting, something, as a belt shifter.
ship'per's man'i·fest (shĭp'ẽrz). *Marine.* A document delivered to the collector of a port by an exporter of merchandise, showing the kinds and quantities of goods shipped, their true value, and their foreign destination; — called also *export declaration.*
shipper's, *or* **shipping, papers.** *Com.* The documents employed between a shipper of goods and a common carrier; as, a bill of lading, invoice, packing list, etc.; in marine transportation, a manifest export declaration, or consular documents.
shipper's ton. See 1st TON, 1 a.
ship'ping, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SHIP. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act or business of one who ships goods. **2.** The collective body of ships in one place, or belonging to one port, country, etc.; vessels, generally; tonnage. **3.** *Obs.* a Accommodation on shipboard. b Navigation. c A voyage.
shipping articles. Articles of agreement between the captain of a vessel and the seamen, in respect to wages, length of time for which they are shipped, etc.
Shipping Board. An independent commission of five members (later seven) created by act of Congress (**Shipping Act**), Sept. 7, 1916, to encourage, develop, and create a naval auxiliary and a merchant marine. *U. S.*
shipping clerk. a *Brit.* In commercial offices, a clerk who arranges for the shipping of goods, esp. abroad. b *U. S.* An employee in charge of the packing and delivery of goods.
shipping commissioner. In the United States, a public official appointed by the Secretary of Commerce to supervise and facilitate the engagement, employment, and payment of seamen on foreign, or deep-sea, voyages.
ship'ping-dry', *adj.* Dry enough to ship without spoilage or excessive freight cost.
shipping fever. a Hemorrhagic septicemia of cattle. b Influenza of horses.
shipping mark. *Marine Transportation.* An identifying word, number, symbol, etc., placed on freight to designate the consignee, destination, weight, etc., of the shipment.
shipping master. A public official before whom the shipping articles must be signed and in whose presence sailors are paid off at the end of a voyage. *Eng.*
shipping note. *Com.* A document used in shipping goods by sea. It usually is in two parts: (1) the ***receiving note,*** addressed by the officer to the wharfinger or chief officer of the vessel, requesting him to receive certain goods; and (2) a receipt for the mate or wharfinger to sign, whereupon it becomes a ***mate's receipt,*** and is surrendered by the shipper for the bills of lading. *Eng.*
shipping office. An office where seamen are shipped; also, one where shipping is received.
shipping order. *Transportation.* A copy of the bill of lading containing shipper's instructions to the carrier for transmission of goods.
shipping room. A room, as in a factory, from which goods are shipped.
shipping ton. See 1st TON, 1 a.
ship'plane' (shĭp'plān'), *n.* *Aeronautics.* A landplane designed to rise from and alight on the deck of a ship.
ship·po' (shĭp·pō'), *n.* [Jap. *shippō*, prop., seven precious things.] *Japanese Art.* Cloisonné enamel on a background of metal or porcelain.
ship'pon (shĭp'ŭn), *n.* [AS. *scypen.* See SHOP.] Cow barn. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
ship pound. A weight of northern Europe, varying usually between 300 and 400 pounds avoirdupois (136–181 kg.) and commonly containing twenty lispunds. See LISPUND.
ship'py (shĭp'ĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or full of, ships; characteristic of a ship or of shipping; as, a *shippy* odor.
ship railway. a An inclined railway running into the water with a cradlelike car on which a vessel may be drawn out on land, as for repairs. b A railway on which to transport vessels overland between bodies of water.
ship rat. The common brown rat or the roof rat, which frequently infests ships. See RAT, *n.*, 1.
ship'-rigged' (shĭp'rĭgd'), *adj.* *Naut.* Rigged like a ship, that is, with three masts, and square sails; also, square-rigged.
ship rigger. A worker who takes care of a ship and its rigging while in port.
ship's articles (shĭps). Shipping articles.
ship's bell. See WATCH BELL b.
ship's boy. = SHIPBOY.
ship's corporal. *Brit. Navy.* A petty officer assistant to the master-at-arms. Cf. CORPORAL, 2.
ship's days. The days allowed a vessel for loading or unloading.
ship's favor (shĭps). The advantage or consideration given to a ship; — used esp. with reference to sending freight, and meaning that a cubic ton is measured from the extreme points outside, regardless of the bulk.
ship's fever. = SHIP FEVER.
ship'shape' (shĭp'shāp'), *adj.* Arranged in a manner befitting a ship; hence, trim; tidy; orderly.
ship'shape', *adv.* In a shipshape or seamanlike manner; trimly; tidily.
shipshape and Bristol fashion. In true nautical style. *Sailors' Slang.*
ship'shape'ly (shĭp'shāp'lĭ), *adj. & adv.* Shipshape.
ship's husband. *Naut.* An agent on land, representing the owners of a ship, who attends to the provisioning, repairing, and general management of a vessel while in port.
ship'side' (shĭp'sīd'), *adj.* *Marine Transportation.* Alongside a vessel, within reach of the ship's tackles.
ship'smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* A smith or forge hammerman who forges frames of ships.
ship's option. *Marine Transportation.* The privilege of computing freight charges for a particular commodity on either a weight or a space basis.
ship's papers. *Mar. Law.* The papers with which a vessel is required to be provided for due inspection under the law. The ordinary papers include the certificate of enrollment or registry, the license, crew list, shipping articles, clearance, etc., required by the country to which the ship belongs, and the sea letter, proofs of ownership, bills of lading, invoices, manifest, muster roll, log book, and bill of health, required of neutral vessels by the law of nations.
ship's passport. = SEA LETTER.
ship splice. = SCARF JOINT.
ship's protest. A declaration under oath made by the master and crew of a ship setting forth the particular circumstances under which damage to the ship or her cargo took place. *Eng.*
ships that pass in the night. a Casual passing acquaintances; — from Longfellow's poem *Elizabeth.* b [*caps.*] Title of a novel (1893) by Beatrice Harraden.
ship's time. *Naut.* The local mean time of the meridian where the vessel is. In practice, the time kept on shipboard is regulated each day at noon to agree with this. In the United States Navy this practice was superseded in 1922 by the use of ZONE TIME.
ship stuff. a A low-grade wheat flour, got after separating the higher grade. b Wheat offals, used as a stock feed.
ship time. = SHIP'S TIME.
ship tire. A woman's headdress having a shiplike form or ornament. *Shak.*
ship'-to-shore', *adj.* Of or pertaining to communication between a ship and the shore; esp., of or pertaining to airplane mail service from an ocean steamship to a postal station on shore. See CATAPULT FLIGHT.
ship'way' (shĭp'wā'), *n.* a *Shipbuilding.* The ways on which a vessel is built. See WAY, *n.*, 24. b The supports used under a vessel in dry dock. c *Marine Transportation.* A channel for vessels; a ship canal.
ship'work' (shĭp'wûrk'), *n.* Work on board ship; also, shipbuilding.
ship'worm' (shĭp'wûrm'), *n.* Any of certain peculiar marine clams which burrow in submerged wood and are very destructive to piles of wharves, wooden ships, etc. Their body is long and wormlike, because of the great development of the united siphons, which are protected by a calcareous tube, the valves of the shell and the foot being very small. Two small calcareous plates (*pallets*) are borne on the siphons. The best-known and most destructive is *Teredo navalis*, found in most parts of the world.

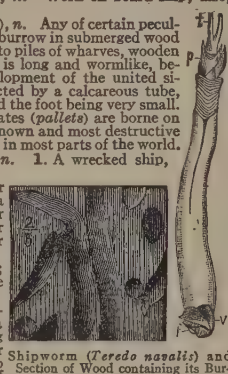

Shipworm (*Teredo navalis*) and Section of Wood containing its Burrows. *p* Pallets; *t* Siphon Tubes; *v* Shell of Foot.

ship'wreck' (shĭp'rĕk'), *n.* **1.** A wrecked ship, or its parts; wreckage. **2.** The destruction or loss, total or partial, of a vessel, as by sinking or by being cast ashore or driven against rocks or shoals. **3.** Figuratively, ruin; destruction; irretrievable loss or failure.
ship'wreck', *v. Transitive:* **1.** To destroy, as a ship at sea, by driving ashore or upon rocks or sandbanks, or causing to founder by the force of wind and waves. "*Shipwrecking* storms." *Shak.* **2.** To cause to experience shipwreck, as sailors or passengers. Hence, to inflict with disaster or loss; to ruin, as if by shipwreck; to wreck; as, to *shipwreck* a business.
—, *Intransitive:* To experience shipwreck; to be shipwrecked; to suffer ruin or failure.
ship'wreck'y (shĭp'rĕk'ĭ), *adj.* Shaky like a wrecked ship.
ship'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* a A craftsman who builds wooden ships. b A woodworker employed in the building of iron or steel ships, in such work as laying decks, etc. c In shipyards, a fairer, plater, shorer, wayman, etc. — **ship'wright'er·y** (-ẽr·ĭ), **ship'wright'ry** (-rĭ), *n.*
ship writ. *Eng. Hist.* A writ for collection of ship money.
ship'yard' (shĭp'yärd'), *n.* A yard, place, or enclosure where ships are built or repaired.
shi'ra·ka'shi (shē'rȧ·kä'shĭ), *n.* [Jap., white oak.] A handsome, Japanese evergreen oak (*Quercus myrsinaefolia*), cultivated for ornament.
shir'al·lee (shĭr'ȧ·lē), *n.* A swag of blankets. *Slang, Australia.*
Shi·raz' (shē·räz'; shē'räz), *n.* **1.** A rich, sweet wine, either red or white, from the district of Shiraz, Persia. **2.** A kind of rug woven by Turkoman mountaineers and nomads in the vicinity of Shiraz, southern Persia, in angular designs resembling those of Caucasian rugs. The wool of Shiraz rugs is soft and silky, the colors mellow, and the sides overcast in various colors. See MECCA; AFSHAR.
shire (shīr; *as suffix* -shĭr *or* -shẽr), *n.* [AS. *scīr* a division, province, county; akin to OHG. *scīra* official charge. Cf. SHERIFF.] **1.** A district under someone's care or charge; a province; a region. *Obs.* **2.** A subdivision in Great Britain originally under the supervision of an earl, or alderman, later under the king's officer, the sheriff, who in course of time became secondary to the justice of the peace, who was later subordinated to the county council; a territorial division, usually identical with a county; sometimes, a smaller district. In England, in official use, *shire* is now replaced by *county* (see COUNTY, 3) although most of the county names in England and Wales end in *-shire*, as did also formerly those of Scotland. In the United States *shire* is little used, but some of the composite words have been used as names of counties, as *Berkshire County,* Massachusetts (instead of *Berks County,* as in Pennsylvania). **3.** A country area incorporated for local government, and embracing a tract of agricultural or grazing territory including one or more small towns and villages. *Australia.* **4.** A shire moot. *Obs.* **5.** [*cap.*] A breed of heavy draft horses of great size, chiefly from the central counties of England, believed to be descended from the war horses used in the days of heavy armor. They are usually brown or bay with white markings and have heavily feathered legs.
— ***the shires.*** a In general, any of the English counties with names ending in *-shire*, esp. as used by the inhabitants of the southeastern counties (East Anglia, Essex, Kent, Surrey, and Sussex). b Certain of the midland counties, esp. Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Northamptonshire, famous for fox hunting.
shire (shīr), *v. t. & i.* To divide (a region) into shires.
shire, *adj. & adv.* = SHEER. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
shire borough. *O. Eng. Hist.* A borough which was the seat, or capital, of a shire.
shire day. *Early Eng. Law.* The day on which the shire moot, or sheriff's court, was held.
shire ground. A division of a country under the jurisdiction of shire officers. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
shire horse. = SHIRE, *n.*, 5.
shire'house' (shīr'hous'), *n.* Meeting house of the shire moot; also, a hall for county business. Cf. MOOT HALL. *Obs.*
shire knight. = KNIGHT OF THE SHIRE. *Obs.*
shire'man (shīr'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [AS. *scīrmann, scīrman.*] **1.** A sheriff. *Obs. exc. Hist.* **2.** One belonging to a shire; specif., one belonging to *the shires.*
shire moot *or* **mote.** *O. Eng. Hist.* County court; sheriff's court.
shire reeve, *or* **shire'-reeve'**, *n.* Archaic var. of SHERIFF.
shire town. A town which is the seat, or capital, of a shire or county. *Eng.*
shirk (shûrk), *v.* [See SHIRK, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To procure by petty fraud and trickery; to obtain by mean solicitation. *Obs.* **2.** a To avoid meeting; dodge; as, to *shirk* one's gaze. b To avoid; evade; — implying meanness, unfaithfulness, or fraud; as, to *shirk* duty, danger, the question. c *U. S.* To escape by shifting; — with *off, upon,* etc.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To live by shifts and fraud; to shark. *Obs.* **2.** To evade an obligation; to avoid the performance of duty, as by running away; — sometimes with *out.* **3.** To go by stealth; slink; sneak; — often with *away, out, off,* etc. *Dial. & Colloq.*
shirk (shûrk), *n.* [Prob. var. of SHARK sharper.] **1.** One who lives by shifts and tricks; a shark. *Obs.* **2.** One who evades duty, labor, or the like. **3.** Act or practice of shirking.
shirk'er (shûr'kẽr), *n.* One who shirks; esp., one who evades duty, responsibility, etc.
shirk'y (shûr'kĭ), *adj.* Disposed to shirk.
shirl (shûrl), *v. t.* [Cf. SHEAR, *v.*] To shear off or trim the ends of, as hair. *N. of Eng. & Scot.*
shirl, *v. i. & t. Dial. Eng.* a To slide or glide; slip. b To romp.
shirl, *n.* [Cf. SHRILL, *adj.*] The missel bird. *Local, Eng.*
shirl (shûrl). Var. of SCHORL.
shirl (shûrl), **shirl'ly, shirl'y** (shûr'lĭ). Vars. of SHRILL, SHRILLY. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
shirl'cock' (shûrl'kŏk'), *n.* The missel thrush. *Local, Eng.*
Shir'ley (shûr'lĭ), *n.* The title and heroine of a novel (1849) by Charlotte Brontë.
Shir'ley pop'py (shûr'lĭ). *Hort.* A garden variety of the corn poppy (*Papaver rhoeas*), first grown at Shirley, England, and now widely planted.
shir'pit (shûr'pĭt), *adj.* [Cf. SHILPIT.] Shriveled. *Scot.*
shirr (shûr), *n.* [Origin unknown.] *Sewing.* A series of close parallel runnings which are drawn up (sometimes on cords) so as to make the material between them set full by gathers.
shirr (shûr), *v.; SHIRRED* (shûrd); SHIRR'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** *Sewing.* To make a shirr or shirrs in; as, to *shirr* a skirt. **2.** *Cookery.* To break (eggs) into a dish with cream or crumbs and bake in the oven or cook in hot water on the fire.
—, *Intransitive:* To contract in wrinkles.
shir'rel (shĭr'ĕl), *n.* A piece of turf for fuel. *Scot.*
shirr'ing (shûr'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SHIRR. Hence: *n.* The work done by making a shirr or shirrs.
shirt (shûrt), *n.* [ME. *schirte, sherte, schurte,* fr. AS. *scyrte* a short garment, skirt, kirtle; akin to ON. *skyrta,* Dan. *skiorte,* Sw. *skjorta,* Dan. *skiört* petticoat, D. *schort* petticoat, apron, G. *schurz, schürze,* apron, and to E. SHORT. Cf. SKIRT.] **1.** Any of certain garments for the upper part of the body; specif.: a A loose garment of men and boys commonly worn under a coat or vest. b A close-fitting undergarment worn next to the skin. **2.** A covering resembling or likened to a shirt, as, in Australia, a calico covering in which carcasses are shipped.
— ***in one's shirt.*** Clad only in a shirt, as formerly at night, or without the garments usually worn over the shirt.
— ***to keep (one's) shirt on.*** To remain calm. *Slang, U. S.* — ***to lose one's shirt.*** To be completely stripped of money, resources, etc., as in business, speculation, etc.
shirt, *v. t.* To cover or clothe with a shirt, or as with a shirt.
-shirt (-shûrt). A combining form of *shirt,* as in night-*shirt,* under*shirt.*

ship'mat'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
ship'-mind'ed, *adj.* See -MINDED. — **ship'-mind'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **ship'-mind'ed·ness,** *n.*
shippe. † SHEEP, SHIP.
shipped (shĭpt), *past tense & past part.* of SHIP.
ship'pen. Var. of SHIPPON.
shipper fork. *Mach.* = SHIFTER FORK.
ship'rade, *n.* [See SHIP; 1st ROAD.] Harbor. *Obs.*
ship'-road', *n.* = ROADSTEAD. -ships (-shĭps). See 2d -SHIP.
ship'-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.
ship'shap'en, *adj.* Shipshape. *Obs.*
shipt. Rare or ref. sp. of SHIPPED.
ship'ward, ship'wards, *adv.* See -WARD.
shir. Var. of SHIRR, SHER.
Shi'ra-zi. Var. of SHERAZI.
shire'wick', *n.* = SHERIFFWICK.
Shi'ri·a·nȧ' (shē'rē·ä·nȧ'). Var. of CHIRIANÁ.
shirkt. Shirked. *Ref. Sp.*
shir'ra (shĭr'ȧ), *n.* Scot. var. of SHERIFF.
shir·reef'. † SHEREEF.
shirreve. † SHERIFF.

shirt'band' (shûrt'bănd'), *n.* The band of a man's shirt; specif.: **a** The neckband. **b** *Dial.* A wristband.
shirt board An ironing board for shirts.
shirt dresser. A worker who irons shirts.
shirt frame. A knitting machine for shirts, guernseys, etc.
shirt frill. A ruffle of delicate cambric or lawn, formerly a part of a shirt front.
shirt front. **a** That part of a man's shirt which is not covered by his coat or waistcoat; a shirt bosom, esp. one better in material, more stiffly starched, or more elaborate, as with plaiting, than the rest of the garment. **b** A false bosom; a dicky.
shirt'ing, *n.* Cloth suitable for making shirts.
shirt ironer. See IRONER.
shirt'less (shûrt'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Not having or wearing a shirt; hence, poverty-stricken. — **shirt'less-ness,** *n.*
shirt'mak'er (shûrt'māk'ĕr), *n.* One whose business or work is making shirts. — **shirt'mak'ing,** *n.*
shirt'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One of the Virginia militia in the Revolution; — so called from their hunting shirts.
shirt of Nessus. A fatal gift; — an inaccurate allusion to the story of Nessus. See NESSUS.
shirt sleeve. The sleeve of a shirt. — ***in one's shirt sleeves.*** Without one's coat.
— **shirt'-sleeved',** *adj.* Without a coat.
shirt'-sleeve', *adj.* Characteristic of men in their shirt sleeves, informal; direct; as, *shirt-sleeve* diplomacy.
shirt'-sleeve', *v. i.* To go in one's shirt sleeves.
shirt-sleeve diplomacy. Diplomacy carried on with relative directness, frankness, and informality; — so called from the informality of men's sitting without coats, with their shirt sleeves visible.
shirt'tail' (shûrt'tāl'), *n.* The rear lower end of a shirt, esp. of a nightshirt.
shirt'tail', *adj.* Informal or impromptu, as of a gathering of persons not fully dressed; as, a hasty, *shirttail* meeting of the State legislature. *Colloq.*
shirt'waist' (shûrt'wāst'; 66), *n.* A tailored blouse or shirt, usually with collar and cuffs, having ends that are tucked in under a skirt or trousers held in place by a belt.
shirt'waist', *adj.* Having a bodice in the tailored style of a shirtwaist; as, a *shirtwaist* dress.
shirt'y (shûr'tĭ), *adj.* Out of temper; vexed; huffy. *Slang.*
Shir·van' (shĭr·vän'y'), *n.* A kind of rug woven in the Shirvan district of eastern Transcaucasia. Antique Shirvans are very similar to Dagestans in texture and in their strict geometric designs. Modern Shirvans are inferior and, generally, dyed in harsh, fugitive colors.
shish (shĭsh), *interj.* [Imitative.] An exclamation to represent a prolonged hissing. — *n.* The sound so represented.
shish, *v. t. & i.* To make the sound "shish" (at).
shis'n (shĭz'n), *pron.* [See SHE, HISN.] Hers. *Dial. Eng.*
shite'poke' (shīt'pōk'), *n.* Any of various herons, esp. the green heron or the night heron.
shith'er (shĭth'ĕr), *n. & v.* Shiver. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
shit'tah (shĭt'ä), *n.*, *or* **shittah tree.** [Heb. *shittāh*, pl. *shittīm.*] A tree of the wood of which the ark, tables, altars, boards, etc., of the Jewish tabernacle were made. The tree was probably *Acacia segal*, the wood of which is hard, fine-grained, and yellowish brown.
shit'tim (shĭt'ĭm), *n.*, *or* **shittim wood.** Also **shit'tim-wood'** (-wŏŏd'). **a** The wood of the shittah tree. **b** *U. S.* The cascara buckthorn. **c** A tree (*Bumelia lanuginosa*) of the southern United States; also, its soft, weak, yellowish-brown wood. **d** The wood of the silver bell.
shiv (shĭv), **shive** (shīv) *n.* [See SHEAVE of flax.] A separated bit of husk, thread, fluff, or the like. *Now Dial.*
shiv'a·ree' (shĭv'ä·rē'), *n.* Corrupt. of CHARIVARI. — *v. t.* To greet or serenade with a charivari. *Both Dial., U. S.*
shive (shīv), *n.* [See SHEAVE, *n.*] **1.** A slice. *Chiefly Dial.* **2.** [Cf. SHIV.] A thin piece or fragment; a cake; a splinter; specif., one of the scales or pieces of the outside of a cornstalk or of the woody part of flax removed in breaking; also, these pieces collectively; — called also *shove.*
3. = SHIDE. *Obs.*
4. A thin, flat cork used for stopping a wide-mouthed bottle; also, a thin wooden bung for casks.
5. *Paper Mfg.* A splinter or cluster of splinters of raw fiber, not thoroughly reduced in cooking and bleaching.
shive (shīv), *v. t.* **a** To cut; slice. **b** To stop (a bung-hole) with a shive. — **shiv'er** (shīv'ĕr), *n.*
shive (shĭv). Obs. exc. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHOVE, *n. & v.*; dial. Eng. var. of CHIVE, a plant.
shiv'er (shĭv'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *schivere, scifre;* akin to G. *schiefer* a splinter, slate, OHG. *scivero* a splinter. See SHEAVE, *n.*; cf. SKEWER.] **1.** One of the small pieces, fragments, or splinters, into which a brittle thing is broken by sudden violence; — generally in *pl.* "All to *shivers* dashed." *Milton.*
2. A thin slice; a shive, esp. of bread. *Now Dial.*
3. A slaty flake of hard stone. *Now Dial.*
4. Schistous stone; shale.
5. *Naut.* A sheave, or wheel, of a pulley. *Obs.*
shiv'er, *n.* A pulley.
shiv'er (shĭv'ĕr), *v. t.*; -ERED (-ĕrd); -ER·ING. [ME. *schiveren, scheveren;* cf. MD. *scheveren.* See SHIVER fragment.] To break or rend into many small pieces or splinters; to shatter; to dash to pieces; as, to *shiver* a goblet. — *v. i.* To fly apart into many small pieces or parts; to splinter; to be shattered.
shiv'er, *v.* [ME. *chiveren, cheveren,* of uncert. origin. Seemingly confused with *shiver* to shatter.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To tremble; vibrate; quiver; to shake, as from cold or fear.

The man that *shivered* on the brink of sin. *Creech.*
Broken moonlight *shivers* in the canals. *Amy Lowell.*

2. *Naut.* To shake or tremble in the wind; — said of a sail when the wind strikes it first on one side and then on the other.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to shiver.
2. To produce by or as by shivering.
3. *Naut.* To cause (a sail) to shake or tremble by steering close to the wind.
Syn. — SHIVER, SHUDDER, QUAKE. SHIVER suggests esp. the effect of cold, SHUDDER, that of horror or aversion, QUAKE, that of fear; as, "a puny insect, *shivering* at a breeze" (*Pope*), "When she saw the haggard father's face ... all dabbled with the blood of his own son, [she] *shuddered*" (*Tennyson*); "A great *quaking* fell upon them, so that they fled to hide themselves" (*Dan.* x. 7). But the words are often interchangeable. Cf. THROB, SHRINK.
shiv'er (shĭv'ĕr), *n.* Act of shivering; tremble; quiver.

A pleasurable *shiver* of the nerves. *Galsworthy.*

— ***the shivers.*** A fit of shivering; the ague. *Colloq.*
shiv'er·eens' (shĭv'ĕr·ēnz'), *n. pl.* Fragments; smithereens. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
shiv'er·er (shĭv'ĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who shivers.
shiv'er·ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SHIVER. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that shivers; esp.: **a** A peculiar spasmodic contraction or twitching of the muscles or certain groups of muscles, occurring normally when the body is exposed to cold or under certain other conditions, as of fear or certain diseases. **b** *Veter.* A constant abnormal twitching of certain muscles in the horse, probably the result of sensory nerve derangement. It is somewhat allied to stringhalt.
2. *Pottery.* The cracking and scaling off of glaze caused by unequal contraction between the materials, in cooling.
shiv'er·ing, *n.* A small fragment or splint; a shiver.
shiv'er·ing, *adj.* That shivers or causes to shiver. — **shiv'er·ing·ly,** *adv.*
shivering owl. The screech owl. *Local, U. S.*
shiver my timbers. A quasi-nautical imprecation, equivalent to "may my frame be splintered (as a ship's framework in a gale)."
shiver spar. [Cf. G. *schiefer-spath.*] *Mineral.* A variety of calcite, of slaty structure; slate spar; argentine.
shiv'er·weed' (shĭv'ĕr·wēd'), *n.* The corn woundwort, naturalized in Australia and there poisonous to sheep; — called also *staggerweed.*
shiv'er·y (shĭv'ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Easily shivered; brittle; shattery.
shiv'er·y (shĭv'ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Inclined to, characterized by, or causing, shivering or trembling; tremulous; shivering.
shiv'ey (shīv'ĭ), **shiv'vy** (shĭv'ĭ), *adj.* Containing shivs. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
shive'y (shīv'ĭ), *adj.* Containing shives; — said of imperfect paper.
shi·voo' (shĭ·vōō'), *n.* A social gathering, entertainment, banquet, etc.; a shindig. *Slang, Australia.*
shiv'y wool (shĭv'ĭ). [From *shiv.*] Wool containing considerable vegetable matter.
shi'zo'ku (shĭ'zō'kōō), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap., fr. *shi* a samurai, a gentleman + *zoku* family, clan.] The Japanese social class consisting of the old samurai and their descendants and families, as distinguished from the other two classes, *heimin* and *kwazoku.* See SAMURAI.
Shkü'pe·tar' (shkü'pĕ·tär'), *n. pl.* Albanians.
sho (shō), *interj.* Pshaw! *Dial.*
sho. Dial. variant of SURE. *Chiefly Southern U. S.*
sho (shō), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap. *shō.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*
sho. Var. of SHE, SHOE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
Sho'a (shō'ä), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a people now a part of the Abyssinian population. See also in *Gaz.*
shoad (shōd), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *scādan* to separate. See SHODE division. Cf. SHODDY.] Also **shode.** *Mining.* A fragment of vein material removed by natural agencies from the outcrop, and lying in the surface soil or debris; also, a series of such pieces, or such material generally; float. — *v. i.* To search for ore by tracing the shoad. *Both Chiefly Cornwall.*
shoad'er (shōd'ĕr), *n.* One who shoads. *Eng.*
shoal (shōl), *n.* [AS. *scolu, sceolu,* a company, multitude, crowd; akin to OS. *skola,* D. *school;* orig., a division, and akin to ON. *skilja* to part. See SKILL; cf. SCHOOL of fishes.] **1.** A great multitude assembled; a crowd; throng; large number; as, a *shoal* of bass. "Great *shoals* of people." *Bacon.*
2. Mass; — in *shoal of ice,* an ice floe. *Obs.*
Syn. — See FLOCK.
shoal, *v. i.*; SHOALED (shōld); SHOAL'ING. To assemble in a multitude; to throng; to school, as fish.
shoal, *adj.* [ME. *schold, scheald, scheld,* fr. AS. *sceald.* See SHALLOW.] Having little depth; shallow; as, *shoal* water.
shoal, *n.* **1.** A place where a sea, river, etc., is shallow; a shallow. "All the depths and *shoals* of honor." *Shak.*
2. A sand bank or bar which makes the water shoal. In recent geographical usage the term *shoal* is applied only to elevations or knolls (not rocky) on which there is a depth of water of 6 fathoms (11 meters) or less; *bank* is used for elevations or knolls on which there is a greater depth of water (between 11 and 200 meters); the term *reef* is applied to a rocky elevation or knoll on which there is a depth of water of 6 fathoms or less at low water.
3. A rocky area on the sea bottom within soundings, esp. one where fish abound.
shoal, *v. Intransitive:* To become shallow gradually; to shallow; as, the water *shoals* here.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** **a** To come to a shallow or less deep part of; as, a ship *shoals* her water by advancing into that which is less deep. **b** To cause to become shallow or less deep.
2. *Otter Hunting.* To drive (the otter) to the shallows.
shoal water or soundings. To pass to water or soundings progressively more shoal.
shoal (shōl), *adv.* To or at a shallow depth.
shoal, *v. t.* To separate; set apart. *Obs.*
shoal'brain' (shōl'brān'), *n.* A shallowbrained person.
shoal duck. The eider duck. *New Eng.*
shoal'er (shōl'ĕr), *n.* A sailor or vessel in the coasting trade. *Rare.*
shoal'i·ness (shōl'ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* State of being shoal, or shallow; condition of being filled with shoals or shallows.
shoal'ness (shōl'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Shallowness; state of being shallow.
shoal water. Shallow water; the water over a shoal, or bank; hence, water within soundings.
shoal'y (shōl'ĭ), *adj.* Full of shoals, or shallows.
shoat (shōt), *n.* A shote; a young hog; a pig.
shock (shŏk), *n.* [ME. *schokke;* akin to MLG. *schok,* G. *schock* a heap, quantity, threescore, MHG. *schoc,* and G. *hocke* heap of hay, Lith. *kugis.*] **1.** A pile or assemblage of sheaves of grain, as wheat, rye, or the like, set up in the field, with the butt ends down, the sheaves usually varying in number from ten to sixteen, two of which are broken and serve as caps to protect the tops from weather; — called also, in England and Canada, a *shook* or *stook.*
2. *U. S.* **a** A somewhat conical stack of separate stalks of Indian corn. **b** *Dial.* A cock, as of hay.
3. A crowd; a heap.
4. A parcel or lot of sixty pieces. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
shock (shŏk), *v. t.*; SHOCKED (shŏkt); SHOCK'ING. To collect, or make up, into a shock or shocks. — *v. i.* **a** *Obs.* To crowd. **b** To make shocks.
shock (shŏk), *v. i. & t.* To go or move speedily. *Obs.*
shock, *n.* [F. *choc,* fr. *choquer* to shock. See SHOCK to shake.] **1.** The impact of individuals or groups in combat, as in a joust or charge; as, the *shock* of arms or battle.

He stood the *shock* of a whole host of foes. *Addison.*

2. A blow, impact, collision, concussion, or violent shake or jar; as, *shocks* of waves; also, the effect of such violence; as, an earthquake *shock.*
3. A sudden and violent agitation of the mental or emotional sensibilities; as, a *shock* of rage, laughter, surprise; also, a sudden agitating event; as, his death was a great *shock* to his friends. "A *shock* of pleasure." *Talfourd.*
4. A disturbance that unsettles or outrages one's convictions, esp. as to morality or propriety.
5. A stroke of paralysis. *Colloq.*
6. The sudden stimulation of the nerves, or the convulsion or contraction of the muscles, with the feeling of a concussion, caused by the discharge, through the animal system, of electricity from a charged body.
7. *Med.* A state of profound depression of the vital processes of the body characterized by pallor, rapid but weak pulse, rapid and shallow respiration, restlessness, anxiety or mental dullness, and sometimes nausea or vomiting. The total blood volume is reduced. The blood pressure is low and the temperature subnormal. Shock occurs as a result of extensive wounds, hemorrhage, crushing injuries, blows inflicting extreme pain, prolonged surgical operation, etc., and is designated "primary" or "secondary" according as symptoms supervene immediately after the injury or some hours later.
Syn. — SHOCK, CONCUSSION agree in denoting a sudden and violent shaking or agitation due to impact or collision. SHOCK is the general word, and is used of both material and immaterial things; CONCUSSION belongs rather to learned or technical usage, and is applied to material things only; as, "The *shock* of cataract seas that snap the three-decker's oaken spine" (*Tennyson*); "that electric *shock* which thrills through every fiber of the soul" (*Lowell*); the *concussion* of an explosion; *concussion* of the brain.
shock (shŏk), *v.* [ME. *schokken,* fr. OF. *choquer,* of Teut. origin; cf. D. *schokken, schok* a shock, jolt, OHG. *scoc* swinging motion. Cf. JOG, SHOCK a striking, SHOG.] *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to shake or waver; to strike against suddenly; to encounter with violence; assail. *Obs.*
2. To offend the sensibilities of; to strike with surprise, terror, horror, or disgust; to cause to recoil; as, his violence *shocked* his associates.
3. To cause to undergo a physical, esp. a nervous, shock.
4. To effect the passage of, or drive, by or as by a shock; as, to *shock* a secret out of a person; to *shock* a fellow into telling the truth.
5. *Physiol.* To subject to the action of an electrical discharge so as to cause a more or less violent nervous and muscular response.
—, *Intransitive:* To meet with a shock; to meet in violent encounter; collide.
Syn. — Startle; disgust, horrify, terrify. Cf. DISMAY.
shock, *n.* **1.** Short for SHOCK DOG.
2. A thick, bushy mass; as, a head covered with a *shock* of sandy hair.
shock, *adj.* Bushy; shaggy; as, *shock* hair.
shock, *n.* A silvered pane of window glass.
shock (shŏk). Dial. var. of SHUCK.
shock'a·ble (shŏk'ä·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being shocked. — **shock'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*
shock absorber. *Mach.* Any of several types of devices for absorbing the energy of sudden impulses or shocks in machinery or structures; specif.: **a** *Automobiles.* Any of various spring, pneumatic, or hydraulic devices used on automobiles, in addition to the regular springs, to lessen the shocks due to unevenness of the road. **b** *Aeronautics.* In an airplane, a device, esp. any of a number of springs or elastic members usually interposed between the wheels, floats, or tail skid and the rest of the airplane, to secure resiliency in landing and taxiing. **c** Figuratively, a buffer.

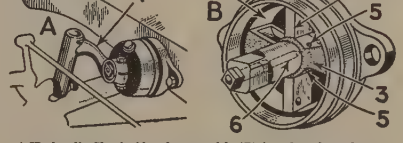

A Hydraulic Shock Absorber **a**, with (*B*) interior view of same. 1 Working Chamber divided into two equal compartments by a Stationary Shaft (2) and filled with fluid; 3 Rotating Shaft operating integrally with Arm 4. As the rotating shaft moves under impulses received through the arm, fluid is forced from one compartment into the other through the Holes 5, 5, the rate of flow, and hence the resistance, being controlled by an adjustable Needle Valve (6).

shock action. *Mil.* A method of attack, esp. by cavalry, in close formation, involving personal contact with the enemy, in which the force of the impact is very largely relied upon.
shock'-buck'er, *n.* *Agric. Mach.* A homemade machine which picks up a load of shocks of bound grain in much the same manner as the sweep rake.
shock bump. *Mining.* An earth tremor, or bump, resulting from the sudden collapse of rock over a subsidence cavity. It usually causes a heavy blow on the mine roof.
shock dog. A long-haired dog; esp., a poodle.
shock'er (shŏk'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which puts grain into shocks.
shock'er, *n.* One that shocks, or startles; esp., a sensational tale. Cf. DREADFUL, *n.* *Slang, Eng.*
shock'-head', *n.* A head with a shock of hair.
shock'head'ed (shŏk'hĕd'ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Also **shock'-head'.** Having a thick and bushy head of hair.
shock'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SHOCK. Hence: *adj.* Causing to shake or tremble, as by a blow; esp., causing to recoil with horror or disgust; extremely offensive; also, bad; abominable.
Syn. — Horrible, disgusting, ghastly.
— **shock'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **shock'ing·ness,** *n.*
shock'ing, *adv.* Shockingly. *Illit.*
shock of the glottis. = COUP DE GLOTTE.
shock tactics. *Mil.* Tactics, esp. of cavalry, in which shock action (which see) is employed.

---

shirt'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Slang.*
shirt'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
Shi'sha (shī'shä). *Bib.*
shi'shak (-shăk). *Bib.* [SOO.]
shi'sham (shī'shăm), *n.* = SISHIST, SHIST'OSE. Var. of SCHIST, SCHISTOSE.
shi'ster. Shyster. *Ref. Sp.*
shi'ta (shē'tä), *n. sing. & pl.* See MEASURE, *Table.*
shitan. + SHAITAN. [rā·ī). *Bib.*
Shit'ra (shĭt'rĭ; shĭt·rē'ī; shĭt'-
Shit'tim (shĭt'ĭm). *Bib.*
shit'tle (shĭt'l), **shit'tle-cock'.** Vars. of SHUTTLE, SHUTTLECOCK. *Obs. exc. Dial.* [*Obs.*]
shi'tle-cork', *n.* Shuttlecock.
shiul'er. Var. of SHULER.
Shi'va (shē'vä), **Shi'va·ism** (-ĭz'm), **Shi'va·ite** (-īt). Vars. of SIVA, SIVAISM, SIVAITE.
Shiv'a, Shiv'ah. Var. of SHIBAH.
shiv'erd. Shivered. *Ref. Sp.*
shiv'er-proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.
shiv'er·some, *adj.* See -SOME.
Shi'za (shĭ'zä). *Bib.*
Shiu, Shiuh, *n.* = SHILRA.
Sho'ah (shō'ä). *Bib.*
shoal'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
shoar. + SHORE.
Sho'bab (shō'băb), **Sho'bach** (-băk), **Sho'bai** (shō'bī; shō·bā'ī; shō'bā·ī), **Sho'bal** (shō'băl), **Sho'bek** (-bĕk), **Sho'bi** (-bĭ). *Bib.*
shoch (shŏk). Var. of SHAUGH.
sho'chet (shō'x̄ĕt). Var. of SHOHET.
Sho'cho, -choh (shō'kō). *Bib.*
shock'ed·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
shock'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
shock'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

N O P Q R S

shock troops. *Mil.* Troops specially suited and chosen for offensive work because of their high morale, training, and discipline. Hence, **shock battalion, shock corps, shock force, shock soldier,** etc.

shod (shŏd), *past & past part.* of SHOE. Hence: *adj.* **1. a** Wearing shoes. **b** Equipped with tires.
2. *Naut.* Caked with clay or mud; — of anchor flukes.

shod, *n.* [From *shod,* past part.] An iron protector for the heel or toe of a boot or shoe. *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.*

-shod (-shŏd). A combining form of *shod,* as in *slipshod.*

shod (shŏd), *past tense & past part.* of SHED. *Now Dial.*

shod'dy (shŏd'ĭ), *n.* [Origin uncert.; cf. SHOAD.] **1.** A kind of reclaimed wool, esp. that obtained by garnetting or pulling apart soft rags from worsteds or from knitted or loosely woven woolens; — distinguished from *mungo* by length of fiber and by the superior quality of fabrics manufactured from it.
2. Any fabric manufactured in whole or in part from reclaimed wool, esp. shoddy.
3. A cloth of inferior quality made of, or containing a large proportion of, shoddy.
4. Refuse or inferior articles or matter of any kind; sometimes, a shoddylike material obtained from refuse cotton goods.
5. An inferior person or thing claiming superiority; also, pretentious vulgarity, as in society, art, manufactures, etc.; — from the great quantity of shoddy goods furnished as army supplies in the Civil War in the United States, and the resultant undue profits, sudden wealth, and unfit social ambitions.
6. Reclaimed rubber.

shod'dy, *v. t.;* SHOD'DIED (-ĭd); SHOD'DY-ING. To convert into shoddy.

shod'dy (shŏd'ĭ), *adj.;* SHOD'DI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); SHOD'DI-EST. **1.** Made wholly or in part of shoddy; containing shoddy; as, *shoddy* cloth.
2. Pertaining to or dealing in shoddy.
3. Not genuine; sham; pretentious; as, *shoddy* aristocracy.

shod'dy-ite (shŏd'ĭ-ĭt), *n.* A dealer or profiteer in shoddy.

shode (shōd), *n.* [AS. *scāda, scēada,* the parting of the hair, fr. *scādan, scēadan.* See SHED, *v.*] The parting of the hair on the head; top of the head. *Obs.*

shode. Var. of SHOAD.

shod'er (shŏd'ĕr), *n.* A package of goldbeater's skins in which gold leaf is beaten the second time. Cf. 2d CUTCH.

shoe (shōō), *n.; pl.* SHOES (shōōz), or, *Now Archaic & Dial.,* SHOON (shōōn). [ME. *sho, scho,* fr. AS. *scōh, scēoh;* akin to OFris. *skō,* OS. *skōh,* D. *schoe, schoen,* G. *schuh,* OHG. *scuoh,* ON. *skōr,* Dan. & Sw. *sko,* Goth. *skohs,* and prob. to OHG. *scūra* barn, L. *obscurus* dark; basic idea: a covering. See OBSCURE.]
1. A covering for the human foot, having a thick and somewhat stiff sole and heel and a lighter upper, usually of leather, but often made of cloth or other fabric. In England, and now to some extent in the United States, the word is used to designate a low shoe, as an oxford, the high shoe being called a *boot.* See 3d BOOT, 1; OXFORD SHOE; SLIPPER; MOCCASIN, 1; SABOT, 1; GALOSH; ARCTIC, *n.,* 2; CRAKOW.

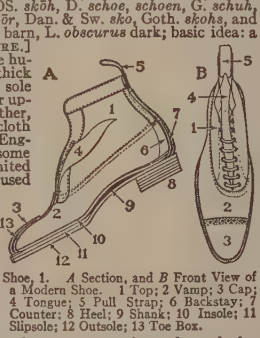

Shoe, 1. *A* Section, and *B* Front View of a Modern Shoe. 1 Top; 2 Vamp; 3 Cap; 4 Tongue; 5 Full Strap; 6 Backstay; 7 Counter; 8 Heel; 9 Shank; 10 Insole; 11 Slipsole; 12 Outsole; 13 Toe Box.

2. Specif., a foot covering with a leather sole and heel and an upper covering at least the instep and often the ankle, in its more usual forms fitted for at least limited wear out of doors; — disting. esp. from *slipper* and *overshoe.*
3. Anything suggestive of, or likened to, a shoe; specif.: **a** A metal plate or rim, usually iron, nailed to the hoof of an animal to protect it from injury or to assist it in obtaining footholds in ice or the like. **b** A band of iron or steel, or a slip of wood, fastened to the bottom of the runner of a sleigh, or any vehicle which slides on the snow or ice. **c** A drag, or sliding piece of wood or iron, placed under a wheel of a loaded vehicle to retard its motion in going down a hill. **d** The part of a brake which presses on a vehicle wheel to retard its motion. **e** An ingot of silver (formerly also of gold), suggestive of a Chinese shoe in shape, used in China and the Far East as a medium of exchange. It was first called *schuit* (cf. SCHUIT) by the Dutch because to them it appeared boat-shaped. See SYCEE. Hence, also, **shoe silver.** **f** A socket or plate, usually of iron, to take the thrust of a strut, rafter, jack, etc. **g** A socket or ferrule, as of iron, to protect the point of a wooden pile, pole, cane, staff, or the like. **h** The part of a bridge on which the superstructure, or bridge proper, rests. The shoe bears on a bearing plate or roller nest resting on the supporting pier or abutment.
4. *Agric. Mach.* A type of furrow opener used on some press grain drills and on corn and cotton planters.
5. *Arch.* **a** A trough-shaped or spout-shaped member, as at the foot of a waterleader, serving to throw the water off. **b** A modified form of quarter round. See QUARTER ROUND, 1. **c** A small molding or strip which is placed in the angle between a baseboard and the floor of a room.
6. *Automobiles.* The external rubber-and-fabric casing of a pneumatic tire, which contains and protects from injury the air-filled inner tube.
7. *Elec.* The sliding contact member of a current collector; as, a third-rail *shoe* of a subway car.
8. *Furniture.* A turned or shaped termination, often disklike, on furniture legs, esp. common during the 17th and early 18th centuries.
9. *Glass Mfg.* A crucible with open end, placed in a furnace, in which the blower heats the rods and punties.
10. *Milling.* **a** The trough or spout for conveying the grain from the hopper to the eye of the millstone. **b** A scalping sieve for removing coarse rubbish from grain. **c** An inclined trough in an ore-crushing or other mill, to secure steady feeding.
11. *Mach.* A plate, or notched piece, interposed between a moving part and the stationary part on which it bears, to take the wear and afford means of adjustment; — called also *slipper* or *gib.*
12. *Mining.* A steel cutting edge attached to the bottom of a caisson or lining in sinking a drop shaft.
13. *Naut.* A small block of wood, convex on the back, with a hole to receive the point of the anchor fluke, used, now rarely, on an anchor when raised or lowered; also, a broad, triangular piece of plank placed upon the fluke to make it hold in soft ground.
14. *Ore Dressing.* The removable iron or steel extremity of a stamp in a set of stamps for crushing ore.
15. *Print.* A strong piece of paper or cardboard upon which a type page is placed and put aside for storage.
16. *Smithing.* = 3d BOOT, 3 **b.**

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

shoe blacking	**shoe dye**	**shoe peg**
shoe box	**shoe fastener**	**shoe polish**
shoebrush	**shoe findings**	**shoe polisher**
shoe buckle	**shoe last**	**shoe repairer**
shoe cleaner	**shoe laster**	**shoescraper**
shoe-cleaning, *adj.*	**shoe leather**	**shoe shiner**
shoe dauber	**shoe machinery**	**shoeshop**
shoe dealer	**shoe mender**	**shoesmith**
shoe department	**shoe nail**	**shoe store**

— ***in another's shoes.*** In another's place.
— ***over, or up to, the shoes.*** Deeply immersed, engaged, or absorbed.
— ***where the shoe pinches.*** Figuratively, the point or matter which discomforts one.

-shoe (-shōō). A combining form of the noun *shoe,* as in: gumshoe, horseshoe, overshoe, oxshoe, snowshoe.

shoe (shōō), *v.; past tense & past part.* SHOD (shŏd); *pres. part. & verbal n.* SHOE'ING. [AS. *scōian, scēogan.* See SHOE, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To put a shoe or shoes on; to furnish with a shoe or shoes; as, to *shoe* a horse, a sled, an anchor.
2. To cover for protection, strength, or ornament with harder or handsomer material; as, to *shoe* a staff or a sleigh runner with steel.
3. To cover with or as with a shoe.
4. To fit a tire to (a wheel of a vehicle).
— *Intransitive:* **1.** To put on a shoe or shoes.
2. To snowshoe.

shoe the goose. **a** To trifle. **b** To be or become intoxicated.

shoe'bill' (shōō'bĭl'), *n.* A large wading bird (*Balaeniceps rex*) allied to the storks and herons. It inhabits the valley of the White Nile. It is chiefly ashy gray with blackish wings and tail, and a much widened bill.

Shoebill. (½s)

shoe'bind'er (-bīn'dĕr), *n.* A worker who puts binding on a shoe. — **shoe'bind'er-y** (-dĕr-ĭ), *n.* — **shoe'bind'ing,** *n.*

shoe'bird' (shōō'bûrd'), *n.* The shoebill.

shoe'black' (-blăk'), *n.* A bootblack.

shoeblack plant. See CHINA ROSE **b.**

shoe block. *Naut.* A block with two sheaves, one above the other, at right angles to each other.

shoe board. A kind of hard board of highly compressed wood pulp and leather clippings, used in making soles and heels of shoes.

shoe boil. = CAPPED ELBOW.

shoe bolt. A bolt with a long, unslotted, countersunk head, as for fastening shoes on sleigh runners.

shoe'boy' (shōō'boi'), *n.* A bootblack.

shoe button. A button used in fastening a shoe. — **shoe'-but'ton,** *adj.*

shoe'-but'ton spi'der. The black widow; — so called from its shining, globose body.

shoe'craft' (shōō'krăft'), *n.* The art of designing and making shoes.

shoe drill. *Agric. Mach.* A grain drill with shoe furrow openers.

shoe'flow'er (shōō'flou'ĕr), *n.* See CHINA ROSE **b.**

shoe'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* **1.** A curved piece, as of horn, wood, or metal, to aid in slipping on a shoe.
2. Occasionally = SHOEING-HORN, 2.

shoe'horn', *v. t.* **1.** To cuckold. *Obs.*
2. To thrust with or as with a shoehorn; foist.

shoe'ing (shōō'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SHOE. Hence: *n.* Act of one who shoes; covering for the feet; shoes; also, protective covering.

shoe'ing-horn', *n.* **1.** A shoehorn.
2. *Archaic.* **a** *Contemptuous.* Any person or thing by which a transaction is facilitated, as a hired bidder at an auction; a medium, tool, or decoy. **b** Anything which incites or allures, as salt fish, which causes thirst when eaten; an appetizer.

shoe'ing-smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* A farrier.

shoe'lace' (shōō'lās'), *n.* A shoestring.

shoe'less horse (-lĕs; -lĭs; 119). The moonwort *Botrychium lunaria.*

shoe lifter. Shoehorn.

shoe'-make', *n.* The smooth sumac.

shoe'mak'er (shōō'māk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One whose occupation it is to make complete shoes (of any kind); also, a shopkeeper whose business is selling or repairing shoes.
2. *Angling.* An artificial fly with tan speckled wings, gray and white body, brown hackle, silver tag, and tan speckled tail.
3. *Zool.* **a** The cobblerfish. **b** = RUNNER, 19 **a.**

shoe'mak'ing (-ĭng), *n.* Business of a shoemaker.

shoe'man (shōō'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man associated with the production or distribution of shoes.

shoe'pack' (-păk'), *n.* [After *shoe,* fr. Lenape *shĭ̆pak,* abbr. of *machtschipak,* lit., bad shoe (as compared with a moccasin), fr. *machtschi* bad + *paku* kind of shoe. Cf. PAC.] A shoe like a moccasin. See PAC.

shoe'er (shōō'ĕr), *n.* A horseshoer.

shoes and stockings (shōōz). The bird's-foot trefoil *Lotus corniculatus.*

shoe'shine' (shōō'shīn'), *n.* A polish given to shoes; by extension, a shoeblack.

shoe silver. See SHOE, *n.,* 3 **e.**

shoe stone. A whetstone used by shoemakers and other workers in leather; also, the sharp-gritted sandstone used esp. for making these stones.

shoe'string' (shōō'strĭng'), *n.* **1. A string or lace for fastening together opposite sides of a shoe.**
2. *Com.* A small sum of money; capital inadequate to the needs of a transaction; as, a business, or speculation conducted on a *shoestring. Slang, U. S.*
3. a The trumpet creeper (*Campsis radicans*). **b** The long, slender but tough root of the lead plant *Amorpha canescens.*

shoe'string', *adj.* **1.** Narrow and elongated as a shoestring.
2. Having little or no capital or backing. *Colloq.*

shoestring catch. *Baseball.* A catch made while running, with the hands held close to the ground.

Shoestring District. Formerly, in Mississippi, a flagrantly gerrymandered district, the 6th Congressional. It was about 300 miles long and of an average breadth of about 20 miles.

shoe'string' fern. The grass fern *Vittaria lineata. W. Ind.*

shoestring fungus. Any fungus forming brown stringlike rhizomorphs, esp. *Armillaria mellea.*

shoestring lily. The sand lily (*Leucocrinum montanum*). See LEUCOCRINUM.

shoestring weed. The common poison ivy.

shoe tie. **a** A braid or ribbon for lacing a shoe, formerly ornate. **b** *Obs.* Humorously, a traveler.

shoe tree. = BOOT TREE.

shoe trimmer. See TRIMMER.

sho'ful (shō'fōōl), *n.* [Yiddish *schofel,* adj. and n., wretched, paltry, mean, trash, refuse, fr. Heb. *shāphāl* low, lowly; cf. Heb. *shāphēl,* part. of *shāphēl* to be low, abased.] *Slang, Eng.* **a** A counterfeit coin; counterfeit money; — also used attributively; as, *shoful* man, that is, one who passes counterfeit money. **b** A hansom cab.

shog (shŏg), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *choggen;* akin to OHG. *scoc* a swinging. See SHOCK to shake; cf. JOG.] To shake, rock, or jolt; to jog; jostle. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

shog (shŏg), *n.* [From SHOG, *v.*] A shake; a jog; a jerk. *Archaic & Dial.*

sho'ga-ol (shō'gȧ-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [Jap. *shōga* ginger + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* A liquid hydroxy ketone, $C_{11}H_{20}O_3$, one of the pungent principles of ginger.

shog'gle (shŏg'l), *n. & v.* Sway; swing. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

shog'gle (-l), *v. t. & i.* [See SHOG; cf. JOGGLE.] To joggle; dangle. *Now Chiefly Dial. Eng.* — **shog'gly** (-lĭ), *adj.*

shog'gle, *n.* [See ICESHOCKLE.] An icicle. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

shog'gy-shoo' (shŏg'ĭ-shōō'), *n. & v. i.* [See SHOG.] Swing; rock. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*

sho'gi (shō'ngĭ), *n.* [Jap. *shōgi.*] A Japanese variety of chess, played on a board of 81 squares with 20 pieces to the set.

sho'gun' (shō'gōōn'), *n.* [Jap. *shō-gun,* fr. Chin. (Pek.) *chiang*[4]*-chün*[1] leader of an army.] A title of military governors of Japan, contended for by rival families until 1192, when it was monopolized by the family Minamoto, in 1225 passing to the Fujiwara, in 1338 to the Ashikaga, and in 1603 to the Tokugawa. By usurpation the shoguns became the virtual rulers, until by the revolution of 1867–68 the office was abolished and the power of the Emperor restored. Called also by foreigners *tycoon.* See SHIKKEN.

sho'gun'al (-ăl; -l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a shogun or shogunate.

sho'gun'ate (-ăt), *n.* The office, dignity, or government of a shogun.

sho'het (shō'kĕt), *n.* [Heb. *shōḥēṭ* slaughterer, pl. *shōḥāṭīm.*] *Jewish Relig.* A person officially licensed by rabbinic authority as slaughterer of animals for use as food in accordance with Jewish laws.

sho'ji (shō'jĭ), *n.* [Jap. *shōji.*] In Japan, a paper screen serving as a wall or partition.

Sho'jo (shō'jō), *n.* [Jap. *shō* little + *jō* vehicle.] Hinayana Buddhism; — the Sinico-Japanese term.

sho'la (shō'lȧ), *n.* [Tamil *śōlai* grove.] A thicket or jungle. *Southern India.*

sho'la (shō'lä). Var. of SOLA, the plant.

shole (shōl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A plank or plate placed beneath an object, as under the end of a shore, to give increased bearing surface, to act as a protection, or the like.

sho'neen (shō'nēn; shō-nēn'), *n.; pl.* -NEENS (-nēnz; -nēnz'), -NEENI (shō-nēn'ē). [Ir. *seoinín,* dim. of *Seon* John, fr. E. *John.*] A would-be gentleman who puts on superior airs; a snob; a toady; — always used contemptuously. *Anglo-Irish.*

shon'kin-ite (shŏng'kĭn-īt), *n.* [From *Shonkin,* Indian name of Highwood Mts., Montana, where first found.] *Petrog.* A dark, granular, igneous rock, chiefly of augite with subordinate orthoclase and smaller amounts of olivine, biotite, nephelite, sodalite, and plagioclase. According to the original definition it is a melanocratic augite-syenite, but according to the mode of the original rock, it belongs to the alkali series and carries feldspathoids.

shoo (shōō), *interj.* An exclamation used in frightening away animals, esp. fowls; hence, *Jocular,* begone! away!

shoo (shōō), *v. t.;* SHOOED (shōōd); SHOO'ING. To scare or drive away, esp. fowls, by or as by crying "shoo!" — *v. i.* **a** To cry "shoo!" **b** To go, flee, etc., at the cry of "shoo!"

shood (shōōd), *n.* [Cf. MLG. *schode* pod, G. *schote.*] **a** *Dial. Eng.* The husk of oats after threshing. **b** Rice husks or similar refuse, used in adulterating linseed cake.

shoo'fa (shōōf'ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *shuf'ah.*] *Moham. Law.* The right of pre-emption.

shoo'fly' (shōō'flī'), *n.; pl.* -FLIES (-flīz'). **1.** A kind of rocker or hobbyhorse for a small child, having a chair seat behind or between two swans, ducks, or the like.
2. The wild indigo *Baptisia tinctoria.*
3. *Print.* In some cylinder presses, a device with long fingers for freeing the sheet from the cylinder.
4. *Railroads.* A temporary track laid on the ground, or on cribwork at one side of a railroad line, to permit trains to pass an obstruction in that line.

shoo'-fly', *v. t.;* -FLIED' (-flīd'); -FLY'ING. To shoo.

sho'oi (shō'oi), *n.* The parasitic jaeger. *Shetland I.*

shook (shŏŏk), *n.* [Cf. SHOCK of sheaves.] *Com.* **a** A set of staves and headings sufficient in number for one hogshead, cask, barrel, or the like, trimmed, and bound together compactly. **b** A bundle or set of parts of boxes, tops, bottoms, sides, and ends, ready to be put together. **c** A veneer of wood out of which boxes, esp. wire-bound boxes, are made. **d** The parts of a piece of house furniture, as a bedstead, packed together. **e** A shock of sheaves.

shook, *v. i.* To pack, as staves, in a shook.

Sho'co (shō'kō). *Bib.* [SHOE.]
shod'den. Dial. past part. of SHOD.
shod'di-ly, *adv.* of SHODDY.
shod'di-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
shod'dy-dom, *n.* See -DOM.
shod'dy-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
shod'dy-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
shod'dy-ward, shod'dy-wards, *adv.* See -WARD, -WARDS.
shoder. † SHOULDER, SHUDDER.
shoe. † SHOW, SOW.
shoe'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
shoe'mak'ers' wax (shōō'māk'ĕrz). = WAX, *n.,* 2 d. [SHOEHORN.]
shoe'-spoon' (shōō'spōōn'), *n.* =
shoe'wom'an (-wōōm'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn; 119). Fem. of SHOEMAN.
shof. † SHOVE.
sho'far. Var. of SHOPHAR.
Sho'ham (shō'hăm). *Bib.*
shol'der. Obs. var. & Ref. Sp. of SHOULDER.
shole. † SHOAL.
sho'lom a-lei'chem *or* **a-ley'-** chem. See SHALOM.
sho'ly (shō'lĭ). Dial. var. of SURELY. *Southern U. S.*
Sho'mer (shō'mĕr). *Bib.*
shom'mock (shŏm'ŭk). Dial. Eng. var. of SHAMMOCK.
shon. † SHOE, SHUN.
Sho'na (shō'nȧ), *n.* = MASHONA.
shonde, *n.* [AS. *sc(e)and, sc(e)end.* See SHEND.] Disgrace; infamy. *Obs.*
shone (shōn; shŏn), *past & past part.* of SHINE.
shonk. † SHANK.
shonne, shonye. † SHUN.
sho'ŏ (shō'ŏ). Var. of SHO. See MEASURE, *Table.*
shoob (shōōb), **shoo'ba** (shōō'bȧ). Vars. of SHUBA.
shood. Shooed. *Ref. Sp.*
shoof. Obs. past tense of SHOVE; **shoof.** Obs. past tense of SHAVE.
shooffle. † SHUFFLE, *v.*
shoog'le (shōōg'l), **shoog'le-shoo'** (-shōō'), **shoog'le** (shōōg'l). Vars. of SHOGGLE, SHOGGY-SHOO; SHOGGLE.
shoog'ly (shŏŏg'lĭ). Var. of SHOGGLY.

---

shook (shŏŏk). Dial. var. of SHOCK, a group of sheaves.
shook (shŏŏk), *past tense & archaic or dial. past part.* of SHAKE.
S hook. An S-shaped, double-pointed hook.
shook swarming. *Beekeeping.* A method of establishing a new colony by shaking the bees off the frames of honeycomb near the entrance of the new hive.
shool (shōōl), *v. i. & t. Dial.* **1.** To shovel.
2. To drag or scrape along like a shovel; hence, to scuffle; shuffle; shamble; also, to loiter; saunter; idle about, begging.
shool (shōōl), *n.* Dial. var. of SHOVEL.
shool (shōōl). Var. of SHUL.
shool·dar'ry (shŏŏl·dăr'ĭ), *n.* [From Hind. *choldārī*, prob. through Pg.] *Anglo-Ind.* A small tent, having two uprights and a ridgepole, low sides, and steep roof.
shool'er (shōōl'ĕr), *n.* One who shools. *Dial. Eng.*
shool'er (shōōl'ĕr). Var. of SHULER.
shoop'il·tie (shōōp"l·tĭ), *n.* [Cf. ON. *sjōr* sea, *piltr* boy.] A water sprite; a water kelpie; a Triton. *Shet. Is.*
shoot (shōōt), *v.;* SHOT (shŏt); SHOOT'ING. [ME. *shotien, scheoten*, fr. AS. *scēotan;* akin to D. *schieten*, G. *schiessen*, OHG. *sciozzan*, ON. *skjōta*, Sw. *skjuta*. The vowel sound *o, oo*, is perh. due to the secondary verb AS. *scōtian*. Cf. SCOOT, SCOT contribution, SCOUT to reject, SHEET, SHOT, SHUT, SHUTTLE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To let fly, or cause to be driven, with force, as an arrow, bullet, or other missile, from a bow, sling, or gun.
2. To strike with anything shot; to hit with a missile; often, to kill or wound with a missile discharged from a firearm; as, to *shoot* a deer, man, traitor; *shot* to death.
3. To cause a missile to be driven forth from (a bow, sling, gun, or the like); to discharge; — often with *off*.
4. To propel with the thumb, as a marble.
5. To inject, as a drug.
6. To remove or destroy by a shot or shooting; — with *away, off*, etc.
7. To push into or out of a fastening, as a bolt, key, or lock.
8. To throw or cast suddenly, often with force; precipitate; to cast in repelling or expelling.
9. To thrust in haste; — with *away, into*, etc.
10. To utter, esp. rapidly; as, to *shoot* out a question.
11. To emit; dart, as a ray of light.
12. To place or bring by sudden motion, as in launching, casting anchor, seining.
13. To discharge, dump, empty, put overboard, or the like, esp. into some desired place; to *shoot* a load of dirt.
14. To eject or discharge, as venom, the bowels, etc. *Obs.*
15. To variegate as if by sprinkling or intermingling; to color in streaks or patches; — generally used in the past participle; as, silk *shot* with silver.
16. To push or thrust forward; to stick out; to project; protrude; — often with *out* or *forth;* as, a plant *shoots* out a bud. "The secret snake that *shoots* a sting." *Dryden.*
They *shoot* out the lip, they shake the head. *Ps.* xxii. 7.
17. To send in haste, as to a station or on an errand; dispatch. *Colloq.*
18. To pass rapidly along, through, down, over, or under; as, to *shoot* a rapid, a hill, or a bridge; to *shoot* a sand bar.
She . . . *shoots* the Stygian sound. *Dryden.*
19. To form by crystallization or similar physical change; — of substances and solutions; as, rock *shot* in figures.
20. To take the altitude of; as, he used his transit to *shoot* a star.
21. *Carp.* To plane straight or true; to fit by planing.
22. *Gambling.* To throw or cast (the dice), as in craps.
23. *Hunting.* To do shooting for game in or on; as, to *shoot* a park.
24. *Mining.* **a** To cause to explode; to ignite; to fire, as a blast. **b** *Coal Mining.* To mine coal by blasting without previous undercutting or shearing; as, to *shoot* off the solid.
25. *Motion Pictures.* To photograph; to film; as, to *shoot* a scene.
26. *Photog.* To take a photograph of. *Slang, U. S.*
27. *Sports.* **a** To propel (a ball, puck, or the like) toward the goal; also, to score (a goal) by so doing. **b** In racing, to dash by.
28. *Weaving.* To pass through the warp threads.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To move, drive, or rush swiftly, as lightning, a stream, an arrow; to dart through the sky; as, a *shooting* star.
The beams of that one star did *shoot* and quiver. *Shelley.*
2. **a** To dart with a piercing sensation; as, *shooting* pains. **b** To feel a quick, darting pain; to throb in pain.
3. To move swiftly by conscious impulse or direction; to precipitate oneself; go as directed; as, to *shoot* round a corner; the motor boat *shot* past.
4. To take on sudden motion, as in falling, slipping, or shifting.
5. To come or pass swiftly as a thought.
6. To dart in or as in rays; — of light, glances, etc.
7. To go or come in haste; rush; hurry. *Colloq.*
8. To cause an engine or weapon to discharge a missile; — said of a person or an agent; as, they *shot* at a target; he *shoots* better than he rides. Specif., to practice the sport of hunting, or of target firing, with a gun.
9. Hence: **a** To practice archery. **b** To be discharged; go off; — of firearms; also, to carry when discharged; as, to *shoot* three miles. **c** *Slang.* To begin to speak; speak out.
10. To protrude; jut; project; extend; as, the land *shoots* into a promontory; a tree *shot* up against the sky.
11. To stream suddenly out, as tears, blood, water from a hose; to spurt.
12. **a** To grow; sprout, as plants, hair, etc.; hence, figuratively, to develop; mature.
To teach the young idea how to *shoot.* *Thomson.*
b To germinate; bud; also, to put forth limbs. **c** To discharge spawn.
13. To spring up or grow rapidly; hence, to advance to maturity; — often with *up;* as, to *shoot* up precociously.
14. To solidify so as to form spicules or crystals.
15. To slide into or out of a fastening, as a bolt or key.
16. *Motion Pictures.* **a** To photograph a scene of a motion picture. **b** To start the cameras in photographing a scene.
17. *Naut.* To move ahead by force of momentum, as a sailing vessel when the helm is put hard alee.
18. *Photog.* To take a photograph. *Slang.*
19. *Sports.* To play by propelling the ball, marble, or the like (in a certain way); as: **a** *Association Football.* To kick the ball at goal. **b** *Basketball.* To throw the ball at goal. **c** *Cricket.* To move rapidly and close to the ground with the turf; — said of a ball. **d** *Croquet.* To propel a ball to make a hit. **e** *Gambling.* To cast or throw dice. **f** *Hockey & Lacrosse.* To drive the ball at goal.

shoot along. To send, esp. hurriedly. *Slang.*
shoot a match. To take part in a shooting match.
shoot at. To drive at; strive for; aim at, or have in view, as the goal of one's efforts. *Colloq.*
shoot compass. *Archery.* To shoot with correct elevation.
shoot craps. To throw dice in playing craps, as against the end of a banked table.
shoot down. To fell by shooting.
shoot marbles. To play at marbles.
shoot off. To participate in a shoot-off.
shoot off one's mouth or face. To talk freely, often abusively, regardless of the effect. *Slang.*
shoot one's bolt. To perform one's best endeavor.
shoot one's cuffs. = *shoot one's linen*, below.
shoot one's linen. To pull the cuffs of one's shirt lower than those of one's coat. *Colloq.*
shoot over. *Sporting.* To shoot game birds with the aid of (a dog or dogs).
shoot straight. To speak and deal honestly. *Slang.*
shoot the chutes. To slide on a kind of toboggan or flat-bottomed boat down an inclined plane ending in a body of water.
shoot the moon. To remove household goods by night, to avoid seizure for rent. *Slang, Eng.*
shoot the sun. *Naut.* To take the sun's altitude. *Slang.*
shoot the works. In games of chance, to play for the highest stake permitted; venture all (one's capital) on one play; hence, to put forth all one's efforts; to do anything without restraint. *Slang.*
shoot up. **a** To erect. **b** *Slang, U. S.* To shoot or shoot at, esp. promiscuously or lawlessly; specif., of a town or the like, to pass through it shooting recklessly in all directions.

shoot (shōōt), *n.* [In senses 6, 8, and 16 confused with *chute*. Cf. CHUTE.] **1.** Act of shooting; a discharge of a missile, esp. an arrow; as, a *shoot* at a pigeon; a shot. *Archaic & Dial.*
2. The reach of a shot; shooting distance; range. *Obs.*
3. **a** A hunting trip or the party engaged in it; also, the game shot. **b** = SHOOTING, *n.*, 6. **c** A shooting match or one round of shots in it.
4. A sending out of new growth; a sprouting or germinating; also, the new growth; as: **a** A stem with its leaves, esp. one newly developed from a bud; a lateral branch from the main axis; figuratively, an offshoot. **b** A budding horn or antler. **c** A similar formation of crystal. **d** The space between the yearly rings on an oyster shell.
5. Motion resembling that of something shot, as of a boat, bird, or train; hence, figuratively, rapid advance; also, distance so traversed.
6. The rush of water down a steep or rapid; a place where a stream runs or descends swiftly, whether natural or artificial. Cf. CHUTE, *n.*, 1.
7. A falling of a detached mass of earth or ice.
8. = CHUTE, *n.*, 2.
9. A place for dumping rubbish.
10. A shooting pain; a twinge.
11. A bar of rays; as, a *shoot* of sunshine.
12. A movement of rapid thrusting; as, a *shoot* of the arms away from the body.
13. Aggregate; lot; — in *the whole shoot.* *Slang.*
14. *Archery.* A prescribed form of competition; as, a wand *shoot;* a clout *shoot.*
15. *Building.* Thrust (of an arch).
16. *Geol. & Mining.* **a** A chute, or passage, through which ore is dropped from one level to another. **b** A body of ore.
17. *Rowing.* The pace between strokes.
18. *Weaving.* A throw of the shuttle; a weft thread thus shot through the shed; a pick; also, *Dial. Eng.*, an imperfection in the weave.

shoot (shōōt), *interj.* Pshaw! Bother! — often with *it*.
shoot, *n. Naut.* = 5th SHEET. *Obs.*
shoot. Var. of SHOAT, a young hog.
shoot (shōōt). Dial. Eng. var. of SHOUT, call.
shoot'a·ble (-ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That may be shot. See -ABLE.
shoot'er (shōōt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who shoots, as an archer, a gunner, a sharpshooter, or a hunter; esp., a sportsman.
2. Hence: **a** [*cap.*, with *the*.] *Obs.* Sagittarius. **b** *Obs.* A coach guard. **c** In seining, the man who casts the net. **d** One who shoots a charge, as in clearing mines, oil wells, and blast furnaces; specif., a moonlighter. **e** One who makes commodities shoot, as wheat into a bin.
3. That which shoots. Specif.: **a** *Colloq.* A firearm; usually, a repeating pistol; as a six-*shooter*. **b** *Rare.* A shooting star. **c** A plant of rapid growth.
4. A thing used in shooting.
5. A black morning coat. *Colloq., Eng.*
6. *Cricket.* A fast sneak.
7. *Marbles.* A marble shot from the hand; a taw.
8. *Printing.* A shooting stick.

-shoot'er (-shōōt'ĕr). A combining form of *shooter*, as in sharp*shooter*, denoting esp. *a firearm*, specif. *a revolver, that shoots* (so many) *times without reloading*, as in *six-shooter*.
shoot'ing, *verbal n.* of SHOOT. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that shoots; as, the *shooting* of an archer.
2. A sensation of darting pain, as in the head.
3. Sprouting or rapid growth, as of plants; also, a shoot or cluster of shoots.
4. The issue of spicules in crystallization.
5. A wounding or killing with a firearm; specif., *Sporting*, the killing of game with a gun; as, a week of *shooting*.
6. The right to shoot game in a given area; also, the area.
7. *Mining.* = BLASTING, 2.

shoot'ing, *pres. part.* of SHOOT. Specif.: *part. adj.* **1.** Darting; piercing; as, *shooting* pains; also, sprouting.
2. [From SHOOTING, *verbal n.*] Of or pertaining to, or used in or for the action of, shooting.

shooting board. A fixture used as a guide in planing or shooting the edge of a board, a stereotype plate, etc. In carpentry it is used when greater accuracy is required than can be obtained with the miter box. Called also *miter shooting board.*
shooting box. **a** A cabin or small house in the country for use in the shooting season; — called also *shooting lodge.* **b** *Carp., etc.* = SHOOTING BOARD.
shooting coat *or* **jacket.** A short coat of strong material for sportsmen.
shooting fields. *Archery.* A group of adjoining fields containing rovers at ranges of 140 to 360 yards.
shooting fish. The archerfish.
shooting gallery. A range, usually covered, with targets for practice with firearms.
shooting glove. *Archery.* An archer's glove for protecting the fingers in drawing the bow; — called also *drawing glove.*
shooting iron. A firearm. *Slang, U. S.*
shooting lodge. A shooting box (which see).
shooting match. **a** A competitive test in shooting. **b** *Slang, U. S.* A collected lot of people or things; "concern"; as, they captured the whole *shooting match.*
shooting range. = RANGE, *n.*, 15 **b**.
shooting star. **1.** A meteor. See METEOR, 2.
2. **a** A North American perennial herb (*Dodecatheon meadia*) with entire, oblong leaves and showy umbellate, purple, pink or white flowers; — called also *American cowslip.* See WILD FLOWERS, *Plate.* **b** Any of certain other species of *Dodecatheon.*

shooting stick. **1.** A spiked stick with a top which opens into a seat, used at a hunting stand, at races, etc. *Brit.*
2. *Print.* An implement of wood or iron, usually notched at one end, formerly used by printers to drive up the quoins in a chase.

shoot'ist (shōōt'ĭst), *n.* One who shoots; esp., a marksman. *Slang.*
shoot'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** *Lumber.* A workman who stacks the sawn timber. *Australia.*
2. A coal teemer. *Eng.*
shoot'-off', *n. Sports.* A final shoot to determine the winner among two or more competitors, teams, etc., that have tied in prior contests.

shop (shŏp), *n.* [ME. *shoppe, schoppe*, fr. AS. *sceoppa* translating *gazophylacium* (which see); akin to AS. *scypen* a shed, LG. *schuup* a shed, G. *schoppen, schuppen*, a shed, a coach house, OHG. *scopf.*] **1.** An artisan's place of manufacture and sale; as, a bowyer's, plumber's, or potter's *shop.*
2. A building or an apartment in which goods, wares, drugs, etc., are sold by retail.
☞ In the United States *shop* means esp. a place of manufacture or repair, *store* denoting a place of sale; but the English usage of *shop* is increasing for small retail stores, esp. when catering to style.
3. A small establishment, or a room, department, or building devoted to a particular line in a factory or large establishment, in which mechanics or artisans work; as, a shoe *shop;* a car *shop;* a machine *shop.*
4. Figuratively, a place of making, repair, or the like.
The liver, which is the *shop* and source of the blood. *Howell.*
5. Subject matter, esp. details, pertaining to a person's occupation, business, profession, or the like. Cf. *talk shop*, under TALK, *v. t.*
6. Often in *pl.* A factory or manufacturing establishment of any size, whether consisting of one or more departments; as, a man who works in the *shops.*
7. A noncommercial workshop connected with a dwelling.
8. *Slang.* **a** Any of the various places of business which are commonly called offices, as of a lawyer, doctor, broker, etc. **b** *Chiefly Eng.* Any place of resort, as one's house, a restaurant, etc. **c** Mouth; as, shut your *shop.* **d** An engagement; job.
9. A prison. *Old Slang.*
10. *Glass Mfg.* = CHAIR, *n.*, 9 **b**.
11. *London Stock Exchange.* The inside interests controlling a company and having special information about it; also, those representing such interests. *Cant.*
12. *Lumbering.* Short for SHOP LUMBER.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

shop clerk	**shop-made**	**shopwife**
shop fitter	**shop-soiled**	**shopwoman**
shopfolk		

— ***all over the shop.*** Scattered, spread, or going in every direction. *Slang.* — ***the shop.*** The Royal Military Academy. *Army Slang, Brit.*

-shop (-shŏp). A combining form of the noun *shop*, as in:

bakeshop	**drugshop**	**sweatshop**
barbershop	**eshop**	**toyshop**
boatshop	**grogshop**	**tuckshop**
bookshop	**pawnshop**	**wineshop**
carshop	**rumshop**	**workshop**
cookshop	**slopshop**	

shop (shŏp), *v.;* SHOPPED (shŏpt); SHOP'PING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To visit shops for the purpose of purchasing or inspecting goods.
2. To look for a job. *Slang.*
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To imprison; to shut up. *Old Slang.*
2. To take to or display in a shop.
3. To send (a car or the like) to the repair shops.
4. To take on as a workman; employ; also, to dismiss from employment; to discharge.

shop bill. A list of the materials required by the shop for making or fabricating structural members.
shop'board' (shŏp'bōrd'; 181), *n.* **1.** A tradesman's counter or table for display of goods.
2. A bench or board on which work is done; a workbench, esp. of a tailor.
shop'book' (-bŏŏk'), *n.* A book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.
shop'boy' (-boi'), *n.* A boy employed in a shop.
shop'break'er (-brāk'ĕr), *n.* One who feloniously breaks into a shop. — **shop'break'ing,** *n.*
shop chairman. *Trade-Unionism.* A shop deputy.
shop committee. **a** A committee of employees in a plant chosen to confer and bargain with the employer or his representatives for the adjustment of conditions of labor and the settlement of disputes in the plant. **b** Also, the group in charge of the administration of a company-union plan.
shop deputy. *Trade-Unionism.* A member of a trade-union delegated to represent the union in the adjustment of disputes that occur in the plant where he is employed; — called also *shop chairman* and *shop steward.*
shop drawing. A working drawing.
shop'girl' (shŏp'gûrl'), *n.* A girl employed in a shop.
sho'phar (shō'fär), *n.* Also **sho'far.** [Heb. *shōphār.*] A horn, as of a ram or an ox, used as a trumpet by the ancient Hebrews, as in battle or upon sacred festivals, or still used in synagogues, as on the Day of Atonement.
☞ The word is usually translated *trumpet* in the Authorized Version, but in a few cases *cornet.*
shop'keep'er (shŏp'kēp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A trader who sells goods in a shop, or by retail; — often in distinction from a merchant, who traffics on a large scale.
2. An article that fails to sell; a shelf warmer. *Slang.*
shop'keep'er·y (-ĭ), *n.* The class of shopkeepers.
shop'keep'ing, *n.* A shopkeeper's business or work.
shop'keep'ing, *adj.* That keeps a shop or shops; pertaining to or characteristic of a shopkeeper.

shoon. Obs. past tense of SHINE.
shoon (shŏŏn), *n., pl.* of SHOE. *Archaic exc. Scot. & Dial.*
shoop, *n.* = 4th HIP. *N. of Eng.*
shoor (shŏŏr). Scot. var. of SHOWER.
shoot'board', *n.* = SHOOTING BOARD.
shoot'ee', *n.* See -EE.
shoo'ther (shŏŏ'thĕr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHOULDER.
shope. Obs. past tense of SHAPE.
shop'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
shop'gir'l·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
Sho'phach (shō'fĭk). *Bib.*
Sho'phan (-făn). *Bib.*
shop'keep'er-ess, *n.* Fem. of SHOPKEEPER.
shop'keep'er-ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
shop'keep'er-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
shop'land', *n.* See -LAND.
shop'let, *n.* See -LET.
shop'lift', *n.* A shoplifter (which see). *Obs.*

shop'lift'er (shŏp'lĭf'tĕr), *n.* [*shop* + *lift.* See LIFT to steal.] One who steals from a shop goods exposed for sale.
shop'lift'ing, *n.* Act or practice of a shoplifter.
shop'like' (shŏp'lĪk'), *adj.* After the fashion of a shop; by extension, vulgarly shrewd.
shop lumber. A grade of lumber used in the manufacture of sashes, doors, blinds, and like products
shop'maid' (shŏp'mād'), *n.* A shopgirl.
shop'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A shopkeeper; a retailer; a shop salesman; also, a workman in a shop.
shop'mark' (-märk'), *n.* A dealer's mark placed on goods in a shop.
shop'mate' (-māt'), *n.* A fellow workman or attendant in a shop.
shop·oc'ra·cy (shŏp·ŏk'rȧ·sĭ), *n.* [*shop* + *-cracy.*] Rule or supremacy of shopkeepers; shopkeepers collectively.
shop'o·crat (shŏp'ō·krăt), *n.* One of a shopocracy. *Colloq.*
shop paper. Thin wrapping paper.
shoppe. Archaic or affected variant of SHOP.
shop'per (shŏp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who shops; one who visits shops for inspecting or purchasing wares.
2. Specif., one whose employment is that of buying goods at retail for others.
shop'ping, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SHOP, *v. i.* Hence: *n.* The visiting of stores to inspect or purchase wares.
shopping goods. *Com.* Merchandise which the consumer does not need immediately, which is not standardized, and as to which a purchaser may make comparisons and investigations before buying. *Trade Slang, U. S.*
shop·pi'ni, *n. pl.* of CHOPINE. *Obs.*
shop'pish (shŏp'Ĭsh), *adj.* More or less shoppy. — **shop'pish·ness,** *n.*
shop'py (-ĭ), *adj.;* SHOP'PI·ER (-Ĭ·ĕr); SHOP'PI·EST. **1.** Characteristic of the shop, or of the small trader; showing petty commercialism.
2. Abounding in shops; as, a *shoppy* part of town.
3. Of or pertaining to one's own work, business, or interests; smacking of shop; as, *shoppy* talk. *Colloq.*
shop'py, *n.* Shopgirl. *Slang.*
shop right. *Law.* A license from a patentee for the use of the patented device or process, at a specified place or places, for defined purposes.
shop rivet. A rivet driven in place in a shop; — opposed to *field rivet.* — **shop'-riv'et,** *v. t.*
shop'ster (shŏp'stĕr), *n.* A shopkeeper.
shop steward. *Trade-Unionism.* A shop deputy.
shop'talk' (shŏp'tôk'), *n.* Social conversation upon topics relating to one's business or profession.
shop'walk'er (shŏp'wôk'ĕr), *n.* One who walks about in a shop to oversee employees and direct customers. Cf. FLOORWALKER.
shop'wear' (-wâr'), *n.* Depreciation in condition of goods from display to customers in a store.
shop'win'dow (-wĭn'dō; 66), *n.* A window where goods of a shop are displayed.
shop'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work done in a shop; specif., mechanical work, as pattern making, molding, machining, forging, etc. — **shop'work'er** (-wûr'kĕr), *n.*
shop'worn' (-wôrn'; 181), *adj.* Somewhat worn or marred by having been kept in a shop.
shor (shôr), *n.* [Turk. *shōr* saltish, brackish, fr. Turki *shōr* salt.] In Turkestan, a salina, or salt lake.
shore (shôr; 181), *n.* [ME. *schore;* akin to LG. *schore,* D. *schoor,* ON. *skortha,* and perh. to E. *shear,* as being cut off.] A prop, as a timber, placed against the side of a structure; a prop placed beneath anything, as a beam, to prevent sinking or sagging. See SHORING, *Illust.*

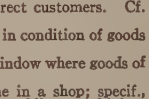
Ship on the Stocks, supported by Shores.

shore, *v. t.;* SHORED (shôrd); SHOR'ING (shôr'Ĭng). [ME. *schoren.* See SHORE a prop.] To support by a shore or shores; to prop; — usually with *up.* — *v. i.* To slope; shelve. *Obs.*
shore (shôr; 181), *n.* [ME. *schore,* fr. AS. (assumed) *score,* prob. fr. *scieran,* and so meaning prop., that which is shorn off, edge; akin to D. *schor.* See SHEAR.] **1.** The land bordering a body of water, esp. a large body; often, specif., the land bordering the sea; the coast.

The fruitful *shore* of muddy Nile. *Spenser.*

2. *Dial.* **a** *Eng.* The edge of a ditch or dike. **b** *Scot.* A landing place.
3. *Law.* Short for FORESHORE.
Syn. — SHORE, COAST, BEACH, STRAND, BANK. SHORE is the general word for the land immediately bordering on the sea, a lake, or a large stream; COAST denotes the land along the sea only, regarded esp. as a boundary; BEACH applies to the pebbly or sandy shore washed by the sea or a lake; STRAND is elevated or poetical for *shore* or *beach;* BANK denotes the steep or sloping margin of a stream. Cf. BORDER. — ***in shore.*** Near, or nearer to, the shore. — ***on shore.*** To or on the shore; ashore.
shore, *v. Intransitive:* To go ashore; to run aground; to sail near the coast.
— *Transitive:* **1.** To set ashore; land; beach.
2. To serve as a shore to.
shore (shôr), *v. t.* [Origin uncert.] *Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** To offer. **b** To threaten; scold; frighten. **c** To hound on.
shore (shôr). Archaic & dial. past tense & past part. of SHEAR; — form used among sheep raisers in Australia.
shore (shôr; *cf.* SEWER), *n.* [Orig. perh. the common *shore* of the sea.] A sewer; drain. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
shore (shôr), **shore'ly** (shôr'lĭ). Dial. corruptions of SURE, SURELY.
-shore (-shôr). A combining form of 1st *shore,* as in *capshore,* dog*shore.*
-shore. A combining form of 3d *shore,* as in along*shore,* sea*shore.*
Sho're·a (shō're·ȧ; 181), *n.* [NL., after John *Shore,* Lord Teignmouth (1751–1834), governor general of India.] *Bot.* A genus of Indo-Malayan timber trees (family Dipterocarpaceae) having flowers with twisted petals and a very short calyx tube, the sepals becoming enlarged and winglike in fruit. All are rich in resin, and some yield fine timber. See 3d SAL, RED LAUAN.
shore'ber'ry (shôr'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), *n.* A chokeberry (*Aronia arbutifolia*).
shore bird. **a** A bird of the suborder Charadrii (syn. *Limicolae*), most of which frequent the seashore; a plover, snipe, sandpiper, or allied bird. **b** *Local, Brit.* The bank swallow.
shore boat. *Naut.* A boat plying from shore to ship, as distinct from a ship's boats.
shore boulder. See 1st BOULDER.
shore cod. See 3d COD.
shore cover. *Marine Insurance.* An extension of the coverage under a marine insurance policy to include risks to goods while in the custody of land transportation companies, or while located at docks, wharves, piers, etc.
shore crab. The green crab (*Carcinides maenas*).
shored (shôrd; 181), *adj.* Having a shore; — chiefly in combination.
shored (shôrd; 181), *past tense & past part.* of SHORE, *v.*
shore dinner. A dinner of sea food.
shore fast. *Naut.* Any of the lines securing a vessel to a pier or the shore.
shore'go'ing (shôr'gō'Ĭng), *n. & adj.* Going, or for going, ashore.
shore grape. = SEA GRAPE, 1 **b.**
shore grass. = PLANTAIN SHOREWEED.
shore'land' (shôr'lănd'), *n.* Land along a shore.
shore lark. The horned lark; — so called because it frequents beaches.

Shore Lark, Male.

shore leave. *Naut.* Leave of absence to go on shore.
shore'less, *adj.* Having no shore, or coast; of indefinite or unlimited extent.
shore line. 1. The outline of the shore; the line of contact of a body of water with the shore.
2. a A rope extending to the shore. **b** A steamship line the ships of which ply along a shore.
shore'man (shôr'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who dwells on a shore or on shore; also, a shoresman.
shore onion. = 1st CHIVE, 1.
shore pay. Half pay or part pay, allotted to ships' officers while on shore; also, no pay at all.
shore pine. The coastal form (*Pinus contorta*) of the lodgepole pine, having less valuable timber than *P. murrayana;* — called also *hack-me-tack* and *sand pine.* Its wood is often called *tamarack.* See LODGEPOLE PINE.
shore pipit. The rock pipit.
shor'er (shôr'ĕr; 181), *n.* One who or that which shores or props; a prop; shore; — now with *up.*
shores'man (shôrz'măn; 181), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **a** One whose employment is on shore, as a vessel's owner, or one in a packing house. **b** A longshoreman.
shore snipe. **a** The sandpiper. **b** A shore bird.
shore spurge. = SEASIDE SPURGE.
shore terrace. *Geol.* A terrace along a coast, cut in rock or built up of gravel, sand, etc.
shore whiting. = SILVER WHITING.
shor'ey'er (shôr'ĕ'ĕr), *n.* The eider. *Labrador.*
shor'ing (shôr'Ĭng; 181), *n.* Act of supporting or strengthening with a prop or shore; also, a system of shores; shores collectively.

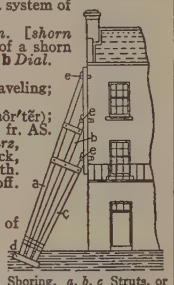
Shoring. *a, b, c* Struts, or Shores. *a* Top Raker; *b* Middle Raker; *c* Bottom Shore; *d* Footing Block; *e, e, e* Needles.

shor'ling (shôr'lĭng; shôr'-; 181), *n.* [*shorn* + *-ling.*] **1. a** *Obs.* The skin of a shorn sheep; — disting. from *mortling.* **b** *Dial. Eng.* A shearhog.
2. A person who is shorn; a shaveling; hence, a monk or priest. *Obs.*
short (shôrt), *adj.;* SHORT'ER (shôr't'ĕr); SHORT'EST. [ME. *short, schort,* fr. AS. *scort, sceort;* akin to OHG. *scurz,* ON. *skorta* to be short of, to lack, MHG. *scherze* a cut off piece, Lith. *skardus* steep; basic idea: cut off. See SHEAR; cf. CURTAIL, SHIRT.]
I. Small in linear extent.
1. Not long from end to end; of brief length; as, a *short* dress, line, or stick; *short* hair.
2. Not tall; as, a *short* mast; specif., of a person, low in stature.
3. Of a compass or range having little extent. "My wit is *short.*" *Chaucer.*

Their own *short* understandings. *Rowe.*

4. Containing short straw; as, *short* dung, or rotted manure.
5. a Not great in distance; as, a *short* journey or flight. **b** Traveling only a few miles; as, a *short* passenger or train.
6. Containing few items; — of a series.
II. Brief.
7. Not extended in time; brief; not lasting; not protracted; as, a *short* breath, day, acquaintance, triumph. "The life so *short.*" *Chaucer.*
8. Not retentive for more than a brief period; — of memory.
9. Not distant in time; near at hand. *Archaic.*
10. Recurring quickly in succession; — of breaths, coughing, pulse beats, etc.
11. a Of a bill, commercial paper, etc., payable at an early date, as ten or thirty days or less. **b** *Obs.* Brief in course; soon to be accomplished.
III. Curtailed.
12. Brief in recital or perusal; not lengthy; concise; succinct; as, a *short* address, account, poem; — now rarely used of a speaker or writer; as, be *short* in your remarks.

The *short* and simple annals of the poor. *Gray.*

13. Speaking or spoken with uncivil brevity; curt; abrupt; as, a *short* answer.

I will be bitter with him and passing *short.* *Shak.*

14. Quick to show provocation. "*Short* in the temper." *Scott.*
15. Brief in one's estimation; — of periods of time; as, for one *short* hour.
16. Undiluted; straight; — of liquors; as, a drop of something *short.* *Colloq.*
IV. Scant.
17. Not coming up to a measure, standard, requirement, or the like, or to something regarded as such; as, an account which is *short* of the truth; *short* weight; the money in the cashier's hands was *short,* that is, less than what the accounts called for; *short* allowance; a *short* diet.
18. Not reaching to or as far as some mark, bound, place, or the like; also, situated or being nearer than some place or thing; — sometimes with *of;* as, his arrow fell *short;* the house is a mile *short* of the church.
19. With *of:* Less than; not equal or equivalent to; not commensurate with; inadequate to; as, action *short* of the emergency; nothing *short* of war; little *short* of perfect.
20. Lacking in what is due; — now of money held by an agent; as, two pounds *short.* "*Short* of performance." *South.*
21. Of less than its full extent or measure; as, a *short* mile or ton; *short* delivery or shipment.
22. Insufficiently provided or supplied; scantily furnished; not having a reasonable, or the ordinary, amount; — usually with *of* or *in;* as, to be *short* of money. Also, *Colloq.,* totally lacking; as, a book *short* of the title page.

We shall be *short* in our provision. *Shak.*

23. Relatively low in some specific ingredient; as, *short* varnish (one low in oil).
24. Not flowing readily, or not yielding a readily flowing mixture. Cf. LONG, *adj.,* 7.
25. Easily broken, friable, crisp, crumbling readily, as pastry; defective in tenacity or plasticity, as lean clay; difficult to spread because of oversanding, as mortar; of metals, brittle under certain conditions, as steel brittle when hot because of an excess of sulphur (see HOT-SHORT) and brittle when cold because of an excess of phosphorous (see COLD-SHORT); lacking tensile strength, as desiccated timber; not ductile, because of exposure to weather or of process of manufacture, as bituminous materials.
26. *Finance & Com.* **a** Not having goods or property that one has sold; — usually with *of* or *in* and applied to brokers or speculators in securities or produce; as, to be *short* of wheat; the *short* interest (that is, the bears) profits by a fall in prices. Cf. LONG, *adj.,* 11. **b** Of the nature of, involving, or pertaining to, a sale of securities or commodities which the seller does not possess, or has not contracted for, at the time of the sale; as, a *short* sale; *short* contracts.
27. *Phonet.* Of speech sounds, having relatively small duration. See LONG, *adj.,* 12 **a**; *Pron.,* § 47.
28. *Pros.* Of a syllable or vowel, of relatively brief duration. In Greek and Latin prosody, a short syllable occupies one time unit (*mora*). In Latin, short syllables are those containing a short vowel followed by (1) another vowel, or (2) a single consonant (except *x* and *z*), or, sometimes, a mute with *l* or *r.*
☞ For many phrases beginning with *short,* see the second word of the phrase.
Syn. — See BRIEF. **Ant.** — Long, protracted, lengthy, tall.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

short-barred	**short-finned**	**short-shafted**
short-barreled	**short-footed**	**short-shanked**
short-beaked	**short-fruited**	**short-shelled**
short-bearded	**short-growing**	**short-skirted**
short-billed	**short-haired**	**short-sleeved**
short-bitten	**short-handled**	**short-sloped**
short-bladed	**short-headed**	**short-snouted**
short-bobbed	**short-headedness**	**short-span,** *adj.*
short-bodied	**short-horned**	**short-spined**
short-branched	**short-keeled**	**short-spired**
short-breasted	**short-leaved**	**short-spurred**
short-celled	**short-legged**	**short-stalked**
short-chinned	**short-limbed**	**short-statured**
short-clawed	**short-lined**	**short-stemmed**
short-cloaked	**short-lunged**	**short-stepped**
short-crested	**short-made**	**short-styled**
short-cropped	**short-measured**	**short-tailed**
short-crowned	**short-nailed**	**short-termed**
short-distance, *adj.*	**short-napped**	**short-toed**
short-docked	**short-necked**	**short-toothed**
short-drawn	**short-nighted**	**short-trunked**
short-eared	**short-nosed**	**short-trussed**
short-eyed	**short-podded**	**short-twisted**
short-faced	**short-pointed**	**short-waisted**
short-fingered	**short-quartered**	**short-wristed**

— ***at short notice.*** See *at short notice,* under SHORT NOTICE — ***at short words.*** In brief. *Obs.*
short (shôrt), *n.* **1.** A summing up; a concise statement; upshot. *Now Dial.* Cf. *the short and the long,* below.
2. A thing or part that is short; specif.: **a** *pl.* Neat spirits. **b** A piece of lumber shorter than standard lengths. **c** A fish, lobster, etc., short of the length required for legal catching.
3. *pl.* **a** Short trousers; formerly, small clothes. **b** Short loose-fitting pants reaching part way to the knee, esp. for wear in sports. **c** Short drawers.
4. *pl.* Things that fall short of expectation or correctness in value, quantity, and the like; as, deficiencies, or *shorts,* in the count of a money package.
5. *pl.* Refuse, clippings, or trimmings, thrown off in various manufacturing processes, and used for inferior products, as tobacco cuttings, hemp tappings, fleece clippings in wool sorting, and the like.
6. *Baseball.* Shortstop. See BASEBALL. *Colloq.*
7. *Card Playing.* Short whist. See WHIST.
8. *Elec.* A short circuit.
9. *Exchanges.* **a** One who has made a short sale. **b** *Colloq.* A bear. **c** *pl.* Securities or other commodities that have been sold short; also, the number of shares needed by a short seller to cover his transaction. See SHORT, *adv.,* 4.
10. *Mil.* A shot which falls short of the target.
11. *Milling. pl.* A by-product of wheat milling which includes the germ, fine bran, and a small amount of flour. See FLOUR, *n.,* 1 **a.**
12. *Music.* A short note.
13. *Phonet. & Pros.* **a** A short sound or its symbol; also, a short syllable. **b** = BREVE, *n.,* 2 **b.**
14. *pl. Print.* The copies of different sheets needed to complete an imperfect edition.
15. *pl. Ropemaking.* Short, inferior hemp, variously used, as in candlewicks, etc.
— ***at short, at the short.*** Shortly; in short; soon; briefly. — ***for short.*** For brevity; as, Abraham, called Abe *for short.* — ***in short.*** In few words; in brief; briefly; by way of summary. — ***the short.*** Sum and substance; upshot. *Obs. exc. Dial.* — ***the short and the long.*** The whole story; the sum total; the long and the short.
short (shôrt), *adv.* **1.** In a short manner; briefly; limitedly; abruptly; curtly; harshly; as, to stop *short* in one's course; to turn *short;* to take one up *short* in talk.
2. *Obs.* **a** But little; lightly. **b** Snugly; tightly. **c** Soon. **d** Under stress or restraint.
3. So as not to attain the expected length, distance, point, or goal; as, to fall or throw *short.*
4. *Exchanges.* In the character or condition of one who is short; as, to sell stocks *short.* Cf. SHORT SALE.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

short-breathing	**short-living**	**short-running**
short-lasting	**short-manned**	

short (shôrt), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *sceortian.*] *Obs.* To make or become short; to shorten; abridge; curtail; wane. *Chaucer.*
short, *v. t. & i.* To short-circuit.
short account. *Stock Exchange.* **a** The account of a short seller. **b** The aggregate of the open short sales in a given subject of trade, or in the market as a whole.

---

shop'rid', *adj.* Shopworn. *Obs.*
shop'shift', *n.* A shopkeeper's trick; deception. *Obs.*
shopt. Shopped. *Ref. Sp.*
shoq (shŏk), *n.* = CHOGAK.
Shor (shôr), *n.* = SHORTY.
shord (shôrd). Var. of SHARD. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
shore'bush', *n.* = HORSEBUSH b. *Bahama I.*
shore'ling (shôr'lĭng; 181). Var. of SEERLING.
shore'side', *n.* See -SIDE.
shore'ward (shôr'wĕrd; 181), **shore'wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* See -WARD.
shore'weed', *n.* = PLANTAIN SHOREWEED.
shorl (shôrl), **shorl·a'ceous** (shôr·lā'shŭs). Vars. of SCHORL, SCHORLACEOUS.
shorn (shôrn; 181), *past part.* of SHEAR.
shorn. Dial. Eng. var. of SHARN.

short'age (shôr'tĭj), *n.* Deficiency in the amount required; deficit; as, a *shortage* in money accounts.

short and. The character "&," standing for *and;* ampersand. *Printers' Slang.*

short'-and-long' stitch. An embroidery stitch used in half-solid work, made by following the outline of a design with stitches of uneven length, placed side by side to form an even outer edge and an irregular inner edge.

short and sweet. Pleasant as well as brief; also, in irony, markedly brief; conveying briefly what is unpleasant.

short'-arm', *adj.* **1.** Having a short arm. — See BALANCE, *n.*, 1 **a.**

2. *Boxing.* Having, or delivered with, the arm or reach shortened; as, a *short-arm* blow.

short'-armed', *adj.* Having short arms; hence, having a short reach; as, *short-armed* ignorance.

short ballot. A ballot for voting in public elections on which the number of elective offices is reduced to a minimum, and only a few offices are filled by election at any one time, leaving minor positions to be filled by appointment.

short bill. *Finance & Commerce.* A bill of exchange maturing in 30 days or less, sometimes in ten days or less.

short'bread' (shôrt'brĕd'), *n.* A crisp, sweet cake rich in butter, and sometimes containing chopped nuts or fruit.

short'-breathed' (-brĕtht'; 66), *adj.* **a** Having short breath, or quick respiration. **b** Of short duration.

short'cake' (shôrt'kāk'), *n.* A cake rich in shortening. Specif.: **a** A crisp, short, often unsweetened, biscuit, cookie, or teacake of pastrylike texture. **b** A dessert made of very short baking-powder-biscuit dough, typically cooked in a large cake and served hot, after having been split, buttered, and spread with sweetened fruit, esp. juicy fresh fruit such as strawberries or peaches. **c** By extension, a sweet, but not necessarily short, layer cake spread similarly with fruit and served cold. **d** Corn bread made short by addition of grease.

short'change' (shôrt'chānj'), *v. t.;* -CHANGED' (-chānjd'); -CHANG'ING (-chān'jĭng). To give (one) less than the correct change, esp. after a sale; hence, *Slang,* to cheat. — **short'chang'er** (-chān'jĕr), *n. Both Colloq., U. S.*

short circuit. **1.** *Elec.* A circuit, purposely or accidentally made, through a small resistance, esp. one which acts as a shunt to a circuit of comparatively large resistance.

2. *Surg.* An artificial communication established surgically between two parts, as of the alimentary canal, to enable the contents to pass around an intervening obstruction.

short'-cir'cuit, *v. t.* **1.** **a** To connect, alter, or cut off by establishing a short circuit. **b** To form a short circuit for.

2. To shorten or simplify as by a short circuit; to abridge (a process) by eliminating intermediary stages.

short'-cir'cuit·er, *n.* *Elec.* One that short-circuits; specif., a device operated by centrifugal force that actuates the mechanism that short-circuits the commutator bars or raises the brushes from the commutator in some forms of single-phase motors.

short'coat' (shôrt'kōt'), *n.* One wearing a short coat.

short'coat', *v. t.* To put (a child) into its first small-clothes, or shortclothes.

short column. *Arch. & Engin.* A column less than twenty (or, according to some, thirty) diameters in length, so that it fails, if overstrained, by crushing rather than by bending.

short'com'er (shôrt'kŭm'ĕr; 66), *n.* One guilty of shortcoming.

short'com'ing (shôrt'kŭm'ĭng; shôrt'kŭm'ĭng; 66), *n.* A failing, or coming short; deficiency; defect.

short'-com'mons, *n. pl.* A scanty ration or provision of food.

short course. An extracurricular course, usually of a few weeks, organized by an institution for a special type of student.

short covering. *Stock & Produce Exchanges.* Buying in securities or other property to terminate or close out a short sale.

short cross. **a** On coins, a cross extending only to the inner circle. **b** *Print.* The shorter and thicker of any two crossbars in a chase.

short cut. **1.** Orig., a short course or passage; now, a route more direct than that ordinarily taken.

2. A way or mode of accomplishing something more directly and quickly than by ordinary procedure.

3. Anything cut so as to be short; specif., tobacco cut in short bits instead of in long shreds.

short'-cut' (66), *adj.* **1.** Cut so as to be short.

2. Affording or constituting a short cut.

short'-cut', *v. i.* To take a short cut. — *v. t.* To curtail by use of a short cut.

short'-cy'cled (66), *adj.* Also **short'-cy'cle.** *Bot.* Having only pycnial and telial stages, or only a telial stage, as certain rusts; — opposed to *long-cycled.*

short'-dat'ed (-dāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Having little time to run after date.

short day. An appointed day near at hand.

short'-day' (66), *adj.* Having a short photoperiod; — said of plants.

short demy. A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

short'-eared' owl. A medium-sized owl (*Asio flammeus;* syn. *accipitrinus*) of almost cosmopolitan distribution. It is dark brown above and buff below streaked with brown and has very short ear tufts. It frequents seacoasts and grassy marshes, and commonly nests on the ground.

short'en (shôr't'n), *v.;* SHORT'ENED (-t'nd); SHORT'EN·ING. [From SHORT, *adj.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To make short or shorter in measure or time; as, to *shorten* a road, an illness.

2. To reduce or diminish in amount, quantity, or extent; to lessen; abridge; curtail; contract; as, to *shorten* work.

3. To reduce in power or efficiency.

Is my hand *shortened* at all, that I cannot redeem? *Is.* 1. 2.

4. To cause to seem short; as, a book *shortened* the day.

5. To check; hold back; also, to prevent from securing.

6. To make deficient (as to); to deprive; — with *of.* *Obs.*

Spoiled of his nose, and *shortened* of his ears. *Dryden.*

7. To lessen the reach of (a weapon or implement), as by drawing back the arm and the hand holding it.

8. To clip, as a coin or a shoot.

9. To make friable, as pastry, with butter, lard, or the like.

10. To put into small clothes (shortclothes).

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To become short or shorter; as, the day *shortens* in autumn; a metallic rod *shortens* by cold.

2. To decrease, as a price asked or odds offered.

Syn. — Diminish, reduce. Cf. ABRIDGE.

Ant. — See LENGTHEN.

shorten in. *Naut.* To take in the slack of (a rope); as, to *shorten in* a sheet in tacking; to heave in (a cable).

shorten sail. *Naut.* To reduce the extent of sail, as by reefing and (or) furling.

short end. The inferior or losing end; in a bet, the side receiving odds. See under END, *n.*

short'en·er (shôr't'n·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which shortens.

short'en·ing (shôr't'n·ĭng; shôrt'nĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of making or becoming short or shorter.

2. That which shortens pastry, cake, etc.; any fat fit for such use.

short'er (shôr'tĕr), *n.* [From *short* to curtail.] One who clips, files, or wears down coins for profit. *Slang.*

Shorter Catechism. An important catechism prepared by the Westminster Assembly and used by the Presbyterian Church. See CONFESSION, *n.*, 7.

short exchange. Exchange having a short time, commonly 30 days or less, to run; also, the rate for collecting short bills. See EXCHANGE, *n.*, 7 **a.**

short'-ex·tend', *v. t.* To show in an inner column in a statement of figures; to enter without extending to the final column.

short extension. That which is short-extended.

short'fall' (shôrt'fôl'), *n.* Act or amount of falling short; shortage; deficit.

short'-fed' (66), *adj.* Kept on a fattening ration for a period of from 60 to 90 days; — said of cattle. Cf. LONG-FED. — **short'-fed'**, *n.*

short game. *Golf.* Approach play and putting, in which accuracy of direction and control of limited distance are essential factors; — opp. to *long game.*

short gown. **a** *Obs.* A bedgown. **b** A short-skirted dress.

short'-grained' (66), *adj.* Having a short fiber; — of wood and bone.

short'hand' (shôrt'hănd'), *n.* **1.** A compendious and rapid method of writing by substituting characters, abbreviations, or symbols, for letters, words, etc.; short writing; stenography. See PHONOGRAPHY, *Illust.*

2. Any similar system or instance of abbreviated notation.

short'hand', *adj.* **1.** Stenographic: **a** Using shorthand; as, a *shorthand* reporter. **b** Written in shorthand.

2. Like shorthand, esp. in compendiousness.

3. Abbreviating; elliptical; symbolizing; as, a *shorthand* expression.

short'hand', *v. t.* To write in shorthand.

short'hand'ed (-hăn'dĕd; -dĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* **a** Having short hands. **b** Short of the regular number of servants, helpers, or "hands." — **short'hand'ed·ness**, *n.*

short'hand'er (-hăn'dĕr), *n.* A stenographer. *Colloq.*

short haul. *Railroads.* Transportation of commodities for a short distance. See LONG AND SHORT HAUL CLAUSE.

short'head' (shôrt'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A sucking whale less than one year old; — so called by sailors.

2. *Anthropol.* A roundhead.

short'-heeled' (66), *adj.* **1.** Having short heels.

2. Unchaste. *Obs.*

short'horn' (shôrt'hôrn'), *n.* **1.** **a** A short-horned animal; specif., one of the Shorthorn breed of cattle. **b** [*cap.*] An important breed of cattle originating in the north of England, but now widely distributed. While a leading beef breed, it is also valuable for dairy purposes, esp. a strain which has been developed into a breed called ***Milking Shorthorn.*** Cf. DURHAM.

2. A tenderfoot. *Slang, Western U. S.*

short'horn', *adj.* *Coal Mining.* Designating a direction of a coal working when lying between 45° and 0° from the face cleat.

short'-horned' buf'fa·lo. A West African buffalo, smaller than the Cape buffalo, having short upwardly curved horns and fringed ears. The color is usually reddish or blackish.

short-horned grasshopper. Any grasshopper of the family Acridiidae. See GRASSHOPPER, 1.

short hundredweight. See HUNDREDWEIGHT.

Shor'ti·a (shôr'tĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after Charles W. *Short* (1794–1863), Am. botanist.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of perennial herbs (family Diapensiaceae) having smooth coriaceous basal leaves and solitary, long-stalked, showy, white flowers with campanulate corollas. There are only two known species, *S. uniflora* of Japan and *S. galacifolia* of the mountains of North and South Carolina. The American species (see WILD FLOWERS, *Plate*) is one of the rarest of plants. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

short'ish (shôr'tĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat short.

short'-jointed (66), *adj.* Having short intervals between the joints.

short'-laid' (66), *adj.* *Ropemaking.* Hard-laid.

short'-land'ed (66), *adj.* *Com.* Of cargo, landed short of the quantity declared in the manifest, or exporter's declaration.

short'leaf' pine (shôrt'lĕf'). **a** An evergreen tree (*Pinus echinata*) of the southern United States, with short flexible leaves, cinnamon-colored bark, and valuable yellow wood; also, its wood. **b** The loblolly *Pinus taeda.*

shortleaf yellow pine. = SHORTLEAF PINE **a.**

short'-leaved' pine. = SHORTLEAF PINE.

short-leaved yew. The Pacific yew.

short leg. **a** *Cricket.* See 2d CRICKET. **b** *Rackets.* The line across the floor of the court, usually about 35 feet from the front wall.

short'-lived' (shôrt'līvd' *or, esp. Brit.,* -lĭvd'; 66), *adj.* Not living or lasting long. — **short'-lived'ness**, *n.*

short loin. See BEEF, *Illust.*

short'-long', *n.* An iamb.

short'ly, *adv.* [AS. *sceortlīce.*] **1.** In a short time; soon; presently; quickly.

I shall grow jealous of you *shortly.* *Shak.*

2. In few words; briefly; as, to express ideas *shortly.*

3. Abruptly; curtly; harshly; as, she answered me *shortly.*

4. At a short interval of time; as, *shortly* under thirty; also, for a short time.

5. Not far; at or with no great length; as, *shortly* north of Boston.

short meter. *Hymnol.* Iambic verses, the first, second, and fourth having each three feet, and the third four feet. The stanza usually consists of four lines, but is sometimes doubled. Abbr. *S. M.* Also, *Colloq.,* ***in short meter,*** instantly; in short order.

short money. *Finance.* Money borrowed, or to lend, on short-time loans, esp. for a day or so.

short'-mouthed' (shôrt'moutĥd'; -moutht'; 66), *adj.* Closemouthed.

short'ness, *n.* [AS. *sceortness.*] **1.** The quality or state of being short.

2. Deficiency or scantiness of supply.

3. Defectiveness, esp. in range.

short'-nosed' gar *or* **gar'fish'.** See GAR, *n.*

short notice. Little time given for preparation or action. — ***at*** (*or on*) ***short notice.*** Quickly; promptly.

short oats. An oat (*Avena brevis*) cultivated in mountainous parts of Europe for the grain.

short octave. *Music.* An incomplete octave; — designating keys or pipes in instrument building.

short order. An order for food to be specially prepared; an à-la-carte order. — **short'-or'der**, *adj.* *Both U. S.* — ***in short order.*** With dispatch.

short out. *Archery.* A near mark in roving.

Short Parliament. *Eng. Hist.* The Parliament (April 13 – May 5, 1640) next preceding the Long Parliament.

short particular meter. *Hymnol.* Iambic meter of six lines to the stanza, the number of feet in the lines being as follows: 3, 3, 4, 4, 3, 4.

short period. *Physical Chem.* See PERIODIC TABLE.

short'-pe'ri·od com'et. *Astron.* One of a group of periodic comets whose times of revolution about the sun range from three to nine years, as Encke's comet, whose period is 3.3 years.

short-period variable. *Astron.* A star the period of whose light variation is less than the average. See VARIABLE STAR.

short plate. The shortest leaf of a leaf spring.

short'-range' (66), *adj.* Having a short range.

short rib. One of the false ribs of a beef carcass. See BEEF, *Illust.*

short run. *Cricket.* A run in making which the batsman fails to touch the ground inside the popping crease. It does not count in the score.

short'-run' (66), *adj.* *Founding.* Only partially filled with molten metal; — said of a mold or casting.

short sale. *Exchanges.* A contract of sale of securities, bills of exchange, or other property, which one does not possess but hopes to obtain later on more advantageous terms than those existing at the time of the sale. In the case of securities the contract is usually fulfilled temporarily by borrowing; in commodities the contract ordinarily requires delivery in a future month and the seller buys the commodity before that time. — **short selling.**

short saphenous vein. See SAPHENOUS **a.**

short'schat, short'shat (shôrt'shăt), *n.* **a** The shortleaf pine *Pinus echinata.* **b** The scrub pine *Pinus virginiana.*

short score. See SCORE, *n.*, 14.

short sea. A sea in which the waves are short, broken, and irregular, so as to produce a tumbling or jerking motion.

short session. *U. S. Govt.* Before 1934, one of the two regular sessions of a Congress, — that beginning in December of the even-numbered years following an election and terminating on March 3 following. See LONG SESSION; cf. LAME DUCK.

short'-set' (66), *adj.* Short in build.

short sheep. A black-faced breed of sheep with short wool. *Scot.*

short sheet. *Naut.* The sheet leading from the inner clew of a topmast studding sail into the top.

short shift. A short day's work.

short'-shipped' (66), *adj.* *Com.* Of goods: **a** Cleared for exportation, but relanded or not shipped. **b** Shipped in too small quantity.

short shrift. **a** Brief time to confess before dying. **b** A short respite.

short'-shucks', *n.* The scrub pine *Pinus virginiana. U. S.*

short shunt. *Elec.* The method of connecting a compound dynamo or motor so that the shunt coil is in parallel with the armature only, the series coil being in series with the two. Cf. LONG SHUNT.

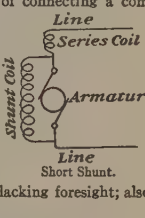

Short Shunt.

short sight. *Bills of Exchange.* A little time after sight, or presentation to the payer.

short'sight'ed (shôrt'sīt'ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* **1.** Not able to see far; nearsighted; myopic. See MYOPIA.

2. Not able to discern far into the future; not appreciative or mindful of results or future needs; lacking foresight; also, characterized by lack of foresight.

Syn. — Obtuse, dull, nearsighted.

— **short'sight'ed·ly**, *adv.* — **short'sight'ed·ness**, *n.*

short sin'syne (sĭn'sīn). Short syne. *Scot.*

short sixes. Candles about four inches long, six to the pound.

short slip. See 2d CRICKET; 3d SLIP, 16.

short'some (shôrt'sŭm), *adj.* [*short* + 1st *-some.*] Making the time seem short; amusing; cheery; blithe. *Scot.*

short'-spo'ken (-spō'kĕn; 66), *adj.* Speaking in a quick or brief manner; hence, gruff; curt; also, laconic. *Colloq.*

short'staff' (-stăf'; 83), *n.* A staff shorter than a quarterstaff; also, use of it in contests.

short'-sta'ple (-stā'p'l; 66), *adj.* Also **short'-sta'pled** (-p'ld). Being relatively short in staple, or length; — esp. of cotton and wool fibers.

short step. A half step; — formerly so called in the United States Navy.

short'stop' (shôrt'stŏp'), *n.* **1.** *Steel Mfg.* A workman at a rod mill who diverts the rod for winding in a coil.

2. See BASEBALL.

short story, *or* **short'-sto'ry**, *n.* In narrative literature, a relatively brief prose story usually characterized by uniformity of tone and dramatic intensity, and having as a plot a single action represented at the crisis. — **short'-sto'ry** (66), *adj.*

short suit. *Whist.* Any suit of which fewer than four cards are held.

short'-suit'er, *n.* At whist or bridge, a player who does not regularly make his original lead from his longest suit.

short sweetening. Sugar used in coffee or tea, distinct. from molasses, called *long sweetening. Local, U. S.*

short syne (sĭn). Also **short sin'syne** (sĭn'sīn). A short time ago. *Scot.*

short'tail' (shôrt'tāl'), *n.* A snake of the family Ilysiidae.

short'-tailed' al'ba·tross. See ALBATROSS.

short-tailed shrew. Any shrew of the American genus *Blarina,* esp. *B. brevicauda,* of eastern North America.

Shortt clock (shôrt). *Horol.* An accurate clock having an improved free pendulum. See PENDULUM.

short'-tem'pered (66), *adj.* Having a quick temper.

short'-term' (66), *adj.* Pert. to or limited to a short term.

short-term notes. *Finance.* Financial obligations, esp. those of a government, which run for less than two years.

short'-awned' wheat grass. See GRASS, *Table.*

short-billed marsh wren. See [MARSH] WREN.

short'clothes' (shôrt'klōz'; *colloq.* -klōz'), *n. pl.* = SMALL-CLOTHES.

short'-faced' tumb'ler. See TUMBLER, 6.

short'-hair' plume grass. See [GRASS, *Table.*]

short'end. Shortened. *Ref. Sp.*

short'heels', *n.* An unchaste person. *Obs.*

short'-pitch' wind'ing. *Elec.* See ARMATURE WINDING.

shorts (shôrts), *n. pl.* See SHORT, *n.*, 3.

short'-shoul'dered (66), *adj.* Thickset. *Obs.*

short'-sta'ple i'sin·glass'. See ISINGLASS, 1.

short'-sword', *n.* A short-bladed sword. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

short-term paper. *Banking.* A note, bill, or other negotiable paper, which matures within 90 days.
short time. Working time less than normal.
short'-time' (66), *adj.* Pertaining or limited to a short time, esp. of service.
short'-time' du'ty. *Elec.* See DUTY, *n.*, 7.
short'-time', *v. t.* To employ on short time.
short'-toed' ea'gle. The harrier eagle *Circaëtus gallicus.*
short ton. See TON, 1 b; AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.
short'-tongued' (-tŭngd'; 66), *adj.* Having a short tongue; also, *Dial. Eng.*, tongue-tied; lisping.
short up. *Naut.* Of an anchor, with its cable up and down.
short wave. *Radio.* A hertzian wave of sixty-meter wave length or less. — **short'-wave'** (66), *adj.*
short weight. A quantity of a substance weighing less than it is represented as weighing.
short'-weight', *v. t.* To defraud with short weight. — **short'-weight'er,** *n.*
short'-wind'ed (-wĭn'dĕd; -dĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Affected with, or characterized by, shortness of breath; having a quick, difficult respiration, as in asthma or panting; easily put out of breath. — **short'-wind'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **short'-wind'ed·ness,** *n.*
short'-winged' (-wĭngd'; 66), *adj.* Having short wings; specif., *Falconry,* designating a class of hawks, including goshawks (genus *Astur*) and the European sparrow hawks (genus *Accipiter*), with wings short, broad, and somewhat rounded at the end. Cf. LONG-WINGED.
short'-wit'ted (66), *adj.* Having little wit; not wise.
short'-wooled' (-wŏŏld'; 66), *adj.* Having short wool, as a class of domestic sheep of English origin, as the Southdown, Shropshire, and Suffolk breeds. Some of the breeds are widely distributed. — **short'-wool',** *n.*
short yard rope. *Naut.* A rope hooked to the slings of a topgallant, or royal, yard, and used, with a purchase whose fall leads to the deck, to hoist the yard.
short yearling. A young beef animal approaching one year in age, esp. one between nine and twelve months old.
Shor'tzy (shôr'tsĭ), *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** A mixed nomadic Tatar tribe around Kuznetsk, West Siberian region.
2. A Turkic dialect.
Sho·sho'ne·an (shō·shō'nē·ăn; shō'shō·nē'ăn), *adj.* Also **Sho·sho'ni·an** (-shō'nĭ·ăn). Pertaining to or designating one of the three principal branches of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic family. It comprises most of the Uto-Aztecan tribes in the United States. See UTO-AZTECAN.
Sho·sho'ni, Sho·sho'ne, Sho·sho'nee (shō·shō'nē), *n.* [See SHOSHONITE.] **1.** An Indian of an important Shoshonean tribe of the mountain regions of western Wyoming and Colorado, and of portions of Idaho, Utah, and Nevada, where about 3,000 are now gathered on agencies. Cf. SNAKE, *n.*, 5.
2. Loosely, any Shoshonean Indian.
sho·sho'nite (shō·shō'nīt), *n.* [From *Shoshone* Lake, Yellowstone Park, fr. *Shoshone,* Indian tribe, of uncert. origin.] *Petrog.* A basaltic rock of phenocrysts of labradorite, augite, and olivine in a glassy or crystalline groundmass.
shot (shŏt), *n.*; *pl.* SHOTS (shŏts); in collective uses SHOT, as in senses 11, 12, 15. [ME. *shot, schot,* fr. AS. *scot* a shooting, *gescot* a missile; akin to D. *schot* a shot, shoot, G. *schuss, geschoss* a missile, ON. *skot* a throwing, a javelin, and E. *shoot,* v. See SHOOT.] **1. a** Act of shooting (in intransitive senses), as a rush, a flux, a twinge **b** Act of shooting (in transitive senses); a directed discharge from a firearm, as in warfare, hunting, dueling, etc.
2. a Orig., a missile or projectile, as an arrow or stone (cf. BALL); now, a projectile designed to be discharged from a firearm or cannon by the force of an explosive. **b** *Obs.* A firearm or cannon; such weapons collectively.
3. Anything thrown, cast forth, emitted, or let fly, with force. See SHOOT, *v. t. & n.*

I shall here abide the hourly *shot* of angry eyes. *Shak.*

4. Hence: **a** A creature of little value, as a rejected animal out of a herd, or a young or stunted animal. *Chiefly Dial.* **b** A guess; conjecture; also, an attempt.

Communism has only partly solved the problem for you; so we must have another *shot* at it. *G. B. Shaw.*

c A remark so directed as to have telling effect. **d** *Slang.* A dose shot into the body, as by injection; as, a *shot* of cocaine or oxygen; also, a single drink of liquor; as, a *shot* of gin. **e** *Slang.* A chance at odds; as, a ten-to-one *shot.*
5. a The flight of a missile, or the distance which it is, or can be, thrown; as, they were a bow*shot,* or a cannon *shot,* apart. **b** Hence, figuratively, reach; range; as, within ear*shot.* **c** Line of fire; as, to run into *shot.*

Out of the *shot* and danger of desire. *Shak.*

6. [AS. *scot, sceot;* akin to D. *schot,* ON. *skot.* Cf. SCOT tax.] **a** A reckoning to be paid, or one's share of it; scot.

Here no *shots* are where all sharers be. *Chapman.*

b *Obs.* A contribution or total of contributions. **c** *Obs.* A portion or certain amount, as of ale.
7. [Cf. AS. *scytta.*] One who shoots, esp. with a firearm; specif.: **a** *Obs.* A soldier with a firearm; hence, such soldiers, usually foot soldiers, collectively. **b** A marksman; as, an excellent *shot;* they are all good *shots.*
8. A corpse criminally secured to sell for dissection.
9. *Agric.* An angle, corner, or plot of land.
10. *Athletics.* A spherical weight, usually, for men's events, weighing not less than 16 pounds, to be put (see PUT, *v. t.*, 2) in competition for distance.
11. *Firearms.* A small globular mass, or pellet, of lead, of any of various sizes, a number of which are discharged from a firearm together, for use esp. in shotguns; as, bird *shot;* buck*shot.* Also, such pellets collectively, the plural form not being used in this sense; as, a charge of *shot.* In current practice, shot is classified into three groups according to size. The first group is specifically called *shot,* and includes shot designated as follows: dust (12 to 1 inclusive), B, air rifle, BB, BBB, T, TT, F, FF, in order of size, the dust shot being .04 inch in diameter and the FF shot .23 inch in diameter. The second group is called *buckshot,* and includes shot from .24 inch to .36 inch in diameter. The third group is called *lead balls,* and includes shot larger than .36 inch in diameter. The sizes are not numbered, but are designated by caliber, inches, or gauge to indicate the diameter.

Shot-putter putting the Shot, 10.

12. Hence, a small pellet, or globular mass, of metal, for use as a ball bearing, abrasive, etc.; as, steel *shot;* copper *shot;* also, such pellets collectively.
13. *Fisheries.* **a** A cast of a net. **b** The entire throw of nets at one time. **c** A place or spot for setting nets. **d** A single draft or catch of fish made.
14. *Games.* A stroke or propulsive action, as in billiards, hockey, curling, etc.; sometimes, as in basketball, a try for goal; also, a move, as in chess.
15. *Mil. & Nav.* A solid, or almost solid, spherical projectile; also, the projectiles collectively; as, a hail of *shot;* a supply of *shot.*
16. *Mining, Quarrying, etc.* A charge in blasting; a blast; as, a *shot* of nitroglycerine.
17. *Motion Pictures.* The film record of a scene or series of scenes of a motion picture; also, sometimes, the scene itself; also, the action or method of making such a record; as, between *shots.* Among the common types of shot are the following: ***long shot,*** one made with the camera at a considerable distance from the scene; ***wild shot,*** one, esp. a long shot, in which only the photographic record is made, the sound being recorded separately and later superposed upon the photographic film; ***travel shot,*** one made with the camera on a dolly accompanying the actors as they walk from one set into another; ***reverse,*** or ***reverse-angle, shot,*** one taken from the rear of a set (cf. WILD WALL); ***deuce shot,*** one in which only two persons appear; ***process shot,*** one made with a trick camera, incorporating in the completed film some occurrence, such as an earthquake, flood, or the like, not present in the actual scene photographed; ***rap shot,*** one that presents great technical difficulties to the cameraman.
18. *Naut.* Of a cable: **a** *Now Rare.* The splicing, or shackling, of two or more cables together, or the whole length of the cables thus united. **b** A length of cable or chain without, or between, shackles, usually 15 fathoms.
19. *Photog.* A snapshot or longer exposure. *Colloq.*
20. *Weaving.* **a** *Chiefly Scot.* = SHOOT, *n.*, 18. **b** A shot fabric.
— ***a shot in the locker.*** A shot left in a war vessel's shot locker; hence, figuratively, a remnant, or reserve, of money or supplies; a last resource. *Colloq.* — ***by a long shot.*** By a great deal; by far. *Slang.* — ***like a shot.*** Quickly; instantaneously; *Colloq.*, willingly.
-shot (-shŏt). A combining form of *shot,* as in:

bowshot	eyeshot	stoneshot
earshot	gunshot	tongueshot

shot (shŏt), *past tense & past part.* of SHOOT. Hence: *part. adj.* **1.** That has discharged or been discharged; also, that has sprouted.
2. a Woven with warp and weft threads of different colors, causing the fabric to change in tint according to the point from which it is viewed; variegated; as, *shot* silk. See SHOOT, *v. t.*, 15. **b** Dyed, when the textile is of cotton mixed with silk, in different colors, some of which affect the silk only, and some the cotton only, thus producing the variegated, or *shot,* effect. **c** Changeable; — of colors. **d** Infused; permeated.
3. Hit by or as by a discharged missile. Hence: *Slang.* **a** Intoxicated; as, half *shot.* **b** Shot to pieces; worn out; used up.
4. Welded; — of metal; as, *shot* scissors.
5. *Carp.* Having edges planed straight and true.
6. *Plant Pathol.* Injured by excessive moisture; as, *shot* wheat.
— ***I'll be shot.*** An exclamation of negation or surprise. — ***shot of.*** Rid of. Cf. SHUT. *Scot. & Dial.* — ***shot through.*** Permeated throughout as by a variegating strain. — ***shot to pieces.*** Figuratively, dilapidated; disorganized; ruined.
shot (shŏt), *v.*; SHOT'TED; SHOT'TING. *Transitive:* **1.** To load with shot or shell, as a gun; to supply with shot; to weight with or as with a shot; to hit with shot.
2. To variegate; diversify.
——, *Intransitive: Ore Roasting.* Of ore, to form into granules.
shot. Var. of SHOTT.
shot. Dial. var. of SHOAT.
shot borer. A shot-hole borer.
shot cartridge. A cartridge containing powder and shot, forming a charge for a shotgun. See CARTRIDGE, *Illust.*
shot'-clog', *n.* Also **shot'-log'.** A bore tolerated only because he pays the shot. *Obs.*
shot corn. A pellet of shot.
shot crossbow. A crossbow with a barrel, through which bullets could be shot.
shot drill. *Mining.* A rotary rock drill using chilled steel shot as an abradant.
shote (shōt), *n.* [Cf. dial. *shot, shoot, sheat,* in this sense, and E. *shoot,* n. & v.] A young hog; a shoat.
shot garland. *Mil. & Nav.* A frame to hold shot or shell. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
shot'gun' (shŏt'gŭn'), *n.* A smoothbore gun, often double-barreled, and now almost universally breechloading, designed for firing shot at short range, and killing small game, esp. birds; — called sometimes *scatter-gun.* See PISTOL GRIP, *Illust.*
shot'gun', *adj.* **1.** Pert. to or characterized by shotguns.
2. Containing many ingredients or features of which one is expected to prove efficacious; as, a *shotgun* prescription. *Slang.*
shot hoist. *Mil.* A conveyor for raising projectiles of large guns from the magazine to the loading or truck platform. Called also *ammunition hoist.*
shot hole. **1.** A hole made by a discharged shot.
2. A drill hole for blasting purposes.
3. A hole made in wood by a boring insect.
4. *Plant Pathol.* **a** Perforation of leaves resulting from localized lesions, whether due to parasitic or nonparasitic causes. It is esp. characteristic of plants of the genus *Prunus.* **b** One of the perforations.
shot'-hole' bor'er. **a** A small bark beetle (*Scolytus,* syn. *Eccoptogaster, rugulosus*) which attacks orchard fruits, killing the bark of small branches and twigs. **b** Any of several other related beetles (family Scolytidae) affecting other trees or shrubs, as *Xyleborus fornicatus,* attacking the tea plant.
shot holing. = SHOT HOLE, 4 a.
shot hooks. *Ordn.* = SHELL HOOKS.
shot lighter. *Mining.* A blaster.
shot line. A light line attached to a life-saving projectile, by means of which a cable can be drawn to a wrecked vessel.
shot locker. *Nav.* A strong compartment in the hold of a vessel, for containing shot and shell; — now called *shell room,* or *magazine,* the former when the powder is separate, the latter when projectile and powder are in one case.
shot'mak'er (shŏt'māk'ĕr), *n.* One who makes shots.
shot'man (-măn), *n.* **a** A shooter. **b** *Mining.* A blaster.
shot metal. An alloy of 98 per cent lead and 2 per cent arsenic, for making small shot.
shot plant. The Indian shot *Canna indica.*
shot'-put' (shŏt'pŏŏt'), *n.* *Athletics.* A field event consisting in putting the shot from a circle 7 feet (2.134 meters) in diameter. — **shot'-put'ter,** *n.* — **shot'-put'ting,** *n.*
shot rope. A rope by which a deep-sea diver descends under water.
shot samples. *Metal.* Samples taken for assay from molten metal by pouring a portion into water to granulate it.
shot'-silk' (66), *adj.* Of or like shot silk.
shot'star' (shŏt'stär'), *n.* **a** A meteor. **b** The alga *Nostoc commune.*
shot'-sti'fled, *adj.* *Veter.* Stifled. See 3d STIFLE, *v t.*
shott, shot (shŏt), *n.* [Ar. *shaṭṭ.*] A shallow saline lake in one of the closed basins of northern Africa.
shot'ted (shŏt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Loaded with a shot or projectile; — said of a cannon not loaded with a blank charge, as for saluting, giving warning, or the like.
2. *Surg.* Having a shot attached; as, a *shotted* suture, that is, one having the thread ends fastened in split shot.
3. Weighted down with shot; as, a *shotted* tennis skirt.
shot'ten (shŏt'n), *adj.* [Past part. of *shoot,* fr. AS. *scoten, sceoten,* past part. of *scēotan.*] **1.** Having ejected the spawn and so of inferior food value; hence, good-for-nothing.
2. Shot out of its socket; dislocated, as a bone. *Shak.*
3. a *Archaic.* Bloodshot. **b** *Dial. Eng.* Curdled.
shot'ten, *past part.* of SHOOT.
shotten down. Completed; — said of an archery game or match.
shot'ter (shŏt'ĕr), *n.* One who feeds a machine which loads cartridge cases.
shot tongs. = SHELL HOOKS.
shot tower. A lofty tower for making shot, by dropping from its summit melted shot metal in slender streams. The metal forms spherical drops in the descent, which are received in water or other liquid. See SHOT, *n.*, 11.
shot'ty (shŏt'ĭ), *adj.* Shotlike; hard and round.
shot window. A casement. *Archaic.*
shou (shou), *n.* [Due to a misprint for *shon,* the word for stag in Sikkim.] A deer (*Cervus wallichi*) of southeastern Tibet, similar to the Cashmere stag, but larger, and having the beam of the antlers bent forward above the tres-tine.
should (shŏŏd; 71), *past tense* of SHALL. [ME. *sholde, shulde, scholde, schulde,* fr. AS. *scolde, sceolde.* See SHALL.] As auxiliaries *should* and *would* are used: **1.** To form the "preterit future" tense, expressive of action, etc., as impending in the past; as in, I said that I *should* go.
2. To form the conditional mood (as, I *should* go, I *should* have gone), used esp.: **a** In the conclusion in sentences of rejected condition; as, if I had tried, I *should* not have failed. See IF, 1 (3). **b** In conditional clauses expressive of uncertainty or reserve; as in, *should* you come, I shall meet you. **c** In statements, requests, etc., which it softens by giving a tone of reserve, modesty, and the like; as in, so it *should* seem; *should* you like tea? In these uses the choice between *should* and *would* is based on the distinctions between *shall* and *will* (see under SHALL). Thus, "[Caesar said] he *should* order the advance on the next evening, and it *would* then be seen whether sense of duty or cowardice was the stronger. If others declined, . . . he *should* go forward alone with the legion which he knew *would* follow him" (*Froude*).
3. *Should,* esp. when stressed, is also used to express moral obligation; as, you *should* be sorry. Other special uses are: **a** *Obs. exc. Dial.* Was, were, did, etc., according to report. **b** *Archaic.* Might; could; as, wondering what it *should* mean. **c** *Obs.* (1) Was bound to. (2) Was about to.
Syn. — See OUGHT.
should'-be', *adj.* That should be. — *n.* That which should be.
shoul'der (shōl'dĕr), *n.* [ME. *shulder, shuldre, schulder,* fr. AS. *sculdor;* akin to D. *schouder,* G. *schulter,* OHG *scultarra.*] **1. a** In man, the laterally projecting part of the body, each side of the base of the neck, formed by the bones and joints by which the arm is connected with the trunk and by the muscles covering them. The most prominent part of the shoulder is formed by the acromion process of the scapula covered by the deltoid muscle. Cf. MAN, *Illust.* **b** In animals, the corresponding (but usually less projecting) region of the body; the structures connecting the fore limb with the trunk. **c** In birds, as often loosely used, the bend of the wing.
2. Chiefly in *pl.* The shoulders, together with the upper part of the back, which form that part of the human frame on which it is most easy to carry a heavy burden.
3. That which supports or sustains, or on which a weight or burden rests; as, the blame rests on my *shoulders.*

In thy *shoulder* do I build my seat. *Shak.*

4. a The part or parts of a garment at the wearer's shoulder. **b** A coat hanger.
5. That which resembles a human shoulder by more or less abrupt protuberance or projection from the body of a thing, as the bulge of a vase or bottle, or the like. Cf. NECK.

The northwestern *shoulder* of the mountain. *Scott.*

6. Hence, specif.: **a** An angle and the parts adjacent made by a sudden inward curvature. **b** An abrupt projection which forms an abutment on an object, or limits motion, etc., as the projection around a tenon, the ring next to the wheel on an axle, etc. **c** An abutting projection between a blade and a tang. **d** Either edge of a road; specif., that part of the graded width of a highway exclusive of the traveled way or pavement.
7. The upper joint of the foreleg and adjacent parts, including more or less of the neck and chest, of an animal, dressed for market; as, a *shoulder* of mutton.
8. *Archery.* A projecting ring around a pile to prevent too deep penetration.
9. *Fort.* The angle of a bastion between the face and flank; an epaule; — called also *shoulder angle.* See BASTION, *Illust.*
10. *Leather Mfg.* A part of a hide. See HIDE, *Illust.*
11. *Photoengraving.* A rough edge or ridge left beside a line or dot on a plate.

Shortt free pendulum. See PENDULUM.
short-time rating. *Mech.* See 2d RATING, 4.
short'-wall' ma·chine', *Coal Mining.* = CONTINUOUS CUTTER.
Sho·shan'nim (shō·shăn'ĭm), *n.* *Bib.* A term used in the heading of Ps. xlv and lxix.
Sho·shan'nim-e'duth (-ē'dŭth), *n.* *Bib.* Part of the heading of Ps. lxix. Cf. SHOSHANNIM.
Sho·sho'ne·an-Na'hua·tlan, *adj.* = UTO-AZTECAN.
shot'bush' (shŏt'bŏŏsh'), *n.* **a** = HERCULES'-CLUB c. **b** = WILD SARSAPARILLA. [*Obs.*]
shot'-free' (66), *adj.* Shotproof.
shot'-free', *adj.* [AS. *scotfrēo.* Cf. SCOT-FREE.] Scot-free.
shot'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
shot'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
shot'-log', *n.* See SHOT-CLOG.
shot'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
shot'-shark', *n.* A tavern keeper eager to be paid. *Obs.*
shots'man, *n.* = SHOTMAN.
shot'ter·el, *n.* [Cf. dial. *shot* a kind of small trout, AS. *scēota.*] A young pike. *Obs.*
shot'tle (shŏt'l; shŭt'l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHUTTLE.
shoud. Var. of SHOWD.
shough, *n.* A kind of curly-haired lap dog. *Obs.*
shough (shŏŏk). Var. of SHEUGH.

12. *Print.* The part of the top of a type which projects beyond the base of the raised character, or the like. See TYPE, *Illust.*
13. *Railroads.* **a** That portion of the ballast between the end of the tie and the edge of the ballast slope. **b** That portion of the subgrade between the edge of the ballast and the ditch, in cuts, or between the edge of the ballast and the top of the slope, on embankments.
— *from the shoulder.* With action of the shoulder muscles, the arm being straightened. — *over the shoulder or shoulders.* Ironically; indirectly. — *to put, set, etc., one's shoulder to the wheel.* To begin earnest and effective work, esp. by way of assistance.

shoul'der (shōl'dĕr), *v. Transitive*: **1.** To push or thrust with or as with the shoulder; to jostle; as, they *shouldered* each other in the crowd.

As they the earth would *shoulder* from her seat. *Spenser.*

2. a To provide with a shoulder. **b** To fill or pad out like a shoulder, as ballast on the sides of a railroad track, or mortar under the edge of a roofing slate; to form a shoulder on, as a casting.
3. *Mil.* **a** *Obs.* To arrange (troops) shoulder to shoulder. **b** To place aslant on the shoulder, as a pike or rifle.
4. To take or bear upon the shoulder or shoulders; as, to *shoulder* a basket; hence, to assume the burden or responsibility of; as, to *shoulder* blame; to *shoulder* a debt.
——, *Intransitive*: **1.** To push with the shoulder; to make one's way, as through a crowd, by using the shoulders.
2. To rise or project as, or to spread into, a shoulder; — often with *up.*

shoulder angle. *Fort.* = SHOULDER, *n.*, 9.
shoulder arms. *U. S. Navy.* Formerly, a position identical with that of *right shoulder arms* in the army.
shoulder bar. *Ordn.* = 1st STOCK, 26 **b**.
shoulder belt. A belt passing over the shoulder.
shoulder blade. The scapula. See MAN, *Illust.*
shoulder block. *Naut.* A block with a projection, or shoulder, near the upper end, so that it can rest against a spar without jamming the rope.
shoulder bone. The scapula.
shoulder brace. A mechanical appliance for remedying or preventing round shoulders.

Shoulder Block.

shoul'der-clap', *v. i.*; -CLAPPED'; -CLAP'PING. To clap on the shoulder; to arrest.
shoul'der-clap'per, *n.* One who claps a person on the shoulder; specif., a bailiff.
shoulder clod. = CLOD, *n.*, 6. See BEEF, *Illust.*
shoul'dered (shōl'dĕrd), *adj.* **1.** Having, or made with, shoulders or a shoulder.
2. Placed upon or carried at the shoulder.

-shoul'dered. A combining form of *shouldered*, denoting *having* (such) *shoulders*, as in:

black-shouldered	narrow-shouldered	soft-shouldered
broad-shouldered	red-shouldered	square-shouldered
full-shouldered	round-shouldered	stoop-shouldered
high-shouldered	short-shouldered	white-shouldered

shouldered arch. A structure spanning an opening, not a true arch, but consisting of a straight lintel carried on corbels projecting into the opening and usually cut into hollow curves under their projecting ends. See ARCH, *n.*, *Illust.*
shoul'der-er (shōl'dĕr-ĕr), *n.* **a** One who pushes with the shoulders. **b** One who feeds a machine which forms shoulders, as on penholders.
shoul'der-ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* [See -ETTE.] A light cape to throw over the shoulders.
shoulder girdle. *Anat. & Zool.* The pectoral arch. See ICHTHYOSAURIA, *Illust.*
shoul'der-high' (66), *adv. & adj.* As high as, or up to, one's shoulder.
shoul'der-hit'ter, *n.* A pugilist; bully; rowdy. *Slang.*
shoul'der-ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SHOULDER. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one who shoulders, as through a crowd.
2. A shoulderlike projection or support; as: **a** The mortar under the edge of roofing slates. **b** = SHOULDER, 13.

shoulder knot. **1.** An ornamental knot, as of ribbon or lace, worn on the shoulder, as by men of fashion in the 17th and 18th centuries, and by servants in livery.
2. *Mil.* A detachable ornament worn on the shoulders of certain uniforms of ceremony by certain commissioned officers when neither epaulets nor shoulder straps are worn. In the United States Army it is worn by all officers, except chaplains, below general officers, and consists of braided gold wire cord without insignia.

Shoulder Knot, United States Marine Corps.

shoulder loop. *Mil.* In the United States Army, a narrow loop on each shoulder of the service coat (see SERVICE UNIFORM) of commissioned officers. It reaches from the sleeve seam towards the collar's edge, being there fastened by a gilt button, and is of the same material as the coat. It bears insignia of the wearer's rank. Cf. SHOULDER STRAP.

Shoulder Loops with insignia of rank in the United States Army. 1 General; 2 Lieutenant General; 3 Major General; 4 Brigadier General; 5 Colonel; 6 Lieutenant Colonel (silver oak leaf), and Major (gold oak leaf); 7 Captain; 8 First Lieutenant (silver bar), Second Lieutenant (gold bar); General of the Army not shown.

shoulder mark. *U. S. Navy.* Any of certain insignia worn on each shoulder of an overcoat or white uniform to show the wearer's rank.

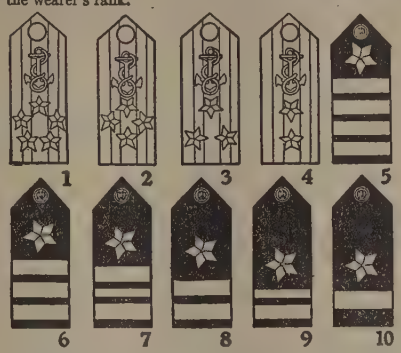

Shoulder Marks in use in the United States Navy. 1 Fleet Admiral; 2 Admiral; 3 Vice-Admiral; 4 Rear Admiral; 5 Captain; 6 Commander; 7 Lieutenant Commander; 8 Lieutenant; 9 Lieutenant (junior grade); 10 Ensign.

shoulder note. *Print.* A note at the top outer corner of a page.
shoulder point. The acromion; also, a shoulder knot. *Obs.*
shoulder screw. A screw having a shoulder formed in it, as one in which the shoulder acts as a fulcrum for a lever pivoted on it.
shoul'der-shot'ten, *adj.* Sprained in the shoulder, as a horse.
shoulder slip. Dislocation of the shoulder, or of the humerus.
shoulder strap. A strap worn on or over the shoulder. Specif.: *Mil. & Nav.* **a** A narrow strap worn with certain uniforms across each shoulder of a commissioned officer as a badge of rank. In the United States Army and Navy it is made of cloth with a border of gold bullion, and bears the insignia of the wearer's rank in gold or silver embroidery. These insignia are placed on the shoulder loops (which see) in the service uniform in the army. When worn in the army the cloth is of the color of the facing of the branch, corps, or department of the wearer, being dark blue for general officers, white for infantry, yellow for cavalry, red for artillery, etc. **b** Hence, *pl.*, a commission, or rank as a commissioned officer; as, he has won or earned his *shoulder straps.*
☞ The use of dress uniforms, on which shoulder straps are worn, was prohibited during the period of the World War. In the United States Navy, shoulder straps were abolished in 1913, and shoulder marks adopted as a part of the uniform.
shoulder to shoulder. With shoulders adjoining, as soldiers in close ranks; hence, with mutual and common action; in co-operation.
shoulder tuft. *Zool.* A tegula.
should'na (shŏŏd'nȧ). Scot. var. of *should not.*
should'n't (shŏŏd''nt). Colloquial contraction of *should not.*
shout (shout; shōōt), *n.* [Dial. var. of SCOUT schuit.] A flat-bottomed, light-draft boat used on narrow waterways for transporting produce, for gunning, etc. *Local, Eng.*
shout (shout), *v.*; SHOUT'ED; SHOUT'ING. [ME. *shouten*, of uncert. origin; cf. ON. *skūta* a taunt. Cf. 1st SCOUT.] *Intransitive*: **1.** To utter a sudden and loud cry, either without or with words, as in joy, triumph, or exultation, or to attract attention, to summon, animate, etc.
2. Of a bird, to utter a cry or, rarely, to sing.
3. To sound as one making a shout; to resound.
4. Of a woman, to be in labor of childbirth. *Dial. Eng.*
5. To entertain with drink, refreshments, or the like, gratuitously; to treat. *Slang.*
6. To indicate or declare something much to the purpose; as, now you're *shouting. Slang.*
——, *Transitive*: **1.** To utter with a shout, or cry; — sometimes with *out*; as, to *shout*, or to *shout* out, a man's name.
2. To greet or treat with shouts; acclaim; hoot.
3. To call the banns of marriage of. *N. of Eng.*
4. To bring to a (specified) state by shouting; as, to *shout* oneself hoarse; to *shout* up the landlord.
5. To treat (one) to drink, or the like; also, to give (something) by way of treating. *Slang.*
6. To summon; to call. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — Cry, yell, call.

shout down. To shout at a speaker till he sits down; to silence or make unheard by shouting.

shout (shout), *n.* **1.** A loud burst of voice or voices; a vehement and sudden outcry, as to attract attention; esp., the outcry of a multitude expressing joy, triumph, rage, or other strong emotion. "Another general *shout.*" *Shak.*
2. A call or order, esp. for a treat; one's turn to call or order, as a bid at cards, or to take the floor in debate. *Slang.*

shout'er (shout'ĕr), *n.* One who shouts.
shout'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who shouts; clamor.
2. An election by acclamation. *Obs.*

shout song. *Music.* A strongly rhythmic religious song used by the negroes in the South.

shove (shŭv), *v.*; SHOVED (shŭvd); SHOV'ING (shŭv'ĭng). [ME. *shouven*, fr. AS. *scūfan*; akin to OFris. *skūva*, D. *schuiven*, G. *schieben*, OHG. *scioban*, ON. *skūfa, skyfja*, Goth. af*skiuban* to put away, cast away, Skr. *kṣubh* a shake, push, Lith. *skubrus* quick. Cf. SCOFF, SCOOP, SCUFFLE, SHOVEL.] *Transitive*: **1.** To thrust away; put; cast. *Archaic.*
2. To drive along by the direct and continuous application of strength; to push; as, to *shove* a boat into the water; to *shove* a table across the floor.
3. To push along, aside, or away, carelessly or rudely.

He used to *shove* and elbow his fellow servants. *Arbuthnot.*

4. *Obs.* **a** To thrust, as a sword. **b** To shore up; prop. **c** To drive; propel. **d** To eject; banish. **e** To put forward; to make prominent.
——, *Intransitive*: **1.** To push or drive forward; push.
2. To move off or along by pushing, as with an oar or a pole used by one in a boat; — sometimes with *from* or *off.*
3. To move onward by pushing or jostling.
Syn. — See PUSH.

shove (shŭv), *n.* **1.** Act of shoving; a forcible push.
2. An impulse or helpful act that furthers one's aims or interests.
3. The slow, ponderous movement of the ice in an ice jam as the jam breaks up. *Canada.*
4. *Billiards.* A push shot.
5. *Geol.* = STRIKE SLIP.
6. *Hat Making.* A fold in a hood.

shove (shōv), *n.* = SHIVE, *n.*, 2.

shov'el (shŭv''l), *n.* [ME. *shovele, schovele*, fr. AS. *scofl*; akin to D. *schoffel*, G. *schaufel*, OHG. *scūvala*, and to E. SHOVE.] **1.** A broad scoop or a more or less hollow blade, with a handle, used to lift and throw earth, coal, grain, etc.
2. A working part in an agricultural implement or machine, etc., resembling a shovel in shape or use, as a working point in some cultivators (see CULTIVATOR, *Illust.*) or the share of a shovel, or subsoil, plow (see PLOW, *Illust.*, 3). Cf. STEAM SHOVEL, TWISTED SHOVEL.

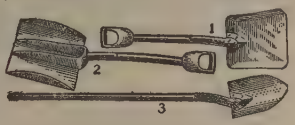

1 Common Coal Shovel; 2 Split Shovel; 3 Irrigating Shovel.

3. A shovel hat.
4. One whose work is shoveling.
5. A spade. *Dial. Eng.*
6. A shovelful.
7. The palmated portion of an antler. *Local, U. S.*
8. = POWER SHOVEL.
9. A sort of cue used in the game of shuffleboard. See SHUFFLEBOARD, 2.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

shovel-beaked	shovel-handed	shovelman
shovel-bladed	shovel-headed	shovel-mouthed
shovel-footed	shovelmaker	

shov'el (shŭv''l), *v.*; SHOV'ELED or SHOV'ELLED (-'ld); SHOV'EL-ING or SHOV'EL-LING. *Transitive*: **1.** To take up and throw with a shovel; to turn with a shovel.
2. To dig or clean out with a shovel, as a ditch.
3. To throw or convey roughly or in the mass, as if with a shovel; as, to *shovel* food into the mouth.
4. To thrust; intrude. *Now Dial.*
——, *Intransitive*: To take up and cast something with a shovel.

shov'el, *v. i.* To shuffle. *Now Rare.*
shov'el-bill' (shŭv''l-bĭl'), *n.* A shoveler (duck).
shov'el-board' (-bōrd'; 181), *n.* [Cf. SHUFFLE, SHOVE.] **1. a** Any early form of the game shuffleboard (cf. SHUFFLEBOARD, 1) or the board used. **b** = SHUFFLEBOARD, 2.
2. A coin used in playing shovelboard. *Shak.*

shovel cultivator. *Agric. Mach.* See CULTIVATOR, 2.
shov'el-er, shov'el-ler (shŭv''l-ĕr), *n.* **1.** A laborer who works with a shovel.
2. A river duck of the genus *Spatula* (so called from the large and very broad bill), esp. *S. clypeata*, which is widely distributed, esp. in the Northern Hemisphere, and has, in the male, the head and neck blackish green, and the abdomen chestnut. Related species are *S. rhynchotis* of Australia and New Zealand, *S. platalea* of South America, and *S. capensis* of South Africa.

Shoveler (*Spatula clypeata*). Male.

shov'el-fish' (shŭv''l-fĭsh'), *n.*; *pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* **a** = SHOVELHEAD **a**. **b** *U. S.* The paddlefish.

shovel hat. A broad-brimmed hat, turned up at the sides like a shovel, and projecting in front, and behind, worn by some clergy of the English Church.

shov'el-hat'ted (66), *adj.* Wearing, or characteristic of one wearing, a shovel hat.

shov'el-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **a** A shark (*Reniceps tiburo*) allied to the hammerhead, but with the head narrower and less hammer-shaped, of the warmer parts of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; — called *also* **shovelhead shark.** **b** The shovel-nosed sturgeon.

shov'el-nose' (-nōz'), *n.* A shovel-nosed animal.
shov'el-nosed' (-nōzd'), *adj.* Having a broad, flat head, nose, or beak.
shovel-nosed duck. A shoveler (duck).
shovel-nosed ray. An Australian guitarfish (*Rhinobatus banksii*). It reaches a length of about four feet.
shovel-nosed shark. **a** Either of two sharks (*Hexanchus corinus* and *Notorhynchus maculatus*), both of the family Hexanchidae, occurring on the California coast. **b** A sand shark.
shovel-nosed sturgeon. **a** A small sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus platorhynchus*) of the Mississippi Valley, which has a broad flattened snout. **b** A light-colored sturgeon (*Parascaphirhynchus albus*) of the Mississippi River.
shovel plow. *Agric. Mach.* See PLOW, *n.*, 1.
shov'el-shaped', *adj.* *Anthropom.* Resembling a shovel; — said of teeth, esp. the incisors of the American Indian.
shov'el-weed' (shŭv''l-wēd'), *n.* The shepherd's-purse.
shov'er (shŭv'ĕr), *n.* One that shoves: **a** A forward person; a pusher. **b** One who poles a boat along. **c** One whose work is shoving, as in a slaughter house. **d** *Local, U. S.* A pole for regulating the opening of a fishpound tunnel. **e** *Slang.* = 2d SMASHER, 2.

show (shō), *v.*; *past tense* SHOWED (shōd); *past part.* SHOWN (shōn) *or* SHOWED; *pres. part. & verbal n.* SHOW'ING. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **shew** (shō); SHEWED (shōd), SHEWN (shōn), SHEW'ING. [ME. *schowen, shewen, schewen, shawen*, fr. AS. *scēawian* to look, see, view; akin to OS. *scawōn*, OFris. *skawia*, D. *schouwen*, OHG. *scouwōn*, G. *schauen*, Dan. *skue*, L. *cavere* to be on one's guard, Gr. *koein* to mark, perceive, hear, Skr. *kavi* wise. See HEAR; cf. CAUTION, SCAVENGER, SHEEN.] *Transitive*:
1. To cause to look at.
1. To present to or place in sight; exhibit; display; as, to *show* a house; *show* your colors; shopkeepers *show* customers goods (show goods to customers).
2. To perform by way of revelation or demonstration; as, to *show* signs and wonders. *Archaic.*

shoul'der-of-mut'ton sail. *Naut.* = LEG-OF-MUTTON SAIL.
should'est (shŏŏd'ĕst; -ĭst; 119), **shouldst** (shŏŏdst), *2d pers. sing.* of SHOULD.
shoulerd. ✝ SHOVELER.
shoup (shŏōp; shōp). Var. of SHOOP. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
shoup'el-tin, shoup'il-tin. Vars. of SHOOPILTEE.
shour (*Scot.* shōōr). Var. of SHOWER. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
shou'ther (shŏŏ'thĕr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHOULDER.
shout'ing-ly, *adv.* of SHOUTING.
sho'val, *n.* = SQUAW BUSH b. *Calif.*
shove'groat', *n.* = SHOVELBOARD, 2.
shove'-ha'pen-ny, *n.* = SHOVELBOARD, 2.
shov'el-ard, *n.* = SHOVELER, 2.
shov'el-ful, *n.*; *pl.* -FULS. See -FUL.
shov'el-ler. Var. of SHOVELER.

N O P Q R S

3. To present or display to special notice; as, to *show* oneself in public; to *show* one's verses.
4. To exhibit for inspection or in order to demonstrate possession, as a passport, ticket, badge, or license.
5. To exhibit as a public spectacle; to perform, as a play or tricks.

II. To present to view.

6. To permit to be seen; as, to *show* one's face or kind looks.
7. **a** To display in according or granting; to bestow; confer; afford; as, to *show* favor or mercy. **b** *Ir.* To give.
8. To reveal the character of (oneself) as being or having (some quality); as, to *show* oneself cruel or to have brains.
9. To reveal or display by appearance or behavior; as, to *show* taste, kindness, a mind at ease, energy; to *show* that one cares.
10. To produce with visible effect; as, flowers *show* buds; stars *show* their fires.
11. To serve as a means of offering to view; as, dresses that *show* the form.
12. Figuratively, to offer to sight or mental observation; as, a business that *shows* profits.

Earth hath not anything to *show* more fair. *Wordsworth.*

13. To represent; — of artists and art products; as, a frieze *showing* Amazons.
14. To reveal by its nature or condition; as, to *show* dirt, stains, or wear.

III. To enable to see.

15. To put (a person) in the way of seeing (anything), as by pointing or conducting; as, to *show* one a house; often, to direct attention to the parts or special features of, as a museum or city.
16. To disclose; reveal; make known; as, to *show* one's designs.

Shew them the way wherein they must walk. *Ex.* xviii. 20.

17. To explain something to; to teach; inform; instruct; as, he *showed* me how to solve the problem.
18. To allege; plead; — now esp. in *Law*; as, to *show* cause.
19. To set forth in a statement, account, or description; declare. *Archaic.*
20. To make apparent or clear by evidence, testimony, or reasoning; to prove; demonstrate; as, to *show* the truth of a statement; to *show* that the sun moves.
21. To constitute evidence or proof of; indicate; as, his clothes *show* bad taste.
22. To make known the way to (a person); hence, to direct; guide; usher; conduct; as, to *show* a person into a parlor; to *show* one to the door.
23. To give indication of by record; as, a clock *shows* the hour; industrials *show* an advance.
24. To give a convincing demonstration to; as, you'll have to *show* me; I'll have to be *shown*. *Colloq.*

——, *Intransitive*: 1. To exhibit or manifest oneself or itself; to appear.

Just such she *shows* before a rising storm. *Dryden.*

2 To make a declaration or give an account; to tell. *Obs.*
3. **a** To seem; appear; — often with *like*.

The method actually employed probably *showed* at its worst. *Lord Balfour.*

b To make semblance; profess. *Obs.*
4. To have a certain appearance, as of being well or ill, fit or unfit; to become or suit; as, to *show* to advantage.

My lord of York, it better *showed* with you. *Shak.*

5. To make a public appearance, now esp. in society. *Now Colloq.*
6. To make its appearance; to be present.
7. To be noticeable; as, does the spot *show*?
8. To exhibit; to put on an exhibit.
9. To have a menstrual show. *Colloq.*
10. To be third, or at least third, in a race; — said of a horse. *Slang.*
11. *Sports.* To appear as contestant, as in entering a prize ring.
12. *Theater.* To give a performance or exhibit.

Syn. — Manifest, betoken, demonstrate, evidence, divulge; lead, escort.

show a clean pair of heels, or show the heels. To escape by superior speed; to outstrip or distance.
show down. *Cards.* To lay one's cards down with the faces exposed.
show fight. To manifest a readiness or disposition to fight or resist.
show forth. To manifest; publish; proclaim.
show off. **a** To make a more or less ostentatious display of (one's possessions or accomplishments). *Colloq.* **b** *Pugilism.* To begin sparring in a round.
show one's cards or hand. At cards, to show the face of one's hand; hence, to expose one's plans to rivals or foes.
show one's colors. To show one's real disposition, opinions, intentions, character, etc.
show one's face or head. To appear.
show (one) ***one's place.*** To make clear to one the limitations of his standing.
show one the door. To dismiss one from the room or house, often with ignominy.
show the teeth. To threaten; to show fight.
show up. **a** To display or present for examination. **b** *Colloq.* To strip of disguise or pretension; expose; esp., to expose to animadversion, ridicule, etc. **c** To appear to advantage. **d** *Colloq.* To arrive or be present, as at an appointed time or place.
show water. To produce a fee. *Obs.*

show (shō), *n.* Also, *Now Rare*, **shew** (shō).

I. Act of showing.

1. A bringing to view or notice; exposure to sight; exhibition; as, goods on *show*; a *show* of hands.

The sudden *show* of teeth and claws. *Margaret Deland.*

2. A demonstrative display; as, a *show* of arms or forces.
3. False, esp. assumed semblance; deceitful appearance; pretense.
4. Display or indication correspondent to reality; sign; trace; as, some *show* of reason. "No *show* or sign of greeting." *Scott.*
5. External appearance; semblance; display.

I have that within which passeth *show*. *Shak.*

6. Appearance seeming to give promise. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
7. Proud or ostentatious display; parade; pomp; as, he spoke with a great *show* of learning.
8. Opportunity; chance; as, he has n't a *show* of winning; give him a *show*. *Colloq.*
9. An indication of metal in a mine, gas or oil in a well, etc.; as, a *show* of gold.

II. A thing shown.

10. One exposed to gaze and comment.

Live to be the *show* and gaze o' the time. *Shak.*

11. A thing to behold; a spectacle; a sight.
12. An illusory appearance, as of phantoms. "A fairy *show*." *Dryden.*
13. That which is shown, or brought to view; that which is arranged to be seen; a display; a spectacle; an exhibition; as, a *show* of goods; a traveling *show*; a cattle *show*.
14. A spectacle conducted for entertainment, as in the Roman circus, a pageant, or a masque. Cf. DUMB SHOW.
15. **a** An exhibition in a booth or temporary quarters, as at a fair, usually featuring oddities and humorous attractions. Cf. SIDE SHOW. **b** A structure in which such a show is held.
16. A theatrical performance. *Colloq.*
17. Loosely, a display for gatherings of people, whether dramatic, artistic, or social. *Colloq.*
18. An illustration in a book. *Dial. Eng.*
19. Action; conflict; attack. *Soldiers' Slang.*
20. A particular set of matters or body of persons; affair; "outfit"; as, sick of the whole *show*. *Slang.*
21. Third place, or at least third place, in a race. *Slang.*
22. *Med.* **a** A discharge, from the vagina, of mucus streaked with blood, occurring at the onset of labor. **b** The first appearance of blood in a menstrual period.
23. *Mining.* A pale-blue flame, at the top of a candle flame, indicating the presence of fire damp.

Syn. — Disclosure, manifestation; exhibit, layout; ostentation, pageantry.

— ***for show.*** Intended merely for display.

show (shō), *adj.* 1. That makes a show or is shown for admiration; as, a *show* talker; a *show* place; specif., made or bred for exhibition; as, a *show* pig.
2. Seeming; ostensible; pretended; as, *show* goodness.
3. Of or pertaining to a show, esp. a theatrical production; as, *show* folk; a *show* hall.

show (shou). Var. of SHOU.

show'a·ble (shō'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That can be shown.

show'ance (shō'ȧns), *n.* That which is manifested.

show bill. A broad sheet containing an advertisement, as of a public show, in large letters.

show'bird' (shō'bûrd'), *n.* A fowl suitable for a poultry exhibition.

show'board' (shō'bōrd'; 181), *n.* *Advertising.* A small billboard on which outdoor advertising may be placed.

show'boat' (shō'bōt'), *n.* A passenger steamship, as the old side-wheelers on the Mississippi, part of it converted into a theater and carrying a troupe of players. — **show'boat'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

show'boat'ing, *n.* Playing in a showboat company.

show box. A box containing some object of curiosity carried round as a show, as for a Punch-and-Judy show.

show card. Advertising placard; display card for samples.

show'case' (-kās'), *n.* A glazed case, box, or cabinet to display and protect shopkeepers' wares, articles in museums, etc.

showd (shoud) *n. & v. i. & t.* Swing; rock. *Scot.*

show dahlia. See DAHLIA, 1 **a**.

show'down' (shō'doun'), *n.* 1. *Card Playing.* **a** Act of laying down one's cards face up. **b** A game, similar to poker, in which cards are drawn or not, as arranged, and the highest hand takes the pot without further betting.
2. A definite disclosure of facts, intentions, resources, etc.

show end. The outside end of a roll of cloth shown to customers.

show'er (shō'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *scēawere* an observer, a mirror. See SHOW, *v.*] 1. One who shows or exhibits.
2. An indicator; revealer; symptom. *Obs.*
3. One that may be shown to advantage.

show'er (shou'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *shour, schour*, fr. AS. *scūr*; akin to D. *schoer*, G. *schauer*, OHG. *scūr*, ON. *skūr*, Sw. *skur*, Goth. *skūra windis* a storm of wind.] 1. **a** A fall of rain, of short duration, and of medium-sized to large drops, over a limited area. The drops in a shower are usually about ½₅ inch in diameter and fall at a velocity of 10–25 feet per second. A shower is characteristic of air of polar origin drifting toward the equator. Cf. DRIZZLE. **b** Sometimes, a like fall of sleet or hail, or, rarely, snow.
2. An emission of drops, rays, etc., as of tears, blood, light.
3. That which resembles a shower in falling or going through the air copiously and rapidly, as missiles or sparks.
4. *Obs.* **a** Conflict; combat; battle; an attack. **b** A pang, as of childbirth; a paroxysm or throe.
5. A copious supply bestowed; specif., a party given to a prospective bride, where gifts are presented; as, a linen *shower*. "The great *shower* of your gifts." *Shak.*
6. Short for SHOWER BATH.
7. *Fireworks.* A device for producing a shower of slow-burning stars.

show'er (shou'ĕr), *v.*; SHOW'ERED (-ĕrd); SHOW'ER·ING. *Transitive*: 1. To water with a shower: **a** To wet copiously with rain. **b** To wet copiously with water or other liquid in the form of spray, fine streams, or drops; as, to *shower* plants.
2. To bestow liberally; to scatter in abundance; to rain.
3. To bestrew as with raindrops.
4. To scatter like raindrops, as musical notes.

——, *Intransitive*: 1. To rain or fall in or as in a shower or showers.
2. To weep or pour out copiously.

shower bath. A bath in which water is showered on the person. Also, the apparatus, including a finely perforated nozzle, or a room, for such a bath.

shower bouquet. A large bouquet from which many small bouquets hang by ribbons of various lengths.

show'er·er (shou'ĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who pours down or showers.

shower of gold. **a** A golden shower; specif., *Class. Myth.*, the form assumed by Zeus in visiting Danaë. **b** = YELLOW ELDER.

show'er·proof' (shou'ĕr·prōōf'; 66), *adj.* See -PROOF. — *v. t.* To render waterproof.

show'er·y (shou'ĕr·ĭ), *adj.*; SHOW'ER·I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SHOW'ER·I·EST. 1. Raining in showers; abounding with frequent showers of rain; hence, tearful.
2. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a shower or showers.
3. Producing, produced by, or falling in, showers.

show girl. *Theater.* One of the girls, esp. chorus girls, used chiefly for display.

show glass. **a** A glass which displays objects; a mirror; esp., a magic mirror, in which objects not present are made to appear. **b** A showcase.

show'ing (shō'ĭng), *n.* 1. Act of exhibiting, displaying, or the like; display; manifestation.
2. A thing shown; revelation; sign; apocalypse. *Obs.*
3. Appearance; specif.: *Obs.* **a** A vision. **b** Aspect.
4. A display or exhibition of something; as, a *showing* of millinery; also, a display or presentation of some fact, condition, or the like; as, a bad financial *showing*. "By your own *showing*." *Edith Wharton.*
5. A specimen serving as an indication.

show'ing-off', *n.* Act of one who shows off.

show'ish (shō'ĭsh), *adj.* Showy.

show'man (shō'mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). 1. One who exhibits, or aids in exhibiting, a show; a proprietor of a show.
2. One who is adept at exhibiting things to advantage.

He [Macaulay] was a *showman* of supreme genius. *Lord Balfour*

show'man·ship (-shĭp), *n.* Skillful display by or as by a showman; also, gift for such display.

show'-off' (shō'ôf'), *n.* 1. Act of showing off; display, esp. when pretentious; also, exposure.
2. One who shows off. *Colloq.*

show of hands. A raising of hands to indicate preference in voting.

show'piece' (shō'pēs'), *n.* A masterpiece for exhibition.

show pipe. *Organ Building.* A pipe that forms part of the casework.

show place. **a** A place for shows or public exhibitions. **b** *Obs.* A gymnasium. **c** An estate, city, district, etc., shown for its notable attractions.

show ring. A ring, as at a cattle show, where animals are displayed.

show'room' (shō'rōōm'; 200), *n.* 1. A room where merchandise is exposed for sale, or where samples are displayed.
2. A room or apartment where a show is exhibited.

show stone. A crystal-gazer's glass.

show token. A manifest sign. *Obs.*

show'up' (shō'ŭp'), *n.* Act or instance of showing up.

show window. *Commerce.* A window, usually on a store front, designed to display merchandise for sale.

show'y (shō'ĭ), *adj.*; SHOW'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SHOW'I·EST. Making an attractive show; striking; gaudy; as, in rich and *showy* dress; also, given to show; ostentatious; — often in combination, as in **show'y-flow'ered, show'y-leaved'.**

Syn. — Splendid, gorgeous, sumptuous, pompous, garish.

Ant. — Quiet, simple, dull, somber.

show'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A yard for exhibition of livestock.

showy gaillardia. The Indian blanket.

showy lady's-slipper. A North American orchid (*Cypripedium reginae*) having pink-and-white flowers of great beauty. Cf. MOCCASIN FLOWER.

showy mentzelia. = PRAIRIE LILY **b**.

showy milkweed. A silky-white, North American perennial herb (*Asclepias speciosa*) with opposite oval leaves and profuse umbels of purple-green flowers.

showy orchis. A North American orchid (*Galeorchis spectabilis*) having two large, nearly basal leaves, and a spike of handsome flowers, violet-purple mixed with white.

showy portulaca. The garden portulaca.

showy primrose. An erect perennial herb (*Hartmannia speciosa*) cultivated for its spikes of diurnal flowers.

showy sunflower. A tall, rough-leaved, perennial herb (*Helianthus laetiflorus*) with opposite leaves and a few large heads of yellow flowers.

shrab (shrăb; shrôb), *n.* [Hind. (fr. Ar.) *sharāb*. See SIRUP.] In India, any wine, spirit, or prepared drink.

shrag (shrăg), *v. t. & i.* To trim, as trees; to lop. — *n.* A twig or branch cut off; a jagged end. *Both Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

shram (shrăm), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *shrim* to shrivel, E. SHRIMP to shrink, SCRAM.] To shrink or shrivel with cold; to benumb. *Dial. Eng.*

shrap (shrăp), **shrape** (shrāp), *n.* [Cf. SCRAP, SCRAPE.] A bait or place baited to entice birds. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

shrap'nel (shrăp'nĕl; -n'l), *n. sing. & pl.* [After Gen. Henry *Shrapnel* (1761–1842), of the British army.] *Mil.* A projectile designed to carry a number of bullets to a distance from the weapon and discharge them with increased energy over an area. A shrapnel consists of a case or shell provided with a bursting charge, and filled with balls, the interstices between which are filled partly with resin and partly with some smoke-producing substance such as mononaphthalene. The shrapnel is exploded in flight by a time fuse.

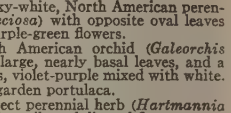

Shrapnel. 1 Combination Fuse, time and percussion; 2 Steel Case; 3 Shrapnel Balls; 4 Central Tube; 5 Guncotton; 6 Loose Powder.

shrap'nel, *adj.* Of or pert. to shrapnel; as, *shrapnel* fire.

shrap'nel, *v. t.* To fire at with shrapnel.

Shrap'nell's mem'brane (shrăp'nĕlz). [After H. J. *Shrapnell*, Eng. anatomist.] *Anat.* In the ear, a triangular, flaccid part of the tympanic membrane.

shrave (shrāv), *n.* Subsoil with flakes of mixed clay and sand. — **shrave'y** (shrāv'ĭ), *adj. & n. Both Local, Eng.*

shred (shrĕd), *n.* [ME. *shrede, schrede*, fr. AS. *scrēade*; akin to MD. *schroode*, G. *schrot* a piece cut off, ON. *skrjōthr* a shred, to L. *scrotum* the cod, *scrutari* to examine, to *scrupus* sharp stone, and ult. to E. SHEAR. Cf. SCREED, SCROLL, SCRUPLE, SCRUTINY, SHROUD.] 1. A long, narrow piece cut or torn off; a strip; as, a *shred* of ground, of toast.
2. **a** A fiberlike strip, as of cloth, peel, thread, membrane, or cloud. **b** In general, a fragment; a piece; particle.
3. *Obs.* **a** *pl.* Parings. **b** A twig. **c** *Slang.* A tailor.
4. A shard. *Rare.*

shred (shrĕd), *v.*; *past tense & past part.* SHRED or SHRED'DED; *pres. part. & verbal n.* SHRED'DING. [ME. *shreden, schreden*, fr. AS. *scrēadian*; akin to MD. *schrooden*, OHG. *scrōtan*, G. *schroten*. See SHRED, *n.*] *Transitive*: 1. To cut; hew; lop off; prune; strip. *Obs.*
2. To cut or tear into small pieces, esp. narrow and long pieces, as of cloth or leather; to tear into shreds.
3. To divide into two; to sever, as with shears.

——, *Intransitive*: To divide in, or be reduced to, shreds.

shred'cock' (shrĕd'kŏk'), *n.* The fieldfare. *Local, Eng.*

shred'der (shrĕd'ĕr), *n.* 1. One who shreds or makes shreds; now, specif., a worker who shreds peels.
2. One who or that which shreds; specif.: **a** Any of various utensils, implements, or machines for cutting, scraping, or tearing something into shreds. **b** *Agric. Mach.* A machine which husks shocked corn, and shreds and cuts the stalks and husks.

---

show'bread'. Var. of SHEW-BREAD.
showd. Showed. *Ref. Sp.*
show'dom, *n.* See -DOM.
showe. Var. of SHOE. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
showe. ✝ SHOVE.
show'erd. Showered. *Ref. Sp.*
show'er·ful, *adj.* See -FUL.
show'er·i·ness (shou'ĕr·ĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.
show'er·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
show'er·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
show'ful. Var. of SHOFUL.
show'ful, *adj.* Showy. *Obs.* — **show'ful·ly,** *adv. Obs.*
show'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
show'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
show'man·ism, *n.* See -ISM.
show'man·ry, *n.* See -RY.
shown (shōn), *past part.* of SHOW.
show'-wor'thy, *adj.* See -WORTHY.
sho'ya (shō'yȧ), *n.* = 1st SOY.
shradd, *n.* A glade. *Obs.*
shradh (shrȧd), **shrad'dha** (shrȧd'ȧ; 113). Vars. of SRADDHA.
shraf. Obs. past tense of SHRIVE.
Shraftyde. ✝ SHROVETIDE.
shrame, *v. i.* To scream. *Obs.*
shrank (shrăngk), *past tense* of SHRINK.
shread. Var. of SHRED.
shread'head', *n.* = JERKIN-HEAD.
shread'ing. Var. of SHREDDING.

shred'ding, *n.* **1.** Act of one who shreds; also, a shred **2.** Prob., a trimming of decorative shreds. *Goldsmith.* **3.** *Arch.* Light furring secured to the under side of rafters to give a hold to sheathing or laths; — written also *shreading.*

shred'dy (shrĕd'ĭ), *adj.;* SHRED'DI-ER (-I-ĕr); SHRED'DI-EST. Consisting of or like shreds; ragged.

shreds and patches. Ragged clothing; scraps.

shrend (shrĕnd), *v. i.* [Cf. G. *schrinden* to crack.] To break into shivers on account of molecular instability; — said of glass not properly tempered or annealed.

shrew (shrōō; *formerly also* shrō; 136), *adj.* [ME. *schrewe,* fr. AS. *scrēawa* shrew (animal), supposed to be venomous. Cf. SHREWD.] Wicked; malicious. *Obs.*

shrew, *n.* [ME. See SHREW, *adj.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A wicked or evil person; a scoundrel; villain; outcast; specif. [*cap.*], Satan. **b** An evil or dangerous thing, as a maleficent planet. **2.** A vexatious, perverse, or turbulent woman; a scolding or brawling woman, esp. wife; a termagant.

3. [AS. *scrēawa.*] Any of numerous small mammals of the family Soricidae, mouselike in form, but belonging to the order Insectivora and most closely related to the moles. Among them are the smallest of all mammals, some being scarcely two inches in length. They have a long pointed snout, very small eyes, and velvety fur. They are chiefly nocturnal, feeding mostly on worms and insects. American shrews are chiefly of the genera *Sorex* (long-tailed shrews) and *Blarina* (short-tailed shrews), the common United States species being *S. personatus* and *B. brevicauda.* See ELEPHANT SHREW, SQUIRREL SHREW, WATER SHREW.

Shrew. (½)

shrew, *v. t.* [See SHREW, *adj.;* cf. BESHREW.] To beshrew; to curse; also, to treat with shrewish abuse. *Archaic.*

shrewd (shrōōd), *adj.;* SHREWD'ER (-ĕr); SHREWD'EST. [For *shrewed* (cf. DOGGED). See SHREW, *adj.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Evil; bad; wicked; depraved. **b** Hurtful; injurious. **c** Disposed to curse or scold; shrewish; abusive; as, a *shrewd* wench; *shrewd* words. **d** Distressing; grievous. **e** Stern; harsh. **f** Tending to disadvantage; unfavorable; unsatisfactory. **g** Dangerous; beset with hardships or difficulties. "*Shrewd* days and nights." *Shak.* **h** Of evil omen.

2. Mischievous; vexatious; troublesome. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

3. *Archaic.* **a** Artful; wily; cunning; as, *shrewd* tempters. **b** Baffling; hard to counter.

4. Able or clever in practical affairs; astute; sharp-witted; sagacious; keen; displaying shrewdness or sagacity; as, a *shrewd* observer; a *shrewd* design; a *shrewd* reply.

5. Penetrating uncomfortably near to truth; as, a *shrewd* guess or idea.

6. Biting; piercing; sharp; keen; — now chiefly of the elements; as, a *shrewd* air, sea, wind.

7. Hard to better; as, a *shrewd* walker.

8. Penetrating; acute.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

shrewd-brained **shrewd-looking** **shrewd-tongued**
shrewd-headed **shrewd-pated** **shrewd-witted**

Syn. — Clever, discerning, acute, sharp, penetrating, artful, cunning. — SHREWD, SAGACIOUS, SAGE, SAPIENT, PERSPICACIOUS, ASTUTE, SUBTLE, KNOWING. SHREWD implies native cleverness, or sharpness of wit or judgment, in practical affairs; SAGACIOUS, a word of more dignity, retains the implied contrast with deep wisdom or mere learning, but often suggests greater discernment or more farsighted judgment than *shrewd;* as, "[He] is . . . sensible and *shrewd,* with a considerable fund of humor" (*Smollett*); "the *shrewd* wisdom of an unlettered old woman" (*W. Pater*); "a *shrewd* bargain" (*Stevenson*); "the kindly, earnest, brave, foreseeing man, *sagacious,* patient, dreading praise, not blame" (*Lowell*); "He does not . . . with all his wisdom have *sagacity* enough to see [what] it contains" (*Cowper*); "If they have not the same fund of acquired knowledge, [they] are obliged to rely more on individual *sagacity*" (*Hazlitt*). SAGE often connotes age or deep wisdom; as, "Vane, young in years, but in *sage* counsel old" (*Milton*); "One must distinguish Keats, Shelley, and Byron from the great *sage* poets of all . . . like Aeschylus, Shakespeare, Dante, and Goethe" (*Tennyson*). SAPIENT, in present usage, is commonly ironical; as, "a *sapient,* instructed, shrewdly ascertaining ignorance" (*W. Pater*). PERSPICACIOUS implies acute discernment; ASTUTE, opprobriously used, heightens the suggestion, often present in *perspicacious,* of artfulness, diplomacy, or craft. It may connote merely shrewd discernment and sagacity; as, "It [conscience] is altogether as nice, delicate, and tender in feeling, as it can be *perspicacious* and quick in seeing" (*South*); "keen philosophic *perspicacity*" (*Carlyle*); "the true innkeeper's *perspicacity* — a sort of happy medium between the instinct of the detective, the cunning of the spy, and the craft of the trader" (*G. B. Ives*); "Savages . . . are often as . . . *astute* socially as trained diplomatists" (*W. James*); "The victim of *astuter* sharpers" (*Thackeray*). SUBTLE implies delicate and penetrating discernment; it often suggests excessive refinement or nicety; as, "the acute and *subtle* Cotton, . . . quick in the nice perception of distinctions, and pliant in dialectics" (*Bancroft*); "a *subtle* lynx-eyed intellect" (*Carlyle*); "He is a little too *subtle* and analytical, too ingenious and finespun" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). KNOWING suggests either sophisticated shrewdness or an air of possessing knowledge which one is keeping to oneself; as, "It is only in the hulks . . . that you ever see a face so mean, so *knowing*" (*Thackeray*); "I don't quite like this chit. She looks *knowing*" (*Goldsmith*). Cf. WISE, CUNNING, DISCERNMENT.

Ant. — Dull, stupid, gullible. See SIMPLE.

— **shrewd'ly,** *adv.* — **shrewd'ness,** *n.*

shrewd turn. A disservice; a visitation of misfortune. *Archaic.*

shrewd'y (shrōōd'ĭ), *n.* A shrewd person. *Slang.*

shrew'ish (shrōō'ĭsh), *adj.* **1.** Malignant. *Obs.*

2. Having the qualities of a shrew; having a scolding disposition; froward; peevish.

— **shrew'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **shrew'ish-ness,** *n.*

shrew mole. Any mole of the genus *Scalopus* or of *Scapanus.*

shrew'mouse' (shrōō'mous'), *n.; pl.* -MICE (-mīs'). A shrew.

Shrews'bur-y cake (shrōōz'bĕr-ĭ; shrōōz'-; 136). [From *Shrewsbury,* Eng.] A rich sweet biscuit or cooky baked in wafers.

shrew'struck' (shrōō'strŭk'), *adj.* Struck by a shrew (the animal).

shride (shrīd), *v. t.* [AS. *scrȳdan.* Cf. SHROUD to clothe.] To clothe. *Obs.*

shriek (shrēk), *v.;* SHRIEKED (shrēkt); SHRIEK'ING. [ME. *schrikken,* fr. or akin to ON. *skrækja.* See SCREECH; cf. SHRIKE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To utter a sharp, shrill sound or cry, as do some birds and beasts; to cry out in a high-pitched voice, as in sudden fright, in horror or anguish, or in hysterical laughter.

It was the owl that *shrieked.* *Shak.*

2. To make a similar sound; — of things, as a horn, a whistle, the wind; also, to suggest such a sound by vividness of expression; as, his colors *shriek.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To utter sharply and shrilly; to utter in or with a shriek or shrieks; as, to *shriek* an alarm.

2. To bring or make by shrieking; — used reflexively.

shriek (shrēk), *n.* **1.** An act or sound of shrieking; a shrill, wild cry, usually involuntary, such as is uttered in sudden or extreme terror or pain, or in violent laughter.

2. A sound or appearance suggestive of such a cry; as, the *shriek* of a locomotive.

3. = SCREAMER, 3. *Slang.*

shriek'er (shrēk'ĕr), *n.* **a** One who or that which shrieks. **b** A black-tailed godwit.

shriek'er-y (shrēk'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Shrieking. *Rare.*

shriek owl. **1.** *Local, Eng.* **a** The barn owl. **b** The swift.

2. The screech owl. *Obs.*

shriek'y (shrēk'ĭ), *adj.* Like a shriek; given to shrieking.

shriev'al (shrēv'ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a sheriff.

shriev'al-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [From SHRIEVE. See SHRIEVE, *n.;* SHERIFF; cf. SHERIFFALTY.] The office, term of office, or sphere of jurisdiction, of a sheriff.

shrift (shrĭft), *n.* [ME. *shrift, schrift, scrift,* fr. AS. *scrift* (akin to ON. *skript*), fr. root of AS. *scrīfan* to shrive. See SHRIVE.] **1.** The act or an instance of shriving; a confessing of one's sins or a hearing of a penitent's confession in the sacrament of penance; sometimes, absolution. *Archaic.*

In *shrift* and preaching is my diligence. *Chaucer.*

2. Confession, acknowledgment, or disclosure to anyone.

3. *Obs.* **a** Penance. **b** A confessor. **c** A thing confessed.

4. A confessional. *Shak.*

— ***in shrift.*** **a** In confession. **b** In a state of penitence.

shrift, *v. i.* = SHRIVE. *Rare.*

shrift'fa'ther (shrĭft'fä'thĕr), *n.* A father confessor. *Archaic.*

shrike (shrīk), *n.* [AS. *scrīc* thrush; akin to Icel. *skrīkja* a shrieker, the shrike, Sw. *skrika,* LG. *schrīk.* Cf. SHRIEK.] Any of numerous oscine birds of the family Laniidae, esp. of the genus *Lanius,* which is characterized by a strong notched bill hooked at the tip. Its members feed chiefly on insects, and often impale their prey on thorns. The larger species, often called *butcherbirds* (which see), sometimes kill small birds and mammals. The typical shrikes generally have the plumage chiefly gray or brownish, with the wings and tail black marked with white. *L. excubitor* is the common species of Europe. The ***red-backed shrike*** (*L. collurio*), also of Europe, is more conspicuously colored. The ***northern shrike*** (*L. borealis*) occurs in northern North America, and the ***loggerhead shrike*** (*L. ludovicianus*) in the southeastern United States, with various related forms, as the ***white-rumped shrike*** (*L. l. excubitorides*) in the West, and the ***migrant shrike*** (*L. l. migrans*) in the East. Widely varying limits have been assigned to the family Laniidae, and the name *shrike,* with a qualifying word, is applied to many birds now placed in other families, and to some of the ant birds. Cf. ANT SHRIKE, CUCKOO SHRIKE, DRONGO, WOOD SHRIKE, etc.

Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*).

shrike, *n. & v.* = SHRIEK. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

shrike thrush. **a** Either of two Indian timeliine birds of the genus *Gampsorhynchus.* **b** Any of several shrikelike Australian singing birds of the genus *Colluricincla.*

shrike tit. **a** Either of two species of Australian birds of the genus *Falcunculus,* having a strong toothed bill and sharp claws. They creep over the bark of trees, like titmice, in search of insects. **b** A hill tit.

shrill (shrĭl), *adj.;* SHRILL'ER (-ĕr); SHRILL'EST. [ME. *shrille;* akin to LG. *schrell,* G. *schrill.* See SHRILL, *v.*] **1.** Having or emitting a sharp, high-pitched tone or sound; acute; sharp; piercing; as, a *shrill* whistle.

Let winds be *shrill,* let waves roll high. *Byron.*

2. **a** Accompanied by such sounds; as, *shrill* gaiety; a *shrill* scene. **b** Sharp to a sense other than hearing; keen; bright; clear.

Crests of *shriller* scarlet. *W. W. Gibson.*

3. Sharply insistent upon being heard, and usually ill-tempered.

The *shrill* defiance which meets criticism. *Agnes Repplier.*

Syn. — Keen, penetrating, high-pitched.

Ant. — Soft, low, dull.

— **shrill'ness,** *n.* — **shril'ly** (shrĭl'ĭ), *adv.*

shrill, *adv.* Shrilly.

shrill (shrĭl), *v.;* SHRILLED (shrĭld); SHRILL'ING. [ME. *schrillen;* akin to G. *schrillen;* cf. AS. *scralletan* to resound loudly, Sw. *skrälla* to shrill, Nor. *skrylla;* of imitative origin. Cf. SKIRL.] *Intransitive:* To utter or emit an acute, piercing sound; also, to sound with a sharp, shrill tone.

The ghost of him *shrilled* at night. *Lafcadio Hearn.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To utter or express in a shrill tone.

How poor Andromache *shrills* her dolors forth. *Shak.*

2. To make shrill.

shrill, *n.* A shrill sound.

shrill'-edged' (66), *adj.* Acute or piercing in sound.

shrill'-gorged' (-gôrjd'; 66), *adj.* Having a throat which produces a shrill note. *Rare.* *Shak.*

shrill'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SHRILL. Specif.: *n.* A more or less continued shrill noise or cry, esp. of certain insects.

shrill'-toned' (-tōnd'; 66), *adj.* See -TONED.

shrill'-tongued' (-tŭngd'; 66), *adj.* Having a shrill voice.

shrill'-voiced' (-voist'; 66), *adj.* See -VOICED.

shrill'y (shrĭl'ĭ), *adj.* Somewhat shrill.

shrimp (shrĭmp), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. AS. *scrimman* to dry up, wither, MHG. *schrimpfen* to shrink, G. *schrumpfen, skrumpen,* shriveled. Cf. SCRIMP, SHRINK.] To contract; shrink; shiver; huddle; as, *shrimped* up with cold. *Dial.*

shrimp (shrĭmp), *n.; pl.* SHRIMPS (shrĭmps), sometimes SHRIMP. See PLURAL, *Note.* [ME. *shrimppe;* — so named from its shriveled appearance. See SHRIMP, *v.*]

1. **a** Any of numerous small or rather small, mostly marine, macruran crustaceans belonging to *Crago* and various allied genera, having a slender body, long legs, and a depressed abdomen. Many of them are used as food. **b** Any species of the macruran group Caridea, or any species of the group Schizopoda, of a similar form. **c** Loosely, any of various small crustaceans, including some amphipods and certain entomostracans; as, fairy *shrimp,* brine *shrimp.* Cf. PRAWN.

2. The meat of any of the edible varieties of these crustaceans cooked and served as food.

3. A little wrinkled man; a dwarf; hence, any diminutive or contemptible person or thing.

4. The color shrimp pink.

shrimp, *v. i.* To catch, or fish for, shrimps.

Shrimp (*Crago vulgaris*).

shrimp catcher. See CATCHER.

shrimp'er (shrĭmp'ĕr), *n.* A person or craft engaged in shrimping.

shrimp'fish' (shrĭmp'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* Any of numerous small, compressed, East Indian marine fishes of the genera *Centriscus* and *Eoliscus* (family Centriscidae), related to the bellows fish (see BELLOWS FISH, *Illust.*). They have a tubular snout and the body is covered with an armor of transparent bony plates, fused with the endoskeleton, extending over and beyond the down-turned dorsal and caudal fins and terminating in a long spine.

shrimp'i (shrĭmp'ĭ), *n.* A partridge.

shrimp'ish, *adj.* Small; dwarfish. — **shrimp'ish-ness,** *n.*

shrimp pink. A color, yellowish-red in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

shrimp red. = SHRIMP PINK.

shrimp'y (shrĭmp'ĭ), *adj.* Containing or like shrimps.

shrin'al (shrĭn'ăl; -ĭ), *adj.* Containing, or of the nature of, a shrine.

shrine (shrīn), *n.* [ME. *schrin,* fr. AS. *scrīn,* fr. L. *scrinium* a case, chest, box.] **1.** A case, box, or receptacle, esp. one in which are deposited sacred relics, as the bones of a saint.

2. The tomb of a saint, or other sacred person, or one of hallowed memory.

3. A receptacle for the dead, as a casket or tomb.

4. That within which something is enshrined.

5. A place or object hallowed from its history or associations; as, a *shrine* of art.

6. An image; — an erroneous use. *Obs.* *Shak.*

7. An object, as an altar, temple, or chapel, or a spot or place, considered sacred because of its relation to some holy person or miraculous event, or because of its character and historical associations.

8. [*cap.*] Short for ***Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine,*** a secret order professedly originated by one Kalif Alu, a son-in-law of Mohammed, at Mecca, in the year of the hegira 25 (about 646 A.D.). In the modern order, established in the United States in 1872, only Knights Templar or thirty-second-degree Masons are eligible for admission, though the order is not Masonic.

shrine (shrīn), *v.;* SHRINED (shrīnd); SHRIN'ING (shrīn'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To place in or provide with a shrine.

2. *Obs.* **a** To canonize. **b** To entomb. **c** To embrace.

3. To enclose as does a shrine.

4. To enclose in a case; to enshrine.

I have *shrined* thee in my heart. *Lyly.*

—, *Intransitive:* To be enclosed in or as in a shrine.

Shrin'er (shrīn'ĕr), *n.* A member of the Order of the Mystic Shrine. See SHRINE, *n.*, 8.

shrink (shrĭngk), *v. i.; past tense* SHRANK (shrăngk) or SHRUNK (shrŭngk); *past part.* SHRUNK or SHRUNK'EN (shrŭngk'ĕn), but the latter is now seldom used except as a participial adjective; *pres. part. & verbal n.* SHRINK'ING. [ME. *shrinken, schrinken,* fr. AS. *scrincan;* akin to MD. *schrinken,* and prob. to Sw. *skrynkla* to wrinkle, and prob. to E. *shrimp,* n. & v., *scrimp.* Cf. SHRIMP.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To wither; shrivel. *Obs.*

2. To contract the body or part of it; huddle; cower; as, to *shrink* with cold, horror, or pain.

3. To contract to a less extent or compass; to become compacted, as from heat or wetting; hence, to lessen in value.

4. To retire to shelter; draw back; to withdraw secretly.

He *shrunk* from the hall. *Scott.*

5. To withdraw or give way to prevent encounter; to decline action or hold back from fear or distaste; to recoil, as in fear, horror, or distress; as, to *shrink* from a task, at death, to tell.

6. *Obs.* **a** To fail in allegiance; desert. **b** To collapse.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** **a** To cause to contract or shrink; as, to *shrink* one's blood or sinews; specif., *Textiles,* to prepare (cloth) by shrinkage to prevent subsequent shrinking; as, to *shrink* flannel by immersing it in boiling water. **b** To make smaller, or to cause to appear smaller; to draw into or reduce to smaller compass.

2. To draw back or in; to withdraw; retract. *Archaic.*

The Libyc Hammon *shrinks* his horn. *Milton.*

3. To cause to wither or wrinkle, as a flower or the skin.

4. *Obs.* **a** To shun. **b** To shrug (the shoulders).

Syn. — Dwindle, contract. — SHRINK, FLINCH, WINCE, BLENCH, QUAIL. SHRINK implies an instinctive recoil, as from something painful or unpleasant; to FLINCH is to swerve or draw back, esp. by reason of lack of firmness or resolution; the word implies esp. an involuntary shrinking under pain; to WINCE is to flinch slightly; as, "Guilt and misery *shrink,* by a natural instinct, from public notice" (*De Quincey*); "She *shrank* from the words which would have expressed their mutual consciousness, as she would have *shrunk* from flakes of fire" (*G. Eliot*); *unflinching* adherence to duty; "He is as tender as a man without a skin, who cannot bear the slightest touch without *flinching*" (*Smollett*); "His horse stands *wincing* at the flies, giving sharp shivers of his skin" (*Leigh Hunt*); "Old Lady Kew's tongue was a dreadful thong which made numbers of people *wince*" (*Thackeray*). BLENCH is often equivalent to *flinch;* it is sometimes used of the glance; as, "This

---

shred'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
shred'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
shree. Var. of SRI.
Shree (shrē). Var. of SRI.
shreeve. Var. of SHERIFF. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
shreve. † SHRIVE.
shrewd'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
shrew'dom (shrōō'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
shrew'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
shrew'ly, *adv.* = SHREWDLY.
shri (shrē). Var. of SRI.
Shri (shrē). Var. of SRI.
shrich, *n. & v.* = SHRIEK. *Obs.*
shrich owl. = SCREECH OWL. *Obs.*
shride, *v. t.* [Cf. SHROUD to trim.] To prune (trees). *Obs.*
shriek'i-ly, *adv.* of SHRIEKY.
shriek'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
shriek'ing-ly, *adv.* of *shrieking,* pres. part. of SHRIEK. [-PROOF.]
shriek'proof' (66), *adj.* See
shriekt. Shrieked. *Ref. Sp.*
shrieve. Var. of SHERIFF.
shrieve. Pseudo-archaic var. of SHRIVE. [= SHRIEK. *Obs.*]
shright, *n. & v.* [See SHRIEK.]
shrill. Shrill. *Ref. Sp.*
shrill'-breast'ed, *adj.* Shrill of note. *Obs.*
shrill'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
shrimp'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
shrine'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
shrine'let, *n.* See -LET.
shrine'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

N O P Q R S

painful, heroic task he undertook, and never *blenched* from its fulfillment" (*Jeffrey*); "that glaring and dazzling influence at which the eyes of eagles have *blenched*" (*Burke*). To QUAIL is to shrink coweringly, as from something which strikes terror; as, "There *quails* Count Guido, armed to the chattering teeth, cowers at the steadfast eye and quiet word of the Canon" (*R. Browning*); "*quailing* before his . . . adversary" (*Shelley*). See WITHER. Cf. REBOUND, THROB, SHIVER.

Ant. — Expand, swell. See DILATE.

shrink on. *Mach.* To allow or cause (a heated piece slipped over an object which it is made to fit) to become cool so as to contract on and thus grip tightly (the object); as, to *shrink* a tire *on* a wheel, or a hoop *on* a cannon; to *shrink on* a tire.

shrink (shrĭngk), *n.* Act of shrinking; shrinkage; contraction; also, recoil; withdrawal.

shrink'age (shrĭngk'ĭj), *n.* **1.** Act of shrinking; contraction into less bulk or measurement, often to smaller diameter. Cf. DRY SHRINKAGE.
2. A reduction in other respects than in size; loss of weight; decrease in value; depreciation.
3. Specif., the loss in weight of livestock during shipment and in the process of preparing the meat for consumption.
4. The amount of such contraction, reduction, depreciation, etc., as of grain, castings, wool after scouring, prices.

shrinkage fit. *Mach.* A shrink fit. See 5th FIT, 4.

shrinkage rule. = CONTRACTION RULE.

shrinkage stope. *Mining.* An overhand stope without timbering, in which the broken ore is stored as a filling to support the workings and form a working floor. See MINE, *Illust.*

shrink'er (shrĭngk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who shrinks, as from danger, duty, faith, or truth.
2. A workman who shrinks articles, as cloth, rubber, or steel tires.
3. A device for reducing the diameter of a metal tire while hot.

shrink'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SHRINK. Hence: *n.* Act of one that shrinks; contraction; recoiling; withdrawal. — **shrink'ing-ly,** *adv.*

shrip (shrĭp), *v. t.* To shred; clip; trim. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

shrite (shrīt), *n.* [Appar. var. of SHRIKE.] The missel thrush. *Local, Eng.*

shrive (shrīv), *v.; past tense* SHRIVED (shrīvd) or SHROVE (shrōv); *past part.* SHRIV'EN (shrĭv'ĕn) or SHRIVED; *pres. part. & verbal n.* SHRIV'ING (shrīv'ĭng). [ME. *shriven, schriven, scriven,* fr. AS. *scrīfan* to shrive, to impose penance or punishment (akin to OFris. *skrīva* to impose punishment, to write, D *schrijven,* G. *schreiben,* ON. *skrifa*), fr. L. *scribere* to write. See SCRIBE; cf. SHRIFT, SHROVETIDE.] *Transitive:* **1.** *Archaic.* **a** To hear the confession of, and give absolution to, in the sacrament of penance; as, to *shrive* a king; in passive only, to pardon the sins of (one sacramentally confessing); as, to be *shriven* before dying. **b** To pardon; to free from guilt; to purge; also, *Rare,* to hear (one) confess or admit.
2. *Obs.* **a** To confess the sins of (oneself), esp. to a priest. **b** To free (oneself) from sin, the occasion of sin, or the like; — with *of.*
3. *Obs.* **a** To disclose. **b** To reconcile. **c** To question. **d** To rob.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To hear confessions, as a priest; to give absolution.
2. To confess one's sins, esp. to a priest.

shriv'el (shrĭv'l), *v.;* SHRIV'ELED or SHRIV'ELLED (-'ld); SHRIV'EL-ING or SHRIV'EL-LING. [Cf. Sw. dial. *skryvla* to shrivel.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To draw, or be drawn, into wrinkles; to shrink and form corrugations; as, a leaf *shrivels* in the hot sun; the skin *shrivels* with age; — often with *up.*
2. To become reduced to inanition, helplessness, or inefficiency; as, faculties that *shrivel.*

All their vain terrors *shriveling* up like ghosts at sunrise. *Edith Wharton.*

——, *Transitive:* To cause to shrivel; to shrink; wither.
Syn. — See WITHER.

shriv'el, *n.* A shriveled object; in *pl.,* wrinkles.

shriv'er (shrīv'ĕr), *n.* One who shrives; confessor.

shriv'ing (shrīv'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SHRIVE. Specif.: *n.* Act of one who hears or makes confession; shrift.

shroff (shrŏf), *n.* [Ar. *ṣarrāf.*] A banker, or changer of money; also, a bank expert who tests silver coins, and fixes their value in standard coin. *East Indies, China, etc.*

shroff (shrŏf), *v. t. & i.;* SHROFFED (shrŏft); SHROFF'ING. [See SHROFF, *n.*] To inspect and separate (coin) into spurious, debased, and standard, pieces, as in the Orient; to assort good coins from bad.

shrog (shrŏg), *n.* A shrub; brushwood; — chiefly *pl. N. of Eng.*

Shrop'shire (shrŏp'shĭr; -shĕr), *n.* [From *Shropshire,* county of England.] A widely distributed English breed of black-faced hornless sheep, similar to the Southdown, but larger, which produce superior mutton. The fleece is heavy, fine, fairly long, and of good quality.

shroud (shroud), *n.* [ME. *shroud, shrud, schrud,* garment, fr. AS. *scrūd* a garment, clothing; akin to ON. *skruth* the shrouds of a ship, furniture of a church, a kind of stuff, Sw. *skrud* dress, attire, and E. SHRED.] **1.** A garment; clothing. *Obs.*
2. A covered place used as a retreat or shelter, as a cave or den; also, a vault or crypt. *Obs.*
3. Plumage; foliage; hence, figuratively, shadow; shade; protection. *Obs.*
4. *Obs. exc. Dial.* **a** A cutting from a tree or plant. **b** A branch or bough; the branching top of a tree.
5. That which covers, screens, or shelters like a shroud.

Jura answers through her misty *shroud.* *Byron.*

6. Esp., the dress for the dead; a winding sheet. "A dead man in his *shroud.*" *Shak.*
7. A charred piece of a burning wick of a candle. *Dial.*
8. On an automobile body, the metal piece between the hood and the cowl.
9. *Mach.* **a** Either of the two annular plates, one at each side at the periphery of a water wheel, which form the sides of the buckets; a shroud plate. **b** Either of two similarly placed flanges, forming part of the wheel casting, to strengthen the teeth of a gear wheel. If both of a pair of geared wheels are provided with shrouds the latter are formed from the roots to the pitch circle in each wheel and so roll one on the other. If the shrouds are continued to the points only one wheel is shrouded. In the former case, the gears are *half-shrouded;* in the latter case, one gear is *full-shrouded.*
10. *Naut.* One of the ropes of hemp or wire leading, usually in pairs, from a vessel's mastheads to give lateral support to the masts. The shrouds of an upper mast lead from the head of the mast to the edge of the top. See SHIP, *Illust.*

shroud (shroud), *v.;* SHROUD'ED; SHROUD'ING. [Cf. AS. *scrȳdan.* See SHROUD, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To clothe; dress; array. *Obs.*
2. **a** *Archaic.* To cover in order to protect; to shelter. **b** *Obs.* To conceal. **c** To cover so as to conceal; to veil.

One of these trees, with all his young ones, may *shroud* four hundred horsemen. *Raleigh.*

3. To keep from being seen; to veil by concealment, obscurity, or disguise; as, *shrouded* in cipher or in mystery; trees *shrouded* in a heavy mist.
4. To cover with a shroud; esp., to enclose in a winding sheet; to dress for the grave.
5. To dress (sides of beef) with sheeting or canvas.
6. To trim; lop. *Local, Eng.*
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To take or seek shelter. *Archaic.*
2. To gather together, as beasts do for warmth; also, to lie concealed. *Obs.*
Syn. — Conceal, screen, cloak, curtain.

shroud'ed (shroud'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Provided with a shroud; veiled; concealed.

shroud'ing, *n.* **a** *Obs.* Clothing; shroud. **b** Act of one who shrouds. **c** *Mach.* The shrouds on a water wheel, gear wheel, etc. See SHROUD, *n.,* 9.

shroud knot. *Naut.* A knot to fasten together a parted shroud. See 2d KNOT, 1.

shroud'-laid', *adj.* Composed of four strands, and laid right-handed with a heart, or core; — said of rope. See CORDAGE, *Illust.*

shroud plate. **a** *Naut.* A chain plate to which the shrouds are fastened. **b** A water-wheel shroud.

shroud'y (shroud'ĭ), *adj.* Affording shelter. *Milton.*

Shrove (shrōv), *n.* Short for SHROVETIDE; also [*not cap.*], shroving.

shrove (shrōv), *v. i.;* SHROVED (shrōvd); SHROV'ING (shrōv'ĭng). **1.** To join in the festivities of Shrovetide; hence, to make merry. *Obs.*
2. To go about singing for money on Shrove Tuesday; — in *to come,* or *go, a shroving. Local, Eng.*

shrove (shrōv), *past tense* of SHRIVE.

Shrove cake. **a** A pancake made for Shrovetide. **b** A small cake given to children at Shrovetide.

shrov'er (shrōv'ĕr), *n.* One of the children who go about at Shrovetide singing for cakes. *Dial. Eng.*

Shrove'tide' (shrōv'tīd'), *n.* [See SHRIVE; TIDE.] The days, usually three, immediately before Ash Wednesday; — so called as being the time for confession preparatory to Lent. Hence, **Shrove Sunday, Monday, Tuesday.** Shrove Sunday is Quinquagesima Sunday. Shrove Tuesday is also called *Pancake Day,* from the old custom of eating pancakes and making merry on that day.

shrov'ing time (shrōv'ĭng). A Shrovetide period of indulgence.

shrub (shrŭb), *n.* [Ar. *shurb* drink, colloq. *sharāb.* See SIRUP.] **1.** A liquor composed of fruit acid, esp. lemon juice and sugar, usually with spirit to preserve it. Cf. SHRAB.
2. A beverage made of fruit juice and vinegar; as, raspberry *shrub. U. S.*

shrub, *n.* [ME. *shrubbe,* fr. AS. *scrybb* shrubbery; akin to Nor. *skrubba* the dwarf cornel tree, Dan. *skrub* brushwood. Cf. SCRUB thicket.] **1.** A low, usually several-stemmed, woody plant.

Shrubs retain their lateral shoots, so that their branches are formed near the ground; trees, on the contrary, soon lose their lower lateral branches, and have a main stem or trunk, which bears a crown of branches and twigs. *Porter (Strasburger).*

2. The strawberry shrub (*Calycanthus*). *Southeastern U. S.*
3. An inferior, contemptible person.

shrub, *v.* [Cf. SCRUB.] *Intransitive:* To scratch; to fidget. *Rare.*
——, *Transitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To lop; prune. **b** To cudgel. **c** To scratch.
2. **a** To clear of shrubs. **b** To plant with shrubs.

shrubbed (shrŭbd), *adj.* Shrubby.

shrub'ber-y (shrŭb'ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A growth or group of shrubs; shrubs collectively.
2. A plantation or collection of shrubs.

shrub'ber-y, *v. t.* To provide with shrubbery.

shrub'by (shrŭb'ĭ), *adj.;* SHRUB'BI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); SHRUB'BI-EST. **1.** Of the nature of a shrub; also, consisting of, or covered with, shrubs.
2. Shrublike in size, habit, or growth; scrubby.

shrubby althaea. = ROSE OF SHARON **b.**

shrubby bittersweet. = BITTERSWEET, *n.,* **3 b.**

shrubby buckeye. = WESTERN BUCKEYE.

shrubby cinquefoil. A much-branched low shrub (*Dasiphora fruticosa*) with pinnately compound leaves and yellow, solitary or cymose, flowers; — often called *hardhack.*

shrubby fern. = SWEET FERN **b.**

shrubby horsetail. A joint fir (*Ephedra*).

shrubby poppy. = BUSH POPPY.

shrubby red cedar. The savin *Juniperus sabina.*

shrubby St.-John's-wort. A stiff shrub or woody herb (*Hypericum prolificum*), having oblong, entire leaves, and dense cymes of yellow flowers with numerous stamens.

shrubby trefoil. The hop tree.

shrub cinquefoil. = SHRUBBY CINQUEFOIL

shrub mallow. = ROSE OF SHARON **b.**

shrub oak. = SCRUB OAK.

shrub steppe. *Phytogeog.* A plant association, predominantly grassland, in which there are considerable patches of shrubs.

shrub willow. The sand-bar willow.

shrub'wood' (shrŭb'wŏŏd'), *n.* A woodland in which shrubs predominate. Cf. FOREST, BUSHWOOD.

shrub yellowroot. A half-shrubby plant (*Xanthorrhiza apiifolia*) with large pinnate or bipinnate leaves and small, brownish, racemose flowers.

shruff (shrŭf; shrŏŏf), *n.* [Cf. SCRUFF, SCURF.] Rubbish; as: **a** Dross of metals. **b** *Obs. exc. Dial.* Dry stuff for fuel.

shrug (shrŭg), *v.;* SHRUGGED (shrŭgd); SHRUG'GING (shrŭg'ĭng). [Origin uncert.; cf. Dan. *skrugge* to stoop, crouch.] *Transitive:* **1.** To draw up or contract (the shoulders), esp. by way of expressing dislike, dread, doubt, or the like.

He *shrugs* his shoulders when you talk of securities. *Addison.*

2. **a** *Obs.* To contract; shrink; — used reflexively. **b** *U. S.* To pull or tug; — with *up.*
3. To bring about, express, get rid of, etc., by or as by a shrug; as, to *shrug* compliance.

Delgardo had rather *shrugged* off an intimacy with the elder brother. *Atlantic Monthly.*

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To raise or draw up the shoulders, as in expressing indifference, aloofness, or aversion.
2. *Obs.* **a** To shiver or shudder, as with cold or nervousness. **b** To move one's body sidewise, as in expressing uneasiness or complacency. **c** To shrink; recoil; cower.
3. To withdraw oneself by a shrug or shrugs.

shrug (shrŭg), *n.* **1.** A drawing up of the shoulders to express indifference, aversion, or the like.
2. *Obs.* **a** A hitching; fidget. **b** A handshake. **c** A tug. **d** A shudder or convulsion.

shrunk (shrŭngk), *past tense & past part.* of SHRINK. Hence: *adj.* **a** Reduced in size or contents; also, formerly, of reduced power. **b** Treated by a process of shrinking, as textiles or metal fittings.

shrunk'en (shrŭngk'ĕn), *past part.* of SHRINK. Specif.: *adj.* Shriveled; atrophied; as, a *shrunken* hand.

shrups (shrŭps), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The American woodcock. *Local, U. S.*

sh-sh, *interj.* A lengthened form of SH. — **sh-sh,** *n. & v. t. & i.*

Shto'kav-ski (shtō'käf-skē), *adj.* Designating the Serbian dialect or the central dialects of Serbo-Croatian which became the literary language.

shtrei'mel (shtrī'mĕl), *n.* [Yiddish *schtreimel,* dim. fr. MHG. *streim(e)* stripe, band.] A tall round fur cap.

Shu (shōō), *n.* [Egypt., fr. *shu* to be empty.] *Egypt. Relig.* A solar deity, typifying the atmosphere. In this aspect he is regarded as son of Ra and Hathor. In some cosmogenic myths Shu and his consort Tefnut are created by Tem and become the parents of Geb (the earth) and Nut (the sky), whom Shu is represented as separating.

shu (shōō; shŭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHE.

shu (shōō). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHOO.

shu'ba (shŏŏb'ä), *n.* [Russ., fr. It. *giubba, giuppa.* Cf. JUPON, JUBBAH.] In Russia, a fur overcoat or cloak.

shu'bun-kin (shōō'bŏŏn-kĭn), *n.* [Jap.] A fancy breed of goldfish having transparent scales covering a mottled skin, and with the fins but slightly lengthened.

shuck (shŭk), *n.* [Prob. of Algonquian origin; cf. Narraganset *anâwsuck* shells, shell fish, *suckaûhock* black shell money.] **1.** A shell, husk, or pod; esp., the outer covering of such nuts as the hickory nut, butternut, peanut, and chestnut, or the husk of Indian corn.
2. The shell of an oyster or clam. *U. S.*
3. Something of little or no value; — used in various colloq. phrases, as, *not to care shucks, not worth shucks,* etc. *U. S.*
4. The dried calyx of the peach flower, usually pushed off by the expanding fruit.

shuck, *v.;* SHUCKED (shŭkt); SHUCK'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To strip of the shucks, or husks; as, to *shuck* nuts, corn, etc.
2. To remove (oysters) from the shell.
3. To remove; to turn (out); to lay aside or discard. *Colloq.*
——, *Intransitive:* To slip forth as from a shuck. *U. S.*

shuck, *v. i.* To shrink back; recoil.

shuck, *n.* [AS. *scucca,* fiend.] A spectral hound. *Dial.*

shuck (shŭk; shŏŏk). Dial. var. of SHOCK.

shuck (shŏŏk; shŭk). Scot. & dial. past tense & past part. of SHAKE.

shuck, *v. t. & i.* Dial. var. of SHOG.

shuck'-bot'tom (shŭk'bŏt'ŭm), **shuck'-bot'tomed** (-ŭmd), *adj.* Having a seat of maize husks. *Local, U. S.*

shuck bottom. A shuck-bottom chair. *Local, U. S.*

shuck'er (shŭk'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which shucks; specif., one who shucks oysters; a shucking machine.

shuck'ing, *n.* A husking bee. *Local, U. S.*

shuck'pen' (shŭk'pĕn'), *n.* A pen to hold shucks (sense 1).

shucks (shŭks), *interj.* An exclamation expressing contempt or disappointment; pshaw! *Slang, U. S.*

shud'der (shŭd'ĕr), *v.;* SHUD'DERED (-ĕrd); SHUD'DER-ING. [ME. *shoderen, schuderen;* akin to LG. *schuddern,* D. *schudden* to shake, OS. *skuddian,* G. *schaudern* to shudder, *schütteln* to shake, *schütten* to pour, to shed, OHG. *scutten, scuten,* to shake.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To tremble convulsively or shake with fear, horror, or aversion; to shiver with cold; to quake. "With *shuddering* horror pale." *Milton.*
2. To move with or as with shudders; to quiver; as, beams *shuddering* through darkness.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to shudder.
2. To shed by shuddering.
Syn. — See SHIVER.

shud'der, *n.* Act or instance of shuddering; esp., an involuntary tremor of the body, as from fear, horror, or cold. — ***the shudders*** (shŭd'ĕrz). A fit of shuddering.

shud'der-some (shŭd'ĕr-sŭm), *adj.* Such as makes one shudder.

shud'der-y (-ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Characterized by shuddering.
2. Causing one to shudder.

shud'na (shŏŏd'nä). Scot. var. of *should not.*

shuff (shŭf; shŏŏf), *n.* A badly burnt brick, or a brick from the outside of a clamp that is full of fissures or cracks. *Eng.*

shuf'fle (shŭf'l), *v.;* SHUF'FLED (-'ld); SHUF'FLING (-lĭng). [Orig., a freq. fr. the root of *shove;* cf. LG. *schuffeln.* See SHOVE; cf. SCUFFLE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To mix in a mass without order; to confuse; to throw into disorder; to huddle; as, shoes *shuffled* in a heap; also, to mingle indiscriminately; — followed by *with* or *among.*
2. Specif.: **a** At cards, to mix by successive, supposedly chance, changes of order of individual cards. **b** To introduce, remove, or produce, in or as in such shuffling.

shrink'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
shrink'age-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
shrink, *or* shrinking, fit. See [5th FIT, 4.]
shrink'head', *n.* = FEEDHEAD, 2.
shrinking head. = FEEDHEAD, 2.
shrink link. *Mach.* = PRISONER, 2 b.
shrink'proof' (66), *adj.* See [-PROOF.]
shrink rule. = CONTRACTION RULE. *U. S.*
shrink'y, *adj.* See -Y.
shrippe, *n.* = SCRIP. *Obs.*
shriv'eld. Shriveled. *Ref. Sp.*
shriv'en (shrīv'ĕn), *past part.* of SHRIVE.
shrode. † SHREWD.
shrood. Var. of SHROUD, to trim.
shroof. Obs. past tense of SHRIVE.
shroud. † SHREWD.
shroudes. Obs. pl. of SHROUD.
shroud'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
shroud'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
shrow. † SHREW.
shrowd (shroud). Var. of SHROUD, to trim.
shrub'bi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
shrub'bish, *adj.* See -ISH.
shrub'land', *n.* See -LAND.
shrub'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
shrub'let, *n.* See -LET.
shrub'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
shrud. † SHROUD.
shruft. † SHRIFT.
shrugd. Shrugged. *Ref. Sp.*
shrug'ging-ly, *adv.* of *shrugging,* pres. part.
shru'ti (shrū'tĭ). Var. of SRUTI.
shtchee. Var. of STCHI
shtoff (shtŏf). Var. of STOOF. See MEASURE, *Table.*
Shua (shōō'ä), Shua'ah (-ä). *Bib.*
Shua'al (-ăl). *Bib.*
Shua'ra (shwā'rä). Var. of JIVARO. [bā'ĭl). *Bib.*
Shu'ba-el (shōō'bā-ĕl; shōō-
Shu' Ching' (shōō' jĭng'). [Chin. (Pek.) *shu*[1] book (abbr. of *shang*[4]-*shu*[1] book of antiquity) + *ching*[1] classic.] See FIVE CLASSICS.
shuck'ins, *interj.* = SHUCKS. *Southern U. S.*
shud (*dial.* shŭd, shŏŏd), *n.* A shed. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
shud. † SHOOD.
shud'der-ful, *adj.* See -FUL.
shud'der-i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
shud'der-ing-ly, *adv.* of *shuddering,* pres. part.
shude (shūd). Var. of SHOOD.
Shu'dra (shōō'drä). Var. of SUDRA. [SHOO.]
shue. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of
Shu'feldt's jun'co (shōō'fĕlts). See JUNCO, 1 b.

3. To introduce; also, formerly, to remove, trickily or by artificial confusion.

It was contrived by your enemies, and *shuffled* into the papers that were seized. *Dryden.*

4. **a** To move or perform with a shuffle, or dragging gait; as, to *shuffle* the feet. "A *shuffled* step." *Tennyson.* **b** Specif., to dance with a shuffle; as, to *shuffle* a saraband.

5. To shift from place to place; to move one way and the other; also, to introduce or remove clumsily.

—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To introduce or extricate oneself shiftily; — with *in, into,* or *out of.*

2. *Cards.* To mix a pack by repeatedly forming two sections and inserting the cards of one here and there between those of the other.

3. To act shiftily; to shift ground; hence, to evade questions; to resort to equivocation; to prevaricate.

4. To use arts or expedients; to make shift; to proceed awkwardly or with difficulty. "Your life, good master, must *shuffle* for itself." *Shak.*

5. **a** To move or walk in a slovenly, dragging manner; as, a bear *shuffling* along; to scuffle. **b** To execute something in a perfunctory or clumsy manner; specif., to dance in a lazy, nonchalant manner with sliding and tapping motions of the feet.

Syn. — Equivocate, quibble, shift, juggle.

shuffle off. **a** To push off; to rid oneself of; evade; shirk. **b** To put off, as with an excuse.

shuffle up. **a** To throw together in haste; to make up or form in confusion; patch up. **b** *Obs.* To hush up.

shuf'fle (shŭf'l), *n.* **1.** Act of shuffling; a mixing confusedly; a thrusting out of order; specif., the mixing up of cards in a pack before dealing; also, the right of shuffling, or one's turn to shuffle, the cards.

2. A trick; an artifice; an evasion; equivocation.

3. A slovenly, dragging motion; an awkward, dragging gait; a scuffle; specif., a sliding or scraping step in dancing; also, a dance characterized by such a step.

shuf'fle-board' (shŭf'l-bōrd'; 181), *n.* [Cf. SHUFFLE, SHOVE.] **1.** A board on which a game was formerly played by pushing or driving with the hand or fingers pieces of metal or money to reach certain marks; also, the game itself. In the modern form of the game, called only *shuffleboard,* the board is from twenty to thirty feet long and about two feet wide. Each side has four iron disks, called *weights,* which are slid alternately by each side to the farther end of the board, the object being to place one or more of one's weights nearer the end of the board than any of the opponent's weights.

2. A game played on board ship, in which the players, with cues called *shovels,* aim to shove or drive wooden disks into variously numbered divisions of a diagram chalked on the deck; — called also *shovelboard.*

shuf'fle-cap' (-kăp'), *n.* A game in which the stake is money shaken in a hat or cap.

shuf'fler (shŭf'lĕr), *n.* **a** One given to shuffling; also, one who shuffles cards. **b** A scaup duck.

shuffle scale. A tailor's measuring scale, graduated and adjustable at both ends.

shuf'fle-wing' (shŭf'l-wĭng'), *n.* A hedge sparrow. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

Shuk-ri'a (shŏŏk-rē'ä), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a powerful nomadic Arabic-speaking tribe in the region between the Blue Nile and the Atbara River.

Shu'ku-lum'bwe (shōō'kōō-lōōm'bwĕ), *n. sing. & pl.* A Bantu-speaking tribe, neighbor of the Barotse.

shul (shōōl; shōōl), *n.* [Yiddish, fr. G. *schule* school.] *Jewish.* A synagogue.

Shu'lam-ite (shōō'lăm-īt), **Shu'lam-mite,** *n.* [Heb. *Shūlammīth,* for *Shūnammīth* woman from (the town of) *Shūnēm.*] *Bib.* The bride in the Song of Solomon, Song of Songs, or Canticles. *S. of Sol.* vi. 13.

shul'er, shuil'er (shōōl'ĕr), *n.* [Ir. *siubhlōir.*] A wayfarer; a stroller; a vagrant; a loitering, gossiping person. *Anglo-Ir.*

Shul-han' A-ruk' (shōōl-kän' ä-rōōk'; shōōl'kăn ō'rŭk). [Heb. *shulḥān* table + *'ārūkh* arranged, set in order.] *Jewish Lit.* A compendium of Jewish religious and civil law, based on the Talmud and earlier rabbinical codes, by Joseph Karo (1488–1575), and since its appearance regarded by the majority of Jews as the authoritative exposition of Jewish praxis.

shun (shŭn), *v.*; SHUNNED (shŭnd); SHUN'NING. [ME. *shunien, schunien, schonien,* fr. AS. *scunian,* of obscure origin. Cf. SHUNT.] *Transitive*: **1.** To avoid deliberately, esp. as a practice; to keep clear of; to escape from; to eschew; as, to *shun* rocks, shoals, vice.

I am pure from the blood of all men. For I have not *shunned* to declare unto you all the counsel of God. *Acts* xx. 26, 27.

2. *Obs.* **a** To loathe. **b** To escape from. **c** To prevent.

3. *Now Dial.* **a** To hide. **b** To shove.

—, *Intransitive*: To shrink back or aside; evade; refrain. *Obs.*

Syn. — To shun is AVOID. **Ant.** — See SEEK.

'shun, *interj. Mil.* Attention. *Colloq.*

shun'less (shŭn'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Unavoidable.

shun'na-ble (-ä-b'l), *adj.* That can be shunned.

shun'ner (shŭn'ĕr), *n.* One who shuns.

shun'-pike', *n.* A side road used to avoid toll on a turnpike. *U. S.*

shunt (shŭnt), *v.*; SHUNT'ED; SHUNT'ING. [E. dial., to move, push, stand aside, fr. ME. *shunten, schunten, schounten,* to avoid, perh. fr. SHUN.] *Transitive*: **1.** To shun. *Obs.*

2. To shove or put aside or out of the way; to sidetrack.

3. To turn off to one side; to shift; as, to *shunt* a bunch of cattle into a corral; to *shunt* an electric current; specif., *Railroads,* to turn off, as a car or train, from one track to another; to switch; as, the train was *shunted* to a siding.

4. *Elec.* To provide with, or place upon, a shunt.

—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To start or shrink back; shy; flinch. *Obs.*

2. To move aside, esp. out of the way; also, to turn off; to shift one's thought, course of action, etc., to a new direction.

shunt (shŭnt), *n.* [See SHUNT, *v.*] A turning, or thrusting aside; specif.: **a** *Gunnery. Obs.* The shifting of the studs on a projectile from the deep to the shallow sides of the grooves. **b** *Railroads.* A turning off from one track to another; a switch. **c** *Elec.* (1) A conductor joining two points in a circuit so as to form a parallel or derived circuit through which a portion of the current may pass, as for the purpose of regulating the amount passing in the main circuit. (Cf. PARALLEL, *n.,* 7). Hence, **shunt circuit, shunt field, shunt lamp,** etc. A piece of apparatus on one branch of such a circuit is said to be ***in shunt,*** and receives a portion of the whole current dependent on the ratio of the resistance of its own branch to that of the other branch. (2) A conductor providing a low-resistance path for the flow of current; as, a brush *shunt.* (3) = DIVERTOR.

shunt dynamo. *Elec.* A shunt-wound dynamo.

shunt'er (shŭn'tĕr), *n.* **1.** *Railroading.* One who shunts; specif., a switchman.

2. *London Stock Exchange.* An arbitrager.

shunt excitation. *Elec.* Excitation by shunt winding.

shunt'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SHUNT. Specif.: *n.* **a** *Railroads.* Switching. **b** *Finance. Great Britain.* Arbitrage conducted between certain local markets without the necessity of the exchange involved in foreign arbitrage.

shunt lead. *Elec.* A wire, of the proper resistance, used to connect an ammeter to its shunt.

shunt valve. *Mach.* A valve permitting a fluid under pressure an easier avenue of escape than normally; specif., a valve, actuated by the governor, used in one system of marine-engine governing to connect both ends of the low-pressure cylinder as a supplementary control.

shunt winding. *Elec.* A winding so arranged as to divide the armature current and lead a portion of it around the field-magnet coils; — opposed to *series winding.* — **shunt'-wound'** (shŭnt'wound'), *adj.*

shurf (shŭrf; shōōrf), *n.* An insignificant or dwarfish person; — used in contempt. *Scot.*

shush (shŭsh), *v. t.* [Imitative.] To hush by the sound "sh-sh." *interj. & n.* Hush. — **shush'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

Shu'swap (shōō'swŏp), *n.* An Indian of a Salishan tribe of southern British Columbia, now civilized.

shut (shŭt), *v.*; *past tense & past part.* SHUT; *pres. part. & verbal n.* SHUT'TING. [ME. *shutten, schutten, shetten, schitten,* fr. AS. *scyttan* to shut or lock up; akin to D. *schutten* to shut in, to hinder, and to E. SHOOT.] *Transitive*: **1.** To shoot or adjust, as a bolt, so as to fasten. *Obs.*

2. To fasten with a bolt or the like; now, to close so as to hinder ingress or egress; as, to *shut* a door or window.

3. To forbid entrance into; to prohibit passage of; to bar; as, to *shut* the ports of a country by a blockade.

4. To confine by enclosure or by closing a means of egress; as, *shut* in a closet, in prison.

5. To fold together, as a knife; to close over, as the fingers; to close by bringing the covering or enclosing parts together; as, to *shut* one's eyes or mouth.

6. *Obs.* **a** To exclude. **b** To restrain. **c** To cut off.

7. To weld.

8. To relieve, rid, or free; — now only in the passive, with *of;* as, to get *shut* of a nuisance. *Colloq.*

9. To get rid of. *Dial. Eng.*

—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To close itself or become closed, as a door, a flower, an office; to admit of closing in a (specified) way; as, it *shuts* hard.

2. To close in; — of day; also, to set in, as winter.

Syn. — SHUT, CLOSE. To CLOSE, as here compared (cf. CLOSE), is strictly to stop an opening; to SHUT is to close esp. in such a way as to bar ingress or egress. *Close* is the more general, *shut,* the more direct, emphatic, and (often) strongly visualizing, word; as, to *close* one's eyes, to *shut* one's eyes; to *close* a book, to *shut* a book.

Ant. — Open, unfold.

shut down. **a** To lower so as to close. **b** To stop manufacture in, as a mill; to stop work; — said of a factory, etc. **c** To descend in closing. **d** To settle so as to prevent seeing, as a fog or night. **e** *Colloq.* To impose a close restriction or sharp restraint; — with *on* or *upon.*

shut in. **a** To enclose; to confine. "The Lord *shut* him *in.*" *Gen.* vii. 16. **b** To cover or intercept the views of; as, one point *shuts in* another. **c** *Obs.* To close to access or use. **d** *Com. Colloq., U. S.* To prevent production of (oil) by closing down the wells. **e** To become enclosed or overshrouded with darkness.

shut off. **a** To exclude; to separate. **b** To prevent the passage of, as steam through a pipe, or water through a flume, by closing a cock, valve, or gate. **c** *Colloq.* To hang up a telephone receiver.

shut one off. To stop one's course of conversation, as by hanging up a telephone receiver. *Colloq.*

shut one's face or head. = ***shut one's mouth.*** *Slang.*

shut one's mouth. To stop or refrain from speaking.

shut out. **a** To preclude from entering; to deny admission to; to exclude; as, to *shut out* rain. **b** To cut off from view. **c** In games, as baseball, to prevent from scoring.

shut up. **a** To close; to make fast the entrances into; as, to *shut up* a house. **b** To obstruct. "Dangerous rocks *shut up* the passage." *Raleigh.* **c** To enclose; confine; imprison; to fasten in; as, to *shut up* a prisoner. **d** To end; terminate; conclude. **e** To unite; to close by folding. **f** To cause to become silent; to silence. **g** To restrict in scope of choice; to block. **h** *Archaic.* To come to an end; conclude. **i** *Colloq.* To cease speaking. **j** To fail to respond to rider or driver, or to refuse a jump; to give out; — of a horse. **k** To close for business.

shut up shop. To close one's place of business, as for the night; hence, to discontinue business permanently.

shut (shŭt), *past tense & past part.* of SHUT. Specif.: *part. adj.* **1.** Closed or fastened; as, a *shut* door.

2. Rid; clear; free; — with *of;* as, to get *shut* of a person. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

3. *Phonet.* Formed with complete closure of the oral and nasal passages (the stops *p, b,* etc.); stopped; occlusive.

4. *Pros.* End-stopped, as a couplet, by a semicolon, colon, or period, thus forming a grammatical as well as a metrical unit.

shut, *n.* **1.** A thing used in shutting; as: **a** *Obs.* A bar or bolt. **b** *Obs. exc. Dial.* A shutter. **c** A hinged or sliding door or plate.

2. Act or time of shutting; close; as, the *shut* of a door. "At *shut* of evening flowers." *Milton.*

3. The line or place of union of two pieces of welded metal.

4. A riddance; as, good *shut* of bad rubbish. *Dial.*

5. *pl. Mining.* Keps to hold up a cage. *Scot.*

6. = COLD SHUT, 3.

shut (*dial.* shōōt, shŭt). Var. of SHOOT. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

shut'-a-way' (shŭt'ä-wā'), *adj.* Secluded.

shut'down' (shŭt'doun'), *n.* A shutting down; discontinuance, esp. of work in a factory or the like.

shut'-eye', *adj.* **a** That keeps the eyes shut; refusing to see. **b** Very puckery or acidulous. *J. R. Lowell.* — *n.* State of keeping the eyes shut; hence, *Slang,* sleep; a nap.

Shut-eye Town. = LAND OF NOD.

shut'-in', *adj.* **1.** Confined to one's home; — said of invalids.

2. Encompassed so as to confine; due to such seclusion; as, *shut-in* broodings.

3. *Psychiatry.* Prone to seek isolation from other people; as, a *shut-in* personality.

shut'-in', *n.* **1.** An invalid or disabled person who is confined to his home, a room, or his bed.

2. A narrow, gorgelike part of an otherwise wide valley.

3. Available oil or gas which is not being produced from an existing well.

shut'-mouthed' (66), *adj.* Close-mouthed; secretive.

shut'off' (shŭt'ôf'; 185), *n.* That which shuts off; a stopper or stoppage; specif., the closed season for game.

shut'off', *adj.* That shuts off, is used in shutting off, or is due to being shut off.

shut'out' (-out'), *n.* **1.** Act of shutting out; specif.: **a** A lockout. **b** *Sports.* A preventing from scoring; hence, a game, or part of a game, in which one side fails to score.

2. One who is shut out. *Colloq.*

shut'out', *adj.* That shuts out.

shut'ter (shŭt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which shuts.

2. Specif., one who shuts doors or lids in gasworks.

3. A movable cover or screen for a window, to shut out the light, obstruct the view, or be a defense; a blind; also, a similar cover for a picture.

4. A removable cover, lid, or gate, for closing an aperture, as the passageway for molten iron from a ladle.

5. *Motion Pictures.* A moving element, usually rotating, which intercepts the light in the optical path of a motion-picture mechanism at a predetermined interval.

6. *Organ Building.* The movable blinds by which the swell box is opened, and which are manipulated by means of the swell pedal (which see). See ORGAN.

7. *Photog.* A mechanical device of various forms, as the iris diaphragm, focal-plane blind, or the disks with cutout sectors used for motion pictures, attached to a camera for opening and closing to expose the film or plate.

shut'ter (shŭt'ĕr), *v. t.*; SHUT'TERED (-ĕrd); SHUT'TER-ING.

1. To cover or furnish with a shutter or shutters; also, to close the shutters of.

2. To seclude by or as by shutters.

shutter box. *Arch.* A recess at the side of a window to receive an inside shutter when opened.

shutter dam. *Civil Engin.* Orig., a dam consisting of one or more simple shutters or gates turning on a horizontal axis near the top; now, a dam consisting of a series of short-length pieces, revolvable on their horizontal axis, and lowered to rest flatwise on the sill.

shut'ter-ing, *n.* **1.** Shutters collectively; material for making, or made into, shutters.

2. Collectively, forms for shaping concrete. *Eng.*

shutter weir. = SHUTTER DAM.

shut'ting, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SHUT. Hence: *n.*

1. Act of one who shuts, as closing, fastening, or welding; also, a thing used to shut, as a bar or shutter.

2. Nightfall.

shut'ting-in', *n.* Act or process of enclosing; enclosure.

shutting post. See GATE POST.

shutting stile. The stile of a hinged door, that strikes the rabbet of the jamb when the door is shut, and on which the fastenings are secured. Cf. HANGING STILE **a**.

shut'tle (shŭt''l), *n.* [Also *shittle,* fr. AS. *scytel* missile; akin to Dan. *skyttel* shuttle, ON. *skutill* harpoon, and to E. SHOOT. Cf. SKITTLES.] **1.** An instrument used in weaving for passing or shooting the thread of the woof from one edge of the cloth to the other between the threads of the warp. See 5th LOOM, 3.

2. The sliding thread holder in a sewing machine, which carries the lower thread through a loop of the upper thread, to make a lock stitch; hence, any of various rotary, vibrating, or oscillating, devices, moving on an axis or in a circular race, used for the same purpose.

3. In some typewriters, a curved type bar guided into position by a race.

4. [Perh. fr. SHUT.] A sliding shutter, as for a sluiceway.

5. A shuttle train. *U. S.*

6. A drawer; a money drawer; a till. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

shut'tle (shŭt''l); *dial. also* shŏŏt''l), *adj.* **1.** Wavering; unsettled; inconstant. *Obs.*

2. Lithe; quick; nimble; also, slippery. *Dial. Eng.*

3. That moves backwards and forward like a shuttle.

shut'tle (shŭt''l), *v. t. & i.*; SHUT'TLED (-'ld); SHUT'TLING (-lĭng). To move backwards and forwards, like a shuttle.

shut'tle, *n.* Short for SHUTTLECOCK.

shuttle armature. *Elec.* An armature shaped like an elongated shuttle, the wires being run longitudinally in grooves.

shuttle bone. The navicular of a horse's foot.

shuttle box. *Weaving.* A case at the end of a lay race, to receive the shuttle after it has passed the thread of the warp; also, any of a set of compartments containing shuttles with different-colored threads, which are passed back and forth in a certain order, according to the pattern of the cloth woven.

shut'tle-cock' (shŭt''l-kŏk'), *n.* [*shuttle* + *cock,* the bird.] **1.** A cork stuck with feathers, which is to be struck by a battledore for sport; also, the sport itself.

2. The gadwall. *Fla.*

Shuttlecock.

shut'tle-cock', *v. t.*; -COCKED' (-kŏkt'), -COCK'-ING. To send or toss to and fro; to bandy. — *v. i.* To go to and fro.

---

shuf'fling (shŭf'lĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SHUFFLE. — **shuf'fling-ly,** *adv.*

shuf'li. Shuffle. *Ref. Sp.*

shuf'ld. Shuffled. *Ref. Sp.*

shufle. † SHOVEL.

shug (shŭg; shōōg). *Scot. & dial. Eng.* var. of SHOG.

shug (shŭg), *n. & v.* = SHRUG. *Dial. Eng.*

shug'ey-shoo'. Var. of SHOOGY-SHOO.

Shu-ha'li (shōō-hä'lē), *n.* = SOMALI.

Shu'ham (shōō'hăm). *Bib.*

Shu'ham-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

Shu'hite (-hīt). *Bib.* [SHULER.]

shuil'er (shōōl'ĕr). Var. of

shuld. Var. of SHOULD. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

shulde. † SHIELD, SHOULD.

shuldre. † SHOULDER.

shule. † SHALL. [*Obs. exc. Dial.*]

shule (shōōl). Var. of SHOVEL.

Shu'lem (shōō'lĕm). *Bib.*

shul'waurs (shŭl'wôrz; shŭl-wôrz'). Var. of SHALWAR.

shu'mac (shōō'măk). Var. of SUMAC.

shu'man. Var. of SHAMAN.

Shu'math-ites (shōō'măth-īts; -mə-thīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

Shu-mae'ri-an. Var. of SUMERIAN.

shum'mick. Var. of SHAMMOCK.

shum-sheer'. Var. of SHAMSHEER.

Shu'nam-mite (shōō'nĕm-īt). [Heb. *Shūnammīth.* See SHULAMITE.] A native or inhabitant of Shunem, a town north of Mt. Gilboa. 1 *Kings* i. 3.

shund. Shunned. *Ref. Sp.*

shune (shōōn), *pl.* of SHOE. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

Shu'nem (shōō'nĕm). *Bib.*

Shu'ni (shōō'nī). *Bib.*

Shu'nites (shōō'nīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

shunting locomotive. See LOCOMOTIVE.

shunt'-wound'dy'na-mo. *Elec.* See DYNAMO.

Shu'pham (shōō'fĭm). *Bib.*

Shu'pham-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

Shup'pim (shŭp'ĭm). *Bib.*

Shur (shōōr). *Bib.* [SHZAR.]

shure (shŭr). Scot. past tense of

shurk. † SHIRK.

shurn, *v. i.* To shun. *Obs.*

Shu'shan-e'duth (shōō'shăn-ē'dŭth). *Bib.* Part of the heading of Ps. lx. Cf. SHOSHANNIM.

shuse. Var. of CHUTE, SHOOT, SCOT.

Shu-thal'hites (shōō-thăl'hīts; shōō'thăl-hīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

Shu-the'lah (shōō-thē'lä; shōō'thē-lä). *Bib.*

shuth'er (shŏŏth'ĕr). Dial. Eng. var. of SHUDDER.

shut'l. Shuttle. *Ref. Sp.*

shut'ness, *n.* See -NESS. [BID.]

shut-out bid. = PRE-EMPTIVE

shut'tance (shŏŏt'ăns), *n.* = SHUT, *n.,* 4. *Dial. Eng.*

shuttee. † SUTTEE.

shut'ten (shŏŏt'n; shŭt'-). Scot. & dial. Eng. past part. of SHUT.

shut'terd. Shuttered. *Ref. Sp.*

shut'ter-less, *adj.* See -LESS.

shut'ter-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

shut'tle-cock' (shŭt'l·kŏk'), *adj.* Bandied hither and thither; variable.

shut'tle-cock'-flow'er, *n.* An Australian shrub (*Homalium circumpinnatum*), family Flacourtiaceae, the small gray flowers of which resemble a miniature shuttlecock.

shut'tle-core' mag·ne'to. A magneto having a shuttle armature.

shuttle race. **1.** *Athletics.* A relay race which is run back and forth over a straight course, the first and third runners of a team running in one direction, and the second and fourth runners running in the opposite direction.

2. *Weaving.* = LAY RACE.

shuttle shell. Any of certain marine shells of the family Cypraeidae, having a smooth, spindle-shaped shell, as *Volva volva* and closely allied species.

shuttle train. A train running back and forth over a short route, as to an outlying town.

shuttle winding. *Elec.* A coil wound about a shuttle-shaped bobbin of soft iron. — **shut'tle-wound'** (66), *adj.*

shut'tle-wise' (shŭt'l·wīz'), *adv.* Back and forth, like the movement of a shuttle.

shut'tle-wit'ted (66), *adj.* Fickle; flighty. *Scot.*

shut'-up', *adj.* That shuts up or is shut up.

shu'tur so·war' (shōō'tŭr sō·wär'). [Per. *shutur-suwār.*] A camel rider; a sowar who rides a dromedary or swift camel. *India.*

Shuttle Shell (*Volva volva*). ⅓

shy (shī), *adj.*; SHY'ER (shī'ĕr) or SHY'ER; SHI'EST or SHY'EST. [ME. *schey, sceoih,* fr. AS. *scēoh;* akin to D. *schuw,* MHG. *schiech,* G. *scheu,* OHG. *sciuhen* to be or make timid. Cf. ESCHEW.] **1.** Easily frightened; skittish; timid; as, a *shy* bird.

The horses of the army . . . were no longer *shy,* but would come up to my very feet without starting. *Swift.*

2. Disposed to avoid a person or thing through caution or timidity; distrustful; wary; suspicious.

I am very *shy* of using corrosive liquors. *Boyle.*

3. Hesitant to commit oneself in action or belief; reluctant; as, *shy* of being confidential; *shy* of a hypothesis.

4. Reserved; bashful; disinclined to familiar approach.

The embarrassed look of *shy* distress
And maidenly shamefacedness. *Wordsworth.*

5. Withdrawn from resort or notice; secluded.

6. **a** Scant; very light; as, that tree is a *shy* bearer; — in sailing, often said of the wind. **b** *Slang.* Lacking; inadequately supplied; short; — sometimes with *on.* **c** *Slang.* Short; not having paid; — used esp. in poker.

Syn. — Retiring, shrinking, shamefaced, sheepish, unobtrusive, unassuming, unostentatious, demure. — SHY, BASHFUL, DIFFIDENT, MODEST, COY agree in the idea of sensitiveness to the notice or society of others. SHY implies a shrinking, whether constitutional or the result of inexperience, from familiarity or contact with others; shyness usually manifests itself in a certain reserve of manner; BASHFUL implies an instinctive or constitutional shrinking from public notice, usually expressing itself in greater or less awkwardness of demeanor, and primarily characteristic of childhood; as applied to mature persons, it connotes abnormal or excessive shyness; as, "He is a sweet lad, but as *shy* as a bird" (*Cowper*); "that *shyness* or principle of reserve which is inseparable from self-respect" (*De Quincey*); "I have a *shyness* of disposition, which looks like pride, but is not" (*Scott*); "What a curious thing *shyness* is, . . . never knowing what to say, and yet sometimes pouring out its feeling like a flood" (*Jowett*); "My sudden appearance frightened [the children] into *bashfulness.* They remained for a moment playing on their lips with their fingers, and now and then stealing a *shy* glance from under their eyebrows" (*Irving*). DIFFIDENT implies a distrust, which may or may not be warranted, of one's own ability, opinion, or powers; it gives rise to hesitation in their exercise; MODEST, without implying (like *diffident*) self-distrust, denotes an absence of all undue confidence in oneself or one's powers; as, "She was always quick and assured; Isabella slow and *diffident*" (*Jane Austen*); "Unfeigned *diffidence* of my own comparative talent" (*Coleridge*); "The *modest* men who are by *diffidence* restrained from such an enterprise" (*Cowper*); "I still shrunk from the press with the terrors of virgin *modesty*" (*Gibbon*). COY suggests assumed or affected shyness, often with the further implication of coquetry; as, "T is but a kiss I beg; why art thou *coy?*" (*Shak.*); "so near and yet so far — so willing and yet so *coy*" (*Frederick Harrison*); "the *coy* reticences . . . of little people" (*A. Dobson*). Cf. EMBARRASS.

Ant. — Bold, forward, immodest, pert, assured, confident, obtrusive.

-shy (-shī). A combining form of the adjective *shy,* as in *girl-shy, gun-shy.*

shy (shī), *v.; past tense & past part.* SHIED (shīd); *pres. part. & verbal n.* SHY'ING. [From SHY, *adj.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To shrink; recoil.

2. To start suddenly aside through fright or suspicion; — said esp. of horses.

——, *Transitive:* **1.** To avoid; shun; fight shy of.

2. To make shy; frighten.

shy, *n.; pl.* SHIES (shīz). A sudden start aside, as from fright; esp., one made by a horse.

shy (shī), *v. t. & i.;* SHIED (shīd); SHY'ING (shī'ĭng). [Origin uncert.] To throw sidewise with a jerk; to fling; as, to *shy* a stone.

shy, *n.; pl.* SHIES (shīz). **1.** Act of shying; a throw; a fling.

If Lord Brougham gets a stone in his hand, he must, it seems, have a *shy* at somebody. *Punch.*

2. Hence, a verbal fling; a sneer.

3. An experiment; a trial; a try; as, to have a *shy* at roulette. *Colloq.*

4. A cockshy. See COCKSHY, 2 & 3.

shy'er (shī'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which shies.

shy'ish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Rather shy.

Shy'lock (shī'lŏk), *n.* **1.** A revengeful, merciless Jewish money lender in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice,* who attempts to exact the forfeit of a pound of flesh from Antonio's body. See ANTONIO, PORTIA.

2. An extortionate creditor.

Shy'lock, *v. t. & i.* To treat or act as Shylock.

shy'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being shy.

Syn. — Bashfulness, reserve, coyness, timidity, diffidence.

Ant. — Boldness, assurance, immodesty. See CONFIDENCE.

shy'ster (shī'stĕr), *n.* [Appar. after a New York attorney, Scheuster, frequently rebuked in court (1840 ff.) for petti-foggery.] One who is professionally unscrupulous, esp. in the practice of law or politics; a pettifogger. *U. S.*

shy'ster (shī'stĕr), *v. i.* To deal as a shyster. *Colloq., U. S.*

si (sē), *n.* [It.] *Music.* **a** A syllable applied in solmization (which see) either to the seventh tone of any major scale or to the fifth tone sharped or to either of the corresponding tones in the minor scale. See SOL-FA SYLLABLES. **b** The tone B (as seventh in the scale of C); — so called esp. in the French and Italian systems.

‖**si** (sē), *pron.* [It.] The third person singular and plural reflexive; — found esp. in musical directions combined with a participle, as in perdendosi (which see).

‖**si** (sē), *adv.* [It., Sp., & Pg., fr. L. *sic* so, thus.] Yes.

Si'a (sē'ä), *n.* An Indian of a Keresan tribe, occupying a pueblo of the same name, on Rio Jemez, New Mexico.

si'al (sī'ăl), *n.* [*si*lica + *al*umina.] *Geol.* **a** Siliceous or acid igneous rock, whether solid or molten. **b** The lighter, outer portion of the earth, composed mainly of solid or molten rocks rich in silica and alumina, supposed, in accordance with some hypotheses, to float upon a layer of heavier material, or sima.

sial-. = SIALO- (which see), as in:

sialaden	**sialadenoncus**	**sialemesis**
sialadenitis	**sialagogue**	**sialosis**

si'a·la·gog'ic (sī'ä·lȧ·gŏj'ĭk), *adj. Med.* Promoting the flow of saliva. — *n.* A sialagogue.

si·al'a·gogue (sī·ăl'ä·gŏg; 185), *n.* [*sial-* + *-agogue;* cf. F. *sialagogue.*] An agent which promotes the flow of saliva. — **si·al'a·gogue,** *adj.*

Si·a'li·a (sī·ā'lĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sialis* a kind of bird.] *Zool.* The genus of American bluebirds.

si·al'ic (sī·ăl'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the saliva.

Si·al'i·dae (sī·ăl'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sialis* a kind of bird + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of insects (order Megaloptera) including the hellgrammite, alder flies, and allies. They are mostly large; the hind wings are broad at the base and their anal angle folds in plaits. The type genus is **Si'a·lis** (sī'ä·lĭs). — **si'a·lid** (-lĭd), *n. & adj.* — **si·al'i·dan** (sī·ăl'ĭ·dăn), *adj. & n.*

si'a·lo- (sī'ä·lō-), **sial-.** A combining form, Greek *sialo-, sial-,* from *sialon,* meaning *saliva,* as in **si'a·lo·ad'e·ni'tis,** inflammation of a salivary duct. The meanings may be inferred from the definitions of the second terms.

sialoangitis	**sialology**	**sialostenosis**
sialogenous	**sialorrhea**	**sialosyrinx**
sialolith	**sialoschesis**	**sialozemia**
sialolithiasis	**sialosemeiology**	

si'a·loid (-loid), *adj.* [*sialo-* + *-oid.*] Resembling saliva.

Si·am' (sī·ăm'; sĭ'ăm), *n.* **1.** A country of southeastern Asia. See *Gaz.*

2. The color brown sugar.

si'a·mang (sē'ä·măng; syä'măng), *n.; pl.* SIAMANGS (-măngz). [Malay *siamaṅ.*] A black gibbon (*Symphalangus syndactylus*) of Sumatra, the largest of the gibbons. It has the second and third toes partially united by a web.

Si'a·mese' (sī'ä·mēz'; -mēs'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Siam, its native people, or their language.

2. [Cf. SIAMESE TWINS.] Twin; closely connected or alike.

Si'a·mese', *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* One of the people of Siam; specif., a member of the dominant race of Siam since the 13th century, the most progressive representative of the Tai stock. They are almost all Buddhists. The higher families have some knowledge of European culture. See TAI.

2. The language of the Siamese, an Indo-Chinese tongue employing a square Pali character for sacred use, and for ordinary use an elegant cursive. See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Si'a·mese', *v. t.* To unite in a manner suggestive of the Siamese twins; esp., to unite by the use of a Siamese connection or joint.

Siamese connection, coupling, *or* **joint.** *Fire Apparatus.* A joint by which two or more pipes are caused to discharge through a single, usually larger, pipe, or by which the stream from a single pipe is fed into two or more pipes; — called also *Y connection.*

Siamese twins. **a** An instance of double monstrosity, Chang and Eng (1811–74), born in Siam of Chinese extraction. They were united, between the xiphoid cartilages, by a thick fleshy ligament having the navel on its lower border. Hence, any similar or double monster. **b** By extension, any similar example of congenitally united twins, in man or animals, as a pair joined at the hips, buttocks, etc., in which the anomaly is not incompatible with life and the members of the pair are capable of activity.

Siam hemp. Manila hemp.

‖**sia'moise'** (syä'mwäz'), *n.* [F.] A fabric of silk and cotton imported into France from Siam; later, a similar fabric made in Europe.

Siam ruby. See RUBY, **1.**

sib (sĭb), *n.* [AS. *sibb, gesib.* See GOSSIP.] **1.** Kindred, collectively; relatives.

2. A blood relation; a kinsman.

3. In genetics, a brother or sister, considered irrespective of sex; *pl.,* offspring of the same parents, litter mates.

4. Kinship. *Archaic.*

5. *Anthropol.* A group consisting of all persons unilaterally descended from a real or supposed ancestor.

sib, *adj.* [AS. *sibb.*] **1.** Related by blood; akin; allied; — now usually with *to;* as, *sib* to elves.

2. Intimate. *Chiefly Scot.*

You are *sib* to the damsels. *Southey.*

3. Disposed; inclined; congenial. *Dial.*

Sib'bald's ror'qual (sĭb'ăldz). [See SIBBALDUS.] The sulphur-bottom whale.

Sib·bal'dus (sĭ·băl'dŭs), *n.* [NL., after Robert *Sibbald* (1641–1722), Scot. scientist.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the blue whale or sulphur-bottom; — sometimes, esp. formerly, placed in the genus *Balaenoptera.* Syn. *Sib·bal'di·us* (-dĭ·ŭs).

sibbed (sĭbd), *adj.* [From SIB, *adj.*] Akin. *Dial. Eng.*

sib'bens (sĭb'ĕnz), *n.* Also **siv'vens.** [Gael. *suibhean, suibheag,* raspberry.] *Med.* A disease, formerly endemic in Scotland, resembling frambesia and syphilis. *Obs. Scot.*

sib'ber sauce (sĭb'ĕr). [Cf. CIBARIOUS.] A sauce used as a relish with food. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

sib'by bean (sĭb'ĭ). The Sieva bean. *Dial., Southern U. S.*

Si·be'ri·an (sī·bē'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Siberia, a region comprising all northern Asia, now a part of Soviet Russia; characteristic of Siberia; frigid; as, a *Siberian* winter, exile; the trans-*Siberian* railway. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Siberia.

Siberian brown. A color, reddish-yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Siberian cedar. The stone pine.

Siberian chipmunk. The common five-striped chipmunk (*Eutamias asiaticus*) of eastern Asia, much used as a source of fur.

Siberian coral lily. A graceful lily (*Lilium tenuifolium*) of eastern Asia, with handsome brilliant-scarlet flowers.

Siberian crab. An Asiatic wild crab apple (*Malus baccata*), one of the ancestors of the cultivated forms. It has small yellow or red very hard fruits.

Siberian craneshill. An Asiatic annual weed (*Geranium sibiricum*), adventive in the eastern United States, having deeply parted leaves and showy, nearly white flowers.

Siberian dog. A Siberian breed of dogs similar to the Eskimo dog, but more docile. It is used for drawing sleds and light carts.

Siberian fir. An ornamental evergreen tree (*Abies sibirica*) of eastern Asia, often cultivated for its bright-green foliage and handsome bluish cones.

Siberian flax. The willow herb *Chamaenerion angustifolium.*

Siberian gray owl. See GRAY OWL.

Siberian husky. A medium-sized working dog of a breed originating in northeastern Siberia, probably from the crossing of the native Eskimo dog with some smaller breed. It has been used for hundreds of years as a sled dog, and can haul a load for a short distance at a speed of 20 miles an hour. It has a thick, medium-length outer coat, and soft, warm undercoat. The color ranges from white to black. It has a deep chest, heavy bone, strong legs and feet, powerful back, and well-muscled hindquarters. The head is of medium length and width, with erect ears, and the tail is long. It is from 21 to 23½ inches high, and weighs from 44 to 64 pounds.

Siberian oat. = SIDE OATS **b.**

Siberian oilseed. = GOLD-OF-PLEASURE.

Siberian pea tree. A small spiny tree or shrub (*Caragana arborescens*) of eastern Asia, with yellow flowers.

Siberian pine. The stone pine.

Siberian rabbit. A variety of the domestic rabbit having long fleecy fur, pure white, with blackish nose and ears.

Siberian redwood. A Siberian species of buckthorn (*Rhamnus erythroxylon*).

Siberian rose. The snow rose.

Siberian sable. The Old World sable (*Martes zibellina*) or its fur; — disting. from *American sable.*

Siberian saltbush. The salt tree *Halimodendron argenteum.*

Siberian squill. A Eurasian blue-flowered herb (*Scilla sibirica*) cultivated as a spring-blooming bulb. See SCILLA.

Siberian squirrel. Any of several northern and eastern varieties of the common Old World squirrel. The soft fur is used for linings and trimmings.

Siberian tea. An Asiatic perennial herb (*Bergenia crassifolia*), family Saxifragaceae, with coarse, scalloped leaves and racemose lilac flowers.

si·be'rite (sī·bĕr'ĭt), *n.* Rubellite, or red tourmaline, from Siberia.

sib'i·lance (sĭb'ĭ·lăns), *n.* Quality or character of being sibilant; also, a sibilation.

sib'i·lan·cy (sĭb'ĭ·lăn·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Sibilance.

sib'i·lant (-lănt), *adj.* [L. *sibilans, -antis,* pres. part. of *sibilare* to hiss, of imitative origin.] Hissing; making a hissing sound; esp., *Phonet.,* uttered with, or accompanied by, a hissing sound (*s, ch*). — *n.* A sibilant speech sound or its symbol. The sibilants in English are *s, z, sh, zh, ch, j.* Cf. *Pron.,* §§ 44 (4), 45. — **sib'i·lant·ly,** *adv.*

sib'i·late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *sibilare* to hiss.] To pronounce with initial *s;* also, to hiss.

sib'i·la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* One who sibilates.

sib'i·la·to'ry (sĭb'ĭ·lȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Hissing or characterized by hissing; sibilant.

sib'i·lous (-lŭs), *adj.* [L. *sibilus.*] Sibilant.

sib'i·lus (sĭb'ĭ·lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [L.] **1.** Literally, a hissing; hence: *Med.* A sibilant râle. See RÂLE.

2. A small flute or flageolet, used in teaching songbirds.

Si·bir'ic (sī·bĭr'ĭk), *adj.* **a** Pertaining to or resembling the peoples of Siberia (the Tungus, Mongol, Tatar, etc.). **b** Ural-Altaic.

sib'ling (sĭb'lĭng), *n.* [*sib* + 1st *-ling.*] **1.** One of two or more children of the same parents but not necessarily of the same birth; — usually in *pl.*

2. A relative. *Obs.*

sib'ness (-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* [AS. *gesibness.*] Kinship; relationship; connection. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

sib'rede (sĭb'rēd), *n.* [AS. *sibræden.*] **1.** Relationship; kindred. *Obs.*

2. Marriage banns. *Dial. Eng.*

sib'ship (sĭb'shĭp), *n.* A sib; state or quality of being a sib or a member of a sib.

‖**si'bu·ca'o** (sē'bōō·kä'ō), *n.* [Tag.] Sapanwood. *Phil. I.*

sib'yl (sĭb'ĭl; -ĭl), *n.* [L. *sibylla,* fr. Gr. *sibylla.*] **1.** *Gr. & Rom. Myth.* Any of a number of prophetesses credited to widely separate parts of the ancient world (Babylonia, Egypt, Greece, Italy, etc.), the generally accepted number being ten. The most famous was the Cumaean sibyl, who was consulted by Aeneas before his descent into Hades and who sold the Sibylline Books to Tarquin. The other sibyls in the usual enumeration are the Babylonian (or Persian), the Libyan, the Delphian, the Cimmerian, the Erythraean, the Samian, the Hellespontine or Trojan, the Phrygian, the Tiburtine. See SIBYLLINE BOOKS.

2. A fortune teller.

3. [*cap.*] Fem. proper name.

si·byl'ic, si·byl'lic (sĭ·bĭl'ĭk), *adj.* Sibylline.

si·byl'la (sĭ·bĭl'ä), *n.; pl* SIBYLLAE (-ē). [L.] Sibyl.

sib'yl·line (sĭb'ĭ·lĭn; -līn; 277), *adj.* [L. *sibyllinus.*] **1.** Pertaining to or like a sibyl; uttered, written, or composed by sibyls; pertaining to, or like, the productions of sibyls.

2. Prophetical; mysterious; cryptic; occult.

3. Exorbitant. "*Sibylline* value." *Lowell.* The reference is to the sale by the Cumaean Sibyl of three books of oracles for the price of nine.

Sibylline Books *or* **Oracles.** **1.** Prophetic sayings; or collections of such sayings, written usually if not always in Greek, and attributed to a sibyl. Specif.: *Rom. Relig.* a Three books said to have been bought from the sibyl of Cumae by Tarquin the Proud, after he had first refused

shut'tle-head', *n.* A flighty, heedless person. — **shut'tle-head'ed** (66), *adj.* Both Obs.

shut'tle-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

shuv, shuvd, shuv'el, shuv'eld, shuv'ing. Shove; shoved; shovel; shoveled; shoving. *Ref. Sp.*

shwan'pan' (shwän'pän'). Var. of SUAN PAN.

shy'-cock', *n.* One who keeps back warily. *Obs. Slang.*

shyde'poke'. Var. of SHITEPOKE.

Shy'lock·ism, *n.* See -ISM.

shy'ly, *adv.* of SHY. See -LY.

shyre. Var. of SHIRE.

Si'a (sī'ä). *Bib.*

Si'a·a (sī'ā·ä). *D. Bib.*

siacalle. † JACKAL.

siad. † SAYID.

Si'a·ha (sī'ä·hä). *Bib.* [KAFIR.]

Si'ah Posh' (sē'ä pŏsh'). = 1st **si'ak** (sē'ăk), *n.* [Malay *Sia'* (written *Sayk*), a region in Sumatra.] See OUTTA, *Table.*

si·al'o·gogue. Var. of SIALAGOGUE. [RHEA.]

si'a·lor·rhoe'a. Var. of SIALOR-

Si'am·er, *n.* A Siamese. *Obs.*

Si'am·ite, *n.* A Siamese. *Obs.*

si·at'ic. Sciatic. *Ref. Sp.*

sib'a·rite. Sybarite. *Ref. Sp.*

sibbe. † SIB.

Sib'be·cai, Sib'be·chai (sĭb'ē·kī; sĭb'ē·kī). *Bib.*

sib·ben'dy. Var. of SEBUNDY.

sib'bo·leth (sĭb'ō·lĕth), *n.* See SHIBBOLETH, *n.,* **1.**

Si·be'ri·an-A·mer'i·can·oid, *adj.* See PALEO-ASIATIC.

Si·be'ric (sī·bĕr'ĭk), *adj.* = URAL-ALTAIC.

sib'ril. Sibyl. *Ref. Sp.*

Sib'i·la (sĭb'ĭ·lä), **Sib'ille** (sĭb'ĭl), **Si·bil'la** (sĭ·bĭl'ä). VARS. of SIBYL, fem. proper name.

sib'i·lat'ing·ly, *adv.* of SIBILATING, pres. part.

Sib'ley tent (sĭb'lĭ). See 1st TENT, 1.

Sib'mad (sĭb'măd). *Bib.*

sib'man, *n.* = KINSMAN. *Obs.*

Sib·ra'im (sĭb·rā'ĭm; sĭb'rā·ĭm). *Bib.* [See -ESQUE.]

sib'yl·esque' (sĭb'ĭ·lĕsk'), *adj.*

to pay for nine books, then for six, the price he finally paid for the three. The books purported to set forth the coming history of Rome and the world. They were carefully preserved until destroyed in the burning of the Capitol, 82 B.C. **b** A collection gathered in Sicily, Greece, Asia Minor, etc., to replace the foregoing. It contained about 1,000 lines brought from Erythrae in Asia Minor, home of the most ancient and renowned of the sibyls, was subjected to extensive dilution with spurious additions, and to drastic reductions by orders of Augustus and Tiberius, and was finally burned by Stilicho, general of the Emperor Honorius, about 400 A.D.

2. In this sense usually **Sibylline Oracles.** *Jewish & Christian Relig.* Some fifteen books of oracles, of which a large part is still extant, comprising three strata of material: fragments of ancient oracles, pieced together by Jewish editors; Jewish oracles, of dates between 200 B.C. and A.D. 200, dealing with history, theology, and eschatology in a manner favorable to Judaism; and Christian interpolations and additions, in which the sibyl is made a witness to the coming life and work of Jesus Christ. Early Christian apologists often refer to this supposed pagan prophecy.

sib'yl·lism (sĭb'ĭ·lĭz'ĭm), *n.* Prophecy as of a sibyl.

sib'yl·list (sĭb'ĭ·lĭst), *n.* One who believes in sibylline prophecies; esp., one of those who wrote or accepted the Sibylline Oracles.

‖**sic** (sĭk), *adv.* [L.] Thus; — sometimes inserted [*sic*] in a quotation or passage to note that an expression, misspelling, or the like, exactly reproduces the original.

sic, *v. t.* To mark with "[sic]."

sic (sĭk). Variant of 1st SICK.

sic (sĭk). Var. of SUCH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Si·cam'bri (sĭ·kăm'brĭ), *n. pl.* [L., also *Sigambri, Sugambri.*] See ISTVAEONES.

Si·cam'bri·an (-brĭ·ăn), *n.* One of the Sicambri, an ancient Teutonic tribe. — **Si·cam'bri·an,** *adj.*

Si·ca'na (sĭ·kā'nä), *n.* [NL., fr. a Peruvian Ind. name.] *Bot.* A small genus of tendril-bearing herbaceous vines of the gourd family (Cucurbitaceae), found in tropical America. They have angled stems, large roundish leaves, solitary yellow monoecious flowers, and bright-colored aromatic fruit. *S. odorifera* is the cassabanana.

Si·ca'ni (sĭ·kā'nī), *n. pl.* [L.] The aboriginal inhabitants of Sicily, prob. of Iberian affinities and non-Aryan speech.

Si·ca'ni·an (-nĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Sicilian.

si·car'i·an (sĭ·kăr'ĭ·ăn), *n.* An assassin.

si·car'i·ous (sĭ·kăr'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Murderous. *Rare.*

si·ca'ri·us (sĭ·kā'rĭ·ŭs; 79), *n.; pl.* SICARII (-ī). [L.] An assassin; specif. [*cap.*], one of those Jewish Zealots who resorted to murder in attempting to expel the Romans from Palestine. See ZEALOT.

sic'ca (sĭk'ä), *n.* [Hind. *sikkā,* fr. Ar. *sikkah* a die, stamp, stamped coin. Cf. SEQUIN.] **a** A coining die. **b** A newly coined rupee; hence, any silver (coin) in excellent condition. **c** = SICCA RUPEE. See RUPEE, 1.

sic·ca'ne·ous (sĭ·kā'nē·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *siccaneus.*] Dry; unwatered; — of soil. *Rare.*

sic'cant (sĭk'ănt), *adj.* [L. *siccans,* pres. part.] Siccative. *Rare.*

sic'cate (sĭk'āt), *v. t.;* -CAT·ED (-āt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), -CAT·ING (-āt·ĭng). [L. *siccatus,* past part. of *siccare* to dry, fr. *siccus* dry.] To dry, esp. gradually, as a specimen for preservation. *Rare.*

sic·ca'tion (sĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *siccatio.*] Act or process of drying; esp., gradual expulsion of moisture.

sic'ca·tive (sĭk'ä·tĭv), *adj.* [LL. *siccativus.*] Drying; causing to dry. — *n.* That which promotes drying; a drier. See DRIER, *n.*, 2.

sic·cim'e·ter (sĭk·sĭm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [L. *siccus* dry + *-meter.*] A device for measuring evaporation from water surfaces.

sic'ci·ty (sĭk'sĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *siccitas,* fr. *siccus* dry.] Dryness; aridity; destitution of moisture. *Now Rare.*

sice (sīs; sīz), *n.* [Cf. SIX.] **1.** The number six on a die. **2.** Sixpence. *Slang, Eng.*

sice (sīs). Variant of SYCE.

Sic'el (sĭs'ĕl), *n.* One of the Siculi; also, their language.

Si·cel'i·ot (sĭ·sĕl'ĭ·ŏt), *adj.* [Gr. *Sikeliōtēs.*] One of the ancient Greeks colonized in Sicily.

‖**Sich'er·heits·po'li·zei'** (zĭk'ĕr·hĭts·pō'lĭ·tsī'), *n.* [G., lit., safety police.] A body of military police, of about 50,000, created in 1919 by the government in several of the large cities of Germany. In 1920 it was superseded by the *Schutzpolizei.*

Si·cil'i·an (sĭ·sĭl'ĭ·ăn; -yăn; 159), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Sicily or its inhabitants.

Si·cil'i·an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sicily, successively peopled by the Sicani, Siculi, Greeks, Carthaginians, Italians, Vandals, Saracens, Normans, etc. The modern Sicilians are of the pure type of the Mediterranean race.

si·cil'i·an, *n.* A kind of mohair fabric, heavier and coarser than brilliantine.

si·cil'i·a'na (sĭ·sĭl'ĭ·ä'nä; *It.* sē'chē·lyä'nä), *n.; pl.* -NAS (-näz). [It., Sicilian.] **a** *Dancing.* A Sicilian rustic dance of a gay and graceful character in which the partners are joined with handkerchiefs. **b** *Music.* The music for this dance, in $\frac{3}{8}$ or $\frac{6}{8}$ measure; also, a piece or movement having its rhythm and character, commonly in a minor key.

Sicilian Bull. See 1st PHALARIS.

Sicilian defense. See 1st CHESS.

Si·cil'i·an·ism (sĭ·sĭl'ĭ·ăn·ĭz'ĭm; -yăn-), *n.* A word or phrase peculiar to the dialects of Sicily.

Sicilian saffron. An autumn-blooming yellow-flowered European crocus (*Crocus longiflorus*); also, a kind of saffron which it yields.

sicilian sumac. **a** = TANNER'S SUMAC. **b** See SUMAC, 2.

Sicilian umber. = RAW UMBER.

Sicilian Vespers. The great massacre of the French in Sicily by the natives, in 1282, which began at Palermo on Easter Monday, at the hour of vespers. It was in revenge for the cruelties of the French under Charles of Anjou and resulted in the expulsion of the king from Sicily, and the introduction of Spanish rule.

si·cil'i·enne' (sĭ·sĭl'ĭ·ĕn'; *F.* sē'sē'lyĕn'), *n.* [F., fem. of *sicilien* Sicilian.] **1.** **a** A kind of rich poplin. **b** = SICILIAN. **2.** = SICILIANA.

Sic'i·lo- (sĭs'ĭ·lō-). = SICULO-, as in **Sic'i·lo-Nor'man.**

si·cin'ni·an (sĭ·sĭn'ĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* [From Gr. *sikinnis* a dance.] Of or pertaining to the *sicinnis,* the dance of the chorus in the Attic satyrical drama. *Rare.*

sick (sĭk), *v. t.;* SICKED (sĭkt); SICK'ING. [Dial. var. of SEEK, *v.*] **1.** To seek; chase; attack; — used chiefly of or to a dog.

2. To incite or urge to an attack, as a dog; to instigate to pursuit or harassment; — chiefly used with *on* or *at.*

A civilized nation *sicked on* the Barbary whelps to tear the peaceful passer-by. *J. R. Spears.*

sick (sĭk), *adj.;* SICK'ER (-ĕr); SICK'EST. [ME. *sek, sik,* ill, fr. AS. *sēoc;* akin to OS. *siok, seoc,* OFris. *siak,* D. *ziek,* G. *siech,* OHG. *siok,* ON. *sjūkr,* Sw. *sjuk,* Dan. *syg,* Goth. *siuks* ill, *siukan* to be ill.]

I. Physically ill.

1. Affected with disease; ill; indisposed.

Simon's wife's mother lay *sick* of a fever. *Mark* i. 30.

2. Pertaining to illness, unsoundness, etc. **a** *Now Colloq.* Accompanying, indicating, or suggestive of, sickness; sickly; as, a *sick* smile. **b** Pertaining or relating to the sick; as, *sick* insurance; *sick* leave or pay. **c** Designed for, or put to, the use or service of a sick person; as, a *sick* bed. **d** *Rare.* Causing sickness; tending to make one sick; as, a *sick* voyage.

3. Affected with, or attended by, nausea; inclined to vomit; as, *sick* at the stomach; a *sick* headache.

4. Confined in childbed; — an affectation.

5. Unsound or unfit in condition; weakened; corrupted; — used of material things. "*Sick* air." *Shak.* Specif.: **a** Muddy; — said of wine, etc. **b** Weak during molting; — of birds' feathers. **c** Spawning; poor and watery; — said of fish or oysters. **d** Stale; — said esp. of eggs and fish. **e** Impaired in liquidity and amalgamating property through impurities; — said of mercury. **f** Defective; out of repair; as, a boat *sick* of paint.

6. Pale; wan; — of light, color, etc.

II. Ill in mind or spirit.

7. **a** *Obs.* Unsound in spiritual or moral state. **b** Mentally unsound or deficient. "*Sick* fancies." *Shelley.*

8. Permeated by an emotion, as of grief, desire, or disgust, that causes physical distress.

Hope deferred maketh the heart *sick.* *Prov.* xiii. 12.

9. Depressed and longing for something; languishing; — with *for;* as, to be *sick* for one's home.

10. Having a strong distaste from surfeit; disgusted; surfeited; — with *of;* as, to be *sick* of flattery; *sick* of a task.

11. Overcome by chagrin or mortification. *Slang.*

III. In technical senses:

12. Containing ova; — said of oysters.

13. *Agric.* Specif., of soils, incapable of producing profitable yields of certain crops; as, clover-*sick;* tobacco-*sick;* in an abnormal condition; unproductive; less commonly, infested with disease organisms.

Syn. — SICK, ILL have been employed, in the best English usage, with little distinction. There is at present a strong tendency in Great Britain to confine *sick* to the sense of "nauseated." Cf. DISEASE.

Ant. — Healthy, well, sound, hale.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

sick-brained	**sick-feathered**	**sick-pale**
sick-fallen	**sickhearted**	**sick-thoughted**

-sick (-sĭk). A combining form of the adjective *sick,* as in:

airsick	**grainsick**	**lovesick**
barleysick	**greensick**	**lungsick**
bedsick	**guiltsick**	**milksick**
brainsick	**heartsick**	**railsick**
browsick	**homesick**	**seasick**
carsick	**landsick**	**tracksick**

sick (sĭk), *v. t. & i.* To make or become sick. *Rare.*

sick, *n.* **1.** A sick person; also, sick people collectively. **2.** Sickness. *Rare.*

sick. Var. of SUCH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

sick (sĭk). Dial. Eng. var. of SIKE.

sick'–a·bed', *adj.* Confined to bed by illness. — **sick'–a·bed',** *n.*

sick bay. *Naut.* An apartment in a vessel, esp. a war vessel or transport, used as a dispensary and hospital.

sick'bed' (sĭk'bĕd'), *n.* The bed upon which one lies sick.

sick berth. = SICK BAY.

sick call. **a** *Mil. & Nav.* A signal on a bugle, trumpet, drum, or the like, to summon sick soldiers or sailors to report to the medical officer. **b** A summons to a clergyman to minister to a sick person. **c** A call upon a sick person.

sick'en (sĭk'ĕn), *v.;* SICK'ENED (-ĕnd); SICK'EN·ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To make sick; to disease; esp., to affect with some temporary disorder, as vertigo; specif., to make qualmish; to nauseate; disgust; as the scenes of battle *sickened* him. **2.** **a** To cause to feel contempt or disgust; to depress or weary; as, his obsequiousness *sickened* me. **b** To render faint, as with fear or desire.

3. To impair; weaken; impoverish; to make sickly.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To become sick; to fall into disease. **2.** **a** To be disgusted or nauseated; to be filled with abhorrence or aversion. **b** To be surfeited or satiated. **c** To become faint with desire or yearning.

3. **a** To become weak or faded; to decay; languish; specif., to lose its amalgamating property; to flour; — said of mercury. See SICK, *adj.,* 5 e. **b** To become disgusting or tedious.

The toiling pleasure *sickens* into pain. *Goldsmith.*

c To become foul; — of weather.

4. To penetrate so as to make one feel sick.

Hot flushes *sickened* through her as she recalled the sly allusions. *Mary Austin.*

Syn. — Surfeit, tire, weary; weaken.

Ant. — Recover, convalesce.

sicken for. To undergo the preliminary symptoms of; as, to *sicken for* mumps. *Brit.*

sick'en·er (sĭk'ĕn·ĕr), *n.* Something that tends to sicken, esp. to nauseate, or disgust; a sickening blow; an overdose.

sick'en·ing (sĭk'ĕn·ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SICKEN. Hence: *adj.* **a** Becoming sick or sickly. **b** Causing sickness; specif., causing surfeit or disgust; nauseating. — **sick'en·ing·ly,** *adv.*

sick'er, sik'er (sĭk'ĕr), *adj.* [ME. *siker,* fr. AS. *sicor,* like OHG. *sihhur,* G. *sicher,* fr. L. *securus.* See SECURE, SURE.] *Now Chiefly Scot.* Affording, feeling, or disposed to seek security; sure; as: **a** Safe or free from danger; as, a *sicker* path. **b** Dependable in character (as fact) or for effect; trustworthy; certain; effective; as, a *sicker* pledge, sign, charm. **c** Firmly established; stable; fast; as, a *sicker* state. **d** Confident; assured. **e** Prudent; cautious.

sick'er, sik'er, *adv. Now Scot.* **a** *Obs.* Securely; safely. **b** Fast; fixed. **c** Assuredly; certainly.

sick'er, sik'er, *v. t.* [See SICKER sure.] To assure; secure; pledge. *Now Rare.*

sick flag. A yellow flag flown to indicate infectious disease on board ship; a quarantine flag.

sick headache. *Med.* A variety of headache attended with, or due to, disorder of the stomach and nausea.

sick'ish, *adj.* **1.** Somewhat sick; sickly. *Archaic.* **2.** Somewhat sick, or nauseated; somewhat qualmish. **3.** Somewhat sickening; as, a *sickish* taste. — **sick'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **sick'ish·ness,** *n.*

sick'le (sĭk'l), *n.* [ME. *sikel,* fr. AS. *sicol, sicel;* akin to OHG. *sichila,* G. *sichel,* D. *sikkel;* prob. early Teut. borrowing fr. L. *secula.* See 2d SAW.] **1.** An agricultural implement consisting of a curved metal blade with a handle fitted on a tang. The sickle blade was formerly often notched or made with sharp sloping teeth, but is now usually made smooth.

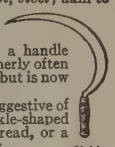

Sickle.

2. Any of various things in shape or use suggestive of a sickle (sense 1), as any of a series of sickle-shaped arms in a spinning mule to guide the thread, or a kind of spur formerly used in cockfighting.

3. A sickle feather.

4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A group of six stars in the constellation Leo, the bright star Regulus forming the handle.

5. *Poultry.* One of the long, curved, tail feathers of a cock, esp. of the middle or upper pair.

Sick'le (sĭk'l). Var. of SECKEL.

sick leave. Leave of absence from duty granted on account of sickness, injury, or disability.

sickle bar. *Agric. Mach.* The cutting mechanism of a mowing machine, including the cutter bar and the sickle.

sick'le·bill' (sĭk''l·bĭl'), *n.* Any of various birds with a strongly curved bill; as: **a** A curlew; specif., in America, the long-billed curlew. **b** Any of certain thrashers; esp., the California thrasher. **c** A bird of paradise of the genus *Drepanornis.* **d** A saberbill of the genus *Campylorhamphus.* **e** A Hawaiian bird of the genus *Drepanis.* **f** A South and Central American hummingbird of the genus *Eutoxeres.*

Sicklebill (*Eutoxeres aquila*).

sick'le–billed' (-bĭld'), *adj.* Having a bill curved like a sickle; designating various birds (as **sickle–billed curlew, sickle–billed thrasher**), called also *sicklebills.*

sickle cell. *Med.* An abnormal red blood corpuscle of crescent or sickle shape.

sick'le–cell' a·ne'mi·a. *Med.* A form of anemia in which a large proportion or the majority of the red corpuscles in the blood are sickle cells. It occurs chiefly in negroes.

sick'led (sĭk''ld), *adj.* Furnished with or cut by a sickle.

sickle feather. *Poultry.* One of the long curved tail feathers of a cock, esp. of the middle or upper pair.

sick'le–grass', *n.* **a** A stout, 3-angled sedge (*Carex crinita*) of eastern North America, with dense, drooping, sickle-shaped spikes. **b** The tearthumb *Tracaulon arifolium.*

sickle ham. = SICKLE HOCK. — **sick'le–hammed',** *adj.*

sickle herb. = SELFHEAL **a.**

sickle hock. A hock, esp. of a horse, which is too much flexed, the foot being too far under the body; — usually *pl.* — **sick'le–hocked',** *adj.*

sick'le·man (sĭk''l·măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who uses a sickle; a reaper.

sick'le·pod' (-pŏd'), *n.* **a** A North American rock cress (*Arabis canadensis*) having very long curved pods. **b** The fetid cassia.

sick'ler (sĭk'lĕr), *n.* One who uses a sickle; a sickleman.

sick'ler·ite (sĭk'lĕr·ĭt), *n.* [After the *Sickler* family, of Pala, Calif.] *Mineral.* A hydrous iron manganese phosphate, with lithia, occurring in dark-brown cleavable masses. Sp. gr., 3.4.

sickle senna. The fetid cassia.

sick'le–tailed', *adj.* Having a tail carried curved like a sickle.

sick'le·wort' (sĭk''l·wûrt'), *n.* **a** A yellow-flowered, European vetch (*Coronilla scorpioides*) with curved pods. **b** = SELFHEAL **a.**

sick'lied (sĭk'lĭd), *part. adj.* Made sickly. See SICKLY, *v.*

sick'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A sickly person.

sick'ling. Erron. for *sicklying,* pres. part.

sick list. A list containing the names of the sick.

sick'–list', *v. t.* To place on the sick list.

sick'ly (sĭk'lĭ), *adj.;* SICK'LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); SICK'LI·EST. **1.** Somewhat sick; disposed to illness; habitually ailing; as, a *sickly* body; *sickly* children.

2. **a** Produced by, or associated with, sickness; as, a sickly complexion or appetite. **b** *Obs.* Pertaining to a sick person or to sickness.

3. Characterized by the presence of sickness; attended with disease; as, a *sickly* place or season. "*Sickly* days." *Shak.*

4. Producing, or tending to, disease; as, a *sickly* climate.

5. **a** Appearing as if sick; weak; languid; pale.

The moon grows *sickly* at the sight of day. *Dryden.*

b Resembling in state a sickly person, as a feeble plant, a weak mind, or spoiled beer.

6. **a** Tending to produce nausea; sickening; as, a *sickly* smell. **b** Hence, mawkish; disgusting; manifesting silliness or mental weakness; as, *sickly* sentimentality.

Syn. — Diseased, infirm, weakly, unhealthy, feeble, faint.

Ant. — Healthy, strong, hearty. See ROBUST.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

sickly-born, sickly-colored, sickly-looking, sickly-seeming.

sick'ly, *adv.* In a sick manner or condition; ill.

sick'ly (sĭk'lĭ), *v. t.;* SICK'LIED (-lĭd); SICK'LY·ING. To make sick or sickly, esp. in hue; — usually with *over*

Sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought. *Shak.*

— *v. i.* To become sickly.

Sick Man of the East *or* **of Europe.** The former Turkish Empire or the Turkish Sultan; — often so called. The expression originated with the Emperor Nicholas I of Russia, who is represented to have said to Sir George Seymour, British ambassador (1853): "We have on our hands a sick man, a very sick man. It will be a great misfortune, I tell you frankly, if, one of these days, he should happen to die before the necessary arrangements are all made." Sometimes shortened to **Sick Man.**

sick market. *Stock Exchange.* A market in which brokers generally dislike to buy stocks, as sometimes after excessive speculation; an inactive or a declining market. *U. S.*

sick'ness (sĭk'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* [AS. *sēocness.*] **1.** **a** Diseased condition; illness; ill health. **b** A disordered or weakened condition in general. "A great *sickness* in his judgment." *Shak.*

2. **a** A malady; a form of disease. **b** Messes.

---

sib'yl·lines (sĭb'ĭ·lĭnz), *n. pl.* = SIBYLLINE ORACLES, 2.

sic'a·more. Var. of SYCAMORE.

sic'car. Dial. var. of SICKER.

sic'ca ru·pee' (sĭk'ä). See RUPEE, 1.

sic'ca·tiv. Siccative. *Ref. Sp.*

si·cee'. Sycee. *Ref. Sp.*

Sic'e·leg (sĭs'ĭ·lĕg). *D. Bib.*

sic'e·ly. Var. of CICELY.

si'cer, *n.* [L. *sicera.* See CIDER.] A strong drink. *Obs.*

sich, siche (sĭch). Vars. of SUCH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Si·chae'us (sĭ k ē'ŭs), *n.* [L. *Sychaeus, Sichaeus.*] See PYGMALION, 1 b.

siche. *n. & v.* Sigh. *Obs.*

Si'chem (sī'kĕm). *Bib.*

sicht (sĭkt). Scot. var. of SIGHT.

si·cil'i·cum (sĭ·sĭl'ĭ·kŭm), *n.; pl.* -CA (-kä). [ML.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

‖**sic i'tur ad a'stra** (sē'tŭr). [L.] Thus one goes to the stars; such is the way to immortality. *Vergil* (*Aeneid,* IX. 641).

sick'end. Sickened. *Ref. Sp.*

sick'er·ly, **sik'er·ly,** *adv.* = SICKER, *adv. Now Chiefly Scot.*

sick'er·ness, sik'er·ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Now Chiefly Scot.*

sick'et. Var. of SIKEET.

sick'le. + SICKLE.

sickle bender. See BENDER.

sick'le·leaved', *adj.* See -LEAVED.

sick'le·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

sick'le·shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.

sick'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

sick'le·weed', *n.* = SELFHEAL **a.**

sick'le·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

sick'li·ly, *adv.* of SICKLY. *Rare.*

sick'li·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

3. Nausea; qualmishness; as, *sickness* of stomach.
4. Figuratively, disgust; weariness; sickly hue.
Syn. — Infirmity, disease, ailment, indisposition.
Ant. — Health, well-being, welfare.

sick nurse. A nurse who tends the sick. — **sick'-nurse'**, *v. i.*

sick'room' (sĭk'rōōm'; 200), *n.* A room in which a person is confined by sickness.

sic'like' (sĭk'lĭk'), *adj.* Suchlike; similar. — *adv.* Similarly. — *n.* The like kind of persons or things. *All Chiefly Scot.*

sic'sac (sĭk'săk), *n.* A crocodile bird. *Egypt.*

sic'u·la (sĭk'ū·lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sicula*, dim. of *sica* dagger.] *Paleontol.* The conical chitinous skeleton of the initial zooid of a colony of graptolites. — **sic'u·lar** (-lĕr), *adj.*

Sic'u·li (sĭk'ū·lī), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient tribe occupying part of the island of Sicily from which it took its name. They are supposed to be a division of the Ligurians. — **Si·cu'li·an** (sĭ·kū'lĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

Sic'u·lo- (sĭk'ū·lō-). A combining form from Latin *Siculus*, Sicilian, denoting *Sicilian and*, as in:
Siculo-Arabian, Siculo-Moresque, Siculo-Norman, Siculo-Phoenician, Siculo-Punic.

Sic'y·on·i·an (sĭs'ĭ·ōⁿ'nĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* [L. *Sicyonius*, Gr. fr. Gr. *Sikyōnios*, fr. *Sikyōn* Sicyon.] Of or pertaining to Sicyon, an ancient city in the Peloponnesus long the chief seat of Grecian art, or Sicyonia, the surrounding district. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sicyon or Sicyonia.

Sic'y·on'ic (-ŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Sicyonian.

Sic'y·os (sĭs'ĭ·ŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sikyos* cucumber, gourd.] *Bot.* A genus of 35 species of annual herbaceous vines of the gourd family (Cucurbitaceae), found in the New World and Australasia. They have branched tendrils, angled or lobed leaves, small greenish-white monoecious flowers, and spiny indehiscent fruit. *S. angulatus*, the star cucumber, is common in the United States.

Si'da (sī'dȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sidē* a kind of plant.] *Bot.* **a** A very large genus of tropical herbs or shrubs (family Malvaceae), having usually small white or yellow flowers, followed by five or more schizocarps with solitary pendulous ovules. Some species yield useful fibers, as Queensland hemp (*S. rhombifolia*); most are mucilaginous, and afford demulcents. *S. spinosa*, *S. carpinifolia*, etc., are common tropical weeds. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

Si·dal'ce·a (sĭ·dăl'shē·ȧ; sĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. *Sida* + *Alcea*, a related genus, fr. L. *alcea* mallow, fr. Gr. *alkea*.] *Bot.* A genus of 30 species of often showy herbs of the mallow family (Malvaceae), confined to western North America. They have palmately cleft leaves, variously colored spicate or racemose flowers, and 5–9 spiculate schizocarps. Several, esp. the checkerbloom (*S. malvaeflora*), are cultivated for ornament.

sid'der (sĭd'ĕr), **sid'dow** (-ŭ), *adj.* Soft; ripe; pulpy, as vegetables which boil well, or soil likely to produce them. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Sid'dha (sĭd'ȧ; 113), *n.* [Skr.] *Hinduism & Jainism.* One who has attained perfection, esp. as shown by occult powers, or *Siddhi*.

Sid·dhar'tha (sĭd·dăr'tȧ), *n.* Also **Sar·var'tha·sid·dha** (sŭr·vär'tȧ·sĭd·dȧ), **Sid·dhat'tha** (sĭd·dăt'tȧ). [Skr. *Siddhārtha*.] Literally, he who has attained his aim; — given name of Gautama Buddha.

sid'dur (sĭd'ōōr), *n.* [Heb. *siddūr* order, arrangement, sequence.] *Jewish Relig.* The Jewish daily prayer book, containing both Hebrew and Aramaic prayers.

side (sīd), *adj.* [AS. *sīd*. See SIDE, *n.*] *Now Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Wide; long; large; spacious. **b** Long and flowing; ample; hanging low, as a sleeve. **c** *Obs.* Distant; far. **d** Proud; severe.

side, *adv. Obs.* **a** Far. **b** Low down. **c** Boastfully.

side (sīd), *n.* **1.** Space; width. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
2. Swaggering manner; arrogant behavior; pretentiousness; conceit. *Slang.*
Surely you ought n't to put on any *side* with me. *Zangwill.*

side (sīd), *n.* [AS. *sīde*; akin to D. *zijde*, G. *seite*, OHG. *sīta*, ON. *sītha*, Dan. *side*, Sw. *sida*, and to AS. *sīd* large, spacious, ON. *sīthr* long, hanging.]
I. A border of an object.
1. One of those surfaces or surface parts of an object which are distinguished from the ends as being longer, and from the front or back as being more or less perpendicular to the observer.
2. **a** Any outer portion of a thing considered as facing in a particular direction; as, the upper *side* of a sphere. **b** Figuratively: An aspect or part regarded as contrasted with some other; phase; as, the bright *side* of poverty.
3. **a** A slope or declivity, as of a hill, considered as opposed to another slope over the ridge.
Along the *side* of yon small hill. *Milton.*
b *Obs.* Outskirts, as of a grove or city. **c** Land bordering a stream; bank; shore.
4. **a** A bounding line of a geometrical figure; as, the *side* of a field, square, river, road, etc. **b** One of the surfaces that define or limit a solid, esp. one of the longer surfaces; a part (as a wall of a room) connecting the extremities of the top and bottom; a face; as, the *side* of a box, a plank, a lens, a prism, etc. **c** Either of the two surfaces of a thin object, as a sheet, slice, or partition; hence, the inner or outer aspect of anything. **d** One of the surfaces enclosing space, as of a cave, court, pool, or valley.
5. A page. *Archaic.*
II. A bodily part.
6. The right or left part of the wall or trunk of the body; as, a pain in the *side*
7. The female seat of generation or birth. *Archaic.*
8. The space immediately beside one.
I never from thy *side* henceforth to stray. *Milton.*
9. One of the halves of the body, of an animal or man, on either side of the mesial plane; or that which pertains to such a half; as, a *side* of beef.
III. A divided part or position.
10. A place, space, or direction with respect to a center or a line of division, as of an aisle, river, or street; as, altars on either *side*; put to one *side*.
On this *side* the grave. *Addison.*
On each *side* bowing popularly low. *Dryden.*
11. **a** A part located in a particular direction from a center or line of division; as one *side* of a room or city. **b** A geographical region; a district; also, its inhabitants. Cf. COUNTRYSIDE.
12. The attitude or activity of one person or of a group with respect to another; part; as, one's *side* of an agreement.
13. Any position viewed as opposite to or contrasted with another; as, this or that *side*; balanced on both *sides*.
14. **a** The position of a person or party regarded as opposed to another person or party, whether as a rival or a foe; hence, the interest or cause which one maintains against another; a doctrine or view opposed to another.
God on our *side*, doubt not of victory. *Shak.*
b A body of advocates or partisans; a party; as, victory for neither *side*.
15. A line of descent traced through one parent; as, the grandfather on one's mother's *side*.
16. One of the contesting parties in a game or sport.
IV. Technical senses:
17. *Billiards.* Sidewise spin imparted to a ball. See ENGLISH, *n.*, 5.
18. *Card playing.* A group of players who are partners.
19. *Eng. Education.* A scholastic division or group; specif.: **a** In schools, a division specializing in one group of studies. **b** At Cambridge University (now only in Trinity College), a group of students supervised by a particular tutor.
20. *Law.* The aspect and the functioning of a court in some distinct portion of its general jurisdiction; as, the criminal-law *side* of the English High Court of Justice; the crown *side*; the Admiralty *side* of a U. S. District Court, etc.
21. *Leather Mfg.* One half of a hide divided along the back.
22. *Logging.* The men and equipment engaged in the removal of a section of timber.
23. *Mach.* The surface of a screw thread which joins a crest with a root.
24. *Math.* Of a polygon, a line joining two consecutive vertices of the polygon.
25. *Naut.* The outer surface of a ship on either side above the water line; sometimes, the portion below the main deck, the portion above being called the *topside*.
26. *Printing.* **a** One surface of one fold of a paper. **b** The front or back cover of a book.
27. *Sports.* A team; as, a soccer *side*. *Eng.*
28. *Theater.* An actor's lines. *Slang.*
— ***at side.*** With the dam; — of suckling calves, lambs, etc. — ***by the side of.*** Close at hand; near to. — ***off side.*** *Football, etc.* See in the Vocab. — ***on all sides.*** In every direction round about one. — ***on side.*** **a** *Obs.* Aside. **b** *Football, etc.* Not off side. See OFF SIDE. — ***on the side.*** In addition to the regular or main portion, occupation, or the like. *Slang.* — ***on this side of.*** **a** Before. **b** Short of. — ***over the side.*** *Naut.* From outside a vessel on to the deck, as in arriving on board, or from the deck to outside the vessel, as in leaving. — ***side by side.*** Close together and abreast; in co-operation. — ***this or the other side.*** Short for this, or the other, side of the Atlantic. *Colloq.* — ***through one's sides.*** Through one as if by transfixing. — ***to one side.*** Having a lateral inclination; hence, out of reach; out of sight, etc.

-side (-sīd). A combining form of the noun *side*, denoting: **a** *One side of a thing*, as in *beside*, *foreside*, *inside*, *topside*, *upside*. **b** *The part of a thing at one side*, esp. when sloping, as in *bankside*, *hillside*, *wayside*; also, *the space adjacent*, as in *lakeside*, *seaside*; — used also in place-names, as in Bank*side*, River*side*. **c** *A bordering district*, as in country*side*, Clyde*side*, Mersey*side*, Tyne*side*.

bankside	cradleside	roadside
bedside	fireside	seaside
boatside	forestside	slickenside
Borderside	harborside	topside
braeside	lakeside	townside
brookside	landside	trackside
coverside	riverside	waterside

side (sīd), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a side, or the sides; as, *side* armor; being on the side, or toward the side; lateral; as, a *side* wind; growing to one side; as, a *side* branch.
2. Directed toward or from the side; as, a *side* blow.
3. Hence, indirect; oblique; collateral; incidental; as, a *side* issue; a *side* view or remark.
4. *Archery.* Blowing at right angles to a line from the mark to the shooter; — said of the wind.
5. *Phonet.* Lateral; divided.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

side-bended	side-flowing	side-lying
side-cast	side-hanging	side-seen

side (sīd), *adv.* To or at one side.

side (sīd), *v. t.* SID'ED (sīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); SID'ING (sīd'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To be, go, or stand at, or come to, the side of.
2. *Obs.* **a** To cut into sides, as a slaughtered animal. **b** To be on the side with or toward; hence, to agree with; support. **c** To range (oneself) on one contesting side; to assign to a side or sides. **d** To match; rival.
3. **a** To push or thrust aside; to put aside. **b** *Colloq.* To place at one side; to set aside, as dishes. **c** *Colloq.* To put in order, as a room; — often with *up*.
4. To turn or bend to one side.
5. To furnish with sides or a siding; as, to *side* a house.
6. To cultivate close to the row, as cotton. *Southern U. S.*
7. *Bookbinding.* To apply covers of cloth or other material to (the boards of a book) after the back or back and corners have been affixed; — often with *up*.
8. *Carpentry.* To plane the sides of.
9. *Naut.* To draw toward the side.
10. *Shipbuilding.* To work (a timber or rib) to a certain thickness by trimming the sides.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To embrace the opinions of one party, or engage in its interest, in opposition to another party; to take sides; — usually with *with*; as, to *side* with the ministerial party.
All *side* in parties, and begin th' attack. *Pope.*
2. To go or be alongside.
3. To go or bend sideways.
4. To present a side, as to view.
Some [diamonds] face up blue, and *side* yellow. *W. R. Cattelle.*
5. To stand or move to one side. *Chiefly Dial.*
6. *Shipbuilding.* To measure as to siding (see SIDING, *n.*, 7).

side in. To take sides.

side action. In breech-loading firearms, chiefly shotguns, a mechanism by which the barrels are opened by swinging to the right about a vertical joint pin.

side'age (sīd'ĭj), *n.* [*side* + *-age*.] **a** A charge for use of a railway siding. **b** The portions of a building at either side.

side aisle. *Arch.* One of the lateral aisles of a church or basilica, as distinguished from the central aisle or nave.

side'arm' (sīd'ärm'), *adj. Baseball.* Designating or pert. to a style of pitching in which the arm is not raised above the shoulder, the ball being delivered with a sidewise sweep of the arm across the body between the shoulder and the hip.

side arms. *Mil. & Nav.* Weapons worn at the side or in the belt, as sword, revolver, bayonet, etc.

side ax. An ax having the handle bent to one side.

side band. *Radio.* The band of frequencies on either side of the carrier frequency, produced by the process of modulation. — **side'-band'**, *adj.*

side bar. A bar or other piece on the side of something, or forming part of or supporting such side; as: **a** Either of the two longitudinal side pieces of a portable forge or a battery wagon. **b** Either of a pair of longitudinal elastic wooden bars on which the bodies of buggies and other light vehicles are sometimes suspended. *Harness.* Either of two plates, uniting the pommel and cantle of a saddle. **d** *Eng. Law.* Formerly, a special bar in Westminster Hall. See SIDE-BAR RULE. **e** *Shipbuilding.* Either of the outside plates one on each side of the lower part of a kind of vertical keel (**side'-bar' keel**) formed in three thicknesses. — **side'-bar'**, *adj.*

side'-bar' rule. *Eng. Law.* A rule authorized by the court to be granted by the clerk of the rules upon a praecipe as a matter of course, without formal application being made to the court; — so called because anciently moved for by the attorneys at the *side bar* of the court.

side beam. A walking beam of a side-lever engine.

side'-beam' en'gine. = SIDE-LEVER ENGINE.

side bench. *Shipbuilding.* In a small boat fitted with air tanks, the fore-and-aft planking over the tanks available as a seat.

side bet. A bet made on the side.

side'board' (sīd'bōrd'; 181), *n.* **1.** A table at the side of the dining hall or room. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* A side table, in contrast with the head table. **b** *Hist.* A heavy oak open cupboard or dresser (see 2d DRESSER **b**) for dishes, wines, etc., common in the 16th and 17th centuries; a credence. **c** A serving table, originally one without drawers; later, as developed by Georgian designers, one having drawers, cupboards, etc. beneath its table top; still later, in the 19th century, a combination serving table and dresser, often with a mirror. When the Georgian type was revived by furniture manufacturers late in the 19th century, it was often called *buffet*, to distinguish it from the type of sideboard going out of fashion.
2. A piece of dining-room furniture having compartments and shelves for holding articles of table service.
3. A board which forms a side, or a part of a side.
4. *Slang.* **a** *Obs.* A kind of standing shirt collar. **b** *pl.* Side whiskers.

side'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* **1.** A piece of the pelvis with attached meat which sometimes comes away with the second joint in carving poultry.
2. The hip bone; also, a rib.
3. *Veter.* **a** Also **side'bones'** (-bōnz'). Abnormal ossification of the cartilages in the lateral posterior part of a horse's hoof, usually of a fore foot, often causing lameness. **b** One of the bony structures so caused.

side box. A box or enclosed seat on the side of a theater.

side'box' (sīd'bŏks'), *v. t.* To gaze at from a side box.

side boy. *Nav.* One of the members of the crew, from two to eight in number, who are detailed to stand at the gangway as a mark of respect to a person arriving or departing.

side brake. In automotive vehicles, a hand emergency brake, the control lever of which was originally outside the vehicle and is now generally within at the side of the operator.

side'burns' (sīd'bûrnz'), *n. pl.* [From BURNSIDES.] Short side whiskers worn with a smooth chin. *U. S.*

side'-by-side', *adj.* Standing side by side. — **side'-by-side'ness**, *n.*

side'car' (sīd'kär'), *n.* **1.** A car attached to a motorcycle for the accommodation of a passenger seated abreast of the cyclist. The sidecar usually has but a single wheel.
2. = JAUNTING CAR. *Ir.*
3. *Aeronautics.* = WING CAR.

side'car', *v. i.* To ride in a sidecar.

side chain. **1.** In a chain final drive on automotive vehicles, one of the two chains passing over the pinions on the countershaft and the gears on the driving wheels.
2. *Chem.* In a molecule, a branch "chain" of atoms attached to the principal chain, or to a ring.
— **side'-chain'**, *adj.*

side'-chain' the'o·ry. *Immunol.* A theory proposed by Ehrlich as a chemical explanation of immunity phenomena. In brief outline it is as follows: Animal cells and bacteria are complex aggregations of molecules, which are themselves complex. Complex molecules react with one another through certain of their side chains, but only when these side chains have a definite correspondence in structure (this accounts for the specific action of antitoxins). A ***receptor*** is an outlying part of the cell which is able to combine, by means of a so-called ***haptophorous*** group, with foreign molecules, as with a food molecule (thus helping to nourish the cell) or with a toxin molecule. Such combination stimulates the cell to produce other receptors and may at last result in overproduction, the superfluous receptors becoming detached from the cell. The so-called ***immune bodies*** formed in immunizing processes are detached receptors and are called also ***intermediary bodies***, or ***amboceptors***, because they have two haptophorous groups and act as links to bind invading cells to the ***complements*** (also called ***addiments***, ***alexins***, ***cytases***) which are normally present and which when so united to the foreign cells are able to destroy them by means of a ***zymotoxic group*** or ***toxophore group***. The amboceptor with its complement constitutes a ***cytotoxin***, ***hemolysin***, or ***bacteriolysin***. Other detached receptors act as ***antitoxins***, as ***agglutinins***, or as ***precipitins***. Toxins have a ***haptophorous*** group (by which they combine with antitoxins) and a ***toxophorous*** group to which their injurious effects are due. A toxin which has lost its toxophorous group, as by heating, is called a ***toxoid***. Similarly, a ***complementoid*** is a complement which has lost its zymotoxic group, and an ***amboceptoid*** is an amboceptor which has lost one of its haptophorous groups. The presence of a foreign cytotoxin leads to the production of an ***anticytotoxin***, which may act on the amboceptor (***antiamboceptor***) or on the complement (***anticomplement***).
☞ This theory has been seriously questioned in many respects although it still retains an influence in the discussion of immunity.

side chair. A chair, esp. a dining-room chair, without arms.

side chapel. In a church, a small chapel (sense 2 **b**) at the side or in back of the choir or chancel, dedicated, usually, to a saint. Cf. LADY CHAPEL.

side'check' (sīd'chĕk'), *n.* **A** checkrein carried at the side of the horse's head; — disting. from *overcheck*.

side chisel. *Mach.* **a** A skew chisel. See WOODWORKING CHISEL. **b** A cold chisel whose cutting edge is flush with one side, for use in cutting the sides of keyways, etc.

sick'ness-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
sick'-nurs'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
sic'la·tour'. † CICLATOUN.
sic'le, *n.* Shekel. *Obs.*
sic'le. † SICKLE.
sic'o·fant. Sycophant. *Ref. Sp.*
sic'o·phant. † SYCOPHANT.
‖**sic pas'sim.** [L.] So everywhere.
‖**sicque.** † SIKH.
‖**sic sem'per ty·ran'nis.** [L.] Ever thus to tyrants; — the motto of Virginia.
‖**sic tran'sit glo'ri·a mun'di** (mŭn'dĭ), *or, elliptically,* ‖**sic tran'sit.** [L.] So passes away the glory of the world.
‖**sic'ut pa'tri·bus, sit De'us no'bis** (pā'trĭ·bŭs). [L.] As with our fathers, may God be with us; — motto of Boston, Mass.
Sid (sĭd), *n.* Short for SYDNEY.
Sid. Var. of CID.
sid'dar. † CIDER. [See ESKIMO.]
Sid'da·ru'miut (sĭd'dȧ·rōō'mĭūt), *n.*
sid'dee. Var. of SIDI. [DHARTHA.]
Sid·dhat'tha, *n.* Var. of SID-
sid'dhee. Var. of SIDI.
Sid'dhi (sĭd'dē), *n.* See SIDDHA.
sid'die, sid'dy. Vars. of SIDI.
Sid'dim (sĭd'ĭm). *Bib.*
Sid'de (sĭ'dē). *Bib.*
side'-band' trans·mis'sion. *Elec.* = CARRIER SUPPRESSION.
side'car'ist, *n.* See -IST.

side clearance. = BACKLASH b.
side coat. a *Obs. pl.* The long clothes worn by infants. b *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* An overcoat; also, a waistcoat.
side comb. A comb for a woman's hair, worn at the side of the head.
side cousin. A relative not quite a cousin.
side curtains. Curtains attached, or fitted so as to be attached, at the side of a vehicle, window, building, etc.; as, the *side curtains* of an automobile; specif.: *Naut.* a Canvas weather cloths rigged vertically between the deck or the bulwarks and the ridgerope. b Similar weather cloths to close the openings between the hull and the canopy of a small boat.
side cut. *Mach.* = BREAKDOWN, *n.*, 3.
side′–cut′, *n.* An intersecting road, path, canal, etc., branching out from the main one.
side cutting. Materials excavated outside the established slopes required for the roadbed.
sid′ed (sīd′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* 1. Having or provided with sides.
2. *Shipbuilding.* Having a given siding.
-sid′ed. A combining form from *side*, n., denoting *having* (so many or such) *sides*. Corresponding adverbs are formed with *-ly*, as slab-sided*ly;* corresponding nouns are formed with *-ness*, as slab-sided*ness*.

bothsided	ironsided	three-sided
crooksided	lopsided	two-sided
double-sided	one-sided	wall-sided
elastic-sided	slab-sided	white-sided
four-sided	slap-sided	wooden-sided

side degrees. In Freemasonry, certain degrees, as the Royal Master, the Select Master, and the Superexcellent Master, conferred in the Cryptic Rite.
side delivery. Delivery at or from the side, as of a car, machine, etc. — **side′–de·liv′er·y,** *adj.*
side dish. One of the dishes subordinate to the main course.
side door. A door in one side of a structure or of a main door. — **side′–door′,** *adv.*
side draft. *Agric. Mach.* The tendency of a drawn plow or other tillage implement to move or be forced in a direction at right angles to the direction of its forward motion; the amount of the force applied in such a direction.
side drum. A snare drum.
side′–end′ lines. *Mining.* Designating side lines of a mining claim that are considered as end lines (for determining extralateral rights). *U. S. Law.*
side face. A face, or a representation of a face, seen in profile.
side′–face′, *adj. & adv.* With the face presenting one side.
side file. See 4th FILE, 1.
side′flash′ (sīd′flăsh′), *n. Elec.* A disruptive discharge between a conductor traversed by an oscillatory current of high frequency (as lightning), and neighboring masses of metal, or between different parts of the same conductor.
side frame. Either of the longitudinal side members of the frame of an automotive vehicle.
side frequency. *Radio.* The frequency on either side of the carrier frequency, produced when modulating with a single frequency.
side glance. A glance to one side; a passing allusion. — **side′–glance′,** *v. t. & i.*
side′–graft′, *v. t. Hort.* To perform the operation of side grafting on (a plant).
side grafting *or* **graftage.** *Hort.* A mode of grafting in which a cion cut obliquely to form a slender wedge, is inserted within the bark of the stock, the cut side being next the wood. See GRAFTAGE, *Illust.*
side′–hand′, *adv.* On one side. *Obs.*
side′–hand′ed (66), *adj.* Indirect. Cf. UNDERHANDED.
side hatchet. A hatchet with its cutting edge beveled on one side only.
side′head′ (sīd′hĕd′), *n.* 1. *Mach.* An additional slide rest on a planer. See PLANER, *n.*, a, *Illust.*
2. *Print.* A subhead placed at or in the side of printed matter. In bookwork, it is usually placed in the left side of the first line of a paragraph.
side′hill′ (sīd′hĭl′; 66), *n.* Hillside. *Now U. S.*
side hook. *Carp.* A notched piece of wood for holding a board steady on a bench, etc., while sawing.
side horse. See HORSE, 12.
side issue. An issue apart from the main point.
side jointer. *Coopering.* = OVERSHAVE.
side keelson. *Shipbuilding.* A keelson about midway between the middle-line keelson and the commencement of the bilge curvature.
side′–kick′ (sīd′kĭk′), *n.* Also **side′kick′er** (-kĭk′ĕr). A partner or assistant. *Slang, U. S.*
side lamp. A lighting unit on either side of a vehicle to indicate its location.
side′lang′ (sīd′lăng′), *v. t.* [*side* + *langle.*] To hopple. *Dial., Brit.*
side lever. = SIDE BEAM. — **side′–le′ver,** *adj.*
side′–le′ver en′gine. A marine steam engine having, near the bottom, a working beam on each side of the cylinder, communicating motion to a crank above them.
side light. 1. a Light from the side; hence, information or an illustration coming incidentally. b Also **side′light′** (sīd′līt′). A side lamp.
2. *Arch.* A narrow window flanking a door or larger window.
3. *Naut.* The red light on the port bow or the green light on the starboard bow carried by vessels under way at night.
side line. 1. a A line pertaining or attached to the side of a thing. b Specif., a line for hobbling an animal by connecting the fore and the hind feet of the same side.
2. a A line of goods sold in addition to one's principal articles of trade; a course of business pursued aside from one's regular occupation. b *Canada.* A secondary road; esp., a byroad running at right angles to a main road.
3. A transportation line running from or to one side of the main line.
4. *Sports.* A line, usually at right angles to a goal line or end line, marking a side of a court, field of play, or the like.
5. Often **side lines.** a *Sports.* The space immediately outside the lines along either side of the field. b The standpoint of those not immediately participating.
side′line′ (sīd′lĭn′), *v. t.* 1. To hobble with a side line. Cf. SIDE LINE, 1 b. *U. S.*
2. = SIDEWASH.
side′–lin′er (-līn′ĕr), *n.* 1. One who carries or utilizes a side line of work or goods. *Colloq.*
2. A sidewinder (snake).
side′ling (sīd′lĭng), *adv.* [*side* + 2d *-ling.* Cf. SIDELONG.] 1. Sidelong; sideways; also, obliquely; askew.
2. *Obs.* a On or to one side. b Laterally. c On a side saddle.
side′ling (sīd′lĭng), *adj.* Inclining to one side; directed toward one side; sloping; inclined; steep; figuratively, indirect.
side′ling, *n.* 1. A strip of bordering land. *Obs.*
2. A slope. *Chiefly Dial.*
side′ling. Var. of SIDLING.
side′lings, side′lins (sīd′lĭnz), *adv. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a Sideways. b Alongside. c Furtively; stealthily.
side′long′ (sīd′lŏng′; 185), *adv.* [See SIDELING, *adv.*] 1. Laterally; obliquely; in the direction of or along the side.
2. On the side; as, to lay a thing *sidelong.*
3. Side by side; also, presenting the side.
4. = 2d SIDE. *Obs.*
side′long′, *adj.* 1. Slanting; sloping; oblique; also, lying on one side.
2. Directed or extending to one side or sideways; indirect, as a glance or smile.
3. = 1st SIDE. *Obs.*
side′long′, *prep.* Along the side of.
side look. A look or glance to one side. — **side′–look′,** *v. t.* — **side′–look′er,** *n.*
side meat. Salt pork or bacon. *Southern U. S.*
side milling. *Mach.* The process of milling surfaces (that are at right angles to the axis of rotation of the cutter) with a side milling cutter.
side′–necked′, *adj. Zool.* Capable of bending the neck sideways but not of retracting it; — said of turtles. Cf. PLEURODIRA.
side nipper. A nipper having its cutting edges on the side.
side′note′ (sīd′nōt′), *n. Print.* A note of reference, usually set in small type, at the side of a page.
side oats. a A forage grass (*Bouteloua curtipendula*) having loosely flowered, somewhat secund racemes. b An oat (*Avena orientalis*) in which the panicle usually droops and the branches are on one side.
side′–on′, *adv.* With one side facing in a given direction, esp. toward the observer.
side opera glass. Polemoscope.
side partner. A partner who works with one, esp. on a side line (sense 2 a).
side′piece′ (sīd′pēs′), *n.* A piece forming, or contained in, the side of something; specif.: a *Joinery.* The jamb of an opening in a wall, as of a door or window. b One of the pieces of varnished cloth to form the sides of the body of a silk hat.
side plane. A plane in which the cutting edge of the iron is at the side of the stock.
side planer. *Mach.* An openside planer. See PLANER, *n.*
side plate. A plate located at or on the side of an object.
side pocket. A pocket in one side of a garment.
side porch. A porch, or that part of a porch, at one side of a building.
side post. a A door post. b A post supporting a roof at or near one side.
side prime. *Backgammon.* Any six consecutive points covered by the same side.
sid′er (sīd′ĕr), *n.* 1. One who takes a side.
2. a One who forms or finishes sides, as of hampers or needles. b One who marks sides, as of mirrors for silvering. c One who places at the proper side; as, a bobbin *sider.* d One who handles the sides of slaughtered animals.
-sid′er (-sīd′ĕr). A combining form, denoting one placed or living in a (specified) part, or side, as in East-*Sider.*
sider-. = 1st SIDERO-.
side rake. *Mach.* Angle of deviation of a side of a cutting tool from a specified reference plane, usually a plane normal to the surface of the work and parallel to the line of relative motion of tool and work. See 4th RAKE 4.
sid′er·al (sīd′ĕr·ăl), *adj.* [L. *sideralis.* See SIDEREAL.] *Now Rare.* Relating to the stars; sidereal; specif., *Astrol.*, emanating from the stars; sympathetic; baleful.
Si′de·ra Lo′do·i′ce·a (sĭd′ē·rȧ lōd′ō·ĭ′sē·ȧ). [NL., pl., fr. L. *sidus* star + NL. *Lodoiceus*, fr. the proper name *Louis.* See LOUIS.] The Saturnian satellites discovered by the elder Cassini and so named by him in honor of Louis XIV.
sid′er·a′tion (sĭd′ĕr·ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *sideratio.*] 1. Blast in plants; a sudden and apparently causeless stroke of disease, as in apoplexy or paralysis. *Obs.*
2. *Agric.* Use of green manure.
3. *Med.* Erysipelas. *Obs.*
side reaction. *Chem.* See SIMULTANEOUS REACTION.
si·de′re·al (sī·dēr′ē·ăl; 66), *adj.* [L. *sidereus*, fr. *sidus, sideris*, a constellation, a star; akin to Lith. *svidus* shining. Cf. CONSIDER, DESIRE.] 1. Of or relating to the stars or constellations; starry; astral; also, *Rare*, starlike.
2. *Astron.* Measured by the apparent motion of fixed stars; designated, marked out, or accompanied, by a return to the same position in respect to the stars; as, a *sidereal* day.
sidereal astronomy. That branch of astronomy which treats of the origin, nature, and relationship of the stars, including the nebulae.
sidereal clock. An astronomical clock regulated to sidereal time.
sidereal day. *Astron.* The interval between two successive transits of the first point of Aries over the upper meridian of any place. The *sidereal day* is equal to 23 h. 56 m. 4.09 s. of mean solar time, and it has 24 ***sidereal hours***, each of 60 ***sidereal minutes***, each minute of 60 ***sidereal seconds***.
si·de′re·al·ize (sī·dēr′ē·ăl·īz), *v. t.* To elevate to the stars; to etherealize. *Pater.*
sidereal midnight. *Astron.* The instant when the vernal equinox crosses the lower meridian.
sidereal month. See MONTH, 1 b.
sidereal noon. *Astron.* The instant when the vernal equinox crosses the upper meridian.
sidereal period. *Astron.* The time in which a planet or satellite completes one revolution round its primary as referred to a star seen from the primary.
sidereal revolution. Sidereal period.
sidereal time. *Astron.* Time measured uniformly by the axial rotation of the earth, as referred to a star (or, more exactly, to the vernal equinox). One complete rotation measures off the period called the *sidereal day.*
sidereal year. *Astron.* The time in which the sun's center, departing eastward from the ecliptic meridian of a given star, returns to the same; an astral year. Its length is 365 d., 6 h., 9 m., and 9.54 s. It is about 20 minutes longer than the tropical year.
si·de′re·an (sī·dēr′ē·ăn), *adj.* Sidereal.
sid′er·in yel′low (sĭd′ĕr·ĭn). [*sider-* + *-in.*] 1. A pale-yellow pigment consisting of a basic iron chromate, used esp. mixed with water glass, giving a very durable paint.
2. The color Mars yellow.
sid′er·ism (sĭd′ĕr·ĭz′m), *n.* [NL. *siderismus*, fr. Gr. *sidēros* iron.] A phenomenon similar to animal magnetism formerly supposed to result from the bringing of iron or other inorganic bodies into connection with the human body.
sid′er·ism (sĭd′ĕr·ĭz′m), *n.* [L. *sidus, sideris*, star + *-ism.*] Belief or doctrine that stars influence terrestrial affairs.
sid′er·ite (sĭd′ĕr·īt), *n.* [L. *sideritis* loadstone, fr. Gr. *sidēritēs, sidēritis*, of iron, fr. *sidēros* iron; cf. F. *sidérite.*] 1. *Mineral.* a Formerly, loadstone. b Native ferrous carbonate, $FeCO_3$, occurring in rhombohedral crystals (often with curved faces), in cleavable or granular masses, and in botryoid and globular forms. It may contain also manganese, magnesium, and calcium. It is usually light yellowish brown, but is sometimes white, gray, etc. It contains 48.2 per cent of iron when pure, and is a valuable iron ore. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 3.83–3.88. Called also *sparry iron, spathic iron, chalybite*, etc. c Sapphire quartz. d Meteoric iron, or holosiderite. See METEORITE. e *Obs.* Pharmacosiderite; cube ore. f *Obs.* Hornblende.
2. = IRONWORT a.
3. *Astron.* A nickel-iron meteorite.
-sid′er·ite. A combining form of *siderite*, as in:

aerosiderite	erythrosiderite	pharmacosiderite
anthosiderite	holosiderite	sphaerosiderite
aphrosiderite	hyalosiderite	stilpnosiderite
arseniosiderite	manganosiderite	xanthosiderite
carphosiderite	mesosiderite	
chalcosiderite	oligosiderite	

sid′er·it′ic (sĭd′ĕr·ĭt′ĭk), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or containing, siderite.
Sid′er·i′tis (sĭd′ĕr·ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sidēritis* (in Dioscorides), name of a weed, fr. *sidēros* iron.] *Bot.* A genus of European woolly mints (family Lamiaceae) having small flowers with the corolla included in the calyx. They are called *ironworts.*
sid′er·o- (sĭd′ĕr·ō-), **sider-.** A combining form, Greek *sidēro-, sidēr-*, from *sidēros*, meaning *iron*, as in *sidero*lite, *sidero*sis.
sid′er·o-. A combining form from Latin *sidus, sideris*, meaning *star*, as in *sidero*stat.
side road. A road off a main road; a secondary or branch road.
side rod. *Mach.* a Either of the rods connecting the piston-rod crosshead with the side levers, in a side-lever engine. b A locomotive coupling rod.
sid′er·og·nost′ (sĭd′ĕr·ŏg·nŏst′; -nōst′), *n.* [1st *sidero-* + Gr. *gnōstos* known. See GNOSTIC.] An instrument for determining intensity of magnetization, in which the test piece closes the circuit of a massive U-shaped yoke of iron.
sid′er·og′ra·phy (-ŏg′rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [1st *sidero-* + *-graphy.*] Art of engraving steel; esp., a process of multiplying facsimiles of an engraved steel plate by rolling over it, when hardened, a soft steel cylinder, and then rolling the cylinder, when hardened, over a soft steel plate. — **sid′er·o·graph′ic** (-ō·grăf′ĭk), **sid′er·o·graph′i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **sid′er·og′ra·phist** (-ŏg′rȧ·fĭst), *n.*
sid′er·o·lite′ (sĭd′ĕr·ō·līt′), *n.* [1st *sidero-* + *-lite.*] A stony-iron meteorite. See METEORITE.
sid′er·ol′o·gy (-ŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.* [1st *sidero-* + *-logy.*] The science of iron. *Rare.*
sid′er·o·man′cy (sĭd′ĕr·ō·măn′sĭ), *n.* [2d *sidero-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of the stars.
sid′er·o·man′cy (sĭd′ĕr·ō·măn′sĭ), *n.* [1st *sidero-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by observing straws burning on red-hot iron.
sid′er·o·mel′ane (sĭd′ĕr·ō·mĕl′ān), *n.* [1st *sidero-* + Gr. *melan*, neut. of *melas* black.] *Petrog.* A kind of basaltic glass.
sid′er·o·na′trite (-nā′trīt), *n.* [1st *sidero-* + *natrium* + *-ite.*] *Mineral.* A basic hydrous sulphate of sodium and copper, occurring in fibrous yellow masses.
sid′er·o·nym (sĭd′ĕr·ō·nĭm), *n.* [2d *sidero-* + *-nym.*] *Astron.* A pseudonym consisting of the name of a celestial body.
sid′er·o·scope′ (sĭd′ĕr·ō·skōp′), *n.* An instrument for detecting small quantities of iron by the magnetic needle.
sid′er·ose (sĭd′ĕr·ōs), *adj.* [Gr. *sidēros* iron.] Full of or like iron.
sid′er·o′sis (sĭd′ĕr·ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sidēros* iron.] *Med.* a A form of pneumoconiosis occurring in iron workers, produced by the inhalation of particles of iron. b Deposit of iron pigment in a tissue.
sid′er·o·stat′ (sĭd′ĕr·ō·stăt′), *n.* [2d *sidero-* + Gr. *statos* standing, fixed.] *Astron.* An axially mounted mirror moved by clockwork to reflect the rays of the body observed in a constant (usually horizontal) direction. Cf. HELIOSTAT. — **sid′er·o·stat′ic** (-stăt′ĭk), *adj.*
sid′er·o·tech′ny (-tĕk′nĭ), *n.* [1st *sidero-* + Gr. *technē* art.] *Metal.* The art of working iron and steel; siderurgy. *Rare.*
sid′er·ous (sĭd′ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [See SIDEROSE.] Ferrous.
Sid′er·ox′y·lon (-ŏk′sĭ·lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *sidero-* + Gr. *xylon* wood.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical trees (family Sapotaceae) noted for their very hard wood. They have somewhat bell-shaped regular pentamerous flowers and round few-seeded berries. They are commonly called *ironwood; S. rugosum* is the bull apple of Jamaica.
sid′er·ur′gy (sĭd′ĕr·ûr′jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *sidērourgia* working in iron.] *Metal.* The metallurgy of iron and steel. — **sid′er·ur′gi·cal** (-ûr′jĭ·kăl), *adj.*
side′sad′dle (sīd′săd′l), *n.* 1. A saddle for women, in which the rider sits with both feet on the same side of the horse.
2. The plant *Chrysamphora californica.*
side′sad′dle, *adv.* On or as on a sidesaddle.
side′sad′dle, *v. t.* To put a sidesaddle on.
sidesaddle flower. The common pitcher plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*); also, its flower.
side scene. a *Theater.* A wing; also, a movable piece of scenery. b A scene occurring to one side of the main action.
side′shake′ (sīd′shāk′), *n.* Shake or play from side to side.
side shot. A shot at or to the side; an indirect allusion or reference.
side show. a A small show near or with a main exhibition, as of a circus. b Hence, an incidental diversion. c An accompanying, incidental matter of interest; as, too great a concern with the *side shows* of life.
side′–skip′, *v. i.* To skip to one side.
side′slip′ (sīd′slĭp′), *v. i.*; -SLIPPED′ (-slĭpt′); -SLIP′PING. 1. To skid, as an automobile or cycle.

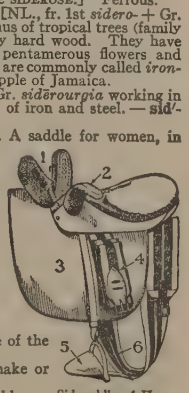

Sidesaddle. 1 Horns; 2 Leaping Head; 3 Impression Skirt; 4 Surcingle; 5 Stirrup; 6 Girth.

sid′ed·ness (sīd′ĕd·nĕs; -ĭd·nĭs), *n.* See -NESS.
side′less, *adj.* See -LESS.
side′ling·wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.
side′lins. Dial. var. of SIDELINGS.
side′man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. = SIDESMAN. *Obs.*
side′ness, *n.* Length; height. *Obs.*
sid′er·at′ed (sĭd′ĕr·ĭt′ĕd; 119), *adj.* [L. *sideratus*, past part. of *siderari* to be blasted by a constellation.] Planet-stricken; blasted. *Obs.*
si·de′re·al·ly, *adv.* of SIDEREAL.
si·de′re·ous, *adj.* [L. *sidereus.*] Sidereal. *Obs.*
sid′er·ites, *n.* = SIDERITE. *Obs.*
sid′er·o·graf′ic. Siderographic. *Ref. Sp.*
sid′er·o·mag·nĕt′ic (sĭd′ĕr·ō·măg·nĕt′ĭk), *adj.* = FERROMAGNETIC.
sid′er·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
′sides (sīdz), *prep. & adv.* Short for BESIDES.

2. *Aeronautics.* To slide sideways in a downward direction along the lateral axis of an airplane, the axis being in an inclined position. If sideslipping occurs when turning, it is the opposite of skidding.
3. *Skiing.* To slip sideways; to skid.

side'slip' (sīd'slĭp'), *n.* 1. a Act of skidding, as of an automobile or cycle. b A digression.
2. *Aeronautics.* Act of sideslipping; also, an instance of this.

side slip. a A slip taken from the side of a plant. b An illegitimate child.

sides'man (sīdz'măn), *n.; pl.* SIDESMEN (-mĕn). 1. A party man; a partisan. *Obs.*
2. An assistant to the churchwarden.
3. In collieries, one who directs shunting.

side'split'ter (sīd'splĭt'ĕr), *n.* One that is sidesplitting; specif., an exceedingly funny story, joke, etc.

side'split'ting, *adj.* Affecting the sides convulsively, as laughter; as, a *sidesplitting* yarn. — **side'split'ting-ly,** *adv.*

side sprigs. *Poultry.* Well-defined lateral growths on the comb of a fowl, — considered defects in exhibition birds.

side step. 1. A step aside, as, in boxing, to avoid a blow; also, a step taken sidewise, as when climbing on skis.
2. A step attached at the side of something.

side'–step', *v. i.* To take a side step; hence, to avoid meeting issues. — *v. t.* To avoid, as a blow; also, to evade, as a decision.

side'–step'per, *n.* One who side-steps.

side stitch. 1. A spasm of pain in the side.
2. *Bookbinding.* See 2d STITCH, 8.
— **side'–stitched',** *adj.*

side strap. A strap attached to, or fitted to be attached to, the side of an object.

side stringer. *Shipbuilding.* A structure similar to a keelson between the turn of the bilge and the lowest deck beams.

side stroke. *Swimming.* A stroke made by a swimmer while lying on his side, in which the arms are alternately worked forward and backward, without breaking water, while the legs execute a scissors kick.

side'sway' (sīd'swā'), *n.* The act of swaying from side to side, as in an automotive vehicle.

side'swipe' (sīd'swīp'), *n.* Act or instance of sideswiping; hence, a curt allusion or reference. *Colloq.*

side'swipe', *v. t. & i.* [See 2d SWIPE.] To strike with a glancing blow along the side. *Colloq.*

side'swip'er (-swīp'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which sideswipes. *Colloq.*

side table. 1. A kind of table used as a sideboard until near the 19th century.
2. A table placed at the side of or apart from the main table.
3. A table designed to be placed against a wall, esp. in a dining room. Cf. SIDEBOARD, 1.

side'–tak'ing (-tāk'ĭng), *n.* A taking sides, as with a party.

side thread stitch. *Bookbinding.* See 2d STITCH, 8.

side tool. Any tool with its principal cutting edge on one side, rather than on the end.

side'–to–side', *adj.* Moving from one side to the other.

side'track' (sīd'trăk'), *v. t.;* -TRACKED' (-trăkt'); -TRACK'ING.
1. *Railroads.* To transfer to a siding from a main line.
2. Hence, to divert or reduce to a position or condition that is relatively secondary or subordinate in activity, importance, effectiveness, or the like; to switch off; to turn aside, as from a purpose. *Colloq.*

side'track' (sīd'trăk'), *n.* 1. *Railroads.* A siding.
2. A position or condition in which one is sidetracked.

side trip. An excursion incidental to a trip.

side view. A view from the side; a view apart from the main view; also, a view of a person or object presenting a side, instead of a front, toward the observer, camera, etc.; a profile view; specif., *Bot.*, valval view.

side'walk' (sīd'wôk'), *n.* A walk for foot passengers at the side of a street or road; a foot pavement; — in Great Britain, usually called *pavement;* in Australia, *footpath.*

sidewalk door. A cellar door opening out of a sidewalk and lying flush with the sidewalk when closed.

sidewalk elevator. An elevator or lift operating through a sidewalk, for the handling of goods, refuse, etc.

side'way' (sīd'wā'), *n.* 1. Lateral space for passage
2. A byway; also, a roadside path; a sidewalk.

side'way', *adv. & adj.* = SIDEWAYS.

side'ways' (-wāz'), *adv.* 1. From the side; as, viewed *sideways.*
2. With one side to the front or in advance; so as to offer one side; as, to turn or lie *sideways.*
3. To, toward, or at one side horizontally; obliquely; as, to slip or glance *sideways;* also, downwards on one side; as, leaning *sideways;* hence, with a slighting or flirting glance; as, let him but look *sideways* at any one.
4. By a roundabout way; indirectly; as, *sideways* guilty.

side'ways', *adj.* Moving, directed, or tending toward one side; indirect; as, a *sideways* thrust.

side'–wheel', *adj.* Designating a form of steamer having a paddle wheel on each side.

side'–wheel'er (66), *n.* 1. A side-wheel steamer. *Colloq.*
2. A pacing horse. *Slang.*
3. *Baseball.* A left-hander; a southpaw. *Slang.*

side whisker. A whisker at the side of the face; — chiefly *pl.* — **side'–whis'kered,** *adj.*

side wind. A wind from one side; hence, an indirect attack, or indirect means.

side'–wind' (sīd'wĭnd'), *adj.* Indirect; also, illegitimate.

side'–wind'ed (-wĭn'dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *adj.* Side-wind.

side'wind'er (sīd'wīn'dĕr), *n.* 1. Any of several rattlesnakes, esp. the horned rattlesnake and the massasauga.
2. A heavy swinging blow from the side. *Slang.*
3. A mythical hillside creature with legs shorter on one side than on the other. *Jocose, U. S.*
4. *Forestry.* A falling tree, which, hitting another, rolls on its axis.
5. *Lumbering.* A tree knocked down by the fall of another.

side wire stitch. See 2d STITCH, 8.

side'wise' (sīd'wīz'), *adv. & adj.* Sideways. See -WAYS.

sidewise coil. *Philately.* See COIL STAMPS.

si'di (sē'dē), *n.* [Ar. (in India and Africa) *sīdi,* fr. *sayyidi* my lord. Cf. SAYID.] 1. A title of respect given to an African Mohammedan, usually to one in authority; also, a negro. Cf. SAYID. *E. Africa.*
2. Variant of SAYID.
3. In India, an Abyssinian or Negro.

sid'ing (sīd'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SIDE, *v. t. & i.* Specif., *n.* 1. Attaching oneself to a party; taking sides.
2. Motion or tendency to one side.
3. Boards of special design nailed horizontally to vertical studs with or without intervening sheathing to form the exposed surface of outside walls of frame buildings. See BEVEL SIDING, DROP SIDING. *U. S.*
4. A passing place for vessels in a canal.
5. *Conveyancing.* See BUTTS AND BOUNDS.
6. a *Railroads.* A short track connected by switches or points at one or more places with the main track; — called also *sidetrack.* b A short track connecting a railroad directly with the premises of a business concern.
7. *Shipbuilding.* The thickness of a rib or timber taken in a direction sidewise (at right angles) to the plane of the frame, etc., in which it lies. Thus the *siding* of a frame rib is measured fore and aft, that of the stem, athwartships.

si'dle (sī'd'l), *v. i.;* SI'DLED (-d'ld); SI'DLING (-dlĭng). [From SIDE; cf. SIDELONG.] *Intransitive:* 1. To go or move with one side foremost; to move sidewise, esp. in a furtive advance; as, to *sidle* through a crowd.

> He . . . then *sidled* close to the astonished girl. *Scott.*

2. To saunter idly; to loiter. *Dial. Eng.*
—, *Transitive:* 1. To cause to sidle; to move or direct sidewise.
2. To traverse in sidling courses. *Colloq.*

si'dle, *n.* Act or motion of sidling.

si'dler (sī'dlĕr), *n.* One who acts with indirectness. *Colloq.*

si'dling (-dlĭng), *n.* Act of one who sidles; also, an example or instance of such an act. — **si'dling-ly,** *adv.*

si'dling. Var. of SIDELING.

Sid'ney (sĭd'nĭ), *n.* Masc. & fem. proper name.

Si-do'ni-an (sī-dō'nĭ-ăn; 159), *adj.* [L. *Sidonius.*] Of or pertaining to Sidon, an ancient seaport of Phoenicia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sidon.

Sidonian Era. See ERA, *Table.*

Si'dot' blende (sē'dō'). [After the inventor, T. Sidot, French chemist.] An artificial crystalline zinc sulphide, highly phosphorescent when exposed to light, radioactive emanations, or ozone.

Sid'ro-phel (sĭd'rō-fĕl), *n.* In Butler's *Hudibras,* an astrologer, supposed to represent William Lilly (1602–81).

sidth (sĭdth), *n.* [From SIDE, *adj.*] Length; depth. *N. of Eng.*

sid'y (sĭd'ĭ), *adj.* [From 3d SIDE.] Pretentious. *Colloq.*

sie, sye (sī), *v. t.* [AS. *sīon;* akin to ON. *sīa.*] To strain, as milk; to sift. — *v. i.* To drop; drip. *Both Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

‖**siè'cle** (syĕ'kl'), *n.* [F.] Century; age.

‖**siè'cle d'or'** (dôr'). [F.] Golden age.

siege (sēj), *n.* [ME. *sege,* fr. OF. *sege, siege* (F. *siège*) a seat, a siege, fr. (assumed) VL. *sedicum* a seat, a sitting; fr. *sedicare* to sit, fr. L. *sedere* to sit. See SIT; cf. SEE, *n.*]
1. A seat; esp., a royal seat; a throne. *Archaic.*
2. a The sitting down of an army around or before a fortified place for the purpose of compelling its surrender or of reducing it by assault after systematic offensive operations and approaches; the act of besieging, or the state of being besieged. b Hence, a continued attempt to gain possession.

> Love stood the *siege,* and would not yield his breast. *Dryden.*

c *Colloq.* A long, wearying time.
3. *Obs.* Place or situation; seat. Specif.: a (1) Seat, as an abode, town, or ecclesiastical see. (2) *Astrol.* A mansion. (3) A camp; esp., the encampment of a besieging army. (4) A station, esp. that of the heron on the lookout for prey; also, a flock, as of herons or bitterns. b Seat, as source or origin. c Rank, grade; station; estimation. "Men of royal *siege.*" *Shak.* d (1) A privy. (2) Passage of excrements. (3) Fecal matter. (4) The anus.
4. A workman's bench.
5. The floor of a glass furnace.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

siege cannon	**siegecraft**	**siege mortar**
siege carriage	**siege howitzer**	**siege wagon**

siege, *v. t.;* SIEGED (sēj'd); SIEG'ING (sēj'ĭng). [From SIEGE, *n.;* cf. F. *assiéger.*] To besiege.

siege artillery. *Mil.* Formerly, artillery of medium caliber, mounted on carriages which served for both transportation and firing, capable of being moved with an army, but in general used only in sieges or stationary operations. Its counterpart in modern armies is the *heavy field artillery.*

sie'gen-ite (zē'gĕn-īt), *n.* [From *Siegen,* Prussia.] A variety of linnaeite containing nickel.

Siege Perilous. [See SIEGE, *n.,* 1.] The seat of danger at King Arthur's Round Table, reserved for the knight destined to achieve the quest of the Holy Grail and fatal to all others who should occupy it.

siege pieces. See OBSIDIONAL COINS.

sieg'er (sē)'ĕr), *n.* A besieger.

siege train. See BATTERING TRAIN.

siege'work' (sēj'wûrk'), *n. Mil.* Any of the works erected for offense or defense by a besieging force; — usually in *pl.*

Sieg'fried (sēg'frēd; *G.* zēk'frēt), *n.* [G.] 1. The hero of various German legends, particularly of the Nibelungenlied. Brought up in the forest by the demonic smith Mimir, in his youth he accomplished wonderful deeds, winning the hoard of the Nibelungs, the sword Balmung and the Tarnkappe (a cap or cloak that renders the wearer invisible), slaying a dragon and making himself invulnerable by bathing in its blood. He aids Gunther to win Brunhild, and himself weds the beautiful Kriemhild, Gunther's sister. He is treacherously killed by the fierce Hagen, who learns from Kriemhild the secret that Siegfried is vulnerable between his shoulders, and later gets the hoard, which he buries in the Rhine. Siegfried is the hero of two operas in Wagner's *Ring of the Nibelung.* Wagner makes Siegfried a son of Siegmund, and has him release from enchantment and wed the Valkyrie Brünnhilde previous to his falling in love with Gutrune (cf. SIGURD). See BRUNHILD, BRÜNNHILDE, GUNTHER, GUTRUNE, HAGEN, KRIEMHILD, NIBELUNGS.
2. Masculine proper name.

Sieg'linde (sēg'lĭnd; *G.* zēk'lĭn-dĕ), *n.* [G.] In the *Ring of the Nibelung,* a daughter of Wotan (Woden), sister of Siegmund, and mother of Siegfried.

Sie-glin'gi-a (sē-glĭn'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Prof. *Siegling,* of Erfurt.] *Bot.* A genus of perennial grasses having as the only known species the European *S. decumbens,* naturalized in Newfoundland. It is distinguished by the 2-many-flowered spikelets, with mostly perfect flowers.

Sieg'mund (sēg'mŭnd; *G.* zēk'mōōnt), *n.* [G. See SIGMUND.] 1. In the *Ring of the Nibelung,* the son of Wotan (Woden) and father of Siegfried by Sieglinde, his sister. For aiding him in fight with Hunding, Sieglinde's husband, Brünnhilde is punished by Wotan. See BRÜNNHILDE; cf. SIGMUND.
2. Masculine proper name.

Sie'mens proc'ess (sē'mĕnz). See OPEN-HEARTH PROCESS.

Sie'mens's dy'na-mom'e-ter (sē'mĕn-zĭz). [After E. Werner von *Siemens,* Ger. inventor.] *Elec.* = SIEMENS'S ELECTRODYNAMOMETER.

Siemens's electrodynamometer. *Elec.* An electrodynamometer with which electrodynamic forces are balanced against the torsion of a spiral spring, as one consisting of a fixed coil and a movable coil which is restored to its initial position by turning a torsion head, the torsion thus indicated being proportional to the square of the current in the coils.

Siemens's gas. = PRODUCER GAS.

Siemens's law. *Elec.* The law that the greater the ratio of counter electromotive force to impressed electromotive force in a motor, the greater is its efficiency.

Siemens's mercury unit. *Elec.* A unit of resistance equal to that of a column of mercury one meter long and one square millimeter in cross section at the temperature of 0° centigrade.

Si-en'a (sĭ-ĕn'ȧ), *n.* [From *Siena,* Italy.] The color Venetian red.

Si'en-ese' (sē'ĕn-ēz'; -ēs'; sĭ'ĕn-; 66), *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, Siena in Italy, the Roman *Saena Julia.* — **Si'en-ese',** *n. sing. & pl.*

Sienese drab. A brown, red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Sienese school. [From *Siena,* Italy.] See TUSCAN SCHOOL.

si-en'na (sĭ-ĕn'ȧ), *n.* [It. *terra di Siena,* fr. *Siena* in Italy.] An earthy substance, brownish-yellow when raw (*raw sienna*) and orange-red or reddish-brown when burnt (*burnt sienna*), much used as a pigment. It owes its color to oxides of iron and, usually, of manganese.

sienna brown. The color cocoa.

Sien'–pi' (syĕn'pē'), *n. sing. & pl.* A Tartar people who in the 2d century A.D. overran most of Mongolia, later setting up an empire in northern Korea.

si-er'ra (sĭ-ĕr'ȧ), *n.* [Sp., prop., a saw, fr. L. *serra.* See SERRATE.] 1. A ridge of mountains and craggy rocks, with a serrated or irregular outline; as, the *Sierra* Nevada; in *pl.* [*cap.*], a specific mountain chain; as, to leave Los Angeles and go up into the *Sierras* (Sierra Madre).
2. Any of certain large fishes closely resembling the typical Spanish mackerel; specif., the cero (*Sierra cavalla*), the pintado (*Scomberomorus regalis*), and a closely related species (*Scomberomorus sierra*) of the Pacific coast.
3. *Astron.* The chromosphere.

Si-er'ra, *n.* The color Venetian red.

sierra brownbark pine. = BULL PINE a.

sierra juniper. The western cedar *Juniperus occidentalis.*

Si-er'ra Le-o'ne mil'let (sĭ-ĕr'ȧ lē-ō'nē). [From *Sierra Leone,* W. Africa.] Fundi.

Sierra Leone peach. = COUNTRY FIG a.

si-er'ran (sĭ-ĕr'ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a sierra.

sierra plum. A shrub or small tree (*Prunus subcordata*) of the Pacific coast of the United States, with somewhat spinescent branches and small red insipid fruit.

sierra redbark pine. The Jeffrey pine.

si-es'ta (sĭ-ĕs'tȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *sexta* (*hora*) sixth (hour). See SEXTANT.] A short sleep or rest, esp. at midday.

si-es'ta, *v. i.* To take a siesta.

‖**sieur** (syûr), *n.* [F., abbr. fr. *seigneur.* Cf. MONSIEUR, SEIGNIOR.] Sir; — a title of respect used, esp. formerly, by the French.

Sie'va bean, *or* **Sie'va** (sē'vȧ), *n.* [F. *haricot de Sieva,* fr. D. *zevenjaarsboontje,* lit., seven years' (everlasting) bean.] A tropical American bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*) of erect or slightly climbing habit; also, its flat seed, which resembles, but is smaller than, the Lima bean (which see).

sieve (sĭv), *n.* [ME. *sive,* fr. AS. *sife;* akin to D. *zeef, zift,* OHG. *sib,* G. *sieb;* cf. also AS. *sēon* (for *sīhan*) to strain, filter, *sīgan* to fall, sink, strain, filter, E. dial. *sie* to sift, strain. Cf. SIFT.] 1. An apparatus with meshes through which the finer particles of a pulverized or granulated substance are passed to separate them from the coarser particles. Cf. SCREEN, *n.,* 2.

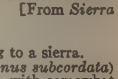

One form of Sieve.

2. One who freely divulges secrets or gossip. Cf. LEAKY, *adj.,* 2.
3. A kind of wicker basket for market truck; hence, a measure of about a bushel. *Eng.*
4. A witch's sailboat.

sieve (sĭv), *v.;* SIEVED (sĭvd); SIEV'ING (sĭv'ĭng). *Transitive:* 1. To sift.
2. To remove by sifting.
—, *Intransitive:* To sift.

sieve and shears. A mode of divination, in regard to theft or marriage, by the use of a sieve suspended from the points of an open pair of shears; coscinomancy. Called also *riddle and shears.*

sieve cell (sĭv). *Bot.* One of the thin-walled cells constituting a sieve tube.

sieve disk. *Bot.* A sieve plate.

sieve'ful (sĭv'fōōl), *n.; pl.* -FULS. See FUL.

sieve'like' (-lĭk'), *adj.* See -LIKE.

sieve maker. One whose business is the making of sieves. — **sieve making.** — **sieve'–mak'ing,** *adj.*

sieve of Er'a-tos'the-nes (ĕr'ȧ-tŏs'thē-nēz). [After *Eratosthenes,* Greek mathematician.] A device for finding prime numbers, consisting of the writing down of the odd numbers from 3 up in succession and of erasing every third number after 3, every fifth after 5, every seventh after 7, and so on, the numbers remaining being prime.

sieve pit. *Bot.* One of the fine perforations in a sieve plate.

sieve plate. *Bot.* a A very thin perforated part of the wall of a sieve tube. One or more sieve plates may occur only in each end wall between two sieve cells or also on the side walls of the cells. When the sieve tubes cease to function the sieve plates become blocked with a deposit of callose. See SIEVE TUBE. b By extension, a similar structure, as in the conducting cells of certain algae (family Laminariaceae).

sieve pore. *Bot.* A sieve pit.

siev'er (sĭv'ĕr), *n.* a *Obs.* One who makes sieves. b One who sieves, or sifts; — an occupational term found chiefly in British use.

Sie-ver'si-a (sē-vûr'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. A. C. *Sievers* (fl. 1790), Russ. traveler and botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of fifteen species of geumlike herbs of the rose family (Rosaceae), found in the cool and cold parts of the Northern Hemisphere. They have pinnate leaves, solitary or cymose flowers, and silky long-plumed fruits. Several, as *S. ciliata,* the prairie smoke, are found in the United States.

side'track', Sidetracked. *Ref. Sp.*

side'ward, side'wards, *adv. & adj.* See -WARD, -WARDS.

side'wipe', *n. & v.* = SIDESWIPE. — **side'wip'er,** *n.*

sidhe (shē), *n.* [See SHEE.] See SHEE; BANSHEE.

‖**si Dieu n'ex'is'tait' pas', il fau'drait' l'in'ven'ter'** (sē dyü nĕg'zĕs'tĕ' pȧ', ēl fō'drĕ' lăn'-vĕN'tā'). [F.] If God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent him. *Voltaire.*

‖**si di'is pla'cet.** [L.] If it pleases the gods.

siding tool. = SIDE TOOL.

siding track. = SIDING, 6 a.

si'did. Sided. *Ref. Sp.* [LINGS.]

sid'lins (sĭd'lĭnz). Var. of SIDE-

Sid'ra. Var. of SEDRA.

si'drach (sī'drăk), *n.* See ANANIAS e.

sledge. † SIEGE.

siege'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

siegn'ior. Seignior. *Ref. Sp.*

siel. Var. of SILE, to strain.

si'e-nite (sī'ĕ-nīt), **si'e-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk). Vars. of SYENITE, SYENITIC.

Si'en-nese'. Var. of SIENESE.

Si'ent. † SCION.

si'er (sē'ĕr), *n.* Also **si'er-ing** (-ĕr-ĭng). [Sp. *sierra* saw, sawfish.] = PINTADO, the fish.

si-es'ta-land', *n.* See -LAND.

sieve tissue. *Bot.* Conducting tissue made up of sieve tubes or sieve tubes and companion cells; phloem (in the narrow sense). See PHLOEM.

sieve tube. *Bot.* A tube which consists of an end-to-end series of thin-walled living cells having no nucleus when mature and which is characteristic of phloem tissue; also, one of the constituent cells of the series; a sieve cell. Sieve tubes communicate with each other and the companion cells by numerous strands of protoplasm passing through minute perforations in the cell wall. See SIEVE PLATE, COMPANION CELL, PHLOEM.

sieve vessel. *Bot.* A sieve tube.

siev'ings (sĭv'ĭngz), *n. pl.* Siftings. *Rare.*

siev'y (sĭv'ĭ), *adj.* Sievelike.

Sif (sĭf), *n.* [ON.] *Norse Myth.* The wife of Thor, and the guardian of the home.

si·fak'a (sĭ·făk'ȧ), *n.* [Malagasy.] Any of several diurnal lemurs of the genus *Propithecus.* They have a long tail, silky, rather than woolly, fur, and are usually black and white. The *diadem sifaka* or *lemur* (*P. diadema*), which is the best known, has a white bar across the forehead.

Diadem Sifaka (*Propithecus diadema*). (1/20)

Si·fat'ite (sē·fät'īt), *n.* One of an early Mohammedan sect, or school, holding to a literal interpretation of the Koran and to the idea of God's attributes being eternally inherent in his essence. Through their insistence on taking literally such expressions as "hands," "face," "sitting," etc., they fell into gross anthropomorphism.

sife (sīf), **siff** (sĭf), *n. & v.* [Cf. SIGH.] Sigh. *Dial. Eng.*

sif'fi·late (sĭf'ĭ·lāt), *v. t.* To whisper.

sif'fle (sĭf'l), *v. t.* [F. *siffler.*] To blow; whistle. — **sif'fle·ment** (-mĕnt), *n. Rare.*

sif'fle (sĭf'l), *n.* [F. *siffler* to whistle.] *Med.* A sibilant râle.

sif'flet (sĭf'lĕt; *F.* sē'flĕ'), *n.* [F.] *Theat.* Whistling.

‖sif'fleur' (sē'flŭr'), *n., masc.;* **sif'fleuse'** (-flûz'), *n., fem.; pl., masc.,* -FLEURS (-flŭr'); *fem.,* -FLEUSES (-flûz'). [F.] Whistler.

sif'flöt' (sē'flût'), *n.* [G. *sifflöte,* prob. fr. F. *siffler* whistle, influenced by G. *flöte* flute.] *Music.* **a** A whistle flute. **b** A small flute stop of a whistling tone.

sift (sĭft), *v.;* SIFT'ED; SIFT'ING. [AS. *siftan;* akin to MLG. *siften,* and AS. *sife* sieve. See SIEVE.] *Trans.:* **1.** To pass or cause to pass through or as through a sieve. **2.** Hence: **a** To subject to testing or close questioning. **b** To examine critically or minutely; as, to *sift* evidence.

Let him but narrowly *sift* his ideas. *J. Taylor.*

3. a To separate with a sieve, as the fine part of a substance from the coarse; as, to *sift* meal or flour. **b** To separate as if with a sieve; to ascertain by elimination; as, to *sift* a secret from one.

4. To scatter by or as by passing through a sieve; as, to *sift* sugar on a cake; also, to cover over with material passed through a sieve; as, to *sift* a sidewalk with sand.

5. To search; to seek. *Obs.*

——, *Intransitive:* **1. a** To sift something with a sieve. **b** To practice scrutiny or critical analysis.

2. To pass through or as through a sieve.

Syn. — SIFT, SCREEN, BOLT, WINNOW agree in denoting separation of coarser from finer parts. SIFT, SCREEN, and BOLT imply the use of a sieve or sievelike instrument; WINNOW, the use of a fan. *Sift* and *winnow* are often used in figurative senses; as, "documents, carefully *sifted* from other papers of less moment" (*J. A. Symonds*); "*Winnow* from the coming step of time all chaff of custom" (*Keats*).

sift out. To search out, separate, or ascertain with care, as if by sifting.

sift, *n.* Action of sifting; also, that which is sifted.

sift'age (sĭf'tĭj), *n.* Sift.

sift'ed (-tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Refined by sifting.

sift'er (-tĕr), *n.* One who or that which sifts; a workman who sifts commodities, or a device for sifting; a sieve.

sift'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SIFT. Hence: *n.* **1.** A searching out; an examination with close scrutiny.

2. *pl.* Sifted material; screenings.

sig (sĭg), *n.* [Akin to AS. *sīgan* to fall, ooze, filter.] Urine. *Dial.*

Sig'a·nus (sĭg'ȧ·nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *sijān.*] *Zool.* A genus of fishes related to the tangs, found in the western Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. It constitutes a family, **Si·gan'i·dae** (sĭ·găn'ĭ·dē).

Si·gaul'ti·an (sĭ·gôl'shĭ·ăn; -tĭ·ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to J. R. Sigault, a French physician. See SYMPHYSEOTOMY.

sig'ger (sĭg'ĕr), *v. i.* To trickle; to leak. Cf. SICKER. *Dial.*

sigh (sī), *v.;* SIGHED (sīd); SIGH'ING. [ME. *sihen, sighen,* fr. *sihte* past tense of *sichen, siken* to sigh, fr. AS. *sīcan;* cf. MD. *versiken* to sigh.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To make a deep single audible respiration, esp. as the involuntary expression of fatigue, exhaustion, grief, etc.

2. Hence, to lament; grieve; yearn; — often with *for;* as, to *sigh* for past joys.

3. To make a sound like sighing, as a wind.

——, *Transitive:* **1. a** To express by sighs; to utter in or with sighs; — sometimes with *out;* as, to *sigh* out one's grief. **b** To exhale in sighs, as breath or one's soul.

2. To utter sighs over; to lament or mourn over.

Ages to come, and men unborn
Shall bless her name, and *sigh* her fate. *Prior.*

3. To spend or waste in sighing; as, to *sigh* away Sundays.

4. To bring by sighs into some (specified) condition; as, to *sigh* oneself to rest.

Syn. — Mourn, deplore, bewail, bemoan.

sigh (sī), *n.* [ME., fr. SIGH, *v.*] **1.** Act of sighing; a deep and prolonged audible inspiration and respiration of air, esp. when involuntary and expressing some emotion or feeling, as grief, yearning, weariness, or relief.

2. A similar sound, as of the wind.

sigh'–born', *adj.* Mournful; sorrowful. *Rare.*

sighed'–for', *adj.* Yearned for; longed for with sighs expressing yearning.

sigh'er (sī'ĕr), *n.* One who sighs.

sigh'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SIGH. Hence: *adj.* Uttering sighs; grieving; lamenting. — *n.* **a** Sighs, collectively. **b** Act of one who sighs. — **sigh'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **sigh'ing·ness,** *n.*

sight (sīt), *n.* [ME., fr. AS. *gesiht, gesihth, gesiehth;* akin to D. *gezicht,* G. *sicht, gesicht,* fr. the root of E. SEE, *v.*]

I. That which is seen.

1. A view; esp., a spectacle; show; as, a beautiful *sight.*

2. *Obs.* **a** A vision. **b** Look; aspect; appearance.

3. A great number, quantity, or sum; as, a *sight* of money. *Now Colloq.* "A *sight* of lawyers." *Latimer.*

Your girls are a long *sight* too good for you. *Hergesheimer.*

4. A thing regarded as worth seeing; — chiefly *pl.;* as, the *sights* of a great city.

5. Something odd, ludicrous, or the like; as, her hat was a *sight. Colloq.*

She looked a *sight* and did n't care at all. *Edna Ferber.*

II. Seeing.

6. a The process, function, or power of seeing; the special sense, whose end organ is the eye, by which the position, shape, and color of objects are perceived or received as stimuli through the medium of light proceeding from them; eyesight; vision. See VISION.

O loss of *sight,* of thee I most complain. *Milton.*

b Faculty of mental or spiritual perception resembling vision. Cf. SECOND SIGHT. "My inward *sight.*" *Sidney.* **c** Seeing as exercised by a particular individual; as, to cheat one's *sight;* in God's *sight.* "Terrible to *sight.*" *Cowper.*

7. a Act of seeing or looking; as, known by *sight.*

The things most worthy of our *sight.* *Evelyn.*

b A glance; a look. **c** Inspection; as, a letter intended for your *sight* only.

8. A Mental view; opinion; judgment; point of view.

That which is highly esteemed among men is abomination in the *sight* of God. *Luke* xvi. 15.

b *Obs.* Insight; proficiency.

9. An aim or observation taken by means of a sight or sights. See sense 17, below.

III. Opportunity of seeing.

10. A view; glimpse; as, to have or get a *sight* of something; not a *sight* of game all day long.

11. Perception of an object or objects by the eye; presence or entrance in the range of vision; as, unable to bear the *sight* of her; to lose *sight* of a principle; at *sight* of the enemy.

12. The range of view; space through which the power of vision extends; as, in or out of one's *sight.*

13. Position affording a view; as, in *sight* of land.

14. a Opportunity for investigation; as, he gave him a *sight* into the business. **b** *Colloq.* Hence, an opportunity, in general; a chance; a "show."

15. A straight, uninterrupted stretch, as of a road or river. *Western U. S.*

IV. Means of seeing.

16. *pl. Now Dial. Eng.* **a** The eyes. **b** Spectacles.

17. A small device with an aperture through which objects are to be seen, and by which their direction is settled or ascertained; as, the *sight* of a quadrant.

18. A glass pane through which the color of gases in the flues of a sulphuric acid plant can be observed.

19. The opening in a picture frame; also, that part of a picture exposed to view within a frame.

V. Technical senses:

20. *Armor.* A visor. *Obs.*

21. *Firearms.* A device to guide the eye in aiming, usually consisting of a small piece of metal placed along the middle line of the top of the barrel. There are usually two sights, one fixed near the muzzle, the other near the breech, the latter usually having a groove or other opening through which the first can be seen. The rear sight is often so arranged that it can be raised or lowered according to the range, so that the sights may be held in line with the target even when the muzzle must be elevated to allow for the curve in the trajectory of the projectile. On long-range weapons, the rear sight usually has a lateral motion to compensate for drift or the effect of wind on the projectile. See OPEN SIGHT, PEEP SIGHT, TELESCOPE SIGHT, etc.

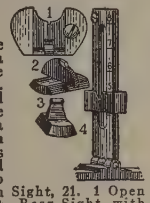

Sight, 21. 1 Open Rear Sight, with adjustable Slide; 2 Ivory Bead Front Sight; 3 Open Front Sight; 4 Leaf Sight.

22. *Mach.* A glass vessel or tube for exhibiting the flow of oil in a lubricating arrangement.

23. *Photog.* The finder of a camera.

Syn. — Vision; gaze; scene, display, exhibition.

— ***at sight.*** As soon as seen, or presented to sight; as, a draft payable *at sight,* that is, on demand or presentation (formerly days of grace were allowed); to read Greek *at sight;* to shoot a person *at sight.* — ***in one's sight.*** Before one's eyes; in one's view or opinion. — ***in sight.*** *Mining.* In its original position and sufficiently developed and explored to permit of an accurate estimation of its quantity and quality; — said of ore. — ***on sight.*** At sight.

sight (sīt), *v.;* SIGHT'ED (sīt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); SIGHT'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To look at; inspect. *Obs.*

2. To get sight of; to see; as, to *sight* land; to *sight* a wreck.

3. a To look at through or as through a sight; to see or take a look at with care; as, to *sight* an object, as a star. **b** To give the proper elevation and direction to by means of a sight or sights; as, to *sight* a rifle or a cannon.

4. To equip with sights; also, to adjust the sights of.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To take aim by a sight.

2. To look carefully in a given direction.

Sighting along we see more of them on other trees. *Filibert Roth.*

Syn. — Espy, descry, discern, behold.

sight the anchor. *Naut.* To haul up the anchor until it can be seen whether it is fouled or clear.

sight, *adj.* Seen for the first time; not studied previously; as, a *sight* passage in Latin; to be done at first sight; as, *sight* translation.

sight, *n. & v.* = SIGH. *Obs.*

sight bill, draft (or the like). One directing payment at sight, that is, on demand or presentation. Formerly days of grace were allowed upon it.

sight'ed (sīt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Having the use of one's sight; seeing; — used chiefly of one who is not blind, in contrast to a blind person able to read Braille or some other raised type. Also, figuratively, having a vision adjusted for accuracy as with the sight of a rifle.

Any of us whose heart is rightly tuned, or whose mind is clearly and surely *sighted.* *Ruskin.*

2. a Having sights, as a rifle. **b** Having the sights adjusted for a specified range; as, *sighted* for 1,000 yards.

-sight'ed. A combining form from *sight,* n., denoting *having* (such) *sight.* Corresponding adverbs are formed with *-ly,* as in shortsighted*ly.* Corresponding nouns are formed with *-ness,* as in shortsighted*ness.*

clear-sighted	foresighted	quick-sightedness
clear-sightedly	high-sighted	second-sighted
dim-sighted	long-sighted	sharp-sighted
dull-sighted	long-sightedness	sharp-sightedness
eagle-sighted	nearsighted	shortsighted
farsighted	nearsightedness	shortsightedly
farsightedness	quick-sighted	shortsightedness

sight edge. *Shipbuilding.* The edge of an overlapping or outer strake of the shell plating.

sight'en (sīt'n), *v. t.;* -ENED (-'nd); -EN·ING. *Calico Printing.* To add sightening to (a paste).

sight'en·ing (-ĭng), *n. Calico Printing.* A fugitive color used to enable the printer to judge of the pattern.

sight'er (sīt'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which sights.

sight'–feed', *adj.* Of or pertaining to a feed-pipe fitting, device, or system, arranged so that the flowing liquid may be observed through a transparent section of the tube or wall. — **sight'–feed',** *n.*

sight'ful (sīt'fo͝ol; -fĭ), *adj.* That can see or be seen; also, sightly. *Obs.* — **sight'ful·ness,** *n. Obs.*

sight'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* A peephole.

sight'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SIGHT. Hence: *n.* Act of one who sights.

sighting angle. See RANGE ANGLE.

sighting hood. *Nav.* A raised hood with slits or peepholes in the sides, as on top of a turret, on a submarine, etc.

sighting shot. A shot to ascertain the range, the quality of the firearm, to test the adjustment of the sights, etc.; a trial shot.

sight'less, *adj.* **1.** Wanting sight; without sight, blind.

2. a Invisible. **b** *Obs.* Unsightly. **c** Unseen.

— **sight'less·ly,** *adv.* — **sight'less·ness,** *n.*

sight'ly (sīt'lĭ), *adj.;* SIGHT'LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); SIGHT'LI·EST.

1. Conspicuous. *Obs.*

2. Pleasing to the sight; comely.

3. Open to sight; as, a *sightly* hill; affording a fine view, as, a *sightly* eminence. *Chiefly U. S.*

sight'ly, *adv.* In a sightly manner.

sight of the eye. The pupil. *Dial.*

sight point. = POINT OF SIGHT. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.,* **2.**

sight'proof' (sīt'prōōf'; 66), *adj.* Undiscoverable to sight; invisible.

sight'–read' (-rēd'), *v. t. & i.* To read at sight, esp. something ordinarily requiring previous study.

sight reader. One who reads at sight, esp. something that ordinarily requires previous study. Specif., a musician who can read or perform music at first sight of the score — **sight reading.**

sight'–see', *v. i.* To go about seeing sights of interest.

sight'–see'ing, *adj.* Engaged in, or devoted to, or used for, seeing sights; eager to see novelties or curiosities. — *n.* Act or pastime of seeing sights. — **sight'–se'er** (-sē'ĕr), *n.*

sight setter. *Gunnery.* A member of a gun crew whose duty is to keep set on the sights the range and deflection ordered by the officer controlling the fire, and to repeat all orders received from that officer.

sight'–shot', *n.* Range of sight. *Rare.* *Cowley.*

sight unseen. See *unsight, unseen,* under UNSIGHT.

sight'wor'thy (sīt'wŭr'thĭ), *adj.* Worth seeing. — **sight'wor'thi·ness** (-thĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

sight'y (sīt'ĭ; *Scot.* sĭx'tĭ), *adj. Now Dial.* **a** Sharp-sighted; farsighted. **b** *Obs.* Visible. **c** Splendid; grand; sightly.

sig'il (sĭj'ĭl), *n.* [L. *sigillum.* See SEAL a stamp.] **1.** A seal; a signet.

2. *Magic.* An image; esp., an astrological image having conjured into it the power of the stars. See IMAGE, 8.

Sig'il·la'ri·a (-ĭ·lā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sigillum* a seal.] *Paleontol.* A genus of fossil trees of the Middle Carboniferous, constituting the family Sigillariaceae, having trunks marked with vertical rows of seallike leaf scars. — **sig'il·lar'id** (-lăr'ĭd), *n. & adj.*

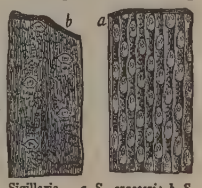

Sigillaria. *a S. grasseri; b S. reticulata.* Much reduced.

Sig'il·la'ri·a, *n. pl.* [L., fr. *sigillum* a seal.] *Rom. Antiq.* Days of the Saturnalia on which little images or figures of earthenware were exposed for sale and given as presents; hence, the little images themselves. — **sig'il·lar'i·an** (-lăr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.*

sig'il·lar'i·oid (-lăr'ĭ·oid), **sig'il·lar'oid** (-oid), *adj. Paleontol.* Resembling *Sigillaria.*

sig'il·la·rist (sĭj'ĭ·lȧ·rĭst), *n.* Sigillographer.

sig'il·lar'y (sĭj'ĭ·lĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -lĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *sigillum* seal.] **1.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a seal or sealing.

2. Influenced by a sigil, or charm.

sig'il·late (sĭj'ĭ·lāt), *adj.* [L. *sigillatus* adorned with little images.] **1.** Decorated by means of stamps, as pottery.

2. [L. *sigillum* a seal.] *Bot.* Decorated or marked with seals or seallike markings; as, a *sigillate* rootstock.

sig'il·late (-lāt), *v. t.* To seal; to close by or as by a seal.

sig'il·lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Sigillate.

sig'il·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Impression of or by a seal.

2. The mark of a cicatrix.

3. Decoration, as of pottery, by means of stamps.

sig'il·la'tive (sĭj'ĭ·lā'tĭv), *adj.* [L. *sigillum* a seal; cf. OF. *sigillatif.*] **1.** Fit to seal; belonging to a seal; composed of wax. *Obs.*

2. Tending to cicatrization; consolidative.

sig'il·lis'tic (-lĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to sigils.

sig'il·log'ra·phy (-lŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [L. *sigillum* seal + *-graphy.*] The department of learning dealing with seals. — **sig'il·log'ra·pher** (-fĕr), *n.* — **sig'il·lo·graph'i·cal** (-lō·grăf'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

si·gil'lum (sĭ·jĭl'ŭm), *n.; pl.* SIGILLA (-ȧ). [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A small statuette, often of terra-cotta, used as a votive offering or gift.

2. Seal, esp. of confession. See SUB SIGILLO.

si·gil'lum (sĭ·jĭl'ŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [L.] *Law.* A seal.

Sig'is·mund (sĭj'ĭs·mŭnd), **sig'is·mund**, *n.* [G.; cf. Goth. *sigis* victory, G. *sieg,* and OHG. *munt* hand, protection; cf. also F. *Sigismond,* fr. G. See SCHEME.] Literally, conquering protection; — masc. proper name. F. *Sigismond* (sē'zhĕs'mōn'); It. *Sigismondo* (sē'jĕs·mōn'dō), *Sismondo*

(sēs-mōn′dō); Sp. *Sigismundo* (sē′hēs-mōōn′dō; 142); Pg. *Sigismundo* (sē′zhēs-mōōn′dōō); G. *Sigismund* (zē′gis-mōōnt), *Sigmund* (zēk′mōōnt).

sig·la (sĭg′lȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] Signs, abbreviations, letters, or characters standing for words, shorthand, etc., in ancient manuscripts, or on coins, medals, etc.

sig·lar′i·an (sĭg·lär′ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to **sigla.**

sig′los (sĭg′lŏs), *n.; pl.* -LOI (-loi). [Gr. *siglos, siklos.*] The silver coin unit of ancient Persia, equal to ½₀ daric and weighing about 5.6 grams.

sig′ma (sĭg′mȧ), *n.* [Gr.] **1.** The 18th letter (Σ, σ, s, and, rarely used, C) of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to Eng. *S, s,* and representing the sound of *s* in *sun.* See S.
2. a An instance of the letter Σ, σ, s, written, printed, etc. **b** As a numeral, 200. Cf. GREEK NUMERAL.
3. Used variously, often in the form Σ, σ, for classifying, as [*cap.*], *Astron.,* to designate some star, usually the eighteenth brightest, of a constellation; as, *Sigma* (σ) Scorpii.
4. The thousandth part of a second; a millisecond.
5. a *Math. & Statistics.* A symbol for the standard deviation (see DEVIATION, 7), always written σ. **b** *Math.* A symbol indicating summation, always written Σ.
6. *Zool.* A C-shaped sponge spicule.

sig′ma-spire (sĭg′mȧ-spīr), *n.* [*sigma* + *spire.*] *Zool.* An S-shaped sponge spicule.

sig′mate (-māt), *adj.* [From SIGMA.] Having the shape or form of the Greek sigma or the letter S; specif.: *Zool.* Designating C-shaped sponge spicules.

sig′mate (-māt), *v. t.* To change (the termination of a syllable) by adding a sigma or *s.*

sig·mat′ic (sĭg·măt′ĭk), *adj. Gram.* Characterized by the use or addition of sigma or *s,* as certain tenses.

sig·ma′tion (sĭg·mā′shŭn), *n.* The addition of a sigma or *s* to the end of a syllable.

Sig′ma Xi′ (sĭg′mȧ zī′). [Initials of Gr. *spoudōn xyōnes* companions in zealous exertions (research).] A national nonsecret and honorary society, founded at Cornell University in 1886 to recognize scholarship and aid in research in scientific and technical institutions, having ideals and significance similar to those of Phi Beta Kappa. *U. S.*

sig′mo·dont (sĭg′mō-dŏnt), *adj. Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Sigmodontes. — *n.* One of the Sigmodontes.

Sig′mo·don′tes (-dŏn′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sigma* sigma (Σ) + *odōn, odontos,* tooth.] *Zool.* A supergeneric group of rodents having biserially tuberculate molars and including all indigenous American murine rodents except the wood rats, voles, and lemmings.

sig′moid (sĭg′moid), *adj.* [Gr. *sigmoeidēs.* See SIGMA; -OID.] **1. a** Curved like the letter C, or the uncial sigma. **b** Curved in two directions, like the letter S or the Greek *s.*
2. *Anat.* Pertaining to the sigmoid flexure of the intestine; as, the **sigmoid artery,** a branch of the inferior mesenteric.

sig′moid, *n. Anat.* The sigmoid flexure, etc.

sig·moi′dal (sĭg·moi′dăl; -′dl), *adj.* Sigmoid. — **sig·moi′dal·ly,** *adv.*

sigmoid cavity. *Anat.* **a** See ULNA, 2 **a.** **b** A surface on the inner side of the distal end of the radius for articulation with the ulna.

sigmoid colon. *Anat.* The sigmoid flexure.

sig′moid·ec′to·my (sĭg′moid-ĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*sigmoid* + *-ectomy.*] Surgical removal of part of the sigmoid flexure.

sigmoid flexure. a *Zool.* An S-shaped curve, as in the neck of a bird or turtle. **b** *Anat.* The contracted and crooked part of the intestine between the descending colon and the rectum, terminating in the latter at the brim of the true pelvis.

sig′moid·i′tis (sĭg′moid-ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *sigmoid* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the sigmoid flexure of the colon.

sig·moi′do- (sĭg·moi′dō-), **sigmoid-.** A combining form for *sigmoid,* as in:

sigmoidectomy	**sigmoidoprocostomy**	**sigmoidoscopy**
sigmoiditis	**sigmoidorectostomy**	**sigmoidostomy**
sigmoidopexy	**sigmoidoscope**	

sigmoid valves. *Anat.* The semilunar valves of the heart.

Sig′mund (sĭg′mŭnd; *G.* zēk′mōōnt), *n.* [ON. *Sigmundr.*] **1.** In the *Volsunga Saga,* a Volsung, father of Sigurd, the counterpart of Siegmund in the *Ring of the Nibelung.*
2. Masculine proper name.

sign (sīn), *n.* [OF. *signe,* fr. L. *signum;* prob. akin to L. *secare* to cut. See 2d SAW; cf. ENSIGN, RESIGN, SEAL a stamp, SENNET, SIGNAL, SIGNATURE, SIGNET, SIGNIFY, TOCSIN.]
I. A symbol.
1. A conventional symbol or emblem which represents an idea, as a word, letter, or mark; as, the *sign* of the cross.
2. *Archaic.* **a** A heraldic or military device carried on a banner or a shield; hence, a standard, banner, or ensign. **b** A signal.
3. A constellation.
4. a A motion, an action, or a gesture by which a thought is expressed, or a command or a wish made known. **b** Hence, one of the gestures of pantomime, or of a language of signs such as those used by the savages, or those used by the deaf and dumb. Educators of the deaf distinguish between ***natural signs,*** which serve for communicating ideas, and ***methodical,*** or ***systematic, signs,*** adapted for the dictation, or the rendering, of written language, word by word. Cf. DACTYLOLOGY.
5. A lettered board, or other conspicuous notice, placed on or before a building, room, shop, or office to advertise the business there transacted, or the name of the person or firm conducting it; a publicly displayed token or notice.
6. In writing and printing, an ideographic mark, figure, or picture (including certain abbreviations and contractions) conventionally used to represent a term or conception, usually technical. See *Arbitrary Signs and Symbols,* in Appendix.
7. *Obs.* **a** An effigy; an imprinted image. **b** An attesting mark, as on a seal. **c** *pl.* Insignia. *Spenser.* **d** Semblance; pretense.
II. Indication.
8. Something serving to indicate the existence of a thing; a token; as, a *sign* of grace, wit, fear.

In *sign* she favored their intent. *Pope.*

9. A remarkable event, considered by the ancients as indicating the will of some deity; a prodigy; an omen; specif., an event considered by the Jews as indicating the divine will, or as manifesting an interposition of the divine power for some special end; a miracle; a wonder.

Through mighty *signs* and wonders. *Rom.* xv. 19.

10. Presage; portent; omen; as, a *sign* of rain, of death, of victory.
11. A trace; a vestige; as, no *sign* of habitation; a dense forest with no *sign* of life.
III. Technical senses:
12. *Astron.* A division of the ecliptic or zodiac. The twelve *signs* are reckoned eastward from the point of intersection of ecliptic and equator (at first point ♈ Aries), in the order given below. Their names were originally the names of the constellations occupying severally the divisions of the zodiac; but, by precession of the equinoxes, the signs have separated about 30 degrees from these constellations, and each of the latter now lies in the sign next in advance, or to the east, of the one bearing its name, as the constellation Aries in the sign Taurus, etc. See also ZODIAC.

No.	Name & Symbol	Sun enters	No.	Name & Symbol	Sun enters
1	**Aries,** Ram	♈ Mar. 21	8	**Scorpio,** Scorpion	♏ Oct. 24
2	**Taurus,** Bull	♉ Apr. 20	9	**Sagittarius,** Archer	♐ Nov. 22
3	**Gemini,** Twins	♊ May 21	10	**Capricornus,** Goat	♑ Dec. 22
4	**Cancer,** Crab	♋ June 22	11	**Aquarius,** Water Bearer	♒ Jan. 20
5	**Leo,** Lion	♌ July 23	12	**Pisces,** Fishes	♓ Feb. 19
6	**Virgo,** Virgin	♍ Aug. 23			
7	**Libra,** Balance	♎ Sept. 23			

In the old astronomy and in astrology, signs were variously classified. A sign was described according to: the triplicity in which it is found (***airy, earthy, fiery, watery***); its location with reference to the equator (***northern, southern***), to the equinox (***equinoctial***), or to the tropics (***tropical***); its numbering, whether even or odd (***diurnal, nocturnal***); its complexion (***hot, cold, moist, dry***); the form of its figure (***bestial, human, bicorporal***); the quality of its influence (***masculine*** or ***feminine, fortunate*** or ***unfortunate,*** etc.).
☞ For identification of these signs, see phrases such as BESTIAL SIGNS.
13. *Hunting.* A trace; a spoor; as, a bear *sign. U. S.*
14. *Math.* A character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed on them; as, the *signs* + (plus), − (minus), ÷ (of division), etc.; also, any abbreviation or conventional mark having a meaning fixed by usage or prescription; as, the integral *sign* ∫, the radical *sign* √, the factorial sign !, etc. See *Arbitrary Signs,* in Appendix.
15. *Med.* An objective evidence of disease; that is, one appreciable by some one other than the patient. The terms *symptom* and *sign* are often used synonymously, but properly they differ in that the former is perceived only by the patient. The term *sign* is often further restricted to the purely local evidences of disease afforded by direct examination of the organs involved, as distinguished from evidences of general disturbance afforded by the temperature, pulse, etc., and is then often called *physical sign.*
16. *Music.* Any character used in notation, as a flat, sharp, dot, etc.; specif., = SEGNO. See *Arbitrary Signs,* in Appendix.
17. *Philol.* An inflectional ending characteristic of a mood, tense, number, etc.; as, the plural *sign.*
18. *Theol.* That which, being external, stands for, or signifies, something spiritual. Cf. SACRAMENT, 1.
Syn. — SIGN, SIGNAL. SIGN is the general term; a SIGNAL is esp. a prearranged sign, or one that is markedly significant or conspicuous. Cf. EMBLEM.
— ***at the sign of.*** At the shop, inn, etc., having the (specified) sign.

sign (sīn), *v.;* SIGNED (sīnd); SIGN′ING. [OF. *signer,* fr. L. *signare* to mark, seal, fr. *signum.* See SIGN, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1. a** To place a sign upon; to consecrate, bless, or mark with a sign, esp. with the sign of the cross. **b** To cross (a person). **c** To represent or indicate by a sign.
2. To betoken; to symbolize. *Now Rare.*
3. a To affix a signature to; to ratify or attest by hand or seal; to subscribe in one's own handwriting. **b** To write (a signature); as, to *sign* one's name. **c** To assign or convey formally; — used with *away* and sometimes with *off* or *over.*
4. To communicate by making a sign; to signify by, or express in, a sign language.
5. To engage or hire by securing the signature of; as, the baseball manager has *signed* a new player.
6. *Print.* To bear as a signature.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To write one's name, esp. as a token of assent, responsibility, or obligation; — often, *Colloq.,* with *off;* as, to *sign off,* i. e., to relinquish one's claims.
2. a To make a sign or signal, to communicate directions or intelligence by a sign or signs. **b** To communicate or converse in a sign language.
3. *Obs.* **a** To use seals. **b** To be a sign or omen.
Syn.—Signal, motion; subscribe, underwrite; hire, engage.
sign off. **a** *U. S.* To withdraw from an engagement or association. **b** *Slang.* To announce a discontinuance. **c** *Radio.* To announce the end (of a message, program, etc.) and discontinue transmitting.
sign on. **a** To enlist or engage oneself for work by signature. **b** To register by signature on return to work.
sign oneself. To use for one's name in a signature; to subscribe oneself.
sign on the dotted line. See DOTTED LINE.
sign the cross. To make the sign of the cross.
sign up. To engage oneself or join by or as by signing a contract. *Colloq.*

sign (sīn). Aphetic for assign. *Obs.*

sign′a·ble (sīn′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Suitable to be signed; requiring signature; as, a document *signable* by a certain person.
2. Having the ability to sign. *Rare.*

sig′nal (sĭg′nȧl; -n'l), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *signale,* neut. of *signalis,* adj., fr. L. *signum.* See SIGN, *n.*] **1.** Emblem; symbol. *Obs.*
2. A token; foreshadowing; sign.

The weary sun . . . Gives *signal* of a goodly day tomorrow. *Shak.*

3. a A sign, event, or watchword which has been agreed upon as the occasion of concerted action. **b** That which incites to action; an initial cause or impulse.
4. a A sign made to give notice of something, as of a command or danger; as, a *signal* to fire. **b** An object placed to convey notice or warning; as, a traffic *signal.*
5. Specif., a small projecting tab or flag that clasps upon the edge of a card or the like for use in indexing.
6. At cards, a play indicating, to one's partner, desire for a certain lead.
7. *Cryst.* In the goniometric study of a crystal, the reflected beam of light from a face rotated into a particular position in the goniometer.
8. *Elec.* The intelligence, message, or effect conveyed in telegraphy or telephony.
9. *Railroad.* Any device or sign used to warn trainmen or persons approaching a railroad of danger, or to convey orders or information to a train crew.
10. *Surveying.* An object (as a flag on a pole) centered over a point, to be observed from other positions.
Syn. — See SIGN.
☞ PHRASES are:

signal alarm	**signal gong**	**signal post**
signal beacon	**signal gun**	**signal rocket**
signal bell	**signal lamp**	**signal shot**
signal box	**signal lantern**	**signal siren**
signal fire	**signal light**	**signal whistle**
signal flag	**signal mast**	**signal wire**

sig′nal (sĭg′nȧl; -n'l), *adj.* [F. *signalé,* past part. of *signaler* to signalize. See SIGNAL, *n.*] **1.** Noticeable; distinguished from what is ordinary; as, a *signal* exploit; a *signal* failure.
2. Betokening; significative.
3. Employed or used in signaling; as, a *signal* beacon, corps, or station.
Syn. — Eminent, remarkable, memorable, extraordinary, notable, striking, conspicuous. See PROMINENT.
Ant. — Ordinary, commonplace, undistinguished.

sig′nal (sĭg′nȧl; -n'l), *v.;* SIG′NALED (-nȧld; -n'ld) or SIG′NALLED; SIG′NAL·ING or SIG′NAL·LING. [From SIGNAL, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To communicate by signals; as, to *signal* orders.
2. To notify by a signal or signals; to make a signal or signals to; as, to *signal* a fleet to anchor.
3. To signalize.
—, *Intransitive:* To make a signal or signals; to communicate by a signal or signals.

signal board. A board on which signals are recorded; esp., such a board with electrical connections for signaling; an annunciator.

Signal Corps. *Mil.* In the United States, an arm of the regular army, charged with the development, procurement, storage, and issue of signal, meteorological, and photographic supplies and of range-finding apparatus, with the installation, maintenance, and operation of all military communications systems, with transmitting messages for the army, etc. Its chief is an officer with the rank of major general, known as ***Chief Signal Officer.***

sig′nal·er, sig′nal·ler (sĭg′nȧl-ẽr; -n'l-ẽr), *n.* One who or that which signals.

sig′nal·et′ics (sĭg′nȧ-lĕt′ĭks), *n.* Science or process of making and using signalments. — **sig′nal·et′ic** (-ĭk), *adj.*

signal halyard. *Nav.* A woven cotton line used for halyards on signal yards because free from kinking.

sig′nal·ist (sĭg′nȧl-ĭst; -n'l-ĭst), *n.* One who signals; a signaler.

sig·nal′i·ty (sĭg·năl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Signal quality; significance; distinction. *Now Rare.*

sig′nal·ize (sĭg′nȧl-īz), *v.;* SIG′NAL·IZED (-īzd); SIG′NAL·IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [From SIGNAL, *adj.*] *Transitive:* **1. a** To make signal; to distinguish, make known, mark, or display conspicuously.

It is this passion which drives men to all the ways we see in use of *signalizing* themselves. *Burke.*

b To point out carefully or distinctly.
2. a To make a signal or signals to. **b** To announce or indicate by a signal, as a ship's arrival.
3. To make a signalment of; to describe as in signaletics.
—, *Intransitive:* To signal.

sig′nal·man (sĭg′nȧl-mȧn; -n'l-mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man whose business is to manage or display signals; esp.: **a** A man who sets the signals by which railroad trains are run or warned. **b** A man who transmits orders from the foreman of a gang of men to the engineer who runs the hoisting or hauling engine, as in logging, excavating, building, etc. **c** In the United States Navy, a petty officer of the seaman branch especially qualified in visual signal duties.

sig′nal·ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *signalement.*] Description by peculiar, appropriate, or characteristic marks; specif., the systematic description of a person for purposes of identification. The Bertillon signaletic system comprises: the ***anthropometrical signalment,*** consisting of exact measurements of height, reach of the outstretched arms, height of trunk (of a man sitting), curvature of the vertebral column, length and width of head, length and width of right ear, length of left foot, of left middle and little fingers, and of left forearm; besides which measurement of the bizygomatic diameter and impression showing the skin convolutions of the ball of the thumb and first three fingers of the right hand may also be given; the ***descriptive signalment,*** including precise observations of the color and peculiarities of the iris of the left eye and of the hair and complexion, of the peculiarities of the nose and right ear, and of general traits of the features; the signalment by peculiar marks, or ***pathological signalment,*** including localization and description of peculiarities of the bodily surface, such as deformities, scars, tattooings, moles, warts, etc. Statistical observations as to age, name, nationality, education, and record, etc., are added.

signal noise ratio. *Radio.* The ratio of radio field intensity to noise field intensity.

signal red. The color vermilion.

signal relay. *Elec.* See RELAY, *n.,* 3.

signal service. a The system or occupation of communicating by signals, as in military operations. **b** An organization or body charged with operating such a system; specif., formerly in the United States, [*caps.*] a bureau in the War Department composed of a Chief Signal Officer and officers and men detailed from the Corps of Engineers of the army. See WEATHER BUREAU.

signal tower. A tower from which signals are displayed or controlled; specif., *Railroads,* a switch tower for a system of signals.

sig′na·ry (sĭg′nȧ·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *signum* sign.]
1. A sign; seal; mark. *Obs.*
2. A series or arrangement of signs, as hieroglyphs or syllabic or alphabetic signs. *W. M. Flinders Petrie.*

sig′nate (sĭg′nȧt), *adj.* [L. *signatus,* past part. See SIGN, *v. t.*] **a** Designated or distinguished. **b** *Zool.* Having markings like letters.

signate matter. *Schol.* Matter which is numerically distinct in different individuals but which is the same in quality or character for cognition.

signate predication. See EXERCISED PREDICATION.

sig·na′tion (sĭg·nā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *signatio.* See SIGN, *v.*] **1.** Act of signing, as with the cross or a seal.
2. *Obs.* **a** Marking. **b** A distinguishing mark.

sig·na′tor (sĭg·nā′tẽr), *n.* **1.** Signatory.
2. (*pron.* sĭg′nȧ-tẽr) *Scots Law.* = SIGNATURE, 11. *Obs.*

sig′na·to′ry (sĭg′nȧ-tō′rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tẽr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *signatorius.*] **1.** Relating to a seal, as of a document; used in sealing. *Obs.*
2. Joining or sharing in a signature; bound by the terms

of a signed agreement, esp. an international convention; as, *signatory* powers.

sig'na·to'ry (sĭg'nȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tēr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A signer with another or others; specif., a government bound with others to the terms of a signed convention.

sig'na·tur·al (sĭg'nȧ·tûr·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a signature.

sig'na·ture (-tûr; 249), *n.* [F. *signature*, or ML. *signatura*, fr. L. *signare, signatum.* See SIGN, *v.*] **1.** A distinguishing sign, stamp, or mark; as, *signatures* of God's goodness.
2. a The name of any person, written with his own hand to signify that the writing which precedes accords with his wishes or intentions; a sign manual; an autograph. **b** Act of signing one's name. **c** Act of signing; as, the *signature* of a treaty.
3. *Obs.* **a** Impression of a distinctive mark. **b** A figure forming an image. **c** A birthmark.
4. *Math.* In a quadratic form with real coefficients, the difference between the number of positive and the number of negative coefficients when the form is reduced, by a real linear transformation of the variables, to a sum of square terms.
5. *Music.* Short for KEY SIGNATURE, TIME SIGNATURE.
6. *Old Med.* A resemblance between the external characters of a disease and those of some physical agent (as that between the red skin of scarlet fever and a red cloth) supposed to indicate this agent in the treatment of the disease. See DOCTRINE OF SIGNATURES.
7. *Old Physiol.* An outward mark by which internal characteristics were supposed to be indicated.
8. *Pharm.* That part of a prescription which contains the directions to the patient, usually prefaced by *S* or *Sig.* (an abbrev. of Latin *signa*, imperative of *signare*, to sign or mark).
9. *Print.* **a** A letter or figure placed at the bottom of the first page of each sheet of a book or pamphlet, as a direction to the binder in arranging and folding the sheets; — called also **signature mark.** **b** A printed sheet containing a number of pages, as 4, 8, 12, 16, etc., folded as one unit and forming a section of a book or pamphlet. **c** Hence, in bookbinding, such a printed sheet or set of sheets folded into four, or some multiple of four, pages; — called also *section.*
10. *R.C.Ch.* A rescript granting a privilege or indulgence. *Obs.*
11. *Scots Law.* A writing prepared to be signed or sealed as the ground or warrant for a proposed royal grant or charter, — abolished by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 51 (1847).

sig'na·ture (sĭg'nȧ·tûr), *v. t.* **1.** To designate. *Obs.*
2. To subscribe to with one's signature.

sig'na·tur·ist (sĭg'nȧ·tûr·ĭst), *n.* **1.** One who holds to belief in signatures. See SIGNATURE, 6 & 7.
2. One who makes a mark or signature.

sign'board' (sīn'bōrd'; 181), *n.* **1.** A board for or bearing a notice or sign, originally of a shop or inn.
2. Figuratively, a conspicuous indication.

sign'er (sīn'ẽr), *n.* One who signs; specif. (*often cap.*), one who signed the Declaration of Independence.

sig'net (sĭg'nĕt; -nĭt; 119), *n.* [OF., fr. *signer* to make a mark, to sign, fr. L. *signare.* See SIGN, *v.*] **1.** A seal, esp. one used officially to give authority to a document; specif.: **a** In England, formerly, the seal used by the sovereign in sealing private letters and grants, prior to the affixing of the privy seal; — called also *privy signet.* **b** In Scotland, the seal formerly used to authenticate royal warrants connected with administration of justice.
2. a The impression made by or as by a seal or signet. **b** A mark or stamp, esp. one impressed as with a seal.
3. A small seal, as in a ring.
4. *Obs.* **a** A sign. **b** A signal.

sig'net, *v. t.;* SIG'NET·ED; SIG'NET·ING. To mark or authenticate with a signet, esp. an official signet.

signet ring. **1.** A ring containing a signet, or private seal.
2. That which resembles a signet ring in shape, as the malaria parasite in a certain stage of intracorpuscular development; — commonly used attributively.

sign factor. *Math.* A certain power of (−1) placed before the general term of a sequence or series to indicate its sign.

sig'ni·fer (sĭg'nĭ·fẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *signum* sign + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** Zodiac. *Obs.*
2. A standard-bearer.

sig'ni·fi'a·ble (sĭg'nĭ·fī'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being signified.

sig·nif'i·cal (sĭg·nĭf'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or pert. to significs.

sig·nif'i·cance (sĭg·nĭf'ĭ·kăns), *n.* [L. *significantia.*]
1. That which is signified; meaning; import; as, the *significance* of a nod, gesture, word, look, etc.
2. Quality of being important; importance; moment; weight; consequence; as, a matter of *significance.*
3. Suggestiveness; signification.
Syn. — See MEANING.

sig·nif'i·can·cy (-kăn·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being significant; expressiveness.
2. Significance.

sig·nif'i·cant (sĭg·nĭf'ĭ·kănt), *adj.* [L. *significans, -antis*, pres. part. of *significare.* See SIGNIFY.] **1.** Having a meaning; esp., full of import; expressive or suggestive.
It was well said of Plotinus, that the stars were *significant*, but not efficient. *Raleigh.*
2. a Suggesting or containing some covert or special meaning; standing as a sign or token; as, a *significant* look, circumstance. **b** Indicative.
3. Deserving to be considered; important; momentous.
4. Conveying meaning; designed to signify something; as, *significant* art.
Syn. — Meaningful, indicative. SIGNIFICANT, EXPRESSIVE. That is SIGNIFICANT which has meaning, or (esp.) which hints or suggests some special import; that is EXPRESSIVE which is full of, or characterized by (often vivid), expression; as, all sounds are not *significant;* a forcible and *expressive* word; a *significant* look; an *expressive* face. Cf. MEANING. **Ant.** — Empty, meaningless, vapid.

sig·nif'i·cant, *n.* A thing which has or conveys significance; a sign; a token; a symbol.

significant figures. *Arith.* Figures that remain to a number or decimal after the ciphers at the right or left are canceled. Thus, the *significant figures* of 25,000, or of .0025, are 25.

sig·nif'i·cate (sĭg·nĭf'ĭ·kāt), *n.* [L. *significatum*, neut. past part. of *significare.* See SIGNIFY.] **1.** A thing which is signified or indicated.
2. *Logic.* One of several characters or instances signified by a common term. *Whately.*

sig·nif'i·cate, *adj.* Signified. *Rare.*

significate form. *Schol.* A form specified by a name.

sig'ni·fi·ca'tion (sĭg'nĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *significatio:* cf. F. *signification.*] **1.** Act of signifying; a making known by signs or other means; *Civil Law*, a formal notification, as of a judicial decree or sentence.
A *signification* of being pleased. *Landor.*
2. a Significancy. "Ceremonies destitute of *signification.*" *Hooker.* **b** That which is signified or made known; that meaning which a sign, character, or token is intended to convey; import; as, the *significations* of words.
3. a A thing which conveys significance; as, *significations* of reverence. **b** *Obs.* A sign or token.
4. Importance; consequence. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
5. Specif., *Logic*, the connotation or comprehension of a term or the implications of a proposition.
Syn. — See MEANING.

sig·nif'i·ca'tive (sĭg·nĭf'ĭ·kā'tĭv; -kȧ·tĭv), *adj.* [OF. *significatif*, fr. LL. *significativus.*] **1.** Betokening or representing by an external sign; serving as a sign; indicative.
2. Having signification or meaning; expressive of a meaning, esp. a convert one; significant; suggestive.
Destitute of *significative* words. *Camden.*
3. *Logic.* **a** Of or pertaining to the signification (in sense 3). **b** Naming an object and implying a quality of it; — said of terms. In the proposition "She is a beauty," *beauty* is a *significative* term.
— **sig·nif'i·ca'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **sig·nif'i·ca'tive·ness,** *n.*

sig·nif'i·ca'tive, *n.* Any significative thing.

sig·nif'i·ca·tor (sĭg·nĭf'ĭ·kā'tẽr), *n.* [ML.] One that signifies or foreshows, as, in a horoscope, a planet that rules a house; specif., the lord of the ascendant for the querent, and the lord of the house which rules the matter inquired after, for the quesited; — used chiefly in astrology.

sig·nif'i·ca·to'ry (sĭg·nĭf'ĭ·kȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tēr·ĭ), *adj.* [LL. *significatorius.*] Significative. — *n.* That which is significatory.

sig·nif'i·ca·ture (sĭg·nĭf'ĭ·kȧ·tûr), *n.* Significative character.

sig'ni·fi·ca'vit (sĭg'nĭ·fĭ·kā'vĭt), *n.* [L., (he) has signified, perf. ind. of *significare* to signify.] *Eng. Eccl. Law.* a A bishop's certificate that an excommunicated person has been in that state for 40 days. **b** *Hist.* A resulting chancery writ (called *writ de excommunicato capiendo*) ordering the recalcitrant's imprisonment until submission.

sig'ni·fi'cian (sĭg'nĭ·fĭsh'ăn), *n.* A student of significs.

sig·nif'ics (sĭg·nĭf'ĭks), *n.* The science or theory of meanings, esp. of meanings in relation to the forms of their expression in language.

sig'ni·fi'er (sĭg'nĭ·fī'ẽr), *n.* One who or that which signifies.

sig'ni·fy (sĭg'nĭ·fī), *v.;* SIG'NI·FIED (-fīd); SIG'NI·FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [OF. *signifier*, fr. L. *significare*, fr. *signum* a sign + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See SIGN, *n.;* -FY.] *Transitive:* **1.** To show by a sign; to communicate by any conventional token, as words, gestures, signals, or the like; to make known; announce; as, he *signified* his desire to be present.
I'll to the king; and *signify* to him
That thus I have resign'd my charge to you. *Shak.*
2. To be a sign of; mean; denote; import; betoken; foreshow; — often used impersonally; as, it *signifies* little.
He bade her tell him what it *signified.* *Chaucer.*
3. *Obs.* **a** To make a similitude of; to compare. **b** To give to understand; inform.
—, *Intransitive:* To have meaning or significance; to matter; to be of consequence; — often used impersonally; as, it does not *signify*, i. e., it is of no importance.
Syn. — Sign, signal, manifest, declare, utter, intimate, denote, imply.

si'gnior (sē'nyōr), *n.* [Cf. SEIGNIOR.] Sir; Mr.; — English form of the Italian *signor.*

sign language. **1.** = DACTYLOLOGY.
2. A language of signs. See SIGN, *n.*, **4 b.**
3. The highly developed gesture language of the Plains Indians, used for communication between members of tribes speaking different languages.

sign'less (sīn'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* **1.** Having no sign; esp., *Math.*, having no algebraic sign; also, essentially positive, as the modulus of an imaginary.
2. Making no sign; passive. *Rare.*

sign'man (sīn'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). Sign painter.

sign manual. A signature. See SIGNATURE, *n.*, **2 a.** Specif., the king's signature on a royal grant or charter, placed at the top of the document.

sign of summation. *Math.* The Greek capital Σ placed before a general term to indicate the sum of all terms of which it is the type. Commonly this term has an index that takes a series of integral values; this is then written above and below the Σ with its greatest and least values;
thus, $\sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \ldots$ When no index is used, but only different letters, the Latin *S* is sometimes used, esp. by the French; thus, Σ*ab* or *Sab* means $ab + bc + ca$.

sign of the cross. **a** A badge representing the cross of Christ. **b** *R.C.Ch.* The motion of the right hand forming a cross, esp. such a motion from one's forehead to the breast, and from the left to the right shoulder accompanied by the words, "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

‖**si'gnor** (sē'nyōr), *n.* [It.] **1.** [*cap.*] See SIGNORE.
2. A lord or gentleman, esp. an Italian of distinction or rank. "Two most worshipful *signors.*" *R. D. Blackmore.*

‖**si·gno'ra** (sē·nyō'rä), *n.; pl.* -RE (-rā). [It.] Madam; Mrs.; — a title of address or respect among Italians.

‖**si·gno're** (sē·nyō'rā), *n.; pl.* -RI (-rē). [It. See SEIGNIOR.] Sir; Mr.; — a title of address or respect among Italians. When used before a person's name the form is **Si'gnor.**

‖**si'gno·ri'a** (sē'nyō·rē'ä), *n.* [It.] **a** Lordship; dominion. **b** = SIGNORY.

si'gno·ri'al (-ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to signoria.

‖**si'gno·ri'na** (sē'nyō·rē'nä), *n.; pl.* SIGNORINE (-nā). [It.] Miss; — a diminutive of *signora.*

‖**si'gno·ri'no** (-nō), *n.; pl.* SIGNORINI (-nē). [It.] Young gentleman; master; — a diminutive of *signore.*

si'gno·ry (sē'nyō·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). The chief executive body of a medieval Italian city, as of Venice.

si'gno·ry. Var. of SEIGNIORY, SIGNORIA.

sign painter. One who paints signs, as for advertising. — **sign painting.**

sign'post' (sīn'pōst'), *n.* A post for or bearing a sign or signs; specif., a guidepost, as at a crossroad; hence, figuratively, a guide; beacon. — **sign'post',** *v. t.*

sig'num (sĭg'nŭm), *n.; pl.* -NA (-nȧ). [L., sign, signal.]
1. A sign, as a cross or mark made in lieu of signature.
2. A great bell, as swung in a tower.

sign'writ'er (sīn'rīt'ẽr), *n.* One whose business or work is writing signs, esp. for advertising.

Si'gurd (sē'gōōrt), *n.* Also **Si'gurth.** [ON. *Sigurthr.*] **1.** The hero of the *Volsunga Saga.* He is reared by Regin, slays Fafnir, delivers and plights troth with Brynhild, then, after drinking a magic potion, marries Gunnar's sister Gudrun and aids Gunnar to win Brynhild, and at the latter's instigation is treacherously slain by Gunnar's brother. Cf. SIEGFRIED; see BRYNHILD, GUNNAR, GUDRUN, FAFNIR.
2. Masculine proper name.

Si'gyn (sĭ'gĭin), *n.* [ON.] *Norse Myth.* The wife of Loki. After he is bound beneath the venom-dripping serpent, she catches the venom in a bowl and saves him from all the drops save those which fall when the bowl is being emptied.

‖**si·jill',** **si·jil'** (sĭ·jĭl'), *n.* [Ar., fr. MGr. *sigillion*, fr. L. *sigillum.* See SEAL impression.] A register; in the Koran, the recording angel or the record of the fate of humanity.

si'ka (sē'kȧ), *n.* [Jap. *shika.*] **a** The Japanese deer; also, any closely allied deer of the eastern Asiatic mainland. **b** [*cap.*] A subgenus of the genus *Cervus*, sometimes considered a separate genus, comprising these deer, characterized by the spotted coat and by the antlers lacking a bez tine.

sike (sīk; sĭk), *n.* [AS. *sīc.*] *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** A small stream, esp. one that dries up in summer; a brook; a rill. **b** A ditch; trench; drain. **c** A gully; a ravine.

sike (sĭk), *n. & v.* Sigh. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

sike (sĭk; sēk). Var. of SICK, SUCH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Sikes, Bill (sĭks). A brutal thief and housebreaker in Dickens's *Oliver Twist.* He persecutes Oliver, murders his own mistress, Nancy, and unintentionally kills kimself.

sik'et (sĭk'ĭt), *n.* [Dim. of 1st SIKE.] A small stream. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Sikh (sēk), *n.* [Hind., prop., a disciple.] An adherent of Sikhism. Many of the Sikhs are soldiers in the native British-Indian army. — **Sikh,** *adj.*

si'kha·ra (shĭk'ȧ·rȧ), **si'khra** (shĭk'rȧ), *n.* Also **si'kra** (-rȧ), **si'kar** (shĭk'ăr), **si'ka·ra** (-ȧ·rȧ). [Skr. *śikhara* point, peak, spire.] A pyramidal tower; sometimes, a tower with convexly curved sides, or a convexly pyramidal part of such a tower. *India.*

Sikhara.

Sikh'ism (sēk'ĭz'm), *n.* The tenets and practices of a Hindu sect founded by Guru Nanak about A.D. 1500 in the Punjab in a religious reform movement and later developed into a powerful military organization. It involves belief in one god, prohibits idolatry, pilgrimages, use of charms, faith in witchcraft, etc. It abolishes caste distinctions and refuses to recognize Brahmanical supremacy. Cf. GRANTH.

Si·kin'nis (sĭ·kĭn'ĭs), *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* A form of orgiastic dance associated with satyrs.

Sik'kim cu'cum·ber (sĭk'ĭm). [From *Sikkim*, state in India.] A Himalayan variety of the common cucumber with exceptionally large fruit.

Sik'kim·ese' (sĭk'ĭ·mēz'; -mēs'; 66), *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Sikkim, India, the population of which is Mongoloid.

sil (sĭl), *n.* [L.; cf. F. *sil.*] Yellow ocher.

si'lage (sī'lĭj'), *n.* [From *ensilage*, after *silo.*] *Agric.* Fodder, either green or mature, converted into succulent winter feed for livestock through processes of fermentation. By the usual method, the fodder (esp. Indian corn, but often clover, millet, sunflower, etc.) is cut fine and stored in an airtight chamber (silo), where it is compressed to exclude air; it undergoes an acid fermentation, which gives it an agreeable flavor and prevents spoiling. Water is sometimes added, depending on the amount in the plants.

si'lage (sī'lĭj), *v. t.* To ensile.

silage cutter. *Agric. Mach.* A machine for cutting silage and, usually, elevating it into a silo; — called also *silo filler.*

sil'ane (sĭl'ān), *n.* [*silicon* + *methane.*] *Chem.* Any silicon hydride having the general formula Si_nH_{2n+2}, analogous to that of the methane series; specif., silicane, SiH_4. See SILICON HYDRIDE.

‖**si·lan'ga** (sē·läng'gä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Tag. *silang* to pass between two things.] A channel or bay formed by two or more islands.

Si'las (sī'lăs), *n.* [LL. & Gr.] **1.** Masculine proper name.
2. *Bib.* A prophet of the early church at Jerusalem, companion of Paul on his second missionary journey. He is generally held to be identical with Silvanus.

Silas Lapham. See RISE OF SILAS LAPHAM, THE.

Si'las Mar'ner (sī'lăs mär'nẽr). The title and hero of a novel (1861) by George Eliot. He is a poor hand-loom weaver, whose life has been wrecked by a false accusation of theft, but who is rescued from despair by the mutual affection between him and a baby girl he finds by chance.

Silas Wegg. See WEGG, SILAS.

sil'ber·gro'schen (zĭl'bẽr·grō'shĕn), *n. sing. & pl.* [G., silver groschen.] A silver coin in some of the northern States of Germany, 1821 to 1873, equal to 1/30 taler, or 12 pfennigs.

---

sig'na·ture·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
signd. Signed. *Ref. Sp.*
signe. † SIGN, SING, SINE.
sign'ee', *n.* See -EE.
sig'net. † CYGNET, SENNET.
sig'net·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
sig'neur·y, *n.* Seniority. *Obs.*
sig·nif'i·ance, *n.* [OF., also *signifiance.*] Significance. *Obs.*
sig·nif'i·cant·ly, *adv.* of SIGNIFICANT.
sig·nif'i·cant·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sig·nif'i·ca'tist, *n.* = SACRAMENTARIAN 2. *Rare.*
sig·nif'i·ca'tiv. Significative. *R. S.*
significator of life. = ASCENDANT, *n.*, 1.
sig'ni·fi·ca'trix (sĭg'nĭ·fĭ·kā'trĭks), *n.* Fem. of SIGNIFICATOR.
si·gnior'i·ty (sē·nyōr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Lordship. *Obs.*
si'gnior·ise, si'gnor·ise, *v. t. & i.* To reign; govern. *Obs.*
si'gnior·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
si'gnior·y. Var. of SEIGNIORY.
sign'list, *n.* See -IST.
sig·ni'tor, *n.* [Cf. LL. *insignitor* an engraver. See SIGN.] A pointer. *Obs.*
sign'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
sign'ment, *n.* = ASSIGNMENT. *Obs.*
si'gnor·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
sigrim. † ISEGRIM.
sih, sihe. Obs. past tense of SEE.
Si·ha'sa·pa (sē·hä'sä·pä), *n.* See SIOUX; BLACKFOOT, *n.*, 2.
Si'hon (sī'hŏn). *Bib.* [SHIHOR.]
Si'hor (sī'hôr). *Bib.* Var. of ‖**si jeu'nesse' sa'vait',** **si vie'illesse' pou'vait'!** (sē zhŭ'nĕs'ȧ sȧ'vĕ', sē vyē'yĕs' pōō'vĕ'). [F.] If youth knew, if age were able!
sik. † SICK, SIKE, SIKH.
sik (sĭk). Obs. exc. dial. Eng. var. of SUCH.
si'kar. Var. of SIKHARA.
si'katch' (sē'kăch'), *n.* = SEECATCH.
Sik'el. Var. of SICEL. — **Si·kel'·i·an,** **Si·kel'iot.** Var. of SICELIOT.
sik'er (sĭk'ẽr). Obs. exc. dial. Eng. var. of SICKER. — **sik'er·ly,** *adv.* — **sik'er·ness,** *n.*
sik'i·mi, sik'i·mo·toxʼin. Var. of SHIKIMI, SHIKIMOTOXIN.
sik'ka. Var. of SICCA.
Si·ko'sul·lar'miut (sē'kō'sē·lär'·mūt), *n.* See ESKIMO.
si'kra. Var. of SIKHARA.
Sik'si·ka (sĭk'sĭ·kȧ), *n.* See BLACKFOOT, *n.*, 1.
Sik·yo'ni·an. Var. of SICYONIAN.
sil'a·dar'. Var. of SILLADAR.
‖**sil a'ti·cum** (ăt'ĭ·kŭm). See ALMAGRA.

---

sil′crete (sĭl′krēt), *n.* [*silica* + *-crete.*] *Geol.* **A** superficial quartzite formed by the cementation of soil, sand, gravel, etc., by silica.

sile (sīl), *v. t.* [See 1st SEEL.] *Obs.* **a** To cover; conceal. **b** To deceive; cheat; betray.

sile (sīl), *v. i.* *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* **a** To flow or pour down; to drop; drip; stream. **b** To sink; fall; subside. **c** To glide; pass; move; go.

sile, *v. t.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *sila* to strain, *sil* sieve.] To strain; filter; skim. — *n.* A strainer; a sieve. *Both Obs. exc. Dial.*

sile, *n.* [Cf. AS. *sȳl* a pillar.] A beam or rafter. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

sile (sīl; sĭl), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sīl* a kind of herring, *sīld* herring. Sw. *sill,* Dan. *sild.*] Spawn or fry of fish, esp. herring; a young herring. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sile (sīl). Dial. Eng. var. of SOIL, mud.

sile (sīl). Var. of SILL. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

si′len (sī′lĕn), *n.* A silenus, or wood god.

si′lence (sī′lĕns), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *silentium.* See SILENT.] **1.** State of keeping or being silent; forbearance from speech or other noise; muteness; as, his *silence* caused anxiety. "*Silence* which doth follow talk." *Shelley.* **2.** Absence of mention: **a** Oblivion; obscurity.

And what most merits fame, in *silence* hid. *Milton.*

b Secrecy; failure to make something known; tacit omission; as, there is much *silence* in his letters on that point. **c** Withholding from written communication, esp. in reply. **3.** Absence of sound or noise; absolute or general stillness; as, the *silence* of night. **4.** In distilled spirits, flatness; lack of flavor or odor. *Rare.* **5.** [*cap.*] Death. **6.** A period of being silent, as one observed in commemoration. **7.** A rest, as in music.

Syn. — Silentness, stillness, hush; noiselessness.

Ant. — Sound, noise, din, uproar; mention.

si′lence, *v.;* SI′LENCED (sī′lĕnst), SI′LENC-ING (-lĕn-sĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To compel or reduce to silence; to cause to be still; to stop the noise of; still; as, to *silence* a crying child.

Silence that dreadful bell; it frights the isle. *Shak.*

2. To restrain from the exercise of any function, privilege of instruction, or the like, esp. from the act of preaching.

The Rev. Thomas Hooker of Chelmsford, in Essex, was *silenced* for nonconformity. *B. Trumbull.*

3. To put to rest or into abeyance; to repress.

This would *silence* all further opposition. *Clarendon.*

4. To say nothing of; omit to mention. *Obs.* **5.** To stun by a blow. *Slang.* **6.** *Mil.* Specif., to cause to cease hostile firing, esp. by return fire; as, to *silence* the batteries of an enemy.

——, *Intransitive:* To become silent. *Rare.*

Syn. — Quiet, hush, still; suppress, eliminate, preclude, confute. **Ant.** — Rouse, agitate. See STIR.

si′lence, *interj.* Be silent; — used elliptically for *let there be silence,* or *keep silence.*

Si′lence, *n.* A foolish country justice in Shakespeare's *King Henry IV, Part Second.*

silence cloth. A pad, often of felt, used under a tablecloth; a hushcloth.

si′lenced (sī′lĕnst), *adj.* Reduced to silence.

silence gives consent. Lack of refusal or contradiction implies acceptance; — a proverbial saying from Latin.

si′lenc-er (-lĕn-sĕr), *n.* One who or that which silences; specif.: **a** The muffler of an internal-combustion engine. **b** Any of various devices for silencing the humming noise of telegraph wires. **c** A silencing device for firearms etc., as a tubular attachment for the outlet having circular or coiled passageways which permit the exit of the projectile but which trap the noise without materially impeding the escape of the exhausting or exploding gases. **d** A device which, when applied to exhaust or suction lines, absorbs or silences the sound waves which produce undesirable noises. **e** A statement that admits of no reply or effectively silences an adversary. **f** *Boxing.* An effective blow.

Si·le′na (sĭ-lē′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Silenus.* See SILENUS.] *Bot.* A very large and widely distributed genus of plants of the pink family (Caryophyllaceae). They have mostly showy flowers of various colors, with a 10-nerved, 5-toothed calyx and 3 styles. Many species are cultivated under the names *catchfly* and *campion.* See BLADDER CAMPION, MOSS CAMPION, WILD PINK.

si·le′nic (sĭ-lē′nĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to or like a silenus.

si′lent (sī′lĕnt), *adj.* [L. *silens, -entis,* pres. part. of *silere* to be silent; akin to Goth. *ana-silan.* See SITE.] **1.** Making no utterance: **a** Speechless; mute. **b** Indisposed to talk; taciturn; not loquacious. **2.** Free from sound or noise; making no sound or noise; perfectly quiet; still; as, a *silent* room; the wind is *silent.* **3.** Performed or borne without utterance; unuttered; unspoken; unexpressed; as, *silent* prayer or rites; *silent* grief, amazement, or agony. **4.** Making no mention; uncommunicative; as, history is *silent* as to this; also, unmentioned; unrecorded. **5.** Performed without sound; as, the *silent* drama; a *silent* film. **6.** Maintaining a state of inactivity; as, a *silent* volcano. **7.** Flavorless; flat; — said of spirit, esp. rectified spirit used in the arts, in making factitious brandy, etc. **8.** *Med.* Not revealing its presence by symptoms or any of the usual signs, said of a morbid condition or product, as an unsuspected cavity in a lung or a gallstone causing no symptoms. **9.** *Physiol.* Unresponsive; yielding no observable response to stimulation; — said of certain areas in the brain.

Syn. — SILENT, TACITURN, RETICENT, RESERVED. SILENT, as here compared (see NOISELESS), may imply either a transient state or a characterizing quality; TACITURN suggests habitual disinclination to speech; as, "We paused . . . and . . . hand in hand, sat *silent*" (*Tennyson*); "Genoa, where men were brave and *silent* and maidens frank like the sea" (*M. Hewlett*); "a man rather *taciturn* in speech, *silent* when there was nothing to be said, but pertinent, wise, sincere when he did speak" (*Carlyle*); "The secrets of nature have not more gift in *taciturnity*" (*Shak.*). One is RETICENT who is disposed to keep one's own counsel; RESERVED often adds to *reticent* the implication of coldness or restraint of manner; as, "He was new, and therefore immediately aroused her curiosity; he was *reticent,* and kept it awake" (*Stevenson*); "the power of holding one's tongue, which is called *reticence*" (*Jowett*); a *reserved* and distant demeanor; cf. "wrapping a cloak of *reserve* about my internal hopes and aims" (*J. A. Symonds*); "that delicate and honorable *reserve* which, for the most part, restrains us from the public exposure of our own errors and infirmities" (*De Quincey*). See STILL; cf. DUMB, SHY.

Ant. — Voluble, loquacious, boisterous; noisy, clamorous.

si′lent (sī′lĕnt), *n.* **1.** A time of silence. *Shak.* **2.** A motion picture without spoken dialogue. **3.** *Elec.* A switch for cutting out an alarm by a short circuit without interfering with other alarms on the same circuit.

silent area. *Anat. & Physiol.* An association area of the cerebral cortex. See AREA, *n.,* **7.**

silent cop. = SILENT POLICEMAN.

silent discharge. *Elec.* A discharge accompanied by little or no noise, as the brush discharge. See DISCHARGE, *n.,* 12 a.

si·len′tial (sĭ-lĕn′shȧl), *adj.* [L. *silentium* silence.] Pertaining to or conducted in silence.

si·len′ti·ar′y (sĭ-lĕn′shĭ-ĕr′ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-IZ). [LL. *silentiarius.* See SILENCE.] **1.** One appointed to keep silence and order, as in a court of law or a public assembly. **2.** An advocate of silence, esp. as a religious observance. **3.** One sworn not to divulge secrets of state; a kind of state officer or privy councilor; — used esp. of certain court officials of the later Roman Empire. *Hist.* "Served ten years a *silentiary* of the Byzantine palace." *Gibbon.*

si·len′tious (sĭ-lĕn′shŭs), *adj.* [L. *silentiosus;* cf. F. *silencieux.*] Habitually silent; taciturn; reticent. *Rare.*

‖**si·len′ti·um** (sĭ-lĕn′shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] Silence; hence, a room, as in a library, where silence is imposed.

‖**si·len′ti·um al′tum** (ăl′tŭm). [L.] Deep silence.

‖**si′lent le′ges in′ter ar′ma** (sī′lĕnt lē′jēz ĭn′tĕr är′mȧ). [L.] The laws are silent in time of war. Adapted from *Cicero* (*Milo.* IV. 10).

silent partner. See PARTNER, **5.**

silent policeman. Also, *Slang,* **silent cop.** A device, usually equipped with lights and signs, placed at the center of crossroads to replace an officer directing traffic.

silent reading. Reading, esp. as an educational activity, without oral expression.

Silent Sister. The University of Dublin, or Trinity College; — so called on account of its literary unproductiveness at one period. *Obs.*

silent system. A system of penal discipline which forbids conversation among prisoners.

silent vote. The vote of those whose choice is not publicly known. — **silent voter.**

si·le′nus (sĭ-lē′nŭs), *n.; pl.* -NI (-nī). Also **sei·le′nos** (sĭ-lē′nŏs); *pl.* SEILENOI (-noi). [L. *Silenus,* fr. Gr. *Seilēnos.*] *Gr. Myth.* One of a type of minor woodland deities, sometimes not distinguished from the satyrs. Like the satyrs, they are represented as of generally human form, but with a horse's ears and tail and occasionally, with the legs of a horse or goat. When distinguished from satyrs, it is usually as to age, the sileni being old, frequently bald, always bearded, and in the faces more grotesque than those of the younger satyrs. Like the satyrs, they are companions of Dionysus. In myth the principal *silenus* (or Silenus viewed as an individual) is sometimes described as the oldest of the Satyrs, son of Hermes, or of Pan, and fosterer of the infant, and companion of the adult, Bacchus. He is represented as short, stout, bald-headed, with full beard and flat nose, and commonly tipsy. The sileni are probably of Anatolian origin. Cf. CENTAUR, 1, FAUNUS, SATYR, 1, SILVANUS, 2.

si·le′sia (sĭ-lē′zhȧ; -zhĭ′ȧ; -shȧ; -shĭ′ȧ; sĭ′-), *n.* **1.** A linen cloth, originally made in Silesia, a province of Prussia. **2.** A twilled cotton fabric, used for dress linings.

Si·le′sian (-zhăn; -zhĭ′ăn; -shăn; -shĭ′ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Silesia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Silesia.

Silesian furnace *or* **process.** See ZINC.

Silesian Polish. The Polish dialect spoken in Silesia.

Silesian Wars. Three conflicts between Prussia and Austria. The *First Silesian War* (1740–42) and the *Second Silesian War* (1744–45) were phases of the War of the *Austrian Succession;* the *Third Silesian War* (1756–63) is another name for the *Seven Years' War.* See WAR, *Table.*

Si·letz′ (sĭ-lĕts′; sĕ-), *n.* An Indian of a Salishan tribe of the coast of Oregon. Also, loosely, any Indian of the many unrelated tribes of the Siletz reservation in Oregon.

si′lex (sī′lĕks), *n.* [L., a flint, a pebblestone.] Silica, SiO_2, esp. in the form of quartz, etc. See SILICA, SILICIC.

si′lex·ite (sī′lĕks-īt), *n.* [*silex* + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* An igneous rock composed essentially of quartz, occurring in dikes, and representing the end members of the pegmatitic intrusions; — called also *peracidite.*

sil′hou·ette′ (sĭl′ōō-ĕt′), *n.* [F., after Etienne de *Silhouette,* French minister of finance in 1759.] **1.** A representation of the outlines of an object filled in with black or some other uniform color; a profile of this kind, such as a shadow appears to be.

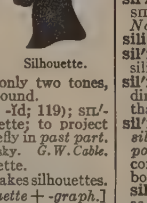

Silhouette.

2. The outline, or the delineation of the outline, of a person; esp., such outline as formed by one's costume; hence, a particular outline demanded by fashion; as, this year's *silhouette.* **3.** *Photog.* A photograph of essentially only two tones, showing the subject against a light background.

sil′hou·ette′, *v. t.;* SIL′HOU-ET′TED (-ĕt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); SIL′HOU-ET′TING. To represent by a silhouette; to project upon a background, like a silhouette; — chiefly in *past part.*

A flock of roosting vultures, *silhouetted* on the sky. *G.W. Cable.*

— *v. i.* To appear in profile like a silhouette.

sil′hou·et′tist (sĭl′ōō-ĕt′ĭst), *n.* One who makes silhouettes.

sil′hou·et′to·graph (-ō-grăf; 83), *n.* [*silhouette* + *-graph.*] A photograph of a person's shadow, used esp. as a record of posture.

sil′i·ca (sĭl′ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *silex, silicis,* a flint.] *Chem.* Silicon dioxide, or silicic anhydride, SiO_2, occurring naturally in crystalline form as quartz, tridymite, etc. and in amorphous form as opal. Sand is impure silica. Silica may be prepared artificially as a fine white powder and also in colloidal form. See SILICA GEL, SILICIC ACID. Fused silica is often called *quartz glass* (which see).

silica brick. *Ceramics.* Brick made from crushed quartzite bonded with milk of lime, constituting a high-grade refractory.

silica gel. *Chem.* A form of colloidal silica, like coarse sand in appearance, but possessing many fine pores and therefore extremely absorbent.

sil′i·cam (sĭl′ĭ-kăm), *n.* [G., shortened fr. *siliciumstickstoffimid;* the ending *-am* is due to its analogy with *phospham.*] *Chem.* A compound of silicon, nitrogen, and hydrogen, Si_2N_2H, obtained as an inert powder by heating silicon imide in nitrogen; — called also *silicon nitrimide.*

sil′i·cate (sĭl′ĭ-kāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *silicate.*] *Chem.* A compound regarded as a salt or ester of any of the silicic acids; — called specif. *monosilicate* (*orthosilicate, metasilicate*) or *polysilicate* (*di-, trisilicate,* etc.) according to the particular acid. See SILICIC ACID. In mineralogical chemistry the silicates are of great importance, forming by far the largest class of minerals. Their complexity and occurrence as isomorphous mixtures renders them difficult to classify. Dana recognizes the following divisions: (1) *disilicates,* derived from $H_2Si_2O_5$, oxygen ratio 4:1, and *polysilicates,* from $H_2Si_3O_8$, oxygen ratio 3:1; (2) *metasilicates* or *bisilicates,* from H_2SiO_3, oxygen ratio 2:1; (3) *orthosilicates,* or *unisilicates,* from H_4SiO_4, oxygen ratio 1:1; (4) *subsilicates,* having an oxygen ratio of less than 1:1 and regarded in most cases as basic salts of acids mentioned above. There are also many *hydrous silicates,* as zeolites and hydrated decomposition products.

Since we really know little more than the empirical formulae of most of the *silicates,* the numerous attempts which have been made to classify the different silicates are more or less tentative, or speculative.

sil′i·cate (sĭl′ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To combine with silica or silicates; to coat or impregnate with silica or silicates. — **sil′i·ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.*

silicate cotton. Mineral wool.

sil′i·cat′ed soap (sĭl′ĭ-kāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119). A hard soap containing sodium silicate.

silicate of soda. = SODIUM SILICATE.

silicate paint. A paint the vehicle of which consists chiefly of water glass, used esp. for painting on mortar.

sil′i·ca·ti·za′tion (-kȧ-tĭ-zā′shŭn; -tī-zā′-), *n.* Silicification.

silica ware. *Ceramics.* Ware consisting of silica, usually pure sand, partly or wholly fused and shaped into tubes, dishes, and beakers for use as scientific apparatus.

si·li′ce·o- (sĭ-lĭsh′ē-ō-), **A** combining form for *siliceous,* denoting *siliceous and,* as in **si·li′ce·o·cal·car′e·ous, si·li′ce·o·o·fel·spath′ic, si·li′ce·o·flu·or′ic.**

si·li′ceous (sĭ-lĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* Also **si·li′cious.** [L. *siliceus,* fr. *silex, silicis,* a flint.] **1.** Of or pertaining to silica; containing silica, or partaking of its nature. **2.** Growing in a soil composed largely of silica; — said of plants.

sil′i·ci- (sĭl′ĭ-sĭ-; sĭ-lĭs′ĭ-), A combining form for *silex* or *silica,* as in *siliciferous;* — used also for *siliceous and,* as in **sil′i·ci·cal·car′e·ous, sil′i·ci·flu·or′ic.**

si·lic′ic (sĭ-lĭs′ĭk), *adj.* [L. *silex, silicis,* a flint; cf. F. *silicique.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or derived from, silica or silicon; specif., designating compounds of silicon; as, *silicic* acid.

silicic acid. Any of various weakly acid substances obtained as gelatinous masses (colloidal silicic acids or *colloidal silica*) by treating certain silicates with acids or as white powders by dehydrating these masses, and in other ways. They have not been obtained in pure form, and while regarded by some as hydrates of silica, SiO_2, they are held by others not to be true compounds. Silicic acids have been classed (according to the number of silicon atoms in the molecule) as *monosilicic acids* (*orthosilicic acid,* H_4SiO_4, and *metasilicic acid,* H_2SiO_3) and *polysilicic acids* (as the *disilicic acid,* $H_2Si_2O_5$, the *trisilicic acid,* $H_2Si_3O_8$, etc.). Silicates regarded as derived from these and similar acids are known.

silicic anhydride. = SILICA.

sil′i·cic′o·lous (sĭl′ĭ-sĭk′ō-lŭs), *adj.* [*silici-* + *-colous.*] Growing in siliceous soil.

sil′i·cide (sĭl′ĭ-sīd; -sĭd), *n.* *Chem.* A binary compound of silicon with an element or a radical.

si·lic′i·dize (sĭ-lĭs′ĭ-dīz), *v. t.* [See -IZE.] *Chem.* To convert into a silicide.

sil′i·cif′er·ous (sĭl′ĭ-sĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *silex, silicis,* a flint + E. *-ferous.*] Producing, containing, or united with, silica.

si·lic′i·fi·ca′tion (sĭ-lĭs′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [See SILICIFY.] *Chem.* Act or process of silicifying; state of being silicified.

si·lic′i·fied wood (sĭ-lĭs′ĭ-fīd). Quartz formed by the replacement of wood by infiltration of a silica solution.

si·lic′i·fy (sĭ-lĭs′ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [L. *silex, silicis,* a flint + E. *-fy;* cf. F. *silicifier.*] To convert into or to impregnate with, silica. — *v. i.* To become silicified.

si·lic′i·o·phite (sĭ-lĭs′ĭ-ō-fīt), *n.* [*silici-* + *ophite.*] *Petrog.* Serpentine penetrated by opal.

si·li′cious (sĭ-lĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* Siliceous.

Sil′i·ci·spon′gi·ae (sĭl′ĭ-sĭ-spŏn′jĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SILEX; SPONGE.] *Zool.* A division of sponges including in its broadest sense all except the Calcarea. Its members usually have a skeleton of siliceous spicules or spongin fibers or both.

si·li′ci·um (sĭ-lĭsh′ĭ-ŭm; sĭ-lĭs′-), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* = SILICON.

silicium bronze. Silicon bronze.

sil′i·ci′u·ret′ted (sĭl′ĭ-sĭ′ū-rĕt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* [See SILICON; -URET.] Combined or impregnated with silicon. *Now Rare.*

siliciuretted hydrogen. = SILICON HYDRIDE.

sil′i·cize (sĭl′ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* [See -IZE.] *Chem.* To treat with silicon or silica.

sil′i·cle (sĭl′ĭ-k'l), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *silicule,* fr. L. *silicula,* dim. of *siliqua* a pod or husk.] *Bot.* A silique broader than it is long. See FRUIT, *Table & Illust.*

sil′i·co- (sĭl′ĭ-kō-), **silic-.** *Chem.* A combining form of *silicon,* denoting: **a** The *presence of silicon* or *its compounds,* as in *silicofluoride;* — used specif. in naming compounds in which silicon partly or wholly replaces carbon, as in **sil′i·co·a·ce′tic ac′id,** CH_3SiO_2H, and calcium **sil′i·co·cy′a·nide,** $Ca(SiN)_2$. **b** In adjectives, *silicic and,* as in **sil′i·co·al′ka·line, sil′i·co·fer·ru′gi·nous, sil′i·co·mag·ne′sian, sil′i·co·talc′ose.** — **sil′i·co,** *adj.*

sil′i·co·ar′se·nide (-är′sē-nīd; -nĭd), *n.* A compound with silicon and arsenic; as, zinc *silicoarsenide.*

sil′i·co·cal·car′e·ous (-kăl·kär′ē-ŭs), *adj.* Silicicalcareous.

sil′i·co·chlo′ro·form (-klō′rō-fôrm; 181), *n.* *Chem.* A colorless, fuming, inflammable liquid, $SiHCl_3$, obtained by heating silicon in hydrogen chloride; — so called from its analogy in formula to chloroform.

sil′i·co·eth′ane (-ĕth′ān), *n.* [*silico-* + *ethane.*] *Chem.* Either of two compounds, $CSiH_6$ and Si_2H_6, regarded as derived from ethane by substituting silicon for carbon. See SILICON HYDRIDE.

Sil′i·co·flag′el·la′ta (-flăj′ĕ-lā′tȧ), *n. pl.* Also **-tae** (-tē). [NL. See SILICA; FLAGELLATE.] *Biol.* A group of marine flagellates having one or two flagella, a nucleus, and a spiny siliceous skeleton like that of radiolarians, among which they were formerly classified. They are now regarded as a family, **Sil′i·co·fla·gel′li·dae** (-flȧ-jĕl′ĭ-dē), of the order Chrysomonadina. — **sil′i·co·flag′el·late** (-flăj′ĕ-lāt), *n.*

Sil′le·na′ce·ae (sĭl′ĭ-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Silene.* See SILENE.] *Bot.* Syn. of CARYOPHYLLACEAE. — **sil′le·na′ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Si·le·na′ies (sĭ-lē-nā′ĭz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the pink family, etc. — **si·le′nal** (sĭ-lē′nĭl), *adj.* *Obs.*

si′len·cy, *n.* = SILENCE. *Rare.*

si·le′ni, *n., pl.* of SILENUS.

si′lenst. Silenced. *Ref. Sp.*

si′lent·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

si′lent·ly, *adv.* of SILENT.

si′lent·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

silf. Sylph. *Ref. Sp.*

sil′green (sĭl′grēn), *n.* = SEN-GREEN. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

sil′hou·et′. Silhouette. *Ref. Sp.*

silic-. = SILICO-. [CON HYDRIDE.

sil′i·cane (sĭl′ĭ-kān), *n.* See SILI-

Sil·li′ce·a (sĭ-lĭsh′ē-ȧ; sĭ-lĭs′-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = SILICISPONGIAE. — **sĭ·li′cean** (-lĭsh′ăn; -lĭs′-ē-ăn), *adj. & n.* [MINE, 1 a.

siliceous calamine. See CALA-

siliceous sinter. See SINTER, *n.,* 1.

siliceous water. See MINERAL WATER.

sil′i·ci·fu′ret, *n.* Silicide. *Obs.*

sil′i·co·a·lu′mi·nate (sĭl′ĭ-kō-ȧ-lū′mĭ-nāt), *n.* = ALUMINOSILICATE.

sil′i·ci·flu′o·ride (sĭl′ĭ-sĭ-flōō′ō-rīd; -rĭd; 157; 242), *n.* Also **-rid.** [*silici-* + *fluoride.*] *Chem.* = FLUOSILICATE.

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals. Abbreviations, Signs, etc., are explained on pages immediately preceding the Vocabulary.

sil'i·co·hy'dro·car'bon (sĭl'ĭ·kō·hī'drō·kär'bŏn), *n. Chem.* Any silicon hydride; also, any compound of silicon, carbon, and hydrogen.

sil'i·co·man'ga·nese (sĭl'ĭ·kō·măng'gȧ·nēs; -nēz), *n.* A crude alloy of silicon and manganese, and some iron, used esp. in the manufacture of alloy steel. — **sil'i·co·man'ganese,** *adj.*

silicomanganese steel. Steel containing both silicon (1.25 to 1.50 per cent) and manganese (0.5 to 0.7 per cent) as alloying elements. Having a very high elasticity, it is esp. used for springs.

il'i·con (sĭl'ĭ·kŏn), *n.* [See SILICA.] *Chem.* A nonmetallic element occurring abundantly (always in combined form) in nature, being, next to oxygen, the chief elementary constituent of the earth's crust. Symbol, *Si*; at. no. 14; at. wt., 28.09. Free silicon has been obtained in various forms: as dark-gray crystals (sp. gr. 2.4) by heating silica with carbon in an electric furnace, as a dark-brown powder ("amorphous silicon") by heating silica with magnesium and magnesia, etc. Crystalline silicon is used in steelmaking as a deoxidizer and hardener. It melts at 1420° C. (2588° F.) and can be cast like iron. Chemically, silicon is chiefly quadrivalent, and analogous to carbon. Its most important compounds are silica and the silicates, which include a long series of rock-forming minerals, and are also constituents of glass, porcelain, Portland cement, etc.

silicon bronze. A very strong, practically noncorrodible alloy of copper, tin, and silicon.

silicon carbide. *Chem.* A compound of silicon and carbon; specif., the compound SiC, obtained as beautiful crystals next to the diamond in hardness, and often dark purple and iridescent. It is used in crushed form as an abrasive for grinding materials of low tensile strength, as cast iron, bronze, and other alloys (see ABRASIVE), and as a refractory. It is made by heating carbon and sand together in an electric resistance furnace and is sold under various trade-mark names, as *Carborundum*.

silicon copper. *Metal.* An alloy of copper (80–70 per cent) and silicon (20–30 per cent) used as an ingredient to free molten copper or brass from oxygen.

silicon dioxide. = SILICA.

silicon fluoride. *Chem.* Any fluoride of silicon; specif., a colorless, fuming, suffocating gas, SiF_4, made by action of fluorine on silicon and otherwise; — called also *silicon tetrafluoride.*

silicon hydride. *Chem.* Any of several compounds of silicon with hydrogen, analogous in composition to certain hydrocarbons; specif., a colorless, faintly odorous gas, SiH_4, called also *silicane, monosilane, silane,* or *silicomethane. Disilane, disilicane,* or *silicoethane,* Si_2H_6, is a colorless, mobile liquid of disagreeable odor; *trisilane, trisilicane,* or *silicopropane,* Si_3H_8, is a colorless, mobile, unstable liquid; higher hydrides are also known.

sil'i·con·ize (sĭl'ĭ·kŏn·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). [*silicon* + *-ize.*] To cause to combine with silicon.

silicon nitrimide. Silicam.

sil'i·con spie'gel. A spiegeleisen containing 15–20 per cent of manganese and 8–15 per cent of silicon, used in making certain special steels. Cf. SPIEGELEISEN.

silicon star. *Astrophysics.* A star whose spectrum shows considerable silicon; — a term used in older stellar classification, but since superseded.

silicon steel. A variety of steel containing considerable silicon, usually 2 to 3 per cent. After a double heat treatment it assumes high magnetic permeability accompanied by high electrical resistance, making it valuable for electromagnets.

silicon tetrachloride. *Chem.* A colorless fuming liquid, $SiCl_4$, made by heating silicon or silicon carbide with chlorine, and in other ways. It has been used for smoke screens and in making organic derivatives of silicon.

silicon tetraethyl. *Chem.* A colorless oily liquid, $Si(C_2H_5)_4$, formed by reaction between silicon tetrachloride and zinc ethyl; — called also *silicononane, tetraethylsilane,* etc.

silicon tetrafluoride. *Chem.* See SILICON FLUORIDE.

sil'i·co·pro'pane (sĭl'ĭ·kō·prō'pān), *n. Chem.* Any compound regarded as derived from propane by substituting silicon for carbon; specif., the compound Si_3H_8. See SILICON HYDRIDE.

sil'i·co'sis (sĭl'ĭ·kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *silic-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* A form of pneumoconiosis occurring in stonecutters, miners, and others regularly exposed to silicate or quartz dust. — **sil'i·cot'ic** (-kŏt'ĭk), *adj. & n.*

sil'i·co·ti'tan·ate (-kō·tī'tăn·āt), *n. Mineral Chem.* A combined silicate and titanate.

sil'i·co·tung'state (-tŭng'stāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of silicotungstic acid.

sil'i·co·tung'stic (sĭl'ĭ·kō·tŭng'stĭk), *adj. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of a series of complex acids of silicon and tungsten, esp. the one having the formula $H_4SiW_{12}O_{40}$ ($nH_2SiW_{12}O_{40}$). It is crystalline and is used in precipitating alkaloids.

si·lic'u·la (sĭ·lĭk'ū·lȧ), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A silicle.

si·lic'u·lar (sĭ·lĭk'ū·lĕr), *adj. Bot.* Having the form or appearance of a silicle.

sil'i·cule (sĭl'ĭ·kūl), *n. Bot.* A silicle.

si·lic'u·lose (sĭ·lĭk'ū·lōs), *adj.* [NL. *siliculosus,* fr. L. *silicula;* cf. F. *siliculeux.* See SILICLE.] *Bot.* **a** Bearing silicles. **b** Of the form or appearance of a silicle; silicular.

si·lic'u·lous (sĭ·lĭk'ū·lŭs), *adj.* Siliculose.

sil'i·cyl (sĭl'ĭ·sĭl), *n. Chem.* **a** The bivalent radical SiO. **b** Preferably, the univalent radical, SiH_3, of which silicane is the hydride.

Sil'il·pan' (sē'lē·pän'), *n.* An Igorot tribe in Nueva Vizcaya, Luzon.

sil'i·qua (sĭl'ĭ·kwȧ), *n.; pl.* -QUAE (-kwē). [L. See SILIQUE.] **1.** *Bot.* A silique.
2. A carat weight. See CARAT, 2.
3. A Roman silver coin, first issued by Constantine the Great, the ½₂₄ solidus; later, the half miliarensis.
— **sil'i·qua'ceous** (-kwā'shŭs), *adj.*

Sil'i·qua'ri·a (sĭl'ĭ·kwā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL. See SILIQUE.] *Zool.* A genus of marine wormshell-like gastropods (family Vermetidae) differing from *Vermetus* in having a continuous slit or row of clefts or pores throughout the whorls of the shell. It is sometimes separated as a family, **Sil'i·qua·ri'i·dae** (-kwȧ·rĭ'ĭ·dē).

si·lique' (sĭ·lēk'; sĭl'ĭk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *siliqua* a pod or husk, a very small weight or measure.] *Bot.* A narrow elongated many-seeded capsule characteristic of the mustard or cress family, consisting of two valves with a false dissepiment, and opening by sutures at either margin. The seeds are attached to two parietal placentas. See FRUIT, *Table & Illust.*

siliqui-. *Bot.* A combining form for *siliqua,* as in **sil'i·quif'er·ous, si·liq'ui·form.** See -FEROUS; -FORM.

sil'i·quose (sĭl'ĭ·kwōs), **sil'i·quous** (-kwŭs), *adj.* [NL. *siliquosus;* cf. F. *siliqueux.*] *Bot.* Bearing or having the form of a silique.

silk (sĭlk), *n.* [ME. *silk, selk,* fr. AS. *seolc, seoloc;* akin to ON. *silki,* Sw. & Dan. *silke;* perh. through Slavic from an Oriental source; cf. Lith. *šilkai,* Russ. *shelk;* or fr. LL. *sericum* Seric stuff, silk. Cf. SERIC, SERICEOUS, SERGE.] **1.** The fine, strong, lustrous fiber produced by various insect larvae, generally to form their nest or cocoon; esp., that produced by certain caterpillars (the silkworms) and used for weaving into fabrics. The caterpillars secrete the silk as a viscous fluid in two large glands in the lateral parts of the body. These communicate by ducts with the spinneret on the labium (under lip). The silk from the two glands is united in a single thread, which quickly hardens. The caterpillar spins or produces this thread and winds it about itself so as to form a covering or cocoon in which it passes the pupa stage. In the case of the domesticated silkworm much of the thread may often (after softening and loosening the cocoon by immersion in warm water) be reeled off in a single piece (see also 1st FLOSS, 1). Raw silk contains 20–30 per cent of sericin, or silk glue, and is harsh and stiff. *Boiled,* or *boiled-off, silk,* is fine, soft, and white, with all glue removed by steeping and boiling in soap baths; *ecru silk* is harsher, and has not over 5 per cent of its original weight removed. See also SOUPLE, *adj.*
2. Thread or cloth made of the above material.
3. A particular fabric or a garment of such material; specif., *Eng.,* a gown worn by the king's (or queen's) counselor or barrister of high rank, appointed by the Lord Chancellor. Hence, by extension, a king's or queen's counsel; the rank or persons entitled to this distinction. See SILK GOWN.
4. a A thread or filament resembling silk, produced by some other animal. The threads of some spiders' webs are almost as strong as those produced by the silkworms and have been similarly used, though such use has not been made commercially successful. The byssal threads of a mollusk (the pinna) have also been woven into cloth. **b** A thread of such material, or of wire, as that used in a machine for sifting flour.
5. Something silklike; as: **a** *U. S.* The silky styles on an ear of Indian corn. **b** *Jewelry.* Inclusions of minute crystals that impart a silky luster to some gems, as rubies, and accounted a defect.
— *to take silk.* To become a king's counsel.

silk (sĭlk), *adj.* **a** Pertaining to or made of silk; silken; as, a *silk* ribbon. **b** Resembling silk. **c** Dressed in silk.

silk (sĭlk), *v. Intransitive:* **1.** To blossom; — said of maize. *U. S.*
2. To develop a striated appearance and luster, suggestive of silk cloth; — said of varnish.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To fashion or cover with silk.
2. To strip of silk, as an ear of corn.

silk'a·line', **silk'a·lene'** (sĭl'kȧ·lēn'), *n.* A soft, thin cotton fabric, plain or figured, having a smooth finish resembling silk, used for curtains, sofa pillows, bed covers, etc.

silk'–bark' oak. The silk oak.

silk cotton. A cottony substance enveloping the seeds of any of various bombacaceous trees; specif. that of the ceiba (see CEIBA **b**) or the balsa.

silk'–cot'ton fam'i·ly. The Bombacaceae.

silk–cotton tree. Any tree of the family Bombacaceae, esp. the tropical American tree *Ceiba pentandra,* yielding, in its cultivated state, the kapok fiber. See KAPOK, CEIBA.

silk discharger. See DISCHARGER.

silked (sĭlkt), *adj.* Dressed in silk.

silk'en (sĭl'kĕn), *adj.* [AS. *seolcen, seolocen.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to silk; made of silk; as, *silken* cloth; a *silken* veil.
2. Resembling silk; as: **a** Soft and lustrous; as, *silken* hair. **b** Agreeably smooth; ingratiating; — of language, the voice, or persons. **c** Delicate; tender; gentle; sweet; as, *silken* slumbers; a *silken* touch. **d** Low and even; as, a *silken* sound.
3. Wrought in silk.
4. Furnishing or furnished in silk.
5. Dressed in silk; hence, luxurious; effeminate.
Syn. — Silky, silklike; sleek, fine, suave. Cf. SMOOTH.
Ant. — Rough, coarse, harsh.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

silken-coated	silken-sailed	silken-soft
silken-fastened	silken-sandaled	silken-threaded
silken-leafed	silken-shining	silken-winged

— **silk'en·ly,** *adv.*

silk'en, *v. t.* **1.** To render silken or silklike.
2. To cover with or as with silk.

silk'er (sĭl'kĕr), *n.* One who stitches with silk, as in finishing gloves and shoes.

silk'flow'er (sĭlk'flou'ĕr), *n.* **a** The silk tree. **b** A somewhat similar tree (*Calliandra trinervia*) of Peru.

silk fowl. The silky. *Brit.*

silk gelatin, gelatine, *or* **glue.** Sericin.

silk gland. A gland producing the viscid fluid (which quickly hardens when exposed to the air) of which the silk or web of spiders and insect larvae is spun. In silkworms they are enormously enlarged and modified salivary glands, and extend backward along the sides of the body. In spiders they are situated in the abdomen.

silk gown. The distinctive robe of a king's or queen's counsel; hence, the counsel himself. He has precedence over mere barristers, who wear *stuff gowns. Eng.*

silk grass. **a** The needle grass *Stipa comata;* — so called from the long silky awns. Also, the similar *Oryzopsis cuspidata.* **b** Any of various fiber plants, esp. species of *Agave* and of *Nidularium* (family Bromeliaceae). **c** In Australia, the rough bent. **e** See KARATAS **a.** **f** See PINEAPPLE.

silk green. Deep chrome green. See CHROME GREEN.

silk'grow'er (sĭlk'grō'ĕr), *n.* One who cultivates silkworms for their silk.

silk gum. = SERICIN.

silk hat. A hat having a silk finish; specif., a high, cylindrical hat with a silk-plush finish, worn by men as a dress hat and sometimes by women as a riding hat. — **silk'–hat'ted** (66), *adj.*

silk'ing ma·chine'. A machine for removing the silk from maize.

silk louse. See LOUSE, *n.,* **3.**

silk'man (sĭlk'măn), *n.; pl.* SILKMEN (-mĕn). A dealer in silks; a silk mercer; also, one who is an operative in, or an owner or director of, a silk mill.

silk mercer. A mercer specializing in silk.

silk mill. A mill specializing in weaving silk.

silk moth. The silkworm moth.

silk muslin. = MOUSSELINE DE SOIE.

silk'ness (sĭlk'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Silkiness; — a mock title. *Jonson.*

silk oak. An Australian timber tree (*Grevillea robusta*), with silky foliage and orange flowers in one-sided racemes, known chiefly as a greenhouse ornamental, where it is a mere shrub.

silk paper. A paper similar to granite paper, but having only a very few silk fibers scattered in the tissue.

silk plant. A common weedy plantain (*Plantago rugelii*)

silk serge. A twilled silk fabric used esp. for lining men's coats.

silks'man (sĭlks'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). In flour milling, a man who tends the silks.

silk snapper. A large West Indian snapper (*Lutianus vivanus*) similar to the red snapper.

silk'–soft', *adj.* Soft as silk.

silk spider. A large spider (*Nephila plumipes*), native to the southern United States, remarkable for its large webs composed of strong silk; also, any other member of the subfamily Nephilinae, all of which produce unusually heavy silk.

Silk Spider. *a* Male (½); *b* Female (¼).

silk spinner. See SPINNER.

silk'–stock'ing (66), *adj.* Wearing silk stockings; hence, elegantly or richly dressed; aristocratic; luxurious; — chiefly applied to men, often by way of reproach. — *n.* A silk-stocking or luxurious person; also, *U. S. Hist., Colloq.,* a Federalist or Whig.

silk–stocking district *or* **ward.** *Politics.* A part of a city in which the aristocratic or wealthy class is politically influential or active.

silk'–stock'inged (sĭlk'stŏk'ĭngd; 66), *adj.* Silk-stocking.

silk stretcher. See STRETCHER.

silk'tail' (sĭlk'tāl'), *n.* The Bohemian waxwing. See WAXWING. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

silk tartan. A silk fabric woven in tartan patterns.

silk'–tas'sel tree. An evergreen shrub (*Garrya elliptica*) of Oregon and California, having silky racemes or spikes of dioecious flowers.

silk tester. See TESTER.

silk throwster. Also **silk thrower.** One whose occupation is throwing or twisting silk; a throwster.

silk tree. An Asiatic tree (*Albizzia julibrissin*) having bipinnate leaves, and flowers with long silky stamens.

silk vine. A Eurasian woody, nearly evergreen vine (*Periploca graeca*) with silky seeds; — called also *poison vine.*

silk weaver. One whose occupation is weaving silk.

silk'weed' (sĭlk'wēd'), *n.* **a** = MILKWEED. **b** Any confervoid alga, in allusion to the slender filaments.

silk wire. *Elec.* Silk-covered wire.

silk'wom'an (sĭlk'wŏŏm'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn). Formerly, a woman who makes, deals in, or sews with silk.

silk'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* The calabur tree.

silk'work' (-wŭrk'), *n.* See -WORK. **silk'work'er** (-wŭr'kĕr), *n.* A worker in silk, or in a silk mill.

silk'works' (sĭlk'wŭrks'), *n.* A manufactory where silk is wrought.

silk'worm' (sĭlk'wŭrm'), *n.* [AS. *seolcwyrm.*] **1.** The larva of any of certain moths, which spins a large amount of strong silk in constructing its cocoon before changing to a pupa. The common domesticated silkworm is the larva of a moth (*Bombyx mori*) which is yellow and measures about an inch and a half across the extended wings. It is supposed to be a native of China, but has been domesticated for many centuries, and is no longer known in the wild state. Its cultivation was introduced into western Asia and Europe early in the Christian Era, and into America during the colonial period. It feeds on the leaves of the white and certain other species of mulberry and of the Osage orange. Many varieties or races of the worm have been developed by Asiatic and European breeders, which may differ in the number of annual generations (cf. BIVOLTINE, TRIVOLTINE). A comparatively small amount of silk is furnished by the larvae of various moths of the family Saturniidae, as the tussah silkworm (*Antheraea paphia,* syn. *mylitta*) of India, the yamamai silkworm (*A. yamamai*) of Japan, and the pernyi silkworm (*A. pernyi*) and the ailanthus silkworm (*Philosamia cynthia*) of China. The last named has been introduced into Europe and North America. In America unsuccessful efforts have been made to use commercially the silk of various native species.

Silkworm (*Bombyx mori*). *a* Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Adult Female; *d* Adult Male.

2. One who wears silk. *Contemptuous.*

silkworm gut. See GUT, *n.,* **4.**

silkworm rot. Calcino.

silkworm seed. The eggs of the silkworm.

silk'y (sĭl'kĭ), *adj.;* SILK'I·ER (-kĭ·ĕr); SILK'I·EST. **1.** Of or like silk; silken; hence, soft and smooth; glossy; delicate; also, quiet; ingratiating.
2. *Bot.* Covered with soft hairs pressed close to the surface, as a leaf; sericeous.
3. *Zool.* Having silklike hairs, plumes, scales, or the like.

silk'y-. Used in combinations, as in:

silky-barked	silky-leaved	silky-soft
silky-black	silky-looking	silky-textured
silky-haired	silky-smooth	silky-voiced

silk'y, silk'ie (sĭl'kĭ), *n.; pl.* SILKIES (-kĭz). Also **silky fowl.** One of a breed of small five-toed crested domestic fowls having soft fluffy plumage. The plumage is white, and the ear lobes and the lumpy rose comb are purple.

silky bent grass. A stout, leafy, European grass (*Agrostis spica-venti*) occasionally naturalized in the eastern United States.

silky cornel. A North American shrub (*Cornus amomum*), with purplish twigs, finely pubescent leaves, and blue fruit; — called also *kinnikinnick* and *red osier.*

silky grass. = SILK GRASS.

silky oak. = SILK OAK.

silky swallowwort. The common milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*).

---

sil'i·co·flu·or'ic (sĭl'ĭ·kō·flōō·ŏr'ĭk), *adj.* = FLUOSILICIC.

sil'i·co·flu'o·ride (-flōō'ō·rīd; rĭd), *n.* = FLUOSILICATE.

Sil'i·col'de·a (sĭl'ĭ·kol'dē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SILEX; -OID.] = SILICISPONGIAE.

sil'i·co·meth'ane (-kō·mĕth'ān), *n.* [*silico-* + *methane.*] See SILICON HYDRIDE.

sil'i·co·non'ane (-nŏn'ān), *n.* = SILICON TETRAETHYL.

Sil'i·co·spon'gi·ae (sĭl'ĭ·kō·spŏn'jĭ·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of SILICISPONGIAE.

silk'ie. Var. of SILKY, a fowl.

silk'i·ly, *adv.* of SILKY.

silk'i·ness (-kĭ·nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

silk'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

silk'o·line', Var. of SILKALINE.

silk'-robed', *adj.* See -ROBED.

silk'-skirt'ed, *adj.* See -SKIRTED.

silk'work'. (sĭlk'wŭrk'), *n.* See -WORK.

silky tamarin. A golden yellow South American tamarin (*Leontocebus rosalia*) having long soft hair forming a mane.

silky willow. **a** The white willow *Salix alba.* **b** A North American willow (*Salix sericea*) with silky-pubescent leaves, which usually blacken in drying. **c** The Sitka willow.

sill (sĭl), *n.* [ME. *sille, sylle,* fr. AS. *syl, syll;* akin to ON. *syll, svill,* Sw. *syll,* Dan. *syld,* G. *schwelle* threshold, OHG. *swelli,* Gr. *selma* beam.] **1.** The basis or foundation of a thing; esp., a horizontal piece, as a timber, which forms the lowest member of a frame, or supports a structure; as, the *sill* or *sills* of a house, of a bridge, of a loom, a mine set, and the like. Cf. MUDSILL, etc. Hence: **a** A large, heavy beam. **b** The timber or stone at the foot of a door; the threshold. **c** The timber or stone on which a window frame stands; or, the lowest piece in a window frame. **d** A piece of timber across the bottom of a canal lock for the gates to shut against.
2. By extension, a bench; a seat. *Shelley.*
3. *Fort.* The inner lower edge of an embrasure.
4. *Geol.* An intrusive sheet.
5. *Mining.* The floor of a coal seam. *Dial. Eng.*
6. *Naut.* **a** The horizontal timbers forming the upper and lower boundaries of gun ports. **b** The bottom of the entrance to a dry dock.

-sill. A combining form of the first noun *sill,* as in door*sill.*

sill (sĭl), *v. t.* To provide with a sill.

sill, *n.* [Var. of THILL.] The shaft or thill of a carriage. *Dial.*

sill (sĭl), *n.* = SILE, herring. *Eng.*

sil'la·bub (sĭl'ȧ·bŭb), *n.* [Cf. SILLY, *adj.;* MERRIBAUKS; E. dial. *sillibauk, bub* liquor.] **1.** A dish made by mixing wine or cider with milk, forming a soft curd; also, sweetened cream, flavored with wine and beaten to a stiff froth.
2. Anything frothy but unsubstantial; esp., florid language.

sil'la·dar' (sĭl'ȧ·där'), *n.* [Per. *silāḥdār,* fr. Ar. *silāḥ* arms + Per. *dār* holder, possessor.] A soldier of irregular cavalry who provides his own horse and equipment. *Anglo-Ind.*

Sil'la·gin'i·dae (sĭl'ȧ·jĭn'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Sillago,* type genus, of uncert. origin.] *Zool.* A small family of coast fishes of Asia, intermediate between the Serranidae and Sciaenidae. **Sil·la'go** (sĭ·lā'gō) is the only known genus. — **si·lag'i·noid** (sĭ·lăj'ĭ·noid), *adj. & n.*

sil'lan·dar' (sĭl'ȧn·där'), *n.* *Hindu Law.* A chakdar.

sil·lar' (sēl·yär'; 170), *n.* [Sp.] Building material consisting of blocks of clay cut from a natural clay deposit and differing from adobe in not being pugged or molded. *Chiefly Mexican.*

sill cock. A water faucet placed at about sill height on the outside of a building; a hose cock.

sill course. *Arch.* A course at the level of a window sill. Cf. BELT, *n.,* 6.

Sil'ler·y (sĭl'ẽr·ĭ), *n.* **a** Orig., a champagne made at Sillery; — now chiefly a trade name. **b** Also **Sillery sec.** A still white wine made near Rheims.

sill floor. *Mining.* The bottom floor of a stope in the square-set system of mining (which see).

sil'lock (sĭl'ŭk), *n.* [Cf. SILL a young herring.] A young coalfish. *Scot.*

sil'lo·graph (sĭl'ō·grȧf; 83), *n.* [Gr. *sillographos.*] A writer of satirical poems; a satirist; — applied esp. to Timon of Phlius (fl. c. 280 B.C.), a skeptic, author of satirical poems (*silloi*) against the dogmatic philosophers.

sil·log'ra·pher (sĭ·lŏg'rȧ·fẽr), *n.* A sillograph.

sil·lom'e·ter (sĭ·lŏm'ē·tẽr), *n.* [F. *sillomètre,* fr. *siller* to go through the water + *-mètre.* See -METER.] A speed-measuring device for a ship, esp. one operating without a log.

sil'lon (sĭl'ŏn), *n.* [F.,] A defensive work in the middle of a wide ditch. *Rare.*

‖**Sil'lon'** (sē'yŏN'), *n.* [F.] An organization of French Catholics promoting Christian democracy, founded in 1894, suppressed in 1910, and reorganized as **Sil'lon' Ca'tho'lique'** (kȧ'tō'lēk') in 1917.

sil'ly (sĭl'ĭ), *adj.;* SIL'LI·ER (-Y-ẽr); SIL'LI·EST. [ME. *seely, sely,* fr. AS. *sǣlig, gesǣlig,* happy, good, fr. *sǣl* good fortune, happiness; akin to OS. *sālig,* adj., good, happy, D. *zalig* blessed, G. *selig,* OHG. *sālīg,* ON. *sæll,* Sw. *säll,* Dan. *salig,* Goth. *sels* good, kind, L. *solari* to comfort, and prob. Gr. *hilaros* cheerful. Cf. CONSOLE, *v.,* EXHILARATE, SELE season.] **1.** **a** *Now Scot. & N. of Eng.* In need of compassion or sympathy; pitiful. **b** *Archaic.* Helpless; frail; feeble; — now only of animals; as, *silly* sheep. **c** *Scot. & N. of Eng.* Weak; sickly. **d** *Archaic.* Simple-minded; unsophisticated; ignorant.
2. *Obs.* **a** Lowly in station. **b** Mean; paltry; poor.
3. Rustic; plain; simple; humble.
A fourth man, in a *silly* habit. *Shak.*
4. **a** *Orig. Scot.* Weak in intellect; destitute of ordinary strength of mind. **b** Lacking in sense; foolish; simple; fatuous; as, a *silly* woman.
5. Proceeding from want of understanding or common judgment; characterized by weakness or folly; unwise; absurd; stupid; as, *silly* conduct; a *silly* question.
6. Dazed, as by a blow; as, he was knocked *silly.*
Syn. — Dense, brainless, shallow, indiscreet. See FOOLISH.
Ant. — Grave, serious, thoughtful, intelligent, sage.

sil'ly (sĭl'ĭ), *n.* One who is silly or fatuous. *Colloq.*

sil'ly, *adv.* Sillily. *Colloq.*

sil'ly, *v. t. & i.* To make or be silly.

Silly Billy. William IV, king (1830–37) of England.

sil'ly·how (sĭl'ĭ·hou; -hōō), *n.* [*silly* + dial. *how* headdress, caul, fr. AS. *hūfe* a cap, hood. See SILLY.] A caul. See 1st CAUL, 3 **b**. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

One form of Silo.

silly leg, silly mid-off, silly mid-on, silly point, silly slip. See 2d CRICKET.

silly season. A period, esp. late summer, when newspapers resort to shallow discussions from dearth of important news.

sil'ly·ton (sĭl'ĭ·tŭn), *n.* A simpleton. *Rare.*

si'lo (sī'lō), *n.; pl.* SILOS (-lōz). [Sp., fr. L. *sirus* fr. Gr. *siros.* Cf. ENSILAGE.]
1. **a** Originally a pit or vat, now usually a circular structure of wood, reinforced concrete, steel, etc., for packing away fodder to convert it into silage. In the northwestern United States the pit or bank *silo* is common, consisting of an excavation in the side of a bank, etc., properly closed and sometimes lined with concrete. See SILAGE. **b** *Eng. & Australia.* A storage bin for grain; a grain elevator.
2. A storage bin for cement.

si'lo (sī'lō), *v. t.;* SI'LOED (-lōd); SI'LO·ING. *Agric.* To place in a silo, as fodder; to ensile.

Si·lo'am (sĭ·lō'ăm; sī-), *n.* *Bib.* A spring and pool of water near Jerusalem. *John* ix. 7.

Sil'phi·dae (sĭl'fĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *silphē* beetle, bookworm + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A widely distributed family of clavicorn beetles comprising the burying beetles, carrion beetles, and allies. The type genus, **Sil'pha** (-fȧ), comprises beetles having a very flat body. — **sil'phid** (-fĭd), *adj. & n.*

sil'phi·um (sĭl'fĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L., a kind of umbelliferous plant, fr. Gr. *silphion.*] **1.** An ammiaceous plant, perh. the laserwort, whose juice the Greeks used medicinally.
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large genus of tall North American, perennial herbs (family Cardiaceae) having coarse heads of yellow flowers, with fertile rays and broad, flat, winged achenes. *S. laciniatum* is one of the compass plants.

silt (sĭlt), *n.* [ME. *sylt,* prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. & Nor. *sylt* salt marsh, Sw. *sylta;* akin to OHG. *sulza,* and E. SALT.] **1.** **a** Unconsolidated or loose sedimentary material whose constituent rock particles are less than 1/16 millimeter in diameter. Silt may grade into *clay,* with particles generally less than 1/256 millimeter in size. **b** Esp., such sedimentary material suspended in running or standing water. **c** A deposit of sediment, as by a river.
2. Scum; dregs.

silt (sĭlt), *v.;* SILT'ED; SILT'ING. *Transitive:* To choke, fill, cover, or obstruct with silt or mud; — generally with *up.*
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To become choked or obstructed with silt; — generally with *up;* as, the channel *silted* up.
2. To flow as silt; to percolate; drift.

silt'age (sĭl'tĭj), *n.* A mass of silt.

si·la'tion (sĭ·tā'shŭn), *n.* The deposition or accumulation of silt.

silt'ing (sĭl'tĭng), *n.* *Mining.* The act of filling old workings hydraulically with fine waste material.

silt'y (sĭl'tĭ), *adj.* Full of silt; of, like, or suggestive of, silt.

si·lun'dum (sĭ·lŭn'dŭm), *n.* [*silicon* + carbor*undum.*] An extremely hard, refractory substance formed in the electric furnace and used for electric resistors and for other purposes. A gray variety consists of silicon carbide, SiC, while a slate-green variety formed at a somewhat lower temperature contains oxygen in addition (Si_4C_4O).

Sil'u·res (sĭl'ū·rēz), *n. pl.* [L.] A people of Britain, described by Tacitus as occupying chiefly southern Wales, short and dark with curly hair, and probably of Iberian origin; hence, the members of a supposed Iberian race forming the pre-Celtic population of Great Britain. — **Si·lu'ri·dan** (sĭ·lū'rĭ·dăn), *adj. & n.*

Si·lu'ri·an (sĭ·lū'rĭ·ăn; sī-), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Silures, or their place of habitation.
2. *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating that part of the Paleozoic period between the Ordovician and Devonian. The known Silurian formations are chiefly of shallow-water origin, as the salt beds of New York and Ohio. Most types of invertebrate marine life flourished. Coral-reef building began. In the latter part some great crustaceans appeared. The Silurian system, as named by Murchison, included all Paleozoic beds earlier than the Devonian, and was divided into the ***Upper Silurian*** and ***Lower Silurian.*** The lower part of the Lower Silurian, with some underlying beds, was later separated as the *Cambrian.* The term *Ordovician* has now largely replaced *Lower Silurian,* leaving *Silurian* to apply only to the former Upper Silurian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Si·lu'ri·an, *n.* **1.** One of the Silures.
2. The Silurian period or system.

Siluriana gray. A color, greenish-yellow in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Siluriana paper. A light-gray, mottled paper streaked with a deeper bluish gray, used for stationery.

Si·lu'ri·dae (sĭ·lū'rĭ·dē; sī-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *silurus* a sort of river fish, fr. Gr. *silouros.*] A family of catfishes which in old classifications comprises most or all members of the order Nematognathi, esp. the smooth-skinned forms, but is now usually restricted to several fresh-water genera of Europe and Asia differing from North American catfishes (Ameiuridae) in having no (unless rudimentary) adipose dorsal fin and in having the anal fin long and more or less confluent with the cellike caudal fin. See SHEATFISH. — **si·lu'rid** (-rĭd), *n. & adj.*

Sil'u·rist, the (sĭl'ū·rĭst). Henry Vaughan, a British poet; — so called because born in Brecknockshire, South Wales, the supposed ancient inhabitants of which were the Silures.

Si·lu'ro- (sĭ·lū'rō-; sī-). A combining form from *Silures,* denoting *Silurian and,* as in **Si·lu'ro-Cam'bri·an.**

si·lu'roid (-roid), *adj.* [See SILURIDAE; -OID.] *Zool.* Pertaining or related to the Siluridae, or catfishes; nematognathous. — *n.* A siluroid fish.

Si·lu'rus (sĭ·lū'rŭs; sī-), *n.* [L. See SILURIDAE.] *Zool.* **a** The typical genus of Siluridae, containing the sheatfish of Europe. **b** [*not cap.*] A fish of this genus.

sil'va, syl'va (sĭl'vȧ), *n.; pl.* -VAS (-vȧz), -VAE (-vē). [L., a wood, forest. See SILVAN.] **a** The forest trees of a region or country, considered collectively. **b** A description of, or treatise on, the trees of a given region. **c** = SELVA.

sil'van, syl'van (sĭl'văn), *adj.* [L. *silva,* less correctly *sylva,* a wood or grove, of obscure origin. Cf. SAVAGE.]
1. Sylvan (sense 1, 2, or 3). See SYLVAN, *adj.*
2. Of or pertaining to a silva.

sil'van, syl'van, *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] *Rom. Relig.* Silvanus.
2. A rustic; a woodsman; also, a sylvan bird or beast.

sil·van'i·ty (sĭl·văn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Sylvan quality or character.

sil'van·ry (sĭl'vȧn·rĭ), *n.* Sylvan scenes or scenery.

Sil·va'nus (sĭl·vā'nŭs), *n.* [L. See SILVAN.] **1.** **a** Literally, living in a wood; — masc. proper name. F. *Silvain* (sēl'văN'); It. *Silvano* (sēl·vä'nō), *Silvio* (sēl'vyō); G. *Silvanus* (zēl·vä'nōōs), *Silvan* (zēl·văn'). **b** *Bib.* See SILAS, 2.
2. *Rom. Relig.* A rural deity, a genius of the woods, fields, flocks, and homes of herdsmen, and guardian of rural boundaries and country villas. He is represented as a cheerful old man often holding a shepherd's pipe, pine-crowned, and carrying either a branch or a gardener's knife. His worship was wholly private.

sil'ven·dy (sĭl'vĕn·dĭ), *adj.* [OF. *solvent.*] Dependable; safe. *Scot.*

sil'ver (sĭl'vẽr), *n.* [ME. *silver, selver, seolver,* fr. AS. *seolfor, siolfur, siolufr, silofr, sylofr;* akin to OS. *silubar,* OFris. *selover,* D. *zilver,* LG. *sulver,* OHG. *silabar, silbar,* G. *silber,* ON. *silfr,* Sw. *silfver,* Dan. *sölv,* Goth. *silubr,* Lith. *sidabras;* ult. source unknown.] **1.** **A white** metallic element, sonorous, ductile, very malleable, and capable of a high degree of polish. It also has the highest thermal and electric conductivity of any substance. Symbol, *Ag* (Latin *argentum*); at. no., 47; at. wt., 107.880. Silver is found native, and also combined with sulphur, arsenic, antimony, chlorine, etc., in the minerals stephanite, argentite, proustite, pyrargyrite, cerargyrite, etc. The metal is obtained as a main product (see PATIO PROCESS, WASHOE PROCESS), and as a by-product in copper and lead smelting. It is one of the "noble" metals, not being easily oxidized, and is used for coin, jewelry, plate, and a great variety of articles. It is usually alloyed with copper to increase its hardness, sterling silver having a fineness of 925, United States coin silver of 900. Pure silver melts at 961° C. (1762° F.) and has a sp. gr., when cast, of about 10.5. Chemically, silver is chiefly univalent, forming a series of salts, some being used in photography. So-called ***molecular silver*** is a gray, powdery, active form obtained by reducing silver chloride with zinc.
2. Silver as a commodity; as, *silver* has risen.
3. Coin made of silver; silver money; money (in general).
4. Silverware; an article, or articles collectively, of domestic use, as tableware, made of or plated with silver.
5. **a** Anything having the luster or appearance of silver. **b** A neutral gray of medium brilliance; — called also *dawn gray.* Cf. NEW SILVER, OLD SILVER, COLOR.
6. *Her.* = ARGENT, *n.,* 3.
7. *U. S. Photog.* **a** A salt of silver, esp. the nitrate. **b** Paper sensitized with silver salts.

☞ COMBINATIONS AND PHRASES ARE:

silver-backed	silver-footed	silver-shedding
silver-barked	silver-fronted	silver-shining
silver-barred	silver-glittering	silver smelter
silver-bearded	silver-golden	silver-smitten
silver-bearing	silver-hafted	silver-sounded
silver-bordered	silver-haired	silver-sounding
silver-bright	silver-handled	silver-spangled
silver-bunkined	silver-headed	silver-spotted
silver-chased	silver-laced	silver-streaming
silver-chiming	silver-leafed	silver-striped
silver-clasped	silver-lined	silver-studded
silver-clear	silver-melting	silver-sweet
silver-coated	silver mill	silver-swelling
silver-colored	silver miner	silver-thrilling
silver-corded	silver mining	silver-tipped
silver-cupped	silver-mounted	silver-true
silver-eddied	silver-plated	silver-tuned
silver-embroidered	silver plater	silver-using
silver-eyed	silver plating	silver-voiced
silver-feathered	silver-producing	silver-washed
silver-fleeced	silver-rimmed	silver-winged
silver-flowing	silver-shafted	silverworker

— ***on a silver basis.*** Having prices adjusted to the silver (monetary) standard.

-sil'ver. A combining form of *silver,* as in quick*silver.*

sil'ver (sĭl'vẽr), *adj.* **1.** Made of silver; as, a *silver* cup or coin.
2. Resembling silver; silvery; specif.: **a** Bright, resplendent; pale; lustrous; white. **b** Precious; costly. **c** Giving a clear, ringing sound; soft and clear. **d** Sweet; gentle; peaceful. **e** Eloquent; — of the tongue.
3. **a** Argentiferous. **b** Partly composed of silver.
4. Mounted, coated, or plated with silver.
5. Of or pertaining to the silver age.
6. Of or pertaining to silver; relating to silver; as, the *silver* legislation of 1873.
7. Advocating the adoption of silver as a standard of currency; as, the *silver* party, group, etc. *H. Walpole.*
☞ For some *silver* phrases, see the second word.

sil'ver (sĭl'vẽr), *v.;* SIL'VERED (-vẽrd); SIL'VER·ING. *Trans.:*
1. To cover with silver, as by electroplating. Cf. PLATE.
2. To coat with a substance, as a metal, resembling silver; as, to *silver* a glass with an amalgam of tin and mercury.
3. To make silvery; as: **a** To polish like silver. **b** To give a whitish-gray luster to. **c** To make white like silver.
4. *Photog.* To cover with a sensitive layer of a silver salt. *R.*
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To acquire a silvery color.
2. To move like a stream of silver.

Sil'ver, John. A treacherous one-legged buccaneer in Stevenson's *Treasure Island.*

silver age. See LATIN, *n.,* 1; AGE, *n.,* 13 **a**.

silver arsphenamine. *Pharm.* A brownish-black powder (chemically sodium diamino-dihydroxy-arsenobenzene) used in the treatment of syphilis.

silver aster. A golden aster (*Chrysopsis graminifolia*) with silvery-pubescent leaves.

sil'ver·back' (sĭl'vẽr·băk'), *n.* The knot (bird). *Mass.*

silver balli. See STRUABALLI.

sil'ver–bar' fish. The dorab.

silver batfish. = BATFISH **d**.

silver bath. A bath of dissolved silver salt.

silver beard grass. See GRASS, *Table.*

sil'ver·beat'er (sĭl'vẽr·bēt'ẽr), *n.* One who beats silver into leaf or foil.

silver beech. Any tree of the genus *Nothofagus. N. Z.*

silver bell. Also **sil'ver–bell' tree.** A medium-sized tree (*Halesia carolina*) of the southeastern United States, often cultivated for its beautiful bell-shaped white flowers. Its soft light-brown wood is called *shittim* or *calico wood.*

sil'ver·bel'ly (sĭl'vẽr·bĕl'ĭ), **sil'ver·bid'dy** (-bĭd'ĭ), *n.* A small silvery Australian fish (*Xystaema ovatum*) of the family Gerridae.

sil'ver·ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-Iz). A silvery North American shrub (*Elaeagnus argentea*) related to the buffalo berry.

silverberry family. The Elaeagnaceae.

sil'ver·bill' (sĭl'vẽr·bĭl'), *n.* A weaver bird of the genus *Munia.*

silver birch. **a** The paper birch. **b** The yellow birch. **c** See BIRCH, *n.,* 1 **c**.

sil'ver–black' (66), *adj.* Having black hair with silvery tips.

silver–black fox. A silver fox.

silver blight. = SILVERLEAF, 2.

silver blue. See SILVER RABBIT.

silver bromide. *Chem. & Photog.* A compound, AgBr, occurring native as bromyrite, and obtained artificially as a yellowish curdy precipitate when aqueous solutions of a silver salt and a bromide are mixed. It is extremely sensitive to light, and is much used in photography, esp. for ordinary dry plates, which are coated with ***silver bromide gelatin*** emulsion prepared by adding a solution of silver nitrate to soluble bromide in gelatin.

---

sill. † SEAL; SELF; SELL.
Sil'la (sĭl'ȧ). *Bib.*
sil'la·bar'y. Syllabary. *Ref. Sp.*
sil·lab'i·cate. Syllabicate. *R. S.*
sil·lab'i·fy. Syllabify. *Ref. Sp.*
sil'la·bus. Syllabus. *Ref. Sp.*
sil'ler (sĭl'ẽr). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of SILVER, *esp.* SILVER, 3, money.
sil'li·bouk. Dial. var. of SILLABUB.
sil'li·bub. Var. of SILLABUB.
sil'li·kin, *n.* See -KIN. *Slang.*
sil'li·ly, *adv.* of SILLY.
sil'li·man·ite (sĭl'ĭ·mȧn·ĭt), *n.* [After B. *Silliman,* Am. physicist.] = FIBROLITE. [-NESS.]
sil'li·ness (-nĕs; 119), *n.* See
sill'i·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
sil'lo·gism. Syllogism. *Ref. Sp.*
sil'lo·gis'mus. † SYLLOGISM.
sil·log'ra·phist (sĭ·lŏg'rȧ·fĭst), *n.* = SILLOGRAPH.
sil'ly-faced', *adj.* See -FACED. — **sil'ly-faced'ly,** *adv.*
sil'ly-hood, *n.* = SILLYHOW. *N. of Eng.*
sil'ly-ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
sil'ly-ism, *n.* See -ISM **d**.
Si·lo'ah (sĭ·lō'ȧ; sī-). *Bib.* Var. of SILOAM.
Si·lo'e (-ē). *D. Bib.*
silo filler. *Agric. Mach.* = SILAGE CUTTER.
si'lo·ist, *n.* See -IST.
si·lom'e·ter. Var. of SILLOMETER.
Si·lo'ni (sĭ·lō'nĭ; sī-). *D. Bib.*
Si·lo'nite (-nīt). *D. Bib.*
silt grass. = JOINT GRASS **a**. *Australia.*
siltb. Var. of SILT.
silt'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
Si·lu'ric (sĭ·lū'rĭk; sī-), *adj.* = SILURIAN, *adj.,* 1.
Si'u·roi'de·i (sĭl'ū·roi'dē·ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of NEMATOGNATHI.
sil'vage. † SELVAGE.
sil'van·ite. Var. of SYLVANITE.
sil'vate. Var. of SYLVATE (= ABIETATE).
silve. † SELF.
sil'ver·boom' (sĭl'vẽr·bōōm'; *D.* -bōm'), *n.* [D. *silver* silver + *boom* tree.] = SILVER TREE **a**.

---

silver brown. See SILVER RABBIT.
sil'ver-bush' (sĭl'vĕr-bŏŏsh'), *n.* **a** The Jupiter's-beard (*Anthyllis barba-jovis*. **b** *Eng.* The virgin's-bower (*Clematis vitalba*.
silver button. The pearly everlasting.
silver Cape. A Cape diamond (which see) having a very slight yellow tint.
silver carp. = QUILLBACK **a**.
silver cedar. = WESTERN RED CEDAR **a**.
silver certificate. A certificate issued by a government that there has been deposited with it silver to a specified amount, payable to the bearer on demand. In the United States and its possessions, it is issued against the deposit of silver coin, and is legal tender for all debts, public and private, and for public charges, taxes, duties, and dues.
silver chain. The common locust, which has pendent clusters of white flowers. See LOCUST, 3 **a**.
silver chickweed. A small silvery-leaved perennial herb (*Paronychia argyrocoma*) of the southeastern U. S.
silver china grass. Ramie.
silver chloride. *Chem.* A compound, AgCl, occurring native as cerargyrite, and obtained artificially as a white curdy precipitate when aqueous solutions of a silver salt and a chloride are mixed. It is sensitive to light, becoming violet, then brown, and finally black, and is largely used in photography, esp. for papers.
silver citrate. A white crystalline salt, $Ag_3C_6H_5O_7$, used in medicine as an external antiseptic, and sometimes in photography.
sil'ver-cop'per glance. Stromeyerite.
silver cyanide. *Chem.* A compound, AgCN or $AgNC_2$ obtained as a white precipitate when a soluble cyanide is added to an aqueous solution of a silver salt. It readily forms complex cyanides, as $KAg(CN)_2$.
silver doctor. *Angling.* An artificial fly, usually tied with brown, green, blue, red, and yellow wings, silver-tinsel body, and yellow, red, blue, and green tail.
silver duckwing. One of a handsome breed of game fowls, in which the cock's wings are marked with a metallic blue-black bar and a silvery bow. The head and back are white, and the breast and under parts black. In the *golden duckwing* the white is replaced with golden yellow.
sil'vered (sĭl'vĕrd), *adj.* **1.** Covered, adorned, dressed, etc., with silver; of glass, backed with quicksilver and tin foil and thus made into a mirror.
2. Having a silvery sheen or luster, as certain furs.
3. *Plant Pathol.* Affected with silverleaf.
silver eel. **a** *Southern U. S.* A cutlass fish. **b** See EEL.
sil'ver-er (sĭl'vĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which silvers; specif.: **a** An electroplater. **b** A person who silvers looking glasses. **c** A device used for silvering.
silver fawn. See SILVER RABBIT.
silver feather. = SILVERWEED **a**.
silver fern. Any of various ferns of the genera *Notholaena*, *Pityrogramma*, and *Gymnopteris*, having the under surface of the fronds covered with a silvery white powder.
sil'ver-fin' (sĭl'vĕr-fĭn'), *n.* **a** = SATINFIN. **b** A small minnow (*Hudsonius*, syn. *Notropis*, *amarus*) of the Delaware and Potomac rivers.
silver fir. Any of various true firs having leaves white or silvery white beneath; as: **a** In Europe, *Abies alba*, a valuable timber tree yielding Burgundy pitch and Strasbourg turpentine. **b** In the western United States, *A. amabilis* and the white fir *A. concolor*. **c** The balsam fir.
sil'ver-fish' (sĭl'vĕr-fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz). See PLURAL, *Note.* **1.** Any of various silvery fishes; as: **a** The tarpon. **b** A white or silvery variety of the goldfish. **c** A silversides. **d** A North American cyprinoid fish (*Notemigonus crysoleucas*). **e** The silver hake. See HAKE, 1. **f** A cutlass fish. **g** A South African snapperlike marine fish (*Dentex argyrozona*).
2. Commonly **silver fish.** A small, wingless, silvery insect of the genus *Lepisma* (order Thysanura), esp., *L. saccharina*, found about houses and sometimes injurious to sized papers, starched clothes, etc.; — called also *fish moth.* See LEPISMA, *Illust.*
silver foil. Silver in thin sheets.
sil'ver-fork' de-form'i-ty. *Med.* The forklike deformity of the forearm seen in Colles's fracture, which see.
silver fox. **1.** A red fox (*Vulpes fulva*) of a color phase in which the fur is mostly glossy black, with a certain number of the guard hairs banded with white near the tips of the hairs, giving a silver-tipped appearance; also, its fur or pelt. The white in the fur is variable and the best skins are very valuable, on account of their beauty and the difficulty of successfully imitating them. See FOX, 1.
2. The African fox *Vulpes chama*.
silver fulminate. A white crystalline salt, AgONC, similar to mercury fulminate, but more violently explosive.
silver gar. A gar of the Belonidae. See GAR.
silver gibbon. The wou-wou.
silver gilt. Gilded silver. — **sil'ver-gilt'**, *adj.*
silver glance. = ARGENTITE.
silver grain. **a** The lines or figures of the medullary rays on certain woods, as the oak, bird's-eye maple, etc., in longitudinal or tangential sections. **b** *Forestry.* Any fine-grained wood.
sil'ver-grained' (sĭl'vĕr-grānd'; 66), *adj.* **a** = QUARTER-SAWED. **b** = RIFT-SAWED.
silver grass. **a** Ribbon grass. **b** In Australia and New Zealand, any of several grasses of the genera *Danthonia*, *Deschampsia*, and *Festuca*. **c** In the southern United States, the golden aster *Chrysopsis graminifolia*, with silvery, grasslike foliage.
silver gray. **1.** The color silver.
2. [*caps.*] *U. S. Hist.* A member of the conservative wing of the Whig party, which supported the Compromise of 1850; — so called from a remark alluding to the gray hair of many members, made when they were withdrawing from a convention of the Whig party in New York State.
3. See SILVER RABBIT.
— **sil'ver-gray'** (66), *adj.*
sil'ver-gray' fox. A silver fox.
silver green. A color, greenish-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
sil'ver-haired' bat. A North American vespertilionine bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*), blackish brown with the hairs tipped with silvery white.
silver hake. See HAKE, 1.
sil'ver-head' (sĭl'vĕr-hĕd'), *n.* The silver chickweed.
sil'ver-ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SILVER. Hence: *n.* Act or process of covering with silver; also, the silver or silverlike film on a silvered object, or a silvery appearance.
silver iodide. *Chem.* A compound, AgI, occurring native as iodyrite, and obtained artificially as a yellow precipitate when aqueous solutions of a silver salt and an iodide are mixed. It darkens on exposure to light. It is used in photography, and in medicine as an antisyphilitic.
sil'ver-ite (sĭl'vĕr-ĭt), *n.* One favoring use or establishment of silver as a monetary standard. *Colloq.*
sil'ver-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To cover or treat with silver; to make silvery. — **sil'ver-iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.*
silver jackal. **a** A small jackal (*Canis mesomelas*) of South Africa. **b** The African silver fox (*Vulpes chama*).
silver jenny; *pl.* SILVER JENNIES. A small mojarra (*Eucinostomus gula*) of the Atlantic coast from Cape Cod to Rio Janeiro.
silver jewfish; *pl.* -FISH, -FISHES. See PLURAL, *Note.* The teraglin; also, an immature jewfish. *Australia.*
silver jubilee. The twenty-fifth anniversary, esp. of a wedding.
silver king. The tarpon.
silver lace. See GOLD LACE. — **sil'ver-lace'**, *adj.*
sil'ver-lace' vine. A twining perennial (*Polygonum auberti*) of China, having racemes of fragrant greenish flowers.
silver lactate. *Pharm.* The normal silver salt of lactic acid, $AgC_3H_5O_3 + H_2O$, used as an antiseptic.
silver lavender. = LAVENDER COTTON.
sil'ver-lead' (-lĕd'), *adj.* Containing silver and lead, esp. as ore.
sil'ver-leaf' (sĭl'vĕr-lēf'), *n.* **1.** A plant having silvery leaves; as: **a** The buffalo berry. **b** The hydrangea *Hydrangea radiata*. **c** The queenroot. **d** The white poplar. **e** The pale-leaved plant *Ligularia kaempferi*. **f** The jewelweed. **g** The hardhack *Spiraea tomentosa*. **h** The plant honesty. **i** The pearly everlasting, etc.
2. Also **silver leaf.** *Plant Pathol.* A disease of shrubs and trees caused by the basidiomycete *Stereum purpureum*, characterized by the peculiar silvery appearance of the leaves. Also, any similar symptom of various other diseases.
silver leaf. **a** Very thin silver foil. **b** = SILVERLEAF, *n.*, 2.
sil'ver-leaf', *adj.* Silver-leaved.
silverleaf boree. See BOREE.
silverleaf linden. The white basswood.
silverleaf maple. The silver maple.
silverleaf poplar. The white basswood.
silverleaf redwood. In California, a pale-leaved variety (*Sequoia sempervirens glauca*) of the common redwood.
sil'ver-leaved' (-lēvd'; 66), *adj.* Having silvery leaves.
silver-leaved linden, etc. = SILVERLEAF LINDEN, etc.
silver-leaved nightshade. = TROMPILLO.
silver linden. The white basswood.
sil'ver-ling, *n.* A small silver coin. *Archaic.* *Is.* vii. 23.
silver lining. A white edge on a cloud; figuratively, a consoling or hopeful prospect.
silver lip. A pearl oyster (*Pinctada maxima*); — so called when the inner margin of the valves is whitish or silvery. In some shells the inner margin is yellowish and these are disting. as *gold lips*.
silver litharge. A pale-yellow variety of litharge.
silver louse. A silverfish (sense 2).
silver lunge. The namaycush.
silver lupine. = SILVERY LUPINE.
sil'ver-ly (sĭl'vĕr-lĭ), *adv.* With silvery appearance or sound.
silver maple. **a** A common North American maple (*Acer saccharinum*) with deeply cut leaves, light green above and silvery white beneath. **b** Its hard, close-grained but brittle, light-brown wood.

Silver Maple, Leaves and Fruit.

silver minnow. = SILVERY MINNOW.
silver mite. The rust mite. See BLISTER MITE.
silver moth. A silverfish (sense 2).
sil'vern (sĭl'vĕrn), *adj.* [AS. *seolfren sylfren.*] Made of silver; resembling, or characteristic of, silver. *Archaic.*
Speech is *silvern;* silence is golden.
Old Proverb.
silver nitrate. *Chem.* A salt, $AgNO_3$, obtained in the form of colorless crystals by dissolving silver in nitric acid, and evaporating. In contact with organic matter it turns black owing to the separation of silver, staining cloth, skin, hair, and the like; hence, its use for indelible ink and hair dyes. It is much used as a reagent in chemistry and photography, in silver plating, etc. When fused and molded it constitutes ***lunar caustic*** or, when fused with twice its weight of potassium nitrate, ***mitigated caustic***. It is also used internally in diseases of the stomach and the intestines, typhoid fever, epilepsy, and tabes, and as an antiseptic and germicide.
silver oak. The flannelbush.
silver owl. The barn owl.
silver oxide. *Chem.* An oxide of silver; specif., the compound Ag_2O, obtained as a dark-brown amorphous precipitate when an aqueous solution of a silver salt is treated with a caustic alkali. When moist it reacts like a hydroxide.
silver palm. The silver thatch *Coccothrinax argentea*.
silver paper. **a** Paper coated with silver or a silverlike substance. **b** A kind of fine white tissue paper, free from acids or sulphur, used as a wrapping for silverware. **c** Paper sensitized with silver salts and used in photography. **d** Tin foil.
sil'ver-pen'ciled (-pĕn'sĭld), *adj.* **a** Having a silver pencil. **b** Penciled in silver; specif., *Poultry*, penciled with white.
silver perch. **a** An Australian fresh-water grunt (*Therapon ellipticus*). **b** The jackass fish. *Tasmania.* **c** *U. S.* The mademoiselle (*Bairdiella chrysura*). **d** *Local, U. S.* Any of various other silvery, perchlike fishes, as the crappie, calico bass, and white perch.
silver pheasant. **a** A large long-tailed pheasant (*Gennaeus nycthemerus*), of southern China, largely reared in Europe and America. The male has a naked red face, a flowing bluish-black crest, white tail, upper parts lightly penciled with black, and bluish-black under parts. The female is chiefly mottled brownish. **b** One of certain other species of the same genus, or any of certain of the eared pheasants.
silver pine. **a** A western white pine (*Pinus monticola*). **b** The bull pine *Pinus ponderosa*. **c** The balsam fir. **d** *N.Z.* An evergreen timber tree (*Dacrydium colensoi*).
silver plate. **a** Domestic utensils, collectively, made of silver; specif., *U. S.*, in the trade, those of plated silver. **b** A plating of silver. **c** A plate made of silver.
silver plover. The knot. *Scot.*
sil'ver-point' (sĭl'vĕr-point'), *n. Art.* The process of drawing with a pencil of silver on paper, parchment, etc., which has been specially prepared, as with a wash of Chinese white; also, a drawing made by this process.
silver polish. A polish (sense 4) for use on silver.
silver poplar. The white poplar.
silver powder. A powdered alloy of tin, bismuth, and mercury used in japanning.
silver print. **a** *Photog.* A print on a surface sensitized with silver salts; also, formerly, one on albumen printing-out paper. **b** *Print.* A product of silver printing (which see).
silver printing. **a** *Photog.* The operation of making silver prints. **b** *Print.* Printing in silver, as by using size instead of ink, and dusting over with silver bronze.
silver protein. *Pharm.* Either of two official colloidal compounds of silver and protein used in aqueous solution on mucous membranes as antiseptics. ***Strong silver protein***, called also *protargentum*, is a brown powder. ***Mild silver protein***, which is less irritating, consists of brown or black scales or granules.
silver rabbit. Any of several varieties of domestic rabbits with silver-tipped fur, distinguished by the under fur as *silver gray*, *silver fawn*, *silver brown*, and *silver blue*.
sil'ver-rod' (sĭl'vĕr-rŏd'), *n.* **a** A European asphodel (*Asphodelus ramosus*) with paniculate white flowers. **b** Any white-rayed goldenrod, as *Solidago bicolor*.
silver sage. The purple sage.
silver salmon. A rather small salmon (*Oncorhynchus milktschitsch*) native of both coasts of the North Pacific. Its flesh is very light-colored but of good flavor.
silver salt. *Com.* A brilliant pearly crystalline compound, $C_{14}H_7O_4SO_3Na$, used in dye manufacture. Chemically, it is the sodium salt of anthraquinone-2-sulfonic acid.
silver sand. A silver-colored sand which is used by lithographers for rubbing stones to a level surface.
silver scab. = SILVER SCURF.
silver screen. *Motion Pictures.* **a** A motion-picture screen. **b** *Slang, U. S.* Motion pictures.
silver scurf. *Plant Pathol.* **a** A fungous disease of potato tubers caused by *Spondylocladium atrovirens*, characterized by silvery patches on the skin. **b** A silvering of citrus fruits caused by thrips.
sil'ver-side' (sĭl'vĕr-sīd'), *n.* Top of a round of beef. See ROUND OF BEEF. *Eng.*
sil'ver-sides' (sĭl'vĕr-sīdz'), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **sil'ver-side'** (-sīd'). **a** Any of certain small fishes of the family Atherinidae, related to the gray mullets, having a silvery stripe along each side of the body; also, any fish of that family. *Menidia notata* of the American Atlantic coast is a very abundant species. **b** Any of various fresh-water minnows of *Notropis*, *Leuciscus*, and allied cyprinoid genera. **c** The silver salmon.

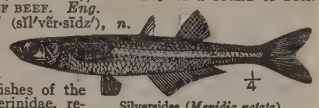
Silversides (*Menidia notata*).

sil'ver-skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* = PARCHMENT, 2.
sil'ver-smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* One whose occupation is to manufacture utensils, ornaments, etc., of silver or any of various white metals.
sil'ver-smith'ing, *n.* The work of a silversmith.
silver solder. *Metal.* Any of various solders containing silver.
sil'ver-spoon' (66), *adj.* Having a silver spoon; rich; lucky; set up. — **sil'ver-spoon'ism,** *n.*
sil'ver-spot' (sĭl'vĕr-spŏt'), *n.* Any butterfly of *Argynnis* or an allied genus, having silvery spots on the under side of the hind wings.

Silverspot (*Speyeria idalia*). r Wings reversed to show Markings of Under Side.

silver spruce. In western North America, any of several spruces with pale or glaucous leaves, esp. the Colorado spruce, and also the Engelmann's spruce and the Sitka spruce.
silver squeteague. See WEAKFISH.
silver stain. A kind of transparent yellow enamel used upon the glass of decorative windows, etc. It is the most valuable part of the coloring in windows of the sixteenth century.
silver standard. See STANDARD, *n.*, 16 **b**.
Silver Star Medal. A bronze star having at its center an oak wreath and small silver star, awarded under Congressional authority for gallantry in action in any war. It was first issued in 1932 and ranks next to the Distinguished Service Cross. See MEDAL, *Plate. U. S.*
Silver State. **a** Nevada; — so called because of its silver mines. **b** Colorado.
silver storm. = SILVER THAW **a**.
silver streak. The English Channel. — **sil'ver-streak'** (66), *adj. Both Colloq.*
silver string. *Music.* A string, as of a violin or guitar, wound with silver wire.
sil'ver-tail' (sĭl'vĕr-tāl'), *n.* A silverfish (sense 2).
silver teal. The cinnamon teal. See TEAL.
silver thatch. **a** A common fan palm (*Coccothrinax argentea*) of Florida and the West Indies, with leaves brilliantly white on the under side. **b** Any of several thatch palms of the genus *Thrinax*, with silvery leaves, esp. *T. parviflora* and *T. microcarpa*, the prickly thatch.
silver thaw. **a** A coating of ice on trees and other exposed objects; glaze. **b** Rime.
silver thistle. **a** The acanthus. **b** *Obs.* The cotton thistle.
sil'ver-tip' (sĭl'vĕr-tĭp'), *n.* A grizzly bear having the hairs whitish at the tips.
silver tissue. = SILVER PAPER **b**.
sil'ver-tongue', *n.* **1.** A silver-tongued person. *Colloq.*
2. The song sparrow.
sil'ver-tongue', *v. t. & i.* To persuade with silver-tongued address.
sil'ver-tongued' (66), *adj.* Of agreeable, persuasive speech; eloquent.
sil'ver-top' (-tŏp'), *n.* **1.** A diseased condition of grasses caused by a minute red mite (*Siteroptes carnea*).
2. A dying and whitening of the leaves of onions, caused by the onion thrips.
3. **a** The silver thatch *Coccothrinax argentea*. **b** *Australia.* The spotted gum.
silvertop palmetto. **a** A thatch palm (*Thrinax parviflora*). **b** The silver thatch *Coccothrinax argentea*.
silver tree. **a** A South African tree (*Leucadendron argenteum*) commonly cultivated for its long, silvery, silky leaves. **b** An Australian timber tree (*Tarrietia argyrodendron*), family Sterculiaceae. **c** The silver bell.

sil'ver-eye', *n.* = WHITE-EYE, 1. **sil'ver-i-ly,** *adv.* of SILVERY.	**sil'ver-i-ness** (sĭl'vĕr-ĭ-nĕs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.	**sil'ver-ish,** *adj.* See -ISH. **sil'ver-less,** *adj.* See -LESS.	**sil'ver-like',** *adj.* See -LIKE. **sil'ver-mail',** *n.* = WHITE RENT.	**sil'ver-ness,** *n.* See -NESS. **sil'ver-ous,** *adj.* Silvern. *Obs.*	**sil'ver-thread' blight.** = FELICULARIA DISEASE.

N O P Q R S

silver tree fern. A showy New Zealand tree fern (*Cyathea medullaris*) frequently cultivated for its handsome crown of much-pinnate fronds which are whitish on the under side. The young leaves are edible. See CYATHEA.

silver trout. A large trout (*Salmo henshawi*) of Lake Tahoe and other waters of that region, having silvery sides with small black spots evenly scattered over the whole surface of the body.

silver twig. *Plant Pathol.* A diseased condition of smooth-barked twigs in which the epidermis is lifted up, causing a silvery appearance.

sil'ver-vine' (sĭl'vĕr-vīn'), *n.* **a** A climbing Indo-Malayan aroid (*Scindapsus pictus argyraeus*), often cultivated for its white-mottled foliage. **b** An ornamental, dioecious, woody, commonly cultivated vine (*Actinidia polygama*) of eastern Asia; — so called from the silvery-white young leaves of the staminate plant.

silver voltameter. *Elec.* A voltameter in which the electrodes are made of silver and the electrolyte is a solution of a silver salt, generally silver nitrate.

sil'ver-ware' (sĭl'vĕr-wâr'), *n.* Collectively, dishes, vases, ornaments, etc., esp. tableware, made of silver.

silver wattle. *Australia.* **a** A species of *Acacia* (*A. dealbata*), the bark and young foliage of which are white or silvery. **b** The lightwood *Acacia melanoxylon.*

silver wedding. See under WEDDING.

sil'ver-weed' (sĭl'vĕr-wēd'), *n.* **a** A perennial herb (*Argentina anserina*) with leaves silvery white beneath. **b** Any East Indian shrub of the genus *Argyreia* (family Convolvulaceae). **c** A prostrate cinquefoil (*Potentilla argentea*) of the North Temperate Zone, with 5-foliolate leaves, densely white-tomentose beneath, and small yellow flowers. **d** The jewelweed. **e** The fall meadow rue.

silver white. **a** The color silver. **b** Loosely, a lustrous, whitish color. — **sil'ver-white'** (66), *adj.*

silver whiting. A nearly plain silver-gray whiting (*Umbrula littoralis*) with a black-tipped tail, caught for food on the coast of the southern United States.

silver whitlowwort. The silver chickweed.

silver willow. The pussy willow *Salix discolor.*

sil'ver-wir'y (-wīr'ĭ; 66), *adj.* Of or like silver wire.

silver witch. A silverfish (sense 2).

sil'ver-wood' (sĭl'vĕr-wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** Any West Indian tree of the genus *Mourirria* (family Melastomaceae). **b** The tropical American shrub *Guettarda argentea* (family Rubiaceae). **c** A West Indian tree (*Zuelania guidonia*), family Flacourtiaceae, with apetalous flowers.

sil'ver-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Any work in silver, or piece or pieces of work made of silver, esp. when ornamental or decorative; the work of the silversmith.

Silver Wyandotte. See WYANDOTTE.

sil'ver-y (sĭl'vĕr-ĭ), *adj.*; SIL'VER-I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); SIL'VER-I-EST. **1.** Resembling, or having the luster of, silver; of a moderate luster; lustrous and of the color silver.
2. Having the clear, musical tone of silver; soft and clear in sound; as, *silvery* voices; a *silvery* laugh.
3. Full of or containing silver.

silvery anchovy. Any of numerous small herringlike fishes (*Anchoviella* or allied genera of family Engraulidae), having a silvery stripe along the side.

silvery cinquefoil. = SILVERWEED c.

silvery gibbon. The wou-wou.

Silvery Gray. *U. S. Hist.* = SILVER GRAY, 2.

silvery gull. The herring gull. *Local, Eng.*

silvery hair grass. A hair grass (*Aira caryophyllea*) with silvery, shining panicle.

silvery iron. *Metal.* A peculiar, light-gray, fine-grained variety of cast iron.

silvery lupine. A silvery-pubescent herb (*Lupinus argenteus*), of the western United States, with blue or purple flowers. Its foliage is poisonous to sheep.

silvery minnow. A cyprinoid fish (*Hybognathus nuchalis*) common in the rivers of the eastern, central, and southern United States; — sometimes also certain related species.

silvery orach. = SALTWEED c.

silvery sage. A perennial sagebrush (*Artemisia cana*) of the western United States, with silvery, entire leaves.

silvery spleenwort. See FERN, *Table.*

Sil·ves'ter (sĭl·vĕs'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *silvester, silvestris,* of or belonging to a wood or forest.] Literally, bred in the country; rustic; — masc. proper name. L. id.; F. *Silvestre* (sēl'vĕs'tr'); Pg. *Sylvestre* (sĕl·vĕs'trē); G. *Silvester* (zĕl·vĕs'tĕr). — Dim. *Vester, Vest, Vessie.*

Sil·ves'ter, Saint. See SAINT, *n.*, 1.

Sil·ves'ter meth'od (sĭl·vĕs'tĕr). [After H. R. *Silvester* (1829–1908), Eng. physician.] A method of artificial respiration in which the subject is laid on his back and air is expelled from his lungs by pressing his arms over his chest, and fresh air drawn in by pulling them above his head. The *prone pressure method* is safer.

Sil'vi·a (sĭl'vĭ-ȧ), *n.* **1.** Fem. of SILVANUS; — fem. proper name.
2. A "holy, fair, and wise" lady beloved by Valentine in Shakespeare's *Two Gentlemen of Verona.* See PROTEUS, 2.
3. The vivacious and witty heroine of Farquhar's *The Recruiting Officer,* who disguises herself and serves in the company of Captain Plume, with whom she is in love.

sil'vi·cal (sĭl'vĭ-kăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to silvics.

sil·vic'o·lous (sĭl·vĭk'ō·lŭs), *adj.* [L. *silva* forest + *-colous.*] *Biol.* Living in or inhabiting woodlands.

sil'vics (sĭl'vĭks), *n.* **a** The science treating of the life of trees in the forest. **b** Habit or behavior of a forest tree.
☞ *Silvics* is usually construed as a singular noun.

sil'vi·cul'ture (sĭl'vĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* [L. *silva* forest + E. *culture.*] The art of producing and caring for a forest. — **sil'vi·cul'tur·al** (-kŭl'tŭr-ăl), *adj.* — **sil'vi·cul'tur·al·ly,** *adv.* — **sil'vi·cul'tur·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

‖s'il' vous plaît' (sēl' voo plĕ'). [F.] If you please.

Sil'y·bum (sĭl'ĭ·bŭm), *n.* [L., a thistle, fr. Gr. *sillybon.*] *Bot.* A genus of Mediterranean herbs of the thistle family (Carduaceae) having as its only known species *S. marianum,* the milk thistle. Syn. *Mariana.*

sim (sĭm), *v. i.* To simmer. *Obs.*

Sim (sĭm), *n.* A Simeonite. *Slang, Eng.*

Sim, *n.* Dim. of SIMEON, SIMON.

si'ma (sī'mȧ), *n.* [*silicon* + *magnesium.*] *Geol.* Basic igneous rock, whether solid or molten, taken collectively. It constitutes the plastic substratum upon which the continents move, according to the Wegener hypothesis.

Si·ma'ba (sĭ·mä'bȧ), *n.* [NL., of Arawakan or Cariban origin.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical South American trees (family Simaroubaceae) having pinnate leaves and panicles of small flowers, with five imbricated sepals, five petals, and ten stamens. See CEDRON.

si'mal (sē'mŭl), *n.* [Hind. *semal.*] An East Indian cotton tree (*Bombax malabarica*) yielding a fiber inferior to kapok.

si·mar' (sĭ·mär'), *n.* [F. *simarre,* fr. It. *cimarra, zimarra,* long coat, fr. Ar. *sammūr* the Scythian weasel or marten, the sable. Cf. CHIMER, CYMAR.] **1.** A loose garment or robe for women; a light outer garment; sometimes, an undergarment or chemise; also, a chimer.
2. See ZIMARRA.

Sim'a·rou'ba (sĭm'ȧ-rōō'bȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Galibi *simarouba,* fr. Tupi *marubá.*] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American trees, type of the Simaroubaceae, and distinguished from *Ailanthus* mainly by the drupaceous fruit. The bark of most species is a bitter tonic. See MOUNTAIN DAMSON.

Sim'a·rou·ba'ce·ae (-rōō·bā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SIMAROUBA.] *Bot.* A family of chiefly tropical trees and shrubs, the ailanthus family (order Geraniales), having bitter bark, mainly pinnate leaves, and small 3–5-merous flowers with a prominent disk. The fruit is a drupe, a samara, or a berry. The most important genera are *Ailanthus, Simarouba, Picramnia,* and *Simaba.* — **sim'a·rou·ba'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

‖sim'ba (sĭm'bȧ), *n.* [Bantu.] A lion.

sim'ball (sĭm'bôl), *n.* A kind of doughnut. *Dial., New England.*

sim'bil (sĭm'bĭl), *n.* An African stork (*Sphenorhynchus abdimii*), bronzy black with white under parts.

simb'lin (sĭm'lĭn), **simb'ling** (sĭm'lĭng), *n.* Simnel. *U. S.*

simb'lin cake. [See SIMNEL, 2.] A simnel cake. *Dial.*

sim'blot (sĭm'blŏt), *n.* [F. *simblot, simbleau.*] The harness of a drawloom.

Sim'blum (sĭm'blŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *simblon* beehive.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi (family Clathraceae) similar to *Clathrus* but with the meshes of the latticed receptacle about equal in diameter each way.

sime (sīm), *n.* [ON. *sīma;* akin to OS. *sīmo.*] A rope or frame of straw. *N. of Eng.*

sime (sīm), *n.* [See SIMIA.] A monkey.

Sim'e·on (sĭm'ē-ŭn), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *Symeōn,* fr. Heb. *shim'ōn.* Cf. SIMON.] **1.** Literally, hearing; — masc. proper name. L. id.; F. *Siméon* (sē'mā'ōn'); Pg. *Simeão* (sē'mē-oun'); G. *Simeon* (zē'mē-ōn). — Dim. *Sim.*
2. *Bib.* **a** Second son of Jacob and Leah. **b** A devout man of Jerusalem, who saw the infant Jesus in the temple and uttered the song known as the Nunc Dimittis.
Luke ii. 25–35.
3. The tribe of Simeon occupying the territory near the southern limits of Judea.

Sim'e·on·ite (-ĭt), *n.* A follower of Charles Simeon (1759–1836), a clerical leader at Cambridge of the Evangelical Revival in the Church of England, who also founded a trust for purchasing advowsons for Low-Churchmen; hence, a Low-Churchman. — **Sim'e·on·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Sim'e·on·ite,** *adj.*

Sim·hath' To·rah' (sĭm·käth' tō·rä'; sĭm'käs tō'rä). Also **Sim·chas' To·rah'.** [Heb. *simḥath tōrāh* rejoicing over the law.] See JEWISH HOLIDAYS.

Sim'i·a (sĭm'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [L., an ape, fr. *simus* flat-nosed, snub-nosed, fr. Gr. *simos.*] A Linnaean genus originally including most of the apes and monkeys, later restricted to the orang, still later to the chimpanzees, and now to the Barbary ape. See PAN, 2.

sim'i·ad (sĭm'ĭ·ăd), *adj.* Also **sim'i·al** (-ăl), *adj.* Simian.

sim'i·an (-ăn), *adj.* [L. *simia* an ape.] Resembling, characteristic of, or pertaining to, the apes and monkeys; apelike. — *n.* Any monkey or ape, esp. an anthropoid ape.

sim'i·an'i·ty (-ăn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being simian.

sim'i·esque' (sĭm'ĭ·ĕsk'), *adj.* [L. *simia* ape + *-esque.*] Apishly grotesque.

Si·mi'i·dae (sĭ·mī'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SIMIA.] *Zool.* In many classifications, a family consisting of the anthropoid apes, the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang, and gibbons, with its typical subfamily, **Sim'i·i'nae** (sĭm'ĭ·ĭ'nē), including all except the gibbons; — now usually regarded as a syn. of *Pongidae.*

sim'i·lar (sĭm'ĭ·lĕr), *adj.* [F. *similaire,* fr. L. *similis* like, similar. See SAME; cf. RESEMBLE, SIMULATE.] **1.** Nearly corresponding; resembling in many respects; somewhat like; having a general likeness.
2. Homogeneous; uniform. *Obs.*
3. *Geom.* Having the same shape, differing only in size and position; — said of two figures in Euclidean space made up of pairs of corresponding points P and P', Q and Q', etc., such that for any triangle ABC in one set there is a corresponding triangle $A'B'C'$ in the other, having the angles A', B', C' equal to the angles A, B, C and the ratio $A'B' : AB = B'C' : BC = C'A' . CA = P'Q' : PQ$. The ratio of any two corresponding lengths is this fixed *ratio of similitude;* the ratio of corresponding areas is its *square;* the ratio of corresponding volumes is its *cube.* Such similarity is found only in Euclidean space. Two figures are *directly similar* when they can be moved (if in a plane, without leaving the plane) so as to become directly homothetic. Two figures are *inversely similar* when one is directly similar to the reflection of the other in a line or plane. By a suitable enlargement of one of two directly-similar or of two inversely-similar figures, the figures may be made directly congruent or inversely congruent.

sim'i·lar, *n.* One who or that which is similar to, or resembles, something else, as in quality, form, etc.

similar depiction. *Math.* A one-to-one correspondence between the elements of two assemblages.

similar groups. *Math.* The two groups G and sGs^{-1} where s is any substitution.

sim'i·lar'i·ty (sĭm'ĭ·lăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *similarité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being similar; likeness; resemblance; as, a *similarity* of features or facts.
2. A point in which things are similar.
Syn. — See RESEMBLANCE. **Ant.** — See DIFFERENCE.

sim'i·lar·ly (sĭm'ĭ·lĕr·lĭ), *adv.* In like manner; in a similar way.

similarly placed. *Geom.* Having the corresponding sides parallel and directed in the same sense.

similar motion. *Music.* See MOTION, 15.

sim'i·la'tive (sĭm'ĭ·lā'tĭv; -lȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Implying or indicating likeness or resemblance. *Rare.*

sim'i·le (sĭm'ĭ·lē; -lē), *n.*; *pl.* -LES (-lēz; -lēz). [L., neut. of *similis.* See SIMILAR.] **1.** *Rhet.* A figure of speech by which one thing, action, or relation is likened or explicitly compared in one or more aspects, often with *as* or *like,* to something of different kind or quality; an imaginative comparison ("Errors, like straws, upon the surface flow"; "Reason is to faith as the eye to the telescope"). See TROPE
2. *Obs.* **a** Similarity. **b** A similar.
Syn. — See COMPARISON.

sim'i·le, *v. t.* To depict or adorn by simile. *Rare.*

‖si'mi·le (sē'mē-lā), *adj.* [It., similar.] *Music.* Like; similar; — a direction to continue in like manner the phrasing, use of pedals, or whatever has been previously directed. — *n.*; *pl.* SIMILI (-lē). A simile mark.

simile mark. *Music.* An abbreviation indicating that a figure or a measure is to be repeated as often as the mark occurs.

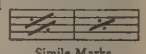

Simile Marks.

si·mil'i·lar (sĭ·mĭl'ĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.]

si·mil'i·mum (sĭ·mĭl'ĭ·mŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *similis* like.] In homeopathy, the drug which will produce symptoms most like those of any given disease, and which is therefore recommended for the treatment of this disease. See HOMEOPATHY.

‖si·mil'i·ter (sē'mĭl'ĭ·tĕr), *adv.* [L.] In like manner.

si·mil'i·ter (sĭ·mĭl'ĭ·tĕr), *n.* *Common Law Pleading.* The reply by which either party concludes to the country upon the issue tendered by his opponent; — so called from *similiter,* the effective word in the Latin form.

si·mil'i·tive (sĭ·mĭl'ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* Similative.

si·mil'i·tude (sĭ·mĭl'ĭ·tūd), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *similitudo,* fr. *similis* similar. See SIMILAR.] **1.** Quality or state of being similar or like; resemblance; as, *similitude* of substance.

Let us make now man in our image, man
In our *similitude.* *Milton.*

2. That which likens one thing to another; fanciful or imaginative comparison. Specif.: **a** A simile. **b** A parable. **c** An allegory.
3. **a** One that is like or similar; a facsimile; counterpart.

Man should wed his *similitude.* *Chaucer.*

b Semblance; image; form; as, in man's *similitude.*
4. *Obs.* **a** Symbolic representation; a symbol. **b** A similarity. **c** Likelihood.
5. *Phonet.* A kind of assimilation. See *Pron.*, § 57.

si·mil'i·tude, *v. i.* To similitudinize.

si·mil'i·tu'di·nize (-tū'dĭ·nīz), *v. i.* To make similitudes.

sim'i·lize (sĭm'ĭ·līz), *v.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-lĭz'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To liken; compare.
2. To imitate; copy; counterfeit. *Obs.*
3. To depict in similes.
—, *Intransitive:* To use a simile or similes. *Dryden.*

sim'i·lor (sĭm'ĭ·lôr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *similis* similar + F. *or* gold, fr. L. *aurum.* Cf. SEMILOR.] An alloy of copper and zinc, resembling gold in color.

sim'i·oid (sĭm'ĭ·oid), *adj.* Like the Simia.

sim'i·ous (sĭm'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *simia* an ape.] Simian. — **sim'i·ous·ness,** *n.*

sim'i·ty (sĭm'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *simus* flat-nosed.] Flatness of the nose. *Rare.*

sim'kin (sĭm'kĭn; 206), *n.* [*Sim* Simon + *-kin.*] Simpleton.

sim'kin (sĭm'kĭn), *n.* Hind. corrupt. of CHAMPAGNE.

sim'lin (sĭm'lĭn), **sim'ling** (-lĭng), *n.* [From SIMNEL, 3.]
1. = SIMNEL, a squash. *U. S.*
2. = SIMNEL, a cake. *Dial. Eng.*

sim'mer (sĭm'ĕr), *v.*; SIM'MERED (-ĕrd); SIM'MER-ING. [From earlier *simper,* of imitative origin.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To effervesce gently with a subdued hissing when beginning to boil; to be on the point of boiling; as, the water *simmers;* the kettle *simmers.*
2. To be in a state of incipient, repressed agitation; as, to *simmer* with anger.
—, *Trans.:* To cause to simmer; cook in liquid simmering.

simmer down. To become gradually reduced, condensed, or moderated. *Colloq.*

sim'mer, *n.* State of simmering.

sim'mer (sĭm'ĕr). Var. of SUMMER. *Scot.*

sim'mon (sĭm'ŭn), *n.* A persimmon. *Colloq., U. S.*

sim'mon (sĭm'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. 1st SIME.] A rope of straw, heather, etc. *Scot.*

sim'mon, *n.* [ME. *ciment, siment,* cement. See CEMENT, *n.*] *Obs. exc. Dial.* **a** Cement. **b** A reddish powder or sediment. — *v. t.* To cement. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

sim'nel (sĭm'nĕl; -n'l), *n.* [ME. *simenel,* fr. OF. *simenel, seminel,* cake or bread of wheat flour, fr. L. *simila* the finest wheat flour (whence also G. *semmel* a roll, *semmelmehl* wheat flour), ult. fr. Bab. *samīdu* fine flour, whence also Gr. *semidalis,* Ar. *samīd.* Cf. SEMOLINA, CYMLING, SIMLIN squash.] **1.** A kind of bread made of fine flour; a kind of biscuit or cracknel. *Archaic.*
2. A kind of rich plum cake, enclosed in a very hard dough crust, esp. for Mid-Lent or Mothering Sunday and, also, for Easter and Christmas. *Chiefly Hist.*
3. A kind of squash; a cymling. *Southern U. S.*

Simnel Sunday. Mid-Lent Sunday.

si'mo- (sĭ'mō-). *Zool. & Paleontol.* A combining form, Greek *simo-,* from *simos,* meaning *snub-nosed,* used in generic names, as in **Si'mo·sau'rus.**

si·mo'le·on (sĭ·mō'lē·ŭn), *n.* A dollar. *Slang, U. S*

Si'mon (sĭ'mŭn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Simōn, Seimōn,* fr. Heb *Shim'ōn.* See SIMEON.] **1.** Masc. proper name. L id.; F. *Simon* (sē'mōn'); It. *Simone* (sē-mō'nā); Sp. *Simón* (sē-mōn'); Pg. *Simão* (sē-moun'); G. *Simon* (zē'mōn). — Dim. *Sim* (*Simp'kins,* obs.).
2. *Bib.* **a** The apostle, surnamed Peter. See PETER, 2. **b** A disciple of Jesus, called the Zealot, or Cananaean **c** A brother or relative of Jesus. **d** Simon Magus.

si·mo'ni·ac (sĭ·mō'nĭ·ăk), *n.* [ML. *simoniacus.* See SIMONY.] One who practices simony.

si·mo'ni·ac, *adj.* Simoniacal.

sim'o·ni'a·cal (sĭm'ō·nī'ȧ·kăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, guilty of, or tainted by, simony. — **sim'o·ni'a·cal·ly,** *adv*

Si·mo'ni·an (sĭ·mō'nĭ·ăn; 159), *n.* [See SIMONY.] *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Simon Magus; a member of any of certain early heretical sects, esp. Gnostics reputed to follow his teachings. — **Si·mo'ni·an** (-mō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* — **Si·mo'ni·an·ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

sim'o·ny (sĭm'ō·nĭ), *n.* [OF. *simonie,* fr. L. *simonia,* fr. Gr. *simōnia,* fr. *Simōn* Simon, the magician, who offered money for the power of the Holy Ghost.] The buying or selling of spiritual benefits, as church livings, or any other ecclesiastical preferment.

si·mon'ic (sĭ·mŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Simoniacal.

si·mon'i·ca (sĭ·mŏn'ĭ·kȧ), *n.* [L.] Simony.

si·mon'i·ca·ly (sĭ·mŏn'ĭ·kȧ·lĭ), *adv.* Simoniacally.

si·mon'i·ca·ta (sĭ·mŏn'ĭ·kȧ·tȧ), *n.* [L.] Simony.

si·mon'i·ca·tus (sĭ·mŏn'ĭ·kȧ·tŭs), *n.* [L.] Simony.

si·mon'i·ca·ty (sĭ·mŏn'ĭ·kȧ·tĭ), *n.* Simony.

si·mon'i·ca·to (sĭ·mŏn'ĭ·kȧ·tō), *n.* [L.] Simony.

si·mon'i·ca·to·ry (sĭ·mŏn'ĭ·kȧ·tō·rĭ), *n.* Simony.

si·mon'i·ca·tu·ra (sĭ·mŏn'ĭ·kȧ·tū·rȧ), *n.* [L.] Simony.

si·mon'i·ca·tu·ra·ta (sĭ·mŏn'ĭ·kȧ·tū·rȧ·tȧ), *n.* [L.] Simony.

si·mon'i·ca·tu·ra·to (sĭ·mŏn'ĭ·kȧ·tū·rȧ·tō), *n.* [L.] Simony.

si·mon'i·ca·tu·ra·to·ry (sĭ·mŏn'ĭ·kȧ·tū·rȧ·tō·rĭ), *n.*

si·mo′ni·an (sĭ·mō′nĭ·ăn; 159), *n.* Simoniac. *Obs.*

si·mo′ni·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* Simoniacal. *Now Rare.*

sim′o·nist (sĭm′ō·nĭst; sī′mō-), *n.* One who practices simony; also, one who defends simony. — **sim′o·nism** (-nĭz′m), *n.*

Si′mon·ist (sī′mŭn·ĭst), *adj. & n.* Simonian.

Si′mon Le·gree′. See LEGREE, SIMON.

Si′mon Ma′gus (sī′mŭn mā′gŭs). [L. *magus* magician.] **1.** *Bib.* A Samaritan sorcerer, converted by Philip (*Acts* viii. 9–24) and severely rebuked by Peter for offering money to purchase the power of giving the Holy Ghost. It is from this offer that the name *Simon* came to be associated in ecclesiastical law with the offense of buying or selling benefices. See SIMONY.

2. *Eccl. Hist.* The reputed founder of Gnosticism. The Church Fathers identified him with Simon Magus (sense 1) and attributed to him now one, now another variety of Gnosticism. He plays a prominent role in the Acts of Peter (see APOCRYPHA) and in the Pseudo-Clementine literature.

Si′mon Pe′ter. See PETER, 2.

si′mon-pure′ (66), *adj.* [See PURE, SIMON.] Genuine; true; real; authentic; also, unqualified; out-and-out.

Si′mon Tap′per·tit′. See TAPPERTIT, SIMON.

sim′o·ny (sĭm′ō-nĭ; sī′mō-), *n.* [OF. *simonie*, fr. ML. *simonia*, fr. *Simon.* See SIMON MAGUS.] Traffic in that which is sacred; specif., the crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment; the corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money or reward.

si·moom′ (sĭ·mōōm′), *n.* Also **si·moon′.** [Ar. *samūm.*] A hot, dry, violent wind laden with dust, that blows occasionally in Arabia, Syria, etc., generated by the heat of the deserts or sandy plains. See DUST STORM.

si′mous (sī′mŭs), *adj.* [L. *simus*, fr. Gr. *simos.*] **1.** Having a very flat or snub nose, with the end turned up.

2. *Obs.* **a** Concave. **b** Snub.

simp (sĭmp). Short for SIMPLETON. *Slang.*

sim′pal (sĭm′pĭl), *n.* [Malay.] A highly colored Sumatran langur (*Presbytis melalophu*) having a narrow blackish crest. The forehead and cheeks and under parts are yellowish, the upper parts brown and reddish.

‖**sim·pa′ti·co** (sĕm·pä′tĭ·kō), *adj.* [It. *simpatico*, Sp. *simpático.*] Of a nature or taste congenial to one.

sim′per (sĭm′pĕr), *v.;* -PERED (-pĕrd); -PER·ING. [Perh. of Scand. origin; cf. Nor. *semper* fine, smart, Dan. dial. *semper, simper*, affected, coy, prudish.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To smile in a silly, affected, or fatuous manner; smirk. "Behold yond *simpering* dame." *Shak.*

2. To glimmer; to twinkle. *Obs.*

3. *Dial.* **a** *Eng.* To whimper. **b** To mince one's words.

——, *Transitive:* To say with a simper.

Syn. — SIMPER, SMIRK, BRIDLE. To SIMPER is to smile in an affected or languishing manner; SMIRK implies esp. self-complacency or conceit; to BRIDLE is to toss the head, esp. with an air of pique or offended dignity; as, "*simpering* angels, palms, and harps divine" (*Pope*); "Forming his features into a set smile, and affectedly softening his voice, he added with a *simpering* air" (*Jane Austen*); "a row of *smirking* chambermaids" (*Thackeray*); "Amilcare talked profusely, *smirked*, grimaced, . . . writhed his hands" (*M. Hewlett*); "The faintest *smirk* of self-satisfaction alienates the hearer" (*T. E. Brown*); "She hesitated a moment; then she *simpered* the least bit and *bridled*" (*H. James*); "everything that poses, prances, *bridles*, struts, bedizens, and plumes itself" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*).

sim′per, *n.* A constrained, self-conscious smile; an affected, silly smile; a smirk.

sim′per (sĭm′pĕr), *v. i.* To simmer. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

sim′per·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who simpers.

sim′ple (sĭm′p'l), *adj.;* SIM′PLER (-plĕr); SIM′PLEST. [OF., fr. L. *simplex*, fr. *sem-* one, one and the same (in L. *semel* once, *similis* like). See SAME; DUPLEX. Cf. HETERODOX, SUPPLE.] **1.** Single; uncompounded; uncombined; not blended with something else; elementary; as, a *simple* substance, color, or medicinal preparation.

2. Mere; not other than; being only; as, a *simple* knight or peer; also, having nothing added; taken by itself; as, *simple* contact; the *simple* truth.

3. **a** Without complexity of constituents or organization; as, a *simple* vowel, root, or radical. **b** *Gram.* (1) Consisting of a single element, esp. a single word; as, a *simple* predicate, adjective, or participle; having no suffix; as, a *simple* pronoun. Distinguished from *compound* and *complex.* (2) Consisting of an element alone without modifiers, complements, etc.; — distinguished from *complete*; as, a *simple* predicate. **c** Free from complexity or intricacy; not infolded, entangled, or complicated; not elaborate; uninvolved; as, a *simple* machine; *simple* tasks; hence, not abstruse or enigmatical; not hard to understand or solve; as, a *simple* problem; *simple* language.

4. **a** Absolute; having no limitation, as, in the case of an estate of land, to any particular class of heirs; having no restrictions, as upon alienation by gift or by sale. Cf. *fee simple*, under FEE. **b** Not endowed by any rights or privileges, as by birth; as, a slave *simple* in early England. Cf. THEOW, *Cit.*

5. **a** Not given to artifice, stratagem, or duplicity; undesigning; sincere; innocent; straightforward; as, *simple* dealing; a *simple* heart.

To be *simple* is to be great. *Emerson.*

b Devoid of pretension or ostentation; not given to display. "*Simple* of port." *Gower.* **c** Unsophisticated. **d** Artless in manner; unaffected; unconstrained; natural; inartificial.

In *simple* manners all the secret lies. *Young.*

6. **a** Of humble birth or station; undistinguished.

Clergy and laity, male and female, gentle and *simple.* *Fuller.*

b Plain; unadorned; as, *simple* dress. "*Simple* truth." *Spenser.* **c** Not luxurious; without much variety; plain; as, a *simple* diet; a *simple* way of living. **d** Insignificant; of small value; trifling; unimportant.

7. a Ignorant; not wise or sagacious; of but moderate understanding or attainments. "The *simple* and unlettered poor." *Cowper.* **b** Lacking sense; weak in intellect; foolish; silly. "You have *simple* wits." *Shak.* **c** Evincing but mediocre quality or ability; as, this *simple* translation. "My shallow *simple* skill." *Shak.* **d** *Now Chiefly Dial.* Feeble, esp. from illness.

8. *Bot.* Without subdivision or branches, as a stem; having only one blade, or not compound, as a leaf; consisting of a single carpel, as an ovary.

9. *Chem.* Elementary; as, unmixed.

10. *Eccl.* Celebrated at vespers by ferial psalms; — of offices and feasts.

11. *Logic.* Admitting of no analysis into parts. *Now Rare.*

12. *Math.* **a** Not complex or compound; — said of fractions, numbers, magnitudes, operations, equations, interest, etc. See phrases beginning with *complex* and *compound.* **b** Not reducible; — said of an algebraic curve or surface.

13. *Mineral.* Homogeneous.

14. *Music.* **a** Not compound; as, a *simple* measure. See TIME, *n.*, 22. **b** Without overtones; as, a *simple* tone. **c** Without keys, valves, or finger holes; as, a *simple* tube. **d** Free from elaboration or figuration; as, *simple* harmony or counterpoint. **e** Not greater than an octave; as, a *simple* interval.

15. *Zool.* Consisting of a single individual; — opposed to *compound.* Cf. COMPOUND ANIMAL.

☞ For many *simple* phrases, see the second word.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

simple-armed	simpleheartedness	simple-seeming
simple-headed	simple-leaved	simple-stemmed
simplehearted	simple-mannered	simple-tuned
simpleheartedly	simple-rooted	simple-witted

Syn. — SIMPLE, INNOCENT, ARTLESS, NAÏVE, UNSOPHISTICATED. SIMPLE, as here compared, implies esp. lack of art or affectation; it may also suggest such inexperience as renders one liable to be duped; as, "We seem almost to obtain our innocent sweet *simple* years again" (*Cowper*); "schools in which plebeian minds, once *simple*, are initiated in [such] arts" (*id.*); "The secret mischiefs that I set abroach . . . I do beweep to many *simple* gulls" (*Shak.*). INNOCENT implies a guileless or unsuspecting nature or demeanor; ARTLESS heightens the implication of ingenuousness; as, "She blushed with the *innocent* consciousness of a child" (*Stevenson*); "How was she, who was as *innocent* as a child, to know what was the meaning of the covert addresses of a villain?" (*Thackeray*); "She was pleased with the girl's *artless* looks, and gay, *innocent* manner" (*id.*); "overflowing with . . . *artless* maternal gratitude" (*Jane Austen*). NAÏVE (cf. FRANK) commonly suggests engaging or refreshing artlessness; UNSOPHISTICATED, the stronger word, sometimes (but not always) implies a touch of contempt; as, "that earlier Florentine style, with its *naïve* . . . sensuousness" (*W. Pater*); a *naïve* question; "I wish that all English readers had your *unsophisticated* . . . taste" (*Cowper*); a raw and *unsophisticated* youth.

Ant. — Artful, affected, wily; intricate, complicated, elaborate, fancy, luxurious; sophisticated, worldly-wise.

sim′ple (sĭm′p'l), *n.* [F. See SIMPLE, *adj.*] **1.** **a** A person of humble birth or condition; — commonly used in contrast with *gentle*; also, such persons collectively. **b** An ignorant or simple-minded person; also, such persons collectively.

2. A medicinal plant; — each vegetable being supposed to possess a virtue, and constitute a simple remedy.

3. Something not mixed or compounded; esp., one forming an ingredient, as an elementary substance or proposition.

4. *pl.* Foolish behavior; silliness; as, a fit of the *simples.*

5. At French boston, a bid to win five tricks with a partner; — called *simple in belle* with the trump first turned, *simple in petite* with the trump turned on that deal.

6. *Eccl.* A feast which is not a double or a semidouble.

7. *Gram.* A primitive.

8. *Pharm.* A vegetable drug or a medicinal preparation composed of but one ingredient.

9. *Philos.* An element in a complex; esp. an unanalyzable constituent.

10. *Weaving.* A part of the apparatus for raising the heddles of a drawloom; hence, *Rare*, a drawloom with this device.

sim′ple (sĭm′p'l), *v.;* SIM′PLED (-p'ld); SIM′PLING (-plĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To make simple; to simplify. *Rare.*

2. To cause (a compound steam engine) to work like a simple engine, as in starting a heavy train, by admitting live steam directly from the boiler to the low-pressure cylinder. *Railroad Engin.*

——, *Intransitive:* To go about gathering simples, or medicinal plants.

sim′ple, *adv.* **1.** Simply.

2. *Mach.* As a simple (single-cylinder) engine.

Sim′ple, *n.* A servant to Slender in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor.*

simple algebra. See ALGEBRA, *n.*, 2.

simple astigmatism. *Med.* Astigmatism in which one of the principle meridians of the eye is emmetropic (normal) and the other either hyperopic or myopic.

simple beam. *Civ. Engin.* A beam which rests on two supports, one at each end.

simple bitters. See BITTERS, 1.

simple branch point. *Math.* See BRANCH POINT.

simple chain. See CHAIN, *n.*, 9.

simple concept. *Logic.* A concept of which no other can be directly predicated and which cannot therefore logically be defined; as, "being" is a *simple concept.*

simple consequence. *Logic.* = IMMEDIATE INFERENCE **a.**

simple contract. See CONTRACT, 1; PAROL, *adj.*, 2.

simple conversion. *Logic.* See CONVERSION.

simple curve. **1.** *Math.* A curve whose co-ordinates are real functions of a real variable, t, in an interval $a \leq t \leq b$ which are continuous for every value of t in this interval.

2. *Railroads.* A circular arc used in joining two tangents. Cf. COMPOUND CURVE.

simple duple time. See TIME, *n.*, 22.

simple engine. **a** An engine, esp. a steam engine, in which the expansion is completed in a single cylinder. Cf. COMPOUND ENGINE. **b** A steam engine in which the live steam is fed directly to the cylinders (usually two or four) and after a single use of its expansive force is allowed to escape through the exhaust; — contrasted with COMPOUND ENGINE.

simple enumeration. See INDUCTION, 8.

simple enunciation. *Logic.* = SIMPLE PROPOSITION.

simple equation. *Alg.* An equation containing but one unknown quantity, and that only in first degree.

simple ether. *Chem.* See ETHER, 2 **b** & **c.**

simple eye. *Zool.* An eye having a single lens; — opposed to *compound eye.*

sim′ple-faced′ (sĭm′p'l-fāst′; 66), *adj.* *Zool.* Having no nasal appendages; — said of vespertilionine bats.

simple form. *Schol.* Pure form; form apart from matter.

simple fraction. *Math.* The ratio of two integers; — opposed to *complex fraction.*

simple fruit. A fruit that matures from a single enlarged ovary. See FRUIT, *Table & Illust.*

simple future. *Gram.* See FUTURE, *n.*, 7.

simple glyceride. *Chem.* See GLYCERIDE.

simple governor. See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 6 (1).

simple group. *Math.* A group that has no self-conjugate subgroup besides the identical substitution; — opposed to *composite group.*

simple harmonic function. *Math.* A function represented algebraically by the sine or cosine of a variable angle, as $y = a \cos (nx - c)$, geometrically by a sinusoid, and mechanically by a simple harmonic motion.

simple harmonic motion. *Physics & Math.* The projection of uniform circular motion on any diameter of the circle in which the motion occurs; hence, a motion of the form $x = a \cos wt$ where w is a constant. The period of the *simple harmonic motion* is $\frac{2\pi}{w}$ and the reciprocal of this, $\frac{w}{2\pi}$, is its frequency. The combination, in any way, of two or more simple harmonic motions, makes *compound harmonic motion.* The motion of the pendulum bob of a clock is approximately simple harmonic motion.

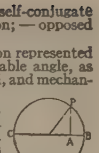

Simple Harmonic Motion. Starting from B, as P moves round the Circle with uniform velocity, A (the Projection of P on the Diameter BC) moves along the Diameter from B to C and back with Simple Harmonic Motion.

simple honors. *Bridge.* Three honors held by the same side, in the trump suit.

simple idea. *Philos.* An idea of an unanalyzable quality such as *blue* or *round. Locke.*

simple immersion. *Electroplating.* Immersion without the application of an external electromotive force, causing an interchange of metal with the deposition of a thin metallic film.

simple in belle, simple in petite. See SIMPLE, *n.*, 5.

simple indexing. *Mach.* A form of indirect circular indexing in which either the index plate or the index pin is maintained stationary during the indexing operation and in which there is only one movement of the pin or plate for each spacing. Cf. DIFFERENTIAL INDEXING.

simple interest. See INTEREST, *n.*, 3.

simple ketone. *Chem.* See KETONE.

simple knot. An overhand knot. See 2d KNOT, 1.

simple larceny. See LARCENY.

simple life. A life divested of the luxuries and artificialities of civilization. — **sim′ple-life′,** *adj.* — **sim′ple-lif′er,** *n.*

simple linear system (of curves). *Math.* A linear system of curves such that all the curves of the system which have a common point other than the base points of the system have no other common point.

simple machine. *Mech.* Any of six (or more) elementary mechanisms, formerly considered as the elements of which all machines were composed, including (1) the *lever* (with its fulcrum), (2) the *wheel and axle* (equivalent to a continuous lever, as is the next), (3) the *pulley*, (4) the *inclined plane* (making forced closure with a relatively sliding piece on its inclined face), (5) the *wedge* (equivalent to a double inclined plane), (6) the *screw*, combining a male and a female screw (equivalent to an inclined plane wrapped around a cylinder so as to convert rotation into straight-line motion, or vice versa). Some writers include the *toggle joint* and the *hydraulic press.* The so-called *funicular machine*, although not a machine at all, is also sometimes included. Often called *mechanical power.*

simple measure *or* **time.** See TIME, *n.*, 22.

simple microscope. See MICROSCOPE, 1.

sim′ple-mind′ed (66), *adj.* Devoid of subtlety; undesigning; unsuspecting; also, foolish; simple; having less than normal mental ability. — **sim′ple-mind′ed·ly,** *adv.* — **sim′ple-mind′ed·ness,** *n.*

simple motion. *Mech.* A motion in a straight line, circle or circular arc, or helix. Simple motion in a circle, when reciprocating, is called *oscillating.*

simple necessity. *Logic.* The necessity of that which cannot be denied without self-contradiction.

simple ore. *Metal.* An ore of only one metal.

simple pendulum. See PENDULUM, 1.

simple periodic wave. See WAVE, *n.*, 10.

simple polygon. *Math.* A polygon whose vertices are distinct, no three of them lying on a straight line, and such that no two nonadjacent sides have a common point.

simple prebend. *Eng. Eccl. Law.* A prebend with no jurisdiction annexed to it.

simple probation. *Logic.* A proof comprised in a single syllogism.

simple proposition. *Logic.* **a** A categorical proposition. **b** A proposition not resolvable into separate statements.

simple protein. *Biochem.* See PROTEIN.

sim′pler (sĭm′plĕr), *n.* **1.** One who collects simples, or medicinal plants; a herbalist; a simplist. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

2. One gulled by the lure of women. *Obs.*

simple radical. *Chem.* See RADICAL, *n.*, 4 **b.**

simple ratio. *Math.* Ratio between first powers of the terms.

simple reaction time. See REACTION TIME.

sim′pler's-joy′ (sĭm′plĕrz-joi′), *n.* Vervain.

simple sentence. *Gram.* A sentence having but one predication, and containing no subordinate clause. Either subject or predicate, or both these elements, may, however, be multiple and yet leave the sentence simple (*Casey and Cob struck out*).

Simple Simon. The subject of a popular nursery rhyme, of early and unknown authorship.

simple sirup. See SIRUP.

simple sweep. *Physics.* See SWEEP, *n.*, 21.

simple syllogism. *Logic.* A syllogism not resolvable into other syllogisms; also, a categorical syllogism, as contrasted with a hypothetical argument, or dilemma.

simple tense. *Gram.* A past, present, or future, used as a simple "point" tense. See TENSE.

simple tide. A tide theoretically resulting from the influence of the sun and the moon, if moving in circular orbits in the plane of the equator. See TIDAL CONSTANT.

simple time. *Music.* See TIME, *n.*, 22.

sim′ple·ton (sĭm′p'l-tŭn), *n.* [Humorous formation on *simple*, as if a surname in *-ton.* Cf. SINGLETON.] A person of weak intellect, or lacking in common sense; a silly person; a fool.

Syn. — See IDIOT.

sim′ple·to′ni·an (-tō′nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to simpletons. — **sim′ple·to′ni·an·ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

sim′ple·ton′ic (-tŏn′ĭk), *adj.* Characteristic of a simpleton. — **sim′ple·ton·ism** (sĭm′p'l-tŭn·ĭz′m), *n.*

simple vault. *Arch.* A vault whose intrados consists of an unbroken surface.

simple vow. *R.C.Ch.* See VOW, 1.

si·mon′i·cal, *adj.* Simoniacal. — **si·mon′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* *Both Obs.*

si·mo′ni·ent, *n. & adj.* = SIMONIAC. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

si·mo′ni·er, *n.* = SIMONIAC, *n.*

Si′mon·ite, *n.* A Simonian. *Obs.*

‖**si mo·nu·men′tum re·qui′ris cir·cum′spi·ce** (mō·nū′·mĕn′·tŭm). [L.] If you seek [his] monument, look around; — the epitaph of Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's, London.

si′mool, *n.* = SIMAL.

simorg, simorgh. ✝ SIMURGH.

sim′pa·thy. Sympathy. *Ref. Sp.*

sim′perd. Simpered. *Ref. Sp.*

sim′per-de-cock′et, sim′per-the-cock′et, *n.* An affected mincing air or a woman displaying affections. *Obs.*

sim′per·ing·ly, *adv.* of SIMPERING. *pres. part.*

simp′kin. Var. of SIMKIN.

sim′pl. Simple. *Ref. Sp.*

sim′ple·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sim′plesse, *n.* [OF.] = SIMPLENESS. *Archaic.*

sim′ple-toned′ (66), *adj.* See [-TONED.]

sim′ple·ton·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

sim′ple·ty, *n.* = SIMPLICITY. *Obs.*

sim′plex (sĭm′plĕks), *adj.* [L. See SIMPLE.] **1.** Simple; uncompounded.
2. More or less simple. Cf. DUPLEX. Specif.: **a** *Biol.* Characterized by the presence of only one member of a homologous chromosome pair. Cf. DUPLEX. **b** *Teleg.* Pertaining to a system in which only one message is sent over a line at a time.

sim′plex, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A word of simple or uncompounded form.
2. *Math.* See LINEAR SPACE.

sim′plexed (sĭm′plĕkst), *adj. Teleg. & Teleph.* Designating or relating to a circuit that can be used for the simultaneous transmission of telephone and telegraph messages.

sim·plex′i·ty (sĭm·plĕk′sĭ·tĭ), *n.* Simplicity.

simplex pile. *Civil Engineering.* A type of bearing pile made by driving a steel shell, with a specially designed point, into the ground and filling with concrete as the shell is withdrawn. The point usually remains in the ground.

Sim′pli·ci·den·ta′ta (sĭm′plĭ·sĭ·dĕn·tā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *simplex, -icis,* simple + *dens, dentis,* tooth.] *Zool.* A former suborder of Rodentia comprising the typical rodents (cf. RODENTIA) as opposed to the hares and their allies (cf. LAGOMORPHA). — **sim·plic′i·dent** (sĭm·plĭs′ĭ·dĕnt), *adj. & n.* — **sim′pli·ci·den′tate** (sĭm′plĭ·sĭ·dĕn′tāt), *adj.*

Sim′pli·cis′si·mus (zĭm′plē·tsĭs′ē·mōōs), *n.* [L., superl. of *simplex* simple.] The title and hero of a German picaresque novel (1668) by von Grimmelshausen, relating the adventures in Europe and the Orient of a simple-minded youth, who becomes soldier, jester, bourgeois, robber, pilgrim, slave, and hermit. From him is derived the title of an illustrated comic and satirical weekly paper, founded in Munich in 1896.

sim′pli·cist (sĭm′plĭ·sĭst), *n.* [L. *simplex, -icis,* simple.] One who believes in or practices simplism. — *adj.* Simplistic.

sim·pli·ci·tar′i·an (sĭm′plĭ·sĭ·târ′ĭ·ăn), *n.* An advocate of simplicity of life.

‖sim·pli′ci·ter (sĭm·plĭs′ĭ·tĕr), *adv.* [L.] Simply; naturally. Specif., *Law* (*chiefly Scots Law*), unconditionally; by itself; of its own nature; unqualifiedly.

sim·plic′i·ty (sĭm·plĭs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *simplicité,* fr. L. *simplicitas,* fr. *simplex.* See SIMPLE.]
1. Quality or state of being simple; quality or state of being unmixed or uncompounded; as, the *simplicity* of metals or of earths.
2. Quality or state of being not complex, or of consisting of few parts; freedom from complexity, intricacy, or elaborateness; as, the *simplicity* of a machine; specif.: **a** Freedom from subtlety or abstruseness; patentness to understanding; clearness; as, the *simplicity* of a doctrine, an explanation, a demonstration. **b** Freedom from artificial ornament, pretentious style, or luxury; plainness; as, *simplicity* of dress.
3. a Artlessness of mind; lack of cunning or duplicity.
In wit a man; *simplicity* a child. *Pope.*
b Lack of sophistication; plainness in manners or mode of life; also, rusticity.
4. a Want of knowledge; ignorance. **b** Weakness of intellect; silliness; folly.
5. One who or that which is simple (in various senses).
6. In style, plainness resulting from absence of ornament or polish, regarded formerly as a deficiency, now as a merit.
Syn. — Purity; simpleness; humbleness, unaffectedness; innocence, homeliness, modesty; naïveté, ingenuousness.
Ant. — Complexity, intricacy; subtlety, abstruseness; ornateness, gaudiness, luxury; duplicity; sophistication. See CUNNING.

sim′pli·cize (sĭm′plĭ·sīz), *v. t.* To make simple.

sim′pli·fi·ca′tion (sĭm′plĭ·fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** Act, process, or result of simplifying.
2. Artistic presentation of typical or general features which in life are obscured by the complexity of details.
3. The elimination of excess variety of products by a manufacturing company, particularly excess variety in size and dimension.
4. *Linguistics.* **a** The reduction of a double consonant to a single one (Latin *vacilo,* besides *vacillo*). **b** The elision of silent letters (*gram,* for *gramme*). Cf. CONTRACTION, 4 a & 10.

sim′pli·fi·ca′tive (sĭm′plĭ·fĭ·kā′tĭv), *adj.* Tending to simplify.

sim′pli·fi·ca′tor (sĭm′plĭ·fĭ·kā′tĕr), *n.* One who simplifies or favors simplification.

sim′pli·fied (sĭm′plĭ·fīd), *past tense & past part.* of SIMPLIFY. Hence: *part. adj.* Made simple, clear, or less complex. — **sim′pli·fied′ly,** *adv.*

simplified practice. A practice organized in 1921 by the United States Department of Commerce and consisting of the elimination of excess variety in manufactured articles.

simplified spelling. = REFORMED SPELLING.

sim′pli·fi′er (sĭm′plĭ·fī′ĕr), *n.* One who or that which simplifies.

sim′pli·fy (sĭm′plĭ·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [F. *simplifier,* fr. ML. *simplificare.* See SIMPLE; -FY.] To make simple or simpler; to make less complex; to make clear or clearer by explaining; to show an easier or shorter process for doing, making, etc.
Syn. — Clarify, elucidate, interpret, expound.
Ant. — Complicate, involve.

sim′plism (sĭm′plĭz′m), *n.* Affectation of simplicity.

sim′plist (sĭm′plĭst), *n.* **1.** A devotee or advocate of simplification.
2. *Old Med.* One skilled in simples.

sim·plis′tic (sĭm·plĭs′tĭk), *adj.* Attempting to explain too much by a single principle or by inadequate principles.

sim′ply (sĭm′plĭ), *adv.* [*simple* + *-ly.*] **1.** In a simple manner or state; considered in or by itself; without addition; alone; merely; solely; barely.
[They] make that now good or evil . . . which otherwise of itself were not *simply* the one or the other. *Hooker.*
2. Plainly; without art, complication, or subtlety.
3. *a Obs.* Weakly; poorly. **b** Stupidly; foolishly.
4. Without qualification; absolutely; hence, *Colloq.,* really; truly; as, *simply* delightful.
Let him take her *simply.* *Shak.*

simply and solely. Emphatic for *merely.*

simply connected surface. See ACYCLIC SURFACE.

simply isomorphic. See ISOMORPHIC, *adj.,* 3.

simply isomorphic algebras. *Math.* = *equivalent algebras,* under ALGEBRA, *n.,* 2.

simply ordered aggregate. *Math.* An aggregate M such that each of its elements m has a definite rank or order relatively to the other elements of M, so that, of any two elements m, m' whatever, it is known which has the higher and which the lower rank; this rank relation being such that if m is of lower rank than m' and m' of lower rank than m'' then m is of lower rank than m''. Called also *series.*

simply pinnate. See PINNATE, *adj.*

Simp′son's hon′ey-plant′ (sĭmp′s'nz; sĭm′-; 206). The figwort *Scrophularia marylandica.*

Simp′son's rule (sĭmp′s'nz; sĭm′-). [After Thomas *Simpson* (1710–61), Eng. mathematician.] Either of two rules for computing more or less approximately the area of a figure bounded by a straight base line, two terminal straight lines at right angles to it, and any irregular curve. The more common rule is: Area = one third the product of the common distance between the ordinates times the aggregate sum of the two extreme (bounding) ordinates, twice the sum of the intermediate odd ordinates, and four times the sum of the even ones, the figure being divided up into an even number of strips by equidistant ordinates parallel to the end lines.

sim′son (sĭm′s'n), *n.* Groundsel. *Dial. Eng.*

Sim′son line (sĭm′s'n). [After R. *Simson* (1687–1768), Scot. mathematician.] *Geom.* The line joining the feet of the perpendiculars let fall from any point on the circumcircle of a triangle upon the sides of the triangle. It is only when the point lies on the circumcircle of the triangle that the three feet of the perpendiculars lie on a straight line.

sim′u·la′cral (sĭm′ū·lā′krȧl), *adj.* Of or like an image.

sim′u·la′cre (sĭm′ū·lā′kĕr), *n.* [OF.] Image; likeness.

sim′u·la·crize (-lȧ·krīz), *v. i.* To simulate.

sim′u·la′crum (sĭm′ū·lā′krŭm), *n.; pl.* -LACRA (-krȧ). [L. See SIMULATE.] **1.** An image; something which is formed in the likeness of a being or thing.
2. A semblance having the form without the substance.
3. A phantom or shadowy likeness of something; esp., a vague, unreal semblance; a mock appearance; a sham.

sim′u·lance (sĭm′ū·lȧns), *n.* Simulation. *Rare.*

sim′u·lant (-lȧnt), *adj.* [L. *simulans, -antis,* pres. part. of *simulare* to simulate.] Simulating (something which it is not); having a deceptive appearance or resemblance; — with *of;* used esp. in *Biol.;* as, a stamen *simulant* of a petal, etc. — *n.* One that simulates something else.

sim′u·lar (sĭm′ū·lĕr), *n.* = SIMULATOR.

sim′u·lar, *adj.* Simulated; also, simulative.

sim′u·late (-lȧt), *adj.* [L. *simulatus,* past part. of *simulare* to simulate, fr. *similis* like. See SIMILAR; cf. DISSEMBLE, SEMBLANCE.] Feigned; pretended; specif., *Civil Law,* feigned; fictitious, as a conveyance made in fraud of one's creditors, or a bond executed by a minor (as in certain proceedings in Scots law).

sim′u·late (-lāt), *v.; -LAT′ED* (-lāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To assume or have the mere appearance of, without the reality; to assume the signs or indications of, falsely; to counterfeit; feign; imitate; as, to *simulate* insanity or loyalty; some moths *simulate* leaves.
2. *Med.* To take on the characteristics of (another disease); as, cancer of the lungs may *simulate* tuberculosis.
—, *Intransitive:* To feign.
Syn. — See ASSUME.

sim′u·la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *simulatio.*]
1. Act of simulating, or assuming an appearance which is feigned, or not true; pretense or profession meant to deceive.
2. Assumption of a superficial semblance; a counterfeit display.
3. *Civil Law.* A feigned or fictitious transaction, as one to effect a fraud, or one done as a matter of form.
Syn. — SIMULATION, DISSIMULATION, HYPOCRISY, SANCTIMONY. SIMULATION is positive, and implies the assumption of a false appearance; DISSIMULATION is negative, and suggests the concealment of one's true nature or purpose; as, "*Dissimulation,* in the negative; when a man lets fall signs and arguments, that he is not what he is . . . *Simulation,* in the affirmative; when a man industriously and expressly feigns and pretends to be that he is not" (*Bacon*); "*Simulation* is a pretense of what is not, and *dissimulation* a concealment of what is" (*Tatler*). HYPOCRISY is a stronger word, and denotes esp. a false or insincere profession of goodness by one whose aims are selfish or whose life is corrupt; SANCTIMONY implies a pharisaical or canting assumption of piety; as, "I thought where all thy circling wiles would end — in feigned religion, smooth *hypocrisy*" (*Milton*); "men attired in greasy black suits, with dingy black neckties — all gifted with a *sanctimonious* snuffle, all . . . avid for buttered toast and muffins" (*J. A. Symonds*).
Cf. ASSUME, DISSEMBLE, IMPOSTOR.

sim′u·la′tive (sĭm′ū·lā′tĭv), *adj.* Characterized by or tending to simulation. — **sim′u·la′tive·ly,** *adv.*

sim′u·la′tor (sĭm′ū·lā′tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who or that which simulates.

sim′u·la·to′ry (-lȧ·tō′rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Simulative.

Si·mu′li·um (sĭ·mū′lĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *simulare* to simulate.] *Zool.* A genus of small, biting, dipterous flies, including the black flies and buffalo gnats. The larvae are aquatic. It constitutes a family, **Sim′u·li′i·dae** (sĭm′ū·lĭ·ī′dē). — **si·mu′li·id** (sĭ·mū′lĭ·ĭd; sĭm′ū·lĭ′ĭd), *adj. & n.* — **si·mu′li·oid** (sĭ·mū′lĭ·oid), *adj. & n.*

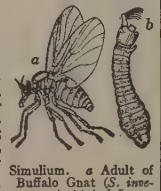

Simulium. *a* Adult of Buffalo Gnat (*S. innenustum*), × 4; *b* Larva of another Species, × 5.

si′mul·ta·ne′i·ty (sĭ′mŭl·tȧ·nē′ĭ·tĭ; sĭm′ŭl-), *n.* Simultaneousness; also, an instance or example of simultaneous action.

si′mul·ta′ne·ous (sĭ′mŭl·tā′nē·ŭs; sĭm′ŭl-; 277), *adj.* [From L. *simul* at the same time, after momentaneous. See SAME.] Taking place or operating at the same time; as, *simultaneous* events.
Syn. — See CONTEMPORARY.
— **si′mul·ta′ne·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **si′mul·ta′ne·ous·ness,** *n.*

simultaneous association. *Psychol.* The uniting of elementary sensations and images in the perception or thought of a complex object. See FUSION; COLLIGATION; ASSIMILATION, 5 **b**.

simultaneous congruences. *Math.* Congruences satisfied by the same values (or sets of values) of the unknown quantity or quantities.

simultaneous equations. *Alg.* Two or more equations satisfied by the same sets of values of the unknown quantities.

simultaneous reaction. *Chem.* Any of two or more reactions occurring at the same time in the same system. The one regarded as most important is called the *principal reaction* and the others *side reactions.*

si·murgh′, si·murg′ (sē·mōōrg′), *n.* [Per. *sīmurgh.*] In Eastern mythology, a gigantic bird, the "all-knowing bird of ages," who dwells in Kaf and has seen the world thrice destroyed. It is prominently mentioned in the *Shah Namah.* It is probably the same as the roc.

sin (sĭn), *adv., prep., & conj.* Since. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial.*

sin (sĭn), *n.* [ME. *sinne,* fr. AS. *synn, syn;* akin to D. *zonde,* OS. *sundia,* OHG. *sunta,* G. *sünde,* ON., Dan., & Sw. *synd,* L. *sons, sontis,* guilty.] **1.** Transgression of the law of God; disobedience of the divine will; moral failure, esp. as religiously interpreted, as contrary to the will of God; failure to realize, in conduct and character, the moral ideal, at least as fully as possible under existing circumstances; failure to do as one ought toward one's fellow men. See ACTUAL SIN, DEADLY SINS, MORTAL SIN, ORIGINAL SIN, VENIAL SIN.
Sin is the transgression of the law. 1 *John* iii. 4.
2. An embodiment of sin. "Thou scarlet *sin.*" *Shak.*
3. An offense, in general; a violation of propriety; a misdemeanor; as, a *sin* against good manners.
Syn. — Wickedness, transgression, wrong. See CRIME.
— *in sin.* In adultery.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

sin-absolved	**sin-concealing**	**sin-mortifying**
sin-absolving	**sin-condemned**	**sinproof**
sin-afflicting	**sin-consuming**	**sin-proud**
sin-black	**sin-crushed**	**sin-revenging**
sin-born	**sin-drowned**	**sin-soiling**
sin-bred	**sin-guilty**	**sin-sowed**
sin-burdened	**sin-indulging**	**sin-thralled**
sin-burthened	**sin-laden**	**sin-washing**
sin-chastising	**sin-loving**	**sin-wounded**
sin-clouded		

sin (sĭn), *v.;* SINNED (sĭnd); SIN′NING. [ME. *sinnen, singen, sinegen,* fr. AS. *syngian.* See SIN, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To depart voluntarily from the path of duty viewed as the will, or law, of God; to violate the divine law in any particular, by actual transgression or by the neglect or nonobservance of its injunctions; to violate any known rule of duty; — often with *against.*
For want of experience we may blunder, but not *sin. J. Martineau.*
2. Specif., to commit fornication or adultery.
3. To violate human rights, law, or propriety; to commit an offense; to transgress; — often followed by *against.*
[A man] more *sinned* against than *sinning.* *Shak*
4. To be in violation of an aesthetic principle.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To do or commit wrongly, as a sin.
If any man see his brother *sin* a sin. 1 *John* v. 16.
2. To consummate, effect, influence, drive, bring about, put, or the like, by, or in the act of committing, a sin or sins; as, to *sin* away one's happiness.
This trifle [book] . . . was *sinned* into English. *Loveday.*

sinned against. Injured by another's sin, as in seduction.

sin one's mercies. To show ingratitude.

sin (sĭn), **sin′** (sĭn), **syne** (sīn), *adv.* [See SINCE.] Then; next; after; later; since then; ago. — *prep. & conj.* Since. *All Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*

Sin (sĭn), *n.* [Assyr.-Bab.] *Babylon. & Assyr. Relig.* The moon-god, variously conceived as lord of wisdom, dispeller of darkness and its evils, giver of dreams and oracles. The chief seats of moon worship in Mesopotamia were Ur and Haran. Called also *Enzu.* In the former place he was also known as *Nannar.*

sin (sēn), **shin** (shēn), *n.* [Heb. *ṣīn, shīn,* lit., tooth.] The twenty-first letter [שׂ, שׁ] of the Hebrew alphabet, a sibilant having the sounds *s* and *sh.* As a numeral = 300.

sin-. A combining form from Latin *sinapis,* mustard, as in *sin*albin, *sin*amine.

sin (sĭn). Var. of SINE.

sin (sĭn; sĕn). Scot. var. of SUN, SON.

si·ná′ (sĭ·nȧ′), *n.* [Hind. *sanā,* fr. Ar.-Per. *sana* senna. Cf. SENNA.] Some kind of drug. *Kipling.*

Si′na (sī′nȧ). *Bib.* Var. of SINAI. See in GAZ.

Si·nae′an (sĭ·nē′ăn), *adj.* [See SINOLOGUE.] Chinese; specif., of or pertaining to the Sinae, or ancient Chinese.

sin against the Holy Ghost. Blasphemy against the Holy Spirit (*Mark* iii. 28–29), variously identified as malicious or persistent rejection of grace, light, or truth, willful and continued violation of conscience, envy of another's graces, final impenitence, etc.; — called also ***the unpardonable sin.***

Si·na′ic (sĭ·nā′ĭk), *adj.* Sinaean; Sinaitic.

si′na·ite (sī′nȧ·ĭt), *n.* [From Mt. *Sinai.*] *Petrog.* Syenite; — a term proposed by Roziere to replace *syenite,* since the rock from Sinai is true syenite; whereas that from Syene, after which syenite is named, is hornblende-granite.

Si′na·it′ic (sī′nȧ·ĭt′ĭk), *adj.* [From Mount *Sinai;* cf. NL. *Sinaiticus.*] Of, pertaining to, or given at, Mount Sinai; of, from, or pertaining to, the Sinai peninsula.

Sinaitic alphabet. An alphabet found in inscriptions in Sinaitic mines, forming a link between the Egyptian hieroglyphs and the Phoenician alphabet.

Sinaitic codex. The codex Sinaiticus. See CODEX, *Table.*

Sinaitic inscriptions *or* **letters.** See ALPHABET, *n.,* 1; cf. SINAITIC ALPHABET.

si′nal (sī′nȧl; -n'l), *adj.* Sinusal.

sin·al′bin (sĭn·ăl′bĭn), *n.* [L. *sinapis* mustard + *alba,* fem. adj., white.] *Chem.* A crystalline glucoside, $C_{30}H_{42}N_2O_{16}S_2$, in white-mustard seeds. On decomposition it yields dextrose, sinapine hydrogen sulphate, and **sinalbin mustard oil,** $SCN.CH_2C_6H_4.OH$ (*p*), a yellow, irritant liquid.

si′na·may′ (sē′nȧ·mī′; sĭn′ȧ·mī), *n.* [Tag.] A stiff, coarse open textile woven chiefly from abacá fiber. *Phil. I.*

sin′a·mine (sĭn′ȧ·mēn; -mĭn), *n.* Also **-min.** [*Sinapis* + *amine.*] *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $CN.NH_2C_6H_4$, made indirectly from allyl mustard oil; allyl-cyanamide.

sin′a·pate (sĭn′ȧ·pāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of sinapic acid.

sin′a·pine (sĭn′ȧ·pēn; -pĭn), *n.* Also **sin′a·pin.** [L. *sinapi(s)* mustard.] *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{24}NO_5$, in the seeds of black mustard. It is an unstable ester of choline and **si·nap′ic** (sĭ·năp′ĭk) (*or* **sin′a·pin′ic** [sĭn′ȧ·pĭn′ĭk]) **ac′id,** $C_{11}H_{12}O_5$, a crystalline derivative of cinnamic acid.

Si·na′pis (sĭ·nā′pĭs), *n.* [L. *sinapi(s)* mustard, fr. Gr. *sinapi.*] **1.** *Bot.* A section of the genus *Brassica,* sometimes regarded as a separate genus. It includes a few weedy herbs, as the white mustard (*Brassica alba*) and the charlock (*B. arvensis*).
2. [*not cap.*] **a** A plant of this section of the genus *Brassica.* **b** *Pharm.* Mustard.

sim·pli′ci·an (sĭm·plĭsh′ĭ·ăn), *n.* A simpleton. *Obs.*

sim′pli·tude, *n.* Simplicity. *Obs.*

sim′plo·ce. Var. of SYMPLOCE.

‖sim′plum (sĭm′plŭm), *n.* [L., that which is single.] See LOTTERY, 1.

sim·po′si·um. Symposium. *Ref. Sp.*

simp′son. Var. of SIMSON.

simp′tom. Symptom. *Ref. Sp.*

Sim′ri (sĭm′rĭ). *Bib.*

sim′ri (sĭm′rĭ), *n. sing. & pl.* [Bavarian.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

sim′sim (sĭm′sĭm), *n.* [Ar. *simsim.* Cf. SESAME.] = SESAME.

sim′ule, *v. t. & i.* To simulate. *Obs.*

sim′u·ler, *n.* = SIMULATOR. *Rare.*

sim′u·lize, *v. i.* [See SIMULATE.] To dissemble. *Obs.*

sim′ul·ty (sĭm′ŭl·tĭ), *n.* Also **sim′ul·ta′tion.** [L. *simultas* a hostile encounter, fr. *simul* together.] Grudge; quarrel; broil. *Obs.*

si·mum′. Var. of SIMOOM.

sin. † SUN.

Sin′a·log. Var. of SINOLOGUE.

Sin′a·logue. Var. of SINOLOGUE.

Si′nan·thro′pus Pe′ki·nen′sis (sī′nȧn·thrō′pŭs pē′kĭ·nĕn′sĭs; sĭ·nȧn′thrō-). [NL.] = PEKING MAN.

si·nap′ic (sĭ·năp′ĭk), *adj.* See SINAPINE.

sin'a·pism (sĭn'ȧ·pĭz'm), *n.* [L., *sinapismus*, fr. Gr. *sinapismos* the use of a mustard blister, fr. *sinapizein* to apply a mustard blister, fr. *sinapi* mustard.] *Med.* **A** plaster or poultice principally of powdered mustard seed, or containing its volatile oil. It is a powerful irritant.

sin'a·pize (-pīz), *v. t.* [F. *sinapiser.*] To sprinkle or powder as with grains of mustard.

si·nap'o·line (sĭ·năp'ō·lēn; -lĭn), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*Sinapis* + L. *oleum* oil.] *Chem.* A crystalline base, $CO(NHC_3H_5)_2$, made indirectly from allyl mustard oil. It is a diallyl derivative of urea.

si'na·wa' (sē'nä·wä'), *n.* [Tag.] The Ceylon bowstring hemp *Sansevieria zeylanica*) cultivated for ornament and its fiber. *Phil. I.*

si·nay' bean (sē·nä'ē). [Ilokano *sinay.*] The rice bean (*Phaseolus calcaratus*). *Phil. I.*

sin'ca·line (sĭng'kȧ·lēn; -lĭn), *n.* Also **sin'ka·line.** [Because made by action of alkalies on sinapine.] *Chem.* Choline.

since (sĭns; 232), *adv.* [For *sins*, contr. fr. ME. *sithens*, *sithenes*, formed by an adv. ending (cf. BESIDES) fr. ME. *sithen*, also shortened into *sithe*, *sin*, fr. AS. *siththan*, *syththan*, *seoththan*, afterward, then since, after; prop., after that; fr. *sīth* after, later, adv. and prep. (orig. a compar. adv., akin to OS. *sith* afterward, since, OHG. *sīd*, G. *seit* since, Goth. *seithus* late, ni thana*seiths* no longer) + *thon* instrumental of the demonstrative and article. See THAT.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Thereupon. **b** Now; already.

2. a From a definite past time until now; — usually with *ever;* as, he has kept it *ever since.* **b** In or during a part of the interval between a specified past time and the present; subsequent to a certain past time and before the present; as, appointed last year, and *since* reappointed.

3. In the time past, counting backward from the present; before this or now; ago; as, how many years *since?*

And with the morn those angel faces smile
Which I have lov'd long *since*, and lost awhile. *J. H. Newman.*

Syn. — SINCE, AGO. AGO refers to a point in past time; SINCE, in strict usage, to the period intervening between such a point and the present; in *ago* the mind is carried back from the present; in *since*, forward from a starting point in the past; as, I met him ten years *ago*, but have not seen him *since.*

since, *prep.* From the time of; in or during the time subsequent to; subsequently to; after; as, peace had lasted *since* 1918; dead *since* Monday; he has told no one *since* promising silence.

since, *conj.* **1.** At some or any time in the past after or later than; as, the building has been razed *since* I visited the city.

2. Elapsed from the time when; as, it has been twenty years *since* he was first elected; also, sometimes, during which time.

3. During the interval extending up to the time of speaking from the time when; as, ever *since* he was a boy.

4. When; — after verbs of knowing, remembering, forgetting, etc.; as, do you remember *since* we came? *Obs.*

5. Seeing that; because; — formerly with *that.*

Since that my penitence comes after all. *Shak.*
Since truth and constancy are vain. *Granville.*

Syn. — For, as, inasmuch as, considering. See BECAUSE.

since, *adj.* Done, made, or had since that time. *Rare.*

sin·cere' (sĭn·sēr'), *adj.;* SIN·CER'ER (-sēr'ēr); SIN·CER'EST (-sēr'ĕst; -ĭst; 119). [F. *sincère*, fr. L. *sincerus*, of uncert. origin.] **1.** Pure; unmixed; unadulterated; as, *sincere* milk; — sometimes followed by *of;* as, *sincere* of doubt. *Archaic.*

There is no *sincere* acid in any animal juice. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Honest, free from hypocrisy or dissimulation; straightforward; as, a *sincere* friend; a *sincere* person.

3. Being in reality what it appears to be; not falsely assumed; genuine; true; real; as, a *sincere* desire for knowledge; a *sincere* contempt for meanness.

4. Veracious; authentic; correct.

5. *Obs.* **a** Virtuous; morally blameless. **b** Whole; uninjured.

6. Devoid; — with *of;* as, *sincere* of doubt. *Rare.*

7. Self-revealing without simulation; — of artistic expression and art products.

Syn. — Unfeigned, unvarnished, unaffected; frank, upright. See HONEST; cf. CORDIAL.

Ant. — Hypocritical, insincere, false, affected, perfidious, deceitful.

— sin·cere'ly, *adv.* **— sin·cere'ness,** *n.*

sin·cer'i·ty (sĭn·sĕr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *sincérité*, fr. L. *sinceritas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being sincere; sincereness; esp., honesty of mind or intention; freedom from simulation, hypocrisy, disguise, or false pretense.

I protest, in the *sincerity* of love. *Shak.*

2. A sincere feeling or its expression.

Syn. — Heartiness, honesty, genuineness.

Ant. — Falseness, insincerity, hypocrisy.

sin·cip'i·tal (sĭn·sĭp'ĭ·tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the sinciput.

sin'ci·put (sĭn'sĭ·pŭt; -pŭt), *n.* [L., half a head, fr. *semi-* half + *caput* head. See CHIEF.] **1** *Anat.* **a** The forehead. **b** The whole upper half of the skull; the calvaria.

2. a In birds, the fore part of the head from the base of the bill to the crown. **b** In insects esp. beetles, the part of the head between the vertex and the clypeus.

sind (sĭnd; sĭn; *Scot. also* sīn), *v. t. Obs. exc. Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** To rinse; to wash out. **b** To wash down (food). **c** To quench; to drench.

sind, *n.* A rinsing; also, a drink to wash down solid food. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

sind. Obs. pres. pl. indic. of BE.

Sind'bad the Sail'or (sĭnd'băd; sĭn'-; 111). A character whose strange voyages and wonderful adventures are told in the *Arabian Nights.* See OLD MAN OF THE SEA.

Sin'dhi (sĭn'dē), *n.* [Ar. *Sindi*, fr. *Sind* India, fr. Skr. See INDIAN; cf. HINDU, SENDAL.] **1.** One of the people of Sind, India, mostly Mohammedans of Scytho-Dravidian race.

2. The Prakritic language spoken in Sind. It has many loan words from Persian, and is written in characters adapted from Arabic and Persian. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Sind ibex (sĭnd). The wild goat (*Capra hircus blythi*) of Sind and Baluchistan. Its horns are almost without knobs.

‖**sin'di·co** (sēn'dē·kō), *n.* [Sp.] A trustee; assignee; receiver (in bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings). See SYNDIC, 4. *Span. Amer.*

sin'die (sĭn'dĭ'; -'l), *adv. Scot.* Seldom. — *adj.* Rare; singular.

sin'don (sĭn'dŭn), *n.* [L. See SENDAL.] *Obs. exc. Hist.* **1.** A kind of fine fabric, esp. of linen; also, a piece of it.

2. A covering of this fabric; specif.: **a** A winding sheet, esp. a liturgical winding sheet. **b** A tippet. **c** A communion cloth or corporal. **d** A kind of altar frontal.

sine (sīn), *n.* [L. *sinus* a bend, gulf, bosom of a garment, used as trans. of Ar. *jayb* bosom of a garment, sine (in the latter sense fr. Skr. *jīva* bowstring, chord of an arc, sine). See SINUS.] **1.** A gulf. *Obs.*

2. *Math.* **a** Formerly, the perpendicular drawn from one extremity of an arc of a circle to the diameter drawn through the other extremity. **b** Now, the ratio of the length of this perpendicular (reckoned from the diameter to the circle) to that of the radius of the circle, taken + or — according as the perpendicular is drawn upward or downward from the diameter (in positive or in negative sense). The sine of a plane angle is the sine of the arc subtending that angle at the center of a circle of unit radius; or it is the ratio of the side opposite the angle, in a right-angled triangle, to the hypotenuse, or of the area of a parallelogram having such an angle to that of a rectangle having adjacent sides equal to the sides bounding the angle. Hence, the sine of a trihedral angle is taken as the ratio of the volume of a parallelepiped having such an angle to that of a cuboid with three concurrent edges equal to the edges bounding the angle; and so on for higher spaces and angles. The sine of any angle equals the sine of its supplement and is the negative of the sine of the negative angle. Analytically, the sine is defined by the infinite series sin $x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \ldots$ and the argument x may be any number real or complex. See TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTION.

sine, *n.* A sinew. *Obs.*

sine (sĭn; *unstressed* sĭn). Var. of SIN (*adv.*).

sine (sīn). Obs. exc. dial. Eng. var. of SIGH.

‖**si'ne** (sĭ'nē), *prep.* [L.] Without.

sin eater. *Anthropol.* A hireling who supposedly assumed the sins of a dead person by eating food placed on or passed over the corpse. **— sin eating.**

‖**si'ne·ba'da** (sē'nā·bä'dȧ), *n.* [Appar. Melanesian (South Cape, New Guinea), fr. *sine* woman + *bada* person.] Lady; mistress; madame.

sine bar. *Mach.* A device consisting of a steel straight-edge at the extremities of which buttons are attached so that their centers are equidistant from the straightedge, or working edge, of the tool, and which is used (for convenience in laying out or machining) to locate work at given angles on angle plates.

si'ne·cur'al (sī'nē·kūr'ăl; sĭ'nē·kūr'ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a sinecure; being in the nature of a sinecure.

si'ne·cure (sī'nē·kūr; sĭn'ē·kūr; 199; 277), *n.* [ML. *sine* without + *cura* cure (of souls). See CURE.] **1.** An ecclesiastical benefice without cure of souls.

2. Any office or position of value which requires or involves little or no responsibility, labor, or active service.

si'ne·cure, *v. t.;* -CURED (-kūrd); -CUR'ING (-kūr'ĭng). To put or place in a sinecure.

si'ne·cure, *adj.* That is or has a sinecure.

si'ne·cur·ism (-kūr·ĭz'm), *n.* The holding of sinecures; state, as of society, in which sinecures are common.

si'ne·cur'ist (-kūr'ĭst), *n.* One who has a sinecure.

sine curve. *Math.* The graph of the equation $y = A \sin px$ or $y = A \cos px$, where A is the amplitude and $\frac{p}{2\pi}$ the frequency.

si'ne di'e (sī'nē dī'ē). [L.] Without day; without appointing a day on which to appear or assemble again; finally; as, Congress adjourned *sine die.*

‖**si'ne du'bi·o** (dū'bĭ·ō). [L.] Without doubt.

sine galvanometer (sīn). A galvanometer in which the sine of the angle through which the needle is deflected is proportional to the strength of the current measured.

‖**sine hoc.** [L.] Literally, without this; — formerly used in pleading as equivalent of *absque hoc.*

sine law. = SINES.

‖**si'ne lo'co, an'no, vel no'mi·ne** (lō'kō, ăn'ō, vĕl nŏm'ĭ·nē). [L.] Without place, date, or name.

‖**si'ne lo'co et an'no.** [L.] Without place and date; — said of books without imprints.

si'ne mas'cu·la pro'le (măs'kū·lȧ prō'lē). [L.] *Law.* Without male issue.

‖**si'ne mo'ra** (mō'rȧ; 181). [L.] Without delay.

‖**si'ne prae'ju·di'ci·o** (sī'nē prĕj'ōō·dĭsh'ĭ·ō). [L.] Without prejudice.

‖**si'ne pro'le** (prō'lē). [L.] *Law.* Without issue.

‖**si'ne pro'le su·per'sti·te** (sū·pûr'stĭ·tē). [L.] *Law.* Without surviving issue.

‖**si'ne qua non'** (sī'nē kwā nŏn'). [L.] An indispensable thing or condition; a necessity. Cf. CONDITIO SINE QUA NON. — **si'ne-qua-non'i·cal** (-nŏn'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **si'ne-qua-non'i·ness,** *n.*

Si·ne'sian (sĭ·nē'shăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Chinese and their culture, ancient and modern; Sinaean.

sin'ew (sĭn'ū), *n.* [ME. *sinewe, senewe*, fr. AS. *sinu, seonu;* akin to D. *zenuw*, OHG. *senawa*, G. *sehne*, ON. *sin*, Sw. *sena*, Dan. *sene.*] **1.** A tendon; specif., a tendon used as a cord, thread, or the like.

2. a *Obs.* A nerve; also, a muscle. **b** Hence, strength; nervous energy; muscular power; — chiefly *pl.*

3. That which supplies strength or power, or in which the main strength, power, or support subsists.

Justice, which is the chief *sinew* of society. *Bp. Burnet.*

4. *Obs.* **a** A snare. **b** A string prepared from a tendon of an animal, used esp. for musical instruments. **c** Material consisting of such tendons.

sin'ew (sĭn'ū), *v. t.;* SIN'EWED (-ūd); SIN'EW·ING. **1.** To tie, thread, or cover with or as with sinews.

2. To knit together, or make strong, with or as with sinews; to supply with sinews or strength.

sine wave. *Physics.* A wave in which the vibrations of the particles of the transmitting medium are simple periodic. The graph of the wave, if plotted, would be a sine curve (which see).

sin'ewed (sĭn'ūd), *adj.* Having sinews; sinewy.

sin'ew-grown', *adj.* Stiff from contracted sinews. *N. of Eng.*

sin'ew·ous (sĭn'û·ŭs), *adj.* Sinewy.

sin'ew-shrunk', *adj. Veter.* Having the sinews under the belly shrunk by excessive fatigue.

sinews of war. Money for carrying on war, or figuratively, any operation likened to war.

sin'ew·y (sĭn'ū·ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Having sinews, esp. of marked development.

2. Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, a sinew or sinews; tough; stringy.

3. Well braced with or as if with sinews; nervous; vigorous; strong; firm; tough; as, the *sinewy* Ajax.

A man whose words . . . were so close and *sinewy.* *Hare.*

4. Strung with sinews, as a bow or lyre. *Obs.*

sin'fo·ni'a (sĭn'fō·nē'ȧ; *It.* sēn'fō·nē'ä), *n.;* *pl.* SINFONIE (-nē'ā). [It.] *Music.* **a** In early operas, the overture. **b** = SYMPHONY, 4.

sin'ful (sĭn'fōōl; -f'l), *adj.* [AS. *synfull.*] Tainted with, or full of, sin; wicked; involving sin; iniquitous; as, *sinful* men; *sinful* thoughts.—**sin'ful·ly,** *adv.*—**sin'ful·ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Vicious, unrighteous.

Ant. — Virtuous, righteous, blameless. See INNOCENT.

sing (sĭng), *v.; past tense* SANG (săng) or SUNG (sŭng); *past part.* SUNG; *pres. part. & verbal n.* SING'ING. [AS. *singan;* akin to D. *zingen*, OS. & OHG. *singan*, G. *singen*, ON. *syngja*, Sw. *sjunga*, Dan. *synge*, Goth. *siggwan*, and prob. to Gr. *omphē* voice. Cf. SINGE, SONG.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To produce musical tones by means of the voice, esp. the human voice; to utter words in musical tones, and with musical inflections and modulations; as, to *sing* at one's work; to *sing* naturally or all day long; children that dance and *sing;* specif., in the art and science of music, to produce, esp. in a proper or skilled manner, tones generated by vibrations of the vocal cords and resonated by the various cavities of mouth, nose, etc.; also, to deliver songs, arias, or the like, in the character of a trained or professional singer; as, to learn to *sing;* to *sing* extremely well; to *sing* for charity or in opera.

2. To produce harmonious sounds, as those made by birds, brooks, crickets, etc.; also, of cocks, to crow.

3. To make a small, shrill sound; as, missiles *sing* through the air; the wind *sings* in the pines; to produce a sound resembling or suggesting music or a musical note; as, the kettle *sings* on the stove.

4. To tell or relate something in numbers or verse; to celebrate something in poetry; also, to compose verses.

5. To chant; intone. *Obs.*

6. To cry out in pain or complaint.

7. To be filled with a humming or buzzing; to ring; — of the ears.

8. a To be fitted for rendition in song; to be singable. **b** To be delivered in song.

——, *Transitive:* **1.** To utter with musical inflections; to interpret in musical tones produced by the voice; as, to *sing* a tune, a ballad, an operatic role, or the tenor part; to produce vocally the musical tone or tones of; as, to *sing* g'l'; to *sing* a pure tenor.

2. To celebrate in song or in verse; to relate in numbers, verse, or poetry. "Arms and the man I *sing.*" *Dryden.*

3. To chant; intone; as, to *sing* Mass.

4. a To express enthusiastically; as, to *sing* one's praises. **b** To proclaim; announce.

5. a To bring to a (specified) state by singing; as, to *sing* a child to sleep; to dispatch, force, influence or the like, by or as by song; as, to *sing* away sorrow. **b** To accompany, or attend on, with singing.

I heard them *singing* home the bride. *Longfellow.*

c To pass while voicing song; as, he *sang* the days away.

Syn. — Carol, warble; celebrate, hymn.

sing a different tune, sing on the other side of one's mouth, sing on the wrong side of one's mouth. To express the opposite feeling to that then being experienced, esp. as a result of being outdone or defeated.

sing dumb. To be or become silent.

sing low. Figuratively, to speak with reticence or absence of emphasis.

sing out. **a** To sing or call loudly. **b** *Slang.* To peach.

sing small. To adopt a humble tone or attitude.

sing sorrow. To complain; despond.

sing the same song or tune. To say the same thing as others.

sing, *n.* **1.** Act of singing; also, ability to sing.

2. A singing, esp. in company; a gathering for singing. *Colloq.*

3. A small shrill sound, as that of a bullet in flight; a whiz.

sing (sĭng), *v. t.* To singe. *Scot.*

sin·gal'ly (sĭng·găl'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. Marathi *siṅgāḷā* a kind of fish.] The sound, or air bladder, of the threadfin (fish), exported from Calcutta. *India.*

sin'ga·rip' (sĭng'gȧ·rĕp'), *n.* [Malay *sĕṅgĕrip*, the vine.] = GUTTA SUSU (see GUTTA, *Table*).

singe (sĭnj; 140), *v. t.;* SINGED (sĭnjd); SINGE'ING (sĭn'jĭng). [ME. *senġen*, fr. AS. *sengan;* akin to D. *zengen*, G. *sengen;* perh. orig., to cause to sing, from the *singing* or hissing sound often produced when a substance is singed. See SING.] **1.** To burn superficially; to burn the ends or outside of; to scorch; as, to *singe* the hair.

2. To burn with extreme heat; to consume with fire. *Obs.*

3. a To remove the nap of (cloth), by passing it rapidly over a red-hot bar, under a hot roller, or over a flame, before dyeing. **b** = GAS, *v. t.*, **a.** **c** To remove the hair or down from (a plucked fowl, etc.) by passing over a flame.

Syn. — See SCORCH.

singe, *n.* **1.** A burning of the surface; a slight burn.

2. Singeing or scorching heat.

singed (sĭnjd), *adj.* That has undergone singeing.

singed cat. A cat with burnt fur, esp. as a type of that which is better than it appears. *Orig. Scot.*

singe'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SINGE. Hence: *adj.* That singes, or scorches. — **singe'ing·ly,** *adv.*

sing'er (sĭng'ĕr), *n.* [From SING.] One who or that which sings; specif.: **a** One whose profession is to sing. **b** A bird with a natural or acquired ability to sing; a songster. **c** In the early Christian church, one of an order of officials managing, and taking part in, the psalmody. **d** A poet; as, the sweet *singer* of Avon.

sing'er (sĭn'jĕr), *n.* [From SINGE.] One who or that which singes, as one who singes cloth, or a machine for singeing cloth.

sing'er·ess (sĭng'ĕr·ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A songstress. *Obs.*

‖**sin'ge·rie'** (săn'zhē·rē'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A picture, decoration, or design in which monkeys are depicted.

2. Monkey trick; monkeyshine.

singh (sĭngg), *n.* [Hind., fr. Skr. *siṁha* lion.] A title borne by several of the warrior castes of northern India.

---

sin'ca·mas'. Var. of SINGKAMAS. *Phil. I.*
sinch. Var. of CINCH.
sin·cli'nal. Synclinal. *Ref. Sp.*
sin'co·pate. Syncopate. *Ref. Sp.*
sin'cro·nism. Synchronism. *Ref. Sp.*
sind. Sinned. *Ref. Sp.*
sin'der (sĭn'dĕr; sĭn'dĕr). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SUNDER.
sin'der. Cinder. *Ref. Sp.*
Sin'di. Var. of SINDHI.
sin'dic. Var. & ref. sp. of SYNDIC.
sin'di·cal·ism. Syndicalism. *R. S.*
sin'di·cate. Syndicate. *Ref. Sp.*
sin'doc (sĭn'dŏk). Var. of SINYOC.
sin'dry (sĭn'drĭ). Var. of SUNDRY. *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.*
sin·ec'do·che. Synecdoche. *Ref. Sp.*
si'ne-cure-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
sin·er'e·sis. Synaeresis. *Ref. Sp.*
sinet. ✝ SIGNET, SENNET.
Si·net'ic. Var. of SINITIC.
sin'ew-backed' bow. See 3d BOW, 2.
sin'ew·i·ness (sĭn'ū·ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.
sin'ew·ish, *adj.* = SINEWY. *Obs.*
sin'ew·ize, *v. t.* = SINEW. *Obs.*
sin'ew·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
sinewy. ✝ SENNY.
‖**Sin'fo·nie'** (sēn'fō·nē'), *n.;* *pl.* -NIEN (-nē'ăn). [G.] *Music.* = SYMPHONY.
sing'a·ble (sĭng'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.—**sing'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **sing'a·ble·ness,** *n.*
Sin'ga·lese'. Var. of SINGHALESE.
singe. ✝ SIGN, SING.
Sing'fo (sĭng'fō), *n.* = 2d KACHIN.

Sin'gha·lese' (sĭng'gȧ·lēz'; -lēs'; 66) *or* **Sin'ha·lese'** (sĭn'-hȧ-), *adj.* [Skr. *Siṁhala* Ceylon.] Literally, of or pertaining to Ceylon; hence, designating, or pertaining to, the principal race of Ceylon, occupying chiefly the southern half of the island, or their language. They are of Aryo-Dravidian stock, and mostly Buddhists. Called also *Cingalese.*

Sin'gha·lese', *or* **Sin'ha·lese',** *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* A member of the Singhalese race.

2. The language of the Singhalese, an Aryan tongue with many Dravidian words. Its records date from the last centuries B.C., and it has a poetic and historical literature. The alphabet is of the Pali class. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

sing·ha'ra nut (sĭng·hä'rä). [Hind. *siṅghārā.*] = WATER CHESTNUT **a.**

sin'gil·la'tim (sĭn'jĭl·lā'tĭm), *adv.* [L.] One by one; singly.

sing'ing (sĭng'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SING. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of, or sound made by, one that sings.

2. A gathering of persons to sing together. *Southern U.S.*

3. *Teleph.* Undesirable noise in a telephone system, produced by self-sustained oscillations usually arising in the repeater circuits.

☞ PHRASES are:

singing book	**singing master**	**singing teacher**
singing lesson	**singing psalm**	**singing voice**

singing arc. *Elec.* A direct-current arc, in parallel with which is a local circuit containing a condenser and inductance in series. Oscillations take place in this local circuit, according to its tuning, and cause the arc to emit a musical note. Cf. POULSEN ARC.

singing bird. **a** Popularly, any bird that sings; a songbird. **b** Specif., *Zool.*, any bird of the group Oscines (which see).

singing bread. Eucharistic bread in the form of a wafer. *Obs.*

singing cake. **a** *Obs.* A cake or wafer of singing bread. **b** *Obs.* A wafer for sealing papers. **c** *Scot.* A hogmanay cake.

singing canary. The white whale; — so called from its high whistling note.

singing falcon. A chanting falcon.

singing fish. The midshipman (*Porichthys notatus*) or related species of toadfish, so called because it is able to make a humming sound. The term is extended to include various other fishes which are able to make musical sounds.

singing flame. *Acoustics.* A flame, as of hydrogen or coal gas, burning within a tube and causing a musical sound. See PYROPHONE.

singing gibbon. The wou-wou.

singing glass. A thin glass vessel, sonorous when vibrated.

singing hawk. A chanting falcon.

singing hinny *or* **honey.** A rich griddlecake containing currants. *Dial.*

singing Memnon. The vocal Memnon. See MEMNON, 2.

singing muscle. In birds, an intrinsic syringeal muscle.

singing school. A class or group, usually of adults, organized to study the rudiments of music and, particularly, the reading of musical notation. Singing schools were numerous before and after 1800, esp. in New England, and did much to develop American musical life.

sing'ka·mas' (sĭng'kä·mäs'), *n.* [Tag.] The yam bean (*Pachyrhizus erosus*) cultivated in the Philippines for its edible roots. Its seeds also yield an oil.

sin'gle (sĭng'g'l), *adj.* [ME. also *sengle,* fr. OF. *sengle, single,* fr. L. *singulus.* See SAME; cf. SINGULAR.] **1.** One only, as distinguished from more than one; consisting of one alone; individual; separate; as, not one *single* idea; every *single* piece.

> No *single* man is born with a right of controlling the opinions of all the rest. *Pope.*

2. Alone; without company or aid; unsupported.

> Behold her, *single* in the field. *Wordsworth.*

3. **a** Unmarried; as, a *single* man or woman. **b** Pertaining to, or characteristic of, celibacy; as, a *single* life.

4. *Obs.* **a** Mere; plain. Cf. SIMPLE, *adj.*, 2. **b** Of one ply; also, unlined. **c** Of poor quality; weak; frail.

5. **a** Having but one feature or part; uncompounded; unmixed; as, a *single* blow, line, title. **b** *Archaic.* Of comparatively low strength or richness; — disting. from *double;* as, *single* aqua fortis; *single* ale; *single* juice.

6. **a** Not deceitful or artful; simple; honest; sincere.

> I speak it with a *single* heart. *Shak.*

b Free from defect; sound; without duplicity; entirely devoted; — of the eye or vision; as, an eye *single* to what is just.

7. Without participation or intermixture of another person or thing; complete.

8. Peculiar to or involving one person only; as, his *single* strength.

> The death of Antony is not a *single* doom. *Shak.*

9. Performed by one person, or one on each side.

> Who now defies thee thrice to *single* fight. *Milton.*

10. Without equal or like; unusual; unique; singular

11. Sole; only; as, his *single* overcoat.

12. Having one principal working part; as, a *single* plow, having one share; a *single* block, with one sheave.

13. For the use of one person or family only; as, a *single* suite; a *single* house.

14. *Hort.* Having only the normal number of petals or rays; not double; as, a *single* rose.

15. *Music.* Having the added part lying uniformly above or below the cantus firmus; — of counterpoint.

16. *Teleg.* = SIMPLEX, *adj.*, 2 **b.**

☞ For some *single* phrases, see the second word.

Syn. — SINGLE, SOLE, UNIQUE. That is SINGLE of which there is only one; that is SOLE which is thought of as not only single, but alone; that is UNIQUE which cannot be matched of its kind; as, there was but a *single* survivor; the *sole* survivor; the book is *unique.* Cf. SOLITARY, RARE.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

single-barrel	**single-disk**	**single-layered**
single-barreled	**single-dotted**	**single-leaded**
single-beat	**single-edged**	**single-leaf**
single-bitted	**single-file**	**single-leaved**
single-blossomed	**single-filed**	**single-letter**
single-bodied	**single-finned**	**single-lever**
single-branch	**single-flowered**	**single-light**
single-caped	**single-framed**	**single-line**
single-cell	**single-fringed**	**single-living**
single-celled	**single-grown**	**single-masted**
single-colored	**single-hander**	**single-measure**
single-combed	**single-headed**	**single-member**
single-crested	**single-hoofed**	**single-motored**
single-cut	**single-hooked**	**single-mouthed**
single-cutting	**single-horned**	**single-name**
single-cylinder	**single-horsed**	**single-nerved**
single-deck	**single-hung**	**single-pen**
single-decker	**single-layer**	**single-piece**
single-pitched	**single-sheaved**	**single-threaded**
single-plated	**single-shooting**	**single-throw**
single-ply	**single-shot**	**single-trunked**
single-pointed	**single-soled**	**single-twist**
single-pole	**single-speech**	**single-twisted**
single-rail	**single-stepped**	**single-walled**
single-reefed	**single-strand**	**single-wheel**
single-riveted	**single-strength**	**single-wheeled**
single-row	**single-stroke**	**single-wire**
single-seated	**single-swing**	**single-wired**
single-seed	**single-tap**	
single-seeded	**single-thoughted**	

sin'gle (sĭng'g'l), *v. t.;* SIN'GLED (-g'ld); SIN'GLING (-glĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To separate; part. *Now Rare.*

2. To lead aside; to sequester; withdraw. *Obs.*

3. To select, as an individual person or thing, from among a number; to choose out from others; — usually with *out* or *from;* as, to *single* one out for favor or mention.

4. To reduce to but one; as, to *single* one's aim.

5. *Baseball.* To advance (a runner) by making a base hit.

6. *Hunting.* To separate from a herd in order to chase separately.

7. *Naut.* To reduce from a number of parts to one; — said of a previously doubled rope.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To separate oneself from others; to proceed alone.

2. To become single.

3. To take the gait called single-foot; — said of horses.

4. *Baseball.* To make a base hit.

single up. *Naut.* To take in all bights of mooring lines, leaving only single lines running to a dock or vessel alongside, preparatory to getting under way.

sin'gle (sĭng'g'l), *n.* **1.** A separate individual person or thing; — chiefly in specific senses, an article not belonging to or apart from a set.

2. A continuous strand, esp. of silk, as reeled or spun; also, *pl.*, such thread or yarn (collectively) twisted, or thrown, but not doubled.

3. A handful of gleaned grain. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

4. See CHANGE RINGING.

5. *pl.* Sheet metal over ½₂ of an inch in thickness. *Eng.*

6. *Baseball.* A base hit.

7. *Card Playing.* At short whist, a game in which the losing side has scored 3 or 4, and which counts as a single point toward the rubber.

8. *Cricket.* A hit for one run.

9. *Falconry.* A claw; — orig. disting. from *pounce* and *talon.* *Archaic.*

10. *Hunting.* The tail of a deer. *Eng.*

11. *Rowing.* A boat or shell propelled by a single oarsman.

12. *Sports.* **a** *Lawn Tennis.* A game with but one player on each side; — usually in *pl.* **b** *Golf.* A match between two players, as distinguished from a *foursome.*

13. *Theater.* In vaudeville, an act by only one person.

sin'gle (sĭng'g'l), *adv.* Singly.

sin'gle, *v. i.* [F. *singler,* now *cingler,* fr. OF. *sigler,* fr. ON. *sigla.*] To sail. *Obs.*

sin'gle. Var. of CINGLE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

sin'gle·act'ing (66), *adj.* **a** Acting in one direction only; as, a *single-acting* plunger; a *single-acting* engine (admitting the working fluid on one side of the piston only). See STEAM ENGINE. **b** Having simplicity of action; — said esp. of a firearm in which the trigger has to be cocked by hand. — **sin'gle·ac'tion,** *n. & adj.*

single ale, beer, *or* **drink.** See SINGLE, *adj.*, 5 **b.**

single back-geared lathe. *Mach.* See 2d LATHE, 1.

sin'gle·banked' (-băngkt'; 66), *adj.* Having a single bank or row, as of oars or keys; specif.: *Naut.* **a** Having a single row of oarsmen, or one on each thwart, the oars alternating on each side. **b** Of vessels of former times, having but one tier of oarsmen; unireme. Cf. BIREME, TRIREME, etc.

sin'gle·bar' (sĭng'g'l·bär'), *n.* A singletree.

single bill *or* **bond.** *Law.* **a** A bill or bond (see 3d BOND, 16) for the future payment of money, with no annexed condition. **b** *Scots Law.* In judicial procedure, a bill on which a single party is to be heard, as in an ex-parte motion.

single billet. Singlestick. *Obs.*

single blessedness. The unmarried state.

single boater. A fishing boat working alone. *Colloq.*

single bowknot. See 2d KNOT, 1.

sin'gle·breast'ed (66), *adj.* Designating a coat, waistcoat, or the like, which laps over the breast only enough for buttoning, and has buttons on one edge only.

single brilliant. See BRILLIANT, *n.*, 1.

sin'gle·cham'ber (-chām'bĕr; 66), *adj.* Having a single chamber; unicameral.

single chant. *Music.* An Anglican chant only seven measures long. See ANGLICAN CHANT, DOUBLE CHANT.

single comb. See COMB, *n.*, 3.

single combat. Combat between two persons.

single corner. See CHECKERS, *n.*

single counterpoint. *Music.* That in which the added part lies uniformly above or below the cantus firmus.

sin'gle·crop', *v. t. & i.* To raise only one kind of crop. Cf. ONE-CROP SYSTEM.

sin'gled (sĭng'g'ld), *adj.* Having a single, or tail.

single doubler. See DOUBLER, 4 **b.**

sin'gle·end'ed (66), *adj.* Having the principal or working portion at one end only; as, a *single-ended* boiler.

single entry. Something involving only one entry; specif., *Bookkeeping,* a method of bookkeeping in which debts owing to and by a concern are the only facts recorded; — applied also loosely to any method of keeping accounts in which the principle of *double entry* is not followed. — **sin'gle·en'try,** *adj.*

single-entry table. *Math.* A table in which the function tabulated depends on but one independent variable; as, a *single-entry table* of logarithms; — opposed to *double-entry table.*

single escheat. *Scots Law.* Escheat to the crown of one's movable estate.

sin'gle·eyed' (-īd'), *adj.* **1.** Having but one eye; one-eyed.

2. Having a sound clear eye or sight; free from guile; also, devoted; self-sacrificing; unselfish.

single file. A line of men marching one behind another; a single row. Cf. INDIAN FILE.

sin'gle·fire', *adj. Mil.* Intended to be fired but once and not reloaded; — said of a cartridge.

single fish. *Archery.* See 2d FISH, 6.

sin'gle·foot', *n.* A gait of the horse in which each foot strikes singly, and there are alternately one and two feet on the ground; — called also *amble,* or *rack.* See 1st GAIT, 3.

> *Single-foot* is . . . distinguished by the posterior extremities moving in the order of a fast walk, and the anterior extremities in that of a slow trot. *Stillman (The Horse in Motion).*

sin'gle·foot', *v. i.* To proceed by means of the single-foot, as a horse or other quadruped. — **sin'gle·foot'er,** *n.*

sin'gle·framed' roof. *Arch.* A roof in which opposite rafters are tied together by the upper floor frame or by boards nailed across horizontally.

single game. *Lawn Tennis.* Singles.

sin'gle·gear', *v. t.* To gear directly, as by belting or a single pair or train of gear wheels, without the use of any additional speed-reducing mechanism.

sin'gle·hand'ed (sĭng'g'l·hăn'dĕd; -tĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* **1.** Managed or done by one person or with one hand.

2. Working alone; unassisted; without the help of others.

3. Having or using but one hand.

4. Used or adapted for using with one hand.

— **sin'gle·hand'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **sin'gle·hand'ed·ness,** *n.*

sin'gle·heart'ed (-här'tĕd; -tĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Having an honest heart; free from duplicity. — **sin'gle·heart'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **sin'gle·heart'ed·ness,** *n.*

sin'gle·hood (sĭng'g'l·hŏŏd), *n.* The unmarried state.

single jack. *Mining.* A short-handled hammer, weighing about four pounds, used in hand drilling.

single jack chain. See JACK CHAIN.

single jacker. *Mining.* A miner using a single jack.

single knot. An overhand knot. See 2d KNOT, 1.

single ladder. A very narrow ladder. See FIRE-FIGHTING APPARATUS, *Illust.*, Fig. 1.

single lath. See LATH, *n.*, 1.

sin'gle·leaf', *n.*, *or* **single-leaf pine.** A piñon (*Pinus monophylla*).

single-leaf ash. A unifoliolate or rarely 2-3-foliolate ash (*Fraxinus anomala*) of the western United States.

sin'gle·load'er, *n.* A firearm in which each charge is inserted separately. — **sin'gle·load'er** (66) *adj.*

sin'gle·meas'ure door. *Arch.* A door with no molding on either side.

single microscope. See MICROSCOPE, *n.*, 1.

sin'gle·mind'ed (66), *adj.* **1.** Sincere of mind or heart; hence, artless; guileless; singlehearted.

2. Characterized by sincerity.

3. Having a single purpose.

— **sin'gle·mind'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **sin'gle·mind'ed·ness,** *n.*

single money. Small currency; small change. *Obs.*

single mordent. *Music.* See MORDENT.

sin'gle·name' pa'per. *Banking.* A promissory note with no endorsement other than that of the maker.

sin'gle·ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being single; — opposed to *doubleness, complication,* or *multiplicity.* Specif., freedom from duplicity; purity of mind or purpose; sincerity; as *singleness* of purpose; *singleness* of heart.

2. The unmarried state; celibacy; also, a single person.

sin'gle·pass', *v. t. & i.* *Steam Boilers.* To pass (gases) once across the tubes of a boiler; — said of boilers.

sin'gle·phase' (66), *adj.* Pertaining to a circuit energized by a single alternating electromotive force. The currents in the two wires, the number usually used, differ in phase by 180 degrees, or by a half cycle. See PHASE, *n.*, 6. — **sin'gle·phase',** *n.*

sin'gle·phas'er (-fāz'ĕr), *n.* A single-phase machine.

single pole switch. See SWITCH, *n.*, 5.

single premium. See PREMIUM *n.*, 7.

single procession. See PROCESSION OF THE HOLY GHOST.

sin'gle·punch', *v. t. Mach.* To punch one hole at a time. — **sin'gle·punch'** (66), *adj.*

sin'gler (sĭng'glĕr). Var. of SANGLIER.

single rail crane. *Mach.* = WALKING CRANE.

single recovery. See COMMON RECOVERY.

single reed. *Music.* A reed consisting of but one strip of cane. See REED, *n.*, 8. — **sin'gle·reed',** *adj.*

sin'gle·riv'et, *v. t.* To secure by a single row of rivets, or in the case of butt-jointed members, a single row on each side of the seam.

sin'gles (sĭng'g'lz), *n. pl.* See SINGLE, *n.*, 2, 5, & 12.

single sap. See 3d SAP, 2 **a.**

singles court. *Sports.* A court laid out for only two players. See *Illusts.* of BADMINTON, LAWN TENNIS.

sin'gle·screw', *adj.* Having one screw; — of steamships, etc.

sin'gle·seat'er, *n.* A vehicle, airplane, or the like, with a single seat.

sin'gle·seed' cu'cum·ber. The star cucumber.

single shear. *Mech.* Shear along one surface only. — **single-shear,** *adj.*

single-shear steel. = SHEAR STEEL.

sin'gle·side'-band' trans·mis'sion. *Elec.* Carrier suppression in which the power associated essentially with one side band is not transmitted. The carrier frequency may or may not be transmitted.

single soldier. A private. *Scot.*

single Spanish burton. See TACKLE.

single spare. See 4th SPARE, 5.

Sin'gle·speech' Ham'il·ton (hăm'ĭl·tŭn). William Gerard Hamilton, an English statesman (1729–96). On Nov. 13, 1755, he delivered a *single speech* which "threw into the shade every orator except Pitt." *Macaulay.*

single spruce. **a** The white spruce *Picea glauca.* **b** The balsam fir.

sin'gle·stage' (66), *adj.* Of one stage only; complete in one rather than in two or more operations; — said of pumps, air compressors, steam turbines, etc.

single standard. **1.** An ethical code, esp. in sex relations, that is identical for men and women.

2. *Money.* A standard of monetary value based on a single metal, as gold or silver. Cf. BIMETALLISM.

sin'gle·stick' (sĭng'g'l·stĭk'), *n.* Formerly, a stout cudgel; now, a stick about 40 inches long, usually with a basket guard near the handle, used for hitting and fencing; also, the game or sport of fencing with these sticks. — *v. i.* To fence with a singlestick.

sin'gle·stick'er (-stĭk'ĕr), *n.* *Naut.* A sloop or cutter; — used chiefly of yachts. *Colloq.*

single stitch. See 2d STITCH, 8.

sin'gle·sur'faced (-sûr'fĭst; 66), *adj.* Having one finished surface; — said specif. of airplane wings or airfoils that are covered with fabric, etc., on one side only.

sin'gle·swing' joint. See SWING JOINT.

sin'glet (sĭng'glĕt; -glĭt; 119), *n.* **1.** Orig., a kind of unlined waistcoat (cf. DOUBLET, 1 **a**); now, an undershirt or jersey of cotton or wool.

2. A spectrum line not resolved into components by even the greatest dispersion. Cf. DOUBLET, TRIPLET, MULTIPLET.

single tackle. See TACKLE.

sin'gle·tap' r. A variety of trilled *r* made by a single flip of the point of the tongue against the upper teeth ridge.

---

sing'ing·ly, *adv.* of SINGING.
sin'gl. Single. *Ref. Sp.*
sin'gld. Singled. *Ref. Sp.*

sin'gle·act'ing press. Also **sin'gle·ac'tion press.** See PUNCH PRESS.

sin'gle·ac'tion die. See 3d DIE, 6 **a.**
single-action harp. See HARP, [n., 1.

sin'gle-beat' es·cape' ment. *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3.
sin'gle-cut' file. See 4th FILE, 1.

sin'gle-cyl'in·der plan'er. See CYLINDER PLANER. [n., 2.
sin'gle-deck' ves'sel. See DECK,

sin'gle-driv'er, *n.* See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.* [SWITCH, *n.*, 5.
sin'gle-pole' switch. *Elec.* See

single tax. *Econ.* A tax to be levied on a single object as the sole source of public revenue, esp. by taking the entire economic rent of land. The theory of a single tax on land was brought into prominence about 1750 by the physiocrats and later popularized by Henry George. — **sin'gle–tax'** (66), *adj.*

single taxer. *Econ.* An advocate of a single-tax system.

sin'gle–throw' switch. See SWITCH, *n.*, 5.

sin'gle·ton (sĭng'g'l·tŭn), *n.* [Humorous formation on *single*, after surname *Singleton*. Cf. SIMPLETON.] **1.** In certain card games, as whist, a card which is the only one of its suit held in a given hand at the deal.
2. Hence, by extension, an individual member or thing distinct from others grouped with it; as, a quatrain consisting of a triplet and a *singleton*.

single touch. *Magnetism.* A method of magnetizing in which one pole of the magnet is drawn repeatedly in the same direction from end to end of the bar to be magnetized.

single track. *Railways.* A single line of railroad-track for use in either direction.

sin'gle–track' (66), *adj.* Having but one track, as a railroad; hence, *Colloq.*, lacking intellectual range, receptiveness, and flexibility. — **sin'gle–track'**, *v. t.*

single transfer. See CARBON PROCESS.

single transferable vote. In the Hare system of proportional representation, the ballot on which the voter is permitted to indicate the candidate for whom he wishes it to be counted in case it cannot help his first, second, etc., choice.

sin'gle·tree' (sĭng'g'l·trē'; -trĭ), *n.* [From SWINGLETREE.] **1.** The pivoted or swinging bar to which the traces of a harnessed horse are fixed; a whippletree. When two horses draw abreast, a *singletree* is fixed at each end of another crosspiece, called the *doubletree*.
2. A heavy horizontal bar sometimes used to spread the loop of a hoisting chain to prevent crushing the load. *U. S.*

sin'gle–trip' (66), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or usable for one trip only.

single twist drill. A twist drill with only one helical groove.

sin'gle–val'ued (66), *adj.* *Math.* Having only one value (as a function) for any one value of the argument; assuming always the same value at any particular point of a region for all continuations within that region.

single vote, or single nontransferable vote. *Govt.* A simple form of proportional representation (which see) used in Japan since 1900, by which each voter casts his ballot for one candidate only, thus enabling minorities to elect by confining nominations to the number of candidates represented by their voting strength.

single whip. See WHIP, *n.*, 6 **a.** — **sin'gle–whip'**, *adj.*

sin'gle–whip' tack'le. See TACKLE.

single wicket. See 2d CRICKET, 1.

single wing back formation. = WING BACK FORMATION.

sin'glings (sĭng'glĭngz), *n. pl.* [*single* + *-ing.*] The crude product that first passes over in distilling; the low wine. It is redistilled at a lower temperature.

sin'gly (sĭng'glĭ), *adv.* **1.** Individually; particularly; severally; as, to make men *singly* and personally good.
2. Without partners, companions, or associates; single-handed; as, to attack another *singly*.
3. As or by a single individual or unit; in or by taking but one. "The man . . . cannot be *singly* counterpoised." *Shak.*
4. *Obs.* **a** Simply or scantily clad. **b** Honestly; sincerely. **c** Only; merely; also, uniquely; singularly.

singly ionized. See 1st IONIZE.

sing'–sing' (sĭng'sĭng'), *n.* [Mandingo *sinsingo.*] A west African variety (*Kobus defassa unctuosus*) of waterbuck, distinguished by rather long, sandy brown, distinctly greasy hair.

sing'–sing', *n.* A barbaric ceremony of singing.

Sing'sing', *n.* = SINTSINK. See WAPPINGER.

sing'song' (sĭng'sŏng'; 185), *n.* **1.** Verse with marked and regular rhythm and rhyme; a jingling song or ballad; hence, doggerel.
2. A tone of voice with monotonous rise and fall of pitch.
3. *Colloq., Eng.* **a** A social gathering for amateur singing. **b** A convivial entertainment of singing, esp. in chorus.

sing'song', *adj.* **1.** Having a monotonous cadence or rhythm.
2. Theatrical; of or pertaining to the chorus; as, *singsong* girls. *Pidgin English.*

sing'song', *v. t.* To speak, chant, or declaim in singsong. — *v. i.* To write poor or monotonous verse; also, to speak or declaim in singsong.

sing'song'y (-sŏng'ĭ; 185), *adj.* Suggestive of singsong.

Sing'spiel' (sĭng'spēl'; *G.* zĭng'shpēl'), *n.* [G., fr. *singen* to sing + *spiel* a play.] *Music.* A semidramatic work, partly in dialogue and partly in song, of a kind popular in Germany in the latter part of the 18th century. It was often comic, had modern characters, and patterned its music on folk song with strictly subordinated accompaniment. Cf. BALLAD OPERA.

sing'spiel', *n.* See 1st SPIEL.

sing'stress (sĭng'strĕs; 119), *n.* Songstress.

sin'gu·lar (sĭng'gū·lĕr), *adj.* [ME. *singuler*, fr. OF. *singulier*, *singuler*, fr. L. *singularius*, *singularis*, fr. *singulus* single. See SINGLE.] **1. a** *Now Chiefly Philos.* Individual; separate. **b** Of or pertaining to a single unit or individual; hence, private; peculiar to oneself or itself; not public. **c** *Archaic.* Consisting of one only; single. "A *singular* sin." *Chaucer.*
2. = SINGLE (in various obsolete senses); as: **a** Apart from others. **b** Of but one combattant on either side. **c** Sole. **d** Superior; eminent; — sometimes in forms of address.
3. Especially good, efficacious, or beneficial; as, *singular* for gout. *Obs.*
4. Distinguished as existing in a very high degree; excelling others; rarely equaled; eminent; exceptional; as, a man of *singular* gravity or attainments.
5. Separate as being out of the ordinary course; unusual; uncommon; strange; as, a *singular* phenomenon.
6. Belonging to or being that of which there is but one; unique; unparalleled.
7. Separate as departing from general usage or expectations; odd; whimsical.

To be *singular* in anything that is wise and worthy, is not a disparagement, but a praise. *Tillotson.*

8. *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, a word form denoting one person, thing, or instance; — opposed to *dual* and *plural*.
9. *Law.* **a** Each; individual; as, to convey several parcels of land, all and *singular*. **b** *Civil Law.* Affecting, or relating to, one or more separate interests or rights in property, as distinguished from the university, or entire body, of a decedent's estate; as, *singular* succession; hence, loosely, affecting, or designating, any interest or right in property acquired otherwise than by inheritance.
10. *Logic.* Of or pertaining to a single instance or to something considered by itself; denoting, or applied to, only one individual; as, a *singular* term; a *singular* proposition; — opposed to *universal*.

The idea which represents one . . . determinate thing, is called a *singular* idea, whether simple, complex, or compound. *I. Watts.*

11. *Math.* Possessing certain unique properties; as, a *singular* point.

Syn. — Unexampled, unprecedented, extraordinary, remarkable, rare, peculiar, eccentric, fantastic. See STRANGE.
Ant. — Common, usual, ordinary, familiar. See STRANGE.

sin'gu·lar (sĭng'gū·lĕr), *n.* **1.** A single person, instance, thing, unit, etc.; a particular; an individual.
2. *Gram.* The singular number, the inflectional form denoting it, or a word in that form.
3. *Logic.* That which is considered by itself or as a single term; an individual.

singular integral (of a differential equation). *Math.* A relation between the variables that satisfies the equation but contains no arbitrary constant and is not a *particular integral*, that is, one which is obtained by giving particular values to some or all of the arbitrary constants in the general (or complete) integral. The singular integral of an ordinary first-order differential equation is represented by the envelope of the family of curves which represents the general integral.

sin'gu·lar·ism (sĭng'gū·lĕr·ĭz'm), *n.* *Philos.* Any philosophy which derives the universe from a single principle; — contrasted with *pluralism*. See MONISM, 1 **a.**

sin'gu·lar·ist (-ĭst), *n.* **1.** A clergyman holding a single benefice; — opposed to *pluralist*. *Rare.*
2. One who affects singularity. *Obs.*

sin'gu·lar'i·ty (sĭng'gū·lăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *singularité*, fr. L. *singularitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being singular; specif.: **a** State of being one or of singular number; oneness. **b** Quality or state of being separate or alone. **c** Quality or state of being peculiar to, or characteristic of, one person or thing; distinctiveness; individuality; also, an individual quality, trait, or the like. **d** State or quality of being unusual; rareness; esp.: (1) *Obs.* Superior excellence or worth. (2) Odd or strange variation from the ordinary; eccentricity; oddness.
2. a That which is singular; a singular person, thing, act, instance, mood, etc.; esp., a character or quality distinguishing a thing from all or most others; peculiarity. **b** *pl.* Noteworthy things; also, *Obs.*, sights.
3. *Obs.* **a** A single thing; a unit. **b** One's own advantage; self-interest. **c** Exclusive prerogative.
4. *Math.* **a** Of a geometric form, any exceptional projective property of any its elements (points, lines, or planes); a singular point, etc. **b** The number of such properties of a function or locus.

sin'gu·lar·ize (sĭng'gū·lĕr·īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *singulariser.*] To make singular; as: **a** To distinguish; signalize. **b** To make single. — **sin'gu·lar·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

singular judgment. = SINGULAR PROPOSITION.

singular line. *Math.* A line at every point of which a function of a complex variable ceases to be analytic; a linear aggregate of essential singularities.

sin'gu·lar·ly, *adv.* In a singular manner; specif.: **a** By itself or himself; singly; separately; individually. **b** In a manner, or to a degree, not common to others; unusually; uniquely; as, to be *singularly* ugly. **c** So as to express one, or the singular number. **d** *Obs.* Excellently; admirably. **e** Strangely; peculiarly; as, to behave *singularly*.

singular name. See NAME, *n.*, 1.

singular number. *Gram.* See NUMBER, *n.*, 13.

singular plane (of a line complex). *Math.* A plane for which the curve enveloped by lines of the complex lying in the plane has a singularity, as a double tangent, etc.

singular point. a *Elec.* A point at which a finite quantity of electricity is supposed to be condensed. **b** *Math.* (1) Of a function of a real or complex variable, any point other than an *ordinary point* (one near which the function is developable in a Taylor's series). (2) A point at which a function ceases to be defined or to be analytic.

singular point (of a line complex). *Math.* A point for which the cone formed by lines of the complex through it has a singularity, as a double line, etc.

singular proposition. *Logic.* A proposition having as its subject a proper name or a descriptive phrase which applies only to one individual.

singular solution. See SOLUTION, *n.*, 7.

singular square matrix. *Math.* A square matrix whose determinant is zero.

singular succession. See SUCCESSION, 5 **a.**

singular surface of a line complex. *Math.* The locus of the singular points of the complex or, equivalently, the envelope of the singular planes of the complex.

singular syllogism. *Logic.* A syllogism whose middle term is a singular term.

singular term. *Logic.* A term which denotes or names a single individual.

singular universal. = CONCRETE UNIVERSAL.

‖**sin'gu·li in so'li·dum** (sĭng'gū·lī ĭn sŏl'ĭ·dŭm). [L.] *Law.* Singly for the whole (amount); that is, each (of several parties) is held liable for the whole amount due.

sin'gult (sĭng'gŭlt), *n.* [L. *singultus.*] A sob. *Archaic.*

sin·gul'tus (sĭng·gŭl'tŭs), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Hiccup or hiccups. — **sin·gul'tous** (sĭng·gŭl'tŭs), *adj.*

Sin'ic (sĭn'ĭk), *adj.* [See SINOLOGUE.] Chinese; Sinitic.

Sin'i·cism (sĭn'ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* [LL. *Sinae* the Chinese.] Anything, esp., a manner or custom, peculiar to the Chinese.

Sin'i·cize (sĭn'ĭ·sīz), *v. t.* To modify by Chinese influence. — **Sin'i·ci·za'tion** (-sĭ·zā'shŭn; -sĭ·zā'-), *n.*

Sin'i·co- (sĭn'ĭ·kō-). A combining form for *Sinic*, meaning *Chinese and*, as in *Sinico*-Japanese. Cf. CHINO-. — **Sin'i·co** (-kō), *adj.* Chinese.

Sin'i·co–Jap'a·nese' (66), *n.* **a** Chinese as adapted and used in Japanese. **b** A style of writing in Japanese, modeled on the Chinese classics and containing many Chinese words and idioms. See JAPANESE, *n.*, 2.

Sin'i·fy (sĭn'ĭ·fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). To Sinicize. — **Sin'i·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

sin'i·grin (sĭn'ĭ·grĭn), *n.* [From NL. *Sinapis nigra* a synonymic name.] *Chem.* A crystalline glucoside, $C_{10}H_{16}KNO_9S_2$, found in the seeds of black mustard (*Brassica nigra*) and other Brassicaceae. It is a potassium salt of myronic acid. On hydrolysis it yields dextrose, allyl mustard oil, and potassium hydrogen sulphate.

Si·ni'sian (sĭ·nĭsh'ăn; -nĭs'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* [LL. *Sinae* the Chinese.] Of, pert. to, or occurring in, China; — applied to a great succession of strata, partly, at least, Cambrian. *Obs.*

Sin'ism (sĭn'ĭz'm), *n.* [LL. *Sinae*, the Chinese.] Sinicism.

sin'is·ter (sĭn'ĭs·tĕr; *formerly also* sĭ·nĭs'tĕr, *esp. in poetry*), *adj.* [L. *sinister*; cf. F. *sinistre.*] **1. a** On or toward the left hand, or the side of the left hand; left. Cf. DEXTER. "On his *sinister* cheek." *Shak.* **b** Characterized by motion leftward.
2. Conveying misleading or detrimental opinion, advice, etc.; malicious; prejudicial. *Obs.*
3. Wrong, as springing from indirection or obliquity; underhand; dishonest; corrupt; as, *sinister* aims.

Nimble and *sinister* tricks and shifts. *Bacon.*

4. Appearing or observed on the left, and hence (from that side being regarded as unlucky), inauspicious; disastrous; injurious; evil; adverse; as, *sinister* influences.
5. Indicative of lurking evil or harm; boding covert danger; as, a *sinister* countenance; a *sinister* glance.
6. *Her.* See ESCUTCHEON, 1.

Syn. — See OMINOUS.
Ant. — Auspicious; friendly, favoring. See FORTUNATE.

— **sin'is·ter·ly**, *adv.* — **sin'is·ter·ness**, *n.*

sinister base point, sinister chief point. See ESCUTCHEON, 1.

sinister bend. Bend sinister.

‖**si·nis'tra** (sē·nēs'trä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* The left hand; — a direction to play a note or passage with this hand.

sin'is·trad (sĭn'ĭs·trăd), *adv.* [L. *sinistra* the left hand + 1st *-ad.*] Toward the left; sinistrally.

sin'is·tral (sĭn'ĭs·trăl; sĭ·nĭs'-), *adj.* **1.** Baneful; inauspicious; heterodox. *Obs.*
2. Of or pertaining to the left; on or inclining to the left; specif., of certain flatfishes, having the left side turned uppermost; — opposed to *dextral*.
3. Left-handed, or, more generally, preferring the use of the left side of the body.
4. Illegitimate.

— **sin'is·tral'i·ty** (sĭn'ĭs·trăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **sin'is·tral·ly**, *adv.*

sin'is·tral, *n.* A left-handed person.

sinistral shell. *Zool.* A spiral shell whose turns are in the reverse of the usual (dextral) direction. When held spire uppermost, with the aperture toward the observer, the aperture is to the left of the axis of the spire.

Sinistral Shell of *Physa heterostropha*. Nat. size.

sin'is·tra'tion (sĭn'ĭs·trā'shŭn), *n.* State of being sinistral, or inclining to the left.

sin'is·trin (sĭn'ĭs·trĭn; sĭ·nĭs'-), *n.* [L. *sinister* left.] *Chem.* A levorotatory carbohydrate, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$, from squill.

sin'is·tro- (sĭn'ĭs·trō-; sĭ·nĭs'trō-), **sinistr-.** A combining form from L. *sinister*, meaning *left-*; specif.: **a** *Of, in, or pert. to the left*, as in *sinistro*cerebral. **b** *Direction or displacement toward the left*, as in *sinistro*gyration. **c** *Better developed in*, or *using preferentially, the left*, as in **sin'is·troc'u·lar, sin'is·tro·dex'tral.**

sin'is·tro·cer'e·bral (-sĕr'ē·brăl), *adj.* *Neurol.* Arising from, located in, or dominated by the left cerebral hemisphere.

sin'is·tro·gy'rate (-jī'rāt), **sin'is·tro·gy'ric** (-jī'rĭk), *adj.* Inclined or moving toward the left. — **sin'is·tro·gy·ra'tion** (-jĭ·rā'shŭn), *n.*

sin'is·tro·man'u·al (-măn'ū·ăl), *adj.* [*sinistro-* + *manual.*] Left-handed.

sin'is·tror'sal (-trôr'săl), *adj.* Sinistrorse. — **sin'is·tror'sal·ly**, *adv.*

sin'is·trorse (sĭn'ĭs·trôrs; sĭn'ĭs·trôrs'), *adj.* [L. *sinistrorsus*, *sinistroversus*, turned toward the left side, fr. *sinister* left + *vertere*, *vortere*, *versum*, *vorsum*, to turn.] *Bot.* Twining spirally upward around an axis from right to left; — applied as the opposite of *dextrorse* (which see).

sin'is·trous (sĭn'ĭs·trŭs; sĭ·nĭs'-), *adj.* [See SINISTER.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Erroneous. **b** Malicious. **c** Dishonest; underhand.
2. a Unfortunate; ill-omened. **b** Baneful; evil; malign.
3. Sinistral.

— **sin'is·trous·ly**, *adv.*

Si'nite (sī'nīt), *n.* *Bib.* One of a Canaanite people.

Si·nit'ic (sĭ·nĭt'ĭk), *adj.* [LL. *Sinae* the Chinese.] Of or pertaining to the Chinese or their language. See CHINESE.

sink (sĭngk), *v.*; *past tense* SANK (săngk), or SUNK (sŭngk); *past part.* SUNK (*Obs.* SUNK'EN [-ĕn] — now used as *adj.*); *pres. part. & verbal n.* SINK'ING. [ME. *sinken*, fr. AS. *sincan*; akin to D. *zinken*, OS. *sincan*, OHG. *sinchan*, G. *sinken*, ON. *sökkva*, Dan. *synke*, Sw. *sjunka*, Goth. *siggan.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To become submerged or swallowed up, orig. in water; as, the ship *sinks*; to go down so as to be partly covered; as, the feet *sink* in snow, moss, or velvet.
2. To descend lower and lower; to decline gradually; to subside; as, waves rise and *sink*; the sun *sinks* in the west.
3. Specif.: **a** To fall or drop slowly, as to the ground from weakness or from an overburden; as, to *sink* on a chair; hence, to give way; fall, as in ruin.

I think our country *sinks* beneath the yoke. *Shak.*

b To fall to a lower level, as a river. To diminish in volume or in apparent height. **c** To become or appear hollow or depressed; as, with old age his cheeks *sink* and his skin dries up. **d** To fall to a lower pitch or tone; to become fainter; as, his voice *sank* to a whisper. **e** To die down, as flame. **f** To slope; dip; — of land. **g** To turn downwards; to droop; — of the eye.
4. a To penetrate so as to be absorbed; as, water *sinks* in the earth; also, *Obs.*, to absorb. **b** Hence, to enter so as to impress lastingly.

Let these sayings *sink* down into your ears. *Luke* ix. 44.

5. To extend a shaft or a well; as, to *sink* for water.
6. Figuratively, to become immersed or absorbed, as in thought, sin, rapture; as, he *sank* into a revery.
7. To be borne down by or as by a weight; to be or become depressed.

Under love's heavy burthen do I *sink*. *Shak.*

8. To decline, fall, or pass into a state considered as lower, inferior, weaker, or the like; as, to *sink* in the social scale; specif., to degenerate; to become debased; as, to *sink* into oblivion or poverty.
9. To diminish; decline; — of prices, values, etc.

---

sin'gle-tongu'ing, *n.* See TONGUING.

singly connected surface. *Math.* = SIMPLY CONNECTED SURFACE. See ACYCLIC SURFACE.

singly infinite system. *Math.* See INFINITE SYSTEM.

Sing'pho (sĭng'fō), **Sing'po** (-pō), *n.* = 2d KACHIN.

‖**sin'gu·la're pre'ti·um.** [L., single payment.] = ANGILD.

sin'gu·lar'i·tan, *n.* = SINGULARIST. *Obs.*

sin'gu·lar·ness. See -NESS.

sin·gul'ti·ent, *adj.* [L. *singultiens*, pres. part. of *singultire.*] Sobbing; sighing. *Obs.*

sinh (shĭn), *n. Math.* See HYPERBOLIC FUNCTIONS.

Sin'ha·lese', Var. of SINGHALESE.

Sin'i·an (sĭn'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* = SINISIAN.

sin'i·grin·ase (sĭn'ĭ·grĭn·ās), *n.* [*sinigrin* + *-ase.*] *Biochem.* = MYROSIN.

sin'i·gro·side (-grō·sīd; -sĭd), *n.* Also **-sid.** [*sinigrin* + *-oside.*] *Chem.* = SINIGRIN.

Sĭ'nim (sĭ'nĭm). *Bib.*

Sĭ'ni·miut (sē'nĭ·mūt), *n.* See ESKIMO, 1.

sin'is·ter-hand'ed, *adj.* Left-handed.

sin'is·ter'i·ty, *n. Obs.* **1.** Sinisterness.
2. Left-handedness; awkwardness.

sin'is·ter·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

si·nis'tru·ous, *adj.* = SINISTROUS.

sin·jer' (sĭn·jĕr'), *n. sing. & pl.* [Amharic & Tigré *sinzir* palm (of the hand).] See MEASURE, *Table*.

sink, sinke. † CINQUE.

10. To speak in imprecations; — from the former use of *sink, v. t.*, **1 d**, in swearing. *Archaic & Dial.*
11. To fail in health or in strength.
12. To lapse from mental activity; — with *to* or *into*; as, to *sink* to sleep.
13. To descend with oppressive weight; settle: — with *on* or *upon*. "Silence *sunk* on all around." *Scott.*
14. To be transformed for the worse; — with *into*.
For men to *sink* into machines. *Ruskin.*

—, *Transitive*: **1.** To cause to sink or fall. Specif.: **a** To cause (a ship) to founder; to submerge in a fluid; as, to *sink* a line. **b** To cause to subside; to reduce in level, pitch, etc.; to lower; as, to *sink* one's voice to a whisper. "You *sunk* the river with repeated drafts." *Addison.* **c** To cause to degenerate in character, quality, repute, or the like; to degrade; debase. **d** To cause to perish; to ruin irretrievably; to destroy. **e** To cause to appear to sink below the horizon by moving away from; as, the ship *sank* the coast. **f** To lower, as the hand or a weapon. **g** To cause to decline in amount, value, or price; reduce.
2. To make (a depression) by digging, delving, or cutting, etc.; as, to *sink* words in stone; to excavate from above downwards; as, to *sink* a pit or a well; to cut a pattern in; as, to *sink* a die; also, to place or fix in a depression thus made; as, to *sink* a post or a potted plant.
3. a To press or weigh down; to depress. **b** To cause to become depressed; as, thoughts that *sunk* my soul. **c** *Slang.* To finish; do for; overwhelm; — used reflexively; as, I am *sunk*, done for, ruined.
4. To keep out of sight; ignore; set aside; as, to *sink* differences; also, to suppress; as, to *sink* a letter in pronouncing a word.
A courtly willingness to *sink* obnoxious truths. *Robertson.*
5. To permit to become merged or transformed; — with *in* or *into*; as, to *sink* a name, title, or role.
6. To conceal and appropriate (money).
7. To reduce or extinguish by payment, as, a national debt. *Obs.*
8. To invest (capital) in a more or less permanent holding; often, to invest to one's loss; as, to *sink* sums in mills; stock *sunk* in speculations.
9. At piquet, to conceal (a card) by calling only part of a combination, as in calling a trio when one holds quatorze.
10. *Print.* To place (a heading, etc.), or to begin (a page) below the top of the full page; as, to *sink* a chapter heading.
Syn. — Fall, descend, decline, drop, droop, lower, decrease. **Ant.** — Lift, rise, ascend, swell.

sink or swim. To drown unless one swims; figuratively, to perish unless one exerts oneself.

sink (sĭngk), *n.* **1. a** A drain to carry off filthy water; orig., *Now Rare*, a cesspool; a conduit for sewage; a sewer. **b** Figuratively, a receptacle of foul or waste things.
2. A receptacle or place in which vice, corruption, etc., collect; also, *Obs.*, the persons or things so collected; as, *sinks* of iniquity.
The very scum and *sink* of mankind. *L'Estrange.*
3. A shallow basin or vessel connected with a drain and usually with a water supply, as for kitchen drainage.
4. A place in which things are engulfed.
Where sorrows find their *sink*. *J. Beaumont.*
5. Act of sinking. *Rare.*
6. A pool.
7. A depression hollowed out, as in metal.
8. *Geol.* A depression in the land surface, esp. one having a central playa or saline lake with no outlet; as, Carson *Sink*, in Nevada; specif., one of the hollows in limestone regions (***limestone sink***), often communicating with a cavern or subterranean passage, so that waters running into it are lost; — called also *sinkhole, swallow hole*, etc.
9. *Horol.* A depression, as in the face of a timepiece.
10. *Hydrodyn.* See SOURCE, *n.*, 6.
11. *Mining.* A preliminary excavation or pit, to be enlarged in working till it is a full-sized shaft; a sump. *Cornwall.*
12. *Naut.* = WELL, *n.*, 17 **a**. *Obs.*
13. *Sports.* Short for SINK BOX, SINKER.
14. *Theat.* A section of the stage built for sinking by means of machinery.

sink'age (sĭngk'ĭj), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or degree, of sinking.
2. Decline; retrogression.
3. *Arch., Joinery, etc.* A depression; a sinking.

sink and fly. A stage carpenter's arrangement of grooves for the raising or lowering of cloths.

sink boat. A sink box.

sink box. A device used in hunting wild fowl, consisting of a raft, or broad low float, having a rectangular depression in which a hunter may conceal himself; a battery.

sink'er (sĭngk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Something that sinks. Specif.: **a** A weight on something, as on a fishline, to sink it. **b** In knitting machines, one of several devices for depressing the loops upon or between the needles. See 1st BURR, 12 **d**.
2. One whose work is to sink a (specified) thing, as in:
bobbin sinker **dividing sinker** **well sinker**
diesinker **shaft sinker**
3. A trough to drain foul water; a cesspool. *Now Dial.*
4. One employed to cut dies. *Chiefly Brit.*
5. a *Slang.* Coin; esp., base coin; specif., *U. S.*, a silver dollar. **b** *Slang, U. S.* A kind of doughy muffin; also, a doughnut.
6. A slender wire nail; a cooler.
7. *Baseball.* A ball pitched with a drop. *Slang.*
8. *Bot.* **a** A haustorium. **b** = DROPPER, 4.
9. *Logging.* = DEADHEAD, *n.*, 4.
10. *Mining.* **a** = SINKER DRILL. **b** = SINKING PUMP. **c** *Eng.* One that sinks shafts.

sinker bar. A short bar or stem placed above the drill jars to give force to the upward jar in well drilling with cable tools.

sinker boat. = CATAMARAN, 4.

sinker drill. *Mining.* A rock drill of the jackhammer type, commonly used in shaft sinking; — called also *sinker*.

sinker wood. Lumber sawed from deadheads or from other heavy wet logs.

sink'head' (sĭngk'hĕd'), *n.* = FEEDHEAD, 2.

sink'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* A hollow place in which drainage collects; as: **a** The opening to a sink drain. **b** A cesspool. **c** = SINK, *n.*, 8. **d** *Colloq., U. S.* An enterprise in which money is repeatedly "sunk."

sink'ing (sĭngk'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* Specif.: *n.* Act of one that sinks; as: **a** Act or process of excavating, as in mining, for a well, etc. **b** Act of caving in, as of earth. **c** A sensation as of downward movement. **d** *Arch., Sculp., Joinery, etc.* A recessed part; depression. **e** *Meteorol.* The disappearing below the horizon of objects normally visible; — opposed to *looming*.

sinking ballast. *Naut.* Ballast heavier than water.

sinking fund. The aggregate of sums of money, set apart usually at fixed intervals, and deposited or invested to extinguish a debt, or for other purposes.

sinking head. *Founding.* = FEEDHEAD, 2.

sinking paper. Blotting paper.

sinking pump. *Mining.* A pump especially designed for use in shaft sinking; — called also *sinker*.

Sin-ki'use (sĭn-kĭ'ūs), *n.* An Indian of a Salishan tribe of northern Washington.

sink'less, *adj.* Unsinkable.

sink'room' (sĭngk'rōōm'; 200), *n.* A room with a sink; specif., a scullery. *U. S.*

sink'stone' (sĭngk'stōn'), *n.* **1.** A stone trough, gutter, or kitchen sink. *N. of Eng.*
2. *Archaeol.* A stone sinker used in fishing.

sink'y (sĭngk'ĭ), *adj.* Sinking, or giving way, readily; soft and yielding, as mud, sand.

sin'less (sĭn'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* [AS. *synlēas.*] Without sin; free from sin.
Syn. — Impeccable, holy. **Ant.** — Wicked. See SINFUL. — **sin'less·ly**, *adv.* — **sin'less·ness**, *n.*

sin money. Money offered in expiation of sin.

sin'ner (sĭn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who sins; esp., one who sins without repenting; hence, a persistent and incorrigible transgressor; one condemned by the law of God.
2. Offender; reprobate; scamp. *Humorous.*
Syn. — Transgressor, trespasser, evildoer.
Ant. — Saint, innocent, paragon.

sin'ner (sĭn'ẽr), *v. i.* To act as a sinner; — with *it*. *Humorous.*

sin'ner (sĭn'ẽr). Dial. var. of SINEW.

Sinn Fein (shĭn fān). [Ir. *sinn fēin* we ourselves.] **1.** An Irish society founded about 1905 to promote home manufactures and to further economic undertakings in Ireland.
2. A policy or movement advocating the advancement of Ireland along national lines and its complete political separation from Great Britain. It was accompanied by a revival of the Irish language, literature, art, customs, etc.
3. Also, the body of extreme Irish Nationalists which opposed the establishment of the Irish Free State; the political party of the extreme Republicans. See FIANNA FAIL.
— **Sinn Fein'er.** — **Sinn Fein'ism.**

Sin·nin'gi·a (sĭ·nĭn'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Wilhelm *Sinning*, gardener of the University of Bonn about 1825.] *Bot.* A genus of Brazilian tuberous herbs (family Gesneriaceae) having large petioled leaves, and large flowers with a turbinate calyx and irregular bell-shaped 5-lobed corolla. *S. speciosa* is cultivated under the name *gloxinia*.

Sin'o- (sĭn'ō-; sī'nō-). [See SINOLOGUE.] A combining form used to denote: **a** *Chinese;* — in nouns, as in *Sinology*. **b** *Chinese and;* — in adjectives, as in **Sin'o-A·mer'i·can, Sin'o-Bel'gi·an, Sin'o-Ger'man, Sin'o-Jap'a·nese', Sin'o-Mon'gol, Sin'o-Rus'sian, Sin'o-So'viet', Sin'o-Ti·bet'an.** See CHINO-.

sin offering. A sacrifice for sin; something offered as an expiation for sin. See SACRIFICE, *n.*, 1. Specif.: *Jew. Antiq.* An animal sacrifice in which the blood was smeared on the altar and the choice and fat parts burnt there, but the remainder burnt outside the sanctuary. The victim was, typically, an unblemished she-goat, lamb, turtledove, or pigeon (*Lev.* iv., v).

Sin'o·gram (sĭn'ō·grăm; sī'nō-), *n.* [*Sino-* + *-gram.*] A Chinese phonogram or other written character.

Sin'o·log'er (sĭn'ō·lŏg'ẽr; sī'nō-), *n.* Sinologue.

Sin'o·log'i·cal (sĭn'ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl; sī'nō-), *adj.* [See SINOLOGUE.] Relating to the Chinese culture, language, or literature.

Si·nol'o·gist (sĭ·nŏl'ō·jĭst; sī-), *n.* A specialist in Sinology.

Sin'o·logue (sĭn'ō·lŏg; sī'nō-; 185), *n.* [Gr. *Sinai* (whence LL. *Sinae*) an Oriental people mentioned by Ptolemy + Gr. *logos* discourse; formed like *theologue;* cf. F. *sinologue.*] A student of, or one versed in, the Chinese language, literature, or history.

Si·nol'o·gy (sĭ·nŏl'ō·jĭ; sī-), *n.* [Cf. F. *sinologie.*] That branch of systematized knowledge which treats of the Chinese, their culture, language, literature, etc.

si·nom'e·nine (sĭ·nŏm'ē·nēn; -nĭn), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{23}NO_4$, obtained from the roots and stems of a woody vine (*Sinomenium acutum*), family Menispermaceae of eastern Asia.

Si'non (sī'nŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Sinōn.*] In Vergil's *Aeneid*, the Greek who, by a false tale, induced the Trojans to drag the wooden horse into Troy.

Sin'o·phile (sĭn'ō·fīl; -fĭl; sī'nō-), **Sin'o·phil** (-fĭl), *adj.* [*Sino-* + *-phile, -phil.*] Approving or favoring the Chinese, or their policy or characteristics. — *n.* One who, not being Chinese, upholds Chinese policy or characteristics.

Si·noph'i·lism (sĭ·nŏf'ĭ·lĭz'm; sī-), *n.* Admiration of or friendliness to the Chinese people, institutions, and customs.

si·no'pi·a (sĭ·nō'pĭ·ȧ), **si·no'pis** (-pĭs), *n.* A red pigment made from sinopite.

Si·no'pic (sĭ·nō'pĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Sinope, modern Sinop.

sin'o·pite (sĭn'ō·pīt), *n.* [G. *sinopit*, fr. L. *Sinopis.* See SINOPLE.] *Mineral.* A brick-red ferruginous clay used by the ancients as a paint.

sin'o·ple (sĭn'ō·p'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *Sinopis*, fr. Gr. *Sinōpis*, fr. *Sinōpē* Sinope, on the Black Sea.] **1.** *Mineral.* Ferruginous quartz, blood-red or brownish-red, sometimes with a tinge of yellow.
2. Any of the colors of sinople, as blood red or the color bole. *Obs.*
3. *Her.* Vert; green. *Obs.*

sin rent. Payment for absolution.

sin'–sick', *adj.* In qualms from sin. — **sin'–sick'ness**, *n.*

sin'syne (sĭn'sīn), *adv.* [*sin*, prep. + *sine*, adv. See SIN, *adv.*] Since that time; ago. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

sin'ter (sĭn'tẽr), *n.* [G. See CINDER.] **1.** Literally, dross of iron; cinder; — applied in geology to certain deposits (substances) formed by the evaporation of spring or lake water, esp. the deposit from hot siliceous springs or geysers. Called also *siliceous sinter*.
2. The product of sintering.

sin'ter, *v. t. & i.* To become or cause to become a coherent solid mass by heating without thoroughly melting; — said of powdered or earthy substances. — **sin'ter·er,** *n.*

sin'toc (sĭn'tŏk), *n.* [Malay *sinto'* (written *sintok*).] The Malayan tree *Cinnamomum sintok;* also, its aromatic bark, used as a spice.

sinu-. A combining form for *sinus*, as in *sinu*auricular.

sin'u·ate (sĭn'ū·ăt), *adj.* [L. *sinuatus*, past part. of *sinuare* to wind, bend, fr. *sinus* a bend. See SINUS.] Sinuous; wavy; tortuous; specif., *Bot.*, having the margin wavy with strong indentations; — said of leaves. Cf. UNDULATE, and see LEAF, *Illust.* — **sin'u·ate·ly**, *adv.*

sin'u·ate (-ăt), *v. i.;* -AT'ED (-ăt'ĕd; -ĭd); -AT'ING (-ăt'ĭng). To bend or curve in and out; to wind; to be sinuous.

sin'u·at'ed (sĭn'ū·ăt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Sinuate.

sin'u·ate·den'tate, *adj. Bot.* Varying between sinuate and dentate, as a leaf margin.

sin'u·a'tion (sĭn'ū·ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *sinuatio.*] A winding or bending in and out.

sin'u·a'to- (-ā'tō-). A combining form for *sinuate*, denoting *sinuately, sinuate and*, as in:
sinuatocontorted **sinuatodentated** **sinuatoserrated**
sinuatodentate **sinuatopinnatifid** **sinuatoundulate**

sin'u·au·ric'u·lar (sĭn'ū·ô·rĭk'ū·lẽr), *adj.* [*sinu* + *auricular.*] *Anat. & Zool.* Of or pertaining to the sinus venosus and the right auricle of the heart.

sinuauricular node. *Anat.* In the heart, a mass of specialized tissue at the junction of the superior vena cava and the auricle, regarded as the starting point of the heart beat.

sin'u·i'tis (sĭn'ū·ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Sinusitis.

sin'u·ose (sĭn'ū·ōs), *adj.* Sinuous. — **sin'u·ose·ly**, *adv.*

sin'u·os'i·ty (sĭn'ū·ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *sinuosité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being sinuous.
2. That which is sinuous; as: **a** A bend or winding; a curve **b** An intricacy. **c** Sinuous movement.

sin'u·ous (sĭn'ū·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *sinuosus*, fr. *sinus* a bent surface, a curve; cf. F. *sinueux.* See SINUS.] **1.** Bending in and out; of a serpentine or wavy form; moving with bends; winding.
2. Hence, deviating, esp. morally; intricate.
3. Specif., *Bot.*, sinuate.
Syn. — See CIRCUITOUS. **Ant.** — Direct, straight, unswerving.
— **sin'u·ous·ly**, *adv.* — **sin'u·ous·ness**, *n.*

sin'u·ous, *adv.* Sinuously.

sin'u·pal'li·al (-păl'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* Also **sin'u·pal'li·ate** (-ăt). *Zool.* Having a pallial sinus, indicative of the development of long siphons, as certain bivalve mollusks (long clam, shipworms, etc.) sometimes, esp. formerly, classed as a group called **Sin'u·pal'li·a'ta** (-ā'tȧ), or **Sin'u·pal'li·a'·li·a** (-ā'lĭ·ȧ). Cf. INTEGROPALLIAL.

si'nus (sī'nŭs), *n.;* *pl.* SINUS, SINUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [L., a bent surface, a curve, the folds or bosom of a garment, etc., a bay, of uncert. origin. Cf. INSINUATE, SINE, *n.*]
1. a A curvature or bend. **b** An opening or hollow.
2. *Obs.* **a** A bay of the sea. **b** A hole in the earth.
3. *Anat. & Zool.* A cavity; a recess or depression. Esp.: **a** A cavity in the substance of a bone of the skull which communicates with the nostrils and contains air, as the frontal *sinus*, etc. **b** A channel for venous blood. The sinuses of the brain are broad channels whose outer coats are formed by the dura mater. The sinuses of various invertebrates are merely spaces among the muscles and other viscera. **c** A dilatation in a canal or vessel, as at the commencement of the internal jugular vein. **d** A pallial sinus. See PALLIAL IMPRESSION. **e** A moderately deep indentation in the outer lip of the aperture of a univalve shell, as *Scissurella*. It is progressively filled in as the shell grows, forming a distinct band (the **sinus band**).
4. *Bot.* A depression between adjoining lobes, as of a leaf, corolla, etc. A sinus may be rounded, as in the leaf of the white oak, or acute, as in that of the red maple.
5. *Med.* A narrow, elongated cavity or tract extending from a focus of suppuration or other inflammatory softening to a free surface, through which pus discharges; as, a tuberculous *sinus* leading to the skin surface from a tuberculous bone.

si'nus·al (sī'nŭs·ăl), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* Of or pertaining to a sinus.

sinus arrhythmia. See ARRHYTHMIA.

sinus band. See SINUS, 3 **e**.

si'nus·i'tis (sī'nŭs·ī'tĭs; sĭn'ū·sĭ'-), *n.* [NL., fr. *sinus* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a sinus (sense 3 **a**).

si'nus of Mor·ga'gni (môr·gän'yē). [After G. B. *Morgagni*, It. anatomist.] *Anat.* A space at the upper back part of each side of the pharynx where the walls are deficient in muscular fibers and closed by the aponeurosis only.

sinus of the aorta. *Anat.* An expansion at the junction of the ascending and transverse parts of the aorta.

si'nus of Val·sal'va (văl·säl'vȧ). [After A. M. *Valsalva* (1666–1723), It. anatomist.] *Anat.* Any one of the pouches of the aorta and pulmonary artery behind the flaps of the semilunar valves. The blood in its regurgitation toward the heart enters these sinuses and closes the valves.

si'nus·oid (sī'nŭs·oid), *n.* [*sinus* + *-oid.*] *Geom.* **1.** The curve whose ordinates are proportional to the sines of the abscissas, the equation being $y = a \sin x$, the curve of sines. The *cosinusoid*, or cosine curve, $y = a \cos x$, is the same curve but with the *y*-axis through the point $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ on the diagram illustrated.

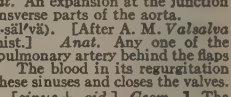

Sinusoid.
x Abscissa; *y* Ordinate.

2. *Anat.* A minute endothelium-lined space or passage for blood in the tissues of an organ, esp. of the liver.

si'nus·oi'dal (-oi'dăl; -d'l), *adj.* Pertaining to a sinusoid; specif., *Physics & Math.*, capable of being graphically represented by a sinusoid; as, a *sinusoidal* current, function, wave, etc. — **si'nus·oi'dal·ly**, *adv.*

‖**si'nus po'cu·la'ris** (sī'nŭs pŏk'ū·lā'rĭs; 79). [NL. *pocularis* like a cup.] = UTRICULUS PROSTATICUS.

‖**sinus rhom'boi·da'lis** (rŏm'boi·dā'lĭs). [NL. *rhomboidalis* rhomboidal.] *Anat., Embryol., & Zool.* The

---

sink'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
sink'a·line. Var. of SINCALINE.
sink'a·pace. ✝ CINQUE-PACE.
sink'er·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
sink'field'. Corrupt, of CINQUEFOIL.
sinkhole drainage. See DRAINAGE.
sink'ing-fund' bond. See 3d BOND, 14.
sink'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
sin'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
sin'na·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — **sin'na·ble·ness,** *n.* [of SINEW.]
sin'nen. Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of SINEW.
sin'ner·ess, *n.* Fem. of SINNER.
sin'ner·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
sin'net. Var. of SENNIT, SENNET.
sin'ning·ly, *adv.* of SINNING, pres. part.
sin'ning·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sin'non. Var. of SINEW.
sin'now. ✝ SINEW.
sin'nowed, *adj.* Finely ornamented. *Obs.*
si'no-a'tri·al (sī'nō-ā'trĭ·ăl), *adj.* = SINUAURICULAR.
si'no·au·ric'u·lar (-ô·rĭk'ū·lẽr), *adj.* = SINUAURICULAR.
sin'od. ✝ SYNOD.
si·noi'dal (sī·noi'dăl), *adj.* = SINUSOIDAL.
Sin'o·log, *n.* = SINOLOGUE.
sin'o·nim. Synonym. *Ref. Sp.*
Si'non·ism, *n.* See ISM.
sin'o·per, *n.* [OF. *sinopre*, var. of *sinople.*] = SINOPLE, 1 & 2. *Obs.*
sin·op'sis. Synopsis. *Ref. Sp.*
Sin'o-Ti·bet'an lan'guages. See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.
sin·o'vi·a. Synovia. *Ref. Sp.*
sin'qua·pace. ✝ CINQUE-PACE.
sinque. ✝ CINQUE.
sin'que·pace. Var. of CINQUE-PACE.
sinse. Since. *Ref. Sp.* [TUNEBO.]
Sin'si·ga (sĭn'sĭ·gȧ), *n.* See WAPPINGER.
sinsion. Var. of SENCION.
sins'ring (sĭns'rĭng), *n.* [Said to be Jav.] = BANKRING.
sin'tax. Syntax. *Ref. Sp.*
sin'the·sis. Synthesis. *Ref. Sp.*
sin·til'la. Scintilla. *Ref. Sp.*
Sin'to (sĭn'tō), or **Sin'tu** (-tōō), **Sin'to·ism** (-tō'ĭz'm), **Sin'to·ist.** Vars. of SHINTO, etc.
Sint'sink' (sĭnt'sĭngk'), *n.* See WAPPINGER.
sin'u·ate-leaved', *adj.* See -LEAVED.
si'nu·a'tri·al (sī'nū·ā'trĭ·ăl), *adj.* [*sinu-* + *atrial.*] = SINUAURICULAR.
Si'nu·pal'li·a (sī'nū·păl'ĭ·ȧ; sĭn'ū-), *n. pl.* [NL.] = SINUPALLIATA. See SINUPALLIAL.
si'nus·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

posterior expanded (and for a long time incompletely closed) part of the medullary canal of vertebrate embryos; also, an expansion of the central canal in the sacral region derived from it.

‖ **si'nus ve·na'rum** (sī'nŭks vē·nā'rŭm). [NL.] = SINUS VENOSUS b.

‖ **sinus ve·no'sus** (vē·nō'sŭs). [L. *venosus* venous.] *Anat. & Zool.* **a** In the lower vertebrates and in the embryos of higher forms, a distinct chamber of the heart formed by the union of the large systemic veins and opening into the auricle. **b** *Anat.* Sometimes, esp. formerly, the atrium, or main cavity, of either auricle of the heart. **c** The part of the right atrium between the openings of the venae cavae and behind the crista terminalis.

‖ **si'nus ve·no'sus scle'ri** (sklē'rī). [NL.] = SCHLEMM'S CANAL.

si'nu·ven·tric'u·lar (sī'nū·vĕn·trĭk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* [*sinu-* + *ventricular.*] Of or pertaining to the sinus venosus and the ventricles of the heart.

siol (shēl), *n.* [Ir. *sīol*, lit., seed.] A great clan, tribe, or inclusive group of kindred. *Ir.*

Siou'an (sōō'ăn), *adj.* [See SIOUX.] Pertaining to or designating one of the great linguistic families of North American Indians, formerly inhabiting an irregular area, west of the Mississippi, lying roughly between the Saskatchewan and Arkansas rivers and extending to the Rocky Mountains in Montana and Wyoming and outlying areas in Wisconsin, Mississippi, Virginia, and the Carolinas. The Siouan languages are classified in nine groups: (1) those of the Dakota, or Sioux, and of the Assiniboin; (2) the Dhegiha group, comprising those of the Kansa, Omaha, Osage, Ponca, and Quapaw; (3) the Chiwere group, including Iowa, Missouri, and Oto; (4) Winnebago; (5) Mandan; (6) Hidatsa and Crow; (7) Biloxi and Ofo; (8) Catawba and Tutelo; (9) the languages of a number of extinct tribes of the eastern area. The culture of the tribes varied as widely as their geographic distribution would indicate. About 40,000 Indians of this stock are living in the United States and Canada.

Sioux (sōō; *pl.* sōō *or* sōōz), *n. sing. & pl.* [F., abbr. fr. *Nadowessioux*, fr. Ojibway *Nādowessi*, lit., little snake, fr. *Nādowe* Iroquois, lit., big snake. The Sioux called themselves *Dakota*, lit., allies (cf. IROQUOIS, MINGO).] An Indian of an important group of Siouan tribes, calling themselves ***Dakota*** ("Allies") or ***Otceti Cakowin*** ("Seven Council Fires"). Driven westward from their original home, south and west of Lake Superior, by the Ojibway, they became Plains Indians, living mostly in western and southern Minnesota, the Dakotas, and northern Nebraska. They have a high reputation as warriors, and their physique is unsurpassed among North American Indians. The ***Seven Council Fires***, or chief divisions, are the Mdewakanton, Wahpekute, Sisseton, Wahpeton, Yankton, Yanktonai, and Teton. The first four constitute the ***Santee***, or eastern division. The ***Teton***, the western and largest division, comprised the following important tribes: Brûlé, Oglala, Sans Arc, Blackfoot or Sihasapa, Miniconjou, Two-Kettle, and Hunkpapa. About 25,000 Sioux now live on reservations in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Montana.

Sioux quartzite. *Geol.* A Proterozoic formation of South Dakota and adjacent States.

Sioux State. North Dakota; — formerly the home of the SIOUX.

sip (sĭp), *v.; past tense* SIPPED (sĭpt), or, *Rare* or *Ref. Sp.*, SIPT; *pres. part. & verbal n.* SIP'PING. [ME. *sippen*; cf. LG. *sippen*, AS. *sipian*, and E. SUP to sip.] *Transitive:* **1.** To drink in small quantities or little by little; to take into the mouth in small drafts, as a liquid; as, to *sip*, tea.

Every herb that *sips* the dew. *Milton.*

2. To take sips from; as, to *sip* a flower; to taste.

3. To bring to a (specified) condition by sipping; as, he *sipped* the glass dry.

——, *Intransitive:* To drink a small quantity, esp. repeatedly, with the lips; to take a sip or sips of something.

sip, *n.* **1.** Act of sipping.

2. A small draft taken with the lips; a slight taste.

si'pa·pu (sē'pä·pōō), *n.* [Hopi *sipapu, shipapu.* In Pueblo Indian myth, the place of the emergence from the underworld of the First People, or ancestral tribes. Hence the channel of communication with the underworld represented in the kiva by a hole in the floor. See KIVA, *n.*

sipe (sīp), *v. i.* [See SEEP.] To seep; percolate; soak. — **sip'er** (sīp'ĕr), *n.* *Both Scot. & N. of Eng.*

si'phac (sī'făk), *n.* [ML., fr. Ar. *ṣafāq.*] The peritoneum. *Obs.*

si'phoid (sī'foid), *n.* [L. *sipho* a siphon + E. *-oid*; cf. F. vase *siphoïde.*] A siphon bottle.

si'phon (sī'fŏn; -fŭn), *n.* Also **sy'phon.** [F. *siphon*, fr. L. *sipho*, *-onis*, fr. Gr. *siphōn* a siphon, tube, pipe.]

1. A pipe or tube bent to form two branches or legs of unequal effective length, by which a liquid can be transferred to a lower level, over an intermediate elevation, by the pressure of the atmosphere in forcing the liquid up the shorter branch of the pipe immersed in it, while the excess of weight of the liquid in the longer branch (when once filled) causes a continuous flow. The flow takes place only when the discharging extremity is lower than the liquid surface, and when no part of the pipe is higher above that surface than the same liquid will rise by atmospheric pressure (about 33 feet for water, 30 inches for mercury, near sea level). Hence: **a** A channel through which water passes as in a siphon. **b** Short for INVERTED SIPHON. **c** A siphon bottle.

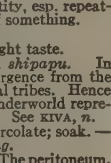

a Siphon, through which water flows from the Dish *b*.

2. *Bot.* In certain of the red algae (see POLYSIPHONIA), one of the elongated cells surrounding the large central axial cell.

3. *Gas Mfg.* Any of several small reservoirs placed at certain points in a gas main to drain off condensed water.

4. *Zool.* **a** In many bivalve mollusks, either of a pair of posteriorly extending tubes formed by the coalescence and extension of the edges of the mantle lobes of each side of the body. The ventral tube (***inhalant***, or ***incurrent, siphon***) conducts water to the mouth, gills, etc.; the dorsal tube (***exhalant***, or ***excurrent, siphon***) carries away the waste water. The tubes are commonly more or less united externally, though their passages are separate. In the long (or soft) clam they form the so-called ***neck***. See LAMELLIBRANCHIATA, *Illust.* **b** In many gastropods, an anterior channellike prolongation of the mantle serving to conduct water to the gills. It is often protected by a grooved extension of the margin of the shell usually called the *canal*, but sometimes also *siphon*. **c** The swimming funnel of a cephalopod. See SWIMMING FUNNEL. **d** The membranous siphuncle of a shelled cephalopod. **e** The sucking proboscis of various arthropods. **f** In certain gephyreans, sea urchins, and polychaetous annelids, an accessory tube which branches from the alimentary canal near its anterior end and re-enters it farther back. **g** A honey tube of an aphid. **h** A tubular anal respiratory organ consisting of two grooved filaments, in bugs of the family Nepidae. **i** In Siphonophora, a feeding zooid or hydranth. **j** In ascidians, the branchial or atrial orifice, esp. when borne on a more or less produced tube.

si'phon (sī'fŏn; -fŭn), *v. t.;* SI'PHONED (-fŏnd; -fŭnd); SI'PHON·ING. To convey, or draw off, or empty, by or as by a siphon. — *v. i.* To pass or be conveyed by means of a siphon; — usually with *over;* — said of liquids.

siphon-. = SIPHONO-.

si'phon·a'ceous (sī'fŏn·ā'shŭs), *adj.* **a** *Bot. & Zool.* Characterized by presence of a siphon. **b** *Bot.* Of or pertaining to the Siphonales.

si'phon·age (sī'fŏn·ĭj), *n.* The action or use of a siphon.

si'phon·al (-ăl; -l), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, a siphon.

Si'pho·na'les (sī'fŏ·nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large order of marine and fresh-water green algae distinguished by having a complicated, often highly differentiated thallus without septa, or cross walls, and consisting essentially of a large multinucleate cell, or coenocyte. See VAUCHERIA.

siphon alga. An alga of the order Siphonales esp. one of the genus *Vaucheria.*

Si'pho·nap'ter·a (sī'fŏ·năp'tĕr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SIPHON; APTERA.] *Zool.* An order of insects consisting of the fleas. — **si'pho·nap'ter·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

Si'pho·na'ri·a (sī'fŏ·nā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL. See SIPHON.] *Zool.* A genus of limpet-shaped hermaphroditic marine gastropods (order Opisthobranchia), living between tides and usually having both lunglike organs and gills. It typifies a family, **Si'pho·na·ri'i·dae** (-nȧ·rī'ĭ·dē). — **si'pho·na'ri·id** (-nā'rĭ·ĭd), *adj. & n.*

Si'pho·na'ta (sī'fŏ·nā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A division (formerly ranked as a suborder) of bivalve mollusks including all having siphons.

si'phon·ate (sī'fŏn·āt), *n.* Liquid drawn by means of a siphon.

si'phon·ate (sī'fŏn·āt), **si'phon·at'ed** (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having a siphon or siphons.

siphon barometer. A form of barometer having the longer leg closed at the top, and the other communicating with the air. See BAROMETER, *Illust.*

siphon bottle. A bottle for holding aerated water. The water is driven out by the gas through a bent tube in the neck of the bottle.

siphon condenser. *Steam Engines.* A form of condenser in which the vacuum is maintained by the downward flow of water through a long vertical pipe.

siphon cup. *Mach.* An oil cup from which oil is siphoned to the part to be lubricated by a wick contained in a central tube, and bent over to dip in the oil.

si·pho'ne·ous (sī·fō'nē·ŭs), *adj. Bot.* Siphonaceous.

si'phon·et (sī'fŏn·ĕt), *n. Zool.* A honey tube of an aphid.

siphon gauge. A kind of vacuum or pressure gauge consisting of a glass tube closed at one end and partly filled with mercury.

siphoni-. A combining form for *siphon*, as in **si'pho·nif'er·ous** (sī'fŏ·nĭf'ĕr·ŭs), **si·phon'i·form** (sī·fŏn'ĭ·fôrm). See -FEROUS; -FORM.

si·pho'ni·a (sī·fō'nĭ·ȧ; 159), *n.* [Origin uncert.] Forbearing, a kind of lightweight overcoat.

si·phon'ic (sī·fŏn'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Of or pert. to a siphon.

2. Characterized by siphonage.

si·pho'ni·um (sī·fō'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *siphōnion*, dim. of *siphōn.* See SIPHON.] *Zool.* A bony tube in some birds, connecting the tympanum with the air chambers of the articular piece of the mandible. — **si·pho'ni·al** (-ăl; 159), *adj.*

si'pho·no- (sī'fŏ·nō-), **siphon-.** A combining form, Greek *siphōno-*, from *siphōn* meaning *siphon, tube, pipe*, as in *Siphono*phora, *Siphon*aptera.

Si'pho·no·bran'chi·a'ta (sī'fŏ·nō·brăng'kĭ·ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SIPHON; -BRANCHIA.] *Zool.* In old classifications, a group of gastropods having the margin of the mantle produced into a siphon. — **si'pho·no·bran'chi·ate** (-brăng'kĭ·āt), *adj. & n.*

Si'pho·no·cla·da'les (sī'fŏ·nō·klȧ·dā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Siphonocladus*, type genus (fr. *siphono-* + Gr. *klados* a branch) + *-ales.*] *Bot.* An order of filamentous green algae containing forms which are transitional from the Chaetophorales to the Siphonales in having the filaments septate but with the individual cells multinucleate, or coenocytic. It includes the Valoniaceae, Cladophoraceae, and Dasycladaceae. Cf. SIPHONALES.

si'pho·no·gam (sī'fŏ·nō·găm; sī·fŏn'-), *n. Bot.* A seed plant. See SPERMATOPHYTA.

si'pho·no·gam'ic (-găm'ĭk), *adj. Bot.* Siphonogamous.

si'pho·nog'a·mous (-nŏg'ȧ·mŭs), *adj.* [*siphono-* + *-gamous.*] *Bot.* Accomplishing fertilization by means of a pollen tube, as most seed plants. — **si'pho·nog'a·my** (-mĭ), *n.*

si'pho·no·glyph' (sī'fŏ·nō·glĭf'; sī·fŏn'-), *n.* [*siphono-* + Gr. *glyphein* to engrave.] *Zool.* In many actinozoans, a special groove leading down into the gullet from a corner of the mouth.

Si'pho·nog·nath'i·dae (sī'fŏ·nŏg·năth'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Siphonognathus*, type genus (fr. *siphono-* + Gr. *gnathos* jaw) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A small family of Australian elongate fishes having the snout produced into a tube, related to the parrot fishes. There is but one genus, **Si'pho·nog'na·thus** (-nŏg'nȧ·thŭs). — **si'pho·nog'na·thid** (-thĭd), *n.* — **si'pho·nog'na·thous** (-thŭs), *adj.*

Si'pho·noph'o·ra (sī'fŏ·nŏf'ō·rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *siphono-* + *-phora.*] *Zool.* An order of Hydrozoa consisting of certain free-swimming or floating pelagic forms, mostly delicate, transparent, and often beautifully colored. The Siphonophora are usually regarded as compound animals, composed of zooids modified to perform various functions for the colony, as feeding, defense, locomotion, etc. In some forms two or more zooids (called *nectocalyces*) have the form of a bell, and by their contractions the colony swims. In some there is a hollow *pneumatocyst* or *pneumatophore*, or float (often regarded as an enlarged and modified zooid), which keeps the colony afloat. They are sometimes considered to be single individuals, and the zooids organs. See PORTUGUESE MAN-OF-WAR, VELELLA, PORPITA, DIPHYES. — **si'pho·noph'o·ran** (-rȧn), *adj. & n.* — **si'pho·no·phore'** (sī'fŏ·nō·fôr'; sī·fŏn'ō-; 181), *n.* — **si'pho·noph'o·rous** (sī'fŏ·nŏf'ō·rŭs), *adj.*

si·phon'o·plax (sī·fŏn'ō·plăks), *n.* [NL., fr. *siphono-* + Gr. *plax* tablet.] *Zool.* One of the calcareous plates that protect the siphon of certain pholads.

si'pho·no·some' (sī'fŏ·nō·sōm'; sī·fŏn'-), *n.* [*siphono-* + 2d *-some.*] *Zool.* The part of the stock of a siphonophore bearing the nutritive and reproductive zooids.

si'pho·no·stele' (-stēl'; -stē'lē), *n.* [*siphono-* + *stele.*] *Bot.* A hollow cylindrical stele, with or without pith. In its typical form it is characteristic of the stems of ferns, but with modifications it is found in most dicotyledonous stems. Cf. PROTOSTELE. — **si'pho·no·ste'lic** (-stē'lĭk), *adj.*

si'pho·no·ste'ly (-stē'lĭ), *n.* The state or condition of being siphonostelic.

Si'pho·nos'to·ma (sī'fŏ·nŏs'tō·mȧ), *n. pl.* = SIPHONOSTOMATA **a.**

Si'pho·no·sto'ma·ta (sī'fŏ·nō·stō'mȧ·tȧ; -stōm'ȧ·tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SIPHON; -STOMA.] *Zool.* **a** A tribe of parasitic copepod Crustacea including many parasites of fishes, as the lernaeans. They have a mouth adapted to suck blood. **b** An artificial group of marine snails possessing a canal for the passage of the siphon at the base of the aperture. — **si'pho·no·stome'** (sī'fŏ·nō·stōm'), *n.*

si'pho·no·stom'a·tous (-stŏm'ȧ·tŭs; -stō'mȧ·tŭs), *adj. Zool.* **a** Having the front edge of the aperture of the shell prolonged in the shape of a channel for the protection of the siphon; — said of certain marine snails. **b** Having a tubular mouth. **c** Pertaining to the Siphonostomata.

si'pho·nos'to·mous (sī'fŏ·nŏs'tō·mŭs), *adj.* [*siphono-* + *-stomous.*] *Zool.* Siphonostomatous.

si'pho·no·zo'oid (sī'fŏ·nō·zō'oid), *n.* [*siphono-* + *-zooid.*] *Zool.* One of certain degenerate zooids of some Alcyonaria, supposed to serve to regulate the water supply of the colony.

siphon recorder. *Elec.* A sensitive recorder used in submarine telegraphy, the record of which is an irregular line made by ink discharged from a small siphon.

siphon slide. *Micros.* A slide containing a cell through which water is made to circulate by means of siphons.

siphon spillway. A type of spillway which siphons water from a reservoir when a predetermined head is reached.

si·phon'u·la (sī·fŏn'ū·lȧ), *n.* [NL. dim. See SIPHON.] *Zool.* A bilaterally symmetrical larva of certain siphonophores.

si'pho·rhi'nal (sī'fŏ·rī'năl; -n'l), *adj.* [*siphon* + *-rhinal.*] Having tubular nostrils, as petrels. Also **si'pho·rhin'i·an** (-rĭn'ĭ·ăn), *adj.*

si'phun·cle (sī'fŭng·k'l), *n.* [L. *siphunculus, sipunculus*, dim. of *sipho.* See SIPHON.] *Zool.* **a** In shelled cephalopods: (1) A membranous tubular extension of the mantle which runs through the partitions of the chambers to the apex; — called also *siphon.* (2) The shelly structures (usually funnellike or tubular processes of the septa) which insheathe and support this tube. **b** A honey tube of an aphid.

si'phun·cled (sī'fŭng·k'ld), *adj.* Siphunculate.

si·phun'cu·lar (sī·fŭng'kū·lĕr), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a siphuncle.

si·phun'cu·late (sī·fŭng'kū·lāt), *adj.* Having a siphuncle.

si·phun'cu·lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Siphunculate.

Si·pi'bo (sē·pē'bō), *n.* An Indian of a Panoan tribe, dwelling along the middle course of the Ucayali River in the Department of Loreto, Peru.

sip'id (sĭp'ĭd), *adj.* [From INSIPID.] Sapid. — **si·pid'i·ty** (sĭ·pĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

si'ping (sīp'ĭng), *n.* [From SIPE.] Seeping; percolation; *pl.* percolated liquid. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

si'ling (sīp'lĭng), *n.* Sapling. *N. of Eng.*

sip'per (sĭp'ĕr), *n.* **a** One who sips; hence, a bibber; toper. **b** A device, as a straw, paper cylinder, etc., adapted for sipping liquid.

sip'pet (-ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [See SIP, SOP.] **1.** A small bit or piece, esp. of toast, soaked in milk, broth, etc.; a small piece of toasted or fried bread for garnishing.

2. A small piece; a tiny bit; a fragment.

sip'pi·o (sĭp'ĭ·ō), *n.* A game of the bagatelle kind, played with eight object balls and a cue ball on a table having fifteen numbered holes into which the balls are driven.

sip'ple (sĭp''l), *n. & v.* [Dim. fr. SIP.] Tipple. *Chiefly Scot.*

Sip'py di'et *or* **treat'ment** (sĭp'ĭ). [After B. W. *Sippy* (1866–1924), Am. physician.] *Med.* A special diet including alkaline powders to neutralize the acidity of the gastric juice in the treatment of gastric and duodenal ulcer.

Si'pun·cu'li·da (sī'pŭng·kū'lĭ·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SIPHUNCLE; -IDA.] *Zool.* A group equiv. to the Sipunculoidea (in the narrowest sense). — **si·pun'cu·lid** (sī·pŭng'kū·lĭd), *n.*

Si·pun'cu·loi'de·a (sī·pŭng'kū·loi'dē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SIPHUNCLE; -OID.] *Zool.* a Syn. of GEPHYREA. **b** A group of elongate, cylindrical marine worms, usually classed as an order of Gephyrea, lacking setae and having the anus anterior and dorsal, and the mouth situated at the end of a proboscislike introvert and usually provided with tentacles; also, sometimes, a larger group including the Priapuloidea as a subgroup. The type genus is **Si·pun'cu·lus** (-pŭng'kū·lŭs). — **si·pun'cu·loid** (-loid), *adj. & n.* — **si·pun'cu·lid** (-lĭd), *n.*

One of the Sipunculoidea (*Phascolosoma gouldii*). *A* Side View while expanded: *m* Oral Tentacles; *s* Nephridial Opening; *x* Anus. *B* Tentacles, enlarged.

si'py·lite (sĭp'ĭ·līt), *n.* [After *Sipylus*, one of the children of Niobe.] *Mineral.* A niobate of erbium and other rare-earth metals, usually occurring in brown to gray crystalline masses. H., 6. Sp. gr., 4.9.

sir'ward, *adv.* See -WARD.

sir·zer' (sĭr·zĕr'), *n.* Var. of SINJER. See MEASURE, *Table.*

sio'goon (shyō'gōōn), **sio'goonate** (-āt). Vars. of SHOGUN, SHOGUNATE.

si'o·lism. Sciolism. *Ref. Sp.*

Si'on (sī'ŭn), *n.* = ZION.

si'on, *n.* = 1st LAYER **a.**

-sion. See -TION.

Si'on·ite, *n.* = ZIONITE.

sip'age (sīp'ĭj). Var. of SEEPAGE. *Scot. & U. S.*

si·pa'hee, si·pa'hi (sē·pä'hē). Vars. of SEPOY.

sipers. † CYPRESS. [LIS.

siph'i·lis (sĭf'ĭ·lĭs). Var. of SYPHI-

Siph'moth (sĭf'mŏth; -mōth). *Bib.*

Si·pho'ne·ae (sī·fō'nē·ē), *n. pl.* = SIPHONALES.

Si·pho'ni·a'ta (-nĭ·ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of SIPHONATA.

Si'pho·nif'er·a (sī'fŏ·nĭf'ĕr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SIPHONIFEROUS.] Syn. of TETRABRANCHIA. — **si'pho·nif'er·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

si'phon·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

si'phon·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

Si'pho·no·cla'di·a'les (sī'fŏ·nō·klăd'ĭ·ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of SIPHONOCLADALES.

Si'pho·nog'a·mia (sī'fŏ·nŏg'ȧ·mȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *siphono-* + Gr. *gamos* marriage.] Syn. of SPERMATOPHYTA. — **si'pho·nog'a·mi.** [SIPHONOGLYPH.

si'pho·no·glyphe', *n.* Var. of

si'pho·no·pore' (sī'fŏ·nō·pōr'; sī·fŏn'-; 181), *n.* [*siphono-* + *pore.*] *Zool.* See HELIOPORIDAE.

si'pho·no·rhi'nal (-rī'năl; -n'l), **si·phon'o·rhine** (sī·fŏn'ō·rĭn; -rīn; 156), *adj.* = SIPHONRHINAL.

si'pho·some (sī'fō·sōm), *n. Zool.* = SIPHONOSOME.

Si·phun'cu·la·ta (sī·fŭng'kū·lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *siphunculus* (see SIPHUNCLE) + *-ata.*] Syn. of ANOPLURA.

si·po'. Var. of CIPO.

Si'pal (sīp'ĭ: sī·pāl'). *Bib.*

sip'ping·ly, *adv.* of SIPPING, pres. part.

si'pres, -pris, -prous. † CYPRESS.

sipt. Sipped. *Obs. & Ref. Sp.*

Si·pun'cu·la'ce·a (sī·pŭng'kū·lā'shē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Sipunculus*, type genus. See SIPHUNCLE.] Syn. of SIPUNCULOIDEA. — **si·pun'cu·la'cean** (-shăn), *adj. & n.*

‖ **si quae'ris pen·in·su·lam a·moe'nam, cir·cum'spi·ce.** [L.] If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, look around; — the motto of Michigan.

si quis (sī̆ kwĭs). [L., if anyone.] **a** *Obs.* A public written or printed notice or inquiry; a placard. **b** *Ch. of Eng.* A notification by a candidate for deacon's orders, published in the parish where he lives, of his intention to present himself at the next ordination unless an impediment is alleged.

sī′-quis′, *v. t.* To query or notify publicly; to advertise. *Rare.*

sir (sûr; 71), *n.* [ME. *sir, ser,* fr. *sire.* See SIRE; cf. SURLY.] **1. a** *Obs.* A man of social authority and dignity; a gentleman; esp., a man of rank; a lord; master; sovereign; — in this sense usually spelled *sire.*

In the election of a *sir* so rare. *Shak.*

b One suitably addressed by the title "Sir."

2. A title prefixed [*cap.*] to the Christian name of a knight or a baronet, formerly to that of one of higher rank; also, sometimes prefixed [*not cap.*] to his title of rank; as, *sir* knight.

3. Hence: **a** *Archaic.* Used as a title for names in history. "*Sir* Pandarus of Troy." *Shak.* **b** Used as a fanciful or derisive title; as, *sir* oracle. "*Sir* boy." *Shak.* **c** *Archaic.* Used as a title of respect for a priest; as, *sir* John. **d** [*cap.*] Used formerly as an academic title, rendering the Latin *dominus,* for a Bachelor of Arts in some English universities.

4. A respectful title used in addressing a man without using his name; — used esp. in speaking to elders or superiors; sometimes, also, used to imply emphatic formality or displeasure. Cf. SIRRAH. "What's that to you, *sir?*" *Sheridan.* Anciently, *sir* was often used in addressing one as having a certain office or profession. "*Sir* man of law." *Chaucer.* The title is used conventionally in the address and close of letters, as "Dear *sir,*" "I am, *sir,* very truly yours," and in addressing a speaker; as, *Sir,* I shall address my remarks directly to you and your friends.

5. *Obs. exc. Dial.* **a** A title addressed to gentlewomen. **b** A priest or clergyman.

☞ For some names beginning with *Sir,* see the principal word in the name.

sir (sûr), *v. t.;* SIRED (sûrd); SIR′ING. To address as "sir." — *v. i.* To use "sir" in address.

sir (sēr). Variant of SER.

Sir Ajax (ā′jăks). Sir John Harrington, author of *The Metamorphosis of Ajax* (i. e., *a jakes*), a treatise on sanitation.

Sir′a-jī′yah (sĭr′ä-jē′yä), *n.* [Ar. *Sirājīyah.*] One of the main Arabic treatises on Moslem law used by the judges in India. Its date is unknown.

sir·car′ (sēr-kär′; sûr′kär), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *sarkār* superintendent, overseer, chief, fr. Per. *sar* head + *kār* doer. Cf. CIRCAR.] *India.* **a** The government; the supreme authority; also, as a title, master. **b** In Bengal, a domestic servant; esp., a house steward or accountant. **c** In India, a district or province under the Mogul Empire.

sir·dar′ (sēr-där′), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *sardār,* fr. Per. *sar* head, top + *dār* holding, possessor.] **1.** In India, Afghanistan, etc., a native chief; also, a high military officer.

2. In India, a head palanquin bearer or a body servant; — called also **sirdar bearer.**

3. In Turkey, Egypt, etc., a commander in chief, esp. the commander in chief of the Anglo-Egyptian army; as the assassination of Sir Lee Stack, *sirdar* of the Egyptian army, precipitated a crisis in Anglo-Egyptian relations.

sire (sīr), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *sire,* fr. L. *senior* older. See SENIOR; cf. SIR, SIRRAH.] **1.** A person of authority; a lord; master. See SIR, *n.,* 1. *Obs.*

2. A title of respect formerly used as equivalent to *sir,* but now only in addressing a sovereign.

3. A male progenitor or ancestor; father; begetter; — now *Poetic* exc. in composition.

[He] was the *sire* of an immortal strain. *Shelley.*

4. A person of standing, as being venerable, important, or noted; also, loosely, a fellow.

5. The male parent of a beast, esp. of a horse; also, less commonly, the male parent of other animals, as poultry. Cf. DAM.

sire (sīr), *v. t.;* SIRED (sīrd); SIR′ING (sīr′ĭng). To beget; procreate; — used specif. of beasts, esp. of stallions.

Cowards father cowards, and base things *sire* base. *Shak.*

-sire (-sīr). A combining form of *sire,* as in grand*sire.*

sire (sīr). Scot. var. of 3d SEWER.

Si·re′don (sī-rē′dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *seirēdōn* siren.] See AXOLOTL.

sire′-found′ (sīr′found′), *adj.* Chosen by one's sire. *Rare.*

sire′-in-law′ (sīr′ĭn-lô′), *n.* Father-in-law.

si′ren (sī′rĕn; -rĭn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *seirēn;* cf. F. *sirène.*]

1. [*also cap.*] *Gr. Relig.* One of a group of minor divinities or deities associated with death, and sometimes represented as carrying off souls, or as mourning for the dead. They are represented with the heads, and sometimes the busts and arms, of women, but otherwise with the forms of birds. In myth the most celebrated are those who were said to lure mariners to destruction by their singing. Odysseus escaped them by filling his sailors' ears with wax and having himself lashed to the mast of his ship. In late classical times the sirens of the Odyssey were localized near the Surrentine promontory. Cf. PARTHENOPE.

Odysseus and the Sirens. (From a Greek vase.)

2. Hence: **a** A mermaid. **b** A woman who sings sweetly. **c** Something insidious or deceptive; esp., a woman of such character; an enticing, dangerous woman.

3. A device for sounding signals, esp. of warning, as on a steamer or automobile. Cf. def. 4, below.

4. [F. *sirène,* properly, a siren in sense 1.] Also **si·rene′** (sī-rēn′; sī′rēn), **sy′ren.** *Acoustics.* An apparatus producing musical tones by the rapid interruption of a current of air, steam, or other fluid by a perforated rotating disk or disks, used in acoustical investigations and, in a large form, as a fog signal. The frequency of the interruptions determines the pitch of the tone.

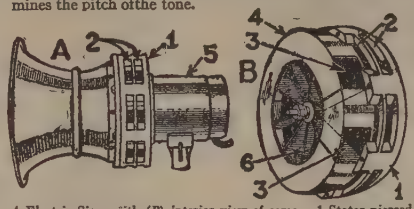

A Electric Siren with (*B*) interior view of same. 1 Stator pierced with Slots (2, 2) corresponding to Holes (3, 3) in Rotor (4); 5 Housing for high-speed motor; 6 Radial Fan Blades. As each hole in the rotor passes a slot in the stator, a puff of air is emitted, the successive puffs producing a tone whose pitch rises or falls as the number of puffs per second increases or decreases.

5. *Medieval Myth.* A fabulous serpent of deadly venom; — as in the Bestiaries. *Ayenbite of Inwit.*

6. *Terat.* A monster having the lower limbs fused.

7. *Zool.* **a** [*cap.*] A genus of eel-shaped amphibians having small forelimbs, but destitute of hind legs and pelvis, and having permanent external gills as well as lungs. The only species is *S. lacertina,* the mud eel, which inhabits the swamps and ditches of the southern United States. It is lead gray in color and becomes two feet long. With a similar but smaller animal (*Pseudobranchus striatus*), found in Georgia, it constitutes the family **Si·ren′i·dae** (sī-rĕn′ĭ-dē). **b** [*not cap.*] Any amphibian of the family Sirenidae.

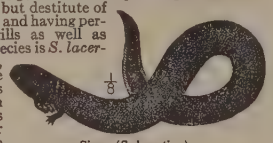

Siren (*S. lacertina*).

si′ren (sī′rĕn; -rĭn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a siren; bewitching, like a siren; fascinating; alluring; as, a *siren* song.

si′ren, *v. t.* To entice as a siren.

Si·re′ni·a (sī-rē′nĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *siren* siren.] *Zool.* An order of large aquatic herbivorous mammals, including the manatee, dugong, Steller's sea cow, and several fossil genera. The tail is horizontally flattened and expanded into a broad rounded or bilobed fin, the hind limbs rudimentary or wanting, and the front ones paddle-shaped. They have horny plates on the front part of the jaws, and usually numerous flat-crowned molar teeth. The stomach is complex. — **si·re′ni·an** (-ăn; 159), *adj. & n.*

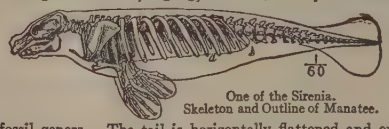

One of the Sirenia.
Skeleton and Outline of Manatee.

si·re′ni·an (sī-rē′nĭ-ăn), *adj.* Siren. *Obs.*

si·ren′ic (sī-rĕn′ĭk), *adj.* Sirenical.

si·ren′i·cal (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* Like, or appropriate to, a siren; melodious; fascinating; deceptive.

si·ren′i·cal·ly, *adv.* of SIRENIC, SIRENICAL.

Si·ren′i·dae (sī-rĕn′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* **a** See SIREN, *n.,* 7 **a.** **b** A formerly recognized family of dipnoan fishes including *Lepidosiren* and *Ceratodus.*

si′ren·ing (sī′rĕn-ĭng), *n.* Melodious allure, as of a siren.

si′ren·ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To fascinate as a siren. *Now Rare.*

Si′re·noi′de·i (sī′rē-noi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* Also **Si′re·noi′de·a** (-ä). [NL.] *Zool.* A group of lungfishes containing the genera *Neoceratodus* and *Lepidosiren* and some extinct forms from the Mesozoic. — **si′re·noid** (sī′rē-noid), *adj. & n.*

siren song. A song or utterance which is attractive but deceiving.

si′ren·y (sī′rĕn-ĭ), *n.* Siren charms or wiles. *Rare.*

sir′gang (sûr′găng), *n.* [Origin uncert.] An Asiatic long-tailed, crested jay (*Cissa chinensis*). When freshly molted it is pale green with reddish-brown wings and black markings on the head and tail, but later the green changes to blue. The bill and feet are red. Called also *Chinese roller.*

Sirgang (*Cissa chinensis*). (⅙)

Sir′i·an (sĭr′ĭ-ăn), *adj. Astrophysics.* Pertaining to or resembling the star Sirius as to spectrum.

sir′i·an, *n.* A sirian star.

Sir′ian (sĭr′yăn), **Sir·ia′ni·an** (sĭr-yā′nĭ-ăn), *n.* = SYRYENIAN.

si·ri′a·sis (sĭ-rī′ä-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *seiriasis.* See SIRIUS.] *Med.* **a** A sunstroke. **b** *Obs.* Exposure to a sun bath.

sir′ī·om′e·ter (sĭr′ĭ-ŏm′ē-tĕr), *n. Astron.* [See SIRIUS; -METER.] An astronomical unit of measure equal to 1,000,000 times the mean distance of the earth from the sun.

Si′ri·o′ne (sē′rē-ō′nā), *n.* An Indian of a Tupian tribe, of very primitive culture, dwelling on the Guaporé River and its tributaries in the departments of Beni and Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

si′ris′ (sī′rēs′; *as Lat.* sī′rĭs), *n.* [Hind. *sirīs,* fr. Skr. *śirīṣa.*] Any of several trees of the genus *Albizzia,* esp. *A. lebbek* and *A. julibrissin.*

Si′ris (sī′rĭs), *n.* [Assyr.-Bab.] *Babylon. Relig.* The Babylonian deity of alcoholic drinks.

Sir′i·us (sĭr′ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Seirios,* prop., scorching.] **1.** *Astron.* A star of the constellation Canis Major, or the Greater Dog, the brightest star in the heavens; — called also the *Dog Star, Canicula,* and, *a Canis Majoris.* See DOG DAYS **a**; STAR, *Table.* In antiquity Sirius was often called **red.** It is now of a brilliant white color, and is the best type of those stars whose spectra are rich in hydrogen lines. It is about 8.8 light years from the solar system. See COMPANION TO SIRIUS.

2. *Gr. Myth.* The dog of Orion, transformed into a star. The legend of Orion as hunter and Sirius as dog is probably later than the application of these names to the constellation and the star. Cf. ORION, *n.,* 1.

Sir John. **a** *Obs.* A priest; loosely, a simpleton; — in contempt. **b** *Scot.* A closestool.

Sir John Falstaff. See FALSTAFF, SIR JOHN.

sir′keer (sûr′kēr), *n.* [Cf. Hind. *sarkīr* chief parrot.] A large Indian cuckoo (*Taccocua leschenaulti*). *India.*

sir′ki (sĭr′kē; sûr′kē), *n.* [Hind. *sirkī.*] The culms of munj (*Saccharum munja*); also, a matting or thatch made of the upper part of the flower stalks of this grass. *India.*

Sir Laun′ce·lot Greaves′ (lăn′sē-lŏt grēvz′; -lŭt). The hero and short title of Smollett's novel *The History of Sir Launcelot Greaves.*

sir′loin′ (sûr′loin′), *n.* [OF. (assumed) *surlougne,* var. of *surlonge,* fr. *sur* upon + *longe* loin. See LOIN.] A loin of beef, or a part of a loin; esp., in the United States, the part next behind the porterhouse. See BEEF, *Illust.*

sir′loin′y (-ĭ), *adj.* Suggestive of sirloin.

Sir′mi·an (sûr′mĭ-ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Sirmium, a city in the eastern part of the Roman province of Pannonia (a part now included in Yugoslavia); esp., *Eccl. Hist.,* pertaining to, or associated with, any of four Arianizing councils held there (A.D. 347?, 351, 357, 358), or with the creeds issued therefrom.

si·roc′co (sĭ-rŏk′ō), *n.; pl.* -COS (-ōz). [It. *sirocco, scirocco,* fr. Ar. *sharq* the rising of the sun, the east.] **1. a** A hot, oppressive, dust-laden wind from the Libyan deserts, experienced on the northern Mediterranean coast, chiefly in Italy, Malta, and Sicily. **b** A warm, moist, oppressive, southeast wind, in the same regions.

2. In general, any hot or warm wind of cyclonic origin, blowing from arid or heated regions, including the harmattan of the west coast of Africa, the hot winds of Kansas and Texas, the khamsin of Egypt.

3. A machine for drying by hot, moist air.

S′-i′ron. An S-shaped iron driven into and across the end of a tie to prevent splitting.

Sir Patrick Spens (spĕns). The title, and hero of an old Scottish ballad. He was sent in winter by the Scottish king on a mission to Norway and was lost, with all his crew, on the homeward voyage.

sir′pe·a (sûr′pē-ä), *n.* [L.] A cart body of basketwork.

Sir Pe′ter Tea′zle (tē′z'l). See TEAZLE, LADY.

sir′ple (sĭr′p'l; sûr′-), *n. & v. t. & i.* Sipple. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

Sir Rag (răg). One in authority as chief among servants, workers, etc.

sir′rah (sĭr′ä; *formerly also* săr′ä (*preferred by Walker,* 1791) *and* sēr′ä), *n.* [From SIR.] A term of address implying inferiority and used in anger, contempt, reproach, or disrespectful familiarity, addressed to a man, a child, or, formerly, a woman. *Archaic & Dial.*

sir′ree′ (sûr′ē′), *n.* Sir; — an intensive. *Chiefly U. S.*

sir′-rev′er·ence, *n.* [L. *salva reverentia,* where *salva* is adj.] **a** *Obs.* An equivalent of *save your reverence* (which see under SAVE, *v.*) used apologetically before any unseemly expression. **b** *Now Dial.* = TURD.

Sir Rog′er de Cov′er·ley (dē kŭv′ĕr-lĭ). **1.** Orig. **Roger of Coverley.** An English country-dance in nonuple measure performed by an indefinite number. The American form is called *Virginia reel.* See COUNTRY-DANCE.

2. A leading member of the imaginary club under whose direction the *Spectator,* of the 18th century, was professedly edited. He was a kindhearted, simple, and somewhat eccentric old English country gentleman. The numbers concerning him have often been republished as the *Sir Roger de Coverley Papers.*

sirs (sûrz), **sirse** (sûrs), *interj.* [Pl. of SIR.] An exclamation expressing surprise, weariness, etc. Also **my sirs, sirs me, sirs the day.** *Chiefly Scot.*

Sir·sa′lis cleft (sēr-sä′lĭs). *Astron.* A lunar crack, or cleft, about 300 miles long, in the moon's third quadrant, near the eastern limb. It is one of the longest clefts on the moon.

si′ru·a·bal′li (sē′rōō-ä-bäl′lē), *n.* [Arawak.] Any of several timber trees of the genera *Nectandra, Ocotea,* and *Aniba,* of northern South America, with brown or yellowish wood, otherwise of uncertain identity. The wood is usually called *silver balli.*

si′ru·e′las (sē′rōō-ā′läs). *n.* [Tag. *siriuelas.*] The Spanish plum (*Spondias purpurea*), cultivated in the Philippines.

sir′up, syr′up (sĭr′ŭp, sûr′-; 245), *n.* [ME. *sirop, syrop,* fr. OF. *sirop,* fr. Ar. *sharāb* a drink, wine, coffee, sirup, fr. *shariba* to drink. Cf. SHERBET.] **1.** Orig., a thick liquid made from the juice of fruits, herbs, etc., boiled with sugar; hence, any concentrated, more or less viscid, aqueous solution of sugar, either without admixture, as the *simple sirup* of pharmacy, or variously flavored or medicated, or obtained in an incompletely refined state, as in the manufacture of cane sugar or of glucose; — applied specif. in cane-sugar manufacture sometimes to the purified, evaporated juice before the separation of sugar, and sometimes to molasses sorghum refined and decolored for table use. Cf. MAPLE SIRUP; MOLASSES, 1; SORGHUM, 2.

2. A color, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance; — called also *antique.* Cf. COLOR.

3. Nitroglycerin. *Slang, Western U. S.*

sir′uped, syr′uped (-ŭpt), *adj.* Moistened, covered, or sweetened with sirup, or sweet juice.

sir′up·er, syr′up·er (-ŭp-ĕr), *n.* One who fills bottles with sirup.

sirup of quinidine. *Pharm.* An orange-flavored sirup containing 3.3 per cent of quinidine in suspension, used in the treatment of intermittent fevers in children.

sirup sorghum. = SORGO.

sir′up·y, syr′up·y (sĭr′ŭp-ĭ; sûr′-), *adj.* Like sirup; as, a cordial, very sweet and of *sirupy* consistency.

‖**sir′vente′** (sēr′vänt′), *n.* [F. *sirvente,* fr. Pr. *sirventes, sirventesc,* orig., the poem of, or concerning, a *sirvent,* fr. *sirvent,* prop., serving, n., one who serves (e. g., as a soldier), fr. *servir* to serve, fr. L. *servire.*] A species of Provençal song chiefly on moral and religious topics, and satirizing the vices of society. It was often used by the troubadours of the 12th and 13th centuries.

Si′rach (sī′răk). *Bib.*
Si′rah (sī′rä). *Bib.*
Sir Amyas Leigh, Sir Charles Grandison, etc. See LEIGH, GRANDISON, etc.
sir′band. Var. of SERBAND.
Sir·bo′ni·an. Var. of SERBONIAN.
sirce. Var. of SIRS, *interj.*
sir·dar′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
sir′ee′. Var. of SIRREE.
sire′less, *adj.* See -LESS.
si·rene′ (sī-rēn′; sī′rēn), *n.* [F. *sirène.*] = SIREN, *n.,* 4.
si′ren·like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.
sire′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
sir′ess, *n.* Fem. of SIRE.
Sir Galahad, Sir Geraint, Sir Guyon, Sir Hugh Evans, etc. See GALAHAD, GERAINT, GUYON, EVANS, etc.
sirgirie. ✝ SURGERY.
sirha. ✝ SIRRAH.
si′ri, *sī′rih* (sī′rĭ), *n.* [Malay *sirih.*] = BETEL.
Sirian satellite. = COMPANION TO SIRIUS.
si′rio·i′dae (sĭ′rĭs-ī′dē; sī-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Sirex,* a genus name.] See HORNTAIL. — **si′rio′id** (-rĭs′-ĭd), *adj.*
Sir′ī·col′de·a (sĭr′ī-kol′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] See HORNTAIL.
sir′ī·e′ma. Var. of SERIEMA.
si′rih. Var. of SIRI, betel.
sir′ing. ✝ SYRINGE.
si·rin′ga. Var. of SERINGA **b.**
sir′inge. Syringe. *Ref. Sp.*
sir′inx. Syrinx. *Ref. Sp.*
Sir′i·on (sĭr′ĭ-ŏn). *Bib.* = SHENIR. [STRIONE.]
Si′ri·o′no (sē′rē-ō′nō). Var. of
sir·kar′. Var. of SIRCAR.
sirly. ✝ SURLY.
sir′mark′. Var. of SURMARK.
Sir′mu·el′ler·a (sûr′mŭ-ĕl′ĕr-ä). *n.* [After Baron (formerly *Sir*) F. von *Mueller,* Australian botanist.] *Bot.* Syn. of BANKSIA **a.**
sir′name′. Var. of SURNAME.
sir′roc (sĭ′rŏk), *n.* = SIROCCO. *Poetic.*
si·roc′co·ish, *adj.* See -ISH. — **si·roc′co·ish·ly,** *adv.*
Sir Pitt Crawley, etc. See CRAWLEY.
sir·poon′ (sĭr-pōōn′), *n.* [Hind. *surpun.*] = 1st POON.
sir′ra. Var. of SIRRAH.
sir′rhus. Scirrhus. *Ref. Sp.*
sir′ris. Var. of SIRIS.
Sir Robert Peel's Act. = PEEL ACT.
sir·roon′. Var. of SEROON.
sir′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
sirt. ✝ SYRT.
sirvand. ✝ SERVANT.

‖ **Foreign Word.** ✝ **Obsolete Variant of.** + **combined with.** = **equals. Abbreviations, Signs, etc., are explained on pages immediately preceding the Vocabulary.**

Sir Wil'liam Thorn'hill'. See THORNHILL, SQUIRE.

sis (sĭs), *n.* **a** *Colloq.* Abbr. of SISTER. **b** *Colloq.* A girl; sweetheart. **c** *Slang.* = SISSY.

-sis (-sĭs). A suffix in nouns from Greek, denoting *state* or *condition*, as in peristal*sis*; — chiefly in the forms *-asis*, *-esis*, *-osis* (which see).

Sis (sĭs), *n.* Dim. of CECILIA.

si'sal (sī'săl; sĭs'āl; sē-săl'), *n.* Also **sisal hemp.** [From *Sisal*, a former seaport of YUCATÁN, fr. Maya *Sisal*, lit., cold waters.] **a** A strong durable white fiber, three to five feet long, derived from the leaves of a West Indian agave (*Agave sisalina*) and used for hard fiber cordage, esp. lariats, and to some extent for binder twine. Also, the plant yielding this fiber, grown in Java, East Africa, Bahamas, and Mexico. **b** A similar fiber derived from any of several related plants, as the henequen and *A. decipiens*, the source of *false sisal.* See ISTLE **b.**

sis'co·wet (sĭs'kō·wĕt), *n.* [Can. F. *ciscoette, ciscovet*, fr. Ojibway *pemilewiskawet*, lit., fish with oily flesh.] A large, fat variety (*Cristivomer namaycush siscowet*) of the namaycush found in the deeper parts of Lake Superior.

sise (sīs), *n.* [OF. *sis* (F. *six*), fr. L. *sex* six. See SIX.] Six, the highest number on a die; also, the cast of six in dicing.

sise (sĭs; sīz). Variant of SICE.

sise (sīz). Aphetic for ASSIZE.

sis'el (sĭs'ĕl), *n.* [G. *ziesel.*] The suslik.

Sis'er-a (sĭs'ĕr·ȧ), *n. Bib.* A Canaanite who led an army against the Israelites. See JAEL. *Judges* iv, v.

sis'er·ar'a (sĭs'ĕr·ăr'ȧ), **sis'er·ar'y** (-ăr'ĭ; -ĕr'ĭ), *n.* [Corrupt. of *certiorari.*] **1.** A certiorari. *Obs.*

2. A severe blow; an onslaught; a violent scolding. *Now Dial.*

— *with a siserary.* With a vengeance. *Now Dial.*

si·sersk'ite (sĭ·sĕr'skīt), *n.* [From the *Sysertsk* mines in Perm, Russia.] *Mineral.* A variety of iridosmine containing at the most thirty per cent of iridium.

sish (sĭsh), *n.* Fine, slushy ice; new and thin ice.

si'si (sē'sē), *n.* §[Sp. *sesi.* See SESI.] The porkfish. *Puerto Rico.*

sis'kin (sĭs'kĭn), *n.* [G. dial. *sisschen*, dim., of Slav. origin; cf. Pol. *czyż.*] **1.** A small, sharp-billed, chiefly greenish and yellowish finch (*Spinus spinus*) of temperate Europe and Asia, allied to the goldfinch. The pine finch is often called *pine siskin.*

2. Any small bird like the siskin; — used with localizing or descriptive adjectives.

siskin parrot. A pygmy parrot.

sis'mo- (sĭs'mō-). Var. of SEISMO-, as in **sis'mo·ther'a·py.**

siss (sĭs), *n. & v. i. & i.* [Of imitative origin; cf. D. *sissen*, G. *zischen.*] Hiss. *Chiefly Dial.*

siss, *interj.* Fie; shame; — used esp. by children.

siss. Variant of SIS, girl.

sis'si·fy (sĭs'ĭ·fī), *v. i.*; SIS'SI·FIED (-fīd); SIS'SI·FY'ING (-fī'-ĭng). [*sissy* + *-fy.*] To make effeminate. *Colloq.* — **sis'si·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n. Colloq.*

sis'soo (sĭs'oō), *n.* Also **sis'su.** [Hind. *sisū.*] An East Indian tree (*Dalbergia sissoo*), the leaves of which are used as fodder; also, its dark-brown compact and durable timber, used in shipbuilding and for gun carriages, railroad ties, etc.; hence, by extension, any of several other trees of this genus, or their wood.

sis'sy (sĭs'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SISSIES (-ĭz). *Colloq.* **a** Dim. of SIS, girl. **b** An effeminate boy or man. — **sis'sy,** *adj.* — **sis'-sy·ish,** *adj.*

sist (sĭst), *v.* [L. *sistere* to bring to a stand, to stop.] *Transitive: Scot.* **1.** To stay, as judicial proceedings; to delay or suspend; to stop. *Now Scots Law.*

2. To cause to take a place, as at the bar of a court; hence, to cite; to summon; to bring into court.

—, *Intransitive:* To desist. *Obs. Scot.*

sist, *n. Scots Law.* A stay or suspension of proceedings; an order for a stay of proceedings.

Sis·ta'ni (sĭs·tä'nē), *n. sing. & pl.* One of the inhabitants of Seistan province, southwestern Afghanistan.

sis'ter (sĭs'tĕr), *n.* [ME. *sister, suster*, of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *systir*, Dan. *søster*, Sw. *syster*; akin to AS. *sweostor, sweoster, swuster*, OFris. *swester, suster*, LG. *süster, suster*, D. *zuster*, OS. & OHG. *swestar*, G. *schwester*, Goth. *swistar*, Lith. *sesuo*, OSlav. *sestra*, L. *soror*, Skr. *svasṛ.* Cf. COUSIN.] **1. a** A female person, or, by extension, animal, considered in her relation to another person, or animal, having the same parents (*whole sister*), or one parent in common (*half sister*); also, a female who by marriage or adoption is in a relation corresponding to this; — correlative of *brother.* **b** One regarded as, or taking the place of, a sister.

2. A member of a sisterhood, esp. of a religious sisterhood; — used in the *pl.* as the title of many religious orders composed of women engaged in charitable work, teaching, etc.; as, *Sisters* of Charity; *Sisters* of St. John Baptist. See PRECEDENCE; also *Forms of Address*, in Appendix.

3. One of the same kind, or of the same condition, regarded as nearly related; — chiefly of mythological beings, things, places, and abstractions.

Science and her *sister* Poesy. *Shelley.*

4. A woman closely associated with another person, as in the same faith, society, order, position, or community.

5. A head nurse in a hospital ward; hence, in colloquial address, nurse; — extended familiarly to women in general as a familiar salutation.

sis'ter (sĭs'tĕr), *v. Transitive:* **1.** To be sister to; treat as a sister.

2. To address as *sister.*

—, *Intransitive:* To use "sister" as a title of address.

sis'ter (sĭs'tĕr), *adj.* Having or suggesting the relationship of a sister or sisters; sisterlike; fellow; as, *sister* arts, bulbs, churches, fruits, isles, states.

sister block. *Naut.* A tackle block having two sheaves, one above the other.

Sis'ter Car'rie (kăr'ĭ). A novel by Theodore Dreiser, published in 1900.

sister cell. *Biol.* A cell of the same generation, produced by the division of a single mother cell.

sister fold. Sisterly embrace.

sis'ter-ger'man, *n.* An own sister. See 1st GERMAN, **1 a.**

sis'ter·hood (sĭs'tĕr·hŏŏd), *n.* [*sister* + *-hood.*] **1.** State or relation of being a sister; the office or duty of a sister.

2. Sisters, collectively; in religious use, a society of women united in one faith or order, or bound by religious vows, and devoted to works of charity and religion.

3. Any group of persons or things associated by common characteristics.

Sisterhood of St. Ambrose. See AMBROSIAN, *n.*

sister hook. Either of a pair of hooks, called **sister hooks,** fitted together so that the shank of each forms a mousing for the other. Also, a pair of such hooks.

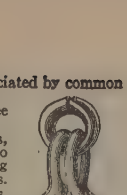

Sister Hooks.

sis'ter·ing (sĭs'tĕr·ĭng), *adj.* Contiguous.

sis'ter–in–law' (sĭs'tĕr·ĭn·lô'), *n.*; *pl.* SISTERS-IN-LAW (sĭs'tĕrz-). The sister of one's husband or wife; also, the wife of one's brother; sometimes, the wife of one's husband's or wife's brother.

sis'ter·ize (sĭs'tĕr·īz), *v. t.* To provide with a sister.

sister keelson. One of two keelsons reinforcing the main keelson on either side.

sis'ter·ly (sĭs'tĕr·lĭ), *adj.* Like or becoming a sister; affectionate. — **sis'ter·li·ness** (-lĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

sis'ter·ly, *adv.* In a sisterly manner.

sis'tern (sĭs'tĕrn), *n. pl.* Sisters. *Archaic & Dial.*

Sister of Charity. **a** = VINCENTIAN **b.** **b** One of an order established by Elizabeth Seton in Emmitsburg, Md., in 1809.

Sister of Loretto. See LORETTINE **a.**

Sister of Mercy. *R.C.Ch.* A member of one of various religious congregations of women devoted to works of charity and education. The best-known are the Sisters of Mercy founded in 1827 by Catherine McAuley in Dublin. They are active throughout the English-speaking world and are especially numerous in the United States.

Sister of St. John Baptist. One of an association of women in the churches of the Anglican Communion devoted to religious work as a vocation.

Sister of St. Vincent. = VINCENTIAN **b.**

sister ship. *Naut.* One of two or more essentially similar ships, usually built from the same general plans.

sis'ter·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Sisters of Charity of Montreal. See GRAY NUNS.

Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur (nȧ'mür'). *R.C.Ch.* A religious order founded in 1803 and engaged chiefly in teaching.

Sisters of Notre Dame of Montreal. *R.C.Ch.* A religious order founded in 1657, and engaged in conducting schools, colleges, teachers' institutes, and kindergartens.

Sisters of Providence. *R.C.Ch.* **a** A teaching order, founded in France, 1806, having many schools in the United States. **b** A congregation founded in Montreal (1843), now engaged in teaching or in conducting hospitals, orphan asylums, Indian missions, and homes for the aged.

Sisters of St. Joseph. A Roman Catholic congregation of women established in Le Puy, France, in 1650 and introduced into the United States in 1836. They conduct schools, hospitals, orphanages, and other institutions.

Sisters of St. Paul (Hospitallers) of Chartres. See PAULITE, **1 e.**

Sisters of the Good Shepherd. *R.C.Ch.* A cloistered order, established at Caen, France, in 1641 and restored at Angers in 1829, to provide homes for unprotected girls and refuges for dissolute women. Its world-wide work is carried on by about 10,000 sisters.

Sisters of the Holy Cross. *R.C.Ch.* A sisterhood founded at Le Mans, France, in 1841, maintaining schools, hospitals, and orphanages.

Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. *R.C.Ch.* A congregation of women founded at Longueuil, Canada, in 1843. They have schools in Canada and the U. S.

Sisters (Servants) of the Immaculate Heart of Mary. A Roman Catholic teaching sisterhood founded at Monroe, Michigan, in 1845. Though mainly engaged in school work the sisters also manage orphanages, industrial schools, and settlement houses.

Sisters of the Precious Blood. One of several Roman Catholic congregations of women bearing this name and conducting schools, hospitals, orphanages, working girls' homes, etc. One cloistered branch, engaged in perpetual adoration, maintains retreat houses for women.

sis'ter–wife', *n.* A wife who is her husband's sister.

Sis'tine (sĭs'tēn; -tĭn; *or, esp. Brit.*, -tīn; 277), **Six'tine** (sĭks'tĭn), *adj.* [It. *sistino*, NL. *Sixtinus.*] Of or pertaining to any of the popes named Sixtus; specif. (usually Sixtine): **a** Designating a famous edition of the Vulgate, originally issued by Pope Sixtus V in 1590, and revised under Pope Clement VIII (cf. CLEMENTINE, *adj.*) in 1592, which has for over three centuries been the standard Bible text of the Roman Catholic Church. It is now being superseded by the new edition ordered by Pius X, the first volume of which was issued in 1926. **b** Designating an edition of the Septuagint issued in 1587 under the authority of Sixtus V.

Sis'tine, *n.* A color, greenish-blue in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Sistine Chapel. The Pope's private chapel in the Vatican at Rome, built by Pope Sixtus IV, and decorated with frescoes by Michelangelo and others.

Sistine choir. A collegiate body of singers who have the privilege of singing when the Pope officiates.

Sistine Madonna. A famous Madonna painted by Raphael near the end of his life for the Church of St. Sixtus (San Sisto) at Piacenza and now in the Royal Gallery at Dresden. It represents the Virgin holding the Child and advancing in clouds composed of cherubs' faces, with St. Sixtus kneeling at her right, St. Barbara at her left, and two cherubs below.

sis'tle (sĭs'l), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To whistle with a hissing sound.

sis'to·men'sin (sĭs'tō·mĕn'sĭn), *n. Biochem.* A hormonelike substance which is held to be obtained from the corpus luteum and which retards blood flow. It is assumed to be elaborated after agomensin in the menstrual cycle.

sis'trum (sĭs'trŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *seistron*, fr. *seiein* to shake.] An instrument consisting of a thin metal frame, through which passed a number of metal rods, and furnished with a handle by which it was shaken and made to jingle. It was peculiarly Egyptian, used especially in the worship of Isis, and to frighten away the evil spirits. It is still used in Nubia.

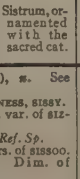

Sistrum, ornamented with the sacred cat.

Si·sym'bri·um (sĭ·sĭm'brĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L., a kind of fragrant herb, fr. Gr. *sisymbrion.*] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of Eurasian herbs of the mustard family (Brassicaceae). *S. irio* is the London rocket; *S. altissimum*, the tall sisymbrium. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus

Sis'y·phe'an (sĭs'ĭ·fē'ăn), *adj.* Relating to Sisyphus, or resembling the labors of Sisyphus; requiring continual redoing; as, *Sisyphean* labors.

Si·syph'i·an (sĭ·sĭf'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Sisyphean.

Si·syph'i·des (sĭ·sĭf'ĭ·dēz), *n.* [Gr. *Sisyphidēs.*] A son or descendant of Sisyphus; — sometimes applied to Odysseus.

Sis'y·phism (sĭs'ĭ·fĭz'm), *n.* Sisyphean labor; a system inducing such labor; the theory that modern industrialism induces such labor. — **Sis'y·phist** (-fĭst), *n.*

Sis'y·phus (sĭs'ĭ·fŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Sisyphos.*] *Gr. Myth.* A crafty and avaricious king of Corinth, son of Aeolus. In the lower world he was condemned to roll to the top of a hill a huge stone, which constantly rolled back again, making his task incessant. Late legend makes him a son of Autolycus and the father of Odysseus.

Sis'y·rin'chi·um (sĭs'ĭ·rĭng'kĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sisyrinchion* a kind of plant.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of grasslike, mostly blue-flowered herbs (family Iridaceae) having mostly basal leaves, and several 6-parted flowers usually from a single spathe. Most species are North American. See BLUE-EYED GRASS. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

sit (sĭt), *v.*; *past tense* SAT (săt), *Archaic* SATE (sāt, rarely săt); *past part.* SAT, *Obs.* SIT'TEN (sĭt'n); *pres. part. & verbal n.* SIT'TING. [ME. *sitten*, fr. AS. *sittan*; akin to OS. *sittian*, OFris. *sitta*, D. *zitten*, G. *sitzen*, OHG. *sizzan*, ON. *sitja*, Sw. *sitta*, Dan. *sidde*, Goth. *sitan*, Lith. *sėdėti*, L. *sedēre* to sit, *sedes* seat, Gr. *hezesthai* to sit, *hedra* seat, Skr. *sadas* a seat, *sīdati* he sits. Cf. ASSIDUOUS, ASSIZE, CEDE, CHAIR, DISSIDENT, INSIDIOUS, NEST, OBSESS, POLYHEDRON, POSSESS, PRESIDENT, RESIDENCE, SADDLE, SANHEDRIN, SÉANCE, SEAT, SEDATE, SEDENTARY, SEDIMENT, SEE, *n.*, SESSION, SET, SEWER servant, SIEGE, SIZAR, SOOT, SUBSIDY, SUPERSEDE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To rest upon the haunches, or the lower or posterior extremity of the trunk; to occupy a seat; as, to *sit* by the fire, in a chair, on a bench, at table, to work; to *sit* cross-legged, erect, close.

2. Hence: **a** *Obs. exc. Dial.* To kneel. **b** To perch or roost with the body drawn up close, as birds. **c** To squat, as a hare or a toad.

3. To occupy a place or seat as a member of an official body; as, to *sit* in Congress.

4. To hold a session; to be in session for official business; — said of legislative assemblies, courts, etc.

5. To cover and warm eggs for hatching, as a fowl; to brood; to incubate; as, a *sitting* hen.

6. **a** To take a position for a certain purpose as for one's picture or bust; as, to *sit* to or for a painter. **b** To pose as a model; figuratively, to serve as the original of, as a character.

7. To be a candidate at an examination. *Chiefly Brit.*

8. To remain in the same state; to remain inactive or quiescent; to rest in any condition Now figurative.

Night *sits* monarch yet in the mid sky. *Milton.*

9. **a** *Archaic.* To have one's abiding place; remain; dwell. **b** To remain as a tenant.

10. **a** To be located or situated. "Love *sits* in her smile." *Burns.* **b** To be supported; lie, rest, or bear; — with *on* or *upon.* **c** To affect one as with a certain weight; press; weigh, as food on the stomach or grief at the heart.

11. To be adjusted; to fit; as, a coat *sits* well or ill.

This new and gorgeous garment, majesty,
Sits not so easy on me as you think. *Shak.*

12. To suit one well or ill; to become; befit. *Obs.*

13. To hold a relative position; to have direction; — chiefly of the wind. "*Sits* the wind in that quarter?" *Scott.*

14. *Mil.* To maintain a stationary position, as in besieging.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To seat (oneself); also, to settle; — often with *down.*

2. To cause to be seated; to seat or place in position.

He *sat* me down in a chair. *Somerset Maugham.*

3. To keep one's seat upon; to sit upon.

Hardly the muse can *sit* the headstrong horse. *Prior.*

4. To sit, or cause to sit, upon (eggs); — of a hen bird.

5. To remain in company with.

6. **a** *Obs.* To weigh or press upon; to oppress; beset; also, to stand (as an expense); to cost. **b** *Rare.* To fit; to be adjusted to or fitted for. **c** *Obs. exc. Dial.* To suit (well or ill); to become; befit. **d** *Obs.* To pay no heed to; to disregard; disobey. **e** *Now Rare.* To abide through; endure; stand.

7. *Rowing.* To trim by the poise of the body, or by the use of the oars, or by both.

Syn. — Squat; roost; weigh, press.

sit at meat *or* ***at table.*** To be at table for eating.

sit at one's feet. To follow one as a pupil, disciple, or enthusiastic admirer.

sit down. **a** To place oneself on a chair or other seat; also, to become seated accidentally. **b** To settle; to fix a permanent abode. **c** To begin a siege; encamp; as, the enemy *sat down* before the town. **d** To rest; to cease as satisfied.

Here we cannot *sit down*, but still proceed in our search. *Rogers.*

sit down on *or* ***upon.*** To sit on; to repress. *Slang.*

sit down on one's knees. To kneel. *Obs.*

sit in. To assume a seat or place as a participant; — originally with reference to games, esp. at cards. *Colloq.*

sit loose. To be heedless or indifferent. *Colloq.*

sit on *or* ***upon.*** **a** To hold deliberations concerning, as in a court. **b** To hold a seat as a member of. **c** *Slang.* To repress; squelch.

sit on brood. To ponder. *Poetic.* *Shak.*

sit on, *or* ***upon, one's knee.*** To kneel. *Obs.*

sit on the fence. To be on the fence. See *on the fence*, under FENCE.

sit on the lid. To keep down agitation that might cause disturbance. *Colloq.*

sit on the splice. *Cricket.* To play solely on the defense; to stonewall.

sit on the throne. To reign.

sit out. **a** To remain to the conclusion of; as, to *sit out* a stupid play. **b** To outstay in a social call; as, he *sat out* his rival. **c** To remain aloof, esp. seated, during the progress of (a game or dance). **d** To sit or remain apart during the progress of a game, dance, etc.

sit over. **a** To move sidewise on a seat, esp. to make room. **b** To be preoccupied with while sitting.

Sir'yan (sĭr'yăn), *n.* = SYRYENIAN. **Sir·ye'ni·an** (sĭr·yē'nĭ·ăn), **Sir·ye'ni·an** (-yē'nĭ·ăn). Vars. of SYRYENIAN.

Sis'a·i (sĭs'ȧ·ī). *D. Bib.*

Sis'a·mai (sĭs'ȧ·mĭ). *Bib.*

Si·sam'o·i (sĭ·săm'ō·ī). *D. Bib.*

Sis'a·ra (sĭs'ȧ·rȧ). *D. Bib.*

sise. † SEIZE, SITHE, SIZE.

sise'foil' (sĭs'foil'), *n.* *Her.* = SEXFOIL. *Obs.* [SHISHAM.]

si'sham (ē·ē'shȧm). Var. of

Si·sin'nes (sĭ·sĭn'ēz). *Bib.*

si'sith (sē'zĭth). Var. of ZIZITH.

sis'ki·wit, **sis'ko·wet,** **sis'ko·wit.** Vars. of SISCOWET.

Sis'ley (sĭs'lĭ), *n.* Dim. of CECILIA.

sis'mo·graph (sĭs'mō·grȧf), **sis'mo·graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **sis·mom'e·ter** (sĭs·mŏm'ē·tĕr), etc. Vars. of SEISMOGRAPH, etc.

sisour. Aphetic for ASSIZER. *Obs.*

sisours. † SCISSORS.

sis'sal. Var. of SISAL.

sis'sel. Scissel. *Ref. Sp.*

sisserara. † SISERARA.

Sis·se'ton (sĭ·sē'tŏn), *n.* See SIOUX.

sis'si·ness, *n.* See -NESS, SISSY.

sis'sle (sĭs'l). Dial. var. of SIZZLE, *n. & v.*

sis'sors. Scissors. *Ref. Sp.*

sis'su, sis'sum. Vars. of SISSOO.

Sis'su (sĭs'ōō), *n.* Dim. of CECILIA.

sis'sy·ism, *n.* See -ISM.

sis'sy·ness. Var. of SISSINESS.

sis'tem. System. *Ref. Sp.*

Sister Anne. See ANNE, SISTER.

sis'ter·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

sis'ter·like' *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.

sis·ter'ni·ty (sĭs·tûr'nĭ·tĭ), *n.* [From *sister*, after *fraternity.*] Sisterhood. *Obs.*

‖sis'te vi·a'tor. [L.] Stop, traveler; — often inscribed on tombstones.

sis'to·le. Systole. *Ref. Sp.*

sis'tren (sĭs'trĭn). Pl. of SISTER. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Sis·tru'rus (sĭs·trōō'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *seistron* rattle + *oura* tail.] See RATTLESNAKE.

N O P Q R S

sit pretty. To be placed in a highly favorable situation, esp. as when holding a good hand at cards. *Slang, U. S.*
sit tight. *Colloq.* **a** To hold fast, as in a saddle; hence, to maintain one's position without change; often, to maintain silence. **b** To remain quiet in or as in hiding.
sit under. To attend religious service under the instruction or ministrations of; also, to attend the classes or lectures of (some teacher).
sit up. **a** To rise from a recumbent posture; to sit with the body upright; hence, *Colloq.*, to exhibit interest or surprise. **b** To stay up after the accustomed hour of retiring; — often with *for* or *with*. **c** *Colloq., U.S.* To assume one's seat at table. **d** *Anglo-Indian.* Formerly, to receive company.
sit up and take notice. To show marked interest. *Colloq., U. S.*
sit upon. See *sit on*, above.
sit upon one's knee. See *sit on one's knee*, above.
sit (sĭt), *n.* **1.** Act, period, or manner of sitting; specif., the manner in which a garment, or part of one, rests in fitting.
2. *Coal Mining.* A settling or falling of the roof; — often in *pl.*
si·ta'o (sē·tä'ō), *n.* [Tag.] The long-podded variety of the cowpea (*Vigna sinensis*). *Phil. I.*
si·tar' (sē·tär'), *n.* [Hind. *sitār.*] *Music.* A Hindu guitar with a long neck and a varying number of strings.
sit'a·tun'ga (sĭt'ȧ·tŭng'gȧ), *n.; pl.* -TUNGAS (-gȧz), sometimes -TUNGA. See PLURAL, *Note.* [Bantu (Subiya, Tonga).] An antelope (*Limnotragus spekei*) inhabiting swamps of central, or equatorial, Africa. It is allied to the harnessed antelopes, but is not striped with white except when young. *L. s. gratus, L. s. selousi*, and *L. s. albonotatus* are geographic varieties.
sit'–down', *adj.* That one sits or settles down to; as, a *sit-down* lunch.
sit'–down', *n.* **1.** Act or place of sitting down, as for rest.
2. A meal taken sitting down. *Slang, U. S.*
site (sīt), *n.* [L. *situs*, fr. *sinere, situm*, to let, past part. *situs* placed, lying, situate; akin to L. *silere* to be silent. See SILENT; cf. CULPRIT, POSITION.] **1.** The place where anything is; position; posture. *Obs.*
2. The local position of an edifice, town, monument, or similar work, either constructed or to be constructed, regarded esp. in connection with its surroundings; as, the *site* of the Parthenon, of Grant's Tomb; also, a space of ground so occupied or to be occupied.
3. The seat or scene of any (specified) thing.
4. Specif., land made suitable for building purposes by dividing into lots, laying out streets, and the like. Hence **site development, site land.**
site, *v. t.* To provide with a site; locate.
-site (-sĭt). A combining form of *site*, n., as in **home'site'.**
-site (-sīt). *Biol.* A combining form from para*site*, as in coeno*site*.
sit'fast' (sĭt'fȧst'), *n.* **1.** *Veter.* A callosity with inflamed edges, on the back of a horse, under the saddle.
2. *Scot.* **a** The creeping crowfoot. **b** Restharrow.
3. A stone hard to move. *Eng.*
sit'fast' (sĭt'fȧst'), *adj.* [*sit* + *fast.*] Fixed; stationary; immovable. *Chiefly Scot.*
sith (sĭth), *adv., conj., & prep.* [See SINCE.] Since; afterwards; seeing that. *Archaic.*
We need not fear them, *sith* Christ is with us. *Latimer.*
sithe (sīth), *n.; pl.* SITHES (sīth'z), also SITHE. [AS. *sīth.* See SEND.] *Obs.* **1.** Journey; course; conduct; course of life.
2. Chance; lot; also, mishap.
3. Time (esp. in sense 11); occasion.
sithe (sīth; sĭth), *n. & v. i.* [Var. of SIGH.] = SIGH. *Now Dial.*
sithe (sĭth), *n.* Chive.
si'ti·ent (sĭsh'ĭ·ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *sitiens, -entis*, pres. part. of *sitire* to thirst.] Thirsting. *Rare.*
si'ti.o- (sĭt'ĭ·ō-). A combining form from Greek *sition*, grain, food, equivalent to SITO-, as in **sit'i.ol'o·gy, sit'i.o·ma'ni·a, sit'i.o·pho'bi·a.** See -LOGY, etc.
si'ti·o (sē'tyō), *n.* [Sp., prop., place, farm.] **1.** A subdivision of a barrio; a locality. *Phil. I.*
2. See MEASURE, *Table.*
Sit'ka (sĭt'kȧ), *n.* [Tlingit place name.] **1.** An Indian of one of the Tlingit tribes. See TLINGIT.
2. A town in Alaska.
Sitka alder. A shrub or small tree (*Alnus sinuata*) ranging from Alaska to California, with oval, bright-green leaves and clustered catkins.
Sitka cypress. = YELLOW CEDAR **a.**
Sit'kan (sĭt'kăn), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sitka, Alaska.
Sitka spruce. A spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) of the northern Pacific coast. It is the tallest of the spruces.
Sitka willow. A tree (*Salix sitchensis*) ranging from Alaska to Oregon, with oblong leaves having often glandular-toothed margins.
sito-. A combining form, Greek *sito-*, from *sitos*, meaning: **a** *Grain, food*, as in *sitology.* **b** *Eating*, as in **si'to·ma'ni·a, si'to·pho'bi·a, si'to·pho'bic.**
si·tol'o·gy (sī·tŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*sito-* + *-logy.*] A treatise on the diet; also, dietetics.
si·tos'ter·ol (sī·tŏs'tĕr·ōl; -ŏl), *n.* Also **-ter·in** (-ĭn). [*sito-* + chole*sterol.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline sterol found in wheat embryos, Calabar beans, and elsewhere. There are several varieties.
si'to·tox'ism (sī'tō·tŏk'sĭz'm), *n.* [See SITO-; TOXIC.] Poisoning from vegetable food.
Sit'ta (sĭt'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sittē* the nuthatch.] *Zool.* The typical genus of nuthatches.
sit'tee' (sĭt'ē'), *n.* One placed in, or occupying, a seat.
sit'ter (sĭt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who sits (in various senses); as: **a** *Obs.* A rider. **b** A bird that sits or incubates. **c** One who sits for a portrait or a bust. **d** One who participates seated in a game or deliberation. **e** A holder of a church sitting. See SITTING, *n.*, 5. **f** One who has a sitting with a psychic. See SITTING, *n.*, 7.
2. A place reserved for sitting; esp., a sitting room.
3. *Sports.* An easy chance to dismiss or score against an opponent or opponents; a setup. *Cant.*
sit'ter–by', *n.* One who sits near or apart; looker-on.
sit'ter–out', *n.* One who sits out.
Sit'ti·dae (sĭt'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SITTA.] *Zool.* A family consisting of the nuthatches; — formerly regarded as a subfamily, **Sit·ti'nae** (sĭ·tī'nē), of Paridae or Certhiidae. — **sit'tine** (sĭt'īn; -ĭn; 156), *adj. & n.*

sit'ting, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SIT. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act or posture of one that sits, esp. for a special purpose, as for a portrait or bust; also, the period of time involved.
2. A brooding over, or time or season for brooding over, eggs for hatching, as by fowls; also, the number of eggs covered by a fowl in a single brooding; a clutch.
3. The actual presence or meeting of any body of persons in their seats with authority to transact business; a session; as, a *sitting* of a court, legislature, or commission; also, the period of its duration.
4. a *Obs.* Dwelling place; abode. **b** Place at table.
5. A seat, or the space occupied by or allotted for a person, in a church, theater, etc.; as, the hall has 800 *sittings.*
6. = STATUTE, *n.*, 3. *N. of Eng.*
7. A session with a medium, clairvoyant, or psychic; séance.
sit'ting, *adj.* **1.** That sits (in various senses); specif.: **a** Being in the state, or the position, of one who sits. **b** That is setting; as, a *sitting* hen. **c** That holds a seat; as, a *sitting* member.
2. *Obs.* **a** That fits, as a garment. **b** That becomes or befits; suitable. **c** *Bot.* Sessile.
3. [From SITTING, *n.*] Pert. to, or used in or for, sitting.
4. That one sits down to. *Chiefly Dial.*
5. *Sports.* Easily played; of the nature of a sitter.
sitting day. A day on which a body, as a legislature, sits for deliberation.
sitting height. *Anthropom.* The length of the body from the vertex of the head to a plane joining the ischial tuberosities.
sitting place. **a** Seat. **b** Posteriors.
sitting room. **a** An apartment where the members of a family usually sit; a living room. Cf. DRAWING ROOM, 2; PARLOR. **b** Room, or space, for sitting.
sitting shot. A shot made while sitting.
sit·trin'gy (sĭ·trĭn'jĭ), *n.* [Per. *shatranji*, lit., checkered, checkery, fr. *shatranj* chessboard, chess, fr. Ar. *shaṭranj*, fr. Per. *shatraṅg*, fr. Skr. *caturaṅga.* See FOUR; ANKLE.] A carpet of striped cotton, prob. originally checkered. *India.*
sit'u·al (sĭt'ū·ăl), *adj.* Positional.
sit'u·ate (sĭt'ū·āt), *adj.* [ML. *situatus*, fr. *situare* to place, fr. *situs* situation, site. See SITE.] Having its site; located. *Chiefly Law.*
sit'u·ate (-āt), *v. Transitive:* **1.** To place in a site; locate. *Now Rare.*
2. To place (one) in a situation; give a place to.
3. To assign to a category or particular set of associations; localize; place.
——, *Intransitive:* To have or assume a location. *Now Rare.*
sit'u·at'ed (sĭt'ū·āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Having a site, situation, or location; located; as, a town *situated* on a hill.
2. Circumstanced; — of persons.
sit'u·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [F. or ML.; F. *situation*, fr. ML. *situatio.*] **1.** Manner in which an object is placed; location, esp. as related to something else; also, a place; a locality.
2. *Obs.* **a** Direction. **b** Site. **c** Surface. **d** Act of situating; also, settlement.
3. State of being situated or located; position, as regards conditions and circumstances; state; condition.
A *situation* of the greatest ease and tranquillity. *Rogers.*
4. Physical condition; by innuendo, state of pregnancy.
5. Relative position or combination of circumstances at a moment; a critical, trying, or unusual state or relation of affairs; as, to find oneself in an embarrassing *situation;* specif., in narrative and drama, a particular complex of affairs at a given moment in the action, esp. one of striking interest.
6. Position or place of employment; place; office; as, a *situation* in a store; a *situation* under government.
7. = CLIMAX.
8. *Horse Racing.* A place.
9. *Philos.* The locus of an object with respect to events.
10. *Psychol.* The sum total of stimuli that act upon an organism at a given moment.
Syn. — Seat, station, post; case, plight. See STATE, OFFICE.
— sit'u·a'tion·al (-ăl), *adj.*
sit'u·la (sĭt'ū·lȧ), *n.; pl.* SITULAE (-lē). [L.] *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* **1.** A bucket or pail.
2. A receptacle for votes.
3. In modern archaeological usage, sometimes, a deep terra-cotta vase with a wide opening at the top. See HALLSTATT CIVILIZATION, *Illust.*
sit'–up·on', *n.* That which one sits upon; *pl.*, trousers.
si'tus (sī'tŭs), *n.* [L. See SITE.] Situation or location; position; locality; esp., the fitting or natural position, as of a part of a plant, organ of a body, or the like.
‖**si'tus in·ver'sus** (sī'tŭs ĭn·vûr'sŭs). [NL., lit., position inverted.] *Med.* A condition of the viscera or the heart alone in which the position in the body is the opposite of that occurring normally, as the heart on the right and liver on the left, etc.
sitz bath (sĭts). [G. *sitzbad.*] A tub in which one bathes in a sitting posture; also, a bath so taken.
Si'um (sī'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sion* a marsh plant, perh. the water parsnip or marshwort.] *Bot.* A small genus of herbs (family Ammiaceae), the water parsnips, natives of the North Temperate Zone and of South Africa. They have pinnate leaves, white flowers, and fruit with prominent ribs, bearing oil tubes in the intervals. *S. sisarum* is the skirret.
Si'u·si' (sē'ōō·zē'), *n.* An Indian of an Arawakan tribe dwelling on the Içana River in northwestern Brazil.
Si·u'slaw (sĭ·ū'slô), *n.* An Indian of a Yakonan tribe. See YAKONAN.
Si'va (sē'vȧ; shē'vȧ), **Shi'va** (shē'vȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Śiva*, prop., friendly, auspicious. See CITY.] One of the supreme deities of Hinduism, when regarded as one member of the Hindu triad (see TRIMURTI), representing the principle of destruction. He also represents the reproductive or restoring power, since destruction in Hindu thought involves restoration as a consequence, and in this aspect his symbol is the linga. In a third aspect he is the great ascetic, the worker of miracles by virtue of penance and meditation. He is also god of the arts, esp. dancing. He rides on the bull Nandi. Under his many aspects he is variously named, having upwards of a thousand titles, of which *Mahadeva* is the commonest. As cosmic dancer he is styled *Nataraja.*

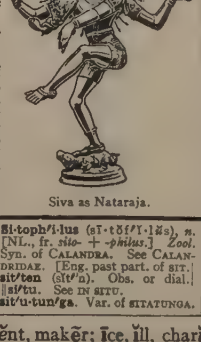
Siva as Nataraja.

si'va (sē'vä), *n.; pl.* SIVA-SIVA. [Samoan.] In western Polynesia, a gesture dance with vocal accompaniment. *Samoa & Fiji I.*
Si'va·ism (sē'vȧ·ĭz'm; shē'vȧ-), **Shi'va·ism** (shē'vȧ-), *n.* The worship, by many Hindu sects, of Siva as the supreme god. — **Si'va·ist, Shi'va·ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **Si'va·is'tic, Shi'va·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*
Si'va·ite (sē'vȧ·īt; shē'vȧ-), **Shi'va·ite** (shē'vȧ-), *n.* A worshiper of Siva; a Saiva.
Si·van' (sē·vän'), *n.* [Heb. *Sīvān*, fr. Assyr.-Bab. *Simānu.*] See JEWISH CALENDAR.
Siv'a·pi·the'cus (sĭv'ȧ·pĭ·thē'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *Siva* + Gr. *pithēkos* ape.] *Paleontol.* A genus of anthropoids found in the Miocene of India. The teeth and jaws suggest relationship to the ancestral human stock.
si'va snake (sē'vȧ). The king cobra.
Siv'a·the'ri·um (sĭv'ȧ·thē'rĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *Siva* + Gr. *thērion* a beast, animal.] *Paleontol.* A genus of mammals from the Pliocene of India, sometimes regarded as forming a distinct family, **Siv'a·the·ri'i·dae** (-thē·rĭ'ĭ·dē), or a subfamily, **Siv'a·the'ri·i'nae** (-thē'rĭ·ĭ'nē), of the Giraffidae. See GIRAFFA. They had two pairs of horns, the posterior ones being large and somewhat palmated. The muzzle probably was fleshy or dilated as in the saiga antelope. They were of immense size. — **siv'a·there** (sĭv'ȧ·thēr), *n.* — **siv'a·the'ri·oid** (-thēr'ĭ·oid), *adj.*

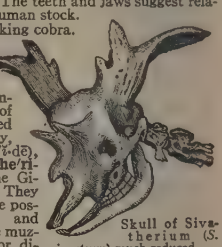
Skull of Sivatherium (*S. giganteum*) much reduced.

si'ver (sī'vĕr), *n.* An open drain; a gutter. *Scot.*
Si·wa'lik formation (sē·wä'lĭk). [From *Sivalik* Hills, India.] *Geol.* A group of fossiliferous clays, sandstones, etc., of late Tertiary age, found in India near the Himalayas.
Si'wan (sē'wăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Egyptian oasis Siwa.
Si·wan' (sē·wän'), *n.* Var. of SIVAN. See JEWISH CALENDAR.
Si'ward (sū'ĕrd), *n.* Earl of Northumberland in Shakespeare's *Macbeth.*
si'wash (sī'wŏsh), *n.* [Chinook Jargon, fr. F. *sauvage* savage, uncivilized. See SAVAGE.] **a** *Northwestern North America.* An Indian of the northern Pacific coast. **b** [*cap.*] A dog of a breed found in Alaska and often confused with the Eskimo dog, the Malemute, and the Husky, with all of which breeds he is undoubtedly some crossbreeding. — **si'wash, Si'wash,** *adj.*
si'wash (sī'wŏsh), *v. i.;* SI'WASHED (-wŏsht); SI'WASH·ING. [See SIWASH, *n.*] To camp, live, or do things after the manner of an Indian; esp., to travel without equipment. *Northwestern North America.*
si'wash (sī'wŏsh), *v.t. Logging.* To draw (logs) up to the main hauling cable. *Western U. S.*
six (sĭks), *adj.* [AS. *six, seox, siex;* akin to OFris. *sex*, D. *zes*, OS. & OHG. *sehs*, G. *sechs*, ON., Sw., & Dan. *sex*, Goth. *saihs*, L. *sex*, Gr. *hex*, OIr. *sē*, OSlav. *šěstĭ*, Skr. *ṣaḍ.* Cf. HEXAGON, HEXAMETER, SAMITE, SENARY, SEXTANT, SIESTA, SISE.] **1.** One more than five; twice three; as, *six* yards; — often with ellipsis of the noun; as, his height is five feet *six* (inches).
2. Sixth. *Obs.*
3. That has the number six; as, room *six.*
☞ *Six* is combined with a noun, often with the suffix *-ed* added to the combination, to form compound adjectives, such compounds being written usually with a hyphen, as in:

six-acre	six-gated	six-pot
six-angled	six-gilled	six-pound
six-arched	six-grain	six-ranked
six-banded	six-gram	six-rayed
six-bar	six-gun	six-ribbed
six-barred	six-headed	six-room
six-barreled	six-hoofed	six-roomed
six-bottle	six-horse	six-rowed
six-cent	six-hour	six-second
six-chambered	six-inch	six-shafted
six-colored	six-jointed	six-shared
six-cornered	six-leaved	six-shilling
six-course	six-legged	six-sided
six-cylinder	six-letter	six-spined
six-cylindered	six-lettered	six-spotted
six-day	six-lined	six-storied
six-dollar	six-lobed	six-story
six-edged	six-mile	six-stringed
six-ell	six-minute	six-striped
six-eyed	six-mouth	six-syllable
six-faced	six-oared	six-ton
six-figured	six-ounce	six-week
six-fingered	six-petaled	six-wheel
six-flowered	six-phase	six-wheeled
six-footed	six-plumed	six-winged
six-footed	six-ply	six-yard
six-gallon	six-pointed	six-year

— ***the Six Acts.*** *Eng.* A series of laws passed in 1819, to suppress seditious meetings and publications.
six (sĭks), *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than five; the sum of three and three; six units or objects.
2. A symbol representing six units, as 6, VI, or vi.
3. Something having as an essential feature six units or members; specif.: **a** A playing card, domino, etc., bearing six spots or pips. **b** Of a die, the face which bears six spots. **c** A bond bearing interest at six per cent per annum. **d** A boat rowed by six oars, or a crew of six oarsmen. **e** *pl.* Races for six-oared boats. **f** A set of six persons or things. **g** *Cricket.* A sixer. **h** *Eng.* = SIX ALE. **i** (1) An internal-combustion engine having six cylinders. (2) An automobile powered with this type of engine.
4. Ellipt. for *six horses, inches, minutes (hours), o'clock, persons, shillings, years*, etc.; as, a coach and *six;* the train at one-*six;* come at *six; six* were present.
5. *Math.* A combination of six elements; specif., one of the two sets of six lines of a double six (which see).
6. *Pharm.* Short for 606. See ARSPHENAMINE.
— ***to be at six and seven*** or ***at sixes and sevens.*** To be in disorder. — ***on, or at, six or seven.*** At hazard; at the mercy of fate, luck, or chance; in uncertainty about or disregard of consequences. *Obs.*

Si·ta' (sē·tä'), *n.* See RAMAYANA.
si'tal·pat'i, si'tal·pat'ci. Vars. of SEETULPUTTY.
sitch. Var. of SUCH. *Dial. & Illit.*
sitch, *n.* = 1st SIKE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
sith. † SCYTHE, SEETHE, SITHE, SIGHT.
sith. † *seeth*, form of SEE.
sith'cund', *n.* = GESITHCUND.
sithe. Scythe. *Obs. exc. Ref. Sp.*
sithe. † SIDE; SIGHT. [MENT.
sithe'ment. Aphetic for ASSYTH-
sith'en (sĭth'ĕn), *adv., conj., & prep.* [See SINCE.] = SITH. *Obs.*
sith'ence, sith'ens (-ĕns), *adv., conj., & prep.* = SITH. *Archaic.*
Si·tho'ni·an (sĭ·thō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Malay peninsula Sithonia. *Obs.*
sit'-horse', *n.* Riding horse. *Obs.*
Sit'nah (sĭt'nȧ). *Bib.*
Si·toph'i·lus (sĭ·tŏf'ĭ·lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *sito-* + *-philus.*] *Zool.* Syn. of CALANDRA. See CALANDRIDAE. [Eng. past part. of SIT.
sit'ten (sĭt'n). Obs. or dial.
‖**si'tu.** See IN SITU.
sit'u·tun'ga. Var. of SITATUNGA.
‖**Sitz'bad'** (zĭts'bȧt'), *n.* [G.] = SITZ BATH.
siv. Sieve. *Ref. Sp.*
sive. Var. of CHIVE, SCYTHE, SIEVE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
sivet. † CIVET.
‖**si vis pa'cem, pa'ra bel'lum.** [L.] If you wish for peace, prepare for war.
Si'vite. Var. of SIVAITE.
siv'vens. Var. of SIBBENS.
sivyle. † CIVIL.
siwe, siwen. † SUE.
si'win (sē'wĭn). Var. of SEWEN.

six'ain (sĭk'sān), *n.* [F., fr. *six* six. Cf. SEXTAIN.] **1.** A French billon coin of the 16th century, equal to ⅙ silver franc. **2.** *Pros.* A stanza of six lines; a sextain.

six and eightpence. Six shillings and eightpence, a traditional legal fee; hence, remuneration for service.

Six Articles. Articles of religion passed by an act of Parliament (1539) in the reign of Henry VIII, reasserting the doctrine of transubstantiation and sanctioning communion in one kind, the celibacy of the clergy, monastic vows, private masses, and auricular confession. The act is called the *Bloody Statute*, or *Six-stringed Whip.*

Six Companies. Six mutual-aid associations for Chinese emigrants, partly benevolent and partly commercial, representing six districts of the province of Kwangtung. They originated in the times of contract coolie labor in the United States (about 1850), and have become especially influential in San Francisco.

Six Counties. The six counties (Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, and Tyrone) of the former Irish province of Ulster, now Northern Ireland. *Colloq.*

six'-cut', *adj.* Having six blades; — said of a kind of stone-dressing ax; also, designating a surface produced by such an ax.

six'-eight' time. *Music.* Time in measures of six beats, an eighth note being the unit of beat.

six'er (sĭk'sĕr), *n.* *Cricket.* A hit from which six runs are scored. *Colloq.*

six feet of earth. The grave.

six'fold' (sĭks'fōld'), *adj.* [AS. *sixfeald.*] Consisting of six things or parts; six times repeated; six times as much or as many; sextuple. — **six'fold'** (66), *adv.*

six'-foot' (66), *adj.* Of a height, length, etc., of six feet. — **six'-foot'er,** *n.* *Colloq.*

six gun. = SIX-SHOOTER.

six'-hour' cir'cle. *Astron.* That hour circle whose plane is at right angles to the meridian.

Six Hundred. The Light Brigade of Tennyson's poem *The Charge of the Light Brigade*, which see.

six'i·eme' (sĭk'sĭ·ĕm'), *n.* [F. *sixième*, fr. *six* six.] In piquet, a sequence of six. *Obs.*

Six Months' War. The Franco-Prussian War (July, 1870–January, 1871). There were but six months of actual fighting although peace was not signed until May 10, 1871.

Six Nations. A confederation of North American Indians formed by the union of the Tuscaroras and the Five Nations. See IROQUOIS.

six'-o'-clock', *n.* A kind of wild tobacco (*Nicotiana suaveolens*) with nocturnal, fragrant flowers. *Australia.*

six of one and half a dozen of another *or* **the other.** Of two persons, things, ideas, etc., so nearly alike as to make discrimination or preference impossible.

six'pence (sĭks'pĕns), *n.; pl.* -PENCES (-pĕn·sĕz; -sĭz; 119). **1.** The sum of six pence; also, an English silver coin of this value; half a shilling, about 12 cents. See FIPPENNY BIT; COIN, *Table.* **2.** A person who remains unchanged. *Dial.* **3.** A coin-shaped patch of saliva. See *spit sixpences*, under SPIT, *v.*

six'pen'ny (-pĕn'ĭ; -pĕn·ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Of the value of, or costing, sixpence; hence, of trifling worth; cheap; trashy. **2.** Designating a size of nails. See -PENNY.

six'pen'ny·worth', *n.* Amount purchasable with or valued at sixpence.

six point. *Backgammon.* The point sixth from the outer end on each player's home table.

six points of ritual. See RITUALISM, *n.*, 2.

six'-pound'er, *n.* A cannon firing a six-pound shell. See POUNDER, *n.*, 2.

six'-rowed' bar'ley. A type of barley having the three spikelets of each cluster fertile so that the spike is six-rowed. Cf. FOUR-ROWED.

six'score' (sĭks'skōr'; 66; 181), *adj.* Six times twenty; one hundred and twenty.

six'-shoot'er, *n.* A firearm which can be fired six times without reloading; esp., a six-chambered revolver. *Colloq.*

six'some (sĭks'sŭm), *n.* A group of six persons or things; now esp., a group of six persons playing together.

six'-square' (66), *adj.* Hexagonal; also, cubical. *Obs.*

sixte (sĭkst), *n.* [F., fr. *six* six.] *Fencing.* The sixth parry, the same as *tierce* with the fingernails turned up.

six'teen' (sĭks'tēn'; 66), *adj.* [AS. *sixtēne, sixtȳne.* See SIX; TEN. Cf. SIXTY.] **1.** Six and ten; fifteen and one more; — often with ellipsis of the noun. **2.** Sixteenth. *Obs.* **3.** That has the number sixteen; as, room *sixteen.*

six'teen', *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than fifteen; the sum of ten and six; sixteen units or objects. **2.** A symbol representing sixteen units, as 16, XVI, or xvi. **3.** A sixteen-year-old girl; as, this sweet sixteen. **4.** A sixteenmo or a sheet for such.

six'teen'er (sĭks'tēn'ĕr), *n.* **a** One of a group of sixteen. **b** One aged sixteen. **c** A sixteen-line poem or stanza.

six'teen'-foot' stop. *Organ Building.* A stop sounding pitches an octave lower than the notes indicate.

six'teen'mo (sĭks'tēn'mō), *n.; pl.* -MOS (-mōz). A book of sheets folded each into sixteen leaves; sextodecimo.

six'teen'-pound'er, *n.* A cannon firing a sixteen-pound shell. See POUNDER, *n.*, 2.

six'teenth' (sĭks'tēnth'; 66), *adj.* [From SIXTEEN; cf. AS. *sixtēotha.*] **1.** Next in order after the fifteenth. **2.** Constituting one of sixteen equal parts into which anything is or may be divided; as, a *sixteenth* note.

six'teenth', *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by sixteen; one of sixteen equal parts into which anything is or may be divided. **2.** The unit or object coming next after the fifteenth in any series. **3.** *Music.* **a** An interval comprising two octaves and a second. See INTERVAL, 8. **b** A sixteenth note.

Sixteenth Amendment. *U. S. Const.* The income tax amendment, in force Feb. 25, 1913.

sixteenth note. *Music.* See NOTE, *n.*, **14 a.**

sixteenth rest. *Music.* See 3d REST, 12.

sixteen to one. A rallying cry of the Democratic party in 1896, alluding to their advocacy of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a legalized value ratio to gold of 16 to 1.

sixth (sĭksth), *adj.* [AS. *sixta;* akin to L. *sextus.* See SIX.] **1.** Next in order after the fifth. **2.** Constituting one of six equal parts into which anything is or may be divided. **3.** [*cap.*, with *the.*] Being the sixth monarch, pope, etc., of this name; — often expressed by Roman numeral; as, Edward the *Sixth;* Pius *VI.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:
sixth-floor, sixth-form, sixth-grade, sixth-rate.

sixth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by six; one of six equal parts into which anything is or may be divided. **2.** The unit or object coming next after the fifth in any series. **3.** *Music.* **a** An interval embracing six diatonic degrees. See INTERVAL, 8. **b** A tone at this interval. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones a sixth apart. **d** The sixth tone of a scale counting upwards.

sixth chord. *Music.* A chord made up of a tone with its third and its sixth, usually regarded as the first inversion of a triad; — called also ***chord of the sixth.*** Three important sixth chords, called ***chords of the augmented sixth*** because they contain an augmented sixth above the lowest tone, are: (1) the ***Italian sixth,*** consisting of a tone with the major third and augmented sixth above it; (2) the ***French sixth,*** comprising a tone with a major third, augmented fourth, and augmented sixth above; and (3) the ***German sixth,*** which has tones a major third, perfect fifth, and augmented sixth above the lowest tone. See also NEAPOLITAN SIXTH.

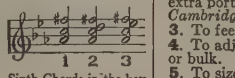

Sixth Chords in the key of C minor. 1 Italian; 2 French; 3 German.

Sixth day. Friday; — so called by the Friends, or Quakers.

sixth nerve. *Anat. & Zool.* A nerve of the sixth cranial pair, supplying the lateral rectus muscles of the eyes.

six'-three'-three', *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a plan of organization of school grades, with six for the elementary school and three each for the junior and senior high schools. Cf. EIGHT-FOUR.

sixth sense. A power of perception like but not one of the five senses; a special ability to perceive or comprehend; often, a keen intuitive power.

six'ti·eth (sĭks'tĭ·ĕth; -ĭth; 119), *adj.* [AS. *sixtiogotha, sixtigotha.*] **1.** Next in order after the fifty-ninth. **2.** Constituting one of sixty equal parts into which anything is or may be divided.

six'ti·eth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by sixty; one of sixty equal parts into which anything is or may be divided. **2.** The unit or object coming next after the fifty-ninth in any series.

six'-time', *n.* *Music.* Sextuple measure.

six'ty (sĭks'tĭ), *adj.* [AS. *sieztig, sixtig;* akin to G. *sechzig.* See SIX; TEN. Cf. SIXTEEN.] **1.** Six times ten; fifty-nine and one more; threescore; — often with ellipsis of the noun; as, the *sixty* questioned. **2.** That has the number or size sixty; as, stateroom *sixty.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

sixty-eight	**sixty-fourth**	**sixty-seventh**
sixty-eighth	**sixty-nine**	**sixty-sixth**
sixty-fifth	**sixty-ninth**	**sixty-third**
sixty-first	**sixty-one**	**sixty-three**
sixty-five	**sixty-second**	**sixty-two**
sixty-four	**sixty-seven**	

six'ty, *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The sum of six times ten; twice thirty; sixty units or objects. **2.** A symbol representing sixty units, as 60, LX, or lx. **3.** Short for *sixty years of age.* **4.** *Com.* A bill of exchange payable in 60 days. *Cant.* — ***like sixty.*** With great speed ease, force, or the like; as, to go, run, etc., *like sixty;* to ache *like sixty. Colloq., U. S.* — ***the six'ties*** (sĭks'tĭz). The numbers sixty to sixty-nine inclusive; specif., the years numbered sixty to sixty-nine in a person's life or in a particular century.

six'ty-four'mo (-fōr'mō; 181), *n.; pl.* -MOS (-mōz). A book composed of sheets each of which is folded into sixty-four leaves; — usually written 64mo, or 64°.

six'ty-pen'ny (-pĕn'ĭ), *adj.* Designating a size of nails. See -PENNY.

sixty per cent. A usurer. *Rare.*

six'ty-six' (sĭks'tĭ·sĭks'), *n.* **1.** Sixty and six more. **2.** *Card Playing.* A form of bezique in which no groups but marriages are declared, and a score of sixty-six counts one toward game.

six'-weeks' grass. In the southwestern United States, any of several low, quick-growing annual grasses, esp. *Poa annua.*

six'-wheel'er, *n.* A vehicle with six wheels.

six'-year'-old', *n.* One of the age of six years. — **six'-year'-old',** *adj.*

siz'a·ble (sīz'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Of reasonable or suitable size or bulk; usually, somewhat large; fairly big; as, *sizable* timber. — **siz'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **siz'a·bly,** *adv.*

siz'al, *n.* Sisal hemp.

siz'ar (sīz'ĕr), *n.* Also **siz'er.** [From *size* a settled allowance.] A student in the universities of Cambridge (Eng.) and Dublin, who receives an allowance towards his college expenses. Formerly he had certain services to perform. Cf. SERVITOR 6.

siz'ar·ship, *n.* **1.** The position or standing of a sizar. **2.** A foundation for the support of a sizar. *Brit.*

size (sīz), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *assize.* See ASSIZE; cf. SIZE glue.] **1.** = ASSIZE, 6 **a**; — usually in *pl.* *Now Dial.* **2.** A standard or limit of action, conduct, or the like. *Obs.* **3.** Physical magnitude, extent, or bulk; the actual, characteristic, normal, or relative proportions of a thing; relative or proportionate dimensions; as, to measure the *size* of a box; trees of all *sizes;* to attain full *size;* to adjust the *size* of a curtain; also, equal magnitude; as, boys all of a *size.* **4.** Character, quality, or status of a person or thing with reference to importance, relative merit, correspondence to needs, etc.; as, the office demands a man of larger *size.*

The middling or lower *size* of people. *Swift.*

5. A settled quantity or allowance, as of food or drink; a portion. *Obs.* **6.** An allowance of food and drink from the buttery, aside from the regular dinner at commons. Cf. BATTEL. *Univ. of Cambridge, Eng.* **7.** Formerly, in some cases, a standard, arbitrarily or legally fixed, regulating the weight, measure, quantity, quality, or the like, of a commodity; now, one of a set of the conventional specified measurements in which shoes, gloves, dresses, suits, and other articles are made up for sale. **8.** Actual state of affairs; true condition. *Colloq.*

"That's about the *size* of it," said the crow; "it's winter, and this is snow." *F. Sallen.*

9. Sizable amount, proportions, character, or the like. **10.** *Gems.* A kind of gauge or sieve for grading gems, esp. pearls, according to size. **11.** *Mach.* The specified dimension (or dimensions) of a part.

Syn. — SIZE, MAGNITUDE. The size of an object (commonly material) is the measure or extent of its dimensions, whether great or small; MAGNITUDE strictly denotes greatness of extent, bulk, intensity, power, etc., and applies to both material and immaterial objects; but the words are frequently interchangeable; as, the *size* of a grain of sand, of a house; the *magnitude* of a mountain; the *magnitude* of one's designs; angular *magnitude.* Cf. BULK.

size (sīz), *v.* *Transitive:* **1.** To fix the weight, measure, capacity, etc., of; to conform to standard. *Obs.*

To *size* weights. *Bacon.*

2. To procure extra portions of; also, to pay for or charge extra portions of; more broadly, to buy; charge. *Univ. of Cambridge, Eng., and other universities.* **3.** To feed or fill with size, or portion. *Obs.* **4.** To adjust, arrange, grade, or classify, according to size or bulk. **5.** To size up, or form a judgment of. *Colloq.* **6.** To reduce (lumber) to uniform width and thickness by dressing. **7.** *Mach.* To bring or adjust to size, as by cutting. **8.** *Mil.* To arrange men in (a squad or company) according to their stature.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To order food or drink from the buttery; hence, to enter a score, as on the buttery book. *Univ. of Cambridge, Eng.* **2.** To take greater size; to increase in size. *Keats.*

size down. To gradate or arrange from larger to smaller, as, to *size down* roofing slates from the eaves to the ridge;

size up. **a** To estimate or ascertain the character and ability of (a person); to form an opinion or judgment of (a situation, etc.). See 2d SIZE, 5. **b** To measure up; to equal in size, quality, power, etc.; to admit comparison; — usually with *to* or *with.* **c** To become full-sized. *Rare.*

size (sīz), *n.* [F. *assise*, a setting, fixing, layer. See ASSIZE; cf. SIZE bulk.] Any of various glutinous materials, as preparations of glue or flour, or varnish, shellac, or the like, used for filling the pores in the surface of paper, fiber, plaster, etc., or, in bookbinding, for applying color, metal, or ink leaf to book edges or covers. Ordinary painter's size is a thin solution of glue. Cf. GLAIR, GOLD SIZE.

size (sīz), *v. t.;* SIZED (sīzd); SIZ'ING (sīz'ĭng). **1.** To cover, stiffen, or glaze, with or as with size; to prepare with size. **2.** *Hat Mfg.* To compact (felt) by means of moisture, heat, and pressure.

size, *n.* A candle. *Obs.*

size (sīz), *n.* [See SISE, SICE.] In dice, the six.

-size (-sīz). = -SIZED, as in: **full'-size', life'-size', o'ver-size', small'-size', un'der-size'.**

size bone. A long whalebone measuring six feet or more.

sized (sīzd), *adj.* **1.** Having a special size or bulk. **2.** Arranged or adjusted according to size. **3.** Up to standard in size; sizable; also, *Rare*, of the same size.

-sized. A combining form of *sized*, as in:

fair-sized	**middle-sized**	**small-sized**
full-sized	**middle-sizedness**	**standard-sized**
great-sized	**oversized**	**undersized**
large-sized	**same-sized**	

sized, *past tense & past part.* of 4th SIZE.

size'man (sīz'mȧn); *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn), *n.* One who puts size on leather.

siz'er (sīz'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who determines or sorts by sizes. **2.** A device by which articles are sized; as, an orange *sizer.* **3.** Something big; a whopper. *Colloq., Eng.* **4.** *Lumber.* A machine for surfacing timbers to the required size. **5.** One whose work is sizing a (specified) thing, as in: **camb sizer, tape sizer, warp sizer, yarn sizer.**

siz'er (sīz'ĕr), *n.* One who puts on size or tends a sizing machine.

siz'er (sīz'ĕr), *n.* Var. of SIZAR.

siz'er, *n.* Short for ASSIZER. *Obs.*

siz'er die, tap (sīz'ĕr), etc. *Mach.* A die, tap, etc., to finish threaded work to standard size.

size roll. *Mil.* A roll indicating height of each soldier.

siz'es (sīz'ĕz; -īz; 119), *adv.* Much; far. *Emily Dickinson.*

size stick. A rulerlike device for measuring the foot, graduated with shoe sizes, and having a fixed upright at one end and a movable upright which slides along the stick.

siz'i·ness (sīz'ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Quality of being sizy; viscousness.

siz'ing (sīz'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* **1.** Act or process of one that sizes (in various senses of 2d SIZE). **2.** [From 1st or 2d SIZE.] Food and drink ordered from the buttery by a student; also, the act of procuring, or paying the charge for, such provisions. *Univ. of Cambridge, Eng.* **3.** A granted share or portion; an allotment. **4.** *pl.* *Milling.* The coarsest particles of wheat endosperm broken out in the milling process; coarse middlings.

siz'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of 4th SIZE, *v.* The act or process of applying size, or glaze; also, size.

siz'ing (sīz'ĭng), *n.* = SIZING.

siz'ing tool (sīz'ĭng). *Wood Turning.* A cutting tool with a gauge clamped to it to determine the size of the wood turned; — called also ***sizing chisel.***

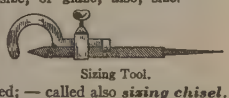
Sizing Tool.

siz'y (sīz'ĭ), *adj.* [From 3d SIZE.] Viscous; glutinous.

si·zyg'i·um (sĭ·zĭj'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL.] Syzygy.

sizz (sĭz), *n.* [Imitative.] A hissing sound. — *v. t. & i.* To hiss; to make hiss.

siz'zard (sĭz'ĕrd), *n.* [*sizzle* + *blizzard.*] A period of weather marked by heat with high humidity. *Colloq., U. S.*

sizz'ing (*dial.* sĭz'ĭn), *n.* Yeast. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

siz'zle (sĭz'ĭ), *v. i.;* SIZ'ZLED (-'ld); SIZ'ZLING (-lĭng). [See SISS.] To make a hissing sound; to fry, or to shrivel up, with a hissing sound. — *v. t.* To burn up or sear with scorching heat or heated language.

siz'zle, *n.* A hissing sound, as of something frying over a fire.

siz'zling (sĭz'lĭng), *adj.* That sizzles; very hot; as, a *sizzling* spell of weather. — **siz'zling·ly,** *adv.*

sizzling heat. *Metal.* A degree of heat (about 400–450° F.) which is approximately that of iron just hot enough to hiss when touched with a moistened finger.

sjam'bok (shăm'bŏk), *n.* [S. Afr. D., fr. Malay *cambok*, fr. Per. *chābuk* whip.] A heavy leather or hide whip. *S. Africa.* — *v. t.* To use the sjambok on; to flog.

---

six'-cant'ed, *adj.* See 4th FILE, 1.
six'-cou'pled, *adj.* See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*
six'-eared' bar'ley. = SIX-ROWED BARLEY.
six'ern (sĭk'sĭrn). Var. of SEXERN. *Scot.*
six'foil', *n.* = SEXFOIL.
six'hand man. Pseudoarchaic for SIXHYNDE MAN.
six'hynde man. See HYNDE, *adj.*
six'-mast'ed (66), *adj.* See MASTED.
six'-mas'ter, *n.* See -MASTER.
six'-o'-six', *n.* Usually written 606. See ARSPHENAMINE.
Six'-Prin'ci·ple Bap'tists. See BAPTIST, *n.*
six'-shaft'ed bird of paradise. See PARDTIA. [ARTICLES.
Six'-stringed' Whip. See SIX
six'teen-fold', *adj.* See -FOLD.
six'teenth'ly, *adv.* of SIXTEENTH.
sixth'let, *n.* See 1st -ET, *Note.*
sixth'ly, *adv.* of SIXTH.
six'ti-fold', Sixtyfold. *Ref. Sp.*
Six'tine (sĭks'tĭn), *adj.* = 1st SISTINE.
Six'towns' (sĭks'tounz'), *n.* See CHOCTAW.
Six'tus (sĭks'tŭs), *n.* = SEXTUS.
six'ty-fold', *adj.* See -FOLD.
six'ty-fourth' note. *Music.* See NOTE, *n.*, 14 **a.**
sixty-fourth rest. *Music.* See [3d REST, 12.
sizar. ✝ SCISSORS.
size'a·ble. Var. of SIZABLE. — **size'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **size'a·bly,** *adv.*
sizeine. ✝ SIXAIN.
siz'y·gy. Var. of SYZYGY.
siz'yid. Var. of SAYID.

skaff (skăf), *n.* A saw kerf. *Colloq., New Eng.*

skaff'ie (skăf'ĭ), *n.* Also **scaffy.** [Dim. See SCAPHE.] *Naut.* A Scottish fishing boat having the stem raked and rounding and the stern raked, usually with main and mizzen dipping lugsails.

skag (skăg), *n.* A low, strongly built, decked boat for duck shooting. *Local, Great Lakes.* — *v. i.* To shoot from a skag.

skag, *n. & v.* Tear; split; wound. *Dial. Eng.*

skag. Var. of SKEG.

skall'ie (skăl'ĭ), *n.* [OF. *escaille* (F. *écaille*).] *Scot.* a *Obs.* Blue slate. b A slate pencil.

skains'mate' (skānz'māt'), *n.* A nonce word, in *Romeo and Juliet,* conjectured to mean messmate or companion (from *skean,* a dagger) or a scapegrace.

skair (skār), *v. & n.* Share. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

skair (skār). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of SCARE.

skait'bird' (skāt'bûrd'), *n.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *sket* dirt, excrement.] A skua. *Scot.*

skäl'pund' (skōl'pōōnd'; skôl'-), *n. sing. & pl.* [Sw.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

Skan'da (skŭn'dä), *n.* [Skr.] The Hindu god of war, son of Siva. He is called also *Karttikeya.* He has six arms and rides on a peacock.

skan'dhas (skŭn'dăz), *n.* [Skr. *skandha.*] *Hinduism & Buddhism.* The impermanent elements which enter into man's constitution, assumed in incarnation; — called also *khandha.*

skat (skăt), *n.* [G., fr. It. *scartare* to discard.] **1.** A three-hand card game played with 32 cards, of which two constitute the skat (sense 2), or widow. The players bid for the privilege of attempting any of several games or tasks, in most of which the player undertaking the game must take tricks counting in aggregate at least 61 (the counting cards being ace 11, ten 10, king 4, queen 3, jack 2). The four jacks are the best trumps, ranking club, spade, heart, diamond, and a ten outranks king or queen (but in nullo cards rank as in whist). The value of hands depends upon the game played, trump suit, points taken, and number of matadors.
2. *Skat.* A widow of two cards, which count for the player.

skat (skăt). Var. of SCAT.

Skat, *n.* See STAR, *Table.*

skate (skāt), *n.; pl.* SKATES (skāts), rarely SKATE. See PLURAL, *Note.* [ON. *skata.*] Any of numerous rays of the genus *Raja* and allied genera of family Rajidae. Their pectoral fins are greatly developed and give the animal a rhomboidal shape, but they are not confluent around the front of the snout. Among the best-known species are the common European, or gray, skate (*Raja batis*), which sometimes weighs over 100 pounds and is extensively used as food; the smooth, or barn-door, skate (*R. laevis*) of the American Atlantic coast, and *R. binoculata,* a large species of the Pacific coast; and the thornback (*R. clavata*). The tobacco-box skate (*R. erinacea*) is a small species, brown above mottled with black spots, and is very common on the American Atlantic coast.

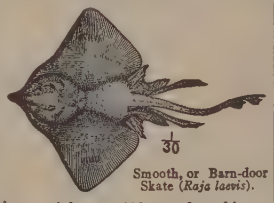

Smooth, or Barn-door Skate (*Raja laevis*).

skate (skāt), *n.* [For *skates,* fr. D. *schaats* skate, stilt, fr. OF. *escace, escache* (F. *échasse*) stilt, of Teut. origin; cf. Fris. *skatja* stilt, LG. *schake* shank, bone. The earliest skates were shin bones of animals. See SHANK; cf. SCATCH.] **1.** A metallic runner with a frame shaped to fit the sole of a shoe, to be fastened under the foot, and used for gliding on ice.
2. A roller skate.
3. A skid or shoe, made to fit over the rail, used as a brake under a railroad car wheel.
4. The act or pastime of skating; a skating match.
5. A jag. *Slang.*

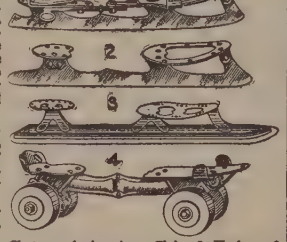

Skates. 1 American Club; 2 Hockey; 3 Tubular Racing; 4 Roller.

skate (skāt), *v. i.;* SKAT'ED (skāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); SKAT'ING. To glide along on skates, esp. as a form of exercise; to slide ahead on a slippery or smooth surface as if on skates. — *v. t.* To compete in (a race) or with (a person) on skates; also, to cover (a distance) on skates.

skate on thin ice. a To proceed foolishly or venturesomely into perils, uncertainties, etc., trusting to skill or luck to carry one through. b To advance baseless or inadequately supported arguments or opinions.

skate (skāt), *n.* **1.** An old decrepit horse; a plug. *Slang, U. S.*
2. A mean, miserly person; also, a depraved person.

skat'er (skāt'ĕr), *n.* a One that skates. b = WATER STRIDER.

skate sailing. The sport of using a saillike device while on skates to course with the wind.

Ska'thi (skä'thē), *n.* [ON. *Skathi.*] *Norse Myth.* A goddess of giant stock, the daughter of Thiazi, wife of Njorth. It is she who fastens the venom-dripping snake above Loki.

ska-ti'kas (skä-tĭ'käs), *n.; pl.* -KU (-kōō). [Lith.] A money of account in Lithuania from 1918 to 1922, equal to 1/100 auksinas. See COIN, *Table.*

skat'ing (skāt'ĭng), *n.* The art or sport of a skater.

skat'ist (-ĭst), *n.* A skater. *Rare.*

skat'ole (skăt'ōl), *n.* Also **skat'ol** (-ōl; -ŏl). [Gr. *skōr, skatos,* dung + *-ol.*] *Chem.* A compound, C_9H_9N, which is formed by putrefaction of albuminous matter and hence is found in the human intestine and in excrement, from which it is obtained in white, shining, intensely fetid, leaflets; 3-methyl-indole. It is also formed by reducing indigo, etc.

ska'to-sine (skā'tō-sēn; skăt'ō-; -sĭn), *n.* Also **-sin.** [*skatol* + *-ose* + *-ine.*] *Biochem.* A base, $C_{10}H_{18}N_2O_3$, formed in the autolysis of pancreas, and probably related to skatole.

skat-ox'yl (skăt-ŏk'sĭl), *n.* [*skatole* + *oxygen* + *-yl.*] An oxidation product of skatole found combined with sulphuric acid as a potassium salt in diabetic urine.

skean (shkēn; skēn), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *sgian.*] A dagger; dirk; specif.: a A bronze double-edged dagger anciently used in Ireland. b A skean dhu.

skean (skēn). Var. of SKEIN.

skean dhu (shkēn *or* skēn ŧhōō). [See SKEAN. Literally, black knife.] A form of knife or dagger formerly worn by Scottish Highlanders.

skean'ock-le (skēn'ŭk'l), *n.* [Gael. *sgian-achlais,* fr. *sgian* knife + *achlais* armpit.] A small dirk. *Scot.*

ske-dad'dle (skē-dăd'l), *v. i.;* SKE-DAD'DLED (-ld); SKE-DAD'DLING (-lĭng). [E. dial. also to spill, scatter.] To betake oneself to flight in or as in a panic; to flee; to run away; to scurry; scamper. — **ske-dad'dler** (-lĕr), *n. Both Colloq.*

ske-dad'dle, *n.* Act of skedaddling. *Colloq.*

skedge (skĕj), *n.* [Corn.] Also **skedge'with'** (-wĭth'). The common privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*).

sked'lock (skĕd'lŏk), *n.* The jointed charlock.

skeeg (skēg), *v. t. & n.* [From Scot. *skeegers* whip; cf. Gael. *sgiūrs* whip, fr. E. *scourge.*] Lash; flog; slap. *Scot.*

skeel (skēl), *n.* [ON. *skjōla.*] A pail, bucket, or tub. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

skeel (skēl). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of SKILL.

skeel duck, skeel goose, skeeling, *n., or* **skeeling goose.** The common sheldrake. *Brit.*

skeel'ing (skēl'ĭng), *n.* [From Scand. Cf. SHEALING.]
1. A shed, outhouse, or penthouse; a lean-to. *Eng.*
2. A bay of a barn. *Obs.*
3. The side of an attic under a slope of a roof. *Local, Eng.*

skeen arch (skēn). [Cf. SCHEME ARCH.] A diminished arch.

skeen'yie (skēn'yĭ; -ĭ), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *sgēinnidh,* and E. SKEIN.] Twine; packthread. *Scot.*

skeer (skēr), **skeered** (skērd), *adj.* Excited; wild. *Scot.*

skeer (skēr), **skeer'y** (skēr'ĭ). Dial. vars. of SCARE, SCARY.

skeer (skēr). Dial. Eng. var. of SCAR, a rock; SKIRR.

skee'sicks (skē'zĭks), *n.* A rascal; skinflint; good-for-nothing; — often used playfully. *Colloq., U. S.*

skeet (skēt), *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Naut.* Formerly a scoop on the end of a long pole used for throwing water on the sails of a yacht to tighten the canvas. — *v. t.* To throw water on (a sail) with a skeet.

skeet (skēt), *n.* A form of trapshooting in which clay targets are thrown in such a way as to duplicate the angles of flight found in wing shooting.

skeet (skēt). Obs. var. of SKATE.

skeg (skĕg), *n.* [D. *scheg(ge),* fr. Dan. *skjeg;* akin to ON. *skaga* to project, and E. SHAG.] **1.** The afterpart of the keel of a vessel near the sternpost, or a part in extension of the keel, upon which the rudder rests; now, esp., the part connecting the keel with the bottom of the rudderpost in a single-screw vessel.
2. In a flat-bottomed boat, the vertical triangular piece taking the place of the afterpart of a keel.

skeg (skĕg), *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Dial. Eng.* a A sort of wild plum. b = YELLOW SKEG.

skeg, *n.* [ON. *skegg* the beard. See SHAG.] An inferior kind of bearded oats. *Local, Eng.*

skeg (skĕg), *n. & v.* [Cf. Nor. dial. *skjaag, skjegl,* squinting.] Glance; peep. *Dial. Eng.*

skeg. Var. of SKAG, tear.

skeg'ger (skĕg'ĕr), *n.* A parr.

skeif (skĭf; skāf), *n.* [D. *schiif.*] A lapidary's polishing wheel.

skeigh (skĕk), *adj.* Also **skeich.** [Cf. ON. *skeika* to swerve, and E. SHY, *adj.*] Shy; mettlesome; proud. *Chiefly Scot.*

skein (skān), *n.* [ME. *skeyne,* fr. OF. *escaigne* (F. *écagne*), of uncert. origin.] **1.** A quantity of yarn, thread, silk, or the like, put up after it is taken from the reel, usually in a sort of knot. A *skein* of cotton yarn is formed by eighty turns of the thread round a fifty-four-inch reel.
2. Something suggesting the twistings and contortions of a skein; a skeinlike shape, group, arrangement, etc.

Through the *skeins* of smoke. *Hardy.*

3. A flight of wild fowl, as ducks or geese.
4. *Biol.* A spireme.
5. See MEASURE, *Table.*

skein, *v. t.* To wind into skeins or hanks.

skein, *n.* [D. *scheen.* See SHIN.] **1.** *Basketwork.* A trimmed strip of osier made from splits.
2. A metal thimble or tapered sleeve, as one on an axletree arm.

skein'er (skān'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A winder, bundler, or dyer, of skeins.
2. A device for winding or holding skeins. *Dial. Eng.*

skelb (skĕlb), *n. & v.* [Cf. Gael. *sgealb.*] Splinter; slice. *Scot.*

skel'der (skĕl'dĕr), *v. t. & i.* To cheat; to panhandle. — *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. *Both Old Slang.*

skel'dock (skĕl'dŏk), *n.* [Gael. *sgeallag.*] Charlock; also, jointed charlock. *Scot.*

skel'drake' (skĕl'drāk'), *n.* [Cf. SHELDRAKE.] *Local, Brit.* a The common sheldrake. b The oyster catcher.

skel'et (skĕl'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [MF. *scelete* (F. *squelette*). See SKELETON.] *Obs.* a A skeleton. b A mummy.

skel'e-tal (skĕl'ē-tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a skeleton.

skeletal muscles. *Anat.* Muscles attached to the skeleton, as disting. from those of the intestine, heart, etc.

skel'e-tin (-tĭn), *n.* [*skeleton* + *-in.*] *Biochem.* Any of a group of almost insoluble nitrogenous substances, as spongin, conchiolin, etc., in the skeletal tissues of invertebrates.

skeleto-. A combining form for *skeleton,* as in:
skeletography, skeletology, skeletopoeia, skeletotrophic.

skel'e-tog'e-nous (skĕl'ē-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *adj.* [*skeleto-* + *-genous.*] That develops into bone; skeleton-forming. — **skel'e-tog'e-ny** (-nĭ), *n.*

skel'e-to-mus'cu-lar (skĕl'ē-tō-mŭs'kū-lĕr), *adj.* [*skeleto* + *muscular.*] Designating, pertaining to, or dependent upon, the skeleton and the muscles which move it; as, *skeletomuscular* activity.

skel'e-ton (skĕl'ē-tŭn; -t'n), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *skeleton* (sc. *sōma*) a dried body, a mummy, fr. *skeletos* dried up, parched, and akin to Gr. *skellein* to dry, dry up, parch, *sklēros* dry, hard, rough, Lett. *kalst* to dry up. See SHALLOW; cf. SCLEROSIS.] **1.** The bones of a human being or other vertebrate collectively; the bony or more or less cartilaginous framework supporting the soft tissues and protecting the internal organs. In *Biol.,* in a broader sense, the whole of the more rigid parts, esp. the supporting and protective structures, of any animal, or of any part of its body, or even of certain vegetable organisms, as diatoms. The spicules of a sponge, the stony framework of a coral, the shell of a mollusk, and the hard cuticle of a beetle, are examples. In invertebrates these structures are more often external to the soft parts (*exoskeletal*), in vertebrates chiefly internal (*endoskeletal*), supplemented by exoskeletal structures. See EXOSKELETON, ENDOSKELETON. In vertebrates most parts of the skeleton are formed in the embryo out of cartilage, which, except in primitive forms, is mostly replaced by bony tissue in the adult. The skeleton of a typical vertebrate consists chiefly of an ***axial skeleton*** (comprising the *skull, spinal column, ribs,* etc.) and an ***appendicular skeleton*** (the bones of the limbs, including also the *pectoral* and *pelvic arches,* by which they are supported). In man the number of bones is reckoned at about 200 (not counting the six auditory ossicles), but many bones separate in young individuals afterward become united. See MAN, *Illust.*
2. Something as meager, rigid, or devitalized, as a skeleton; specif., an emaciated person or animal.
3. The parts in a structure that correspond in function and importance to the skeleton in an animal; the mere framework of a thing. Specif.: a The cage (sense 5 c) of a high building. b A topical outline for a literary work; a sketch with headings for main divisions.
4. Short for SKELETON AT THE FEAST, etc. See below.
5. Short for SKELETON SUIT.
6. *Mil.* Short for SKELETON COMPANY, REGIMENT.
7. Hence, staff of office much below its usual numbers.
8. *Print.* A kind of type having very thin and light lines.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

autoskeleton	**ectoskeleton**	**pseudoskeleton**
chondroskeleton	**endoskeleton**	**scleroskeleton**
dermaskeleton	**exoskeleton**	**splanchnoskeleton**
dermatoskeleton	**neuroskeleton**	**zonoskeleton**

skel'e-ton, *adj.* Consisting of, or resembling, a skeleton; that has the character of a skeleton, or framework or outline; as, a *skeleton* sermon or crystal.

skel'e-ton, *v. t.* To skeletonize.

skeleton at the feast. Someone or something that serves to bring unpleasant memories or prospects to the minds of pleasure seekers.

skeleton company, regiment, *etc. Mil.* A company or other organization which has most or all of its complement of officers, but many vacancies in the ranks.

skeleton construction. A method of constructing high buildings in which the chief horizontal and vertical members are of rolled steel, and the walls are for the most part supported at the floor levels by the steel frame itself.

skeleton dance. *Anthropol.* Any ceremonial dance in which dancers are costumed to represent skeletons or death; also, the dance of death in European folklore.

skeleton drill. *Mil.* A drill with skeleton organizations, as companies or regiments, the flanks only of subdivisions being marked by men, for the instruction of officers only.

skeleton girder. A lattice girder.

skel'e-to'ni-an (skĕl'ē-tō'nĭ-ăn), *adj.* Skeletonic. *Rare.*

skel'e-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Skeletonlike; having a skeleton.

Skeleton in Armor, The. A poem (1841) by Longfellow.

skeleton in the closet, cupboard, house, etc. A private hidden source of shame or grief.

skel'e-ton-ize (skĕl'ē-tŭn-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To prepare a skeleton of; also, to reduce to a skeleton; specif., *Mil.,* to reduce (as a regiment) to a number of men and officers far below its complement. — *v. i.* To become reduced to a skeleton. — **skel'e-ton-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

skel'e-ton-iz'er (-īz'ĕr), *n.* Any small moth whose larva eats the parenchyma of leaves, leaving the skeleton of veins and the upper or lower epidermis.

skeleton key. *Locks.* A key with a large part of the bit filed away so as to avoid the wards, and thus enable it to open a number of locks as a master key.

skeleton leaf. A leaf with the parenchyma removed.

skeleton movement. = BAR MOVEMENT.

skeleton pattern. *Patternmaking.* A pattern constructed in skeleton form and in whose open spaces sand is inserted.

skeleton proof. A proof of a print or engraving, with the inscription in hair strokes only.

skeleton regiment. See SKELETON COMPANY.

skeleton shrimp. An amphipod crustacean of *Caprella* or allied genus. See CAPRELLA.

skeleton suit. A boy's tight-fitting suit of clothes, the trousers being buttoned to the jacket.

skel'e-ton-y (skĕl'ē-tŭn-ĭ), *adj.* Skeletonic.

skel'goose' (skĕl'gōōs'), *n.* The common sheldrake. *Scot.*

skel'ic in'dex (skĕl'ĭk). *Anthropom.* The index derived from the length of leg divided by the trunk length.

skell (skĕl), *n. & v. t. & i.* [Cf. ON. *skjālgr.*] Squint; upset; twist. *Dial. Eng.*

skel'lat (skĕl'ăt), *n.* [OF. *escalete,* var. of *escholete.*] A small bell; a hand bell; an iron rattle. *Scot.*

skel'ler (skĕl'ĕr), *v. t.* [Origin uncert.] To warp, dry up, or blister, with heat. *Dial.*

skel'loch (skĕl'ŭk), *n. & v. i.* [Cf. ON. *skjalla, skella.*] Screech; scream. *Scot.*

skel'loch (skĕl'ŭk), *n. &* = SKELDOCK.

skel'lum (*Scot.* skĕl'ŭm), *n.* [D. *schelm;* akin to G. *schelm,* MLG. *schelm* carrion. Cf. SCHELM.] A rogue; a scamp; rascal; — in S. Africa, also applied to animals *Scot. & Dial.*

---

sjömil (shō'mĭl), *n. sing. & pl.* [Sw., sea-mile.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

sjö'mi-la (shō'mē-lä), *n. sing. & pl.* [Icel. *sjómila.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*

sk-. For words in *sk,* see forms in sc-, or, more rarely, sh-.

‖skaal (skōl), *interj.* [Nor. & Dan.] See SKOAL.

skaal'pund' (skōl'pŏn'd), *n. sing. & pl.* [Nor.] See WEIGHT, *Table.* [DAUDLE. *U. S.*]

skad'dle, *v. i.* Short for SKE-

skad'dle (skăd'l). Var. of SCADDLE, *adj. & n. Obs. exc. Dial.*

Ska'dhi (skä'ŧhē), **Ska'di** (-dē). Vars. of SKATHI.

skads. Var. of SCADS, *n. pl.*

skaif (skāf). Var. of SKEIF.

skail (skāl). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of SCALE, disperse, scatter; SCALE, a dispersing.

skain (skān). Var. of 3d SKEIN, 1.

skain, skaine. † 1st SKEIN, SKEAN.

skait. Var. of 2d & 3d SKATE.

skaith, skaith'less. Dial. vars. of SCATHE, SCATHELESS.

skal, *interj.* = SKOAL.

skal'a-wag, *n.* = SCALAWAG.

skald. Var. of 1st SCALD.

skald. † SCOLD. [SCALD.]

skald'er (skôl'dĕr), *n., pl.* of 1st

skald'ic. Var. of SCALDIC.

skald'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

skale. Var. of SKAIL.

skall. † SCALE, to mount; SCALL.

skallade. † SCALADE.

skamp'ish. Var. of SCAMPISH.

skance (skăns), *adj.* = ASKANCE, *adj.* [place.]

skance. † SCONCE, a fortified

Skan'di-na'vi-an. Var. of SCANDINAVIAN.

skar'much. † SKIRMISH.

skart. Var. of SCART, scratch, and cormorant.

skase'ly. Dial. var. of SCARCELY.

skate'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

skat'o-, **skat-.** Var. of SCATO-, SCAT-.

ska-tol'o-gy, **skat'o-log'ic,** etc. Vars. of SCATOLOGY, etc. [SCAW.]

skaw (skô), *n.* [ON. *skagi.*] =

skayles, *n.* = KAYLES. *Obs.*

skeane. † SKEINE.

skear, skear'y. Dial. vars. of SCARE, SCARY.

skeat, skeat'ta. Vars. of SCEAT.

skeate. † SKATE.

skee, *n.* = SKI, *n.*

skeed (skĕd). Var. of SKID.

skeel'y (skē'lĭ). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of SKILLY, *adj.,* skillful.

skeen. Var. of SKEAN. *Obs. exc. Scot.* [*Colloq.*]

skeet'er, *n.* Short for MOSQUITO.

skee'zix. Var. of SKEESICKS.

skeil'y. Var. of SKILLY. [*Dial.*]

skein. Var. of SKEAN. *Obs. exc.*

skeipp. † SKEP. [ΣΦΟΡΙΟΝ.]

Skeí'ro-pho'ri-on. Var. of SCI-

skel. Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of SCALE, to disperse, etc.

skel'der-drake', *n.* = SHELDRAKE b.

skele. † SKEEL, SKILL.

skel'e-ton-less, *adj.* See -LESS.

skel'e-ton-weed', *n.* = GUM SUCCORY a.

skelf, *n. & v.* [Cf. SKELD.] Splinter; chip. *Scot. & Ir.*

skelf (skĕlf). [MD. *schelf.*] A shelf. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

skel'let. Dial. var. of SKILLET.

skel'lie. Var. of SKELLY, squint.

skel'ling-ton, *n.* Corrupt. of SKELETON. [DOCK.]

skel'lock (skĕl'ŭk). Var. of SKEL-

---

skel'ly (skĕl'ĭ), *n.* **a** Chaffinch. **b** *Local, Brit.* The chub.
skel'ly, *v. i., n., & adj.* [See SKELL.] Squint. *Dial.*
skel'ly, *n.* = 1st SKERRY. *Scot.*
skelp (skĕlp), *n.* [Imitative.] *Scot., Ire., & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A smart blow; a push; esp., a slap with the palm of the hand.
2. A squall; also, a heavy fall of rain.
3. A stride; a vigorous motion.
skelp (skĕlp), *v.;* SKELPED (skĕlpt); SKELP'ING. *Scot., Ire., & Dial. Eng. Transitive:* **1.** To strike; slap; beat; also, to kick.
2. To drive with blows.
3. To say, write, perform, etc., in a brisk and lively fashion; as, he *skelps* it off.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To beat, as a clock.
2. To walk with a brisk tripping step; to step lively.
skelp, *adv.* Quickly and violently; quickly; suddenly. *Dial.*
skelp, *n.* A strip of wrought iron, steel, etc., for making a hollow cylindrical piece or tube by bending it round longitudinally or helically and welding.
skelp, *v. t.* To form into skelp, as a plate or bar of iron by rolling; also, to bend round (a skelp) in tube making.
skelp (skĕlp), *n. & v.* [Cf. SKELB.] Splinter; scratch; pare. *Scot., Dial. Eng., & Ir.*
skelp. Dial. var. of SCALP.
skelp'er (skĕl'pĕr), *n.* One who or that which skelps; a *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.* An extremely large person or thing. **b** *Metal.* A skelp turner.
skel'pie-lim'mer, *n.* Hussy; young wench.
skelp'in, skelp'ing (skĕl'pĭn), *adj. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Striking or beating; smacking; also, moving rapidly; rapid. **b** Unusually large or full.
skel'ter (skĕl'tĕr), *v. i.* [See HELTER-SKELTER.] To run helter-skelter; to scurry; — with *away* or *off. Colloq.*
skel'ter, *n.* A hurry. *Chiefly Dial.*
Skel·to'ni·an (skĕl·tō'nĭ·ăn), **Skel·ton'ic** (-tŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Skeltonical. — *n.* Skeltonical verse.
Skel·ton'i·cal (skĕl·tŏn'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, John Skelton (1460?–1529) or Skeltonics.
Skel·ton'ics (skĕl·tŏn'ĭks), *n. pl.* Verses of an irregular meter much used by John Skelton, having two or three stresses arranged sometimes in falling, sometimes in rising, rhythm, and rhymed, usually, in couplets.
skel'vy (skĕl'vĭ), *adj.* Splintery; shelfy, as rock. *Scot.*
sken (skĕn), *n., v. t., & v. i.* Squint; stare. *Dial. Eng.*
ske'ne (skē'nē), *n.; pl.* SKENAI (skē'nī). [Gr. *skēnē.* See SCENE.] *Gr. Antiq.* In the theater, the structure behind the orchestra, facing the theatron. Often it was of stone and of two stories, of which the lower projected toward the orchestra, forming the *proskenion* (proscenium), which served as a background to the play. Cf. SCENE, *n.*
skene (shkĕn; skĕn). Var. of SKEAN.
skene (skĕn). Var. of SKEIN.
Skene's gland (skĕnz). [After A. J. C. *Skene* (1838–1900), Am. gynecologist.] *Anat.* Any one of several mucous glands in the female urethra.
skeo (skyō), *n.* [Cf. Nor. *skjaa.*] A fisherman's hut or outhouse. *Shet. & Ork.*
ske·ough' (shkē·ōg'), *n.* [Ir. *sciathōg.*] A potato basket of wicker, in the form of a shield. *Ir.*
skep (skĕp), *n.* [ME., fr. ON. *skeppa;* akin to D. *schepel,* G. *scheffel.* Cf. 1st SKIP.] **1.** A kind of coarse round farm basket.
2. The quantity held by a skep (sense 1); hence, formerly, a measure of capacity, varying with place and commodity.
3. A beehive, esp. one made of twisted straw; hence, any box hive; by extension, a colony of bees.
4. A bowl-shaped utensil used in ladling or skimming.
5. A coal scuttle. *N. of Eng.*
skep, *v. t. & i.* To hive; to cause to hive together. *Dial.*
skep'pist (skĕp'ĭst), *n.* A beekeeper; an apiarist.
skep'tic (skĕp'tĭk), *adj.* Also **scep'tic.** [F. *sceptique,* fr. L. *scepticus,* fr. Gr. *skeptikos* thoughtful, reflective; akin to Gr. *skepsis* consideration, doubt, *skepteesthai* to view, consider. See SCOPE.] Skeptical; esp., of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, philosophical skepticism; as, a *skeptic* teaching or tendency.
skep'tic, scep'tic (skĕp'tĭk), *n.* [F. *sceptique.* See SKEPTIC, *adj.*] **1.** One who believes in skepticism as a doctrine or employs skepticism as a method; specif. [*usually cap.*], a member of one of the ancient skeptical schools.
I said indeed that a *skeptic* was one who doubted of everything; but I should have added, or who denies the reality and truth of things! *Berkeley.*
2. One who carries a critical or incredulous attitude into his inquiries, or who is given to doubting or suspending judgment.
3. One who doubts, or disbelieves in, Christianity; a freethinker.
Syn. — Unbeliever, doubter. See INFIDEL.
Ant. — Believer, adherent. Cf. FOLLOWER.
skep'ti·cal, scep'ti·cal (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a skeptic or skepticism; characterized by skepticism.
This negative, this cautious, *skeptical* attitude, is the one most observable in the philosophy of our period. *Josiah Royce.*
2. *Theol.* Doubting or denying the fundamentals of religion, freedom, immortality, God, providence, revelation. The *skeptical* system subverts the whole foundation of morals. *R. Hall.*
Syn. — Doubtful, unbelieving, incredulous.
Ant. — Believing, unquestioning.
— **skep'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **skep'ti·cal·ness,** *n.*
skep'ti·cism, scep'ti·cism (-tĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *scepticisme.*] **1.** *Philos.* The doctrine that true knowledge is impossible, or that all knowledge is uncertain; the position that no fact or truth can be established on philosophical grounds; also, the method of suspended judgment, destructive criticism, or systematic doubt, characteristic of skeptics. *Skepticism* as a point of view is opposed to *dogmatism,* and appears as a reaction from it. The earliest skeptics were the Greek Sophists, who maintained that "Man is the measure of all things," or that "Nothing is; or if anything is, it cannot be known," and the Pyrrhonists, who formed the first systematic school of skepticism (see PYRRHONISM, SOPHIST). The later writers of antiquity, esp. Sextus Empiricus (2d century A.D.), also represented skeptical thought. In the main, ancient skepticism was based upon the doctrines of the relativity of sense, knowledge, and human belief (cf. RELATIVITY OF KNOWLEDGE). The skeptical arguments were made use of by many Christian writers to prove the unreliability of human reason and the necessity for revelation for any valid knowledge. Skepticism as an element or stage in philosophic method was used both by St. Augustine and Descartes, who derived the necessity of individual existence from the mere attempt to doubt it (cf. COGITO ERGO SUM), while Hegel maintained that the skeptical is a necessary stage of every philosophic evolution. Modern skepticism, other than religious, finds its chief exponents in David Hume (see HUMISM) and Montaigne. Cf. ECLECTICISM.
2. An incredulous or doubting state of mind; the mental attitude of the skeptic.
3. Specif., doubt of, or unbelief in, theistic religion or Christianity.
skep'ti·cize, scep'ti·cize (skĕp'tĭ·sīz), *v. i.;* -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sĭz'ĭng). To doubt; also, to indulge in skepticism.
sker'rick (skĕr'ĭk), *n.* [Cf. SCAR cinder, lump.] A morsel; a trace; a very little bit, or scrap (of something). *Chiefly Brit.*
sker'ry (skĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [ON. *sker.* See SHEAR; cf. SCAR a rock.] A rocky isle; an insulated rock or reef. *Chiefly Scot.*
sker'ry (skŭr'ĭ), *n.* A kind of potato. *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.*
sker'ry, *n.* [Cf. *sker* to slide, skim, dial. var. of SKIRR.] A punt seating two. *Obs.*
sketch (skĕch), *n.* [D. *schets,* fr. It. *schizzo* a sketch, (whence also F. *esquisse*), fr. L. *schedium* extempore poem, fr. Gr. *schedion* an extempore; akin to Gr. *schēma* outline, form. See SCHEME; cf. ESQUISSE, SCHIZZO.] **1.** An outline or general delineation; a rough or incomplete draft or plan of any design; esp., in the fine arts, such a representation of an object or scene as records its chief features; a slight or tentative draft made as a preliminary study.
2. A short literary composition somewhat resembling the short story and the essay but less formal and pointed than these, and, usually, intentionally slight in treatment, discursive in style, and familiar in tone.
3. A short theatrical piece, a single scene, or the like, esp. in vaudeville.
4. One sufficiently peculiar or amusing in his actions or speech to provide a good sketch for vaudeville; as, he's a *sketch. Slang.*
5. *Music.* **a** A tentative or preliminary draft of a composition. **b** A short instrumental composition, usually for piano; — so called because resembling a sketch (sense **a**) in method of treatment or paucity of detail.
Syn. — Delineation, draft, plan, design.
sketch (skĕch), *v.;* SKETCHED (skĕcht); SKETCH'ING. [Cf. D. *schetsen.* See SKETCH, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To plan or describe by the chief points or ideas; to summarize.
2. To draw the outline or chief features of, as with broad touches; to make a rough draft or sketch of; — often with *in* or *out.*
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make, esp. to draw or paint, a sketch or sketches.
A lady, who *sketched* in water and never finished anything. *C. Reade.*
2. To act in or as in a theatrical sketch.
Syn. — Outline, trace, draft. One SKETCHES by outlining roughly or with broad touches; one DELINEATES with more attention to detail; as, he *sketched* rapidly his plan; he *delineated* with much minuteness the results sure to follow.
sketch (skĕch; skāch), *n. & v.* [See 1st SKATE.] Skate. *Scot.*
sketch'book' (skĕch'bŏŏk'), *n., or* **sketch book.** A book of sketches or for sketches.
Sketch Book, The. The familiar title of a collection of sketches and tales, *The Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent.* (1819–20), by Washington Irving. It includes the stories of *Rip Van Winkle,* and the *Legend of Sleepy Hollow.*
sketch'er (skĕch'ĕr), *n.* One who sketches; a maker of designs; an implement for making sketches.
sketch'er, *n.* A skater; also, a skate. *Scot.*
Sketch'es by Boz (skĕch'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). Short title of *Sketches of Life and Character,* a collection of sketches and short tales (1835–36) by Dickens. See Boz.
sketch'ing (skĕch'ĭng), *n.* Act, process, or result, of one who sketches or makes a sketch.
sketch'ist (-ĭst), *n.* A writer of prose sketches. *Rare.*
sketch plan. *Arch. Drawing.* A preliminary plan, less detailed than a working drawing.
sketch plate. *Shipbuilding.* A plate of steel or iron ordered from the rolling mill according to a dimensioned sketch.
sketch'y (skĕch'ĭ), *adj.;* SKETCH'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SKETCH'I·EST. **1.** Depicting or describing in outline with little detail; of the nature of a sketch; roughly outlined.
2. Wanting in completeness, clearness, substance, or the like; slight; as, a *sketchy* image.
He stood with a towel in her doorway, concluding some *sketchy* ablutions. *Booth Tarkington.*
skete, scete (skēt; skē'tē), *n.* [Gr. *skētē,* fr. *Sketis,* a desert in lower Egypt once famous for its many hermitages.] A settlement of monks, called **ske'ti·o'tai** (skē'tĭ·ō'tī) [Gr. *skētiōtai*], who, living outside their parent monastery in cottages (see KELLION), form a loosely knit religious community.
skeu'o·morph (skū'ō·môrf), *n.* [Gr. *skeuos* vessel, implement + *-morph.*] An ornament or design representing an implement or vessel. — **skeu·o·mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *adj.*
skev'ish (skĕv'ĭsh), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A North American fleabane (*Erigeron philadelphicus*) with a hairy stem, spatulate, toothed leaves, and corymbose or paniculate heads of showy, pinkish-purple flowers.
skew (skū), *n.* [ME. *skewe, scuwe,* fr. OF. *escu* (F. *écu*), fr. L. *scutum* shield. See 2d ESQUIRE.] **1.** *Arch.* A stone at the foot of the slope of a gable, the offset of a buttress, or the like, cut with a sloping surface and with a check to hold the coping stones.
2. The coping of a gable. *Chiefly Scot.*
skew (skū), *v.;* SKEWED (skūd); SKEW'ING. [ME. *skewen,* fr. ONF. *eskiuer, escuer,* OF. *eschiuver* to shun, avoid. See ESCHEW.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To take an oblique direction or course; to move or turn aside; twist; swerve; as, to skew around in one's chair. *Colloq.* Also, *Obs.,* to escape.
2. To glance sidewise; to squint; hence, to look askance. *Chiefly Dial.*
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To make, set, cut, etc., on the skew; to turn or place at an angle.
2. To throw or hurl obliquely. *Chiefly Dial.*
3. To distort; pervert; also, *Rare,* to misrepresent.
skew (skū), *adj.* [See SKEW, *v.*] **1.** Deviating from a straight line; set, placed, or running, obliquely; distorted; slanting; — now chiefly in technical phrases.
2. Of the nature of jargon; macaronic. *Rare.*
3. Not symmetrical; more developed on one side or in one direction than another.
4. *Statistics.* Nonsymmetrical about the median; — said of a frequency curve.
skew (skū), *adv.* Awry; askew. *Rare.*
skew, *n.* [See SKEW, *adj.,* SKEW, *v.*] **1.** A deviation from a straight line; an oblique course or direction; a slant; as, the *skew* of a corridor.
2. *Rare.* **a** A squint. **b** A slip; blunder.
3. = SKEW SURFACE.
— *on the, or a, skew.* Also *at a skew.* Askew; not straight; on a slant; as, your hat is *on the skew.*
skew, *n.* A cup. *Now Dial.*
skew, *n.* [Appar. Corn.] A sudden gusty drizzle of rain. *Dial. Eng.*
skew, *v. t.* [Origin uncert.] To remove loose particles of gold or silver leaf from with a soft brush.
skew, *v. t. & i.* [Origin obscure. Cf. SKEW to turn.] To fail; to flunk. *English School Slang.*
skew arch. An arch whose jambs are not at right angles with the face.

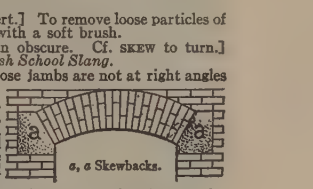

a, a Skewbacks.

skew'back' (skū'băk'), *n.* **a** The course of masonry, the stone, or the iron plate, having an inclined face, against which the voussoirs of a segmental arch abut. **b** A plate, cap, or shoe, with an inclined face to receive the nut of a diagonal brace, rod, etc., in a truss or frame.
skew'backed' (-băkt'), *adj.* Having, or marked by, a skewback.
skew'bald' (-bôld'), *adj.* [ME. *skewed* piebald; cf. ME. *skewes* clouds (cf. SKY). Cf. PIEBALD.] Of horses, etc., marked with spots and patches of white and some other color; — sometimes distinguished from *piebald,* then restricted to cases in which the colors are white and black.
skew'bald', *n.* A skewbald horse.
skew bevel gear. See BEVEL GEAR.
skew bevel gearing. *Mach.* = SKEW GEARING.
skew bridge. A bridge built obliquely from bank to bank.
skew but. = SKEW CORBEL.
skew chisel. See WOODWORKING CHISEL.
skew corbel. *Arch.* A kneeler for a gable slope; a kneestone. Cf. SKEW TABLE.
skew curve. *Geom.* A twisted or space curve; — opposed to *plane curve.*
skew determinant. *Math.* A determinant not zeroaxial in which the sum of any two conjugates is 0.
skew distribution. *Statistics.* An unsymmetrical distribution having the mode at a different value from the mean.
skewed (skūd), *adj.* Shewbald.
skewed (skūd), *adj.* **1.** Twisted or distorted; askew.
2. *Dial.* **a** Intoxicated. **b** Mentally twisted; demented.
skew'er (skū'ĕr), *n.* [Appar. fr. E. dial. *skiver* skewer. See SHIVER fragment.] **1.** A pin of wood or metal for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting.
2. Any of various things shaped or used like a meat skewer; as: **a** A metal pin or hairpin. **b** A round rod pointed at both ends, as in a creel. See CREEL, *n.,* 3.
3. *Patternmaking & Founding.* A pointed rod formed with a loop for a handle, used to secure a loose piece while ramming a mold. See LOOSE PIECE.
skew'er (skū'ĕr), *v. t.;* SKEW'ERED (-ĕrd); SKEW'ER·ING. **1.** To fasten or pierce with or as with skewers; as, to *skewer* a roast.
2. To cause (something) to penetrate in skewer fashion.
He *skewered* his great eyes into mine. *Blackmore.*
— **skew'er·er** (-ĕr), *n.*
skew'er-up', *n.* One whose work is skewering meat. *U. S.*
skew'er·wood' (skū'ĕr·wŏŏd'), *n.* [*skewer* + *wood.*] *Dial. Eng.* **a** The spindle tree *Evonymus europaeus.* **b** The red dogwood *Cornus sanguinea.*
skew facet. *Jewelry.* One of the broad triangular facets which abut in pairs on the girdle of a brilliant between each pair of skill facets; — called also *cross facet.*
skew flashing. *Arch.* Lead flashing along the side of a gable.
skew gear. *Mach.* A skew bevel gear (see BEVEL GEAR).
skew gearing. *Mach.* A gearing consisting of skew bevel gears. See BEVEL GEAR.
skew'-gee' (skū'jē'), *v. i., n., & adv.* Skew. *Slang, U. S.*
skew helicoid. *Geom.* = SCREW SURFACE.
skew hinge. A hinge with oblique knuckle joints, as in a common form of rising hinge.
skew'ings, *n. pl.* Waste portions of gold leaf for remelting, or remnants of gold or Dutch metal leaf available for reusing.
skew'ness, *n.* **1.** The fact or quality of being skew; lack of straightness or symmetry; distortion.
2. *Statistics.* The state or quality of a frequency distribution of being bunched together on one side of the average and of tailing out on the other side. It results from lack of coincidence of the mode, median, and arithmetic mean, of the distribution. It is measured by the quotient of the difference between the arithmetic mean and the mode divided by the standard deviation. In *positive skewness,* the mean is greater than the mode; in *negative skewness,* the mode is greater than the mean.
skew pantograph. = PLAGIOGRAPH.
skew polygon. *Math.* A polygon whose sides do not all lie in one and the same plane.
skew put. = SKEW CORBEL.
skew surface. *Geom.* A ruled surface such that in general two consecutive generators do not intersect; — opposed to *developable surface.*
skew'-sym·met'ric, *adj. Math.* Of a matrix, such that the element in the *r*th row and *s*th column is the negative of the element in the *s*th row and *r*th column.
skew-symmetric determinant. *Math.* A determinant whose matrix is skew-symmetric.
skew-symmetric tensor. *Math.* = ALTERNATING TENSOR.
skew table. *Arch.* Any piece of solid masonry designed to take a diagonal thrust or pressure; in a gable wall, the skew at the top of the vertical corner. Cf. KNEELER.

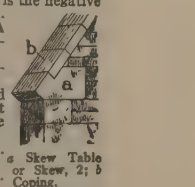

a Skew Table or Skew, 2; *b* Coping.

skew'whiff' (skū'wĭf'), *adj. & adv.* Askew. *Dial. Eng.*
skew'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* In a skew manner.
skew'y (-ĭ), *adj.* Askew. *Dial.*

---

skem'mel (skĕm'l). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SHAMBLE. [SCAMP.]
skemp (skĕmp). Scot. var. of
skene arch. [Cf. SCHEME ARCH.] = DIMINISHED ARCH. [OGEE.]
skene'oc·cle. Var. of SKEAN-
skepe. Obs. past tense of SCAPE; † SKEP. [MEASURE, *Table*.]
ske'pel. Var. of SCHEPEL (see)
skep'ful (skĕp'fŏŏl), *n.* Sec -FUL.
skep'pe (skĕp'ĭ), *n.* [Dan.] Skeppe. See MEASURE, *Table.*
skep'pund' (skĕp'pŏŏn'), *n. sing. & pl.* [Sw.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*
sker (skŭr). Dial. Eng. var. of SKIER.
sker. † SCAR, SHEER.
skere. † SHEER, *adj. & v. i.*
skerl'ing. Var. of SKIRLING.
skerrn. Var. of SCHERM.
sker'ret. † SKIRRET, a plant.
sketch'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. —
sketch'a·bil'i·ty, *n.*
sketch'e', *n.* See -EE.
sketch'i·ly, *adv.* of SKETCHY.
sketch'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sketch'ing·ly, *adv.* of SKETCHING, *pres. part.*
sketch'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
skete. † SKATE, SKEET.
Skev'ing·ton's daugh'ter, gyves, *or* **t'rons** (skĕv'ĭng·tŭnz). = SCAVENGER'S DAUGHTER.
skewl (skūl), *n. & v.* [Cf. SKELL.] Twist. *Scot.*
skew'ly, *adv.* of SKEW. *Rare.*

N O P Q R S

skey (skā), *n.* [D. *schei.*] One of the slightly wedge-shaped, notched bars passing through the yoke for a span of oxen. The neck of one ox is placed between a pair of skeys, and a leather strap (*riem* or *riempie*) is passed underneath from notch to notch. *S. Africa.*

skey'ting (skā'tĭng), *n.* [ON. *skeyta* to convey land.] *Scand. Tribal Custom.* A ceremony used in making conveyances of land. It included the taking of earth from the four corners of the hearth and from certain other places, and the presenting of witnesses at the thing, or popular assembly.

ski (skē; 277; *see note below*), *n.*; *pl.* SKI (skē) or SKIS (skēz). [Nor., fr. ON. *skīth.* See SHIDE.] One of a pair of narrow strips of wood, metal, or plastic, usu. in combination, bound one on each foot and used for gliding over a snow-covered surface. It is four or five to eight feet long, and pointed and curved upwards in front and sometimes also in back; — also used attrib., as *ski* running; *ski* jump; *ski* wax; etc.

☞ The Norwegian and Swedish pron. is shē, and this pronunciation is used by many, esp. in England.

ski, *v. i.;* SKIED (skēd); SKI'ING. To glide on skis in travel or as a pastime.

ski'a-gram (skī'ȧ-grăm), *n.* **1.** A figure formed by shading in the outline of the shadow cast by an object.

2. A skiagraph (sense 2).

ski'a-graph (skī'ȧ-grȧf), **sci'a-graph** (sī'ȧ-), *n.* [See SKIAGRAPHY.] **1.** *Arch.* A vertical section, or geometrical profile of the interior, of a building. *Obs.*

2. A shadowlike image or picture made on a sensitive surface, esp. by X rays; — called also *skiagram, shadowgram, shadowgraph,* etc. Cf. X-RAY PHOTOGRAPH.

— **ski'a-graph,** *v. t.* — **ski'a-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *adj.*

ski'a-graph, sci'a-graph, *v. t.;* -GRAPHED (-grȧft); -GRAPH'ING. To make a skiagraph of. — **ski'ag'ra-pher** (skī-ăg'rȧ-fêr), **sci-ag'ra-pher** (sī-ăg'-), *n.*

ski-ag'ra-phy (skī-ăg'rȧ-fĭ), **sci-ag'ra-phy** (sī-ăg'-), *n.* [Gr. *skiagraphia,* fr. *skiagraphos* drawing in light and shade, fr. *skia* a shadow + *graphein* to delineate, describe; cf. F. *sciagraphie.*] **1.** The art or science, or the act, of depicting or projecting shadows; the making of skiagraphs; — now used chiefly of X rays.

2. *Arch.* = SKIAGRAPH, *n.*, 1. *Obs.*

3. *Astron.* The science of graduating dials; determination of time by the shadows of celestial bodies.

4. Imaginative geography. *Gladstone.*

— **ski'a-graph'ic** (skī'ȧ-grăf'ĭk), **sci'a-graph'ic** (sī'ȧ-), **-graph'i-cal** (-I-kȧl), *adj.* — **ski'a-graph'i-cal-ly, sci'a-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ski-am'e-ter (skī-ăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *skia* a shadow + *-meter.*] An instrument that measures the intensity of X rays.

ski-am'e-try (skī-ăm'ē-trĭ), **sci-am'e-try** (sī-ăm'-), *n.* [Gr. *skia* a shadow + *-metry.*] **1.** Art of getting precise numerical results from measuring skiagraphs.

2. *Astron.* Correction of the parallax and semidiameter of celestial bodies, from observing their eclipses.

3. *Med.* The measurement of shadows, as their movement in skiascopy, or their intensity in X-ray photography.

ski'a-pod (skī'ȧ-pŏd), *n.*; *pl.* SKIAPODES (skī-ăp'ō-dēz). [Gr. *Skiapodes,* pl.] Literally, the shadow-footed; one of a mythical people of Libya, in classic Greek mythology, who had such enormous feet that they used them for sunshades. In medieval legend they are sometimes located in India and represented as having but one huge foot. — **ski-ap'o-dous** (skī-ăp'ō-dŭs), *adj.*

ski'a-scope (skī'ȧ-skōp), **sci'a-scope** (sī'ȧ-), *n.* [Gr. *skia* a shadow + *-scope.*] *Med.* A device for determining the refractive state of the eye by observing the movements of the retinal lights and shadows.

ski-as'co-py (skī-ăs'kō-pĭ), **sci-as'co-py** (sī-ăs'-; sī'ȧ-skō'-pĭ), *n.* *Med.* **a** Examination of the eye by means of a skiascope. **b** Fluoroscopy.

skib'by (skĭb'ĭ), *n.* A Japanese; — used in contempt. *Local, U. S.*

skice (skīs), *v. i.* [Cf. Corn. *skeese, skeyze, skeyce,* to frisk about, *skesy, skusy,* to escape.] To go swiftly; frisk. *Now Dial. Eng.*

skice, *v. t.* To slash; cut. *Obs.*

skid (skĭd), *n.* [From Scand.; cf. ON. *skīth* a billet of wood. See SHIDE.] **1.** One of the planks, logs, etc., used under a structure, an object, or the like, raised above ground level or requiring support.

2. A timber, bar, rail, or the like, used in pairs or sets to form a slideway or rollway, as for an incline from a truck to the sidewalk, or such a set fastened temporarily to the bottom of a machine or structure to be slid. Specif.: *Logging.* See SKID ROAD b.

3. A shoe or clog, as of iron, attached to a chain, and placed under a wheel to prevent its turning when descending a steep hill; a drag; a skidpan; by extension, a hook attached to a chain, and used, by catching round a spoke, for the same purpose.

4. Hence, something that retards motion; a check; curb.

5. A platform mounted on small wheels on which material is mounted and moved.

6. *Aeronautics.* A runner used as a member of the landing gear and designed to aid the aircraft in landing or taxiing.

7. *Mach.* A brake for a crane, etc.

8. *Naut.* **a** Usually *pl.* A wooden fender hung over a vessel's side to protect it in handling cargo, etc. **b** *pl. U. S. Navy.* The place of stowage of a man-of-war's boats. Cf. BOOMS.

9. Act of skidding; sideslip.

— *on the skids.* Headed downwards to defeat, dismissal, failure, or the like; also, on the wane. *Slang.*

skid, *v.;* SKID'DED; SKID'DING. *Transitive:* **1.** To protect, support, check, etc., with or on a skid or skids.

The guard got down to *skid* the wheel for the descent. *Dickens.*

2. To haul along, slide downward, or hoist, on or as on skids; as, to *skid* sacks of mail to the platform.

3. *Logging.* To construct or repair with skids, as a skid road.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To slide without rotating; — said of a wheel held from turning while the vehicle moves onward.

2. To fail to grip the roadway; specif., to slip sideways on the road; to sideslip; — said esp. of a cycle or automobile.

3. To slip or slide; to pass over quickly; as, to *skid* over the details.

4. *Aeronautics.* To slide sidewise away from the center of curvature when turning. Skidding is generally caused by banking insufficiently and is the opposite of *sideslipping.* See SIDESLIP.

skid (skĭd), *v. i.* [Var. of SCUD.] To scud.

They . . . heard the ice hammer and *skid* along the beach. *Kipling.*

skid box. A box mounted on skids.

skid chain. A chain attached to an automobile wheel to maintain traction and prevent skidding.

skid'ded (skĭd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having skids or runners attached to facilitate handling; as, *skidded* freight.

skid'der (skĭd'ẽr), *n.* One that skids; one that uses a skid; specif.: *Logging.* **a** One that skids logs. **b** An engine for hauling the cable used in skidding logs. **c** = BUMMER, 2. **d** The foreman of a construction gang making a skid road.

skid'ding, *adj.* On the wane.

skid'ding, *n.* Skids collectively; material for skids.

skidding hooks *or* **tongs.** *Logging.* A kind of tongs used for skidding logs. See TONGS, *Illust.*

skidding sled. = 2d SLOOP.

skidding trail. The path followed by logs in skidding.

skid-doo' (skĭ-dōō'), *v. i.* [From SKEDADDLE.] To clear out; vamose; esp., begone. *Slang.*

skid'dy (skĭd'ĭ), *adj.* Likely to skid or cause skidding. *Colloq.*

skid'dy, skid'dy-cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* = SKITTY. *Local, Eng.*

skid engine. **a** = SKIDDER b. **b** An engine mounted on skids.

skid fin. *Aeronautics.* A fore-and-aft vertical surface, usually placed above the upper wing, designed to provide the vertical keel surface required for lateral stability.

skid platform. = SKID, *n.*, 5.

skid'proof' (skĭd'prōōf'; 66), *adj.* Proof against skidding, as an automobile tire.

skid road. *Logging.* **a** A road along which logs are dragged to the skidway or landing; — called also *travois,* or *travoy, road.* **b** A road having partly sunken transverse logs (called *skids*) at intervals of about five feet. **c** *Western U. S.* The part of a town frequented by loggers.

skid'way' (skĭd'wā'), *n.* **1.** *Logging.* A kind of platform made of skids on which logs are piled for loading.

2. A way or road formed of skids.

ski'er (skē'ẽr), *n.* One who skis.

‖**ski'eur'** (skē'ûr') *n.* [F.] A soldier trained to use skis.

skiff (skĭf), *n.* [F. *esquif,* fr. It. *schifo,* fr. OHG. *skif* (G. *schiff*). See SHIP.] **1.** Any small, light sailing vessel. *Now Rare.*

2. A light rowboat.

3. A boat with centerboard and spritsail, light enough to be rowed, and sometimes steered by an occupant's shifting his weight; — called in full *St. Lawrence skiff.*

skiff, *v. t. & i.* To navigate in a skiff.

skiff, *n.* A sound of skiffing; a graze; a slight touch; a flurry, as of rain or wind. *Scot. & Ir.*

skiff, *v. t. & i.* [Appar. fr. SKIFT, *v.*] To pass lightly over; to touch lightly in passing; to skim; to glide. *Scot.*

skif'fling (skĭf'lĭng), *n.* *Quarrying.* Rough dressing by knocking off projections.

skift (skĭft), *v. t. & i.* [ON. *skipta.* See SHIFT.] To shift. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

skift. [See SKIFF, *v.*] = SKIFF, *v. i., v. t., & n.* *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

ski'ing (skē'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SKI. Hence: *n.* The art or sport of sliding and jumping on skis.

ski-jor'ing (skē-jōr'ĭng; 181), *n.* [Nor. *skikjöring,* fr. *ski* ski + *kjöring* driving.] A winter sport in which a person wearing skis is drawn over snow or ice, usually by a horse. — **ski-jore'** (-jōr'), *v. i.* — **ski-jor'er** (-jōr'ẽr), *n.*

ski jump. A jump made by a person wearing skis; also, a course or track especially prepared for such jumping.

skil (skĭl), *or* **skil'fish'** (-fĭsh'), *n.* [Haida *sqil.*] **a** *Alaska.* The candlefish. **b** The beshow.

skild'fel (skĭld'fĕl), *n.* A shield made of hide. *S. Afr.*

skill (skĭl), *n.*; *pl.* SKILLS (skĭlz). [ME. *skile, skil,* fr. ON. *skil* a distinction, discernment; akin to ON. *skilja* to part, separate, differ, distinguish, M.LG. *schillen* to differ, D. *verschillend* different, M.LG. *schele* difference. See SHELL; cf. 1st SHOAL.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Understanding; discernment; judgment; also, judiciousness.

Indew The salvage minds with *skill* of just and trew. *Spenser.*

b That which is just, fitting, or reasonable; justice.

But in lawe, right, and *skyle.* *Robert of Brunne.*

c Reason or ground for doing, saying, etc.; also, a reason advanced as proof. "You have as little *skill* to fear, as I have purpose to put you to 't." *Shak.*

2. In obsolete phrase *can skill* (cf. 1st CAN, 1), the way or ways in which something is or ought to be done; hence, practical knowledge in a specified or implied direction; knowledge gained from study, experience, or training; less often, information; — usually with *of.*

Has *skill* o' cow-ills and horse-ills. *Scott.*

Knowledge or organized habit which we call *skill* of the right means to a given end. *H. Sidgwick.*

3. The ability to use one's knowledge effectively and readily in execution or performance; technical expertness; proficiency; as, to develop great *skill* in diagnosis; he has the necessary temperament and learning but no *skill.*

4. A particular art or science; now usually, a power or habit of doing a particular thing competently; a developed or acquired aptitude or ability; an accomplishment.

A painful acquisition of many manual *skills.* *Emerson.*

5. A skilled person; also, a craft. *Rare.*

6. Liking; taste; — with *of.* *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

7. *Psychol.* a Smoothness and good co-ordination in the execution of a learned motor performance. **b** A motor performance that has become facile and well integrated as the result of practice.

Syn. — Address, adeptness, adroitness, cleverness, deftness, dexterity; finesse, proficiency, skillfulness, facility, readiness; ability, aptness.

Ant. — Awkwardness, clumsiness, maladroitness; unskillfulness; inaptitude.

skill (skĭl), *v.* [ME. *skilen,* fr. ON. *skilja* to separate, distinguish. See SKILL, *n.*] *Intransitive:* *Archaic.* **1.** To be knowing; to have understanding; — with *of* or *on.*

2. To make a difference; signify; matter; also, to avail; — used impersonally; as, what *skills* it how we die?

3. To have practical skill; to be dexterous.

——, *Transitive:* **1.** To separate; distinguish; also, to set free. *Obs.*

2. To know; understand; comprehend; make out. *Dial.*

He that *skills* not his own heart. *Barrow.*

skil'la-ga-lee' (skĭl'ȧ-gȧ-lē'; skĭl'ȧ-gȧ-lē), *n.* [Var. of SKILLEGALEE.] A worthless coin. Cf. SKILLIGALEE. *Marryat.*

skilled (skĭld), *adj.* **1.** Having skill; expert; skillful; — often with *in*; as, a person *skilled* in drawing.

2. **a** Of workmen or labor, having or requiring such training in a particular occupation as would involve a material industrial loss in a transference to other occupations; — opposed to *unskilled.* **b** With the development of automatic machinery, of or pertaining to any workmen proficient in the handling of machinery who can transfer from one type of work to another without material loss of earning power; as, a *skilled* mechanic.

3. Requiring skilled workmen; necessitating skill; as, the *skilled* trades and professions.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See SKILLFUL.

skil'let (skĭl'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [Perh. fr. OF. *escuelette,* dim. of *escuele* a dish, pan. See SCULLERY.] **1.** A small metal vessel with a handle, used for culinary purposes. Specif.: **a** A small kettle or pot with three or four feet. **b** A shallow pan, as a stewpan or saucepan; now, usually, in *U. S.,* a frying pan; a spider.

2. A kind of flat mold in which a precious metal is cast for sale as bullion.

skil'let, *n.* [Cf. F. *squelette* skeleton.] A thin veneer of wood used in making matchboxes, etc.

skil'let, *n.,* *or* **skillet bell.** = SKELLAT.

skill facet. *Jewelry.* One of the narrow triangular facets which abut in pairs on the girdle of a brilliant at the corners of the stone; — so called from the skill required in placing them correctly. Called also *half facet.*

skill'ful, skil'ful (skĭl'fŏōl; -fl), *adj.* **1.** Having reason; intelligent; also, righteous. *Obs.*

2. Proper; reasonable; just. *Obs.*

3. Possessed of, or displaying, skill; knowing and ready; expert; well-versed; as, *skillful* mechanic, work, or handling.

Syn. — Adept, dexterous, adroit, deft, clever, apt, proficient. — SKILLFUL, SKILLED, EXPERT agree in the idea of proficiency. SKILLFUL, the most general term, implies a union of knowledge and readiness, as possessed by a person or manifested in an object; as, a *skillful* operator, contrivance; "a *skillful* economy of means" (*Pater*). SKILLED implies the mastery of the details of an art, trade, or handicraft, through practice; as, a *skilled* mechanic; *skilled* labor. EXPERT (cf. EXPERT) suggests extraordinary proficiency achieved in some special field; as, an *expert* accountant; *expert* testimony; *expert* at chess. Cf. DEXTEROUS, INGENIOUS, CONVERSANT, TACT.

By long practice, he was *skilled* in the arts of teaching. *Gibbon.*

An *expert* practitioner with the small sword. *Thackeray.*

Ant. — Clumsy. See AWKWARD.

— **skill'ful-ly, skil'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **skill'ful-ness, skil'ful-ness,** *n.*

skil'li-ga-lee' (skĭl'ĭ-gȧ-lē'; skĭl'ĭ-gȧ-lē), *n.* [Origin uncert.]

1. A thin broth or porridge, usually of oatmeal. *Slang, Brit.*

2. = SKILLAGALEE.

skil'ling (skĭl'ĭng; *Swed. & Norw.* shĭl'-), *n.* A former money of account in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc. Also, a coin, usually worth less than one cent.

skil'ling. Var. of SKEELING.

skil'ly (skĭl'ĭ), *adj.* Skillful; skilled. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

skil'ly (-ĭ), *n.* = SKILLIGALEE, gruel. *Dial. Eng. & Slang.*

skil'pot (skĭl'pŏt), *n.* The red-bellied terrapin. See TERRAPIN.

skilts (skĭlts), *n. pl.* A kind of large, coarse, short trousers formerly worn. *Local, U. S.*

skim (skĭm), *v.;* SKIMMED (skĭmd); SKIM'MING. [OF. *escumer* (F. *écumer*), fr. OHG. *scūm.* See SCUM.] *Transitive:* **1.** To clear (a liquid) from scum or floating substance; as, to *skim* boiling sirup; to take off (a film, scum, etc.) from a liquid; as, to *skim* cream; also, to remove scum, etc., from the contents of, as a pot.

2. To read, study, or examine, superficially and rapidly; esp., to glance through for the chief ideas of; as, to *skim* a book.

3. To pass swiftly or lightly over; to brush the surface of; to glide along the surface of; as, gulls that *skim* the waves.

4. To cover with a scum, film, or the like. *Rare.*

5. To throw (a stone) so as to skip or ricochet along the surface of water.

6. To cut all the timber from (a region). *Colloq., U. S.*

7. *Chem.* = TOP, *v. t.*, 1 f.

8. *Glass Mfg.* To remove foreign particles from the surface of molten glass in a pot or tank.

9. *Plastering.* To put the finishing coat of plaster on.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To pass lightly or hastily; to glide or skip along, above, or near, the surface; esp., to give a cursory glance or consideration; — usually with *over;* as, to *skim* over the newspaper; stones *skimming* over the water.

Skimming always over the real life of nations, and never penetrating into it. *Arnold Bennett.*

2. To become coated with a film or scum.

3. *Plastering.* To put on the finishing coat of plaster.

Syn. — SKIM, SCUD. SKIM implies light or darting movement over a surface or (esp.) just above it; to SCUD is to move lightly or swiftly, esp. as if driven by something; as, "Some lightly o'er the current *skim*" (*Gray*); "Down the road *skims* an eave swallow, swift as an arrow" (*Richard Jeffries*); "I . . . am pleased to *skim* along the surfaces of things" (*Wordsworth*); "Crisp foam-flakes *scud* along the level sand" (*Tennyson*); "the *scudding* rain which drives in gusts over the . . . great shining river" (*Thackeray*); the boat *scuds* before the wind.

skim (skĭm), *n.* **1.** Scum; film; also, refuse. *Now Rare.*

2. Act of skimming; as, the *skim* of a gull.

3. Something skimmed; specif., skim milk.

4. *Glass Mfg.* A streak of dense seeds in glass.

skim (skĭm), *adj.* *Rare.* **a** That skims or is used for skimming; as, a *skim* net. **b** Skimmed, as milk; also, made of skim milk; as, *skim* cheese.

skim'ble-scam'ble (skĭm'b'l-skăm'b'l; skĭm''l-skăm''l), *adj.* Also **skim'ble-skam'ble.** [Redupl. of *scamble.*] Rambling; unconnected; senseless. — *n.* Skimble-scamble discourse.

skim coat. The final, or finishing, coat of plaster.

skim colter. *Agric. Mach.* A jointer (see 1st JOINTER, 2 d).

skime (skīm), *n. & v.* [Cf. ON. *skimi* a gleam.] Gleam; glance; leer; scowl. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

skim gate. *Founding.* A gate or runner having a bridge to arrest the skim or slag.

---

skeyne. Var. of SKEAN.
skhent. Var. of PSCHENT.
skhi'an. Var. of SKEAN.
skia-. = SCIO-.
ski'a-graf. Skiagraph. *Ref. Sp.*
ski'an. Var. of SKEAN.
skibs'last (skĭps'lăst), *n.* [Dan.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*
skid'ding-ly, *adv.* of SKIDDING, [*pres. part.*]
Skī'dī (skē'dē), *n.* See PAWNEE.
ski-doo' (skĭ-dōō'). Var. of SKIDDOO.
skid'pan', *n.* = SKID, *n.*, 3. *Eng.*
skie. † SKY.
skied (skīd), *past tense and past part.* of SKY, *v. i.*
skiegh (skēx). Var. of SKEIGH.
skiep'pe (skyĕp'ĕ), *n.* [Dan. & Nor. *skjeppe.* See SKEP.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
skiep'per (skyĕp'ẽr), *n.* [Dan. *skjeppe.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*
skies (skīz), *n.*, *pl.* of SKY.
skieve. Var. of SKIVE.
ski'ey (skī'ĭ). Var. of SKYEY.
skif. Skiff. *Ref. Sp.*
skiff'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
skil. Skill. *Obs. exc. Ref. Sp.*
ski'lark'. Skylark. *Ref. Sp.*
skild. Skilled. *Ref. Sp.*
skil'der (skĭl'dẽr; skĭl'-), *v. i.* Skelder. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
skile. † SKEEL, SKILL.
skil'ful, skil'ful-ly, skil'ful-ness, etc. Vars. of SKILLFUL, etc.
ski'light'. Skylight. *Ref. Sp.*
skil'len-ton (skĭl'ĕn-tŭn), *n.* Corrupt of SKELETON.
skil'less (skĭl'lĕs). Var. of SKILL-LESS. — **skil'less-ness,** *n.*
skillet chopper. See CHOPPER.
skil'lion (skĭl'yŭn), *n.* = SKEELING. *Australia.*
skill'-less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **skill'-less-ness,** *n.*
skil'wise', *adj.* Reasonable; rational. — **skill'wise'ly,** *adj.* — **skill'wise'ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*
skim'back', *n.* = QUILLBACK a.
skimd. Skimmed. *Ref. Sp.*
skim'el-ton, skim'mel-ton. Vars. of SKIMMINGTON. *U. S.*
skimmed (skĭmd), *past tense & past part.* of SKIM.

skim'mer (skĭm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which skims. **2.** Specif., a utensil or implement used for skimming: **a** *Agric. Mach.* A broad-bladed jointer. **b** *Cookery.* A flat perforated scoop or spoon used for skimming cooking soups, sirups, etc. **c** *Founding.* An implement to prevent slag from running over with the molten metal from a ladle to the mold. **d** *Paving.* A device similar to a power shovel for skimming off the surface of the ground in grading for paving, etc. **e** *Salt Making.* A perforated shovel used in lifting salt out of the pan.

3. Any of several long-winged marine birds of the genus *Rhynchops*, allied to the terns, but having the lower mandible compressed like a knife blade and much longer than the upper. These birds fly rapidly along the surface of the water, with the lower mandible immersed, thus skimming out small marine animals. The American **black skimmer** (*R. nigra*), common on the southern coasts of the United States, is about 18 inches long, and chiefly black above and white below. The bill is red and black.

Black Skimmer (*Rhynchops nigra*).

4. *Zool.* **a** Specif., the skin, esp. of a bird or mammal, with its covering of fur or feathers and other external parts (as the bill, feet, etc.), stuffed to a convenient form for preservation and study, but not mounted in imitation of life. **b** A water strider.

skim'mer (skĭm'ẽr), *v. i.* [Var. of SHIMMER.] *Chiefly Dial.* **a** To shimmer; flicker. **b** To flutter or move quickly.

skimmer cake. A small cake or dumpling made of leftovers and cooked on a skimmer (the utensil).

skimmer scoop. An implement for smoothing the surface of earth and gravel roads.

Skim'mi·a (skĭm'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., of Jap. origin.] *Bot.* A small genus of evergreen shrubs (family Rutaceae) found in eastern Asia, having small tetramerous flowers with a 2–5-celled ovary, and red drupes. *S. japonica*, somewhat resembling the holly, is grown for ornament.

skim milk. Milk from which the cream has been taken. See MILK, *n.*, 1.

skim'ming (skĭm'ĭng), *n.* **a** That which is skimmed from a liquid; — chiefly in *pl.* **b** *pl. U.S.* Splittings from mica.

skimming back. *Brewing.* A vat in which surplus yeast is skimmed from beer after the first fermentation.

skimming dish. **a** A skimming utensil; a skimmer. **b** A one-masted, broad, very light draft boat used on the coast of Florida. **c** A centerboard yacht of very light draft and broad beam.

skimming gate. = SKIM GATE.

skim'ming·ton (skĭm'ĭng·tŭn), *n.* [See SKIMMER; cf. SIMPLETON.] **1.** One publicly impersonating and ridiculing a henpecked or disgraced husband or his shrewish or unfaithful wife; also, an offending or offensive husband or wife. *Hist.*

2. A procession, once common in parts of England, composed of skimmingtons (sense 1) (or of effigies) and a jeering rout of neighbors making mock music; a charivari; — used often in phrases **skimmington ride, to ride skimmington.**

3. A disturbance; a quarrel. *H. Walpole.*

skim'mi·ty (skĭm'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* A skimmington.

skimp (skĭmp), *v. t.* & *i.* SKIMPED (skĭmpt); SKIMP'ING. [Cf. SCAMP, SCRIMP.] To scrimp; also, to scamp. *Colloq.*

skimp, *adj.* Scanty; meager; hardly enough. *Colloq.*

skimp, *n.* **1.** Act or fact of skimping; also, something skimped.

2. A scanty thing or piece. *Colloq.*

skimp'er-scamp'er (skĭmp'ẽr·skăm'pẽr), *adv.* Helter-skelter. *Miss Burney.*

Skim'pole', Harold (skĭm'pōl'). A fascinating but selfish and unprincipled sentimentalist in Dickens's *Bleak House.* He is in part a caricature of Leigh Hunt.

skimp'y (skĭmp'ĭ), *adj.;* SKIMP'I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); SKIMP'I·EST. *Colloq.* **a** Spare; scanty; skimp. **b** Stingy; parsimonious; niggardly.

skin (skĭn), *n.* [ON. *skinn* (Sw. *skinn*, Dan. *skind*); akin to G. *schinden* to skin.] **1.** The integument of an animal, separated from the body and with or without hair, whether green, dry, tanned, or dressed; specif., in commercial usage, that of a small animal, as a calf, sheep, or goat, as distinguished from the *hide* (which see) of a large animal.

Section of Skin of Human Scalp showing Roots of two Hairs. 1 Stratum Corneum of Epidermis; 2 Malpighian Layer of Epidermis; 3 Derma; 4 Subcutaneous Fat; 5, 5 Blood Vessels; 6, 6 Hairs; 7 Mouth of Hair Follicle; 8 Inner, & 9 Outer, Root Sheaths of Hair; 10 Fibrous Sheath of Follicle; 11 Vascular Papilla (which nourishes the hair); 12, 12 Sebaceous Glands; 13 One of Arrectores Pilorum Muscles; 14 Sweat Gland.

2. The hide or pelt of an animal made up into an article for use. Specif.: **a** *Archaic.* A sheet of parchment or vellum made from the whole or part of a hide. **b** A vessel of skin, used for liquids. See 2d BOTTLE, 1.

3. In literary use, the hide or pelt of a game animal, esp. of one to be hunted; hence, anticipated spoils or profits.

4. The external integument of an animal, esp. when of a tough but flexible character, as in most vertebrates. In vertebrates it is composed of two layers. The outer, the *epidermis* (which see), or *cuticle*, is composed of stratified ectodermal epithelium, and is without nerves or blood vessels. Only the deeper layers of cells of the epidermis are capable of growth. The more superficial layers usually change into horny material and wear away, or are cast off little by little, as in man, or they may be shed as a coherent membrane at longer intervals, as in snakes. Glands (in man the sebaceous glands and sweat glands, the orifices of the latter being called *pores*) open on the skin in most vertebrates, but are almost wanting in reptiles. The inner layer of the skin, the *derma, dermis,* or *corium,* is mesoblastic in origin and composed mainly of connective tissue. It contains abundant blood vessels and nerves. In many animals (armadillos, many reptiles, most fishes) bony plates or calcified scales develop in the derma. In invertebrates the commonest type of skin consists of a single layer (the *hypodermis*) of columnar ectodermal cells, which rest on an underlying basement membrane, and secrete an external noncellular cuticle. Differences in skin color (black, brown, yellow, white) characterizing the various races of man are due to differences in amount of pigment (melanin) in the *Malpighian layer* (which see). Such pigment is entirely wanting in the albino.

5. One's life or physical well-being; — often in phrase *to save one's skin.* "Pushing their fortunes at the risk of their precious *skins.*" *Conrad.*

6. The outermost layer, or surface, of anything, likened to a skin; as, the *skin* of a casting, a mold, or an electrical conductor.

7. A membranous film or scum, such as forms on boiling milk and on the surface of some paints and varnishes; a pellicle.

8. *Slang.* **a** *Now Rare.* A purse or pocketbook. **b** A contemptible person; specif., a skinflint. **c** A cheat or fraud; also, a sharper.

9. A made-beaver (which see).

10. *Agric. Mach.* A surface-scraping attachment to a cultivator; a sweep.

11. **a** *Bot.* The epidermis of a plant. **b** *Bot.* The outer covering of a fruit or seed; a rind, husk, peel, etc. **c** *Embryol.* The membrana putaminis. See EGG, 1 **a**, *Illust.*

12. *Gems.* The outermost layer of nacreous matter composing a pearl.

13. *Naut.* That part of a sail, when furled, which is on the outside and covers the whole.

14. *Road Making.* The surface of a bituminous pavement.

15. *Shipbuilding.* The covering, of planking or metal plates, outside the framing, forming the sides and bottom of a vessel; the shell.

Syn. — SKIN, HIDE, PELT, FELL, RIND, BARK, PEEL. SKIN, the most general term, applies esp. to the integument of animals, but is also used of certain fruits or plants; HIDE applies esp. to the skins (commonly undressed) of the larger animals; PELT denotes the skin (often of smaller animals) with the hair, wool, or (esp.) fur on it; FELL is now chiefly elevated or poetical for *skin, hide,* or *pelt.* RIND applies to the thick or hard skin esp. of plants, fruits, cheeses, and the like; BARK is the rind of trees; PEEL (cf. PEEL) applies esp. to (vegetable) skins or rinds which may be readily removed or drawn off; as, orange *peel.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

skin-breaking	skin-clipping	skin-piercing
skin-built	skin-devouring	skin-plastering
skin-clad	skin-peeled	skin-spread

— *by or with the skin of one's teeth.* By a very narrow margin; very closely; barely. *Job* xix. 20. — *in, or with, a whole skin.* Without bodily harm; safe and sound. — *out of one's skin.* In or into unrestrained expression of joy, enthusiasm, vigor, surprise, etc.; excitedly; as, ready to leap or jump *out of one's skin* at the find; to surprise him *out of his skin.* — *(as) skin between one's brows.* A phrase used to emphasize an adjective; as, as true *as the skin between his brows.* — *to the skin.* Through or of all one's clothes; as, wet or stripped *to the skin;* also, *Obs.,* entirely; thoroughly. — *under one's skin.* Beneath one's surface powers of resistance to emotional or intellectual excitation; so deeply or of such depth as to irritate, stimulate, provoke thought, etc.; as, his criticisms get *under her skin;* his teachings are *under his pupils' skins.*

-skin (-skĭn). A combining form of the noun *skin,* as in:

barmskin	eelskin	redskin
bearskin	fishskin	ribskin
buckskin	foreskin	sealskin
bullskin	foxskin	sealskin
calfskin	goatskin	sheepskin
capeskin	headskin	silverskin
coonskin	lambskin	slinkskin
copperskin	moleskin	swanskin
cowskin	oilskin	thickskin
deerskin	onionskin	turnskin
doeskin	oxskin	waterskin
dogskin	pigskin	wineskin
drumskin	rabbitskin	wolfskin

skin (skĭn), *v.;* SKINNED (skĭnd); SKIN'NING. *Transitive:* **1.** To cover with or as with skin; to heal over with skin.

2. To strip the skin from; to flay; hence, to strip, scrape, or rub off, the skin of; to peel.

3. To clothe to the skin. *Obs.*

4. *Slang.* **a** To strip of money or property; to fleece. **b** To exhaust, as land, a stream, etc., by excessive cultivation, fishing, etc.; to despoil of natural resources. **c** *U.S.* To crib or cheat in (a lesson, examination, etc.). **d** *U.S.* To make fraudulent changes in specifications in executing a contract for, as a building, a paving job, etc.

5. **a** To peel (sense 4), or open wide; — chiefly in phrase *to keep one's eyes skinned.* **b** To draw (the hair) tight and close to the scalp; as, he *skins* his hair back.

6. To outdistance in a race or other contest; — often in phrase *to skin one a mile.* *Slang.*

7. *Art.* To remove the patina from (a painting) in the process of restoration.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To become covered with or as with skin.

2. To shed one's skin; to become skinned.

3. To indulge in skinning, or fleecing, or cheating. *Slang.*

4. To slip away; to skin out. *Slang.*

skin a, or the, cat. *Gymnastics.* To raise the feet and legs between the hands while hanging from a horizontal bar and draw the body, with back to the bar, up and over the bar.

skin a flint. To resort to any expedient or any meanness for gain. *Colloq.*

skin in. *Painting.* To apply a first coat of French polish to (furniture or woodwork).

skin on. *Painting.* To apply (paint, varnish, etc.) in an excessively thin coat.

skin one alive. To torture or fleece one callously or mercilessly.

skin out. **a** To remove (an animal) from its skin. **b** *Slang.* To hurry off; to slip away; to sneak out.

skin through. To pass through, pass, qualify, etc., by the narrowest of margins. *Colloq.*

skin up a sail. *Naut.* To smooth the outer folds of a sail when furled; sometimes, to furl a sail in such a fashion.

skin (skĭn), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the skin; made of skin; as, a *skin* canoe.

2. That skins, or fleeces, or swindles; also fraudulent; unscrupulous. *Slang.*

skin and birn. The whole of a sheep, accounted for by bringing the skin with the tar mark, and the head with the brand on the nose; hence, the whole of anything.

skin and bones. A condition of extreme emaciation; excessive thinness; as, after such a diet he was reduced to *skin and bones.*

skin beetle. Any scarabaeid beetle of the genus *Trox;* a hide beetle.

skin boat. A boat of skins stretched over a frame.

skin book. A parchment or vellum-leaved book.

skin'bound' (skĭn'bound'), *adj.* Having the skin adhering closely to the flesh; hidebound; affected with scleroderma.

skinbound disease. *Med.* Scleroderma or sclerema.

skinch (skĭnch; 105), *v. t.* [Cf. SKIMP.] To stint; skimp. *Dial. Eng.*

skin coat. **1.** A coat made of skin.

2. One's skin. *Obs.*

skin'-deep' (66), *adj.* As deep as the skin; hence, superficial. — **skin'-deep'** *adv.*

skin effect. *Elec.* An effect characteristic of current distribution in a conductor at high frequencies, by virtue of which the current is greater at the surface (or "skin") of the conductor than in its interior. This results in an increase of resistance and in a decrease of inductance, with increasing frequency.

skin'flint' (skĭn'flĭnt'), *n.* [*skin* + *flint.*] One so miserly as to skin a flint in order to make a saving; a merciless creditor or bargainer; a miser; niggard.

skin'flint'y (-flĭn'tĭ), *adj.* Of or characteristic of a skinflint. — **skin'flint'i·ly** (-tĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **skin'flint'i·ness,** *n.*

skin friction. **1.** Friction between a fluid and the surface of a solid moving through it, or between a moving fluid and its enclosing surface.

2. *Naut. & Aeronautics.* That part of the drag of an aircraft or of the head resistance of a ship due to the friction of the air or of air and water.

skin'ful (skĭn'fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). **1.** As much as a skin, esp. a skin bottle, can hold.

2. *Colloq.* **a** A bellyful (of food or drink). **b** One's full share; a great deal.

skin game. A swindling game or trick. *Slang, U.S.*

skin graft. *Surg.* A small piece of skin used in the process of grafting. See GRAFT, *v. t.*, 7.

skin'-graft', *v. t.* To graft skin to.

skink (skĭngk), *n.* Also **scink.** [L. *scincus,* fr. Gr. *skinkos.*] Any lizard of the family Scincidae, a large group of pleurodont lizards, mostly small, with stout scales, and a slightly notched tongue covered with scalelike papillae. They usually prefer dry sandy places, and many burrow in the sand. Though most have well-developed limbs, in some the limbs are reduced or wanting. *Scincus officinalis,* of Egypt and other parts of northern Africa (see ADDA), was formerly supposed to be a specific for various diseases; *Chalcides* (syn. *Seps*) *tridactylus,* is a slender shortlimbed species of southern Europe and northern Africa. *Mabuya* is one of the largest genera with representatives in Africa, Asia, and tropical America. *Eumeces* is an American genus with many species. *E. fasciatus* is common in many parts of the eastern United States; *Leiolopisma laterale,* in the southern United States.

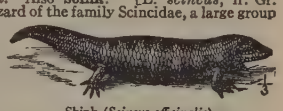

Skink (*Scincus officinalis*).

skink, *v.;* SKINKED (skĭngkt); SKINK'ING. [MD. *schinken, schenken;* akin to AS. *scencan,* G. *schenken.* Cf. NUNCHEON.] *Transitive:* **1.** To draw, pour out, or serve, as drink. *Archaic & Dial.*

2. To furnish or fill with liquor. *Obs.*

——, *Intransitive:* To serve, pour out, or draw, liquor. *Archaic.*

skink (skĭngk), *n.* *Archaic.* **a** = SKINKER, 1. **b** Drink; liquor.

skink, *n.* [Cf. Dan. & Nor. *skinke* ham.] A shin or hock of beef; also, a soup of it. *Scot.*

skink'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who serves liquor; a tapster. *Archaic.*

2. *Obs.* **a** Aquarius. **b** A drinking vessel.

skink'ing, *adj.* Watery; thin. *Scot.*

skin'kle (skĭng'kl'), *v. t.* [Freq. of dial. *skink* to pour, to scatter. See SKINK, *v.*] To strew or scatter in bits; to sprinkle. *Scot.*

skin'kle, *n.* & *v.* [Dial. v., freq. of dial. *skink* to glimmer, fr. ON. *skina* to shine. See SHINE.] Sparkle; glitter. *Scot.*

skin mark. A merchant's mark, or device. *Archaic.*

skinned (skĭnd), *past tense & past part.* of SKIN. Hence: *adj.* **1.** Having a skin; covered with skin.

2. Stripped of skin.

3. Fleeced; badly beaten in a game. *Slang.*

-skinned. A combining form of *skinned,* denoting *having* (such) *a skin.* Corresponding adverbs are formed in *-ly,* as thin-*skinnedly;* corresponding nouns are formed in *-ness,* as thin-*skinnedness.* Combinations are:

bare-skinned	hard-skinned	smug-skinned
black-skinned	light-skinned	soft-skinned
brown-skinned	loose-skinned	thick-skinned
clean-skinned	olive-skinned	thin-skinned
clear-skinned	pink-skinned	tight-skinned
coarse-skinned	red-skinned	tough-skinned
dark-skinned	rough-skinned	white-skinned
fine-skinned	sleek-skinned	whole-skinned
fox-skinned	smooth-skinned	yellow-skinned
hairy-skinned		

skin'ner (skĭn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who deals in skins, pelts, or hides; specif., one who removes, cures, or dresses, skins.

2. One that skins or flays.

3. One who skins, fleeces, or cheats.

4. One who applies a skin, as in smoothing walking sticks.

5. A bird whose skin bursts open on being shot.

6. A bet won at long odds. *Racing Slang.*

7. A mule or horse driver. *Local, U.S.*

8. [*cap.*] *pl. U.S. History.* A predatory band in the Revolution, professing allegiance to the American cause, and roaming over the Neutral Ground.

skin'ner·y (skĭn'ẽr·ĭ), *n.* A skinner's workshop or place of business.

skin'ning knife. See KNIFE, *Illust.*

skim'mer·ton, *n.* = SKIMMINGTON.
skim'ming, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SKIM. — **skim'ming·ly,** *adv.*
skimp'i·ly, *adv.* of SKIMPY.
skimp'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
skimp'ing·ly, *adv.* of SKIMPING. *Chiefly Colloq.*
skimpt. Skimped. *Ref. Sp.*
Skin'fak·si (shĭn'făk·sĭ), *n.* [ON. *Skinfaxi,* lit., with shining mane.] See DAG.
skink, *n.* ✝ SKUNK.
skin'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
skin'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
skin'ni·ness (skĭn'ĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.
skin'ning, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SKIN.

skinning loam. *Founding.* A fine loam used for the last coating, and hence forming the skin of a swept or strickled mold.

skin'ny (skĭn'ĭ), *adj.;* SKIN'NI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SKIN'NI·EST. **1.** Of the nature of, or like, skin; membranous. **2.** Consisting of skin and bones; thin; emaciated. **3.** Of the nature of or characteristic of a skin or skinflint; niggardly; meanly scant; stingy.

skin resistance. = FRICTIONAL RESISTANCE. See RESISTANCE.

skin'-shift'er (skĭn'shĭf'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. ON. *skipta hömum* to change one's shape, prop., skin.] *Folklore.* A person capable of assuming another form, usually that of an animal. See HAMINGJA.

skin spot. *Plant Pathol.* A fungous disease of potato tubers caused by *Oospora pustulans*, characterized by circular depressions.

skin test. *Med.* Any test carried out on the skin, esp. for diagnosis, as the tuberculin test or an application of pollen to determine specific sensitiveness in hay fever. — **skin'-test'ing,** *adj.*

skin'tight' (skĭn'tīt'; 66), *adj.* Closely fitted to the figure. — *n.* A skintight garment.

skin wool. An inferior grade of wool obtained from sheep after death; pulled wool. In commercial use, *skin wool* designates such wool which has been scoured, as distinguished from *slipe*.

skin'worm' (skĭn'wûrm'), *n.* The larva of a moth (*Cacoecia franciscana*) of the family Tortricidae. It burrows beneath the skin of apples in the western United States.

ski'ō·gram (skī'ō·grăm), *n.* Also **ski'o·graph** (-grăf). A skiagraph.

skip (skĭp), *v.;* SKIPPED (skĭpt); SKIP'PING. [ME. *skippen*, of obscure origin; cf. ON. *skopa* to run, Sw. dial. *skopa* to skip, leap, dance, OSw. *skoppa, skuppa.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To move with leaps and bounds; esp., to move or proceed with a skip or skips; to move with light dancing motion; to caper; also, to ricochet; as, to *skip* along the street; to *skip* from stone to stone, or along the surface of the water. **2.** To pass from point to point omitting or disregarding the intervals, as in reading, writing, speaking, etc.; to pass without notice or attention; — often with *over;* as, to *skip* often in reading Scott; to *skip* over certain items. **3.** To leave hurriedly; to make one's escape; — often with *out* or *up.* *Colloq.* **4.** *Educ.* To be promoted to a grade beyond the next higher. *U. S.*

—, *Trans.* **1.** To leap lightly over; as, to *skip* the gutter. **2.** To cause to ricochet; as, to *skip* a stone. *Colloq.* **3.** To pass over or by without notice, mention, or effect; to omit; miss; as, to *skip* a line in reading or a lesson; to *skip* a generation. **4.** To go or stay away from illicitly or secretly; as, to *skip* town or school. *Slang.*

Syn. — Trip, gambol, frisk; jump, leap, spring, vault. — SKIP, BOUND. To SKIP is to move by leaping lightly and gracefully; to BOUND is to proceed by longer and more vigorous leaps. *Skip* often implies joy or sportiveness; *bound*, elasticity or buoyancy of spirit; as, "He cometh leaping upon the mountains, *skipping* upon the hills" (*Song of Solomon* ii. 8); "Like a roe I *bounded* o'er the mountains" (*Wordsworth*).

skip (one's) bail. = *jump one's bail*, under JUMP, *v.* ***Slang.***

skip rope. To leap or jump over a quickly revolving rope each time it reaches its lowest point.

skip (skĭp), *n.* **1.** A light leap or bound; esp., a gait, often adopted by children, made up of alternating hops and steps. Also, a step, in *hop, skip, and jump.* **2.** An act of skipping; a passing over or omission due to calculation, neglect, chance, etc.; as, to read a book without *skips;* a significant *skip* in his account; also, *Rare*, that which may be skipped in reading. **3.** A footman or lackey; specif., *Trinity College, Dublin*, a college servant; a scout. **4.** A spot or patch that fails to respond to cultivation, to a finishing process, or the like. **5.** *Music.* A melodic progression by more than a degree at once. **6.** *Poker.* A straight composed of cards in alternate sequence, as 3, 5, 7, 9, jack. When played, it beats two pairs; — called also *Dutch straight* and *alternate straight.*

skip (skĭp), *n.* [Var. of SKEP.] **1.** A skep; now usually, a basket, bucket, or open car, drawn on wheels, rails, or the like, or with pulleys in vertical shafts, used esp. in mining, quarrying, and manufacturing, for transporting or hoisting materials and men. **2.** *Civ. Engin.* The container on a concrete mixer which receives the charge of aggregate and cement, and is hoisted to discharge these materials into the drum. **3.** *Coal Mining.* A slab or slice cut from a pillar or breast of coal. **4.** *pl. Paper Mfg.* Thin brown paper for lining packing crates, or containers, for cotton goods. *Eng.*

skip, *n Curling, Bowls, etc.* The captain of a side, who advises his men as to the play, controls the sweeping, etc. — *v. t.* To direct as skip.

skip, *v. t. Sugar Mfg.* To make a transfer of sugar into another pan. — *n.* A transfer of sirup.

skip (skĭp), *n.* Short for SKIPPER.

skip, *n.* = 1st KIP, 1.

skip'brain' (skĭp'brān'), *adj.* Flighty. *Rare.*

skip distance. *Radio.* The limiting distance of an area around a high-frequency radio transmitting station in which little or no signal reception is possible and beyond which signals are received satisfactorily. This phenomenon occurs only on frequencies above 5000 kilocycles.

skip hoist *or* **elevator.** = 3d SKIP, 1.

skip'jack' (skĭp'jăk'), *n.; pl.* -JACKS (-jăks'), in sense 4 sometimes -JACK. See PLURAL, *Note.* **1.** An upstart; a young fop; a conceited stripling; specif., *Obs.*, a jockey. **2.** A kind of jumping jack made from a wishbone. **3.** *Naut.* A small sailboat with bottom similar to a flat V, the sides being vertical or nearly so, used locally throughout the Atlantic States. Cf. V-BOTTOM. **4.** *Zool.* **a** Any of various fishes that jump above, or play at, the surface of the water, as the bonito (*Sarda sarda*), saury, runner (*Elagatis bipinnulatus*), bluefish (def. 1), saurel, leather jack, butterfish (*Poronotus triacanthus*), etc. **b** A snapping beetle. See ELATERIDAE.

skip'jack' (skĭp'jăk'), *adj.* That is, is like, or is characteristic of, a skipjack; boyishly foppish; mincing. *Obs.* — **skip'jack'ly,** *adv.*

skipjack pike. An Australian marine food fish (*Dinolestes lewini*).

skip'ken'nel (skĭp'kĕn'ĕl; -l), *n.* A lackey; footboy. *Slang.*

skip'man (skĭp'măn), *n.* A workman who tends a skip in a blast furnace or steel mill.

skip numbering. *Office Practice.* A method of numbering which omits odd or even figures. *U. S.*

ski pole *or* **ski stick.** A metal-pointed pole or stick, with a disk set a little above the point to keep it from sinking into snow, used as an aid in skiing.

skip'per (skĭp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which skips; specif., a reader given to skipping. **2.** A young, thoughtless person; a skipjack. *Shak.* **3.** Any of various skipping insects; as: **a** *Obs.* Locust, or grasshopper. **b** The cheese skipper. See CHEESE FLY. **c** A skipjack. **d** *Southern U. S.* Any maggot infesting meat. **e** A water skipper. **4.** The saury (*Scombresox saurus*) or other allied fish; — so called from the habit of jumping above the water.

Skipper; 5 (*Polites peckius*). Nat. size.

5. Any of numerous small, stout-bodied lepidopterous insects of the family Hesperiidae. From their diurnal or, rarely, crepuscular habits, they are commonly regarded as true butterflies, from which they differ in venation and form of the antennae. Their color is usually somber, the wings are comparatively small, their antennae are thickened and usually hooked at the tip, and the larva generally makes a rudimentary cocoon. They have a short, swift flight.

skip'per (skĭp'ĕr), *v. i.* To skip; hop. *Rare.*

skip'per (skĭp'ĕr), *n.* [MD. *schipper.* See SHIPPER, SHIP.] **1.** In nautical use, the master of a fishing or small trading vessel; hence, loosely, the master of any vessel. **2.** The captain of a cricket eleven or other athletic team; a skip.

skip'per (skĭp'ĕr), *v. t.* To act as skipper or master of (a boat); to command as skipper.

skip'per, *n.* One who releases and tips over loaded skips.

skip'per (skĭp'ĕr), *n.* A barn or shed, esp. for a lodging. *Old Slang.*

skip'pered (skĭp'ĕrd), *adj.* Provided with a skipper.

skip'pered, *adj.* Infested with skippers, or maggots.

skip'per's daugh'ters. Whitecaps, esp. on high waves.

skip'per·ship (skĭp'ĕr·shĭp), *n.* **a** Position, duties, or skill, of a skipper. **b** *Local, U. S.* An extra share of the profits of a codfishing voyage, or an extra fee for the skippe.

skip'per·y (skĭp'ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Containing skippers, or cheesefly larvae; — said of cheese and meat.

skip'pet (skĭp'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A small box for covering and preserving a seal, as on a document.

skip'pet, *n.* [Cf. SKIP basket.] *Rare.* **a** *Now Dial.* A basket. **b** A small boat; a skiff. *Spenser.*

skip'pet, *n.* [Var. of SCUPPIT.] A shovellike ladle or scoop. *Now Dial.*

skip'ping, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SKIP. Specif.: *n.* The temporary transferring of goods from one package or container to another in order to estimate tare, etc. *Eng.*

skipping rope. A rope, usually with a wooden handle at each end, used in skipping the rope.

skip'ple (skĭp'l), *n.* [D. *schepel.*] Three fourths of a bushel.

skip'py (skĭp'ĭ), *adj.* That skips.

skip'tail' (skĭp'tāl'), *n.* A springtail.

Skip to my Lou (lōō). The first words of a song sung by extra men in a group dance as each takes away another man's partner; also, the dance.

Skire Thursday (skīr; skĭr). Sheer Thursday; Holy Thursday.

skirl (skĭrl; skûrl), *v. t. & i.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Nor. *skrylla.* See SHRILL.] To utter in a shrill tone; to scream; to sound shrilly, as a bagpipe. *Scot., Dial. Eng., & Ir.*

skirl, *n. Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** A shriek; a scream; a shrill sound. **b** A shriek-producing blow.

skirl (skûrl), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To whirl; to fly or sweep in a whirl. — *n.* A whirling snow or rain.

skirl'cock' (skûrl'kŏk'), *n.* [*skirl* + *cock.*] The missel thrush. *Local, Eng.*

skirl'ing (skûr'lĭng), *n.* A small trout or salmon. *Local, Eng.*

skirl in the pan. The sizzling noise made by fat in a hot frying pan; something fried in a pan; also, a sort of drink. *Scot.*

skir'mish (skûr'mĭsh), *v.;* SKIR'MISHED (-mĭsht); SKIR'MISH·ING. [ME. *skirmishen, scarmishen*, fr. OF. *escremir, eskermir*, to fence, fight (cf. also OF. *escarmuchier*, F. *escarmoucher;* see SKIRMISH, *n.*), of G. origin; cf. OHG. *scirmen* to protect, defend, G. *schirmen*, OHG. *scirm, scerm*, protection, shield, G. *schirm;* perh. akin to Gr. *skiron* a sunshade. Cf. SCARMOUCH, SCRIMMAGE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To fight as skirmishers; to engage in a skirmish. **2.** To fence; to indulge in movements or flourishes, as in swordplay. **3.** = SCOUT, 2. *Colloq.*

—, *Transitive:* To engage in a skirmish with; to attack. *Obs.*

skir'mish (skûr'mĭsh), *n.* [ME. *scarmishe, skarmoch*, fr. OF. *escarmuche*, (F. *escarmouche*), fr. It. *scaramuccia;* of G. origin (see SKIRMISH, *v.*). The E. noun is prob. in part fr. the v.] **1.** A slight fight in war, usually incidental to larger movements; combat between detachments from armies, or between detached and small bodies of troops. **2.** A slight contest; a brisk preliminary conflict.

> They never meet but there's a *skirmish* of wit. *Shak.*

3. A tentative movement, action, or effort; a flourish.

Syn. — See ENCOUNTER.

skirmish drill. *Mil.* The evolutions of a body of troops in open or extended order, as employed in battle.

skir'mish·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who skirmishes. Specif. *Mil.*, one of the soldiers deployed, in extended order, as in a combat formation.

skirmish line. *Mil.* A line of skirmishers; esp., the skirmishers in advance of a line of battle.

skirp (skĭrp; skûrp), *v. t.* [ON. *skirpa.*] To spatter; to splash. *Dial.*

skirr (skûr), *v. i.* [Origin uncert.] To move, fly, etc., hastily; to scurry, esp. with a whirring sound. "Birds *skirred* off from the bushes." *D. H. Lawrence.* — *v. t. Now Chiefly Dial.* **a** To scour, as for clearing of enemies. **b** To skim over; also, to cause to glide or skim.

skirr, *n.* A whirr, as of birds in flight; a noisy scurrying.

skirr (skûr), *n.* A tern. *Ir.*

skir'reh (skĭr'ĕ), *n.* A cord used by masons in keeping brickwork or foundations straight, and by surveyors and excavators in marking out sites.

skir'ret (skĭr'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [ME. *skirwhit* (after ME. *skir* pure and *whit* white), fr. OF. *escherví* (F. *chervis*), fr. Ar. *karawya.* See CARAWAY.] An Asiatic herb (*Sium sisarum*) cultivated in Europe for its sweet, edible, tuberous roots.

skirt (skûrt), *n.* [ME. *skyrt*, fr. ON. *skyrta* a shirt, a kind of kirtle, Sw. *skört* a skirt, *skjorta* a shirt. See SHIRT.] **1.** The lower and hanging part of a coat, dress, or like garment; the part below the waist; as, the *skirt* of a frock coat, a princess dress, etc. Specif., a separate outer garment for women or girls covering the body from the waist line down; also, a petticoat or underskirt. **2.** *pl.* On a saddle, the flaps, commonly of leather, covering the bars on which the stirrups are hung to the saddle See SADDLE, *Illust.* **3.** *Chiefly pl.* The periphery or environs, as of a territorial division, or of a natural feature, as a forest; specif., *pl.*, the outlying parts of a town or city; the outskirts; the suburbs; as, never going beyond the *skirt* of the mountain; to search the *skirts* of the city. **4.** That part of a thing which serves as a rim, border, base, edging, or endpiece; something forming a rim, border, etc.: as, the *skirt* of a sail or of a table. **5.** Something that envelops or hangs like a skirt; also, the tail end, as of a period of time. **6.** A girl or woman; — formerly used collectively with *the. Now Slang.* **7.** *Arch.* An apron piece or border, as a baseboard or the molded piece under a window stool. **8.** *Butchering.* **a** The diaphragm or midriff, used as a steak. **b** *pl.* Trimmings or remnants from a dressed carcass. **9.** *Mech. Engin.* The bearing surface of a piston, consisting of the plain cylindrical portion below the ring. **10.** *Wool Trade. pl.* = SKIRTING, 5.

— ***on or upon one's skirts.*** See SIT ON OR UPON ONE'S SKIRTS.

skirt (skûrt), *v. t.;* SKIRT'ED; SKIRT'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To border; to form the border or edge of; to run along the edge of; as, the plain was *skirted* by trees. **2.** To envelop in the manner of a skirt; also, to give a border or edging to; — usually with *with.*

> *Skirted* his loins and thighs with downy gold. *Milton.*

3. To go or pass around or about, now esp., to avoid crossing or discovery; to proceed on the outskirts of; as, the army *skirted* the marsh; spies *skirt* the enemy's camps; hence, to escape (danger, death, etc.) though coming very close to it; to evade or miss by a narrow margin.

> Unaware of having *skirted* disaster. *Edith Wharton.*

4. *Textile Mfg.* To remove from (wool rags) all foreign material, as buttons, linings, etc. **5.** *Wool Trade.* To remove the skirtings from (wool).

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be or lie on the border or margin; to move along the edge; as, to *skirt* along a coast. **2.** *Hunt.* Of a hound, to desert the pack to follow a scent. **3.** *Wool Trade.* To remove skirtings.

skirt (skĭrt; skûrt), *v. i.* To hurry away. *Scot.*

skirt'board' (skûrt'bōrd'; 181), *n.* **1.** = BASEBOARD. *Eng.* **2.** An ironing board for skirts.

skirt cassock. See CASSOCK, *n.*, **2 c.**

skirt dance. A form of ballet dance popular in the 19th century, distinguished by the dancer's manipulations of her long, flowing, and varicolored, skirts or drapery.

skirt'-dance', *v. i.* To execute a skirt dance. — **skirt'-danc'er,** *n.*

skirt'ed (skûr'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Provided with a skirt or skirts. **2.** *Wool Trade.* Having the skirtings removed.

-skirt'ed. A combining form of *skirted*, as in:

full-skirted	silk-skirted	wide-skirted
short-skirted	stiff-skirted	willow-skirted

skirt'er (skûr'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which skirts (in any sense). **2.** *Hunt.* A hunter, hound, etc., that tends to skirt, or go around rather than over obstacles; also, a dog that runs wide of the pack. *Chiefly Brit.* **3.** *Wool Trade.* One who or that which skirts wool.

skirt'ing, *n.* **1.** Something which skirts, as a border, edging, or enclosure. **2.** Skirts, collectively; material for skirts. **3.** *Arch.* **a** = SKIRT, *n.*, 7. **b** The finished casing around a wellhole, covering the floor framing and the joists. **4.** *pl. Butchering.* = SKIRT, *n.*, 8 **b.** **5.** *pl. Wool Trade.* Wool of an inferior quality, esp. that taken from the breech, the belly, and the legs.

skirting board. = BASEBOARD. *Eng.*

skirting table. A table or board at which skirters work.

skirt marker. A skirt maker's device for marking evenly the line along which a hem is to be turned up.

skirt'y (skûr'tĭ), *adj. Wool Trade.* Characterized by the presence of inferior wool, or skirtings.

skit (skĭt), *n.* [Cf. SKIT to asperse.] **1.** One that is skittish; formerly, a silly, vain girl; a wanton; now usually, a restive or frightened horse. *Now Dial.* "As frantic as a *skit.*" *Hardy.* **2.** A reflection; a jeer or gibe; a taunt. **3.** A jest, trick, or hoax. *Scot. & Dial.* **4.** A satirical or humorous story, sketch, or the like, often outwardly serious; a parody; as, to discover finally that a book is a *skit.* **5.** *pl.* A large number; as, *skits* of things. *Colloq.* **6.** A sharp shower or gust of rain; also, a splash. *Chiefly Dial.* **7.** *Drama.* A brief burlesque or comic sketch included in a dramatic performance, as a revue.

skit (skĭt), *v.* [Prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. ON. *skyti, skytta*, a marksman, shooter, *skjōta* to shoot, *skūta* a taunt. See SCOUT to reject; cf. SKITTISH.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To leap or start aside or away; to shy; to be skittish. **2.** To dance or jump about; to caper; flounce. **3.** To make a jibe; to make satirical remarks; — with *at.*

—, *Transitive:* To asperse; taunt; ridicule; to parody or caricature.

skit (skĭt), *n.* [S. Afr. D. *schut* fence, screen.] Pound; enclosure for strayed animals. *S. Africa.*

skite (skĭt), *v. i.* **1.** To move quickly or hurriedly; to dart; — often with *out;* to slip; also, to fall. *Scot., Dial., & U. S.*

---

skin'ny-necked' (66), *adj.* See -NECKED.

skin'tle, skin'tler. Vars. of SCINTLE, SCINTILER.

skit-ūr'ing (skĕ·yōr'ĭng), *n.* Var. of SKIJORING.

skip'a·ble (skĭp'ă·b'l). Var. of SKIPPABLE. [ALBANIAN, *n.*, 1.

Skip'e·tar (skĭp'ĕ·tär), *n.* = | **skiph.** † SKIFF.

skip'pa·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

skip'pel. Var. of SCHEPEL (see MEASURE, *Table*).

skip'ping·ly, *adv.* of SKIPPING.

skip'pund' (skĭp'pōōn'), *n. sing. & pl.* [Dan.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

skipt. Skipped. *Ref. Sp.*

skir. Var. of SKIRR, *v. i.*

skirm, *n., v. i., & v. i.* = SKIRMISH. *Obs.*

skir'mish·ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SKIRMISH. — **skir'mish·ing·ly,** *adv.*

skir'misht. Skirmished. *Ref. Sp.*

Skir'o·pho'ri·a, *n.* = SCIROPHORIA. [of SCIRRHUS.

skir'rhus (skĭr'ŭs). *Med.* Var.

skir'ry (skûr'ĭ). Var. of SCURRY, *v.*

skirt'ing·ly, *adv.* of SKIRTING, *pres. part.* of SKIRT, *v.*

skirt'less. See -LESS.

skirt'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

skirwhit, skirwit, skirwort. † SKIRRET.

skise. † SKICE.

skit. † SKATE, SKEET.

---

2. To smite or strike something with a glancing blow. *Scot. & Dial.*
3. To act offensively or disagreeably; to play the skite. *Scot., Dial., & Colloq.*

skite (skīt), *n.* **1.** *Scot. & Dial.* **a** A dash; a sudden shower. **b** A glancing blow; a buffeting. **c** A squirting or squirt.
2. *Chiefly Dial.* **a** A trick, esp. a contemptible one. **b** *Contemptuous* A disagreeable, offensive, or babbling person.

skite (skīt), *v. i.* [ON. *skīta.*] To defecate.

skite, *n.* The yellowhammer. *Local, Brit.*

skith'er (skĭth'ĕr), *v. i.* To skitter, or scamper. *Colloq.*

Skit'ta·ge'tan (skĭt'ȧ-gē'tăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a linguistic family of American Indians, including the Haida proper, of Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia. There are about a thousand survivors.

skit'ter (skĭt'ĕr), *v. i.* [Freq. of 3d SKITE.] To void a flux. — *n.* A diarrheal discharge. *Both Dial.*

skit'ter, *v. Intransitive:* **1.** To scatter; to sprinkle. *Dial.*
2. To pass or glide lightly or hurriedly; in *U. S.*, to skip along a surface; to skim along or scamper away with bobbing motions.
3. *Angling.* To draw the hook through, or along the surface of, the water with a twitching or quivering motion.
—, *Transitive:* To cause to skitter; specif., *Angling,* to impart a twitching motion to (the hook) when drawing it through or along the surface of the water.

skit'tish (skĭt'ĭsh), *adj.* [E. dial. *skit* to caper as a restive horse, to skip, perh. of Scand. origin and akin to E. *shoot.*]
1. Excessively lively or frivolous in nature, action, etc.; volatile; capricious; irresponsible; unstable; fickle; tricky. "*Skittish* Fortune's hall." *Shak.*
2. Easily frightened or agitated; given to shying; restive; — chiefly of horses.
3. Coy; bashful; shy.
— **skit'tish·ly,** *adv.* — **skit'tish·ness,** *n.*

skit'tle (skĭt'l), *n.* [Of Scand. origin. See SHUTTLE; cf. SKIT, *v. t.*] **1.** In form **skit'tles** (-'lz), construed as *sing.* An English game played by throwing wooden disks at pins, like ninepins.
2. One of the pins used in this game; — used also attrib., as in **skittle alley.**
3. *pl.* Nonsense; trash; — also used interjectionally.
4. *pl.* Play; enjoyment; — chiefly in phrase *not all beer and skittles.*
5. *pl. Chess.* Rapid sportive play; a game so played.

skit'tle (skĭt'l), *v. t. & i.* To play skittles; to throw down like skittles; specif., to squander; *Cricket,* with *out,* to put out (a batsman or a side) easily.

skit'tle, *v. i.* To run blindly or aimlessly. *Dial.*

skittle ball. One of the disks used in skittles. See SKITTLE, *n.*, **1.**

skit'tled (skĭt'ld), *adj.* Killed, as if knocked over like ninepins in a skittle alley. *Soldiers' Slang, Australia.*

skittle pool. A game played on a billiard table with two white balls, a red ball, and a number of black and white pins. Counts are made by knocking down any of the white pins with the cue ball, after contact with an object ball, but if a black pin is knocked down the striker loses his entire score and must start anew.

skittle pot. A jewelers' crucible.

skit'tler (skĭt'lĕr), *n.* One who plays skittles; one who skittles.

skit'ty (skĭt'ĭ), *n.* Also **skitty cock, skitty coot.** A rail or gallinule. *Local, Brit.*

skit'ty·boot' (skĭt'ĭ-bōōt'), *n.* A heavy half boot laced in front. *Dial. Eng.*

skiv (skĭv), *n.* A sovereign (coin). *Slang.*

skiv, *n.* = 2d TOUT **c.** *Eng.*

skivt (skĭvt), *v. i.* [Origin uncert.] To skim rapidly; to dart. *Dial.*

skive (skīv), *n.* [D. *schijf.* See 1st SHEAVE.] A diamond wheel.

skive (skīv), *v. t.;* SKIVED (skīvd); SKIV'ING (skīv'ĭng). [ON. *skīfa.* See 1st SHEAVE.] To cut off, as leather, rubber, etc., in thin layers or pieces; to shave or pare, as hides, or leather. — *n.* A skived or beveled part of a leather, as a shoe upper where it is seamed together.

skiv'er (skīv'ĕr), *n.* [See SKEWER.] A skewer. *Chiefly Dial.*

skiv'er (skīv'ĕr; skĭv'ĕr), *v. t.* To skewer; impale.

skiv'er (skīv'ĕr), *n.* [From SKIVE, *v.*] **1.** A cheap, soft leather, made of the grain side of a split sheepskin, usually tanned in sumac, and dyed, — used for hat linings, pocketbooks, bookbinding, etc.
2. The cutting tool or machine used in splitting leather or skins, as sheepskins.
3. One who skives leather; esp., *Shoe Mfg.*, a workman who pares off various shoe parts, esp. along the edges prior to folding.

skiv'er (skĭv'ĕr), *v. i. & t.* [Origin uncert.] To scatter. *Rare.*

skiv'er·wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* [See SKEWER.] The red dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*).

ski'vie (skī'vĭ), *adj.* Silly. *Scot.*

skiv'ing (skīv'ĭng), *n.* A piece made in paring or splitting leather. Cf. FLESHING.

sklent (sklĕnt), *v. i.* [Var. of SLENT.] To slant; to cast aspersions; to fib; to glance sideways. — *n.* A slant; an untruth; a side glance — *adj.* Slanting. *All Scot. & N. of Eng.*

skle·rop'e·lite (sklē-rŏp'ē-līt), *n.* [See SCLERO-; PELITE.] *Petrog.* Argillaceous rocks, more massive than shale and lacking the cleavage of slate, produced by low grade metamorphism of clays and muds.

sklin'ter (sklĭn'tĕr; sklĕn'-), *n. & v.* Splinter. *Scot.*

skoal (skōl), *interj.* [Dan. & Nor. *skaal* cup, health, toast, fr. ON. *skāl* bowl. See 1st SCALE, *n.*] An exclamation pledging health in drinking. — *n.* A salutation or toasting by crying "Skoal" — **skoal,** *v. t. & i.*

Sko·da'ic (skō-dā'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pert. to the Austrian physician Joseph Skoda (1805–81) or to Skodaic effusion.

Skodaic resonance. *Med.* A tympanitic sound heard on percussion of the chest above a pleural effusion or region of pneumonic consolidation in a lung; — called also **Sko'da's sign** (skō'dăz).

skog'bō·lite (skŏg'bû·līt), *n.* [From *Skogböle,* Finland.] *Mineral.* A mineral essentially the same in composition as normal tantalite, but of different crystal form.

Skoi·no'lon (skoi·nō'lŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of bulbous American herbs (family Melanthaceae) having linear basal leaves and white flowers with exserted stamens. *S. officinale* is the sabadilla.

sko'ki·aan (skō'kĭ·ăn), *n.* [S. Afr. D., prob. fr. Zulu *isikoko* remainder of any food (liquid or solid) left in a pot + *-ana,* dim. suff.] An intoxicating drink made by natives from meal, yeast, and sweetened water, allowed to ferment. *S. Africa.*

sko'mer·ite (skō'mĕr·īt), *n.* [From *Skomer* isl., S. Wales.] *Petrog.* An olivine-albite-diabase, composed of phenocrysts of olivine, augite, and oligoclase-albite, in a trachytic groundmass essentially of albite.

skoo'kum (skōō'kŭm), *adj.* [Chinook Jargon, powerful, evil spirit, fr. Chekalis *skukum.*] **a** *Northwestern U. S.* Strong, powerful. **b** *Colloq., U. S.* First-rate; "mighty good"; of the right sort.

Sko·pets' (skŭ·pyĕts'), *n.; pl.* SKOPTSY (skŭp·tsĭ'). [Russ., prop., one castrated.] One of a sect of the Raskolniki.

skout (skōōt), *n.* [See SCOUT, in this sense.] **a** A guillemot. **b** *Local, Brit.* Razor-billed auk.

skrael'ling (skrēl'ĭng), *n.* An American Indian or Eskimo; — in accounts of early Norse visits to America.

Skraup's synthesis (skroups). [After Z. H. *Skraup* (1850–1910), Pol. chemist.] *Chem.* The production of quinoline by heating aniline, glycerol, and sulphuric acid, with an oxidizing agent, as nitrobenzene; also, any of various similar synthesis performed with aromatic amino compounds other than aniline.

skrike (skrīk), *n.* [From Scand. See SHRIKE.] Missel thrush. *Eng.*

skrike (skrīk). Var. of SHRIEK. *Obs.*

sku'a (skū'ȧ), *n.* Also **skua gull.** [Of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *skūfr.*] Any jaeger, esp. of the genera *Catharacta* (syn. *Megalestris*) and *Stercorarius.* The **great skua** (*C. skua*) is a dark-brown species of the North Atlantic, esp. of European coasts. Allied species occur in the Southern Hemisphere.

Skua (*Catharacta skua*). (1/16)

skul·dug'ger·y (skŭl·dŭg'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* Trickery; secret or hidden wickedness or practice. *Humorous.*

skulk (skŭlk), *v.;* SKULKED (skŭlkt); SKULK'ING. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *skulke,* Sw. *skolka.* Cf. SCOWL.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To hide, or get out of the way, in a sneaking manner; to lie close, or to move in a furtive way; to lurk.
You *skulked* behind the fence, and sneaked away. *Dryden.*
2. To evade one's duty or duties; to shirk; to malinger.
—, *Transitive:* To avoid furtively; to sneak from avowing, doing, etc.; also, *Rare,* to bring forward furtively.
Syn. — See LURK. **Ant.** — Swagger. See STRUT.

skulk (skŭlk), *n.* A skulker.

skulk'er (skŭlk'ĕr), *n.* One that skulks; hence, an idle, good-for-nothing fellow.

skull (skŭl), *n.* [ME. *skulle,* of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *skulle,* Nor. *skalle;* akin to E. SHELL.] **1.** The skeleton of the head of a vertebrate; the bony or cartilaginous case or framework which encloses and protects the brain and chief sense organs, and supports the jaws. It is cartilaginous in primitive forms (cyclostomes and elasmobranchs) and in the embryos of all, but in most vertebrates the cartilage is mostly replaced by bones and the structure made more complete by the union with it of other bones developed in membrane. Some of the bones always become firmly sutured or ankylosed together to form a case (the *cranium*) for the brain. The ossification of the cartilaginous cranium of the embryo forms the elements of the sides, base, and rear, of the bony cranium, but its roof is formed chiefly of membrane bones (the *frontal* and *parietal bones*). The bony elements forming the capsules of the nose and ear are united with the cranium, but the capsule of the eye (the *sclerotic coat*) remains movable and usually entirely unossified although the adjacent bones of the skull form a socket (the orbit) to contain it. The jawbones are derived from the first visceral arch (see VISCERAL ARCH) of the embryo, usually supplemented by membrane bones. The upper jaw may be firmly (as in mammals) or movably (as in most fishes) connected with the cranium; the lower jaw is always movable. *Skull* often denotes only those parts immovably united with the cranium. See CRANIAL BONES, CRANIAL SEGMENTS, FACIAL BONES, CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*
2. *Obs.* a The top of one's head, esp. when bald. "As piled as an ape was his *skulle.*" *Chaucer.* **b** Short for SKULLCAP, **1.**
3. The head, esp. as the seat of intelligence; the brain; mind.
Skulls that cannot teach, and will not learn. *Cowper.*
4. *Oxford Univ.* The head of a college or hall. *Now Rare.*
5. A death's-head made of a human skull or a representation of such.
6. *Metal.* Often *pl.* The crust of solidified material (as metal, matte, or slag) which forms on the walls of a ladle or other vessel containing this material in the molten state; esp., this crust after the liquid material has been poured out.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

skull-built	skull-crowned	skull-hunting
skull-covered	skull-dividing	skull-lined

-skull. A combining form of *skull,* as in numskull, rattleskull.

skull (skŭl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the skull; made of or like a skull; containing skulls.

skull. Var. of SCULL.

skull and crossbones. A representation of a human skull over crossbones. It is a symbol of death.

skull'bank'er (skŭl'băngk'ĕr), *n.* A vagabond; tramp. *Slang, Australia.*

skull'cap' (skŭl'kăp'), *n.* **1.** A close-fitting cap; esp., a light brimless cap for indoor wear; also, formerly, a casque-like headpiece of iron or steel.
2. Any plant of the genus *Scutellaria,* the calyx of whose flower appears, when inverted, like a helmet with the visor raised. See SCUTELLARIA.
3. The top of the skull, the calvaria.
4. A domelike capping layer, as of rock.

skullcap speedwell. The marsh speedwell.

skull cracker. A heavy steel ball hoisted by a derrick or crane and dropped on objects to be broken.

skulled (skŭld), *adj.* Having a skull.

-skulled. A combining form of *skulled,* as in:
leaden-skulled, rattleskulled, thickskulled.

skul'ler·y (skŭl'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* A place for storing or housing skulls.

skull'fish' (skŭl'fĭsh'), *n.* *Whaling.* A whale more than two years old.

skull'y (skŭl'ĭ), *adj.* Full of skulls; also, skull-like.

skunk (skŭngk), *n.; pl.* SKUNKS (skŭngks), sometimes SKUNK. See PLURAL, *Note.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Abnaki *segonku* skunk, Massachuset *saqket* he who urinates.] **1. a** Any of several common musteline mammals of the genus *Mephitis* of temperate North America which have the power of ejecting an intensely offensive odorous secretion produced in two muscular-walled perineal glands. Their color is black, usually with a white frontal stripe and two stripes of white, of variable width, on the sides of the back. They feed on mice, frogs, insects, etc., though occasionally catching birds and poultry. The common species of the northeastern United States is *M. nigra,* replaced southward and westward by *M. mesomelas,* and northward by *M. mephitis.* They are sometimes distinguished as ***striped skunks.*** **b** The fur or pelt of this animal. **c** Any of certain American animals of the genus *Spilogale* (***little spotted skunks***) or the genus *Conepatus,* closely allied to the common skunk. **d** Any of various ill-smelling animals of other countries, as the zorils.

Skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*). (1/12)

2. A low contemptible person. *Vulgar.*

skunk (skŭngk), *v. t.* To defeat, as in cards or other contests, so completely that one's opponent fails to score. *Slang, U. S.* — *v. i.* To be a skunk.

skunk, *n.* Act of skunking; a bad defeat. *Colloq., U. S.*

skunk bear. The wolverine.

skunk'bill' (skŭngk'bĭl'), *n.* The surf scoter.

skunk bird, skunk blackbird. The bobolink; — so called from the coloring of the male.

skunk'bush' (-bōōsh'), *n.* **a** The bear brush. **b** = SQUAWBUSH **b.**

skunk cabbage. **a** A perennial herb (*Symplocarpus foetidus*) of eastern North America and Asia, which sends up in early spring a cowl-shaped brownish-purple spathe having an unpleasant odor, and followed in summer by a tuft of broad leaves. **b** In the Pacific coast States, the somewhat similar plant *Lysichiton camstschatcense* (family Araceae). **c** The pitcher plant *Sarracenia purpurea.*

skunk currant. The fetid currant.

skunk'er·y (skŭngk'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* A place where skunks are bred and reared for their fur. *U. S.*

skunk grape. The fox grape.

skunk'head' (skŭngk'hĕd'), *n.* **a** Formerly, the Labrador duck. **b** The surf scoter; — from the color of the male, and also called **skunkhead coot.**

skunk'ish, *adj.* Like the skunk, esp. in odor.

skunk mushroom. = DEATH CUP **b.**

skunk plant. = SKUNKWEED **c.**

skunk porpoise. A streaked black-and-white porpoise, esp. of the genus *Lagenorhynchus.*

skunk spruce. = WHITE SPRUCE **a.** *Local, U. S.*

skunk'top', *n.* The surf scoter. *Local, U. S.*

skunk turtle. A musk turtle.

skunk'weed' (skŭngk'wēd'), *n.* **a** The skunk cabbage. **b** An annual, evil-smelling, Californian weed (*Navarretia squarrosa*), family Polemoniaceae. **c** A Rocky Mountain, sticky-leaved herb (*Polemonium viscosum*). **d** The jacepye weed *Eupatorium purpureum.*

skunk'y, *adj.* Skunkish.

Skup'shti·na (skŏōp'shtĭ·nä), *n.* Also **Skup'ští·na.** [Serbo-Croatian *skupština* assembly.] A national assembly; specif., **a** Formerly, the unicameral national assembly of Serbia, elected every three years. **b** Formerly, a popular assembly, and later, the unicameral national assembly, of Montenegro. **c** Since 1921, the lower chamber (*Narodna Skupshtina*) of 305 members in Yugoslavia. See LEGISLATURE, *Table.*

skut'ter·ud·ite (skŭt'ĕr·ŭd·īt), *n.* [From *Skutterud,* Norway, whence it is obtained.] *Mineral.* Native cobalt arsenide, $CoAs_3$. H., 6. Sp. gr., 6.72–6.86.

sky (skī), *n.; pl.* SKIES (skīz). [ME. *skie* cloud, sky, fr. ON. *skȳ* cloud, cloudy sky; akin to AS. *scēo,* OS. *skio,* AS. *scūa, scūwa,* shadow, ON. *skuggi;* and to L. *obscurus* dark; basic idea: a covering. See OBSCURE.] **1.** Orig., a cloud; now, the cloud region; the upper atmosphere usually with reference to cloudiness; — chiefly in *pl.;* as, leaden, pouring, or bright, *skies;* to reach to the *skies.*
2. The apparent arch, or vault, of heaven, esp. when a clear blue in color; the firmament; the blue; as, where *sky* meets sea; not until the *sky* falls; not to see the *sky* for weeks.

Skit'swish (skĭt'swĭsh), *n.* = COEUR D'ALÈNE.

Skit'ta·get (skĭt'ȧ-gĕt), *n.* = HAIDA.

skit'tle-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.

skjep'pe (skyĕp'ē). Var. of SKIEPPE (see MEASURE, *Table*).

Skjol'dung·ar, *n. pl.* See SCYLD.

skl-. For various words in *skl-,* see the forms in SL-.

sklan'der. + SLANDER. [SCLATCH.]

sklatch (sklăch), *n.* Var. of SCLATCH.

sklate, sklat'er. Scot. & N. of Eng. vars. of SLATE, SLATER.

skle'ro = Var. of SCLERO.

skle·rom'e·ter. Var. of SCLEROMETER.

sklim. Var. of SCLIM, climb.

skoche. + SCOTCH.

skoe. + SKEO.

skoff. Var. of SCOFF.

Sko·ko'miah (skō-kō'mĭsh), *n.* See TWANA.

skol. + SKULL.

skole. + SCHOOL.

skole. + SKOAL.

skol'e·cite, skol'e·zite. Vars. of SCOLECITE.

skol'li·on. Var. of SCOLION.

sko'li·o'sis. Var. of SCOLIOSIS.

skon (skŏn). Scot. & N. of Eng. Var. of SCONE.

skoo (skōō), *n. Scot.* **a** = SKEOUGH. **b** = 5th SCULL.

skoog. Var. of SCUG, shade.

skoot. Var. of SCOOT.

skope. Obs. past tense of SCAPE.

skorcer. + SCORSER.

Skor'o·dite (skôr'ō-dīt). Var. of SCORODITE. [GRAPH.]

skot'o·graph. Var. of SCOTO-

skot'o·pho'bi·a. Var. of SCOTOPHOBIA.

skouth. Var. of SCOUTH.

skraigh, skraik (skrīk). Dial. vars. of SCREECH, SCREAK.

skreak, skreek (skrēk), **skreich** (skrēk). Dial. vars. of SCREECH, SCREAK.

skreegh, skreigh (skrēg; skrāg). Scot. & N. of Eng. vars. of SCREECH. [*Dial.*]

skreigh of day. = SCREAK OF DAY.

skrel'ling. Var. of SKRAELING.

skriech. Scot. var. of SCREECH.

skriegh (skrēk), **skriek** (skrēk). Vars. of SCREECH, SCREAK.

skrieve, skrieve'er. Vars. of SCRIEVE, SCRIEVER.

skrim'schont (skrĭm'shŏnt), **skrim'shon** (-shŏn). Vars. of SCRIMSHAW.

skrim'shan'der (-shăn'dĕr). Scrimshaw. *H. Melville.*

skrim'shank', skrim'shank'er. Vars. of SCRIMSHANK, SCRIMSHANKER. [*Table.*]

skru'pul, *n.* [Pol.] [See WEIGHT,]

skry. Var. of SCRY.

skry'er. Var. of SCRYER.

skud'ler. Var. of SCUDDALER.

skue, skuˈer. + SKEW, SKEWER.

skuft (skŏft). Var. of SCUFF, scruff. *Obs. exc. Dial.* [shade.]

skug (skŭg, skŏŏg). Var. of SCUG,

skuˈings. Var. of SKEWINGS.

skul, skuld. Skull; skulled. *R. S.*

Skuld (skōōld), *n.* [ON.] See NORN, *n.* [DUDDERY.]

skul·dud'der·y. Var. of SCUL-

skulk'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SKULK. — **skulk'ing·ly,** *adv.*

skull-dug'ger·y (skŭl-dŭg'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* Var. of SKULDUGGERY.

skull'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

skull'-less, *adj.* See -LESS.

skull'-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

skulp, *v. i.* Corrupt. of SCULPTURE.

skum'fish. Var. of SCUMFISH.

skun (skŭn). Dial. & slang past tense & past part. of SKIN.

skunk'dom, *n.* See -DOM.

skunk'-head'ed (66), *adj.* See -HEADED.

skunk'let, *n.* Dim. of SKUNK.

skunk's'-cab'bage. Var. of SKUNK CABBAGE.

skun'ner. Var. of SCUNNER.

skuppat. + SCUPPET.

skup'per. Var. of SCUPPER.

skurr. Var. of SKIRR. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

skurˈry (skŭrˈĭ). Var. of SCURRY.

skuse. Apheric form of EXCUSE. *Dial. & Colloq.*

skut'tle. Var. of SCUTTLE.

3. Heaven; the celestial regions or powers; — sometimes in *pl.*

Fate snatch'd her early to the pitying *sky.* *Pope.*

4. Meteorological conditions as manifested in the present or prevailing appearance of the upper regions; hence, weather, climate, or zone; — often in *pl.* "To answer with thy uncovered body this extremity of the *skies.*" *Shak.* "This nursling of another *sky.*" *Tennyson.*
5. The pale or red light before sunrise or after sunset. *Scot.*
6. The sky, or upper atmosphere, as represented in a painting.
7. The upper row or rows of pictures in a gallery. *Colloq.*
8. The color sky blue.
9. With *the,* an infinite or unlimited height or amount; as, the *sky* is the limit. *Slang.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

sky-aspiring	sky-dyed	sky-resembling
sky-blasted	sky-engendered	sky-ruling
sky-born	sky-falling	sky-scaling
sky-bred	sky-kissing	sky-throned
sky-capped	sky-measuring	sky-tinctured
sky-cast	sky-planted	sky-touching
sky-cleaving	sky-reaching	sky-worn
sky-climbing	sky-rending	

— *in the skies.* Exalted or transported, as in ecstasy. — *out of a clear sky.* Without warning; most unexpectedly. — *to the ſsky or skies.* Very highly or enthusiastically; — said of praising, honoring, or the like.

sky (skī), *v.;* SKIED (skīd) *or* SKYED; SKY'ING. *Transitive:* 1. To lift, throw, bat, etc., towards the sky, as a ball; to raise unduly or exorbitantly, as a price. *Colloq.*
2. To hang (a picture) in the top row in an exhibition, or very near the ceiling. *Colloq.*
3. *Dyeing.* To pass (cotton cloth) through air on rollers in order to oxidize the reduced indigo used.
——, *Intransitive:* To sky a ball, picture, or the like.

sky advertising. Skywriting displaying advertisements.

sky'bal, sky'bald (skī'b'l), *n.* A good-for-nothing; a worthless person, animal, or thing. *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.*

sky blue. 1. The color of the sky of the North Temperate Zone, at medium altitude, during a clear midsummer midday. It is blue in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
2. Thin, watered milk.

sky'-blue' (66), *adj.* Of the color sky blue; cerulean; azure.

sky'-clad', *adj.* Nude. *Colloq.*

sky'-clear' (66), *adj.* Extremely clear or transparent.

sky color. The color of sky blue. — **sky'-col'or,** *adj.*

sky'-dome', *n.* *Theater.* A dome, curving around and over the stage, which represents the sky.

sky drain. A drain open to the sky, or one covered or filled with loose stones.

sky'-el'e·phant, *n.* *Hindu Myth.* One of the four elephants of the cardinal points, held to be the sources of the winds, which they blow from their trunks.

Skye terrier (skī). [From Isle of *Skye,* Inner Hebrides, Scotland.] A terrier of a very old breed originating in Scotland, having a typically long terrier head, either prick or pendent ears, a long and low body, a tail about 9 inches long, and short and straight legs. The color is dark or light blue or gray, or fawn with black points. The height is 9 inches, the length of body about 22 inches, and the weight from 14 to 20 pounds.

sky'ey (skī'ĭ), *adj.* In, of, from, or like, the sky; ethereal. *Chiefly Poet.*

sky farmer. *Brit.* **a** An impostor claiming to be an indigent farmer from a distant region. **b** An Irish tenant farmer; — used contemptuously.

Sky Father. See EARTH MOTHER, 2.

sky'-gaz'er (skī'gāz'ĕr), *n.* 1. *Naut.* A skysail. *Rare.*
2. = STARGAZER, 1.
3. Also **sky'-fac'er** (-fās'ĕr). See AKASA.

sky'-god' (skī'gŏd'), *n.* *Anthropol.* In primitive religions, a personification of the sky or vault of the heavens regarded as a god; — usually as a chief god.

sky gray. A color, blue in hue, of very low saturation and very high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

sky'-high', *adv. & adj.* Very high; so high as to be out of sight or beyond control.

Beauty and romance knocked worldliness *sky-high.* *W. J. Locke.*

sky hooker. = TOP LOADER.

sky iron. *Golf.* A light iron club with a narrow face lofted less than a niblick. Cf. IRON, *n.,* 10.

sky'ish (skī'ĭsh), *adj.* Skyey. *Rare.*

sky'lark' (skī'lärk'), *n.* 1. The common Old World lark (*Alauda arvensis*), noted for its song, uttered as it rises in almost perpendicular flight toward the sky. Its upper parts are dark brown, the throat and breast buff streaked with brown, and the abdomen creamy white. Though scarcely larger than a sparrow, it is valued as food, and great numbers are netted for the markets. It frequents open country and sometimes damages crops. Also, any of certain other birds, esp. certain pipits, as Sprague's pipit (*Anthus spragueï*), often called *Missouri skylark,* and *Cincloramphus cruralis* of Australia. See 1st LARK, 1; PIPIT.

Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*). (½)

2. A structural-iron worker who works high in the air. *Slang, U. S.*

sky'lark' (skī'lärk'), *v.;* -LARKED (-lärkt'); -LARK'ING. [Cf. LARK to sport.] *Intransitive:* 1. To run about the rigging of a vessel in sport.
2. Hence, to frolic boisterously; to indulge in antics; to run or skip about in a sportive or playful manner; — sometimes with *it.*
——, *Transitive:* *Rare.* **a** To play a trick upon. *Scott.* **b** To jump gaily.

sky'lark'er, *n.* One who skylarks.

sky'less, *adj.* With no visible sky or vault of heaven; cloudy.

sky'light' (skī'lĭt'), *n.* 1. Light from the sky, whether by scattering or reflection.
2. A window in a roof, ceiling, or the like, for admitting light from above.
3. The space between the rim of a glass and the liquor in it. *Rare.*
4. A light in the sky; specif., a rocket. *Rare.*

sky'light', *v. t.* To light by a skylight.

sky line. 1. The line in the landscape separating earth and sky; the visible horizon.
2. The outline or silhouette of an object or objects against the sky.
3. The line of the top row of pictures in an exhibition.

sky'look' (skī'lŏŏk'), *v. t.* *Lumbering.* To survey (timber) from a point above, as from a tree top.

sky'man (skī'măn), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). An aeronaut. *Slang.*

sky map. *Astron.* A chart showing the positions of the celestial bodies in their relation to the circles of reference.

sky parlor. A room near the top of a house; a garret; an attic room.

sky pilot. *Slang.* **a** A chaplain or missionary; also, a clergyman. **b** *Aeronautics.* A licensed pilot.

sky pipit. Missouri skylark.

‖**skyr** (shür), *n.* [Nor., Sw., & ON.] 1. Sour curdled milk.
2. A dish prepared from curds.

skyre (skīr), *v. i.* [Cf. ON. *skīrr* bright, clear, E. SHEER, *adj.*] To glitter; shine; to make a gaudy show. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

skyr'gal'iard (skīr'găl'y'ĕrd), *n.* [See GALLIARD.] A wild or dissolute fellow. *Rare.*

sky'rock'et (skī'rŏk'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* *Fireworks.* A rocket that ascends, and explodes high in the air. See ROCKET.

sky'rock'et, *v. i.* To rise like a skyrocket; to shoot up sky-high; — often of prices, values, etc. *Colloq.*

sky'rock'et·y (skī'rŏk'ĕ·tĭ; -ĭ·tĭ), *adj.* Like a skyrocket; that skyrockets.

sky'sail' (skī'sāl'; *naut.* skī's'l), *n.* *Naut.* The sail set next above the royal. See SAIL, *Illust.*

skysail pole. *Naut.* The part of the royal mast above the shoulder when skysails are carried.

sky'sail'-yard'er, *n.* A ship with skysail yards.

sky'scape (skī'skāp), *n.* A portion of the sky which can be comprehended in a single view; also, a representation of such portion. Cf. LANDSCAPE, *n.,* 1 & 2.

sky'scrap'er (-skrāp'ĕr), *n.* 1. *Naut.* (1) *Rare.* A skysail of a triangular form. (2) *Obs.* A name for one of the fancy sails alleged to have been sometimes set above the skysail.
2. A very tall building; — applied esp. to office and apartment buildings.
3. *Humorous.* Hence, anything unusually large, high, or excessive.

sky'scrap'er, *adj.* Of the nature of, pertaining to, in, or like, a skyscraper.

sky'scrap'ing, *adj.* Excessively high, as a building; housed in or characteristic of life in a skyscraper.

sky shade. *Photog.* A screen, usually attached to the shutter or lens tube, for reducing the light from the sky.

sky'shine' (skī'shīn'), *n.* Light emanating from rays reflected from the sky and clouds, as distinguished from sunshine, or direct sunlight.

sky sign. Any sign visible in or against the sky. Specif., *Advertising:* **a** An electric display sign on the top of a high building. **b** An advertisement written against the sky by releasing smoke from an airplane; a skywritten sign.

sky·u'gle (skī·ū'g'l), *v. t.* To steal. *Slang.*

sky'ward (skī'wĕrd), **sky'wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* Toward the sky. — *adj.* Directed to the sky or to heaven.

sky wave. That portion of radio waves from a transmitting station which is propagated along the upper ionized portion of the atmosphere. Cf. GROUND WAVE.

sky'way' (skī'wā'), *n.* A route used by aircraft.

sky'writ'ing (skī'rĭt'ĭng), *n.* The forming of written signals in the air by means of smoke, or the like, emitted from an aircraft. — **sky'writ'er** (-rĭt'ĕr), *n.* — **sky'write'** (-rīt'), *v.*

slab (slăb), *n.* [ME. *slab, slabbe, sclabbe,* of uncert. origin; cf. OF. *esclape* fragment, broken piece.] 1. A comparatively thick plate or slice of anything; as, a *slab* of bread, marble, metal, wood, beef, etc.
2. Specif., a flagstone, a ledger, the top of a table or counter, or the like.
3. Figuratively, a good-sized portion, section, slice, etc., of anything.
4. A cement or concrete road. *Western U. S.*
5. *Baseball.* The pitcher's plate. *Slang, U. S.*
6. *Logging.* **a** The outside piece, with or without the bark, taken from a log in sawing it into boards. **b** *Australia.* A roughhewn plank.
7. *Steel Mfg.* A rectangular bar of iron or steel made by rolling an ingot so that the width of the section is at least twice the thickness. Cf. BLOOM.

slab (slăb), *v. Transitive:* 1. To saw, cut, or form, into slabs; also, to saw the outside slab or slabs from (a log, as in squaring it).
2. To cover with slabs, as in roofing or paving; to support with slabs, as the sides of a shaft or well.
3. To make plane the surface of; to make smooth; as, to *slab* a nut.
4. To put or stick on in thick slabs; as, to *slab* butter on bread. *Colloq.*
——, *Intransitive:* To make or form slabs; to slab something.

slab (slăb), *adj.* 1. Of, or formed like, slabs.
2. Put on thickly; hence, profuse; exaggerated.

slab, *adj.* [Cf. obs. Dan. *slab* slippery. See SLAB slime.] Thick; viscous. *Archaic. & Dial.*

slab, *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. obs. Dan. *slab* (slime), Sw. dial. *slabb;* akin to SLABBER.] Slime; mud; also, a puddle. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

slab, *n.* *Naut.* The slack part of a sail.

slab, *v. i.* [Prob. of LG. origin; cf. D. *slabben.* See SLABBER.] To eat greedily or in messy fashion. *Obs.*

slab (slăb), *n.* Wryneck. *Local, Eng.*

slab'ber (slăb'ĕr), *v. i. & t.;* -BERED (-ĕrd); -BER·ING. [Prob. of LG. origin; cf. LG. *slabberen,* D. *slabben;* akin to Icel. *slafra,* D. *slobberen.* Cf. SLAVER, SLOBBER, SLUBBER.] To slobber; to gulp; also, to drool or drivel.

slab'ber, *n.* Slobber; something slobbery.

slab'ber (slăb'ĕr), *n.* [See 1st SLAB.] 1. One who forms slabs, as by cutting or cementing.
2. An implement or machine for slabbing; as: **a** A saw for slabbing logs. **b** A machine for cutting soap into slabs. **c** *Mach.* A slabbing machine or milling machine; specif., a planomiller.

slab'ber·er, *n.* One who slabbers; a drooler; a witless person.

slab'ber-sauce', *n.* [From 2d SLABBER.] A kind of oily sauce or dressing. *Obs.*

slab'ber·y (slăb'ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Like, or covered with, slabber or slab; slippery; sloppy.

slab'bing (slăb'ĭng), *n.* 1. Slabs collectively.
2. *Coal Mining.* The act of cutting a skip or slice from the side of a pillar or face of coal.

slabbing cutter. *Mach.* A plain milling cutter, esp. one having a broad face. See MILLING CUTTER.

slabbing machine. A planomiller.

slabbing mill. *Steel Mfg.* A rolling mill that produces slabs.

slab bridge. A short-span bridge consisting of a reinforced-concrete slab resting on abutments.

slab'by (slăb'ĭ), *adj.;* -BI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); -BI·EST. [See SLAB, *adj.*] Thick; viscous; also, wet; sloppy; muddy; miry. Cf. SLOPPY. — **slab'bi·ness** (-ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

slab'by, *adj.* Covered or paved with slabs; slablike.

slab house. *Amer. Archaeol.* A pit house, lined with stone slabs; — the typical house of a pre-Pueblo people, in the southwestern United States.

slab line. *Naut.* A line or small rope by which seamen haul up the body of a course or topsail.

slab'man (slăb'măn), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who cuts or piles up slabs.

slab mill. *Mach.* = SLABBING CUTTER.

slab reef. *Naut.* A small reef between tack and clew on the foot of a sail, by which the sail may be made flatter.

slab'-sid'ed (slăb'sīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Having flat sides; hence, tall or long and lank. *Colloq. & Dial.* — **slab'-sid'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **slab'-sid'ed·ness,** *n.*

His old *slab-sided* Canuck grandfather. *Willa Cather.*

slab'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* Flagstone.

slab tie. A tie made from the first, or outside, cut of a log.

slack (slăk), *adj.;* SLACK'ER (-ĕr); SLACK'EST. [ME. *slak,* fr. AS. *slæc;* akin to OS. *slak,* OHG. *slah, schlack,* ON. *slakr,* Sw. *slak;* cf. Skr. *srj* to let loose, to throw, L. *laxus* spacious, loose, lax, *languere* to be languid, Gr. *lagaros* slack, hollow, *lēgein* to stop, MIr. *lacc* weak, feeble, Ir. & Gael. *lag,* ON. *lakr* lacking, defective, MD. *lac* fault, lack. Cf. 1st DELAY, LACK, LAG last, LANGUISH, LAX, SLAKE.]
1. Not using due diligence, care, or dispatch; remiss; in attentive; negligent; as, *slack* in duty or service.
2. Characterized by slowness, sluggishness, or lack of energy; wanting in life, vigor, or strength, as, a *slack* pace, digestion, observance, or performance.

We keep our wits *slack.* *H. G. Wells*

3. Specif.: **a** Moderately warm. **b** Blowing or flowing at low speed; — of a wind, tide, etc.
4. Relaxed; not tight, tense, or taut; loose; as, a *slack* rope, or bandage; hence, lacking in firmness; weak; soft; unsteady; as, a *slack* hand or hold.
5. Wanting in activity; dull; not busy; as, a *slack* season.

We are rather *slack* just now. *Dickens.*

6. Inadequate; lacking in completeness, finish, or perfection.

A three-quarters figure of admirable design, though of rather *slack* execution. *J. C. Stobart.*

7. Designating barrels, hogsheads, casks, etc., for dry goods (as sugar), the act or process of making them, or a person engaged in their manufacture; as, *slack* cooper; *slack* barrel; *slack* cooperage.
8. *Phonet.* Lax; wide; secondary; — said of vowels.

Syn. — Careless, dilatory; slow, tardy; relaxed; abated, diminished, inactive. See LAX.

Ant. — Assiduous, sedulous, attentive, diligent; taut, stretched.

slack (slăk), *v.;* SLACKED (slăkt), SLACK'ING. [See SLACK, *adj.;* cf. SLAKE.] *Intransitive:* 1. To be or become slack (in any sense); to slacken in speed, force, activity, etc.; to slow up; to relax tension; as, the wind *slacked;* when business *slacks.*
2. To shirk or evade one's work or obligation; to be or become a slacker, idler, or shirker.

He had *slacked* the term before. *A. Marshall.*

3. To approach an end; to fall off; to cease to progress; — with *off.* "Then everything *slacked off.*" *D. H. Lawrence.*
4. Of lime, to become slaked. See SLAKE, *v. t.,* 5.
——, *Transitive:* 1. To be slack, inattentive, or negligent in performing, executing or completing; also, to be remiss in seizing (an opportunity) or in using (time). *Now Rare.*
2. To slacken intentionally or by relaxing one's energy, zeal, grip, or the like; to moderate in speed, vigor, violence, fervor, etc.; — now often with *up;* as, to *slack* up one's pace or work.
3. To render slack, relaxed, lax, loose, etc.; to remove (tension, etc.); — now often with *off* or *out.*

Just *slack* off the everlasting tension. *Christopher Morley.*

4. To slake or abate (one's thirst).
5. To slake, as lime. Cf. SLAKE, *v. t.,* 5.
6. To loosen or let out (a line, rope, sheet, etc.).

slack (slăk), *n.* 1. The part of anything that hangs loose without strain; as, to take up the *slack* of a rope.
2. Cessation in movement or flow; specif., = SLACK WATER.
3. A lull in activity; a dull season or period.
4. *pl.* **a** *Mil. Slang.* Trousers. **b** Loose, long trousers, often pleated at the waist, for casual or sports wear.
5. *Mach.* Looseness in fitting; backlash.

slack, *adv.* = SLACKLY.

slack (slăk; slȧk), *n.* [ON. *slakki.*] 1. A pass between hills; a valley; glen; dell; also, a hole, as in the ground; a pit. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. A pool of water; also, a morass; a marsh. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slack (slăk), **sleck** (slĕk), *n.* *Mining.* The finest screenings of coal produced at a mine. It usually contains slate and dirt and is undesirable for fuel unless cleaned.

slack (slăk; slȧk), *n.* [Appar. fr. earlier *slackjaw* impertinence, fr. *slack,* adj. + *jaw.*] Chaff; impudence. *Chiefly Dial.*

slack (slăk). Var. of SLAKE.

slack'age (slăk'ĭj), *n.* Slackening; amount of slack.

slack'-bake', *v. t.* To bake, esp. bread, insufficiently.

slack'-baked' (-bākt'), *adj.* Underdone; also, undeveloped physically or mentally; half-baked.

slack barrel. **a** A barrel for nonliquid products. See SLACK, *adj.,* 7. **b** A loosely packed barrel, as of fruit.

slack coal. = 6th SLACK.

slack cooperage. Bundles or sets of two round heads and one or more staves with hoops, suitable for making containers for nonliquid products. Cf. TIGHT COOPERAGE.

slack'en (slăk'ĕn), *v.;* SLACK'ENED (-ĕnd); SLACK'EN·ING. [See SLACK, *adj.;* cf. SLAKE.] *Intransitive:* 1. To become slack or slow or negligent; to slow down.

Determined not to *slacken* as a correspondent. *J. Austen.*

2. To become less active; to slack.
——, *Transitive:* 1. To retard; to hold back; as, to *slacken* the march; now usually, to slow up; to abate; to moderate; as, to *slacken* one's speed or efforts.
2. To render slack; to make less tense, taut, firm, etc.; to relax, weaken, etc.; as, to *slacken* sail or yarn.

Lounging about Constantinople had *slackened* my fiber. *J. Buchan.*

slack'en (slăk'ĕn), *n.* [G. *schlacken.*] *Metal.* Slag mixed with ores in smelting to promote their fusion.

slack'en·er, *n.* One who or that which slackens.

---

sky'craft', *n.* See -CRAFT.
Skye, *n.* Short for SKYE TERRIER.
skyfte, *n.* = SHIFT. *Obs.*
sky'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
skyle. † SKILL.
sky'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
sky'line' log'ging. = HIGH-LINE LOGGING. See LOGGING.
sky'phos (skī'fŏs), *n.;* *pl.* SKY·PHOI. = SCYPHUS, 1.
skyp'last' (skĭp'lăst'), *n.* See WEIGHT, *Table.*
skyt, skyte (skīt). Vars. of SKITE, *n.,* 7.
sla. Var. of SLOE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
sla. † SLAY.
slabbed, *past tense & past part.* of **slab'berd.** Slabbered. *Ref. Sp.*
slab'ber·de·gul'lion. † SLUBBER-DEGULLION.
slab'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
slacked (slăkt), *past tense & past part.* of SLACK.

slack'er (slăk'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which slacks; as: **a** A person who shirks work or an obligation; esp., one who evades military service in time of war. **b** A drawgate in a sluice.

slack'-filled' (slăk'fĭld'), *adj.* Incompletely or deceptively packed; loosely packed; as, a *slack-filled* container.

slack filling. The act or practice of marketing slack-filled packages, boxes, etc.

slack in stays. *Naut.* Slow in going about, as a ship.

slack jaw. Wearisome or impudent talk. — **slack'-jawed'**, *adj.*

slack packing. = SLACK FILLING. — **slack pack.**

slack rope *or* **wire.** A loosely stretched rope or wire used by some ropewalkers and acrobats. Cf. TIGHTROPE.

slack'-salt'ed (66), *adj.* Insufficiently salted; — said esp. of fish.

slack'-twist'ed (66), *adj.* Lacking in firmness of fiber; of weak character. "Durbeyfield was what was locally called a *slack-twisted* fellow." *Hardy.*

slack water. **a** Of tidal waters, the period when there is no horizontal motion of water at the surface. **b** Any low or still water, as that in a stream above a dam. **c** *Logging.* In river driving, the slackening of the current resulting from a log jam.

slack'-wa'ter (slăk'wô'tĕr; -wŏt'ĕr), *adj.* Marked by slack water; of navigation, carried on in slack water produced by locks, dams, etc.

slack'-wa'ter, *v. t.* *Hydraulic Eng.* To produce slack water in (a river), as by dams, locks, jetties, etc.

slack wax. Crude paraffin wax containing a large percentage of oil.

slack wire. See SLACK ROPE.

slade (slād), *n.* [AS. *slæd.*] *Now Chiefly Dial.* **a** A little valley; ravine; glen. **b** = GLADE, 1. **c** A hillside. **d** A cave; den. **e** A flat piece of bogland.

slade, *n.* [Appar. var. of SLEAD.] A sledge. *Now Dial.*

slade, *v. i.* [See 2d SLADE; cf. SLIDE.] To slide; glide. — *v. t.* To transport on a sledge. *Dial. Eng.*

slade, *n.* **1.** The sole of a plow.
2. = PEAT SPADE.

slade (slād), *past tense* of SLIDE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

slag (slăg), *n.* [MLG. *slagge* (whence G. *schlacke*), of uncert. origin.] **1.** The dross, scoria, or recrement, of a metal; specif., a product of smelting, containing, mostly as silicates, the substances not sought to be produced as matte or metal, and having a lower specific gravity than the latter; — called also, esp. in iron smelting, *cinder.* The slag of iron blast furnaces is essentially silicate of calcium, magnesium, and aluminum; that of lead and copper smelting furnaces contains iron silicate.
2. The scoriaceous lava from a volcano.

slag, *v. i.* & *t.;* SLAGGED (slăgd); SLAG'GING (slăg'ĭng). *Metal.* To form, or form into, a slag; to agglomerate when heated below the fusion point.

slag cement. A pozzuolana cement, made from slag.

slag concrete. Concrete in which blast-furnace slag is used as the aggregate.

slag furnace. *Metal.* A furnace in which lead ore is roasted and slagged for further treatment.

slag'ger (slăg'ĕr), *n.* A workman who removes or transfers slag.

slag'ger, *v. i.* To lag; to falter in one's steps. *Dial.*

slag'gy (slăg'ĭ), *adj.;* SLAG'GI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SLAG'GI·EST. Of, pert. to, containing, or resembling, slag; as, *slaggy* cobalt.

slag heath. = SLAG FURNACE.

slag sand. Slag crushed into fine particles.

slag'-tap' fur'nace. A blast furnace or pulverized-fuel furnace, arranged for removal of slag through a tap opening from the bottom.

slag wool. Mineral wool.

slain'te (slôn'tĕ), *interj.* [Ir. *slāinte.*] Health! Good health! — a salutation or greeting. *Anglo-Ir.*

slais'ter (slās'tĕr), *v.* [Cf. Gael. *sleastaireacht* a smearing.] *Transitive:* **1.** To smear; bedaub. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*
2. To beat; flog. *Dial. Eng.*
——, *Intransitive:* To work with or on soft materials; hence, to be engaged in dirty or sloppy work; also, to do anything clumsily or untidily or carelessly; to idle. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*

slais'ter, *n.* A mess. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

slais'ter·y (slās'tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Sloppy; miry; dirty. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* Work of a sloppy or dirty nature; also, kitchen refuse. *Scot.*

slait (slāt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A sheepwalk; hence, a familiar haunt, as of a person. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slait. *Past tense* of SLITE.

slake (slāk; *see note below*), *v.;* SLAKED (slākt); SLAK'ING (slāk'ĭng). [ME. *slaken* to render slack, to slake, to grow slack, fr. AS. *slacian, sleacian,* to grow slack, fr. *slæc,* slack; akin to D. *plaken* to make slack. See SLACK.] *Transitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To make slack, relaxed, or loose; to lessen the tension of. **b** To release; to free. **c** To reduce; to make less.
2. To slacken in speed, force, etc.; to moderate; abate.
3. To relieve, as pain; to assuage; mitigate. *Archaic.*
4. To allay; to satisfy; quench; as, to *slake* thirst; hence, to cool, refresh, wet, etc., with water or other liquid; as, to *slake* parched lips.
5. To cause (lime) to heat and crumble by treatment with water; to hydrate; also, to alter (lime) by exposure to air. See LIME, *n.*, 2.
6. To extinguish or deaden (a fire).
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To slacken one's efforts, etc.; to flag; to become slack or relaxed; to give way; to yield. *Obs.*
2. To decrease in violence, intensity, etc.; to grow less; to abate; also, *Obs.*, to cause; stop.

No flood by raining *slaketh.* *Shak.*

3. To slake lime, one's thirst, etc.; also, of lime, to become slaked. See SLAKE, *v. t.*, 5.
4. To crumble or disintegrate; — said of lime, coal, or the like.
☞ The pron. slăk (from the adjective *slack*), noted by Walker (1791) as a corrupt pronunciation of *slake,* is common in current use, esp. with reference to lime.

slake (slāk), *adj.* = SLACK. *Obs.*

slake, *n.* Act or an instance of slaking.

slake, *n.* A smear; a daub. *Scot. & Dial.*

slake, *v. t.* [ON. *sleikja* to lick.] *Scot. & Dial.* **a** To bedaub; besmear. **b** To lick; kiss.

slake (slāk), *n.* Also **slake kale.** Any of various marine algae, as the sea lettuce or the laver; also, any of various confervoid fresh-water algae. *Dial. Eng.*

slake, *n.* = 3d FLAKE, 1 & 2. *Obs.*

slake (slāk), *n.* *Chiefly Dial.* **a** Mud or mire; slime. **b** A miry basin or flat overflowed by the sea at high tide. **c** A marshy ravine or gully.

slake, *n.* = SLACK, small coal.

slaked lime (slākt). See 1st LIME, 2.

slake'less, *adj.* Not capable of being slaked.

slak'er (slāk'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which slakes.

slake trough. A blacksmith's water tank for cooling forgings or tools. See FORGE, *Illust.*, 3.

slak'ing (slāk'ĭng), *pres. part.* & *verbal n.* of SLAKE.

slak'y (slāk'ĭ), *adj.;* SLAK'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SLAK'I·EST. Miry; muddy.

sla'lom (slä'lŭm; slā'-), *n.* [Nor.] Skiing, usually in a race against time, in a zigzag downhill course between upright obstacles, generally flags.

slam (slăm), *n.* **1.** An old card game identified with ruff.
2. A winning of all the tricks of a deal (called, in bridge, *grand slam,* the winning of all but one of the thirteen tricks being called a *little slam*).
3. *Railroad Euchre.* The scoring of five points before the other side has scored at all, counting as two games.

slam, *v. t.* & *i.* *Card Playing.* To defeat by a slam; to win a slam.

slam (slăm), *v.;* SLAMMED (slămd); SLAM'MING. [Perh. of Scand. origin; cf. Nor. *slemba, slemma,* Sw. dial. *slämma.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To beat or cuff smartly. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
2. To shut forcibly and noisily; to bang.
3. To put in place with undue force or noise or in a great hurry; to push or throw with impetuosity; — often with *down, off, on,* etc.; as, to *slam* a trunk down or a hat on one's head.
4. To criticize vigorously, brutally, or recklessly; to abuse verbally. *Colloq.*
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make a banging noise, as a door when shutting.
2. To move, work, etc., vigorously and noisily; — often with *about, to,* etc.

Maartje was *slamming* about her work. *Edna Ferber.*

3. To utter verbal abuse. *Colloq.*

slam the door in one's face. To deny entry to one in a brusque or insulting fashion; to repel communication with an angry defiant gesture.

slam (slăm), *n.* **1.** A heavy blow or impact.
2. A banging noise, esp. one made in shutting a door.
3. A cutting or violent criticism. *Colloq.*

slam (slăm), *adv.* With a slam; as, *slam* went the doors.

slam, *n.* An awkward, ungainly fellow. *Old Slang.*

slam'-bang', *adv.* Violently and noisily; also, recklessly; without due thought or care. *Colloq.*

slam'-bang', *v. i.* To move slam-bang. *Colloq.*

slam bidding. *Contract Bridge.* Bidding for either a little slam or a grand slam. See CONTRACT BRIDGE.

slam'mock (slăm'ŭk), **slum'mock** (slŭm'ŭk), *n.* [Cf. dial. *slam, slem,* a sloven, as v., to work in a slovenly manner.] A slovenly or awkward person; a slattern. *Dial.* — *v. i.* To be ungainly or slipshod; to loiter or dawdle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slam'mock·ing (slăm'ŭk·ĭn), *adj.* = SLAMMOCKY; — written also **mock·ing** (slăm'ŭk·ĭn), etc. *Dial.*

slam'mock·y (-ĭ), **slum'mock·y,** *adj.* Slovenly. *Dial.*

slamp (slămp), *adj.* Supple; limp. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slam'pamp (slăm'pămp), *n.* Also **slam'pant** (-pănt). A medley; rigmarole; a trick; esp., in ***to give one the slampamp,*** to give one the slip. *Obs.*

slan'der (slăn'dĕr *or, esp. Brit.,* slän'dĕr), *n.* [ME. *sclaundre* slander, scandal, fr. OF. *esclandre, esclande, escandle, escandre,* (F. *esclandre*), fr. LL. *scandalum* stumbling block, temptation. See SCANDAL.] **1.** Defamation, whether oral or written; specif., *Law,* a false tale or report maliciously orally uttered and tending to injure the reputation of another; the malicious oral utterance of false defamatory reports; the malicious publication by speech of false tales or suggestions to the injury of another. Except in certain classes of defamatory statements, only special damages are recoverable, which must be specified in the complaint and supported by proof, *slander* differing in this respect from *libel* (which see). Proof of the truth of the alleged slanderous words, or that they formed part of a privileged communication, is a defense at common law; the malice may be actual or constructive, that is, it is enough that the words were uttered intentionally, and are not justified, and that the occasion was not privileged.
2. Disgrace; shame; reproach; dishonor. *Obs.*

Thou *slander* of thy mother's heavy womb. *Shak.*

3. *Obs.* **a** Evil fame or report; ill repute. **b** One who disgraces or gives scandal. **c** A cause of sin; an obstacle to virtue.

slan'der, *v.;* SLAN'DERED (-dĕrd); SLAN'DER·ING. [OF. *esclandrer.* See SLANDER, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To be a cause of sin to; to scandalize. *Obs.*
2. To utter slander against; to defame; to injure by malicious false report. See SLANDER, *n.*, 1.
3. To discredit or shame; to disgrace. *Obs.*
4. To accuse unjustly; to charge; blame. *Obs.*
5. To misrepresent (a thing); to distort; to depreciate.
——, *Intransitive:* To utter or spread slander.
Syn. — Belie, malign, derogate, libel. See ASPERSE.

slan'der·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who utters or spreads slander.

slander of title. A false and malicious statement disparaging a person's title to property to his special damage; hence, loosely, any disparagement of the property of a person by false and malicious statements to his special damage.

slan'der·ous (slăn'dĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [Cf. OF. *esclandreux.*]
1. Shameful; disgraceful; also, being the source or occasion of scandal or disgrace. *Obs.*
2. Given to, or uttering, slander; as, a *slanderous* tongue.
3. Containing, or of the nature of, slander; calumnious. — **slan'der·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **slan'der·ous·ness,** *n.*

slane (slān), *n.* [Ir. *sleaghān.*] A turf spade. *Anglo-Ir.*

slang (slăng), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A narrow strip of land. *Dial. Eng.*

slang (slăng), *n.* [Perh. of Scand. origin, and akin to E. *sling;* cf. Nor. *slengja kjeften* (lit., to sling the jaw) to use abusive language, to use slang, *slengjeord* a new slang word.] **1.** Cant of thieves, beggars, gypsies, etc.
2. The jargon of a particular calling or class of society; popular cant.
3. Language comprising certain widely current but usually ephemeral terms (esp. coined or clipped words, or words in special senses, or phrases, usually metaphors or similes) having a forced, fantastic, or grotesque meaning, or exhibiting eccentric or extravagant humor or fancy.
4. **a** A peddler's license; hence, any official instrument. **b** A traveling show; also, a performance. **c** A false weight or measure.
Syn. — See CANT.

slang (slăng), *v.;* SLANGED (slăngd); SLANG'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To cheat; to swindle; dupe. *Slang.*
2. To address with slang or ribaldry; to insult with vulgar language; to abuse.
——, *Intransitive:* To use slang or vulgar abuse; also, to practice cheating.

slang, *adj.* Of, of the nature of, or expressed in, slang; also, slangy; vulgar; rakish.

slang, *n.* [Cf. SLING.] A chain; esp., *pl.;* a convict's heavy leg chain. *Slang, Eng.*

slang. Archaic & dial. past tense of SLING.

slang'ish (slăng'ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat slangy. — **slang'ish·ly,** *adv.*

slang'ism (slăng'ĭz'm), *n.* A slangy word or expression; slangy language.

slang'kop' (slăng'kôp'), *n.* [S. Afr. D., fr. D. *slang* snake + *kop* head.] Either of two South African plants whose foliage is poisonous to cattle: **a** A squill (*Urginea burkei*). **b** A bulbous herb (*Ornithoglossum glaucum*), family Liliaceae.

slang'ous (slăng'ŭs; slăng'gŭs), *adj.* Slangy. *Rare.*

slan'grell (slăng'grĕl), *n.* A lanky lout; — a term of abuse. *Obs.*

slang'ster (-stĕr), *n.* One who uses slang.

slan'guage (slăng'gwĭj), *n.* [A blend of *slang* and *language.*] Slangy speech or writing. *Humorous.*

slan'gu·lar (slăng'gū·lĕr), *adj.* Slangy. *Humorous.*

slang'-whang', *v. i.* [*slang* + *whang* to beat.] To use abusive slang; to rant or rail. — **slang'-whang'er** (slăng'-hwăng'ĕr), *n.* *Both Slang*

slang'y (slăng'ĭ), *adj.;* SLANG'I·ER (-Y·ĕr); SLANG'I·EST. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, slang; containing or addicted to slang; given to vulgarity or flashiness.

slank (slăngk), *adj.* [D.] Lank; lean. *Chiefly Dial.*

slank (slăngk), *past tense & past part.* of SLINK.

slank (slăngk; slängk), *n.* Dial. var. of SLONK.

slant (slänt; 83), *adv.* [See SLANT, *adj.*] Aslant; obliquely. *Now Rare.*

slant (slänt; *see Pron.*, § 83), *adj.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *slant* slippery. See SLANT, *v. i.;* cf. ASLANT.] **1.** Inclined from a direct line, whether horizontal or perpendicular; sloping; moving in an oblique path; as, a *slant* line, direction, or ray of light.
2. Biased; — of a person or his faculties.

slant (slänt; 83), *n.* **1.** A slanting direction, line, or plane; slope; inclination; — often in phrases *on the slant, at a slant;* as, to lay a cloth on the *slant;* the east slope has a sharp *slant.*
2. Something that slants, as a slope or a shaft of light. "Gray *slants* of rain." *C. Morley.* "A few stray *slants* of air." *Masefield.*
3. An oblique reflection; gibe; taunt. *Chiefly Dial.*
4. An opportunity; occasion. *Slang.*
5. A slab with slanting depressions for artists' colors.
6. *Colloq.* **a** A view from a particular angle; a peculiar or personal point of view, attitude, or opinion; as, considered from a new *slant;* you have a wrong *slant* on the problem. **b** A slanting view; a glance; as, to take a *slant* at him.

It might just have been a workman's *slant.* *Sherwood Anderson.*

7. A sewer pipe, having one end beveled, used for making a connection to a sewer.
8. *Bacteriol.* A culture medium solidified obliquely in a tube so as to increase the surface area; as, agar *slants;* also, a slant culture.
9. *Coal Mining.* A short inclined passageway the course of which is diagonal to the main workings.

slant (slänt), *v.;* SLANT'ED; SLANT'ING. [ME. *slenten* to slope, slide, of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *slinta* to slide, Nor. dial. *slenta* to slope, ON. *sletta* to slide; akin to D. *slinderen,* Goth. fra*slindan* to swallow.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To hit or strike obliquely; to glance; — with *against, on,* or *upon.* *Now Rare.*
2. To turn or incline from a right line or a level; to lie or fall obliquely to a horizontal or perpendicular line; to slope; as, the roof *slants;* where the field *slants* to the river.
3. To take a diagonal course, direction, path, or the like; as, we *slanted* across the river.
4. To have a slant or bent; — with *toward.*
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To cut or strike (something) obliquely; to cut across at a sharp angle.

Shafts of sunlight *slanting* the earth. *Sandburg.*

2. To turn from a direct line; to give an oblique or sloping direction to; as, to *slant* a line.
3. To bend, or incline (one) by training, urging, etc. *Colloq.*
Syn. — SLANT, SLOPE are often used without distinction. But SLANT emphasizes esp. the idea of (commonly sharp) divergence from a right line; SLOPE suggests rather the resulting, often gradual, inclination; as, "One side of his body seemed to *slant* towards the other, he settled so much more heavily upon one foot" (*Mary Wilkins*); "the path that *sloped* from the door" (*id.*). Cf. TIP, CROOKED.

slant, *n.* [Var. of 4th SLENT.] A breeze; a spell (of weather).

slant culture. *Bacteriol.* A culture made by inoculating the surface of a slant. See SLANT, *n.*, 8.

slant dam. = RAFTER DAM.

slant'-eyed' (66), *adj.* Having a slanting eye; hence, Mongoloid.

slant height. *Geom.* **a** The segment of a generating line of a right half cone lying between the vertex and the base. **b** The altitude of a side of a regular pyramid.

slan'tin·dic'u·lar (slăn'tĭn·dĭk'ū·lĕr), **slan'ten·dic'u·lar** (slăn'tĕn-), *adj.* [After *perpendicular.*] Slanting. — **slan'tin·dic'u·lar·ly, slan'ten·dic'u·lar·ly,** *adv.* *All Humorous.*

slant'ing eye. The epicanthic fold of the eyelid; the Mongolian eye fold. *Colloq.*

slant'ing·ways' (slänt'ĭng·wāz'), *adv.* Slantwise.

slant'ly, *adv.* Slantingly; slopingly.

slant of wind. A local or passing variation of the wind from its general direction, esp. one favoring a sailing vessel.

---

slack'er·ism, *n.* See -ISM.
slack'ing, *pres. part.* & *verbal n.* of SLACK. — **slack'ing·ly,** *adv.*
slack'-laid' (66), *adj.* See -LAID.
slack'ly, *adv.* of SLACK.
slack'ness, *n.* [AS. *sleacness.*] See -NESS.
slackt. Slacked. *Ref. Sp.*
slad. Var. of SLADE, a valley.
sla'dang. Var. of SELADANG.
slae (slā). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of SLOE.
slag'ga·ble (slăg'ä·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **slag'ga·bil'i·ty** (-ä·bĭl'-ĭ·tĭ), *n.*
slag'ging (slăg'ĭng), *pres. part.* & *verbal n.* of SLAG. [NACE.
slagging furnace. = SLAG FUR-
slagging hole. = CINDER NOTCH.
slag'less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **slag'-less·ness,** *n.*
slag'man, *n.* = SLAGGER.
slaie. + SLAY.
slain, *past part.* of SLAY.
slair. Var. of SLARE. *Dial. Eng.*
slak. + SLACK, SLAKE.
slak'a·ble, slake'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE; SLAKE.
slake. + SLACK.
slak'en, *v. i.* & *i.* To slacken. *Obs.*
slak'in (slăk'ĭn), *n.* Var. of SLACKEN.
slamd. Slammed. *Ref. Sp.*
slan'derd. Slandered. *Ref. Sp.*
slan'der·ful, *adj.* See -FUL. — **slan'der·ful·ly,** *adv.*
slan'der·ing, *pres. part.* & *verbal n.* of SLANDER. — **slan'der·ing·ly,** *adv.* [-PROOF.
slan'der·proof' (66), *adj.* See
slangd. Slanged. *Ref. Sp.*
slang'i·ly (slăng'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of SLANGY. See -LY.
slang'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
slan'ten·dic'u·lar. Var. of SLANTINDICULAR.
slant'ing, *pres. part.* & *verbal n.* of SLANT. — **slant'ing·ly,** *adv.*

---

slant′-top′, *adj.* Having a drop-front cover which lies at a slant when closed; — said esp. of desks.

slant′ways′ (slănt′wāz′), *adv.* Slantwise. See -WAYS.

slant′wise′ (-wīz′), *adj.* Moving or directed in a slanting position or direction. — **slant′wise′**, *adv.*

slap (slăp; släp), *n.* [ME. *slop*, fr. MD. *slop.*] **1.** A pass; a breach; a gate; a notch or nick; *Scot., Dial. Eng., & Ir.* **2.** An opening in a salmon cruive, or trap, permitting escape of fish during the customary week-end closed period. Hence, *Saturday's slap. Brit.*

slap (slăp; släp), *v. t.* To make a breach or gap in, as in a wall. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

slap (slăp), *n.* [LG. *slappe*, of imitative origin.] **1.** A blow, esp. one from or as from the open hand; also, a rebuff; insult. **2.** A try; attempt; — with *at. Colloq.* **3.** In stage dancing, an emphasized brush, usually backward. **4.** *Mach.* A click or sharp noise as of slapping, made by a measure of play or slackness in the moving parts of a machine, as in transmission gears; as, a bad piston *slap.* — ***at a slap.*** At one stroke, motion, or time.

slap (slăp), *adv.* [Cf. LG. *slap*, G. *schlapp.* See SLAP, *n.*] With a sudden and violent blow; hence, suddenly; instantly; directly, plump; as, to run *slap* into a person.

slap (slăp), *v.;* SLAPPED (slăpt); SLAP′PING. *Transitive:* **1.** To strike with or as with the open hand; to beat, hit, etc., with a slap or the sound of a slap. **2.** To put, place, or throw, with careless haste, force, or roughness; to slam (down, etc.); as, to *slap* one into jail; he *slapped* it on the table. *Colloq.*

—, *Intransitive:* To beat, strike, move, etc. with the sound or force of a slap.

Syn. — Cuff, buffet; clap; snub, slight.

slap on the back. To congratulate. *Slang.*

slap (slăp), *adj.* = SLAP-UP. *Slang.*

slap, *n. & v. t. & i.* [LG. *slappen*, v.] Lap. *Obs.*

slap. Dial. var. of SLOP.

slap′-bang′, *adv.* With undue force, haste, and noise; precipitately. *Colloq.*

slap′-bang′ (66), *adj.* Done, spoken, made, etc. slap-bang; marked by roughness and impetuousness of manner or method; as, a *slap-bang* reply or style.

slap′-bang′, *n.* = SLAP-BANG SHOP.

slap′-bang′ shop. A second-rate restaurant or eating house. *Slang.*

slap′-dab′, *adj.* Of or pertaining to painting (a house, wall, etc.). *Slang.*

slap′-dab′, *adv.* So as to hit squarely. *Dial., U. S.*

slap′dash′ (slăp′dăsh′; 66), *adv.* [*slap* + *dash.*] With impetuous force and suddenness; precipitately; in a great hurry. — *adj.* Characterized by careless haste or force; heedlessly impetuous; as, *slapdash* methods, writing, or work.

She had come to him one day in her *slapdash* way. *Galsworthy.*

slap′dash′ (slăp′dăsh′), *n.* **1.** Something done in a slapdash manner; also, *N. of Eng. Dial.*, a slapdash person. *Colloq.* **2.** Billingsgate; vituperative abuse. *Rare.* **3.** = ROUGHCAST, 2. *Colloq.*

slap′dash′, *v. t. & i.* To work, paint, etc. slapdash; to apply something in a slapdash manner; specif., to roughcast. *Colloq.*

slap′dash′er·y (slăp′dăsh′ĕr-ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Slapdash character, behavior, methods, etc., or an example of such.

slape (slāp), *adj.* [ON. *sleipr.*] Slippery; smooth; hence, crafty; deceitful. *Dial. Eng.*

slape (slāp). Var. of SLEEP. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

slape ale. Plain ale, as opposed to mixed ale. *Dial. Eng.*

slape end. In a leaf spring, the end of a leaf sharply bent back on itself to form a bearing surface to slide on a casting provided on the vehicle frame.

slape face. A crafty hypocrite.

slap in the face. A direct sharp rebuff, as if by a blow.

slap′jack′ (slăp′jăk′), *n.* **1.** A flapjack; a griddlecake. *U. S.* **2.** A goad made of several thicknesses of heavy canvas, used in driving livestock to avoid bruising the flesh. **3.** A child's card game in which the cards are dealt singly face up on the table and each player tries to be the first to slap the knave when it appears.

slap′per (slăp′ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which slaps. **2.** A whopper; a monster. *Chiefly Dial.*

slap′ping, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SLAP. Hence: *adj.* **1.** Very rapid: rattling. **2.** Very large; strapping; monstrous; big. *Colloq.*

slap′-slap′, *n.* A series of slapping sounds.

slap′stick′ (slăp′stĭk′), *n.* **1.** A device made of two flat pieces of wood fastened together at one end, but loose at the other, sometimes used in farce or low comedy by one actor in striking another in such a way as from the loud noise to make it appear that the blow was a severe one. **2.** Use of this device; as, *slapstick* is out of fashion now; — often used attributively; as, *slapstick* comedy or humor. **3.** = SLAPSTICK COMEDY. **4.** A flat strip of wood upon which an abrasive, as a piece of emery paper, is fixed and used for polishing or finishing work.

slap′stick′, *adj.* Using slapsticks; characteristic of slapstick comedy.

slapstick comedy. *Theater & Motion Pictures.* **a** Farce or low comedy in which slapsticks are employed. **b** By extension, any such entertainment in which the comedy is supplied by rapid and usually violent physical activity.

slap′stick′y (-ĭ), *adj.* Savoring of slapstick.

slap′-up′ (66), *adj.* First-rate; fine; excellent; "bang-up." *Slang.*

slare (slâr), *n. & v.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** Smear. **b** Scuff (the feet). **c** Slur. **d** Sneer; taunt.

slart (slärt), *n. & v.* Splash; spatter; taunt. *Dial.*

slash (slăsh), *v.;* SLASHED (slăsht); SLASH′ING. [ME. *slaschen*, perh. fr. OF. *esclachier* to break, of uncert. origin.] *Transitive:* **1.** To cut by sweeping strokes, esp. when made without exact aim or at random; specif., to cut in long slits; to gash. **2.** To lash; scourge; to ply the whip on. **3.** To crack as a whip; to bring or throw down with or as with a whip-cracking motion. **4.** To criticize cuttingly and sweepingly; to censure unsparingly. **5.** To cut slits in (a garment) so as to expose an underlying color; to adorn in such a manner.

Brown iris . . . *slashed* with yellow. *Willa Cather.*

6. To reduce to slash; to cut down the wood, brush, etc., on, as land. **7.** To defeat or lessen the vote of one or more candidates on (a ticket) by slashing (see *v. i.*, 2). *U. S.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To wield a sword, knife, etc., so as to gash a victim; to strike violently and, now usually, at random with or as with an edged instrument; to cut, attack, or censure, recklessly.

Hewing and *slashing* at their idle shades. *Spenser.*

2. To cut seriously into the vote for a candidate at an election by wholesale and deliberate defections from his own party. *U. S.* **3.** *Archery.* To loose in a quick, plucking manner. **4.** *Lacrosse.* To use unnecessary roughness in striking with one's stick at an adversary's stick.

slash (slăsh), *n.* **1.** Act of slashing or cutting; also, a long cut made by or as by slashing; a gash; a slashing stroke; a cut. **2.** An ornamental slit in a garment; — formerly called *pane.* See 1st SLASH, *v. t.*, 5. **3.** A serious reduction in the normal vote expected for a candidate in an election, caused by voters of his party scratching his name on the ticket. **4.** In a forest, an open tract strewn with debris, as from logging, wind, fire, or the like; also, such debris. **5.** *Mil.* A stripe of tape or worsted lace worn on the arm of a noncommissioned officer. *Obs.*

slash (slăsh), *adv.* With the sound of a slash.

slash (slăsh), *n.* [Cf. SLASH to dabble.] A large quantity of liquid, as soup, broth, or the like. *Scot.*

slash (slăsh), *n.* [Cf. SLASHY.] Swampy bottom land; a wet swale; marsh; — usually in *pl. Local, U. S.*

slash (slăsh), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. SLASHY.] To dash, as water or other liquid; to splash; to slosh. *Chiefly Scot. & Ir.*

slash bar. A heavy poker, often bent for special use.

slash′er (slăsh′ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who slashes, as by powerfully wielding a weapon, ruthlessly attacking, etc. Specif.: **a** One who cuts a figure; a swashbuckler. **b** *pl.* The English 28th regiment of foot; — a nickname. **2.** Something that slashes, as a weapon, implement, or machine. Specif.: **a** *Local, Eng.* A billhook. **b** *Colloq.* A wood chopper. **c** *Colloq.* A sword, knife, or dagger. **3.** One who tends a machine that slashes. **4.** *Brickmaking.* An implement having an iron blade, used to prod or slash the clay to detect stones. **5.** *Lumbering.* A machine fitted with one or more coarse circular saws for sawing lumber out of slabs. **6.** *Textile Mfg.* **a** A machine to apply size to warp yarns; — so called from the sound made in operation. **b** Cotton waste from this machine.

slash′-grain′, *adj.* Having the grain or yearly-growth rings parallel with the surface; — said of shingles, boards, etc.

slash′ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SLASH. Hence: *n.* **1.** A slash (in any sense). **2.** *Mil.* An abatis. **3.** *Textile Mfg.* Any operation, as sizing, performed by a slasher.

slash′ing, *adj.* **1.** Merciless in attack; wantonly cutting; as, a *slashing* editorial. **2.** Dashing; driving; splendidly vigorous; as, a *slashing* pace or fellow. **3.** Huge; immense; as, a *slashing* dinner. *Slang.*

slash pine. **a** A pine (*Pinus caribaea*) of the coast region of the southern United States, the Bahamas, and western Cuba; — so called because growing in "slashes" in Florida. Also, its hard wood, used for general construction; it is also one of the chief turpentine pines. **b** The loblolly *P. taeda.* **c** The shortleaf pine *P. echinata.*

slash′y (slăsh′ĭ), *adj.* [Cf. Sw. *slaska* to dabble in water.] Wet and dirty; slushy. *Dial.*

slash′y (slăsh′ĭ), *adj.* Slashing.

slat (slăt), *v.;* SLAT′TED; SLAT′TING. [Cf. ON. *sletta* to slap, to dab. Cf. SLATTERN.] *Transitive:* **1.** To hurl or throw smartly against something else; to toss or cast with force or vehemence. *Chiefly Dial.* **2.** To strike; beat; pummel. *Now Dial.*

—, *Intransitive:* To flap violently, as a loose sail; esp., to flap or strike noisily against something, as halyards against a mast.

slat (slăt), *n.* A resounding slap or blow; a quick throw or toss; also, *Rare*, a sharp gust of wind. *Dial. & Slang.*

slat (slăt), *n.* [ME. *sclat*, fr. OF. *esclat* fragment, splinter. See ÉCLAT; cf. 1st SLATE.] **1.** A slate or piece of slate; usually, a thin flat piece of stone, as for veneering masonry. **2.** A thin, narrow bar, esp. of wood or metal; a lath; as, the *slats* of a Venetian blind, a bedstead, or of a crate. Specif., in pencil manufacture, a sawed piece of lumber 2½ in. × 7¼ in. × ¼ in. **3.** Specif.: **a** = IRISH SLATE. **b** *Dial.* A slab of stone, as a tombstone. **c** *Slang.* A rib. **4.** A sheep's hide from which the wool has been pulled, before it is otherwise treated. *Local, U. S.*

slat (slăt), *v. t.* **1.** To cover with slates. *Now Dial.* **2.** To make or equip with slats; also, to stripe or bar as if with slats. "A single spread of green, *slatted* with watercourses." *S. Kaye-Smith.*

slat (slăt), *adj.* Slatted.

slat (slăt; slät), *v. t.* [OF. *esclater* to break. See 1st SLAT.] To split; crack. *Now Dial. Eng.*

slat (slăt), *n.* A spent salmon. *Brit.*

slat bonnet. A long bonnet reinforced with pasteboard slats. *Local, U. S.*

slatch (slăch), *n.* [AS. *slæc* slack. See SLACK.] *Now Rare. Naut.* **a** A transitory breeze or its duration. **b** An interval of fair weather. **c** The loose or slack part of a rope.

slate (slāt), *n.* [ME. *sclate*, fr. OF. *esclate*, fem. of *esclat.* See 3d SLAT.] **1.** A thin, usually rectangular, piece or layer of laminated rock, esp. of that now called *slate* (sense 2), used for roofing, a writing tablet, etc.; also, roof slates collectively. **2.** A dense, fine-grained rock produced by the compression (metamorphism) of clays, shales, and certain other rocks, so as to develop a characteristic cleavage (***slaty cleavage***), which may be at any angle with the original bedding plane. The minerals of the original sediment have been considerably metamorphosed and now consist essentially of sericite and quartz. The principal accessories are biotite, chlorite, and hematite, and minor accessories are magnetite, apatite, kaolin, andalusite, rutile, pyrite, graphite, feldspar, zircon, tourmaline, and carbonaceous matter. Loosely, any cleavable rock resembling true slate. **3.** A prepared piece of slate, or an artificial material like slate, used for various purposes; esp.: **a** A thin, flat piece, for roofing; a tile. **b** A framed tablet of slate, or slatelike material, used for writing on.

4. Something noted on or as on a slate. **Specif.:** **a** A record of one's misdeeds; — chiefly in phrase, *a clean slate*, an unspotted or cleared record. **b** A list of candidates, prepared for nomination or for election; a list of candidates, officers, or the like, devised beforehand. *U. S.* **5.** **a** The average color of common slate, blue-red in hue, of very low saturation and low brilliance; — called also *dusk.* Cf. COLOR. **b** A color resembling smoke blue. **c** Loosely, any of various grays, similar in color to common roofing slates. **6.** *Coal Mining.* **a** = 1st BONE, 12 **a** & **b**. **b** = BONY COAL. **7.** *Horse Racing.* A list of entrants in a race with the betting odds offered posted by a bookmaker. **8.** *Motion Pictures.* A board inscribed with a number, photographed at the beginning or end of a scene for identification of it in editing the film.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

slate bed	**slate-formed**	**slate-strewn**
slate-beveling, *adj.*	**slatemaker**	**slate-trimming**, *adj.*
slate-brown, *adj.*	**slatemaking**	**slateworks**
slate-cutting, *adj.*	**slate-spired**	**slateyard**

— ***to have a slate loose.*** To be slightly defective mentally.

slate (slāt), *adj.* Of or like slate; slate-colored; also, containing slate; as, a *slate* deposit.

slate, *v. t.* **1.** To cover with slate or a slatelike substance. **2.** To register (as on a slate and subject to revision) for an appointment; as, he was *slated* for nomination as treasurer; to set down, or designate, for consideration or action; as, the bill was *slated* for the next session of the legislature. **3.** *Leather Mfg.* To flesh (hides) with a slater.

slate (slāt), *v. t.* [From SLATE to bait.] **1.** To thrash or pummel severely; to punish. **2.** To censure harshly; to reprimand; to criticize slashingly, esp. in the journals.

Why give it an extra advertisement by *slating* it? *Zangwill.*

slate, *n.* Act or instance of slating, or thrashing; specif., a slashing review or criticism.

slate, *n.* A slatternly person. *Scot.*

slate (slāt), *v. t.;* SLAT′ED (slāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); SLAT′ING (slāt′ĭng). [AS. *slætan;* akin to OHG. *sleizen* to slit, rend. See SLIT.] To set a dog on; to bait; to hound. *Scot. & N. of Eng.* — *v. i.* To pursue in or as in a hunt; hence, to hasten. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

slate, *past tense of* SLITE. *Scot.*

slate ax. A mattock with an ax end, used in shaping slates for roofs, and making holes in them for nails.

slate black. A nearly neutral gray of low brilliance, slightly blue-red. Cf. COLOR.

slate blue. A color, blue in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance; — called also *blue slate, Swiss blue.* Cf. COLOR. — **slate′-blue′** (66), *adj.*

slate cement. A cement made with slate; specif.: **a** A kind of hydraulic cement. **b** A mixture of broken slate and tar, asphalt, or the like, used as a roofing material.

slate clay. *Petrog.* Clay more or less transformed into slate; specif., one in the English coal measures, used for making firebrick.

slate galiot. A galley laden with slate.

slate gray. A color, red-yellow in hue, of very low saturation and medium brilliance; — called also *oriental pearl, Russian gray, sandy beige.* Cf. COLOR. — **slate′-gray′** (66), *adj.*

slate green. A color, greenish yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance; — called also *green slate.* Cf. COLOR. — **slate′-green′** (66), *adj.*

slate′like′ (slāt′lĭk′), *adj.* Resembling or suggesting slate.

slate olive. A color, yellow-green in hue, of very low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

slate pencil. A pencil of soft slate or of soapstone, used for writing on a slate.

slate picker. *Coal Mining.* A person or a machine that picks slate and bony coal from coal.

slate purple. A color, reddish blue-red in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR. — **slate′-pur′ple,** *adj.*

slat′er (slāt′ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who lays slates; also, sometimes, one who makes slates. **2.** A tool, having a slate blade, used for fleshing hides. **3.** Any of various isopod crustaceans; esp., a sow bug or wood louse.

slat′er (slāt′ĕr), *n.* One who slates, or censures sweepingly and violently; a severe critic.

slate spar. = 2d ARGENTINE, 4.

slate splitter. See SPLITTER.

slate violet. A color, bluish blue-red in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR. — **slate′-vi′o·let** (66), *adj.*

slate writing. A spiritualistic or conjuring performance, in which writing is mysteriously made upon a slate. — **slate writer.**

slath (slăth), *n.* Also **slarth** (slärth). [Cf. Nor. dial. *slöda* a kind of basket used in fishing.] *Basketwork.* The foundation, comprising the middle of the bottom, formed by crossing sticks at right angles and binding them.

Slath.

slath′er (slăth′ĕr; slä′thĕr), *v.;* -ERED (-ĕrd; -thĕrd); -ER·ING. [Origin obscure.] *Transitive:* **1.** To spill; slobber. *Dial.* **2.** To spread on thick; to use, spend, lay waste, etc. in large quantities. *Colloq.*

They *slathered* money on ice cream. *Dorothy Canfield Fisher.*

—, *Intransitive:* To slip or slide; to drag oneself along.

slath′er (slăth′ĕr), *n.* A large quantity; — often *pl.;* as, he put *slathers* of butter on his toast. *Slang, U. S.*

slat′i·fy (slăt′ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING. To render slaty in character.

slat′ing (slāt′ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of 3d SLATE. Hence: *n.* **a** The work of a slater. **b** Slates, collectively; also, material for slating.

slat′ing (slāt′ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of 6th SLATE. Hence: *n.* Severe public criticism.

slat′ish (slāt′ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat slate-colored.

slat sign. *Advertising.* A sign consisting of a flat surface with numerous thin equidistant parallel slats set up on edge perpendicularly to it, the flat surface and the sides of the slats being so painted that three different complete pictures, advertisements, or the like, may be seen according as the sign is viewed from in front or at an angle from either side.

slat′ted (slăt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having slats or marks like slats; made of slats.

---

slap′sauce′, *n.* [*slap*, v. + *sauce*, n.] A parasite; a glutton. *Obs.*
slap′-sid′ed, *adj.* = SLAB-SIDED.
slapt. Slapped. *Ref. Sp.*
‖**slar·gan′do** (zlär-gän′dō), *adj.* [It., pres. part. of *slargare* to widen.] = LARGANDO.
‖**slar·gan′do·si** (-dō-sē). [It.] See SLARGANDO, 2d SI.
slarth (slärth), *n.* *Basketwork.* = SLATH.
slashed (slăsht), *past tense & past part.* of SLASH.
slash′ing·ly, *adv.* of SLASHING, pres. part.
slasht. Slashed. *Ref. Sp.*
slat′-back′, *adj.* = LADDER-BACK.
slate′-col′or, or -col′our (slāt′kŭl′ĕr), *n.* = SLATE, *n.*, 5. — **slate′-col′ored**, *adj.*
slate′-col′ored jun′co *or snow′-bird′.* See JUNCO, 1 b.
slate′ful, *n.* See -FUL.
slat′i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
slatt. Var. of SLAT, a slate, etc.

slat'ter (slăt'ĕr), *n.* One who slats, or slates. *Now Dial.*

slat'ter (slăt'ĕr; slăt'-), *v. t.;* -TERED (-ĕrd); -TER·ING. [Cf. SLAT to throw or dash about.] *Chiefly Dial.* To spill, scatter, slop, etc., carelessly; to upset or disarrange; to waste. — *v. i.* To be careless, slovenly, or wasteful; also, to clatter; — chiefly in *pres. part.*

slat'tern (slăt'ĕrn), *n.* [Cf. SLATTER.] One who is negligent of one's appearance or surroundings; usually, an untidy, slovenly woman; a slut.

slat'tern, *v. t. & i.* To waste or fritter (away); to act the slattern, idler, or trifler.

slat'tern, *adj.* Careless; sloppy; slovenly.

slat'tern·ish, *adj.* Somewhat careless or slatternly.

slat'tern·ly, *adj.* Of, like, or characteristic of, a slattern; sluttish. — *adv.* In a slatternly manner.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See SLOVENLY

— **slat'tern·li·ness,** *n.*

slat'ter·y (slăt'ĕr·ĭ; slăt'-), *adj.* [Cf. SLATTER, SLATTERN.] **1.** Rainy; wet; sloppy. *Dial. Eng.*

2. (*pron.* slăt'ĕr·ĭ) Easily broken into small flat pieces; fragile.

slat'ting (slăt'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of 4th SLAT. Hence: *n.* Slats collectively.

slat'y (slāt'ĭ), *adj.;* SLAT'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SLAT'I·EST. Of the nature or composition of, containing, or characteristic of slate; also, slate-colored.

slaty cleavage. *Petrog.* See also 1st SLATE, 2.

slaty gneiss. *Mineral.* An easily cleavable variety of gneiss.

slaty gum. Any of several Australian eucalypts, as *Eucalyptus polyanthemos;* — so called from the color of their bark.

slaugh'ter (slô'tĕr), *n.* [ME. *slauhter, slaughter, slaghter,* fr. ON. *slátr* butchers' meat, but modified by ME. *slaught, slaht,* slaughter, fr. AS. *sleaht, slaht;* both from the root of E. *slay.* See SLAY, *v. t.;* cf. ONSLAUGHT.]

1. Act of killing; also, an instance or occurrence of this. Specif.: **a** The butchering of cattle or other beasts for market; as, lambs fit for *slaughter.* **b** *Archaic.* Brutal or ruthless murder. **c** Great or wanton destruction of lives, esp. human lives in battle; as, defeated without *slaughter;* carnage.

2. *Rare.* **a** The personification of murder or carnage. **b** A murderous gash. **c** Those slain, esp. in battle.

3. Act of reducing, or a great reduction in, the prices of goods offered for sale. *Tradesmen's Cant.*

Syn. — Killing, massacre, butchery, murder.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:
slaughter-breathing, slaughter-dealing, slaughter-threatening, slaughteryard.

slaugh'ter, *v. t.;* -TERED (-tĕrd); -TER·ING. **1.** To butcher; to kill for the market, as beasts.

2. To kill (a person or persons); esp., to kill violently and ruthlessly or in large numbers; to massacre.

3. To sell ruinously cheap. *Colloq.*

4. *Exchanges.* To transact or execute at a sacrifice by buying high or, more usually, selling low.

Syn. — See KILL.

slaugh'ter (slô'tĕr), *adj.* Fit for slaughter; — said of meat animals.

slaugh'ter·dom, *n.* Slaughter. *Obs.*

slaugh'ter·er, *n.* One who slaughters, specif., a butcher.

slaugh'ter·house' (-hous'), *n.* A building where beasts are butchered for the market; an abattoir. Also figurative.

Slaughterhouse Cases. *Law.* A group of cases decided (Dec., 1872) by the Supreme Court of the United States, in which it was decided that the police power (which see) of the States was not impaired by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution. The cases (reported in 16 Wallace) arose in connection with stringent laws of the city of New Orleans imposing far-reaching restrictions upon the carrying on of the butchering industry in that city.

slaugh'ter·man (slô'tĕr·măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). Slaughterer; executioner; butcher.

slaughter of the innocents. A brutal or wanton elimination of those not able to defend themselves; — in allusion to Matthew ii. 16.

slaugh'ter·ous (slô'tĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Destructive; murderous. — **slaugh'ter·ous·ly,** *adv.*

slaughter pen. A pen for animals about to be slaughtered.

slaughter tree. = STRANGLER TREE.

slaum (slôm), *n. & v.* Smear; daub. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Slav (slăv; slăv), *n.* [G. *Slave,* F. *slave,* ML. *Slavus.* See SLAVE.] A person speaking a Slavic language as his native tongue; hence, a person of the prevailing type or race among the Slavic-speaking peoples. The great majority of the Slavs (among whom are included the Russians, Poles, Bohemians, Moravians, Bulgarians, Serbians, Croatians, Sorbs, Wends, Slovaks, and others) are of medium stature, brachycephalic, with moderately dark hair and gray or hazel eyes, thus conforming closely to the Alpine race of Ripley. In the south, however, they are represented by the tall Adriatic race of Deniker, and in other regions approach more or less to the Finnic, Teutonic, and Tatar types. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

slave (slāv), *n.* [OF. *esclave,* fr. ML. *Sclavus, Slavus,* Slav, fr. LGr. *Sklabos;* cf. OSlav. *Slověne, slovo,* word. Cf. SLAV, SLOVAK, SLOVENE.] **1.** A person held in bondage to another; one held as a chattel; one whose person and services are under the control of another as owner or master; a thrall; bondsman. Cf. SERF, SLAVERY.

2. One who has lost or who surrenders control of himself, freedom of action, etc. as to the will of another or the domination of a passion or influence; as, a *slave* to ambition, to his children, or of drink.

3. An abject person; a wretch; also, a rascal. *Archaic.*

4. A drudge; one who labors as if in bondage or driven.

5. A slave ant.

6. [*cap.*] One of a tribe of Athapascan Indians living between the Rocky Mountains and Great Slave Lake and the Mackenzie River, Canada.

Syn. — Bondman, bondslave, captive, vassal. See SERF.

Ant. — Master, owner.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

slaveborn	**slave-got**	**slavemonger**
slave broker	**slave-grown**	**slaveowner**
slave-carrying, *adj.*	**slave hunt**	**slaveownership**
slave-collecting, *adj.*	**slave hunter**	**slave-owning,** *adj.*
slave-cultured	**slave hunting**	**slavepen**
slave-dealing, *adj.*	**slave-hunting,** *adj.*	**slave-peopled**
slave-deserted	**slaveland**	**slave trader**
slave-enlarging, *adj.*	**slave-making,** *adj.*	**slave trading**

slave (slāv), *adj.* That is a slave; of or pertaining to slaves; dealing in slaves; as, a *slave* market.

slave, *v.;* SLAVED (slāvd); SLAV'ING (slāv'ĭng). *Intransitive:* To labor as a slave; to drudge; toil; — rarely with *it.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To reduce to slavery; to enslave. *Now Rare.*

2. To exhaust (oneself) or waste (one's life) in drudgery or intense toil.

-slave. A combining form of the noun *slave,* as in bond*slave.*

Slave. Var. of SLAV.

slave ant. Any ant made a slave of by ants of other species (called *slave'-mak'ing ants*), which attack nests or colonies and carry off the nymphs and larvae. Among the slave-making ants are the Amazon ant (*Polyergus rufescens*), *Formica sanguinea,* and *Strongylognathus huberi;* among the species enslaved are *Formica fusca, F. cunicularia,* and *Tetramorium caespitum.*

slave bracelet. A bracelet composed of several narrow arm rings; sometimes, a bracelet of one broad heavy solid piece. Cf. ESCLAVAGE.

slave clock. *Astron.* The auxiliary apparatus of a precision astronomical clock which relieves the latter of nearly all the work, thus assuring greater uniformity of performance. See ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK.

slaved (slāvd), *adj.* Filled or provided with slaves. *Rare.*

slave dealer. One who deals or trades in slaves; one who obtains, buys, and sells slaves in the market. — **slave dealing.**

slave'-drive', *v. t.; past tense* -DROVE; *past part.* -DRIV'EN *pres. part. & verbal n.* -DRIV'ING. To play the slave driver over.

slave driver. One who superintends slaves at their work; hence, figuratively, a cruel taskmaster.

slave fork. A long heavy forked branch or beam secured about a slave's neck to prevent his escape.

slave'hold'er (slāv'hōl'dĕr), *n.* One who holds slaves.

slave'hold'ing, *adj.* Holding persons in slavery; as, the *slaveholding* aristocracy of the South. See SLAVERY, *n.*, 3. — **slave'hold'ing,** *n.*

slave'ling (slāv'lĭng), *n.* A slavish person.

slave maker. **1.** One who captures men for the slave market; one who enslaves men.

2. A slave-making ant. See SLAVE ANT.

slave market. A market where slaves are exhibited and sold; sometimes, contemptuously, an employment agency esp. for the unskilled.

slav'er (slăv'ĕr), *v.;* -ERED (-ĕrd); -ER·ING. [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *slafra.* See SLABBER.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To suffer spittle, etc., to run from the mouth; to drool.

2. To exchange kisses; to kiss. *Shak.*

3. To utter drivel or nonsense; to indulge disgustingly in flattery or sentimental speech; — rarely with *it.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To smear with saliva; to slabber.

2. To fondle; truckle to; also, *Rare,* to utter or pour forth childishly or foolishly.

slav'er (slăv'ĕr), *n.* **1.** Saliva driveling from the mouth.

2. Drivel; uncontrolled and offensive outpouring (of words or sounds).

Words could not be distinguished in her *slaver* of abuse. *Sinclair Lewis.*

slav'er (slāv'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A slave ship.

2. A person dealing in slaves; a slave trader.

3. A white slaver.

slav'er·er (slăv'ĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who slavers or drivels; also a servile flatterer or parasite.

slav'er·ing (-ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SLAVER. Hence: *n. Obs.* **a** Saliva; drool; drivel; also, nonsense; idle talk. **b** Strong desire; yearning.

slav'er·y (slāv'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* [From SLAVE, *n.*] **1.** Continued and wearisome labor, as of a slave; drudgery; as, such a schedule is *slavery.*

2. The condition of, or like that of, a slave; a state of subjection or involuntary servitude; bondage; thralldom.

There is a *slavery* that no legislation can abolish, — the *slavery* of caste. *G. W. Cable.*

3. The institution of slaveholding. Slavery has existed in all parts of the world from the earliest times. The slaves were chiefly prisoners of war. Slavery lasted in Europe throughout the Middle Ages, but was ameliorated by the influence of the Christian religion, keeping in the main the character of serfdom. Negro slavery was practiced by the ancient Egyptians, but the Portuguese were the first to introduce it into Christian countries on a large scale. The status of slaves has varied from that of a mere chattel, as in barbarous societies, to that of a partially recognized legal person (cf. POSTLIMINIUM; DRED SCOTT CASE).

4. Slaves collectively.

Syn. — Enthrallment, enslavement, captivity, bond service, vassalage. See SERVITUDE.

Ant. — Liberty, independence. See FREEDOM.

slav'er·y (slăv'ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Slabbery; driveling.

slave ship. A vessel employed in the slave trade or used for transporting slaves; a slaver.

Slave Ship, The. A painting (1840) by Turner, now in the Boston Museum.

slave song. *Music.* An American negro song, esp. one antedating the Civil War.

slave States. *U. S. Hist.* Those States in which slaveholding was formerly legal. The States usually so called were Missouri, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky (the four which did not join in the attempt to secede), and Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee.

slave trade. The business of dealing in slaves, esp. of buying them to transport them from their homes for sale.

slav'ey (slāv'ĭ; *Brit. also* slăv'ĭ), *n.; pl.* SLAVEYS (-ĭz).

1. A servant; now usually, a maid of all work. *Colloq.*

2. [*cap.*] = SLAVE, *n.*, 6.

Sla'vi (slā'vĭ), *n. pl.* Slavs.

Slav'i·an (slăv'ĭ·ăn; slăv'-), *n. & adj.* Slavic.

Slav'ic (slăv'ĭk; slăv'-; 277), *adj.* Of or pert. to the Slavs or their languages; Slavonic. — *n.* The group of related languages spoken by the Slavs. Various alphabets are employed by the Slavic-speaking nations. In the 9th century A.D. two alphabets were introduced, the Glagolitic alphabet, or Glagolitsa, and the Cyrillic alphabet, or Kirillitsa, both based upon the Greek. The first is now little used, but the Cyrillic (in a modified form) is the present alphabet of the Russians, Serbians, and Bulgarians. Those nationalities that adopted Roman Catholicism use chiefly the letters of the Latin alphabet. See CYRILLIC; GLAGOLITIC; INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Slav'i·cism (slăv'ĭ·sĭz'm; slăv'-), *n.* Slavic races, culture, character, institutions, or the like.

Slav'i·fy (-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. To render Slav in habits, language, sympathy, etc.; to influence so as to make Slavic in culture. — **Slav'i·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

slav'ik·ite (slăv'ĭk·īt), *n.* [After F. *Slavík,* Czechoslovakian mineralogist.] A hydrous sodium ferric sulphate, occurring as small greenish-yellow rhombohedral crystals on weathered shales from Bohemia.

slav'ing (slāv'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SLAVE. Hence: *n.* Slave trading.

slav'ish (slāv'ĭsh), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, characterizing, or befitting, a slave or slaves; servile; as, *slavish* submission, habits. "The spirit of *slavish* submission which pervaded the houses." *Green.*

2. Enduring servitude, subjection, or drudgery; enslaved; as, a *slavish* race or wife.

3. Base; low; meanly vile; as, the *slavish* principles of the opposition.

The *slavish* motive of recurring fear. *Shak.*

4. Belonging to, resulting from, or inducing slavery; oppressive; tyrannical; as, *slavish* laws or government.

5. Permitting or manifesting no freedom of choice or judgment; conforming entirely or without question; unalterably adhering as to a custom, code, text, etc.; as, a *slavish* translation or fidelity to tradition; *slavish* copyists.

Syn. — See MENIAL. **Ant.** — Noble, independent; arrogant.

— **slav'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **slav'ish·ness,** *n.*

Slav'ish (slăv'ĭsh; slăv'-), *n. & adj.* Slavic.

Slav'ist (-ĭst), *n.* A Slavic scholar. — **Slav·is'tic** (slăv·ĭs'tĭk; slăv-), *adj.*

Slav'ize (slāv'īz; slăv'-), *v. t.* To Slavify. — **Slav'i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

Slav'o- (slăv'ō-; slăv'ō-). A combining form for *Slav,* denoting: **a** The Slavs, as in *Slavophile.* **b** *Slavic and,* as in:

Slavo-Germanic	**Slavo-Lithuanian**	**Slavo-Teuton**
Slavo-Hungarian	**Slavo-Phoenician**	**Slavo-Teutonic**
Slavo-Lettic		

slav·oc'ra·cy (slăv·ŏk'rȧ·sĭ), *n.* [*slave* + *-cracy.*] *U. S. Politics.* Formerly, the persons or interests representing slavery, or using influence to preserve or advance slavery; as, the *slavocracy* of the South before the Civil War. Also, the domination of this class.

slav'o·crat (slăv'ō·krăt), *n. U. S. Politics.* A member or partisan of a slavocracy. — **slav'o·crat'ic** (-krăt'ĭk), *adj.*

Sla·vo'ni·an (slȧ·vō'nĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* **a** Of or pertaining to Slavonia (see *Gaz.*) or its inhabitants. **b** Of or pertaining to the Slavs, or to the Slavic race or language; Slavonic.

Sla·vo'ni·an, *n.* **1.** The Slavonian or the Slavic language.

2. A native or inhabitant of Slavonia; loosely, a Slav.

Slavonian grebe. The horned grebe. See GREBE.

Sla·von'ic (slȧ·vŏn'ĭk), *adj.* = SLAVONIAN. — *n.* The Slavic language. See SLAVIC. — **Sla·von'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Sla·von'ish (slȧ·vŏn'ĭsh), *adj.* Slavonian. *Rare.*

Slav'o·phile (slăv'ō·fīl; -fĭl; slăv'-), **Slav'o·phil** (-fĭl), *n.* [*Slavo-* + *-phile.*] One who greatly admires the Slavs, their institutions, art, etc. — **Sla·voph'i·lism** (slȧ·vŏf'ĭ·lĭz'm; slăv'ō·fĭl·ĭz'm; slăv'-), *n.*

Sla·voph'o·bist (slȧ·vŏf'ō·bĭst), *n.* [*slavo-* + Gr. *phobos* fear.] One who fears or dislikes the Slavs. — **Slav'o·phobe** (slăv'ō·fōb; slăv'-), *n.*

slaw (slô), *n.* [D. *sla,* contr. fr. *salade* salad, fr. F. *salade.* See SALAD.] Sliced cabbage served as a salad; coleslaw.

slaw (slô). Var. of SLOW. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Slaw'ken·ber'gi·us (slô'kĕn·bûr'jĭ·ŭs), *n.* An imaginary author quoted and referred to in Sterne's *Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent.* He has an extremely long nose and is an authority on noses.

slay (slā), *v.; past tense* SLEW (slōō; 242); *past part.* SLAIN (slān); *pres. part. & verbal n.* SLAY'ING. [ME. *slan, slæn, sleen,* fr. AS. *slēan* to strike, beat, slay; akin to OFris. *slā,* D. *slaan,* OS. & OHG. *slahan,* G. *schlagen,* ON. *slā,* Dan. *slaae,* Sw. *slå,* Goth. *slahan.* Cf. SLAUGHTER, SLEDGE hammer, SLEY, SLY.] *Transitive:* **1.** To smite; strike; knock. *Obs.*

2. To destroy the life of by force; to put to death with a weapon or by violence; to kill; slaughter; as, the buffaloes were *slain* wantonly; to *slay* one's enemies.

3. To destroy utterly (one's soul or spirits, a thing); to undo (one) spiritually, etc.; to overwhelm; exterminate; annihilate. *Now Chiefly Poetic.*

—, *Intransitive:* To destroy life by violence or in wantonness; to bring someone or something to death or destruction. *Archaic.*

Syn. — Murder, slaughter, butcher. See KILL.

slay (slā), **slay'er** (-ĕr). Vars. of SLEY, SLEYER.

slay'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who slays; a killer; a murderer.

-slay'er. A combining form of *slayer,* as in Deer*slayer,* man*slayer.*

Slear'y, Mr. (slēr'ĭ). In Dickens's novel *Hard Times,* the proprietor of the circus.

sleath'y (slēth'ĭ), *adj.* Slothful; slovenly. *Dial.*

sleave (slēv), *v. t.;* SLEAVED (slēvd); SLEAV'ING (slēv'ĭng). [AS. *slǣfan;* akin to E. SLIVE.] **1.** To separate and divide, as the filaments of a thread; esp., to reduce (silk thread) to sleave.

2. To cleave. *Dial.*

3. *Weaving.* To sley.

sleave (slēv), *n.* [See SLEAVE, *v.*] **1.** Also **sleave silk.** Sleaved silk; floss; floss silk; untwisted silk that tangles easily.

2. A tangle.

Sleep that knits up the ravel'd *sleave* of care. *Shak.*

sleave, *n.* Var. of SLEEVE.

sleaved silk (slēvd). Raw silk, not spun or wrought; floss.

slea'zy (slā'zĭ; slē'zĭ; 277), *adj.;* ŚLEA'ZI·ER (-zĭ·ĕr); SLEA'ZI·EST. [E. dial.; cf. dial. *sleeze, sleaze,* to part asunder, said of badly woven cloth.] Wanting firmness of texture or substance; flimsy; as, a *sleazy* piece of cloth; *sleazy* curtains. — **slea'zi·ness** (slā'zĭ·nĕs; slē'-), *n.*

Sleb (slĕb), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a nomadic Arab tribe of northern and central Arabia. They are now Mohammedans but preserve ancient Christian and Sabaean elements in their religion. Called also *Sulaib,* or *Sulaba.*

slat'tern·ness, *n.* = SLATTERNLINESS. [or game. *Obs.*

slat'ter·pouch', *n.* An old dance

slau. † SLOW. [*Obs.*

slaught, *n. & v.* = SLAUGHTER.

slaugh'ter·ing·ly, *adv.* of SLAUGH'TER·ING, pres. part.

slaugh'ter·y, *n.* Slaughter; also, an abattoir. *Obs.*

slauk, slauks. Vars. of SLOKE.

slau'ter. Slaughter. *Ref. Sp.*

slau'terd. Slaughtered. *Ref. Sp.*

Slav'dom (slāv'dŭm; slăv'-), *n.* See -DOM.

slave'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

slave'let, *n.* Dim. of SLAVE.

slave'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

slave'-mak'ing ant. See SLAVE ANT. [Var. of SLAVOCRACY.

slave-oc'ra·cy (slăv·ŏk'rȧ·sĭ).

slav'erd. Slavered. *Ref. Sp.*

slav'er·ing·ly, *adv.* of SLAVERING, pres. part.

Slav'i·cize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

sla'vin, sla'vein, *n.* [ME. also *sclavin,* fr. OF. *esclavine,* prop., a garment of Slavic fashion.] A pilgrim's cloak or mantle. *Obs.*

Slav'ism, *n.* = SLAVICISM. [*Obs.*

Slav'on, *adj. & n.* = SLAVONIAN.

Sla·vo'ni·an·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

Sla·von'i·cize (slȧ·vŏn'ĭ·sīz), *v. t.* See -IZE.

Slavonic version (of the Bible). See VERSION.

Sla·vo·nism (slȧ·vŏ·nĭz'm; slăv'-), *n.* = SLAVICISM.

Slav'o·nize (-nīz), *v. t.* See -IZE. — **Slav'o·ni·za'tion** (-nĭ·zā'shŭn; -nĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

slawe. Obs. past part. of SLAY; † SLOW.

slawk. Var. of SLOKE.

slay. † SLEIGH.

slay'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

slay'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SLAY.

slay'ing. Var. of SLEYING.

sla'zy (slā'zĭ). Var. of SLEAZY.

sle. † SLAY, SLY.

slea (slā). Var. of SLOE, SLAY. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

slead (slēd), *n.* [ME. *slede,* fr. MD. *slede;* akin to MD. *sledde.* See SLED.] A sled or sledge. *New Dial.*

sleak (slāk). Dial. var. of SLAKE, mud, to besmear; SLAKE, to quench.

sleap. † SLEEP.

sleat, *v.* = SLATE, *v. Obs.*

sleav. Sleave. *Ref. Sp.*

sled (slĕd), *n.* [ME. *sledde,* fr. MD. *sledde;* akin to G. *schlitten,* and E. SLIDE. Cf. SLEDGE vehicle, SLEIGH.] **1.** A vehicle on runners used for conveying loads, esp. over snow or ice; a sledge; — in English usage chiefly in dialect.

1, 2 Common forms of Hand Sled, 3.

2. A pair of runners, or either of a set of two pairs, used like a wheel truck or trucks, to carry the body of a vehicle.
3. A small vehicle with runners for sliding on snow or ice.
4. *Agric. Mach.* A cotton sled.
5. *Elec.* The sliding contact of an underground trolley system, when drawn after the car. Cf. PLOW, *n.,* 8.

sled (slĕd), *v.;* SLED'DED; SLED'DING. *Transitive:* **1.** To convey or transport on a sled; as, to *sled* wood or timber. **2.** To harvest (cotton) with a sled.
——, *Intransitive:* To travel in, or slide on, a sled; to be carried on a sled.

sled cultivator. *Agric. Mach.* See CULTIVATOR, 2.

sled'ded (slĕd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *past tense & past part.* of SLED. Specif.: *adj.* **1.** Provided with, or made like, a sled. **2.** Harvested with a sled, as cotton.

sled'der (slĕd'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who drives a sled. **2.** A horse or other animal that draws a sled.

sled'ding (slĕd'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SLED. Hence: *n.* **1.** Use of a sled, as for transportation. **2.** State of the snow which admits of using sleds. **3.** State of one's affairs with reference to one's ability to get along, progress, etc.; as, business has hard *sledding* just now; there seems smooth *sledding* ahead of him. **4.** Harvesting (cotton) with a sled.

sled dog. = SLEDGE DOG.

sledge (slĕj), *n.* [AS. *slecg;* akin to D. *slegge,* ON. *sleggja,* and to E. SLAY.] **1.** A large, heavy hammer, usually wielded with both hands, esp. the heavy hammer used by a blacksmith, or a heavy smooth-faced hammer used for driving wedges in splitting stone, etc.; — called also *sledge hammer.*

sledge, *v. t. & i.;* SLEDGED (slĕjd); SLEDG'ING (slĕj'ĭng). To smite, strike, or break, with or as with a sledge.

sledge, *n.* [MD. *sleedse;* akin to MD. *slede.* See SLEAD.] **1.** A sleigh. *Eng.* **2.** A strong vehicle with low runners, or one made of plank slightly turned up at one end without runners, used for transporting loads, esp. upon snow or ice; a sled. **3.** A hurdle on which, formerly, traitors were drawn to the place of execution. *Eng.* **4.** Seven-up, a game at cards; — called also *old sledge.* **5.** An outer mummy case. **6.** *Ropemaking.* **a** A frame formerly commonly used for stretching the yarns. **b** A platform, on runners, weighted to maintain tension on the rope while being laid.

sledge (slĕj), *v. i. & t.;* SLEDGED (slĕjd); SLEDG'ING (slĕj'ĭng). To travel or convey in a sledge or sledges.

sledge chair. A chair on runners, to push on snow or ice.

sledge dog. A dog trained to draw a sledge, as in the arctic regions.

sledge hammer. **1.** = 1st SLEDGE. **2.** Something as powerful, effective, or crushing as a sledge hammer; a decisive stroke or instrument.

sledge'-ham'mer, *v. t. & i.* To work, drive, or strike with or as with a sledge hammer.

sledge'me'ter (slĕj'mē'tĕr), *n.* [*sledge* + *-meter.*] An instrument made of a wheel and a dial recording revolutions of the wheel to measure the distance traveled by a sledge.

sledg'er (slĕj'ĕr), *n.* One who draws, drives, or travels in, a sledge.

sledg'er, *n.* A breaker who uses a sledge hammer, as in breaking rock or ore in a mine.

sledg'ing, *n.* The work of a sledger, esp. of ore or rock.

sled harvester. *Agric. Mach.* A horse-drawn, wide, flat sledge equipped at its front end with a V-shaped knife that cuts cornstalks close to the ground.

sled knife. *Agric. Mach.* A simple weeding machine consisting of a sled, fitted with a broad, flat blade sharpened on one edge, which, when pulled through the soil at a proper depth, cuts off and kills weeds and creates a clod mulch.

sled lister cultivator. *Agric. Mach.* See CULTIVATOR, 2.

sled'-log' (slĕd'lŏg'; 185), *v. t.* To log over iced roads.

sled marker. A crop-row marker consisting essentially of a small sled runner attached to the end of a pipe rod.

sleech (slēch), *n.* [ME. *sliche, slyk;* akin to D. *slijk,* G. *schleich, schlich.*] Silt, slime, or ooze from rivers or the sea, esp. as used for manure. *Chiefly Dial.*

sleech'y (slēch'ĭ), *adj.* Oozy; slimy.

sleek (slēk), *v.;* SLEEKED (slēkt); SLEEK'ING. [See SLEEK, *adj.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To make smooth or glossy by rubbing, polishing, brushing, or the like; as, to *sleek* a horse's coat, or one's hair; hence, to tidy or freshen in appearance; — often with *up;* as, to *sleek* up one's house or person. **2.** To remove signs of physical or mental agitation, defects, etc., from; to cover up so as to conceal; to gloss over; specif., to make (one's tongue) bland or flattering in utterance.

Sleek o'er your rugged looks; be bright and jovial. *Shak.*

3. To dress or finish the surface of (a mold, a hide, paper, etc.) with a sleeker.
4. *Hat Mfg.* Formerly, to nap.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To move smoothly; to glide. *Rare.* **2.** To flatter. *Rare.*

sleek (slēk), *adj.;* SLEEK'ER (-ĕr); SLEEK'EST. [ME. *slike.* See SLICK, *adj.*] **1.** Sleeked, as by rubbing, brushing, polishing, or burnishing; having a smooth, glossy surface, skin, hair, etc.; as, *sleek* hair, hides, cattle, rocks, or satin.

A limousine of long *sleek* hood. *Sinclair Lewis.*

2. Having a sleeked expression, tongue, or manner, hypocritically smooth; often, bland, unctuous, smart, or crafty; as, a *sleek* knave. **3.** Of persons, formerly, well filled out; plump; now, well groomed; as, *sleek* banqueters. **4.** Slick; first-rate. *Slang.*
Syn. — See SMOOTH. **Ant.** — Rough. See HARSH.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

sleek-browed	**sleek-haired**	**sleek-looking**
sleek-faced	**sleek-headed**	**sleek-skinned**

sleek (slēk), *adv.* Sleekly.

sleek, *n.* = SLICK, *n.,* 2.

Sleek, Aminadab. A hypocrite in *The Serious Family,* a comedy by Morris Barnett (1800–56).

sleek'en (slēk'ĕn), *v. t.;* -ENED (-ĕnd); -EN-ING. To make smooth or gentle; to sleek.

sleek'er (slēk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that sleeks; any of various tools or implements used in sleeking or smoothing; **a** slicker; specif., any of various flat, cylindrical, or wedge-shaped tools for smoothing or working skins, leather, molds, textile goods, etc.

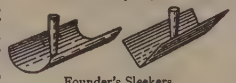

Founder's Sleekers.

2. *Shoe Mfg.* One who sleeks bottoms or welts.

sleek'it (slēk'ĭt), *adj.* [Scot., past part. of *sleek,* v.] Sleek; smooth; also, crafty; deceitful. *Chiefly Scot.*

sleek'-leaf' (slēk'lēf'), *n.* The sand myrtle (*Leiophyllum buxifolium*).

sleek stone. A stone used in sleeking, or burnishing.

sleek sumac. The smooth sumac *Rhus glabra.*

sleek'y (slēk'ĭ), *adj.;* SLEEK'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); SLEEK'I-EST. **1.** Of a sleek appearance; smooth. **2.** Fawning and deceitful; sly. *Chiefly Scot.*

sleep (slēp), *n.* [AS. *slǣp;* akin to OFris. *slēp,* OS. *slāp,* D. *slaap,* OHG. *slāf,* G. *schlaf,* Goth. *sleps,* and to E. SLEEP, *v.*] **1.** A natural, temporary, and, in health, periodical, diminution of sensation, feeling, and thought, amounting in heavy slumber to an almost complete cessation of conscious life; that state of the animal marked by diminution of sensorimotor activity; also, a similar state induced artificially or by an abnormal physical condition. **2.** A state resembling sleep; as: **a** A completely inert condition; a state of inactivity, torpor, or the like; as, to put his conscience to *sleep.* **b** The repose of death; death.

The *sleep* that knows not breaking. *Scott.*

c The state of an animal during hibernation; as, the ground hog's winter *sleep.* **d** *Poetic.* Complete quiet. **3.** A period of sleep; esp., a night's sleep; also, *American Indian & Colloq.,* a night. **4.** Sleepiness; drowsiness; as, eyes full of *sleep.* **5.** *Plant Physiol.* Nyctitropism.
Syn. — Slumber, nap, doze, drowse.
Ant. — Wake, awaken, rouse.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

sleep-bedeafened	**sleep-disturbing**	**sleep-loving**
sleep-bringing	**sleep-drowned**	**sleep-procuring**
sleep-causing	**sleep-enthralled**	**sleep-producing**
sleep-compelling	**sleep-fatted**	**sleep-provoking**
sleep-created	**sleep-fearing**	**sleep-resisting**
sleep-desiring	**sleep-filled**	**sleep-soothing**
sleep-dewed	**sleep-inducing**	**sleep-swollen**
sleep-dispelling	**sleep-inviting**	**sleep-tempting**

sleep (slēp), *v.; past tense & past part.* SLEPT (slĕpt); *pres. part. & verbal n.* SLEEP'ING. [ME. *slepen,* fr. AS. *slǣpan;* akin to OFris. *slēpa,* OS. *slāpan,* D. *slapan,* OHG. *slāfan,* G. *schlafen,* Goth. *slepan,* G. *schlaff* slack, loose, L. *labi* to glide, slide, *labare* to totter, Gr. *lobos* pod, lobe, OIr. *lobur* weak, OSlav. *slabŭ,* Skr. *lambate* it hangs down. Cf. 1st LAP, LAPSE, LIMP, LOBE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To take rest in a state of sleep, or temporary sensorimotor inactivity; to be or to fall asleep; to slumber; as, to *sleep* well or for hours; it is time to *sleep.* **2.** To be or rest in a state like sleep, as that of death, inertness, torpidity, numbness, or quiescence; as, his hatred never *slept;* my foot is *sleeping;* he *sleeps* in this churchyard; to *sleep* over one's work. **3.** To spin so quickly and smoothly that its motion is imperceptible; — of a top. *Dial.* **4.** *Law.* To lie over without being insisted in or prosecuted for such a period as to become abeyant, as in Scots law. **5.** *Plant Physiol.* To assume a nyctitropic position.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To be slumbering in; — followed by a cognate object; as, to *sleep* a dreamless sleep. **2.** To ignore or put aside through inertness, carelessness, indifference, or the like. *Obs.* **3.** To spend, use up, or get rid of in or by sleep; — with *away, off;* as, to *sleep* away the hours; to *sleep* off a spree. **4.** a To allow (oneself) to rest or to become (sober) in sleep. **b** *Rare.* To drug, lull, etc., into sleep. **5.** To furnish or have sleeping accommodations for. *Colloq.*

sleep in. **a** To sleep, as a domestic, where one is employed. **b** In passive, to be occupied by one sleeping; as, his bed was not *slept in* last night. **c** *Scot.* To oversleep.

sleep like a top. To sleep soundly. See *v. i.,* 3.

sleep on or upon (something). To give oneself a night for rest and reflection before making an important decision regarding (something).

sleep on (in) the bed one has made. See under BED.

sleep out. **a** To pass (a time) in sleeping. **b** To go home nights from one's place of employment; — of a domestic. **c** To sleep elsewhere than at home.

sleep with one eye open. To keep oneself from sleeping soundly while watching or waiting; to be on the alert while resting.

sleep'-at-noon', *n.* The yellow goatsbeard (*Tragopogon pratensis*); — called also *go-to-bed-at-noon.*

sleep drink. A sleeping potion; a nightcap (sense 4).

sleep'-drunk', *adj.* Extremely sleepy.

sleep'er (slēp'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *slǣpere.*] **1.** One who sleeps; a slumberer; a drone, or lazy person; also, one who is dead. **2.** Something dormant, as a law, a plant, etc. **3.** A sleeping partner. See PARTNER, 5. **4.** a Any of the pieces of timber, stone, iron, or steel, on or near the ground level, to support some superstructure, to steady framework, to keep in place the rails of a railroad, to receive floor joists, to carry the feet of shores in building, etc.; a stringpiece. Cf. POT SLEEPER, TIE, etc. **b** *U. S.* One of the joists, or roughly shaped timbers, laid directly upon the ground, to receive the flooring of a ground story. **c** A strip to receive wooden flooring over concrete construction. **d** *Shipbuilding.* One of the knees which connect the transoms to the after timbers on the ship's quarter. **5.** A railroad sleeping car. **6.** a The Greenland shark. **b** The European dormouse. **7.** *Local, U. S.* **a** The ruddy duck. **b** The dowitcher. **c** *Western U. S.* A calf which has been sleepered but has no brand. **8.** *Card Games.* **a** At faro, a bet on a card that is no longer in the dealing box. **b** A dead card. **9.** *Carp.* The rafter of a roof valley. *Obs.* **10.** *Com.* An article of merchandise that sells slowly. *Slang, U. S.* **11.** *Racing.* A horse whose usual performance is not near his best.

sleep'er, *v. t.* To earmark (a calf) so that it may appear to have been branded. *Western U. S.*

sleep'ered (slēp'ĕrd), *adj.* Provided with sleepers.

sleeper shark. The Greenland shark.

sleep'-heav'y, *adj.* Excessively drowsy.

sleep'i-fy (slēp'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). To induce sleep (in); to make or become sleepy.

sleep'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SLEEP. Hence: *adj.* Used while sleeping; esp., provided with a bed, berths, etc., for sleepers; as, a *sleeping* couch or garment.

sleep'ing, *n.* = CROCARD.

sleeping account. An unsettled account of long standing. *Colloq.*

sleeping bag. A bag, usually of canvas or waterproof material, and often warmly lined or padded, in which one may sleep, esp. out-of-doors.

Sleeping Beauty. [Cf. F. *La Belle au Bois dormant,* G. *Dornröschen.*] In a fairy tale, a princess, who by enchantment is shut up in a castle to sleep a hundred years. She is then awakened by the kiss of a gallant young prince, who marries her. Cf. NORN.

sleeping beauty. The wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella.*

sleeping car. A railroad car or carriage arranged with compartments and berths for sleeping.

sleeping carriage. A sleeping car. *Brit.*

sleeping clover. The wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella.*

sleeping disease. *Plant Pathol.* = SLEEPY DISEASE.

sleeping draught. A drink to induce sleep; loosely, an opiate.

sleeping lizard. The stump-tail.

sleep'ing-ly, *adv.* Sleepily.

sleeping partner. See PARTNER, 5.

sleeping porch. A porch or room with open sides, or usually large window openings, arranged to permit sleeping in the open air.

sleeping rent. *Law.* A fixed rent, as distinguished from one depending on the amount of profits.

sleeping sickness. **1.** *Med.* A serious disease prevalent in certain parts of West and South Africa characterized by fever, protracted lethargy, weakness, tremors, and wasting; — called also *African lethargy.* It is caused by certain trypanosomes transmitted by the bite of flies of the genus *Glossina,* esp. *G. palpalis,* which carries *Trypanosoma gambiense* in the Congo, and *G. morsitans,* the tsetse fly, which carries *T. rhodesiense* in Rhodesia. **2.** Encephalitis lethargica or allied infections.

sleeping suit. Sleeping pajamas; esp., a one-piece type used by children and having no openings for the feet.

sleeping table. *Ore Dressing.* A stationary buddle, neither rotated nor shaken during operation.

sleep'less (slēp'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* [Cf. AS. *slǣpléas.*] Having or taking no sleep or rest; ceaseless. — **sleep'less-ly,** *adv.* — **sleep'less-ness,** *n.*

sleepless monks. The Acoemeti.

sleep'mark'en (slēp'mär'kĕn), *n.* A hagfish.

sleep movements. *Plant Physiol.* Nyctitropic movements.

sleep of the just. A peaceful or sound sleep, as of a man with a clear conscience.

sleep'ry (slēp'rĭ), *adj.* Sleepy. *Scot.*

sleep'-stuff', *n.* A sleeping draught. *Browning.*

sleep talker. One who talks in his sleep. Hence, **sleep talking.**

sleep'wak'er (slēp'wāk'ĕr), *n.* One in a magnetic or mesmeric sleep. Hence, **sleep'wak'ing,** *n.*

sleep'walk', *n.* The act of sleepwalking.

sleep'walk' (-wôk'), *v. i.* To walk in one's sleep.

sleep'walk'er (-wôk'ĕr), *n.* A somnambulist.

sleep'walk'ing, *n.* Walking in one's sleep; somnambulism.

sleep'wort' (slēp'wûrt'), *n.* = PRICKLY LETTUCE **a.**

sleep'y (slēp'ĭ), *adj.;* SLEEP'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr), SLEEP'I-EST. [AS. *slǣpig.* See SLEEP, *n.*] **1.** Drowsy; inclined to sleep; ready to fall asleep; also, *Rare,* sleeping; hence, phlegmatic; lethargic; sluggish. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of sleep or repose; manifesting drowsiness or quiescence; as, *sleepy* hours, eyes, or thoughts; a *sleepy* village. **3.** *Chiefly Colloq.* Specif.: **a** Dull; lacking full brilliance or luster; — of gems, paints, etc. **b** Not responding to effort; slow to react properly; — of cream that in churning becomes frothy, a long-disused musical instrument, etc. **c** Rotting; — of a pear. **4.** Tending to induce sleep; soporiferous; as, a *sleepy* tune. **5.** Designating lumber overdried by the desiccating process.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

sleepy-acting	**sleepy-headed**	**sleepy-souled**
sleepy-eyed	**sleepy-headedness**	**sleepy-sounding**
sleepy-eyes	**sleepy-looking**	**sleepy-voiced**

Syn. — SLEEPY, DROWSY, SLUMBEROUS, SOMNOLENT, LETHARGIC. One is SLEEPY who is inclined to sleep; DROWSY, the more strongly connotative word, suggests one who is heavy with sleep; as, "Away, you rogue, away! I am *sleepy*" (*Shak.*); "buried paths, where *sleepy* twilight dreams the summer time away" (*Keats*); "And *drowsy* tinklings lull the distant folds" (*Gray*); "not poppy, nor mandragora, nor all the *drowsy* sirups of the world" (*Shak.*). That is SLUMBEROUS which is slumberlike; the word often suggests the repose of latent powers; SOMNOLENT connotes esp. the sluggishness of one who is asleep or sleepy; as, "A *slumberous* veil diffused itself over his countenance" (*Hawthorne*); "I heard the mountain's *slumberous* voices at intervals" (*Shelley*); "a *somnolent* want of interest" (*De Quincey*). LETHARGIC (cf. LETHARGY) implies torpor or apathy; as, "all the company . . . sitting in *lethargic* silence round the table" (*Goldsmith*); "the opaque, *lethargic,* chaotic state of mind which . . . so securely passes for sanity" (*J. M. Robertson*). Cf. INERT, LIFELESS.
Ant. — Wakeful; alert, animated, vigilant.

sleepy broadbill, brother, coot, *or* **duck.** The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*

sleepy catchfly. A North American catchfly (*Silene antirrhina*) with small pink diurnal flowers.

sleepy dick. The star of Bethlehem *Ornithogalum umbellatum.*

sleepy disease. *Plant Pathol.* A wilt of tomatoes caused by either of the two fungi *Fusarium lycopersici* and *Verticillium alboatrum;* also, any similar disease of other plants.

sleepy grass. A tall, coarse grass (*Stipa vaseyi*) of the southwestern United States; — so called because it produces a profound slumber in horses.

sleep'y-head' (slēp'ĭ-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A sleepy person. **2.** The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*

Sleepy Hollow. Any retired, quiet village; — from the Sleepy Hollow (see *Gaz.*) made famous by Washington Irving's *Legend of Sleepy Hollow.*

Sleepy Hollow chair. Generally, a type of deep, upholstered chair designed for comfort; sometimes, a wing chair.

sleepy sickness. = ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

---

sleck. Var. of SLAKE. *Obs. exc. Dial.* [6th SLACK.]
sleck (slĕk). Dial. Eng. var. of **slede.** † SLEAD.
sled'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
sledge'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
sled'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
slee, *n.* [Cf. Nor. dial. *sles* sledge, D. *slee.*] A cradle for a ship. *Obs.*
slee (slē). † SLAY; var. of SLY. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
sleek'er-up', *n.* = SLEEKER, 2.
sleek'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SLEEK.
sleek'ly, *adv.* of SLEEK. See -LY.
sleek'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sleekt. Sleeked. *Ref. Sp.*
sleely. † SLYLY.
sleen. † SLAY.
sleeped. Var. past tense of SLEEP.
sleep'ful, *adj.* See -FUL. —
sleep'ful-ness, *n.*
sleep'i-ly, *adv.* of SLEEPY.
sleep'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sleep'ish, *adj.* Sleepy. *Obs.*
sleep'land', *n.* See -LAND.
sleep'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
sleep'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
sleep'ward, *adv.* See -WARD.

sleepy staggers. *Veter.* **a** Chronic hydrocephalus of the horse, an incurable disease. **b** = STAGGERS. See STAGGER, *n.*, **4.**

sleer (slēr), *n. & v. i.* [Cf. SLUR.] Mock; sneer. *Now Dial.*

sleet (slēt), *n.* [ME. *sleet, slete;* akin to MHG. *slōz, sloze,* hailstone, G. *schlosse,* Nor. dial. *slute* sleet, ON. *slota* to hang down.] **1.** Fine driving icy particles, often with rain; also, a shower of these.

2. *Meteorol.* **a** *U. S. Weather Bureau.* Precipitation in the form of frozen or partly frozen rain. **b** Glaze (which see); — often popularly so called. **c** A mixture or combination of rain and snow. International symbol, ✱

sleet, *v. i.;* SLEET'ED; SLEET'ING. To shower sleet; — usually impersonal; as, it *sleets.*

sleet'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SLEET. Hence: *adj.* Sleety; of or containing sleet.

sleet wheel. *Elec. Railways.* A trolley wheel with ridges to cut sleet off the wire.

sleet'y (slēt'Ĭ), *adj.;* SLEET'I·ER (-I·ĕr); SLEET'I·EST. Consisting of, accompanied by, or of the nature of sleet; sleet-like.

sleeve (slēv), *n.* [ME. *sleeve, sleve,* fr. AS. *slīef, slēf, slȳf;* akin to AS. *slīfan, slēfan,* to slip, put on, to clothe, D. *sloof* apron, and to AS. *slūpan* to put on or off, *slūpan* to slip, Goth. *sliupan,* L. *lubricus* slippery. Cf. LUBRICATE, SLOOP, 1st & 2d SLOP, SLOPE.] **1.** The part of a garment covering an arm only, and now customarily attached to the coat, shirt, or blouse.

2. A channel of water; specif. [*cap.*] The English Channel. *Now Rare.*

3. *pl. Brit. Univ.* An academic gown with sleeves; also, the wearer of such a gown.

4. *Elec.* A double tube of copper, in section like the figure 8, into which the ends of bare wires are pushed so that when the tube is twisted an electrical connection is made.

5. *Mach.* A tubular part designed to fit over another part; as: **a** A hollow axle or quill having relative movement to a shaft inside it. **b** A long bushing or thimble. **c** A piece of pipe or a thimble for covering a joint, or for coupling two lengths of piping. **d** A longitudinally split quill or hollow mandrel for temporarily gripping a part.

6. *Mil.* A military formation narrow in rank and deep in file flanking a larger body of troops. *Obs.*

7. *Ordn.* A tubular piece in which a trunnionless gun recoils against pistons moving in hydraulic cylinders.

8. = 1st MANTLE, **4 a.**

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

sleeveband, sleeve-defended, sleeve-hidden.

— ***to pin, or hang, on a person's sleeve.*** **a** To be, or to make (oneself, one's faith, etc.), dependent upon a particular person. **b** To fix, as a crime, or attribute, as a quality, to a person. — ***up or in one's sleeve.*** Held secretly in reserve; as, to have a political surprise *up one's sleeve;* — from the swindling gambler's trick of having an extra card in the sleeve.

sleeve, *v. t.;* SLEEVED (slēvd); SLEEV'ING (slēv'Ĭng). **1.** To furnish, cover, or surround, with a sleeve or sleeves; also, *Colloq.,* to have (something) up one's sleeve.

2. *Mach.* To place (one part) as a sleeve upon another.

sleeve. Var. of SLEAVE.

sleeve axle. = SLEEVE, *n.*, **5 a.**

sleeve'board' (slēv'bōrd'; 181), *n.* A small ironing board designed for pressing sleeves.

sleeve brick. A tubular firebrick used to line slag vents.

sleeve button. A stud to fasten the wristband or cuff.

sleeve dog. A dog, as certain Pekingese, small enough to carry inside the sleeve or in a muff.

slee·veen' (shlē·vēn'; slē-), *n.* [Ir. *slighbhīn.*] A smooth-tongued schemer; a sly trickster. *Anglo-Ir.*

sleeve'fish' (slēv'fĭsh'), *n.* A squid.

sleeve'less, *adj.* [AS. *slēflēas.*] **1.** Having no sleeve or sleeves.

2. Petty; profitless; bootless; futile; also, shiftless *Now Dial.*

— **sleeve'less·ness,** *n.*

sleeve'let (slēv'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A fitted covering for the forearm, used outside to protect the dress or coat sleeve, or inside to give extra warmth.

sleeve links. Two bars or buttons linked together, and used to fasten a cuff or wristband.

sleeve nut. A right-and-left nut.

sleev'er (slēv'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who makes sleeves.

2. A sleeve-ironing device.

sleeve target. *Mil.* A tubular cloth target towed by an airplane for use in antiaircraft target practice.

sleeve valve. An admission and exhaust valve on an internal-combustion engine, consisting of one or two hollow cylinders, or sleeves, fitting around the interior of the cylinder and moving as the piston moves so that openings in them come into line with inlet and exhaust ports in the cylinder at proper stages in the cycle.

sleeve waistcoat. A waistcoat with sleeves.

sleigh (slā; 144), *n.* [D. *slee,* fr. *slede.* See SLEAD.] **1.** A vehicle on runners, used for transporting persons or goods on snow or ice; — in England commonly called a *sledge.*

Sleigh.

2. *Mil.* In ordnance, that part of a gun carriage which supports the cannon, recoils with it, and guides it along the slides upon which the cannon moves in recoil.

sleigh (slā), *v. i.* To drive or travel in a sleigh; — chiefly in *pres. part.;* as, to go *sleighing.*

sleigh. Var. of SLEY.

sleigh bed. A type of bed made about 1820–1860, the headboard and footboard of which are solid and roll outward at the top.

sleigh bell. One of the small bells or hollow metal balls, each enclosing a loose pellet of metal, attached to a horse drawing a sleigh, or to the sleigh itself.

sleigh cutter. = CUTTER, 5.

sleigh'er (slā'ĕr), *n.* One who goes sleighing, or riding in a sleigh.

sleigh'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SLEIGH. Hence: *n.* **1.** State of the snow or ice enabling the use of sleighs; as, there is good *sleighing* tonight.

2. Act of driving, or riding in, a sleigh.

sleight (slīt), *n.* [ME. *slight, sleighte, sleght,* fr. ON. *slægth* slyness, cunning, fr. *slægr* sly, cunning; akin to Sw. *slöjd* dexterity. See SLY; cf. SLOYD.] **1.** Cunning; craft; trickery. *Now Rare.* "His *sleight* and his covin." *Chaucer.*

2. A sly artifice; a stratagem; trick; a shift; esp., a sleight of hand (which see).

> The world hath many subtle *sleights.* *Latimer.*

3. Wisdom; prudence. *Obs.*

4. Dexterity; skill; deftness. "What we cannot do by *sleight,* we eke out by strength." *Scott.*

5. Mental or physical quickness or agility; nimbleness; also, skill in sleight of hand, juggling, etc.

6. A peculiarly difficult task requiring dexterity; a particular knack, or trick. "Now you see he [a trout] lies still and the *sleight* is to land him." *I. Walton.*

7. A skillfully executed design. *Spencer.*

sleight (slīt), *adj.* Crafty; dexterous. — **sleight'ly,** *adv.* — **sleight'ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*

sleight of hand; *pl.* SLEIGHTS OF HAND. A trick or tricks requiring skillful manual manipulation; legerdemain; also, expertness in such tricks; hence, any adroitness tending to trick or hoodwink.

sleight'y (-Ĭ), *adj.* Cunning; sly; crafty; dexterous. *Now Rare.*

Sleip'nir (slāp'nĕr), *n.* Also **Sleip'ner** (-nĕr). [ON.] *Norse Myth.* Odin's eight-footed steed.

slen'dang (slĕn'dăng), *n.* [Malay *sĕlendaṅ.*] A scarflike shawl worn by women, draped about the shoulders or body. *Phil. I. & Dutch East Indies.*

slen'der (slĕn'dĕr), *adj.;* SLEN'DER·ER (-ĕr); SLEN'DER·EST. [ME. *slendre, sclendre,* of obscure origin; cf. obs. D. *slinder,* OF. *esclendre.*] **1.** Small or narrow in circumference or width in proportion to the length or height; thin; slim; sometimes, gracefully slight; as, a *slender* stem, man, waist.

2. Weak; feeble; slight; as, *slender* hope or proofs.

3. Limited in quality, size, etc.; meager; small; inadequate; as, *slender* means, supplies, or equipment.

4. Frugal; abstemious; as, a *slender* diet or table.

5. Uttered with a thin tone; as, the *slender* vowels *e* and *i*.

Syn. — SLENDER, SLIM. As applied to material objects, *slender* and *slim* are frequently interchangeable. But SLIM often carries a stronger implication of slightness or (sometimes) of fragility than SLENDER; as, "the tall, *slender* . . . young gentleman" (*Stevenson*); "some slight, *slim,* draped antique" (*H. James*); a *slender* column; "the *slim* delicacy of the flute" (*Lowell*). Both words may imply meager or unsubstantial quality; as, "this *slender* regimen" (*De Quincey*); "a *slim* excuse" (*Barrow*). Cf. THIN, FRUGAL.

Ant. — Fat; strong, vast, great; copious, abundant.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

slender-ankled	**slender-footed**	**slender-shafted**
slender-armed	**slender-hipped**	**slender-shouldered**
slender-beaked	**slender-jawed**	**slender-spiked**
slender-billed	**slender-jointed**	**slender-stalked**
slender-bladed	**slender-leaved**	**slender-stemmed**
slender-bodied	**slender-legged**	**slender-striped**
slender-branched	**slender-limbed**	**slender-tailed**
slender-fingered	**slender-looking**	**slender-toed**
slender-finned	**slender-muzzled**	**slender-trunked**
slender-flanked	**slender-nosed**	**slender-waisted**
slender-flowered	**slender-podded**	**slender-witted**

— **slen'der·ly,** *adv.* — **slen'der·ness,** *n.*

Slen'der, *n.* A silly youth in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor,* an unsuccessful suitor of "Sweet Anne Page."

slender amaranth. The spleen amaranth.

slender aster. The tuber aster.

slender bellflower. The marsh bellflower.

slender bent grass. The rough bent.

slender blue flag. The dwarf iris *Iris verna.*

slender cliff brake. See FERN, *Table.*

slender deutzia. = JAPANESE SNOWFLOWER.

slender finger grass. An erect, slender grass (*Digitaria filiformis*) of the eastern United States, with rough leaves. It grows mostly in dry, sandy soil.

slender foxtail. A European grass (*Alopecurus myosuroides*), often a weed.

slender glasswort. The common glasswort (*Salicornia europaea*).

slender gooseberry. The Missouri gooseberry.

slender grass. Any grass of the genus *Leptochloa,* having the spikes borne in a long raceme, with spikelets in two rows on a slender rachis.

slen'der·ish, *adj.* Somewhat slender.

slen'der·ize (slĕn'dĕr·īz), *v. t. & i.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'Ĭng). To make or become slender.

slender loris. See LORIS.

slender meadow grass. See GRASS, *Table.*

slen'der·ness ra'tio. The ratio of the length of a structural member, such as a column, to its least radius of gyration.

slender panic grass. See GRASS, *Table.*

slender rush. The yard rush.

slender vetch. A Eurasian vetch (*Vicia tetrasperma*) with blue or purple flowers, naturalized in eastern North America.

slender wheat grass. A North American grass (*Agropyron tenerum*) cultivated in the western United States for its excellent forage.

slender wild rye. A slender grass (*Elymus striatus*) of eastern North America, somewhat used as forage.

slent (slĕnt), *n.* [See SLANT.] **1.** A slope; a declivity. *Now Dial.*

2. A glance or movement sideways; hence, a witticism. *Obs.*

slent (slĕnt), *v. i.* **1.** To slant; to slope; to move or glance sideways. *Now Dial.*

2. To jest or rail spitefully. *Obs.*

slent (slĕnt), *n. & v.* Tear; split. *Now Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slent, *n.* = SLANT, a breeze. *Obs.*

sle·pez' (slē·pĕts'), *n.* [Russ. *slyepets,* prop., blind one.] The mole rat (*Spalax typhus*). See MOLE RAT **a.**

sleuth, slewth (slōōth), *n.* = 1st SLOTH, 1. *Obs.*

sleuth (slōōth; 242), *n.* [ME., fr. ON. *slōth.* Cf. SLOT track.] **1.** The track of man or beast; a trail; path. *Obs.*

2. = SLEUTHHOUND, 1.

3. A detective; also, an investigator. *U. S.*

sleuth, *v. i.;* SLEUTHED (slōōtht); SLEUTH'ING. [From SLEUTHHOUND.] To play the detective; to serve as a detective; to follow a track, trace, or clue.

sleuth, *adj.* Persistent as a sleuthhound. *Rare.*

sleuth'dog' (slōōth'dŏg'; 185; 242), *n.* Sleuthhound.

sleuth'hound' (slōōth'hound'), *n.* [See 2d SLEUTH.] **1.** A hound that tracks animals by the scent; specif., a bloodhound.

2. A very keen or persistent sleuth (sense 3).

slew (slōō; 242), *n.* [Var. of SLOUGH a wet place.] **A** wet or marshy place; a pool or pond; a river inlet. See 1st SLOUGH, 3.

> The prairie round about is wet, at times almost marshy, especially at the borders of the great reedy *slews.* *T. Roosevelt.*

slew, *v. t. & i.* To slue; to turn or twist. See 1st SLUE. — *n.* A twist. See 2d SLUE.

slew, *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Basketwork.* Filling consisting of two or more (usually three) rods worked together. See BASKET, *Illust.*

slew, slue, *n.* [Ir. *sluagh.*] A large number; a lot; — often in *pl.;* as, a *slew* of people; *slews* of fish in the pool. *Colloq.*

slew, *past* of SLAY.

slewed (slōōd; 242), *adj.* *Basketwork.* Filled in with slews woven around the stakes and by-stakes. See BASKET, *Illust.*

slewed (slōōd), *adj.* TIPSY. *Slang.*

slew'-eyed', *adj.* Cross-eyed; squint-eyed.

slew'ing, *n.* *Basketwork.* Act of filling with two or more rods worked together; also, a slew, or slews collectively.

sley (slā), *n.* [AS. *slege;* akin to OS. *slegi* and to E. SLAY.] **1.** A weaver's reed; in a loom, the movable frame (batten, lathe, or lay) which carries the reed.

2. A guideway in a knitting machine.

3. *Weaving.* The number of ends per inch in the cloth, provided each dent in the reed in which it was made contained an equal number of ends. *E. Whitworth.*

sley, *v. t.;* SLEYED (slād); SLEY'ING. *Weaving.* To separate or part the threads of, and arrange them in a reed. — **sley'er,** *n.*

slib'ber-sauce' (slĭb'ĕr·sôs'), *n.* Also **slib'ber-slab'ber.** A sloppy or nauseating preparation used as food, medicine, or a cosmetic. *Obs.*

slice (slīs), *n.* [ME. *slice, sclise,* fr. OF. *esclice, esclisse* (F. *éclisse*) thin piece of wood, of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *slīzan* to split, slit. See SLIT.] **1.** A splinter; a sliver; a shiver. *Obs.*

2. A thin, flat piece cut off and across something; as, a *slice* of bacon; half of a *slice* of bread.

3. A piece; portion; a thin or small section; a cross section.

> We can take another *slice* or two of the Catskills. *John Burroughs.*

4. A utensil, implement, instrument, dish, or the like, as thin or flat as a slice. Specif.: **a** A plate or tray. *Pepys.* **b** A spatula, esp. one for spreading paint, ink, etc. **c** A knife with a spatulalike or wedge-shaped blade, used esp. for serving; as, a fish *slice.* **d** A trowellike implement for turning meat, etc., when cooking in a pan. **e** A plate of IRON with a handle used for various purposes, as for stripping the planking from a vessel's side, for cutting blubber from a whale, or for stirring a fire (see SLICE BAR), etc.

5. *Golf.* A stroke which causes the ball to curve to the right of the intended line of play; also, the course of such a ball.

6. *Print.* A removable sliding bottom of a slice galley.

7. *Shipbuilding.* One of the wedges by which the cradle and the ship are lifted clear of the building blocks.

8. *Sugar Mfg.* = CHIP, *n.*, 16.

slice (slīs), *v.;* SLICED (slīst); SLIC'ING (slīs'Ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To cut into slices; to cut into or across with or as with a knife; as, to *slice* a loaf of bread; *slice* open this squash.

2. To remove as a slice; to cut from something with a sharp blade; — usually with *off;* as, to *slice* off a piece of meat.

3. To cut so as to divide into shares or parts; as, to *slice* an estate into farms.

4. To use a slice (the implement) for removing, spreading, etc.; as, to *slice* ink; specif., to clear by means of a slice bar, or slice, as a fire, or grate bars.

5. *Golf.* To strike (the ball) so that the face of the club draws inward across the face of the ball, causing it to curve toward the right in flight (with a right-handed player).

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To cut across something with or as with a knife; to perform the operation of slicing something.

2. *Golf.* To slice a ball; to make a slice on a stroke.

slice (slīs), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *esclicier, esclisser,* to squirt.] Of birds, to void so as to cast the excrement afar. *Obs.*

slice bar. A kind of fire iron with a broad, flat end, for stirring a fire of coals, clearing out ashes, etc.

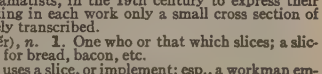

Slice Bar.

sliced veneer (slīst). Veneer that is sheared from the flat surface of a flitch or squared log.

slice galley. *Print.* A kind of galley, now obsolete, having a sliding bottom.

slice of life. A phrase used originally by French naturalists, esp. dramatists, in the 19th century to express their aim of treating in each work only a small cross section of life accurately transcribed.

slic'er (slīs'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which slices; a slicing machine for bread, bacon, etc.

2. One who uses a slice, or implement; esp., a workman employed to separate clinkers with a slice.

3. *Gems.* A lapidary's slitter. See SLITTER, **1 a.**

4. *Shipbuilding.* A slice for stripping planking from a vessel's side.

5. *Sugar Mfg.* A machine for slicing beets.

slic'ing (slīs'Ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SLICE. Hence: *n.* Act of one who or that which slices; also, something sliced off; specif., *Mining,* see TOP-SLICING. — *adj.* **a** Cutting; extremely sharp. **b** Ready to be sliced off. — **slic'ing·ly,** *adv.*

> Death, keeping his circuit by the *slicing* edge. *Marlowe.*

slick (slĭk), *v. t.;* SLICKED (slĭkt); SLICK'ING. [AS. *slician.* See SLICK, *adj.*] **1.** To make sleek or smooth; to sleek; to polish; — often with *up,* sometimes with *away, back, down, off,* and *out.* Cf. SLEEK, *v.*

2. To paint, smear, or daub rapidly and smoothly. *Colloq.* "This Goya *slicked* on canvas the best waistcoats of the court." *Sat. Rev. of Lit.*

slick (slĭk), *adj.;* SLICK'ER (-ĕr); SLICK'EST. [ME. *slike;* akin to AS. *slician* to make smooth, ON. *slikr* smooth, G. *schleichen* to crawl, sneak, OHG. *slīhhan,* D. *slijk, slijk,* mud, Gr. *ligdēn* stroking, grazing, OIr. *sligim* I smear. See 1st LIME; cf. SLEEK.] **1.** Sleek; smooth and glistening; glossy. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

> He lies with his wife and son in a temple of *slick* grey stone. *Thomas Beer.*

---

sleeth'y. Var. of SLEATHY.

sleet'i·ness (slēt'Ĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.

sleet'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

sleev. Sleeve. *Ref. Sp.*

sleevd. Sleeved. *Ref. Sp.*

sleeved (slēvd), *past tense & past part.* of SLEEVE.

sleeve'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

sleeve'hand', *n.* A cuff or wristband. *Obs.*

sleeve'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

sleev'y (slēv'Ĭ). Var. of SLEAZY.

sleft, *past part.* of SLEAVE. *Obs.*

sleght. † SLEIGHT, SLIGHT.

sleid'ed, *adj.* [Cf. SLEAVE.] Untwisted; — said of silk. *Obs.*

sleighd. Sleighed. *Ref. Sp.*

sleight. † SLIGHT. [-FUL.]

sleight'ful (slīt'fŏōl), *adj.* See

sleight'i·ly (slīt'Ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* Cunningly. *Obs.*

sleight'y, *adj.* Sleighty. *Obs.*

sleik. † SLEEK.

sleip (slēp). Var. of SLEEP. *Obs.*

sleke. † SLEEK.

‖slen·tan'do (slĕn·tăn'dô), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* = LENTANDO.

slep (slĕp), *past tense & past part.* of SLEEP. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

slepe. † SLEEP, SLIP.

slept (slĕpt), *past tense & past part.* of SLEEP.

sles'ter (slĕs'tĕr). Scot. var. of SLAISTER.

sleto. † SLEET.

slew rope. = SLUE ROPE.

slewth. † 1st SLEUTH.

sley. † SLAY, SLEIGH, SLY.

slice'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

sliced (slīst), *past tense & past part.* of SLICE. [SCHLICH.]

slich (slĭch), **slick** (slĭk), *n.* = **slicht** (slĭkt). Scot. var. of SLEIGHT, SLIGHT.

---

2. Smart; clever; alert; now, more often, *Slang*, adroit in trickery; not to be trusted; slippery.
3. First-rate; very good. *Slang.*
4. Sleeked over with oil, grease, slime, or the like; as, *slick* surfaces, shale, fish.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
slick-faced slick-looking slick-talking
slick-haired slick-spoken slick-tongued

slick (slĭk), *n.* **1.** A device used for sleeking or slicking; a slicker; specif., a flat paddle, now usually of steel, for smoothing a sample of flour; — called also *flour slick.*
2. A slick, or smooth and slippery, surface or place; esp., a smooth area on the surface of the water, as one caused by a film of oil or by the sweep of a ship's stern in making a turn.
3. A dense thicket of rhododendrons or mountain laurel. *Southern U. S.*
4. a *Joinery.* A wide paring chisel. b = LOY b.

slick, *adv.* In a slick manner; esp., *Slang*, trickily.

Slick, Sam. The hero of various humorous narratives written by Judge T. C. Haliburton (1796–1865), of Nova Scotia. Sam Slick is a Yankee clockmaker and peddler, full of quaint drollery, unsophisticated wit, knowledge of human nature, and an adept in "soft sawder," that is, flattery.

slick'ens (slĭk'ĕnz; -ĭnz; 119), *n.* [Cf. SLICH, SLICK, schlich.] *Mining.* The pulverized material (pulp) from a quartz mill, or the lighter soil of hydraulic mines. *Rare.*

slick'en·side' (slĭk'ĕn·sīd'), *n.* [*slicken*, smooth + *side*, n.] *Geol.* A smooth, striated, polished surface produced on rock by the movement along a fault or at the bottom of a landslide; — usually in *pl.*

slick'en·side' (slĭk'ĕn·sīd'), *v. t.;* -SID'ED (-sīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), -SID'ING (-sīd'ĭng). To form slickensides upon.

slick'er (slĭk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which slicks or sleeks; a sleeker; specif.: a = SLEEKER, 1. b = 1st FLOAT, 10. c *Western U.S.* A weeding implement for fallowed land.
2. A long, loose waterproof coat. *U. S.*
3. The silverfish or fish moth. *U. S.*
4. A slick person; a clever trickster or cheat; sometimes, a gambler.

slick'ered (slĭk'ĕrd), *adj.* Clad in a slicker.

slicker hat. A waterproof hat, having a downward slanting brim which is wider in back than in front.

slick'er·y (slĭk'ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Slippery.

slick'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SLICK. Hence: *n. pl.* Narrow veins of ore.

slid (slĭd), *adj.* [Cf. SLIDDER, SLIDE.] Slippery; smooth; sly. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

'slid (zlĭd), *interj.* God's lid; — used as an oath. *Archaic.*

slid (slĭd), *past tense & past part.* of SLIDE.

slid'age (slīd'ĭj), *n.* [See -AGE.] *Logging.* The charge for using a log slide.

slid'der (slĭd'ĕr), *v. i.* [AS. *sliderian.* See SLIDE, *v.*] *Now Dial.* a To slide; slip; figuratively, to slip, or to go, away. b To slouch; to dally.

slid'der (slĭd'ĕr), *adj.* [AS. *slidor.* See SLIDE, *v.*] Slippery; unstable; deceitful. — **slid'der·ness,** *n. Both Obs.*

slid'der, *n.* **1.** Slipperiness; instability. *Obs.*
2. Slide; debris which has slid down a hill; a trench running down a hill. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slid'der·y (-ĭ), *adj.* [From SLIDDER.] *Now Dial.* **1.** Slippery; smooth; unstable.
2. Untrustworthy; treacherous.

slide (slīd), *v.; past tense* SLID (slĭd); *past part.* SLID, SLID'DEN (slĭd'n), *pres. part. & verbal n.* SLID'ING (slīd'ĭng). [ME. *sliden*, fr. AS. *slīdan;* akin to MHG. *slīten*, AS. *slidor* slippery, Lith. *slidus.* Cf. SLED.] *Intransitive:*
1. To move smoothly along a surface without intermission of contact; to slip; glide; as, his pen *slid* quietly over the paper.
2. Specif., to move over snow or ice with a smooth, uninterrupted motion, as on a sled, on skates, or esp., on the feet; as, to forbid children to *slide* on sidewalks.
3. To slip or fall by a loss of footing, balance, support, or the like; as, the horse *slid* down the cliff; the packages *slid* from her arms.
4. To slip morally; to fall into sin; to backslide. *Archaic.*
5. To move, esp. to crawl, flow, or speed, with marked smoothness or ease; as, where the river *slides* to the sea.
They *slid* up the . . . hill on high. *S. Lewis.*
6. To pass quietly, secretly, stealthily, etc., so as not to observe or be observed; to slip out of sight, mind, or one's thoughts; — often in collocation, *let* (a thing) *slide*, to allow (a thing, or a thing's outcome) to become a matter of indifference; as, he *slid* out of the room; the details have *slid* from me; the hours *slid* by. "He could let things *slide* now; nothing mattered." *J. D. Beresford.*
7. To pass by easy gradations; to change gradually and unobtrusively one's character, status, musical tone, or the like; — often with *into* or *to;* as, his prose *slides* into poetry; the premier *slid* into the dictator.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to slide; esp., to send down an incline or slippery surface by a push or thrust; as, to *slide* a ship down the skids.
2. To pass, put, or introduce, with unobtrusive dexterity; to slip; — with *in* or *into;* as, to *slide* one's hand into another's pocket; to *slide* in a word occasionally.
3. To go or move over as though sliding along. *Rare.*
Syn. — SLIDE, SLIP, GLIDE. SLIDE commonly suggests, more definitely than *slip* or *glide*, contact with the surface over which one moves; SLIP, as here compared, suggests entire absence of friction or obstruction; GLIDE emphasizes the smoothness or ease of the movement itself; as, "The fool *slides* o'er the ice that you should break" (*Shak.*); "Ungrateful man, with . . . morsels unctuous, greases his pure mind, that from it all consideration *slips*" (*id.*); "the silent water *slipping* from the hills" (*Tennyson*); "where yon broad water sweetly, slowly *glides*" (*id.*); "They *glide*, like phantoms, into the wide hall" (*Keats*). Cf. FLOAT.

slide (slīd), *n.* **1.** Act, motion, or an instance of sliding; as, a *slide* on the ice.
2. a The descent of a mass, as of earth, rock, or snow, down a hill or mountain side; as, a *slide* of rock; — chiefly in combination; as, land*slide;* snow*slide.* b The track of bare rock or furrowed earth left by a landslide. c A mass of earth or rock, deposited by a landslide.
3. That which operates, adjusts, etc. by sliding. Specif.: a A cover which opens or closes an aperture by sliding over it; as, the *slide* of a desk. b A tongueless clasp or brooch for a belt, or the like, or a sliding catch or ornament, as on a watch cord or chain. c A sliding seat, as in a racing shell. d *Now Rare.* A sledge or sled.
4. That on which anything moves by sliding. Specif.: a An inclined plane on which heavy bodies slide by the force of gravity, as on a mountainside for logs. b A surface of ice or snow on which children slide for amusement. c An inclined plane used in the stacking of hay.
5. a A plate of glass or other transparent material on which is a picture to be projected, as by a magic lantern. b A plate on which is an object to be examined with a microscope.
6. *Logging.* A trough, usually made of logs, for moving logs down a slope by gravity.
7. *Mach.* a A moving piece which is guided by a part or parts along which it slides, as a slide valve. b A guiding piece or surface along which something slides, or the part that slides over the guiding piece. Cf. 4th RACE, 9; JAW SLIDE; TIP SLIDE.
8. *Mech.* = SHEAR, *n.*, 7 c.
9. *Mining.* A dislocation in which one rock has slid on the other; a fault. *Colloq.*
10. *Music.* a A grace consisting of two or more small notes moving by adjacent degrees and leading to a principal note either above or below. b A portamento. c In the trumpet and trombone, a U-shaped section of tube, pushed out and in to produce the tones between the fundamental and its harmonics. A *tuning slide* is used in most metal wind instruments to adjust the pitch. d A slider.
11. *Naval Ordnance.* = SLEEVE, *n.*, 7.
12. *Phonet.* a A sound which, by a gradual change in the position of the vocal organs, passes imperceptibly into another sound. b A smooth change of tone or pitch in speech.

slide- (slīd-). A combining form of the noun and verb *slide*, denoting: a *A sliding part* or *action*, as in *slide*head, *slide*-wire. b *That on which sliding is done*, as in *slide*way.

-slide (-slīd). A combining form of the noun and verb *slide*, as in lands*lide;* — often written separately, as in:
gun slide tail slide water slide
snowslide toboggan slide

slide (slīd), *adj.* That operates by means of a sliding mechanism of some kind; as, a *slide* caliper; a *slide* trombone; also, that slides, or serves as a slide; as, a *slide* rod; a *slide* bar.

slide bar. a A bar serving as a slide or guideway for something; specif., an engine guide bar. See CROSSHEAD, *Illust.* b A bar that can be slid into, or out of, position, as a bar for sliding over the draft opening in a furnace.

slide block. a = GUIDE BLOCK. b The sliding link block in an engine link motion, or a similar piece.

slide box. *Elec.* A resistance box using a slide-wire instead of a coil.

slide bridge. See SLIDE-WIRE.

slide caliper. A rule consisting of a T-headed slide fitted in a slotted bar; a caliper square.

slide'-eas'y, *n. Carp.* A device resembling a thumbtack, several of which are fitted to the sides and bottoms of loose drawers to cause them to slide easily.

slide film. *Photog.* A filmslide.

slide'groat' (slīd'grōt'), *n.* = SHOVELBOARD, 2. *Obs.*

slide'head' (-hĕd'), *n. Mach.* = SLIDE REST.

slide knot. A kind of slipknot. See 2d KNOT, 1, *Table.*

slide lathe. *Mach.* A lathe with a slide rest; an engine lathe. See 2d LATHE, 1.

slide'man (slīd'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who attends to slides, as those below coal hoppers.

slide pole. = 1st POLE, 2 b.

slid'er (slīd'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who slides; one who uses or operates a slide. Specif.: a A workman who slides boxes of matches into covers. b A turner who fashions shafting on a sliding machine.
2. A sliding part or device; something which may be slid, as a lantern slide; a sliding part in an instrument or machine.
3. A glass for serving ice cream.
4. A turtle, esp. the red-bellied terrapin. See TERRAPIN.
5. *Music.* A strip of wood passing under a row of pipes in an organ, and having holes corresponding to their openings. By moving a stop knob the slider is made to admit or shut off air from the pallets to the pipes. See STOP, *Illust.*
6. *Shipbuilding.* = SLIDING BALK.

slide rail. A rail that slides or on which something slides; specif.: *Railroads.* a A switch rail. b A transfer table.

slid'er-crank' chain. Also **slider crank.** *Kinematics.* A chain, as the direct-acting engine, with three links, three turning pairs, and one sliding pair, variously connected.

slide rest. *Mach.* An attachment for a lathe, planing machine, or other machine tool, designed to hold the tool or cutter firmly and to give it a definite motion, usually feeding by means of screws. See LATHE, FEED SCREW, etc.

slide'-rock' (slīd'rŏk'), *n.* = SLIDE, *n.*, 2 c.

slide rod. *Mach.* a = SLIDE BAR a. b A slide-valve rod or spindle.

slide rule. An instrument consisting, in its simple form, of a ruler with a medial slide, ruler and slide being graduated with similar logarithmic scales, which are labeled with the corresponding antilogarithms. The graphic addition, upon slide and rule, of two divisions of the scale gives the product of their antilogarithms. The slide rule in general use is known as the *Mannheim slide rule* and has four scales *A, B, C, D,* of which *A* and *D* are on the rule and *B* and *C* on the slide. The scales *A* and *B*, which are adjacent, consist of two logarithmic scales placed end to end while scales *C* and *D*, which are also adjacent, each consist of one logarithmic scale whose length is the same as the length of the two combined scales of either *A* or *B*.

slide shaft. A slide-valve rod.

slide stacker. A homemade stacker in the operation of which hay is deposited at the base by sweep rakes and carried over the stacker to the top of the stack by a pusher.

slide tongs. Blacksmiths' tongs for maintaining a steady grip by means of a movable ring surrounding the handles.

slide tool. *Mach.* See TURRET SLIDE TOOL.

slide trombone. *Music.* = TROMBONE; — so called because one of its sections slides upon the other.

slide valve. *Engines.* Any valve which opens and closes a passageway by sliding over a port; specif., a particular kind of sliding valve, often used in steam engines for admitting steam to the piston and releasing it, alternately, having a cuplike cavity in its face, through which the exhaust passes. It is situated in the steam chest, and moved by the valve gear. It is sometimes called a *D valve*, — a name which is also applied to a semicylindrical pipe used as a sliding valve. Cf. PISTON VALVE, CUTOFF VALVE.

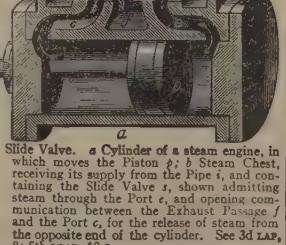

Slide Valve. *a* Cylinder of a steam engine, in which moves the Piston *p;* *b* Steam Chest, receiving its supply from the Pipe *t*, and containing the Slide Valve *s*, shown admitting steam through the Port *e*, and opening communication between the Exhaust Passage *f* and the Port *c*, for the release of steam from the opposite end of the cylinder. See 3d LAP, 8; 5th LEAD, 13 a.

slide'way' (slīd'wā'), *n.* A way along which something slides; a guideway.

slide'-wire', *n. Elec.* A resistance-measuring device used as part of a Wheatstone's bridge (called *slide-wire*, or *slide bridge*). It consists essentially of a straight or spiral wire divided by a sliding contact into two parts forming the whole or known portions of adjacent arms of the bridge.

slid'ing (slīd'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SLIDE. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one who or something that slides; a gliding; slipping; also, *Obs.*, a backsliding; lapse.
2. *Mach.* A traversing, as of the carriage of a slide rest.
3. *Mech.* Shearing displacement.

slid'ing (slīd'ĭng), *adj.* **1.** That slides away, back, or down; incontant; passing; transitory; slippery; backsliding. *Now Rare.* "*Sliding* fortune." *Chaucer.* "Uncorrupted soul, Amid a *sliding* age." *Thomson.*
2. That slides or slips in moving; gliding; smooth in motion or flow; as, a *sliding* river.
3. Having a part that slides on or into another part, or parts that slide together; as, a *sliding* rule (a slide rule), door, or shutter; specif., having an adjustable sliding jaw or jaws; as, *sliding* calipers, compasses, gauge, etc.
4. [From SLIDING, *n.*] Of, pertaining to, used in, or made for, sliding; as, the *sliding* season; a *sliding* knot.
The *sliding* roar ceased. *Z. Grey.*

sliding balk. *Shipbuilding.* One of the bottom timbers in sliding or launching ways.

sliding bow. *Electric Railways.* A horizontal transverse metal rod, shaped like a bow, mounted on an electric locomotive or trolley car to connect with the trolley wire.

slid'ing fit (slīd'ĭng). See 5th FIT, 4.

sliding friction. *Mech.* See FRICTION, *n.*, 4.

sliding gear. *Mach.* A change gear in which speed changes are made by sliding gear wheels along their axes, so as to place them in or out of mesh. See CHANGE GEAR, *Illust.* — **slid'ing-gear',** *adj.*

slid'ing-gear' trans·mis'sion. A power-transmission system in which any given pair of gears is engaged by sliding one axially into mesh with the other.

sliding gunter. See GUNTER RIG.

sliding hinge. A hinge that permits a sliding as well as a rotary movement of a door, or the like, to which it is attached, when the door is opened or closed. Cf. CLEANING HINGE.

sliding keel. *Naut.* A centerboard. *Brit.*

sliding leaf. See SPEED SIGHT.

sliding limb. The moving arm of a sextant carrying the index mirror.

sliding microtome. See MICROTOME.

sliding pair. See PAIR, *n.*, 12.

sliding rate of interest *or* **discount.** *Finance.* A rate which decreases with an increase in the amount loaned.

sliding scale. **1.** A flexible scale; esp., a flexible scale of fees, prices, wages, etc., capable of being adjusted at need, as to the income of a client or to changing business conditions.
2. A slide rule.
3. a A scale for raising or lowering imposts in proportion to the fall or rise of prices. b *Econ.* A scale of workmen's wages under which the wages depend, more or less, upon the selling price of the product, the rate of pay rising and falling with the price according to a certain scale.
— **slid'ing-scale',** *adj.*

slid'ing-scale' pre'mi·um. See PREMIUM, *n.*, 7.

sliding-scale premium system. *Industrial Engin.* Rowan premium system. See PREMIUM SYSTEM.

sliding seat. A rower's seat which slides fore and aft; also, on yachts, a seat which slides beyond the gunwale.

sliding segment. *Math.* A segment of a straight line which may slide along the line without changing its length or direction. It is used to represent geometrically a localized vector.

sliding tongs. A kind of tongs secured by sliding up a ferrule on the handles.

sliding, *or* **plate, tumbler.** The locking member of a lock, usually of flat sheet metal, adapted to slide in a guiding slot or groove in the lock as it is operated upon by the key.

sliding valve. = SLIDE VALVE.

sliding vector. = LOCALIZED VECTOR.

sliding ways. *Shipbuilding.* The cradle on which a vessel rests and which slides down the standing ways when the vessel is launched; = BILGE WAYS.

slid·om'e·ter (slĭd·ŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [*slide* + *-meter.*] An instrument for indicating and recording shocks to railroad cars occasioned by sudden stopping.

'slife (zlīf), *interj.* God's life; — used as an oath. *Archaic.*

slift'er (slĭf'tĕr), *n. & v. t.* Crack; crevice; cleft. *Now Dial.*

slight (slīt), *adj.;* SLIGHT'ER (-ĕr); SLIGHT'EST. [ME. *slight, sleght*, orig., level, smooth, flat, prob. fr. MD. *slicht, slecht*, simple, plain (D. *slecht*); akin to OFris. *sliuht*, G. *schlecht, schlicht*, OHG. *sleht* smooth, simple, ON. *slēttr* smooth, Sw. *slät*, Goth. *slaihts.*] **1.** Sleek; smooth. *Now Dial.* "Like eels, *slight* and slippery." *Harington.*
2. Not stout; slender; slim; hence, not massive or strong; frail; flimsy; as, a *slight* girl, figure, or framework.
3. Of persons: a Of low rank; humble; mean. b Not strong in intellect, character, or the like; foolish; silly.
Away, *slight* man. *Shak.*
4. Small of its kind or in amount; scanty; meager; as, the rewards were *slight;* a *slight* odor of gas.
5. Without weight, solidity, gravity, importance, etc.; insignificant; trivial; paltry; — applied in a great variety of circumstances, as of an effort, weak or feeble; of an impression, not deep; of an argument, not convincing or sound; of an examination, not thorough; superficial; of a pain, fever, etc., not severe or intense; also, in phrase, *to make slight of*, to make light of; to regard as trivial.
Slight is the subject, but not so the praise. *Pope.*
6. Slighting; disdainful; contemptuous. *Rare.*
Syn. — Delicate, fragile, unsubstantial; minor, small, shallow, flimsy.
Ant. — Rugged, hardy, strong, vigorous; violent.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
slight-billed slight-informed slight-natured
slight-bottomed slight-limbed slight-seeming
slight-built slight-looking slight-shaded
slight-esteemed slight-made slight-timbered

slick'en (slĭk'ĕn), *adj.* = SLICK, smooth. *Dial. Eng.*
slick'en, *v. t.* To slick. *Dial.*
slick'ly, *adv.* of SLICK.
slick'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
slick stone. = SLEEK STONE.
slid'a·ble (slīd'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **slid'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **slid'a·bly,** *adv.*
slid'den, *past part.* of SLIDE.
slid'dry. Var. of SLIDDERY.
slide'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — **slide'a·ble·ness,** *n.*, — **-a·bly,** *adv.*
slid'ed. Rare past tense & past part. of SLIDE.
slide'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
slide'-rest' lathe. *Mach.* See 2d LATHE, 1.
slide'thrift', *n.* = SHOVELBOARD, 2. *Obs.*
slide'-valve' en'gine. See ENGINE, 5 a.
slide'-wire' bridge. See SLIDE-WIRE.
'slid'i·kins (zlĭd'ĭ·kĭnz), *interj.* Dim. of 'SLID. *Obs.*
slid'ing·ly, *adv.* of SLIDING.
slid'ing·ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*
slid'n. Slidden. *Ref. Sp.*
slie·veen', Var. of SLEEVEEN.
sligh. † SLY.

slight (slīt), *v. t.;* SLIGHT'ED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119); SLIGHT'ING. [Cf. D. *slechten.*] **1.** To make slight, or smooth; to level; to raze. *Now Rare.*
2. To throw heedlessly or contemptuously. *Shak.*
3. To treat as slight, or unimportant; to disregard the significance of; to make light of; as, to *slight* divine commands.
4. To treat with disdain or indifference; to ignore discourteously; as, to *slight* a guest; to feel *slighted.*
5. To perform or attend to carelessly and inadequately; as, to *slight* one's work or one's duties.
Syn. — Cut, snub; ignore, disregard, disdain, scorn. See NEGLECT. **Ant.** — Heed, attend, mark.
slight off. To dismiss or dispose of slightingly. *Rare.*
slight over. To neglect or attend to carelessly or superficially. *Now Rare.*
slight, *n.* **1.** A slight, or insignificant, amount, quantity, matter, etc. *Obs.*
2. Act or an instance of slighting; now usually, an instance of being slighted, or treated indifferently or superciliously; a humiliating discourtesy; an affront to one's dignity; as, to give or receive many *slights.*
Syn. — Disregard, neglect, contempt, disdain, scorn, indignity, disparagement.
Ant. — Adulation, encomium. See COMPLIMENT.
slight (slīt), *adv.* Slightly; scantly; slightingly. *Now Rare.*
slight (*Scot.* slĭxt). Var. of SLEIGHT. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
'slight (zlīt), *interj.* Short for GOD'S LIGHT; — used as an oath. *Obs.*
slight'ed (slīt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having been slighted; esp., affronted by a discourtesy, snub, or the like; — often in phrase, *to feel slighted.*
slight'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who slights.
slight falcon. *Falconry.* A peregrine falcon caught after leaving the nest but before migration.
slight'ing, *adj.* That slights (in any sense); specif., characterized by disregard or disrespect; disparaging; as, a *slighting* remark. — **slight'ing·ly,** *adv.*
slight'ly (slīt'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a slight manner or degree; slenderly, lightly, carelessly, etc.; as, *slightly* built or scorched; to touch or keep *slightly.*
2. Slightingly; disparagingly. *Now Rare.*
slight negligence. See NEGLIGENCE, 2.
slight'ness (-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Quality or state of being slight, small, unimportant, superficial, slender, or the like.
slight'y (-ĭ), *adj.;* SLIGHT'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SLIGHT'I·EST. **1.** *Obs.* **a** Superficial. **b** Contemptuous. **c** Careless.
2. Slight; flimsy; trivial. *Now Dial.*
slike (slīk), *adj.* [Cf. Icel. *slīkr.* Cf. SUCH.] Such. *Obs.*
slim (slĭm), *adj.;* SLIM'MER (-ĕr); SLIM'MEST. [Formerly, bad, worthless, weak, slight, awry, fr. D. *slim;* akin to G. *schlimm,* MHG. *slimp* oblique, awry.] **1.** Mean; worthless; now usually, cunning; crafty; sly; adroit.
2. Of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the height or length; slender; as, a *slim* person, tree, figure.
3. Slight in substance, structure, quality, amount, etc.; esp., scanty; small; spare; as, a *slim* audience, chance, or meal. "A *slim* excuse." *Barrow.*
Syn. and **Ant.** — See SLENDER.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

slim-ankled	**slim-limbed**	**slim-trunked**
slim-built	**slim-shanked**	**slim-waisted**
slim-leaved	**slim-spired**	

slim, *n.* [From SLIM, *adj.*] **1.** Originally, a lanky good-for-nothing; now, a slim person.
2. A garment designed for a slender person. *Trade Slang.*
slim, *v. t. & i.* = SLENDERIZE.
slim (slĭm), *v. t. & i.* Also **slime.** [From SLIM, *adj.*] To scamp; slur. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
slim cake. A plain cake. *Irish.*
slime (slīm), *n.* [ME. *slim,* fr. AS. *slīm;* akin to D. *slijm,* G. *schleim,* MHG. *slīm,* OHG. *slīmen* to make smooth, ON. *slīm* slime, L. *limare* to file, polish, OSlav. *slina* spittle. See 1st LIME.] **1.** Soft, moist earth or clay; viscous mud.
2. Any viscous substance, esp. one that is dirty or offensive.
3. Specif.: **a** Earth or clay regarded as the original substance of the human body; hence, a human being viewed as of lowly or base origin; — sometimes a term of contempt.

And the Lord God formed man of the *slime* of the earth. *Gen.* ii. 7. *(D. V.)*

b *Now Rare.* Bitumen. **c** The mucous or mucuslike secretion of the skin of various animals, as slugs, land snails, hagfishes, catfishes, etc.
4. *Ore Dressing.* Often *pl.* A product of wet crushing, consisting of ore ground so fine as to pass a 200-mesh screen.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

slime-begotten	**slime-coated**	**slime-secreting**
slime-browned	**slime-filled**	**slime-washed**

slime (slīm), *v. t.;* SLIMED (slīmd); SLIM'ING (slīm'ĭng).
1. To smear or cover with slime; to make slimy. *Tennyson.*
2. To remove slime from, as fish for canning.
3. *Ore Dressing.* In the wet process, to crush or grind to a slime.
slime, *v. t. & i.* To crawl or steal along. *Brit. Slang.*
slime eel. A hagfish.
slime flux. *Plant Pathol.* A fluid or semifluid outflow from the bark or wood of deciduous trees, indicating a diseased condition.
slime fungus. A slime mold.
slime'man (slīm'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A workman who deals with slime (sense 4).
slime mold. A plant of the phylum Myxophyta. See MYXOPHYTA, MYXOMYCETES.
slime pit. A pit yielding bitumen; also, a pit in which ore slimes are deposited.
slim'er (slīm'ĕr), *n.,* **slime table.** *Ore Dressing.* Any of various devices for concentrating slime, as a buddle, a vanner, etc.
slim'er (slĭm'ĕr), *n.* [From SLIME, *n.*] A toadfish.
slime thickening. *Ore Dressing.* The thickening of slime by the removal of clear water, usually by settlement, as in a Dorr thickener; — called also *thickening.*
slim file. See 4th FILE, 1.
slim'ish (slīm'ĭsh), *adj.* Slimy. — **slim'ish·ness,** *n.* *Both Rare.*
slim'-jim' (slĭm'jĭm'), *n.* [*slim* + *Jim.*] A very slim person. — **slim'-jim',** *adj.* Of the nature of, or belonging to, a slim-jim. *Both Colloq.*
slim'ly (slĭm'lĭ), *adv.* In a slim manner; slyly; slenderly; thinly; sparsely; scantily; meagerly.
slim'mer (slĭm'ĕr), *adj.* Slender; delicate. *Scot.*
slim'mish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Rather slim.
slimp'sy (slĭmp'sĭ), *adj.* [Var. of SLIMSY.] Slimsy; limply hanging; also, feeling ill or peaked. *Colloq., U. S.*
slim'sy (slĭm'zĭ; -sĭ), *adj.* [Appar. fr. *slim,* after *flimsy.*] Flimsy; frail; — applied esp. to cloth. *Colloq., U. S.*
slim'y (slīm'ĭ), *adj.;* SLIM'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SLIM'I·EST (-ĭ·ĕst).
1. Of, pertaining to, resembling, or of the nature of, slime; viscous; glutinous; also, covered with, or yielding, slime.
2. Vile; offensive; vulgar; — highly contemptuous.

The *slimy* idiot from Baine's who gloried. *A. Bennett.*

slim'y-backed' (66), *adj.* Having a slimy back, or surface.
slimy salamander. A North American salamander (*Plethodon glutinosus*) secreting quantities of mucus from the body surface.
sline (slīn), *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Mining.* A joint. *Eng.*
sling (slĭng), *n.* [ME.; akin to MLG. *slinge,* OHG. *slinga.* See SLING, *v.*] **1.** An instrument, for throwing stones or other missiles, usually consisting of a short strap with two strings fastened to its ends, or with a string fastened to one end and a light stick to the other. The strap is whirled round until, by loosing one end, the missile is let fly with centrifugal force. Also, *Colloq.,* a slingshot, or boy's catapult.
2. [From 2d SLING.] A slinging or hurling of or as of a missile; a violent stroke.

The *slings* and arrows of outrageous fortune. *Shak.*

3. A small cannon; a culverin. *Obs.*
sling, *v.; past tense* SLUNG (slŭng), *Archaic & Dial.* SLANG (slăng), *past part.* SLUNG, *pres. part. & verbal n.* SLING'ING. [AS. *slingan* to wind, twist; akin to D. *slingeren,* G. *schlingen,* to wind, to twist, to creep, OHG. *slingan* to wind, to twist, to move to and fro, ON. *slyngra, slöngva,* to sling, Sw. *slunga,* Dan. *slynge,* Lith. *slinkti* to creep. Cf. SLANG, SLINK.] *Transitive:* **1.** To strike or fell with a missile from a sling. *Obs.*
2. To throw (stones, etc.) with a sling.
3. To throw forcibly away from one; to hurl; to cast; fling.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To hurl missiles with a sling.
2. To stride along with a swinging motion.
sling ink. To write, esp. for publication. *Slang.*
sling one's hook. To go away; to move on. *Brit. Slang.*
sling, *n.* **1.** A strap, chain, rope, or the like, used to hold securely something to be hoisted, lowered, carried, or suspended; also, any of several similar devices, often more complicated, and fitted as with hooks or tackles; as: **a** = SLING DOG **b.** **b** A strap attached to a firearm, pack, or the like, to suspend it from the shoulder. **c** A hanging bandage put around the neck to support the arm or hand. **d** = BUTT SLING.
2. *Ceramics.* A piece of wire with a handle at each end, for cutting the clay.
3. *Naut.* Usually *pl.* **a** A chain or rope attached to a lower yard at the middle, and passing around a mast, near the masthead, to support a yard. **b** A chain hooked at the bow and stern of a boat to hook the tackles to when it is lowered or hoisted aboard. **c** The middle part of a yard; — always in *pl.* **d** A group of three or four wire legs spliced to a ring and fitted with shackles at their outer ends. Used for hoisting a man-of-war's boats with a crane.
4. *Veter.* A harness especially constructed for supporting sick horses in a standing position.
sling, *adj.* Attached to or suspended in or from a sling; as, a *sling* life buoy; a *sling* psychrometer.
sling, *v. t.* **1.** To place in a sling or slings for hoisting or lowering; also, to move, hoist, or the like, by slings by which the object is suspended; as, to *sling* a cannon, a safe, a cask.
2. To suspend by or as by a sling; as, to *sling* a rifle over his shoulder; to *sling* a scaffold from a roof.
3. *Ceramics.* To cut (clay) with a sling. See 3d SLING, 2.
4. *Naut.* See *sling a yard,* below.
sling a yard. *Nav.* To suspend a yard from the masthead by extra chains on going into action, on old-time war vessels.
sling (slĭng), *n.* [Cf. G. *schlingen* to swallow.] An alcoholic drink, usually consisting of whisky, brandy, or, esp. gin, with water and sugar, and sometimes lemon, served hot or iced. *Colloq., U. S.* — *v. i.* To indulge in drinking sling. *Colloq., U. S.*
sling, *n.* A small cannon; a culverin. *Obs.*
sling (slĭng), *n.* Also **se·ling'** (sĕ·lĭng'). A cloth of fine goat's wool. *India.*
sling (slĭng), *v. i.* To slink (miscarry).
sling'ball' (slĭng'bôl'), *n.* A missile hurled from a sling.
sling cart. A kind of cart to transport cannon and their carriages, large stones, machines, etc., the load being slung, or suspended by a chain attached to the axletree.
sling dog. **a** = DOG, *n.,* 12 **b.** **b** *pl.* A pair of such dogs or crampons with the attached chain or rope; — called also *sling.* See CRAMPON, *Illust.*
slinge (slĭnj), *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *sling* to slink about, E. SLING, *v.*] To slink or lounge about. *Scot. & Dial.*
sling'er (slĭng'ĕr), *n.* One who slings or uses a sling; specif., *Hist.,* a soldier armed with a sling.
sling'er, *n.* **1.** One who hoists, carries, cuts (clay), etc. with a sling; specif., a workman who attaches slings or sling dogs to articles for hoisting.
2. *Textile Mfg.* A whizzer (sense **b**).
sling'er (slĭng'ĕr), *n.* A piece of bread or toast put into tea. *Brit. Slang.*
sling'ing (slĭng'ĭng), *adj.* **1.** Characterized by long steps and a swaying motion; swinging; — of a pace, gait, etc.
2. Hurtling; as, a *slinging* shot, sound.
sling'ing, *n.* A charge for attaching slings to a cargo.
sling psychrometer. *Physics.* A sling thermometer. See PSYCHROMETER.
sling rope. A rope used in fastening the pack on a pack animal.
sling'shot' (slĭng'shŏt'), *n.* A forked stick with an elastic band attached for shooting with small stones or the like.
slings'man (slĭngz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A slinger.
sling stay. *Steam Boilers.* Any of the stay rods from which a crown bar is suspended.
sling'stone' (slĭng'stōn'), *n.* A stone to be thrown from a sling.
sling strap. Any of several long straps attached to a packsaddle for fastening the pack.
sling thermometer *or* **psychrometer.** A thermometer or psychrometer fastened to a cord so that it may be whirled about until the reading remains unchanged.
sling trot. A slinging trot.
sling unloader. *Agric. Mach.* A hay unloader consisting of a rope sling which is laid on the wagon rack and on which the hay is placed. When unloading, the ends of the sling are pulled together and the entire load of hay lifted and transported to the mow or stack by block, tackle, and the like.
slink (slĭngk), *v.; past tense* SLUNK (slŭngk), *Archaic,* SLANK (slăngk); *past part.* SLUNK; *pres. part. & verbal n.* SLINK'ING. [AS. *slincan;* akin to Sw. *slinka* to creep, glide, D. *sinken* to dwindle away, and to E. SLING.] *Intransitive:* To go or move stealthily or furtively, as in fear, shame, sneaking, etc.; to creep or steal along or away; to retire ignominiously; as, to *slink* behind an enemy, out of a room, or into a corner.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** [Cf. dial. *sling,* in the same sense.] To cast prematurely; — said of beasts; as, a cow that *slinks* her calf.
2. *Rare.* **a** To hang (one's head). **b** To reduce by abortion; — with away. *Pepys.*
Syn. — See LURK. **Ant.** — See STRUT.
slink, *n.* **1.** The young of a beast brought forth prematurely; esp., a calf brought forth before its time; also, *Dial. or Cant,* the flesh or skin of such a calf; bob veal.
2. An underdeveloped, or undernourished person or thing; a weakling; specif., U. S., a poor bony fish, esp. such a mackerel. *Chiefly Dial.*
3. a *Dial. & Colloq.* A slinking, cowardly person; a sneak. **b** A slinking motion, walk, or glance.
slink, *adj.* **1.** Produced prematurely; as, a *slink* calf.
2. Thin; skinny; starved-looking; also, worthless; good-for-nothing. *Dial.*
slink butcher. A butcher who kills, or deals in, slinks or, esp., diseased animals or meat.
slink'er (slĭngk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who slinks or shirks; a slacker.
2. a *Local, U. S.* A pickerel. **b** = SLINK, 1 & 2.
slink'ing, *adj.* That slinks, or moves quietly, stealthily, etc.; of, or characteristic of, a slink. — **slink'ing·ly,** *adv*
slink lamb. A skin from a stillborn or a very young lamb.
slink'skin' (slĭngk'skĭn'), *n.* Leather made from the skin of a slink (calf).
slink'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* **a** The cardinal flower. **b** The swamp loosestrife.
slink'y (slĭngk'ĭ), *adj.;* SLINK'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SLINK'I·EST. **1.** = SLINK. *Dial.*
2. That slinks; slinking; specif., *Slang,* long and sinuous in lines; gracefully slender and flowing; — of a gown.
slip (slĭp), *v.; past & past part.* SLIPPED (slĭpt), *Archaic* SLIPT; *pres. part. & verbal n.* SLIP'PING. [ME. *slippen,* fr. MD. or MLG. *slippen;* akin to OHG. *slīpan,* to AS. *slīpor* slippery, MIr. *slemun,* Gr. *olibros,* and ult. to E. *lime.* See 1st LIME.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To escape without being observed; to leave one's home, town, etc., quietly, secretly, or without ceremony; as, they *slipped* out five minutes ago; he has *slipped* off to Europe.
2. To pass one or from one unawares; to escape one's memory, notice, mouth, grasp, control, etc., esp. through one's inattention or negligence; as, his name has *slipped* from me; the bus *slipped* by while she was talking; to let an opportunity *slip;* the words *slipped* out before he remembered; the day *slipped* away before the work was finished.
3. To move as if sliding or gliding; to go or pass softly, smoothly, and speedily; to glide; as, *slip* into his chair; to watch the dancers *slip* by; the music *slipped* into a waltz.
4. To slide on or down a slippery surface; to slide so as to endanger one's balance or to fall; as, to *slip* on an orange peel.
5. To fall into error or fault; to err; as, even good men *slip;* his judgment has *slipped.*
6. To slide out of place, from off a support, out of one's hold, etc.; to be dropped or dislocated through sliding; as, the books *slipped* to the floor; the tool *slipped* and cut me.
7. To skip through carelessness or oversight; — with *over;* as, to *slip* over some names in a list.
8. To drop an anchor, cable, etc.; also, of a ship, to leave port.
9. *Colloq.* **a** To get speedily and easily (into or out of a dress, suit, etc.). **b** To attach or detach something by sliding it easily (into or off, as a socket). **c** To fall off, or decline, slightly or by slight degrees; to deteriorate, as in skill, health, mentality, value, etc.; as, the old man is *slipping;* prices have *slipped* during the past year.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To free oneself from by eluding, evading, outdistancing, etc.; as, to *slip* one's pursuers.
2. To allow to slip or let pass unnoticed, unperformed, etc.; as, to *slip* a stitch in knitting; esp., *Now Rare,* to lose by negligence or oversight; to skip; miss; omit.

Slip no advantage. *B. Jonson.*

3. To escape from (one's memory, notice, tongue, etc.) by inadvertence, negligence, etc.; as, these facts have *slipped* your mind; to let (something) escape; as, in terror, he *slipped* out the name.
4. To cause (something) to slip, esp. to slide easily, as into or out of its place; often, to release or take out by drawing, pulling, etc.; as, to *slip* a ring on one's finger, a plug in its socket, or a shirt from a bundle; to *slip* a knot; also, to effect the slipping, or sliding, off of; as, the dog *slipped* his collar.

His temper was *slipping* its leash. *Winston Churchill.*

5. Specif.: **a** To shed; cast; as, the snake *slips* its skin. **b** To let loose, as in pursuit of game; as, to *slip* a hound. **c** To lose by abortion or miscarriage; to give birth to prematurely. **d** To drop (an anchor, etc.). See *slip the cable,* below.
6. To suffer or experience the slipping of (one's foot, a bone, etc.); as, the horse has *slipped* his shoulder.
7. To put, pass, insert, etc., quickly, quietly, or secretly; as, he *slipped* a cartridge into his gun, or a pillow under her head; also, *Slang,* to give; to pay.
8. To put (on) or take (off) hurriedly; as, to *slip* on a coat. *Colloq.*
9. *Boxing.* To avoid (an opponent's lead or counter) by moving the body or head quickly to one side.
10. *Ceramics.* To convert into slip; also, to coat with slip.
11. *Railroads.* To detach (a slip carriage) en route. *Eng.*
Syn. — See SLIDE.
slip a cog. To make a mistake, as in an otherwise correct calculation, procedure, etc.
slip a peg, notch, etc. To decline or deteriorate slightly.
slip one, or something, over. To foist something on another by trickery or taking him unawares; sometimes, to get the better of one.
slip one's breath or wind. To die. *Slang.*
slip one's ways (home, here, etc.). To go or come quietly and quickly. *Dial. Scot.*
slip over. To accomplish (something) by sleight unperceived.
slip the cable. To let go the end on board and let it all go overboard, as when there is not time to weigh anchor. Hence, in sailors' parlance, to die.
slip the collar, or slip one's collar. To get free; to disentangle oneself, as from difficulty or labor.
slip through one's fingers or hands. To escape one's possession, control, etc. with the rapidity or suddenness with which one slips on ice;—of money, property, power, etc.
slip up. To lose one's footing by slipping; hence, *Colloq.,* to make a mistake or failure.

---

slight'en (slīt'n), *v. t.* To slight. *Obs.*
slight'i·ly, *adv.* of SLIGHTY.
slight'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*
slight'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
slike. † SLICK.
slik'en-side'. Var. of SLICKENSIDE.
sli'ly (slī'lĭ). Var. of SLYLY.
slim'i·ly (slĭm'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of SLIMY.
slim'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
slim'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sliness. † SLYNESS.
sling'man, *n.; pl.* -MEN. A slinger. *Obs.*
slink'i·ly, *adv.* of SLINKY.
slink'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS
slintte. Obs. past of SLANT.

slip (slĭp), *n.* [ME. *slyp* slime, curd, fr. AS. *slipa* viscous substance. See SLOP.] **1.** Slime. *Obs.*
2. Curds and whey.
3. Potter's clay in a liquid state, used in the casting process and for the decoration of ceramic ware, or as a cement for handles and other applied parts. See POTTERY, *n.*, 3.
4. *Founding.* = SKINNING LOAM.

slip, *n.* **1.** A kind of sloping pier, or ramp, built of stone, etc., and extending out into the water far enough to serve as a landing-place for vessels; in *U. S.*, a ship's berth between two piers or wharves. Cf. *def.* 23.
2. A slipping out or away; an evading, eluding, departing secretly, or the like; — chiefly in phrase, *to give* (*one*) *the slip*, to elude (a captor, a host, a bore, etc.).
3. Act or an instance of slipping, or sliding down, out of place, etc.; as, a *slip* on ice; hence, a sudden mishap, as in carrying out a plan. "There's many a *slip* 'twixt the cup and the lip." *Old Proverb.*
4. A blunder; esp., an inadvertent mistake; a trivial error; as, a *slip* of the tongue or pen; a *slip* of memory.
5. A transgression; a false step; now, usually, a slight offense. "This good man's *slip* mended his pace to martyrdom." *Fuller.*
6. A leash or string by which a dog is held; — so called because made so as to be quickly slipped.
7. The act of unleashing a dog or dogs, as to send them after the quarry in a fox hunt.
8. Any covering easily slipped on. Specif.: **a** An undergarment which takes the place of a lining; esp., a one-piece garment worn under a thin dress. **b** A child's pinafore or frock. **c** A covering or case for a pillow bolster, or the like. **d** Overalls. **e** A slip-on.
9. [Cf. SLYPE.] A narrow passageway; specif., a mountain pass, or defile.
10. a A horse-drawn scraper. See SCRAPER, 1 **d**, *Illust.* **b** A cylindrical iron case in which wood is placed to be charred in making charcoal for gunpowder manufacture. **c** A small whetstone having a cross section in general like that of a wedge, usually with one or both edges rounded.
11. Quality of slipping or sliding easily; also, something that slips, esp. as a part in operation; as, the *slip* of an automobile cone clutch.
12. *Aeronautics.* The difference between the effective pitch of a propeller and its mean geometrical pitch, generally expressed as a percentage of the latter.
13. *Agric. Mach.* A detachable point of the share of a moldboard plow.
14. *pl. Bookbinding.* The ends of the cords, bands, or tapes that project after the book is sewn, before they are tipped down to the boards.
15. *Boxing.* Avoidance of an opponent's blow by moving the head or body quickly to one side.
16. *Cricket.* The position of a fielder, or the fielder himself, on the off side of the wicket, usually to the rear of the wicketkeeper and to the left of point. When there are two slips they are called ***short slip*** and ***long slip***; when more than two, ***first, second, third***, etc., ***slip*** or ***man***, respectively (see 2d CRICKET, *Illust.*).
17. *Elec.* The ratio, in percentage, of the difference between the operating and synchronous speed of an induction motor. See SYNCHRONOUS SPEED.
18. *Gas Eng.* A leakage of gas past the rotor of a meter.
19. *Geol. & Mining.* Any movement dislocating the parts of a rock mass; the result of such a movement, or a joint plane on which such a movement has taken place; a fault, usually of slight displacement; specif., one of the components of a fault movement that is confined to the plane of the fault; the displacement itself measured in the fault plane. Distinguished, according to direction, as *strike slip, dip slip,* and *total slip.*
20. *Hydraul.* **a** The difference between the calculated volume displaced and the actual volume of liquid delivered by a pump; — usually expressed as a percentage of the displacement. **b** The amount of leakage past the impellers of a blower.
21. *Logging.* **a** A chute or slide. **b** = GANGWAY, 2 **d**.
22. *Mach.* **a** Retrograde movement of a belt on a pulley, or vice versa, in excess of that due to extension and contraction of the belt as its tension varies, which is termed *creep.* **b** In a link motion, the sliding movement of the link relatively to the link block, due to swinging of the link.
23. *Naut.* The motion of the center of resistance of the float of a paddle wheel, or the blade of an oar, through the water horizontally, or the difference between a vessel's actual speed and the speed which she would have if the propelling instrument acted upon a solid; also, the velocity, relative to still water, of the backward current of water produced by the propeller.
24. *Numismatics.* [Perh. a different word.] A counterfeit coin of brass covered with silver; — often used in puns with reference to sense 4, above. *Obs.*
25. *Shipbuilding.* An inclined plane on which a vessel is built, or upon which it is hauled for repair.
26. *Spinning.* An iron bar on which run the grooved wheels of a mule or spinning jenny.
27. *Theat. pl.* **a** Formerly, the portions of the wings from which the scenes were slipped, or slid, into place and where the actors stood just before their entrances. **b** *Eng.* The sides of the gallery.
28. *Upholstery.* A hem in which a wire or cord may be run.

slip (slĭp), *adj.* **1.** That permits easy slipping on, off, through, etc.; as, a *slip* coat or gap; also, that may be released quickly; as, a *slip* bolt.
2. Having a slipknot; operated by means of a slipknot; as, a *slip* cord or thong.
3. That operates by slipping or sliding; as, a *slip* bar; hence, detachable; as, a *slip* coach.

slip, *n.* [MD. or MLG. *slippe.* See SLIP to cut.] **1.** A small shoot or twig cut for planting or grafting; a cutting or cion.
2. A descendant; a child; scion; — often humorous.
A lazy, conceited, wheyfaced *slip* of gentility. *Scott.*
3. A long narrow strip of material; as, to cut paper into *slips.* Specif., a strip of wood, laid in a wall to secure woodwork to, or fastened to another part to form a smooth wearing surface, etc., as in a stern tube; also, such a piece slipped in between two parts, as for a distance piece.
4. A young and slender person; a stripling; sometimes, a very slim, small person. "He was a *slip* of fourteen, just fresh from school." *Richard Free.*
5. Something young or small of its kind; as: **a** *Dial. Australia.* A young pig. **b** *Trade Name.* A small sole (the fish).
6. Someone or something long and slender or very narrow in proportion to its length; — often with *of.* "An artless *slip* of a girl." *Cabell.* "He sat in the *slip* of a sitting room." *L. Merrick.* "The kitchens could only be called mere *slips.*" *Miss Betham-Edwards.* "A thin *slip* of gray beach and blue sea." *May Sinclair.*
7. A strip or piece of paper used for a memorandum, a record, note, etc.; hence, a memorandum, record, or the like; as, to keep all one's deposit *slips;* sales *slips.*
8. A hank of yarn or silk. *Dial.*
9. A long seat or narrow pew in churches; sometimes, a similar seat or compartment elsewhere. *U. S.*
10. *Agric.* An imperfectly castrated fowl, seldom able to reproduce but without the desirable meat-producing characteristics of the capon.
11. *Hort.* In pineapple culture, a plant developing from a bud at the base of the fruit.
12. *Marine Insurance.* A memorandum of the particulars of a risk for which a policy is to be executed, usually bearing the broker's name and initialed by the underwriters. *Eng.*
13. *Print.* A portion of the columns of a newspaper or other work struck off by itself; a proof from a column of type when set up and in the galley.

slip (slĭp), *v. t.* [ME. *slippen,* fr. MD. or MLG. *slippen* to cut, slit.] **1.** Originally, to cut, esp. on a slant; now, to take cuttings from (a plant); to divide into slips; as, to *slip* a geranium.
2. To cut or, *Her.*, tear off as a slip or in the manner of a slip. *Now Rare.*
The flower of their youth (being *slipped* too young). *Lyly.*
3. [From *n.*] **a** To write or note upon a slip. **b** *Libraries.* To replace a charging slip (book card) in a book, etc., when returned. **c** To equip, mark, etc., with a slip or slips.

slip, *n.* [MD.; akin to D. *slijpen* to whet.] Matter found in troughs of grindstones after the grinding of edged tools.

-slip (-slĭp). A combining form of 3d *slip,* as in: **cowslip, landslip, sideslip, snowslip.**

slip- (slĭp-). A combining form of the verb *slip,* as in *slip*knot, *slip*shod.

slip′-a-long′, *adj.* Slipshod.

slip′back′ (slĭp′băk′), *n.* A backsliding.

slip′band′ (-bănd′), *n. Physics.* One of the parallel lines on the crystal grains of a material stressed beyond its elastic limit. They are visible only under a microscope and are produced by slippages inside the grains. These lines are the first evidence of failure and develop into the cracks at which rupture ultimately occurs.

slip′board′ (-bōrd′; 181), *n.* A board sliding in grooves.

slip′bod′y (-bŏd′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BODIES (-ĭz). A loose bodice. *Scot.*

slip carriage *or* **coach.** *Railroads.* A coach or carriage designed to be detached, or "slipped," at an intermediate station where the train does not stop. *Eng.*

slip′case′ (slĭp′kās′), *n.* A cardboard or fabric-covered box, open on one of its two long narrow sides, for slipping over one or more books to protect the bindings.

slip cheese *or* **curd.** Clabbered milk, before separation of curds and whey.

slip cloth. A small, easily changed tablecloth, commonly the size of the table top, used as a protective covering for the larger cloth.

slip′coat′ cheese, *or* **slip′coat′** (slĭp′kōt′), *n.* Also **slip′cote′** (-kōt′). A soft, mellow, English cream cheese resembling Camembert; — so called because, when well ripened, the outside slips off readily.

slip coupling. *Eng. Railroads.* A form of coupling adapted for use on slip carriages or coaches (which see).

slip cover. 1. An upholstered removable cover esp. for an overstuffed chair, couch, or the like.
2. A paper or fabric cover readily slipped on or off a book; a jacket.

slip dock. A dock with a slip, or marine railway.

slipe (slīp), *v.* [Origin uncert.] *Scot. & Dial. Transitive:* **1.** To strip; peel; pare; slice; split.
2. To sweep off; remove.
—, *Intransitive:* [ME. *slipen.* See SLIP, *v.*] To glide; to slip, sneak, or fall away. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slipe (slīp), *n.* [LG.] **1.** *Dial.* **a** *pl.* Sledge runners. **b** A sleigh or sledge.
2. A strip; a slice. *Dial.*
3. A blow; an innuendo. *Dial. Eng.*
4. A term of contempt. *Scot. & Ir.*

slipe, *n.* Also **slipe wool.** Pulled wool removed from skins by using lime. Cf. PULLED WOOL.

slip friction. *Mach.* A friction clutch permitting slip when excessive power is transmitted. See FRICTION CLUTCH, *Illust.*

slip friction clutch. = SLIP FRICTION.

slip gauge. See GAUGE BLOCK.

slip glaze. A glazing material applied mixed with water before baking the ware in the saggers.

slip grab. *Logging.* A pear-shaped link attachment, for a whippletree or evener, which grips the skidding chain when the link is straight, but otherwise permits the chain to slip.

slip′hal′ter (slĭp′hôl′tĕr), *n.* One who has cheated the gallows. *Obs.*

slip hook. A hook so arranged as to be automatically or easily unhooked; — called also *trip hook.* Cf. PELICAN HOOK.

slip′house′ (slĭp′hous′), *n.* A house where slip (see 2d SLIP, 3) is made.

slip jaw. *Mach.* = FALSE JAW.

slip joint. **a** A nonleaking, telescopic joint between two parts, as a piece of tubing and packing material in a stuffing box, such that the parts may move in a lengthwise direction. **b** A joint formed by slipping one part over another of nearly the same size, and uniting the two by brazing or otherwise. — **slip′-joint′,** *adj.*

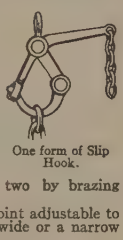
One form of Slip Hook.

slip′-joint′ pli′ers. Pliers having the joint adjustable to two positions, so as to obtain either a wide or a narrow opening for the jaws.

slip key. *Office Practice.* A cash-register control key to facilitate stamping.

slip kiln. *Ceramics.* A large shallow container, usually of brick or tile, in which slip is heated to hasten evaporation and produce clay.

slip′knot′ (slĭp′nŏt′), *n.*, *or* **slip knot.** A knot which slips along the rope or line around which it is made, esp. one made by tying an overhand knot around the standing part of a rope. See 2d KNOT, 1, *Table.*

slip line. *Physics.* = SLIPBAND.

slip mortise. A mortise cut through to the end of the piece.

slip noose. A noose with a running knot, as on a lariat.

slip of the shoulder. Lameness of the shoulder in horses, as from sprain; — popularly so called.

slip′-on′, *n.* **1.** A garment easily slipped on or off; specif., an overcoat.
2. A garment, as a sweater, blouse, corset, etc., that one gets into or out of by pulling or lifting over the head.

slip′o′ver (slĭp′ō′vĕr), *adj.* That slips over (a box, book, chair, etc.); as, a *slipover* cover. — *n.* Something that slips over, as a frame, case, garment, etc.

slip′page (slĭp′ĭj), *n.* Act or amount of slipping; specif., *Mach.*, loss in working, as in transmission of power; difference between theoretical and actual output. See SLIP, *n.*, 22**a**.

slip panel. = SLIP RAIL **a**.

slipped wing (slĭpt). *Poultry.* A wing not closely folded or one not held in the right place; a split wing.

slip′per (slĭp′ĕr), *adj.* [AS. *slipor.* See SLIP, *v.*] *Now Dial.* **a** Slippery. **b** Pliant; willowy.

slip′per, *n.* **1.** A kind of light shoe, often and typically one which may be slipped on with ease and worn in undress, but often an elaborate one worn with evening dress. Cf. 1st PUMP.
2. One who or that which slips. Specif.: **a** One who puts on slips. **b** One who releases a slip (see 3d SLIP, 6). **c** *Textile Mfg.* A skeiner.
3. Anything slipped on or over something; as: **a** A covering of felt or flannel to protect a piano pedal. **b** A kind of apron or pinafore for children.
4. = SLIPPER BRAKE.
5. A slipper-shaped thing, as the lip of an orchid.
6. *Cricket* One who fields in the slips.
7. *Mach.* = SHOE, *n.*, 11.

slip′per, *adj.* Slipper-shaped; suggesting a slipper; also, for slippers; as, *slipper* bath; *slipper* bag.

slip′per, *v. t. & i.* To spank with a slipper; to provide with slippers; to walk in slippers; to shuffle.

slipper animalcule. See PARAMECIUM.

slipper block. *Mach.* The block, or either of two blocks, of an engine crosshead, guided by the slide bar or bars; hence, a crosshead, esp. one guided on one side only.

slipper boat. A kind of slipper-shaped covered boat used for passengers at Canton, China.

slipper brake. A metal plate or skid used under the wheel or pushed against the roadway or track to retard the motion of a vehicle; a similar plate slipped against a moving part of a machine to retard or stop its motion.

slipper chair. Any chair with short legs, for bedroom use.

slipper drag. = SLIPPER BRAKE.

slip′pered (slĭp′ĕrd), *adj.* Provided with a slipper or slippers; resulting from or connected with the wearing of slippers; hence, shuffling, comfortable, etc.

slip′per-flow′er (slĭp′ĕr-flou′ĕr), *n.* **a** The slipperwort. **b** = SLIPPER PLANT **a**.

slipper foot. See DUTCH FOOT.

slip′per-foxed′ (-fŏksť), *adj.* Having a vamp extending back over the heel, taking the place of the foxing or counter; as, a *slipper-foxed* shoe.

slipper limpet *or* **shell.** A boat shell.

slipper orchid. The lady's-slipper.

slipper piston. A form of piston, sometimes used in airplane and automobile engines, having a skirt only on the sides which support thrust.

slipper plant. **a** Any tropical American plant of the genus *Pedilanthus* (family Euphorbiaceae); — from its slipper-shaped involucres. **b** The lady's-slipper. *U. S.*

slip′per-root′, *n.* The yellow lady's-slipper *Cypripedium parviflorum.*

slip′per-weed′ (slĭp′ĕr-wēd′), *n.* The jewelweed.

slip′per-wort′ (slĭp′ĕr-wûrt′), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Calceolaria.* See CALCEOLARIA.

slip′per-y (slĭp′ĕr-ĭ; 59), *adj.*; SLIP′PER-I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); SLIP′PER-I-EST. [From 1st SLIPPER.] **1.** Allowing or causing anything to slip or move smoothly, rapidly, and easily upon the surface; esp., conducive to sliding (or losing one's footing, grasp, etc.); as, a *slippery* walk, floor, or rail; *slippery* mud.
2. Not easily held; liable or apt to slip away; as, a *slippery* fish.
3. *Now Rare.* **a** Liable to slip, fall, or fail; ready to yield to force, etc. "*Slippery* standers." *Shak.* **b** Prone to slip morally; wanton.
4. Not affording secure ground for confidence or trust; as: **a** Unreliable; untrustworthy; tricky; shifty; as, a *slippery* person. **b** Unstable; uncertain; not to be counted upon.
The *slippery* tops of human state. *Cowley.*
5. Intangible; elusive; not precise or fixed in content; as, *slippery* terms or ideas.
Syn. — Sleek; shifty, crafty; elusive, evasive.
Ant. — Adhesive, adherent, sticky, clinging; trusty, reliable.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
slippery-bellied **slippery-looking** **slippery-sleek**
slippery-breeched **slippery-shod** **slippery-tongued**

slip′per-y-back′ (-băk′), *n.* A skink. *West Indies.*

slippery dick. A brightly colored West Indian wrasselike food fish (*Iridio bivittata*).

slippery elm. **a** A North American elm (*Ulmus fulva*) with roughish leaves, short-pediceled flowers, and hard wood; also, its wood. Also, the fragrant, mucilaginous inner bark of this tree, used as a demulcent. **b** The flannelbush. See FREMONTODENDRON.

slippery iron. = CYLINDER METAL.

slip′per-y-root′ (slĭp′ĕr-ĭ-rōōt′; 59; 200), *n.* The common comfrey.

slip′pi-ness (slĭp′ĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Slipperiness. *Rare.*

slip′ping, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of 1st SLIP. Hence: *adj.* That slips. — **slip′ping-ly,** *adv.*

slip′ping, *n.* = 5th SLIP, 1, 8, & 11. *Chiefly Dial.*

slipping piece. An adapter, or drawtube, for convenient attachment of a piece of apparatus to a telescope.

slip proof. *Print.* A galley proof.

slip′proof′ (slĭp′prōōf′; 66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

slip′py (slĭp′ĭ), *adj.*; SLIP′PI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); SLIP′PI-EST. [From SLIP, *v.*] Slippery; also, *Colloq., Brit.*, in phrases, characteristic of a slip, or slender, young person.
— *to look, or, rarely, be, slippy.* To be quick; to act or move smartly; to "look alive."

slip rail. **a** A movable rail in a fence, pointed and arranged to slip into slots in the side posts; — called also *slip panel.* **b** *Australasia.* The space between the posts in a fence; a gateway.

slip regulator. *Elec.* A rheostat, usually variable, connected across the slip rings of a wound-rotor induction motor for regulating the speed or slip of the motor. Cf. 3d SLIP, 17.

slip ring. *Elec.* In a dynamo or motor, one of two or more continuous conducting rings from which the brushes take, or to which they deliver, current. Cf. COMMUTATOR **b**; COLLECTOR RING. — **slip′-ring′,** *adj*

slip rope. *Naut.* **a** A rope by which a cable is secured preparatory to clearing hawse. **b** A rope so fastened that it can easily and quickly be unfastened.

---

slip′coin′, *n.* = 3d SLIP, 24. *Obs.*
slipe. † SLEEP.
slip′gib′bet (slĭp′jĭb′ĭt), *n.* = SLIPHALTER. *New Dial.* [*U. S.*]
slip′horn′, *n.* = TROMBONE. *Local,*
slip′less, *adj.* See -LESS.
slip′man, *n.* = SHOOTMAN. *Australia.*
slipped (slĭpt), *past tense & past part.* of SLIP.
slip′perd. Slippered. *Ref. Sp.*
slip′per-i-ly (slĭp′ĕr-ĭ-lĭ; 59), *adv.* of SLIPPERY.
slip′per-i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
slip′per-like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.
slip′per-ly, *adv.* Slipperily. *Obs.*
slip′per-ness, *n.* Slipperiness. *Obs.*
slip′per-shaped′, *adj.* See [-SHAPED.]

slip seat. A chair or settee seat either upholstered or made of rushes and built so as to rest in a rabbeted frame from which it can be lifted.
slip shackle. A shackle that may be tripped or easily released. See SLIP HOOK.
slip share. *Agric. Mach.* See PLOWSHARE.
slip sheet. *Print.* An offset sheet.
slip'-sheet', *v. t. Print.* To use slip sheets between.
slip'-shelled', *adj.* Having a shell that slips off easily; — of nuts.
slip'shod' (slĭp'shŏd'), *adj.* **1.** Wearing shoes or slippers that are loose, or esp., down at the heel; hence, shabby; worn esp. at the heel; as, *slipshod* feet or shoes.
2. Exceedingly careless or slovenly; lacking exactness or precision; as, *slipshod* manners, writing, thinking.
slip'shoe' (-shōō'), *n.* A loose shoe or slipper. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
slip sill. *Arch., etc.* A sill that can be slipped into position between the jambs of an opening.
slip skid. *Lumbering.* Smooth skids upon which logs are slid instead of rolled.
slip'-skin', *n. Plant Pathol.* Gray-mold rot of grapes caused by species of *Botrytis*.
slip'skin' (slĭp'skĭn'), *adj.* Evasive. *Obs.* *Milton.*
slip'slop' (-slŏp'), *v. i.* Also **slip'slap'** (-slăp'). **1.** To have or make a slopping motion or sound, as that of one walking in loose slippers; a reiterated flapping.
2. To indulge in slipslop.
slip'slop' (-slŏp'), *n.* Also **slip'slap'** (-slăp'). [Redupl. of *slop.*] *Colloq.* **1.** Weak, poor, or flat liquor or food; slops.
2. A verbal blunder; a malapropism; also, one making such blunders; — in allusion to Fielding's character, Mrs. Slipslop.
3. Weak, profitless talk; twaddle; gabble.
4. A slipslopping sound or movement; also, a shoe that makes such a sound.
slip'slop', *adj.* Of the nature of slipslop; characterized by, or indulging in, slipslop; wishy-washy; inane.
slip'slop'ish (-slŏp'ĭsh), *adj.* Of the nature of, or marked by, slipslop. — **slip'slop'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
slip'sole' (slĭp'sōl'), *n.* A thin insole placed in a shoe for warmth or more accurate fit.
slip stitch. **a** *Sewing.* A blind stitch. **b** *Crocheting.* A stitch used to join together detached pieces of crocheting. **c** *Knitting.* A stitch slipped over the following stitch without knitting.
slip stopper. *Naut.* A cable stopper consisting of a short length of chain with a pelican hook at the end, used when the cable may have to be let go suddenly.
slip stream. *Aeronautics.* The stream of air driven aft by the propeller of an aircraft, having a velocity relative to the engine greater than that of the surrounding body of still air; — called also *propeller race*, or *race of the propeller.* The indraft is also sometimes considered as part of the slip stream. — **slip'-stream'**, *adj.*
slip'string' (slĭp'strĭng'), *n.* A sliphalter; knave; truant; prodigal. *Obs. exc. Dial.* — *adj.* **a** *Obs.* Rascally. **b** *Dial. Eng.* Slovenly.
slip switch. A crossing frog containing either one or two connecting tracks that serve as short turnouts.
slip tap. A half sole placed between the outsole and the welt or insole of a shoe, extending from the toe to the shank, to increase the thickness of the sole.
slip tongue. *Vehicles.* A tongue that slips between two steel plates joining the fore hounds of a vehicle and into a stirrup supported under a crossbar, lengthwise movement of the tongue being prevented by a bolt that passes through holes in the tongue and steel plates. — **slip'-tongue'**, *adj.*
slip'-tongue' wheel. A two-wheeled logging truck in which the load is suspended under an axle or arch, and whose design is such that on a downgrade the end of the tongue slips out of a stirrup so as to let one end of the logs drop to the road and act as a brake.
slip'-top' (slĭp'tŏp'), **slip'topped'** (-tŏpt'), *adj.* Designating an antique type of spoon with a beveled, or obliquely cut, handle end.
slip'-up', *n.* Act, instance, or result of slipping up; an incidental error. *Colloq.*
slip ware. *Ceramics.* Pottery coated with slip either to improve the surface or to change the color.
slip washer. An open washer. See WASHER, *n.*, 2.
slip'way' (slĭp'wā'), *n.* An inclined roadway; as: **a** One of the ways on which the cradle of a marine railway travels; — usually in *pl.* **b** *Rare.* A berth, or space allotted to a vessel, in a shipbuilding yard. **c** A runway for the take-off of an airplane.
slirt (slûrt), *v. t. & n.* Flip; flirt; squirt. *Dial.*
slish (slĭsh), *v. i. & n.* [Cf. SLASH.] Cut; slash. *Shak.*
slit (slĭt), *v. t.; past & past part.* SLIT, *Obs.* SLIT'TED; *pres. part. & verbal n.* SLIT'TING. [ME. *slitten*, fr. *sliten*, fr. AS. *slītan* to slit, tear; akin to OS. *slītan*, OHG. *slīzan*, (caus.) *sleizen*, G. *schleissen*, ON. *slīta* to split, tear, wear out, D. *slijten* to wear out, Lith. *skleisti* to separate, spread out. Cf. ÉCLAT, 1st SLAT, 1st & 2d SLATE, SLICE.]
1. To make a slit in; cut lengthwise; slash; cleave; also, to sever; cut off or away; as, to *slit* an ear, a sleeve, or a piece of wood.

And be his tongue *slit* for his insolence. *Shelley.*

2. To cut into long, narrow strips, as iron bars into nail rods or leather into straps.
slit, *n.* [ME. *slitte*, fr. *slitten.* See SLIT, *v.*] **1.** A long cut or incision; also, any long, very narrow opening, as a fissure, cleft, a narrow aperture or window, etc.; as, to make a *slit* in a roast, or in the back of a blouse; a *slit* in a pen, an ear, or a wall.
2. *Astron.* The narrow opening in a dome or in the roof and side walls of an observing room through which the telescope is pointed at the celestial bodies.
3. *Motion Pictures.* A limiting aperture or diaphragm in the optical system of a device for the recording or reproducing of sound for sound-film pictures.
4. *Optics.* A narrow rectangular opening through which the light is admitted, as to the eye or prisms or a spectroscope.
slit, *adj.* That has been slit, or cut lengthwise; slashed, as a sleeve; often, esp. in combination, having a natural slit; cloven; as, a *slit* skirt; *slit*-eared; *slit*-nosed.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
slit-eared, slit-footed, slit-nosed.

slit. Contr. of *slideth*, 3d pers. sing. pres. of SLIDE, *v. Obs.*
slit band. = SINUS BAND. See SINUS, 3 **e**.
slit deal. See 4th DEAL, 1 **a**.
slite (slīt), *v. t.*; SLATE (slāt); SLIT'ING (slīt'ĭng). [ME. *sliten.* See SLIT.] *Now Dial.* **a** To rip. **b** To wear out; also, to whet.
slite, *n.* Process of sliting; wear and tear. *Dial.*
slit'-eyed' (slĭt'īd'), *adj.* Having narrow eyes.
slith'er (slĭth'ĕr), *v.* [From SLIDDER, *v.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To slide on, or as on, a loose, gravelly slope; to move noisily as if tumbling or bumping along; — now often with *down.*

The rest [of the tile] bounced on the roof and then *slithered* down it and off it. *Masefield.*

2. To move, walk, or proceed as if slipping or sliding; to crawl or glide along, esp. in snakelike fashion. "Crawling through walls and *slithering* along the ground." *Paul de Kruif.*
3. To hasten; hurry. *Slang, Brit.*
——, *Transitive:* To send sliding; to make slide; to slip.
slith'er, *n.* **1.** **a** *pl. Scot.* Loose stones on a slope. **b** Rubble; rubbish; also, a splinter; a split or crack, as in an archer's bow.
2. The act of slithering; also, the sound of slithering.

The soft *slither* of the fountain in the sunk garden. *Mary Austin.*

3. Counterfeit money. *Slang.*
slith'er, *adj.* [From SLIDDER, *adj.*] Slippery. *Now Dial.*
slith'er·ing (slĭth'ĕr·ĭn), *adj.* **1.** Crawling, as at one's work; dawdling. *Dial. Eng.*
2. Having the speed or sound of one slithering; clattering; sometimes, splitting; splintery.
slith'er·oo' (slĭth'ĕr·ōō'), *v. i.* To work in a slithering fashion. *Kipling.*
slith'ers (slĭth'ĕrz), *n.* [Ir. *sliotar.*] Oodles; slathers; lashings; one's fill. *Colloq., Orig. Anglo-Ir.*
slith'er·y (-ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [See SLITHER; cf. SLIDDER.] Slippery; sliddery. *Chiefly Dial.*
slit lamp. *Med.* A lamp for projecting a narrow beam of intense light into an eye, to facilitate microscopic study of the conjunctiva, cornea, etc.
slit'shell' (slĭt'shĕl'), *n.* A shell of *Pleurotomaria* or other allied genus.
slit skirt. A skirt slit to allow free motion for the legs.
slit tapestry. See TAPESTRY, 1.
slit'ter (slĭt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A slitting machine, instrument, or the like; as: **a** A thin wheel of bronze or soft steel charged with diamond dust or emery for slitting precious stones. **b** A rapidly revolving sharpened disk for trimming or cutting paper. **c** *Motion Pictures.* A slitting machine.
2. One who slits metal, stone, cloth, paper, etc.
slit'ter, *v. t.* To slash; specif., to cut the edge of (a robe) in ornamental tags. *Chaucer.*
slit'ter, *n.* [Ir. *sliotar.*] The soft elastic ball used in the Irish game of hurling.
slit'ting (slĭt'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SLIT. Hence: *adj.* That slits.
slit'ting, *n.* Something slit; esp., *pl., U. S.*, splittings from mica.
slitting file. See 4th FILE, 1.
slitting machine. *Motion Pictures.* A machine for cutting a sheet of film into a number of narrow strips.
slitting saw. A circular saw, or thin milling cutter, for cutting metal.
slitting shears. A shearing machine for cutting sheet metal; esp., rotary shears.
slit'ty (slĭt'ĭ), *adj.* Having a slit or slits; resembling a slit.
slitty box. A box with a slit in it; a money box. *Rare. Dial. Eng.*
slive (slīv), *v. t.* [ME. *sliven*, fr. AS. *slīfan.* Cf. SLEAVE, SLIVER.] To cut; split; slice; cleave; also, to remove as by cutting or slicing. *Now Dial.* — *n.* **a** *Now Dial.* A slice. **b** *Obs.* A stroke.
slive (slīv), *v. i.* [AS. *slēfan, slīfan.* See SLEEVE.] **a** To sneak; to idle; loaf. **b** To slip; slide. — *v. t.* To thrust hastily or slyly; slip. *Both Now Dial. Eng.*
sliv'er (slĭv'ĕr), *n.* [From SLIVE to split.] **1.** A long slender piece cut or, esp., rent off; a sharp, slender fragment; a splinter.
2. A part sliced from a small fish and used for bait. *U. S.*
3. A sweeping, rending cut or stab. *Rare.*
4. *Textile Mfg.* **a** A strand or slender roll of cotton or other fiber in a loose, untwisted state, produced by a carding machine and ready for roving or slubbing. **b** Wool, in a ribbonlike form, from the combing machine.
sliv'er (slĭv'ĕr), *v.*; SLIV'ERED (-ĕrd); SLIV'ER·ING. [From SLIVER, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To cut off as a sliver; to take off as a slip. *Obs.*

Slips of yew, *slivered* in the moon's eclipse. *Shak.*

2. To cut or rend into slivers; to reduce to sliver or slivers; to slice or shred; to splinter; as, to *sliver* wood, lettuce.

They'll *sliver* you like a turnip. *Scott.*

3. To cut slivers from (a fish).
——, *Intransitive:* To split into long pieces; to become surfaced with slivers; as, the floor has *slivered* badly.
sliv'er (slĭv'ĕr), *n.* [From SLIVE to slip.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** A workman's or navvy's short jacket. **b** *pl.* Trousers; slops.
sliv'er, sliv'ver (slĭv'ĕr), *n. & v. i.* Slobber. *Scot.*
sliver box. *Woolen Mfg.* A kind of drawing frame in which slivers of long-stapled wool made by hand cards are lapped on one another and elongated.
sliv'er·er (slĭv'ĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who slivers; specif.: **a** One who slivers fish. **b** *Textile Mfg.* A rover.
sliv'er·y (-ĭ), *adj.* Like a sliver; slender; also, full of slivers.
sliv'ing (slĭv'ĭng; slīv'ĭn), *adj.* [From SLIVE, *v. i.*] Lazy; slovenly; sneaking. — *n.* A sliving fellow. *Both Dial. Eng.*
sloan (slōn), *adj.* Sly; lazy; avaricious. *Dial.* — *n.* A sloan person. *N. of Eng. & Scot.*
sloan. Var. of SLON. *Scot.*
Sloan'e·a (slōn'ē·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Sir Hans *Sloane*, Brit. naturalist.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical timber trees (family Elaeaocarpaceae) having alternate leaves, small apetalous flowers with numerous stamens, and a spiny or hairy 4-valved capsule. Most of the species have very hard wood, whence the names *breakax* and *ironwood*, applied in Jamaica to *S. jamaicensis.*
slob (slŏb), *n.* [Ir. *slab.*] **1.** **a** *Chiefly Ire.* Mud; mire; ooze; a mud flat. **b** *Newfoundland.* Soft or mushy ice or snow.
2. A clumsy or dull, slovenly person; one whose personality or appearance is offensive. *Contemptuous.*

slob'ber (slŏb'ĕr), *v.* [Cf. D. *slobberen.* See SLABBER.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To let saliva fall or dribble from the mouth; to slaver; slabber; drool; esp., to let liquid spill or dribble from the mouth, as a child or idiot in eating or drinking.
2. To become childishly emotional, or hysterically sentimental; to kiss, weep, etc. without due restraint; to slaver; gush; blubber.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To wet and smear with dribbling saliva or spilled food, drink, or the like; also, to spill or let drip so as to smear or soil; as, to *slobber* a bib; to *slobber* medicine over one's dress.
2. To wet as in kissing; to kiss, utter, etc., with undue salivation.
3. To handle, perform, etc. in a sloppy or muddled fashion.
slob'ber (slŏb'ĕr), *n.* **1.** *Now Chiefly Dial.* **a** Mud; slush; slob. **b** A jellyfish.
2. Dribbling saliva; slabber; slaver; also, any liquid spilled as if slobbered.
3. Driveling speech, utterance, kissing, etc. "A mere helpless *slobber* of disconnected vowel noises." *H. James.*
4. Also **slob'bers** (slŏb'ĕrz). A disease of rabbits caused by a protozoan (*Eimeria stiedae*).
5. *pl. Veter.* Excessive salivation.
slob'ber·chops' (slŏb'ĕr·chŏps'), *n.* A slobberer.
slob'ber·er (slŏb'ĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who slobbers.
slob'ber·y (-ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Wet; sloppy, as land. *Shak.*
2. Slobbering; driveling; slovenly.
slob'by (slŏb'ĭ), *adj.* Slobbery, or muddy; boggy. *Brit.*
slob land. Soil or a tract of slob (sense 1); specif., reclaimed alluvial land.
slock (slŏk), *v. t. & i.* [See SLOCKEN, *v. t.*] To quench; drench; go or put out, as a fire. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
slock, *n.* A drink; a draft. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
slock (slŏk), *v. t.* To lure; entice; pilfer. *Now Dial. Eng.*
slock, *n.* [Cf. Nor. dial. *solka*, E. dial. *slack* a hollow in a hillside.] A hollow between hills; also, a bog. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
slock'en (slŏk'ĕn), *v. t.* [ON. *slokinn* extinguished.] *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.* **1.** To slake; quench.
2. To suffocate; to saturate.
slock'en, *adj.* Slockened. *Obs.*
slock'er (-ĕr), *n.* A pilferer; petty thief. *Obs.*
slock'ing stone. [Cf. SLOCK to entice.] A rich piece of ore used to tempt persons into a mining enterprise. *Dial. Eng.*
slod'der (slŏd'ĕr), *n.* Puddle; mud; slush. *Dial. Eng.*
slodge (slŏj), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To drag one's feet in walking. — **slodg'er** (slŏj'ĕr), *n. Both Dial.*
slodg'er (slŏj'ĕr), *n.* [From SLODGE, *v.*] A native of the Fens (England).
sloe (slō), *n.* [ME. *slo*, fr. AS. *slā*; akin to D. *slee*, G. *schlehe*, OHG. *slēha*, Dan. *slaaen*, Sw. *slån.* See LIVID.] **a** The fruit of the blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*; also, the tree itself. **b** Any of various American wild plums, as *P. americana*, *P. alleghениensis*, or *P. umbellata.* **c** = BLACK HAW **a**.
sloe, *adj.* Bluish or purplish black, as a sloe.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
sloe-black, sloe-blue, sloe-colored, sloe-eyed.
sloe. Obs. past tense of SLAY.
sloe'ber'ry (slō'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BERRIES (-ĭz). **a** The fruit of the common juniper (*Juniperus communis*). **b** = SLOE, *n.* **a**.
sloe'bush' (-bŏŏsh'), **sloe'tree'** (-trē'), *n.* The blackthorn. *Prunus spinosa.*
sloe gin. A spirit distilled from grain and rectified but flavored with fresh sloes instead of juniper berries.
sloe plum. A sloe; the fruit of the blackthorn *Prunus spinosa.*
sloe thorn. The blackthorn.
slog (slŏg), *v.*; SLOGGED (slŏgd); SLOG'GING (slŏg'ĭng). [See SLUG to strike.] *Transitive:* **1.** To hit or drive hard; to strike with heavy and, sometimes, aimless blows, as in cricket or boxing; to slug.
2. To make (one's way) or obtain, as runs, by plugging, hard hitting, etc.
——, *Intransitive:* To plod, as through mire; hence, to work hard; to plug; — with *along, away*, etc. "In 1925 Sir Austin *slogged* along the right road." *Contemporary Review.* — **slog'ger** (slŏg'ĕr), *n.*
slog, *n.* A hard hit or blow; a slam. "Delivered a smashing *slog* which hit the bookseller in the chest." *C. Morley.*
slog. Obs. past tense of SLAY.
slo'gan (slō'găn), *n.* [Gael. *sluagh-ghairm*, an army cry, fr. *sluagh* army + *gairm* a call.] **1.** The war cry, or gathering word, of a Highland clan in Scotland; hence, any rallying or battle cry.
2. A word or phrase associated through frequency of usage with a particular party, group, etc.; a catchword. "The *slogan* of the civic reformers that 'a country has the government that it deserves.'" *J. W. Jenks.*
3. A brief, striking phrase adopted or invented for use in advertising a product, an institution, a community, an industry, or the like. Such a slogan is not registerable as a trade-mark in most countries, but the right to sole use of it is generally regarded as belonging to the first to adopt it.
slo'gan·eer' (-ēr'), *n.* A maker, coiner, or user of slogans.
slog'ger (slŏg'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who slogs; a slugger.
2. A hard persistent worker; a plugger.
slog'ging, *adj.* That slogs; esp., dogged; as, a *slogging* worker; also, given to, or used for, heavy hitting, cutting, etc.; as, a *slogging* team, hammer.
slog'wood' (slŏg'wŏŏd'), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A West Indian timber tree (*Beilschmiedia pendula*), family Lauraceae; also, its aromatic, durable, yellowish-brown wood.
slo'ka (slō'kȧ), *n.* [Skr. *śloka.*] A distich consisting of two lines of 16 syllables each or of four octosyllabic hemistiches. It is the chief verse form of the Sanskrit epics.
sloke (slōk), *n.* [Ir. *sleabhac.*] **1.** Any of various edible marine algae, as sea lettuce, red laver, and Irish moss. *Ir.*
2. Slime or scum in water.
sloke (slōk), *v. i.*; SLOKED (slōkt); SLOK'ING (slōk'ĭng). To sneak; slink away. *Dial.*
slon (slŏn), *n. & v.* Sneer; reprimand. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
slone (slōn), *n.* [AS. *slān*, pl. See SLOE.] A sloe. *Dial. Eng.*
slone. Past part. of SLAY. *Obs.*
slonk (slŏngk), *n.* [Cf. SLANK, in this sense.] A ditch; a wet hollow in the ground; a slough. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

slip'shod'dy, *adj.* = SLIPSHOD, 2. — **slip'shod'di·ness,** *n.*
slip'shod'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
slip'shoed', *adj.* = SLIPSHOD. *Obs.*
slip'-stock'ing, *n.* A sock. *Obs.*
slipt. Archaic, or Ref. Sp. of SLIPPED.
slip'thrift', *n.* A spendthrift. *Obs.*
slitch (slĭch). Var. of SLEECH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
slite. † SLEET, SLIGHT.
slith'y (slīth'ĭ), *adj.* See POETMANTEAU WORD.
slit'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
slit'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
slit'-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.
slit'ted, *adj.* Slit; having slits. *Rare.*
slit'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
sliv'erd. Slivered. *Ref. Sp.*
sliv'er·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
sliv'er·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
sliv'ver. Dial. var. of 1st & 2d SLIVER.
sliv'ver. Var. of 4th SLIVER.
slo. † SLAY, SLOE, SLOUGH, SLOW.
sloak (slōk). Scot. var. of SLOCK.
sloak (slōk). Var. of SLOKE.
sloap. Var. of SLOPE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
sloat. Var. of SLOTE, a slot.
slob'berd. Slobbered. *Ref. Sp.*
slock'ster, *n.* A kidnaper; pilferer. *Obs.*
slod. Dial. past tense of SLIDE.
slode. Obs. past tense of SLIDE.
sloe'-black', *adj.* = SLOE, *adj.*
slo'gan·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
slogh. Obs. past tense of SLAY.
sloghs. † SLOUGH, SLOW.
sloid, slŏjd. Vars. of SLOYD.
slok'en (slŏk'ĕn), **slok'in.** Vars. of SLOCKEN.
slom'bre, slom'bry. † SLUMBER, SLUMBERY.
slom'mock (slŏm'ŭk; slŭm'-). Dial. Eng. of SLAMMOCK.
slong. Obs. past tense of SLING.

sloom (slōōm), *n.* [AS. *sluma.*] Slumber; doze. — *v. i.* **a** To slumber; doze. **b** To become weak and flaccid; to waste; decay. **c** To move slowly and silently; to drift. **d** To swoon. *All Obs. exc. Dial.*

sloom'y (-ĭ), *adj.* Sluggish; slow; loutish. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sloop (slōōp), *n.* [D. *sloep,* earlier *sloepe* (whence F. *chaloupe*); prob. akin to MLG. *slūpēn* to slip; glide, slink, D. *sluipen.* See SLEEVE; cf. SHALLOP.] **1.** A fore-and-aft-rigged vessel with one mast and a single headsail jib. Prior to 1890 the mast of a sloop yacht was long, with a short topmast, and stepped well forward; the bowsprit was built permanently into the hull. The sails, of cotton, included a single large jib, set on a permanent stay from bowsprit end to masthead, and a gaff mainsail with the foot laced to the boom. The hull of the American sloop was wide and shoal, with inside ballast, and a centerboard to furnish lateral resistance. Since 1900 the former differences in hull between sloop and cutter have disappeared and the differences in rig have become assimilated. From 1920 the models of cruising and racing yachts have been practically the same in America and Europe, largely keel craft, the centerboard type being still in use in America. The smaller yachts are sloop-rigged, with a single jib; the larger are cutter-rigged, with jib and forestaysail. See CUTTER.

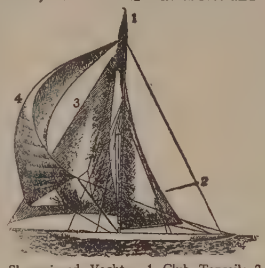

Sloop-rigged Yacht. 1 Club Topsail; 2 Mainsail; 3 Balloon Jib; 4 Spinnaker.

2. A sloop of war. *Now Only Eng.*

3. A long open boat. *Obs.*

sloop (slōōp), *n. Logging.* A kind of single sled or dray for supporting the front end of a log in hauling. — *v. t.* To haul (logs) down steep slopes on a dray or sloop.

sloop'man (slōōp'mănˌ), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A master or member of a crew of a sloop.

sloop of war. *Nav.* Formerly, a vessel rigged either as a ship, brig, or schooner, and mounting from ten to thirty-two guns; later, any war vessel larger than a gunboat, carrying guns on one deck only; now, a small armed vessel, equipped with sails as well as steam. *Now Only Eng.*

sloop'-rigged', *adj.* Rigged as a sloop. See 1st SLOOP, *Illust.*

sloop yacht. A sloop-rigged yacht.

‖**sloot** (slōt), *n.* [D.] A sluit.

slop (slŏp), *n.* [ME. *sloppe,* fr. MD. *slop;* akin to AS. *oferslop,* ON. *sloppr,* and to AS. *slūpan* to slip. See SLEEVE.] **1.** Any kind of outer or loose garment, usually made of linen or cotton, as a cassock, smock, or nightdress.

2. A trouser leg, esp. one that is loose and baggy; in *pl.,* loose breeches or trousers; specif., the short, very full breeches worn with doublet and hose by late 16th century men of fashion. *Hist.* or *Dial.*

His huge *slops* speak(s) Spanish. *Dekker.*

3. Usually *pl.* Cheap ready-made clothes.

4. *pl. Naut.* Clothing and other articles sold to sailors; small stores.

☞ COMBINATIONS (in sense 3) are:

slop cloth	**slopmaker**	**slop man**
slop frock	**slopmaking**	**slop room**

slop, *n.* [ME. *sloppe* a puddle, fr. AS. *sloppe* in *cūsloppe, cūslyppe,* the droppings of a cow; akin to AS. *slūpan* to slip. See SLEEVE; cf. COWSLIP, SLIP slime, clay.] **1.** A mud puddle; soft mud; slush.

2. Thin, tasteless drink or liquid food; — usually in *pl.*

3. Water or other liquid spilled or thrown about, as on a table or a floor; a spot soiled or wet with spilled liquid.

4. Often *pl.* Watery waste. Specif.: **a** Kitchen or similar waste containing nutritive matter, fed to animals. "Watching his pig eat *slops.*" *Paul Green.* **b** Dirty liquid refuse from toilet bowls or jars.

5. Effusiveness in speech or writing; gush; slobber. *Colloq.*

6. *Ceramics.* Slip.

7. Often *pl. Distilling.* Mash after removal of the alcohol.

8. *Print.* The composed matter that is left over after all the forms of a newspaper have been filled with type.

slop (slŏp), *v.;* SLOPPED (slŏpt); SLOP'PING. *Transitive:*

1. To spill, as a liquid, esp. by the motion of the vessel containing it; as, to *slop* water from a pitcher or pail.

2. To slobber or spill liquid upon; as, to *slop* a floor.

3. To spill or tumble (a person) as out of a boat. *Rare.*

4. *Dial.* **a** To eat as pigs eat slops; to gobble. **b** To feed with slops.

5. To provide with slops.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be spilled, as a liquid, esp. by the motion of the vessel containing it; — often with *over.*

2. To eat or drink slops; also, to move or travel through slop, mud, or slush.

3. To speak or act with unrestrained fervor; to be unduly emotional; to slobber; — with *over. Slang. Chiefly U. S.*

slop, *n.* [From *police* spelled backward.] A policeman; constable. *Slang, Eng.*

Slop, Dr. A choleric and uncharitable physician in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy,* said to caricature a Dr. Burton of York.

slop basin, slop bowl. A basin or bowl for receiving the rinsings of tea or coffee cups at the table; also, a basin or bowl for slops, waste water from cleaning, etc.

slop book. In the British navy, a record of clothing and supplies furnished to the crew.

slop'-built', *adj. Chiefly Naut.* Built or made in a cheap and inferior manner.

slop chest. In merchant ships, the store of clothing, etc., for issue to the crew usually at a charge against their wages.

slop dealer. One who sells slops, or ready-made garments.

slope (slōp), *adv.* Aslope; in a sloping manner; aslant; obliquely. *Now Poetic.*

slope, *adj.* Sloping; slanting. *Now Poetic.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

slope-browed	**slope-faced**	**slope-sided**
slope-eared	**slope-lettered**	**slope-toothed**
slope-edged	**slope-roofed**	**slope-walled**

slope (slōp), *v.;* SLOPED (slōpt); SLOP'ING (slōp'ĭng). *Intransitive:* **1.** To take an oblique direction or course; as, the sun is *sloping* to the west. "Heading a good east, with Thames Haven *sloping* past us." *W. Clark Russell.*

2. To have a slant, as in surface, position, direction, etc.; to incline; as, this flooring should *slope* two feet.

3. To slant the letters in one's handwriting. *Dickens.*

4. To depart suddenly; to run away. *Slang.*

—, *Transitive:* To cause to incline or slant; to give a slanting position, direction, or surface to; as, to *slope* one's handwriting, a lawn, or a sword.

Though palaces and pyramids do *slope*
Their heads to their foundations. *Shak.*

Syn. — See SLANT.

slope the standard. *Mil.* To dip the standard, as in salute. *Eng.*

slope (slōp), *n.* [Prob. fr. *aslope.* See ASLOPE, SLEEVE.] **1.** Any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon; a natural or artificial incline, as a hillside or terrace; an acclivity or declivity; as, wooded *slopes;* the *slopes* of a fortification.

2. Upward or downward slant or inclination; the degree or extent of deviation from the horizontal or perpendicular; as, the *slope* of a line; to have a *slope* of 100 feet.

3. A sloping position, direction, course, line, surface, etc.; as, to bring a sword to a *slope;* to run a channel at a *slope.*

4. The part of a continent descending toward, and draining to, a particular ocean; as, the Pacific *slope.*

5. *Bacteriol.* A slant; also, a slant culture.

6. *Forestry.* The gradient of the land surface; — used with various adjectives as follows: *level,* 0° to 3°; *gentle,* 3° to 8°; *moderate,* 8° to 16°; *steep,* 16° to 26°; *very steep,* 26° to 45°; *precipitous,* over 45°.

7. *Math.* **a** The trigonometric tangent of the angle made by a straight line with the axis of x; thus, if (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) be any two points on the line, the *slope* is the ratio of $y_1 - y_2$ to $x_1 - x_2$. It is positive when an increase in x is accompanied by an increase in y. **b** The *slope form* of the equation of a straight line is $y = sx + b$, where s is the *slope* and b is the intercept on the axis of y. **b** The derivative of a dependent variable y with respect to the independent variable x.

8. *Mining.* An inclined shaft; commonly, the main incline in a colliery. See MINE, *Illust.*

slope arms. *U. S. Navy.* Formerly, a command and position in the manual of arms. The piece was carried as in *left shoulder arms* except that the muzzle was turned a little to the right or left.

slope culture. = SLANT CULTURE.

sloped (slōpt), *adj.* Having a slope or slopes; inclined from horizontal or perpendicular.

slope of the line. = SLOPE, *n.,* 7 **a.**

slop'er (slŏp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** Something that slopes; specif., a device for shaping the slopes of a railroad embankment.

2. One who lives on the Pacific slope. *Rare, U. S.*

slope'ways' (slōp'wāzˌ), *adv.* In a sloping position; aslant.

slop hand. A slop garment worker.

slop hose. Slops; loose breeches. *Obs.*

slop'ing (slōp'ĭng), *adj.* Inclining or inclined; oblique; declivous; slanting.—**slop'ing·ly,** *adv.*—**slop'ing·ness,** *n.*

sloping fractions. *Math.* Fractions written with the solidus [/] instead of the horizontal stroke between the terms.

slop jar. A covered jar to receive toilet slops.

slop merchant. = SLOP DEALER.

slop'-mold'ed bricks. Bricks made by slop molding.

slop molding. A method of molding bricks in which the mold is kept wet to prevent adhesion. — **slop'-mold'ed,** *adj.*

slop'-o'ver, *n.* An act or an instance of slopping over; esp., effusiveness; excessive sentimentality. — **slop'-o'ver,** *adj.*

slop padding. The process of dyeing, esp. cotton fabrics, first by printing with a resist and later by applying color to the entire surface.

slop'page (slŏp'ĭj), *n.* [See -AGE.] Slops, or accumulation of wet waste. *Rare.*

slop pail. A pail for toilet or household slops.

slopped (slŏpt), *adj.* Wearing slops. *Rare.*

slopped, *adj.* Stained or wet with slops.

slop'per·y (slŏp'ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [See -ERY.] A sloppy thing, habit, or the like; specif., household slops. *Carlyle.*

slop'ping, *n.* **1.** The act or an instance of slopping, spilling, sentimentalizing, etc.

2. Street cleaning.

3. *Pottery.* Act of mixing clay by repeatedly dividing it and conglomerating it.

slop'py (slŏp'ĭ), *adj.;* SLOP'PI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SLOP'PI·EST. [From 2d SLOP.] **1.** Wet so as to spatter easily; splashy; slushy; wet as with something slopped over; slopped; as, a *sloppy* road or floor.

2. Slovenly; careless; messy; as, *sloppy* work or rooms. *Colloq.*

3. Too loose, long, etc.; ill-fitting; as, a *sloppy* dressing gown.

4. Oversentimental; disagreeably effusive. *Colloq.*

slop'sell'er (slŏp'sĕl'ĕr), *n.* A seller of slops, or cheap ready-made clothes.

slop'sell'ing, *adj.* That is, or belongs to, a slopseller.

slop'shop' (slŏp'shŏpˌ), *n.* A slopseller's shop.

slop sink. A sink in which toilet slops are emptied, bed pans washed, etc.

slop'stone' (slŏp'stōnˌ), *n.* A stone slab or table under a tap.

slop'work' (-wŭrkˌ), *n.* **1.** The manufacture of slops, or cheap ready-made clothing; also, such clothing.

2. Hasty, slovenly work of any kind.

No *slopwork* ever dropped from his [Carlyle's] pen. *Froude.*

slop'work'er (-wŭr'kĕr), *n.* One who works on slops.

slop'y (slŏp'ĭ), *adj.* Sloping.

slorp (slôrp), *n.* [D. *slorpen, slurpen,* to gulp.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** The noise made in eating or drinking noisily; gulp.

2. A slovenly person.

slorp, *v. t. & i.* To do anything, esp. to eat and drink, coarsely and noisily. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slosh (slŏsh), *n.* [Cf. SLUSH.] **1.** Slush or liquid mud; esp. slushy or sloppy roads or paths.

2. Sloppy food or drink. See 2d SLOP, 2.

slosh (slŏsh), *v.;* SLOSHED (slŏsht); SLOSH'ING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To wallow, flounder, or move with splashing or dripping, through water, mire, or a wet place.

Three bulls . . . *sloshing* around in the pond. *H. Van Dyke.*

2. To make a splashing sound.

Water *sloshing* in his shoes. *Elmer Davis.*

3. To wander about aimlessly; to loaf. *Slang, U. S.*

—, *Trans.:* **1.** To move about or wash vigorously in liquid.

Pounding carpets, *sloshing* pails, scouring tables. *Edna Ferber.*

2. To hit, esp. with something soft or liquid. *Dial. or Slang.*

3. To throw or spill with a splash. *Dial.*

slosh'er (slŏsh'ĕr), *n.* One who sloshes; specif., *Shoe Mfg., Slang, Eng.,* an inker.

slosh wheel. A trammel wheel.

slosh'y (slŏsh'ĭ), *adj.* Of the nature of, or abounding in, slosh or slush; slushy. "*Sloshy* buttered toast." *E. F. Benson.* — **slosh'i·ly** (-ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **slosh'i·ness,** *n.*

slot (slŏt), *n.* [ME., fr. MD. *slot;* akin to G. *schloss* a bolt, lock, D. *sluiten* to close, OFris. *slūta,* G. *schliessen,* and L. *claudere.* See CLOSE.] **1.** A bolt or bar for fastening a door. *Now Dial. Eng.*

2. A broad, flat bar, usually wooden, esp. one forming a connection; a slat. *Now Dial.*

slot (slŏt), *v. t.* To draw, as a bolt; to bolt or bar (a door). *Now Chiefly Dial.*

slot, *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *esclot,* perh. same as *esclot* track. See 5th SLOT.] **1.** A hollow or depression; specif. the hollow running down the middle of the breast. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

2. An aperture, now esp. one comparatively long and narrow, as a seating for a key or feather, the narrow opening through which passes the connection for the plow of a conduit railway car, or a narrow opening through which a coin can be pushed.

3. A depression in the surface of an armature or stator of an electrical machine into which a portion of the winding is placed.

4. *Theater.* A trap door opening in a stage. *Rare.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

slot-boring, slot-drilling, slot-headed.

slot (slŏt), *v. t.;* SLOT'TED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119); SLOT'TING. **1.** To stab in the mid-breast. *Obs.*

2. To cut a slot in; to cut or shape by means of a slotting machine; — sometimes with *out* or *off;* as, to *slot* out a keyway.

3. To provide with a slot or slots.

4. To pass through a slot.

slot, *n.* [OF. *esclot,* fr. ON. *slōth.* Cf. SLEUTH, SLOT a hollow.] The track of a deer; hence, any track or trail.

slot, *v. t.* To follow the slot, or trail, of; to track.

slot burner. A batswing burner.

slot conveyer. A chain conveyer in which slots of wood or metal are arranged close together so as to form a continuous platform.

slot'-drill', *v. t.;* -DRILLED'; -DRILL'ING. *Mach.* To cut out, as a slot, with a traverse drill. — **slot driller.**

slot'ed (slŏt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having slots, or bars. *Dial. Eng.*

slot file. See 4th FILE, 1.

sloth (slōth; slŏth; 185; 277), *n.* [ME. *slouthe,* fr. *slow.* See SLOW. ME. had also *sleuth,* fr. AS. *slǣwth,* fr. *slǣw* slow.] **1.** Disinclination to action or labor; sluggishness; laziness; idleness; indolence.

2. Slowness; tardiness. *Now Rare.*

3. A pack; — properly of bears. *Archaic.*

4. Any of several slow-moving exclusively arboreal edentate mammals inhabiting tropical forests of South and Central America. Their limbs, esp. the front pair, are very long and provided with long curved claws. The external ears and the tail are rudimentary. The hair is long, coarse, and crisp, greenish brown or gray in color, closely harmonizing with the moss and foliage in the trees. They habitually hang from the branches back downward and feed entirely on leaves, shoots, and fruits. The species are divided into two groups, the ***three-toed sloths*** (genus *Bradypus*), having three claws on each front foot, and the ***two-toed sloths*** (genus *Choloepus*), having the front feet two-clawed. The best-known are *B. tridactylus* of South America and *C. hoffmanni* of Central America. Also, any of certain allied extinct edentates. See GROUND SLOTH.

Two-toed Sloth (*Choloepus hoffmanni*). (1/20)

5. *Moral Theol.* As one of the seven deadly sins, spiritual sluggishness and dejection; acedia; apathy and inactivity in the practice of virtue.

sloth, *v. i.* To be idle; to delay. *Now Rare.* — *v. t.* To neglect; to waste in sloth. *Obs.*

sloth, *adj. Obs.* **a** Slow. **b** Slothful; lazy.

sloth, *n.* [ME.] A sleuthhound. *Keats.*

sloth animalcule. A tardigrade.

sloth bear. A common bear (*Melursus labiatus*) of India and Ceylon having long black hair and very large claws. The muzzle is brownish; the breast has a white V-shaped mark. It differs from ordinary bears in having very small molars and 4 instead of 6 upper incisors. Its snout is long, and the tongue and lips are very mobile; it feeds on fruit, insects, and honey.

sloth'ful (slōth'fŏŏl; slŏth'-; -fĭ), *adj.* Addicted to sloth; inactive; sluggish; lazy; indolent. — **sloth'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **sloth'ful·ness,** *n.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See IDLE.

sloth monkey. A loris.

sloth tree. The trumpetwood, the leaves of which are said to be eaten by sloths. *S. Am.*

slot machine. A machine the operation of which is started by dropping a coin into a slot.

slot'-ma·chine', *adj.* Operated on the principle of a slot machine; as, a *slot-machine* device on a telephone.

slot mortise. = SLIP MORTISE.

slot rail. Either of the Z bars forming the slot of a conduit railway. See CONDUIT SYSTEM.

slot'-spike', *v. t.* To secure by a spike or spikes driven through an elongated hole (slot) or holes so as to allow of a certain amount of relative endwise motion of the parts

slot'ted (slŏt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *past tense & past part.* of SLOT.

slotted bolt. A bolt with a slotted head.

slotted screw. **a** = STEPPED SCREW. **b** A screw having a head slotted for a screw driver.

slotted washer. An open washer. See WASHER, *n.,* 2.

slot'ter (slŏt'ĕr), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *slatter* to slop, splash, and E. SLATTERN.] To dirty; mess. — *v. i.* **a** To make a mess, esp. by splashing. **b** To eat in an untidy, noisy manner. — *n.* A dirty mess, esp. a liquid mess; filth. *All Obs. exc. Dial.*

slot'ter (slŏt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which slots; specif., a slotting machine or a slotting-machine operator.

2. A shackler.

---

sloo (slōō). Dial. var. of SLOUGH.
sloo. Var. of SLOE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
sloo. Obs. past tense of SLAY.
slood. Obs. past tense of SLIDE.
sloon. Obs. past part. of SLAY.
sloop. † SLOPE.
sloosh, *n. & v.* = SLUSH. *Slang.*
sloothhound. † SLEUTHHOUND.
slop'dash', *n. & adj.* = SLIPSLOP.
slope. † SLOOP, SLOP.
slope form. See SLOPE, *n.,* 7 **a.**
slope'ly, *adv.* = SLOPINGLY. *Rare.*
slope'ness, *n.* = SLOPINGNESS.
slope'wise', *adv.* = SLOPEWAYS.
slop'pi·ly, *adv.* of SLOPPY
slop'pi·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
slops, *n. pl.* See 1st & 2d SLOP.
slor'ry (slôr'ĭ). Var. of SLURRY. *Dial. Eng.*
slot'-drill'ing ma·chine'. = TRAVERSE DRILL. [*Obs. exc. Dial.*]
slote (slōt). Var. of SLOT, bar.
slot'hound' (slŏt'hound'). Var. of SLEUTHHOUND. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

slot'ter-y (slŏt'ĕr-ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Sluggish; dull. *Obs. Scot.* **2.** Dirty; foul; wet. *Dial. Eng.*

slot'ting (slŏt'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of 4th SLOT. That slots or cuts or bores.

slotting auger. A screw auger having a series of cutting lips on its helical edge, used to cut channels, mortises, etc.

slotting drill. = TRAVERSE DRILL.

slotting end mill. *Mach.* Cotter mill.

slotting file. See 4th FILE, 1.

slotting machine. *Mach.* A machine tool with a vertically reciprocating planing tool, used for making a mortise or shaping the sides of an aperture, etc.; a kind of vertical shaper.

slot washer. **a** A check washer having a slot cut in its edge to permit the driving of a nail or screw through it, after the nut has been tightened, to prevent the bolt or nut from turning. **b** A slotted or open washer. See WASHER, *n.*, 2.

slot winding. *Elec.* A form of winding in which the wires are run in deep grooves, as in armatures of dynamos and motors.

slouch (slouch), *n.* [Also *slouk;* cf. Nor. dial. *slauk* languid person, Dan *slukören* with hanging ears, D. *sluik* lax. Cf. SLUG.] **1.** Originally, an awkward, clownish fellow; a lout; now usually, a lazy lubber; a loafer; one devoid of energy, ambition, or the like; — often in colloquial phrase, *he is no slouch.*

2. A gait or posture characterized by ungainly stooping of head and shoulders or undue relaxation of body muscles; as, to fall into or cultivate a *slouch.*

3. a *Obs.* A woman's hat or bonnet with a drooping brim. **b** Short for SLOUCH HAT.

4. A hanging down or droop as of a hat brim.

5. Laziness; shiftlessness.

Slouch seems ubiquitous. *Eliot Gregory.*

slouch, *adj.* **1.** Drooping; pendulous; — esp. of ears.

2. Slouching; sloucby. *Rare.*

slouch (slouch), *v.;* SLOUCHED (sloucht); SLOUCH'ING, *Intransitive:* **1.** To move, walk, stand, sit, etc. with a slouch; to assume or drop into a slouch; as, to *slouch* along the street or over one's work.

2. To hang down flaccidly; to droop; as, this hat brim *slouches* badly.

—, *Transitive:* To cause to hang down or droop; as, to *slouch* the hat over the eyes; also, to make in a slouching fashion; as, to *slouch* one's way.

slouch, *n.* A pipe by which an engine takes up water.

slouch'er (slouch'ĕr), *n.* One who slouches; a slouch.

slouch hat. A soft hat with a wide and flexible brim.

slouch'ing, *adj.* Characterized by a slouch. — **slouch'ing-ly,** *adv.*

slouch'y (slouch'ĭ), *adj.;* SLOUCH'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); SLOUCH'I-EST. Slouching, esp. in gait or posture; also, inefficient because lazy, unenergetic, etc.

slough (slou; in *sense* 3, slōō), *n.* [ME. *slogh, slough,* fr. AS. *slōh,* of uncert. origin. Cf. 1st SLEW.] **1.** A place of deep mud or mire; a mudhole; a road so full of mudholes as to be impassable.

He's here stuck in a *slough.* *Milton.*

2. Mud; mire; ooze. *Obs.*

3. (*pron.* slōō) Also **slew, sloo, slue.** A wet or marshy place; a swamp; a marshland creek (see CREEK); also: **a** A side channel or inlet as from a river; a bayou. **b** *Chiefly Local, U. S.* In the Mississippi Valley and in California, a tide flat or bottom-land creek.

4. A state of moral degradation or spiritual dejection into which one sinks or from which one cannot free oneself; an engulfing depth of sin, misery, etc.

slough (slou), *v. t.;* SLOUGHED (sloud); SLOUGH'ING. To engulf in or as in a slough; also, *Slang,* imprison; — usually with *up* and in passive. — *v. i.* To plod through slough, or mud.

slough (slŭf), *n.* [ME. *slughe, slouh;* cf. MHG. *slûch* the skin of a serpent, G. *schlauch* a skin, a leather bag or bottle.] **1.** The skin, commonly the cast-off skin, of a serpent or other animal that sheds its skin.

2. (*dial. pron.* slōōf) An outer skin, covering, or sheath; a husk, as of some berries. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

3. Something which may be shed or cast off, as a characteristic, a habit, a coat, etc.

4. *Med.* The dead mass separating from an ulcer; the dead part separating from living tissues in mortification.

5. *Mining.* A mass of sloughed (see 4th SLOUGH, 4) material.

slough (slŭf), *v.;* SLOUGHED (slŭft); SLOUGH'ING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To be shed or cast off, as the skin of a serpent, diseased tissue, or in a manner suggestive of these; also, to shed or cast off one's skin, an excrescence, or figuratively, a habit, a condition, etc.; — often with *away* or *off;* as, the serpent *sloughs* annually; trade *sloughs* off after Christmas.

2. To become incrusted with or as if with a slough (see defs. 3 & 5, below).

3. *Med.* To form a slough; to separate in the form of dead matter from the living tissues; — often used with *off,* or *away;* as, a *sloughing* ulcer; the dead tissues *slough* off slowly.

4. *Mining.* To fall, as fragments from the sides of a mine working or drill hole.

5. *Sewage Disposal.* Of a filter, to cast off a thin film of scum or a mass of bacterial growth or fungus.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To cast off, as the skin, or slough, as dead tissue; hence, figuratively, to discard as refuse, an excrescence, or the like.

2. To consume or waste by forming a slough or sloughs; — with *away;* as, the ulcer *sloughed* away the breast.

3. *Card Games.* At bridge, to get rid of (a card) to avoid losing a trick with it.

slough (slou), *v. i.* To strike heavily. *Slang, U. S.*

slough. Past tense of SLAY. *Obs.*

slough bass (slōō bās). The largemouthed black bass. See BLACK BASS. *U. S.*

slough grass (slou; slōō). **a** A stout perennial grass (*Beckmannia erucaeformis*) having narrow panicles with spikelike branches. It yields good forage in low pasture lands. **b** In the central United States, a stout, tall grass (*Spartina michauziana*) sometimes used for thatching. **c** The western wheat grass *Agropyron smithii.* **d** The tussock sedge (*Carex stricta*).

slough ice. Slushy ice or snow.

Slough of Despond (slou). In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress,* a deep bog into which Christian falls at the outset of his journey, and from which Help extricates him; hence, a state of extreme depression.

slough'y (slou'ĭ), *adj.;* SLOUGH'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); SLOUGH'I-EST. Full of sloughs; miry.

slough'y (slŭf'ĭ), *adj.* Resembling, or of the nature of, a slough, or the dead matter which separates from living flesh.

slounge (slōōnj), *v. i.* To lounge; loaf. — *n.* Also **sloung'er** (slōōn'jĕr). A lounger; idler; sneak. *All Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.*

slour (slour), *v. t.* To fasten; to secure. *Old Slang.*

Slo'vak (slō'văk; slō-văk'), *n.* [Czechoslovak *slovák,* orig., a Slav. See SLAV, SLAVE.] **1.** One of a Slavic people of central Czechoslovakia (formerly northwestern Hungary) and southern Moravia, closely related to the Czechs, with whom they united after the World War. See CZECHO-SLOVAK.

2. The language of the Slovaks, closely related to Czech. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Slo'vak, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Slovaks or the Slovak.

Slo-vak'i-an (slō-văk'ĭ-ăn; -vā'kĭ-ăn), *adj. & n.* Also **Slo-vak'ish** (slō-văk'ĭsh). Slovak.

slov'en (slŭv'ĕn; 128), *n.* [ME. *sloveyn,* fr. MD. *slof* careless + ME. *-eyn* (F. *-ain,* L. *-anus*).] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A scoundrel. **b** A loafer.

2. One habitually negligent of neatness or cleanliness, esp. in dress or person; one of extremely untidy habits; also, one who is exceedingly lazy and slipshod in any way.

3. A low truck, or dray. *Eastern Canada and Newfoundland.*

Ant. — Dandy, fop, beau, exquisite.

slov'en, *adj.* Slovenly; also, uncultivated; undeveloped.

slov'en, *v. i. & t.* To be a sloven; to give slovenly attention to; — rare except in *pres. part.*

slov'en. Dial. Eng. past part. of SLIVE, to slice.

Slo-vene' (slō-vēn'), *n.* [G. *Slowene,* fr. the Slovenian name. See SLAV, SLAVE.] One of a southern Slavic group usually classed with the Serbs and Croats, now dwelling in Yugoslavia. — **Slo-vene',** *adj.*

Slo-ve'ni-an (slō-vē'nĭ-ăn; 159), *adj.* Slovene. — *n.* **a** A Slovene. **b** The language of the Slovenes, closely akin to Serbo-Croatian. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

slov'en-ly (slŭv'ĕn-lĭ), *adj.;* SLOV'EN-LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); SLOV'EN-LI-EST. **1.** Having the habits of a sloven; negligent of neatness and order, esp. in dress or person; slipshod; also, lazy and slipshod in any way; as, *slovenly* in thinking.

2. Characteristic of a sloven; lacking neatness and order; slipshod; as, *slovenly* dress; *slovenly* thinking.

Syn. — Untidy, disorderly, messy. — SLOVENLY, SLATTERNLY, DOWDY, FROWZY, BLOWZY. SLOVENLY implies lack of neatness or order, strictly as displayed by a man; SLATTERNLY, the correlative word, applies esp. to a woman; but the distinction often does not hold; as, "All these *slovenly* particularities were forgotten the moment that he began to talk" (*Boswell*); "It often grieved her to the heart to think . . . that her mother . . . should have an appearance . . . so comfortless, so *slatternly,* so shabby" (*Jane Austen*); cf. "Our liturgy . . . has beauties which not even a careless, *slovenly* style of reading can destroy" (*id.*). DOWDY (commonly applied to women) suggests lack of taste, style, or smartness in dress; FROWZY implies utter unkemptness, BLOWZY, a coarse and red complexion; but *frowzy* and *blowzy* are sometimes interchanged; as, a *dowdy* bonnet; "There had . . . fallen upon her in these her married days a certain fixed, dreary *dowdiness*" (*Trollope*); "a *frowzy* fringe about his forehead" (*Dickens*); "that blazing, *blowzy* penitent [of Rubens], in yellow satin and glittering hair" (*Thackeray*). Cf. NEGLIGENCE, CARELESS.

Ant. — Orderly, careful, meticulous. See NEAT.

slov'en-ly, *adv.* In a slovenly manner.

slow (slō), *adj.;* SLOW'ER (-ĕr); SLOW'EST. [ME. *slow, slaw,* fr. AS. *slāw;* akin to OS. *slēu* blunt, dull, D. *sleeuw, slee,* sour, OHG. *slēo* blunt, dull, ON. *sljōr, slær,* Dan. *slöv,* Sw. *slö.* Cf. SLOTH.] **1.** Mentally dull; not quick in apprehending or comprehending; stupid; as, a *slow* student or mind; also, naturally inert or sluggish; phlegmatic; disinclined to activity or hurry; as, the boy is heavy and *slow;* as *slow* as a worm.

2. Not ready or prompt in moving, working, etc.; manifesting dilatoriness or extreme deliberation; as, a *slow* worker or reader; a crowd *slow* in breaking up.

3. Not hasty or precipitate; not quickly aroused or excited; — often with *to;* as, *slow* in retort, *slow* to take offense.

4. Moving, flowing, proceeding, etc., without rapidity or at less than usual speed; as, a *slow* stream or train; also, exhibiting or characterized by retarded motion or speed; as, *slow* music, marching, tempo, or pulse.

5. Not happening in a short time; requiring length of time; as, a *slow* growth, convalescence, or process.

6. That does not operate, take effect, or respond to treatment, etc., immediately or quickly; as, a *slow* poison or photographic plate.

7. Registering, as a clock, scales, or meter, behind or below that which is the correct time, weight, or measure; as, a *slow* clock or taximeter; also, of reckoned time, behind that of another method of reckoning; as, standard time is an hour *slower* than daylight-saving time.

8. Such as to hinder or prohibit fast or rapid progress, movement, play, or the like; as, a *slow* track. Cf. FAST, *adj.,* 2 c.

9. Lacking in life, animation, gaiety, etc.; boresome or boring; also, slowgoing; unprogressive; as, a *slow* resort, social gathering, or town. *Colloq.*

10. Specif.: **a** Of a fever or morbid condition, not acute. **b** Of business activity, not brisk; slack. **c** Of a fire, low; gentle. **d** *Baseball.* Thrown so as to come to the batter slowly; — said of the ball.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

slow-blooded	slowhearted	slow-spirited
slow-combustion, *adj.*	slowheartedness	slow-stepped
slow-connected	slow-legged	slow-sudden
slow-contact, *adj.*	slow-march, *v.*	slow-sure
slow-eyed	slow-mettled	slow-time, *v.*
slow-fingered	slow-motion, *adj.*	slow-tongued
slow-gaited	slowmouthed	slow-tuned
slowheaded	slow-speeched	slow-winged

Syn. — Lingering, inactive, inert. — SLOW, LATE, TARDY, DILATORY. SLOW (opposed to *fast*), the general term, may denote either inertness or lack of rapidity; that is LATE (opposed to *early*) which comes after the due or proper time (cf. NEW); as, a *slow* train; a *slow* intellect; the train was *late* (cf. my watch was *slow*); a *late* spring. That is TARDY (opposed to *prompt, punctual*) which is sluggish or (often habitually) late or behindhand; one is DILATORY who is a habitual laggard, or inclined to procrastinate; as, "a *tardy* sluggard" (*Shak.*); "Too swift arrives as *tardy* as too slow" (*id.*); a *tardy* pupil; "women of *dilatory* temper, who are for spinning out the time of courtship . . . without being able either to close with their lovers or to dismiss them" (*Spectator*). Cf. IDLE, DEFER, TRIFLE, LINGER.

Ant. — Fast, swift, rapid, quick; ready, prompt; hasty, precipitate; alert, keen, brisk, spirited.

slow (slō), *adv.* Slowly. "How *slow* time goes." *Shak.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

slow-breathed	slow-drawing	slow-run
slow-breathing	slow-drawn	slow-running
slow-breeding	slow-driving	slow-sailing
slow-circling	slow-ebbing	slow-speaking
slow-crawling	slow-endeavoring	slow-spoken
slow-creeping	slow-extinguished	slow-thinking
slow-developed	slow-growing	

slow (slō), *v. t.;* SLOWED (slōd); SLOW'ING. [Cf. AS. *slāwian* to be or become slow.] To render slow; to slacken the speed of; also, to retard; delay; — often with *up* or *down;* as, to *slow* up one's speed; to *slow* down a train. — *v. i.* To go slower; — often with *up* or *down.*

Syn. — Slacken, hinder.

Ant. — Quicken, hasten, accelerate. See SPEED.

slow, *n.* Someone or something that is slow; a sluggard.

slow (slou), *v. t.* [Cf. SLAY.] To attack; strike. *Slang, U. S.*

slow assets (slō). *Accounting.* Fixed assets. See ASSETS, 2.

slow'bel'ly (slō'bĕl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BELLIES (-Iz). A slothful person; now, usually, a heavy indolent glutton; a hog. — **slow'bel'lied** (-Id), *adj.*

slow'-burn'ing (66), *adj.* Burning slowly; esp., of building construction, made of material treated to resist fire.

slow-burning construction. *Building.* = MILL CONSTRUCTION.

slow coach. One who is slow, or lethargic in temperament; one who thinks, moves, etc., slowly. *Colloq.*

slow'down' (slō'doun'), *n.* A slowing down. *Colloq.*

slow fire. *Mil.* In rifle marksmanship, the class of fire in which no time limit is set for completing the number of shots.

slow'-foot', *adj.* Slow-footed. — *n.* A slow-footed person.

slow'-foot'ed (66), *adj.* Moving at a very slow pace; slowgoing; plodding.

slow'go'ing (slō'gō'ĭng; 66), *adj.* Plodding along in easy-going fashion; hence, not inclined to be enterprising; unenergetic; as, a *slowgoing* country storekeeper.

slow'ish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat slow.

slow loris *or* **lemur.** See LORIS.

slow'ly, *adv.* [AS. *slāwlīce.*] In a slow manner, as not quickly, fast, rapidly, early, rashly, or readily; tardily.

slow match. A match, or fuse, made so as to burn slowly and evenly at a known rate, used for firing blasting charges, fireworks, etc.

slow'-mo'tion pic'ture. A motion picture which is recorded on a film exposed at a much more rapid rate than that at which it is to be viewed. When the film is projected, at a normal speed, the action apparently takes place at a speed much slower than the actual rate. Called also *ultrarapid picture.*

slow'-mov'ing (66), *adj.* Slow-footed; slowgoing; specif., *Com.,* selling slowly.

slow'-paced' (66), *adj.* Moving at a slow rate of speed; slow-footed.

slow'poke' (slō'pōk'), *n.* [*slow* + *poke.*] An annoyingly slow or slowgoing person; a slow coach.

slow'rie (slou'rĭ), *n.* [Manx *slouree.*] A hook over the hearth fire. *Isle of Man.*

slows (slōz), *n. pl. Veter. & Med.* Milk sickness, or trembles.

slow speed. See STANDARD SPEED.

slow time. *Mil.* Very slow marching time; specif., *Brit.* a rate of speed in which 75 thirty-inch paces are taken in a minute.

slow'-up', *n.* A slowing up; specif., a marked decline in activity. *Colloq.*

slow'-wit'ted (66), *adj.* Mentally slow; dull.

slow'worm' (slō'wûrm'), *n.* [AS. *slāwyrm;* akin to AS. *slīw, slāo* fish, tench, Nor. *slo* blindworm, and E. *lime.* See 1st LIME; WORM.] **1.** The blindworm *Anguis fragilis,* resembling the glass snake of America. It becomes about a foot long and has shiny scales. It feeds chiefly on slugs and worms, and is perfectly harmless.

2. In Australia, any lizard of the family Pygopodidae.

sloyd (sloid), *n.* Also **slojd** (sloid), **sloid.** [Sw. *slöjd* skill, dexterity, skilled labor, hence, manufacture, wood carving. See SLEIGHT.] Literally, skilled mechanical work, such as that required in wood carving; specif. and usually, a system of manual training, developed from a similar Swedish system, designed for training in the use of tools and materials but emphasizing training in wood carving as a means to this end.

slub (slŭb; slōōb), *n.* [MD. *slubbe.*] A muddy or slushy mess; a mire. *Chiefly Dial.* — *v. t.* To mud; mire. *Dial.*

slub (slŭb), *v. t.;* SLUBBED (slŭbd); SLUB'BING. [Origin uncert.] To draw out and twist slightly, as slivers of wool.

slub (slŭb), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A slubbed roll of wool, cotton, or silk; a roving; a slubbing; *pl.,* thick places in cotton rovings, slivers, and yarns. — **slub,** *adj.*

slub'ber (slŭb'ĕr), *v.;* SLUB'BERED (-ĕrd); SLUB'BER-ING. [Prob. of LG. origin; cf. MLG. *slubbern,* D. *slobberen* to lap, to slabber. See SLABBER.] *Now Chiefly Dial. Transitive:* **1.** To daub; stain; darken; obscure.

2. To do in a slovenly way; to botch; slur; scamp.

Slubber not business for my sake. *Shak.*

3. To skim in cursory or superficial fashion; — with *over.*

—, *Intransitive:* To be a slubberer; to play the lout.

slub'ber, *n.* [Cf. SLUB.] Mire; slime. *Chiefly Dial.*

slub'ber, *n.* **1.** A worker or machine that slubs textiles.

2. Partly twined or badly twined woolen thread.

slub'ber-de-gul'lion (slŭb'ĕr-dē-gŭl'yŭn), *n.* [2d *slubber* + dial. *gullion* a wretch.] A mean wretch; a base, slovenly boor. *Archaic & Dial.*

slub'ber-er (slŭb'ĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who slubbers; a slobberer; a botcher; a sloven.

slub'ber-ing, *adj.* That slubbers; slovenly. — **slub'bering-ly,** *adv.*

slub'ber-y (-ĭ), *adj.* Slubbering. *Rare.*

slub'bing (slŭb'ĭng), *n.* The act or process of drawing out and slightly twisting wool, cotton, or silk; also, slubbed, or slightly twisted, wool, etc.

slubbing billy *or* **machine.** A machine for slubbing.

slub'by (slŭb'ĭ; slōōb'-), *adj.* [From 1st SLUB.] Muddy. *Chiefly Dial.*

---

slot'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
slouch'i-ly (slouch'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SLOUCHY.
slouch'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
slouch't. Slouched. *Ref. Sp.*
slough'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
slough'ish-ness. † SLUGGISHNESS.
slouh. Obs. past tense of SLAY.
sloum. Var. of SLOOM, slumber.
slousb, *v. i.* = SLUBB, *v. i.*, 3. *Colloq.*
slouthe. † SLOTH. [SLOVAK.
Slo'vac, Slo'vack. Vars. of
slov'en-ish, *adj.* Slovenly. *Obs.*
Slo-ven'ish (slō-vēn'ĭsh), *n. & adj.* = SLOVENIAN. [SLOVENLY.
slov'en-like', *adj. & adv.* =
slov'en-li-ness (slŭv'ĕn-lĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.
slov'en-ness, *n.* Slovenliness. *Obs.*
slov'en-ry, *n.* Slovenliness. *Obs.*
slov'en-wood', *n.* = SOUTHERNWOOD.
Slo-vin'tzi (slō-vĭn'tsĭ), *n. pl.* See KASHUBE.
slow, † SLEW, *past;* SLOE, SLOUGH.
slow'back', *n.* A sluggard. *Obs.*
slowd. Slowed. *Ref. Sp.*
slow'ful, *adj.* Slothful; hence,
unmindful; thankless. *Obs.* —
slow'ful-ness, *n. Obs.*
slow'hound', *n.* [Cf. SLEUTHHOUND.] = SLEUTHHOUND. *Archaic.*
slub'ber-ly, *adj.* See -LY. *Rare.*

slud'der (slŭd'ĕr; slŏŏd'ĕr), *n.* Also **slud** (slŭd; slŏŏd). A slippery mass; mud; slush. — **slud'der·y** (-ĭ), *adj. Both Dial.*

slud'der, *v. i.* To slide or wallow in sludder.

sludge (slŭj), *n.* [Cf. SLUSH, SLUTCH.] **1.** Mud; mire; esp., a muddy deposit on tideland, a river bed, etc.; ooze.
2. New sea ice forming in thin detached crystals; slob.
3. A muddy or slushy mass, deposit, or the like. Specif.: **a** The precipitated solid matter produced by water and sewage treatment processes. **b** Mud from a drill hole in boring. **c** Muddy sediment in a steam boiler. **d** *Ore Dressing.* (1) = SLIME, *n.*, 4. (2) Waste from a coal washery. **e** Settlings from oils (esp. mineral oils), as the mixture of impurities and acid that settles out in the refining of petroleum by sulphuric acid. **f** A mixture of lime and water, as that in a gas-producer pit.
4. *Dial.* **a** A sludgy place. **b** A slovenly drudge.

sludge (slŭj), *v. t.;* SLUDGED (slŭjd); SLUDG'ING (slŭj'ĭng). To convert into, or fill in with, sludge; also, to clear of sludge. — *v. i.* To form sludge.

Sludge (slŭj), *n.* See MR. SLUDGE, "THE MEDIUM."

sludge acid. Impure and dark-colored sulphuric acid that has been used in the refining of petroleum.

sludg'er (slŭj'ĕr), *n.* A device for sludging; specif.: **a** A sand pump or shell pump. Cf. WIMBLE. **b** A shovel for sludging out drains, etc.

sludg'y (slŭj'ĭ), *adj.* Full of sludge; muddy; slushy.

slue (slōō; 242), *v.;* SLUED (slōōd); SLU'ING (slōō'ĭng). Also **slew.** [Origin unknown.] *Transitive:* **1.** *Naut.* To turn about a fixed point, usually the center or axis, as a spar.
2. In general, to turn about; to twist; veer. *Colloq.*

They laughed, and *slued* themselves round. *Dickens.*

—, *Intransitive:* To turn, twist, or swing, about; to slip or slide and turn out of the course; — often with *round;* as, the wagon *slued* at the corner; he *slued* round in his chair.

slue, *n.* Also **slew.** Act or process of sluing a body; also, the position of a body when slued.

When nearly stepped, a stout strap and heaver may be used to get the mast on the right *slue.* *Luce.*

slue (slōō), *n.* = 1st SLOUGH, 3.

slue. Var. of SLEW, a large number.

slue. Obs. past tense of SLAY.

slue'-foot'ed, *adj.* Having the feet turned out.

slu'er (slōō'ĕr; 242), *n.* Also **slew'er.** One who slues; specif., *Naut.,* one who steers a whaleboat. *Rare.*

slue rope. Also **slew rope.** *Naut.* A rope used in sluing a spar, etc.

slug (slŭg), *n.* [ME. *slugge* sluggard, *sluggen* to be slothful, prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. dial. *slugga* to be sluggish, and E. SLOUCH.] **1.** A drone; a sluggard. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
2. A slow-moving, sluggish, or stagnant, thing; — of a vessel, vehicle, horse, etc.
3. A hindrance; an obstruction. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
4. **a** Any of numerous prevailingly terrestrial pulmonate gastropods, closely related to the ordinary land snails, but having the shell rudimentary and often buried in the

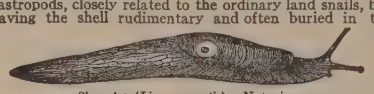

Slug, 4 a (*Limax agrestis*). Nat. size.

mantle, or wanting entirely, and the body when extended of an elongated fusiform shape, the whole lower surface constituting the foot upon which the animal crawls. The slugs are not now regarded as a natural group, but are considered to have descended from shelled snails of several different families. Some are destructive to garden crops and greenhouse plants. All secrete abundant mucus from the skin. The typical slugs belong to the genus *Limax,* which includes several troublesome European species now naturalized in parts of the United States, as *L. maximus,* a species with dark markings which becomes four inches long, and the smaller *L. flavus* and *L. agrestis. Arion ater* is a large European species often almost wholly black. **b** = SEA SLUG **b.**
5. Any smooth, soft larva of a sawfly or moth which creeps like a mollusk; as, the pear *slug;* rose *slug.*

slug (slŭg), *v.;* SLUGGED (slŭgd); SLUG'GING (-ĭng). *Intransitive:* **1.** To rest idly; to remain, as in bed, through laziness. *Obs.*
2. To move at a sluggish pace; to loiter.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To spend (time) in dawdling or idling. "Behold the wretch who *slugs* his life away." *Thomson.*
2. **a** To make sluggish. **b** To delay; hinder.

slug, *adj.* Sluggish; slow. *Obs.*

slug, *n.* **1.** An unshaped or roughly shaped piece of metal, specif. one used as a missile for a gun, as in old-time muskets; hence, a small bullet for air guns, boys' rifles, etc.; loosely, a bullet for any weapon, esp. for a revolver.
2. A dram (of liquor); a draught, or drink. *Now U. S.*
3. A relatively small portion of liquid in compact form; as, an inrush of cold *slugs* into a boiler.
4. A rudimentary horn of an ox or cow
5. A piece of crude metal; a nugget.
6. Any of various large gold coins, often octagonal in shape, privately issued in California in 1849 or soon thereafter. The largest value was fifty dollars. Also, the commemorative $50 gold piece issued (1915) for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.
7. *Engin.* The British engineering unit of mass. It is equal in pounds to the number of feet that a freely falling body will accelerate per second per second at the location in question; thus, if the acceleration of gravity is 32.1 feet per second per second, the value of the slug is 32.1 pounds; — called also *geepound.*
8. *Hat Mfg.* Formerly, a hatter's heating iron.
9. *Mach.* = 1st BURR, 6 **a.**
10. *Meat Packing.* The entire forequarter of dressed lamb or mutton except the hotel rack.
11. *Mining.* A mass of half-roasted ore.
12. *Print.* **a** A strip of metal, usually six points (1/12 inch) thick, less than type-high. It is used to space between lines, at the top or bottom of a column, etc. **b** A type-high strip, as one with a figure, letter, or word, for temporary identifying use, or a line of type cast in one piece on a machine.
13. *Shoe Mfg.* A heavy nail or stud driven in a boot sole.
14. *Textiles.* A lump of lint or a knot in weaving yarn.

slug (slŭg), *v. t.* To load with a slug or slugs; as, to *slug* a gun. *Rare.* — *v. i.* To become changed in shape by passing through the bore; — said of the projectile of a firearm.

slug (slŭg). *n.* [Also *slog,* of uncert. origin; cf. D. *slag* a blow, E. SLAY.] A heavy blow, esp. with the fist; a slugging. *Colloq. & Dial.*

slug, *v. t.* [See SLUG a blow.] To strike heavily; esp., to hit hard or heavily as with the fist, a bat, a blunt instrument, etc. — *v. i.* To indulge in heavy hitting.

slug'a·bed' (slŭg'ȧ·bĕd'), *n.* One who indulges in lying abed; a sluggard. — **slug'-a·bed',** *adj.*

slug caterpillar. = 1st SLUG, 5.

slug'gard (slŭg'ĕrd), *n.* [*slug* + *-ard.*] A person habitually lazy, idle, and inactive; a drone. — *adj.* Sluggish; lazy.

Breaks their *sluggard* sleep. *Dryden.*

slug'gard·ing, *n.* Indulgence in idling. *Carlyle.*

slug'gard·ize (slŭg'ĕr·dīz), *v. t. & i.* To make or become lazy; to idle. *Rare.*

slug'gard·ly (slŭg'ĕrd·lĭ), *adj.* Of or like a sluggard; lazy. — **slug'gard·li·ness** (-lĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

slug'ger (slŭg'ĕr), *n.* A sluggard. *Obs.*

slug'ger, *n.* *Shoe Mfg.* An operator of a slugging machine; also, such a machine.

slug'ger, *n.* One who strikes hard or with heavy blows; as, *Slang,* a boxer, a prize fighter, or a batsman.

slug'ging, *n.* Sloth; indolence. *Obs.*

slug'ging, *adj.* Sluggish. — **slug'ging·ly,** *adv. Both Obs.*

slug'ging, *adj.* That slugs, or hits hard. — *n.* Act of slugging; a beating.

slugging machine. *Shoe Mfg.* A machine for making and driving slugs (see 4th SLUG, 13).

slugging match. **a** *Cant or Slang.* A boxing match or prize fight marked rather by heavy hitting than skill. **b** *Slang, U. S.* A ball game, esp. a baseball game, in which there is much hard hitting of the ball.

slug'gish (slŭg'ĭsh), *adj.* **1.** Disinclined to activity or exertion through nature, habit, or condition; given to idling or procrastinating; slothful; as, a *sluggish* temperament, mind, or worker; to become mentally *sluggish* when tired.
2. Not easily aroused to activity; slow to respond to treatment, effort, etc.; as, *sluggish* attention or liver.
3. Markedly slow in movement, flow, rate of speed, etc.; as, a *sluggish* stream, circulation, or motion.
4. *Com.* Of business, trade, etc., dull; stagnant; of a commodity, etc., slow-moving; as, a *sluggish* market for wheat; yarns were *sluggish* today.
Syn. — Indolent, dronish, drowsy, inactive. See INERT.
Ant. — Alert, keen; brisk, rapid. See ACTIVE.
— **slug'gish·ly,** *adv.* — **slug'gish·ness,** *n.*

slug'gy (slŭg'ĭ), *adj.* = SLUGGISH. *Obs.*

slug'gy, *adj.* Abounding in slugs.

slug horn. **1.** A slogan. *Obs. Scot.*
2. A horn or trumpet. *Pseudoarchaic.*
3. = 4th SLUG, 4.

slug snail. A slug. See 1st SLUG, 4.

slug worm. = 1st SLUG, 5.

sluice (slōōs; 242; *in British colloq. or technical use often* slūsh, slōōsh), *n.* [ME. *scluse,* fr. OF. *escluse* (F. *écluse*), fr. LL. *exclusa* (also *clusa*), fr. L. *excludere, exclusum,* to shut out; cf. D. *sluis* sluice, fr. OF. See EXCLUDE; cf. CLOW, PRECLUDE, SECLUDE.] **1.** **a** An artificial passage for water, fitted with a valve or gate, as in a mill stream, for stopping or regulating the flow. **b** A body of water pent up behind a floodgate or water gate.
2. A device for letting water in or out, or holding it back; as: **a** A water gate or floodgate; a dock gate. **b** A valve or pipe.
3. A stream flowing through a floodgate; also, a channel, stream, etc., that serves to drain or carry off surplus water.
4. Figuratively: **a** A reserve store; a pent-up flood, as of emotion.

Two other precious drops (tears) that ready stood
Each in their crystal *sluice.* *Milton.*

b Something suggesting a floodgate; as, *to open the sluices,* to provide emotional release, uninhibited expression, etc.; a friendship that opened the *sluices* of thought and feeling. **c** A sluicing stream, as of water; a current. "How sweet to me the freshening *sluice.*" *Keats.* **d** *Now Rare.* An opening or breach; a gash.
5. A long, inclined trough, launder, or flume, usually on the ground, for washing auriferous earth, floating down

Sluice, 5. *A* Main Sluice; *B* Steel Grating, leading by Inclined Channel *C* to Undercurrent *D,* where finer gold is deposited; *E* Grizzly to screen off larger stones; *F* Continuation of *A.*

logs, etc.; specif., *Gold Mining,* such a contrivance paved with riffles, etc., to hold the quicksilver for catching the gold. Cf UNDERCURRENT.

sluice (slōōs; *cf.* SLUICE, *n.*), *v.;* SLUICED (slōōst); SLUIC'ING (slōōs'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to flow or pour forth by or as by floodgates; to draw off by or through a sluice or sluiceway.

By this fresh blood, that from thy manly breast
I cowardly *sluiced* out. *Marston.*

2. To wash with or in a stream of water running through or from a sluice; also, to drench, wash, or scour, with gushes or floods, as of water; to flush; as, to *sluice* earth in mining, or a pavement with a hose.
3. To transport in a sluice, or float through a sluiceway, as logs; also, to drive (logs) by releasing a sluice of water.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To pour, as from a sluice. "Mowgli, with the rain *sluicing* over his bare shoulders." *Kipling.*
2. To eat, as hogs from a trough; to swill.

sluice box. *Gold Mining.* A single section of a sluice, usually about twelve feet long.

sluice gate. The sliding gate of a sluice.

Sluice Gate.

sluic'er (slōōs'ĕr), *n.* The keeper of a sluice.

sluice valve. **a** A sluice gate. **b** A gate valve. **c** *Shipbuilding.* A watertight sliding door in the watertight floors of a frame.

sluice'way' (slōōs'wā'; 242), *n.* **a** An artificial channel into which water is let by a sluice. Specif.: = SLUICE, *n.,* 5. **b** The opening in a splash dam through which the logs pass.

sluic'ing (slōōs'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or process of pouring forth or of drawing through a sluice; specif., *Mining & Logging,* the washing or transporting of material, as gravel, logs, etc., in a sluice.
2. The material washed or transported in a sluice.

sluic'y (slōōs'ĭ; 242), *adj.* Falling copiously or in streams, as from a sluice; streaming; also, sluicelike.

sluig (*almost* slĭg), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *sloc,* E. *slough* miry place.] A slough, or miry pit.

sluit (slōōt), *n.* [D. *sloot.*] A ditch; a gully or gulch, usually dry, produced by the washing out by heavy rains of a large natural fissure formed by a crack in sun-baked soil. *S. Africa.*

slum (slŭm), *n.* [Origin uncert.] **1.** **a** A thickly-populated street or alley, esp. one marked by squalor, wretched living conditions, or the degradation of its inhabitants. "He lived in Mizzen Lane, a back *slum* of the town." *Hardy.* **b** A city district comprising such streets; — usually *pl.;* as, to visit the *slums.*
2. *Slang.* **a** *Obs.* A room. **b** *Obs.* Jargon; palaver. **c** Worthless junk; inferior wares.

slum (slŭm), *v. i.;* SLUMMED (slŭmd); SLUM'MING. To visit or frequent slums, esp. out of curiosity, for study, etc.

slum, *n.* [Perh. fr. G. *schlamm. Oxf. E. D.*] *Mining.* **a** = SLIME, *n.,* 4. **b** A passage at the bottom of a pit.

slum, *n.* Short for SLUMGULLION.

slum'ber (slŭm'bĕr), *v.;* -BERED (-bĕrd); -BER·ING. [ME. *slombren, slumberen, slumeren,* freq. fr. *slumen,* fr. AS. *slūma* slumber; akin to D. *sluimeren* to slumber, MHG. *slummern, slumen,* G. *schlummern.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To sleep; to repose in sleep; sometimes, to sleep lightly; to doze; drowse.

He that keepeth Israel shall neither *slumber* nor sleep. *Ps.* cxxi. 4.

2. To live or to lie as though sunk in sleep or stupor; to be or remain in a state of negligence, sloth, unawareness, calm, etc.; to be deadened, dormant, or latent; as, to *slumber* in sin; while public conscience *slumbers.* "Might that *slumbers* in a peasant's arm." *Campbell.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To lay to sleep; esp., to deaden; to stupefy.
2. To pass or spend in or as in sleep; — with *away* and *out.*

slum'ber, *n.* **1.** Sleep; specif., very light sleep; a doze.

He at last fell into a *slumber,* and thence into a fast sleep, which detained him in that place. *Bunyan.*

2. A moral, mental, or physical, condition like sleep; a state of being deadened, dormant, etc.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

slumber-bound	**slumber-closing**	**slumber-seeking**
slumber-bringing	**slumber-loving**	**slumber-wrapt**

slum'ber, *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or for use during, slumber; as, a *slumber* cap, suit.

slum'ber·er (slŭm'bĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who slumbers.

slum'ber·ing, *adj.* That slumbers; drowsing; inactive; tranquil. — **slum'ber·ing·ly,** *adv.*

slum'ber·land' (slŭm'bĕr·lănd'), *n.* The region of slumber or sleep.

slum'ber·ous (slŭm'bĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Also **slum'brous** (slŭm'brŭs). **1.** Slumbering; sleepy; somnolent; calm; peaceful.
2. Inviting slumber; sleep-inducing; as, a *slumberous* sound.
3. Marked or accompanied by, or suggestive of, sleep or a condition like sleep; as, *slumberous* administration.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See SLEEPY.
— **slum'ber·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **slum'ber·ous·ness,** *n.*

slum'ber·y (slŭm'bĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Slumbering; slumberous; sleepy.

slum'dom (slŭm'dŭm), *n.* Slums, their conditions, or their inhabitants, collectively.

slum·gul'lion (slŭm·gŭl'yŭn), *n.* **1.** *Slang.* **a** An insipid drink, as weak tea or coffee. **b** A meat stew with vegetables, as potatoes and onions.
2. Servant; paltry fellow. *Contemptuous, U. S.*
3. *Mining.* A muddy, usually red, deposit in the sluices.
4. *Whaling.* The mixed blood, oil, and salt water, which collects on the decks of a ship while the valuable parts of a whale are being handled.

slum'gum' (slŭm'gŭm'), *n.* The impure residue, consisting of cocoons, propolis, etc., remaining after the wax is extracted from honeycombs.

slum'land (slŭm'lănd), *n.* The slums collectively.

slum'mage (slŭm'ĭj), *n.* *Brewing.* Impurities which settle out in fermenting vessels and casks.

slum'mer (slŭm'ĕr), *n.* One who slums or lives in the slums.

slum'ming (slŭm'ĭng), *n.* The visiting of slums.

slum'mock (slŭm'ŭk), *n.* A slammock, or slattern. — **slum'mock·y** (-ĭ), *adj.*

slum'mock, *v. i.* To slammock; to become slovenly. *Chiefly Dial.*

slum'my (slŭm'ĭ), *adj.;* SLUM'MI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SLUM'MI·EST. Abounding in, or characteristic of, the slums; of the nature of a slum.

slump (slŭmp), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *slamp* wet, moist, LG. *slump* marsh, slime, Nor. dial. *slump* plump, splash, and E. SLUMP mass. Cf. also E. dial. *slump* noise made by falling into mire or water, prob. of imitative origin.] A boggy place.

slump (slŭmp), *v.;* SLUMPED (slŭmpt); SLUMP'ING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To fall or sink suddenly while walking, etc., as through thin ice or into a bog.

The latter walk on a bottomless quag, into which unawares they may *slump.* *Barrow.*

2. To drop suddenly; to fall or slide down; as, the wind or sails *slumped;* of persons, to fall in a heap as in a collapse; as, before we could reach him, he *slumped* down.
3. To assume a drooping clumsy posture or carriage; as, to *slump* in one's chair or along the street.
4. To decline or fall off abruptly; to undergo a slump; as, the stock *slumped* ten points; their enthusiasm has *slumped.*
5. *Geol.* To slip or settle down, as earth or rock in a landslide or above a rock, such as gypsum, that is undergoing solution.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To throw down suddenly; to bang.
2. To cause a slump in, as the market.

slump (slŭmp), *n.* [From 2d SLUMP.] **1.** Act or fact of slumping; esp., a marked decline or falling off, as in prices, activity, vigor, etc.; as, today's *slump* in the price of wheat; to fear a *slump* in a party vote.
2. The state or condition following a slumping, or falling off; specif., a sharp and continued decline in prices, values, or in business generally; as, a world-wide *slump.*

Owing to the *slump* in land, we can't sell. *S. Kaye-Smith.*

3. *Civ. Engin.* See SLUMP TEST.
4. *Cookery.* A dessert made by cooking dumplings or a crust of dough on stewed fruit; as, apple *slump.*
5. *Geol.* A slumping of earth, rock, etc., as in a landslide.

sluce. † SLUICE.
'slud, *interj.* = 'SLŬDS. [Obs.]
slude. *n.* [RUSS. *slyúda.*] Mica. [Obs.]
sluff (slŏŏf). Var. of 2d & 3d SLOUGH. *Chiefly Dial.*
sluft. Sloughed. *Ref. Sp.*
slugd. Slugged. *Ref. Sp.* [Obs.]
slug'gard·ise, *n.* Sluggardliness. [Obs.]
slug'gard·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
slug'gard·ry, *n.* See -RY.
slug'gard·y, *n.* Condition of a sluggard; sloth. *Obs.*
slugged, *adj.* = SLUGGISH. [Obs.]
slug'gi·ness, *n.* = SLUGGISHNESS.
slug'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
slug'wood', *n.* = SLOGWOOD.
sluice'like', *adj.* See LIKE.
sluist. Sluiced. *Ref. Sp.*
slum'berd. Slumbered. *Ref. Sp.*
slum'ber·ful, *adj.* See -FUL.
slum'ber·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
slum'ber·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
slum'ber·some, *adj.* See -SOME.
slum'brous (slŭm'brŭs). = SLUMBEROUS.
slumd. Slummed. *Ref. Sp.*
slumerum. † SLUMBER.
slum'mi·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
slummir. † SLUMBER.

slump (slŭmp), *n.* [LG. Cf. 1st SLUMP.] **A**, or the, gross amount; the mass; lump. — *v. t.* To lump; to throw into, or group in, a mass. *Both Chiefly Scot.*

slump test. *Civ. Engin.* A test to determine the consistency of freshly mixed concrete by measuring the *slump*, or number of inches which a mass of concrete settles, after the removal of a cone (**slump cone**) into which the fluid concrete has been poured in three increments.

slump'work' (slŭmp'wûrk'), *n.* Work done roughly and in the lump.

slump'y (slŭmp'ĭ; slōōmp'ĭ), *adj.*; SLUMP'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); SLUMP'I-EST. Marshy; swampy. *Chiefly Dial.*

slung'bod'y (slŭng'bŏd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BODIES (-ĭz). A truck or dray with crank axles. *Local, U. S.*

slunge (slŭnj), *n.* & *v.* Plunge; splash. *Chiefly Scot.*

slunge (slōōnj; slōōnj). Var. of SLOUNGE. *Dial.*

slung shot (slŭng). A small mass of metal or stone fixed on a flexible handle, strap, or the like, used as a weapon.

slunk (slŭngk), *n.* = SLINK, 1.

slunk, *past tense & past part.* of SLINK.

slunk'en (slŭngk'ĕn), *adj.* Lean; shrunken; lank. *Dial.*

slur (slûr), *n.* [Cf. ME. *sloor* mud, and D. *sleuren, sloren,* to train to drag, to do slovenly, D. *sloor, sloerie,* a sluttish girl, MD. *slore.*] Thin watery mud. *Now Dial. Eng.*

slur (slûr), *v.*; SLURRED (slûrd); SLUR'RING (-Ĭng). [From 1st SLUR.] *Transitive:* **1.** To sash; as by smearing; besmirch; sully. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

2. To cast aspersions upon; to calumniate; disparage; traduce.

Yet not dare to tell him . . . how men *slur* him. *Tennyson.*

3. To cover so as to conceal, disguise, or render indistinct; to blur; mask. "With periods, points, and tropes, he *slurs* his crimes." *Dryden.*

4. *Print.* To blur or double, as an impression; to macule.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To cast or make slurs; also, to become indistinct or blurred.

2. *Print.* To slip so as to blur, or make slurs.

slur, *n.* [From 2d SLUR.] **1.** A stain or blot; hence, reproach; disgrace; stigma; — with *on* or *upon;* as, his actions cast a *slur* on his profession.

2. An aspersion; a calumny; often, an innuendo; as, the cowardly *slurs* of scandalmongers.

3. An instance of disparaging or contemptuous treatment; an indignity; a slight. *Now Rare.*

4. *Rare.* **a** An imperfection; a blemish. **b** A blur; dimness.

5. *Print.* A blurred spot or part in print.

slur, *v.* [See 1st SLUR.] *Transitive:* **1.** To slide (a die) so as to cheat; to cheat, as by sliding a die; to trick. *Obs.*

2. To slide or slip over without due mention, consideration, or emphasis; to treat superficially or, sometimes, dissemblingly; — often with *over;* as, to *slur* over certain facts in one's argument.

3. *Music.* **a** To perform (two or more successive tones of different pitch) in a smooth or connected manner. **b** To mark (notes) with a slur. See 5th SLUR, 4 **a**.

4. *Phonet.* To pass over in pronunciation so lightly as to obscure or quite suppress, as a sound or syllable.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To slip; to slide, as on ice; also, to drag or shuffle. *Now Dial.*

2. To slur a die; hence, to cheat. *Obs.*

3. To rush; to perform hurriedly; — with *through.*

slur (slûr), *n.* [From 4th SLUR.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A glide in dancing. **b** A sliding of dice; hence, a trick or cheat.

2. A slide, esp. on ice. *Dial.*

3. A slurring, or passing over lightly or hurriedly.

4. *Music.* **a** A curved line [⌣ or ⌒] connecting notes that are to be sung to the same syllable, or performed without a break, as when made in one continued breath of a wind instrument, or with one stroke of a bow. When used in combination with a series of staccato marks it indicates the effect called *mezzo staccato* or *demilegato.* See STACCATO MARK, *Illust.*; cf. TIE. **b** The combination of two or more slurred tones; a legato effect.

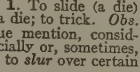

a Slur, 4 **a**.

5. *Phonet.* A slurred sound.

6. *Textile Mfg.* In knitting machines, a contrivance for depressing the sinkers successively by passing over them.

slur'bow' (slûr'bō'), *n.* A crossbow for lighted arrows. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

slurp (slûrp), *v. t. & i.* [See SLORP.] To eat or drink with sucking noises. *Dial.*

slur'ry (slûr'ĭ), *v. t.* To smear; to besmirch; to soil; dirty. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

slur'ry (slûr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Cf. SLUR.] **1.** A thin, watery mixture, as liquid mud, cement, mortar, or the watery grindings from a grindstone.

2. *Metal.* A kind of regulus or matte containing sulphur, arsenic, copper, lead, silver, etc.

slur'ry, *adj.* Indistinct; slurred; — of speech. *Rare.*

slush (slŭsh), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *slaska* to paddle in water, *slask* wet, filth. Cf. SLOSH, SLUDGE.] **1.** Partly melted snow; watery snow; as, walks deep in *slush.*

2. Soft mud or mire.

3. A soft mixture of grease or oil and other materials, used for protecting the surface of metal parts against corrosion; esp., *Mach.*, a mixture of white lead and lime with which the bright parts of machines, such as the connecting rods of steamboats, are painted to be preserved from oxidation.

4. Confused and emotional, but unsubstantial, talk or writing; gush; drivel.

5. A fund used or to be used in bribery and corruption; a slush fund or the money therein. Cf. SLUSH FUND, 2. *Slang, U. S.*

6. A sloven; a scullion. *Dial.*

7. Grout made of Portland cement, sand, and water. Cf. GROUT, *n.*, 5 **a**.

8. Refuse grease and fat from cooking, esp. on shipboard.

9. Liquid enamel applied as a ground coat on metal ware.

10. *Paper Mfg.* Paper pulp in water suspension.

11. *Well Boring.* Liquid mud used in well drilling.

slush (slŭsh), *v.*; SLUSHED (slŭsht); SLUSH'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To wet, splash, or soil, with slushy snow or mud.

2. To cover with slush (the paint or lubricant).

3. To wash roughly or noisily; to drench; to sluice. *Colloq.*

4. To fill in with slush, or grout (the joints of a wall, of a block pavement, etc.); — often with *up.*

5. *Mining.* **a** To fill (old mine workings) hydraulically with fine waste material. **b** To transport, as ore, rock, etc., in a scraper that is usually drawn by a hoist and cable.

6. *Paper Mfg.* **a** To pump (wet pulp). **b** To extract surplus liquid from (pulp).

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To move, run, wallow, etc., with a splashing noise; to make one's way through slush.

2. To melt or degenerate into slush.

3. To toil like a drudge. *Dial.*

slush (slŭsh), *n.* A reiterated sound like that of one slushing through soft mud or snow; — often **slush'-slush'.**

slush'-cast', *v. t. & i. Founding.* To cast by a process in which the metal is poured into a metallic mold and immediately poured out leaving a thin solidified layer of the metal on the walls of the mold. The hollow casting so made is called a **slush casting.**

slush'er (slŭsh'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who makes or works with slush.

2. Any device for slushing.

3. = SLUSHY, *n.*, **b** *Slang, Australia.*

4. *Mining.* = SCRAPER, 11.

slush fund. 1. *Mil. & Nav.* A fund derived from the sale of slush and other refuse and used, as formerly on war vessels, to obtain small luxuries or pleasures for the men.

2. A fund for use in bribery, corruption, or for carrying on a corruptive propaganda. *Slang, U. S.*

slush'ing oil. A semisolid oil or grease, as a mixture of petrolatum and rosin, used as a protective coating for bright metal surfaces.

slush lamp. A rude lamp burning slush, or grease.

slush'y (slŭsh'ĭ), *adj.*; SLUSH'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); SLUSH'I-EST. Abounding in, characterized by, or of the nature of, slush; as, *slushy* streets or snow; a *slushy* speech.

slush'y (slŭsh'ĭ), *n. Slang.* **a** *Naut.* A ship's cook. **b** *Australia.* The assistant of a shearer's cook at a sheep station.

slut (slŭt), *n.* [ME. *slutte,* of obscure origin.] **1.** A slovenly woman; a slattern.

Sluts are good enough to make a sloven's porridge. *Old Proverb.*

2. A lewd, dissolute, or brazen, woman; a harlot; a jade.

Such wicked *sluts* cannot be too severely punished. *Fielding.*

3. A woman; esp., a girl; — of inferiors. *Archaic.*

Our little girl Susan is a most admirable *slut.* *Pepys.*

4. A female dog; a bitch.

5. A rude light or candle, esp. one made from a grease-soaked rag. *Dial.*

slut (slŭt), *v. t.*; SLUT'TED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119); SLUT'TING. To befoul. *Obs.*

slutch (slŭch; slōōch), *n.* [Cf. ME. *slich,* and E. SLUDGE.] Mire; slush. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **slutch'y** (-ĭ), *adj.* *Dial. Eng.*

slutch, *v. t.* To clear of mud. *Now Dial*

slute (slūt), *n.* A greedy or slovenly fellow. *Scot.*

sluth'er (slōōth'ĕr; slŭth'ĕr), *v. t. & i.* To slip; slide; shuffle; idle. *Dial.*

sluth'er, *n. Dial.* **a** Mud; slime. **b** A shuffling or sliding.

They heard the *sluther* of pit boots. *D. H. Lawrence.*

slut's corner (slŭts). A corner left unclean.

slut'ter (slŭt'ĕr), *v. t. & i.*; -TERED (-ĕrd); -TER-ING. To sluther; to make a mess; to befoul. *Dial.*

slut'ter-y (-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Sluttishness. *Now Rare.*

2. *Obs.* **a** Filth. **b** A slut or sluttish action.

slut'tish (slŭt'ĭsh), *adj.* Like or characteristic of a slut; slovenly; filthy; lewd; gross; disorderly; as, a *sluttish* servant.

An air of liberal, though *sluttish,* plenty. *Scott.*

— **slut'tish-ly,** *adv.* — **slut'tish-ness,** *n.*

slut'ty (slŭt'ĭ), *adj.* Sluttish. *Now Dial.*

sly (slī), *adj.*; SLI'ER (slī'ĕr) *or* SLY'ER; SLI'EST *or* SLY'EST. [ME. *sly, sleigh, sleih,* fr. ON. *slægr;* perh. akin to E. *slay;* cf. G. *verschlagen* sly, *schlagfertig* ready to strike, ready-witted. See SLAY; cf. SLEIGHT.] **1.** Wise in practical affairs; skillful; shrewd; clever; also, showing ingenuity, skill, or delicacy of workmanship. *Now Dial.*

Be ye *sly* as serpents, and simple as doves. *Wycklife.* (Matt. x. 16).

Lids devised of substance *sly.* *Spenser.*

2. Artfully or meanly cunning; crafty; wily; subtle in deceit; marked by duplicity; as, a *sly* fox, person, action.

3. Secret or secretive, esp. underhandedly so; dissembling; furtive; as, a *sly* glance or answer.

You never dropt a word of this; you *sly* thing! *Jane Austen.*

4. Lightly artful or mischievous; roguish; as, *sly* jests.

5. Carried on or sold clandestinely or illegally; illicit.

Syn. — Foxy, underhand. See CUNNING.

Ant. — Guileless, frank, ingenuous, aboveboard.

— **sly'ness,** *n.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
sly-eyed, sly-looking, sly-tongued.

— ***by the sly,*** *or, more often,* ***on the sly.*** In a sly or secret manner. *Colloq.*

sly, *adv.* Slyly. *Obs*

sly, *v. i.* To move slyly; esp., to slip or slink; — with *away* or *out.* *Dial., Scot. & U. S.*

Sly, Christopher. A drunken tinker in the "Induction" to Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew,* who is made to believe he is a lord and before whom the play is given.

sly'boots' (slī'bōōts'), *n.*, *pl.* in form but construed as *sing.* The *sing.* form SLYBOOT is sometimes found. A sly, cunning, or waggish, person or animal. *Humorous.*

sly cap. A wily person. *Rare.*

sly goose. The common sheldrake. *Local, Eng.*

sly'ish (slī'ĭsh), *adj.* Inclined to slyness.

sly'ly, sli'ly (slī'lĭ), *adv.* In a sly manner.

slype (slīp), *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Arch.* A narrow passage between the transept and chapter house or deanery in certain English cathedrals.

slype, *v. t.* [MD. *slīpen.*] To sharpen. *Obs.*

slypo. Dial. var. of SLIPE, strip.

smach'rie (smăk'rĭ), *n.* A jumble; trash. *Scot.*

smack (smăk), *n.* [ME. *smak,* fr. AS. *smæc* taste, savor; akin to D. *smaak,* G. *geschmack,* OHG. *smac.*] **1.** Characteristic taste or flavor; savor; also, a slight or perceptible taste or tincture; as, an orange with a bitter *smack;* a *smack* of the wood in cider.

2. *Obs.* **a** Odor. **b** Gratifying taste. **c** Liking; delight.

3. A small quantity; a taste; a bit; as, to give each a *smack* of wine; also, *Now Rare,* a smattering, as of knowledge.

The devil a *smack* of your nonsense shall you ever get into me. *Fielding.*

Syn. — See TASTE.

smack, *v.*; SMACKED (smăkt); SMACK'ING. [ME. *smaken* to taste, have a taste, from the noun. See 1st SMACK.] *Transitive:* To perceive by taste or scent. *Now Rare.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To have a smack, taste, or tincture; as, tea that *smacks* of tannin.

2. To have a trace, vestige, or suggestion; to reveal or retain a share, hint, or reminder; — usually with *of,* as, his talk *smacked* of the sea; the project *smacks* of Toryism.

All sects, all ages, *smack* of this vice. *Shak.*

smack (smăk), *n.* [Cf. MD. *smack,* D. *smak.*] **1.** A quick, sharp noise made by rapidly compressing and opening the lips in gusto, kissing, etc.

This devil drank in his soul with a *smack!* *Alaskan Ballad.*

2. A loud kiss; a buss; as, a *smack* on the cheek.

3. A resounding slap or crack; a quick, smart blow; a snap, as of a whip.

I would fetch him a *smack* over the mouth. *De Morgan.*

smack, *v.* [Cf. MD. *smacken,* D. *smakken.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To close and open (lips) noisily and in rapid succession, while savoring food or drink, kissing, etc.

Smacking his lips with an air of ineffable relish. *Scott.*

2. To imbibe (a drink) by smacks (see 1st SMACK, 3).

3. To kiss with a smack; as, he loudly *smacked* her lips; also, to strike, slap, crack, etc., with a smack. "The jovial solicitor who *smacked* his clients on the back." *L. Merrick.* "Do you want me to have to *smack* you, child?" *Arnold Bennett.*

4. To throw (down), bring (together), etc., with a smack or a series of smacks; as, to *smack* one's hands together in excitement.

—, *Intransitive:* To make or give a smack or smacks; to eat, drink, kiss, strike, etc., with a smack or series of smacks.

smack, *adv.* **1.** With the sudden violence of a smack; squarely and sharply; plump; as, he ran *smack* into him.

2. As direct or as evident as a smack; completely; undeviatingly.

smack (smăk), *n.* [D. *smak,* MLG. *smacke,* of obscure origin.] *Naut.* A sailing vessel, commonly a sloop or cutter, used chiefly in coasting and fishing; in England, any large fishing vessel strictly fore-and-aft-rigged (cf. LUGGER); in the United States, often specif., a fore-and-aft-rigged fishing boat having a well in which fish are kept alive, called more fully ***well smack.***

smack boat. A well smack. See 6th SMACK.

smack'ee (smăk'ē), *n.* A small fishing smack. *Florida.*

smack'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who smacks.

2. A dollar. *Slang, U. S.*

3. A hard blow; a buffet. *Slang, U. S.*

smack'ing, *n.* The act of, or sound made by, one who smacks; a smack.

smack'ing, *adj.* That smacks; hence: **a** Brisk; lively; spanking; as, a *smacking* breeze. **b** *Colloq.* Unusually large, good, etc.; — often as an intensive. — **smack'ing-ly,** *adv.*

smack'ing, *n.* The ownership or use of smacks. See 6th SMACK.

smacks'man (smăks'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One of the crew of a fishing smack; also, the owner of a smack.

smaik (smāk), *n.* [Cf. MD. *smeker.*] Scoundrel; rascal; puny or contemptible fellow. *Scot.*

Smal'kald, *or* **Smal'cald, League** (smôl'kôld). The League of Schmalkalden. See LEAGUE, *Table.*

small (smôl), *adj.*; SMALL'ER (-ĕr); SMALL'EST. [ME. *smal,* fr. AS. *smæl;* akin to D. *smal* narrow, OS. & OHG. *smal* small, G. *schmal* narrow, Goth. *smals* small, ON. *smali* small cattle, sheep, or goats, Gr. *mēlon* a sheep or goat, OIr. *mīl* beast, OSlav. *malŭ* small, and perh. L. *malus* bad, evil. Cf. MALICE.] **1.** Having little size compared with other things of the same kind; diminutive; not large or extended in dimensions or girth; as, a *small* waist, man, lake, house, or garden; to break into *small* pieces.

2. Little in quantity, amount, value, duration, extent, etc.; short, brief, or low; as, a *small* measure, number, income, valuation, space of time, or distance; also, consisting of members or units few in numbers, little in size, low in value, or the like; as, a *small* army or artillery; *small* change; the widow's *small* family; a *small* dinner party.

3. Limited or slight in degree, intensity, scope, etc.; less, often much less, than normal, due, or fitting; trifling; scarcely any; as, to pay *small* attention; to give him no *small* credit; to suffer a *small* mishap; to get *small* comfort.

4. Of persons: **a** *Now Rare.* Of little influence, power, or authority; low in rank; of the common people. **b** Of little importance in one's sphere, class, or profession; minor, in rank or ability; not great; as, *small* poets. **c** Being such in a minor degree or to a very limited extent; as, *small* offenders. **d** Carrying on a small business; having a limited clientele; as, a *small* tradesman. **e** Not large-minded; petty; mean; — also of a person's qualities, acts, etc.; as, a *small* nature or revenge. **f** Humiliated; humbled.

5. Fine, as in texture, constituent particles, etc.; not coarse or heavy; as, *small* rain or yarn. *Now Dial.*

6. Of little strength; specif.: **a** Of the voice, gentle; soft; also, thin and clear. "A still, *small* voice." 1 *Kings* xix.

12. b Diluted or weak; thin; also, *Now Rare,* nonalcoholic.

A little sack whey, made very *small* and thin. *Fielding.*

7. Of little consequence, weight, or importance; trivial; insignificant; as, a *small* fault; it is a *small* matter; to play a *small* part.

8. Of no pretensions; humble; modest; as, a *small* beginning; to live in a *small* way.

9. *Now Rare.* **a** Slender; thin. **b** Narrow, as cloth. **c** Plain or simple, as language. **d** *Local, Eng.* Of a stream, low; shallow.

10. In plant or animal names = LITTLE, *adj.*, 9 **b**.

☞ For many phrases beginning with *small,* see the second element of the phrase.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

small-acred	small-fruited	small-preferred
small-ankled	small-grain	small-reasoned
small-billed	small-grained	small-scale
small-boat	small-habited	small-scaled
small-bodied	small-handed	small-shelled
small-boned	small-headed	small-size
small-bore	smallhearted	small-sized
small-brained	small-hipped	small-souled
small-caliber	small-horned	small-spaced
small-celled	small-jointed	small-spotted
small-clawed	small-leaved	small-tailed
small-college	small-letter	small-threaded
small-cornered	small-limbed	small-timbered
small-crowned	small-looking	small-tired
small-diameter	small-lunged	small-toned
small-drink	smallmouthed	small-tooth
small-eared	small-nailed	small-toothed
small-eyed	small-natured	small-topped
small-faced	small-paneled	small-trunked
small-feed	small-paper	small-type
small-finned	small-part	small-visioned
small-flowered	small-pattern	small-wheeled
small-footed	small-petaled	small-windowed
small-framed	small-pored	

slump'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
slum'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
slumpt. Slumped. *Ref. Sp.*
slum'ward, *adv.* See -WARD.
slum'wise', *adj.* See -WISE.
slung, *past tense & past part.* of SLING. [*Scot.*]
slung. Var. of SLING, a weapon.
slung'en. Obs. past tense pl. & past part. of SLING.
slup, *v. t.* To slop or slobber. *Obs.*
slurd. Slurred. *Ref. Sp.*
slush'i-ly, *adv.* of SLUSHY.
slush'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
slusht. Slushed. *Ref. Sp.*
slut'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
slut'ti-kin, *n.* Dim. of SLUT. *Swift.*
sluye, sly. Obs. past tense of SLAY.
slye. † SLY.
slyke. † SLICK.
slyne. Var. of SLINE.
sma (smā; smô). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of SMALL.
smach. † SMATCH.
smack'er-ing, *n.* = SMATTERING. *Obs.* [SMACK.
smack'ful, *n.* See -FUL; 6th]
smackt. Smacked. *Ref. Sp.*
smairt. Scot. var. of SMART.
smak. † SMATCH, SMACK, SMAIK.
smalach. † SMALLAGE.
Smal-cal'di-an (smôl-kôl'dĭ-ăn), **Smal-cal'dic,** **Smal-kal'dic,** *adj.* = SCHMALKALDIC.
smale. † SMALL.

Syn. — SMALL, LITTLE, DIMINUTIVE, TINY, MINUTE, MINIATURE. *Small* (opposed to *large*) and *little* (opposed to *big, great*) are often used without distinction. But SMALL (which is more frequently than *little* applied to number, quantity, amount, and the like) often suggests that which is less than the ordinary or the expected; LITTLE is more absolute; it may also (cf. GREAT) connote tenderness or pathos, which *small* rarely does; as, a *small* house; cf. a *little* house; a *small* (not *little*) attendance; a *little* boy; cf. the *small* boy; "Sleep, my *little* one" (*Tennyson*); her pathetic *little* smile. Both *small* and *little* may connote insignificance or pettiness; as, a matter of *small* (or *little*) moment; "Laugh at *small* fools and lash *small* knaves" (*Churchill*); "A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of *little* minds" (*Emerson*). DIMINUTIVE is stronger than *small*, and commonly implies comparison; as, "the snug fireside in our own *diminutive* parlor" (*Cowper*); "The horses are so *diminutive* that they might be, with propriety, said to be Lilliputian" (*id.*). TINY is the familiar and colloquial, MINUTE, the exact, word for that which is extremely small; as, "a little *tiny* boy" (*Shak.*); "The new moon put forth a little diamond peak, no bigger than . . . [the] *tiny* point of fairy scimitar" (*Keats*); a *minute* animalcule; "innumerable granules of extreme *minuteness*" (*Huxley*). That is MINIATURE which is on a very small scale; as, "a *miniature* creation" (*Gay*). See LESS; cf. PETTY, DWARF, CIRCUMSTANTIAL.

Ant. — Big, large, huge, enormous; important, significant. See GREAT.

small (smôl), *adv.* **1.** In a small-sized piece or pieces; fine; as, to cut or grate *small*.
2. To a slight extent or degree; very little. *Obs.*
I wept but *small*. *Chaucer.*
3. Not loudly; faintly; timidly; — often in phrase *sing small* (which see, under 1st SING).
You may speak as *small* as you will. *Shak.*
4. In a small way, manner, or size; in miniature.
5. Contemptuously; disdainfully; as, to think *small* of one's neighbors.

small (smôl), *n.* **1.** A small or little person, thing, amount, piece, matter, etc.; — with *the*, used in a collective sense; as, attended by the great and the *small*; many *smalls* make a great.
Yet have ye won ther-on but a *small*. *Chaucer.*
2. Specif.: *pl.* **a** In any trade, small-sized articles such as notions, small breads, or rolls, etc. **b** *Chiefly Scot.* Small portions; driblets. **c** Small articles of dress; esp., smallclothes. **d** *Theatrical Slang.* The smaller, less important, circuits and theaters.
3. The small or slender part of a thing; as, the *small* of the leg or of the back.
4. *Mining.* The coal, ore, or ore-bearing rock, which passes through small meshes of a certain size; — usually plural.
5. *pl. Oxford Univ.* See RESPONSION, 3.
6. *pl. Railroads.* Articles of freight under a certain weight, generally 200 lbs., for carriage of which an extra charge, or surtax, is made. *Eng.*
7. *Whaling.* The posterior part of a whale between the vent and the flukes of the tail.
— ***by small and small.*** By slow degrees. — ***in small.*** In little; in miniature. — ***in the small.*** In small or relatively small units or elements; in its actual small size.

small, *v. t. & i.* To make or become small or less; to lessen.
It *smalled*, and died away. *Hardy.*

small'age (smôl'ĭj), *n.* [*small* + F. *ache* smallage. See ACHE parsley.] The wild form of celery. See WILD CELERY.

small ale. A weak ale brewed with little malt and little or no hops, as a mild and cheap drink.

small and early. An evening reception or dance attended by comparatively few guests and breaking up early.

small arm. Any weapon classed among the small arms. See SMALL ARMS.

small'-arm', *adj.* Small-armed; also, proceeding from small arms. "Opened a *small-arm* fire." *Conrad.*

small'-armed' (66), *adj.* Having, equipped with, or using, small arms.

small arms. *Mil. & Nav.* Arms carried on the person and used in the hands, such as a war club, grenade, bow, sword, lance, rifle, carbine, pistol, etc.; now, generally, only portable firearms. — **small'-arms',** *adj.*

small atlas. A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

small bedstraw. A weak, nearly prostrate, perennial herb (*Galium trifidum*) of the North Temperate Zone, with a rough stem, verticillate leaves in fours, and small white flowers; — called also *dyer's-cleavers.*

small beer. Weak beer. Figuratively: **a** Something of little importance; insignificant matters. "To suckle fools, and chronicle *small beer.*" *Shak.* **b** Someone doing business or living in a small way. "Your grandfather used to call them 'very *small beer*.'" *Galsworthy.* **c** Contemptuously; disdainfully; meanly.
Your pianist does not think *small beer* of himself. *G. Eliot.*

small'-billed' wa'ter thrush. = NORTHERN WATER THRUSH. See WATER THRUSH.

small bindweed. The lesser bindweed.

Small Book of the Covenant. See BOOK OF THE COVENANT b.

small bower. See 1st ANCHOR, 1.

small boy. A boy still far from a man's stature, esp. one with impish proclivities. — **small'-boy'hood,** *n.* — **small'-boy'ish,** *adj.*

small bronze. = THIRD BRASS.

small broomrape. The broomrape *Orobanche minor.*

small bugloss. A Eurasian annual weed (*Lycopsis arvensis*), naturalized in North America, having rough hairy leaves and small bluish flowers in one-sided racemes; — called also *field bugloss.*

small calorie. See CALORIE a.

small cane. See GRASS, *Table.*

small cannon bone. See CANNON BONE.

small cap. A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

small capital. *Print.* A letter in the form of, but about two thirds the size of, a capital. Abbr. *s. c.* or *sm. cap.*

small cards. A size of cards. See PAPER, *Table.*

Small Catechism. See CONFESSION, 7.

small celandine. The pilewort (*Ficaria verna*).

small change. Money consisting of small coins; hence, something as trifling, petty, or as quickly circulated, as small change.

small circle. See CIRCLE OF THE SPHERE.

small'clothes' (smôl'klōthz'; *colloq.* -klōz'), *n. pl.* **a** The close-fitting knee breeches worn in the 18th century. **b** Sometimes, underclothes. **c** Children's garments; shortclothes.

small coal. Charcoal; also, small-sized coal. — **small'-coal',** *adj.*

small'-col'leg-er, *n.* One attending a college of relatively few students; also, one believing in the superior efficiency of the small college as compared with the larger college or university.

small cranberry. The European cranberry *Oxycoccus palustris.* See CRANBERRY, 2.

small debt. A debt of small amount; specif., a debt not over a certain small amount, within the jurisdiction of a court (**small'-debts' court**) of more or less expeditious or summary procedure for facilitating recovery of such debts. *Rare in the U. S.*

small deer. Petty game, not worth pursuing; — chiefly figurative.

small double cap. A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

small double post. A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

small edge of the wedge. See under WEDGE, *n.*

small'en (smôl'ĕn), *v. t.* Cheapen; depreciate. *Dial., U. S.*

small end of the horn. The worst end or outcome; — usually, in phrase ***to come out at the small end of the horn,*** be the loser in a deal, or the like.

small'er (smôl'ẽr), *adj.* In plant or animal names, = LESSER, *adj.*, 2.

Smaller Catechism. The small catechism of Luther. See CONFESSION, 7.

smaller pine sawyer. The pine sawyer *Monochamus scutellatus.*

small'-flow'ered fuch'si·a. The fuchsia *Fuchsia coccinea.*

small'-fruit'ed hick'o·ry. The small pignut.

small fruits. *Hort.* Low-growing plants which produce fruit, as the strawberry, raspberry, currant, etc.; — opposed to *tree fruits.*

small fry. Small fish; hence, persons or things of little importance. — **small'-fry',** *adj.*

small goods. Smalls. See SMALL, *n.*, 2 a. *Brit. Trade Cant.*

small grain. Any cereal having small kernels, as wheat, oats, barley, rye, or rice; — disting. from *corn*, which has relatively large kernels.

small grape. The summer grape.

small habit. See ANGELIC HABIT.

small helm. *Naut.* A helm at only a small angle to the keel.

small hemlock. The fool's-parsley.

small henbit. The ivy-leaved speedwell.

small holding. *Eng. Law.* A piece of land detached from a cottage, and hired or owned by a laboring man and cultivated to supplement his main income; — so called with reference to statutes intended to promote the acquisition of such holdings (**Small Holdings and Allotments Acts,** 1908, 1926). In this sense the term does not include any farm, however small, from which the occupier derives his main support. See ALLOTMENT, 3. — **small holder,** *or* **small'hold'er** (smôl'hōl'dẽr), *n.*

small honeysuckle. The yellow honeysuckle *Lonicera dioica.*

Small Horde. See GREAT HORDE.

small hours, the. The early hours of the morning, as one o'clock, two o'clock, etc.

small Indian millet. See GRASS, *Table.*

small intestine. See INTESTINE.

small'ish (smôl'ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat small; below normal size.

small letter. A minuscule.

small line. See 2d LINE, 10 a.

small lymphocyte. See LYMPHOCYTE.

small magnolia. The evergreen magnolia.

small master. = GARRETMASTER. *Eng.*

small matweed. = MATGRASS b.

small mean. *Music.* The second string of a viol. Cf. GREAT MEAN.

small'-mind'ed (66), *adj.* Without largeness of mind; having few and petty interests, narrow sympathies, etc.; also, marked by pettiness, narrowness, ungenerosity, etc. — **small'-mind'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **small'-mind'ed·ness,** *n.*

small money. = SMALL CHANGE.

small'mouthed' black bass (smôl'mouthd'; -mouth't'). See BLACK BASS, 1.

smallmouthed buffalo. A buffalo fish *Ictiobus bubalus.*

small'ness (smôl'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*; *pl.* -NESSES (-ĕz; -ĭz). Quality or state of being small; also, a small thing, detail, etc.
Life is made up of these infinite *smallnesses*. *Mary S. Watts.*

small nettle. An annual European weed (*Urtica urens*) with stinging foliage and green flowers, naturalized throughout North America.

small octave. *Music.* See 4th PITCH, 19, *Illust.*

small pastern bone. See PASTERN, *n.*, 2.

small people. **a** *Obs.* The common people. **b** *Dial. Eng.* The fairies.

small pica. *Print.* A size of type (11 point). See TYPE, *n.*, 17.

☞ This line is printed in *small pica.*

small pignut. A smooth-barked hickory (*Carya ovalis*) with 5–7 leaflets; also, its nearly round, small white nut.

small planet. *Astron.* = ASTEROID, *n.*, 1.

small pock. A pustule in smallpox. *Now Rare.*

small pole. *Forestry.* Any tree with a diameter of from four to eight inches.

small post. A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

small potatoes. Something or someone of trivial importance or worth; often, a meanly petty person or act.

small'pox' (smôl'pŏks'), *n.* [*small* + *pox, pocks.*]
1. *Med.* A contagious, febrile disease characterized by a peculiar pustular eruption with marked constitutional symptoms; variola. The cutaneous eruption is at first a collection of papules which become vesicles (first flat, subsequently umbilicate) and then pustules, and finally thick crusts which slough, usually leaving a pit, or scar.
2. *Plant Pathol.* = BITTER PIT.

small'pox', *v. t.* To infect with smallpox; to scar with smallpox pustules.

smallpox plant. The pitcher plant *Sarracenia purpurea.*

small reed, small reed grass. = REED BENT a.

small salad. Water cress and white mustard.

small saphenous vein. See SAPHENOUS a.

small sapling. *Forestry.* Any tree from three to ten feet high.

small spikenard. The American spikenard (*Aralia racemosa*); also, the related wild sarsaparilla (*A. nudicaulis*).

small stores. *Nav.* Small articles like tobacco, soap, sewing materials, etc., issued monthly by the paymaster of a war vessel to members of the crew and charged to their accounts.

small stuff. *Naut.* Spun yarn, marline, and other small rope, designated usually by the number of threads or yarns which it contains. Cf. TARRED FITTINGS.

small'sword' (smôl'sôrd'), *n.* Also **small sword.** A light, tapering sword for thrusting, used chiefly in dueling and fencing.

small talk. Light or trifling conversation; chitchat.

small'-talk', *v. i.* To indulge in or be given to small talk.

small teasel. A European herb (*Dipsacus pilosus*) resembling the common teasel but with a smaller, more open head.

small time. The theatrical, esp. vaudeville, circuits where pay is small and acts are shown three or more times a day. — **small'time'** (smôl'tīm'; 66), *adj.*

small tithes. See TITHE, *n.*, 1.

small toadflax. A low, sticky, European herb (*Linaria viscida*) with small, lavender-purple, mostly axillary flowers.

small'-town' (66), *adj.* Of or belonging to a small city or a large village, its life, or its inhabitants; — contrasted usually with *urban* and *metropolitan*; as, *small-town* girls, customs, patronage, or theaters.

small vehicle. Hinayana.

small'ware' (smôl'wâr'), *n.* Small articles of merchandise; esp., notions; — chiefly in *pl. Eng.*

small woodbine. The yellow honeysuckle *Lonicera dioica.*

small world. = MICROCOSM, 1 a. *Obs.*

smal'ly (smôl'lĭ), *adv. Obs.* **1.** Minutely; scantily.
2. In a small quantity, degree, or manner; also, not numerously or largely.
3. Finely; slenderly.

small'y (smôl'ĭ; smäl'ĭ), *adj.* Rather small. *Chiefly Dial.*

small years. The years of childhood.

smalm (smäm), *v. t. & i.*; SMALMED (smämd); SMALM'ING. [Origin obscure.] **1.** To smear; to plaster. *Dial.*
2. To coddle; to flatter.

smalt (smôlt), *n.* [F., fr. It. *smalto*, of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *smelzi* enamel, G. *schmelz*, OHG. *smelzan* to melt. See SMELT, *v. t.*; cf. ENAMEL.] **1.** A deep-blue pigment prepared by fusing together silica, potash, and cobalt oxide, and grinding to powder the glass thus formed.
2. The color of smalt, reddish-blue in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance; — called also *Dumont's blue, king's blue, powder blue, starch blue.* Cf. COLOR.
3. = SMALTO.

smalt, *adj.* Of the color of smalt.

smalt'er (smôl'tẽr), *n.* A smalt maker.

smalt'ite (smôl'tīt), **smalt'ine** (-tĭn; -tēn), *n.* [See SMALT.] *Mineral.* A tin-white or gray isometric mineral of metallic luster, in composition essentially cobalt diarsenide, $CoAs_2$, but usually containing (in addition to iron) some nickel, thus graduating into chloanthite. H., 5.5–6. Sp. gr., 6.4–6.6.

‖**smal'to** (zmäl'tō), *n.*; *pl.* SMALTI (-tē). [It.] Colored glass, or a piece of such, used in mosaic work.

smar'agd (smăr'ăgd), *n.* [OF. *smaragde*, fr. L. *smaragdus.* See EMERALD.] The emerald.

sma·rag'dine (smȧ·răg'dĭn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to emerald; of the color emerald. — *n.* Smaragd.

Smaragdine Table *or* **Tablet.** The *Tabula Smaragdina*, a work on alchemy, published in the 16th century and attributed to Hermes Trismegistus.

sma·rag'dite (-dīt), *n.* [F. *smaragdite*; — from its emerald color. See SMARAGD.] *Mineral.* A green foliated amphibole, often derived from common diallage.

smarm (smärm), *v. t. & i.* [E. dial. *smarm, smalm*, to smear. Cf. SMEAR.] **a** *Dial.* To smalm. **b** *Colloq.* To slobber, or gush.

smarm'y (smär'mĭ), *adj.* [From SMARM, *v.*] Sickishly flattering; slobbery; gushing. *Colloq.*

smart (smärt), *v.*; SMART'ED; SMART'ING. [ME. *smerten*, fr. AS. *smeortan*; akin to D. *smarten, smerten*, G. *schmerzen*, OHG. *smerzan*, D. *smart, smert*, a pain, G. *schmerz*, OHG. *smerzo*, L. *mordere* to bite, Gr. *smerdnos, smerdaleos*, terrible, fearful, Skr. *mṛdati* he rubs, crushes, destroys, Skr. *mṛṇāti*, Gr. *marainein* to waste away, wear out; basic idea: to rub. Cf. AMARANTH, MAR, MARASMUS, MARBLE, MARTIAL, MORSEL, MORTAR, NIGHTMARE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To cause, or be the cause or seat of, a sharp, poignant pain; also, to feel or have such a pain; as, the wound or the irritant will *smart*; my finger *smarts* at the tip or all over.
2. To feel acutely distressed, remorseful, etc.; to suffer keenly in one's mind; to feel compunction.
She turned her back on him, then suddenly *smarted* at her own pettishness. *S. Kaye-Smith.*
3. To endure sharp pain, distress, or misery; esp., to pay a heavy or stinging penalty; as, a people that *smarted* under the tyrant's rule; you will *smart* for this offense.
May ne'er his gen'rous honest heart
For that same gen'rous spirit *smart!* *Burns.*
—, *Transitive:* To cause to smart; act on as an irritant.

smart (smärt), *adj.*; SMART'ER (smär'tẽr); SMART'EST. [ME. *smerte, smart*, fr. AS. *smeart.* See SMART, *v.*]
1. Causing or inflicting a smarting pain; stinging; cutting; cruelly severe; as, a *smart* thrashing.
Their softest touch as *smart* as lizard's stings. *Shak.*
2. That smarts; sharply painful; pricking; poignant; as, a *smart* sensation or incision.
3. Marked by intensity. Specif.: **a** Violent; fierce; sharp; as, bring to a *smart* boil; *smart* aftershocks of an earthquake. **b** Of liquors, strong; hard.
I'm after bringing down a *smart* drop. *Synge.*
4. Characterized by quickness and vigor. Specif.: **a** Vigorously active; alert and dexterous; efficient; speedy in accomplishing. "The *smarter* the workman, the better the pay." *T. B. Reed.* **b** Brisk; spirited; lively; as, a *smart* pace, breeze, or skirmish.
5. Characterized by cleverness or mental alertness; quick in learning, contriving, scheming, etc.; shrewd; resourceful; also, of one's ideas, projects, etc., ingenious; manifesting adroitness; sometimes, of persons, ideas, etc., questionably sharp or shrewd. "A *smart* youngster full of enthusiasm for making things run better."
Dorothy Canfield Fisher.
6. Keenly or alertly witty; cleverly amusing in discourse; pungent; sometimes, merely facetious; pert; "fresh"; as, a *smart* talker or retort; given to saying *smart* things.
7. Dashing or spruce in appearance; esp., showily (*Now Rare*), trimly, or stylishly dressed.
Her love of dirt gave way to an inclination for finery, and she grew clean as she grew *smart.* *Jane Austen.*
8. Combining dash, style, and elegance; in the latest and most striking mode; as, a *smart* hat or motor.

Small'-end'i·an, *n.* = LITTLE-ENDIAN. See BIG-ENDIAN.
smaller Ionic. See IONIC, *n.*, 2 a.
small'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SMALL. Hence: *n.* = STENOSIS, 2.
small'mouth' (smôl'mouth'), *n.* = SMALLMOUTHED BLACK BASS. See BLACK BASS, 1.
small'pox'-proof' (66), *adj.* See [-PROOF.]
smalls (smôlz), *n. pl.* See SMALL, *n.*, 2. [*adj.*]
smalt'-blue' (66), *adj.* = SMALT,
smalt green. = COBALT GREEN, 2.
‖**smal·ti'no** (zmäl·tē'nō), *n.* [It.] = SMALTITE.
smalts, *n., pl.* of SMALT; — construed as *sing.*
sma·rag'dus, *n.* [L.] = SMARAGD.

9. Of, belonging to, characteristic of, or patronized by, an exclusive and ultrafashionable social group called the *smart set*; as, *smart* homes, balls, shops, districts.
10. Considerable; large; as, a *smart* crowd of people; a right *smart* chance; a *smart* price. *Chiefly Dial.*
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

smart-built	smart-looking	smart-talking
smart-cocked	smart-spoken	smart-tongued
smart-dressing	smart-stinging	smart-witted

Syn. — Acute; pungent; shrewd, competent. SMART, CLEVER. SMART, as here compared, suggests either pungency of wit, often verging on pertness, or spruceness or dash of style; CLEVER implies intellectual adroitness or dexterity, and often suggests contrast with more substantial qualities; as, "a point which, though *smart* enough in the Latin, would, in English, have appeared . . . plain and . . . blunt" (*Cowper*); "Ill-bred persons are often *smart* and captious" (*Landor*); "The green coat had been a *smart* dress garment in the days of swallowtails" (*Dickens*); cf. "His hat was pinched up with peculiar *smartness*" (*Goldsmith*); "She was *clever* in her way, and could say *smart* things" (*Trollope*); "The poor girl liked to be thought *clever*, but she hated to be thought bookish" (*H. James*); "circles in whose more precise vocabulary *cleverness* implies mere aptitude for knowing and doing, apart from character" (*G. Eliot*); "He could deal competently with effects, but he was not *clever* at assigning causes" (*May Sinclair*).

Cleverness is a certain knack or aptitude at doing certain things, which depend more on a particular adroitness and off-hand readiness than on force or perseverance, such as making puns, making epigrams, making extempore verses, mimicking the company, . . . etc. *Cleverness* is either liveliness and *smartness*, or something answering to sleight of hand. *Hazlitt.*

Ant. — Dull, stupid; awkward, inefficient. See BLUNT.

smart (smärt), *n.* [ME. *smerte.* See SMART, *v. i.*] **1.** A smarting pain or pains; esp., a stinging local pain, as from an injury, blow, or irritant; as, a *smart* in the eyes; whimpering over the arnica's *smart*.
2. Keen mental distress; poignant grief or remorse; as, time will cure the *smart*.
3. Inflicted suffering; bitter punishment; affliction; also, an instance or cause of this.

Till they reveal the causers of our *smarts*. *Marlowe.*
Hast thou a sword that thine enemy's *smart* is? *Keats.*

4. = SMART MONEY, 2.
5. [From SMART, *adj.*] One smart in dress or manner; a swell. *Now Hist.*
6. Smartness, esp. in discourse; smart talk, writing, etc.

smart, *adv.* Smartly. (See FLAT, *adj.*, 11.)

smart aleck. A cheaply clever, bumptious fellow. — **smart'-al'eck·y,** *adj. Both Colloq., U. S.*

smart'en (smär'tn), *v. t.* To make smart or, esp., spruce; to brighten; — usually with *up*.

Benham, in tennis flannels, looking *smartened* up and a little unfamiliar. *H. G. Wells.*

— *v. i.* To smarten oneself.

smart grass. Smartweed.

smart'ing, *adj.* That smarts; acutely painful. — **smart'ing·ly,** *adv.*

smart'ism (smär'tĭz'm), *n.* A smart saying; also, obtrusive facetiousness.

smart'less (smärt'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Without smart. *Rare.*

smart'ly (smärt'lĭ), *adv.* In a smart manner.

smart money. **1.** Money allowed to soldiers or sailors, in the British service, for wounds and injuries received.
2. A sum paid by a recruit for the British army, previous to being sworn in, to procure his release from service.
3. A sum paid by an employer to an injured employee.
4. = EXEMPLARY DAMAGES.

smart'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being smart; also, a smart speech, saying, etc.

smart set. See SMART, *adj.*, 9.

smart ticket. *Mil.* A certificate for one entitled to smart money.

smart'weed' (smärt'wēd'), *n.* The water pepper (*Persicaria hydropiper*); also, any of several other species of *Persicaria* having acrid juice.

smart'y (smär'tĭ), *n.; pl.* SMARTIES (-tĭz). A person who, in a callow fashion, tries to be witty or jocose. *Slang, U.S.*

smart'y, *adj.* Smart; smarting; smart-alecky; also, tricky.

smash (smăsh), *v.;* SMASHED (smăsht); SMASH'ING. [Prob. imitative, with influence of *mash.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To break in pieces by violence; to dash to pieces; to crush; shatter; as, to *smash* a chair, a bottle, or a statue.
2. To propel, throw, or hit violently, esp. with a shattering or battering effect; as, to *smash* a stone through glass; to *smash* one with the fist. *Colloq.*
3. To destroy utterly; to break up completely; to wreck; to cause to collapse; as, to *smash* a theory, a business, or a person's health.
4. As an imprecation, = DASH, *v. t.*, 9.
5. *Bookbinding.* To compress (folded book sections or assembled books) in order to remove the impression received in printing, give firmness and uniform bulk, and eliminate any tendency to a wedge-shaped back from threads used in sewing. Cf. SMASHING MACHINE.
6. *Lawn Tennis, etc.* To hit (the ball) with a very hard overhand stroke.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To break up, or go to pieces suddenly, as the result of collision or pressure; as, the dropped dish *smashed*.
2. To move or be propelled with great violence or crashing effect; as, to *smash* through a thicket.
3. To be utterly disrupted or wrecked; to go bankrupt; — often with *up*; as, his business has *smashed*.
4. *Lawn Tennis, etc.* To play a smash.

smash, *n.* **1.** A smashing blow or attack. *Colloq.*
2. A breaking or dashing to pieces or the sound or result of such; also, *Colloq.*, a wreck due to collision; as, to hear a *smash;* a recent railroad *smash*
3. Utter collapse; ruin; wreck; specif., bankruptcy.
4. **a** A drink of spirits, with ice, water, sugar, and mint, or the like; as, a brandy *smash;* a whisky *smash*. **b** A fruit beverage made with crushed or squeezed fruit; as, cherry *smash*.
5. A striking success. *Slang.*
6. *Lawn Tennis, etc.* A hard overhand stroke.
7. *Textiles.* A break in a warp yarn, resulting from the shuttles being caught in the shed.

— *to go to smash.* To be smashed up; to collapse completely, as a business, one's health, etc.

smash, *adv.* Smashingly; as, the stone went *smash* through the window.

smash (smăsh), *v. t.* To pass (counterfeit coin). *Slang.*

smash'age (smăsh'ĭj), *n.* The act, process, or result of smashing; that (collectively) which is smashed.

smash'board' sig'nal (smăsh'bōrd'; 181). *Railroads.* A signal the arm of which is designed to be broken when passed in the stop position.

smash'er (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which smashes or crushes; specif., a laborer who smashes slate or stone with a sledge hammer.
2. Anything very large or extraordinary of its kind. *Slang.*
3. A small raised pie of meat or fruit. *Dial. Eng.*
4. = SMASHER HAT.
5. *Bookbinding.* A smashing machine; also, its operator.
6. *Lawn Tennis, etc.* A player who smashes the ball.
7. *Textiles.* = SMASH PIECER.

smash'er (smăsh'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A receiver of stolen goods. *Slang.*
2. One who passes counterfeit coin or forged notes. *Slang.*

smasher hammer. A light hammer with a narrow peen, used by photoengravers in beating up zinc, etc.

smasher hat. A slouch hat; — called also *smasher*.

smash'er·y (smăsh'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* A smashing; destruction; a smashed mass.

smash'ing, *adj.* That smashes; crushing; vigorously effective; extraordinary; as, a *smashing* blow, review, or success. — **smash'ing·ly,** *adv.*

smashing machine. *Bookbinding.* A powerful mechanical compressing device for smashing books or sections. See SMASH, *v. t.*, 5.

smash piecer. One who repairs smashes in weaving.

smash'up' (smăsh'ŭp'), *n.* A smash; esp., a collapse in health, a bankruptcy, or a disastrous collision.

smatch'et (smăch'ĭt; -ĕt), *n.* A small, contemptible fellow; also, an unmannerly child. *Scot.*

smat'ter (smăt'ĕr), *v.;* SMAT'TERED (-ĕrd); SMAT'TER·ING. [ME. *smateren* to chatter, prate; cf. Sw. *smattra* to clatter, to crackle; perh. imitative.] *Transitive:* **1.** To spot; spatter; smut; defile. *Obs.*
2. To speak or utter so as to reveal a spotty or superficial knowledge; as, to *smatter* French.
3. To dabble in; to study bits of.

I have *smattered* law . . . letters . . . geography. *R. L. Stevenson.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To talk superficially and disconnectedly; to babble; to chatter.

Of state affairs you cannot *smatter*. *Swift.*

2. To have a slight, superficial, and spotty knowledge; to dabble; — with *of* or *in*. *Now Rare.*

smat'ter, *n.* **1.** A smattering; slight, piecemeal knowledge.
2. Fragments; small bits; insignificant things. *Scot.*
3. A heterogeneous collection. *Rare.*

smat'ter, *v. t.* To break in pieces; to shatter. *Dial.*

smat'ter·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who smatters or has a smattering knowledge.

smat'ter·ing, *n.* Act of one who smatters; also, superficial, piecemeal knowledge.

I had a great desire, not able to attain to a superficial skill in any, to have some *smattering* in all. *Burton.*

smat'ter·ing, *adj.* That smatters or is a smattering. — **smat'ter·ing·ly,** *adv.*

smat'ter·y (smăt'ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Given to smattering; indicating a smattering knowledge. "I would not call either of us a good student. We are too '*smattery*.'" *A. E. Wiggam.*

smear (smēr), *n.* [ME. *smere*, fr. AS. *smeoru, smeru*, fat, grease; akin to D. *smeer*, G. *schmeer*, OHG. *smero*, ON. *smjör*, Sw. & Dan. *smör* butter, Goth. *smairthr* fatness, *smarna* dung, OIr. *smir* marrow, Gr. *myron* an unguent. Cf. EMERY, MYROBALAN.] **1.** Originally, a fat, oily substance; ointment; grease; now, a viscous or sticky substance.
2. Hence, a spot made by or as by an unctuous or adhesive substance; a blotch; a daub; a stain; a smudge.
3. *Bacteriol., etc.* Material smeared on a surface, as of a microscopic slide or of a culture medium.
4. *Card Playing.* A play of a counting card on one's partner's trick. See FATTEN, *v. t.*, 3 **b**. *Colloq.*
5. *Music.* A glissando produced on a trombone. *Colloq.*
6. *Pottery.* Also **smeir.** A partial glaze produced by vapor or by brushing off the greater part of an applied glaze.

smear (smēr), *v. t.;* SMEARED (smērd); SMEAR'ING. [AS. *smerian, smirian;* akin to D. *smeren*, OHG. *smirwen*, G. *schmieren*, ON. *smyrja* to anoint. See SMEAR, *n.*]
1. To anoint with chrism. *Obs.*
2. To overspread with something unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; to daub; also, to spread all over or in patches; as, to *smear* a slide or a wound; faces *smeared* with dirt.

Smear the sleepy grooms with blood. *Shak.*

3. To cover (one or a thing) as if by a smear that sticks, befouls, clouds, blots out, etc.; to overspread or rub (something) so as to stain, smudge, besmirch, etc.; hence, to soil, sully, defame, obscure, obliterate, etc.; as, to *smear* one with flattery or one's reputation with infamy.

What is it that *smears* the windows of the senses? Thought, convention, self-interest. *Rose Macaulay.*

4. *Agric.* To treat with a salve of tar and butter, milk, etc., as young sheep, to destroy vermin and mat the fleece.
5. *Card Playing.* To play a counting card on (one's partner's trick). *Slang.*
6. *Pottery.* To cover with smear.

Syn. — Smirch, smudge, bedaub; defile, pollute.

Ant. — See CLEAN.

smear'case' (smēr'kās'), *n.* [G. *schmierkäse*, fr. *schmieren* to smear + *käse* cheese.] Cottage cheese. *U. S.*

smear culture. *Bacteriol.* A culture inoculated with a smear; also, such an inoculation.

smear dab. A flatfish (*Microstomus kitt*) of the coasts of northern Europe, Greenland, and Iceland, having a slimy skin. The name is sometimes extended to other flatfishes.

smear dock. = GOOD-KING-HENRY.

smeared (smērd), *adj.* **1.** That has been smeared; esp., soiled; besmirched.
2. *Zool.* Having color markings which are ill defined, as if rubbed.

smear'er (smēr'ĕr), *n.* One who smears, as oil on leather; also, a rubber cementer.

smear'less (-lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Unsmeared.

smear ware. *Archaeol.* A mottled pottery of the early Helladic period.

smear'y (smēr'ĭ), *adj.;* SMEAR'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SMEAR'I·EST. **1.** Smeared; soiled, sticky, or greasy; as, *smeary* hands.
2. Tending to smear or soil; greasy; adhesive; viscous; as, *smeary* wax or tar.

smec'tic (smĕk'tĭk), *adj.* [L. *smecticus* cleansing, fr. Gr. *smēktikos.*] **1.** Purifying; detergent.
2. *Physical Chem.* See MESOMORPHIC.

smec'tite (smĕk'tīt), *n.* [Gr. *smēktis* fuller's earth.] *Mineral.* A green claylike mineral.

Smec·tym'nu·an (smĕk·tĭm'nū·ăn), *n.* One of the group writing under the name of Smectymnuus; also, one of their adherents. — **Smec·tym'nu·an,** *adj.*

Smec·tym'nu·us (smĕk·tĭm'nū·ŭs), *n.* The professed author of a pamphlet containing an attack on episcopacy, published in 1641. This work was written by five Presbyterian divines, and the title was formed from the initial letters of their names: Stephen *M*arshall, *E*dmund *C*alamy, *T*homas Young, *M*atthew *N*ewcomen, and *W*illiam Spurstow.

smed'dum (smĕd'ŭm), *n.* [AS. *smedema, smedma, smeodoma.*] **1.** The flour or powder of ground malt; hence, powder; dust. *Scot.*
2. Spirit; vigor. *Chiefly Scot.*
3. *Mining.* Ore in fine particles, from sifting; slack; also, clay or shale separating coal seams. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

smee (smē), *n.* [Cf. SMEW.] **a** *U.S.* Pintail duck. **b** Widgeon. **c** Pochard. **d** *Eng.* Smew.

smeech (smēch), *n. & v. i.* [AS. *smēc*, n. See SMOKE.] Smoke; smell; stink; dust. *Now Dial.*

smeek (smēk), *n. & v. i. & t.* [AS. *smēocan*, v. See SMOKE.] Smoke; reek. *Now Scot.* — **smeek'y** (-ĭ), *adj. Scot.*

smeer (smēr), *v. i.* [Akin to SMILE.] To smile; also, to sneer. *Dial.*

Smee's battery *or* **cell** (smēz). [After Alfred *Smee* (1818–77), an Englishman.] *Elec.* A simple battery having a silver plate, covered with finely divided platinum to reduce polarization, suspended between two zinc plates in dilute sulphuric acid.

smeeth (smēth), *n.* [Cf. SMOTHER.] Mist; haze; also, powder. — *v. t.* To screen with mist. *Both Dial. Eng.*

smeeth (smēth), *adj. & v. t.* [See SMOOTH.] = SMOOTH. *Now Dial.*

smeg'ma (smĕg'mȧ), *n.* [L., a detergent, fr. Gr. *smēgma* soap, fr. *smēchein* to wash off.] **1.** A soapy medicament. *Obs.*
2. *Physiol.* The matter secreted by any of the sebaceous glands; specif., the cheesy, sebaceous matter which collects between the glans penis and the foreskin, or around the clitoris and labia minora.

smegma bacillus. *Bacteriol.* An acid-fast bacterium (*Mycobacterium smegmatis*) found in smegma.

smeg·mat'ic (smĕg·măt'ĭk), *adj.* Of the nature of soap; cleansing; detersive. — *n.* A smegmatic agent. *Obs.*

Smel·fun'gus (smĕl·fŭng'gŭs), *n.* Also **Smell·fun'gus.** **1.** Smollett; — so called by Sterne in *A Sentimental Journey*, in allusion to his splenetic observations on French and Italian customs and institutions in one of his books.
2. [*not cap.; pl.* -GI (-fŭn'jĭ).] A faultfinder; a captious critic.

smell (smĕl), *v.;* SMELLED (smĕld) or SMELT (smĕlt); SMELL'ING. [ME. *smellen, smillen, smullen;* cf. LG. *smellen, smelen, smölen, schmelen*, to smoke, to reek, D. *smeulen* to smolder, and E. *smolder.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To perceive by the excitation of the olfactory nerves; to get the odor or scent of through stimuli affecting the sensory nerves of the nasal passages; also, to inhale the effluvia from, in order to enjoy, test, etc., an odor; as, to *smell* smoke, or the sea, or dinner cooking; to *smell* each perfume offered for sale.
2. To detect or become aware of, as if by the sense of smell or some natural instinct; also, *Rare*, to distinguish as if by smell; as, to *smell* a plot.

I can *smell* a knave from a rat. *Greene.*
From that time forward I began to *smell* the Word of God, and forsook the school doctors. *Latimer.*

3. To seek or find in the manner of a dog on the scent; — often with *out;* as, to *smell* out a secret.

Let him *smell* his way to Dover. *Shak.*

4. To emit the odor of. "You *smell* sherry, sir!" *Thackeray.*
5. To fill with an odor; — often with *up*. *Colloq.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To exercise the sense of smell; to be on the scent for something; as, the dogs ran *smelling* through the fields; also, to inhale an odor; — now with *at* or, *Colloq., of;* as, to *smell* at her salts.
2. To have an odor, scent, or, figuratively, an atmosphere or suggestion; to give forth an aroma; as, this rose does not *smell;* it *smells* sweet or rank.

She perpetually *smell* of peppermint. *Zangwill.*
He *smelled*, as it were, of old days. *Galsworthy.*

3. To have an offensive odor; as, his breath *smells*.

smell a rat. To have a suspicion of something wrong. *Colloq.*

smell of the lamp. To bear marks of study and labor rather than of genius or inspiration; — said of a literary composition.

smell one's oats. To pluck up spirit and move with new energy when near one's goal, as a horse hurries when near home and its feed.

smell out. Specif., to detect (a witch or one who causes disease or misfortune) by wizardly powers; — a function of the Kaffir "witch doctor" in South Africa.

smell (smĕl), *n.* [ME. *smel, smil, smul, smeol.* See SMELL, *v.*] **1.** The special sense by which certain properties of bodies (called their *smell, odor, scent*) are ascertained through the stimulation of an end organ responsive to diffusing chemical substances reaching it normally from a distance and in low concentration. This olfactory organ in the higher vertebrates is in a portion of the mucous membrane of the nose; it may be stimulated by less than 0.000,000,01 mg. of certain substances per liter of air. See CHEMICAL SENSE; OLFACTORY CELL; OLFACTORY NERVES.

Music to the ear, a perfume to the *smell*. *Burroughs.*

2. The property of a thing which affects the olfactory organs; an odor; scent; perfume; fragrance; stench; etc.

Breathing the *smell* of field and grove. *Milton.*

Often reared up and snorted at *smells* we could not perceive. *Landor.*

3. A quality that suggests or intimates an influence, a connection, or the like; atmosphere; smack; as, a song with the *smell* of the sea; doctrines with a *smell* of anarchy.
4. An act or instance of smelling; as, take a *smell*.

Syn. — SMELL, ODOR, SCENT, FRAGRANCE, PERFUME, AROMA. SMELL, the most general word, and ODOR (with which it is often interchangeable) may suggest either a pleasant or an unpleasant impression; but *smell* often conveys the more direct or concrete suggestion; as, "the damp earthy *smell* that was everywhere intermingled with the *scents*" (*Stevenson*); "The salt *odor* mingled with the wild garden *scents*" (*W. Pater*); "Then subtle influences of *odor*, the sense of something very foreign . . . came up with the *smell* of the boat" (*John La Farge*); "The flower, which, by the spell peculiar to remembered *odors*, brought innumerable associations along with the *fragrance* that it exhaled" (*Hawthorne*). SCENT often implies less strength than *smell* or *odor;* FRAGRANCE is a fresh and pleasant odor; as, "the

smart'end. Smartened. *Ref. Sp.*
smart'ful, *adj.* Smarting. *Obs.*
smart'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
smash'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
smash'ment, *n.* See -MENT. *Rare.*
smasht. Smashed. *Ref. Sp.*
smat. Obs. past tense of SMITE.
smatch, *v. t. & i. & n.* [ME. *smach, smah*, fr. AS. *smeccan, smoccan.* See SMACK.] = 1st & 2d SMACK. *Obs.*
smate. Obs. past tense of SMITE.
smat'tered. Smattered. *Ref. Sp.*
smaw (smô). Var. of SMALL. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
smeard. Smeared. *Ref. Sp.*
smear'i·ness (smēr'ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.
smec'tis (smĕk'tĭs), *n.* = SMECTITE.
smeir (smēr). Var. of SMEAR, esp., a glaze. See SMEAR, *n.*, 6.
smel. Smell. *Ref. Sp.*
smeld, smelt. Smelled. *Ref. Sp.*

scent of the first wood fire upon the keen October air" (*W. Pater*); "the warm summer *scent* of a flower" (*H. James*); "not with a wild-flower *scent*, . . . but with the *perfume* of garden roses" (*Hawthorne*); "*fragrance* after showers" (*Milton*); "Flowers laugh before thee on their beds and *fragrance* in thy footing treads" (*Wordsworth*). PERFUME belongs either to natural or prepared objects, and may be either light or heavy; as, "filling the chilly room with *perfume* light" (*Keats*); "A soft and solemn-breathing sound rose like a steam of rich distilled *perfumes*" (*Milton*). AROMA suggests a distinctive, often delicately spicy, odor; it is frequently used in a figurative sense; as, the *aroma* of coffee; "to enrich the air as with some choice *aroma*" (*W. Pater*); "the delicate *aroma* of his nature" (*Carlyle*). Cf. REDOLENT.

smell'age (smĕl'ĭj), *n.* [From SMELL.] Fragrant vegetation; specif., lovage (*Levisticum officinale*). *Local, U. S.*

smelled (smĕld), *adj.* Having a (specified) smell.

smell'er (smĕl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who smells, or perceives, traces, tests, or the like, by the sense of smell.
2. One who or that which gives out a smell or has an odor.
3. *Slang.* **a** The nose. **b** A prying person. **c** A nasal blow.
4. A tactile bristle, as one of a cat's whiskers; a feeler.

smell'er-out', *n.; pl.* SMELLERS-OUT. One who smells out.

smell'-feast', *n.* **1.** One given to finding out and frequenting good tables; a parasite; a sponger.
2. A Barmecide feast. *Rare.*
— **smell'-feast'**, *adj.*

smell'ful, *adj.* Abounding in smells; odorous. *Austral.*

smell'ing, *n.* Act of one who smells; the sense of smell; odor. — *adj.* That smells; that gives out odor or scent; as, *smelling* salts.

smelling bottle. A bottle filled with smelling salts or some scent.

smelling salts. An aromatic preparation of ammonium carbonate and, often, some scent, used to avoid or relieve faintness, headache, or the like.

smell'ing-stick', *n.* The common sassafras of North America.

smell of the lamp. A quality of a work which smells of the lamp. See *smell of the lamp*, under SMELL, *v.*

smell'-smock', *n.* **1.** A lady's man; a libertine. *Obs.*
2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** = CUCKOOFLOWER **a**. **b** Wood anemone.

smell'y (smĕl'ĭ), *adj.* Odorous; esp., unpleasantly odorous.

smelt (smĕlt), *n.; pl.* SMELTS (smĕlts), SMELT. See PLURAL, *Note.* [AS.; akin to Dan. *smelt.*] **1.** Any of certain small fishes of the family Osmeridae, esp. those of the genus *Osmerus*, which closely resemble the trout (Salmonidae) in general structure. They are translucent greenish above, silvery on the sides, and silvery or white beneath. They live along the coasts and ascend the rivers to spawn, or are landlocked in lakes. Their flesh is delicate, tender, and oily, and has a peculiar odor and taste. Among the important species are: the European smelt, or sparling (*Osmerus eperlanus*); the common smelt (*O. mordax*) of eastern North America, found from Virginia northward; *Spirinchus thaleichthys*, of the Pacific coast from San Francisco northward; and *Retropinna semoni* of New Zealand. The pond smelt (*Hypomesus olidus*) of Alaska, Kamchatka, and northern Japan spawns in fresh-water ponds. See also SURF SMELT; cf. ARGENTINA.

Smelt (*Osmerus mordax*).

2. Any of various other small fishes resembling the smelt; as: **a** Any of certain silversides, esp. the peixe re *Atherinopsis californiensis* (an important food fish) or *Atherinops affinis*. *California.* **b** The tomcod (*Microgadus proximus*) of the Pacific coast. **c** A sand launce. **d** Any of certain fresh-water cyprinoid fishes. **e** *Brit.* A smolt.
3. *pl.* A dish of these fishes dressed and cooked; as, to have *smelts* for dinner.
4. A gull; a simpleton. *Obs.*

smelt (smĕlt), *v. t.;* SMELT'ED; SMELT'ING. [MD. or MLG. *smelten;* akin to D. *smelten*, G. *schmelzen*, v. t., OHG. *smelzan*, v. i., *smelzen*, v. t. (from the v. i.), and to Gr. *meldein* to melt. See MELT; cf. ENAMEL, SMALT.] To melt or fuse, as ore, with an accompanying chemical change, usually to separate the metal; hence, to reduce; to refine; to flux or scorify; as, to *smelt* tin. See BLAST FURNACE. — *v. i.* To smelt a metal; to be smelted or fused.

smelt, *n.* A half guinea. *Obs. Slang.*

smelt, *past tense & past part.* of SMELL.

smelt'er (smĕl'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who smelts; specif.: **a** A furnaceman who smelts ore. **b** An owner of a smeltery.
2. A smeltery.
3. One whose work is to smelt a (specified) thing, as in:

arsenic smelter	bullion smelter	silver smelter
bronze smelter	ore smelter	tin smelter

smelt'er (smĕl'tẽr), *n.* A smelt fisherman.

smelt'er·y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A smelting establishment.

smethe (smēth), *n.* [Cf. SMEW.] **a** *Local, Eng.* The smew. **b** *Local, U. S.* The pintail duck.

smeu (smū), **smeuth** (smūth), *n.* The willow warbler. *Scot.*

smew (smū), *n.* [Perh. fr. a lost word meaning small; cf. D. *smient* smew, Fris. *smēnt*, prob. orig. meaning small duck; cf. OHG. *smāhi* small, ON. *smār*, and D. *eend* duck, G. *ente*, AS. *ened*. Cf. SMEE, SMETHE.] A merganser (*Mergus albellus*) of northern Europe and Asia. It is the smallest of mergansers and one of the most expert divers of all ducks. The male is white and black with a large white crest. The name is sometimes extended to the hooded merganser.

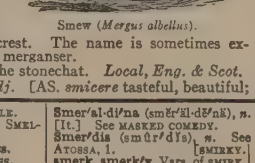
Smew (*Mergus albellus*).

smich (smĭch), *n.* The stonechat. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

smick'er (smĭk'ẽr), *adj.* [AS. *smicere* tasteful, beautiful; akin to OHG. *smeckar*, Dan. *smekker* slender, delicate.] *Obs.* **a** Elegant; handsome. **b** Gay; spruce. **c** Smirking; finical. **d** Wanton.

smick'er (smĭk'ẽr), *v. i.* [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *smickra* to flatter, Dan. *smigre;* akin to G. *schmeicheln.*] To smile amorously; smirk. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

smick'et (smĭk'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [Cf. SMOCK.] **1.** A woman's smock. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
2. A small quantity. *Local, U. S.*

smick'-smack', *n.* [Redupl. of SMACK.] A smacking; repeated kissing. *Rare.*

smidg'en (smĭj'ĕn), *n.* Also **smidge** (smĭj). [Cf. SMITCH particle.] A mite; a bit. *Dial., U. S.*

smig'gins (smĭg'ĭnz), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A thick barley soup. *Old Slang.*

Smike (smīk), *n.* A broken-spirited protégé of Nicholas Nickleby in Dickens's novel *Nicholas Nickleby.*

Smi'la·ca'ce·ae (smī'lȧ·kā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SMILAX.] *Bot.* A family of herbs or somewhat woody vines (order Liliales), having leaves with one to five prominent parallel veins, and dioecious flowers with six perianth segments, succeeded by globose berries. There are three genera, *Smilax* being much the largest. — **smi'la·ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Smi'la·ci'na (smī'lȧ·sī'nȧ), *n.* [NL. See SMILAX.] *Bot.* A genus of American and Asiatic plants (family Convallariaceae) with alternate leaves and racemes or panicles of small white flowers succeeded by red, green, or black berries; the false Solomon's-seals. Syn. *Vagnera.*

smi'lax (smī'lăks), *n.* [L., bindweed, fr. Gr. *smilax.*]
1. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of plants typifying the family Smilacaceae; the greenbriers or cat briers. They have erect and often prickly stems climbing by means of petiolar tendrils. The flowers are small and greenish, in axillary umbels. Several tropical species yield sarsaparilla (which see); the pliant stems of some, as *S. pseudo-china*, are used for basketry. *S. rotundifolia* and *S. glauca* are the common American greenbriers. See GREENBRIER, *Illust.*
2. A delicate greenhouse twining plant (*Asparagus asparagoides*) of South Africa, with ovate, bright-green false leaves (*cladophylls*). This is the "smilax" of the florists, quite unrelated to the genus *Smilax.*

smilax family. The Smilacaceae.

smile (smīl), *v.;* SMILED (smīld); SMILING (smī'lĭng). [ME. *smilen;* akin to Dan. *smile*, Sw. *smila*, MHG. *smielen*, *smieren*, L. *mirus* wonderful, (whence) *mirari* to wonder at, Gr. *meidan* to smile, Skr. *smayate* he smiles, *smera* smiling. Cf. ADMIRE, COMITY, MARVEL, MIRROR.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To have, produce, or exhibit a smile (see SMILE, *n.*, 1); to look with a smile; as, to *smile* after frowning, at one, over something, or unpleasantly.

When last I saw thy young blue eyes, they *smiled.* *Byron.*

2. To look or regard with amusement, ridicule, contempt, or the like; to find absurd, paltry, etc.; as, to *smile* at one's maiden efforts or another's ways.
3. To look or seem to look with favor; to bestow approval; to be propitious; as, fortune *smiled* on him; the authorities *smiled* on the project.
4. To look or appear gay, sparkling, thriving, benignant, etc. *Poetic.*

Near yonder copse, where once the garden *smiled.* *Goldsmith.*

5. To drink, esp. with others. *Slang, U. S.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To express by a smile; as, to *smile* consent; also, with cognate object, to produce; as, to *smile* a happy smile.
2. To affect in a certain way with a smile or by smiling; as, to *smile* away her tears.

And sharply *smile* prevailing folly dead. *Young.*

3. To receive with a smile. "*Smile* you my speeches." *Shak.*
4. To say with a smile.
Ant. — Scowl, lower. See FROWN.

smile (smīl), *n.* [From SMILE, *v.*] **1.** A change of facial expression involving a brightening of the eyes and an upward curving of the corners of the mouth. There is no sound and less muscular distortion of the features than in a laugh. It may express amusement, pleasure, tender affection, approval, restrained mirth, irony, derision, or any of various other emotions. It is contrasted esp. with *frown.*

They could not see the bitter *smile*
Behind the painted grin he wore. *E. R. Sill.*

2. An appearance, an attitude, situation, or the like, as bright, gratifying, encouraging, etc., as a smile; as, the *smiles* of spring or of fortune. *Poetic.*
3. A drink, as of whisky. *Old Slang.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

smile-covering, *adj.*	smilemaker	smile-tuned
smile-frowning, *adj.*	smilemaking	smile-wreathed

smile'age book (smī'lĭj). [*smile* + *-age* as in mil*eage.*] A book of coupon tickets giving admission to theaters in American training camps during the World War. *Slang.*

smiled'-out' (smīld'out'), *adj.* Expressed by or with a smile.

smile'ful, *adj.* Smiling. — **smile'ful·ness**, *n.*

smil'er (smī'lẽr), *n.* One who smiles.

smil'et (-ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* Little smile.

smil'ing (smī'lĭng), *adj.* That smiles. — **smil'ing·ly** (-lĭ), *adv.* — **smil'ing·ness**, *n.*

Smi'lo·don (smī'lō·dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *smilē* a carving knife + *-odon.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of North and South American Pleistocene saber-toothed tigers, having very long canines.

smil'y, smile'y (smīl'ĭ), *adj.* Smiling; full of smiles. *Dial.*

Smin'theus (smĭn'thūs), *n.* [Gr., fr. *sminthos* mouse.] *Gr. Relig.* An epithet of Apollo as a god to whom field mice were sacred. — **Smin'thi·an** (-thĭ·ăn), *adj.*

Smin·thu'ri·dae (smĭn·thū'rĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sminthos* mouse + *oura* tail.] *Zool.* A family of small wingless jumping insects (order Collembola) having a short rounded body. The type genus is **Smin·thu'rus** (-rŭs). — **smin·thu'rid** (-rĭd), *adj. & n.*

smirch (smûrch), *v.;* SMIRCHED (smûrcht); SMIRCH'ING. [ME. *smorchen*, prob. fr. OF. *esmorcher* to torment, hurt, prop., cause to bite; cf. OF. *amorcer* to bait. See MORSEL.] *Transitive:* **1.** To stain or discolor; to smutch; begrime. "The *smirched* worm-eaten tapestry." *Shak.*
2. To smear with that which stains, or makes dirty; to apply stain to. "*Smirch* myself brown with walnut leaves." *Kingsley.*
3. To sully or blacken (one, one's honor, reputation, etc.); to tarnish; taint; as, actions that *smirch* one's good name.
—, *Intrans.:* To stain or sully someone or something.

smirch (smûrch), *n.* **A smutch; smear; blotch; a blemish; a blot.**

smirch'er (smûr'chẽr), *n.* One who or that which smirches.

smirch'y (-chĭ), *adj.* Smirched; begrimed.

smirk (smûrk), *v. i.;* SMIRKED (smûrkt); SMIRK'ING. [ME. *smirken*, fr. or akin to AS. *smercian*, *smearcian*, of uncert. origin.] To smile, now always in an affected or conceited manner; to smile with affected complaisance; to simper. — *v. t.* To say with a smirk. — **smirk'er** (smûr'kẽr), *n.*
Syn. — See SIMPER.

smirk, *adj. Now Chiefly Dial.* **a** Trim; spruce. **b** *Obs.* Pleasant; smiling. **c** Smart; quick.

smirk, *n.* An affected smile a simper.

smirk'ing, *adj.* That smirks; also, *Rare*, sparkling. — **smirk'ing·ly**, *adv.*

smirk'ish, *adj.* Smirking; inclined to smirking.

smir'kle (smûr'k'l), *n. & v.* Smirk; snicker. *Chiefly Scot.*

smirk'y (smûr'kĭ), *adj.* Smiling; smirking. *Scot. & U. S*

smir'tle (smûr't'l), *n. & v.* Smirkle. *Scot.*

smit (smĭt), *v. t.* [AS. *smittian.* See SMIT a spot.] *Now Scot. & Dial.* **a** To stain; tarnish. **b** To disgrace or bring into disgrace. **c** To infect.

smit (smĭt), *n.* [AS. *smitte;* akin to AS. *smittian* to stain, and E. SMITE.] *Now Scot. & Dial.* **a** A spot; stain; smut; a smirch. **b** The fine clay or ruddle used for marking sheep; also, the owner's mark put on sheep.

smit (smĭt), *n.* [Cf. MLG. *smit* a blow, E. SMITE.] A stroke; blow; cut; also, a jingling or clashing sound. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

smit (smĭt), *past part.* of SMITE; also, *Obs., 3d pers. sing. pres. & past tense* of SMITE.

smit'a·ble (smĭt'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Infectious. *Scot.*

smitch (smĭch), *n.* [Cf. SMIDGEN.] A bit; particle.

smitch (smĭch), *n.* [AS. *smīc* smoke. See SMEEK.] Spot; smut. *Chiefly Dial.*

smitch, *v. t. & i.* To smoke or scorch. *Dial.*

smite (smīt), *v.; past tense* SMOTE (smōt), rarely SMIT (smĭt); *past part.* SMIT'TEN (smĭt'ĕn), SMIT, or SMOTE; *pres. part. & verbal n.* SMIT'ING (smīt'ĭng). [AS. *smītan* to smear; akin to OFris. *smīta* to smite, LG. *smiten*, D. *smijten*, G. *schmeissen*, OHG. *smīzan* to smear, stroke, Goth. bi*meitan*, ga*meitan*, to anoint, besmear, and prob. to L. *mittere* to cause to go, send, throw. Cf. MISSILE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To strike, esp. with the hand or something held in the hand; to slap, cuff, or buffet; as, to *smite* one on the cheek; often, to inflict a heavy blow or injury upon with a weapon or missile; as, to *smite* a foe with one's sword; also, to deliver a stroke that drives, throws, cleaves, blasts, or the like.

The thunder rolls above us, and some tree
Smites with his bolt. *Lord Hanmer.*

2. To destroy the life or vigor of, as by a stroke, a blast, a disease, etc.; to kill or lay low; to injure severely.

To *smite* the poor is treason against God. *Cowper.*
The flax and the barley was *smitten.* *Ex.* ix. 31.

3. To punish as by a stroke; to afflict; to chasten.

Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him. *Wake.*

4. To cause to strike; to hurl, drive, hammer, clap, etc.; — with *against*, *into*, *together*, etc.; as, to *smite* one's hands together or a stone against a wall.
5. *Obs.* **a** To deal (a blow). **b** To make (a wound) in smiting. **c** To fight (a battle) by smiting. **d** To strike, as fire from a flint, an hour on a bell, a minted coin, or a bargain.
6. To strike physically or mentally with the force and abruptness of a blow; to impress forcibly and suddenly; also, to affect with passion or emotion; to enamor; as, a cry that *smote* his ears; *smitten* with amazement, he stood still.

See what the charms that *smite* the simple heart. *Pope.*
God's glory *smote* him on the face. *Tennyson.*

7. To bring (one) into a specified condition by smiting.
8. To bring distress or perturbation to; to trouble; as, his conscience *smote* him; grief that *smites* the heart.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To deliver or deal a heavy blow or blows with or as with a weapon; as, to *smite* with a sword.
2. To strike; specif., to collide; knock. *Now Rare.*

The heart melteth, and the knees *smite* together. *Nah.* ii. 10.

3. To hit, pass, pierce, etc., with sudden force; — with *in*, *into*, *on*, etc.; as, grief *smote* into his heart; a glare of light *smote* on his eyes.
Syn. — See STRIKE.

smite hip and thigh. To overthrow completely; to defeat utterly. *Judg.* xv. 8.

smite (smīt), *n.* A smiting; a blow.

smit'er (smīt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which smites.
2. A scimitar. *Obs.* "I gave my back to the *smiters.*" *Is.* l. 6.

smith (smĭth), *n.* [AS.; akin to D. *smid*, G. *schmied*, OHG. *smid*, ON. *smithr*, Dan. & Sw. *smed*, Goth. *smitha* (in comp.). Cf. Gr. *smilē* a sort of knife, *sminyē* a hoe.]
1. One who forges with the hammer; a worker in metals; — frequently in combination. See -SMITH.
2. One who fabricates a thing; esp., one who writes, paints, etc., as though forging.

The new "*smiths*" of song. *A. R. Waller.*

-smith (-smĭth). The noun *smith* in combination, denoting *a worker in metal, esp. by hammering or forging*, as in:

anvilsmith	gunsmith	runesmith
axlesmith	hammersmith	sawsmith
blacksmith	hedgesmith	scalesmith
bladesmith	housesmith	scissors-smith
boilersmith	ironsmith	scythesmith
boltsmith	jawsmith	silversmith
brass-smith	jobsmith	stonesmith
bronzesmith	jokesmith	swordsmith
carriagesmith	knifesmith	tinsmith
clocksmith	locksmith	tiresmith
coachsmith	pansmith	toolsmith
coppersmith	picksmith	whitesmith
goldsmith	platinumsmith	wiresmith

smith (smĭth), *v. t.* [AS. *smithian.* See SMITH, *n.*] To make or fashion by beating metal into shape; to forge on the anvil after heating; as, to *smith* a sword or a blade. See SMITHING. — *v. i.* To work at smithing weapons, instruments, etc.

smith'craft' (smĭth'krăft'), *n.* Art or work of a smith; smithing.

smith'er (smĭth'ẽr), *n.* A smith who trues blades, files, etc. *Brit.*

---

smell'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
Smell-fun'gus, *n.* See SMELL-FUNGUS.
smell'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
smell'-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
smell'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
smell'some, *adj.* See -SOME.
smelt'er·man, *n.; pl.* -MEN. Also **smelt'man.** = 1st SMELTER, 1 a.
Smer'al·di'na (smĕr'ăl·dī'nȧ), *n.* [It.] See MASKED COMEDY.
Smer'dis (smûr'dĭs), *n.* See ATOSSA, 1.
smerk, smerk'y. Vars. of SMIRK, SMIRKY.
smert. Dial. var. of SMART.
smerte. † SMART.
smery'y, *adj.* Savory. *Obs. Scot.*
smete. † SMITE.
smeth (smĕth), *adj.* [Var. of SMEETH.] = SMOOTH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
smeuse, smuse (smūz), *n.* Var. of MEUSE. *Dial.*
smick'er-ing, *n.* An amorous inclination. *Obs.*
smick'ly, *adv.* Finely; finically. *Obs.*
smick'-smock', *n.* = CUCKOO-FLOWER **a**.
smid'dum (smĭd'ŭm). Var. of SMEDDUM.
smid'dy, smid'die (smĭd'ĭ). Var. of SMITHY. *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.*
smid'dy-leaves', *n.* = GOODKING-HENRY.
smif'li·gate, smif'li·ga'tion. Vars. of SPIFLICATE, SPIFLICATION. *Slang.*
smight. † SMITE.
Smi·la'ce·ae (smī·lā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* *Bot.* Syn. of SMILACACEAE. — **smi·la'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*
smi'la·cin (smī'lȧ·sĭn), *n. Chem.* = PARILLIN.
smile'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
smile'less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **-less·ly**, *adv.* — **-less·ness**, *n.*
smile'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
smirch'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
smi'ris (smī'rĭs), *n.* [Gr. See EMERY.] = 2d EMERY, 1. *Now Rare.*
smirk'ly, *adv.* of SMIRK.
smirr (smûr). Var. of SMURR.
smith'am (smĭth'ăm). *Mining.* Var. of SMEDDUM.

smith'er·eens' (smĭth'ĕr·ēnz'), **smith'ers** (smĭth'ĕrz), *n. pl.* [Ir. *smidirin*, dim. of *smiodar* a piece, fragment.] Fragments; atoms; flinders.

Smash the bottle to *smithers*. *Tennyson.*

smith'er·y (smĭth'ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-Iz). **1.** The work, art, or trade of a smith; smithing.
2. The workshop of a smith; a smithy, or stithy.

Smith'field (smĭth'fēld), *n.* A cattle market; — so called from the famous market once located in the Smithfield district of London. *Rare.*

Smithfield bargain. *Now Rare.* **a** A shrewd bargain. **b** Also **Smithfield match.** A marriage of convenience in which the size of the marriage settlement is the determining factor.

Smith'i·an (smĭth'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Smith, esp. the Scottish economist Adam Smith. — **Smith'i·an·ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

smith'ier (smĭth'yĕr), *n.* [*smith* + *-ier*, equiv. to *-yer* in *bowyer*.] A smith. *Archaic.*

smith'ing, *n.* Act or art of making forgings, shoeing horses, etc., esp. by heating metal in a smith's fire and working on the anvil.

smithing coal. A grade of caking coal low in sulphur and ash, used by blacksmiths; — called also *smithy coal.*

smith'ite (smĭth'ĭt), *n.* [After G. F. H. *Smith*, Eng. scientist.] *Mineral.* A silver sulphantimonite, $Ag_3S.Sb_2S_3$, occurring in small red monoclinic crystals. H., 1.5–2. Sp. gr., 4.9.

Smith·so'ni·an (smĭth·sō'nĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Englishman J. L. M. Smithson, or the national institution of learning (the **Smithsonian Institution**) which he endowed at Washington, D. C. — *n.* The Smithsonian Institution.

smith'son·ite (smĭth'sŭn·īt), *n.* [See SMITHSONIAN.] *Mineral.* **a** Native zinc carbonate, $ZnCO_3$, usually white or nearly so (but sometimes green, blue, or brown), and commonly reniform, botryoidal, stalactitic, granular, etc. It may be distinguished from calamine (the silicate) by its effervescence with acids. H., 5. Sp. gr., 4.30–4.45. Called also *calamine.* **b** = CALAMINE, 1 **a**.

smith'work' (smĭth'wûrk'), *n.* Smithing.

smith'y (smĭth'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* smĭth'ĭ), *n.; pl.* SMITHIES (-Iz). [Cf. AS. *smiththe*, ON. *smithja.* See SMITH, *n.*] **1.** The workshop of a smith, esp. a blacksmith; a smithery; a stithy.
2. Smithing. *Rare.*

smith'y (smĭth'ĭ; smĭth'ĭ), *v. t. & i.;* SMITH'IED (-ĭd); SMITH'Y·ING. To forge in or as in a smithy; smith.

smith'y·dan'der (smĭth'ĭ·dăn'dĕr), *n.* A cinder. *Scot.*

smit'ing line (smīt'ĭng). *Naut.* A line by which a sail stoppered with yarns is broken out, or released, from the deck. *Eng.*

smit'ten (smĭt''n), *past part.* of SMITE; specif.: *adj.* **a** Struck sharply, deeply, or hard; hence, grievously afflicted. **b** *Colloq.* Deeply enamored.

smit'ting, *adj.* Infectious. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

smit'tle (smĭt''l), *v. t.* [Freq. fr. SMIT, *v.*] To infect; fig., to possess; seize. — *adj.* Contagious; infectious; venomous; also, likely. Hence: **smit'tle·ish, smit'tlish** (smĭt'·lĭsh), *adj. All Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*

smock (smŏk), *n.* [AS. *smocc;* akin to OHG. *smoccho*, ON. *smokkr*, AS. *smūgan* to creep, G. *schmiegen* to cling to, press close, MHG. *smiegen*, ON. *smjūga* to creep through, to put on a garment, Lith. *smukti* to glide. Cf. SMUG, SMUGGLE.] **1.** A long, loose garment; specif.: **a** A woman's chemise or similar undergarment; shift. **b** A smock frock. **c** An overgarment of washable material, somewhat resembling the smock frock in shape, and used, esp. by women, to protect the clothes while working in the house, garden, shop, or office.
2. A woman; the female sex. *Obs.*

smock (smŏk), *adj.* Of or pert. to a smock; hence, of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a woman or women. *Archaic.*

smock, *v.;* SMOCKED (smŏkt); SMOCK'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To make effeminate. *Rare.*
2. To provide with, or clothe in, a smock.
3. To gather in lines joined at regular intervals, so as to produce a shirred effect. See SMOCKING.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To philander. *Rare.*
2. To smock cloth or other material.

smock'er (smŏk'ĕr), *n.* One who smocks; esp., a trimmer who does smocking.

smock'face' (-fās'), *n.* A pale and effeminate face or person. *Archaic.* — **smock'-faced'** (-fāst'), *adj.*

smock frock. A coarse frock, or long shirt, worn over the other dress, as by farm laborers, esp. in Europe.

smock'-frocked', *adj.* Wearing a smock frock.

smock'ing (smŏk'ĭng), *n.* [See SMOCK, *n.*] *Needlework.* Ornamental shirred work done in a number of stitches, such as chain stitch, featherstitch, or honeycomb stitch.

smock'less, *adj.* Naked.

smock marriage. A marriage in which the woman wore nothing more than a smock or shift, in the erroneous belief that thus, in England the man, in New England the woman, was freed from liability for his or her past debts.

smock mill *or* **windmill.** A windmill of which only the cap turns round to meet the wind.

smog (smŏg), *n.* [A blend of *smoke* and *fog.*] A fog made heavier and darker by the smoke of a city. *U. S.*

smok'a·bles (smŏk'ȧ·b'lz), *n. pl.* Cigars, cigarettes, etc., collectively.

smoke (smōk), *n.* [AS. *smoca;* akin to AS. *smeocan* to smoke, *smēcan* to smoke, *smēc*, *smȳc*, smoke, LG. & D. *smook* smoke, G. *schmauch*, Gr. *smýchein* to smolder, Lith. *smaugti* suffocate, choke.] **1.** The gaseous products of burning organic materials, as wood, coal, peat, tobacco, etc., when rendered visible by the presence of small particles of carbon, which finally settle as *soot.* Cf. FLAME, 1. Smoke is thus always the result of imperfect combustion. Hence, sometimes, technically, any such incompletely burned volatilized product, whether visible or not.
2. Act or fact of smoking. Hence: **a** A mass or column of smoke from a chimney, campfire, etc. "The fifty *smokes* that were curling from the valley." *Cooper.* **b** A smudge; as, to make a *smoke* to drive away mosquitoes. **c** A period given to smoking tobacco; as, to enjoy a quiet *smoke.*
3. Fume, vapor, a cloud of dust, etc., resembling smoke.

Last year's leaves are *smoke* in every lane. *Edna St. V. Millay.*

4. Specif., *pl.*, a dense haze and dust cloud often noticed off the west coast of Africa on the approach of the harmattan.
5. Figuratively: **a** *Now Rare.* Fireside; hearth; home. **b** With *the*, London; — a nickname. **c** Visible evidence, as of secret activity or unapparent efforts; tangible result or results; — from the proverb "There is no smoke without fire." **d** Something as unsubstantial, ephemeral, or beclouding as smoke; as, his plans ended in *smoke;* the discussion raised more *smoke.*
6. *Slang.* **a** Something to smoke; tobacco; now, usually, a cigar or cigarette; — often *pl.* **b** Cheap or illicit liquor; esp., a drink composed of wood or denatured alcohol and water. **c** *U. S.* A negro.
7. Any of various grays, or colors of low saturation, characteristic of smoke viewed against a usual background. Cf. SMOKE BLUE, etc.
8. *Physical Chem.* A suspension, in a gas, of solid particles (as distinguished from a mist or fog, in which the particles are liquid).
Syn. — Fume, reek, vapor, smother.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

smoke-begotten	smoke-curing	smoke-preventing
smoke-bleared	smoke-dyed	smoke-preventive
smoke-blinded	smoke-eating	smoke-selling
smoke-bound	smoke-enrolled	smoke-smothered
smoke-burning	smoke-exhaling	smoke-sodden
smoke-colored	smoke-filled	smoke-stained
smoke-condensing	smoke-grimed	smoke-torn
smoke-consuming	smoke-laden	smoke-vomiting
smoke-consumptive	smoke-pennoned	smoke-wreathed

smoke (smōk), *adj.* Of, due to, or used for, smoke; smoke-colored; as, *smoke* stains.

smoke, *v.;* SMOKED (smōkt); SMOK'ING (smōk'ĭng). [AS. *smocian.* See SMOKE, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To emit or exhale smoke or a smokelike fume or vapor; to steam; to reek; as, the horse's flanks *smoked;* the marsh *smokes* in the sun.

Hard by a cottage chimney *smokes*. *Milton.*

2. To emit smoke unduly or improperly; as, this lamp *smokes.*
3. Orig., to suffer at the stake; later, to be punished severely; to smart.

Some of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome. *Shak.*

4. To rise as or as if smoke; also, *Obs.*, to fume angrily.

His jealousy shall *smoke* against that man. *Deut.* xxix. 20.

5. To move as smoke or so as to raise smoke, steam, dust, spray, etc.; hence, to speed; — often with *along.*

He *smoked* along over the levels as fast as a pack in full cry. *Kipling.*

6. To inhale and exhale the fumes of tobacco, or the like; to smoke a pipe, cigar, cigarette, etc.
7. To serve (well, badly, etc.) in smoking; of a pipe, to draw; as, this meerschaum *smokes* admirably. *Colloq.*
8. To become suspicious or gain an understanding of something. *Now Rare.*
9. *Slang.* **a** *Australia.* To run away; to escape, especially after committing a crime. **b** To become more agreeable, attentive, responsive; — with *up.*
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To subject to the action of smoke. Specif.: **a** To fumigate, as in disinfecting or exterminating vermin; as, to *smoke* a ship. **b** To stupefy, as bees, or to drive away, as mosquitoes, by a smoke, or smudge; — often with *out;* as, to *smoke* out a woodchuck. **c** To fill with incense; to perfume. "*Smoking* the temple." *Chaucer.* **d** To blacken or discolor with smoke; as, to *smoke* a glass. **e** To cure (meat, fish, etc.) with smoke; as, to *smoke* beef.
2. Figuratively (see def. 1 **b**), to force (one) from a place of concealment or an intrenched position; to drive away, into the open, or into retirement; — usually with *out;* as, to *smoke* out an enemy or a rival candidate.
3. To inhale and puff out the smoke of, as tobacco; to use or burn in smoking; as, to *smoke* a cigar or a pipe; also, to take (a whiff, puff, or the like) in smoking.
4. To spend or pass in smoking; also, to bring (to a specified state) by smoking; as, to *smoke* away the afternoon; to *smoke* oneself to death.
5. To detect or suspect, as a plot or a trickster; also, to take notice of; to observe closely.

He was first *smoked* by the old Lord Lafeu. *Shak.*

Fearing lest they should *smoke* the knight, plucked him by the elbow. *Addison.*

6. To ridicule; make fun or game of. *Now Rare.*

Smoke the prig, Adderly, *smoke* him. *Fielding.*

smoke one's coat, jacket, or the like. To beat one until the dust rises like smoke.

smoke arch. A locomotive smokebox.

smoke ball. **1.** A puffball.
2. A ball or case containing a composition which, when it burns, emits thick smoke.

smoke black. A variety of carbon black used as a pigment. — **smoke'-black',** *v. t.*

smoke blue. A nearly neutral gray of low brilliance, slightly reddish-blue. — **smoke'-blue',** *adj.*

smoke bomb. *Mil.* **a** A kind of shell which on explosion emits a thick cloud of whitish smoke, used to conceal the movements of advancing troops. **b** A kind of bomb which emits a black, white, or colored smoke.

smoke'box' (smōk'bŏks'), *n.* A chamber in a steam boiler between the flues or flue tubes and the chimney, or smokestack.

smoke brown. A color, yellow in hue, of very low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR. — **smoke'-brown',** *adj.*

smoke'bush' (smōk'bŏŏsh'), *n.* **The smoke tree.**

smoke curtain. A smoke screen.

smoked pearl. A color, blue-red in hue, of very low saturation and medium brilliance; mitraille. Cf. COLOR.

smoke'-dry', *v. t. & i.* To dry or become dry in smoke, esp. in a smoke kiln, as lumber.

smoked sheet. See SHEET RUBBER; RUBBER, *n.*, 3.

smoke explosion. See BACK DRAFT, 2.

smoke'far'things (smōk'fär'thĭngz), *n. pl.* Hearth money. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

smoke gray. A color, greenish-yellow in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR. — **smoke'-gray',** *adj.*

smoke helmet. **1.** A gas mask. See MASK.
2. *Mining.* A helmet connected by air hose to a pump or air line. It is worn by miners when fighting fire.

smoke hole. A vent, as in a flue or roof, for smoke.

smoke'house' (smōk'hous'), *n.* **1.** A building where meat or fish is cured by subjecting it to a dense smoke.
2. *Leather Mfg.* A room in which hides are softened, to facilitate subsequent unhairing, by the action of smoke from a smoldering fire of spent tan.

smoke'jack' (smōk'jăk'), *n.* **1.** A contrivance for turning a spit by a fly or wheel moved by the ascending gases in a chimney. *Hist.*
2. The head, or brain, where thoughts are revolved. *Humorous.*
3. A flue built into the roof of an enginehouse to carry away the smoke and gases from the locomotive.
4. A stackman in a gasworks.

smoke kiln. See DRY KILN.

smoke'less (smōk'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Making or having little or no smoke; as, *smokeless* cartridges; smokeless powder. — **smoke'less·ly,** *adv.* — **smoke'less·ness,** *n.*

smokeless powder. Any of a class of powders producing little or no smoke on explosion. Practically all consist of gelatinized cellulose nitrates, either alone or mixed with other ingredients, of which the most important is nitroglycerin. Smokeless powder was first invented by a German, J. F. E. Schultze, about 1865. Its present use dates from that invented by Paul Vieille (1887), called *poudre B.* Other smokeless powders are *Ballistite*, invented by Alfred Nobel, 1888, *cordite*, etc.

smoke'-oh', *n.* One of several short periods of rest for laborers, for which payment is made; — so called as giving time for a smoke. *Chiefly Australia.*

smoke'-paint', *v. t. & i.* To draw in lampblack.

smoke pipe. A metal (usually thin) pipe connecting a possible source of smoke to a chimney or smokestack.

smoke plant. The smoke tree.

smoke proof. A test impression of a type-founder's punch obtained by blackening it in a flame and stamping it on paper.

smoke'proof' (smōk'prōōf'; 66), *adj.* [After *fireproof.*] Impermeable to smoke; specif., of doors or partitions, designed to restrict the spread of smoke through a building.

smoke quartz. Cairngorm.

smok'er (smōk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which smokes; as: **a** One who dries or preserves by smoke. **b** One who smokes tobacco or the like. **c** An apparatus for making and directing a stream of smoke upon bees to quiet them. **d** A smoky or smoking chimney, heater, or the like. **e** A vessel or plane discharging a smoke screen.
2. A smoking car or compartment. *Colloq.*
3. A gathering for smoking and social intercourse; also, *Brit.*, a smoking concert.
4. The long-billed curlew. *Local, U. S.*

smoke room. A smoking room. *Chiefly Brit.*

smoker's heart. Tobacco heart.

smok'er·y (smōk'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* Smoking paraphernalia; also, a smoking room; — often contemptuous.

smoke sail. *Naut.* A small sail hoisted close to the galley stovepipe in a head wind, to carry the smoke from the deck.

smoke screen. *Nav.* A screen or curtain of heavy smoke, produced by special chemicals dropped overboard, or by incomplete combustion of fuel, used as a cloak to the vessel employing it, or to a fleet.

smoke shelf. A shelf or baffle in a smoke flue to prevent downdraft.

smoke shop. A tobacconist's shop.

smoke'stack' (smōk'stăk'), *n.* A chimney; esp., a pipe serving as a chimney, as of a locomotive, shop, or factory.

smoke'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* Cairngorm.

smoke stop. *Building.* A smokeproof partition.

smoke talk. A lecture, or talk, given at a smoker. *U. S.*

smoke'tight' (smōk'tĭt'; 66), *adj.* Impervious to smoke.

smoke tree. Either of two trees or shrubs of the genus *Cotinus.* The two species are *C. coggygria*, the European smoke tree, or Venetian sumac, and *C. americanus*, the American smoke tree. Both have large panicles of minute flowers on plumose pedicels, resembling a cloud of smoke. The American species is called also *chittamwood.*

smoke washer. A device in which smoke is exhausted upwards against a downward spray of water to remove the solid particles in the smoke.

smoke'wood' (smōk'wŏŏd'), *n.* The virgin's-bower *Clematis vitalba.*

smoke yellow. The color sand. — **smoke'-yel'low,** *adj.*

smok'ing (smōk'ĭng), *adj.* Of or for smoking.

smoking bean. The long pod of the catalpa, sometimes smoked by boys.

smoking car. A railroad car or carriage in which tobacco smoking is permitted.

smoking concert. A concert at which smoking is allowed. *Brit.*

smoking duck. The American widgeon. *Local, N. Amer.*

smoking jacket. A lounging jacket worn while smoking.

smoking lamp. *Nav.* Formerly, a lamp kept lighted during the hours when smoking was allowed, that the men might light their pipes at it; — now only in the phrases *to light,* or *put out, the smoking lamp,* to allow smoking to begin or to cause it to cease.

smoking opium. See PREPARED OPIUM.

smoking room. A room, esp. one in a public or semipublic place or conveyance, set apart for the special convenience of smokers. — **smok'ing-room',** *adj.*

smok'ish (smōk'ĭsh), *adj.* Smoky; somewhat discolored by smoke.

smok'y (smōk'ĭ), *adj.;* SMOK'I·ER (-I·ĕr); SMOK'I·EST. **1.** Emitting smoke, esp. in large quantities or in an offensive manner; inclined to smoke; fumid; as, *smoky* fires; a *smoky* fireplace.
2. Like, or of the nature of, smoke; as, a *smoky* fog.
3. Filled with smoke; thick; as, a *smoky* atmosphere.
4. Having a quality of smoke, as its taste, odor, etc.; as, *smoky* tea.
5. a Tarnished or blackened with smoke. **b** Of the color or tinge of smoke.
6. Ready to detect or suspect; suspicious.
7. Given to smoking tobacco; characteristic of a smoker.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

smoky-bearded	smoky-flavored	smoky-smelling
smoky-blue	smoky-looking	smoky-tinted
smoky-colored	smokyseeming	smoky-waving

Smoky City, The. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; — a nickname.

smoky fungus. Any fungus producing dark mycelium on the surface of fruit or twigs, esp. *Leptothyrium pomi* on citrus.

smoky quartz. Cairngorm.

smoky topaz. A kind of smoky quartz used for jewelry.

smol'der, smoul'der (smōl'dĕr), *n.* **1.** Smoke; smother; smudge; as, the *smolder* of a fire.
2. A smoldering fire. *Rare.*
3. *Plant Pathol.* A fungous disease of narcissus bulbs caused by *Botrytis narcissicola.*

smol'der, smoul'der (smōl'dĕr), *v.;* -DERED (-dĕrd); -DER·ING. [ME. *smolderen;* cf. G. dial. *smölen, smelen*, D. *smeulen.* Cf. SMELL.] *Transitive:* **1.** To smother; suffocate; choke. *Obs.*
2. To darken with smolder. *Coleridge.*
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To burn and smoke without flame; to waste away by a slow and suppressed combustion; as, a fire was *smoldering* in the grate.
2. To exist in a state of suppressed or smothered activity; to burn inwardly; as, the feud *smoldered.*

Smith's longspur (smĭths). [After Gideon B. *Smith*, Am. physician and friend of Audubon.] See LONGSPUR.

smitht. Smithed. *Ref. Sp.*

smith'um (smĭth'ŭm). Var. of SMEDDUM. [Eng.]

smithy coal. = SMITHING COAL.

smitt. Var. of SMIT, a spot.

smoak. Var. of SMOKE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

smock'-a'gent, *n.* A pander. *Obs.*

smock'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

smoit. + SMOT.

smok'a·ble, smoke'a·ble (smōk'·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.

smoke. + SMOCK.

smoke'-ho'. Var. of SMOKE-OH.

smoke'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

smoke'y. Var. of SMOKY, *adj.*

smok'i·ly (smōk'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of SMOKY. [-NESS.]

smok'i·ness (-I·nĕs; 119), *n.* See

smolde. Obs. past tense of SMELL.

3. To manifest or reveal suppressed anger, jealousy, etc.; as, his eyes *smoldered*.

smolder out. To die out slowly; — of fire.

smolt (smōlt), *n.* [Cf. SMELT.] **1.** A salmon between the *parr* and *grilse* stages, when it is about two years old, and first descends to the sea. It is then silvery.

2. Often in form **smout.** A young or little person; — used affectionately or contemptuously. *Scot.*

smolt (smōlt), *adj.* [AS., serene, quiet.] Smooth; calm; clear; bright. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

smooch (smōōch), *v. t.* To smutch; soil. — *n.* A smear; a smutch. *U. S.*

smooch (smōōch), *v. i.* [Alteration of 2d MOOCH.] To be or become a mischievous or prying loafer. *Dial.*

smooch'y (smōōch'ĭ), *adj.* Smooched. *U. S.*

smoodge, smooge (smōōj), *v. t. & i.* To wheedle; curry favor; to pat or pamper. — **smoodg'er** (smōōj'ĕr), *n. Both Chiefly Australia.*

smoor'ich (smōr'ĭk), *n.* A stolen kiss. *Scot.*

smoot (smōōt), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. dial. *smutt, smot,* Dan. *smutte,* ON. *smātta.*] A narrow passageway. — *v. i.* To creep through a smoot; to move stealthily. *Both Chiefly N. of Eng.*

smoot. Var. of SMOUT, *v. & n.*

smoot. Obs. var. of SMUT.

smooth (smōōth), *adj.;* SMOOTH'ER (-ĕr); SMOOTH'EST. [ME. *smothe,* fr. AS. *smōth,* of uncert. origin; cf. E. *smeeth,* fr. ME. *smethe,* fr. AS. *smēthe, smæthe,* derivative forms fr. the same root.] **1.** Having an even surface, or a surface so even that no roughness, points, ridges, etc., can be perceived or felt; devoid of surface roughness; as, a *smooth* fabric, skin, pavement, pond, or lawn.

2. Without hair, either naturally or as a result of shaving.

Esau . . . is a hairy man, and I am a *smooth* man. *Gen.* xxvii. 11.

3. Free from all that would obstruct or impede progress; easily or comfortably traveled or pursued; presenting no obstacles or difficulties; as, to seek a *smooth* trail; to make one's way *smooth* for him.

4. Even and uninterrupted in flow, flight, etc.; continuously flowing or gliding; moving or proceeding without breaks, abrupt changes, or transitions, etc.; not jerky, jarring, or jolting; as, a *smooth* stream, arrow, style, or verse; *smooth* motion or flight.

5. Of persons, their words, manner, etc.: **a** Unruffled; calm; serene; equable; as, a *smooth* disposition. **b** Amiable; courteous; friendly.

A more *smooth* and accommodating spirit of freedom in them would be more acceptable to us. *Burke.*

c Plausibly flattering; ingratiating; — usually with an implication of hypocrisy or an ulterior motive.

6. Agreeable to one's ear, palate, feelings, etc.; soothing; bland, mild; pleasant; as, a *smooth* tone of voice or wine; *smooth* tidings.

7. Metonymically, given to, affected or accompanied by, or productive of smoothness; as, a *smooth* poet, tongue, or crossing; *smooth* weather.

8. Evenly spread or arranged; smoothed; as, a *smooth* tablecloth or coiffure.

9. Of a drink, having the pungency, as of the alcoholic spirit, moderated by blending of other ingredients; as, a *smooth* cocktail.

10. Less rough or harsh than is characteristic of the class; sometimes, having its points, ridges, etc., leveled by wear or use; as, a *smooth* file or horseshoe.

11. *Bot.* Not rough or scabrous; not pubescent; glabrous.

12. *Cookery, etc.* Without lumps or with perfect blending of the elements; as, a *smooth* batter or salad dressing.

13. *Greek Gram.* Sounded without the aspirate; as, the *smooth* breathing; a *smooth* mute.

14. *Mech. & Physics.* Causing no resistance to a body sliding along its surface; frictionless.

15. *Music.* a Performed so that each tone within the phrase glides or flows into the next; slurred. **b** Moving by small intervals; — said of the progression of voice parts in harmonized music.

Syn. — SMOOTH, SLEEK, GLOSSY. SMOOTH implies evenness or uniformity of surface; that which is SLEEK is smooth (or smoothed) and soft; that which is GLOSSY is smooth and shining; as, "that whiter skin of hers than snow, and *smooth* as monumental alabaster" (*Shak.*); "a *smooth* spot of glassy quiet 'mid those battling tides" (*Shelley*); "a beautiful panther . . . so bright of eye, so *sleek* of coat" (*Thackeray*); "hair *sleekly* brushed" (*G. Eliot*); cf. "the *sleek* favorites of fortune" (*Coleridge*); "[the] beech, the most lovely of forest trees, whether we consider its *smooth* rind or bark, [or] its *glossy* foliage" (*Gilbert White*); "[The rafters] . . . were as *glossy* as black rocks on a sunny day cased in ice" (*D. Wordsworth*); cf. "*smoothed* hair that had the *gloss* of black briony leaves" (*G. Meredith*). All three words are used figuratively with the implication of speciousness or plausibility; as, "most smiling, *smooth,* detested parasites" (*Shak.*); "with *sleek,* adulterous smile" (*Mickle*); "*glossy* duplicity" (*Boswell*). See LEVEL; cf. SUAVE, LUSTER.

Ant. — Rough, uneven; ruffled, disordered; lumpy; scabrous, pubescent; hesitant, jerky; acrid, bitter.

smooth (smōōth), *adv.* Smoothly (see FLAT, *adj.,* 11).

Smooth runs the water where the brook is deep. *Shak.*

smooth-. Combining form of *smooth,* adj. & adv., as in:

smooth-ankled	smooth-foreheaded	smooth-rimmed
smooth-barked	smooth-fronted	smooth-rinded
smooth-bedded	smooth-fruited	smooth-rubbed
smooth-bellied	smooth-gliding	smooth-sculptured
smooth-billed	smooth-going	smooth-sided
smooth-bodied	smooth-grained	smooth-skinned
smooth-browed	smooth-haired	smooth-sliding
smooth-cast	smooth-handed	smooth-soothing
smooth-cheeked	smooth-headed	smooth-speaking
smooth-clouded	smooth-hewn	smooth-stalked
smooth-coil	smooth-leaved	smooth-stemmed
smooth-combed	smooth-legged	smooth-surfaced
smooth-core	smooth-limbed	smooth-tailed
smooth-crested	smooth-looking	smooth-tempered
smooth-cut	smoothmouthed	smooth-tined
smooth-dittied	smooth-necked	smooth-voiced
smooth-edged	smooth-nosed	smooth-walled
smooth-face	smooth-paced	smooth-winding
smooth-famed	smooth-plastered	smooth-winged
smooth-fibered	smooth-podded	smooth-woven
smooth-finned	smooth-polished	smooth-writing
smooth-flowing	smooth-riding	smooth-wrought

smooth (smōōth), *v.;* SMOOTHED (smōōthd); SMOOTH'ING. [ME. *smothen* (cf. ME. *smethen,* fr. AS. *smēthian*). See SMOOTH, *adj.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To make smooth, level, or even on the surface; as, to *smooth* the soil in a garden, a board with a plane, or cloth with an iron.

2. To free from that which is harsh, crude, offending, or disagreeable; to refine, polish, soften, etc.; as, to *smooth* one's verses or manners.

3. To free from obstruction or difficulty; to make easy.

And *smooth* my passage to the realms of day. *Pope.*

4. To make calm; to soothe, esp. with blandishments.

No one, at that moment, was engaged in *smoothing* . . . people. *Henry Adams.*

5. To palliate; to gloze; to minimize, esp. in order to allay anger, ill-will, etc.; — often with *over;* as, to *smooth* over a fault.

Now, *smoothing* things over is practically a profession to mothers of families. *M. Deland.*

6. *Math.* To change a broken line made up of sections of straight lines into (a curve). Specif., *Statistics,* to free (a graph or curve) from irregularities; to subject (statistical data) to treatment which clarifies fundamental relationships and ignores random deviations; hence, to obliterate (an irregularity); — often with *out* or *away.*

7. *Phonet.* To reduce (a diphthong) to a simple vowel, as *eo* in AS. *seofon* to *e* in *seven;* — usually in verbal noun. *H. Sweet.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To flatter; to use blandishment. *Obs.*

Smile in men's faces, *smooth,* deceive and cog. *Shak.*

2. To become smooth, in any sense; as, things are *smoothing* now.

Syn. — Even, level; ease, clear.

Ant. — Roughen; irritate.

smooth one's brow, forehead, etc. To cause one's face to lose a frown, lines of worry, fear, etc., and assume a serene or pleasant expression.

smooth one's rumpled feathers. To quiet one who is angry or agitated.

smooth (smōōth), *n.* **1.** A smooth stretch, as of land; specif., a meadow. *Local, U. S.*

2. That which is smooth; the smooth part of anything.

Glanced over the *smooth* of his shoulder. *Kipling.*

3. Act of smoothing or state of being smooth; a stroke which smooths; as, to give a *smooth* to the hair.

4. A smoothing implement.

5. *Naut.* An intermittent space of smooth water.

smooth alder. The common alder (*Alnus rugosa*) of the eastern United States, with smooth bark, and leaves green on both sides. See ALDER, 1, *Illust.*

smooth azalea. The tree azalea.

smoothback flounder. The eel-back flounder. *Local, U. S.*

smooth beardtongue. A commonly cultivated perennial herb (*Pentstemon laevigatus*), with showy, slightly irregular, tubular purple flowers.

smooth'-billed' a'ni (ä'nē). The common ani *Crotophaga ani.*

smooth blenny. The shanny.

smooth'boots' (smōōth'bōōts'), *n. pl.* A smooth-tongued or fawning person. — **smooth'-boot'ed,** *adj. Both Obs.*

smooth'bore' (smōōth'bōr'; 181), *adj. Firearms.* Having a bore of smooth surface; — disting. from *rifled.* — *n.* A smoothbore firearm.

smooth'bored' (smōōth'bōrd'; 66), *adj. Firearms.* Smoothbore.

smooth breathing. = SPIRITUS LENIS.

smooth brome. See GRASS, *Table.*

smooth buckeye. The common buckeye (*Aesculus glabra*).

smooth'-chinned' (smōōth'chĭnd'; 66), *adj.* Beardless.

smooth coat. A coat of short, hard hair, as of certain dogs. — **smooth'-coat'ed** (66), *adj.*

smooth'coat' (smōōth'kōt'), *n.* A smooth-coated dog.

smooth crab grass. A weedy European grass (*Digitaria ischaemum*) naturalized in North America and often a troublesome pest.

smooth curve. *Math.* A curve with a continuously turning tangent.

smooth dogfish. See DOGFISH, 1.

smooth'en (smōōth'ĕn), *v. t.* To make smooth. — *v. i.* To become smooth.

smooth'er (smōōth'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who smooths; esp., one who smooths a way or smooths over things.

2. A worker who smooths by hand or machine; a sponger, polisher, calenderer, etc.

3. A device for smoothing; a sleeker or slicker, esp. in founding. Specif.: *pl. Paper Mfg.* A pair of highly polished heated rollers between the two sets of large drying cylinders in one kind of Fourdrinier machine.

smooth'-faced' (-fāst'; 66), *adj.* **a** Beardless. **b** Having a smooth surface, as cloth. **c** Smooth, or bland, in countenance or expression. **d** *Rare.* Blandishing; specious; — of words, etc.

smooth file. See 4th FILE, *n.,* 1.

smooth green snake. See GREEN SNAKE.

smooth honeysuckle. The tree azalea.

smooth hound. A smooth dogfish, esp. *Mustelus mustelus.* See DOGFISH, 1.

smooth'i-fy (smōōth'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make smooth. — **smooth'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n. Both Rare.*

smooth'ing (smōōth'ĭng), *adj.* That smooths. — **smooth'ing-ly,** *adv.*

smoothing box. = BOX IRON.

smoothing iron. **a** An iron instrument with a polished face, for smoothing clothes; a sadiron; a flatiron. **b** An iron slicker used in leather manufacture.

smoothing mill. A revolvable sandstone wheel used with a stream of water for cutting and beveling glass, etc.

smoothing plane. *Joinery.* See 4th PLANE, 2.

smooth joint. *Bookbinding.* = TIGHT JOINT.

smooth log. A clean copy of a ship's log; specif., *Nav.,* in the United States Navy, a large book into which are copied the entries in the deck log and which is sent periodically to the Navy Department.

smooth lungwort. A plant of the genus *Mertensia;* esp., the Virginia cowslip, or American lungwort.

smooth meadow grass. See KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS.

smooth muscle. Nonstriated muscle. See MUSCLE, 1.

smooth'ness (smōōth'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* The quality or fact of being smooth; a smooth surface, appearance, style, manner, etc.

smooth newt. See NEWT.

smoot hole. A small gap, esp. one used by animals. *Dial. Eng.*

smooth'pate' (-pāt'), *n.* A smooth-headed person. *Shak.*

smooth plane. See 4th PLANE, 2.

smooth'-run'ning (66), *adj.* That runs smoothly, frictionlessly, or efficiently.

smooth rye grass. = TERRELL GRASS.

smooth sailing. = PLAIN SAILING.

smooth'-shav'en (smōōth'shāv'ĕn; 66), *adj.* Having the face shaven clean of beard and moustache.

smooth shelf fungus. Any fungus of the family Thelephoraceae.

smooth skate. See 1st SKATE.

smooth snake. A harmless European snake (*Coronella austriaca*).

smooth sole. The lantern flounder.

smooth Solomon's-seal. A North American perennial herb (*Polygonatum commutatum*) with smooth foliage and drooping, axillary, tubular greenish flowers.

smooth'-spo'ken (-spō'kĕn; 66), *adj.* Speaking smoothly; plausible in speech.

smooth storax. The spring orange.

smooth sumac. A common North American sumac (*Rhus glabra*) with glaucous stems and leaves. Also, sometimes, the dwarf sumac (*R. copallina*).

smooth-taper drift. See DRIFT, *n.,* 21 b.

smooth tare. The slender vetch.

smooth'-tongued' (-tŭngd'; 66), *adj.* Having a smooth tongue; plausible; flattering; ingratiating in speech.

smooth winterberry. See WINTERBERRY.

smooth'-work'ing (66), *adj.* That works or operates in a smooth or efficient manner.

smop'ple (smŏp'l), *adj.* Brittle; crisp. *Dial. Eng.*

smore (smōr), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *smorian;* akin to D. & LG. *smoren.* Cf. SMOTHER.] To smother; suppress. *Now Dial.*

smore (smōr), *n.* Smother; dense smoke; stifling air. *Scot.*

‖**smōr'gās-bord'** (smōr'gōs-bōrd'; *Angl.* **smūr'gās-bōrd'**, smōr'-), *n.* [Sw.] Hors d'oeuvres.

‖**smor-zan'do** (zmōr-tsän'dō), *adj.* [It.] Becoming attenuated; specif., *Music,* growing slower and softer; dying away; — a direction.

‖**smor-za'to** (zmōr-tsä'tō), *adj.* [It.] Attenuated; specif., *Music,* = SMORZANDO.

smot (smŏt), *n. & v.* [See SMUT.] Stain; brand; mark. *Scot.*

smoth'er (smŭth'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *smorther,* fr. AS. *smorian.* See SMORE.] **1.** Thick, stifling smoke, esp. that held in suspension in the atmosphere; a suffocating smudge or smoky condition; as, the *smother* of soft coal.

2. A state of being stifled or suppressed; a smolder.

Not to keep their suspicions in *smother.* *Bacon.*

3. A dense suffocating fog, cloud of dust, mass of driving spray or snow, etc.

The waves . . . rolled over her until it was like night under the *smother.* *H. G. Wells.*

4. A confused multitude of things; welter. "The bulk of the fight was blind flurry and *smother* in the dark." *Kipling.*

smoth'er (smŭth'ĕr), *v.;* SMOTH'ERED (-ĕrd); SMOTH'ERING. [ME. *smortheren.* See SMOTHER, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To suffocate with smoke so as to kill, drive away, etc. *Now Rare.*

2. To destroy the life of by suffocation; to kill, murder, etc., by depriving of air; as, a child *smothered* in sleep; to *smother* seedlings in a tight cold frame.

3. To cause to smolder or die down; to deaden, suppress, stifle, etc., by or as by covering up; to prevent the utterance, display, growth, activity, etc., of; as, to *smother* a fire with fresh coal, a yawn with one's hand, a bill in committee, one's griefs, or a rebellion.

Feeling had indeed *smothered* judgment that day. *Hardy.*

The kind of honesty that . . . is generally *smothered* before it is allowed to take its first breath. *G. A. Dorsey.*

4. a To cover up in a smother; to blanket. "Let ugly darkness . . . *Smother* the earth with never-fading mists." *Marlowe.* **b** Specif., *Cookery,* to cook in a covered dish, esp. with a thick covering of something; as, beefsteak *smothered* in onions. **c** *Dial. Eng.* To cover with spots or smuts; to daub.

5. To cover up so as to conceal; to hush up; — often with *up;* as, to *smother* a scandal.

You cannot die happy if you *smother* up the truth. *G. Parker.*

6. *Sports.* To render futile, as by bringing to a sudden stop; specif.: **a** *Football.* To stop as play begins by overwhelming force. **b** *Golf.* To hit (the ball) low along the ground through faulty execution of a lofting stroke.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be suffocated or stifled.

2. To burn slowly, without sufficient air; to smolder. *Now Dial.*

3. To be suppressed or deprived of vent, as wrath.

smoth'er-a'tion (smŭth'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* A smothering or state of being smothered; suffocation.

smother crop. A crop, as alfalfa, buckwheat, or soybeans, sown for the purpose of suppressing persistent weeds.

smoth'ered mate (smŭth'ĕrd). *Chess.* Checkmate given when movement of the king is completely obstructed by his own men.

smoth'er-er (smŭth'ĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which smothers.

smother fire. A smoldering fire. *Rare.*

smother fly. An aphid. *Brit.*

smoth'er-ing, *adj.* That smothers; suffocating; stifling; smoldering. — **smoth'er-ing-ly,** *adv.*

smoth'er-kiln', *n.* A kiln in which pottery is blackened by admitting smoke in firing.

smoth'er-y (smŭth'ĕr-ĭ), *adj.* Tending to smother; stifling. — **smoth'er-i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

smot'ter (smŏt'ĕr), *v. t.* [From SMOT, *v.*] To bespatter. *Scot.*

smouch (smouch; smōōch), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] A smacking kiss. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

smouch (smouch; smōōch), *v. t. & i.* To kiss, esp. loudly or slobberingly. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

smouch (smouch), *n.* [See SMOUS.] A Jew. *Slang, Eng.*

smouch (smouch), *v. t.* [From SMOUCH Jew.] To get by stealing or trickery; to filch; pilfer. — *v. i.* To play the cheat or trickster. — **smouch'er,** *n.*

smouch (smōōch; smouch). Var. of SMUTCH, *v. & n.*

smous, smouse (smous), *n.* [D. *smous, smousje.*] **a** *Slang.* A Jew. **b** Also **smous'er** (smouz'ĕr). *S. Africa.* An itinerant peddler.

smouse (smouz), *v. t. & i.* [G. *schmausen.*] To eat with gusto; to feast.

smout, smoot (smōōt), *v. i.* To work occasionally or at odd jobs in a printing establishment. — *n.* One who smouts

smout (smŏt). Var. of SMOLT.

smri'ti (smrĭt'ĭ), *n.* [Skr. *smṛti* what is remembered.] *Hinduism & Hindu Law.* Tradition; specif., the second of the four classes of shastras. *Smriti* includes the teaching of the rishis, or sages, and the grihyasutras, and dharmasutras (which see). Cf. SRUTI.

smol'der-ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
smol'der-y, *adj.* = SMOTHERING. *Obs.*
smoocht. Smooched. *Ref. Sp.*
smook (smŏōk). = SMOKE. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
smoor (smōr; 181). Var. of SMORE, *n. & v.* [*Dial. Eng.*]
smoor. Var. of SMURE. *Scot. &*
Smoos, *n.* = 2d ULVA. — *adj.* = ULVAN.
smooth'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
smoothd. Smoothed. *Ref. Sp.*
smoother. † SMOTHER.
smooth'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
smooth'ly, *adv.* of SMOOTH.
smooty. † SMUTTY.
smoroh. † SMIRCH.
‖**smo-ren'do** (zmō-rĕn'dō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* = MORENDO.
smorther. † SMOTHER.
smot. † SMITE.
smote. Past tense & rare past part. of SMITE.
smot'er-lich, *adj.* [See SMOT.] Dirty; smutched; foul. *Obs.*
smothe. Obs. past tense of SMITE.
smothe. † SMOOTH.
smoth'er-a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
smoth'erd. Smothered. *Ref. Sp.*
smoul'der. Var. of SMOLDER.
smouldry. † SMOLDERY.
smoutch (smouch). Var. of 1st & 2d SMOUCH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
smout'ie (smōōt'ĭ). Scot. var. of SMUTTY.

smudge (smŭj), *n.* [ME. *smogen* to smear, of obscure origin. Cf. SMUTCH.] **1.** Thick or suffocating smoke; a smother.
2. A smudge fire (which see).
3. A stain or smutch; a smear, esp. one made in erasing, wiping, etc.
4. Something which smudges or is smudged; also, a blur; an indistinct mass.
5. *Card Games.* A variety of auction pitch in which a player who is not in the hole, if he bids four and makes it, wins the game at once; — so called from the days when players wiped off chalk marks on the table to keep score.
6. *Plant Pathol.* Onion smudge.
7. *Plumbing.* = PLUMBERS' SOIL. *Eng.*
smudge (smŭj), *v.;* SMUDGED (smŭjd); SMUDG'ING (smŭj'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To smoke by means of a smudge; specif., *Hort.*, to protect (an orchard, orange grove, etc.) against frost by means of a smudge.
2. To smutch; soil; begrime; as, a face *smudged* with soot.
3. To smear by rubbing, daubing, etc.; as, to *smudge* fresh ink; also, to rub, daub, wipe, etc., so as to smear.
The colossal fist that *smudged* his lips dry. *C. Mackenzie.*
—, *Intransitive:* To make a smudge or stain; to become smudged; as, charcoal drawings *smudge* easily; also, to emit a smudge; to smolder.
smudge, *v. i.* To smug, or prink. *Obs.*
smudge (smŭj; smōōj), *v. i.* To laugh, chuckle, or smile slyly or quietly. — *n.* A sly or quiet laugh or smile. *Both Scot., Ir., & N. of Eng.*
smudged (smŭjd), *adj.* Stained or smeared with smudges; blurred. — **smudg'ed-ly** (smŭj'ĕd-lĭ; -ĭd-lĭ), *adv.*
smudge fire. A smoldering mass of combustibles placed on the windward side of a house, tent, etc., to keep off insects. *U. S.*
smudg'er (smŭj'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which smudges.
smudg'y (smŭj'ĭ), *adj.;* SMUDG'I-ER (-I-ĕr); SMUDG'I-EST. Begrimed or stained; soiled; also, smeared; blurred.
smudg'y (smŭj'ĭ; smōōj'-), *adj.* Thick with smoke; smoky; stifling; sultry. *Dial. Eng.*
smug (smŭg), *adj.;* SMUG'GER (smŭg'ĕr); SMUG'GEST. [LG. *smuk;* akin to G. *schmiegen* to press against. See SMOCK.] **1.** Trim or smart in dress, etc.; spruced-up; well-groomed; sleek; hence, respectable in appearance. "Why you are looking *smug*, man; the honest innkeeper to the life!" *W. W. Jacobs.*
2. Scrupulously clean, neat, or correct; fresh; tidy; well-kept; as, a clean *smug* town. "Putting on clean linen, a tidy gown, and *smug* cap." *Mme. d'Arblay.*
3. Fully convinced of one's respectability or superiority; highly self-satisfied; complacent; hence, characteristic of, belonging to, or emanating from, those who are smug; as, a *smug* citizenry; *smug* residences or doctrines. "Those late Georgian days which were the *smuggest* known to fame." *Agnes Repplier.*
Syn. and **Ant.** — See SUAVE.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
smug-faced, smug-looking, smug-skinned.
smug (smŭg), *v. t.* To make smug, clean, spruce, neat, etc.
When sly Jemmy Twitcher had *smugg'd* up his face. *Gray.*
— *v. i.* To become smug; to exhibit smugness.
I can't *smug* about in a state of falsified righteousness like these Crampton chaps. *H. G. Wells.*
smug, *n.* [From SMUG, *adj.*] **1.** A smug person; a prig. *Rare.*
2. A plodding student; a "dig"; a grind. *Slang, Eng.*
smug, *n.* A blacksmith. *Obs.*
smug (smŭg), *v. t. & i.* To steal or pilfer in a sneaking manner. *Slang, Eng.*
smug'ger-y (smŭg'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Smugness or an instance of it.
smug'gish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Inclined to smugness. — **smug'gish-ly,** *adv.* — **smug'gish-ness,** *n.*
smug'gle (smŭg'l), *v.;* SMUG'GLED (-'ld); SMUG'GLING (-lĭng). [LG. *smuggeln;* akin to D. *smokkelen* and to AS. *smūgan* to creep. See SMOCK.] *Transitive:* **1.** To import or export secretly, contrary to the law; to bring into, or take out of, a country (merchandise, forbidden articles, or persons, etc.) contrary to law and with a fraudulent intent; as, to *smuggle* Chinese laborers; specif., to import or export without paying the duties imposed by law; as, to *smuggle* lace.
2. To convey or introduce clandestinely.
The books must be *smuggled* home. *Henry Ward Beecher.*
3. To obtain by underhanded or stealthy means. *Rare.*
—, *Intransitive:* To import or export anything in violation of the customs or excise laws or laws prohibiting certain articles.
smug'gle (smŭg'l), *v. t.* To fondle. *Now Dial. Eng.*
smug'gler (-lĕr), *n.* **1.** One who smuggles.
2. A vessel employed in smuggling.
smug'ler-y (smŭg'lĕr-ĭ), *n.* The act or practice of smuggling.
smug'gling (smŭg'lĭng), *n.* The act, practice, or offense of smuggling or illicitly importing goods, labor, etc.
smuis'ty (smūs'tĭ), *adj.* Smoky; hazy. *Scot.*
smur (smûr), *n.* A mist or cloud.
smurr, smur (smûr), *n. & v. i.* [Cf. Flem. *smoor* mist.] Drizzle; mist. — **smur'ry,** *adj.* *Both Dial.*
smuse (smūs; smūz). Var. of MEUSE. *Dial.*
smush (smŭsh; smōōsh), *n. & v.* Smoke; smolder. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
smush (smŭsh; smōōsh), *n. & v.* Mash; crush. *Dial.*
smush (smōōsh), *adj.* Smug; smart. — ***smush,*** *adv. Both Dial. Eng.*
smut (smŭt), *n.* [LG. *smutt;* akin to MHG. *smuz,* ME. *smotten, smoteren,* to besmirch, D. *smodderen.* See 1st MOTHER; cf. SMOTTER.] **1.** Matter that smuts, or blackens, as soot or coal dust; a bit of soot, etc.; also, a spot or soil made by such matter; as, *smut* covered the stove; *smuts* from a smokestack; a *smut* on a dress.
2. Any of certain destructive diseases of various plants, esp. cereal grasses, caused by parasitic fungi (order Ustilaginales), characterized by black, often dusty, masses of spores (sori); also, any fungus producing such a disease. There are three general types of smuts: ***kernel smuts*** and ***covered smuts*** involving single kernels or entire heads but not making dusty sori; ***loose,*** or ***naked, smuts*** which transform an entire inflorescence into a dusty mass; and ***flag,*** or ***leaf, smuts*** with the sori mainly on the leaves. The most important kernel smuts are *Tilletia tritici* (***low smut***) and *T. levis* (***high smut***) of wheat; *Ustilago levis,* the covered smut of oats; and *Sphacelotheca sorghi* of sorghum. The chief loose smuts are *Ustilago tritici* of wheat; *U. nuda* of barley; *U. avenae* of oats; and *U. zeal* of corn. The noteworthy flag smuts are *Urocystis tritici* of wheat and *U. occulta* of rye. See USTILAGINALES.
3. Indecent or ribald language, jests, etc; obscenity.
4. In poultry, a dark-slate color.
5. *Angling.* Any of various small flies, such as the midge, gnat, etc. *Brit.*
6. *Coal Mining.* Bad, soft coal, containing much earthy matter, found esp. at the outcrop. *Eng.*
smut (smŭt), *v.;* SMUT'TED; SMUT'TING. *Transitive:* **1.** To stain or mark with smoke, soot, dust, or the like; to smudge.
2. To taint or affect with smut, or mildew; as, *smutted* corn or seeds.
3. To sully or taint; defile; make smutty.
4. To clear of smut; as, to *smut* grain for the mill.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To give off smut; to crock.
2. To gather smut; to be affected by smut; to become smutted; as, grain, so treated, will not *smut.*
3. *Angling.* Of fish, to rise at, or feed on, very small flies, such as smuts. *Brit.*
smut ball. a Stinking smut. b A puffball.
smutch (smŭch), *n.* [Cf. SMUDGE.] **1.** A dark stain; a smudge; a dirty spot.
2. A corrupting or polluting influence or effect; blot.
3. Smut; soot; grime.
4. A trace or tinge; a touch. *Rare.*
smutch, *v. t.;* SMUTCHED (smŭcht); SMUTCH'ING. To blacken, as with soot; to smudge; also, to defile; sully; taint.
smutch'y (smŭch'ĭ), *adj.* Dirty; stained; smudged.
smut fungus. Any fungus of the order Ustilaginales.
smut gall. An abnormal growth composed of the tissues of the host and a smut fungus, as in boil smut of corn.
smut grass. A grass (*Sporobolus elongatus*) of West Indian origin, common in the southern United States. It has tufted wiry stems and narrow panicles frequently infested with a fungus (*Helminthosporium ravenelii*).
smut mill. A machine to rid grain of smut.
smut'ted (smŭt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Soiled, tainted, or affected by smut; smutty; as, *smutted* wheat or faces.
smut'ter (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which smuts; specif., a smut mill.
2. A fish that feeds upon smuts. *Brit.*
smut'ter (smŭt'ĕr), *v. i.* = SMUT, *v. i.*, 3. *Rare.*
smut'ty (smŭt'ĭ), *adj.;* SMUT'TI-ER (-I-ĕr); SMUT'TI-EST.
1. Soiled or tainted with smut; affected with smut fungus; smutted.
2. Obscene; indecent; given to obscenity; as, a *smutty* joke, play, or writer.
3. Like smut in appearance, color, etc.; sooty; dusky.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
smutty-faced, smutty-nosed, smutty-yellow.
— **smut'ti-ly** (-I-lĭ), *adv.* — **smut'ti-ness,** *n.*
Smyr'na (smûr'nȧ), *n.* a *Now Rare.* A kind of Turkish rug or carpet; — so called because shipped from Smyrna. b A modern industrial carpet produced in Smyrna. c A type of domestic reversible chenille rug.
Smyr'na, *adj.* Of or from Smyrna.
Smyr'na fig (smûr'nȧ). A superior fig cultivated in Smyrna, now also in California and Australia.
Smyrna opium. See OPIUM, *n.*, 1.
Smyr'ne-an (smûr'nē-ăn), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Smyrna. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to Smyrna.
Smyr'ni-ot (-nĭ-ŏt), **Smyr'ni-ote** (-ōt), *n.* [NGr. *Smyrniōtēs.*] A Smyrnean. — *adj.* Smyrnean.
smyth (smĭth), *n.* The European coot. *Orkney Isl.*
smy'trie (smī'trĭ; smĭt'rĭ), *n.* [Cf. Fris. *smite.*] A numerous collection of small individuals. *Scot.*
snab (snăb), *n.* Projecting part of a hill or rock; brow of a steep ascent. *Scot.*
snab, *n.* A smart or pretty miss. *College Slang, U. S.*
snab (snăb). Scot. var. of SNOB.
snab'bie, snab'by (snăb'ĭ), *n.* The chaffinch. *Scot.*
snab'ble (snăb'l), *v. t.* [Dial. also, to gobble; cf. G. *schnabeln* to snatch, gobble, *schnabel* beak. See 1st SNAFFLE.] To steal. *Obs. Slang.* *Smollett.*
snack (snăk), *v. i.* [See 2d SNACK.] To snap; to snatch something with the teeth; to bite; also, to lunch. — *v. t.* To seize by snatching; also, to share or go snacks. *Dial.*
snack, *n.* [Earlier, a snap, bite (as of a dog), fr. dial. *snack* to snap; cf. MD. *snacken.* See SNATCH.] **1.** A snap, snatch, or bite, as of a dog; also, a jibe. *Now Dial.*
2. A share; part; portion; — chiefly in phrase ***to go snacks,*** to share.
3. A taste; a sip; a smack; a bit.
4. A slight, hasty repast.
snack (snăk), *adj. Scot.* a Alert; quick; adroit; acute. b Snappish; also, grasping. — *adv.* Quickly; sharply.
snack (snăk), *n. Fives.* A ball.
snack'le (snăk'l), *v. t.* [Origin uncert.] To shackle, or snap shut. *Rare.*
snack'y (snăk'ĭ), *adj. & adv.* Snack. *Scot.*
snaf'fle (snăf'l), *n.* [Cf. D. *snavel* a beak, bill, snout, Fris. *snaffel* mouth. See NEB.] **1.** A bridle bit the mouthpiece of which has one or more joints or links, consisting in its simplest form of two bars tapering to where they are joined by a single ring, sometimes of a chain or chains, or strands of twisted metal. Called also *snaffle bit.* See 1st BIT, *Illust.*
2. A light restraint or check; — contrasted with *curb.*
— ***to ride one with a snaffle.*** To control or guide in an easy-going or unexacting fashion.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
snaffle-bridled, snaffle-mouthed, snaffle-reined.
snaf'fle, *v. t.;* SNAF'FLED (-'ld); SNAF'FLING (-lĭng). **1.** To put a snaffle in the mouth of; to restrain or check with or as with a snaffle.
2. [Orig. of a highwayman seizing the bit of a mounted traveler.] To steal; pilfer; loot. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
snaf'fle, *v. i.* [Origin uncert.] To saunter. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
snaf'fle (snăf'l); snăf'l), *v. i.* To snuffle. *Now Dial. Eng.*
snaf'fles (snăf'lz), *n.* [From *snaffle* a bit; — in allusion to the shape of the flowers.] The lousewort *Pedicularis canadensis.*
snaf'fling-lay', *n.* [See SNAFFLE, *v.*, 2; 5th LAY, 3.] Highway robbery. *Obs. Slang.*
snag (snăg), *v. i.* To carp; nag. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
snag (snăg), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *snag-hyrndr* with sharp points, Nor. *snage* projecting point, tongue of land.] **1.** A stump or base of a branch that has been lopped off; also, a rough branch broken off.
2. A rough, sharp, or jagged projecting part or unit; a protuberance; specif., a projecting tooth; also, a stump of a tooth.
3. A tree or branch embedded in a river or lake bottom and not visible on the surface, forming thereby a hazard to boats.
4. A concealed or unexpected difficulty, obstacle, or the like; as, to strike many *snags* in the execution of a project.
5. One of the secondary branches of an antler; a small tine or a branch of a tine.
6. A jagged tear. *Dial.*
7. *Forestry.* A tree from which the top has been broken; a rampike, esp. one tall enough to be an extra fire hazard.
snag (snăg), *v. t.;* SNAGGED (snăgd); SNAG'GING (snăg'ĭng). **1.** To lop off, so as to leave snags; to hew, trim, or cut roughly or jaggedly.
2. To catch in or as in a snag so as to be pierced, rent, etc.; — usually in *passive* of river boats.
3. To clear (a river) of snags. *Chiefly U. S.*
snag (snăg; snăg), *n.* [Cf. ME. *snegge,* MLG. *sniggе.*] A snail; slug. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
snag boat (snăg). A steamboat with an apparatus for removing snags, etc., in rivers, etc. *U. S.*
snag'ged (snăg'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Full of snags; snaggy; jagged.
snag'ger (snăg'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which snags; esp., a kind of billhook.
snag'gled (-'ld), *adj.* [See SNAG, *n.*, 2.] Markedly uneven; irregularly projecting; — of teeth.
snag'gle-tooth' (snăg''l-tōōth'), *n.* An irregular, broken, or projecting tooth. — **snag'gle-toothed'** (-tōōtht'), *adj.*
snag'gy (snăg'ĭ), *adj.;* SNAG'GI-ER (-I-ĕr); SNAG'GI-EST. Full of snags; as, a snaggy pole or river.
snag'gy, *adj.* Snappish; cross; ill-tempered. *Scot. & Dial.*
snag'rel (snăg'rĕl), *n.* [Prob. corrupt. of *snakerout.* Cf. SANGREL.] The Virginia snakeroot (*Aristolochia serpentaria*).
snag tooth. A projecting tooth.
snag tree. The black gum *Nyssa sylvatica.*
snail (snāl), *n.* [ME. *snaile,* fr. AS. *snæġel, snegel, snæġl;* akin to G. *schnecke,* OHG. *snecko,* Dan. *snegl,* ON. *snigill,* Lith. *snakė,* to OHG. *snachan* to creep, and to E. SNAKE, SNEAK.] **1.** a Any of numerous gastropod mollusks; esp., when used without a qualifying term, one of terrestrial habits having a well-developed spiral shell into which the animal can withdraw for protection. Though not abundant in most parts of the United States, snails are very numerous in Europe and in most warm countries, and are often very destructive to vegetation. The larger and most abundant European forms belong to the Helicidae (see HELIX, 5). Some are used as food (esp. in France), generally after feeding and fattening. Also, often with a qualifying term, any of various other gastropods, particularly if having a spiral shell. b *Now Chiefly Dial.* A slug.

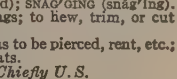
Snail (*Haplotrema concava*).

2. A slow-moving person or thing; a drone.
Thou Dromio, thou *snail,* thou slug. *Shak.*
3. A structure or formation suggesting a snail shell.
4. [Sometimes *pl.*] The snail clover or its pod.
5. *Mach. & Horol.* A spiral or volute-shaped cam.
6. *Mil.* a A kind of testudo. *Obs.* b A D-shaped formation. *Obs.*
snail (snāl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like snails.
snail, *v. Intransitive:* **1.** To construct or form something in the shape of a snail shell. *Rare.*
2. To move, act, or go slowly or lazily; — often with *it.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To form in or mark with a spiral or spirals. *Now Chiefly Horol.*
2. To clear (land) of snails. *Rare.*
3. To spend (time) as a snail, or drone.
snail, *n.* = CHENILLE, 1. *Obs.*
snail bore *or* **borer.** A boring univalve mollusk; a drill.
snail cloud. The cumulo-stratus.
snail clover. Any of several species of medic, as *Medicago scutellata,* having helicoid or spirally coiled pods.
snail countersink. A countersink having somewhat the appearance of a snail and used to bevel the ends of holes to receive the heads of wood screws.
snail'eat'er (snāl'ēt'ĕr), *n.* An openbill.
snail'er-y (snāl'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* A place where edible snails are bred and fattened for market.
snail'flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* a An Asiatic vine (*Phaseolus caracalla*), having the corolla keel coiled like a snail shell. b The snail clover.
snail horn. A snail shell. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
snail'-horned' (snāl'hôrnd'), *adj.* Having short, crooked horns, that resemble a snail shell; — of cattle.
snail'ish, *adj.* Snaily. — **snail'ish-ly,** *adv.*
snail medic. The snail clover.
snail'-paced' (-pāst'), *adj.* Moving at, or characterized by, a snail's pace. "Our *snail-paced* lives." *Keats.*
snail plant. The snail clover.
'snails (z'nālz), *interj.* God's nails, or his nails, — the nails with which the Saviour was fastened to the cross. *Archaic.*
snail'-seed' (snāl'sēd'), *n.* The Carolina moonseed.
snail shell. The shell of a snail.
snail'-slow' (66), *adj.* Snail-paced.
snail's pace. An excessively slow pace or rate of speed; as, business is progressing at a *snail's pace.*
snail trefoil. The snail clover.
snail wheel. = SNAIL, *n.*, 5.
snail'y (snāl'ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Like a snail; also, infested with snails.
2. Snail-horned. *Colloq., Australia.*
snake (snāk), *n.* [AS. *snaca;* akin to LG. *snake, schnake,* ON. *snākr,* Dan. *snog,* Sw. *snok.* See SNAIL.] **1.** Any of numerous limbless reptiles having a very elongate body, that constitute the group Ophidia, or Serpentes (order Squamata). Geologically, the snakes are of rather recent origin. They are distinguished by the complete absence of the limbs and their supporting arches, except for traces of the hind limbs or pelvic girdle in a few forms; by certain peculiarities of the cranial bones; and especially by the structure of the jaws, the branches of the mandible being generally connected in front by an elastic ligament, and the upper jaw-bones so connected that the mouth is usually very distensible. Snakes have the tympanum of the ear wanting and the

smud'der. Dial. var. of SMOTHER.
smudgd. Smudged. *Ref. Sp.*
smudge'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
smudge'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
smudg'i-ly, *adv.* of SMUDGY.
smudg'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
smug'gle-a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
smug'ism, *n.* See -ISM.
smug'l, smug'ld. Smuggle; smuggled. *Ref. Sp.*
smug'ly, *adv.* of SMUG.
smug'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
smug'-skinned', *adj.* See -SKINNED.
smur. Var. of SMURR.
smure (smōōr; smūr). Scot. var. of SMORE, smother.
smur'tle. Var. of SMERTLE. *Scot.*
smutch'in, *n.* Snuff. *Rare.*
smutch'less, *adj* See -LESS.
smutcht. Smutched. *Ref. Sp.*
smut'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
smy, *n.* A sprat. *Obs.*
Smyr'nae-an, Smyr'ni-an. Vars. of SMYRNEAN.
Smyr'na-ite (smûr'nȧ-īt), *adj. & n.* = SMYRNEAN.
smyth. ✝ SMITH.
smyth, smythe. ✝ SMITE.
sna. Scot. var. of SNOW.
snach, snacht. Snatch; snatched. *Ref. Sp.*
snade. ✝ SNODE.
snaff, *n.* See SNIFF, *n.*, 2.
snaf'fid. Snaffled. *Ref. Sp.*
snaffle bit. See SNAFFLE.
snaf'l. Snaffle. *Ref. Sp.*
snag'bush' (snăg'bōōsh'), *n.* = BLACKTHORN, 1.
snagd. Snagged. *Ref. Sp.*
snail'fish', *n.* = SEA SNAIL b.
snail'like', *adj.* See -LIKE. — snail'-like'ness, *n.*
snaip. ✝ SNAPE.
snair. ✝ SNARE.
snaith (snāth; snēth). Dial. Eng. of SNEAD

eye permanently covered with a transparent membrane representing the nictitating membrane, but no movable eyelids. One of the lungs is usually reduced or wanting. Reproduction is ovoviviparous or oviparous. The bite of most snakes is not poisonous, but some have certain of the salivary glands modified into poison glands and some of the upper teeth developed into grooved or even tubular fangs, and are among the most dangerous of animals. Snakes are almost exclusively predaceous, generally refusing all but living prey, which consists of large insects, small mammals, birds, lizards, etc. These they swallow whole, in some cases alive, in others after poisoning them, or strangling them in coils of the body. Though most snakes live on the ground, or in holes or crevices, some are burrowers, some arboreal, and others aquatic or even truly marine in habits. Most of them have the belly covered with broad transverse plates to each of which the ends of a pair of ribs are attached, and movements of the ribs and plates help in locomotion, which is, however, performed chiefly by lateral undulations of the body (pressing against inequalities on the surface, stems of plants, etc.). Most snakes are not only harmless to man, but often useful. None of them can sting with the tail or with the forked tongue. The name is popularly extended to snakelike limbless lizards, as the *glass snake*, and some snakelike amphibians. See also CONGO SNAKE, SERPENT, 1. See FANG, *Illust.*

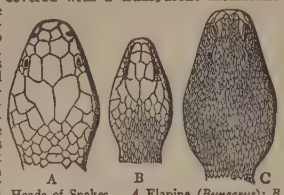

Heads of Snakes. *A* Elapine (*Bungarus*); *B* Colubrine (*Natrix*); *C* Viperine (*Daboia*).

2. Originally, a miserable creature; a worm; now usually, a worthless or contemptible fellow; a reptile.

3. A perfidious ingrate; — often in phrase *a snake in one's bosom,* in allusion to the treacherous snake in one of Aesop's fables.

4. Something snakelike in appearance, flexibility, movement, etc.; as: **a** *Obs.* A tail, curl, or braid of a wig. **b** The flexible stem of a hookah.

5. [*cap.*] An Indian of any of various Shoshonean tribes, esp. of the Shoshoni, Walpapi, and Yahuskin.

6. *Archery.* An arrow buried flat in the grass.

7. *Elec.* = FISH TAPE.

8. *Fireworks.* = SERPENT, *n.*, 4.

9. *Metal.* A defect in rolled metal. *Colloq.*

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

snake bearer	snake-encircled	snake-set
snake bite	snake-engirdled	snakeskin
snake-bitten	snake-eyed	snake-tressed
snake-bodied	snake-haired	snake-wanded
snake-devouring, *adj.*	snake-headed	snake-wigged
snake-drawn	snake idol	snake-winged
snake eater	snake-killing, *adj.*	snake worship
snake-eating, *adj.*	snake-necked	snake worshiper

-snake (-snāk). A combining form of the noun *snake*, usually written separately, as in:

arrow snake	grass snake	ribbon snake
black snake	green snake	ringed snake
brown snake	ground snake	rock snake
bull snake	hognose snake	rubber snake
carpet snake	horned snake	scarlet snake
chain snake	horseshoe snake	sea snake
chicken snake	house snake	sun snake
coachwhip snake	indigo snake	thunder snake
coral snake	joint snake	tiger snake
cora snake	keeled snake	wampum snake
dart snake	king snake	wart snake
diamond snake	lance snake	water snake
fox snake	milk snake	whip snake
garter snake	pine snake	worm snake
glass snake	rat snake	
gopher snake	rattlesnake	

snake (snāk), *adj.* **1.** Of, in the form of, or suggesting, a snake; snakelike; snaky; as, a *snake* bracelet or whip.

2. Connected with traffic in or worship of snakes.

snake (snāk), *v.;* SNAKED (snākt); SNAK'ING (snāk'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To wind, as one's way, one's body in crawling, etc., so as to suggest a snake or snakelike movement; to twist; to move sinuously.

2. To drag or draw, as a snake from a hole; hence, to drag at full length, as a log; to drag forcibly; to jerk; yank, — often with *out.* *Colloq., U. S.*

3. *Forestry.* **a** To skid (logs). **b** In a sawmill, to make a wavy cut in a log, indicative of poor work.

4. *Naut.* **a** To worm. **b** To bind (something, as backstays) together with small stuff, in order to prevent the lower part from falling if shot in two.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To crawl or move like a snake, sinuously; also, to twist in the manner of a snake; to progress in a spiral.

The well-trodden track, not six feet wide, that *snaked* among the mountains. *Kipling.*

2. *Archery.* To bury itself in the grass; — of an arrow.

snake, *v. i.* [ON. *snaka* to rummage, snuff about. See SNOOK, *v.*] To move warily or stealthily; to sneak. — *v. t.* To take slyly; to steal; filch. *Both Chiefly Dial.*

snake'bark' (snāk'bärk'), *n.* A medium-sized timber tree (*Colubrina ferruginosa*) of Florida and the West Indies, with yellowish-brown, durable wood.

snake'ber'ry (snāk'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), *n.* **a** *Eng.* The bryony or its fruit. **b** *U. S.* (1) The red baneberry. (2) The bittersweet *Solanum dulcamara* or its berry. (3) The partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*).

snake'bird' (snāk'bûrd'), *n.* [So named from its snakelike neck.] **1.** Any fish-eating bird of the genus *Anhinga* (syn. *Plotus*), order Pelecaniformes, allied to the cormorants but having a very long slender neck, small head, and sharp-pointed bill. The color is mostly blackish brown varied on the upper parts with silvery gray or metallic greenish. They chiefly frequent inland streams, lakes, and swamps and are very expert swimmers and divers. Four species are known, *A. anhinga* of the southern United States and tropical America, *A. rufa* of Africa, *A. melanagaster* of southern Asia, and *A. novae-hollandiae* of Australia and New Zealand.

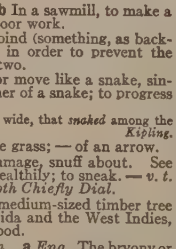
American Snakebird (*Anhinga anhinga*).

2. The wryneck. *Local, Eng.*

snake'bite' (snāk'bīt'), *n.* **a** The bloodroot *Sanguinaria canadensis.* **b** A common North American wake-robin (*Trillium cernuum*).

snake blenny. Any of several elongated blennies of the genus *Lumpenus*, esp. *L. lampetraeformis* of the North Atlantic. See BLENNY.

snake boat. = PAMBANMANCHE.

snake buzzard. A serpent eagle.

snake cactus. The brain cactus.

snake cane. A tropical South American palm (*Kunthia montana*) having a ringed, snakelike stem.

snake charmer. A public entertainer who exhibits his professed power to charm or fascinate venomous snakes.

snake crane. The seriema.

snake cucumber. The snake melon.

snake dance. A religious dance in which the handling of snakes is a part of the ceremonial; esp., the dance given by the Hopi Indians every second year as the culmination of a nine days' ritual, to petition the nature deities for rain, the snakes probably representing underworld powers. Cf. DANCE, *n.*, 1.

snake doctor. *Local, U. S.* **a** The hellgrammite. **b** Any dragonfly.

snake'-eat'er, *n.* **a** A markhor. **b** The secretary bird.

snake eel. Any of numerous scaleless eels of the family Ophichthyidae, having no caudal fin, and the end of the tail projecting beyond the dorsal and anal fins. They abound in tropical seas, and are often spotted like some snakes.

snake eggplant. A variety (*Solanum melongena serpentinum*) of the common eggplant with long, cylindric fruit, curled at the end.

snake feeder. = SNAKE DOCTOR.

snake fence. A worm fence (which see). *U. S.*

snake fern. **a** = DEER FERN. **b** = ROYAL FERN.

snake'fish' (snāk'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz). See PLURAL, *Note.* **a** = RIBBONFISH. **b** A lizard fish.

snake'flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* **a** The blueweed *Echium vulgare.* **b** The greater stitchwort. **c** The white campion *Lychnis alba.* **d** The starflower *Trientalis americana.*

snake fly. Any of several insects of the family Raphidiidae; — so called because of their large head and elongated necklike prothorax.

snake foot. See DUTCH FOOT.

snake'-foot', *adj.* Serpent-footed; — an epithet of giants. *Rare.* *Chapman.*

snake' gen'tian. The lion's-foot *Prenanthes serpentaria.*

snake'-god'dess, *n.* *Minoan Relig.* A goddess worshiped in prehistoric Crete. She is represented in the conventional costume of Minoan women, with serpents twined about her arms and sometimes her waist.

snake gourd. **a** The snake melon. **b** The gourd *Trichosanthes anguina,* with long contorted fruit; also, a form of the bottle gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*). **c** The dishcloth gourd.

snake'-grass' (snāk'grăs'; 83), *n.* **a** The greater stitchwort. **b** A common forget-me-not (*Myosotis scorpioides*).

snake guide. *Angling.* A loop of metal, attached to a fishing rod, through which the line moves. See GUIDE, *n.*

snake'head' (snāk'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A loose, bent-up end of one of the strap rails, or flat rails, formerly used on railroads.

2. **a** The turtlehead *Chelone glabra.* **b** The guinea-hen flower.

3. Also **snakehead mullet.** Any of several Asiatic and East Indian fresh-water fishes constituting the Ophicephalidae, having a pikelike head, large mouth, cylindrical body, and long dorsal and anal fins. They are carnivorous, voracious, and, having an accessory breathing organ, are extremely tenacious of life. *Ophicephalus striatus,* introduced into Hawaii and California, is known as the *China fish.*

snake hole. *Mining.* A hole bored beneath a boulder and immediately against the bottom of it, for blasting; also, loosely, any of various drill holes used in quarrying or bench blasting. — **snake'hol'ing** (snāk'hōl'ĭng), *n.*

snake in the grass. **a** A lurking or unsuspected danger. **b** A secretly faithless friend.

snake killer. **a** The secretary bird. **b** The road runner.

snake lily. The blue flag *Iris versicolor.*

snake line. *Naut.* A small line passed around or between two ropes in a spiral or zigzag.

snake mackerel. A long silvery deep-sea fish (*Gempylus serpens*), related to, but slenderer than, the escolar.

snake melon. A gourd (*Cucumis melo flexuosus*) cultivated as a curiosity for its long, sinuous fruits; also, the fruit itself.

snake'-milk', *n.* The flowering spurge.

snake moss. The common club moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*).

snake'mouth' (snāk'mouth'), *n.* A handsome bog orchid (*Pogonia ophioglossoides*) of eastern North America and Japan, having pink flowers suggestive of the open mouth of a snake; — called also **snakemouth pogonia.**

snake'neck' (-nĕk'), *n.* A snakebird (sense 1).

snake nut. The fruit of a tree (*Ophiocaryon paradoxum*), family Sabiaceae, of Guiana. Its embryo resembles a coiled snake.

snake-ol'o·gy (snāk-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*snake* + *-ology.*] Herpetology. *Rare.*

snake palm. An Asiatic evil-smelling aroid (*Amorphophallus rivieri*), having speckled spathes and palmlike leaves.

snake'piece' (snāk'pēs'), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* A diagonal timber connecting the afterbody and the stern frame.

snake'pipe' (-pīp'), *n.* The horsetail (*Equisetum*).

snake'-plan'tain, *n.* The ribwort *Plantago lanceolata.*

snake'root' (snāk'rōōt'; 200), *n.* Any of numerous plants, most of which have had repute as remedies for snake bites; also, the roots of any of these. Among the more important are: *Virginia snakeroot, Aristolochia serpentaria;* the bugbane *Cimicifuga racemosa* and species of *Sanicula; senega snakeroot, Polygala senega; button snakeroot, Eryngium* and species of *Liatris; white snakeroot, Eupatorium urticaefolium; Canada snakeroot,* species of *Asarum.* In tropical America, the blolly *Chiococca alba;* also, the bitterbush (*Picramnia pentandra*).

snake'er·y (snāk'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* A house for snakes.

snake's'-beard' (snāks'bērd'), *n.* Any Asiatic herb of the genus *Ophiopogon* (family Convallariaceae).

snake's'-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** **a** The guinea-hen flower, having checkered petals. **b** In California, a woody herb (*Malacothrix coulteri*), family Cichoriaceae, which has a spotted involucre.

2. = SNAKEHEAD, 1.

snake's-head iris. A tuberous herb (*Hermodactylus tuberosus*), family Iridaceae, of the Mediterranean region. The flowers slightly resemble a serpent's open mouth.

snake'-mouth' (snāks'mouth')*n.* Snakemouth.

snake star. = SERPENT STAR.

snake'stone' (snāk'stōn'), *n.* **1.** An ammonite; — so called from its form. *Now Dial.*

2. A stone, as the adder stone, or a stonelike preparation, popularly thought efficacious when applied to a snake bite.

3. Ayr stone.

snake's'-tongue', *n.* **a** = ADDER'S-TONGUE (*Ophioglossum*). **b** = MOONWORT (*Botrychium*). **c** Any fern of the genus *Lygodium.* **d** Spearwort.

snake violet. The bird's-foot violet.

snake'weed' (snāk'wēd'), *n.* **a** The bistort. **b** The Virginia snakeroot (*Aristolochia serpentaria*).

snake wire. = FISH TAPE.

snake'wood' (snāk'wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** An East Indian vine (*Strychnos nux vomica*) supposed to be a remedy for the bite of the cobra. **b** An East Indian climbing shrub (*Rauwolfia serpentina*) whose twisted roots and stems resemble serpents. **c** The trumpetwood. **d** The frangipani *Plumiera rubra.* **e** = LEOPARDWOOD 2. **f** = SNAKEBARK. **g** A timber tree (*Piratinera guianensis*), family Moraceae, of northern South America; also, its extremely heavy, hard wood, often colored like snake skins.

snake'worm' (snāk'wûrm'), *n.* A traveling mass of army worms of the genus *Sciara.* See ARMY WORM **b.**

snake'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* The bistort.

snak'ing (snāk'ĭng), *n.* The act of one who snakes; also, something snakelike in form or arrangement; a coil.

snak'ing, *adj.* That snakes or is used in snaking; hence, winding; sinuous; as, a *snaking* chain or river.

snak'ish (snāk'ĭsh), *adj.* Snaky.

snak'y (snāk'ĭ), *adj.;* SNAK'I·ER (snāk'ĭ·ĕr); SNAK'I·EST (-ĭ·ĕst; -ĭst; 119). **1.** Of, formed of, or covered or entwined with, snakes or serpents; as, the *snaky* rod (see CADUCEUS); the Furies' *snaky* hair.

2. Resembling a snake or snakes; snakelike; serpentine; sinuous; wavy; wriggly; as, *snaky* ridges in the sand; a *snaky* thong or river.

3. Characteristic of a snake or snakes; hence, sly; treacherous; perfidious; venomous; spiteful; as, *snaky* cunning, actions, or words.

4. Abounding in snakes; as, a *snaky* forest.

5. Angry; exasperated; touchy. *Slang, Australia.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

snaky-eyed	snaky-headed	snaky-tailed
snaky-haired	snaky-paced	snaky-wreathed
snaky-handed	snaky-sparkling	

— **snak'i·ly,** *adv.* — **snak'i·ness,** *n.*

snaky sisters. The snaky-haired Furies. See ERINYS.

Sna'na·ya'tra (snä'nä·yä'trä), *n.* [Skr. *snāna* bathing + *yātrā* procession.] *Hinduism.* The annual ceremonial carrying out and bathing of the image of a deity.

snap (snăp), *v.;* SNAPPED (snăpt); SNAP'PING. [MD. or MLG. *snappen;* akin to G. *schnappen,* MHG. *snappen,* and prob. to D. *snavel* beak, bill. See NEB.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To dart forward to bite or inflict a bite; hence, to make a pounce or snatch; to grasp, catch, or seize, eagerly or sharply; — usually with *at,* rarely with *on* or *upon;* as, the dog *snaps* incessantly; a fish *snaps* at the bait; he *snapped* at the invitation.

2. To utter sharp, biting words; to bark out irritable or peevish retorts; — often with *at.*

I like a man about, if he's only something to *snap* at. *D. H. Lawrence.*

3. To break short, esp. with a sharp cracking sound; to break suddenly in two; also, to give way abruptly to undue strain or tension; as, the mast *snapped* off; a needle *snaps;* his nerves *snapped.*

4. To give forth a sharp, cracking noise or noises; to emit a report or click; as, the lightning flashed and *snapped.* Specif.: **a** Of fire, flames, etc., to emit noisy, shooting sparks; to crackle; as, hemlock makes a *snapping* fire. **b** Of a firearm, to make a sharp sound by the falling of the hammer; hence, to miss fire, the sound of the falling of the hammer being inaudible when a discharge follows.

5. To close, shut, fit something, etc., with a snap, or click, or report; as, the door *snapped* behind them; also, to spring back or down, by means of a snap, or device for shutting, locking, etc.; as, this gadget makes a door *snap* shut; he quickly *snapped* handcuffs on his wrists.

6. To emit sparks or flashes of anger, wit, sarcasm, etc.; to sparkle; to scintillate; as, her eyes *snapped.*

——, *Transitive:* **1.** To grasp or snatch suddenly with or as with the teeth; to bite off sharply; hence, to capture, seize, or take possession of suddenly; to steal; as, fish *snap* this bait; to *snap* one's bag from one.

2. To gain by surprise seizure as a prize; to secure speedily or without delay the services of (a person), the giving of (an opinion or decision), or the like; to accept, purchase, etc., immediately or on the spot; — now usually with *up;* as, she was *snapped* up after her debut; to *snap* up an offer or a bargain; the chairs were all *snapped* up at the sale.

3. To retort to or interrupt with a snappish, cutting, or crushing remark; to speak to curtly and irritably, esp. so as to hurt or confuse; — usually with *up* or *short;* as, to *snap* a beggar short; to *snap* up one who is arguing; also, to utter snappishly; — often with *out;* as, to *snap* out his criticisms.

4. To break sharply and suddenly; to break short or in two; to cause to break apart; as, to *snap* a knife blade; strain *snapped* the cable.

5. To cause (something) to crack, click, or make a report; to crack, as a whip; to fire, as a pistol; to close, open, or fit into or remove from a place with a snap, or sudden sharp sound; as, to *snap* a lock, a lid tight, or a top off a bottle; also, to make an explosive sound with (one's fingers) by rubbing one of them against the ball of the thumb.

6. To project with a snap; to fillip; as, to *snap* a paper wad.

7. To make snappy; — with *up.* *Slang.*

8. *Agric.* To harvest by pulling off, as the ears of corn or the open bolls of cotton.

9. *Amer. Football.* Of the center, to put (the ball) in play by passing it back from its position on the ground with a quick, continuous motion of the hand or hands.

10. *Cricket.* To catch out sharply (a batsman who has just snicked a bowled ball); — usually with *up.*

11. *Photog.* To take (a photograph) quickly with a camera having a shutter operating automatically; to snapshot (a person or thing).

snap back. *Amer. Football.* = SNAP, *v. t.*, 9.

snap into. To begin with sudden alertness and briskness. *Slang.*

snap off one's head or nose. To snap one up with an angry, discourteous, or biting remark or remarks.

If he spoke to her he got no answer, or had his *head snapped off.* *Galsworthy.*

snake'leaf', *n.* = HART'S-TONGUE 3.
snake'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
snake'let, *n.* See -LET.
snake'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
snake'ling, *n.* Dim. of SNAKE.
snake'-necked' tur'tle. A side-necked turtle. Cf. PLEURODIRA.
snake-pho'bi·a, *n.* See -PHOBIA.
snake'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
snak'er, *n.* = SKIDDER 2 and b.
snake'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
snake'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
snake'y (snāk'ĭ). Var. of SNAKY.
Snak'y-foot'ed, *adj.* = SNAKE-FOOT.
snak'y-lock', *adj.* Snaky-headed. [Obs.]

snap one's fingers at (a person or thing). **a** See SNAP, *v. t.*, 5. **b** To treat with contempt or indifference.
snap out of it. To get rid of a mood or habit, out of a rut, etc., by an effort of the will. *Slang.*
snap (snăp), *n.* [Cf. D. *snap* a snatching. See SNAP, *v.*] **1.** Act or an instance of snapping; a biting, snatching, sudden breaking, etc.; as, the *snap* of a dog or of a wire.
2. *Slang.* Originally, something snapped up as one's share of profits or booty; hence, a chance to make money easily or quickly; now, usually specif.: **a** An easy, remunerative post or position. **b** An easy task, course of study, etc.
3. *Obs. Slang.* **a** A clover. **b** A cheat; cozener; sharper. **c** A fellow; lad; — slightly contemptuous.
4. A bite; scrap; a bit; a morsel; — now *Dial.* exc. in phrases, as in *not to care a snap.*
5. A snack; a slight or hasty meal. *Chiefly Dial.*
They are all gone to have their *snap* of victuals. *Hardy.*
6. A sharp report, caused by a snapping apart, off, into place, etc.; as, to break or lock with a *snap.*
7. A snapping up in anger or irritation; a sharp retort, remark, or dispute.
8. A sudden interval or spell of (biting cold) weather; as, in February we generally have a cold *snap.*
9. A catch or fastening which closes or locks with a click, as one provided with a spring or with parts that fit tightly into each other; as, the *snap* of a bracelet or a brief case; also, a device having such a catch, as a snap hook or snap fastener.
10. *pl.* Handcuffs. *Slang.*
11. **a** *Chiefly Dial.* A gingersnap. **b** Any thin brittle biscuit resembling a gingersnap.
12. A snap shot with a firearm; also, a photographic snapshot.
13. Snappiness; vigor; energy; life; also, pungency; crispness; smartness, etc.; as, there is no *snap* in his speeches or in her clothes. *Colloq.*
14. A tool, having a depression (usually cupshaped) in one end, used in forming rivetheads in riveting. Also, a snaphead.
15. *Agric.* **a** The whole mature cotton boll, harvested by pulling from the plant; — usually in *pl.*, and called also *snapped cotton.* **b** = SNAP BEAN (string bean).
16. *Can. Football.* = SNAPBACK **a** & **b**.
17. *Card Games.* A game of turning over cards from separate piles into one till two cards of the same denomination come in sequence, when the first to call *snap* takes the pile.
18. *Engraving.* A figure stamp or puncheon.
19. *Glass Mfg.* An iron rod used for holding a bottle, goblet, or the like, while it is being finished.
20. *Molding.* A snap flask.
21. *Music.* **a** In music for stringed instruments, a pizzicato tone made with a left hand finger. **b** = SCOTCH CATCH or SNAP.
22. *Theater.* A short engagement.
— ***in a snap.*** In an instant, or "jiffy."
snap (snăp), *adj.* **1.** Quick; smart. *Scot.*
2. That is snapped up or done in a snap; secured, given, done, carried through, etc., suddenly or without due process or deliberation; as, a *snap* judgment, decision, vote, or political convention. See SNAP, *v. t.*, 2; SNAPPER, *n.*, 9.
3. That snaps, or shuts, fastens, etc. with a click or by means of a device which snaps; as, a *snap* lock, bracelet, or key ring.
4. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a snap, or cinch; as, a *snap* course or job. *Colloq.*
snap, *adv.* With a snap; in a snap; as, *snap* went the mast.
snap-. A combining form of the verb and noun *snap*, denoting **a** *One that snaps* or *is characterized by snapping.* **b** *One that is fitted* or *operated with a snap*, as in *snap*hance. **c** Short for *snap hook.* **d** *Made* or *done in an instant* or *by seizing an opportunity*, as in *snap*shot.
snap'-ap'ple, *n.* The game of catching a bobbing apple with the teeth.
snap'back' (snăp'băk'), *n.* *Football.* **a** Act of snapping back the ball. **b** *Chiefly Can.* The center.
snap bean. A string bean.
snap beetle or **bug.** = SNAPPING BEETLE.
snap'ber'ry (snăp'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), *n.* The coralberry.
snap cap. *Firearms.* A cylindrical leather cover with metal top, formerly used to protect the nipple of a percussion musket.
snap catch. = SPRING CATCH.
snap clutch. One of several clutches used on important drive parts of harvesting and threshing machinery, so designed as to disengage when subjected to undue strains, thus avoiding breakage.
snap'drag'on (snăp'drăg'ŭn), *n.* **1.** **a** Any garden plant of the genus *Antirrhinum*, esp. *A. majus*, having showy white, crimson, or yellow bilabiate flowers fancifully likened to the face of a dragon. **b** The toadflax *Linaria vulgaris.* **c** The manyroot.
2. A mummer's representation of a dragon with snapping jaws. *Hist.*
3. A game in which raisins are snatched from a vessel containing burning brandy, and eaten; also, that which is so eaten. See FLAPDRAGON, 1.
4. A kind of tongs used by glassmakers.
5. The color primrose yellow.
snape (snāp), *v.* [ON. *sneypa.*] *Transitive:* **1.** *Now Dial. Eng.* **a** To rebuke; to check. **b** To nip. **c** To stint; disappoint.
2. To taper; specif., *Shipbuilding*, to bevel the end of (a timber) to fit against an inclined surface.
——, *Intransitive: Shipbuilding.* To taper a timber.
snape, *n.* [From SNAPE, *v.*] **1.** A snaping; a snub or check; a nipping spell. *Dial.*
2. A beveling; a taper. *Rare.*
snape (snāp), *n.* Snapy, or boggy, ground. *Dial.*
snap'er (snăp'ĕr), *n.* One who snapes; specif., a workman who crops off file ends.
snap fastener. A metal fastener consisting of two parts, a ball and a socket, used to hold meeting edges of a garment together.
snap flask. *Molding.* A flask for small work, having its sides separable and held together by latches, so that the flask may be removed from around the sand mold.

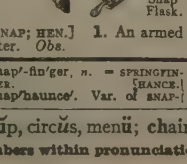
Snap Flask.

snap gauge. *Mach.* See 2d GAUGE, 10.
snap'hance' (snăp'hăns'), *n.* [D. *snaphaan* a gun, orig., the snapping cock of a gun. See SNAP; HEN.] **1.** An armed marauder; a pillager; a freebooter. *Obs.*
2. A spring lock carrying a flint; also, an old-time musket having such a lock. Cf. FIRELOCK. *Hist.*
3. *Obs.* **a** A snap catch, or spring catch. **b** A springtrap. **c** A curt retort or speech.
snap'head' (snăp'hĕd'), *n.* A hemispherical or rounded head on a rivet or bolt; also, a riveting snap.
snap header. *Masonry.* A half brick appearing like a header, but not extending in beyond the facework; hence, a bond stone not extending through the wall.
snap'head' riv'et (snăp'hĕd'). A rivet with head formed by a snap; also, a buttonhead rivet.
snap'hold'er (snăp'hōl'dĕr), *n.* A holder, as a tool holder, actuated by a snap.
snap hook. = SPRING HOOK **a** & **b**.
snap'jack' (-jăk'), *n.* The greater stitchwort. *Dial. Eng.*
snap'less, *adj.* Without snap or snaps.
snap link. A link, as of a chain, with a gap in the side closed by a spring.
snap lock. A lock shutting with a catch or snap.
snap machine. **1.** A machine for cutting baker's dough into sizes suitable for gingersnaps or the like.
2. *Agric. Mach.* A kind of seed drill in which the feed is effected by a jerking motion, usually by a spring.
snap molding. Molding with snap flasks. — **snap molder.**
snap'page (snăp'ĭj), *n.* A share in the profits of sharping. *Obs.*
snapped cotton (snăpt). See SNAP, *n.*, 15 **a**.
snapped work. Masonry laid with considerable use of snap headers.
snap'per (snăp'ĕr), *v. i.* *Now Scot. & N. of Eng.* To stumble; to commit an error. — *n.* A false step; a stumble; an error, as of conduct.
snap'per (snăp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which snaps, in any sense; as, the *snapper* of a whip. Specif.: **a** *pl.* Castanets. **b** A cracker bonbon. See CRACKER, 3 **b**. **c** A snappish person. **d** *Colloq.* One who takes snapshots.
2. **a** The greater stitchwort. **b** = BLADDER CAMPION **a**. **c** *Colloq., U. S.* A string bean.
3. **a** A snapping turtle. **b** *Local, Eng.* The green woodpecker. **c** A snapping beetle. **d** The phainopepla.
4. A whopper. *Slang.*
5. *Fishes. pl.* SNAPPERS; sometimes SNAPPER. See PLURAL, *Note.* **a** Any of numerous active carnivorous basslike marine fishes constituting the family Lutianidae, esp. those of the large genus *Lutianus*, found in all warm seas. Most snappers are esteemed as food, and to some extent as game fishes. The species inhabiting deep water are often largely bright red or rose color; the shore species are often greenish above with various markings. Some attain a length of two feet or more. Among the important species are the red, gray, or mangrove, snapper, the dog, lane, and mutton snappers (see these terms). **b** In local or popular usage, any of various other fishes, as the young of the bluefish, the rosefish, and the red grouper. **c** In Australia and New Zealand, a very important marine food fish (*Pagrosomus auratus*, syn. *unicolor*) of the family Sparidae. It is usually pink or reddish, with dark bars when young, later with bluish spots. It is called ***cockney***, or ***cock, snapper***, while young; later, until it weighs about a pound and a half, ***red bream***; when larger, ***squire***, or ***school, snapper***; when full grown, ***count-fish***; when very old and large, ***native***, or ***rock native.***
6. *Glass Mfg.* A glassworker who uses a snapdragon (sense 4).
7. *Mining.* = 1st CLIPPER, **a**.
8. *Teleg.* A device with a flexible metal tongue for producing clicks like those of the sounder.
9. *U. S. Politics.* A Cleveland Democrat in New York who attended the snap convention in 1892 called by D. B. Hill. Cf. ANTISNAPPER.
snap'per-back', *n.* *Amer. Football.* The player who snaps back the ball; the center.
snap'per-up', *n.* One who snaps up; as, a *snapper-up* of bargains.
snap'pi·ly (snăp'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* In a snappy manner; snappishly.
snap'ping (snăp'ĭng), *adj.* That snaps or makes a snap, or noise; snappish; irritable. — **snap'ping·ly,** *adv.*
snapping beetle. Any of numerous beetles of the family Elateridae (which see).
snapping hazel. = WITCH HAZEL, 2 **a**.
snapping shrimp. Any of numerous small shrimps belonging to *Crago* (syn. *Alpheus*), *Synalpheus*, and allied genera that make a sharp snapping sound with one of their chelae, which is greatly enlarged.

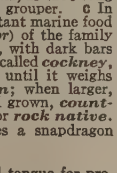
Snapping Beetle (*Melanotus communis*).

snapping tool. A stamp for forcing a metal plate into a die to make the impression.
snapping turtle. **a** Any of several large and voracious American aquatic turtles of the family Chelydridae, so called from their habit of seizing their prey with a snap of their jaws. The common snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*), which occurs east of the Rocky Mountains from Canada southward to the Gulf of Mexico, reaching a length of over two feet and a weight of from 20 to 50 pounds, and the alligator snapper are best known. Both have a strong, musky odor, but are extensively used as food. **b** A soft-shelled turtle.

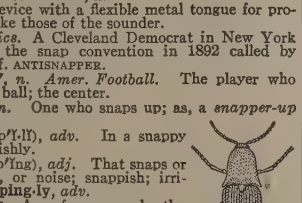
Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*).

snap'pish (snăp'ĭsh), *adj.* **1.** That snaps, or attempts to bite; as, a *snappish* dog; also, given to snapping, or angry, irritable speech; testy; irascible; as, a *snappish* old man; a *snappish* disposition.
2. Manifesting a short, tart, or peevish temper or disposition; cross; petulant; cutting; as, a *snappish* reply, letter, or mood.
3. Brittle or crisp as a snap, or biscuit; short. *Rare.*
— **snap'pish·ly,** *adv.* — **snap'pish·ness,** *n.*
snap point. = SNAPHEAD.
snap'py (snăp'ĭ), *adj.*; SNAP'PI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SNAP'PI·EST. **1.** Snappish.
2. That snaps, or emits shooting sparks or a series of sharp, quick, reports; crackling; as, a *snappy* spark, in electricity; a *snappy* fire.
3. Full of, or characterized by, snap, or life, briskness, pungency, smartness, etc.; as, *snappy* games, conversation, or automobiles. *Colloq.*
4. Done in a snap; snap; quick; sudden.
snap ring. A spring piston packing ring which is sprung over the piston and snapped into place in its groove. It may be concentric or eccentric, referring to the axes of the outside and inside surfaces of the ring.
snap'-riv'et, *v. t.* To rivet by forming heads with a snap (sense 14).
snap'sack' (snăp'săk'), *n.* [LG. *snappsack.*] A knapsack. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
snap'share' (-shâr'), *n.* A share taken gratuitously. *Obs.*
snap shooter. **1.** A gunner who shoots quickly apparently without aiming.
2. One who or a camera which takes snapshots.
— **snap shooting.**
snap shot. A quick offhand shot, made without deliberately taking aim over the sights.
snap'shot' (snăp'shŏt'), *n.* *Photog.* **1.** Act of taking a snapshot (in sense 2).
2. A photograph made automatically in a very short interval such as ½s second, usually with a hand camera.
snap'shot' (snăp'shŏt'), *v. t. & i.*; SNAP'SHOT'TING; SNAP'-SHOT'TED. To photograph by a snapshot.
— **snap'shot'ter** (-ĕr), *n.*
snap'shot', *adj.* Of the nature of or pertaining to a snapshot or snapshots; also, produced or executed as hastily as a snapshot.
snap switch. See SWITCH, *n.*, 5.
snap table. A tip-top table whose top is held down by a snap catch, or spring catch; — called also **snap'-top' ta'ble.**
snap'-the-whip', *n.* = CRACK-THE-WHIP
snap tool. A snap (sense 14).
snap turtle. A snapping turtle.
snap'weed' (snăp'wēd'), *n.* Jewelweed.
snap willow. = CRACK WILLOW **a**.
snap'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* The spicebush (*Benzoin aestivale*).
snap'wort' (snăp'wûrt'), *n.* The greater stitchwort.
snap'y (snāp'ĭ), *adj.* Marshy; boggy; wet. *Dial. Eng.*
snare (snâr), *n.* [AS. *sneare*, fr. ON. *snara* snare, noose; akin to OHG. *snaraha* noose, D. *snaar* string, and to E. NARROW. Cf. NARCOTIC, SNARL to entangle.] **1.** A contrivance, often consisting of a noose of cord or the like, by which a bird or other animal may be entangled and caught; a trap; a gin. Cf. TRAP.
2. Anything by which one is entangled, involved in difficulties, held fast, or impeded in one's progress; often, a lure; an attractive deception.
The path to bliss abounds with many a *snare.* *Cowper.*
No sly man of business contriving a *snare.* *Burns.*
3. One of the gut strings of a snare drum.
4. *Surg.* An instrument, consisting usually of a wire loop or noose, for removing tumors, etc., by tightening and avulsion.
Syn. — SNARE, TRAP. In their literal senses, SNARE commonly suggests a noose, TRAP, a spring or other mechanical device. Figuratively, *snare* implies entanglement or inveiglement, *trap*, ambush or surprise. Cf. ALLURE.
snare (snâr), *v. t.*; SNARED (snârd); SNAR'ING (snâr'ĭng).
1. To catch with or as with a snare; to ensnare; entangle.
To *snare* The feet of justice in the toils of law. *Shelley.*
2. To lure or entice into unexpected evils, dangers, or perplexities; sometimes, to capture by arts or guile; to inveigle.
To the flowery mead, where all thy beauty *snar'd* me. *Keats.*
3. To steal. *Slang, Australia.*
4. *Surg.* To remove with a snare; — frequently with *off.*
snare. Dial. Eng. var. of SNATHE, *v. t.*
snare drum. The smaller common military double-headed drum, sounded by means of wooden sticks; — so called because (for greater resonance) a catgut string or strings is stretched across its lower head. Called also *side drum.*
snar'er (snâr'ĕr), *n.* One who lays snares, or entraps.
snare strainer. *Music.* A device for tightening the snares of a drum.
snark (snärk), *v. i. & t.* [See SNORK; SNORE.] *Dial.* **a** To snore; snort. **b** To nag; to find fault with.
snark (snärk), *n.* [A blend of *snake* and *shark.*] A nonsense creature invented by Lewis Carroll (Charles L. Dodgson), in his poem, *The Hunting of the Snark* (1876). One variety is known as the *boojum* (which see).
snarl (snärl), *n.* **1.** A snare; a noose; a gin. *Now Dial.*
2. A tangle, esp. of hairs or thread; a knot; also, a tangled situation or condition; complication; confusion; as, to brush out *snarls*; his affairs are in a *snarl.*
snarl, *v.*; SNARLED (snärld); SNARL'ING. [From SNARE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To catch in a snare or noose; to hold fast in a knot or tangle; sometimes to strangle. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. To ensnare by arts, wiles, etc.; also, to entangle or enmesh (oneself). *Obs.*
3. To get into a tangle; to involve in knots; as, to *snarl* one's hair, or yarn in weaving.
4. To make excessively or unduly complicated or confused; as, to *snarl* a once simple problem.
——, *Intransitive:* To become tangled or snarled; to be inclined to tangle; as, this thread *snarls* easily.
snarl (snärl), *v.* [From earlier *snar*; akin to D. *snarren*, G. *schnarren.* See SNORE; cf. SNEER.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To growl with a snapping or gnashing of the teeth, as an angry dog; to utter angry or grumbling sounds with a display of teeth.
2. To give vent to anger or irritation in rude, surly language; to quarrel, scold, complain, etc., in a growling, snappish, or spiteful manner.
Gamble and fight, and *snarl*, . . . hour after hour. *Ruskin.*
3. To be expressed by a snarl. "Their need of food and drink *snarls* from their lips." *H. Barbusse.*
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To utter or express with a snarl or by snarling.
2. To bring (oneself or another) into a specified situation or condition by snarling.
snarl (snärl), *n.* Act or sound of snarling; a surly, angry growl; as, the *snarl* of the waves changed to a sullen roar.
snarl (snärl), *v. t.*; SNARLED (snärld); SNARL'ING. [Cf. SNARL to entangle.] To form raised work upon the outer surface of (thin metal ware) by the repercussion of a snarling iron.
snarl, *n.* *Metalcraft.* An anvil whose horn has an upturned projecting point over which hollow sheet-metal work in process may be placed when it is to be ornamented with reliefs, in which case hammer blows are directed on the horn where it first leaves the work, the blows being felt, by repercussion, or return spring, at the point of the work that is in contact with the upturned point of the horn. Cf. SNARLING IRON.
snarl'er, *n.* One who or that which snarls.
snarl'er, *n.* One who makes use of a snarling iron.
snarl'ey-yow' (snär'lĭ-you'), *n.* Also **snarl'ey-ow'.** A dog. *Jocose.*

snap'bag', *n.* = SNAPSACK, a knapsack.
snaper. ✝ SNAPPER.
snap'fin'ger, *n.* = SPRINGFINGER. [HANCE.]
snap'haunce'. Var. of SNAP-
snap'pa·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
snap'pi·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
snaps, *n. pl.* Also *sing.* [From SNAP, *n.*] *Glass Mfg.* = SNAPDRAGON, 4.
snapt. Snapped. *Ref. Sp.*
snar (snär), *v. i.* [See SNARL.] = 3d SNARL, *v. i.* *Obs.*
snapps, snappsa, *n.* = SCHNAPPS.
snare'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
snar'ing·ly, *adv.* of *snaring*, pres. part.

snarl'ing i'ron. A tool with a long beak, used in making raised work. One end is held in a vise, and the shank is struck with a hammer, the repercussion of the beak within the article worked upon giving the requisite blow for producing the raised work.

snarl'ish, *adj.* Disposed to snarl; ugly-tempered.

snarl'y (snär'lĭ), *adj.* Full of tangles and snarls; tangled; as, *snarly* yarn.

snarl'y (snär'lĭ), *adj.* Snarling; ill-natured; surly; peevish.
He heard the dry, angry, *snarly*, singsong whine of a tiger. *Kipling.*

snar'y (snâr'ĭ), *adj.* [From SNARE.] Forming or constituting a snare; entangling, insidious.

snash (snăsh), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *snäsa* to snub, talk insolently.] Abuse; insolence; gibing. *Chiefly Scot.* — *v. i.* To talk insolently or abusively. *Scot.*

snaste (snāst), *n.* Also **snast.** [Cf. AS. *gnāst* a spark.] The wick or snuff of a candle. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

snatch (snăch), *v.;* SNATCHED (snăcht); SNATCH'ING. [ME. *snacchen, sneechen;* akin to D. *snakken* to gasp, to long (for), to desire. Cf. SNACK, SNECK.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To snap, as a dog; to make a snappish attack; — often with *at. Obs.*
2. To attempt to seize something suddenly; to catch; — often with *at;* as, to *snatch* at a rope.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To take or grasp abruptly or hastily; to seize (something) hurriedly or before it passes; as, to *snatch* a pen, a falling dish, a glimpse of the sea, or an opportunity; often, to seize or grab suddenly without permission, ceremony, due process, or legal or moral right; to steal, win, or the like, when catching one's victim, opponent, etc., unawares; as, to *snatch* a kiss, a purse, a verdict, or victory.
2. To remove with suddenness, as by pulling, tearing, concealing, rescuing, etc.; specif., chiefly in *passive,* to remove by death; — with *away, from, off, out of,* etc.; as, to *snatch* off his burning clothes; *snatched* from the jaws of Death.
3. To insert (a rope) in a snatch block.
Syn. — Pluck, grab, catch, grasp, gripe.

snatch one baldheaded. = *bite one's head off,* under BITE. *Slang, U. S.*

snatch-. The verb *snatch* in combination, denoting: **a** *Naut. One easily snatched,* as by quick attachment. **b** *One that snatches.* **c** = SNAP- C.

snatch (snăch), *n.* **1.** A trap; a snare. *Obs.*
2. A snatching at or of something; a quick catching or grabbing.
3. A snatched opportunity or period of time; an occasional moment, hour, etc.; as, to sleep only in *snatches;* to work by *snatches.*
4. Something as brief, fragmentary, or hurried, as if snatched or done in snatched time; esp., a short period, spell, or stint, an excerpt from a song, a few bars of a melody, a fleeting glimpse, disconnected portion of a story, a snack, etc.; as, a *snatch* of spring in January; to sing *snatches* of old tunes; you may have heard *snatches* of the story.
5. *Rare.* a Something with a catch, as a way of speaking or an argument. *Shak.* **b** A jerky movement. **c** Reach. *J. R. Lowell.* **d** A snatcher. *H. G. Wells.*
6. Short for SNATCH BLOCK.

snatch (snăch), *adj.* [The verb stem used attributively.] Snatching; snatched; specif., snap (sense 2); as, a *snatch* vote.

snatch block. A block which can be opened on one side to receive the bight of a rope. See BLOCK, *Illust.*

snatched (snăcht), *adj.* That has been snatched; brief; hurried.

snatch'er (snăch'ĕr), *n.* One who snatches. Specif.: **a** A thief; now usually, one who snatches purses, etc. **b** A body snatcher. **c** A kidnaper.

snatch hitch. See HITCH, 5.

snatch'ing (snăch'ĭng), *n.* The act of one who snatches; specif., fishing with a snatch, or strokehail.

snatch'ing, *adj.* That snatches. — **snatch'ing-ly,** *adv.*

snatch team. = TOW TEAM.

snatch'y (snăch'ĭ), *adj.* Done in or by snatches; hence, characterized by breaks in continuity; interrupted; spasmodic; as, *snatchy* reading, thinking, or conversation.

snath (snăth), *n.* [See SNEAD, SNATHE, *v.*] The handle of a scythe; a snead.

snathe (snāth), *v. t.* [ON. *sneitha* to cut; akin to ON. *snīthan* to cut, AS. *snǣdan* to snathe, *snīthan* to cut, G. *schneiden,* D. *snijden,* Goth. *sneithan* to cut, reap.] To lop; prune. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

snathe (snāth). Var. of SNATH.

snav'el (snăv'l), *n. & v.* Snuffle. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

snav'vle (snăv''l), *v. t.* [Cf. 2d SNAFFLE.] To snaffle, or steal. *Australia.*

snead (snēd; snĕd), *n.* [AS. *snǣd;* akin to AS. *snīthan* to cut. See SNATHE.] **1.** A scythe handle or shaft; a snath. *Now Dial.*
2. A whipsocket.

sneak (snēk), *v.;* SNEAKED (snĕkt); SNEAK'ING. [Akin to ME. *sniken,* AS. *snīcan* to creep, Dan. *snige,* ON. *snīkja* to hanker after. See SNAIL.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To move furtively or slinkingly; to walk or go stealthily or fearfully; to creep or steal so as to be unobserved; — with *away, about, off, out, in,* etc.; as, to *sneak* away from company or into a house.
2. To play the sneak or coward; to behave pusillanimously; to cringe.
When Int'rest calls off all her *sneaking* train. *Pope.*
3. To get oneself (out of, past, through, etc.) by furtive, cowardly, or artful means or agency; as, to *sneak* out of a difficulty; his papers always *sneak* past the examiners.
4. *Slang.* a *Brit.* To tattle; peach. **b** *U. S.* To make a getaway, or escape.
5. *Marbles.* In the game of ringer, to shoot merely to place the taw in a favorable position for the next shot.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To move, draw, pull, bring, etc., in a furtive manner; — with *in, into,* etc.; as, to *sneak* Christmas gifts into one's home or one's hand to a pistol.
2. To steal or filch furtively; to make off with in stealthy or sneak-thief fashion.
Was a strand of pearls *sneaked* from her trunk? *Carl Sandburg.*
Syn. — See LURK. **Ant.** — Stalk, swagger. See STRUT.

sneak (snēk), *n.* **1.** A mean, sneaking person; sometimes, a sneak thief.
2. A sneaking; a furtive move; an unobserved departure or escape.
3. *pl.* = SNEAKER, 3. *Slang.*
4. *Card Games.* At whist or bridge, the opening lead of a singleton.
5. *Cricket.* A ball bowled so as to roll along the ground.

sneak boat. A boat used in approaching unobserved; a sneak box.

sneak box. A type of boat originally built for duck shooting, having a spoon-shaped bottom and deck, with a small cockpit and a dagger board. The usual rig includes a boom and gaff mainsail and jib.

sneak'-cup', *n.* One who sneaks from his cups; — a word replacing the quarto reading *sneak up. Shak. Obs.*

sneak current. *Elec.* A current which, though too feeble to blow the usual fuse or to injure at once telegraph or telephone instruments, will in time burn them out.

sneak'er (snēk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which sneaks.
2. *Now Rare.* **a** A punch bowl. **b** A glass (of brandy).
3. *pl.* Shoes, usually of canvas, with rubber or other soft soles which give no warning of one's approach; gymnasium shoes. *Slang, U. S.*

sneak'ing, *adj.* **1.** That sneaks or is characteristic of a sneak; cowardly; furtive; underhand.
2. Mean; niggardly; also, poor; paltry; contemptible.
You will make poor, pitiful, *sneaking* excuses. *Benj. Franklin.*
3. Not openly expressed or vowed, as if something to be ashamed of; as, a *sneaking* sympathy for a rascal; a *sneaking* fondness for homely food; also, of an idea, opinion, etc., that is merely a suspicion. "I've got a *sneaking* notion that Grant's going to do something." *Winston Churchill.*
Syn. — Craven, dastardly; sly, stealthy; surreptitious, secret, hidden.
Ant. — Straightforward, candid, open, fair, aboveboard. See FRANK.
— **sneak'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **sneak'ing-ness,** *n.*

sneak'ish, *adj.* Sneaky. — **sneak'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **sneak'ish-ness,** *n.*

sneaks'by (snēks'bĭ), *n.* A mean fellow; a sneak. *Now Rare.*

sneak shooting. Act or practice of shooting from a sneak boat.

sneak thief. A thief who steals whatever he can reach without using violence or forcibly breaking into buildings.

sneak'-up', *n.* A sneak; a cowardly or contemptible person. *Now Rare.*

sneak'y (snēk'ĭ), *adj.;* SNEAK'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); SNEAK'I-EST. Like, or characteristic of, a sneak; sneaking.

sneap (snēp), *v. t. & i.* **a** *Dial.* To chide; check; snape. **b** *Local, U. S.* To spy; sneak.

sneb (snĕb), *v. t.* [See SNIB.] *Now Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** To reprimand; rebuke; snub. **b** To fasten; bolt; bar.

sneck (snĕk), *n.* Also **snick.** [ME. *snekke;* akin to E. SNATCH.] *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial.* **a** The latch or catch of a door. **b** A click.

sneck (snĕk), *v.;* SNECKED (snĕkt); SNECK'ING. [From SNECK, *n.*] *Chiefly Dial. Eng. Transitive:* To fasten by a latch; to latch, as a door.
——, *Intransitive:* To latch; close with a click.
— **sneck'er,** *n.*

sneck, *v. t.* [Origin uncert.] *Masonry.* To lay (rubble-work) with spalls and fragments to fill the interstices.

sneck. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SNICK, cut; SNICK, to take.

sneck. Dial. var. of SNAKE.

sneck band. A latchstring. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sneck'draw' (snĕk'drô'), *n., or* **sneck drawer.** A sly person; a cozener. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sneck'draw'ing (-drô'ĭng), *adj.* Sly; crafty. *Scot.* — *n.* Craftiness. *Scot.*

sneck'drawn' (-drôn'), *adj.* Mean; stingy; narrow. *Dial. Eng.*

sneck'et (snĕk'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [Dim. of SNECK.] A latch. *Dial. Eng.*

sneck hook. A kind of fishhook. See FISHHOOK, *Illust.*

sneck posset. The treatment of one who has the door shut in his face; a rebuff. *Dial. Eng.*

sned (snĕd), *v. t.* [AS. *snēdan.* See SNATHE.] To lop; prune; snathe. *Scot., Ir., & N. of Eng.*

snee (snē), *v. t.* To cut; — in phrases after *snick.*

snee. Var. of SNY.

sneer (snēr), *v.;* SNEERED (snērd); SNEER'ING. [ME. *sneren;* akin to Dan. *snærre* to snarl or grin (like a dog), and to E. SNARL to growl.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To snort, as a horse; to grin, grimace, or laugh with awkward facial contortions. *Now Dial.*
2. To smile or laugh with facial contortions that express scorn or contempt; hence, to manifest derision, disdain, or contempt by speaking or writing in a scornfully jeering manner; as, to *sneer* at one who has offended; the critics *sneered* at the new play.
3. To make a sound like a sneer, as a bullet.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To utter with a sneer or sneeringly; as, to *sneer* a reply.
2. To treat with sneers; to sneer at. *Now Dial.*
3. To affect in some specified way by sneering.
Nor *sneered* nor bribed from virtue into shame. *Savage.*
Syn. — Gibe, jeer, fleer, flout. See SCOFF.

sneer (snēr), *n.* **1.** A snort. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. Act of sneering; a sneering expression, remark, saying, etc.

sneer'er (snēr'ĕr), *n.* One who sneers.

sneer'ful (-fŏŏl; -fl), *adj.* Given to sneering. — **sneer'ful-ness,** *n.*

sneer'ing, *adj.* That sneers or is a sneer; marked or accompanied by a sneer. — **sneer'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Sneer'well', Lady (snēr'wĕl'). A character in Sheridan's *School for Scandal* given to gossip and slander.

sneer'y (snēr'ĭ), *adj.* Sneering; given to sneering.

sneesh (snēsh) *n.* [From *sneezing powder.*] Snuff; a pinch of snuff. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To take snuff.

sneesh'ing (snēsh'ĭn), *n.* Also **sneesh'in.** [See SNEESH.] Snuff; a pinch of snuff; powder; also, a thing of small value. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*

sneeshing box, mill, *or* **mull.** A snuffbox. *Scot.*

sneest (snēst), *n. & v.* Taunt; sneer. *Scot.* Hence: **snees'ty** (snēs'tĭ), *adj. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sneeze (snēz), *v.;* SNEEZED (snēzd); SNEEZ'ING (snēz'ĭng). [ME. *snesen,* altered form of ME. *fnesen,* fr. AS. *fnēosan;* akin to D. *fniezen,* ON. *fnýsa* to snort, Gr. *pnein* to breathe, pant; influenced in Teut. by the root of E. NEEZE. Cf. PNEESE, PNEUMATIC.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To make a sudden, violent, spasmodic, and audible expiration of breath, chiefly or wholly through the nose. Sneezing is usually a reflex act caused by irritation of the nasal mucous membrane.
2. To make a sound like a sneeze.
The last wind snarls and *sneezes.* *Hardy.*
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To utter or give forth with a sneeze; — sometimes with *out.*
2. To get (oneself) into a specified or implied state by sneezing or a sneezing disease.

sneeze at. To despise or contemn; to treat lightly; — usually in *not to be sneezed at.*

sneeze, *n.* **1.** Act or fact of sneezing; a sudden, violent, audible, spasmodic expiration, chiefly through the nose.
2. Snuff. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

sneeze gas. A gas that causes sneezing. See GAS, *n.,* 3. Specif., diphenylchloroarsine.

sneez'er (snēz'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who sneezes.
2. *Slang.* **a** The nose. **b** A drink; a concoction. **c** A vigorous, forcible person or thing.

sneeze'weed' (snēz'wēd'), *n.* **a** A North American, yellow-flowered perennial herb (*Helenium autumnale*) the odor of which is said to cause sneezing. Also, any of several other species of *Helenium.* **b** Specif., a stout perennial herb (*Helenium hoopesii*), family Carduaceae, of the western United States, causing a spewing sickness in sheep. **c** A weed (*Centipeda orbicularis*), family Carduaceae, of Australia and Tasmania, a specific for a prurient opthalmia called *blight* or *sandy blight.*

sneeze'wood' (snēz'wŏŏd'), *n.* [Cf. NIESHOUT.] A South African timber tree (*Ptaeroxylon utile*), family Meliaceae; also, its hard, valuable wood. The sawdust of this wood causes sneezing.

sneeze'wort' (-wûrt'), *n* **a** *Obs.* The white hellebore *Veratrum album.* **b** A strong-scented Eurasian perennial herb (*Achillea ptarmica*) resembling yarrow, but having simple leaves and large flower heads. **c** The sneezeweed *Helenium autumnale.*

sneez'ing (snēz'ĭng), *n.* The act of one who sneezes; also, formerly, a substance used to induce sneezing; snuff.

sneez'y (-ĭ), *adj.* Given to, or causing, sneezing; disposed to sneeze.

sneg (snĕg), *n. & v.* Cut. *Scot.*

snell (snĕl), *adj.* [AS.; akin to D. *snel,* G. *schnell,* OHG. *snel,* ON. *snjallr* valiant.] **1.** *Now Dial. & Archaic.* Quick; swift; active; eager; also, sharp-witted; acute.
2. Keen; piercing; pungent; biting;—of weather, wind, etc.
A *snell* wind blew down the street. *C. Morley.*
3. Hard; harsh; severe; sharp; caustic.

snell (snĕl), *adv.* Quickly; swiftly; vigorously. *Now Dial.*

snell, *n.* [Origin uncert.] A short line of horsehair, gut, etc., by which a fishhook is attached to a longer line.

snell, *v. t. Angling.* To attach to or by a snell.

Snel'len test (snĕl'ĕn). [After H. *Snellen* (1834–1908), Dutch ophthalmologist.] *Optometry.* A test for visual acuity, presenting letters of graduated sizes to determine the smallest size that can be read at a standard distance.

Snell's law (snĕlz). [After Willebrord *Snell,* or *Snellius,* Dutch mathematician.] *Optics.* The law that the ratio of the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction is constant for all incidences in any given pair of media for waves of a definite frequency.

snel'ly (snĕl'lĭ), *adv.* = SNELL, *adv. Dial.*

snell'y (snĕl'ĭ), *adj.* Snell; chill; sharp. *Scot.*

Snĕ'mov·na (snyĕ'mŏv·nä), *n.* [Czechoslovak.] The Lower Chamber, or Chamber of Deputies, of the Parliament of Czechoslovakia.

snew (snū; snōō), *v. i.* To snow. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

snew. Dial. past tense of SNOW.

snib (snĭb), *v. t.* [ME. *snibben;* cf. Dan. *snibbe,* and E. SNUB, *v.*] *Now Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To check; restrain; rebuke; snub. **b** To cut short; to make an end of; to snuff, as a candle.

snib, *n.* A reprimand; a rebuff; a snub. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

snib, *v. t.* [Cf. MLG. *snibbe* beak, Sw. *snibb* point, tip.] *Scot.* **a** To fasten; bolt; bar. "Once inside, he *snibbed* the door." *Barrie.* **b** To capture; entrap.

snib, *n.* **A** fastening; a bolt; catch. *Chiefly Scot.*

snib, *v. i. Logging.* To escape from work by riding on the first part of a log drive that floats away.

snib'ble (snĭb'l), *n.* A bar for scotching tram wheels. *N. of Eng.* — **snib'bled** (-'ld), *adj.*

snib'bler (-lĕr), *n.* A lockerman who inserts snibbles in tram wheels. *N. of Eng.*

snick (snĭk), *v. imper.* [Origin uncert.] Go hang; — used only with *up. Old Slang.*

snick (snĭk), *v.;* SNICKED (snĭkt); SNICK'ING. [Prob. fr. SNICK AND SNEE.] *Trans.:* **1** To cut slightly; to snip; nick.
2. To strike sharply: to pierce with a thrust.
3. *Cricket.* To hit (a ball) a light glancing blow with the edge of the bat, usually inadvertently.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To cut or snip something.
2. *Cricket.* To make a snick.

snick (snĭk), *n.* **1.** A small cut or snip; a nick; also, a snicking.
2. *Cricket.* A light glancing blow given to a bowled ball; also, a snicked ball.

snick, *v. t.* [Imitative.] To move, draw, shoot, etc., so as to make a clicking sound. "The great Khan *snicked* his dagger in and out of the sheath." *Donn Byrne.* — *v. i.* To make a click.

snick, *n.* A clicking noise.

snick, *n.* A snack (sense 2); a share.

snick (snĭk; snĕk), *v. t.* To take hastily or sneakingly; to sneak. Cf. 5th SNAKE. *Scot.*

snick (snĭk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A knot or irregularity in yarn; also, a kink in a wire.

snick (snĭk). Var. of SNECK, latch.

snick and snee. [D. *steken* to stab + D. *snijen, snijden* to cut; with assimilation of *st* to *sn.* See STICK; SNATHE.] To thrust and cut; hence, also **snick'-a-snee',** a thrusting and cutting; a combat with knives. Hence, **snick'-and-snee' knife.**

snick'er (snĭk'ĕr), *v.;* SNICK'ERED (-ĕrd); SNICK'ER-ING. [Imitative. Cf. SNIGGER.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To laugh in a partly suppressed manner, with audible catches of voice; to giggle.
2. To whinny; to nicker.
——, *Transitive:* To utter with, or express by, a snicker. *Colloq.*

snick'er, *n.* A half-suppressed laugh; a smothered giggle.

---

snarl'ing-ly, *adv.* of *snarling,* pres. part.

snatch'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

snatch'i-ly, *adv.* of SNATCHY.

snatch'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

snat'/-nosed', *adj.* Snub-nosed. *Obs.*

snaught. Obs. past tense & past part. of SNATCH.

snaw (snô; snä). Var. of SNOW. *Now Dial.*

snaw'-broo'. Var. of SNOW-BROTH. *Chiefly Scot.*

sneak'bill', *n.* = SNEAKSBY. *Obs.*

sneak'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sneak'ing-budge', *n.* Pilfering. *Obs. Fielding.*

sneaks'bill', *n.* = SNEAKSBY. *Obs.*

sneaks'man, *n.* = SNEAK THIEF. *Slang, Brit.*

sneer. ✝ SNEER.

sneeth (snēth), **sneethe** (snēth). Vars. of SNATH.

snede. ✝ SNODE.

sneerd. Sneered. *Ref. Sp.*

sneer'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

sneeth (snēth). Var. of SNATH.

sneev'le. Dial. var. of SNIVEL.

sneez, sneezd. Sneeze; sneezed. *Ref. Sp.*

sneeze'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

sneeze'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

sneezewort tansy *or* **yarrow.** = SNEEZEWORT b.

sneezing gas. = SNEEZE GAS.

snel. Snell. *Ref. Sp.*

snerp (snûrp). Dial. Eng. of SNURP.

snev'il. ✝ SNIVEL.

sni'bel (snĭ'bĕl), *n.* = SNIPERELL, 2. — a corruption. *U. S.*

snich'er (snĭch'ĕr). Scot. & Ir. var. of SNICKER.

snick'draw', **snick drawer,** **snick'draw'ing.** Vars. of SNECK-DRAW, SNECK DRAWER, etc.

snick'er (snĭk'ĕr), *n.* A knife; a snickersnee. *Rare.*

snick'er-ing, *adj.* That snickers. — **snick'er-ing-ly,** *adv.*

snick'er-snee' (snĭk'ĕr-snē'), *v. i.* Corrupt. of SNICK AND SNEE. *Obs.* — *n.* **a** *Now Rare.* A battle with knives. **b** A knife, as a bowie knife; a cutting weapon.

snick'et (snĭk'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* Something very small or insignificant of its kind; specif., a flapper, a minx.

snick'ey (-ĭ), *adj.* Full of snicks, or knots.

snick'le (snĭk'l), *n. & v.* Snare; noose. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

snick or snee. *Obs.* **a** = SNICK AND SNEE. **b** One or the other of two possible but unpleasant alternatives, measures, solutions, etc.

snid'dle (snĭd''l), *n.* Coarse grass or sedges. *Dial. Eng.*

snide (snīd), *adj.* Spurious; deceptively inferior; tricky; mean; base. — *n.* A snide person or thing. — **snide'ness,** *n. All Slang.*

sniff (snĭf), *v.;* SNIFFED (snĭft) or SNIFT; SNIFF'ING. [Of imitative origin. Cf. SNUFF.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To draw air audibly up the nose; to smell or snuff with short audible inhalations.

2. To snuff or sniffle through emotion; esp., to snuff, as in suspicion, offense, or contempt.

So ye grow squeamish, gods, and *sniff* at heaven. *M. Arnold.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To inhale audibly through the nose; as, to *sniff* the air of the country or the odor of a flower.

2. To recognize, perceive, or detect, by or as by sniffing; to scent; smell out; as, to *sniff* danger or a plot.

3. To utter or express with a sniff; also, *Rare,* to manifest scorn, disdain, etc., for, with, or as with sniffing.

sniff (snĭf), *n.* [From SNIFF, *v.*] **1.** An act, the action, or the sound of sniffing; that which is sniffed; a manifestation of contempt, etc., by sniffing; as, a *sniff* of air; loud *sniffs;* with a *sniff* and a shrug.

2. A feeler, or tentative proposal, or a sign of such; — usually correlated with *snaff,* an immediate response or acceptance. *Dial.*

Have you made him any foolish promise? Gone the least bit beyond *sniff* and snaff? *Hardy.*

sniff'er (snĭf'ĕr), *n.* One who sniffs.

sniff'ing, *adj.* That sniffs, esp. with scorn. — **sniff'ing-ly,** *adv.*

sniff'ish, *adj* Given to sniffing scornfully; haughty; disdainful. — **sniff'ish-ness,** *n.*

snif'fle (snĭf''l), *v. i.;* -FLED (-'ld); -FLING (-lĭng). [Cf. SNIFF, SNIVEL, SNUFFLE.] **1.** To snuffle, as one with catarrh.

2. To snivel; to whimper or speak while snuffing so as to restrain tears.

snif'fle (snĭf''l), *n.* A sniffling; a snuffle.

snif'fler (snĭf'lĕr), *n.* One who sniffles.

sniff'y (snĭf'ĭ), *adj.* Inclined to sniff, or manifest disdain; supercilious; scornful; as, a *sniffy* person or manner. *Colloq.* — **sniff'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **sniff'i-ness,** *n.*

snift (snĭft), *v.;* SNIFT'ED; SNIFT'ING. [Cf. SNIFF.] *Now Chiefly Dial. Intransitive:* **1.** To sniff; sniffle.

2. To blow off steam, air, etc.

—, *Transitive:* To sniff, or smell.

snift, *n.* Air, water, etc., emitted by snifting.

snif'ter (snĭf'tĕr), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Scot. & Dial.* **a** A sniff; a snort; also, *pl.,* a cold in the head. **b** A sharp or severe blow, storm, or the like. **c** A reverse or dilemma.

2. A dram of liquor. *Slang.*

3. A moment. *Dial. Eng.*

snif'ter (snĭf'tĕr), *v. i.* To sniff; snort; snivel. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial.*

snif'ter (snĭf'tĕr), *adj.* Good; excellent. *Slang.*

snift'ing, *or* **snift'er, valve.** *Steam Engin.* A small valve opening into the atmosphere from a cylinder, from a condenser, or from the air chamber of a steam pump to allow the escape or entrance of air and the release of accumulated water at each stroke of the piston; — so called from the noise made by its action.

snif'ty (snĭf'tĭ), *adj. Slang* **a** *U. S.* Having a pleasant smell. **b** Snifty; scornful.

snig (snĭg), *n.* [Perh. akin to SNAKE.] A small eel. *Dial. Eng.*

snig (snĭg), *v. t.* [See SNICK to cut.] *Dial.* **a** To chop off; lop. **b** To jerk, drag. **c** To snake, or drag on a rope or chain, as a log. *Dial.*

snig, *v. i. & i.* [See SNEAK.] To sneak; pilfer. *Slang.*

snig'ger (snĭg'ĕr), *v. i. & n.* = SNICKER.

snig'ger, *v. i.* [Cf. SNIGGLE.] To fish for salmon with a grapple. — *n.* A grapple used by salmon poachers. *Both Brit.*

snig'ger-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who sniggers.

snig'ger-ing, *adj.* That sniggers; snickering. — **snig'ger-ing-ly,** *adv.*

snig'gle (snĭg''l), *v. i.;* SNIG'GLED (-'ld); SNIG'GLING (-lĭng). [See SNIG eel.] To fish for eels by thrusting the baited hook into their holes or hiding places. — *v. t.* To catch, as an eel, by sniggling; hence, to hook; to ensnare.

snig'gle, *n.* A kind of hook or device used in sniggling eels.

snig'gle, *n. & v. i.* Snicker. *Chiefly Dial.*

snig'gle, *v. i.* [Perh. a blend of *sneak* and *wriggle.*] To wriggle; to crawl. — *v. t.* To move, get, etc., by stealth; to sneak. *Both Colloq.*

snig'gle, *n.* An eel, or snig. *Chiefly Dial.*

snig'gler (snĭg'lĕr), *n.* One who sniggles (in any sense).

snigs (snĭgz), *interj.* An old popular oath. *Obs.*

snip (snĭp), *v.;* SNIPPED (snĭpt); SNIP'PING. [D. *snippen;* akin to G. *schnippen.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To snatch quickly; to snap off; hence, to filch. *Now Rare.*

2. To cut at one stroke or in a series of short quick strokes with shears or scissors; to clip suddenly or by bits; to cut up, off, or into, by or as by scissors; as, to *snip* a thread, the edges of a seam; or a paper to pieces.

3. To remove by cutting, incising, or the like; — with *away, from, off,* etc.; as, to *snip* off a flower.

4. *Now Chiefly Dial.* **a** To disfigure by snipping a piece from; to chip. **b** To curb; check.

—, *Intransitive:* To make a snip or quick cut.

snip, *n.* **1.** A small piece that is snipped off; a shred; as, to cut a paper into *snips:* hence, something very small; a fragment, particle, or bit; as, not a *snip* remained.

2. A cut, incision, notch, or the like, made by or as by snipping; as, a *snip* in one's skin

3 A small stripe or spot of white on a horse's face.

4. Usually *pl.* Small hand shears for cutting sheet metal.

5 A single stroke of shears, or the like; a clip; as, with a *snip* of his shears.

6. One who snips; a tailor. *Slang.*

7. A share; a snack. as, to go *snips.* *Old Slang.*

snip (snĭp), *adv.* With a snipping sound made by shears.

snipe (snīp), *n.; pl.* SNIPE, SNIPES (snīps). See PLURAL, *Note.* [ME., *snype,* of Scand. origin; cf. Nor. *snipe,* ON. *snīpe* (in comp.).] **1.** **a** Any of certain limicoline birds constituting the genus *Capella* (syn. *Gallinago*), related to, but slenderer than, the woodcocks, and like them having a very long straight bill, sensitive at the tip, with which they probe in the mud after worms and larvae. They frequent bogs and marshes, and are highly valued as game birds on account of their swift irregular flight. Most species have plumage handsomely variegated with blackish brown, buff, and chestnut above, and barred on the tail and sides. The ***common,*** or ***whole, snipe*** (*C. gallinago*), of Europe and parts of Asia and Africa, is smaller than the ***great,*** or ***double, snipe*** (*C. media*) of the same region, and about equal to the ***American,*** or ***Wilson's, snipe*** (*C. delicata*), of North and South America, from which it differs chiefly in having only 14 tail feathers instead of 16. Among sportsmen the Wilson's snipe is often called ***English snipe.*** The Old World ***jacksnipe,*** or ***half snipe,*** is still smaller, and is usually placed in the genus *Limnocryptes.* Other species are known, including no less than eight inhabiting South America, among them the largest of snipe (*C. gigantea*). **b** In a broader sense (usually with a qualifying term), any of various other limicoline birds, esp. slender-billed forms, as the dowitchers (or red-breasted snipe), certain sandpipers, and tattlers. Often, any member of the family Scolopacidae of some authorities. See SCOLOPACIDAE.

Wilson's Snipe (*Capella delicata*).

2. A contemptible person; a fool, skunk, etc.

3. *Slang, U. S.* **a** A butt of a smoked cigar or cigarette. **b** A section hand.

4. A sniping shot. See SNIPE, *v. i.,* 2.

5. A tool for leading molten iron.

-snipe (-snīp). A combining form of the noun *snipe,* as in gutter*snipe,* jack*snipe.*

snipe (snīp), *v.;* SNIPED (snīpt); SNIP'ING (snīp'ĭng). *Intransitive:* **1.** To shoot or hunt snipe.

2. To shoot at detached men of an enemy's forces at long range, esp. when not in action; — often with *at.*

3. To post bills, cards, or the like, on trees, walls, etc., without permission. *Slang.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To shoot at (detached men of an enemy's force) at long range, esp. when not in action.

2. To nose (a log) so that it will drag or slip easily in skidding.

snipe and purple. *Angling.* An artificial fly with wings and hackle made of a feather from the wing coverts of a snipe, and body of purple silk. *Brit.*

snipe'bill' (snīp'bĭl'), *n.* **1.** A plane for cutting deep grooves in moldings.

2. *U. S.* **a** A bolt to fasten the body of a cart to the axle. **b** A hinge beneath the body of a dumping cart, consisting of two interlinked eyebolts.

snipe eel. Any of certain long, very slender, deep-sea eels of the family Nemichthyidae, having long, sometimes recurved, beaks; a thread eel. The best-known species (*Nemichthys scolopaceus*) attains a length of three feet.

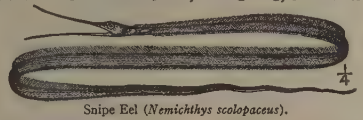

Snipe Eel (*Nemichthys scolopaceus*).

snipe'fish' (snīp'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* **a** = BELLOWS FISH **a.** **b** A snipe eel. **c** A gar of the family Belonidae.

snipe fly. See RHAGIONIDAE.

snipe hawk. Marsh harrier. *Ir.*

snipe'-nosed', *adj.* Having a very sharply pointed, narrow or weak muzzle; — said of some dogs.

snip'er (snīp'ĕr), *n.* One who snipes; specif.: **a** One who snipes at detached men of an enemy's force. **b** One who snipes, or noses, logs for skidding. **c** One who leads molten iron into the channels of pig beds.

snip'er-scope (snīp'ĕr-skōp), *n.* [*sniper* + *-scope.*] A device, made in several forms, all utilizing the principle of the periscope, attached to a rifle near the rear sight and projecting downward into a trench, by means of which a soldier can aim and fire his rifle without exposing himself.

snip'ing (snīp'ĭng), *adj.* That snipes; specif., coming from or carried on by snipers; as, *sniping* attacks or fire.

snip'ish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat snipelike.

snip'jack' (snĭp'jăk'), *n.* A worthless creature. *Rare.*

snip-oc'ra-cy (snĭp-ŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*snip* tailor + *-ocracy.*] Tailors collectively, or their craft. *Humorous.*

snip'per (snĭp'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which snips.

snip'per-a'do (snĭp'ĕr-ä'dō), *n.* [As if a Sp. word. See -ADO.] One who works with scissors. *Obs.*

snip'per-snap'per (snĭp'ĕr-snăp'ĕr), *n.* A whippersnapper.

snip'per-ty (snĭp'ĕr-tĭ), *adj.* Snippety. *Dial.*

snip'pet (snĭp'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [Dim. fr. SNIP, *v.*] **1.** A small part, piece, or thing.

To be cut into *snippets* and shreds. *F. Harrison.*

2. A brief literary quotation or quotable passage.

snip'pet-y (-ĕ-tĭ; -ĭ-tĭ), *adj.* **1.** That is a snippet; ridiculously small; petty.

2. Made up of snippets, scraps, or brief quotations; hence, unduly brief or curt; snippy.

snip'ping (snĭp'ĭng), *n.* Act of one who snips; also, something snipped or cut off or out; a clipping.

snip'ping, *adj.* Little; trifling; insignificant. *Dial.*

snip'py (-ĭ), *adj.;* SNIP'PI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); SNIP'PI-EST. **1.** Mean; stingy; closefisted. *Dial Eng.*

2. Short-tempered; tart; snappish. *Colloq.*

3. Fragmentary; unduly brief or curt; snippety; as, *snippy* editorials.

4. Putting on airs; snifty; supercilious. *Colloq.*

snip'-snap', *n.* [Redupl. of *snap.*] **1.** A series of snips, or clippings with shears.

2. Clever, quick repartee.

3 A clicking of sounds. *Rare.*

snip'-snap', *v. i.* To indulge in snip-snap; to make a snip-snap sound.

snip'-snap', *adj.* That is or makes a snip-snap; given to snip-snapping; snippy, or snappish. — *adv.* In a snip-snap fashion; with a snip-snap.

snip'-snap'py, *adj.* Snippety; curt.

snip'snap'sno'rum (snĭp'snăp'snō'rŭm; 181), *n. Cards.* A round game of matching sequences; — so called from words said in turn by the Players. See EARL OF COVENTRY.

snip'tious (snĭp'shŭs), *adj. Slang, U. S.* **a** = SNIPPY, 4. **b** Attractive; smart.

snip'y (snĭp'ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Resembling a snipe's bill; specif., of dogs, = SNIPE-NOSED.

2. Abounding in snipe.

snirl (snûrl), *n. & v.* [Cf. SNARL to tangle.] *Scot. & Dial.* Tangle; gnarl; wrinkle; snare.

snirt (snûrt), *n. & v. i.* [Perh. imitative. Cf. SNORT.] Snort; sneer; snicker. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*

snir'tle (snûr't'l), *n. & v.* Snirt. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

snitch (snĭch), *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Slang.* **a** The nose. **b** One who snitches, or informs.

snitch (snĭch), *v. i.* To inform; betray. *Chiefly Slang.* — *v. t.* **a** To catch in a noose or loop. *Eng.* **b** To snatch; pilfer; "pinch."

snitch (snĭch), *n.* A smitch; a particle. *Colloq.*

snitch'er (snĭch'ĕr), *n.* One who snitches. *Chiefly Slang.*

snite (snīt), *n.* [AS. *snīte.*] A snipe. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

snite (snīt; *dial. also* snoit), *v. t.* [AS. *snȳtan.* To wipe, blow (esp. with finger and thumb), or pull (the nose); to snuff (a candle). — *v. i.* To blow or pull the nose. *Both Now Scot. & Dial.*

snithe (snīth), **snith'y** (snĭth'ĭ), *adj.* [AS. *snīthan* to cut. See SNATHE.] Sharp; piercing; — of the wind or weather. *N. of Eng.*

snit'tle (snĭt''l), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A slipknot. *Now Dial. Eng.*

sniv'el (snĭv''l), *v.;* -ELED (-'ld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. [ME. *snivelen, snevelen, snuvelen;* akin to AS. *snofl* mucus. See SNUFFLE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To run at the nose.

2. To snuff mucus up the nose audibly; to snuffle.

3. To cry or whine with snuffling, as children; hence, to express emotion in a whining, sniffling, or tearful manner.

Put a stop to that *sniveling* ditty. *Scott.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To bring into a specified or implied condition by sniveling.

2. To utter or express with or by sniveling.

sniv'el, *n.* **1.** Mucus in or from the nose.

2. *pl.* a *Dial.* A cold in the head. **b** The sound in the nostrils of animals resulting from a collection of thick mucus.

3. Act or an instance of sniveling or snuffling or sniffling.

4. A sniff or sniffle of repressed or affected emotion; also, affected pathos.

sniv'eled (snĭv''ld), *adj.* Covered or stained with snivel.

sniv'el-er (-'l-ĕr), *n.* One who snivels, esp. one who habitually snivels, or whines affectedly or weakly.

sniv'el-ing (-lĭng), *n.* Act of one who snivels; specif., excessive or weak sentimentality. — *adj.* That snivels; indulging in tears or sentimentality; weakly emotional.

sniv'el-y (-ĭ), *adj.* Sniveling; tearful; also, sniveled.

sniv'y, snive'y (snīv'ĭ), *adj.* Mean; ugly; contrary. *Dial.*

snob (snŏb), *n.* [Origin uncert.] **1.** A cobbler or shoemaker; a shoemaker's apprentice. *Chiefly Dial.*

2. A townsman, as contrasted with a gownsman. *Old Slang.*

3. A person not belonging to the upper classes; one not an aristocrat; a commoner; a plebeian. *Eng.*

As if I need you teaching me my place
The *snob* I am, the Duke your brother is. *Browning.*

4. One who blatantly imitates, fawningly admires, or vulgarly seeks association with those whom he regards as his superiors.

In days gone by, our very *snob* . . . imagined himself to be imitating those who were incapable of a sordid transaction . . . But the *snob,* one notes, is in the way of degeneracy; he has new exemplars. *Gissing.*

5. One who repels the advances of those whom he regards as his inferiors; one conscious of his superiority; one inclined to exclusiveness; as, an intellectual *snob.*

6. *Games.* **a** A kind of cricket played with a soft ball and a thick stick. **b** *pl.* Fivestones.

7. *Trade-Unionism.* A scab; blackleg. *Eng.*

snob (snŏb), *v. i.* [ME. *snobben,* of imitative origin.] To sob violently. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

snob'ber-y (snŏb'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Snobs collectively; esp., the common people. *Rare.*

2. The quality of being snobbish; snobbish conduct or display; snobbishness.

3. An instance of snobbish conduct, imitativeness, vulgarity, etc.

The *snobberies* of empty, albeit high-sounding nomenclatures, from overseas. *H. L. Mencken.*

snob'bing (snŏb'ĭng), *n.* Shoemaking or shoe repairing. *Dial.*

snob'bish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting, a snob. — **snob'bish-ly,** *adv.* — **snob'bish-ness,** *n.*

snob'bism, snob'ism (snŏb'ĭz'm), *n.* Snobbery; snobbishness.

snob'by (snŏb'ĭ), *adj.* Snobbish.

snob'o- (snŏb'ō-), **snob-.** A combining form for *snob,* chiefly jocose, as in:

snobocracy	**snobographer**	**snobologist**
snobocrat	**snobography**	**snobonomer**

snob'scat (snŏb'skăt), *n.* [See SNOB.] A cobbler. *Southern U. S.*

snock (snŏk), *n. & v.* [Imitative.] Knock; tap. *Dial. Eng.*

snock (snŏk), *n.* [Cf. SNOOK, *n.*] = BARRACOUTA, 2. *Australia.*

snock'er (snŏk'ĕr), **snoch'er** (snŏk'ĕr), *n. & v.* Snort; snore. *Scot.*

snod (snŏd), *adj.* [Cf. ON. *snothinn* bald.] Trimmed; smooth; neat; trim; snug; cunning; plausible. — *v. t.* To make snod. — **snod'ly,** *adv. All Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*

snod (snŏd). Var. of SNOOD. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

snode (snōd), *n.* [ME.; cf. AS. *snæd.* See SNATHE, *v.*] A piece; bit. *Obs.*

Snod'grass, Au-gus'tus (snŏd'grȧs). The poetic member of the Pickwick Club in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers.*

snoek (snōŏk), *n.* [D.] The barracouta (*Thyrsites atun*). *S. Africa.*

snoek'ing (snōŏk'ĭng), *n.* [From *snoek.*] The occupation of fishing for snoek.

---

snick'erd. Snickered. *Ref. Sp.*
snickfall. † CINQUEFOIL.
snick'-snarl', *n.* = 8th SNICK. *Dial Eng.*
snickt. Snicked. *Ref. Sp.*
snie. Dial. var. of SNY.
snif. Sniff. *Ref. Sp.* [*Rare.*]
sniffle valve. = SNIFTING VALVE.
snif'fly, *adj.* = SNUFFLY.
snift Snifted. *Ref. Sp.*
snig'gerd Sniggered. *Ref. Sp.*
snig'gers, *interj.* = SNIGS. *Obs.*
snight. † SNITE
snipe'like', *adj.* See LIKE.
snipe's'-bill', *n* = SNIPEBILL.
snipe'y. Var. of SNIPY.
snipnose mullet. = RUDDER FISH b.
snip'pet-i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
snip'pi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
snip'pish (snĭp'ĭsh), *adj.* = SNIPPY, 4. *Slang.*
snirp (snûrp). Dial. Eng. var. of SNURP.
sniv'eld. Sniveled. *Ref. Sp.*
sniv'vle. Var. of SNIVEL.
snoa. † SNOW.
snob'ber, *n.* = SNOB, *n.,* 1. *Colloq.*
snob'bess, *n.* Fem. of SNOB.
snob'dom, *n.* See -DOM.
snob'ling, *n.* Dim. of SNOB. *Jocose.*
snoch'er. Var. of SNOCKER. *Scot.*
snoffle. † SNUFF.
snog (snŏg). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SNUG.

sno'ga (snō'gȧ), *n.* [Sp. *sinagoga.*] A Sephardic synagogue. *Zangwill.*

Sno-ho'mish (snō-hō'mĭsh), *n.* An Indian of a Salishan tribe of Whidbey Island, Puget Sound.

snood (snōōd), *n.* [AS. *snōd;* akin to OIr. *snāthe* thread, Lett. *snāte* linen cover. See NEEDLE.] **1.** A fillet worn around the hair of a young woman, esp., as in Scotland, of one unmarried.
2. = SNELL, *n. Brit.*

snood, *v. t.* **1.** To bind or braid up, as the hair, with a snood.
2. To fasten (a hook) with a snood, or snell.

snood'ed (snōōd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having a snood.

snood'ing (snōōd'ĭng), *n. Angling.* The material for the snood, or snell.

snook (snōōk), *n.; pl.* SNOOK, sometimes SNOOKS (snōōks). See PLURAL, *Note.* [D. *snoek.*] **a** The robalo *Centropomus undecimalis.* **b** = SNOEK. **c** The sergeant fish *Rachycentron canadus.* **d** Any of certain gars (Belonidae). **e** In Australia, a barracuda (*Sphyraena novae-hollandiae*).

snook (snōōk), *v. i.* [E. dial. *snook* to search out, to follow by the scent, fr. ME. *snoken* to sniff, smell; akin to Sw. *snoka* to search, LG. *snöggen, snuckern, snökern,* to snuffle, smell about, search for, ON. *snaka.*] *Chiefly Scot. & Dial.* **a** To sniff; smell; to pry about; to search. **b** To sneak.

snook, *n.* Smell; sniff. *Dial.*

snook (snōōk; snŏŏk), *n.* Also **snooks** (snōōks; snŏŏks). [Origin uncert.] A gesture of derision; a thumbing the nose.

snook'ered (snōōk'ĕrd), *adj.* In snooker pool, in a position inaccessible for a direct shot; hence, defeated; beaten. *Eng.*

snook'er pool (snōōk'ĕr). [Origin uncert.] A variety of pool played with fifteen red balls, having a value of one each, and six variously colored balls, having values of from 2 to 7 respectively, on which the striker may play only after pocketing a red ball.

snool (snōōl), *v. t.* To cow; snub. — *v. i.* To cringe. *Both Scot.*

snool (snōōl), *n.* A cringing person; a craven. *Chiefly Scot.*

snoop (snōōp), *v. i.* [D. *snoepen.*] To look or pry about in a sneaking or meddlesome manner; also, to search pryingly for food, information, law violations, etc. — *n.* One who snoops; a prying sneak; a sneak thief. — **snoop'er** (-ĕr), *n. All U. S.*

snoop'y (snōōp'ĭ), *adj.* Given to snooping; prying; sneaking. *Colloq. U. S.*

snoot (snōōt). Var. of SNOUT; vulgarly, a nose.

snoot, *n.* [Cf. D. *snuit,* lit., snout, hence, face.] The face; a face or grimace, esp. one expressive of contempt; as, to make a *snoot* at one. — *v. t. & i.* To make a snoot; to regard superciliously or snootily. *Both Colloq.*

snoot'y (snōōt'ĭ), *adj.* [See SNOOT.] Supercilious; haughtily or arrogantly contemptuous. *Colloq. U. S.*

snoove (snōōv), *v. i.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *snoe.*] To glide; to walk steadily. *Scot.*

snooze (snōōz), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A short sleep; a nap. *Colloq.*
Settling himself deliberately for a *snooze.* *Conrad.*

snooze, *v. i.;* SNOOZED (snōōzd); SNOOZ'ING (snōōz'ĭng). To doze; to drowse, to take a nap; snoozle. *Colloq.*

snooz'er (snōōz'ĕr), *n.* One who snoozes; a sleepyhead. Hence: **a** A thief in hotels and lodgings. **b** Rogue; scamp; — used playfully, esp. in "old *snoozer.*" **c** *Western U. S.* A sheepherder.

snoo'zle (snōō'z'l), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. SNOOZE; NUZZLE.] *Chiefly Dial.* **a** To cuddle; snuggle. **b** To nuzzle, as a dog. **c** To snooze; doze; sleep.

snoo'zle, *n.* Act of snoozling; a snooze.

snooz'y (snōōz'ĭ), *adj.* Inclined to snooze; drowsy.

snop (snŏp), *n. & v.* [Imitative.] Knock; — used of sharp, smart impact. *Dial. Eng.*

Sno-qual'mie (snō-kwŏl'mĭ), *n.* An Indian of a Salishan tribe, formerly dwelling on the Snoqualmie River, Washington.

snore (snōr; 181), *v.;* SNORED (snōrd); SNOR'ING (snōr'ĭng). [ME. *snoren;* akin to LG. *snoren, snorken, snurken,* to snore, D. *snorken,* G. *schnarchen* to snore, *schnarren* to rattle, MHG. *snarren,* Sw. *snarka* to snore, and E. SNARL, to growl. Cf. SNORT.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To snort. *NowScot.*
2. To breathe during sleep with a rough, hoarse noise, due to vibration of the uvula and the soft palate.
3. To roar, as wind, bellows, etc.; to make a sound as of snoring, esp. in cutting through waves.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To spend in snoring — with *away* or *out.*
2. To bring to a specified condition by snoring.
3. To say, sing, etc., as though snoring.

snore, *n.* **1.** Act or noise of snoring.
2. *pl. Veter.* The snivels.

snore piece. The lowest section of the suction pipe of a pump, terminating in a flat or conoidal bottom and having suction holes (*snore holes*) in the bottom or side; — called also *windbore. Eng.*

snor'er (snōr'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which snores.

snor'ing (snōr'ĭng), *adj.* That snores; roaring; stiff, as a breeze. — **snor'ing-ly,** *adv.*

snork (snôrk), *n.* [From or akin to MD. & MLG. *snorken,* v. See SNORE.] *Dial.* **a** Snore; snort; grunt. **b** A young pig.

snork, *v. i.* To utter a snork, snort, or grunt. *Chiefly Dial.*

snork'er (snôr'kĕr), *n.* One who snorks; specif., a pig. *Dial.*

snort (snôrt), *v.;* SNORT'ED; SNORT'ING. [ME. *snorten;* akin to E. SNORE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise, as do high-spirited horses.
2. *Obs.* **a** To lift (the nose) in a snort. *Chaucer.* **b** To snore. "Awake the *snorting* citizens." *Shak.*
3. To emit explosive sounds like or in the manner of snorts; also, to move to the accompaniment of such sounds; as, the locomotive puffed and *snorted* up a hill.
4. To laugh loudly, or, now usually, with a contemptuous or angry snort.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To utter with, or express by, a snort.
2. To expel or emit with or as with a snort or snorts.

snort, *n.* Act of snorting, or the sound produced; as, a *snort* of disdain, of anger, or the like.

snort'er (snôr'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who snorts or snores loudly.
2. *Slang.* **a** *U. S.* Anything strikingly noisy, heavy, intense, violent, etc., as a fight, a large harvest, etc.; specif., a gale. **b** A heavy blow on the nose. **c** A loudmouthed person; a braggart.
3. The wheatear; — so called from its cry. *Local, Eng.*

snort'er. Var. of 1st SNOTTER.

snort'ing, *adj.* That snorts or is a snorter. — **snort'ing-ly,** *adv.*

snort'y (snôr'tĭ), *adj.* Characterized by or given to snorting. *Colloq.* — **snort'y,** *adv.*

snot (snŏt), *n.* [AS. *gesnot;* akin to D. *snot,* LG. *snotte,* Dan. *snot,* and to E. SNOUT.] **1.** The burnt end of a candlewick. *Now Dial.*
2. *Now Dial. & Vulgar.* **a** Nasal mucus. **b** A dirty, contemptible wretch.

snot, *v. Transitive:* **1.** To snuff (a candle). *Now Dial.*
2. To blow, clear, or wipe (the nose). *Now Dial.*
——, *Intransitive:* To snuffle. *Now Dial.*

snot'ter (snŏt'ĕr), *n.* Also **snort'er.** [Origin uncert.] *Naut.* **a** A flat rope, usually of sennit, secured to a yardarm, to which a tripping line is bent, used to strip the lower lift and brace from the yardarm in sending down topgallant and royal yards in vessels of war. **b** A loop or ring of rope or metal for receiving the lower end of a sprit.

snot'ter (snŏt'ĕr), *v. i.* [From SNOT.] To snuffle; snore; snivel. — *n.* **a** = SNOT, 2 a. **b** Something of little value. *All Dial.*

snot'ty (-ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Foul with snot. *Colloq.*
2. Contemptible; dirty; offensive; nasty. *Colloq.*
3. Snotlike; viscous; slimy. *Obs.*
4. Snooty; supercilious; offish. *Slang.*

snot'ty, snot'tie (snŏt'ĭ), *n. Nav.* A midshipman, esp. in the British Navy. *Slang.*

snouch (snouch), *v. t. & i.* [Origin uncert.] To snub. *Now Rare.* — *n.* A taunt; jibe. *Rare.*

snout (snout), *n.* [ME. *snoute, snute;* akin to MD. *snute,* D. *snuit,* G. *schnauze,* Sw. *snut,* Dan. *snude,* ON. *snūta* to blow the nose. Cf. SNOT.] **1.** An elephant's trunk. *Now Rare.*
2. The long, projecting nose of a beast, as of swine; also, the anterior prolongation of the head of various animals, as of a weevil; a rostrum.
3. The nose of a person; esp., a large or ugly nose. *Chiefly Colloq.*
4. Something like or suggestive of an animal's snout; as: **a** The nozzle of a pipe, hose, kettle, etc. **b** A ship's prow, or beak. **c** A projecting mass of rock, a ledge, a promontory, or the like. **d** The face or front or lower end, of a glacier. **e** *Colloq.* The projecting front of an automobile chassis.

snout, *v. t.* To furnish or provide with a snout, or spectif., a nozzle or point; to shake like a snout. — *v. i.* To dig or root with or as with a snout; to grub.

snout, *n.* Tobacco. *Slang.*

snout beetle. Any beetle of the group Rhynchophora; — so called because the head is usually produced into a rostrum bearing the mouth at its end and the antennae on its sides; a weevil. See WEEVIL.

snout butterfly. A member of the subfamily Libytheinae (which see).

snout'ed (snout'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having, furnished with, or shaped like a snout.

snout'er (snout'ĕr), *n.* **1.** Shears to remove cartilage from a hog's snout, to prevent rooting.
2. A snooper; a smeller-out, esp. of law violations. *Slang.*

snout'fair' (snout'fâr'), *adj.* Having a fair face; handsome. *Obs.*

snout'ish, *adj.* Snoutlike.

snout machine. A boring machine or mill in which the cutting tools are carried directly by the spindle without the interposition of a boring bar, the spindle being supported along its entire length by a projecting boss.

snout mite. Any member of the family Bdellidae; — so called from the well-developed and prolonged rostrum. They are active, slender mites, usually of reddish color.

snout moth. Any moth of the family Pyralididae; any of various moths (mostly of this or allied families) having the labial palpi held out forward like a snout.

snout'y (snout'ĭ), *adj.* Snoutlike; snouted; also, *Slang,* snooty.

snow (snō), *n.* [ME. *snow, snaw,* fr. AS. *snāw;* akin to D. *sneeuw,* OS. & OHG. *snēo,* G. *schnee,* ON. *snær,* Sw. *snö,* Dan. *snee,* Goth. *snaiws,* Lith. *sniegas,* OSlav. *snĕgŭ,* Ir. & Gael. *sneachd,* W. *nyf,* L. *nix, nivis,* Gr. acc. *nipha,* also AS. *snīwan* to snow, G. *schneien,* OHG. *snīwan,* Lith. *snigti,* L. *ningit, ninquit,* it snows, Gr. *niphei.*] **1.** Small tabular and columnar crystals of frozen water formed directly from the water vapor of the air when its temperature at the time of condensation is lower than 0°C. (32°F.). Snow belongs to the hexagonal system of crystallization, is white or transparent, and in the unconsolidated state, weighs 5 to 12 pounds per cubit foot, but compacted it may weigh 15 to 50 pounds per cubic foot. Under normal conditions ten inches of snow yields when melted about one inch of water. International symbol, ✳; for *driving snow,* ⊹; for *snow on ground,* ⊠.

Crystals of Snow (greatly magnified).

2. The descent or a shower of such crystals; also, a mass, usually more or less consolidated, of such crystals after falling; as, yesterday's heavy *snow;* to play in the *snow.*
But where are the *snows* of yesteryear? *Rossetti (Villon).*
3. *Poetic.* **a** Something as cold, white, transitory, etc., as snow; as, hearts of *snow.* **b** A winter, as a period of time. **c** *Rare.* One of the Frigid Zones. **d** White hair. **e** A mass of white petals, spray, etc.; as, June *snow.*
4. *Slang.* **a** Those admitted to a theater on passes. **b** Cocaine.
5. *Chem.* Any of various congealed substances of snowlike appearance; as, acetylene *snow.* See *carbon-dioxide snow,* under CARBON DIOXIDE.
6. *Cookery.* A white, flabby dessert composed mainly of whipped, sweetened, and flavored cream or, more commonly, whites of eggs; also, a snow pudding; as, apple *snow.*
7. [*cap.*] *Hort.* A Kurume azalea with white flowers.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

snowbank	**snowberg**	**snow-bright**
snow-barricaded	**snow-besprinkled**	**snow-brilliant**
snow-bearded	**snow blast**	**snow-capped**
snow-beaten	**snow-blown**	**snow-casting,** *adj.*
snow bed	**snow boot**	**snow-choked**
snow-clad	**snow hut**	**snowshade**
snow-clearing, *adj.*	**snow-laden**	**snowshine**
snow-climbing, *adj.*	**snowland**	**snowslide**
snow-cold	**snow-light**	**snowslip**
snow-colored	**snow-limbed**	**snow slope**
snow-covered	**snow-lined**	**snow slush**
snow-crested	**snow-loaded**	**snow-soft**
snow-crowned	**snow-mantled**	**snow-sprinkled**
snow-deep	**snow-melting,** *adj.*	**snow squall**
snow-drifted	**snow-molded**	**snow-still**
snow-driven	**snow-nodding,** *adj.*	**snowstorm**
snow-dropping, *adj.*	**snow peak**	**snow stream**
snow-drowned	**snow-pure**	**snow-swathe,** *v.*
snow-encircled	**snow rack**	**snow-sweeping,** *adj.*
snow-fair	**snow-resembled**	**snow-tipped**
snow-feathered	**snow-rigged**	**snow-topped**
snow-fed	**snow-robed**	**snow track**
snow glare	**snow-rubbing,** *adj.*	**snow-whitened**
snow-haired	**snowsoape**	**snow-winged**
snow-hung	**snow-scarred**	**snow-wrought**

snow (snō), *adj.* Of, from, or containing snow; as, a *snow* river; made of or fashioned from compacted snow; used when on or near snow, as for protection against the glare from snow; as, *snow* spectacles.

snow (snō), *v.;* SNOWED (snōd); SNOW'ING. *Intransitive:* To fall in or as snow; — chiefly used impersonally; as, it had been *snowing* all day.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To scatter or shower down like snow.
2. To cover, shut in, or imprison, with or as with snow; — often used with *over, up, in,* and, esp., *under;* as, the train was *snowed* under; hence, ***snow under,*** to defeat overwhelmingly, as in an election.
3. To make white like snow, as hair.
4. To expel or remove by means of snow; — with *away* or *out. Rare.*

snow (snō), *n.* [D. *snaauw.*] *Naut.* A square-rigged vessel, now rare, differing from a brig only in having a trysail mast close abaft the mainmast.

snow apple. The Fameuse.

snow'ball' (snō'bôl'), *n.* **1.** A round mass of snow, either a small one pressed into shape so as to be hurled, or a large one formed by rolling in snow until it attains the desired size; hence, anything resembling such a mass in roundness, whiteness, or in being formed by accretion.
2. The pastime of snowballing.
3. Any one of a number of small puddings or cakes that are white and ball-shaped.
4. A black or blackened person; a negro. *Jocular.*
5. Any of certain cultivated white-flowered species of *Viburnum.* The common snowball is the cultivated cranberry tree, or guelder-rose. See JAPANESE SNOWBALL.
6. [*cap.*] *Hort.* A variety of cauliflower with solid pure-white heads.

snow'ball' (snō'bôl'), *v.;* SNOW'BALLED' (-bôld'); SNOW'BALL'ING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To form a snowball, esp. by rolling; hence, to increase, accumulate, or multiply in the manner of a rolled snowball.
2. To throw snowballs.
——, *Transitive:* To pelt with snowballs; to throw snowballs at.

snow'ball', *adj.* Having the character of an endless chain; as *snowball* letters. *Brit.*

snow banner. A bannerlike stream of snow blown into the air from a mountain peak, often having a pinkish color and extending horizontally for several miles across the sky.

snow bear. The isabelline bear.

snow'-beat'er, *n.* A wooden implement like a short double-edged sword, used to beat snow from garments.

snow'bell' (snō'bĕl'), *n.* A shrub or small tree (*Styrax grandifolia*) of the southeastern United States, with showy racemes of fragrant, white flowers.

snow'ber'ry (snō'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** A North American shrub (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*), with white berries; also, any of several related species in the western United States. **b** The blolly *Chiococca alba.* **c** = CREEPING SNOWBERRY. **d** = WAX CLUSTER.

snow'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* **a** The snow bunting. **b** Any finch of the genus Junco; a junco. See JUNCO. **c** *Eng.* The fieldfare. **d** The ivory gull.

snow'bird', *n.* [See SNOW; BIRD, 5 a.] *Slang.* **a** A cocaine addict. **b** A small coaldealer whose business is confined to the cold seasons of the year.

snow blanket. A surface accumulation of snow that serves to protect and water underlying vegetation.

snow'-blind' (-blīnd'), **snow'-blind'ed,** *adj.* Affected with snow blindness.

snow blindness. Defective vision or temporary blindness caused by the glare of the sun upon snow; niphablepsia.

snow'blink' (snō'blĭngk'), *n.* Reflection of sunlight from a field of snow or ice.

snow'bound' (-bound'; 66), *adj.* Shut in, or blockaded, by snow.

Snow'-Bound'. A poem (1866) by Whittier.

snow'break' (-brāk'), *n.* **1.** A melting of snow; a thaw.
2. A breaking of trees by snow; also, an area over which there has been such breakage.
3. A protective barrier, as of trees planted so as to keep drifting snow from blocking tracks, roads, etc.

snow'-broth', *n.* Snow and water mixed, or snow just melted; hence, very cold liquor.

snow bunting. A finch (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) of northern regions, allied to the longspurs. It breeds in the arctic regions and in winter often appears in large flocks both in Europe and the United States, frequently during snowstorms. Much of the plumage (notably large areas on the wings very conspicuous in flight) is white, the upper parts being overcast with brown and rufous in ordinary winter plumage. The male in summer is entirely white and black. Called also *snowflake.*

Snow Bunting. Summer Plumage.

snow'bush' (snō'bŏŏsh'), *n.* **1.** Any of several white-flowered ornamental shrubs; as: **a** Any Californian species of *Ceanothus,* as *C. velutinus.* **b** The Australian shrub *Olearia stellulata.*
2. A Polynesian shrub (*Breynia nivosa*), family Euphorbiaceae, cultivated for the white-and-green mottled foliage of one of its horticultural varieties.

snow buttercup. An Arctic-Alpine crowfoot (*Ranunculus nivalis*) of the Northern Hemisphere, with solitary white or light-yellow flowers that bloom with the melting of the snow.

---

snoke (snōk). Var. of SNOOK.

Sno-no'was (snō-nō'wȧs), *n. sing. & pl.* See COWICHAN, *n.,* 2.

snook'er, *n.* = SNOOKER POOL.

snoopt. Snooped. *Ref. Sp.*

snoose, *n.* Corrupt. of SNUFF. *Western U. S.*

snoot'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Colloq.*

snoot'i-ly, *adv.* of SNOOTY. *Colloq.*

snore hole. See SNORE PIECE.

snore'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

snooz'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Sno-quam'ish (snō-kwŏm'ĭsh), *n.* = SNOQUALMIE.

snorl (snôrl). Var. of SNARL.

Snor'ri Ed'da (snôr'rē). See EDDA b.

snor'tle (snôr't'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *snort.*] = SNORT. *Chiefly Dial.*

snot'ter-y, *n.* Snot; filth. *Obs.*

snot'ti-ly, *adv.* of SNOTTY.

snot'ti-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

snot'ty-nosed', *adj.* See -NOSED.

snouk. Var. of SNOOK.

snout'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

snout'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

snove. Var. of SNOOVE.

snowball bush *or* **tree.** = SNOWBALL, 5.

snow'cap' (snō'kăp'), *n.* **1.** A cap of snow topping something, as a mountain peak.
2. A very small hummingbird of the genus *Microchera* having a shining white crown. There are two species, *M. albicoronata*, inhabiting Panama, and *M. parvirostris*, of Costa Rica and Panama.

Snowcap (*Microchera albicoronata*). 1/2

snow chukor. A snow cock.
snow cock. Any of several large gallinaceous birds (genus *Tetraogallus*) living almost exclusively above timber line in the mountains of central and western Asia. The *Himalayan snow cock* (*T. himalayensis*) has a chestnut pectoral band and a white chest with black bars.
snow'craft' (snō'krăft'; 83), *n.* Skill and experience in traveling over snow.
Snow·do'ni·an (snō·dō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the mountain of Snowdon, in Wales.
Snow'don rose (snō'd'n). The roseroot *Sedum roseum*.
snow'drift' (snō'drĭft'), *n.* **1.** A bank of drifted snow; also, rarely, drifting snow.
2. a The sweet alyssum. **b** The alpine rock cress.
snow'drop' (-drŏp'), *n.* **1. a** Any species of *Galanthus*; esp., a bulbous European herb (*G. nivalis*) bearing nodding white flowers that often appear while the snow is on the ground. **b** A flower or bulb of this plant.
2. The common anemone (*Anemone quinquefolia*).

Snowdrop.

snowdrop anemone. A Eurasian herb (*Anemone sylvestris*) having handsome ternately cleft leaves and usually solitary, nodding, fragrant white flowers.
snowdrop tree. a Any species of *Halesia*, esp. *H. carolina*, the silver bell. **b** Any of several tropical trees or shrubs of the genus *Linociera* (family Oleaceae), esp. the West Indian *L. incrassata*. **c** The African snowdrop tree. **d** The fringe tree.
snow dust. Snow borne by the wind in fine particles.
snow eater. A chinook wind, which melts the snow rapidly. *Colloq., Western U. S.*
snow eyes. A kind of Eskimo snow goggles.
snow'fall' (snō'fôl'), *n.* A fall of snow; specif., the amount of snow that falls in a single storm or in a given period. It is usually expressed in terms of inches of water, the number being obtained roughly by dividing the number of inches of snow by 10.
snow fence. A barrier stretched along the windward side of a building, road, track, etc., to deflect of drifting snow.
snow field. A fieldlike expanse of snow.
snow finch. The brambling. *Eng.*
snow'flake' (snō'flāk'), *n.* **1.** A flake or crystal of snow.
2. The snow bunting.
3. a Any bulbous plant of the genus *Leucojum*, esp. *L. vernum*, the spring snowflake, which differs from the snowdrop in having larger flowers with equal perianth segments. **b** A flower or bulb of this plant. **c** The sweet William (*Dianthus barbatus*).
snow flea. A small black leaping insect (*Achorutes nivicola*), order Collembola, often found in early spring on the snow in vast numbers in the eastern States. *U. S.*
snow'flight' (snō'flīt'), *n.* The snow bunting. *Local, Brit.*
snow'flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* **a** The snowdrop. **b** = JAPANESE SNOWFLOWER. **c** The fringe tree. **d** The common *Hepatica triloba*. **e** The snow plant *Sarcodes sanguinea*.
snowflower tree. The fringe tree.
snow fly *or* **insect. a** Any of several minute insects (order Mecoptera) of the genus *Boreus*, which sometimes appear on the snow in great numbers. The male has vestigial wings; the female is wingless. **b** Any of certain small American stone flies, as *Taeniopteryx nivalis* and *Capnella pygmaea*, often seen on snow. **c** A snow gnat.

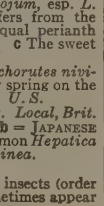
Snow Gnat (*Chionea valga*). Enlarged.

snow'fowl' (snō'foul'), *n.* The snow bunting. *Local, Brit.*
snow gem *or* **glory.** The glory-of-the-snow. See CHIONODOXA.
snow gnat. a A wingless crane fly (genus *Chionea*) chiefly found on snow. **b** Any species of gnats of the family Chironomidae, often seen on snow in spring.
snow goggles. A piece of wood with two narrow slits, to protect the eyes against snow blindness.
snow goose. Any of several geese of the genus *Chen*, most of which are white with blackish primaries and a reddish or pinkish bill. They breed chiefly in Arctic America and migrate south. The *greater snow goose* (*C. hyperborea atlantica*) occurs chiefly on the Atlantic coast; the *lesser snow goose* (*C. hyperborea*) on the Pacific coast and in the Mississippi Valley. See ROSS'S GOOSE. The blue goose is often called *blue snow goose*.
snow grass. In Australia, any of several grasses of the genus *Agrostis*.
snow, *or* **snowy, ground.** [Cf. F. *fond de neige*.] *Laces.* A meshed ground sprinkled with disks, dots, or stars that suggest snowflakes, found in Binche and other bobbin laces.

Lesser Snow Goose. 1/20

snow grouse. A ptarmigan.
snow guard. Any contrivance to prevent a slide of snow from off a sloping roof.
snow'ham'mer (snō'hăm'ĕr), *n.* The brambling.
snow'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house built of snow; an igloo; also, a shelter to preserve snow.
snow ice. a Ice formed by the compacting of snow, as in glaciers. **b** Whitish, porous ice formed by the freezing of half-melted snow or ice.
snow'-in-har'vest, *n.* Also **snow'-in-sum'mer.** Any of several white-flowered plants blossoming at harvesttime, as a common chickweed (*Cerastium tomentosum*), and the virgin's-bower of Europe. *Dial. Eng.*
snow insect. = SNOW FLY.
Snow King. Gustavus Adolphus, king (1611–32) of Sweden; — so called by Austrians.
snow knife. A broad-bladed, curved knife, formerly of bone or antler, used by Eskimos for cutting and shaping blocks of snow in building snowhouses or in setting traps.
snowl (snoul), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The hooded merganser. *Local, U. S.*
snow leopard. The ounce.
snow light. = SNOWBLINK.
snow lily. A handsome, Rocky Mountain dogtooth violet (*Erythronium grandiflorum*) with showy, white flowers. See WILD FLOWERS, *Plate*.
snow line *or* **limit. a** The lowest limit of perpetual snow. In the Alps this is at an altitude of about 9,000 feet; in the Andes, at the equator, about 16,000 feet, above the sea. **b** The extreme limit from the equator within which no snow falls unmelted, varying according to elevation, nearness to the sea, and other physical conditions.
snow'mo·bile (snō'mō·bēl), *n.* An automobile having runners instead of front wheels, and tractor wheels in the rear, for use in snow.
snow mold. *Plant Pathol.* A disease of cereals caused by the fungus *Calonectria graminicola* on winter wheat, etc., when the snow melts; also, the fungus.
snow mosquito. Any of several mosquitoes of the far north, mainly of the genus *Aëdes*, the larvae of which develop in the water from melting snow.
snow mouse. a Any of several pale-grayish voles of the subgenus *Chinomys* of the Alps and other high mountains of central Europe. **b** A pied lemming. See LEMMING.
snow'-on-the-mou'tain, *n.* **a** *Dial. Eng.* The snow-in-harvest *Cerastium tomentosum*. **b** A spurge (*Lepadena marginata*) of the western United States, having showy white-bracted flower clusters.
snow owl. The snowy owl.
snow panther. The ounce.
snow partridge. a A Himalayan gallinaceous bird (*Lerwa lerwa*) having the upper half of the legs feathered and the reddish shanks spurred. Its upper parts are blackish, narrowly barred with white and rufous, the under parts chestnut. **b** A snow cock. **c** A ptarmigan, or snow grouse.
snow pear. A European pear (*Pyrus nivalis*) used mostly for making pear cider.
snow pheasant. a A snow cock. **b** An eared pheasant.
snow pigeon. A pigeon (*Columba leuconota*) of Tibet and the Himalayas. Its back, neck, and rump are white; the top of the head, ear coverts, and tail are blackish.
snow plant. a A fleshy, bright-red saprophytic herb (*Sarcodes sanguinea*) growing in coniferous woods at high altitudes on the sierras of California, often appearing in early spring while snow is on the ground. See WILD FLOWERS, *Plate*. **b** The red-snow flagellate (*Chlamydomonas nivalis*).
snow'plow' (snō'plou'), *n.* A plow, or any device functioning in the manner of a plow, used for clearing away snow from roads, railroads, trolley lines, etc.
snow poppy. A Chinese herb (*Eomecon chionantha*) with large, showy, white flowers and conspicuously colored leaves, pale green above, bluish green beneath.
snow pudding. A cold light pudding, made usually by folding whipped whites of eggs into a lemon jelly; also, any of several white puddings made very fluffy and light by the addition of whipped egg whites.
snow quail. The white-tailed ptarmigan.
snow roller. A mass of snow, generally muff-shaped, rolled up by the wind.
snow rose. A low shrub (*Rhododendron chrysanthum*) of cool regions in northeastern Asia, sometimes cultivated for its pale-yellow flowers.
snow rosette. = FAIRY PRIMROSE **b**.
snow'shed' (snō'shĕd'), *n.* A shelter to protect from snow, as a long structure over an exposed part of a railroad; esp., such a shelter on a mountain or other slope, to afford protection against snowslides.
snow sheen. = SNOWBLINK.
snow'shoe' (snō'shōō'), *n.* **1.** Any of various contrivances worn under the shoes to enable the wearer to walk on soft snow without sinking; esp.: **a** A light, oval frame

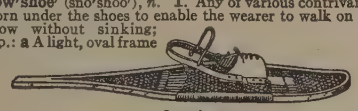
Snowshoe, a.

of wood with two strengthening crosspieces and strung with a six-string open weave or babiche. The shoe is usually two and a half to four feet long and one to two feet wide. It is attached to the foot with thongs. Sometimes called *webfoot*. **b** *Rare.* A ski.
2. *Colors.* = INDIAN YELLOW, 2.
snow'shoe', *v. i.* To travel on snowshoes. — **snow'sho'er** (-shōō'ĕr), *n.* — **snow'shoe'ing,** *n.*
snow'shoed' (snō'shōōd'), *adj.* Equipped with snowshoes.
snowshoe rabbit. A varying hare (*Lepus bairdi*) of the northwestern United States and western Canada, which in winter is white and in summer brownish with white feet.
snow sleep. A drowsy condition induced by prolonged travel over snow.
snow snake. An implement used in a North American Indian game in the form of a staff, or "snake," several feet long, to be hurled along ice or snowy ground.

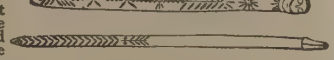
Snow Snakes.

snow tree. a *Hort.* Snow pear tree. **b** An Australian shrub (*Helichrysum diosmifolium*) with a profusion of chaffy white flower heads.
snow vine. = PEPPER VINE **b**.
snow vole. = SNOW MOUSE **a**.
snow water. Water from melted snow.
snow'-white' (66), *adj.* [AS. *snāwhwīt*.] White as snow. — **snow'-white'ness,** *n.*
snow white. Zinc white.
Snow White. The heroine of a popular German folk tale. She is the victim of a wicked stepmother, but finds refuge with kindly dwarfs and eventually marries a prince. The tale, probably of Celtic origin, was popularized in the *Grimm's Fairy Tales* version.
snow'worm' (snō'wûrm'), *n.* Any of certain oligochaete worms of the family Enchytraeidae found living in or on snow.
snow wreath. 1. A mound or whirl of drifting snow; a snowdrift. *Brit.*
2. A deciduous shrub (*Neviusia alabamensis*), family Rosaceae, of Alabama, cultivated for its white feathery flowers.
snow'y (snō'ĭ), *adj.*; SNOW'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SNOW'I·EST. **1.** Marked by, abounding in, or covered with snow; also, *Poetic*, composed of snow; as, *snowy* winters or blasts; a *snowy* mantle.

Snowy summits old in story. *Tennyson.*

2. White like snow; snow-white; as, *snowy* hair.
3. Pure; spotless; as, *snowy* innocence.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

snowy-banded	snowy-countenanced	snowy-headed
snowy-bosomed	snowy-fleeced	snowy-vested
snowy-capped	snowy-flowered	snowy-winged

snowy campion. A perennial, smooth, herb (*Silene nivea*) of the eastern United States, with a much-inflated calyx and white, notched petals.
snowy crowfoot. The snow buttercup.
snowy egret *or* **heron.** A small white egret or heron (*Egretta thula*) about two feet long, formerly abundant in the southern United States, and southward to Chile. At one period it became very rare on account of pursuit for its plumes or aigrettes.
snowy ground. = SNOW GROUND.
snowy lemming. A pied lemming. See LEMMING.
snowy owl. A large diurnal arctic owl (*Nyctea nyctea*) which enters the northern parts of the United States and Europe in winter. Its plumage is sometimes nearly pure white, but usually has dark brownish spots. It has no ear tufts.

Snowy Owl. 1/16

snowy plover. A small plover (*Charadrius nivosus*) of the western parts of the United States and Mexico. It is light gray above, with a dark patch on the crown, sides of the head, and each side of the breast, and with the underparts and portions of the head white.
snoz'zle (snŏz'l), *v. i.* [Cf. SNOOZLE.] To snoozle, or nuzzle. *Rare.*
snub (snŭb), *v.*; SNUBBED (snŭbd); SNUB'BING. [ME. *snubben* to reprove, fr. ON. *snubba* to snub, chide.] *Transitive:* **1.** To check or stop with a cutting retort or remark; to restrain by reprimanding; to rebuke; as, he was quickly *snubbed* when he tried to intercede. Cf. def. 5.
2. To upbraid; scold; — sometimes with *up*. *Obs.*
3. To check or curb the growth, development, etc., of; now, specif. & *Dial.*, to break off the end of; to nip or chip; as, to *snub* a branch.
4. To check suddenly while running out (a rope, chain, etc.); to tauten, as by winding around a post; hence, to check or restrain the motion of, as a boat, a log, or a baited fish, by snubbing a rope, chain, or line; to tie (up).

Snubbed short, like a downstream trout when fairly hooked, the schooner flung her stern round. *Century Mag.*

5. To treat with contempt or neglect so as to humiliate or repress; to slight designedly; to ignore with or as with disdain; as, the ambassador was obviously *snubbed;* his suggestions were *snubbed;* also, to affect in a specified way by such treatment; as, *snubbed* into silence.
6. To make snub, as the nose, or snub-nosed, as a person. *R.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To snub someone or something; to give snubs.
2. *Coal Mining.* To enlarge an undercut by blasting or other means so that the coal rolls forward when it is broken down.
Syn. — Repress, quell; slight, neglect.
Ant. — Patronize; notice; encourage.
snub (snŭb), *n.* **1.** A rebuke or slight intended to check a person or his activity; a sharp reprimand; now, usually, an intentional discourtesy; a rebuff; as, to administer a prompt *snub;* to take his refusal as a *snub*.
2. *Obs.* **a** A checking or curbing. **b** A snag, made by snubbing. *Spenser.*
3. Act or result of snubbing, as a vessel with the bowline.
4. A snubbing post. *Local.*
snub, *adj.* Used in snubbing logs, etc.; as, a *snub* rope.
snub, *adj.* [From SNUB, *v.*] **1.** Snubbed, or stumpy; slightly turned up and enlarged or flattened at the end; — of the nose.
2. Snub-nosed. *Rare.*
snub, *n.* A snub nose. *Colloq.*
snub, *n. & v.* = SOB. *Now Dial.*
snubbed (snŭbd), *adj.* **1.** Checked or humiliated by snubbing.
2. Snub, as a nose.
snub'bee' (snŭb'ē'), *n.* One snubbed.
snub'ber (snŭb'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which snubs.
2. *Automobiles.* A shock absorber; — claimed as a trademark.
3. *Logging.* A device with a drum and a brake, used with a cable for lowering logs or cars down a steep grade.
4. *Naut.* A device for snubbing a cable.
snub'bing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who snubs; a snub; rebuke; rebuff.
2. *Ropemaking.* A contrivance of chainwork for rubbing off loose hemp from white cordage.
snub'bing, *adj.* That snubs; of the nature of a snub. — **snub'bing·ly,** *adv.*
snubbing post. A post around which a line is thrown to snub, or check, anything.
snub'bish (snŭb'ĭsh), *adj.* **1.** Somewhat snub; — of a nose.
2. Inclined to snub, or rebuff.
— **snub'bish·ly,** *adv.* — **snub'bish·ness,** *n.*
snub'by (snŭb'ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Having snubs, or snags. *Rare.*
2. Snub; as, a *snubby* nose.
3. Snubbish, or giving snubs.
snub line. *Logging.* A rope or cable for checking logs or a logging sled on a steep grade.
snub'-nosed' (snŭb'nōzd'; 66), *adj.* Having a snub nose.
snub-nosed auklet. The crested auklet. See AUKLET.
snub-nosed cachalot. A pygmy sperm whale. See SPERM WHALE.
snub post. = SNUBBING POST.
snudge (snŭj; *dial. also* snōōj), *n.* [See SNUDGE, *v.*] A miser; a sneaking fellow. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
snudge, *v. i.* [Cf. SNUG.] To sneak; sulk; also, to lie snug or quiet. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

snowd. Snowed. *Ref. Sp.*
snow'ie, *n.* = SNOW, 4 b. *Slang.*
snow'lly (s n ō' l ĭ · l ĭ), *adv.* of SNOWY.
snow'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
snow'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
snowk (snouk; snŏk; snōōk). Scot. & N. of Eng. of SNOOK, *v. & n.*
snow'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
snow'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
snow'man·ship, *n.* = SNOWCRAFT.
snow'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
snowy tree cricket. See TREE CRICKET.
snub'ba·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
snub'bi·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
snubd. Snubbed. *Ref. Sp.*
snub'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
snuck (snŭk), *past tense & past part.* of *sneak. Dial., U. S.*
snucks (snŭks), *n. pl.* Dial. var. of *snacks*, pl. of SNACK, share, portion. *U. S.*
snude (snōōd). Var. of SNOOD. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
snudg'er·y, *n.* Miserliness. *Obs.*

snuff (snŭf), *n.* [Cf. SNUFF to sniff.] **1.** The charred part of a candle wick.
2. A disagreeable or worthless remainder; a useless survival; a worn-out, decadent, or outmoded thing.

Let me not live . . .
After my flame lacks oil, to be the *snuff*
Of younger spirits. *Shak.*

3. Specif., the leavings of a cup or glass of liquor. *Obs.*
4. **a** Umbrage; pique; offense; — usually, ***to take it in snuff***, to be angry or offended. **b** *Now Scot.* A fit of resentment or indignation; a huff.
5. *Mining.* A candle end used to ignite a fuse.

snuff (snŭf), *v.;* SNUFFED (snŭft); SNUFF'ING. [From SNUFF of candle.] *Transitive:* **1.** To crop the snuff of (a candle) by pinching, the use of snuffers, etc.; to brighten (a light) by taking the snuff off the wick.
2. To brighten or cleanse; to clarify. *Obs.*
3. To extinguish by or as by the use of snuffers; figuratively, to disappear; to make extinct; — with *out;* as, to *snuff* out all opposition or an epidemic of smallpox.
—, *Intransitive:* To die; — with *out* or *it. Slang.*

snuff (snŭf), *v.* [MD. *snuffen;* akin to G. *schnupfen, schnuppen,* to snuff, *schnupfen* a cold in the head, *schnuppen* to snuff (air), also, to snuff (a candle). Cf. SNIFF, SNUFFLE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To draw in, or to inhale, forcibly through the nose; to sniff audibly; as, to *snuff* up a solution of salt and water; to *snuff* the fragrance of the clover.
2. To perceive or detect by smelling; to scent; to smell.
3. To sniff in order to examine; — said of dogs, horses, etc.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To inhale through the nose noisily and forcibly; to sniff or smell inquiringly, as a horse, dog, etc.
2. To sniff loudly in or as in disgust; hence, to chafe. *Obs.*

Do the enemies of the church rage and *snuff?* *Bp. Hall.*

3. To inhale snuff; to take snuff; to be a snuff addict.

snuff, *n.* **1.** Act of snuffing; a sniff; an inhalation.
2. A preparation of pulverized tobacco to be snuffed up the nostrils; also, the amount taken at once; a pinch.
3. Scent; smell; aroma; odor. *Rare.*
4. = MUMMY BROWN, 2 **b**.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

snuff-brown, *adj.*	**snuff maker**	**snuff-taking,** *adj.*
snuff-clad	**snuff shop**	**snuff-using,** *adj.*
snuff-headed	**snuff-stained**	

— ***to give one snuff.*** To punish or discipline one severely. — ***up to snuff.*** *Slang.* **a** In full fettle; up to scratch. **b** *Eng.* By no means unsophisticated. **c** Not easily deceived; worldly-wise.

snuff (snŭf), *v. t. Leather Mfg.* To smooth, as in currying.

snuff bottle. A bottle for holding snuff.

snuff'box' (snŭf'bŏks'), *n.* **1.** A small box for holding snuff, usually carried about the person.
2. A puffball. *Dial.*

snuffbox bean. **a** The large seed of a tropical liana (*Entada scandens*). It is one of the sea beans and is used medicinally. **b** The plant which bears this seed. It has tough, ropelike stems, pinnate leaves ending in a tendril, small spicate flowers, and gigantic sword-shaped woody pods divided into boxlike compartments.

snuff'box'er (snŭf'bŏk'sẽr), *n.* One who sells snuffboxes.

snuff brown. = MUMMY BROWN, 2 **b**.

snuff brush. A stick or brush used in rubbing snuff on teeth or gums. *Southern U. S.*

snuff color. = MUMMY BROWN, 2 **b**. — **snuff'col'ored,** *adj.*

snuff dipper. One who dips snuff. See DIP, *v.,* 7 **f**. — **snuff dipping.**

snuff'er (snŭf'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A device for cropping and holding the snuff of a candle when its light grows dim or is extinguished; — now only in *pl.,* except in attributive use; as, a *snuffer* dish or tray.
2. One who snuffs or snuffs out a light.
3. *Mining.* A wire used to adjust the wick in a safety lamp; — called also *pricker.*

snuff'er, *n.* **1.** One who snuffs, or sniffs. Specif.: **a** *pl. Obs.* The nostrils. **b** A snuff user or addict. **c** *Slang, Local, U. S.* A porpoise.
2. A tube of bone or the like used by some savage tribes in taking snuff or other powdered substances.

snuff'ing, *n.* The snuff of a wick as removed by snuffers or the like; hence, *pl.,* burnt-out refuse.

snuff'ing, *adj.* That snuffs, or sniffs, disagreeably or disdainfully; arrogant. — **snuff'ing-ly,** *adv.*

snuff'ish, *adj.* Sniffish; touchy. *Rare.*

snuf'fle (snŭf'l), *v.;* SNUF'FLED (-ld); SNUF'FLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *snuff,* v. i.; akin to LG. *snuffeln,* G. *schnüffeln,* D. *snuffelen,* Dan. *snövle,* AS. *snofl* mucus. Cf. SNIFFLE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To snuff, or sniff, audibly and repeatedly, as a dog in smelling or a person in a rage; specif., *Obs.,* to fume; chafe.
2. To breathe through the nose when it is obstructed, making a broken sound; to respire, as when afflicted with a head cold, with a continuous rattling snuffing.
3. To speak through or as through the nose; to speak nasally; — often used of hypocritical, canting persons.
4. To make a sound like a snuffle.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To snuff up or out; to detect by snuffing. *Rare.*
2. To say, sing, etc., in a snuffling manner.

snuf'fle, *n.* [See SNUFFLE, *v.*] **1.** Act or fact of snuffling; the sound made in snuffling.
2. A nasal twang; also, *R.,* canting, sanctimonious speech.
3. *pl. Med.* A condition of obstructed respiration caused by a catarrhal nasal discharge. It occurs in infants, esp. in congenital syphilis.
4. *pl. Veter.* A contagious bacterial disease of rabbits, characterized by nasal discharge, sneezing, with rubbing of the nose, and gradual emaciation, and caused by *Alcaligenes* (syn. *Bacillus*) *bronchisepticus.*

snuf'fler (-lẽr), *n.* One who snuffles; esp., a canter.

snuff'less, *adj.* Not requiring snuffing, as a candle.

snuf'fling, *adj.* That snuffles; specif., canting; sanctimonious. — **snuf'fling-ly,** *adv.*

snuf'fly (snŭf'lĭ), *adj.* Snuffling. — **snuf'fli-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

snuff'man (snŭf'măn), *n.* One who sells snuff.

snuff mill *or* **mull.** A snuffbox. *Scot.*

snuff paper. Bank notes. *Slang, Rare.*

snuff stick *or* **swab.** = SNUFF BRUSH.

snuff'y (snŭf'ĭ), *adj.* Sulky; vexed; also, short-tempered.

snuff'y (snŭf'ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Like snuff, as in color, nature, etc.
2. Addicted to the use of snuff; now, usually, disagreeable; horrid; having unpleasant habits.

A singularly unattractive, *snuffy* old man. *D. Canfield.*

3. Soiled with snuff.

snuffy ears. Loose smut of wheat. See SMUT. *Australia.*

snug (snŭg), *adj.;* SNUG'GER (-ẽr); SNUG'GEST. [Prob. of LG. origin; cf. D. *snugger,* E. Fris. *snugge,* also Dan. dial. *snög* neat, Sw. *snygg.* Cf. SNUGGLE.] **1.** Of a ship or its parts, manifesting seaworthiness in design, compactness, arrangements, etc.; adequately prepared for a voyage or, specif., for riding a storm.

Soon all was *snug* aloft, and we were allowed to go below. *R. H. Dana.*

2. Enjoying protection from the elements or safety from intrusion and interference with one's ease or well-being; serenely comfortable; peacefully secure; as, longing to be *snug* at home; as *snug* as a bug in a rug; also, affording or characterized by such security, privacy, or comfort; cozy; as, *snug* quarters; a *snug* corner or chair; a *snug* dinner for four.
3. Compact; neat; trim; often, small but comfortable; sufficient for one's comfort; tidy; modest; sometimes, sizable; as, a *snug* fortune, or income.

Everything on this *snug* property was bright, thriving, and well kept. *Hardy.*

4. Hence: **a** *Chiefly Ir.* In comfortable circumstances; fairly well-to-do. **b** *Now Rare.* That will or may provide a competency; as, *snug* employment.
5. Secreted; close; concealed; also, quiet; silent; secretive; reticent.

Lie *snug,* and hear what critics say. *Swift.*

"I know you'll be *snug,*" said my father, laughing. *Mme. d'Arblay.*

6. Tight; not loose; as, a *snug* fit; also, close-fitting; following the lines of the figure; as, a *snug* coat.

Syn. — Close, neat; comfortable. — SNUG, COZY. SNUG implies trimness, closeness, or security; COZY suggests warmth, shelter, and ease; as, a *snug*-fitting coat; a *cozy* armchair; "There is hardly to be found upon the earth, I suppose, so *snug* a creature as an Englishman by his fireside in the winter" (*Cowper*); "I kept myself *snug* and silent, watching" (*Boswell*); "the *cozy* talk by the fireside" (*J. R. Green*); "'*Snug* little crib,' said Mr. Pynsent, 'pretty *cozy* little lawn'" (*Thackeray*). Cf. NEAT.

Ant. — Dreary, dismal, gloomy, uncomfortable.

snug (snŭg), *v.;* SNUGGED (snŭgd); SNUG'GING. [See SNUG, *adj.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To lie close; to snuggle; — often with *up,* or *together. Now Chiefly Dial.*
2. To make a person or thing snug.
3. *Naut.* To snug down a ship. See *snug down* **b**, under SNUG, *v.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To make (oneself, another, a place, etc.) snug, or comfortable, neat, safe, prosperous, etc.; — often with *away, down, in, into, up,* etc.; as, to *snug* up a house; to *snug* a child in bed.
2. To place in a snug or snuggled-up position.

Then she curled up, with her cheek on her hand, her head *snugged* between her shoulders. *D. H. Lawrence.*

3. *Naut.* To make ready for a gale by snugging down. See *snug down* **b**, under SNUG, *v.*
4. *Ropemaking.* To rub, as twine or rope, so as to make it smooth and improve the *finish;* to finish; slick.

snug down. **a** To settle or lie down; specif., to go to bed. **b** *Naut.* To reduce sail, lower topmasts, lash movables, etc., to prepare for a gale; also, to prepare (a ship, a sail, etc.) for a gale by all or one of these operations.

snug, *adv.* Snugly; neatly.

snug, *n.* **1.** That which is snug; — with *the. Rare.*
2. A small private room in an inn or public house. *Chiefly Dial.*

snug, *n.* **1.** A jagged projection; now, *Dial.,* a snag, or snubbed branch; a knob; a hard ball.
2. *Mach.* A projecting piece or lug, as one forged under the head of a bolt in order to prevent rotation in screwing up the nut.

Bolt Head with Snug.

Snug (snŭg), *n.* In Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream,* a joiner who appears as a lion in the workmen's burlesque interlude of *Pyramus and Thisbe.*

snug fit. See 5th FIT, 4.

snug'ger (snŭg'ẽr), *n.* A device for snugging. See SNUG, *v. t.,* 4.

snug'ger-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* SNUGGERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A snug, cozy place, esp. a small room or den.

The little smoking *snuggery* at the end of the passage. *De Morgan.*

2. A snug, or parlor or alcove in a public house; also, a public house. "As we were retracing our steps to the least defiled *snuggery* along the water." *H. Speakman.*

snug'gish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat snug.

snug'gle (snŭg'l), *v. i.;* SNUG'GLED (-'ld); SNUG'GLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *snug.*] To move so as to come near to a person for warmth, protection, etc., or to get into a warm or comfortable position; to cuddle; nestle; curl oneself (UP); as to *snuggle* close to its mother; to *snuggle* up in a blanket. — *v. t.* To draw, as oneself, one's head, or another, close, as for comfort; to cuddle; also, to make snug.

snug'gle, *n.* The action of snuggling.

snug'ĭ-fy (snŭg'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make snug. *Lamb.*

snum (snŭm), *v. i.* Vow; declare; "vum." *Dial., U. S.*

snup (snŭp), *v. i.* [From *snapping up* (bargains).] To snap up cheaply discarded articles having value; — of a collector of curios, etc. — **snup'per** (snŭp'ẽr), *n.*

snur (snûr), *v. i.* [Cf. MLG. *snurren.*] To snort. *Rare.*

snurl (snûrl), *v. t. & i.* To snirl; to twist; turn up (the nose); stir up. *Dial.*

snurl'y (snûr'lĭ), *adj.* That snurls.

snurp (snûrp), *v. i.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. dial. *snärpa,* Nor. dial. *snerpa.*] To shrivel; pine away. *Now Dial.*

snurt (snûrt), *v. t. & i.* To snort; snore; eject mucus as in sneezing.

snuz'zle (snŭz'l), *v. i.* **a** To poke with the nose; to nuzzle. **b** *Dial.* To snoozle, or snuggle. — *v. t.* = NUZZLE, *v. t.,* 1.

sny (snĭ), *v. i.;* SNYED (snĭd); SNY'ING. [Origin uncert.] To abound; swarm. *Dial.*

sny (snĭ), *n. Shipbuilding.* The upward curve of the edge of a plank, esp. toward the bow or stern.

snye, *v. i.* **a** *Obs.* To cut. **b** *Shipbuilding.* To bend upward, as the edge of a plank near the bow or stern.

sny'ing, *n. Naut.* A curved plank, placed edgewise, to work in the bows. *Rare.*

so (sō; 71), *adv.* [ME. *so, sa, swa,* fr. AS. *swā;* akin to OFris. *sā, sō,* D. *zoo,* OS. & OHG. *sō,* G. *so,* ON. *svā,* Sw. *så,* Dan. *saa,* Goth. *swa* so, *swe* as. Cf. SUCH.] **1.** In that or like manner; specif.: **a** Just as has been done, said, thought, proposed, etc., according to the statement or implication of the expression immediately preceding; — used to avoid repetition and equivalent to the pronoun *that;* as, I shall endeavor *so* to do (archaically, with *so* placed before the finite verb); he thought that they would come and I thought *so* too; also, elliptically after auxiliary verbs; as, he may have if he *so* chooses, that is, chooses to do or have that. "*So* spake the apostate angel." *Milton.* **b** Just as has been said, according to the statement immediately before or one referred to by a noun or one implied or one explaining an expletive *it;* — used after a copula and equivalent to a predicate adjective such as *true, accordant to fact;* as, to find out whether the story be *so;* it certainly seems *so;* is it *so,* that the news is out? Also, elliptically; as, you can be quite agreeable if you *so* please, that is, please to be agreeable; elliptically, forming a question, *So?,* that is, is it true or the fact? do you mean what you say?

To inquire into those matters, whether they be *so* or not. *Tillotson.*

c As described, professed, or named in a preceding word or phrase; in the state or condition previously referred to; by that name; as, he believed the world round and proved it *so;* he was crazy and is *so* still; he was always called *so;* I am sorry to see you *so,* that is, in that condition (unnamed). **d** Elliptically for a clause in various contexts; as: (1) Stating the accordance of the preceding with fact; as, no more but *so,* that is, what you say is precisely true; if *so,* he will succeed, that is, if he does after that manner; not *so;* quite *so;* how or why *so?* (2) Alluding to the doing of an action in the manner demonstrated; as, let me adjust your tie, *so;* now it looks better. (3) Expressing assent (or with *not,* disbelief, refusal, etc.); — equivalent to *it is well, let it be just as it is, let it come to pass;* as, me face him singlehanded? Not *so.*

And if it please you, *so;* if not, why, *so.* *Shak.*

(4) Following a quotation, with the name of the speaker or author; as, *so* Isaiah. **e** In that very manner; according to the aforesaid; in corresponding manner; likewise; just as stated; — used to connect and relate in meaning an expression of corroboration, assent, or assurance to the preceding clause or sentence; as, "But she had a large heart!" — "*So* she had." *Dickens.* **f** In close resemblance, accordance, or agreement as to nature or manner; equally or in the same proportion; likewise; — used with a clause introduced by *as;* as, as in religion, *so* in science.

For as he thinketh in his heart *so* is he. *Prov.* xxiii. 7.

g *Obs.* As indicated in the preceding context; — following a comparative and *than;* as, better undone than *so.*
2. In that degree; specif.: **a** To that extent or degree described in the preceding context; — used chiefly to limit adjectives and adverbs; as, he refused to consider any offer *so* miserly; why they talk *so* guardedly. **b** In or to a high degree; exceedingly; very; — used as a mere intensive with adjectives, adverbs, and verbs without expressed or implied comparison; as, his decisions are *so* biased; *so* patently untrue; his style is *so* boresome; we hated him *so.* With attributive adjectives, *so* is idiomatically used with an indefinite article following the adjective; as, *so* recent a novel; archaically with an article or possessive adjective preceding; as, thy *so* great people; formerly without article. "With *so* full soul"; "In *so* profound abysm." *Shak.* Also, formerly, with an article following *so* and preceding the adjective. "*So* very a known rogue he was." *Pepys.* "*So* new a fashion'd robe." *Shak.* **c** To a certain unspecified or interminate extent or degree; as, he dared come only *so* near; it would burn just *so* long. **d** In the same way or to the same extent or as surely (as the accompanying asseveration or vow proves true or trustworthy); as, I will find him *so* God me speed; — now archaically except in fixed phrases such as "*So* help me!" **e** *Obs.* As; by that much; — used in correlative pairs in expressions of comparison.
3. In such manner or such a manner; to such degree or extent; also, with the end in view, or, *Now Rare,* with the proviso; — used to limit an adjective, adverb, or verb followed by various constructions: **a** By an adverbial clause introduced by *that,* rarely by *but,* or often, and then usually elliptically, without a conjunction; as, to work *so* hard that he won the prize, or hard *so* that he might win it; to get *so* he could not walk; *so* that he was paid in full, he cared not who suffered. Sometimes for different rhetorical force the clause precedes; as, the statue seems of wax, *so* ethereal it is. **b** By a relative clause with *that;* as, nothing *so* mean that he would not say. **c** *Archaic.* By a clause introduced by *as.* **d** By an infinitive with *to* introduced by *as;* formerly, by an infinitive alone.
4. Denoting sequence or consequence; specif.: **a** For this or that reason; and as a consequence; therefore; accordingly; — used colloquially, and infrequently by writers, to join a clause or sentence to a preceding co-ordinate clause or sentence to which it is related, often very loosely, as effect or result; as, he was sick; *so* they were quiet. **b** By reason of that; therefore; on that account. "An intellectual creature, and *so* capable of dominion." *Locke.* **c** In the way of final outcome or conclusion, as one perceives or is given to understand or gives assurance; as, *so* that's that; *so* the work is done, is it? **d** *Archaic.* Thereupon; after that. "Here I played at cards till nine o'clock. *So* home and to bed." *Pepys.* **e** *Obs.* Then; — used after conditional clauses.
5. In the following manner; thus; also, in the manner indicated by an accompanying act or gesture.

I touch, *so,* with my hand. *Amy Lowell.*
He dismissed everybody, *so.* *P. B. Kyne.*

6. Ever; — used as a suffix in composition with relative pronouns and conjunctions, indicating the inclusion of any at all or any to the last one of the possible persons, occasions, places, etc.; as, let him do whatso he will.
7. Thus; — used as a prefix to mean *in the aforesaid manner* or *in accordance with the aforesaid;* as, the *so*-formed crystals.

Syn. — See THEREFORE.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

so-caused	**so-formed**	**so-seeming**
so-conditioned	**so-instructed**	**so-styled**
so-considered	**so-named**	**so-termed**
so-designated	**so-regarded**	**so-titled**

☞ These expressions are hyphened only when used attributively (this *so-titled* knight). When used appositively (the Roundheads, *so termed* by the Royalists) or predicatively (they were *so named* by the Royalists), they are properly treated as consisting of two words.
— ***in so far as.*** To the extent that; as fully or widely as; to this extent or in this respect, namely that. — ***so as.*** **a** In the same or such way as. **b** = AS, *conj.,* 9 **a**. **c** *Now Dial.* In such manner or such a manner that; — introducing a clause expressive of result or consequence. **d** As long as; provided that; — now replaced by *so,* or *as, long as.* **e** To the same extent or degree . . as; — commonly used as correlatives in emphasizing the equality or comparison suggested, now chiefly in negative or interrogative expressions (never before *so* useful *as* now; none *so* deaf *as* those who will not hear) and introducing special examples (anything *so* far afield *as* conchology would be a waste of time). In negative assertions and questions implying a negative answer, *so . . . as* and *as . . . as* are now generally used interchangeably but *so . . . as* is preferred by many writers and authorities, esp. when there is no

particular implication of a high degree of the quality in point, in the concluding member of the comparison; as, he is not *so* cruel *as* the average boy (merely less cruel than the average boy); literary merit does not receive *so* much acclaim here *as* in most other countries (where it receives considerable acclaim). — as distinguished from, he will never rise *as* high *as* his brother (who has risen exceedingly or superlatively high). In colloquial usage, *as . . . as* predominates regardless of the implication. — ***so being.*** **a** Provided that. **b** *Now Scot.* Since. — ***so be it.*** See *so be it*, under BE, *v.* — ***so far.*** Up to this or that point in time, distance, or the like; to that extent or degree; — often followed by *as* introducing a clause; as, nothing has happened *so far* to change our opinion; will you *so far* believe me?; *so far* as one can remember. — ***so far forth.*** To such a degree; also *Obs.*, as far. — ***so far from.*** At the opposite extreme from (being, doing, feeling, etc.); instead of; — expressing repudiation of an idea by way of emphasizing a statement to the contrary; as, *so far from* repenting, she fell back into her old ways. — ***so far so good.*** Up to this point dangers have been safely avoided or the matter has been correctly reasoned or otherwise satisfactorily accomplished. — ***so fashion.*** In that way; so. *Dial., U. S.* — ***so forth.*** See *and so forth*, under AND. — ***so long.*** Good-by. *Colloq.* — ***so many.*** **a** Such a great number of; as, after *so many* attempts he is ashamed to try again. **b** As great a number of. *"So many* heads, *so many* wits." *Old Proverb.* **c** The same number of; as many; as, all howling like *so many* wolves. **d** A vague, unspecified, or unmentioned number of. "Reading . . . *so many* verses before bedtime, because it was the Bible." *Amy Lowell.* — ***so much.*** **a** To that extent or degree; — followed by *the* and a comparative; as, *so much* the better for us or the worse for him. **b** To such an extent; so greatly, nearly, unduly, etc.; as, things *so much* alike; a *so much* vaunted performance; — often in negative expressions followed by *as* where it sometimes has the force of an intensive; as, she hurts no one *so much* as herself; did not *so much* as blink an eye, that is, did not even blink an eye. **c** Such a great amount or quantity of; of so great a quality; as, surprised to find *so much* learning in a small village. **d** An equivalent amount or quality of; as, the coal burned quickly like *so much* tinder. See also in Vocab. — ***so on.*** And so forth. See under AND. — ***so or so.*** In this or that way or manner; this or that; — formerly also in negative expressions *neither so nor so.* — ***so then.*** Thus then it is; therefore; the consequence is. — ***so to say, so to speak.*** To use such an expression.

so (sō), *conj.* **1.** In that way in which; as, thus; as, soon *so*, or as soon as; also, as if. *Obs.*
2. Provided that; if only; — often with *that.*
3. With the result that; as, he was sick, *so* they were quiet; also, in order that; they were quiet *so* he could sleep. *Colloq.*
— ***so as.*** Often ***so . . . as.*** **a** *Now Rare.* In the same or such way as; as, if one party were *so* conservative *as* the other is. **b** See AS, *conj.*, 9 a. **c** *Now Dial.* In such manner or such a manner that; — introducing a clause expressive of result or consequence. **d** As long as; provided that; — now replaced by *so*, or *as*, *long as.* See *so as, so . . . as*, under SO, *adv.* — ***so so.*** See SOSO, in the Vocabulary. — ***so that.*** **a** With the effect or result that. **b** To the end that; in order that. **c** Provided that. See SO, *adv.*, 3.

so (sō), *pron.* **1.** Approximately that (number, quantity, time, etc., just indicated); a little more or less than that; as, I have read a page or *so.*
In a year or *so's* time. *H. G. Wells.*
2. Such as has been specified; the same; as, in America the foreigner who remains *so* is called a greenhorn.

so (sō), *adj.* **1.** Having a quality, character, etc., already mentioned; as, if he isn't honest, at least he's more *so* than many men.
2. In order or in place; — usually preceded by *just;* as, he must have his papers just *so.*
— ***so so.*** See SOSO, in the Vocabulary.

so, *interj.* An exclamation expressing: **a** Approval; be as you are; let it be so; that will do. **b** Surprised dissent; — spoken interrogatively.
— ***so, so.*** Well, well. *"So, so,* it works." *Dryden.*

So (sō), *n.* A king of Egypt mentioned in 2 *Kings* xvii. 4.

so (sō), *n. Music.* = 2d SOL; — in contemporary usage tending to displace *sol.*

so, soa (sō). Vars. of SOE.

soak (sōk), *v.;* SOAKED (sōkt); SOAK'ING. [ME. *soken*, fr. AS. *socian;* akin to AS. *sūcan* to suck. See SUCK.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To lie steeping in water or other liquid; to become saturated or softened, etc., by saturation; as, let the cloth *soak* for an hour; some cereals need *soaking* before being cooked.
2. To enter by pores or interstices; to percolate; also, figuratively, to penetrate one's mind; to enter so as to impress; — with *in, into, through,* etc.; as, no water has *soaked* through this filter; he gave her time to let his words *soak* in.
3. To drink intemperately or gluttonously.
4. To remain for a considerable time under heat treatment; — said esp. of a metal, as in annealing.
— *Transitive:* **1.** To saturate with a liquid; to permeate so as to soften or wet thoroughly; to drench; as, the ground was *soaked* after the rain; he came in later, his clothes *soaked* by the sudden shower.
2. To subject to immersion, so as to soften, macerate, etc.; as, to *soak* tapioca, a negative, or clothes to be washed; figuratively, to immerse (oneself, one's mind, etc.); to permit to take by absorption; — with *in.*
Burton's brain was *soaked* in literature. *Edward Bensly.*
Maria sat . . . and *soaked* herself in the peace and quiet. *D. Canfield.*
3. To draw in, as by suction or absorption; as, a sponge *soaks* up water; also, to extract by or as by steeping; — with *out;* as, to soak *out* the sap in lumber, or dirt from soiled clothes.
4. To drain or exhaust by or as by soaking out; to suck dry.
5. To intoxicate (oneself) by drinking heavily; also, to drink (liquor) or cause (one) to drink liquor, to excess.
6. *Slang.* **a** To sock; to hurl or hit with violence; specif., to punch. **b** To extract money from, esp. by charging exorbitantly. **c** To pawn. **d** *College Slang.* To burden with a heavy assignment.
7. *a Obs.* To heat gently so as to soften; esp., to bake or roast slowly. **b** *Dial.* To bake thoroughly, as bread.
8. To subject (as a metal) to prolonged heat treatment.
9. *Elec.* To charge (a storage battery) at a low rate.
Syn. — See SATURATE.

soak (sōk), *n.* **1.** Act or process of soaking; also, state of being soaked.
2. *Dial.* **a** *Eng.* A piece of boggy land about a spring. **b** *Eng.* In the Fens, a subterranean deposit of salt water. **c** *Australia.* Wet land, as at the foot of a hill; a temporary swamp due to overflow of water usually near the surface of damp soil; also, the water in such a marsh.
3. *Slang.* **a** A hard blow; a punch. **b** A sot; a drunkard; also, a spree. **c** *College Slang.* An instructor who assigns hard lessons; also, a difficult lesson. **d** Pawn; as, to put in *soak.* **e** Cost; charge; esp., overcharge.
4. The liquid in which anything is soaked; a steep; specif., *Tanning*, a bath for softening dry hides.

soak (sōk). Variant of SOKE.

soak'age (sōk'ĭj), *n.* **1.** Act or process of soaking, or state of being soaked.
2. Liquid which soaks through or out; the amount gained by absorption or lost by seepage; as, an analysis of the well water reveals no *soakage* from the cesspool.

soak'a-way' (sōk'ȧ-wā'), *n.* A depression in the earth's surface into which waters flow and naturally drain away; a sink hole. *Eng.*

soaked goods (sōkt), Canned products made from food which has been dried and soaked.

soak'en (sōk'ĕn), *v. t.* To soak. *Now Dial.*

soak'en. Var. of SOAKED, *past part.*

soak'er (sōk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which soaks, as, *Obs.*, by absorbing or sucking dry, or by drenching.
2. A heavy drinker; a soak; also, a stager; a rounder.
3. A workman who soaks something; esp., *Tanning*, a soak handler.
4. *Plumbing.* A sheet of lead used as a covering from the weather, as at the angle of a wall and roof. *Brit.*

soak hole. A place in a stream enclosed and used for washing sheep. *Australia.*

soak'ing, *n.* The act or process of one who soaks; also, *pl.*, soakage.

soak'ing, *adj.* **1.** That soaks; also, used in or for soaking.
2. Slow; gentle; — often of a fire or heat. *Obs.*
— **soak'ing-ly,** *adv.*

soaking pit. *Metal.* A heated upright chamber in which a steel ingot, the interior of which is still molten, is allowed to stand until completely solid and equalized in temperature throughout. A number of such chambers connected with a heating apparatus constitute a **soaking furnace.**

soak'y (sōk'ĭ), *adj.* Moist; soppy.

so-al'ty (sō-ăl'tĭ), *n.; pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [Beng. *soli*, written as *śali.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*

soam (sōm), *n.* A draft rope or chain. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

so'-and-so', *n.* An unnamed or unspecified person or thing; as, the maid announces Mr. *So-and-So;* why ask me to do *so-and-so?*

so'-and-so', *adj.* Also **so and so.** **1.** Soso; below standard; indifferent. *Now Dial.*
2. Just so; in order or in place.
He's got the workman's instinct. Likes things *so-and-so*, tools in order. *Sherwood Anderson.*

so'-and-so', *adv.* **1.** In this or that way. *Now Rare.*
2. In a manner that is soso.

soap (sōp), *n.* [ME. *sope*, fr. AS. *sāpe;* akin to D. *zeep*, G. *seife*, OHG. *seifa*, and prob. to AS. *sīpian* to seep, MHG. *sīfen*, L. *sebum* tallow, AS. *sāp* resin, pomade. Cf. SAPONACEOUS, SEBACEOUS, SUET.] **1.** A cleansing agent, made usually by action of alkali on fat or fat acids, and consisting essentially of sodium or potassium salts of fat acids. Cf. SAPONIFICATION. ***Solid,*** or ***hard, soap,*** is usually made with soda from the harder fats and from nondrying oils (or their acids), and is finished in the form of bars, or tablets, chips, and powder. ***Soft,*** or ***semifluid, soap*** is made chiefly with potash from liquid fats (or their acids). ***Liquid soap*** is usually a solution of potash soap, often made from coconut oil. Fats are treated with lye either at a heat short of boiling (***cold process***), or by boiling in open vessels (***boiling process***), or, occasionally, by heating under pressure. In the boiling process, the most common method for making hard soaps, the chief operations are: (1) *saponifying* (called also *killing, pasting,* the *first change*, or *stock change*), during which the fat (or stock) is mixed with the lye, and the mixture is boiled; (2) *graining*, or *salting out*, during which the soap (called *curd, grain*, or *open, soap*) rises to the top in granular curds, leaving behind an impure, alkaline liquor (called *spent lye, soap lye*, or *glycerin lye*) from which the glycerin is subsequently recovered; (3) *boiling for*, or *on, strength* (called also the *second change* or *strength change*) during which the saponification is completed by adding strong lye and boiling; and (4) *settling* (called also the *fitting, pitching*, or *finishing, change*, or the *finish-stock change*) during which the soap is boiled with water and allowed to stand several days to permit an impure soap solution (called *nigre*) to settle to the bottom. The soap yielded by this process is called ***settled,*** or ***fitted, soap.*** In its molten form it is a crystalline liquid called ***neat soap.*** Sometimes a gummy mass called ***middle soap*** or ***gum soap*** forms during soap making. It usually results from some fault in operation but has a limited use as a special soap (as for washing automobiles). In making common yellow or ***rosin soap,*** the rosin, which is substituted in part for the fat, is added and neutralized (*rosin change*), or is added already neutralized, before boiling for strength. Before framing, soap is often crutched with other substances, as neutralizing materials, perfumes, alkaline salts, or *builders* (as sodium silicate and sodium carbonate), etc. The cleansing action of soap is due esp. to its power to emulsify grease and mechanically held dirt and to wet and penetrate into oily surfaces. See also RESIN SOAP.
2. *Chem.* By extension, any salt of one of the fat acids; as, lead *soap;* — called also *metallic soap*, esp. (as distinguished from ordinary soap) when containing some metal other than sodium or potassium. *Calcium soaps* (*lime soaps*) and *magnesium soaps* form as a curd when ordinary soap is used in hard water. Certain metallic soaps are used in pharmacy, in waterproofing, in lubricants, in driers for paints, etc.
3. A kind or make of soap, esp. as prepared for the trade; as, a full stock of *soaps.*
4. Flattery; — short for SOFT SOAP.
5. Money; esp., *U. S.*, money used for bribery or political corruption. *Slang.*
— ***how are you off for soap?*** A jeering or bantering nonsense question much used in the mid-19th century.

soap (sōp), *adj.* Of or for soap; engaged or used in making or selling soap.

soap (sōp), *v. t.;* SOAPED (sōpt); SOAP'ING. **1.** To rub soap over or into, esp. so as to make a lather or coating; as, to *soap* one's hands, clothes to be soaked, or the edges of a warped drawer.
2. To give (one) "soft soap"; to flatter. *Slang.*
3. To convert into soap or a soaplike substance.
soap the ways. To make arrangements so that everything will run smoothly. *Slang.*

soap (sōp). Dial. Eng. var. of SOPE.

soap apple *or* **bulb.** The bulb of the soap plant *Chlorogalum pomeridianum;* also, the plant itself.

soap ashes. Wood ashes; — so called as a source of lye used in soap making. *Hist.*

soap'bark' (sōp'bärk'), *n.* **a** Also **soapbark tree.** A Chilean tree (*Quillaja saponaria*) with shining leaves and terminal white flowers. **b** The bark of this tree, which, owing to its saponin content (cf. QUILLAIC ACID), yields a soapy lather, and is used in cleaning, in emulsifying oils, etc. See QUILLAI. **c** Also **soapbark tree.** Any of several tropical American mimosaceous shrubs of the genus *Pithecolobium*, as *P. bigeminum*, having saponaceous bark. — **soap'bark',** *v. t.*

soap'ber'ry (sōp'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERRIES (-ĭz). **a** Also **soapberry tree.** Any tree of the genus *Sapindus*, esp. *S. saponaria.* **b** The saponaceous fruit of this tree, containing as much as 37 per cent of saponin, used throughout tropical America for cleaning clothes.

soapberry family. The Sapindaceae.

soap boiler. **a** One who makes soap; a soap manufacturer. **b** *Rare.* A kettle in which soap is boiled.

soap boiling. The occupation or the business of making soap; soap manufacturing.

soap'box' (sōp'bŏks'), *n.* Also **soap box.** **a** A box for holding soap; esp., a packing box for such. **b** By extension, a hastily improvised platform such as a packing box from which a street orator speaks.

soap'box', *adj.* That is, makes use of, or is delivered or carried on from, a soapbox; also, characteristic of soapbox orators; as, *soapbox* oratory, campaigns, or politics.

soap'box', *v. i.* To indulge in soapbox oratory. — **soap'box'er** (-bŏk'sĕr), *n.*

soap brick. A small brick used in filling out a course.

soap bubble. A hollow iridescent globe formed by blowing a film of soap suds from a pipe; hence, something attractive, but insubstantial.
This *soap bubble* of the metaphysicians. *J. C. Shairp.*

soap'bub'bly (sōp'bŭb'lĭ), *adj.* Of the nature of a soap-bubble; attractive but insubstantial.

soap bulb. = SOAP APPLE.

soap'bush' (sōp'bŏŏsh'), *n.* A Californian deer brush (*Ceanothus integerrimus*).

soap cerate. A cerate of soap, olive oil, white wax, and subacetate of lead, used to allay inflammation.

soap copper. See 3d COPPER, 3.

soap dish. A dish for holding soap; esp., a bathroom or kitchen fixture which holds soap.

soap earth. Steatite.

soap'er (sōp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A maker or dealer in soap. *Obs.*
2. One who applies soaps; a tender of a soaping machine.

soap'er-y (sōp'ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A soap factory.

soap'-fast', *adj.* Resisting, or able to resist, the action of soap.

soap fat. Fat, esp. refuse fat, used in making soap.

soap film. A film formed by a soap solution, as in soap bubbles.

soap'fish' (sōp'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* **a** Any of several fishes constituting the genus *Rhypticus* (family Serranidae) of the warmer coasts of America, whose scales are smooth and feel soapy. The species (*R. saponaceus*) occurs as far north as Long Island. **b** A lizard fish of the genus *Synodus.*

soap flakes. Finely flaked soap prepared for the trade.

soap frame. = FRAME, *n.*, 25.

soap fruit. The fruit of the soapberry *Sapindus saponaria.*

soap gentian. The soapwort gentian.

soap glue. = SOAP PASTE, 1.

soap'lees' (sōp'lēz'), *n. pl.* Spent lye. See SOAP, *n.*, 1.

soap'less (sōp'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Without soap; hence, unwashed.

soap liniment. *Med.* A liniment containing soap, camphor, and alcohol.

soap locks. Hair plastered down with soap. *Obs. Slang, U. S.*

soap lye. See SOAP, *n.*, 1.

soap'mak'ing (sōp'māk'ĭng), *n.* The occupation or business of manufacturing soap. — **soap'mak'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

soap nut. **a** The seed of the soapberry *Sapindus saponaria*, used for making beads, buttons, etc. **b** The flat saponaceous pod of an East Indian woody vine (*Acacia concinna*); also, the shrub itself.

soap orange. A wild orange (*Citrus aurantium saponacea*) of Guam and other Pacific islands. The pulp of its inedible fruit is saponaceous.

soap paste. **1.** *Soap Mfg.* The pasty mass of crude soap formed by boiling fats and lye together.
2. A washing paste of soda lye and farinaceous matter.

soap plant. Any plant some part of which may be used in place of soap; specif.: **a** The Californian plant *Chlorogalum pomeridianum.* See 1st AMOLE, 2 **a.** **b** The soapwort *Saponaria officinalis.* **c** In the southwestern United States and adjacent Mexico, any of several plants of the genera *Agave, Yucca, Zygadenus*, etc. **d** Soapberry.

soap pod. **a** A saponaceous pod of any of several Chinese species of *Caesalpinia.* **b** = SOAP NUT **b.**

soap powder. Dried, powdered soap, often mixed with sodium carbonate, sodium silicate, or the like.

soap'rock' (sōp'rŏk'), *n.* Soap earth. *Rare.*

soap'root' (sōp'rōōt'; 200), *n.* **a** Any of several South European herbs of the genus *Gypsophila*, the roots of which are used as a substitute for soap. *G. struthium* is often distinguished as *Egyptian*, and *G. vaccaria* as *Spanish, soaproot.* **b** *U. S.* The sand lily. See LEUCOCRINUM. **c** The soapwort *Saponaria officinalis.* **d** The soap plant *Chlorogalum pomeridianum.*

soap stock. The fatty material from which soap is made; specif., a by-product obtained in refining or hardening oils, containing chiefly fatty acids (or their salts) and oil.

soap'stone' (sōp'stōn'), *n. Petrog.* A kind of soft stone with a soapy feel, composed essentially of talc, chlorite, and often some magnetite. See STEATITE.

soap'sud'dy (-sŭd'ĭ), **soap'suds'y** (-sŭd'zĭ), *adj.* Abounding in, covered with, or like, soapsuds.

soap'suds' (-sŭdz'), *n. pl.* Suds made with soap.

soap test. See HARDNESS, 2.

soap tree. The soapberry; also, any other tree yielding saponin.

soap'weed' (sōp'wēd'), *n.* = SOAP PLANT.

soap'wood' (sōp'wŏŏd'), *n.* The wild pear.

soap'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** A European perennial herb (*Saponaria officinalis*) widely naturalized or escaped in the United States. It has coarse pink or white flowers; the bruised leaves are detergent. Called also *bouncing Bet.* **b** The cowherb. **c** Any plant of the Sapindaceae.

soapwort gentian. An eastern North American gentian (*Dasystephana saponaria*), whose leaves and unexpanded flower buds resemble those of soapwort.

soak'man, *n.; pl.* -MEN. = SOAKER, 3. | soakt. Soaked. *Ref. Sp.* | soal, soale. + SOLE (of the foot). | soap'i-ness (sōp'ĭ-nĕs; 119), *n.* See -NESS. | soap'like', *adj.* See -LIKE. | soap'sud', *n.* Sing. of SOAPSUDS; — in attributive use only.
soal. Dial. var. of SOLE, the fish. | soap'i-ly, *adv.* of SOAPY. | soap'mon'ger, *n.* See -MONGER.

soap'y (sōp'ĭ), *adj.;* SOAP'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); SOAP'I-EST. **1.** Smeared with soap; covered with soap; lathered; soapsuddy. **2.** Containing soap or saponin; saponaceous; soft, smooth, latherable, etc., as soap.
3. Unctuous; ingratiating in words or acts; suave. *Colloq.*

soar (sōr; 181), *v.;* SOARED (sōrd); SOAR'ING. [ME. *soren*, OF. *essorer*, F. *s'essorer* to soar, *essorer* to expose to the air (for drying), fr. (assumed) VL. *exaurare*, fr. L. *ex* out + *aura* air, breeze, fr. Gr. *aura*. Cf. AURA.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To fly aloft, as a bird; to mount on wings or, sometimes, without flapping of wings; to sail upward; to hover in the upper air.

And singing still dost *soar* and soaring ever singest. *Shelley.*

2. To lift one's thoughts, spirits, imagination, etc., far above the earth or earthly things; to transcend the average man spiritually or mentally.

Go, *soar* with Plato to th' empyreal sphere. *Pope.*

3. To rise high above the ordinary level in any scale; to ascend beyond reason, expectations, etc.; as, prices *soared;* her hopes *soared* at the news.

Tall cypresses *soaring* like dark spires above the garden of Hesperides. *J. G. Fraser.*

4. *Aeronautics.* To fly without engine power and without loss of altitude.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To ascend or lift oneself high in (flight).

Whether thy soul
Soars fancy's flights beyond the pole. *Burns.*

2. To ascend to or hover through (a height, the upper air, etc.). "*Soaring* the air sublime." *Milton.*
Syn. — Fly, rise. See FLOAT. **Ant.** — Sink, subside, droop.

soar (sōr), *n.* **1.** Soaring range, distance, or height; as, beyond the *soar* of fancy.
2. Act of soaring; upward flight; as, the *soar* of a lark.

soar'a·ble (sōr'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Able to soar or be soared; that permits soaring; as, *soarable* heights or winds. — **soar'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

soar'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which soars.

soar falcon *or* **hawk.** A sorefalcon.

soar'ing, *adj.* That soars; mounting; transcending; also, soarable. — **soar'ing·ly,** *adv.*

soar'y (sōr'ĭ), *adj.* Soaring; exalted. *Rare.*

‖**so·a've** (sō·ä'vā), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Sweet; suave. — *adv.* Gently. — ‖**so·a've·men'te** (-mĕn'tā), *adv.*

sob (sŏb), *v.;* SOBBED (sŏbd); SOB'BING. [ME. *sobben;* akin to AS. *sēofian, sēofian,* to complain, bewail, *sēofung, sīofung,* sobbing, lamentation, OHG. *sūftōn, sūftjōn,* to sigh, MHG. *siuften, siufzen,* G. *seufzen,* MHG. *sūft* a sigh, prop., a drawing in of breath, and to OHG. *sūfan* to drink. See SUP.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To weep with convulsive heavings of the breast, or with spasmodic contractions of the throat; to cry with a convulsive catching of the breath; to utter a sob or convulsive sigh.
2. To make a sound suggestive of a sob or sigh.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To bring to a certain state by sobbing; as, to *sob* oneself to sleep.
2. To pour forth with or as with sobs; to utter with sobs; — often with out; as, to *sob* out one's grief or a reply.

sob, *n.* **1.** A sigh, cry, or wail, accompanied by a convulsive catching of the breath; the sound of, or a sound like, such; also, *pl.,* the action of sobbing; as, to stifle a *sob;* to speak with *sobs.*
2. Act of a horse in recovering its wind, or opportunity for this; hence, a rest or respite. *Obs.*

sob (sŏb), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. SOP.] To soak; to become soaked. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

sob, *v. t.* To frighten. *Obs.*

sob'ber (sŏb'ĕr), *n.* A sobbing person.

sob'bing, *adj.* That sobs or makes sounds like sobs. — **sob'bing·ly,** *adv.*

sob'by (sŏb'ĭ), *adj.* [From SOB to sigh.] Tending to cause tears. *Colloq.*

sob'by (sŏb'ĭ), *adj.* [From SOB to soak.] Wet; damp. *Dial.*

so·be'it (sō·bē'ĭt), *conj.* Provided; if it be so that.

so·be'it, *n.* An amen.

so'ber (sō'bĕr), *adj.;* SO'BER·ER (-ĕr), SO'BER·EST. [ME. *sobre,* fr. OF. *sobre,* fr. L. *sobrius,* fr. *so-* without (fr. *se-,* as in L. *securus,* E. *secure*) + *bria* wine cask, fr. *ebrius* intoxicated. See EBRIETY.] **1.** Not given to or characterized by immoderate eating, drinking, etc.; now, specif., habitually temperate in the use of liquor.
2. Not so influenced by alcoholic liquors as to have one's faculties materially impaired; not drunk; as, to prove a man *sober* at the time of an accident.
3. Serious or subdued in mood, demeanor, expression, appearance, color, etc.; solemn; grave; sedate.

Good literary art not because it is brilliant or *sober,* or rich, or impulsive, or severe. *Pater.*

4. Gentle; devoid of haste, excitement, etc.; quiet; peaceful. *Now Rare.*
5. *Now Chiefly Scot.* **a** Poor; feeble; ailing. **b** Unpretentious; humble; simple. **c** Indifferent; not worth much.
6. Exercising, or manifesting the exercise of, cool, dispassionate reason; not affected by passion or prejudice; well-balanced; as, to keep a *sober* head in a panic; in one's *sober* judgment.
7. Without color or admixture of feeling, fancy, exaggeration, etc.; free from excess or extraneous elements; as, let us look at the *sober* truth; *sober* fact.
Syn. — Abstinent, abstemious; moderate, regular, steady, calm, quiet, cool, collected, unimpassioned, staid, serious, somber. See EARNEST.
Ant. — Gay, volatile, hilarious. See EARNEST, DRUNK.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

sober-blooded	**sober-headedness**	**sober-sad**
sober-clad	**sober-minded**	**sober-spirited**
sober-disposed	**sober-mindedly**	**sober-suited**
sober-headed	**sober-mindedness**	**sober-tinted**

so'ber (sō'bĕr), *v. t.;* SO'BERED (sō'bĕrd); SO'BER·ING. To make sober as by subduing, rendering serious, toning down, etc.; to bring back to sobriety or sober habits; as, the colors will be *sobered* by time and use; his words *sobered* the mob; a night's rest *sobered* the revelers. — *v. i.* To become sober; — often with *up.*
Syn. — Subdue, chasten, temper.
Ant. — Intoxicate, inebriate, exhilarate.

so'ber·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which sobers.

so'ber·ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SOBER. Hence: *adj.* That sobers; that makes serious or concerned; as, his accident had a *sobering* effect on him. — **so'ber·ing·ly,** *adv.*

so'ber·ize (sō'bĕr·īz), *v. t. & i.* To sober. *Rare.*

so'ber·sides' (-sīdz'), *n.* A grave or serious person. — **so'ber·sid'ed** (-sīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.*

sob'ful (sŏb'fŏŏl; -fʊl), *adj.* Full of sobs; given to sobbing.

So·bies'ki's Shield (sō·byĕs'kēz). *Astron.* The constellation Scutum Sobieskii.

‖**so'bol** (*Pol.* sō'bôl, *Russ.* sō'bŭl·y'), *n.* [Pol. *sobol,* Russ. *sobol'.* See SABLE.] Sable; marten.

sob'o·les (sŏb'ō·lēz), *n.* [L., a shoot.] *Bot.* A sucker or stolon; also, a shoot.

sob'o·lif'er·ous (-lĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *soboles* a shoot + E. *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Producing shoots or suckers.

‖**so·bor'** (sŭ·bôr'), *n.* [Russ., synod.] [*often cap.*] **a** = ZEMSKI SOBOR. **b** A synod or conclave of the Russian Church. **c** A cathedral.

sob'proof' (sŏb'prōōf'; 66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

So·bra'li·a (sō·brā'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Francisco M. *Sobral,* Sp. physician and botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of 30 species of tropical American terrestrial orchids (family Orchidaceae), with leafy stems and showy solitary or racemose flowers, mostly bright-colored. Several, esp. *S. macrantha* of Central America, are cultivated for ornament.

so·bral'ite (sō·brăl'ĭt), *n.* [After J. M. *Sobral,* Argentinian scientist.] *Mineral.* A triclinic manganese pyroxene.

So·bran'je (sō·brän'yĕ), *n.* Also **So·bran'ye.** [Bulg.] The former unicameral national assembly of Bulgaria, elected for four years by universal suffrage of adult males.

so'bre·vest (sō'brā·vĕst), *n.* [Sp. *sobrevesta.*] A sleeveless outer coat.

so·bri'e·ty (sō·brī'ĕ·tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *sobriété,* fr. L. *sobrietas.* See SOBER.] The state or quality of being sober; specif.: **a** Habitual temperance in the use of spirituous liquors. **b** Habitual moderation in thought and action. **c** Soundness; reasonableness. **d** Sedateness; gravity.
Syn. — Moderation, restraint, soberness, temperance. See ABSTINENCE.
Ant. — Drunkenness; immoderation; levity. See LIGHTNESS.

so'bri·quet (sō'brĭ·kā; *F.* sō'brē'kĕ'), *n.* [F., fr. MF. *soubriquet,* perh. fr. OF. *soubriquet* a chuck under the chin, hence, an affront, a nickname, of uncert. origin.] An assumed name; a fanciful epithet or appellation; a nickname.

so'bri·quet'i·cal (sō'brĭ·kĕt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of the nature of a sobriquet.

sob sister. A woman journalist who writes sentimental news articles; also, *Rare,* a mawkishly sentimental person. *Slang, U. S.*

sob story. A story, esp. a reportorial account, intended to excite tears. *Slang, U. S.* Hence, **sob stuff.**

soc (sŏk; sōk), *n.* [Var. of SOKE.] *A.-S. & Early Eng. Law.* = 1st SOKE. See 2d SAC, 1st SAKE.

soc'age (sŏk'ĭj), *n.* [AF., fr. *soc.* See SOC.] *Law.* Orig., in medieval England, the status, tenure, or holding of a sokeman; later, any tenure having the main incidents of such tenure, which were fealty, relief, suit of court, and escheat, with freedom from scutage, wardship, and marriage. Orig. the tenure was by service fixed in amount and kind, generally agricultural; but, with later commutation, *socage* came to include also any such tenure paying a money rent only and not burdened with any military service. ***Villein socage*** (by services not of an honorable nature) included copyhold tenures and tenures by ancient demesne; ***free,*** or ***free and common, socage*** (by services of an honorable nature) came to include any free tenure not spiritual, military, nor serviential.

soc'ag·er (-ĭj·ĕr), *n.* A tenant by socage; a socman.

so'-called' (sō'kôld'; 66), *attributive adj.* Commonly named; thus termed; — implying doubt as to the correctness or propriety of so designating the person or thing; as, this *so-called* American; *so-called* education.

soc'cer (sŏk'ĕr), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *association.*] Association football. See FOOTBALL, *n.,* 2.

soc'cer·ist (-ĭst), **soc'cer·ite** (-ĭt), *n.* A player or devotee of the game of soccer. *Colloq.*

soce (sōs; sŏs), *n. pl.* [Cf. L. *socii,* pl. of *socius* companion.] Comrades; friends; — used in address. *Dial. Eng.*

so'cia·bil'i·ty (sō'shȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Sociable character, disposition, atmosphere, etc.; friendly social relations or intercourse; as, a dinner marked by *sociability;* to increase *sociability* in a congregation.

so'cia·ble (sō'shȧ·b'l; 277), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *sociable,* fr. L. *sociabilis,* fr. *sociare* to associate, fr. *socius* a companion. See SOCIAL.] **1.** Inclined by nature to community life; natively disposed to companionship or association with others of the same species; — now usually *social.*

Man is said to be a *sociable* animal. *Addison.*

2. Friendly, affable, or companionable in disposition or mood; inclined to seek or enjoy companionship or social intercourse; as, his is a *sociable* nature; not willing to be *sociable* with the new neighbors; feeling *sociable* tonight; also, characterized by friendliness or pleasant social relations or intercourse; as, a *sociable* gathering; living on *sociable* terms.
Syn. — Friendly, familiar, informal, affable, communicative, accessible. See SOCIAL.
Ant. — Unsociable, solitary, reserved, cold.
— **so'cia·ble·ness,** *n.* — **so'cia·bly,** *adv.*

so'cia·ble (sō'shȧ·b'l; 277), *n.* **1.** Also **sociable coach.** An open four-wheeled carriage having two double seats facing each other, and a box for the driver.
2. An informal reception or party designed to promote sociability in a group, esp. of church members; a sociable gathering; a social. *U. S.*
3. In automotive vehicles, a seat accommodating two persons side by side; also, a vehicle having such a seat.
4. Hence, a sofa, tricycle, aeroplane, etc., arranged for sitting side by side.

sociable weaverbird. A South African weaverbird (*Philetaerus socius*) which breeds in colonies, nesting in one great umbrella-shaped structure of grass placed in a tree.

A Sociable Weaverbird; *B* Its Compound Nest, much reduced.

so'cial (sō'shăl), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *social,* fr. L. *socialis,* fr. *socius* an associate, ally; akin to AS. *secg* a man, ON. *seggr,* and L. *sequi* to follow. See SUE.] **1.** That are or may be associated or allied; hence, of, pertaining to, or between, allies or confederates; as, the *Social* War. *Hist.*
2. That is spent, taken, enjoyed, etc., in the company of one's friends or equals; marked by or pertaining to companionship or intercourse with others, esp. for the sake of diversion; as, to devote one's evening to *social* life; a *social* cup of tea; agreeable *social* relations.
3. Sociable by nature or inclination, or in character; social-minded. *Now Rare.*

Preserve him *social,* cheerful, and serene. *Pope.*

4. Composed of those who are sociable or who seek diversion through association with others; often specif., consisting of, pertaining to, or characteristic of society, or the pleasure-seeking world; as, a purely *social* club; all *social* sets; in *social* circles.
5. Gregarious by nature and habit; having a disposition to community life or to co-operative relationships with one's fellows.
6. Of or pertaining to society (sense 11), esp. to society as an organism or as a group of interrelated, interdependent persons; hence, of or pertaining to human relationships in general; as, the *social* order or mind; *social* ethics.
7. Of or pertaining to conditions in or the welfare of human society, esp. in regard to a class or to classes below or likely to fall below the community standard of well-being, as the poor, the alien, the neglected, the maladjusted, the abnormal; as, *social* investigation, legislation, work; hence, of or pertaining to organized welfare work among these classes; as, a *social* center or settlement.
8. Of or pertaining to human beings in their physical contacts or to evils resulting from such contacts, as overcrowding, and, esp., venereal contagion; as, *social* diseases, hygiene, health.
9. Socialistic or communistic; specif., of or pertaining to the relations between capital and labor; as, *social* theories; the *social* question.
10. *Bot.* Naturally growing in groups or masses; — said of individual plants of certain species.
11. *Civil Law.* Of or pertaining to a society, partnership, or corporation.
12. *Forestry.* Pert. to species apt to form pure stands.
13. *Psychol.* Relating to, or involving, the interaction of persons; as, a *social* operation of the mind.
14. *Zool.* Living together and breeding in more or less organized communities; as, *social* birds, ants, bees, etc.
Syn. — SOCIAL, SOCIABLE, CONVIVIAL. That is SOCIAL (the general term) which pertains to society in general, or which has to do with human intercourse; one is SOCIABLE who is companionable, or fond of mingling or talking with others; as, "the desire for removing human error, clearing human confusion, and diminishing human misery . . . — motives eminently such as are called *social*" (*M. Arnold*); *social* instincts; "Preserve him *social,* cheerful, and serene" (*Pope*); "You can always either find something to say, or can amuse me and yourself with a *sociable* and friendly way of saying nothing" (*Cowper*); cf. "Forester seemed to have relapsed into his former *unsociable* humor" (*Miss Edgeworth*). CONVIVIAL implies festive or jovial fellowship; as, "the plump *convivial* parson" (*Cowper*): "dinners *convivial* and political" (*Shelley*).
Ant. — Individualistic; self-centered.

so'cial (sō'shăl), *n.* A social gathering; a sociable; as, a church *social.*

social anthropology. That division of anthropology which emphasizes the study of primitive society and economics; cultural anthropology.

social ascidian. Any of certain ascidians that reproduce by budding like the ordinary compound ascidians, the zooids so produced, however, each being surrounded by a separate test, though remaining connected by stolons.

social bee. Any of several genera of bees of the family Apidae which live together in colonies, as the honeybees, bumblebees, and stingless bees.

social contract *or* **compact.** *Polit. Sci.* An agreement, expressed or implied, existing between the members of a political society for the regulation of their relations with each other and with the government. The theory of the existence of such a contract (called an ***original contract***) as the basis of modern organized human society was propounded by Hobbes and Locke, who assumed that men voluntarily made an agreement limiting their individual liberty so far as was necessary for the common good; and later by J. J. Rousseau (1712–78) and other writers, who assumed such an agreement as the basis of the organization of all political societies. Rousseau's ideas had much influence on thinkers, such as Jefferson, of the period of the American and French revolutions.

social democracy. The principles advocated by social democrats or by any Social Democratic party; also, a movement to establish the principles of any of these groups.

social democrat. **a** A member of the socialist party founded in Germany in 1863 by Ferdinand Lassalle, and in 1875 united with the followers of Karl Marx, aiming to secure the ultimate adoption of state socialism and the immediate betterment of the living conditions of workingmen and the grant of equal suffrage rights for all. **b** [*usually caps.*] A member of any party styled Social Democratic.

Social Democratic party. Any socialistic political party, representing the labor classes, and made up of *social democrats* (which see). They are especially strong in central European countries, as Austria, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Lithuania, Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland. Specif.: **a** *Ger. Politics.* A party esp. influential in the republic from 1919 to 1930, with a moderate constitutional state-socialist program, advocating a friendly foreign policy, and opposing monarchism and militarism at home. **b** *U. S. Politics.* A socialistic party organized in 1897 and later merged in the Socialist party. **c** *Brit. Politics.* Formerly, a radical socialist party, later merged with the Labor party. **d** *Russian Politics.* One of the two chief socialistic parties, representing esp. the working class (artisans, mechanics, etc.) and, since the convention of 1903, divided into two groups, the *Bolsheviki* and the *Mensheviki.* (See BOLSHEVIK, MENSHEVIK.) Cf. SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARY PARTY.

Social Democratic Workingmen's party. See SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

social dividend theory of taxation. = BENEFIT THEORY OF TAXATION.

social dynamics. The branch of social physics dealing with the laws, forces, and phenomena of change in society.

social economy. That branch of social science dealing with proposals for wider diffusion of material welfare; — called also **social economics.** See ECONOMICS.

social environment. See ENVIRONMENT, 2 b.

So'ci·a'les (sō'shĭ·ā'lēz), *n. pl. Zool.* In old classifications, the social bees.

social ethics. Ethics applied to social relations and to definite social problems, esp. such as are involved in organized social-service work.

---

soard. Soared. *Ref. Sp.*
Sob'a·i (sŏb'ȧ·ĭ). *D. Bib.*
Sob'bo·chaj (-ō·kăj'; -kăj). *D. Bib.*
sobd. Sobbed. *Ref. Sp.*
so'berd. Sobered. *Ref. Sp.*
so'ber·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
so'ber·ly, *adj.* GRAVE; sad. *Obs.*
so'ber·ly, *adv.* of SOBER.
so'ber·mood', *n.* Soberness of temperament. *Obs.*
so'ber·ness, *n.* See -NESS. [*Obs.*]
so'ber·sault, *n.* = SOMERSAULT.
so'ber·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
Sobk. Var. of SEBEK.
So·bo'ba (sō·bō'bȧ). *D. Bib.*
Sob'o·chai (sŏb'ō·kĭ; sŏb'ō·kā'ĭ). *D. Bib.*
so'bre. † SOBER.
sobrete, *n.* [OF. *sobreté.*] = SOBRIETY. *Obs.*
soc'cage, soc'cag·er. Vars. of SOCAGE, SOCAGER.
soc'cat·ed. Obs. corrupt. of SOCKETED.
soc·dol'a·ger. Var. of SOCK-[DOLAGER.]
soch. † SUCH.
So'cho, So'choh (sō'kō). *Bib*
So'choth·be'noth (sō'kōth·bē'nōth; sō'kōth·bē'nōth). *D. Bib.*
socht (sŏxt). Var. of SOUGHT.

social evil. Prostitution.

social full-dress uniform. *Mil.* A uniform for wear at social affairs in the evening, corresponding to the civilian dress suit. It is much like the civilian dress suit, but has gold buttons, gold epaulets, and the insignia of rank.

social gospel. The application to social, economic, and political relations of the social teachings of the Bible and particularly of Jesus, such as the infinite worth of human personality, the brotherhood of man, and love as a redemptive force and method.

social hygiene. The prevention of diseases that are socially communicated; — often used euphemistically for the control of venereal diseases.

social insurance. See INSURANCE, *n.*, 1.

so'cial·ism (sō'shăl·ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A political and economic theory of social organization based on collective or governmental ownership and democratic management of the essential means for the production and distribution of goods; also, a policy or practice based on this theory. Socialism aims to replace competition by co-operation and profit seeking by social service, and to distribute income and social opportunity more equitably than they are now believed to be distributed. These aims have given rise to many distinct schools: *Christian Socialism*, promulgated in England by Thomas Hughes, Charles Kingsley, F. D. Maurice, and others; *Owenism* and *Fabianism* in the same country; *collectivism*, *Saint-Simonianism*, and *Fourierism* in France; the *communism* of Brook Farm and the *nationalism* of the followers of Edward Bellamy in America; the *socialism of the chair*, *state socialism*, and the *social democracy* of Germany; the *syndicalism* of France; the *Bolshevism* of Russia. Usually *socialism* denotes the doctrines developed by Ferdinand Lassalle and Karl Marx, especially the *scientific socialism* of the latter and his followers. From the point of view of economic determinism the scientific socialists predict developing antagonism between capitalists and workers as capitalistic control becomes more concentrated and the misery of the working classes increases, the consequent decline of the middle classes, and the final triumph of the proletariat. An anti-utilitarian and aesthetic type of socialism was developed by Ruskin and William Morris and found a few followers in America. On questions of policy, moderate or democratic socialists believe in a slow evolutionary transformation of capitalist into socialist society, while radical or revolutionary socialists believe in class war and the overthrow of capitalism by political uprising or a general strike. The doctrines of the latter are often popularly confused with those of anarchists. *Socialism*, however, favors great extension of governmental action, whereas *anarchism* opposes all government as evil. See SOCIALIST, *Syn.*
2. A state or system in which there is no private property. *Rare.*

socialism of the chair. [G. *kathedersozialismus.*] A term applied about 1872, at first in ridicule, to the doctrines of a group of German political economists who advocated state aid for the betterment of the working classes.

so'cial·ist (sō'shăl·ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *socialiste.*] **1.** One who advocates or practices the doctrines of socialism.
2. [*usually cap.*] A member of a Socialist party or political group.
Syn. — COLLECTIVIST, NATIONALIST, NIHILIST, ANARCHIST, SOCIALIST, COMMUNIST, BOLSHEVIST. All of these groups are united in distrusting the present system of capitalist control of industry. The COLLECTIVIST (or NATIONALIST) would transfer much of that control to existing governments. The other groups object to this, the NIHILIST on the ground that existing governments are survivals of a bad political tradition, the ANARCHIST because they are supports of class distinctions and class privileges. The Marxian SOCIALIST, more specifically, emphasizes the economic evils of capitalistic management, holds that labor creates value, that profit is mostly robbery, and that the proletariat must attain political power to remedy the evil. COMMUNIST, in the usual sense of the word, denotes an extreme Marxian socialist, who would abolish property as well as profit. The BOLSHEVISTS, a Russian political rather than economic group, came into power as revolutionary socialists; after victory they changed their name to *communist* and tried to propagandize abroad.

so'cial·ist (sō'shăl·ĭst), *adj.* [*sometimes cap.*] Of or pertaining to socialism or socialists; socialistic.

Socialist Church. See LABOR CHURCH.

so'cial·is'tic (sō'shăl·ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, appropriate to, or based on, socialism; favoring socialism.

Socialist Labor party. *U. S. Politics.* A socialistic party formed in 1874, orig. called the *Social Democratic Workingmen's party*, but changing the name in 1877.

socialist of the chair. An advocate of socialism of the chair (which see).

Socialist party. *Politics.* A political party adhering in general to the principles of socialism (see SOCIALISM, 1). Socialist parties are found under varying names in many countries, and range, esp. in program, from the moderate Right to the extreme Left. Cf. LABOR PARTY. Specif., *U. S.*, a socialistic party formed by fusion, after 1899, of the Social Democratic party and seceders from the Socialist Labor party.

Socialist Youth International. See INTERNATIONAL, *n.*, 2.

so'ci·al'i·ty (sō'shĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. or L.; F. *socialité*, fr. L. *socialitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being social; specif.: **a** Sociability.
Cheerful human *sociality* and friendliness. *Carlyle.*
b Fitness for or adaptability to formal social life.
2. A social affair or gathering; an instance of social intercourse.
3. The tendency, esp. in human beings, to associate with one's fellows or to form social groups; also, the manifestation of this tendency in actuality; as, the *sociality* of bees; the emergence of *sociality* among savages; sometimes, social conscience. "Restrained but little by *sociality* and the altruistic sentiments." *W. H. Mallock.*
4. The fact or condition of being associated or of co-operating; — with *in* or *with*; as, to maintain *sociality* with other countries.

so'cial·i·za'tion (sō'shăl·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* The action or process of socializing; the state of being socialized.

so'cial·ize (sō'shăl·īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To render social; esp., to fit or train for society or a social environment; as, to *socialize* children or corrigible prisoners.
2. To adapt to social needs or uses; to use for social purposes; as, to *socialize* one's habits, gifts, or wealth.
3. To render socialistic in nature; to conform to, or regulate by, the theories or practices of socialism; as, to *socialize* industries or the laws of a country.
4. *Educ.* To bring about the active participation of pupil and teachers in; as, to *socialize* a recitation.

so'cial·iz'er (sō'shăl·ĭz'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, socializes.

so'cial-mind'ed (66), *adj.* Also **so'cial·ly minded.** Having an interest in society; often specif., actively interested in social welfare or the well-being of society as a whole.

social organism. *Sociol.* Society considered as an organization, or organic unit, analogous to a physiological organism.

social physics. The science of social phenomena conceived of as subject to invariable natural laws; — Auguste Comte's first name for *sociology*.

social psychology. See PSYCHOLOGY.

social register. A register, or directory, of persons socially prominent.

Social Revolutionary party. *Russian Politics.* One of the two chief socialistic parties, representing esp. the peasant class. Its members (the *Social Revolutionaries* or *Social Revolutionists*) follow theories of socialism opposed to the Marxian theories. Cf. MAXIMALIST, MINIMALIST, and SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

social science. **a** The science that deals with human society or its characteristic elements, as family, state, or race, and with the relations and institutions involved in man's existence and well-being as a member of an organized community; — sometimes synonymous with *politics* (sense 1), but more often with *sociology*. **b** One of a group of sciences dealing with special phases of human society, as economics, sociology, politics, ethics, etc.

social secretary. An employee charged with details of social correspondence and appointments.

social selection. The differential action of social conditions or agencies on the longevity and reproductive rates of individuals and strains in the population; as, war is a factor in *social selection*.

social service. Any activity designed to promote social welfare; specif., organized philanthropic assistance of the sick, destitute or unfortunate by a hospital, church or charitable agency; welfare work. — **so'cial-serv'ice,** *adj.*

social settlement. = SETTLEMENT, 17.

social shop. A plant operated by several men who do some of their own work in addition to hiring workers; — so called esp. in needle trades. *U. S.*

social statics. The branch of social physics dealing with the fundamental laws of the social order and the equilibrium of forces in a stable society.

social unit. A unit of a society, as an individual, a family, or a group.

Social War. **a** *Gr. Hist.* A war (357–355 B.C.) between Athens and her allies (Byzantium, Chios, Rhodes, and Cos), in which the former was defeated. **b** *Gr. Hist.* A war (220–217 B.C.) between the Achaean and Aetolian Leagues. **c** *Rom. Hist.* Also *Marsian War.* A struggle (90–88 B.C.) between Rome and her Italian allies on the extension of the privileges of citizenship. Rome was successful but only after granting many concessions.

social wasp. Any wasp of the family Vespidae, whose members live in communal nests.

social weaverbird. The sociable weaverbird.

social whale. = BLACKFISH, 1.

so'ci·a'tion (sō'sĭ·ā'shŭn; sō'shĭ-), *n.* Association. *Rare.*

so'ci·a'tive (sō'shĭ·ā'tĭv; -ā·tĭv), *adj.* [L. *sociatus.* See SOCIATE.] **1.** Associative. *Rare.*
2. *Gram.* Expressive of association; as, the *sociative* case.
3. *Sociol.* Tending to produce social conduct.

so·ci'e·tal (sō·sī'ĕ·tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to society, esp. organized society; social; as, *societal* evolution, selection, or psychology. — **so·ci'e·tal·ly,** *adj.*

so·ci'e·tar'i·an (sō·sī'ĕ·târ'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to society, or, esp., to societarianism. *Now Rare.*

so·ci'e·tar'i·an, *n.* **1.** One with socialistic views; specif., a Fourierist. See FOURIERISM.
2. One who moves in fashionable society. *Rare.*

so·ci'e·tar'i·an·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of the societarians (sense 1).

so·ci'e·tar'y (sō·sī'ĕ·tĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Societarian. *Rare.*
2. Societal.

‖**so·ci'e·tas** (sō·sī'ĕ·tăs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* = SOCIETY, *n.*, 10.

‖**so·ci'e·tas le'o·ni'na** (lē'ō·nī'nä). [L.] = LEONINE PARTNERSHIP.

So·ci'e·tas Ro'si·cru'ci·a'na in An'gli·a (rō'zĭ·krōō'shĭ·ā'nä ĭn ăng'glĭ·ä). See ROSICRUCIAN, *n.*

‖**so·ci'e·tas so·ci'e·ta'tum** (sō·sī'ĕ·tā'tŭm). [L.] An association or aggregation of societies.

‖**so·ci'e·tas u'ni·ver·so'rum bo·no'rum** (ū'nĭ·vĕr·sō'rŭm bō·nō'rŭm; 181). [L.] A partnership including all the property of the partners, however acquired.

‖**so'cié'té'** (sō'syā'tā'), *n.* [F.] Society; company.

‖**so'cié'té' a'no'nyme'** (ä'nō'nĕm'). [F.] *Finance & Commerce.* In France, a society or corporation, esp. a moneyed corporation, in which liability is limited to the capital invested. Cf. COMMANDITE.

‖**so'cié'té' en com'man'dite'** (ăn kō'män'dēt'). [F.] = COMMANDITE, *n.*

‖**So'cié'té' gé'né'rale' de cré'dit' mo'bi'lier'** (zhā'nā'räl' dĕ krā'dē' mō'bē'lyā'). See CRÉDIT MOBILIER.

‖**so'cie·teit'** (sō'syĕ·tāt'), *n.* [D.] *Rom. Dutch Law.* A society or partnership.

So·ci'e·ties, the (sō·sī'ĕ·tĭz). Also **Society men** *or* **people.** *Scot. Eccl. Hist.* The Cameronians; — their earliest names.

so·ci'e·ti·fied (-tĭ·fīd), *adj.* Fitted for society, esp. for formal social life. *Rare.*

so·ci'e·tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* [*society* + *-ism.*] Association, or tendency to associate, in a society or societies.

so·ci'e·tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who belongs to a society. *Rare.*

so·ci'e·tol'o·gy (sō·sī'ĕ·tŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*society* + *-logy.*] Sociology; — preferred by some for philological reasons, but rare in use. — **so·ci'e·tol'o·gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

so·ci'e·ty (sō·sī'ĕ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *société*, fr. L. *societas*, fr. *socius* an associate. See SOCIAL.] **1.** Companionship or association with one's fellows; usually, friendly or intimate intercourse; company; as, cut off from all *society*; to enjoy the *society* of his friends.
2. One's friends or companions collectively; also, *Rare*, a companion or friend; as, for *society* he had a cat.
3. *Obs.* **a** Participation; co-operation, etc. **b** Relationship; connection; association. **c** An alliance; a confederation; union. **d** Partnership.
4. The social order, esp. as a state or system restricting the individual; one's social environment; community life; as, Shelley was always at war with *society*.
5. The community as an aggregate of persons; all those who are responsible for the prevailing social order.
Society everywhere is in conspiracy against the manhood of every one of its members. *Emerson.*
6. Hence: **a** Any portion of a community regarded as a unit distinguishable by particular aims or standards of living or conduct; a social circle or a group of social circles having a clearly marked identity; as, to move in polite *society*; in the judgment of good *society*. **b** That part of the community which marks itself apart as a leisured class, with much time given to formal social affairs, fashionable sports, etc.; as, a busy week for *society*.
7. A voluntary association of individuals for common ends; esp., an organized group living or working together, periodically meeting together, worshiping together, or the like, because of a community of interests, beliefs, etc.; a corporate or co-operative body; as, a *society* of lawyers, monks, or university fellows; an agricultural, philanthropic, or missionary *society*.
8. *Eccl.* In Congregational churches in the United States, esp. in New England, a corporation connected with a local church, having control of the ownership of the church buildings and the determination and payment of the minister's salary; — called also *parish*. Besides church members, it includes pewholders and adult regular attendants, admission being secured by election, etc. The institution is falling into disuse in many places, the church itself becoming incorporated and assuming the rights of the society.
9. *Ecology.* **a** A unit assemblage of plants within an association or consociation characterized by a single species; as, the alder *society* within the sugar maple consociation; — often explicitly called *plant society*. See 1st PLANT, 3. **b** = ASSOCIATION, 7 c.
10. *Rom. & Civil Law.* A relation or contract answering in general to English common-law law partnership, including the community of goods between husband and wife as well as ordinary business partnership relations.
11. *Sociol.* An enduring, co-operating social group so functioning as to maintain itself and perpetuate the species; a community, esp. a nation with respect to its traditions, institutions and collective activities and interests. More narrowly: **a** A social organism. **b** A culture (sense 5 a).
Syn. — See ASSOCIATION.

so·ci'e·ty (sō·sī'ĕ·tĭ), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, society, esp. the fashionable social set; concerned with the activities of society; as, a *society* leader, editor, or page (in a newspaper).

Society for Ethical Culture. A society aiming to teach the supremacy of moral ends above all others, to teach the immediate authority of the moral law, and to advance the science and art of right living. The first society was formed in New York by Prof. Felix Adler in 1876.

society goods. *Roman & Civil Law.* Goods of a society, or partnership; specif., the community property of husband and wife.

so·ci'e·ty·ish (sō·sī'ĕ·tĭ·ĭsh), *adj.* Society; tending to promote social divisions or distinctions.

Society men *or* **people.** The Societies.

Society of Friends. The sect of Friends, or Quakers. See FRIEND, *n.*, 6, esp. (1) & (2).

Society of Jesus. Abbr. *S. J.* See JESUIT, *n.*, 1.

Society of Our Lady of the Cenacle. See 1st CENACLE, 2 a.

Society of Separatists. = SEPARATIST, *n.*, 2 b.

Society of the Cincinnati. A hereditary order founded in 1783 by officers of the War of the American Revolution. The membership includes (usually) only the oldest living male descendants, in the direct line, of the original members.

Society of the Priests of Mercy. See FATHERS OF MERCY.

society queen. A matron conspicuously dominating a society (sense 6).

society screw. *Microscopy.* A standard screw thread adopted by the Royal Microscopical Society for objectives and nosepieces and now in practically universal use throughout the world.

society verse. [F. *vers de société.*] A light, finished kind of lyrical poetry, suited to amuse polite society.

So·cin'i·an (sō·sĭn'ĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Socinus, the Socinians, or Socinianism.

So·cin'i·an, *n.* An adherent of Socinus or Socinianism.

So·cin'i·an·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* The tenets or doctrinal system of Faustus Socinus (Sozzini), an Italian theologian (1539–1604), originated by him on the basis of hints and suggestions found in the papers left by his uncle Laelius Socinus (1525–62). Socinus denied the Trinity, the divinity of Christ, the personality of the Devil, the native and total depravity of man, the substitutionary atonement, the efficacy of sacraments, and the eternity of future punishment. His tenets were that Christ was a man miraculously conceived by the Virgin Mary; that the Holy Spirit is a power or influence exerted by God; that human sin was the imitation of Adam's sin, and salvation something to be achieved by the imitation of Christ's virtue; that the Bible is to be interpreted by, and as being in accord with, human reason. Vigorously opposed by both Catholics and Protestants, the movement has long since ceased to exist in organized form, but it has remained influential.

So·cin'i·an·is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Socinian in character or tendency.

So·cin'i·an·ize (sō·sĭn'ĭ·ăn·īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To cause to conform to, or to imbue with, the principles of Socinianism.

socio-. A combining form, French *socio-*, from Latin *socius*, companion, denoting: **a** *Society, social*, as in **so'ci·o·ge·net'ic, so'ci·og'e·ny, so'ci·og'ra·phy, so'ci·ol'a·try, so'ci·o·phi'a·gous, so'ci·o·stat'ic.** **b** *Social and*; — in adjectives, as in **so'ci·o·ed'u·ca'tion·al, so'ci·o-of·fi'cial, so'ci·o·po·lit'i·cal, so'ci·o·re·li'gious.** **c** *Sociological and*; — in adjectives, as in **so'ci·o·cul'tur·al, so'ci·o·le'gal, so'ci·o·ro·man'tic, so'ci·o·tech'ni·cal.**

so'ci·o·cen'tric (sō'shĭ·ō·sĕn'trĭk), *adj.* Having society as its center.

so'ci·oc'ra·cy (sō'shĭ·ŏk'rä·sĭ), *n.* [*socio-* + *-cracy.*] **a** A theoretical form of government in which society as a whole has sovereign rights. **b** The application of scientifically determined principles promoting the interests of society as a whole. — **so'ci·o·crat** (sō'shĭ·ō·krăt), *n.* — **so'ci·o·crat'ic** (-krăt'ĭk), *adj.*

so'ci·o·e'co·nom'ic (sō'shĭ·ō·ē'kō·nŏm'ĭk; -ĕk'ō-), *adj.* Of or pertaining to social economics; also, having a character or aspect both social and economic.

so'ci·o·gen'e·sis (-jĕn'ĕ·sĭs), *n.* [NL.] **a** The genesis of society. **b** The science of the evolution of societies, or of a particular society, community, or social unit.

so'ci·o·lo'gi·an (sō'sĭ·ō·lō'jĭ·ăn; sō'shĭ·ō-), *n.* A sociologist. *Rare.*

so'ci·o·lo·gis'tic (-lō·jĭs'tĭk), *adj.* [See -ISTIC.] Sociological; specif., designating a school of sociology which interprets the phenomena of society as manifestations of social interactions.

so'ci·ol'o·gy (sō'sĭ·ŏl'ō·jĭ; sō'shĭ-; 277), *n.* [*socio-* + *-logy.*] The science of the origin and evolution of society, or of the

so'cial·ize, so'cial·i·za'tion. Vars. of SOCIALIZE, SOCIALIZATION.
so'cial·iz'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
so'cial·ly, *adv.* of SOCIAL.
so'cial·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
so'cial·ty. Var. of SOCIALITY.
so'ci·ate, *n. & v. i.* = ASSOCIATE, *n. & v. i.* *Now Rare.* — *adj.* Associated. *Obs.*
so'cie, *v. i.* [OF. *socier.*] To associate (one person or group) with (another) in some enterprise. *Obs.*
so·ci'e·ty·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
so'ci·i (sō'shĭ·ī), *n.*, *pl.* of SOCIUS.
so'ci·ol'o·gism, *n.* See -ISM.
so'ci·ol'o·gize, *v. i. & t.* See -IZE. — **so'ci·ol'o·giz'er,** *n.* — **so'ci·ol'o·giz'ing,** *adj. & n.*

forms, institutions, and functions of human groups. Its subject matter is variously conceived to be society, culture, social institutions, collective behavior, or social interaction. Comte coined the term *sociologie* [F.] in 1838 as the name for the comprehensive, objective study of the associated life of man and made it the culmination of his hierarchy of the sciences. Herbert Spencer gave content to the science and great impetus to its development by systematic studies in the evolution of social institutions and by his organismic analogies. Since Spencer's time, the subject has developed rapidly in all civilized countries, notably in the United States. — **so'ci·o·log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **so'ci·o·log'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **so'ci·o·log'i·cal·ly**, *adv.* — **so'ci·ol'o·gist** (-ōl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

so'ci·o·med'i·cal (sō'shĭ-ō-mĕd'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [*socio-* + *medical.*] Pertaining to the interrelations of medicine and social welfare.

so'ci·o·met'ric (-mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* [*socio-* + *metric.*] Adapted for or used in the measurement of social phenomena; as, a *sociometric* scale.

so'ci·on'o·my (sō'shĭ·ŏn'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*socio-* + Gr. *nomos* law.] The study of the laws controlling the organization and development of society. — **so'ci·o·nom'ic** (-ō-nŏm'ĭk), *adj.* *Both Now Rare.*

so'ci·us (sō'shĭ·ŭs), *n.; pl.* SOCII (-ī). [L. See SOCIAL.] **1.** Member; fellow; associate; sometimes [*cap.*], God, as the friend and companion of man.
2. *Sociol.* The individual conceived as the social unit, or in his social relationships.

‖**so'ci·us cri'mi·nis** (sō'shĭ·ŭs krĭm'ĭ·nĭs). [L.] An associate or accomplice in crime.

sock (sŏk), *n.* [ME. *sock*, fr. AS. *socc* a sock, kind of shoe, fr. L. *soccus* a kind of low-heeled light shoe, fr. Gr. (cf. Gr. *sykchos*), of Oriental origin; cf. Av. *haxa* sole of the foot.] **1.** Originally, a low shoe or slipper; also, a sandal; often specif., a shoe worn by actors of comedy in ancient Greece and Rome; hence, comedy as a form of literary or theatrical art; the comic stage. Cf. BUSKIN, 2.
2. A knit or woven covering for the foot and lower leg; a stocking with a short leg.
3. *Colloq.* **a** A sock or the like used as a bag for savings. **b** *pl.* A term of familiar address; — esp. with *old*.
4. *Aviation.* = WIND CONE.
5. *Shoe Mfg.* A warm inner sole to be inserted in a shoe.

sock, *v. t.* To furnish socks to; to put socks on.

sock, *n.* *Dial.* **a** = SOAK, *n.*, 2 a & b. **b** Drainage.

sock, *n.* [OF. *soc*, of Celt. origin; cf. OIr. *socc* plowshare, snout. See SOW **hog.**] A plowshare. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*

sock, *v. t.* [Origin uncert.] To sew (a corpse); — with *in* or *into* (a shroud). *Obs.*

sock, *v. t.* [Origin uncert.] To hurl, drive, or strike violently; also, to beat; to deliver a blow or a beating to. *Slang.* — *n.* A socking; a violent blow or hit. *Slang.*

sock, *v. t. & i.* To treat to, or indulge in, dainties. — *n.* Food; esp., dainties. *Both Slang, Eton Coll., Eng*

sock, *v. i.* [Imitative.] To sigh. *Dial. Eng.*

sock, *n.* [Cf. SUCK.] = SOCK LAMB.

sock. Var. of SOC; SOKE; SOK (see MEASURE, *Table*).

sock·dol'a·ger (sŏk-dŏl'ă·jĕr), *n.* [Corrupt. of *doxology.*] **1.** That which ends or settles a matter, as a decisive blow, answer, or the like. *Slang, U. S.*
2. Something unusually large. *Slang, U. S.*

sock'er (sŏk'ĕr), *n.* *Shoe Mfg.* One who smooths socks (sense 5) after insertion and pasting.

sock'er, *n.* One who socks, or hits.

sock'er. Variant of SOCCER.

sock'et (sŏk'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *v. t.;* -ET·ED (-ĕd; -ĭd); -ET·ING.
1. To provide with, or support in or by, a socket.
2. To insert, screw, or otherwise secure, in a socket.
3. *Golf.* To hit with the socket of the club.

sock'et (sŏk'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [ME. *soket*, orig., a spearhead shaped like a plowshare, fr. AF. *soket*, dim. of OF. *soc* plowshare. See SOCK plowshare.] **1.** A lance or spear end resembling a small sock, or plowshare. *Obs.*
2. An opening or hollow that forms a holder for something; a hollow piece that serves as a standard, or support for a pole, rod, shaft, or similarly shaped thing; as, candle *sockets* in a candelabrum; also, a device to receive or grip the end of a thing, as a rope, a timber, a tool, an incandescent lamp (see LAMP HOLDER), the shaft of a golf club, etc.

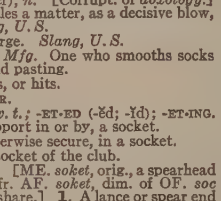

Sockets (2) for the end of a rope. 1 Common Form; 2 Step Socket.

3. The last of something that is dying, fading, or flickering out; — in allusion to a candle burned to the socket.
4. *Anat.* In an articulation or joint, a cavity into which a corresponding part fits; as, an eye *socket*; a tooth *socket*; a bone *socket*.
5. *Petrol.* Any of several fishing tools for catching the outside of pipe or tools lost in an oil well.
6. *Plumbing.* = HUB, 9 a.

socket basket. The basket of a socket.

socket chisel. See WOODWORKING CHISEL.

socket pole. A pole armed with iron fixed on by a socket. *U.S.*

socket punch. A hollow punch, as a belt punch, with a cutting edge forming a closed curve.

socket screw. A screw having a recess or socket to fit a wrench for turning.

socket spanner. = BOX WRENCH.

socket washer. A washer countersunk to receive a bolthead or nut.

socket wrench. = BOX WRENCH.

sock'eye' (sŏk'ĭ'), *n.*, **sockeye salmon.** [Coast Salish, *suk-kegh.*] The blueback salmon.

sock lamb. [Cf. SUCK.] A cade lamb; also, a spoiled pet.

sock lining. *Shoe Mfg.* A thin piece of leather or fabric cut and inserted in the manner of a sock (sense 5).

sock'mak'er (sŏk'māk'ĕr), *n.* One whose work or business is making socks. — **sock'mak'ing** (-Ĭng), *adj. & n.*

sock suspenders. = SUSPENDER, *n.*, 2 b.

so'cle (sŏk'l; sō'k'l), *n.* [F., fr. It. *zoccolo*, also, wooden shoe, fr. L. *socculus*, dim. of *soccus*. See SOCK shoe; cf. ZOCCO.] **1.** *Arch.* A projecting member, usually molded, at the foot of a wall or pier, or beneath the base of a column, pedestal, or the like. It is distinguished from the base proper, or plinth.
2. *Cookery.* A base, as of rice or bread which allows elaborate garnishing of a made dish.

soc'man (sŏk'măn; sōk'-), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [See SOCAGE.] *A.-S. & Early Eng. Law.* **a** Earlier form of SOKEMAN. **b** Specif., a tenant by socage; a socager.

soc'man·ry (-rĭ), *n.* *A.-S. & Early Eng. Law.* **a** Earlier form of SOKEMANRY. **b** Specif., tenure by socage.

so'co (sō'kō), *n.* [Pg. *socó*, fr. Tupi *soco*, *çoco.*] Any of several Brazilian herons; esp., any of certain night herons and bitterns.

So·co'tran (sō-kō'trăn; sŏk'ō-trăn), *adj.* Also **So·co'trine** (-trĭn; -trīn). Of or pertaining to Socotra, an island in the Indian Ocean, off Cape Guardafui, Africa. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Socotra, the people of which are mostly Arabs and Negroes, the latter being largely fugitive slaves.

Soc'ra·te'an (sŏk'rȧ·tē'ăn), *adj.* Socratic.

Soc'ra·tic (sō-krăt'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *Socraticus*, fr. Gr. *Sōkratikos.*] Of or pertaining to Socrates, the Grecian sage and teacher (469–399 B.C.), or Socratism, or the Socratics.

So·crat'ic, *n.* A follower of Socrates; esp., any of the Greek philosophers directly influenced by him.

So·crat'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Socratic.

So·crat'i·cal·ly, *adv.* In the Socratic method.

Socratic induction. = SOCRATIC METHOD.

Socratic irony. Pretended ignorance or willingness to learn from others assumed for the sake of making their errors conspicuous by means of adroit questioning. Socrates is represented by Plato as employing this method in his tilts with the Sophists. Cf. SOCRATIC METHOD.

So·crat'i·cism (sō-krăt'ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* **a** = SOCRATISM. **b** A Socratic trait.

Socratic method. The method of inquiry and instruction employed by Socrates, esp. as represented in the dialogues of Plato. It consists of a series of questionings the object of which is to elicit a clear and consistent expression of something supposed to be implicitly known by all rational beings.

Socratic philosophy. The philosophy of Socrates and his followers; — often used to denote, esp., the teachings of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, which form a consistent development, and sometimes to denote the teachings of all Greek schools directly influenced by Socrates, particularly the Academy, and the Cynic, Cyrenaic, Megarian, and Elian schools, which were founded by his immediate disciples. To Socrates himself are usually ascribed, besides an intense ethical devotion which influenced all later Greek philosophy, the development of the inductive method and the conception of knowledge or insight as the foundation of virtue.

Soc'ra·tism (sŏk'rȧ·tĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy or the method of Socrates.

Soc'ra·tist (sŏk'rȧ·tĭst), *n.* [Gr. *Sokratistēs.*] A Socratic.

Soc'ra·tize (-tīz), *v. i.* To practice the Socratic method.

sod (sŏd). Obs. past tense & past part. of SEETHE.

sod, *adj.* [Past part. of SEETHE.] Boiled, as food; also, sodden; soggy; fermented. *Dial.* — *n.* Boiled meat. *Obs.*

sod, *v. i. & t.* [From SOD, past part.] To soak or become soaked. *Dial. Eng.*

sod (sŏd), *n.* [MD. & MLG. *sode;* appar. akin to E. SEETHE.] **1.** That stratum of the soil filled with the roots of grass, herbs, etc.; turf; sward; also, a piece of such surface cut or pulled off; a turf, or peat.
2. *pl.* A kind of saddle stuffed with straw. *Chiefly Scot.*
3. The ground; grass-covered earth; the soil; as, to lie upon the *sod;* often, figuratively, esp. in *old sod*, one's native country.
4. Something likened to sod, as in heaviness or impermeableness.

> Still wouldst thou sing, and I have ears in vain,
> To thy high requiem become a *sod.* *Keats.*

5. A sodded, or grass-covered, state; as, to keep in *sod.*
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
sod-build, sod-cutting, sod-forming, sod-roofed.
— *under the sod.* Buried.

sod, *v. t.;* SOD'DED; SOD'DING. To cover with sod; — often with *down*, *over*, etc.

sod (sŏd), *n.* The rock dove. *Local, Scot.*

so'da (sō'dȧ), *n.* [It. & ML., fr. ML. *sodanum*, prop., headache remedy, fr. *soda* headache, fr. Ar. *ṣudāʿ* splitting headache.] **1.** Sodium carbonate, esp. the decahydrate, $Na_2CO_3.10H_2O$. See SODIUM CARBONATE.
2. Sodium bicarbonate (which see).
3. Sodium hydroxide (which see).
4. Sodium oxide, Na_2O; — equiv., in *carbonate of soda, soda alum, soda salts*, etc., to *sodium*. Salts of sodium were formerly considered to be compounds of soda. Cf. 1st LIME, 2, *Note.*
5. Short for SODA WATER. Also, a drink of soda water. See WHISKY AND SODA.
6. *Faro.* The card that shows face up in the dealing box before play begins.

so'da, *n.* [ML. See 1st SODA.] Headache; cephalalgia. *Obs.*

soda alum. = SODIUM ALUM.

soda ash. Commercial anhydrous sodium carbonate, Na_2CO_3, obtained as a white powder or in lumps. See SODIUM CARBONATE.

soda ball. See LEBLANC PROCESS.

soda biscuit. **a** A biscuit leavened with soda and sour milk or buttermilk. **b** A soda cracker.

soda bread. Bread leavened with soda and sour milk.

so'da·clase (sō'dȧ·klās), *n.* [*soda* + *-clase.*] Any soda-rich plagioclase feldspar containing from 100 to 90 per cent albite and 0 to 10 per cent anorthite.

soda cracker. A lightly baked crisp cracker made from yeast dough neutralized with soda.

soda crystals. See SODIUM CARBONATE.

soda feldspar. See FELDSPAR.

soda fountain. **1.** An apparatus with delivery tube, faucets, etc., for drawing soda water.
2. Loosely, the equipment necessary for the preparation and serving of sodas, sundaes, etc.; also, the counter at which sodas, etc., are dispensed.

so'da–gran'ite, *n.* *Petrog.* **1.** A granite containing more soda than potash.
2. A granite rock differing from normal granite in containing a soda-plagioclase instead of orthoclase. It is actually an albite-diorite.

so·da'ic (sō-dā'ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to, or containing, soda.

soda lake. A lake containing dissolved soda (sodium carbonate).

soda lime. A granular mixture of caustic soda (sodium hydroxide) and slaked lime, used to absorb moisture, carbon dioxide, poison gases, etc. For its use in gas masks, other substances, as cement, kieselguhr, and sodium permanganate, are usually added, while the amount of soda may be very small. — **so'da–lime',** *adj.*

so'da·list (sō'dȧ·lĭst), *n.* A member of a sodality.

so'da·lite (sō'dȧ·lĭt), *n.* [*soda* + *-lite.*] *Mineral.* A transparent to translucent mineral of vitreous or greasy luster, in color white, greenish, gray, blue, etc., found in certain igneous rocks. It is a sodium aluminum silicate with some chlorine, $Na_4(AlCl)Al_3(SiO_4)_3$, and occurs commonly in dodecahedrons, also massive. H., 5.5–6. Sp. gr., 2.14–2.30.

so'da·lite–sy'e·nite, *n.* *Petrog.* A granitic rock composed of orthoclase, albite, hornblende, and interstitial sodalite. The latter mineral is regarded as primary.

so'da·lith·ite (sō'dȧ·lĭth·īt), *n.* [*soda* + *lith-* + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* A leucocratic plutonic differentiation rock, composed almost exclusively of sodalite, with small amounts of aegirite, alkali-feldspar, and eudialyte.

so·dal'i·ty (sō-dăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. or L.; F. *sodalité*, fr. L. *sodalitas*, fr. *sodalis* a comrade.] **1.** Association; union; fellowship; unity.

> The steadfast *sodality* of affliction and affection and fortitude.
> *Owen Wister.*

2. A fellowship or fraternity; a brotherhood; specif., *R.C.Ch.*, a lay association for devotion or for charitable purposes.
3. A chapel used for sodality meetings and devotions. *NovR.*

soda lye. A solution of sodium hydroxide, as one used in soap making.

soda mesolite. *Mineral.* Natrolite. See MESOTYPE.

soda mica. Paragonite. See MICA.

sod·am'ide (sōd·ăm'īd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** [*sodium* + *amide.*] *Chem.* A white, waxy, crystalline compound, $NaNH_2$, obtained by passing ammonia over heated sodium. It is used in organic syntheses, esp. of indigo.

soda niter. = SODIUM NITRATE.

soda plant. **a** The saltwort (*Salsola soda*). **b** Any of several saltbushes of the genus *Atriplex.*

soda pop. Flavored soda water sold in tightly capped or corked bottles, as birch, root, or ginger beer.

so'da–pot'ash' feld'spar'. See FELDSPAR.

soda pulp. A wood pulp for papermaking prepared by boiling crushed wood under pressure with a caustic soda solution. Cf. SULPHITE PULP.

soda saleratus. = SODIUM BICARBONATE.

soda soap. A soap made with soda. See SOAP, *n.*, 1.

soda waste. See LEBLANC PROCESS.

soda water. **1.** Orig., and still sometimes, water containing soda, as a beverage consisting of a weak solution of sodium bicarbonate, with some acid to cause effervescence.
2. Now, in common usage, a beverage consisting of water highly charged with carbon dioxide (carbonic acid), to which a flavored sirup is usually added.

sod'–bound', *adj.* Impeded in growth or yield by a crowded condition of the sod; as, *sod-bound* grass or meadows.

sod'bust'er (sŏd'bŭs'tĕr), *n.* A farmer. *Western U. S.*

sod cloth. At the foot of a tent wall, a heavy canvas or duck cloth that extends into the ground and serves to exclude vermin and rain.

sod culture. The culture of fruit trees in sod, with or without supplemental fertilizing.

sod'ded (sŏd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Covered with or made of sods.

sod'den (sŏd'n), *past part.* of SEETHE.

sod'den (sŏd'n), *adj.* [Past part. of SEETHE. Cf. SUTLER.]
1. Boiled; stewed; steeped. *Now Rare.*
2. As flaccid or as spent as if unduly stewed; heavy or spiritless; dulled, esp. by dissipation; as, *sodden* features.
3. Heavy or soggy because of imperfect baking or boiling; as, *sodden* biscuits.
4. Soaked; heavy with moisture; saturated.
5. Drunk; intoxicated; drunken.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
sodden-faced, sodden-headed, sodden-minded, sodden-witted.

sod'den, *n.* Boiled meat. *Obs.*

sod'den, *v. t.* To make sodden, as by soaking, dulling, etc. — *v. i.* To become sodden, or, esp., a soggy mass.

sod'ding, *n.* The action of one who sods; also, turfs for use by one who sods.

sod'dite (sŏd'ĭt), *n.* [After F. *Soddy* (b. 1877), Eng. physicist.] *Mineral.* A hydrous uranium silicate, $12UO_3.5SiO_2.14H_2O$, occurring in fine-grained pale-yellow aggregates or orthorhombic crystals.

sod'dy (sŏd'ĭ), *adj.;* SOD'DI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SOD'DI·EST. Consisting of, or covered with, sod; abounding in sods; turfy.

sod'dy (sŏd'ĭ), *n.; pl.* SODDIES (-īz). A sod house. *Western U. S.*

sod grass. Any kind of grass that forms good sod. Cf. ST.-AUGUSTINE-GRASS a.

sod house. A house with walls built of sod or turf laid in horizontal layers.

so'dic (sō'dĭk), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or containing, sodium.

so'di·o- (sō'dĭ·ō-), *Chem.* A combining form from *sodium*, denoting *sodic and*, as in:

sodioaluminic	**sodiocitrate**	**sodioplatinic**
sodioaurous	**sodiohydric**	**sodiotartrate**

— **so'di·o** (-ō), *adj.*

so'di·um (sō'dĭ·ŭm; 159), *n.* [NL., fr. SODA.] *Chem.* A soft, waxy, silver-white metallic element of the alkali group, occurring abundantly (always combined), as in common salt, Chile saltpeter, trona, borax, glauberite, albite, etc. Salts of it are found in the animal body, esp. in the fluids, and in most plants. Symbol, *Na* (*natrium*); at. no., 11; at. wt., 22.997. Metallic sodium was first obtained by Davy in 1807 by electrolysis. It is prepared commercially by electrolysis of fused sodium hydroxide or sodium chloride. It is lighter than water (sp. gr. 0.97). Melting point, 97.5° C. (207.5° F.). Sodium is chemically very active, oxidizing readily in air and reacting violently with water to form sodium hydroxide and hydrogen; hence it is kept under kerosene or other hydrocarbon liquid. Sodium is univalent, forming a large and important series of soluble salts. It and its compounds impart an intense yellow color to flames. Metallic sodium is used chiefly in the manufacture of sodium cyanide and in organic synthesis.

sodium acetate. *Chem.* A colorless, crystalline salt, $NaC_2H_3O_2$, used in making mordants, in preserving foods, as a reagent, etc.

sodium alum. *Chem.* A colorless, crystalline salt, $NaAl(SO_4)_2.12H_2O$, a sodium aluminum sulphate. It does not crystallize as readily as ammonium alum or potassium alum.

sodium aluminate. *Chem.* A white amorphous solid, $NaAlO_2$, used as a mordant, water softener, etc.

sodium amide. = SODAMIDE.

sodium arsenate. *Chem.* Any arsenate of sodium; specif., the acid salt Na_2HAsO_4, used in dyeing, in medicine, etc.

so'ci·o·nom'ics (sō'shĭ·ō-nŏm'ĭks), *n.* = SOCIONOMY. See -ICS.

sock'et-and-spig'ot joint. = HUB-AND-SPIGOT JOINT.

sock'et-ful, *n.* See -FUL, 2.

sock'et-less, *adj.* See -LESS.

sockle, socle. † SUCKLE.

sock'less, *adj.* See -LESS. —

sock'less·ness, *n.*

sock'man. † SOCMAN, SOKEMAN.

sockt. Socked. *Ref. Sp.*

sock'y (sŏk'ĭ), *adj.* Soaky, moist. *Dial.* [SOCHO.]

So'coh (sō'kō). *Bib.* Var. of

soc'ome, *n.* [See SOKEN.] *A.-S. & Early Eng. Law.* Soke. *Obs.*

So·co'tri, *pl.* of SOCOTRAN, *n.*

Socotrine dragon's blood. See DRAGON'S BLOOD, 1 b.

socour. † SUCCOR.

so'da-and-acid fire extinguisher. See FIRE EXTINGUISHER, *Illust.*

so'da·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

sod'den. † SUDDEN.

sod'dend. Soddened. *Ref. Sp.*

sod'den·ly, *adv.* of SODDEN.

sod'den·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sod'der. Dial. var. of SOLDER.

sod'dle. Var. of SODDY.

soden. † SUDDEN.

so'der (sō'dĕr; sŏj'ĕr). Dial. & slang var. of SOLDIER.

So'di (sō'dĭ). *Bib.* [SODIO-.]

so'di·o·sal'i·cyl'ate, *n.* See

sodium arsenite. *Chem.* A salt obtained as a white powder by treating arsenic trioxide with sodium carbonate or hydroxide and used as an insecticide and antiseptic, in dyeing, etc.

sodium arsphenamine. *Pharm.* The sodium salt of arsphenamine, used in the treatment of syphilis.

sodium barbital. = BARBITAL SODIUM.

sodium benzoate. A colorless or white salt, $NaC_7H_5O_2$, used as a food preservative, and in medicine.

sodium biborate. = BORAX.

sodium bicarbonate. A white crystalline salt, $NaHCO_3$, less soluble than sodium carbonate and having only a slight alkaline taste. It is found in many mineral springs, and is produced artificially by treating the normal carbonate with carbon dioxide, and, in the Solvay process, as an intermediate product. It is used in cookery, in baking powders, in medicine, etc. Called also *baking soda, cooking soda, saleratus,* and technically, *acid sodium carbonate, sodium hydrogen carbonate,* etc.

sodium bichromate. = SODIUM DICHROMATE.

sodium bisulphate. *Chem.* A colorless crystalline salt, $NaHSO_4$. When obtained in the form of a caked mass as a by-product in the manufacture of nitric acid it is called *niter cake,* and is used in making sodium sulphate and hydrochloric acid, in cleaning iron and steel, etc., and to prevent oxidation in photographic baths.

sodium bisulphite. *Chem.* In commerce, a white solid, chiefly of sodium metabisulphite, $Na_2S_2O_5$, used as an antiseptic (esp. in the fermentation industries), an antichlor, a reducing and bleaching agent, etc.

sodium borate. A sodium salt of boric acid; specif., borax.

sodium carbonate. Any carbonate of sodium; soda; specif., the normal carbonate, Na_2CO_3, a salt of strong alkaline taste, found in nature, as in soda lakes, but more often made artificially, as by the burning of sea plants, by the Leblanc process, or (now chiefly) by the Solvay process. It is obtained in the anhydrous state (as in soda ash) and with various proportions of water of crystallization. The decahydrate, $Na_2CO_3.10H_2O$ (*sal soda* or *washing soda*), forms transparent crystals (*soda crystals, washing crystals*) easily efflorescing and changing into the monohydrate, $Na_2CO_3.H_2O$, a white crystalline powder sold as *crystal carbonate.* Sodium carbonate is very extensively used in making glass, soap, paper, chemical reagents, etc., in softening water, in scouring and bleaching, and as an alkaline reagent in various other industries, in medicine, photography, etc.

sodium chlorate. *Chem.* A colorless crystalline salt, $NaClO_3$, used as an oxidizing agent, as in dye manufacture, and in explosives, in medicine, etc.

sodium chloride. Common salt. See SALT, *n.*, 1.

sodium citrate. A white crystalline salt, $Na_3C_6H_5O_7$, used as a diuretic, antilithic, and refrigerant.

sodium cyanide. *Chem.* A white, deliquescent, poisonous salt, NaCN, made by heating sodamide with carbon, and otherwise. It is used in the cyanide process, in electroplating, in fumigating, in medicine, etc.

sodium dicarbonate. = SODIUM BICARBONATE.

sodium dichromate. A red crystalline salt, $Na_2Cr_2O_7$, resembling potassium dichromate, but cheaper and more soluble.

sodium dioxide. See SODIUM OXIDE.

sodium ethylate *or* **ethoxide.** *Chem.* An alcoholate, C_2H_5ONa, obtained as a white powder by dissolving sodium in ethyl alcohol and removing the excess of alcohol. On contact with water it forms alcohol and caustic soda. It is used in medicine as a caustic (*caustic alcohol*) and in organic synthesis.

sodium fluoride. *Chem.* A white crystalline salt, NaF, used as an antiseptic, as a poison for vermin, etc.

sodium hydrate. = SODIUM HYDROXIDE.

sodium hydrogen carbonate. = SODIUM BICARBONATE.

sodium hydrosulphide. *Chem.* A colorless crystalline salt, NaSH, used in the manufacture of rayon and for other purposes; — called also *sodium sulphydrate.*

sodium hydrosulphite. = SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE **b.**

sodium hydroxide. A white, brittle, deliquescent solid, NaOH, prepared chiefly by the electrolysis of common salt and by treating sodium carbonate with slaked lime; — called also *caustic soda.* It is a strong alkali and caustic. It is used in making soap, rayon, and paper, in bleaching and mercerizing, in refining oils, etc.

sodium hypochlorite. *Chem.* An unstable salt, NaOCl, known chiefly in aqueous solution. See JAVELLE WATER.

sodium hyposulphite. **a** See SODIUM THIOSULPHATE. **b** A crystalline water-soluble salt, $Na_2S_2O_4$, made by treating sodium carbonate with zinc and sulphur dioxide, and otherwise; — called also *sodium hydrosulphite.* It is a strong reducing agent and is used in dyeing and bleaching, in decolorizing sugar, etc. With formaldehyde it forms compounds which are used as discharges for dyes under various trade names, as *hydrosulphite.*

sodium iodide. *Chem.* A white crystalline salt, NaI, used like potassium iodide.

sodium light. *Physics.* The yellow light of glowing sodium vapor. It consists chiefly of two monochromatic portions of wave length 5890 and 5896 angstroms respectively.

sodium nitrate. *Chem.* A colorless deliquescent salt, $NaNO_3$, much used as a fertilizer and in making potassium nitrate and nitric acid; — called also *soda niter* and (from its almost cubic crystals) *cubic niter.* It occurs in crude form (caliche) in vast natural beds in Chile and is recrystallized and exported as *Chile saltpeter* or *Chilean nitrate.*

sodium nitrite. *Chem.* A colorless, white, or yellowish salt, $NaNO_2$, used for diazotizing (as in dye manufacture), in medicine to lower high blood pressure, etc.

sodium nitroprusside. A red crystalline salt, $Na_2Fe(NO)(CN)_5$, used chiefly in testing for alkaline sulphides, giving a purple color.

sodium oxide. *Chem.* An oxide of sodium; specif., the monoxide, Na_2O, a white hygroscopic solid. *Sodium peroxide* or *dioxide,* Na_2O_2, is a white or yellowish powder, obtained by passing heated air over metallic sodium. It reacts with water to form sodium hydroxide and hydrogen peroxide, which latter, when heated, is decomposed into water and oxygen. It is used as an oxidizing and bleaching agent.

sodium perborate. See PERBORATE.

sodium peroxide. See SODIUM OXIDE.

sodium phosphate. Any phosphate of sodium; specif., *disodium (hydrogen) phosphate,* Na_2HPO_4, a crystalline salt occurring in blood and urine, and made artificially. It is used in dyeing as a fixing agent, in weighting silk, in medicine as a purgative and cholagogue, etc. *Trisodium* (normal, or neutral, sodium) *phosphate,* Na_3PO_4, is a crystalline salt used as a cleaning agent, in softening water, etc.

sodium potassium tartrate. *Chem.* = ROCHELLE SALT.

sodium salicylate. A colorless or white salt, $NaC_7H_5O_3$, with a sweetish saline taste, used in medicine as an antirheumatic.

sodium silicate. Any silicate of sodium. That known as water glass varies in composition from $Na_2O.2SiO_2$ to $Na_2O.4SiO_2$. See WATER GLASS, 6.

sodium sulphate. *Chem.* Either of two colorless salts, Na_2SO_4 (normal sodium sulphate) and $NaHSO_4$ (sodium bisulphate, which see); specif., the normal salt. The anhydrous normal salt, esp. that obtained in crude form as a white caked mass by heating common salt (NaCl) with sulphuric acid or niter cake in the manufacture of hydrochloric acid, is called *salt cake,* and is used in the sulphate process for wood pulp, in making glass and sodium sulphide, in the Leblanc process, etc. Sodium sulphate occurs abundantly in some mineral waters and in many salt deposits. It commonly crystallizes from water as the decahydrate, $Na_2SO_4.10H_2O$, called *Glauber's salt,* or (as a mineral) *mirabilite.* It has a cooling, slightly bitter taste and whitens in the air by loss of water. It is usually made by purifying salt cake and is used as a cathartic, aperient, and diuretic, and also in the textile industry.

sodium sulphide. *Chem.* Any sulphide of sodium; specif., the compound Na_2S, obtained by heating sodium sulphate. It is used in unhairing hides, in the manufacture of sulphur dyes, as a solvent for these dyes, etc.

sodium sulphite. Specif., the normal salt, Na_2SO_3, obtained as colorless crystals or a white powder. It is a reducing agent, and is used in photography (chiefly as a preservative in developers), in medicine, in bleaching, as an antichlor, food preservative, etc.

sodium sulphydrate. = SODIUM HYDROSULPHIDE.

sodium tetraborate. = BORAX.

sodium thiosulphate. A colorless or white salt, $Na_2S_2O_3$, commonly crystallizing with five molecules of water and called less correctly *sodium hyposulphite.* It is the "hypo" of the photographer, and is extensively used as a fixing agent. It is also used as an antichlor, in bleaching, in medicine, in chemical analysis, etc.

sodium tungstate. Specif.: **a** A colorless crystalline salt, Na_2WO_4, used in preparing noninflammable fabrics, as a mordant, in photographic toning, etc. **b** Sodium paratungstate, $Na_{10}W_{12}O_{41}$, a colorless crystalline salt used for the same purposes as the above.

sod mulch (sŏd). Sod culture, in which the grass is cut and piled about the trees and in some cases supplemented with straw or low-grade hay.

sod oil. See DÉGRAS **a.**

so'do·ku (sō′dō·kōō), *n.* [Jap., rat poison.] *Med.* Ratbite fever.

Sod'om (sŏd′ŭm), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A city or country the account of whose wickedness and consequent destruction, with the neighboring city or country of *Gomorrah,* is given in Genesis xviii and xix. They are thought to have been situated in the plain north of the Dead Sea.
2. A city or country notorious for vice and corruption

Sodom apple. = APPLE OF SODOM.

Sodom fruit. The horse nettle.

Sod'om·ist (sŏd′ŭm·Ĭst), *n.* A Sodomite.

Sod'om·ite (-Īt), *n.* [OF. *Sodomite,* or LL. *Sodomita,* fr. Gr. *Sodomitēs.*] **a** [*not cap.*] One guilty of sodomy. **b** An inhabitant of Sodom.

sod'om·it'ic (-Ĭt′Ĭk), *adj.* Sodomitical. *Rare.*

sod'om·it'i·cal (-Ĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** Given to the practice of sodomy; also, *Obs.,* that has intercourse with a sodomite.
2. Of the nature of, characterized by, or defiled by, sodomy. — **sod'om·it'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Sod'om·it'ish (sŏd′ŭm·Ĭt′Ĭsh), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Sodom or sodomy.

sod'om·y (sŏd′ŭm·Ĭ), *n.* [OF. *sodomy,* fr. *Sodome* Sodom.] Carnal copulation in any of certain unnatural ways; — in *Law,* variously defined or limited by statutes and often made to include bestiality.

sod plow. *Agric. Mach.* **a** A breaker. See PLOW, **1.** **b** A stirring plow for cultivated grasses. See PLOW, **1.**

sod webworm. The grass webworm.

sod'work' (sŏd′wûrk′), *n.* A construction, as a revetment, made of sods piled up and packed closely together.

soe (sō), *n.* [AS. *sā,* akin to Icel. *sōr* a large cask, Sw. *så* a tub, Dan. *saa.*] A large wooden tub; a milk pail; a cowl. *Now Dial.*

so·ev'er (sō·ĕv′ĕr), *adv.* [*so* + *ever.*] **a** Following an adjective preceded by *how* or in the superlative with *the,* to any possible or known extent; in any conceivable degree or manner; as, how fair *soever* she may be; the most selfish *soever* in this world. **b** Following a noun modified by *all, any, no, what,* etc., at all; of any or every kind that may be specified; as, he gives no information *soever;* to one who is perplexed in any way *soever.*

-so·ev'er (-sō·ĕv′ĕr). An intensive suffix added to *who, what, where, when, how,* etc., and indicating any out of all possible or conceivable persons, things, places, times, ways, etc.
For unto whom*soever* much is given, of him shall be much required. *Luke* xii. 48.

so'fa (sō′fȧ), *n.* [Ar. *ṣuffah;* cf. F. *sofa,* It. *sofà.*] **1.** A raised carpeted and cushioned leewan; a divan. *Now Rare.*
2. A kind of couch, now, esp., one that is upholstered and has a back and arms.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

sofa bed	**sofa cover**	**sofa pillow**
sofa bedstead	**sofa cushion**	**sofa-ridden**
sofa corner	**sofa maker**	**sofa seat**

so'fane (sō′fān), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a sofa. *Dickens.*

sofa table. A moderate-sized oblong table with small leaves on the ends.

‖**sof·fio'ne** (sôf·fyō′nā), *n.; pl.* -NI (-nē). [It.] A jet of steam, usually accompanied by other vapors, that issues from the ground in a volcanic region.

sof'fit (sŏf′Ĭt), *n.* [F. and L.; F. *soffite,* fr. It. *soffito, soffita,* fr. (assumed) VL. *suffictus,* for L. *suffixus,* past part., fastened beneath.] *Arch.* The under side of a subordinate part or member of a building, such as a staircase, entablature, archway, cornice, or the like. See EXTRADOS, *Illust.*

So'fi·a (sō′fē·yȧ; *in English commonly* sō·fē′ȧ). a Capital of Bulgaria. **b** Figuratively, the government of Bulgaria.

So·fro'ni·a (sō·frō′nĭ·ȧ), *n.* **1.** A young Christian heroine of Jerusalem, in Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered.*
2. Feminine proper name.

soft (sôft; 185), *adj.;* SOFT'ER (sôf′tĕr); SOFT'EST. [ME. *softe,* adj. & adv., fr. AS. *sǣfte,* adj. & adv., orig. adv., the adj. being *sǣfte;* akin to OS. *sāfto,* adv., D. *zacht,* adj. & adv., OHG. *samfto,* adv., *semfti,* adj., G. *sanft,* LG. *sacht.*]
1. That has a soothing or quietly agreeable quality or produces such an effect; affecting or of such a quality as to affect the senses in a gentle and pleasant way; of sleep, restful; placid; of taste, lacking in acidity, acridity, pungency, etc.; mellow; bland; of color, not glaring or bright; not pronounced; of agreeably low saturation; of sound, not loud, harsh, strident, etc.; pleasantly low in tone; of texture or of a textile, etc., not rough, coarse, stiff, or irritating to the touch; supple; smooth; delicately woven, fibered, grained, etc.; fine; of atmosphere, etc., balmy; mild; clement; as, *soft* sleep, wines, yellows, voices, music, silk, or air. "*Soft* summer nights." *Sherwood Anderson.*
2. Not harsh, severe, or burdensome; easy; hence, very light, easy, comfortable, luxurious, etc. *Now Chiefly Colloq.*
For Christ himself says that his yoke is *soft* and his charge is light. *Wycliffe.*
3. Moving, acting, proceeding, blowing, etc., gently or in leisurely fashion; moderate; pleasantly slow; unhurried; calm; as, fanned by *soft* breezes.
4. Of a person, his looks, acts, words, etc.: **a** Mild; — kindhearted; tolerant; conciliatory.
So firm, yet *soft;* so strong, yet so refined. *Pope.*
b Emotionally susceptible or responsive; impressionable; as, to have a *soft* heart; to find one's *soft* side. **c** Unduly susceptible to influences; easily affected, swayed, or imposed upon; often, *Colloq.,* foolishly or unduly lenient, generous, amorous, tearful, etc.; as, to regard a teacher as *soft.* **d** Lacking firmness or strength of character; feeble; unmanly.
A young man of *soft* and effeminate temper. *Gibbon.*
5. Easily yielding to physical pressure; not hard, firm, solid, or compact enough or in comparison to other matter or objects of the same kind; unresistant to long or continued wear, use, etc.; of a spring, flexible; of a metal, malleable or in malleable condition; of snow, ice, wax, etc., semifluid; melting; as, *soft* wood, pencils, rocks, or gems; a *soft* mattress; *soft* butter or ground.
6. *Obs.* **a** Negligent; slack. **b** Characterized by refinement or delicacy; high-bred.
7. Relaxed or enervated by ease, peace, prosperity, etc.; not fitted or prepared to endure hardships, war, a grueling contest, etc.; specif., *Colloq.,* with muscles not hardened by exercise; not sufficiently trained; as, mankind has grown *soft;* the team is still *soft.*
8. Gently curved; not angular or abrupt; as, *soft* outlines; also, not sharply defined; having blurred or vague outlines; as, a *soft* focus or contour.
9. Of the weather, damp; wet; drizzly. *Chiefly Scot.*
10. Characterized by the practical absence of substances, as calcium and magnesium salts, which prevent formation of lather with soap; — said of water and water solutions.
11. Of beverages, not spirituous or alcoholic. *Colloq., U. S.*
12. *Com.* Easily declining in price under the influence of selling; — said esp. of securities or commodities.
13. *Elec.* **a** Of or pertaining to an electron tube having a relatively inferior vacuum. Cf. HARD, *adj.*, 21. **b** Designating a bulb or tube which is only moderately exhausted.
14. *Metal. & Founding.* Of a blast, feeble; lacking force or pressure.
15. *Phonet.* **a** Of *c* and *g,* pronounced as in *city, gem,* etc., not "*hard,*" as in *can, go.* See HARD, *adj.*, 23 **a.** **b** Voiced. See HARD, *adj.*, 23 **b.**
16. *Photog.* Having relatively little contrast or a relatively short range of tones; — said of an emulsion, negative, or print.
17. *Physics.* Designating, or pertaining to, rays, esp. X rays, of low penetrating power.
Syn. — Ductile, flexible, tractable; sympathetic, compassionate; bland, clement, temperate; placid, tranquil.
Ant. — Hard, rigid, unyielding; stubborn, obstinate, inflexible, harsh, rough, coarse, irritating; abrupt, angular.

soft- (sôft-; 185). A combining form for the adjective and adverb *soft,* as in:

soft-armed	**soft-finished**	**soft-silken**
soft-backed	**soft-flecked**	**soft-skinned**
soft-bedded	**soft-fleshed**	**soft-sleeping,** *adj.*
soft-bellied	**soft-flowing,** *adj.*	**soft-sliding,** *adj.*
soft-bill, *adj.*	**soft-foliaged**	**soft-slow**
soft-billed	**soft-footed**	**soft-smiling,** *adj.*
soft-blowing, *adj.*	**soft-footedly**	**soft-soothing,** *adj.*
soft-board, *v.*	**soft-glazed**	**soft-sounding,** *adj.*
soft-bodied	**soft-going,** *adj.*	**soft-speaking,** *adj.*
soft-boil, *v.*	**soft-haired**	**soft-spirited**
soft-boiled	**soft-handed**	**soft-spleened**
soft-bosomed	**soft-headed**	**soft-spread**
softbrained	**soft-headedness**	**soft-spun**
soft-breathed	**soft-laid**	**soft-steel,** *adj.*
soft-bright	**soft-leaved**	**soft-swelling,** *adj.*
soft-brushing, *adj.*	**soft-lucent**	**soft-tailed**
soft-circling, *adj.*	**soft-mannered**	**soft-tanned**
soft-coal, *adj.*	**soft-mettled**	**soft-tempered**
soft-coated	**soft-minded**	**soft-throbbing,** *adj.*
soft-conched	**soft-murmuring,** *adj.*	**soft-toned**
soft-conscienced		**soft-tongued**
soft-cored	**soft-natured**	**soft-treading,** *adj.*
soft-couched	**soft-nosed**	**soft-voiced**
soft-dressed	**soft-paced**	**soft-wafted**
soft-ebbing, *adj.*	**soft-pale**	**soft-warbling,** *adj.*
soft-embodied	**soft-palmed**	**soft-water,** *adj.*
soft-extended	**soft-pated**	**soft-whispering,** *adj.*
soft-eyed	**soft-roasted**	**soft-winged**
soft-feathered	**soft-sealed**	**soft-witted**
soft-feeling, *adj.*	**soft-shining,** *adj.*	**soft-wooded**
soft-fingered	**soft-sighing,** *adj.*	**soft-yielding,** *adj.*

soft (sôft; 185), *adv.* [See SOFT, *adj.*] Softly; gently; quietly; lightly; peacefully.

soft, *v. i. & t.* To make or become soft; to soften; to abate; moderate. *Obs.*

soft, *n.* **1.** That which is soft; softness; a soft object or material; the soft part of a thing.
2. A soft person; softy; a softhead. *Colloq.*
He suspected me of being a bit of a *soft.* *H. G. Wells.*
3. [*cap.*] = BARNBURNER; — a later name. Cf. HARD, *n.*, 5**a.**
4. *pl.* In the rag trade, soft, loosely woven or knitted wools from which shoddy is made.

soft (sôft; 185), *interj.* An exclamation urging silence or less haste; be quiet! not so fast! *Archaic.*

sof'ta (sôf′tȧ), *n.* [Turk. *ṣoftah,* fr. Per. *sōkhtah.*] Anyone attached to a Turkish mosque; esp., a beginner in theological studies.

soft attack. *Phonet.* The method of beginning vowels with the vocal cords in position for voice, by gentle expiration that sets them into gradually increasing vibration. Cf. DIRECT ATTACK.

soft bast. *Bot.* The sieve-tube portion of the bast or phloem.

soft'-bone', *n. Veter.* Osteomalacia or osteoporosis. *Colloq.*

soft brome, soft brome grass. = SOFT CHESS.

soft cancer. Encephaloma.

soft chancre. *Med.* = CHANCROID.

---

sod'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
sod'n. Sodden. *Ref. Sp.*
Sod'o·ma (sŏd′ō·mȧ). *Bib.* Var. of SODOM.
sod'om·ic (sŏd′ŭm·Ĭk), *adj.* [*often cap.*] Sodomitish.
sod'om·it'ess, *n.* Fem. of SODOMITE.
sod'om·it'ry, *n.* = SODOMY. *Obs.*
so'dy (sō′dĭ). Corrupt. of SODA.
soe'koe (sōō′kōō), *n. sing. & pl.* [Malay *suku,* lit., quarter.] See WEIGHT, *Table.* [LABLES.]
so'-fa' syl'la·bles. = SOL-FA SYL-
So'fee (sō′fē). Var. of SUFI.
Sof·fa'rid. Var. of SAFFARID.
sof·fi'to, *n.* [It. *soffitto.*] A soffit. *Obs.*
so'fi. ✝ SOPHY.
So'fi. ✝ SUFI.
So'fism (sō′fĭz'm). Var. of SUFISM. [*Ref. Sp.*]
sof'ism (sŏf′ĭz'm). Sophism.
sof'ist (sŏf′Ĭst), **so·fis'ti·cate.** Sophist; sophisticate. *Ref. Sp.*
sof'ist·ry, sof'o·more, sof'o·mor'ic. Sophistry; sophomore; sophomoric. *Ref. Sp.*
soft'ball' (sôft′bôl′), *n.* = INDOOR BASEBALL.

N O P Q R S

soft chess. A European brome grass (*Bromus hordeaceus*) with pubescent leaves and spikelets, naturalized as a weed in the United States.
soft clam. See 9th CLAM, 1 a.
soft coal. Bituminous coal. See COAL, *n.*, 3 a. — **soft'-coal'** (66), *adj.*
soft commissure. See COMMISSURE, *n.*, 2 c.
soft core. The animal and vegetable matter in town refuse. *Eng.*
soft corn. 1. A type of Indian corn (*Zea mays amylacea*) having kernels shaped like those of flint corn and composed almost entirely of soft starch. It is cultivated extensively by American Indians. Called also *flour corn, squaw corn.* 2. Any soft and watery corn that is immature compared to the relatively hard dry kernels of ears cribbed under ordinary conditions. *Local, U. S.* 3. See 4th CORN, 1.
soft crab. A soft-shelled crab.
soft dough. *Agric.* The late part of the *dough stage.*
soft drink. See SOFT, *adj.*, 11.
sof'ten (sôf'ĕn; -'n; 185; *cf.* OFTEN), *v.*; SOF'TENED (-ĕnd; -'nd); SOF'TEN·ING. ‖ *Transitive:* 1. To make soft or softer; specif.: a To make endurable; to lessen or mitigate in severity; as, time *softens* grief. b To render gentle, mild, compassionate, etc.; to melt; as, to *soften* one's heart. c To mollify or conciliate; to make less harsh, severe, violent, etc.; as, to *soften* their anger. d To enervate; relax; make effeminate; as, *softened* by luxury. e To make less glaring, loud, pronounced, etc.; to tone down, subdue, or lower; as, to *soften* coloring or one's voice. f To make less hard, solid, compact, etc.; as, heat *softens* wax. 2. To lessen the hardness of (water) by removing calcium and magnesium salts. See HARDNESS, 2. 3. *Metal.* To remove impurities from (lead) preparatory to desilverizing.
—, *Intransitive:* To become soft or softened; to grow soft.
Syn. — Allay, appease, assuage, mitigate, mollify, pacify, soothe, tranquilize, weaken, enfeeble. Cf. PACIFY.
Ant. — Harden, indurate; strengthen, confirm.
sof'ten·er (sôf'ĕn·ĕr; -'n·ĕr), *n.* 1. A workman who, or a machine that, softens, esp. metals or textile fibers. 2. An apparatus in which water is softened. 3. A substance added, as to hard water, to molten iron, or to rubber in the process of manufacture, to make it soft, malleable, plastic, or the like. 4. *Ceramics.* A soft-haired brush to spread color on biscuit before firing. 5. *Lithography.* A long-haired brush to remove gold.
sof'ten·ing (sôf'ĕn·ĭng; -'n·ĭng; 59), *n.* The act or process of one who or that which softens; specif.: *Phonet.* a The vocalizing of a consonantal *i* or *u* before a vowel, as in Lat. *siliae* for *silvae.* b Modification of a vowel sound, as through the influence of a neighboring vowel, as in umlaut.
softening of the brain. a *Med.* A localized softening of the brain substance usually caused by loss of blood supply to the region as a result of thrombosis or embolism of the artery supplying the part. There is frequently some associated hemorrhage into the softened area from the neighboring capillaries. b Popularly, dementia, dependent on senile arteriosclerotic or other degenerative changes in the brain, esp. that seen in general paralysis.
softening point. The temperature or range of temperatures at which a substance softens.
soft'-finned' (sôft'fĭnd'; 66), *adj. Zool.* Having fins in which the membrane is supported entirely or almost entirely by soft or articulated rays; — said specifically of the Malacopterygii. Opposed to *spiny-finned.*
soft flame. A thin shell of flame surrounding a core of unburned gas. It is produced by using a small amount of primary air in the mixture and is used as a free flame, as in an oven.
soft goods. = DRY GOODS a. *Brit. & Australia.*
soft grass. Velvet grass.
soft'-ground' etch'ing. See ETCHING a.
soft hail. = GRAUPEL.
soft'head' (sôft'hĕd'), *n.* A simpleton; a silly or feeble-minded person.
soft'heart'ed (-härt'ĕd; -tĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Tenderhearted. — **soft'heart'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **soft'heart'ed·ness,** *n.*
soft hog. See SOFT PORK.
soft'horn' (sôft'hôrn'), *n.* Greenhorn. *Slang.*
soft'ish (sôf'tĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat soft.
soft lay. *Ropemaking.* See 6th LAY, 9 b.
soft lead (lĕd). Lead containing virtually no impurities other than the precious metals; lead that has been put through the process of softening. See SOFTEN, *v. t.*, 3.
soft'ling (sôft'lĭng), *n.* [*soft* + 1st *-ling.*] 1. An effeminate person; a weakling. 2. Something soft and small.
soft'ling, *adj.* Of or characteristic of a softling; also, delicately soft. "My *softling* song." *Hardy.*
soft'ly, *adj.* Soft; gentle; spiritless; foolish. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
soft'ly, *adv.* In a soft manner; gently; quietly; unobtrusively.
soft'ly, *interj.* = SOFT, *interj.*
soft maple. a The silver maple; also, its wood. b The red maple. c The dwarf maple.
soft money. Paper money. *Colloq., U. S.*
soft mute. *Phonet.* See 1st MEDIA, 1.
soft'ness, *n.* [AS. *sōftness, sĕftnyss,* ease, repose.] Quality, state, or an instance, of being soft; — opposed to *hardness.*
soft'-nosed' bul'let. *Mil.* A bullet in which the hard metal jacket does not completely cover the soft core, but leaves the nose unprotected. It expands and flattens upon striking a material object.
soft palate. See PALATE, *n.*, 1.
soft paraffin. See PETROLATUM.
soft paste. See 1st PASTE, *n.*, 4 a. — **soft'-paste',** *adj.*
soft'-paste' por'ce·lain. See PORCELAIN, *n.*
soft patch. A patch for a crack in a metallic vessel, as a steam boiler, consisting of soft material, as putty, covered and held in place by a plate bolted or riveted fast.
soft pedal. a *Music.* See PEDAL, *n.*, 1 b (2). b Figuratively, a restraint or curb; esp., a ban upon talk. *Slang.*
soft'-ped'al, *v. t. & i.* To play with the soft pedal; hence, *Slang,* to subdue (sense 4); tone down.
soft pine. Any soft-wooded pine; specif., the American white pine (*Pinus strobus*).
soft poplar. The large-toothed aspen (*Populus grandidentata*) used in the manufacture of pulpwood.
soft porcelain. = SOFT-PASTE PORCELAIN. See PORCELAIN.
soft pork. Pork from hogs fed on oily feeds, as peanuts, soy beans, etc. The fat is soft and oily and has a low iodine value and a low index of refraction. Hogs producing such meat are called *soft hogs.*
soft ray. *Zool.* In fishes, a fin ray made up of numerous short, slightly movable joints, giving it some flexibility. Such rays usually divide into two or more slightly diverging branches. Opposed to *spine* or *spiny ray.*
soft'-rayed' (sôft'rād'; 66), *adj. Zool.* a Having soft or articulated rays; — said of some fins. b Having fins with soft or articulated rays; — said of some fishes, esp. the Malacopterygii. Cf. SPINY-RAYED.
soft roe. The testes of a fish; the milt or sperm.
soft rot. *Plant Pathol.* Any mushy, watery, or slimy decay of fruits or vegetables caused by bacteria or fungi, as *Erwinia* (syn. *Bacillus*) *carotovora,* commonly causing a disintegration of the tissues of roots, tubers, etc., *Rhizopus nigricans* attacking sweet potatoes and fruits, and *Penicillium expansum* the cause of the highly destructive blue mold or storage rot of fruits.
soft rush. The rush *Juncus effusus.*
soft sawder. Flattery; blarney; gush. *Slang.*
soft'-saw'der, *v. t. & i.* To smear as with soft solder; to lavish praise or flattery upon. — **soft'-saw'der·er,** *n. Both Slang.*
soft scale. a A scale of the genus *Lecanium.* See LECANIUM. b The brown scale.
soft'-shell' (sôft'shĕl'), *adj.* 1. Having a soft or fragile shell. 2. Moderate in policy or doctrine; avoiding extreme principles or measures. *U. S.*
soft'-shell', *n.* 1. A soft-shelled crab. 2. A soft clam. See 9th CLAM, 1 a. 3. [*cap.*] = BARNBURNER.
soft-shell almond. The common variety of sweet almond, with a moderately soft shell.
soft-shell crab. = SOFT-SHELLED CRAB.
Soft-shell Democrats. The Barnburners.
soft'-shelled' clam. = SOFT CLAM. See 9th CLAM, 1 a.
soft-shelled crab. A crab which has recently shed its shell, the new one still being very soft; — disting. from *hard-shelled crab.* See BLUE CRAB. *U. S.*
soft-shelled turtle. Any of numerous aquatic turtles of the family Trionychidae having a flat, oval or nearly round shell covered with soft leathery skin instead of with horny plates. The head is narrow, the nostrils are at the end of a fleshy proboscis, and the feet are broadly webbed and have but three claws. They live in parts of Africa, Asia, and North America, including the whole Mississippi Valley, the Great Lakes, and many southern rivers, and are voracious and fierce.

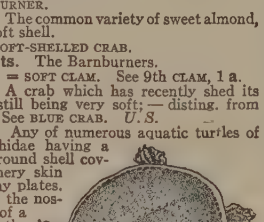

Soft-shelled Turtle (*Amyda ferox*).

soft'-shoe', *adj.* Designating a type of clog dancing done almost noiselessly. Cf. TAP DANCE.
soft shot. = DROP SHOT.
soft shoulder. An unpaved margin of a hardened highway, esp. when sandy or muddy.
soft silk. Silk with the natural gum removed by scouring; — distinguished from *hard silk.*
soft snap. A post, job, task, or, esp., course of study, demanding little time or effort. *Colloq.*
soft soap. a See SOAP, *n.*, 1. b *Colloq.* Flattery; wheedling; blarney.
soft'-soap', *v. t. & i.* To smear or treat with soft soap; to flatter, wheedle, or gush over. — **soft'-soap'er,** *n.*
soft solder. a See SOLDER, *n.*, 1. b = SOFT SAWDER.
soft'-sol'der, *v. t. & i.* To repair or join with soft solder.
soft sole. A soft-soled shoe or the sole of such a shoe; specif., an infant's shoe made with a moccasin seam and soles of kid or soft leather.
soft sore. *Med.* A chancroid.
soft'-spo'ken (sôft'spō'kĕn; 66), *adj.* Speaking softly; having a mild or gentle voice; hence, mild; suave.
Syn. — Gentle, bland, suave.
Ant. — Surly, bluff. See GRUFF.
soft steel. See STEEL, *n.*, 1.
soft'tack' (sôft'tăk'), *n.* Leavened bread, in distinction from *hardtack.*
soft'-tim'bered, *adj.* See -TIMBERED.
soft'-tint'ed, *adj.* See -TINTED.
soft toe. A soft-toed shoe or the toe of such a shoe; specif., a shoe without toe stiffening or toe box.
soft tommy. Bread, as distinguished from hardtack. *Old Slang.*
soft turtle *or* **tortoise.** A soft-shelled turtle.
soft valve. A valve containing free gas.
soft wares. = DRY GOODS a.
soft waste. See WOOL WASTE.
soft wheat. Any wheat with soft, starchy, usually pale-colored, kernels high in starch and low in gluten, yielding a weak flour, esp. suitable for pastry and breakfast foods. Cf. HARD WHEAT.
soft'wood' (sôft'wŏŏd'; 185), *n.* a Any wood light in texture, nonresistant, and easily worked. b *Forestry.* The wood of a coniferous tree. c Any tree having softwood (senses a & b).
soft'wood', *adj.* 1. Having soft wood, or made of soft wood. 2. *Hort.* Consisting of immature succulent tissue, as *softwood* cuttings; — contrasted with *hardwood* (sense b).
soft wood. = SOFTWOOD a & b.
soft'y (sôf'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SOFTIES (-tĭz). *Colloq.* a A silly or sentimental person; one easily affected. b A weakling; an overindulged or effeminate man or boy. — **soft'y,** *adj.*
sog (sŏg), *v. i. & t.*; SOGGED (sŏgd); SOG'GING. [Origin uncert.] To soak; saturate. — *n.* Boggy or muddy ground. *Both Chiefly Dial.*
sog (sŏg), *n. & v. i.* Drowse. *Dial.*
‖**so'ga** (sō'gä), *n.* [Sp.] A rope of grass fiber.
So'ga (sō'gä), *n.* = WASOGA.
Sog'di·an (sŏg'dĭ·ăn), *n.* 1. One of an ancient Iranian people dwelling in Sogdiana, the region of modern Bokhara. 2. The Iranian language of ancient Sogdiana, of which manuscripts, written in an Aramaic script, have been discovered. See MIDDLE IRANIAN; cf. UIGUR ALPHABET.
Sog'di·an, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the inhabitants of ancient Sogdiana (modern Bokhara), or to their country, or to their language.
Sog'di·a'ni·an (-ā'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to ancient Sogdiana. See SOGDIAN.
sog'garth (sŏg'ĕrth), *n.* [Ir *sagart,* fr. L. *sacerdos.*] A priest. *Anglo-Ir.*
sog'gen·dal·ite (sŏg'ĕn·dăl·ĭt), *n.* [From *Soggendal,* Norway.] *Petrog.* A melanocratic diabase containing abundant pyroxene.
sog'ging (sŏg'ĭng), *adj.* Soaking; — often used as an intensive with *wet.*
sog'gy (sŏg'ĭ), *adj.*; SOG'GI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SOG'GI·EST. [From SOG.] Saturated with moisture; soaked; heavy and damp; sodden; as, *soggy* ground, weather, bread, clothes. — **sog'gi·ly** (-ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **sog'gi·ness,** *n.*
soh (sō), *interj.* [Var. of *so.*] An exclamation expressing: a Vexed surprise. b A soothing command to be quiet, as to a horse.
soh (sō), *n.* [Jav. *suh* mixed, pron. *soh* in some parts of Java.] See GUTTA, *Table.*
soh. Var. of 2d SOL.
So·ho' (sō·hō'; sō'hō; 66), *n.* A district in London south of Oxford Street, since 1685 chiefly a foreign quarter (French, Italian, and Swiss). It is famous for its narrow streets and, in modern times, for its restaurants. In it is **Soho Square,** once a fashionable residence section.
so·ho' (sō·hō'), *interj.* [AF.] a An exclamation used to attract attention or encourage, orig. in the chase. b = 1st SOH. — *n.* An utterance of "soho."
so·ho', *v. t. & i.*; SO·HOED' (-hōd'); SO·HO'ING. To cry "soho!"; to startle or arouse by a soho.
Soh·rab' and Rus'tum (sō·räb', rŭs'tŭm). A narrative poem (1853) by Matthew Arnold. See RUSTAM.
‖**soi'-di'sant'** (swä'dē'zäN'), *adj.* [F., fr. *soi* oneself + *disant,* pres. part. of *dire* to say.] Self-named; self-styled; — used disparagingly; hence, pretended; would-be; so-called.
Soie'sette' (swä'zĕt'), *n.* [Perh. F. *soie* silk + *-s-* + *-ette.*] A trade-mark for highly mercerized cotton fabric of plain weave, used for dresses, shirts, curtains, etc.; also [*sometimes not cap.*], the fabric bearing this trade-mark.
‖**soi'gné'** (swä'nyä'), *adj. masc.*, ‖**soi'gnée'** (-nyä'), *fem.* [F.] Painstakingly attended to; often, in English use, well-groomed; sleek.
soil (soil), *v.*; SOILED (soild); SOIL'ING. [ME. *soilen,* fr. OF. *soillier* (F. *souiller*), fr. *soil.* See SOIL mire place; cf. SULLAGE, SULLY.] *Transitive:* 1. To stain or defile morally; to corrupt; pollute. 2. To make unclean, esp. superficially; to dirty; smudge; spot; as, to *soil* a rug; a paste that *soils* the hands. 3. To smirch, as one's reputation, honor, etc.; to give a bad name to; to disgrace. 4. To enrich (soil) with muck, dung, etc.; to manure See 2d SOIL, 5. *Obs.* 5. *Brickmaking.* To cover with sifted ashes. See 2d SOIL, 7. 6. *Plumbing.* To paint, as a pipe, with plumbers' soil. *Eng.*
—, *Intransitive:* 1. To wallow, as a wild boar. 2. To take soil, or refuge, in water or a marsh; — of hunted game. See 2d SOIL, 2. 3. To become soiled or dirty; as, this fabric *soils* easily. 4. To have sexual intercourse. *Rare.*
Syn. — Begrime, bemire, bespatter, besmear, daub, bedaub, stain, tarnish, sully, pollute. Cf. CONTAMINATE.
Ant. — Wash, cleanse, clean, purify.
soil (soil), *n.* [OF. (F. *souille*), fr. L. *suile* pigsty, fr. *sus* a swine. See SOW, *n.*] 1. A miry or muddy place in which a wild boar wallows. *Obs.* 2. A marsh, pool, or tract of water, in which hunted game takes refuge from its pursuers; hence, refuge; figuratively, sanctuary; — chiefly in the phrases *to run* (or *go*) *to soil, to take soil.* 3. [From verb.] The act or fact of soiling; the condition of being soiled; a stain, smudge, spot, etc.; as, to protect a dress from *soil;* hands free from *soil.* 4. That which soils or pollutes; filth; specif.: a Bloody prey. *Spenser.* b Refuse. c Sewage. d Excrement; droppings. 5. Hence, manure; fertilizing dung, muck, compost, mold, ashes, or the like. 6. Copulation; coition. *Obs.* 7. *Brickmaking.* Sifted ashes. 8. *Plumbing.* = PLUMBERS' SOIL.
soil (soil), *n.* [AF., fr. OF. *sueil, suel* (F. *seuil* threshold), fr. L. *solum* floor, ground (whence F. *sol* ground, soil). See SOLE of the foot.] 1. Firm land; earth; ground; also, *Now Rare,* a piece of ground; a tract of land.
Scattered on the forest *soil.* *Shelley.*
2. The upper layer or layers of earth which may be dug, plowed, excavated, etc.; specif., the loose surface material of the earth in which plants grow, in most cases consisting of disintegrated rock with an admixture of organic matter and soluble salts. See HUMUS, NITRIFICATION. 3. The surface earth of a particular place with reference esp. to its composition or its adaptability to the ends of the farmer, builder, engineer, etc.; as, peaty or sandy *soils;* rich or fertile *soil;* your *soil* is deficient in alkali. 4. A country or land; a region; a realm; also, *Obs.*, place of residence; as, one's native soil. *Chiefly Poetic.*
To seek your hero in a distant *soil!* *Gray.*
5. Cultivated or tilled ground or the tillage of such; farming; also, the agricultural class, life, or calling; as, one who works on the *soil;* a son of the *soil;* deeply attached to the *soil.* *Chiefly Poetic.* 6. Any substance, medium, condition, etc., in which something may take root and grow; as, social discontent is the *soil* in which anarchy thrives.
soil (soil), *v. t.*; SOILED (soild); SOIL'ING. To cover or fill with soil. *Rare.*
soil, *v. t.* = 1st ASSOIL, 2 c; also, to resolve, as by explanation or answer. *Obs.*
soil, *n.* Solution, as of a problem. *Shak.*
soil (soil), *v. t.* [OF. *saoler, saouler,* to satiate (F. *soûler*), fr. L. *satullare,* fr. *satullus,* dim. of *satur* sated. See SAD.] To feed, as stock, in the barn or an enclosure, with fresh grass or green food cut for them; to fatten; also, to purge by feeding on green food.
soil, *n.* 1. The act or fact of soiling stock. See 7th SOIL. 2. Green fodder used in soiling stock.
soil (soil; sĭl). Dial. var. of SILE, to strain; SILE, rafter.
soil (soil), *n.* = SILL. *Obs.*
soil'age (soil'ĭj), *n.* [See -AGE c.] 1. Act of soiling or defiling; also, soiled state. 2. Sewage. *Obs.*
soil'age, *n. Agric.* Green crops grown for feeding confined animals.
soil binder. A plant used to prevent soil erosion, as various grasses or stoloniferous plants.
soil'-bound', *adj.* a *Rare.* Not triable or easily crumbled. b Bound to work or live on the soil.

soft'ie. Var. of SOFTY.
soft'ner (sôf'nĕr), *n.* Less correct spelling of SOFTENER.
soft'-shelled' (66), *adj.* = SOFT-SHELL, *adj.*
soft'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
Sog'di·an-ese', *n. & adj.* = SOGDIAN, *n. & adj.* [DIAN, *n.*, 1.]
Sog'do·ite (sŏg'dō·ĭt), *n.* = SOGDIAN, *n.*, 1.
so'ger (sō'jĕr; sōj'ĕr). Dial. var. of SOLDIER.
soget. † SUBJECT.
sogh. † SAW, past tense of SEE.
soghe. † SIGH, SOUGH.
soh·maj'. Var. of SAMAJ.
So'ho·ri'a (sō'hō·rī'ä). *D. Bib.*
sohte. Obs. past tense of SEEK.
So'ia (sō'yä). Var. of SOJA.

soil cap. A layer or regolith.

soiled (soild), *adj.* **1.** Having soil of a (specified) character; — chiefly in combinations; as, rich-*soiled*. **2.** Treated with or as with soil; esp., dirtied; defiled.

soiled dove. A prostitute. *Euphemistic.*

soil'ing, *n.* **1.** The action of spreading or filling with soil, or dirt, or manure. **2.** Act of one that soils an animal (see 7th SOIL); also, any green food used to soil cattle, horses, etc.

soiling crop. A crop cut green and fed directly from the field to livestock.

soil miller. *Agric. Mach.* Any of several rotary cultivating devices for pulverizing soil.

soil mulch. A dust mulch (which see).

soil pipe. A pipe through which liquid wastes carrying human excrement may flow.

soil profile. *Agric.* = PROFILE, *n.*, 3.

soil rot. *Plant Pathol.* Pox of sweet and Irish potatotes.

soil sickness. A condition in a soil resulting from overcropping or from heavy infestation with parasites, which prevents or inhibits the growth of a crop (of plants or animals), as a soil that is flax-sick or sheep-sick.

soil stack. A vertical soil pipe.

soil stain. = SCURF (of sweet potatoes).

soil survey. A systematic study, including classification and mapping of the properties, crop adaptations, and distribution of various soil types.

soil'ure (soil'ûr), *n.* [OF. *soilleüre* (F. *souillure*). See SOIL to make dirty.] Act of soiling; condition of being soiled; also, a stain; a smirch.

soil'y (soil'ĭ), *adj.*; SOIL'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); SOIL'I-EST. **1.** Of, like, or proceeding from, soil, or earth. **2.** That soils or is soiled; dirty. *Now Rare.*

soi'ree', ‖**soi'rée'** (swä·rē'; *F.* swä·rā'), *n.* [F. *soirée*, fr. *soir* evening, fr. L. *serus* late, *serum* late time.] An evening party. Cf. 3d LEVEE, 1; MATINEE. — **soi·ree',** *v. i. & t.*

soi'xan·tine' (swä'zăn·tēn'), *n.* A 60-day period. Cf. QUARANTINE. *Defoe.*

So'ja (sō'jä; sō'yä), *n.* [NL., Sp., & D. *soja*. See SOY.] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of tropical twining plants of the pea family (Fabaceae) having compound stipulate leaves, and small white or purplish flowers in axillary racemes, followed by a narrow flat pod. The seeds, esp. in those of the soybean (*S. max*), are widely used for food. Syn. *Glycine.* See SOYBEAN.

2. [*not cap.*] Also **soja bean.** The soybean.

so·journ' (sō·jûrn'; sŏ'jûrn; 277: *Brit. usually* sŏj'ûrn, -ĕrn; sŭj-), *v. i.*; SO·JOURNED' (sō·jûrnd'; sŏ'jûrnd); SO·JOURN'ING. [ME. *sojornen, sojournen*, fr. OF. *sojorner, sejorner* (F. *séjourner*), fr. (assumed) VL. *subdiurnare*, fr. L. *sub* under, about + *diurnus* belonging to the day. See JOURNAL, DIURNAL.] To dwell in a place as a temporary resident or as a stranger; also, *Obs.*, to delay; tarry.

Abram went down into Egypt to *sojourn* there. *Gen.* xii. 10.

— *v. t.* To put up for a time; to lodge; to rest. *Obs.*

Syn. — See RESIDE.

so'journ (sō'jûrn; sō·jûrn'; *Brit. usually* sŏj'ûrn, -ĕrn; sŭj'-), *n.* [OF. *sojorn, sojor, sejor* (F. *séjour*). See SOJOURN, *v.*] **1.** A temporary stay, as of a traveler in a foreign land; as, a three weeks' *sojourn* in Paris; also, *Now Rare*, a place in which one stays or may stay temporarily.

2. *Obs.* **a** A delay. **b** A sojourner. *Lyly.*

so·journ'er (sō·jûr'nĕr; *Brit. usually* sŏj'ûr·nĕr, -ĕr·nĕr; sŭj'-), *n.* One who sojourns; specif., *Obs.*, a boarder; a boarded pupil.

so·journ'ment (sō·jûrn'mĕnt; *Brit. usually* sŏj'ĕrn·mĕnt; sŭj'-), *n.* [Cf. OF. *sojornement.*] Sojourn.

sok (sŏk), *n. sing. & pl.* [Siamese *sák*.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

so'ka (sō'kä), *n.* [Hind. *sōkā*.] *India.* A blight of drought.

So·ka'ris (sō·kä'rĭs), **So·ka'ri** (-rĭ), *n.* [Egypt. *Seker, Sekri*.] *Egypt. Relig.* A falcon-headed sun god, representing the night sun, whose chief festival was at the winter solstice. He was worshiped esp. in the western suburb of Memphis. Cf. RA.

soke (sōk), *n.* [ME., fr. ML. *soca*, fr. AS. *sōcn*. See SOKEN; cf. SOCAGE.] *A.-S. & Early Eng. Law.* Lit., a seeking. Hence, as commonly used: **a** The right to hold court and do justice, with the franchise to receive certain fees or fines arising from it; jurisdiction (more or less wide) over a certain territory or over certain men. **b** The duty of submitting to such jurisdiction, or fact of being subject to it; also a district or territory subject to it. **c** A jurisdiction or franchise of any of other sorts; esp., fold soke or mill soke. **d** The district over which such jurisdiction or franchise extended. Such districts are retained, in some cases, as modern administrative divisions; as, the *Soke* of Peterborough.

soke. Obs. exc. dial. Eng. var. of SOAK; obs. past of SUCK.

soke'man (sōk'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [See SOCAGE.] *A.-S. & Early Eng. Law.* A man who is under the soke of another; a socman.

soke'ma·ne·mot' (sōk'mä·nĕ·mŏt'), *n.* [See SOKEMAN; MOOT, *n.*] *A.-S. & Early Eng. Law.* A court (of uncertain character) attended by free sokemen.

soke'man·ry (sōk'măn·rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Hist.* **a** Tenure of land subject to the soke of another. Cf. SOCAGE. **b** State of being a sokeman; also, sokemen collectively.

so'ken (sō'kĕn), *n.* [ME. *soken, socne*, fr. AS. *sōcn* attack, prosecution, jurisdiction; akin to ON. *sókn* attack, complaint, parish, Goth. *sokns* investigation, controversy, matter at issue, and to AS. *sacan* to quarrel, to accuse or claim at law. See 1st SAKE.] **1.** A seeking or visiting; resort to a place, as to a particular mill to have corn ground. Cf. 1st SOKE **c**; MILL SOKE. *Obs.*

2. A right of inquiry or hearing; right of exacting suit in a certain court. Cf. 1st SOKE **a**. *Obs.*

3. A district held by socage. *Hist.*

soke reeve. *O. Eng. Law.* The reeve of a soken.

So·ko'ki (sō·kō'kĭ), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe of the Abnaki Confederacy, formerly dwelling on the Saco River, Maine. They retired to Canada in 1725, where their descendants, mingled with other Abnaki, live at St. Francis, Province of Quebec. See ABNAKI.

‖**So'kol** (sŏ'kŏl), *n.* [Czech, lit., a falcon.] Any of certain Slavic gymnastic societies in Europe, esp. in Czechoslovakia and Poland, and in the United States which aim to inculcate in their members the qualities of the falcon, as strength and elegance of body, courage, and keenness. The first Sokol was organized in Prague in 1862. Also, a member of any of these societies.

So·ko'tri (sō·kō'trĭ), *n.* A South Arabic dialect, very closely related to Mahri, spoken by the Socotrans. See MAHRI-SOKOTRI.

So'kulk (sō'kŭlk), *n.* = WANAPŬM.

Sol (sŏl), *n.* [L. See SOLAR.] **1.** The sun.

2. See COTSWORTH CALENDAR.

3. *Alchem.* Gold.

4. *Rom. Relig.* The sun as a deity, equivalent to the Greek HELIOS. In the later years of the Roman empire *Sol In·vic'tus* (in·vĭk'tŭs) (the invincible sun) was an epithet of Mithras as solar god, supreme lord of the world, and protector of the emperor and the empire. See MITHRAS.

sol (sōl; sŏl; 185), *n.* [It.] *Music.* **a** A syllable applied in *solmization* (which see) to the fifth tone of any diatonic scale. See SOL-FA SYLLABLES. **b** The tone G (as fifth in the scale of C); — so called esp. in the French and Italian systems. See so, *n.*

sol, *v. t.* To sing *sol* to. *Shak.*

sol (sŏl), *n.* [OF. See SOU.] *Hist.* **a** Formerly, a French money of account, equal to 12 deniers or ½o livre. **b** Also, a coin, at first of silver and later of copper, declining in value with the livre. See LIVRE, 1.

sol (sōl), *n.*; *pl.* SOLS (sōlz), SOLES (sō'läs). [Sp.] A silver coin of Peru, ½o libra, or pound; — so called for the radiant sun which is its device. Since 1930 the sol has been stabilized at $.40 U. S. currency. See COIN, *Table.*

sol (sŏl; sōl), *n.* [From *hydrosol*, confused with G. *sole, soole*, salt water from which salt is obtained.] *Chem.* **a** A fluid mixture of a colloid and a liquid; a liquid colloidal solution or suspension. **b** = AEROSOL.

sol (sŏl), *n.* Solution. See OB. *Obs.*

so·la' (sō·lä'), *interj.* = HOLLA. *Shak.*

‖**so'la** (sō'lä), *adj.* [L., fem. of *solus*.] See SOLUS.

so'la (sō'lä; *Hind.* shō'lä), *n.*; *pl.* SOLAS (-läz). [Hind. *solā*.] An East Indian shrubby herb (*Aeschynomene aspera*) with pithlike stems used for making hats (topees), swimming jackets, toys, etc.

sol'ace (sŏl'ĭs), *n.* [ME. also *solas*, fr. OF. *solaz, soulas*, fr. L. *solacium, solatium*, fr. *solari* to comfort, console. See SILLY; cf. CONSOLE, *v. t.*] **1.** Comfort in grief; alleviation of grief or anxiety; as, to seek *solace* in the company of one's friends; to give *solace* to a friend.

2. Relaxation; diversion; recreation. *Obs.*

3. That which gives solace (senses 1 & 2); a source of relief, consolation, etc.; as, books were his only *solace*.

Syn. — Comfort, consolation, alleviation.

Ant. — Affliction, grief, trial.

sol'ace (sŏl'ĭs), *v.*; SOL'ACED (-ĭst); SOL'AC·ING. [OF. *solacier, soulacier* (F. *solacier*), fr. LL. *solaciare*. See SOLACE, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To give comfort to in grief or misfortune; to console.

2. To make cheerful; esp., to divert (one or oneself); entertain; amuse.

3. To allay; assuage; soothe; as, to *solace* grief.

—, *Intransitive:* To take or give solace or comfort or diversion. *Now Rare.*

Syn. — See COMFORT. **Ant.** — Grieve. See DISTRESS.

sol'ace·ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *soulacement.*] Act of solacing, or state of being solaced; also, that which solaces.

sol'ac·er (sŏl'ĭs·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which solaces.

‖**so'lak** (sō'läk), *n.* Also ‖**so'lach.** [Turk. *sōlāq*, lit., a left-handed man.] A troop consisting of four companies of Janizaries; loosely, in English, a Janizary. *Obs.*

so'lan (sō'lăn), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *sūla*, Nor. *havsule*.] The solan goose.

Sol'a·na'ce·ae (sŏl'ä·nā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SOLANUM.] *Bot.* A family of strong-scented, often narcotic herbs, shrubs, and trees (order Polemoniales), comprising about 75 genera and 1,800 species, of wide distribution; the nightshade or potato family. They have alternate leaves and often showy flowers with five stamens and a 2-celled ovary, the cells containing many ovules. The most important genera are *Solanum, Capsicum, Hyoscyamus, Lycopersicon, Nicotiana, Physalis, Petunia*, and *Atropa*. — **sol'a·na'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

So'la·na'les (sō'lä·nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the nightshade family, etc. — **so·la'nal** (sō·lā'năl), *adj.*

so·lan'der (sō·lăn'dĕr), *n.* Also **solander box.** [After Daniel *Solander* (1736–82), Sw. botanist.] A box in the shape of a book, used for keeping pamphlets, papers, maps, illustrations, etc. *Chiefly Eng.*

so·lan'e·ine (sō·lăn'ē·ēn; -ĭn), *n.* Also **-in.** [See SOLANUM; -EIN.] *Chem.* An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{32}H_{53}NO_{13}$, found with solanine.

so·la'ne·ous (sō·lā'nē·ŭs), *adj. Bot.* Solanaceous.

so'lan goose (sō'lăn). [See SOLAN.] The common gannet.

so·lan'i·dine (sō·lăn'ĭ·dēn; -dĭn), *n.* Also **-din.** [See SOLANINE.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid produced by hydrolysis of solanine, and also occurring with it naturally.

sol'a·nine (sŏl'ä·nēn; sō'lä-; -nĭn), *n.* Also **sol'a·nin.** [L. *solanum* nightshade.] *Chem.* A somewhat poisonous glucosidal alkaloid, acrid, colorless, and crystalline, obtained from solanaceous plants, as potato sprouts and the berries of common nightshade and bittersweet. There are probably different varieties, as **solanine-S**, $C_{45}H_{96}N_2O_{15}$, from *Solanum sodomeum*.

‖**so·la'no** (sō·lä'nō), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *solanus* (sc. *ventus*), fr. *sol* the sun.] A hot, oppressive east wind of the Mediterranean, esp. on the eastern coast of Spain; also a cloudy, rain-bringing wind of the same locality and direction.

So·la'num (sō·lā'nŭm), *n.* [L., nightshade.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of herbs, shrubs, or trees typifying the family Solanaceae, and embracing probably over 1,000 species, widely distributed in temperate and tropical regions; the nightshades. They have alternate, often prickly-veined leaves and cymose white, purple, or yellow flowers with a rotate corolla, five stamens with long connivent anthers, and a 2-celled ovary ripening into a berry. A few species, as *S. tuberosum*, the potato, and *S. melongena*, the eggplant, are important food plants. *S. pseudocapsicum*, the Jerusalem cherry, *S. jasminoides*, *S. seaforthianum*, and some others, are ornamental. Many species, as *S. carolinense*, the horse nettle, are troublesome weeds. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus. See POTATO, 2 & 3; 1st NIGHTSHADE **a**; BITTERSWEET, 3 **a**; cf. LYCOPERSICON.

so'lar (sō'lĕr), *adj.* [L. *solaris*, fr. *sol* the sun; akin to AS. *sōl*, ON. *sōl*, Goth. *sauil*, Lith. *saule*, W. *haul*, Gr. *hēlios*, Skr. *sūrya*, and to E. SUN. Cf. PARASOL, HELIOTROPE, PARHELION, SOLSTICE.] **1.** Of, from, or pertaining to, the sun, esp. as affecting the earth; as, *solar* heat, spots, or phenomena; measured by the earth's course in relation to the sun; as, *solar* time; the *solar* year; hence, pertaining to, measuring, or reckoned by, solar time; as, a *solar* clock, calendar, or tables.

2. Of, like, or connected with, the sun as a deity or symbol; descended from or sacred to a sun god; devoted to sun worship; as, *solar* myths, temples, heroes.

3. Produced, or operated, by the action of the sun's light or heat; also, utilizing the sun's rays or heat; as, a *solar* engine. See SOLAR SALT; SOLAR TELEGRAPH.

4. Located on, or assumed as if on, the surface of the sun or a representation thereof; as, *solar* equator; *solar* latitude.

5. Tropic; — often of a hat, etc., in confusion with *sola*.

6. *Astrol.* Born under, or subject to, the influence of the sun. *Obs.*

so'lar (sō'lĕr), *n.* Also **so'ler** (sō'lĕr), **sol'lar** (sŏl'ĕr). [AS. *solor, soler*, or OF. *solier*; both fr. L. *solarium*, fr. *sol* the sun. See SOLAR, *adj.*] An upper room or apartment, as a solarium, a chamber, a road loft, or garret; also, *Rare*, a floor or story. See SOLLAR. *New Dial. exc. Hist.*

solar apex. *Astron.* That point of the celestial sphere toward which the sun and the solar system are moving with a velocity of 12 miles per second. It is near the bright star Vega, or Alpha (α) Lyrae. Cf. ANTAPEX.

solar attachment. An attachment to a surveyor's transit or compass for determining the true meridian directly from the sun.

Solar City. = CITY OF THE SUN.

solar compass. *Aeronautics.* = SUN COMPASS.

solar consonant. *Arabic Gram.* Any lingual or dental consonant (equivalent to Eng. *t, d, r, l, n, s, sh*, etc.), before which the *l* of the definite article *al* is assimilated in pronunciation; — so called because *shams*, the Arabic word for *sun*, begins with one of these consonants (*sh*). The other consonants (*b, j, f, q, h*, etc.), before which the *l* is not assimilated, are called *lunar consonants*, from Arabic *qamar*, moon.

solar constant. The number expressing the quantity of radiant solar heat received at the outer layers of the earth's atmosphere on a unit of surface in a unit of time, which is 1.94 calories per square centimeter of surface in a minute.

solar corona. *Astron.* = CORONA, 7 **a**.

solar cycle. The cycle of interior disturbances in the sun, of an average length of about eleven years. See SUNSPOT.

solar day. See DAY, *n.*, 2.

solar disk. *Egypt. Relig.* Aten (which see) in the time of Ikhnaton. Cf. SUN DISK.

solar eclipse. See ECLIPSE, *n.*, 1.

solar ecliptic limit. The limit of 18.5° from the lunar node, within which, if a conjunction of sun and moon occur, a solar eclipse may happen. If within 15.3°, one will certainly happen.

solar equation. In the Gregorian calendar, the correction of the epact due to only one centurial year in four being a leap year.

solar eyepiece. An eyepiece for viewing the sun, with means for diminishing the light and heat, as by reflection.

solar eyes. Sun spectacles. *Burton.*

solar focus. = PRINCIPAL FOCUS. See FOCUS, *n.*, 6.

solar furnace. A heating unit utilizing the rays of the sun concentrated by means of a concave mirror.

solar hour. The twenty-fourth part of a mean solar day.

‖**so'la·rie'go** (sō'lä·ryā'gō), *n.* [Sp.] In medieval Spain, land held by the nobles, in distinction from church lands or crown lands.

so'lar·ism (sō'lĕr·ĭz'm), *n.* [*solar* + *-ism*.] The interpretation of folk stories, ancient legends, etc., as solar; — often derogatory. See SOLAR MYTH **b**. — **so'lar·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

so'lar·is'tics (-ĭs'tĭks), *n.* [See -ICS.] The science or scientific study of the relation of the sun, esp. of solar radiation, to conditions on the earth. — **so'lar·is'tic** (-tĭk), *adj.* — **so'lar·is'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

so·lar'i·um (sō·lâr'ĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LARIA (-ä). [L. See SOLAR, *n.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A sun dial; hence, a clock. **b** A water clock at Rome made by Scipio Nasica, 159 B.C.

2. An apartment exposed to the sun; anciently, one on the roof of a house; now: **a** A glass-enclosed porch or living room; a sun parlor. **b** A room, as in a hospital, for the treatment of illness by the administration of sun baths.

3. *Zool.* **a** [*cap.*] Syn. of ARCHITECTONICA. **b** [*not cap.*] A snail of *Architectonica* or a related genus.

so'lar·i·za'tion (sō'lĕr·ĭ·zā'shŭn), -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of solarizing.

2. *Photog.* **a** *Rare.* A bronzing and apparent reversal of gradation for reflected light seen occasionally in the shadows of printing-out paper, but usually disappearing on toning and fixing the print. **b** A reversal of gradation sequence in the (usually very dense) image obtained on the normal development of films, plates, and papers after giving a very intense or long continued exposure. A greater exposure than this appears to restore the original sequence of gradation, and a still greater one has been stated to bring about a second reversal.

so'lar·ize (sō'lĕr·īz), *v.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To expose to sunlight; to affect in some way by the action of the sun's rays.

2. To interpret as a solarist; to color with solarism.

3. *Photog.* To subject to solarization.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To solarize something.

2. *Photog.* To become affected by solarization.

solar lamp. An Argand lamp.

solar level. *Astrophysics.* = LEVEL, *n.*, 9.

solar metal. *Old Chem.* A colored metal.

solar microscope. A projecting microscope using sunlight. See MICROSCOPE, 1.

solar month. See 1st MONTH, 1 **b**.

solar motion. *Astron.* The motion of the solar system toward the constellation Lyra. It is estimated to be at the rate of about 12 miles per second.

solar myth. **a** A myth that concerns a sun god. **b** A folk story, legend, etc., interpreted as a primitive explanation of the course, motion, or influence of the sun.

solar nutation. *Astron.* See NUTATION, 2.

solar oil. Any of various mineral oils used as fuel or illuminating oils; specif.: **a** A gas oil from petroleum. **b** An intermediate fraction from crude shale oil.

sol'a·rom'e·ter (sŏl'ä·rŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* *Nav.* An instrument for finding a ship's position.

solar parallax. The parallax of the sun, that is, the angle subtended at the sun by the semidiameter of the earth. Its accepted value is 8.80″, and is the fundamental datum for the dimensions of the solar system.

---

soil'i·ness, *n.* State of being soiled; stain; foulness. *Obs.*

soil'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

soil'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

So·lot'. Var. of SOYOT.

soit. † SUIT.

so'ja-bean' oil. = SOYBEAN OIL.

so'jer (sō'jĕr). Dial. & slang var. of SOLDIER.

so'jour, *n. & v.* = SOJOURN. *Obs.*

so·journ'ant, *n.* [OF. *sojornant*, pres. part.] A sojourner. *Obs.*

so·journ'ney (sō·jûr'nĭ), *n. & v.* = SOJOURN, *n. & v.* *Rare.*

so'jurn. Sojourn. *Ref. Sp.*

sok. † SOC, SOCK, SOKE.

soket. † SOCKET, SUCKET.

Sŏkk'va·bekk (sŏk'v'ä·bĕk'), **Sŏkk'va·kk'kr** (sŭk'v'ä·bĕk'-k'r), *n.* [ON. *Sókkvabekkr*.] See ASGARD.

So·ko'tran, So·ko'trine. Var. of SOCOTRAN, SOCOTRINE.

sol'ace·ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

sol'ace-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

‖**solach.** Var. of SOLAK.

so·la'cious (sō·lā'shŭs), *adj.* [OF. *solacieus*.] Affording solace. — **so·la'cious·ly,** *adv.* — **so·la'cious·ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*

sol'ac·cism. † SOLECISM.

so'lah. Var. of 3d SOLA.

so'land (sō'lănd; -lănd). Var. of SOLAN.

so·lan'der (sō·lăn'dĕr), *n.* † SALLENDERS.

so·la'ni·a (sō·lā'nĭ·ä), *n.* [NL.] = SOLANINE. *Obs.*

so·la·ni'na (sō'lä·nē'nä), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* = SOLANINE. *Obs.*

‖**so'laque.** Var. of SOLAK.

---

cut, oll; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure (249); K = ch in G. ich, ach (109); BON; yet; zh = z in azure.

solar physics. That branch of astrophysics which deals with the constitution of the sun.

solar plexus. *Anat.* **1.** A nervous plexus situated in the abdomen behind the stomach and in front of the aorta and the crura of the diaphragm, surrounding the coeliac axis and the root of the superior mesenteric artery. It contains several ganglia, the most important of which are the coeliac ganglia, and it distributes filaments to all the abdominal viscera.
2. *Colloq.* **a** The pit of the stomach. **b** A knockout or nerve-racking blow received in or as in this spot.

solar print. *Photog.* An enlargement made by means of daylight.

solar prominences *or* **protuberances.** *Astron.* Irregular projecting portions of the chromosphere, visible especially during an eclipse.

solar regulars. Certain fixed numbers attached to the months of the Julian and Gregorian years.

solar salt. Salt from brine evaporated in the sun.

solar spectrum. The discontinuous spectrum of the sun, crossed by a multitude of Fraunhofer lines due to absorption by (1) the sun's own atmosphere, and (2) the earth's atmosphere. The lines due to the latter cause are called *telluric lines.* See SPECTRUM, *n.*, 2.

solar star. *Astrophysics.* A star of spectral type G, resembling the sun in spectrum.

solar system. *Astron.* The sun, with the group of celestial bodies which, held by its attraction, revolve round it. This group comprises, so far as is known, 9 major planets attended by 28 satellites, about 1,546 (in 1943) minor planets or asteroids, also comets and meteors. See NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS; PLANET.

solar telegraph. A telegraph for signaling by flashes of reflected sunlight. Cf. HELIOGRAPH, *n.*, 3.

solar time. = APPARENT TIME.

solar type. *Astrophysics.* The spectral type of which the sun is the type object; — used in designating stars.

solar year. See YEAR; EGYPTIAN CALENDAR.

sol'ate (sŏl'āt), *v. t. Chem.* To change to a sol. — **sol·a'tion** (sŏl·ā'shŭn), *n.*

so·la'ti·um (sō·lā'shĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* SOLATIA (-ä). [L. See SOLACE, *n.*] Anything that alleviates or compensates for suffering or loss; compensation; esp., an additional allowance, as for injured feelings.

so·lay' (sō·lā'), *v. t.* To cut up (a fish); — an error for SPLAY.

sold (sōld; sŏd), *n. & v.* [F. *solde.* See SOLDIER; cf. SOU.] Pay. *Obs.*

sold (sōld), *past tense & past part. of* SELL. Specif.: *part. adj.* **a** Disposed of by sale, bargaining, treachery, etc.; sometimes, cheated or defrauded. **b** Indicating a consummated sale; as, a *sold* tag.
— ***sold on.*** So favorably impressed as to be ready to buy, accept, adopt, etc. *Slang.* — ***sold out.*** Having no seats or standing room left for sale; as, the theater is *sold out* for tonight. — ***sold up.*** Having one's property or possessions sold in bankruptcy or foreclosure proceedings. *Colloq.*

sold (sōld), *n.* = SOLDO. *Rare.*

sol·da'do (sōl·dä'dō), *n.; pl.* -DOS, -DOES (-dōz). [Sp.] A soldier.

sol'dan (sŏl'dăn), *n.* [OF. *soldan, soudan.* See SULTAN.] **1.** [*usually cap.*] In the Middle Ages, the ruler or sovereign of a Mohammedan country; the Sultan; esp. the Sultan of Egypt. *Archaic & Hist.*
2. Any Mohammedan ruler or prince.

sol'da·nel (sŏl'dȧ·nĕl), **sol'da·nelle** (sŏl'dȧ·nĕl'; sŏl'dȧ·nĕl'), *n.* [Cf. F. *soldanelle.*] A plant of the genus *Soldanella.*

Sol'da·nel'la (sŏl'dȧ·nĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *soldanella.*] *Bot.* A small genus of European alpine herbs, the mountain bindweeds (family Primulaceae). They have basal fleshy leaves and nodding scapose blue or pink flowers, the corolla lobes often fringed. They are among the most characteristic of alpine flowers.

sol'dan·rie (sŏl'dăn·rĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *soudanerie.*] The office of a soldan, or sultan. *Archaic.*

‖**sol'dat'** (sŏl'dä'), *n.* [F.] A soldier; — formerly Anglicized.

‖**sol'da'tesque'** (sŏl'dä'tĕsk'), *adj.* [F.] Soldierlike; marauding.

sol'der (sŏd'ĕr; 277), *n.* [Formerly *soldure, soder, souder,* fr. OF. *soudure* solder, fr. *souder, soulder,* to solder, fr. L. *solidare* to make solid. See SOLID.] **1.** A metal or metallic alloy used when melted to join metallic surfaces; esp., an alloy of lead and tin so used. It is commonly applied by means of a soldering iron or a blowpipe, with a flux (as resin, borax, or zinc chloride) to cleanse the surfaces. Solders which melt readily are ***soft solders;*** others fusing at a red heat are ***hard solders.***
2. Hence, anything which unites or cements.

sol'der (sŏd'ĕr), *v.;* SOL'DERED (-ĕrd); SOL'DER·ING. [From SOLDER, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To unite or join by means of solder; — with *in, on, to, together, up, etc.;* as, to *solder* together two lengths of pipe. Cf. 2d BRAZE, 1.
2. To cause to unite or be united securely, firmly, intimately, etc.; to make adhere, knit, close up, etc., as if by a solder; to cement; as, to *solder* together the now reconciled factions.
3. Hence, to put together as if by solder; mend; to patch; — often with *up.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To use solder; to unite or repair by means of solder.
2. To serve as a solder or means of uniting. *Obs.*
3. To be or become united by or as by a solder.
Their little brittle bones quickly *solder.* *W. H. Hudson.*

sol'der·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who solders.

sol'der·ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SOLDER. Hence: *adj.* That solders; used in the process of uniting by solder.

sol'der·ing, *n.* The act of one who solders; also: **a** Solder. **b** A soldered joint, etc.

soldering bolt. **a** = SOLDERING COPPER. **b** = 1st BIT, 4.

soldering copper *or* **iron.** A bit or bolt of copper having a pointed or wedge-shaped end, and furnished with a handle, used for soldering; also, a plumber's grozing iron.

soldering nipple *or* **union.** A brass nipple with a pipe thread on one end, for soldering into the end of a lead pipe.

soldering wig. *Metalcraft.* = MOP, *n.*, 4 a.

solder nipple. = SOLDERING NIPPLE.

sol'dier (sōl'jĕr; *in the slang or dial. senses the pron.* sō'jĕr, *once regular in good usage, is common*), *n.* [OF. *soldier, soudier,* fr. *soulde, soude,* pay, wages, fr. L. *solidus* a piece of money (hence applied to the pay of a soldier), fr. *solidus* solid. See SOLID; cf. SOU.] **1.** One who is engaged in military service as an officer or a private; one who serves in an army; one of an organized body of combatants.
2. An enlisted man in military service, as distinguished from a commissioned officer; also, sometimes, a private.
3. A skilled, experienced, or valorous warrior. *Rhet.*
He shall appear to the envious a scholar, a statesman, and *soldier.* *Shak.*
4. One who fights for a cause, endures hardships, etc. gallantly; a militant leader, follower, or worker; as, a *soldier* of the Lord; he is a good *soldier.*
5. [From the verb.] One who soldiers, or shirks his work. *Orig. Naut. Slang.*
6. a In most termites or white ants, one of a caste of wingless individuals differing more or less from the workers in their larger size, very large head, and long jaws. They perform a share in the work of the colonies, and are said by some to be less effective fighters than the workers. **b** In certain true ants, one of a type of workers ditinguished by the large head and jaws.
7. a *Cornwall.* The red gurnard. **b** *Slang.* A red herring. **c** Short for SOLDIER BEETLE, SOLDIER CRAB, etc.
8. a Usually *pl.* Any of various plants, as the ribwort, red campion, corn poppy, etc. *Dial.* **b** *pl.* The Virginia stickseed.
9. *Masonry.* A brick placed on end, in a wall, with its narrow side exposed.
10. *Veter.* Hog cholera. *Dial. Eng.*
11. *Wool Trade.* A skeepskin that sweats unevenly, so that only part of the wool can be pulled off.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

soldier-fashion	soldierlike	soldierproof
soldierhearted	soldier-mad	

sol'dier (sōl'jĕr; *see the noun*), *v. i.;* SOL'DIERED (-jĕrd); SOL'DIER·ING. **1.** To serve as a soldier.
2. To make a pretense of working, while doing only enough to escape punishment or discharge; to malinger.
3. *Mil.* To work at putting one's belongings in order in barracks, as by pipe-claying, polishing, etc.
4. To swagger; bully. *Dial. Eng.*

soldier ant. **a** = SOLDIER, *n.*, 6. **b** Bulldog ant.

soldier beetle. Any of several predatory brightly colored lampyrid beetles of the genus *Chauliognathus.*

sol'dier·bird' (sōl'jĕr·bûrd'). An Australian honey eater (*Myzomela sanguinolenta*).

soldier bug. Any of numerous predatory bugs (family Pentatomidae), that suck the blood of other insects.

sol'dier·bush' (sōl'jĕr·bŏŏsh'), *n.* **a** = SOLDIERWOOD. **b** A woody vine (*Tournefortia volubilis*) of the southeastern U. S. and the West Indies, with alternate entire leaves and greenish-white flowers in one-sided spikes. **c** A West Indian sticky shrub (*Gundlachia corymbosa*), family Cardulaceae, with small white flower heads in dense clusters.

Soldier Beetle and Larva (*C. pennsylvanicus*). Both enlarged.

soldier course. *Masonry.* A course of soldiers (sense 9).

soldier crab. **a** A hermit crab. **b** A fiddler crab.

sol'dier·fare' (sōl'jĕr·fâr'), *n.* Service as soldier. *Obs.*

sol'dier·fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* **a** Any of many brilliantly colored, pugnacious marine fishes of the family Holocentridae, having hard rough scales, prickly head, and strong fin spines. They abound about coral reefs, and are prized for food. **b** The rainbow darter. **c** A small Australian cardinal fish (*Apogon fasciatus*).

soldier fly. Any of numerous two-winged flies (genus *Stratiomya* and allies); — from the colored stripes of some species. Their larvae live in water, earth, or decaying wood.

sol'dier·ing, *n.* The life, service, or practice of one who soldiers.

sol'dier·ly, *adj.* Like or befitting a soldier; brave; martial; heroic. — *adv.* In the fashion or manner of a soldier. — **sol'dier·li·ness,** *n.*

soldier of fortune. One who follows a military career wherever there is promise of profit, adventure, or pleasure; also, a mettlesome adventurer guided by similar aims.

soldier orchis. A European orchis (*Orchis militaris*) having a dense erect spike of purple flowers.

soldier palmer. *Angling.* An artificial fly of the palmer type, with brown hackle, red body, and gold ribbing.

soldier's bot'tle (sōl'jĕrz). A large bottle.

soldier's buttons. The marsh marigold *Caltha palustris.*

sol'dier's-cap', *n.* **a** The Dutchman's-breeches (*Dicentra cucullaria*). **b** The aconite *Aconitum napellus.* See ACONITE, *Illust.*

soldier's heart. *Med.* Irritable heart; — so called because often observed among soldiers.

soldier's herb. = MATICO, **a.**

soldiers' home. *Mil.* In the United States, an institution maintained for the care and relief of disabled veterans. These homes are: The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, consisting of ten branches located throughout the United States, for disabled volunteers of the United States Army, maintained by the Federal government; the United States Soldiers' Home at Washington, D. C., for disabled soldiers of the (Regular) Army of the United States, maintained by the Federal government; and various State homes, maintained in part by the Federal government and in part by the State governments.

soldier's medal. *Mil.* In the United States, a decoration awarded to certain persons who subsequent to July 2, 1926, have distinguished themselves by heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy. The eligible list includes all members of the Regular Army, National Guard, and Organized Reserves; members of the United States Navy and the Marine Corps while on duty with the army; members of foreign armies on duty with the army of the United States.

sol'dier's-plume', *n.* The purple-fringed orchis *Blepharigloottis psycodes.*

soldier sprag. *Coal Mining.* A long sprag used to support the seam between the top of the holing and the roof. *New South Wales.*

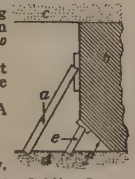

a Soldier Sprag; *b* Seam; *c* Roof; *d* Floor; *e* Sprag; *f* Holing.

Soldiers Three. A collection of short stories (1889) by Rudyard Kipling. See MULVANEY, TERENCE.

sol'dier's wind (sōl'jĕrz). *Naut.* A beam wind, which is favorable either coming or going; — so called because little skill in sailing is then required.

sol'dier's-wound'wort', *n.* The yarrow.

sol'dier's-yar'row, *n.* = WATER SOLDIER **a.**

soldier turtle. Any turtle of the genus *Chrysemys.*

sol'dier·wood' (sōl'jĕr·wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** A West Indian shrub (*Calliandra purpurea*) having flowers with long tassels of purple stamens. **b** The nakedwood *Colubrina reclinata.*

sol'dier·y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). **1.** A body of soldiers; soldiers, collectively; the military.
2. The profession or training of a soldier.

sold note. See CONTRACT NOTE.

sol'do (sōl'dō; *It.* sŏl'dō), *n.; pl.* -DI (-dē). [It. See SOU.] A small Italian coin, worth, generally, 1/20 of the lira or 5 centesimi. In the 13th century, a fractional part (1/2 to 1/3) of the grosso, and struck in silver; it gradually declined in value and is now issued in copper. See COIN, *Table.*

sole (sōl), *n.* [AS. *sāl rope.*] A halter or yoke to fasten cattle in a stall. *Now Dial.*

sole, *n.* [ME., fr. AS. and (or) F. *sole,* both fr. (assumed) VL. *sola,* for L. *solea;* akin to L. *solum* sole, bottom, foundation, floor, ground, soil, country, Gr. *kylia* sole. Cf. SOIL earth, SOLE fish.] **1.** The bottom or under surface of the foot, or that part of it which is placed on the ground in walking or standing. In quadrupeds the term applies to such a part of either the fore or hind limb; in the horse it designates specifically the somewhat concave plate of moderately dense horn which covers the lower surface of the coffin bone, partly surrounding the frog, and bounded externally by the wall. See HOOF, *Illust.*
2. The foot. *Chiefly Poetic.*
3. The part of a shoe, boot, or the like, on which the sole of the foot rests in standing, walking, etc., or the material constituting it; sometimes, specif., the outsole.
4. The bottom or lower part of anything, or that on which anything rests; specif.: **a** *Obs.* The foundation of a building or of a city. **b** *Now Dial.* A threshold; a windowsill. **c** The hearth, or floor, as of an oven. **d** *Chiefly Dial.* The underframe, as of a wagon or cart. **e** The root mass forming the base of a sod. **f** The under surface of a ski. **g** = SOLEPIECE, 1. **h** The horizontal member or plate on which the studs of a partition bear.
5. The bottom or lowest part of the soil, a valley, a furrow, etc.; specif., subsoil.
6. *Agric. Mach.* The bottom of the body of a plow; — called also *slade;* also, the bottom of a furrow.
7. *Fort.* The bottom of an embrasure.
8. *Golf.* The bottom of the club head.
9. *Metal.* **a** The hearth of a metallurgical furnace. **b** The bottom of the inside of a gas retort.
10. *Mining.* The floor or bottom of a mine; — applied esp. to horizontal lodes.
11. *Physics.* The metal dish or plate in or on which is the disk of resin, vulcanite, or the like, of an electrophorus.
12. *Shipbuilding.* **a** = SOLEPIECE, 2. **b** Either of two planks, one on each side, resting on the sliding ways and forming the foundation of the cradle. The vessel is launched by sawing through these soles.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

sole-beating, *adj.*	sole-cutting, *adj.*	sole setter
sole-bound	sole-deep	sole stamper
sole-channeling, *adj.*	sole-fitting, *adj.*	sole-stitching, *adj.*
sole cutter	sole-shaped	sole-walking, *adj.*

sole (sōl), *v. t.;* SOLED (sōld); SOL'ING (sōl'ĭng). **1.** To furnish with a sole; as, to *sole* a shoe.
2. To serve as a sole or base for. *Rare.*
3. *Golf.* To place (the club) on its sole, as in addressing the ball.

sole (sōl), *n.* [OF., fr. Pr. *sola,* fr. (assumed) VL. *sola,* for L. *solea,* lit., sole of a shoe. See SOLE of the foot.] **1.** Any of certain flatfishes distinguished by the small mouth (beyond which the snout projects more or less), reduced or rudimentary pelvic (and often also pectoral and caudal) fins, small gill openings, and small eyes placed close together. They constitute a family, Soleidae, in some classifications. The common sole (*Solea solea*) of Europe is one of the finest food fishes. The American species, mostly of the genera *Achirus* (see HOGCHOKER) and *Symphurus* (see TONGUEFISH), are too small to be of food value.

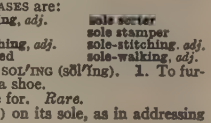
Sole (*Solea solea*). (1/12)

2. In popular or local usage, any of certain other flatfishes, as *Eopsetta jordani* and *Psettichthys melanostictus* of the Pacific coast of the United States, excellent food fishes; also, sometimes, on the American Atlantic coast, the pole flounder.
3. The flesh, usually in fillets, of true or of so-called sole, cooked and served as food; — always sing. in this sense.

sole, *adj.* [OF. and L.; OF. *soul, sol* (F. *seul*), fr. L. *solus.* Cf. DESOLATE, SOLITUDE, SOLO, SULLEN.] **1.** Single; unmarried; as, a feme *sole. Chiefly Law.*
2. Alone; solitary; isolated; lonely; desolate. *Archaic.*
Forlorn! the very word is like a bell
To toll me back from thee to my *sole* self. *Keats.*
3. That is the only one; one and no more; one and only; as, the *sole* heir, example, or answer; the *sole* product of this factory; his *sole* invention; not one *sole* word of reproach; also, consisting of one person; as, a corporation *sole.*
4. Unique; of unmatched quality or kind. *Poetic.*
5. Acting, working, moving, etc., independently or without assistance or interference; — limiting agent nouns; as, he is the *sole* author of this scheme; conscience should be the *sole* judge in this case.
6. Belonging, appertaining, granted or attributed, to the one person or group specified; independently accomplished or developed; exclusively exercised; unshared or unsharable; exclusive; often, entire; as, the *sole* power of the Congress; to have *sole* rights of publication.
7. *Rare.* **a** Such, and no more; mere. *Shak.* **b** Alone; — attributive in position but predicative in sense.
Syn. — See SINGLE.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

sole-begotten	sole-justifying	sole-saving
sole-beloved	sole-living	sole-seated
sole-commissioned	sole-lying	sole-sufficient
sole-happy	sole-ruling	sole-thoughted

sole (sōl), *adv.* Solely.

sole. Var. of SOUL. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

so'le·a (sō'lē·ȧ), *n.* [LGr., fr. L. *solea,* sill, sole.] *Eastern Ch.* A platform or a raised part of the floor, on which the singers stand and the faithful receive Communion, in front of the inner sanctuary of a church.

So'le·a, *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The typical genus of soles. See 4th SOLE, 1.

sole blocker. See BLOCKER, 2.

sol'e·cism (sŏl'ē·sĭz'm), *n.* [F. *solécisme,* fr. L. *soloecismus,* fr. Gr. *soloikismos,* fr. *soloikizein* to speak or write incorrectly, fr. *soloikos* speaking incorrectly, from the

so'la·ry (sō'lȧ·rĭ), *adj. Obs.* **a** = SOLAR, *adj.*, 1. **b** = SOLAR, *adj.*, 6.

so'la·ry, *n.* A solarium. *Obs.*

sol'as. † SOLACE.

so·la'tion, *n.* = SOLACE. *Rare.*

sol'a·to'ry (sŏl'ȧ·tō'rĭ), *adj.* Solacious. *Obs.*

sold. Soled. *Ref. Sp.* [*Obs.*]

‖**solde** (sōld), *n.* [F.] Pay.

sol'der·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

sol'di, *n., pl.* of SOLDO.

sol'dier·dom, *n.* See -DOM.

sol'dier·ess, *n.* Fem. of SOLDIER.

sol'dier·hood. See -HOOD.

sol'dier·ize, *v.* See -IZE.

sol'dier·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

sol'dier·wise', *adj.* See -WISE.

sole, *v. t.* † SOWL, to pull.

so'le·ae·form' (sō'lē·ē·fôrm'; sō-lē'ē-fôrm) *adj.* Var. of SOLEIFORM.

so'le·as, *n.* = 1st. SOLEA.

so'le·cis'er. Var. of SOLECIST.

corruption of the Attic dialect among the Athenian colonists of *Soli* in Cilicia.] **1.** An ungrammatical combination of words in a sentence; a deviation from the idiom of a language or from the rules of syntax (he was independent *on* any patron; he *don't*). Also, loosely, any minor blunder in speech.

2. A deviation from the proper, normal, or accepted order; a theory, situation, act, etc., not consonant with logic, circumstances, known facts, or the like; an incompatibility; an absurd incongruity; sometimes, an anachronism.

What kind [of story]? Chimeras, crotchets, Christmas *solecisms*. *Tennyson.*

3. A breach of etiquette or decorum; an unmannerly act or practice; an impropriety.

It was easy to ignore a rich man's *solecism*. *G. B. Shaw.*

Syn.—SOLECISM, BARBARISM, IMPROPRIETY. A SOLECISM is a construction which violates the idiom of a language; a BARBARISM is a word or phrase not in accepted use; an IMPROPRIETY is a word or phrase employed in a sense contrary to good usage; thus, "between you and I" is a *solecism;* "to electrocute" is a *barbarism;* the use of "transpire" in the sense of "happen" is an *impropriety*.

sol'e·cist (sŏl'ĕ·sĭst), *n.* [Gr. *soloikistēs.*] One who uses, or commits a solecism.

sol'e·cis'tic (-sĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or involving, a solecism; incorrect, incongruous, or unseemly. — **sol'e·cis'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **sol'e·cis'ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

sol'e·cize (sŏl'ĕ·sīz), *v. i.;* -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). [Gr. *soloikizein.*] To use solecisms; to commit a solecism. — **sol'e·ciz'er** (-sīz'ĕr), *n.*

sole corporation. A corporation sole. See CORPORATION, 3.

-soled (-sōld). A combining form from the noun *sole*, denoting *having* (so many or such) *soles*, as in:

close-soled	**heavy-soled**	**thick-soled**
double-soled	**high-soled**	**thin-soled**
dry-soled	**leaden-soled**	**three-soled**
flat-soled	**stout-soled**	**twice-soled**

Sol'e·dad pine (sŏl'ĕ·dăd). [From *Soledad*, Calif.] Torrey pine.

so·le'i·form (sō·lē'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *solea* sole + E. *-form.*] Slipper-shaped; calceiform.

so'leil' (sō'lĕ'y'), *adj.* [F., sun.] *Textiles.* Finished with a high luster; as, *soleil* velour.

so'leil' (sō'lĕ'y'), *n.* **1.** = OTTOMAN RIB.

2. Soleil felt or velour.

sole leather. **1.** A thick, strong leather, esp. for shoe soles.

2. Also **sole'-leath'er kelp.** Any of the larger kelps of the genus *Laminaria*.

sole'ly (sōl'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Without another; singly; alone; as, to go *solely* on one's way.

2. Exclusively; to the exclusion of other purposes, persons, etc.; merely; entirely; wholly; as, done *solely* for money; a privilege granted *solely* to him; to rely *solely* on oneself.

sole' Mar'gué·ry' (sōl' mär'gĕ·rē'). A dish of sole cooked in white wine and served in a rich sauce containing wine and the meat of shellfish (as lobsters, oysters, etc.); — so called from a Paris café which features it, and often used figuratively as the acme of cookery.

sol'emn (sŏl'ĕm), *adj.* [ME. *solemne, solempne*, fr. OF. *solemne, solempne*, fr. L. *solemnis, solennis, sollemnis, sollennis*, fr. *sollus* all, entire + *annus* a year; prop., that takes place every year; — used esp. of religious solemnities. See SAFE; ANNUAL. Cf. PERENNIAL.] **1.** Observed or celebrated with all the pomp or ceremony established by liturgy or tradition; distinguished from other services, holy days, festivals, etc., by being celebrated with full liturgy, with pomps (sense 1), or with unusual dignity, reverence, or splendor; as, Easter is a *solemn* feast; *Solemn* (as distinguished from *Low*) Mass or vespers; also, *Now Rare*, set apart as a feast or festival. *Now Eccl.*

While visits shall be paid on *solemn* days. *Pope.*

2. *Obs.* **a** Very important; distinguished; noteworthy. **b** Sumptuous; splendid. **c** In due form or order. Cf. sense 8. **d** Usual; customary.

3. Stately; highly formal; as, *solemn* state dinners.

4. Performed, made, uttered, etc., under circumstances that indicate a religious sanction or the full realization or acceptance of all that is implied by one's act or words; as, to take a *solemn* oath on the Bible; a *solemn* dedication of oneself to a cause.

5. Fitted to excite serious reflections or exalted emotions; awe-inspiring; sublime.

What *solemn* scenes on Snowdon's height. *Gray.*

6. Highly serious; grave; deeply earnest; sober, esp. in looks or words; as, the audience grew *solemn;* his words were *solemn;* a *solemn* moment in the nation's history.

7. Somber; gloomy; as, a suit of *solemn* black.

8. *Law.* Made in form; conforming with all legal requirements. Cf. *solemn war*, under WAR.

Syn. — Formal, ritual, ceremonial, sober, serious, reverential, devotional, devout. See EARNEST.

Ant. — Light, volatile, frivolous; ludicrous. See LAUGHABLE.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

solemn-breathing	**solemn-looking**	**solemn-shaded**
solemn-browed	**solemn-mannered**	**solemn-sounding**
solemn-cadenced	**solemn-measured**	**solemn-thoughted**
solemn-eyed	**solemn-proud**	**solemn-toned**
solemn-garbed	**solemn-seeming**	**solemn-visaged**

sol'emn, *adv.* Solemnly. *Rare.*

sol'emn, *v. t.* To solemnize. *Obs.*

sol'emn, *n.* Solemnity. *Rare.*

sol'emn·chol'y (sŏl'ĕm·kŏl'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -kŭl·ĭ), *adj.* [*solemn* + *-choly* as in melan*choly*.] Solemn or grave to the point of absurdity. *Slang.*

solemn form. See PROBATE, *n.*, 2.

so·lem'ni·fy (sō·lĕm'nĭ·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). To make solemn.

so·lem'ni·tude (-nĭ·tūd), *n.* [See -TUDE.] Solemnness.

so·lem'ni·ty (sō·lĕm'nĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *solempnitee*, fr. OF. *solempnité* (F. *solennité*), fr. L. *solemnitas, solennitas*. See SOLEMN.] **1.** Full or formal ceremonious observance of an occasion or event; formality; also, *Obs.*, festivity; as, to open a convention with *solemnity*. See sense 4.

2. A solemn event, day, rite, utterance, etc.

The forms and *solemnities* of the last judgment. *Atterbury.*

3. The quality or character of being solemn, esp. of being serious, dignified, or awe-inspiring.

4. *Eccl.* Solemn, or full, liturgical celebration of a service, feast day, or the like; as, a marriage without *solemnity;* specif.: **a** Full liturgical ceremony and splendor in the observance of an ecclesiastical festival, as a holy day, and in some places also as a holiday; as, to transfer the *solemnity* of Corpus Christi to Sunday. **b** A solemnly observed feast day or season; as, the *solemnity* of Easter. **c** A solemn ceremony; as, the *solemnities* of Easter.

5. *Law.* An observance or proceeding according to due form; the formality necessary to render valid a thing done.

sol'em·ni·za'tion (sŏl'ĕm·nĭ·zā'shŭn; -nĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *solemnisation.*] Act of solemnizing; celebration; as, the *solemnization* of a marriage.

sol'em·nize (sŏl'ĕm·nīz), *v.;* SOL'EM·NIZED (-nīzd); SOL'EM·NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). [OF. *solemniser.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To commemorate or observe with solemnity; to celebrate or honor in due fashion.

One solid dish his weekday meal affords,
An added pudding *solemnis'd* the Lord's. *Pope.*

2. To perform with pomp or ceremony or according to legal forms; specif., to unite a couple in (marriage), with religious ceremony; esp., *R.C.Ch.*, to celebrate (a marriage) with a nuptial mass.

3. To glorify; to exalt by praising. *Obs.*

4. To make solemn, serious, or exalted; to dignify.

Wordsworth was *solemnized* and elevated by this his first look on Yarrow. *J. C. Shairp.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To marry. *Rare.*

2. To grow solemn; to speak solemnly. *Rare.*

Syn. — See CELEBRATE.

sol'em·nize, *n.* Solemnization. *Spenser.*

sol'em·niz'er (sŏl'ĕm·nīz'ĕr), *n.* One who solemnizes.

Solemn League and Covenant. *Hist.* An agreement between the English and Scottish Parliaments in 1643 for "the reformation and defense of religion" (i.e., of Presbyterianism), "the honor and happiness of the king, and the peace and safety of the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland. It was very generally signed in both countries. It was annulled in 1661.

solemn profession. See PROFESSION, *n.*, 7; VOW, *n.*

solemn vow. *R.C.Ch.* See VOW, 1.

solemn war. See WAR, 1.

So'len (sō'lĕn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sōlēn* channel, shellfish.] *Zool.* **a** A genus of razor clams, the type of the family Solenidae. **b** [*not cap.*] A razor clam.

sol'e·na'cean (sŏl'ĕ·nā'shăn; sō'lĕ-), *adj.* Also **sol'e·na'ceous** (-shŭs). Like, or pertaining to, the Solenidae. — **sol'e·na'cean,** *n.*

sole·nette' (sōl·nĕt'), *n.* A small European sole (*Microchirus luteus*), about five inches long, of no food value.

So'len·ho'fen stone (zō'lĕn·hō'fĕn). A limestone found at Solnhofen, Bavaria, valued for lithographic purposes.

So·len'i·dae (sō·lĕn'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SOLEN.] *Zool.* A family of marine clams (Eulamellibranchia) with elongated curved shells, which includes the razor clams.

so·le'nite (sō·lē'nīt; sōl'ĕ-), *n.* A smokeless powder consisting of soluble and insoluble cellulose nitrates, nitroglycerin, and mineral oil.

sol'e·ni'tis (sŏl'ĕ·nī'tĭs; sō'lĕ-), *n.* Inflammation of a duct.

so·le'ni·um (sō·lē'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sōlēnion*, dim. See SOLIN.] *Zool.* A stolon. — **so·le'ni·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

‖**so·len'ne** (sō·lĕn'nā), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Solemn; — a direction regarding mood. — ‖**so·len'ne·men'te** (sō·lĕn'nā·mĕn'tā), *adv.*

so·le'no- (sō·lē'nō-), **solen-.** A combining form, Greek *sōlēno-, sōlēn-*, from *sōlēn*, meaning *channel, pipe*, as in *Soleno*glypha, *Soleno*don.

so·le'no·cyte (sō·lē'nō·sīt), *n.* [*soleno-* + *-cyte.*] *Zool.* Any of certain specially modified tubular flagellated cells occurring in the nephridia of the larvae of certain annulates and rotifers, and of the genus *Branchiostoma*.

So·le'no·don (-dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *solen-* + *-odon.*] *Zool.* A genus of peculiar and very rare insectivorous mammals including two species, *S. cubanus* (native name *almiqué*) of Cuba and *S. paradoxus* (native name *agouta*) of Haiti. They are nearly two feet long, and have a long snout, short round ears, hard fur, and a long scaly tail. The teeth number 40; the skull has no zygomatic arch. The genus constitutes a family, **So·le'no·don'ti·dae** (-dŏn'tĭ·dē). Also [*not cap.*], an animal of this genus. — **so·le'no·dont** (sō·lē'nō·dŏnt), *adj. & n.*

So·le'no·gas'tres (-găs'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *soleno-* + Gr. *gastēr, gastros*, stomach.] Syn. of APLACOPHORA. — **so·le'no·gas'ter** (sō·lē'nō·găs'tĕr), *n.*

So·le·nog'ly·pha (sō'lē·nŏg'lĭ·fà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *soleno-* + Gr. *glyphein* to engrave.] *Zool.* A group of snakes including those with tubular erectile fangs, as the vipers and rattlesnakes. — **so·le'no·glyph** (sō·lē'nō·glĭf), *adj. & n.* — **so·le'no·glyph'ic** (-glĭf'ĭk), *adj.*

so·le·noid (sō'lē·noid; sō·lē'noid), *n.* [*solen-* + *-oid.*] *Elec.* A tubular coil for the production of a magnetic field. Ideally, a system of equal circular currents flowing in uniform direction about a single straight or curved axis; practically, a cylindrical wire helix having one or both ends of the wire turned back along the axis so as to neutralize that component of the effect of the current which is due to the length of the spiral; less strictly, a helix in which the longitudinal component is not so neutralized. When traversed by a current the solenoid, or helix, acts in general like a magnet, with the south pole at the end at which the current flows clockwise to an observer facing it.

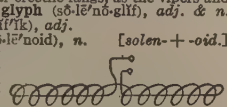

Two forms of Solenoid.

so·le·noi'dal (sō'lē·noi'dăl; -dĭ'l), *adj.* **a** *Elec.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a solenoid. **b** *Math.* Tubelike; — said of a vector field whose divergence is 0, whose flux therefore across any cap or section of any tube of lines of the vector field is everywhere the same. — **so·le·noi'dal·ly,** *adv.*

solenoid brake. *Elec.* One in which the brake shoes are operated by the magnetic action of a solenoid.

So·le·nop'sis (sō·lē·nŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *solen-* + *-opsis.*] *Zool.* A genus of small stinging ants, containing several abundant tropical and subtropical species, as the fire ant and thief ant.

so·le·no·stele (sō·lē'nō·stēl; -stē'lē), *n.* [NL., fr. *soleno-* + *stele.*] *Bot.* A tubular stele which develops both internal and external phloem, as in certain fern stems. — **so·le'no·ste'lic** (-stē'lĭk), *adj.*

So·le·nos'to·mus (sō'lē·nŏs'tō·mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *soleno-* + *-stomus.*] *Zool.* A genus of small fishes (suborder Lophobranchii) of East Indian seas, having a short body and a long tubular snout. The female carries her eggs in a pouch formed by the coalescence of the pelvic fins with the body. It constitutes a family, **So·le'no·stom'i·dae** (sō·lē'nō·stŏm'ĭ·dē). — **so·le·nos'to·mid** (sō'lē·nŏs'tō·mĭd), **sol'e·nos'to·moid** (-moid), *adj. & n.* — **so·le·nos'to·mous** (-mŭs), *adj.*

sol'en·tine (sŏl'ĕn·tīn), *n.* [Var. of *celandine.*] The jewelweed *Impatiens biflora*.

sole'piece' (sōl'pēs'), *n.* **1.** A timber or girder laid on the ground to take and distribute the thrust of an upright or strut; the floor member of a frame.

2. *Shipbuilding.* **a** In wooden ships, a piece on the bottom of the rudder to bring it down to the false keel **b** In iron ships, the piece joining rudderpost and sternpost. **c** The projection from the keel to support a balanced rudder.

sole'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A flattened, nucleated mass of soft, granular protoplasm surrounding the end of a motor nerve in a striated muscle fiber.

2. *Building.* See PLATE, *n.*, 16.

3. *Mach.* **a** A bedplate. **b** The plate forming the back of a water-wheel bucket. **c** A plate to which a bearing can be wedged and bolted so as to be slightly adjustable.

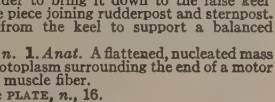

Soleplate, 3 c.

sole'print' (-prĭnt'), *n.* A print of the sole of the foot made in the manner of a fingerprint.

sol'er (sōl'ĕr), *n.* One who soles boots, etc.

So·le'ra (sō·lā'rà), *n.* [Sp.] **a** A blend or vatting of sherry. **b** Any vintage sherry of some age.

sol'ert (sōl'ĕrt; sō·lûrt'), *adj.* [L. *solers, sollers, -ertis.*] Skillful; crafty. — **so·ler'tious·ness** (sō·lûr'shŭs·nĕs; 119), *n.* Both *Obs.*

sole sew'er (sō'ĕr). See SEWER.

sole tile. A tile with a concave top, used to pave sewers, etc.

sole trader. A feme-sole trader.

sole tree. *Mining.* A solepiece for timbering headings, etc.

So'le·us (sō'lē·ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *solea* sole of the foot.] *Anat.* A broad, flat muscle of the calf of the leg, lying immediately below the gastrocnemius. It arises from the back and upper part of the tibia and fibula and from a tendinous arch between them. Its tendon unites with that of the gastrocnemius to form Achilles' tendon.

sol'-fa' (sōl'fä'; sŏl'-), *v. t.;* SOL'-FAED' (-fäd'); SOL'-FA'ING. [It. *solfa* the gamut, from the syllables *fa, sol.*] To sing or practice the tones of the gamut or scale; to solmizate; also, to sing an air, or the like, in sol-fa syllables. — *v. t.* To sing (an air, song, etc.) to or in solmization syllables.

sol'-fa', *n.* *Music.* **a** The syllables used in sol-faing. See SOL-FA SYLLABLES. **b** The gamut. **c** Solmization, or an exercise thus sung. **d** See TONIC SOL-FA. **e** A roll or baton used by Italian choir leaders.

sol'-fa'er (-fä'ĕr), *n.* One who sol-fas.

sol'-fa'ist, *n.* *Music.* One who practices or advocates the tonic sol-fa system.

sol-fa syllables. *Music.* The modified Aretinian syllables applied to reading music; — now often called *so-fa syllables*. For the major scale the spellings now most common in the United States are: *do, re, mi, fa, sol* (*so*), *la, ti, do*. For the intermediate tones, modifications of these syllables are used so that the chromatic scale ascending and descending reads: *do, di, re, ri, mi, fa, fi, sol* (*so*), *si, la, li, ti, do, ti, te, la, le, sol* (*so*), *se, fa, mi, me, re, ra, do*. For their application to the minor scale, see MOVABLE-DO SYSTEM. See ARETINIAN SYLLABLES, SOLMIZATION.

‖**sol'fa·ta'ra** (sōl'fä·tä'rà), *n.* [It., fr. *solfo* brimstone, sulphur, fr. L. *sulfur.*] *Geol.* A volcanic area or vent which yields only hot vapors and gases, in part sulphurous. It represents a late stage of volcanic activity.

sol'fa·ta'ric (-tä'rĭk), *adj.* *Geol.* Of or pert. to a solfatara or its action; hence, pertaining to, caused by, or denoting, the transfer of mineral substances within the earth by sublimation, or the chemical and transporting action of steam.

‖**sol'feg·gia're** (sōl'fĕd·jä'rà), *v. i.* [It.] To sol-fa.

sol·feg'gio (sōl·fĕj'ō), *n.; pl.* -GI (-jē) -GIOS (-ōz). [It., fr. *solfa* the gamut.] *Music.* **a** The application of the sol-fa syllables to the tones of the scale or to melodies or other voice parts. **b** An exercise in scales; specif., a singing exercise using sol-fa syllables. **c** Practice in sight singing using the sol-fa syllables.

sol'fe·ri'no (sŏl'fĕ·rē'nō), *n.* [From *Solferino*, Italy, scene of a battle (1859) shortly before its discovery.] **1.** = FUCHSINE, 1 a.

2. Also **solferino red.** A color, bluish-red in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliance. It is bluer than hellebore red. Cf. COLOR.

3. [*cap.*] See BATTLE, *Table*.

so'li (sō'lē), *n.* Italian pl. of SOLO. — *adj. pl.* Having only one performer in each part; — a direction in choral and orchestral music.

soli-. A combining form, Latin *soli-*, from *solus*, alone, meaning *solely, alone*, as in *soli*loquy, *soli*fidian.

soli-. A combining form, Latin *soli-*, from *sol*, meaning *sun*, as in *soli*form, *soli*tidal.

so·lic'it (sō·lĭs'ĭt), *v.;* -IT·ED; -IT·ING. [F. *solliciter*, fr. L. *sollicitare, solicitare, -atum*, fr. *sollicitus* wholly (i. e., violently) moved, fr. *sollus* whole + *citus*, past part. of *ciere* to move. See SAFE, CITE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To take charge or care of, as business; to manage; to prosecute, or forward; specif., to act as solicitor or legal agent for or with reference to; to plead (a lawsuit). *Rare.*

2. To concern, or make anxious; to disquiet. *Now Rare.*

Whom nations' cares *solicit*. *Young.*

3. To move to action; to serve as an urge or incentive to; to incite. *Now Rare.*

4. To make petition to; to entreat; importune; as, to *solicit* the king for relief; now, often, to approach with a request or plea, as in selling, begging, etc.; as, to *solicit* one's neighbors for contributions.

5. To endeavor to obtain by asking or pleading; to plead for; as, to *solicit* an office, a favor, alms; also, to seek eagerly or actively; to court.

The neighboring states . . . dreaded her enmity and *solicited* her alliance. *Gibbon.*

6. To urge (one's cause, point, etc.); to insist upon; to plead for. *Now Rare.*

7. To challenge, or claim; to demand; invite; as, the situation *solicits* the closest attention. *Now Rare.*

So·le'i·dae (sō·lē'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A family of fishes. See SOLE, fish.

soleil + SULLEN.

sole'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

sol'em·na'tion, *n.* Solemnization. *Obs.*

solemnel, *adj.* [OF. (F. *solennel*).] Solemn. *Obs.*

so·lem'ni·a'tion, *n.* Solemnization. *Obs.* [NIZE.]

sol'em·nise. Var. of SOLEM-

so·lem'ni·sate (sō·lĕm'nĭ·zāt), *v. t.* To solemnize. *Obs.*

sol'emn·ly, *adv.* of SOLEMN.

sol'emn·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sol'emn·y, *n.* Also **solempte.** A solemnity. *Obs.*

solempne. + SOLEMN.

solen. + SOLEMN.

sole'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

so·len'ni·ty, *n.* = SOLEMNITY. *Obs.*

sol'en·nize, *v. t.* To solemnize. *Obs.*

So·le'no·con'cha (sō·lē'nō·kŏng'kà), *n. pl.* [NL. See SOLEN; CONCH.] Syn. of SCAPHOPODA.

so·le'no·conch (sō·lē'nō·kŏngk), *n.*

solent goose. Var. of SOLAN GOOSE.

soler, solere, *n.* + SOLAR, *n.*

sol'er·et. Var. of SOLLERET.

so'les, *n., pl.* of *5th* SOL.

sole'ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Obs.*

sol'eyn, sol'eyne. See SULLEN, *adj.* 1.

solf, *v. i. & t.* = SOL-FA. *Obs.*

sol'-fa'ing, *n.* = SOLMIZATION.

‖**sol'fège'** (sōl'fĕzh'), *n.* [F.] *Music.* = SOLFEGGIO.

---

8. To tempt (a person); to lure on, esp. into evil; to attempt to seduce; specif., of a woman, to accost (a man) for immoral purposes.
9. To serve as a temptation or lure to; to attract; often, to kindle (desire, etc.).

That fruit . . . *solicited* her longing eye. *Milton.*

10. To draw on, out, together, etc., by physical attraction, force, or means; to bring about, forth, on, etc., by gentle or natural operations; to seek to induce or elicit; as, to *solicit* a dart from a wound or peristaltic movements. *Now Rare.*

—, *Intransitive:* 1. To make solicitation; to importune; to petition.
2. Specif.: a To beg alms. b Of a streetwalker, to offer herself to a man for lewd intercourse.
3. To serve as a solicitor.

Syn. — Beseech, ask, request, crave, supplicate, entreat, beg, implore, importune. See INVITE.

so·lic'it (sō·lĭs'ĭt), *n.* Solicitation. *Obs.*

so·lic'it (sō·lĭs'ĭt), *adj.* Formerly, solicitous. *Chiefly Scot.*

so·lic'it·ant (-ĭ·tănt), *n.* [L. *sollicitans*, pres. part.] One who solicits. — *adj.* That solicits; begging.

so·lic'i·ta'tion (sō·lĭs'ĭ·tā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *sollicitation*, fr. L. *sollicitatio.*] 1. The pursuit, practice, act, or an instance, of soliciting; often, specif., an entreaty; importunity; as, to yield to his *solicitations.*
2. The operation, influence, pressure, etc., of that which solicits, or attracts or draws; moving or drawing force; incitement; allurement; as, to resist the *solicitations* of an appetite for drink.

The *solicitations* of gravity. *Whewell.*

3. Solicitude; concern. *Obs.*

so·lic'it·ed (sō·lĭs'ĭ·tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* That has been approached by one soliciting; also, that has been obtained through solicitation; as, persons *solicited* for the community chest; *solicited* articles will be sold for the fund.

so·lic'it·ee' (sō·lĭs'ĭ·tē'), *n.* One solicited.

so·lic'it·er (sō·lĭs'ĭ·tẽr), *n.* One who solicits.

so·lic'i·tor (sō·lĭs'ĭ·tẽr), *n.* [F. *solliciteur.*] 1. One who or that which solicits (in any sense); specif., one whose occupation it is to solicit contributions for a fund, subscriptions for a periodical, or the like, from persons in their homes or places of business; as, this magazine employs no *solicitors;* no *solicitors* allowed in this building.
2. *Law.* a Formerly, in English practice, a person admitted to practice law in a court of chancery or equity; now, under the Judicature Acts 1873–75 and various other acts, any person admitted to practice law and conduct litigation in any court, including the officers formerly called attorney at law and proctor (see ATTORNEY, 2). The solicitor is distinguished from the barrister in not having the right of audience (the right to plead in open court), except in a few minor courts. The admission of solicitors is in charge of "The Incorporated Law Society," subject to the Supreme Court. b The law officer of a city, town, department, or government; as, the city *solicitor;* the *solicitor* of the treasury.

solicitor general; *pl.* SOLICITORS GENERAL. The second law officer in the government of Great Britain, appointed to assist the attorney general; also, a similar officer under the United States government, appointed by the President to assist the attorney general; also, the chief law officer in some States. See PRECEDENCE; also *Forms of Address,* in Appendix.

so·lic'i·tous (-ĭ·tŭs), *adj.* [L. *sollicitus, solicitus.* See SOLICIT, *v.*] 1. Full of concern or fears; apprehensive; troubled; concerned; — often with *about, for,* or *of;* as, to be *solicitous* about the future or for the welfare of one's country.
2. Full of desire; eager; anxiously willing; — with *to* and infinitive; as, to be *solicitous* to gain all the benefits; not *solicitous* to proceed in this affair.
3. Meticulously careful or attentive; as, *solicitous* in matters of dress. *Now Rare.*
4. Manifesting or expressing solicitude or concern.

Syn. — See THOUGHTFUL.

— **so·lic'it·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **so·lic'it·ous·ness,** *n.*

so·lic'i·tude (-ĭ·tŭd), *n.* [F. *sollicitude,* fr. L. *sollicitudo.*] 1. State of being solicitous; uneasiness of mind due to fear of evil or desire of good; anxiety; a manifestation or expression of concern; also, excessive care or attention.
2. *pl.* Causes of care, uneasiness, or concern; as, weary of the *solicitudes* of his high office.

Syn. — Carefulness, concern, heed, apprehension. See CARE. **Ant.** — Heedlessness, negligence, disregard.

sol'id (sŏl'ĭd), *adj.;* SOL'ID·ER (-ẽr); SOL'ID·EST. [F. *solide,* fr. L. *solidus.* See SAFE; cf. CONSOLIDATE, SOLDER, SOLDIER.] 1. Not hollow; having its interior filled with matter; without an internal cavity or cavities; as, the knob is heavy because it is *solid;* the stalks of some plants are not *solid;* a *solid* tire.
2. Cubic; three-dimensional; as, a *solid* foot contains 1,728 *solid* inches.
3. Marked by density or compactness; of uniformly close and coherent texture or consistency; not disintegrated, loose, or spongy; as, a *solid* mass of rock, cloud, or water; unless cooked slowly, the custard will not be *solid.*
4. Capable of resisting, up to a certain limit, forces tending to deform; capable of retaining a definite size and shape; hard; firm; rigid; solidified; not soft or fluid; as, the pavement is not yet *solid;* a very *solid* jelly or steel; ore in a *solid* state.
5. Not weak, light, flimsy, unsubstantial, etc.; sound; strong; also, figuratively, stable, real, genuine, unalloyed, vigorous, etc.; as, a *solid* piece of furniture; to give *solid* reasons for his notion.

Like the breaking in of the *solid* world upon me. *Pater.*

6. Of persons, their powers, qualities, acts, institutions, etc.: a Having or marked by sound judgment or knowledge; thoroughly grounded; as, *solid* thinkers or learning. b Serious-minded; reliable; prudent; often, well-established financially; having unimpaired credit; as, *solid* New Englanders; the *solid* men of the community; *solid* banks. c Serious in purpose or character; not trivial, vain, frivolous, etc.; as, to have no time for *solid* reading. See FIRM.
7. Entirely of one substance, formation, kind, or character; specif.: a Even or unbroken in surface; as, a *solid* panel; or wall. b Entirely of one metal or containing the minimum of alloy necessary to impart hardness; as, *solid* gold or silver. c Designating a color, background, or the like, all of one tone. d Unbroken; joined together without a hyphen; — said of a compound word.
8. United or consolidated so as to form an integral whole; specif.: a *Colloq.* Of time, without a break or interruption; as, to stand for three *solid* hours. b Of a group or group opinion, feeling, or vote, unanimous; as, a *solid* delegation; the *solid* vote of a delegation. See SOLID SOUTH. c Not hyphened; — used of compounds written all as one word. d *Slang.* United or joined in intimacy; on good terms; — with *with;* as, to make oneself *solid* with the chief.
9. *Carp.* Having the moldings, etc., worked on the solid material; as, a *solid* frame.
10. *Print.* Not having the lines separated by leads; not open.

☞ For some *solid* phrases, see the second word.

Syn. — Stiff, inflexible; full; level; uniform, homogeneous; dependable, estimable, responsible, sound, sterling. See FIRM. **Ant.** — Fluid; hollow, empty, void; unstable, unsteady; broken, diversified, divided; frivolous, fallacious, empty, shallow, flighty.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

solid-billed	**solid-gold**	**solid-ported**
solid-bronze	**solid-headed**	**solid-seeming**
solid-browed	**solid-horned**	**solid-set**
solid-color	**solid-injection**	**solid-silver**
solid-colored	**solid-ink**	**solid-tired**
solid-fronted	**solid-ivory**	
solid-full	**solid-looking**	

sol'id (sŏl'ĭd), *n.* 1. A magnitude that has three dimensions (length, breadth, and thickness); a part of space bounded on all sides, as a cube, a sphere.
2. A solid substance or body. All substances which do not perceptibly flow are called *solids,* but between typical solids and typical liquids there are all gradations, hence the terms *viscous solid, semisolid, viscous liquid.* See LIQUID, *n.,* 1.
3. Something which is solid; the solid part or portion of a thing, as a body, a structure, or a diet.
4. *Arch.* Any compact mass of masonry or the like, as a wall or pier, as distinguished from a void, or opening.
5. *Coal Mining.* Coal in place that has not been sheared, undercut, or similarly prepared for blasting.

sol'id, *adv.* Solidly; often, unanimously.

sol'id, *n.* = SOLIDUS, 1 a. *Rare.*

Sol'i·da'go (sŏl'ĭ·dā'gō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *solidare* to strengthen, unite; in allusion to its reputed healing qualities.] *Bot.* a A very large genus of chiefly North American herbs (family Carduaceae); the goldenrods, adopted as State flowers by Alabama, Kentucky, and Nebraska (see STATE FLOWER, *Plate*). They are distinguished from *Aster* by no definite characters, but may usually be known by the wandlike stems, and small heads with yellow rays (white in a few species). The inflorescence varies from a thyrsoid panicle in the typical goldenrods (as *S. canadensis*) to axillary capitate clusters in *S. caesia* and its allies. b [*not cap.; pl.* -GOES (-gōz).] A plant of this genus.

solid alcohol. Specif., ordinary alcohol solidified usually by means of a soap (as a salt of stearic acid) and used on a small scale as a fuel.

solid angle. *Math.* The angular spread at the vertex of a cone, or the like, measured by the area intercepted on a unit sphere (about the vertex as center) by the cone surface. The measure of the solid angle formed by rotating a plane angle A about one of its sides is $2\pi(1 - \cos A)$ steradians. In a *complete solid angle,* the bounding surface, having a point as a vertex, is a closed surface, as the surface of a sphere having its center as a vertex. A complete solid angle measures 4π steradians. If the measure of the dihedral angle between two half planes is A radians, the measure of the solid angle between the planes is $\frac{A}{2\pi} \cdot 4\pi = 2A$ steradians. Cf. POLYHEDRAL ANGLE. For unit of measure, see STERADIAN. Cf. ALGEBRAIC ANGLE.

sol'i·dare (sŏl'ĭ·dâr; sŏl'ĭ·dãr'), *n.* [ML. *solidus.* See SOU.] A small coin; — prob. for *solidus. Obs. Shak.*

sol'i·dar'ic (sŏl'ĭ·dăr'ĭk), *adj.* Having solidarity. *Rare.*

sol'i·da·rism (sŏl'ĭ·dȧ·rĭz'm), *n.* [F. *solidarisme.*] a Solidarity. b A theory, advocated chiefly in France, that the mutual interdependence of members of society offers a basis for a social organization based upon solidarity of interests. — **sol'i·da·rist** (-rĭst), *n. & adj.*

sol'i·da·ris'tic (-rĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to solidarity or solidarism; tending to produce solidarity.

sol'i·dar'i·ty (sŏl'ĭ·dăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *solidarité,* fr. *solidaire* solidary, fr. *solide* solid. See SOLID.] 1. An entire union of interests and responsibilities in a group; community of interests, objectives, standards, etc.

The . . . invincible conviction of *solidarity* that knits together innumerable hearts. *Conrad.*

2. *Roman & Civil Law.* Quality of being solidary, or characterized by several obligations on the part of the debtors and separate rights in the creditors in a single subject matter; — distinguished from *correality,* in which there is a single obligation and corresponding right. Solidarity gives a right of contribution among the parties. See CORREAL.

sol'i·da·rize (sŏl'ĭ·dȧ·rīz), *v. t. & i.;* -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). To lead to solidarity; to unite in solidarity.

sol'i·dar'y (sŏl'ĭ·dĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -dĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [F. *solidaire.*] 1. Characterized by or manifesting community of interests and responsibilities.
2. *Roman & Civil Law.* Constituting, or pertaining to, a contract in which there are several obligations in the debtors with corresponding rights in the creditors in a single subject matter; — distinguished from *correal.* See SOLIDARITY, 2.

sol'i·date (sŏl'ĭ·dāt), *v. t.;* -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -DAT'ING. [L. *solidatus,* past part. of *solidare.* See SOLDER.] To make solid or firm. *Now Rare.*

sol'i·date, *n.* [ML. *solidata.*] A piece of land worth annually a shilling. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

solid box. A solid ring bearing for a shaft, lined with Babbitt metal, and not adjustable, — common on certain types of light machinery.

solid bulb. *Bot.* A corm.

solid die. See DIE, *n.,* 6 c.

sol'id·drawn' (66), *adj.* Drawn out from a heated solid bar, as by a process of spiral rolling which first hollows the bar and then expands the cavity by forcing the bar over a pointed mandrel fixed in front of the rolls; — said of a welded tube.

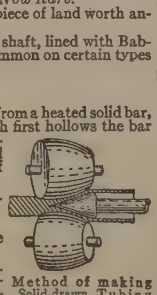

Method of making Solid-drawn Tubing (shown in section).

solid end (of a connecting rod). *Mach.* See OPEN END.

solid figure. See FIGURE, *n.,* 17.

solid geometry. Geometry of three dimensions.

sol'id·hoofed' (sŏl'ĭd·hōōft'; 66), *adj.* a Solidungulate. b Specif.: Designating certain hogs with entire instead of cleft hoofs, that occasionally appear as variations or sports of domestic hogs. In some cases they have been bred for several generations and regarded as distinct breeds.

so·lid'i·fi·ca'tion (sō·lĭd'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *solidification.*] Act of solidifying, or state of being solidified.

so·lid'i·fi'er (sō·lĭd'ĭ·fī'ẽr), *n.* One who or that which solidifies.

so·lid'i·form (-fôrm), *n.* [*solid* + *-iform.*] A solid object.

so·lid'i·fy (sō·lĭd'ĭ·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fĭd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*solid* + *-fy;* cf. F. *solidifier.*] To make solid, or compact, or hard; to reduce (a fluid) to a solid state, often, to crystallize; as, to *solidify* concrete or water. — *v. i.* To become solid; to harden.

His own *solidifying* and crystallizing opinion of life. *H. G. Wells.*

Syn. — Harden, set, compact. **Ant.** — Decompose, dissolve, soften.

solid injection. In Diesel engines, the injection of the atomized fuel oil into the combustion chamber under the pressure of the liquid fuel itself. Cf. AIR INJECTION.

sol'id·ism (sŏl'ĭ·dĭz'm), *n. Med.* The ancient doctrine referring all diseases to morbid changes of the solid parts of the body; — opposed to *humoralism.* — **sol'id·ist** (-dĭst), *n.* — **sol'id·is'tic** (-dĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

so·lid'i·ty (sō·lĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *solidité,* fr. L. *soliditas.*] 1. The state, quality, or property, in matter or a material thing, of being solid; lack of hollowness; density; compactness; massiveness; hardness, or the like; also, substantiality.
2. The quality or character in a human being, act, institution, etc., of being solid, or sound morally, mentally, financially, or the like.
3. A solid body; also, something solid.
4. *Geom.* Volume; space within a closed surface.
5. *Roman & Civil Law.* = SOLIDARITY, 2. *Now Rare.*

Syn. — Firmness, solidness; dependability, stability.

Ant. — Fluidity; hollowness, openness; weakness; instability, fallaciousness.

solid linkage. See LINKAGE, *n.,* 6.

solid measure. A measure for volumes; cubic measure. See MEASURE, *Table.*

solid newel. *Arch.* A newel into which the ends of winding stairs are built; — disting. from *hollow newel.*

solid of revolution. *Math.* A solid conceived as formed by the revolution of a plane figure about an axis in its plane. See REVOLUTION, 1 b.

solid reamer. *Mach.* See REAMER, *n.,* 1.

solid soap. See SOAP, *n.,* 1.

solid solution. *Physical Chem.* A solid, homogeneous mixture of two or more constituents which may vary in composition between certain limits and remain homogeneous, as does an ordinary liquid solution.

Solid South. *U. S. Hist.* The States of the United States which seceded (see SLAVE STATES) and which since the Reconstruction period have with rare exceptions voted for the candidates of the Democratic party.

solid spherical harmonic. See SPHERICAL HARMONIC.

solid square. *Mil.* A square formation or body of troops in which the ranks and files are equal.

solid suit. At bridge, a suit in which the holder should win every trick, no matter who leads it.

sol'i·dum (sŏl'ĭ·dŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *solidus* solid, entire.]
1. *Arch.* The dado of a pedestal.
2. *Law.* An entire sum; — used in various phrases, as, *in solidum, singuli in solidum,* etc.

Sol'id·un'gu·la (sŏl'ĭd·ŭng'gū·lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *solidus* solid + *ungula* hoof.] *Zool.* A group consisting of the horses, asses, and zebras.

sol'id·un'gu·lar (-lẽr), **sol'id·un'gu·lous** (-lŭs), *adj. Zool.* Solidungulate.

sol'id·un'gu·late (sŏl'ĭd·ŭng'gū·lāt), *adj.* [*solid* + *ungulate.*] *Zool.* Having a single hoof on each foot, as the horse; soliped. — *n.* A solidungulate animal.

sol'i·dus (sŏl'ĭ·dŭs), *n.; pl.* SOLIDI (-dī). [L. See SOU.]
1. a *Rom. Antiq.* A gold coin (Abbr. *s.* or *S.*) which under Constantine succeeded the aureus and continued to the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Its intrinsic value was about $3.02 or 12s. 5d. In western Europe, it was later called *bezant.* b [ML.] A medieval money of account equal to twelve denarii.
2. The oblique stroke /, orig. a long *f* (*s*), abbrev. for *shilling;* — sometimes used instead of a horizontal line (—) in fractions, as 5/8 for ⅝, in separating denominations in expressing a sum of money, as £3/12/6 (= £3 12s. 6d.), etc.
3. Also **solidus curve.** *Physical Chem.* See LIQUIDUS CURVE.
4. See WEIGHT, *Table.*

solid zonal harmonic. See SPHERICAL HARMONIC.

sol'i·fid'i·an (sŏl'ĭ·fĭd'ĭ·ăn), *n.* [L. *solus* alone + *fides* faith.] *Eccl.* One who holds that faith alone, without achievement or personal merit, is sufficient to insure salvation. Cf. NULLIFIDIAN. — **sol'i·fid'i·an,** *adj.* — **sol'i·fid'i·an·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

sol'i·fluc'tion (sŏl'ĭ·flŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *solum* ground + *fluctio, -onis,* a flowing.] The slow creeping of wet soil and other loose material down a slope, resulting in the formation of small terraces, common in arctic regions and some high mountains. — **sol'i·fluc'tion·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

so'li·form (sō'lĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *sol* sun + E. *-form.*] Like the sun.

so'l·fuge (sŏl'ĭ·fūj), *n. Zool.* One of the Solpugida.

so'-like', *adv.* About the same as before (in health). *Scot.*

so·lil'o·qua'cious (sō·lĭl'ō·kwā'shŭs), *adj.* Disposed to soliloquize. *Rare.*

so·lil'o·quist (sō·lĭl'ō·kwĭst), *n.* One who soliloquizes.

so·lil'o·quize (sō·lĭl'ō·kwīz), *v. i.;* -QUIZED (-kwĭzd); -QUIZ'ING (-kwĭz'ĭng). To utter a soliloquy; to talk to oneself. — *v. t.* To say, discuss, or address in a soliloquy. — **so·lil'o·quiz'er** (-kwĭz'ẽr), *n.*

so·lil'o·quiz'ing (-kwĭz'ĭng), *adj.* That soliloquizes. — **so·lil'o·quiz'ing·ly,** *adv.*

so·lil'o·quy (-kwĭ), *n.; pl.* -QUIES (-kwĭz). [LL. *soliloquium,* fr. *solus* alone + *loqui* to speak. See SOLE, *adj.;* LOQUACIOUS. Cf. VENTRILOQUISM.] 1. Act of talking to oneself; a discourse made by one in solitude to oneself; monologue.
2. A poem, discourse, or an utterance of a dramatic character, which has the form of a monologue or gives the illusion of being a series of unspoken reflections.

so'li·lu'nar (sō'lĭ·lū'nẽr), *adj.* Lunisolar; esp. of or pertaining to a calendar in which every year began when the sun was in a certain position and every month began with a new moon.

So·li'nus (sō·lī'nŭs), *n.* Duke of Ephesus in Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors.*

---

so·lic'i·tate (sō·lĭs'ĭ·tāt), *v. i.* = SOLICIT, *v. i.,* 1, 3, & 4. *Obs.*

so·lic'i·tate, *adj.* [L. *sollicitatus,* past part.] Solicitous. *Obs.*

so·lic'i·ta'tion·ism, *n.* See -ISM. *Rare.*

so·lic'it·ing, *n.* = SOLICITATION.

so·lic'i·tor·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

so·lic'i·tress, **so·lic'i·trix,** *n.* Fem. of SOLICITOR.

so·lic'i·tu'di·nous (sō·lĭs'ĭ·tū'dĭ·nŭs), *adj.* Solicitous; marked by solicitude.

sol'i·dar'i·ly, *adv.* of SOLIDARY.

soli·deo, *n.* See ZUCCHETTO.

sol'i·di, *n., pl.* of SOLIDUS.

so·lid'i·fi'a·ble (sō·lĭd'ĭ·fī'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **so·lid'i·fi'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **so·lid'i·fi'a·ble·ness,** *n.*

sol'id·ish, *adj.* See -ISH. *Rare.*

sol'id·ly, *adv.* of SOLID.

sol'id·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sol'i·flux'ion. Var. of SOLIFLUCTION.

So·lif'u·gae (sō·lĭf'ū·jē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *solifuga* (better *solipuga, salpuga*). See SOLPUGIDA.] Syn. of SOLPUGIDA. — **so·lif'u·ge'an** (-jē'ăn), *adj.* — **so·lif'u·gous** (-gŭs), *adj.*

so·lif'u·gid (-jĭd), *n.* = SOLPUGID.

sol'i·loque, *n.* Soliloquy. *Obs.*

sol'i·lo·qui·um, *n.* [L.] = SOLILOQUY.

So'li·o (sō'lĭ·ō), *n. Photog.* A trade-mark applied to a kind of printing-out paper; also [*sometimes not cap.*], the paper bearing this trade-mark.

sol'i·ped (sŏl'ĭ·pĕd), *n.* [ML. or NL. *solipes, -pedis,* fr. L. *solus* alone + *pes, pedis,* a foot, after L. *solidipes* solid-footed, whole-hoofed. See SOLE, *adj.*, SOLID; PEDAL.] *Zool.* A solidungulate. — **sol'i·ped,** *adj.*

so·lip'e·dal (sō·lĭp'ē·dăl; sō'lĭ·pē'dăl; -d'l), **so·lip'e·dous** (sō·lĭp'ē·dŭs), *adj.* Solidungulate; soliped.

sol'ip·sism (sŏl'ĭp·sĭz'm), *n.* [L. *solus* alone + *ipse* self.] *Philos.* The theory, assumption, or belief: **a** That the self knows and can know nothing but its own modifications and states. **b** That the self is the only existent thing, or, inaccurately, that all reality is subjective. Except as inaccurately applied by opponents to certain forms of idealism, *solipsism* represents only a hypothetical position incidentally used in metaphysical reasonings. Kant used the term ethically, to denote pure self-seeking; but this usage is rare in English.

sol'ip·sis'mal (-sĭz'măl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to solipsism.

sol'ip·sist (sŏl'ĭp·sĭst), *n. Philos.* One who adopts, or is believed to adopt, the theory of solipsism; the hypothetical individual who asserts his self to be the sole reality or the necessity that he must be skeptical of all else. — **sol'ip·sis'tic** (-sĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

sol'i·taire' (sŏl'ĭ·târ'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *solitarius.* See SOLITARY.] **1.** = SOLITARY, *n.*, 1.
2. A single diamond or (sometimes) other gem set alone; hence, a piece of jewelry, esp. a ring, set with a single diamond.
3. A game which one person can play alone, — applied to many games of cards, etc.; also, to a game played on a board with pegs or balls, in which the object is, beginning with all the places filled except one, to remove all but one of the pieces by "jumping," as in checkers.
4. A large silk neckcloth worn by men in the late 18th century. *Hist.*
5. A flightless extinct bird (*Pezophaps solitarius*) related to the dodo, but less clumsy, and with a smaller bill. It inhabited the island of Rodriguez.
6. Any of several American fly-catching birds of the genus *Myadestes* of the thrush family, noted for their sweet song and shyness. The best-known is ***Townsend's solitaire*** (*M. townsendi*) of the western United States. Many others inhabit Central America and the West Indies.

sol'i·taire', *adj.* [F.] Solitary; lonely. *Obs.*

sol'i·tar'i·an (sŏl'ĭ·târ'ĭ·ăn), *n.* [See SOLITARY.] A hermit; a solitary. *Rare.*

sol'i·tar'y (sŏl'ĭ·tĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ, -trĭ), *adj.* [L. *solitarius,* fr. *solitas* solitude, fr. *solus* alone. Cf. SOLE, *adj.*, SOLITAIRE.] **1.** Being, living, or going alone or without companions; as, a *solitary* traveler; given to solitude; living the life of a recluse or hermit; as, the *solitary* St. Anthony; also, lonely; suffering from lack of companions; as, often alone but never *solitary.*
2. Characterized by the lack or absence of companions; taken, passed, performed, endured, etc., alone; as, a *solitary* ramble or life; *solitary* tasks or confinement.
3. Of places, characterized by seclusion, solitude, or lack of inhabitants; unfrequented, retired, deserted, desolate, or the like; also, located in such a place; as, a *solitary* mountain camp; *solitary* ruins.
How doth the city sit *solitary,* that was full of people. *Lam.* i. 1.
4. Single; individual; sole; as, a *solitary* example.
5. *Bot.* Not associated with other organs or individuals of the same kind; single; as, a *solitary* flower, pine, etc.
6. *Zool.* **a** Living habitually alone; not gregarious. **b** Simple; not compound. Cf. COMPOUND ANIMAL. **c** Not living in communities or colonies; as, *solitary* bees.
Syn. — SOLITARY, ALONE, LONE, LONELY, LONESOME, DESOLATE. ALONE lays stress upon the objective fact of being entirely by oneself; SOLITARY connotes a sense of isolation or remoteness; as, "*Alone, alone,* all, all *alone, alone* on a wide wide sea" (*Coleridge*); "a mind forever voyaging through strange seas of thought, *alone*" (*Wordsworth*); cf. "I was never less *alone* than when by myself" (*Gibbon*); "The notice . . . has been delayed . . . till I am indifferent, and cannot enjoy it; till I am *solitary,* and cannot impart it" (*Johnson*); "I am to be left . . . with Dora only. That will be rather *solitary.* However, I never am and never can be *alone*" (*T. E. Brown*); "All is bright, and clear, and still, round the *solitary* hill" (*Shelley*). One is LONELY who feels oneself alone and longs for companionship; the word also applies to places which are unfrequented; LONESOME heightens the implication of dreariness; LONE is chiefly poetical; as, "I wandered *lonely* as a cloud" (*Wordsworth*); "This soul hath been *alone* on a wide wide sea: so *lonely* 'twas, that God himself scarce seemed there to be" (*Coleridge*); "like one that on a *lonesome* road doth walk in fear and dread" (*Coleridge*); "a dismal and *lonesome* old woman" (*Hawthorne*); "Her life is *lone;* he sits apart" (*Tennyson*). That is DESOLATE which is deserted or left alone, or (esp.) forlorn or disconsolate; as, "Your house is left unto you *desolate*" (*Matt.* xxiii. 38); "this dim, vast vale of tears, vacant and *desolate*" (*Shelley*). Cf. SINGLE, SOLITUDE.
Ant. — Joint, associate; social, convivial; frequented, peopled.

sol'i·tar'y, *n.; pl.* -TARIES (-ĭz). **1.** One who lives or seeks to live a solitary life; a recluse; specif., a hermit.
2. *Rare.* **a** *Obs.* A solitude; desert. **b** = SOLITAIRE, 3.
3. = SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

solitary ant. A velvet ant.

solitary bee. Any of certain bees that do not live in colonies; disting. from a *social bee.*

solitary confinement. *Penol.* Continuous confinement of a prisoner where he has no intercourse with others.

solitary glands. *Anat.* Specif., small lymph follicles in the submucous tissue and mucous membrane of the intestine.

Solitary One. *Astron.* Alphard. See STAR, *Table.*

solitary sandpiper. An American sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*) similar in appearance and habit to the Old World green sandpiper. It lays its eggs in trees in abandoned nests.

solitary snipe. The great snipe. See SNIPE. *Dial. Eng.*

solitary vireo. A vireo (*Vireo solitarius*) of eastern North America, having the head bluish gray, the back green, and the wings with two white bars; — called also *blue-headed vireo.*

solitary wasp. Any of numerous wasps that do not live in colonies, as the mud wasps and sand wasps.

solitary wave. **a** A single wave caused by some special disturbance, as a tidal wave. **b** *Physics.* A type of wave motion in which a single crest advances.

sol'i·ter·ra'ne·ous (sŏl'ĭ·tĕ·rā'nē·ŭs), *adj.* [Cf. 2d SOLI-; TERRANEAN; -EOUS.] Of or pertaining to the earth and sun; specif., designating a period when solar and terrestrial conditions jointly affect weather.

so'li·tid'al (sō'lĭ·tĭd'ăl; -'l), *adj.* [L. *sol* sun + E. *tidal.*] *Astron.* Relating to tidal movements dependent upon the sun.

sol'i·tude (sŏl'ĭ·tūd), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *solitudo,* fr. *solus* alone. Cf. SOLE, *adj.*] **1.** State of being alone, or remote from society; loneliness; solitariness; isolation; seclusion.
Whosoever is delighted with *solitude* is either a wild beast or a god. *Bacon.*
2. A solitary or lonely place, as a desert or wilderness.
3. *Rare.* **a** Soleness; uniqueness. **b** Complete lack; dearth.
Syn. — SOLITUDE, ISOLATION. SOLITUDE is the state of being alone, esp. in its subjective aspects; ISOLATION suggests esp. the objective fact of detachment; as, "One of the reasons of the rarity of great imaginative works is that in very few cases is this capacity for musing *solitude* combined with that of observing mankind" (*Bagehot*); "the solemn *isolation* of a man against the sea and sky" (*Stevenson*). Cf. SOLITARY.
Ant. — Association, fellowship, companionship.

sol'i·tu'di·nar'i·an (sŏl'ĭ·tū'dĭ·nâr'ĭ·ăn), *n.* A recluse.

sol'i·tu'di·nize (-tū'dĭ·nīz), *v. t.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To transform into a solitude.

sol'i·tu'di·nous (-nŭs), *adj.* Marked by solitude.

so·liv'a·gant (sō·lĭv'ā·gănt), *adj.* [L. *solivagus,* fr. *solus* alone + *vagari* to wander.] Wandering alone. — **so·liv'a·gant,** *n.*

so·liv'a·gous (-gŭs), *adj.* Solivagant.

sol'lar, sol'ler (sŏl'ĕr), *n.* **a** Var. of SOLAR, *n.* **b** *Mining. Eng.* A platform in a shaft, esp. between the series of ladders; a longitudinal partition forming an air passage between itself and the roof in a working. — *v. t.* To provide with a solar or sollar. *Now Dial.*

sol'ler·et (sŏl'ĕr·ĕt; sŏl'ĕr·ĕt'), *n.* [OF. *soleret,* dim. of *soler* shoe (F. *soulier*).] A flexible steel shoe. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

sol'·lu'nar (sŏl'lū'nĕr), *adj.* [See SOLAR; LUNAR.] Relating to, or due to, the combined influence of sun and moon, as at conjunction.

‖**Soll' und Ha'ben** (zŏl' ŏŏnt hä'bĕn). [G., debit and credit.] A novel (1855) of German bourgeois life of the early 19th century, by Gustav Freytag.

Sol'ly·a (sŏl'ĭ·ă), *n.* [NL., after Richard *Solly,* Eng. botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of Australian woody vines (family Pittosporaceae), with evergreen entire leaves, nodding blue flowers in loose cymes, and oblong, many-seeded capsules. *S. heterophylla,* the Australian bluebell creeper, is cultivated for ornament.

sol'mi·zate (sŏl'mĭ·zāt), *v. t. & i.* To sing or represent by the syllables of solmization; to sol-fa.

sol'mi·za'tion (sŏl'mĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *solmisation,* fr. *solmiser* to sol-fa; — so called from the musical notes *sol, mi.* See SOL-FA.] *Music.* Act, practice, or system of using a set of syllables to denote the tones of a scale; sol-fa notation; solfeggio. A system of solmization, based on the syllables *tō, ta, tē, te,* for the four notes of the tetrachord, was used by the Greeks of the Roman Empire and perhaps earlier. The most important system is that ascribed to Guido d'Arezzo, an 11th-century monk. The following first six phrases of an ancient hymn to St. John the Baptist began on the ascending tones of the major scale:

Ut queant laxis *Resonare* fibris,
Mira gestorum *Fa*muli tuorum,
Solve polluti *Labii* reatum,
Sancte Joannes.

The six initial syllables, accordingly, were applied to the tones of the hexachord. When a melody exceeded the compass of one hexachord, the syllables were changed for the new hexachord by "mutation." See GAMUT, *Illust.* When the medieval hexachord was supplanted by the octave, the syllable *si* (perhaps from the initial letters of the last line) was added for the seventh tone. Except in France, *do* has supplanted *ut* as more sonorous. In France and Italy the syllables *ut* (or *do*), *re,* etc., have become identified with the notes C, D, etc., by what is called the ***fixed-do system.*** In England and America they are used as a transposable scale pattern by the ***movable-do system,*** *do* being used for any tone taken as a keynote.

so'lo (sō'lō), *n.; pl.* SOLOS (-lōz), SOLI (-lē). [It., lit., alone, fr. L. *solus* alone. Cf. SOLE, *adj.*] **1.** An air, strain, or a whole piece, played by a single person or sung by a single voice, with or without accompaniment; also, a piece of music written for performance by one person.
2. Any performance in which the performer has no partner or associate, as a dance, flight in an airplane, etc.
3. *Card Playing.* Any of a number of games in which one plays alone against the others or without a partner; esp.: **a** A variety of omber played with thirty-two cards, the queen of clubs (spadilla), seven of trumps (manilla), and queen of spades (basta) being the first, second, and third best trumps. **b** In skat, a game or task in which the player makes the trump without the skat. **c** In solo whist, a playing against the table to win 5 of the 13 tricks.

so'lo, *adj.* Performing a solo; performed as a solo; alone; unaccompanied; as, a *solo* dancer, violinist, or flyer; a *solo* act, dance, or rendition. Specif.: *Music.* **a** Not concerted; as, a *solo* composition. **b** Performed by one voice or instrument; as, *solo* part or parts (see SOLI, *adj.*). **c** Playing a solo or a solo part; as, a *solo* instrument.

so'lo, *adv.* Alone; as, to fly *solo.*

so'lo (sō'lō), *v. i.;* SO'LOED (-lōd); SO'LO·ING (-lō·ĭng). To perform by oneself; esp. to fly solo in an airplane.

sol'oe·coph'a·nes (sŏl'ē·kŏf'ā·nēz), *n.* [Gr. *soloikophanēs* like a solecism.] A seeming solecism. *Rare.*

solo grand. See GRAND, *n.*, 5 **b.**

so'lo·ist (sō'lō·ĭst), *n.* One who performs a solo, as a singer or aviator; specif., one who renders solos at an orchestral or choral concert; an aviator who makes solo flights.

Sol'o·mon (sŏl'ō·mŭn), *n.* [LL. *Solomon, Salomon,* fr. Gr. *Solomōn, Salōmōn,* fr. Heb. *Shĕlōmōh, fr. shālōm* peace. Cf. SALOME.] **1.** Literally, peaceable; — masculine proper name. F. *Salomon* (sä'lô'mōN'); It. *Salomone* (sä'lô·mō'nā); Sp. *Salomón* (sä'lô'mōn'); Pg. *Salomão* (sä'lô·mouN'); G. *Salomo* (zä'lō·mō).
2. Son of David and king of Israel and Judah in the 10th century B.C., noted for his superior wisdom and magnificent reign, and reputed author of Proverbs, Canticles, Ecclesiastes, and Wisdom of Solomon; hence, a very wise man.

Sol'o·mon'ic (-mŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Solomon; wise like Solomon.

Sol'o·mon's lil'y (sŏl'ŏ·mŭnz). The black calla.

Sol'o·mon's seal (sŏl'ŏ·mŭnz). **1.** A mystic symbol consisting of two interlaced triangles forming a star with six points, often with one triangle dark and one light, symbolic of the union of soul and body. It was used as an amulet to guard against fever and other diseases.
2. In ancient legend, a talismanic ring set with a jewel by which, as in a mirror, Solomon could see distant persons and places.

Solomon's Seal.

Sol'o·mon's-seal', *n.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Polygonatum;* — so called from the scars on the thick rootstock. See POLYGONATUM. **b** = TURQUOISE BERRY

Solomon's Temple. See TEMPLAR, 1.

So'lon (sō'lŏn; -lŭn), *n.* [See SOLONIAN.] **1.** [*sometimes not cap.*] A legislator; publicist; wise man; sage; — often humorous.
2. Used as masculine proper name.

So·lo'ni·an (sō·lō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Solon, the Athenian lawgiver, or his legislation following the authority vested in him 594–593 B.C. to revise the constitution. From his sweeping changes, the term **Solonian law** sometimes implies drastic measures.

So·lon'ic (-lŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Solonian.

so'lon·ist (sō'lŏn·ĭst), *n.* A wiseacre.

solo organ. *Music.* See ORGAN, 1 **c.**

solo stop. *Music.* An organ stop of individual tone quality suitable for solo effects. It may be in the solo organ or in some other division.

solo whist. A card game played with the full pack ranking as at whist, each player declaring for which of seven different points he proposes to play.

Sol·pu'gi·da (sŏl·pū'jĭ·dă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *solpuga* (also *solipuga, salpuga*) a kind of venomous ant, or spider. Cf. SOLIFUGAE.] *Zool.* An order of hairy spiderlike arachnids having a segmented thorax and abdomen, slender leglike pedipalpi, and strong chelate chelicerae. In structure they show close relationship to the scorpions, but they breathe by means of tracheae and have no book lungs. They occur in most warm countries except Madagascar and Australia. — **sol·pu'gid** (-jĭd), *adj. & n.*

One of the Solpugida (*Galeodes araneoides*).

sol'stice (sŏl'stĭs), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *solstitium,* fr. *sol* sun + *sistere, statum,* to stand still, cause to stand; akin to L. *stare* to stand. See SOLAR; STAND. Cf. ARMISTICE, INTERSTICE.] **1.** *Astron.* **a** The point in the ecliptic at which the sun is farthest from the equator, north or south, namely: the first point of the sign Cancer and the first point of the sign Capricorn, the former being the ***summer solstice,*** the latter the ***winter solstice,*** in northern latitudes; — so called because the sun then apparently stands still in its northward or southward motion. **b** The time of the sun's passing the solstices, or solstitial points, namely, about June 22 and December 22.
2. Hence, furthest or highest point; limit.
3. *Obs.* **a** The summer solstice or its heat. **b** A stopping or standing still of the sun.

sol·sti'cion (sŏl·stĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Solstice. *Chaucer.*

sol·sti'tial (sŏl·stĭsh'ăl), *adj.* [From MF. *solstitial* (F. *solstitial*) or L. *solstitialis.*] Of, or characteristic of, a solstice, esp. the summer solstice; happening, appearing, etc., at a solstice; also, of as brief duration as a solstice.

sol·sti'tial·ly (sŏl·stĭsh'ăl·ĭ), *adv.* At or toward the solstice or a solstice.

sol'u·bil'i·ty (sŏl'ū·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being soluble.
2. The amount of a substance which will dissolve in a given amount of another substance. Solubility is expressed as the number of parts (by weight) dissolved by 100 parts of solvent, as per cent by weight or by volume, and in other ways.

solubility product. *Physical Chem.* The maximum product of the ionic concentrations of an electrolyte which at one temperature can continue in equilibrium with the undissolved phase.

sol'u·bil·ize (sŏl'ū·bĭ·lĭz), *v. t.* To render soluble. — **sol'u·bil'i·za'tion** (-bĭl'ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*

sol'u·ble (sŏl'ū·b'l), *adj.* [OF., fr. LL. *solubilis,* fr. *solvere, solutum,* to loosen, to dissolve. See SOLVE; cf. SOLVABLE.] **1.** Not constipated; evacuating normally; also, of drugs, etc., laxative. *Now Rare.*
2. Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution. See SOLUTION, 9.
3. That can be solved, as a problem; susceptible of being disentangled or explained, as a mystery; solvable.
4. That can be resolved or reduced; reducible. *Rare.*
☞ For some *soluble* phrases, see the second word.
Ant. — Insoluble, indissoluble, insolvable.
— **sol'u·ble·ness,** *n.* — **sol'u·bly,** *adv.*

sol'u·ble, *n.* Something soluble; a soluble substance, problem, etc.

soluble barbital. = BARBITAL SODIUM.

soluble blue. **a** Any of several water-soluble dyes derived from triphenylmethane, often distinguished by symbols, as 8B, 10B, 3R. **b** See PRUSSIAN BLUE, 1 **a.**

soluble cellulose nitrate. = PYROXYLIN.

soluble cotton. = PYROXYLIN.

soluble glass. = WATER GLASS.

soluble gluside. = CRYSTALLOSE.

soluble group. *Math.* = SOLVABLE GROUP.

soluble guncotton. = PYROXYLIN.

soluble meat. Comminuted meat partly predigested by treatment with hydrochloric acid.

soluble nitrocellulose *or* **nitrocotton.** = PYROXYLIN.

soluble oil. **a** = SULPHONATED OIL. **b** See CUTTING OIL.

soluble saccharin. = CRYSTALLOSE.

soluble starch. See STARCH, *n.*, 1.

‖**so'lum** (sō'lŭm), *n.; pl.* SOLA (-lă). [L.] *Law.* The soil; land; parcel of ground.

‖**so'lus** (sō'lŭs), *masc. adj.,* **so'la** (sō'lă), *fem.* [L. Cf. SOLE, *adj.*] Alone; — chiefly used in stage directions, and the like.

sol'ute (sŏl'ūt; sō'lūt), *adj.* [L. *solutus,* past part. of *solvere* to loosen. See SOLVE.] *Now Rare.* **a** Loose; free; not bound; separate. **b** Dissolved; disintegrated. **c** Soluble; as, a *solute* salt.

sol'ute, *v. t.* To solve; arrange; dissolve. *Obs.*

sol'ute, *n. Physical Chem.* A dissolved substance.

Sol In·vic'tus. See 1st SOL, 4.

so·li·se'qui·ous (sō·lĭ·sē'kwĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *sol* sun + *sequi* to follow.] Following the sun. *Obs.*

So'lis La'cus (sō'lĭs lā'kŭs). [L., lake of the sun.] *Astron.* = EYE OF MARS.

sol'list, *n.* = SOLOIST.

sol'i·tar'i·ly (sŏl'ĭ·tĕr'ĭ·lĭ *or, esp. Brit.* -tĕr·ĭ; 68), *adv.* of SOLITARY. See -LY.

sol'i·tar'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sol'i·tar'i·ty (-tĭr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Solitariness. *Obs.*

sollempne. † SOLEMN.

sol'len. † SULLEN.

sol'ler. Var. of SOLAR, SOLLAR.

sol'le·vate, *v. t.* [It. *sollevare.*] To stir up; excite. *Obs.* — **sol'le·va'tion,** *n. Obs.*

sol'oe·cism. Var. of SOLECISM.

sol'o·mon·gun'dy, *n.* = SALMAGUNDI. *Rare.*

Sol'o·mo'ni·an (sŏl'ŏ·mō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* = SOLOMONIC.

Sol'o·mon'i·cal, *adj.* = SOLOMONIC. *Rare.*

Sol'o·mon·ic'ic, *adj.* = SOLOMONIC. *Rare.*

Solomon Pross. See PROSS, SOLOMON.

sol'o·tink', **sol'ot·nik',** Vars. of SOLOTNIK.

Sol'pu·gid'e·a (sŏl'pū·jĭd'ē·ă), **Sol·pu'gi·des** (sŏl·pū'jĭ·dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = SOLPUGIDA.

sols, *n.* [MF.] A SOU. *Obs.*

sol'sti·cy, *n.* = SOLSTICE. *Obs.*

soistitial armil. See ARMIL, 2.

soistitial colure. See COLURE.

soistitial point. = SOLSTICE, 1 **a.**

sol·sti'ti·um (sŏl·stĭsh'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -TIA (-ă). [L.] = SOLSTICE.

sol'tan. † SULTAN.

N O P Q R S

so·lu′tion (sō·lū′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *solucion*, fr. OF. *solucion* (F. *solution*), fr. L. *solutio*, fr. *solvere*, *solutum*, to loosen, dissolve. See SOLVE.] **1.** Act or process of solving a problem, etc., or the fact or state of its being solved; also, a means by which a problem, etc., may be solved; explanation; clearing up; denouement.

A drama, not untragical, crowding toward *solution*. *Carlyle.*

2. A releasing; deliverance; discharge. *Obs.*
3. A breaking; a disruption; a breach; — chiefly in phrases ***solution of continuity, connection***, or the like.
4. A breaking up or dispersion; disintegration.
5. The condition of being dissolved, or reduced to a liquid or held suspended in a solvent; a state of fluidity, diffusion, of the like. See sense 9. Also, a liquid containing a dissolved substance. Cf. sense 8 c.
6. *Alchemy.* The process of dissolving or fusing materials through the agency of liquids or heat.
7. *Math.* The process or result of loosing or dissolving connections formed by mathematical operations among symbols, so as to exhibit these symbols freed from such connections and operations. Thus, to solve $ay^2 + 2by + c = 0$ (as to y) means to exhibit y as one side of an equation, unconnected with other symbols; to solve the differential equation $A\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2B\frac{dy}{dx} + C = 0$ means to exhibit x and y connected by an equivalent equation freed from differentiations. A ***general solution*** of an ordinary differential equation contains arbitrary constants equal in number to the order of the equation. ***Particular solutions*** result from giving particular values to these arbitrary constants. A ***singular solution*** is neither general nor particular but may be the envelope of the general solution.
8. *Med.* **a** The termination of a disease; resolution. **b** A crisis. **c** A liquid medicine or preparation (usually aqueous) with the solid ingredients soluble.
9. *Physical Chem.* **a** The act or process by which a substance, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous, is homogeneously mixed with a liquid (or, by extension, a solid or gas) called the *solvent;* also, the state of being so mixed. Solution may be accompanied by evolution or absorption of heat. So-called ***chemical solution*** is that accompanied by clearly marked chemical change, as when silver is dissolved in nitric acid; in this case the substance in solution is not silver, but silver nitrate. **b** A homogeneous mixture formed by the above process. It is typically liquid but may be solid, as in an alloy, or gaseous. (Gaseous solutions are usually called mixtures of gases.) In true solutions the molecules of the dissolved substance (called the *solute*) are dispersed among those of the solvent. The concentration can undergo continuous variation within certain limits. Solutions have special properties. See OSMOSIS, FREEZING POINT. In so-called colloidal solutions the dispersed particles are larger. See COLLOID, *n.*, 1.
10. *Rom. & Civil Law.* Discharge of a contract by performance, esp. payment; performance of an obligation.
Syn. — Analysis, disentanglement, answer.

so·lu′tion (sō·lū′shŭn), *v. t.* To apply a solution to; esp., to cement by rubber solution.

so·lu′tion·al (-ăl; -′l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a solution.

so·lu′tion·er (-ĕr), *n.* A workman who solutions; esp., a cementer.

so·lu′tion·ist (-ĭst), *n.* **a** = SOLUTIONER. **b** One who works out solutions of problems.

solution of connection. See SOLUTION, 3.

solution of continuity. **a** See SOLUTION, 3. **b** *Surg.* A fracture or laceration.

solution plane. *Cryst.* A direction in a crystal of relatively easy solubility, as when the substance is under great pressure. Chemical action along solution planes in minerals in rocks has often resulted in schillerization.

solution pressure. *Physics & Chem.* The pressure or tension by virtue of which the particles of a dissolving substance are driven into solution. When solution pressure and osmotic pressure are equal, equilibrium is established and the concentration of the solution becomes constant. The solution pressure of metals is a cause of the electric current from a primary battery.

solution tension. = SOLUTION PRESSURE.

So·lu′tre·an (sō·lū′trē·ăn), *adj.* Designating, or pertaining to, an epoch of paleolithic culture named from the type station, Solutré, Department of Saône-et-Loire, France, where characteristic remains were discovered. In age it follows the Aurignacian. It is distinguished by beautifully chipped stone implements. See PALEOLITHIC.

solv′a·ble (sŏl′vä·b'l), *adj.* [Cf. F. *solvable*. See SOLVE; cf. SOLUBLE, SOLVIBLE.] **1.** Susceptible of solution, or of being solved, resolved, or explained.
2. Able to pay one's debts; solvent. *Obs.*
3. *Rare.* **a** Payable. **b** Soluble. **c** Reducible.
— **solv′a·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), **solv′a·ble·ness,** *n.*

solvable group. *Math.* A finite group containing a series of invariant subgroups such that the last of the series is the identity and the index of each of these subgroups under the next larger subgroup is a prime number.

sol′vate (sŏl′vāt), *n.* [*solve* + *-ate.*] *Physical Chem.* A compound of a dissolved substance with the solvent.

solvate theory. *Physical Chem.* The theory that when a substance dissolves, the molecules associate with one or more of the solvent molecules.

sol·va′tion (sŏl·vā′shŭn), *n.* *Physical Chem.* Formation of a solvate.

Sol′vay proc′ess (sŏl′vā). [After Ernest *Solvay* of Couillet, near Charleroi, Belgium, the inventor.] A process for making soda from common salt, based on the sparing solubility of sodium bicarbonate, which is precipitated when carbon dioxide is passed into strongly ammoniacal brine, leaving ammonium chloride solution. The bicarbonate is converted into carbonate by calcining. Cf. LEBLANC PROCESS.

Solvay tower. In the Solvay process, a tower with shelves, down which the ammoniacal brine flows to meet the carbon dioxide rising from the base.

solve (sŏlv), *v.;* SOLVED (sŏlvd); SOLV′ING. [L. *solvere, solutum*, fr. a prefix *so-* expressing separation (cf. SOBER) + *luere* to loosen. See LOSE; cf. ABSOLVE, DISSOLVE, RESOLVE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To break; to set loose or free. *Obs.*
2. To clear up (what is obscure, or difficult to understand); to unfold; explain; resolve; to work out to a result or conclusion; to find the solution of; as, to *solve* a mystery, a difficulty, a problem.
3. To pay (as a debt); to free oneself of (an obligation).
4. To dissolve as by dispersing or melting. *Now Rare.*
—, *Intransitive:* To solve, esp. to dissolve, something.
Syn. — Unravel, disentangle. **Ant.** — Complicate, involve.

Sol′veig (sŏl′vāg), *n.* A character in Ibsen's poem *Peer Gynt.* She is the woman through whom salvation for the hero is possible.

sol′ven·cy (sŏl′vĕn·sĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [See SOLVENT.] Quality or state of being solvent.

sol′vend (sŏl′vĕnd), *n.* [L. *solvendus* to be loosened or dissolved, fr. *solvere.* See SOLUTION.] A dissolved substance in a solution. Cf. SOLVENT. *Now Rare.*

sol′vent (sŏl′vĕnt), *adj.* [L. *solvens, -entis*, pres. part. of *solvere*, to loosen, discharge, pay. See SOLVABLE.] **1.** Able or sufficient to pay all legal debts; as, a *solvent* merchant; the estate is *solvent*.
2. That dissolves or can dissolve; producing a solution or homogeneous mixture; fusing; as, *solvent* fluids; the *solvent* action of water or of certain ideas.
3. That explains or offers a solution; clarifying.
— **sol′vent·ly,** *adv.*

sol′vent (sŏl′vĕnt), *n.* **1.** A substance (usually liquid) capable of, or used in, dissolving something; as, water is the appropriate *solvent* of most salts, alcohol of resins, ether of fats. See SOLUTION, 9.
2. Something which solves; a solution; as, no *solvent* has been found for the industrial stagnation.
3. Something that dissipates, disintegrates, etc.; as, ridicule as a *solvent* of prejudice.

solv′er (sŏl′vĕr), *n.* One who or that which solves.

sol·vol′y·sis (sŏl·vŏl′ĭ·sĭs), *n.* [See SOLVENT; -LYSIS.] *Physical Chem.* Decomposition of a dissolved substance, involving addition of the elements of the solvent. Cf. HYDROLYSIS. — **sol′vo·lyt′ic** (sŏl′vō·lĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

sol′vo·lyze (sŏl′vō·līz), *v. t.;* -LYZED (-līzd); -LYZ′ING (-lĭz′ĭng). *Chem.* To subject to solvolysis.

solvs′berg·ite (sŭlvz′bĕrg·īt), *n.* [G. *sölvsbergit*, fr. name of a mountain in Norway.] *Petrog.* A dike rock composed of alkali feldspars and aegirite and intermediate between grorudite and tinguaite.

Sol′y·ma (sŏl′ĭ·mä), *n.* [Gr.] Jerusalem.

Sol′y·mae′an (-mē′ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Jerusalem.

so′ma (sō′mä), *n.* [Skr.; akin to Av. *haoma.*] **1.** *Bot.* An East Indian leafless vine (*Sarcostemma acidum*), family Asclepiadaceae, yielding a somewhat acidulous milky juice.
2. *Hinduism.* **a** An intoxicating drink of ancient India, thought to be prepared from the juice of the above plant, and used in sacrificial rites, esp. in honor of Indra and other gods; homa. **b** [*cap.*] This liquor personified and worshiped as a god. **c** In Vedic ritual, the sacrificial rite of offering clarified butter (ghee) in the sacred fire.

so′ma (sō′mä), *n.;* *pl.* SOMATA (-tä). [NL., fr. Gr. *sōma* body.] *Anat. & Zool.* **a** The whole axial portion of an animal — head, neck, trunk, and tail. **b** All of any organism except the germ cells.

-so′ma. [NL.] A combining form from Greek *sōma*, meaning *body*, used to denote: **a** *Biol.* = 3d -SOME. **b** *Med. Size or form of body, or a monster fetus, of a* (specified) *type*, as in meso*soma*. **c** *Zool. Creatures having a* (specified) *type of body;* — in classificational names, as in Chaeto*soma*, phyllo*soma*.

so′ma·cule (sō′mä·kūl), *n.* *Biol.* A pangen

so′mal (sō′măl), *adj.* Somatic.

So·mal′ (sō·mäl′), *n.* = SOMALI.

So·ma′li (sō·mä′lē), *n.;* *pl.* SOMALIS (-lēz). **1.** One of a Hamitic race of Somaliland, many tribes of which are intermixed with Negro and Arab blood. They are very tall and dark, with well-formed features and martial carriage. Nearly all are fanatical Mohammedans.
2. The language of the Somalis. See HAMITIC LANGUAGES **b.**

so′ma·plasm (sō′mä·plăz′m), *n.* *Biol.* Somatoplasm.

So·mas′chi·an (sō·măs′kĭ·ăn), *n.* *R.C.Ch.* A member of a religious order established in 1532 at Somascha, Italy, and engaged in charitable work. — **So·mas′chi·an,** *adj.*

so′ma·tas·the′ni·a (sō′mä·tăs·thĕ′nĭ·ä; -tăs′thē·nī′ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *somat-* + *asthenia.*] *Med.* Chronic bodily weakness, esp. that associated with low blood pressure.

‖**so′ma·tén′** (sō′mä·tān′), *n.;* *pl.* -TENES (-tā′nās). [Sp.] *Sp. Hist.* A nonmilitary body of armed townsmen for local defense and for maintenance of order.

So′ma·te′ri·a (sō′mä·tē′rĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sōma* body + *erion* wool (taken in the sense of down).] *Zool.* The principal genus of eider ducks.

so·mat′ic (sō·măt′ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *sōmatikos*, fr. *sōma* the body.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or affecting the body or, esp., the soma; physical; corporeal; as, *somatic* posture, attitudes, or cells.
2. *Anat. & Embryol.* **a** Of or pertaining to the wall of the body, esp. as distinguished from the viscera; somatopleuric; parietal. **b** Of or pertaining to the body, or trunk.
3. *Psychol.* Of or pertaining to the body, as distinguished from the mind, the brain, or the central nervous system; as, *somatic* vs. psychical reactions.

so·mat′i·cal (sō·măt′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Somatic. — **so·mat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

somatic cavity. *Zool.* The coelom; the body cavity.

somatic cell. One of the cells of the body of an individual which become differentiated and compose the tissues, organs, and parts of that individual; — disting. from *germ cell.* When the individual dies, its somatic cells must sooner or later die, but the substance of some germ cells must have continuous life as long as the race exists.

somatic death. See DEATH, *n.*, 1. *Citation.*

so·mat′i·co- (sō·măt′ĭ·kō-). A combining form for *somatic*, denoting *somatic* and, as in **so·mat′i·co-splanch′nic, so·mat′i·co-vis′cer·al.**

so′ma·tism (sō′mä·tĭz′m), *n.* Materialism.

so′ma·tist (-tĭst), *n.* **1.** A materialist.
2. *Psychiatry.* One who seeks the causes of mental disorders in brain lesions and other physical conditions.

so′ma·to- (sō′mä·tō-), **somat-.** A combining form, Greek *somato-, somat-*, from *sōma, sōmatos*, meaning *body*, as in *somat*ology; specif., *soma, somatic*, as in *somat*ocyst, *somat*oderm.

so′ma·to·chrome′ (-krōm′), *n.* [*somato-* + *-chrome.*] Any nerve cell having a distinct cytoplasm around its nucleus, and taking a deep stain with basic aniline dyes.

so′ma·to·cyst′ (-sĭst′), *n.* [*somato-* + *-cyst.*] An air cavity in the float of a siphonophoran. — **so′ma·to·cys′tic** (-sĭs′tĭk), *adj.*

so′ma·to·derm′ (sō′mä·tō′dûrm′), *n.* [*somato-* + *-derm.*] *Embryol.* The somatic stratum of the mesoderm.

so′ma·to·ge·net′ic (-jē·nĕt′ĭk), *adj.* *Zool.* Somatogenic.

so′ma·to·gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), *adj.* [*somato-* + *-genic.*] *Biol.* Originating in the somatic cells.

so′ma·tog·no′sis (-tŏg·nō′sĭs), *n.* Perception or diagnosis of bodily conditions. — **so′ma·tog·nos′tic** (-nŏs′tĭk), *adj.*

so′ma·tol′o·gy (-tŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.* [*somato-* + *-logy.*] **1.** Doctrine or science of general properties of material substances.
2. *Anthropol.* The comparative study of the structure, functions, and development of the human body; — practically restricted to statistical treatments of bodily measurements and to comparative descriptions of those traits which chiefly distinguish races and populations. Cf. CRANIOMETRY. — **so′ma·to·log′ic** (-tō·lŏj′ĭk), **-i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **so′ma·to·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **so′ma·tol′o·gist** (-tŏl′ō·jĭst), *n.*

so′ma·tome (sō′mä·tōm), *n.* [Gr. *sōma* body + *-tome.*] A somite. — **so′ma·tom′ic** (-tŏm′ĭk), *adj.*

so′ma·to·phyte′ (sō′mä·tō·fīt′), *n.* [*somato-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A plant composed of somatic cells which develop chiefly into adult tissue. All higher plants are of this type. Cf. ASOMATOPHYTE. — **so′ma·to·phyt′ic** (-fĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

so′ma·to·plasm (-plăz′m), *n.* [*somato-* + *-plasm.*] *Biol.* Protoplasm of somatic cells. Cf. GERM PLASM.

so′ma·to·pleure′ (-plŏŏr′; 242), *n.* [*somato-* + Gr. *pleura* side.] *Embryol.* In the embryos of craniate vertebrates, the outer, or parietal, of the two layers into which the lateral plate of the mesoblast splits, together with the epiblast investing it externally. The inner, or visceral, layer of mesoblast formed at the same time, together with the underlying hypoblast, is called the *splanchnopleure;* the cleft between them forms the true body cavity, or coelom. The somatopleure forms the body wall (and in amniote vertebrates the true and false amnion); the splanchnopleure, the walls of most of the alimentary canal. The terms *somatopleure* and *splanchnopleure* are extended to similar structures in the embryos of certain other animals, as insects and some other arthropods. — **so′ma·to·pleu′ral** (-plŏŏr′ăl; 242), *adj.* — **so′ma·to·pleu′ric** (-rĭk), *adj.*

so′ma·to·psy′chic (-sī′kĭk), *adj.* [*somato-* + *psychic.*] *Psychol.* Concerned with the individual's notions regarding his own body; as, a *somatopsychic* delusion. Cf. ALLOPSYCHIC.

so′ma·to·splanch′nic (-splăngk′nĭk), *adj.* [*somato-* + *splanchnic.*] *Anat.* **a** Pertaining to or involving the somatic and splanchnic layers of the mesoderm. **b** Of or pertaining to the body and the viscera.

so′ma·tot′ro·pism (-tŏt′rō·pĭz′m), *n.* [*somato-* + *-tropism.*] *Bacteriol.* Selective localization of parasitic organisms in the somatic, or body, cells. Cf. NEUROTROPISM. — **so′ma·to·trop′ic** (-tō·trŏp′ĭk), *adj.* — **so′ma·to·trop′i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

-som′a·tous (-sŏm′ä·tŭs; -sō′mä-). [See SOMATO-.] *Zool.* A combining form, Greek *-sōmatos*, from *sōma*, body, meaning *-bodied*, as in hetero*somatous*. Corresponding classificational names are formed in *-somata*, as in Hetero*somata*.

som′ber, som′bre (sŏm′bĕr), *adj.* [F. *sombre*, prob. fr. VL. *subumbrare* to put in the shade, fr. L. *sub* under + *umbra* shade; cf. Sp. *sombra* shade. See UMBRAGE.] **1.** So shaded or full of shadows as to be dark and gloomy; without light or brightness; as, a *somber* forest, sky, room, or morning.
2. Melancholy; grave; depressing; as, *somber* thoughts, expressions, or music; a *somber* beauty.
3. Of color or a color, soberly dark; of a dull or heavy cast or shade; dark-colored; as, a *somber* brown; *somber* silks.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
somber-clad **somber-looking** **somber-seeming**
somber-colored **somber-minded** **somber-toned**
— **som′ber·ly, som′bre·ly,** *adv.* — **som′ber·ness, som′bre·ness,** *n.*

som′ber, som′bre, *v. t. & i.* To make or become somber.

som′ber, som′bre, *n.* Gloom. *Rare.*

som′ber·ish, som′bre·ish (sŏm′bĕr·ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat somber.

som·bre′rite (sŏm·brâr′ĭt), *n.* Guano from Sombrero.

som·bre′ro (sŏm·brâr′ō), *n.* [Sp., fr. *sombra* shade. See SOMBER.] **1.** An Oriental sunshade. *Obs.*
2. A kind of broad-brimmed hat, usually of felt, orig. worn in Spain and in Spanish America. Cf. SERVICE CAP.

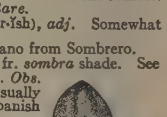
Sombrero.

som·bre′roed (-ōd), *adj.* Wearing a sombrero.

som′brous (sŏm′brŭs), *adj.* [Cf. obs. F. *sombreux*.] Somber; characterized by or manifesting somberness. — **som′brous·ly,** *adv.* — **som′brous·ness,** *n.*

some (sŭm; 71), *adj.* [ME. *som, sum*, fr. AS. *sum;* akin to OS., OFris., & OHG. *sum*, MD. *som*, ON. *sumr*, Dan. *somme* (pl.), Goth. *sums*, Skr. *sama* any, every, and E. *same.* See SAME; cf. 1st & 2d -SOME.] **1.** A certain; one; now, always, a certain unknown, undetermined, or unspecified; — sometimes used as a correlative to *another* or *other;* as, *some* person knocked at my door; he is spending the summer at *some* beach or another; *some* day or other make us a visit.
2. That is of an unspecified but appreciable or not inconsiderable quantity, amount, extent, degree, etc.; more than a little; that are in number at least, or, often, more than, a few; as, we have *some* good honey; there is *some* heat in this radiator; they have *some* land by the river.

Captain Kemble, a Boston citizen of *some* weight and fortune. *Agnes Repplier.*

3. Being one, a part, or an unspecified number of the class, group, species, collection, range of possibilities, etc., that is named in the noun modified or is contextually implied; that is an unspecified or (*Colloq.*) ill-defined, individual, kind, example, etc., of; as, this criticism applies to *some* students only; *some* gems are hard but the majority are soft; protective coloring occurs in *some* birds; the hartebeest is *some* African animal; will *some* man or men (of those present) help me?
4. About; more or less; — used adverbially before a numeral; as, a village of *some* eighty houses; *some* two or three persons; — formerly before a singular noun denoting time or distance. *"Some* hour hence." *Shak.*
5. That is worthy of notice or consideration; far from negligible; more or less important, striking, etc.; as, that was *some* race, match, party. *Slang, Chiefly U. S.*
6. *Logic.* That is one of, one kind of, or an undetermined proportion of; often, being at least one or a few and, it may

‖**so·lu′ti·o** (sō·lū′shĭ·ō), *n.* [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* = SOLUTION, 10.

so·lu′tion-proof′ (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

sol′u·tive. Solutive. *Ref. Sp.*

sol′u·tive (sŏl′ū·tĭv), *adj.* [ML. *solutivus.*] Tending to dissolve; loosening; laxative. — *n.* A laxative or cathartic. *Both Obs.*

sol′u·to·ry, *adj. & n.* = SOLUTIVE. *Obs.* [of SOLUTREAN.]

So·lu′tri·an (sō·lū′trĭ·ăn). Var. of **solv.** Solve. *Ref. Sp.*

solvd. Solved. *Ref. Sp.*

solve′ment, *n.* [*solve* + *-ment.*] = SOLUTION, 3.

solvent naphtha. See NAPHTHA, 3.

sol′vent-proof′ (66), *adj.* See -PROOF. [SOLVABLE.]

solv′i·ble (sŏl′vĭ·b'l). Var. of

‖**sol′vi·tur am′bu·lan′do.** [L.] It is solved by walking; the problem is solved by experiment or actual performance; — from the story that Diogenes, by rising and walking, confuted Zeno, the Eleatic, who argued that all things are at rest.

soly. † SOLELY.

solybubbe. † SILLABUB.

solyn, soleyne. † SULLEN.

so′mæs·the′si·a, -the′sis, -thet′ic. Vars. of SOMESTHESIA, etc.

so·maj′. Var. of SAMAJ.

soma plant. = SOMA, 1.

somare. † SUMMER.

So·masque′, *n.* A Somaschian. *Obs.*

so′mas·the′ni·a (sō′măs·thĕ′nĭ·ä; -thē·nī′ä), *n.* = SOMATASTHENIA.

somat-. = SOMATO-.

-so′ma·ta (-sō′mä·tä). = -SOMA c. See -SOMATOUS.

so·mat′ics (sō·măt′ĭks), *n.* = SOMATOLOGY, 1. See -ICS.

som′a·ti·za′tion (sŏm′ä·tĭ·zā′shŭn; sō′mä-), *n.* [*somat-* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] *Psychoanalysis.* = CONVERSION, 11.

somd. † SUMMED.

somdel, somdiel. † SOMEDEAL.

some. † SAME, SUM.

be, all of; — the sign of particularity indicating that the proposition in which it occurs is asserted only of a subclass, or certain existent members of the class denoted by the term which it modifies; as, if all men are rational, then *some* rational beings are human.

Syn. — SOME, ANY. In general, SOME emphasizes lack of specification, ANY stresses indifference of choice or lack of limitation; as, "*some* unsuspected isle in far-off seas" (*Browning*); "as common as *any* the most vulgar thing to sense" (*Shak.*). For more special idiomatic uses, see defs.

some (sŭm; 71), *pron.* **1.** Some one; a certain person or thing among a number; — now only in *some of these days.*
2. A certain (indefinite) quantity, portion, or number, as distinguished from the rest.

Some [seeds] fell among thorns; . . . but other fell into good ground. *Matt.* xiii. 7, 8.

3. Some more; an indefinite additional amount, degree, etc.; as, he ran a mile, and then *some. Slang.*
— ***some . . . some.*** **a** *Obs.* One . . . another. **b** One part . . . another part; these . . . those; — used distributively.

Some to the shores do fly,
Some to the woods, or whither fear advised. *Daniel.*

some, *adv.* Somewhat; in some degree or extent. *Colloq.*

some, *conj.* [ME. *sum, some;* cf. Dan. & Sw. *som* as, like; akin to E. *some, same.*] As; soever; — in combinations, as in *howsomever, whatsomever, whatsome. Now Dial.*

-some (-sŭm). [AS. *-sum;* akin to G. & OHG. *-sam,* ON. *samr,* Goth. *-sams.* See SAME; cf. SOME.] An adjective suffix having primarily the sense of *like* or *same,* and indicating a considerable degree of the thing or quality denoted in the first part of the compound, as in:

awesome	fearsome	lightsome	quarrelsome
blithesome	fulsome	loathsome	ticklesome
bothersome	gamesome	lonesome	toilsome
brightsome	gladsome	lovesome	toothsome
burdensome	handsome	meddlesome	troublesome
cuddlesome	healthsome	mettlesome	venturesome
cumbersome	heartsome	noisome	wholesome
darksome	lifesome	plaguesome	winsome

-some (-sŭm). [AS. *sum.* See SOME.] A noun suffix used with numerals and denoting *together, in all;* as in four*some.*

-some (-sōm). Combining form from Greek *sōma,* body, as in:

acrosome	chromosome	idiosome	plastosome
autosome	cytosome	mitosome	sphaerosome
centrosome	diplosome	planosome	trophosome
cephalosome			

Specif.: *Biol.* A formed object or a formed body or organism possessing an outline suggesting a known object, as in actino*some,* chondrio*some.*

some'bod'y (sŭm'bŏd'ĭ; -bŭd-ĭ), *pron.* One or some person of no certain or known identity; a person indeterminate; as, *somebody* else's (formerly *somebody's* else) business.

some'bod'y, *n.; pl.* -BODIES (-ĭz). A person of position or importance; as, to think oneself a *somebody.*

As though ye were *somebodies.* *Kipling.*

some'day' (sŭm'dā'), *adv.* At some time in the future.

some'deal' (-dēl'), *adv.* In some degree or measure; somewhat. — *n.* Somewhat; a fairly large amount. *Both Archaic & Dial.*

some'gate (sŭm'gāt), *adv.* [*some* + *gate* a way.] Somehow; somewhere. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

some'how (-hou), *adv.* In one way or another; in some way not yet known or designated; by some means; as, the thing must be done *somehow;* he lives *somehow;* — sometimes emphasized by the addition of *or other* or *another.*

He has *somehow* or other got the entire management. *Scott.*

Somehow Good. A novel (1908) by William F. De Morgan. The title was drawn from Tennyson's *In Memoriam,* liv:

O, yet we trust that somehow good
Will be the final goal of ill.

some'one' (sŭm'wŭn'), *pron.* Some person; somebody (somewhat more formal than *somebody*); — often written also as two words, but to be distinguished from *some one,* meaning some single specific person or thing. — *n.* A somebody.

some'part' (-pärt'), *adv.* Somewhat; in some measure. *Scot.*

some'place' (-plās'), *adv.* Somewhere. *Colloq.*

some pumpkins. See PUMPKIN, 3 b. *Slang, U. S.*

som'er, *n.* [OF. *somier* (F. *sommier*).] A sumpter horse; a pack. *Obs.*

som'er (sŭm'ĕr). Var. of SUMMER. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

som'ers (sŭm'ĕrz), *adv.* Somewhere. *Dial.*

som'er-sault (sŭm'ĕr-sôlt), *n.* [OF. *sombresault* (F. *soubresaut*), through Pr. fr. L. *supra* above + *saltus* a leap. See SUPRA-; SALTATION.] **1.** A leap or jump in which a person turns his heels over his head, forward or backward, without touching the ground with any portion of the body; a turning end over end.
2. *Fancy Diving.* A front or back dive, usually executed with a layout, in which the diver turns a somersault (sense 1) before entering the water feet first; — called also *flip.* The term is also applied to dives executed with a tuck and involving more than one full turn, the take-off position and number of turns being always specified; as, a one-and-one-half back *somersault,* a double front (or forward) *somersault.*

som'er-sault, *v. i.* To turn a somersault.

som'er-set (sŭm'ĕr-sĕt), *n.* A somersault.

som'er-set, *v. i. & t.* To somersault; to fling in a somersault.

Som'er-set'i-an (sŭm'ĕr-sĕt'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the county of Somerset, England.

Som'ers rule (sŭm'ĕrz). See DEPTH TABLE.

Somers system. *Real Estate.* A plan for comparative valuation of land primarily for tax assessments of real estate. Each street is given a unit value, such as, the value of a strip of land one foot wide on the street at the middle of the block and extending to a depth of 100 feet. By the use of depth tables and tables showing the additional value of corner lots, all lots of varying size and shape are valued by a mathematical computation based on the unit value. The unit values may vary from year to year and are subject to change by the tax assessors. Variations on this plan are used in different localities under other names, as *Lindsey-Bernard system,* Baltimore, Md., in which the standard depth is 150 feet; *Cambridge system,* in various New England cities, in which the unit of value is a standard lot 50 feet wide by 100 feet deep, and the values are calculated on a square-foot instead of a front-foot basis.

som'er-vil-lite (sŭm'ĕr-vĭl-īt), *n.* [After Dr. *Somerville,* from whom the namer (Brooks) received specimens.] *Mineral.* A variety of melilite.

so'mes-the'si-a (sō'mĕs-thē'zhĭ-ȧ; -zhȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), **so'mes-the'sis** (-thē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sōma* body + NL. *esthesia.*] *Psychol.* Body sensibility, including the cutaneous and kinesthetic senses.

so'mes-thet'ic (sō'mĕs-thĕt'ĭk), *adj. Physiol.* Of or pertaining to bodily sensations.

some'thing (sŭm'thĭng; 206), *n.* **1.** Some thing undetermined, or not definitely understood or remembered; as, *something* must be done about it; he muttered *something* or other.
2. Some thing definite but not specified; an unnamed but positive, concrete, or significant thing; — opposed to *nothing;* as, now they have *something* to live for.

The whole world has *something* to do, *something* to talk of, *something* to wish for, and *something* to be employed about. *Pope.*

3. Specif.: **a** A person of consequence; a somebody.

If a man thinketh himself to be *something,* when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself. *Gal.* vi. 3.

b Drink; liquor; a beverage. **c** A thing projected or in prospect; as, to have *something* up one's sleeve; there was *something* in the wind.
4. Somewhat (senses 1 & 3).

Something yet of doubt remains. *Milton.*

some'thing, *adv.* In some degree; somewhat; to some extent. *Now Chiefly Colloq.*

some'thing, *v. t.* To damn or curse. *Euphemistic.*

something doing. Something, esp. something exciting or unusual, being actively carried on. *Slang, Chiefly U. S.*

something like. See under LIKE, *adv.*

some'time' (sŭm'tīm'), *adv.* **1.** At some past time; once; also, in the past; formerly. *Archaic.*
2. Sometimes; once in a while; occasionally. *Now Rare.*
3. At one time or other hereafter; at some time in the future. "*Sometime* to get even with this man." *O. Wister.*
4. At some not specified or definitely known time or point of time; as, *sometime* during the night; *sometime* in June; — distinguished from **some time,** meaning *an indefinite period;* as, it happened *some time* ago.

some'time', *adj.* Having been formerly; former; late; as, *sometime* Professor of English at Harvard University.

some'times' (sŭm'tīmz'; 66; 71), *adv.* [*sometime* + adverbial ending *-s,* as in *-wards.*] **1.** At times; not always; now and then; occasionally.

It is good that we *sometimes* be contradicted. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. = SOMETIME, *adv.,* 1. *Obs.*
— ***sometimes . . . sometimes.*** At certain times . . . at certain other times; as, *sometimes* gay, *sometimes* sad.

some'times', *adj.* Former; sometime. *Obs.*

some'way' (-wā'), *adv.* Also **some way, some'ways'** (-wāz'). In some way; somehow. See -WAYS. *Now Colloq.*

some'what' (sŭm'hwŏt'; 258), *n.* **1.** An indefinite or unspecified amount, degree; a part, more or less; as, he told them *somewhat* of his adventures; to neglect *somewhat* of his duty.
2. Some unspecified, undetermined, or indeterminate thing; something.

The true harvest of my daily life is *somewhat* as intangible and indescribable as the tints of morning or evening. *Thoreau.*

3. One (referring to a previously specified person, thing, or action) that has to a greater or less extent the character, qualities, or nature (of something else); as, he is *somewhat* of a connoisseur.

The younger set had come to regard dining with them as *somewhat* of a bore. *Edith Wharton.*

4. An important or noteworthy person or thing.

Whilst they lived they seemed to be *somewhat,* but now no one speaks of them. *Josiah Royce.*

5. *Hegelianism.* A reality to which belongs negation as a limit; a limited reality.

some'what', *adv.* In some degree or measure; a little; as, he has changed *somewhat; somewhat* at a loss for words.

The Ages of Faith were only *somewhat* Christian. *Walter Lippmann.*

some'what'ly, *adv.* Somewhat. *Rare.*

some'what'ness, *n.* An indefinite or indeterminate quality or thing.

some'when' (sŭm'hwĕn'), *adv.* Sometime; at some time or other.

Somewhen, somewhere, he had seen something of the sort. *H. G. Wells.*

some'whence' (-hwĕns'), *adv.* From some indefinite or indeterminate place or source.

some'where' (sŭm'hwâr'; 258), *adv.* **1.** In or to some place unknown or not specified; in one place or another; as, to go *somewhere* else, or out of town; he must be *somewhere* in the building.
2. See SOMEWHERE ABOUT, etc.

some'where', *n.* An undetermined or unnamed place; as, the troops have been sent to *somewhere* in France.

somewhere about, around, near, etc. Approximately or thereabouts; as, to be *somewhere near* ready, *somewhere about* nine, *somewhere around* thirty acres.

some'wheres' (sŭm'hwârz'), *adv.* Somewhere. *Chiefly Dial.*

some'while' (sŭm'hwīl'), *adv.* **1.** Formerly; once; at one time. *Obs.*
2. Sometimes; now and again.
3. For a time; for a while. *Rare.*

some'whiles' (-hwīlz'), *adv.* Somewhile. *Archaic & Dial.*

some'whith'er (sŭm'hwĭth'ĕr), *adv.* Somewhere; in some direction or other.

some'why' (-hwī'), *adv.* For some reason or another.

some'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* Someway. *Obs.,* except in the phrase *in somewise.*

-so'mi-a (-sō'mĭ-ȧ). [NL.] *Med.* A combining form from Greek *sōma,* body, denoting *a* (specified) *type of body,* esp. in fetal monstrosities. The fetus is denoted by a corresponding noun in **-so'mus** (-mŭs), as in nanos*omia,* nanos*omus.*

-somic. A combining form from Greek *sōma,* body, denoting *possessing a* (specified) *type* or *reduplication of body.*

so'mite (sō'mīt), *n.* [Gr. *sōma* body.] *Anat. & Zool.* One of the longitudinal series of segments into which the body of many animals, esp. articulates and vertebrates, is more or less distinctly divided; a somatome or metamere. — **so'mi-tal** (sō'mĭ-tăl), **so-mit'ic** (sō-mĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

som'ma (sŏm'ȧ; *It.* sōm'mä), *n.* [It., summit.] The rim of a volcanic crater.

som'ma-ite (sŏm'ȧ-īt), *n.* [From Monte *Somma,* Vesuvius, Italy.] *Petrog.* A plutonic rock, found among the ejectamenta of Mte. Somma, composed of basic plagioclase, orthoclase, and some leucite, augite, and olivine.

som'me-lier' (sō'mĕ-lyā'), *n.* [F.] Cellarman; butler; specif., in a restaurant, one in charge of the wines and their service.

somnambul-. A combining stem from Latin *somnus* sleep + *ambulare* to walk, denoting *sleep walking,* as in:

somnambulance	somnambular	somnambulically
somnambulancy	somnambulary	somnambulize
somnambulant	somnambulency	somnambulous

som·nam'bu·late (sŏm·năm'bū-lāt), *v. i. & t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *somnus* sleep + *ambulare, ambulatum,* to walk. See SOMNOLENT; AMBLE.] To walk when asleep. — **som·nam'bu·la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **som·nam'bu·la'tor** (-năm'bū-lā'tĕr), *n.*

som·nam'bule (-būl; *F.* sôm'năn'bül'), *n.* [F.] A somnambulist.

som·nam'bu·lic (sŏm·năm'bū-lĭk), *adj.* Somnambulistic.

som·nam'bu·lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *somnambulisme.*] A sleep or sleeplike state in which walking and other acts are performed. These acts are, typically, not remembered in the subsequent waking state, but may be recalled in a later attack; also, the actions characteristic of this state.

som·nam'bu·list (-lĭst), *n.* One who is subject to somnambulism; one who walks in his sleep; a sleepwalker.

som·nam'bu·lis'tic (-lĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Of or pert. to a somnambulist or somnambulism; affected by somnambulism.

somnambulistic hypnosis. See HYPNOSIS.

somni-. A combining form, as in Latin *somni-,* from *somnus,* meaning *sleep,* as in *somni*loquous; **som'ni·fuge.**

som'ni·al (sŏm'nĭ-ăl), *adj.* [MF., fr. L. *somnialis.*] Of or pertaining to sleep or dreams. *Rare.*

som'ni·a'tive (-ā'tĭv), *adj.* Somnial. *Rare.*

som'ni·fa'cient (sŏm'nĭ-fā'shĕnt), *adj.* [L. *somnus* sleep + *faciens, -entis,* pres. part. of *facere* to make.] Sleep-producing. — *n.* A sleep-producing drug; a hypnotic or soporific.

som·nif'er·ous (sŏm·nĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *somnifer,* fr. *somnus* sleep + *ferre* to bring.] Sleep-inducing; soporific; also, sleepy. — **som·nif'er·ous·ly,** *adv.*

som·nif'ic (-ĭk), *adj.* [L. *somnificus,* fr. *somnus* sleep + *facere* to make.] Somniferous.

som·nif'u·gous (-ū-gŭs), *adj.* [L. *somnus* sleep + *fugare* to put to flight.] Driving away sleep. *Obs.*

som'ni·fy (sŏm'nĭ-fī), *v. i.* [*somni-* + *-fy.*] To induce sleep. *Rare.*

som'ni·lo·qua'cious (-lō-kwā'shŭs), *adj.* Given to talking in one's sleep. *Rare.*

som·nil'o·quence (sŏm·nĭl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* Somniloquy. — **som·nil'o·quent** (-kwĕnt), *adj.*

som·nil'o·quist (-kwĭst), *n.* One who talks in his sleep. — **som·nil'o·quism** (-kwĭz'm), *n.*

som·nil'o·quous (-kwŭs), *adj.* [L. *somnus* sleep + *loqui* to speak.] Apt to talk in sleep.

som·nil'o·quy (-kwĭ), *n.* Act or practice of talking in sleep.

Som'ni·o'sus (sŏm'nĭ-ō'sŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *somniosus* sleepy.] *Zool.* The genus to which the Greenland shark belongs.

som·nip'a·thist (sŏm·nĭp'ȧ-thĭst), *n.* One in a state of somnipathy.

som·nip'a·thy (-thĭ), *n.* [*somni-* + *-pathy.*] Mesmeric or hypnotic sleep.

som·niv'o·len·cy (sŏm·nĭv'ō-lĕn·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [*somni-* + L. *volens,* pres. part. See BENEVOLENT.] A soporific. *Richardson.*

som·niv'o·lent (-lĕnt), *n.* One full of sleep. *G. Meredith.*

som·no·lence (sŏm'nō-lĕns), *n.* [OF. *sompnolence* (F. *somnolence*), fr. LL. *somnolentia.*] Sleepiness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

som'no·len·cy (-lĕn·sĭ), *n.* Somnolence.

som'no·lent (-lĕnt), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *somnolentus,* fr. *somnus* sleep; akin to Gr. *hypnos,* Skr. *svapna* sleep, dream, L. *sopor* heavy sleep, Lith. *sapnas* dream, ON. *sofa* to sleep, AS. *swefn* sleep, dream, ON. *svefn.* Cf. HYPNOTIC, INSOMNIA, SOMNAMBULISM, SOPORIFIC.] Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep; also, marked by or inducing drowsiness. — **som'no·lent·ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — See SLEEPY. **Ant.** — Alert, vigilant, wakeful.

som'no·lent, *n.* One inclined to sleep or given to sleepiness.

som'no·les'cence (-lĕs'ĕns; -ns), *n.* A becoming somnolent.

som'no·les'cent (-ĕnt; -nt), *adj.* Inclined to sleep; somnolent.

som'no·lism (sŏm'nō-lĭz'm), *n.* Hypnotic somnolence.

som'no·rif'ic (sŏm'nō-rĭf'ĭk), *adj.* Somniferous.

som'nus (sŏm'nŭs), *n.* [L.] Sleep; — as a deity [*cap.*], the brother of Death (Mors) and son of night (Nox). The idea of this relation is of Greek origin. Cf. HYPNOS; THANATOS.

somo-. A combining form, from Greek *sōma,* body, equivalent to *somato-.*

som'pay' (sŏm'pī'), *n. sing. & pl.* [Siamese *sǎm phai,* written *sǎn phai,* two pai.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

so much. **a** An equivalent amount; the same thing; as much; as, we cannot say *so much* for our venture. **b** An unspecified or undetermined amount, price, etc.; as, to charge *so much* a mile. **c** Just what has been stated and no more. "I do not love you Thursday — *so much* is true." *E. St. V. Millay.* **d** That is all that can be or is to be said, done, etc., now; — used chiefly in summarizing or making a transition; as, *so much* for the history of the case. See *so much,* under SO, *adv.*

-somus. [NL., fr. Gr. *sōma* body.] **a** *Zool.* = -SOMA, as in Argyro*somus.* **b** *Med.* See -SOMIA.

son (sŭn), *n.* [ME. *sone, sune,* fr. AS. *sunu;* akin to D. *zoon,* OS., OFris., & OHG. *sunu,* G. *sohn,* ON. *sonr, sunr,* Sw. *son,* Dan. *søn,* Goth. *sunus,* Lith. *sunus,* OSlav. *synŭ,* Skr. *sūnu.*] **1.** A human male considered with reference to his parents or either of them; a male child (cf. CHILD, 4) or offspring of a human being, or, sometimes, of certain animals, as horses or dogs.

Sarah conceived, and bare Abraham a *son.* *Gen.* xxi. 2.

2. In extended senses: **a** A male descendant; in *pl.,* descendants in general.

I am the *son* of the wise, the *son* of ancient kings. *Is.* xix. 11.

b A son-in-law. **c** An adopted male child; a foster son.

The child grew, and she brought him unto Pharaoh's daughter, and he became her *son.* *Ex.* ii. 10.

3. [*cap.*] Jesus Christ, esp. as the second person of the Trinity; as, Father, *Son,* and Holy Ghost.
4. In figurative phrases, *son of* (one specified), one bearing a spiritual or fancied relationship analogous to the physical; as: **a** One of a profession over which a mythological being is conceived as presiding; as, a poet, or *son of* Apollo; a soldier, or *son of* Mars. **b** An incarnate manifestation; a human embodiment; as, *son* of pride, *sons* of light or darkness; — all Hebraisms. **c** A disciple; a follower, esp. of a rule, or constitution of a religious order, given by its founder; as, Jesuits, or *sons* of Ignatius. **d** Any male person or anything

some'kin, *adj.* Of some kind; some kind of. *Obs.*
somerera. ✝ SOMBRERO.
somercastel. ✝ SUMMERCASTLE.
somesthetic area. See AREA, *n.,* 7.
some'thing·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
som·ev'er, *adv.* = SOEVER. *Obs.*
som'ler, *n.* [F. *sommelier,* fr. *somme* pack.] A butler. *Obs.*
Somme (sōm), *n.* See BATTLE, *Table.*
somme. ✝ SAMN, SOME, SUM.
som'mer. ✝ SOMER, SUMMER.
som·merse', *v. t.* [It. *sommerso* submerged.] = SUBMERGE. *Obs.*
som'mer·set (sŭm'ĕr-sĕt). Var. of SOMERSAULT.
som'mite, *n.* From Monte *Somma,* Vesuvius.] *Mineral.* Nephelite. *Obs.*
somn-. = SOMNI-.
som'ner, *n.* A summoner. *Obs.*
som'ni·ate (sŏm'nĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *somniare, -atum.*] To dream; to stupefy. *Obs.*
som·nic'u·lous (sŏm·nĭk'ū-lŭs), *adj.* [L. *somniculosus.*] Inclined to or inducing sleep; sleepy. *Obs.*
som·nil'o·quize, *v. i.* See -IZE.
som'no·lize (sŏm'nō-līz), *v. t.* To make somnolent. *Rare.*
som·nop'a·thist (sŏm·nŏp'ȧ-thĭst). Var. of SOMNIPATHIST. — **som·nop'a·thy** (-thĭ), *n.*
somnour. ✝ SUMMONER.
Som'o·ri'as (sŏm'ō-rī'ăs). *D. Bib.*
-somous. = -SOMATOUS.
somp'ne, *v. i.* [ME. *sompnen somnen,* vars. of *somonen.* See SUMMON.] To summon. *Obs.* — **somp'ner,** *n. Obs.*

conceived of as masculine, considered with reference to his (or its) source, origin, nurture, native country, etc.; as, *sons* of Albion; *sons* of New England; a *son* of the church.

Earth's tall *sons*, the cedar, oak, and pine. *Blackmore.*

5. A term of address used by a parent or by an elder, superior, confessor, or the like, seeking to manifest a parental or fatherly interest, affection, or authority.

-son. Comb. form of *son*, as in godson, grandson, stepson.

son (sŭn), *v. i.*; SONED (sŭnd); SON'ING (sŭn'ĭng). To play the part of a son; — with *it*; also, to use the word "son" in addressing a person. *Rare.*

so'na·ble (sō'nȧ·b'l), *adj.* That may be sounded.

so'nance (sō'nȧns), *n.* **1.** A sound; a tune.

2. Quality or state of being sonant; sonancy.

so'nant (sō'nȧnt), *adj.* [L. *sonans, -antis*, pres. part. of *sonare*. See SOUND to make a noise.] **1.** Of or pertaining to sound; sounding.

2. *Phonet.* **a** Of speech sounds, voiced; intonated; tonic; vocal; — opposed to *surd, voiceless, breathed, atonic*. See *Pron.* §§ 24, 25, 41. **b** Sonantic.

so'nant, *n. Phonet.* **a** A sonant sound or its symbol. **b** A syllabic sound. — **so·nan'tal** (sō·nȧn'tȧl; -t'l), *adj.* — **so·nan'tic** (sō·nȧn'tĭk), *adj.*

so·nar' (sō·när'), *n.* [Hind. *sonār*, fr. Skr. *suvarṇakāra*, fr. *suvarṇa* gold.] A member of a Hindu artisan caste of goldsmiths and silversmiths.

so·na'ta (sō·nä'tȧ), *n.* [It., fr. It. & L. *sonare* to sound. See SONANT.] *Music.* Orig., an instrumental composition as distinguished from a *cantata*, or vocal composition; later, an instrumental composition in more than one movement. Specif.: **a** *Hist.* An early form of instrumental composition in movements, but without characteristic structure. Of this form of sonata, two types were recognized: the ***so·na'ta da chie'sa*** (dä kyā'zȧ), or church sonata, of which one or more movements were in fugato style; and the ***so·na'ta da ca'mera*** (dä kä'mȧ·rȧ), or chamber sonata, consisting chiefly of dance movements. **b** An extended composition for one or two instruments, usually in three or four movements, which are contrasted in rhythm and mood but related in tonality and which, properly, have an organic unity of sentiment and style. The movements are typically as follows: (1) an allegro, or quick movement in the distinctive sonata form (see SONATA FORM **b**), which may have a short slow introduction; (2) an adagio, largo, andante, or other slow movement, frequently in song or variation form; (3) the lighter minuet or (the more modern) scherzo, usually in ternary form; (4) the quick finale, often in rondo form but sometimes another sonata form or a fugue, theme and variations, etc. See SONATA FORM.

so·na'ta al·le'gro. [It.] *Music.* = SONATA FORM **b.** — **so·na'ta·al·le'gro** (-ȧ·lā'grō), *adj.*

sonata form. *Music.* **a** The form of a sonata, esp. the typical form (see SONATA **b**), as used not only in the sonata proper but in the concerto, the symphony, and the string quartet and other chamber music. **b** Specif., and usually, a type of musical structure distinctive of the first movement of the sonata. It is typically based upon two themes or subjects, presented in different keys, often with transitional episodes, and conforming substantially to the following plan: (1) the ***exposition***, giving out the principal subject in the tonic key, and the secondary subject usually in the dominant key if the tonic key is major, otherwise in the relative major; (2) the ***development***, giving a full thematic working out of one or both subjects; (3) the ***recapitulation***, repeating both subjects in the original key, and ending with a coda.

so'na·ti'na (sō'nȧ·tē'nȧ), *n.*; *It. pl.* -NE (-nā). [It.] *Music.* A short or simplified sonata.

so·na'tion (sō·nā'shŭn), *n.* [See SONANT.] A sounding or giving forth of sound.

Son'chus (sŏng'kŭs), *n.* [L., sow thistle, fr. Gr. *sonchos*.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World herbs (family Cichoriaceae), the sow thistles, having coarse, often spiny-tipped foliage, and heads of yellow flowers. The ribbed achenes are crowned with soft white pappus.

son·da'tion (sŏn·dā'shŭn), *n.* A sounding, esp. of the earth, as by boring or excavating. *Chiefly Archaeol.*

son·de'li (sŏn·dā'lē), *n.* [Kanarese *suṇḍili, suṇḍa, soṇḍili* (fr. *ili* rat).] = MUSKSHREW **a.**

Son'der·bund' (zŏn'dĕr·bŏŏnt'; *G.* zŏn'-), *n.* [G., separate league.] A league of the seven Roman Catholic cantons of Switzerland formed in 1843 in the struggle between the Protestants and Clericals. It was overcome after a brief war (***Sonderbund War***, 1847) and dissolved by the Swiss Diet. The Jesuits were expelled.

son'der·class' (-klȧs'; 83), *n.* [G. *sonderklasse* special class.] *Yachting.* A class of yachts (**sonder,** *or* **sonder yacht**), small in size, the total of water-line length, width of beam, and draft not being over thirty-two feet.

Son'der·göt'ter (zŏn'dĕr·gû'tĕr), *n. pl.* [G., special or separate gods.] Specialized deities; minor gods of limited specific functions, especially characteristic of ancient Roman religion. Cf. INDIGITAMENTA.

son'er·i (sŏn'ĕr·ĭ; sō'nĕr-), *n.* [Hind. *sonār* gold worker. See SONAR.] Cloth with interwoven strands of gold; cloth of gold. *Anglo-Ind.*

song (sŏng; 185), *n.* [AS. *song, sang*; akin to D. *zang*, G. *sang*, ON. *söngr*, Goth. *saggws*, and to E. SING.] **1.** The act, practice, or art of singing; also, that which is sung, or uttered with musical modulations of the voice, esp. of the human voice; vocal music; as, to rejoice in *song*; to hear a child's or a bird's *song*.

2. Poetical composition; poetry; verse; as, a master of lyric *song*; also, a poem.

This subject for heroic *song*. *Milton.*

3. Specif., a lyrical poem or ballad, esp. one whose words are set to music already provided, or which is adapted to being set to music; as, Moore's *songs*; the *songs* of Shakespeare; also, the poem and its musical setting regarded as a unit.

4. Extended senses: **a** *Archaic.* A theme fit for a song; sometimes, a laughingstock.

And now am I their *song*, yea, I am their byword. *Job.* xxx. 9.

b One's habitual, temperamental, or characteristic way of speaking, reacting, arguing, etc.; as, poverty will make him change his *song*; the politician's same old *song*. **c** *Colloq.* A clamor; a fuss. **d** A trifle; a mere pittance; as, to buy a rug for a *song*; — also *an old song, a mere song*.

5. A succession of unmusical tones or sounds having a peculiar or characteristic tune; as, to know the *song* of shrapnel; to know a motor by its *song*.

6. *Music.* A melody or musical setting for a lyric poem or ballad; a lied; as, a part *song*; also, an instrumental composition having the technique or quality of vocal music.

Syn. — Tune, melody, carol, air, strain, lay, ditty.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

song-fraught	song-singing, *adj*	songwright
songland	song-timed	song writer
song maker	song-tuned	song writing
song making	song-worthy	

-song (-sŏng; 185). A combining form of *song*, sometimes written separately, as in:

aftersong	love song	swan song
drinking song	plain song	undersong
evensong	prick song	war song
folk song	singsong	

song, songe. Obs. past tense of SING.

song and dance. A theatrical performance combining singing and dancing, as a vaudeville act; hence, *Slang*, a statement or explanation, interesting in itself, but not necessarily true or pertinent; as, he gave me a *song and dance* about how busy he was. — **song'-and-dance',** *adj.*

song'bird' (sŏng'bûrd'), *n.* A bird that sings, or utters a succession of musical notes; also, one, esp. a woman, who sings like a songbird.

song'book' (-bŏŏk'), *n. Music.* A collection of songs; a book of hymns or other vocal music.

song box. = SYRINX, 3.

song'craft' (sŏng'krȧft'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sangcræft*.] Art of making songs or verses. *Poetic.*

song cycle. *Music.* A group of songs based on the same general subject.

song form. *Music.* A typical or characteristic form of a song, dance, or similar short composition; — called also *lied* and *primary form*. Song forms are of two kinds: the **binary,** or **two-part, form,** composed of two repeated parts or sections, the first often modulating to a related key, the second returning to the original key; the **ternary,** or **three-part, form,** composed of three parts or sections, the third being a restatement of the first, with a contrasting section in the middle.

song'ful (sŏng'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* Disposed to sing; given to singing; songlike; melodious. — **song'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **song'ful·ness,** *n.*

Son·ghai' (sŏng·gī'), **Son·ghoi'** (-goi'), *or* **Son·ghay'** (-gī'), *n.* Also **Son·rai',** **Son·rhai'** (sŏn·rī'), **Sur·hai'** (sŏŏr·ī'), etc. **1.** One of a Sudanese people living below Timbuktu in the bend of the Niger, mostly Mohammedan and racially mixed with Moors and the Fulah. From the 10th to the 16th century they formed a powerful Moslem empire.

2. Their language, belonging to the same group as the Mandingo. Cf. ZAREMA.

song'ish, *adj.* Like song. *Rare.*

Son·gish' (sŏn·gĕsh'), *n.* Also **Son·geesh'.** One of a tribe of Salishan Indians of Vancouver Island.

son'gle (sŏng'g'l), *n.* [Cf. dial. *swingle*, in this sense, and Sw. dial. *vingla, vindla*, to tie straw or hay together for cattle, *svingel, svindel*, fodder for one feeding.] A handful of gleaned corn; hence, a small quantity. *Dial. Eng.*

song'man (sŏng'mȧn), *n.* **a** *Archaic.* A gleeman; a minstrel. **b** A male choir singer; — so called esp. at York Minster.

song of ascents, *or* **song of degrees.** *Bib.* Any one of a series of fifteen psalms (*Ps.* cxx–cxxxiv) sung by Hebrew pilgrims on their way to Jerusalem or (according to the Talmud) while mounting the fifteen steps of the temple between the court of the women and the court of the Israelites. Called also *gradual psalm, pilgrim psalm.*

Song of Hiawatha, The. A narrative poem (1855) by Longfellow. See HIAWATHA **b.**

Song of Myself, The. See LEAVES OF GRASS.

Song of Roland. See *Chanson de Roland*, under CHANSON DE GESTE.

Song of Solomon, The. *Bib.* A Hebrew poem, partly dramatic, partly lyrical, of uncertain date, but traditionally ascribed to Solomon. It was given an allegorical interpretation by the Jews at least as early as the 1st century A.D. and was eventually admitted to the Christian canon. It is also known as *Canticle of Canticles*, the *Canticles*, and **Song of Songs.**

Song of the Three Children. See OLD TESTAMENT.

song'-play', *n.* Singspiel.

Songs of Experience. A series of poems (1794) by William Blake, which, together with his ***Songs of Innocence*** (1789), is intended to show contrasting states of the soul.

song sparrow. A common sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) of eastern North America noted for its sweet, cheerful song. It is about six inches long, brownish above and white below, with brownish streaks on the breast, forming a blotch in the center. Also, any of many geographic varieties of the same species of western North America from Alaska to Mexico. See BIRD, *Plate.*

Song Sparrow.

song'ster (sŏng'stĕr; 185), *n.* [AS. *sangestre*, fem.] **1.** One who sings or is skilled in singing.

2. Specif.: **a** *Now Rare.* A poet. **b** A songbird.

3. A songbook, esp. one containing popular songs.

song thrush. **a** An Old World thrush (*Turdus musicus*, syn. *T. iliacus*), next to the nightingale the most popular of European songbirds. It is olivaceous brown above and white below, tinged with buff on the breast, and spotted with blackish brown on the breast and sides. Called also *mavis* and *throstle*. **b** *U. S.* The wood thrush.

Song Thrush.

song without words. **a** An instrumental composition in the form of a melody with accompaniment, usually for piano. **b** [*caps.*] Any of a number of compositions of this kind and with this name, written by Mendelssohn.

song'y (sŏng'ĭ), *adj.* Songlike. *Rare.*

son'ic (sŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *sonus* sound + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or utilizing, sound waves; as, a *sonic* altimeter.

‖**so'ni'ca'** (sō'nē'kȧ'), *adv.* [F.] Just in time; — chiefly in basset.

sonic depth finder. A form of instrument for determining the depth of a body of water, as of the ocean. Sound waves emitted by the instrument, which is located on the hull of a vessel, strike the bottom and are reflected back to a specially designed receiver. The interval of time between the sending of the signal and the receipt of its echo is measured and from this the depth is calculated, the velocity of the vessel and of the sound waves in the water being known.

so·nif'er·ous (sō·nĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *sonus* sound + E. *-ferous*.] Sounding; producing or conveying sound.

so·ni·fi·ca'tion (sŏn'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sonus* sound + E. *-fication*.] Act or process of producing sound, as the stridulation of insects.

son'-in-law', *n.*; *pl.* SONS-IN-LAW. **1.** The husband of one's daughter; a man in his relationship to his wife's parents.

2. A stepson. *Obs.*

so'ni·ou (sō'nĭ·ōō), *n. pl.* [Bret. *son* a song, fr. L. *sonus*. See SONNET.] In Brittany, popular poetry, comprising love songs, satires, and the like. Cf. GWERZIOU.

son'ly (sŭn'lĭ), *adj.* Filial.

‖**Son·nam'bu·la, La** (lä sŏn·nȧm'bŏŏ·lä). [It., fem., the sleepwalker.] An opera (1831) by Bellini.

Son'ne·ra'ti·a (sŏn'ĕ·rā'shĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Pierre *Sonnerat* (1745–1814), French naturalist.] *Bot.* A genus of trees and shrubs typifying the family Sonneratiaceae. They have large bell-shaped flowers succeeded by pulpy berries, which in the case of *S. acida* are used as a condiment in India. *S. apetala* is the kambala; *S. caseolaris* is the pagatpat.

Son'ne·ra'ti·a'ce·ae (-ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small family of tropical trees and shrubs (order Myrtales), having opposite leaves, large flowers with indefinite stamens, and pulpy, often edible, fruit. *Sonneratia* is the chief genus. — **son'ne·ra'ti·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

son'net (sŏn'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [F., fr. It. *sonetto*, fr. OF. & Pr. *sonet* a little song, dim. of *son* song, music, sound. See SOUND noise.] **1.** A short poem, usually amatory. *Hist.*

2. A fixed verse form of Italian origin, consisting of fourteen lines, typically five-foot iambics, rhyming according to a prescribed scheme; also, a poem in this pattern, or more or less conforming to it. Two standard types of sonnet are recognized: **a** The ***Italian sonnet***, also called the ***Petrarchan***, or ***regular, sonnet***, in which the lines are grouped (normally by a full pause) into an octave of two quatrains running on two rhymes (thus, *abba, abba*) and a *sestet* of two tercets on two or three rhymes, having more freedom of arrangement, but commonly running *cdc, dcd*, or *cde, cde*. The ***Miltonic sonnet*** belongs to this type, but has, usually, no marked division between octave and sestet. **b** The ***English, Elizabethan***, or ***Shakespearean, sonnet***, in which the lines are grouped into three quatrains and a couplet, with rhyme scheme as follows: *abab, cdcd, efef, gg*. The ***Spenserian sonnet*** unites the quatrains by interlacing the rhymes: *abab, bcbc, cdcd, ee*. The sonnet form has been used chiefly for the treatment of a single emotion, sentiment, or reflection, because its octave and sestet divisions lend themselves to passing from the general to the personal or from the particular to the universal in such ways that artistic contrast in tone or mood, the reinforcement of an impression from another point of view, and increased pointedness or poignancy are made possible. The couplet ending of the English sonnet is often epigrammatic or climactic in character. Cf. TAILED SONNET.

son'net, *v. i.*; -ET·ED, -ET·TED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -ET·ING, -ET·TING. To compose sonnets. — *v. t.* To compose a sonnet or sonnets on.

son'net·ar'y (sŏn'ĕ·tĕr'ĭ; sŏn'ĭ-; *Brit.* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or expressed in, a sonnet or sonnets.

son'net·eer' (-ĕ·tĕr'; -ĭ·tĕr'), *n.* [Cf. It. *sonettiere*.] A composer of sonnets; also, *Now Rare*, a minor or insignificant poet.

son'net·eer', *v. t. & i.* To sonnet.

son·net'ic (sŏ·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* Sonnetary. *Rare.*

son'net·ing (sŏn'ĕt·ĭng; sŏn'ĭt-; 119), *n.* Composition or recital of sonnets; also, *Obs.*, singing; song.

son'net·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A sonneteer. *Rare.*

son'net·ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To sonnet.

sonnet sequence. An extended series of sonnets connected by a single theme.

Sonnets from the Portuguese. A sequence of love sonnets (1850) by Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

son'ny (sŭn'ĭ), *n.* Diminutive of SON; — used familiarly as in addressing a boy.

son of a gun. Fellow; wretch; rogue. *Slang.*

son of Anak. A human giant. See ANAK, 1.

Son of God. **a** [*caps.*] Jesus Christ. **b** *Obs.* An angel. **c** A man in relationship to God, the Father. **d** *Theol.* One established in the love of God through acceptance of the divine will and guidance.

For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the *sons of God*. *Rom.* viii. 14.

Son of Heaven. Formerly, the emperor of China (the Celestial Empire); — a translation of a Chinese title.

son of man. **a** A human being; a mortal. **b** [*caps.*] Jesus Christ.

son of the soil. A farmer; a peasant. See 3d SOIL, 5.

So·no'ma oak (sō·nō'mȧ). [From *Sonoma* Co., Calif., fr. the town *Sonoma*, a Wappo place name, fr. *so* ground + *noma* place.] The California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*).

So·no'ra (sō·nō'rȧ), *n.* A state in northwestern Mexico.

Sonora gum. The acidulous gum resin of the creosote bush.

Sonora ironwood. A small tree (*Olneya tesota*) of the southwestern U. S. and Mexico; also, its hard wood.

Sonora lac. A substance resembling lac secreted by a scale insect (*Tachardiella mexicana*) which lives on the twigs of the Mexican shrub *Coursetia glandulosa* (family Fabaceae) and related species. It is used locally as a medicine.

So·no'ran (sō·nō'rȧn), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sonora.

So·no'ran, *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the state of Sonora.

2. = PIMAN, 1.

3. *Biogeog.* **a** Pertaining to or designating the arid division of the Austral zone, including the warmer parts of the western United States and central Mexico. It is divided into the ***Upper Sonoran zone***, which lies next to the Transition zone, and the ***Lower Sonoran zone***, next to the Tropical zone. **b** *Obs.* = AUSTRAL, 2.

Sonoran province, region, *or* **subregion.** The Austral zone, esp. when excluded from the Nearctic region and given independent rank.

---

son. † SOON, SOUND, SUN.
so'nan·cy (sō'nȧn·sĭ), *n.* = SONANCE, 2. [*Phonet.* = VOICED.
so'nant·ized (sō'nȧn·tīzd), *adj.*
‖**son as'sault' de·mesne'.** [AF.] *Law.* Lit., his own assault; — the name of a plea of self-defense in an action of assault.
‖**so'na'tine'** (sō'nȧ'tēn'), *n.* [F.] *Music.* = SONATINA.
son'cy. Var. of SONSY.
sond, sonde. † SAND, a sending.
sond (sŏnd). Var. of SAND, pulverized rock. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
‖**son'dage'** (sŏn'dȧzh'), *n.* [F., lit., sounding.] *Archaeol.* = SONDATION.
Son'day. † SUNDAY.
sonde. † SAND, SHONDE, SOUND.
son'der. † SUNDER.
sone. † SIN, SON, SOON, SOUND, SUN.
songen. Obs. past tense pl. & past part. of SING.
song'er, *n.* A singer. *Obs.*
song'less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **song'less·ly,** *adv.* — **song'less·ness,** *n.*
song'let, *n.* Dim. of SONG.
song'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
Son'go (sŏng'gō), *n.* = BASONGO.
Son·goi', Var. of SONGHAI.
song'stress (sŏng'strĕs; -strĭs; 119), *n.* [See SONGSTER; -ESS.] Fem. of SONGSTER.
son'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
son·i·fac'tion (sŏn'ĭ·fȧk'shŭn). Var. of SONIFICATION.
son'-in-law'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
sonk. Var. of SUNK, seat. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
sonk'en. Obs. past tense pl. & past part. of SINK.
son'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
son'like', *adj.* See -LIKE. — **son'like'ness,** *n.*
sonne. † SUN, SON, SOON.
son'net·eer'ess, *n.* Fem. of SONNETEER.
son'net·er. Var. of SONNETEER. *Rare.*
son'net·ish, *adj.* See 1st -ISH.
son'net·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
son'net·ry, *n.* *Obs.* **a** Poetry in sonnets. **b** Sonnet making.
son'net·teer'. Var. of SONNETEER.
son'net·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
son'nie. Var. of SONNY.
son'ni·kins (sŏn'ĭ·kĭnz), *n.* See -KIN.
Son'nite. Var. of SUNNITE.
so·nom'e·ter (sō·nŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [L. *sonus* a sound + E. *-meter*.] **1.** *Acous.* See MONOCHORD, 1 **a.**
2. = AUDIOMETER.

so·no'rant (sō-nō'rănt; 181), *adj.* *Phonet.* Sonorous; — esp. of certain consonants. *Hempl.*

son'o·res'cent (sŏn'ō-rĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [L. *sonorus* (see SONOROUS) + E. *-escent.*] *Physics.* Capable of emitting sound when acted on by light or similar radiations. — **son'o·res'cence** (-ĕns; -'ns), *n.*

so·nor'ic (sō-nŏr'ĭk), *adj.* *Phonet.* Made prominent by sonority; — esp. of a syllable. *Hempl.*

son'o·rif'er·ous (sŏn'ō-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* Soniferous; also, resounding. — **son'o·rif'er·ous·ly**, *adv.*

son'o·rif'ic (sŏn'ō-rĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *sonor, -oris*, a sound + E. *-fic.*] Producing sound. *Rare.*

so·nor'i·ty (sō-nŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *sonoritas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being sonorous; sonorousness; resonance; also, a sonorous tone, speech, etc.
2. *Phonet.* Fullness of sound; loudness; degree of loudness or perceptibility; as, the *sonority* of *t* is less than that of *l*; the *sonority* of ă is nearly equal to that of ä.

sonority syllable. *Phonet.* A syllable thought to be characterized by a successive rise and fall in sonority. See *Pron.* § 59.

so·no'ro·phone (sō-nō'rō-fōn; 181), *n.* [L. *sonorus* sonorous + E. *-phone.*] *Music.* A kind of bombardon.

so·no'rous (sō-nō'rŭs; *Brit. also* sŏn'ō-rŭs), *adj.* [L. *sonorus*, fr. *sonor, -oris*, a sound; akin to L. *sonus* a sound. See SOUND noise; cf. UNISON.] **1.** Giving sound, as when struck; resonant; as, *sonorous* metals.
2. Loud or full in sound; richly resonant; ringing; as, a *sonorous* voice or tone; characterized by resonance or fullness of tone, voice, etc.; as, a *sonorous* bell, speaker, or speech.
3. High-sounding; imposing; impressive.
4. *Phonet.* Having full sound, esp. that of the voice; loud; relatively loud or perceptible; as, ä is more *sonorous* than ē, or *s* than *t*.
— **so·no'rous·ly**, *adv.* — **so·no'rous·ness**, *n.*

sonorous figures. *Physics.* Figures formed by the vibrations of a substance emitting a musical tone, as the geometrical figures formed by sand on a plate of glass or metal when the bow of a violin is drawn along the edge; — called also *acoustic figures, Chladni's figures.*

-sonous. A combining form from Latin *sonus* a sound, denoting *sounding*, as in fluctisonous.

sons, sonse (sŏns), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *sonas.*] Prosperity; fortune; felicity; health. *Scot. & Ir.*

Sons of Liberty (sŭnz). *Amer. Hist.* Any of various patriotic societies, originally secret and mostly of workingmen. They led the resistance to the Stamp Act (1765; repealed 1766), helped to call the Continental Congress (1774), and thereafter worked for American independence. Called locally *Liberty Boys.*

Sons of the American Revolution. A patriotic society limited to lineal descendants of those who served in the American Revolution, organized in 1889.

sons of the prophets. See SCHOOL OF THE PROPHETS.

Sons of Veterans. A patriotic society organized in Philadelphia in 1879 and admitting to membership male descendants of soldiers, sailors, and marines with the Union forces in the Civil War.

son'sy, son'sie (sŏn'sĭ), *adj.* [From SONS.] *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.* **a** Lucky; happy; prosperous. **b** Buxom; comely. **c** Good-natured. **d** Comfortable; also, plentiful.

son'tag (sŏn'tăg; *G.* zōn'tăk), *n.* [After Henriette *Sontag*, Ger. vocalist.] A crocheted or knitted worsted jacket or cape with ends to be crossed at the back.

soo'dle (sōō'd'l), *v. i.;* SOO'DLED (-d'ld); SOO'DLING (-dlĭng). [Origin uncert.] To saunter; stroll. *Dial. Eng.*

soo'dly (-dlĭ), *adj.* Slow; leisurely. *Dial. Eng.*

sook (sōōk), *n.* [Ar. *sūq.*] In the Moslem East, a booth or market.

sook (sōōk; sŏŏk), *interj.* A call for cattle and hogs.

sook (sōōk; sŏŏk). Scot. & dial. of SUCK.

So'oke (sō'ōk), *n.* An Indian of a Salishan tribe of Vancouver Island.

sook'y (sōōk'ĭ; sŏŏk'ĭ), *n. & interj.* A pet name for a calf; a call for cattle. *Dial.*

sool (sōōl), *v. t. & i.* To pull or tousle about; esp., *Australasia*, to sick (a dog); — with *after, on*, etc. *Dial.*

sool. Var. of SOWL. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

soon (sōōn; 200), *adv.;* SOON'ER (-ĕr); SOON'EST. [ME. *sone*, fr. AS. *sōna;* akin to OFris. *sōn*, OS. *sāna, sāno, sān*, OHG. *sān.*] **1.** At once; without delay; immediately; — chiefly in temporal conjunctional phrases, *as soon as, no sooner than, soon at (Obs.), so soon (Poetic)*, etc.; at the moment that; immediately when; as, let me know as *soon* as he arrives; no *sooner* said than done.
2. With reference to an implied time or the present, shortly after; before long; with reference to a given time, shortly; in a short time; as, the odor *soon* disappears; results will *soon* be evident; *soon* after sunrise; it took place *soon* afterwards.
3. Promptly; speedily; quickly; as, fat boils *sooner* than water; the less said, the *sooner* mended; — also much used in combinations; as, the *soon*-consoled widow; *soon*-rotting fruits.
4. Before the usual, expected, appointed, or actual time; early; as, oysters came *soon* this year; come no *sooner* than eleven; must you go so *soon?*
5. Readily; willingly; rather; by choice; — in expressions of preference or the like; as, she would as *soon* go as not; I had *sooner* starve than beg.
6. Reasonably; assuredly; certainly; — used in asserting a high degree of improbability; as, as *soon* expect help from a stone as from him.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See EARLY.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

soon-believing	**soon-ended**	**soon-repenting**
soon-choked	**soon-fading**	**soon-rotting**
soon-clad	**soon-known**	**soon-said**
soon-consoled	**soon-mended**	**soon-sated**
soon-contented	**soon-monied**	**soon-speeding**
soon-descending	**soon-parted**	**soon-tired**
soon-done	**soon-quenched**	**soon-wearied**
soon-drying	**soon-repeated**	

— ***sooner or later.*** At some uncertain future time.

soon (sōōn), *adj. Now Chiefly Dial.* **a** Speedy; quick; also, of a road, that makes for speed; short; direct. **b** Early; beforetime; in good season.

soon (sōōn), **sound** (sōōnd). Dial. vars. of SOUND.

soon'er (sōōn'ĕr), *n.* In the western United States, one who settles on government land before it is legally open to settlement in order to gain the prior claim that the law gives to the first settler when the land is opened to settlement; hence, one who does a thing prematurely or anticipates another in acting, in order to get an unfair advantage. *Slang.*

Sooner State. Oklahoma; — a nickname.

Sooner'ish, *adv.* Somewhat soon. *Dial.*

soo·rawn' (sōō-rŏn'), *n.* [Ir. *suathrān.*] A giddiness. *Ir.*

soor'kee, soor'ki, soor'ky (sōōr'kē), *n.* [Per. *surkhi* redness, brick dust, fr. *surkh* red.] Brick pulverized and mixed with lime to form a mortar. *India.*

soot (sōōt; sŏŏt; 277; *archaic, Scot., & dial.*, sŭt), *n.* [ME. *soot, sot*, fr. AS. *sōt;* akin to ON. *sōt*, Sw. *sot*, Dan. *sod*, OD. *soet*, Lith. *suodžiai*, pl., and to E. SETTLE, SIT.] **1.** A black substance formed by combustion, or disengaged from fuel in combustion, rising in fine particles, and adhering to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke; strictly, the fine powder, chiefly of carbon, which colors smoke, and is the result of imperfect combustion. See SMOKE, *n.*, 1.
2. The color sooty black.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

soot-bespeckled	**soot-colored**	**soot-grimed**
soot-black	**soot-dark**	**soot-smutched**
soot-bleared	**soot-fall**	**soot-sowing**, *adj.*

soot, *v. t.;* SOOT'ED; SOOT'ING. To coat, cover, or spread with soot; to smudge or soil with soot.

soot, *adj.* [ME. *soot, sote, swote*, fr. AS. *swōt;* akin to E. SWEET.] Sweet; gentle; melodious. *Obs.* — *n.* A sweet person, flower, etc.; a person of gentle character. *Obs.*

Soot (sōt), *n.* = SOTIK.

soot bodies. *Anat.* Corpora nigra.

soot brown. A color, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance; — called also *bister, pine cone, teakwood.* Cf. COLOR.

soot dew. A black smutty coating on plants caused by fungi of the genus *Fumago.*

soot'er (sōōt'ĕr; sŏŏt'-), *n.* A boiler-tube scaler.

soot'er (sōōt'ĕr). Scot. var. of SOUTER.

soot'er·kin (sōōt'ĕr-kĭn; sŏŏt'-), *n.* [Appar. pseudo- D., fr. E. SOOT.] **1.** A kind of false birth, fabled to be produced by Dutch women from sitting over their stoves; also, figuratively, an abortion; an abortive scheme. *Archaic.*
2. A Dutchman. *Now Rare.*

sooth (sōōth), *adj.;* SOOTH'ER (-ĕr); SOOTH'EST. [ME. *soth*, fr. AS. *sōth;* akin to OS. *sōth*, OHG. *sand*, ON. *sannr*, Skr. *sat, sant*, real, genuine, present, being; properly pres. part. from a root meaning, to be, Skr. *as*, L. *esse;* akin also to Goth. *sunjis* true, Gr. *eteos*, Skr. *satya.* See IS; cf. ESSOIN, ETYMOLOGY, REPRESENT, SOOTHE, SUTTEE.] **1.** Accordant with truth; true; real; also, that tells the truth; truthful; trustworthy. *Archaic.*
2. Soothing; delightful; sweet; soft. *Poetic.*

O *soothest* sleep! *Keats.*

sooth, *adv. & interj.* Truly; in truth; in fact. *Archaic.*

sooth, *n.* [AS. *sōth.* See SOOTH, *adj.*] **1.** Truth; reality. *Archaic.*

All which I shall say to you is *sooth.* *Shelley.*

2. *Rare.* **a** Augury; soothsaying. **b** A proverb.
3. Blandishment; cajolery. *Obs.* "Words of *sooth.*" *Shak.*
4. Comfort; pleasure. *Dial. Eng.*
— ***by my sooth.*** On my word of honor; — sometimes ***my sooth.*** *Archaic.* — ***in sooth*** *or* ***in good,*** *or very,* ***sooth.*** In truth; in fact; — used to emphasize an assertion. *Archaic.*

-sooth. A combining form of the noun *sooth*, as in for*sooth*, in*sooth*.

sooth (sōōth). Variant of SOOTHE.

soothe (sōōth), *v.;* SOOTHED (sōōthd); SOOTH'ING. [ME. *sothien* to verify, fr. AS. *sōthian.* See SOOTH, *adj.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To show, assert, or confirm the truth of; to demonstrate or maintain as true. *Obs.*
2. To uphold or back up; also, to give in to; to humor by complying. *Obs.*

Good, my lord, *soothe* him, let him take the fellow. *Shak.*

3. To please (one) as by approval, attentions, flattery, etc.; to placate or gratify by humoring, cajoling, or the like; to mollify.

He *soothed* with gifts and greeted with a smile. *Cowper.*

4. To gloss over; palliate; extenuate. *Obs.*

And now to *soothe* your forgery and his, sends me a paper. *Shak.*

5. To calm down; to quiet; still; assuage; mitigate.

And *soothe* the sorrows of so sad a state. *Cowper.*
Some *soothe* their conscience thus. *Adelaide Procter.*

6. To render agreeably tranquil and composed; to quiet through delight; to satisfy aesthetically.

Something in the woods and groves, in the rivers and clear springs, that *soothes*, that delights, that transports the soul? *Berkeley.*

—, *Intransitive:* To exert a pacifying or tranquilizing influence. "Words that can *soothe.*" *Wordsworth.*
Syn. — Compose, tranquilize, pacify, mitigate.
Ant. — Inflame. See IRRITATE.

sooth'er (sōōth'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which soothes; esp., a flatterer.

sooth'er (sōōth'ĕr), *v. i. Dial.* To cajole; coax. — **sooth'er·er** (-ĕr), *n.*

sooth'fast' (sōōth'făst'), *adj.* [AS. *sōthfæst*, prop., fast or firm with respect to truth.] Firmly fixed in, or founded on, the truth; true; real; genuine; also, truthful; honest; reliable; trustworthy; faithful. — **sooth'fast'ly,** *adv.* — **sooth'fast'ness,** *n.* *All Archaic.*

Why do not you . . . bear leal and *soothfast* evidence? *Scott.*

sooth'fast', *adv.* Soothfastly; soothly. *Archaic.*

sooth'ful (-fōōl; -fĭ), *adj.* True; reliable. *Archaic.*

sooth'ful, *adj.* Restful; very soothing.

sooth'ing (sōōth'ĭng), *adj.* Calming; tranquilizing; also, having a sedative effect; as, *soothing* sirup. — **sooth'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **sooth'ing·ness,** *n.*

sooth'ly (sōōth'lĭ), *adv.* of SOOTH. [AS. *sōthlīce.*] *Archaic.*

sooth'say' (sōōth'sā'), *n.* **a** *Rare.* A proverb. **b** A prophecy; soothsaying. **c** Omen; portent.

sooth'say' (-sā'), *v. i.* [From SOOTHSAYER.] To foretell; to predict; to practice soothsaying.

sooth'say'er (-sā'ĕr), *n.* [*sooth* + *sayer.*] **1.** A speaker of truth. *Obs.*
2. One who foretells events; a prognosticator. *Hist.*
3. A mantis, or praying insect.

sooth'say'ing, *n.* **1.** A true saying; truth. *Obs.*
2. Act or profession of one who soothsays, or foretells events; art or practice of making predictions.
3. A prediction; a prophecy; a prognostication. *Hist.*

soot'ish (sōōt'ĭsh; sŏŏt'-), *adj.* Sooty.

soot'y (sōōt'ĭ; sŏŏt'ĭ; *cf.* SOOT), *adj.;* SOOT'I·ER (-ĭ-ĕr); SOOT'I·EST. [ME. See SOOT.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or producing, soot; soiled or smutted with soot; also, smutted; blackened.
2. Soot-colored; brownish-black; also, tinged with or as with soot; as, a *sooty* red.

The *sooty* flag of Acheron. *Milton.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:
sooty-faced, sooty-mouthed, sooty-planed.

soot'y, *v. t.;* SOOT'I·ED (-ĭd); SOOT'Y·ING. To make sooty. *R.*

sooty albatross. A dark-colored albatross (*Phoebetria palpebrata*) found chiefly in the South Pacific Ocean.

sooty black. A nearly neutral gray of low brilliance, slightly blue-red; — called also *soot.* Cf. COLOR.

sooty blotch. *Plant Pathol.* A disease of apples and pears caused by the imperfect fungus *Gloeodes pomigena*, characterized by sooty blotches on the fruit.

sooty mangabey. A dark-gray monkey (*Cercocebus fuliginosus*) of West Africa.

sooty mold. *Plant Pathol.* **a** Any disease of various trees and shrubs, esp. of the genus *Citrus*, characterized by a black velvety membranous coating of mycelium on the leaves, fruit, etc. It is produced by any of several fungi, esp. *Capnodium citri*, which often develop in the honeydew of white flies and other insects. **b** Any fungus causing this disease; also, any fungus of the families Capnodiaceae and Perisporiaceae.

sooty ore. *Mineral.* An amorphous black copper ore, an impure form of chalcocite.

sooty petrel. The sooty shearwater.

sooty shearwater. A brownish-black shearwater (*Puffinus griseus*) of the South Pacific, that migrates in the nonbreeding season to the North Atlantic and North Pacific; — called also *black hag* or *black hagdon.*

sooty tern. A tern (*Sterna fuscata*) widely distributed on tropical coasts. It is blackish above and white below.

sop (sŏp), *v.;* SOPPED (sŏpt); SOP'PING. [AS. *soppian.* See SOP, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To steep or dip in, or as if in, a liquid; as, to *sop* bread in dish gravy.
2. To soak; wet; make soggy; also, to mop (*up*), as water.
3. To give a sop, or bribe, to. *Rare.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To soak bread or the like; to become soaked.
2. To ooze through or percolate; to soak in.
3. To feed on sops. *Rare.*

sop (sŏp), *n.* [AS. *sopp;* akin to E. SUP to sip.] **1.** Any food steeped, or dipped and softened, in liquid before cooking or eating; esp., a piece of bread, toast, etc., dipped in water, milk, gravy, dripping, or the like. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

He it is to whom I shall give a *sop.* *John* xiii. 26.

2. Anything wet or soaked like a sop of food; also, a wet, soppy mess.
3. A foolish fellow; a milksop.
4. A sop to Cerberus (which see); a conciliatory or propitiatory bribe, gift, advance, etc.

-sop (-sŏp). A combining form of the 1st noun *sop*, as in milk*sop*, sour*sop*, sweet*sop*.

sop (sŏp), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A compact mass or heap, as a small cloud (of mist), a clump, a tuft (of hay), or a lump of black lead. *N. of Eng.*

sop (sŏp). Obs. past tense of SHAPE, SUP.

sope (sōp), *n. & v.* [AS. *sopa* a sup. See SOP, SUP.] Sup; gulp. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

-soph (-sŏf). A combining form, Greek *-sophos*, from *sophia*, wisdom, equivalent to *-sopher*, as in gastro*soph*, gymno*soph*, moro*soph*.

soph (sŏf), *n.* Short for SOPHISTER, SOPHOMORE. *Colloq.*

-sopher. A combining form from *philosopher*, denoting *one sophistically versed in a* (specified) *field;* — used somewhat facetiously, as in chiro*sopher*, gastro*sopher*, psilo*sopher*. Cf. -IST.

So·pher'ic (sō-fĕr'ĭk), *adj.* [See SOPHERIM.] Of or pertaining to the Sopherim or the literature associated with them.

So'pher·im (sō'fĕr-ĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *sōphērīm*, pl. of *sōphēr* scribe.] *Jewish Antiq.* The Hebrew scribes who were learned in the law of the last centuries B.C. and the beginning of the Christian Era. Not much is known of the Sopherim, except that they were revisers of the text, and interpreters of the law, and not merely copyists.

So·phi'a (sō-fī'ȧ), *n.* [Gr., fr. *sophos* wise.] **1.** Literally, wisdom; specif.: **a** [*often not cap.*] Intellectual as distinguished from practical wisdom; specif., wisdom as personified by the Gnostics. **b** Divine wisdom. Cf. SAINT SOPHIA.
2. [*pron. also* sō'fĭ-ȧ] A feminine proper name. — Dim. *Sophy.*
— **So·phi'an** (-ăn), *adj.*

Sophia Western. See TOM JONES.

soph'ic (sŏf'ĭk), **soph'i·cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *sophikos.*] Of, pertaining to, or full of, wisdom; intellectual. — **soph'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* *All Rare.*

soph'i·ol'o·gy (sŏf'ĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *sophia* wisdom + *-logy.*] The doctrine of ideas; science of human conceptions. — **soph'i·o·log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), *adj.*

soph'ism (sŏf'ĭz'm), *n.* [ME. *sophime*, fr. OF. *soffime, sophisme* (F. *sophisme*), fr. L. *sophisma*, fr. Gr. *sophisma*, fr. *sophizein* to make wise, *sophizesthai* to be or become wise, to play the sophist, fr. *sophos* wise.] **1.** An argument, esp. a formal or syllogistic one, intended to deceive; also, an argument embodying a subtle fallacy, but not intended as a deception.
2. Sophistry; specious reasoning.
Syn. — See FALLACY.

so·nore', *adj.* [F., fr. L. *sonorus.*] Sonorous. *Obs.*

son'o·ros'i·ty (sŏn'ō-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* = SONOROUSNESS. *Rare.*

sonour, *n.* Sound. *Obs.*

Son·rai', **Son·rhai',** **Son·rhay'.** Vars. of SONGHAI.

so'ns. Var. of SOWENS. [-SHIP.]

son'ship (sŭn'shĭp), *n.* See

son'sie, *adj.* Var. of SONSY.

Son'stadt so·lu'tion (zŏn'shtăt). See HEAVY SOLUTION. [SANTAL.]

Son'thal (sŏn'tăl; -t'l). Var. of

son'ties (sŏn'tĭz). Pl. of SANTY; — in *God's santies. Obs.*

soo, *v. i.* To tingle; to cause tingling. *Scot. & N. of Eng. Obs.*

soo. Dial. var. of SOUGH, murmur. [3d SOW.]

soo (sōō). Dial. var. of 1st & 3d SOW.

soo. † SO, SOE.

soobadar. † SUBAHDAR.

‖soo'bah. Var. of SUBAH.

soo'cey. Var. of SUSI.

soo·chong' (sōō-shŏng'). Var. of SOUCHONG.

sood (sōōd). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of SHOULD. [SEETHE.]

soodan. Obs. past part. of

Soo'der (sōōd'ĕr), **Soo'der·a** (-ȧ), **Soo'dra** (sōō'drȧ). Vars. of SUDRA.

Soo'fee, Soo'fee·ism. Vars. of SUFI, SUFISM.

soo'gan. Var. of SUGAN.

soo'jee. Var. of SUJI.

soo'la cle'ver (sōō'lȧ). = SULLA.

soo·loo', *n.* = TRUTH.

soom. Var. of SOUM. *Scot.*

soon (sōōm). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of SWIM.

soon. † SON.

Soo'nee (sōō'nē). Var. of SUNNI.

soong. Obs. past tense of SING.

soon'ly, *adv.* = SOON. *Now Rare.*

soop (sōōp; sŏŏp). Var. of SUP. *Dial.* [SWEEPER. *Dial.*]

soop, soop'er. Vars. of SWEEP,

soo'ple (sōō'p'l). Dial. var. of SWIPLE, SUPPLE.

soor (sōōr), *n.* [Var. of SORE.] **1.** *Med.* = 1st THRUSH, 1.
2. *Veter.* = 1st THRUSH, 2.

soor (sōōr). Scot. & dial. var. of SOUR.

Soo'rah. Var. of SURA.

soord (sōōrd). Var. of SWARD, rind. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

soore. † SOAR, SORE.

soo·reyn', *n.* Prob., exhaustion. Cf. SURFEIN. *Obs.*

soor'ma. Var. of SURMA.

soort (sōōrt). Var. of SORT. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

soo'sie, soo'sy. Vars. of SUSI.

soo'soo. Var. of SUSU.

soote, *adv.* [AS. *swōte.*] Sweetly. *Obs.* [SEETHE.]

sooth'en. Obs. past part. of

sooth'less (sōōth'lĕs; 119), *adj.* See -LESS.

sooth'ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*

sooth'saw', *n.* [AS. *sōthsagu.*] Truth in speech; a true saying. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To speak the truth. *Obs.*

sooth'say'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

soot'i·ly (sōōt'ĭ-lĭ; sŏŏt'ĭ-), *adv.* of SOOTY.

soot'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

soot'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

soot'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

soot'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

soot'y·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

So'pa·ter (sō'pȧ-tĕr; sŏp'ȧ-). *Bib.*

sope. † SOAP, SOP, SOUP, SOWP.

sopeer. † SUPPER.

soper. † SOAPER, SUPPER.

so'pha. † SOFA.

So'phai (sō'fĭ; sŏf'ĭ-ī). *D. Bib.*

sopham, sopheme. † SOPHISM.

sophena. † SAPHENA.

So·phe'ret (sō-fĕ'rĕt). *D. Bib.*

So·phe'reth (sō-fĕ'rĕth; sŏf'ĕ-; sō'fĕ-). *Bib.*

So'phi. Var. of SOPHY.

Soph'ist (sŏf'ĭst), *n.* [F. *sophiste*, fr. L. *sophista*, *sophistes*, fr. Gr. *sophistēs*. See SOPHISM.] **1.** One of a class of teachers of rhetoric, philosophy, and the art of successful living, in ancient Greece, who became prominent about the middle of the 5th century B.C. They were the first to offer anything approaching systematic education beyond the elementary branches; and the best of them were undoubtedly among the most learned men of their period. The ill repute of the Sophists is due in part to the fact that our knowledge of them is chiefly from their opponents, esp. Plato and Aristophanes, and in part to their violation of the then prevailing code of the gentleman by receiving pay for their instruction. But they were undoubtedly iconoclastic in temper, often adroit and specious in their reasoning, and some of the lesser ones boasted their ability to "make the worst appear the better reason." The most important were Protagoras of Abdera, Gorgias of Leontini, and Hippias of Elis. In philosophy they were inclined to skepticism; Protagoras taught the relativity of all things to our subjective apprehension, "Man is the measure of all things"; and Gorgias that "Nothing is; or if anything is, it cannot be known; or if anything is and can be known, it cannot be communicated." The profession of Sophist, or public teacher of high learning, persisted for several centuries.
2. [*not cap.*] A thinker; a philosopher; now, usually, a captious or fallacious reasoner.
— **Soph'ist, soph'ist,** *adj.*
soph'ist·er (sŏf'ĭs·tĕr), *n.* [OF. *sophistre*, fr. L. *sophista*. See SOPHIST.] **1.** A Sophist or sophist.
2. In Oxford and Cambridge Universities, a student in his second (*junior sophister*) or third (*senior sophister*) year of residence. Also, formerly, a third or fourth year student at Trinity College, Dublin, and in some American colleges. See SENIOR, *n.*, 5.
so·phis'tic (sō·fĭs'tĭk), *adj.* [L. *sophisticus*, fr. Gr. *sophistikos*; cf. F. *sophistique*.] Sophistical.
so·phis'tic, *n.* The art, method, or doctrine of a Sophist or sophist; sometimes, sophistry.
so·phis'ti·cal (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* [See SOPHISTIC, *adj.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to sophists, a Sophist, or sophistry; of the nature of a sophism.
2. Sophistic; sophistlike.
3. Adulterated or used in adulteration; deceptive. *Obs.*
— **so·phis'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **so·phis'ti·cal·ness,** *n.*
so·phis'ti·cant (sō·fĭs'tĭ·kănt), *n.* [ML. *sophisticans*, *-antis*, pres. part.] An adulterant. *Rare.*
so·phis'ti·cate (-tĭ·kāt), *v.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [ML. *sophisticatus*, past part. of *sophisticare* to sophisticate.] *Transitive:* **1.** To alter deceptively; specif.: **a** *Now Rare.* To adulterate; doctor. **b** To falsify, as a text, a passage, an author, by interpolations, unwarranted changes, misinterpretation, etc.
2. To make artificial; to deprive of genuineness, naturalness, or simplicity; in earlier use, to debase, spoil, or corrupt; now, esp., to refine overmuch; to deprive of naïveté; to disillusion; to make worldly-wise; as, to *sophisticate* one's recital of an incident; influences that *sophisticate* the modern girl.

Those who *sophisticate* a very simple thing, religion. *M. Arnold.*

—, *Intransitive:* To practice adulteration, deception, or the like; to sophisticate a person or thing.
so·phis'ti·cate (-kāt), *adj.* = SOPHISTICATED. *Now Rare.*
so·phis'ti·cate, *n.* A sophisticated person.
so·phis'ti·cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Not in its natural, pure, or original state; adulterated; amended unwarrantedly; as, a *sophisticated* oil or text.
2. Deprived of native or original simplicity; made artificial, or, more narrowly, highly complicated, refined, subtilized, etc.; as, a *sophisticated* style; of persons, made wise, esp. worldly-wise, through experience, cultivation, disillusionment, detachment from popular or traditional conception, or the like; hence, of such a character as to appeal to sophisticated persons; as, *sophisticated* novels or dishes.
so·phis'ti·ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [From ML. *sophisticatio*, or OF. *sophistication*.] **1.** Sophistry; sophistical reasoning; misrepresentation or falsification in argument; also, a quibble; a sophism.
2. Act or process of sophisticating, or state of being sophisticated; specif.: **a** Adulteration or an adulterant; also, something adulterated. **b** The quality or the character of being intellectually sophisticated, as through cultivation, experience, disillusionment, etc.
so·phis'ti·ca'tive (sō·fĭs'tĭ·kā'tĭv), *adj.* That sophisticates or tends to sophisticate. *Rare.*
so·phis'ti·ca'tor (-kā'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which sophisticates; esp., one that adulterates.
so·phis'ti·cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* Sophistry.
sophistic syllogism. *Logic.* A syllogistic sophism.
soph'ist·ry (sŏf'ĭs·trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-trĭz). [ME. *sophistrie*, fr. OF. *sophistrie* (F. *sophisterie*).] **1.** Disputation in the manner or supposed manner of the Sophists; dialectic as an art or exercise; often, sophistical or deceptively subtle reasoning or argumentation.
2. A sophistical argument; a sophism; a quibble.

Destroy his fib, or *sophistry*, in vain. *Pope.*

3. Trickery; deception. *Now Rare.*
4. The doctrines or profession of a Sophist or sophist.
Syn. — See FALLACY.
Soph'o·cle'an (sŏf'ō·klē'ăn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Athenian tragic poet Sophocles (about 496 to 406 B.C.) or his dramas. See ANTIGONE; CHORUS, *n.*, 1; ELECTRA.
soph'o·more (sŏf'ō·mōr; 181), *n.* [(After Gr. *sophos* wise, and *mōros* fool, foolish; cf. MOROSOPH, MORON), fr. earlier *sophomer*, *sophumer*, a second-year student, one who takes part in dialectic exercises, fr. *sophom*, *sophum*, obs. vars. of SOPHISM.] **1.** A student in the second year of a four-year college course; one next above a freshman.
2. A second-year student in a high school. *Local, U. S.*
soph'o·mor'ic (-mŏr'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of, a sophomore; hence, immature; shallow; bombastic; superficial; as, *sophomoric* rhetoric or arguments.
soph'o·mor'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Sophomoric. — **soph'o·mor'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*
So·pho'ra (sō·fō'rä; 181), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *ṣufayrā'*.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of trees and shrubs (family Fabaceae), natives of the warmer parts of both hemispheres. They have odd-pinnate leaves and rather showy flowers with a broad or rounded standard and oblong keel. *S. secundiflora* is the coral bean; *S. japonica*, the Japanese pagoda tree; *S. tetraptera*, the pelu. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.
so·pho'ri·a (sō·fō'rĭ·ä), *n.* [NL.] An alkaloid from the pods of a species of *Sophora*.
So·phro'ni·a (sō·frō'nĭ·ä), *n.* [Gr. *Sōphronia*, fr. *sōphrōn* sensible.]* Feminine proper name.
soph'ro·nize (sŏf'rō·nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To make wise or prudent. *Rare.*
soph'y, *n.* [From *sophies*, pl., fr. L. *sophi*, pl. of *sophus*, fr. Gr. *sophos*.] A wise man; sage. *Obs.*
soph'y (sŏf'ĭ), *n.* [Gr. *sophia*.] *Rare.* **a** *Obs.* Wisdom; philosophy. **b** A science, religion, or the like, the name of which ends in *-sophy*. Cf. OLOGY, *n.*
So'phy (sō'fĭ; sŏf'ĭ), *n.* Also **So'phi.** [Per. (fr. Ar.) *Safawi*. See SAFAWID.] **1.** A former title of kings of Persia. *Archaic.*
2. A ruler; a great personage; — often ironical. Cf. SAFAWID. *Obs.*
-sophy. A combining form, Greek *-sophia*, from *sophia* skill, knowledge, denoting *knowledge pertaining to a* (specified) *field*, as in chiro*sophy*. Cf. -LOGY.
‖**so'pie** (sō'pĭ), *n.* [S. Afr. D. (D. *soopje*), dim. See SOPE.] A small drink; a dram. *S. Africa.*
so'pite (sō'pīt), *v. t.*; -PIT·ED (-pīt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -PIT·ING. [L. *sopitus*, past part. of *sopire* to put to sleep; akin to L. *sopor* a sleeping draft, a heavy sleep. See SOMNOLENT.]
1. To put to sleep; to quiet. *Now Rare.*
2. *Scots Law.* To render inoperative or put in abeyance, as a claim; to quash.
— **so·pi'tion** (sō·pĭsh'ŭn), *n.* *Obs. exc. Scots Law.*
so·pite' (sō·pīt'), *adj.* [L. *sopitus*.] Drooping; drowsy; set at rest. *Rare.*
so'por (sō'pŏr), *n.* [L.] Profound or lethargic sleep; stupor.
so'po·rif'er·ous (sō'pō·rĭf'ĕr·ŭs; sŏp'ō-), *adj.* [L. *soporifer*, fr. *sopor* a heavy sleep + *ferre* to bring.] **1.** Characterized by or inducing sleep or stupor; soporific.
2. Drowsy; sluggish. *Obs.*
— **so'po·rif'er·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **so'po·rif'er·ous·ness,** *n.*
so'po·rif'ic (sō'pō·rĭf'ĭk; sŏp'ō-; 277), *adj.* [L. *sopor* a heavy sleep + *facere* to make.] **1.** Causing, or tending to cause, sleep; as, a *soporific* drug, atmosphere, or speech.
2. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, sleepiness or lethargy; as, *soporific* old men; *soporific* symptoms.
Syn. — Somniferous, narcotic, opiate. **Ant.** — Stimulant.
so'po·rif'ic, *n.* One that is soporific; specif., a sleep-inducing drug or medicament.
so'po·rif'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Soporific. — **so'po·rif'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*
sop'o·rose (sŏp'ō·rōs), *adj.* [From SOPOR; cf. L. *soporus*, F. *soporeux*.] Full of sleep; characterized by or manifesting morbid sleep or sleepiness.
sop'per (sŏp'ĕr), *n.* One who sops.
sop'ping (sŏp'ĭng), *adj.* That sops, or drenches; esp., wet through; soaking; — used chiefly as an intensive; as, *sopping* wet.
sop'py (sŏp'ĭ), *adj.*; SOP'PI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SOP'PI·EST. **1.** Soaked or saturated; very wet or sloppy.
2. Foolishly or extravagantly sentimental; "mushy"; also, smitten in love. *Slang, Brit.*
‖**so'pra** (sō'prä), *adv.* [It., fr. L. *supra* above.] Above; before; — chiefly in musical direction, *co'me so'pra*, like, or as, above.
so'pra·ni'no (sō'prä·nē'nō), *n.* [It. Dim. of SOPRANO.] *Music.* An instrument higher than the soprano; — so called because smaller in size.
so·pra'nist (sō·prä'nĭst; -prăn'ĭst), *n.* A treble singer.
so·pra'no (sō·prä'nō; -prăn'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz), -NI (-nē). [It., fr. *soprano* superior, highest, fr. *sopra* above, fr. L. *supra*. See SOVEREIGN.] *Music.* **a** The treble; the highest quality of voice, typically covering two octaves or more up from middle C. See 4th PITCH, 19. It is the highest kind of female or boy's voice, and is sometimes preserved in castrati. **b** A part for such a voice; the upper voice part in harmony for mixed voices. **c** A singer, esp. a woman, with a treble voice.
so·pra'no, *adj.* *Music.* Of or pertaining to the soprano (voice or part); as, a *soprano* clef; having a high or treble range; as, a *soprano* saxophone; a *soprano* solo.
sops in wine (sŏps). **1.** The clove pink, once used to flavor wine. *Obs.*
2. [*caps.*] Also **Sops of Wine.** A red late summer apple of highly aromatic flavor.
sop to Cerberus. *a Gr. Relig.* In ancient Greek funeral rites, the food which was buried with the dead for their sustenance, but which came to be regarded as an appeasement of Cerberus, the watchdog at the entrance to Hades. **b** Figuratively, a concession or bribe to conciliate a person otherwise liable to be troublesome.
so'ra (sō'rä; 181), *n.*, *or* **sora rail.** [Perh. of N. Amer. Indian origin.] A small short-billed North American rail (*Porzana carolina*), numerous in marshes in the Atlantic States during its southward migration.

Sora.

sor'age (sŏr'ĭj), *n.* [OF. See SOREFALCON.] The period during which a peregrine falcon remains reddish brown. See SOREFALCON.
so'ral (sō'răl; 181), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a sorus.
sorb (sôrb), *n.* [F. *sorbe*, the fruit, fr. L. *sorbum*, the fruit, *sorbus*, the tree, of obscure origin. Cf. 1st SERVICE.] **a** Any of various European trees of the apple family, esp. the service, wild service, or rowan tree. **b** The fruit of any tree so called.
Sorb, *n.* [G. *Sorbe*, of Slav. orig. Cf. SERB.] **a** One of a Slavic people whose present representatives are the Wends living in Saxony and Brandenburg; a Wend. **b** The language of the Sorbs. See SORBIAN.
sorb (sôrb), *v. t.* [L. *sorbere* to suck in.] *Physical Chem.* To take up and hold either by adsorption or absorption.
sorb apple. The fruit of the service tree.
Sor·ba'ri·a (sôr·bā'rĭ·ä; 79), *n.* [NL. See SORBUS.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic shrubs (family Rosaceae), with panicles of white flowers. Syn. *Schizonotus.*
sor'bate (sôr'bāt), *n.* A salt or ester of sorbic acid.
sor'be·fa'cient (sôr'bē·fā'shĕnt), *adj.* [L. *sorbere* to suck in, absorb + *faciens*, pres. part. of *facere* to make.] *Med.* Producing or promoting absorption. — *n.* A sorbefacient substance.
sor'bent (sôr'bĕnt), *n.* [L. *sorbens*, pres. part. of *sorbere* to absorb.] **1.** An absorbent. *Rare.*
2. *Physical Chem.* A substance which sorbs.
Sor'bi·an (sôr'bĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Sorbs or their language. — *n.* **a** A Sorb. **b** The Slavic language of the Sorbs; Wendish. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table*; cf. LUSATIAN, WENDISH.
sorb'ic (sôr'bĭk), *adj.* [From SORB.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white, crystalline diolefinic acid, $C_5H_7CO_2H$, obtained from the unripe fruits of the mountain ash (*Sorbus*).
sor'bile (sôr'bĭl; 155), *adj.* [L. *sorbilis*.] Fit to be drunk or sipped.
sor'bite (sôr'bīt), *n.* [After Henry Clifton *Sorby* (1826-1908), Eng. metallographist and petrologist.] *Metal.* A transition substance in heat-treated steel, formed by transformation of austenite or martensite almost to the point of decomposition into pearlite. It occurs mixed with pearlite, from which it differs in not being completely resolved into two components, except perhaps submicroscopically. — **sor·bit'ic** (sôr·bĭt'ĭk), *adj.*
sor'bit·ize (sôr'bĭt·īz), *v. t.* To make sorbitic.
sor'bi·tol (sôr'bĭ·tôl; -tŏl), **sor'bite** (-bīt), *n.* [From SORB.] *Chem.* A faintly sweet, crystalline hexahydroxy alcohol, $C_6H_{14}O_6$, stereoisomeric with mannitol, and, like it, with optically different forms; specif., *d*-sorbitol, occurring in mountain-ash and various other fruits.
Sor·bon'i·cal (sôr·bŏn'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also **Sor·bon'ic** (-ĭk). Belonging or pertaining to the Sorbonne or to a Sorbonist.
Sor'bon·ist (sôr'bŏn·ĭst), *n.* [F. *sorboniste*.] A doctor of, or student at, the Sorbonne.
Sor·bonne' (sôr·bŏn'), *n.* [F.] **a** Orig., a house founded at Paris in 1257 by Robert de Sorbon, chaplain and confessor of Louis IX, for the society of poor theological students established by him. **b** Later, the faculty of theology, suppressed in 1792. **c** Now, the seat of the public courses of the faculties of science and letters of the University of Paris. Richelieu erected buildings for the Sorbonne, or theological faculty, and Napoleon gave the university buildings in 1808. They were ceded to the city in 1852 and reconstructed and remodeled in 1884–89.
sorb'ose (sôr'bōs), *n.* [*sorb* + *-ose*.] *Chem.* A sweet, crystalline unfermentable sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, of the ketohexose class, existing in three optically different modifications. Specif., *d*-sorbose, obtained from the juice of mountain-ash fruits.
sorb'o·side (sôr'bō·sīd; -sĭd), *n.* Also **-sid.** *Chem.* Any of certain ethers of sorbose. See GLUCOSIDE **b.**
sorb tree (sôrb). The service tree.
Sor'bus (sôr'bŭs), *n.* [L., the service tree. See SORB.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of trees and shrubs (family Malaceae), distinguished from *Pyrus* and *Malus* by the pinnate leaves, three styles, and carpels that are not cartilaginous. *Sorbus domestica* is the service tree; *S. torminalis*, the wild service. See also MOUNTAIN ASH **b.** **b** [*not cap.*] A tree of this genus.
sor'cer (sôr'sĕr), *v. i.* [From SORCERER.] To practice sorcery. — **sor'cer·ing,** *n.*
sor'cer·er (sôr'sĕr·ĕr), *n.* [OF. *sorcier*. See SORCERY.] One who practices sorcery; a magician; wizard.
sor'cer·ess, *n.* A female sorcerer.
sor'cer·ous (sôr'sĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Of or pertaining to sorcery; using sorcery; magical. — **sor'cer·ous·ly,** *adv.* *Rare.*
sor'cer·y (sôr'sĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CERIES (-ĭz). [ME. *sorcerie*, fr. OF. *sorcerie*, fr. OF. *sorcier* a sorcerer, fr. (assumed) VL. *sortiarius*, fr. L. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot, decision by lot, fate, destiny. See SORT lot, SORT kind.] The use of power gained from the assistance or control of evil spirits, esp. for divining; divination by black magic; necromancy; witchcraft.
sord (sôrd), *n.* [OF. *sordre* to soar, fr. L. *surgere* to rise.] A flock (of mallards). *Archaic.*
sord (sôrd; sŏrd). Obs. exc. dial. var. of SWARD.
Sor·da'ri·a (sôr·dā'rĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sordes* filth.] *Bot.* A genus of sphere fungi, typifying a family, **Sor·da'ri·a'ce·ae** (-ā'shē·ē), mainly dung-inhabiting, characterized by scattered hairy-necked perithecia with dark, continuous ascospores.
sor'da·wal·ite (sôr'dä·wĕl·īt), **sor'da·val·ite** (-vĕl·īt), *n.* [From *Sordawala*, Finland.] *Petrog.* A dark-brown augite-vitrophyre, composed of microfelsite or a microlite of crystallite-filled glass, and forming the selvage of a diabase dike.
sor'del·li'na (sôr'dĕ·lē'nä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A kind of small four-piped bagpipe. Cf. BAGPIPE, *Illust.*
Sor·del'lo (sôr·dĕl'ō), *n.* The title and chief figure of a philosophical and narrative poem (1840) by Browning. The scene is laid in northern Italy of the 13th century. The historical Sordello was a troubadour of that era, mentioned by Dante in the *Purgatorio*.
sor'des (sôr'dēz), *n.* [L. See SORDID.] Foul matter; excretion; refuse; any useless matter; specif., *Med.*, the crusts that collect on the teeth and lips in debilitating diseases with protracted low fevers.
sor'did (-dĭd), *adj.* [F. *sordide*, fr. L. *sordidus*; akin to L. *sordere* to be dirty. See SWART.] **1.** Filthy; of persons, slatternly; sluttish; of animals, dirty.
2. Vile; base; gross; also, of a mean or low nature; ignoble; despicable. "To scorn the *sordid* world." *Milton.*
3. Meanly avaricious; covetous; niggardly.
4. *Bot. & Zool.* Of a dirty or muddy color.
Syn. — See CONTEMPTIBLE.
Ant. — Exalted. See SUBLIME, NOBLE.
— **sor'did·ly,** *adv.* — **sor'did·ness,** *n.*
sor'did, *n.* That which is sordid, dirty, or ignoble.
sor·did'i·ty (sôr·dĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Sordidness; anything sordid.
sor'dine (sôr'dēn; -dĭn), *n.* [F. *sourdine*, fr. It. *sordina*. See SORDINO.] *Music.* **a** Orig., a cone-shaped pipe inserted in the mouth of a trumpet to deaden its tone; later, any mute. See 2d MUTE, 3. **b** = SOURDINE, *n.*, 1 **a.**
sor'dine, *adj.* = SOURDINE, *adj.*
‖**sor'do** (sôr'dō), *adj. masc.*, **sor'da** (-dä), *fem.* [It., fr. L. *surdus* mute.] Deaf; specif., *Music*, low or dull in tone; muted; as, *tromba sorda*, a muted trumpet.
sor'dor (sôr'dŏr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sordes* dirt.] Refuse; dregs; also, sordidness.
sore (sōr; 181), *adj.*; SOR'ER (sōr'ĕr); SOR'EST (-ĕst; -ĭst; 119). [ME. *sor*, *sar*, sore, grievous, sad, fr. AS. *sār*; akin to D. *zeer* sore, painful, OS. & OHG. *sēr*, G. *sehr* very, ON. *sārr* sore, Sw. *sår*, Goth. *sair* pain, OIr. *sāeth* illness, trouble. Cf. SORRY.] **1.** Causing physical or mental pain, annoyance, or the like; grievous; afflictive; as, a *sore* disease; distressing; vexatious; as, a *sore* trial; hence, severe; violent; as, a *sore* struggle; a *sore* temper; also, of anything unpleasant, extreme; very great; as, *sore* need.

Soph'ist·ress, soph'ist·ress, *n.* Fem. of SOPHIST, SOPHISTER.
Soph'o·ni'as (sŏf'ō·nī'ăs). *Bib.* **soph'ta** (sŏf'tä). Var. of SOFTA.
sophym. † SOPHISM.
sop'o·rate (sŏp'ō·rāt), *v. t.* [L. *soporatus*, past part. of *soporare* to put to sleep.] To put to sleep; stupefy. *Obs.*
sop'o·ra'tive (sŏp'ō·rā'tĭv), *adj.* & *n.* = SOPORIFIC. *Obs.*
sop'o·rous, *adj.* Soporose. *Obs.*
sop'pi·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
so·pra'ni. It. pl. of SOPRANO.
soprano clef. See CLEF.
soprano sfogato. See SFOGATO.
soprano string. *Music.* = 1st CHANTERELLE.
sops'i·vine, *n.* Corrupt. of SOPS IN WINE (sense 2).
Sept. Var. of SEPT.
So·ra'bi·an (sō·rā'bĭ·ăn), *n.* = 2d SORB. — **Sora'bi·an,** *adj.*
sor'bance, *n.* A sore, injury, or disease. *Obs.*
sora rail. See SORA.
sor'bet. [F., fr. L. *sorbetta*.] Var. of SHERBET.
sorb'in (sôr'bĭn), *n.* [From SORB.] = SORBOSE.
sor'bi·nose (sôr'bĭ·nōs), *n.* = SORBOSE.
Sorb'ish, *n.* & *adj.* = SORBIAN.
sor'chin (sôr'kĭn), *n.* = SORECHON.
sor'da, *adj.* See SORDO.
sor'did·ous, *adj.* Sordid. *Obs.*
sor·di'no (sôr·dē'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nē). [It., fr. *sordo* deaf, dull-sounding, fr. L. *surdus*. See SURD.] *Music.* = 2d MUTE, 3.
sore. † SOAR.

2. Having painful associations; calling to mind distressing or vexatious thoughts or feelings; as, a *sore* subject.
3. Sensitive to pain from pressure; painful; tender; suffering; inflamed or ulcerated by disease; — said of the body or its parts; as, a *sore* hand; *sore* eyes.
4. Hence, sensitive to mental pain, vexation, or the like; easily grieved or irritated; sensitive.
5. Suffering from mental pain or vexation; grieving; sorrowing; also, *Now Colloq.*, irritated; annoyed; vexed.
6. Criminal; wrong; evil. *Obs.* *Shak.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:
sore-backed, sore-footed, sorehearted, sore-toed.

sore (sōr; 181), *n.* [ME. *sor, sar*, fr. AS. *sār*. See SORE painful.] 1. A place in an animal body where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be tender or painful; an ulcer or a boil; strictly, a wound, bruise, or abrasion that has become infected or a suppurating ulcer or boil.

The dogs came and licked his *sores*. *Luke* xvi. 21.

2. Disease; sickness; also, detriment; harm. *Obs.*
3. Pain; sorrow; grief; *Rare*, contrition; penance. *Obs.*
4. A source of pain or vexation; an affliction; a trouble; a difficulty.

sore, *adv.* [AS. *sāre*. See SORE painful.] Sorely. *Archaic.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

sore-beset	**sore-taxed**	**sore-wearied**
sore-dreaded	**sore-tried**	**sore-won**
sore-pressed	**sore-vexed**	**sore-worn**

sore, *v. t.* To wound; to make sore. *Obs.*

sore, *n.* [From SORE sorrel.] **a** = SOREFALCON. **b** A buck (male fallow deer) in its fourth year.

sore, *v. i.* To double in running. *Obs.*

sore (sōr; 181), *adj.* [OF. *sor* (F. *saur, saure*). See SORREL, *adj.*] Reddish brown; sorrel. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

-sore. *Sore*, n. & adj., used in combinations, as in:

bedsore	**footsore**	**saddlesore**
earsore	**heartsore**	**tongueesore**
eyesore		

soredi-. A combining form for *soredium*, as in **so're-dif'er-ous, so·re'di·form.** See -FEROUS; -FORM.

so·re'di·al (sō·rē'dĭ·ăl), *adj.* Pert. to or like a soredium.

so·re'di·ate (sō·rē'dĭ·āt), *adj. Bot.* Having soredia.

so·re'di·oid (-oid), *adj.* [See -OID.] Having the form or nature of a soredium; sorediform.

so·re'di·um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *sōros* a heap.] *Bot.* One of the vegetative gemmae on the surface of the thallus in lichens. They consist of a tuft of hyphae investing a few algal cells or gonidia. Called also *brood bud* and *hologonidium*.

sore'-eyed' (sōr'īd'; 66), *adj.* **a** Having sore eyes. **b** Having reddish caruncles around the eyes resembling sores.

sore-eyed pigeon. A sheathbill.

sore'fal'con (sōr'fôl'kŭn; -fô'-), *n.* Also **sore'hawk'** (-hôk'). [From SORE sorrel.] A peregrine falcon in the reddish plumage of the first year.

sore'foot' (-fōōt'), *n.* Condition of having a sore foot or sore feet; one having a sore foot or sore feet; specif., *Army Slang*, an infantryman.

sore'head' (sōr'hĕd'; 181), *n.* 1. One having a sore head. 2. *Veter.* An infectious disease of poultry which appears as an eruption of yellow nodules chiefly about the nostrils and eyelids; chicken pox; pigeon pox. Cf. DIPHTHERIA, 2.
3. A disgruntled person; esp., in politics, one disgruntled by failure of election, appointment, or the like. *Colloq., U.S.*

sore'head', *adj.* Irritated and disappointed, as by having one's hopes frustrated. *Colloq., U.S.*

sore'head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Sorehead; disgruntled. — **sore'head'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **sore'head'ed·ness,** *n.* *All Colloq., U.S.*

sore'hon (sōr'hŭn; -ŭn), *n.* Also **sor'ren.** [Cf. SORN.] Formerly, in Scotland and Ireland, a tenure obliging the tenant to support the chief, or lord, with his train at intervals.

sore'ly (sōr'lĭ; 181), *adv.* In a sore manner; as: **a** Painfully; grievously. **b** Severely; violently. **c** Extremely.

so·re'ma (sō·rē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sōros* a heap.] *Bot.* A mass of imbricated carpels forming a compound pistil, as in the flower of *Magnolia*. *Gray.*

sore'ness (sōr'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* State of being sore, in various senses; as: **a** Painfulness. **b** Mental grief or distress. **c** Vexation; irritability. **d** Severity; violence.

Sø'ren·sen, or Sö'ren·sen, scale (sū'rĕn·sĕn). *Physical Chem.* See pH.

sore shank. Rhizoctonia disease (esp. of tobacco).

sore shin. A disease of tobacco, cotton, and other plants beyond the seedling stage, caused by any one of several soil fungi, including species of *Corticium* and *Pythium*, which girdle the plant near the ground line.

sore throat. *Med.* Painful throat due to inflammation of the pharynx and tonsils; pharyngitis.

So'rex (sō'rĕks; 181), *n.* [L., a shrew.] *Zool.* **a** The typical genus of shrews, including the North American long-tailed shrews and allied species of northern Europe and Asia, normally having 32 brownish-tipped teeth. See 2d SHREW, 3. **b** [*not cap.*] An animal of this genus.

Sor'ghum (sôr'gŭm), *n.* [NL., also *sorgum*, fr. It. *sorgo*, of uncert. origin.] 1. *Bot.* **a** An important genus of about 35 species of grasses found in the Old World tropics and having the spikelets in open panicles. *S. vulgare* is the common sorghum and many of its varieties and also other species are cultivated. Sorgo, or sweet sorghum, yields forage and sirup; kaffir, milo, and durra are used for forage and their grain for stock feed; kaoliang is used as food in China. See FETERITA, JOHNSON GRASS, SUDAN GRASS, BROOMCORN. Syn. *Andropogon* (in part). **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus; specif., *Sorghum vulgare*.
2. Sirup from the juice of any sorgo, or saccharine sorghum. It resembles cane sirup, but contains considerable invert sugar, with some starch, dextrin, etc.

sorghum brown. A color, reddish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

sorghum midge. A minute gall midge (*Contarinia sorghicola*) whose larvae develop in the seed heads of sorghum, broomcorn, and certain wild grasses.

sorghum smut. *Plant Pathol.* Either of two smuts, the kernel smut *Sphacelotheca sorghi* and the head smut *Sorosporium reilianum*.

sor'go (sôr'gō), *n.* [It.] Any of a group of varieties of sorghum grown for forage, and for the sweet juice from which sirup and sugar are made. The seed is of little value for feed as grain, due to the high tannin content. Called also *sweet sorghum, sugar sorghum*.

So·ric'i·dae (sō·rĭs'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *sorex, soricis*, shrew + -*idae*.] *Zool.* The family containing all the shrews. — **sor'i·cid** (sôr'ĭ·sĭd), *adj. & n.*

so·ric'i·dent (sō·rĭs'ĭ·dĕnt; 128), *adj.* [L. *sorex, soricis*, shrew + *dens, dentis*, tooth.] Having, or designating, teeth like those of shrews, in which the middle pair of incisors are very large and the canines small and unspecialized.

Sor'i·ci'nae (sôr'ĭ·sī'nē; sō'rĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The typical subfamily of shrews, with brown-tipped teeth.

sor'i·cine (sôr'ĭ·sīn; -sĭn; sō'rĭ-; 181), *adj.* [L. *soricinus*, fr. *sorex* a shrew.] Of or pertaining to the Soricinae or Soricidae (shrews); resembling a shrew.

soricine bat. A leaf-nosed bat (*Glossophaga soricina*) of Central and South America.

Sor'i·col'de·a (sôr'ĭ·koi'dē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A superfamily of insectivores consisting of the shrews (Soricidae) and moles (Talpidae). — **sor'i·coid** (sôr'ĭ·koid), *adj. & n.*

so·rif'er·ous (sō·rĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*sorus* + -*ferous*.] Bearing sori.

so'rite (sō'rīt; 181), *n.* [See SORITES.] A heap; a collection.

so·ri'tes (sō·rī'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *sōreitēs* (sc. *syllogismos*) prop., heaped up (hence, a heap of syllogisms), fr. *sōros* a heap.] 1. *Logic.* An abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms in a series of propositions so arranged that the predicate of each one that precedes forms the subject of each one that follows, and the conclusion unites the subject of the first proposition with the predicate of the last proposition, as in the following example: —

The soul is a thinking agent;
A thinking agent cannot be severed into parts;
That which cannot be severed cannot be destroyed.
Therefore, the soul cannot be destroyed.

This is a *progressive*, or *Aristotelian, sorites*. When the order of the premises is reversed, it is called a *regressive*, or *Goclenian, sorites*, from Goclenius, a philosopher of the 16th century.
2. Hence, a collection; heap; esp., a series gathered together; an aggregation of more or less related things, facts, or the like.

so·rit'i·cal (sō·rĭt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also **so·rit'ic** (-ĭk). Of or pertaining to a sorites.

sorn (sôrn), *v. i.* [Prob. dial. form of SOJOURN.] *Chiefly Scot.* **a** To impose or obtrude (on another) for bed and board; to quarter oneself; to sponge. **b** To idle; loaf; lounge. **c** To beg. — **sorn'er** (sôr'nĕr), *n.*

so'ro·ban' (sō'rō·băn'), *n. Math.* An abacus used by the Japanese; a modification of the Chinese suan pan.

‖**so·ro'che** (sō·rō'chā), *n.* [Sp.] Mountain sickness, esp. in the Andes.

so·ro'ral (sō·rō'răl; 181), *adj.* Also **so·ro'ri·al** (-rĭ·ăl). [L. *soror* sister; cf. F. sororal.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to a sister; sisterly. — **so·ro'ri·al·ly** (-rĭ·ăl·ĭ), *adv.* *All Rare.*

so'ror·ate (sō'rōr·āt), *adj.* [L. *soror* sister + -*ate*.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to sisters; sororal.

so·ror'i·cide (sō·rōr'ĭ·sīd), *n.* [LL. *sororicidium*; L. *sororicida*. See SISTER; -CIDE.] Act of one who murders or kills his or her own sister; one who commits such an act. — **so·ror'i·cid'al** (-sīd'ăl; -'l; 66), *adj.*

so·ror'i·ty (sō·rōr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *soror* sister; cf. ML. *sororitas*.] 1. Sisterhood. *Rare.*
2. A society or club of girls or women, as in a college. Cf. FRATERNITY, 2 d. *U. S.*

so'ror·ize (sō'rōr·īz), *v. i.* [L. *soror, sororis*, a sister + E. -*ize*.] To associate, or hold fellowship, as sisters. Cf. FRATERNIZE. *Rare.*

so'rose (sō'rōs; sō·rōs'), *adj. Bot.* Soriferous.

so·ro'sis (sō·rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sōros* a heap.] 1. *Bot.* A collective fruit formed by the union of many flowers, with their axis or common receptacle, into a fleshy or pulpy mass, as in the breadfruit, mulberry, and pineapple.
2. *U. S.* **a** [*cap.*] The first women's club formed in the United States (incorporated 1869). **b** [*not cap.*] Hence, an association of women, as for social purposes; a women's club.

So'ro·spo·rel'la (sō'rō·spō·rĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *sōros* a heap + *spora* a seed.] *Bot.* A genus of imperfect fungi (family Moniliaceae) of which the only known species is *S. uvella*, a parasite of various insect larvae, characterized by abundant chlamydospore production and verticillate conidiophores forming continuous hyaline spores.

So'ro·spo'ri·um (sō'rō·spō'rĭ·ŭm; 181), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sōros* a heap + -*sporium*.] *Bot.* A genus of smuts (family Ustilaginaceae) forming dusty sori at maturity. *S. reilianum* causes the head smut of corn and sorghum.

sorp'tion (sôrp'shŭn), *n. Physical Chem.* Act or process of sorbing; — a general term including *adsorption* and *absorption*, formed from these words.

sor'ra (sōr'ȧ), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *soraidh*.] **a** A blessing. **b** Bad cess. **c** As an intensive negative, not; not a. *All Anglo-Ir.*

so'ra (sō'ȧ). Scot. & Ir. var. of SORROW.

sor'rel (sôr'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *surele* (F. *surelle*), fr. *sur*, of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *sūr* sour. See SOUR.] *Bot.* A plant having sour juice; as: **a** A plant of the genus *Rumex*, esp.: *Rumex acetosa*, the common sorrel: *Rumex acetosella*, etc. **b** Any species of *Oxalis* or *Xanthoxalis*, often distinguished as *wood sorrel*. **c** The roselle. **d** With qualifying word, any of various other plants, as Indian *sorrel*, mountain *sorrel*, etc.

sor'rel, *n.* [OF. *sorel*, dim. of *sor* (F. *saur, saure, sor, sore*), appar. of Teut. origin; cf. D. *soor* dry, LG. *soor*; the meaning prob. coming from the color of dry vegetation. See SEAR, *adj.*; cf. SOREFALCON.] 1. A brown, red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
2. An animal of a sorrel color, as a horse; as, he mounted the *sorrel*; specif., a buck (male fallow deer) in its third year.

sor'rel, *adj.* Of the color sorrel; as, a *sorrel* horse.

Sor'rel, Het'ty (hĕt'ĭ sôr'ĕl). See DONNITHORNE, ARTHUR.

sorrel dock. The common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*).

sorrel family. The Oxalidaceae.

sorrel tree. **a** A small tree (*Oxydendrum arboreum*) with racemes of white flowers and sour evergreen leaves. It is common along the Alleghenies. **b** An Australian hibiscus (*Hibiscus heterophyllus*) with acid foliage. **c** The staggerbush.

sorrel vine. The vine sorrel (*Cissus trifolsata*).

sor·ren'to (sôr·rĕn'tō), *adj.* Of or from Sorrento, Italy.

Sorrento green. A color, greenish green-blue in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Sorrento work. Inlaid fretwork or the like in wood, esp. that made at or near Sorrento, Italy.

sor'row (sôr'ō; 185), *n.* [ME. *sorwe, sorewe, sorge*, fr. AS. *sorg, sorh* (*sorge* in gen., dat., acc. sing.); akin to D. *zorg* care, anxiety, OS. *sorga*, OHG. *sorga, soraga, suorga*, G. *sorge*, ON. *sorg*, Goth. *saurga*. Not akin to *sorry*.] 1. Uneasiness or pain of mind due to loss of any good, real or supposed; unhappiness; sadness.
2. Contrition at having done or caused evil; penitence.
3. A cause of grief or sadness; a trouble; affliction; as, his escapades were a *sorrow* to her; also, *Obs.*, harm; damage; as, the attacks of the Saracens did great *sorrow* to the Christians.
4. A display of grief or sadness; lamentation. *Obs.*
5. a *Scot. & N. of Eng.* Scamp; rogue; plague. **b** *Scot. & Ir.* The devil; also, as an emphatic negative, not; not a; as, *sorrow* a bit. Cf. 1st SORRA.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

sorrow-beaten	**sorrow-healing**	**sorrow-sighing**
sorrow-blinded	**sorrow-laden**	**sorrow-sobbing**
sorrow-bound	**sorrow-melted**	**sorrow-streaming**
sorrow-breathing	**sorrow-parted**	**sorrow-stricken**
sorrow-breeding	**sorrow-ripening**	**sorrow-struck**
sorrow-bringing	**sorrow-seasoned**	**sorrow-tired**
sorrow-burdened	**sorrow-seeing**	**sorrow-torn**
sorrow-ceasing	**sorrow-sharing**	**sorrow-wasted**
sorrow-closed	**sorrow-shot**	**sorrow-worn**
sorrow-clouded	**sorrow-shrunken**	**sorrow-wounded**
sorrow-daunted	**sorrow-sick**	**sorrow-wreathen**
sorrow-furrowed		

Syn. — Misery, wretchedness, distress, adversity, calamity. — SORROW, GRIEF, WOE, AFFLICTION, TRIBULATION, agree in the idea of distress of mind. SORROW is the most general term; GRIEF is poignant sorrow, esp. for some definite cause; WOE is deep or inconsolable grief or misery; as, "Then shall ye bring down my gray hairs with *sorrow* to the grave" (*Gen.* xlii. 38); "His *grief* grew puissant, — the strings of life began to crack" (*Shak.*); "reserved and destined to eternal *woe*" (*Milton*). AFFLICTION is grievous distress, esp. such as is due to loss or calamity; TRIBULATION (chiefly in Biblical usage) is severe affliction; as, "I hear the tread of many feet . . . ; perhaps my enemies, who come to stare at my *affliction*" (*Milton*); "These are they which came out of great *tribulation*" (*Rev.* vii. 14). Cf. MELANCHOLY, DISTRESS, MISERY.
Ant. — Happiness, pleasure. See JOY.

sor'row (sôr'ō; 185), *v.; SOR'ROWED* (-ōd); **SOR'ROW·ING.** [ME. *sorowen, sorwen, sorhen*, fr. AS. *sorgian*. See SORROW, *n.*] *Intransitive*: To feel sorrow; to grieve.

I desire no man to *sorrow* for me. *Sir J. Hayward.*

—, *Transitive*: *Archaic.* 1. To cause sorrow to; to grieve.
2. To show sorrow for; to mourn; lament.
3. To involve in, or connect with, sorrow or misery. *Rare.*
Syn. — Lament, mourn, sigh. **Ant.** — See REJOICE.

sor'row·er (-ēr), *n.* One who sorrows.

sor'row·ful (sôr'ō·fŏōl; -fĭ), *adj.* [ME. *sorwful*, fr. AS. *sorgful*.] Full of, expressive of, characterized by, or inducing, sorrow. Specif.: **a** Sad; grieved; afflicted; unhappy. **b** Plaintive; melancholy; as, a *sorrowful* song. **c** Grievous; lamentable; as, a *sorrowful* accident.
Syn. — Mournful, dismal, disconsolate, unhappy, drear, dreary, doleful, distressing.
Ant. — Merry, blithe. See GLAD, GAY.
— **sor'row·ful·ly,** *adv.* — **sor'row·ful·ness,** *n.*

sorrowful tree. The hursinghar.

sor'row·ing, *adj.* That sorrows. — **sor'row·ing·ly,** *adv.*

Sor'rows of Wer'ther, The (vĕr'tĕr). A novel (1774) by Goethe. See WERTHER.

sor'ry (sôr'ĭ; 185), *adj.*; SOR'RI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SOR'RI·EST. [ME. *sory, sary*, fr. AS. *sārig* sad, fr. *sār*, n., sore, grief, pain. See SORE, *n. & adj.* Not akin to SORROW.] 1. Causing sorrow or pain; painful; grievous. *Spenser.*
2. Grieved for the loss of some good; feeling sorrow; as, I am *sorry* you cannot go; specif., grieved for evil done or caused; feeling regret, penitent; — now usually expressing moderate grief or affliction, but formerly often deeper feeling. "I am *sorry* for my sins." *Piers Plowman.*
3. Melancholy; dismal; gloomy; mournful.

All full of chirking was this *sorry* place. *Chaucer.*

4. Poor; mean; pitiful; worthless; contemptible; as, a *sorry* excuse; also, rarely, evil; wicked.

Threw a half crown to the *sorry* street musician. *Gilbert Parker.*

Syn. — Hurt, afflicted, mortified, vexed, chagrined, disappointed; regretful, contrite; pitiful, wretched.
Ant. — Happy, delighted; impenitent. See GLAD.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:
sorry-flowered, sorryhearted, sorry-looking.
— **sor'ri·ly** (sôr'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **sor'ri·ness,** *n.*

sor'ry, *interj.* An exclamation, short for *I'm sorry*, expressing polite regret for some trifling error or mischance.

sor'ry (sôr'ĭ), *n.* Sorrow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sor'ry, *v. i.* To grieve. *Obs.*

sorry grace. Ill fortune; (a stroke of) ill luck. *Obs.*

sor'ry·ish (sôr'ĭ·ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat sorry. See -ISH.

‖**sors** (sôrz), *n.; pl.* SORTES (sôr'tēz). [L.] A lot, as used in divination; also, a kind of divination by lots; sortilege; — chiefly in *pl.* Anciently, drawing lots was often practiced by the random drawing of one slip from several inscribed with verses from some poet, as Homer or Vergil (*sortes Homericae* or *sortes Vergilianae*), the inscription drawn being taken as prophetic. Another method was to open at random a volume of a poet, as Homer or Vergil, and accept the first passage noticed as prophetic. In later times Christians used the Bible in a similar way (*sortes Biblicae* or *sacrae*).

sort (sôrt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *sors, sortis*. See 2d SORT.] A lot; hence, fate; destiny; also, divination by lot. *Obs.*

sort, *n.* [OF. *sorte*, fr. (assumed) VL. *sorta*, fr. L. *sors, sortis*, a lot, part; prob. akin to L. *serere* to connect. See SERIES; cf. ASSORT, CONSORT, SORCERY, SORT lot.] 1. A group having the same or similar characteristics; a kind, class, order, or species; as, that *sort* of men; a *sort* of trees; all *sorts* and varieties of clothing.
2. A number of things grouped together; specif., a group or gathering of people or animals; a company; swarm, crowd; flock. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
3. A number of things used, or adapted to be used, together; a set; collection; suit. *Rare.*
4. Method or manner of acting; way; fashion; manner.

I'll deceive you in another *sort*. *Shak.*

5. Character; quality; nature; as, people of evil *sort*; he is not a bad *sort* of fellow.
6. *Print.* **a** Any character or type considered as a separate element in a font; — usually in *pl.* **b** *pl.* Ungraded varnish gum of various sizes. See GUM ARABIC.
Syn. — See KIND.
— *after a sort.* After a fashion; in, or to, a certain degree or extent; of an indifferent or mediocre kind. — *in a sort.* = AFTER A SORT, above. — *of a sort, of sorts.* Of a different kind, or kinds; mixed or unassorted; now, usually disparagingly, of a rather poor kind, or kinds; scarcely deserving the name; so-called; as, a dog *of sorts*; a lawyer, at least *of a sort*. *Colloq.* — *of sort.* Of social rank or importance; as, persons *of sort*. *Shak.* — *out of sorts.* **a** *Print.* With some sorts of type de-

soreage. † SORAGE.
so·re'di·a, n., *pl.* of SOREDIUM.
so·re'di·if'er·ous (sō·rē'dĭ·lĭf'ĕr·ŭs). *adj.* = SOREDIFEROUS.
so'rĕe (sō'rē). Var. of SORA.
So'rek (sō'rĕk; 181). *Bib.*
sor'gho (sôr'gō). Var. of SORGO.
so'ri (sō'rī), *n., pl.* of SORUS. [RR.]
sornare, sornari. Vars. of SORN-.
sorn'ing, *verbal n.* of SORN.
so'ror·y, *n.* = SORORITY. *Obs.*
so'rance. Var. of SORANCE.
sor'reen. Var. of SORESON.
sor'roa. Var. of SORRA, n., c.
sor'row·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
sor'row·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF. [Rare.]
sor'row·y, *adj.* = SORROWFUL.

ficient or exhausted. **b** *Colloq.* Out of order; ill; vexed; disturbed. — ***sort of.*** = *kind of,* under KIND. For *sort of* with plural nouns, cf. *Note* under KIND OF. *Colloq.*

sort (sôrt), *v.;* SORT'ED; SORT'ING. [Cf. ASSORT; also OF. *sortir* to get by lot, to choose, F. *sortir* to obtain. See SORT kind.] *Transitive:* **1.** To select as of a certain sort; choose; also, to distinguish between; to separate (one from another). *Obs.*

I'll *sort* some other time to visit you. *Shak.*

2. To assign by or as by lot; to allot. *Obs.*

3. Hence: **a** To put in a certain place or rank according to kind, class, sort, etc.; as, to *sort* mail according to its destination; to arrange according to characteristics; to separate and classify; as, to *sort* clothes by colors.

Rays which differ in refrangibility may be parted and *sorted* from one another. *Sir I. Newton.*

b To separate from the mass into distinct groups; — used reflexively, often with *out.*

4. To reach; attain to (an end). *Obs.*

5. To conform; adapt; accommodate; befit. *Now Rare.*

I pray thee, *sort* thy heart to patience. *Shak.*

6. To feed and bed down (an animal, esp. a horse); to furnish provision for; also, to put to rights, as a house; adjust. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

7. To punish, as by scolding or beating. *Scot.*

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To join or associate with others, esp. with others of the same kind; to consort; as, to *sort* with thieves.

2. To divine by or as by lot; to soothsay; also, to come to pass; to befall; occur; turn out. *Obs.*

3. To suit; to fit; to be in accord; harmonize; agree.

They are happy whose natures *sort* with their vocations. *Bacon.*

4. To have a tendency (to); to conduce (to).

Syn. — Classify, rank, grade.

sort (sôrt), *v. i.* = SORTIE, *v. i. Obs.*

sort'a·ble (sôr'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* [Cf. F. *sortable* suitable.]

1. Capable of being sorted.

2. Suitable; befitting; proper.

— **sort'a·bly,** *adv. Obs.*

sort'al (sôr'tȧl; -tl), *adj.* Pertaining to a sort or class.

sor·ta'tion (sôr·tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of sorting.

sort'ed (sôr'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* **a** Selected; chosen. **b** Separated and classified; assorted.

sort'er (-tĕr), *n.* One who sorts, or one who tends a sorting machine; — usually with a descriptive term; as, letter *sorter;* egg *sorter;* wool *sorter.*

sort'er·out', *n.* One who sorts out cloth.

sor'tie (sôr'tē), *n.* [F., fr. *sortir* to go out, to issue, of obscure origin. Cf. RESORT.] **1.** A little knot of ribbons, worn between the bonnet and the pinner of a headdress. *Obs.*

2. *Mil.* The sudden issuing of troops from a besieged place to attack or harass the besiegers; a sally.

3. = SALLY PORT **a.**

sor'tie, *v. i.* To issue forth in a sortie; hence, to sally forth; to go out.

‖**sor'tie'** (sôr'tē'), *n.* [F.] *Music.* = SORTITA.

sor'ti·lege (sôr'tĭ·lĕj; -lĭj), *n.* [OF., fr. ML. *sortilegium,* fr. L. *sortilegus* foretelling, as n., a soothsayer, fr. L. *sors, sortis,* a lot + *legere* to gather, to select.] Act, art, or practice of divination by lots; hence, sorcery; witchery; enchantment.

He was still under the fresh *sortilege* of their common life, the surprise of novelty, the flattered vanity of his possession of this woman. *Joseph Conrad.*

— **sor'ti·le'gic** (-lē'jĭk), *adj.* — **sor'ti·le'gious** (-jŭs), *adj.*

sor'ti·leg·er (sôr'tĭ·lĕ·jĕr; -lĭ·jĕr), *n.* A fortuneteller.

sor·til'e·gus (sôr·tĭl'ē·gŭs), *n.; pl.* -EGI (-jī). [L. See SORTILEGE.] *Rom. Antiq.* A soothsayer whose divination is based on lots.

sort'i·ment (sôr'tĭ·mĕnt), *v. t.* [G. *sortimentieren,* fr. It. *sortimento* an assorting.] To pass (tea) through sieves in grading.

sort'ing boom. *Logging.* A stout boom used to guide floating logs into the sorting jack.

sorting jack. *Logging.* A moored raft having a gap through which logs are floated to be sorted by their marks; also, the space where the sorting is done.

‖**sor·ti'ta** (sôr·tē'tȧ), *n.* [It., a coming out.] An issuing forth; a coming or going out; specif.: *Music.* **a** In opera, an entrance aria. **b** A closing voluntary; a postlude.

sor·ti'tion (sôr·tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *sortitio,* fr. *sortiri* to draw or cast lots, fr. *sors, sortis,* a lot.] Act of casting lots; determination or appointment by or as by lot.

sort'ly (sôrt'lĭ), *adv.* [From 2d SORT.] Correspondingly.

sort'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* = ASSORTMENT. *Obs.*

sort'y (sôr'tĭ), *adj.* Of several sorts, or kinds; varied.

so'rus (sō'rŭs), *n.; pl.* SORI (-rī). [NL., fr. Gr. *sōros* a heap.] **a** In ferns, one of the clusters of sporangia forming the so-called *fruit dots* on the fertile fronds. The shape and position of the sori are of diagnostic importance. See FERN, *Illust.* **b** In parasitic fungi, any mass of spores bursting through the epidermis of a host plant. **c** In lichens, a heap of soredia on the thallus.

-sorus. [NL.] *Bot.* A combining form of *sorus,* as in Campto*sorus,* uredo*sorus.*

sor'va (sôr'vȧ), *n.* [Pg., serviceberry, fr. L. *sorbus.* See SORB.] The couma (*Couma utilis*) or its edible fruit; also, the latex of this plant which yields a rubber. See BORRACHA **c.** *Brazil.*

so'ry (sō'rĭ; 181), *n.* [L. *sory* a kind of ore, fr. Gr. *sōry.*] *Old Mineral.* A black earth impregnated with vitriol; vitriols in general.

S O S. (ĕs'ō'ĕs'). The letters of the international signal of distress (- - - — — — - - -) prescribed by the International Radiotelegraphic Convention of 1912 for use by ships calling for help, and similarly used by others, as airships, troops, etc. — **S O S,** *v. i. & t.*

☞ *S O S* is a code signal only, not an abbreviation, and was apparently adopted because easy to transmit and distinguish. Officially, there is no phrase, such as "Save Our Souls (or Ship)," for which the letters stand.

sosh (sŏsh), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *sossed* saturated, and 1st SOSS.] A jag; as, to have a *sosh* on. — **soshed** (sŏsht), *adj.* Drunk; intoxicated.

sosh, *n.* A small quantity or portion; a dash. *Dial.*

Too dratted, drippin'-sweet for human needs,
But fer the *sosh* of milk that goes with it. *James Whitcomb Riley.*

So'si·a (sō'shĭ·ȧ), *n.* [L.] A servant of Amphitryon in Plautus's play *Amphitruo.* Mercury disguises himself as the double of Sosia, who, as a result, doubts his own identity. Hence, any person closely resembling another.

so'so' (sō'sō'), *adj.* Also **so'—so',** **so so.** [*so* + *so.*] Neither very good nor very bad; middling; passable; tolerable; indifferent. "His leg is but *soso.*" *Shak.* — **so'-so'ish, so'—so'ish,** *adj. Both Chiefly Colloq.*

so'—so', *adv.* Also **so so.** Tolerably; passably. *Chiefly Colloq.*

‖**sos·pi'ro** (sŏs·pē'rō), *n.* [It., a sigh.] *Music.* A quarter or a half rest. *Hist.*

soss (sŏs), *n. & v. t. & i.* [Imitative.] Plunge; thump; throw; splash; slump. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

soss, *interj.* A call to food addressed to dogs or swine. *Dial.*

soss (sŏs), *n. & v. t. & i.* [Prob. imitative.] Mess; muddle; slop; swill; also, to lap. *Now Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

soss, *adv.* Heavily; plump. *Now Dial. Eng.*

sos'sle (sŏs''l; sŏz''l), **soz'zle,** *n. & v.* [See 3d SOSS.] Slop; mess; specif., *U. S.,* to intoxicate. *Dial.*

‖**sos'te·nen'te** (sōs'tȧ·nĕn'tȧ), *adj.* [It.] Also **sos'ti·nen'te** (sōs'tĕ-). Sustaining; sometimes, sostenuto. — *n.* A device on a piano for attaining a sostenuto effect. See SOSTINENTE PIANOFORTE.

sos'te·nu'to (sōs'tȧ·nōō'tō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Sustained; prolonged; — applied esp. to a movement or passage the tones of which are to be sustained to their full nominal value; also, to a passage the tones of which are to be somewhat prolonged. — *n.* A movement or passage whose tones are sustained.

sostenuto pedal. *Music.* A third pedal found on some pianos for enabling the performer to sustain selected tones or chords; a selective damper pedal.

sos'ti·nen'te pianoforte (sōs'tĕ·nĕn'tȧ). [Cf. SOSTENENTE.] *Music.* Any one of several instruments combining the ordinary piano with a mechanism for prolonging the tone produced by the strings. These instruments have been named *clavial, lyrichord, melopiano, piano-violin* or *piano quatuor,* etc.

sot (sŏt), *n.* [OF., fr. ML. *sottus;* cf. AS. *sott, sot,* fr. ML.; of unknown origin.] **1.** A fool; a simpleton; also, *Obs.,* a little child; an innocent. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

2. A person whose faculties have become dulled by excessive drinking; a habitual drunkard.

sot, *adj.* [F., foolish.] Foolish; also, sottish. *Obs.*

sot (sŏt), *v.;* SOT'TED (sŏt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); SOT'TING. *Transitive:* **1.** To make a fool or simpleton of; to befool. *Rare.*

2. To waste in drunkenness; to squander sottishly.

——, *Intransitive:* To tipple; guzzle. *Rare.*

sot (sŏt). *Dial. past tense & past part.* of SET. Specif.: *adj.* Fixed; immovable; stubborn; obstinate.

sot (sŏt). Past tense & past part. of SIT. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

So·ta·de'an (sō'tȧ·dē'ăn; sōt'ȧ-), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Greek poet Sotades (276 B.C.); pert. to or like his verse, which was notoriously scurrilous and licentious.

Sotadean verse. *Anc.Pros.* A catalectic tetrameter of Ionics a majore, having the normal form - - ⏑ ⏑ | - - ⏑ ⏑ | - - ⏑ ⏑ | - ⏑.

So·tad'ic (sō·tȧd'ĭk), *adj.* = SOTADEAN. — *n.* A Sotadic verse or poem.

Sotadic verse. **a** Sotadean verse, which was often palindromic. **b** Palindromic verse.

So'ter (sō'tĕr), *n.; pl.* SOTERES (sō·tē'rēz). [Gr. *sōtēr* savior, deliverer, preserver.] **1.** *Gr. Relig.* A savior or deliverer; — an epithet of Zeus, Poseidon, and other gods.

2. A title of Ptolemy I of Egypt (367–285 B.C.).

so·te'ri·al (sō·tē'rĭ·ȧl), *adj.* [Gr. *sōtēria* safety.] *Theol.* Of or pertaining to salvation.

so·te'ri·o·log'i·cal (-ō·lŏj'ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* Also **so·te'ri·o·log'ic** (-ĭk). *Theol.* Of or pertaining to soteriology.

so·te'ri·ol'o·gy (-ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *sōtēria* safety (fr. *sōtērios* saving, *sōtēr* a savior) + *-logy.*] **1.** A discourse on health or hygiene.

2. The branch of theology which deals with salvation as the effect of divine agency, esp. (*Christian Theol.*) as accomplished by Jesus Christ.

So'thi·ac (sō'thĭ·ăk), *adj.* Also **So·thi'a·cal** (sō·thī'ȧ·kȧl). [Gr. *Sōthiakos,* fr. *Sōthis* the Dog Star, fr. Egypt. *Sepjit.*] Sothic.

So'thic (sō'thĭk; sōth'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *Sōthis* the Dog Star.] Of, pertaining to, or named from, Sothis.

Sothic cycle or period. *Astron.* A cycle of 1,460 Sothic years in the Egyptian calendar. The **Sothic year** had 365 days and 6 hours. See EGYPTIAN CALENDAR.

So'this (sō'thĭs), *n.* [Gr. *Sōthis.*] *Egypt. Myth.* Sirius (which see), the Dog Star, as known to the Egyptians. Also personified as a goddess.

so'tie' (sō'tē'), *n.* [OF. See SOT.] **1.** Folly. *Obs.*

2. In medieval France, a kind of short farcical play having allegorical figures.

So'tik (sō'tĭk), *n. sing. & pl.* One of an East African Negro tribe, northeast of Lake Victoria, related to the Masai. Called also *Soti.*

sot'ni·a (sŏt'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [Russ. *sotnya* a hundred.] A Cossack cavalry squadron.

sot'nik (sŏt'nĭk), *n.* [Russ. *sotnik'.*] A captain of Cossacks; a chief officer of a sotnia.

so'tol (sō'tŏl; sō·tōl'), *n.* [Sp. *sotol, zotol,* fr. Nahuatl *tzotolli.*] Any yuccalike plant of the genus *Dasylirion,* esp. *D. texanum, D. wheeleri,* etc., of the southwestern United States and adjacent Mexico. See DASYLIRION.

sots (sŏts), *n.* Yeast. *Dial., U. S.*

sot'tage (sŏt'ĭj), *n.* [From SOT a fool.] Folly. *Rare.*

sot'ted (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Besotted.

sot'ter (sŏt'ĕr), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. dial. *sodder* to boil slowly, to seethe, and E. SODDEN, SEETHE.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

1. To simmer or bubble; sputter; crackle.

2. To scorch; blister.

sot'ter·y (-ĭ), *n.* A piece of folly. *Obs.*

‖**sot'tise'** (sŏt'tēz'), *n.* [F.] Stupid or foolish behavior; a piece of stupidity or folly; a blunder.

sot'tish (sŏt'ĭsh), *adj.* [From SOT.] Like a sot; doltish; very foolish; also, drunken.

Syn. — Dull, stupid, senseless. **Ant.** — Keen, alert, bright.

— **sot'tish·ly,** *adv.* — **sot'tish·ness,** *n.*

‖**sot'to** (sŏt'tō), *prep.* [It.] Under; below.

‖**sot'to por'ti·co** (sŏt'tō pôr'tĭ·kō). An arcade; a street passageway under the overhanging story of a building.

‖**sot'to voʼce** (sŏt'tō vō'chā; sŏt'tō vō'chā). [It.] Under the breath; in an undertone; aside; hence, privately.

sou (sōō), *n.; pl.* SOUS (sōōz; *F.* sōō). [F., fr. L. *solidus* a gold coin, in ML., a coin of less value. See SOLID; cf. SOLDO, SOLIDUS.] **a** = 4th SOL **a** & **b.** **b** Popularly, the prewar bronze 5-centime piece, equivalent to 1/20 franc. See COIN, *Table. France.*

sou·a'ri (sōō·ä'rĭ), *n.* [F. *saouari, sawarri,* fr. one of the Tupian, Cariban, or Arawakan languages of Guiana; cf. Emerillon *zaouara,* Aparai *zaara,* Atorai *sawara;* ult. of Tupian origin; cf. Tupi *avoira,* contr. fr. *abi-ymira,* lit., needle tree.] Any tree of the genus *Caryocar* (which see). See PIQUIA.

souari nut. The large edible nutlike seed of any South American tree of the genus *Caryocar,* esp. of *C. nuciferum.* They yield a bland oil used in cookery.

sou·a'ri–nut' fam'i·ly. The Caryocaraceae.

sou'bise' (sōō'bēz'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A white or brown sauce containing a large quantity of onions or onion purée; — called also **soubise sauce.**

2. A cravat, probably of a type worn by Charles de Rohan, Prince de Soubise, popular in the late 18th century.

sou·brette' (sōō·brĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *soubreto,* fem. of *soubret* affected, coy, fr. *soubra* to be above that, put to one side, fr. L. *superare.* See SUPERABLE.] *Theat.* Originally, in comedies, a lady's maid who acts the part of an intrigante; a coquettish maidservant or frivolous young woman; by extension, an actress who plays such a part. — **sou·bret'tish** (-brĕt'ĭsh), *adj.*

sou·car', **sow·car'** (sou·kär'), *n.* [Hind. *sāhūkār,* fr. Skr. *sādhu* straight, honorable, banker, merchant.] A native banker. *Anglo-Ind.*

sou'chong' (sōō'shŏng'; *Chin.* -chŏng'), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *hsiao²-chung³* small or fine sort.] **1.** [*usually cap.*] A black tea from China, a fine grade of which, *Lapsang souchong,* has a smoky flavor.

2. In Ceylon and India, the coarser leaves obtained by screening fired tea.

soud, sowd (sōōd), *n.* [OF. *soude* pay. See SOLDIER.]

1. Pay.

2. A quantity; amount. *Scot.*

soud, sowd, *v. t.* To secure the services of by paying, as a soldier; to enlist. — *v. i.* To serve as a mercenary. *Both Obs.*

sound, *v. t.* [F. *souder* to join, fasten. See SOLDER.] To unite; strengthen. *Obs.*

sound (sōōd; sound). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of SHOULD.

sou·da'gur (sou·dä'gĕr), *n.* [Per. *sawdāgar.*] A merchant; a shopkeeper. *India.*

‖**souf'flé'** (sōō'flā'; sōō'flā), *adj.* [F., fr. *soufflé,* past part. of *souffler* to puff.] **1.** *Ceramics.* Decorated with very small drops or sprinkles of color, as if blown from a bellows.

2. Puffed by or in cooking, as omelette, crackers, or sliced potato; — also Anglicized as **souf'fléed'** (-flād'; -flād).

souf'flé' (sōō'flā'; sōō'flā), *n.* [F. See SOUFFLÉ, *adj.*] **1.** A delicate spongy hot dish, made from a sweet or savory mixture, as a custard or sauce, esp. one containing minced cheese, fruit, fish, or meat, into which stiffly beaten whites of egg have been folded just before baking.

2. A sherbet containing whole eggs.

3. Hence, any delicate mixture, as in music or drama; as, Strauss's exquisite *soufflé,* "the Queen's Lace Handkerchief."

souf'fle (sōō'fl), *n.* [F.] *Med.* A murmuring or blowing sound heard on auscultation; as, the uterine *souffle* heard in pregnancy.

‖**souf'fleur'** (sōō'flŭr'), *n.* [F.] *Theat.* A prompter.

sou'frière' bird (sōō'fryär'). A warbler (*Catharopeza bishopi*) of St. Vincent Island, West Indies, formerly known only from the forested summit of the volcano, La Soufrière.

sough (sŭf; sou; 277), *n.* [ME. *swough, swogh,* a sound, fr. AS. *swōgan* to sound; akin to OS. *swōgan* to rustle, Goth. *gaswogjan* to sigh, L. *vagire* to whimper, cry, Gr. *ēchos* sound, noise. Cf. ECHO. Cf. SURF, SWOON, *v. i.*] **1.** A hollow moaning, or a murmuring, sighing sound, as of the wind; a deep sigh; sob.

The whispering leaves or solemn *sough* of the forest. *W. Howitt.*

2. Hence, a vague rumor or flying report. *Scot. & Ir.*

3. A whiz or whistle, as of a missile. *Scot. & Ir.*

4. A singsong or chant used esp. in preaching. *Scot.*

— ***a calm or quiet sough.*** Silence. *Chiefly Scot.*

sough, *v.;* SOUGHED (sŭft; soud); SOUGH'ING. [See SOUGH, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To moan, murmur, or sigh, as the wind.

2. To breathe heavily, as in sleep; also, with *away,* to breathe one's last; to die.

3. To preach or pray in a whining tone. *Scot.*

——, *Transitive:* To hum, sing, or whistle softly; also, to utter or deliver in a monotonous chanting tone. *Scot.*

sough (sou; sōōf; sōōf), *n.* A swampy place; also, a drain; ditch; specif., an adit for draining a mine. *Eng.* — *v. t.* To drain; to ditch for drainage. *Eng.*

sough'er (-ĕr), *n.* A laborer who constructs soughs. *Eng.*

sough'ing (sŭf'ĭng; sou'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SOUGH, *v. t.* A murmuring sound, as of wind through trees; a deep sigh; prolonged rustling.

soul (sōl), *n.* [ME. *soule, saule,* fr. AS. *sāwel, sāvl;* akin to OFris. *sēle,* OS. *sēola,* D. *ziel,* G. *seele,* OHG. *sēla, sēula,* ON. *sála,* Sw. *själ,* Dan. *sjæl,* Goth. *saiwala.*] **1.** An entity conceived as the essence, substance, animating principle, or actuating cause of life, or of the individual life, esp. of life manifested in psychical activities; the vehicle of individual existence, separate in nature from the body and usually held to be separable in existence. Throughout historic time and among most peoples, have persisted the contrasting conceptions, one, that soul is intrinsically and exclusively individual, the other, that it is a generic stuff or principle, no more individual than is the substance of the body. On the whole, however, the first of these views has prevailed, especially in Occidental civilization. The use of such terms as "breath" (Heb. *nephesh,* Gr. *pneuma,* Lat. *anima, spiritus*) and "shadow," or "shade" (Egypt. *ba,* Gr. *skia,* Lat. *umbra*), shows the nature of the earliest conceptions of the soul. The Egyptian distinction of *ba* and *knu* (see BA), *soul* and *spirit* (Gr. and Biblical *psychē* and *pneuma*) dates from the earliest times, and the characteristic Egyptian conception of the divine origin of the soul, of its earthly life as a warfare between good and evil,

sort'ance (sôr'tȧns), *n.* [From SORT, *v.*] Agreement. *Obs.*

‖**sor'tes** (sôr'tēz), *n., pl.* of L. SORS, a lot.

‖**sor'tes Bi'bli·cae** *or* **sa'crae** (bĭb'lĭ·sē, sā'krē). [NL. *Biblicae* Biblical, L. *sacrae* sacred.] See SORS.

‖**sor'tes Ho·me'ri·cae** *or* **Vergil'i·a'nae** (hō·mĕr'ĭ·sē, vĕr·jĭl'ĭ·ā'nē). [L., Homeric or Virgilian lots.] See SORS.

sort'ful·ly, *adv.* Suitably. *Obs.*

sort'i·ar'y, *n.* [ML. *sortiarius.*] A sortilegist; sortilege. *Obs.*

sor·til'e·gy (sôr·tĭl'ē·jĭ; sôr'tĭ·lē·jĭ, -lĭ·jĭ), *n.* [ML. *sortilegium.*] = SORTILEGE.

sorvise. ✝ SERVICE (tree).

sorwe, sorweful. ✝ SORROW, SORROWFUL.

sory. ✝ SORRY.

sose. Dial. var. of SOCE.

So·sip'a·ter (sō·sĭp'ȧ·tĕr). *Bib.*

Sos'pi·ta (sŏs'pĭ·tȧ), *adj.* [L.] See JUNO.

sos·sie'go, *n.* [Sp. *sosiego.*] Composedness. *Obs.*

sos'sin·ger (sŏs'ĭn·jĕr). Dial. var. of SAUSAGE.

Sos'the·nes (sŏs'thē·nēz). *Bib.*

Sos'tra·tus (sŏs'trȧ·tŭs). *Bib.*

Sos'va Vo·gul'. See FINNO-UGRIC LANGUAGES, *Table.*

So'tai (sō'tī; sō'tĕ·ī; sō·tā'ī). *Bib.*

so·ta'na, *n.* [Sp.] A cassock. *Obs.*

sote. ✝ SOOT, SOT, SWEET.

sóth. ✝ SOOTH, SOUTH.

sot'hed', *n.* [See SOT; -HEAD.] Folly. *Obs.*

soth'er·on. Var. of SOUTHERON.

So'tho (sō'thō), *n.* 1. = BASUTO. 2. Sesuto.

sot'weed', *n.* Tobacco. *Obs.*

sou'ba, sou'bah. Vars. of SUBAH.

sou'ba·dar', sou'bah·dar'. Vars. of SUBAHDAR.

sou·bret'. Soubrette. *Ref. Sp.*

sou'bri·quet (sōō'brĭ·kā). Var. of SOBRIQUET. [*Dial.*]

souce. Var. of SOUSE. *Obs. exc.*

souce. Archaic var. of SOUS.

souce. Obs. pl. of SOUS.

souch (sōōk). Scot. var. of SOUGH, murmur.

souche. ✝ SUCH.

sou·chet' (sōō·shā'; sōō'shĕ), **sou'chy** (sōō'shĭ), *n.* [F., the plant.] = WATER SOUCHET.

soudaine. ✝ SUDDEN.

soudan, *n.* ✝ SOLDAN.

Sou'da·nese' (sōō'dȧ·nēz'; -nēs'). Var. of SUDANESE.

Sou'dra. Var. of SUDRA.

soudre. ✝ SOLDER. [RON.]

soud'ron. Scot. var. of SOUTH-

souf. Var. of SOUGH, *v. i.*

soufrecan. ✝ SUFFRAGAN.

sou'gan. Var. of SUGAN.

sough. ✝ SOW, a female pig.

sought, *past tense & past part.* of SEEK. [PENNACOOK.]

Sou·he'gan (sou·hē'gȧn), *n.* See

souhte. Obs. past tense of SEEK.

‖**souk** (sōōk), *n.* [Ar. *sūq.*] Var. of 1st SOOK. [Eng. var. of SUCK.]

souk (sōōk; sŏŏk). Scot. & dial.

and of its future state as determined by a divine judgment, outlines also the main belief of all Western peoples. Among the ancient Greeks, the prevailing conception was of the soul as that principle which enables a thing to initiate motion or change, or develop from inner forces instead of being affected exclusively from without. Thus the possession of a soul is the distinguishing character of that which lives. To this general conception must be added the esoteric doctrines of the mystery cults, mostly concerned with immortality, and contrasting the soul with the body and the merely natural. The Christian conception of the soul derives from the Greek, especially as modified by the mystery cults, as well as from the Bible. "Soul is throughout a great part of the Bible simply the equivalent of 'life' embodied in living creatures. In the earlier usage of the Old Testament it has no reference to the later philosophical meaning — the animating principle, still less to the idea of an 'immaterial nature' which will survive the body." — *Dict. of the Bible* (*Hastings*). The more exact determination of the Christian conception was reserved for the Church Fathers, especially St. Augustine, who taught that it is simple, immaterial, and spiritual, devoid of quantity and spatial extension. He argued its immortality from the fact that it is the repository of imperishable truth; and he distinguished its lower, appetitive and sensuous, from its higher, or spiritual, volitional, and cognitive, nature. Descartes, with his theory of bodily automatism and his doctrine that the essential nature of the soul is rational thinking, which the brutes cannot share, gave a new form to the problem of the soul's nature. Three types of conception have been formulated in answer. First, the soul has been treated as an entity or subject manifested especially in man's volitional and thinking activities; it is the subject of the experience mediated by the body; it is not the mind, but that which thinks and wills. Second, the soul is identified with the totality of conscious experience; this is the general conception of idealists. Third, the soul is treated as a function, or the sum of the functions of the brain: thus Pierre J. G. Cabanis (1757–1808) taught that the brain secretes thought as the stomach digests food. Some conceptions, such as that of Fechner that the soul is the whole unitary spiritual process in conjunction with the whole unitary bodily process, appear to stand midway between the idealistic and materialistic views. Recent psychology, for the most part, dispenses with the concept of the soul as an entity or explanatory principle. Cf. ANIMISM, TRANSMIGRATION. See GHOST, *n.*, 1; SPIRIT.

2. The psychical or spiritual principle in general, conceived as shared by or embodied in individual human beings, or all beings having a rational and spiritual nature; the oversoul; also, the psychical or spiritual nature of the universe, conceived as related to the physical world as the human soul to the human body; the world soul. Cf. LOGOS.

3. Man's moral and emotional nature as distinguished from his intellect; as, a man with more *soul* than brains; hence, expression which effectively presents or arouses emotion and sentiment.

4. The seat of real life, vitality, or action; the animating or essential part; the vital principle actuating anything. See PSYCHE, 2. "The hidden *soul* of harmony." *Milton.*

5. The leader; inspirer; moving spirit; the heart; as, the *soul* of an enterprise; the *soul* of kindness; esp., a person conspicuous for spiritual or intellectual qualities.

6. Courage; spirit; fervor; spiritual force; as, he had the *soul* to challenge the evil influences in the community; affection, generosity, charity, or any other noble manifestation of the heart or moral nature; as, to have no *soul*.

7. A human being; a person; — a familiar appellation, usually with a qualifying epithet; as, poor *soul*; kind *soul*; dear *soul*; a community of some ten thousand *souls*.

8. A disembodied spirit, or a spiritual being.

> That to his only Son . . . every *soul* in heaven
> Shall bend the knee. *Milton.*

9. [*cap.*] *Christian Science.* A synonym for God.

> *Soul* or Spirit signifies Deity and nothing else; *Soul* is the substance, Life, and intelligence of man, which is individualized, but not in matter. *Mary Baker Eddy.*

10. Exemplification or personification (of); — esp. in the phrase, he is the *soul* of honor, loyalty, or the like.

11. The shriveled lungs of a duck, chicken, or other fowl, used as food.

12. *Ordnance.* In a cannon, the bore. *Obs.*

13. *Violins.* = SOUND POST.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

soul-adorning	**soul-enthralling**	**soul-ravishing**
soul-amazing	**soul-fatting**	**soul-rending**
soul-benumbed	**soul-fearing**	**soul-reviving**
soul-blind	**soul-felt**	**soul-slaying**
soul-blinded	**soul-forsaken**	**soul-satisfying**
soul-boiling	**soul-fostered**	**soul-saving**
soul-born	**soul-frighting**	**soul-searching**
soul-burdened	**soul-galled**	**soul-shaking**
soul-charming	**soul-gnawing**	**soul-sickening**
soul-choking	**soul-harrowing**	**soul-sinking**
soul-cloying	**soul-humbling**	**soul-stabbing**
soul-conceived	**soul-illumined**	**soul-stirring**
soul-confirming	**soul-imitating**	**soul-subduing**
soul-confounding	**soul-infused**	**soul-sunk**
soul-converting	**soul-killing**	**soul-sure**
soul-corrupting	**soul-loving**	**soul-sweet**
soul-damning	**soul-moving**	**soul-tainting**
soul-deep	**soul-murdering**	**soul-thralling**
soul-delighting	**soul-numbing**	**soul-tiring**
soul-destroying	**soul-pained**	**soul-tormenting**
soul-devouring	**soul-piercing**	**soul-vexed**
soul-diseased	**soul-pleasing**	**soul-wise**
soul-dissolving	**soul-racking**	**soul-wounded**
soul-enchanting	**soul-raising**	**soul-wounding**
soul-ennobling		

Syn. — SOUL, SPIRIT are often convertible terms, esp. in their denotation. But in ordinary usage (for technical distinctions see defs.) SOUL is apt to connote greater depth of feeling or sentiment than SPIRIT, which suggests more strongly vital energy or (often) independence of bodily form; as, "God is *soul*, *souls* I and thou: with *souls* should *souls* have place" (*R. Browning*); "Speak to Him, thou, for He hears, and *spirit* with *spirit* can meet" (*Tennyson*); "Call the world, if you please, 'the vale of *Soul* making' . . . I say '*Soul* making' — *Soul* as distinguished from Intelligence" (*Keats*); "Difficulties nerve the *spirit* of a man" (*id.*); "When my lips just touched your cheek — touch which let my *soul* come through" (*R. Browning*); "And our *spirits* rushed together at the touching of the lips" (*Tennyson*); "There is some *soul* of goodness in things evil" (*Shak.*); "the inmost purple *spirit* of light" (*Shelley*). Cf. GHOST.

soul (sōl), *v. t.* To indue with a soul. *Obs.*

soul (sōl; sōl), *v. i.* To go about on All Souls' Day singing and begging for soulcakes. *Dial. Eng.*

soul (soul; sōōl). Var. of SOWEL, SOWL.

sou·lack' (sōō·lăk'), *n.* [Turk. *sōlāq*, lit., a left-handed man, fr. *sōl* left.] A member of one of several groups of guards of the Turkish sultan.

Sou·lard' crab *or* **crab apple** (sōō·lärd'). [After James G. *Soulard*, of Galena, Ill., who introduced it (about 1865). It originated near St. Louis, Mo.] A hybrid tree (*Malus soulardii*), resembling one of its parents, the Iowa crab apple (*M. ioensis*), but with yellowish-red fruit.

soul bell. The passing bell.

soul blindness. Psychic blindness. See BLINDNESS, 1.

soul'cake' (sōl'kāk'), *n.* A special cake eaten on All Souls' Day; also, the present received instead for "souling." See 3d SOUL. *Dial. Eng.*

soul curer. A curate; priest; parson.

soul deafness. Psychic deafness. See DEAFNESS.

soul'-driv'er, *n.* One who, in the 18th century, drove a group of redemptioners or indentured servants about, for sale. *U. S.*

souled (sōld), *adj.* Having a soul; possessing soul and feeling. "But meanly *souled*." *Marston.*

-souled (-sōld). *Souled*, adj., used in combinations, as in:

base-souled	**fire-souled**	**mean-souled**
big-souled	**great-souled**	**narrow-souled**
brave-souled	**high-souled**	**sleepy-souled**
clean-souled	**large-souled**	**whole-souled**

Corresponding adverbs are formed in *-ly*, as (**whole'-soul'ed·ly**); corresponding nouns are formed in *-ness*, as (**whole'-soul'ed·ness**).

Soule'tin' (sōōl'tăn'), *adj.* [F.] Pertaining to a Basque dialect spoken in the former district of Soule, now in the department Basses-Pyrénées in France. — *n.* The Soulettin dialect.

soul'ful (sōl'fōōl; -f'l), *n.* Quantity that fills the soul.

soul'ful, *adj.* Full of, or expressing, deep feeling, emotion, sentiment. — **soul'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **soul'ful·ness,** *n.*

soul'heal' (-hēl'), *n.* Also **soul'health'** (-hĕlth'). Healing or health of the soul; salvation. *Obs.*

soul house. *Egypt. Archaeol.* A pottery model of a house set over a grave as a dwelling for the soul.

soul'i·cal (sōl'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the soul, esp. considered as the seat of man's moral and emotional nature.

soul'ish, *adj.* Soulical.

soul'less (sōl'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* [Cf. AS. *sāwellēas.*] Having no soul, or no greatness or nobleness of mind or feeling. — **soul'less·ly,** *adv.* — **soul'less·ness,** *n.*

Soul'mass (*dial.* sō'mâs), *n.* **a** *Obs.* A mass for the dead. **b** *Now Dial., Eng.* Also **Soulmass Day.** All Souls' Day.

soul mate. One of two persons temperamentally suited to each other; an affinity.

soul'pen'ny (sōl'pĕn'ĭ), *n.* Also **soul'pence'** (-pĕns'). A penny toward maintaining Soulmasses. *Obs.*

soul scot, soul shot. [*soul* + *scot*, or *shot*; cf. AS. *sāwel-sc(e)ot.*] Also **soul scat.** *O. Eccl. Law.* A mortuary paid from a deceased's estate or by a murderer. *Hist.*

soul'-sick', *adj.* Spiritually ill, dejected, or depressed. — **soul'-sick'ness,** *n.*

soul silver. = SOUL SCOT.

soul sleep. Psychopannychism. — **soul sleeper.**

soul'ter, soul'tre (sōl'tĕr), *v. t. & i.* To swelter. *Obs.*

soulx, *n.* [OF., pl.] Also **soulz.** A sou. *Obs.*

soul'y (sōl'ĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the soul; manifesting evidences of soul; suggestive of the soul.

soum (sōōm; sŭm), *n.* [Var. of SUM.] *Scot. & Northern Ire.* **a** The area of pasture land that will maintain one cow or a fixed number of other stock. **b** The number of cattle that can be pastured on any given area. Cf. 2d COLLOP.

soum (sōōm), *v. i. Scots Law.* To fix the soum for a given pasture. — **soum,** *v. t.*

soum and room. Pasture in summer and fodder in winter. *Obs. Scot.*

sou'mans·ite (sōō'măns·īt), *n.* [From *Soumans*, Creuse, France.] *Mineral.* An aluminum sodium fluophosphate, occurring in colorless tetragonal crystals. H., 4.5.

sou' mar'qué' (sōō' mär'kā'). [F.] **a** An 18th-century minor coin of base metal, originally issued for use in France, but later restruck for the colonies. Passing from the West Indies to the American mainland, they were called *black dogs*, because they quickly turned black in circulation. Elsewhere they were called *noirs*, and because frequently counterstamped with the initials of the islands, *stampees*. **b** *U. S.* (*pron.* mär'kē'; -kā') Little or nothing; a trifle; as, not worth a *sou marqué*. Also **sou' mar'quee'** (mär'kē').

sound (sound; 111), *adj.*; SOUND'ER (soun'dĕr); SOUND'EST. [ME. *sound*, *sund*, fr. AS. *gesund*; akin to D. *gezond*, G. *gesund*, OHG. *gisunt.*] **1.** Free from flaw, defect, or decay; perfect of the kind; undamaged or unimpaired; as, *sound* timber; *sound* fruit.

2. Healthy; not diseased or injured; robust; — said of body or mind; as, a *sound* body; a *sound* understanding.

3. Firm; strong; safe; also, figuratively, secure; trustworthy; as, a *sound* bank; a *sound* commercial credit.

4. Solid in structure and highly resistant to disintegration; as, *sound* rock; also, massive; dense; as, *sound* wood.

5. Firm in texture; having a solid foundation; as, *sound* land (land not marshy or swampy).

6. Founded in truth or right; free from error; not fallacious or faulty; right; as, a *sound* lawyer; a *sound* thinker; *sound* argument or reasoning; *sound* principles.

7. Loyal; dependable; true; as, a *sound* friend; also, showing good judgment or good sense; as, *sound* advice.

8. Morally healthy, good, or honorable; honest; also, orthodox, as in religion, politics, theories, etc.

> Do not I know you a favorer
> Of this new sect? Ye are not *sound*. *Shak.*

9. Complete; thorough; as, a *sound* beating.

10. Undisturbed; profound; — applied to sleep.

11. Founded in law; good in law; legal; valid; not defective; as, a *sound* title to land.

12. *Cement Mfg.* Secure; stable; not liable to change in volume; — said of cement which contains no free lime or other ingredient which is unstable after the cement has set.

13. *Chess.* Admitting of no variation advantageous to the opposing side.

Syn. — Flawless, perfect, intact, whole; robust, sturdy; well-founded, stable, reliable.

Ant. — Defective, decayed, rotten, impaired; diseased, weakened; shaky, tottering.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

soundheaded	**soundheartedness**	**sound-sweet**
soundheadedness	**sound-minded**	**sound-winded**
soundhearted	**sound-sensed**	**sound-witted**

sound (sound), *v. t. & i.* To heal. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

sound, *n.* [ME. *sound*, *sund*, fr. AS. & ON. *sund*; akin to E. SWIM in water.] **1.** **a** *Obs.* An inlet of the ocean. **b** A long passage of water connecting two larger bodies but too wide and extensive to be termed a strait, as a passage connecting a sea or lake with the ocean or with another sea, or a channel passing between a mainland and an island; as, the *sound* between the Baltic and the North Sea.

2. The air bladder of a fish.

sound (sound; 111), *v.*; SOUND'ED; SOUND'ING. [OF. *sonder*, perh. of Teut. origin; cf. AS. *sundgyrd* a sounding rod, *sundline* a sounding line (see SOUND a body of water); or perh. fr. VL. *subundare* to submerge (see SUB-; UNDULATE).] *Transitive:* **1.** To measure the depth of; to fathom; esp., to find the depth of by a line and plummet. See ECHO SOUNDING.

2. To find, or try to find, the thoughts, motives, or the like, of (a person); to examine; try; probe.

> I was in jest,
> And by that offer meant to *sound* your breast. *Dryden.*

3. *Med.* **a** To explore or examine, as the bladder or urethra, with a sound. **b** *Rare.* To examine by auscultation or percussion.

4. To remove the sound, and other organs, from (fish).

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To ascertain the depth of water with a sounding line or other device.

2. To dive suddenly straight toward the bottom; — said of fish, whales, etc., esp. when hooked or harpooned.

Syn. — Plumb; scrutinize, test.

sound a line. *Whaling.* To carry down the towline of the boat when sounding; — said of a whale.

sound, *n.* [F. *sonde.* See SOUND to fathom.] **1.** Act of sounding, esp. with the lead; also, a sounding taken.

2. A sounding line, or sounding lead.

3. *Med.* Any elongated instrument or probe, usually metallic, by which cavities of the body are sounded or explored, esp. the bladder for stone, or the urethra for a stricture.

sound (sound; 111), *n.* [ME. *soun*, fr. OF. *son*, fr. L. *sonus*; akin to Skr. *svana* a sound, *svanati* it sounds, resounds, and to E. SWAN. Cf. ASSONANT, CONSONANT, RESONANT, SONATA, SONNET, SONOROUS.] **1.** The sensation of hearing; that which is heard; specif.: **a** *Psychophysics.* Sensation due to stimulation of the auditory nerves and auditory centers of the brain, usually by vibrations transmitted in a material medium, commonly air, affecting the organ of hearing (see EAR), esp. through the tympanic membrane, or sometimes by internal disturbances affecting the nerves or centers directly; as, the *sound* of thunder; the *sound* of a ringing in the ears; a hallucinatory *sound*. A musical sound, or tone, is due to regularly recurring vibrations, a noise to irregular or confused impulses. To be audible, vibrations must have a rate of at least 12–15 per second. Tones of musical instruments range from near this lower limit up to about 5,000 vibrations per second, and shrill tones of still higher pitch are audible up to about 20,000 vibrations per second (varying with the individual); beyond this upper limit physical vibrations are inaudible. See TONE, PITCH. **b** *Physics.* That form of vibrational energy which occasions the above sensation. It is usually transmitted to the ear by air. Sound is propagated by progressive longitudinal vibratory disturbances (***sound waves***) each including an area of condensation and rarefaction. The velocity of sound is the velocity of compressional waves in any medium; in dry air at a temperature of 32° F. the velocity is about 1,087 feet a second; in glass, 18,000 feet per second; in steel, 16,400; in water, 4,708 (at 8° C.). Sound waves may exhibit reflection, refraction, dispersion, and interference. The intensity of sound varies inversely as the square of the distance from the sounding body and directly as the square of the amplitude of the vibrations. It is also modified by the density or motion of the medium, and by the neighborhood of a sonorous body. There is no sound in an empty room.

2. A tone or noise of a special quality or expressive of a special feeling; as, a mournful *sound*; a *sound* of rejoicing. "Make of your truth neither boast nor *sound*." *Chaucer.*

3. **a** The mental impression conveyed by a certain sound or expression; the quality of evoking inferences in a hearer's mind; an attendant implication; import; portent; as, that confession has a suspicious *sound* to me; I don't like the *sound* of that vibration. **b** Meaning; significance; as, his words had no *sound* for me. *Obs.*

4. Rumor; report; tidings; as, the *sound* of your deeds has spread afar. *Archaic.*

5. Noise without meaning; mere noise.

> Sense and not *sound* . . . must be the principle. *Locke.*

6. Distance within which a certain noise may be heard; earshot; hearing; as, within *sound* of his voice.

7. *Phonet.* A speech sound.

Syn. — SOUND, NOISE. SOUND is the general term; NOISE, in present usage, suggests esp. meaningless, confused, or discordant sound.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

sound-absorbing	**sound-exulting**	**sound-producing**
sound-conducting	**sound-making**	**sound-stilling**

sound (sound), *v.* [ME. *sounen*, *sonen*, *sunen*, fr. OF *soner*, *suner* (F. *sonner*), fr. L. *sonare*; akin to L. *sonus* a sound. See SOUND a noise.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To make a noise or sound, as with the voice or with an instrument; to produce an audible effect; to make an impulse of the air affecting the organs of hearing. "First taught speaking trumpets how to *sound*." *Dryden.*

2. To be conveyed in sound; to be spread or published; to convey intelligence by sound.

> From you *sounded* out the word of the Lord. 1 *Thess.* i. 8.

3. To make or convey a certain impression, or to have a certain import, when heard; hence, to seem; to appear; as, this reproof *sounds* harsh; the story *sounds* false.

4. To resound; as, *sounding* to strains of soft music.

5. *Obs.* **a** To lead; tend, incline. **b** To mean; signify.

6. *Law.* To have, or tend in, its significance, import, nature, effect, or the like; — with *in*, and formerly *into*, *to*, *against*. *Obs.*, except as a legal term; as: **to sound in tort**, to have the nature or effect of tort; **to sound in folly**, to be or appear of a foolish nature; **to sound in damages**, to have the essential quality of damages (said of an action brought for damages only, as trespass, etc.).

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to sound, as a musical instrument; to play on; as, to *sound* a trumpet; to *sound* the tocsin is to give the alarm.

2. To cause to exist as a sound; as, to *sound* a blast on the trumpet; — also figuratively; as, to *sound* the note of spiritual conquest.

3. To speak; utter; express audibly. *Now Rare.*

> How dares thy . . . tongue *sound* this unpleasing news? *Shak.*

4. To order, indicate, or proclaim, by a sound or sounds; to give a signal for by a certain sound; as, to *sound* a retreat; to *sound* a parley; the clock *sounds* noon.

5. To celebrate or honor by or as by sounds; to proclaim; as, to *sound* the praises of a great deed or hero.

6. To examine the condition of (anything) by causing the same to emit sounds and noting their character; as, to *sound* a piece of timber; to *sound* the lungs.

7. To signify; import; denote. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

sound off. *Mil.* At a certain point in the ceremony of parade or guard mounting in the United States Army, to

play, usually marching in quick time from right to left of the line and back; — said of the band or field music. At evening parade the field music sounds retreat immediately after the band has sounded off, and the band follows with *The Star Spangled Banner* while the flag is lowered.

sound (sōōnd), *n. & v.* Var. of SWOON. *Now Dial.*

sound (sound), *adv.* Soundly.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are: **sound'-judg'ing, sound'-set', sound'-sleep'ing, sound'-stat'ed, sound'-think'ing.**

sound'a·ble (sounʹdȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.

sound'age (sounʹdĭj), *n.* Dues for soundings.

sound area. The area within which earth sounds are recognizable, without instrumental aid, at the time of an earthquake. It occupies the central part of the area.

sound as a roach. [Cf. F. *sain comme un gardon;* — from a belief that the fish is not subject to disease.] Perfectly sound.

sound'board' (sound'bōrd'; 181), *n.* **1. a** A thin resonant board, as the belly of a violin, usually of pine or spruce fir, so placed in an instrument as to reinforce its tones by sympathetic vibration. **b** The top board of a wind chest in an organ.
2. = SOUNDING BOARD **b.**

sound boarding. Boards to hold pugging in partitions or under floors to deaden sounds.

sound bone. That part of the backbone of a fish that lies next to the sound.

sound booth. = 1st BOOTH, 3 **a.**

sound bow (bō). The thick part of a bell against which the clapper strikes.

sound box. 1. That part of a phonograph which contains the mechanism reproducing the sound. Cf. PHONOGRAPH, 3.
2. *Music.* = RESONANCE BOX.

sound cage. = SOUND PERIMETER.

sound change. Phonetic change.

sound chest. *Music.* = RESONANCE BOX.

sound compensation. *Phonet.* Individual differences in the adjustments of the vocal organs for the same, or practically the same, sounds, due to differences in shape and size of the organs, etc.; — called also *compensatory change.*

sound director. An apparatus, as eight megaphones or a revolving megaphone, which concentrates and projects a different signal to each of the eight chief points of the compass. The signal heard most clearly by a passing vessel indicates the direction whence it comes.

sound'er (sounʹdĕr), *n.* [OF. *sundre, sonre,* of Teut. origin; cf. AS. *sunor.*] **a** *Obs.* A herd of wild swine. **b** *Pseudoarchaic.* A young wild boar. **c** *Oxf. E. D.* Erroneously, the lair of a wild boar.

sound'er (sounʹdĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which sounds; specif.: **a** One who takes soundings. **b** An electromagnetic instrument used in telegraphy in place of a register, the communications being interpreted from the clicking sounds emitted. See TELEGRAPH, *Illust.*
2. *Med.* A sound or probe.

sound figures. *Acous.* = SONOROUS FIGURES.

sound film. *Motion Pictures.* **a** A strip of film which carries a sound record. **b** A sound motion picture.

sound'ful (sound'fŏŏl; -fʼl), *adj.* Sounding. *Archaic.*

sound'-group', *n. Phonet.* A group of sounds forming one unit.

sound hole. *Music.* An opening in the belly or sound board in stringed instruments serving to increase its elasticity for sympathetic vibration.

sound'ing, *adj.* Making or emitting sound; hence, resonant; sonorous; high-sounding. — **sound'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **sound'ing·ness,** *n.*

sound'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SOUND. Hence: *n.*
1. Act of one that sounds (in any of the senses of the several verbs).
2. [From SOUND to fathom.] *Naut.* **a** Measurement by sounding; also, the depth so ascertained. See ECHO SOUNDING. **b** *pl.* Any place or part of the ocean, or other water, where a hand sounding line will reach the bottom.
3. *Meteorol.* The act of measuring the condition of the atmosphere at various heights.
— *in, or on, soundings. Naut.* In water not too deep to be fathomed by a hand sounding line; hence, often, near the coast. — *out of, or off, soundings. Naut.* In water too deep to be fathomed by a hand sounding line; hence, in a situation beyond one's resources; beyond one's depth. — *to take soundings.* To find the depth, as with a sounding line; hence, figuratively, to investigate quietly to find out how matters stand.

-sound'ing. A combining form of the adjective *sounding,* used freely with adjectives or adverbs, as *clear, deep, evil, loud, well.*

sounding arrow. = WHISTLING ARROW.

sounding balloon. *Meteorol.* See BALLOON, *n.,* 2.

sounding board. a *Music.* = SOUNDBOARD, 1. **b** A board or structure placed behind or over a pulpit or rostrum to give distinctness to a speaker's voice; hence, figuratively, a device or agency which gives greater force, volume, scope, etc., to one's opinions or utterances. **c** *pl.* = SOUND BOARDING.

sounding bottle. *Naut.* A vessel with nonreturn valves, used on a deep-sea sounding line to bring up water from near the bottom.

sounding lead (lĕd). The plummet at the end of a sounding line.

sounding line. *Naut.* A line, wire, or cord, weighted at one end, used in sounding. For sounding by hand it is divided into *marks* and *deeps.* The *marks* are at 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, and 25 fathoms from the weight, and are designated by bits of leather, cloth, or the like. The depths at the other fathoms are not marked, and are called *deeps.* The leadsman calls out the depths as *by the deep,* so many, and *by the mark,* so many. For accurate sounding in surveys, special lines, marked at every foot, are used. Called also, *lead line.*

sounding machine. *Naut.* A machine having a reel of wire and attachments for taking soundings.

sounding post. = SOUND POST.

sounding stop. *Music.* A speaking stop. See STOP; 18 **d.**

sounding tube. A glass tube, open at the bottom, lowered to record water pressure, and hence depth, as shown by the point reached within it by the water.

Sound Lens. *w* Watch; *l* Lens; *e* Ear.

sound knot. In timber, a knot which is as hard as the surrounding wood and is so solid that it will retain its place in the piece.

sound law. = PHONETIC LAW.

sound lens. *Acous.* A lens for bringing sound waves to a focus. Such lenses often have walls of collodion film and are filled with some heavy gas which retards and consequently refracts sound waves.

sound'less (sound'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Unfathomable. *Rare.*

sound'less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **sound'less·ly,** *adv.* — **sound'less·ness,** *n.*

sound line. The line fastened to a harpoon, carried down by a whale when sounding.

sound'ly, *adv.* In a sound manner; as, **a** *Archaic.* Securely; in safety. **b** Healthily. **c** Deeply; profoundly. **d** Thoroughly. **e** Violently; severely. **f** In an orthodox manner; incorrectly. **g** With good sense or judgment.

sound money. *Econ.* Money not liable to sudden appreciation or depreciation in value; stable money; — often used specif. in the United States to denote a currency based on or redeemable in gold. Cf. SOFT MONEY, PAPER MONEY.

sound motion picture. A motion picture with synchronized sound effects, such as spoken words, music, noise, etc. recorded either on the same film or on a separate film, or on a phonographic disk.

sound'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being sound. **Syn.** — Strength, solidity, healthiness, sanity; truth, integrity, rectitude. **Ant.** — Rottenness, corruption, decay; weakness, instability.

sound'-on-disk', *n. Motion Pictures.* A disk phonograph record to be played in synchronism with a projected motion picture.

sound'-on-film', *n. Motion Pictures.* = SOUND FILM **a.**

sound on the goose. Orthodox in sentiment; holding to party opinions. *Slang. Lowell.*

sound pendulum. *Acous.* An apparatus for regulating the intensity of sound. It consists of a pendulum tipped with a hard rubber ball which strikes against a block when the pendulum is released, the intensity of the sound produced being calculated from the length of the arc through which the pendulum falls.

sound perimeter. *Psychol.* An apparatus for testing ability to localize sounds, consisting of a skeleton sphere with arrangements for producing a sound at any part of its surface.

sound picture. A sound motion picture.

sound post. *Music.* A small post, in a viol instrument, set nearly under the bridge as a support and as a transmitter of vibrations to the back.

sound projector. *Motion Pictures.* A projector equipped to project pictures synchronously with a sound record.

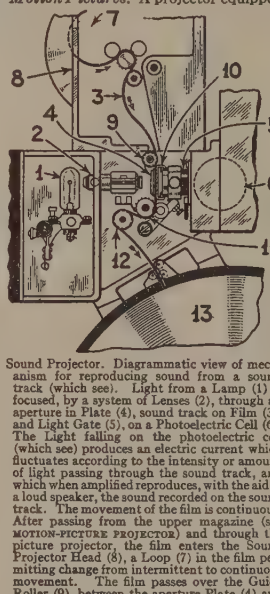

Sound Projector. Diagrammatic view of mechanism for reproducing sound from a sound track (which see). Light from a Lamp (1) is focused, by a system of Lenses (2), through an aperture in Plate (4), sound track on Film (3), and Light Gate (5), on a Photoelectric Cell (6). The Light falling on the photoelectric cell (which see) produces an electric current which fluctuates according to the intensity or amount of light passing through the sound track, and which when amplified reproduces, with the aid of a loud speaker, the sound recorded on the sound track. The movement of the film is continuous. After passing from the upper magazine (see MOTION-PICTURE PROJECTOR) and through the picture projector, the film enters the Sound Projector Head (8), a Loop (7) in the film permitting change from intermittent to continuous movement. The film passes over the Guide Roller (9), between the aperture Plate (4) and a Tension, or Pressure, Pad (10), to a Sprocket (11) and Guide Roller (12), and finally to the Lower Film Magazine (13).

sound'proof' (sound'prōōfʼ; 66), *adj.* Impervious to sound.

sound'proof', *v. t.* To make soundproof; to insulate so as to obstruct the passage of sound, as floors and partitions. — **sound'-proof'ing,** *n.*

sound ranging. *Mil.* The location of and determination of range to enemy batteries from the sound of their guns.

sound screen. *Motion Pictures.* A screen made for the projection of motion pictures with sound accompaniment, commonly made of a porous material to facilitate the transmission of sound from a loud speaker placed behind it.

sound shadow. The region of silence behind a screen opaque to sound waves.

sound shifting. = SHIFT, *n.,* 18.

sound stage. *Motion Pictures.* A room having acoustic character suitable for making sound motion pictures.

sound track. *Motion Pictures.* The area on a motion-picture film allotted for the photographic sound record.

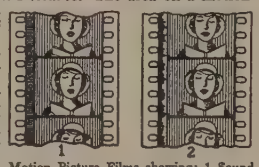

Motion Picture Films showing: 1 Sound Track of Constant Width and Variable Density; 2 Sound Track of Constant Density and Variable Width.

sound wave. 1. *Acoustics.* See 6th SOUND 1 **b.**
2. *Physics. pl.* Compression or longitudinal waves in any material medium, regardless of whether they have any connection with sound.

sound wormy. A grade of lumber, esp. of chestnut and oak, that contains many small worm holes.

soune. Var. of SOON, SOUND, SUN, SWOON. *Obs.*

soup (sōōp). **n.** [F. *soupe,* of Teut. origin. See 1st SUP.] **1. a** The well-seasoned broth of meat or vegetable or both, served clear, with pieces of the original food, or with additions such as barley or noodles; also, a thin purée. **b** Well-seasoned milk or thin cream sauce mixed with a purée of vegetables, shellfish, or the like.
2. Anything having the consistency of soup; as: **a** A thin solution of pyroxylin containing pigments, used in making artificial leather. **b** *Burglars' Cant.* Nitroglycerin, esp. as used by safeblowers.
3. *Racing Slang.* Any material injected into a horse with a view to changing its speed or temperament.
— *in the soup.* In a predicament; in trouble. *Slang.*

soup, *v. t.* To feed with soup. *Colloq.*

soup. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SOP.

soup (sōōp). Var. of SEP, SWOOP. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

soup'-and-fish', *n.* Formal evening dress. — **soup'-and-fish',** *adj. Both Slang.*

soup'bone' (sōōp'bōnʼ), *n.* **a** A shin, knuckle, or other bone suitable for making soup stock. **b** *Slang, U. S.* A baseball pitcher's pitching arm.

soup'çon' (sōōp'sôNʼ), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *sospeçon,* fr. LL., *suspectio.* See SUSPICION.] A suspicion; a suggestion; hence, a very small portion; a taste; as, coffee with a *soupçon* of brandy; a *soupçon* of coquetry.

soup cup. See CUP, *n.,* 1.

soup'er (sōōp'ĕr), *n.* One who takes or distributes soup; — used of one who gives relief as a proselytizing measure, or of one who takes such relief.

soup'er. Var. of SUPPER. *Obs.*

soup'-fin' shark. Any of various sharks whose fins, when boiled, form gelatin used by the Chinese in making soup; esp., on the coast of California *Galeorhinus* (syn. *Galeus*) *zyopterus.*

soup house. A soup kitchen.

soup kitchen. a A charitable establishment supplying soup, bread, etc. to the destitute. **b** *Mil. Slang.* A rolling kitchen.

sou'ple (sōōp'ʼl; sōōp'ʼl), *adj.* [Var. of SUPPLE.] Supple. *New Scot. & Dial. Eng.,* exc., *Textiles,* partly degummed; soupled; — designating a quality of silk either in the yarn or the finished fabric. — *n.* Souple silk.

sou'ple, *v. t.;* -PLED (-ʼld); -PLING (-lĭng). To supple. *New Dial.,* exc. *Silk Mfg.* To degum (silk) partly in order to render it firmer and less lustrous.

sou'ple (sōōʼp'l; swĭpʼʼl). Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir. var. of SWIPLE.

soup'less (sōōp'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* See -LESS.

soup'like' (-lĭk), *adj.* See -LIKE.

soup'-mea'gre, *n.* A kind of thin, watery soup. *Obs.*

soup plate. A deep plate, often with an extended edge, for serving soup at table.

soup shop. a A soup kitchen. **b** *Thieves' Cant.* A fence where thieves dispose of gold and silver plate.

soup'spoon' (sōōp'spōōnʼ), *n.* A spoon for use with soup.

soup stock. = 1st STOCK, 12.

soup'y (sōōp'ĭ), *adj.;* SOUP'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SOUP'I·EST. Resembling soup; souplike.

sour (sour), *adj.;* SOUR'ER (-ĕr); SOUR'EST. [ME. *sour, sur,* fr. AS. *sūr;* akin to D. *zuur,* G. *sauer,* OHG. *sūr,* ON. *sūrr,* Sw. *sur,* Dan. *suur,* Lith. *suras* salt, OSlav. *syrŭ* moist, raw. Cf. SORREL, plant.] **1.** Having an acid or tart taste, like vinegar and the juices of most unripe fruits; acid; tart; as, *sour* apples, grapes; *sour* wine.
2 Changed, as by fermentation, so as to be acid, rancid, or musty; as, *sour* milk, butter; also, of or pertaining to fermentation; as, the *sour* process for manufacturing starch from wheat.
3. Having a vapor, emanation, or odor suggesting something acid or rancid; as, a *sour,* swampy region.
A dense drift of dead nettles, their *sour* odor haunting the air. *Walter de la Mare.*
4. Hence, distasteful; unpleasant; of persons, cross; crabbed; morose; as, a *sour* old man; also, expressive of such qualities; as, a *sour* reply. "A *sour* countenance." *Swift.*
5. Afflictive; painful; bitter. "*Sour* adversity." *Shak.*
6. Cold and wet; as, a *sour* day.
7. Acid in reaction, usually needing drainage as well as liming; — said of soils.
8. Coarse; — said of grass, and of animals. *Dial. Eng.*
9. Of gasoline, naphtha, etc., containing sulphur compounds, as shown by a dark color in the doctor test. See DOCTOR TEST.
10. Not of the right quality, purity, or key; flat or sharp, or otherwise disagreeable in effect; — said of a musical note, composition, or performance. *Colloq.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

sour-blooded	**sour-headed**	**sour-tasted**
sour-breathed	**sourhearted**	**sour-tasting**
sour-complexioned	**sour-looked**	**sour-tempered**
sour-eyed	**sour-looking**	**sour-tongued**
sour-faced	**sour-natured**	**sour-visaged**
sour-featured	**sour-smelling**	

Syn. — SOUR, TART, ACID, ACRID, ASTRINGENT, BITTER are here compared esp. in their figurative senses. SOUR applies esp. to that which is crabbed or morose; TART suggests pungency or sharpness; that which is ACID is biting or caustic; as, "He [Swift] had a countenance *sour* and severe" (*Johnson*); "a *sour,* malignant, envious disposition" (*Burke*); "when there is as much *sour* as sweet in a compliment" (*Sterne*); "*tart* Aristophanes" (*B. Jonson*); "A *tart* temper never mellows with age" (*Irving*); "I thought I might venture to say that her mother must be very old; she interrupted me *tartly,* and said, no, her mother had been married extremely young" (*Walpole*); "his [Thoreau's] almost *acid* sharpness of insight" (*Stevenson*); an *acid* sarcasm. That is ACRID which is harsh or irritating; ASTRINGENT connotes sternness or austerity; that is BITTER which is (esp.) grievous, virulent, or cutting; as, "temper, scorn, disgust, all the more *acrid* feelings" (*Stevenson*); "an *acrid,* choleric man" (*Carlyle*); *astringent* virtue; "an exceeding *bitter* cry" (*Gen.* xxvii. 34); "*Bitter* expressions, *bitter* curses, a *bitter* fate, are terms well and strongly understood by all" (*Burke*); "'Tis *bitter* cold" (*Shak.*). Cf. PUNGENT, MORDANT, ACRIMONY.
Ant. — Sweet, saccharine, sugary, honeyed.

sour (sour), *n.* **1.** A sour or acid substance; figuratively, that which is disagreeable or distasteful; as, the sweet and *sour* of life.
2. a Specif., a mildly acid solution, as dilute hydrochloric acid or sodium bisulphite, used to neutralize alkali, in the process of bleaching. **b** An acid beverage, as whisky with a mixture of lemon or lime juice; as, a whisky *sour.*
3. A souring, or treatment, as of cloth, with acid.
4. *Usually pl.* Food products which have spoiled in the process of manufacture. *Trade Cant.*

sour, *v.;* SOURED (sourd); SOUR'ING. [AS. *sūrian* to sour, to become sour.] *Intransitive:* To become sour; specif.: **a** To become acid by or as by fermentation; also, to spoil or become putrid, as ham. **b** To become crabbed or morose; as, a kind temper sometimes *sours* in adversity. **c** To become cold, wet, or unproductive, as soil.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to become sour; to make sour; specif.: **a** To make acid, esp. by or as by fermentation; as, hot weather *sours* milk. **b** To make unhappy or discontented. "To *sour* your happiness." *Shak.* **c** To cause to seem or become morose, harsh, or unkindly.
Pride had not *sour'd* nor wrath debased my heart. *Harte.*
d To make cold, wet, or acid, or, hence, unfertile; as, certain grasses *sour* land.
2. To macerate, and render fit for plaster or mortar; — said of lime.
3. *Bleaching, etc.* To treat with a sour. See SOUR, *n.,* 2 **a.**
Syn. — Acidify; embitter. **Ant.** — See SWEETEN.

sour on. To conceive a dislike or distaste for.

sour (sour), *adv.* Sourly; acidly; bitterly; morosely.

sour. Var. of SORE. *Obs.*

sour'bel'ly (sourʼbĕl'ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -BELLIES (-ĭz). A morose or grumpy person. *Jocular.*

sour'ber'ry (sourʼbĕr'ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -BERRIES (-ĭz). The small cranberry. See CRANBERRY, 2.

sour'bread' (*Scot.* sōōr'brĕd'), *n.* **1.** Formerly, leavened bread.
2. A sour leavened oatcake made usually at Christmas. *Scot.*
sour'bush' (sour'bŏŏsh'), *n.* **a** The French mulberry *Callicarpa americana.* **b** *Bahama I.* The wild tobacco *Pluchea odorata.*
source (sōrs; 181), *n.* [ME. *sours*, fr. OF. *sourse* (F. *source*), fr. OF. *sourdre, sordre,* to spring forth or up (past part. *sors*), F. *sourdre*, fr. L. *surgere* to lift or raise up, to spring up. See SURGE; cf. RESOURCE, SOUSE to plunge or swoop.] **1.** Act of rising; an ascent. *Obs.*
2. The rising from the ground, or beginning, of a stream of water or the like; a spring, a fountain.
3. That from which anything comes forth, regarded as its cause or origin; the first cause; the beginning; origin.
This *source* of ideas every man has wholly in himself. *Locke.*
4. One who or that which supplies information; specif., a document or book presenting evidence as to facts or events; as, it is better to rely on primary than secondary *sources.*
5. The individual, company, or corporation initiating a payment, as of dividends, interest, etc.; as, a tax paid at the *source.*
6. *Hydrodyn.* A singular point *a* in the two dimensional irrotational flow of a fluid such that the velocity potential at any point whose affix is *z* is $\frac{\mu \log (z-a)}{2\pi}$ where μ is a positive real constant called the ***strength*** of the source. When μ is a negative real constant the singular point is called a ***sink.***
Syn. — Beginning, fountainhead, wellspring, root.
Ant. — End, finish, outcome, conclusion.
source (sōrs; 181), *v. i.* To rise; to take origin. *Obs.*
source book. A fundamental document or record, as of history, literature, art, or religion, upon which subsequent writings, compositions, opinions, beliefs, or practices are based; also, a collection of such documents.
sour cherry. *Hort.* The cherry *Prunus cerasus* or any of its cultivated varieties (see AMARELLE and MORELLO); — distinguished from *sweet cherry.* See MONTMORENCY, EARLY RICHMOND.
sour clover. The bitter clover. *Western U. S.*
sourd (sōōrd), *v. i.* [F. *sourdre.* See SOURCE.] To have origin or source; to rise; spring. *Obs.*
sour-dine' (sōōr-dēn'), *n.* [F. See SORDINE.] **1.** One of several obsolete musical instruments distinguished by their low or soft tone. Specif.: **a** A trumpet used in giving soldiers the signal to march. **b** A kind of spinet.
2. A mute. Specif.: **a** A trumpet mute; a sordine.
Death trumpets creak in such a note,
And 't is the *sourdine* in their throat. *Marvell.*
b A harmonium mute.
3. *Teleg., etc.* A silencer.
sour-dine', *adj.* Of or pertaining to a sourdine or sordine; hence, muted; subdued.
sour dock. The common sorrel.
sour'dook' (sōōr'dōōk'), *n.* Buttermilk. *Scot.*
sour dough (sour). A leaven consisting of dough in which both alcoholic and lactic fermentation is active.
sour'dough' (sour'dō'), *n.* A man living in the open, esp. a prospector in Alaska or Canada; — so called from the *sour dough* carried in a lump and used in making bread while camping. *Northwestern U. S., Canada, and Alaska.*
soured (sourd), *past tense & past part.* of SOUR. Specif.: *adj.* Made acid, or sour; also, embittered. — **soured'-ness,** *n.*
sour'en (sōōr'ĕn), *v. i.* To turn sour or bad. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
sour'er (sour'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which sours; specif., a supervisor of souring; a souring-machine minder; a washer who sours yarn in a solution.
sour gourd. **a** The acid fruit of the cream-of-tartar tree (*Adansonia gregorii*) of Australia; also, the tree itself. **b** Sometimes, the baobab.
sour grapes. Things which persons affect to despise because they cannot possess them; — in allusion to Aesop's fable of the fox and the grapes.
sour grass. **a** The common sorrel. **b** An American plant (*Xerophyllum tenax*) having stiff, grasslike foliage. **c** Either of the tropical grasses *Paspalum conjugatum* and *Tricholaena insularis,* the leaves of which are too sour for cattle to eat.
sour gum. **a** Any of several trees of the genus *Nyssa,* as the black gum and the tupelo gum. **b** = SORREL TREE **a.**
sour humus. Humus harmful to plant growth on account of the presence of humic or similar acids.
sour'ing (sour'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SOUR. Specif., *n.* **1.** Act of one that sours (in the various senses of the verbs); as, the *souring* of milk; also, that which causes sourness.
2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** Vinegar. **b** Any sour apple. **c** Leaven.
3. *Bleaching.* Treatment in a bath of dilute acid; also, a preparation used in this treatment.
sour'jack' (sour'jăk'), *n.* Jack (the fruit).
sour leaf. Also **sour leek.** The sheep sorrel.
sour'ling (sour'lĭng), *n.* One of sour disposition. *Rare.*
sour'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a sour manner; esp., disagreeably.
sour'ness, *n.* [AS. *sūrness.*] The quality or state of being sour; acidity; also, disagreeableness; moroseness.
sou'rock (sōō'rŭk), *n.* [Gael. *sūrag.*] Sorrel. *Scot. & Ir.*
sour orange. The bitter orange.
sour plum. = EMU APPLE **a.**
sour rot. *Plant Pathol.* A soft, slimy, watery decay of citrus fruits caused by the fungus *Oöspora citri-aurantii.*
sour'-sap' dis-ease'. Winterkilling of fruit trees in which there is a stagnation and fermentation of sap at the time uninjured trees are starting growth.
sour scab. = CITRUS SCAB.
sour'sop' (sour'sŏp'), *n.* [See SOUR; 1st SOP. Cf. SWEETSOP.] A small tropical American tree (*Annona muricata*); also, its large, succulent, somewhat pear-shaped fruit which has short fleshy spines and a slightly acid, fibrous pulp. Cf. SWEETSOP.
sour'-sweet' (66), *adj.* Sweet intermixed with, or having an aftertaste of, sour. — **sour'-sweet'**, *n.*
sour'top' (sour'tŏp'), *n.* The Canada blueberry.
sour tree. = SORREL TREE **a.**
sour trefoil. Also **sour trifoly.** The wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella.*
sour tupelo. The Ogeechee lime.
sour'weed' (sour'wēd'), *n.* The sheep sorrel.
sour winter grape. The chicken grape.
sour'y (sour'ĭ), *adj.* Sourish. *Rare.*
sous (sōō; *formerly* sous), *n.*, *pl.* of SOU.

sous, souse (sous), *n.* [OF. *sous*, pl.] **1.** A sou; a halfpenny. *Obs.*
2. *Archery.* Formerly, the outermost target ring, a hit in which entitled the archer to receive a sou or farthing; now, the petticoat. *Rare.*
sous- (sōō-). [F.] A prefix equivalent to *under-, sub-;* — used chiefly in titles, as in **sous'-lieu-ten'ant, sous'-pre'fect.**
sou'sa-phone (sōō'sȧ-fōn), *n.* [After J. P. *Sousa,* Am. bandmaster, its originator + *-phone.*] *Music.* A large circular tuba with a flaring bell facing toward the front. — **sou'sa-phon'ist** (-fōn'ĭst), *n.*
souse (sous), *n.* Also **souce, sowce, sowse.** [OF. *sous, souz, solz,* of G. origin; cf. OHG. *sulz, sulza,* G. *sülze;* akin to E. SALT.]
1. Something steeped in pickle (now usually vinegar), as fish or pigs' feet.
2. = 3d PICKLE, 1 **a.**
3. The ear; esp., a hog's ear. *Now Dial. & Humorous.*
4. Act of sousing; a plunging into, or drenching with, water or other liquid; a wetting or steeping.
5. A habitual drunkard; also, a *jag. Slang, U. S.*

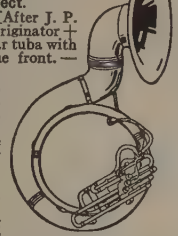
Sousaphone.

souse, *v.;* SOUSED (soust); SOUS'ING (sous'ĭng). [Cf. OF. *soucier.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To steep in pickle; to pickle.
2. To plunge or immerse in water or any liquid.
They *soused* me over head and ears in water. *Addison.*
3. To drench, as by an immersion; figuratively, to cover completely; as, we *soused* the trenches with gas.
4. To pour (water or other liquid) on; as, to *souse* water on the fire.
5. To drink to excess; to cause to become intoxicated. *Slang, U. S.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be or become drenched in water; to soak in water.
2. To wash or bathe.
She heard him *sousing* heartily in cold water. *D. H. Lawrence.*
3. To drink habitually and to excess. *Slang, U. S.*
Syn. — Douse, duck, plunge; immerse; submerge. Cf. DIP.
souse (sous), *adv.* With a sudden splash or plunge.
souse, *n.* [ME. *sours.* See SOURCE.] *Falconry.* **a** Act of rising in flight, as a bird; — esp. in the phrase *at* (*the*) *souse.* **b** Act of sousing, or swooping; a swoop, as of a hawk on its quarry.
souse, *v. i.* [From SOUSE a swoop.] To swoop or plunge; as a bird on its prey; hence, to attack fiercely and suddenly, also, *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.,* to fall heavily (cf. 1st SOSS). — *v. t.* To pounce or swoop down on; hence, to strike suddenly and violently; to thump; cuff. *Archaic & Dial.*
souse, *adv.* [From SOUSE swoop.] With a sudden swoop or impact; suddenly; also, *Chiefly Dial.,* heavily; clumsily.
souse (sous), *n.* [AF. Cf. SOURCE.] A prop.
souse, *n.* [Prob. imitative. Cf. 1st SOSS.] A blow; a thwack; also, a heavy fall. *Now Dial.*
‖**sous'-on-ten'du'** (sōō'-zăn'tăn'dü'), *n.* [F.] Something implied, understood, or insinuated; something subtly suggested but not openly expressed.
souser (sous'ĕr), *n.* [From 2d SOUSE.] A drenching. *Dial. Eng.*
souse'wife' (sous'wīf'), *n.* A woman who makes or sells souse. *Obs.*
sou'-south'er-ly (sou'sŭth'ĕr-lĭ), *n.* The old squaw (duck). *Local, U. S.*
‖**sou'tache'** (sōō'tȧsh'), *n.* [F.] A kind of trimming or embroidery braid, made of silk, wool, cotton, or tinsel, in varying widths; — called also *Russia* or *Russian braid.*
sou'tage (sou'tĭj), *n.* Coarse packing cloth or canvas; bagging. *Obs.*
sou-tane' (sōō-tăn'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *sottana,* fr. *sotto* under, fr. L. *subtus* below, beneath, fr. *sub* under. See SUB-.] The style of cassock worn by Roman Catholic priests; — so distinguished esp. in England. Cf. CASSOCK, *n.*, 2 **a.**
sou'ter (sōō'tĕr), *n.* Also **sou'tar** (-tĕr). [AS. *sūtere,* fr. L. *sutor,* fr. *suere* to sew.] **1.** A shoemaker; cobbler. *Now Scot. & N. of Eng.*
2. See CHECKERS, *n.*
sou'ter-ly, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or suggesting, a cobbler or cobblers; hence, vulgar; low. *Obs.*
sou'ter-rain (sōō'tĕ-rān), *n.* [F.] An underground passage or chamber.
sou'ter's clod (sōō'tĕrz). A roll of coarse bread. *Scot.*
south (south; *see note below*), *n.* [ME. *south, suth,* fr. AS. *sūth,* for *sunth;* akin to D. *zuid,* OHG. *sund,* G. *süd, süden,* ON. *suthr, sunnr,* Dan. *syd, sönden,* Sw. *syd, söder, sunnan,* and to E. SUN.] **1.** The cardinal point directly opposite the north; the direction to the back of a person facing the north star.
2. A country or region situated relatively farther to the south than another; the southern section of a country.
3. [*cap.*] That part of the United States south of Mason and Dixon's line, the Ohio River, and the southern boundaries of Missouri and Kansas. In the Civil War period Missouri, a slave State, was usually thought of as a part of the South. Cf. SLAVE STATES, BORDER STATE, SOLID SOUTH.
4. By extension, the people, collectively, inhabiting a southern country, region, or district.
5. The south wind. *Now Poetic.*
☞ The pron. sou, chiefly nautical, is a recognized colloquialism in compounds, as *southeast, southwest,* etc.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
south-blowing, south-borne, south-facing.
south, *adj.* **1.** Situated at the south, or in a southern direction; proceeding, as a ship, toward the south, or coming, as the wind, from the south; southern; as, the *south* pole; also, of, pertaining to, or indigenous in, the south.
2. [*cap.*] Designating the southern division or part of a country or race, or the more southerly of two places or regions bearing the same name; as, *South* Dakota.
south (south), *adv.* **1.** To or toward, or in, the southward.
2. From the south; as, the wind blows *south. Rare. Bacon.*
south (south; *cf.* MOUTH, *v.*), *v. i.;* SOUTHED (southd); SOUTH'ING. **1.** To turn or move toward the south.
2. *Astron.* To come to the meridian; to cross the north-and-south line; — said chiefly of the moon.
south. Var. of SOUGH, *v. t.*
South Africa Act. See UNION, 3; ACT OF UNION.
South African, *adj.* Of or pertaining to southern Africa, esp. to the Union of South Africa. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of South Africa; esp., an Afrikander.
South African Dutch. The Dutch dialect of South Africa. See AFRIKAANS.
South African party. *Politics.* A progressive political party of the Union of South Africa, formed (1911) out of the Afrikander Bond and other elements and including the greater number of English-speaking citizens.
South African prune. = WILD PRUNE.
South African ruby. = CAPE RUBY.
South African War. = BOER WAR. See WAR, *Table.*
South African yellowwood. A South African timber tree (*Podocarpus elongatus*); also, its hard yellow wood.
South American, *adj.* Of or pertaining to South America or its people. — *n.* An inhabitant of South America.
South American kino. See 1st KINO **a.**
South American tulipwood. = TULIPWOOD, 2 **a.**
South American walnut. The conacaste.
South Arabic, *adj. & n.* See SEMITIC LANGUAGES, *Table.*
south'ard (south'ĕrd; sŭth'ĕrd), *adv.* Southward.
South Atlantic States. See ATLANTIC STATES.
south'bound' (south'bound'), *adj.* Going, or prepared to go, south.
South Britain. England and Wales, or that part of Great Britain lying south of Scotland; — sometimes popularly so called. Cf. NORTH BRITAIN.
south by east. *Navig. & Surv.* One point, or 11° 15′, east of due south; S. 11° 15′ E. See COMPASS CARD.
south by west. *Navig. & Surv.* One point, or 11° 15′, west of due south; S. 11° 15′ W. See COMPASS CARD.
South Car'o-lin'i-an (kăr'ō-lĭn'ĭ-ăn), *n.* A native or inhabitant of South Carolina. — **South Car'o-lin'i-an,** *adj.*
South Central States. The States of the south central part of the United States in the lower Mississippi Valley and east of the Rio Grande. They are divided by the U. S. Census Bureau into two geographic divisions: ***East South Central States*** (Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi) and ***West South Central States*** (Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas).
South-cot'ti-an (south-kŏt'ĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* **A** follower of Joanna Southcott (1750–1814), an Englishwoman who claimed to be the bride of Christ and, in the last year of her life, prophesied that she would give birth to another Messiah. — **South-cot'ti-an,** *adj.*
South Da-ko'tan (dȧ-kō'tăn), *n.* A native or inhabitant of South Dakota. — **South Da-ko'tan,** *adj.*
South Devon. **a** A local breed of dairy cattle of large size and pale-yellowish color originating in, and chiefly raised in, southern Devonshire, England. **b** An English breed of long-wool sheep similar to the Lincoln.
South'down' (south'doun'), *adj.* Pert. to South Downs, a range of pasture hills south of the Thames, England.
South'down', *n.* An important English breed of small short-wooled hornless sheep producing superior mutton. The fleece is fine, close, and white.
south'east' (south'ēst'), *adv.* [AS. *sūthēast.*] Toward, or from, the southeast.
south'east', *n.* The point of the horizon between, and equally distant from, the south and the east; also, a part or region relatively southeast.
south'east' (south'ēst'; 66: *see* SOUTH, *n.*), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, situated or proceeding toward, or coming from, the southeast.
southeast by east. *Navig. & Surv.* One point, or 11° 15′, east of due southeast; S. 56° 15′ E. See COMPASS CARD.
southeast by south. *Navig. & Surv.* One point, or 11° 15′, south of due southeast; S. 33° 45′ E. See COMPASS CARD.
south'east'er (-ēs'tĕr; *see* SOUTH, *n.*), *n.* A storm, strong wind, or gale coming from the southeast.
south'east'er-ly, *adj.* Proceeding toward, or coming from, the southeast. — **south'east'er-ly,** *adv.*
south'east'ern (south'ēs'tĕrn; *see* SOUTH, *n.*), *adj.* Southeast.
south'east'ern-most' (-mōst'), *adj.* Farthest away in a southeastern direction.
south'east'ward (-ēst'wĕrd), **-wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* Toward the southeast; in a southeast direction. — *adj.* Situated in or toward the southeast. — *n.* The southeast.
south'east'ward-ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Situated or leading toward the southeast; blowing from the southeast. — *adv.* Southeastward.
south'er (south'ĕr), *n.* A wind, gale, or storm from the south.
south'er, *v. i.* To south. *Rare.*
south'er, *adj.* Southerly. *Obs.*
sou'ther (sō'thĕr). Dial. var. of SOLDER.
south'er-land (sŭth'ĕr-lȧnd), *n.* Also **south'er-ly** (-lĭ). The old squaw (duck). *Local, U. S.*
south'er-ly (sŭth'ĕr-lĭ; *formerly also* south'-), *adj.* Southern. — **south'er-ly,** *adv.* — **south'er-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs; 119), *n.*
south'er-most (-mōst), *adj.* Southernmost.
south'ern (sŭth'ĕrn; *obs. or archaic* south'ĕrn), *adj.;* SOUTH'ERN-ER (-ĕr-nĕr); SOUTH'ERN-EST. [AS. *sūtherne.* See SOUTH.] **1.** Of or pert. to, or situated in or toward, the south; proceeding from or toward the south; facing southward.
2. Produced in, belonging to, or characteristic of, a specific region, country, or district of the south; as, *southern* dress, fruit, hospitality.
3. Specif. [*cap.*], of or pertaining to the South, or the Southern States. *U. S.*
☞ For some *southern* phrases, see the second element.
south'ern, *adv.* Southerly; southward.
south'ern (sŭth'ĕrn), *v. i.* To south. *Rare.*
south'ern, *n.* Southerner; a native or inhabitant of the South.
southern buckthorn. A shrub or small tree (*Bumelia lycioides*) of the southeastern United States, with milky sap and dense clusters of small flowers.
Southern Buddhism. Hinayana. See BUDDHISM.
southern canary grass. An annual grass (*Phalaris caroliniana*) with dense oblong panicles, found in the southern United States.
southern cattle fever. = TEXAS FEVER.
Southern Chariot. = SOUTHERN CROSS **a.**
Southern Confederacy. *Amer. Hist.* The Confederate States of America.
Southern Cross. **a** Four bright stars in the Southern Hemisphere, situated as if at the extremities of a Latin cross; also, the constellation (between Centaurus and Musca) of which the four stars above are the brightest; — called also *Crux.* **b** The battle flag of the Confederate States of America. See STARS AND BARS.
Southern Crown. = CORONA AUSTRALIS.
southern cypress. The bald cypress.

sour'cake' (sour'-; sōōr'-), *n.* = SOURBREAD, 2. *Dial. Eng.*
source'ful, *adj.* See -FUL. — **source'ful-ness,** *n.*
source'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
sour'crout' (sour'krout'), *n.* = SAUERKRAUT.
sourd. Soured. *Ref. Sp.*
sour'de-line' (sōōr'dē-lĭn'), *n.* = SORDELLINA. [To arise. *Obs.*]
sour'dre, *v. i.* [OF. See SOURCE.]
sour'ish, *adj.* See -ISH. — **sour'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **sour'ish-ness,** *n.*
sours. † SOURCE.
sour'wood' (sour'wŏōd'), *n.* = SORREL TREE **a.**
sous'lik, *n.* [F.] = SUSLIK.
sou'sou (sōō'sōō). Rare var. of SUSU.
sousf. Soused. *Ref. Sp.*
south. † SOOTH, SOOTHE.
southe. † SOOTH.
southerly buster. See NORTHERLIER **a.**

Southern dialect. Any, or all collectively, of the local dialects of English spoken in the South of England or in the southern United States.

Southern English. 1. The form of English spoken in the South of England; specif., the form of English spoken by educated people native to, or educated in, the South of England, and by many educated people in other parts of the British Empire. See *Pron.*, §§ 4–6.
2. The form of English spoken in the southern United States. See *Pron.*, §§ 4–6.

south'ern·er (sŭth'ĕr·nĕr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the south, esp. [*cap.*] of the southern part of the United States.

southern fever. = TEXAS FEVER.

Southern Fish. = PISCIS AUSTRALIS.

southern flounder. A flounder (*Paralichthys lethostigmus*) of the south Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States.

Southern Hemisphere. See HEMISPHERE, 2.

south'ern·ism (sŭth'ĕr·nĭz'm), *n.* 1. A word, idiom, or phrase peculiar to the south, esp. to the southern United States.
2. A characteristic or peculiarity of the south or southerners.

south'ern·ize (-nīz), *v. t. & i.* To become, or cause to become, southern in characteristics.

southern lights. = AURORA AUSTRALIS.

south'ern·ly (sŭth'ĕrn·lĭ), *adj.* Somewhat southern; southerly. — *adv.* Southerly; southward. — **south'ern·li·ness** (-lĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

Southern Mongol. See PARFOEAN.

southern moss. The long moss.

south'ern·most (-mōst), *adj.* Farthest south.

southern parula warbler. See PARULA WARBLER.

southern pine. The Georgia pine.

southern porgy. A porgy (*Stenotomus chrysops*, syn. *aculeatus*) of the south Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States.

southern prickly ash. The Hercules'-club *Zanthoxylum clava-herculis.*

southern red lily. A bulbous herb (*Lilium catesbaei*) of the southeastern United States, with showy, scarlet, purple-spotted flowers. See WILD FLOWERS, *Plate.*

southern right whale. The right whale *Eubalaena glacialis.*

southern senega. = SENEGA, 2 b.

southern signs. *Astron.* = AUSTRAL SIGNS. See also SIGN, *n.*, 12.

southern spear grass. See GRASS, *Table.*

Southern States. In the United States, the South (see SOUTH, *n.*, 3).

Southern Tigré. See TIGRIÑA.

Southern Triangle. *Astron.* = TRIANGLE, 5 a.

south'ern·wood' (sŭth'ĕrn·wŏŏd'), *n.* A shrubby European wormwood (*Artemisia abrotanum*), used in beer.

south'ing (south'ĭng), *n.* 1. Tendency or progress southward; as, the sun's *southing.*
2. *Astron.* a The passage of a celestial body across the meridian of a place in the Northern Hemisphere. b Distance of any celestial body south of the equator; south declination.
3. *Surv. & Navig.* Difference of latitude expressed in nautical miles to the south from the last preceding point of reckoning: — opposed to *northing.*

south'land (south'lănd), *n.* A region, country, or district situated in the south.

south'land·er (-lăn·dĕr), *n.* A native of, or dweller in, the south; a southerner.

South Magnetic Pole. See MAGNETIC POLE.

south'most (south'mōst), *adj.* Southernmost. *Rare.*

south'ness (-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* A tendency in a magnetic needle to point south.

south'paw' (south'pô'), *adj. Sports.* Using the left hand in pitching, throwing, or the like. — *n.* a *Sports.* A southpaw player; esp. a southpaw pitcher. b Hence, *Slang*, a left-handed person.

south polar distance. *Astron.* The angular distance of a celestial body from the south pole of the heavens, measured along its hour circle.

South Pole. 1. The southernmost point of the earth; the southern extremity of the earth's axis. Its zenith is the ***south pole of the heavens.*** See POLES OF THE HEAVENS.
2. [*not caps.*] Of a magnet, that pole which lies toward the south when the magnet is free to move and comes to rest.

south'ron (sŭth'rŭn; south'-), *adj.* [From SOUTHERN, after *Briton, Saxon.*] Of, in, or from the south; specif. [*usually cap.*], *Scot.*, English. — *n.* One of a southron land; specif. [*usually cap.*], *Scot.* a An Englishman. b Englishmen. c *Obs.* The English language.

South'ro·nie (sŭth'rō·nĭ), *n.* Southrons; esp., *Scot.*, the English. *Pseudoarchaic.*

South Sea, *n.* [Sp., *el Mar del Sur.*] 1. The Pacific Ocean; — so called when discovered in 1513 by Vasco Núñez de Balboa, Spanish governor of Darien, who first beheld it when looking south.
2. *pl.* The seas of the Southern Hemisphere; esp., the south Pacific Ocean.

South Sea, *adj.* Of or pertaining or relating to the South Seas; growing, sailing, trading, etc., in the South Seas; as, *South Sea* explorations.

South Sea arrowroot. = 1st PIA.

South Sea Bubble. A stock-jobbing scheme in England, in 1720, similar to the so-called Mississippi Scheme (which see) of John Law in France. As a scheme to extinguish the national debt, the **South Sea Company** was incorporated in 1711 and, in return for the monopoly of the trade to the South Sea and an annual payment of £600,000 (about $3,000,000), for a certain number of years, it assumed a large part of the debt. From its prospective profits, its shares rose rapidly. Early in 1720 (called **South Sea Year**), it proposed to assume the entire debt of over £30,000,000 ($150,000,000), on being guaranteed five per cent per annum for seven and a half years. The managers by fraud inflated the stock for a time to more than £1,000 or $5,000 (par £100).

South Sea Islander. A native or inhabitant of the South Sea Islands.

south'-sea'man, *n.* A ship sailing to, or trading in, the region of the South Seas.

South Sea rose. The oleander.

South Sea Scheme. ⇒ SOUTH SEA BUBBLE.

south'-seeking, *adj.* Seeking the south. See SOUTH POLE, 2.

south side. The side toward the south. Hence: a *Eccl.* Of an altar, chancel, etc., the side (whether toward the true south or not) which is to the right of a person looking from the nave to the altar; the Epistle or decani side. Cf. EPISTLE SIDE, NORTH SIDE, GOSPEL SIDE. b The part of a district, city, town, or the like, located toward the south. — **south'-side',** *adj.*

South Slavs. *Ethnol.* The Slovene, Croat, Serb, Uskok, Herzegovinian, Bosnian, and other Slavic groups south of these. See YUGOSLAV.

south'-south'east', *adj.* Lying or situated in, or leading to, a direction or point halfway between south and southeast; blowing or coming from that direction. — *adv.* Toward or from a point in that direction. — *n.* A direction or point halfway between south and southeast; two points, or 22° 30′, east of due south; S. 22° 30′ E. See COMPASS CARD. — **south'-south'east'er·ly,** *adv.*

south'-south'er·ly (south'sŭth'ĕr·lĭ; *see* SOUTH, *n.*), *n.* The old squaw (duck).

south'-south'west', *adj.* Lying or situated in, or leading to, a direction or point halfway between south and southwest; coming from that direction. — *adv.* Toward or from a point in that direction. — *n.* A direction or point halfway between south and southwest; two points, or 22° 30′, west of south; S. 22° 30′ W. See COMPASS CARD. — **south'-south'west'er·ly,** *adv.*

South Temperate Zone. The zone between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle. Cf. ZONE.

South·um'bri·an (south·ŭm'brĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the northern part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia, or region south of Northumbria. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of that region. *Both Hist.*

south'ward (south'wĕrd; *naut.* sŭth'ĕrd), **south'wards** (-wĕrdz; -ĕrdz), *adv.* [AS. *sūthweard, -weardes.*] Toward the south, or toward a point nearer the south than the east or west point; as, to go *southward.*

south'ward, *adj.* Lying or moving toward the south. — **south'ward,** *n.* — **south'ward·ly,** *adv.*

south'west' (66), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or situated in or toward, the southwest; being in the southwest; proceeding toward the southwest; of the wind, blowing from the southwest.

south'west' (south'wĕst'; *see* SOUTH, *n.*), *adv.* [AS. *sūthwest.*] Toward, in, or from, the southwest.

south'west' (south'wĕst'; *see* SOUTH, *n.*), *n.* The point of the horizon or direction between, and equally distant from, the south and west; a part or region relatively southwest.

South'west', the. The southwestern portion of the United States, including Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and southern California, and, by some, parts of other States, but the boundaries are only vaguely determined. The term is not used by the U. S. Census Bureau. — **South'west'ern·er** (-wĕs'tĕr·nĕr), *n.*

southwest by south. *Navig. & Surv.* One point, or 11° 15′, south of due southwest; S. 33° 45′ W. See COMPASS CARD.

southwest by west. *Navig. & Surv.* One point, or 11° 15′, west of due southwest; S. 56° 15′ W. See COMPASS CARD.

south'west'er (south'wĕs'tĕr; *see* SOUTH, *n.*), *n.* 1. A storm, gale, or strong wind from the southwest.
2. = SOU'WESTER, 2. *Rare.*

south'west'er, *v. i.* To progress in a southwesterly direction.

south'west'er·ly, *adj.* Toward or from the southwest; as, a *southwesterly* course; a *southwesterly* wind.

south'west'ern (-wĕs'tĕrn), *adj.* [AS. *sūthwesterne.*] Lying in, or extending in the direction of, the southwest; southwesterly; as, a *southwestern* course.

south'west'ern·most (-mōst), *adj.* Located furthest away in a southwesterly direction.

south'west'ward (-wĕst'wĕrd), **-wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* Toward the southwest; in a southwest direction. — *adj.* Situated in or toward the southwest. — *n.* The southwest.

south'west'ward·ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Situated or leading toward the southwest; blowing from the southwest. — *adv.* Southwestward.

sou've·nir' (sōō'vĕ·nēr'; sōō'vĕ·nēr; 277), *n.* [F., prop., inf., to remember, fr. L. *subvenire* to come up, come to mind, fr. *sub* under + *venire* to come. See COME; cf. SUBVENTION.] 1. That which serves as a reminder; a remembrancer; memento; keepsake.
2. A memory; recollection.

Then she carefully restored them, her mind full of *souvenirs* newly awakened. *Arnold Bennett.*

☞ PHRASES are:
souvenir book, souvenir day, souvenir hunter, souvenir spoon.

sou've·rain (sōō'vĕ·rān; *F.* sōō'v'răN'), *n.* [F. See SOVEREIGN.] A gold coin of Brabant and the Low Countries, issued from the early 17th century until supplanted by the Belgian coinage of 1832.

sou'wes'ter (sou'wĕs'tĕr), *n.* 1. A southwester.
2. A hat of painted canvas, oiled cloth, or the like, with a flap at the back, worn, esp. at sea, in stormy weather.

sov'er·eign (sŏv'ĕr·ĭn; sŏv'rĭn; sŭv'-; 59; 277), *adj.* [ME. *soverain, sovereyn,* fr. OF. *soverain, souvrain, sovrain* (F. *souverain*), fr. (assumed) VL. *superanus,* fr. L. *super* above. See OVER, SUPER-; cf. SOPRANO. The modern spelling is due to a supposed connection with *reign.*]
1. Chief or highest; supreme; paramount.

We acknowledge him [God] our *sovereign* good. *Hooker.*

2. Supreme or highest in power; superior in position to all others; chief; as, our *sovereign* prince; specif., princely; royal. "Most *sovereign* name." *Shak.*
3. Independent of, and unlimited by, any other; possessing, or entitled to, original and independent authority or jurisdiction; as, a *sovereign* state (that is one exercising the usual powers of self-government and of declaring peace and war without outside control); a *sovereign* discretion.
4. Excellent; efficacious; effectual; controlling; as, a *sovereign* remedy.
5. Of the highest degree; extreme; as, *sovereign* disdain. — **sov'er·eign·ly,** *adv.* — **sov'er·eign·ness,** *n.*

sov'er·eign (sŏv'ĕr·ĭn; sŏv'rĭn; sŭv'-; 59; 277), *n.* [OF. *sovrain* (F. *souverain*). See SOVEREIGN, *adj.*] 1. A person who is chief or supreme over others; as: a Formerly, a chieftain or lord, a husband, a mayor or provost, the head of a monastery or convent, etc. b The person or body in which is vested the supreme or highest power in a state; the person or body having independent and supreme authority; as: (1) In a monarchy, a king, queen, emperor, or the like. See PRECEDENCE. (2) In an oligarchy, limited monarchy, republic, democracy, or the like, the body of men in whom the supreme power is vested, or whom the people generally habitually obey. (3) In an empire embracing one or more subordinate countries, the state vested with sovereignty. c Any person or thing regarded as excelling others of his, her, or its kind; as, the rose, *sovereign* among flowers.
2. a A gold coin of Great Britain, worth one pound sterling ($4.8665), or 20 shillings, and legal tender to any amount; — from the effigy of the monarch on the obverse. The intrinsic value of the original sovereign of Henry VII was $10.28; under Elizabeth a coin of this value was called the *fine sovereign* to distinguish it from the *pound sovereign,* which had fallen to about $6.90. The present coin, issued from George III on, contains 123.274 grains of gold, .9166 fine. b A former gold coin of Austria, equivalent to three ducats.

Syn. — Prince, monarch, potentate. **Ant.** — Subject.

sov'er·eign (sŏv'ĕr·ĭn; sŏv'rĭn; sŭv'-; 59; 277), *v. t. & i.* To rule or treat as sovereign. *Rare.*

sov'er·eign·ess (-ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A female sovereign. *Rare.*

sov'er·eign·ize (-īz), *v. i.* To have dominion; to be sovereign. *Obs.*

sov'er·eign·ty (sŏv'ĕr·ĭn·tĭ; sŏv'rĭn·tĭ; sŭv'-; 59), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *soverainetee,* fr. OF. *sovraineté* (F. *souveraineté*).] 1. Quality or state of being sovereign or a sovereign; supremacy in rule or power.
2. Specif.: a The status, dominion, or rule of a lord, king, emperor, or the like. b The supreme political power, authority, or status of the person or persons in a state whom the citizens as a body habitually obey; the power that determines and administers the government of a state in the final analysis. Thus, in a republic, as the United States, the *sovereignty* is in the body of enfranchised citizens.
3. Figuratively: Dominion; supremacy; overruling influence or power. "Curious *sovereignty* of art." *Marlowe.*

so'vi·et' (sō'vĭ·ĕt'; sō'vĭ·ĕt), *n.* [Russ. *sovet.*] A council; specif., [*often cap.*] either one of two governing bodies (*village soviets, town soviets*) in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, established as a result of the Russian Revolution of 1917 and by the constitution of the Republic of July, 1918, and later by the constitution of the Union, July, 1923. These soviets are the primary organs of a government based on the principle of communism, seeking to give the power to the working classes. They are the supreme local authorities; consist of representatives, chosen annually, of workmen (elected by shops, organizations, etc.), soldiers, and peasants; and send deputies to the higher soviet congresses: *volosts* (rural district), *uyezds* (county), *gubernyas* (provincial), *oblasts* (regional), and the congresses of the constituent republics. All these soviet congresses meet annually. The highest governmental body of all was formerly the representative *Union Congress of Soviets,* which elected the Union Central Executive Committee (which see); by the constitution of Dec. 5, 1936, the highest such body is the elective ***Supreme Soviet*** or ***Council.*** See LEGISLATURE, *Table;* also COMMISSAR, COMMISSARIAT, PRESIDIUM. Hence, any of various similar socialistic bodies elsewhere. — **so'vi·et'** (66), *adj.* — **so'vi·et'ic** (-vĭ·ĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

so'vi·et'ism (sō'vĭ·ĕt'ĭz'm), *n.* The form or kind of government carried on through soviets; communism; Bolshevism.

so'vi·et'ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who believes in sovietism or attempts to put its principles into practice.

so'vi·et'ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ·ING (-īz·ĭng). To change or convert to a government by a soviet or soviets; communize; Bolshevize. — **so'vi·et'i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

sö'vite (sû'vĭt), *n.* [From *Söve,* Telemark, Norway.] *Petrog.* A dike rock composed of magmatic calcite, and accessory apatite, biotite, and manganophyllite.

sov'khoz (sŏv'kôz), *n.* Also **sov'khose, sov'khos.** [Russ.] A farm, or agricultural estate, owned and operated by the Soviet government.

sow (sou), *n.* [ME. *sowe, suwe,* fr. AS. *sugu;* akin to AS. *sū,* D. *zog, zeug,* OHG. *sū,* G. *sau,* ON. *sȳr,* Dan. *so,* Sw. *sugga, so,* L. *sus,* Gr. *hys, sys,* Corn. *hoch,* W. *hwch,* OIr. *socc* snout, plowshare, Av. *hū* boar; ult. of imitative origin. Cf. HOG, HYENA, SOCKET, SOIL to stain, SWINE.] 1. The adult female of swine; specif., a female hog of any age that has farrowed; also, one that has reached an advanced state of pregnancy.
2. Hence, a gross, sluttish woman.
3. Short for sow BUG. *Dial.*
4. *Metal.* a A channel or runner which conducts the molten metal to the rows of molds in the pig bed; also, any mold of larger size than a pig. Cf. 3d PIG, 10 a. b A mass of metal solidified in such a channel or mold. c A salamander.
5. *Mil.* A kind of movable covered shed, formerly used by besiegers for protection in approaching a wall. See CAT, *n.*, 7.

— ***to get (have, take,* etc.) *the wrong* (*or right*) *sow by the ear.*** To light upon the wrong (or right) person or thing.

sow (sou), *n.* A drain; ditch. *Dial. Eng.*

sow (sou; sōō), *n. & v.* Stack; heap. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sow (sō), *v.; past tense* SOWED (sōd); *past part.* SOWN (sōn) or SOWED; *pres. part. & verbal n.* SOW'ING. [ME. *sowen, sawen,* fr. AS. *sāwan;* akin to OFris. *sēa,* D. *zaaijen,* OS. & OHG. *sājan,* G. *säen,* ON. *sā,* Sw. *så,* Dan. *saae,* Goth. *sāian,* Lith. *sėti,* OSlav. *sějati,* L. *serere, sevi.* Cf. SATURDAY, SEASON, SECULAR, SEED, SEMINARY.] *Transitive:* 1. To scatter, as seed, upon the earth for growth; to plant by strewing, either broadcast or seed by seed; as, to *sow* wheat, corn, potatoes.
2. To scatter seed upon, in, or over; as, to *sow* a field with wheat; to supply or stock, as land, with seeds; as enough seed corn to *sow* 160 acres.
3. To spread, scatter, or strew abroad; disperse; also, to plant; furnish.

And *sow* dissension in the hearts of brothers. *Addison.*

—, *Intransitive:* To scatter or drill seed to grow and produce a crop.

They that *sow* in tears shall reap in joy. *Ps.* cxxvi. 5.

Syn. — Seed; broadcast, scatter, disseminate, implant.

sow dragon's teeth. To initiate or follow policies which will lead to war. See CADMUS.

sow one's wild oats. To commit follies in youth.

sow the wind and reap the whirlwind. To commit excesses or follies and suffer disastrous results.

sow'an (sō'ăn), *adv.* Extremely; very. *Dial. Eng.*

so·war' (sō·wär'; -wôr'), *n.* [Per. *sawār* horseman.] In India, a native cavalryman; also, a mounted orderly.

so·war'ry (sō·wär'ĭ; sō·wôr'ĭ), *n.* Also **so·war'ree.** [Per. *sawāri.*] A retinue of cavalry. *Obs. exc. Hist. India.*

sow'back' (sou'băk'), *n.* 1. A long, low hill or ridge, as a drumlin.
2. A woman's cap having a raised fold lengthwise. *Scot.*

— **sow'backed'** (-băkt'), *adj.*

---

south'ern·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

south'-fol'low·ing, south'-pre·ced'ing, *adj.* See FOLLOWING, *adj.*, 3. [*Obs.*]

south'ly, *adv.* = SOUTHERLY.

south'-south'east'ward, *adj.* & *adv.* See -WARD.

south'-south'west'ward, *adj.* & *adv.* See -WARD.

soutil. ✝ SUBTLE.

sou'west'. Var. of SOUTHWEST.

souy. ✝ SOY.

sov (sŏv). Short for SOVEREIGN, the gold coin. *Slang, Brit.*

sov'e·nance, *n.* [OF. See SOUVENIR.] Remembrance. *Obs.*

sovenes, *n. pl.* [F. *souvenirs-vous* (OF. *sovenez vos*) de moi, lit., remember me.] Germanders. *Obs.*

Sou've·nir' de la Mal'mai'son'. See BOURBON, 3 b.

soveraintess, *n.* [See SOVEREIGN.] A female sovereign. *Obs.* [2.]

sovereign pontiff. See PONTIFF, 1.

sov'er·eign·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

sov'er·en. Sovereign. *Ref. Sp.*

sov'er·en·ty. Sovereignty. *R. S.*

sov'er·ty, *n.* Surety. *Obs.*

so'vi·et'dom, *n.* See -DOM.

sovraigne. ✝ SOVEREIGN.

sov'ran (sŏv'răn), **sov'ran·ly.** Short for SOVEREIGN, SOVEREIGNLY, SOVEREIGNTY.

sow. ✝ SEW, SOE, SOUGH, SUE.

sow'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

sow'ans, *n. pl.* = SOWENS.

---

sow'bane' (sou'bān'), *n.* The red goosefoot (*Chenopodium rubrum*) or the related *C. hybridum*, considered fatal to swine.

sow'bel'ly (sou'bĕl'ĭ), *n.* Fat salt pork or bacon. *Colloq.*

sow'bread' (-brĕd'), *n.* The common wild cyclamen (*Cyclamen europaeum*) of central Europe.

sow bug (sou). [From sow, *n.*] A wood louse, esp. one of *Oniscus* or other allied genus that cannot roll up like the pill bugs. See WOOD LOUSE.

Sow Bug (*Oniscus asellus*). Dorsal view. × 2

sow'el (sou'ĕl), *n.* [AS. *sāgol.*] A pointed stake. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

sow'ens (sō'ĕnz; sōō'ĕnz), *n. pl.* [Gael. *sūghan* the liquid of which sowens are made, fr. *sūgh* juice; akin to E. SOAK, SUCK.] *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Porridge made from the husks and siftings of oatmeal; flummery.

2. A weaver's paste for stiffening yarn.

sow'er (sō'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *sāwere.*] One who or that which sows, in any sense.

sow'er (sou'ĕr; sōō'ĕr). Var. of SOUR. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

sow'er type (sō'ĕr). *Philately.* A type of French stamp with an allegorical representation of a sower [F. *La Semeuse*] as the central design, first issued in 1903.

sow fennel (sou). The brimstonewort *Peucedanum officinale.*

sow'-geld'er (sou'-; sō'-; *Scot.* sōō'-), *n.* One who spays sows; a low fellow.

sow grass (sou). Swine's-cress.

sow'ing (sō'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of sow. Specif.: *n.* Act of one who sows, in any sense; also, an instance or example of planting or strewing seed; dissemination; the quantity sown at one season.

so'-wise', *adv.* In the same manner. *Scot.*

sowl, sowle (soul; sōōl), *n.* [AS. *sufel.*] Anything eaten with bread; a relish; a sauce; also, pottage. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

sowl (soul; sōl), *v. t.* [Origin uncert.] To pull by the ears; to tousle; also, to thrash; beat. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

sowl (sōl). Var. of SOUL. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

sowlth (soulth), *n.* [Ir. *samhailt*, lit., a likeness.] A ghost; a formless luminous apparition. *Anglo-Ir.*

sowp (sōōp). Var. of SUP. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

sow thistle (sou). [AS. *sugethistel.*] Any weed of the genus *Sonchus*, esp. *S. oleraceus*, said to be eaten by swine. *S. arvensis* is the corn sow thistle.

sow'-tit' (sou'tĭt'), *n.* The wood strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*).

Soxh'let (sŏks'lĕt), *adj. Chem.* Of or pertaining to Franz Soxhlet, German chemist; specif., designating an apparatus, an extractor, used in extracting fatty material with ether or other volatile solvent. It consists of a vertical glass cylinder with two tubes (one a siphon tube), and is attached at its upper end to a reflux condenser and at its lower end to a flask. The solvent is distilled from the flask into the condenser, whence it flows back into the cylinder containing the fatty material and siphons over into the flask to be distilled again.

Soxhlet Apparatus.

soy (soi), *n.* [Jap. *shōyū*, fr. Chin. (Pek.) *chiang⁴-yu².*] **1.** A Chinese and Japanese liquid sauce for fish, etc., made by subjecting boiled beans (esp. soybeans), or beans and meal, to long fermentation and then to long digestion in brine.

2. The soybean.

soy (soi), *n.* [F. *soie.*] Silk. *Scot.*

so'ya (sō'yä), *n.* Also **soya bean.** [D. *soya*, *soja.*] The soybean.

so'ya (sō'yä), *n.* [Hind. *soyā*, fr. Skr. *śāleya.*] Dill; fennel. *India.*

soy'bean' (soi'bēn'), *n.* [From SOY.] An erect, bushy, and hairy annual legume (*Soja max*), native to Asia, but also extensively cultivated in China, Japan, the United States, etc. The seeds yield valuable products, as oil, flour, and meal, and the plant is grown for forage and soil improvement. Called also *soja* or *soya bean.*

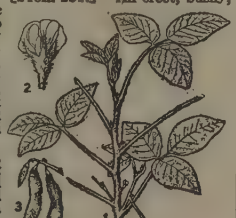

Soybean. 1 Stems and Leaves; 2 Flower; 3 Seed Pods. (⅙)

soybean, *or* **so'ya-bean',** **oil.** A fixed semidrying or drying oil obtained from soybeans; — called also *bean oil, soja-bean oil*, etc. It consists chiefly of the glyceryl esters of linolic and oleic acids and is used in soap, in paints and linoleum, and as a food.

So-yot' (sō-yōt'), *n.* One of a Tatar people near the headwaters of the Yenisei in Siberia and Mongolia; also, their language. See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES, *Table.*

soy pea. The soybean.

so'zin (sō'zĭn), *n.* [Gr. *sōzein* to save.] *Biochem.* Any defensive protein normally in the animal body. Those which destroy bacteria are called *mycosozins;* those which destroy the toxic products of bacteria are called *toxosozins.*

so'zo- (sō'zō-), **soz-.** A combining form from Greek *sōzein*, to *save, keep*, used esp. in names of antiseptics and preservatives, as in *sozin.*

so-zol'ic (sō-zŏl'ĭk; -zō'lĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *sōzein* to save + phenol + *-ic.*] *Pharm.* Pertaining to or designating an acid (ortho-phenol-sulphonic acid, $C_6H_4(OH)SO_3H$) obtained as a sirupy liquid or crystalline solid by the action of sulphuric acid on phenol. It is used as an antiseptic.

soz'zly (sŏz'lĭ), *adj.* [Cf. SOSSLE.] Messy; sloppy; shiftless; also, drunk. *Slang.*

spa (spä; *formerly, and still occasionally*, spō), *n.* **1.** A mineral spring; — from a place of this name in Belgium having mineral springs; hence, a locality or resort containing mineral springs. — *v. i.* To visit a spa, as for the benefit derived from the mineral springs.

space (spās), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *espace*, fr. L. *spatium.* See SPEED; EXPATIATE.] **1.** That which is characterized by extension in all directions, boundlessness, and indefinite divisibility; that in which all physical things are ordered and related at one time (or apart from time); the subject of determinations of position and direction. *Actual* space has long been regarded as being of three dimensions according to the ordinary or Euclidean geometry, but experiment supports the theory of Einstein that it is non-Euclidean and that the presence of matter gives it a slight warp in a fourth dimension. According to this, space (like the earth's surface) is boundless but not infinite in extent and a ray of light traveling a sufficiently long time (estimated by Einstein as 500 billion years) would return to its starting point. In recent physical and philosophical theories the conception of space cannot be separated from that of time. See SPACE TIME. Since the advent of the relativity theory many physicists attribute to space such properties as would enable it to transmit gravitational and electric forces, light, etc., without the need of an ether. See ETHER, *n.*, 3.

The question whether *space* is real apart from space-filling objects, that is, whether it is a receptacle for things or an attribute of them, dates from early times. The antithesis of these two views is complicated in modern discussions by the question of the subjective (ideal) or objective (noumenal) reality of space. Many theories have been advanced. First, according to common thought, space is a real (noumenal) receptacle, intrinsically void; this was Newton's view. Second, space is the essence of bodily substance (Descartes's conception) or an attribute of substance (Spinoza). Third, space is a mental construction due to the gradual co-ordination of sensations, especially of sight and motion; this was Berkeley's view and the usual conception of many 19th-century psychologists. It is held in two forms, some authorities maintaining that space is merely a product of the co-ordination of sense experience, others that it is a quality of sensations themselves. Fourth, space is an a priori form into which sensuous experience necessarily falls; this was the Kantian view. A fifth view maintains the existence of two kinds, distinguishing the *ideal*, or a priori, form of space from *real*, or physical, space and admitting both. *Mathematical* space is to be distinguished from the foregoing (see sense 2 a below). Aristotle (*Physics*, Book IV) held the view commonly accepted in modern times of space as the logical condition of the existence of bodies; space being "that without which bodies could not exist, but itself (space) continuing to exist when bodies cease to exist"; space possesses magnitude or extension, though itself is not a body — "for in case it were a body then two bodies would exist in the same place." He urged that enclosed places may be contained and moved in larger including places — a ball in a box, the box in a house, the house in a town, the town on the earth, etc.; but all places are in one continuous space, an ultimate environment, *peras*, which contains all movable things and is not movable itself. *W. T. Harris.*

2. *Math.* **a** The aggregate of points, or ordered sets of n numbers $(x_1, \ldots x_n)$. When the co-ordinates x are restricted to be real the space is called *real*, and when they may be complex, *complex.* Various types of spaces are distinguished by certain postulates; thus the different kinds of metric spaces (see POINT SET) are distinguished from one another by the nature of the postulated distance between two points. See EUCLIDEAN GEOMETRY, RIEMANNIAN GEOMETRY, ELLIPTIC SPACE, HYPERBOLIC SPACE, RIEMANNIAN MEASURE OF CURVATURE. **b** In hyperbolic geometry, the part of the complete spatial manifold within the absolute, which is a real, closed quadric.

3. A limited extension in one, two, or three dimensions; a part marked off or bounded in some way; distance, area, or volume; as, the *space* between two stars or two hills; *space* on a blackboard; *space* in a trunk, in a freight car; *space* on a printed page.

4. Specif., reservation; accommodations, as on a train or steamer; as, he reserved his *space* two weeks ago.

5. An empty place; a void.

6. Quantity of time; an interval between two points of time; duration; time. "Long *space.*" *R. of Brunne.*

Nine times the *space* that measures day and night. *Milton.*

7. Specif., time free for any special purpose; opportunity; chance. "To have *space* to speak," *Piers Plowman.*

8. A short time; a while. *Archaic.* *Spenser.*

9. Walk; track; path; course. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

10. *Advertising.* The page or part of a page of a periodical used for advertising, or the number of agate lines so used in a newspaper. *Trade Slang, U. S.*

11. *Music.* One of the degrees, or parallel open places, between or above or below the lines of the staff.

12. *Print.* A small piece of type used to separate words (or letters) in a line of type. It is cast lower than the face of the type, so as not to receive the ink in printing, and is usually made in one of three widths, *3-em* (three to an em), *4-em*, and *5-em.* *Hair spaces* (which see) are thinner than 5-em spaces. A *justifying space* is one automatically cast on the monotype machine between the words, of such width that, with other similar spaces, it will fill out the line of type in which it occurs.

13. *Teleg.* The interval during which the key is open, or not in contact, in operation.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

space-cramped	space-occupying	space-piercing
space-embosomed	space-penetrating	space-spread
space-filling	space-pervading	space-thick

— *in space.* After a while. *Obs.* — *in the mean space.* Meanwhile. *Obs.*

space (spās), *adj.* **1.** Used for spacing.

2. Of or pertaining to space.

3. Paid or estimated by the amount of space occupied.

space (spās), *v. t.;* SPACED (spāst); SPAC'ING (spās'ĭng). [Cf. F. *espacer.* See SPACE, *n.*] **1.** To bound in space; to determine the spatial limits of.

2. To place at intervals; to arrange with spaces between; as, to *space* words, lines, or letters, in writing, printing, or typewriting.

3. To mark out into sizes, as compartments in a box.

4. To pace for measurement. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

5. *Print.* In composition, to increase the spaces between words so as to fill a line; to extend the length of a page or job by inserting leads or furniture; to blank out, as with quads or furniture; — often with *out.*

Syn. — Range, rank, arrange.

space (spās), *n. & v.* [Cf. SPACE room; PACE.] Pace (in measuring ground). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

space, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *espacier*, L. *spatiari.* See SPACE, *n.*] To walk; rove; roam. *Obs.*

space'band' (spās'bănd'), *n. Print.* A device consisting of a pair of thin, reciprocally tapered steel wedges, placed between words in setting matrices on certain kinds of typesetting machines, to automatically justify and space the line before it is cast.

space bar *or* **key.** *Mach.* A bar or key in a typewriter or typesetting machine, used for spacing between letters.

space centrode. See CENTRODE.

space charge. *Elec.* The electrons in the space between the filament and the plate in an electron tube.

space'-charge' ef-fect'. *Elec.* In an electron tube, the limitation of flow of plate current produced by repulsion exerted on electrons leaving the filament by the other electrons present in the tube.

space curvature. The curvature of a Riemannian space of any number of dimensions as specified by the Riemann-Christoffel curvature tensor; when the space curvature is everywhere zero, the space is called *flat* or *Euclidean* and when it is constant, but not zero, the space is said to be of *constant curvature.* Called also *curvature of space.*

space curve. *Math.* A locus of points in three-dimensional space whose co-ordinates are continuous functions of single independent variable, as the helix whose equations are $x = a \cos t$; $y = a \sin t$; $z = ht$.

spaced payment (spāst). *Com.* The payment of parts of a purchase price at stated intervals; payment by installments.

space error. *Psychol.* A constant error in the comparison of magnitudes, resulting from the differing locations of the magnitudes compared.

space factor. *Elec.* The ratio of the space occupied by a bare conductor to that space occupied by the conductor with its insulation.

space formula. *Chem.* See FORMULA, 5.

space'ful (spās'fo͝ol; -fĭ), *adj.* Wide; extensive.

space isomerism. *Chem.* See ISOMERIC, *adj.*, 1.

space key. A space bar.

space'-lat'tice, *n. Physical Chem.* The geometrical arrangement of the atoms in a crystal, as determined by X-ray analysis. It is the sum total of the points of intersection of any three sets of equidistant parallel planes. Most metals crystallize in the *body-centered, face-centered,* or *hexagonal close-packed, lattice.*

space line. *Print.* A lead. *Rare.*

space motion. See STAR MOTION C.

space of discission. See DISCISSION.

space of dissolution. See DISSOLUTION, 5.

space of Fon-ta'na (fŏn-tä'nä). [After Felice *Fontana* (1730–1805), It. anatomist.] *Anat.* Any one of the spaces between trabeculae of the posterior elastic lamina of the cornea through which the anterior chamber of the eye communicates with Schlemm's canal.

space of Ret'zi-us (rĕt'sĭ-ŭs). [After A. A. *Retzius* (1796–1860), Sw. anatomist.] *Anat.* A space between the bladder and the symphysis pubis, occupied by fatty tissue.

space perception. *Psychol.* The perception of direction, distance, size, and other spatial facts.

space quadrature. See QUADRATURE.

spac'er (spās'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which spaces; as: **a** One who attends to spacing. **b** A device for holding two members at a given distance from each other. **c** *Mach.* A space bar. **d** *Teleg.* A current-reversing device, used esp. in cable telegraphy, to increase speed of transmission.

space ratio. *Astron.* The ratio of numbers of stars increasing in space nearly in the theoretic proportion of their diminishing light; star ratio.

space rule. *Print.* Single rule in short regular lengths, used chiefly in tables.

space telegraphy. Radiotelegraphy.

space telephony. Radiotelephony.

space time. **1.** The four-dimensional order within which every physical existent may be determined or "located" by specifying its four co-ordinates, three spatial and one temporal; also, the characteristic quality, or set of properties, of such an order.

2. The whole of physical reality, or any circumscribed portion, conceived as a four-dimensional array of perduring, extended things, or of events or event-particles.

3. *Philos.* According to S. Alexander and others, the primordial reality, conceived as having no qualities beyond the spatial and temporal, from which further qualities and higher levels of existence evolutionally emerge. See EMERGENT EVOLUTION.

— **space'-time',** *adj.*

space'-time' con-tin'u-um. *Physics.* A space of four dimensions, which if described would have three space axes and one axis indicating variations in time. See FOURTH DIMENSION, 1.

space variation. *Math.* The rate of change of a scalar point function in a space of any number of dimensions with respect to the co-ordinates of the points of this space.

space velocity. *Astron.* The velocity of a star's motion in space, as determined from its proper motion, distance, and velocity in the line of sight. Cf. STAR MOTION.

space washer. *Mach.* A washer used for a distance piece.

space'-world', *n.* The physical world viewed in relations of three-dimensional space; the world of common sense.

space writer. *Journalism.* A writer paid according to the space his matter fills in print.

spac'ing (spās'ĭng), *n.* Spatial arrangement; arrangement of spaces, or intervals. Specif., of a lock, the distance from the center of the keyhole to the center of the knob hub. *spacing strip.* = POLE STRIP.

spa'ci-os'i-ty (spā'shĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* = SPACIOUSNESS. *Rare.*

spa'ci-o-tem'po-ral (spā'shĭ-ō-tĕm'pō-răl), *adj.* = SPATIOTEMPORAL.

spa'cious (spā'shŭs), *adj.* [OF. *spacieux*, fr. L. *spatiosus.* See SPACE, *n.*] **1.** Vast in extent; of great space; not contracted or narrow; roomy; as, *spacious* bounds; a *spacious* hall. "A *spacious* plain." *Milton.*

2. Fashioned on a large or magnificent scale; not petty or mean; ample; also, comprehensive; expansive; as, Gibbon wrote a *spacious* history of the Roman Empire.

The *spacious* times of Great Elizabeth. *Tennyson.*

3. Extending over a long period of time; of long duration; as, *spacious* antiquity.

4. Of broad understanding; wise.

He wrote for cool and *spacious* people like himself. *W. J. Locke.*

Syn. — See CAPACIOUS.

Ant. — Cramped, crowded, narrow, circumscribed.

— **spa'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **spa'cious-ness,** *n.*

spack (spăk), *adj.* [ON. *spakr* wise, quiet.] Intelligent; knowing; also, forward. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

spack (spăk; spăk). Scot. & N. of Eng. past tense of SPEAK.

spac'y (spās'ĭ), *adj.* Characterized by space; roomy. — **spac'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

spad (spăd), *n. Mining.* A kind of nail, one or two inches long, of iron, brass, tin, or tinned iron, with an aperture at the head, used to mark stations in underground surveying.

‖**spa'das'sin'** (spä'dä'sĭn'; *Angl.* spăd'ä-sĭn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *spadaccino* swordsman.] A swordsman; duelist; bravo.

---

sow-car'. Var. of SOUCAR.

sowce. ✝ SOUSE.

sowces. Obs. pl. of SOU.

sowd. Sowed. *Ref. Sp.*

sow'dan (sōō'dăn). ✝ SOLDAN.

sow'der. Scot. var. of SOLDER, *v.*

sow'do-nee' (sōō'dō-nēs'), *n.* = SULTANESS. *Chaucer.*

sow'el (sō'ĕl). Var. of SOWL. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

sowf, sowff. Vars. of SOUGH. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

sow'foot' (sou'fo͝ot'), *n.* = COLTSFOOT 2.

sow'ie, *n.* = 1st sow, 3. *Obs.*

sow'ins, *n. pl.* = SOWENS.

sow'ish, *adj.* = SWINISH. *Obs.*

sow'like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.

sowm, sowme (sōōm). Vars. of SOUM.

sown, *past part.* of sow.

sown. ✝ SOON, SOUND.

sowne. ✝ SUN, SOUND, SWOON.

sow'ns. Var. of SOWENS.

sowrcharge. ✝ SURCHARGE.

sowre. ✝ SOAR; SORE, a buck; SOUR.

sowse (sous; sōōs). Var. of SOUSE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

sowt, sowte, *past tense & past part.* of SERE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

sow'ter. Var. of SOUTER.

sowth (sōōth). Scot. var. of SOOTH, SOUGH. [*exc. Dial.*]

sow'ther. Var. of SOLDER. *Obs.*

soz-. = SOZO-.

soz'zle (sŏz'l). Dial. var. of SOSSLE, *n. & v.*

spaad (spăd), *n.* [G. *spad*, *spalt*, spar.] A fibrous talc. *Obs.*

space'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

space'-po'lar co-or'di-nates. *Math.* See CO-ORDINATE, *n.*, 2.

space'saving, *n.* See -SAVING.

spachi. ✝ SPAHI.

spa'cial (spā'shăl), **spa'ci-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), **spa'cial-ly.** Vars. of SPATIAL, etc.

spade (spād), *n.* [AS. *spædu, spada;* akin to D. *spade,* G. *spaten,* Gr. *spathē* a spatula, a broad two-edged sword (whence L. *spatha*). See SPOON; cf. EPAULET, SPADE, in cards, SPATHE, SPATULA, SPAY.] **1.** An implement for turning soil, resembling the shovel but heavier and adapted for being pushed into the ground with the foot. Generally the blade is nearly flat and oblong.

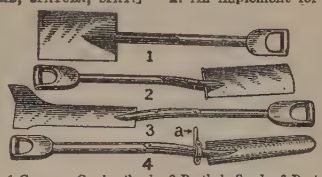

1 Common Garden Spade; 2 Posthole Spade, 3 Peat Spade; 4 Drain Spade with Foot Piece (*a*).

2. A spade graft; as, ditches two *spades* deep; also, the total length of a spade.
3. Any of several spade-shaped instruments; as: **a** A cutting instrument used in flensing a whale. **b** A cameo cutter's tool, used with diamond powder. **c** *Ordn.* A spade-shaped prong on the underside of the trail of a modern field or siege gun carriage. It is embedded in the ground to check recoil of the carriage. See FIELDPIECE, *Illust.*
4. The horny formation on the heel of the spadefoot toad.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

spade-cut	**spade-footed**	**spade-shaped**
spade-deep	**spade-fronted**	**spade-trenched**
spade-dug	**spade maker**	

— ***to call a spade a spade.*** To call a thing by its right name, however coarse; to tell plain facts in plain words.

spade (spād), *v. t. & i.;* SPAD'ED (spād'ĕd; -Id; 119); SPAD'ING (spād'ĭng). To dig with a spade; to pare off with a spade.

spade (spād), *n.* [Sp. *espada,* lit., a sword; — so called because these cards among the Spanish bear the figure of a sword. Sp. *espada* is fr. L. *spatha,* fr. Gr. *spathē.* See SPADE for digging.] *Playing Cards.* **a** One of that suit of cards each of which bears one or more black figures resembling a pointed spade. **b** The figure on this suit. **c** Usually in *pl.* The suit.

spade, *n.* [AS. *sped.*] A gummy secretion from the eye. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

spade, *n.* [L. *spado.*] = SPADO.

spade, *v. t.* To spay. *Obs.*

spade (spād), *n.* [Cf. SPAY, *n.*] A three-year-old hart or stag.

spade bayonet. A bayonet with a broad blade which may be used for digging; — called also *trowel bayonet.*

spade beard. A beard trimmed to the shape of the blade of a spade. — **spade'-beard'ed** (66), *adj.*

spade'bone' (spād'bōn'), *n.* The shoulder blade. *Now Dial.*

spade cassino. A variation of cassino in which spades are worth one point each, and in place of the usual point for the majority of spades the spade jack counts 2, making 24 points in all. Points are scored on a cribbage board as made, and 61 is game.

spade convention. At auction bridge, if a no-trumper is doubled informatively, a bid of two spades by the doubler's partner if he has four of that suit.

spad'ed (spād'ĕd; -Id; 119), *adj.* Cut or trimmed in the shape of the blade of a spade. "A waistcoat, the buttons of which were *spaded* half-guineas." *George Borrow.*

spade face. The exposed face or surface of a concrete structure which has been finished with the back of the spade.

spade'fish' (spād'fĭsh'), *n.* **a** A deep-bodied spiny-finned food fish (*Chaetodipterus faber*) found on the coasts from Cape Cod to Cuba; the three-tailed porgy. **b** The paddlefish.

spade foot. *Furniture.* A terminal enlargement of the straight square leg of 1780–95 which sweeps outward in an abrupt curve on each side and then gradually tapers downward. See FOOT, *Illust.*

spade'foot' (spād'fŏŏt'), *n., or* **spadefoot toad.** Any of several burrowing toads of the families Pelobatidae and Scaphiopodidae, in which the inner bone of the tarsus has a strong sharp-edged horny sheath with which they dig. *Pelobates fucus* is the common species of central Europe. Several species, of the genus *Scaphiopus,* inhabit the United States, one (*S. holbrookii*) occurring from New England southward.

spade graft. The depth a spade reaches in digging.

spade grass. The horned rush.

spade guinea. A guinea of George III with a spade-shaped shield on the reverse.

spade handle. *Mach.* A forked end of a shaft or rod, as a connecting rod, in which a pin is held at both ends.

spade iron. The iron of a common spade, or a metal edging of a wooden spade.

spade lug. A steel spade-shaped attachment to the rim of a tractor drive wheel to prevent slip during traction.

spade'man (spād'măn), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). Also **spades'-man** (spādz'-). A laborer who works with a spade; a spader.

spade money. Early bronze money of China, roughly shaped like a spade.

spade press. A primitive wool press of the early squatters, in which the wool was pressed down by a spade. *Australia.*

spad'er (spād'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which spades; specif., a spading harrow.

spade'work' (spād'wûrk'), *n.* Work done with the spade; hence, figuratively, the hard, plain, unhonored, preliminary drudgery in any undertaking.

Much valuable *spadework* has been done, not merely in the collecting and marshaling of external evidence, but also in the interpretation of this. *E. K. Chambers.*

spadg'er (spăj'ĕr; spăj'-), *n.* **1.** The house sparrow. *Eng.* **2.** A small boy. *Slang.*

spad'iard (spād'yĕrd), *n.* A workman in the Cornwall stannaries. *Obs.*

spa·di'ceous (spā·dĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [L. *spadix, -icis,* the date-brown or nut-brown color. See SPADIX.] **1.** Of a bright, clear, brown or chestnut color.
2. *Bot.* Bearing flowers on, or of the nature of, a spadix.

spa·di'ci·flo'ral (spā·dĭ'sĭ·flō'răl; 181), *adj.* Also **spa·di'-ci·flo'rous** (-rŭs). [See SPADIX; FLORAL.] *Bot.* Spadiceous.

spa·di'ci·form (spā·dĭ'sĭ·fôrm), *adj.* Like a spadix.

spa'di·cose (spā'dĭ·kōs), *adj.* Spadiceous.

spa·dille' (spā·dĭl'), *n.* [F., fr Sp. *espadilla* dim. of *espada.* See 3d SPADE.] *Ombre & Quadrille.* The ace of spades.

spad'ing fork (spād'ĭng). *Agric. Mach.* A hand tool, with long, curved, flat tines, for turning soil.

spading harrow. *Agric. Mach.* See DISK HARROW **a.**

spa'dix (spā'dĭks), *n.;* *pl.* SPADICES (spā·dī'sēz). [L., a palm branch broken off, with its fruit, fr. Gr. *spadix.*] **1.** *Bot.* A spike with a fleshy or succulent axis, usually subtended by, or enclosed in, a leaf called a *spathe.* This inflorescence is characteristic of the arum family (Araceae), and the palm family (Arecaceae). See INFLORESCENCE, *Table & Illust.*

Spadix and Spathe of Jack-in-the-pulpit. *a* Spathe; *b* Spadix, bearing flowers below, at *c*.

2. *Zool.* A compressed cone-shaped organ of the male nautilus, formed of four modified tentacles and their sheaths, and supposed to represent a hectocotylus.

‖**spa'do** (spā'dō), *n.;* *pl.* -DONES (spā·dō'nēz). [L., fr. Gr. *spadōn.*] A castrated man or beast; also, *Law,* an impotent person.

spa·don'ic (spā·dŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a eunuch. *Rare.*

spa'do·nism (spā'dō·nĭz'm), *n.* Eunuchry. *Rare.*

spa·droon' (spā·drōōn'), *n.* [F. *espadron, espadon.* See ESPADON, SPADE in cards.] **1.** *Obs. exc. Hist.* = ESPADON **a.**
2. Cut-and-thrust swordplay.

spae (spā), *v. i.* [ON. *spā.*] To foretell; divine. *Chiefly Scot.* — *n.* Prophecy. *Rare.*

spae-. A combining form of the verb *spae,* to foretell, as in:

spaebook	**spaeman**	**spaewoman**
spaecraft	**spaer**	**spaework**
spaedom	**spaewife**	**spaewright**

spa·ghet'ti (spā·gĕt'ĭ), *n.* [It., pl. of *spaghetto,* dim. of *spago* cord, of uncert. origin.] **1.** A variety of alimentary paste made in cords of small diameter, but larger than vermicelli, and solid (not tubular as is macaroni).
2. *Elec.* Insulating tubing of small diameter, to slip over bare wire used in radio and other apparatus.

Spa·gnuo'li (spä·nyō'lē), *n. pl.* [It.] A group of Spanish and Portuguese Jews who were expelled from Spain in 1492, whose descendants are now scattered among the Balkan States. They are rather broad-headed. They speak an old Castilian language in which are incorporated many Arabic and Hebrew words. Cf. SPANIOL.

spa·gyr'ic (spā·jĭr'ĭk), *adj.* [ML. *spagyricus,* fr. Gr. *span* to draw, to separate + *agein* to assemble.] *Obs. exc. Hist.* Alchemical or iatrochemical. — *n.* **a** Alchemy or iatrochemistry. **b** = SPAGYRIST.

spa·gyr'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Spagyric.

spag'y·rist (spăj'ĭ·rĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *spagyriste.*] An alchemist or an iatrochemist. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

spa'hi, spa'hee (spä'hē), *n.* [Turk. & Per. *sipāhī;* cf. F. *spahi.* See SEPOY.] **1.** Formerly, one of a corps of Turkish cavalry, largely irregular, used in the suppression of the Janizaries in 1826 and disbanded soon afterwards.
2. One of a corps of Algerian native cavalry in the French army normally serving in Africa, half of whose officers below the rank of captain and all of that rank or above are French. It was originally composed largely of Turkish spahis serving in Algeria at the French conquest in 1830.

spak (spăk). Var. of 1st SPOKE. *N. of Eng.*

spak (spăk). Dial. past tense & past part. of SPEAK.

Spa'lax (spā'lăks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *spalax* a mole.] *Zool.* The typical genus of the **Spa·lac'i·dae** (spā·lăs'ĭ·dē), the family of Old World rodents including the mole rat and the bamboo rats. — **spal'a·cine** (spăl'ä·sīn; -sĭn; 156), *adj.*

spald (spôld; spôd; späd), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *spalden,* fr. MLG. *spalden;* akin to G. *spalten.* See 1st SPELL.] To split; open; to splay out. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* A split; splinter. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

spald (spôld), *n.* [OF. *espalde, espaulle* (F. *épaule*).] The shoulder; shoulder blade; also, a joint; limb. *Now Scot. & N. of Eng.*

spald'er (spôl'dĕr; spôd'ĕr; späd'ĕr), *n.* One who spalds.

spald'ing, *n.* [From *spald* to split.] A dried split fish. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

spale (spāl), *n.* [Cf. ON. *spölr* a rail, bar, short piece, and E. SPELL a splinter.] **1.** A lath; a splinter; a shaving or chip. *Dial.*
2. *Shipbuilding.* A temporary cross timber.

spale (spāl), *v. t.* [See SPALL.] *Mining.* **a** To spall. **b** *Cornwall.* To fine for breaking rules.

spall (spôl), *n.* [ME. *spalle;* cf. SPALE, SPELL a splinter.] A chip or fragment, esp. a chip of stone as struck off by the hammer, having at least one featheredge.

spall, *v.;* SPALLED (spôld); SPALL'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** *Mining.* To break up with a light long-handled hammer, as in separating ore from rock, usually preparatory to crushing.
2. *Masonry.* To reduce, as irregular stone blocks, approximately to size by chipping with the hammer.
—, *Intransitive:* To fall to pieces by the chipping off of small fragments under the action of the weather or abrasion; — said of stone and concrete masonry; to chip or crumble along the edges.

spall (spôl), *n.* [It. *spalla,* or OF. *espalde.* Cf. SPALD, *n.*] The shoulder. *Obs.*

spall. Var. of SPAWL.

spall'er (spôl'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which spalls; as: **a** A machine for spalling ore. **b** A laborer who spalls ore.

spall'ing, *n.* [From *spall, v.*] Act or process of chipping or breaking; the breaking or crushing of material due to heat, or to mechanical or structural causes.

spal·peen' (spăl·pēn'; spăl'pēn), *n.* [Ir. *spailpīn,* prop., a common laborer, migratory workman; cf. *spailp* a fop, braggart.] A scamp; a rascal; a mean, good-for-nothing fellow; a rambling laborer; — often used playfully; a bold boy; also, a mere lad; youngster. *Anglo-Ir.*

spalt (spâlt; spôlt), *v. t. & i.* [Dial. *spald,* ME. *spalden.* Cf. SPALD, SPELDING.] To split off; chip; tear. *Dial.*

spalt (spâlt; spôlt), *adj.* [Cf. SPALT to split.] Liable to split; brittle; crisp. *Now Dial. Eng.*

span (spăn), *n.* [AS. *spann;* akin to D. *span,* OHG. *spanna,* G. *spanne,* ON. *spönn,* and to E. SPAN, *v.*] **1.** The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; in English measure, 9 inches; also, *Rare,* the hand with thumb and fingers extended, as for spanning.
2. Hence, extent of reach in general; reach; grasp. *Rare.*
3. Anything conceived of as an extent, stretch, reach, or spread, between two definite limits; specif.: **a** A limited space or portion of time; often, a small space or brief time.

Life's but a *span;* I'll every inch enjoy. *Farquhar.*

b The spread or extent of an arch between abutments, or of a beam, girder, truss, roof, bridge, or the like, between supports; also, the portion thus extended.
4. [D.; cf. G. *gespann.* See SPAN, *v.*] A pair of horses, mules, or other animals, usually matched in looks and action, driven together.
5. A team of two or more pairs of oxen yoked to a cart or wagon. *S. Africa.*
6. *Aeronautics.* The maximum distance, laterally from tip to tip of an airplane, inclusive of ailerons or the lateral dimension of an airfoil; — called also *spread.*
7. *Naut.* **a** A rope having its ends made fast so that a purchase can be hooked to the bight. **b** A rope made fast in the center so that both ends can be used, as, with thimbles, as fair-leads. **c** A rope made fast or secured between two uprights, as a triatic stay or the rope between davit heads.
8. *Psychol.* The amount of material that is grasped and dealt with in a single mental performance; as, the *span* of attention or apprehension; the memory *span;* the eye-voice *span* in oral reading.

span (spăn), *v.;* SPANNED (spănd); SPAN'NING. [Partly fr. SPAN, *n.,* and partly fr. AS. *spannan;* akin to D. & G. *spannen,* OHG. *spannan,* Gr. *span* to draw, to drag. Cf. SPAN, *n.,* SPIN, SPASM, STADIUM.] *Transitive:* **1.** To measure by the hand with fingers and thumb extended, or by encompassing with the fingers; as, to *span* a cylinder; hence, to measure in any way; as, to *span* a distance.
2. Hence, to spread out; stretch; extend over, as if with the hand; hence, broadly, to reach across in space or time.

My right hand hath *spanned* the heavens. *Is.* xlviii. 13.

3. To seize; grasp; encompass with, or as with, the hand. *Obs.*
4. To spread, stretch, or extend, over or across from one limit to another; to cover as with an arch or span.

The rivers were *spanned* by arches of solid masonry. *Prescott.*

5. To fetter, as a horse; to hobble. *Dial. Eng.*
6. [D. *spannen.*] To attach (horses, oxen, etc.) to a vehicle; to inspan. *S. Africa.*
7. To cock with a spanner, as a firearm. *Rare.*
8. *Naut.* To confine by ropes or other lashings; to attach or fasten; — often with *in.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be matched, as horses; to form a span. *U. S.*
2. **a** To move after the manner of measuring worms. **b** To swim along, rising to the surface to breathe at more or less regular intervals; — said of whales.

span (spăn), *n.* [ON. *spann,* lit., a pail.] A measure of butter formerly used in the north of Scotland.

span, *adv.* [From SPAN-NEW.] Perfectly; completely; — used in such phrases as *span-new; span clean.*

span-. = SPANO-.

span (spăn). Archaic past tense of SPIN.

span blocks. *Naut.* Two blocks each at one end of a span of rope at a masthead, for studding-sail halyards, etc.

span'cel (spăn's'l), *n.* [LG. *spansel,* fr. *spannen* to fasten. See SPAN, *v.*] A rope hobble or clog for a horse, cow, etc.

span'cel, *v. t.;* -CELED (-s'ld) or -CELLED; -CEL·ING or -CEL·LING. To tie or hobble with a spancel; to fetter.

span'-count'er, *n.* An old English children's game, played with counters, in which one boy tried to toss his counter so near the other's that the space between could be spanned. A similar game is now called *span-ha'penny* or *span-farthing.*

span'dle (spăn'd'l), *n.* A spandrel. *Archaic.*

span dog. **1.** *pl.* A pair of grappling dogs for hoisting logs and timber.
2. An iron dog for holding a wooden stave to shape after bending, while it cools.

span'drel (spăn'drĕl; -drĭl), *n.* [Origin uncert.; cf. OF. *espandre* to spread, fr. L. *expandere* (see EXPAND).] **1.** *Arch.* The space between the extrados curve of an arch and the enclosing right angle; or the space between the extrados of two contiguous arches and a horizontal line above them, or another arch above and enclosing them.

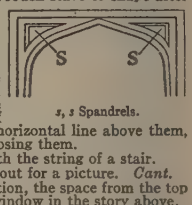

s, s Spandrels.

2. The triangular space beneath the string of a stair.
3. A narrow mat or passe partout for a picture. *Cant.*
4. *Arch.* In skeleton construction, the space from the top of a window to the sill of the window in the story above.
5. *Philately.* The design occupying the triangular space in a corner of a postage stamp, between the framing and the central figure.

spandrel frame. *Carp.* Any triangular framing, as under a stair.

spandrel step. A solid step of nearly triangular section.

spandrel wall. A wall on an extrados to fill the spandrels.

span'dy (spăn'dĭ), *adj.* Clean; — of fresh linen. — *adv.* Cleanly; as, *spandy* white handkerchiefs. *Chiefly New Eng.*

spane (spān), *v. t.;* SPANED (spānd); SPAN'ING (spān'ĭng). [ME. *spanen;* akin to AS. *spanu* a teat, G. *spänen* to wean, LG. & D. *spenen;* cf. AS. *spanan* to entice.] **1.** To wean. *Now Dial.*
2. To leave the seed in germinating; — of grain. *Local, Eng.*

spa·ne'mi·a, spa·nae'mi·a (spā·nē'mĭ·ä), *n.* Also **span'-e·my** (spăn'ē·mĭ). [NL., fr. *span-* + *-emia.*] *Med.* Anemia. — **spa·ne'mic, spa·nae'mic** (-nē'mĭk; -nēm'-ĭk), *adj.*

spang (spăng), *n.* [AS. *spange* a clasp or fastening; akin to D. *spang,* G. *spange,* OHG. *spanga,* ON. *spöng* a spangle.] A spangle, or shining ornament; also, a clasp. *Obs.*

spang, *v. t.;* SPANGED (spăngd); SPANG'ING. To spangle. *Obs.*

spang (spăng), *v. t. & n.* Jump; leap; stride; hurl; bang; kick. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*

spang (spăng), *adv.* Straight; directly; as, he ran *spang* into me. *Colloq.*

spang, *n.* [Imitative.] The sound represented by the word "spang"; as, the *spang* of a rifle shot. — *v. i.* To make a spang; to crack.

"How that rifle *spangs!*" exclaimed Naab. *Zane Grey.*

spang, *v. t.* [Cf. SPAN.] To yoke (horses). *Obs.*

spang (spăng). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of SPAN.

spang'hew (spăng'ū), *n. & v.* Jerk; fling; buffet; leap; spring. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

span'gle (spăng'g'l), *n.* [ME. *spangel,* dim. of AS. *spange.* See SPANG spangle.] **1.** A small plate or boss of shining metal; something brilliant used as an ornament, esp. when stitched on the dress. Hence, any little thing that sparkles; anything resembling or suggesting a spangle in brilliance.

The rich *spangles* that adorn the sky. *Waller.*

---

spade'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

spade'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

spade peak. = SPADE BEARD. *Obs.*

spades'man (spādz'măn). Var. of SPADEMAN.

spade'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

spa·di'ces (spā·dī'sēz), *n.,* *pl.* of SPADIX.

spa·dil'la (spā·dĭl'ä), *n.* [Sp. *espadilla,* dim. of *espada* sword. See 3d SPADE; cf. SPADILLE.] *Card Playing.* See SOLO, *n.,* 3 **a.**

spa·dil'le (spā·dĭl'ē), *n.* [See SPADILLE.] *Ombre & Quadrille.* = SPADILLE. *Obs.*

spa·do'ne (spā·dō'nā), *n.;* *E. pl.* -NES (-nāz). [It., a large sword.] = ESPADON **a.** [SPADROON.]

spa·dro'ne (spā·drō'nā), *n.* = SPADROON.

spa·gir'ic (spā·jĭr'ĭk), **spag'i·rist** (spăj'ĭ·rĭst). Vars. of SPAGYRIC, SPAGYRIST.

spa·gyr'i·cal·ly, *adv.* of SPAGYRIC, SPAGYRICAL.

spaid. ✝ SPADE, SPAYED.

spaik (spāk). Scot. var. of SPOKE, *n.*

spail (spāl). Scot. var. of SPELL.

spail. Var. of SPALE.

spain. Var. of SPANE, to wean.

spair (spār). Scot. var. of SPARE.

spairge (spārj). Var. of SPARGE.

spait. Var. of SPATE, a flood.

spake (spāk). Archaic past tense of SPEAK.

spake. Scot. var. of SPOKE, *n.*

spaked, *adj.* [LG. *spaken* to decay.] Decayed, as with mold. *Obs.* [HAMMER.]

spalling hammer. = STONE

spa·nae'mi·a, spa·nae'mic, etc. Vars. of SPANEMIA, SPANEMIC, etc.

spand. Spanned. *Ref. Sp.*

span'dril. Var. of SPANDREL.

span'e·my (spăn'ē·mĭ), *n.* = SPANEMIA.

span'-far'thing, *n.* See SPAN-COUNTER.

---

2. A sparkle, or glitter, as from spangles.
3. A distinct marking on the end of a feather.

span'gle (spăng'g'l), *v. t.*; SPAN'GLED (-g'ld); SPAN'GLING (-glĭng). To set or sprinkle with or as with spangles; to adorn with small, distinct, brilliant bodies; as, a *spangled* breastplate.

What stars do *spangle* heaven with such beauty? *Shak.*

— *v. i.* To gleam as if covered with spangles; to glisten; glitter; sparkle.

span'gle, *n.* A measure of yarn. *Scot. & Ir.*

span'gle-ba'by, *n.* A fop. *Rare.* *Dekker.*

span'gled co·quette'. A tropical hummingbird (*Lophornis stictolophus*), having a crest of spangled feathers.

Spangled Coquette. ½

span'gler (spăng'glẽr), *n.* One who or that which spangles.

span'gly (-glĭ), *adj.*; -GLI·ER (-glĭ·ẽr); -GLI·EST. Glittering; sparkling; like spangles.

span'go·lite (spăng'gō·lĭt), *n.* [After Norman *Spang*, of Pittsburgh, Pa.] A highly basic sulphate and chloride of aluminum and copper in dark-green hexagonal crystals.

Span'iard (spăn'yẽrd), *n.* [OF. *Espaignart.* See SPANIEL.] 1. A native or citizen of Spain. The Spaniards are a very homogeneous people of the pure type of the Mediterranean race. Cf. BASQUE, 1; IBERIAN, 1 & 2.
2. A Spanish vessel; a ship flying Spanish colors.
3. The spear grass *Aciphylla colensoi* of New Zealand; — called also *wild Spaniard.*

Span'iard·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To render Spanish in character, speech, sympathies, etc. — **Span'iard·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*

Span·iar'do (spăn·yär'dō), *n.* A Spaniard. *Rare. Chapman.*

span'iel (spăn'yĕl; *colloq. or dial.* spăn''l), *n.* [OF. *espagnol, espagneul* (F. *épagneul*), orig. the same word as *espagnol* Spanish, fr. L. *Hispania* Spain.] 1. Any of numerous breeds of small or medium-sized, mostly short-legged dogs, usually having long wavy hair, feathered legs and tail, and large drooping ears. Spaniels are divided into three main classes: those adapted for hunting small game, which are called *field spaniels* (in a broad sense) or *springer spaniels*, including the clumber, cocker, field, Norfolk, and Sussex breeds (see these terms); *water spaniels*, which are larger and have curly hair (as the Irish water spaniel); and *English toy spaniels* (as King Charles and Blenheim spaniels), which are small and kept as pets.

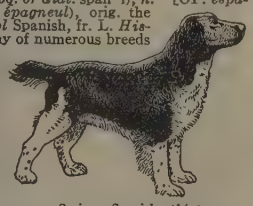

Springer Spaniel. (½5)

2. A cringing, servile, fawning person, esp. one used as a tool by another to obtain information, secrets, etc.

span'iel, *adj.* Cringing; fawning.

Looking at her with *spaniel* eyes. *Sinclair Lewis.*

span'iel, *v. i.* **a** To play about like a spaniel; to sport. **b** *Rare.* To fawn. — *v. t.* To follow like a spaniel. *Rare.*

Spa·niol' (spä·nyōl'), *n.* [Sp. *Español* Spanish.] Judaeo-Spanish, the language of Sephardic Jews in the Balkans, Greece, and Asia Minor; — called also *Ladino.* Cf. SPAGNUOLI.

Span'io·late (spăn'yō·lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). To Spaniolize; Spaniardize.

Span'io·lize (-līz), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *espagnoliser.*] To Spaniardize; Hispaniolize. *Rare.*

span'ĭ·pe·lag'ic (spăn'ĭ·pē·lăj'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *spanos* rare + *pelagic.*] Living in deep water and coming to the surface rarely.

span iron. A kind of harpoon, usually secured just below the gunwale of a whaleboat.

Span'ish (spăn'ĭsh), *adj.* [ME. *Spainish*, fr. *Spain*, fr. OF. *Espaigne*, fr. L. *Hispania* Spain.] 1. Of or pertaining to Spain, or its inhabitants; of a kind characteristic of Spaniards; as, *Spanish* painting; with an ardor quite *Spanish.*
2. Dominated by Spain or the Spanish; as, the *Spanish* Main.
3. Of, belonging to, or in, Spanish, the language; also, of, belonging to, or associated with the literature of Spain.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

Spanish-Arab	**Spanish-bred**	**Spanish-Phoenician**
Spanish-Arabic	**Spanish-built**	**Spanish-Portuguese**
Spanish-barreled	**Spanish-Indian**	**Spanish-speaking**
Spanish-born	**Spanish-looking**	**Spanish-style**

Span'ish (spăn'ĭsh), *n.* 1. The language of Spain and of countries colonized by Spaniards, esp. the Spanish American countries. Spanish literature does not begin until the 12th century. Castilian is the standard literary language. Besides Spanish, Basque, Catalan, and Galician are spoken in Spain. See ROMANCE, *adj.*, 3; INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*
2. The people of Spain, collectively; the Spaniards.
3. *Poultry.* The Black Spanish.

Spanish Academy [Sp. *Academia Española*]. An academy founded at Madrid in 1713 (officially approved by the king in 1714) for perfecting the Spanish language.

Spanish American, *adj.* **a** Designating, or pert. to, those countries of America in which Spanish is the national language. See SPANISH AMERICA, in *Gaz.* **b** In this use **Span'ish-A·mer'i·can,** *adj.* Designating, or pertaining to, the war between Spain and the United States in 1898.

Spanish American, *n.* A native or citizen of a Spanish American country, esp. of Spanish descent. Cf. LATIN AMERICAN.

Spanish American Revolutions. See REVOLUTION, *Table.*

Span'ish-A·mer'i·can War. See WAR, *Table.*

Spanish arbor vine. = ARBOR VINE.

Spanish Armada. See ARMADA, 2; BATTLE, *Table.*

Spanish ashes. Barilla. *Obs.*

Spanish bayonet. A stiff, short-trunked plant (*Yucca aloifolia*) of the southern United States and tropical America, with rigid spine-tipped leaves; also, any of several other species of *Yucca.*

Spanish bean. = SCARLET RUNNER.

Spanish beard. Long moss.

Spanish berry. = PERSIAN BERRY.

Spanish billiards. A game closely resembling pin pool except that winning and losing hazards and caroms are scored, and that two points are counted for each pin knocked down by the cue ball after contact with an object ball.

Spanish bluebell. = SPANISH JACINTH.

Spanish boot. An instrument of torture, esp. so called in medieval Germany. See 3d BOOT, 2.

Spanish broom. A nearly leafless shrub (*Spartium junceum*) of southern Europe and the Canary Islands, having green flexible rushlike twigs used in basketry and also yielding a fiber. The handsome fragrant flowers afford a yellow dye.

Spanish brown. 1. Earth of dark reddish-brown color (due to the presence of iron oxide), used as a pigment.
2. = INDIAN RED, 3.
— **Span'ish-brown'** (66), *adj.*

Spanish buckeye. A small tree (*Ungnadia speciosa*), family Sapindaceae, of the southwestern United States and adjacent Mexico, resembling the buckeye, but having pinnate leaves and a 3-seeded fruit.

Spanish bugloss. = ALKANET, 1 a.

Spanish burton. See TACKLE, *n.*, 3; BURTON, *Illust.*

Spanish cane. = GIANT REED a.

Spanish carnation. = BARBADOS PRIDE a.

Spanish castle *or* **château.** = CASTLE IN SPAIN. See CASTLE IN THE AIR.

Spanish cedar. A tropical American tree (*Cedrela odorata*); also, its fragrant red wood, much used for cigar boxes.

Spanish chalk. A kind of steatite from Aragon in Spain.

Spanish chestnut. A large tree (*Castanea sativa*) of the Mediterranean region; also, its nutritious nuts which are three times as large as the American chestnut.

Spanish clover. **a** Lucerne. **b** = MEXICAN CLOVER.

Spanish cockle. A large West Indian bivalve (*Codakia orbicularis*), said to be acrid and dangerous to eat.

Spanish cork. The bendy tree. *W. Ind.*

Spanish cream. A molded pudding of custard, gelatin, flavoring, and beaten whites of eggs, served cold.

Spanish cress. Either of two South European cresses (*Lepidium cardamines* and *Carrichtera vellae*).

Spanish curlew. **a** The long-billed curlew. See CURLEW, 1. **b** *Local, U. S.* The white ibis.

Spanish dagger. **a** A plant (*Yucca gloriosa*) of the southeastern United States, resembling the Spanish bayonet but with shorter trunk and smoother leaves. **b** = SPANISH BAYONET.

Spanish elm. A large tropical American tree (*Cordia gerascanthus*); also, its hard, grayish wood, used for building and for many other purposes.

Spanish Era. See ERA, *Table.*

Spanish fir. An evergreen tree (*Abies pinsapo*) of the Pyrenees, with stiff, bright-green foliage.

Spanish flag. **a** A California rockfish (*Hispaniscus rubrivinctus*) having conspicuous bands of red and creamy pink. **b** A West Indian fish (*Goniopleurus hispanus*), family Serranidae, with a bright-red body and yellow stripes along the head and back.

Spanish flesh. The color putty. Cf. FLESH, FLESH PINK.
— **Span'ish-flesh',** *adj.*

Spanish fly. **a** A brilliant green blister beetle (*Lytta vesicatoria*) common in the south of Europe, used when dried and powdered (then called *cantharides*) for raising blisters. See BLISTER BEETLE. **b** *Rare.* Figuratively, a remedy; cure.

Spanish Fly. Nat.

Spanish foot. *Furniture.* A foot curved outward with ridges resembling claws.

Spanish fowl. The Black Spanish.

Spanish fox. *Naut.* A yarn twisted against its lay.

Spanish Fury. See *the Fury*, under FURY.

Spanish gold. **a** The treasure taken from America by the Spaniards. **b** Illusory or nonexistent treasure; — from the quest for the city of El Dorado.

Spanish grape. A wild grape (*Vitis berlandieri*) of Texas and Mexico; also, its small, purple, well-flavored fruit.

Spanish grass. = ESPARTO a.

Spanish green. = VERDIGRIS GREEN.

Spanish grippe *or* **influenza.** The grippe, or influenza; — applied esp. to the influenza of the great epidemic of 1918.

Spanish guava. = PRICKLY APPLE.

Spanish guitar. = GUITAR.

Spanish Gypsy, The. A poem (1868) by George Eliot.

Spanish heel. A leather-covered wooden heel resembling the Cuban heel, but shapelier and lighter.

Spanish hogfish. = LADYFISH b.

Spanish hyacinth. = SPANISH JACINTH.

Spanish Inquisition. See INQUISITION, 3.

Spanish iris. A bulbous iris (*Iris xiphium*) of the western Mediterranean region, having violet-purple flowers with a short perianth tube. See ENGLISH IRIS, PERSIAN IRIS.

Spanish jacinth. A species of squill (*Scilla hispanica*) of Spain and Portugal, with blue or white hyacinthlike flowers.

Spanish jasmine. **a** A large-flowered East Indian jasmine (*Jasminum grandiflorum*) often cultivated for ornament and perfume. **b** The frangipani (*Plumiera rubra*).

Spanish juice. Juice from the licorice root; licorice.

Spanish lace. Any of various laces made in Spain; esp.: **a** A point lace using gold or silver and, sometimes, colored threads. **b** A kind of lace used for mantillas, either a rose point or a blonde, with a heavy pattern on a fine net ground.

Spanish lady *or* **ladyfish.** = LADYFISH b.

Spanish leather. = CORDOVAN, *n.*, 2.

Spanish lettuce. = INDIAN LETTUCE c.

Spanish licorice. The common licorice. See LICORICE, 2.

Spanish lime. The genip *Melicocca bijuga.*

Spanish lobster. A large scyllarian (*Scyllarides sculptus*) of Bermuda and the West Indies, used as bait.

Span'ish·ly (spăn'ĭsh·lĭ), *adv.* of SPANISH.

Spanish mackerel. **a** Any of several mackerels of the genus *Scomberomorus* (superfamily Scombroidea), closely allied to the common mackerel; esp., *S. maculatus*, bluish above, with oval brown spots on the sides, found during the warmer months off the American Atlantic coast from Cape Ann to Brazil. It often weighs six to ten pounds. An allied but unspotted species, the ***Monterey Spanish mackerel*** (*S. concolor*) occurs on the California coast. See SIERRA, 2. **b** The chub mackerel. *Eng.*

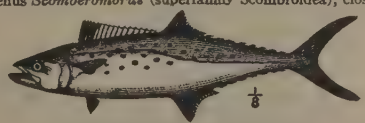

Spanish Mackerel (*Scomberomorus maculatus*). ⅛

Spanish mahogany. A handsome variety of mahogany, obtained only from the West Indies, and esp. from Santo Domingo.

Spanish Main. The mainland of Spanish America, esp. the northern coast of South America from the Isthmus of Panama to the Orinoco or Amazon; improperly, the southern portion, or the whole, of the Caribbean Sea.

Spanish March *or* **Mark.** A Frankish province in the northeast of Spain between the Pyrenees and the Ebro. It was conquered by Charlemagne in 778. In the 10th century it was divided into several feudal countships.

Spanish marjoram. = ROMAN NETTLE.

Spanish measles. = BLACK MEASLES, 2.

Spanish Mo'lière', The (mō'lyâr'). Leandro Fernández de Moratín (1760–1828), a Spanish dramatic poet who took Molière for his model.

Spanish money. Fair words. *Obs.*

Spanish moss. Long moss.

Spanish n. *Print.* The letter *n* with the tilde (ñ). See TILDE.

Spanish nectarine. The coco plum.

Spanish needles. The barbed achenes of a common beggar-ticks (*Bidens bipinnata*) of the eastern United States; also, the plant itself.

Spanish nut. **a** A large-fruited variety of hazelnut. **b** A South European iris (*Iris sisyrinchium*) with pale-lilac flowers and edible bulbs.

Spanish oak. The red oak, esp. the southern form of it; also, its wood.

Spanish ocher. = BURNT ROMAN OCHER. — **Span'ish-o'cher,** *adj.*

Spanish omelet. An omelet folded over or served with a sauce containing chopped green pepper, olives, onion, tomato, and ham.

Spanish onion. Any of several varieties of large-bulbed, mild-flavored onions; — in the United States originally applied only to imported stock but now used more broadly.

Spanish oyster. A pinna. *Bermuda.*

Spanish oyster plant. The golden thistle *Scolymus hispanicus.*

Spanish pack. A pack of playing cards consisting of 40 cards, the tens, nines, and eights being deleted.

Spanish paprika. A mild bright-red pepper (*Capsicum tetragonum*) of Spanish origin, used as a vegetable and for stuffing olives, and often called *pimiento*; also, the plant itself. See PEPPER, 3.

Spanish peanut. A variety of peanut with small pods, sometimes grown as a forage plant.

Spanish pear. The avocado.

Spanish pepper. **a** The pepper tree. **b** The chili (*Capsicum frutescens*).

Spanish Petrarch. Garcilaso de la Vega, Spanish poet.

Spanish pike. A needle. *Obs.* *Ford.*

Spanish plum. The red, edible fruit, somewhat like the hog plum, of a tropical American tree (*Spondias purpurea*); also, the tree itself.

Spanish point. = SPANISH LACE a.

Spanish pointer. The basic breed of dog from which spring the various types of pointer known today, somewhat heavier of body and shorter of leg than the dog known today simply as the "pointer." Known in Spain for many centuries, it was crossed with foxhounds, greyhounds, etc., to produce the lighter types.

Spanish potato. The sweet potato.

Spanish pox. = SYPHILIS.

Spanish puff. = QUEEN FRITTER.

Spanish red. **a** = CARTHAMUS RED. **b** = IRON-OXIDE RED.
— **Span'ish-red',** *adj.*

Spanish reef. *Naut.* **a** A knot tied in the head of a triangular fore-and-aft sail to reduce its area. **b** *Rare.* A reduction of the spread of square sails by dropping the yards on the cap of the mast.

Spanish Reformed Church. An episcopal church in Spain, the outgrowth of an independent reforming movement initiated by native Spaniards about 1869.

Spanish Revolution. See REVOLUTION, *Table.*

Spanish rider. *Mil.* A herisson. *Now Rare.*

Spanish salad. A vegetable salad usually made of beans, peas, and tomatoes.

Spanish scroll. See SCROLL, *n.*, 6.

Spanish Shakespeare. Calderón de la Barca, Spanish dramatic poet.

Spanish sheep. A merino sheep.

Spanish soap. = CASTILE SOAP a.

Spanish soaproot. See SOAPROOT a.

Spanish soldier. A spear grass (*Aciphylla squarrosa*) of New Zealand.

Spanish spoon. A long-handled shallow dipper or kind of shovel used for digging postholes.

Spanish squill. = SPANISH JACINTH.

Spanish State. New Mexico; — a nickname.

Spanish stopper. A small tree (*Eugenia buxifolia*) of southern Florida and the West Indies, having hard wood.

Spanish Succession, War of the. See WAR, *Table.*

Spanish sword. A rapier.

Spanish tea. **a** = MEXICAN TEA. **b** A West Indian shrub (*Pentarhaphia longiflora*), family Gesneriaceae.

Spanish thistle. = SANDBUR a.

Spanish toothpick. The bishop's-weed *Ammi visnaga.*

Span'ish-top', *n.* = SAW PALMETTO b. *Bahama I.*

Spanish topaz. A yellow variety of rock crystal.

Spanish Tragedy, The. The usual title of a drama (possibly as early as 1584, licensed for printing 1592) by Thomas Kyd. It is also called *Hieronymo.* See JERONIMO.

Spanish trefoil. Lucerne, or alfalfa.

Spanish tufts. A European meadow rue (*Thalictrum aquilegifolium*).

Spanish walnut. The candlenut.

Span'ish-wal'nut' oil. = CANDLENUT OIL. See OIL, *Table I.*

Spanish white. **a** Whiting, used as a pigment. **b** Bismuth subnitrate, used as a pigment.

Spanish windlass. A device for bringing together two taut lines, as for seizing. A small line is passed around the two, its ends are passed around a wooden roller, and a turn of each end taken around a marlinespike by which the roller may be revolved and the lines hove together.

Spanish wine. The color garnet. — **Span'ish-wine',** *adj.*

Spanish woodbine. The arbor vine.

Spanish wormseed. A European shrub (*Salsola tamariscifolia*) sometimes used as an anthelmintic.

Spanish yellow. The color golden yellow. — **Span'ish-yel'low,** *adj.*

Spanish yew. = YEW, 1 b.

spank (spăngk), *v. i.*; SPANKED (spăngkt); SPANK'ING. [From SPANKING, *adj.*] To move quickly, dashingly, or spiritedly, as horses and dogs across country.

We set out with a fresh wind at our starboard quarter, and for some time *spanked* along at a great rate. *Poe.*

---

span'gled (spăng'g'ld), *past tense & past part.* of SPANGLE.
span'glet (spăng'glĕt; 119), *n.* Dim. of SPANGLE. *Rare.*
span'g'-new' (spăng'nū'). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of SPAN-NEW.

span'-ha'pen'ny, *n.* See SPAN-COUNTER. [= SPANISH BEARD.
Span'iard's beard (spăn'yẽrdz).
span'iel-like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE. [SPANIEL.
span'iel-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Span'i·fied (spăn'ĭ·fīd), **Span'io·lat'ed** (spăn'yō·lĭt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Spaniolized. *Obs.*

span'ing, *verbal n.* of SPANE.
Spa·nio'li, *n. pl.* = SPAGNUOLI.
Span'ish·ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.

N O P Q R S

spank (spăngk), *v.* [Imitative.] *Transitive*: **1.** To strike, or to strike the buttocks of, as with the open hand; as, to *spank* a small boy.
2. To snap or crack, as a whip; drive or urge, as horses.
3. To put in good condition; to prepare for show, action, or the like. "Fussed as a rooster all spurred and *spanked* up for a cocking bout." *Amy Lowell.*
—, *Intransitive*: To strike or fall with a spank; to beat or pound, as a boat against the waves, with a spanking noise.
spank, *n.* **1.** A blow, as with the palm, esp. on the buttocks.
2. The sound of a spank (sense 1); a slap.
spank (spăngk), *adv.* With a spank, or spanking sound; spang. *Colloq. Rare.*
spank'er (spăngk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who spanks, or anything used as an instrument for spanking.
2. One remarkable of its kind, as for size, speed, quality, appearance, etc. *Slang.* "I want a 'ansum girl to open the front door," said my father, "a regular *spanker.*" *De Morgan.*
3. A sharp, resounding blow, or smack.
4. A horse capable of good speed; a fast trotter or pacer.
That 'ere horse goes eternal fast; . . . He's a *spanker*, you may depend. *Haliburton.*
5. *Naut.* **a** The fore-and-aft sail carried on the aftermast of a square-rigged vessel. **b** The aftermast and the sail thereon in a schooner of more than four masts; sometimes, the fifth mast of a six-masted or seven-masted schooner. Cf. SHIP, *Illust.*
spank'er, *n.* Money; gold. *Old Slang.*
Spank'er, Lady Gay. A brilliant, sport-loving society woman in Dion Boucicault's comedy *London Assurance.*
spanker boom. The boom for the spanker.
spank'ing, *n.* Act of striking or slapping with the palm of the hand, as upon the buttocks, for punishment; also, the punishment thus administered.
spank'ing, *adj.* [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *spanke* to strut.] **1.** Moving, or capable of moving, with a quick, lively pace; as, a team of *spanking* grays.
2. Hence, loosely, dashing; lively; esp., of a wind, brisk; fresh; strong; as, a *spanking* breeze.
3. Remarkable of its kind, as for size, speed, quality, appearance, etc. *Slang.*
— **spank'ing,** *adv.* — **spank'ing·ly,** *adv.*
spank'y (spăngk'ĭ), *adj.* Sprightly; dashing; smart; showy. — **spank'i·ly** (-ĭ·lĭ), *adv. Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
span'less (spăn'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Incapable of being spanned.
span'-long', *adj.* Of the length of a span; hence, short.
span'ner (spăn'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which spans.
2. The lock, or a part of the lock, of an old-time wheel lock or firelock firearm; also, the firearm itself. *Obs.*
3. A tool, having a jaw or socket at either or both ends to fit a nut or the head of a bolt, a pipe or hose coupling, or the like, and used as a lever to turn it with, esp. one having a tooth or one or more pins in its jaw, to fit a special ream in the bolt or nut; a wrench. See BOX WRENCH, MONKEY WRENCH, PIN WRENCH.
4. A horizontal cross brace or collar beam.
5. A pendulum attachment invented by Gadsden for an ordinary sextant, providing an artificial horizon for use when the sea horizon is obscured.
6. *Mach. pl.* A contrivance in some of the earlier steam engines for moving the valves.
span'ner·man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A workman who tightens nuts, etc., with a spanner.
span'-new' (66), *adj.* [ME., fr. ON. *spān-nȳr*, fr. *spānn* chip + *nȳr* new. See SPOON; NEW.] Quite new; brand-new; — esp. of clothes; also, parvenu; as, a *span-new* gallant.
span'o- (spăn'ō-), **span-.** *Med.* A combining form, Greek *spano-*, *span-*, from *spanos*, meaning *scarce*, as in *spanopnoea*, *spanemia*.
span'op·noe'a, *or* **-ne'a** (spăn'ŏp·nē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *spano-* + *-pnoea.*] A condition marked by abnormally slow and deep breathing.
span'piece' (spăn'pēs'), *n. Arch.* The collar beam of a roof; sparpiece.
span roof. A common roof having two slopes and one ridge, with eaves on both sides.
span shackle. *Naut.* A triangular or square shackle in the head of a large bolt, or the like, driven through the forecastle deck to receive the heel of the fish davit. *Obs.*
span'worm' (spăn'wûrm'), *n.* The larva of any moth of the family Geometridae.
spar (spär), *n.* [MLG.; akin to AS. *spær* in *spærstān* chalkstone. In modern use due to confusion with G. *spat(h)* spar.] Among miners, any of various nonmetallic minerals, usually cleavable and somewhat lustrous, esp. when occurring as gangue in a metalliferous vein; — used in calc-*spar*, fluor *spar*, etc.
spar, *n.* [ME. *sparre*; akin to D. *spar*, G. *sparren*, OHG. *sparro*, Dan. & Sw. *sparre*, ON. *sparri.* See SPEAR; cf. SPAR to bolt.] **1.** *Arch.* A beam or rafter; a timber. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
2. The bar of a gate or door. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
3. In the English timber trade, a piece of timber of less diameter than a mast. See MAST, 2 **b.**
4. *Aeronautics.* One of the main lateral members of the wing of an airplane, usually of wood or tubular steel. They carry the ribs. Also, occasionally, a longéron.
5. *Naut.* A general term for any mast, yard, boom, gaff, or the like. Spars are usually round or nearly round, and were formerly solid pieces of timber. They are now made of either wood or metal, and may be in one piece or built up.
spar, *v. t.*; SPARRED (spärd); SPAR'RING. [From 2d SPAR.] To supply or equip with spars, as a vessel; as, a vessel equipped with spars that are too large or too small is said to be over*sparred* or under*sparred*.
spar down. *Naut.* To seize oars or small spars to the shrouds for the seamen to stand on when clapping on ratlines, or rattling down.
spar up. To pay up, especially after being dunned. *Slang, Australia.*
spar (spär), *v. t.* [ME. *sparren*, AS. *gesparrian*, *besparrian*; akin to OHG. & G. *sperren*, ON. *sperra.* See 2d SPAR.] **1.** To bolt, bar, or fasten, as a door or gate. *Archaic.*
2. To shut or close; also, to shut up or enclose. *Obs.*
spar, *v. i.* [F. *esparer* (now *éparer*) to kick, fr. It. *sparare* to kick, fling, fr. *parare* to parry. See PARRY.] *Intransitive*: **1.** To make an onset; to charge; also, *Rare*, to spurt out, as blood. *Obs.*
2. To fight or strike with the feet or spurs, as cocks do.
3. To box with the fists; esp., to box scientifically.
4. To contest in words; to wrangle. *Colloq.*
—, *Transitive*: To teach to spar, as cocks; to train for fighting.
spar (spär), *n.* **1.** A thrust or lunge, as with a spear; also, an instrument for thrusting, as the rod used in fastening thatch on roofs.
2. A movement of offense or defense in boxing; also, a contest at sparring; a boxing match.
3. A contest; wrangle; dispute; fight.
spar'a·ble (spär'ȧ·b'l), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *sparrow bill.*] A kind of small nail used by shoemakers to reduce the wearing of shoe soles.
sparable tin. Tin ore in grains like sparables. *Cornwall.*
spa·ra'da (spȧ·rä'dȧ; spȧ·rä'dȧ), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The surf shiner.
spar'a·drap (spär'ȧ·drăp; *F.* spȧ'rȧ'drȧ'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *sparadrappo*, of uncert. origin.] **1.** A cerecloth. *Obs.*
2. *Med.* Any medicated or adhesive plaster.
Spa·ras'sis (spȧ·răs'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sparassein* to tear, rend.] *Bot.* A genus of club fungi (family Clavariaceae) having fleshy, much-branched, leaflike sporophores. *S. radicata* causes yellow root rot.
Spa·ras'so·don'ta (spȧ·răs'ō·dŏn'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sparassein* to tear + *-odonta.*] *Paleontol.* A group of mammals of uncertain relationship from the Tertiary of Patagonia, often classified with the polyprotodont marsupials, but perhaps more closely allied to the Creodonta.
— **spa·ras'so·dont** (spȧ·răs'ō·dŏnt), *adj. & n.*
Spa·rax'is (spȧ·răk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sparaxis* a tearing, fr. *sparassein* to tear; — in allusion to the fringed (i. e., lacerated) spathes.] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of bulbous plants (family Iridaceae), natives of the Cape of Good Hope, several being cultivated under the name of *wandflower.* They have brilliantly colored flowers, borne in fringed spathes. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant, flower, or bulb of this genus.
spar bridge. A temporary bridge usually for military purposes and consisting of round timbers such as tree trunks lashed together.
spar buoy. *Naut.* A buoy shaped like a spar, or showing only a mast above water, in a more or less upright position.
spar ceiling. *Shipbuilding.* Sparring.
sparch (spärch), *v. t. & i.* To scorch. *Local, Brit.*
spar deck. *Naut.* The upper deck of a vessel, esp. that continued in a straight line from the quarter-deck to the forecastle. See DECK, *n.*, 2. — **spar'-deck',** *adj.* — **spar'-decked',** *adj.* — **spar'-deck'er,** *n.*
spar'-deck' ves'sel. *Naut.* A three-deck vessel of moderate scantling, built to carry cargo of moderate density and having space for passengers.
spare (spär), *v.*; SPARED (spârd); SPAR'ING (spâr'ĭng). [AS. *sparian*; akin to D. & G. *sparen* to spare, OHG. *sparōn*, ON. *spara*, and to E. SPARE, *adj.*] *Transitive*: **1.** To refrain or withhold from; to forbear; to avoid. "No cost would he *spare.*" *Chaucer.*
Spare my sight the pain
Of seeing what a world of tears it costs you. *Dryden.*
2. To free from; to have no longer necessity for; to relieve; — often in passive; as, to be *spared* the labor, expense, worry, etc.
3. To use frugally or stintingly; to forbear free use of. "*Spare* the rod and spoil the child." *Old Proverb.*
4. To deprive oneself of, as by being frugal; to do without; to dispense with; to give up; to part with to another out of one's surplus store.
I could have better *spared* a better man. *Shak.*
5. To save or gain, as by frugality; to save up. *Obs.*
6. To forbear to destroy, punish, or accuse; to preserve from punishment, injury, or other evil; to show mercy to.
Spare us, good Lord. *Book of Common Prayer.*
—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To desist; stop; refrain. *Obs.*
2. To be frugal; to live frugally; to be parsimonious; as, to *spare* at the spigot and spill at the bung.
I, who at some times spend, at others *spare.* *Pope.*
3. To refrain from doing harm; to use mercy or kindness.
He will not *spare* in the day of vengeance. *Prov.* vi. 34.
4. Endure; tolerate; bear. *Dial.*
I couldn't *spare* for him to pass by since dark was come.
Maristan Chapman.
— ***and to spare.*** In superabundance; as, enough *and to spare.* "From the four policemen there came noise *and to spare* as they struck wildly on every side." *J. Stephens.*
spare oneself. **a** *Obs.* To act with reserve. *Chaucer.* **b** To save oneself labor, punishment, or blame.
spare (spâr), *adj.*; SPAR'ER (spâr'ĕr); SPAR'EST (spâr'ĕst; -ĭst; 119). [AS. *spær* sparing; akin to OHG. *spar*, ON. *sparr*, OSlav. *sporŭ* abundant, long lasting, Skr. *sphāra* extensive. See SPEED, *v.*] **1.** Not being used, but held in reserve, as for emergency; as, a *spare* room, a *spare* tire.
2. Being over and above what is necessary; not wanted, or not used; superfluous; as, *spare* time, cash, clothes.
3. Sparing; parsimonious; chary; not liberal or profuse.
He was *spare*, but discreet of speech. *Carew.*
4. Wanting flesh or fat; lean; gaunt; thin.
His *spare*, not unsolid, but unobtrusive figure. *Galsworthy.*
5. Scanty; not abundant or plentiful; frugal; meager; as, a *spare* diet; *spare* vegetation.
6. Slow; dilatory. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
Syn. and **Ant.** — See THIN.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

spare-bodied	**spare-fed**	**spare-handedly**
spare-built	**spare-handed**	**spare-looking**

— **spare'ly,** *adv.* — **spare'ness,** *n.*
spare (spâr), *adv.* Sparely. *Rare.*
spare, *n.* **1.** Act of sparing; restraint; moderation; specif., parsimony; frugal use; economy. *Obs.*
2. That which has not been used or expended.
3. *Obs. exc. Scot.* **a** A placket. **b** A slit or opening in the front of trousers.
4. A spare or duplicate part, as to replace breakages, etc.
5. *Bowling.* Act of knocking down all the pins in the first two bowls of a frame; also, the score thus made. Sometimes called *single spare.* Cf. STRIKE, *n.*, 13.
6. *Sports.* A spare man in a team.
spare (spâr; *dial.* spär). Var. of 2d SPAR. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
spare. Var. of 3d SPAR.
spare hand (spâr). An additional workman kept for incidental odd jobs.
spare'less (spâr'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj. Rare.* **a** Plentiful. **b** Unsparing.
spare part. An extra part of a vehicle or machine kept for use in emergency.
spar'er (spâr'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which spares; as, sugar in the diet may act as a *sparer* of protein.
spare'rib' (spâr'rĭb'), *n.* [Also *ribspare*; appar. fr. MLG. *ribbesper.*] A cut of meat, esp. of pork, consisting of the ends of the ribs somewhat closely trimmed of meat.
spare room. A bedroom reserved for guests.
spare'-set', *adj.* Spare in form; somewhat **thin; gaunt.**
He was accosted by a graying, *spare-set* guest. *Samuel Adams.*
spare'some (spâr'sŭm), *adj.* [*spare* + *-some.*] Frugal; economical.
Spar·ga'ni·um (spär·gā'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sparganion* bur reed.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of marsh or aquatic herbs, the bur reeds, of temperate regions, constituting a family, **Spar·ga'ni·a'ce·ae** (-ā'sē-ē), order Pandanales. They have simple or branching stems, linear leaves, and monoecious flowers in globose heads. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.
sparge (spärj), *v. t. & i.*; SPARGED (spärjd); SPARG'ING (spär'jĭng). [OF. *espargier*, fr. L. *spargere.* See SPARSE.] **1.** To roughcast; to plaster.
2. To sprinkle; to moisten by sprinkling; bespatter; as, to *sparge* paper.
sparge, *n.* A sprinkling or spraying; also, a spray.
sparge pipe. A horizontal perforated water pipe for flushing a urinal; — called also *weeper.*
sparg'er (spär'jĕr), *n.* One who or that which sparges; a sprinkler; specif.: **a** A vessel with a perforated cover, for sprinkling clothes, etc. **b** *Brewing.* A device with hollow perforated revolving arms for sprinkling liquor over grains in the mash tun to remove the final traces of wort.
spar·go'sis (spär·gō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *spargōsis* swelling.] *Med.* Abnormal swelling or distention, esp. of the breasts with milk.
spar'hawk' (spär'hôk'), *n.* [ME. *sperhauk*, *sparhauk*, fr. AS. *spearhafoc.*] The sparrow hawk. *Archaic & Dial.*
Spar'i·dae (spăr'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPARUS.] *Zool.* A large and widely distributed family of deep-bodied marine spiny-finned fishes; the sea breams. They are related to the grunts (Haemulidae) and snappers (Lutianidae), but have some of the teeth along the sides of the jaws transformed into large blunt molars. The porgies, scup, and sheepshead are examples. — **spar'id** (-ĭd), *n.*
spar'i·ly (spâr'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* Sparingly. *Obs.*
spar'ing (spâr'ĭng), *adj.* That spares; saving; frugal; reticent; scanty; merciful.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See FRUGAL.
— **spar'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **spar'ing·ness,** *n.*
spar'ing, *adv.* Sparingly; frugally. *Rare.*
spark (spärk), *n.* [ME. *sparc*, *sparke*, *sperke*, fr. AS. *sparca*, *spearca*; akin to MLG. *sparke* spark, *sparken* to sparkle, L. *spargere* to scatter. See SPARSE.] **1.** A small particle of fire or ignited substance, as emitted by a body in combustion, remaining in a body when combustion is nearly completed, or struck out at the impact of two hard objects (as steel and flint).
Man is born unto trouble, as the *sparks* fly upward. *Job* v. 7.
2. Anything resembling such a burning particle, as in brilliancy, evanescence, etc.; a small shining body, or transient flash of light; a sparkle; specif., a diamond.
3. That which, like a spark, may be kindled into a flame, or into action; a feeble germ; an elementary principle.
The girls in my classes who have a *spark* of aptitude for anything seem to think themselves remarkable. *Willa Cather.*
4. *pl.* A wireless operator. *Colloq.*
5. Short for *spark transmitter*, *spark transmission.*
6. The color geranium lake.
7. *Elec.* **a** The light accompanying a sudden disruptive discharge between two conductors separated by air or some similar medium. It is of extremely short duration, and presents a rectilinear, sinuous, or zigzag appearance according to the path of the discharge. **b** Less properly, a small arc of short duration, as often at dynamo brushes. **c** The discharge in a spark plug. **d** The mechanism, as a button or lever, controlling the discharge in a spark plug.
spark (spärk), *adj. Radio.* Of or pertaining to radio communication carried on with a spark transmitter; as, a *spark* set; a *spark* station.
spark, *v.*; SPARKED (spärkt); SPARK'ING. [AS. *spearcian.* See 1st SPARK.] *Intransitive*: **1.** To issue forth as sparks; also, to flash out like a spark; to sparkle.
2. *Elec.* To produce sparks; to convert electrical energy into light by ionization of the air or gas that separates the electrodes; specif.: **a** To arc at the brushes, as a dynamo. **b** To have the electric ignition working, as an internal-combustion engine or the igniter.
—, *Transitive*: **1.** To emit as sparks; also, to cause to burst into flame. *Rare.*
The men who sit in parliament, flint which no knocking can *spark* to fire. *Amy Lowell.*
2. To spatter; soil. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
spark, *n.* [ON. *sparkr* lively, sprightly; akin to 1st SPARK.] **1.** A brisk, showy, gay man; a gallant; also, a hot-tempered person.
2. A young, beautiful, witty woman.
3. A lover; a beau; also, *Rare*, a belle; a sweetheart.
spark, *v. i. & t.* To play the spark or beau (to); to court. *Colloq., U. S.*
spark advance. *Internal-Combustion Engines.* = 5th LEAD, 18 **b.**
spark arrester. **1.** Any of various contrivances to prevent the escape of sparks, as from a smokestack. *U. S.*
2. *Elec.* A device to minimize or prevent sparking at a place where a circuit is made and broken.
3. *Locomotives.* A framework of wire in front of the tubes of a locomotive, to arrest the escape of cinders; — called also *cinder frame.*
spark'back' (spärk'băk'), *n.* = TURNSTONE.
spark coil. *Elec.* **a** An induction coil, esp. of an internal-combustion engine, wireless telegraph apparatus, etc. **b** A self-induction coil used to increase the spark in an electric gaslighting apparatus.
spark condenser. *Elec.* An apparatus used in spectroscopy to produce spark spectra, the terminals being so mounted in a glass vessel that they can be surrounded with the medium the spectrum of which is to be examined.
spark discharge. *Elec.* A discharge accompanied by a spark; a disruptive discharge.
spark'ed (spär'kĕd; -kĭd), *adj.* Spotted; streaked; variegated. *Dial.*
spark'ed·back' (-băk'), *n.* Turnstone. *Local, U. S.*
spark'er (spär'kĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which sparks, as a spark plug, a kind of small firework, etc.
2. A gallant; a lover. *Dial. & Slang, U. S.*
3. = IGNITER **a.**

span'kled. Var. of SPANGLED, *past part.*
spann (spăn), *n.*; *pl.* SPANNAR (spăn'nȧr). [Sw.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
span'nel. Dial. Eng. var. of SPANIEL.
span'ner-tight', *adj.* See -TIGHT.
span'op·ne'a. Var. of SPANOPNOEA.
span·toon', *n.* = SPONTOON, 2.
span'ule (spăn'ūl), *n.* = PIN WRENCH.
spar'age (spăr'ĭj), *n.* [OF. See SPERAGE.] Asparagus. *Obs.*
spar'a·gus (-d-gŭs), **spar'a·grass'** (-grăs'). Corrupt. of ASPARAGUS. *Obs. exc. Dial.* [*exc. Dial.*]
spar'cle. Var. of SPARKLE. *Obs.*
spard. Sparred. *Ref. Sp.*
spare'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
spare deck. † SPAR DECK.
spare'ful, *adj.* Sparing; chary. — **spare'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **spare'ful·ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*
spar'ge·fac'tion (spär'jē·făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *spargere* to strew + *facere*, *factum*, to make.] Act of sprinkling. *Obs.* *Swift.*
sparhauk. † SPARHAWK.

4. Operator of a wireless telegraph instrument, as on a ship. *Brit. Slang.*
5. *Elec.* A spark arrester.

spark frequency. *Radio.* The number of spark discharges per second. It is always a lower frequency than that of the radio current produced.

spark gap. *Elec.* **a** The space filled with air or other dielectric between high potential terminals (as of an electrostatic machine, induction coil, or condenser), through which the discharge passes; the air gap of a jump spark. **b** A device consisting of electrodes arranged to permit the passage of disruptive discharges and having insulation that is self-restoring after the discharge has passed; — called also *discharger*. Cf. SPHERE GAP, HORN GAP.

spark generator. A generator of alternating current which utilizes the discharge of a condenser through a spark gap as the source of its alternating-current power.

spark'i·ness (spär'kĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Quality or condition of sparkling, or of sending out sparks; brightness.

spark'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SPARK. Specif., *Dial. U. S.*, love-making; courtship.

sparking lamp. A small open oil lamp with floating wick; — so called because courters measured their stay by the duration of its light.

sparking plug. = SPARK PLUG.

sparking points. See IGNITER **a**.

spark instant. The instant at which the spark jumps the gap between the electric terminals in the cylinders of an internal-combustion engine, for the ignition of the combustible mixture.

spark'ish, *adj.* **1.** Like a spark, or beau; airy; gay.
2. Gaily dressed; showy; dapper.
— **spark'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **spark'ish·ness,** *n.*

spark knock. The sound produced in an internal-combustion engine by operation with the spark too far advanced.

spar'kle (spär'k'l), *n.* [Dim. of *spark*, or fr. *sparkle*, v.]
1. A little spark; a scintillation; also, quality of sparkling; as, the *sparkle* of a diamond.
2. Hence, figuratively, a slight trace; a showing; a spark; also, animation of mind or manner; liveliness.
3. That which sparkles, or glitters; a flash, as of light; also, a small sparkling brilliant, as a small diamond or ruby.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
sparkle-blazing, sparkle-drifting, sparkle-eyed.

spar'kle, *v.;* SPAR'KLED (-k'ld); SPAR'KLING (-klĭng). [Freq. fr. *spark* to sparkle.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To emit sparks; to throw off ignited or incandescent particles; also, to shine as if throwing off sparks; to emit flashes of light; to scintillate; twinkle; flash; as, the fire *sparkles;* the stars *sparkle.*
2. To effervesce; as, wine that *sparkles.*
3. To be lively or animated; to reflect spirit and fire; as, eyes *sparkling* with anger; his conversation *sparkled* with wit.
—*Transitive:* **1.** To emit in the form or likeness of sparks; to cause to glitter or gleam.

Did *sparkle* forth great light. *Spenser.*

2. To show, reveal, indicate by, or as if by, a flash of light, or brightness of spirit; as, her eyes *sparkled* her pleasure at the compliment.
3. To illuminate by, or as by, sparks; to give animation and brightness to; to vivify. "It *sparkles* my veins to read this book, it is the work of an honest man."

Christopher Morley.

Syn. — Shine, glisten, radiate, coruscate, glitter. See FLASH. **Ant.** — Dim, dull.

spar'kle (spär'k'l), *v. t. & i.* [From SPARPLE.] **1.** To disperse; scatter. *Now Dial.*
2. To sprinkle or strew; to diffuse. *Obs.*

spark lead (lĕd). The amount of advance by which the production of the spark in the cylinders of an internal-combustion engine precedes the arrival of the piston at the top dead center position.

spar'kle·ber'ry (spär'k'l·bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERRIES (-ĭz). The farkleberry.

sparkle metal. Matte containing 74 per cent copper.

spar'kler (spär'klẽr), *n.* One who or that which sparkles; specif.: **a** A firework consisting usually of a heavy wire partly coated with a composition which on burning emits brilliant sparks. **b** A gem that sparkles, as a diamond or ruby. **c** A bright, witty, scintillating person. **d** A wine that sparkles, or effervesces.

spark'let (spärk'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* **1.** A small spark, or scintillation.
2. Any small sparkling or glittering object; esp., a small shining ornament for a woman's gown.
3. Any small spot, relatively bright against a dark background. "A wedge-shaped tail of blue *sparklets*, edged with red, trails above them." *Amy Lowell.*
4. [*cap.*] A trade-mark applied to a small steel cylinder of compressed carbon dioxide for use in charging a siphon bottle; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], the container with its contents, bearing this trade-mark.

spark lever. On automotive vehicles, a lever, usually located on the steering wheel, by which the timing of the spark may be controlled.

spar'kling (spär'klĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SPARKLE. Specif.: *adj.* **a** Emitting sparks; flashing; hence, animated; lively; as, *sparkling* eyes; also, reflecting light; gleaming; as, the *sparkling* waves in the bright sunshine. **b** Effervescing or effervescent. Sparkling beverages contain the gas carbon dioxide under pressure.
Syn. — Brilliant, shining, twinkling.
Ant. — Dull, lackluster.
— **spar'kling·ly,** *adv.* — **spar'kling·ness,** *n.*

sparkling plug. = SPARK PLUG.

sparkling synchysis. *Med.* A state in which the vitreous humor softens and contains sparkling scales of cholesterol.

sparkling water. Water charged with carbon dioxide.

spark'ly (spär'klĭ), *adv.* Scintillatingly; animatedly; sprightly.
— **spark'li·ness** (-klĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

spark micrometer. *Elec.* **a** An electric resonator or a conductor with an air gap adjustable by a micrometer screw. **b** A device for measuring the length of the electric spark by an air gap.

spark'-o'ver, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the passage of a spark over a gap.

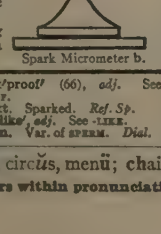
Spark Micrometer b.

spark plug. In an internal-combustion engine, a part fitting into the cylinder head, carrying two electrodes separated by an air gap across which the current from the ignition system discharges, forming the spark for combustion.

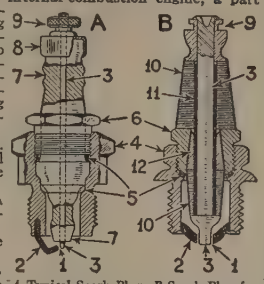

A Typical Spark Plug; *B* Spark Plug for Aeronautical Engines. 1 Spark Gap; 2 Ground Electrode; 3 Center Electrode; 4 Steel Shell; 5 Copper Gaskets; 6 Steel Bushing; 7 Porcelain Insulator; 8 Brass Cap; 9 Center Electrode Terminal; 10 Mica Washers (stacked); 11 Mica Strips wound around center electrode; 12 Brass Bushing.

spark potential. *Elec.* The potential necessary to produce a spark.

sparks (spärks), *n.* A ship's wireless operator. *Slang.*

spark spectrum. See SPECTRUM, 2.

spark transmitter. *Radio.* A transmitting set using a spark generator. — **spark transmission.**

spark'y (spär'kĭ), *adj.;* SPARK'I·ER (-kĭ·ẽr); SPARK'I·EST. Characterized by, or emitting, sparks; marked by sparks; also, animated, lively; vivacious.

spark'y, *n.* = SPARK, a gallant. *Rare.*

spar'ling (spär'lĭng), *n.* [ME. *sperling*, fr. OF., *esperlinge, esperlenc* (F. *éperlan*), of Teut. origin; cf. MD. *spirling.*] The European smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*).

spar'ling (spär'lĭng), *n.* A tern. *Local, Brit.*

sparling fowl. The common merganser. *Local, Eng.*

Spar·man'ni·a (spär·măn'ĭ ·ä), *n.* [NL., after A. *Sparmann* (1747–1820), Sw. naturalist.] *Bot.* A small genus of African shrubs or trees (family Tiliaceae), having cordate, more or less lobed leaves, and silky white flowers with imperfect outer stamens, succeeded by echinate capsules. *S. africana*, often cultivated, is the African hemp.

Spar·na'cian (spär·nā'shĭn), *adj.* [F. *sparnacien*, fr. LL. *Sparnacum* Epernay, France.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the middle stage of the Lower Eocene in northern France and Belgium. — **Spar·na'cian,** *n.*

spar'oid (spär'oid; spăr'oid), *adj.* [L. *sparus* gilthead + *-oid.*] Pert. to the Sparidae. — *n.* One of the Sparidae.

spar'ple (spär'p'l), *v. t. & i.;* -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING (-plĭng). [OF. *esparpeillier* (F. *éparpiller*).] To scatter; disperse; rout; sprinkle; disseminate. *Obs.*

sparred (spärd), *past tense & past part.* of SPAR. Specif.: *adj.* Made of, or equipped with, spars.

spar'rer (spär'ẽr), *n.* One who spars; a boxer.

spar'rer (spär'ẽr), *n.* A sparrow. *Dial.*

You put no more weight on a rope than a bloody *sparrer*. *Conrad.*

spar'ring (spär'ĭng), *n.* Act of equipping with spars, in various senses; specif., *Shipbuilding*, fore-and-aft battens secured to the reverse frames, for cargo to rest on.

spar'ring, *n.* Act of one who spars (see SPAR, *v. i.*, 3); scientific boxing; hence, figuratively, skirmishing for advantage; esp., argument; disputing.

spar'ring, *adj.* That spars. — **spar'ring·ly,** *adv.*

sparring partner. A pugilist's companion for exercise in sparring; hence, one's mate in amicable wrangling. *Humorous.*

spar'row (spăr'ō), *n.* [ME. *sparowe, sparewe, sparwe*, fr. AS. *spearwa;* akin to OHG. *sparo*, G. *sperling*, ON. *spörr*, Dan. *spurv, spurre*, Sw. *sparf*, Goth. *sparwa.*]
1. The house sparrow, or other allied species of the genus *Passer.* See HOUSE SPARROW.
2. By extension, any of numerous finches more or less like the house sparrow in size and in having plumage streaked with various shades of gray and brown. With qualifying words it forms the names of many small more or less plainly colored American finches, as chipping *sparrow*, field *sparrow*, tree *sparrow*, song *sparrow*, sage *sparrow*, savanna *sparrow*, etc. (see these terms), also those of certain weaver-birds, as Java *sparrow.* Cf. FINCH, HEDGE SPARROW.
3. The color mouse gray.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
sparrow-billed, sparrowcide, sparrow-colored, sparrow-footed, sparrow-witted.

European Sparrow Hawk (*Accipiter nisus*). (1/4)

sparrow dust. Small shot, as for sparrows. *Colloq. or Slang.*

spar'row·grass' (spăr'ō·grăs'; 83), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *asparagus.*] Asparagus. *Colloq. or Dial.*

sparrow hawk. [*sparrow* + *hawk.* Cf. SPARHAWK.] **1.** A small Old World hawk (*Accipiter nisus*) similar in habits, size, and general coloration to the American sharpshinned hawk. Also, one of other small species of the same genus found in various parts of the world.
2. A small North American falcon (*Falco sparverius*) closely allied to the European kestrel. It is chiefly rufous and slaty blue above and buffy white below, with dark markings. It feeds mostly on large insects, esp. grasshoppers, and is a useful species. Cf. KESTREL.
3. Loosely, any hawk or falcon of small size, as the pigeon hawk. In New Zealand, the quail hawk.
4. A kind of small anvil used by silversmiths.

American Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*). (1/4)

spar'row·ish (spăr'ō·ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat like, or in the manner of, a sparrow.

sparrow owl. **a** A pygmy owl. **b** The European little owl.

sparrow pecking. A roughening of the old surface of a pavement in order that a new course of material may be firmly attached to the old.

spar'row-tailed', *adj.* **a** Having a tail like a sparrow's. **b** = SWALLOW-TAILED, 1.

spar'row·wort' (spăr'ō·wûrt'), *n.* **a** A South African heath (*Erica passerina*). **b** Any heathlike, South African shrub of the genus *Passerina* (family Thymelaeaceae).

spar'row·y (spăr'ō·ĭ), *adj.* **a** Frequented by sparrows; infested with sparrows. **b** Resembling a sparrow; sparrowlike.

spar'ry (spär'ĭ), *adj.* [From 1st SPAR.] Resembling, consisting of, or abounding with, spar; spathic.

spar'ry (spăr'ĭ; spär'ĭ), *n.* The house sparrow. *Eng. & Scot.*

spar'ry i'ron (spär'ĭ). Siderite. See SIDERITE, **1 b.**

sparry limestone. A coarsely crystalline marble.

sparse (spärs), *adj.;* SPARS'ER (spär'sẽr); SPARS'EST. [L. *sparsus*, past part. of *spargere* to strew, scatter; akin to Gr. *spargan* to swell, teem, Lith. *spragėti* to crackle, Skr. *sphūrjati* it crashes, crackles, bursts forth. Cf. ASPERSE, DISPERSE, INTERSPERSE, SPARGE, SPARK, SPEAK, SPRINKLE.] Of few and scattered elements; having spaces between the component units; scanty; not thickly grown, settled, etc.; thinly scattered; as, a *sparse* population; a *sparse* beard.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See SCANTY.
— **sparse'ly,** *adv.* of SPARSE. — **sparse'ness,** *n.* See -NESS.

sparse (spärs), *adv.* Sparsely; thinly.

sparse, *v. t.* [L. *sparsus*, past part. of *spargere* to scatter.] To scatter; disperse; distribute. *Obs.*

spars'ed·ly (spär'sĕd·lĭ; -sĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* Sparsely; scatteredly.

spar'sile (spär'sĭl; 155), *adj.* [LL. *sparsilis.* See SPARSE.] *Astron.* Scattered; unformed or inform; — formerly said of stars not included in any constellation. The boundaries are now so drawn that there are no spaces between the constellations. *Rare.*

‖**spar'sim** (spär'sĭm), *adv.* [L., fr. *spargere* to scatter.] Scatteredly; here and there.

spar'si·o·plast' (spär'sĭ·ō·plăst'), *n.* [L. *sparsio* sprinkling + *-plast.*] *Bot.* In certain diatoms any of several elaioplasts which are not definite in position or number. Cf. PLACOPLAST.

spar'si·ty (spär'sĭ·tĭ), *n.* State of being sparse; scantiness.

spart (spärt), *n.* [L. *spartum* Spanish broom. Cf. SPARTIUM.] **a** *Dial. Eng.* The plant broom; any of various rushes. **b** = ESPARTO **a.**

Spar'ta·can (spär'tȧ·kăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Spartacists. — *n.* A Spartacist.

Spar'ta·cide (-sĭd), *n.* A Spartacist.

Spar'ta·cism (spär'tȧ·sĭz'm), *n.* Doctrines, tactics, or practices of, or like those of, the Spartacists.

Spar'ta·cist (-sĭst), *n.* A member of the Spartacus party, in Germany. — **spar'ta·cist,** *adj.*

Spar'ta·cus par'ty *or* **un'ion** (spär'tȧ·kŭs). [From *Spartacus*, Liebknecht's nom de plume, after Spartacus, gladiator at Rome, who led an insurrection of runaway slaves, 73–71 B.C.] A party organized in Germany in 1918 by Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, and others, along extreme socialistic lines. It was the successor of the minority socialists who had refused to support the War.

Spar'tan (spär'tăn), *adj.* [L. *Spartanus.*] Of or pertaining to Sparta, esp. ancient Sparta, capital of Laconia, a kingdom of the Peloponnesus, of which the ruling race (the Spartans proper) were a Dorian people noted for the military organization of their state and the rigorous discipline and valor of the citizens (cf. HELOT). Hence, hardy; undaunted; frugal; laconic; severe; as, *Spartan* souls; *Spartan* bravery. — *n.* A citizen of Sparta; a Spartiate; a person of great courage and fortitude.

Spartan dog. A bloodhound; also, figuratively, an excessively severe, or cruel, person.

Spartan fare. Plain, simple, nourishing food; fare without delicacies.

Spar·tan'ic (spär·tăn'ĭk), *adj.* Spartan. — **Spar·tan'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

Spar'tan·ism (spär'tȧn·ĭz'm), *n.* The characteristic spirit, habits, or qualities, ascribed to the ancient Spartans; esp., an unsubduable spirit; undaunted hardihood.

Spar'tan·ize (-ĭz), *v. i.* To imbue with Spartan ideals; to make Spartan in character. — *v. t.* To be or become Spartan in character, as in the unflinching endurance of pain.

Spar'tan·ly, *adv.* In a Spartan manner; esp., with unflinching courage; with uncomplaining endurance of pain; also, laconically; with brevity.

spar'te·ine (-tē·ēn; -ĭn), *n.* Also **-in.** [*Spartium* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A liquid alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{26}N_2$, extracted from the tops of the common broom. The sulphate is used as a heart stimulant and diuretic.

spar'ter·ie (spär'tẽr·ĭ), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *esparto.* See ESPARTO.] Articles made of esparto grass.

spart grass (spärt). A salt grass (*Spartina stricta*), common in salt marshes.

sparth (spärth), *n.* A long battle-ax, broad of blade, or a fighter armed with one. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

Spar'ti·ate (spär'shĭ·ăt), *n.* [L. *Spartiates*, fr. Gr. *Spartiatēs.*] A member of the dominant race of ancient Laconia, most of whom dwelt in Sparta; a Spartan.

Spar'ti·na (spär'tĭ·nȧ; spär·tī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *spartinē* a rope or cord of *spartos.* See SPARTIUM.] *Bot.* A small but widely distributed genus of grasses, chiefly inhabiting salt marshes along the coast. They have stiff culms, panicled spikelets, and flowers with three glumes. The species are known as *cord grass, salt grass,* and *marsh grass.*

Spar'ti·um (spär'shĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *spartos* the broom, genista.] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs (family Fabaceae), having as the only known species *S. junceum*, the Spanish broom.

spar'tle (spär't'l), *v. i.;* SPAR'TLED (-t'ld); SPAR'TLING (-tlĭng). [LG. *spartelen* to flounder.] To kick about; to sprawl. *Scot.*

spar torpedo. **a** *Mil.* A rudimentary form of torpedo consisting of an explosive mounted on the end of a spar, and designed to be thrust against the target. *Hist.* **b** *Nav.* A torpedo carried on the end of a spar, usually projecting from a vessel's bow, and intended to explode on contact. It is now rarely used.

spar tree. *Logging.* A tall tree, trimmed and well-guyed, from the top of which the lead blocks for high-line logging are supported.

Spa'rus (spā'rŭs; 79), *n.* [L. *sparus* gilthead, fr. Gr. *sparos.*] *Zool.* The typical genus of the family Sparidae.

spar varnish. An exterior varnish; — so called because suitable for use on the spars of ships.

spar'ver (spär'vẽr), *n.* [OF. *espervier.*] **1.** The canopy or tester of a bed. *Obs.*
2. *Her.* A tent, as borne by the Upholsterers' Company.

spar'y (spär'ĭ), *adj.* Sparing. *Rare.*

spasm (spăz'm), *n.* [OF. *spasme*, fr. L. *spasmus*, fr. Gr. *spasmos*, fr. *spaein, span*, to draw, to cause convulsion. See SPAN.] **1.** *Med.* An involuntary contraction of one or

more muscles or muscular fibers. In ***clonic spasms*** the muscles or muscular fibers contract and relax alternately and quickly. In ***tonic spasms*** the contraction is steady and uniform, and prolonged, as in tetanus.
2. Hence, any sudden, violent, and temporary effort, emotion, movement, etc.; a paroxysmal action or emotion.
Syn. — See PAROXYSM.

-spasm (-spăz'm). A combining form from Greek *spasmos*, spasm, denoting *spasm of a* (specified) *part* or *type*, as in:

angiospasm	**gastrospasm**	**phrenospasm**
arteriospasm	**glossospasm**	**pleurospasm**
blepharospasm	**graphospasm**	**proctospasm**
bronchiospasm	**idiospasm**	**prosopospasm**
bronchospasm	**laryngospasm**	**pylorospasm**
cardiospasm	**myelospasm**	**rhincospasm**
cheirospasm	**myospasm**	**stethospasm**
cystospasm	**neurospasm**	**urethrospasm**
enterospasm	**pharyngospasm**	**vasospasm**
esophagospasm		

spas·mat'ic (spăz·măt'ĭk), **spas·mat'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Spasmodic. *Now Rare.*

spas'ma·to·man'cy (spăz'mȧ·tō·măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *spasma, -atos*, spasm + *-mancy.*] Divination by observance of spasmodic movements.

spasmed (spăz'md), *adj.* Afflicted with spasms; marked or characterized by spasms.

spas'mic (spăz'mĭk), *adj.* Spasmodic; marked by spasms.

spas'mo- (spăz'mō-). A combining form for *spasm* and *spasmodic*, as in *spasmo*toxin.

spas·mod'ic (spăz·mŏd'ĭk), *adj.* [ML. *spasmodicus*, fr. Gr. *spasmōdēs*, fr. *spasmos* a convulsion + *eidos* likeness.]
1. *Med.* Of, pertaining to, affected or characterized by, a spasm or spasms.
2. Subject to outbursts of emotional excitement; highly wrought; excitable.
3. Acting or proceeding fitfully or intermittently; lacking continuity of effort, production, or the like; intermittent; as, *spasmodic* zeal or industry.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See FITFUL.

spas·mod'ic (spăz·mŏd'ĭk), *n.* *Med.* A medicine which produces spasm.

spas·mod'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Spasmodic. — **spas·mod'i·cal·ness,** *n.*

spas·mod'i·cal·ly, *adv.* of SPASMODIC, SPASMODICAL.

spasmodic croup. *Med.* An affection marked by laryngismus stridulus; false croup.

spasmodic school. A group of 19th-century British authors whose works were in an overstrained style. It included Gilfillan, Bailey (author of *Festus*), Sydney Dobell, and Alexander Smith.

spasmodic stricture. *Med.* A stricture caused by spasmodic muscular contraction; — opposed to *organic stricture.*

spas'mo·dist (spăz'mō·dĭst), *n.* One who is spasmodic. *Rare.* — **spas'mo·dism** (-dĭz'm), *n.* *Rare.*

spas'mo·phil'i·a (-fĭl'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *spasmo-* + *-philia.*] *Med.* A nervous disorder marked by a tendency to convulsions, from even slight stimulation. — **spas'mo·phil'ic** (-ĭk), *adj.*

spas'mo·tin (spăz'mō·tĭn), *n.* [See SPASM.] Spha celotoxin.

spas'mo·tox'in (spăz'mō·tŏk'sĭn), *n.* Also **spas'mo·tox'ine** (-tŏk'sĭn; -sēn). [*spasmo-* + *toxin.*] *Biochem.* **a** A bacterial poison from cultures of the tetanus germ on meat broth, producing in animals violent clonic and tonic convulsions. **b** Spha celotoxin.

spas'mous (spăz'mŭs), *adj.* Spasmodic. *Rare.*

spas'tic (spăs'tĭk), *adj.* [L. *spasticus*, fr. Gr. *spastikos*, fr. *span* to draw. See SPASM.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to spasm; spasmodic; esp., pertaining to tonic spasm; tetanic. — **spas'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

spastic gait. *Med.* A gait in which the legs are held close together and move stiffly, with dragging of the toes, seen in certain forms of paralysis and occasionally in hysteria.

spas·tic'i·ty (spăs·tĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* *Med.* **a** State of being spastic. **b** Tendency to or state of being subject to spasm.

spastic paralysis. *Med.* A form of paralysis marked by tonic spasm of the muscles affected.

spat (spăt), *n.* [Origin uncert.; cf. SPATTER.] A young oyster or other bivalve mollusk, either before or after it first becomes adherent; more often, such young collectively.

spat (spăt), *v. i.;* SPAT'TED (spăt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); SPAT'TING.
1. To emit spawn, as oysters.
2. To become permanently attached to some solid object; — said of certain mollusks, esp. oysters.

spat, *n.* [Short for SPATTERDASH.] **1.** A legging; a gaiter. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. A kind of short cloth or leather gaiter worn over the upper part of the shoe and fastened beneath the instep; — chiefly in *pl.*

spat (spăt), *v. t.;* SPAT'TED; SPAT'TING. To slap, as with the open hand; to clap together, as the hands. *Colloq. & Dial.* — *v. i.* To dispute; quarrel; also, to strike with a smacking sound; as, bullets *spatting* against the stone walls. *Colloq. & Dial.*

spat (spăt), *n.* [Prob. of imitative origin. Cf. PAT.] A light blow; a slap; also, the sound of a slap; as, the *spat* of bullets against the stone walls. Hence, a petty quarrel, esp. a verbal one. *Colloq. & Dial.*

spat, *n.* Something that spatters, or splashes; a light splash; as, a *spat* of rain; *spats* of mud.

spat. Past tense & occasional past part. of SPIT, to eject.

spat, *n.* Short for SPATULA.

spat (spȧt). Obs. exc. Scot. var. of SPOT.

Spat'an·gi'na (spăt'ăn·jī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. LL. *spatangius* a kind of sea urchin, fr. Gr. *spatangēs.*] *Zool.* A suborder of sea urchins (order Exocycloida) consisting of the heart urchins.

spa·tan'goid (spȧ·tăng'goid), *adj.* *Zool.* Of or pertaining to sea urchins of the suborder Spatangina. — *n.* A jawless sea urchin of this suborder; — often applied broadly to any sea urchin of the order Exocycloida, except clypeastroids and holectypoids.

Spa·tan'gus (spȧ·tăng'gŭs), *n.* [NL. See SPATANGINA.] *Zool.* **a** A typifying genus of sea urchins, of the suborder Spatangina.

spatch'cock' (spăch'kŏk'), *n.* [Altered form of SPITCHCOCK.] A fowl split and grilled after being hastily killed and dressed.

spatch'cock', *v. t.* **1.** To prepare (a fowl, etc.) for eating as, or as if, a spatchcock.
2. To introduce by way of interpolating or adding, esp. something out of keeping with the rest; as, to *spatchcock* farce into a tragedy.

spate (spāt), *n.* [Origin uncert.; cf. OF. *espoit* a gush, outflow.] **1.** A freshet; a flood. *Brit.*
2. A sudden heavy rainstorm; also, a waterspout. *Brit.*
3. An excessive number or quantity; an excessive feeling; a rush, as of words.

spate (spāt), *v. t.;* SPAT'ED (spāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); SPAT'ING (spāt'ĭng). To flood; overwhelm as with a torrent, or in a freshet. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

-spath (-spăth). A combining form from Greek *spathe* blade, denoting *a forceps*, as in blepharo*spath.*

spa'tha (spā'thȧ), *n.;* *pl.* -THAE (-thē). [L. See SPATHE.]
1. *Bot.* A spathe.
2. *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* A broadsword with blunt point. The application of the word was extended, however, to other forms of swords.
3. *Hist.* A long heavy sword used by Britons, Saxons, and Normans.

spa·tha'ceous (spȧ·thā'shŭs), *adj.* *Bot.* Having a spathe; of the nature of, or resembling, a spathe.

spa'thal (spā'thăl), *adj.* *Bot.* Spathaceous.

spathe (spāth), *n.* [F., fr. L. *spatha*, fr. Gr. *spathē.* See SPADE.] *Bot.* The large sheathing bract or pair of bracts enclosing an inflorescence on the same axis. The true spathe is found only in plants whose inflorescence is a spadix; it then assumes various forms, and is often highly colored, as in the calla. A modified spathe is found in many monocotyledonous plants, as the irises and allies.

spathed (spāthd), *adj.* *Bot.* Having a spathe.

spath'ic (spăth'ĭk), *adj.* [Cf. F. *spathique*, fr. F. *spath* spar, fr. G. *spat(h).*] Like spar; foliated or lamellar; spathose.

spathic iron *or* **iron ore.** Siderite. See SIDERITE, 1 **b.**

spa·thil'la (spȧ·thĭl'ȧ), *n.;* *pl.* -LAE (-ē). [NL. See SPATHE.] *Bot.* A secondary spathe, as in palms. *Rare.*

spa'those (spā'thōs; spăth'ōs), *adj.* Also **spa'thous** (-thŭs; -ŭs). *Bot.* Spathaceous.

spath'ose (spăth'ōs), *adj.* = SPATHIC.

spath'u·late (spăth'ū·lāt), *adj.* Spatulate; — esp. in *Bot.*

spa'tial (spā'shăl), *adj.* [See SPACE.] Of or pertaining to space; occupying space; occurring in, or conditioned by, space; considered with relation to space. — **spa'tial·ly,** *adv.*

spatial induction. Reciprocal modification of spatially contiguous colors. Cf. COLOR CONTRAST.

spatial isomerism. Stereoisomerism.

spa'ti·al'i·ty (spā'shĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality of being spatial.

spa'tial·ize (spā'shăl·īz), *v. t* To give spatial form to; also, to think as spatial or in space relations; to localize in space. — **spa'tial·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zȧ'-), *n.*

spa'ti·ate (spā'shĭ·āt), *v. i.* [L. *spatiatus*, past part. of *spatiari*, fr. *spatium.* See SPACE.] To rove; ramble; stroll. — **spa'ti·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

spat'i·lo·man'cy (spăt'ĭ·lō·măn'sĭ), *n.* Also **spat'a·la·man'cy** (spăt'ȧ·lȧ-). [Gr. *spatilē* parings, excrement + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of animal exuviae and excreta.

spa'ti·o- (spā'shĭ·ō-). A combining form from Latin *spatium*, space, denoting *spatial, spatial and,* as in *spatio*temporal.

spa'ti·o·tem'po·ral (-tĕm'pō·răl), *adj.* Having the quality of that which is at once extended and enduring; of or pertaining to the spatial and temporal together; of space time.

spat·ta'ni·a (spă·tā'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* An unidentified herb. *Obs.*

spat'ted (spăt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Equipped or furnished with, or wearing, spats.

spat'ter (spăt'ĕr), *v.;* -TERED (-ĕrd); -TER·ING. [Cf. D. *spatten* to sprinkle, spatter, Fris. *spatten* to burst, spurt, splash.] *Transitive:* **1.** To splash with a liquid or with any wet substance; to soil by splashing with drops or small portions; as, to *spatter* the floor.
2. To scatter by splashing; to sprinkle around; as, to *spatter* blood; to *spatter* mud on one's clothes.
3. To cover with, or as with, splashes or spots; to spot; as, billboards *spattered* the scenery by the highway.
4. Figuratively: To injure by aspersion; to defame; also, to spread or scatter, as hints, in a defamatory manner.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To sputter, as if ejecting something distasteful; to splutter.
2. To jet or spurt forth in scattered drops; also, to drop or fall with, or as with, the sound of heavy drops of rain.
3. To walk on rainy ground, splashing water with each step; to splash along.

spat'ter, *n.* **1.** Act or noise of spattering, or state of being spattered; a splashing.
2. A drop or splash, as of mud or water, spattered on something; a sprinkle, as of rain; also, a spot or stain due to spattering.
3. The ruddy duck. *Calif.*
4. A spatule. *Obs.*
5. Short for SPATTERDASH.

spatter cone. *Geol.* A miniature volcanic cone, on a crater floor or lava flow, from which lava is ejected in drops or gobs.

spatter dash. The finish produced on stucco by dashing a very thin mixture of cement and coarse sand against a surface of fresh mortar. Called also *roughcast.*

spat'ter·dash' (spăt'ĕr·dăsh'), *n.* [*spatter* + *dash.*] A legging or gaiter extending to the knee, worn as a protection from water and mud; — chiefly in *pl.*

spat'ter·dashed' (-dăsht'), *adj.* Wearing spatterdashes. *Colloq.*

spat'ter·dock' (-dŏk'), *n.* The common yellow water lily (*Nuphar advenum*) of North America; also, any other species of *Nuphar* or of the related genus *Nymphaea.*

spat'ter·ing, *adj.* That spatters, in various senses. — **spat'ter·ing·ly,** *adv.*

spatter pipe. A water pipe used in hydraulic mining.

spat'ter·work' (spăt'ĕr·wŭrk'), *n.* **1.** Hydraulic mining.
2. A process of reproducing designs by laying them on a surface and spattering the exposed parts with a tinting fluid; also, a design, or designs, so made.

spat'ting stick. *Plumbing.* A small stick for throwing melted solder on a joint to be wiped.

spat'tle (spăt'l), *n.* [From SPATULE.] **1.** A spatula.
2. Also **spat'tle·hoe'** (spăt'l·hō'). A plowstaff. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
3. *Pottery.* An implement for mottling a molded article with pigment.

spat'tle (spăt'l), *v. t.;* -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). To spatter; sprinkle. *Chiefly Dial.*

spat'tle (spăt'l; spăt'-), *n.* [AS. *spātl.* Cf. SPAWL, SPITTLE.] Spittle. — *v. t.* To spit on. — *v. i.* To spit. *All Obs exc. Dial. Eng.*

spat'u·la (spăt'ū·lȧ), *n.* [L. *spatula, spathula*, dim. of *spatha* a spatula. See SPADE for digging.] **1.** An implement shaped like a knife, flat, thin, and somewhat flexible, for spreading paints, fine plasters, drugs in compounding prescriptions, certain foods in cooking processes, etc. Cf. PALETTE KNIFE.

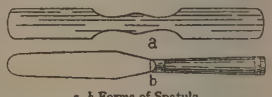

a, b Forms of Spatula.

2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* The genus of ducks consisting of the shovelers.

spat'u·la·man'cy (-măn'sĭ), *n.* [See SPATULA; -MANCY.] Divination by means of an animal's shoulder blade.

spat'u·lar (spăt'ū·lĕr), *adj.* Spatulate.

spat'u·late (-lāt), *adj.* [NL. *spatulatus.*] Shaped like a spatula; spoon-shaped.

spat'u·late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To work or treat with a spatula; to be like a spatula, as in form. — **spat'u·la'tion** (-lā'-shŭn), *n.*

spat'ule (spăt'ūl), *n.* [OF.] **a** A spatula. **b** A spatulate organ or part.

spat'u·li·form' (spăt'ū·lĭ·fôrm'), *adj.* Spatulate.

spat'u·lose (-lōs), *adj.* Also **spat'u·lous** (-lŭs). Spatulate.

spaul'droch'y (spôl'drŏk'ĭ; spăl'-), *adj.* Long-legged. *Scot.*

spave (spāv), *v. t.* To spay. — **spav'er** (spāv'ĕr), *n.* *Both Scot. & N. of Eng.*

spa'vie (spā'vĭ; spăv'-), *n.* Spavin. — **spa'vied** (-vĭd; -ĭd), *adj.* *Both Scot. & Ir.*

spa'viet (spā'vĭt; spăv'ĕt), **spa'vit** (-vĭt; -ĭt), *adj.* Spavined. *Scot. & Ir.*

spav'in (spăv'ĭn), *n.* [ME. *spaveyne*, fr. OF. *esparvain, esparvin* (F. *éparvin*), of obscure origin.] *Veter.* A disease of the hock of horses, marked by a small bony enlargement inside of the leg. It is due to a sprain or a violent effort.

spav'ined (-ĭnd), *adj.* Affected with spavin; lamed; maimed.

spawl (spôl), *n.* [Cf. AS. *spāld*, var. of *spāll*, fr. *spætan* to spit.] Spittle. *Obs.* — *v. i. & t.* [Cf. AS. *spātlian.*] To spit. *Archaic.* — **spawl'er** (-ĕr), *n.* *Obs.*

spawl. Var. of SPALL.

spawn (spôn), *v.;* SPAWNED (spônd); SPAWN'ING. [ME. *spawnen, spanen*, fr. OF. *espandre* prop., to shed, spread, fr. L. *expandere* to spread out. See EXPAND.] *Transitive:* **1.** To produce or deposit (eggs or spawn); — said of aquatic animals.
2. To bring forth; to generate; — used in contempt.
One edition [of books] *spawneth* another. *Fuller.*
3. *Hort.* To plant with mycelia of the common edible mushroom, mostly as spawn bricks; as, to *spawn* beds for growing mushrooms.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To deposit spawn.
2. To give forth young, esp. in vast quantities, like spawn; to develop in multitudes or masses; — used contemptuously.

spawn, *n.* **1.** The eggs of fishes, oysters, and other aquatic animals which lay many small eggs.
2. Any product or offspring; collectively, offspring in great quantities or masses; numerous issue; as, the miserable *spawn* of prejudice and superstition. *Contemptuous.*
A herald is the *spawn* . . . of nobility. *J. Earle* (1628).
3. The seed, germ, or source of anything.
4. The mycelium of fungi, esp. that of cultivated mushrooms prepared, usually in the form of bricks, for propagating purposes.
5. Gelatinous matter; as, the *spawn* of an oil.
6. *Bot.* Cormels or bulbils. *Rare.*

spawn brick. = BRICK, *n.*, 5.

spawn'eat'er (spôn'ēt'ĕr), *n.* A small American cyprinoid fish (*Hudsonius hudsonius*).

spawn'er (spôn'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A mature female fish.
2. Whatever produces spawn of any kind.
3 *Fish Culture.* One who collects the spawn of fishes.

spawn fungus. A mushroom.

spawn'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of emitting spawn.
2 *Fish Culture.* Act of collecting spawn.

spawn'ing, *adj.* **1.** Emitting spawn.
2. Fertile; prolific; as, the *spawning* slums of our cities.

spawn'y (spôn'ĭ), *adj.* Resembling spawn; also, spawning.

spay (spā), *v. t.;* SPAYED (spād); SPAY'ING. [AF. *espeier*, OF. *espeer* to cut with sword, fr. *espee* (F. *épée*), *spede*, sword, fr. L. *spatha.* See SPADE.] To remove or extirpate the ovaries of, as a sow or a bitch; to castrate (a female animal).

spay, *n.* [Origin uncert.] A male red deer in his third year.

spay Var. of SPAE. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

spay'ing, *n.* Act of spaying. See 1st SPAY; cf. CASTRATION.

S. P. boat. *Nav.* Short for SUBMARINE PATROL BOAT.

speak (spēk), *v.;* *past tense* SPOKE (spōk), *Archaic* SPAKE (spāk); *past part.* SPO'KEN (spō'kĕn), *Archaic* SPOKE; *pres. part. & verbal n.* SPEAK'ING. [ME. *speken*, fr. AS. *specan, spreccan;* akin to OHG. *spehhan*, and OFris. *spreka*, D. *spreken*, OS. *sprekan*, G. *sprechen*, OHG. *sprehhan*, Skr. *sphūrjati* roars, crackles. See SPARSE; cf. SPEECH.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To utter words or articulate sounds with the ordinary modulation of the voice, as opposed to singing; to express thoughts by spoken words; as, the organs may be so obstructed that a man is not able to *speak.*
Speak, Lord; for thy servant heareth. 1 *Sam.* iii. 9.
2. To express opinions; to talk; converse.
An honest man, sir, is able to *speak* for himself. *Shak.*
3. To utter a speech, discourse, harangue, or the like; to address a public assembly formally.
4 To make mention, whether in speech or writing.
5. To convey sentiments, ideas, or intelligence, as if by utterance; to communicate by any comprehensible sound or motion; as, features that *speak* of self-will.
6. To give sound; to sound; as, the bugles *spoke*; the organ pipes *spoke* softly as the prelude began; a rifle *spoke* and the man fell.

---

spas'ma, *n.* = SPASM. *Obs.*

spas'ma·drap, *n.* [Cf. SPARADRAP.] *Old Med.* A plaster. *Obs*

spas'mo·dize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

‖**spas'mus,** *n.* [L.] = SPASM. *Obs.*

Spa·tan'gi·da (spȧ·tăn'jĭ·dȧ), **Spat'an·goi'da** (spăt'ăn·goi'dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syns. of SPATANGINA.

Spat'an·goi'de·a (spăt'ăn·goi'dē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of SPATANGINA. — **spat'an·goi'de·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.*

spathe'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

Spath'i·flo'rae (spăth'ĭ·flō'rē; 181), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *spatha* spathe + *flos, floris*, flower.] = ARALES.

Spath'y·e'ma (spăth'ĭ·ē'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of SYMPLOCARPUS.

‖**spa'ti·a,** *n.,* *pl.* of SPATIUM.

‖**spa'ti·um** (spā'shĭ·ŭm), *n.;* *pl.* SPATIA (-ȧ). [L.] A space.

‖**spa'ti·um an'gu·li fri·dis.** [NL. See SPACE; ANGLE; IRIS.] = SPACE OF FONTANA. [CAMPION a.]

spat'ling pop'py. = BLADDER.

spat'ter·dash'er, *n.* = SPATTERDASH. *Dial. Eng.*

spat'ter·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF. [OF SPAT.]

spat'ting, *pres. part. & verbal n.*

spat'tling pop'py. Var. of SPATLING POPPY. [LEAVED.]

spat'u·late-leaved', *adj.* See

spat'ure, *n.* A spatula. *Obs.*

spaude spôd). Var. of SPALD, SPAULD. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

spaught, *n.* A stripling. *Obs.*

spaul, spauld. Vars. of SPALD, shoulder, limb. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

spaul. Var. of SPAWL.

spaul (spôl). Dial. Eng. var. of SPALL.

Spa·ren'te (spā·vĕn'tē), *n.* = SPAVIENTO.

Spa·vien'to (spā·vyĕn'tō), *n.* See MASKED COMEDY.

spav'ind. Spavined. *Ref. Sp.*

spav'in·dy (spăv'ĭn·dĭ), *adj.* = SPAVINED. *Dial. Ir.*

spaw. † SPA.

spawld. Var. of SPALD.

spawnd. Spawned. *Ref. Sp.*

spay'ad, spay'ard, *n.* = SPAY, *n.* *Archaic.*

spayd. Spayed. *Ref. Sp.*

speach. Var. of SPEECH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

7. To declare oneself or itself. *Obs.*
What 's mine in her *speaks* yours. *The Birth of Merlin.*
8. To ask; make request; as, suppose now you *speak* for tea.
The shame itself doth *speak* for instant remedy. *Shak.*
9. *Naut.* To signal, as for information, greetings, messages, etc.; as, off Hatteras we *spoke* to a schooner and gave her the bearings.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To utter articulately and with ordinary modulation of the voice; to pronounce; to express orally.
None *spake* a word unto him. *Job* ii. 13.
2. To declare orally; to tell or express in words; to utter; as, to *speak* the truth; to *speak* sense.
3. To express or declare in any manner; to proclaim; publish; to make known; reveal; manifest; as, fame *speaks* him honest.
4. To sound the praises of; to extol; honor; celebrate.
Deserves . . . a free poesy to *speak* her. *Habington.*
5. To use, or be able to use, in talk or conversation; to utter or pronounce; to talk; as, to *speak* Latin.
6. To address; accost; esp., *Naut.*, to establish communication with; to hail; as, to *speak* a vessel.
7. To designate; term; call. *Obs.*
8. To bring into a specified state, position, or condition by speaking; as, he got into politics and *spoke* himself into the senate.
Syn. — Say, tell, discourse, articulate, pronounce. See TALK.
— ***so to speak.*** See under so, *adv.*
speak by the book. To speak with minute exactness.
speak by the card. To speak from information and definitely, not by guess, perhaps originally from telling a ship's bearing by the compass card.
speak daggers. To utter biting words; to speak fiercely or so as to wound the feelings.
speak (one) fair. To address (one) in an affable or friendly manner.
speak for. **a** To speak in behalf of; also, to represent the opinions of. **b** To be a proof or manifestation of; to indicate. **c** To bespeak; to engage.
speak in lutestring. To use artificial stilted phrases.
speak in one's cast. To break in during another's part; to interrupt.
speak in one's ear. To speak to one privately; to whisper to one.
speak one's mind or (*Obs.*) ***conscience.*** To speak what is in one's mind; to speak without reserve.
speak out. To speak loudly and distinctly; also, to speak unreservedly.
speak to. **a** *Colloq.* To reprove; rebuke. **b** To bear witness to; to testify to.
speak up. = ***speak out,*** above.
speak volumes. To be very significant; to be full of meaning.
speak well for. To commend; to be evidence in favor of.
speak with. To converse with.
speak with a tongue or tongues. To be endowed with the gift of tongues (which see).

speak (spēk), *n.* Speech; talk; saying. *Chiefly Dial.*

speak'a·ble (spēk'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Capable of being spoken; fit to be spoken.
2. Able to speak. *Rare.*
— **speak'a·bly** (-blĭ), *adv.* — **speak'a·ble·ness,** *n.*

speak'-eas'y (spēk'ēz'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -EASIES (-ĭz). An illicit drinking place. *Slang, U. S.*

speak'er (spēk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who speaks; an utterer. Specif.: **a** One who utters or pronounces a discourse or address; usually, one who makes a public address, as, a good or bad *speaker.* **b** One who is the mouthpiece of others; esp., one who presides over a deliberative assembly, preserving order and regulating debate; a chairman; as a specific title [*cap.*], that of the presiding officer of various legislative bodies, usually the lower or popular house; as, the *Speaker* of the House of Commons, orig., the mouthpiece of the House to address the king; the *Speaker* of the House of Representatives. The Speaker of the British House of Commons is elected from the members by themselves, and ceases to be a party man, serving as a moderator, neutral in thought and act. His functions are now limited to the keeping of order and the regulation of debate under the rules, the casting of the deciding vote in case of an equal division, and speaking in general committee. A similar officer with the same title and similar functions presides over the lower house in the legislatures of the various British dominions and colonies. The Speaker of the Canadian Senate is appointed by the Governor General. The Speaker (the name is borrowed from English usage) of the American House of Representatives is elected also by the members, but is a strong party man chosen by the dominant party. He presides over sessions of the House and signs all acts, warrants, etc., issued by its authority; he makes rulings on points of order, recognizes members who may wish to speak, refers bills to committees, and, as a member, may speak and vote on all questions. Since 1911 standing committees have been elected by the House, and the Speaker cannot serve on the Committee on Rules. The lower houses of the State legislatures are presided over by Speakers elected by the members and having the power of appointing the committees on legislation. Cf. PROLOCUTOR **b**; see PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION, PRECEDENCE; also *Forms of Address,* in Appendix.
2. A book of selections for declamation.
3. *Music.* = SPEAKER KEY.
4. *Radio.* = LOUD-SPEAKER.

speak'er·ess (-ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A female speaker; a woman acting as presiding officer, or speaker.

speaker key *or* **hole.** *Music.* A key or hole on a wood-wind instrument for producing harmonics.

speak'house' (spēk'hous'), *n.* **a** *Obs.* In a convent or monastery, a room where talk was permitted. **b** In certain of the islands of the South Seas, a large structure used as a conference hall.

speak'ies (spēk'ĭz), *n. pl.* *Colloq.* **a** Sound motion pictures. **b** = TALKIE **b.**

speak'ing, *pres. part.* of SPEAK. Hence: *adj.* **1.** Uttering speech; used for conveying speech.
2. Seeming to be capable of speech; hence, lifelike; as, a *speaking* likeness; also, expressing force or character; suggesting strength; as, his face was strong and *speaking.*
— **speak'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **speak'ing·ness,** *n.*

-speak'ing. *Speaking, adj.,* used in combinations, (all adjectives) as in:

clean-speaking	French-speaking	soft-speaking
English-speaking	German-speaking	Spanish-speaking
evil-speaking	Irish-speaking	true-speaking
foreign-speaking	loud-speaking	well-speaking
free-speaking	plain-speaking	

speak'ing, *n.* Act of uttering words; speech; also, collectively, things said; statements; public declamation; oratory.

speaking arc. *Elec.* An arc lamp used as a telephone receiver, the telephonic current being superposed upon the normal current of the lamp.

speaking machine. A phonograph or gramophone.

speaking part. *Drama.* A role containing lines to be spoken.

speaking pipe. *Organ Building.* A pipe that sounds, as contrasted with one that is only for display.

speaking rod. See LEVELING ROD.

speaking stop. *Music.* See STOP, *n.,* 18 **d.**

speaking terms. A degree of acquaintance admitting casual salutation or conversation; — in phrase, *to be on speaking terms.*

speaking trumpet. A trumpet-shaped instrument for intensifying the sound of the human voice.

speaking tube. **a** A pipe through which conversation may be conducted, as between parties located in different rooms. **b** A speaking trumpet.

speak'less, *adj.* Unspeakable. — **speak'less·ly,** *adv.*

speal (spēl), *n.* Also **spule'-bane'** (spūl'bān'). [Origin obscure. Cf. 2d SPALD, *n.*] Shoulder blade. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

speal (spēl). Var. of SPELL, a splinter. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

speal. Var. of SPEEL.

speal'bone' (spēl'bōn'), *n.* [See 1st SPEAL.] A bone, frequently a shoulder blade, used by magicians or medicine men among people of low culture, to foretell events.

spean (spēn), *v. t.* [Cf. SPANE.] To wean. *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.*

spean, *n.* [MD. or MLG., *spene.*] The teat or nipple of an animal. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

spean, *n.* Prong (of a fork). *Dial. Eng.*

spear (spēr), *n.* [ME. *spere,* fr. AS. *spere;* akin to D. & G. *speer,* OS. & OHG. *sper,* ON. *spjór,* pl. Dan., *sper,* and perh. to L. *sparus,* and E. SPAR beam, bar.] **1.** A weapon with long shaft and sharp head or blade, used in war and hunting, by thrusting or throwing; a lance.
☞ *Spear* is used attributively in old or archaic phrases, with the force of *pertaining to the male* or *father;* as, the *spear* side, that is, the male line of a family, as opposed to the *spindle* side; *spear* kin. Cf. DISTAFF, 2.
2. The sharp head or blade of a spear (sense 1); also, any similar sharp or barbed weapon, as the pointed heads or spikes in a cheval-de-frise.
3. A sharp-pointed instrument with barbs, used for stabbing fish and other animals.
4. A spearman; one using a spear, as in war or in hunting, fishing, whaling, etc.
5. [Var. of SPIRE, influenced by *spear* weapon.] A shoot, as of grass; a spire; esp., a stalk of reed grass; a reed; also, any young shoot or sprout; as, a *spear* of asparagus or barley; prickle or thorn; spine, as of a hedgehog.
6. The feather of a horse. See FEATHER, *n.,* 6 **b.**
7. The rod to which the bucket, or plunger, of a mine pump is attached; a pump rod. *Eng.*
8. *Petroleum.* A tool used in recovering equipment lost in drilled wells; — as, a rope or bulldog *spear.*

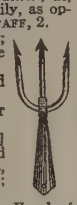
Head of Fishing Spear.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

spear-bearing, *adj.*	spear-famed	spear rest
spear-bill, *adj.*	spear-headed	spear-shaking, *adj.*
spear-billed	spear-high	spear-shaped
spear-bound	spear-nosed	spear-skilled
spear-brandishing, *adj.*	spear-pierced	spear-splintering, *adj.*
spear-breaking, *adj.*	spear play	spear-swept
spearcast	spear point	spear-throwing, *adj.*
spear-fallen	spear-pointed	spear-wielding, *adj.*
	spearproof	

spear, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like a spear.

spear (spēr), *v.;* SPEARED (spērd); SPEAR'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To pierce or strike with, or as with, a spear; as, to *spear* a fish; to *spear* a potato with his fork.
2. In harvesting tobacco, to cut (the stalks or plants).
3. *Mach.* To clean out (a hole) by passing a reamer of the same size as the hole through it.
—, *Intransitive:* To pierce like a spear; also, to shoot into a long stem, as a plant.
Suddenly, through it, *spears* the gleam of diamonds. *Amy Lowell.*

spear, *v. t. & i.* = SPAR, to shut. *Obs.*

spear. Var. of SPEER, ask. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

spear bed. Bed of reeds. *Dial. Eng.*

spear crowfoot. A Eurasian crowfoot (*Ranunculus flammula*) naturalized in Newfoundland.

spear'er (spēr'ĕr), *n.* One who uses a spear; a spearman.

spear'fish' (spēr'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* **a** Any of several large, powerful, pelagic fishes of the genus *Tetrapturus* closely allied to the marlins and sailfishes but with the first dorsal fin low in front and moderately elevated behind. They are confined to the Old World. The best-known species (*T. imperator*) occurs in the Mediterranean Sea and neighboring parts of the Atlantic. **b** A marlin (fish). **c** *Local, U. S.* The quillback.

spear'flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* Any plant or flower of the genus *Ardisia* in allusion to the pointed sepals.

spear foot. The off hind foot of a horse.

spear grass. **1.** Any of numerous grasses having spear-shaped inflorescences or stiff, pointed leaves; as: **a** The couch grass *Agropyron repens.* **b** Bent grass. **c** Meadow grass. **d** The ditch reed. **e** The slender foxtail. **f** The porcupine grass *Stipa spartea.* **g** The twisted beard grass (see GRASS, *Table*).
2. a Spear crowfoot. **b** Any plant of the genus *Aciphylla* (family Ammiaceae) with prickly leaves, esp. the New Zealand *A. colensoi;* — called also *Spaniard* and *wild Spaniard.*

spear hand. The hand in which a horseman holds a spear; the right hand. *Archaic.*

spear'head' (spēr'hĕd'), *n.*
1. The head or point of a spear.
2. Something having a sharp-pointed end like the head or blade of a spear; specif., a sharp device on the end of a lath for piercing the tobacco stalks which are to be hung on the lath during curing.
3. Something occupying a place like that of the head or blade of a spear; hence, something in the forefront of an attack; as, MacNeill made the revival of Irish the *spearhead* of his policy; also, a person at the van in an attack.

Ancient Spearheads.

spear hook. = SPRING HOOK **b.**

spear'ing (spēr'ĭng), *n.* [Cf. SPARLING.] A lizard fish (*Trachinoaphalus myops*).

spear javelin. = FRAMEA.

spear kin. Esp. among Teutonic peoples, relationship through male lines; agnate kinship.

spear lily. The plant *Doryanthes excelsa,* cultivated for ornament. See DORYANTHES.

spear'man (spēr'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One, esp. a soldier, armed or equipped with a spear.

spear'man·ship, *n.* Ability as a spearman; skill in handling a spear.

spear'mint' (spēr'mĭnt'), *n.* [So named from its spire-shaped inflorescence.] The common garden mint (*Mentha spicata*), widely cultivated for use in flavoring, and also for its aromatic oil. The plant somewhat resembles peppermint, but has slender, interrupted spikes.

spear plate. = STRAPPING PLATE.

spear pyrites. *Mineral.* A variety of marcasite in twin crystals resembling the head of a spear.

spear rod. The spear, or main rod, of a mine pump. *Eng.*

spears'man (spērz'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A spearman.

spear thistle. The bull thistle.

spear thrower. = THROWING STICK.

spear widgeon. *Local, Eng.* **a** The female goosander. **b** The red-breasted merganser. See MERGANSER, 1.

spear'wood' (spēr'wŏŏd'), *n.* In Australia, either of the trees *Eucalyptus doratoxylon* and *Acacia doratoxylon;* also, their hard tough wood, used by the natives for spears.

spear'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* [AS. *sperewyrt.*] Any of several species of crowfoot (*Ranunculus*) having spear-shaped leaves, esp. *R. flammula,* the spear crowfoot.

spear'y (spēr'ĭ), *adj.* **a** Having the form of a spear; pointed like a spear; resembling a spear. **b** Thick with spears; abounding in spears. **c** Slender and long; spindling.

spec'chie (spĕk'kyā), *n. pl.* [It.; cf. *specchio* mirror.] *Archaeol.* Certain rude stone structures of southern Italy, not unlike trulli, but larger and higher, supposed to have been watchtowers.

spece, *n.* [OF. *espece* (F. *espèce.*) See SPICE, SPECIES.] *Obs.* **a** Species; kind. **b** Semblance. **c** A spice. **d** A drug.

spe'cial (spĕsh'ȧl), *adj.* [OF. or L.; OF. *especial* (F. *spécial*), fr. L. *specialis.* See ESPECIAL.] **1.** Distinguished by some unusual quality; uncommon; noteworthy; extraordinary; as, a *special* occasion; esp., distinguished by superior excellence, importance, power, or the like.
2. Relating to a single thing or class of things; having an individual character or trait; particular; peculiar; unique.
To this *special* evil an improvement of style would apply a *special* redress. *De Quincey.*
3. Of or pertaining to a species; constituting a species or sort.
A *special* idea is called by the schools a "species." *I. Watts.*
4. Regarded with particular favor and affection; dear; intimate; as, he was not a *special* friend of mine.
5. Containing particulars; detailed; specific; — opposed to *general;* as, Defoe's narrative is *special.*
6. Additional to the regular; extra; utilized or employed for a certain purpose in addition to the ordinary; as, a *special* correspondent in Washington; a *special* edition of a newspaper; the president went west on a *special* train.
7. Confined to a definite field of action; designed or selected for a particular purpose, occasion, or the like; limited in range; as, a *special* act of Congress; a *special* branch of study; a *special* student in college is not enrolled for the usual degree; the doctor prescribed a *special* diet.
☞ For some phrases beginning with *special,* see the second word.
Syn. — SPECIAL, PARTICULAR, PECULIAR, SPECIFIC, INDIVIDUAL, CONCRETE. That is SPECIAL which is out of the ordinary; that is PARTICULAR (cf. CIRCUMSTANTIAL) which is considered in and for itself, as contrasted with others of the sort; that which is PECULIAR, as here compared, is distinctively one's own; that is INDIVIDUAL which is single, or which is peculiar to one only, or which is strikingly characteristic; as, "Take *special* care my greetings be delivered" (*Shak.*); "With me she was a *special* favorite" (*Shelley*); "if . . . a voice should tell me that a *particular* man had died at a *particular* place, and a *particular* hour" (*Johnson*); "the reasons which led Stevenson to choose this *particular* date" (*Sidney Colvin*); "each hero following his *peculiar* bent" (*Wordsworth*); "pleasant wines which, expressing the *peculiar* quality of their native soil, lose their *special* pleasantness away from home" (*W. Pater*); "He passed from the *individual* appearance to universal laws" (*Bancroft*); "a thing personal and *individual*" (*Bacon*); "Frederick II is grandly *individual,* but hardly a representative man" (*J. R. Green*). SPECIFIC, as here compared (cf. EXPLICIT), implies precise or explicit designation; CONCRETE adds the implication of actual existence or embodiment; as, to give a *specific* instance; to adduce a *concrete* example.
Ant. — Ordinary, usual, unexceptional; typical. See COMMON, GENERAL.

spe'cial, *adv.* Specially; especially; particularly.

spe'cial (spĕsh'ȧl), *n.* **1.** a *Obs.* A favorite or intimate; also, a paramour. **b** A special thing; a particular; now, with *the,* the specific; as, from the general to the *special.* **c** *Obs.* A species. **d** One outside of, or in addition to, the regular or normal number, quantity, series, range, etc.; — used elliptically for *special edition, special order, special student,* etc. as, this student was not a regular, but a *special;* newsboys hawking the afternoon *specials.*
2. One appointed or used for a special service or occasion; as, the train was a *special* out of Boston for the football game; the correspondent was a *special* for the *Times.*
— ***in special.*** Specially; in particular. *Archaic.*

special ability *or* **disability.** *Psychol.* An individual's ability or lack of ability in any particular subject, such as music or mathematics, or in a particular function, such as memorizing, as opposed to his general intelligence.

special agent. See AGENT, *n.,* 5. Hence, **special agency.**

special assessment. A specific charge or tax imposed upon landowners to meet the cost of municipal, borough, or county improvements, such as streets, sewers, and the like, which have enhanced the value of their property.

special assumpsit. See ASSUMPSIT, 1 **b.**

special bail. *Law.* = *bail above,* under 1st BAIL.

special bastard. *Law.* A bastard legitimated by marriage of its parents.

special carrier. *Law.* A private carrier.

special case. *Law.* A case the proceedings under which are different from those of the regular common-law or equity actions; as: **a** An action or proceeding established by statute to provide new rights or remedies. **b** A case reserved for the decision of the court on a question of law, on a case stated, or on a finding of facts by the jury; also, the case prepared to be so submitted.

speak'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
speals. ✝ SPELT.
spears. ✝ SPEAR, SPEER.
spearmint oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
speat (spēt; spĕt). Dial. var. of SPATE, flood.
speave (spēv). Var. of SPAVE.
spec. Obs. past of SPEAK.
spec (spĕk). Short for SPECULATION, SPECTACLE. *Colloq.*
spech, speche. ✝ SPEECH.
specht. ✝ SPEIGHT.

special court-martial. *Mil.* See COURT-MARTIAL.
special creation. The theory that each biological species came into being by a special act of creation; — opposed to *doctrine of descent.*
special damages. *Law.* See DAMAGE, *n.*, 4, *Cit.*
special delivery. *Post Office.* Delivery of mail matter by special postal messenger ahead of the regular mail delivery. In the United States, special delivery service may be secured for all mail matter, but with higher rates for other than first-class mail. It always includes *special handling.* — **spe'cial-de-liv'er-y,** *adj.*
special demurrer. *Law.* A demurrer for some specified defect of form in the pleading.
special deposit. **a** Any deposit creating the relation of bailor and bailee. See DEPOSIT, *n.*, 2 **a.** **b** *Banking.* Sometimes, specif., a deposit of a round sum of money at interest and not subject to checking.
special deputy. See DEPUTY, *n.*, 1.
special dividend. *Finance.* A dividend in addition to a regular periodic dividend. Cf. MELON.
special endorsement. *Law.* **a** An endorsement on negotiable paper which limits the transfer to a particular person or a special purpose. **b** A statement on a writ of the nature of the claim, or the scope of the relief sought.
special finding. *Law.* A finding of a jury or judge sitting to try facts, or some particular fact or facts as established by the evidence in an action, not including a rendering of a verdict or finding upon the entire matter in issue.
special full-dress uniform. *Nav.* Formerly, in the U. S. Navy, the most elaborate uniform for commissioned officers (except chaplains and commissioned warrant officers) worn in the presence of the President and foreign royalty, and for certain ceremonies and inspections; — abolished after the World War.
special handling. *Post Office.* A postal service whereby, for an additional fee, parcels (fourth-class matter) are handled as first-class matter, but do not receive immediate delivery at the office of destination. *U. S.*
special hazard. A potential cause of fire peculiar to a particular building or to a process of manufacturing. Cf. COMMON HAZARD.
‖**spe'ci·a'li mo'do** (spēsh'ĭ·ā'lĭ mō'dō). [L.] In a particular manner; especially.
special injunction. *Law.* An injunction on motion granted on special grounds.
special intention. See INTENTION, 10 **b.**
special interests. A group of individuals or corporations receiving advantages, such as subsidies, franchises, favorable tax or tariff rates, etc., because of political associations. *Colloq., U. S.*
spe'cial·ism (spĕsh'ăl·ĭz'm), *n.* Confinement or exclusive devotion to a specialty; as, medical *specialism;* also, a thing specialized, or an instance of specializing.
special issue. See ISSUE, *n.*, 11.
spe'cial·ist (spĕsh'ăl·ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *spécialiste.*] One who devotes himself to some special branch of activity, interest, business, knowledge, art, or science, as a doctor who devotes himself to certain diseases, a broker who deals only in one or a few stocks, etc. — **spe'cial·ist, spe'cial·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*
spe'ci·al'i·ty (spĕsh'ĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *spécialité.* See SPECIAL; cf. SPECIALTY.] **1.** A special or peculiar mark or characteristic; a distinctive or distinguishing, sometimes a limiting or restrictive, quality; a particularity; in *pl.*, details; particulars.
2. An object or class of objects marked by some special or peculiar characteristic; a specialty. See SPECIALTY, 5.
3. Aptitude; special skill, as in some line of handicraft.
4. = SPECIALTY, 6.
5. *Law.* = SPECIALTY, 7.
spe'cial·i·za'tion (spĕsh'ăl·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A making or becoming specialized; state of being specialized; as, the *specialization* of industry.
2. *Biol.* **a** Adaptation in the structure of a part to the performance of some particular function; differentiation, esp. when tending toward greatly increased efficiency in one function at the expense of most other functions. **b** Adaptation in the structure of an entire organism for life in particular surroundings, or for particular habits.
spe'cial·ize (spĕsh'ăl·īz), *v.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To particularize; to give particulars of; to state in detail. Specif., to endorse or cross (a check, draft, etc.) so as to designate payment to one particular payee.
2. To apply to a specific use; to make special or specific; sometimes, to narrow or restrict; as, to *specialize* one's study or efforts.
3. *Biol.* To develop adaptively, as an organism or one of its parts. See SPECIALIZATION, 2.
—, *Intransitive:* To pursue a special mode of action or development; as: **a** To concentrate one's efforts on a special subject, business, line of investigation, etc. **b** To go into detail; to enter into particulars. **c** *Biol.* To undergo specialization.
spe'cial·ized (-īzd), *adj.* **1.** Designed or fitted for use or employment in one special line, as of occupation, so that change to another involves a loss in utility, other things being equal.
2. *Biol.* Characterized by, or exhibiting, specialization.
specialized property. *Real Estate.* A building which can be used only for a single purpose, as a theater; — contrasted with buildings which with minor alterations can be used for a number of purposes, as retail or wholesale stores, or a loft building suitable for light manufacturing or storage.
spe'cial·iz'er (spĕsh'ăl·īz'ĕr), *n.* A specialist.
special jury. *Law.* At common law a jury composed of persons of higher rank than ordinary called to try causes of exceptional importance. Special juries were ordered by the court on motion of a party and the jurors were selected by striking names from a prepared list. In the United States there are often statutory provisions for such juries. Cf. STRUCK JURY.
special language. A language spoken under special circumstances or by a particular group in a speech community, as the language of law, or the more or less distinct language of women in various parts of the world.
special law. A private law.
special lease. *Law.* A lease for certain special purposes, which may, under certain conditions, be acquired under the provisions of sections 89, 90, & 92 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884. *Australia.*
special license. *Law.* A license granting exceptional privileges; specif., *Eng. Eccl. Law,* a license from the Archbishop of Canterbury to marry at any time or place.
special lien. A specific lien. See LIEN.
special orders. *Mil.* Routine orders, issued by an authorized military headquarters, which include matter concerning individuals or relating to the personnel of the army, but which are not usually of general or widespread interest.
special partner. See PARTNER, 5.
special partnership. See PARTNERSHIP, 3.
special plea. *Law.* See PLEA, 5 **c.**
special pleader. *Law.* Originally, a counsel who devoted himself to drawing special counts and pleas; hence, a lawyer whose occupation is to draw pleadings, give opinions on matters submitted to him, and prepare the papers in various proceedings out of the usual course. In Great Britain, he may or may not be admitted to the bar; if not he must (under 33 & 34 Vict. c. 97) take out an annual certificate.
special pleading. **a** *Law.* The allegation of special or new matter to avoid the effect of matter pleaded by the opposite side and admitted, as distinguished from a direct denial of the matter. **b** Popularly sophistical or misleading argumentation, esp. argument that presents one point or phase as if it covered the entire question at issue.
special plea in bar. *Law.* A plea in bar admitting the facts alleged but avoiding the action by setting forth particular and new matter; — distinguished from the general issue. See ISSUE, 11.
special power. *Law.* See POWER, *n.*, 12.
special privilege. Privilege (sense 1); also, a person or class enjoying power or advantages through wealth or social status; specif., the capitalist class.
special proceeding. A judicial proceeding other than an action; — used chiefly of such procedure under codes.
spe'cial-proc'ess pho·tog'ra·phy. *Motion Pictures.* The production of special photographic effects; specif.: **a** Trick work, showing ghosts, visions, etc. **b** Pictures which appear normal but may have been made as by inserting action into backgrounds.
special property *Law.* See PROPERTY, *n.*, 4.
special reserve. See MILITIA, 3.
special retainer. See 1st RETAINER, 1 **c.**
special rule. See RULE, *n.*, 13.
special school. A school for pupils who differ from the average so noticeably that they are not suited to ordinary schools; a school for children of retarded development.
special service school. *Mil.* In the United States Army, a unit in the system of military education at which officers and enlisted men of the interested branch receive instruction in methods of training, in professional and technical duties, and in the details of the tactics and technique of their arm. The *special service schools* were formerly (in peacetime): Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga.; Tank School, Fort Meade, Md.; Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla.; Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.; Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kans.; Air Corps Primary Flying School, Brooks Field, Tex.; Air Corps Advanced Flying School, Kelly Field, Tex.; Air Corps Balloon and Airship School, Scott Field, Ill.; Air Corps Tactical School, Langley Field, Va.; Air Corps Technical School, Chanute Field, Ill.; School of Aviation Medicine, Brooks Field, Tex.; Engineer School, Fort Humphreys, Va.; Signal School, Fort Monmouth, N. J.; Quartermaster Corps School, Philadelphia, Pa.; Quartermaster Corps Subsistence School, Chicago, Ill.; Quartermaster Corps Motor Transport School, Camp Holabird, Md.; Finance School, Washington, D.C.; Army Medical School, Army Dental School, and Army Veterinary School, Washington, D.C.; Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; Ordnance School, Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Ordnance Specialists' School, Raritan Arsenal, N. J.; Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; Chaplains' School, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; and Army Music School, Washington, D. C.
special service tariff. *Railroads.* A tariff containing regulations and charges for certain kinds of special service, as storage and demurrage.
special session. An extraordinary session, as of a legislative body.
special sessions. See SESSION, *n.*, 8 **a.**
special settlement. *London Stock Exchange.* A settling of bargains, usually for new issues, at a time other than the regular fortnightly settlement.
special student. A school or college student not pursuing prescribed courses and not a candidate for a degree or diploma.
special term. *Law.* A term held by a single judge, or for a special purpose; — used in reference to courts composed of several judges, to describe the term at which one alone presides, whose judgment may thereafter be reviewed by all or others sitting together.
special theory of relativity. See RELATIVITY, *n.*, 3.
special traverse. See 2d TRAVERSE, 12.
special troops. See DIVISION, *n.*, 12 **a.**
special trust. An active trust.
spe'cial·ty (spĕsh'ăl·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *especialté.* Cf. SPECIALITY.] **1.** A special feeling; esp., a fondness; a partiality. *Obs.*
2. State of being special; possession of peculiar or particular characteristics.
3. A particular, peculiar, or individual circumstance, detail, or characteristic, a distinctive, sometimes a restrictive, mark or quality; as, the *specialties* of one's lot in life.
4. Attentiveness to detail; circumstantiality; particularity, as in narration or description; — esp. in the phrase *in specialty.* *Obs.*
5. An object or class of objects distinguished by some special characteristic, individual quality, or the like; esp., a product, usually manufactured, of a special kind, made under a special patent, serving one special purpose, etc.; as, a manufacturer of, or dealer in, *specialties;* also, an article to which special attention is devoted; as, athletic goods are a *specialty* in this store.
6. That in which one specializes or has special knowledge; a branch of knowledge, art, science, or business, to which one especially devotes himself; as, to make a *specialty* of philology; retailing is his *specialty.*
7. A contract or obligation under seal; a contract by deed.
8. *Stock Exch.* A security having some unusual character such as to make it comparatively free from the influence of general market conditions. *Cant, U. S.*
specialty contract. See CONTRACT.
special verdict. See VERDICT, *n.*, 1.
special vert. See 1st VERT, 1 **b.**
special warranty. See WARRANTY, 1.
spe'ci·a'tion (spē'shĭ·ā'shŭn), *n.* [See SPECIES; -ATION.] *Biol.* The evolutionary process by which species are formed; the process by which variations become fixed.
‖**spe'ci·e** (spē'shĭ·ē; -shē), *abl.* of L. *species* sort, kind. Used in the phrase *in specie,* as: **a** In sort, in kind; in (its own or a specified) form. "A return in *specie.*" *Dryden.* **b** In coin. **c** *Obs.* In like manner.
spe'cie (spē'shĭ), *n.* Coin, usually of gold or silver; hard money. — *adj.* Consisting of coin; as, *specie* payments.
spe'cie (spē'shĭ), *n.* = SPECIES. *Now Rare.*
specie-. = SPECIO-.
Spe'cie Cir'cu·lar (spē'shĭ). *U. S. Hist.* A circular caused to be issued by President Jackson in July, 1836, ordering the agents of the government to receive only gold or silver in payment for public lands.
spe'cie pay'ment (spē'shĭ). Payment in specie, or coin, esp. in the redemption of paper money at its face value.
specie point. = GOLD POINT.
spe'cies (spē'shĭz *or, esp. in the pl.,* spē'shēz; *L.* spē'shĭ·ēz, *as in the phrases below*), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., a sight, outward appearance, shape, form, a particular sort, kind, or quality, a species. See SPICE; cf. SPECIE, SPECIAL.] **1.** A mental image, phantasm, or sensuous presentation; an idea or object of thought considered as the similitude of an object in nature, whether in the guise of a modification of sense or of a purely intellectual correlative of the natural object; in loose usage, form; aspect; appearance. Scholastic epistemology, as developed by Thomas Aquinas, is a doctrine of intentional species. According to this view, the *species* is first the ‖***spe'ci·es sen·si'bi·lis*** [spē'shĭ·ēz sĕn·sĭb'ĭ·lĭs] (*sensible species*) operating in sense knowledge. It originates as sense action (conceived as physical motion and psychical affection), in which form it is called the ‖***spe'ci·es im·prĕs'sa*** [ĭm·prĕs'ä] (*impressed species*), while the translation of this activity or affection by the mind, that is the sensuous construction or representation, is termed the ‖***spe'ci·es ex·pres'sa*** (*expressed species*). But the sensible species ends in sense knowledge; intellectual cognition is obtained only through the ‖***spe'ci·es in·tel'li·gi'bi·lis*** [ĭn·tĕl'ĭ·jĭb'ĭ·lĭs] (*intelligible species*). In so far as this is conceived as an affection of the active intellect abstracting the intelligible element of the sensible species, it is termed the ‖***spe'ci·es in·tel'li·gi'bi·lis im·pres'sa,*** while the product or mental translation of the process is the true image or conception of the original object, and is termed the ‖***spe'ci·es in·tel'li·gi'bi·lis ex·pres'sa.*** Thus the processes leading to sense knowledge and to intellectual knowledge precisely correspond. Many writers, however, have used *species* as equivalent to effluvium or to phantasm.

The *species* of the letters illuminated with indigo and violet. *Sir I. Newton.*

Wit . . . searches over all the memory for the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs to represent. *Dryden.*

2. Specif., *R.C.Ch.,* the appearance of bread or of wine which the respective transubstantiated Eucharistic elements have; hence, the consecrated elements so appearing.
3. *Obs.* **a** A public spectacle or exhibition. *Bacon.* **b** Reflected image; reflection. **c** An illusory image; a phantom.
4. The essential quality of a thing; characteristic. *Obs.*
5. A sort; distinct class; particular kind; variety; as, a *species* of low cunning.
6. Mankind; humanity; the human race; as, the progress of the *species* in the arts and sciences.
7. Money of silver, gold, or other metal; specie. *Obs.*
8. *Biol.* A category of classification lower than a genus or subgenus and above a subspecies or variety; a group of animals or plants which possess in common one or more characters distinguishing them from other similar groups, and do or may interbreed and reproduce their characters in their offspring, exhibiting between each other only minor differences bridged over by intermediate forms (see SUBSPECIES) and differences ascribable to age, sex, polymorphism, individual peculiarity or accident, or to selective breeding by man; a distinct kind or sort of animal or plant. Until the acceptance of the theory of evolution a species was regarded as being the offspring of a single specially created ancestor or pair; hence, each species was considered definitely separated from other species, and usually as unchanging from one generation to another. Individuals intergrading between two supposedly distinct species were commonly considered as hybrids or as abnormal individuals whose peculiarities approached the normal characters of the other species. The theory of evolution, however, involves the conception that species are not unchanging, but that they have developed and are developing from preexisting and different species, also that this process is in many cases still going on. With the abandonment of the doctrine of separate creation of species, the term *species* loses much of its theoretical importance. In the case of closely allied groups, the prevailing practice is to recognize those as distinct species whose members are not known to, or are assumed not to, intergrade with some other species, even if the characters distinguishing them be very slight. Groups which intergrade are regarded as only subspecies. Cf. EVOLUTION, 4 **b;** MUTATION, 3; SUBSPECIES; NOMENCLATURE, 3; CLASSIFICATION, 3.

The *species* is the union of individuals descending one from the other or from common parents, and of those who resemble them as much as they resemble each other. *Cuvier.*

A *species* is the smallest group to which distinctive and invariable characters can be assigned. *Huxley.*

A *species* is the abstract central point around which a group of variations oscillate. *Encyc. Brit.*

A coherent group of interbreeding individuals is the unit of evolutionary biology to which the term *species* finds its most proper application. *O. F. Cook.*

9. *Logic.* A class of individuals having common attributes and designated by a common name; specif., a logical division of a genus or more comprehensive class; a subclass designated by adding to the name or connotation of a genus some qualification, called the "specific difference," which limits its application to a restricted group.

Every class which is a real kind, that is, which is distinguished from all other classes by an indeterminate multitude of properties not derivable from one another, is either a genus or a *species.* *J. S. Mill.*

10. *Pharm.* **a** A component part of a compound medicine; a simple. **b** A mixture of chopped or coarsely powdered vegetable drugs, esp. one to prepare an aromatic tea or tisane; as, a pectoral *species;* an emollient *species.*
‖**Spe'ci·es Plan·ta'rum.** A work by Carolus Linnaeus, published 1753, upon which the binomial system of botanical nomenclature is founded. See AMERICAN CODE; INTERNATIONAL CODE OF BOTANICAL NOMENCLATURE; NOMENCLATURE.
spec'i·fi'a·ble (spĕs'ĭ·fī'ä·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being specified.
spe·cif'ic (spĭ·sĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [ML. *specificus,* fr. L. *species* a particular sort or kind; cf. F. *spécifique.* See SPECIES; -FIC.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, characterizing, or constituting, a species; possessing the peculiar property or properties of a thing which constitute its species; as, the *specific* form of an animal or a plant; the *specific* qualities of a drug; the *specific* distinction between virtue and vice.
2. Precisely formulated or restricted; specifying; definite, or making definite; explicit; of an exact or particular nature; as, a *specific* statement.
3. Restricted by nature to a special person, thing, time, etc.; peculiar; as, vices *specific* to a certain century. *Rare.*

4. *Med.* **a** Exerting a peculiar influence over any part of the body; preventing or curing disease by a peculiar adaptation; as, quinine is a *specific* medicine in malaria. **b** Due to a particular microorganism or virus; — of a disease.
5. *Physics.* Designating any of various arbitrary physical constants, as the ratio of the amount of a physical quantity of a substance to that of the same volume of a standard substance, or the amount of a physical quantity possessed by unit volume (usually a cubic centimeter) of a substance. It is often used to designate a quantity per unit area; as, *specific* luminous intensity (luminous intensity per unit area of source); *specific* irradiation.
Syn. — See SPECIAL, EXPLICIT.
Ant. — Indefinite, unrestricted, vague, general.

spe·cif'ic (spē·sĭf'ĭk), *n.* **1.** Anything peculiarly adapted to its purpose.
2. A specific or characteristic quality, trait, mark, or the like; a particular feature; also, collectively, particulars; precise details or distinctions; as, music frees us from the *specific* and stirs the unconscious depths of our being.
3. *Biol.* An infectious principle; a virus.
4. *Med.* A specific remedy. See SPECIFIC, *adj.*, **4 a.**

specific absorptive index. Absorbency per unit thickness of layer and concentration of solution.

spe·cif'i·cal (spē·sĭf'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Specific. — **spe·cif'i·cal·i·ty** (-kăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

spe·cif'i·cal·ly, *adv.* **a** From the aspect of species; in relation to or with reference to species. **b** With exactness and precision; in a definite manner.

spe·cif'i·cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [See SPECIFY.] To specify. — *n.* A specified object, or statement. *Rare.*

spec'i·fi·ca'tion (spĕs'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *spécification*, fr. ML. *specificatio.*] **1.** Act of specifying or determining by a mark or limit; notation of limits.
This *specification* or limitation of the question hinders the disputers from wandering. *I. Watts.*
2. Act or process of making or becoming specific (sense 1); state of being specific or related to a species; also, specific character or quality.
3. The designation of particulars; particular mention; as, the *specification* of a charge against an officer; esp., a written statement containing a minute description or enumeration of particulars, as of charges against a public officer or of the terms of a contract; also, a single article, item, or particular, or an allegation of a specific act.
4. Usually *pl.* *Arch. & Engin.* A written or printed description of work to be done, forming part of the contract and describing qualities of material and mode of construction, and also giving dimension and other information not shown in the drawings.
5. *Patent Law.* A written description of the invention or discovery and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding, and using the same, concluding with a specific and distinct claim or claims of the part, improvement, or combination which the applicant regards as his discovery or invention, this latter part being often called the *claim.* When the term *specification* is used alone, it includes the claim.
6. *Rom. & Civil Law.* The working up of material so that it becomes of a different character, as where one person so treats material belonging to another; acquisition of property by so changing its character. In general when any part of the new product belonged to the workman the product belonged to him; where he had supplied no material the product belonged to him unless it could be reduced to its original form. In any case the owner had to be compensated for his material or the workman for his work, as the case might be. Cf. ACCESSION, 6 **a.**

spe·cif'i·ca'tive (spē·sĭf'ĭ·kā'tĭv), *adj.* Tending or serving to specify. — **spe·cif'i·ca'tive·ly,** *adv.*

specific brightness. In the Hering theory of color, the degree of brightness inherent in a given color apart from any admixture of white or black.

specific capacity. The amount of water furnished under a standard unit head, or the amount of water furnished under unit lowering of the surface of the water in a well by pumping.

specific character. *Biol.* A character distinguishing one species from another or from every other species of the same genus.

specific color. A color having hue and saturation. See COLOR, *n.*, 2.

specific conductivity. *Elec.* The reciprocal of specific resistance. See RESISTIVITY, 4.

specific consumption. *Elec. Eng.* The watt consumption of an electric lamp per lumen or per mean horizontal candle power.

specific cost. See COST, *n.*, 6.

specific curvature. *Math.* = MEASURE OF CURVATURE **b.**

specific deposit. *Banking.* A deposit made for a specified purpose, as to pay a note or mortgage.

specific difference. See DIFFERENTIA.

specific disease. *Med.* **a** A disease producing a determinate definite effect on the blood and tissues or on some special tissue. **b** A disease uniformly due to a definite and peculiar poison or organism; often applied specif. to syphilis.

specific duty. *Econ.* A duty of a certain sum assessed on an article of a given kind, or on a given quantity of an article, without reference to its value or market price.

specific energy. *Physiol.* The specific character of a response, as dependent upon the responding organ rather than upon the nature of the stimulus received. The concept was introduced by J. Müller to account for the fact that any sort of stimulus, as mechanical or electrical, applied to the optic nerve, gives rise to sensations of light, and for similar facts in the other senses. The specificity is now believed to inhere, not in the sensory nerves, but in the cerebral mechanisms with which they are connected, just as, in the case of the motor nerves, it inheres in the motor organs innervated.

specific form. = PRINCIPAL FORM.

specific gravity. The ratio of the weight of any volume of a substance to the weight of an equal volume of some other substance taken as the standard or unit, the measurements being made at the same temperature or, as is sometimes the case, at stated temperatures; relative density. The standard is usually water for solids and liquids, and air or hydrogen for gases. Thus, 19, the *specific gravity* of gold, expresses the fact that, bulk for bulk, gold is nineteen times as heavy as water. In the case of gases usually the weights of equal volumes at 0° and 760 mm. are compared. Solids and liquids are usually compared with water of the same temperature or with water of maximum density (at 4° C.). The ***absolute specific gravity*** of solids and liquids is the ratio of the weight, referred to a vacuum, of a given volume of the material at a stated temperature to the weight, referred to a vacuum, of an equal volume of gas-free distilled water at a stated temperature. The ***apparent specific gravity*** of solids is the ratio of the weight in air of a given volume of the impermeable portion of a permeable material (that is, the solid matter including its impermeable pores or voids) at a stated temperature to the weight in air of an equal volume of distilled water at a stated temperature. The ***bulk specific gravity*** of solids is the ratio of the weight in air of a given volume of a permeable material (including both permeable and impermeable voids normal to the material) at a stated temperature to the weight in air of an equal volume of distilled water at a stated temperature.

spe·ci'fic·grav'i·ty bal'ance. A balance to determine the specific gravity of liquids or solids, by the use of the Archimedean principle

specific-gravity bottle. See PYCNOMETER.

specific-gravity bulbs. Marked hollow bulbs of glass, of different specific gravities, arranged in a series to determine the specific gravity of liquids.

specific heat. *Physics.* The ratio of the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of a body one degree to that required to raise an equal mass of water one degree. Also, the heat in calories required to raise the temperature of one gram of a substance one degree centigrade. Since the thermal capacity of water is not the same at all temperatures, the latter of these two definitions is to be preferred, because it expresses the thermal capacity of the substance per unit mass in terms definitely related to units of energy. Specific heat of a gas at constant pressure is equal to the specific heat at constant volume plus the work done in the former case by the expanding gas.

specific illumination. See ILLUMINATION.

specific inductive capacity. *Elec.* The ratio of the dielectric constant of a dielectric to that of some standard medium, as a vacuum. It is numerically equal, when C. G. S. electrostatic units are used, to the dielectric constant.

specific irradiation. See IRRADIATION, *n.*, 9.

spec'i·fic'i·ty (spĕs'ĭ·fĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being specific.
2. *Biol.* The condition of being specific or peculiar to a particular individual or group of organisms.

spe·cif'i·cize (spē·sĭf'ĭ·sīz), *v. t.* To render specific.

specific legacy. *Law.* A bequest of a particular thing or part out of the testator's estate, as of a specified animal or piece of furniture.

specific lien. See LIEN.

specific luminous intensity. Luminous intensity (candle power) per unit area of source. Its unit is the candle per unit area.

spe·cif'ic·ly (spē·sĭf'ĭk·lĭ), *adv.* In a specific manner; precisely; exactly; statedly.

specific magnetic rotation. See MAGNETIC ROTATION.

specific name. See NOMENCLATURE, 3.

specific performance. *Law.* The performance of a contract according to its terms, or substantially so; — used chiefly with reference to such performance as decreed by a court of equity, where the common-law remedy of damages would be substantially inadequate and the specific performance not unjust to the defendant. Also, a decree ordering specific performance.

specific policy. See POLICY.

specific radiant intensity. = RADIANCE, 3.

specific rate. See RATE, 11.

specific refraction. = SPECIFIC REFRACTIVE POWER.

specific refractive power. A value which takes into account the relation between the refractive index (n) of a substance and its density (d), as expressed either by the empirical formula $\frac{n-1}{d}$ or by the theoretically derived formula $\frac{n^2-1}{(n^2+2)d}$; — called also *constant of refraction.*

specific refractivity. See REFRACTIVITY.

specific reluctance. *Elec.* The reluctance of a centimeter cube of a substance; reluctivity.

specific resistance. *Elec.* = RESISTIVITY, 4.

specific rotation *or* **rotatory power.** The optical rotation or power to turn the plane of polarization of light exhibited by a substance, as expressed by the formula $\frac{100a}{lpd}$, where a is the observed angle of rotation, l the length through which the light passes, p the per cent by weight of the substance present, and d the density of the substance or solution.

specific security. See SECURITY, 4.

specific speed. = CHARACTERISTIC SPEED.

specific stain. *Microscopy.* A pigment, used in histology and microchemistry, having a peculiar affinity for certain structural elements or chemical compounds.

specific surface. *Physical Chem.* The ratio of the total surface of an adsorbent to its volume.

specific volume. *Physics & Chem.* The reciprocal of the specific gravity. It is equal (when the specific gravity is referred to water at 4° C. as a standard) to the number of cubic centimeters occupied by one gram of a substance.

spec'i·fi'er (spĕs'ĭ·fī'ĕr), *n.* One who specifies, or gives the details or particulars; esp., one who draws up specifications, as for obtaining a patent.

spec'i·fist (spĕs'ĭ·fĭst), *n.* One who specifies; one who states matters in detail.

spec'i·fy (spĕs'ĭ·fī), *v.*; SPEC'I·FIED (-fīd); SPEC'I·FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [OF. *specifier*, fr. ML. *specificare.* See SPECIES; -FY.] *Transitive:* **1.** To mention or name in a specific or explicit manner; to tell or state precisely or in detail; as, to *specify* the uses of a plant; to *specify* articles.
2. Specif., to include as an item in a specification; as, to *specify* Portland cement; also, *Rare,* to draw specifications of.
3. To render specific. *Rare.*
—, *Intransitive:* To speak precisely or in detail; to give full particulars.

spec'i·men (spĕs'ĭ·mĕn), *n.* [L., fr. *specere* to look, to behold. See SPY.] **1.** A part of anything, or one of a number of things, intended to show the kind and quality of the whole; a sample; as, a *specimen* of one's handwriting.
2. Specif., such a part of anything, or unit from a number of things, as of rocks, or plant or animal life, selected for study to determine the characteristics of its class or kind.
3. An individual; person; as, a tough *specimen.* *Colloq. or Slang.*
4. *Print.* **a** A printed sheet showing different styles and sizes of type. **b** A sample copy of a printed work of any kind; specif., a condensed sample containing enough of the typography, illustrations, maps, binding, etc., to give an adequate idea of the complete work.
Syn. — Model, pattern. See EXAMPLE.

spec'i·men·ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To study or classify as a specimen; to collect or exhibit for examination and study.

specimen plant. *Hort.* A plant grown for exhibition or in the open to display its full development, as distinguished from one in a border or other planting.

specio-. A combining form for *species,* as in **spe'ci·ol'o·gy.** See -LOGY.

spe'ci·os'i·ty (spē'shĭ·ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ITIES (-tĭz). [LL. *speciositas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being specious.
2. That which is pleasing or specious in form or look.

spe'cious (spē'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *speciosus* good-looking, beautiful, specious, fr. *species* look, show, appearance; cf. F. *spécieux.* See SPECIES.] **1.** Presenting a pleasing appearance; pleasing in form or look; showy. *Obs.*
[Serpents] *specious* and beautiful to the eye. *Bp. Richardson.*
2. Superficially beautiful or attractive, but not so in reality; deceptively beautiful.
3. Apparently right; superficially fair, just, or correct, but not so in reality; appearing well at first view; plausible; as, *specious* reasoning; a *specious* claim.
4. Existing to our senses; actually known or experienced. *Rare.*
Syn. — SPECIOUS, PLAUSIBLE, COLORABLE, OSTENSIBLE. SPECIOUS implies a fair appearance assumed with intent to deceive; that is PLAUSIBLE which is superficially reasonable or pleasing, with or without deceit; *specious* emphasizes purpose, *plausible* emphasizes effect; as, "All was colored with a smooth pretense of *specious* love and duty" (*Dryden*); "the flaw to which Berkeley's paradox owed its *plausibility*" (*Stewart*); "He bids them . . . to listen . . . neither to this *specious* persuasion nor to that *plausible* argument" (*Paley*); "furnishing the world with a *plausible* excuse to worry each other, while they sanctified the worse cause with the *specious* pretext of zeal for the furtherance of the best" (*Cowper*). That is COLORABLE for which some justification may be alleged; as, "They gathered together many of her maladministrations, for which they might the more *colorably* put her out of office" (*Burnet*); a *colorable* pretext. That is OSTENSIBLE (frequently opposed to *real, actual*) which is avowed or apparent; the word often implies pretense; as, his *ostensible* motive, errand.
Ant. — Downright, forthright, honest.
— **spe'cious·ly,** *adv.* — **spe'cious·ness,** *n.*

specious present. *Psychol.* The time span of immediate consciousness; that interval within which what is earlier may be distinguished from what is later, though both are directly present to consciousness.

speck (spĕk), *n.* [ME. *spekke,* fr. AS. *specca;* cf. LG. *spaak,* D. *spikkel.* Cf. SPECKLE.] **1.** A small discoloration in or on anything; a spot; stain; as, a *speck* on paper or cloth.
2. A small discoloration revealing decay, as in fruit; a blemish; hence, a fruit, as an orange, having a speck.
3. A small piece or object; a bit; a particle; a mite; as, *specks* of dust; he has not a *speck* of money.
4. A small sand darter (*Ulocentra stigmaea*) common in the southeastern United States.
5. *Plant Pathol.* Any disease of rice characterized by shriveled or specked grains, caused by bacteria or saprophytic fungi.

-speck (-spĕk). A combining form of the noun *speck,* as in *fly speck.*

speck, *v. t.*; SPECKED (spĕkt); SPECK'ING. To produce specks on or in, esp. specks regarded as blemishes; to spot; speckle. "Purple, azure, or *specked* with gold." *Milton.*

speck, *n.* [ME. *spekke;* akin to SPICK blubber.] A strip of undressed hide; a paring or piece of leather; a patch of leather or cloth; the sole of a shoe. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

speck, *v. i.* To prospect for gold. *Slang.*

speck (spĕk), *n.* [From D. *spek* & G. *speck.* See SPICK.] **a** Fat meat; also bacon. *Local, U. S.* **b** (1) *Whaling.* The blubber of whales or other marine mammals. (2) *Africa.* The fat of the hippopotamus.

specked (spĕkt), *adj.* Spotted; speckled. — **speck'ed·ness** (spĕk'ĕd·nĕs; -ĭd·nĭs; 119), *n.*

speck'fall' (spĕk'fôl'), *n.* *Whaling.* A fall rove through a block (**speck block**) for hoisting blubber and bone.

speck'ing, *n.* Searching for gold on the surface of rich alluvial deposits. *Australia.*

speck'le (spĕk'l), *n.* [Cf. MD. *speckel,* and E. SPECK spot.] **1.** A little speck or spot in or on anything.
2. Hence, a color or kind; a sort. *Scot.*
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

speckle-backed	**speckle-breasted**	**speckle-marked**
speckle-bellied	**speckle-coated**	**speckle-skinned**
speckle-billed	**speckle-faced**	**speckle-starred**

speck'le, *v. t.*; SPECK'LED (-'ld); SPECK'LING (-lĭng). To mark with small spots or specks; to speck; spot.
Six-room cottages would swiftly *speckle* the open green spaces. *Tarkington.*

speck'le-bel'ly (-bĕl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BELLIES (-īz). **a** White-fronted goose. **b** Gadwall duck. *Both Local, U. S.*

speck'le-breast' (-brĕst'), *n.* Also **speck'le-brea·st'ed brant** *or* **goose** (-brĕs'tĕd; -tĭd; 119). The white-fronted goose. *Local, U. S.*

speck'led al'der (spĕk''ld). The hoary alder.

speckled bass. The calico bass. *Local, U. S.*

spec'kled·bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* Surf scoter. *Local, U. S.*

speckled brant. The white-fronted goose. *Local, U. S.*

speckled hen. The smallmouthed black bass. See BLACK BASS, 1.

speckled hind. A large grouper (*Epinephelus drummondhayi*), a common food fish on the Florida coast. It is umber brown densely covered with small pearly-white or bluish dots.

speckled Indian. = 2d PINTO, 2.

speckled loon. The black-throated loon. See LOON. *Local, Brit.*

speckled moray. = 2d HAMLET **b.**

speckled perch. The crappie. *Local, U. S.*

speckled trout. **a** The common American brook trout. **b** The rainbow trout. Also applied to other trout of the western United States.

speckled turtle *or* **tortoise.** The spotted turtle.

speckled wood. **a** = LEOPARDWOOD **a.** **b** Palmyra wood cut transversely, giving a mottled effect.

speck'led·y (spĕk''l·dĭ), *adj.* Marked with spots, or speckles; spotted.

speck'le·head' (spĕk''l·hĕd'), *n.* The baldpate. *Local, U.S.*

speckle loon. = SPECKLED LOON.

speckle perch. = SPECKLED PERCH.

speck'less, *adj.* Spotless; clean. — **speck'less·ly,** *adv.* — **speck'less·ness,** *n.*

speckle trout. = SPECKLED TROUT.

speck'ling (spĕk'lĭng), *n.* Speckled marking.

speck'ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Marked with speckles; speckled.

speck'sion·eer' (spĕk'shŭn·ēr'), *n.* *Whaling.* An inspectioneer.

speck'y (spĕk'ĭ), *adj.*; SPECK'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SPECK'I·EST. Marked with specks or spots; spotted.

spe·cif'i·cal·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
spe·cif'ic·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
spec·il'lum (spĕ·sĭl'ŭm), *n.* [L.] = STYLET, 3 **a.**
speck'eld·y. Var. of SPECKLEDY.
speck'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
speck'l. Speckle. *Ref. Sp.*
speck'ld. Speckled. *Ref. Sp.*
speck'led·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
speck'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
specks. Short for *spectacles. Colloq.*

spec'ta·cle (spĕk'tȧ·k'l; -tĭ·k'l), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *spectaculum*, fr. *spectare* to look at, to behold, v. intens. fr. *specere*. See SPY.] **1.** Something exhibited to view; usually, something exhibited as unusual and notable; a remarkable or noteworthy sight; impressive display, esp. for entertainment.
To add *spectacle* and music to action. *Cibber.*
2. Specif., a public display appealing, or intended to appeal, to the eye by its mass, proportions, color, etc.; as, a great dramatic *spectacle*; a naval *spectacle*.
3. *Obs.* **a** A spyglass; a glass for seeing; also, a mirror. *Chaucer.* **b** A pattern; example; model.
4. *pl.* A device to aid vision or protect the eyes from glare, dust, etc., consisting usually of two lenses supported by a bridge resting on, or fastened to, the nose, and by curved sidepieces (bows) passing over the ears. Cf. EYEGLASS, 1.
5. *pl.* Hence, figuratively, an aid to the intellectual sight; also, sometimes, a bias; a view colored by prejudice; as, to see events through rosy *spectacles*.
6. *sing. or pl.* Any of various things suggesting a pair of spectacles in shape, as the frame containing the red and green glasses in a semaphore (see SEMAPHORE, *Illust.*).
7. *pl. Naut.* A spectacle iron.
Syn. — Show, sight, exhibition, representation, pageant.
spec'ta·cle, *v. t.* To look at or examine through spectacles.
spectacle coot. Surf scoter. *U. S.*
spec'ta·cled (spĕk'tȧ·k'ld; -tĭ·k'ld), *adj.* **1.** Having or wearing spectacles.
2. *Paleog.* Suggesting spectacles; — applied to the first form of Glagolitic, characterized by a tendency to round loops.
3. *Zool.* Having on the face color markings, or patches of naked skin, suggesting a pair of spectacles.
spectacled bear. A bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*) of the Andes Mountains.
spectacled cobra. Cobra de capello.
spectacled coot *or* **duck.** The surf scoter. *U. S.*
spectacled eider. See EIDER, 1.
spectacled goose. The common gannet. *Eng.*
spectacled pelican. See PELICAN, 1 **a**.
spectacle frame. *Shipbuilding.* In twin-screw vessels having the stern bossed out to surround both shafts, a frame at or near the sternposts through which both shafts pass.
spectacle furnace. A German shaft furnace with two tapholes.
spectacle iron. *Naut.* An iron clew. See CLEW, *n.*, 4 **b**.
spec'ta·cles (spĕk'tȧ·k'lz; -tĭ·k'lz), *n. pl.* = SPECTACLE, *n.*, 4.
spectacle stone. *Archaeol.* Any of the ancient monumental stones of Scotland ornamented with connected or overlapping disks, or rude spirals, probably of Celtic origin.
spec·tac'u·lar (spĕk·tăk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a spectacle or show; adapted or intended to excite wonder and admiration by unusual display, as of pomp or scenic effects; as, a *spectacular* play.
2. Pertaining to spectacles for the eyes. *Rare.*
—spec·tac'u·lar'i·ty (-lăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*— **spec·tac'u·lar·ly,** *adv.*
spec·tac'u·lar, *n.* That which appeals to the eye as a spectacle; an unusual display, as of pomp or scenery; an action or a sight of a sensational nature; as, he was ever a lover of the *spectacular*.
spec·tac'u·lar·ism (spĕk·tăk'ū·lĕr·ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being spectacular; spectacularity.
spec·ta'tor (spĕk·tā'tĕr; spĕk'tā·tĕr), *n.* [L.; cf. F. *spectateur*. See SPECTACLE.] One who looks on or beholds; a beholder; esp., one witnessing any exhibition, as a play; — often [*cap.*] used in titles of periodicals.
Syn. — Observer, witness. See LOOKER-ON.
Spec·ta'tor, The. A periodical, composed chiefly of short essays, published daily by Steele and Addison from March 1, 1711, till Dec. 6, 1712, and revived briefly in 1714. Its chief imaginary author was ***Mr. Spectator***. See SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY.
Spectator Club. The imaginary club which professed to edit *The Spectator*. The members are Mr. Spectator, Sir Roger de Coverley, a member of the Inner Temple, Sir Andrew Freeport, Captain Sentry, Will Honeycomb, and a clergyman, "a very philosophic man, of general learning, great sanctity of life, and the most exact good breeding."
spec'ta·to'ri·al (spĕk'tȧ·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a spectator, esp. to *The Spectator*; also, having to do with a spectacle, or showy display.
spec·ta'to·ry (spĕk·tā'tō·rĭ), *n.* A part of a building set apart for spectators; also, a body of spectators.
spec·ta'tress (spĕk·tā'trĕs; -trĭs; 119), *n.* Also **spec·ta'trix** (-trĭks). [L. *spectatrix*.] A female spectator.
spec'ter, **spec'tre** (spĕk'tĕr), *n.* [F. *spectre*, fr. L. *spectrum* an appearance, image, specter, fr. *specere* to look. See SPY; cf. SPECTRUM.] **1.** A visible disembodied spirit; an apparition; ghost; phantom. *Dryden.*
2. Hence, a vision of the imagination suggesting a ghost, esp. as inspiring fear; a phantasm.
3. a A walking stick (insect). **b** A specter crab or specter shrimp.
Syn. — See GHOST.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

specter-fighting	specter-looking	specter-staring
specter-haunted	specter-mongering	specter-thin
specterlike	specter-pallid	specter-wan

specter bat. Any phyllostome bat; esp., *Vampyrum spectrum*. See VAMPIRE.
specter candle. A belemnite.
specter crab. A glass crab.
spec'tered, **spec'tred** (spĕk'tĕrd), *adj.* Peopled with specters. *Rare.*
specter lemur. The tarsier.
specter of the Brocken. = BROCKEN SPECTER.
specter shrimp. A skeleton shrimp.
spec'tral (spĕk'trăl), *adj.* **1.** Of, like, or pertaining to, a specter; ghostly; insubstantial; phantom. "The *spectral* form of evil." *F. W. Robertson.*
2. Of or pertaining to a spectrum; made by the spectrum; as, *spectral* analysis.
—spec·tral'i·ty (spĕk·trăl'ĭ·tĭ), **spec'tral·ness,** *n.*— **spec'tral·ly,** *adv.*
spectral bat. A specter bat.
spectral centroid. *Colorimetry.* The wave length of the center of gravity of the area under the luminosity curve. Mathematically, it is the integral of the product of energy by visibility by wave length divided by the integral of the product of energy by visibility.
spectral color. A color of spectral hue; a color which can be matched by one evoked by a mixture of homogeneous spectral light and neutral light. Cf. COLOR, *n.*, 2.
spectral distribution. *Colorimetry.* A function expressing, analytically or graphically, the relation between radiant energy (or light, etc.) and wave length or frequency.

spec'tral·ism (spĕk'trăl·ĭz'm), *n.* A ghostly sight; a phantasm. *Rare.*
spectral lemur. The tarsier.
spectral owl. The great gray owl. See GRAY OWL.
spectral series. *Physics.* A group of lines in the spectrum of a substance whose wave lengths (or frequencies) are related mathematically. The spectrum of any element may contain a number of series, all the lines of any one series having the same general physical properties. Thus, the spectrum of an alkali, as sodium, contains a principal, first subordinate, and second subordinate series. The principal series contains the prominent lines, mostly in the visible spectrum; the first subordinate series contains diffused lines; the second subordinate series contains the sharp lines. Cf. BALMER'S FORMULA.
spectral shift. See RED SHIFT.
spectral type. *Astrophysics.* A type of star determined by the similarities of the spectra of its members. Older spectral classifications, such as Lockyer's, which divided stars into those of rising and those of falling temperature, and Secchi's, which classified them roughly, according to the predominant color of their spectra, as blue, white, yellow, and red stars, have been superseded by the more accurate system developed at Harvard University since 1885. The Harvard classification, based on variations in the relative intensity of certain selected lines of the spectra, designates the various spectral types by the letters O, B, A, F, G, K, M, R, N, most stars falling in one of the types given in the table below. Within each type, the stars are graded by adding numbers decimally; — thus, the sun is spectral type G0. The spectrum of giant stars is designated by prefixing "g" to the type letter; of dwarfs, by prefixing "d"; of supergiants, by prefixing "c"; — thus, Arcturus is type gK0; Procyon, type dF5. Cf. 1st STAR, 1; DRAPER CATALOGUE.

TABLE OF COMMONEST SPECTRAL TYPES

Type	Temperature	Color	Spectrum	Average Radial Velocity
B	16,000° C.	Blue	H and He	6 miles per second
A	11,000° C.	White	Hydrogen	6 " " "
F	8,000° C.	Pale yellow	Metals	8 " " "
G	6,000° C.	Yellow	Metals	9 " " "
K	3,500° C.	Reddish	Metals & compounds	9 " " "
M	2,700° C.	Red	Bands & compounds	10 " " "

spec'tro- (spĕk'trō-). A combining form for *spectrum*, denoting, *pertaining to radiant energy* or *the analysis of radiation in a spectrum*, as in **spec'tro·chem'i·cal, spec'tro·chem'is·try, spec'tro·pho'to·graph, spec'tro·photog'ra·phy, spec'tro·tel'e·scope.**
spec'tro-. Combining form for *specter*, as in *spectro*phobia.
spec'tro·bo'lo·graph (-bō'lō·grăf; 83), *n.* [1st *spectro-* + *bolograph*.] A photographic registration of the bands, or lines, in the infrared spectrum. — **spec'tro·bo'lo·graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *adj.*
spec'tro·bo·lom'e·ter (-bō·lŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [1st *spectro-* + *bolometer*.] *Physics.* A combination of spectroscope and bolometer for determining the distribution of energy in a spectrum. — **spec'tro·bo'lo·met'ric** (-bō'lō·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.*
spec'tro·chem'i·cal a·nal'y·sis (-kĕm'ĭ·kăl). *Physics.* An analysis of a mixture of substances or of a complex substance by a spectroscopic study of the light emitted when the former is placed in an arc or used as an electrode in a spark.
spec'tro·col'or·im'e·try (-kŭl'ĕr·ĭm'ĕ·trĭ), *n.* *Physics.* Quantitative study or color, usually for chemical analysis, by means of the spectrophotometer.
spec'tro·com'pa·ra'tor (-kŏm'pȧ·rā'tĕr), *n.* [1st *spectro-* + *comparator*.] *Astrophysics.* An instrument employing the optical arrangement of the stereocomparator (which see), but used for the comparison and measurement of spectra.
spec'tro·e·lec'tric (-ē·lĕk'trĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating any form of spark tube the electric discharge within which is used in spectroscopic observations.
spec'tro·gram (spĕk'trō·grăm), *n.* [1st *spectro-* + *-gram*.] *Physics.* A photograph, map, or diagram of a spectrum.
spec'tro·graph (-grăf; 83), *n.* [1st *spectro-* + *-graph*.] *Physics.* **a** An apparatus for photographing or mapping a spectrum. **b** A photograph or picture of a spectrum.—**spec'tro·graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *adj.* — **spec'tro·graph'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* — **spec·trog'ra·phy** (spĕk·trŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.*
spec'tro·he'li·o·gram' (-hē'lĭ·ō·grăm'), *n.* [1st *spectro-* + *helio-* + *-gram*.] *Astrophysics.* A photograph of the sun made by monochromatic light, usually of the calcium line K, and showing the sun's faculae and prominences.
spec'tro·he'li·o·graph' (-grăf'; 83), *n.* *Astrophysics.* An apparatus for making spectroheliograms, consisting of a spectroscopic camera used in combination with a telescope, and provided with clockwork for moving the sun's image across the slit. — **spec'tro·he'li·o·graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *adj.*
spec'tro·he'li·o·scope' (-hē'lĭ·ō·skōp'), *n.* [1st *spectro-* + *helio-* + *-scope*.] *Astrophysics.* Usually, the spectroheliograph; more properly, a similar instrument used for visual, as distinguished from photographic, observations.
spec·trol'o·gy (spĕk·trŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [1st *spectro-* + *-logy*.] The science of spectrum analysis. — **spec'tro·log'i·cal** (spĕk'trō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **spec'tro·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*
spec·trol'o·gy (spĕk·trŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [2d *spectro-* + *-logy*.] The study of specters. *Irving.*
spec·trom'e·ter (spĕk·trŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [1st *spectro-* + *-meter*.] *Physics.* **a** An instrument, resembling the reflection goniometer, used in determining the index of refraction by measuring the external angle of a prism of the substance and also its angle of minimum deviation for light of a given kind. **b** A spectroscope fitted for measurements of the spectra observed with it.

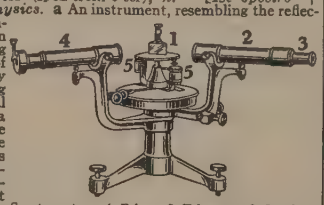

Spectrometer. 1 Prism; 2 Telescope; 3 Eyepiece; 4 Collimator; 5, 5 Magnifying Glasses for reading verniers.

spec·trom'e·try (-trĭ), *n.* *Physics.* Art or process of using the spectrometer, or of measuring wave lengths of rays of a spectrum. — **spec'tro·met'ric** (spĕk'trō·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.*
spec'tro·mi'cro·scope (spĕk'trō·mī'krō·skōp), *n.* A microscope with a spectroscopic attachment. Cf. MICROSPECTROSCOPE. — **spec'tro·mi'cro·scop'i·cal** (-skŏp'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

spec'tro·pho'bi·a (spĕk'trō·fō'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* Also **spec'tro·pho'by** (spĕk'trō·fō'bĭ). [NL. *spectrophobia*, fr. 2d *spectro-* + *-phobia*.] Fear of specters, or phantoms.
spec'tro·phone (spĕk'trō·fōn), *n.* [1st *spectro-* + *-phone*.] An instrument constructed on the principle of the photophone and used in spectrum analysis as an adjunct to the spectroscope. — **spec'tro·phon'ic** (-fŏn'ĭk), *adj.*
spec'tro·pho'to·e·lec'tric (spĕk'trō·fō'tō·ē·lĕk'trĭk), *adj.* [1st *spectro-* + *photoelectric*.] *Physics.* Varying in photoelectric sensitiveness according to the wave length of the exciting light.
spec'tro·pho·tom'e·ter (-fō·tŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* *Optics.* An instrument for comparing the intensities of the corresponding colors of two spectra.
spec'tro·pho·tom'e·try (-trĭ), *n.* **a** The art of comparing, photometrically, the brightness of two spectra, wave length by wave length; the use of the spectrophotometer. **b** The visual measurement of relative radiant energy as a function of wave length. — **spec'tro·pho'to·met'ric** (-fō'tō·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* — **-pho'to·met'ri·cal·ly** (-rĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*
spec'tro·po'lar·im'e·ter (-pō'lĕr·ĭm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* *Optics.* A combined spectroscope and polarimeter for determining the rotatory power of solutions.
spec'tro·po·lar'i·scope (-pō·lăr'ĭ·skōp), *n.* A combined spectroscope and polariscope; a spectropolarimeter.
spec'tro·pyr·he'li·om'e·ter (-pĭr·hē'lĭ·ŏm'ĕ·tĕr; -pīr-), *n.* [1st *spectro-* + *pyrheliometer*.] *Physics.* A form of instrument for measuring the energy distribution in the visible and ultraviolet spectrum of emitted radiation from the sun.
spec'tro·py·rom'e·ter (-pĭ·rŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* *Optics.* An instrument for optical or spectrophotometric estimation of the temperature of incandescent substances.
spec'tro·ra'di·om'e·ter (-rā'dĭ·ŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [1st *spectro-* + *radiometer*.] *Physics.* A form of instrument for measuring the energy distribution of emitted radiation. It is a combination of a spectroscope and radiometer.
spec'tro·ra'di·om'e·try (-trĭ), *n.* *Physics.* The use of the spectroradiometer in the study of radiant energy. — **spec'tro·ra'di·o·met'ric** (-ō·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.*
spec'tro·scope (spĕk'trō·skōp), *n.* [1st *spectro-* + *-scope*.] *Physics.* An optical instrument, variously used, for forming spectra, as that of solar light, or those produced by flames in which different substances are volatilized. The three essential parts of the spectroscope are: (1) a dispersive instrument, as a prism or grating; (2) a narrow rectangular slit parallel to the edge of the prism, or to the rulings of the grating; (3) a lens or concave mirror to focus the dispersed images of the slit on a photographic plate or in the eyepiece of the instrument. In a common form (***prism spectroscope***) the light is decomposed by a single prism (see *Illust.*). In the ***direct-vision spectroscope*** three or more prisms are combined so as to obtain dispersion without deviation. The earliest spectroscope was a prism and observations of the sun's spectrum were made by Newton in 1672. Real advance in spectroscopy only dates from the invention (1814) of the diffraction grating by Joseph von Fraunhofer (1787–1826) by means of which he measured wave lengths of light. The concave grating was invented later by Henry Augustus Rowland (1848–1901), American physicist. See GRATING, 3; ECHELON, 3.

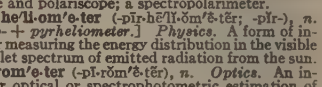

Diagram of a form of Direct-vision Spectroscope. 1 Slit; 2 Lens; 3 Amici Prism; 4 Eyepiece.

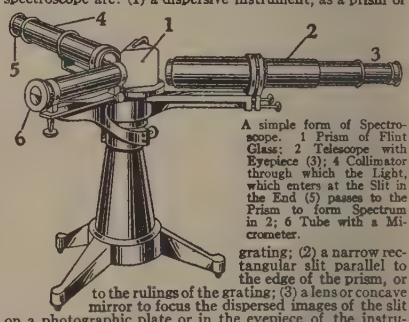

A simple form of Spectroscope. 1 Prism of Flint Glass; 2 Telescope with Eyepiece (3); 4 Collimator through which the Light, which enters at the Slit in the End (5) passes to the Prism to form Spectrum in 2; 6 Tube with a Micrometer.

spec'tro·scope, *v. t.* To investigate by means of a spectroscope.
spec'tro·scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *adj.* Also **spec'tro·scop'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). Of or pertaining to, or produced by, a spectroscope, or spectroscopy; treating of, or concerned with, spectroscopy. — **spec'tro·scop'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*
spectroscopic binary. *Astron.* A star appearing single in a telescope, but shown spectroscopically to be binary, through periodic changes in its radial velocity. See BINARY STAR.
spectroscopic resolving power. *Optics.* The power of a grating or prism to resolve two beams of light of nearly the same wave length so that, when focused, they will produce two images which may be recognized as distinct.
spec·tros'co·py (spĕk·trŏs'kō·pĭ; spĕk'trō·skŏ'pĭ), *n.* The production and investigation of spectra; the use of the spectroscope; also, the science of spectroscopic phenomena. — **spec·tros'co·pist** (-pĭst), *n.*
spec'trum (spĕk'trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-trȧ), -TRUMS (-trŭmz). [L. See SPECTER.] **1.** An apparition; specter.
2. *Physics.* The series of images formed when a beam of radiant energy is subjected to dispersion and then brought to focus, so that the component waves are arranged in the order of their wave lengths (see SPECTROSCOPE); hence, any series of radiant energies arranged in order of wave length (***physical spectrum***). A ***gamma-ray spectrum*** has wave lengths of 0.07 to 1.03 angstroms or less; an ***X-ray spectrum***, wave lengths of 0.1 to 1.50 or slightly greater; an ***ultraviolet spectrum***, wave lengths much greater than the latter but less than 3,800; a ***visible***, or ***ocular, spectrum***, wave lengths between 3,800 and 8,000; an ***infrared spectrum***, wave lengths greater than 8,000 angstroms but not more than 0.03 centi-

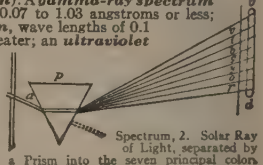

Spectrum, 2. Solar Ray of Light, separated by a Prism into the seven principal colors of Newton. *a* Incident Ray of Light; *p* Prism; *cd* Spectrum; *n* Violet; *i* Indigo; *b* Blue; *g* Green; *y* Yellow; *o* Orange; *r* Red.

specs (spĕks). Short for *spectacles*. *Colloq.*
spect'a·ble (spĕk'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* [L. *spectabilis*; cf. OF. *spectable*.] Visible; also, sightly. *Obs.*
spec'ta·cl. Spectacle. *Ref. Sp.*
spec'ta·cled. Spectacled. *Ref. Sp.*
spec'ta·cle·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
spec'ta·cle·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
spec'ta·cle·mak'er, *n.* See MAKER. — **spec'ta·cle·mak'ing,** *n.* & *adj.*
spec'ta·cls. Spectacles. *Ref. Sp.*
spec'tate (spĕk'tāt), *v. i.* & *t.* [L. *spectatus*, past part. of *spectare* to look at.] To behold; look (at). — **spec·ta'tion,** *n.* *Obs.*
spec·ta'tor·dom, *n.* See -DOM.
spec·ta'tor·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
spec'tion·eer', Var. of SPECKSIONEER.
spec'tra, *n. pl.* of SPECTRUM.
spec'tre. Var. of SPECTER.
spec'trous (spĕk'trŭs), *adj.* = SPECTRAL.

meters; an ***electro magnetic-wave spectrum***, wave lengths from a fraction of a centimeter to many thousands of meters. The *visible spectrum*, when of sufficient intensity, evokes in the normal human eye a series of colors, the ***color spectrum***, or ***chromatic spectrum***, ranging from red (evoked by waves 760 mμ in length) to violet (385 mμ). The order of hues is the same as that of the psychological color cycle, except that there is in the physical spectrum nothing corresponding to the purples. (See COLOR, *n.*, 1.) The ultraviolet, visible, and infrared spectra are formed by the analysis of ordinary light (see LIGHT, *n.*, 18), and together constitute the ***optical spectrum***. The ***thermal spectrum***, or ***heat spectrum***, is chiefly composed of dark, infrared rays. Spectra are detected by various means, depending upon the wave length. The waves in the visible spectrum and all those of shorter wave length produce chemical and fluorescent actions; all those in the visible spectrum and in the infrared spectrum produce thermal actions when absorbed properly. The electric waves, the longest of all, are most easily detected by means of electrical effects, as resonance. Spectra are classified also as *continuous* or *discontinuous*. ***Continuous spectra*** may be limited in extent, but they have no gaps, all wave lengths in the interval being represented. ***Discontinuous spectra*** consist of isolated lines corresponding to distinct wave lengths, and are divided into two classes: ***band, banded, fluted***, or ***channeled, spectra***, in which the distinct lines form groups or bands, that often present a fluted appearance (characteristic of emission by a molecule rather than by an atom); and ***line spectra***, in which the lines do not appear so grouped, although such spectra may often be analyzed mathematically into a number of series of lines, each line in a given series being related to the other lines by a definite mathematical formula. Another classification of spectra is into ***emission spectra*** and ***absorption spectra***; the former are spectra of the radiation emitted by a source, the latter the dark lines or gaps produced in a continuous spectrum by absorption of certain rays by some absorbing material. See KIRCHHOFF'S LAW. Emission spectra are further subdivided according to the mode of excitation of the radiation; the commonest divisions are *arc spectra, spark spectra, fluorescent spectra*, and *resonance spectra*. An ***arc spectrum*** of a metal is a spectrum of the light emitted when the metal is placed in an electric arc or when it is one of the poles of the arc. It results from the recombination of an electron with an atom that has already lost one electron. Arc spectra are designated by the atomic symbol and the Roman numeral I as *Cu* I. In general, arc spectra are produced when the atomic disturbances are not sufficiently severe to produce spark spectra. A ***spark spectrum*** of a metal is the spectrum of the light emitted when an electric spark passes between it and another metal. It depends upon the nature of the metals and the gas between them, and results from the recombination of an electron with an atom that has already lost two or more of its outer electrons. Spark spectra are designated by the atomic symbol and a Roman numeral indicating the number of outer electrons lost by the atom, as *Cu* II, *Cu* III. A ***fluorescent spectrum*** is that of radiation excited by fluorescence. A ***resonance spectrum*** is the fluorescent spectrum of a substance in which the emitted light contains waves of the same wave length as those of the incident radiation which excited the fluorescence. Still other classifications depend upon the instrument used to produce the analysis of the radiation as a ***prismatic spectrum***, if a prism or train of prisms is used, a ***diffraction spectrum***, if a grating is used, ***interference spectrum***, etc., and upon the source of the radiation, as ***solar spectrum, stellar spectrum, flame spectrum***, etc. A ***pure spectrum*** is one which at each point is sensibly homogeneous because the successive homogeneous images of the spectroscopic slit do not overlap appreciably. The purity of the spectrum increases as the width of the slit is diminished. A ***normal spectrum*** is one in which the dispersion is practically constant so that equal distances correspond to equal wave-length intervals. It may be formed by a diffraction grating. In prismatic spectra the dispersion at the violet end is greater than at the red end.

Line Spectrum.

3. An afterimage; ocular spectrum. See AFTERIMAGE.

4. Figuratively, range, as of colors revealed by a spectrum.

The whole *spectrum* of fear is bad, from panic fear at one extremity down to that mere disinclination for enterprise which is the lowest phase. *H. G. Wells.*

spectrum analysis. The investigation of substances or bodies by means of their spectra; specif., chemical analysis effected in this way.

spectrum color. A spectral color of unit purity; a pure color; — distinguished from *spectral color*.

spectrum locus. See COLOR, *n.*, 2.

spec'try (spĕk'trĭ), *adj.* Spectral. *Rare.*

spec'u·lar (spĕk'ū·lẽr), *adj.* [L. *specularis* (cf. *specula* a lookout, watchtower); cf. F. *spéculaire*. See SPECULUM.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or having the qualities of, a speculum, or mirror; having a smooth, reflecting surface; as, a *specular* metal; a *specular* surface.

2. Reflected; seen as through a glass, or in a mirror. *Obs.*

3. Assisting sight, as a lens or the like. *Obs.*

4. Affording view. *Rare.* "This *specular* mount." *Milton.*

5. *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or conducted with the aid of, a speculum; as, a *specular* examination.

— **spec'u·lar·ly**, *adv.*

Spec'u·la'ri·a (spĕk'ū·lā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *speculum Veneris* Venus's-looking-glass, the medieval name in England of the campanula.] *Bot.* A small genus of annual herbs distinguished from *Campanula* by the rotate corolla and narrowly oblong ovary. The European *S. speculum-veneris* and the American *S. perfoliata* are both called *Venus's-looking-glass*, the former being also known as *corn violet*.

specular iron *or* **iron ore.** Hematite; — so called when it exhibits metallic luster.

specular pig iron. Spiegeleisen.

specular reflection. See REFLECTION, 1.

specular schist. *Petrog.* = itabirite.

spec'u·late (spĕk'ū·lāt), *v.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *speculatus*, past part. of *speculari* to spy out, observe, fr. *specula* a lookout, fr. *specere* to look. See SPY.] *Intransitive*: **1.** To ponder a subject in its different aspects and relations; to meditate; contemplate; theorize; as, to *speculate* on religion; esp., to theorize about a matter in which evidence is not sufficient for certain knowledge; as, to *speculate* about other universes; sometimes, specif., in philosophy, to reason a priori.

He [Keats] must have *speculated* on, and fiercely combated with, death. *Amy Lowell.*

2. *Com.* To enter into a business transaction or venture from which the profits or returns are conjectural because the undertaking is out of the ordinary course of business; to purchase or sell with the expectation of profiting by anticipated, but conjectural, fluctuations in price; often, in a somewhat speculative sense, to engage in hazardous business transactions for the chance of an unusually large profit; as, to *speculate* in coffee, in sugar, or in bank stock.

—, *Transitive*: To consider attentively; to inspect or examine carefully. *Rare.*

Syn. — Ruminate, deliberate, ponder. Cf. CONSIDER.

speculate for differences. *London Stock Exchange.* To deal in stocks merely for a gambling profit to be made from temporary changes in price.

spec'u·la'tion (spĕk'ū·lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *speculatio*; cf. F. *spéculation*.] **1.** Intuition; vision; direct apprehension or visual perception; primarily, mental or spiritual vision; secondarily, physical vision. *Archaic.*

Thou hast no *speculation* in those eyes. *Shak.*

2. One who observes; an observer. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. The faculty, act, process, or product of intellectual examination or search; a conclusion, opinion, or decision reached as a result of thought and reasoning; esp., reasoning taking the form of prolonged and systematic analysis; also, reasoning about what transcends experience; theorizing on what does not admit of demonstration.

Thenceforth to *speculations* high or deep
I turned my thoughts. *Milton.*

4. Loosely, conjecture; guesswork; surmise; as, his statement was mere *speculation*.

5. A game at cards in which the players buy trumps from one another on a chance of getting the highest trump dealt, which entitles the holder to the pool.

6. *Com.* **a** Act of speculating, as by engaging in business out of the ordinary, or by dealing with a view to making a profit from conjectural fluctuations in the price rather than from earnings of the ordinary profit of trade, or by entering into a business venture involving unusual risks for a chance of an unusually large gain or profit. See SPECULATE, *v. i.*

Speculation, while confined within moderate limits, is the agent for equalizing supply and demand, and rendering the fluctuations of price less sudden and abrupt than they would otherwise be. *F. A. Walker.*

b Any individual transaction so entered into.

7. *Philos.* **a** Act or process of reasoning a priori. **b** With Hegel, reason which apprehends the unity of opposing categories and synthesizes them in a broader comprehension. It is the thinking which explains objects of experience by their relation to the absolute personal reason.

spec'u·la'tist (spĕk'ū·lā'tĭst), *n.* **1.** One who speculates, or forms theories; a theorist.

2. One who engages in speculation (sense 6); a speculator.

spec'u·la'tive (-lā'tĭv; -lȧ·tĭv), *adj.* [OF. *speculatif*, fr. L. *speculativus*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to vision; esp., giving a wide prospect or view; suitable for observation; also, prying; inquisitive; curious. *Obs.*

2. Given to speculation; contemplative.

The mind of man being by nature *speculative*. *Hooker.*

3. Involving, or formed by, speculation; theoretical; not established by demonstration.

4. Of, pertaining to, or engaged in, speculation in land, shares, etc.; as, a *speculative* dealer; accompanied by unusual risk; subject to dealings by speculators; as, a *speculative* enterprise; a *speculative* security, stock, or bond.

— **spec'u·la'tive·ly**, *adv.* — **spec'u·la'tive·ness**, *n.*

spec'u·la'tive, *n.* **1.** Abstract reasoning; theory. *Obs.*

2. *pl.* Those sciences based upon abstract reasoning, as metaphysics, philosophy. *Obs.*

speculative credit. *Finance.* Credit furnished to finance speculative transactions.

speculative damages. *Law.* Anticipated or prospective loss depending upon conjectural contingencies.

speculative geometry. Geometry proper, as resulting from a certain set of axioms, postulates, or conventions, and not based on experience.

speculative issue. *Philately.* An issue of postage stamps unnecessary for postal requirements and prepared chiefly for sale to collectors.

speculative Masonry. *Freemasonry.* An application of moral principles to the implements and emblems of operative Masonry.

speculative philosophy. A philosophy founded upon intuitive or a priori insight, esp. insight into the nature of the Absolute or Divine; more widely, a philosophy of the transcendent or one lacking empirical bases; theoretical as opposed to demonstrative philosophy.

speculative reason. See REASON, *n.*, 3.

speculative theology. Theology as founded on, or fundamentally influenced by, speculation or metaphysical philosophy.

spec'u·la'tor (spĕk'ū·lā'tẽr), *n.* [L., a spy, explorer, investigator; cf. F. *spéculateur*.] One who speculates; specif.: **a** One who devotes himself to contemplation and abstract reasoning; a contemplator; a theorist. **b** *Obs.* An observer; lookout; also, a spy. **c** *Com.* One who speculates in business; one who engages in speculation, as in stocks, bonds, real estate.

spec'u·la·to'ry (spĕk'ū·lȧ·tō'rĭ; -tẽr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *speculatorius*.] **1.** Exercising mental speculation; speculative.

2. Intended or adapted for viewing or espying; inspective.

spec'u·la·to'ry, *n.* Speculation; observation, study, and theorizing on phenomena.

spec'u·la'trix (spĕk'ū·lā'trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* -LATRICES (-lȧ·trĭ'sēz). [L.] A female speculator.

spec'u·list (spĕk'ū·lĭst), *n.* One who observes or considers. *Rare.*

spec'u·lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SPECULA (-lȧ), SPECULUMS (-lŭmz). [L., fr. *specere* to look, behold. See SPY.] **1.** *a Rom. Antiq.* A mirror. The usual material of ancient mirrors was bronze or silver. **b** Hence, a mirror, or looking glass; esp., a metal mirror.

2. A reflector of polished metal or of glass with a film of metal, used in optical instruments. See SPECULUM METAL; cf. OBJECT SPECULUM.

3. In medieval usage, a common title for surveys of life, or of philosophy, history, and theology; a comprehensive, encyclopaedic presentation of a subject, such as the *Speculum Majus* of Vincent of Beauvais (about 1190–1264) which aims to be a compendium of all knowledge. Such treatises usually begin with the Biblical account of creation, give an outline of history, and thence pass, chiefly, to theology and scholastic philosophy.

4. *Astrol.* A drawing or table showing the relative positions of all the planets, as in a nativity.

5. *Med. & Surg.* An instrument for dilating certain passages of the body, so as to make them visible.

6. *Zool.* A patch of color covering the distal portion (exposed in the closed wing) of the secondaries of most ducks and some other birds, as domestic fowls. It is variously colored (often iridescent greenish or bluish in ducks) and framed in other colors. It is more brilliant in the adult male than in the female. In poultry, called *wing bay*.

speculum metal. An alloy capable of taking a brilliant polish, used for making speculums (reflectors). It is commonly a hard, brittle alloy of copper and tin in various proportions, as tin 33 to copper 67, with often a little arsenic, antimony, or zinc added to improve the whiteness.

spe'cus (spē'kŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The roofed channel in which the water of an aqueduct was carried, sometimes underground, sometimes on embankments or arches.

sped (spĕd), *past tense & past part.* of SPEED. Hence: *adj.* Let fly; discharged; as, a *sped* bolt; hence, brought to or on one's way toward a desired goal or condition.

-sped (-spĕd). A combining form of *sped*, as in well-*sped*.

speech (spēch), *n.* [ME. *speche*, fr. AS. *spǣc, spēc, sprǣc, sprēc*; akin to D. *spraak*, G. *sprache*, and AS. *specan, sprecan*, to speak. See SPEAK.] **1.** The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words; the faculty of expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds; the power of speaking.

2. Act or manner of speaking; communication or expression of thoughts in spoken words. Acoustically and organically, speech is breath or voice articulated, or formed into speech sounds, transition sounds, syllables, and breath groups, with word stress, sense stress, and intonation, by definite configurations and movements of the vocal organs.

3. That which is spoken; a spoken sentence, phrase, remark, etc.; uttered words expressive of thought; also, an interchange of spoken words; talk; conversation.

4. Specif., a formal public discourse; an oration; harangue.

5. A particular language; a tongue; a dialect; an idiom.

People of a strange *speech*. *Ezek.* iii. 6.

6. Talk; mention; common saying; report. *Archaic.*

What was the *speech* among the Londoners
Concerning the French journey. *Shak.*

7. The sounding of a musical instrument. See SPEAK, *v. i.*, 6.

8. *Law.* A cause; suit. *Obs.*

Syn. — SPEECH, ADDRESS, ORATION, HARANGUE. SPEECH is the general term; an ADDRESS is a formal speech; an ORATION is an elaborate or rhetorical address, esp. one delivered on a notable occasion; a HARANGUE is a vehement or noisy speech. See LANGUAGE.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

speech-bereaving, *adj.*	**speech-flooded**	**speech-reading**, *adj.*
speech-bereft	**speech form**	**speech-reporting**, *adj.*
speech-bound	**speechmaker**	**speech-shunning**, *adj.*
speech-famed	**speechmaking**	**speech-writing**, *adj.*

speech (spēch), *adj.* Of or pertaining to speech; occurring or used in speech.

speech, *v. i. & t.* To speak; address; harangue.

He 's been preached about and *speeched* about ever since he was lucky enough to be hauled out of the surf. *Joseph Lincoln.*

speech, *n.* [Appar. fr. an old form of SPOKE.] The part of a wheel consisting of the hub and spokes before the fellies and rim are put on.

speech center. *Physiol.* A brain center which controls the power of speech, commonly in the cortex at the third left frontal convolution.

speech'craft' (spēch'krȧft'; 83), *n.* Skill in speech; also, linguistics; grammar.

Take the bare meaning of rhetoric to be *speechcraft*. *Saintsbury.*

speech curve. A mechanical or photographic record of the vibrations and other phenomena of speech, made by means of various projecting and recording devices, such as the phonodeik, the kymograph, the phonograph, etc.

Speech day. See 1st APPOSITION.

speech defect. A defect in oral speech, as lisping or stuttering.

speech'er (spēch'ẽr), *n.* One who makes speeches; a speaker.

speech'ful (-fo͝ol; -fĭ), *adj.* [Cf. AS. *sprǣcful*.] Full of speech; voluble; expressive. — **speech'ful·ness**, *n.*

speech house. A room or hall of audience. *Hist.*

speech'i·fy (spēch'ĭ·fī), *v. i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*speech* + *-fy*.] To make a speech; to harangue; — used derisively or humorously. — **speech'i·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* — **speech'i·fier** (spēch'ĭ·fī'ẽr), *n.*

speech'ing, *n.* Delivery of a speech; speaking; a speech. — **speech'ing,** *adj.*

speech'less, *adj.* [AS. *spǣclēas*.] **1.** Destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech.

2. Not speaking for a time; dumb; mute; silent.

Speechless with wonder, and half dead with fear. *Addison.*

3. Not expressed in, or conveyed by, words; wanting oral expression; as, *speechless* grief; *speechless* thoughts.

Syn. — See DUMB. **Ant.** — Vocal, voiced, oral.

— **speech'less·ly**, *adv.* — **speech'less·ness**, *n.*

speech'lore' (spēch'lōr'), *n.* Philology. *Rare.*

speech map. A map showing the regions or localities where given languages, dialects, words, or forms are spoken.

speech melody. *Phonet.* The intonation of connected speech; the continual rise and fall in pitch of the voice in speech. See *Pron.*, § 74.

speech'ment (spēch'mĕnt), *n.* [See -MENT.] A speech. *R.*

speech reading. = LIP READING.

speech rhythm. *Pros.* The (or a) rhythm of language as spoken, esp. with reference to normal syllabic and word accents, distinguished from, and, in poetry, often contrasted with, rhythm produced by meter.

A question arises whether . . . if *speech rhythm* be the beauty of the verse, it may not be a sufficient rule for it. *R. Bridges.*

speech sound. *Phonet.* One of the simplest elements of speech; a significant sound made by a definite position or movement of the vocal organs; a phone; also, any of a group of organically similar sounds, commonly regarded as the same sound, and usually spelled with the same or equivalent letter; as, "short *a*" is an English *speech sound*. Cf. GLIDE, *n.*, 8; PHONEME, 1; and see *Pron.*, § 23.

speech tune. *Phonet.* Speech melody or an instance of it.

speed (spēd), *n.* [AS. *spēd* success, swiftness; akin to AS. *spōwan* to succeed, D. *spoed* speed, OHG. *spuot* success, *spuon* to succeed, L. *spatium* space, G. *spät* late, Lith. *spėtas* leisure, Skr. *sphāra* extensive, *sphāyati* increases, grows fat. See SPARE; cf. SPACE.] **1.** Prosperity in an undertaking; favorable issue; success. *Archaic.*

O Lord God, . . . send me good *speed* this day. *Gen.* xxiv. 12.

2. Help; succor; also, advantage; profit. *Obs.*

3. One who, or something that, promotes success or favorable conditions. *Obs.* *Shak.*

4. Act or state of moving swiftly; swiftness; rapidity; dispatch. Speed is a scalar quantity equal to the magnitude of velocity; it is always relative to a stated frame of reference. As distinguished from velocity, a *speed* of 20 miles per hour means rate of motion in any direction, whereas *velocity* would be used if direction were also involved; as, at a *velocity* of 20 miles per hour east of a particular point.

spec'u·la, *n.*, *pl.* of SPECULUM. **spec'u·la'tiv.** Speculative. *R. S.*	**spec'u·la'tiv·ism** (spĕk'ū·lā'tĭv·ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.	**sped.** † SPADE, SPEED. **spede.** † SPEED.	**speece.** † SPECE. **speech'man** (spēch'mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A speaker; spokesman. *Obs.*	**speech room.** = SPEECH HOUSE. *Hist.*

In either case, 20 miles per hour is the rate of motion at any given time that would, if continued, result in traveling 20 miles in an hour. Hence, in general, rate of motion.
6. Rate of performance, as indicated by the amount accomplished in a given time or by the time required to accomplish a given amount; as, *speed* of reading or of adding.
6. Character or standard of activity; ability or capacity for action. *Slang.* "They need a new night watchman at the dam; that's about your *speed*." *Elmer Davis.*
7. In automotive vehicles, a transmission gear; as, to shift to low *speed*.
8. *Optics.* **a** Of a lens, its maximum relative aperture. **b** Of a shutter, its minimum exposing time.
9. *Photog.* The sensitivity of a film, plate, or paper, often expressed numerically according to one of several systems (see SENSITOMETRY).
10. *Surv.* A nail driven into something for a mark.
11. *Veter.* A kind of rapidly spreading, often fatal, inflammatory disease among cattle, esp. young cattle.
Syn. — Celerity, quickness, expedition, hurry. See HASTE.
Ant. — Slowness, sluggishness.
☞ PHRASES are **speed maniac, speed record.**

speed (spēd), *v.; past tense & past part.* SPED (spĕd), SPEED'ED; *pres. part. & verbal n.* SPEED'ING. [AS. *spēdan;* akin to MD. *spoeden,* OS. *spōdian.* See SPEED, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To go; to fare. *Obs.*
2. *Archaic.* **a** To experience any fortune, good or ill; to fare. "Impossible I should *speed* amiss." *Shak.* **b** To fare well; to have success; to prosper.
I told ye then he should prevail, and *speed*
On his bad errand. *Milton.*
3. To be expedient. *Obs.* *Wycliffe* (2 *Cor.* xii. 1).
4. To make haste; to move with celerity; specif., to go or drive at an excessive speed, or at a speed beyond that usual or permissible; as, to be arrested for *speeding.*
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to be successful, or to prosper; to promote; further; advance; hence, to aid; help; favor.
With rising gales that *sped* their happy flight. *Dryden.*
2. To wish Godspeed to.
Welcome the coming, *speed* the parting guest. *Pope.*
3. To furnish; provide; equip. *Obs.*
4. To cause to make haste; to dispatch with celerity; to drive at high speed, as to force a worker to increase his normal production; hence, to hasten; to hurry; to race.
The principles which *speeded* the *Mayflower* to Plymouth Rock. *Agnes Repplier.*
5. To increase the speed, or rate of motion, of, as a machine; as, he *speeded* the engine.
6. To hurry to destruction; to ruin; undo; kill. *Archaic.*
7. *Mach., etc.* To set, adjust, or design, to or for a definite speed or speeds.
Syn. — Assist, facilitate, dispatch, expedite, accelerate.
Ant. — Delay, hinder. See SLOW.

speed up. To accelerate.

speed (spēd), *adj.* Of or pertaining to speed; denoting something which regulates, indicates, or attains speed; as, a *speed* clock, gear, boat.

Speed (spēd), *n.* A clownish servant of Valentine, and an inveterate punster, in Shakespeare's *Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

speed'boat' (spēd'bōt'), *n.* A launch or powerboat designed for high speed. — **speed'boat'ing** (-ĭng). — **speed'boat'man** (-măn), *n.*

speed boss. A foreman, or instructor, having supervision solely over the proper method of performing work to obtain the most efficient results.

speed box. *Mach.* A box containing a speed-changing device for the main drive of a lathe or similar machine.

speed cone. **1.** *Mach.* **a** A stepped cone pulley. See CONE PULLEY, *Illust.* **b** One of a pair of conical pulleys connected by a short belt, by adjusting whose position a fine adjustment of speed may be obtained; in *pl.,* **speed cones,** = BELT SPEEDER.
2. *Nav.* See SPEED INDICATOR **c.**

speed control. *Railroads.* Equipment designed to operate automatically under certain conditions to keep the speed of a train within a predetermined rate.

speed controller. See CONTROLLER, *n.,* 6.

speed cop. A police officer, usually on a motorcycle, whose duty is to prevent excessive speeding of traffic, esp. on the highways. *Slang.*

speed counter. *Mach.* A device for automatically counting the revolutions or pulsations of an engine or other machine;—called also simply *counter.*

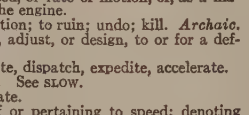
Speed Counter.

speed'er (spēd'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which speeds; specif.: **a** *Obs.* One that gains success or speedy advancement. **b** In a workshop, one who sets the pace for other workers. **c** *Mach.* Any of various devices for regulating the speed of a machine or part, as an attachment to a governor. **d** *Railroading.* A kind of three-wheeled hand-propelled velocipede with one or two seats. *U.S.* **e** *Ropemaking.* A worker who speeds by hand. **f** *Spinning.* A machine for drawing and twisting slivers to form rovings; also, its tender.
2. A small light vehicle with flanged wheels or solid rubber tires for operation on railroad tracks. It may have four wheels or three, one in the front and two in the rear. It was formerly propelled by pedals, but is now usually propelled by an internal-combustion engine.
3. One who drives too fast or who exceeds the legal speed limit.

speed flag. See SPEED INDICATOR **c.**

speed frame. *Spinning.* = SPEEDER **f.**

speed'ful (spēd'fŏol; -fl), *adj.* Full of speed; as: **a** Favorable; successful. **b** Rapid; speedy. **c** Expert; efficient. — **speed'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **speed'ful·ness,** *n.*

speed gauge. = SPEED INDICATOR.

speed gear. = CHANGE GEAR.

speed'i·ly (spēd'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* Rapidly; quickly; also, soon; promptly.

speed indicator. **a** = TACHOMETER. **b** = SPEED COUNTER. **c** *Nav.* A device for showing to other vessels the speed of a ship in formation. Devices in use include: ***speed cones,*** cones of canvas showing by their position, apex up or down, and the height of hoist, the direction of the engines and the fractional part of standard speed; ***speed lights,*** flashing or steady displays of white or red lights giving the same data as speed cones; ***speed flags,*** special flags showing the speed in knots.

speed'i·ness (spēd'Ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Quality of being speedy, or fast; quickness; promptness.

speed'ing, *adj.* That speeds. — **speed'ing·ly,** *adv.*

speed lathe. *Mach.* See 2d LATHE, 1.

speed'-length' ra'tio. *Naval Arch.* The ratio of a vessel's speed in knots divided by the square root of her length in feet.

speed light. See SPEED INDICATOR **c.**

speed limit. The maximum of speed permitted.

speed'ly, *adv.* = SPEEDILY. *Obs.*

speed·om'e·ter (spēd·ŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*speed* + *-meter.*] **a** An instrument for indicating speed or velocity; a tachometer. **b** A device, as that on an automobile, which measures distance as well as speed; an odometer.

speed pulley. *Mach.* A cone pulley with steps; a speed cone.

speed recorder. A speed indicator; also, a device for plotting a record of the speed of a machine during a given period.

speed reducer. An apparatus for reducing speed.

speed rigger. A speed pulley.

speed road. A speedway.

speed sheet. *Horse Racing.* A published record of horses' performances in speed.

speed sight. *Nav. Ordn.* A sight used in training a gun on a moving target, the rear sight being adjusted according to the speed of the target relative to that of the vessel firing. In a form used in the British Navy, the rear sight is adjusted according to the speed of the target and the bead of the fore sight according to that of the vessel. Called also formerly *sliding leaf.*

speed'ster (spēd'stĕr), *n.* [See -STER.] **1.** A speeder; one who or that which excels in speed in any line.
2. *Automobiles.* A high-speed roadster, usually with a low seat for two persons seated side by side.

speed test. *Psychol.* A test for the maximum speed of performing a task which lies well within the subject's power.

speed the plow. An English country-dance for an indefinite number. See COUNTRY-DANCE.

speed trap. A trap to catch motorists who exceed speed limits, often consisting of two concealed stations a measured distance apart, connected by telephone, and occupied by officers who time the speed of vehicles with stop watches.

speed truck. A motor truck in which engine, transmission, and final drive are designed specifically for high speed.

speed'-up', *n.* **1.** An increase in the rate of production.
2. A severe system of production, beyond the bounds of reason.
3. Acceleration. *Colloq.*

Speed Wagon. A trade-mark for a kind of light motor truck designed for high-speed operation.

speed'way' (spēd'wā'), *n.* **a** A public course on which speeding, esp. of harness horses, is allowed. **b** A highway reserved for high-speed vehicles.

speed'well (-wĕl), *n.* Any herb of the genus *Veronica.* The common speedwell is *V. officinalis.*

speed'y (spēd'ĭ), *adj.;* SPEED'I·ER (-Y·ĕr); SPEED'I·EST. [Cf. AS. *spēdig* prosperous.] Marked by speed; specif.: **a** *Obs.* Helpful; advantageous. **b** Active; prompt. **c** Rapid in motion or performance; quick; swift; as, a *speedy* flight.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See FAST.

speedy cut *or* **cutting.** *Veter.* An injury to a horse's foreleg below the knee, caused by the shoe of the opposite foot in running.

speel (spēl), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. D. *spil* spindle (of a winding staircase).] To climb; mount. *Scot.* — *n.* Act of climbing or ascending.

speel (spēl). Var. of SPELL, a splinter. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

speel'less (spēl'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Without splinters.

speer (spēr), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. 2d SPAR.] *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* **a** A screen across the lower end of a hall. **b** A partition in a cottage near the door or fireplace. **c** A chimney post.

speer (spēr), *v.;* SPEERED (spērd); SPEER'ING. [AS. *spyrian* to inquire, prop., to follow the track; akin to D. *speuren,* G. *spüren,* ON. *spyrja.* See SPOOR.] *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng. Intransitive:* To ask; inquire.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To inquire (concerning); to ask for.
2. To find by searching or asking; — usually with *out.*

speer'ing, *n.* Also SPEER. Inquiry; *pl.,* tidings. *Scot.*

‖ **Spei'se·kar'te** (shpī'zĕ·kär'tĕ), *n.* [G.] Bill of fare; menu.

speis'ko'balt (spīs'kō'bôlt; -bŏlt), *n.* Also **speiss'co'balt,** *n.* [G.] Smaltite.

speiss (spīs), *n.* [G. *speise,* lit., food.] *Metal.* A mixture of impure metallic arsenides produced as a regulus in smelting certain ores. Cf. MATTE. Antimony and sulphur may accompany the arsenic, and the metals may be iron, cobalt, nickel, copper, etc., according to the nature of the ore and the way in which it is handled. Nickel speiss is used in the manufacture of smalt.

spek'boom' (spĕk'bōōm'), *n.* [D., lit., fat tree.] The purslane tree of South Africa.

Speke's antelope (spēks). [After John H. *Speke,* Eng. explorer.] A situtunga (*Limnotragus spekei*).

spe·lae'an, spe·le'an (spē·lē'ăn), *adj.* [L. *spelaeum, speleum,* cave, fr. Gr. *spēlaion.*] Of or pertaining to, or occurring in, a cave or caves; dwelling in caves; troglodytic.

speld (spĕld), *v. t.* [See 1st SPALD.] To spread open; lay out; split. *Scot.*

speld'er (spĕl'dĕr), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. SPELD.] To split or spread open; also, to sprawl; stretch. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

speld'er (spĕl'dĕr), *v. t. & i.* To spell. *Now Dial.*

speld'ing (spĕl'dĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SPELD. Hence: *n.* A haddock or other small fish split open and dried in the sun. *Scot.*

spel'dring (spĕl'drĭng), *n.* Also **spel'drin** (-drĭn), **spel'dron** (-drŭn). *Scot.* **1.** A spelding.
2. A loose-limbed, awkward person.

spele (spēl). Var. of SPEEL, climb.

spe'le·ol'o·gy (spē'lē·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *spēlaion* cave + *-logy.*] The scientific study of caves. — **spe'le·o·log'i·cal** (-ō-lŏj'Ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **spe'le·ol'o·gist** (spē'lē·ŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

spelk (spĕlk), *n.* [AS. *spelc, spilc.*] *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** A splinter; sliver. **b** A splint. **c** A rod or stick, esp. one used in thatching. — *v. t.* To splinter or bind up with a splint. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

spell (spĕl), *n.* [ME. *speld,* fr. AS. *speld* a splinter; akin to ON. *spjald, speld,* a square tablet, Goth. *spilda,* OHG. *spaltan* to split, G. *spalten,* Lith. *spaliai,* pl., shives of flax, Skr. *phalati* burst, Gr. *psalis* scissors. Cf. 1st SPALD, 1st & 2d SPILL, SPOIL, SPOOL.] **1.** A splinter or splint; a chip; a shaving; a lath; also, a peg, rung, bar, or the like. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. The trap, arranged with a spring to toss up the knun in the game of knur and spell. See KNUR, 2.
3. *Archery.* A splinter raised from the back of a bow.

spell (spĕl), *v.;* SPELLED (spĕld); SPELL'ING. [AS. *spelian,* of obscure origin.] *Transitive:* **1.** To supply the place of for a time; to take the turn of, at work; to relieve. *Obs. exc. Cant.*
2. To allow an interval of rest to.
3. To spare; to save. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
——, *Intransitive:* To rest from work for a time. *Colloq.*

spell (spĕl), *n.* **1.** **a** The relief of one person by another in any work or duty. **b** A period occupied in work, duty, etc., following a period of rest; a turn; as, a *spell* at the pumps; also, a period of rest from work; a recess or vacation.
2. Hence, any relatively short period, whether a few hours, days, or weeks; by extension, *Colloq.,* any relatively short distance; as, just a *spell* down the road.
A severe *spell* of cold weather. *Washington.*
3. A person or gang working by spells, esp. as relieving another; a relay; shift. *Rare.*
4. A gratuitous helping forward of another's work. *U.S.*
5. A period marked by illness, depression, or other abnormal characteristic; a fit; a turn; as, when she's in one of her *spells,* no one can help her. *Colloq., U.S.*

spell (spĕl), *n.* [AS.; akin to OS. & OHG. *spel,* ON. *spjall,* Goth. *spill.* Cf. GOSPEL.] A spoken word; a word; hence: **a** *Obs.* Talk, discourse, or speech; esp., a sermon; preaching. **b** *Obs. exc. Dial.* A story; a tale. *Chaucer.* **c** *Obs.* The gospel. **d** A spoken word or form of words supposed to have magic power; an incantation; hence, any charm or enchantment; by extension, entrancement; enchantment; as, her beauty cast a *spell* over him.
Syn. — Magic, sorcery, enchantment. Cf. CHARM.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

spell-banned	**spell-invoking,** *adj.*	**spell-set**
spell-casting, *adj.*	**spellmonger**	**spell-sprung**
spell-caught	**spellproof**	**spell-stopped**
spellcraft	**spell-raised**	**spell-struck**
spell-free, *adj.*	**spell-riveted**	**spell-weaving,** *adj.*

spell, *v. t.* [From SPELL charm.] To speak the words of a spell to or over; to put under, or as under, a spell; to act as a charm upon; to bewitch; charm. "*Spelled* with words of power." *Dryden.*

spell (spĕl), *v. i. & t.;* SPELLED (spĕld) or SPELT (spĕlt); SPELL'ING. [AS. *spellian;* akin to MHG. *spellen* to relate, Goth. *spillōn.* See SPELL a tale.] To speak; utter; say; hence, to tell; relate. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

spell, *v.* [OF. *espeller* (F. *épeler*), of Teut. origin. See SPELL a tale.] *Transitive:* **1.** To name in their proper order the letters of, as a word; to write or print in order the letters of, esp. the proper letters; to form, as words, by correct orthography; of separate letters, to form (a word).
2. To constitute; form; make up; compose.
3. To signify; import; mean; as, such an act *spells* ruin for us.
4. To read slowly and with difficulty; as, to *spell* out the sense of an author; also, *Obs.,* to read in any way.
5. To trace out by or as if by characters, marks, or qualities; to reveal by finding and depicting hidden analogies or forms; to discover; find out, as by study and investigation.
To *spell* out a God in the works of creation. *South.*
6. To signify; prognosticate. *Dial.*
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To form words with letters, esp. with the proper letters, either orally or in writing.
2. To make a suggestion; to hint.
3. To study by noting characters; to gain knowledge, or learn the meaning of anything, by study. *Obs. Milton.*

spell backward. To give the letters or constituents of in their reverse order; hence, to have unusual ability in spelling; also, to undo, disconcert, or the like, by purposeful misconstruction.

spell baker. To do a difficult task, act a difficult part, etc.; — perh. from *baker* being among the first dissyllabic words met by children in the old spelling books. *Archaic & Colloq., U.S.*

spell down. To overcome (competitors) in a spelling match. *Dial., U.S.*

spell (spĕl), *n.* A method of spelling a word; spelling. *Rare.*

spell'bind' (spĕl'bīnd'), *v. t.;* -BOUND' (-bound'); -BIND'ING. [Back formation from spellbound.] To bind or hold by or as if by a spell or charm; to fascinate; charm.

spell'bind'er (-bīn'dĕr), *n.* One who binds or holds as if by a spell; esp., *U.S.,* a stump orator in a political campaign who holds his hearers spellbound by his eloquence or spread-eagleism. — **spell'bind'ing,** *n. & adj.*

spell'bound' (spĕl'bound'), *adj.* [*spell* charm + *bound,* past part.] Bound by or as by a spell; fascinated.

spell'down' (-doun'), *n.* A contest in spelling, in which the contestants sit down when eliminated.

spell'er (spĕl'ĕr), *n.* One who spells words; also, *U.S.,* a spelling book.

spell'er, *n.* A workman who is employed by spells.

spell'er, *n.* [Cf. SPELL a splinter.] A small branch from the crown of a deer's antler.

spell'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SPELL. Specif.: *n.* **1.** Act of one who spells; formation of words by letters; orthography.
2. Discourse; speaking; preaching; also, a tale. *Obs.*

spelling bee. A spelling match.

spelling book. A book with exercises for teaching how to spell; a speller.

spell'ing-down' (spĕl'Ĭng·doun'), *n.* A spelldown.

spell'ing-ly, *adv.* As by way of spelling; letter after letter.

spelling match. A contest of skill in spelling words.

spelling reform. A movement for the modification of conventional spellings, aiming to lessen or remove the differences between the orthography and the pronunciation of words. Cf. REFORMED SPELLING. — **spelling reformer.**

spell'word' (spĕl'wŭrd'), *n.* A word that casts a spell; an incantation; charm. *Rare.*

spell'work' (spĕl'wŭrk'), *n.* Work of magic; enchantment.

spelt (spĕlt), *n.* [AS., fr. LL. *spelta.*] The wheat *Triticum spelta* or any of its varieties. It is of no commercial importance in America, but is grown to some extent in Germany and Switzerland. It has lax spikes and the spikelets contain two light-red kernels. Called also *speltz,* but many of the varieties so called in America are varieties of emmer. Cf. EMMER.

spelt, *v. t. & i.* **a** *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* To split; to break. **b** *Obs.* To thresh (grain).

spelt, *n. Metal.* Spelter. *Colloq.*

spelt (spĕlt), *past tense & past part.* of SPELL.

---

speed'a·way'. Var. of SPEEDWAY.
speed'ing-place', *n.* A vital part. *Obs.*
speed'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
speek. Obs. past tense of SPEAK.
speel'ken. Var. of SPELLKEN.
speen (spēn). Scot. var. of SPOON.
speer. † SPEAR.
speere. † SPEAR, SPHERE, SPIRE.
speer'i·ty (spēr'ĭ·tĭ). Scot. var. of SPIRITY.
speid. † SPEED.
speight (spāt), *n.* [MLG. *specht* woodpecker. See PIE magpie.] The green woodpecker. *Obs.*
spell. Var. of SPEEL, climb.
speir (spēr). Var. of SPEER, ask. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
spel·ran'thy (spĭ·răn'thĭ). Var. of SPIRANTHY. [SPEISE.]
‖ **Spei'se** (shpī'zĕ), *n.* [G.] =
spek, speke. † SPEAK, SPECK.
speknel. † SPICKNEL.
spekt. Var. of SPEIGHT.
spel. Spell. *Ref. Sp.*
speld. Spelled. *Ref. Sp.*
spel'i·can (spĕl'Ĭ·kăn). Var. of SPILIKIN.
spell'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
spell'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.
spel'li·can (spĕl'Ĭ·kăn). Var. of SPILIKIN. [*Slang.*]
spell'ken, *n.* A theater. *Obs.*
spell'-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
spell'man, *n.; pl.* -MEN. One who casts spells. *Obs.*

spel'ter (spĕl'tĕr), *n.* [OF. *espeltre* (assumed), *espeautre*, fr. (assumed) VL. *speltrum*. See PEWTER.] **1.** Zinc, esp. in the form of slabs; — so called esp. in commerce. **2.** Spelter solder.

spel'ter, *v. t.* To solder with an alloy containing zinc.

spelter chills. *Med.* Chills and tremor afflicting workers in brass foundries, caused by inhaling fumes of deflagrating zinc.

spel'ter·man (spĕl'tĕr·măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A dealer in spelter; a worker at extracting or refining spelter.

spelter solder. A zinc solder, as one of three parts of zinc to four of copper, used in soldering copper, iron, and brass.

spelt'oid (spĕl'toid), *n.* [See -OID.] A variant in wheat having certain characteristics of spelt and also of another type of wheat.

spe·lun'car (spē·lŭng'kĕr), *adj.* [L. *spelunca*. See SPELUNK.] Also **spe·lun'ce·an** (-lŭn'sē·ăn). Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cave.

spe·lunk' (spē·lŭngk'), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. or L.; OF. *spelunque*, fr. L. *spelunca* a cave, fr. Gr. *spēlynx*.] Cavern; cave; lair; den. *Obs.*

spence (spĕns), *n.* [OF. *despense* (F. *dépense*), fr. OF. *despendre* to spend, distribute, fr. L. *dispendere, dispensum*. See DISPENSE, SPEND.] An inner apartment of a house; specif., a pantry; buttery; also, the room where the family sit and eat. *Chiefly Scot.*

Spen·ce'an (spĕn·sē'ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Thomas Spence (1750–1814), English reformer, or to his plan for self-contained communities with a single tax system, intended to prevent pauperism. — **Spen·ce'an,** *n.*

spen'cer (spĕn'sĕr), *n.* [OF. *despensier*. See SPENCE; cf. DISPENSER.] One who has the care of the spence, or buttery; a butler; steward. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

spen'cer, *n. Naut.* A fore-and-aft sail, abaft the foremast or the mainmast, hoisted upon a small supplementary mast and set with a gaff and no boom; a trysail abaft the foremast or mainmast.

spen'cer, *n.* [After the second Earl *Spencer* (1758–1834), who first wore it, or brought it into fashion.] **1.** A short jacket or outer coat without skirts, worn by men.

Spencer, 2, early 19th century.

2. A similar, close-fitting jacket for women or children.

3. A kind of wig, worn in 18th-century England.

Spen·ce'ri·an (spĕn·sē'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Herbert Spencer or his philosophy or writings. — *n.* A follower of Herbert Spencer.

Spen·ce'ri·an, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a form of slanting handwriting introduced by P. R. Spencer (see *Biog.*).

Spen·ce'ri·an·ism (-Yz'm), *n.* The synthetic philosophy of Herbert Spencer, the central idea of which is the evolution of the cosmos from relative simplicity to relative complexity through the operation of mechanical forces, the acme of evolution being the equilibration of these forces, after which dissolution begins, and the cosmos goes back to the ultimate state from which evolution started.

spen'cer·ite (spĕn'sĕr·īt), *n.* [After L. J. *Spencer* (b. 1870), Brit. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A hydrous basic zinc phosphate, $Zn_3(PO_4)_2.Zn(OH)_2.3H_2O$, occurring in pearly-white scaly masses and small monoclinic crystals. H., 2.7. Sp. gr., 3.1.

spencer mast. *Naut.* A small mast just abaft the foremast or mainmast, to hoist the spencer.

spen'cie, spen'cy (spĕn'sĭ), *n.* The stormy petrel. *Scot.*

spend (spĕnd), *v.;* SPENT (spĕnt); SPEND'ING. [ME. *spenden*, fr. OF. *despendre* (fr. L. *dispendere*), and fr. AS. *spendan*, fr. L. *expendere* to weigh out, to expend. See PENDANT; cf. DISPEND, EXPEND, SPENCE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To consume by using in any manner; to lay out, exhaust, or distribute, in payment, giving, use, or the like; to expend, as money, goods, effort, etc.; as, to *spend* money for bread.

2. To expend freely or as a gift; bestow; confer; — often with *on* or *upon*.

> I . . . am never loath
> To *spend* my judgment. *Herbert.*

3. To consume wastefully; to squander; exhaust; as, to *spend* an estate in gaming; esp., to exhaust of force, strength, or the like; to wear away; weaken; as, a *spent* arrow; the violence of the storm was *spent*.

> Their bodies *spent* with long labor and thirst. *Knolles.*

4. To employ; use; specif., to use for fodder. *Archaic & Dial.*

5. To sacrifice; to give up; as, to *spend* blood and life itself in the service of the King; of a ship, to lose (mast, spars, sails, or the like).

6. To be an expense to; to cost. *Obs.*

7. To pass, as time; to suffer to pass away; as, to *spend* a day idly; to *spend* the winter abroad.

8. To manage or perform, as a duty or the like. *Obs.*

9. To attach; fasten, as spurs. *Obs.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To expend money or any other possession; to consume, use, waste, or part with, anything; as, he who gets easily *spends* freely.

2. To go or be used in or as in purchasing; to exert purchasing power. "To make money *spend* well." *Emerson.*

3. To waste or wear away; to be consumed; to lose force or strength; as, energy *spends* in use.

> The sound *spendeth* and is dissipated in the open air. *Bacon.*

4. To pass away, as days, weeks, months, of time; to elapse. *Obs.*

5. To be diffused; to spread; flow; run. *Obs.*

> Their sap *spendeth* into the grapes. *Bacon.*

6. To commit slaughter; to kill. *Obs.*

Syn. — Disburse, expend; lavish, dissipate.

Ant. — Save, lay up, hoard, conserve.

spend a mast. *Naut.* To lose a mast by its breaking or carrying away.

spend one's mouth. To give tongue; bark; speak; — said commonly of dogs. *Shak.*

spend, *n.* Act or process of spending money; — in the phrase *on the spend*.

spend, *v. t.* [ON. *spenna;* akin to E. SPAN.] To span with the fingers; to grasp. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

spend (spĕnd), *n. & v.* Spring; jump; dash. *Obs. Scot.*

spend'–all', *n.* A spendthrift.

spend'er (spĕn'dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who spends; esp., one who spends lavishly; a prodigal; a spendthrift.

2. A treasurer; steward. *Obs. & Rare.*

spend'ful (spĕnd'fōōl; -fl), *adj.* Wasteful; extravagant. *Rare.*

spend'i·ble (spĕn'dĭ·b'l), *adj.* Spendable. *Rare.*

spend'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SPEND. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of expending; expenditure; also, a sum expended.

2. *Obs.* a Cost; charge. **b** Funds; money; cash.

3. Loss, as through use, exhaustion, wearing away, etc.

4. The coursing or running (of a stream or watercourse). *R.*

spend'ing, *adj.* That spends, esp. to excess.

spending money. Money set apart for extra (not necessary) personal expenses; pocket money.

spend'less, *adj.* Exhaustless. *Rare.*

spend'thrift' (spĕnd'thrĭft'; 111), *n.* One who spends money profusely or improvidently; a prodigal; one who lavishes or wastes his estate. Legally, in various jurisdictions, a person who by drinking, gaming, idleness, or debauchery, so spends his estate as to expose himself or his family to want or suffering or to becoming a charge upon the public.

> A generous *spendthrift* of life. *Mrs. R. H. Davis.*

Syn. — Wastrel, waster. **Ant.** — Miser, niggard.

spend'thrift', *adj.* Prodigal; wasteful.

spendthrift trust. *Law.* A trust created to provide a fund for the maintenance of another and to secure it against his improvidence or incapacity, as by withholding from him the power to alienate his interest or put a charge upon it or to anticipate or assign the income.

spend'thrift'y (spĕnd'thrĭf'tĭ), *adj.* Spendthrift.

Spe'ner·ism (spā'nĕr·Yz'm), *n. Eccl.* The teaching of Philipp Jakob Spener (1635–1705), the father of German pietism. See PIETISM, 2.

Spen'low and Jor'kins (spĕn'lō, jôr'kĭnz). A firm of lawyers in Dickens's *David Copperfield*, each of whom accuses the other as responsible for any hard dealings. Spenlow's daughter marries David. See DORA, *n.*, 2.

spense (spĕns), *n.* [OF. *espense*. See EXPENSE.] *Obs. exc. Dial.* **a** Expense. **b** Money. **c** Expenditure.

spense. Variant of SPENCE.

Spen·se'ri·an (spĕn·sē'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the English poet Edmund Spenser or his works. — *n.* An admirer or imitator of Spenser; also, a Spenserian stanza.

Spenserian sonnet. See SONNET, 2.

Spenserian stanza. The stanza used by Spenser in *The Faerie Queene*, consisting of eight decasyllabic lines and an Alexandrine, and rhyming *ababbcbcc*.

spent (spĕnt), *past tense & past part.* of SPEND. Specif.: *adj.* **1.** Exhausted; worn out; having lost energy or motive force.

> *Spent*, overpowered, despairing of success. *Addison.*

2. Exhausted of its active or effective quality; as, a *spent* bullet; *spent* tanbark, tanbark exhausted of tannic acid.

3 Exhausted of spawn or sperm; — said esp. of fishes or of insects that have laid all their eggs.

> From ten P.M. to four A.M. the percentage of *spent* females [moths] increased. *Experiment Station Record.*

spent acid. Specif.: **a** Nitric and sulphuric acids (mixed acid) that have been used in nitration. **b** Acid which has been used in pickling metal articles.

spent'–gnat' fly. *Angling.* An artificial fly tied to represent any of the Ephemeridae in a spent or lifeless condition, in which the insect falls upon the stream with wings outstretched.

spent lye. See SOAP, *n.*, 1.

spent oxide. *Gas Mfg.* Iron oxide (usually mixed with lime and forming a coating on shavings, sawdust, or the like) that has been used in purifying coal gas by removing chiefly hydrogen sulphide and sometimes cyanogen. It is used as a source of sulphur in the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

spe'os (spē'ŏs), *n.* [Gr.] *Archaeol.* A grotto (or cave) temple or tomb.

Spe·ot'y·to (spē·ŏt'Ĭ·tō), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *speos* a cave + *tytō* night owl.] *Zool.* A genus consisting of the burrowing owls.

Spe·ran'za (spē·răn'zȧ), *n.* See CAELIA.

spe'rate (spē'rāt), *adj.* [L. *speratus*, past part. of *sperare* to hope.] Hoped for, or to be hoped for; esp., of obligations, giving some hope of being paid. — *n.* That for which there is some hope. *Both Rare.*

Sper'gu·la (spûr'gū·lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *spargere* to scatter.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World annual herbs of the chickweed family (Alsinaceae), having subulate, fascicled leaves, terminal cymes of pentameroous, small white flowers, and 5-valved capsules. *S. arvensis* is the corn spurry.

Sper'gu·la'ri·a (-lā'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *Spergula* + *-aria*.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly maritime herbs (family Alsinaceae) with linear or setaceous and often fleshy leaves, and pink or white flowers; the sand spurries.

sper'ket (spûr'kĭt), *n.* [D. *spijkertje* a little nail, dim. of *spijker* a nail.] A peg or hook, commonly of wood, on which harness, etc., is hung. *Dial. Eng.*

sper'ling (spûr'lĭng), *n.* [Var. of SPARLING.] **a** *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A smelt; a sparling. **b** *Local, U. S.* A young herring.

sperm (spûrm), *n.* [ME. *sperme*, fr. OF. *esperme* (F. *sperme*), fr. LL. *sperma*, fr. Gr. *sperma, -atos*, fr. root of *speirein* to sow. Cf. SPORE.] **1.** *Biol.* **a** The male fecundating fluid; semen. **b** A spermatozoon or spermatozoid.

2. Hence, the seed, germ, or originative matter from which anything develops.

3. **a** Short for SPERMACETI. **b** Sperm oil; a sperm candle.

-sperm (-spûrm). A combining form from Greek *sperma*, seed, germ, used chiefly in botany and denoting *seed*, as in:

angiosperm	leptosperm	podosperm
archisperm	menisperm	pteridosperm
carposperm	mesosperm	rhodosperm
chrysosperm	metasperm	sarcosperm
endosperm	oösperm	trophosperm
gymnosperm	parthenosperm	zygosperm
hypnosperm		

☞ In classificational names in botany the New Latin singulars **-sper'ma**, **-sper'mum**, and plurals **-sper'mae**, **-sper'me·ae**, denote *plants having a* (specified) *spermal characteristic*, as in Lepido*sperma*, Antho*spermum*, Gymno*spermae*, Rhodo*spermeae*.

sperm-. = SPERMO-.

sper'ma (spûr'mȧ), *n.* [L. & Gr.] Sperm; also, seed mass.

sper'ma- (spûr'mȧ-). = SPERMO-, as in *spermatheca*.

-sper'ma. See -SPERM.

sper'ma·ce'ti (spûr'mȧ·sē'tĭ; -sĕt'Ĭ; 277), *n.* [ML., fr. LL. *sperma* sperm + *ceti*, gen. of *cetus* a whale. See SPERM; CETACEA.] **a** A white waxy solid which separates from the oil obtained from the sperm whale (which see), the dolphin, and allied cetaceans. It is used in making candles, ointments, etc., and consists of esters of fatty acids, chiefly cetyl palmitate. **b** *Com.* Sometimes, sperm oil containing spermaceti.

sper'ma·duct (spûr'mȧ·dŭkt), *n. Zool.* A spermatic duct.

-sper'mal (-spûr'mȧl). = -SPERMOUS, as in peri-*spermal*.

sperm'al·ist (spûr'mȧl·Ĭst), *n.* A spermist.

sper'ma·phyte (spûr'mȧ·fīt), *n. Bot.* A spermatophyte. — **sper'ma·phyt'ic** (-fĭt'Ĭk), *adj.*

sper·mar'i·um (spĕr·mâr'Ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sperma* seed + *-arium*.] A spermary.

sper'ma·ry (spûr'mȧ·rĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** *Zool.* An organ in which spermatozoa are developed; a sperm gland; a testis.

2. *Bot.* **a** *Rare.* An antheridium. **b** A pollen tube.

sperm aster. *Embryol.* The attraction sphere formed during the fertilization of the ovum.

sper'ma·tan'gi·um (spûr'mȧ·tăn'jĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sperma, -atos*, seed + *angeion* vessel.] *Bot.* The multicellular antheridium in certain algae. Cf. SPERMATOCYST **b**.

sper'ma·the'ca (spûr'mȧ·thē'kȧ), *n.;* *pl.* -THECAE (-sē). [NL., fr. *sperma-* + *-theca*.] *Zool.* A sac connected with the female reproductive organs of most insects and many other invertebrates, which receives and retains the spermatozoa, often for a long period, until the time for fertilizing the eggs. — **sper'ma·the'cal** (-kăl), *adj.*

sper'ma·the'cal gland (-kăl). A gland in some insects connected with the spermatheca.

sper·mat'ic (spĕr·măt'Ĭk), *adj.* [F. *spermatique*, fr. LL. *spermaticus*, fr. Gr. *spermatikos*. See 1st SPERM.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* Pertaining to sperm or a spermary, or testis; carrying, or abounding in, sperm; like sperm; seminal; testicular.

2. Figuratively, reproductive; originative; generative.

sper·mat'ic, *n.* **a** Short for SPERMATIC ARTERY, SPERMATIC CANAL, etc. **b** *pl.* = SPERMATIC VEINS.

spermatic animalcule. A spermatozoon. *Obs.*

spermatic artery. *Anat. & Zool.* An artery which supplies blood to a spermary, or testicle. In man the spermatic arteries arise from the front of the aorta a little below the renal arteries and each passes downward to the spermatic cord of the same side and along it to the testicle.

spermatic canal. *Anat.* The inguinal canal.

spermatic capsule. *Zool.* In certain mites of the family Parasitidae, a transparent globular sac produced by the male, containing the spermatozoa and serving to convey them to the female genital tract.

spermatic cord. *Anat.* The cord which suspends the testicle within the scrotum and contains the vas deferens and vessels and nerves of the testicle. It extends from the internal abdominal ring, through the inguinal canal and external abdominal ring, downward into the scrotum.

spermatic duct. *Zool.* Any efferent duct of a spermary or testis; a duct conveying sperm.

spermatic filament. A spermatozoon. *Obs.*

spermatic fluid. *Physiol.* Sperm; semen.

spermatic funiculus. = SPERMATIC CORD.

Sper·mat'i·cos Lo'gos (spĕr·măt'Ĭ·kŏs lō'gŏs). [Gr. *spermatikos logos*.] In Stoic philosophy (usually *pl.*) a generative principle in matter; seminal reason.

spermatic plexus (of veins). The pampiniform plexus of the spermatic cord.

spermatic veins. *Anat. & Zool.* The veins leading from the testes. In man they are numerous, and form (with tributaries from the epididymis) the pampiniform plexus in the spermatic cord. From this they accompany the spermatic artery, eventually uniting to form a single trunk, which on the right side opens into the vena cava, on the left into the renal vein.

sper'ma·tid (spûr'mȧ·tĭd), *n.* [Gr. *sperma, -atos*, seed.] *Biol.* One of the cells which arise by division of the secondary spermatocytes and become spermatozoa.

sper'ma·tif'er·ous (spûr'mȧ·tĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*spermatium* + *-ferous*.] Bearing spermatia.

sper'ma·tin (spûr'mȧ·tĭn), *n. Biochem.* A constituent of semen similar to alkali albuminate, and said to impart to semen its mucilaginous character.

spermatio-. A combining form for *spermatium*, as in **sper·ma'ti·o·g'e·nous.**

sper·ma'ti·o·phore' (spĕr·mā'shĭ·ō·fōr'; 181), *n. Bot.* A sporophore which gives rise to spermatia.

sper'ma·tism (spûr'mȧ·tĭz'm), *n.* **a** *Physiol.* Emission of sperm, or semen. **b** *Biol.* Spermism.

sper'ma·tist (-tĭst), *n.* Spermist.

sper'ma·ti'tis (spûr'mȧ·tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *spermato-* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of a vas deferens.

sper·ma'ti·um (spĕr·mā'shĭ·ŭm), *n.;* *pl.* -TIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* **a** In the red algae (Rhodophyceae), a nonmotile male gamete, which develops a cell wall after its liberation from the antheridium, and conjugates with the carpogonium. See CARPOGONIUM. **b** In certain fungi and lichens, any of certain similar cells, developed by abstriction from sterigmata within spermogonia, and apparently functioning as male gametes, though by many regarded as a form of conidia.

sper'ma·tize (spûr'mȧ·tīz), *v. i. & t.* [Gr. *spermatizein*.] To emit, or impregnate with, sperm.

sper'ma·to- (spûr'mȧ·tō-), **spermat-.** A combining form, Greek *spermato-*, *spermat-*, from *sperma, spermatos*, seed, equivalent to *spermo-*, as in *spermat*ophore, *sperm*atangium.

sper'ma·to·blast' (-blăst'), *n.* [*spermato-* + *-blast*.] *Biol.* A spermatoblastic cell or structure; sometimes, specif., a spermatid.

sper'ma·to·blas'tic (spûr'mȧ·tō·blăs'tĭk), *adj. Biol.* Producing sperm or spermatozoa.

sper'ma·to·cele' (spûr'mȧ·tō·sēl'), *n.* [*spermato-* + *cele*.] *Med.* A cystic swelling of the epididymis or testicle containing spermatozoa.

sper'ma·to·cyst' (-sĭst'), *n.* [*spermato-* + *-cyst*.] **a** *Zool.* A seminal vesicle. **b** *Bot.* A unicellular antheridium in certain algae and fungi. Cf. SPERMATANGIUM. — **sper'ma·to·cys'tic** (-sĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

---

spelter calciner. See CALCINER.
spelts (spĕlts), *n.* [G.] See SPELT, EMMER.
spen'cer·ism (spĕn'sĕr·Yz'm), *n.* = SPENCERIANISM. [See -ABLE.]
spend'a·ble (spĕn'dȧ·b'l), *adj.*
spend'ed. Archaic past tense and past part. of SPEND.
spend'–good', *n.* = SPENDTHRIFT. *Rare.*
Spens, Sir Patrick. See SIR PATRICK SPENS.
Spenta Mainyu. See ORMAZD.
sper. ✝ SPAR, SPEAK, SPEER, SPHERE.
spe'ra·ble (spĕr'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [L. *sperabilis*, fr. *sperare* to hope.] That may be hoped for. *Obs.*
sper'a·ble (spĕr'ȧ·b'l). Var. of SPARABLE.
sper'age (spûr'Ĭj), *n.* [OF. See ASPARAGUS.] = ASPARAGUS. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
spere. Var. of SPEER, ask.
spere. ✝ SPAR, SPEAR, SPEER.
sperhauk. ✝ SPARHAWK.
sper'it (spĕr'Ĭt; spûr'-). Var. of SPIRIT. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
sper'it·y (spûr'Ĭ·tĭ). Dial. Eng. var. of SPIRITY.
sperk. Scot. var. of SPARK.
sperke, sperkle. ✝ SPARK, SPARKLE.
sperkle. Scot. var. of SPARKLE.
sper'ma·ce'ti·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
-sper'mae. See -SPERM.
sper'ma·gone, sper'ma·go'ni·um. Vars. of SPERMOGONE, SPERMOGONIUM.
sper·man'gi·um (spĕr·măn'jĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *sperma-* + Gr. *angeion* vessel.] *Bot.* A conceptacle. *Obs.*
sper'ma·phore (spûr'mȧ·fōr; 181), *n.* [*sperma-* + *-phore*.] *Obs. Bot.* **a** The placenta. **b** The funiculus.
Sper·maph'y·ta (spĕr·mĭf'Ĭ·tȧ), *n. pl.* Syn. of SPERMATOPHYTA.
spermat-. = SPERMATO-. [TIUM.
sper·ma'ti·a, *n., pl.* of SPERMA-
sper·mat'i·cal (spĕr·măt'Ĭ·kăl), *adj.* = SPERMATIC. *Obs.*
sper·mat'i·cal·ly, *adv.* of SPERMATIC, SPERMATICAL.
sper·ma'ti·on (spĕr·mā'shĭ·ŭn). Var. of SPERMATIUM.
sper'ma·tive (spûr'mȧ·tĭv) *adj.* Spermatic. *Obs.*

sper′ma·to·cys·ti′tis (spûr′mȧ·tō·sĭs·tī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the seminal vesicles.

sper′ma·to·cyte′ (spûr′mȧ·tō·sīt′), *n.* [*spermato-* + *-cyte.*] *Biol.* A cell giving rise to sperm cells or spermatozoa; specif., in recent usage, a cell of the last generation (***secondary spermatocyte***) or next to last generation (***primary spermatocyte***) preceding the spermatozoon. See SPERMATOGONIUM. — **sper′ma·to·cy′tal** (-sī′tŭl; -t′l), *adj.*

sper′ma·to·gen′e·sis (-jĕn′ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *spermato-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* The formation of spermatozoa. The process, in some animals at least, exhibits striking resemblances to the formation and maturation of the eggs, and a similar reduction in the number of chromosomes takes place, but no small and functionless cells (like the polar bodies) are formed.—**sper′ma·to·ge·net′ic** (-jē·nĕt′ĭk), *adj.* — **sper′ma·to·gen′ic** (-jĕn′ĭk), *adj.*

sper′ma·tog′e·nous (-tŏj′ē·nŭs), *adj.* [*spermato-* + *-genous.*] *Biol.* Producing sperm.

sper′ma·tog′e·ny (-tŏj′ē·nĭ), *n.* [*spermato-* + *-geny.*] *Biol.* Spermatogenesis. *Rare.*

sper′ma·to·go′ni·um (-tō·gō′nĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -GONIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. *spermato-* + Gr. *gonē* offspring.] *Biol.* **a** *Zool.* One of the primitive male germ cells. From the final generation of spermatogonia the spermatocytes develop. **b** *Bot.* A spermogonium. — **sper′ma·to·go′ni·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

sper′ma·toid (spûr′mȧ·toid), *adj.* [*spermato-* + *-oid.*] *Biol.* Resembling sperm or a sperm cell.

sper′ma·tol′y·sis (spûr′mȧ·tŏl′ĭ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *spermato-* + *-lysis.*] *Biol.* Dissolution, or lysis, of sperms. — **sper′ma·to·lyt′ic** (-tō·lĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

sper′ma·to·phore′ (spûr′mȧ·tō·fōr′; 181), *n.* [*spermato-* + *-phore.*] **1.** **a** *Biol. & Physiol.* A spermospore. *Obs.* **b** *Bot.* = SPERMATIOPHORE.

2. *Zool.* A special capsule, packet, or mass, enclosing a number of spermatozoa extruded by the male of various animals. Such structures occur in many different groups, as annelids, mollusks, arthropods, and some vertebrates. In cephalopods they are very highly specialized.

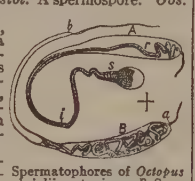

Spermatophores of *Octopus bairdii*, nat. size. *B* Spermatophore before alteration; *a, b* Terminal Filaments. *A* Spermatophore in the act of extruding the Chain of Spermatozoa (*ir*); *s* Everted End.

— **sper′ma·toph′o·ral** (-tŏf′ō·rŭl), *adj.* — **sper′ma·toph′o·rous** (-rŭs), *adj.*

spermatophore sac. In cephalopods, a terminal sac which retains the spermatophores until ready for fertilization; called also *Needham's sac.*

Sper′ma·toph′y·ta (-tŏf′ĭ·tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *spermato-* + Gr. *phyton* plant.] *Bot.* A phylum embracing the highest plants, or those that produce seeds; the seed plants, or flowering plants. They form the most numerous group, including over 126,000 species. In general, the group is characterized by the marked development of the sporophyte, with great differentiation of its parts (root, stem, leaves, flowers, etc.); by the extreme reduction of the gametophyte; and by the development of seeds. All the Spermatophyta are heterosporous; fertilization of the egg cell is either through a pollen tube emitted by the microspore or (in a few gymnosperms) by spermatozoids. The phrase "flowering plants" is less distinctive than "seed plants," since the conifers, grasses, sedges, oaks, etc., do not produce flowers in the popular sense. For this reason the terms *Anthophyta, Phaenogamia,* and *Phanerogamia* have been superseded as names of the phylum by *Spermatophyta.*

sper′ma·to·phyte′ (spûr′mȧ·tō·fīt′), *n.* Any plant of the phylum Spermatophyta. — **sper′ma·to·phyt′ic** (-fĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

sper′ma·to·plasm (-tō·plăz′m), *n.* Protoplasm of a sperm cell. — **sper′ma·to·plas′mic** (-plăz′mĭk), *adj.*

sper′ma·to·plast′ (-plăst′), *n. Bot.* A spermatozoid.

sper′ma·tor·rhe′a, sper′ma·tor·rhoe′a (-tō·rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *spermato-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* Abnormally frequent involuntary emission of the semen without orgasm.

sper′ma·to·the′ca (-thē′kȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A spermatheca.

-sper′ma·tous (-spûr′mȧ·tŭs). [Gr. *-spermatos.* See SPERM.] = -SPERMOUS.

sper′ma·to′vum (spûr′mȧ·tō′vŭm), *n.; pl.* -TOVA (-vȧ). [NL., fr. *spermato-* + L. *ovum* egg.] *Biol.* A fertilized egg. *Rare.*

sper′ma·to·zo′al (-tō·zō′ăl), *adj. Biol.* Of or pertaining to a spermatozoon or spermatozoa.

sper′ma·to·zo′an (-tō·zō′ăn), *adj. Biol.* Spermatozoal. — *n.* A spermatozoon.

sper′ma·to·zo′ic (-ĭk), *adj. Biol.* Spermatozoal.

sper′ma·to·zo′id (-tō·zō′ĭd), *n.* [*spermatozoon* + Gr. *eidos* form.] **1.** *Bot.* A motile male gamete or male sexual cell, usually developed within an antheridium, and liberated in the presence of water, in which it swims freely by means of cilia, being conducted or attracted by various devices to the egg, or oösphere, with which it ultimately fuses. This type of gamete occurs among oögamous algae, throughout the mosses, hepatics, and ferns, and in certain gymnosperms. It is rounded in the lower plants, club-shaped or filamentous in the higher, and bears two or more cilia at the anterior end, thus differing from the functionally similar spermatozoon of animals. See GAMETE.

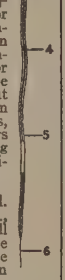

Spermatozoon of a Mammal greatly enlarged. 1 Acrosome; 2 Nucleus; 3 Middle Piece; 4 Axial Filament of Tail or Flagellum; 5 Envelope of same; 6 Terminal Filament.

2. *Zool.* A spermatozoon. *Rare.*

sper′ma·to·zo′oid (-oid), *n. Biol.* A spermatozoid.

sper′ma·to·zo′on (-ŏn), *n.; pl.* -ZOA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. *spermato-* + *-zoon.*] *Zool.* A male sexual cell or sperm cell of an animal, whose function is the fertilization of the egg. See FERTILIZATION, 2. The spermatozoa of different animals vary much in form, but are commonly very minute relatively to the eggs, and capable of more or less active spontaneous movement by which they approach and enter, or fuse with, the egg. They are discharged in a fluid (semen) or in gelatinous masses or capsules (spermatophores). Most frequently they have an oval or elongated head consisting of a nucleus with but little cytoplasm, and a long tail, or flagellum, with which they swim, which is connected to the head by a structure called the **middle piece.** They are produced in the male reproductive gland (testis or spermary), usually in enormous numbers. See SPERMATOGENESIS, SPERMATID.

sper′ma·tu′ri·a (spûr′mȧ·tū′rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *spermato-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Discharge of semen in the urine.

sperm candle. A candle made of spermaceti.

sperm cell. *Biol.* A male sexual cell; a sperm, spermatozoon, or spermatozoid.

sperm center *or* **centrosome.** *Biol.* The centrosome presumably derived from the sperm cell during fertilization of the egg.

sper′mi- (spûr′mĭ-). A combining form from Latin *sperma,* sperm, as in *spermi*duct.

-sper′mi·a (-spûr′mĭ·ȧ). [NL.] **a** *Med.* A combining form from Greek *sperma,* seed, germ, denoting *an abnormality of the semen,* as in azoo*spermia,* pyo*spermia.* **b** *Bot. & Zool.* = -SPERMY.

sper′mic (spûr′mĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to sperm.

-sper′mic. = -SPERMOUS, as in gymno*spermic.*

sper′mi·dine (spûr′mĭ·dēn; -dĭn), *n.* Also **-din.** [*sperm* + *-idine.*] *Biochem.* A crystalline aliphatic base, $C_7H_{19}N_3$, found in semen in association with spermine, and structurally related to it.

sper′mi·du′cal (spûr′mĭ·dū′kăl), *adj.* [See SPERM; DUCT.] *Zool.* Pertaining to certain glands associated with the sperm ducts in oligochaetes.

sper′mi·duct (spûr′mĭ·dŭkt), *n. Zool.* A spermatic duct.

sper·mig′er·ous (spĕr·mĭj′ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*spermi-* + *-gerous.*] Carrying sperm.

sperm′ine (spûr′mēn; -mĭn), *n.* Also **-in.** [See SPERM.] a *Biochem.* A crystalline aliphatic base, $C_{10}H_{26}N_4$, found in semen (in combination with phosphoric acid), in various tissues of the body, and in yeast. It has been prepared synthetically. **b** [*cap.*] A trade-mark applied to a 2 per cent solution of the hydrochloride of the base; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], the solution bearing this trade-mark. — **sper′mic** (spûr′mĭk), *adj.*

sper′mi·o·gen′e·sis (spûr′mĭ·ō·jĕn′ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* Spermatogenesis.

sperm′ism (spûr′mĭz′m), *n.* [*spermo-* + *-ism.*] *Biol.* The theory, formerly held by many, that the sperm or spermatozoon contains the germ of the future embryo; animalculism. — **sperm′ist** (spûr′mĭst), *n. & adj.*

sperm nucleus. The nucleus of the sperm cell or spermatozoon, called the *male pronucleus* after it has entered the egg.

sper′mo- (spûr′mō-), **sperm-.** A combining form, Greek *spermo-, sperm-,* from *sperma,* meaning *seed, germ,* as in *spermophile, spermangium.*

sper′mo·blast (-blăst), *n.* [*spermo-* + *-blast.*] A spermatoblast. — **sper′mo·blas′tic** (-blăs′tĭk), *adj.*

sper′mo·carp (spûr′mō·kärp), *n.* [*spermo-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* In the Characeae, the fertilized oögonium. *Rare.*

sper′mo·derm (-dûrm), *n.* [*spermo-* + *-derm.*] *Bot.* The testa.

sper′mo·duct (-dŭkt), *n. Zool. & Anat.* A spermatic duct.

sper·mog′e·nous (spĕr·mŏj′ē·nŭs), *adj.* [*spermo-* + *-genous.*] *Biol.* Giving rise to sperms.

sper′mo·gone (spûr′mō·gōn), *n.* A spermogonium.

sper′mo·go·nif′er·ous (-gō·nĭf′ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*spermogonium* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing spermogonia.

sper′mo·go′ni·um (spûr′mō·gō′nĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NIA (-nĭ·ȧ). [NL., fr. *spermo-* + Gr. *gonē* offspring.] *Bot.* A flask-shaped or depressed receptacle in which spermatia are produced in certain ascocarpus fungi and lichens. See SPERMATIUM **b**; PYCNIUM. Cf. CONCEPTACLE.

sper·mog′o·nous (spĕr·mŏg′ō·nŭs), *adj. Bot.* Pertaining to or resembling spermogonia.

sperm oil. A pale-yellow oil found, with spermaceti, in the head cavities and blubber of the sperm whale, and often classed as a liquid wax. See WAX, 2 **a.** It is a valuable lubricant for light machinery.

sper·mol′o·ger (spĕr·mŏl′ō·jĕr), *n.* Seed gatherer. *Rare.*

sper·mol′o·gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*spermo-* + *-logy.*] Botany which deals with seeds. — **sper′mo·log′i·cal** (spûr′mō·lŏj′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **sper·mol′o·gist** (spĕr·mŏl′ō·jĭst), *n.*

sper′mo·phile (spûr′mō·fīl; -fĭl), *n.* [Gr. *sperma* a seed + *-phile.*] Any of numerous burrowing rodents of the genus *Citellus* (syn. *Spermophilus*) and allied genera of northern Europe, Asia, and North America, called also *gopher* and *ground squirrel.* They are related to the marmots and the true squirrels, but are much smaller than the marmots and mostly have shorter, coarser fur than the squirrels. They inhabit open prairies, arid regions, and mountains, living in colonies and doing great damage to crops. Most of them hibernate, and all have internal cheek pouches for carrying food. The best-known Old World species is the *suslik.* A common species of the Great Plains of the United States is the striped spermophile (*C. tridecemlineatus*), striped with reddish brown and buff. A species (*C. franklini*) of the Mississippi Valley and another (*C. beecheyi*) of California are larger and grayish.

sper′mo·phore (spûr′mō·fōr; 181), **sper′mo·pho′ri·um** (-fō′rĭ·ŭm; 181), *n.* [NL. *spermophorium.*] *Rare.* **a** A spermatophore. **b** A seminal vesicle.

sper′mo·phore. Var. of SPERMAPHORE.

sper′mo·the′ca (spûr′mō·thē′kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *spermo-* + *-theca.*] *Anat.* The orifice of the vagina.

sper′mo·tox′in (-tŏk′sĭn), *n.* [*spermo-* + *-toxin.*] *Biochem.* A cytotoxin active against spermatozoa.

sper′mous (spûr′mŭs), *adj.* Resembling, or of the nature of, sperm.

-sper′mous (-spûr′mŭs). Also **-sper′mal** (-mŭl), **-sper′mic** (-mĭk). [See SPERM.] Combining forms, Greek *-spermos,* used, chiefly in botany, to signify *having* (such or so many) *seeds* or *germs; seeded;* as in poly*spermous,* pterospermous, mono*spermous,* mono*spermal,* peri*spermic,* etc.

sperm receptor. *Biol.* In Lillie's theory of fertilization, a substance present in sperm cells which acts in conjunction with fertilizin and egg receptor in the process of fertilization.

sperm sac. A spermatheca.

sperm whale. A large whale (*Physeter catodon,* syn. *macrocephalus*) of the warmer parts of all oceans; — called also *cachalot.* Its head has a large closed cavity, called the *case,* containing a fluid mixture of spermaceti and oil; its blubber produces oil of fine quality. Its lower jaw is provided with a series of large conical teeth, but the upper

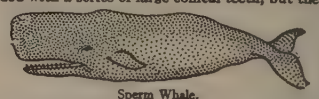
Sperm Whale.

jaw has no functional teeth and no whalebone. It attains a length of about 60 feet, and is the only whale having a throat large enough to admit a man. Ambergris is a pathological secretion of its intestines. Several related whales of the genus *Kogia,* also of southern seas, are only nine to twelve feet in length, and hence are called *pygmy sperm whales.*

sperm′-whale′ por′poise. The beaked whale *Hyperoodon ampullatum,* syn. *rostratum.*

sperm whaling. The search for and capture of sperm whales. — **sperm whaler.**

sperm′y (spûr′mĭ), *adj.* Spermous.

-spermy. *Bot. & Zool.* A suffix denoting *state,* forming nouns to accompany adjectives in *-spermous,* as in gymnospermy, monospermy. See -Y.

spe′ro·na′ro (spā′rō·nä′rō), *n.; pl.* -NAROS, -NAROES (-rōz). Also **spe′ro·na′ra** (-rä); *pl.* -NARAS (-räz), -NARES (-rēz). [It. *speronara.*] A kind of large open boat, rowed with oars but also having a lateen sail, used in southern Italian waters.

spe·ro′ne (spä·rō′nä), *n.* [It., spur.] **1.** A building stone quarried near the site of ancient Gabii.

2. *Petrog.* A porous or scoriaceous leucitite with aegirite instead of augite. Some varieties contain melanite.

sper′ry·lite (spĕr′ĭ·līt), *n.* [After F. L. *Sperry,* Sudbury, Ontario.] *Mineral.* A platinum arsenide, $PtAs_2$, occurring in grains and minute isometric crystals of a tin-white color. H., 6–7. Sp. gr., 10.60. It is found near Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, and is the only compound of platinum known to occur in nature.

sperse (spûrs), *v. t. & i.* To disperse. *Archaic.*

‖**spes** (spēz), *n.* [L.] **1.** Hope.

2. [*cap.*] *Rom. Relig.* The goddess of hope, originally worshiped as a goddess propitious to the hope of abundant harvests, and of animal and human offspring. Through Greek influence she came to be associated with Fortuna.

‖**spes bo′na** (bō′nȧ). [L.] Good hope; — motto of Cape Province.

‖**spes me′a Chris′tus** (mē′ȧ krĭs′tŭs). [L.] Christ (is) my hope.

‖**spes re·cu′pe·ran′di** (rē·kū′pĕ·răn′dī). [L.] *Law.* Hope of recovery (of captured goods).

spes′sart·ite (spĕs′ĕr·tīt), *n.* Also **spes′sart·ine** (-tĭn). [From *Spessart,* Germany.] **a** A manganesian variety of garnet. See GARNET, 1. **b** A lamprophyric dike rock consisting chiefly of common green hornblende and plagioclase.

‖**spes suc·ces′si·o′nis** (sŭk·sĕsh′ĭ·ō′nĭs). [L.] Hope of succession (as of an heir apparent).

spet (spĕt), *v. & n.* [ME. *spetten, speten,* v., fr. AS. *spætan.*] Spit. *Now Dial.*

spet (spĕt), *n.* [F. & It. dial. *spet,* Sp. *espeto, espetón,* prop., a spit, of Teut. origin. See 1st SPIT.] A small barracuda (*Sphyraena sphyraena*) of southern Europe; — called also *sennet.*

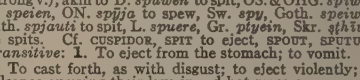
Spet (*Sphyraena sphyraena*).

spetch (spĕch), *n.; pl.* SPETCHES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [Akin to SPECK a patch.] **a** *Dial.* A patch of any kind. **b** *pl.* Parings and refuse of leather hides, skins, etc., used as a by-product, as for making glue.

spetch, *v. t.* To mend; patch. *Dial. Eng.*

spey′chan (spē′kăn), *n.* Spleuchan. *Scot.*

spew (spū), *v.;* SPEWED (spūd); SPEW′ING. [ME. *spewen, speowen, spiwen,* fr. AS. *spīwian* (weak v.), *spīwan* (strong v.); akin to D. *spuwen* to spit, OS. & OHG. *spīwan,* G. *speien,* ON. *spýja* to spew, Sw. *spy,* Goth. *spiwan,* Lith. *spjauti* to spit, L. *spuere,* Gr. *ptyein,* Skr. *ṣṭhīvati* he spits. Cf. CUSPIDOR, SPIT to eject, SPOUT, SPUTUM.] *Transitive:* **1.** To eject from the stomach; to vomit.

2. To cast forth, as with disgust; to eject violently; as, volcanos *spewing* their lava in red-hot masses.

3. To force out; to extrude, as rubber in seamless tubes. Also, *Dial.,* to force up in ruts or ridges, as ground by frost.

4. Loosely, to scatter; strew. *Local, U. S.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To vomit; figuratively, to pour forth.

2. To slip, as wet land swollen with frost.

3. To come out or exude, as oilseed meal from a press; to ooze forth.

spew (spū), *n.* **1.** **a** That which is vomited; vomit. **b** *Dial.* Spewy soil; a bog.

2. *Beekeeping.* An afterswarm, esp. the third. *Dial.*

spew′er (spū′ĕr), *n.* One who spews.

spew′ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SPEW. Specif.: **a** An exudation of soft material through gravelly or broken stuff bedded on mud, soft wet clay, or the like. **b** A sweating of oily matter from curried leather. — *adj.* Of ground, wet; oozing. *Now Rare.*

spewing sickness. *Veter.* A disease of sheep and cattle caused by eating the sneezeweed *Helenium hoopesii,* characterized by extreme weakness, rapid, irregular pulse, nausea, and vomiting.

spew′y (spū′ĭ), *adj.;* SPEW′I·ER (-ĕr); SPEW′I·EST. Wet; boggy; foggy; also, frothy; pulpy. *Eng.* — **spew′i·ness** (-ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n. Eng.*

spex (spĕks), *n.* Spectacles. *Slang & Cant.*

Spey′side′ pine (spā′sīd′). [*Spey,* river of Scotland + *-side.*] A variety (*Pinus sylvestris horizontalis*) of the Scotch pine, having horizontal branches and red wood.

sphac′el (sfăs′ĕl), *n.* [MF.] *Med.* Gangrene.

Sphac′e·la′ri·a (sfăs′ē·lā′rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL. See SPHACELUS.] *Bot.* A genus of small feathery brown algae similar to *Ectocarpus,* having the area of growth restricted to the (often extremely large) apical cells. It typifies a family

---

sper′ma·to·fite′. Spermatophyte. *Ref. Sp.*

sper′ma·to·gem′ma (spûr′mȧ·tō·jĕm′ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* A mass of developing spermatocytes. *Obs.*

sper′ma·to·gone′ (spûr′mȧ·tō·gōn′), *n.* [See SPERMATOGONIUM.] In certain Protozoa, a cell whose offspring are sperms. *Obs.*

sper′ma·to·spore′ (-spōr′; 181), *n.* A spermospore. *Obs.*

sper′ma·tox′in (-tŏk′sĭn), *n.* = SPERMOTOXIN.

-sper′me·ae. See -SPERM.

sper′mi·fi·ca′tion (spûr′mĭ·fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.* [*sperm* + *-fication.*] Secretion of sperm. *Obs.*

sper′mo·ven′ter (spûr′mō·vĕn′tĕr), *n.* [See SPERMATOGONIUM.] **a** *Bot.* = SPERM CENTER.

sper′mo·gen′e·sis (-jĕn′ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL.] = SPERMATOGENESIS.

spermo·mol′y·sis (spĕr·mŏl′ĭ·sĭs), *n.* [NL.] = SPERMATOLYSIS. — **sper′mo·lyt′ic** (spûr′mō·lĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

Sper·moph′i·lus (-mŏf′ĭ·lŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of CITELLUS, the chief genus of spermophiles. — **sper·moph′i·line** (-lĭn; -līn; 156), *adj. & n.*

Sper·moph′y·ta (spĕr·mŏf′ĭ·tȧ), *n. pl.* Syn. of SPERMATOPHYTA.

sper′mo·phyte (spûr′mō·fīt), *n. Bot.* = SPERMATOPHYTE. — **sper′mo·phyt′ic** (-fĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

sper′mo·plasm (-plăz′m), *n. Biol.* Spermatoplasm. *Obs.*

sper′mo·sphere, *n.* [*spermo-* + *sphere.*] Spermatogemma. *Obs.*

sper′mo·spore, *n.* [*spermo-* + *spore.*] *Biol., Obs.* **a** A cell that divides and forms spermatoblasts. **b** A spermatogemma.

sperm·o′vi·duct (spûr·mō′vĭ·dŭkt), *n.* [*sperm-* + *oviduct.*] = HERMAPHRODITE DUCT.

sperm′ule (spûr′mŭl), *n.* [Dim. fr. *sperm.*] *Zool.* A sperm cell. *Obs.*

-sper′mum. See -SPERM.

sper′on, *n.* [It. *sperone,* or OF. *esperon.*] Literally, spur; the beak of a ship. *Obs.*

sperple. † SPARPLE.

sperr. † SPAR.

sperrable. † SPARABLE.

sperre. † SPAR, SPHERE, SPUR.

sper′rit. Var. of SPIRIT. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

sperth. Var. of SPARTH.

sper′ver. Var. of SPARVER.

‖**spes tu·tis′si·ma cae′lis.** [L.] The safest hope is in heaven.

spet. † SPEED.

spet′tle, *n. Obs.* = SPITTLE.

‖**spet′de bra·de′os** (spŭ′dē brăd′ē·ōs). [Gr. *speudē bradeōs.*] Make haste slowly; — attributed to Augustus. Cf. festina lente. *Suetonius* (II. 25).

spewd. Spewed. *Ref. Sp.*

spey (spā). Var. of SPAR.

spey cast. = SWITCH CAST.

Sphac'e-la'ri-a'ce-ae (-ā'sē-ē), which is commonly made a separate order, **Sphac'e-la'ri-a'les** (-lēz). — **sphac'e-lar'i-a'ceous** (-lär'ĭ-ā'shŭs), *adj.*

sphac'e-late (sfăs'ĕ-lāt), *v. i.;* SPHAC'E-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); SPHAC'E-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [NL. *sphacelare, sphacelatum,* to mortify. See SPHACELUS.] *Med.* To become gangrenous, as flesh or bone; to mortify. — *v. t. Med.* To affect with gangrene. — **sphac'e-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

sphac'e-late (sfăs'ĕ-lāt), *adj.* **1.** *Med.* Affected with gangrene; mortified.
2. *Bot.* Withered or decayed.

spha-ce'li-a (sfā-sē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sphakelos* gangrene.] *Bot.* The conidial stage of ergot (*Claviceps purpurea*), orig. described as a distinct genus of fungi; — now commonly called **sphacelial stage.** — **spha-ce'li-al** (-ăl), *adj.*

sphac'el-ism (sfăs'ĕl-ĭz'm), *n. Med.* Sphacelate condition.

sphac'e-lo-der'ma (sfăs'ĕ-lō-dûr'mȧ), *n.* [NL. See SPHACELUS; -DERM.] Gangrene of the skin.

Sphac'e-lo'ma (sfăs'ĕ-lō'mȧ), *n.* [NL. See SPHACELUS.] *Bot.* A form genus of imperfect fungi regarded as distinct from *Gloeosporium* by some authorities. *S. ampelina* (syn. *Gloeosporium ampelophagum*) causes bird's-eye rot of grapes.

sphac'e-lo-tox'in (-lō-tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [Gr. *sphakelos* gangrene + *toxin.*] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance said to be the active principle of ergot.

sphac'e-lous (sfăs'ĕ-lŭs), *adj.* [See SPHACELUS.] *Med.* Gangrenous; of or pertaining to gangrene.

sphac'e-lus (sfăs'ĕ-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sphakelos* gangrene.] *Med.* Gangrene; mortification; necrosis; also, a gangrenous or necrosed part or mass; slough.

sphaer —. = SPHAERO —.

-sphaera. [NL.] *Bot. & Zool.* A combining form from Greek *sphaira,* ball, sphere, used chiefly in classificational names, as in Micro*sphaera.*

Sphae-ral'ce-a (sfē-răl'sē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *sphaer-* + Gr. *alkea* a malvaceous plant.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical herbs (family Malvaceae) some of which are cultivated for their showy pink or scarlet flowers; the globe mallows.

sphae-raph'i-des (sfē-räf'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *sphaer-* + Gr. *rhaphis* needle.] *Bot.* Spherical aggregations of raphides in certain plant cells.

sphae-ren'chy-ma (sfē-rĕng'kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *Sphaer-* + *enchyma.*] *Bot.* Spheroidal parenchyma.

Sphae'ri-a'ce-ae (sfē'rĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* The type family of Sphaeriales. — **sphae'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Sphae'ri-a'les (sfē'rĭ-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Sphaeria* a genus of fungi, fr. Gr. *sphaira* globe.] *Bot.* One of the largest orders of sac fungi (group Pyrenomycetes), the sphere fungi, embracing some 2,000 species parasitic on leaves, wood, or stems, and having globose, sometimes beaked or necked perithecia, usually with ostioles. With related orders they comprise the group called *Pyrenomycetes.*

sphae-rid'i-um (sfē-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.;* *pl.* -RIDIA (-ȧ). [NL. dim. fr. Gr. *sphaira* sphere.] *Zool.* One of the peculiar organs on the exterior of most sea urchins, consisting of an oval or spherical head surmounting a short pedicel. Their function is perhaps that of balancing organs. — **sphae-rid'i-al** (-ĭ-ăl), *adj.*

Sphaeridia of various Sea Urchins, much enlarged.

Sphae'ri-oi-da'ce-ae (sfē'rĭ-oi-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of imperfect fungi (order Sphaeropsidales) including numerous parasitic species. They have globose, conic, or lenticular, black pycnidia.

sphae'ris-te'ri-um (sfē'rĭs-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *spharistērion,* fr. *sphairizein* to play at ball.] *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* A room or enclosure for ball playing.

sphae'rite (sfē'rĭt), *n.* [G. *sphärit,* fr. Gr. *sphaira* ball.] *Mineral.* A light-gray or bluish hydrous aluminum phosphate, in globular concretions.

Sphae'ri-um (sfē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sphairion,* dim. of *sphaira* sphere.] *Zool.* A widely distributed genus of small viviparous fresh-water bivalves (Eulamellibranchia) having a thin, light-colored shell and the siphons separate. It is the type of a family, **Sphae-ri'i-dae** (sfē-rĭ'ĭ-dē).

sphaero-, sphaer-. A combining form, Greek *sphairo-, sphair-,* from *sphaira,* meaning *ball, sphere,* used to denote *sphere, spherical,* esp. in natural sciences, as in *sphaero*cobaltite, *sphaer*enchyma.

sphae'ro-blast (sfē'rō-blăst), *n.* [*sphaero-* + *-blast.*] *Bot.* A nodule of wood separated from the central woody cylinder and enclosed by bark.

Sphae-rob'o-la'ce-ae (sfē-rŏb'ō-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *sphaero-* + Gr. *bolos* a throw.] *Bot.* A family of fungi (group Gasteromycetes) in which the more or less spherical gleba is forcibly ejected. The family includes the single genus **Sphae-rob'o-lus** (-rŏb'ō-lŭs).

Sphae'ro-car'pus (sfē'rō-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *sphaero-* + *-carpus.*] *Bot.* A small genus of anacrogynous liverworts, having a small, many-lobed, usually orbicular, thallus and with the spores nearly always in permanent tetrads. It typifies a family, **Sphae'ro-car-pa'ce-ae** (-kär-pā'sē-ē), classed in a separate order, **Sphae'ro-car-pa'les** (-lēz), or sometimes included in the group Anacrogynae of the order Jungermanniales. Cf. JUNGERMANNIACEAE.

sphae'ro-co-bal'tite (sfē'rō-kō-bôl'tĭt; -kō'bôlt-ĭt), *n.* [*sphaero-* + *cobaltite.*] *Mineral.* Native cobaltous carbonate, $CoCO_3$, occurring usually in small, rose-red, spherical masses. Sp. gr., 4.02–4.13.

Sphae'ro-coc-ca'ce-ae (sfē'rō-kŏ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. fr. *Sphaerococcus,* type genus (*sphaero-* + *-coccus*) + *-aceae.*] *Bot.* A family of red algae (order Rhodymeniales), having a much branched thallus with the cystocarps enclosed in semiglobular swellings of the peripheral tissues. **Sphae'ro-coc'cus** (-kŏk'ŭs) is the type genus. See GRACILARIA. — **sphae'ro-coc-ca'ceous** (-kō-kā'shŭs), *adj.*

Sphae-ro'ma (sfē-rō'mȧ), *n.* [NL. See SPHERE.] *Zool.* A genus of marine isopod crustaceans with short oval bodies which in many cases can be rolled into a ball. It typifies a family, **Sphae-rom'i-dae** (-rŏm'ĭ-dē).

Sphae-roph'o-rus (sfē-rŏf'ō-rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *sphaero-* + *-phorus.*] *Bot.* A genus of gymnocarpous lichens typifying a family, **Sphae-roph'o-ra'ce-ae** (-rā'sē-ē), characterized by a foliaceous or fruticose thallus, with terminal globose apothecia bearing continuous, dark-colored ascospores.

Sphae-rop'si-da'les (sfē-rŏp'sĭ-dā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Sphaeropsis.*] *Bot.* An order of four families of the Fungi Imperfecti, the conidia occurring in pycnidia or cavities resembling perithecia in form. The most important family is Sphaerioidaceae.

Sphae-rop'sis (sfē-rŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *sphaer-* + *-opsis.*] *Bot.* A form genus of imperfect fungi (family Sphaerioidaceae) with large, unicellular, dark pycnospores. Certain fungi formerly included in this genus have, since the discovery of their perfect stages, been placed in various other genera, as *Physalospora.*

sphae'ro-sid'er-ite (sfē'rō-sĭd'ĕr-īt), *n.* Siderite occurring in spheroidal masses.

sphae'ro-spore (sfē'rō-spōr; 181), *n.* [*sphaero-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* A tetraspore. *Rare.*

Sphae'ro-stil'be (sfē'rō-stĭl'bē), *n.* [NL., fr. *sphaero-* + Gr. *stilbein* to shine.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi (family Hypocreaceae) characterized by red perithecia borne on slender stromatic stalks, and 2-celled ascospores. *S. repens* is connected with a root disease of tea, rubber, and other tropical plants, while *S. musarum* causes a similar root disease of banana.

Sphae'ro-the'ca (sfē'rō-thē'kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *sphaero-* + *-theca.*] *Bot.* A genus of powdery mildews (family Erysiphaceae) having perithecia with one ascus and hyphalike unbranched appendages. *S. humili* causes the destructive hop mildew, and *S. mors-uvae,* the gooseberry mildew.

Sphae-rot'i-lus (sfē-rŏt'ĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *sphaero-* + Gr. *tilos* fiber.] *Bacteriol.* A genus of rod-shaped bacteria of the family Chlamydobacteriaceae.

spha'gi-on (sfā'jĭ-ŏn; sfăg'ĭ-ŏn), *n.;* *pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). [Gr.] *Gr. Relig.* An animal sacrifice; also the victim of a sacrifice. Sphagia are distinguished from propitiatory sacrifices, which are called *hiera.*

Sphag-na'ce-ae (sfăg-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family constituting the Sphagnales. — **sphag-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Sphag-na'les (sfăg-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPHAGNUM.] *Bot.* An order of mosses (Musci) constituted by the peat mosses. See SPHAGNUM.

sphag-nic'o-lous (sfăg-nĭk'ō-lŭs), *adj.* [*Sphagnum* + L. *colere* to inhabit.] *Bot.* Inhabiting, or growing in, sphagnum moss.

sphag-nol'o-gy (sfăg-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Sphagnum* + *-logy.*] *Bot.* The branch of bryology which treats of the Sphagnales, or peat mosses. — **sphag-nol'o-gist** (-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

sphag'nous (sfăg'nŭs), *adj. Bot.* Pertaining to mosses of the genus *Sphagnum;* abounding in peat or bog moss.

Sphag'num (sfăg'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sphagnos* a kind of moss.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of mosses, type and sole representative of the family Sphagnaceae; the peat, or bog, mosses. They form a remarkably distinct group, having a protonema not filamentous, but like the prothallium of a fern; the pseudopodium is an outgrowth of the gametophyte, and not a part of the sporogonium, as in other mosses. The leaves contain abundant aqueous tissue composed of colorless cells, interspersed with those containing chloroplasts. The plants grow only in swamps or in water, where by annual decay they build up layers of peat. Some of the species, esp. *S. papillosum,* are highly absorptive and soft, and are used for surgical dressings.

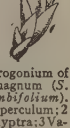

Sporogonium of Sphagnum (*S. cymbifolium*). 1 Operculum; 2 Calyptra; 3 Vaginula; 4 Stalk, or Pseudopodium.

2. [*not cap.*] Any plant of the genus *Sphagnum;* also, collectively, a mass of these plants used by florists in packing, potting, etc.
3. A dried mass of these plants made into pads for use as an absorbent dressing in surgery and for the manufacture of sanitary napkins.

sphagnum bog. A bog containing sphagnum and also usually other characteristic and acid-tolerant plants, such as the pitcher plant (*Sarracenia*), sundew (*Drosera*), and often, heaths.

sphagnum frog. A moderately small American frog (*Rana virgatipes*) ranging from New Jersey to Georgia, distinguished by four long, narrow, brown stripes above.

Spha'ki-ot (sfā'kĭ-ŏt), *n.* One of the natives of the province of Sphakia on the south coast of Crete.

sphal'er-ite (sfăl'ĕr-īt; sfā'lĕr-), *n.* [Gr. *sphaleros* treacherous, uncertain.] *Mineral.* A widely distributed ore of zinc, composed essentially of zinc sulphide, ZnS, but often containing iron, manganese, etc. It occurs in isometric crystals or cleavable masses of resinous to adamantine luster and (commonly) yellow, brown, or black color. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 3.9–4.1. It has a highly perfect dodecahedral cleavage. Called also *blende* or *zinc blende, mock lead, false galena, blackjack.*

Sphec'i-dae (sfĕs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sphēx, sphēkos,* wasp + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of solitary wasps (superfamily Sphecoidea) having the first segment of the abdomen generally prolonged into a long, smooth, cylindrical petiole, as in the mud daubers and some digger wasps. — **sphec'id** (-ĭd), *n. & adj.*

Sphe-ci'na (sfē-sī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sphēx, sphēkos,* wasp + *-ina.*] *Zool.* A group of wasps nearly equivalent to Fossores. See DIGGER WASP.

Sphe-coi'de-a (sfē-koi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPHECIDAE; -OIDEA.] *Zool.* A superfamily of Hymenoptera, more or less equiv. to the Fossores (see DIGGER WASP) and comprising the Sphecidae and related families. In some classifications it also includes the bees, now usually placed in the separate superfamily Apoidea.

sphen —. = SPHENO —.

sphen'do-ne (sfĕn'dō-nē), *n.* [Gr. *sphendonē.*] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** A kind of woman's headband or fillet. **b** A semicircular part or place, as at the end of a stadium.

sphene (sfēn), *n.* [F. *sphène,* fr. Gr. *sphēn* wedge; from a form of its crystals.] *Mineral.* Titanite, esp. when light-colored.

sphe-neth'moid (sfē-nĕth'moid), *adj.* [*sphen*oid + *eth*moid.] *Zool.* Designating, or pertaining to, a bone of the skull which surrounds the anterior end of the brain in many amphibia. — *n.* The sphenethmoid bone; the girdle bone.

sphe'nic (sfē'nĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *sphēn* wedge.] Wedge-shaped; as, a *sphenic* number, or one having for its factors three unequal prime integers.

sphe'ni-on (-nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sphēn* a wedge.] *Craniol.* The lower frontal apex of the parietal bone. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

Sphe-nis'ci (sfē-nĭs'ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A suborder coextensive with Sphenisciformes.

Sphe-nis'ci-dae (sfē-nĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPHENISCUS.] *Zool.* A family containing all the existing penguins. See PENGUIN, 2. — **sphe-nis'cine** (-īn; -ĭn), *adj.*

Sphe-nis'ci-for'mes (-ĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The order of flightless aquatic birds comprising the penguins. See PENGUIN, 2.

Sphe-nis'co-mor'phae (sfē-nĭs'kō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See SPHENISCUS; -MORPH.] *Zool.* In Huxley's classification, a group equivalent to Sphenisciformes. — **sphe-nis'co-morph** (-nĭs'kō-môrf), *n.* — **sphe-nis'co-mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *adj.*

Sphe-nis'cus (sfē-nĭs'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sphēniskos* a small wedge, fr. *sphēn* wedge; — from the shortness of the bird's wings.] *Zool.* The genus containing the jackass penguin.

sphe'no- (sfē'nō-), **sphen-.** A combining form, Greek *sphēno, sphēn-,* from *sphēn,* wedge, meaning *wedge, wedge-shaped,* as in *sphen*ogram, *Sphen*odon; specif., *Anat.,* denoting *connection with,* or *relation to, the sphenoid bone,* as in *sphen*otribe. *Spheno-* in adjectives denotes also *sphenoid and,* as in *sphen*opalatine. The meaning of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

sphenethmoid	**sphenomandibular**	**sphenosquamosal**
sphenoethmoid	**sphenomaxillary**	**sphenotemporal**
sphenoethmoidal	**spheno-occipital**	**sphenotripsy**
sphenofrontal	**sphenoparietal**	**sphenovomerine**
sphenomalar	**sphenopetrosal**	**sphenozygomatic**

sphe'no-bas'i-lar (-băs'ĭ-lĕr), *adj.* [*spheno-* + *basilar.*] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the basilar part of the occipital bone. — **sphe'no-ba-sil'ic** (-bȧ-sĭl'ĭk), *adj.*

sphe'no-ceph'a-ly (sfē'nō-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [*spheno-* + Gr. *kephalē* head.] *Craniol.* Wedge shape of the head due to synosteosis of the sagittal suture with compensatory growth in the region of the anterior fontanel. — **sphe'no-ceph'a-lous** (-lŭs), **sphe'no-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), *adj.*

Sphe'no-don (sfē'nō-dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *sphen-* + *-odon.*] *Zool.* **a** The genus containing the tuatara (which see); — syn. *Hatteria.* It constitutes a family, **Sphe'no-don'ti-dae** (-dŏn'tĭ-dē) included in a suborder, **Sphe'no-don'ti-a** (-shĭ-ȧ). **b** [*not cap.*] Any animal of this genus. — **sphe'no-dont** (sfē'nō-dŏnt), *adj. & n.*

sphe'no-gram (sfē'nō-grăm), *n.* [*spheno-* + *-gram.*] A cuneiform, or arrowheaded, character. See CUNEIFORM.

sphe-nog'ra-phy (sfē-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*spheno-* + *-graphy.*] Art of writing in or deciphering cuneiform characters. — **sphe-nog'ra-pher** (-fĕr), *n.* — **sphe'no-graph'ic** (sfē'nō-grăf'ĭk), *adj.* — **sphe-nog'ra-phist** (sfē-nŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.*

sphe'noid (sfē'noid), *adj.* [Gr. *sphēnoeidēs,* fr. *sphēn* a wedge + *eidos* form.] **1.** Wedge-shaped; as, a *sphenoid* crystal.
2. *Anat. & Zool.* Designating, pertaining to, or in the region of, a compound bone of the base of the cranium of various vertebrates, formed by the fusion of several bony elements with the basisphenoid (the element of the basicranial axis next in front of the basioccipital). The extent and manner of fusion of the different elements varies in different animals, and in comparative anatomy the elements are commonly treated separately. In man the sphenoid bone consists of a median body, from whose sides extend a pair of broad, curved, winglike expansions, the *greater wings.* In front of these is another pair of much smaller triangular lateral processes, the *lesser wings.* From the lower surface two large deeply cleft processes, the *pterygoid processes* (which see), extend downward. The body of the sphenoid is chiefly formed of the basisphenoid, but its anterior part represents the presphenoid. The greater wings and external plate of the pterygoid processes are formed of the alisphenoids, and the lesser wings of the orbitosphenoids. The inner plate of the pterygoid processes represents the pterygoids of the lower vertebrates. See SPHENOTURBINAL.

sphe'noid (sfē'noid), *n.* **1.** *Cryst.* A wedge-shaped crystal form of the tetragonal system having four like isosceles faces, often observed with chalcopyrite. It may be regarded as a hemihedral form of the double square pyramid, that is, the form which results by suppressing alternate faces of the double pyramid and extending the remaining faces till they intersect. Some, however, call this a *bisphenoid,* and define a sphenoid as a form having two faces only, meeting in a wedge-shaped edge, which form can exist, on crystals, in combination only. See FORM, *n.,* 22.

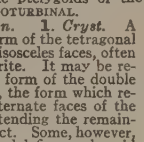

Tetragonal Sphenoid.

2. The sphenoid bone.

sphe-noi'dal (sfē-noi'dăl; -d'l), *adj.* **1.** Sphenoid.
2. *Cryst.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a sphenoid.

sphenoidal fissure. *Anat.* The fissure between the greater and lesser wing of the sphenoid bone.

sphenoidal group. See SYMMETRY, 3.

sphenoidal process. *Anat.* **a** A process on the superior border of the vertical plate of the palatine bone articulating with the sphenoid. **b** A backward prolongation of the cartilage of the nasal septum between the vomer and the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid.

sphenoidal sinus. *Anat.* Either of two irregular cavities in the body of the sphenoid bone. They communicate with the nasal cavities.

sphenoidal spongy bones, sphenoidal turbinated bones. *Anat.* The sphenoturbinal bones.

sphe'noi-di'tis (sfē'noi-dĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See SPHENOID; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the sphenoidal sinus.

sphe'no-lith (sfē'nō-lĭth), *n.* [*spheno-* + *-lith.*] *Geol.* A wedge-shaped intrusive mass of igneous rock.

sphenomaxillary fissure. The inferior orbital fissure.

sphenomaxillary fossa. The pterygopalatine fossa.

sphe'no—oc-cip'i-tal suture. *Anat.* The junction between the basisphenoid and basioccipital bones of the mammalian skull, in man usually closed by the age of twenty-five. In early life the two bones are held together by cartilage, and the junction is called the **spheno—occipital synchondrosis.**

sphe'no-pal'a-tine (sfē'nō-păl'ȧ-tĭn; -tīn), *adj. Anat.* Pertaining to the sphenoid and palatine bones.

sphenopalatine foramen. *Anat.* A foramen, or more often a deep notch (***sphenopalatine notch***) between the sphenoidal and orbital parts of the vertical plate of the palatine bone which by articulation with the sphenoid bone is converted into a foramen.

sphenopalatine ganglion. An autonomic ganglion on the maxillary nerve in the pterygopalatine fossa, receiving preganglionic fibers from the facial nerve by way of the greater superficial petrosal nerve (see VIDIAN NERVE) and sending postganglionic fibers to the nasal mucosa, palate, pharynx, and orbit. Sympathetic fibers from the carotid plexus pass through the ganglion.

sphenoparietal index. *Craniom.* The ratio of the breadth of the skull from stenion to stenion to its greatest breadth.

Sphe-noph'o-rus (sfē-nŏf'ō-rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *spheno-* + *-phorus.*] *Zool.* A genus of weevils known as *billbugs* whose larvae bore in the roots and stems of grains, as corn, and grasses.

---

sphac'e-lat'ed (sfăs'ĕ-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* = SPHACELATE.

Sphae-rel'la (sfē-rĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *sphaera* sphere; — in allusion to the spherical asci.] Syn. of MYCOSPHAERELLA.

Sphae-ri'i-dae, *n. pl.* See SPHAERIUM.

Sphae'ro-car'pos (sfē'rō-kär'pŏs). Var. of SPHAEROCARPUS.

sphae'roid, sphae-roi'dal. Vars. of SPHEROID, SPHEROIDAL.

sphae'ro-lite, *n.* = SPHERULITE.

sphae'ro-lit'ic, *adj.* = SPHERULITIC.

sphae-rom'e-ter. Var. of SPHEROMETER.

Sphae-rop'si-da'ce-ae (sfē-rŏp'sĭ-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See -ACEAE.] = SPHAEROPSIDALES. — **sphae-rop'si-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

sphaer'u-le (sfĕr'ŭ-lē; sfē'rŭ-lē), **sphaer'u-lite** (sfĕr'ŭ-līt; sfē'rŭ-). Vars. of SPHERULE, etc.

sphalm (sfăm), *n.* Also **sphal'ma** (sfăl'mȧ); *pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [Gr. *sphalma.*] False step; error. *Obs.* [Syn. of DERMOCHELYS.]

Sphar'gis (sfär'jĭs), *n.* [NL.] Var. of SPHECIDAE.

sphe'ges (sfē'jēz), *n.,* *pl.* of SPHEX.

Sphe'g'i-dae (sfĕj'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Var. of SPHECIDAE.

sphegʼid (-ĭd), *n. & adj.*

Sphe-goi'de-a (sfē-goi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* Var. of SPHECOIDEA.

sphe'no-ce-pha'lĭ-a, *n.* = SPHENOCEPHALY.

Sphe'no·phyl·la'ce·ae (sfē'nō·fĭ·lā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See SPHENOPHYLLUM. — **sphe'no·phyl·la'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Sphe'no·phyl'lum (sfē'nō·fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *spheno-* + Gr. *phyllon* leaf.] *Paleontol.* A genus of Paleozoic fossil plants allied to the club mosses and horsetails, but usually considered as typifying a distinct family (Sphenophyllaceae) and order (Sphenophyllales). They have jointed stems, whorls of cuneate leaves, and terminal cones or sporophylls. They occur from the Devonian to the Permian.

Sphe·nop'ter·is (sfē·nŏp'tĕr·ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *spheno-* + Gr. *pteris* fern.] *Paleontol.* A genus of Paleozoic fossil pteridosperms, having cuneate pinnules.

sphe·not'ic (sfē·nŏt'ĭk), *adj.* [*spheno-* + Gr. *ous, ōtos,* the ear.] Designating, or pert. to, a bone of the skull of many fishes, situated above the pro-otic and often forming part of the boundary of the orbit. — *n.* A sphenotic bone.

sphe'no·tribe (sfē'nō·trīb), *n.* [*spheno-* + Gr. *tribein* to rub, bruise.] *Obstetrics.* An instrument for crushing the fetal head to facilitate delivery, when normal delivery is not possible.

sphe'no·tur'bi·nal (sfē'nō·tûr'bĭ·năl; -n'l), *adj. Anat.* Pertaining to or designating a pair of small curved plates of bone at the anterior and inferior part of the body of the sphenoid bone. In man they are attached to the sphenoid until the age of puberty. — *n.* A sphenoturbinal bone.

spher'a·ble (sfĕr'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That may be made spherical.

spher'al (sfĕr'ăl), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a sphere. **2.** Rounded like a sphere; sphere-shaped; hence, symmetrical; complete; perfect. **3.** Of or pert. to the spheres of ancient astronomy; hence, *Poetic,* in allusion to their supposed music, harmonious.

sphe·ral'i·ty (sfē·răl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being spheral, or spherical.

sphe·ras'ter (sfē·răs'tĕr), *n.* [See SPHERE; 1st -ASTER.] *Zool.* A many-rayed sponge spicule with a spherical central body.

sphe·ra'tion (sfē·rā'shŭn), *n.* [*sphere* + *-ation.*] Act or process of taking the form of a sphere.

sphere (sfēr), *n.* [ME. *spere,* fr. OF. *espere* (F. *sphère*), fr. L. *sphaera,* fr. Gr. *sphaira* sphere, ball, of uncert. origin.] **1.** *Geom.* **a** A body or space bounded by one surface all points of which are equally distant from a point within called its *center.* The volume of a sphere may be found by multiplying the cube of its radius by $4\pi/3$. **b** The bounding surface itself, the area of which may be found by multiplying the square of the radius by 4π. **2.** Hence, any globe or globular body, esp. a celestial one. **3.** A globe representing the earth or heavens. **4.** *Astron.* **a** The apparent surface of the heavens (half of which forms the dome of the visible sky, which is assumed to be spherical and everywhere infinitely distant from the earth) on which the celestial bodies seem to have their places, and on which the various astronomical circles, as of right ascension and declination, the equator, ecliptic, etc., are conceived to be drawn; an ideal geometric sphere, with the astronomical circles in their proper positions on it. **b** In ancient astronomy, one of the concentric and eccentric revolving spherical transparent shells in which stars, sun, planets, and moon were supposed to be set, and by which they were carried, in such manner as to produce their apparent motions. Cf. MUSIC OF THE SPHERES. **5.** Circuit or range of action, knowledge, or influence; compass; province; place or scene of action or existence.

> Taking her out of the ordinary relations with humanity, and inclosing her in a *sphere* by herself. *Hawthorne.*

6. Rank; order of society; social position or class. **7.** An orbit, as of a star; a circuit. *Obs.* *Shak.* **8.** The atmosphere; the upper air; the heavens. *Poetic.* **9.** *Bot. & Cytol.* An idiosome; an idioblast. **10.** *Logic.* = EXTENSION, 8. *Rare.*

Syn. — Globe, orb, ball; field, jurisdiction, scope.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

sphere-born	sphere-filled	sphere-headed
sphere-descended	sphere-found	sphere-tuned

sphere (sfēr), *v.* SPHERED (sfērd); SPHER'ING (sfēr'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To place in or as in a sphere or among the spheres; to ensphere; to raise aloft. **2.** To form into a sphere; to make round, or spheral; hence, to make complete; to perfect. **3.** To enclose as in a sphere; to surround. *Rare.* **4.** To send in a circuit; to circulate; to turn round. *Obs.* —, *Intransitive:* To revolve. *Obs.*

sphere, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like a sphere or the celestial spheres.

-sphere. A combining form, Latin *-sphaerium,* Greek *-sphairion,* from *sphaira,* meaning *sphere,* used to denote: **a** *A representation of spherical lines or bodies,* as in cosmo*sphere,* planio*sphere.* **b** *Astron. & Geol. A spherical enveloping layer,* as in atmo*sphere,* chromo*sphere,* and the following:

aerosphere	hydrosphere	pyrosphere
barysphere	leucosphere	stenosphere
centrosphere	lithosphere	stratosphere
chromatosphere	petrosphere	troposphere
chromosphere	photosphere	
geosphere	planisphere	

c *Biol. & Bot. A spherical mass forming a body,* as in oö*sphere,* and the following:

archisphere	chondriosphere	sorosphere
astrosphere	coccosphere	spermosphere
biosphere	entosphere	trophosphere
blastosphere	gonosphere	zoosphere
centrosphere	oncosphere	zygosphere

sphere circle. *Math.* The imaginary circle in which all spheres meet the plane at infinity.

sphere crystals. Sphaerophides.

sphere fungus. Any fungus of the order Sphaeriales.

sphere gap. *Elec.* A spark gap between spheres of definite sizes, suitably mounted. It is used in measuring flash-over voltages and the like.

sphere geometry. That geometry in which the sphere is taken as the element.

sphere'less, *adj.* Having no sphere, or orbit; wandering.

sphere of influence. *Internat. Law.* A territory within which the political influence or the interests of one nation are permitted by other nations to be more or less exclusive. The term is loosely used, esp. of regions more or less under the control of a nation, but not constituting a formally recognized protectorate or suzerainty. ***Sphere of action, sphere of interest, zone of influence, field of operations,*** are similarly used.

sphere of life and death. *Astrol.* A circle or other plane figure divided into sections containing numbers grouped under the labels "Life" or "Death," and used in divination.

sphere of osculation. *Math.* The limit approached by a sphere through four neighboring points of a space curve as these points are brought to coincidence.

sphere tracks. *Physics.* The paths of electrons having a range of a few tenths of a millimeter emitted from gases under the action of very high-frequency X rays. These electrons do not satisfy the quantum relation.

sphe'ric (sfĕr'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a sphere or the spheres; resembling a sphere; spherical; orbital; as, *spheric* shape; *spheric* geometry; *spheric* trigonometry.

-spher'ic, -spher'i·cal. Combining forms of *spheric, spherical,* as in heli*spheric,* penta*spherical;* — distinguished from adjectives derived from nouns ending in *-sphere,* as photo*spheric.*

sphe'ri·cal (sfĕr'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [F. *sphérique,* fr. LL. *sphaericus,* fr. Gr. *sphairikos.*] **1.** Having the form of a sphere, or of one of its segments; like a sphere; globular; orbicular; as, a *spherical* body. **2.** Of or pertaining to a sphere or spheres; having to do with a sphere, or with the properties of a sphere; as, *spherical* angle; *spherical* geometry. **3.** Of or pertaining to the celestial bodies, or their spheres (sense **4 b**).

> Thieves, and treachers by *spherical* predominance. *Shak.*

— **spher'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

spherical aberration. See ABERRATION, 5.

spherical angle. *Math.* The angle between two intersecting arcs of great circles of a sphere, measured by the plane angle formed by the tangents to the arcs at the point of intersection.

spherical astronomy. That branch of the science which treats chiefly of astronomical problems relating to the celestial sphere.

spherical conic. Also **spherical conic section.** *Math.* A curve which is the intersection of a cone of the second degree with a sphere concentric with the vertex of the cone; — called also *spheroconic.*

spherical co-ordinates. See CO-ORDINATE, *n.*, 2.

spherical curvature. *Math.* **a** The curvature of an osculating sphere. **b** Plane curvature in any part of a twisted curve. **c** Surface curvature where the osculating quadric is a sphere.

spherical cyclic curve. See CYCLIC CURVE.

spherical excess. *Geom.* The amount by which the sum of the three angles of a spherical triangle exceeds two right angles; its product by the square of the radius of the sphere on which the triangle is drawn is equal to the area of the triangle.

spherical function. *Math.* A spherical harmonic.

spherical geometry. *Math.* That branch of geometry which treats of spherical magnitudes; the doctrine of the sphere, esp. of circles described on it.

spherical harmonic (of the nth degree). *Math.* Any homogeneous polynomial, V_n, of x, y, z, of nth degree, that satisfies Laplace's equation $\nabla^2 V = 0$. Ordinarily, however, this equation is first transformed to spherical coordinates r, θ, ϕ, and its solution then is called a ***solid spherical harmonic,*** U_n. This divided by r^n yields a function of θ and ϕ only, a ***surface spherical harmonic.*** The quotient of U_n by r^{2n+1} is a solid spherical harmonic of degree $-(n+1)$. A ***sectorial harmonic*** is the spherical surface harmonic $\sin^n\theta \cos n\phi$ or $\sin^n\theta \sin^n\phi$; — so called because the curves along which a sectorial harmonic vanishes are equally spaced meridians. A ***tesseral harmonic*** is a spherical surface harmonic $P_n^m(\cos\theta)\cos m\phi$ or $P_n^m(\cos\theta)\sin m\phi$ where m has one of the $n-1$ values $1, 2, \ldots n-1$; — so called because the curves along which it vanishes are equally spaced meridians and unequally spaced parallels of latitude. A ***zonal harmonic*** (called also *Legendre function* and *Legendre polynomial*), is a solution of ***Legendre's equation,*** which is the linear second-order differential equation $(1-z^2)\frac{d^2u}{dz^2} - 2z\frac{du}{dz} + n(n+1)u = 0$. This equation is satisfied by the Legendre functions $P_n(z)$ and $Q_n(z)$, u being the independent variable, n a given constant, and z a real or complex variable. When n, in this equation, is an integer, a polynomial solution, denoted by $P_n(z)$ $\left(= \frac{1}{2^n n!}\frac{d^n}{dx^n}(x^2-1)^n.\right)$ exists as also does a solution, denoted by $Q_n(z)$, which becomes infinite when $z = \pm 1$. So called because when z is put equal to $\cos\theta$ the resulting function of θ is a surface spherical harmonic not involving the longitude angle ϕ. A ***solid zonal harmonic*** is a solid spherical harmonic which is symmetrical around an axis. It is the product of a solution of Legendre's equation by r^n or $\frac{1}{r^{n+1}}$ where $r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$.

spherical harmonic analysis. A method which is widely used in physical, esp. in potential, problems, in order to determine a function that shall satisfy Laplace's equation for a certain region of space and assume specified values over a given boundary, often a sphere surface, whence the name **spherical harmonics** (*Kelvin*).

spherical inversion. See INVERSE FIGURES.

spher'i·cal'i·ty (sfĕr'ĭ·kăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Roundness; sphericity.

spherical lemniscate. *Astron.* The "figure eight" lemniscate when described on the celestial sphere; — Schiaparelli's name.

spherical lune. A portion of a sphere surface, bounded by two great semicircles.

spherical pendulum. *Physics.* A simple pendulum whose bob moves on the surface of a sphere whose center is at the point of suspension of the pendulum; also, a heavy smooth particle moving on the inside of a spherical surface.

spherical perspective. See PERSPECTIVE, 2.

spherical polygon. *Geom.* A figure analogous to a plane polygon, formed on a sphere by arcs of great circles.

spherical projection. The projection of a sphere surface, esp. upon a plane. See PROJECT, *v. t.*, 7.

spherical reduction factor. *Photom.* In electric lighting, the ratio of the mean spherical candlepower of a lamp to its mean horizontal candlepower. In a uniform point source, the factor is unity; for a straight cylindrical filament that obeys the cosine law of emission, it is $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

spherical sailing. See SAILING.

spherical sector. *Math.* = SECTOR OF A SPHERE.

spherical segment. *Math.* The segment of a sphere; if h is the distance between the parallel planes, the area of the spherical surface of the segment is $2\pi rh$, where r is the radius of the sphere. The volume of the segment is given by the prismoidal formula. See SEGMENT, 6 **b**.

spherical triangle. *Math.* A figure on a sphere, formed by the arcs of three great circles that intersect each other.

spherical trigonometry. *Math.* Trigonometry applied to spherical triangles and polygons.

spherical ungula. *Geom.* A spherical wedge

spherical vault. *Arch.* A vault having approximately the form of part of a sphere; a cupola of circular plan.

spherical wedge. The portion of a sphere included between two half planes that intersect in a diameter.

spher'i·cist (sfĕr'ĭ·sĭst), *n.* One who holds that the earth is a sphere.

sphe·ric'i·ty (sfē·rĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [NL. *sphaericitas.*] Quality or state of being spherical; roundness.

spher'i·cle (sfĕr'ĭ·k'l), *n.* A small sphere.

spher'i·co- (sfĕr'ĭ·kō-). A combining form for *spheric,* denoting *spherical and,* as in **spher'i·co·cy·lin'dri·cal, spher'i·co·tet'ra·he'dral, spher'i·co·tri·an'gu·lar.**

spher'ics (sfĕr'ĭks), *n. Math.* The doctrine of the sphere; the science of the properties and relations of the circles, figures, and other magnitudes of a sphere produced by planes intersecting it; spherical geometry and spherical trigonometry. See -ICS.

sphe'ri·form (sfē'rĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *sphaera* sphere + E. *form.*] Spherical.

spher'i·fy (sfĕr'ĭ·fī), *v. t.* [See -FY.] To make spherical, round, or circular.

sphero-. = SPHAERO-, as in *spheroid.*

sphe'ro·crys'tal (sfē'rō·krĭs'tăl), *n.* A spherical crystal aggregate.

sphe'ro·graph (sfē'rō·grăf; sfĕr'ō-), *n.* [*sphero-* + *-graph.*] **1.** *Navig. & Astron.* Two cardboards containing various circles, and turning upon each other in such a manner that any possible spherical triangle may be readily found, and the measure of the parts read off by inspection. **2.** A disk ruled with meridians and parallels in stereographic projection, for the solution of problems in spherics.

sphe'roid (sfē'roid), *n.* [L. *sphaeroides* ball-like, spherical, fr. Gr. *spharoeidēs,* fr. *sphaira* sphere + *eidos* form.] A figure like a sphere, but not spherical; esp., an ellipsoid of revolution. — *adj.* = SPHEROIDAL.

sphe·roi'dal (sfē·roi'dăl; -d'l), *adj.* Having the form of a spheroid; consisting of, or characterized by, spheroids. — **sphe·roi'dal·ly,** *adv.*

spheroidal epithelium. *Anat.* Glandular epithelium.

spheroidal recovery. *Geol.* The hypothetical, more or less complete resumption by the earth of spheroidal form after distortion, such as is supposed by some to follow periods of collapse to tetrahedral shape.

spheroidal state. *Physics.* The state of a liquid, as water, when, on being thrown on a surface of highly heated metal, it gathers in spheroidal drops or masses, at a temperature several degrees below ebullition, and without actual contact with the heated surface, owing to a cushion of nonconducting vapor.

sphe·roi'dic (sfē·roi'dĭk), *adj.* Also **sphe·roi'di·cal** (-dĭ·kăl). Spheroidal. — **sphe·roi'di·cal·ly,** *adv.*

sphe'roi·dic'i·ty (sfē'rŏi·dĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being spheroidal.

sphe'roid·ism (sfē'roid·ĭz'm), *n.* State, quality, or fact of being a spheroid.

sphe·roi'di·ty (sfē·roi'dĭ·tĭ), *n.* Spheroidicity. *Rare.*

sphe'roid·ize (sfē'roid·īz), *v. t.* [*spheroid* + *-ize.*] To subject (an iron-base alloy) to prolonged heating near the critical temperature, then to slow cooling, thus causing the iron carbide to assume a globular form. Cf. ANNEAL, HEAT-TREAT.

sphe'ro·mere (sfē'rō·mēr), *n.* [*sphero-* + *-mere.*] *Zool.* Any of the symmetrical segments of the body of a radiate animal.

sphe·rom'e·ter (sfē·rŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [F. *sphéromètre.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the curvature of spherical and other surfaces.

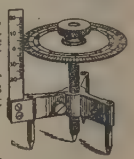

Spherometer.

spherometer caliper. *Astron.* An instrument for measuring the inequalities and irregularities of the pivots of transit instruments.

sphe'ro·quar'tic (sfē'rō·kwôr'tĭk), *n.* [*sphero-* + *quartic.*] *Math.* The curve of intersection of a sphere and a quadric.

spher'u·lar (sfĕr'ōō·lĕr), *adj.* Of the form of, or like, a spherule.

spher'u·late (sfĕr'ōō·lāt), *adj.* Covered or set with spherules.

spher'ule (sfĕr'ōōl), *n.* [LL. *sphaerula.*] **1.** A little sphere or spherical body. **2.** *Zool.* One of the calcareous bodies forming the skeleton in certain sponges.

spher'u·lite (sfĕr'ōō·līt), *n.* [See SPHERULE.] *Petrog.* A spherical crystalline body made up of radiating crystal fibers, often found in vitreous volcanic rocks, as obsidian and perlite. It is commonly an intergrowth of quartz and feldspar. — **spher'u·lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

spher'u·lit'ize (sfĕr'ōō·lĭt'īz), *v. t.* To render spherulitic.

spher'y (sfēr'ĭ), *adj.*; SPHER'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SPHER'I·EST. *Poetic & Rare.* **1.** Round; spherical; starlike.

> Hermia's *sphery* eyne. *Shak.*

2. Of or pertaining to the spheres. *Milton.*

sphet'er·ize (sfĕt'ĕr·īz), *v. t.* [Gr. *spheterizein,* fr. *spheteros* their, his, or her own, fr. *spheis* they.] To make one's own; to appropriate. *Rare.*

Sphex (sfĕks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sphēx, sphēkos,* wasp.] **1.** *Zool.* a The typical genus of wasps of the family Sphecidae; — called also *Ammophila.* **b** Syn. of CHLORION. **2.** [*not cap.*] *pl.* SPHEGES (sfē'jēz). A wasp of the genus *Sphex.*

sphex'ide (sfĕk'sĭd), *n.* A sphex.

sphinc'ter (sfĭngk'tĕr), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *sphinktēr;* akin to Gr. *sphingein* to bind tight, *sphinx* sphinx.] *Anat. & Zool.* A ringlike muscle surrounding, and able to contract or close, a natural opening or passage.

sphinc'ter (sfĭngk'tĕr), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* Serving to contract or close an orifice.

sphincter-. = SPHINCTERO-.

sphinc'ter·al (sfĭngk'tĕr·ăl), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a sphincter.

‖**sphinc'ter a'ni** (ā'nĭ). [NL.] *Anat.* Either of two sphincters of the anus. The *external* is a layer of striated muscle extending from the coccyx to the central tendinous part of the perineum, and surrounding the anus just beneath the integument. The *internal* is a ring of unstriated muscle formed by a thickening of the circular muscle of the rectum.

sphinc'ter·ate (-āt), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* **a** Provided with, or contracted by, a sphincter. **b** Constricted in the middle as if by a sphincter.

‖**sphinc'ter clo·a'cae** (sfĭngk'tĕr klō·ā'sē). [NL.] *Zool.* A series of muscles surrounding the cloaca.

sphinc·te'ri·al (sfĭngk·tēr'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* Also **sphinc·ter'ic** (-tĕr'ĭk). Sphincteral.

Sphe'no·phyl·la'les (sfē'nō·fĭ·lā'·lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] See SPHENOPHYLLUM.

sphere·om'e·ter. Var. of SPHEROMETER.

spher'i·cal·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sphe'ro·blast. Var. of SPHAEROBLAST. [SPHAEROCOBALTITE.

sphe'ro·co·bal'tite. Var. of

sphe'ro·con'ic (-kŏn'ĭk), *n.* = SPHERICAL CONIC. [ROSIDERITE.

sphe'ro·sid'er·ite. Var. of SPHAE-

sphe·ros'i·ty, *n.* Sphericity. *R.*

sphe'ro·spore. Var. of SPHAEROSPORE.

spher'u·la (sfĕr'ōō·lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LAE (-lē). [NL.] *Zool.* A small spherical sponge spicule.

sphinc'ter·is'mus (sfĭngk'tĕr·ĭz'mŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Spasm of the sphincter of the anus.

sphinc'ter·o- (sfĭngk'tĕr·ō-), **sphinc'ter-.** A combining form from Greek *sphynkter*, sphincter, denoting specif. *the sphincter ani*, as in **sphinc'ter·al'gi·a, sphinc'ter·ec'to·my, sphinc'ter·o·scope', sphinc'ter·os'co·py.** See -ALGIA, etc.

‖**sphinc'ter o'cu·li** (ŏk'ū·lī). [NL.] *Anat.* The orbicularis oculi.

sphinc'ter·ot'o·my (sfĭngk'tĕr·ŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*sphincter* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The cutting of a sphincter.

‖**sphinc'ter pal'pe·bra'rum** (sfĭngk'tĕr păl'pē·brā'rŭm). [NL. See PALPEBRA.] = ORBICULARIS OCULI.

‖**sphinc'ter pu·pil'lae** (pū·pĭl'ē). [NL.] *Anat.* A broad flat band of smooth muscle in the iris, surrounding the pupil of the eye.

‖**sphinc'ter rec'ti** (rĕk'tī). [NL. See RECTUM.] The internal sphincter ani.

‖**sphinc'ter u·re'thrae** (ū·rē'thrē). [NL.] *Anat.* A bundle of striated circular muscle surrounding the urethra (in the male, the membranous portion).

‖**sphinc'ter va·gi'nae** (vă·jĭ'nē). [NL. See VAGINA.] *Anat.* In female mammals, the bulbocavernosus.

‖**sphinc'ter ve·si'cae** (vē·sī'sē). [NL., fr. L. *vesica* bladder.] *Anat.* A thick layer of circularly arranged unstriated muscle fiber surrounding the neck of the urinary bladder.

Sphin'di·dae (sfĭn'dĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Sphindus*, type genus (arbitrarily formed) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of small clavicorn beetles (division Heteromera) living in dry fungi on trees. The type genus is **Sphin'dus** (-dŭs). — **sphin'did** (-dĭd), *adj. & n.*

sphin'gal (sfĭng'găl), *adj.* [See SPHINX; -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a sphinx.

Sphin'gi·dae (sfĭn'jĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPHINX; -IDAE.] *Zool.* The family constituted by the hawk moths. — **sphin'gid** (-jĭd), *adj. & n.* — **sphin'gi·form** (-jĭ·fôrm), **sphin'gine** (-jĭn; -jīn), *adj.*

sphin'gine (sfĭn'jĭn; -jīn), *adj.* Resembling a sphinx; sphingal.

My most *sphingine* smile. *Aldous Huxley.*

sphin·gom'e·ter (sfĭng·gŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *sphingein* to bind tight + *-meter.*] *Mech.* An instrument for measuring the bending of a strut, as by deflection of beams of light.

sphin'go·my'e·lin (sfĭng'gō·mī'ĕ·lĭn), *n.* [Gr. *sphingein* to bind tight + *myelin.*] *Biochem.* A crystalline phosphoaminolipide extracted from the white substance of the brain.

sphin'go·sine (sfĭng'gō·sēn; -sĭn), *n.* Also **-sin.** [*sphingomyelin* + *-ine.*] *Biochem.* A base, $C_{17}H_{39}NO_2$, obtained as a decomposition product of sphingomyelin and certain cerebrosides. It is an amino alcohol.

Sphin'gu·ri'nae (sfĭng'gū·rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A subfamily of the Hystricidae, equivalent to the family Erethizontidae.

sphinx (sfĭngks), *n.; pl.* SPHINXES (sfĭngk'sĕz; -sĭz; 119), SPHINGES (sfĭn'jēz). [L., fr. Gr. *sphinx.* See SPHINCTER.] **1.** *Gr. Art. & Myth.* A monster having typically a lion's body, wings, and the head and bust of a woman. The most famous Greek sphinx (specif., *the Sphinx*) was that of Thebes, whose habit was to propose a riddle to all passers and upon their failure to guess it to destroy them. The Thebans offered the hand of Jocasta and the throne of Thebes to the man who would rid them of the monster; Oedipus (which see) guessed the riddle, the Sphinx slew herself, and he thus became king. The riddle is said to have been: What creature walks in the morning upon four feet, at noon upon two, at evening upon three? The answer is: Man, as a baby on hands and knees, later on his feet, and in old age with a staff.

The *Sphinx* was mainly a local Theban bogy, but she became the symbol of oracular divinity. *J. E. Harrison.*

2. Hence, any monster conceived of as resembling the sphinx in shape or in nature.

3. A sphinxlike person; one of enigmatical or inscrutable character and purposes; one who speaks enigmatically.

I am not Oedipus enough to understand this *sphinx.* *Jonson.*

4. A brown, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance; — called also *mustang.* Cf. COLOR.

5. *Egypt. Archaeol.* An image in the form of a recumbent lion having a man's head (***androsphinx***), a ram's head (***criosphinx***), or a hawk's head (***hieracosphinx***). The man-headed sphinx is a representation of Harmachis, the morning sun, the notion that it typifies enigmatical wisdom being derived from the Greeks. The huge sphinx (often "the Sphinx") near the pyramids of Giza has a man's head and the recumbent body of a lion. It is 172 ft. long and 66 ft. high; is partly hewn from the solid limestone, and partly built up; and had a small temple built against the breast between the forepaws. It was built by Khafre (var. Khephren or Chephren) of the IVth dynasty, and the face is supposed to be a likeness of him.

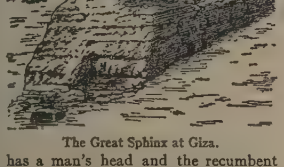

The Great Sphinx at Giza.

6. a [*cap.*] *Zool.* The typical genus of hawk moths, originally coextensive with the family Sphingidae, but now including only a very small part. The larva often assumes a position suggestive of the Egyptian sphinx. **b** Any member of the genus *Sphinx* or family Sphingidae; a hawk moth. See HAWK MOTH. **c** Short for SPHINX BABOON.

Larva of Sphinx (*S. gordius*).

-sphinx. A combining form, Greek *-sphinx*, from *sphinx*, denoting *the type of sphinx having* (such) *a head*, as in *androsphinx*, *criosphinx*, *hieracosphinx.*

sphinx baboon. A large West African baboon (*Papio sphinx*), often kept in menageries.

sphinx caterpillar. The larva of a hawk moth or of any member of the family Sphingidae.

sphinx'i·an (sfĭngk'sĭ·ăn), *adj.* Also **sphinx'ine** (-sĭn; -sīn). Of or pertaining to the sphinx; resembling a sphinx; hence, enigmatical; inscrutable.

sphinx'i·an·ness (-sĭ·ăn·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Also **sphinx'ine·ness** (-ĭn·nĕs; -ĭn·nĕs; -nĭs; 119). See -NESS. *Rare.*

sphinx'like' (sfĭngks'lĭk'), *adj.* Resembling a sphinx; hence, enigmatic; inscrutable; sphinxian.

sphinx moth. A hawk moth.

sphrag'ide (sfrăj'ĭd), *n.* [L. *sphragis, -idis*, Lemnian earth, fr. Gr. *sphragis, -idos*, a seal; — because sold in sealed packets.] Lemnian bole or earth.

sphra·gis'tic (sfrə·jĭs'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *sphragistikos* of or for sealing, fr. *sphragis* a seal.] Of or pertaining to a seal or seals; resembling a seal.

sphra·gis'tics (-tĭks), *n.* The science of seals, their history, age, distinctions, etc. See -ICS.

sphyg'mic (sfĭg'mĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *sphygmos* the pulse.] *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to the pulse (**sphyg'mi·a** [-mĭ·ə]).

sphyg'mo- (sfĭg'mō-). *Med.* A combining form, Greek *sphygmo-*, from *sphygmos*, meaning *pulse*, as in *sphygmogram.*

sphyg'mo·chron'o·graph (-krŏn'ō·grăf; 83), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *chronograph.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for recording the movements of the pulse.

sphyg·mod'ic (sfĭg·mŏd'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *sphygmōdēs*, fr. *sphygmos* pulse + *eidos* form.] Resembling the pulse; pulsating.

sphyg'mo·gram (sfĭg'mō·grăm), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *-gram.*] *Physiol.* A tracing, made by a sphygmograph, consisting of a series of curves corresponding with the beats of the heart; a pulse tracing.

sphyg'mo·graph (-grăf; 83), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* An instrument which, when applied over an artery, records graphically the movements or character of the pulse. — **sphyg'mo·graph'ic** (sfĭg'mō·grăf'ĭk), *adj.*

sphyg·mog'ra·phy (sfĭg·mŏg'rə·fĭ), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *-graphy.*] *Physiol.* **a** Description of the pulse. **b** The use of a sphygmograph.

sphyg·moid (sfĭg'moid), *adj.* [*sphygmo-* + *-oid.*] *Physiol. & Med.* Resembling the pulse; pulselike.

sphyg·mol'o·gy (sfĭg·mŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *-logy.*] *Physiol.* The scientific study of the pulse.

sphyg'mo·ma·nom'e·ter (sfĭg'mō·mə·nŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *manometer.*] An instrument for measuring blood pressure, esp. arterial blood pressure. — **-ma·nom'e·try** (-trĭ), *n.* — **-man'o·met'ric** (-măn'ō·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.*

sphyg·mom'e·ter (sfĭg·mŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the strength of the pulse beat. — **sphyg'mo·met'ric** (sfĭg'mō·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.*

sphyg'mo·phone (sfĭg'mō·fōn), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *-phone.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for determining the rhythm of the pulse by ear. — **sphyg'mo·phon'ic** (-fŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

sphyg'mus (sfĭg'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sphygmos.*] *Physiol.* The pulse.

Sphyr'ra·pi'cus (sfĭr'rə·pī'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sphyra* mallet + L. *picus* woodpecker.] *Zool.* The genus of American woodpeckers consisting of the sapsuckers.

Sphyr'na (sfûr'nə), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sphyraina* hammer fish.] *Zool.* The genus to which the hammerhead shark belongs. It is the type of a family, **Sphyr'ni·dae** (-nĭ·dē). See HAMMERHEAD, 1.

spi'al (spī'ăl), *n.* [See ESPIAL.] **1.** Espial; watch. *Obs.* **2.** A spy; a scout. *Archaic.*

spi'ca (spī'kə), *n.; pl.* SPICAE (-sē). [L., an ear, as of grain. See 1st SPIKE.] **1.** *Archaeol.* An ear of wheat, carried as an attribute by a divinity.

The goddess Kadesh . . . holds in her left hand a hydra and in the right a *spica.* *Cambridge Ancient Hist.*

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Virgo. It is a spectroscopic binary. See STAR.

3. *Surg.* A kind of bandage passing, by successive turns and crosses, from an extremity to the trunk; — so called from its resemblance to a spike of barley.

spi'cal (spī'kăl), *adj.* Spicate.

spi'cant (-kănt), *adj.* Spicate.

Spi·ca'ri·a (spĭ·kā'rĭ·ə), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *spica* a spike, or ear.] *Bot.* A genus of imperfect fungi (family Moniliaceae) characterized by continuous, hyaline conidia borne in chains on verticillate conidiophores. *S. solani* is common on potato tubers.

spi'cate (spī'kăt), *adj.* [L. *spicatus*, past part. of *spicare* to furnish with spikes, or ears, fr. *spica* a spike, or ear.] Pointed or spiked; specif., *Bot. & Zool.*, having the form of a spike; arranged in a spike or spikes; as, a *spicate* inflorescence.

spi'cat·ed (-kăt·ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.* Spicate.

spic·ca'to (spĕk·kä'tō), *adj.* [It., past part. of *spiccare* to detach, separate.] *Music.* Detached; performed with springing bow; — used as a direction in music for stringed instruments. — *n.* That which is spiccato, as technique, a performance, or a passage.

spice (spīs), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *espice* (F. *épice*), fr. L. *species* sort, kind. See SPY; cf. SPECIES.] **1.** Appearance. *Obs.*

Abstain you from all evil *spice.* *Wyclife* (1 *Thess.* v. 22).

2. Species; kind; variety; sort. *Obs.*

The *spices* of penance ben three. *Chaucer.*

3. A specimen; a small portion, quantity, or admixture; modicum; touch, as of an illness; taste.

So much of the will, with a *spice* of the willful. *Coleridge.*

4. An aromatic or savory article of food; a pungent or appetizing eatable or seasoning; — now only of condiments (see def. 5), except in *Dial. Eng.*, in which the word is applied to such things as gingerbread, sweetmeats, confectionery, currants, raisins, and other dried fruits.

5. Specif.: Any of various aromatic vegetable productions, as pepper, cinnamon, nutmeg, mace, allspice, ginger, cloves, etc., used in cookery to season food and to flavor sauces, pickles, etc.; a vegetable condiment or relish, usually in the form of a powder; also, such condiments collectively.

6. A pungent or fragrant odor; a perfume.

7. Fig., that which enriches or alters the quality of a thing, esp. in a small degree, as spice alters the taste of food; that which gives zest or pungency; a piquant or pleasing flavoring; a relish, as, variety is the *spice* of life. Cf. def. 3.

8. A color, red-yellow in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Syn. — See VEIN.

☞ COMBINATIONS AND PHRASES are:

spice-bearing, *adj.*	spice grinder	spice plate
spice-breathing, *adj.*	spicehouse	spice shop
spice-burnt	spice-laden	spice store
spicecake	spiceland	spice trade
spice-fraught	spice mill	spice-warmed

spice (spīs), *v. t.;* SPICED (spīst); SPIC'ING (spīs'ĭng). [OF. *espicer* (F. *épicer*).] To prepare or treat with spices; specif.: a *Obs.* To embalm. **b** To season with spices; to mix aromatic or pungent substances with; to flavor; season; as, to *spice* wine; hence, to season as with spices; to make spicy, piquant, or pleasing.

spice ball. A baked, spiced ball of minced meats. *Dial.*

spice'ber'ry (spīs'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** = WINTERGREEN, 2. **b** = RED STOPPER. **c** The spicebush.

spice birch. The sweet birch.

spice box. A box holding, or designed to hold, spices; esp., a box fitted with smaller boxes for holding spices.

spice'bush' (spīs'bŏŏsh'), *n.* **a** An aromatic shrub (*Benzoin aestivale*) bearing clusters of small yellow flowers. **b** The strawberry shrub *Calycanthus occidentalis.*

spicebush swallowtail. The butterfly *Papilio troilus.* See BUTTERFLY, *Plate.*

spice currant. The golden currant.

spiced (spīst), *adj.* **1.** Flavored with a spice or spices.

2. Filled or impregnated with the odor of spices; fragrant.

3. Nice or dainty; scrupulous; squeamish. *Obs. Chaucer.*

spice'ful (spīs'fōōl; -fĭ), *adj.* Spiced; fragrant with spices; spicy; aromatic.

spice nut. A small crisp cake, or cooky, highly spiced.

spic'er (spīs'ẽr), *n.* **1.** [OF. *espicier* (F. *épicier*).] One who deals in spice; a grocer or apothecary. *Obs.*

2. [From SPICE.] One who seasons with spice.

spic'er·y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [OF. *espicerie* (F. *épicerie*).] **1.** Spices collectively.

2. A spice or spicy substance. *Obs.*

3. A repository of spices; a store where spices are sold; also, a buttery or pantry, as being a place for keeping spices. *Obs.*

4. The department of the royal household connected with the keeping of spices. *Hist.* *Oxf. Eng. Dict.*

5. A spicy or aromatic quality; spiciness.

A something it has of sepulchral *spicery.* *Holmes.*

spice tree. The California laurel.

spice'wood' (spīs'wŏŏd'), *n.* The spicebush.

spi·cif'er·ous (spĭ·sĭf'ẽr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *spicifer* bearing spikes, or ears, fr. *spica* ear + *ferre* to bear.] Spicate.

spi'ci·form (spī'sĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *spica* a spike, ear + E. *-form.*] *Bot.* Shaped like a spike.

spi·cig'er·ous (spĭ·sĭj'ẽr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *spica* a spike, ear + E. *-gerous.*] Spicate.

spi'ci·lege (spĭ'sĭ·lĕj; -lĭj), *n.* [L. *spicilegium* a gleaning, fr. *spica* a spike, ear + *legere* to gather.] An anthology. *R.*

spic'i·ly (spĭs'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* In a spicy manner; with seasoning as of spices; tartly; pungently.

spic'i·ness (-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Quality of being spicy; pungency; tartness.

spic'ing (spīs'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SPICE. Specif.: *n.* Seasoning.

spick (spĭk), *n.* [AS. *spic, spec;* akin to ON. *spik*, MLG. *speck*, OHG. *spec;* basic meaning: split, stripped off. See SPIKE nail; cf. SPECK blubber, SPECK a patch.] Fat; grease; blubber. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

spick, *n.* [OF. *spic, espic.* See 2d ASPIC.] Lavender. *Dial. Eng.*

spick, *n.* [Abbr. fr. SPIGGOTY.] A Spanish American, esp. a Mexican; a "spiggoty." *Slang, U. S.*

spick, *n.* A titmouse. *Local, Eng.*

spick, *adj.* Spick-and-span; brand-new.

spick, *v. t.* [From SPICK-AND-SPAN.] To fix so as to look fresh or new; to dress up; deck out. *Dial.*

I was up to my room, *spicking* up my new [bonnet]. *Amy Lowell.*

spick'-and-span', *or, more fully,* **spick'-and-span'-new',** *adj.* [Var. of SPIKE a nail.] Quite new; new and fresh; brand-new; as, a *spick-and-span* novelty; also, neat and trim. Cf. SPAN-NEW. — *adv.* In a spick-and-span manner. — **spick'-and-span'ness,** *n.*

spick'et (spĭk'ĕt), *n.* A spigot. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

spick'nel (spĭk'nĕl; -nĭ), *n.* Also **spig'nel.** [Prob. fr. *spike nail* a large, long nail, in allusion to the shape of its capillary leaves.] A European perennial herb (*Meum athamanticum*) having finely divided leaves and a compound umbel of minute white flowers.

spi'cose (spī'kōs), *adj.* [L. *spica* a spike, or ear.] *Bot.* Having spikes, or ears, as Indian corn. — **spi·cos'i·ty** (spī·kŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

spi'cous (spī'kŭs), *adj. Bot.* Spicose. — **spi'cous·ness,** *n.*

spic'u·la (spĭk'ū·lə), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *spica.*] A spicule; prickle.

spic'u·la, *n., pl.* of SPICULUM.

spic'u·lar (-lẽr), *adj.* [L. *spiculum* a dart.] Pert. to, or of the nature of, a spicule or spicules; dartlike; spiculate.

spic'u·late (-lăt), *adj.* [L. *spiculatus*, past part. of *spiculare* to sharpen, to point, fr. *spiculum* a dart.] Covered with, or having, spicules; spicular; prickly; spiculiform; also, *Bot.*, divided into small spikelets.

spic'u·late (spĭk'ū·lāt), *v. t.* To sharpen to a point; also, to pierce, as with a dart or arrow. *Rare.* — **spic'u·la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

spic'u·lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Spiculate.

spic'ule (spĭk'ūl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *spiculum* a little point, a dart, dim. of *spica* spike. See SPIKE ear.] **1.** A minute, slender pointed body; a needlelike body, esp. of bony or other hard material; as, *spicules* of ice.

2. *Bot.* **a** Any small, fleshy point or appendage, as the sterigma in basidiomycetous fungi. **b** A spikelet. **c** The empty siliceous shell of a diatom.

3. *Zool.* **a** One of the numerous small (often very minute) calcareous or siliceous bodies which occur in, and serve to stiffen and support the tissues of, various invertebrates, as in the majority of sponges and alcyonarians, and also in many radiolarians, holothurians, compound ascidians, etc. Their forms are very varied and often characteristic of a species or other group. **b** A spikelike or dartlike organ. See SPICULUM, 2 a.

Spicules of Sponges.

sphin'ges (sfĭn'jēz), *n., pl.* of SPHINX.

sphin'gold, *adj.* See SPHINGIDAE.

Sphin·gu'rus (sfĭng·gū'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sphingein* to bind tight + *ours* tail.] Syn. of CODENDO.

Sphoe·roi'des (sfē·roi'dēz). See TETRAODONTIDAE.

sphyg'mo·scope (sfĭg'mō·skōp), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *-scope.*] *Physiol.* = SPHYGMOGRAPH.

Sphy·rae'na (sfĭ·rē'nə), *n.* [L., a kind of sea fish, fr. Gr. *sphyraina.*] *Zool.* See BARRACUDA.

Sphy·raen'i·dae (-rĕn'ĭ·dē; -rē'nĭ·dē), *n. pl.* — **sphy·rae'noid** (-rē'noid), *adj. & n.* — **sphy·rae'noid** (-noid), *adj.*

spic. Var. of 3d STICK.

spic'ar·dy, *n.* Spikenard. *Obs. Scot.*

spice'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

spice'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

spice'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

spick'-and-span'dy, *adj.* = SPICK-AND-SPAN.

spick'le. Var. of SPICULE.

spick'-span'-new', *adj.* = SPICK-AND-SPAN.

spiculi-. *Zool.* A combining form for *spicule*, as in **spic'u·lif'er·ous, spic'u·li·form', spic'u·lig'e·nous, spic'u·lig'er·ous.** See -FEROUS, etc.
spic'u·lo- (spĭk'ū·lō-). = SPICULI-, as in **spic'u·lo·fi'ber.**
spic'u·lose (-lōs), *adj. Zool.* Having spicules; spiculiferous.
spic'u·lous (spĭk'ū·lŭs), *adj.* Spiculose. *Rare.*
spic'u·lum (spĭk'ū·lŭm), *n.; pl.* SPICULA (-lȧ). [L., a little point.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A point of a spear or arrow. **b** A lance, shorter than the pilum.
2. *Zool.* **a** Any of various small spicular organs, as the spines of an echinoderm and the dart (**spic'u·lum a·mo'ris** [ȧ·mō'rĭs]) of certain snails. **b** A spicule.
spic'y (spīs'ĭ), *adj.;* SPIC'I·ER (spīs'ĭ·ĕr); SPIC'I·EST (spīs'ĭ·ĕst; 119). [From SPICE.] **1.** Flavored with, containing, or having the quality of, spice or spices; fragrant; aromatic; as, *spicy* breezes. "The *spicy* nut-brown ale." *Milton.*
2. Producing, or abounding with, spices.
3. Characteristic of, belonging to, or associated with spice or spices; as, a hot, *spicy*, taste; sometimes, *Colloq.*, spirited; active; peppery; as, a *spicy* temper or disposition.
4. Figuratively, piquant; pungent; keen; racy; as, a *spicy* debate; sometimes, savoring of the scandalous.
Anything *spicy* pays nowadays. *Zangwill.*
5. Showy; fine-looking; natty; smart. *Slang.*
Syn. — See RACY.
Ant. — Flat, vapid. See INSIPID.
spicy fleabane. The plant *Pluchea camphorata.*
spi'der (spī'dĕr), *n.* [ME., *spithre*, fr. AS. *spinnan* to spin; — so named from spinning its web; cf. D. *spin* spider, G. *spinne.* See SPIN.] **1.** Any animal of the order Araneida (which see), a group of arachnids somewhat resembling true insects, but readily distinguishable from them by the four (instead of three) pairs of walking legs, and by having the body divided into but two main divisions separated by a narrow waist; a *cephalothorax*, bearing the legs, mouth parts, and eyes, which are simple and usually eight in number, and an unsegmented *abdomen*, which is generally short and rounded, and bears two or more pairs of spinnerets at the posterior end, for spinning threads of silk used by the spiders in making cocoons for their eggs, nests for themselves, or in many species webs for entangling their prey, or for other purposes. Spiders are predaceous and have poison glands in connection with their jaws, some being able to inflict bites painful or even dangerous to man, but they are useful as destroyers of insects. Their young develop without a metamorphosis. See ARACHNOMORPHAE, AVICULARIMORPHAE. Cf. RED SPIDER.

Garden Spider (*Aranea diadema*). Nat. size.

2. Hence, a person conceived of as like a spider, as in appearance, craft, scheming, etc.
3. A cast-iron pan with a handle, used in frying food. Originally, it had long legs, and was used over coals on the hearth.
4. A trivet or tripod to support pans or pots over a fire.

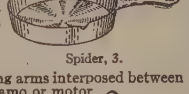
Spider, 3.

5. a A kind of hub with radiating arms interposed between the shaft and the core of a dynamo or motor armature. **b** A cultivator attachment for pulverizing the ground. See *Illust.*
6. A kind of candleholder of twisted wire, used by miners. *Australia.*
7. A spider phaeton, wagon, or cart.
8. *Elec.* That portion of a machine inserted between the shaft and the revolving magnet poles or armature core. Its use obviates the necessity of extending the expensive magnetic material used in the rotating member to the shaft.
9. *Founding.* A frame for strengthening a core or mold.

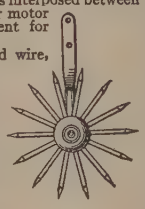
Spider, 5 b.

10. *Mach.* A skeleton or frame having radiating arms or members; as: **a** A casting forming the hub and spokes to which the rim of a wheel is secured. **b** The body or solid hub of a built-up piston. **c** A machine element consisting of a ring with projections outward.
11. *Mil.* In a cavalry saddle, the straps leading from the front and rear ends of the saddle to the ring to which the cinch, or girth, strap is made fast.
12. *Naut.* A metal outrigger to keep a block clear, as of the sheet.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
spider-fingered **spider-legged** **spider-legged** **spider-limbed** **spider-shanked** **spider-spun**
spider ant. A velvet ant.
spider band. *Naut.* **a** A metal band round a vessel's mast, having sockets for belaying pins. **b** A similar band having eyebolts to which the lower ends of the futtock shrouds are secured.
spider beetle. Any small destructive, spiderlike beetle of the genus *Ptinus*, esp. *P. fur* and *P. brunneus*, whose larvae feed on woolen goods, fur, feathers, flour, and seeds.
spider bug. A bug of the genus *Emesa* (which see).
spider cart. A kind of lightly constructed cart.
spider catcher. **1.** One who traps spiders; — often used as a term of abuse. *Obs.*
2. a The wall creeper. **b** Any of certain relatively large long-billed, East Indian sunbirds of the genera *Arachnothera* and *Arachnoraphis.*
spider cell. *Anat.* A neuroglia cell with many processes, supposed to resemble a spider with slender legs.
spider crab. Any of numerous crabs of the group Oxyrrhyncha having a more or less triangular body and ten long legs. Some of the species grow to great size, esp. the great Japanese spider crab (*Macrocheira kampferi*), measuring sometimes more than ten feet across the legs extended.

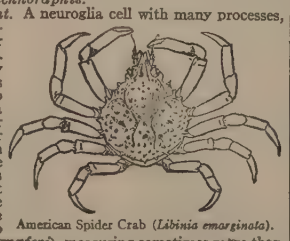
American Spider Crab (*Libinia emarginata*).

spider diver. The European little grebe. *Local, Brit.*
spider eater. A spider catcher.
spi'dered (spī'dĕrd), *adj.* Infested by spiders; cobwebbed.
spider fern. = RIBBON FERN **b.**
spi'der·flow'er (spī'dĕr·flou'ĕr), *n.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Cleome;* — so called in allusion to the long thread-like stamens. **b** Any of several shrubs of the genus *Tibouchina*, whose flowers also have long stamens.
spider fly. **a** A sheep tick, bat tick, or similar (usually wingless) parasitic dipterous insect. **b** *Angling.* Any artificial fly tied to imitate a spider, or a spiderlike insect.
spider grass. The Australian millet.
spider hoop. = SPIDER BAND.
spider hunter. = SPIDER CATCHER, **2 b.**
spi'der·ish (spī'dĕr·ĭsh), *adj.* Of the nature of, or resembling, a spider; as, the quaint, *spiderish* harvestmen; a *spiderish* disposition.
spider leg. Anything, as an irregular crack or fracture, likened in shape to the leg of a spider.
spider lily. **a** The spiderwort (*Tradescantia*). **b** The St.-Bernard's-lily (*Anthericum liliago*). **c** Any of several plants of the genus *Nerine*, including the Guernsey lily (*N. sarniensis*). **d** Any plant of the genus *Hymenocallis.*
spider line. A bit of spider's web forming the reticle of an optical instrument; cross wires (which see); — usually in *pl.*, **spider lines.**
spi'der·ling (spī'dĕr·lĭng), *n.* [See 1st -LING.] A very young spider, esp. in species where the brood remains on the back of the mother or in the egg sac for a time after hatching.
spi'der·ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Resembling a spider; spiderlike; spidery.
spider mite. A red spider.
spider monkey. Any of numerous monkeys of the genus *Ateles* ranging from southern Mexico to Paraguay. They have long slender limbs, and are pre-eminently fitted for arboreal life, the thumb being absent or rudimentary and the tail very long and prehensile. A common Brazilian species (*A. paniscus*) is black with a reddish face; another (*A. ater*) is entirely black; some (as *A. belzebuth*) have a white belly. *A. vellerosus* of Central America has brownish sides and flanks and black head, hands, feet, and tail.

Spider Monkey (*Ateles paniscus*).

spider nevus. *Med.* A nevus formed of dilated capillaries radiating like the legs of a spider.
spider orchid. See BRASSIA.
spider orchis. A European orchid (*Arachnites aranifera*) having brown, spiderlike flowers.
spider phaeton. A very high carriage of light construction, having a covered seat in front and a footman's seat behind.
spider plant. = SPIDERFLOWER **a.**
spider shell. A scorpion shell.
spider stitch. A stitch in lacemaking used to fill in open spaces with threads resembling a cobweb.
spider wagon. A spider cart.
spider wasp. Any of many solitary wasps that fill their brood cells with spiders, which they kill or paralyze by stinging, as food for their young.
spi'der, *or* spi'der's, web (spī'dĕrz). **1.** The silken web formed by most kinds of spiders, esp. to entrap prey. The threads are composed of a viscid fluid secreted by glands in the abdomen, and discharged through minute orifices in the spinnerets. The fluid hardens on exposure to the air. The framework of the net is always of hard dry threads, but some spiders make the net partly of sticky elastic threads, or of threads curled or tangled in a peculiar way by a special apparatus (the *calamistrum*). The form of the web is often characteristic of the different families and genera, those of the geometric spiders and triangle spider being notable for regularity and ingenuity.
2. Hence, anything conceived of as like a spider web (sense 1) in appearance or function.
— **spi'der·web',** *adj.* — **spi'der·web'by,** *adj.*
spi'der·web' (spī'dĕr·wĕb'), *v. t.* To cover with a web of fine lines, likened to a spider web.
spider wheel. **1.** *Mach.* A wheel or pulley having a broad rim and numerous thin spokes of wrought iron or steel.
2. *Embroidery.* = SPIDER STITCH.
spi'der·work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Lace worked by spider stitch.
spi'der·wort' (spī'dĕr·wûrt'), *n.* **1. a** Any plant of the genus *Tradescantia*, the ephemeral blue or violet flowers of which have slender hairy stamens. **b** Hence, any plant of this family; — called also *dayflower* from their evanescent flowers.
2. Any of several unrelated plants, as the St.-Bernard's-lily, St.-Bruno's-lily, spiderflower (*Cleome*), etc.
spiderwort family. The Commelinaceae.
spi'der·y (spī'dĕr·ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Resembling a spider; spiderlike; suggestive of a spider or of a spider web; long and thin, like the legs of a spider; subtle and scheming, like a spider; finely webbed, like a spider web.
2. Full of spiders; infested with spiders.
spidg'er (spĭj'ĕr), *n.* Spider *Dial. & Colloq.*
spie'gel·ei'sen (spē'gĕl·ī'zĕn), *n.* Also **spie'gel, spiegel iron.** [G., fr. *spiegel* mirror + *eisen* iron.] **1.** Specular cast iron; a crystalline white cast iron containing 4 or 5 per cent of carbon, and probably always some manganese. *Obs.*
2. A variety of pig iron containing a considerable portion of manganese, up to 15–20 per cent, beyond which the iron-carbon-manganese alloy is called *ferromanganese.* Both are used in steelmaking to recarburize and deoxidize the molten metal of the Bessemer converter or the open-hearth furnace.
spiel (spēl), *n.* [G. *spiel* play, *spielen* to play.] Play; game; — applied to almost any action or thing, esp. a talk, speech, story, etc. — *v. i.* To talk; speak; make speeches, etc. *Both Slang, U. S.*
spiel (spēl), *n.* [Cf. BONSPIEL.] A curling match. *Scot.*
spiel (spēl). Var. of SPEEL.
spiel'er (spēl'ĕr), *n.* [G., player, gamester, fr. *spielen* to play; akin to AS. *spilian.*] **1.** One who makes a practice of defrauding others by cheating at play; a professional sharper. *Colloq., U. S. & Australasia.*
2. A talker or speaker, as a lecturer or a person stationed outside a place of amusement or a shop as a crier. *Slang, U. S.*
spier (spēr). Var. of SPEER, ask.
spier, *n.* [Var. of SPEER screen.] *Arch.* A fixed and often architecturally treated screen, as in a hall.

spi'der·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
spi'der·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
spi'der·ous, *adj.* Spidery. *Obs.*
spi'der's line. = SPIDER LINE.
spider's web. Var. of SPIDER WEB.
spie. † SPAHI, SPY.
spiece. † SPECE. [*part.* of SPY;
spied (spīd), *past tense & past*
spiegel oharger. See CHARGEE.
spieke. (Obs. past tense of SPEAK.
spies (spīz), *n., pl.* of SPY.
Spi·ge'li·a'ce·ae (spĭ·jē'lĭ·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of LOGANIACEAE.
Spi·ge'li·an lobe. *Anat.* = CAUDATE LOBE.
spig'ot. Var. of SPIGOT.
spight. † SPEIGHT, SPITE.
spig'nel (spĭg'nĕl). Var. of SPICKNEL.
spig'ot-and-fau'cet joint. = HUB-AND-SPIGOT JOINT. [Obs.]
spigot joint. = HUB-AND-SPIGOT JOINT.
spig'ot-ty. Var. of SPIGOTTY.
spi'er (spī'ĕr), *n.* One who spies; a spy.
spiff (spĭf), *n.* A special gratuity given to a salesman for disposing of certain goods. *Slang, Brit.*
spiff, *adj.* (Origin uncert.] Spiffy. *Slang.*
spiffed (spĭft), *adj. Slang, U. S.* **a** Decked out; well attired. **b** Intoxicated.
spiff'ing (spĭf'ĭng), *adj.* Spiffy. *Slang.*
A *spiffing* cook and a top-notch dresser. *A. L. Burt*
spiff'y (-ĭ), *adj.;* SPIFF'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SPIFF'I·EST. Neat; fine; fine-looking; smart; also, splendid; excellent. *Slang.* — **spiff'i·ly,** *adv. Slang.* — **spiff'i·ness,** *n.*
spif'li·cate, spif'fli·cate (spĭf'lĭ·kāt), *v. t.* To astonish; bewilder; to confound; also, to beat; to stifle; to kill. — **spif'li·ca'tion, spif'fli·ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n. Humorous.*
spif'li·cat'ed, spif'fli·cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Intoxicated. *Slang.*
spig (spĭg), *n. & adj.* Short for SPIGOTY. *Slang.*
Spi·ge'li·a (spĭ·jē'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Adrian van der *Spigel* (1558–1625), Dutch botanist and anatomist.] *Bot.* A large genus of American herbs (family Loganiaceae) with showy spicate flowers, having valvate corolla lobes, and a 2-celled ovary. Several species, as *S. marilandica* and *S. anthelmia*, are known as *pinkroot*, and possess medicinal properties. See PINKROOT.
Spi·ge'li·an (spĭ·jē'lĭ·ăn; spē·gā'lĭ·ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to the Dutch anatomist Adrian van der Spigel (1558–1625).
spig'got·y (spĭg'ŭ·tĭ), *n.* [After *spigot*, fr. Sp. Am. *speaga die Engleesh* speak the English.] In and near the Gulf of Mexico, a Spanish American. *Slang.* — **spig'got·y,** *adj.*
spig'net (spĭg'nĕt; -nĭt), *n.* [For *spikenard.*] The American spikenard.
spig'ot (spĭg'ŭt), *n.* [Perh. fr. D.; cf. D. *spie* peg, plug, pin, spigot, scupper, *spiegat* scupper hole, scupper. See 2d SPIKE; GUT.] **1.** A pin or peg used to stop the vent in a cask; also, the plug of a faucet or cock; also, sometimes in *U. S.*, a faucet or cock.
2. The male end of a section of pipe which enters the hub end of the next section.
spig'ot, *v. t.* To plug or pierce with or as with a spigot.
spike (spīk), *n.* [L. *spica* ear of grain, tuft of a plant; akin to L. *spina* thorn. See SPINE; cf. SPICULE, SPIKENARD.]
1. An ear of corn or grain.
2. *Bot.* A racemose inflorescence in which the flowers are sessile along the axis, as in the common plantain. A spike that is branched and resembles a panicle is termed *compound.* See INFLORESCENCE, *Table & Illust.*
spike. Var. of SPICK, lavender.
spike (spīk), *n.* [ME.; akin to AS. *spīcing* a large nail, MLG. *spiker*, G. *speichernagel*, ON. *spīkr* a spike, *spik* a splinter, chip, LG. dial. *spike* a wooden nail or peg, Lith. *speiglias* thorns, Lett. *spaiglis* a split stick, and to E. SPETCH, SPICK blubber, SPITCHCOCK, SPOKE. Cf. PIE magpie, PIKE a sharp point, SPIGOT, SPILE, SPINE, SPIRE.]
1. Any of various pointed objects or projections, usually comparatively slender, as: **a** thorn; one of the pointed irons sometimes placed on a wall to prevent passage; a sharpened projection in the center of an old-time buckler; pointed projections on the sole of a shoe to prevent slipping (cf. sense 7); a backward projection on a rose comb; a spine, as on some fishes, etc.
2. Specif., a kind of very large nail; also, a piece of pointed iron set with the point upward or outward.
3. Anything shaped like such a projection or nail; as: **a** A young mackerel not over six inches long. See 1st MACKEREL, 1, *Cit.* **b** An unbranched antler of a young deer. **c** See COMB, *n.*, 3.
4. a Short for SPIKE TEAM. **b** = SPIKE DISEASE.
5. Any of certain birds, as the hooded merganser, pintailed duck.
6. *Slang.* **a** A bayonet. **b** *U. S.* A dash of spirits; as, a lemonade punch with a *spike* in it.
7. *pl. Baseball.* Three projections formed by turning up the edges of the metal plate fastened to the sole or heel of a player's shoe to prevent slipping.

Forms of Spike, 2.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:
spike-billed, spike-horned, spike-leaved, spike-tailed.
spike, *v.;* SPIKED (spīkt); SPIK'ING (spīk'ĭng). *Transitive:*
1. To fasten with spikes; as, to *spike* down planks.
2. To set or furnish with spikes.
3. To pierce, cut, impale, or the like, with or on a spike or sharp object; as, to *spike* an enemy with a bayonet; to injure with the spikes on one's shoes; as, in sliding for base he *spiked* the second baseman.
4. To put an end to; finish; block; as, the government promptly *spiked* the proposed plan. "Spallanzi had *spiked* once for all that nonsense about animals." *Paul de Kruif.*
5. To add alcohol or strong spirituous liquor to (beer or nonalcoholic beverage). *Slang, U. S.*
6. To pledge to a fraternity. *Slang, U. S.*
7. *Mil.* To disable (a cannon) temporarily by driving a spike, or the like, into the vent; also, loosely, to disable (a modern cannon, which has no vent) by breaking or carrying away part of the breech mechanism.
——, *Intransitive:* To form a spike; to project like a spike.
spike one's guns. Figuratively, to nullify one's power of hostile action; to frustrate one's hostile intentions.
spike (spīk), *adj.* Having spikes; like a spike.
spike'bill' (spīk'bĭl'), *n.* **a** The hooded merganser. **b** The marbled godwit. See GODWIT. *Local, U. S.*
spike buck. A male deer in its second year with single-forked antlers.
spiked (spīkt), *adj.* Having spikes. — **spik'ed·ness** (spīk'ĕd·nĕs; -ĭd·nĭs; spīkt'-), *n. Rare.*
spiked alder. The sweet pepperbush *Clethra alnifolia.*
spiked bent grass. = REED GRASS **a (5).**
spike disease. A virus disease of the sandalwood tree in the Orient, characterized by dwarfed growth of the shoots and narrow, stiff, crowded leaves.
spiked loosestrife. The purple loosestrife.
spiked oat grass. See GRASS, *Table.*
spiked willow herb. **a** The purple loosestrife. **b** The swamp willow herb.
spike'fish (spīk'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* **a** = SAILFISH **a.** **b** = MARLINSPIKE (fish).
spike grass. Any of several American maritime grasses having large or conspicuous spikelets; as: **a** Sea oat; also, any related species of *Uniola.* **b** Salt grass. **c** An annual grass (*Leptochloa fascicularis*) found in ditches and brackish meadows from New England to Florida.
spike heath. A low evergreen shrub (*Bruchenthalia spiculifolia*) of southern Europe and Asia Minor, with small, bell-shaped, pink flowers.

spike heel. A very high French heel.

spike'hole' (spīk'hōl'), *n.* A defensive loophole. *Obs.*

spike'horn' (spīk'hôrn'), *n.* **a** = 2d SPIKE, 3 **b.** **b** A deer having spikes.

spike'–kill', *v. t. Railroads.* To render (a tie) useless by repeated spiking.

spike knot. *Forestry.* A knot sawed through lengthwise.

spike lavender. [Cf. SPIKE spike lavender.] A European mint (*Lavandula spica*) closely related to the true lavender, and yielding spike-lavender oil.

spike'let (spīk'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n. Bot.* A small or secondary spike; specif., one of the small, few-flowered bracted spikes that make up the compound inflorescence of grasses and sedges; — called also *locusta.*

Spikelet of Meadow Fescue showing two open Flowers. 1, 1 Anthers; 2 Pistil; 3, 3 Paleae; 4 Empty Glumes.

spike'like' (-līk'), *adj.* = SPIKY, 1.

spike nail. A kind of large nail.

spike'nard (spīk'nĕrd; -närd), *n.* [ML. *spica nardi.* See 1st SPIKE; NARD. Cf. SPICK lavender, 2d ASPIC.] **1. a** A fragrant ointment of the ancients, mentioned in the Bible as rare and costly. **b** An East Indian aromatic plant (*Nardostachys jatamansi*), family Valerianaceae, from which the above is believed to have been derived. **2. a** An American herb (*Aralia racemosa*), distinguished from the wild sarsaparilla (*A. nudicaulis*) by its more aromatic root and its panicled umbels. **b** With attributive, any of various other fragrant plants, as Celtic *spikenard*, plowman's-*spikenard*, etc.

spike oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

spike'–park', *n.* Prison grounds. *Obs. Slang.*

spike'–pitch', *v. t.* To pitch (hay or grain bundles) with a pitchfork. — **spike'–pitch'er**, *n.*

spik'er (spīk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which spikes or drives spikes; specif., a workman who drives the spikes in railroad ties; also, a maker of spikes.
2. = SPIKE NAIL. *Obs.*

spike rush. Any sedge of the genus *Eleocharis*, in which the flowers grow in dense capitate or oblong spokes.

spike shell. Any pteropod of the genus *Styliola* having a slender conical shell.

spike'tail' (spīk'tāl'), *n. Local, U. S.* **a** = 1st PINTAIL **a.** **b** The sharp-tailed grouse.

spike'tail', *n.* Also **spiketail coat.** The ordinary dress, or swallow-tailed, coat. *Slang, U. S.*

spiketail family. The Stachyuraceae.

spike team. A team of three draft animals harnessed two abreast and one leading. *U. S.*

spike'–tooth' har'row. *Agric. Mach.* A pulverizing and smoothing harrow equipped with straight steel teeth set in horizontal bars; a peg-tooth harrow. Cf. CHAIN HARROW.

spike tub. *Whaling.* A tub for blubber.

spike'weed' (spīk'wēd'), *n.* Any of several annual Californian herbs of the genus *Centromadia* (family Carduaceae), with spiny involucral bracts, esp. *C. pungens.*

spik'ing piece (spīk'ĭng). A wood strip bolted to a steel, concrete, or masonry member to which wood sheathing, flooring, etc., is to be spiked.

spik'y (spīk'ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Like a spike; having a sharp point or points; spikelike.
These *spiky*, vivid outbursts of metallic vapors. *C. A. Young.*
2. Furnished or armed with spikes.
Or by the *spiky* harrow cleared away. *Dyer.*
— **spik'i·ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **spik'i·ness**, *n.*

Spi·lan'thes (spī·lăn'thēz), *n.* [NL., fr. *spil-* + *-anthes.*] *Bot.* A genus of 30 species of widely distributed herbs of the thistle family (Carduaceae), with opposite serrate leaves, and yellow or whitish flowers in dense heads. *S. oleracea* is the Pará cress.

spile (spīl), *n.* [MLG., a splinter, wooden peg; akin to D. *spijl*, to ON. *spila* a skewer, Gr. *spilas* reef, rock, Lett. *spihle* a wooden pin, and ult. to E. SPIKE.] **1.** A stake; also, a small splinter of wood; a spill. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. A small plug or wooden pin, used to stop a vent.
3. A small tube or spout inserted in a tree for conducting sap, as from a sugar maple. *U. S.*
4. A large stake driven into the ground as a support for some superstructure; a pile.
5. A spigot for a cask. *Dial.*
6. *Carp.* A long light measuring rod or rule, notched to hold a pencil.
7. *Mining.* = FOREPOLE, *n.*

spile (spīl), *v. t.;* SPILED (spīld); SPIL'ING (spīl'ĭng). **1.** To supply with a spile or spiles; to pile; also, to make a small vent in, as a cask.
2. To take off the outline of an irregular object by measurements from a fixed line.
3. To plug, as in stopping the hole in a cask, with a spigot, or spile; also, to draw off (liquor) through a spigot, or spile.
4. *Mining.* To forepole.

spile (spīl). Dial. var. of SPOIL.

spile'hole' (spīl'hōl'), *n.* A small air hole in a cask or a maple tree; a vent.

spile'worm' (spīl'wŭrm'), *n.* [*spile*, n.+*worm.*] A shipworm.

spil'i·kin, spil'li·kin (spĭl'ĭ·kĭn), *n.* [From 1st SPILL.] **1.** One of a number of small pieces or pegs of wood, ivory, bone, or other material, for playing certain games, as jackstraws or pushpin.
2. *pl.* A game played with such pieces.
3. A peg used in counting the score in some games, as cribbage.

spil'ing (spīl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Piling; piles collectively.
2. *Carp.* Act or process of measuring or marking off with a spile (see SPILE, *n.*, 6).
3. *Mining.* = FOREPOLE, *n.*
4. *pl. Shipbuilding.* Figures showing the distance of a curved beam or plate from the edge of a template or curve.

spiling batten. *Shipbuilding.* A light flexible board from which measurements for a curved plank are taken.

spi'lite (spī'lĭt), *n.* [*spil-* + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* A very fine-grained to dense, greenish to gray-green extrusive rock of the gabbro family, often vesicular or amygdaloid, and generally free from phenocrysts. It is composed essentially of the same minerals as diabase and shows an ophitic texture with augite grains between laths of basic plagioclase.
— **spi·lit'ic** (spī·lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

spill (spĭl), *n.* [Partly fr. *spell* splinter; partly fr. MD. *spille*, D. *spil* (see SPINDLE); and partly from confusion with *spile.*] **1.** A bit of wood split off; a splinter.
2. A slender piece of anything. Specif.: **a** A peg or pin for plugging a hole, as in a cask; a spile. **b** A metallic rod or pin, esp. one serving as a spindle. **c** A small roll of paper, or slip of wood, used for lighting lamps, pipes, etc.; also, a spool, as one on which yarn is wound. **d** A paper sheath into which the tobacco is pushed in making a cigarette.
3. A metal disk in a wooden rod used to remove matzoth from the oven.
4. The leaf of a conifer; a pine needle; — usually in *pl. Maine.*
5. *Iron & Steel Mfg.* A scale-filled crack or seam; esp., a lap due to careless rolling. See 3d LAP, 3.

spill (spĭl), *v. t.* To cover or decorate with slender pieces of wood, metal, ivory, etc.; to inlay. *Obs.*

spill (spĭl), *v.;* SPILLED (spĭld) or SPILT (spĭlt); SPILL'ING. [ME. *spillen*, AS. *spillan;* akin to AS. *spildan*, ON. *spilla* to destroy, Sw. *spilla* to spill, Dan. *spilde*, LG. & D. *spillen* to squander, OHG. *spildan*, and to G. *spalten* to split. See 1st SPELL.] *Transitive:* **1.** To destroy; to kill. *Obs.*
2. To mar; injure; ruin; also, to waste; squander. *Obs.*
Spill not the morning . . . in recreations. *Fuller.*
3. To punish; correct; chastise. *Obs.*
4. To cause accidentally or allow unintentionally to fall, flow, or run out, usually with the result of losing or wasting; hence, to lose, or suffer to be scattered; — applied to fluids and to substances whose particles are small and loose; as, to *spill* water from a vessel; to *spill* sand.
5. To cause or allow intentionally to flow out and be lost or wasted; to shed, as blood.
6. To let out; to utter freely; to let become known; as, to *spill* a yarn; *spill* the news; to allow to leak out; as, to *spill* secrets.
7. To throw out or off accidentally; as, the cart overturned and *spilled* the driver. *Colloq.*
8. *Naut.* To relieve (a sail) from the pressure of the wind, so that it can be more easily reefed or furled, or to avoid capsizing or carrying away something.
9. *Stock & Commodity Exchanges.* To throw (stock, etc.) on the market to be sold with little or no regard to price, as when stock is sold under necessity. *Colloq.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To destroy; ruin; to kill; also, to be destroyed or ruined; to fail; perish; die. *Obs. Chaucer.*
2. To waste; to be wasteful; also, to deteriorate; spoil. *Obs.*
3. To fall or run out or over and thus usually be lost or wasted. "He was so topful of himself, that he let it *spill* on all the company." *I. Watts.*
4. To tell secrets; to betray confidences.

spill the beans. Orig., to spill (sense 4) a dish of beans at mess; hence, to cause embarrassment by indiscreetly divulging information. *Slang.*

spill (spĭl), *n.* Act of spilling, or state of being spilled; also, that which is spilled; a quantity spilled; specif.: **a** *Colloq.* A throwing out or off accidentally, as from a vehicle or horse. **b** *Colloq.* A flowing out or over; a downpour. **c** A spillway. **d** *Obs. Slang.* A gratuity; a small sum of money.

spill'age (spĭl'ĭj), *n.* [See -AGE.] The act of spilling; that which spills or is spilled over; as, a trough to divert any *spillage.*

spill box. A device for maintaining a constant head or pressure on a measuring weir or orifice, as a short flume with long wells at each end and a spillway over which the excess water flows.

spill'er (spĭl'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which spills (in various senses).

spill'er, *n.* [Cf. SPELLER branch.] A branchlet on a deer's palm. *Archaic.*

spil'ler, *n.* [Ir. *spilēar.*] *Fishing.* **a** *Dial. Eng.* A kind of line with many hooks; a boulter. **b** *New England.* In mackerel fishing, a large seinelike net supported by wooden poles and ropes from a vessel to hold part of a catch.

spil'let (spĭl'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Ir. *spilēad.*] A spiller (fishing line). *Ir. & Dial. Eng.* — **spil'let fish'ing.**
He's out laying *spillets* since daybreak. *Lady Gregory.*

spill'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SPILL. Hence: *n.* = SPILING. — *adj.* That spills.

spilling line. *Naut.* A rope used for spilling a sail, as by hauling up the foot, brailing in an edge, or the like.

spill stream. An overflow stream, as from a river.

spill'way' (spĭl'wā'), *n. Hydraul. Engin.* A passage for superfluous water in a reservoir or river; a paved apron or a dam or part of a dam, etc., over which water flows.

spill'y (spĭl'ĭ), *adj. Iron & Steel Mfg.* Defective from spills, as carelessly rolled sections.

spi'lo- (spī'lō-), **spil-.** A combining form from Greek *spilos*, a spot or stain, as in *Spilogale*, *spiloma.*

Spi·log'a·le (spī·lŏg'ȧ·lē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *spilos* spot + *galē*, *galeē*, weasel.] See 1st SKUNK, 1 **c.**

spi·lo'ma (spī·lō'mȧ), *n.;* *pl.* -MAS (-mȧz). [NL., fr. Gr. *spilos* spot + *-oma.*] A nevus, or birthmark.

spi'lo·site (spī'lō·sīt), *n.* [Gr. *spilos* a spot + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* A spotted schistose rock produced by contact metamorphism of clay slate, usually by diabase.

spilt (spĭlt), *n.* [Cf. 1st SPILL.] A splinter. *Rare. Holinshed.*

spilt (spĭlt). Var. of *spilled*, past tense & past part. of SPILL.

spilt. Dial. var. of SPOILT.

spilth (spĭlth), *n.* [From 3d SPILL.] Spilling; shedding; something spilt, or freely poured out; effusion; also, waste or refuse, as of the street; rubbish.
Skins of monkeys and a *spilth* of cigarettes descended the steps. *Thomas Beer.*

spi'lus (spī'lŭs), *n.;* *pl.* SPILI (-lī). [NL., fr. Gr. *spilos.*] A nevus.

spin (spĭn), *v.;* *past* SPUN (spŭn), *Archaic* SPAN (spăn); *past part.* SPUN; *pres. part. & verbal n.* SPIN'NING. [AS. *spinnan;* akin to D. & G. *spinnen*, ON. *spinna*, Goth. *spinnan*, and perh. to E. *span.* See PENDANT; cf. SPAN, SPIDER, SPINDLE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or machinery; as, to *spin* wool, cotton, or flax; to *spin* goat's hair; to produce by drawing out and twisting a fibrous material.
All the yarn she [Penelope] *spun* in Ulysses' absence. *Shak.*
2. a To form (a thread or threads of silk, or a web, cocoon, etc., of such threads) by the extrusion of a viscous, rapidly hardening fluid; — said of spiders, silkworms, etc. **b** To convert (pulp, etc.) into artificial silk.
3. To form or produce by a slow process, or by degrees; to draw (out); to prolong; to protract; to extend to a great length; — usually with *out.*
Do you mean that the story is tediously *spun* out? *Sheridan.*
4. To make, shape, or produce as if by spinning; as, to *spin* plots, fancies, dreams.
5. To shape (some material) in the process of manufacture into threadlike form; — usually in the *past participle;* as, *spun* glass; *spun* gold; *spun* silver.
6. To cause to turn round rapidly; to whirl; to twirl; as, to *spin* a top.
7. To cause (oneself) to go rapidly. *Obs.*
8. To obtain as a product from a whirling process, as in a centrifugal machine; as, the machine was put in motion and the sirup was *spun* off.
9. To cause (a chafer) to fly while secured by a thread passed through its tail. *Oxf. Eng. Dict.*
10. To fish with a spinner or spinning bait.
11. To find deficient, as on examination; to reject as unsatisfactory. *Slang, Brit.*
12. *Mech.* To shape (sheet metal) into a hollow form, by bending or buckling it by pressing with a smooth hand tool or roller while the metal revolves in a lathe.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To practice spinning; to work at drawing and twisting threads; to make yarn or thread from fiber; as, a jenny *spins* with exactness.
They neither know to *spin*, nor care to toil. *Prior.*
2. To form a thread or threads; — said of a spider or silkworm. See SPIN, *v. t.*, 2 **a.**
3. To move round rapidly; to whirl; to revolve, as a top; to feel as if revolving, as one's head.
Round about him *spun* the landscape. *Longfellow.*
4. To stream or issue, as blood, in a thread or a small current or jet; to spurt.
5. To move swiftly on wheels or in a vehicle; as, to *spin* along the road on a bicycle; to pass quickly; as, time *spins* away when we are occupied. *Colloq.*
6. To fish with spinning bait, as spoon bait; to troll.
7. To fail to pass an examination. *Slang, Brit.*

spin a yarn. *Orig. Naut.* To tell a story, esp. a long one.

spin (spĭn), *n.* **1.** Act of spinning; as, the decision rested on the *spin* of a coin; the movement imparted by spinning, or whirling; specif.: **a** A revolving or whirling motion; a whirl or twirl; as, the *spin* of a top; the *spin* on a cricket ball as bowled by an expert bowler. **b** *Colloq.* Act of moving swiftly, esp. on wheels.
2. Rapid movement, as in riding, driving, sailing, etc., for a period of time; as, we took a *spin* in the country.
3. Something made by a spinning or whirling process.
She went to get Annie a *spin* of toffee. *D. H. Lawrence.*
4. *Aviation.* An aerial maneuver consisting of a combination of roll and yaw, with the longitudinal axis of the airplane inclined steeply downward. The airplane descends in a helix of large pitch and very small radius, its upper side being on the inside of the helix, and the angle of attack on the inner wing being maintained at an extremely large value. See AUTOROTATION.
5. *Card Playing.* A game the same as newmarket, except that the player holding the ace of diamonds may play it to get the privilege of stopping one suit and opening another.
6. *Mech.* A system of velocities of any number of points, all due to one and the same definite angular velocity about one and the same axis.

spi'na (spī'nȧ), *n.;* *pl.* SPINAE (-nē). [L. See SPINE.] Literally, a spine; specif., *Rom. Antiq.*, a low wall which made a longitudinal division in the arena of a circus.

‖**spi'na bi'fi·da** (spī'nȧ bĭf'ĭ·dȧ). *Med.* [L., cleft spine.] A congenital malformation in which the spinal column is cleft at its lower portion, and the membranes of the spinal cord project as an elastic swelling from the gap thus formed.

spi·na'ceous (spĭ·nā'shŭs), *adj.* [See SPINACIA.] *Bot.* Pertaining to or resembling spinach or its family.

spin'ach (spĭn'ĭch; -ĭj; 104; *see note*), *n.* [OF. *espinache, espinage* (F. *épinard*), fr. ML. *spinac(h)ia, spinac(h)ium*, fr. Sp. *espinaca*, fr. Ar. *isbānakh, isfānākh*, fr. Per. *isfānākh, isfānāj*, of unknown origin.] **a** A potherb (*Spinacia oleracea*) of southwestern Asia, cultivated for its edible leaves. **b** With attributive, any of various other plants more or less resembling spinach or used in like manner. See NEW ZEALAND SPINACH. **c** A dish of the boiled and seasoned leaves of this herb.
☞ Investigation appears to show that the pron. spĭn'ĭch prevails in America, though -ĭj is historically correct, as in *cabbage, knowledge;* cf. SPINAGE. See *Pron.*, § 104 (2).

spinach beet. = 1st CHARD, 2.

spinach blight. *Plant Pathol.* A virus disease of spinach resembling mosaic.

spin'ach–col'ored, *adj.* Of the color of spinach.

spin'ach, *or* **spin'age** (spĭn'ĭj), **dock.** = 1st PATIENCE, 4 **b.**

spinach flea beetle. A small, glossy, bluish-black beetle (*Disonycha zanthomelaena*) with a reddish or yellowish abdomen. It feeds on spinach and beet leaves.

spinach green. = AUTUMN GREEN. — **spin'ach–green'** (66), *adj.*

spin'ach·like' (-līk'), *adj.* Like or suggesting spinach.

spinach yellows. = SPINACH BLIGHT.

Spi·na'ci·a (spĭ·nā'shĭ·ȧ), *n.* [ML. See SPINACH.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic annual herbs (family Chenopodiaceae) having dioecious flowers without bracts, the pistillate calyx becoming indurated over the one-seeded perianth. See SPINACH.

‖**spi'na ex·ter'na** (spī'nȧ ĕks·tûr'nȧ). [NL., external spine.] *Zool.* In birds, a median bony point projecting from the anteroventral margin of the sternum.

‖**spi'na in·ter'na** (ĭn·tûr'nȧ). [NL., internal spine.] *Zool.* In birds, a median bony point projecting from the anterodorsal edge of the sternum and sometimes uniting with the spina externa.

spi'nal (spī'nȧl; -nĭ), *adj.* [LL. *spinalis*, fr. *spina;* cf. F. *spinal.* See SPINE.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** Of, pertaining to, or near, the backbone, or spine. **b** Pertaining to a spine (pointed process) or spines.
2. *Physiol.* Of, pertaining to, or dependent upon the spinal cord; involving in its central nervous path only the spinal cord; as, a *spinal* reflex; having the spinal cord isolated in its functioning from the brain, as by surgical section; as, experiments with *spinal* animals; located in, or affecting, the spine, as *spinal* diseases.
3. Resembling or likened to a spine, as in shape or nature.
4. Made for, or fitted to, the spine; as, a *spinal* brace.

spinal accessory nerve. = ACCESSORY NERVE.

spinal anesthesia. See ANESTHESIA.

spinal animal. *Exper. Physiol.* An animal prepared for the demonstration of reflexes through the spinal cord by destroying or cutting off the brain.

spinal arteries. *Anat.* Branches of the vertibral artery which supply the spinal cord and its membranes and adjacent structures. They arise as branches of the vertebral artery, but anastomose and are reinforced or continued by branches of intercostal and lumbar arteries which enter the intervertebral foramina.

spinal canal. The canal (containing the spinal cord) formed by the series of neural arches of the vertebrae.

---

spike'–lav'en·der oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

spikenard tree. = HERCULES'-CLUB 2.

spike'et, *n.* = SPIKELET. *Obs.*

spike'top', *n.* = STAGHEAD.

spike'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

spik'ing, *n.* = SPIKE NAIL. *Dial.*

spikt. Var. of *spiked;* past tense and past part. of SPIKE.

spil-. = SPILO-.

spil. Spill. *Ref. Sp.*

spild, spilt. Spilled. *Ref. Sp.*

spile driver. = PILE DRIVER.

spil'er (spīl'ĕr), *n.* = BURLER.

spil'i, *n.,* *pl.* of SPILUS.

Spil·let'ta (spĕl·lĕt'tȧ), *n.* See MASKED COMEDY.

spil'il·kin, spil'li·kin. Vars. of SPILI·KIN.

spil'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

spin-. = SPINO-.

spi'na·cene (spī'nȧ·sēn), *n.* = ‖SQUALENE.

spi'nae, *n.,* *pl.* of SPINA.

spin'age. Var. of SPINACH.

spinal column. *Anat. & Zool.* The articulated series of vertebrae (connected by ligaments and separated by more or less elastic intervertebral fibrocartilages) which in nearly all vertebrates forms the supporting axis of the body and a protection for the spinal cord, extending from the hind end of the skull through the median dorsal part of the body, and to the end of the tail; the backbone or spine; in a broad sense, the axial skeleton of the trunk and tail of a vertebrate. In the lowest vertebrates and in the embryos of all higher forms, the spinal column is represented by an elastic rod of cellular tissue (the *notochord*). This is enclosed in a fibrous sheath which forms a sheath for the spinal cord. In this sheath cartilaginous or bony pieces develop, and commonly unite (in various ways in the different groups) to form a longitudinal series of bones, the vertebrae (cf. ARCUALE). The notochord in the higher vertebrates becomes almost completely obliterated in the adult. In the higher vertebrates five regions (differing in the character of their vertebrae) are usually recognizable in the spinal column. These (with the number of vertebrae normally present in each in man) are as follows: cervical (7); thoracic (12); lumbar (5); sacral (5 fused together); coccygeal, or caudal (4 fused together).

spinal cord. *Anat.* In vertebrates, the thick longitudinal cord of nervous tissue which extends along the back, dorsal to the bodies of the vertebrae enclosed in a canal (the *spinal canal*) formed by their neural arches. In front it is continuous with the medulla oblongata of the brain, and it gives off at intervals pairs of nerves, the *spinal nerves* (which see), to the various parts of the trunk and limbs. It serves not only as a pathway for nervous impulses to and from the brain, but as a center for carrying out and coordinating many reflex actions independently of the brain, the importance of the brain relatively to the spinal cord being less in the lower than in the higher vertebrates. In

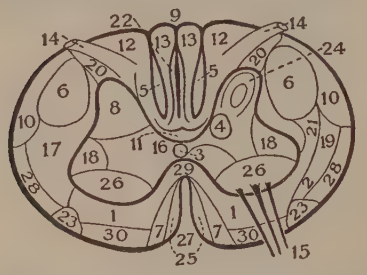

Diagrammatic Cross Section of the Spinal Cord showing: 1 Anterior Fasciculus Proprius; 2 Anterior, or Ventral, Spinothalamic Tract; 3 Central Canal; 4 Column of Clarke; 5 Comma Tract; 6 Crossed Pyramidal Tract; 7 Direct Pyramidal Tract; 8 Dorsal Gray Column; 9 Dorsal Median Septum; 10 Dorsal Spinocerebellar Tract; 11 Dorsal White Commissure; 12 Fasciculus Cuneatus; 13 Fasciculus Gracilis; 14 Fibers of Dorsal Root; 15 Fibers of Ventral Root; 16 Gray Commissure; 17 Lateral Fasciculus Proprius; 18 Lateral Gray Column; 19 Lateral, or Posterior, Spinothalamic Tract; 20 Lissauer's Tract; 21 Rubrospinal Tract; 22 Septomarginal Tract; 23 Spino-olivary Tract; 24 Substantia Gelatinosa Rolandi; 25 Sulcomarginal, or Tectospinal, Tract; 26 Ventral Gray Column; 27 Ventral Median Fissure; 28 Ventral Spinocerebellar Tract; 29 Ventral White Commissure; 30 Vestibulospinal Tract.

cross section the spinal cord is more or less elliptical, with a deep median fissure on the ventral side. It is composed largely of white matter, consisting of more or less distinct groups (*columns* and *tracts*) of longitudinal fibers; but there is a large central core of gray matter (containing nerve cells), somewhat H-shaped in cross section, the branches of the lateral masses of gray matter being called the *gray columns*, *horns*, or *cornua*. The center of the gray matter is pierced by a small longitudinal canal continuous with the ventricles of the brain.

spinal fluid. = CEREBROSPINAL FLUID.

spinal foramen. *Anat.* The opening (forming a part of the spinal canal when the vertebrae are articulated) under the neural arch of a vertebra.

spinal ganglion. *Anat.* Any of a series of ganglia, one on the dorsal root of each spinal nerve, lodging cell bodies of sensory neurons.

spinal hemiplegia. See HEMIPLEGIA.

spi·na'lis (spī·nā'lĭs), *n.; pl.* -LES (-lēz). [NL., fr. LL. *spinalis* spinal.] *Anat.* Any of three muscles of the spinal column.

‖**spi·na'lis ca'pi·tis** (kăp'ĭ·tĭs). [NL. See CAPUT.] *Anat.* A small inconstant muscle sometimes forming part of the semispinalis capitis, arising from two or more upper thoracic vertebrae and inserted into the occipital bone.

‖**spi·na'lis cer·vi'cis** (sûr·vī'sĭs) *or* **spi·na'lis col'li** (kŏl'ī). [NL.] *Anat.* An inconstant muscle, arising from the sixth and seventh cervical vertebrae and inserted into the second and third. It extends the neck.

‖**spi·na'lis dor'si** (dôr'sī). [NL. See DORSUM.] *Anat.* A muscle connecting the spinous processes of the upper lumbar and the thoracic vertebrae together by a series of muscular and tendinous slips blended with the longissimus dorsi.

spi'nal·ly (spī'năl·ĭ), *adv.* With respect to the spine; along the spine.

spinal marrow. *Anat.* The spinal cord.

spinal nerves. *Anat. & Zool.* The pairs of nerves which leave the spinal cord and, passing out by the intervertebral foramina, supply the muscles and skin of the trunk and limbs and connect with the nerves of the sympathetic system. In man there are normally 31 pairs (distinguished as *cervical*, *thoracic*, etc., according to their location), each nerve arising from the cord, as in other craniate vertebrates, by two short roots, a *ventral* (*anterior* in man), which is exclusively motor, and a *dorsal* (*posterior* in man), which bears a ganglion (*spinal ganglion*) close to the cord, and is sensory in function. They unite just beyond the ganglion to form a nerve of mixed function, which, after passing out through the foramen, divides in an anterior and a posterior division (both mixed nerves) to supply the dorsal and ventral regions.

spinal puncture. *Med.* Puncture of the subarachnoid space in the lumbar region of the spinal cord with a hypodermic needle to withdraw cerebrospinal fluid.

spinal segment. *Anat.* A segment of the spinal cord including one, and only one, pair of spinal nerves.

spinal shock. *Physiol.* Temporary stoppage or reduction of the activities of the spinal cord, as from severing the brain from it.

spi'nate (spī'nāt), *adj.* Bearing a spine; spiniform.

spin'der (spĭn'dĕr), *n.* A large Madagascan silk spider (*Nephila madagascariensis*) which spins a large amount of strong silk.

spin'dle (spĭn'd'l), *n.* [AS. *spinel;* akin to D. & G. *spindel*, MD. *spille*, OHG. *spinela*, *spinnila*, MHG. *spinel*, *spinle*, *spille*, and to AS. *spinnan* to spin. See SPIN.] **1.** **a** In hand spinning, a round stick tapering toward each end, with a notch or catch at one end to hold the yarn. In using, the spindle is twirled around, usually by a movement against the right leg, to twist the yarn. See DISTAFF, *Illust.* **b** The long, round, slender rod or pin in spinning wheels by which the thread is twisted, and on which, when twisted, it is wound; also, the pin holding the bobbin in a spinning machine, or in the shuttle of a loom.
2. Something shaped like a spindle; a fusiform piece or figure; specif.: **a** The fusee of a watch. **b** A long stalk or stem of a plant. **c** *Anat.* A sensory nerve ending. Cf. MUSCLE SPINDLE. **d** *Biol.* The spindle-shaped figure of fibers of achromatic substance formed during mitosis. **e** *Bot.* A rachis. **f** *Zool.* Short for SPINDLE SHELL.
3. Any more or less slender pin or rod, suggestive of a spinning-machine spindle; esp., one which turns, or on which something turns; specif.: **a** In a lock, the bar or shaft, usually of square section, that carries the knobs and actuates the latch or bolt. **b** *Carp., etc.* A short decorative turned piece, as in a baluster; also, a newel. **c** *Founding.* A perforated pipe on which hay or straw rope is wound to hold the loam used in striking up a large circular core. **d** *Mach.* (1) An arbor, mandrel, axle, or shaft; esp., a revolving piece less in size than a shaft; an axle, horizontal or vertical, revolving on pin or pivot ends; as, the live **spindle** of a lathe, that imparts motion to the work; the dead **spindle** of a lathe, that carries the dead center; the *spindle* of a vane; the (vertical) *spindle* of a capstan, on which it revolves. (2) A rod attached to a valve to move or guide it. **e** *Vehicles.* Either end of an axletree, forming an axle for a wheel to revolve on.
4. A hydrometer.
5. A yarn measure. See MEASURE, *Table.*
6. *Naut.* **a** The upper main piece of a made mast. **b** A round, usually iron, pile or pipe placed on a rock or shoal as an aid to navigation.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

spindle-celled	**spindle-pointed**	**spindle-shaped**
spindle-formed	**spindle-rooted**	**spindle-shinned**

spin'dle (spĭn'd'l), *adj.* **1.** Of or pert. to spindles, esp. as used in spinning; like a spindle, esp. in shape; fusiform.
2. Pertaining to the mother or belonging to the mother's side in descent; as, the *spindle* side (opposed to the *spear* side); a *spindle* cousin; *spindle* kin.

spin'dle, *v.;* SPIN'DLED (-d'ld); SPIN'DLING (-dlĭng). *Intransitive:* **1.** To shoot or grow into a long slender stalk or body; to become disproportionately tall and slender.

It has begun to *spindle* into overintellectuality. *Lowell.*

2. To grow to stalk or stem rather than flower or fruit; hence, to become thin and useless.

—, *Transitive:* To shape like a spindle; to make fusiform.

spin'dle·age (spĭn'd'l·ĭj), *n.* Also **spin'dlage** (spĭn'dlĭj). [See -AGE.] The spindles, collectively, in a given mill, district, region, or the like.

spindle bander. See BANDER.

spin'dle-cell' sar·co'ma. *Med.* A sarcoma made up of fusiform cells resembling fibroblasts, but less differentiated.

spin'dled (spĭn'd'ld), *adj.* **a** Long and slender, like the stalk of a plant. **b** Set on a spindle; wound, as yarn, on a spindle.

spindle fiber. *Biol.* One of the fibers of the mitotic spindle.

spindle file. *Com.* A device with a projecting spike, nail, or hook on which to stick papers.

spin'dle·head' (spĭn'd'l·hĕd'), *n.* *Mach.* A headstock or tailstock for a spindle or boring bar.

spin'dle-leg'ged (-lĕg'ĕd; -lĭd; -lĕgd'; 119), *adj.* Having long slender legs; spindle-shanked.

spin'dle·legs' (-lĕgz'), *n. pl.* **1.** Long slender legs.
2. Construed as a *sing.* A spindleshanks. *Colloq.*

spindle oil. A relatively light fluid lubricating oil from petroleum, suitable for oiling the spindles of spinning machinery and used also for sewing machines, typewriters, etc.

spindle pointer. See POINTER, 2.

spin'dler (spĭn'dlĕr), *n.* One who turns or assembles spindles of bicycles, etc.; also, in printing, a reel hand.

spindle sander. A sanding machine that carries the sand or sandpaper on its spindle; — opposed to *belt sander.*

spin'dle-shanked' (spĭn'd'l·shăngkt'), *adj.* Having long slender legs; spindle-legged; of legs, long and slender.

spin'dle·shanks' (-shăngks'), *n. pl.* **1.** Long slender shanks or legs.
2. Construed as a *sing.* A person with slender shanks, or legs. *Colloq.*

spindle shell. **a** Any marine univalve mollusk of the genus *Rostellaria* (suborder Taenioglossa), having a shell with a long, conical, many-whorled spire and a long, slender anterior canal; — called also **spindle stromb.** **b** Any of numerous marine univalve mollusks (*Rachiglossa*) of *Fusus* and allied genera, having a shell with a many-whorled spire and a very long, straight canal.

Spindle Shell a (*Rostellaria fusus*).

spin'dle, *or* **spin'dling** (spĭn'dlĭng), **sprout.** *Plant Pathol.* The production of slender sickly shoots by potato tubers which accompanies certain diseases, esp. leaf roll.

spindle step. *Mach.* Step bearing. *Rare.*

spindle stone. See TEMALACATL.

spindle stretcher. See STRETCHER.

spin'dle·tail' (spĭn'd'l·tāl'), *n.* = 1st PINTAIL **a.** *Local, U. S.*

spindle temper. See TEMPER, *n.*, 7.

spindle tree. Any shrub or tree of the genus *Evonymus.* The hard wood of *E. europaeus* has been used for spindles and skewers.

spindle tuber. *Plant Pathol.* **a** A virus disease of the potato characterized by spindliness and uprightness of tops and by the formation of spindle-shaped tubers. **b** = POTATO MOSAIC.

spindle whorl. A perforated disk-shaped weight, as of stone, wood, or porcelain, usually thicker at the center than at the edge, used upon primitive spindles as an aid in the manipulation of the thread.

spin'dle·wood' (spĭn'd'l·wŏŏd'), *n.* The wood of the spindle tree, esp. that of *Evonymus europaeus.*

Spindle and Spindle Whorl.

spindle worm. The larva of a noctuid moth (*Achatodes zeae*) which feeds inside the stalks of corn (maize). It is smooth, with a black head and tail and a row of black dots across each segment.

spin'dling (spĭn'dlĭng), *n.* **a** Act or process of growing in a spindling manner; of plants, growth to stalk rather than to flowers or fruit. **b** A spindling person, plant, or object.

spin'dling (spĭn'dlĭng), *adj.* **a** Long and slender, or disproportionately tall and slender; as, a *spindling* tree or boy. **b** Hence, attenuated; slender and weak; ineffectual.

spin'dly (spĭn'dlĭ), *adj.* Spindling. — **spin'dli·ness** (-dlĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

spin'drift' (spĭn'drĭft'), *n.* Sea spray; spoondrift.

spine (spīn), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. and L.; OF. *espine* (F. *épine*), fr. L. *spina* thorn, spine; akin to L. *pinna* feather, wing, fin, battlement, pinnacle, *Lith. spitna* pin of a hackle, and ult. to E. SPIKE nail. Cf. FIN, PINNACLE, PORCUPINE; SPINNEY, SPIT rod.] **1.** *Bot.* Any stiff, sharp-pointed process, distinguished from a *thorn* by the absence of vascular tissue. Spines are frequently found on leaf margins, as in the holly and thistle; occasionally a whole leaf may be modified into a spine. Cf. 1st PRICKLE, 1; THORN.
2. *Anat. & Zool.* A stiff sharp process; specif.: **a** One of the sharp-pointed protective outgrowths (in reality enlarged and modified hairs) of some mammals, as porcupines and hedgehogs. **b** One of the processes which cover most parts of the body of a sea urchin, serving for defense, or in some forms for locomotion. They are borne on rounded tubercles to which they are movably articulated. **c** *Zool.* A radiolarian spicule. **d** A spiny fin ray of a fish. See SPINY RAY. **e** Any of certain processes, esp. of bones; a spinous process, as of a vertebra, or of the ilium. See also NASAL SPINE, PUBIC SPINE. **f** The prominent ridge on the back of the scapula. See SCAPULA, 1.
3. The backbone, or spinal column. See SPINAL COLUMN.
4. Anything resembling the spine, or backbone; a part having the appearance, place, or function of a backbone; a ridge; hence, figuratively, that which gives support; loosely, backbone; spirit; courage. "Do they so want peace . . . that they've lost their *spine?*" *Walter Hines Page.*
5. Heartwood of a tree.
6. *Dial. Eng.* **a** The surface layer or rind of meat. **b** Sward; turf.
7. *Archery.* A quality in arrows resulting from firmness combined with springiness.
8. *Bookbinding.* The back of a book.
9. *Geol.* A pointed mass of viscous or frothy lava that is occasionally protruded from the throat of a volcano.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

spine-ache	**spine-clad**	**spine-pointed**
spine-breaking, *adj.*	**spine-covered**	**spine-protected**
spine-broken	**spine-headed**	**spine-tipped**

spine'bill' (spīn'bĭl'), *n.* A honey eater of the genus *Acanthorhynchus,* having a slender, curved and very sharp bill. *A. tenuirostris* inhabits eastern and southern Australia, *A. superciliosus* western Australia, and *A. dubius* Tasmania.

spine'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* The spinal column; backbone.

spine cell. = PRICKLE CELL.

spined (spīnd), *adj.* Furnished with a spine or spines; spiny.

spine'-finned' (spīn'fĭnd'), *adj.* Spiny-finned.

spin'el (spĭn'ĕl; -ĕl), *n.* [G. *spinal;* cf. D. *spinaal.*] Bleached yarn used in making the linen tape called *inkle;* unwrought inkle.

spi·nel' (spĭ·nĕl'; spĭn'ĕl), *n.* Also **spi·nelle'.** [F. *spinelle,* fr. It. *spinella, spinello,* fr. L. *spina* thorn, prickle; from its pointed crystals. See SPINE.] *Mineral.* A mineral occurring in octahedrons of great hardness (H., 8) and various colors, as red, green, blue, brown, and black, the red variety being the gem spinel ruby. It consists essentially of magnesium aluminate, $MgAl_2O_4$, but iron, manganese, and chromium may be present by replacement. Sp. gr., 3.5–4.1. The **spinel group** includes spinel proper, also magnetite, chromite, franklinite, gahnite, etc., all of which are of analogous composition and crystallize in hard octahedrons.

spine'less (spīn'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* **1.** Having no spine, or spinal column; invertebrate; also, having a flexible, limp, or limber spinal column; figuratively, without backbone, force, or courage; limp.
2. Having no spines, thorns, or prickles.
— **spine'less·ly,** *adv.* — **spine'less·ness,** *n.*

spine'let (spīn'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A small spine.

spinel pink. A color, bluish-red in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR. — **spi·nel'-pink',** *adj.*

spinel red. A color, red in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR. — **spi·nel'-red',** *adj.*

spinel ruby. A deep-red ruby spinel, used as a gem.

spine of the helix. *Anat.* A small nodule extending from the upper anterior part of the helix downward just in front of the external auditory meatus.

spine'-rayed' (spīn'rād'), *adj.* Spiny-rayed.

spi·nes'cence (spī·nĕs'ĕns; -'ns), *n.* **a** State or quality of being spinescent or spiny. **b** A spiny growth or covering.

spi·nes'cent (spī·nĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [LL. *spinescens, -entis,* pres. part. of *spinescere* to grow thorny, fr. *spina* a thorn.] Becoming spiny; tapering to a sharp, rigid point; spinose; also, tending toward spininess; spinulose.

spin'et (spĭn'ĕt; -ĭt; spĭ·nĕt'; 277), *n.* [F. *espinette* (now *épinette*), fr. It. *spinetta,* prob. after Giovanni *Spinetti* (fl. 1500), of Venice.] *Music.* An obsolete small form of harpsichord; — called also *couched harp* and *virginal.*

spin'et (spĭn'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [L. *spinetum.*] = SPINNEY. *Archaic.*

spine'tail' (spīn'tāl'), *n.* **a** A spine-tailed swift. **b** Any of several South and Central American birds of *Synallaxis, Siptornis,* or allied genera of the families Dendrocolaptidae and Furnariidae. **c** *Local, U. S.* The ruddy duck.

spine'-tailed' (spīn'tāld'), *adj.* Having tail quills with sharp, naked tips.

spine-tailed swift. The genus *Chaetura.*

spinet desk. A desk made from, or in imitation of, a spinet.

Spin'garn Med'al (spĭn'gärn). [After J. E. *Spingarn* (b. 1875), Amer. author.] A gold medal, awarded annually since 1914, for the highest and noblest achievement by an American negro during the previous year.

spin house. = SPINNING HOUSE.

spini-. A combining form, Latin *spini-,* from *spina,* meaning *spine, thorn,* used to denote: **a** *Bot. & Zool. Spines,* as in **spi'ni·car'pous, spi'ni·den'tate, spi·nif'er·ous, spi'ni·form, spi·nig'er·ous, spi'ni·grade, spi'ni·tu·ber'cu·late.** See -CARPOUS, etc. **b** *Med. The spinal cord; spino-;* as in **spi'ni·bul'bar, spi'ni·cer'e·bel'lar, spi·nif'u·gal, spi·nip'e·tal.** See -BULBAR, etc.

Spin'i·fex (spĭn'ĭ·fĕks), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *spina* spine + *facere* to make.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A genus of chiefly Australian grasses, the seeds of which bear an elastic spine. *S. hirsutus,* the spiny rolling grass, and *S. longifolius* are useful as sand binders. *S. paradoxus* is a valuable perennial fodder plant. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

spin'dl. Spindle. *Ref. Sp.*
spin'dlage. Var. of SPINDLEAGE.
spin'dle-ful, *n.* See -FUL.
spin'dle-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
spin'dle-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
spine'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
spin'er·et. Var. of SPINNERET, 2.
spine'y. Var. of SPINY.
spin'gel, *n.* [E. dial.] = FENNEL **a.**
spin'i·ness (spĭn'ĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.

2. [*not cap.*] Any of several Australian grasses of the genus *Triodia*, which often form dense, almost impassable growths, their leaves being stiff and sharp-pointed.

spink (spĭngk), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. dial. *spink* a kind of small bird; akin to Gr. *spingos*. See FINCH.] The chaffinch. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

spink, *n.* [From or confused with PINK the flower.] *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* **a** The common primrose. **b** = CUCKOO-FLOWER **a**. **c** The maiden pink.

spin'na·ble (spĭn'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Suitable for spinning.

spin'na·ker (spĭn'ȧ·kĕr), *n.* [Said to be fr. *Sphinx*, name of a yacht (1866).] *Naut.* A large triangular sail set upon a long light pole (**spinnaker boom**) on the side opposite the mainsail on fore-and-aft-rigged yachts, used when running before the wind. See SLOOP, *Illust.*

spin'ner (spĭn'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which spins; as: **a** One who does, or who is skilled in, spinning; a manufacturer engaged in spinning. **b** A spinning machine; also, its tender. **c** A top.

2. a *Now Dial.* A spider; also, a daddy longlegs. **b** A May fly. **c** The European goatsucker, which makes a whirring noise when darting through the air.

3. A paddled iron disk revolving for use in polishing stone, etc.

4. One whose work is to spin a (specified) thing, or in a (specified) way, as in:

brass spinner, gut spinner, rope spinner, silk spinner.

5. One who spins a story; a narrator or writer of fiction.

6. *Aeronautics.* A fairing, usually one made of sheet metal and roughly conical or paraboloid in form, which is attached to the propeller boss and revolves with it. See AIRPLANE, *Illust.*

7. *Angling.* **a** Any artificial fly tied to represent one of the Ephemeridae in the imago stage. **b** A spoon, blade, wings, or the like which revolve when drawn through the water; also, a fisherman who uses such tackle.

8. *Sports.* **a** A ball, as in cricket, delivered with a spin on it. **b** *Football.* A play in which the ball carrier spins around in the attempt to deceive the opponents as to where he plans to strike the line.

9. *Zool.* A spinneret. *Rare.*

spin'ner·et (spĭn'ĕr·ĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *spinner.*] **1.** *Zool.* An organ for producing a thread or threads of silk from the secretion of the silk glands; a spinning organ; specif.: **a** In spiders, one of the nipplelike, often distinctly jointed, processes, near the end of the abdomen, on each of which are a number of minute orifices, by which the ducts of the silk glands open. There are usually three (but sometimes only two or rarely one) pairs of spinnerets. Ordinarily, in spinning a web, the tips of the spinnerets are brought together so that the streams of secretion unite in a single thread. **b** In certain insect larvae, an organ of analogous function; esp., in many caterpillars, a tubule on the labium by which the thread of silk (of two united parts, one from each gland) is extruded.

2. Also **spin'ner·ette'** (spĭn'ĕr·ĕt'). *Rayon Mfg.* A small, usually platinum, plate with fine holes through which the cellulose solution passes into the solidifying medium, thus spinning filaments.

spin'ner·ule (spĭn'ĕr·ōōl; 242), *n.* *Zool.* One of many small tubes on the spinnerets of spiders for discharging the secretion of the silk glands. — **spin·ner'u·lar** (spĭ·nĕr'ōō·lĕr), *adj.*

spin'ner·y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NERIES (-ĭz). A spinning mill.

spin'ney (spĭn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SPINNEYS (-ĭz). [OF. *espinei* (F. *épinaie*), fr. (assumed) VL. *spineta*, for L. *spinetum*, fr. *spina* thorn. See SPINE.] A small wood with undergrowth; a copse; a thicket. *Eng.*

spin'ning, *n.* **1.** The operation or business of making fibrous materials into yarn or thread; also, the yarn or thread spun.

2. *pl.* Metallic trimmings from a spinning lathe.

spin'ning, *adj.* **1.** That spins, in various senses: **a** That spins thread. **b** Revolving; whirling. **c** Speedy; fast.

2. Of, pertaining to, or used in spinning.

— **spin'ning·ly,** *adv.*

spinning axis. See GYROSCOPE.

spinning electron. *Physics.* See ELECTRON, 2.

spinning frame. *Spinning.* A machine that finally draws, twists, and spools the yarn. Cf. 1st MULE, 8; THROSTLE.

spinning gland. *Zool.* A silk gland.

spinning house. A house of correction for prostitutes; — so called because inmates were made to work at spinning. *Eng.*

spinning jenny. *Mach.* An engine or machine for spinning wool or cotton, by means of many spindles.

spinning lathe. *Mach.* See 2d LATHE, 1; SPIN, *v. t.*, 12.

spinning machine. **a** A machine for spinning wool, cotton, flax, silk, etc. **b** *Elec.* A machine for winding insulated covering on wires.

spinning mammilla. A spinneret.

spinning mite. The red spider.

spinning tube. A spinnerule.

spinning wheel. A machine for spinning yarn or thread, in which a wheel drives a single spindle, and is itself driven by hand or by foot.

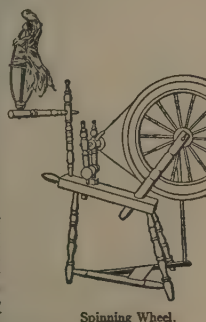

Spinning Wheel.

spi'no- (spī'nō-), **spin-.** A combining form from Latin *spina*, spine, used to denote: **a** *Bot. & Zool.* = SPINI-, as in **spi'no·car'pous, spi'no·tu·ber'cu·lous.** See -CARPOUS, TUBERCULOUS. **b** *Med.* (1) *The spinal cord*, as in **spi'no·g a l'v a·n i·z a'tion, spi·ni'tis.** (2) *Pertaining to the spine and*; — in adjectives, as in **spi'no·bul'bar, spi'no·gle'noid, spi'no·mus'cular, spi'no·neu'ral, spi'no·pe·ri'ph'er·al, spi'no·sym'pa·th e t'ic, spi'no·tec'tal, spi'no·tha·lam'ic.** See BULBAR, etc.

spi'no·cer'e·bel'lar (-sĕr'ē·bĕl'ĕr), *adj.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the spinal cord and cerebellum.

spinocerebellar tract. *Anat.* Any one of four nerve tracts from the spinal cord to the cerebellum, two on each side, arising from the column of Clarke. The *dorsal*, or *direct*, spinocerebellar tract enters the cerebellum of the same side by way of the restiform body; the *ventral* enters the cerebellum by way of the branchium conjunctivum, many fibers probably crossing in the ventral commissure of the cord. See SPINAL CORD, *Illust.*

spi'node (spī'nōd), *n.* [L. *spina* thorn + *nodus* knot.] *Math.* A cusp or stationary point; — disting. from *crunode* and *acnode*. *Obs.*

spi'noid (-noid), *adj.* [See -OID.] Spinelike.

spi'no·ol'i·var'y, *adj.* *Anat.* Connecting the spinal cord with the olivary body.

spino-olivary tract. See SPINAL CORD, *Illust.*

spi'nose (spī'nōs; spĭ·nōs'), *adj.* [L. *spinosus*, fr. *spina* thorn.] Full of spines; armed with spines. — **spi'nose·ly,** *adv.* — **spi'nose·ness,** *n.*

-spi'nose. A combining form of *spinose*, as in bi*spinose*.

spi·nos'i·ty (spī·nŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [LL. *spinositas.*] Spinose or spinous quality or state; thorniness; figuratively, a pointed or cutting remark; a rough bristling nature; also, a thorny part or thing.

spi·no'so- (spī·nō'sō-). A combining form from Latin *spinosus*, denoting *spinose, spinosely*, as in **spi·no'so·den'tate, spi·no'so·den·tic'u·late, spi·no'so·tu·ber'cu·lar, spi·no'so·tu·ber'cu·late.**

spi'nous (spī'nŭs), *adj.* [Cf. L. *spinosus.*] Having the form of a spine or thorn; spinelike; also, spinose; spiny; figuratively, thorny; unpleasant to handle; rough and difficult. — **spi'nous·ness,** *n.*

COMBINATIONS are:

spinous-branched	spinous-leaved	spinous-tailed
spinous-finned	spinous-pointed	spinous-tipped
spinous-foliaged	spinous-serrate	spinous-toothed

spinous process. *Anat. & Zool.* Specif.: **a** The median spinelike or platelike dorsal process of the neural arch of a vertebra; a neural spine. **b** A sharp posterior prolongation on each greater wing of the sphenoid bone. **c** A process on the head of the tibia between the articular surfaces for the condyles of the femur. **d** A spine. See ILIUM, 1.

Spi·no'zism (spĭ·nō'zĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of Benedictus (or Baruch) de Spinoza (1632–77), born at Amsterdam of Jewish parents. Spinoza taught that all reality is One Substance, God, of which thought and extension (or mind and physical reality) are two aspects or attributes. There are an infinite number of such attributes, but these two are the only ones capable of being apprehended by the human mind. Particular things and particular ideas or states of mind are modes or determinations of these attributes. All such temporal existences are rigidly connected together in the One Substance; hence, all that happens happens of necessity. Human bondage to the passions and particular desires is due to that ignorance which fails to apprehend this inevitability. Human freedom, or salvation, is to be won through seeing things "under the aspect of eternity," that is, through understanding and acquiescing in this necessity; this contemplative peace is called the "intellectual love of God." Spinoza's philosophy is developed in mathematical fashion, that is, in imitation of the rigorous deduction characteristic of Euclid's geometry.

Spi·no'zist (-zĭst), *n.* An adherent of Spinozism.

Spin'o·zis'tic (spĭn'ō·zĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Pert. to Spinoza or Spinozism; resembling, or characteristic of, Spinozism.

spin'ster (spĭn'stĕr), *n.* [ME., fr. *spin* + *-ster.*] **1.** A woman who spins, or whose occupation is to spin.

2. A man who spins. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. Formerly, an addition or title (equivalent, as late as the 23d year of Elizabeth's reign, to the Latin *generosa*) given to unmarried women of the gentle classes from a viscount's daughter down, and often retained by them on their marriage, esp. when the husband was not of the gentry; now, an unmarried or single woman, *spinster* being often still used in this sense in legal proceedings as a title or addition. The use of the term as implying gentility had fallen out of fashion in the time of Chief Justice Coke, who declared that if a gentlewoman were named spinster in any original writ, appeal, etc., she might abate it, as being entitled to the addition *generosa*. Its use as applied to married women in legal proceedings survived later in America than in England.

4. Hence, popularly, an unmarried woman, somewhat advanced in years; an old maid.

5. A woman of evil life and character; — so called from being forced to spin in a house of correction. *Obs.*

spin·ste'ri·al (spĭn·stēr'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* Resembling a spinster; of the nature of a spinster; spinsterish.

spin'ster·ish (spĭn'stĕr·ĭsh), *adj.* Like a spinster; having the nature of a spinster; spinsterial. "She devoted herself to admiring the *spinsterish* Miss Villets." *Sinclair Lewis.* — **spin'ster·ish·ly,** *adv.*

spin'ster·ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In the manner of a spinster. See -LY. — *adj.* Spinsterish; having the quality or nature of a spinster.

spin'ster·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* Spinsterish; spinsterly.

spin'stress (spĭn'strĕs; -strĭs; 119), *n.* **a** A woman who spins. **b** A spinster.

spin'stry (-strĭ), *n.* Occupation or product of spinning. *Obs.*

spin'text' (spĭn'tĕkst'), *n.* A prolix preacher.

spin·thar'i·scope (spĭn·thär'ĭ·skōp), *n.* [Gr. *spintharis* spark + *-scope.*] A small instrument containing a minute particle of a radium compound mounted in front of a fluorescent screen and viewed with magnifying lenses. The tiny flashes produced by the continual bombardment of the screen by the alpha rays are thus rendered visible. — **spin·thar'i·scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

spin'ther·ism (spĭn'thĕr·ĭz'm), *n.* [NL. *spintherismus*, fr. Gr. *spinthēr* a spark.] A subjective sensation as of sparks before the eyes.

spin·tur'nix (spĭn·tûr'nĭks), *n.* [L.] A kind of unsightly bird. *Obs.* *Cowley.*

spin'u·late (spĭn'ū·lāt; spī'nū-), **spin'u·lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Spinulose.

spin'u·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* An armature of spines or spinules.

spi'nule (spī'nūl; spĭn'ūl), *n.* [L. *spinula*, dim. of *spina* a spine; cf. F. *spinule.*] A small or minute spine.

spin'u·les'cent (spĭn'ū·lĕs'ĕnt; -'nt; spīn'ū-), *adj.* *Bot.* Having small spines; somewhat spiny.

spinuli-. A combining form from Latin *spinula*, spinule, as in **spin'u·lif'er·ous** (spĭn'ū·lĭf'ĕr·ŭs; spī'nū-), **spin'u·li·form'.** See -FEROUS; -FORM.

Spin'u·lo'sa (spĭn'ū·lō'sȧ; spī'nū-), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPINULOSE.] *Zool.* A cosmopolitan order of starfishes, lacking conspicuous marginal plates and stalked pedicellariae. Many occur only in the great depths of the sea.

spin'u·lose (spĭn'ū·lōs; spī'nū-), *adj.* [NL. *spinulosus.*] Covered with small spines. — **spin'u·lose·ly,** *adv.*

spinulose shield fern. See FERN, *Table.*

spin'u·lo'so- (spĭn'ū·lō'sō-; spī'nū-). A combining form, with adverbial force, for *spinulose*, as in **spin'u·lo'so·cil'i·ate** (-sĭl'ĭ·āt), spinulosely ciliate, **spin'u·lo'so·den'tate, spin'u·lo'so·den·tic'u·late, spin'u·lo'so·gran'u·late, spin'u·lo'so·ser'rate.**

spin'u·lous (spĭn'ū·lŭs; spī'nū-), *adj.* Spinulose.

spin'y (spīn'ĭ), *adj.*; SPIN'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SPIN'I·EST. [From SPINE.] **1.** Covered with spines; bearing several or many spines; thorny; prickly.

2. Abounding with difficulties or annoyances; thorny.

The *spiny* deserts of scholastic philosophy. *Bp. Warburton.*

3. Like a spine in shape; slender and pointed; spindling.

COMBINATIONS are:

spiny-backed	spiny-haired	spiny-ribbed
spiny-coated	spiny-leaved	spiny-tailed
spiny-crested	spiny-legged	spiny-tipped
spiny-footed	spiny-margined	spiny-toothed
spiny-fruited	spiny-pointed	

spiny amaranth. A common weed (*Amaranthus spinosus*) having the stem armed with stipular spines.

spiny anteater. An echidna.

spiny bur. = SHEEP BUR **a**.

spiny clothur *or* **cocklebur.** A European cocklebur (*Xanthium spinosum*) naturalized everywhere as a weed in waste grounds. It has 3-branched spines at the axils of the leaves.

spiny dogfish. See DOGFISH, 1.

spiny eel. Any of several strikingly colored, eel-shaped, fresh-water fishes of Africa and the East Indies, having a long slender snout, and with the anterior dorsal fin consisting of free spines.

spiny elm caterpillar. The larva of the mourning cloak (butterfly).

spin'y-finned' (spĭn'ĭ·fĭnd'; 66), *adj.* *Zool.* Having fins with some spiny rays; — said, specif., of the Acanthopterygii. Opposed to *soft-finned.*

spiny lobster. See LOBSTER, 1.

spiny rat. **a** Any of numerous South and Central American octodont rodents of the genera *Echimys*, *Loncheres*, and *Proechimys*, in which the fur is mixed with heavy flattened spines. **b** Any of numerous pouched rodents of the genus *Heteromys* having spiny or bristly pelage, found from Texas to South America.

spiny ray. *Zool.* In fishes, a fin ray which is stiff, unbranched, pointed at the end, and without transverse segmentation. One or more such rays occur in the anterior part of the dorsal (or in the first dorsal when there are two), anal, and ventral fins of many fishes, and their presence in the dorsal and anal fins was in old classifications the principal character of the group Acanthopterygii. Opposed to *soft ray.*

spin'y-rayed' (66), *adj.* **a** Having spiny rays; said of some fins. **b** Having fins with one or more spiny rays; spiny-finned; — said of some fishes, esp. the Acanthopterygii.

spiny rolling grass. In Australia, a grass (*Spinifex hirsutus*) with long creeping stems, rooting freely at the joints, thus valuable as a sand binder.

spin'y-skinned' (spĭn'ĭ·skĭnd'; 66), *adj.* Having a skin covered with knobs, tubercles, or spines; as, *spiny-skinned* animals.

Spi·on'i·for'mi·a (spī·ŏn'ĭ·fôr'mĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Spio* type genus + L. *forma* form.] *Zool.* An extensive division of marine Annelida, including those without oral tentacles or palpi, and having the gills, when present, mostly along the sides of the body. They generally live in burrows or tubes. **Spi·on'i·dae** (spĭ·ŏn'ĭ·dē) is the typical family. — **spi'o·nid** (spī'ō·nĭd), *n.*

spi'ra·ble (spī'rȧ·b'l), *adj.* [L. *spirabilis.*] That can breathe or be breathed; respiratory; respirable. *Obs.*

spi'ra·cle (spī'rȧ·k'l; spĭr'ȧ-), *n.* [L. *spiraculum*, fr. *spirare* to breathe. See SPIRIT.] **1.** A breathing hole; an air hole; esp., a small aperture; vent.

2. Breath; spirit. *Obs.* *Cleanness.*

3. *Geol.* A steam or gas vent on the surface of a lava flow.

4. *Zool.* A breathing orifice; specif.: **a** The blowhole of a cetacean. **b** In most terrestrial arthropods, one of the stigmata or external apertures of the tracheae. In true insects they are usually small, more or less elliptical apertures, often provided with a valve and often protected by a sievelike structure, or fringe of hairs. They are placed along the sides of the thorax and abdomen. Eleven pairs is the maximum number; usually there are ten pairs but sometimes fewer. **c** One of the orifices or passages opening on the upper back part of the head of many elasmobranchs and some ganoid fishes (sturgeons, *Polypterus*) and communicating with the mouth cavity. They represent the first postoral visceral clefts of the embryo, and in the rays serve (instead of the mouth) as the chief incurrent respiratory openings. They may contain a rudimentary gill. **d** The excurrent aperture of the gill chamber of a tadpole. There are at first two apertures, but they soon unite in a canal which opens on the left side of the body or rarely on the middle of the belly.

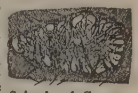

Spiracle of Common Fly, much enlarged.

spi·rac'u·lar (spĭ·răk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* Pertaining to a spiracle.

spi·rac'u·late (-lāt), *adj.* Spiraculiferous.

spiraculi-. A combining form for **spiraculum,** as in **spi·rac'u·lif'er·ous.**

spi·rac'u·li·form'. See -FEROUS; -FORM.

spi·rac'u·lum (spĭ·răk'ū·lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L.] A spiracle.

Spi·rae'a (spī·rē'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *speiraira*, fr. *speira* a coil. See 1st SPIRE.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of shrubs (family Rosaceae), natives of temperate regions, with small perfect white or pink flowers in dense racemes, corymbs, cymes, or panicles. The five pistils alternate with the persistent calyx lobes and ripen into follicles dehiscent along one suture. *S. latifolia*, meadowsweet, and *S. tomentosa*, hardhack, are American species. Many exotic species, as *S. hypericifolia*, *S. prunifolia* (the bridal wreath), etc., are cultivated. **b** [*not cap.*] Also **spi·re'a.** Any shrub of this genus; also, any of several similar plants of common cultivation, as *Astilbe japonica*, often forced by florists for Easter blooming.

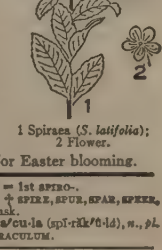

1 Spiraea (*S. latifolia*); 2 Flower.

---

spin'na·ret. Var. of SPINNERET. **spin'nel.** Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of SPINDLE. [NERET, 2.] **spin'ner·ette'.** Var. of SPINNERET. **spin'ny,** *adj.* [Cf. SPINY, *adj.*] Thin and long; slender. *Obs.* **spin'ny.** Var. of SPINNEY. **spinose ear tick.** See EAR TICK. **Spi·no'sism, Spi·no'sist,** etc. Vars. of SPINOZISM, etc.

spinotectal tract. See SPINAL CORD, *Illust.* [CORD, *Illust.*] **spinothalamic tract.** See SPINAL. **spin'ster·dom,** *n.* See -DOM. **spin'ster·hood,** *n.* See -HOOD.

spin'ster·ism, *n.* See -ISM. **spin'ster·like',** *adj.* See -LIKE. **spin'ster·ship,** *n.* See -SHIP. **spin'try** (spĭn'trĭ), *n.* [L. *sp(h)intria.*] = SODOMITE **a**. *Obs.*

spinulo-. = SPINULOSO-. **spi'on,** *n.* [F. *espion.*] A spy. *Obs.* **Spi·on' Kop'** (spē·ŏn'kŏp'). See *Ladysmith*, under BATTLE, *Table.*

spir-. = 1st SPIRO-. **spir.** † SPIRE, SPUR, SPAR, SPEER, *v.*, to ask. ‖**spi·ra'cu·la** (spĭ·răk'ū·lȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of SPIRACULUM.

spi'ral (spī'răl), *adj.* [ML. *spiralis.* See 1st SPIRE.] **1.** Winding, curving, coiling, or circling round a center or pole and more or less gradually receding from (or approaching) it; as, the *spiral* curve of a watch spring.
2. Helical, like the thread of a screw.
3. Of, pertaining to, or knitted by, a spiral machine.
4. Rising to a sharp point; tapering, like the spire of a building.
5. *Bot.* **a** = ALTERNATE, *adj.*, 4. **b** = ACYCLIC **a**.
6. *Geom.* Of or pertaining to a spiral; like a spiral
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

spiral-coated	spiral-horned	spiral-spring
spiral-grooved	spiral-pointed	spiral-vane

spi'ral, *n.* [From SPIRAL, *adj.*] **1.** *Geom.* **a** The path (generally plane) of a point that moves round an axis while continuously receding from (or approaching) it. **b** A helix.
2. Anything that has a spiral form, as a piece of coiled wire, a winding staircase, etc.; also, a single turn or coil in a spiral object.
3. *Amer. Football.* A kick or pass in which the ball rotates on its long axis while moving through the air.
4. *Astron.* A spiral nebula.
5. *Aviation.* A flight in a spiral path: a spiral flight.
6. *Railroads.* **a** A form of easement curve in which the change of degree of curve is uniform throughout its length. **b** A loop built where a line ascends a steep slope for the purpose of gaining distance in order not to exceed the ruling grade.

Spiral, 1 a.

spi'ral, *v. t.*; SPI'RALED (spī'răld) or SPI'RALLED; SPI'RALING or SPI'RAL-LING. To form into a spiral; to turn or twist spirally. — *v. i.* To go, rise or fall, or move in a spiral course; specif., *Aviation,* to cause an airplane to follow a spiral path in ascending or (more often) descending.
spiral axis. *Arch.* The axis of a twisted column drawn spirally in order to trace the circumvolutions without.
spiral balance. See BALANCE, *n.*, 1 **c**.
spiral bandage. See BANDAGE, *n.*, 1, *Illust.*
spiral battery. A voltaic cell in which the sheet zinc and copper electrodes with cloth between are rolled into a close spiral.
spiral bevel gear. *Mach.* See BEVEL GEAR.
spiral bit. See 1st BIT, 9, *Illust.*
spiral conveyer. *Mach.* A screw conveyer. See CONVEYER, *n.*, 2 **a**.
spiral duct. = SPIRAL VESSEL.
spi'raled (spī'răld), *adj.* Having spirals; of spiral form.
spiral ganglion. = GANGLION SPIRALE.
spiral gear *or* **gearing.** = SCREW GEAR *or* GEARING.
spiral grain. = CROSS GRAIN.
spiral head. *Mach.* An index head whose spindle may be connected by gearing to the feed screw of a milling machine table, for the purpose of cutting spirals.
spi·ral'i·form (spĭ·răl'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* Having the form of a spiral.
spiral instability. See STABILITY, *n.*, 7.
spi'ral·ism (spī'răl·ĭz'm), *n.* Specif., *Plant Pathol.*, the growth of a normally straight stem to form either an open or a pronounced spiral.
spi·ral'i·ty (spĭ·răl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being spiral; amount of spiral curve.
spi'ral·ize (spī'răl·īz), *v. t.* To make spiral; to wind, coil, twist, or cut in a spiral. — **spi'ral·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*
spiral line. *Anat.* A rough line on the upper part of the femur formed in part by the anterior intertrochanteric line. It marks the attachment of the iliofemoral ligament and upper part of the vastus medialis.
spi'ral·ly (spī'răl·ĭ), *adv.* In a spiral manner or course.
spiral milling. *Mach.* The process of milling in which the work is given simultaneously a rotary motion and an endwise motion, as in milling spiral gears.
spiral nebula. *Astron.* One of a large class of celestial structures exhibiting spiral form in their whorls and general configuration, now regarded as other milky ways, of stellar constitution; — called, more properly, *spirals.* See NEBULA, 1; ISLAND UNIVERSE.
• **spi'ral–neb'u·la hy·poth'e·sis.** *Cosmog.* The hypothesis that the stellar universe has in the main evolved from spiral nebulae, made up of discrete particles whose positions and motions were dependent upon their velocities and their mutual gravitation; the planetesimal hypothesis of Chamberlin and Moulton.
spiral of Archimedes. *Math.* = ARCHIMEDEAN SPIRAL.

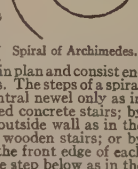
Spiral of Archimedes.

spi'ral·oid (spī'răl·oid), *adj.* Somewhat spiral in shape or appearance.
spiral organ. = ORGAN OF CORTI.
spiral reverse bandage. See BANDAGE, *n.*, 1, *Illust.*
spiral shell end mill. See MILLING CUTTER.
spiral spring. A spring consisting of a wire coiled in a flat spiral, or in a helix.
spiral stairs. Stairs which are circular in plan and consist entirely of winders or wedge-shaped steps. The steps of a spiral stairway may be supported by the central newel only as in the case of steel, cast iron, or reinforced concrete stairs; by the central newel and a surrounding outside wall as in the case of stone, reinforced concrete, or wooden stairs; or by the surrounding outside wall and by the front edge of each step resting along the back edge of the step below as in the case of open newel stairs of stone. Reinforced concrete spiral stairs may be constructed with no support other than the spiral stair slab itself projecting upward from the floor slab on which it rests and to which it is anchored.
spi'ral·tail' (spī'răl·tāl'), *n.* King bird of paradise. See BIRD OF PARADISE, 1 **a**.
spiral valve. *Zool.* In the large intestine of fishes of the more primitive groups (elasmobranchs, ganoids, dipnoans), a continuous spiral ridge of mucous membrane which makes a number of complete turns, increasing the surface for absorption and retarding the passage of food. In the lampreys it also exists in a simple form.
spiral vessel. *Bot.* A trachea, or vessel, having the walls spirally thickened.
spiral wheel. = SCREW WHEEL.
spi'ran (spī'răn), *n.* [*spiro-* + 2d *-an.*] *Chem.* A spiro compound. See 1st SPIRO-, 2.
spi'rant (spī'rănt), *n.* [L. *spirans, -antis,* pres. part. of *spirare* to breathe. See SPIRIT.] *Phonet.* A consonant uttered with decided friction of the breath against some part of the oral passage; a fricative; as, *f, s, sh.* Cf. FRICATIVE, *adj.*, 1. Some writers include under *spirant* all the continuants; others, all except the nasals, *m, n, ng*; others further exclude the liquids *r, l,* and the semivowels *w, y*; still others limit the name to *f, v, th* (thin), *th* (this), and the sounds of German *ch.*
spi'rant (spī'rănt), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a spirant.
Spi·ran'thes (spĭ·răn'thēz), *n.* [NL., fr. *spir-* + *-anthes.*] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of terrestrial orchids, with slender, often twisted spikes of white irregular flowers; the lady's-tresses. Syns. *Ibidium, Gyrostachys.*
spi·ran'thy (spĭ·răn'thĭ), *n.* [*spir-* + *-anthy.*] *Bot.* Displacement by spiral twisting of the parts of a flower. — **spi·ran'thic** (-thĭk), *adj.*
spi'rant·ize (spī'răn·tīz), *v. t.* To make spirant.
spi·ras'ter (spĭ·răs'tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. *spir-* + 1st *-aster.*] *Zool.* A spiral sponge spicule of one or more turns produced on the outside into several spines.
spi'rate (spī'rāt), *adj.* [L. *spiratus,* past part. of *spirare.*] *Phonet.* Breathed; voiceless. — *n.* A spirate sound or its symbol.
spi'rat·ed (spī'rāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* [*spire* + *-ate* + *-ed.*] Spirally twisted; formed like a corkscrew.
spi·ra'tion (spĭ·rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *spiratio,* fr. *spirare* to breathe; cf. F. *spiration.*] **1.** Act of breathing. *Obs.*
2. *Theol.* The act by or manner in which the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father, or from the Father and the Son; also, the relation subsisting by virtue of this procession.
spire (spīr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *spira* a coil, twist, fr. Gr. *speira*; akin to Gr. *spartos* broom (plant), *sparton* rope, Lith. *springti* to strangle. Cf. ESPARTO, SPIRAEA, SPIRAL.] **1.** A spiral; a curl; a whorl; a twist; a coil, as of a serpent.
2. A series of curls or coils.
3. *Geom.* **a** Any part of a spiral generated in one rotation of the radius vector about the pole. See SPIRAL, *n.*, 1 **a**. **b** The common point of two or more leaves of a Riemann's surface; a spiral point.
4. *Paleontol.* One of the spirally twisted ribbonlike calcareous supports of the arms, in certain extinct brachiopods. See SPIRIFER.
5. *Zool.* The upper part of a spiral shell including the whole series of whorls except the last, or body, whorl.
spire (spīr), *n.* [ME. *spire, spir,* a blade of grass, a young shoot, fr. AS. *spīr*; akin to ON. *spira* a stalk, a slender tree, MLG. *spir,* and ult. to E. SPIKE. Cf. SPEAR, 5.] **1.** **a** *Obs.* A germinating plant; a sprout. **b** A slender tapering blade or stalk, as of grass or grain. **c** *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A sapling.
2. Any of several tall grasses, as the ditch reed, beach grass, reed canary grass, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
3. The top or end of anything, esp. considered as tapering to a point; as, the *spire* of a tree; a *spire* of a deer's horn, of flame, of light; the summit; the sharp tip.
The *spire* and top of praises. *Shak.*
4. A conical heap or pile; a mass of pyramidal form; as, *spires* of rock.
5. *Arch.* A steeply tapering roof or analogous pyramidal construction surmounting a tower or towerlike structure; also, loosely, a steeple.

1 Broach Spire; 2 Spire with Parapet, Angle Turrets, and Crockets; 3 Steeple.

spire (spīr), *v.*; SPIRED (spīrd); SPIR'ING (spīr'ĭng). *Intransitive:* **1.** To shoot forth or up; also, to run up taperingly like a spire.
2. Of plants, to run to stalk or stem; to be spindly; also, to sprout; germinate.
3. To rise, or fall, in or as in a spiral; to move spirally.
Up, up, *spires* the song. *Amy Lowell.*
—, *Transitive:* To shoot forth; to raise in the form of a spire. *Obs.*
spire (spīr), *v. t. & i.* [OF. or L.; OF. *espirer, spirer,* fr. L. *spirare.* See SPIRIT.] = BREATHE. *Obs.*
spire, *n.* = SPEER, screen. *Scot.*
spi·re'a (spī·rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] A spiraea. = SPIRAEA **b**.
spire'–bear'er, *n.* A brachiopod of *Spirifer* or allied genus. See SPIRIFER.
spired (spīrd), *adj.* [From 1st SPIRE.] Spiral, or having a spire, as a shell.
spired, *adj.* [From 3d SPIRE.] **a** Tapering; slender and pointed. **b** Having a spire; as, *spired* churches. **c** *Obs.* Sprouted; — of barley.
spire'grass' (spīr'grȧs'), *n.* Any of various tall reeds and sedges. *Dial. Eng.*
spi'reme (spī'rēm), *n.* Also **spi'rem.** [Gr. *speirēma, speirama,* a coil. See 1st SPIRE.] *Biol.* The chromatin of a cell nucleus, when in the form of a thread, continuous or segmented. See MITOSIS.
spiri-. [See 1st SPIRE.] A combining form from Latin *spira,* spire, as in *Spirifera, spirivalve.*
spi'ric bod'y (spī'rĭk). A tore.
spi'ri·cle (spī'rĭ·k'l), *n.* [Dim., fr. L. *spira* a coil.] *Bot.* One of the minute coiled threads in the coating of some seeds. When moistened they uncoil.
Spi'ri·fer (spī'rĭ·fĕr; spĭr'ĭ·fĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *spira* a coil + *ferre* to bear.] *Paleontol.* **a** A large genus of extinct brachiopods (called *spire-bearers*) having the arms supported within the shell by long spirally coiled lamellae which form a pair of cones with their apexes directed more or less laterally toward the ends of the long hinge line. The species abounded in the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous. It is the type of a family, **Spi'ri·fer'i·dae** (spī'rĭ·fĕr'ĭ·dē), and of a superfamily, **Spi·rif'er·a'ce·a** (spĭ·rĭf'ĕr·ē'shē·ȧ), comprising all the brachiopods with calcareous spiral supports (spires) for the arms, and occurring from the Ordovician to the Jurassic. **b** [*not cap.*] A brachiopod of *Spirifer* or allied genus. — **spi·rif'er·id** (spĭ·rĭf'ĕr·ĭd), *n.* — **spi·rif'er·oid** (-oid), *adj.*

Spirifer (*S. striatus*). Upper Valve partly removed to show Spiral Arm Supports. (⅔)

spi·rif'er·ous (spĭ·rĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* **1.** *Zool.* **a** Having a spiral part or organ. **b** Spired.
2. *Paleontol. & Geol.* Containing, or characterized by, brachiopods of the family Spiriferidae, as rock.
spi'ri·form (spī'rĭ·fôrm), *adj.* Resembling a spire or spiral in form.
spi·ril'la (spĭ·rĭl'ȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of SPIRILLUM, 2.
Spir'il·la'ce·ae (spĭr'ĭ·lā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPIRILLUM.] *Bacteriol.* A family of rigid, more or less spirally curved, elongate bacteria (order Eubacteriales), having no endospores and always dividing transversely. It comprises the genera *Spirillum* and *Vibrio.* — **spir'il·la'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*
spi·ril'lar (spĭ·rĭl'ĕr), *adj.* *Bacteriol.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the genus *Spirillum.*
spir'il·lo- (spĭr'ĭ·lō-), **spir·ill-.** A combining form for *spirillum,* as in **spir'il·lol'y·sis** (spĭr'ĭ·lŏl'ĭ·sĭs), **spir'il·lo·trop'ic, spir'il·lot'ro·pism.** See -LYSIS, etc.
spir'il·lo'sis (spĭr'ĭ·lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *spirill-* + *-osis.*] Any infection with bacteria of the genus *Spirillum,* as a South African cattle disease or a certain disease of fowls.
spi·ril'lum (spĭ·rĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *spira* a coil. See 1st SPIRE.] *Bacteriol.* **1.** [*cap.*] A genus of long bacteria of the family Spirillaceae, having tufts of five to twenty flagella at one or both poles, found in water or putrid infusions. Formerly the genus included also the forms now classed in the genus *Vibrio.*
2. [*pl.* -LA (-ȧ).] Any bacterium of this genus or, broadly, of the family Spirillaceae; by extension, any similar spiral thread-shaped microorganism (cf. BACILLUS).
spir'ing (spīr'ĭng), *adj.* **a** Tapering; rising to, or as if to, a point; soaring aloft. **b** Rising spirally, as in a spiral stairway.
spir'ing, *n.* A young shoot; a sprout. Cf. 2d SPIRE, 1 **a**. *Obs.*
spir'it (spĭr'ĭt), *n.* [OF. or L.; OF. *espirit, esperit* (F. *esprit*), fr. L. *spiritus*; akin to L. *spirare* to breathe, to blow, and prob. to OSlav. *piskati* to pipe; cf. also E. *fizz.* Cf. ASPIRE, CONSPIRE, ESPRIT, EXPIRE, INSPIRE, PERSPIRE, RESPIRATION, SPIRANT, SPRITE, SUSPIRE.] **1.** The breath of life; life, or the life principle, conceived as a kind of breath or vapor animating the body, or, in man, mediating between body and soul. To Plato it was the second division of the tripartite soul of man, intermediate between the soul of the belly which rules the merely vital functions and the rational soul seated in the head. The Galenic notion, accepted in the physiology of the Middle Ages, was that the spirit in the body existed in three kinds or degrees: (1) The ***natural spirit,*** a vapor rising from the blood and having its seat in the liver, was considered the principle of the "natural" functions of nutrition, growth, and generation. (2) The ***vital spirit,*** transformed from the natural spirit, in the heart, by mixture with the air of respiration, had the "vital" functions, conveying heat and life through the arteries to the whole body. (3) The ***animal spirit,*** converted in the brain from the vital spirit, included the rational principle, and had the "animal" functions of distributing the power of motion and feeling through the nerves. See ANIMAL, *adj.*, 1.
2. The life principle viewed as the "breath" or gift of deity; hence, the agent of vital and conscious functions in man; the soul. *Spirit* (Heb. *nephesh,* usually translated "soul" in the Bible, Gr. *pneuma,* Lat. *spiritus*) and *soul* are used sometimes as synonyms, sometimes as naming different elements in man's immaterial nature. In former use, *spirit* often denoted (as in def. 1) the vital principle of the body, as something inferior to *soul.* In current use *spirit* denotes a disembodied soul or (as in def. 5) an immaterial being which never had a body. Thus we speak of "*spirits* of the dead," "*spirit* return," the "land" or "realm of *spirits.*" See SOUL, *n.*, 1; GHOST, *n.*, 3.
I am thy father's *spirit*;
Doomed for a certain time to walk the night. *Shak.*
Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was, and the *spirit* shall return unto God who gave it. *Eccl.* xii. 7.
Spirit is a substance wherein thinking, knowing, doubting, and a power of moving, do subsist. *Locke.*
3. [*often cap.*] In the abstract, life or consciousness viewed as an independent type of existence; as, idealists maintain that the essential nature of the universe is *spirit,* pantheists that *spirit* pervades the universe. In this sense *spirit* denotes a quality or being similar to man's psychical or vital nature, conceived as a characteristic of nature or of deity. Thus, in Hebrew, *ruakh,* usually translated "spirit" in the Bible, denotes the divine breath independent of as well as in the body, and *nephesh,* "soul, spirit," denotes only the embodied breath. *Spirit* is also used to translate such terms (often rendered *mind*) as the Greek *nous* (see NOUS, 1), Latin *mens,* German *Geist,* esp. in connection with idealistic theories. See IDEALISM, 1.
4. [*cap.,* often with *the.*] One manifestation of the divine nature; one of the persons of the Trinity; the Holy Spirit.
5. Any supernatural being; an apparition; a specter; also, sometimes, a sprite; elf; esp., such a supernatural being conceived of as able to enter into and possess a person.
6. One who spirits away persons; a kidnaper; abductor. *Obs.*
7. Mental constitution, as the source of perception and active thought; a mentality. *Obs.*
8. An individual; a person; — esp. with reference to characteristics of mind or temper; as, a ruling *spirit*; a schismatic *spirit*; a bold *spirit.* Cf. SOUL, *n.*, 7.
9. Temper or disposition of mind; mood; disposition; — often in *pl.*; as, to be cheerful, or in good *spirits*; to be downhearted, or in bad *spirits.*
A perfect judge will read each work of wit
With the same *spirit* that its author writ. *Pope.*
10. Specif., stimulated or high spirits; liveliness, energy, vivacity, ardor, enthusiasm, courage, etc.; as, to speak or act with *spirit*; to display *spirit* in the presence of danger.
11. Bodily constitution, as the source of energy and strength; physical or vital power.
12. Enthusiastic loyalty; as, school, class, or college *spirit.*
13. As a translation of the word *Geist* in the Hegelian philosophy, the complex of human institutions, family, society, state, church, and the productions in art, poetry, science, and culture. *W. T. Harris.*
14. Intent; real meaning; — opposed to *letter*; also, characteristic quality, esp. such as is derived from the individual genius or the personal character; prevailing tendency; as, the *spirit* of an enterprise.
15. In nature, any volatile or airy agent or essence; esp., a life-giving substance or animating principle viewed as in natural bodies. *Obs. exc. Hist.* *Bacon.*
16. Act of breathing; inspiration. *Obs.*

Spi·rae·a·ce·ae (spĭ·rē·ē'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Spiraea* + *-aceae.*] Syn. of ROSACEAE (in part).
spi·ra'le (spĭ·rā'lē), *n.* [NL.] *Paleontol.* = 1st SPIRE, 4.
spi'ral-geared' plan'er. *Mach.* See PLANER, *n.*, **a**.
spi'ral-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
spir'a·ment, *n.* [L. *spiramentum.*] A spiracle. *Obs.*
spi·ran'tic (spĭ·răn'tĭk), *adj.* *Phonet.* = SPIRANT, *adj.*
spire'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
spire'let, *n.* See -LET.
spire'pole', *n.* = TETHERBALL.
spire'-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.
spire'ward, *adv. & adj.* See -WARD.
spire'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
Spi·rif'er·a (spĭ·rĭf'ĕr·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of SPIRIFER.
spir'ig·nath (spĭr'ĭg·năth), *n.* [Gr. *speira* coil + *gnathos* jaw.] = ANTLIA, 2. — **spi·rig'na·thous** (spĭ·rĭg'nȧ·thŭs), *adj.*

17. Wind; breeze; a breath of wind.
18. a *Alchemy.* Any of four substances, sulphur, sal ammoniac, mercury, and orpiment.
The four *spirits* and the bodies seven. *Chaucer.*
b *Old Chem.* Any liquid produced by distillation. **c** The inflammable liquid, containing ordinary alcohol and water as its main ingredients, separated by distillation from any alcoholic liquid or mash; — often *pl.* See ALCOHOL. Highly rectified spirit is colorless and flavorless but the qualities of such spirits as whisky and brandy are dependent on the nature of the grain, fruit, etc., from which they are made.
According to the British Spirits Act of 1880 "spirits" means spirits of any description and includes all liquors mixed with spirits, and all mixtures, compounds, or preparations made with spirits. *Encyc. Brit.*
d Any of certain volatile liquids obtained by distillation of petroleum, shale, wood, etc., and used esp. as fuels; — sometimes in *pl.*; as, shale *spirit*; wood *spirits*; motor *spirit*.
19. [*cap.*] *Christian Science.* A synonym for God.
20. *Dyeing.* Any of various solutions, esp. of tin salts, used as mordants; as, tin *spirits*, aniline *spirit*, scarlet *spirit*, etc.
21. *Greek Gram.* A breathing, esp. a rough breathing; also, an aspirate, as the letter *h*. *Now Rare.*
22. *Pharm.* An alcoholic solution of a volatile substance; as, *spirit* of peppermint; — popularly called also *essence*.
Syn. — Life, fire, bravery, animation, cheerfulness, enterprise. See SOUL, GHOST.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

spirit-awing	spirit-guided	spirit-sinking
spirit-boiling	spirit-haunted	spirit-small
spirit-born	spirit-healing	spirit-soothing
spirit-bowed	spirit-inspiring	spirit-speaking
spirit-bribing	spirit-lifting	spirit-stirring
spirit-broken	spirit-marring	spirit-stricken
spirit-cheering	spirit-numb	spirit-thrilling
spirit-chilling	spirit-piercing	spirit-torn
spirit-crushed	spirit-possessed	spirit-troubling
spirit-crushing	spirit-prompted	spirit-walking
spirit-drinking	spirit-pure	spirit-wearing
spirit-fallen	spirit-quelling	spirit-wise
spirit-freezing	spirit-refreshing	
spirit-froze	spirit-rousing	

— *in spirits.* In a cheerful or joyful frame of mind. — *in the spirit.* In a state of religious exaltation. Cf. *Rev.* i. 10. — *out of spirits.* In a depressed frame of mind.

spir'it (spĭr'ĭt), *v. t.*; SPIR'IT-ED; SPIR'IT-ING. **1.** To put spirit in; to endow with a special spirit or character; inspirit; hence, to animate with vigor; to hearten; encourage; — sometimes followed by *up*.
2. To convey rapidly and secretly, as if by the agency of a spirit; to kidnap; — often with *away*, or *off*.
The ministry had him *spirited* away, and carried abroad as a dangerous person. *Arbuthnot & Pope.*
3. To treat with spirits.
spirit off. To finish (varnish or lacquer) with a coat of solvent.

spir'it, *adj.* **1.** Of or pert. to; a Spirits; as, a *spirit* host. **b** The spirit (sense 2). **c** Spiritualism; as, a *spirit* circle.
2. a Used for or dealing in alcoholic spirits; as, a *spirit* flask, grocer, room. **b** That operates by means of or by combustion of alcoholic spirits; as, a *spirit* glass or lamp.

spir'it·al·ly (spĭr'ĭ·tăl·ĭ), *adv.* [L. *spiritalis* belonging to breathing.] *Obs.* **a** = SPIRITUALLY. **b** By means of the breath.

spirit blue. See DYE, *Table.*

spirit butterfly. Any of numerous delicate butterflies (genus *Ithomia*) of tropical America, having gauzy wings nearly destitute of scales.

spirit duck. a Bufflehead duck. **b** Goldeneye. *Local, U. S. & Can.*

spir'it·ed (spĭr'ĭ·tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Having spirit, or essence; also, animated or possessed by a spirit. *Obs.*
So talked the *spirited*, sly snake. *Milton.*
2. Animated; full of life or vigor; lively; full of spirit or fire; as, a *spirited* oration; a *spirited* answer.
3. *Greek Gram.* Marked with a breathing. *Obs.*
Syn. — SPIRITED, METTLESOME, FIERY. SPIRITED implies ardor, animation, or fullness of life; METTLESOME often adds to *spirited* the implication of courage or daring; FIERY, that of impetuous eagerness or fierce vehemence; as, "shaking his head backward, somewhat after the manner of a *spirited* horse" (*G. Eliot*); "a fine, lively, *spirited* young man" (*Scott*); "The third [speech] was . . . very *spirited* and eloquent" (*Gray*); "Their force differs from true spirit, as much as a vicious from a *mettlesome* horse" (*Tatler*); "the nervous and *fiery* animation of the horses" (*Shelley*); "a *fiery* soul, which, working out its way, fretted the pygmy body to decay" (*Dryden*); "the *fiery*, swift, Italian nature of the man" (*Carlyle*). Cf. LIVELY, COURAGE, EAGERNESS.
Ant. — Dull, apathetic, lifeless, lethargic, stolid; see PASSIVE.
— **spir'it·ed·ly,** *adv.* — **spir'it·ed·ness,** *n.*

-spir'it·ed. *Spirited*, adj., used in combinations, as in:

brave-spirited	mean-spirited	sunny-spirited
high-spirited	poor-spirited	weak-spirited
hot-spirited	public-spirited	
low-spirited	soft-spirited	

spir'it·er (spĭr'ĭ·tĕr), *n.* One who spirits away; a kidnaper.

spir'it·ful (spĭr'ĭt·fo͝ol; -fĭ'l), *adj.* Full of spirit; hence: a *Obs.* Spiritual. **b** Spirited; active; animated. **c** Spirituous.
— **spir'it·ful·ly,** *adv.* — **spir'it·ful·ness,** *n.*

spir'it·ing, *n.* **1.** Action, work, or service of a spirit.
2. Inspiration; encouragement and consolation.

spir'it·ism (spĭr'ĭt·ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The theory that mediumistic phenomena are caused by spirits of the dead; also, the action or agency of spirits.
2. Belief that natural objects possess indwelling spirits. See ANIMISM, 1. *Rare.*
3. = SPIRITUALISM, 3.

spir'it·ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who believes in, or attempts to put in practice, spiritism or spiritualism; a spiritualist.

spir'it·is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or believing in, spirits or phenomena connected with them.

spir'it·ize (spĭr'ĭt·īz), *v. t.* To endow with spirit; to implant a spirit in.

spir'it·land' (spĭr'ĭt·lănd'), *n.* The land of the spirits, or ghosts, of the dead; also, sometimes, fairyland.

spir'it·leaf' (-lēf'), *n.* The manyroot.

spir'it·less, *adj.* **1.** Destitute of spirit or vital principle; lifeless; dead; hence, wanting animation or cheerfulness; dejected; depressed; dispirited.
2. Destitute of vigor; wanting life, courage, or fire.
— **spir'it·less·ly,** *adv.* — **spir'it·less·ness,** *n.*

spirit level. A level in which the adjustment to the horizon is shown by the position of a bubble in alcohol or ether contained in a nearly horizontal glass tube, or a circular box with a glass cover, the inside surface of which is ground to a curvature of large radius. — **spirit leveling.**

spirit of ether. An anodyne mixture of three parts alcohol and one part ether; — called also *Hoffmann's drops.* Cf. COMPOUND SPIRIT OF ETHER.

spirit of glonoin. See GLONOIN.

spirit, *or* spirits, of hartshorn. a Orig., a solution of ammonia in water; aqua ammoniae; — so called because formerly obtained from shavings of harts' horns, etc., by destructive distillation. **b** Now usually a 10 per cent solution of ammonia in alcohol.

spirit of Mindererus. See MINDERERUS.

spirit of niter. *Pharm.* **a** *Brit.* A liquid containing 70 per cent (by weight) of absolute nitric acid, HNO_3, and 30 per cent of water. **b** *U. S.* (1) A similar liquid containing 68 per cent of absolute nitric acid and 32 per cent of water. (2) = SPIRIT OF NITROUS ETHER.

spirit of nitrous ether. *Pharm.* A pale-yellow liquid, of a sweetish taste and a pleasant ethereal odor. It is obtained by the distillation of alcohol with nitric and sulphuric acids, and consists essentially of ethyl nitrite with a little acetic aldehyde. It is used as a diaphoretic, diuretic, antispasmodic, etc. Called also *sweet spirit of niter.*

spirit, *or* spirits, of salt. *Old Chem.* Hydrochloric acid; — so called because obtained from salt and sulphuric acid.

spirit of vitriol. Oil of vitriol; sulphuric acid. *Obs.*

‖**spi'ri·to'so** (spē'rē·tō'sō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Spirited; animated; — used as a direction.

spir'it·ous (spĭr'ĭ·tŭs), *adj.* [Cf. SPIRITUOUS.] **1.** Like, or of the nature of, spirit; refined; pure. *Rare.* *Milton.*
2. Ardent; active; animated; vivacious. *Obs.*
3. Spirituous. *Rare.*
4. *Greek Gram.* Aspirated. *Obs.*

spirit rapper. One who practices spirit rapping.

spirit rapping. An alleged form of communication with the spirits of the dead by raps. See SPIRITUALISM, 3.

spir'its of ni'tro·glyc'er·in (spĭr'ĭts). = SPIRIT OF GLONOIN. See GLONOIN.

spirits, *or* spirit, of turpentine. Oil of turpentine. See TURPENTINE, 2.

spirits, *or* spirit, of wine. Alcohol; rectified spirit. *Spirits of wine* is defined by the British Spirits Act of 1880 as "rectified spirits of the strength of not less than 43 degrees above proof."

spir'it·some (spĭr'ĭt·sŭm), *adj.* [See 1st -SOME.] Having the quality, nature, or appearance, of a spirit.

spir'it·u·al (spĭr'ĭt·ū·ăl), *adj.* [OF. or L.; OF. *spirituel*, fr. L. *spiritualis.* See SPIRIT.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, spirit; not material; incorporeal; as, a *spiritual* substance or being.
2. Of or pertaining to the intellectual and higher endowments of the mind; mental; intellectual; also, highly refined in thought or feeling.
3. Of or pertaining to the moral feelings or states of the soul, as distinguished from the external actions; reaching and affecting the spirit.
4. Of or pertaining to the soul or its affections as influenced by the divine Spirit; controlled and inspired by the Spirit; proceeding from the Holy Spirit; pure; holy; divine; heavenly-minded; — opposed to *carnal.*
That I may impart unto you some *spiritual* gift. *Rom.* i. 11.
If a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are *spiritual*, restore such an one. *Gal.* vi. 1.
5. Of or pertaining to sacred things or the church; sacred; as, *spiritual* songs; not lay or temporal; ecclesiastical; as, lords *spiritual* and temporal.
6. Having to do with spirits, ghosts, or the like, or with the world assumed to be peopled by these; also, sometimes, spiritualistic. "*Spiritual* medium." *Hawthorne.*
7. Related or joined in spirit; spiritually akin; as, her pastor she regarded as her *spiritual* father.
8. Spirited; clever; witty; as, the French pride themselves on being *spiritual.*
9. Spirituous; alcoholic. *Obs.*
Syn. — Immaterial, disembodied; unworldly, devout; churchly.
Ant. — Carnal, bodily; earthly, temporal, worldly, secular.

spir'it·u·al, *n.* **1.** A spiritual thing, function, office, or affair; a spirituality; specif., *pl.*, sacred matters; holy affairs; esp., church or religious affairs.
2. A spiritual person; as: **a** One spiritual-minded. **b** One whose office or occupation is spiritual; an ecclesiastic.
3. [*cap.*] One of a party among the Franciscans from early in the 13th century, which adhered with great strictness to the rule of the founder, esp. as to poverty.
4. A kind of religious song in use among negroes of the southern United States, and distinguished by strongly-marked rhythm, which is frequently emphasized in singing by swaying or other motions, and by certain structural features and the graphic narrative method characteristic of the folk ballad.

spiritual affinity. = AFFINITY, 4.

spiritual coadjutor. *R.C.Ch.* See JESUIT, 1.

spiritual court. *Eccl. Law.* An ecclesiastical court.

spiritual death. See DEATH, 5.

spiritual director. *R.C.Ch.* A confessor whose advice and direction are regularly and frequently sought by one seeking spiritual advancement.

spiritual father. A confessor; loosely, a religious teacher.

Spiritual Franciscan. = SPIRITUAL, *n.*, 3.

spiritual incest. *Eccl. Law.* a Cohabitation of persons between whom there is spiritual affinity. **b** The act of a vicar, or other beneficiary, in holding two benefices, the one depending on the collation of the other.

spir'it·u·al·ism (spĭr'ĭt·ū·ăl·ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *spiritualisme.*] **1.** Quality or state of being spiritual; spiritual nature or essence; spirituality.
2. The doctrine that all that exists is spirit; idealism, esp. metaphysical idealism. See IDEALISM, 1.
3. A belief that departed spirits hold intercourse with mortals by means of physical phenomena, as by rapping, or during abnormal mental states, as in trances, or the like, commonly manifested through a medium (sense 5); spiritism; the doctrines and practices of spiritualists.
☞ *Spiritualism* (in this sense) is prefixed to definitions in this Dictionary to indicate the field in which the word or sense is typically used.
Syn. — SPIRITUALISM, SPIRITISM. SPIRITUALISM and SPIRITISM as beliefs are generally used as equivalent. *Spiritism* formerly included the doctrine of reincarnation, which *spiritualism* denied. *Spiritism* is the more logical and distinctive term and is preferred by the followers of the cult, but in actual usage *spiritualism* is still common.

spir'it·u·al·ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *spiritualiste.*] **1.** One whose chief interest is in spiritual things, and who tends to interpret things in a spiritual sense; a spiritually minded person.
2. *Philos.* One who maintains the doctrine of spiritualism.
3. One who believes in spiritualism (sense 3); one who seeks intercourse with departed spirits: a spiritist.
4. [*cap.*] = SPIRITUAL, *n.*, 3. *Rare.*
— **spir'it·u·al·ist,** *adj.*

spir'it·u·al·is'tic (spĭr'ĭt·ū·ăl·ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with, spiritualism. — **spir'it·u·al·is'tical·ly** (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

spir'it·u·al'i·ty (-ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. or L.; F. *spiritualité*, fr. LL. *spiritualitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being spiritual; spiritual nature or function; spiritual-mindedness.
A pleasure made for the soul, suitable to its *spirituality.* *South.*
2. The whole body of the clergy; the church. *Obs.*
3. Quality or state of being incorporeal; incorporeality; existence purely as a spirit.
4. Something incorporeal; specif., a spirit.
5. *Eccl. Law.* That which belongs to the church, or to a person as an ecclesiastic, or to religion; specif.: **a** The spiritual jurisdiction of the church. **b** *pl.* The fees or dues or tithes receivable by an ecclesiastic as such; — disting. from the *temporalities*, the landed possessions of the church.

spir'it·u·al·i·za'tion (-ăl·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of spiritualizing, or state of being spiritualized.

spir'it·u·al·ize (spĭr'ĭt·ū·ăl·īz), *v. t.*; SPIR'IT-U-AL-IZED (-īzd); SPIR'IT-U-AL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *spiritualiser.*] **1.** To render spiritual; to refine intellectually or morally; to purify from the corrupting influences of the world; to give a spiritual character or tendency to; to animate.
2. To give a spiritual meaning to; to take in a spiritual sense; — opposed to *literalize.*
3. To endow with the nature and attributes of a spirit.
4. *Old Chem.* To extract spirit from; also, to convert into, or impregnate with, spirit.
Syn. — Etherealize, idealize, refine.
Ant. — Coarsen, materialize, sensualize.

spir'it·u·al·iz'er (-īz'ĕr), *n.* One who spiritualizes.

spiritual living. *Eccl.* A benefice. *Eng.*

spir'it·u·al·ly, *adv.* **1.** In a spiritual way; in connection with things of the spirit; — disting. from *materially.*
2. In an ethereal or supernatural manner; supernaturally; — disting. from *naturally.*

spir'it·u·al·mind'ed, *adj.* Having the mind set on spiritual things, or filled with holy desires and affections; spiritual. — **spir'it·u·al·mind'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **·mind'ed·ness,** *n.*

spiritual peers. The bishops and archbishops, or lords spiritual, who sit in the House of Lords.

spiritual relationship. *R.C.Ch.* A relationship constituting a diriment impediment contracted by the minister and sponsors in baptism with the baptized person and his parents.

spir'it·u·al·ty (spĭr'ĭt·ū·ăl·tĭ), *n.* [OF. *espirituau(l)té.* See SPIRITUALITY.] **1. a** The clergy; ecclesiastics as a body. **b** Spiritual possessions; spirituality (sense 5). Cf. TEMPORALITY.
2. The Pope. *Obs.*

‖**spi'ri'tu'el'** (spē'rē'tü'ĕl'), *adj. masc.*, **spi'ri'tu'elle'** (-ĕl'), *fem.* [F. See SPIRITUAL.] Of the nature, or having the appearance, of a spirit; spiritual; refined; ethereal; also, sprightly; bright; witty.

spir'it·u·os'i·ty (spĭr'ĭt·ū·ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being spirituous; spirituousness.
2. Spiritual quality; incorporeality; also, animating essence or influence.

spir'it·u·ous (spĭr'ĭt·ū·ŭs), *adj.* [Cf. F. *spirituoux.* Cf. SPIRITOUS.] **1.** Spiritual, in various senses; of the nature of spirit; ethereal; immaterial; incorporeal. *Obs.*
2. Lively; active; gay; vivid; airy. *Obs.*
3. Containing, or of the nature of, spirit (alcohol obtained by distillation); alcoholic; ardent; as, *spirituous* liquors.
— **spir'it·u·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **spir'it·u·ous·ness,** *n.*

spirituous tincture. See TINCTURE, *n.*, 6.

spir'i·tus (spĭr'ĭ·tŭs), *n.* [L. See SPIRIT.] **1.** Spirit.
2. A breathing; an aspirate.
3. *Pharm.* Spirit; as, **spir'i·tus cam'pho·rae** (kăm'fō·rē), spirit of camphor.

spir'i·tus as'per (ăs'pĕr). [L. *asper* rough.] *Gr. Gram.* A mark ['] placed over some initial vowels or over *ρ* to show that they are aspirated (*ὅς*, pronounced *hŏs*; *ῥήτωρ*, pronounced *hrā'tŏr*); also, the sound thus indicated; — called also *rough breathing.*

spir'i·tus fru·men'ti (frōō·mĕn'tĭ). [L. *frumenti* of grain.] Whisky.

spir'i·tus le'nis (lē'nĭs). [L. *lenis* smooth.] *Gr. Gram.* A mark ['], indicating the absence of a preceding *h* sound from the initial vowel over which it is placed (*ἕνα*, pronounced ĕ·ĕn'ĭ); also, the beginning so indicated; — called also *smooth breathing.* Cf. SPIRITUS ASPER.

spir'i·tus mun'di (mŭn'dĭ). [L.] = ANIMA MUNDI.

spirit varnish. See VARNISH, *n.*, 1.

spirit vinegar. See VINEGAR.

spir'it·weed' (spĭr'ĭt·wēd'), *n.* The manyroot.

spirit world. The world or abode of spirits, esp. departed spirits; Hades.

spirit writing. *Spiritualism.* An automatic writing under the control of abnormal influences; a psychogram. Cf. PNEUMATOGRAPHY.

spir'it·y (spĭr'ĭ·tĭ), *adj.* *Dial.* **a** Spirited; mettlesome. **b** Spirituous. — *adv.* Animatedly; spiritedly.

spi'ri·valve (spī'rĭ·vălv), *adj.* [L. *spira* coil + *valva* valve (of a door).] Having a spiral shell, as a gastropod mollusk.

spir'ket (spûr'kĕt; -kĭt). Var. of SPERKET.

spir'ket, *n.* *Shipbuilding.* A space between floor timbers forward or aft. *Rare.*

spir'ket·ing (spûr'kĕt·ĭng), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* Timbers heavier than the ceiling, worked above the waterways in a wooden vessel. In old vessels with gun ports the spirketing was worked from the waterway to the bottom of the ports on each deck. Called **spirketing plate** in a metal vessel.

spir'le (spĭr'lĭ), *adj. & n.* Spindling. *Scot.*

spi'ro- (spī'rō-), **spir-.** [See 1st SPIRE.] A combining form, Greek *speiro-*, *speir-*, from *speira*, meaning *a coil* or *rope*, used to denote: **1.** *Spiral, coiled*, as in *Spirochaeta*.
2. *Chem.* That the compound (***spiro compound***) in the name of which it appears contains two rings having a single atom (***spiro atom***) in common, resulting in a figure-8 arrangement of atoms, as, ***spi'ro·pen'tane*** (spī'rō·pĕn'tān), an unstable hydrocarbon obtained synthetically (see *Illust.*).
— **spi'ro** (spī'rō), *adj.*

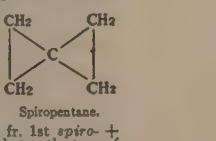

Spiropentane.

spiro-. *Med.* A combining form from Latin *spirare*, to breathe, used to denote *respiration*, as in *spirometer.*

Spi'ro·chae'ta (spī'rō·kē'tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *spiro-* + *-chaeta.*] *Bacteriol.* **a** A genus of spirochetes, the type of the Spirochaetaceae, having a flexible undulating body with

---

spir'it·al, *adj.* = SPIRITUAL, *adj.* *Obs.*
spir'it·dom, *n.* See -DOM.
spir'it·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
spir'it·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
spir'it·mon'ger, *n.* See -MONGER.
spir'it·rompe (spĭr'ĭ·trŏmp), *n.* [F.] = ANTLIA, 2.
spir'it·u·al·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
spir'it·u·al·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
spir'ling (spûr'lĭn). Var. of SPARLING, a smelt. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
Spi'ro·bran'chi·a (spī'rō·brăng'kĭ·ȧ), **Spi'ro·bran'chi·a'ta** (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. 1st *spiro-* + *-branchia.*] *Zool.* Syn. of BRACHIOPODA. — **spi'ro·bran'chi·ate** (-āt), *adj. & n.*

the protoplasm wound spirally around an elastic axis filament. It comprises nonparasitic forms, as *S. plicatilis*, a free-living species of fresh and salt water. Formerly more broadly delimited, the genus included the species now separated (as the pathogens of syphilis, yaws, relapsing fever, and Weil's disease) into the genera *Treponema*, *Borrelia*, and *Leptospira* (see these terms). **b** [*not cap.*; *pl.* -TAE (-tē).] Any organism of this genus; loosely, any spirochete. — **spi′ro·chae′tal** (-tăl; -t′l), *adj.*

Spi′ro·chae·ta′ce·ae (spī′rō·kē·tā′sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Spirochaeta* + *-aceae*.] *Bacteriol.* A family of microorganisms showing affinities with the trypanosomal protozoans but generally regarded as bacteria and as constituting an order, **Spi′ro·chae·ta′les** (-lēz), of the class Schizomycetes, characterized by slender, flexible, spiral bodies with or without flagella and by both transverse and longitudinal fission. See SPIROCHAETA.

spi′ro·chete, spi′ro·chaete (spī′rō·kēt), *n.* [See SPIROCHAETA.] *Bacteriol.* Any of the slender, spirally undulating microorganisms of the order Spirochaetales, many of which cause severe diseases, as syphilis and relapsing fever. — **spi′ro·che′tal** (-kē′tăl; -t′l), **spi′ro·che′tic** (-tĭk), *adj.*

spi′ro·che·te′mi·a (spī′rō·kē·tē′mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *spirochete* + *-emia*.] *Med.* The morbid condition in which spirochetes are present in the circulating blood.

spi′ro·che′ti·cide, spi′ro·chae′ti·cide (-kē′tĭ·sīd), *n.* [*spirochete* + *-cide*.] *Med.* An agent, esp. a drug, capable of killing spirochetes, specif. within the human or animal body. — **spi′ro·che′ti·cid′al** (-sīd′ăl), *adj.*

spi′ro·che·to′sis, spi′ro·chae·to′sis (-kē·tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *spirochete* + *-osis*.] *Med. & Veter.* Infection with, or a disease (as syphilis) caused by, spirochetes. — **spi′ro·che·tot′ic** (-tŏt′ĭk), *adj.*

Spi′ro·de′la (-dē′lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *spiro-* coil + Gr. *dēlos* visible; — so named because the spiral vessels are visible through the transparent tissues.] *Bot.* A small genus of aquatic plants (family Lemnaceae) having a membranous spathe, and a thallus with a cluster of several rootlets. *S. polyrhiza*, the great duckweed, is widely distributed.

spi′ro·gram (spī′rō·grăm), *n.* [2d *spiro-* + *-gram*.] *Physiol. & Med.* A tracing of respiratory movements.

spi′ro·graph (spī′rō·grȧf), *n.* [2d *spiro-* + *-graph*.] *Physiol.* An instrument for recording respiratory movements, as the sphygmograph does those of the pulse.

spi·rog′ra·phin (spī·rŏg′rȧ·fĭn), *n.* [*Spirographis* + *-in*.] *Biochem.* A hyalogen from the skeletal tissues of an annelid of the genus *Spirographis*. On hydrolysis it yields a hyalin.

spi′ro·graph′i·din (spī′rō·grȧf′ĭ·dĭn).

Spi·rog′ra·phis (spī·rŏg′rȧ·fĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *spiro-* + Gr. *graphis* outline drawing, embroidery.] A genus of sabelloid annelids with bright-colored gill plumes arranged spirally.

Spi′ro·gy′ra (spī′rō·jī′rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *spiro-* + Gr. *gyros* a ring.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of green fresh-water algae (family Zygnemataceae), with spiral chlorophyll bands. They form slimy masses, variously called *frog spit*, *green silk*, and *pond scum*, in still waters and slow streams. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

spi′roid (spī′roid), *adj.* Also **spi·roi′dal** (spī·roi′dăl; -d′l). [See SPIRE a spiral; -OID.] Like a screw or spiral.

spi′ro·il′ic (spī′rō·il′ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Salicylic. *Obs.*

spi·rol′, spi·role′ (spī·rōl′), *n.* [OF. *spirole*.] A small culverin. *Obs.*

spi′ro·loc′u·line (spī′rō·lŏk′ū·lĭn; -lĭn), *adj.* [See 1st SPIRE; LOCULUS.] *Zool.* Having loculi, or chambers, arranged spirally.

spi·rom′e·ter (spī·rŏm′ē·tẽr), *n.* [2d *spiro-* + *-meter*.] **1.** An instrument for measuring the vital capacity of the lungs, or the volume of air which can be expelled from the chest after the deepest possible inspiration. Cf. PNEUMATOMETER.

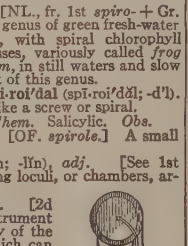

Spirometer.

2. *Gas Mfg.* An instrument for measuring and recording the volume of gas. It is used in calibrating gas meters.

— **spi′ro·met′ric** (spī′rō·mĕt′rĭk), **spi′ro·met′ri·cal** (-rĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **spi·rom′e·try** (spī·rŏm′ē·trĭ), *n.*

Spi·roph′y·ton (spī·rŏf′ĭ·tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *spiro-* + Gr. *phyton* plant.] *Paleontol.* A genus of fossil algae, characteristic of certain Devonian rocks in New York State. The only species (*S. cauda-galli*) is represented by coiled or convolute impressions, and has given the name *cauda-galli grit* to the rocks it is found in.

X4

Spi·ror′bis (spī·rōr′bĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *spir-* + L. *orbis* circle, disk.] *Zool.* A genus of small annelids (family Serpulidae) forming a spirally coiled calcareous tube.

Spirorbis (*S. lucidus*). *o* Operculum.

spi′ro·scope (spī′rō·skōp), *n.* [2d *spiro-* + *-scope*.] *Physiol.* A spirometer.

Spi′ro·so′ma (-sō′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *spiro-* + *-soma*.] *Bacteriol.* In Migula's classification, a genus of nonmotile spiral bacteria, now included in *Spirillum*.

spi′rous (spī′rŭs), *adj.* Spiry.

-spirous. A combining form of *spirous*, as in *bispirous*.

spirt (spûrt), *v. & n.* Spurt; gush; squirt; jet; flare.

Spir′u·la (spĭr′ū·lȧ; -ōō·lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *spira* a coil.] *Zool.* **a** A genus of small dibranchiate cephalopods having a many-chambered shell coiled freely in a flat spiral. The shell is almost completely enveloped in the soft parts. They occur in most tropic seas, usually at great depths, whence the shells float to the surface and are cast on beaches, but complete specimens of the animal are rare. **b** [*not cap.*] A member of this genus.

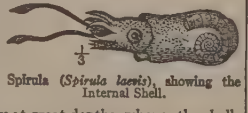

Spirula (*Spirula laevis*), showing the Internal Shell.

spir′u·late (spĭr′ū·lăt; -ōō·lăt), *adj. Zool.* Spiral in form or arrangement.

spir′y (spīr′ĭ), *adj.* [From SPIRE a winding line.] Of a spiral form; wreathed; curled; serpentine.

Hid in the *spiry* volumes of the snake. *Dryden.*

spir′y (spīr′ĭ), *adj.* [From SPIRE a steeple.] Of or pert. to a spire; like a spire; tall, slender, and tapering; abounding in spires; as, *spiry* turret "*Spiry* towns." *Thomson.*

spise (spīz), *v. t.* = DESPISE. *Rare.*

spis′sat·ed (spĭs′ăt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* [L. *spissatus*, past part.] Thickened.

spis′si·tude (spĭs′ĭ·tūd), *n.* [L. *spissitudo*.] Quality or state of being spissated; density; viscosity; inspissated state.

Spis′u·la (spĭs′ū·lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim., prob. after J. B. von *Spix* (1781–1826), Ger. naturalist.] *Zool.* The genus of Mactridae including the surf clams. Cf. MACTRA.

spit (spĭt), *n.* [ME. *spitte*, *spite*, fr. AS. *spitu*; akin to D. *spit*, G. *spiess*, OHG. *spiz* a spit, G. *spitz* pointed, L. *spina* a thorn. See SPINE.] **1.** A slender, pointed rod, usually of iron, for holding meat or, formerly, eggs, while being roasted over a fire.

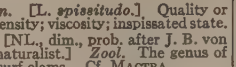

Spit, 1.

2. A sword. *Obs. Slang.*

3. The mark of reference called the dagger. *Obs.*

4. A stick or skewer on which fish, as herrings, are hung to dry. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

5. The spindle in a shuttle on which the spool, etc., turns.

6. A small point of land running into a body of water, or a long, narrow shoal extending from the shore.

7. A steel rod on which drawn wire is wound as it leaves drawplates.

spit (spĭt), *v. t.*; SPIT′TED; SPIT′TING. [From SPIT a rod.] **1.** To thrust a spit through; to fix upon a spit; hence, to impale. "Infants *spitted* upon pikes." *Shak.*

2. To hang (fish) on a spit to dry. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

spit, *v.*; *past tense and past part.* SPAT (spăt) sometimes SPIT; *pres. part. & verbal n.* SPIT′TING. [AS. *spittan*; akin to G. *spützen*, Dan. *spytte*, Sw. *spotta*, ON. *spýta*, and E. SPEW. The past tense *spat* is due to association with forms from the related AS. *spǣtte*, fr. *spǣtan* to spit. Cf. SPITTLE, SPITTOON.] *Transitive*: **1.** To eject from the mouth, as saliva or other matter; to expectorate. "Thus *spit* I out my venom." *Chaucer.*

2. To eject; to throw forth or out; to give or send out as if by spitting; as, to *spit* snow; a burning brand *spits* fire. "She *spits* Scripture at me and says she must listen to God." *Francis Hoover.*

3. To light, to set fire to, to start burning; as, to *spit* a fuse.

—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To eject saliva; to expectorate; esp., to expectorate (*on* or *upon* or *at* a person) as a gross insult or as a means of showing aversion or contempt.

2. To rain or snow slightly or with scattered drops or flakes; to sprinkle. *Dickens.*

3. To make a noise like that of expectoration; as, the cat *spits* at every dog she sees; bullets *spat* against the wooden parapet; also, to sputter.

Syn. — See EXPECTORATE.

spit cotton, or sixpences. To spit white cottonlike saliva or saliva that forms white coin-shaped patches, regarded as indicating a thirsty condition. *Slang.*

spit it out. To say directly what one has to say.

spit (spĭt), *n.* **1.** The secretion ejected from the mouth; spittle; saliva; sputum; also, the act or an act of spitting.

2. A frothy secretion resembling saliva exuded by spittle insects; also, a spittle insect.

3. A falling of rain or snow in scattered particles; a sprinkle of rain or flurry of snow.

4. Perfect likeness; counterpart; image; as, he is the *spit* (or *spit and image*, or *spit and picture*, or *spit and likeness*) of his father. *Dial.*

There'll always be an Andrew in the ring
The very *spit and image* of you. *Wilfred Gibson.*

5. A short distance; as, a *spit* away.

spit, *v. t.* [AS. *spittan*.] To spade; plant by spading; also, to dig. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

spit (spĭt), *n.* [See SPIT to dig.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** A spade. **b** A spadeful of earth. **c** The depth of a spade thrust.

spit′al (spĭt′ăl; -ĭ), *n.* [ME. *spitel*. See HOSPITAL.] **1.** A lazaretto; a hospital; hence, refuge. *Archaic.*

2. Figuratively, a foul den; a low resort. *Obs.*

spit and polish. Finicky smartness. *Brit. Naval Slang.*

spit′ball′ (spĭt′bôl′), *n.* **1.** Paper chewed, and rolled into a ball, to be thrown as a missile.

2. *Baseball.* A variety of pitched ball, now illegal, produced by moistening one side of the ball with saliva. — **spit′ball′er** (-ẽr), *n.*

spit′box′ (-bŏks′), *n.* A vessel to receive spittle; a spittoon

spit bug. A spittle insect.

spitch′cock′ (spĭch′kŏk′), *n.* [Lit., *split-cook*, fr. ME. *spiche* (assumed) + *cake*. See SPIKE; COOK. Cf. SPATCHCOCK.] An eel split or cut up and cooked.

spitch′cock′, *v. t.*; -COCKED′ (-kŏkt′); -COCK′ING. In cookery, to prepare for eating as, or as if, a spitchcock; hence, to treat summarily; to handle roughly.

spitch′cock′. Var. of SPATCHCOCK.

spit curl. A lock of hair plastered spirally on the temple or forehead, as with spittle. *Colloq.*

spite (spīt), *n.* [Shortened fr. ME. *despit* despite. See DESPITE.] **1.** Injury; hurt; disgrace; dishonor. *Obs.*

2. Ill will or hatred toward another, accompanied with the disposition to irritate, annoy, or thwart; petty malice; grudge; rancor; despite.

This is the deadly *spite* that angers. *Shak.*

3. Mood; disposition; frame of mind. *Rare.*

4. Vexation; chagrin; mortification. *Rare.* *Shak.*

5. Anything causing vexation or grief. *Colloq.*

Syn. — Spitefulness, pique, animosity, malevolence. See RESENTMENT. **Ant.** — Good will, benevolence.

— ***in spite of.*** In defiance or contempt of; in opposition to all efforts of; notwithstanding. Often shortened to *spite of*. See *Syn.* under NOTWITHSTANDING, *prep.*

spite, *v. t.*; SPIT′ED (spīt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); SPIT′ING (spīt′ĭng).

1. To regard with spite; to dislike; hate. *Archaic.*

The Danes, then . . . pagans, *spited* places of religion. *Fuller.*

2. To treat maliciously; to thwart; shame; mortify.

3. To fill with spite; to offend; to vex. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

Darius, *spited* at the Magi. *Sir W. Temple.*

Do not cut off your nose to *spite* your face. *Old Saying.*

spite fence. *Law.* An unsightly fence or wall so constructed as to be an injury to adjoining property, erected and maintained maliciously for the purpose of injuring a neighbor. Formerly there was no legal relief in such cases. Now, by judicial decision or statute in many jurisdictions, such structures may be enjoined or there may be an action for damages.

spite′ful (spīt′fŏōl; -f′l), *adj.* **a** Filled with, or showing, spite; having a desire to vex, annoy, or injure; malignant; malicious; as, a *spiteful* disposition; *spiteful* gossip, remarks, attacks. **b** *Obs.* Annoying; irritating; troublesome. — **spite′ful·ly,** *adv.* — **spite′ful·ness,** *n.*

spite wall. = SPITE FENCE.

spite work. Trouble or injury brought by one person upon another to avenge some real or fancied grievance.

spit′fire′ (spĭt′fīr′), *n.* **1.** One who or that which spits fire, as a volcano or a cannon; hence, a violent, irascible, or passionate person.

2. *Naut.* A very small jib of strong canvas carried by small vessels in stormy weather or, alone, to keep steerageway.

spit′fire′, *adj.* That spits fire; hence, figuratively, angry; hot-tempered; fiery.

spit′fire′, *v. t.* To spit fire; hence, figuratively, to talk in an angry tone; to flame up. *Colloq.*

spit′ful (spĭt′fŏōl; -f′l), *n.* [From SPIT spade.] A spadeful.

spit image. See 4th SPIT, 4.

spit′ish (spĭt′ĭsh), *adj.* Spiteful.

spit′poi′son (spĭt′poi′z'n), *n.* **1.** A venomous person; a calumniator.

spits′cocked′ (spĭts′kŏkt′), *adj.* Spitchcocked.

spit′stick′ (spĭt′stĭk′), **spit′stick′er** (-stĭk′ẽr), *n.* **1.** *Engraving.* A kind of graver used esp. to outline designs.

2. *Metalcraft.* A small pointed chisel, as one used for making very small sloping cuts between the stones of a setting.

spit′ted (spĭt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* [From SPIT a rod.] **1.** Put upon a spit; pierced as if by a spit; impaled.

2. Long and pointed; — said of antlers. *Bacon.*

spit′ter (spĭt′ẽr), *n.* [See SPIT a rod.] **1.** One who puts meat on a spit.

2. A young deer whose antlers begin to shoot or become sharp; a brocket, or pricket.

spit′ter, *n.* [From SPIT to eject.] **1.** One who ejects saliva from the mouth.

2. *Baseball.* A spitball. *Slang.*

3. *Mining.* A short length of fuse nicked to the powder core, at about two-inch intervals. When the fuse is ignited the nicks successively spit fire and are used to light the fuses of a round of loaded holes.

spit′ter, *n.* A kind of spade; also, one who digs with such a spade.

spit′ting, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SPIT. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that spits; specif.: **a** *Metal.* The behavior (called also *sprouting*) of molten silver or platinum at a certain stage of cooling, when the chilled surface is broken by jets of gas with liquid metal, which makes fantastic forms on the crust. **b** *Mining.* The act of igniting, or firing, a fuse.

2. Spit; saliva.

3. A sprinkle of rain or flurry of snow.

spit′ting, *adj.* That spits.

spitting cobra. Any of several hooded snakes of the genera *Naja* or *Sepedon*, esp. the black-necked cobra and the spitting snake or ringhals.

spitting image, likeness, etc. Incorrect var. of *spit and image*, etc. See under 4th SPIT, 4.

spitting snake. A hooded, venomous South African snake (*Sepedon haemachates*) allied to the cobra; — so called from its habit of forcibly projecting its venom when irritated. Called also *ringhals*.

spit′tle (spĭt′l), *n.* [From SPIT to eject. Cf. SPATTLE.] **1.** The fluid secreted by the salivary glands; saliva; spit. See SALIVA.

2. The frothy secretion of a spittle insect (which see).

spit′tle, *n.* [AS. *spitel*. See SPIT to dig.] A kind of spadelike implement; a peel. (See 2d PEEL, 2.)

spit′tle, *v. t.* To dig or stir with a spittle. *Dial. Eng.*

spit′tle, *n.* = SPITAL. *Archaic.*

spittle fly. A spittle insect.

spit′tle·fork′ (spĭt′l·fôrk′), *n.* A spiked fork.

spittle insect. Any of numerous small leaping insects of the family Cercopidae. Their larvae live on plants and envelop themselves in a mass of white froth consisting of a fluid secreted through the anus and of bubbles of air. The adult insects wander about on herbage and trees. *Aphrophora quadrangularis* is the most common one in the eastern United States.

spit′tle·man (spĭt′l·măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One confined to a spital. *Obs.*

spit′tle-of-the-stars′, *n.* A common blue-green alga (*Nostoc commune*) forming gelatinous colonies.

spit′tle·staff′ (spĭt′l·stȧf′; 83), *n.* A spiked staff; a staff with a spud to cut weeds. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

spit·toon′ (spĭ·tōōn′), *n.* [See SPIT; -OON.] A receptacle for spit or sputum; esp., a low cylindrical or round vessel, as of metal or earthenware, with a funnel-shaped top, so used; a cuspidor.

spitz dog (spĭts). [G. *spitz*, *spitzhund*, fr. *spitz* pointed.] A Pomeranian dog.

Spit′zen·burg (spĭt′sĕn·bûrg), *n.* Also **Spit′zen·berg.** [Prop. *Spitzenberg*, or *Esopus Spitzenberg*, fr. D. *spits* pointed, point + *berg* mountain; — so named because apple is pointed and seedling was discovered on the talus slope of a hill at Esopus, N. Y.] Any of several varieties of red-and-yellow apples, as the Esopus.

‖**Spitz′flö′te** (shpĭts′flū′tĕ), *n.* Also **spitz′flute′** (spĭts′-flōōt′; 242). [G.] *Music.* A labial organ stop with conical metal pipes of 8-foot, 4-foot, or 2-foot pitch and of flute quality.

spitz′kop′ (spĭts′kŏp′), *n.* [D.] A sugar-loaf hill. *S. Africa.*

Spi·zel′la (spĭ·zĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *spiza* finch.] *Zool.* The genus of small American finches including the chipping sparrow, the field sparrow, the tree sparrow, and their allies.

spiz′ze·rinc′tum (spĭz′ē·rĭngk′tŭm), *n.* [L. *specie rectum* right in kind.] *Slang, U. S.* **a** Energy; ambition; the will to succeed. **b** Tawdry adornment or ornamentation, as on a building; gimcrackery.

Splach·na′ce·ae (splăk·nā′sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPLACHNUM.] *Bot.* A family of mosses (Bryales) remarkable for their growth upon dung or upon decaying animal tissues. See SPLACHNUM. — **splach·na′ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

splach′noid (splăk′noid), *adj.* Resembling a moss of the genus *Splachnum*.

Splach′num (splăk′nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *splanchnon* moss.] *Bot.* A genus of rather rare mosses typifying the family Splachnaceae, distinguished by the peculiar capsule, which bears spores only in the upper portion, its colored lower half, or neck, being much swollen and composed of loose tissue containing chlorophyll.

Spi′ro·chaete (spī′rō·kēt), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of SPIROCHAETA.

spi′ro·chete, spi′ro·chae′ti·form, etc. Vars. of SPIROCHETE, etc. [ROCHETICIDE.]

spi′ro·chae′ti·cide. Var. of SPIRO-

spi′ro·chae·to′sis. Var. of SPIROCHETOSIS. [2.]

spiro compound. See 1st SPIRO-,

Spi′ro·ne′ma (spī′rō·nē′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *spiro-* + *-nema*.] Syn. of BORRELIA.

spi′ro·pen′tane, *n.* See 1st SPIRO-, 2.

spirre. † SPUR.

spir′tle. Var. of SPURTLE.

spiss, *adj.* [L. *spissus*.] Thick; crowded; compact; dense. — **spiss′ly,** *adv.* — **spiss′ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*

spis′sy, *adj.* = SPISS. *Obs.*

spit′e, spit′el. † SPITTLE.

spite′less, *adj.* See -LESS.

spite′proof′ (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

spit′frog′, *n.* Small sword. *Obs.*

spith′a·me (spĭth′ȧ·mē), *n.*; *pl.* -MAI (-mī). [Gr. *spithamē*.] See MEASURE, *Table*.

spi′tous, *adj.* = DESPITOUS. *Obs.* — **spi′tous·ly,** *adv. Obs.*

spit′ten. Archaic & dial. past part. of SPIT, to eject saliva.

spitten image, likeness, etc. Incorrect for *spit and image*, etc. See 4th SPIT, 4.

spit′ti. Spittle. *Ref. Sp.*

splack'nuck' (splăk'nŭk'), *n.* [Invented word.] A strange imaginary creature in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels;* hence, any odd or peculiar person or animal.

splairge (splĕrj), *n. & v.* Splatter; splash. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

splanchn-. = SPLANCHNO- (which see), as in:

splanchnectopia	**splanchnesthesia**	**splanchnodynia**
splanchnemphraxis	**splanchnesthetic**	

splanch'na-poph'y-sis (splăngk'nă-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL.] *Zool.* Any element of the skeleton in relation with the alimentary canal, as the jaws and hyoid apparatus. — **splanch-nap'o-phys'i-al** (splăngk-năp'ō-fĭz'ĭ-dl), *adj.*

splanch'nic (splăngk'nĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *splanchnon* an entrail.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

splanchnic nerves. *Anat.* Three important nerves on each side of the body formed by the union of branches from the six or seven lower ganglia of the sympathetic system. The **superior splanchnic nerve** ends in the coeliac ganglion. The **middle, lesser,** or **small splanchnic nerve** ends in the solar plexus. The **inferior, least,** or **renal splanchnic nerve** ends in the renal plexus and lower part of the solar plexus.

splanch'no- (splăngk'nō-), **splanchn-.** A combining form, Greek *splanchno-, splanchn-,* from *splanchnon,* an entrail, used to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, the viscera,* as in *splanchnology.* For words below see the word or element with which *splanchno-* is combined.

splanchnoblast	**splanchnologist**	**splanchnoscopy**
splanchnoderm	**splanchnology**	**splanchnoskeletal**
splanchnodiastasis	**splanchnomegalia**	**splanchnoskeleton**
splanchnographer	**splanchnomegaly**	**splanchnosomatic**
splanchnographical	**splanchnopathy**	**splanchnotomical**
splanchnography	**splanchnoptosis**	**splanchnotomy**
splanchnolith	**splanchnoptosis**	**splanchnotribe**
splanchnological	**splanchnosclerosis**	

splanch'no-coele, splanch'no-cele (-sēl), *n.* [*splanchno-* + *-coele, -cele.*] **1.** *Embryol.* That part of the embryonic coelom, or the space between the somatopleure and the splanchnopleure, persisting in the adult.
2. *Zool.* A visceral cavity, esp. of a brachiopod.

splanch'no-pleure (-plŏŏr; 242), *n.* [*splanchno-* + Gr. *pleura* side.] *Embryol.* The visceral layer of mesoblast with the hypoblast. See SOMATOPLEURE. — **splanch'no-pleu'ral** (-plŏŏr'ăl), **splanch'no-pleu'ric** (-rĭk), *adj.*

splash (splăsh), *v.;* SPLASHED (splăsht); SPLASH'ING. [From PLASH to splash.] *Transitive:* **1.** To strike and dash about (water, mud, etc.); to plash. Also, figuratively, to dash (something) about as if in water; to bathe; lave. "She *splashed* her mind about and refreshed herself greatly." *H. G. Wells.*
2. To scatter water, mud, etc., upon in quantities; to dash liquid on or against. Cf. SPATTER, *v. t.*
3. To make (one's or its way) with splashing. *Rare.*
4. To cause to appear splashed or bespattered; to mark with patches of a different, usually contrasting, color.
Fields . . . *splashed* with scarlet poppies. *J. Burroughs.*
5. To drive (logs) by releasing a head of water confined by a flood dam; also, to flood, as a shallow river, with a flush of water for this or a similar purpose.
6. = 1st PLASH, 1. *Dial. Eng.*
7. *Journalism.* To feature; to make a conspicuous display of (an article or topic or news). *Brit.*
8. *Plumbing.* To cover (a joint) with melted solder.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To strike and dash about water, mud, etc.; to dash water, etc., in such a way as to spatter.
2. To fall or strike with a splashing noise.
3. To scatter about or upon an object or place; to spatter; as, the mud *splashed* up to the windshield.
4. To splurge; to cut a dash; as, with gala dress they *splashed* along the main street. *Slang.*

splash (splăsh), *n.* **1.** Liquid hurled scatteringly against or on anything, esp. from the effect of a surface blow, as water from a puddle; also, a spot or daub as from such liquid; the sound of water or other liquid being splashed or spattered about. Loosely, particles, collectively, of solid objects scattered by or as if by a splashing blow; a spray, as of hot lead; as, bullet *splash.*
2. Act of striking the water, as in a dive; also, a noise made by striking upon or in a liquid.
3. A small, shallow pool or pond. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
4. A spot of a different color from the main color, appearing as if splashed on; a blotch.
A curious red-and-black brindle with a radiating *splash* of white in the middle of his forehead. *C. G. D. Roberts.*
5. The act of splashing logs; also, the water impounded and then released suddenly to splash logs. See SPLASH, *v. t.,* 5.
6. Ostentatious display; sensational appearance or activity; dash; also, excitement; dash. *Colloq.*
7. *Med.* A splashing sound heard in succussion.

splash, *adj.* Designed to turn back splashes; as, a *splash* lip; a *splash*board on a motorboat.

splash, *adv.* In a splashing manner, or with a sound as of a splash; hence, *Slang,* ostentatiously; dashingly.

splash back. A splasher on a cookstove.

splash'board' (splăsh'bōrd'; 181), *n.* **1.** = DASHBOARD, 1.
2. A plank used to close a sluice or spillway of a dam; also, a board used temporarily to heighten a dam.
3. A false gate used to aid in lifting a lift gate.

splash dam. A dam used to retain a head of water for driving logs. — **splash'-dam',** *adj.*

splashed (splăsht), *adj.* **a** Spotted or stained with splashes, as of water, mud, etc. **b** Irregularly blotched; mottled.

splash'er (splăsh'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which splashes; also, that which protects against being splashed; specif.: A guard to keep off splashes, as a guard over a carriage wheel or a screen behind a washstand.

splash feed. See SPLASH LUBRICATION.

splash'ing, *n. Brewing.* (*pl.*) Boiled liquor passed over the cooler and refrigerator and added in the fermentation vessel to reduce the wort to the required gravity.

splash'-lu'bri-cate, *v. t.* To lubricate by splash lubrication.

splash lubrication. *Internal-Combustion Engines.* Lubrication of the parts in the crankcase and cylinder from the splashing about by the crankpin, etc., of oil in the case; — called also *splash feed* or *splash system.*

splash'proof' (splăsh'prōōf'; 66), *adj.* So constructed, protected, or treated that external splashing will not interfere with the successful operation of the machine or structure. Cf. -PROOF.

splash system. See SPLASH LUBRICATION.

splash'y (splăsh'ĭ), *adj.;* SPLASH'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); SPLASH'I-EST. **1.** Full of dirty water; wet and muddy, so as to be easily splashed about; slushy.
2. Of, resembling, or of the nature of, splashes or blotches.
3. Spattered or splashed about; dropping with or as with a splash.
4. Ostentatious; showy; sensational. *Slang.*

splat (splăt), *n.* [Cf. PLAT flat.] The single, flat, thin, and often ornamental, member of a chair back rising from the seat rail, or one just above it to the top rail, — a style dating from the Queen Anne period.

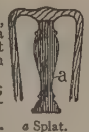

a Splat.

splat, *v. t.* [Cf. PLAT flat.] To open (a pike); to spread or flatten out. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To flatten on impact; — said of a bullet.

splat (splăt; splât), *n.* A plot (of ground); also, a patch; spot; blotch. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

splat'-back', splat'-backed', *adj.* Having a splat in its back; — said esp. of chairs.

splatch'er (splăch'ĕr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A mallet used to remove wrinkles from sheets of copper; one who performs this operation.

splath'er (splăth'ĕr), *v. i. & t.* **a** To splash; also, to spread about. **b** To speak or tell confusedly. *Both Dial. Eng.*

splath'er-ing, *adj.* [Cf. BLATHER.] **a** Ungainly; clumsy. **b** Confused; rambling. *Both Dial. Eng.* "She sends a long *splathering* telegram and never puts her address in it." *J. B. Priestley.*

splat'ter (splăt'ĕr), *v. i. & t.* [Prob. a blend of *spatter* and *splash.*] To spatter; splash.

splat'ter, *n.* **a** A splash or splashing; dash; rush; hubbub. **b** A confused cluster. "Newspapers with a *splatter* of telegrams from sister cities." *Carl Sandburg.*

splat'ter, *n.* = SPATULA, 1. *Obs.*

splat'ter-dash' (splăt'ĕr-dăsh'), *n.* Splash; splutter; disturbance; uproar. — *v. t.* To splash or scatter about. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

splat'ter-dash', *n.* = SPATTERDASH.

splat'ter-er (splăt'ĕr-ĕr), *n.* The coot (*Fulica americana*). *Local, U. S.*

splat'ter-faced' (-fāst'), *adj.* Platter-faced.

splat'ter-work' (-wŭrk'), *n. Art.* Work done with, or as if with, the spatula.

splay (splā), *v.* [From DISPLAY.] *Transitive:* **1.** To display; adorn; also, to carve. *Obs.*
2. To spread out; expand; open out.
3. To dislocate, as a shoulder bone.
4. To turn on one side; to render oblique; to slope or slant, as the side of a door, window, etc.
5. To draw together (the ends of the staves) so as to form a barrel, etc.
——, *Intransitive:* To spread out, esp. in an awkward or clumsy manner; also, to slope or slant.

splay, *n.* **1.** Spread; expansion.
2. *Arch.* A slope or bevel, esp. of the sides of a door or window, by which the opening is made larger at one face of the wall than at the other, or larger at each of the faces than it is between them. See MOLDING, *Illust.*

splay (splā), *adj.* [From SPLAY to display, spread; cf. OF. *despleié,* past part., unfolded.] Displayed; spread out; turned outward; broad and flat; figuratively, clumsy; awkward; ungainly; as, *splay* shoulders.
Something *splay,* something blunt-edged, unhandy, and infelicitous. *M. Arnold.*
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
splay-edged, splay-kneed, splay-legged, splay-toed.

splay, *adv.* Obliquely; slopingly; slantingly.

splay (splā), *n. & v.* Hem. *Scot.*

splay, *v. t.* = SPAY, *v. t. Obs. exc. Dial.*

splayed (splād), *adj.* **a** Extended; spread out. **b** Having an oblique angle or bevel so as to flare; splay; beveled.

splayed arch. An arch with its opening at one side larger than at the other, so that its intrados face is conical.

splayed grounds. *Building.* Grounds shaped like dovetails, or undercut, to hold the plaster.

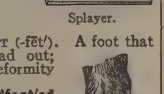
Splayer.

splay'er (splā'ĕr), *n. Tilemaking.* An instrument on which the tile is removed from the washing-off frame to the block.

splay'foot' (splā'fŏŏt'), *n.; pl.* -FEET (-fēt'). A foot that is abnormally flattened and spread out; specif., *Med.* a flat foot or the deformity flatfoot.

Splayfoot of Dog.

splay'foot', *adj.* Also **splay'foot'ed** (-fŏŏt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119). Having a splayfoot; hence, figuratively, ungainly, clumsy.

splay'mouth' (-mouth'), *n.; pl.* SPLAYMOUTHS (-mouthz'). A naturally wide mouth; also, a mouth stretched wide, as in derision. — **splay'mouthed'** (-mouthd'; -mouth'), *adj.*

spleen (splēn), *n.* [OF. or L.; OF. *esplen,* fr. L. *splen,* fr. Gr. *splēn;* akin to L. *lien,* Skr. *plīhan.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* A highly vascular glandlike ductless organ near the stomach or intestine of most vertebrates; the milt. In man it lies on the left side of the body near the cardiac end of the stomach and is about five inches long, of a flattened oblong form, dark purplish color, and soft fragile consistency. It is composed largely of loose adenoid tissue (the *splenic pulp*) traversed by trabeculae derived from the fibrous outer capsule, and containing the Malpighian capsules. Various functions, as the formation and destruction of red blood corpuscles, have been ascribed to it. Some connection with alimentation is proved by its gradual enlargement after a meal. It was formerly believed to be the seat of emotions or passions, as ill-humor, anger, etc., and to be the source of laughter.
2. Laughter or violent mirth or merriment or a fit of it. *Obs.* "Thy silly thought enforces my *spleen.*" *Shak.*
3. Melancholy; low spirits; hypochondriac affections. *Archaic.*
Inward self-disparagement affords
To meditative *spleen* a grateful feast. *Wordsworth.*
4. Anger; latent spite; ill-humor; malice; as, to vent one's *spleen.* "*Spleen* and sour disdain." *Pope.*
5. A fit of anger, bad temper, or passion.
6. Fire; ardor; impetuosity. *Obs.*
7. A sudden motion, impulse, or action; a fit; a freak; whim; caprice; humor; temper; mood. *Obs.*
A thousand *spleens* bear her a thousand ways. *Shak.*
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

spleen-born	**spleen-piercing**	**spleen-struck**
spleen-devoured	**spleen-shaped**	**spleen-swollen**
spleen-pained	**spleen-sick**	

spleen (splēn), *v.;* SPLEENED (splēnd); SPLEEN'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To excise the spleen of, as an animal to fatten it; to splenectomize.
2. *Obs.* **a** To anger. *R. North.* **b** To dislike; bear a grudge against.
——, *Intransitive:* To feel disgust or anger.

spleen amaranth. A tropical American annual weed (*Amaranthus hybridus*) with dark-green or purple foliage, widely naturalized in the United States.

spleen'ful (splēn'fŏŏl), *adj.* Full of, displaying, or affected with, spleen; angry; ill-humored; ardent; fiery; melancholy; splenetic. — **spleen'ful-ly,** *adv.*

spleen'ish, *adj.* Spleeny; affected with spleen; ill-humored. — **spleen'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **-ish-ness,** *n. All Now Rare.*

spleen'less, *adj.* Having no spleen; specif.: **a** *Obs.* Without anger, malice, or the like; good-humored. **b** Having had the spleen excised, as a dog; splenectomized.

spleen stone. A stone used for disorders of the spleen. *Obs.*

spleen'wort' (splēn'wŭrt'), *n.* [*spleen* + *wort;* cf. L. *splenium, asplenum,* fr. Gr. *splēnion, asplēnion, asplēnon.*] Any fern of the genus *Asplenium;* also, loosely, any fern of the genus *Athyrium.*

spleen'y (-ĭ), *adj.;* SPLEEN'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); SPLEEN'I-EST. Full of, or displaying, spleen; specif.: **a** Angry; irritable; peevish; fretful. **b** Affected with melancholia; melancholy.

spleet (splēt), *n.* [MLG. & MD. *splēte* (D. *spleet*); akin to D. *splijten, splitten,* to split. See SPLIT.] A splinter. *Now Scot.*

spleet. = SPLIT, *v. Scot.*

splen-. = SPLENO- (which see), as in:

splenadenoma	**splenectomist**	**splenemphraxis**
splenalgy	**splenectomize**	**splenepatitis**
splenatrophia	**splenectomy**	**splenicterus**
splenatrophy	**splenectopia**	**splenodynia**
splenauxe	**splenectopy**	**splenoma**
splenectama	**splenelcosis**	**splenoncus**
splenectasis	**splenemia**	

sple-nal'gi-a (splē-năl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *splen-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain, esp. of a neuralgic kind, in the region of the spleen. — **sple-nal'gic** (-jĭk), *adj.*

splen'cu-lus (splĕng'kū-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lĭ). [NL., dim. fr. L. *splen.*] *Anat.* A small accessory spleen.

splen-da'cious, -ceous, -tious (splĕn-dā'shŭs), *adj.* Very splendid; gorgeous. — **splen-da'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **splen-da'cious-ness,** *n. Both Humorous Slang.*

splen'dent (splĕn'dĕnt), *adj.* [L. *splendens, -entis,* pres. part. of *splendere* to shine.] **1.** Shining; glossy; beaming with light; resplendent; reflecting light intensely; as, *splendent* planets; *splendent* luster (see 1st LUSTER 6).
2. Very conspicuous; illustrious. *Sir H. Wotton.*
— **splen'dent-ly** *adv. Obs.*

splen-des'cent (splĕn-dĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [L. *splendescens -entis,* pres. part. of *splendescere* to become bright.] Resplendent; gorgeous.

splen'did (splĕn'dĭd), *adj.;* -DID-ER (-ĕr); -DID-EST. [L. *splendidus,* fr. *splendere* to shine; akin to Gr. *splēndos* ashes, Skr. *sphuliṅga* spark, firebrand.] **1.** Possessing or displaying splendor; specif.: **a** Shining; brilliant; as, a *splendid* sun. **b** Showy; magnificent; sumptuous; gorgeous; as, a *splendid* palace; a *splendid* pageant.
2. Illustrious; grand; glorious; as, a *splendid* victory.
3. Excellent; very good or fine.
You've given me the *splendidest* time. *H. G. Wells.*
Syn. — See GRAND. **Ant.** — Dull, drab, dingy, somber, gloomy; inglorious, insignificant.
— **splen'did-ly,** *adv.* — **splen'did-ness,** *n.*

splen-dif'er-ous (splĕn-dĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [*splendor* + *-ferous.*] Literally, splendor-bearing; splendid; brilliant; gorgeous. "A *splendiferous* woman." *Haliburton.* — **splen-dif'er-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **splen-dif'er-ous-ness,** *n. All Now Humorous.*

splen'dor, splen'dour (splĕn'dĕr), *n.* [OF. or L.; OF. *esplendor, esplendour,* fr. L. *splendor,* fr. *splendere* to shine. See SPLENDID.] **1.** Great brightness; brilliant luster; brilliancy; as, the *splendor* of the sun. *B. Jonson.*
2. Magnificence; pomp; parade; brilliancy; glory; as, *splendor* of an equipage, procession, or the like; splendor of a victory. "Rejoice in *splendor* of mine own." *Shak.*
Possessed by unknowledgable *splendors,* heroisms, tendernesses. *Mary Austin.*
Syn. — Luster, resplendence, radiance, gorgeousness, display, showiness, grandeur.
Ant. — Dullness, dreariness, drabness.
— **in splendor.** *Her.* Said of the sun represented with rays.

splen'dor, splen'dour, *v. t.* To throw splendor on. *Chiefly Poetic.* — *v. i.* To proceed gloriously, radiantly, or resplendently.

splen'dor-ous (-dĕr-ŭs), **splen'drous** (-drŭs), *adj.* Full of splendor; very bright; splendid.

sple-ne'o-lus (splē-nē'ō-lŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *splen* spleen.] *Anat.* An accessory spleen.

sple-net'ic (splē-nĕt'ĭk; 277), *adj.* [LL. *spleneticus;* cf. F. *splénétique.* See SPLEEN.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the spleen; acting upon the spleen; splenic. "The *splenetic* medicine of Galen." *Sir T. Browne.*
2. Affected with spleen; having a diseased spleen; hence depressed; melancholy; also, malicious; spiteful; ill humored; peevish; fretful. "*Splenetic* guffaw." *G. Eliot.*
Syn. and **Ant.** — See SULLEN.

sple-net'ic, *n.* A person affected with spleen or having a diseased spleen; hence, a peevish, irritable person.

sple-net'i-cal (splē-nĕt'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* Splenetic. — **sple-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

splen'e-tive (splĕn'ē-tĭv), *adj.* Splenetic.

sple'ni- (splē'nĭ-). A combining form from Latin *splen, splenis,* the spleen, as in **sple'ni-form.** See -FORM.

-sple'ni-a (-splē'nĭ-ȧ). [NL.] A combining form from Greek *splēn, splēnos,* meaning *spleen,* as in *hypersplenia.*

sple'ni-al (splē'nĭ-ăl), *adj.* [L. *splenium* a plaster, a patch, fr. Gr. *splēnion* a bandage.] **a** *Zool.* Designating, or pertaining to, a thin splintlike membrane bone on the inner side of the mandible (usually in close relation with the dentary) of many vertebrates below mammals. **b** *Anat.* (1) Pertaining to a splenius muscle. (2) Pertaining to the splenium. — *n.* The splenial bone.

splen'ic (splĕn'ĭk; splē'nĭk; 277), *adj.* [L. *splenicus,* fr. Gr. *splēnikos;* cf. F. *splénique.*] Of, pertaining to, or located in, the spleen. — *n.* A medicine for the spleen.

splen'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* Splenic.

splenic anemia. *Med.* Any of certain forms of anemia in which there is associated disease, esp. enlargement, of the spleen.

---

splanch-nap'o-phys'e-al. Var. of EPIURNAPOPHYSIAL.

splash'i-ness (splăsh'ĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.

splash'ing-ly, *adv.* of *splashing.*

splasht. Splashed. *Poetic or Ref. Sp.*

splash'-tight', See -TIGHT.

splatch (splăch; splȧch), **splatch'y.** Vars. of SPLOTCH, SPLOTCHY.

splat'terd. Splattered. *Ref. Sp.*

splat'ter-dock'. Var. of SPATTERDOCK.

spleenwort bush. = SWEET FERN b. [*Scot.*]

spleet'new', *adj.* = SPLITNEW.

splen. + SPLEEN.

sple-nat'io, *adj.* [ML. *splenaticus.*] Coming from the spleen; spleneful. *Obs.*

splen'a-tive, *adj.* Spleenful. *Obs.*

splen'dant, *adj.* = SPLENDENT. *Obs.*

splen'den-cy, *n.* Splendor. *Obs.*

splen'der (splĕn'dĕr). Scot. form of SPLINTER.

‖**splen'di-de men'dax.** [L.] Honorably or nobly mendacious. *Horace (Odes,* III. xi. 35), alluding to Hypermnestra.

splen-did'i-ous, *adj.* Also **splen'did-ous,** **splen'di-ous.** Splendid. *Obs.*

splend'ish, *v. i.* = RESPLENDISH.

splen'dor-proof', **splen'dour-proof'** (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

‖**splen'dor sil'ne oc-ca'su.** [L.] Splendor without waning;— motto of Province of British Columbia.

splenetic fever. **a** = ANTHRAX, 2 c. **b** = TEXAS FEVER.

---

splenic apoplexy. *Veter.* Splenic hemorrhage in animals with anthrax (sense 2 c).
splenic artery. *Anat.* The artery which carries blood to the spleen. In man it is the largest branch of the coeliac artery, and sends branches also to the pancreas and the cardiac end of the stomach.
splenic fever. *Med.* = ANTHRAX, 2 c.
splenic flexure. *Anat.* The sharp bend of the colon under the spleen, where the transverse colon joins the descending.
splenic pulp. See SPLEEN, 1.
splenic vein. *Anat.* The vein which carries blood away from the spleen. In man it is formed by five or six large branches which unite a short distance from the spleen. It joins the superior mesenteric vein to form the portal vein.
splen'i·fi·ca'tion (splĕn'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn; splē'nĭ-), *n.* [L. *splen, splenis,* the spleen + E. *-fication.*] *Med.* Conversion into tissue resembling that of the spleen; splenization.
sple·ni'tis (splē·nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *splēnitis* of the spleen.] *Med.* Inflammation of the spleen.
splen'i·tive (splĕn'ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* **1.** Acting on the spleen. *Obs.* **2.** Fiery; impetuous; passionate; splenetic. *Shak.*
Even and smooth as seemed the temperament of the nonchalant, languid Virginian — not *splenitive* or rash. *T. N. Page.*
sple'ni·um (splē'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L. See SPLENIAL.] *Anat.* The thick rounded fold forming the posterior border of the corpus callosum. It is continuous by its under surface with the fornix.
sple'ni·us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL. See SPLENIUM.] *Anat.* A flat muscle of each side of the back of the neck and upper thoracic region. In man it arises as a single muscle from the ligamentum nuchae, the spinous processes of the last cervical and six upper thoracic vertebrae, and the supraspinous ligament, but soon divides into two parts: the ‖**sple'ni·us ca'pi·tis** (kăp'ĭ·tĭs), inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal bone and the occipital bone; and the ‖**sple'ni·us cer·vi'cis** (sûr·vī'sĭs), inserted into the transverse processes of the upper two or three cervical vertebrae.
splen'i·za'tion (splĕn'ĭ·zā'shŭn; splē'nĭ-), *n.* [See SPLEEN.] *Med.* A morbid state of an organ, esp. the lung, due to lack of air and to congestion, in which its tissue becomes spleenlike.
sple'no- (splē'nō-; splĕn'ō-), **splen-.** A combining form, Greek *splēno-, splēn-,* from *splēn, splēnos,* meaning *the spleen,* as in *splenocyte. Spleno-* denotes also in adjectives *splenic and,* as in **sple'no·col'ic, sple'no·lymphat'ic, sple'no·med'ul·lar'y, sple'no·neph'ric, sple'no·pan'cre·at'ic, sple'no·phren'ic, sple'no·ty'phoid.** See -COLIC, etc. The meanings of the following may be inferred from the definitions of the second elements:

splenocele	**splenolysis**	**splenopexy**
splenoceratosis	**splenomalacia**	**splenopneumonia**
splenocleisis	**splenomegalia**	**splenoptosis**
splenodiagnosis	**splenomegalic**	**splenoptosis**
splenography	**splenomegaly**	**splenorrhagia**
splenohemia	**splenoparectama**	**splenorrhaphy**
splenolaparotomy	**splenoparectasis**	**splenotomy**
splenology	**splenopathy**	**splenotoxin**
splenolymph	**splenopexia**	
splenolymin	**splenopexis**	

sple'no·blast (splē'nō·blăst; splĕn'ō-), *n.* [*spleno-* + *-blast.*] *Anat.* A cell destined to become a splenocyte.
sple'no·cyte (-sīt), *n.* [*spleno-* + *-cyte.*] *Anat.* A type of large mononuclear cell found normally in the spleen, and said to originate elsewhere.
sple'noid (splē'noid), *adj.* [*spleno-* + *-oid.*] Like the spleen.
splen'u·lus (splĕn'ū·lŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *splen* spleen.] *Anat.* A rudimentary or accessory spleen.
spleu'chan (splōō'kăn), *n.* ‖ [Gael. *spliùchan.*] A pouch, as for holding tobacco or money. *Scot. & Ir.*
splice (splīs), *v. t.;* SPLICED (splīst); SPLIC'ING (splīs'ĭng). [D. *splissen, splitsen;* akin to D. *splitten* to split; — from the dividing or splitting the ends into separate strands. See SPLIT, *v.*] **1.** To unite, as two ropes, or parts of a rope, by interweaving the strands, the union being between two ends, or between an end and the body of a rope; to unite two ends, or between an end and the body of a rope; to unite by a splice.
2. To unite, as spars, timbers, rails, etc., by lapping the two ends together, or by applying a piece which laps upon the two ends, and then binding, or in any way making fast; to graft (slips or shoots) into stock in this way.
3. To join (any two things) together in any manner, esp. end to end; to fasten securely. *Colloq.*
4. To unite in marriage; to marry. *Slang.*
splice the main brace. *Naut.* To give out, or drink, spirits on occasion of special exposure to wet or cold, or to severe fatigue; hence, to take a drink of liquor. *Slang.*
splice (splīs), *n.* **1.** A joining of two cords, ropes, cables, or the like, or of two parts of the same rope by interweaving the strands, esp. so that the resulting joint is approximately of the same size as the original rope. In a ***short splice*** (fig. 1) each strand of each rope is carried over the adjacent strand and tucked under the second and so on. In the ***eye splice*** (fig. 2) the end part of a rope is bent into a loop and then spliced into the standing part with a short splice.

Various Splices. Fig. 1. Short Splice. *a* Strands of each Rope unlaid and in place for tucking; *b* First Strand tucked; *c* Completed Splice. Fig. 2. Eye Splice. *a* First and second Strands tucked; *b* (Back View of *a*) Third Strand tucked; *c* Completed Splice. Fig. 3. Cut Splice. Fig. 4. Long Splice (the starting position is the same as for the Short Splice — Fig. 1 *a* — except that the Strands are unlaid for a longer distance). *a* After one Strand of each Rope has been unlaid and replaced by a Strand of the other Rope; *b* Strands knotted. A Long Splice is finished by dividing each Strand, cutting off part and tucking the rest as in a Short Splice.

In a ***cut splice*** (fig. 3) the strands of each of two ropes are spliced into the standing part of the other rope. In a ***horseshoe splice*** (***D splice***) the two ends of one rope are spliced into the body of another rope leaving a loop between. In all of these splices the resulting joint is somewhat larger than the original rope. The ***long splice*** (fig. 4) is made by unlaying one strand of each rope, replacing it by a strand of the other rope, and then fastening them by knots, etc., the resulting joint being no larger than the original rope. A ***chain splice*** is used to join rope to chain, three strands of the rope are unlaid and two only are passed through the link in the end of the chain, the third strand is unlaid for some distance and one of the two strands laid in its place, the other strand being tucked as in an eye splice.
2. A joining of the ends of spars, timbers, rails, etc., by lapping the ends or applying a piece lapping both ends, and by binding, bolting, or otherwise making fast; also, the ends so lapped and fastened, or a piece so used.
3. The part of the handle of a cricket bat which is inserted in the blade.
4. Marriage; a wedding. *Slang.*
5. *Motion Pictures.* A joining in a length of film.
— ***to sit on the splice.*** *Cricket.* To stonewall.
splice bar, piece, *or* plate. A bar, plate, etc., used in making a splice. See SPLICE, *v. t.,* 2.
splice box. *Elec.* = JOINT BOX.
spliced bow (splīst). A bow made from two billets joined by a glued splice or fish.
splice graftage *or* grafting. *Hort.* A simple method of grafting by cutting the cion and stock across obliquely, fitting the two surfaces together, and tying.
splic'er (splīs'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which splices, as cables, rope, yarn, etc.; specif.: **a** *Motion Pictures.* A device for making splices in motion-picture films. **b** *Naut.* A fid used in splicing. **c** *Railroads.* A strapper.
splic'ing (splīs'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SPLICE. Specif.: *n.* A spliced section or part; a splice. — *adj.* That splices, or is used in splicing.
splicing chamber. = CABLE VAULT.
splicing hammer. *Naut.* A hammer having on one side a tapered pin like a fid and on the other a head to beat a splice smooth.
spline (splīn), *n.* [Cf. SPLINTER.] **1.** A thin wood strip used for various purposes in building construction, such as the loose tongue between two pieces of heavy subflooring to take the place of a tongue-and-groove joint.
2. *Mach.* A feather key, or a keyway for a feathered key.
3. *Naut.* A flexible strip of wood, rubber, or metal, used in drawing the curved lines of a vessel.
spline (splīn), *v. t.;* SPLINED (splīnd); SPLIN'ING (splīn'ĭng). **1.** To cut a keyway in for a feather key, or spline; to slot; as, a *splined* shaft; *splining* machine (a slotting machine).
2. To insert a spline between. See SPLINE, *n.,* 1.
spline broach. *Mach.* A broach for broaching splines; as, a multiple *spline broach.*
spline milling machine. *Mach.* See MILLING MACHINE.
spline shaft. *Mach.* A splined shaft. See SPLINE, *v. t.* Usually a number of equally spaced grooves (called **spline'ways'**) are cut in the shaft so as to form a series of projecting keys, the whole fitting into a grooved internal cylindrical member.
spline weight. A metal weight, usually of lead, used for confining a spline to the desired curve. Sometimes called *dolphin.*
splint (splĭnt), *n.* [MD. or MLG. *splinte;* akin to Nor. *splint* wooden nail, wedge, and to E. FLINT. Cf. SPLINTER.]
1. A piece split off; a splinter.
2. A lath. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
3. A thin strip of wood interwoven with others to make a chair seat, basket, etc.
4. Splintwood, or alburnum (which see).
5. A very hard, bituminous steam coal of dull appearance and laminated structure, which gives out intense heat when burning.
6. *Medieval Armor.* A small plate or strip of metal. See SPLINT ARMOR.
7. *Surg.* An appliance, as of wood, metal, or plaster of Paris, used to keep in place, or protect, an injured part.
8. *Veter.* **a** An exostosis, or bony enlargement, caused by periostitis, on the upper part of the cannon bone of the horse, ordinarily on the inside of the leg. Cf. PEGGED SPLINT. **b** Short for SPLINT BONE.
splint (splĭnt), *v. t.;* SPLINT'ED; SPLINT'ING. **1.** To split into splints; splinter; shiver. *Obs.* *Florio.*
2. To fasten or confine with splints, as a broken limb; to support or brace as with splints.
splint'age (splĭn'tĭj), *n.* *Surg.* The application of splints.
splint armor. Armor of thin metal plates, usually overlapping, allowing the limbs to move freely.
splint bar = SPLINTER BAR. *Rare.*
splint basket. A container, usually rectangular, the sides and bottom of which are formed from a woven or braided mat of staves or splints crossed at right angles; also, loosely, a container resembling this but made of corrugated paper or fiberboard.
splint bone. *Veter.* One of the rudimentary, splintlike metacarpal or metatarsal bones on either side of the cannon bone in the limbs of the horse and allied animals. **b** *Anat.* The fibula.
splint'-bot'tom, *adj.* Also **splint'-bot'tomed.** Having a seat of splints (sense 6).
splint coal. = SPLINT, 5.
splin'ter (splĭn'tĕr), *n.* [MD.; akin to MD. *splinte.* See SPLINT.] **1.** A thin piece split or rent off lengthwise; a splint; sliver; chip; specif., often a piece of wood or iron split off by a shell.
2. Hence, a small or trifling piece; a fragment of slight value.
3. = SPLINT, *n.,* 7.
— ***to, or into, splinters.*** Into small pieces; hence, completely; wholly.
splin'ter (splĭn'tĕr), *v.;* -TERED (-tĕrd); -TER·ING. [From SPLINTER, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To split, rend, or break into long, thin pieces; to shiver; to shatter.
After *splintering* their lances, they wheeled about. *Prescott.*
2. To fasten or confine with splinters, or splints, as a limb.
—, *Intransitive:* To become split into long pieces; to shiver.
A long-drawn sunset was *splintering* up. *Edith Wharton.*
splinter bar. **a** A crossbar in a coach or other vehicle to support the springs. **b** A whippletree. **c** A bar or other part of a wood-planing machine so placed as to decrease splintering of the fibers.
splinter bulkhead. *Nav.* A heavy partial bulkhead on the gun deck to localize the damage from splinters and shell.
splinter deck. See DECK, *n.,* 2 f.
splin'ter·new' (splĭn'tĕr·nū'; 66), *adj.* [From *splinter,* n.; cf. G. *splinternea,* D. *splinternieuw.*] Splitnew. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
splin'ter·proof' (splĭn'tĕr·prōōf'), *n.* A structure to protect against the splinters of bursting shells. — **splin'ter·proof'** (66), *adj.*
splin'ter·y (splĭn'tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Consisting of, resembling, or exhibiting, splinters; as, the *splintery* fracture of a mineral.
splint peeler. See 3d PEELER, 2 b.
splint'wood' (splĭnt'wŏŏd'), *n.* Alburnum.
splint'y (splĭn'tĭ), *adj.* Splintery.
splish'-splash' (splĭsh'splăsh'), *v. i.* [Redupl. of SPLASH.] To fall with a repeated splashing sound, as rain. — **splish'-splash',** *n.*
Tired of the *splish-splash* of the rain. *Harry H. Johnston.*
split (splĭt), *v.;* SPLIT or, rarely, SPLIT'TED; SPLIT'TING. [MD. *splitten;* akin to E. FLINT. Cf. SPLICE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To divide lengthwise; to separate from end to end, esp. by force; to divide in the direction of the grain or layers; to rive; cleave; as, to *split* a board, a gem, a sheepskin.
2. To burst; rupture; rend; tear asunder; figuratively, to break; ruin; destroy. "A huge vessel of exceeding hard marble *split* asunder by congealed water." *Boyle.*
3. To divide into parts or shares; as, to *split* booty; lawyers, doctors, and dentists who *split* fees; to separate into divisions, factions, etc., as a political party; to break up.
4. To reveal, as information, secrets, etc.; to spill intentionally or unintentionally; to betray. *Slang.*
5. To dilute liquors, esp. whisky, by adding water or other fluid. *Colloq., U. S.*
6. *Chem.* To divide or separate into components; to effect the cleavage of; — often with *up;* as, to *split* a fat into glycerol and fatty acids. Also, to remove by such division; — with *off;* as, to *split off* carbon dioxide.
7. *Finance.* To divide the stock of a corporation by issuing new shares of a smaller par value in place of each existing share, the aggregate par value of the new shares being equal to that of the old. *Colloq.*
8. **a** *Mining.* To divide (an air current) into separate currents, as in mine ventilation. **b** *Coal Mining.* To divide (a pillar or post) by one or more roads.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To divide, part, separate, or cleave lengthwise or in the direction of the grain or layers.
2. To part asunder; to be rent; to burst; to break or break up; as, a jar *splits* by the freezing of water in it.
The ship *splits* on the rock. *Shak.*
3. To separate into parties or factions; to sever connection or relation (with); to break (with). *Colloq.*
4. To burst with laughter. *Colloq.*
Each had a gravity would make you *split.* *Pope.*
5. To betray confidence; to peach. *Slang.*
6. To split one's votes or vote.
7. To go, esp. to run, very fast. *Colloq.*
8. *Gambling.* To turn up in a split; — said of two cards of the same denomination, in dealing faro.
Syn. — See TEAR.
split hairs. To make nice or subtle or, more usually, overnice or oversubtle distinctions. Cf. HAIRSPLITTER, HAIRSPLITTING.
split one's sides. To laugh heartily or uncontrollably.
split one's votes or vote or ticket. To vote for candidates of different parties at the same election, when one has more than one vote or when there are candidates for more than one office to be elected; to vote other than the straight ticket.
split straws. To argue or quarrel over trifling differences.
split tacks. *Naut.* To tack while an accompanying vessel keeps on her course; — said of one of two vessels (or skippers) that have been on the same tack.
split the difference. To reach agreement by compromise involving equal concessions by each disputant, esp. in a disagreement as to the price of an article or the conclusion of a contract.
split, *n.* **1.** Act or process of splitting; also, a crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure.
2. A breach or separation, as in a political party; a division; also, one of the factions formed by such a separation.
A political *split* in the Caesar family. *Froude.*
3. A piece that is split off, or made thin, by splitting; a splinter; a fragment.
4. Share, as in a division of booty. *Slang.*
Here's where you get your *split.* *Harry Leon Wilson.*
5. A small bottle (containing about half a pint) of some drink; — so called as containing half the quantity of the customary smaller commercial size of bottle; also, a drink of half the usual quantity; a half glass. *Cant or Slang.*
6. In cattle and other livestock, an identification mark made by slitting the ear.
7. An informer; one who peaches. *Slang.*
8. A mixed sweet composed of sliced fruit (esp. banana), ice cream, nuts, and sirups; as, a banana *split.*
9. *Basketwork.* Any of the three or four strips into which osiers are cleft for certain work; — usually in *pl.*
10. *Bowling.* A position of pins, left standing, such that a spare is almost impossible.
11. *Croquet.* Short for SPLIT SHOT or STROKE.
12. *Dancing.* In fancy dancing, a movement by which the body is lowered to the floor with legs extended sideways, or one forward and one backward, at right angles to the trunk.
13. *Gambling.* In faro, the dealing of two cards of the same denomination in the same turn, in which case the dealer takes half the bets on the card of that denomination.
14. *Glass Mfg.* **a** An acute-angled cut made in glassware with a grinding wheel. **b** A device made of clay used to hold gathering rings in place on top of the molten glass in a pot.
15. *Gymnastics.* The feat of going down to the floors so that the legs extend in a straight line, either with one on each side or with one in front and the other behind. *Cant.*
16. *Leather Mfg.* Any of the sections of a skin made by dividing it into two or more thicknesses.
17. *Lumber.* A lengthwise separation of the wood caused by the tearing apart of the wood cells.
18. *Mining.* (1) Any of the air currents in a mine formed by dividing a larger current. (2) The workings ventilated by a split. (3) A coal seam separated from another seam by a thick parting.
19. *Philately.* A bisect.
20. *Textiles.* One of two or three narrow fabrics woven on one loom with selvages intervening, and then cut apart or split.
21. *Weaving.* Any of the dents of a reed. See REED, 10.

-splenism. = -SPLENIA.	nō·mĭ'ĭ·lō|ĭ'ē·nŭs; splĕn'ō-), *adj.* [*spleno-* + *myelogenous.*] = SPLENOMEDULLARY.	**splenomyelogenous leukemia.** See LEUKEMIA.	**splint** (splĭnt). Var. of SPLINT.	**splet** (splĕt). Dial. Eng. var. of SPLIT.	**splin'der.** Dial. var. of SPLINTER.
splenitic. † SPLENETIC.		**splent** (splĕnt). Var. of SPLINT.	**sple·nun'cu·lus** (splē·nŭng'kū·lŭs), *n.* [NL., dim.] *Anat.* = SPLENULUS.	**splice'a·ble,** *adj.* See -ABLE.	**splin'terd.** Splintered. *Rd. Sp.* **splin'ter·less,** *adj.* See -LESS.
sple'no·my'e·log'e·nous (splē'-					

split (splĭt), *adj.* **1.** Divided; cleft; fractured.
2. That has been cleft or split for use either singly or in combination with other material; as, a fishing rod of *split* bamboo; a *split* bandage.
3. *Bot.* Deeply cleft or divided.
4. *Stock Exchanges.* **a** Divided so as to be done or executed part at one time or price and part at another time or price; — said of an order, sale, etc. **b** Of quotations, given in sixteenths, quotations in eighths being regular; as, 10¾ is a *split* quotation. **c** Of 100 share certificates (of stock), divided into smaller lots. **d** *London Stock Exchange.* Designating ordinary stock that has been divided into preferred ordinary and deferred ordinary.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
split-eared **split-nosed** **split-timber**
split-mouth **split-oak** **split-tongued**

split'beak' (splĭt'bēk'), *n.* Any plantain eater of the genus *Schizorhis.* Cf. MUSOPHAGIDAE.
split bearing *or* **box.** A shaft bearing made in two pieces, bolted together.
split bond. *Masonry.* See 3d BOND, 17.
split'-bot'tom, *adj.* Having its seat made of splits; — of a chair.
split brilliant. See BRILLIANT, *n.*, 1.
split call. *Telephone Service.* A call on a party line, which sounds on only half the telephones on the line. *Cant.*
split conductor. See CONDUCTOR, 10.
split die. *Mach.* **a** A cutting or shaping die made in halves for convenience in making and economy in maintenance. **b** A screw-thread die made in one piece, with a slit from the outside to the central hole, thus making it adjustable as to size.
split dynamometer. *Elec.* An electric dynamometer having two coils so arranged that one carries the primary current, and the other the secondary current, of a transformer.
split'-edge', *adj. Textiles.* Designating a fabric that is a split.
split fence. A strong, weighted, V-shaped cribwork built on a hillside to deflect an avalanche.
split'fin'ger (splĭt'fĭng'gĕr), *n.* A West Indian stomatopod crustacean (*Gonodactylus chiragra*). It often cuts the fingers of its captor with its claws.
split fraction. *Print.* A piece fraction. See FRACTION, 10.
split'fruit' (splĭt'frōōt'), *n. Bot.* A schizocarp.
split hand. *Whist.* = CAVENDISH HAND.
split infinitive. *Gram.* The infinitive with *to*, taking a modifier between the *to* and the verbal (he hopes *to* really *start*). The splitting has been widely objected to, but it sometimes is desirable or necessary, esp. to avert ambiguity.
split joint. = TONGUE JOINT.
split key. *Mach.* A key split at one end like (and for the same purpose as) a split pin.
split'-lift', *n. Shoemaking.* In a heel, the piece of leather directly next to the sole; the lift farthest from the top lift.
split link. A metal link consisting of two complete turns of a helix pressed flat together.
split lug. See LUGSAIL.
split moss. Any moss of the family Andreaeaceae, in allusion to the splitting of the capsule.
split'mouth' (splĭt'mouth'), *n., or* **splitmouth sucker.** The cutlips (*Lagochila lacera*).
split'new' (-nū'; 66), *adj.* Quite new. Cf. SPAN-NEW. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
split nut. *Mach.* A screw nut split lengthwise so it may be opened for quick adjustment.
split'nut' (splĭt'nŭt'), *n.* A nut, like the beechnut, which breaks from its shell and falls to the ground. *J. M. Barrie.*
split pattern. See PATTERN, *n.*, 10 **b.**
split peas. Dried hulled peas in which the cotyledons usually split apart, or a purée or flour made from them.
split personality. A personality subject to inconsistent tendencies, and inclining towards schizophrenia.
split phase. *Elec.* The phase difference of two or more currents into which a single-phase alternating current has been divided.
split'-phase', *adj. Elec.* Designating an alternating, single-phase current in a divided circuit when there is a difference of phase between the currents in the two branches.
split-phase motor. *Elec.* A motor run by a single-phase alternating current, by the use of a phase splitter.
split pin. *Mach.* A pin or small cotter with one end split so that it may be spread open to prevent it from slacking back; also, a spring cotter.
split pulley. *Mach.* A pulley made in semicircular halves for ease in applying to the shaft; — called also *parting pulley.*

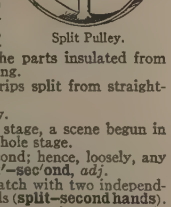
Split Pulley.

split rigger. = SPLIT PULLEY.
split ring. **a** A metal ring consisting of two complete turns of a helix pressed (sprung) flat together, used for holding keys, etc., which may be strung on it. **b** *Elec.* A primitive form of commutator for a dynamo or motor, consisting of a simple ring or cylindrical shell split axially with the parts insulated from each other. **c** *Mach.* A piston ring.
split roof. A roof made from strips split from straight-grained timber.
split'saw' (splĭt'sô'), *n.* A ripsaw.
split scene. On the Elizabethan stage, a scene begun in the alcove but extending to the whole stage.
split second. A division of a second; hence, loosely, any very short period of time. — **split'-sec'ond,** *adj.*
split'-sec'ond watch. A stop watch with two independently controlled center-second hands (**split-second hands**).
split shot *or* **stroke.** In croquet, etc., a shot or stroke in which one drives in different directions one's own and another ball placed in contact.
split shovel. *Sampling.* A device for sampling ground ore, consisting of a series of parallel troughs separated by gaps of the same width as the troughs, and provided with a handle for lifting.
split skin. **1.** A skin cut open along the belly and legs and spread out flat for drying; — opposed to a *cased* skin. See CASE, *v. t.*, 2.
2. Leather made from hides of large mammals whose skins are too thick in the natural state, and are split into thinner layers for tanning.
split stitch. A chain stitch used in stem work to produce a fine line, much used in old church embroidery to work the hands and faces of figures.
split stuff. Timber sawn into lengths and then split.
split switch. *Railroads.* = POINT SWITCH.
split'tail' (splĭt'tāl'), *n.* **a** A California market fish (*Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*), family Cyprinidae. **b** The pin-tailed duck. **c** In poultry, a tail in which some of the feathers are out of line.
split'ter (splĭt'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which splits; specif.: **a** A person, esp. a workman, who splits something, as timber, a sheet of crown glass, fish, wood, etc.; — often in combination, as in: **fork splitter, hide splitter, slate splitter, wood splitter. b** A tool used in splitting the edge of a plate in calking, before finally closing up the part so split. **c** A small narrow chisel used by stone masons in carving, lettering, etc. **d** A butcher's implement for splitting a carcass. **e** One who splits hairs, or makes overnice distinctions; also, one who diffuses his efforts among many interests and accomplishes little; hence, an incompetent. **f** *Ore Dressing.* Any of various devices for dividing a stream, as of water, ore, earth, or the like, into two or more parts, as a riffle or a split shovel. **g** In taxonomy, one who classes allied forms in unduly many or distinct groups (species, genera, etc.).
split'ter, *n. & v.* = SPLINTER. *Rare.*
split ticket. A ticket or ballot cast by a voter who splits his vote. Cf. STRAIGHT TICKET. *Polit. Cant, U. S.*
split'ting (splĭt'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SPLIT. Specif.: *n.* Action or process of separating or dividing; also, that which is separated or divided; as: *Ore Dressing.* **a** The act of separating into two or more parts by a splitter. **b** *pl.* Portions or pieces, usually flat, split from certain kinds of material; as, mica *splittings.*
split'ting, *adj.* That splits or causes to split; specif.: *Colloq.* **a** Causing a sensation of rending; piercing; as, an *earsplitting* scream; very severe; as, a *splitting* headache. **b** Very fast or quick. **c** Causing one's sides to split; very funny or comical; as, a *splitting* laugh, farce.
splitting chisel. See STONECUTTER'S CHISEL.
splitting factor. *Physics.* A factor in the formula of the Zeeman separations of a spectroscopic term which depends on other quantum numbers of the atom than the magnetic quantum number.
splitting gun. A pointed steel cylinder, hollow for half its length, and used for splitting very large logs by means of explosives. A small charge of black powder is loaded into the pointed end, the latter being driven into the center end of a log, and the powder ignited.
splitting plate. *Founding.* A plate to divide a mold into halves, as in casting split pulleys.
split turning. A turning, as of a baluster, split vertically to form baluster-back chairs and ornamental applied drops, as on chests.
split'-up', *n.* **1.** Act or result of splitting up; separation. *Colloq.*
2. *Finance.* Act or process of splitting the stock of a corporation. Cf. SPLIT, *v. t.*, 7.
split wheel. = SPLIT PULLEY.
split wing. A slipped wing.
split'worm' (splĭt'wûrm'), *n.* The larva of a small moth, the **splitworm moth** (*Phthorimaea operculella*), that mines in the leaves of tobacco, separating the surfaces, and in the leaves and tubers of the potato.

Splitworm Moth. (×2½)

sploit (sploit), *n. & v.* Spout; squirt. *Scot.*
splore (splōr), *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Scot.* A frolic; merrymaking; festivity. Hence: **a** A carousal; a debauch; a drinking bout. **b** A commotion; broil; scrimmage; an escapade.
splore, *v. i. Scot.* **1.** To frolic; revel; riot.
2. To make an ostentatious display; to brag; to boast.
splosh (splŏsh), *v. t. & i.* [Var. of SPLASH.] Splash. *Chiefly Dial.* — *n.* **a** *Chiefly Dial.* A splash. **b** *Slang, Brit.* Money. — *adv.* With a splash or a splashing sound; — also used with interjectional force.
splotch (splŏch), *n.* [Cf. AS. *splott* a spot.] A spot; stain; daub; smear; blot; blotch.
splotch, *v. t.;* SPLOTCHED (splŏcht); SPLOTCH'ING. To mark or cover with splotches.
His body . . . *splotched* all over. *Gayton.*
splotch'y (splŏch'ĭ), *adj.;* SPLOTCH'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); SPLOTCH'I-EST. Covered or marked with splotches. — **splotch'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **splotch'i-ness,** *n.*
sploth'er (splŏth'ĕr), *n. & v.* Splash; splutter. *Dial. Eng.*
splunge (splŭnj), *v. t. & i.* [From *plunge*, after *splash.*] To plunge. *Chiefly Dial.* — *n.* A plunge. *Dial.*
splunt (splŭnt), *v. i.* To court; woo. *Scot.* — *n.* Courting. *Scot.*
splurge (splûrj), *n.* [Imitative.] An ostentatious, conspicuous, or blustering demonstration or effort; a great display. *Colloq.*
splurge, *v. i.;* SPLURGED (splûrjd); SPLURG'ING (splûr'jĭng). To make a splurge or showy display; also, to indulge oneself in some unusual activity, expense, pleasure, luxury, or the like. *Colloq.*
splurg'y (splûr'jĭ), *adj.* Given to, or characterized by, great display. *Colloq.* — **splurg'i-ly** (-jĭ-lĭ), *adv. Colloq.*
splurt (splûrt), *n. & v.* Spurt. *Dial.*
splut'ter (splŭt'ĕr), *v.;* SPLUT'TERED (-ĕrd); SPLUT'TER-ING. [Imitative. Cf. SPUTTER.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To eject something with a spitting noise; to make a noise as of spitting; to sputter.
2. To speak hastily and confusedly; to sputter.
You do *splutter* in the moistest way, right into one's mouth. *De Morgan.*
3. To hurry noisily; to bustle.
4. To spatter; to scatter drops around; to splash.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To utter hastily and confusedly; to stammer; — often with *out* or *forth*; as, he *spluttered* out a word or two, and hastily left the scene. *Colloq. or Dial.*
2. To spatter; to splash about.
splut'ter, *n.* **1.** A confused noise, as of hasty speaking; confusion; bustle; also, nonsense; stuff; sometimes, dispute; petty quarrel.
2. A violent splashing or sputtering.
splut'ter, *interj.* = 'SBLOOD. *Obs.*
splut'ter-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who splutters.
spoach (spōch), *v. i. & t.* Poach. — *n.* Poacher. *Both Scot. & N. of Eng.*
spode (spōd), *n.* A fine pottery or porcelain made at the works of Josiah Spode (1754–1827) at Stoke, in Staffordshire, Eng.
spode, *n.* Spodium. *Rare.*
spod'i-o-site' (spŏd'ĭ-ō-sīt'; spō'dĭ-), *n.* [Gr. *spodios* ash-colored, gray + *-ite.*] *Mineral.* A calcium fluophosphate in gray prismatic crystals.
spo'di-um (spō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., dross of metals, ashes of vegetable matter, fr. Gr. *spodion*, dim. of *spodos* ashes.] **1.** A powder obtained as a product or residue of combustion, as soot from melting metals or vegetable ash. *Obs.*
2. *Agric.* Bone or animal charcoal, esp. spent bone black from sugar factories used in making superphosphate.
spodo-. A combining form, Greek *spodo-*, from *spodos*, meaning *ashes, wood ashes*, as in *spodogenous.*
spo·dog'e·nous (spō-dŏj'ĕ-nŭs), *adj.* Also **spod'o·gen'ic** (spŏd'ō-jĕn'ĭk). [*spodo-* + *-genous.*] *Med.* Pertaining to, or due to, presence of waste matter.
spod'o·man'cy (spŏd'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*spodo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of ashes. — **spod'o·man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *adj.*
spod'u·mene (spŏd'ū-mēn), *n.* [F. *spodumène*, fr. Gr. *spodoumenos*, pres. part. pass. fr. *spodoun* to burn to ashes, fr. *spodos* ashes.] *Mineral.* A monoclinic mineral of white to yellowish, purplish, or emerald-green color, occurring in prismatic crystals, often of great size. It is a lithium aluminum silicate, $LiAl(SiO_3)_2$. H., 6.5–7. Sp. gr., 3.13–3.20. See HIDDENITE KUNZITE.
spof'fish (spŏf'ĭsh), *adj.* [Cf. SPUFFLE.] Fussy; bustling. *Slang.*
spof'fy (-fĭ), *adj.* Spoffish. — *n.* Fussy person; busybody. *Both Slang, Eng.*
spoil (spoil), *v.;* SPOILED (spoild) or SPOILT (spoilt); SPOIL'ING. [ME., *spoilen*, fr. OF. *espoillier*, fr. L. *spoliare*, fr. *spolium* hide, skin, arms or armor stripped from an enemy, booty, spoil; akin to E. SPELL splinter. Cf. DESPOIL; SPOLIATION.] *Transitive:* **1.** To strip; unclothe; divest; also, to carve (a hen). *Obs.*
2. To strip or deprive by violence; to pillage; harry; to rob; to despoil; — with *of* before the name of the thing taken; as, to *spoil* one of his goods or possessions.
Ye shall *spoil* the Egyptians. *Ex.* iii. 22.
3. To seize or take by force or violence; plunder. *Archaic.*
No man can enter into a strong man's house, and *spoil* his goods, except he will first bind the strong man. *Mark* iii. 27.
4. To cause to decay and perish or to become of less or no use, value, or the like; to injure; to impair seriously; to vitiate; mar; destroy; ruin.
Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces. *Jer. Taylor.*
5. To impair or injure the disposition or character of (a person), as by overindulgence, overpraise, or the like; as, to *spoil* a child; to *spoil* a person with praise; hence, loosely, to coddle; pamper.
6. To damage; infuse. *Dial.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To practice plunder or robbery.
2. To lose the valuable qualities; to become corrupted or tainted; to decay; as, fruit will soon *spoil* in warm weather.
spoil for, be spoiling for. To have a great desire for, esp. as a result of long deprivation; as, to *be spoiling for* music; to *spoil for* a fight. *Colloq.*
spoil (spoil), *n.* [OF. *espoille*, fr. *espoillier.* See SPOIL, *v.*] **1.** That which is taken by violence; any material, land, or property seized by force, confiscation, or the like; esp., arms or armor stripped from a defeated enemy; the plunder taken in war; pillage; booty; loot. Also, *Rare*, the act of spoiling.
2. Public offices and their emoluments regarded as the peculiar property of a successful party or faction, to be bestowed for its own advantage; — commonly in *pl.*
They see nothing wrong in the rule that to the victors belong the *spoils* of the enemy. *W. L. Marcy.*
3. That which is gained by strength or special effort.
Each science and each art his *spoil.* *Bentley.*
4. Act or practice of plundering; spoliation. *Now Rare.*
Fit for treason, stratagems, and *spoils.* *Shak.*
5. Injury; impairment; ruin; corruption. *Obs.*
Villainous company hath been the *spoil* of me. *Shak.*
6. An object for plundering; a prey; as, the country became a *spoil* to her enemies.
7. Refuse earth, rock, etc., excavated in mining, dredging, excavating, etc.
8. The slough, or cast skin, as of a serpent. *Obs.*
9. *pl.* Animal remains; leavings; parts left uneaten; as, the *spoils* of a deer.
10. Something imperfectly made; an object having flaws produced in the process of manufacture.
11. In spoilfive, a drawn game. See SPOILFIVE.
Syn. — See BOOTY.
spoil'age (spoil'ĭj), *n.* Act of spoiling; also, that which is spoiled, or wasted, as sheets of paper in printing.
spoil·a'tion (spoil-ā'shŭn), *n.* [See SPOIL; cf. SPOLIATION.] Spoliation; plundering.
An era of gorgeous *spoilation*, a time when bombast concealed larceny. *W. A. White.*
spoil bank. A bank composed of waste earth which has been excavated.
spoil'er (spoil'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which spoils; specif.: **a** A plunderer; a pillager; a robber; a despoiler. **b** One who or that which corrupts, mars, impairs, injures, or renders useless.
spoil'five' (spoil'fīv'), *n.* Also **spoil five.** A certain game at cards for a pool in which players try to prevent one from winning three of the five tricks possible. Cf. JINK, *v. i.*, 3.
spoil ground. An area where excavated material is deposited.
spoil'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SPOIL. Specif.: *n.* Act of plundering or pillaging; a marauding raid; spoliation.
spoil'ment (spoil'mĕnt), *n.* That which is left after spoliation; hence, remains; leavings. *Dial.* "I flung the *spoilments* of the yesterday's cake to the pigs." *Maristan Chapman.*
spoil'-pa'per, *n.* A petty writer; a scribbler. *Contemptuous.*
spoils'man (spoilz'măn), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who serves a cause or a party for a share of the spoils; in United States politics, one who makes or recognizes a demand for public office on the ground of partisan service; also, one who sanctions such a policy in the civil service.
spoils'mon'ger (-mŭng'gĕr), *n.* One who promises or distributes public offices and their emoluments as the reward of services to a party or its leaders.
spoil'sport' (spoil'spōrt'), *n.* One who spoils or mars sport or diversion.
spoils system. *Politics.* The practice of regarding public offices and their emoluments as so much plunder to be taken from the defeated party and distributed to members of the victorious party; — opposed to *merit system.* Cf. CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. *Chiefly U. S.*
Spo·kan', **Spo·kane'** (spō-kăn'), *n.* One of a tribe of Salishan Indians formerly holding the Spokane Basin, in Washington and Idaho, where they are now upon reservations.

spite, *n.* A narrow, windowlike opening. *Obs.*
spit'ted. Archaic past tense & past part. of SPLIT.
spit'ten (spĭt'n). Archaic or dial. past part. of SPLIT.
splodge, splodgy. Vars. of SPLOTCH, SPLOTCHY.
splotcht. Splotched. *Ref. Sp.*
sploth'er (splŏth'ĕr; splŭth'-). Var. of SPLOTHER. *Dial. Eng.*
splut'terd. Spluttered. *Ref. Sp.*
spof'fle. Var. of SPUFFLE.
spo'gel (spō'gĕl), *n.* = ISPAGHUL, *n.*
spoil'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
spoild, spoilt. Spoiled. *Ref. Sp.*
spoiled (spoild), *past part.* of SPOIL.
spoiled five. = SPOILFIVE.
spoil'ful, *adj.* Plundering. *Poet.*
spoil'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
spoil'-mold', *n. Sculpture.* = WASTE MOLD.
spoilt, *past & past part.* of SPOIL.

spoke (spōk), *n.* [ME. *spoke, spake,* fr. AS. *spāca;* akin to D. *speek,* MLG. *spēke,* G. *speiche.* See SPIKE nail; cf. SPEKE.] **1.** The radius or ray of a wagon wheel; any of the small bars which are inserted in the hub, or nave, and which serve to support the rim or fellies.
2. Hence, any of the radiating bars or rods on a wheel, as a flywheel, or a steering wheel; esp., *Naut.,* any of the projecting handles of a steering wheel.
3. A rung, or round, of a ladder.
4. One of the poles used for bearing a coffin to the grave. *Scot.*
5. A bar of wood or metal to prevent the wheel of a vehicle from turning, as in going downhill; a chock; hence, figuratively, esp. in the phrase *put, thrust,* etc., *a spoke in* (*one's*) *wheel,* an impediment; a check; clog.
6. *Basketry.* A stake.
7. *Embroidery.* A bar in drawn work, consisting of threads, generally of the material, wrapped with overcasting or buttonhole stitches.

spoke, *v. t.;* SPOKED (spōkt); SPOK'ING (spōk'ĭng). **1.** To furnish with spokes, as a wheel.
2. To block or clog, as with a spoke.

spoke (spōk), *n.* [See SPEAK.] **1.** A saw; a saying. *Obs.*
2. A tale; a speech; talk; also, enchantment. *Dial. Eng.*

spoke. *Past tense and archaic past part.* of SPEAK.

spoke auger. A hollow cutter for forming a round tenon on the end of a spoke.

spo'ken (spō'kĕn), *past part.* of SPEAK; specif.: *part. adj.* **a** Uttered; expressed, told, delivered, etc., by word of mouth; oral; used in speaking or conversation; — opposed to *written;* as, a *spoken* narrative; the *spoken* word. **b** Speaking; characterized by speaking.

-spo'ken. Combining form of *spoken, adj.,* as in:

blunt-spoken	free-spoken	short-spoken
broad-spoken	gentle-spoken	smooth-spoken
coarse-spoken	mild-spoken	soft-spoken
fair-spoken	outspoken	stern-spoken
fine-spoken	plain-spoken	straight-spoken
foul-spoken	pleasant-spoken	true-spoken
frank-spoken	rough-spoken	well-spoken

spoke'shave' (spōk'shāv'), *n.* A kind of drawing knife or small transverse plane with end handles, for rounding pieces of small diameter, as spokes. — **spoke'shave',** *v. i.*

spokes'man (spōks'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [Appar. fr. the possessive (genitive) of *spoke,* n., speech, talk + *man.* See SPEAK.] **1.** One who speaks as the representative of another or others.

He shall be thy *spokesman* unto the people. *Ex.* iv. 16.

2. An orator; one who makes a public address; a speaker.

A habit so beloved by our newspaper editors and too many of our public *spokesmen.* *The Dial.*

spoke'ster (spōk'stĕr), *n.* One who acts as spokesman.

spoke stitch. A form of openwork embroidery, having holes pierced close together, and the threads bound by overcasting stitches; — called also ***spoke stitching.***

spoke'-stitch', *v. t.* To embroider in spoke stitch; as, to *spoke-stitch* handkerchiefs.

spokes'wom'an (spōks'wŏŏm'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn; 119). A woman who speaks for another or others.

spok'y (spōk'ĭ), *adj.* Having or equipped with spokes; suggesting spokes in form and arrangement.

spo'li·ar'i·um (spō'lĭ·ăr'ĭ·ŭm; 79), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). Also **spo'li·ar'y** (spō'lĭ·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ēr'ĭ). [L. *spoliarium.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A place in the amphitheater where slain gladiators were stripped.

spo'li·ate (spō'lĭ·āt), *v. t. & i.;* SPO'LI·AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; 119); SPO'LI·AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *spoliatus,* past part. of *spoliare* to spoil. See SPOIL, *v. t.*] To plunder; pillage; despoil; rob.

spo'li·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *spoliatio;* cf. F. *spoliation.* See SPOIL, *v.*] **1.** Act of plundering; robbery; despoliation; specif., robbery or plunder in war; esp., the authorized act or practice of plundering neutrals at sea.
2. State of having been despoiled, or pillaged.
3. *Canon Law.* **a** The appropriation of the fruits of a benefice whose incumbent has not yet resigned by one duly presented and instituted. **b** A process or writ for possession of a church or its fruits.
4. *Admiralty & Internat. Law.* The destruction of a ship's papers or other documents showing her character and the nature of her business when she is suspected of smuggling, carrying contraband of war, being an enemy's ship, etc. This creates a strong presumption that the papers destroyed would have compromised the vessel or her cargo; but in American and English war practice it may only affect the neutral with loss of freight.
5. *Law.* Injury done to, or change made in, a document by a stranger to the document; — disting. from an *alteration.*
6. *Roman Dutch Law.* A writ (borrowed from the canon law) issued, upon an allegation of urgency, to one who seeks to recover property alleged by him to have been forcibly or secretly taken from him.

spo'li·a'tive (spō'lĭ·ā'tĭv), *adj.* [Cf. F. *spoliatif.*] Serving to take away, diminish, or rob, esp., *Med.,* to diminish sensibly the amount of blood; as, *spoliative* bloodletting.

spo'li·a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who spoliates; a spoiler.

spo'li·a·to'ry (spō'lĭ·ȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tēr·ĭ), *adj.* Of the nature of, or tending to, spoliation.

spo'li·um (spō'lĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* SPOLIA (-ȧ). [L., spoil. Cf. SPOIL, *v.*] **1.** Spoil.
2. *Eccl. Law.* The property of a deceased beneficed clergyman, which according to the medieval theory belonged to the church, but later was claimed by the king or sovereign as guardian of the temporalities of the church, or was considered to belong to the patron. It was later restricted to those goods which the decedent had not willed away.

spon·da'ic (spŏn·dā'ĭk), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *spondaïque,* fr. L. *spondaicus,* better *spondiacus,* fr. Gr. *spondeiakos.*] Of, pertaining to, or constituting, a spondee; consisting of spondees; characterized by a spondee or spondees; as, a *spondaic* hexameter, that is, one which has a spondee instead of a dactyl in the fifth foot.

spon'da·ize (spŏn'dȧ·īz), *v. t.* To make spondaic.

spon·de'an (spŏn·dē'ăn), *adj.* Having, consisting of, or characterized by, spondees; spondaic.

spon'dee (spŏn'dē), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *spondée,* fr. L. *spondeus,* fr. Gr. *spondeios* (sc. *pous*), fr. *spondē* a drink offering, libation. So called because at libations slow, solemn melodies were used, chiefly in this meter. See SPOUSE.] *Pros.* A foot of two long syllables, as in *lēgēs.* In English accentual hexameter verse the so-called spondees are usually trochees.

Spon'di·as (-dĭ·ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *spondias, spodias,* a tree resembling the plum tree.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical trees (family Anacardiaceae) having pinnate leaves and small flowers in terminal panicles, the free ovary becoming in fruit a fleshy drupe. The leaves and bark are astringent. The fruits of several species are edible. See OTAHEITE APPLE, CIRUELA, HOG PLUM, MOMBIN.

spon·du'lics, spon·du'lix (spŏn·dū'lĭks), *n.* [Origin uncert.] Money; funds. *Slang, U. S.*

spon'dyl, -dyle (spŏn'dĭl), *n.* [F. *spondyle.*] **1.** A vertebra.
2. A spoke, as of a wheel, or joint, as of a ship. *Obs.*
3. A shell of *Spondylus* or an allied genus.
— **spon·dyl'ic** (spŏn·dĭl'ĭk), *adj.*

spondyl-. = SPONDYLO- (which see), as in **spon'dy·lal'gi·a, spon'dy·lar·thri'tis, spon'dy·lar·throc'a·ce.**

spon'dy·lex'ar·thro'sis (spŏn'dĭ·lĕk'sär·thrō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *spondylo-* + Gr. *exarthrōsis.*] *Med.* Dislocation of a vertebra.

-spon'dy·li (-spŏn'dĭ·lĭ). *Zool.* A modern Latin combining form from Greek *spondylos,* a vertebra, used in names of orders, groups, etc., as in Diplo*spondyli,* Iso*spondyli,* Lepo*spondyli.* Generic names are formed in **-spon'dy·lus** (-lŭs), as in Palaeo*spondylus.*

spon'dy·li'tis (spŏn'dĭ·lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *spondyl-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the vertebrae, as tuberculous inflammation. — **spon'dy·lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

spon'dy·li'tis de·for'mans (dē·fôr'mănz). [NL.] *Med.* A form of chronic spondylitis in which vertebral exostoses and ankyloses occur.

spon·dyl'i·um (spŏn·dĭl'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL. See SPONDYLO-.] *Paleontol.* A curved median plate in the posterior part of one or both valves of a brachiopod. It may be supported by a vertical plate, or, rarely, rest on the floor of the valve. — **spon·dyl'i·oid** (-oid), *adj.*

spon'dy·li·ze'ma (spŏn'dĭ·lĭ·zē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *spondylo-* + Gr. *hizēma* a settling.] *Med.* Sinking of a vertebra caused by destruction of the one below.

spon'dy·lo- (spŏn'dĭ·lō-), **spondyl-.** A combining form from Greek *spondylos,* vertebra, joint of the spine, as in **spon'dy·loc'a·ce,** tuberculosis of the vertebrae. The meanings of the following may be inferred from the definitions of the second elements:

spondylodiagnosis	spondylopathy	spondylosis
spondylodidymia	spondylopyosis	spondylosyndesis
spondylodymus	spondyloschisis	spondylotomy

Spon'dy·lo·cla'di·um (-klā'dĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *spondylo-* + Gr. *klados* branch.] *Bot.* A genus of imperfect fungi (family Dematiaceae), characterized by brown, septate conidia borne in successive whorls on the conidiophores. *S. atrovirens* causes silver scurf of potatoes.

spon'dy·loid (spŏn'dĭ·loid), *adj.* Like mollusks of the family Spondylidae. See SPONDYLUS, *n.,* 2.

spon'dy·lo·lis·the'sis (-lō·lĭs·thē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *spondyl-* + Gr. *olisthēsis* a slipping.] *Med.* Forward displacement of a lumbar vertebra, esp. on the sacrum. In women, the pelvic deformity produced may be a serious obstacle in labor. — **spon'dy·lo·lis·thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

Spon'dy·lo·mo'rum (-mō'rŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *spondylo-* + L. *morum* mulberry.] *Biol.* A genus of loosely colonial flagellates allied to Chlamydomonas, with cells having four flagella, two contractile vacuoles, and a cup-shaped chromoplast. It sometimes causes a contamination of water supplies.

spon'dy·lo·ther'a·peu'tics (spŏn'dĭ·lō·thĕr'ȧ·pū'tĭks), *n.* [*spondylo-* + *therapeutics.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by application of physical methods to the spinal region. See -ICS.

spon'dy·lo·ther'a·py (-thĕr'ȧ·pĭ), *n.* *Med.* Spondylotherapeutics. — **spon'dy·lo·ther'a·pist** (-pĭst), *n.*

spon'dyl·ous (spŏn'dĭl·ŭs), *adj.* Pert. to a spondyl; vertebral.

spon'dy·lus (spŏn'dĭ·lŭs), *n.* [L. *spondylus,* fr. Gr. *spon, dylos,* better *sphondylos.*] **1.** *Anat.* A vertebra.
2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* **a** A genus of large, thick, inequivalve, usually spinose and attached, bivalve mollusks, remarkable for perfection of the hinge. It typifies a family, **Spon·dyl'i·dae** (spŏn·dĭl'ĭ·dē), of the order Filibranchia. **b** Any mollusk of the family Spondylidae.

-spon'dy·lus (-spŏn'dĭ·lŭs). See -SPONDYLI.

spong (spŏng), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A long piece or strip of land. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

sponge (spŭnj; 140), *n.* [OF. *esponge* (F. *éponge*), fr. L. *spongia,* fr. Gr. *spongia, spongos.* See FUNGUS; cf. SPUNK.] **1. a** The elastic porous mass of interlacing horny fibers which forms the internal skeleton of certain marine animals of low organization belonging to the phylum Porifera, esp. those of *Euspongia, Hippospongia, Spongia,* and allies of warm or tropical seas. Sponges have great power of absorbing water, becoming soft when wet without losing their toughness. **b** The entire animal producing this skeleton, or any allied member of the phylum Porifera. The sponges are a large group, mostly marine, but a few inhabit fresh water. Except in the larval stage they are permanently attached, growing in a plant-like fashion into masses which vary much in size, shape, color, and consistency in the different members of the group. Their classification is usually based on the material of the skeleton, which may be entirely horny (composed, however, not of true horn, but of *spongin*), as in the commercial sponges, but generally the spongin is supplemented or replaced by siliceous spicules. Others have a calcareous skeleton, while in a few a skeleton is wanting. During life the interstices of the skeleton are filled with cells and pierced with a system of canals and small cavities opening on the surface by numerous incurrent orifices or pores, and one or many larger excurrent orifices (*oscula*). A current of water bearing with it the food (minute organisms, particles of organic matter, etc.) is maintained by collared, flagellated cells lining the cavities or canals. Reproduction occurs asexually in several ways, and sexually by means of egg and sperm cells which form a free-swimming larva.

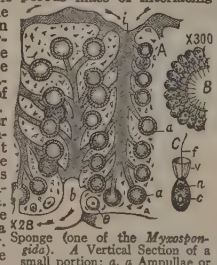

Sponge (one of the *Myxospongiae*). *A* Vertical Section of a small portion; *a,* a Amphiblastula or Cavities lined with Flagellated Cells; *i* Incurrent Opening; *b* Excurrent Canal; *e* Egg. *B* Partial Section of an Ampulla, showing Flagellated Cells. *C* A single Flagellated Cell, more enlarged. *f* Flagellum; *v* Collar; *n* Nucleus; *c* Contractile Vacuole.

2. A piece of the above substance, moistened and used in various ways, as to dampen clothes before pressing, to erase chalk marks on a blackboard or pencil marks on a slate, to scatter water over the body in bathing, etc.; also, the use of the above substance in any of these ways; act of sponging.
3. Short for SPONGE BATH.

A cold *sponge* is invariably efficacious. *Gibbs.*

4. Figuratively: **a** One who lives upon others; a persistently idle or lazy dependent; a parasite; a sponger. *Now Colloq.*

I will do anything . . . ere I'll be married to a *sponge.* *Shak.*

b One that absorbs or takes in anything freely, as a sponge does water; specif., *Slang,* a hard drinker; a drunkard. **c** Also, one from whom something, as money, may be squeezed or pressed. **d** One who erases or wipes the slate clean; one which effaces all marks or records. **e** A process or method of canceling or wiping off indebtedness without making payment.
5. Act of sponging on other people, or living as a parasite.
6. Any spongelike substance. Specif.: **a** Dough after it has been raised or converted into a light, porous mass by yeast or leaven. Cf. BREAD, 1. **b** A porous pudding usually made of gelatin, water, sugar, fruit juice, and beaten egg whites. **c** Pasty iron from the puddling furnace. **d** Any of various metals as platinum, obtained in spongelike form, usually by reduction without fusion; as, platinum *sponge.* **e** Porous, elastic soil, or a patch of such soil; also, *Obs.,* a mass of elastic fibrous roots, as of asparagus.
7. Anything used in place of a sponge; as, a rubber bath *sponge;* a cotton *sponge* for mopping up blood in a surgical operation.
8. A color, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
9. *Ordn.* A long-handled cylindrical brush, or swab, for cleaning the bore of a cannon after discharge.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

sponge-bearing, *adj.*	sponge fisher	sponge-leaved
sponge-colored	sponge fisherman	sponge-painted
sponge diver	sponge-fishing, *adj.*	sponge-shaped
sponge-diving, *adj.*	sponge-footed	

— ***to chuck, throw, or toss, up*** (*or* ***in***), ***the sponge.*** To abandon the struggle; to acknowledge defeat; to submit; — from the practice of a fighter's seconds throwing the sponge into the ring as a concession of defeat. *Colloq.*

sponge (spŭnj), *v.;* SPONGED (spŭnjd); SPONG'ING (spŭn'jĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To cleanse or wipe with a sponge; as, to *sponge* a slate or the bore of a cannon; to wet with a sponge; as, to *sponge* cloth or the body in bathing; hence, to spruce up; to make neat, fresh, and tidy.
2. To wipe out with a sponge, as letters or writing; to efface; to destroy all trace of. *Hooker.*
3. To absorb, or take (up), with or as with a sponge or as a sponge does.
4. To squeeze or press from, as if from a sponge.
5. Figuratively: To deprive by exaction or extortion; to drain; — with *of.*

Sponged of their plate and their money. *South.*

6. Figuratively: To get by imposition or mean arts without cost; as, to *sponge* a dinner. *Now Colloq.*
7. *Baking.* To turn into sponge (flour or dough) by leavening.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To absorb, suck in, or imbibe, as a sponge; also, to act like, or swell out like, a sponge.
2. Figuratively: To get a living, a meal, etc., meanly at the expense of another or by imposition; to be a dependent, esp. a habitual and unwelcome dependent; — chiefly with *on;* as, an idler who *sponges* on his neighbor. *Colloq.*
3. To gather, or fish for, sponges, as by diving or dredging.
4. *Baking.* To form a sponge, as by the action of yeast. *Dial.*
5. *Tobacco.* To mottle in curing; — said of the leaf of flue-cured tobacco.

sponge (spŭnj), *n.* A heel of a horseshoe. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

sponge bath. A bath in which water is dashed over or applied to the body with a sponge, cloth, or the like.

sponge'cake' (spŭnj'kāk'), *n.* A cake without butter in which eggs are the chief leavening agent.

sponge cucumber. The dishcloth gourd.

sponged (spŭnjd), *past tense & past part.* of SPONGE. Specif.: *adj.* **a** Washed, or cleaned, with a sponge. **b** Saturated, like a wet sponge. **c** *Obs.* Having the properties of a sponge; porous and elastic.

sponge drop. A drop cooky made from spongecake batter.

sponge gourd. The dishcloth gourd.

sponge grafting. *Med.* Application of bits of sponge to the surface of a skin ulcer, to promote healing.

sponge hook. A three-pronged curved hook attached to a long handle, for detaching growing sponges from the bottom.

sponge iron. Iron in porous form, or containing many voids; specif., crude iron made by subjecting the oxide ore to a reducing gas without melting.

spon'geous (spŭn'jŭs), *adj.* Spongiose; spongy.

sponge'er (spŭn'jĕr), *n.* One who or that which sponges; as: **a** One who uses a sponge, as on textiles, leather, clayware, etc. **b** A man or boat engaged in gathering sponges. **c** A machine for damping cloth by steam before ironing **d** A parasitical dependent; a sponge.

sponge tree. The huisache.

sponge'wood' (spŭnj'wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** The sola. **b** An African shrub (*Gastonia cutispongia*), family Araliaceae, having a coarse spongy bark.

spongi-. A combining form for *sponge* (see -I), as in **spon'gi·cul'ture, spon·gif'er·ous, spon'gi·form.** See -CULTURE, etc.

-spon'gi·ae (-spŏn'jĭ·ē), **-spon'gi·a** (-ȧ). [NL.] Combining forms from Greek *spongia,* as sponge, used in names of orders and divisions of sponges, as in Ceratos*pongiae,* Hyalos*pongia,* Silicis*pongiae.* Derivative adjectives are formed in **-spon'gi·an** (-ăn).

Spon'gi·ae (spŏn'jĭ·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPONGE.] Syn. of PORIFERA.

spon'gi·an (spŭn'jĭ·ăn; spŏn'-), *n.* *Zool.* Any sponge. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the sponges.

spon·gic'o·lous (spŭn·jĭk'ō·lŭs; spŏn-), *adj.* [*spongi-* + *-colous.*] *Zool.* Inhabiting sponges.

Spon'gi·da (spŏn'jĭ·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] The Porifera.

Spon·gi'i·dae (spŏn·jĭ'ĭ·dē), *n.* [NL. See SPONGE; -IDAE.] *Zool.* A family of sponges including the commercial sponges, with solid spongin fibers which enclose an axial core. See SPONGE, 1.

Spon·gil'la (spŏn·jĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *spongia* sponge.] *Zool.* A genus of siliceous fresh-water sponges, usually green in color and forming incrustations on sub-

spoke'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
spokes'man-ship, *n.,* **spokes'wom'an-ship,** *n.* See -SHIP.
spoke'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
spole (spōl). Var. of SPOOL. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
spo'li·a (spō'lĭ·ȧ), *n., pl.* of SPOLIUM.
spo'li·a o·pi'ma (ō·pī'mȧ). [L.] The richest spoils; the spoils of honor; the arms taken on the field by the victorious from the vanquished general.
spolle. † SPOIL.
spon. † SPOON.
spon'dae. † SPONDEE.
spon·da'i·cal, *adj.* = SPONDAIC. *Rare.*
spon·de'us, *n.* [L.] A spondee. *Obs.*
spon'dil·ac (spŏn'dĭl·ăk), *adj.* = SPONDAIC. *Rare.*
Spon'dil·a'ce·ae (spŏn'dĭl·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPONDIAS; -ACEAE.] Syn. of ANACARDIACEAE.
spon'dil. Spondyl. *Ref. Sp.*
Spon·dyl'i·dae (spŏn·dĭl'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* See SPONDYLUS, 2. — **spon'dy·lid** (spŏn'dĭ·lĭd), *adj. & n.*
spone. † SPIN, SPOON.
sponge'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
sponge'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
sponge'let, *n.* = SPONGIOLE.
sponge'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
sponge'proof', *adj.* See -PROOF

merged objects. It is the type of a family, **Spon·gil'li·dae** (spŏn·jĭl'ĭ·dē). — **spon·gil'lid** (-ĭd), *n.* — **spon·gil'line** (-in; -In; 156), *adj.*

spon'gin (spŭn'jĭn), *n.* *Biochem.* A skeletin, the chief constituent of the flexible fibers in the skeleton of commercial sponges and, in part, that of many other sponges.

spon'gin·blast (spŭn'jĭn·blăst), *n.* [*spongin* + *-blast.*] *Zool.* A spongoblast. — **spon'gin·blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *adj.*

spong'ing (spŭn'jĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SPONGE. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of washing, wetting, or cleaning with a sponge.

2. *Ceramics.* Decoration by applying color (mixed with a mucilaginous substance) by means of a sponge.

3. *Tobacco.* In flue-cured tobacco, the appearance of red or brown splotches on the leaf surface, due to insufficient ventilation toward the end of yellowing.

spong'ing, *adj.* That sponges, esp. as a dependent.

sponging house. *Eng. Law.* A house, usually the bailiff's, in which debtors were formerly kept for a day to afford opportunity to compromise with their creditors; — so named from the extortionate charges for food, lodging, etc.

spon'gi·o- (spŏn'jĭ·ō-). A combining form from Greek *spongion,* dim. of *spongos,* a sponge, as in *spongio*blast.

spon'gi·o·blast' (spŏn'jĭ·ō·blăst'), *n.* [*spongio-* + *-blast.*] **1.** *Embryol.* One of the ectodermal cells (at first columnar, but becoming branched at one end) of the embryonic spinal cord, or other nerve center, which give rise to the neuroglia cells.

2. *Zool.* A spongoblast.

spon'gi·o·blas·to'ma (-blăs·tō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TOMATA (-mȧ·tȧ). [NL., fr. *spongioblast* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A malignant glioma composed of spongioblasts, or one in which the cells form a spongelike network.

spon'gi·o·cyte' (spŏn'jĭ·ō·sīt'), *n.* [*spongio-* + *-cyte.*] *Anat.* A cell of the neuroglia.

spon'gi·o·lin (spŭn'jĭ·ō·lĭn; spŏn'-), *n.* Spongin.

spon'gi·o·pi'lin (spŏn'jĭ·ō·pī'lĭn), *n.* Also **spon'gi·o·pi'line.** [*spongio-* + Gr. *pilos* felt.] *Med.* A kind of cloth interwoven with small pieces of sponge and rendered waterproof on one side by a covering of rubber. When moistened with hot water it is used as a poultice.

spon'gi·ose (spŭn'jĭ·ōs), *adj.* Also **spon'gi·ous** (-ŭs). [L. *spongiosus.* See SPONGE.] Spongy; full of small cavities like sponge. — **spon'gi·os'i·ty** (-ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* *Obs.* — **spon'gi·ous·ness,** *n.*

-spon'gi·um (-spŭn'jĭ·ŭm). [NL., fr. L. *spongia* sponge.] *Med.* A combining form denoting *a network of cells* or *fibrils,* as in neuro*spongium,* tropho*spongium.*

spongo-. A combining form, Greek *spongo-,* from *spongos,* meaning *sponge,* as in **spon·gol'o·gy.**

spon'go·blast (spŏn'gō·blăst), *n.* [*spongo-* + *-blast.*] *Zool.* In sponges, a cell that produces spongin. — **spon'go·blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *adj.*

spon'goid (spŏng'goid; spŭng'-), *adj.* Resembling sponge. [See -OID.]

spon'go·phore (spŏng'gō·fōr), *n.* [*spongo-* + *-phore.*] *Zool.* The upper portion of a sponge containing the flagellated chambers.

Spon·gos'po·ra (spŏn·gŏs'pō·rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *spongo-* + *-spora.*] *Bot.* A genus of slime-moldlike organisms (family Plasmodiophoraceae) characterized by spongelike spore balls, each cell of which germinates. *S. subterranea* causes the powdery scab of the potato. Cf. PLASMODIOPHORA.

spon'gy (spŭn'jĭ), *adj.*; SPON'GI·ER (-jĭ·ĕr); SPON'GI·EST. **1.** Of the nature of, or like, a sponge; soft and full of cavities; elastic and porous; absorbent; imbibitory; of an open, loose, pliable texture; spongiform; spongoid; as, a *spongy* excrescence, earth, cake, bone, flesh, stone, ice, platinum, etc.

2. Wet; rainy; moist and soft, like a sponge full of water; saturated, as with liquor. *Obs.* "*Spongy* April." *Shak.*

3. Not firm or solid; lacking in strength and solidity; — a derogatory use.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

spongy-flowered	**spongy-looking**	**spongy-wet**
spongy-footed	**spongy-rooted**	**spongy-wooded**

spongy dry rot. See DRY ROT.

spongy parenchyma. Loosely arranged parenchyma, with numerous intercellular spaces, found on the lower side of most leaves.

spongy platinum. *Chem.* = PLATINUM SPONGE.

spongy portion (of the urethra). *Anat.* The part of the urethra contained in the corpus spongiosum. See PENIS.

spon'-im'age (spŏn'ĭm'ĭj), *n.* [E. dial. *spawn* likeness, picture + *image.*] Exact picture; the spit and image. *Colloq.* *Amy Lowell.*

spon'sal (spŏn'zăl), *adj.* [L. *sponsalis.* See ESPOUSAL.] Spousal.

spon·sa'li·a (spŏn·sā'lĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [L. See SPONSAL.] A formal promise or contract for a future marriage between persons competent to make such a contract. In the canon law of the Roman Catholic Church *Sponsalia* do not constitute a diriment impediment to another marriage. They render illegal but not void the marriage of either to a third party. Formerly a different effect was given to espousals according as they were *spon·sa'li·a per ver'ba de fu·tu'ro* or *spon·so'li·a per ver'ba de prae·sen'ti,* according as a man and woman promise or declare that they will hereafter become husband and wife, or declare that they take each other as husband and wife *presently,* at the very minute. See PRECONTRACT.

spon'sion (spŏn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sponsio,* fr. *spondere, sponsum,* to promise solemnly. See SPONSOR.] **1.** Act of becoming surety; a formal pledge, esp. one made on behalf of another person.

2. *Internat. Law.* An act or engagement on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorized for the purpose, or by one who exceeds the limits of authority.

3. *Rom. Law.* A form of adpromission accessory to oral contracts only, and open only to Roman citizens.

spon'sion·al (spŏn'shŭn·ăl; -'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a pledge or agreement; responsible. *Rare.*

spon'son (-sŭn; -s'n), *n.* A projection from a ship's side, in the form of a boss, bracket, or the like, to act as a bearing or protection for some part; as: **a** Any structure outside the normal hull of a vessel, either to give added deck room or stability, or as a protection, as to paddle wheels, or to afford a better gun platform. **b** A gun platform projecting from the side of a war vessel to give a greater arc of fire. It is decreasingly used. **c** An air chamber along the rail of a canoe to increase its stability.

spon'son (spŏn'sŭn; -s'n), *v. t.* To equip with, or install on, sponsons.

spon'sor (-sĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *spondere, sponsum,* to engage oneself, promise. See SPOUSE.] **1.** One who binds himself to answer for another's default; a surety.

2. Hence, one who assumes, or one to whom is delegated, responsibility for some other person or thing; as, an experienced man delegated to be *sponsor* for a new employee; a senator who is *sponsor* for certain legislation.

3. *Eccl.* One who at the baptism of an infant or child professes the Christian faith in its name, and guarantees its religious education; also, one who presents a candidate for confirmation to the bishop; a godfather or godmother.

4. A business firm or a person who pays a broadcaster and the performer for a radio program that is not in itself commercial, with the understanding that a limited portion of the time allotted shall be devoted to advertising a commercial product.

spon'sor, *v. t.* To be or stand sponsor for; to accept responsibility for.

spon·so'ri·al (spŏn·sō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a sponsor. — *n.* A sponsor at baptism.

spon'speck (spŏn'spĕk), *n.* [S. Afr. D., fr. D. *spons* sponge + *spek* lard, fat.] A melon. *S. Afr.*

spon'ta·ne'i·ty (spŏn'tȧ·nē'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *spontanéité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being spontaneous; spontaneous action or movement; as: **a** Quality or state of acting or proceeding from native feeling, proneness, or temperament, without constraint or external force; as, the *spontaneity* of a child; the *spontaneity* of his smile. **b** Character or state of being or happening without cause or without external cause; self-activity. **c** *Biol.* Tendency of an organism to vary from type without apparent relation to environment. **d** *Physiol.* Tendency of muscular tissue to activity without apparent stimulus.

2. That which is responsible for spontaneous action or expression; that quality, innate power, or influence which determines the character.

> The essence of genius, the essence of life which we call *spontaneity* or instinct. *Emerson.*

spon·ta'ne·ous (spŏn·tā'nē·ŭs; 129), *adj.* [LL. *spontaneus,* fr. L. *sponte* of free will, voluntarily.] **1.** Proceeding from natural feeling, temperament, or disposition, or from a native internal proneness, readiness, or tendency, without constraint; as, a *spontaneous* gift or proposition.

2. Proceeding from, or acting by, internal impulse, energy, or natural law, without external force; self-acting; as, *spontaneous* motion; *spontaneous* growth.

3. Produced without being planted, or without human labor; native; indigenous; as, a *spontaneous* growth of wood.

Syn. — SPONTANEOUS, VOLUNTARY, AUTOMATIC. SPONTANEOUS emphasizes the idea of an inner impulse or energy, acting without external stimulus; the word may apply to either animate or inanimate objects; VOLUNTARY always implies the power of choice; as here compared (cf. VOLUNTARY) it lays stress on the absence of external compulsion; as, a *spontaneous* burst of applause; the *voluntary* admission of an error; "He had a natural sympathy with everything that was free, and *spontaneous,* and self-acting" (*Jowett*); "If the English were in a paradise of *spontaneous* productions, they would continue to dig and plow" (*Sydney Smith*); "Our *voluntary* service he requires, not our necessitated" (*Milton*); "*voluntary* exile" (*Shak.*). *Voluntary* (in the sense of "subject to the will") and *spontaneous* are sometimes contrasted; as, "The sovereign *voluntary* path to cheerfulness, if our *spontaneous* cheerfulness be lost, is . . . to act and speak as if cheerfulness were already there" (*W. James*). That which is AUTOMATIC (like that which is *spontaneous*) is self-acting; but *automatic* (unlike *spontaneous*) implies an activity which is merely mechanical; as, "thoughts and phrases that rise *automatically* when the mind has prepared itself to receive them" (*Galton*); "An *automatic* action that fulfils a forgotten intention" (*G. Eliot*).

Ant. — Forced, involuntary, strained, labored.

— **spon·ta'ne·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **spon·ta'ne·ous·ness,** *n.*

spon·ta'ne·ous, *adv.* Spontaneously.

spontaneous amputation. See AMPUTATION.

spontaneous combustion. Combustion produced in a substance by the evolution of heat through the chemical action of its own constituents.

spontaneous generation. *Biol.* The generation of living from nonliving matter; abiogenesis; — from a belief, now abandoned, that organisms found in putrid organic matter arose spontaneously from it. Cf. BIOGENESIS.

spon·toon' (spŏn·tōōn'), *n.* [F. *sponton, esponton,* fr. It. *spontone, spuntone,* fr. *punto* point, fr. L. *punctum.* See POINT.] **1.** *Mil.* A kind of half-pike formerly borne by subordinate officers of infantry. See PIKE, 1 b.

2. Hence, a policeman's club, or truncheon; — called also *spantoon, espantoon, pantoon.* *Local, U. S.*

spoof (spōōf), *n.* [Orig., a game, invented, with the name, by Arthur Roberts (b. 1852), Eng. comedian.] Deception; hoax; swindle. *Slang.* — **spoof'ish** (-ĭsh), *adj.* *Slang.*

spoof (spōōf), *v. t. & i.*; SPOOFED (spōōft); SPOOF'ING. To deceive; fool; hoax; GUY. *Slang.* — **spoof'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

spoof'er·y (-ĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-Iz). Hoaxing. *Slang.*

spook (spōōk), *n.* [D.; cf. G. *spuk,* Dan. *spog.*] **1.** A spirit; ghost; apparition; specter; hobgoblin. *Now Humorous.*

2. = SPOOKERY.

> Before the coming of the Achaeans the religion of the inhabitants of Greece . . . contained much *spook.* *H. B. Cotterill.*

3. One who signals corrections for artillery fire. *Soldiers' Slang.*

spook, *v. t. & t.* To act the spook; to haunt. *Colloq.*

> She heard a rustling and grunting behind the pantry door . . . it was your father coming to *spook* her. *Olive Schreiner.*

spook, *past tense* of SPEAK. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

spook'er·y (spōōk'ĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-Iz). Quality or character of being spooky; also, a collection or aggregate of spooky beliefs, doings, etc.; a mass of superstitions associated with spooks and their supposed activities.

spook'ish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Spooky. *Colloq.*

spook'ism (-Iz'ĭm), *n.* A belief in spooks or spirits; esp., spiritualism. — **spook'ist** (-Ĭst), *n.*

spook·ol'o·gy (spōōk·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*spook* + *-ology.*] Science or study of spooks. — **spook'o·log'i·cal** (spōōk'ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **·ol'o·gist** (-ŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.* *All Humorous.*

spook'y (spōōk'ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Resembling a spook; spectral.

2. Frequented by, or full of, spooks; haunted.

3. Suggestive of, or due to, spooks; uncanny; eerie.

— **spook'i·ly** (-I·lĭ), *adv.* — **spook'i·ness,** *n.*

spook'y, *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-Iz). A spook. *Dial.*

spool (spōōl), *n.* [ME. *spole,* fr. MD. *spoele* (D. *spoel*); akin to G. *spule,* OHG. *spuola,* Dan. & Sw. *spole,* and prob. to E. SPELL splinter.] **1.** Orig., a piece of cane or reed with a knot at each end, used to wind thread or yarn on; hence, a cylinder, usually of wood, with a rim or ridge at each end and commonly with an axial hole for a pin or spindle, used for the same or a similar purpose; a bobbin or reel.

2. Something resembling or likened to a spool (sense 1), as a capstan barrel.

3. *Elec.* A structure upon which a field coil may be carried.

spool, *v. t.*; SPOOLED (spōōld); SPOOL'ING. To wind on a spool or spools; to roll up, as on a spool.

spool bed. A wooden bed of the Victorian period with spool-shaped turnings in the spindles, rails, and posts of the headpieces and foot pieces.

spool'er (spōōl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which spools, as: **a** A machine for spooling yarn. **b** A worker or machine that spools textiles, music rolls, wire, etc.

2. Cotton waste thrown off in spooling the yarn.

spool'ing brack'et. A device used to wind cable or the like in even layers on spools or drums.

spool turner. See TURNER.

spool winder. See WINDER.

spool'wood' (spōōl'wŏōd'), *n.* The wood of the paper birch.

spoon (spōōn; 200), *n.* [ME. *spon* spoon, chip, fr. AS. *spōn* a chip; akin to D. *spaan,* G. *span,* Dan. *spaan,* Sw. *spån,* ON. *spānn, spönn,* a chip, a spoon, and to E. SPADE. Cf. SPAN-NEW.] **1.** A chip or splinter of wood. *Obs.*

2. An implement consisting of a small bowl (usually a shallow oval) with a handle, used esp. in cooking or eating.

> He must have a long *spoon* that must eat with the Devil. *Shak.*

3. Anything which resembles a spoon (sense 2) in shape; specif.: **a** = SPOON HOOK **a.** **b** A kind of shovel with a long handle and a small oval inclined blade, used in excavating deep narrow holes. **c** = BAG AND SPOON. **d** = SPANISH SPOON.

4. The student last in each class in the list of mathematical honors at Cambridge. *Oxf. E. D.*

5. A silly person; a simpleton; ninny; esp. a silly lover; a spoony. *Slang.*

6. *Angling.* Any of various slightly curved pieces of metal, shell, etc., which, when attached to a line by a swivel and drawn through water, move with a darting or wobbling motion, used as bait. Cf. SPOON HOOK.

7. *Archery.* = HORN SPOON.

8. *Golf.* **a** Formerly, a wooden club with a concave face. The *long spoon, mid* or *middle spoon,* and *short spoon,* had a long, medium, and short shaft, respectively. **b** Now, a wooden club with more loft than a driver or brassie, having also a slightly shorter and stiffer shaft.

9. *Mining.* **a** = HORN SPOON **c.** **b** = SCRAPER, *n.*, 11.

10. *Nav. Ordn.* An extension outboard of the top of a torpedo tube for the purpose of keeping a torpedo horizontal when launched.

11. *Piano Mfg.* A spoon-shaped piece of metal that limits the motion of the damper or of some other moving part. See PIANO, *Illust.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

spoon-beaked	**spoon-formed**	**spoonmaking**
spoon-fashioned	**spoonmaker**	**spoon-shaped**

spoon, *v.*; SPOONED (spōōnd); SPOON'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To take up in or as in a spoon; also, to shape or hollow out like the bowl of a spoon.

2. To nestle close to; to lie spoon-fashion with. *Colloq., U.S.*

3. To make love to in a silly, sentimental way. *Slang.*

4. *Angling.* To fish for with a spoon bait.

5. *Cricket.* To lift (the ball) weakly into the air.

6. *Croquet, Golf, etc.* To push or shove (a ball) with a lifting motion, instead of striking with an audible knock.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To fish with a spoon bait.

2. To nestle close; to lie spoon-fashion. *Colloq., U.S.*

3. [From SPOONY.] To act in a silly fashion, esp. with silly and demonstrative fondness. *Slang.*

4. *Croquet, Golf, etc.* To spoon a ball.

spoon, *v. i. & t.* [Also *spoom;* of obscure origin. Cf. SPINDRIFT.] *Naut.* To drive steadily and swiftly, as before a strong wind; also figuratively. *Archaic.*

-spoon (-spōōn). A combining form of the noun *spoon,* as in table*spoon,* tea*spoon.*

spoon'-back', *adj.* Having a back curved slightly to fit the sitter's form; — said of chairs of the Queen Anne period.

spoon bait. = 1st SPOON, 6.

spoon'bill' (spōōn'bĭl'), *n.*

1. Any of several wading birds closely allied to the ibises, having the bill greatly expanded and flattened at the tip. When adult, the roseate spoonbill (*Ajaia ajaja*), of the southern United States (where it is now rare) and southward to Patagonia, has the head and throat bare and the plumage chiefly pink. The common spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*) of southern Europe, Asia, and northeastern Africa is pure white and crested. Other species inhabit Australia (*P. regia*), Japan (*P. minor*), and tropical Africa (*P. alba*).

Spoonbill.

2. **a** A shoveler duck. **b** *Local, Eng.* A scaup duck. **c** *Local, U. S.* The ruddy duck. **d** The paddlefish.

3. The spoon-billed sandpiper.

spoon'-billed' (-bĭld'), *adj.* Having the bill or snout expanded and spatulate at the end, as the **spoon-billed sandpiper** (*Œurynorhynchus pygmaeus*) of northeastern Asia.

spoon-billed catfish. The paddlefish.

spoon-billed teal *or* **widgeon.** The shoveler (duck).

spoon bit. A wood-boring bit consisting of a grooved shank with a spoonlike point.

spoon bow (bou). *Naut.* An overhanging bow whose under side somewhat resembles in form that of a spoon. — **spoon'-bowed'** (-boud'), *adj.*

spoon brake. A brake having a shoe shaped to fit over a rounded vehicle wheel or tire.

spoon bread. A variety of bread made usually with corn meal or rice, milk, eggs, shortening, and leavening, and of such consistency that it must be served from the baking dish with a spoon. It is often eaten as a vegetable with gravy; — called also *batter bread.*

---

spong'i·ly, *adv.* of SPONGY.

spon'gi·ness (spŭn'jĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.

spong'ing·ly, *adv.* of SPONGING.

spon'gi·ole (spŭn'jĭ·ōl; spŏn'-), *n.* [F., fr. L. *spongiola* a rose gall, small roots, dim. of *spongia.*] Rootcap. *Obs.*

spon'gi·o·plasm (spŏn'jĭ·ō·plăz'm), *n.* [*spongio-* + *-plasm.*] = CYTORETICULUM. — **spon'gi·o·plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *adj.*

Spon'gi·o·zo'a (spŏn'jĭ·ō·zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *spongio-* + *-zoa.*] Syn. of PORIFERA. — **spon'gi·o·zo'on** (-ŏn), *n.*

sponk. ✝ SPUNK. [part. of SPIN.]

sponne. Obs. past tense & past

spon'si·ble (spŏn'sĭ·b'l), *adj.* Aphetic for RESPONSIBLE. — **spon'si·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

spon'sing (spŏn'sĭng). Var. of SPONSON.

spon'sor·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

spon·ta'ne·al (spŏn·tā'nē·ăl), *adj.* = SPONTANEOUS. *Obs.*

spon·ton' (spŏn·tōōn'). Var. of SPONTOON.

spook'dom, *n.* See -DOM.

spoold. Spooled. *Ref. Sp.*

spool'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

spool'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

spool'-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.

spoom (spōōm), *v. i. & i.* [From *spoon,* after *spume.*] *Naut.* = 3d SPOON.

spoon chisel. A sculptor's bent chisel with the bezel on both sides.

spoon'drift' (spōōn'drĭft'), *n.* [*spoom* + *drift.*] Spray blown from waves during a gale at sea; spindrift.

spoon end. A concave end on a leaf spring to carry a swiveling member.

spoon'er (spōōn'ĕr), *n.* One who spoons. See SPOON, *v.i.*, 3.

spoon'er-ism (spōōn'ĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* [After Rev. Wm. A. *Spooner* (1844–1930), warden of New College, Oxford.] An accidental transposition of sounds, usually the initial sounds, of two or more words; a *blushing crow*, for a *crushing blow*.

spoon'-fash'ion, *adv.* Like spoons placed one facing the back of another. *Colloq., U. S.*

spoon'-fed' (spōōn'fĕd'), *adj.* **1.** Fed by means of a spoon, as a child too young to cut up his own food. **2.** Hence: **a** Pampered. **b** Given no opportunity for exercise of initiative; as, *spoon-fed* students.

spoon'-feed' (-fēd'), *v. t.*; -FED' (-fĕd'); -FEED'ING. To feed by means of a spoon; hence, to pamper; coddle. — **spoon'-feed'ing,** *n.*

spoon food. = SPOON MEAT.

spoon'ful (spōōn'fŏŏl), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fŏŏlz). As much as a spoon contains or can contain; specif., a teaspoonful; figuratively, a small quantity.

spoon gouge. A gouge with a spoonlike cutting end. The *spoon iron* is similar but more bent.

spoon hook. **a** A form of lure for fishing, consisting of a spoon on a swivel attached to the line, in connection with a hook or hooks. Cf. JIG., *n.*, 4. **b** A kind of plumber's shave hook with a spoonlike blade.

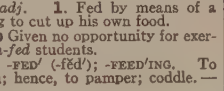

Spoon Hook **a.**

spoon'hutch' (spōōn'hŭch'), *n.* The great laurel. *U. S.*

spoon'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SPOON. Hence: *n.* Act of one who spoons; silly, sentimental love-making.

spoon iron. See SPOON GOUGE.

spoon'ism (spōōn'ĭz'm), *n.* [See SPOONY.] Spoony conduct; silly behavior, esp. of a sentimental nature.

spoon lever. *Cotton Spinning.* A lever in a drawing frame, with a hollowed end over which the sliver passes.

spoon meat. Liquid or semiliquid food, usually eaten with a spoon; spoon food.

spoon nail. *Med.* A thin fingernail with a concave surface. The cause of the condition is obscure.

spoon net. A net for landing fish.

spoon oar. An oar having the blade so curved as to afford a better hold upon the water in rowing. See OAR, *Illust.*

Spoon River. The imaginary small town whose folk are represented in E. L. Masters' *Spoon River Anthology* (1914–15), a series of character sketches in free verse.

spoon tool. Any of various more or less spoon-shaped molder's tools used for sleeking and finishing molds.

spoon victual. Also **spoon victuals.** Spoon meat. *Inelegant & Dial.*

spoon'ways' (spōōn'wāz'), *adv.* Also **spoon'wise'** (-wīz'). Spoon-fashion.

spoon'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* = MOUNTAIN LAUREL **a.**

spoonwood ivy. The sheep laurel.

spoon'y, spoon'ey (spōōn'ĭ), *adj.*; SPOON'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); SPOON'I-EST. [From SPOON, *n.*, 5.] **1.** Silly; soft; esp., foolishly or demonstratively fond. *Slang.*
2. Neat and trim; tidy; spick-and-span. *Slang, U. S.*
— **spoon'i-ly, spoon'ey-ly,** *adv.* — **spoon'i-ness, spoon'ey-ness,** *n.* — **spoon'y-ism, spoon'ey-ism,** *n.*

spoon'y, spoon'ey, *n.*; *pl.* SPOONIES, SPOONEYS (-īz). One who is silly, esp. in showing affection. *Slang.*

I was a lackadaisical young *spooney.* *Dickens.*

spoor (spōōr; 199), *n.* [D. *spoor*; akin to AS., ON., & OHG. *spor*, G. *spur*, and E. SPUR.] A track, trace, or trail; esp., the trail of a wild animal.

spoor, *v. i. & t.*; SPOORED (spōōrd); SPOOR'ING. To follow, or track by, a spoor or trail.

spoor'er (spōōr'ĕr), *n.* One who spoors.

spoorn, *n. Folklore.* A kind of evil specter or hobgoblin. *Obs.*

-spora. [NL.] *Bot.* A combining form from Greek *spora*, seed, denoting *plants having a* (specified) *sporal characteristic*, as in Peronos*pora*, Pteros*pora*.

spo-rab'o-la (spō-răb'ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *spora* a seed + *ballein* to throw.] The trajectory of a falling spore, as from a mushroom.

spo-ra'ceous (spō-rā'shŭs), *adj.* Pertaining to spores.

spor'a-des (spōr'ȧ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPORADIC.] *Astron.* Sparsile stars.

spo-ra'di-al (spō-rā'dĭ-ȧl), *adj.* Sporadic. *Rare.*

spo-rad'ic (spō-răd'ĭk), *adj.* Also, *Rare*, **spo-rad'i-cal** (-ĭ-kȧl). [ML. *sporadicus*, fr. Gr. *sporadikos* scattered, fr. *sporas*, *-ados*, scattered; akin to Gr. *sporein* to sow seed. Cf. SPORE.] Occurring occasionally, singly, or apart from other things of the same kind, or in scattered instances; separate; single; isolated; as, a *sporadic* case of disease; a *sporadic* individual of a species. — **spo-rad'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **spo-rad'i-cal-ness,** *n.* — **spo'ra-dic'i-ty** (spō'rȧ-dĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **spo'ra-dism** (spō'rȧ-dĭz'm; 181), *n.*

sporadic cholera. A disease somewhat resembling Asiatic cholera, but originating where it occurs, and rarely becoming epidemic; specif., cholera morbus.

sporadic disease. *Med.* A disease which occurs in single and scattered cases. See ENDEMIC, *adj.*, 3.

spo'ra-do-sid'er-ite (spō'rȧ-dō-sĭd'ĕr-īt), *n.* [Gr. *sporas*, *-ados*, scattered + *siderite.*] The commonest form of meteorite, almost entirely crystalline in structure, and containing olivine, chromite, and other minerals with disseminated grains of nickel iron.

spor'al (spōr'ȧl; 181), *adj.* Pert. to, or resembling, spores.

spo-range' (spō-rănj'), *n. Bot.* A sporangium.

-spo-range'. A combining form of *sporange*, less used than *-sporangium*, as in mega*sporange*, zoo*sporange*.

spo-ran'gi-al (spō-răn'jĭ-ȧl), *adj. Bot.* Of or pertaining to a sporangium; made up of sporangia.

spo'ran-gid'i-um (spō'răn-jĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. of *sporangium.*] *Obs. Bot.* **a** Columella of a moss. **b** A sporangium.

spo'ran-gif'er-ous (spō'răn-jĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [*sporangium* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing sporangia.

spo-ran'gi-form (spō-răn'jĭ-fôrm), *adj. Bot.* Having the form of a sporangium.

spo-ran'gi-oid (-oid), *adj.* [*sporangium* + *-oid.*] Sporangiform.

spo-ran'gi-ole (-ōl), *n.* [Dim. fr. *sporangium.*] A sporangiolum.

spo'ran-gi'o-lum (spō'răn-jĭ'ō-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -OLA (-lȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* **a** In fungi of the family Mucoraceae, a small, few-spored sporangium, occurring along with larger sporangia, containing numerous spores. **b** A peridiolum.

spo-ran'gi-o-phore' (spō-răn'jĭ-ō-fôr'; 181), *n.* [*sporangium* + *-phore.*] A stalk or receptacle bearing sporangia.

spo-ran'gi-o-spore' (-spōr'; 181), *n. Bot.* A spore developed in a sporangium.

spo-ran'gite (spō-răn'jĭt), *n.* [*sporangium* + 1st *-ite*, 5.] *Paleontol.* The spore case of any fossil plant.

Spo'ran-gi'tes (spō'răn-jĭ'tēz), *n.* [NL. See SPORANGITE.] *Paleontol.* A genus of fossil organisms that, apparently, represent spores or spore cases of plants of the genera *Lepidodendron* and *Calamites* or related Paleozoic plants.

spo-ran'gi-um (spō-răn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *sporos* a sowing, seed + *angeion* receptacle.] *Bot.* A spore case; specif., the sac or receptacle within which asexual spores are produced. In bacteria and certain algae and fungi the sporangium is often a single cell (mother cell) giving rise endogenously to one or a few spores. In bryophytes there are no true sporangia (see SPOROGONIUM, THECA). In ferns and their allies the sporangia are more complex, and contain numerous spores developed from a primitive sporogenous tissue (archespore) and nourished by a special layer of cells (tapetum). Discharge of the spores is aided by the elastic annulus (which see). In seed plants and heterosporous ferns the sporangia are of two kinds. See MICROSPORANGIUM, MEGASPORANGIUM, also FERN, *Illust.*; cf. GAMETANGIUM, GONIDANGIUM.

-spo-ran'gi-um. [NL.] *Bot.* A combining form of *sporangium*, as in andro*sporangium*, carpo*sporangium*. Derivative adjectives are usually formed in *-sporangiate*, as in eu*sporangiate*, lepto*sporangiate*.

spo-ra'tion (spō-rā'shŭn), *n.* Sporulation.

spore (spōr; 181), *n.* [NL. *spora*, fr. Gr. *spora* a sowing, seed; akin to Gr. *speirein* to sow. Cf. SPERM.] *Biol.* Any of various small or minute primitive reproductive bodies (or resistant resting cells), typically unicellular, produced by plants (orig. one of the dustlike asexual reproductive bodies of fungi, ferns, etc.) and some protozoans, developed either asexually or through the union of two sex cells, or gametes (which see). It was formerly supposed that the spores originally so called were analogous to the seeds of the higher plants; but it is now known that morphologically a spore is a nucleated mass of protoplasm with or without a cell wall, sometimes motile by means of flagella (see ZOOSPORE), and capable of growth into a new individual either independently (asexual spore) or through union with another similar or dissimilar spore (sexual spore). A seed is a complex structure containing a resting embryo which has developed from the union of two sexual spores. See SEED, 9; ZYGOTE. In algae and fungi the many types of asexual spores are distinguished by special names, as *ascospore*, *tetraspore*, *basidiospore*, *carpospore*, *chlamydospore*, *conidium*, etc. In many pteridophytes and all seed plants the asexual spores are of two kinds, microspores and megaspores (see these terms). In protozoans the process of spore formation is an asexual one, and typically consists in the division of the cell contents (often after encystment of the cell) into many minute cells (spores) which are afterward liberated to swim away or become scattered. Less often the cell forms but one spore. Both in plants and animals spore formation often provides the organism with a means of surviving unfavorable seasons or extremes of temperature, the spores then being surrounded with a tough investing wall and possessing great tenacity of life. This is the case with the endospores of many bacteria, and often greatly increases the difficulty of sterilization.

spore, *v. i. Bot.* To form or develop spores, as a plant.

-spore. *Biol.* A combining form of the noun *spore*, denoting: **a** *A spore having a* (specified) *characteristic* or *source*, as in chlamydo*spore*, zoo*spore*. **b** = SPORIUM, as in endo*spore* (sense **a**), exo*spore* (sense **a**).

☞ The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of the first elements:

agamospore	**macrospore**	**spermatospore**
basidiospore	**microspore**	**trophospore**
conidiospore	**parthenospore**	
gymnospore	**pycnidiospore**	

spore. Var. of SPUR. *Obs.*

spore ball. *Bot.* A multilocular body, becoming free like a spore, in which each cell is capable of germination (cf. SPONGOSPORA) or in which only part of the cells germinate (cf. UROCYSTIS).

spore case. *Bot.* A case containing spores; sporangium.

spore cell. A spore.

spored (spōrd; 181), *adj.* Having spores.

-spored. = -SPOROUS, as in poly*spored*.

spore'form'er (spōr'fôr'mĕr), *n.* A plant that forms spores. — **spore'form'ing,** *n.* & *adj.*

spore fruit. *Bot.* Any specialized structure which produces spores, as an ascocarp; a fruit body.

spore'ling (spōr'lĭng), *n.* [*spore* + 1st *-ling.*] *Bot.* A young sporophyte.

spore mother cell. *Bot.* In sporangiferous plants, the mother cell of a spore. These cells are the product of the final division of the archespore; each develops a group of four spores called a *tetrad*.

spore print. A deposit of spores of a fungus made by allowing the discharged spores to collect on paper or glass. In agarics the fruit gives a picture of the arrangement of the gills, or lamellae.

Spō'rer's law of zones (spū'rĕrz). *Astron.* A law expressing the latitude variation of the zones of sunspots, formulated by F. W. G. Spörer (1822–95).

spore sac. *Bot.* A spore case; as: **a** Cavity of the theca in mosses. **b** Ascus.

spori-. = SPORO- (see -I-), as in **spo'ri-cide.** See -CIDE.

-spor'ic (-spōr'ĭk). = -SPOROUS, as in carpo*sporic*.

spo'rid (spō'rĭd; 181) *n.* Sporidium.

spo'ri-desm (spō'rĭ-dĕz'm), *n.* [*spore* + Gr. *desmē* bundle.] A multicellular spore body, or chain, of independent spores.

-spo-rid'i-a (-spō-rĭd'ĭ-ȧ). [NL.] *Zool.* A combining form from *sporidium*, denoting *a group*, as an order or subclass, *of Sporozoa*, as in Neos*poridia*, Sarcos*poridia*.

spo-rid'i-al (spō-rĭd'ĭ-ȧl), *adj. Bot.* Pertaining to a sporidium.

spo'ri-dif'er-ous (spō'rĭ-dĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [*sporidium* + *-ferous.*] Bearing sporidia.

spo-rid'i-ole (spō-rĭd'ĭ-ōl), *n.* A sporidiolum.

spo'ri-di'o-lum (spō'rĭ-dĭ'ō-lŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. of *sporidium.*] *Bot.* In the rust fungi, one of the sporidia developed by the promycelium.

spo-rid'i-um (spō-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL. dim. See SPORE.] *Bot.* A small spore, esp. one adjointed from a promycelium, as in certain smuts and rusts.

spo'rif'er-ous (spō-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [*spore* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or producing spores.

spo'ri-fi-ca'tion (spō'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn; 181), *n.* [*spore* + *-fication.*] Spore formation.

spo'ri-par'i-ty (-pär'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*spore* + L. *parere* to bring forth.] *Zool.* Reproduction by sporulation. — **spo-rip'a-rous** (spō-rĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *adj.*

-spo'ri-um (-spō'rĭ-ŭm). [NL.] *Biol.* A combining form from Greek *spora*, a seed, denoting: **a** *A coat* or *layer of a spore wall*, as in endo*sporium*, exo*sporium*. **b** *A genus of plants characterized by a* (specified) *type of spores*, as in Helminthos*porium*.

spo'ro- (spō'rō-), **spor-.** A combining form, Greek *sporo-*, *spor-*, from *spora*, a seed, meaning *spore*, as in *sporo*cyst *spor*angium, **spo'ro-gone, spo'ro-gon'ic.**

spo'ro-blast (-blăst), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-blast.*] *Zool.* In certain protozoans, a cell which divides into sporozoites.

Spo-rob'o-lus (spō-rŏb'ō-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *sporo-* + root of Gr. *ballein* to cast.] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of grasses having ample panicles with small one-flowered spikelets, each with three glumes. The grain separates easily, whence the name *dropseed*.

spo'ro-carp (spō'rō-kärp), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* **a** In the red algae (Rhodophyceae), the multicellular body which develops from a fertilized archicarp or procarp; a cystocarp. It produces a number of asexual spores called *carpospores*. **b** In fungi, a many-celled body producing spores; specif., in ascomycetes, any ascocarp or ascus fruit. **c** In mosses, the sporogonium. **d** In heterosporous fern allies of the order Salviniales, one of the capsulelike masses of sporangia.

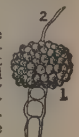

Sporocarp of the Red Alga (*Nemalion multifidum*). 1 Carpospores; 2 Remnant of Trichogyne. (×150)

Spo-roch'nus (spō-rŏk'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *sporo-* + Gr. *chnoos* down, bloom.] *Bot.* A small genus of brown algae (order Ectocarpales), typifying a family, **Spo'roch-na'ce-ae** (spō'rŏk-nā'sē-ē), and characterized by tufts of hairlike filaments terminating some of the branches of the thallus.

spo'ro-cyst (spō'rō-sĭst), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-cyst.*] **1.** *Zool.* **a** (1) The case or cyst secreted by certain protozoans preliminary to the production of spores by sporulation. (2) A protozoan in such an encysted condition. **b** In digenetic trematode worms, a saclike stage which buds off cells from the membrane lining its internal cavity. These cells develop into embryos (*rediae*) within the cavity of the sporocyst. Cf. 1st FLUKE, 2.
2. *Bot.* A unicellular resting cell which may give rise to asexual spores, as in certain myxomycetes and algae. Cf. SPORANGIUM.
— **spo'ro-cys'tic** (-sĭs'tĭk), *adj.* — **spo'ro-cys'tid** (-tĭd), *n.*

spo'ro-cyte (-sīt), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-cyte.*] *Bot.* A spore mother cell. *Goebel.*

spo'ro-derm (-dûrm), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-derm.*] *Bot.* The wall or covering of a spore. *Obs.*

spo'ro-do'chi-um (-dō'kĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DOCHIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. *sporo-* + Gr. *docheion* receptacle.] *Bot.* The erumpent, stromalike, conidial fruit characteristic of a family (Tuberculariaceae) of imperfect fungi.

spo'ro-duct (spō'rō-dŭkt), *n.* [*sporo-* + *duct.*] *Zool.* In the wall of the cyst formed by certain gregarines, minute tubes for the exit of the spores.

spo'ro-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-gen.*] A plant which produces spores. *Obs.*

spo'ro-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *sporo-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* **a** Reproduction by spores. **b** Spore formation.

spo'ro-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* [*sporo-* + *-genic.*] *Biol.* Sporogenous.

spo-rog'e-nous (spō-rŏj'ē-nŭs), *adj.* [*sporo-* + *-genous.*] *Biol.* **a** Producing or developing spores; as, *sporogenous* tissue. **b** *Zool.* Reproducing by spores.

spo-rog'e-ny (spō-rŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* Sporogenesis.

spo'ro-go'ni-um (spō'rō-gō'nĭ-ŭm; 181), *n.*; *pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [NL. See SPORO-; -GONY.] *Bot.* The sporophyte in mosses and liverworts, typically consisting of a stalk (*seta*) bearing a capsule (*theca*) in which spores are produced. It develops from the fertilized egg in the venter of the archegonium and remains permanently attached to the gametophyte by the base of the seta (foot) which acts as an absorbing organ. In certain liverworts (Ricciales) the sporogonium is not stalked. In mosses, it is the so-called *moss fruit*. See MOSS, *Illust.* — **spo'ro-go'ni-al** (-ȧl), *adj.*

spo-rog'o-ny (spō-rŏg'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-gony.*] **a** Reproduction by spores. **b** Sometimes, specif., in Sporozoa, spore formation by a zygote by encystment and subsequent division of the cell contents, as distinct from *schizogony*.

spor'oid (spōr'oid; 181), *adj.* [*spor-* + *-oid.*] Resembling a spore.

spo-rol'o-gist (spō-rŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-logist.*] A botanist who attaches importance to spores in classification.

spo'ro-my-co'sis (spō'rō-mī-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *sporo-* + *mycosis.*] *Med.* Infection of the body with any sporulating fungus.

spo'ront (spō'rŏnt; 181), *n.* [*spore* + Gr. *ōn*, *ontos*, pres. part., being.] *Zool.* In Sporozoa, a cell (often an oospore or zygote) which forms spores by encystment and subsequent division.

spo'ro-phore (spō'rō-fōr; 181), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* A spore-bearing branch or organ; that part of the thallus of a sporophyte which develops spores. In fungi it is often conspicuous as in the mushrooms and other basidiomycetes, where it is the spore fruit. It may be a simple hyphal filament or a mass of hyphae. In ferns, mosses, and liverworts, it is practically equivalent to the sporophyte; in seed plants it is the placenta. See SPOROPHYTE; cf. GAMETOPHORE. — **spo'ro-phor'ic** (-fôr'ĭk), *adj.*

spo-roph'o-rous (spō-rŏf'ō-rŭs), *adj.* [*sporo-* + *-phorous.*] **a** Bearing spores. **b** *Bot.* Pertaining to a sporophore.

spo'ro-phyd'i-um (spō'rō-fĭd'ĭ-ŭm; 181), *n.* [NL., fr. *sporo-* + *-phydium*, used as a dim. fr. Gr. *phyas* a shoot.] *Bot.* The unfertilized oögonium in Characeae. *Rare.*

spo'ro-phyll (spō'rō-fĭl), *n.* Also **spo'ro-phyl.** [*sporo-* + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* **a** A spore-bearing leaf; a leaf more or less modified in form and structure which develops sporangia. It may resemble and perform the functions of a foliage leaf, as, in the ferns, or may be completely altered, as the spike of the adder's-tongue. In heterosporous plants the sporophylls are of two kinds, *microsporophylls* and *megasporophylls*. **b** In certain brown algae (genus *Alaria*), a small leaflike structure bearing the sporangia. — **sporoph'yl-lar'y** (spō-rŏf'ĭ-lĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -lĕr-ĭ), *adj.*

spo'ro-phyl'lum (-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* Sporophyll.

spo'ro-phyte (spō'rō-fīt; 181), *n.* [*sporo-* + *phyte.*] *Bot.* In plants exhibiting alternation of generations, the

spoond. Spooned. *Refl. Sp.*
spoon'ey, spoon'ey-ness, etc. Vars. of SPOONY, SPOONINESS, etc.
spoon'flow'er (spōōn'flou'ĕr), *n.* See XANTHOSOMA.
spoon'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
spoon'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
spoon'wort' (spōōn'wûrt'), *n.* = SCURVY GRASS **a.** *Obs.*
spoot (spōōt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SPOUT.
spor-. = SPORO-.
spor'an (spōr'ȧn). Var. of SPORRAN.
spo-ran'gi-ate. See -SPORANGIUM.
sporge. † SPURGE.

individual or generation which bears asexual spores; — opposed to *gametophyte*. It is not clearly differentiated in the life cycle of the lower plants. In bryophytes it first becomes distinct, being known as the *sporogonium*. In pteridophytes it has become the conspicuous part of the plant, the gametophyte being reduced to a small thalloid body (*prothallium*); in seed plants it is the only stage visible to ordinary observation, the whole visible tree, shrub, or herb being the sporophyte. Cf. GAMETOPHYTE; see ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS. — **spo'ro·phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

spo'ro·plasm (spō'rō·plăz'm), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-plasm.*] The protoplasm of a sporoblast.

spo'ro·sac (-săk), *n.* [*sporo-* + *sac.*] *Zool.* **1.** One of the simple, degenerate gonophores of certain hydroids, often little more than a gonad and never medusoid.
2. In trematodes: **a** A sporocyst. **b** A redia.

spo'ro·ste'gi·um (-stē'jĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *spore-* + Gr. *stegein* to cover.] *Bot.* The five-celled envelope of the nucule in Characeae.

spo'ro·strote (spō'rō·strōt), *n.* [*sporo-* + Gr. *strōtos* strewn.] *Bot.* A plant which is distributed by means of spores. Cf. PHYTOSTROTE.

spo'ro·tri·cho'sis (spō'rō·trĭ·kō'sĭs; 181), *n.* [NL., fr. *Sporotrichum* + *-osis.*] *Med. & Veter.* Infection with fungi of the genus *Sporotrichum*, producing nodules and abscesses. The skin is most commonly affected, but the viscera and bones may be. — **spo'ro·tri·chot'ic** (-kŏt'ĭk), *adj.*

Spo·rot'ri·chum (spō·rŏt'rĭ·kŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *sporo-* + Gr. *thrix, trichos*, hair.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of imperfect fungi (order Moniliales) forming hyaline conidia, solitary or in groups, on short coniditophores. It includes many saprophytes and several parasites of plants and animals. **b** [*not cap; pl.* -TRICHA (-kä).] Any fungus of this genus

spor'ous (spōr'ŭs; 181), *adj.* Sporal.

-sporous. [See SPORE, *n.*] A combining form, Greek *-sporos*, from *spora* a seed, used to signify *having* (such or so many) *spores*, as in homo*sporous*. Distinguished from adjectives derived from nouns ending in *-spore*, as in basidio*sporous*.

Spo'ro·zo'a (spō'rō·zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *sporo-* + *-zoa.*] *Zool.* A class of Protozoa consisting of exclusively parasitic forms, which pass through a more or less complicated life history comprising in many cases both asexual and sexual generations, in the course of which reproduction by sporulation takes place. They are never ciliated, and, except in certain stages, rarely have flagella or well-developed pseudopodia. They live in the body, usually in the cells, of some one of the higher animals, but often the young live in one animal and the mature forms in another. The group includes various pathogenic members, as the malaria parasite and the pébrine parasite of the silkworm. The orders usually recognized are Gregarinida, Coccidia, Haemosporidia, Myxosporidia, Microsporidia, Actinomyxidia and Sarcosporidia. — **spo'ro·zo'al** (-ăl), *adj.* — **spo'ro·zo'an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.*

spo'ro·zo'ic (spō'rō·zō'ĭk; 181), *adj.* Sporozoan.

spo'ro·zo'id (-ĭd), **spo'ro·zo'oid** (-oid), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-zoon.*] *Biol.* A zoospore. *Obs.*

spo'ro·zo'ite (spō'rō·zō'ĭt), *n. Zool.* In certain Sporozoa, a small, usually motile and elongate, infective stage introduced into a definitive host by an intermediate host or by escape from a spore. It is a product of sexual reproduction and initiates an asexual cycle in the new host.

spo'ro·zo'on (-ŏn), *n. Zool.* A sporozoan. *Rare.*

spor'ran (spŏr'ăn), *n.* [Gael. *sporan*, fr. LL. *bursa* purse. See PURSE.] A large pouch of skin with the hair or fur on, worn in front of the kilt by Highlanders in full dress and used as a purse. See KILT, *Illust.*

sport (spōrt; 181), *n.* [Abbr. fr. ME. *desport, disport.* See DISPORT.] **1.** That which diverts, and makes mirth; pastime; amusement.

It is as *sport* to a fool to do mischief. *Prov. x.* 23.

2. Specif., some particular play, game, or mode of amusement; as: **a** (1) A diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, fishing, racing, games, esp. athletic games, and the like; also, any of various similar games or diversions usually played under cover, as bowling, rackets, basketball, etc. (2) Any game or contest, esp. one involving individual skill and physical prowess, on which money is staked. **b** *Obs.* **a** A theatrical performance.
3. **a** Pleasantry; raillery; a jesting, as opposed to an earnest or serious, spirit; as, he questioned them in *sport*. **b** Mock; mockery; contemptuous mirth; derision.

Then make *sport* at me; then let me be your jest. *Shak.*

c Entertainment; diversion; pastime; as, resorts catering to winter *sports*. Cf. sense 2.
4. **a** That with which one plays, or which is driven about in play; a plaything; the helpless object of some force.

Flitting leaves, the *sport* of every wind. *Dryden.*

Never does man appear to greater disadvantage than when he is the *sport* of his own ungoverned passions. *John Clarke.*

b A subject of, or butt for, mirth, mockery, or derision; a laughingstock.
5. Play, as upon words. *Rare.* *Broome.*
6. Dalliance; wantonness; amorous play. *Obs.*
7. One interested in sports; a sportsman; now esp., one who has a sporting instinct; as: **a** *Colloq.* One interested in sports chiefly for the gambling opportunities presented; hence, a gambler. **b** *Colloq.* One conspicuously devoted to the gayer pleasures and pastimes; a bon vivant. **c** *Colloq.* One living up to the high ideals of good sportsmanship, esp. as a loser in any contest or cause. **d** *Slang.* Loosely, fellow; companion; chap; companionable person.
8. *Biol.* **a** A sudden spontaneous deviation or variation from type; a mutation; an individual organism which differs from its parents beyond the usual limits of individual variation. **b** Specif., *Bot.*, a bud variation. See MUTATION, 3 b.
9. Hence, figuratively, any person or thing deviating sharply in its characteristics from its parent stock or kindred; as, Tom's boy was a curious *sport* from the family stock.

Syn. — Game, frolic, mirth; toy. See PLAY.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

sport-affording	**sport-hindering**	**sport-making**
sport-giving	**sport-loving**	**sport-starved**

— **in sport.** By way of jest or fun; not seriously.

sport, *v.;* SPORT'ED; SPORT'ING. [Abbr. fr. *disport.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To divert; to amuse; to make merry. *Obs.*

Against whom do ye *sport* yourselves? *Is.* lvii. 4.

2. To represent by any kind of play. *Obs.* *Dryden.*
3. To wager; gamble; bet.
4. To waste, spend, or scatter in gaming or riotous living; hence, loosely, to squander; lavish. *Now Rare.*
5. **a** *Colloq.* To wear or use in public (any personal belonging or, by extension, expression, manner, etc.); — usually with implication of ostentation; as, to *sport* a gold-headed cane, a professional smile, a new carriage. **b** *Now Chiefly Australia.* To spend ostentatiously or lavishly.
6. To utter or throw out in any easy or sportive manner; — with *off*; as, to *sport* off epigrams. *Rare.* *Addison.*
7. To entertain; treat to food or drink. *Rare.*
8. To force open, as a door; to open violently. *Obs.*
9. **a** *Biol.* To put forth as a sport (sense 8 a). **b** To exhibit (bud variation).

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To play; to frolic; also, to wanton.
2. To engage in sports; to hunt, shoot, play games, etc., for a pastime; also, to bet habitually.
3. To speak or act in jest or in fun; also, to trifle; dally.
4. *Biol.* **a** To deviate or vary abruptly from type; to mutate. **b** Specif., *Bot.*, to exhibit bud variation.

sport one's oak. See OAK, *n.*, 4.

sport silk. = *to carry silk* **a**, under CARRY, *v. t.*

sport (spōrt; 181), *adj.* Also **sports.** Pertaining to, or suitable for, sports, esp. outdoor sports; adapted to use in connection with sports; as, a *sport* roadster, phaeton, coupé; hence, made in a style suitable for informal outdoor wear; as, a *sport*, or *sports*, skirt, hat, shoe, etc.

-sport. Comb. form of the noun *sport*, as in spoil-*sport*.

sport'a·bil'i·ty (spōr'tä·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ; 181), *n.* Sportiveness.

sport'a·ble (spōr'tä·b'l), *adj.* Frolicsome; playful. *Rare.*

sport'ance (-tăns), *n.* Disport; merrymaking. *Rare.*

sport clothes. Also **sports clothes.** Clothing, as dresses, shoes, sweaters, knickers, coats, etc., of types allowing comfort and freedom of movement, esp. when one is actively engaged in sports.

sport'er (spōr'tĕr), *n.* One who sports; a sportsman; also, *Colloq.*, one who wears sport clothes, or who spends lavishly and ostentatiously.

sport'ful (spōrt'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* **1.** Full of sport; diverting; amusing; also, merry; frolicsome; full of jesting; indulging in mirth or play; playful; as, *sportful* wits.
2. Done in jest, or for mere play; sportive.

They are no *sportful* productions of the soil. *Bentley.*

3. Wanton; lecherous. *Obs.* *Shak.*
— **sport'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **sport'ful·ness,** *n.*

sport'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SPORT. Specif.: *adj.* **a** Of, pertaining to, or engaging in, sport or sports; sportsmanlike; also, requiring or calling for sportsmanship. **b** Such as might be tried, done, said, etc., by a contender in sports; — esp. in such phrases as, *a sporting chance, a sporting thing to do* or *say.*

sporting blood. Instinctive love of sports; hence, readiness to accept a challenge, as to any kind of contest.

sporting book. A book containing a record of bets, gambling operations, etc.

sporting editor. *Newspapers.* The editor in charge of the sporting page or section.

sporting house. A house frequented by sportsmen, gamblers, and the like.

sporting man. **a** *Now Rare.* One who practices field sports. **b** One who devotes himself to sports or games, chiefly for the gambling connected with them.

sporting page, sporting section. *Newspapers.* A page or section of a newspaper given over to news about sports.

sporting piece. Plaything. *Obs.*

spor'tive (spōr'tĭv; 181), *adj.* **1.** Tending to, engaged in, productive or provocative of, sport; gay; frolicsome; playful; merry; not serious; undertaken or carried on in sport.

Is it I that drive thee from the *sportive* court? *Shak.*

2. Relating to, or connected with, sports, esp. field sports.
3. Amorous; wanton; lecherous. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. *Biol. & Bot.* Produced as a sport; characterized by the production of sports.
— **spor'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **spor'tive·ness,** *n.*

sport'ling (spōrt'lĭng), *n. Rare.* **a** A frolic. **b** A little person or creature engaged in sports or play.

sport of kings. Horse racing.

sports (spōrts), *adj.* Pertaining to or for outdoor sports; as, a *sports* jacket, field. See SPORT, *adj.*

sports clothes. = SPORT CLOTHES.

sports editor. = SPORTING EDITOR.

sports'man (spōrts'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who pursues sports; specif.: **a** One who practices the sports of the field, esp. hunting or fishing. **b** One who bets or gambles on sports, esp. horse racing; a sporting man (which see, def. D); — now not in good use. **c** One who in sports is fair and generous; one who has recourse to nothing illegitimate; a good loser and a graceful winner.

sports'man·like' (-lĭk'), *adj.* Characteristic of a sportsman; consistent with the ideals of good sportsmanship.

sports'man·ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Sportsmanlike. — **sports'man·li·ness** (-lĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

sports'man·ship, *n.* Skill in, devotion to, or understanding of, sports of various kinds; esp., conduct becoming to a sportsman, involving honest rivalry, courteous relations, and graceful acceptance of results.

sport'some (spōrt'sŭm), *adj.* Playful; sportive.

sports page, sports section. = SPORTING PAGE, SPORTING SECTION.

sports'wear' (spōrts'wâr'), *n.* Clothing suitable for wearing while engaged in certain sports, as tennis, golf, skiing, etc.; as, a store specializing in *sportswear*; also, an occasion on which such clothing might suitably be worn; as, to sell clothing for *sportswear*.

spor'tu·la (spōr'tū·lä), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-lē). [L., lit., small basket, dim. of *sporta* basket.] A gift; a present, as of food or money by an ancient Roman to his clients; a largess.

spor'ty (spōr'tĭ; 181), *adj.;* SPORT'I·ER (-tĭ·ĕr); SPORT'I·EST. Characteristic of a sport or a sporting man; sportsmanlike; as, that was a *sporty* step to take; also, given to gambling or to gay dissipation; as, a *sporty* character about town; flashy; showy; as, *sporty* clothes, jewelry. *Colloq.*

spor'u·lar (spŏr'ū·lĕr), *adj. Bot.* **a** Pertaining to or having the nature of a sporule. **b** Sporoid.

spor'u·late (-lāt), *v. i.* To undergo sporulation. — *v. t.* To transform into spores.

spor'u·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n Biol.* Formation of spores; esp., division into many small spores (esp. after encystment).

spor'ule (spŏr'ūl), *n.* [NL. *sporula*, dim. See SPORE.] *Biol.* A small spore.

spor'u·lif'er·ous (-ū·lĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*sporule* + *-ferous.*] *Biol.* Producing sporules.

spor'u·loid (spŏr'ū·loid), *adj.* Like a sporule.

Spo'rus (spō'rŭs; 181), *n.* A eunuch who was a favorite of the emperor Nero; hence, a name under which Pope satirizes John, Lord Hervey, in the *Prologue to the Satires.*

-spory. *Bot.* A combining form denoting *state*, in nouns corresponding to adjectives ending in *-sporous*, as in apo*spory*, homo*spory*.

sposh (spŏsh), *n.* [Imitative.] Slush or soft mud and snow. — **posh'y** (-ĭ), *adj.* *Both Dial., U. S.*

spot (spŏt), *n.* [ME.; akin to EFris. *spot*, MD. *spotte*, Nor. dial. *spott*, ON. *spotti* small piece, bit.] **1.** A mark on a substance or body made by foreign matter; a blot; a place discolored.

Out, damned *spot!* Out, I say! *Shak.*

2. A stain on character or reputation; something that soils purity; disgrace; reproach; fault; blemish.
3. A small part differing, as in color, finish, or material, from the main part, or from the ground upon which it is; as, the *spots* of a leopard; specif.: **a** *Obs.* A beauty spot; **b** A nevus.
4. A small extent of space; a place; any particular place or area. "That *spot* to which I point is Paradise." *Milton.*
5. One of a variety of domestic pigeons, pure white in color with a dark tail and a dark spot on the forehead.
6. **a** A small food fish (*Leiostomus xanthurus*), family Sciaenidae, of the Atlantic coast of the United States. It has a black spot behind the shoulders and fifteen oblique dark bars. **b** The red drum (*Sciaenops ocellata*). See DRUMFISH. **c** The pinfish (*Diplodus holbrookii*).

Spot (*Leiostomus xanthurus*).

7. *pl.* Commodities, as merchandise and cotton, sold for immediate delivery. *Brokers' Cant.*
8. A small quantity or amount; as, let's take a *spot* of lunch; specif., a small drink of liquor. *Colloq.*
9. A precise instant of time; a dot; as, he arrived right on the *spot* of five.
10. Dollar bill; — used in such phrases as five *spot*, ten *spot*; also used of playing cards, billiard balls, etc.; as, the five *spot*. *Slang, U. S.*
11. *Astron.* Short for SUNSPOT.
12. *Billiards.* **a** Any of the small marks on the bed of a billiard or pool table indicating where certain balls are to be placed. **b** Short for SPOT BALL, SPOT STROKE.
13. *Bowling.* Any of the circular marks painted on or embedded in the floor of an alley to indicate the positions of the pins in tenpins and similar games.
14. *Cotton Mfg.* A lint defect resulting frequently from frost or insect injury; — usually *pl.*
15. *Micros.* See SPOT LENS.
16. *Motion Pictures.* **a** Spotlight. **b** On a projector, the illuminated area at or about the picture aperture.
17. *Plant Pathol.* One of the circumscribed discolored areas produced upon leaves, fruits, etc., by various fungi or by nonparasitic agencies. See RUST.

Syn. — Stain, flaw, speck, splotch; site, locality, point.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

spot-billed	**spot-leaved**	**spot-soiled**
spot-eared	**spot-lipped**	**spot-winged**

— **in spots.** By snatches; by intervals; in some respects. *Colloq.* — **on, or upon, the spot.** **a** Immediately; before moving, or without further consideration; as, to decide *on the spot*. **b** At the place where action is required; there (sense 3). **c** *Slang.* In peril; in a position to suffer penalty, even death penalty, as for betrayal of secrets; — often in the phrase *put on the spot*, to murder; assassinate.
— **the spot.** The part or place to be reached or affected for satisfaction or gratification; as, a flavor that touches, or hits, *the spot*. *Colloq.*

-spot (-spŏt). A combining form of the noun *spot*, as in eye*spot*, sun*spot*.

spot (spŏt), *v.;* SPOT'TED; SPOT'TING. [ME. *spotten.* See SPOT, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To mark or discolor in or with spots; to stain; to cover with spots; as, to *spot* a garment; specif., *Obs.* to mark or decorate with spots; esp., to affix a beauty spot.
2. To stain; blemish; taint; disgrace; asperse.

If ever I shall close these eyes but once,
May I live *spotted* for my perjury. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. To blame; also, to give information against; to betray. *Obs.*
4. *Colloq.* **a** To mark or note so as to insure recognition; hence, to recognize; to detect; notice; as, to *spot* a criminal; loosely, to espy; pick out with the eye; catch sight of; see. **b** To blaze (a tree).
5. To locate at intervals, like dots on the landscape.

Stations for sheep or cattle were *spotted* about at intervals of some twenty or thirty miles. *Samuel Butler.*

6. To place on a spot; as, to *spot* a billiard ball; also, of lights, to focus on a given spot.
7. To place (a freight car) in a desired position for loading or unloading.
8. To hit (a target) in shooting.
9. To remove a spot or mark from (cloth, etc.).
10. *Hort.* To prick out or transplant young vegetable or flowering plants.
11. *Mach.* To make a mark on a surface as a locating mark for laying out or other operations.
12. *Mil.* To locate accurately on the ground or on a map; as, to *spot* the fall of a shot; to *spot* the position of a battery on a map.
13. *Photog.* To touch out defects consisting of clear spots on (a negative) with India ink or the like, or similar spots on (a print) with some transparent pigment.
14. *Racing.* To pick out or choose in advance (one of a number of contestants) as the winner.
15. *Railroads.* To mark by a spot of paint or other means (a tie or other part of the track requiring particular attention).
16. *Sports.* To allow as a handicap; as, he *spotted* him five, and yet won easily. *Slang.*

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To become stained with spots; to be of a quality, texture, color, etc., as to be easily stained; as, this white linen *spots* easily.
2. *Aeronautics.* To locate targets for land batteries or warships.

spot timber. To cut or chip timber, in preparation for hewing.

spot up. *Print.* To put patches of thin paper on (a make-ready sheet) to make low spots in a form print more sharply.

spot, *adj.* Literally, being on the spot, or place; hence: *Com.* **a** On hand for immediate delivery after sale; — said of commodities; as, *spot* wheat. **b** Paid or ready for payment at once upon delivery of property purchased; — said of cash.

N O P Q R S

spot (spŏt), *adv.* At or for cash.

spot ball. *Billiards.* The one of the cue balls which is marked with a black spot.

spot'-barred' (spŏt'bärd'), *adj. Eng. Billiards.* Designating, or pertaining to, a game in which the red ball is placed upon the center spot after being pocketed twice consecutively in a top corner pocket from its own spot.

spot blotch. *Plant Pathol.* A fungus disease of barley characterized by dark-colored, elongated spots on the leaves, caused by *Helminthosporium sativum.* Cf. NET BLOTCH.

spot board. *Railroads.* A sighting board laid across the rails in advance of a track-raising gang to indicate the required amount of lift.

spot broker. *Com.* A broker who deals in actual commodities available for immediate delivery.

spot card. Any card from the ten to the deuce.

spot cash. See SPOT, *adj.* **b.**

spot cotton. *Cotton Marketing.* All cotton bought or sold except that sold on future contracts in cotton exchanges.

spot'-drill', *v. t. Mach.* To drill a shallow hole, or one just deep enough to locate a spot.

spot dyeing. Application of dye to spots on cloth.

spot'-face', *v. t. Mach.* To machine or face a spot of surface as the seat for a bolthead or nut.

spot'-grind' (spŏt'grīnd'), *v. t.;* -GROUND' (-ground'); -GRIND'ING. *Mach.* To grind a spot of a surface or any small area.

spot lamp. *Photom.* = SPOTLIGHT **c.**

spot lens. *Micros.* A condensing lens in which the light is confined to an annular pencil by a small, round diaphragm (the *spot*), and used in dark-field illumination.

spot'less, *adj.* Without a spot; esp., free from reproach or impurity; as, a *spotless* mind or name; *spotless* behavior. **Syn.** — Blameless, unspotted, unblemished, pure, immaculate, irreproachable, untarnished, unsullied. **Ant.** — Unclean, stained, defiled. See DIRTY. — **spot'less·ly,** *adv.* — **spot'less·ness,** *n.*

spot'light' (spŏt'lĭt'), *n.* **a** The projected spot or circle of light, now generally thrown by an electrical apparatus, used to illuminate brilliantly a single person or object or group on the stage, leaving the rest of the stage more or less unilluminated; hence, figuratively, conspicuous public notice. Cf. LIMELIGHT. **b** A light used in spot lighting. See LIGHTING, *n.*, 3. **c** A device mounted on an adjustable bracket consisting of a source of light at the focus of a concave reflector and a focusing device, as at the side of the windshield of an automobile, so that the device can be adjusted to light up objects ahead of or to the side of the vehicle.

spot'light', *v. t.* To illumine with or as with a spotlight; also, *Hunting,* to jack (sense 2). — **spot'light'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

spot lighting. *Photom.* See LIGHTING, *n.*, 3.

spot map. *Statistics.* A map on which the items whose geographical location it is desired to illustrate are represented by small black circles or spots. The relative magnitudes of the items may be displayed by the relative sizes of the spots. Cf. DOT MAP.

spot'-mill', *v. t. Mach.* To mill a spot of a surface or any small area.

spot news. *Journalism.* Up-to-date, immediately reported news. *Slang, Chiefly Brit.*

spot order. *Com.* An order of goods for immediate delivery and cash payment.

spot pawn. *Chess.* A marked pawn with which a player undertakes to checkmate his opponent; also, a game in which such checkmate is required to win.

spot price. *Com.* The price of spot goods; — contrasted with *future price.* See SPOT, *adj.*, **a.**

spot rot. *Plant Pathol.* **a** Jonathan spot (which see). **b** A general decay of apples in cold storage caused by *Botrytis cinerea,* the decay being characterized by brown spots each centering at a lenticel.

spot'rump' (spŏt'rŭmp'), *n.* The Hudsonian godwit. See GODWIT.

spots'man (spŏts'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who spots, or watches, points out, etc.; specif., a smuggler.

spot stroke. *Eng. Billiards.* The pocketing of the red ball in a top corner pocket from off its own spot so as to leave the cue ball in position for another winning hazard. See SPOT-BARRED.

spot'ta·ble (spŏt'ä·b'l), *adj.* That may be spotted; esp., of fabrics, that easily becomes spotted, stained, or the like.

spot'ted (spŏt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *past tense & past part.* of SPOT. Specif.: *adj.* **1.** Marked with spots; as, a *spotted* garment; the *spotted* coat of a leopard.
2. Figuratively: Sullied; tarnished; as, a *spotted* character.
3. Characterized or attended by the appearance of spots; as, *spotted* fever.
4. Noticed; espied; also, suspected; being under watch or suspicion.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

spotted-beaked	spotted-breasted	spotted-necked
spotted-bellied	spotted-eared	spotted-tailed
spotted-billed	spotted-leaved	spotted-winged

spotted adder. The milk snake.

spotted alder. = WITCH HAZEL, 2 **a.**

spotted arum. The cuckoopint.

spotted bass (bás). **a** The red drum. Cf. SPOT, *n.*, 6 **b.** **b** The largemouthed black bass. See BLACK BASS, 1.

spotted blenny. The ocellated blenny. See BLENNY, *Illust.*

spotted blister beetle. A black-spotted, gray beetle (*Epicauta maculata*), family Meloidae, destructive in the adult stage to potatoes and other crops. See BLISTER BEETLE.

spotted bowerbird. See BOWERBIRD.

spotted bur clover. = SPOTTED MEDIC.

spotted cabrilla. A cabrilla (*Paralabrax maculatofasciatus*) of the coast of southern California. It is olive brown, very thickly marked with darker spots.

spotted cavy. The paca.

spotted cero. See CERO.

spotted clover. Any of several cloverlike plants of the genus *Medicago,* esp. *M. arabica,* which is often called *spotted medic.*

spotted coltsfoot. = LEOPARD PLANT.

spotted comfrey. = LUNGWORT, 2 **a.**

spotted cowbane. The water hemlock *Cicuta maculata.*

spotted crake. A small European rail (*Porzana porzana*) similar to the American sora. See CRAKE, *n.*, 2, *Illust.*

spotted crane's-bill. The wild geranium *Geranium maculatum.* See GERANIUM, 1, *Illust.*

spotted cuscus. An Australian phalanger (*Phalanger maculatus*).

spotted dead nettle. See LAMIUM.

spotted deer. The axis deer.

spotted dogfish. See DOGFISH, 1.

spotted eagle. A small eagle (*Aquila clanga*) ranging from southern Europe to China.

spotted eagle ray. The spotted sting ray.

spotted fever. *Med.* Any of various eruptive fevers; esp., typhus fever, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, and Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

spot'ted-fe'ver tick. An American tick (*Dermacentor venustus*), the specific carrier of Rocky Mountain spotted fever. See DERMACENTOR.

spot'ted-finned' sun'fish'. The spotted sunfish (*Enneacanthus gloriosus*).

spotted flycatcher. A flycatcher (*Muscicapa striata*) of Europe. See FLYCATCHER, 2.

spotted goby. A small European goby (*Gobius minutus*), gray with numerous dark spots, which lives on sandy shores.

spotted gum. Either of two Australian eucalypts, *Eucalyptus maculata* and *E. goniocalyx,* with dotted, pale leaves.

spotted hemlock. The water hemlock *Cicuta maculata.*

spotted hound. The smooth dogfish. See DOGFISH, 1.

spotted hyena. See HYENA.

spotted jewelweed. The common American jewelweed (*Impatiens biflora*); — from the mottled flowers.

spotted knotweed. The common persicary.

spotted locust. = LOCUST, 3 **a.**

spotted lynx. The pardine lynx.

spotted medic. The plant *Medicago arabica,* having yellow flowers, spotted leaflets, and coiled furrowed pods.

spotted moray. See MORAY.

spotted nemophila. The five-spot.

spotted newt. See NEWT.

spotted oak. **a** The water oak *Quercus nigra.* **b** The black oak *Quercus velutina.* **c** The Texas red oak (*Quercus texana*).

spotted orchis. **a** The European orchid *Orchis maculata.* **b** In Tasmania, a leafless orchid (*Dipodium punctatum*) with rose-colored flowers.

spotted parsley. **a** The hemlock *Conium maculatum.* **b** The water hemlock *Cicuta maculata.*

spotted pelidnota. See PELIDNOTA.

spotted pipsissewa. The spotted wintergreen.

spotted rail. The spotted crake.

spotted redshank. See REDSHANK, 1 **a.**

spotted rockfish. A handsomely colored Californian rockfish (*Sebastomus constellatus*).

spotted salamander. Any of certain salamanders having black skin with usually yellow spots or blotches; specif., **a** In Europe, *Salamandra maculosa.* See SALAMANDER. **b** In North America, *Ambystoma maculatum,* syn. *punctatum.*

spotted sandpiper. A common sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*) which breeds throughout North America, frequenting both fresh and salt water. In summer the under parts of the adult are heavily spotted with black. It has a plaintive whistling note and when walking or standing bobs its head and tail continually. See SANDPIPER, *Illust.*

spotted schaapsteker. See SCHAAPSTEKER.

spotted sea trout. See WEAKFISH.

spotted sickness. *Med.* = PINTA.

spotted skate. The winter skate.

spotted skitty. The spotted crake.

spotted skunk. See 1st SKUNK, 1 **c.**

spotted spurge. A common milky-juiced weed (*Chamaesyce maculata*) of eastern North America, having spotted leaves.

spotted squeteague. See WEAKFISH.

spotted sting ray. An eagle ray (*Aetobatus,* or *Stoasodon, narinari*), widely distributed in warm seas, having the upper surface more or less thickly covered with white or yellow spots. See EAGLE RAY, *Illust.*

spotted sucker. **a** The winter sucker. **b** = STONE ROLLER **a.**

spotted sunfish. Either of two small sunfishes (*Enneacanthus obesus* and *E. gloriosus*) of coastal streams of the eastern United States.

spotted tree. The leopard tree. *Australia.*

spotted turbot. = WINDOWPANE, 2.

spotted turtle. Also **spotted tortoise.** A small American fresh-water tortoise (*Clemmys guttata*) having a blackish carapace on which are scattered round yellow spots.

spotted water hen. The spotted crake.

spotted weakfish. See WEAKFISH.

spotted wilt. = TOMATO STREAK.

spotted wintergreen. A North American evergreen herb (*Chimaphila maculata*) having white-mottled leaves and corymbose or umbellate white or pinkish flowers.

spotted woodpecker. Either of two European and Asiatic woodpeckers having plumage variegated with black and white. *Dryobates major* is the great, or greater, *D. minor* the lesser, spotted woodpecker.

spot'teld·y (spŏt'l·dĭ), *adj.* Spotted. *Dial., U. S.*

spot'ter (spŏt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which spots; specif.: **a** One whose work is to remove or put on spots. **b** *Cant, U. S.* A detective; esp., a person employed to detect dishonesty and irregularities of a particular kind; as, a *spotter* on a streetcar. **c** *Thieves' Cant.* One who locates buildings to be robbed.
2. A somersault. *Slang.*
3. *Firearms.* In target practice, a small disk of black metal, having a spindle through the center by which it is attached to the target to indicate the exact position of a hit.
4. *Mil. & Nav.* One who locates the position of an enemy target and gives exact information to a gun crew, etc.
5. *Nav. Gun.* An officer whose duty in battle is to observe the fall of shot and to estimate the corrections necessary to bring the shots on the target.
6. *Railroads. U. S.* A device on a car for marking irregularities in the track.

spot'ting, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SPOT. Hence: *n.* The laying on of spots, arrangement in spots or clumps, or treatment of spots; also, detection; discovery; the marking of a spot, place, target, etc. Specif.: **a** The retouching of spots in photographic negatives or prints with a pencil or with pigments. **b** *Fine Arts.* The arrangement of the principal spots or masses of color in a composition or design. **c** *Plant Pathol.* The occurrence of circular or angular lesions on leaves, stems, fruits, etc. **d** *Railroads.* (1) The act of placing cars at specified points for loading or unloading. (2) The act of separating a train into sections; — called also *train spotting.* Cf. SECTION, *n.*, 18 **c.**

spotting machine. A machine through which railroad ties are run to level off seats for tie plates or for the bases of the rails.

spotting motion. A mechanism to develop spots on twist yarns.

spot'tle (spŏt'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of SPOT, *v.*] To spot; dot.

spot'ty (-ĭ), *adj.;* SPOT'TI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SPOT'TI·EST. **1. a** Full of, or marked with, spots. **b** *Obs.* Defiled.
2. Irregular; lacking uniformity; as, a *spotty* crop, i. e., one that is not evenly developed throughout the field; active only in separated places or among a few isolated factors; as, *spotty* business; a *spotty* market.

spot weld. A joint made by spot welding.

spot'-weld', *v. t. Mach.* To weld two pieces at isolated spots, rather than in a continuous seam.

spot welding. Resistance welding in which the current and pressure are restricted to portions, or spots, of the metal surfaces in contact.

spot white. *Billiards.* = SPOT BALL.

spot, or sunspot, zone. *Astron.* Either of the two zones, one north and one south of the solar equator, between 10° and 30° in solar latitude, within which nearly all sunspots occur. See SUNSPOT.

spouch'er (spōōch'ĕr), *n.* [ONF. *espuchoir,* OF. *espu(i)soir,* fr. *espuisier* (F. *épuiser*) to draw water, drain.] A utensil for bailing water; a bailer. *Chiefly Scot.*

spous'age (spouz'ĭj), *n.* [OF. *espousage,* fr. *espouser.* See SPOUSE.] Espousal; wedlock. *Now Rare.*

spous'al (-ăl; -l), *n.* [See ESPOUSAL, SPOUSE.] **a** *Obs.* The married state; marriage. **b** (Generally *pl.*) Nuptials.

spous'al (-ăl; -l), *adj.* [See SPOUSAL, *n.;* cf. SPONSAL.] Of or pertaining to espousal or marriage; nuptial; matrimonial. — **spous'al·ly,** *adv.*

spouse (spouz; spous), *n.* [OF. *espous, espos,* fem. *espouse* (F. *épouz, épouse*), fr. L. *sponsus, sponsa,* prop. past part. of *spondere, sponsum,* to promise solemnly, vow, betroth; akin to Gr. *spendein* to make a libation, *spendesthai* to make a treaty, *spondē* a drink offering, pl. treaty, truce; cf. Hittite *sipandi* he offers a libation. Cf. DESPOND, ESPOUSE, RESPOND, SPONDEE, SPONSOR.] **1.** A man or woman joined in wedlock; a married person, husband or wife.

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my *spouse* had won. *Spenser.*

2. A bride or bridegroom; also, a fiancé or fiancée. *Obs.*
3. Espousal; marriage; wedlock. *Obs.*
4. *Relig.* **a** The church considered as united in sacred bonds to God or to Christ. **b** A woman who, because of certain vows, is considered the affianced of Christ. **c** God or Christ considered as united in sacred bonds to the church.

spouse (spouz), *v. t.* [See ESPOUSE, SPOUSE, *n.*] **a** *Obs.* To unite or give in marriage. **b** *Archaic.* To wed; espouse. **c** *Obs.* To affiance.

spouse'hood (spouz'hŏŏd; spous'-), *n.* Marriage. *Archaic.*

spout (spout), *v.;* SPOUT'ED; SPOUT'ING. [ME. *spouten* to spout, vomit; akin to Sw. *sputa* to spout, D. *spuit* a spout, *spuiten* to spout, Dan. *sputte* to spit, to sputter. See SPIT to eject.] *Transitive:* **1.** To throw out forcibly and abundantly, as liquids or granulated material through an orifice; to eject in a jet; as, an elephant *spouts* water from his trunk.
2. To utter magniloquently; to recite in an oratorical or pompous manner; as, to *spout* verses.

Pray, *spout* some French, son. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. To pawn; to pledge; as, to *spout* a watch. *Slang.*
4. To furnish with a spout; as, to *spout* a teapot.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To issue with violence, or in a jet, as a liquid through a narrow orifice, or from a spout; as, water *spouts* from a hole; blood *spouts* from an artery.
2. To eject water or other liquid or material in a jet; of a whale, to blow.
3. To utter a speech, esp. in a pompous manner; to declaim. **Syn.** — Squirt, spurt, jet; declaim, rant.

spout (spout), *n.* [ME. *spoute.* See SPOUT, *v.*] **1.** That through which anything spouts; a discharging lip, pipe, or orifice; a tube, pipe, or conductor of any kind through which a liquid is poured or by which it is conveyed in a stream from one place to another; as, the *spout* of a teapot; a *spout* for conducting water from the roof of a building; the *spout,* or blowhole, of a whale.
2. Something resembling, or likened to, a discharging pipe or conduit; as, nestled in the *spout* of a tall gum tree; also, something appearing as if spouted out in a mass.

Side of that *spout* of stones. *John Buchan.*

3. A trough to conduct grain, etc., to or from a receptacle.
4. A discharge or jet of water or other liquid from or as if from a pipe, esp. when ejected with some violence, or when rising in a column; specif., a waterspout; also, the blowing of a whale.
5. A shoot or lift often formerly used in a pawnbroker's shop; by extension, *Slang,* a pawnbroker's shop.
6. A spring of water; also, heavy rain; downpour; sometimes, a waterfall.
7. Also **spout fish.** A razor clam.
— *to go up the spout.* To be pawned; hence, to come to grief or naught; to collapse; to fail. *Colloq.*

His world *gone up the spout.* *Galsworthy.*

— *up the spout.* In pawn (sense 3); fig., "done for." *Slang.*

-spout. Combining form of *spout, n.,* as in: **firespout, gutterspout, landspout, waterspout.**

spout adz. See ADZ, *Illust.*

spout'er (spout'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which spouts; as: **a** An oil well the flow of which has not been controlled by the engineers. **b** A magniloquent declaimer; a speechifier. **c** A whale that spouts, or blows.
2. A spout attendant in a flour or grain mill; — called also *spoutman.*
3. *Naut.* A whaling vessel or her master. *Slang.*

spout hole. Blowhole of a cetacean; nostril of a walrus or seal.

spout'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SPOUT. Hence: *n.* **a** Material from which pieces for making spouts may be cut. **b** Declamation; speechmaking. **c** Blowing of a whale.

spouting horn. A sea cave with an opening rearward or upward through which water spurts as waves enter the cave.

spout shell. Any marine gastropod shell of the genus *Aporrhais;* — so called from the shape of the aperture.

spout'y (spout'ĭ), *adj.* Of land, so wet that water spouts when one walks on it. *Colloq., U. S.* — **spout'i·ness** (-ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n. Colloq.*

spow, spowe, *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *spōi,* Dan *spove;* akin to E. SPEED.] A curlew, esp. the whimbrel *Obs., Eng.*

‖**Sprach'ge·fühl'** (shprăk'gĕ·fül'), *n.* [G.] Instinctive or habitual feeling for usage in language.

‖**Sprach'misch·ung** (shprăk'mĭsh'ōōng), *n.* [G.] Mingling or mixing of languages, as of French and English in the Province of Quebec, English and German in the State of Pennsylvania.

---

spot'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
Spot'syl·va'ni·a (spŏt'sĭl·vā'nĭ·ä), *n.,* **Spotsylvania Court House.** See BATTLE, *Table.*
spot'ted·ly, *adv.* of SPOTTED.
spot'ted·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
spot'ti·ly, *adv.* of SPOTTY.
spot'ti·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Spott'syl·va'ni·a. Erroneous spelling of SPOTSYLVANIA.
spoure. † SPUR.
spourge. † SPURGE.
spouse'breach', *n.* Adultery. *Obs.*
spouse'break'er, *n.* Adulterer. *Humorous.*
spouse'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
spous'ess, *n.* Wife; bride. *Obs.*
spous'y, *n.* Dim. of SPOUSE.
spout'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
spout'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
spout'man, *n.* See SPOUTER, 2.
sprach'le (sprăk'l), **sprack'le.** Vars. of SPRAUCHLE.

sprack (sprăk; spräk), *adj.* [Cf. ON. *sprækr.*] Alert; active; lively; nimble; shrewd; deft. — **sprack'ly,** *adv.* — **sprack'ness,** *n.* *All Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sprad'dle (sprăd'l), *v. t.* [Perh. through ME. fr. ON. (assumed) *spradla* (whence Sw. dial. *spralla*, Nor. dial. *sprala*) and akin to SPRAWL.] To spread (the legs) in walking; to straddle; spread out; sprawl. *Chiefly Dial.* — *v. i.* To straddle; sprawl; also, to go or walk with a straddling gait. *Chiefly Dial.*

sprag (sprăg), *n.* [Perh. fr. Scand. See SPRAY a branch.] A billet of wood; a piece of timber, etc., used as a prop, as in a mine; also, a piece of wood inserted between the spokes of a wheel to check a vehicle, or a pointed rod to keep a vehicle from running backward, by digging into the ground. See SOLDIER SPRAG.

sprag, *v. t.*; SPRAGGED (sprăgd); SPRAG'GING (sprăg'ĭng). **1.** To check the motion of (a vehicle) by means of a sprag. **2.** To prop or sustain with a sprag.

sprag (sprăg), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *spraka* a small flounder.] A young codfish. *New England.*

sprag (sprăg; spräg), *adj.* = SPRACK. *Archaic & Dial.*

sprag'ger (sprăg'ĕr), *n.* Also **sprag'man** (-măn). One who inserts sprags as checks.

sprag'gly (sprăg'lĭ), *adj.* [Cf. SPRANGLY.] Sprawling; spreading irregularly.

sprag road. *Mining.* A gangway so steep that the wheels of ore cars have to be spragged when going down.

Sprague's grass (sprāgz). The couch grass *Agropyron repens;* — so called from the name of the introducer into America.

Sprague's pipit. [After Isaac *Sprague* (1811–95), Am. botanical illustrator.] See PIPIT.

spraich (sprāk), *n. & v. i.* Scream; cry. *Scot.*

sprain (sprān), *v. t.*; SPRAINED (sprānd); SPRAIN'ING. [OF. *espreindre* to press, to force out (F. *épreindre*), fr. (assumed) VL. *expremere,* for L. *exprimere.* See EXPRESS, *adj.*; cf. SPRAINTS, SUPPRESS.] To weaken, as a joint, ligament, or muscle, by sudden and excessive exertion, as by wrenching; to overstrain, or stretch injuriously, but without luxation.

sprain, *n.* **1.** Act of spraining; sudden or violent overstrain or wrenching, as of the ligaments of a joint.
2. The condition caused by such overstrain, usually including swelling and inflammation; as, a bad *sprain.*
3. *Plant Pathol.* Internal brown spot of potatoes. *Brit.*
Syn. — See STRAIN.

sprain, *v. t.* To sprinkle (seed) in sowing. *Obs.*

sprain fracture. The separation of a tendon or ligament from its point of insertion, with detachment of a splinter of bone.

spraing (sprāng), *n. & v.* [Cf. Icel. *sprang* lace weaving, Nor. dial. *sprang* a tassel, link, stripe.] Streak; stripe; tint. *Scot.*

spraints (sprānts), *n. pl.* [OF. *espraintes, espreintes* (F. *épreintes*), fr. *espreinte* a desire to dung, fr. *espreindre.* See SPRAIN, *v. t.*] Otter's dung. *Eng.*

sprang (sprăng), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A branch; spray, as of foliage. *Rare.*

spran'gle (sprăng'g'l), *v. i.* [Origin uncert.] **a** *Obs. Scot.* To struggle. **b** *Now Dial.* To sprawl; spread out; straggle. — *v. t.* To cause to sprangle, or straggle. *Chiefly Dial.*

spran'gle, *n.* [From SPRANGLE, *v.*] A sprangling mass, as of vegetation; a spray; as, a *sprangle* of mistletoe. *Dial.*

spran'gle-top', *n.* **a** A perennial grass (*Fluminea festucacea*) of central North America, often a constituent of marsh hay. **b** A grass (*Leptochloa dubia*) of the southwestern United States and adjacent Mexico, valued as a forage.

spran'gly (-glĭ), *adj.* [From SPRANGLE.] Spreading; sprawling, as the branches of a tree. *Dial.* — **spran'gly,** *adv.* *Dial.*

sprank (sprăngk), *n.* [Cf. 5th PRANK.] A sprinkling of anything; a showing; display. *Dial. Eng.*

sprat (sprăt), *n.* [ME. *sprot, sprotte,* fr. AS. *sprott;* akin to D. *sprot.*] **1.** **a** A small European herring (*Clupea sprattus*) closely allied to the common herring and the pilchard. The name is also applied to other small herrings. **b** The bleak.
2. A small or insignificant person; — a term of contempt.
3. A sixpence. *Slang, Brit.*

sprat (sprăt), *v. i.*; SPRAT'TED (sprăt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); SPRAT'TING. To go fishing for sprats.

sprat, *n.* [Cf. SPROT twig.] **a** *Scot. & N. of Eng.* Any of various rushes (*Juncus*). **b** = SPRAT BARLEY.

sprat barley. A cultural variety of barley.

sprat borer. A loon in winter or immature plumage; esp., the red-throated loon. See 2d LOON **a.** *Local, Eng.*

sprat day. In London, Lord Mayor's day, the 9th of November, when sprat selling begins.

sprat loon. = SPRAT BORER.

sprat'ter (sprăt'ĕr), *n.* One who fishes for sprats.

sprat'tle (sprăt''l), *n. & v.* [Cf. Sw. *spratlla* to sprawl.] Scramble; struggle; sprawl. *Scot.*

sprat'ty (sprăt'ĭ), *adj.* [From 3d SPRAT.] Overgrown with rushes. *Rare.*

spraw'chle (sprăw''l), *v. i.* To clamber; scramble; sprawl. *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.*

sprawl (sprôl), *v.*; SPRAWLED (sprôld); SPRAWL'ING. [ME. *spraulen,* fr. AS. *sprēawlian;* akin to ON. *sprökla,* OHG. *spratalon.* Cf. SPRADDLE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** **a** *Obs.* To struggle, esp. to struggle convulsively. **b** To move, when lying down, with awkward extension and motions of the limbs; to scramble in creeping.

The birds were not fledged; but upon *sprawling* and struggling to get clear of the flame, down they tumbled. *L'Estrange.*

2. To spread the limbs carelessly in a recumbent position; to lie with the limbs stretched out ungracefully.
3. To spread irregularly, as vines, plants, or trees; to spread ungracefully, as chirography.
——, *Transitive:* To spread out, or cause to spread out, ungracefully, irregularly, or the like.

sprawl, *n.* **1.** Act or posture of sprawling.
2. A straggling or spread-out mass; an irregularly scattered group or array. "The whole *sprawl* of the great gregarious fireside." *Henry James.*
3. Energy; animation; spirit. *Dial.*

sprawl (sprôl). Var. of SPROIL.

sprawl'er (sprôl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which sprawls.
2. **a** Any of various European noctuid moths or their larvae; esp., *Brachionycha sphinx.* **b** *Local, U. S.* The hellgramite larva.

sprawl'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SPRAWL. Hence: *adj.* That sprawls, spreads, straggles, etc. — **sprawl'ing-ly,** *adv.*

sprawl'y (sprôl'ĭ), *adj.*; -I-ER (-Y-ĕr); -I-EST. Of a sprawling, spreading, or straggling nature, form, manner of growth or posture, etc.

spray (sprā), *n.* [ME. *spray;* akin to Dan. *sprag,* Sw. dial. *spragge.* Cf. SPREG.] **1.** A small shoot; twig. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

The painted birds, companions of the spring,
Hopping from *spray* to *spray,* were heard to sing. *Dryden.*

2. A collective mass of small branches and foliage, esp. when horizontal, as those of hemlock; as, a *spray* of mistletoe.

And from the trees did lop the needless *spray.* *Spenser.*

3. *pl.* Twisted willow or hazel for thatching. *Dial. Eng.*
4. Something resembling a spray (def. 2), as a decorative design or ornament; as, a *spray* of brilliants.
5. A color, bluish-green in hue, of low saturation and very high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
6. *Founding.* **a** An auxiliary gate, runner, or side channel in a mold. **b** A group of castings made together and connected by sprues, before being separated and trimmed.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

spray-casting	**spray-shaped**	**spray-washed**
spray-decked	**spray-topped**	**spray-wet**

spray (sprā), *v. i.*; SPRAYED (sprād); SPRAY'ING. To spread out in the form of a spray; to branch out.

spray, *n.* [From earlier *spray* to sprinkle, fr. MD. *sprayen;* akin to G. *sprühen,* and to E. SPROUT.] **1.** Water flying in small drops or particles, as blown from waves or thrown up by a waterfall.
2. **a** *Med.* (1) A jet of fine medicated vapor, used either as an application to a diseased part, or to charge the air of a room with a disinfectant or deodorizer. (2) An instrument for applying such a spray; an atomizer. **b** A jet of water or other liquid dispersed by a sprayer.
3. An application in solution of a fungicide or insecticide or a combination of the two; also, the material so applied.

spray (sprā), *v.*; SPRAYED (sprād); SPRAY'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To scatter or let fall in the form of spray.
2. To throw spray upon; as, the waves dashed up and *sprayed* us with salt water; esp., to cover with some solution by means of a sprayer, as for destroying germs, plant pests, etc.; to treat with or as with a spray. See 3d SPRAY, 3.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To assume the form of spray; to scatter in fine particles; as, the device causes the water to *spray.*
2. To discharge a liquid in the form of spray.

spray, *v. t. & i.* To chap. *Dial. Eng.*

spray. Var. of SPREE.

spray'board' (sprā'bōrd'; 181), *n.* *Naut.* A screen raised above any part of the gunwale of a boat to keep out spray.

spray carburetor. See CARBURETOR.

spray drain. *Agric.* A drain made by laying under earth the sprays of trees; a covered brush drain.

sprayed rubber (sprād). Crude rubber prepared by spraying the liquid latex in a current of hot air or other gaseous drying medium and pressing the resulting white particles together.

spray'er (sprā'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who sprays, as a damper man or tin painter.
2. That which sprays; any instrument, device, or mechanism for spraying liquids, as liquid fuel, liquid drugs, insecticide, fungicide, paint, etc. Cf. TRACTION SPRAYER.

spray'ey (-ĭ), *adj.* Consisting of, or resembling, the sprays of a tree or plant; branching; spreading; straggling.

spray'ey, *adj.* Consisting of, or resembling, spray, as of water; carrying or throwing spray.

spray gun. **a** An atomizer, or sprayer, for applying paints, varnishes, lacquers, etc. **b** = GUN, *n.*, 8 **b.**

spray nozzle. An attachment to the end of a spray rod or hose which causes the spraying liquid to be delivered finely and evenly.

spray outfit. = SPRAYER, 2.

spread (sprĕd), *v.*; *past tense & past part.* SPREAD; *pres. part. & verbal n.* SPREAD'ING. [ME. *spreden,* fr. AS. *sprēdan;* akin to D. *spreiden, spreijen,* LG. *spreden, spreen, spreien,* G. *spreiten,* Dan. *sprede,* Sw. *sprida.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To scatter, strew, or disperse; to distribute over a surface; as, to *spread* manure, paint, butter.
2. To extend in length and breadth, or in breadth only; to stretch or expand to a greater extent or to the full size; to flatten out; open; unfurl; as, to *spread* a carpet, a tent, a sail.
3. To extend or distribute over a period of time; to prolong or protract.
4. To reach out; to stretch forth; to extend; as, to *spread* one's arms, one's legs; the eagle *spread* his wings; the tree *spreads* its branches.

The face of the apprentice duly *spread* in marvel. *Arnold Bennett.*

5. **a** To divulge; to publish, as news or fame; to cause to be more extensively known; to disseminate.

They . . . *spread* abroad his fame. *Matt.* ix. 31.

b To propagate; to cause to affect an increasing number; as, to *spread* a disease. **c** To diffuse, as effluvia; to emit; as, odoriferous plants *spread* their fragrance.
6. **a** To cover or overlay with something; as, to *spread* the floor with rugs. **b** To prepare; to set forth, as a banquet; to set and furnish, as with provisions; as, to *spread* a table.

Boiled the flesh, and *spread* the board. *Tennyson.*

7. To overrun; to visit or occupy all parts of.
8. **a** To recount; to set forth. **b** To record; to enter; as, to *spread* resolutions upon the minutes of the society.
9. To push apart; as, the locomotive has *spread* the rails.
10. *Phonet.* To separate (the lips) laterally and bring (them) near together vertically, as in sounding *ee* in *see;* — contrasted with 4th ROUND, *v. t.*, 11.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To become dispersed, distributed, or scattered; as, the rioters *spread* throughout the city; paint *spreads* well on a smooth surface.
2. To extend in length and breadth in all directions, or in breadth only; to be extended or stretched; to expand.

Plants, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall. *Bacon.*

3. To be extended, as a metal, by drawing or beating.
4. **a** To be made known more extensively, as news. **b** To be propagated from one to another; as, the disease *spread.* **c** To diffuse; as, the odor *spreads* through the room.
5. To be forced, or to become, apart or farther apart; to separate; as, the rails *spread* under the great weight.
6. *Produce Exchanges.* To buy and sell in two or more markets simultaneously when the normal price difference is disturbed.
Syn. — Broaden, increase; unfold; diffuse, disperse, distribute, circulate, dispense.
Ant. — Contract, furl, fold. See CONDENSE.

spread cloth. To unfurl sail. *Obs.*

spread oneself. To be lavish in effort, generosity, hospitality, etc. *Slang, U. S.*

spread (sprĕd), *n.* **1.** **a** Act or process of spreading; extension; expansion of parts; lateral dilatation; as, the *spread* of wax under a seal; the *spread* of learning.

No flower hath *spread* like that of the woodbine. *Bacon.*

b State, quality, or extent of being spread out; capability of expansion; as, the bird's wing has a large *spread;* the *spread* of a tent. **c** Dispersion; diffusion; as, the *spread* of the plague through London.
2. Extent; compass; an expanse; surface area.

I have got a fine *spread* of improvable land. *Addison.*

Esp., the distance between two points; intervening space; as, the wide *spread* between theory and fact.

The *spread* between the grandeur of the author's intentions and the inadequacy of their fulfillment. *Living Age.*

3. A cloth used as a cover for a table or a bed; — sometimes in combination, as in bed*spread.*
4. A table, as spread or furnished with a meal; hence, an entertainment of food; a meal; a feast; a banquet more or less elaborate, but usually informal. *Colloq.*

Not only a regular society *spread* but a real sure-enough highbrow affair. *Sinclair Lewis.*

5. Anything, as butter, jam, jelly, fruit or peanut butter, or deviled meat used, or made for use, to spread on bread to give it added flavor and food value.
6. The distance between the forelegs of certain quadrupeds, as dogs.
7. *Advertising.* Matter set across a page instead of in a column; also, short for DOUBLE-PAGE SPREAD.
8. *Aeronautics.* = 1st SPAN, 6.
9. *Bacteriol.* A smear. See SMEAR, *n.*, 3.
10. *Billiards & Pool.* A shot in which the cue ball is made to rebound from the object ball at a considerable angle to its original course.
11. *Card Games.* A placing of the single player's hand on the table with all the cards exposed but not subject to call.
12. *Com.* **a** The difference between what the producer is paid for a product and what the consumer pays for it. **b** *Colloq., U. S.* The difference between the highest and lowest price of a product for a given period. **c** *U. S. Exchanges.* A straddle.
13. *Gems.* Surface in proportion to the depth of a cut stone.
14. *Journalism.* Short for SPREADHEAD.
15. *Math.* A continuous assemblage, generally of points; thus curves, surfaces, and *n* spaces are respectively one-way *spreads,* two-way *spreads, n*-way *spreads,* or one *spreads,* two *spreads, n spreads.*
16. *Mach.* Distance from center to center, as between the centers of the cylinders of a duplex pump.
17. *Newspapers.* Two pages facing each other.
18. *Railroads.* The distance between gauge lines at the heel or toe of a frog.
19. *Statistics.* = DEVIATION, *n.*, 7.
20. *Stock & Produce Exchanges, U. S.* **a** An option in the nature of a put and call in which the put price is different from the call price, so that no profit is made unless the price falls or rises below or above the put or call price, respectively, more than enough to cover the cost of the spread. **b** An arbitrage transaction operated by buying and selling simultaneously in two separate markets, as Chicago and New York, when there is an abnormal difference in price between the two markets. It is sometimes called a ***back spread*** when the difference in price is less than the normal one. **c** The difference between bid and asked prices. **d** The difference between any two prices for similar articles; as, the *spread* between the list price and the market price of an article.

spread, *past tense & past part.* of SPREAD, *v.* Specif.: *adj.*
1. Expanded; extended; displayed; also, dispersed; diffused.
2. Decked and set out for a meal.
3. Covering an extended space; specif., *Advertising,* extending across two or more columns of a newspaper or periodical; as, a two-page *spread* advertisement.
4. Thin, without sufficient depth, so that its luster is below standard; — said of a gem.
5. *Naut.* A man spread-eagled.

spread-a'tion (sprĕd-ā'shŭn), *n.* [See -ATION, 3.] A meal spread forth; a banquet.

spread'board' (sprĕd'bōrd'; 181), *n.* A machine which spreads flax and hemp in ropemaking.

spread eagle. **1.** The figure of an eagle with wings raised and legs extended, as for a heraldic device, in military ornaments, etc. Hence, anything resembling or likened to such a figure, as a kind of dive, a figure in fancy skating, etc.

Spread Eagle, 1.

2. Indulgence in bombastic or high-flown language, esp. in language expressing exaggerated patriotism; hence, a pretentious or boastful person. *Colloq., U. S.*
3. A design, esp. in chair and bed backs, used by Duncan Phyfe and others.

spread'-ea'gle, *adj.* **1.** Resembling, or likened to, a spread eagle.
2. Pretentious, boastful, or exaggerated in style; bombastic; as, a *spread-eagle* orator; esp. exaggeratedly patriotic; as, a *spread-eagle* speech. *Colloq. & Humorous, U. S.*
— **spread'-ea'gle-ism,** *n.* *Colloq., U. S.* — **spread'-ea'gle-ist,** *n.* *Colloq., U. S.*

If she goes in for *spread-eagleism* . . . we shall all go on being commonized. *Galsworthy.*

spread'-ea'gle, *v. t.*; SPREAD'-EA'GLED (-ē'g'ld); SPREAD'-EA'GLING (-glĭng). To fix in the position of a spread eagle; to stretch out; specif.: **a** *Naut.* To lash (a man) to the shrouds with arms and legs extended, as formerly in punishment. **b** *Football.* To scatter; as, to *spread-eagle* a team. **c** *Cricket.* To scatter or spread (a wicket). **d** *Colloq.* To throw so that the person thrown is sprawled on the ground; — said esp. of a bucking horse. — *v. i.* **a** To deliver a spread-eagle oration. **b** To execute a spread eagle, as in diving, skating, etc.

spread-eagle orchid. A showy tropical American orchid (*Oncidium carthaginense*) having spreading petals.

spread'er (sprĕd'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which spreads, extends, expands, or propagates; specif.: **a** One whose work is spreading a (specified) thing, as in:

coal spreader	**plaster spreader**	**tobacco spreader**
fertilizer spreader	**rubber spreader**	**yarn spreader**

b A tender of a spreading machine. **c** A small knife-shaped implement for use at the table in spreading butter. **d** A device by which something is scattered, dispersed, or diffused. **e** A strip of cork for mounting specimens.
2. Also **spread'ing ma-chine'.** A machine which spreads a protective coating, as of rubber or paint, over a fabric.
3. A bar used as a distance piece; as: **a** Any of the spreaders

sprack'ish, *adj.* See -ISH. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sprad (sprĭd), *past & past part.* of SPREAD. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

sprad'dle-leg'ged, *adj.* See -LEGGED. [SPRAUCHLE.]

spraick'le (sprā'k'l). Var. of

spraind. Sprained. *Ref. Sp.*

spraint (sprānt). Scot. var. of SPRINT.

spraith. † SPREAGH.

sprang. † SPRAING.

sprang, *past tense* of SPRING.

Sprat Jack. See JACK SPRAT.

sprawld. Sprawled. *Ref. Sp.*

sprayd. Sprayed. *Ref. Sp.*

spray'ful, *adj.* See -FUL. —

spray'ful-ly, *adv.*

spray'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

spray'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

spray'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

spread'ed, *past part.* of SPREAD. *Archaic & Poet.* [*Obs.*]

spread'en, *past part.* OF SPREAD.

cross-bearers to support a line of rails in an adit, heading, etc. **b** A bar to hold two singletrees apart; a doubletree. **4.** A machine for combining and drawing fibers of flax to form a sliver preparatory to spinning; a preliminary drawing frame; a similar machine for straightening out and evening hemp fibers for ropemaking; also, a lapping machine. See 2d LAP, 5.
5. Any substance, as soap, oil emulsion, casein, etc., added to fungicides and insecticides to increase their spreading on foliage by lowering the surface tension.
6. *Agric. Mach.* **a** An implement for spreading manure, etc. **b** A gambrel.
7. *Naut.* A bar holding apart two stays or guys to stretch them and so stiffen a spar, as a topmast or jib boom.
8. *Produce Exchanges.* **a** One who buys and sells a commodity, as wheat, simultaneously in two markets to profit by the differing market prices. Cf. ARBITRAGER. **b** One who attempts to widen the difference in prices between two markets.
9. *Radio.* A stick or bar for holding apart the wires of an aerial.

spreader car. A car with adjustable wings on each side used for pushing earth away from the track to widen the roadbed and also for spreading ballast and ditching.
spread footing. *Arch.* A footing which is shallow in proportion to its width. It is usually made of reinforced concrete.
spread glass. Cylinder glass.
spread harmony. *Music.* See HARMONY, 7 **b**.
spread'head' (sprĕd'hĕd'), *n.* *Journalism.* A newspaper heading of unusual size or character, usually covering two or more columns in width. Cf. SCAREHEAD.
spread'ing (sprĕd'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SPREAD. Hence: *adj.* That spreads. — **spread'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **spread'ing·ness,** *n.*
Something beautiful and *spreadingly* clear. *Henry James.*
spreading adder. A hognose snake. *U. S.*
spreading board. A setting board.
spreading dogbane. A milky-juiced North American perennial herb (*Apocynum androsaemifolium*) with opposite entire leaves and loose spreading cymes of pinkish flowers in early summer.
spread misère. See MISÈRE.
spread of risk. *Insurance.* The extent to which risks have been selected by an underwriter to enable the law of average to function. An insurance company having diversified and independent risks which are fairly uniform in size and sufficiently large in number, so that the losses thereon may be predicted with a reasonable degree of accuracy, is said to have a good *spread of risk.*
spread'o'ver (sprĕd'ō'vĕr), *n.* Act or result of spreading over.
spread reflection. See REFLECTION, *n.*, 1.
spread'-set', *v. t.* To cause the metal of (saw teeth) to flow sidewise, as by swaging.
spread sheet. Cloth spread with a solution of rubber.
spread'y (sprĕd'ĭ), *adj.* Characterized by spread; tending to spread or stretch; specif., designating, or pertaining to, a steer's hide 60 pounds or more in weight and 6½ feet or more in length. — *n.* A spready hide.
spreagh (sprāg), *n.* [From SPREATH.] A cattle raid; foray. *Scot.*
spreagh'er·y (sprāk'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* *Scot.* **a** Cattle lifting; plundering. **b** Booty; movables.
spreath (sprēth; sprĕth), *n.* [Gael. *sprēidh* cattle, fr. L *praeda* booty. See PREY; cf. INSPREITH, SPREAGH, SPREE.] Prey; booty, esp. of cattle; also, a cattle raid; foray. *Scot.*
speck'le (sprĕk'l), *n. & v.* [Cf. Icel. *sprekilōttr* speckled, Sw. *sprăcklig.*] Speckle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
spree (sprē), *n.* [Also *spray,* prob. same word as *spreagh, spreath,* foray.] **1.** A frolic.
2. A drunken carousal; a period of drunkenness; hence, figuratively, any kind of excessive indulgence.
spree, *v. i.;* SPREED (sprēd); SPREE'ING. To go on, or have, a spree, in either sense; as, he *sprees* it periodically.
spree (sprē). Scot. & Dial. Eng. var. of SPRY.
spree'uw (sprā'ōō), *n.* [D.] Any of several African starlings of glossy plumage.
Spre·ke'li·a (sprĕ·kē'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. H. von *Sprekelsen,* Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of ornamental Mexican herbs (family Amaryllidaceae) having as the only known species *S. formosissima,* the jacobaean lily.
spreng (sprĕng), *v. t.;* SPRENT (sprĕnt); SPRENG'ING. Also **sprenge.** [ME. *sprengen,* past part. *sprent, spreint,* fr. AS. *sprengan* to sprinkle; akin to E. SPRING, *v.*] To sprinkle; also, to spread; diffuse; scatter. *Now Rare.*
Spreng'el ex·plo'sive (sprĕng'ĕl; shprĕng'ĕl). Any of a class of high explosives formed by mixing, just before use, an oxidizing and a combustible ingredient, neither of which by itself is explosive; — so named after the inventor.
Spreng'el pump (sprĕng'ĕl; shprĕng'-). [After H. J. P. *Sprengel,* Ger. chemist.] *Physics.* An air pump in which exhaustion is produced by a stream of mercury or other liquid running down a narrow tube, as in an aspirator.

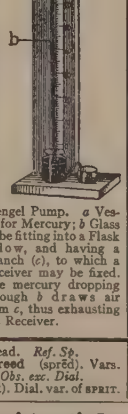

Sprengel Pump. *a* Vessel for Mercury; *b* Glass Tube fitting into a Flask below, and having a Branch (*c*), to which a Receiver may be fixed. The mercury dropping through *b* draws air from *c*, thus exhausting the Receiver.

Sprengel tube. [After H. J. P. *Sprengel,* Ger. chemist.] *Anal. Chem.* A glass U tube with two capillary ends bent at right angles, used for determining specific gravity, esp. of oils and fats. The tube is weighed twice, first filled with the substance to be tested and then filled with water.
sprent (sprĕnt), *v. i.* [See SPRINT.] To run; leap. — *n.* Sprint; spring; catch; also, a hasp; a springe. *Both Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*
sprent, *v. t. & n.* [See SPRINT.] Sprinkle; splash; squirt. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*
sprent, *past tense & past part.* of SPRENG.
spret (sprĕt). Var. of SPRAT, a rush.
spret, *adj.* Also **spret'ty** (sprĕt'ĭ). Spratty. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
sprew (sprōō), *n.* [D. *sprouw, spruw.*] *Med.* **a** Thrush. **b** Sprue.
sprew, *n.* [S. Afr. D.] A spreeuw. *S. Africa.*
spridh·ogue' (sprĭd·ōg'), *n.* [Ir. *spriaiga* a log, an idler, a wretch, with dim. ending *-ōg.*] Worthless fellow; wretch. *Irish.*
sprig (sprĭg), *n.* [ME. *sprigge;* cf. Fris. *sprik, sprikke,* LG. *sprikk,* ON. *sprek* a stick, AS. *sprȣc* a shoot. Cf. SPRAY a branch.] **1.** A small shoot or twig; as, a *sprig* of laurel or of parsley; hence, figuratively, a subordinate growth or development.
The schoolhouse was only a *sprig* on the vast face of a world of elk and bear. *Owen Wister.*
2. An ornament, as a jeweled brooch, a small decorative design on textiles and ceramics, a lace pattern, etc., resembling a sprig or a stemmed flower or leaf.
3. A scion; a young person; youth; loosely, a fellow. *Chiefly Humorous or Disparaging.*
4. a *Local, U. S.* The pintail duck. **b** *Local, Scot.* The house sparrow.
5. Any of various pointed things; as: **a** A brad or small nail with no head. **b** One of the small triangular pieces of tin plate or zinc to hold a pane of glass in the sash.
6. *Lacemaking.* A flower or foliage motif; esp., one made separately and later joined to the ground.
7. *Naut.* A small eyebolt ragged or barbed at the point. *R.*
sprig (sprĭg), *v. t.;* SPRIGGED (sprĭgd); SPRIG'GING (-ĭng). **1.** To mark or adorn with the representation of small branches; to work with sprigs; as, to *sprig* muslin.
2. To deprive or strip (a shrub, plant, as a tobacco plant, etc.) of a sprig or sprigs; also, to pluck (a sprig or sprigs).
3. To drive sprigs, or brads, into; to secure with sprigs.
sprig (sprĭg), *adj.* [Cf. dial. *sprag,* and E. SPRACK, *adj.*] Active; smart; trim; spruce. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sprig'-bit', *n.* A bradawl. *Eng.*
sprig bolt. = RAG BOLT.
sprig budding. = BARK GRAFTING.
sprigged (sprĭgd), *adj.* Having sprigs; decorated with, or as if with, sprigs.
White, glittering sunlight fills the market square
Spotted and *sprigged* with shadows. *Amy Lowell.*
sprig'ger (sprĭg'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which sprigs something; specif.: **a** A machine for driving sprigs into boots. **b** An embroiderer of designs of sprigs. **c** *U. S.* A worker who sprigs tobacco.
sprig'gy (-ĭ), *adj.;* SPRIG'GI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SPRIG'GI·EST. Full of sprigs or small branches.
spright'ed (sprīt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Possessed by a spirit. *Obs.*
spright'ful (sprīt'fo͝ol; -f'l), *adj.* [*spright* sprite + *full.*] Full of spirit or life; sprightly. — **spright'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **spright'ful·ness,** *n.* *All Archaic exc. Dial.*
spright'ly (sprīt'lĭ), *adj.;* SPRIGHT'LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); SPRIGHT'LI·EST. [See SPRITE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a sprite; spiritlike; ghostly; incorporeal. *Obs.*
2. Having animation; lively; brisk; vigorous; airy; gay; as, a *sprightly* youth; a *sprightly* air; a *sprightly* dance.
Sprightly wit and love inspires. *Dryden.*
3. *Hort.* Having a distinctive, piquant taste; — said of certain fruits, as apples.
Syn. and Ant. — See LIVELY.
— **spright'li·ly** (-lĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **spright'li·ness** (sprīt'-lĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.*
spright'ly, *adv.* Briskly; spiritedly.
spright'y (-ĭ), *adj.* Sprightly.
sprig'tail' (sprĭg'tāl'), *n.* *Local, U. S.* **a** The pintail duck. **b** The sharp-tailed grouse. **c** The ruddy duck.
sprindge (sprĭnj). Var. of SPRINGE, trap. *Archaic.*
spring (sprĭng), *v.; past tense* SPRANG (sprăng) or SPRUNG (sprŭng); *past part.* SPRUNG; *pres. part. & verbal n.* SPRING'ING. [AS. *springan;* akin to D. & G. *springen,* OS. & OHG. *springan,* ON. *springa,* Gr. *sperchesthai* to hasten, Skr. *sprhayati* he desires. Cf. SPRINGE, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To leap; bound.
She whose elfin prancer *springs.* *Tennyson.*
2. a To start or rise suddenly, as from a covert. **b** To issue with speed and violence; to move with activity; to spurt; to dart; to shoot. **c** To leap or jump up, as from rest, sleep, or the like; to bound to one's feet.
Springs upward like a pyramid of fire. *Milton.*
3. To be resilient; to be elastic.
4. To be shattered; to break.
5. To bend from a straight direction or plane surface; to become warped, as a piece of timber, or a plank.
6. a To shoot up, out, or forth; to come to the light; to begin to appear; to emerge; arise; issue as a plant from seed, a stream from its source, etc.; — often followed by *up, forth,* or *out.*
And the quick *spring* like weeds out of the dead. *Shelley.*
Do not blast my *springing* hopes. *Rowe.*
b *Archaic & Poetic.* Specif., of the day, to dawn. **c** To issue or proceed, as from a parent or ancestor; to result, as from a cause, motive, reason, or principle.
Whence *springs* this deep despair? *Shak.*
7. To grow, as vegetation; to increase; be spread abroad, esp. as a report, fame, etc. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
8. To tower; to be relatively higher; as, the spire *springs* far above the roof.
9. To show signs of calving, esp. by the swelling of the udder; — said of a cow.
10. To explode; — said of a mine.
11. *Arch.* To start from the impost, rounding upward and outward; — said of a vault or arch.
— *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to spring; specif.: **a** To cause to leap up or dart up or forward; as, to *spring* a horse, i. e., to put him to a gallop. **b** To start or rouse, as game; to cause to rise from the earth, or from a covert; as, to *spring* a pheasant. **c** To cause to issue forth, as a spring from the ground.
2. To produce or disclose suddenly or unexpectedly; also, to announce; declare; reveal.
She starts, and leaves her bed, and *springs* a light. *Dryden.*
The friends to the cause *sprang* a new project. *Swift.*
3. To spread abroad; to diffuse; also, to put into circulation, as counterfeit coin. *Obs.*
4. a To crack or split. **b** To bend or strain so as to weaken; as, to *spring* a mast or a yard. **c** To cause to open, as a leak through the seams of a ship; as, during the storm our boat *sprang* a serious leak.
5. To cause to explode; as, to *spring* a mine.
6. To cause to close suddenly, as the parts of a trap operated by a spring; as, to *spring* a trap.
7. To bend by force, as something stiff or strong; to operate by the use of sudden pressure; as, to *spring* the watchcase open or shut; to force or put by bending, as a beam into its sockets, and allowing it to straighten when in place; — often with *in, out,* etc.; as, to *spring* in a bar.
8. To pass over by leaping; as, to *spring* a fence.
9. To attach by means of elastic members; as, to *spring* the chassis of an airplane to the body; also, to equip (an airplane) with an attachment sprung on.
10. To fit with springs.
11. To give, spend, offer, or pay out (money); also, to get (something, esp. money) from (a person) suddenly or by surprise; as, while he was in good humor, I *sprung* him for a quid. *Colloq., Brit.*
12. = COVER, *v. t.*, 5 **a**.
13. To intoxicate; make drunk; — used in the past participle *sprung;* as, he was a little *sprung. Slang, Brit.*
14. *Arch.* To start (a vault or arch) from the impost.
15. *Carp.* To join with bevel joints, as the boards of a roof to exclude wet.
16. *Mining.* = CHAMBER, *v. t.*, 4.
17. *Naut.* To move, haul, or cause to swing (a vessel) by means of a spring.
18. *Shoemaking.* To raise (the toe of the last) above the ground line.

spring a butt. *Naut.* To loosen the end of a plank in a vessel, by her straining or pounding.
spring a leak. To open or crack so as to let in water; to begin to let in water; as, the ship *sprang a leak* (see sense 4 **c** above).
spring an arch. *Arch.* To build an arch; — a common term among masons; as, *to spring an arch* over a lintel.
spring a rattle. To cause a rattle to sound. See 3d RATTLE, 2 **b**.
spring at. To leap toward; to attempt to reach by a leap.
spring back. To fly back; recoil; escape suddenly from constraint; as, a bow, when bent, *springs back* by its elastic power.
spring forth. To leap out; to rush out.
spring in. To rush in; to enter with a leap or in haste.
spring on or upon. To leap on; to rush on with haste or violence; to assault.
spring the, or her, luff. *Naut.* To ease down the helm; to sail closer to the wind or with less leeway. *Now Rare.*
spring up. To develop strength or force; as, a breeze suddenly *sprang up* and the boat heeled over.

spring (sprĭng), *n.* [AS., a source of water, a springing, a rising. See SPRING, *v.*] **1.** Any source of supply, esp. that of a stream; an issue of water from the earth; a natural fountain; esp., with a qualifying adjective, a natural fountain with certain specified properties; as, sulphur *springs,* mineral *springs,* hot *springs;* — sometimes used in place names; as, Saratoga *Springs.* See GEYSER, 1. "A secret *spring* of spiritual joy." *Bentley.*
2. By analogy, the gushing forth of other products in the manner of a natural fountain; as, a petroleum *spring;* an oil *spring;* a tar *spring.*
3. Act of springing, rising suddenly, jumping, or the like; as: **a** A leap; bound; jump; leaping; darting; also, the distance covered by a jump.
The prisoner, with a *spring,* from prison broke. *Dryden.*
b A flying back; the resilience of a body recovering its former state by its elasticity; as, the *spring* of a bow.
4. That which springs, or is originated, from a source; as: **a** *Obs.* Offspring; also, a race; lineage. **b** *Obs.* Youth; also, a youth; springal. **c** *Obs. exc. Dial.* Variously: A shoot; plant; young tree; twig; rod; switch; also, young undergrowth of wood; a sapling; weeds; a grove of trees; woodland.
5. The beginning or first appearance; origin. *Archaic.*
6. Hence: **a** The first stage; early portion; time of growth and progress. "The *spring* of the day." 1 *Sam.* ix. 26. **b** Season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and grow; the vernal season, usually including March, April, and May in the middle latitudes north of the equator.
☞ *Spring* of the astronomical year begins with the vernal equinox and ends with the summer solstice.
7. The spring tide; an exceptionally high tide. See TIDE, *n.*, 5.
8. a An elastic body or device that recovers its original shape when released after being distorted, specif. one designed for some specific use. Springs are used to check recoil or diminish concussion and jar, to store up energy, and for many other purposes. See BRÉGUET SPRING, MAINSPRING; cf. BUMPER SPRING. **b** = BEDSPRING.

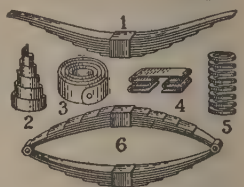

Springs. 1 Half-elliptic, and 6 Elliptic, Leaf; 2 Volute; 3 Coil; 4 Flat; 5 Spiral.

9. [Var. of SPRINGE.] A snare; also, *Rare,* a trick. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
10. Capacity for springing; elastic power or force; resilience; elasticity; hence, loosely, vigor; energy.
Heavens! what a *spring* was in his arm! *Dryden.*
11. A more or less flexible pipe bend or elbow designed to accommodate slight changes in length.
12. That by which action, or motion, is produced or propagated; cause; origin; motive; as, the *springs* of his conduct.
The *springs* of beauty are not within itself alone, nor even in genius alone, but often in things without. *Mencken.*
13. A lively tune or dance. *Obs. exc. Scot.* *Stevenson.*
14. A collection, as of things given to springing. *Obs.*, except in the phrase *a spring of teal.*
15. = SPRING OF PORK. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
16. Of dogs, roundness of ribs; state of having the ribs well sprung.
17. *Arch.* The line or plane at which an arch or vault curve springs from its impost. See ARCH, *Illust.* (3).
18. *Music.* In a single reed instrument, the degree of space between the reed and its bed.
19. *Naut.* **a** A crack, fissure, or permanent deformation in a mast or yard, running in any direction. **b** A line led from a vessel's quarter to her cable so that by hauling in or slacking it she can be made to lie in any desired position. **c** A line led diagonally from the bow or stern of a vessel to some point upon a wharf or the like and made fast, by using which the vessel is sprung in to the wharf while forging ahead or astern under her own power. **d** *Obs.* A starting of a plank or seam; a springing a leak; a leak.
20. *Shoe Mfg.* **a** The variation of a shoe at the toe and arch from a horizontal line. **b** A tension at the counter caused by cutting the upper shorter at that place.
21. *Zool.* The furcula of a springtail.
☞ COMBINATIONS (in sense 6 **b**, all adjectives) are:

spring-blooming	**spring-grown**	**spring-sown**
spring-blossoming	**spring-made**	**spring-spawning**
spring-born	**spring-peering**	**spring-stricken**
spring-budding	**spring-planted**	**spring-taught**
spring-flowering	**spring-raised**	**spring-touched**
spring-gathered	**spring-sowed**	

sprech'er·y (sprĕk'ĕr·ĭ). Var. of SPREAGHERY.
'spre'cious. Short for *God's precious;*—used as a minced oath. *Obs.*
spred. Spread. *Ref. Sp.*
sprede, spreed (sprēd). Vars. of SPREAD. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
spreet (sprēt). Dial. var. of SPRIT.
sprenge. † SPRING, SPRINGE.
sprent (sprĕnt), *past part.* of SPRENG, sprinkle.
sprete. † SPRIT, SPRITE.
spreth. † SPREAGH.
sprewl. Dial. var. of SPRAWL.
spried (sprēd). Scot. past tense of SPREAD.
spri'er (sprī'ĕr), *adj., compar.,* **spri'est,** *adj., superl.,* of SPRY.
sprigd. Sprigged. *Ref. Sp.*
spright. Archaic var. of SPRITE.
spright'less, *adj.* = SPIRITLESS. *Obs.*
sprig'let, *n.* See -LET.
sprig'-tailed', *adj.* See -TAILED.

☞ COMBINATIONS (in sense 8 a) are:

spring-driven	springmaker	spring-snecked
spring-framed	springmaking	spring-tight
spring-jointed	spring-seated	

spring (-spring). The noun *spring*, used in combinations and phrases, as in:

bedspring	handspring	mainspring
drawspring	headspring	offspring
fly spring	jack spring	watch spring
hairspring	leaf spring	wellspring

spring (sprĭng), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to spring; planted or occurring in the spring; suitable to the spring season. **2.** Pertaining to, fitted with, or acting like, a spring; having spring or elasticity; resilient. **3.** Suspended on or having springs.

spring'al (sprĭng'ăl), **spring'ald** (sprĭng'ăld), *n.* [Scot. *springald, springel,* fr. Scot. & E. *spring.*] An active young man; a stripling. *Archaic.* — *adj.* Youthful. *Obs.*

spring'al (sprĭng'ăl), **spring'ald** (-ăld), *n.* [OF. *espringale,* fr. *espringuer* to make dance, to spring, leap, dance, of Teut. origin. See SPRING, *v.*; cf. ESPINGOLE.] A medieval engine for casting missiles. *Obs exc. Hist.*

Spring and Autumn Annals. See FIVE CLASSICS.

spring azure. A small blue American butterfly (*Cyaniris argiolus*).

spring back. *Bookbinding.* A back (as of a ledger or other blank book) which has an inner strip adhering to the folded edges of the signatures, and separating from the convex outer cover when the book is opened. A similar back on other than blank books is usually called an *open back.* Both are contrasted with a *tight back.*

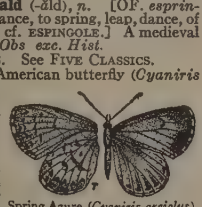

Spring Azure (*Cyaniris argiolus*). *r* Wings reversed.

spring balance. A contrivance for measuring weight or force by the elasticity of a spiral spring of steel.

spring barley. See SPRING WHEAT.

spring base. The distance between centers of suspension of an arched spring.

spring beam. *Shipbuilding.* A beam uniting the outboard ends of the paddle beams and assisting to support the side of a paddle box.

spring beauty. **1.** Any plant of the genus *Claytonia,* esp. *C. virginica,* which sends up in early spring a 2-leaved stem bearing several delicate pink flowers. See WILD FLOWERS, *Plate.* **2.** A color, bluish-red in hue, of very high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

spring bed. **1.** A spring mattress, or a bed with one. **2.** *Mach.* A long elastic steel plate that serves to press the fibers up to the cutters in a cloth-shearing machine.

spring beetle. A snapping beetle; elater.

spring bell. A western American herb (*Sisyrinchium grandiflorum*) having rather large red or purple flowers.

spring binder. A loose-leaf binding device, or a holder for magazines, pamphlets, etc., having a shaped spring-metal back which, when the covers are opened wide and pressed back, opens to receive or unloose the magazine, etc.

spring block. A block to which a spring is attached, as either of the distance pieces secured one above and the other below an elliptic car spring.

spring'board' (sprĭng'bōrd'; 181), *n.* **1.** **a** An elastic board, secured at the ends, or at one end, often by elastic supports, used in performing feats of agility or in exercising. **b** A stiff but springy board, projecting over water, from which bathers may dive; hence, figuratively, a point of departure from one scene, set of associations, etc., for a different one; a jumping-off place. **2.** *Lumbering.* A short iron-shod board, which is inserted into a notched tree trunk and upon which the axman stands. **3.** A kind of light farm wagon. *Local, U. S.*

spring'bok' (sprĭng'bŏk'), *n.*; *pl.* -BOK, sometimes -BOKS (-bŏks'). See PLURAL, *Note.* [D. *springbok,* fr. *springen* to spring + *bok* he-goat, buck.] **1.** A South African gazelle (*Antidorcas euchore*) noted for its graceful form and swiftness, and for its habit of springing lightly and suddenly into the air. It is dark buffy-brown with dark markings and white under parts and a white dorsal stripe, expanding into a broad patch of white on the rump.

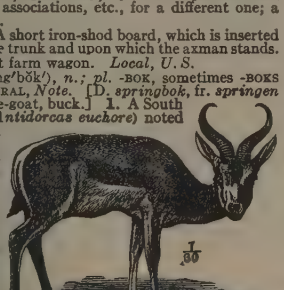

Springbok.

2. [*cap.*] A South African soldier, football player, etc. *Slang, Brit.*

spring bolt. *Locks.* A bolt retracted by pressure and shot by a spring when the pressure is released. Cf. BULLET BOLT.

spring bows. See BOW COMPASS.

spring brass. Common brass stiffened by cold working or heat treatment.

spring'buck' (sprĭng'bŭk'), *n.* The springbok.

spring calipers. See CALIPER, *n.*, 1.

spring cankerworm. See CANKERWORM.

spring catarrh. *Med.* Conjunctivitis recurring each spring.

spring catch. A catch having a spring bolt.

spring chair. *Automobiles.* = 2d PERCH, 8 b.

spring chicken. An immature fowl of ten weeks to about ten months of age; — so called because such birds are normally hatched in the spring.

spring'-clean,' *v. t.* To clean house thoroughly, a task often undertaken in the spring of the year. — **spring'-clean'er,** *n.* — **spring'-clean'ing,** *n.*

spring clip. **a** A U-shaped piece of metal used to fasten a leaf spring to the axle of a vehicle. **b** A small clip working with a spring.

spring collet. *Mach.* A tempered bushing slotted at the front end and tapered externally to fit another bushing so that when the collet is drawn backward axially, as by a screw action, it closes in and grips the work. Called also *draw-in collet.*

spring cotter *or* **key.** A cotter, key, or pin formed of elastic metal bent double, used as a split pin. *Chiefly U. S.*

spring cowslip. The marsh marigold *Caltha palustris. U. S.*

spring cress. A small, white-flowered cress (*Cardamine bulbosa*) common in wet places in eastern North America.

spring die. *Mach.* A screw-thread die made of a hollow cylinder cut away at one end, leaving prongs which are provided with cutting teeth on the inside and are tapered-threaded on the outside. It is adjustable as to size by changing the position of a collar screwed onto the taper threads.

spring dividers. Dividers with legs connected by a spring bow.

spring draft gear. See DRAFT GEAR b.

spring (sprĭnj), *n.* [ME. *sprenge;* cf. ME. *sprengen* to cause to spring, AS. *sprengan;* akin to E. SPRING, *v.*] A noose fastened to an elastic body and drawn close with a sudden spring to catch a bird or other animal; a gin; figuratively, any snare; trap.

> He wanted to catch me in his *springes* of words. *Jewell.*

springe, *v. t.;* SPRINGED (sprĭnjd); SPRINGE'ING (sprĭn'jĭng). To catch in a springe; to ensnare. *Rare.* — *v. i.* To set, or catch game with, a springe. *Rare.*

springe (sprĭnj; sprĭnzh), *adj.* [Cf. dial. *springe* to spring, AS. *sprengan* to cause to spring.] Supple; agile. *Dial. Eng.*

spring'er (sprĭng'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which springs; specif.: **a** One who rouses game. **b** *Obs.* A young plant or tree. **c** A workman who makes or adjusts springs. **d** In canned foods, a tin can which bulges, esp. at the ends, from overfilling or excessive gas formation resulting from the action of the contents on the container; — disting. from *swell.* **2.** = SPRINGER SPANIEL. **3.** Any of various animals: **a** A grampus. **b** The springbok. **c** *Dial.* A cow in calf. **4.** A fish, esp. a salmon, which has just finished a run. **5.** *Arch.* **a** Loosely, the impost, or point at which an arch rests upon its support, and from which it seems to spring. Hence: **b** The stone or other solid which forms the impost. The skewback, against which the voussoirs of a segmental arch abut, is one form of springer. See ARCH, *Illust.* (3). **c** The kneeler or skew corbel of a gable coping. **6.** *Music.* A Nachschlag.

spring'er-le (sprĭng'ĕr-lē; *G.* shprĭng'-), *n.* [G.] A kind of German cooky with an embossed design.

springer spaniel. A gun dog of a type noted usually for springing, or flushing, the game after making a find. There are two chief breeds: (1) *English springer spaniel.* A medium-sized gun dog of a breed supposedly tracing its origin to Spain. Its moderately long, flat or slightly wavy coat is often black and white, and may be any colors except red and white. It is a well-coupled dog, with a deep chest, a back of medium length, and muscular loins and hindquarters. Its weight is about 45 pounds. (2) *Welsh springer spaniel.* A dog of a breed developed in Wales at least two hundred years ago, but in many respects resembling the much smaller cocker spaniel. It has small ears, and red and white, or orange and white coloring. Being longer in leg than the cocker spaniel it can cover a great deal of ground more quickly, its use being somewhat the same as that of the English springer spaniel. It weighs from 33 to 40 pounds.

spring faucet. A faucet that has to be kept open against the force of a spring which ordinarily keeps it closed.

spring fever. The lazy listless feeling which comes to persons with the first warm days of spring. *Humorous.*

Spring'field ri'fle (sprĭng'fēld). [From *Springfield,* Massachusetts, where a United States armory is located.] A single-loading, 45-inch caliber breech-loading rifle in use in the United States services from about 1868 to 1893, and by the volunteers in the war with Spain in 1898. It had an extreme range of 3,500 yards. It was fitted with a triangular bayonet. The name is now applied colloquially to the United States rifle, model of 1903.

spring'fin'ger (sprĭng'fĭng'gĕr), *n.* *Med.* A condition in which flexion and extension of the finger are obstructed, usually because of scar tissue in the tendinous sheaths.

spring'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.*; *pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* The miller's-thumb, which lives in springs and small streams.

spring flood. **a** Spring tide. **b** A flood, as from a river, occurring in the spring season.

spring fly. A caddis fly, which appears in the spring.

spring frog. **a** The green frog. **b** The leopard frog.

spring'ful (sprĭng'fōōl; -f'l), *adj.* See -FUL.

spring governor. *Mach.* See GOVERNOR, 6.

spring grain aphis. = GREEN BUG.

spring grass. Vernal grass.

spring green. A color, yellow-green in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

spring gun. A firearm discharged by a spring when this is trodden upon or is otherwise moved; a set gun.

spring'haas' (sprĭng'häs'), *n.* [S. Afr. D. See SPRING; HARE.] The jumping hare.

spring'-hab'it-ed, *adj.* *Agric.* Having growth of such a character as to mature and produce seed in one growing season; — said of spring wheats. Cf. WINTER-HABITED.

spring'halt' (sprĭng'hôlt'), *n.* A kind of lameness in a horse. — **spring'halt',** *adj.*

spring hammer. A machine-driven hammer whose blow is caused or increased by the extension of a compressed spring or the expansion of a body of compressed air.

spring harrow. *Agric. Mach.* A spring-tooth harrow.

spring'head' (sprĭng'hĕd'), *n.* A fountain or source.

spring'-head'ed, *adj.* Having heads that spring forth afresh; — of hydras. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

spring heath. A low European shrub (*Erica carnea*) with red, very early-blooming bell-shaped flowers.

spring heel. *Shoe Mfg.* A heel formed by bending, or springing, the outsole over a thickness of leather between the sole and upper. — **spring'-heel',** **spring'-heeled',** *adj.*

spring'-heeled' Jack. A highwayman. *Local, Eng.*

spring herring. The alewife (*Pomolobus pseudoharengus*).

spring hoe. *Agric. Mach.* A hinged blade for a wheel hoe, held by a spring so as to yield to obstructions.

spring hook. **a** A hook with a spring snap in its end to prevent accidental unhooking; — called also *snap hook.* **b** A supplementary fishhook which springs down and secures the fish when the latter takes the baited barbed hook; — called also *snap hook* and *spear hook.* **c** A small instrument by which a key spring is removed from or inserted in a wind instrument.

spring'house' (sprĭng'hous'), *n.* A small structure built over a spring and used as a cooling place for dairy products, meats, etc.

spring'i-ly (-I-lĭ), *adv.* of SPRINGY.

spring'i-ness (-I-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.

spring'ing (sprĭng'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SPRING. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that springs; as: **a** Growth; increase; also, that which springs up; a shoot; a plant. **b** Act or process of fitting or equipping with springs, as a vehicle. **c** First rising, or appearance, as of the sun, dawn, etc. **d** Act of flushing a bird or a covey of birds. **e** Act of exploding a mine. **2.** **a** *Obs.* The spring season. **b** *Dial. Eng.* The swelling of the udders of a cow shortly before calving time. **c** Resilience; elasticity; also, a cracking or straining, as of the masts of a ship. **3.** A leap; bound; spring. **4.** *Arch.* **a** The line, usually horizontal, through the center or centers of the curve of an arch and the point where this curve is tangent to the vertical line of the impost; — in full, **springing line.** **b** That part of a string or hand rail where a curve commences. **c** A springer. **5.** *Mining.* The act of enlarging the bottom of a drill hole by one or more light preliminary bottom shots.

spring'ing, *adj.* That springs. — **spring'ing-ly,** *adv.*

springing bow. *Music.* A method of bowing stringed instruments so that the bow rebounds from the string. The spiccato and saltato are common varieties of this type.

springing use. *Law.* A use limited to arise on the happening of a future (certain or uncertain) event and not depending on any preceding use or estate. It differs from a *shifting use* in not being in derogation of any prior estate, and from a *remainder* in not being limited on a particular estate.

springing wall. *Arch.* A wall to take the thrust of an arch.

spring iris. The dwarf iris *Iris verna.*

spring key. = SPRING COTTER.

spring lamb. Meat of a milk-fed lamb three to five months old, marketed usually in the spring.

spring latch. A latch that fastens with a spring.

sprin'gle (sprĭng'g'l), *n.* A rod or stick used for fastening thatch. *Dial. Eng.*

sprin'gle, *n.* [See SPRING, *n. & v.*; SPRINGE.] A springe.

sprin'gle, *v. t.*; -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). To sprinkle.

spring'le. Var. of SPRINGAL. *Obs.*

spring leaf. = LEAF, *n.*, 8 c.

spring'less (sprĭng'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* See -LESS.

spring'let (sprĭng'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A little spring; a streamlet.

spring ligament. An elastic ligament of the sole of the foot, connecting the calcaneus and navicular bone and supporting the head of the astragalus.

spring'like' (sprĭng'līk'), *adj.* See -LIKE.

spring lily. A white-flowered dogtooth violet (*Erythronium albidum*).

spring lock, padlock, etc. Any lock, padlock, etc., which fastens with a spring bolt.

spring'-lock', *v. t.* To fasten with a spring lock.

spring'ly (sprĭng'lĭ), *adv.* Springy; resilient.

spring mattress. **a** A bed mattress of hair or other material kept distended and rendered elastic by springs. **b** A bedspring, esp. one made of small springs or spring wires woven together.

spring mushroom. The agaric *Amanita verna.*

spring needle. In a type of knitting machine, a hooked needle which catches, loops, and slips the yarn.

spring nut. See CALIPER, *n.*, 1 a.

spring oats. See SPRING WHEAT.

spring of pork. The lower part of a forequarter, which is divided from the neck, and has the leg and foot without the shoulder.

spring orange. A white-flowered shrub (*Styrax americana*) of the southeastern United States.

spring orchid *or* **orchis.** **a** The showy orchis. **b** The plant *Cytherea bulbosa.* See CYTHEREA, 2.

spring pad. *Automobiles.* = 2d PERCH, 8 b.

spring padlock. See SPRING LOCK.

spring peeper. A small brown tree toad (*Hyla crucifer*), of the eastern United States and Canada, having an oblique dark-colored cross on the back, an angular mark between the eyes, and bars on the legs. It breeds in ponds and swamps in the spring, and its shrill piping notes are among the earliest signs of spring.

spring perch. *Automobiles.* = 2d PERCH, 8 b.

spring pin. In locomotives, an iron rod fitted between the springs and the axle boxes, to sustain and regulate the pressure on the axles.

spring plate. A single leaf of a leaf spring.

spring'-plow', *v. i.* To plow (land) during the spring.

spring pole. **a** A flexible elastic pole used to act as a spring. **b** An elastic wooden pole from which hand-operated percussion drilling or other tools are suspended.

spring rail. **a** A rail to which a spring (or springs) is attached, as in a piano action. Cf. PIANO, *Illust.* **b** A rail kept in position by a spring, as in some railroad frogs. See SPRING-RAIL FROG.

spring'-rail' frog. A frog having a movable wing rail held against the point rail by springs, normally presenting an unbroken running surface to wheels using the main track.

spring ring. = PISTON RING.

spring rye. See SPRING WHEAT.

spring safety valve. See SAFETY VALVE, 1 a.

spring sage. = BUD BRUSH. *Western U. S.*

spring saxifrage. = EARLY SAXIFRAGE.

spring scale. See 1st SCALE, 2.

spring scorpion grass. = EARLY SCORPION GRASS.

spring seat. **a** The part of the short plate of a leaf spring which rests on the axle. **b** *Automobiles.* = 2d PERCH, 8 b.

spring set. *Lumbering.* An arrangement of saw teeth wherein alternate teeth are sprung to the right and left, as in a crosscut saw.

spring'-set', *v. t.* To bend (saw teeth) sidewise.

spring snowflake. The snowflake *Leucojum vernum.*

spring starflower. A spring-blooming, onion-scented herb (*Triteleia uniflora*) of Argentina, often cultivated for its bluish-white flowers.

spring stay. *Naut.* A preventer stay, to assist the regular one.

spring steel. A variety of steel, elastic, strong, and tough, rolled for springs, etc.

spring stripper. See STRIPPER.

spring switch. A switch consisting of a pair of split switch points held in running position by a stiff coil spring.

spring'tail' (sprĭng'tāl'), *n.* **a** Any of numerous small thysanuran insects belonging to the suborder Collembola. They have two elastic caudal stylets which can be bent under the abdomen and then suddenly extended like a spring, thus enabling them to leap. **b** The jumping appendage, or furcula, of a springtail.

Springtail (*Machilis variabilis*). Much enlarged.

spring temper. A temper induced in steel by hardening and tempering in the ordinary way and then reheating until the steel assumes a bright-blue color (about 570° F.), which increases its upper limit of elasticity. — **spring'-tem'pered,** *adj.*

spring'tide' (sprĭng'tīd'), *n.* The spring season; springtime. — **spring'tide',** *adj.*

spring tide. See TIDE, *n.*, 5.

spring'time' (sprĭng'tīm'), *n.* The season of spring; the time or period of spring; a time or season likened to spring; esp., youth; young manhood or womanhood. — **spring'time',** *adj.*

spring tool. A tool having a spring as an essential part of its construction; as: **a** A glass blower's tongs, resembling a sugar tongs without the spoon ends. **b** A lathe tool with a bend near the point to give a slight spring making possible a light finishing cut.

N O P Q R S

spring tooth; *pl.* SPRING TEETH. *Agric. Mach.* A flat, scroll-like steel tooth or cultivating device which digs deeply but springs backward on striking an obstruction. — **spring'-tooth',** *adj.*

spring'-tooth' drag. *Agric. Mach.* A spring-tooth cultivating or harrowing device.

spring-tooth harrow. *Agric. Mach.* A harrow with spring teeth. See HARROW, *Illust.*

spring'trap' (sprĭng'trăp'), *n.* See -TRAP.

spring'-trip' hoe. *Agric. Mach.* A grain-drill furrow opener equipped with a spring hoe.

spring valve. A valve closed by a spring; esp., a spring safety valve. See SAFETY VALVE, 1 a.

spring vetch. The vetch *Vicia sativa.*

spring vetchling. A European perennial herb (*Lathyrus vernus*) with nodding, racemose, violet-blue flowers.

spring vise. *Mach.* A spring-actuated vise or a vise for compressing springs.

spring washer. An elastic washer; esp., a strong flat spiral spring of one or two turns, sharp-edged at the ends, used as a nut-locking device. Cf. LOCK NUT.

spring water. Water, esp. drinking water, from a natural spring; hence, sometimes, hard water. Cf. RAIN WATER.

spring weir. A kind of weir which may be lowered at ebb and raised at flood. *Local, U. S.*

spring'-well', *n.* A place where a spring wells from the ground; a spring.

spring wheat, barley, oats, rye, etc. Wheat, barley, etc., sown in the spring and harvested in the summer or fall.

spring'-wheat' States. See WHEAT STATES.

spring wheel. In automotive vehicles, a wheel in which a resilient feature is incorporated through the use of springs, as where springs are substituted for spokes to carry the vertical load between hub and rim.

spring'wood' (sprĭng'wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** The common American elm (*Ulmus americana*). **b** *Forestry.* Sapwood that develops in the early part of the growing season. It is usually lighter in color, softer, and more porous than summerwood. **c** A thicket of young trees.

spring'worm' (sprĭng'wûrm'), *n.* A pinworm.

spring'wort' (sprĭng'wûrt'), *n.* *Folklore.* A magical root with power to open locks and to reveal hidden treasure. It is variously identified with spurge, mandrake, and fern. Called also *springwurzel.*

spring'y (sprĭng'ĭ), *adj.;* SPRING'I-ER (-ĭ-er); SPRING'I-EST. [From SPRING.] **1.** Resembling, having the qualities of, or pertaining to, a spring; elastic; resilient; as, *springy* steel; a *springy* step; a slight but *springy* frame.

The *springy* feeling underfoot of those woodland trails. *Margaret Ayer Barnes.*

2. Abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spongy.

sprink (sprĭngk), *n.* A sprinkle or drop. *Obs.* — *v. t. & i.* To sprinkle. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

sprin'kle (sprĭng'k'l), *v.;* SPRIN'KLED (-k'ld); SPRIN'KLING (-klĭng). [ME. *sprenkelen;* akin to D. *sprenkelen* to sprinkle, G. *sprenkeln* to spot, to speckle, to fleck, *sprenkel* a spot, MLG. *sprinkel* a freckle, and prob. to L. *spargere* to scatter. See SPARSE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To scatter in drops or particles, as water, seed, etc.

2. To scatter on; to disperse something over in small drops or particles; to besprinkle; to color with spots; to spot.

Many a colored plume *sprinkled* with gold. *Milton.*

3. To cleanse with a few drops, or a small quantity, of water; hence, to purify.

Having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience. *Heb.* x. 22.

4. To apply a few drops of water to as a means of baptism; hence, *Colloq. or Derogatory,* to baptize thus. Cf. BAPTIZE.

5. To intoxicate; to make drunk. *Obs. Slang.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To scatter a liquid, or any fine substance, so that it may fall in particles.

And the priest shall . . . *sprinkle* of the oil with his finger seven times before the Lord. *Lev.* xiv. 16.

2. To rain lightly in scattered drops.

3. To fly or be scattered in small drops or particles.

4. To dart or twist about. *Obs.*

sprin'kle (sprĭng'k'l), *n.* **1.** A sprinkling; a small quantity scattered, or sparsely distributed; esp., a slight rain.

2. A utensil for sprinkling; specif., an aspergillum. *Obs.*

3. A mottled color effect; esp., *Arch.,* a pattern mottled with small separate figures.

sprin'kle, *v. i.* To sparkle. *Obs.*

sprin'kled (sprĭng'k'ld), *adj.* Having small spots of color, as from material sprinkled on.

sprin'kler (-klĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which sprinkles; as: **a** A person who sprinkles. **b** A device for spraying plants or lawns, a cart for sprinkling roads, a device for distributing fuel over a fire or sewage on a filter bed, etc.

2. One who believes in baptism by sprinkling as opposed to baptism by immersion.

When we married, we was both *sprinklers,* but scarcely had we got six childer afore she says she must be baptized. *Zangwill.*

sprin'kler, *v. t.* To provide with automatic fire sprinklers.

sprin'klered (sprĭng'klĕrd), *adj.* Protected against fire by sprinklers which turn on automatically in case of fire.

sprinklered risk. *Fire Insurance.* A building or part of a building equipped with automatic sprinklers.

sprinkler head. The outlet of a sprinkler system. The *automatic sprinkler head* is usually a valve held closed by a strut having separable parts joined with solder of a predetermined melting point (commonly 160° F.) which fuses when exposed to fire temperatures and allows the head to open. In another type the strut is a quartz bulb containing a liquid which expands when heated, bursting the bulb. The *open sprinkler head* has an unobstructed orifice. The *high-test sprinkler head* is made to open at a temperature higher than that of the ordinary head.

sprinkler leakage insurance. See INSURANCE, *n.,* 1.

sprinkler system. **1.** A system for protection against fire, in which pipes are distributed for conveying water or other extinguishing fluid to outlets for fire extinguishment. The usual *automatic system* functions automatically with the action of heat on the automatic sprinkler head or on a controlling thermostatic system. The *open system,* used for protecting buildings against exterior fire or for fire extinguishment in limited areas in buildings, is usually operated manually but may be controlled by an automatic thermostatic system. In the *wet-pipe system* the pipes normally contain water under pressure. In the *dry-pipe system,* used where there is danger of freezing, the pipes normally contain air. On the opening of a sprinkler head air under pressure is released from the piping and the dry-pipe valve opens, admitting water to the system.

2. *Mining.* A system for sprinkling water to lay dust, as in coal mines.

sprin'kling (sprĭng'klĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SPRINKLE. Hence: *n.* Act of one that sprinkles, or a quantity sprinkled. Specif.: **a** A small quantity falling in scattered drops or particles; as, a *sprinkling* of snow; a *sprinkling* of pepper. **b** A small number scattered, or as if scattered, here and there; as, a *sprinkling* of people. **c** *Bookbinding.* The spattering of small drops of any desired pulp color on the smoothly cut edges of books by rubbing a stiff-bristled brush loaded with color over a coarse screen held above the book edges, or by means of an air gun.

sprint (sprĭnt), *v. i.;* SPRINT'ED; SPRINT'ING. [ME. *sprenten* to leap, run, of Scand. orig.; cf. ON. *spretta;* akin to MHG. *sprenzen.*] To run or go at top speed; to run very fast, esp. for a relatively short distance.

sprint, *n.* **1.** Act of sprinting; a short run at top speed; hence, figuratively, a short period of intense work or activity of any kind.

2. *Sports.* A short-distance race, requiring contestants to go at top speed over the whole distance; a sprint race.

sprint (sprĭnt), *n. & v.* Springe; snare. *N. of Eng.*

sprint'er (sprĭn'tĕr), *n.* One who sprints; esp., one who competes in sprint races; as, a champion *sprinter.*

sprint medley. See MEDLEY RACE b.

sprint race. A short foot race run at the highest speed, usually in track athletics of less than a quarter of a mile.

sprit (sprĭt), *v. i.;* SPRIT'TED (sprĭt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); SPRIT'TING. [AS. *spryttan.* See SPROUT, *v.;* cf. 1st SPURT, SPRIT a spar.] To sprout; bud; germinate, as barley steeped for malt.

sprit, *n.* [From 1st SPRIT.] **1.** Shoot; sprout.

2. A rush or rushlike plant; a sprat. *Chiefly Scot.*

3. One of the fine dark specks in unbleached linen;—often *pl.*

sprit, *v. i.* To sprint; dart. *Rare.*

sprit, *n.* [ME. *spret, sprete,* fr. AS. *sprēot* a pole, spear; akin to D. *spriet,* and E. *sprout, sprit,* v. i. See SPROUT, *v.*] **1.** A boat pole. *Obs.*

2. *Naut.* **a** A pole or spar which crosses a fore-and-aft sail, called a *spritsail,* diagonally from the mast near the tack of the sail to the upper aftmost corner, which it extends and elevates. Its lower end rests in a loop, called a *snotter,* attached to the mast; the upper end fits into a becket or cringle at the peak. **b** *Obs. & Rare.* A bowsprit.

sprite (sprĭt), *n.* [ME. *spryt,* fr. OF. & F. *esprit,* fr. L. *spiritus.* See SPIRIT; cf. SPRIGHTLY.] **1.** The life; vital essence; spirit; also, a soul; person. *Archaic.*

2. *Obs.* **a** The mind or mental faculties; also, disposition; mood. **b** Mental stimulation; inspiration.

3. A shade; ghost; spirit; also, an apparition.

Gaping graves received the wandering, guilty *sprite.* *Dryden.*

4. An elf; fairy; goblin.

5. Any of several swift-running beach crabs of the genus *Ocypode,* esp. the American species *O. arenaria.*

sprite, *n.* The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*

sprit'sail' (sprĭt'sāl'; *naut.* -s'l), *n. Naut.* **a** A sail extended by a sprit. **b** A sail formerly hung under the bowsprit, from a yard. On large old-time vessels there was sometimes a spritsail topsail and even a spritsail topgallantsail, farther forward on the bowsprit or jib booms.

a, b Spritsails a and b.

spritsail yard. *Naut.* A yard across a bowsprit to support a spritsail, in old-time vessels.

sprit'tail' (sprĭt'tāl'), *n.* The pintail duck. *Local, U. S.*

sproat hook (sprōt). [After W. H. *Sproat,* who invented it.] A kind of fishhook. See FISHHOOK, *Illust.*

sprock'et (sprŏk'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [Origin uncert.] **1.** *Arch.* = CHANTLATE. Sometimes written *sproket.*

2. *Mach.* **a** A tooth or projection, as on the periphery of a wheel, shaped so as to engage with a chain. **b** A sprocket wheel.

3. *Motion Pictures.* A toothed cylinder which engages the perforations of a motion-picture film to carry it through a mechanism.

sprocket wheel. *Mach.* A wheel with cogs or sprockets to engage with the links of a pitch chain, or accurately pitched blocks on a cable, etc. See CHAIN GEARING.

sprod (sprŏd), *n.* [Cf. SPRAT fish.] A salmon no longer a smolt and not yet a mort. *N. of Eng.*

sprogue (sprōg), *n. & v.* Ramble. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

sproil (sproil), *n.* Energy; activity; agility. *Dial. Eng.* — *adj.* Energetic; active. *Dial. Eng.*

sprong (sprŏng), *n.* The house sparrow. *Local, Brit.*

sprong. Obs. past tense of SPRING.

sprong (sprŏng). [The *s* perh. fr. the possessive of preceding words.] Dial. Eng. var. of PRONG.

sprose (sprōz), *n. & v.* Brag; swagger. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sprot'tle (sprŏt'l), *n. & v.* [Cf. SPRATTLE.] Struggle to regain one's footing. *Dial. Eng.*

sprout (sprout), *v.;* SPROUT'ED; SPROUT'ING. [ME. *sprouten, spruten,* fr. AS. *sprūtan;* akin to OFris. *sprūta,* D. *spruiten,* G. *sprießen,* Sw. *spruta* to squirt, to spout. Cf. 3d SPRAY, 1st & 4th SPRIT, SPURT to gush out.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To germinate, as a seed; to push out new shoots; hence, of an animal or vegetable, to grow rapidly like young shoots; of the earth, land, etc., to bring forth young shoots.

2. To shoot into ramifications. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

3. To expand enormously in bulk when heated to a certain degree; — said esp. of some forms of graphite and mica.

—, *Trans.:* **1.** To cause to sprout; as, rain *sprouts* seed.

2. To strip of sprouts; as, to *sprout* potatoes. *Dial.*

sprout (sprout), *n.* [From SPROUT, *v.;* cf. ME. *sprote* a sprout, sprig, fr. AS. *sprote;* akin to ON. *sproti,* G. *sprosse.*] **1.** The shoot of a plant; esp.: **a** A shoot from the seed. **b** The young growth from a root or tuber. **c** A shoot or sucker from the root or trunk of a tree.

2. Something resembling, or likened to, a sprout in appearance or function; an offshoot; scion.

3. *pl.* Brussels sprouts.

— *course of sprouts.* See in Vocabulary.

sprout, *v. t. & i.* To spout; spurt. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

sprout'age (sprout'ĭj), *n.* Growth of sprouts; hence, new or fresh growth.

sprout cell. *Bot.* A cell developed by gemmation from a similar mother cell.

sprout'ed oats (sprout'ĕd; -ĭd; 119). Germinated oats, sometimes used as a green feed for poultry in winter.

sprout'er (-ĕr), *n.* A device for germinating grains, esp. oats, for feeding livestock.

sprout forest. *Forestry.* A forest wholly or mainly consisting of trees grown from root or stump suckers.

sprout'ing (sprout'ĭng), *n.* [See SPROUT, *v.*] **1.** A shoot; branch; fresh growth.

2. *Bot.* In mycology, equiv. to *gemmation.*

3. *Metal.* = SPITTING, *n.,* 1 a.

sprout'ing, *adj.* That sprouts.

sprouting broccoli. The calabrese.

sprouting crab grass. See GRASS, *Table.*

sprouting fungus. A fungus which reproduces vegetatively by gemmation, as yeast.

sprout'land' (sprout'lănd'), *n.* An area covered by a sprout forest. *Rare.*

sprout'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [See 1st -LING b.] A small sprout, or shoot; figuratively, a small offshoot. "His little *sproutling* of a poem." *Amy Lowell.*

sprows'y (sprouz'ĭ), *adv.* Splendidly; smoothly; satisfactorily. *Dial. Eng.*

spruce (sprōōs; 242), *n.* [ME. *Spruce* Prussia, fr. *Pruce,* fr. ML. *Prussia;* — so named because first known as a native of Prussia.] **1.** [*cap.*] Prussia. *Obs.*

2. a Any evergreen tree of the genus *Picea.* They are handsome trees with dense foliage forming a conical head. Many species, esp. the Norway spruce (*P. abies*), are widely cultivated for ornament. The red spruce (*P. rubra*) is the chief source of pulpwood in North America.

White Spruce (*Picea glauca*). Leaves and Cones.

b The wood of any of these trees. It is light, soft, and moderately strong, less resinous than pine, and used for timbers, millwork, musical instruments, etc. Cf. FIR, 2 b.

3. Any of several other coniferous trees, as the Douglas fir (often called Douglas *spruce*), hemlock *spruce,* etc.

4. *Obs.* Any of various articles formerly so called as being brought from Prussia; as: **a** A sort of superior leather which was formerly in use, as in making jerkins, armor, etc. **b** A kind of coffer or chest. **c** A kind of yellow ocher.

5. An oar made of the wood of the spruce.

6. Short for SPRUCE BEER.

7. A color, yellowish-green in hue, of very low saturation and very low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

spruce (sprōōs), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the spruce; made of spruce wood.

spruce, *adj.;* SPRUC'ER (sprōōs'ĕr); SPRUC'EST (sprōōs'ĕst; -ĭst; 119). [From ME. *Spruce* Prussia; cf. SPRUCE, *n.,* 4 a.] **1.** Neat and dapper (sometimes implying lack of dignity); smart; trim.

He is so *spruce* that he can never be genteel. *Taller.*

2. Overnice; affectedly fastidious; fussy.

Forth steps the *spruce* philosopher. *Cowper.*

Syn. — Neat, trim, dapper. See FINICAL.

Ant. — See FINICAL.

— **spruce'ly,** *adv.* — **spruce'ness,** *n.*

spruce, *adv.* Sprucely.

spruce, *v. t. & i.;* SPRUCED (sprōōst); SPRUC'ING (sprōōs'ĭng). To dress smartly; to give or restore a look of neatness to; — often with *up;* as, she *spruced* herself up. *Now Colloq.*

spruce aphid. A small deep-green aphid (*Aphis abietina*) which attacks the needles of spruces.

spruce beer. **1.** A beer brought from Prussia. *Obs.*

2. A beverage flavored with spruce, esp. one made from its twigs and leaves boiled with molasses or sugar and fermented with yeast; also, a fermented beverage made with an extract of spruce twigs and leaves.

spruce beetle. Any beetle which attacks the spruce, esp any of several species of bark beetles of the genus *Dendroctonus* whose larvae feed beneath the bark, often causing severe damage.

spruce borer. The larva of any of several beetles (families Cerambycidae and Buprestidae), or of certain bark beetles that develop in the wood or beneath the bark of spruce trees.

spruce bud moth. See SPRUCE BUDWORM.

spruce budworm. The larva of the **spruce bud moth** (*Harmologa,* syn. *Tortrix, fumiferana*) of the family Tortricidae. The larva feeds on the needles of the terminal shoots of spruce, balsam fir, and certain other evergreen trees, in the northern United States and in Canada, where it has at times caused enormous damage.

spruce fir. Any true spruce, esp. the Norway spruce.

spruce gall aphid. Any of several aphids of the genus *Chermes* that cause galls on the leaf shoots of spruce trees.

spruce grouse *or* **partridge.** A grouse (*Canachites canadensis*) of the forests of northern North America, chiefly north of the United States. The plumage is extensively barred with black, the adult male being nearly black below.

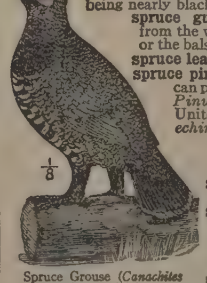

Spruce Grouse (*Canachites canadensis*), Male.

spruce gum. A resinous exudation from the white spruce, the black spruce, or the balsam fir, used as a chewing gum.

spruce leather. = SPRUCE, *n.,* 4 a.

spruce pine. **a** Any of various American pines, with light, soft wood, esp. *Pinus glabra* of the southern United States, the yellow pine *P. echinata,* the common white pine (*P. strobus*), the lodgepole pine *P. contorta,* etc. **b** = HEMLOCK, *n.,* 2, C = BLACK SPRUCE a.

spruc'er-y (sprōōs'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Spruceness; neatness.

spruce sawfly. An American sawfly (*Neodiprion abietis*) whose larva defoliates the spruce, fir, and pine. See SAWFLY, *Illust.*

spruce yellow. A brown, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

---

spring'tree', *n.* A swingtree. *Obs.*
spring'wur'zel, *n.* [G.] = SPRINGWORT.
sprink, *adj.* Smart. *Obs.*
sprin'kld. Sprinkled. *Ref. Sp.*
sprin'kle-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
sprin'kling-ly, *adv.* of *sprinkling,* pres. part.
sprite. Spright. *Ref. Sp.*
sprit'ed (sprit'ĕd; -ĭd; 119). *adj.* = SPRIGHTED. *Obs.*
sprite'ful, sprite'ful-ly, etc. Vars. of SPRIGHTFUL, etc.
sprite'hood, *n.* See -HOOD. [Obs.]
sprite'less, *adj.* = SPIRITLESS.
sprite'ly. Sprightly. *Ref. Sp.*
sprit'ish, *adj.* Spritelike; mischievous. — **sprit'ish-ly,** *adv.* *Both Obs.*
sprit'ty, sprit'tie. = SPRATTY.
sprit'u-al, *adj.* = SPIRITUAL, *adj.* — **sprit'u-al-ly,** *adv.* *Both Obs.*
sproat, *n.* = SPROAT HOOK.
sprok'et. Var. of SPROCKET, 1.
sproot (sprōōt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SPROUT.
sprot. Var. of SPRAT.
sproty, *adj.* Puny. *Obs.*
sproul. † SPRAWL.
sprout'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

spru'ci-fy (sprōō'sĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* To make or be spruce. *Obs.* — **spru'ci-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

‖**Spru'del** (shprōō'dĕl), *n.* [G.] **1.** Bubbling water; fountain; esp., a hot spring.
2. A kind of salt mineral water.

Sprudel salt. A salt mixture obtained on evaporating the water of Sprudel spring at Karlsbad, or an artificial mixture resembling it.

sprue (sprōō), *n.* [Origin uncert.] **1.** *Founding & Dentistry.* **a** The hole through which metal is poured into the gate and thence into the mold. **b** The waste piece cast in this hole; hence, dross.
2. *Forging.* **a** The part of each impression of a drop-forging die that receives the rough bar from which the forging is made. It connects the edge of the die block with the gate or flash. **b** The (waste) portion of a drop forging which fills the sprue in the dies.

sprue (sprōō), *n.* [See 1st SPREW.] *Med.* A chronic fatty diarrhea accompanied by other digestive derangement and usually by anemia resembling pernicious anemia. Two forms are recognized, one tropical attacking chiefly adults, the other (called also *idiopathic steatorrhea*) nontropical and usually beginning in infancy or childhood.

sprue, *n.* [Origin uncert.] Spindling asparagus.

spru'er (sprōō'ĕr), *n.* In casting iron, one who attends to the sprue occupying the gate.

sprug (sprŭg; sprōōg), *n.* The house sparrow. *Scot.*

sprug (sprŭg), *adj. & v.* Spruce. *Dial.*

sprul'ker (sprōōl'kĕr), *n.* An announcer; a barker. See 2d BARKER, 2 **a.** *Slang. Australia.*

spruit (sprĭt), *n.* [D. See SPROUT.] **1.** A sprout.
2. A small affluent of a river, often dry. *S. Africa.*

sprung (sprŭng), *past tense & past part.* of SPRING. Specif.: *adj.* **1.** *Collog. & Dial.* **a** Partly drunk; tipsy. **b** Damaged by cracking or by strain; as, a *sprung* mast. **c** Broken or forced open; as, the barrel is *sprung.*
2. Having springs; as, a *sprung* car.
3. = KNEE-SPRUNG.

sprung hock. *Veter.* A horse's hock swollen from strain; also, the condition or the swelling; curb.

sprung molding *or* **moulding.** *Arch.* **a** A loose molding bent to a curved outline. **b** A cornice, surbase, or the like, worked in a board set at an angle with the wall surface to give projection.

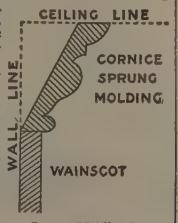

Sprung Molding b.

sprung weight. Weight supported by springs.

sprun'ny (sprŭn'ĭ), *adj.* Spruce. — (sprŭn'ĭ; sprōōn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). Sweetheart; lover. *Both Dial. Eng.*

sprunt (sprŭnt; sprōōnt), *n.* **a** Something short and not flexible. *Obs.* **b** *Dial. Eng.* A steep; a hill.

sprunt (sprŭnt; sprōōnt), *n. & v. i.* Spring; leap; struggle. — *adj.* Brisk; active; spruce. *Obs.* — **sprunt'ly,** *adv. Dial. Eng.*

spry (sprī), *adj.;* SPRI'ER or SPRY'ER (-ĕr); SPRI'EST or SPRY'EST. [Cf. Sw. dial. *spryqq* lively, skittish.] **1.** Nimble; active; vigorous, as for leaping or running; brisk; sprightly.
She is as *spry* as a cricket. *S. Judd (Margaret).*
2. a *Dial.* Clever; knowing. **b** *Scot. & Dial.* Spruce; smart.
— **spry'ly,** *adv.* — **spry'ness,** *n.*

spry. Variant of SPRAY.

spud (spŭd), *n.* [ME.; cf. Dan *spyd* a spear, ON. *spjōt.*]
1. A dagger; a short knife. *Obs.*
2. **a** A sharp, narrow spade, sometimes with prongs instead of a smooth blade, and commonly having a long handle, used esp. for digging up large-rooted weeds; also, a similarly shaped implement, as one for removing the bark from timber, or for recovering a tool from a tube well.
My *spud* these nettles from the stone can part. *Swift.*
b A small shovel with a crowbar point on one end, used for digging holes under stumps; — called also *stump spud.*
3. A broad, blunt knife for scraping wax from vessels.
4. A kind of reamer for enlarging a well around lost tools so that fishing tools can go over the lost article.
5. A sharp-pointed vertical post or pile, commonly one of four, which can be forced by a tackle or by power through a socket in a floating or a land dredge or scow to anchor it.
6. One of the two foot pieces of the legs of the A frame of a floating dipper dredge. The two spuds are set in the banks of the ditch to steady the dredge and give it support as the dipper is lifting a load.
7. A spade lug.
8. Percussion drilling in which a line is used to impart an up-and-down motion to the cable holding the tools, causing them to rise and fall. It is used in starting a well.
9. A potato. *Dial. & Colloq.*
10. Something short and thick; as: **a** *Dial. Eng.* A small child or a thickset man. **b** *Local, U. S.* A piece of fried dough. **c** A baby's chubby hand. **d** *Slang. pl.* Money. **e** A short connecting piece, as a piece of pipe between a cock and a supply pipe.
11. *Mach.* A short thick projection, as from a valve, to which some other part is screwed.
12. *Med. & Surg.* A small spadelike instrument for removing foreign bodies, esp. from the eye.

spud (spŭd), *v.;* SPUD'DED; SPUD'DING. *Transitive:* **1.** To dig, remove, or otherwise treat with a spud; as, to *spud* up weeds.
2. *Well Drilling.* To raise and lower (the drilling tools) by means of a line; loosely, to drill.
3. *Mach.* To scrape off (burrs) around holes, esp. those caused by punching or reaming.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To dig with a spud.
2. *Well Drilling.* To raise and lower drilling tools; drill.

spud in. To start drilling; esp., to start spudding.

spud casing. A well in the hull of a dredge through which a spud can be raised or lowered.

spud'der (spŭd'ĕr), *n.* A tool that removes bark from timber; a barker; a bark spud.

spud'ding bar. A bar having a cutting end for spudding holes.

spud'dle (spŭd'l), *v. i.* To use a spud; to dig carelessly; also, to make a stir or fuss. *Now Dial.*

spud'dy (spŭd'ĭ; spōōd'ĭ), *adj.* Pudgy. *Dial. & Colloq.*

spuf'fle (spŭf'l), *n. & v. i.* Fuss; bustle. *Dial. Eng.*

spug (spŭg; spōōg), *n.* House sparrow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

spuil'zie (spŭl'yĭ; -ĭ), *n.* [OF. *espuille, espoille.* See SPOIL, *n.*] Act of unlawfully and violently dispossessing a person of his movables; also, spoil; booty. — *v. t.* To commit spuilzie on; to despoil; also, to seize. *Both Scot. & N. of Eng.* — *v. i.* To commit spuilzie. *Scot.*

spul'yie-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Spoil. *Scot.*

spume (spūm), *n.* [OF. or L.; OF. (*e*)*spume,* fr. L. *spuma.* See FOAM.] Frothy matter raised on liquids by boiling, effervescence, or agitation; froth; foam; scum.

spume, *v. i.;* SPUMED (spūmd); SPUM'ING (spūm'ĭng). [L. *spumare.*] To froth; foam. — *v. t.* To send forth as foam.

spu·mes'cent (spū-mĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [L. *spumescens,* pres. part. of *spumescere* to grow foamy, fr. *spuma* foam.] Like foam; foaming. — **spu·mes'cence** (-ĕns; -'ns), *n.*

spumi-. A combining form for *spume,* as in **spu·mif'er·ous, spu'mi·fi·ca'tion, spu'mi·form.** See -FEROUS, etc.

‖**spu·mo'ne** (spōō-mō'nā), *n.* [It.] Italian ice cream, a frozen dessert resembling mousse and usually containing chopped nuts, fruit, or the like.

spu'mose (spū'mōs; spū-mōs'), *adj.* [See SPUMOUS.] Spumous.

spu'mous (spū'mŭs), *adj.* [L. *spumosus,* fr. *spuma* foam.] Consisting of, containing, or covered with, froth, scum, or foam; frothy; foamy.

spum'y (spūm'ĭ), *adj.;* SPUM'I-ER (-Y-ĕr); SPUM'I-EST. Covered with, or marked by, foam or froth; spumous; of frothy consistency or appearance; as, *spumy* waves.

spun (spŭn), *past tense & past part.* of SPIN.

-spun (-spŭn). A combining form of *spun,* as in:

air-spun	even-spun	hand-spun	ill-spun
brain-spun	evil-spun	hard-spun	longspun
coarse-spun	finespun	homespun	new-spun

spung (spŭng), *n.* [AS. *pung.*] A purse; a fob. *Scot. & Ir.* — *v. t.* To rob. *Scot.*

spun glass. Glass drawn into a thread while liquid.

spun gold, spun silver. Threads formed by winding slender ribbons of gold or silver around fiber threads.

spun hay. Hay twisted into ropes for convenient carriage.

spunk (spŭngk), *n.* Also **sponk** (spŏngk). [Gael. *spong* tinder, sponge, Ir. *sponne,* fr. L. *spongia.* See SPONGE.]
1. Wood that readily takes fire; touchwood; also, a kind of tinder made from a species of fungus; punk.
2. A spark or gleam; a little fire; touchwood; also, a sulphur match. "Some *spunks* of decency." *Stevenson.*
3. Spirit; mettle; pluck; also, anger; passion. *Colloq.*
We take as much satisfaction in the old fellow's *spunk,* as though he had been our own grandfather. *Dorothy Canfield Fisher.*

spunk, *v. i.* To catch fire; to kindle.

spunk out. To be found out.

spunk up. To kindle in temper, indignation, or determination; to show spirit.

spunk, *adj.* = SPUNKY. *Obs.*

spunk'ie (spŭngk'ĭ), *n.* [From SPUNK, *n.*] *Scot. & Dial.* **a** A spark; a bit of fire. **b** The ignis fatuus. **c** Liquor; spirits. *Rare.* **d** A spirited or quick-tempered person.

spunk'ie. Var. of SPUNKY, *adj.*

spunk'y (spŭngk'ĭ), *adj.;* SPUNK'I-ER (-Y-ĕr); SPUNK'I-EST. Full of spunk; quick; spirited; plucky; mettlesome; also, *Collog.,* irritable; touchy. — **spunk'i-ly,** *adv.* — **spunk'i-ness,** *n.*

spun'ny (spŭn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). *Mining.* A short self-acting incline. *Local, Eng.*

spun'-out', *adj.* Unduly protracted.

spun silk. A cheap yarn made from floss silk, carded and spun, often mixed with cotton.

spun silver. See SPUN GOLD.

spun sugar. A decoration or garnish, esp. of cakes or ice cream, resembling spun glass, and made from sirup boiled till it can be spun like thread.

spun yarn. *Naut.* Small rope, or stuff, formed of two or more rope yarns loosely twisted, used for seizings, etc.

spur (spûr), *n.* [ME. *spure, spore,* fr. AS. *spura, spora;* akin to D. *spoor,* G. *sporn,* OHG. *sporo,* ON. *spori,* and to AS. *spor* a trace, footstep, *spyrian* to trace, track, examine, and E. SPURN. Cf. SPERE, SPOOR.] **1.** A pointed implement secured to the heel, or above the heel, of a horseman, to urge the horse by its pressure. Modern spurs usually have a small wheel, or rowel, with short points. Spurs were formerly a badge of knighthood.

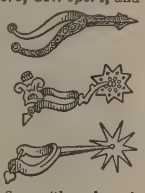
Spurs (three forms), 14th and 15th cents.

2. A goad to action; an incitement; stimulus. "Fame is the *spur* that the clear spirit doth raise. *Milton.*
3. Something projecting like, or suggesting a spur; as: **a** A projecting root or short branch of a tree. **b** Ergot of rye. **c** A gaff for a gamecock. **d** A climbing iron. **e** The central point on an auger or boring bit. **f** A wing dam to deflect a river current.
4. Any stiff, sharp spine, as on the wings and legs of certain birds, on the legs of insects, etc.; esp., the spine on a cock's leg, a horny modification of the skin surrounding a bony core attached to the metatarsus. It is used in fighting, as are those on the wings of various birds.
5. A ridge or lesser elevation that extends from a mountain, or range of mountains, projecting to some distance in a lateral direction, or at right angles.
6. A trick of marking playing cards with the nail. *Obs.*
7. *Arch.* **a** A short wooden brace of a post. **b** A griffe.
8. *Bot.* Any hollow projecting spurlike appendage of a corolla or calyx, as in the flowers of larkspur, columbine, etc. The spur is usually a nectary.
9. *Carp.* A brace strengthening a post and some connected part, as a rafter or crossbeam; a strut.
10. *Ceramics.* A stiltlike article resting on three points and having one pointing upwards.
11. *Fort.* **a** *Obs.* A wall that crosses a part of a rampart and joins to an inner wall. **b** *Obs.* A tower or blockhouse forming a salient in the outer works before the port. **c** In permanent fortifications, a reinforcing buttress of masonry.

Flower of Larkspur showing Spur.

12. *Hort.* A short branch, bearing fruit buds, as in the apple tree; also, a branch of several years' growth, kept short by annual pruning, as in the grapevine.
13. *Mach.* Short for SPUR GEAR.
14. *Med.* A spurlike outgrowth from a tissue, esp. from a bone.
15. *Mining.* A branch of a vein; — used chiefly in legal phraseology.
16. *Music.* One of several clamps with points to be attached to the hoop of a bass drum to prevent it from rolling and to hold it off the floor.
17. *Railroading.* Short for SPUR TRACK.
18. *Shipbuilding & Naut.* **a** A piece of timber fixed on the bilge ways before launching, having the upper ends bolted to the vessel's side. **b** A curved piece of timber serving as a half beam to support the deck where a whole beam cannot be placed. **c** = SPUR SHORE. **d** *Rare.* The ram of a war vessel. **e** A projection, or prong, on the arm of an anchor, esp. a modern stockless anchor, to assist in catching hold of the bottom.
19. *Whaling.* A spiked boot sole worn by whalers when standing on the carcass of a whale, to strip off the blubber; also, a spike in the boot sole.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

spur-bearing, *adj.*	spur forger	spurmaker
spur-clad	spur-galled	spur-shaped
spur-driven	spur-gilled	spur-tailed
spur-finned	spur-jingling, *adj.*	spur-toed

— ***a spur in the head.*** A glass of liquor. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
— ***on the spur of the moment.*** On hasty impulse; prompted by the occasion.

-spur (-spûr). Combining form of the noun *spur,* as in:

cockspur	ice spur	longspur
fruit spur	knight's-spur	prickspur
hotspur	larkspur	sandspur

spur (spûr), *v.;* SPURRED (spûrd); SPUR'RING. *Transitive:* **1.** To prick with spurs; to urge or goad with or as if with spurs; as, to *spur* a horse; hence, to incite; stimulate; instigate; drive.
Love will not be *spurred* to what it loathes. *Shak.*
2. To put spurs on; as, a *spurred* boot; also, to strike or gash with, or as with, a spur.
3. To prop; brace; — often with *up. Colloq., Eng.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To spur on one's horse; to travel with great expedition; to hasten; hence, to press forward in any course or pursuit.
Now *spurs* the lated traveler. *Shak.*
2. To strike at, or kick out at, with or as with spurs.
Syn. — Cf. INCITE, EXCITE, MOVE.
Ant. — Dissuade; delay; restrain.

spur, *n.* [Cf. AS. *spor,* E. SPOOR.] The track of an animal, as an otter; a spoor.

spur (spûr), *v. t.* [ME. *spuren, spiren.* See SPERE.] To publish the banns of. *Dial. Eng.* — *n.* Publication of the banns. *Dial. Eng.*

spur (spûr). Var. of SPEER to ask. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

spur bit (spûr). *Woodworking.* A boring bit having one or more spurs which scribe the periphery of the hole in advance of the cutting lips, and help to guide the bit in the proper direction. The presence of the spurs insures the drilling of smoother holes than can be drilled with ship augers.

spur blight. *Plant Pathol.* A fungous disease of raspberries caused by *Mycosphaerella rubina;* — so called from the killing of the fruit spurs.

spur bunting. Lark bunting.

spur chuck. See 6th CHUCK, 5.

spur'die (spûr'dĭ), *n.* House sparrow. *Scot.*

spur'flow'er (spûr'flou'ĕr), *n.* The centranth.

spur fowl. Any of several Indian gallinaceous birds of the genus *Galloperdix,* allied to the painted quail and bamboo partridges. The males have two or more spurs on each leg.

spur'gall' (spûr'gôl'), *n.* A gall or wound from the spur. — *v. t.* To gall with or as with a spur; to injure.

spurge (*dial.* spûj), *v. t.* [OF. *espurgier.* See SPURGE, *n.*] To purge; purify. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To emit foam; to froth, as beer in fermentation. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

spurge (spûrj), *n.* [OF. *espurge* (F. *épurge*), fr. *espurgier* to purge, fr. L. *expurgare.* See EXPURGATE.] Any plant of the genus *Euphorbia,* and of the related genera *Chamaesyce, Tithymalus,* and *Tithymalopsis,* esp. when of weedy habit. See EUPHORBIA.

spur gear. Also **spur gear wheel.** *Mach.* The simplest form of toothed wheel used in machinery, with radial teeth parallel to the axis of the wheel; hence, **spur mortise gear, spur pinion,** etc., a mortise gear, pinion, etc., with teeth so arranged; also, gearing consisting essentially of such wheels. — **spur'-geared',** *adj.* — **spur gearing.**

Spur Gear.

spurge daphne. The mezereon.

spurge family. The Euphorbiaceae.

spurge flax. **a** An acrid evergreen, European shrub (*Daphne gnidium*) with crowded narrow leaves and fibrous bark. **b** Sometimes, the spurge laurel.

spurge ipecac. Ipecac spurge.

spurge laurel. **a** A low, bushy, Eurasian shrub (*Daphne laureola*) with oblong evergreen leaves and nearly scentless, yellowish flowers. **b** The mezereon.

spurge moth. Any moth which feeds on euphorbias, esp. a European hawk moth (*Deilephila euphorbiae*), whose larva feeds on the leaves of the devil's-milk, *Tithymalus* (syn. *Euphorbia*) *peplus.*

spurge nettle. A stinging American herb (*Cnidoscolus stimulosus*). See CNIDOSCOLUS.

spurge olive. The mezereon; also, the related *Daphne oleoides* of southern Europe.

spurge thyme. The devil's-milk *Tithymalus peplus.*

spur grass. Bur grass.

spur hawk. The European sparrow hawk. *Scot.*

spur'-heeled' (spûr'hēld'), *adj.* **a** Having a spur on the heel. **b** Having the claw of the hind toe elongated and straight, as the larks.

‖**spu'ri·a** (spū'rĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPURIOUS.] Spurious items.

spu'ri·ae (spū'rĭ·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *pennae* feathers) of L. *spurius* false.] The feathers of the bastard wing, or alula.

spu'ri·ous (spū'rĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *spurius.*] **1.** Of illegitimate birth; bastard. "Her *spurious* firstborn." *Milton.*
2. Not proceeding from the true source, or from the source pretended; not genuine; counterfeit; false.
3. *Bot.* False; superficially like but morphologically unlike; as, a *spurious* fruit; a *spurious* dissepiment, etc.
Syn. — Sham, adulterate, supposititious, fictitious. See ARTIFICIAL.
Ant. — Genuine, true, authentic. See REAL. — **spu'ri·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **spu'ri·ous·ness,** *n.*

---

sprunge. Obs. past part. of SPRENG.

sprunk, *n.* [D. *pronk,* or G. *prunk.*] Ostentatious show. *Obs.*

sprunk'ing, *n.* = PRANKING. *Obs.*

spru·sa'do, *n.* [Cf. SPRUCE, *adj.*] A spruce person. *Obs.*

sprush (sprŭsh; sprōōsh). Var. of SPRUCE, *adj. & n. Chiefly Scot.*

spue. Var. of SPEW. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

spull'yie (spŭl'yĭ). Scot. var. of SPUILZIE.

spuke (spūk), *n.* = SPOOK, 1.

spule (spūl). Scot. var. of SPALD, shoulder; SPOOL.

spule'-bane', *n* = 1st SPEAL.

spul'ler (spŭl'ĕr; spōōl'-), *n.* Dial. var. of SPOOLER.

spul'ye, spul'yie (spŭl'yĭ). Vars. of SPOIL. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

spul'zie (spŭl'yĭ). Var. of SPUILZIE. *Scot.*

spu'me·ous (spū'mē·ŭs), *adj.* Spumous. *Obs.*

spum'i·ness (spūm'ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs), *n.* See -NESS. [sponger. *Ref. Sp.*]

spunge, spung'er. Sponge,

spunk'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

spur'blind', † PURBLIND.

spur·ci'tious (spûr·sĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [L. *spurcitia* filth.] Obscene. *Obs.*

spurd. Spurred. *Ref. Sp.*

spur'-geared' plan'er. *Mach.* See PLANER, *n.* 3. [SPURGE.]

spurge'wort' (spûrj'wûrt'), *n.* =

spu'ri·os'i·ty, *n.* = SPURIOUSNESS.

spurious disk. *Astron.* The small apparent circular disk of a star as seen in the telescope, which limits the resolving power of the telescope. It varies inversely with the diameter of the objective. Called also *diffraction disk.*
spurious dissepiment. *Bot.* A false dissepiment. See DISSEPIMENT, 2 **a.**
spurious fruit. *Bot.* A pseudocarp.
spurious olive. = HEARTWOOD, 2.
spurious primary *or* **quill.** The first, or outer, primary quill when rudimentary or much reduced in size, as in certain singing birds.
spurious rainbow. See 1st RAINBOW, 1.
spurious sarsaparilla. An Australian woody vine (*Hardenbergia monophylla*), family Fabaceae, whose root is sometimes used as a substitute for sarsaparilla.
spurious vein. *Zool.* In certain flies (most Syrphidae), a longitudinal thickening resembling a true vein, or nervure, in the membrane of the wing between the radius and media.
spurious wing. The bastard wing (which see).
Spu'ri·us (spū'rĭ·ŭs). [L.] A Roman praenomen. Abbr. *Sp.*
spurl (spûrl), *v. i.* [Origin obscure; cf. SPRAWL.] To scramble; sprawl. *Scot.*
spur'less (spûr'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Having no spurs.
spurless violet. An Australian violet (*Viola hederacea*) having a spurless corolla.
spur'let (spûr'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A small spur.
spur'like' (-lĭk'), *adj.* Like or suggesting a spur, as in shape.
spur'ling line. *Naut.* The line by which the turning of a steering wheel moves the indicator of a telltale. *Rare.*
‖**spur'los ver·senkt'** (shpōōr'lōs fĕr·zĕngkt'). [G. Cf. SPOOR.] Sunk without trace; — used in secret messages regarding certain Argentine vessels, in 1917, by the German diplomatic agent at Buenos Aires.
spur'mon'ey (spûr'mŭn'ĭ), *n.* Formerly, a fine for wearing spurs in church.
spur mortise gear. See SPUR GEAR.
spurn (spûrn), *v.;* SPURNED (spûrnd); SPURN'ING. [ME. *spurnen* to kick against, to stumble over, fr. AS. *spurnan* to kick, offend; akin to *spura* spur, OS. & OHG. *sphurnan* to kick, ON. *spyrna*, L. *spernere* to despise, Skr. *sphurati* he jerks, kicks, pushes. Cf. SPUR.] *Transitive:* **1.** To strike against with the foot; to drive back or away as with the foot; to kick.

He would be *spurned* out of doors with a kick. *J. C. Smith.*

2. To scratch or scrape with the foot, as a fowl; also, to hit or strike (the foot) against something. *Obs.*
3. To reject with disdain; to scorn to receive or accept; to treat with contempt; as, to *spurn* an offer.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To hit something with the foot; to kick out at something; to kick or toss up the heels. *Obs.*

The drunken chairman in the kennel *spurns.* *Gay.*

2. To stumble; as, to *spurn* at a stone. *Obs. Chaucer.*
3. To rush in headlong haste; to dash. *Obs.*
4. To manifest disdain in rejecting anything; to make contemptuous opposition or resistance.

Nay, more, to *spurn* at your most royal image. *Shak.*

Syn. — Reject, scorn, disdain, contemn. Cf. DESPISE.
Ant. — Espouse, embrace, accept, adopt. See TAKE.
spurn (spûrn), *n.* **1.** A kick; a blow with the foot; also, *Obs.*, a stumble.
2. Headlong haste; also, an affray; engagement. *Obs.*
3. Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.

The insolence of office, and the *spurns*
That patient merit of the unworthy takes. *Shak.*

4. *Mining.* A small, short pillar of coal left within the seam to support the coal above during holing. *Eng.*
spurn (spûrn), *n.* [Var. of SPUR.] *Chiefly Dial. Eng.* **a** The main root of a tree. **b** An embedded support, as for a gatepost. **c** A spur or projecting part, as the edge of a horseshoe, a prop, etc.
spurn (spûrn), *v. i.* To spur; incite. *Obs.*
spurn'er (spûr'nĕr), *n.* One who or that which spurns.
spurn'point' (spûrn'point'), *n.* An old game. *Rare.*
spurn'wa'ter (-wō'tĕr), *n. Naut.* A low V-shaped barrier on the forward deck to throw off seas coming aboard.
spur pepper. The chili (*Capsicum frutescens*).
spur pinion. See SPUR GEAR.
spur pruning. *Hort.* A method of pruning grapevines, in which the shoot of the previous season is cut back to a spur with one or two buds.
spurred (spûrd), *adj.* **1.** Wearing spurs; furnished with a spur or spurs; also, having shoots or spines like spurs.
2. Urged on by, or as if by, the use of spurs; goaded.
3. Affected with spur, or ergot; as, *spurred* rye.
spurred butterfly pea. Any butterfly pea of the genus *Centrosema*, esp. *C. virginianum.*
spurred corolla. *Bot.* A corolla composed of spurred petals or segments.
spurred gentian. See HALENIA.
spurred rye. *Plant Pathol.* = ERGOT (of rye).
spurred violet. A European violet (*Viola calcarata*) having flowers with a very long spur.
spur'rer (spûr'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which spurs.
spur'ri·er (spûr'rĭ·ĕr), *n.* One whose business is to make spurs.
spur'rings (spûr'ĭnz), *n. pl.* [From SPUR to publish the banns of.] The banns (of marriage). *Dial. Eng.*
spurr'ite (spûr'ĭt), *n.* [After J. E. *Spurr* (b. 1870), Am. geologist.] *Mineral.* A calcium silicate and carbonate, $2Ca_2SiO_4.CaCO_3$, occurring in light-gray granular masses.
spur royal. A spur rival.
spur'ry (spûr'ĭ; 245), *n.* [D. *spurrie*, prob. fr. ML. *Spergula*, of uncert. origin.] **a** A small white-flowered European weed (*Spergula arvensis*) with whorled filiform leaves. **b** Any of several other small herbs of the chickweed family. See SAND SPURRY.
spur'ry (spûr'ĭ), *adj.* Resembling a spur, or the points of a spur, as in shape; also, having spurs, or projections likened to spurs.
spur ryal. A gold coin of James I, worth 15 shillings; — from a design on its reverse resembling the rowel of a spur. See RYAL **a.**
spurry sandwort. The sand spurry.
spur shell. Any of several marine univalve mollusks of the genus *Astralium* (*Rhipidoglossa*) having a conical shell with the margin toothed somewhat like the rowel of a spur.
spur shore. *Naut.* A timber to hold a vessel away from a pier, wharf, or the like.
spur stone. A stone placed at the edge of the traveled way to keep traffic on the roadway.

spurt (spûrt), *v.;* SPURT'ED; SPURT'ING. [Also *spirt;* orig. same word as *sprit;* ME. *sprutten* to sprout, fr. AS. *spryttan.* See 1st SPRIT, SPROUT, *v.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To gush suddenly or violently out, as liquor from a cask or a confined place; to spout forth; to jet.

Thus the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,
Spurts in the gardener's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

2. To sprout; shoot up. *Obs.*
—, *Transitive:* To expel, or force out, as a liquid, in a stream or jet; to squirt; as, to *spurt* water from the mouth.
spurt, *n.* **1.** A shoot; a bud. *Obs. Holland (Pliny).*
2. A sudden violent gushing forth, as of liquor; a jet.
3. A sudden violent outbreak, as of feeling.

A *spurt* of insurrectionary fire had broken out in Italy. *Froude.*

spurt, *n.* [Also *spirt;* prob. fr. 1st SPURT.] **1.** A short spell, as of wind or gaiety; a short time.
2. a A sudden manifestation of pent-up strength or energy; an increased exertion for a short time; as, a *spurt* in a race; also, the time, distance, or the like, included in such temporary movement. **b** Specif., a sharp, sudden increase in business, rise in prices, or the like; also, the period of such a movement.
3. A small amount. *Slang.*
spurt, *v. i.* To make a spurt. See 3d SPURT.
spurt'er (spûr'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which spurts.
spur timber. *Mining.* Stemple or strut.
spur'tive (spûr'tĭv), *adj.* Active in spurts. — **spur'tively,** *adv.*
spur'tle (-t'l), *n. Chiefly Scot.* **1.** A stick for stirring porridge and the like.
2. A sword.
spur'tle (spûr't'l), *v. t. & i.* [Freq. of SPURT.] To spurt; to flow in jets; to trickle. — **spur'tle,** *n.*
spur'tle·blade' (-blād'), *n.* A sword. *Scot.*
spur track. A track, diverging from a main or branch line, over which no regular train service is maintained.
spur tree. A West Indian tree or shrub (*Petitia domingensis*), family Verbenaceae, with fragrant white flowers.
spur valerian. The centranth.
spur'way' (spûr'wā'), *n.* A bridle path.
spur whang. A leather thong for fastening a spur; hence, something of little value; a jot. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
spur wheel. *Mach.* A spur gear (which see).
spur'-winged' (spûr'wĭngd'), *adj.* Having one or more horny spurs on the bend of the wings.
spur-winged goose. A long-legged African goose of the genus *Plectropterus*, having a strong spur on the bend of the wing, as the gambo goose (*P. gambensis*) or its South African representative, *P. g. niger.*
spur-winged plover. Any of various plovers having a spur on the bend of the wing; esp., *Hoplopterus spinosus* of northern Africa and neighboring regions, with a crested head and under parts chiefly black.
spur'wort' (spûr'wûrt'), *n.* The field madder; — from its whorls of leaves, suggesting a spur rowel.
spus-. For various words in *spus-*, see the forms in SPOUS-.
sput (spŭt), *n. Steam Boilers.* An annular plate, etc., to strengthen a place where a hole is made.
sput, *past tense & past part.* of SPIT. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
spu'ta·tive (spū'tā·tĭv), *adj.* Inclined to spit; spitting much.
sput'ter (spŭt'ĕr), *v.;* -TERED (-ĕrd); -TER·ING. [Imitative. Cf. SPLUTTER.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To spit, or to emit saliva from the mouth in small, scattered particles, as in slovenly and rapid speaking; to splutter.
2. To utter words hastily and indistinctly; to speak as if spitting out the words.
3. To throw out anything, as little jets of steam, with a noise like that made by one sputtering.

Like the green wood . . . *sputtering* in the flame. *Dryden.*

—, *Trans.:* **1.** To eject rapidly and in small particles, with a spluttering sound; as, frying bacon *sputters* fat.
2. To utter spasmodically and confusedly.

In the midst of caresses, and without the least pretended incitement, to *sputter* out the basest accusations. *Swift.*

3. To deposit (an atomized metal film) by electric discharge.
sput'ter (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** Act or sound of sputtering.
2. Moist matter thrown out in small detached particles.
3. Confused and excited speech; hence, fuss; ado.
sput'ter·er (spŭt'ĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which sputters.
sput'ter·ing (-ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SPUTTER. Hence: *adj.* That sputters. — **sput'ter·ing·ly,** *adv.*
sput'ter·y (-ĭ), *adj.* Issuing in intermittent jets; sputtering; ejaculatory.
spu'tum (spū'tŭm), *n.; pl.* SPUTA (-tȧ). [L., fr. *spuere, sputum,* to spit. See SPEW.] **1.** That which is expectorated; a salivary discharge; spittle; saliva.
2. *Med.* The thick mucinous discharge from the lungs and throat in diseases of the respiratory system, as pulmonary tuberculosis.
— **spu'tu·mar'y** (spū'tū·mĕr'ĭ; -mĕr·ĭ), *adj.* — **spu'tumose** (-mōs), *adj.* — **spu'tu·mous** (-mŭs), *adj.*
sputum cup. *Med.* A cup, usually made of paper or thin cardboard, to receive the sputum of a patient with respiratory disease and to be burned after use.
spy (spī), *v.;* SPIED (spīd); SPY'ING. [ME. *spien, espien,* fr. OF. *espier* (F. *épier*), of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *spehôn,* G. *spähen;* akin to L. *specere* to see, *species* sort, form, appearance, aspect, Gr. *skopein* to view, Skr. *paśyati* he sees. Cf. ESPY, ASPECT, AUSPICE, CIRCUMSPECT, CONSPICUOUS, DESPISE, EXPECT, FRONTISPIECE, INSPECT, PERSPECTIVE, PROSPECT, RESPITE, SCOPE, SPECIES, SPECIMEN, SPECTACLE, SPECTER, SPECULATE, SPICE, SPITE, SUSPICION.] *Transitive:* **1.** To watch secretly; to play the spy upon; to view, inspect, and examine secretly, as a scout, with hostile purpose; — now usually with *out.*

I'm off to *spy* the policies. *John Buchan.*

2. To gain sight of; to discover at some distance, or in a state of concealment; to espy; see.
3. To discover by close search or examination.

Look about with your eyes; *spy* what things are to be reformed in the church of England. *Latimer.*

4. To ask or question. *Obs.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To search narrowly; to scrutinize.
2. To watch secretly; to play the spy; — often with *on* or *upon;* as, to *spy* upon the enemy.
Syn. — Behold, descry, espy, discover; examine, search.
spy (spī), *n.; pl.* SPIES (spīz). [ME. *spie, espie,* fr. OF. *espie,* orig., a spying, fr. *espier* to spy. See SPY, *v.;* cf. ESPY, *n.*] **1.** One who watches, esp. secretly or furtively, upon the conduct of others.
2. That with which one spies or sees; the eye; also a glance of the eye; a look. *Obs.*
3. Act of spying, or searching out information; exploration; observation.

She climbed to the top of Craig Dhu and had a long *spy.* *John Buchan.*

4. One who, acting clandestinely, or on false pretenses, obtains, or seeks to obtain, information in the zone of operations of a belligerent, with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party (The Hague Convention, Art. 29). Soldiers in uniform penetrating the enemy's camp for this purpose are not spies, nor are those sent in balloons to deliver dispatches or to maintain communications.
Syn. — See EMISSARY.
spy- (spĭ-). A combining form of the verb *spy,* denoting *one who spies, a thing used in espying,* as in:
spyfault, spyhole, spytower.
Spy, The. A historical romance (1821) by Cooper. It is a tale of the American Revolution.
spy'boat' (spī'bōt'), *n.* A picket or scout boat.
spy'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who spies, or acts as a spy.
spy'glass' (spī'glȧs'; 83), *n.* A small telescope, usually terrestrial. — *v. i.* To search the countryside with or as with a spyglass.
Spy man. = MAN OF SPY.
Spy Wednesday. The Wednesday before Easter; — alluding to the betrayal of Christ. *Chiefly Irish.*
squab (skwŏb; 184), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. dial. *skvabb, kvabb,* anything soft and thick, *skvabba, kvabba,* a fat woman, *kvabba* to quiver. See QUAVER.] **1.** A nestling of a pigeon or other similar bird. Pigeon squabs are usually marketed at four weeks of age, when they weigh about three fourths of a pound each.
2. An immature, callow, inexperienced person; fledgling.
3. A person of a short, fat figure.

Like a fat *squab* upon a Chinese fan. *Cowper.*

4. A thickly stuffed, loose cushion, esp. one used for the seat of a sofa, couch, chair or stool; also, a sofa; an ottoman; specif., in automotive vehicles, the cushioned portion of the seat back.

Punching the *squab* of chairs and sofas. *Dickens*

squab (skwŏb), *adj.* **1.** Fat; short and thick; plump.

Nor the *squab* daughter nor the wife were nice. *Betterton.*

2. Unfledged; recently hatched; as, a *squab* pigeon.
3. Shy; callow; coy.
4. Sharp; short; curt. *Rare. Walpole.*
squab (skwŏb; 184), *v. t.;* SQUABBED (skwŏbd); SQUAB'BING. To upholster, as a cushion, by thick stuffing stitched through at regular intervals.
squab, *adv.* [Imitative.] With a heavy fall; plump; as, he fell *squab. Colloq. & Dial.*
squab, *v. i. & t.* **1.** To fall or drop plump; to slop; flop. *Obs.*
2. To crush; squash. *Now Dial.*
squa·bash' (skwȧ·bȧsh'), *v. t.* [A blend of *squash* and *bash.*] To crush, esp. by criticism. — *n.* Crushing; a crushing blow. *Both Colloq., Scot.*
squa·bash'er (-ĕr), *n.* Squabash; one who squabashes. *Colloq., Scot.*
squabbed (skwŏbd), *adj.* [See SQUAB, *adj.*] Squab; squat; short and thick.
squab'bish (skwŏb'ĭsh), *adj.* [From SQUAB, *adj.*] Thick; fat; heavy.
squab'ble (skwŏb''l), *v.;* SQUAB'BLED (-'ld); SQUAB'BLING (-lĭng). [Cf. Sw. dial. *skvabbel* a dispute, *skvappa* to chide.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To quarrel noisily; to wrangle; brawl.
2. *Print.* Of type, to become disarranged.
—, *Transitive: Print.* To disarrange so that the letters or lines stand awry or are mixed and need careful readjustment; — said of type that has been set up.
Syn. — Quarrel, contend, bicker, jangle.
squab'ble, *n.* A noisy dispute; a wrangle; brawl.
Syn. — See DISPUTE.
squab'bler (skwŏb'lĕr), *n.* One who squabbles; a brawler.
squab'bling (-lĭng), *adj.* That squabbles. — **squab'bling·ly,** *adv.*
squab'bly (-lĭ), *adj.* Tending to squabble; of the nature of a squabble.
squab broiler. A light-weight broiler eight to ten weeks of age.
squab'by (skwŏb'ĭ), *adj.;* SQUAB'BI·ER (-I·ĕr); SQUAB'BI·EST. Short and thick; squabbish.
squab pie. A kind of deep-dish thick-crusted meat pie.
squac'co (skwăk'ō), *n.; pl.* -COS (-ōz); *or* **squacco heron.** [It. (Bolognese) *squacco.*] A small crested heron (*Ardeola ralloides*) breeding in parts of Asia, Africa, and southern Europe.
squad (skwŏd; 184), *n.* [F. *escuade* (now *escouade*), fr. Sp. *escuadra* or It. *squadra,* prop., a square, fr. (assumed) VL. *exquadra.* See SQUARE, *n.;* cf. SQUADRON.] **1.** *Mil.* A small party of men grouped for drill, inspection, or other purposes; specif., in the United States Army, an elementary unit consisting of the largest number of men admitting of direct personal leadership, as, in infantry, seven men under a corporal.
2. Hence, any relatively small number of individuals engaged in some common enterprise or effort; as, a football or crew *squad;* a sanitary *squad;* loosely, any small group.
squad, *v. t.;* SQUAD'DED; SQUAD'DING. To arrange in squads; also, to assign (a soldier) to a squad.
squad (skwŏd), *n. Dial. Eng.* Sloppy mud.
squad'dy (skwŏd'ĭ), *adj.* Squat; fat and heavy. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
squad'rate (skwŏd'rȧt), *adj.* [It. *squadrato,* past part. See QUADRATE, *adj.*] Square-shaped. *Rare.*
squad'rism (-rĭz'm), *n.* [It. *squadrismo,* fr. *squadra* a squad. Cf. SQUAD.] *Ital. Hist.* Governmental control by means of armed groups.
squad'ron (skwŏd'rŭn; 184), *n.* [It. *squadrone,* fr. *squadra.* See SQUAD.] **1.** A square; also, a body of troops drawn up in a square. *Obs.*
2. Loosely, any body of men in regular formation; an organized mass; loosely, a number of individuals or things.
3. In the United States Army, a unit composed basically of a headquarters and two or more troops of cavalry. It is the normal command of a major.
4. *Mil. Aviation.* An air fleet or a division of an air fleet. Specif.: **a** In the (British) Royal Air Force, a division of the air fleet consisting of airplanes and a personnel of officers and men sufficient to maintain 12 airplanes in constant readiness for active service. **b** *U. S.* The basic administrative and tactical unit, consisting of three flights

spur'ket, *n. Shipbuilding.* A space between floor timbers forward or aft. *Obs.*
spur'kle. Var. of SPURTLE.
spur'ling, *n.* Obs. var. of SPARLING, a smelt.
spurn. ✝ SPOORN.
spur'proof' (66), *adj.* See-PROOF.
spur'ray. Var. of SPURRY.
spur'ri'al. Var. of SPUR ROYAL.
spur'ri·er·y, *n.* Art of making spurs. *Obs.*
spur'wing', *n.* Short for SPUR-WINGED GOOSE, SPUR-WINGED PLOVER.
spu'ta, *n., pl.* of SPUTUM.
spu·ta'tion (spū·tā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sputare* to spit, v. intens. fr. *spuere* to spit.] A spitting; expectoration. *Obs.*
spute (spūt), *n. & v.* Short for DISPUTE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
sput'terd. Sputtered. *Ref. Sp.*
spy'dom (spī'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
spy'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
spyn'dle. Var. of SPINDLE.
spy'proof' (66), *adj.* See-PROOF.
spyre. Var. of SPIRE, *v. i.*
spy'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
squab'bld. Squabbled. *Ref. Sp.*
squad'er (skwŏd'ĕr), *n.* [OF. *esquadre* (F. *escadre*).] A squadron. *Obs.*
squad'rant, *n. & adj.* [It. *squadrante,* pres. part. See QUADRANT a square.] Square. *Obs.*

of from three to six airplanes each. The squadron is variously specialized as an *attack, bombardment, observation, pursuit,* or *service squadron.* Cf. GROUP, *n.*, 10; WING.

5. *Nav.* A unit of a fleet. In the United States Navy a *squadron* consists of one or more divisions of battleships, destroyers, or aircraft, or of a group of vessels assigned to a special station or duty.

squad'ron (skwŏd'rŭn; 184), *v. t.;* SQUAD'RONED (-rŭnd); SQUAD'RON-ING. To form into, or arrange in, squadrons, or squares; hence, to array in formal order.

squa-dro'ne (skwä-drō'nā), *n.* [It. See SQUADRON.] In Scotland, a political party of the early 18th century. *Hist.*

squad'roned (skwŏd'rŭnd), *adj.* Arranged by squadrons.
"*Squadroned* angels." *Milton.*

squads'-right', *n.* The order or movement by which troops turn to the right in units of squads. When turning to the left the term used is **squads'-left'.**

squail (skwāl), *v.* [Cf. dial. *scale* to throw at, a loaded stick for throwing.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To throw sticks or other missiles, as at birds or at fruit on a tree. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. To play squails. *Archaic.*
——, *Trans.:* To pelt or strike as with sticks. *Now Dial.*

squail (skwāl), *n.* [Cf. SQUAIL, *v.;* also SKAYLES, KAYLES.] **1.** A disk or counter used in the game of squails; also, a weighted stick used as a missile to throw at birds, up fruit trees, etc. *Archaic.*
2. *pl.* A kind of game, formerly common, in which disks or counters are driven or snapped from the edge of a round board or table at a mark in the center. *Now Rare.*
3. *pl.* Ninepins; skittles. *Dial. Eng. & Ir.*

squail'er (skwāl'ĕr), *n.* A loaded stick to throw. *Dial. Eng.*

squal'ene (skwŏl'ēn; skwä'lēn), *n.* [*Squalus* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* An unsaturated liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{30}H_{50}$, obtained from the liver oil of many sharks.

Squa'li (skwä'lĭ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Squalus.*] *Zool.* A division of elasmobranch fishes comprising the sharks; — equiv. to *Selachii* in its narrowest sense.

squal'id (skwŏl'ĭd), *adj.* [L. *squalidus.* See SQUALOR.] Dirty through neglect; foul; filthy; hence, mean; poor; poverty-stricken; also, repulsive; repellant; as, the *squalid* side of war.
Uncombed his locks, and *squalid* his attire. *Dryden.*
Syn. and **Ant.** — See DIRTY.
— **squa-lid'i-ty** (skwō-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **squal'id-ly,** *adv.* — **squal'id-ness,** *n.*

Squal'i-dae (skwäl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SQUALUS.] *Zool.* A family of sharks of the order Tectospondyli, comprising the spiny dogfishes.

squa'li-form (skwä'lĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [NL. *Squalus* + *-form.*] *Zool.* Shaped like a shark or dogfish.

squall (skwôl), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *squal* an impetuous running of water, *squalregn* a violent shower of rain, *squala* to stream, to gush.] **1.** A sudden violent gust of wind, often attended with rain or snow. Abbreviation, for log book, *q.*
2. A disturbance; a dispute; also, a fit of temper. *Colloq.*
— *to look out for squalls.* Figuratively, to expect, or to be on guard against, trouble.

squall, *v. i.;* SQUALLED (skwôld); SQUALL'ING. To blow a squall. *Thackeray.*

squall, *v. i.* [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *skvala.* Cf. SQUEAL.] To cry out or scream violently or discordantly, as a woman frightened, a child in anger, a bird or animal; to squawk. — *v. t.* To utter in a harsh screaming tone; — usually with *out;* as, she *squalled* out her complaints.

squall, *n.* A harsh, discordant, piercing cry; a squawk.

squall, *n. Obs.* **a** Dear; pet; — applied to a young girl. **b** Wretch; — in contemptuous pity or abuse.

squall cloud. A ragged, light-gray, rolling cloud beneath the dark cloud mass of an advancing thunderstorm.

squall'er (skwôl'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which squalls.

squall'er-y (skwôl'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Squalling.

squall line. The intersection or boundary, at the surface, between the cold and the warm winds of an extratropical cyclone, or between the cold air of an advancing anticyclone and the warm air of a cyclone; cold front; wind-shift line.

squall'y (skwôl'ĭ), *adj.;* SQUALL'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); SQUALL'I-EST. **1.** Abounding with, or threatening, squalls; gusty; as, *squally* weather.
2. Figuratively, threatening trouble or disturbance. *Colloq.*
3. [Perh. a different word.] Not uniform; as: **a** *Dial.* Of land, having barren spots. **b** Of cloth, not equally good throughout; uneven; faulty in places.

Squa'lo-don (skwä'lō-dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *squalus* a large sea fish + *-odon.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of fossil toothed whales of the Miocene and Pliocene of Europe, America, and Australia, having a dolphinlike skull and specialized teeth, the molars having serrated edges. It is the typical genus of a family, **Squa'lo-don'ti-dae** (-dŏn'tĭ-dē). — **squa'lo-dont** (skwä'lō-dŏnt), *adj. & n.*

squa'loid (skwä'loid), *adj.* [*Squalus* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Sharklike.

Squa-loi'de-i (skwä-loi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. See SQUALOID.] *Zool.* A suborder of tectospondylous sharks including those, as the spiny dogfishes, which have a compressed or rounded body; — disting. from *Squatinoidei.*

squal'or (skwŏl'ĕr; *now rarely* skwä'lĕr), *n.* [L., roughness, filth, dirt; akin to L. *squalere* to be foul, *squalidus* filthy, and perh. to Gr. *palos, pēlos,* mud, mire, OSlav. *kalŭ.*] Squalidness; filthiness; miserable and unkempt condition.
The heterogeneous indigent multitude, everywhere wearing nearly the same aspect of *squalor.* *I. Taylor.*

Squa'lus (skwä'lŭs), *n.* [L., a large sea fish.] *Zool.* The type genus of the family Squalidae. It orig. comprised all the known sharks. See DOGFISH.

squam (skwŏm), *n.* [From *Squam,* short for *Annisquam,* Mass., fr. a Massachuset place name, prob. *Wanashquompskqut,* lit., on top of the rock.] Oilskin hat or southwester; — a fisherman's name. *U. S.*

squa'ma (skwä'mä), *n.;* *pl.* SQUAMAE (-mē). [L., a scale; akin to L. *squalor* roughness. See SQUALOR.] *Biol.* A scale or scalelike structure; specif.: *Zool.* **a** In dipterous insects, the alula (see ALULA **b**), tegula, or calypter at the base of the wing above the halter (more fully called ‖***squa'ma tho-ra'ci-ca'lis*** [thō-rās'ĭ-kā'lĭs], in which case the antisquama is sometimes called ‖***squa'ma a-la'ris*** [ā-lā'rĭs; 79]). **b** The exopodite of the antenna of certain crustaceans, etc. **c** The squamosa.

squa-ma'ceous (skwä-mā'shŭs), *adj.* Covered with, or consisting of, scales; scaly; squamous.

Squa-ma'ri-a'ce-ae (skwä-mā'rĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SQUAMA; -ACEAE.] *Bot.* A family of minute, flat, foliar red algae (order Cryptonemiales), often encrusted with carbonate of lime.

Squa-ma'ta (skwä-mā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. LL. *squamatus* scaly.] *Zool.* **1.** An order of reptiles comprising the snakes and lizards, and sometimes the extinct Pythonomorpha and Dolichosauria.
2. A division of edentates consisting of the pangolins.
— **squam'a-tine** (skwăm'ä-tĭn), *adj.*

squa'mate (skwä'māt), *adj.* Also **squa'mat-ed** (-māt-ĕd; -ĭd; 119). [LL. *squamatus.*] Scaly.

squa-ma'tion (skwä-mā'shŭn), *n.* **a** State or quality of being squamate. **b** The arrangement of scales on an animal.

squa'ma-to- (skwä'mä-tō-). A combining form for *squamate,* denoting *scaly and,* as in **squa'ma-to-gran'u-lous, squa'ma-to-tu-ber'cu-late.**

squam duck (skwŏm). [See SQUAM.] The eider. *Maine.*

squame (skwām), *n.* [L. *squama* scale.] **a** *Obs.* A scale, as from scale armor. **b** *Zool.* A squama.

squa-mel'la (skwä-mĕl'ä), *n.;* *pl.* -LAE (-ē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *squama* a scale.] *Bot.* A diminutive scale or bractlet; a palea.

squa-mel'late (-āt), *adj.* Squamulose.

squa'mel-lif'er-ous (skwä'mĕ-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [*squamella* + *-ferous.*] Squamulose.

squa-mel'li-form (skwä-mĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *adj.* *Bot.* Having the form of a squamella.

squa'me-ous (skwā'mē-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *squameus.*] Scaly.

squami-. A combining form, Latin *squami-,* from *squama,* meaning *a scale* or *scales,* as in:
squamiferous, squamiform, squamify, squamigerous.

Squa'mi-pen'nes (skwä'mĭ-pĕn'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* **a** The Sphenisci, or penguins. **b** An extensive suborder of chiefly tropical marine fishes mostly having scales extending more or less on the dorsal and anal fins and the body narrow and deep. It includes the butterfly fishes and angelfishes (Chaetodontidae), the tangs, spadefish (genus *Chaetodipterus*), and many others. — **squa'mi-pen'nate** (-āt), *adj.*

squa'mo- (skwā'mō-). *Anat.* A combining form for *squama,* denoting: **a** *Squamosely,* as in **squa'mo-cel'lular, squa'mo-ep'i-the'li-al.** **b** *Squamous and,* as in:

squamomastoid	**squamopetrosal**	**squamotemporal**
squamoparietal	**squamosphenoid**	**squamozygomatic**

squa'moid (skwā'moid), *adj.* [L. *squama* scale + E. *-oid.*] **a** Like a scale. **b** Covered with scales.

squa-mo'sa (skwä-mō'sä), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The squamous part of the temporal bone.

squa-mo'sal (skwä-mō'săl), *adj.* Scalelike; specif.: **a** *Anat.* Squamous. **b** *Zool.* Designating, or pertaining to, a membrane bone of the skull of many vertebrates, external and more or less dorsal to the auditory capsule. It corresponds to the squamous portion of the temporal bone of man. — *n.* The squamosal bone; also, in teleost fishes, the pterotic.

squa'mose (skwä'mōs; skwä-mōs'), *adj.* Squamous. — **squa'mose-ly,** *adv.* — **squa'mose-ness,** *n.*

squa-mos'i-ty (skwä-mŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being squamose; also, a squamose or scaly area, as on the body of an insect.

squa-mo'so- (skwä-mō'sō-). A combining form from Latin *squamosus,* scaly, denoting *squamosely, squamose and,* as in **squa-mo'so-den'tat-ed,** squamosely dentated, and the following:
squamosoimbricated squamosoparietal squamosotemporal squamosomaxillary squamosoradiate squamosozygomatic

squa'mous (skwā'mŭs), *adj.* [L. *squamosus,* fr. *squama* a scale.] Covered with, or consisting of, scales; resembling a scale; scaly; as, a *squamous* stem or bulb; *squamous* epithelial cells; specif., *Anat.,* designating, or pertaining to, the anterior upper portion of the temporal bone of man and various mammals, which is so called from its thin, sharp-edged form, suggesting the scale of a fish. It bears the zygomatic process. Cf. SQUAMOSAL. — **squa'mous-ly,** *adv.* — **squa'mous-ness,** *n.*

squamous epithelium. *Anat.* Stratified epithelium which consists, at least in its outer layers, of small scalelike cells, as the epidermis of the human skin.

squam'u-la (skwăm'ū-lä; skwä'mū-), *n.;* *pl.* -LAE (-lē). [L., dim. of *squama* scale.] A small scale; as: **a** *Bot.* In grasses, a lodicule. **b** *Zool.* The tegula of a hymenopteron.

squam'u-late (skwăm'ū-lāt), *adj.* Squamulose.

squam'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A squamous or squamulose arrangement.

squam'ule (skwăm'ūl; skwä'mūl), *n.* A squamula.

squam'u-li-form' (skwăm'ū-lĭ-fôrm'), *adj.* Like a squamula.

squam'u-lose (skwăm'ū-lōs; skwä'mū-), *adj.* Minutely squamous.

squan'der (skwŏn'dĕr), *v.;* SQUAN'DERED (-dĕrd); SQUAN'DER-ING. [Origin uncert.] *Transitive:* **1.** To scatter; disperse. *Archaic.*
2. To spend lavishly or profusely; to spend prodigally or wastefully; to dissipate; as, to *squander* an estate.
The crime of *squandering* health is equal to the folly. *Rambler.*
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To wander at random; scatter. *Rare.*
2. To spend lavishly; to be wasteful.
They often *squandered,* but they never gave. *Savage.*
Syn. — Waste, scatter, lavish. **Ant.** — Hoard.

squan'der (skwŏn'dĕr), *n.* Act or instance of squandering.

squan'der-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who squanders; esp., a wastrel.

squan'tum (skwŏn'tŭm), *n.* [From *Squantum,* Mass., fr. *Squantum, Squanto,* a Massachuset chief, fr. Massachuset *Tisquantum, Tasquantum,* lit., door.] A picnic; a pleasure party; also, a chowder party. *Local, U. S.*

square (skwâr), *n.* [OF. *esquarre, esquerre* (F. *équerre*), fr. (assumed) VL. *exquadra,* fr. *exquadrare* to square, fr. L. *ex* out + *quadra* a square. See QUADRATE; cf. 1st QUADRILLE, SQUAD.] **1.** *Geom.* **a** *Obs.* The corner, or angle, of a figure. **b** A parallelogram having four equal sides and four right angles.
2. Hence, anything of, or approximating to, this form; as: **a** Any of certain quadrilateral spaces marked out on a board, paper, or the like, for playing certain games; as, the king's *square* on a chessboard. **b** A square piece, fragment, or surface; as, a *square* of glass. **c** A certain number of lines, in a column, nearly square. It is used in reckoning the prices of advertisements in newspapers. **d** The front of a woman's dress over the bosom. *Shak.* **e** The face of a cube. **f** Any square opening.
The gold *square* of the proscenium arch. *Amy Lowell.*
3. An instrument having at least one right angle and two or more straight edges, used to lay out or test square work. It is of several forms as the T square, the carpenter's square, the try square, etc. Also, sometimes, a similar tool with hinged sides, used for measuring or setting work at any angle.

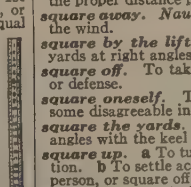
Carpenter's Square.

4. A quadrilateral area bounded by streets; also, the distance along one side of such an area; as, the house is four *squares* up; loosely, the buildings in such an area.
5. An open place or area, as one formed at the meeting of two or more streets; as, Madison *Square* in New York.
6. A pattern, rule, guiding principle, or standard. *Obs.*
7. Exact proportion; justness of workmanship or of conduct; regularity. *Obs.*
8. *pl.* Matters; things; — in the phrases *how go the squares?* how are things going? *to see how the squares go,* to see how affairs prosper. *Obs.*
9. Act of quarreling, or squaring as if for a fight; a quarrel. *Rare.*
10. Short for SQUARE MEAL, SQUARE DEAL, SQUARE PIANO, etc.
11. *Agric.* The three bracts subtending the flower of the cotton plant considered together with the immature flower enclosed.
12. *Arch.* A molding of square section.
13. *Arith. & Alg.* The product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself; thus, 81 is the *square* of 9, for $9 \times 9 = 81$; the *square* of $a + b$ is $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$.
14. *Astrol.* = QUARTILE, 2. *Obs.*
15. *Bookbinding.* That portion of the inside of a book cover which projects beyond the trimmed edges of the pages.
16. *Building Trades.* A definite area, not necessarily square or rectangular in shape, on or over which certain work is done or to be done.
Each "*square*" of vaulting, which vaulting *square* may be a parallelogram, of any proportion. *Dict. of Arch.*
17. *Flooring or Roofing.* An area of 100 square feet or 9.29 square meters. Also, *Roofing,* the number of slates of any size needed to cover such a square, allowing 3 inches of overlap between successive rows.
18. *Horol.* The square-ended projection in a clock, watch, etc., turned by the key in winding.
19. *Measures.* See MEASURE, *Table.*
20. *Mil.* A body of troops formed in a square, formerly often solid, in modern times hollow with the ranks forming the sides facing outward (except for attention to special orders, or the like). "The brave *squares* of war." *Shak.*
21. *Naut.* Of an anchor, the upper part of the shank to which the stock is attached.
22. *Organ Mfg.* In a pipe organ, one of the triangular pieces of wood so pivoted as to change the direction of the tracker action from horizontal to vertical, or vice versa.
23. *Spinning Mach.* A strong iron frame in a mule, to which each of the carriages is secured and which carries the driving gear for the tin roller and a part of the faller mechanism.
— *at square.* In a state of quarreling or opposition. *Obs.*
— *by the square.* Precisely; exactly. — *on the square.* **a** At right angles; not obliquely. **b** *Colloq.* In an open, fair manner; honestly; honorably. **c** On terms of equality. **d** *Colloq.* In standing as a Freemason. — *out of square.* **a** Not at right angles; obliquely. **b** Not regular or in order; disorderly; also, incorrectly.

square (skwâr), *v.;* SQUARED (skwârd); SQUAR'ING (skwâr'ing). [OF. *esquarrer.* See SQUARE, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To form with four equal sides and four right angles; to make square.
2. To form with right angles and straight lines, or flat surfaces; as, to *square* mason's work; also, to measure in order to find the deviation from a right angle, straight line, or plane surface.
3. To bring approximately to a right angle; as, to *square* one's shoulders or one's elbows.
4. To compare with, or reduce to, any given standard; to adjust; regulate; mold; shape; fit; as, to *square* our actions by the opinions of others. *Milton.*
5. To make even, so as to leave no remainder or difference; to balance; settle; as, to *square* accounts.
6. To induce to favorable or satisfactory action or attitude by a gift or a bargain, esp. a corrupt one; to bribe. *Slang.*
7. To place accurately in position, as in bearings.
8. To mark the surface of (paper, a drawing to be enlarged, etc.) into squares.
9. *Astrol.* To hold a quartile position respecting.
The icy Goat and Crab that *square* the Scales. *Creech.*
10. *Math.* **a** To multiply (a number or a quantity) by itself. **b** To find the number of areal units, as square feet, contained in (a given area of any shape); to find a square equal in area to; as, to *square* a circle. See QUADRATURE OF THE CIRCLE.
11. *Sports.* To cause the score of (a match) to become equal.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To accord, conform, or agree; to suit; fit; — usually followed by *with.*
No works shall find acceptance . . .
That *square* not truly with the Scripture plan. *Cowper.*
2. To go to opposite sides; to take an attitude of offense or defense, or of defiance; to quarrel. *Obs. Shak.*
3. To differ; diverge; — often with *from. Obs.*
4. To measure along the side; to be equal to a square (with specified measurements); as, the floor *squares* four hundred feet.
5. To settle things; esp., to pay the reckoning; as, I *squared* for my meal and left the restaurant. *Colloq.*
6. To take a boxing attitude; — often with *up* or *off.* *Colloq.*
7. *Golf.* To make the scores equal.

square a valve. Steam Engines. To adjust the effective length of a slide-valve rod so that the valve will travel the proper distance past the steam edge of each port.

square away. Naut. To square the yards and sail before the wind.

square by the lifts and braces. Naut. To set the yards at right angles with the keel and with the mast.

square off. To take a boxing position, ready for attack or defense.

square oneself. To put oneself right; to smooth over some disagreeable incident, remark, etc.

square the yards. Naut. To place the yards at right angles with the keel and mast.

square up. **a** To turn to a vertical or perpendicular position. **b** To settle accounts, to pay up. **c** To face up to a person, or square off at a person.

square (skwâr), *adj.* [OF. *esquarré,* past part. See SQUARE, *v.*] **1.** *a Geom.* Having four equal sides and four right angles. **b** Hence, designating or referring to any space of such shape or of a roughly similar shape.
2. Forming a right angle; as, a *square* corner; turning at a right angle; hence, figuratively, diverging or divergent.

3. Squared; converted from a linear unit into a square unit of area having the same length of side; as, a *square* foot (the area of a square the side of which is one foot).
4. Having a shape broad for the height, with rectilineal and angular rather than curving outlines; as, a man of a *square* frame; hence, brawny; sturdy; stout.
5. Exactly adjusted or correspondent; well-made; hence, just; exact; fair; honest; honorable; as, *square* dealing.
She's a most triumphant lady, if report be *square* to her. *Shak.*
6. Even; leaving no balance; as, to make accounts *square;* also, of the score of certain games, as golf, even; alike; as, they were *square* on the seventeenth.
7. Of one eating or drinking, hearty; vigorous; of a meal, or the like, substantial; satisfying; as, a *square* meal. *Colloq.*
8. Straightforward; absolute; direct; unequivocal; as, a *square* denial; a *square* contradiction.
9. Smooth and regular in movement; — of a horse's gait.
10. Markedly regular in rhythmic form; as, a *square* melody.
11. *Naut.* At right angles with the mast and keel; — said of the yards of a square-rigged vessel.
12. *Weaving.* Of cloth, having the sley and pick equal.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

square-barred	square-edged	square-rumped
square-based	square-elbowed	square-set
square-bladed	square-faced	square-shafted
square-bodied	square-figured	square-shaped
square-bottomed	square-fronted	square-shouldered
square-browed	square-hewn	square-skirted
square-built	square-jawed	square-stalked
square-butted	square-looking	square-stemmed
square-cheeked	square-made	square-sterned
square-chinned	square-meshed	square-tailed
square-countered	square-mouthed	square-threaded
square-cut	square-necked	square-topped
square-eared	square-nosed	square-towered

— *all square.* See in the Vocabulary. — *square all around.* Even, fair, and just to all. — *to be, get,* etc., *square with.* To be or get even with, implying the repayment of an injury. *Colloq.*

square (skwâr), *adv.* **1.** Honestly; straightforwardly.
2. So as to face, or be face to face. "Soames turned *square* to him." *Galsworthy.*
3. Directly; with nothing intervening; as, he ran *square* into me.
4. Firmly; solidly; as, he planted his broad bulk *square* before his enemy.
5. In a square shape; as, to cut a diamond *square.*

Square, Mr. In Fielding's *Tom Jones,* a "philosopher" who disputes with Thwackum.

square'age (skwâr'ĭj), *n.* Amount in squares (sense 17).

square and flat. *Carp.* A frame with a flat panel and without molding.

square and rabbet. *Arch.* An annulet.

square bit. A sweetheart. *Slang, Brit.*

square body. *Shipbuilding.* That part of a vessel in which the frames are perpendicular to the keel; the dead flat (sense **b**).

square bracket. *Print.* See 3d BRACKET, **4 a.**

square'cap' (skwâr'kăp'), *n.* **a** *Obs.* A London apprentice. **b** A square-topped academic hat; a mortarboard; hence, *Obs.,* a college man.

square capitals. *Paleog.* Simply, but carefully and elegantly formed, erect Roman capital letters, as seen in Roman inscriptions and in the early book hand modeled after them. Modern ***Roman capitals*** are derived from the *square capitals.* Cf. RUSTIC CAPITAL; CURSIVE, *adj.;* UNCIAL.

square center. *Mach.* A cutting tool resembling a lathe center with a four-sided pyramidal point.

square centimeter. See *centimeter,* under MEASURE, *Table.*

square chain. See MEASURE, *Table.*

square check. *Lacrosse.* = CROSSE CHECK.

square dance. Any set dance, as a quadrille, in which the dancers are arranged to form a square, each woman facing a man. It is typically danced by four couples, or multiples of four, with partners.

squared circle *or* **ring** (skwârd). The prize ring. *Colloq.*

square deal. *Colloq.* **a** An honest dealing of playing cards. **b** Fair or honest treatment; an honest transaction. — **square'–deal'ing** (66), *adj.* — **square dealing.**

squared paper. Graph paper. *Eng.*

square'–draw', *v. t.* To draw to a square section.

square drift. See DRIFT, *n.,* 21 **a.**

square'–drill', *v. t.* To drill a square hole in (the work).

squared stone. *Masonry.* A stone roughly dressed and squared. Cf. ASHLAR.

square edge and sound. A specific grade of sawed timbers, esp. yellow pine timbers.

square'–edged' chis'el. See WOODWORKING CHISEL.

square engine. *Mach.* An engine in which the stroke is equal to the diameter of the cylinder bore.

square'face' (skwâr'fās'), *n.* Gin; esp., trade gin used in traffic with African or Polynesian natives; — so called because usually shipped in square bottles. *Slang, Brit.*

square file. See 4th FILE, 1.

square'flip'per (skwâr'flĭp'ẽr), *n.* The bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*).

square foot. See MEASURE, *Table.*

square frame. See 2d FRAME, 24.

square furlong. See FURLONG, **1 b.**

square gait. = OPEN GAIT.

square'head' (skwâr'hĕd'), *n.* **1. a** *Colloq.* A Scandinavian. **b** *Slang, U. S.* Since the World War, a German. **c** *Slang.* A numskull; a dolt.
2. [*cap.*] Also **Squarehead wheat.** See WHEAT, 2.

square'head', *adj.* Square-headed.

square'–head'ed (66), *adj.* Having a square head; as, a *square-headed* bolt; specif., *Arch.,* having a straight horizontal lintel or a flat arch; — said of a doorway, or window or other opening.

square Hebrew. See HEBREW ALPHABET.

square inch. See MEASURE, *Table.*

square joint. = STRAIGHT JOINT **b.**

square'–joint'ed (66), *adj.* See -JOINTED. Specif., *Railroads,* having the rail joints opposite.

square knot. A knot in which the terminal and standing parts are together and parallel each to the other; a reef knot. See 2d KNOT, 1.

square league. See 1st LEAGUE, 2.

square leg. See LEG, *n.,* 8; 2d CRICKET, 1, *Illust.*

square letter. A letter having its horizontal lines at right angles to its up-and-down lines.

square link. See MEASURE, *Table.*

square'–lipped' rhi·noc'er·os. The white rhinoceros. See RHINOCEROS.

square'man (skwâr'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **A** carpenter or stonecutter. *Scot.*

square mark. *Naut.* A mark placed upon halyards, braces, and the like to ensure their being secured always at the same point, thus giving a neat uniform appearance.

square'–marked' toad. A widespread, common toad (*Bufo regularis*) of Africa.

square matrix. *Math.* See MATRIX, *n.,* 11.

square meal. A full meal; a satisfactory repast. *Colloq.*

square measure. The measure of areas in square units, as square inches, square feet, acres, etc.; also a system of such units. See MEASURE, *Table;* cf. LAND MEASURE.

square meter. See *meter,* under MEASURE, *Table.*

square mile. See MEASURE, *Table.*

square'–necked' grain beetle. See GRAIN BEETLE **b.**

square notation. *Music.* An early form of notation using square and oblong note heads.

square numbers. *Math.* The squares of the successive integers; the figurate numbers obtained by taking the successive sums of the arithmetical progression whose first term is 1 and whose common difference is 2.

square of opposition. *Logic.* See OPPOSITION, 10.

square of Pegasus. *Astron.* The great approximate square of the northern heavens, at whose corners are the stars Alpha (α), Beta (β), and Gamma (γ) Pegasi, and Alpha (α) Andromedae.

square of the circle. = QUADRATURE OF THE CIRCLE.

square perforation. See PERFORATION, 2 **b.**

square piano. An old-fashioned type of piano with a horizontal frame and an oblong case.

square pole. See MEASURE, *Table.*

squar'er (skwâr'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which squares; a workman who squares timber, stone, etc.
2. One who quarrels; a contentious fellow. *Obs.*
3. A square broach.

square reamer. *Mach.* See REAMER, *n.,* 1.

square ribbands. *Shipbuilding.* Ribbands in a horizontal plane.

square rig. In the British Navy, the uniform of a seaman, stoker, etc. Cf. FORE-AND-AFT RIG. *Colloq.*

square'–rigged' (skwâr'rĭgd'; 66), *adj. Naut.* Having the principal sails extended on yards suspended horizontally at the middle, and always setting almost equally on each side of, and at any angle with, the keel, and not mainly on one side as does a gaff, lug, lateen, or other fore-and-aft sail; as, a ship and a brig are *square-rigged* vessels.

square'–rig'ger, *n.* A square-rigged craft.

square rod. See MEASURE, *Table.*

square root. *Math.* A second root. See 4th ROOT, 8 **a.**

square rule. A try square.

square sail. *Naut.* A four-sided sail extended on a yard suspended at the middle from a mast; sometimes, specif., a sail set on a yard on the single mast or foremast of any fore-and-aft-rigged vessel, as a sloop or schooner. See SAIL, *n.,* 1; SHIP, *Illust.*

square set. *Mining.* Any of the rectangular sets used in the square-set system of mining. See SQUARE-SET SYSTEM.

square'–set' sys'tem. Also **square'–set' min'ing.** *Mining.* A method of timbering (**square–set timbering**) in which heavy timbers are framed together in rectangular sets, 6 or 7 feet high and from 4 to 6 feet long, so as to fill in as the ore body is removed by overhand stoping (**square–set stoping**).

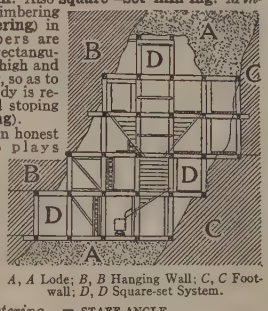

A, A Lode; *B, B* Hanging Wall; *C, C* Footwall; *D, D* Square-set System.

square shooter. An honest person; one who plays fairly and justly. — **square shooting.** *Both Colloq.*

square'–shoul'dered Sat'urn. A seldom observed aspect of the planet Saturn in which the ball appears like a square with the corners rounded off.

square staff. *Plastering.* = STAFF ANGLE.

square stance. See STANCE, *n.,* **4.**

square'–stem', *n.* Any of several plants with angled or square stems, esp. mints, the American centaury *Sabbatia angularis,* etc.

square stern. *Naut.* A stern having a transom and joining the counter timbers at an angle, as distinguished from a *round stern,* which has no transom; also, a stern with no overhang.

square tack. A square bit. *Slang, Brit.*

square'tail' (skwâr'tāl'), *n.* A large, long-bodied, sluggish pelagic fish (*Tetragonurus cuvieri*) of the Atlantic and Mediterranean. It has a compact armor of small, rough, bony scales, and the caudal peduncle is squarish in section. Its flesh is sometimes poisonous.

square thread. *Mach.* A form of screw thread such that the sides, root, and crest of any section of the thread formed by a plane that passes through the thread axis are all equal theoretically to one half the pitch.

square'–thread', *v. t. Mach.* To form a square thread on.

square'–tipped', *adj.* Having the tip square, as the tails of some birds.

square'–toed' (-tōd'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Having the toe square.
2. Old-fashioned; conservative; precise; prim.
The first staid footsteps of my *square-toed* song. *Holmes.*
— **square'–toed'ness,** *n.*

square'–toes' (-tōz'), *n.* An old-fashioned precise person; — used contemptuously or jocularly. *Thackeray.*

square vara. See VARA.

square weevil. A South American snout beetle (*Anthonomus vestitus*) closely related to the boll weevil; — so called because it injures the squares of the cotton bud.

square wheel. A wheel (of a car or locomotive) that has a flat spot on its rim.

square yard. See MEASURE, *Table.*

squar'ing (skwâr'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SQUARE. Specif.: *n.* **a** Process of making square in form. **b** Quarreling; also, quarrelsomeness. **c** Process of multiplying a number by itself. **d** Process of adjusting, or evening things up. **e** The formation of squares on the cotton plant.

squar'ing, *adj.* That squares, or is used in forming squares.

squaring lathe. A lathe for turning squares.

squaring the circle. = QUADRATURE OF THE CIRCLE.

squar'ish (skwâr'ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat square in form or appearance; like a square. — **squar'ish·ly,** *adv.*

squark (skwärk), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To squawk; croak. — *n.* A squawk; croak.

squar'rose (skwär'ōs; skwŏ·rōs'; *see* -OSE), *adj.* [L. *squarrosus.*] **a** *Bot. & Zool.* Rough with divergent scales or processes; esp., *Bot.,* having stiff, spreading bracts; as, a *squarrose* involucre. **b** *Bot.* Thickly crowded and rigid; as, *squarrose* leaves. — **squar'rose·ly,** *adv.*

squar·ro'so- (skwŏ·rō'sō-). A combining form of *squarrose,* denoting *squarrose and,* as in **squar·ro'so–den'tate, –la·cin'i·ate, –pin·nat'i·par'tite, –pin·nat'i·sect.** See DENTATE, etc.

squar'rous (skwär'ŭs), *adj.* Squarrose.

squar'ru·lose (skwär'ōō·lōs), *adj.* Somewhat squarrose.

squar'son (skwär's'n), *n.* [A blend of *squire* and *parson.*] Formerly, a landed proprietor who was also a clergyman of the Church of England; — used in ridicule. — **squar'son·ry** (-rĭ), *n.*

squar'y (skwâr'ĭ), *adj.* Somewhat square in shape or appearance; squarish.

squash (skwŏsh), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Narraganset *askútasquash,* Massachuset *askoct-asquash* squash, lit., eaten green.] **a** The fruit of any of several species of *Cucurbita;* also, the vine or plant which bears it. Cultivated squashes represent three species. The true winter varieties, as the Hubbard, turban, etc., are forms of *C. maxima;* the cushaw, Canada crookneck, and winter crookneck are derived from *C. moschata;* the summer squashes, of both the scallop and crookneck types, belong to the same species as the pumpkin (*C. pepo*). These latter are compact, bushy plants. See PUMPKIN. **b** The flesh of this fruit boiled, seasoned, and, usually, mashed, served as a vegetable or used as a filling for pies.

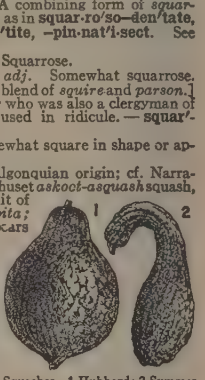

Squashes. 1 Hubbard; 2 Summer Crookneck.

squash, *v.;* SQUASHED (skwŏsht); SQUASH'ING. [OF. *esquasser,* fr. (assumed) VL. *exquassare.* See EX-; QUASH to crush.] *Transitive:* **1.** To beat or press into pulp or a flat mass; to crush.
2. To suppress; put down; stop; as, to *squash* a revolt; to discomfit; disconcert; as, to *squash* a presumptuous person.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To fall heavily and helplessly; esp., to flatten out at impact; to fall and flatten out on the ground, floor, etc.
2. To squeeze; press; as, the four people *squashed* into one seat.
3. To make a splashing sound; to squelch; ooze. *Colloq.*

squash, *n.* **1.** Something soft and easily crushed; specif., *Obs.,* an unripe pod of peas. *Shak.*
2. Hence, something unripe, immature, or soft.
3. A sudden fall or shock of a heavy, soft body; also, the sound produced by such a fall.
My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash.* *Swift.*
4. A crushed mass. "A weltering *squash.*" *Blackmore.*
5. The crush of a number of persons massed together; hence, *Colloq.,* a crowded social function, as a reception or tea.
6. The squelching sound made by walking on oozy ground.
7. a A game much like rackets, played in a walled court with a soft rubber ball and bats like tennis rackets. **b** Short for SQUASH RACKETS.
8. A drink, one ingredient of which is some fruit juice; esp., short for LEMON SQUASH.

squash (skwŏsh), *adv.* With a squash, or a squashing sound; as, he smashed *squash* into the fence.

squash, *n.* Short for MUSQUASH. *Obs.*

squash beetle. **a** A small American black-and-yellow striped beetle (*Diabrotica vittata*), often very injurious to the leaves of squash, cucumber, etc. **b** The squash ladybird.

Squash Beetle (× 2).

squash'ber'ry (skwŏsh'bĕr'ĭ; -bẽr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERRIES (-ĭz). The fruit of the dockmackie; also, the plant itself.

squash bite. *Dent.* An impression of the teeth and mouth made by closing the teeth on modeling composition or wax.

squash borer. A small clearwing moth (*Melittia satyriniformis*) whose larva bores in the squash vine.

Squash Bug. Nat. size.

Squash borer. Nat. size.

squash bug. A large black American insect (*Anasa tristis*) of the family Coreidae, injurious to squash vines.

squash'er (skwŏsh'ẽr), *n.* One who or that which squashes. *Colloq.*

squash flea beetle. The cucumber flea beetle *Epitrix cucumeris.* See CUCUMBER FLEA BEETLE.

squash ladybird *or* **ladybug.** A ladybird (*Epilachna borealis*) which feeds, both as larva and imago, on the squash, pumpkin, melon, and cucumber.

squash rackets. A game similar to rackets but played on a small court with a softer ball, made of rubber, and with rackets like those used in the game of rackets except for a shorter handle. Cf. RACKET, *n., Illust.*

Squash Ladybird.
a Imago, × 1½; *b* Larva, × 1½.

squash tennis. = **3d** SQUASH, **7 a.**

squash'–vine' bor'er (bōr'ẽr; 181). The squash borer.

squash'y (skwŏsh'ĭ), *adj.* Easily squashed; soft; esp., soft and wet; boggy or muddy; of fruit, vegetables, etc., soft, as from being overripe. — **squash'i·ly,** *adv.* — **squash'i·ness,** *n.*

squat (skwŏt), *v.;* SQUAT'TED or SQUAT; SQUAT'TING. [ME. *squatten* to crush, fr. OF. *esquater, esquatir,* fr. *es-* ex- + *quatir* to beat or press down, fr. (assumed) VL. *coactire,* fr. L. *coactus,* past part. of *cogere* to press together, force. See COGENT; cf. QUAT, *v.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To bruise or lay flat with a blow; to crush; pinch; squeeze. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. To silence or quiet; to quash. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
3. To cause to crouch or squat; — chiefly reflexive.

4. *Ceramics.* To cause to squat.
—, *Intransitive*: 1. To sit down upon the hams or heels; as, the savages *squatted* about the fire.
2. To sit or keep close to the ground; to stoop or lie close to escape observation, as a partridge or rabbit.
3. To descend; fall; sink. *Obs.*
4. To settle on land, esp. new or unoccupied land, without right or title; also, to settle on public land under government regulation with a view to acquiring title
5. To be a squatter. See SQUATTER, *n.*, 3. *Now Chiefly Hist.*, except in *pres. part.* or *verbal n. Australia.*
6. *Ceramics.* To soften and slump down, as clay ware.
7. *Glass Mfg.* To settle.
8. *Naut.* To settle by the stern, as a vessel under way at high speed.

squat (skwŏt), *adj.*; SQUAT'TI-ER (skwŏt'ĭ-ĕr); SQUAT'TI-EST. [Past part. of SQUAT, *v.*] 1. Seated on the hams or heels; sitting close to the ground; crouching. "*Squat* like a toad." *Milton.*
2. Short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting; as, a short, *squat* image of the Buddha.
The round, *squat* turret. *Browning.*
This *squat* thing, with blinking, half-closed eyes. *Vachel Lindsay.*
Syn. — Squatty, pudgy, dumpy, stubby, thickset.
Ant. — Lanky, lank, rangy, long-limbed.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
squat-bodied, squat-built, squat-hatted.
— **squat'ly,** *adv.* — **squat'ness,** *n.*

squat, *n.* 1. The act of squatting, or crouching; also, the posture of one that squats.
2. The place where one squats; esp., the hole or lair of an animal, as a hare.
3. A bruise, blow, or sudden fall. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
4. *Mineral.* **a** A small bunch of ore. **b** *Cornwall.* A mineral consisting of tin ore and spar.
5. *Naut.* The amount of squatting.

squat (skwŏt), *n. & v.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *skvatte*, v., Sw. *sqvätta.*] Splash. *Dial. Eng.*

squat (skwŏt), *n.* [See SQUATINA.] = ANGEL FISH **a**.

Squa·tar'o·la (skwȯ̂·tär'ō·lȧ), *n.* [NL. See SQUATAROLE.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the black-bellied plover.

squat'a·role (skwŏt'ȧ·rōl; skwŏt'-), **squat'er·ole** (-ĕr·ōl), *n.* [NL. *squatarola*, fr. It. (Venetian) *squatarola* the gray plover.] The black-bellied plover.

squat board. *Naut.* A horizontal plane, such as a plate or extension of the hull at the level of the water, to prevent squatting.

Squat'i·na (skwŏt'ĭ·nȧ), *n.* [L., skate, fr. *squatus.*] *Zool.* **a** A genus of selachians consisting of the angelfish (sense **a**). It constitutes a family, **Squa·tin'i·dae** (skwȯ̂·tĭn'ĭ·dē), and a suborder, **Squat'i·noi'de·i** (skwŏt'ĭ·noi'dē·ĭ), of the Tectospondyli. **b** [*not cap.*] A fish of this genus. See ANGELFISH, *Illust.* — **squat'i·nid** (skwŏt'ĭ·nĭd), *adj. & n.* — **squat'i·noid** (-noid), *adj.*

squat'more (skwŏt'mōr; 181), *n.* The horn poppy.

squat tag. A game of tag in which the one chased may elude "it" by squatting before being touched.

squat'tage (skwŏt'ĭj), *n.* Any land occupied by a squatter, as a station or sheep run. *Colloq., Australia.*

squat'ter (skwŏt'ĕr), *n.* 1. One who or that which squats; specif.: **a** One who settles on land, esp. new or unsettled land, without a right or title. **b** In the United States and Australia, sometimes, a person who settles lawfully on government land under legal restrictions with a view to acquiring title.
2. **a** *Local, U. S.* The pectoral sandpiper. **b** See BRONZE-WING.
3. A person who occupied crownland for sheep raising under a lease or a license (a sense arising by extension of the orig. sense of a settler without title); later, loosely or improperly, one holding a sheep run as freehold. Hence, the owner or occupant of a sheep run or station; a sheep farmer on a rather large scale, or one of good family and education, as distinguished from a *selector*. *Squatter* is giving way to the newer terms *pastoralist* and *grazier. Australia.*

squat'ter, *v. i.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. dial. *skvättra.*] *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To scatter; figuratively, to squander; also, to confuse; bewilder. — *v. t. Chiefly Scot.* **a** To squat; crouch. **b** To flutter, flap along, or plunge about in water. — *n.* A squattering noise. *Scot.*

squatter sovereignty. *U. S. Hist.* The doctrine that the squatters, or actual residents, of a Territory had the right to make their own laws. Cf. POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY **b**.

Squatter State. Kansas; — in allusion to the application of the doctrine of squatter sovereignty in that State.

squat'tish (skwŏt'ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat squat. See -ISH.

squat·toc'ra·cy (skwŏt·ŏk'rȧ·sĭ), *n.* [See SQUATTER; -CRACY.] *Slang, Australia.* The wealthy and influential squatters; also, squatters collectively. — **squat'to·crat'ic** (skwŏt'ō·krăt'ĭk), *adj.*

squat'ty (skwŏt'ĭ), *adj.* Squat; dumpy; thickset. — **squat'ti·ly** (-ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **squat'ti·ness,** *n.*

squaw (skwȯ), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Massachuset *squaz*, Narragansett *esquaw* woman.] 1. An American Indian woman; among Indians, any woman; a female; — among the Algonquins, correlative of *sannup.*
2. Hence, an effeminate person; a man of womanish character; — a term of contempt.
3. That one of the figure targets in the United States services representing a kneeling posture. *Cant or Slang.*
4. *Coopering.* A form for holding a barrel during the process of crozing and chiming.

squaw'ber'ry (skwȯ̂'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BERRIES (-ĭz). [*squaw* + *berry.*] *U. S.* **a** The deerberry *Polycodium stamineum.* **b** = PARTRIDGEBERRY **a**.

squaw'bush' (-bŏŏsh'), *n.* **a** The cranberry tree. **b** A sumac (*Rhus trilobata*) of western North America, with unpleasantly scented trifoliolate or sometimes simple leaves and edible fruit. **c** Any of several shrubs of the genus *Cornus;* also, the dwarf cornel or bunchberry.

squaw carpet. The mahala mat.

squaw corn. = SOFT CORN, 1.

squaw duck. The squam duck, or eider. *Local, Maine.*

squaw'fish' (skwȯ'fĭsh'), *n.*; *pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* [*squaw* + *fish.*] A large cyprinoid fish (*Ptychocheilus oregonensis*), sometimes becoming four feet long, found in the Pacific coast rivers from central California northward.

squaw'flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* The birthroot *Trillium erectum.*

squaw huckleberry. = DEERBERRY **a**.

squawk (skwȯk), *v. i.*; SQUAWKED (skwȯkt); SQUAWK'ING. [Imitative. Cf. SQUEAK.] To utter a harsh, abrupt scream, as a fowl; hence, *Colloq.*, to complain in a loud raucous voice; lament; protest. — *v. t.* To utter with a harsh loud scream, as a fowl; hence, *Colloq.*, to tell complainingly or protestingly; as, he *squawked* his troubles all over town.

squawk, *n.* 1. Act or noise of squawking; a harsh squall.
2. Hence, a noisy, raucous complaint; an undignified protest. *Colloq.*
3. The black-crowned night heron. See NIGHT HERON.

squawk duck. A duck with brownish spots before and behind the eyes, a hybrid of the mallard and teal or of the mallard and widgeon. *Local, Eng.*

squawk'er (skwȯk'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which squawks; as: **a** A kind of toy. **b** A duck decoy. **c** One who complains or protests noisily.

squawk'ie (-ĭ), *n.* A sound motion picture having singing or interludes of singing. *Humorous.*

squawk'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SQUAWK. Hence: *adj.* That squawks; esp., of birds, having a harsh cry. — **squawk'ing·ly,** *adv.*

squawking thrush. The missel bird; — so called from its note when alarmed. *Dial. Eng.*

squawk'y (skwȯk'ĭ), *adj.*; SQUAWK'I-ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SQUAWK'I-EST. Raucous; harsh and discordant.

squaw man. [See SQUAW.] 1. A white man married to an Indian woman and, usually, living as one of her tribe.
2. An effeminate Indian, in some tribes, obliged to dress like a woman and to do women's work. Cf. BARDASH.

squaw mint. = PENNYROYAL **b**.

Squaw'mish (skwȯ'mĭsh), *n.* An Indian of a Salishan tribe of the coast of British Columbia.

squaw'root' (skwȯ'rōōt'; 200), *n.* **a** A North American scaly herb (*Conopholis americana*) parasitic on oak and hemlock roots. It has a thick stem with yellow fleshy scales bearing small flowers in their axils. **b** The blue cohosh. **c** The birthroot *Trillium erectum.* **d** The yamp *Atenia gairdneri.*

Squaw'tits (-tĭts), *n.*, *sing. & pl.* An Indian of a Cowichan tribe. See COWICHAN, *n.*, 2.

squaw vine. = PARTRIDGEBERRY **a**.

squaw'weed' (skwȯ'wēd'), *n.* **a** The ragwort *Senecio aureus.* **b** The white snakeroot (*Eupatorium urticaefolium*). **c** The pennyroyal *Hedeoma pulegioides.* **d** = SQUAW BUSH **b**.

squaw winter. *Meteorol.* Any brief early period of wintry weather occurring in the autumn.

Squax'on (skwăk'sŭn; -s'n), *n.* An Indian of a Salishan tribe of Hood Canal, Washington.

sudge (skwŭj), *v. i.* To ooze, like soft mud; also, to slosh around, as in ooze or mud.
Frogs plutter and *sudge.* *Sandburg.*

sudg'y (skwŭj'ĭ), *adj.* **a** Squat and pudgy. **b** *Chiefly Dial.* Oozing; soft and squashy.

squeak (skwēk), *v.*; SQUEAKED (skwēkt); SQUEAK'ING. [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. Sw. *sqväka* to croak. Cf. SQUEAL.] *Intransitive*: 1. To utter or make a squeak or short shrill cry or noise, as an animal, or a wheel, a door, a fife, or pipe.
2. To break silence or secrecy, as from fear of pain or punishment; to speak; confess; betray. *Slang.*
If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack, and he *squeaks*, I warrant him. *Dryden.*
—, *Transitive*: 1. To cause to squeak; hence, *Rare*, to disturb; to put out of order or condition.
2. To utter or speak in a shrill piping tone.

squeak, *n.* 1. A sharp, shrill, usually short and not very loud, cry or sound, either of the human voice or of any animal, or a sharp, shrill, piercing noise, loud or not, as of wheels turning on dry axles, of a fife, etc.
2. Short for NARROW SQUEAK; as, he escaped by a *squeak.* — **a narrow, close, or near, squeak.** A close escape. *Colloq.*

squeak'er (skwēk'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which squeaks; specif., *Slang*, one who betrays; an informer.

squeak'er (skwēk'ĕr), *n.* 1. One who or that which squeaks; — chiefly of players, children, animals, and birds; *Colloq.*, a young pig.
2. **a** The Australian gray crow shrike (*Neostrepera versicolor*). **b** A very young squab pigeon. **c** An aquatic European beetle (*Pelobius tardus*) which stridulates very loudly.

squeak'er·y (-ĭ), *n.* [See -ERY **a**.] Squeaking quality.

squeak'ing (skwēk'ĭng), *adj.* That squeaks. — **squeak'ing·ly,** *adv.*

squeak'y (-ĭ), *adj.* Squeaking; also, like, or of the nature of, a squeak; as, a *squeaky* door; a *squeaky* sound. — **squeak'i·ly** (-I·lĭ), *adv.* — **squeak'i·ness,** *n.*

squeal (skwēl), *v.*; SQUEALED (skwēld); SQUEAL'ING. [Cf. Sw. *sqväla*, Nor. *skvella.* Cf. SQUEAK, SQUALL, *v.*] *Intransitive*: 1. To cry with a sharp, shrill, prolonged sound, as a pig, indicating want, pain, etc.
2. *Colloq.* **a** To complain; protest. **b** To turn informer; to betray a secret; — often with *on.*
3. *Gambling.* To demand the return of money lost in a confidence game.
—, *Transitive*: 1. To utter with, or as if with, a squeal; as, to *squeal* one's protest against injustice.
2. To tell betrayingly; blab. *Colloq.*

squeal, *n.* 1. A shrill, sharp, somewhat prolonged cry.
2. A quarrel or dispute; a broil. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. Act or instance of squealing.

squeal, *adj.* Weary; frail. *Dial. Eng.*

squeal'er (skwēl'ĕr), *n.* 1. One who or that which squeals.
2. **a** The European swift. **b** The harlequin duck. **c** The American golden plover. **d** A young squab pigeon. **e** *Local, U. S.* The wood duck. **f** A young grouse, partridge, or quail.
3. *Colloq.* **a** An informer. **b** One who complains, or protests. **c** One who betrays; a traitor.

squeal'ing, *n.* = HOWLING, *n.*, **c**.

squeam (skwēm), *v. i.* To be squeamish. — *n.* A qualm.

squeam'ish (skwēm'ĭsh), *adj.* [ME. *squaymous, sweymous*, prob. fr. ME. *sweem, swem*, dizziness, a swimming in the head; cf. ON. *sveimr* a bustle, a stir, Nor. *sveim* a hovering about, a sickness that comes upon one, ON. *svīmi* a giddiness, AS. *swīma.* Perh. confused with *qualmish.* Cf. SWIM to be dizzy.] 1. Having a stomach easily nauseated; inclined to be sick at the stomach; queasy; qualmish.
2. Evincing distaste for familiarity; prudish.
3. Sensitively averse to excess in taste; fastidious; easily disgusted or offended; as, *squeamish* scruples.
4. Modest; shy. *Dial.*
5. *Obs.* a Reluctant, esp. in bestowing. **b** Sensitive.
Syn. — Dainty, overnice, scrupulous. See NICE.
Ant. — See NICE.
— **squeam'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **squeam'ish·ness,** *n.*

squeef (skwēf), *n.* A shabby disreputable fellow. *Scot.*

squee'gee (skwē'jē; skwē·jē'), *n.* [Cf. SQUEEZE.] 1. = SQUILGEE, 1. *Obs.*
2. A device with a handle and a transverse piece at one end of it set with a strip of leather, or more usually India rubber, used for drying decks, pavements, windows, etc., by squeezing off the superfluous water; hence, a smaller similar device used by photographers, lithographers, and others, for squeezing off superfluous moisture, transferring material evenly to surfaces, etc.; also, a squeegee roller.
3. A device, usually having a soft rubber edge, used in sewage-treatment plants for removing solid matter from the walls and bottoms of settling tanks.
4. An instrument used to push and spread a thin film of bitumen over a pavement.

squee'gee, *v. t.*; SQUEE'GEED (skwē'jēd; skwē·jēd'); SQUEE'GEE·ING (skwē'jē·ĭng; skwē·jē'ĭng). To smooth, press, or treat with a squeegee; to squilgee.

squeegee roller. A small India-rubber roller with a handle, used esp. in printing and photography as a squeegee.

squeeze (skwēz), *v.*; SQUEEZED (skwēzd); SQUEEZ'ING. [ME. *queisen*, fr. AS. *cwēsan, cwȳsan, cwīsan*, of uncert. origin.] *Transitive*: 1. To exert pressure on opposite sides or parts of; to press together closely; to compress; as, to *squeeze* an orange; he *squeezed* her hand.
2. To gain or procure by or as if by pressure; as, to *squeeze* juice from a lemon; to *squeeze* one's way through.
3. To force, thrust, or cause to pass, by pressure; as, to *squeeze* water through felt, or one's hand into a glove; he *squeezed* his way into the car.
4. To oppress, as with burdens, taxes, etc.; to force to pay or render something by extortion, taking advantage of another's misfortune, or the like.
In a civil war, people must expect to be crushed and *squeezed* toward the burden. *L'Estrange.*
5. To bring influence or pressure to bear upon (a person, group, etc.) to do something or to extort money or benefit; also, to extract or extort (money, advantage) by influence or pressure; corner. *Colloq.*
6. To make a squeeze of. See SQUEEZE, *n.*, 5. *Cant.*
7. To hug. *Colloq.*
8. *Bridge.* To constrain (an adversary) to unguard a suit by discarding.
—, *Intransitive*: 1. To give way before pressure; to press; as, oranges that *squeeze* well.
2. To exert pressure, as with the hand.
3. To press; to urge one's way, or to pass, by pressing; to crowd; — often with *through, in, into, out of*, etc.
Syn. — Constrict, crush; hug, crowd.

squeeze the shorts. *Exchanges.* To force parties who have sold (stocks, produce, or the like) short to pay high prices for covering their deliveries. See SHORT, *adv.*, 4.

squeeze, *n.* 1. Act or instance of squeezing; compression between bodies; as, the *squeeze* of a punch; pressure, as in a crowd.
2. A firm pressing of another's hand; a hug.
3. A quantity squeezed, or pressed, out from something, as juice pressed from an orange; as, alligator pear with a *squeeze* of lime, and a dash of red pepper.
4. A crowded social gathering; a crush. *Colloq.*
5. A facsimile impression of an object made in a plastic substance by forcing it into the depressions of the object.
6. Orig., a commission charged by servants for purchases, but later a speculation of any kind; graft. *Anglo-Chinese.*
7. Influence, pressure, or constraint used to extort favors, money, etc. *Colloq.*
8. *Slang.* **a** The neck. **b** Silk. **c** A narrow escape. **d** *U. S.* A secret braking device which permits the grifter to control a prize wheel or revolving game.
9. *Bridge.* A play or a situation in which one is squeezed.
10. *Exchanges.* Act or instance of squeezing the shorts.
11. *Mining.* The gradual closing of workings by the settling of the overlying strata.
— ***the main squeeze.*** The principal person. *Slang, U. S.*

squeeze'man (skwēz'măn), *n.* A squeezing-machine minder.

squeeze play. **a** *Baseball.* A form of hit-and-run play in which, when there is a runner on third base and not more than one out, the batter bunts a pitched ball previously designated by signal, and the runner starts for the home plate as soon as the pitcher makes a motion to pitch that ball. **b** *Bridge.* A play in which an opponent is forced by his discard to give up command of one suit or to unguard his possible taking card in another suit.

squeez'er (skwēz'ĕr), *n.* 1. One who or that which squeezes; a mechanical contrivance that squeezes; also, the operator of such a contrivance; specif.: **a** A device for pressing juice from fruit, etc.; as, a lemon *squeezer.* **b** A former instrument of torture, resembling the boot. Cf. BOOT, *n.*, 2. **c** *Slang.* The hangman's noose. **d** *pl. Local, Eng.* A machine for wringing out clothes; a wringer. **e** A wire-testing device somewhat like a lemon squeezer, in which the wire is subjected to successive bendings until it breaks. **f** A pivoted lever device with an eccentric curved end used to curve metal bars or plates. **g** A kind of machine for molding bricks, etc.
2. *Cards. pl.* Playing cards on which the value and suit are indicated in the upper left-hand corner.
3. *Metal.* Often in *pl.* A machine for shingling by squeezing. The principal varieties are: (1) The ***alligator***, or ***crocodile squeezer***, a lever device with a powerful pair of jaws between which the metal is placed. (2) The ***Burden, cam,*** or ***rotary squeezer***, in which the metal is passed through the decreasing annular space between a revolving wheel or cam and its cylindrical casing.

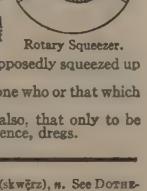
Rotary Squeezer.

4. *Pharm.* A device for softening and compressing corks to fit the mouths of bottles.

squeeze'–up', *n.* A rock formation supposedly squeezed up by volcanic pressure.

squeez'ing (skwēz'ĭng), *n.* 1. Act of one who or that which squeezes.
2. *pl.* That which is squeezed out; also, that only to be forced out by or as if by squeezing; hence, dregs.
3. = SQUEEZE, *n.*, 5.

squat'ment, *n.* = SQUATTAGE.
squat'ted, *past tense & past part.* of SQUAT.
squat'ter-arch'y, *n.* See -ARCHY. *Slang.*
squat'ter-dom (skwŏt'ĕr·dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
squat'ter-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
squat'ting, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SQUAT. — **squat'ting·ly,** *adv.*
squat'tle, *v. i. & t.* To squat; settle. *Obs. Scot.*
squat'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
squaw'dom, *n.* See -DOM.
squaw'-drops', *n.* **a** = CANCER-ROOT. **b** = SQUAWROOT **a**.
squawk'ed. Squawked. *Ref. Sp.*
squawl. Var. of SQUALL, *v. i.*
Squax'in. Var. of SQUAXON.
squeak'let, *n.* See -LET.
squeak'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
squeakt. Squeaked. *Ref. Sp.*
squeak'y·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
squeald. Squealed. *Ref. Sp.*
squeam'ous, *adj.* = SQUEAMISH. *Obs. exc. N. of Eng.*
squeam'y, *adj.* = SQUEAMISH.
Sque'dunk (skwē'dŭngk), *n.* = PODUNK. *U. S.*
squeege (skwē'ĭj), *v. t. & i.* = SQUEEZE. *Chiefly Dial.*
squeel. Var. of SQUEAL.
squeel (skwēl). Scot. var. of SCHOOL.
Squeers (skwērz), *n.* See DOTHEBOYS HALL.
squeez. Squeeze *Ref. Sp.*
squeez'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — **squeez'a·bil'i·ty,** *n.* — **squeez'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **squeez'a·bly,** *adv.*

squeez'ing (skwēz'ĭng), *adj.* That squeezes. — **squeez'ing-ly,** *adv.*

squeez'y (-ĭ), *adj.* Accompanied by, or suggesting, squeezing; cramped; confined.

squelch (skwĕlch), *n.* [Imitative.] **1.** A sound as of squelching in wet boots; as, the *squelch* of a wet washrag; also, a heavy fall or blow. *Colloq.*
2. A soft pulpy mass or object.
3. A squelcher (retort). *Colloq.*

squelch (skwĕlch), *v.;* SQUELCHED (skwĕlcht); SQUELCH'ING. *Transitive:* To fall or stamp on so as to crush; to quell or crush; hence, to discomfit or disconcert; suppress.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make a sound like that made by one walking in mud or slush; to make a squashing sound; also, to fall or move with such a sound.
A kind of newness in the feel of the stable mire under foot as Nathan went *squelching* through it. *Mary S. Watts.*
2. To walk splashingly along in water, slush, or oozy ground.
3. To be or become silenced or discomfited. *Colloq.*

squelch, *adv.* With a squelch, or heavy fall; as, he fell *squelch* on the ground.

squelch'er (skwĕl'chĕr), *n.* One who or that which squelches; esp., an effective retort. *Colloq.*

squelch'ing, *adj.* That squelches. — **squelch'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **squelch'ing-ness,** *n.*

squelch'y (skwĕl'chĭ), *adj.;* SQUELCH'I-ER (-chĭ-ĕr); SQUELCH'I-EST. Soft and pulpy; likely to squelch, or to make a squelching sound. — **squelch'i-ly** (-chĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **squelch'i-ness,** *n.*

‖**sque-lette'** (skĕ-lĕt'), *n.* [F., skeleton.] A thin wood veneer used in making match boxes; a skillet.

sque-teague' (skwē-tēg'), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **sque-tee'** (-tē'). [Narragansett *pesuckwiteaug*, pl., lit., they make glue. The New England Indians made glue from the swimming bladders of weakfish.] The common weakfish. See WEAKFISH.

squib (skwĭb), *n.* [Prob. fr. ME. *squippen, swippen,* to move swiftly, fr. ON. *svipa* to swoop, flash, dart; akin to E. SWOOP.] **1.** A pipe, tube or ball of paper filled with powder to be fired so as to burn and often to explode with a crack.
Lampoons, like *squibs,* may make a present blaze. *Waller.*
2. Hence: **a** A broken firecracker the powder in which burns with a fizz. **b** *Obs.* An explosive bomb, used as a missile.
3. A brief witty or sarcastic writing or speech, esp. in a political campaign; a lampoon; also, *Obs.,* a writer of lampoons.
4. A paltry, insignificant fellow.
5. A kind of cheap candy made chiefly of treacle.
6. *Now Dial.* **a** A squirt. **b** A small quantity, esp. of liquor. **c** A small jet of water.
7. *Mining.* A kind of slow match or safety fuse; also, a small torpedo used to fire the main torpedo.

squib, *v.;* SQUIBBED (skwĭbd); SQUIB'BING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To speak, write, or publish squibs; to dispute pettily.
2. To fire or squirt a squib.
3. To move about restlessly.
4. To explode with a slight, sharp crack, as of a rifle.
A Snider *squibbed* in the jungle. *Kipling.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To throw, use, or explode, like a squib; to bespatter, as with a squib, or jet of water.
2. To make squibs or lampoons against; to pasquinade.

squib'ber (skwĭb'ĕr), *n.* A maker or writer of squibs.

squib'ber-y (skwĭb'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Act of producing squibs; squibs collectively. *Rare.*

squib'bish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat like a squib.

squib'crack' (skwĭb'krăk'), *adj.* Bursting like a squib. *Obs.*

squib'ster (-stĕr), *n.* One armed with squibs. *Obs.*

squid (skwĭd), *n.; pl.* SQUIDS (skwĭdz), sometimes SQUID. See PLURAL, *Note.* [From *squit,* dial. var. of SQUIRT.]
1. Any of numerous ten-armed cephalopods having a long, tapered body, and a caudal fin on each side; esp., any species of *Loligo, Ommastrephes,* or a related genus. They have the shell reduced to an internal chitinous structure shaped like a pen. Cf. CUTTLEFISH. See DIBRANCHIA. Some are very abundant on the Atlantic coast of North America, and much used for fish bait. The most abundant of the American squids are *Ommastrephes illecebrosa,* ranging from southern New England to Newfoundland, and *Loligo pealii,* from Virginia to Massachusetts. Cf ARCHITEUTHIS.

Squid (*Ommastrephes sagittatus*). *a, a* Sessile Arms; *c, c* Caudal Fins; *f* Swimming Funnel; *t* Tentacular Arms. (¼)

2. a Bait prepared from a squid. **b** An artificial bait, often of metal, resembling squid.
3. A heavily weighted jig thrown out from the shore in fishing for bluefish.

squid, *v. i.;* SQUID'DED; SQUID'DING. To fish with squid.

squid'dle (skwĭd'l), *v. i.* To chat frivolously. *Rare.*

squidge (skwĭj), *n.* [Imitative.] A squelching sound, as that made when something presses into soft mud or ooze.

squidg'er-een' (skwĭj'ĕr-ēn'), *n.* A short insignificant person. *Slang.*

squidg'y (skwĭj'ĭ), *adj.;* SQUIDG'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); SQUIDG'I-EST. Short; abbreviated. *Slang.*

squid hound. Striped bass. *U. S.*

squid'-jig'ger, *n.* A group of fishhooks fastened together with radiating points, for catching squid. — **squid'-jig'ging,** *n.*

squiffed (skwĭft), *adj.* [See SQUIFFY.] Intoxicated; drunk. *Slang.*

squiff'er (skwĭf'ĕr), *n.* [Imitative.] A concertina. *Slang, Brit.*

squiff'y (skwĭf'ĭ), *adj.;* SQUIF'FI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); SQUIF'FI-EST. [Origin unknown; prob. arbitrary.] Intoxicated; drunk. *Slang.*

squig'gle (skwĭg'l), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *swiggle, swig,* to shake a liquid in a closed vessel.] To shake (a fluid) about in the mouth. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To squirm or wriggle. *Slang.*

squig'gle, *n.* A wavy twist or line; a curl; a curlicue.

squig'gly (-lĭ), *adj.* Wriggling; wavy; twisting.

squil'gee (skwĭl'jē; skwĭl-jē'), *n.* Also **squill'gee, squil'lagee** (skwĭl'ä-jē). [Cf. SQUEEGEE.] **1.** A small swab for drying ships' decks. *Obs.*
2. A squeegee (sense 2).
3. *Naut.* A strap, or becket, and a toggle used to confine a studding sail while being set.

squil'gee (skwĭl'jē; skwĭl-jē'), *v. t.;* SQUIL'GEED (-jēd; -jĕd'); SQUIL'GEE-ING. To swab, press, or treat with a squilgee; to squeegee. — **squil'ge-er** (-jē-ĕr; -jē'ĕr), *n.*

squill (skwĭl), *n.* [L. *squilla, scilla,* fr. Gr. *skilla.*] **1.** **a** A bulbous herb (*Urginea scilla*) of southern Europe and northern Africa, sometimes grown in gardens for its long racemes of small white flowers; the sea onion; *pl.,* its bulbs or roots The name is extended to other species. **b** Any plant of the genus *Scilla.*
2. Often *pl. Pharm.* **a** The cut and dried fleshy inner scales of the bulb of the white variety of *Urginea scilla,* or the younger bulbs of *U. indica,* official in India and the eastern colonies of Great Britain. It contains one or more physiologically active glucosides and is used as an expectorant, cardiac stimulant, and diuretic. **b** The red variety, used chiefly as a rat poison.
3. *Zool.* A crustacean of the genus *Squilla.*

Squil'la (skwĭl'ä), *n.; pl.* -LAS (-äz), -LAE (-ē). [L., sea onion, also, prawn, shrimp. See SQUILL.] **a** The best-known genus of stomatopod crustaceans (see STOMATOPODA), containing some of the best species of the order.

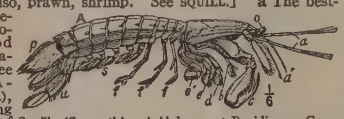

Squilla (*S. mantis*). *A* Abdomen; *p* Pygidium; *o* Compound eye; *a, a'* First and Second Antennae; *b, c, d* Mazillipeds; *e–f''* Thoracic Legs; *s* Swimmerets; *u* Uropods.

They burrow in the mud or beneath stones in shallow water along the seashore. *S. empusa* occurs on the Atlantic coast of the United States and *S. mantis* on the European coasts. Syn. *Chloridella.* **b** [*not cap.*] A crustacean of the above or an allied genus; a mantis crab.

squil'la, *n.* [L.] A sacring bell.

squill blue. A color, greenish-blue in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Squil'li-dae (skwĭl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The family of which *Squilla* is type. — **squil'li-an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **squil'lid** (-ĭd), *n.*

squil-lit'ic (skwĭ-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pert. to squills. *Obs.*

squin'an-cy (skwĭn'ăn-sĭ), *n.* Also **squin'ance** (-ăns). [ML. *squinancia,* fr. Gr. *kynanchē,* prob. influenced by *synanchē* a disease of the throat. See QUINSY.] **1.** *Med.* The quinsy. *Obs.*
2. A European perennial herb (*Asperula cynanchica*) with narrowly linear whorled leaves, formerly thought to cure quinsy.

squinch (skwĭnch; 105), *n.* [From SCONCHEON.] *Arch.*
1. An arch, lintel, corbeling, or the like carried across the corner of a room to support a superimposed mass, as where an octagonal spire or drum rests upon a square tower.

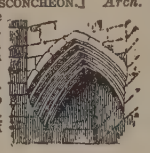
Squinch, 1.

2. = SQUINT, *n.,* 3, a hagioscope.

squinch (skwĭnch; 105), *v. t.* To squint; wrench; twist; squeeze. *Dial.*

squinch (skwĭnch). Dial. var. of QUINCE, SQUENCH.

squin'ny (skwĭn'ĭ), *n. & v.* [Cf. SQUINT.] Squint; peep. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* "Dost thou *squiny* at me?" *Shak.*

squin'ny, *adj.* Squinting; peering.

squin'ny, *adj.* [Origin obscure.] Slender; thin; long and narrow.

squin'ny, *v. i.* [Origin uncert.] To weep or fret.

squint (skwĭnt), *adj.* [Aphetic for *asquint.*] **1.** Looking obliquely; looking askance or with envy, disdain, or distrust.
2. a Squinting; as, *squint* suspicion. **b** Bearing indirectly.
c Slanting; oblique; as, *squint* motion or quoins.
3. *Med.* Not having the optic axes coincident; — said of the eyes; cross-eyed. See SQUINT, *n.,* 4.

squint, *v.;* SQUINT'ED; SQUINT'ING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To see or look obliquely or askance, or with a furtive glance; to look suspiciously or with envy, malice, or disapproval; also, to look or peer with eyes partly closed, as when blinking from excess of light or when sighting a gun.
2. To deviate from a true line; to run obliquely; hence, to have an indirect bearing, reference, or implication; as, his remarks *squint* toward revolt.
Yet if the following sentence means anything, it is a *squinting* toward hypnotism. *The Forum.*
3. *Med.* To be cross-eyed, or strabismic.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to squint, or look obliquely or askance; to turn to an oblique position; to move obliquely.
He . . . *squints* the eye, and makes the hair lip. *Shak.*
2. To close (the eyes) partly, as in excess of light. *Colloq.*
3. To cause (one's eye) to glance through partly closed lids; as, to *squint* the eye along a gun barrel. *Colloq.*
4. To direct or cross obliquely.

squint, *n.* **1.** Act, fact, or habit of squinting; an oblique or furtive glance; also, a hasty look.
Take a *squint* at all these ruins. *Sinclair Lewis.*
2. Deviation from the ordinary; inclination toward some object, purpose, or course of procedure; trend; bent.
3. *Arch.* A hagioscope.
4. *Med.* Strabismus.

squint brick. A brick cut or molded to an oblique angle.

squint'ed (skwĭn'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Affected with strabismus.

squint'er (-tĕr), *n.* One who squints; also, a squint-eye.

squint'-eye' (skwĭnt'ī'), *n.* A cross-eyed person.

squint'-eyed' (-īd'), *adj.* Having eyes that squint; specif., cross-eyed; hence, looking askance; prejudiced; malignant; as, *squint-eyed* jealousy. — **squint'-eyed'ness,** *n.*

squint'ing, *adj.* That squints. — **squint'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **squint'ing-ness,** *n.*

squinting construction. A construction containing a word or phrase which may be construed either with what precedes or with what follows, though one construction is incorrect (to die *sometimes* is noble). Cf. DILOGY.

squint'y (skwĭn'tĭ), *adj.* Squinting; as, *squinty* eyes.

squir'age (skwīr'ĭj), *n.* English landed gentry. *Rare.*

squir'al-ty (skwīr'ăl-tĭ), *n.* Squirearchy.

squire (skwīr), *n.* [Aphetic for *esquire.* See 2d ESQUIRE; cf. SCUDO, SKEW a stone.] **1.** A shield-bearer or armor-bearer of a knight. Cf. 2d ESQUIRE, 1.
2. In England, a title of dignity next in degree below *knight,* and above *gentleman,* applied esp. to a rural landed proprietor; hence, also, in both England and America, a title of office and courtesy, perh. most usually given to justices of the peace. Cf. 2d ESQUIRE, 2 & 4.
3. A male attendant on a great personage; also, *Colloq.,* a gallant devoted to a lady; a lover.

squire, *v. t. & i.;* SQUIRED (skwīrd); SQUIR'ING (skwīr'ĭng). To attend or act as a squire; to serve as an escort (to), as to a social function; to accompany; escort.

squire. Var. of SQUARE.

Squire All'wor'thy (ôl'wûr'thĭ). See TOM JONES.

squire'arch-y, squir'arch-y (skwīr'är-kĭ), *n.* [*squire* + *-archy.*] **1.** The gentry of a country collectively; the landed proprietor class, considered esp. with a view to its political influence.
2. Government by the English landed gentry, or squires; — alluding to the influence of the English landed gentry in the House of Commons, esp. before the Reform Bill of 1832. — **squire'arch, squir'arch** (skwīr'ärk), *n.* — **squire-ar'chal, squir-ar'chal** (skwīr-är'kăl), *adj.* — **squire-ar'chical, squir-ar'chi-cal** (skwīr-är'kĭ-kăl), *adj.*

squir-een' (skwīr-ēn'), *n.* [*squire* + *-een.*] A petty squire; a gentleman in a small way. *Chiefly Ir.*

squire'ling (skwīr'lĭng), *n.* A petty squire.

squire'ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Befitting a squire; like a squire. — **squire'ly,** *adv.*

squire of Alsatia. A spendthrift preyed on by Alsatians. *Old Slang.*

Squire of Dames. **a** A personage who so calls himself, in Spenser's *Faerie Queene* (Book III., c. vii). **b** A person devoted to the ladies. **c** *Slang.* A pimp.

squire of the pad. A road robber; highwayman. *Slang.*

squire snapper. See SNAPPER, 5 c.

squir'ess (skwīr'ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* The wife of a squire.

Squire Thorn'hill'. See THORNHILL, SQUIRE.

squir'ish (skwīr'ĭsh), *adj.* Resembling or characteristic of a squire; suitable to a squire.

squirk (skwûrk), *n.* [Imitative.] A sharp chirping sound.

squirm (skwûrm), *v. i.;* SQUIRMED (skwûrmd); SQUIRM'ING. [Perh. imitative.] To twist about with contortions like an eel or a worm; to wriggle; writhe; figuratively, to writhe under criticism, sarcasm, etc. — *v. t.* To say with a squirm.

squirm, *n.* **1.** Act or fact of squirming; a wriggling.
2. *Naut.* A twist in a rope. *Rare.*

squirm'ing, *adj.* That squirms. — **squirm'ing-ly,** *adv.*

squirm'y (skwûr'mĭ), *adj.;* SQUIRM'I-ER (-mĭ-ĕr); SQUIRM'I-EST. Given to or of the nature of squirming. — **squirm'i-ness** (-mĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

squirr (skwûr), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *swir* to whirl, Dan. *svirre,* E. SWIRL.] To throw with a jerk, or edge foremost. — *v. i.* To hasten away; to whirl. *Both Now Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

squir'rel (skwûr'ĕl *or, esp. Brit.,* skwĭr'-; 245; 277), *n.* [OF. *esquireul, escuriuel* (F. *écureuil*), fr. (assumed) VL. *scuriolus,* dim. fr. *scurius,* for L. *sciurus,* fr. Gr. *skiouros,* fr. *skia* shade + *oura* tail. See ARSE; SCENE.] **1.** Any of various small or medium-sized rodents of the widely distributed family Sciuridae; esp., any of the numerous arboreal forms having a long bushy tail and strong hind legs, enabling them to leap from branch to branch. They feed largely on nuts, acorns, etc. In a broader sense the term is extended to other members of the Sciuridae (see GROUND SQUIRREL), and to members of the allied families Petauristidae and Anomaluridae. In the coniferous forests of northern North America the red squirrels, and in the hardwood forests of the central, eastern, and southern United States the gray and fox squirrels, are characteristic species. The black squirrels are phases of the last two species. In California a large gray species (*Sciurus fossor*) is found. The common Old World squirrel (*S. vulgaris*) has very soft fur and tufted ears. See FLYING SQUIRREL, SCALETAIL.

Fox Squirrel. (⅙)

2. The fur of any squirrel used in the fur trade, obtained principally from the Eurasiatic species *Sciurus vulgaris* and allied races. The common North American red and gray squirrels are less often used.
3. Any of certain flying phalangers. *Australia.*
4. The color lead.
5. *Carding Machines.* One of the small rollers that work with the large cylinder.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
squirrel-colored squirrel-headed squirrel-minded squirrel-eyed squirrel-limbed squirrel-trimmed

squir'rel, *v. t.* To hunt as squirrels. *Obs.* — *v. i. Colloq.* **a** To hunt squirrels. **b** To gyrate.

squir'rel, *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to squirrels.
2. Obtained or made from squirrels.

squirrel cage. **a** A cage for pet squirrels, esp. one with a cylinder which revolves as the animal moves on it. **b** *Elec.* A secondary winding for an induction motor consisting of cylindrically arranged copper bars with ends connected by short-circuiting rings. Cf. PHASE-WOUND. — **squir'rel-cage',** *adj.*

squirrel corn. A North American herb (*Dicentra canadensis*) with delicate much-divided leaves and a scapose raceme of cream-colored flowers. It grows from a cluster of small tubers borne on the rootstock.

squirrel cup. The hepatica *Hepatica triloba.*

squir'rel-fish' (skwûr'ĕl-fĭsh'; skwĭr'-), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* **a** Any of several small brightly colored fishes of the genus *Diplectrum* (family Serranidae), esp. *D. formosum,* common on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States and in the West Indies. **b** Any of numerous small fishes of the family Holocentridae (order Beryciomorphi), as *Holocentrus ascensionis* of the West Indies, Bermudas, etc. They are usually chiefly bright red, with large eyes and large rough scales. **c** The sailor's-choice (*Lagodon rhomboides*).

squirrel food. The death camass; also, any other species of *Zygadenus* poisonous to stock. *Western U. S.*

---

squeezy. † QUEASY.
squelcht. Squelched. *Ref. Sp.*
squench (skwĕnch; 105), *v. t. & i.* = QUENCH. — **squenoh'er,** *n. Both Chiefly Dial.*
square. † SQUARE, SQUIRE.
squibd. Squibbed. *Ref. Sp.*
squib'let, *n.* See -LET.
squib'ling, *n.* See -LING.
Squi'er sys'tem (skwī'ĕr). *Radio.* = LINE RADIO.
squiff, *n.* = SKIFF. *Obs.*
squil. Squill. *Ref. Sp.*
squil'la-gee (skwĭl'ä-jē). Var. of SQUILGEE.
squil'ler-y. † SCULLERY.
squill'gee. Var. of SQUILGEE.
squill'-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
Squil-loi'de-a (skwĭ-loi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See SQUILLA; -OID.] *Zool.* = STOMATOPODA. — **squil'loid** (skwĭl'oid), *adj. & n.*
squim'midge (skwĭm'ĭj). Dial. var. of SQUEAMISH.
squin (skwĭn), *n.* = QUIN a scallop. *Local, Eng.*
squin'a-cy (*Scot.* skwĭn'ä-sĭ). Var. of SQUINANCY. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
squinancy berry. = BLACK CURRANT a.
squin'ant (skwĭn'ănt), **squin'anth** (-ănth), *n.* [MF. *squinant,* fr. ML. *squinanthus,* fr. Gr. *schoinanthos.* See SCHOENANTH.] = SWEET RUSH b. *Obs.*
squince, *n.* = SQUINSY. *Obs.*
squin'sy, *n.* = QUINSY. *Now Dial.*
squint'i-fe'go (skwĭn'tĭ-fē'gō), *adj.* Squinting. *Obs. Slang.*
squint'ly, *adv.* of SQUINT.
squint'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
squin'y (skwĭn'ĭ; skwĭ'nĭ). Var. of SQUINNY, squint.
squin'sey (skwĭn'zĭ), *n.* [See SQUINANCY.] Quinsy. *Obs.*
squir. Var. of SQUIRR.
squir'arch, squir-arch'al, squir'arch-y. Vars. of SQUIREARCH, etc.
squire'dom, *n.* See -DOM.
Squire Hard'cas'tle (härd'-kăs'l). See HARDCASTLE, KATE.
squire'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
squire'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
squire'let, *n.* See -LET.
squire'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
squire-oc'ra-cy (skwīr-ŏk'rä-sĭ), *n.* [*squire* + *-cracy.*] = SQUIREARCHY.
squire'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
squir'et, *n.* = SQUIRELING.
squire'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
squir'ism, *n.* = SQUIREDOM.
squirmd. Squirmed. *Ref. Sp.*
squir-oc'ra-cy. Var. of SQUIREOCRACY.

squirrel frog. A small tree toad (*Hyla squirella*) of the southern United States.

squirrel grass. Any of several grasses of the genus *Hordeum*, with bushy spikelets, esp. *H. jubatum* and *H. murinum*. See WALL BARLEY a.

Squirrel Grass (*Hordeum jubatum*).

squirrel hake. See HAKE, 2.

squirrel hawk. See ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK.

squirrel monkey. Any of several small, soft-haired South American monkeys of the genus *Saimiri* (syn. *Chrysothrix*), esp. *S. sciurea*, having a long, nonprehensile tail. Their color is chiefly yellowish gray with a white face and black nose. Also, a titi or marmoset.

Squirrel Monkey (*Saimiri sciurea*).

squirrel mouse. A dormouse.

squirrel phalanger *or* **opossum.** An Australian flying phalanger; esp., *Petaurus sciureus*.

squirrel plague. *Med.* Tularemia.

squirrel rifle. *Firearms.* A rifle of reduced bore introduced into America after the adoption of the patched bullet (about 1700); — so called in derision.

squir'rel's-foot' fern. The ball fern.

squirrel shrew. Any of certain East Indian and Asiatic arboreal insectivores of the family Tupaiidae. They are allied to the shrews, but have five-clawed toes on each foot, a distichous tail, and, except for a long slender head, the external appearance of a squirrel. See PENTAIL a.

squirrel tail. In fowls, a tail arched forward beyond a vertical from its anterior base.

squir'rel-tail' (skwûr'ĕl-tāl'; **skwĭr'**-), *n.*, *or* **squir'rel-tail'** grass. Squirrel grass.

squirt (skwûrt), *v.;* SQUIRT'ED; SQUIRT'ING. [Cf. dial. *swirt*, LG. *swirtjen* to squirt. Cf. SQUID.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To eject liquid in a thin spurt; also, *Obs.*, to void thin excrement.

2. To dart suddenly or quickly; to move briskly.

3. To come forth as if ejected, in a sudden rapid stream, from a narrow orifice; to spurt.

4. To speak rapidly; to prate. *Obs. Slang.*

——, *Transitive:* **1.** To drive or eject in a stream out of a narrow pipe or orifice.

2. To inject or force in with or as with a squirt.

3. To sprinkle or spatter.

squirt, *n.* **1.** Diarrhea. *Now Dial.*

2. An instrument, as a syringe, for squirting a liquid; esp., a device for squirting chemicals on a fire to extinguish it.

3. A small, quick stream; a jet; figuratively, a quantity (of things or persons) ejected forcibly and suddenly as from a small orifice.

> At five minutes to three the Vaults spewed forth a *squirt* of roysterers who walked on the pavement as on a tightrope. *Arnold Bennett.*

4. **a** Act of squirting. **b** *Colloq.* A sudden start or spurt.

5. An impudent youth; an upstart; whippersnapper. *Colloq.*

6. A sudden bombastic speech; an outburst of oratory.

7. *Hydrodynamics.* The whole system of flow in the vicinity of a source.

squirt can. An oil can having a flexible bottom and tapering spout, the oil being forced out of the spout by compressing the bottom.

squirt'er (skwûr'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which squirts.

squirt'-fire', *n.* A musket. *Butler.*

squirt gun. A device, often pistol-shaped, having a bulb which, when pressed, squirts out a liquid, — used in spraying plants, bushes, or merely as a child's toy.

squirt'ing, *adv.* That squirts. — **squirt'ing-ly,** *adv.*

squirting cucumber. A Mediterranean plant (*Ecballium elaterium*) with oblong fruit which bursts from the peduncle when ripe, forcibly ejecting the seeds. Elaterium is prepared from the mucilaginous pulp.

squirt'y (skwûr'tĭ), *adj.* Also **squirt'ish** (-tĭsh). Characteristic of or befitting a squirt (sense 5). — **squirt'i-ness** (-tĭ-nĕs; 119), *n.* *All Slang.*

squish (skwĭsh), *v. t.;* SQUISHED (skwĭsht); SQUISH'ING. [Imitative.] To squash. *Now Dial.* — *v. i.* To make a gushing sound in squirting.

squish, *n.* **1.** A squishing sound.

2. *Slang.* **a** Marmalade. **b** Nonsense.

squish'-squash', *adv.* [Imitative.] With squishing and squashing. — **squish'-squash',** *n. & v.*

squish'y (skwĭsh'ĭ), *adj.* Such as squishes.

squiss (skwĭs), *v. t.* [Cf. SQUEEZE.] To crush by squeezing. *Obs.*

squush, sqush (skwŭsh), *v. t.* To squash. *Colloq.*

squush'y, sqush'y (-ĭ), *adj.* Overripe; squashy, as an overripe tomato. *Colloq.*

srad'dha (srăd'dȧ; shrăd'dȧ; 113), *n.* [Skr. *śrāddha*, fr. *śraddhā* faith. See CREED.] *Hinduism.* A rite or ceremony in which balls of rice are offered to ancestors, as after a birth; an offering then made.

sra'ma-na (srŭm'ȧ-nȧ; shrŭm'ȧ-nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *śramaṇa*.] Literally, an ascetic; — a title given to Buddha.

S rays. Secondary rays.

sri (shrē), *adj.* Also **shri, shree** (shrē). [Skr. *śrī*.] Fortunate; glorious; holy; reverend; — commonly used in speaking of a person, king, or divinity, with special respect; as, *sri* Krishna. *India*

Sri (shrē), *n.* Also **Shri, Shree.** *Hinduism.* Lakshmi.

sru'ti, shru'ti (shrŭ'tĭ), *n.* [Skr. *śruti* what is heard.] *Hinduism.* The literature regarded as revelation of deity, as the Veda and parts of the Upanishads.

ssu (sōō), *n. sing. & pl.* [Chin. (Pek.) *ssū*[1], lit., silk thread.] A Chinese unit of weight equal to one one-hundred thousandth liang. In general, a hundred thousandth. See LIANG.

st, *interj.* An exclamation enjoining silence; quiet!

-st. The personal ending used to form the second person singular indicative of English verbs (thou feel*st;* thou crowned*st*). *Archaic.* See -EST.

-st. An ending used with the figure 1 (1*st*) as a short form of *first*.

'st. Contraction of HAST. *Archaic.*

St. Abbrev. for SAINT, STREET.

‖Staa'ten Ge'ne-raal' (stä'tĕn kā'nȧ-räl'). [D.] The States-General, the parliament of the Netherlands.

‖staats'raad' (stäts'rät') *n.* [D.] Council of state. *S. Afr.*

stab (stăb), *v.;* STABBED (stăbd); STAB'BING. [Var. of *stob*, fr. *stob* a stake, stick, nail; akin to STUB.] *Transitive:* **1.** To pierce with or as with a pointed weapon; to wound by the thrust of a pointed instrument; as, to *stab* a man with a dagger; also, to thrust or drive, as a pointed implement; as, to *stab* a dagger into a person.

2. *Bookbinding.* To pierce or puncture (sheets, sections, or cover boards) to facilitate hand stitching, sewing, etc.

3. *Building.* To roughen the surface of (a brick wall) with a point to form a key for plaster.

4. *Sports.* To strike (the ball) with a jerky stroke.

——, *Intransitive:* To thrust or give a wound with or as if with a pointed weapon; pierce. "Every word *stabs.*" *Shak.*

stab arms. To draw blood from the arm in order to mix it with wine for a toast, as formerly among gallants.

stab, *n.* **1.** A thrust of, or a wound given by or as if by, a pointed weapon; as, to fall by the *stab* of an assassin. *Shak.*

2. a *Colloq.* A sudden trial or attempt along an unexpected course. **b** A flash of vivid light or color.

3. *Bacteriol.* Inoculum plunged deeply into a solidified culture medium by means of a needle or wire; also, the characteristic culture (***stab culture***) so produced.

4. *Sports.* A jerky stroke, as with a bat, mallet, or club.

—***to make a stab at.*** To try; to make an effort at. *Slang.*

stab, *n.* [See STAB, *v.*] **a** *Scot. & Ir.* A stake. **b** *Dial. Eng.* A stump. **c** *Scot.* A stool.

stab (shtäb), *n.; pl.* STABE (shtä'bĕ). [G. See STAFF.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

stab (stăb). Short for ESTABLISHED, or ESTABLISHMENT *Labor Slang.*

Sta'bat Ma'ter (stä'bät mä'tĕr; stā'băt mā'tĕr). [L., the mother was standing; — so called from its first two words.] A 13th-century Latin hymn or liturgical sequence, commemorating the sorrows of Mary, mother of Jesus, at the foot of the cross. It is read or sung as a sequence in the Mass of the Seven Dolors of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and is sung when "the way of the cross" is made processionally. It was written by Jacopone da Todi, a Franciscan mystic (d. 1306). Also, a musical setting of this hymn; as, the *Stabat Mater* of Palestrina or of Rossini.

stab'ber (stăb'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which stabs; as: **a** A dagger. **b** An assassin.

2. *Naut.* A sailmaker's marlinespike or awl; a pricker.

stab'bing, *adj.* That stabs. — **stab'bing-ly,** *adv.*

stab culture. See STAB, *n.*, 3.

sta'ble (stā'bĭl; stăb'lĭ), *adj.* [L. *stabilis*. See STABLE, *adj.*] Stationary; not moving; — specif., in electrotherapeutics, opposed to *labile;* as, *stabile* electrodes. See LABILE, 3.

sta-bil'i-fy (stȧ-bĭl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make stable. *Rare.*

sta'bi-list (stā'bĭ-lĭst; stăb'ĭ-), *n.* One who believes in maintaining the established social order; a conservative.

sta-bil'i-tate (stȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* Also **sta'bi-late** (stā'bĭ-lāt; stăb'ĭ-). [ML. *stabilitatus*, past part. of *stabilitare* to make stable.] To make stable.

sta-bil'i-ty (stȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *stabilité*, fr. L. *stabilitas*. See STABLE, *adj.*] **1.** State or quality of being stable, or firm; strength to stand or endure without alteration of position or material change; steadiness; firmness; as, the *stability* of a structure, of a government, of customs or habits.

2. Steadiness or firmness of character, resolution, or purpose; constancy; steadfastness.

3. State of being in stable equilibrium.

4. a *Obs.* Fixedness; — as opposed to *fluidity.* **b** Permanence, as of a color.

5. A thing established as settled.

6. *Chem.* Resistance to decomposition.

7. *Mech. & Aeronautics.* That property of a body which causes it, when disturbed from a condition of equilibrium or steady motion, to develop forces or moments which tend to restore the body to its original condition. ***Automatic stability*** is dependent upon movable control surfaces automatically operated by mechanical means. ***Inherent stability*** of an aircraft is due solely to the disposition and arrangement of its fixed parts, and not to the use of controls or the interposition of any mechanical devices. ***Static stability,*** due to restoring moments, causes an airplane to return toward its original attitude after being displaced slightly by rotation about an axis through its center of gravity. ***Dynamic stability*** causes an airplane, displaced from steady motion in flight, to return to that steady state of motion, the oscillations due to restoring moments being damped out. ***Longitudinal stability*** refers to disturbances involving pitching and variation of the longitudinal and normal velocities. ***Directional stability*** refers to rotations about the normal axis. ***Lateral stability*** refers to rolling, yawing, or sideslipping. ***Spiral instability*** refers to a type of instability, inherent in certain airplanes, which becomes evident when the airplane, as a result of a yaw, assumes too great a bank and sideslips; the bank continues to increase and the radius of the turn to decrease.

8. *R.C.Ch.* **a** A vow made by Benedictines and some other monks binding them for life to the monastery in which they made their profession; — called also *stabilitas loci.* **b** The state demanded by this vow.

Syn. — Stableness, permanence, immovability, immutability.

Ant. — Fickleness, changeableness, mutability, inconstancy.

sta'bi-li-za'tor (stā'bĭ-lĭ-zā'tĕr; stăb'ĭ-), *n.* [Cf. F. *stabilisateur.* Cf. STABILIZE.] *Aeronautics.* A stabilizer.

sta'bi-lize (stā'bĭ-līz; stăb'ĭ-; 277), *v.;* -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To make stable, steadfast, or firm.

2. To make or hold steady; to prevent fluctuations; as, to *stabilize* prices.

3. *Aeronautics.* To maintain, or to make it possible to maintain, the equilibrium of (an aircraft) by means of fixed surfaces or gyroscopic or other devices not manipulated by the pilot.

4. *Finance.* To so regulate the value of (money) as to maintain its purchasing power at a constant level. Cf. DEFLATION; INFLATION.

——, *Intransitive: Radio.* To become stable, firm, or steadfast; specif., to prevent regeneration by inserting suitable resistors in the grid circuits of the tubes.

— **sta'bi-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lĭ-zā'-), *n.*

sta'bi-liz'er (stā'bĭ-līz'ĕr; stăb'ĭ-), *n.* One that renders stable; specif.: **a** A substance added to an explosive to render it less liable to spontaneous decomposition. **b** A kind of shock absorber for vehicles, esp. for automobiles. **c** A kind of gyroscope device to keep ships steady in a heavy sea. Cf. GYROSTABILIZER. **d** *Aeronautics.* (1) A tail plane. (2) A mechanical device to stabilize the motion of an aircraft, such as a gyroscopic or a pendulum device.

stab in the back. Figuratively, a treacherous blow in an unprotected place from an unexpected quarter.

sta'ble (stā'b'l), *adj.* [OF. *estable* (F. *stable*), fr. L. *stabilis;* akin to L. *stare* to stand. See STAND; cf. ESTABLISH.] **1.** Firmly established; not easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; solid; fixed; steadfast; as, a *stable* government, theory.

2. Steady in purpose; constant; firm in resolution; unwavering; as, a man of *stable* character.

3. Durable; not subject to sudden change; unvarying; also, abiding; persisting; enduring; as, a *stable* foundation; a *stable* position.

4. So placed as to resist forces tending to cause motion; of such structure as to resist distortion or molecular or chemical disturbance; — said of any body or substance. Also, strong, or resistant to a breaking force.

5. *Obs.* **a** Permanent. **b** Constant. **c** Capable of enduring. **d** Unchangeable. **e** Trustworthy. **f** Unabashed.

6. *Chem.* Not decomposing readily.

7. *Mach.* Designating a governor in which any small change of speed causes the balls to move and reach a new position of equilibrium corresponding to the new speed.

Syn. — Steady, firm, strong, confirmed. See LASTING.

Ant. — Weak, shaky, unsteady; variable, impermanent, fleeting, changeable.

sta'ble (stā'b'l), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *establir.* See ESTABLISH.] To make or become stable; secure; establish; confirm. *Obs.*

sta'ble, *n.* [OF. *estable* (F. *étable*), fr. L. *stabulum;* akin to L. *stare* to stand. See STAND, *v. i.;* CONSTABLE.] **1.** A house, shed, or building, for beasts to lodge and feed in; esp., a building having stalls, as for horses; as, a horse *stable;* a cow *stable.*

2. The horses of a certain racing stable collectively; also, all the persons concerned with the ownership, operation, or management of a certain stable collectively; as, a *stable* noted for honest practices. *Racing Slang.*

3. *pl. Mil.* a Work in the stables. **b** The bugle call to such work.

sta'ble (stā'b'l), *v. t.;* STA'BLED (-b'ld); STA'BLING (-blĭng). [Cf. OF. *establer.*] To put, keep or have room for in a stable. — *v. i.* To dwell or lodge in, or as in, a stable; to kennel.

sta'ble-boy' (-boi'), *n.* A boy who works around a stable; hostler.

stable color. *Psychol.* A color which keeps the same hue, though it may lose saturation down to a dead gray, as it is viewed in indirect vision; the stable colors are yellow, blue, a bluish red, and a bluish green.

stable equilibrium. See EQUILIBRIUM, 1 & 4.

stable fly. **a** A dipterous fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*) abundant about stables and often entering dwellings, esp. in autumn. It resembles the common housefly, but bites severely. **b** A related fly (*Muscina stabulans*).

sta'ble-keep'er (stā'b'l-kēp'ĕr), *n.* One who keeps a stable.

sta'ble-man (-mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A worker in a stable.

sta'ble-meal' (-mēl'), *n.* Drink bought to compensate an innkeeper for accommodation of horses. *Scot.*

stable oscillation. *Physics.* An oscillation, as of a pendulum, tuning fork, or airplane, whose amplitude does not increase.

stable police. *Mil.* Enlisted men detailed to clean the stables or picket lines, and to help in the care of the horses.

sta'bler (stā'blĕr), *n.* [OF. *establier.*] A stablekeeper. *Now Chiefly Scot.*

sta'ble-stand' (stā'b'l-stănd'), *n.* *O. Eng. Law.* The stand, or fixed position, of one about to shoot with a bow or to slip his dogs in hunting deer.

sta'bling (stā'blĭng), *n.* Accommodation (for horses) in a building; also, the building.

sta-boy' (stȧ-boi'), *interj.* A cry used in urging hounds after their quarry. — **sta-boy',** *n. & v.* *Both Local, U.S.*

stab wages. Day wages. *Slang.*

stab'wort' (stăb'wûrt'), *n.* The wood sorrel, formerly reputed to be efficacious for wounds.

‖stac'ca-tis'si-mo (stăk'kä-tĕs'sē-mō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Superl. of STACCATO; hence, designating a sharper, more detached staccato, indicated by a pointed dot as in illust. (*a*) at STACCATO MARK, which see.

stac-ca'to (stȧ-kä'tō; *It.* stäk-kä'tō), *adj.* [It., past part. of *staccare* for *distaccare.* See DETACH.] **1.** *Music.* Disconnected; cut short or apart in performing; as, *staccato* notes or chords; hence, marked by short, clear-cut playing or singing of tones or chords; as, a *staccato* passage or style; — opposed to *legato.*

2. Expressed in a brief, pointed, or jerky manner.

stac-ca'to, *adv.* In a staccato manner.

stac-ca'to, *v. t.* To play, speak, or the like, staccato.

stac-ca'to, *n.* That which is staccato, as technique, a passage, or a performance.

stac-ca'to. Var. of STOCCADO.

staccato mark. A pointed vertical stroke (*a* in *Illust.*), or a dot (*b*), put over or under a note to be rendered staccato. Also, the composite mark (*c*) for *mezzo staccato*, demilegato.

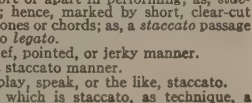

Staccato Marks.

stach'y-drine (stăk'ĭ-drēn; -drĭn), *n.* [*Stachys* + *hydr-* + *-ine.*] Also **-drin.** *Chem.* A colorless crystalline alkaloid, $C_7H_{15}NO_2$, found in a species of *Stachys* and other plants and in anthozoans. It is the dimethyl betaine of proline.

---

squir'rel-ine, *adj.* Also **squir-rel'ian.** = SQUIRRELLIKE.
squir'rel-ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
squir'rel-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
squir'rel-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
squit, *n. & v.* [Var. of SQUIRT.] = SQUIRT. *Slang.*
squitch (skwĭch). Dial. Eng. var. of QUITCH, SWITCH.
squitch grass. [From QUITCH GRASS.] = COUCH GRASS, 1 a.
squitch'y, *adj.* = SQUISHY.
squit'ter, *v. & n.* = SQUIRT. *Dial. Eng.*
squit'ter-book', *n.* [bookworm. *Obs.*
squize, *v. i. & i.* = SQUEEZE. *Obs.*
squob (skwŏb), **squob'bie** (-ĭ). Dial. vars. of SQUAB, SQUABBLE.
squot (skwŏt), **squot'ter.** Dial. Eng. vars. of SQUAT, SQUATTER.
squoyle. Var. of SQUAIL.
squoze (skwōz). Dial. past & past part. of SQUEEZE.
sraddh, sradh. Vars. of SRADDHA.
ss-. For words formerly spelled ss-, see the forms in SH-.
S'-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.
sta (stō; stȯ). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of STALL.
staab (shtäp), *n.; pl.* STAABE (shtä'bĕ). [G. dial. See STAB.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
Staats'rat' (shtäts'rät'), *n.* [G.] The upper house, or state council, of Prussia.
stabile galvanization. See GALVANIZATION.
sta-bil'i-ment (stȧ-bĭl'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *stabilimentum*, fr. *stabilire* to make stable, fr. *stabilis.* See STABLE, *adj.*] A firm support. *Obs.*
‖sta-bi'li-tas lo'ci. See STABILITY, 8 a.
sta'bld. Stabled. *Ref. Sp.*
sta'ble-born', *adj.* See -BORN.
sta'ble-ful, *n.* See -FUL.
sta'ble-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
sta'ble-ment, *n. Obs.* **a** = ESTABLISHMENT, 3. **b** A support.
sta'ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sta'ble-ward, -wards, *adv.* See -WARD, -WARDS.
stab'lish (stăb'lĭsh). Aphetic form of ESTABLISH. *Archaic.* —
stab'lish-ment, *n.*
stab'lisht. Stablished. *Ref. Sp.*
sta'bly (stā'blĭ), *adv.* of STABLE.
stab'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
stab'u-late, *v.* [L. *stabulatus*, past part.] = STABLE, *v.* — **stab'u-la'tion,** *n.* *Both Rare.*
stac-ca'do, *n.* [Sp. *estacada.*] A stockade. *Obs.*
stach'er (stăch'ĕr), *n. & v.* = STACKER. *Scot.*

stach'y·o- (stăk'ĭ·ō-), **stach'y-** (stăk'ĭ-). A combining form, Greek *stachyo-*, *stachy-*, from *stachys*, meaning *an ear of corn*, used chiefly in generic names, as in *Stachyurus*.

stach'y·ose (stăk'ĭ·ōs), *n.* [*Stachys* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A sweet, colorless, crystalline, sugar, $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}$, of the tetrasaccharide class, found in the tubers of a species of *Stachys*, in manna, etc. On complete hydrolysis it yields dextrose, levulose, and galactose.

Sta'chys (stā'kĭs), *n.* [L., woundwort, fr. Gr. *stachys*, lit., a spike of grain. See STING.] *Bot.* **a** A large and widely distributed genus of herbs of the mint family (Lamiaceae), having five nearly equal calyx teeth, divergent anther cells, and rounded nutlets. *S. sieboldi* is the Chinese artichoke. Several species are known as *hedge nettle*. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

Stach'y·tar·phe'ta (stăk'ĭ·tär·fē'tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *stachy-* + Gr. *tarpheios* thick, close.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical plants (family Verbenaceae) with solitary axillary flowers; the bastard vervains. *S. jamaicensis* is the Jamaica vervain. Syn. *Valerianoides*.

Stach'y·u'rus (-ū'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *stachy-* + *-urus.*] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic shrubs and trees constituting a family, **Stach'y·u·ra'ce·ae** (-ū·rā'sē·ē), order Hypericales. They have regular tetramerous flowers in tail-like racemes and colored, berrylike fruit. *S. praecox* of Japan is cultivated for ornament. — **stach'y·u·ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

stack (stăk), *n.* [ME., fr. ON. *stakkr;* prob. akin to OSlav. *stogŭ*, and E. STAKE.] **1.** A large pile of hay, grain in the sheath, straw, or the like, usually nearly conical, but sometimes rectangular, commonly contracted at the top to a point or ridge, and often thatched to shed rain. **2.** A more or less orderly pile or heap; — often with the material specified; as, a wheat *stack;* a *stack* of billets. **3.** An English unit of measure for coal and wood as fuel, equal to 108 cu. ft. (4 cu. yd.). See MEASURE, *Table.* **4.** A group; a set. *Rare.* **5. a** One of the piles of layers of dung or tan, pots containing acid, and sheets or wickets of lead, in the old processes for making white lead. **b** A fireplace and its chimney for cooking varnish. **6.** A lofty columnar rock in the sea. *Scot. & N. of Eng.* **7.** A large quantity or number, as of money. *Colloq.* **8.** A vertical pipe; as, a soil *stack;* a smoke*stack*. **9.** *Arch.* **a** A number of flues embodied in one structure rising above a roof. **b** Any chimney or conduit for smoke or waste vapors; as, the *stack* of a blast furnace. **c** A set of radiators in a cellar for heating apartments above by hot air conveyed through tin pipes; also, the tin pipe by which the heat is conveyed to an apartment. **10.** *Cards.* A pile of chips, usually sold in lots of twenty each for the smaller values. **11.** *Gasworks.* A row of benches containing retorts. **12.** *Libraries.* **a** A structure of bookshelves and narrow aisles, one or more stories in height, for compact storage of books. **b** Any collection of bookcases compactly arranged. **c** The portion of a building housing such a structure. **13.** *Mil.* A pyramidal self-supporting pile of arms; now, specif., such a pile composed of three rifles or carbines interlocked by their stacking swivels or bayonets.

-stack (-stăk). A combining form of the noun *stack*, as in book*stack*, hay*stack*, smoke*stack*.

stack (stăk), *v.;* STACKED (stăkt); STACK'ING. [From STACK, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To pile up; to make into a stack or more or less orderly pile. **2.** To furnish or equip with stacks. **3.** *Archery.* To make the belly of (a bow) high and narrow. —, *Intransitive:* To form a stack, or stacks; to heap; pile.

stack arms. *Mil.* To set up arms, now three rifles or carbines, in a stack. See STACK, 13.

stack cards. *Card Playing.* To arrange cards secretly for cheating; hence, *Slang*, to have the odds fixed in advance.

stack up. To total; loosely, to progress; stand; as, how do things *stack up* with you. *Slang.*

stack (stăk), *adv.* Directly up against; face to face with; as, they ran *stack* against a barbed wire fence.

stack. Archaic & dial. past tense of STICK.

stack'age (stăk'ĭj), *n.* *Rare.* **a** Hay, grain, or the like, in stacks; things stacked. **b** A tax on things stacked.

stack'en·cloud' (stăk'ĕn·kloud'), *n.* A cumulus.

stack'er (stăk'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which stacks; as: **a** A worker who piles articles in stacks. **b** A machine for stacking lumber. **c** A device for stacking hay or straw; esp., an elevator or blast tube attachment to a threshing machine for stacking the straw, as on a wagon. Cf. WIND STACKER.

stack'er (stȧk'ĕr), *n. & v.* [ON. *stakra.* See STAGGER.] Stagger. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stack'freed' (stăk'frēd'), *n.* *Horol.* An eccentric wheel or cam, on which a spring presses, formerly attached to the barrel of a watch to equalize the force transmitted. The fusee replaced it.

stack'garth (stȧg'ĕrth), *n.* [ON. *stakkgarthr.*] A stackyard. *N. of Eng.*

Stack·hou'si·a (stăk·hou'zĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after John *Stackhouse* (d. 1819), Eng. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of xerophytic, mostly Australasian herbs having yellow or white, often gamopetalous, flowers. With the genus *Macgregoria* they form the family **Stack·hou'si·a'ce·ae** (-ā'sē·ē), distinguished by the lobed ovary followed by schizocarps. — **stack·hou'si·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

stack'ing band *or* **belt.** *Agric. Mach.* A band or rope to bind thatch or straw upon a stack.

stacking swivel. A swivel on a rifle for stacking it.

stack'man (stăk'mĕn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). In gasworks, a smokejack; also, a stacker.

stack process. See WHITE LEAD **a.**

stack room. The room housing a library stack.

stack'stand' (stăk'stănd'), *n.* A staging for supporting a stack of hay or grain; a staddle; rickstand.

stack'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A yard or field containing straw or grain in stacks.

stac'te (stăk'tē), *n.* [L., myrrh, fr. Gr. *staktē*, prop., fem. of *staktos* oozing out in drops. See STAGNATE.] One of the sweet spices used by the ancient Jews to prepare incense, perh. a form of myrrh or cinnamon or storax. *Ex.* XXX. 34.

stac·tom'e·ter (stăk·tŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *staktos* oozing out in drops (fr. *stazein* to drop) + *-meter.*] *Pharm.* A dropping glass or pipette of small bore for counting the drops.

‖**stad** (stät), *n.* [D.] **a** Town. **b** *So. Afr.* A native village.

stad'da (stăd'ȧ), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A saw having two thin, parallel blades, formerly used in combmaking.

stad'dle (stăd'l), *n.* Also *stadle.* [ME. *stathel*, fr. AS. *stathol, stathul*, a foundation, firm seat; akin to ON. *stöthull* milking place, OHG. *stadal* barn, and L. *stare* to stand. See STAND; cf. STALWART.] **1.** A support; esp., a staff; crutch; cane. *Obs.* **2.** A small tree or sapling of any kind, esp. a forest tree. **3.** The lower part of a stack, as of hay; also, its supporting frame or base; hence, any supporting framework. **4.** A row or swath of dried or drying hay. *Dial.*

stad'dle, *v. t.* **1.** To leave the staddles, or saplings, of, as a wood when it is cut. *Now Rare.* **2.** To form into staddles, as hay.

stad'dle (stăd'l), *n. & v.* Stain. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

stad'dling (stăd'lĭn), *n.* Materials for or of a staddle (sense 3). *Dial. Eng.*

stad'hold'er (stăd'hōl'dĕr), **stadt'hold'er** (stȧt'-), *n.* [D. *stadhouder*, prop., a locum tenens, fr. *stad* place (now usually meaning city, town) + *houder* a holder.] **a** Orig., a viceroy in a province of the Netherlands. **b** Later, the chief executive officer of the United Provinces of the Netherlands. The title was first conferred upon William of Orange in 1580 and was discontinued in 1802. **c** A viceroy or lieutenant governor of a region outside the Netherlands.

stad'hold'er·ate (-āt), **stad'hold'er·ship** (-shĭp), *n.* Also **stadt'-.** The office or position of a stadholder.

stad'house' (-hous'), *n.* [D. *stadhuis*, prop. town house. Cf. STADTHAUS.] A town hall, esp. in a town or colony of the Netherlands.

sta'di·a (stā'dĭ·ȧ), *n.* [It. See STADIUM.] **1.** *Surv.* **a** A temporary station. **b** *Now Chiefly Eng.* A stadia rod. **c** *Chiefly U. S.* An instrument with stadia hairs. See STADIA ROD; TACHYMETER, 1; TELEMETER, 1. **2.** *Mil.* A kind of range finder consisting, in its simplest form, of a graduated stick held at arm's length.

sta'di·a, *n., pl.* of STADIUM.

stadia hairs *or* **wires.** *Surv.* In a theodolite, etc., horizontal cross hairs or wires equidistant from the central horizontal cross hair. See STADIA, *n.,* 1 **c.**

stadia rod. *Surv.* A graduated rod used with an instrument of the stadia class to measure the distance from the observation point to the place where the rod is positioned. The method of reading is by observing the length of rod subtended by the distance between the stadia hairs when these are fixed, or by noting the space between the stadia hairs when they are adjusted to cover a certain definite interval on the rod; — called also simply *stadia.*

stadia wires. Stadia hairs.

stad'ic (stăd'ĭk; stā'dĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a stadia.

sta'di·e (stā'dĭ·ē), *n.* Stadium; a racecourse. Cf. STADE. *Obs.*

sta·dim'e·ter (stȧ·dĭm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*stadium* + *-meter.*] *Naut.* A modified form of sextant used for finding the distance of an object from its known height.

sta'di·om'e·ter (stā'dĭ·ŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*stadium* + *-meter.*] **1.** A toothed wheel with an index for measuring plotted curves, broken lines, etc., by running over the line. **2.** A form of theodolite for plotting bearings directly.

sta'di·um (stā'dĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* STADIA (-ȧ). [L., a stadium (in sense 1), fr. Gr. *stadion* (after *stadios* fixed, stable), fr. *spadion*, fr. *span* to stretch. See SPAN.] **1.** A Greek measure of length, being the chief one used for itinerary distances, also adopted by the Romans for nautical and astronomical measurements. It was equal to 600 Greek feet, varying with the value of the foot, the Attic stadium being 185.2 meters (607 English feet); the Olympic (as measured from the foot-race course at Olympia), 192.3 meters (630.8 ft.); and the Asiatic, according to Herodotus and Xenophon, was one thirtieth of a parasang, and was therefore equal to from 150 to 225 meters (492 to 738 ft.). The Roman stadium was 625 Roman feet (184.8 meters or 607 ft.). **2.** *Gr. Antiq.* **a** A kind of foot race. **b** A course for foot races, usually 606.9 English feet, and flanked by terraced elevations, usually encircling one end, affording tiers of seats for spectators. Cf. DROMOS. **3.** *pl.* STADIUMS (-ŭmz). A similar modern structure, with its enclosure, used for athletic games, etc. **4.** A stage; a period; esp., a stage in the development of an animal or plant. See STAGE, *n.,* 8. **5.** *Surv.* A stadia or stadia rod.

‖**Stadt'haus'** (shtät'hous'), *n.* [G. *stadthaus*, D. *stadhuis*, prop., town house.] A town hall.

staff (stȧf), *n.* [G. *staffieren* to fill or fit out, adorn, fr. D. *stoffeeren*, fr. OF. *estoffer* (F. *étoffer*), fr. OF. *estoffe* stuff (F. *étoffe*). See STUFF, *n.*] A building material made of a composition of plaster of Paris and hemp fiber, cast in molds and wired or nailed in place.

staff (stȧf; *see Pron.,* § 83), *n.; pl.* STAVES (stāvz; stȧvz) or STAFFS (stȧfs); in senses 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, it is STAFFS. [ME. *staf*, fr. AS. *stæf* staff; akin to LG. & D. *staf*, OFris. *stef*, G. *stab*, ON. *stafr*, Sw. *staf*, Dan. *stav*, Skr. *stabhnāti* he supports, *stambha* post, pillar, OSlav. *stoborŭ* column, and to E. STEM. Cf. STAVE.] **1.** A long piece of wood; a pole, stick, rod, or bar, used for any of various purposes. **2.** Specif.: **a** A long stick carried in the hand for support; hence, a support; that which props, upholds, or sustains; as, bread is the *staff* of life.

And he put the *staves* into the rings. *Ex.* XXXVIII. 7.

b A cudgel or club; esp., a quarterstaff. **c** A pole, stick, or wand, as an ensign of authority; as, a constable's *staff.* **d** A pole on which a flag is supported and displayed. **e** The long handle of certain weapons, as a lance or poleax; hence, a lance, spear, or the like. **f** *Obs.* A shepherd's stick with hooked end. **g** *Dial.* The bar joining the handles of a plow; also, the handle of a plow. **h** A rung, as of a chair or ladder. **i** A pole used to stretch the end of a long fish net. **j** Any of various graduated sticks or rules, as used in building, shipbuilding, leveling, surveying, etc. **3.** Figuratively, that on which one may rest for support.

The boy was the very *staff* of my age. *Shak.*

4. A clog almanac; — used only in combination, as in rune*staff*. **5.** = STAVE, 2. *Obs.* **6.** A body of assistants serving to carry into effect the plans of a superintendent or manager; as, the *staff* of a newspaper; a hospital *staff;* also, the body of officers of administration and instruction of an educational institution. **7.** The group of officers and aides-de-camp appointed to attend upon, and serve as escort to, a civil executive, esp. a president or governor. **8.** *Arch.* **a** = ROD, *n.,* 7. **b** A staff bead. **9.** *Eccl.* A rod or pole with a rook or cross, forming part of a bishop's insignia. **10.** *Horol.* An arbor, as of a wheel or a pinion of a watch. **11.** [From STAFF, 2 c.] *Mil.* An establishment, or aggregation, of officers, not having command, but having administrative and executive duties, in various departments attached to an army, to a section of an army, or to the commander of an army or section of an army; specif.: In the United States Army: **a** The aggregation of the staff departments and corps in contradistinction to *the line.* See 2d LINE, 41 f. **b** The aggregation of staff officers and aides-de-camp who assist a military commander in the administration, command, and supply of the troops. **c** Rarely, the general staff. **12.** *Music.* The horizontal lines, with their spaces, on which music is written; — called also *stave*, esp. in Great Britain. The lines and spaces are called *degrees*, and are numbered upwards. They are made to designate absolute pitch by a *clef* at the beginning of the staff, which latter may be extended in compass by means of ledger lines added above or below. For concerted or part music two or more staffs are joined with a brace. The staff began with a single line, marking the pitch of some tone, as C or F, above or below which the medieval neumes were arranged. A staff of four lines with the C clef is still used for Gregorian music. See *Illusts.* of CLEF, LEDGER LINE, and PITCH. **13.** *Nav.* **a** The officers not in line to succeed to command; as, the officers of the supply, medical, chaplains', etc., corps. **b** Officers detailed to serve on the staff of the commander of a fleet or lesser unit. **14.** *Pros.* A line; also, a stanza or stanza form. Cf. STAVE, *n.,* 4 **a.** *Obs.* **15.** *Surg.* The grooved director for the gorget used as a guide in operations on the bladder and urethra.

— ***at staff's end.*** Aloof from familiarity.

— ***set, or put, up, or down, one's staff.*** To take up one's residence; to lodge. *Obs.*

-staff (-stȧf). A combining form of the noun *staff*, as in:

acrestaff	**cross-staff**	**quarterstaff**
backstaff	**dragstaff**	**rockstaff**
bedstaff	**flagstaff**	**shepherd's-staff**
boarstaff	**handstaff**	**tipstaff**
broomstaff	**packstaff**	**wringstaff**
cowlstaff	**plowstaff**	

staff (stȧf), *adj.* Of or pert. to a military or similar staff.

staff, *v. t.;* STAFFED (stȧft); STAFF'ING. To supply (an organization, or the like) with a staff, as of officers or teachers.

‖**staf'fage'** (stȧ'fȧzh'; stȧ'fȧzh), *n.* [G., fr. *staffieren.* See 1st STAFF.] The accessories of a picture or literary composition; esp., *Painting*, ornamentation or human or animal figures added to a landscape.

staff angle. *Plastering.* A corner of metal or wood let into the plaster so as to be flush with the wall surfaces forming an angle, to secure the corner from injury.

staff bead. **a** *Arch.* A bead used to close the joint between a wooden frame and the adjacent masonry. **b** *Plastering.* A molded or beaded staff angle.

staff captain *or* **commander.** Formerly, in the British navy, an officer holding the rank of captain (or commander) in the navigating corps.

staff college. *Mil.* A higher college for officers, esp. to prepare for staff appointments.

staff corps. *Mil.* The personnel (officers and men) of a staff department.

staff degree. *Music.* See STAFF, *n.,* 12.

staff department. **a** *Mil.* Formerly, in the United States Army, one of the departments or bureaus into which the War Department was subdivided for the purposes of administration and supply. **b** A department of a business having auxiliary or service functions to perform, as methods study or maintenance.

staffed (stȧft), *adj.* Having a staff or staffs.

staf'fel·ite (stȧf'ĕl·īt), *n.* [From *Staffel*, Germany.] *Mineral.* A green or greenish-yellow calcium phosphate and carbonate, occurring in botryoidal or stalactitic forms of fibrous, radiating structure. H., 4. Sp. gr., 3.13.

staff'-herd' (stȧf'hûrd'), *v. t.* To depasture (cattle), esp. in charge of a herdsman.

staff'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who uses a staff; specif., a workman employed in silk throwing.

staff notation. *Music.* Notation in which a staff is used.

staff officer. An officer serving on a staff.

staff of life. Bread or its equivalent.

Staf'ford court *or* **law** (stȧf'ĕrd). [From proper name, with a pun on *staff.*] A court or law ruled or dictated by violence; — sometimes alluding to a cudgeling. *Obs.*

staff ride *or* **walk.** *Mil.* A tactical ride or walk for training in staff problems.

staff rush. A stiff, tufted bog herb (*Juncus conglomeratus*) of the North Temperate Zone, with isolated heads of chaffy flowers; — called also *pith rush.*

staff sergeant *or* **serjeant.** See SERGEANT.

staff sling. A leather sling attached to a long staff. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

staff'strik'er (stȧf'strĭk'ĕr), *n.* A tramp. *Obs.*

staff surgeon. *Nav.* Formerly, a surgeon commander.

staff system. *Railroading.* A block system in which a suitably inscribed staff is delivered to the engineer of a train, or caught up by the engine while moving, as authority giving the right of way to a designated station.

Head of European Stag (*Cervus elaphus*). 1/40

staff tree. Any tree or shrub of the genus *Celastrus* (which see).

staff'-tree' fam'i·ly. The Celastraceae.

staff vine. = BITTERSWEET, 3 **b.**

stag (stăg), *n.; pl.* STAGS (stăgz), sometimes STAG. See PLURAL, *Note.* [ME., fr. AS. *stagga*, prop., an adult male, of birds or animals, and so in E. dial.; akin to ON. *steggi* male bird, in Icel., male cat, and prob., as having a male organ, to E. STING. Cf. STEG.] **1. a** The adult male of the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), a large European species closely related to, but smaller than, the

American elk, or wapiti, specif. one five years of age or older. **b** Any deer of the genus Cervus; specif., the male deer of this genus or of certain other large deer, as the caribou.
2. A colt; esp., a young unbroken stallion. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
3. Any of various male animals; as: **a** A young gamecock. **b** A turkey cock. **c** A male fox. **d** A drake or gander.
4. A male animal castrated after the secondary sex characters have developed to such a point as to give it the appearance of a mature male.
5. *Dial. Eng.* **a** The European wren. **b** A romping girl, or other awkward person.
6. An informer. *Slang.*
7. A man at a social gathering unaccompanied by a woman; also, a social gathering of men only.
8. *London Stock Exchange.* **a** A dealer who is not a member of the exchange. **b** One who stags the market.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

stag-eyed	**stag-handled**	**stagskin**
stag-hafted	**stag-necked**	**stag-sure**

stag (stăg), *adj.* Of or for stags (sense 7); as, a *stag* dinner.
stag, *v. t.;* STAGGED (stăgd); STAG'GING. To watch in order to detect and give warning to or information against. *Slang.* — *v. i. Slang.* **a** To turn informer; to give information or evidence in betrayal. **b** To attend a dance, dinner, or the like, with no girl or woman to escort. **c** *London Stock Exch.* To stag the market.
stag the market. *London Stock Exchange.* To subscribe for shares or stock to be issued with the intention of selling at a profit as soon as possible. *Slang.*
stag, *adv.* As a stag (sense 7); as, to go *stag. Slang.*
stag (stăg), *v. i.* To walk with strides. *Scot. & Dial.*
stag (stăg), *v. t.* To cut off; shorten. *Dial.*
stag beetle. Any of numerous, mostly large, lamellicorn beetles constituting the family Lucanidae, the males of which are generally much larger than the females and have long and often branched mandibles suggesting the antlers of a stag. The larvae feed on the rotten wood of dead trees. The common species of the northeastern United States is *Lucanus dama.* The common European species is *L. cervus.*

Stag Beetle.

stage (stā), *n.* [OF. *estage* dwelling, habitation, story (of a building), sojourn, situation, stage (as in theaters), F. *étage* story (of a building), tier, grade, rank, fr. (assumed) VL. *staticum,* fr. L. *stare* to stand. See STAND; cf. STATIC.] **1.** A floor or story of a building; a horizontal partition.
2. Any one of a series of positions or stations one above the other; a degree; a grade; a step. *Obs.*
3. A platform or scaffold for any purpose, as one for holding materials, drying fish, etc.; also, one of its levels. Hence, specif.: **a** A scaffold; staging. **b** A landing stage. See LANDING STAGE. **c** An elevated platform, esp. one on which an orator may speak, a play or exhibition may be presented, or the like.
4. A shelf, as in a closet or cupboard; a set or tier of shelves.
5. A place where anything is publicly exhibited; the scene of any noted action, event, or career.
6. A place of rest on a regularly traveled road; a stagehouse; a station; a place for a relay of horses. Hence: **a** The distance between two places of rest on a road; hence, a degree of advance in a journey. **b** A degree of progression in any pursuit, development, process, or the like; as, a *stage* of one's life. **c** A stagecoach; as, a parcel sent by *stage.*
7. The height of the surface of a river above an arbitrary zero point. *U. S.*
8. *Biol.* One of several periods (whose beginning and end are usually marked by some important change of structure) in the development and growth of many animals and plants; as, the pupa *stage.* In insects often called *instar.*
9. *Econ. & Sociol.* **a** One of the steps into which the material development of man or a race is divided; an economy; as, the pastoral, agricultural, barter, or nomadic *stage.* No one scheme is generally accepted. **b** One of the degrees of advancement in industrial evolution; as, the mill *stage;* the trust *stage.*
10. *Engin.* **a** One complete process or step, as that of a fluid passing through one impeller of a multiple-impeller pump. Cf. VELOCITY STAGE, PRESSURE STAGE. **b** The distance between two levels, as in hoisting.
11. *Geol.* A minor subdivision of a stratigraphic series; — commonly used in Europe without reference to any formal time division, but by some writers applied to sediments corresponding to an age; as, the Bridger *stage* of the Eocene.
12. *Med.* A stadium.
13. *Microscopy.* The small platform of the stand of a microscope on which the object for examination is placed.
14. *Radio.* An element or part in a complex contrivance, as, in a multitube amplifier, one tube with its associated apparatus.
15. *Theater.* **a** The raised flooring in a theater where plays are enacted. The positions for actors and paraphernalia on the stage are referred to as: *front* and *back,* the parts immediately behind and farthest removed from the curtain respectively; *right* and *left,* the parts to the right and left of one facing the curtain from the *center,* or midpoint, of the stage; *right* and *left center,* the parts nearest the right and left wings respectively and midway between front and back. Movements are *down,* that is, toward the curtain, or *up,* toward the rear of the stage. **b** The whole space at the back of the proscenium, including wings, flies, property rooms, greenroom, etc. **c** Hence, the theater; the drama, as acted or exhibited; also, the profession of representing dramatic compositions; — usually with *the;* as, the influence of the church and the *stage.*
— ***to be, go, etc., on the stage.*** To be or become an actor.
stage (stā), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to: **a** The theatrical stage. **b** A stagecoach. **c** A biological stage.
2. Designating a series of repeated steps or operations by which a desired end is reached; as, *stage* pumping; *stage* hoisting.
stage, *v.;* STAGED (stājd); STAG'ING (stāj'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To furnish with a platform, or stage.
2. To exhibit on or as on a stage; to display publicly; specif., to put (a play) on the stage.
3. To arrange to take place dramatically; as, to *stage* a comeback. *Colloq.*
——, *Intransitive:* To travel by stage or by stages.
stage'-blanks', *n. pl.* Blank verse as used in drama. *Obs.*
stage boat. See POST BOAT.
stage box. *Theater.* A box over the proscenium.
stage carriage. A stagecoach. *Rare.*
stage cloth. Any of the cloths or hangings used about the stage; specif., a cloth to cover the floor of the stage.
stage'coach' (stāj'kōch'), *n.* A coach that runs regularly between stations, for the conveyance of passengers. — **stage'coach'ing,** *n.* — **stage coachman.**
stage'craft' (stāj'krăft'; 83), *n.* Skill in dramatic composition or production as conditioned by the possibilities of the stage.
staged (stājd), *adj.* **1.** Acting (*Obs.*) or enacted on the stage.
2. Having or arranged in stages.
stage direction. **a** A direction in a drama concerning the setting, action, etc. **b** The preparation of a play for performances.
stage director. *Theater.* One who prepares a play for production. He supervises the work of the scening and costume designers, arranges the business and stage effects to be used, and instructs the actors in the general interpretation of their parts.
stage door. *Theater.* The actors' and workmen's entrance.
staged tower. A tower in which the stories are strongly marked, as in a Chinese pagoda or a ziggurat.
stage effect. **a** *Theater.* An effective piece of representation. **b** A striking effect, as if managed for a stage.
stage fright. Nervousness felt at appearing before an audience. — **stage'-fright'en,** *v. t.*
stage'hand' (stāj'hănd'), *n. Theater.* One of the handlers of scenery, lights, etc., who assist the director and stage manager.
stage'house' (-hous'), *n.* **a** A house where a stage regularly stops for passengers or a relay of horses. **b** *Obs.* A theater.
stage'land' (-lănd'), *n.* The realm of reality or illusion connected with the stage. See -LAND.
stage'like' (-līk'), *adj.* Pertaining to or befitting a stage; theatrical; make-believe.
stage'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** An actor. *Obs.*
2. A workman employed about the stage.
3. One who erects or works on stages, esp. in mining.
4. One who receives material at a landing stage.
stage'-man'age, *v. t.* To arrange or exhibit with an eye to striking effect; as, to *stage-manage* a wedding ceremony. — **stage management.**
stage manager. *Theater.* One in control of the stage during the production of a play. He directs the stage hands, property man, etc., has charge of all details behind the curtain, except the acting, and has a general oversight of the actors. Sometimes he is also the *stage director.* — **stage managership.**
stage micrometer. *Micros.* A graduated device applied to the stage for measuring the size of an object.
stage name. An assumed name by which an actor is known professionally.
stage play. A play for production in a theater
stage player. An actor. — **stage playing.**
stage'er (stāj'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who has long acted on the stage of life; a person of long experience; — usually with *old.*
2. A player; actor. *Archaic.*
3. A horse used in drawing a stagecoach; also, a stagecoach. *Colloq.*
4. A workman who erects stagings.
stage right. The right to represent a work on the stage, generally protected by copyright; — chiefly in *pl.*
stage'er·y (stāj'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* Exhibition on the stage.
stage'-set', *n.* A stage setting.
stage setting. *Theater.* Arrangement of scenery and properties; the particular arrangement for a given scene. — **stage setter.**
stage'-struck', *adj.* Fascinated by the stage; esp., seized by a passionate desire to become an actor.
stag'-e'vil, *n. Veter.* A kind of palsy of the jaw of a horse.
stage wagon. **a** *Obs.* A stagecoach. **b** A wagon running between two places for conveying passengers or goods.
stage wait. *Theater.* During performance, a marked delay of what should come next.
stage whisper. A loud whisper by an actor, audible to the spectators but supposed, for dramatic effect, not to be heard by one or more of the actors; any similar whisper.
stage'wor'thy (stāj'wûr'thĭ), *adj.* Deserving dramatic presentation.
stag gang. *Agric. Mach.* A strong, compact, two-bottom, moldboard, gang plow which is poleless and has a tricycle wheel support.
stag'gard (stăg'ĕrd), **stag'gart** (-ĕrt), *n.* [From STAG.] The male red deer in its fourth year.
stag'ger (stăg'ĕr), *v.;* -GERED (-ĕrd); -GER·ING. [ME. *stakeren,* fr. ON. *stakra* to push, to stagger, fr. *staka* to punt, push, stagger; akin to E. STAKE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To reel to one side and the other, as if about to fall, in trying to stand or walk, as from weakness, giddiness, a blow, or a burden; to stand or walk unsteadily; to sway; totter.
2. To shake; to rock on its foundations; vibrate; tremble.
3. To begin to doubt and waver in purpose or action; to waver; to become less confident or determined; to hesitate.

> Even soaring fancy *staggers.* *Shelley.*

4. *Archery.* To hobble.
5. *Naut.* To move on unsteadily; — of a craft.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to reel or totter; to shake the firmness of; to unsettle.
2. To cause to doubt, waver, or hesitate; to make less steady or confident; to shock; as, to *stagger* belief.
3. To place alternately at equal distances on either side of a middle line.
4. To arrange (working hours) so that some businesses open and close at different times from others; also, to arrange (work, jobs, etc.) so that groups of employees may be employed at alternating intervals.
5. *Aeronautics.* To adjust (as the wings of a biplane) so that the entering edge of one wing projects beyond the entering edge of another wing.
6. *Hort.* **a** To plant alternately on each side of a median line. **b** To plant at irregular distances, without reference to a definite line.
7. *Mech.* To arrange (a series of parts) on each side of a median line alternately, as spokes or rivets; also, to dispose parts of (a wheel, etc.) in such a way.
8. *Office Practice.* To arrange (a file) so that the tabs on the cards or folders are placed in different positions. *U. S.*
stag'ger, *n.* **1.** A reeling or tottering movement of the body in trying to walk or stand, as if one were about to fall; as, the *stagger* of a drunken man.
2. An attempt; try; "stab." *Slang.*
3. *Aeronautics.* The amount of advance of the entering edge of an upper wing of a biplane, triplane, or multiplane, over that of a lower, expressed as percentage of gap. It is considered *positive* when the upper wing is forward, and is measured from the entering edge of the upper wing along its chord to the point of intersection of this chord with a line drawn perpendicular to the chord of the upper wing at the entering edge of the lower wing, all lines being drawn in a plane parallel to the plane of symmetry.
4. *In pl. form* **stag'gers** (stăg'ĕrz), *construed as sing. Veter.* **a** A diseased condition arising from any of various causes, which affects the brain and spinal cord of horses and other animals so as to produce reeling, unsteady gait, sudden falling, and other signs of nervous disorder; — often called *blind staggers, mad staggers,* and *megrims,* esp. if the symptoms are pronounced. When understood as resulting from eating spoiled fodder, it is known also as *forage poisoning* and *stomach staggers.* **b** The symptoms of this condition, or vertigo.
stag'ger (stăg'ĕr), *adj.* Arranged so as to precede or follow some similar units; as, *stagger* jobs, hours; of a plan or system, characterized by such an arrangement.
stag'ger·bush' (stăg'ĕr·bŏŏsh'), *n.* A shrub (*Neopieris mariana*) of the eastern United States, poisonous to stock. It has clusters of nodding white flowers.
stag'gered tooth gear (stăg'ĕrd). *Mach.* A stepped gear (wheel).
stag'ger·er (stăg'ĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which staggers; also, one that causes to stagger, as a blow; one that shocks, temporarily stuns, or the like, as a surprising statement, unexpected argument, question, etc. *Colloq.*
stagger grass. **a** The atamasco lily *Zephyranthes atamasco,* supposed to give cattle the staggers. **b** The fly poison, *Amianthium muscaetoxicum,* causing staggers in cattle.
stag'ger·ing (stăg'ĕr·ĭng), *adj.* That staggers. — **stag'ger·ing·ly,** *adv.*
staggering bob. A very young calf; also, its veal. *Dial., Brit.*
stagger spokes. Spokes set alternating on each side of the central plane of a wheel.
stag'ger·weed' (stăg'ĕr·wēd'), *n.* **a** The field larkspur. See LARKSPUR. **b** Shiverweed.
stagger wires. *Aeronautics.* Wires connecting the upper and lower surfaces of an airplane and lying in planes substantially parallel to the plane of symmetry.
stag'ger·wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* The ragwort *Senecio aureus.* See RAGWORT.
stag'ger·y (-ĭ), *adj.* Staggering; reeling; unsteady; also, affected with the staggers.
stag'gie (stăg'ĭ), *n.* A young horse. Cf. STAG, 2. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
stag'gy (stăg'ĭ), *adj.* Having the appearance of a mature male animal; — said of female domestic animals.
stag'head' (-hĕd'), *n. Plant Pathol.* Dieback, in which the projecting dead branches resemble stag's horns; also, more rarely, a witches'-broom.
stag'-head'ed, *adj.* Having dead, leafless limbs at the top; — said of trees. — **stag'-head'ed·ness,** *n.*
stag'horn' (stăg'hôrn'), *n.* **1.** A stag's horn, used as a handle for a knife or for ornamental purposes. ***Artificial staghorn,*** from the rough dried stems of the seaweed *Laminaria saccharina,* is similarly used.
2. A hunting horn, made from a stag's horn.
3. Staghead.
4. **a** The ground pine *Lycopodium clavatum.* **b** The staghorn fern.
stag'horn' cor'al (stăg'hôrn'). Any of several large branching corals of the genus *Acropora,* syn. *Madrepora,* which somewhat resemble antlers, esp. *Acropora cervicornis* and *A. palmata,* of Florida and the West Indies.
stag'-horned' (-hôrnd'), *adj.* Having horns like those of a stag; hence, of certain beetles, having mandibles that are large and palmate, or branched like an antler.
staghorn fern. Any fern of the genus *Platycerium,* esp. the commonly cultivated *P. bifurcatum* of Australia.

Staghorn Fern (*Platycerium bifurcatum*).

staghorn moss. = STAGHORN, 4 a.
staghorn sumac. A small tree or more usually a shrub (*Rhus typhina*) of eastern North America, with dense panicles of greenish-yellow flowers becoming bright-crimson fruits. The flower stalks and branches are velvety-pubescent, like young antlers. Its leaves turn brilliant red in fall.
stag'hound' (stăg'hound'), *n.* A breed of hounds formerly used in hunting the stag, the wolf, and other large animals. They were similar to the foxhound, but larger and heavier, with drooping ears. The breed is nearly extinct.
stag'hunt' (-hŭnt'), *n.* A hunt in which a stag is chased. — **stag'hunt'er,** *n.* — **stag'hunt'ing,** *n.*
sta'gi·ar'y (stā'jĭ·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *n.* [ML. *stagiarius,* fr. *stagium* term, period. See STAGE.] *Eccl.* A resident canon.
sta'gi·ar'y, *n.* [F. *stagiaire.* See 1st STAGIARY.] A law student.
stag'ing (stāj'ĭng), *n.* **1.** = SCAFFOLD, 1 a; a scaffolding.
2. The business of running stagecoaches; also, the act of journeying in stagecoaches.
3. Division of a process (as the expansion of steam in a turbine) into a series of steps or stages. See STAGE, *n.,* 10 b.
4. *Photoengraving.* The process of protecting with asphaltum varnish or other resist the areas of a plate which require no further re-etching.
5. *Theater.* The act or art of putting a play on the stage.
Stag'i·rite (stăj'ĭ·rīt), *n.* [L. *Stagirites,* fr. Gr. *Stageirites.*] A native of, or resident in, Stagira, in ancient Macedonia; esp., Aristotle. — **Stag'i·rit'ic** (-rĭt'ĭk), *adj.*
stag·mom'e·ter (stăg·mŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *stagma* drop + *-meter.*] An apparatus for the measurement of the number of drops per unit of volume of a liquid.
stag moss. = STAGHORN, 4 a.
stag'nan·cy (stăg'năn·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). State of being stagnant; also, anything stagant, as a pool.
stag'nant (-nănt), *adj.* [L. *stagnans, -antis,* pres. part. of *stagnare.* See STAGNATE.] **1.** Not flowing; not running in a current or stream; motionless; hence, foul from want of motion; as, a *stagnant* pond; *stagnant* blood, air.
2. Not active or brisk; dull; as, business is *stagnant.*

---

stag'bush' (stăg'bŏŏsh'), *n.* = BLACK HAW a.
stage'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — ‡**stage'a·bil'i·ty,** *n.* — **stage'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **stage'a·bly,** *adv.*
stage'-bleed', *v. t.* = BLEED, *v. t.,* 7 d.
stage'dom, *n.* See -DOM.
stage'er·ite (stāj'ĕr·īt), *n.* [From *stage,* with a pun on *Stagirite.*] An actor. *Obs.* [-ESE.]
stag·ese' (stăj·ēz'; -ēs'), *n.* See
stage'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
stage'wright', *n.* = PLAYWRIGHT.
stage'y, stage'y·ness. Vars. of STAGY, STAGINESS.
stag'garth (stăg'ĕrth). Var. of STACKGARTH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
stag'gerd. Staggered. *Rel. Sp.*
stag'i·ly (stăj'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of STAGY.
stag'i·ness (-ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs), *n.* See -NESS.
stag'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
stag'nance, *n.* = STAGNANCY.

3. Not interesting or exciting.
Syn. — Still, standing; inert, unprogressive.
Ant. — Running, flowing; brisk, active.
☞ COMBINATIONS are **stag'nant-blood'ed, stag'nant-mind'ed, stag'nant-souled'.**
—**stag'nant-ly,** *adv.* — **stag'nant-ness,** *n.*

stag'nate (stăg'nāt), *v. i.;* STAG'NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd; -ĭd; 119); STAG'NAT-ING (-nāt-ĭng). [L. *stagnatus,* past part. of *stagnare* to stagnate, make stagnant, fr. *stagnum* a piece of standing water; prob. akin to Gr. *stazein* to drip, *staktos* dripping, dropping, oozing. Cf. STACTE, STANCH, STANK pool, TANK.] To be or become stagnant. — *v. t.* To cause to become stagnant.

stag'nate, *adj.* Stagnant. *Obs.*

— **stag-na'tion** (stăg-nā'shŭn), *n.* — **stag'na-to'ry** (stăg'-nā-tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr-ĭ), *adj.*

stag-nic'o-lous (stăg-nĭk'ō-lŭs), *adj.* [L. *stagnum* pool E. *-colous.*] Inhabiting stagnant water.

stag'num (stăg'nŭm), *n.* [L.] **a** A pool of water without an outlet. **b** *Obs.* The cistern of a barometer.

Stag'o-nos'po-ra (stăg'ō-nŏs'pō-rā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *stagōn, -onos,* a drop + *-spora.*] *Bot.* A genus of imperfect fungi (family Sphaerioidaceae) having oblong several-septate hyaline pycnospores. *S. carpathica* causes a leaf spot of alfalfa.

stag sumac. The staghorn sumac.

stag tick. A fly (*Lipoptena cervi*) of the family Hippoboscidae, parasitic upon the red deer. The mature insect has wings, but sheds them soon after settling on its host.

stag'worm' (stăg'wûrm'), *n.* The larva of any botfly which infests the stag, esp. any of those of the genus *Cephenomyia.*

stag'y, stage'y (stāj'ĭ), *adj.;* STAG'I-ER (stāj'ĭ-ĕr); STAG'I-EST. **1.** Having characteristics of the stage; theatrical. **2.** Having the hair thin and sparse; — of seals and sealskin.

Stahl'helm' (shtäl'hĕlm'), *n.* [G., steel helmet.] A postwar military organization of German ex-soldiers who are Monarchist sympathizers, who pledge themselves to re-establish the territories of Aug., 1914, etc. — **Stahl'-helm'er** (-hĕl'mĕr), *n.* — **Stahl'helm'ist** (-mĭst), *n.*

Stahl'i-an (stäl'ĭ-ăn; -yăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to G. E. Stahl, a Ger. physician and chemist (1660–1734) or his doctrine of animism (sense 2). — *n.* An adherent of Stahlism. — **Stahl'ism** (stäl'ĭz'm), *n.* — **Stahl'i-an-ism,** *n.*

‖**Stahl'spiel'** (shtäl'shpēl'; stäl'spēl'), *n.* [G., fr. *stahl* steel + *spiel* play.] *Music.* An instrument of steel bars, on a lyre-shaped frame, played with a hammer.

staid (stād), *adj.* [Prop. past part. of STAY to stop.] Settled; fixed; as, his *staid* opinion; hence, sober; grave; sedate; not volatile or fanciful; as, *staid* persons, colors.
Syn. — Steadfast, set. See DECOROUS.
Ant. — Frivolous, impetuous, volatile.
— **staid'ly,** *adv.* — **staid'ness,** *n.*

staid. Archaic var. of STAYED.

staid. Obs. past tense & past part. of STEAD.

stain (stān), *v.;* STAINED (stānd); STAIN'ING. [Abbr. fr. DISTAIN.] *Transitive:* **1.** To remove or obscure the color or luster of; eclipse. *Obs.*
2. To discolor with foreign matter; to make foul; to spot; as, to *stain* the hand with blood.
3. To impart color to or suffuse with color.
Sunset was beginning to *stain* the western curves of branch and stem and bud. *C. G. D. Roberts.*
4. To taint or corrupt; as, *stained* with vice.
5. To spot with guilt or infamy; to bring reproach on; to blot; soil; tarnish; as, to *stain* a life or a name.
6. To color, as wood, glass, paper, cloth, or the like, by processes affecting, chemically or otherwise, the material itself; to tinge with a color or colors combining with, or penetrating, the substance; to dye; as, to *stain* wood with acids, colored washes, paint rubbed in, etc.; to *stain* glass.
7. *Obs.* **a** To ornament with or depict in color. **b** To vilify by abuse. **c** To spoil.
8. *Hunting.* To injure (the scent of the quarry), as by the passage of hounds.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To become colorless, dull, dim, or obscure. *Obs.*
2. To give or receive a stain.
Syn. — Paint, discolor; disgrace, taint, dishonor.

stain (stān), *n.* **1.** Act of staining or state of being stained.
2. That which stains; as: **a** A discoloration by foreign matter; a spot. **b** Taint of guilt; tarnish; blemish; stigma; also, *Now Rare,* a cause of reproach or disgrace. **c** A discoloration of the skin, as in a blotch. **d** A tincture; a tinge; a slight trace. *Shak.* **e** A natural spot of a color different from the ground.
Swift trouts, diversified with crimson *stains.* *Pope.*
3. A dye, pigment, or the like, used in staining; specif.: **a** A preparation thinner than paint, absorbed by the pores of the material (as wood) instead of forming a coating. **b** A dye or mixture of dyes used in microscopy to render visible minute and transparent structures, to differentiate tissue elements, or to produce specific microchemical reactions. Certain dyes have a selective affinity for particular organisms, tissues, or cell structures. Basic dyes, as haematoxylin, stain nuclei. Acid dyes, as eosin, stain cytoplasm.
4. One who dims or obscures others. *Obs.*
5. *Cotton Mfg.* A bluish or other deep discoloration of the lint caused by weather.
6. *Glass Mfg.* One of the colors which can be floated on.
Syn. — Blot, taint, pollution, blemish, disgrace, infamy.

stained (stānd), *adj.* Discolored or colored, formerly also ornamented, by staining.

-stained (-stānd). A combining form of *stained,* denoting *having stains of* or *from,* as in:

bloodstained	ink-stained	tear-stained
earth-stained	iron-stained	travel-stained

stained glass. Glass colored or stained. As used in windows, etc., it may be glass colored throughout by metallic oxides fused into it, or white glass cased with colored glass or into whose surface the pigments have been burned.

stain'er (stān'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which stains; as: **a** A workman who stains; as, a *stainer* of wood, furniture, paper, films, etc. **b** A pigment used merely to give color to a paint, as distinguished from the base, which is usually white lead. **c** Any of several insects that stain the material on which they feed, as the *cotton stainer.*

stain'i-er-ite (stān'ĭ-ĕr-īt), *n.* *Mineral.* A rare crystalline cobalt hydroxide occurring in black mammillary masses.

stain'ing, *n.* Act or process by which something is stained; also, the stain imparted.

stain'less steel (stān'lĕs; -lĭs; 119). An alloy steel practically immune to rusting and ordinary corrosion, having chromium as its essential alloying constituent. The chromium content is usually 12 to 14 per cent, but may be much more. A *nickel-chrome stainless steel* that is very tough and suitable for chemical processing equipment is a noncorrosive alloy containing 8 per cent of nickel and 17 or 18 of chromium.

stair (stâr), *n.* [ME. *steir, steyer,* fr. AS. *stāger;* akin to D. *steiger,* and AS. *stīgan* to ascend, rise. See STY to ascend.] **1.** *Archaic exc. Scot.* A series of steps, or flights of steps connected by landings, for passing from one level to another; a staircase.
2. Any one step of a series for ascending or descending to a different level, usually within a building.
3. A step; degree; stage in a series; any step by which one progresses, or may progress, from one stage or elevation to another, as in rank, dignity, preferment, wealth, power, etc.
4. *pl.* **a** A flight of steps. **b** A landing stage.
— *below stairs.* On or to a lower floor, esp. the ground floor; hence, in the kitchen or rooms where the servants work and eat; as, unwonted hilarity *below stairs.*

stair, *v. t. & i.* [See STAIR, *n.*] To ascend; advance. *Obs.*

stair'beak' (stâr'bēk'), *n.* Any of several South and Central American dendrocolaptine birds of the genus *Xenops.* The bill has the gonys sharply deflected.

stair'build'er (-bĭl'dĕr), *n.* One who makes a trade of building stairs.

stair'build'er's saw (-bĭl'dĕrz). See SAW, *Illust.*

stairbuilder's truss. A pair of crossed beams to support a landing of a flight of stairs.

stair'build'ing, *n.* The art, craft, or trade of constructing stairs.

stair'case' (stâr'kās'), *n.* **1.** Orig., an enclosure for stairs; now, a flight of stairs with their supporting framework, casing, balusters, etc.; strictly, but less usually, the structure, containing a stair.
2. *Med.* A continuous increasing series of responses.

staircase curve. A histogram.

staircase shell. **a** A wentletrap. **b** *Rare.* A shell of the genus *Architectonica.*

staired (stârd), *adj.* Equipped with or arranged like stairs.

stair'head' (stâr'hĕd'), *n.* The head or top of a staircase.

stair horse. *Arch.* One of the inclined members supporting a flight of stairs.

stair rail. The handrail of a staircase.

stair rod. A metal rod, or its equivalent, for holding a stair carpet in place in the angle between two steps.

-stairs (-stârz). A combining form of *stair* (sense 1), as in above*stairs,* back*stairs,* down*stairs,* up*stairs.*

stair'step' (stâr'stĕp'), *n.* **1.** A step in a flight of stairs.
2. *pl.* A flight of stairs. *Dial.*

stair'-step', *adj.* Like the steps in a staircase.

stair'-step'per, *n.* One of a series of children, stair-step in height. *Colloq.*

stair turret *or* **tower.** *Arch.* A towerlike building to contain a winding or spiral stair.

stair'way' (stâr'wā'), *n.* The way up or down a staircase.

stair well. A compartment, extending vertically through a building, in which stairs are placed.

stair wire. A slender stair rod.

stair'work' (stâr'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Work done in making stairs.
2. Clandestine doings at the stairs. *Obs.*

staith (stāth), *n.* [From AS. *stæth* bank, shore, and ON. *stöth* landing place; akin to E. STEAD.] A landing stage or wharf for transshipment, esp. of coal, as from railway cars, into vessels; also, an embankment. *Now Chiefly N. of Eng.*

staith, *v. t.* To provide with a staith. *N. of Eng.*

staith'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who works on a staith. *N. of Eng.*

stake (stāk), *n.* [AS. *staca;* akin to MLG. *stake,* D *staak,* Sw. *stake,* Dan. *stage,* Lith. *stagaras* dry stalk. Cf. ESTACADE, STACK, STAGGER, STOCKADE.] **1.** A pointed piece of wood or other material, driven, or to be driven, into the ground as a mark, support, part of a framework, tethering rod, etc.
2. The post or other support to which a person is bound to be burned; hence, death by such burning.
3. A stick inserted upright in a loop, eye, or mortise, at the side or end of a cart, flatcar, etc., to retain the load.
4. A tool used by a slater.
5. That which is staked, or hazarded, for gain or loss; esp., a sum of money or its equivalent wagered or risked; also, a gambler's capital.
6. Short for GRUBSTAKE.
7. The prize set in any contest; — often in *pl.*
8. A property or interest involved; something at stake; as, a *stake* in a business, in the country. *Colloq.*
9. *Archery.* A post of stone, wood, or both, often elaborately ornamented, set up as a rover.
10. *Basketwork.* Any of the longest foundation rods of a basket or the like, usually upsetted from the bottom.
11. *Horse Racing.* A stake race.
12. *Leather Mfg.* A wooden stake supporting a blunt semicircular steel blade over which skins are drawn to and fro to stretch and soften them; also, a crutch stake (see 2d PERCH, 5).
13. *Mach.* The part of a riveter frame that carries the stationary die.
14. *Metal.* A small anvil usually with a tang to enter a hole in a bench top, used by smiths for light work.
15. [*cap. when used specifically.*] *Mormon Ch.* A major territorial unit of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, comprising an indefinite number of wards. At the head is a Stake Presidency, consisting of the president and two counselors and a High Council of twelve. Called more fully **stake of Zion.**
— *at stake.* Involved; implicated; hence, in jeopardy; as, one's life or honor is *at stake.*

-stake (-stāk). A combining form of the noun *stake,* as in ale*stake,* grub*stake,* sweep*stake.*

stake (stāk), *v.;* STAKED (stākt); STAK'ING (stāk'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To mark the limits of by stakes; — with *out* or *off;* as, to *stake* out a road; to *stake* off a mining claim.
2. To fasten up or support with stakes, as vines or plants; also, to tether to a stake.
3. To impale on or transfix with a stake, as formerly in punishment.
4. To stretch out and fasten down with stakes, as hides for dressing.
5. To push with a stake or pole as a railroad car.
6. To put at hazard upon the issue of competition, or upon a future contingency; to wager; venture; bet.
To *stake* his life and property on the event of a war. *Macaulay.*
7. **a** Short for GRUBSTAKE. **b** *Slang.* To back financially; to support (a person, company, etc.) or advance (money, aid, etc.) in order to further chances of success. **c** To give (an expert or professional) money to gamble with, the profits, if any, to be divided equally.
8. *Leather Mfg.* To work (skins) on a stake or in a staking machine.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To put up a bet; wager.
2. To balk, as a horse. *Local, U. S.*
Syn. — Hazard, risk, chance, gamble.

stake (stāk). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of STALK.

stake'-an'-rid'er, *n.* A rail fence. *Western U. S.*

stake boat. A boat moored to mark the course in a race.

stake body. An open motor-truck body consisting of a platform with stakes inserted along the outside edges to retain the load.

stake driver. The common American bittern, one of whose notes resembles the sound of driving a stake into mud.

stake'head' (stāk'hĕd'), *n.* *Ropelaying.* Any of several horizontal bars, each supported on a separate stake, used in a ropewalk to carry the yarns, which are kept apart by pins in the bars, during the operation of twisting.

stake'hold'er (-hōl'dĕr), *n.* The holder of a stake, or wager.

stake horse. *Horse Racing.* A horse that runs chiefly in stake races; hence, a horse of superior quality.

stake'mas'ter (stāk'măs'tĕr), *n.* *Archery.* An official presiding over the stakes of shooting fields.

stake net. A net held in position by stakes; a trap net.

Stake Presidency. See STAKE, *n.,* 15.

stak'er (stāk'ĕr), *n.* One who stakes; as: **a** One who drives stakes. **b** One who bets. **c** One who stakes leather by hand or machine. **d** *Basketmaking.* One who inserts stakes in the bottom.

stake race. *Horse Racing.* A race in which the money stake or prize offered is the total contributed by the nominators.

sta-lac'tic (stə-lăk'tĭk), **-lac'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *adj.* Stalactitic.

sta-lac'ti-form (-tĭ-fôrm), *adj.* Like a stalactite.

stal'ac-tit'al (stăl'ăk-tīt'ăl; -ĭ), *adj.* Stalactitic.

sta-lac'tite (stə-lăk'tīt; stăl'ăk-tīt), *n.; pl.* -TITES (-tĭts). [NL. *stalactites,* fr. Gr. *stalaktos* oozing out in drops, dropping. See 5th STALE; cf. STALAGMITE.] **1.** *Geol.* **a** A deposit of crystalline calcium carbonate (aragonite or calcite), resembling an icicle, depending from the roof or sides of a cavern, and formed by waters which have become saturated with calcium bicarbonate by percolating through, and partially dissolving the overlying limestone. *Stalactites* vary from white or colorless to yellow and brown, or, in some copper mines, bright green or blue. **b** Limestone so formed.
2. A similar formation; as, a *stalactite* of lava or ice.
3. *Arch.* A decorative corbel suggestive of a stalactite (sense 1 **a**).

sta-lac'tit-ed (stə-lăk'tīt-ĕd; stăl'ăk-tīt'ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.* Covered with, or decorated as if with, stalactites.

stalactite vault. A vault with successive rows of stalactite corbels, common in Moorish architecture.

stal'ac-tit'ic (stăl'ăk-tĭt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **stal'ac-tit'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a stalactite; covered with stalactites. — **stal'ac-tit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

stal'ac-tit'i-form (stăl'ăk-tĭt'ĭ-fôrm), *adj.* Stalactiform.

stal'ac-ti'tious (-tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* Having stalactites.

sta-lag'mite (stə-lăg'mīt; stăl'ăg-mīt), *n.* [NL. *stalagmites,* fr. Gr. *stalagmos* a dropping, dripping. See 5th STALE; cf. STALACTITE.] *Geol.* A deposit of crystalline calcium carbonate more or less like an inverted stalactite, formed on the floor of a cave by the drip of water saturated with calcium bicarbonate; hence, a similar deposit of other material. A stalactite and the stalagmite beneath often become united in a complete column.

Stalagmites in Marengo Cave, Indiana.

stalagmite marble. *Mineral.* Onyx marble, often a stalagmitic deposit.

stal'ag-mit'ic (stăl'ăg-mĭt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **stal'ag-mit'i-cal** (-mĭt'ĭ-kăl). Having the shape or character of, or found in, stalagmites. — **stal'ag-mit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

stal'ag-mom'e-ter (stăl'ăg-mŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* An instrument for measuring drops; a stactometer. — **stal'ag-mom'-e-try** (-trĭ), *n.* — **sta-lag'mo-met'ric** (stə-lăg'mō-mĕt'-rĭk), *adj.*

stale (stāl), *adj.;* STAL'ER (stāl'ĕr); STAL'EST (stāl'ĕst; -ĭst). [ME. *stale;* akin to MD. *stel* stale, and to E. STALL, STILL.] **1.** Old and strong, as ale. *Obs.*
2. **a** Vapid or tasteless from age; having lost its life, spirit, and flavor, from being long kept; as, *stale* beer. **b** Not new; not freshly made; as, *stale* bread.
3. Worn out by use or familiarity; having lost its novelty and power of pleasing; trite; commonplace. *Grew.*
How weary, *stale,* flat, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world! *Shak.*
4. Past one's prime; past marriageable age. *Obs.*
5. **a** Impaired in vigor or energy by prolonged activity along certain lines; — orig. used of overtrained athletes; as, one *stale* from overstudy; a market *stale* after busy trading. **b** Having little or no vitality, as old cultures of bacteria and fungi.
6. *Agric.* Left fallow after plowing, as land.
7. *Law.* Impaired in legal force or effect, as a right to enforce equities, a lien, or the like, by reason of laches or being allowed to rest without use, action, or demand; as, a *stale* affidavit, a *stale* debt or claim, etc.
☞ COMBINATIONS are: **stale-drunk, stale-grown, stale-mouthed, stale-worn.**
— **stale'ly,** *adv.* of STALE. — **stale'ness,** *n.*

stale, *n.* [See STALE, *adj.*] That which is stale, worn, tasteless, or the like, from use or time. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
The cheapest and nicest *stales* [cakes], that were all but blue moldy. *Hardy.*

stag'na-ture, *n.* = STAGNATION.
stagne, *n.* = 2d STANK. *Obs.*
St. Ag'nes's Eve (sānt ăg'nĕs-ĭz). Also **St. Agnes' Eve.** See SAINT, *n., Note.* [*n., Note.*]
St.-Ag'nes's-flow'er. See SAINT, [*n., Note.*]
stag'nize, *v. i. & i.* = STAGNATE.
Sta-gyr'i-an (stə-jĭr'ĭ-ăn), *n.* = STAGIRITE. *Obs.* [IRITE.]
Stag'y-rite. Erron. var. of STAG-
staig. Dial. var. of STAG.
staile. † STALE, STEAL.
stain'a-ble, *adj.* See ABLE. —
stain'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* — **stain'a-bleness,** *n.* — **stain'a-bly,** *adv.*
staind. Stained. *Ref. Sp.*
stain'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.
stain'less, *adj.* See -LESS. —
stain'less-ly, *adv.* — **stain'lessness,** *n.*
stain'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
sta'io (stā'yō), *n.; pl.* STAIA (-yä). [It.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
stair'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
stair'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
stair'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
stair'y, *adj.* = STAIRLIKE.
stai'ver (stā'vĕr), *v. i.* = STAVER, *v. i.* *Scot.*
stak. † STACK, STEEK.
stake. † STACK, STEAK, STICK.
stake. Obs. past tense of STEEK.
staker. † STACKER.
stake'rope' (stāk'rōp'), *n.* = LARIAT b. [*exc. Dial.*]
stak'ker. Var. of STACKER. *Obs.*
stak-tom'e-ter (stăk-tŏm'ĕ-tĕr). Var. of STACTOMETER.
stal (stāl), *past tense of* STEAL. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
sta-lag'ma, *n.* [NL. See STALAGMITE.] = STALAGMITE.
St. Alban limestone. See SAINT, *n., Note.*
stalde. Obs. past of STALD.
stald'ing. Erron. var. of SCALDING.
stale. † STALL.

stale (stāl), *v.;* STALED (stāld); STAL'ING (stāl'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To make stale, or vapid, as beer or ale; in general, to destroy the charm or freshness of.

> Age cannot wither her, nor custom *stale*
> Her infinite variety. *Shak.*

2. To render common; to cheapen.
3. *Leather Mfg.* To sweat (esp. sheepskins) at higher temperatures.
—, *Intransitive:* To grow or become stale, as ale or beer; in general, to become wearisome or monotonous; to wear out; to grow uninteresting, esp. by repetition.

stale, *n.* [ME., fr. AS. *stalu;* akin to MLG. *stale* post, leg of a chair, and to AS. *stela* stalk, stem. See 1st STEAL, 1st STALK.] **1.** A stock or handle, as of a rake; also, *Obs.*, a shaft.
2. A stalk; a step; a hurdle; a rung; a stem, as of a plant; a shaft, as of a lance. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

stale (stāl), *v. i.* [ME. *stalen;* akin to MLG. *stal* urine of horses, D. & G. *stallen,* v., Gr. *stalassein* to let drop, drip. Cf. STALACTITE.] Of horses and cattle, to urinate. — *n.* Urine of horses or cattle.

stale (stāl), *n.* [OF. *ēstal* place, something placed (F. *étal* stall), of Teut. origin. See STALL.] Place or state of concealment; an ambush; also, a body in ambush. *Obs.*

stale (stāl), *n.* [AF. *estale,* fr. OF. *estaler* (F. *étaler*) to spread out, display, of Teut. origin. See STALL.] **1.** Any person or thing that lures or snares; a lure; decoy. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. *Obs.* **a** A butt for ridicule. **b** A prostitute.

stale, *n.* [See STALEMATE.] *Chess.* Stalemate.

stale (stāl), *past tense* of STEAL, *v. Obs. exc. Dial.*

stale'mate' (stāl'māt'), *n.* [ME. *stale* stalemate, fr. AF. *estale,* prop., a fixed position. See STALE ambush; MATE checkmate.] **1.** *Chess.* The position of the king when, although not in check, he cannot move without being placed in check and there is no other piece which can be moved; also, the declaration "stalemate," in effect claiming a draw (according to the rules of the game), when one's king is placed in such a position by the opponent's last move.
2. Hence, a drawn contest; a deadlock; a position from which neither contestant can derive a winning advantage.

stale'mate', *v. t.* **a** *Chess.* To subject to a stalemate. **b** Hence, to bring to a standstill.

Sta'lin·ism (stä'lĭn·ĭz'm), *n.* The political theories and practices of Josef Stalin. See *Biog.* — **Sta'lin·ist** (-ĭst), *n. & adj.* — **Sta'lin·ite** (-ĭt), *n.*

stalk (stôk), *n.* [ME. *stalke;* akin to Nor. dial. *stalk,* AS. *bestealcian* to walk stealthily, and to AS. *stalu* a stale. See STALK to walk, STALE a handle.] **1.** The stem or main axis of a plant; as, a *stalk* of wheat.
2. That which is like, or likened to, the stem of a plant, as the stem of a quill, the stack of a chimney, the stem of a wineglass, etc.
3. *Obs.* **a** The upright of a ladder. **b** A straw. **c** A quill.
4. *Arch.* An ornament in the Corinthian capital like the stalk of a plant, from which the volutes and helices spring.
5. *Bot.* Any supporting organ, as a petiole, stipe, peduncle, pedicel, etc.; specif., in mosses, a seta.
6. *Founding.* An iron bar with projections, inserted in a core to strengthen it; a core arbor.
7. *Zool. & Anat.* A part likened to the stalk of a plant; esp., a long narrow stem or peduncle supporting some part, or (in the case of many attached animals, as many crinoids and barnacles) the entire body; the pedicle of a brachiopod.

-stalk (-stôk). A combining form of the noun *stalk,* as in:

beanstalk	footstalk	rootstalk
cornstalk	grapestalk	seedstalk
eyestalk	leafstalk	vinestalk

stalk (stôk), *v.;* STALKED (stôkt); STALK'ING. [ME. *stalken,* fr. AS. *bestealcian* to walk stealthily; akin to AS. *stealc* steep, Dan. *stalke* to strut, formerly, to walk softly, Lith. *stalgus* rigid, defiant. See 1st STALK.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To walk or steal along cautiously or furtively. *Obs.*
2. To approach game stealthily or under cover; to hunt or reconnoiter from behind a screen.
3. To walk with lofty, haughty, or pompous bearing; figuratively, of famine, pestilence, etc., to be prevalent; to spread; as, fear *stalked* through every home.

> With manly mien he *stalked* along the ground. *Dryden.*

4. To walk; — of ghosts and evil agencies.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To betake (oneself) cautiously or stealthily. *Obs.*
2. To approach under cover of a screen, or by stealth, for the purpose of killing; as, to *stalk* deer.

stalk, *n.* **1.** Act or process of stalking game.
2. A slow, stately, or haughty step or walk.

stalk borer. The larva of any insect that bores in the stems of plants, esp. that of a noctuid moth (*Papaipema nitela*), which infests the raspberry, strawberry, tomato, asters, etc.

stalk disease. *Plant Pathol.* A stem rot and wilt of the potato caused by *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum.*

stalked (stôkt), *adj.* Having, or borne on, a stalk or stem.

-stalked (-stôkt). A combining form of *stalked,* denoting *having* (such) *stalks,* as in:

bristle-stalked	short-stalked	tall-stalked
long-stalked	slender-stalked	thick-stalked
rough-stalked	smooth-stalked	thin-stalked
round-stalked	square-stalked	

stalked hydatid. *Anat.* = HYDATID OF MORGAGNI **a.**

stalked puffball. Any fungus of the family Tylostomaceae.

stalk'er (stôk'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which stalks; esp.: **a** One who stalks game. **b** *Obs.* A kind of fishing net used esp. by poachers; hence, a poacher. **c** One who stalks in walking.

stalk'–eyed' (stôk'īd'), *adj. Zool.* Having the eyes raised on a stalk, or peduncle; — opposed to *sessile-eyed.*

stalk–eyed crustaceans. *Zool.* The Podophthalmia.

stalk'ing, *adj.* That stalks. — **stalk'ing·ly,** *adv.*

stalk'ing, *n.* Act of one who stalks; specif., *Chiefly Brit.,* the right to stalk game in a given area; also, the area.

stalk'ing–horse', *n.* **1.** A horse, or a figure like a horse, behind which a hunter stalks game. Hence, something used to cover up a secret project; a mask; a pretense.

> Hypocrisy is the Devil's *stalking-horse.* — *L'Estrange.*

2. *Politics.* A candidate put forward to divide the opposition in the interest of some faction or to conceal the real candidacy of some other person.

stalk'let (stôk'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* [*stalk* + *-let.*] A small or secondary stalk.

stal'ko (stô'kō), *n.; pl.* -KOES (-kōz). [Cf. Ir. *stōcach.*] An impecunious idler posing as a gentleman. *Anglo-Ir. R.*

stalk smut. Stem smut.

stalk'y (stôk'ĭ), *adj.;* STALK'I·ER (-I·ĕr); STALK'I·EST. Having or like stalks; slender; also, clever; wily.

Stalk'y & Co. (stôk'ĭ; stôl'kĭ). A story (1899) by Rudyard Kipling, of schoolboy life in England in the '80's. "Stalky" is the nickname of one of the trio of boy heroes. Under the nickname of "Beetle," Kipling portrays himself.

stall (stôl), *n.* [ME. *stal,* fr. AS. *steall, stall,* a place, seat, or station, a stable; akin to D. & OHG. *stal,* G. *stall,* ON. *stallr,* Dan. *stald,* G. *stelle* a place, *stellen* to place, Gr. *stellein* to set, place, send, AS. *stille* still, Skr. *sthalati* he stands, L. *stolidus* dull, *stultus* foolish, and prob. to L. *locus* place; basic idea: to stand, be rigid. Cf. APOSTLE, EPISTLE, FORESTALL, INSTALL, LOCATE, PEDESTAL, STALE, STALK, STALLION, STELE, STILL, *adj.,* STILT, STOLE, STOLID, 1st STOOP, STULTIFY, STYLOLE.] **1.** A stand, or fixed position; a station or place in or as in a series; room in general. *Obs.*
2. A place where horses or cattle are kept; a stable; a manger; esp., the compartment or division of a stable, for one horse, ox, or the like.
3. A small apartment or booth in which business is conducted; also, a bench, table, board, or the like, on which small articles are exposed; as, a butcher's *stall.*
4. A choir stall; also, a church pew.
5. A covering or sheath for a finger or thumb; a cot.
6. Surfeit; disgust; also, an annoyance. *Chiefly Scot.*
7. A compartment in a roundhouse for a locomotive.
8. A space marked off for the parking of a motor vehicle.
9. A seat; esp. a seat of honor or dignity; a royal seat; a throne. *Obs.*
10. *Aeronautics.* The condition resulting from any diminution of the speed of a heavier-than-air flying machine beyond the point at which the machine responds to the controls, as because of engine trouble or air disturbances, a skid on a turn, an attempt to make too steep a climb, etc.
11. *Coal Mining.* = ROOM. See MINE, *Illust.,* 3 b.
12. *Libraries.* **a** *Obs.* One of the bookcases set to form alcoves. **b** An alcove; cubicle.
13. *Metal.* An enclosure, usually roofless, in which ore is roasted.
14. *Theater, etc. Chiefly Eng.* **a** A seat with arms or otherwise partly separated from its neighbors; now, one of the seats in the forward part of the orchestra usually sold for a higher price than the remaining orchestra seats; also, in *pit stall,* one of the seats in the forward part of the pit. **b** *pl.* The occupants of these seats.

-stall (-stôl). A combining form of the noun *stall,* as in:

bookstall	footstall	homestall
buckstall	fruit stall	laystall
fingerstall	headstall	thumbstall

stall (stôl), *v.* ; STALLED (stôld); STALL'ING. [See STALL, *n.,* INSTALL.] *Transitive:* **1. a** To put into or keep in a stall or stable. **b** *Archaic.* To fatten by stall feeding; as, a *stalled* ox.
2. a To place; put in a particular place. **b** To assign a stall to.
3. To furnish with stalls.
4. To check or stop by causing to become fast in mud, snow, or the like; to mire; hence, to stop or check undesiredly; as, to *stall* an engine by too great a load.
5. To surfeit; disgust; also, to fatigue. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
6. *Obs.* **a** To check (a hunted animal) for a kill; to bring to a stand. **b** To install in office; enthrone; induct. **c** To forestall; to anticipate. **d** To arrange for payment of by installments; as, to *stall* a debt.
—, *Intransitive:* **1. a** To live in, or be lodged in, a stall; to dwell. **b** To kennel as dogs.
2. To stick fast, as a team in mire or snow; hence, to stop undesiredly, as an engine from an overload.
3. In contests, to do less than one's best, as to deceive for any purpose, or to husband one's strength; also, in some games, as basketball, to maintain possession of the ball without endeavoring to score, to prevent the possibility of a score by the opponents.
4. To stand; to maintain position, as in battle. *Obs.*
5. *Aeronautics.* To lose, from any cause, the relative air speed necessary for control; to lose velocity below the minimum at which an airplane can sustain itself. See STALL, *n.,* 10.

stall (stôl), *n.* [See STALK decoy.] **1. a** *Obs.* A decoy; a pretext used as a trap. **b** A pickpocket's confederate.
2. An act or instance of stalling; also, a story, argument, excuse, pretext, or the like used to delay or impede action. *Slang.*

stall, *v. t.* To serve as a pickpocket's stall does; hence, to stave off; keep at a distance, as by some trick or artifice; — usually with *off;* as, to *stall* off an enemy, a request, curiosity, etc. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To keep a given situation going by some device, artifice, or trick until relief or change can be effected; to play for time. *Slang.*

stall. Obs. past tense of STEAL.

stall'age (stôl'ĭj), *n.* [AF. *estalage* (F. *étalage*). See STALE ambush.] **1.** *Eng. Law.* The right of erecting a stall or stalls in a fair; rent or toll paid for a stall.
2. *Obs.* **a** A stand or platform. **b** Dung of cattle or horses, mixed with straw.

stall'ar (stôl'ĕr), *n.* Also **stall'a·ry** (-ə·rĭ). [ML. *stallarius,* fr. *stalla, stallum,* stall. See STALL, *n.*] *Scot. Eccl. Hist.* A vicar or minor official attached to the canon's stall in a cathedral. *Rare.*

stall'board' (stôl'bōrd'; 181), *n.* **1.** A stout rail or sill under the sash in a shop front; — from the former use of a projecting or hinged board on this sill for use as a stall.
2. Any of a series of successively higher floors on which excavated material is pitched, as in digging sewers.

stall'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A fisher's boat anchored in rivers. *Obs.*

stal'len·ger (stôl'ĕn·jĕr), **stal'lin·ger** (-ĭn·jĕr), *n.* A keeper of a stall. *Obs. exc Hist.*

stall'–feed', *v. t.;* STALL'-FED'; STALL'-FEED'ING. To feed and fatten in a stall or on dry fodder; as, to *stall-feed* an ox.

stall'ing (stôl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who stalls.
2. Accommodation of stalls.

stall'ing·ken' (-kĕn'), *n.* A house for receiving stolen goods. *Obs. Cant.*

stalling speed. *Aeronautics.* The minimum speed at which an airplane can maintain an angle of attack of less than its stalling angle.

stal'lion (stăl'yŭn), *n.* [OF. *estalion, estalon* (F. *étalon*), fr. OHG. *stal* a stable. See STALL.] **1.** A male horse not castrated; a male horse kept for breeding.
2. A paramour; also, a courtesan. *Obs.*

stal'lion·ize (-īz), *v. i.* To behave as a stallion; — with *it. Rare.*

stallion plague. Dourine.

stall'man (stôl'mĕn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). Also **stall'-keep'er** (-kēp'ĕr). One who keeps a stall for selling goods, esp. books.

stall'–mas'ter, *n.* Master of the horse. *Archaic.*

stall'ment (stôl'mĕnt), *n.* [From *stall,* v., fr. OF. *estaler* to fix. See 2d INSTALLMENT.] Arrangement of payments by installments; an installment. *Obs.*

stall plate. A plate with the arms of a knight, placed in his stall.

stall reader. One who reads books at a bookstall.

-stal'sis (-stăl'sĭs). [NL.] A combining form, from Greek *stalsis,* a contraction, meaning *peristalsis,* as in brady*stalsis,* retro*stalsis.*

stal'wart (stôl'wĕrt; stôl'-), *adj.* [ME. *stalworth,* fr. AS. *stælwyrthe, -wierthe,* serviceable, for orig. *statholwierthe,* lit., foundation-worthy, having a firm foundation. See STADDLE; WORTH, *adj.*] **1.** Stout; strong; sturdy; also, brave; valiant; resolute. Cf. STALWORTH.
2. Violent; tempestuous; as, a *stalwart* river. *Scot.*
Syn. and **Ant.** — See STRONG.
— **stal'wart·ly,** *adv.* — **stal'wart·ness,** *n.*

stal'wart, *n.* **1.** A stalwart person.
2. An unwavering partisan, esp. in politics; specif. [*cap.*], *U. S. Politics,* one of that faction of the Republican party which during Grant's two administrations (1869–1877) built up a very strong "machine." It opposed Civil Service Reform, favored by President Hayes, and his policy of conciliation toward the South (1877–81), and in 1880 strove to nominate Grant for a third term. Cf. HALF-BREED, 2 a.
— **stal'wart·ism,** *n.* — **stal'wart·ize,** *v. t. & i.*

stal'worth (stôl'wŭrth; stôl'-), *adj.* [See STALWART.] Stalwart. — **stal'worth·ly,** *adv.* — **stal'worth·ness,** *n. All Archaic.*

stam (stăm), *n.* [Cf. STEM.] A stalk; trunk; stump. *Dial. Eng.*

stam (stăm), *v. t. & n.* Amaze. *Dial. Eng.*

stam'bou·line' (stăm'bōō·lēn'), *n.* [From *Stamboul,* former name of Istanbul, Turkey.] A long outside single-breasted coat worn by Turkish officials on formal occasions.

sta'men (stā'mĕn; -mĕn), *n.; pl.* STAMENS (-mĕnz; -mĕnz), *or* (*now Rare*) STAMINA (stăm'ĭ·nä). [L., the warp, a thread, fiber; akin to Gr. *stēmōn* the warp, fr. *histanai* to stand, *histos* mast, weaver's beam, web, and to E. STAND. Cf. STAMIN, STAMINA.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A thread; esp., a warp thread of the old-style upright loom. **b** Germinal principle; fundamental element.
2. *Bot.* The microsporophyll in seed plants; that organ of the flower giving rise to the male gamete or fertilizing cell. It consists of the *anther* and the *filament.* The number of stamens is usually constant within a given group, and affords an important diagnostic character. Morphologically a stamen is a spore-bearing leaf (see SPOROPHYLL); sometimes it exhibits transition to a petal, as in double flowers. Collectively the stamens form the *androecium.* See FILAMENT, *Illust.;* POLLEN, 2; FERTILIZATION, 2; cf. PISTIL.

sta'mened (stā'mĕnd), *adj.* Having stamens.

stam'in (stăm'ĭn), *n.* [OF. *estamine* (F. *étamine*). See TAMINE, STAMEN; cf. STAMMEL.] **1. a** A coarse woolen cloth usually dyed red and used for undergarments. Cf. ETAMINE. **b** = 1st TAMMY.
2. An undergarment for penitents made of harsh stamin.

stam'i·na (stăm'ĭ·nä), *n., pl.* of STAMEN.

stam'i·na (stăm'ĭ·nä), *n.* [L., pl. of *stamen* the warp. See STAMEN.] **1.** As *pl.,* the fundamental parts, germs, elements, or nature of anything, esp. an organism; also, natural capacities or constitution; vital essence. *Obs.*
2. *Orig. as pl., now as sing.* Vigor, bodily or mental; capacity to endure strain; power of resistance; staying power; capacity for enduring; as, his *stamina* wins the race in the last few yards.

> He succeeded to great captains who had sapped the whole *stamina* and resistance of the contest. *De Quincey.*

stam'i·nal (-năl), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, constituting, or exhibiting, stamina.
2. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, a stamen or stamens.

stam'i·nate (-nāt), *adj.* [L., *staminatus* consisting of threads.] *Bot.* Having or producing stamens; specif., of diclinous flowers, having stamens but no pistils. Cf. PISTILLATE.

stam'i·nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To endue with stamina. *Rare.*

sta·min'e·al (stə·mĭn'ē·ăl), *adj.* [L. *stamineus,* fr. *stamen* thread.] Pert. to, or having or consisting of, stamens.

sta·min'e·ous (stə·mĭn'ē·ŭs), *adj.* Staminea1.

stam'i·ni- (stăm'ĭ·nĭ-), **stamin-.** *Bot.* A combining form from Latin *stamen, staminis,* stamen, as in **stam'i·nif'er·ous, stam'i·nig'er·ous.** See -FEROUS, -GEROUS.

stam'i·node (stăm'ĭ·nōd), *n. Bot.* A staminodium.

stam'i·no'di·um (-nō'dĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ä). [NL. See STAMEN; -OID.] *Bot.* An abortive or sterile stamen, as in the flowers of *Parnassia* and of some figworts.

stam'i·no'dy (stăm'ĭ·nō'dĭ), *n.* [*stamen* + *-ody.*] *Bot.* Metamorphosis of a flower organ into a stamen.

‖**Stamm** (shtäm), *n.* [G.] Stem; stock; race; tribe.

stam'mel (stăm'ĕl; -'l), *n.* [F. *estamel;* cf. OF. *estamet* a coarse woolen cloth, and *estame* a woolen stuff. See STAMIN, TAMINE.] **1. a** A coarse woolen fabric usually dyed red; stamin. **b** The shade of red of this cloth. **c** An undergarment of this cloth. — **stam'mel,** *adj.*

stam'mer (stăm'ĕr), *v.* [ME. *stameren,* fr. AS. *stamerian;* akin to AS. *stamur, stamer,* stammering, D. & LG. *stameren* to stammer, G. *stammeln,* OHG. *stammalōn, stammēn,* Dan. *stamme,* Sw. *stamma,* ON. *stama,* OHG. & Dan. *stam* stammering, ON. *stamr,* Goth. *stamms,* and to G. *stumm* dumb, D. *stom.* Cf. STUM, STUMBLE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To make involuntary stops in uttering syllables and words; to hesitate, falter, or block oneself in speaking. Cf. STUTTER.
2. To stumble or stagger; to falter or hesitate. *Now Dial.*
—, *Transitive:* To utter with a stammer; as, he *stammered* an apology for his unfortunate error.
Syn. — STAMMER, STUTTER are, in ordinary use, absolutely synonymous, except that *stutter* is more emphatic. STAMMER frequently indicates embarrassment or hesitation, STUTTER, some stronger emotion.

stam'mer, *n.* Act or instance of stammering; defective utterance or involuntary interruption of utterance.

stam'mer·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who stammers.

stam'mer·ing, *n.* Act or condition of one who stammers.

stam'mer·ing, *adj.* That stammers. — **stam'mer·ing·ly,** *adv.* — **stam'mer·ing·ness,** *n.*

stam'mer·wort' (stăm'ĕr·wŭrt'), *n.* The ragwort *Senecio aureus.*

stam'nos (stăm'nŏs), *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* A kind of wine or water vessel; in modern archaeological usage, a widemouthed vase with handles set horizontally on the shoulders.

Stamnos.

St. Alexander. See SAINT, *n.,* *Note.*
stalk'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
stalk'i·ly, *adv.* of STALKY.
stalk'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stalk'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
stalk'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
stalkt. Stalked. *Ref. Sp.*
stal·la'tion, *n.* Installation. *Obs.*
stalld. Stalled. *Ref. Sp.*
stall'er (stôl'ĕr), *n.* = CONSTABLE, 1. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
stall'er·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
stall'-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
stalon. † STALLION.
stalwart Republican. See STALWART, *n.,* 2.
stam'bha (stŭm'bə; 99), *n.* [Skr., pillar, support.] = 1st LAT, 1.
stam'el. † STAMMEL.
stam'e·nif'er·ous. VAR. OF STAMINIFEROUS.
stamin-. = STAMINI-.
stam'ine. VAR. OF STAMIN.
staminal column. *Bot.* = ANDROPHORE, 1.
stam'i·nid'i·um (stăm'ĭ·nĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *stamen* + *-idium.*] = ANTHERIDIUM. *Obs.*
stam'merd. Stammered. *Ref. Sp.*

stamp (stămp), *v.;* STAMPED (stămpt); STAMP'ING. [ME. *stampen;* akin to AS. *stempan,* LG. & D. *stampen,* G. *stampfen,* OHG. *stampfōn,* Dan. *stampe,* Sw. *stampa,* ON. *stappa,* G. *stampf* a pestle, Gr. *stembein* to handle roughly. See STEP, *v.;* cf. STAMPEDE, STUMP.] *Transitive:* **1.** To crush; beat; thresh; pound; bray. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
2. a To strike or beat forcibly with the bottom of the foot, or by thrusting the foot downward; as, to *stamp* the earth. **b** To bring down (the foot) forcibly and noisily on the ground or floor; as, he *stamped* his foot with rage.
3. To impress or imprint with some mark, design, or the like; as, to *stamp* a plate or cloth with initials; hence, to fix deeply or indelibly, as by impressing or imprinting.
A set of young men anxious to *stamp* themselves into literature. *Amy Lowell.*
4. To cut out, bend, or indent, into various forms by a blow or sudden pressure with a stamp, die, or the like; to form, or shape, with or as with a stamp or die.
I that am rudely *stamped.* *Shak.*
5. a To characterize by or as by the impression of as certifying, approving, or stigmatizing, mark; to impress with a characteristic; as, beauty *stamped* with sadness.
Time has *stamped* his reputation. *Pinkney.*
b To indicate as by a mark or stamp; to mark; distinguish; as, the directness that *stamps* an honest man.
6. To impress with an official stamp; as, to *stamp* a bill "Paid"; also, to put a stamp on; as, to *stamp* a letter for the post.
7. To print (a writing). *Obs.*
8. *Bookbinding.* To impress (lettering or design) with force and heat by means of metal type or dies.
9. *Metal.* To crush or pulverize by the force of a heavy stamp, as ore in a mill.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To strike; beat; crush. *Obs.*
2. To strike the foot forcibly and noisily downward, as in anger; also, to walk or tramp heavily and noisily.
stamp out. Orig., to crush out with the feet; as, *to stamp out* a fire; hence, to stop or extinguish by energetic action.

stamp (stămp), *n.* **1.** Act of stamping; a beating, pressing, pounding, etc.; a downward blow, stroke, etc., with or as with the foot, a pestle, or the like. See STAMP, *v.*
2. That which stamps: **a** A printing press. **b** Any instrument for making impressions, or imprints, on other bodies, as a die for coins or medals. **c** A heavy pestle, raised by water or steam power, for crushing ores. Those stamps in which the blow of the pestle is caused by its mere weight are called ***gravity,*** or ***gravitation, stamps.*** By extension, a stamp mill. **d** A bookbinder's embossing tool. **e** A machine for beating and softening hides.
3. The mark, impression, design, or the like, made by stamping or imprinting; esp., such a mark or impression used to give authentication or distinctive value or force to something, as a coin or goods.
The rank is but the guinea's *stamp.* *Burns.*
4. Specif., an official mark or seal set on things chargeable with a government duty or tax, or on papers legally requiring execution under certain conditions, to signify that the duty or tax has been paid, or the conditions fulfilled; as, a *stamp* on a warrant; a notary's *stamp* on a deed. Also, a paper adhesive label affixed for a similar purpose.
5. A stamped or printed device or slip of paper, issued by the government at a fixed price, and required by law to be affixed to, or stamped on, certain papers or things, as evidence that the government dues are paid; as, a postage *stamp;* a receipt *stamp;* an internal revenue *stamp;* etc.
6. a A postage stamp. **b** A trading stamp.
7. A character or reputation, good or bad, fixed as if by imprinting; distinctive nature or sign; characteristic mark; as, the *stamp* of dishonesty.
The *stamp* of 1848 was almost as indelible as the *stamp* of 1776. *Henry Adams.*
8. Make; cast; form; character; as, a man of the same *stamp,* or of a different *stamp.*
9. Value or authority, as if given by an official stamp.
10. [F. *estampe,* It. *stampa,* of Teut. origin. See STAMP, *v.*] A picture cut in wood or metal, or one made by inked impression from an engraved surface; a cut; plate. *Obs.*
11. *pl.* Money, esp. paper money. *Slang, U. S.*
12. Maize crushed with a pestle. *S. Afr.*
13. *Obs.* **a** A thing stamped, as a coin or medal. **b** A halfpenny. **c** *pl. Slang.* Feet; legs.
14. *Cards.* A card already marked by the vendor. Cf. READER, *n.*
15. *Metal.* A section of a bloom nicked or partly cut through, or broken off to show the grain. *Eng.*
— the stamps. The governmental office for issuing stamps and receiving stamp duties.

Stamp Act. An act of the British Parliament (1765) imposing a duty on all paper, vellum, and parchment used in the American colonies, and declaring all writings on unstamped materials null and void. It was repealed in March, 1766, as a result of the colonists' opposition. At a **Stamp Act Congress,** held in New York, October, 1765, delegates drew up a petition against this and other measures.

stamp'age (stămp'ĭj), *n.* **a** Impression; imprint. **b** Postage.

stamp'-and-go', *n. Naut.* The act of stamping and executing an order, as to heave or step out, at the command "Stamp and go."

stamp battery. = BATTERY, *n.*, 18.

stamp book. A collectors' book for postage stamps.

stamp booklet. A small book containing a few leaves (*booklet leaves* or *panes*) of postage stamps of low denomination, bound in thin cardboard and separated by oiled paper.

stamp copper. *Mining.* Copper-bearing rock which is to be, or has been, stamped and washed before smelting.

stamp dealer. See DEALER.

stamp duty *or* **tax.** *Law.* A duty or tax collected by means of stamps required to be purchased and affixed to specified articles, as hats, gloves, drugs, etc.; specif., and usually, such a duty or tax on specified documents having a legal operation or necessary in legal proceedings, as deeds, promissory notes, etc. Stamp duties were introduced into England in 1694 from Holland, where they had been adopted in 1624. Ordinarily a document is not invalid for failure to use a stamp, but its use as evidence or as the foundation of a remedy is withheld until the stamp is affixed.

stam-pede' (stăm-pēd'), *n.* [Sp. *estampida* (in America) a stampede, *estampido* a crackling; akin to Sp. *estampar* to stamp, of Teut. origin. See STAMP, *v.*] **1.** A wild, headlong scamper, or running away, of a number of animals, usually due to fright; hence, any sudden flight or dispersion, as of a crowd or an army in a panic.
2. Any sudden unconcerted moving or acting together of a number of persons, as from some common impulse; as, a *stampede* to the gold regions; a *stampede* in a convention.

stam-pede' (stăm-pēd'), *v.;* STAM-PED'ED (-pēd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); STAM-PED'ING (-pēd'ĭng). *Intransitive:* **1.** To run away in a panic; — said of droves of cattle, horses, etc.; also, of armies.
2. Hence, to move or act together suddenly and unconcertedly; also, to act in a hasty, frightened, or panicky, manner.
——, *Transitive:* To cause to stampede.

stam-ped'er (stăm-pēd'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which stampedes.

stamped paper (stămpt). Paper, as envelopes, newspaper wrappers, etc., with a government postal or revenue design.

stamped velvet. Velvet stamped with hot dies for crushing down the pile to show patterns.

stam-pee' (stăm-pē'), *n.* [F. *estampillo* a stamp, seal.] A counterstamped coin used in the West Indies in the 18th century; specif., the *sou marqué.*

stamp'er (stămp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who stamps, specif., in an industrial operation; as, card *stamper;* metal *stamper;* a tender of a stamping machine; one whose work is stamping a (specified) thing, or in a (specified) way, as in:

bench stamper	**cloth stamper**	**machine stamper**
button stamper	**die stamper**	**sole stamper**
cameo stamper		

2. *pl.* Feet; shoes. *Slang.*
3. An implement for pounding or stamping, as a pestle or heavy metal piece attached to the lower end of a stamp in a stamp battery for crushing ore.
4. Any of various stamping machines, as for powdering calcined flints, cleansing fabrics in a revolving vessel, etc.
5. *Post Offices.* A canceler of stamps.

stamp'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* A factory in which cloth is stamped.

stamp hammer. A power hammer that moves vertically.

stamp'head' (stămp'hĕd'), *n.* Any stamper in a stamp battery. *Now Rare.*

Stam'pi-an (stăm'pĭ-ăn), *adj.* [From *Étampes* (in L. form *Stampæ*), in France.] Designating a subdivision of European Oligocene. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

stamp'ing (stămp'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who stamps; the process by which something is stamped.
2. A noise made by the stamp of feet.
3. Something stamped out of another piece, as by machinery, or pressed or drawn into a definite shape from a blank.

stamping ground. A place much frequented; a favorite or habitual resort. *Slang.*

stamping mill. *Mining.* A stamp mill.

stamp licker. One who licks postage stamps with his tongue; specif., *Slang,* an executive who spends time in trivial duties. — **stamp'-lick'ing,** *adj.*

stamp'man (stămp'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **a** An operator of a stamp (sense 2 c). **b** *Obs.* A collector of stamp duties.

stamp mill. A mill in which ore is crushed with stamps; also, a machine for stamping ore; a stamp battery; — called also *quartz mill.*

stamp note. A stamped certificate from a customhouse authorizing a ship to receive certain freight. *Eng.*

stamp rock. *Mining.* Ore or metal-bearing rock requiring to be stamped before further metallurgical treatment.

stamps'man (stămps'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A stampman.

stamp tax. = STAMP DUTY.

stamp'weed' (stămp'wēd'), *n.* The Indian mallow.

stance (stăns), *n.* [OF. *estance* a standing, staying, position. See STANCHION; cf. STANZA.] **1.** A standstill; pause; stop; halt. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
2. Station; position, as for a building; site. *Chiefly Scot.*
3. Mode of standing or being placed; posture; as, the *stance* of a figure in a picture.
4. *Golf, etc.* The player's position after he places his feet preparatory to making a stroke. In a ***square stance,*** the toes of the two feet are in a line parallel with the line of play; in an ***open stance,*** the left foot is drawn back from the line; in a ***closed stance,*** the left foot is advanced closer to that line.
5. [F., fr. It. *stanza.*] *Obs.* **a** A stanza. **b** A room.

stance (stăns), *v. i.* To station; to pen, as cattle. *Scot.*

stance, *n.* Distance; figuratively, estrangement. *Obs.*

stanch (stănch; stônch; 83), **staunch** (stônch; stănch), *v.;* STANCHED (stănch; stônch), STAUNCHED (stônch; stănch); STANCH'ING, STAUNCH'ING. [ME. *sta(u)nchen,* fr. OF. *estanchier* (F. *étancher* to stop a liquid from flowing), fr. (assumed) VL. *stancare,* perh. for *stagnicare,* stanch, fr. L. *stagnare* to be or make stagnant. See STAGNATE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To stop or check the flowing of, as blood; to stop the flowing of blood from; as, to *stanch* a cut.
2. To quench; allay; extinguish; quell. *Archaic & Dial.*
3. a To stop in its progress or course; as, to *stanch* corruption, pain. **b** To stop up; make watertight.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To cease flowing or bleeding.
Immediately her issue of blood *stanched.* *Luke* viii. 44.
2. To be quenched, allayed, or extinguished; to stop.

stanch, staunch, *n.* **1.** That which stanches. *Obs.*
2. A floodgate to accumulate water for flashing a boat over a shallow in a stream. Cf. STANK.

stanch, staunch, *adj.;* STANCH'ER (stăn'chĕr; stôn'chĕr; 83), STAUNCH'ER (stôn'chĕr; stăn'-); STANCH'EST, STAUNCH'EST. [OF. *estanc,* fem. *estanche* (F. *étanche*). See STANCH, *v.*] **1.** Watertight; sound; as, a *stanch* ship; hence, firm; strong; substantial.
2. Firm in principle; constant and zealous; loyal; hearty; steady; true; steadfast; as, a *stanch* churchman, Tory.
3. Close; reserved or guarded. *Obs.*
4. *Hunting.* Dependable to find, mark, or follow, game.
Syn. — Resolute, unwavering, unswerving, faithful, trusty. STANCH, STEADFAST agree in the idea of firmness of principle. STEADFAST implies unwavering or unswerving adherence to a course or policy; STANCH emphasizes the quality of resoluteness, or unquestioning loyalty to a cause or idea; as, "Therefore, my beloved brethren, be *steadfast,* unmovable" (1 *Cor.* xv. 58); "If love . . . survives through all sorrow, and remains *steadfast* with us through all changes" (*Thackeray*); "each *stanch* polemic, stubborn as a rock" (*Pope*). Cf. STRONG.
Ant. — Weak, insecure, infirm; vacillating, facile, fickle.

stan'chel (stăn'shĕl). Var. of STANNEL. *Chiefly Scot.*

stan'chel (stăn'shĕl), *n.* A stanchion. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

stan'cheled (-shĕld), *adj.* Having a stanchion.

stanch'er (stăn'chĕr; stăn'-; 105), *n.* One who or that which stanches; a styptic.

stan'chion (stăn'shŭn *or, esp. Brit.,* stăn'-), *n.* [ME. *stanchon,* fr. OF. *estanchon, estançon* (F. *étançon*), fr. *estance* a stay, a prop, orig., a standing, fr. (assumed) VL. *stantia,* fr. L. *stans, stantis,* standing, pres. part. of *stare* to stand. See STAND; cf. STANZA.] **1.** An upright bar, post, prop, brace, or support, as for a roof, a ship's deck, an awning, or the like, or in a machine frame, etc.; specif., an iron mullion in a leaded window.
2. A device which fits loosely around an animal's neck and limits forward and backward motion while commonly permitting a lateral swinging motion.
3. A vertical rod or stand bearing a traffic signal.

stan'chion (stăn'shŭn *or, esp. Brit.,* stăn'-; 105), *v. t.* **1.** To provide with stanchions; to support, prop, or brace, with, or as with, a stanchion; as, *stanchioning* themselves against the wind; to *stanchion* a rickety door.
2. To secure, as cattle in a stall, by a stanchion or stanchions.

stanchion gun. A pivot gun, esp. a gun fixed to a boat, used in duck shooting.

stand (stănd), *v.;* STOOD (stŏŏd); STAND'ING. [ME *standen,* fr. AS. *standan;* akin to OFris. *stonda, stān,* D. *staan,* OS. *standan, stān,* OHG. *stantan, stān,* G. *stehen,* ON. *standa,* Dan. *staae,* Sw. *stå,* Goth. *standan,* OSlav. *stojati,* L. *stare,* Gr. *histanai* to cause to stand, *stēnai* to stand, Skr. *tiṣṭhati* he stands. Cf. ASSIST, CIRCUMSTANCE, CONSIST, CONSTANT, CONTRAST, COST, DESIST, DESTINE, DISTANT, ECSTASY, EXIST, EXTANT, INSTANT, INTERSTICE, OBSTACLE, OBSTINATE, PERSIST, POST pillar, PREST, RESIST, REST remainder, STABLE, *adj. & n.,* STAGE, STALWART, STAMEN, STANCHION, STANDARD, STANZA, STATE, STATION, STATUTE, STAY to stop, STEAD, STEED, STET, STOOL, SUBSIST, SUBSTANCE, SUPERSTITION, SYSTEM, VASSAL.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To take, or be at rest in, an upright or firm position; as: **a** To support oneself on the feet in an erect or nearly erect position; — opposed to *lie, sit, kneel,* etc. **b** To be, grow, or become, upright in its proper place, as a tree, a pillar, a house, etc.
Still green with bays each ancient altar *stands.* *Pope.*
c To take or occupy a (certain) standing position or posture; to take or have one's stand; — used with an adverb to indicate place, posture, or motion; as, to *stand* aloof, away, aside, back, down, off, out, over, up, straight, etc. **d** To attain a (specified) height when holding oneself erect; as, he *stands* six feet in his stockings.
2. To occupy or hold a place; to have a situation; to be situated or located; as, Paris *stands* on the Seine.
3. To cease from movement or progress; to pause; stop; to remain stationary or inactive; as, he came and *stood* waiting.
4. To be in a specified position (to gain or lose) as a result of some previous commitment; as, he *stands* to win (or lose) a fortune on his venture.
5. To remain unchanged or unimpaired; to continue efficacious or valid; to endure without change; abide; last; as, let the judgment of the court *stand.*
That the purpose of God might *stand.* *Rom.* ix. 11.
6. To hold one's ground; to maintain one's position.
By their own conduct they must *stand* or fall. *Cowper.*
7. To assume and maintain a particular position, attitude, or the like, as with reference to some question or course of action; to be fixed or steadfast, as in defense or antagonism; as, to *stand* for temperance; to *stand* with justice; to *stand* (as) sponsor, security, godfather, or the like.
8. To act in opposition or resistance, as to an enemy; to make a stand. "To be valiant is to *stand*" *Shak.*
9. To have or maintain a relative position, order, or rank, in or as if in a graded scale of any kind; as, he *stands* first in line of promotion; as a ruler, Elizabeth *stood* high; the thermometer *stands* at 78°; the stock *stands* above par.
10. To hesitate; scruple; as, he will not *stand* at murder.
11. To be in some particular state; to be; as, he *stands* accused; to *stand* ready; the score *stands* at seven all; tell me how his bank account *stands.*
12. To be essentially; to consist; — with *in.*
Sacrifice . . . which *stood* only in meats and drinks. *Heb.* ix. 10.
13. To be consistent; to agree; accord; — followed by *with* except in the phrase, it *stands* to reason.
Doubt me not; by heaven, I will do nothing
But what may *stand* with honor. *Massinger.*
14. To be a candidate for position or office; as, he will *stand* for re-election to Congress.
15. To collect and remain; as, the sweat *stands* on his forehead; tears *stand* in her eyes; also, to be stagnant; as, pools of *standing* water.
16. To rest; to be placed, fixed, or settled.
17. To rest on even base; to lie flat; as, the platter *stands* on the table.
18. To come from or be in a specified place or condition; — said esp. of wind and weather; as, the wind *stands* in the west.
19. To cost; as, it *stood* me a groat. *Colloq.*
☞ In this construction, and in def. 20, below, the word in the position of *me, him,* etc., is taken as an indirect object; *a groat* is taken as an adverbial noun.
20. To concern; to be of interest or advantage (to); as, it *stood* him to leave the country for a time. Cf. def. 19, *Note.*
21. *Cards.* To choose to play with one's hand as dealt.
22. *Hunting.* To point; — said of a dog.
23. *Naut.* To hold a course at sea; to sail, in a specified direction; as, to *stand* from the shore, for the harbor.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To set upright; to cause to stand; as, to *stand* a man on his feet.
2. To endure; sustain; tolerate; bear, as, to *stand* the cold; also, *Colloq.,* to endure the presence of; as, I cannot *stand* that person.
3. To resist, without yielding or receding; to withstand; oppose; confront; face with courage and steadfastness.
Love *stood* the siege. *Dryden.*
4. To submit to; to suffer; abide.
And *stand* the judgment of a Roman senate. *Addison.*
5. To abide by; to hold to, as one's word.
6. To be at the expense of; to pay for; as, to *stand* champagne for the crowd; to *stand* the shot. *Colloq. Thackeray.*
7. To serve, as a watch.
8. *Hunting.* Of dogs, to point; to set (game).
Syn. — See BEAR.

stand a chance, a show, etc. To have a chance or a likelihood or possibility.

stand and deliver. To halt and hand over valuables, etc.; — formerly used in the imperative as a challenge by footpads.

stand by. **a** To be near; to be present. **b** To be set aside with disregard. "The commands *stand by* neglected." *Dr. H. More.* **c** To maintain; defend; support; as, to *stand by* one's party; also, to be or continue serviceable to. **d** *Naut.* To be, or get, ready; to be ready to act in relation to; as, *stand by* the main sheet; *stand by* to raise the anchor. **e** *Radio.* (1) Of a transmitting station, to be

stamp'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

stam-ped'a-ble (stăm-pēd'ə-b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.

stam-ped'ing-ly, *adv.* of *stamping,* pres. part. *Obs.*

stam-pe'do, *n. & v.* = STAMPEDE.

stam'ple (stăm'p'l; -'l), *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *stammer* to stagger.] = STUMBLE, *v. i.* 2 & 4. *Scot. & Dial.*

stamp'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

stampt. Stamped. *Ref. Sp.*

stan. † STONE.

stanch'a-ble, staunch'a-ble. See -ABLE.

stan'chiond. Stanchioned. *Ref.*

stanch'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

stanch'ly, *adv.* of STANCH.

stanch'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ready to send out signals, etc., but not actually doing so. (2) Of a receiving station, to remain tuned in for a transmitting station until it starts transmitting.

stand down. **a** To leave the witness box, as after giving evidence. **b** *Colloq.* To withdraw from participation. **c** *Mil.* To go off duty. **d** To insist, as in a statement, view, etc. "They *stood* me *down* you was dead, when I jest knew you wasn't." *Mary S. Watts.*

stand easy. Be at ease; — a command. *Brit.*

stand fire. **a** *Mil. & Nav.* To receive the fire of an enemy without giving way. **b** To resist heat; to be capable of exposure to high temperatures without material damage.

stand for. **a** To represent; to be a symbol for; as, the judicial ermine *stands for* justice. **b** *Colloq.* To guarantee or be sponsor for. **c** *Colloq.* To permit; put up with; endure; suffer. **d** *Naut.* To steer toward.

stand from under. *Slang, U. S.* **a** To escape from an impending collapse. **b** To remove one's support.

stand in. **a** To cost; to represent a (certain) expense to. **b** *Colloq.* To keep on good terms, as with the hope of gaining favors.

stand in (good) stead. To be of service or advantage.

stand in one's light. To take a position harmful to one's interest.

stand in with. To join; to be a partner with; specif., to be in secret, profitable alliance with. *Slang, U. S.*

stand mute. See MUTE, *adj.*, 4; PEINE.

stand off. **a** To keep oneself at a distance. **b** Not to comply. **c** To keep at a distance in friendship, social intercourse, or acquaintance. **d** *Obs.* To appear prominent; to stand out, as a picture. **e** To hold at bay, as an assailant; to put off, as a dun; to stall, as a questioner. **f** *Naut.* To steer away from the shore. **g** To remove temporarily from regular employment.

stand off and on. *Naut.* To remain near, as a coast, by sailing toward and then from it.

stand on. *Naut.* To continue on the same tack or course.

stand on or upon. **a** To depend upon; as, my right *stands upon* my title deed. **b** To deem important; to magnify; to insist on; as, *to stand on* one's rights. **c** To be satisfied or convinced of. *Shak.* **d** To concern; interest; to be incumbent upon. **e** *Now Rare.* To prolong consideration of; dwell upon. *Bacon.*

stand one in hand. To conduce to one's interest; to be serviceable or advantageous; to behoove; — with personal object. *Dial.*

stand one in stead. To be of use or advantage. "The smallest act . . . shall *stand us in* great *stead.*" *Atterbury.*

stand one's ground. To stand firm; to maintain one's position.

stand on one's own legs or feet. To support oneself; to be independent.

stand out. **a** To project; to be prominent or conspicuous. **b** To persist in resolution or resistance; not to yield; to be stubborn. **c** To steer away from shore. **d** To endure; last.

stand over. **a** To be postponed; as, an assembly *stands over* to another date. **b** To postpone, as for later consideration. **c** To watch, or control the actions of (a person).

stand pat. **a** *Poker.* To choose to play one's hand as dealt, without resorting to the draw. **b** Hence, *Colloq.*, to oppose change of any kind; esp., *U. S. Politics*, to oppose any change in policy, esp. in the tariff policy. The phrase was first used to express the attitude of leaders of the Republican party by Senator Hanna in 1903. See STANDPAT; STANDPATTER.

stand the gaff. To bear up under trials and difficulties; to endure strain and stress without showing signs of weakness and yielding.

stand the racket. *Slang, U. S.* **a** To sustain heavy expense incurred. **b** To endure consequences.

stand to. **a** To ply; to urge; to persevere in using; as, to *stand to* one's oars. **b** To hold oneself in readiness for action, as in response to an alarm. **c** To support, as a cause, a policy, a fund, etc. **d** *Mil.* In trench warfare, to mount the first step.

stand together. To be consistent; to agree.

stand to one's guns, colors, etc. To keep one's position in face of opposition; to hold to one's beliefs, ways, etc., in spite of criticism and attack.

stand to reason. To be logically evident; to be obvious in the light of known facts.

stand treat. To pay the cost of entertainment, drinks, etc., for others in a crowd.

stand under. To undergo; to withstand. "*Stand under* grievous imposition." *Shak.*

stand up. **a** To stand erect; to rise. **b** To endure, esp. under stress; to last, as under hard usage. **c** To counter; buffet. **d** *Slang.* To stand treat to; as, he *stood up* the crowd to the drinks.

stand up for. To defend; justify; to support, or attempt to support; also, to be sponsor for.

stand upon. = TO STAND ON, above.

stand up to. To meet fairly and fully, as a danger, a foe, an obligation, one's word or promise.

stand up with. To be best man or bridesmaid for (a bride or groom) at a wedding. *Colloq.*

stand (stănd), *n.* [From STAND, *v. i.*] **1.** Act of standing or taking a position, place, or post.

2. Specif., a halt or stop; esp., a halt for defense or resistance; as, to come to, or to make, a *stand*

3. A place or post where one stands; a station, as of a soldier, watchman, etc.

4. Specif.: **a** The place where a witness stands to testify in court. **b** A raised platform or station whence a race or other outdoor spectacle may be viewed; grandstand. **c** A place where a stallion is made available for breeding.

5. A stall or booth for business; more broadly, any location or station for business, or considered as to its fitness for business opportunity; as, a cigar *stand;* a news *stand;* a bus *stand;* a good *stand* for a hotel, store, or the like.

6. The state of the tide at high or low water when there is no vertical movement.

7. A small table; also, something on or in which anything may be placed for support; as, an umbrella or music *stand.*

8. Rank; standing in life; station. *Now Rare.*

9. A suit, set, or the like; of soldiers, a troop; as, a *stand* of clothes; a *stand*, or suit, of armor; a *stand*, or hive, of bees; of birds, game, etc., a group or number; as, a *stand* of plovers; he was looking for a good salmon *stand.* See STAND OF ARMS. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

10. A growth of plants or trees, esp. soon after germination and with regard to the relative number or distribution upon a given area, vigor, or uniformity of development, etc.; as, a good *stand* of corn; a mixed *stand* of hardwood and softwood; also, the number of plants growing on a unit of area; as, timber thinned to the proper *stand.* Cf. CATCH, *n.*, 6.

11. A relatively small piece of land measured off (by an official surveyor) for sale, building, etc.; a lot, esp. one for a building site for business in town or village. *S. Africa.*

12. A cask; a tub; a large barrel to hold water or salted beef. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

13. A stanza. *Obs.* *T. Lodge.*

14. *Com.* 2½ to 3 cwt. (of pitch). *Eng.* See WEIGHT, *Table.*

15. *Forestry.* The trees, collectively, in a forest. Cf. sense 10, above.

16. *Petroleum.* A unit of drill pipe, consisting of two or more lengths coupled together with threaded pipe couplings. Stands, in turn, are coupled with tool couplings.

17. *Theater.* On a tour, any of the stops made to give a performance; also, a town where a touring company stops for performance; as, a one-night *stand.*

Syn. — Position, attitude; rest; perplexity, difficulty, embarrassment, hesitation.

— ***at, or to, a stand.*** At, or to, a stop or standstill; esp., in a perplexing situation. — ***take the stand.*** To enter the witness stand; hence, to give one's evidence or opinion.

-stand (-stănd). A combining form of the noun *stand*, as in:

bandstand	grandstand	stablestand
bedstand	hatstand	stackstand
bookstand	inkstand	stillstand
cabstand	lampstand	washstand
candlestand	newsstand	workstand
deerstand	rickstand	

stand'age (stăn'dĭj), *n.* **1.** Privilege of, or room for, standing, as of cattle, or a fee paid for it.

2. *Mining.* A reservoir in which water accumulates at the bottom of a mine; a sump. *Eng.*

stand'ard (-dĕrd), *n.* [OF. *estandart* (F. *étendard*), prob. of Teut. origin. In some senses fr. E. *stand*, influenced in form by the word fr. F. meaning banner. See STAND, *v.*]

1. Something elevated as a signal or beacon. *Obs.*

2. **a** A figure adopted as an emblem by an organized body of people; as, the eagle was the *standard* of the Roman legion; specif., *Her.*, a long, narrow, tapering flag of considerable size and richness used by a noble or leader on special occasions, and bearing badges, mottoes, and the like; — disting. from a *banner.* **b** The personal flag of the ruler of a state, used esp. to mark his position on ceremonial occasions; loosely, a banner. See ROYAL STANDARD. **c** The flag flown by cavalry. See COLOR, *n.*, 8.

3. A standard-bearer. *Rare.*

4. That which is set up and established by authority as a rule for the measure of quantity, weight, extent, value, or quality; esp., the original specimen weight or measure sanctioned by government, as the standard pound, gallon, yard, meter, or the like.

5. That which is established by authority, custom, or general consent, as a model or example; criterion; test; in general, a definite level, degree, material, character, quality, or the like, viewed as that which is proper and adequate for a given purpose.

> The court, which used to be the *standard* of propriety and correctness of speech. *Swift.*

6. Standard English.

7. In business, a carefully thought-out method of performing a task, or carefully drawn specifications covering material or equipment.

8. A structure built for, or serving as, a base or support for something; as, the *standard* for a Sèvres vase, for a set of flags, for electric wires, etc.

9. *Chiefly Technical.* An upright support, as any of the vertical poles of a scaffold, either of the end supports of a lathe, sewing machine, etc., a stand for a lamp, the sheath of a plow, or the like; any upright in framing; a quarter or stud; hence, in general, a bearer or bearing, as either of the pedestals carrying a dynamo armature.

10. **a** A standard deal. See 4th DEAL. **b** = STANDARD HUNDRED (which see). **c** See MEASURE, *Table.*

11. A large drinking cup or goblet. Cf. STANDING CUP.

12. In the common British, and some colonial, schools, a grade or class; as, the first *standard* (the next above the infants' classes and lowest of the graded classes).

13. An old resident; an official or servant who has been long established. *Now Dial. Eng.*

14. *Obs.* **a** A coffer; a large chest. **b** A complete assortment; suit; set. Cf. STAND, *n.*, 9. **c** A principal dish at table.

15. *Bot.* A vexillum. Cf. def. 21, below.

16. *Coinage.* **a** The fineness of the metal used in coins and the legally fixed weight each coin should have when first minted. **b** The standard of value for a monetary system, being in modern systems gold (the ***gold standard***) or silver (the ***silver standard***). See STANDARD OF VALUE.

17. *Eccl.* A tall candlestick; esp., one of a pair (or more) set on a sanctuary or chancel floor.

18. *Elec.* A guyed upright iron pole on the top of a roof, with brackets, insulators, etc., or a braced cluster or stack of such poles, for carrying overhead wires.

19. *Figure Weaving.* A heddle shaft into which a half heddle has been looped by passing the twine over and through the eyes of the shaft.

20. *Forestry. U. S.* **a** A tree permitted to remain after coppice felling. **b** Any tree from one to two feet in diameter breast-high. **c** An assumed basis for computing a standard rule for measuring logs.

21. *Hort.* **a** A tree, shrub, or herb, grown with an erect, treelike stem, and not dwarfed by grafting on the stock of a smaller species or trained upon a wall or trellis; specif., a fruit tree grown in natural form and size. Cf. def. 15, above. **b** One of the three inner, usually erect and incurved, petals of certain irises. See 2d FALL, 17.

22. *Shipbuilding.* An inverted knee timber placed upon the deck instead of beneath it.

23. *Theol. (pl.)* Short for *Westminster Standards* See WESTMINSTER ASSEMBLY.

Syn. — STANDARD, CRITERION. A STANDARD is an accepted or established rule or model; CRITERION adds to *standard* the implication of a test; as, "The French have set up purity for a *standard* of their language; and a masculine vigor is that of ours" (*Dryden*); "Wordsworth was wholly void of that shaping imagination which is the highest *criterion* of a poet" (*Lowell*). See FLAG; cf. PATTERN.

stand'ard (stăn'dĕrd), *adj.* **1.** Being, affording, or according with, a standard for comparison and judgment; as, *standard* time; *standard* weights and measures; a *standard* authority; *standard* gold or silver. The term is officially applied to many manufactured or prepared articles legally required to conform to specified conditions as to proportions of material; as, *standard* cocoa, ginger, glucose, meats, etc.

2. Hence: Having a recognized and permanent value; as, *standard* works in history; *standard* authors.

3. Usable as a standard of measurement or comparison.

4. *Hort.* Of the form of a standard (sense 21 a); not trained to a wall or support; as, *standard* fruit trees.

5. *Lang.* Thoroughly established by usage in the speech of the educated and in literary works, and widely recognized as correct and authoritative; as, *standard* English speech; *standard* British or German

> The so-called *standard* language is not a fixed and infallible standard, but is itself constantly changing with the course of time, and is different in the different places where it is spoken. *E. S. Sheldon.*

stand'ard (stăn'dĕrd), *v. t.* To determine the fineness of, as gold, silver, etc.

standard arrow. *Archery & Mil.* The old English clothyard shaft of 37 inches.

standard atmosphere. An assumed pressure-temperature-altitude relationship to which the performance of airplanes is reduced, and in terms of which altimeters are calibrated. The relations chosen are intended to represent average conditions in the actual atmosphere.

stand'ard-bear'er, *n.* **a** An officer or soldier of an army company, battery, or troop, who bears a standard; hence, the leader of any organization or movement; as, the *standard-bearer* of a political party. **b** A standard-wing (bird).

stand'ard-bear'er·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

stand'ard-bred' (stăn'dĕrd-brĕd'), *adj.* Bred to conform to certain standards, as poultry conforming to the Standard of Perfection (which see); of a breed standard either by breeding or performance, as an American trotting or pacing horse. — **stand'ard·bred',** *n.*

standard bushel. See BUSHEL, *n.*, 1.

standard candle. *Photometric Measurements.* **a** = CANDLE, *n.*, 7. **b** The light given by such a candle, used as a unit for comparisons.

standard cell. *Elec.* A cell, as the Weston standard cell, whose electromotive force is known and which is used in the potentiometer calibration of electrical instruments.

standard college. A college granting a bachelor's degree, after four years of study. See JUNIOR COLLEGE. *U. S.*

standard compass. *Navig.* A compass on board ship isolated from abnormal influences, the courses being set by comparison of the steering compass with it.

standard coppice. *Forestry.* Coppice containing standards. See STANDARD, *n.*, 20.

standard costs. *Accounting.* Predetermined cost figures with which actual cost figures are compared.

standard deal. See 4th DEAL.

standard deviation. *Statistics.* See DEVIATION, *n.*, 7.

standard displacement. *Nav.* The displacement of a man-of-war as defined by the Washington Treaty for the Limitation of Naval Armaments. It considers the ship completely equipped and manned, but without fuel or reserve feed water on board.

standard distance. See DISTANCE, *n.*, 11.

standard dollar. Until 1934, a dollar of 25.8 grains of gold, .900 fine (See DOLLAR, *n.*, 3 c.); since Jan. 31, 1934, a dollar of 15 5/21 grains of gold, .900 fine. *U. S.*

standard dropper. *Pharm.* = DROPPER, 6 b.

Standard English. **1.** The substantially uniform type of English accepted and written by the educated wherever English is used.

2. The type of English, as regards vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation, spoken by the educated classes in any English-speaking community. See DIALECT, *n.*, 4 a. See *Pron.* §§ 4–6.

standard fit. *Mach.* A fit having standardized allowance and tolerance. See 5th FIT, 4.

standard forest *Forestry.* A forest of standards.

standard gauge. **a** *Mach.* (1) A template, pattern, or other instrument, for gauging the dimensions or shape of standardized parts. (2) A master gauge **b** *Railroads.* See GAUGE, *n.*, 15 a.

standard gold *or* **silver.** Gold or silver of the proper fineness for coinage. In Great Britain this is, for gold, .9166 (11/12); for silver, formerly .925, since 1920, .500; in the United States, for gold and silver, .900.

standard gravity. *Physics.* = ATMOSPHERE, *n.*, 8.

standard hole. *Mach.* A hole machined to a standard of zero allowance plus a specified tolerance, any allowance in the fit being provided for in the size of the shaft intended to fit the hole. Cf. STANDARD SHAFT; BILATERAL SYSTEM.

standard hundred. A unit of timber measurement varying in different countries. The ***Petersburg, or St. Petersburg, standard hundred,*** commonly used, is the equivalent of 120 deals 1½ in. × 11 in. × 12 ft. or 1980 board feet. The ***Christiana, or Christiania, standard hundred*** equals 120 deals 1¼ in. × 9 in. × 11 ft. or 1237½ board feet. The ***London standard hundred*** is the equivalent of 120 deals 3 in. × 9 in. × 12 ft.; the ***Quebec standard hundred*** is the equivalent of 100 deals 3 in. × 11 in. × 10 ft. Called also *standard.*

stand'ard·iz'a·ble (stăn'dĕr·dīz'ȧ·b'l), *adv.* See -ABLE.

stand'ard·ize (stăn'dĕr·dīz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-dīzd); -IZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). **1.** To reduce to, or compare with, a standard; to render standard; to determine the strength, scale value, etc., of, by comparison with some standard; as, to *standardize* a solution; to *standardize* a voltmeter.

2. *Psychol.* To graduate or calibrate (a test) by trying it on samples of the population and obtaining norms for age groups, school grades, or other classes of individuals.

— **stand'ard·i·za'tion** (-dĭ·zā'shŭn; -dĭ·zā'-), *n.* — **stand'ard·iz'er** (stăn'dĕr·dīz'ĕr), *n.*

standard knot. *Lumber.* A knot that is sound and not over 1½ inches in diameter.

standard lengths. In rough pine lumber, multiples of 2 ft. from 4 ft. to 24 ft. inclusive; in hardwoods, from 4 ft. to 16 ft.; in surfaced lumber, from 3 ft. to 20 ft. (including the odd lengths).

standard line *or* **route.** *Railroads.* A railroad line or route upon which the regular, or highest, rates apply, esp. a direct all-rail route in distinction from a circuitous route or from one that is partly by rail and partly by water. Cf. DIFFERENTIAL LINE.

standard of comfort. *Econ.* The degree of comfort on which a person or community tends to insist.

standard of deferred payments. A function of money which is affected by different conditions from those which govern its operation as a medium of exchange or as a measure of value in the old or traditional sense, because the time which may elapse between the creation and the settlement of a debt may witness great changes in the purchasing power of the article used as money.

standard of living, *or* **life.** A minimum of necessities, comforts, or luxuries which is accepted or, regarded as essential to maintaining a person, class, or race, in his or its customary or proper status or circumstances; as, to raise a *standard of living;* the American *standard of living.*

Standard of Perfection. A book containing a complete description of all the varieties of fowls that are recognized by the American Poultry Association, together with a statement of the characteristics that must be possessed by a fowl to entitle it to be described as a perfect specimen

standard of value. *Econ.* The commodity which is made the measure of value in any comparison of values; specif., that which is the measure of value in a monetary system.

standard pitch. *Aeronautics.* See 4th PITCH, 10.

standard policy. See 3d POLICY, 1.

standard schnauzer. See SCHNAUZER.

Standard Scottish *or* **Scotch.** A form of English spoken by educated Scotchmen; "the Scottish variety of Standard English" (*William Grant*).
standard shaft. *Mach.* A shaft machined to a standard of zero allowance minus a specified tolerance. Cf. STANDARD HOLE.
standard solution. *Chem.* A solution of standard or accurately known strength, used as a reagent.
standard speed. *Nav.* In the United States Navy, a speed set by the officer in command of a unit. Whatever it is, ***full speed*** is one eighth more, ***two-thirds speed*** and ***one-third speed*** are the fractional parts indicated. These designations replace the terms ***half speed*** and ***slow speed***, which are still used in the merchant marine.
standard spheroid. *Geod.* The ellipsoid of revolution which most nearly coincides with the geoid, or figure of the earth. See ELLIPSOID, *n.*, 1.
standard star. A star which, its position and proper motion being well known, is used as a standard in determining time, latitude, the positions of other celestial bodies, etc.
standard test. Also **standardized test.** *Psychol.* A test which has been given to a group of individuals so numerous that the average score obtained may properly be used as a standard for comparison. Cf. BINET TEST; ALPHA TEST.
standard time. **1.** The civil time established by law or by general usage over a region or country. In England the standard time is Greenwich time. In the United States four standards of time have been adopted by the railroads since 1883 and approved by act of Congress (1918), namely, *Eastern, Central, Mountain,* and *Pacific,* corresponding severally to the mean local times of the 75th, 90th, 105th, and 120th meridians west from Greenwich, and being therefore, five, six, seven, and eight hours slower than Greenwich time. According to the 1918 act of Congress *Alaska* time was to be that of the 150th meridian, but actually Alaska has four time zones based on the 120th, 135th, 150th, and 165th meridians, eight, nine, ten, and eleven hours respectively slower than Greenwich. Canada has the four divisions corresponding to those of the United States and *Newfoundland* time, three and a half hours slower than Greenwich, *Atlantic* (formerly *Provincial*) time, used by Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, eastern New Brunswick, and eastern Quebec, four hours slower than Greenwich, and *Yukon* time, nine hours slower than Greenwich. **2.** *Industrial Engin.* See TIME STUDY.
standard type. *Print.* Type of normal width; type that is neither extended nor condensed; also, type of normal weight. See TYPE, *n.*, 17.
standard weight and fineness. The weight and degree of purity (fineness) as established, esp. legally, by some standard; — applied specif. to metal as legally determined for use in coinage.
stand'ard-wing', *n.* **a** A curious bird of paradise (*Semioptera wallacei*) which has two long special feathers standing erect on each wing. **b** The pennant-winged nightjar.
standard wire gauge. See WIRE GAUGE.
stand'-by', *n.* **a** One who or that which stands by one in need; one to be relied upon either for regular use or for an emergency. **b** Something quickly available for use; as, *stand-by* of boilers with banked fires. — **stand'-by',** *adj.*
stand'-down', *n.* *Mil.* Time of standing down.
stand'-eas'y, *n.* A command to be at ease, used to give troops a rest interval; also, the rest interval so given. *Brit.*
stand·ee' (stăn·dē'), *n.* One who stands, as at a theatrical performance. See -EE. *Colloq.*
stand'el (stăn'dĕl), *n.* [Cf. STANDER.] *Forestry.* A standard. *Archaic.*
stand'el·welks' (-wĕlks'), *n.* Also **stand'el·wort'** (-wûrt'). The male orchis.
stand'er (stăn'dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which stands. **2.** A base; support; standard. **3.** *a Eccl. Hist.* See PENITENT, *n.*, 2; also, CONSISTENTES. **b** *Obs. Forestry.* A standard. **c** *Dial. Eng. Mining.* A coal-pillar support.
stand'er-by', *n.* A bystander.
stand'er·grass' (stăn'dĕr·grăs'), *n.* Male orchis. *Eng.*
stand'er·wort' (stăn'dĕr·wûrt'), *n.* The male orchis.
stand'fast' (stănd'făst'; 83), *n.* A firm, fixed, or settled, position. — **stand'fast',** *adj.*
stand fire. *Forestry.* A forest fire which ignites the trunks of trees. See FOREST FIRE.
stand hawk. The kestrel, from its hovering. *Brit.*
stand house. Formerly, a grandstand.
stand'-in', *n.* **1.** A preferred position; a place high in favor. "I'd have a wonderful *stand-in* with old man Chapman if I saved that girl." *C. Morley.* **2.** *Motion Pictures.* Someone employed to stand in the place of an actor or actress until lights and cameras are ready.
stand'ing, *adj.* **1.** Upright or erect; upright on the feet or in place; as, a *standing* audience; *standing* grain. **2.** At rest; esp., not being used or operated, as a factory, machine, tool; specif., of water, not flowing; stagnant. **3.** Remaining at the same level, degree, amount, etc., for an indeterminate period; as, he made me a *standing* offer of $10,000.00 for my house; *standing* wages. **4.** Not transitory; not liable to fade or vanish; lasting; constant; as, a *standing* color. **5.** Established by law, custom, or the like; settled; permanent; as, a *standing* army; *standing* committees. **6.** Not movable; fixed; as a *standing* bed. Cf. TRUNDLE BED. **7.** Done from a standing position; as, a *standing* jump. **8.** Having a standard, base, or support; as, a *standing* vase. Cf. STANDING CUP.
stand'ing (stăn'dĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who stands or comes to a stand; the state of being erect on the feet; stand or stance. **2.** Place to stand in; station; situation; location; also, *Dial.*, a stable; stall room for horses. **3.** Length of service, esp. as determining relative place, rank, pay, etc.; hence, position or condition in society; reputation; as, a man of good, or high, *standing;* esp., good reputation; as, a man of *standing* in the community. **4.** Maintenance of position or condition; duration; as, a custom of long *standing;* an officer of long *standing.*
standing army. A permanent army of paid soldiers. Cf. MILITIA.
standing balance. See BALANCE, *n.*, 14.
standing band. A band of linen starched or wired, formerly worn about the neck. Cf. BAND, *n.*, 7 a.
standing barrage. See 2d BARRAGE, 1.
standing bevel. See BEVEL, *n.*, 1.
standing block. A fixed pulley block. Cf. RUNNING BLOCK.
standing committee. In legislative bodies, churches, etc., a committee to consider subjects of a particular class arising during a stated period.
standing crop. A crop not cut or otherwise severed from the soil.
standing cup. A tall goblet, with a foot and a cover.
standing cypress. The tree cypress.
standing fid. See FID, *n.*, 3.
standing finish. *Arch.* That part of the interior fittings, esp. of a dwelling house, which is permanent and fixed.
standing gear. = STANDING RIGGING.
standing lug. See LUGSAIL.
standing matter. *Print.* See 2d MATTER, 21 a.
standing order. **1.** A standard instruction, or a series of such instructions issued together; specif.: **a** *Mil.* An order always in force and not subject to change by an officer temporarily in command. **b** *pl. Parl. Practice.* The rules for the guidance and government of procedure which endure through successive sessions until vacated or repealed; — disting., in British parliamentary practice, from *sessional orders.* **2.** *Eccl.* The denomination established by law; — a term formerly used in Connecticut of the Congregational Church, the State church until 1818.

Standing Cup.

standing part. *Naut.* **a** That part of a tackle made fast to the block, or to any point or object. **b** That part of a rope around which turns are taken with the running part in making a knot or bend. **c** That part of a hook opposite the point. **d** The part of a rope at that end which is fastened to anything.
standing piece. A standing cup. *Obs.*
standing place. Standing room.
standing press. *Print & Bookbinding.* A press in which printed and folded sheets, or books, are piled and pressed.
standing pulley. = STANDING BLOCK.
standing rigging. *Naut.* The rigging which sustains the masts and fixed spars, such as the bowsprit, and remain fixed, as the shrouds and stays. Cf. SHIP, *Illust.*
standing roast. A rib roast from which only the heaviest parts of the vertebrae have been removed; — distinguished from a *rolled roast.*
standing room. Room where people, esp. spectators, may stand.
standing rules. *Parl. Practice.* The temporary rules of a society or organization for details of its government, created by a majority vote and in force until repealed or annulled by a majority vote.
standing salt. A saltcellar.
standing valve. A foot valve at the bottom of an oil-well pump.
standing vise. *Mach.* A bench vise at which the operator stands while working.
standing wave. *Physics.* = STATIONARY VIBRATION.
stand'ish (stăn'dĭsh), *n.* [Prob. fr. *stand* + *dish.*] A stand, or case, for writing materials.
Stand'ish, Miles (mīlz stăn'dĭsh). See *Biog.;* also, COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH.
stand method. *Forestry.* The practice of securing reproduction from self-sown seed, induced by successive cuttings of trees of different ages in the stand and leading to the development of a stand of trees of the same age.
stand of arms. *Mil.* Formerly a complete set for one soldier, as a rifle, bayonet, cartridge box, and belt; now, the rifle alone. *Rare,* exc. in reports of captures.
stand of colors. *Mil.* The colors or flags, carried by a unit, as a regiment; also, a single color or flag. *Rare,* exc. in reports of captures.
stand'off' (stănd'ôf'), *n.* **1.** Act of standing off. **2.** State or period of being stood off. **3.** A counterbalancing effect; neutralization; by extension, in games, contests, bets, etc., a tie; a draw.
stand'off', *adj.* Reserved; cold; not cordial in social relations; as, a *standoff* air. — **stand'off'ish,** *adj.* — **stand'off'ish·ness,** *n.*
standoff coat. A coat, as of certain dogs, of profuse, long hair that stands out from the body.
standoff half. *Rugby Football.* A halfback whose position is between the scrum half and the three-quarter backs.
stand oil. Linseed oil thickened by heating to about 600° F. or higher for several hours. It is used in paints, varnishes, etc.
stand'out' (stănd'out'), *n.* **a** Something outstanding, as for excellence, taste, etc. **b** *Colloq.* One who refuses to join or co-operate with a group or majority; specif., a holdout (sense 3). — *adj.* Outstanding.
stand'pat' (-păt'), *adj.* Of or pertaining to or characterized by the policy of standing pat. See *stand pat,* under STAND, *v.* — *n.* A standpatter. *Both Colloq.*
stand'pat'ter (stănd'păt'ĕr), *n.* One who stands pat, esp. in politics. — **stand'pat'tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.* Also **stand'pat'ism.** *All Colloq.*
stand'pipe' (stănd'pīp'), *n.* A pipe, vertically placed, used for holding a liquid; as: **a** A high vertical pipe or reservoir for water used to secure a uniform pressure in a supply system. **b** A vertical pipe for water used to provide fire protection to the upper stories of a high building. **c** A manhole frame.
stand'point' (-point'), *n.* [Cf. G. *standpunkt.*] A fixed point or station; a position from which objects or principles are viewed, and according to which they are compared and judged; as, the historical *standpoint.*
stand'post' (-pōst'), *n.* A post forming a stand, as for a hydrant.
stand rest. = MISERERE, 3.
stand'still' (stănd'stĭl'), *n.* **1.** A standing without moving forward or backward; a stop; a state of rest. **2.** *Astron.* The downward direction from maximum in the light curve of a variable star, when interrupted by a secondary rise in brightness.
Syn. — Halt, rest, stand.
stand'still', *adj.* That stands still; that stops, or rests; that maintains things in a fixed or static condition; as, a *standstill* agreement.
stand'-to', *n.* *Mil.* Morning parade. *Colloq., Brit.*
stand'-up', *n.* **1.** Quality of standing up, or enduring stress, strain, wear, etc.; specif., quality of wearing well, when subjected to service. **2.** Something which stands erect, or is provided with a stand or support to hold it erect; as, valentines in the form of *stand-ups.*
stand'-up', *adj.* **1.** Erect; upright; specif., of a collar, stiff and high with no fold. **2.** Done, taken, etc., while in a standing position; as, a *stand-up* lunch; specif., *Pugilism,* designating a fight with few or no false falls and little retreating. *Colloq.* **3.** Having erect leaves, as certain kinds of tobacco.
Stan'ford–Bi'net' test (stăn'fĕrd·bē'nā'; *F.* -bē'nĕ'). **A** revision of the Binet test prepared at Stanford University. Called also **Stanford revision.**
stang (stăng), *n.* [ME. *stange, stong,* fr. ON. *stöng;* akin to D. *stang,* G. *stange,* AS. *steng,* and E. STING.] *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A pole, rail, or beam. **2.** A rood (of land); an acre. *Obs.* **3.** Specif.: **a** The bar of a door. **b** A cart shaft. **c** A lever. **d** A wooden hanger for carcasses.
— ***to ride the stang.*** Formerly, in England, to be carried astride a pole, as in riding a rail. See RIDE, *v. t.*, 7.
stang, *v. t. & i.* *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To cause (one) to ride the stang. **2.** To carry, stir, or fasten, with a stang.
stang (stăng; stäng), *v. t. & i.* [ON. *stanga* to prick.] *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.* Sting; throb; ache. — *n.* Sting; pang; also, spear (for eels).
stang (stōng; stông), *n.* [Sw., lit., pole.] See MEASURE *Table.*
stang (stăng). Archaic & dial. past tense of STING.
Stan·ge'ri·a (stăn·jē'rĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after Dr. *Stanger,* of Natal, who collected specimens.] *Bot.* A genus of South African cycads with fernlike foliage and bracted strobiles, having as the only known species *S. paradoxa,* the Hottentot's-head.

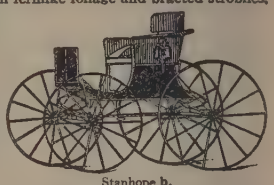
Stanhope b.

stan'hope (stăn'hōp; stăn'ŭp), *n.* [After Fitzroy *Stanhope* (1787–1864), Brit. clergyman.] **a** A style of buggy typically with high seat and closed back and characterized by a heavy erect piece (the **Stanhope pillar**) at each side, straight-edged behind where the seat panels join it but curved in front, forming the front of the armrest above and merging into an open sill below. **b** Hence, any high buggy in which the side construction follows such lines.

Stanhopea (*S. insignis*).

Stan·ho'pe·a (stăn·hō'pē·ä), *n.* [NL., after Philip Henry, 5th Earl *Stanhope.*] *Bot.* **a** A genus of tropical American epiphytic orchids (family Orchidaceae) having a single large leaf and a raceme from each pseudobulb. Several are cultivated for their large fragrant flowers of various colors and markings, with nearly equal sepals and a greatly contorted lip. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus.
Stanhope press. A printing press, the first hand-operated printing machine to be made entirely of iron, invented by Charles Stanhope, third Earl Stanhope, in 1798. It was built with a system of levers causing the platen to descend with decreasing rapidity and so with increasing force.

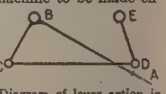

Diagram of lever action in Stanhope Press. *A* Handle, *B* Fixed Pivot; *ABC* Rigid Bent Lever; *C* and *D* Movable Joints; *E* Point of Connection with Screw of Press.

‖**sta·nit'sa** (stä·nĭt'sä), *n.* Also **sta·nit'za.** [Russ. *stanitsa.*] A Cossack village or commune. *Russia.*
stan'jen (stăn'yĕn), *n. sing. & pl.* [Rumanian *stănjen, stînjen.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*
stank (stăngk; stängk), *n.* [ME. *stanc, stang,* fr. OF. *estanc* (F. *étang*), fr. (assumed) VL. *stancum,* for L. *stagnum.* See STAGNATE.] *Now Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Pond; pool; ditch. **b** Reservoir; tank. **c** Dam; weir.
stank (stăngk; stängk), *v. t.* [From STANK, *n.*] *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To dam; bank up. **b** To fortify or drain with a ditch.
stank, *adj.* [OF. *estanc,* or It. *stanco.* See STANCH.] Weak; worn out. *Obs.*
stank (stăngk). *Past tense* of STINK.
stank (stängk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STANG.
stank hen, *or* **stank'ie** (stängk'kĭ), *n.* A gallinule. *Scot.*
stann-. = STANNO-.
stan'nane (stăn'ăn), *n.* [*stann-* + *methane.* Cf. METHANE.] *Chem.* Tin tetrahydride, SnH_4, a gas, known chiefly in the form of organic derivatives; also, any of these derivatives.
stan'na·ry (stăn'ä·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -NARIES (-rĭz). [ML., *stannaria,* fr. L. *stannum* tin.] A tin mine; tinworks; also, a region containing tinworks. — **stan'na·ry,** *adj.* *Eng.*
stan'nate (stăn'āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of stannic acid.
stan·na'tor (stä·nā'tĕr), *n.* [ML. See STANNARY.] A representative from the stannary region or district.
stan'nel (stăn'ĕl), *n.* for **stannel hawk.** [AS. *stängella, stangilla,* prop., stone yeller, i. e., a bird that yells from the rocks. See STONE; YELL. Cf. STONEGALL.] The kestrel. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
stan'ner (stăn'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *stǣner* stony ground.] A small stone in or by a stream; a ridge of stones on the seashore; also, gravel; — chiefly *pl.* — **stan'ner·y** (-ĭ), *adj.* *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stanni-. *Chem.* A combining form from *stannum,* tin, as in **stan·nif'er·ous** (see -FEROUS); specif., *Chem.,* stannic.
stan'nic (stăn'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *stannum* tin.] *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, tin; specif., designating compounds in which tin has a valence of four, as contrasted with *stannous.*
stannic acid. *Chem.* Any of various acid substances that are regarded as hydrates of stannic oxide, SnO_2, and that yield stannic oxide when calcined. They may not be true compounds. Specif.: **a** A substance (*α-**stannic acid***) obtained as a white gelatinous precipitate by adding ammonia to a solution of stannic chloride. It dissolves in alkalies, forming salts, as Na_2SnO_3. **b** A white powder (*β-**stannic acid*** or, commonly, ***metastannic acid***) obtained by heating tin with concentrated nitric acid. It dissolves in alkalies, forming salts, as $K_2H_4Sn_4O_{13}$.
stannic chloride. A colorless, mobile liquid, $SnCl_4$, which fumes in the air, made usually by heating tin in chlorine gas. Mixed with a little water it solidifies to a soft crystalline mass of the pentahydrate, $SnCl_4.5H_2O$, called also *butter of tin* or *oxymuriate of tin.* It is used chiefly in weighting silk and as a mordant. In the World War it was used to produce smoke screens.
stannic oxide. Tin dioxide, SnO_2, occurring in cassiterite and produced artificially as a white amorphous powder. It is used in making white enamels and opaque glazes or glass, for polishing glass, etc.

stand'ard-sized', *adj.* See -SIZED.
stand'ard-wise', *adj.* See -WISE.
‖**Stän'de·rat',** *or* **Stän'de·rath.** (shtĕn'dē·rät'), *n.* [G.] *Switzerland.* See LEGISLATURE, *Table.*
St. Andrew. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Andrew's cross. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St.-An'drew's-cross', *n.* See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Andrew's Day. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
stane. (stān). Scot., N. of Eng., [& Ir. var. of STONE.]
stane. + STAIN.
stanechat. Dial. var. of STONECHAT.
stang. + STANK.
stan'iel (stăn'yĕl). Var. of STANNEL.
St. Anne. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*

stannic sulphide. A compound, SnS_2, obtained as a yellow amorphous precipitate by treating a solution of a stannic salt with hydrogen sulphide. In crystalline form it is called *mosaic gold* (which see).

stan'nide (stăn'ĭd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-nid.** [*stann-* + *-ide.*] *Chem.* A compound of tin with an element or radical.

stan'nite (-īt), *n.* [See STANNO-.] **1.** *Chem.* A salt of stannous hydroxide, $Sn(OH)_2$, in its capacity of weak acid. **2.** *Mineral.* A steel-gray or iron-black mineral of a metallic luster occurring in granular masses; tin pyrites. It is a compound of tin, copper, iron, and sulphur, and sometimes zinc. H., 4. Sp. gr., 4.3–4.52.

stan'no- (stăn'ō-), **stann-.** A combining form from *stannum,* denoting *relation to,* or *connection with, tin,* or indicating *tin as an ingredient,* as in *stannotype stannite.* — **stan'no** (-ō), *adj.*

stan'no-type (stăn'ō-tīp), *n.* [*stanno-* + *-type.*] **a** *Rare.* A photograph taken upon a tin plate; a tintype. **b** A modification of the woodburytype in which a gelatin intaglio, protected by a sheet of tin foil pressed into intimate contact with its surface, is used as a plate from which to print.

stan'nous (-ŭs), *adj. Chem.* Pertaining to, or containing, tin; specif., designating compounds in which tin has a valence of two, as contrasted with *stannic.*

stannous chloride. A compound, $SnCl_2$, obtained by the action of hydrogen chloride or hydrochloric acid on tin either as an anhydrous white solid (formerly called *butter of tin*) or in monoclinic crystals (*tin crystals* or *tin salt*) containing two molecules of water. The latter is used as a mordant.

stannous oxide. Tin monoxide, SnO, obtained as a black, green, or red, solid, which on heating in air burns, forming stannic oxide.

stan·nox'yl liq'uid (stăn·ŏk'sĭl). *Pharm.* A solution of stannous chloride, $SnCl_2$, in glycerol, used as a local application for boils.

stan'num (stăn'ŭm), *n.* [L., also *stagnum,* alloy of silver and lead (LL., tin), of obscure, perh. Celt. origin. Cf. TAIN.] Tin. Chemical symbol, Sn (no period).

stan'nyl (-ĭl), *n.* [*stann-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* **a** The bivalent radical SnO. **b** The univalent radical SnH_3, of which stannane is the hydride.

‖**stan'te ma'tri·mo'ni·o** (stăn'tē mā'trĭ·mō'nĭ·ō). [L.] *Law.* While the marriage is in force.

stan'za (stăn'zȧ), *n.; pl.* -ZAS (-zȧz), -ZE (stăn'tsā). [It., a room, habitation, a stanza, i. e., a stop, fr. (assumed) VL. *stantia.* See STANCHION; cf. ESTANCIA, STANCE.] **1.** *Pros.* **a** A recurring unit of a poem consisting of a group of verses, or lines (usually not less than four), which are combined normally according to a typical scheme, having the same length, metrical structure, and (if rhymed) rhyming pattern; as, the *stanzas* of Gray's Elegy; also, a type or species of the same; as, the ballad *stanza;* the Spenserian *stanza.* Cf. STROPHE. **b** Any group of verses comprising a division of a poem; a strophe; a stave.
2. *Arch.* An apartment or division in a building; a room or chamber; as, Raphael's *Stanze* in the Vatican.
Syn. — See VERSE.

stan'zaed (stăn'zȧd), *adj.* Composed of stanzas.

stan·za'ic (stăn·zā'ĭk), *adj.* Also **stan·za'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). Pert. to, or consisting of, stanzas. — **stan·za'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

stanze (stănz), *n.* A stanza. *Shak.*

stap (stăp), *n.* A stave, as of a cask or tub. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

stap (stăp). Var. of STEP, STOP. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sta'pe·dec'to·my (stā'pē·dĕk'tō·mĭ), *n.* [*stapes* + *-ectomy.*] The surgical removal of the stapes.

sta·pe'di·al (stȧ·pē'dĭ·ăl), *adj.* [ML. *stapes, -edis,* stirrup.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the stapes.

sta·ped'i·form (stȧ·pĕd'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [ML. *stapes, -edis,* stirrup + *-iform.*] Shaped like the stapes, or like a stirrup.

sta·pe'di·o·ves·tib'u·lar (stȧ·pē'dĭ·ō·vĕs·tĭb'ū·lĕr), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the stapes and the vestibule of the ear.

sta·pe'di·us (stȧ·pē'dĭ·ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *stapes.*] *Anat. & Zool.* A small muscle of the middle ear of mammals, arising from the wall of the tympanum and inserted into the neck of the stapes. Its tendon sometimes contains a slender spine of bone. The nerve to the stapedius is a branch of the facial.

Sta·pe'li·a (stȧ·pē'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. B. van *Stapel* (d. 1636), physician and botanist of Leiden.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of African evil-smelling asclepiads, the carrion flowers, with succulent, leafless, toothed stems, like the joints of a cactus. They have oddly colored flowers, often several inches across, and, in *S. gigantea,* a foot or more across. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

Stapelia (*S. asteria*).

sta'pes (stā'pēz), *n.* [LL., a stirrup.] *Anat. & Zool.* **a** The innermost of the chain of ossicles of the ear of mammals; the stirrup bone. It has the form of a stirrup, the base occupying the fenestra vestibuli of the tympanum, and the head being connected with the incus. See EAR, *Illust.* **b** In many other vertebrates, the inner segment of the columella auris, or, sometimes, the entire columella.

staph'is·a'gri·a (stăf'ĭs·ā'grĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See STAVESACRE.] *Pharm.* The ripe seed of the stavesacre (*Delphinium staphisagria*), used to kill head lice.

staphyl-. = STAPHYLO- (which see), as in:

staphylectomy	**staphylematoma**	**staphyloncus**
staphyledema	**staphylitis**	**staphylosis**

staph'y·le (stăf'ĭ·lē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *staphylē* a bunch of grapes, also, uvula when swollen.] *Anat.* The uvula. *Rare.* — **staph'y·line** (-lĭn; -līn), — **staph'y·lin'ic** (-lĭn'ĭk), *adj. Both Rare.*

Staph'y·le'a (stăf'ĭ·lē'ȧ), *n.* [NL. earlier *Staphylodendron,* fr. Gr. *staphylē* cluster of grapes; — so named from the clustered fruit.] *Bot.* A small genus of shrubs or trees, the bladdernuts, type of the family Staphyleaceae, found in the North Temperate Zone. They have opposite compound leaves and drooping panicles of white or pink flowers, succeeded by inflated capsules.

Staph'y·le·a'ce·ae (-lē·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Sapindales), the bladdernut family, having compound leaves, perfect regular flowers with introrse anthers, and inflated capsular fruit. The five genera are mostly in the North Temperate Zone. — **staph'y·le·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

sta·phyl'ic (stȧ·fĭl'ĭk), *n.* Of or pert. to the alveolar arch.

Staph'y·lin'i·dae (stăf'ĭ·lĭn'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *staphylinos* a kind of insect.] *Zool.* The family consisting of the rove beetles (which see). The type genus **Staph'y·li'nus** (-lĭ'nŭs) includes some rather large species. — **staph'y·lin'id** (-lĭn'ĭd), *adj. & n.* — **staph'y·li·nid'e·ous** (-lĭ·nĭd'ē·ŭs), *adj.*

Staph'y·li·noi'de·a (-lĭ·noi'dē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See -OIDEA.] *Zool.* A superfamily of beetles including the Staphylinidae and several related families.

sta·phyl'i·on (stȧ·fĭl'ĭ·ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *staphylion,* dim. of *staphylē.* See STAPHYLE.] *Craniol.* The median point of the hinder edge of the hard palate.

staph'y·lo- (stăf'ĭ·lō-), **staphyl-.** A combining form, Greek *staphylo-, staphyl-,* from *staphylē,* meaning *bunch of grapes,* used to denote: **a** *Uvula,* as in *Staphylococcus, staphyloma,* and the following:

staphylodialysis	**staphyloplasty**	**staphyloschisis**
staphyloedema	**staphyloptosis**	**staphylotome**
staphyloplastic	**staphyloptosis**	

b *Staphylococcic,* as in:

staphyloangina	**staphylohemia**	**staphylomycosis**
staphylodermatitis	**staphylolysin**	**staphylotoxin**

Staph'y·lo·coc'cus (stăf'ĭ·lō·kŏk'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *staphylo-* + *coccus.*] *Bacteriol.* **a** A genus of Gram-positive bacteria of the family Coccaceae, which often form grape-like clusters and occur also singly or in pairs, rarely in packets, and which produce orange to white pigment. They cause hemolysis on blood agar and are usually parasites on the skin and mucous membranes. *S. aureus* (syn. *Micrococcus pyogenes aureus*), producing yellow-brown pigment, is one of the commonest parasitic bacteria and the usual agent causing acute suppurative inflammations, as boils, abscesses, etc. *S. albus* is similar but produces white pigment. **b** [*not cap.; pl.* -CI (-sī).] Any coccus of this genus or, broadly, of this type. — **staph'y·lo·coc'cal** (-ăl), *adj.* — **staph'y·lo·coc'cic** (-kŏk'sĭk), *adj.*

staph'y·lo'ma (-lō'mȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *staphylōma,* fr. *staphylē* a bunch of grapes.] *Med.* A protrusion of the cornea or sclera of the eye. — **staph'y·lo·mat'ic** (-lō·măt'ĭk), *adj.* — **-lom'a·tous** (-lŏm'ȧ·tŭs; -lō'mȧ·tŭs), *adj.*

staph'y·lor'rha·phy, staph'y·lor'a·phy (-lŏr'ȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*staphylo-* + *-rrhaphy, -raphy;* cf. F. *staphylorraphie.*] *Surg.* The plastic operation of uniting a cleft palate. — **staph'y·lor·rhaph'ic, staph'y·lo·raph'ic** (-lō·răf'ĭk), *adj.*

staph'y·lot'o·my (-lŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*staphylo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* **a** The surgical removal of a staphyloma. **b** The cutting or removal of the uvula.

sta'ple (stā'p'l), *n.* [AS. *stapol* post, pillar, step; akin to MD. *stapel,* a support, column, stake, foundation, pile, mart, emporium, ON. *stöpull* post, tower, and to E. STEP. Cf. ÉTAPE.] **1.** A post; a pillar; column; a supporting frame, as of a bed. *Obs.*
2. A loop of iron, or a bar or wire, bent and formed with two points to be driven into wood, etc., to hold a hook, pin, or the like; also, a similarly shaped piece of thin wire, driven through papers, etc., and clinched to bind them.
3. *Founding.* = CHAPLET, 4.
4. *Mining.* **a** A shaft, smaller and shorter than the principal one, joining different levels. **b** *Eng.* A small pit.
5. *Shipbuilding.* An angle iron worked around a joint, as of a bulkhead and a beam, to insure watertightness.
☞ COMBINATIONS are: **sta'ple-fash'ion, sta'ple-head'ed, sta'ple-shaped'.**

sta'ple (stā'p'l), *v. t.* To secure by a staple or staples.

sta'ple, *n.* [OF. *estaple,* fr. MD. *stapel.* See 1st STAPLE.]
1. A settled mart; an emporium; a city or town to which merchants brought commodities for sale or exportation in bulk; a place for wholesale traffic. In England, formerly, the king's *staple* was established in certain ports or towns, and certain goods could not be exported unless brought there to be rated and charged with the duty. The chief of these *staple* commodities were wool, skins, and leather. The law merchant as administered in the courts of the staple, or ***staple courts,*** was sometimes called the ***law of the staple,*** and under it aliens were tried by a jury of aliens. Cf. MERCHANT OF THE STAPLE. *Hist.*
2. Hence, place of supply; source; also, storehouse; depot.
Whitehall naturally became the chief *staple* of news. *Macaulay.*
3. The principal commodity of traffic in a market; a chief commodity or production of a place; as, wheat, maize, and cotton, are great *staples* of the United States.
4. The principal constituent in anything; chief item; as, the affairs of their neighbors formed the *staple* of their conversation.
5. Unmanufactured material; raw material; also, stock of raw material or of merchandise; quantity on hand.
6. **a** A fiber of raw wool, cotton, flax, and the like, in its natural state, or when carded or combed; the average or comparative length, fineness, condition, of any kind, lot, or, esp., grade, of such fibers; as, mohair *staple* is five to six inches; tow is flax with short *staple.* **b** A lock of wool before or after shearing.
7. A deposit of decomposed vegetation covering a rock stratum.
8. A district granted to an abbey. *Obs.*

sta'ple, *adj.* **1.** Pertaining to, or being a market or staple for, commodities; as, a *staple* town. *Now Rare.*
2. Established in commerce; occupying the markets; settled; as, a *staple* trade.
3. Fit to be sold; marketable. *Rare.* *Swift.*
4. Regularly produced or made in large quantities; belonging to wholesale traffic; hence, principal; chief.
Wool, the great *staple* commodity of England. *Hallam.*

sta'ple (stā'p'l), *v. t.;* STA'PLED (-p'ld); STA'PLING (-plĭng). To sort according to its staple; as, to *staple* cotton; to set up a market for. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To establish a staple, or market. *Obs.*

sta'pled (stā'p'ld), *adj.* Having or yielding a staple. See 3d STAPLE, 6.

staple fiber. A rayon yarn as distinguished from a rayon filament.

staple fish. = GREEN FISH. *Obs.*

staple fur. A fur from which the hairs are removed from the skin for manufacture of felt; — disting. from *fancy fur.*

staple punch. A punch for making two holes simultaneously to receive the points of a staple.

sta'pler (stā'plĕr), *n.* **1.** A dealer in staple goods.
2. One employed to assort wool according to its staple.
3. A machine that binds papers together with wire staples.
4. A workman who adjusts staples (see 1st STAPLE, 2); also, one who staples bristles in brushes.

staple right. A right of forcing any passing vessel either to pay duty or to sell its cargo in the market place, — orig. possessed by towns in the Netherlands, later introduced into the colony of New Netherland (New York).

sta'pling (stā'plĭng), *n. Shipbuilding.* A staple; also, the process of fitting staples.

star (stär), *n.* [ME., *sterre,* fr. AS. *steorra;* akin to OFris. *stera,* OS. *sterro,* D., *ster,* OHG. *sterno, sterro,* G. *stern,* ON. *stjarna,* Sw. *stjerna,* Dan. *stierne,* Goth. *stairno,* Bret. & Corn. *steren,* L. *stella,* Gr. *astēr, astron,* Skr. *stṛbhis,* instrumental pl. Cf. ASTER, ASTEROID, ASTRAL, ASTRONOMY, CONSTELLATION, DISASTER, STELLAR, STERLING.] **1.** Any of the luminous bodies seen in the heavens; specif., *Astron.,* any self-luminous celestial body, exclusive of comets, meteors, and nebulae; — as distinguished from the much smaller bodies, known as planets, that shine by reflected light. Astronomically, the best and nearest example of a star is the sun, which is of average brightness, size, and probable age, though there are many of smaller diameters, and a few, like Betelgeuse, which are believed to be 100 or more times as large. Next to the sun, the nearest star is Alpha (α) Centauri, in the southern heavens, at a distance of four and one third light-years, or about twenty-five trillion miles. The number of stars in our Milky Way is variously estimated at from two billion to forty billion or more; and each of the numerous other milky ways may have as many. About 100 stars have names, given by ancient Greek or medieval astronomers. Many others of the brighter stars visible to the naked eye are designated, according to the system instituted by Bayer (1572?–1625), by a Greek or Roman letter or a numeral, followed by the Latin genitive of the constellation name, the letters or numerals corresponding roughly to the order of brightness within the constellation, as Sirius — α Canis Majoris. Many fainter stars are known only by the numbers given them in one of the catalogues of stars, as Porter 352 (see J. G. Porter, in *Biog.*). Variable stars are designated by one or more capital letters, followed by the constellation genitive, as UV Aurigae. Stars are classified in various ways according to their qualities or characteristics. In absolute luminosity, or amount of energy emitted, stars range roughly from dwarf stars emitting 1/10,000 the sun's light to giant stars 1,000 times as bright as the sun, the average luminosity being for dwarfs 1/100 that of the sun and for giants 100 times that of the sun. With respect to their apparent luminosity, they are classified on a decimal magnitude scale (see MAGNITUDE, 3), the faintest stars photographed being of at least the twenty-second magnitude but only those brighter than the sixth magnitude being visible to the naked eye. With respect to the constitution of their surface layers, they were formerly roughly classified, first by the Italian astronomer Secchi (whence the name ***Secchi's types***), as blue, white, yellow, and red, stars, a method now superseded by a more accurate classification into spectral types. See DRAPER CATALOGUE, SPECTRAL TYPE. They are further classified as *variable stars, binary,* or *double, stars, nebulous stars,* etc. The apparent points of stars are due to scintillation arising from inequalities of the earth's atmosphere.
2. The polestar; the North Star. *Obs.*
3. A conventional figure having five or more points, taken as representing a star; anything likened to, or suggestive of, a star or such a starlike figure; as, the chef formed white *stars* of sugar paste on top of the cake.
4. Specif.: **a** An ornament, often star-shaped, worn on the breast as a badge of honor, authority, or rank, or one of the insignia of an order. **b** In the World War, an emblem representing a person in the military service. See SERVICE FLAG. **c** A radiated mark in writing or printing; an asterisk [thus, *]; — used as a reference to a note, to fill a blank where something is omitted, etc. **d** A white or light-colored spot on the forehead of an animal, as a horse. **e** Short for STARFISH.
5. A person of brilliant and attractive qualities; the chief personage or attraction, as at a social or political gathering; hence, one who stands out pre-eminently among his fellows for his success in their common activities; as, a football, baseball, or tennis, *star;* a *star* in the classroom; a *star* in the railroad business.
6. A first offender; a convict serving a prison sentence for the first time; — from the custom of fixing a star on the prison garb of such person. *Eng.*
7. Any hummingbird of the genus *Calothorax* or an allied genus, as *C. lucifer* (the Lucifer hummingbird).
8. **a** *Astrol. Usually pl.* A planet or a configuration of the planets regarded as influencing one's destiny or fortune. **b** Hence, destiny; fortune; — esp. in phrases; as, to thank or bless his *stars.*
Blesses his *stars,* and thinks it luxury. *Addison.*
9. *Elec.* The figure produced by joining the coils or circuits of a polyphase apparatus or system at a common point, forming a Y in a three-phase system, a + in a four-phase system, etc. See STAR CONNECTION, STAR WINDING.
10. *Fireworks.* A small mass of composition used in rockets, mines, etc., which burns with a starlike effect, in any of several colors.
11. *Mach.* = STAR WHEEL.
12. *Metalworking.* A bright spot or flaw in the surface of steel. It is the end of a pipe which has not been quite cut away.
13. *Pool.* In English pool, the privilege, open to the first player who loses his three "lives," of purchasing at the price of the original stake as many additional lives as the lowest number held by any other player.
14. *Theater & Motion Pictures.* The principal member of a company, usually playing the chief roles.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

star-aspiring, *adj.*	**star-eyed**	**star-shaped**
star-bearing, *adj.*	**star-fashion,** *adj.*	**starshine**
star-bedecked	**star-fed**	**star-skilled**
star-bedizened	**star-flowered**	**star-staring,** *adj.*
star-bespotted	**star-gazing,** *adj.*	**starstroke**
star-bestudded	**star-inwrought**	**star-studded**
star-born	**star-leaved**	**star-surveying,** *adj.*
star-broidered	**star-led**	**star-sweet,** *adj.*
star-climbing, *adj.*	**star-mouthed**	**star-taught**
star-decked	**star-paved**	**star-throated**
star-directed	**star-peopled**	**star-watching,** *adj.*
star-distant	**star-ribbed**	**star-wearing,** *adj.*
star-dogged	**star-scattered**	**star-wise,** *adj.*
star-embroidered		**starwise,** *adv.*

— ***to be through with one's star.*** To fail in good fortune. *Colloq.*

-star (-stär). A combining form of the noun *star,* as in earthstar, lodestar, polestar. Cf. -ASTER.

---

stan'ni·ev, *n.* = STANNARY. *Obs.*
stan'nin (stăn'ĭn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STANDING. [*Note.*]
St. Ann's bark. See SAINT, *n.,* 1.
stant. Obs. pres. indic. 3d pers. sing. of STAND.
St. Anthony of Padua. See SAINT, *n., Note.*
St. Anthony's cross, fire. See SAINT, *n., Note.* [SAINT, *n., Note.*]
St.-An'tho·ny's-nut', *n.* See SAINT, *n., Note.* [SAINT, *n., Note.*]
St.-An'tho·ny's-tur'nip, *n.* See SAINT, *n., Note.*
St. Anthony The Great. See SAINT, *n., Note.*
‖**stan'ze** (stăn'tsā), *n.,* It. *pl.* of STANZA.
stan'zo, *n.* A stanza. *Obs.*
stape. ✝ STEP. [*New Dial.*]
sta'pel (stā'p'l). Var. of STAPLE.
stapen, stape. Obs. past part. of STEP; — esp. in *stape(n) in age,* advanced in age or years. *Chaucer.*
staphisacre. ✝ STAVESACRE.
staph'y·lo·coc'ci, *n., pl.* of STAPHYLOCOCCUS b.
sta'pid. Stapled. *Ref. Sp.*
sta'ples, *n. pl. Cotton.* = 3d PEELER, 3.
sta'ple·wise, *adv.* See -WISE.
stapling machine. = STAPLER, 3.
stappe. ✝ STAB, STEP.
stap'ple (stăp'l). Var. of STAPLE. *New Dial.*
stapte. Obs. past tense of STEP.

TABLE OF FIXED STARS

Proper Name	Constellation Name	Magnitude	Right Ascension (1935.0)	Declination (1935.0)
			h m	° ′
Acamar	θ Eridani	3.1	2 56	S40 34
Achernar	α Eridani	0.6	1 35	S57 34
Acrab	β Scorpii	2.8	16 2	S19 38
Acrux	α Crucis	1.1	12 23	S62 44
Acubens	α Cancri	4.3	8 55	N12 7
Adhafera	ζ Leonis	3.6	10 13	N23 45
Adhara	ε Canis Majoris	1.6	6 56	S28 53
Adib	= THUBAN			
Agena	β Centauri	0.9	13 59	S60 4
Aladfar	η Lyrae	4.5	19 12	N39 2
Al Bali	ε Aquarii	3.8	20 44	S9 44
Albireo	β Cygni	3.1	19 28	N27 49
Al Chiba	α Corvi	4.2	12 5	S24 22
Alcor	80 Ursae Majoris	4.0	13 23	N55 20
Alcyone	η Tauri or Pleiadum	3.0	3 44	N23 54
Aldebaran	α Tauri	1.1	4 32	N16 23
Alderamin	α Cephei	2.6	21 17	N62 19
Aldhafara, Aldhafera	= ADHAFE RA			
Alfirk	β Cephei	3.3	21 28	N70 17
Algedi	α^1 Capricorni &	4.6	20 14	S12 43
	α^2 Capricorni	3.8	20 14	S12 45
Algenib	γ Pegasi	2.9	0 10	N14 49
Algenib	= MIRFAK			
Algieba	γ Leonis	2.3	10 16	N20 10
Algol	β Persei, var.	2.3 3.5	3 4	N40 42
Algorab	δ Corvi	3.1	12 26	S16 9
Alhena	γ Geminorum	1.9	6 34	N16 27
Alioth	ε Ursae Majoris	1.7	12 51	N56 19
Alkaid	η Ursae Majoris	1.9	13 45	N49 38
Alkalurops	μ Boötis	4.4	15 22	N37 36
Alkaphrah	See EL KOP HRAH			
Alkes	α Crateris	4.2	10 57	S17 57
Almach	γ Andromedae	2.2	2 0	N42 1
Almuredin	ε Virginis	3.0	12 59	N11 18
Al Nasl	γ Sagittarii	3.1	18 2	S30 26
Alnilam, Alnitham	ε Orionis	1.8	5 33	S1 15
Alnitak	ζ Orionis	1.9	5 37	S1 59
Al Niyat	σ Scorpii & τ Scorpii	3.1 2.9	16 17 16 32	S25 26 S28 5
Alphard	α Hydrae	2.2	9 24	S8 23
Alphecca	α Coronae Borealis	2.3	15 32	N26 56
Alpheratz	α Andromedae, or δ Pegasi	2.2	0 5	N28 44
Al Rischa	α Piscium	3.9	1 59	N2 27
Alshain	β Aquilae	3.9	19 52	N6 15
Altair	α Aquilae	0.9	19 48	N8 42
Al Tais	δ Draconis	3.2	19 13	N67 33
Al Tarf	β Cancri	3.8	8 13	N9 23
Aludra	η Canis Majoris	2.4	7 22	S29 11
Alula Australis	ξ Ursae Majoris	3.9	11 15	N31 54
Alula Borealis	υ Ursae Majoris	3.7	11 15	N33 27
Alya	θ Serpentis	4.1	18 53	N4 7
Ancha	θ Aquarii	4.3	22 13	S8 6
Anchat	= ANGETE NAR			
Angetenar	τ^2 Eridani	4.8	2 48	S21 16
Antares	α Scorpii	1.2	16 25	S26 17
Apollo	= CASTOR			
Arcturus	α Boötis	0.2	14 13	N19 31
Arided	= 3d DENEB			
Arkab	β^1 Sagittarii & β^2 Sagittarii	4.2 4.5	19 18 19 19	S44 35 S44 55
Arneb	α Leporis	2.7	5 30	S17 52
Ascella	ζ Sagittarii	2.7	18 58	S29 58
Asellus Australis	δ Cancri	4.2	8 41	N18 24
Asellus Borealis	γ Cancri	4.7	8 40	N21 42
Aspidiske	ι Argus Navis or Carinae	2.2	9 15	S59 0
Asterion	Canum Venatico			
Asterope	= STEROPE			
Atik	o Persei	4.0	3 40	N32 5
Atlas	ζ Tauri or Pleiadum	3.8	3 45	N23 51
Azelfafage	π^1 Cygni	4.8	21 40	N50 54
Azha	η Eridani	4.0	2 53	S9 9
Azimech	= SPICA			
Baham	θ Pegasi	3.7	22 7	N5 53
Baten Kaitos	ζ Ceti	3.9	1 48	S10 39
Beid	o^1 Eridani	4.1	4 9	S7 0
Bellatrix	γ Orionis	1.7	5 22	N6 18
Benetnasch	= ALKAID			
Betelgeuse	α Orionis, var.	0.5 1.1	5 52	N7 24
Biham	= BAHAM			
Botein	δ Arietis	4.5	3 8	N19 29
Canopus	α Carinae or Argus Navis	−0.9	6 23	S52 40
Capella	α Aurigae	0.2	5 12	N45 56
Caph	β Cassiopeiae	2.4	0 6	N58 47
Castor	α Geminorum	1.6	7 30	N32 2
Cebalrai	β Ophiuchi	2.9	17 40	N4 36
Celaeno	ℓ Tauri or Pleiadum	5.4	3 41	N24 5
Chara	β Canum Venaticorum	4.3	12 31	N41 43
Cor Caroli	α Canum Venaticorum	2.8	12 53	N38 40
CorHydrae	= ALPHARD			
Cor Leonis	= REGULUS			
Cor Scorpii	= ANTARES			
Cor Serpentis	α Serpentis	2.8	15 41	N6 38
Cor Tauri	= ALDEBARAN			
Cujam	ω Herculis	4.5	16 22	N14 11
Cursa	β Eridani	2.9	5 5	S5 10
Dabih	β Capricorni	3.2	20 17	S14 59
Delta	δ Andromedae	3.5	0 36	N30 30
Demon Star	= ALGOL			
Deneb	ε Aquilae	4.2	18 57	N14 59
Deneb	ζ Aquilae	3.0	19 2	N13 46
Deneb	α Cygni	1.3	20 39	N45 3
Deneb	ε Delphini	4.0	20 30	N11 5
Deneb Algedi	δ Capricorni	3.0	21 43	S16 25
Deneb Kaitos	β Ceti	2.2	0 40	S18 21
Deneb Kaitos	ι Ceti	3.8	0 16	S9 11
Denebola	β Leonis	2.2	11 46	N14 56
Dheneb	η Ceti	3.6	1 5	S10 32
Difda	= 1st DENEB KAITOS			
Difda	= FOMALHAUT			
Dog Star	= SIRIUS			
Dschubba	δ Scorpii	2.5	15 56	S22 26
Dubhe	α Ursae Majoris	2.0	11 0	N62 6
Duhr	δ Leonis	2.6	11 11	N20 53
Ed Asich	ι Draconis	3.5	15 23	N59 12
Electra	ℓ Tauri or Pleiadum	3.8	3 41	N23 55
ElKophrah	χ Ursae Majoris	3.8	11 43	N48 8
El Nath	β Tauri, or γ Aurigae	1.8	5 22	N28 33
El Nath	= HAMAL			
Enif	ε Pegasi	2.5	21 41	N9 36
Er Rai	γ Cephei	3.4	23 37	N77 15
Etamin	γ Draconis	2.4	17 55	N51 30
Fomalhaut	α Piscis Austrini	1.3	22 54	S29 58
Furud	ζ Canis Majoris	3.1	6 18	S30 2
Gemma	= ALPHECCA			
Giansar	λ Draconis	4.1	11 28	N69 41
Gienah	γ Corvi	2.8	12 12	S17 11
Gienah	ε Cygni	2.6	20 44	N33 44
Gomeisa	β Canis Minoris	3.1	7 24	N8 25
Graffias	= ACRAB			
Grumium	ξ Draconis	3.9	17 52	N56 53
Hamal	α Arietis	2.2	2 4	N23 9
Hercules	= POLLUX			
Homam	ζ Pegasi	3.6	22 38	N10 29
Hyades	Group in Taurus			
Izar	ε Boötis	2.7	14 42	N27 21
Juga	= GIANSAR			
Kaus Australis	ε Sagittarii	2.0	18 20	S34 25
Kaus Borealis	λ Sagittarii	2.9	18 24	S25 28
Kaus Meridionalis	δ Sagittarii	2.8	18 17	S29 51
Keid	o^2 Eridani	4.5	4 12	S7 45
Kids	ε, ζ, η Aurigae			
Kiffa Australis	α^2 Librae & α^1 Librae	2.9 5.3	14 47 14 47	S15 46 S15 44
Kiffa Borealis	β Librae	2.7	15 14	S9 9
Kitalpha	α Equulei	4.1	21 13	N4 59
Kochab	β Ursae Minoris	2.2	14 51	N74 25
Kornephorus	β Herculis	2.8	16 27	N21 38
Lesath	υ Scorpii	2.8	17 26	S37 15
Maia	ο Tauri or Pleiadum	4.0	3 42	N24 10
Marfik	λ Ophiuchi	3.8	16 28	N2 7
Markab	α Pegasi	2.6	23 2	N14 51
Markeb	κ Argus Navis or Velorum	2.6	9 20	S54 44
Matar	η Pegasi	3.1	22 40	N29 53
Mebsuta	ε Geminorum	3.2	6 40	N25 12
Media	= KAUS MERIDIONALIS			
Megrez	δ Ursae Majoris	3.4	12 12	N57 24
Meissa	λ Orionis	3.5	5 32	N9 54
Mekbuda	ζ Geminorum, var.	3.7 4.1	7 0	N20 40
Menkalinan	β Aurigae	2.1	5 55	N44 57
Menkar	α Ceti	2.8	2 59	N3 50
Menkib	= SCHEAT			
Merak	β Ursae Majoris	2.4	10 58	N56 44
Merope	ď Tauri or Pleiadum	4.2	3 42	N23 45
Mesartim	γ Arietis	4.0	1 50	N18 59
Miaplacidus	β Argus Navis or Carinae	1.8	9 12	S69 27
Mintaka	δ Orionis	2.5	5 29	S0 21
Mira	o Ceti, var.	2.0 9.6	2 16	S3 16
Mirach, Mirac	β Andromedae	2.4	1 6	N35 17
Mirak	= IZAR			
Mirak	= MERAK			
Mirfak	α Persei	1.9	3 20	N19 38
Mizar	ζ Ursae Majoris	2.2	13 21	N55 16
Muphrid	η Boötis	2.8	13 52	N18 43
Murzim	β Canis Majoris	2.0	6 20	S17 55
Nair al Zaurak	α Phoenicis	2.4	0 23	S42 40
Naos	ζ Argus Navis or Puppis	2.3	8 1	S39 49
Nashira	γ Capricorni	3.8	21 36	S16 57
Nekkar	β Boötis	3.6	14 59	N40 39
Nihal	β Leporis	3.0	5 25	S20 49
Nodus Secundus	δ Draconis	3.2	19 13	N67 33
Nunki	σ Sagittarii	2.1	18 51	S26 23
Nusakan	β Coronae Borealis	3.7	15 25	N29 20
Phacd, Phad	= PHECDA			
Phaet	α Columbae	2.8	5 37	S34 6
Phecda	γ Ursae Majoris	2.5	11 50	N54 3
Pherkad	γ Ursae Minoris	3.1	15 21	N72 4
Pleiades	Group in Taurus			
Pleione	h Tauri or Pleiadum	5.2	3 45	N23 56
Polaris	α Ursae Minoris	2.1	1 40	N88 57
Pollux	β Geminorum	1.2	7 41	N28 11
Porrima	γ Virginis	2.9	12 38	S1 6
Praesepe	Cluster in Cancer			
Procyon	α Canis Minoris	0.5	7 36	N5 24
Propus	η Geminorum, var.	3.3 4.2	6 11	N22 32
Rasalas	μ Leonis	4.1	9 49	N26 19
Ras algethi	α Herculis, var.	3.0 3.7	17 12	N14 28
Rasalhague	α Ophiuchi	2.1	17 32	N12 36
Rastaban	β Draconis	3.0	17 29	N52 21
Regulus	α Leonis	1.3	10 5	N12 17
Rigel	β Orionis	0.3	5 11	S8 17
Rigil Kentaurus	α Centauri	0.1	14 35	S60 34
Rotanev	β Delphini	3.7	20 34	N14 22
Ruchbah	δ Cassiopeiae	2.8	1 22	N59 54
Rukbat	α Sagittarii	4.1	19 19	S40 44
Sabik	η Ophiuchi	2.6	17 7	S15 39
Sadachbia	γ Aquarii	4.0	22 18	S1 43
Sadalmelik	α Aquarii	3.2	22 2	S0 38
Sadalsuud	β Aquarii	3.1	21 28	S5 51
Sadr	γ Cygni	2.3	20 20	N40 3
Saiph	κ Orionis	2.2	5 45	S9 41
Salm	τ Pegasi	4.6	23 17	N23 23
Scheat	β Pegasi	2.6	23 1	N27 44
Schedar	α Cassiopeiae, var.	2.1 2.6	0 37	N56 11
Seginus	γ Boötis	3.0	14 29	N38 36
Shaula	λ Scorpii	1.7	17 29	S37 3
Shelyak	β Lyrae, var.	3.4 4.1	18 48	N33 17
Sheratan	β Arietis	2.7	1 51	N20 29
Sirius	α Canis Majoris	−1.6	6 42	S16 38
Skat	δ Aquarii	3.5	22 51	S16 10
Spica	α Virginis	1.2	13 22	S10 49
Steropе	κ, ℓ Tauri or Pleiadum	5.4	3 42	N24 21
Sualocin	α Delphini	3.9	20 37	N15 41
Sulafat	γ Lyrae	3.3	18 57	N32 36
Syrma	ι Virginis	4.2	14 13	S5 41
Talitha	ι Ursae Majoris	3.1	8 55	N48 18
Tania Australis	μ Ursae Majoris	3.2	10 18	N41 50
Tania Borealis	λ Ursae Majoris	3.5	10 13	N43 14
Tarazed	γ Aquilae	2.8	19 43	N10 27
Taygeta	ε Tauri or Pleiadum	4.4	3 41	N24 16
Tegmine	ζ Cancri	4.7	8 8	N17 51
Theemim	υ^1–υ^2 Eridani			
Thuban	α Draconis	3.6	14 3	N64 41
Unuk al Hay	= CORSERPENTIS			
Vega	α Lyrae	0.1	18 35	N38 43
Vindemiatrix	= ALMURED IN			
Wasat	δ Geminorum	3.5	7 16	N22 6
Wega	= VEGA			
Wezen	δ Canis Majoris	2.0	7 6	S26 17
Wezn	β Columbae	3.2	5 49	S35 48
Yed Posterior	ε Ophiuchi	3.3	16 15	S4 32
Yed Prior	δ Ophiuchi	3.0	16 11	S3 32
Yildun	δ Ursae Minoris	4.4	17 53	N86 37
Zaniah	η Virginis	4.0	12 17	S0 18
Zaurak	γ Eridani	3.2	3 55	S13 42
Zavijava	β Virginis	3.8	11 47	N2 8
Zosma	= DUHR			
Zuben el Genubi	= KIFFA AUSTRALIS			
Zubenes-chamali	= KIFFA BOREALIS			

star (stär), *v.*; STARRED (stärd); STAR'RING. *Transitive:* **1.** To set or adorn with stars, or bright, radiating bodies; to bespangle; as, a robe *starred* with gems.
The ground was *starred* with spring blooms. *C. G. D. Roberts.*
2. To set in heaven as a star; — used of a person. *Milton.*
3. To mark with a star, as being superior, or pre-eminent in some way; to mark with or as with an asterisk; to run or fill out (a line) with asterisks.
4. *Theater.* To present or advertize as a star.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To have the appearance of, or to suggest, a star; esp., to shine or blaze, as a star; hence, to be brilliant or prominent.
2. To break or crack in starlike fractures.
3. To form starlike patterns on solidifying; — said of antimony. See STAR ANTIMONY.
4. In English pool, to purchase additional lives. See 1st STAR, 13.
5. *Theater.* To play as a recognized star.

star (stär), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a star or stars; shaped or arranged like a star; marked with an asterisk; composed of stars.
2. Of outstanding excellence; pre-eminent; as, a *star* athlete, student; a *star* performance.
3. Having received a star as a mark of excellence.

star, *n.* [ON. *störr.*] Beach grass; sedge. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
star (stär). Var. of STARE, STARVE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
star anise. **a** Any tree of the genus *Illicium;* — in allusion to the star-shaped fruit; esp., the Chinese species *I. verum.* See CHINESE ANISE. **b** = JAPANESE STAR ANISE. **c** The poison bay. **d** = STAR ANISEED.
star aniseed. The dried fruit of *Illicium verum,* used as a spice.
star anise, *or* **star aniseed, oil.** See OIL, *Table I.*
star antimony. Metallic antimony, the purity of which is evidenced on its surface by crystalline patterns resembling stars or fern leaves.
star apple. **a** A tropical American tree (*Chrysophyllum cainito*), having silky, golden, oblong leaves; also, its apple-shaped, edible fruit, the carpels of which present a starlike figure when cut across. **b** Hence, any other species of this genus.
star belt. *Astron.* A band of bright stars girdling the heavens very nearly in a great circle, intersecting the Milky Way at an angle of about 20°, its northern course being indicated by the brightest stars in Taurus, Perseus, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Cygnus, and Lyra. *Now Rare.*
star'-blast'ing, *n.* A blasting or blighting influence supposed to be exerted by stars. *Shak.*
star'blind' (stär'blīnd'), *adj.* Half blind.
star'bloom' (stär'blōōm'), *n.* The pinkroot *Spigelia marilandica.*
star'board (stär'bōrd; -bērd), *n.* [ME. *sterbord,* fr. AS. *stēorbord,* i. e., steer side (cf. ALOOF). See STEER, *v.;* BOARD of a vessel. Cf. LARBOARD.] *Naut.* That side of a vessel on the right hand of a person who stands on board facing the bow; — opposed to *port,* formerly *larboard.*
star'board, *adj. Naut.* Pert. to the starboard; being or lying on the right side. A vessel is said to be on the *starboard* tack when the wind is blowing from the starboard side.
star'board, *adv.* Toward the starboard side.
star'board, *v. t. & i. Naut.* To put or move to the right, or starboard, side of a vessel; as, to *starboard* the helm.
starboard tack. See 1st TACK, 3 a.
starboard watch. See WATCH, *n.,* 15.
star'bo·lins, star'bow·lines (-bō·lĭnz), *n. pl. Naut.* The men in the starboard watch. *Now Rare.*
star bomb. *Mil.* A star shell.
Star'bot'tle, Colonel (stär'bŏt'l). An eccentric lawyer in many tales by Bret Harte.
star'bright' (stär'brīt'), *adj.* Bright as a star; shining like a star; also, studded with stars.
star buzzard. Either of two hawks intermediate in character between the buzzards and goshawks. *Asturina nitida* inhabits South America. *A. plagiata* ranges from Central America to the southern United States.
star capsicum. An ornamental Brazilian shrub (*Solanum capsicastrum*) resembling the Jerusalem cherry.
star catalogue. *Astron.* A list of stars giving their positions for a given epoch, their magnitudes, and sometimes other data.
starch (stärch), *n.* [ME. *starche, sterche,* fr. *sterchen* to starch, fr. AS. *stercan* to stiffen, fr. *stearc* stiff; cf. G. *stärke* strength, starch. See STARK.] **1.** A white, odorless, tasteless, granular or powdery, complex carbohydrate, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$, widely disseminated among plants, esp. in seeds, bulbs, and tubers. It is an important constituent of food, and is used in making commercial glucose, for stiffening linen, in making paste, etc. It is formed in the plant by photosynthetic activity (see PHOTOSYNTHESIS) and is always to be found as minute grains in the chloroplasts when the plant is exposed to light. It is deposited by the leucoplasts in large granules of organized structure, which serve as reserve food. In the United States, corn (maize) is the chief commercial source; in Europe, the potato. Starch is insoluble in cold water and other common solvents, but when heated with water the granules burst and a viscous liquid (*starch paste*) is formed which becomes solid on cooling. By continued boiling a modification known as *soluble starch* (*amylodextrin*) is formed. Starch is converted into dextrin by heating, and into dextrin, maltose, and finally dextrose, by heating with dilute acids. Malt diastase converts it chiefly into dextrin and maltose. Starch gives a characteristic blue color with iodine.
2. A stiff, formal manner; formality; stiffness.
3. Energy; vim; strength and activity. *Slang, U. S.*
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
starch-digesting, *adj.* **starchmaking** **starch-sized** **starchmaker** **starch-producing,** *adj.* **starchworks**

starch (stärch), *v. t.;* STARCHED (stärcht); STARCH'ING.
1. To stiffen with or as if with starch.
2. To make formal, precise, or conventional; to stiffen.

starch, *adj.* [From STARCH, *n.*] **a** *Rare.* Stiff; precise; rigid. **b** *Obs.* Stark; strong.
Star Chamber. [Appar. from the *stars* with which the ceiling of the room where it sat was decorated.] *Eng. Hist.* An ancient high court exercising wide civil and criminal jurisdiction, which sat without the intervention of a jury. It consisted of the King's Privy Council, or of certain members of it, sitting as a court only, with the addition of certain judges. Its broad jurisdiction was based on encroachments of the crown, esp. under the Tudors. It could proceed on mere rumor or examine witnesses; it could apply torture. It was abolished by the Long Parliament in 1641 (16 *Chas.* I, c. 10). Hence, often, any secret oppressive or irresponsible tribunal. — **star'-cham'ber** (66), *adj.*
star chart. *Astron.* A chart showing the positions of the stars in a region of the sky.
starch blue. The color smalt.
starch'board' (stärch'bōrd'; 181), *n.* A shallow wooden tray used as a container for the powdered starch in which molds or impressions are made for certain candies.
starch cellulose. *Chem.* = AMYLOPECTIN.
starch corn. Spelt.
star check. = STAR SHAKE.
starch'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which starches; specif., a worker who starches by hand or machine; also, a starchman.
2. Something stiffened with starch, as a collar, neckcloth, shirt front, etc.
starch'flow'er (stärch'flou'ĕr), *n.* The cuckoopint.
starch gum. See DEXTRIN.
starch hyacinth. The grape hyacinth. Its flowers have the odor of boiled starch.
star chickweed. A large-flowered chickweed (*Alsine pubera*) of the southeastern United States.
starch layer. *Bot.* = ENDODERMIS.
starch'man (stärch'măn), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). In candy factories, a worker in the starch room.
starch paste. See STARCH, *n.,* 1.
starch room. *Candy Mfg.* A room in which starch is used or applied to candies. Cf. STARCHBOARD.
starch'root' (stärch'rōōt'; 200), *n.* The starchwort.
starch sheath. *Bot.* = ENDODERMIS.
starch sirup. = GLUCOSE, 2.
starch star. In certain Characeae, a star-shaped tuberlike body on the lower part of the axis, serving as a means of vegetative propagation.

starched (stärcht), *past tense & past part.* of STARCH. — **starch'-ed·ly** (stär'chĕd·lĭ; -chĭd·lĭ), *adv.* — **starch'ed·ness** (stär'chĕd·nĕs, -chĭd·nĭs), *n.* **starch'i·ness,** *n.* See -NESS. **starch'i·ly,** *adv.* of STARCHY. **starch'less,** *adj.* See -LESS. **starch'like',** *adj.* See -LIKE. **starch'ly,** *adv.* of STARCH. **starch'ness,** *n.* See -NESS. **starcht.** Starched. *Ref. Sp.*

starch tree. *Ecology.* A hardwood tree, usually deciduous, that retains most of its starch, without transformation to fat, during winter. See FAT TREE.

starch'wort' (stärch'wûrt'), *n.* The cuckoopint, the tubers of which yield a fine starch.

starch'y (stär'chĭ), *adj.;* STARCH'I-ER; STARCH'I-EST. Consisting of starch; resembling starch or something starched; hence, stiff; precise; formal.

New England and all her *starchy* immortals. *Stuart Sherman.*

star cloud. **a** *Astron.* Any luminous area in the sky which can be resolved, with powerful telescopes, into a great number of constituent stars. **b** *pl.* Dark clouds of obscuring matter and dark nebulae that abound in space; as, the remote *star clouds* in Sagittarius.

star cluster. = CLUSTER, *n.*, 4.

star colors. *Astron.* The colors of stars by which they were formerly classified. See SPECTRAL TYPE.

star connection. *Elec.* A method of connecting polyphase circuits in which one end of each phase line is connected to a common neutral point, called the **star point**. The star point may be connected to the earth, as a protective device against lightning, or it may be connected to a wire to which all the other neutral points of the system are connected. A *Y connection* is a star connection for a three-phase circuit. Cf. DELTA CONNECTION. — **star'-con·nect'ed,** *adj.*

star coral. Any of numerous stony corals belonging to *Orbicella* and allied genera, in which the calicles are round or polygonal and contain conspicuous radiating septa.

Star Coral (*Orbicella annularis*). Three calicles enlarged.

star count. *Astron.* Star gauge.

star'craft' (stär'krăft'; 83), *n.* Astrology; astronomy.

star'-crossed' (-krôst'; 185), *adj.* Not favored by the stars; ill-fated. *Poetic.*

star cucumber. A North American herbaceous vine (*Sicyos angulatus*) with branched tendrils, greenish-white flowers, and prickly fruit.

star density. *Astron.* The number of stars per cubic parsec.

star disk. *Astron.* The spurious disk.

star drift. *Astron.* Similar and probably related peculiar motions of large groups of stars; star streaming. See STAR MOTION g.

star drill. See 1st DRILL, 1 a, *Illust.*

star dust. A vast multitude of very small stars massed together and suggesting or likened to dust particles.

stare (stâr), *v.;* STARED (stârd); STAR'ING (stâr'ĭng). [AS. *starian;* akin to LG. & D. *staren,* OHG. *starēn,* G. *starren,* ON. *stara,* G. *starr* stiff, rigid, fixed, *star* cataract (of the eyes), Gr. *stereos* solid. See STARK; cf. STEREOTYPE, STERILE, STERN, STORK, STRENUOUS, STRETCH.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To gaze or look fixedly, as through fear, wonder, surprise, impudence, etc.; to fasten an earnest and prolonged gaze on some object.

2. To glare, as in anger or madness. *Obs.*

3. To be very conspicuous because of size, prominence, color, brilliancy, or the like; as, *staring* windows or colors; also, *Obs.,* to gleam; shine; blaze; glitter.

4. Of hair, to stand on end; bristle.

Makest my blood cold, and my hair to *stare.* *Shak.*

5. To appear rough and lusterless; — said of the coat of an animal out of condition.

—, *Transitive:* To look earnestly at; as, he *stared* him up and down; also, commonly, to bring to a specified state, or affect in a specified way, by a fixed gaze; as, to *stare* one out of countenance.

To meet her bugaboo and *stare* it down. *Rinehart.*

Syn. — See GAZE.

stare one in the face. To be before the eyes, or to be undeniably evident. "The law . . . *stares* them *in the face* whilst they are breaking it." *Locke.*

stare (stâr), *n.* Act or fact of staring; a fixed look, as suggesting fear, wonder, surprise, impudence, etc. Hence, a state of fear, amazement, or the like, as indicated by a stare.

stare, *n.* [AS. *stær.*] The starling. *Archaic & Dial.*

stare (stâr). Var. of STAR, beach grass, sedge.

stare'-a·bout', *n.* One given to staring about.

‖**sta're de·ci'sis** (stā'rē dē·sī'sĭs). [L.] *Law.* Literally, to stand by decided matters; — used as short for **sta're de·ci'sis et non qui·e'ta mo·ve're** (to stand by decisions and not to disturb settled matters) as implying the doctrine or policy of following rules or principles laid down in previous judicial decisions unless they contravene the ordinary principles of justice. This principle had an important part in the development of the English common law.

star·ee' (stär·ē'), *n.* One stared at. *Humorous.*

star'er (stâr'ĕr), *n.* One who stares; also, *Colloq.,* a lorgnette.

sta'rets (stä'rĕts), *n.* [Russ.] Old man; monk; teacher.

star facet. One of the eight small triangular facets which abut on the table in the bezel or crown of a brilliant. See BRILLIANT, *Illust.*

star feed. *Mach.* A feeding device for machine tools, consisting of a star wheel attached to one end of the feed screw, and a stop pin clamped in any convenient way so that it contacts with and turns the star wheel at each revolution of the toolhead.

star fern. = STRAWBERRY FERN.

star finch. The European redstart.

star finder. A portable apparatus on the model of an equatorial mounting provided with a telescope or pair of sights, for easy identification of stars.

star'fish' (stär'-fĭsh'), *n.;* *pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -Iz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* **1.** Any of numerous echinoderms constituting the class Asteroidea, having a body of radially disposed arms or rays (usually five), coalescing at the center to form a disk, on the lower surface of which is the mouth. The arms contain prolongations of the body cavity and of the digestive tract and other organs. The skeleton is composed of small more or less movable ossicles. The ambulacral areas occupy furrows along the under surface of each arm, and bear rows of tube feet by means of which the animal crawls and grasps its prey. Starfishes feed largely on mollusks, and some are very destructive to oysters.

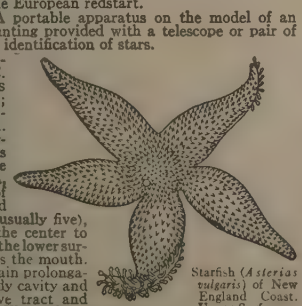

Starfish (*Asterias vulgaris*) of New England Coast. Upper Surface.

2. The dollarfish or the harvest fish. *Norfolk, Va.*

starfish flower. A plant of the genus *Stapelia,* esp. *S. asterias.* See STAPELIA, *Illust.*

star'flow'er (stär'flou'ĕr), *n.* Any of several plants having star-shaped pentamerous flowers; as: **a** The star-of-Bethlehem. **b** Any plant of the genus *Trientalis,* esp. *T. americana.* **c** Any chickweed of the genus *Alsine.* **d** Any species of the two related genera *Brodiaea* and *Triteleia.*

star fort. *Fort.* An enclosed work whose faces present a series of salient and re-entering angles.

star'fruit' (stär'frōōt'), *n.* A European water plant (*Damasonium stellatum*), family Alismaceae, having spreading, pointed carpels.

star gauge. **1.** *Ordn.* An instrument for measuring bore diameters, consisting of a long rod, having a micrometer handle, and a head fitted to receive adjustable radial steel points.

2. *Astron.* A count of the stars visible in standard areas in different portions of the heavens, first undertaken by Sir William Herschel.

star'-gauge', *v. t.* To measure with a star gauge.

star'gaze' (stär'gāz'), *v. i.* To gaze at, or as if at, stars.

star'gaz'er (stär'gāz'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who gazes at the stars; an astrologer; sometimes, jocosely, an astronomer.

2. **a** Any of several spiny-finned marine fishes belonging to the family Uranoscopidae; — so called from the position of the eyes, which are on top of the head and look directly upward. The common species of the eastern United States are *Astroscopus y-graecum,* the electric stargazer, and *A. guttatus.* **b** Any of various other fishes having the eyes on the top of the head.

Stargazer (*Astroscopus y-graecum*). (1/10)

3. *Naut.* One of the light sails alleged to have been set above a skysail. *Rare.*

star'gaz'ing (-gāz'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of a stargazer.

2. Hence, absorption in chimerical or impractical ideas; absent-mindedness; abstraction.

star gear. *Mach.* A lobate, more or less star-shaped, gear wheel, used as a variable gear.

star ghost. *Astron.* A faint image often seen accompanying the main image of brighter stars and planets, and due usually to reflection from lenses of the eyepiece.

star gooseberry. The Otaheite gooseberry.

star grass. **a** Any yellow-flowered herb of the genus *Hypoxis.* **b** The colicroots *Aletris farinosa* and *A. aurea.* **c** Blue-eyed grass. **d** Water starwort. **e** In Australia, the windmill grass.

star hummingbird. = 1st STAR, 7.

star hyacinth. **a** A spring-blooming European squill (*Scilla amoena*) with pale-blue flowers. **b** The star-of-Bethlehem *Ornithogalum umbellatum.*

star image. *Astron.* The spurious disk formed at the focal plane of a telescope when pointed at a star, whether viewed visually or whether registered on a photograph.

star ipomoea. A tropical American annual vine (*Quamoclit coccinea*) with red flowers having a long tube and spreading limb.

star jasmine. A Chinese woody vine (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*), family Apocynaceae, with evergreen leaves and white, fragrant, jasminelike flowers.

star jelly. Any of several algae forming gelatinous colonies, as those of the genus *Nostoc,* esp. *N. commune,* which often forms irregular or globular firm gelatinous pellets on marshy or frequently inundated ground.

stark (stärk), *adj.;* STARK'ER (stär'kĕr); STARK'EST. [ME., stiff, strong, fr. AS. *stearc;* akin to OS. *starc* strong, D. *sterk,* OHG. *starc, starah,* G. & Sw. *stark,* Dan. *stærk,* ON. *sterkr,* Goth. *gastaurknan* to become dried up, Lith. *strėgti* to become rigid, freeze, and ult. to E. STARE. Cf. STARCH.] **1.** Stiff; rigid; as, *stark* in death.

2. Intractable; unyielding; obdurate. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

3. **a** Harsh; rough; of weather, violent; of persons, severe; stern; of scenery, landscape, etc., barren; desolate. **b** *Now Dial. Eng.* Of land, cold and dry.

4. Hard to endure; causing hardship. *Obs.*

5. Unadorned; bare; stripped of unessentials; as, the writer expands the *stark* narrative of Tacitus; the *stark* severity of his style.

6. Strong; firm; also, vigorous; powerful; stalwart. *Archaic.*

7. Of liquor, strong; intoxicating. *Now Scot.*

8. Sheer; pure; utter; as, *stark* folly or nonsense.

9. = STARK-NAKED.

10. Of time, considerable; long. *Obs.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See STIFF.

stark (stärk), *adv.* In a stark manner; as: **a** Rigidly; stiffly. **b** Firmly; vigorously. **c** Barrenly; desolately. **d** Sternly; severely; roughly. **e** Wholly; entirely; absolutely; quite; as, he was found *stark* mad; *stark* out of his wits.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

stark-awake	**stark-dumb**	**stark-spoiled**
stark-becalmed	**stark-false**	**stark-staring**
stark-blind	**stark-mad**	**stark-stiff**
stark-calm	**stark-naught**	**stark-wild**
stark-dead	**stark-new**	**stark-wood**
stark-drunk	**stark-raving**	

stark, *v. t. & i.* To stiffen; to increase in strength or violence.

‖**stark** (stärk; *G.* shtärk), *adj.* [G. See STARK.] *Music.* Loud; forte. — ‖**stark,** *adv.*

Star'kath (stär'kăth), **Star'kathr** (-kăth'r), **Star'kad** (-kăd), *n.* [ON. *Starkathr.*] *Norse Myth.* A warrior to whom Odin grants skill, bravery, long life, etc., while Thor gives offsetting evils.

Stark effect (stärk). [After Johannes *Stark* (b. 1874), Ger. physicist.] *Physics.* The broadening or resolution into components of spectrum lines as the result of subjecting the source of light to an intense electric field. Cf. ZEEMAN EFFECT.

stark'en (stär'kĕn), *v. t.* To make stiff or inflexible.

stark'-nak'ed (-nāk'ĕd; -Id; 66; 119), *adj.,* or **stark naked.** [An alteration of ME. *startnaked, sterknaked,* stark-naked, lit., tail-naked, under influence of *stark,* adv. See START tail.] Wholly naked; quite bare.

stark'y (stär'kĭ), *adj.* Stiff; dry; hard; shriveled. *Dial. Eng.*

star'-leaved' gum. The sweet gum.

star'less (stär'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Without stars; as, a *starless* night. — **star'less·ly,** *adv.* — **star'less·ness,** *n.*

star'let (-lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A little star.

star'light' (stär'līt'), *n.* The light given by the stars; hence, any feeble glimmering light. — *adj.* Also, *Rare,* **star'light'ed.** Lighted by the stars, or by the stars only.

star'lights' (stär'līts'), *n. pl.* **a** The dove's-foot *Geranium molle.* **b** = BLUET, 2 c.

star'like' (-lĭk'), *adj.* **1.** Resembling a star; stellate; radiated like a star; as, *starlike* flowers.

2. Shining; bright; illustrious. *Dryden.*

star'like', *adv.* Like a star; in the manner of a star.

star lily. The sand lily. See LEUCOCRINUM.

star'ling (stär'lĭng), *n.* [ME. *sterlyng,* fr. AS. *stærlinc,* fr. *stær* starling; akin to AS. *stearn,* G. *star, staar,* OHG. *stara,* ON. *stari,* Sw. *stare,* Dan. *stær,* L. *sturnus.* See TERN; cf. STARE starling.] **1.** Any passerine bird belonging to *Sturnus* or an allied genus; in a broad sense, any bird of the family Sturnidae. The European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) is dark brown (in summer plumage greenish black, with a metallic gloss) and spotted with yellowish white. It is sociable, and builds about houses, old towers, etc. It has been introduced in the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. The American birds of the family Icteridae are sometimes called American starlings. Also, esp. with a qualifying term, any of various other birds, esp. certain Asiatic mynas. See also ROSE-COLORED STARLING.

European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*). (1/6)

2. A structure of piles driven round the piers of a bridge for protection and support.

3. The color beaver brown.

starling stone. The petrified stem of a fossil fern (genus *Psaronius*), a polished cross section of which shows markings resembling those on the feathers of a starling.

star'lit' (stär'lĭt'), *adj.* Lighted by the stars; starlight.

star'lite' (stär'līt'), *n.* [From a fancied resemblance to starlight.] A blue zircon from Siam; — so named by George F. Kunz. The coloring is produced in dark-brown zircons by heating them with potassium cyanide.

star'lit'ten (stär'lĭt'n), *adj.* Starlit.

star lot. *Wool Trade.* A lot comprising a few bales (in London, three or less, in Australia, four or less) of wool to be sold at auction.

star map. *Astron.* A map giving the positions and magnitudes of the stars, often made by photography.

star metal. = STAR ANTIMONY.

star'mon'ger (stär'mŭng'gĕr), *n.* An astrologer; — in contempt. *Rare.*

star motion. *Astron.* **a** A star's observed proper motion on the celestial sphere. **b** A star's observed motion in the line of sight; radial motion. **c** The apparent motion of a star in space deduced as a resultant of the two preceding motions; space motion. **d** Parallactic motion (which see). **e** Peculiar motion (which see). **f** Cluster motion, or local drift, the parallel and equal motion common to the widely scattered members of certain clusters. **g** Preferential motion, or star drift, the tendency of the stars as a whole to have peculiar motions in certain directions. **h** Rotational motion of the galactic stars about a hypothetical center in the galaxy. **i** Thwart motion (which see).

starn (stärn), *n.* [AS. *stearn.* See STARLING, TERN.] **a** *Local, Eng.* The black tern. **b** *Shetlands.* The starling.

starn, starn'ie (stär'nĭ), *n.* A particle. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

starn (stärn). Var. of STERN, helm, hinder part. *Now Dial.*

starn. Var. of STERN, star.

star'nel (stär'nĕl), *n.* [See STARN starling.] The European starling.

star'nose' (stär'nōz'), *n.* Star-nosed mole.

star'-nosed' (-nōzd'), *adj.* Designating an American mole, the **star-nosed mole** (*Condylura cristata*), of somewhat aquatic habits, having small radiating fleshy processes surrounding the nostrils.

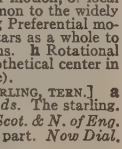

Star-nosed Mole. End of Nose. Nat. size.

starn'y (stär'nĭ), *adj.* Starry. *Scot.*

Star of Africa. A very large stone cut from the original Cullinan diamond. See DIAMOND, *n.,* 1 a.

star of Bethlehem. The star which, according to Matt. ii. 9, guided the Magi to Bethlehem, to the infant Jesus.

star'-of-Beth'le·hem, *n.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Ornithogalum,* esp. *O. umbellatum,* with greenish flowers, naturalized in the eastern United States; — called also *sleepy dick,* from its early-closing flowers. **b** The Amazon lily *Eucharis grandiflora.* **c** *Australia.* The plant *Chamaescilla corymbosa* (family Liliaceae). **d** The Tasmanian plant *Burchardia umbellata* (family Liliaceae). **e** *Dial. Eng.* The starwort (*Alsine*), or one of several other plants commonly called *starflower.* **f** = BLUET, 2 c.

star of India. See ORDER, *n.,* 1.

star'-of-Je·ru'sa·lem, *n.* The salsify.

star'-of-Na'ples, *n.* = STAR-OF-BETHLEHEM a.

star'-of-night', *n.* The pitch apple. *W. Ind.*

Star of Rumania. See ORDER, *n.,* 1.

star'-of-the-earth', *n.* The hartshorn plantain.

Star of the Sea. = SEA STAR a.

Star of the South. See DIAMOND, *n.,* 1 a.

Sta'ro·ob·rlad'tsi (stä'rō·ŏb·ryäd'tsĭ), **Sta'ro vier'tsi** (-vyĕr'tsĭ), *n. pl.* See RASKOLNIK.

sta'rost (stä'rōst), *n.* [Pol. *starosta.*] **a** A nobleman having a starosty. *Poland.* **b** A starosta. *Russia.*

sta'ros·ta (stä'rŏs·tà), *n.;* *pl.* -TI (-tĭ). [Russ.] A village elder or headman. *Russia.*

sta'ros·ty (-tĭ), *n.* A castle and domain conferred on a nobleman for life. *Poland.*

star pagoda. See PAGODA, 3 a.

Star Peak. The upper division of the Triassic in Nevada. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

star pepper. Bitter pepper.

star phlox. Any of several garden phloxes, with narrow, sharp-pointed, often fringed or cut petals.

star pine. The cluster pine.

star place. *Astron.* The position of a fixed star (usually its right ascension and declination). See APPARENT PLACE; MEAN PLACE.

star plum. The star apple. *W. Ind.*

star point. *Elec.* See STAR CONNECTION.

star polygon. *Geom.* A polygon whose sides prolonged cut each other in such a manner as to form a star-shaped figure. Cf. PENTACLE.

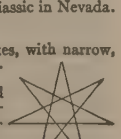

Star Polygon.

star position. = STAR PLACE.

---

star'cross', *adj.* Star-crossed. *Obs.*
stard. Starred. *Rej. Sp.*
star'dom. *n.* *Theol.* See -DOM.
stare. † STAIR, STAR.
starf. Obs. past of STARVE.
star'ful, *adj.* See -FUL. *Rare.*
star'ing (stâr'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of STARE. — **star'ing·ly,** *adv.*
star'kle (stär'k'l), *v. i.* [Var. of STARTLE.] To startle; stir, esp. with fear. *Obs.*
stark'ly, *adv.* of STARK. See -LY.
stark'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
star'ling. † STERLING.
star'ling's-egg' green. = COURT GRAY.
starn'ie (stär'nĭ), *n.* = STERN, a [star. *Scot.*]

star'-proof' (66), *adj.* Impervious to starlight. *Poetic.*
star quartz. Asteriated quartz.
star ratio. *Astron.* Space ratio.
starred (stärd), *past part.* of STAR. Hence: *adj.* **1.** Adorned with or as with stars; marked with a star or stars; also, arranged in starlike form.
2. Affected in fortune by the stars.
3. Marked with an asterisk.
4. *Theater.* Presented as a star; raised to the position of a star.
-starred. A combining form of *starred,* as in double-*starred,* evil-*starred.*
starred lizard. An agamoid lizard (*Agama stellio*), common about the eastern Mediterranean among ruins.

Starred Lizard. (⅛)

star reed. A South American birthwort (*Aristolochia fragrantissima*), used to cure dysentery.
star'ri·fy (stär'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To mark with or as with stars. *Obs.*
star'ri·ly, *adv.* In starlike fashion, position, character, or the like.
The inhabitants of a world of thought *starrily* remote from theirs peered at them. *Aldous Huxley.*
star'ring, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of STAR. Hence: *adj.* That stars. — **star'ring·ly,** *adv.*
star route. *U. S. Postal Service.* Any route, usually in a thinly populated region, other than railroad, steamboat, and rural-service routes, over which mail is carried under contract; — so called from the star, or asterisk, used to designate these routes in postal publications.
star ruby. An asteriated variety of ruby.
star'ry (stär'ĭ), *adj.;* STAR'RI·ER (-ĭ-ĕr); STAR'RI·EST. **1.** Of or pertaining to the stars; abounding with stars; adorned or studded with stars.
2. Consisting of, or proceeding from, the stars; stellar; as, *starry* light; *starry* flame.
3. Shining like stars; sparkling; as, *starry* eyes.
4. Arranged in rays like those of a star; stellate.
5. Figuratively, influenced by stars; aspiring to starlike heights; as, with *starry* ambitions he stumbled on a stone.
6. *Theat.* Composed of stars; having an unusual number of stars in the cast.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
starry-bright **starry-flowered** **starry-headed**
starry-eyed **starry-golden** **starry-nebulous**
starry campion. A catchfly (*Silene stellata*) of the eastern United States, having white, somewhat star-shaped flowers.
starry hyacinth. The autumn squill.
starry magnolia. An ornamental Japanese shrub (*Magnolia stellata*) having profuse, star-shaped, white flowers which bloom before the leaves unfold.
starry puffball. An earthstar, or geaster.
starry ray. A skate (*Raja radiata*) common on the European coasts and occasionally on the Atlantic coast of America, having large dorsal spines with stellate bases.
Stars and Bars. The first flag adopted by the Congress of the "Confederate States of America," having three bars, of red, white, and red respectively, and a blue union with white stars, in a circle, to the number of the seceded States. See fig. 1 in the *Illust.* The Confederate battle flag (the *Southern Cross*) (fig. 2) is also often inaccurately so called.

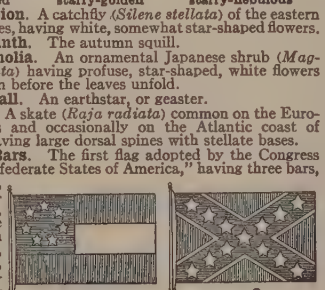

Stars and Bars.

Stars and Stripes. The flag of the United States, which consists of thirteen horizontal stripes, alternately red (7) and white (6), and a union having, in a blue field, white stars to represent the several States, one for each; — popularly so called.
star sapphire. A sapphire which, when cut with a convex surface (cabochon) and polished, exhibits asterism (sense 2). This occurs when there are microscopic crystals between the layers.
star saxifrage. A small arctic or alpine saxifrage (*Hydatica stellaris*), family Saxifragaceae, with small starlike white flowers.
star scout. See MERIT BADGE.
star'shake' (stär'shāk'), *n.* A check in timber beginning near the heart and extending toward the surface in radial cracks or fissures.
star shell. *Mil.* **a** A shell which on bursting releases a shower of brilliant stars; — used for signaling. **b** A shell whose projectile is a mass of powerful illuminant, intended to be ignited in the air by a time fuse. The illuminant is usually attached to a silk parachute for suspension in the air.
star'shoot' (stär'shōōt'), **star'shot'** (-shŏt'), *n.* The star jelly *Nostoc commune.*
star shower. A meteoric shower. See METEOR, 2.
star skunk. Any common skunk (genus *Mephitis*) in which the normal white areas are reduced to one or two small white patches, or stars. The coat is nearly all black, the color most desired by fur breeders.
star slough (slŭf). Star jelly.
star'-span'gled (stär'spăng'g'ld), *adj.* Spangled or studded with stars.
Star-Spangled Banner, The. **a** The Stars and Stripes. **b** A patriotic poem by Francis Scott Key, partly written while he was detained with the British fleet during the bombardment of Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, 1814. The music is that of an old English drinking song, *To Anacreon in Heaven.* It was adopted as the national anthem of the United States by act of Congress in 1931.
star spray. A spray-shaped asterism the stars of which are apparently connected.
star'stone' (stär'stōn'), *n.* An asteriated stone, esp. asteriated sapphire.
star streaming. *Astron.* Systematic drifts of the stars. Cf. STAR MOTION.
star system. *Astron.* Any group of stars showing common characteristics as to location, motion, or the like.

start (stärt), *n.* [ME. *stert* a tail, fr. AS. *steort;* akin to MLG. *stert, start,* D. *staart,* OHG. *sterz,* ON. *stertr,* and to E. START, *v.* Cf. STARK-NAKED, STRUNT tail.] **1.** A tail; the tail of an animal. *Obs.,* exc. in composition; as, red*start.*
2. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.* Something like, or likened to, an animal's tail; a tail; end; extremity; specif.: **a** A handle, as of a plow. **b** *Obs.* The sharp point of a young stag's horn. **c** An upright piece mortised into one of the shafts of a cart which supports the sidepieces or a side.
3. The curved or inclined front and bottom of a waterwheel bucket.
4. *Mining.* The arm, or lever, of a gin, drawn around by a horse.
start (stärt), *v.;* START'ED; START'ING. [ME. *sterten;* akin to AS. *styrtan* to jump up, D. *storten* to hurl, rush, fall, OHG. *sturzen* to turn over, to fall. Cf. 1st START, STARTLE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To move or go, esp. hastily or hurriedly; to rush. *Obs.*
2. To move suddenly and quickly, as with a spring, from one's position; to dart; spring; jump; as, to *start* aside; to *start* up from sleep.
3. To protrude, or seem to protrude; as, in horror, his eyes *started* from their sockets.
4. To spring or shrink back or away; to retreat; withdraw; depart. *Obs.*
5. To give an involuntary convulsive twitch or spring, as in sudden surprise, pain, joy, fear, or other emotion.
6. To set out; to commence a course, as a race or journey; to begin; commence; as, to *start* to school; to *start* in business; to *start* into song.
7. To become somewhat displaced or loosened; to work open or loose; as, a nail has *started;* a seam has *started.*
8. *Archery.* To jump suddenly out of the line of aim when loosed; — said of an arrow.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to start; to rouse; esp., to cause to move so as to be discovered, as game; to bring, or cause to come, into view; as, to *start* a hare.
Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Caesar. *Shak.*
2. To disturb suddenly; to startle; alarm. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
3. To move out of the way of; to avoid; shun. *Obs.*
4. To cause to move or act; to set going, running, flowing, or the like; to give an initial impulse or help to; as, to *start* a train, rumor, business; to *start* a man in business; he *started* him on politics; specif., to cause (a motor) to begin running on its own ignition, by rotating its crankshaft.
5. To open up (a topic, subject, question); to offer (an objection); to broach.
6. To maintain, support, or keep up; as, he *started* kennels on his country estate.
7. To cause to begin to move or be displaced or loosened; to dislocate; as, to *start* a tooth, a bolt, a seam in a vessel.
8. To enter in a contest, as a horse race; as, he *started* Dandy II in the sweepstakes.
9. [Cf. D. *storten.*] *Naut.* **a** To tap and begin drawing from; to begin to use; as, to *start* a water cask; to *start* a barrel of beef. **b** To break out, as an anchor; to ease off, as a tack or sheet.
start up. **a** To rise suddenly erect or on end. **b** To become suddenly conspicuous. **c** To grow up quickly. **d** To begin operation, as a mill. **e** To set running (an engine).
start (stärt), *n.* **1.** Act of starting; as: **a** The imparting of motion. **b** A sudden involuntary motion, as one due to surprise, fear, pain, or the like.
2. A spasmodic and brief effort or action.
Nature does nothing by *starts* and leaps. *L'Estrange.*
3. A sudden, capricious impulse; a sally; as, *start* of fancy; also, movement under a sudden, capricious impulse; a sudden leap, dash, run, or the like.
4. Intermittent sudden burst of sound, as of the song of birds, ejaculatory speech under emotional stress, etc.
5. A part that has started or become loosened or displaced, as a book section from its binding; a loosening or displacement.
6. The beginning, as of a journey or a course of action; initial impulse or movement; first motion from a place; as, a good *start* in life; — opposed to *finish.*
The *start* of first performance is all. *Bacon.*
7. The place of beginning; point of departure, as on a journey, course of procedure, etc.
8. A lead or handicap at the beginning of a competition; an advantage; as, to have a *start* of ten yards in a race.
9. An unusual, interesting, or surprising incident or event; a peculiar circumstance.
Of all the queer *starts* . . . me, meeting you like this. *Richard Dehan.*
10. A short time; an instant. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
Syn. — Jerk, dash, twitch.
start'er (stär'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which starts; as: **a** The first in a series, as of actions, remarks, guesses, etc. "You'll have to take off your shoes, for a *starter.*" *Sinclair Lewis.* **b** A cue; catchword. **c** An official of a bus line, trolley company, or the like, who sees that cars leave at scheduled times. **d** = SELF-STARTER, 1. **e** A compound used to start a chemical reaction. **f** A drill, punch, or the like, used for starting a hole.
2. *Bacteriol.* Any material, containing bacteria or other microorganisms, used to inoculate milk or other substances, as in making butter, cheese, vinegar, bread, etc. A batch of sour cream, vinegar, etc., containing the live organisms is a ***natural starter.*** A pure culture is an ***artificial starter.***
3. *Beekeeping.* A strip of foundation (which see) placed in a frame or section in a hive.
4. *Building.* One of the units in the first row of shingles, tile, or slate placed. See EAVES TILE.
5. *Cribbage.* The card that is cut and turned face up on the top of the stock, after the players have discarded for the crib.
6. *Elec.* A controller that accelerates a motor to normal speed in one direction of rotation, but that is not adapted for sustained use in positions intermediate between the off and full-on positions. An ***automatic starter*** automatically controls the acceleration of the motor. An ***auto-starter, autotransformer starter,*** or ***autotransformer compensator,*** consists of an autotransformer to furnish reduced voltage for starting, with the necessary switching mechanism. A ***no-voltage-release starter*** has a device that opens the circuit should the line voltage fall below a predetermined value. An ***overload starter*** is equipped with a circuit breaker to protect the motor from excessive current.
7. *Sports.* **a** One who starts as a competitor in a race. **b** An official who has charge of competitors at the start of a race, and who gives the starting signal.
— **start'er,** *adj.*
start'er-off', *n.* One who starts off.

start'ful (stärt'fŏōl; -fl), *adj.* Apt to start; skittish. *Rare.* — **start'ful·ness,** *n.*
star thistle. **a** A spiny European knapweed (*Centaurea calcitrapa*) having heads of purple flowers; also, the Barnaby's thistle *C. solstitialis,* with yellow flowers. **b** The basket flower.
star'throat' (stär'thrōt'), *n.* Either of two Brazilian hummingbirds of the genus *Heliomaster.* The feathers of the throat have a metallic luster.

Starthroat (*Heliomaster furcifer*).

star time. Sidereal time.
start'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of START. — **start'ing·ly,** *adv.*
starting box. *Elec.* A motor starter or rheostat.
starting friction. *Mech.* See FRICTION, *n.,* 4.
starting hole. A hole, lair, or place of refuge, orig. of a hunted animal; hence, a loophole; evasion. *Obs.*
starting note. In music, an anacrusis. *Scot.*
starting post. *Horse Racing.* See 1st POST, 6.
starting punch. = 7th PUNCH, 1 **d.**
starting torque. *Elec.* See TORQUE, 2 **a.**
start'ish, *adj.* Skittish. *Colloq.*
star'tle (stär't'l), *v.;* STAR'TLED (-t'ld); STAR'TLING (-tlĭng). [ME. *stertlen,* fr. AS. *steartlian* to stumble; akin to START, *v.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To start or move suddenly as in surprise, fear, alarm, etc.
Heroic figures seem to *startle* out from their surroundings. *Galsworthy.*
2. To run wildly about; to course; also, to bustle about. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To excite by sudden alarm, surprise, fear, or the like; to frighten suddenly and, usually, not seriously; to alarm; scare; to cause to start.
2. To start; rouse.
Syn. — Shock, fright, frighten.
star'tle, *n.* A start or shock, as in alarm, surprise, etc.
star'tler (stär'tlĕr), *n.* One who or that which startles.
star'tling (stär'tlĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of STARTLE. Specif.: *adj.* **a** Causing sudden fear, surprise, anxiety, or the like. **b** *Obs.* Easily frightened; restless; skittish. — **star'tling·ly,** *adv.* — **star'tling·ness,** *n.*
star'tlish (-tlĭsh), *adj.* Skittish. — **star'tlish·ness,** *n.*
star'tly (stär'tlĭ), *adj.* Somewhat startling; startlish.
star trail. *Astron.* = 2d TRAIL, 8.
star tulip. The Mariposa lily.
start'-up', *n.* Act or instance of starting up.
start'-up', *n.* A kind of high rustic shoe or half boot. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
start'-up', *adj.* Upstart. *Obs.*
start'y (stär'tĭ), *adj.* Subject to nervous starts. *Rare.*
star·va'tion (stär-vā'shŭn), *n.* [From STARVE.] Act of starving, or state of being starved; — first used, according to Horace Walpole, by Henry Dundas, first Lord Melville, in a speech on American affairs in 1775, which obtained for him the nickname of **Star·va'tion Dun·das'** (dŭn·dăs').
starvation wages. Wages insufficient to provide the ordinary necessities of life.
starve (stärv), *v.;* STARVED (stärvd); STARV'ING (stär'vĭng). [ME. *sterven* to die, fr. AS. *steorfan;* akin to D. *sterven,* G. *sterben,* OHG. *sterban* to die, ON. *starf* labor, toil, *stjarfi* epilepsy. See TORPID.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To die; to perish. *Obs.,* exc. as used in defs. 2 & 3.
2. To perish with hunger; also, to suffer extreme hunger or want; to be very indigent.
Sometimes virtue *starves,* while vice is fed. *Pope.*
3. To perish or die with cold; also, to suffer greatly with cold. *Now Dial.*
4. Hence, to suffer from any want; to be in need.
5. To fast. *Obs.* "*Starve* and pray." *Pope.*
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To kill with hunger; also, to distress or subdue by famine; as, to *starve* a garrison out.
2. To destroy with cold; to freeze to death. *Now Dial.*
3. To destroy, or to weaken or disable, by want of any kind.
The powers of the mind are *starved* by disuse. *Locke.*
4. To get rid of or destroy as by starving, as a cold.
starve'a'cre (stärv'ā'kĕr), *n.* [*starve* + *acre.*] Hungerweed. *Eng.*
starved brood (stärvd). A diseased condition of the brood of the honeybee, possibly due to an infectious disease.
starv'ed·ly (stär'vĕd·lĭ; -vĭd·lĭ), *adv.* In the condition of one starved or starving; parsimoniously.
starve'ling (stärv'lĭng), *n.* [*starve* + 1st *-ling.*] One that pines or is thin from lack of food or nutriment.
starve'ling, *adj.* Hungry; lean; pining with want; wasted by, or as by, starvation; also, *Rare,* chilled with cold; freezing.
starv'er (stär'vĕr), *n.* One who starves.
star violet. **a** Either of the two small herbs *Houstonia patens* and *H. angustifolia,* of the central and southern United States. **b** = DEWDROP, 2.
starv'y (stär'vĭ), *adj.* Starved. *Rare.*
star wheel. *Mach.* A more or less star-shaped disk, used as a kind of ratchet wheel, as in repeating watches and the feed motions of some machines. Cf. GENEVA STOP.

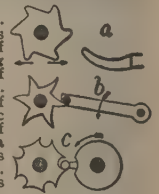

Star Wheels, *a* rotated by Pawl, *b* and *c* by Pin on a Revolving Arm.

star winding. *Elec.* A type of winding used in polyphase electric machines in which one terminal of each phase coil is connected to a common point, the other terminals being joined to the outside system. The winding used if the machines are three-phase is called a ***Y winding.*** See STAR CONNECTION.
star'worm' (stär'wûrm'), *n.* A gephyrean worm.
star'wort' (stär'wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any species of aster, esp. the stiff aster. **b** Any of various chickweeds of the genus *Alsine.* **c** The blazing star *Chamaelirium luteum.* **d** The colicroot *Aletris farinosa.*
star'y (stär'ĭ), *adj.* [See STARE, *v. i.,* 3.] **1.** That stares; also, unpleasantly conspicuous; as, *stary* clothes.
2. Of cloth, dull; lusterless; also, *Dial. Eng.,* threadbare.
star'-y·point'ing (stär'ĭ·poin'tĭng), *adj.* Pointing toward the stars. *Rare.* *Milton.*
stash (stăsh), *v. t.* [Appar. a blend of *store* and *cache.*] To hide or store in a secret place for future use; also, to quit or stop. — *v. i.* To stop or stall. — *n.* Something stashed away or the place where it is stashed. *All Slang, U. S.*

starr. Var. of STAR, sedge.
star'-read', *n.* [See REDE, *n.*] Astrology; astronomy. *Obs.*
star'ri·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
star'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
star'tld. Startled. *Ref. Sp.*
start'-nak'ed (stärt'nāk'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* = STARK-NAKED. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
start'or, *n. Elec.* = STARTER, *n.,* 6.
start'-stop' switch. See SWITCH, *n.,* 5.
starv'en (stär'vĕn). Obs. past part. of STARVE. — *pari. adj.* **a** *Obs.* Starved. **b** *Obs. exc. Dial.* Chilled.
star'ward (stär'wĕrd), *adj. & adv.* See -WARD.
sta'ses (stā'sĕz), *n., pl.* of STASIS.

STATE FLOWERS

COPYRIGHT, 1934, G. & C. MERRIAM CO.

STATE FLOWERS

COPYRIGHT, G. & C. MERRIAM CO.

stash'ie (stăsh'ĭ), *n. & v.* [Cf. Gael. *stairseach* noisy.] Clamor; quarrel; banter; frolic. *Scot.*

stasi-. A combining form from Greek *stasis*, a standing, denoting: **a** *Arrest of development*, as in **stas'ĭ·mor'phy.** **b** *Erect posture*, as in **stas'ĭ·pho'bĭ·a.** **c** *Position*, as in **stas'ĭ·met'rĭc.**

-sta'sĭ·a. [Gr.] = -STASIS, as in meno*stasia*.

sta·sĭd'ĭ·on (stā·sĭd'ĭ·ŏn), *n.; pl.* -SIDIA (-ä). [MGr., dim. of *stasis* a standing, standing place.] *Eastern Ch.* A stall in a church or monastery.

stas'ĭ·mon (stăs'ĭ·mŏn), *n.; pl.* -IMA (-mä). [Gr., neut. of *stasimos* stationary, steadfast.] *Gr. Drama.* In tragedy, one of the regular choral odes between two episodes. Its place is sometimes taken by the kommos. Aristotle defines it as a choral ode without anapaests or trochaic tetrameters. The name is supposed to be due to the fact that the chorus is in its place in the orchestra. Cf. EPISODE, 1; EXODUS, 3; PARODOS **b.**

sta'sis (stā'sĭs; stăs'ĭs), *n.; pl.* STASES (stā'sēz). [NL.; fr. Gr. *stasis* a standing still.] **1.** *Physiol.* A stoppage of the normal flow of fluids in any organs or vessels of the body. Specif.: **a** A slackening of the blood current, as in passive congestion. **b** Impaired motion of the intestines with retention of the feces.

2. *Physics.* Quiescence; stagnation; — used of a mass of gas or liquid in which there is an absence of circulatory convection currents.

-stasis. [NL.] *Med.* A combining form, Greek *-stasis*, from *stasis*, meaning *stoppage*, as in bacterio*stasis* meno*stasis*, thrombo*stasis*. Cf. -STATIC.

sta'sis, *n.* [Gr.] Party faction; civil strife.

stass'furt·ite (stăs'fĕrt·īt; shtăs'fōōrt·īt), *n.* [From *Stassfurt*, Prussia.] *Mineral.* A massive boracite.

stat- (stăt-). [See STATIC.] *Physics.* A prefix used to denote a C.G.S. electrostatic unit, as in the following table.

NAME	NATURE	EQUIVALENT
statcoulomb	quantity	$1/3 \times 10^{-9}$ coulombs
statfarad	capacity	$1/9 \times 10^{-11}$ farads
statvolt	potential	300 volts

-stat. A combining form, Greek *-statēs*, as in *hydrostatēs* hydrostatic balance, used to denote *apparatus to render* (something) *stationary*, as in:

aerostat	gyrostat	photostat
bacteriostat	heliostat	rheostat
cryostat	hydrostat	siderostat
ergostat	microstat	thermostat

stat'a·ble (stāt'ä·b'l), *adj.* That can be stated.

Sta'tal (stā'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a State. Cf. FEDERAL, *adj.*, 2. *Rare. U. S.*

sta'tant (stā'tănt), *adj.* [L. *stare, statum*, to stand.] *Her.* In a standing position.

sta'ta·ry (stā'tä·rĭ), *adj.* [L. *statarius*.] Fixed; settled; steady; stationary. *Obs.*

state (stāt), *n.* [ME. *stat*, fr. OF. and L.; OF. *estat* (F. *état*), fr. L. *status* a standing, position, fr. *stare, statum*, to stand. See STAND; cf. ESTATE, STATUE, STATUS.] **1.** Mode or condition of being; position; nature; condition.

Lion Statant.

What is called a *state* of society is the simultaneous *state* of all the greater social facts or phenomena. *J. S. Mill.*

2. Condition of mind; esp., an abnormal or unusual condition of mind, as from anger, fear, or any excitement.

What's the good of getting yourself into a *state?* *Conrad.*

3. Condition with reference to wealth, social position, etc.; standing; rank, esp. high rank; eminence; quality.

Can this imperious lord forget to reign,
Quit all his *state*, descend, and serve again? *Pope.*

4. Condition of living; specif., elaborate style or condition befitting a person of rank and wealth; hence, formal dignity, pomp, or the like; as, a royal progress in *state*.

Where least of *state* there most of love is shown. *Dryden.*

5. Dignity of bearing; stateliness.

6. A property or possession; estate. *Now Dial.*

7. A chair with a canopy above it, often on a dais and indicative of rank or majesty; a seat of dignity; a throne; also, the canopy itself. *Obs.*

8. Highest condition; acme; height. *Obs.*

9. A statement; report; account.

10. A person of high rank, as a noble; collectively, the ruling persons in a country. *Archaic.*

11. Any body of persons constituting a special class or body in a community or state; an estate. Cf. ESTATE, *n.*, 4. *Obs.*

12. A form of government; esp., a government not monarchic, as a republic. *Obs.*

13. *pl.* The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country; estates; as, the *States*-General of Holland.

14. A political body, or body politic; any body of people occupying a definite territory and politically organized under one government, esp. one that is a sovereign, or not subject to external control; — usually with *the*. Cf. COMMONWEALTH, 2; 1st NATION, 4.

This "act of association produces a moral and collective body" or a "public personage," which formerly took the name of "city," but is now called a "republic" or "body politic." It is called *the state* when passive, the sovereign when active, and a power when compared with its equals. *J. W. Garner.*

15. [*often cap.*] Any of a number of commonwealths, or bodies politic, constituting a sovereign state (in sense 14) by their union under a constitution prescribing the powers of the federal government and the relations of the constituent commonwealths to it and to each other, as in the United States, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the German Republic. The states of the Dominion of Canada are technically *provinces*; those of Switzerland, *cantons*.

16. Territory or government of a state (sense 14 or 15).

17. The entity collectively constituted by the body politic, territory, and government of a state; — used without the article; as, the Department of *State*.

18. *Bibliog.* Condition with respect to wear or damage.

19. *Etch. & Engraving.* Any stage of the engraved plate that is distinguished from another or other stages by a greater or less amount of work on the plate; also, an impression from the plate in such a stage.

20. *Law.* = ESTATE, *n.*, 8.

21. *Philol.* A condition or form of nouns. See ABSOLUTE STATE, CONSTRUCT STATE, EMPHATIC STATE.

22. *Physics.* One of an infinite number of conditions in which an atomic system exists, characterized by definite amounts of energy, angular momentum, magnetic moment, etc., and separated from neighboring states by finite differences in these quantities.

23. *Zool.* A colony of social animals, as ants or bees, with organization analagous to that of a human state.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

state-sided	state-making	state-provisioned
state-caused	state-mending	state-prying
state-changing	state-owned	state-ridden
state-educated	state-paid	state-ruling
state-enforced	state-pensioned	state-taxed
state-fed	state-provided	state-wielding

Syn. — Mode, circumstances, case, plight, predicament. — STATE, CONDITION, SITUATION. STATE is the general word, and denotes mode of existence; CONDITION, commonly more specific than *state*, often refers to an object considered esp. in and for itself; SITUATION denotes state esp. with reference to external objects and influences; but the three words are often used with little distinction; as, the *state* (cf. the *condition*) of one's health; the *condition* of one's clothes; an embarrassing *situation*. Cf. PREDICAMENT.

— *in a state of nature.* **a** Naked as when born; nude. **b** In a condition of sin; unregenerate. **c** Untamed; uncivilized. — *in state.* Ceremoniously confined and on view; as, to lie *in state* in the Capitol. — *the States.* **a** The Netherlands. **b** The United States of America.

state (stāt), *adj.* **1.** Stately. *Obs.*

2. Suitable, or used, for ceremonial occasions; richly equipped; as, the *state* carriage; he put on his *state* clothes.

3. Of, pertaining to, or having to do with, the body politic, or government; as, *state* papers, *state* control; *state* employees; *state* education; a *state* secret.

4. [cap.] Created, controlled, administered, or maintained by a State; as, a State fund or highway. *U. S.*

state, *v.;* STAT'ED (stāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); STAT'ING (stāt'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To set; settle; fix; establish; as, a *stated* time.

2. *Obs.* **a** Specif., to fix or settle in a certain rank, position, dignity, or the like. **b** *Rare.* To endow with or as with an estate. **c** To treat ceremoniously; to pay formal deference to.

3. To express the particulars of; to set forth in detail or in gross; to narrate; recite; report; as, to *state* the facts of a case, one's opinion, etc.; to *state* the proposition.

—, *Intransitive:* To assume or keep state or dignity; — with *it*. *Obs.*

Syn. — Assert, affirm, express, declare.

-state. *Biol.* A combining form from Greek *-statos*, from *statos*, standing, fixed, denoting *a product of metabolism; a metabolite;* as in ana*state*, kata*state*.

state account system. *Penol.* = PUBLIC ACCOUNT SYSTEM.

State Assembly. See RIGIKOGU.

state bank. **1.** A bank owned, controlled, or operated by a government.

2. Specif. (in this sense **State bank**), a bank chartered by and operating under the laws of a State. *U. S.*

state capitalism. A system of capitalism in which capital is largely controlled or owned by the state.

State Council. **a** [G. *staatsrat*.] The upper chamber of Prussia. **b** The highest unit in the government of China provided for by the Organic Law. It supervises the activities of the various Yuans. See LEGISLATURE, *Table.*

state'craft' (stāt'krăft'), *n.* The art of conducting state affairs; state management; statesmanship.

state criminal. One who has committed a crime, as treason, against the state; a political criminal; also, *U. S.*, sometimes, one convicted of a crime under a State law.

stat'ed (stāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **a** Settled; established; regular. **b** Declared; said; recited; avowed. **c** Formulated; recorded.

stated account. See ACCOUNT STATED.

stated case. *Law.* = CASE STATED.

stated clerk. In the Presbyterian churches of the United States, the secretary of a court.

State Department. The Department of State. See DEPARTMENT, 4. *U. S.*

stated supply. *Eccl.* A clergyman employed to supply a pulpit for a definite time, but not settled as a pastor. *U. S.*

State flower. In the United States the floral emblem of a State, selected by the legislature, the school children, or otherwise. For pictures of these floral emblems, see the colored plate of State flowers.

state'ful (stāt'fŏŏl; -fĭl), *adj.* **Stately.** — **state'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **state'ful·ness,** *n.* *All Rare.*

State Head. See RIGIVANEM.

State'house' (-hous'), *n.* Also **State house.** The building in which a State legislature sits; a State capitol. *U. S.*

state line. A boundary between states.

state'ly (stāt'lĭ), *adj.;* STATE'LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); STATE'LI·EST. [Cf. D. *statelijk*. See STATE; -LY.] Evincing state, or lofty dignity, as in proportions, manner, carriage, style, or the like; as, *stately* manners, temples; a *stately* gait; *stately* style; specif.: **a** Coldly dignified; haughty. **b** Ceremonious; impressively formal or majestic.

Syn. — Majestic, grand, august, magnificent, imposing. **Ant.** — Unostentatious, humble, lowly.

state'ly, *adv.* In a stately manner; specif.: **a** Majestically; loftily. **b** *Obs.* Arrogantly. **c** Ceremoniously.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all attributive adjectives) are:

stately-beauteous	stately-paced	stately-storied
stately-grave	stately-sailing	stately-written

state medicine. Administration and control by the national government of medical and hospital services provided free to the whole population, medical and hospital personnel being employed by the government and paid out of funds raised by taxation.

state'ment (stāt'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of stating, reciting, or presenting, orally or on paper; as, the *statement* of a case.

2. That which is stated; an embodiment in words of facts or opinions; a narrative; recital; report; account.

3. An abstract of an account showing the balance due.

4. *pl.* Any of various sizes of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

5. *Gram.* A sentence expressive of a judgment.

6. *Law.* See DECLARATION, 7.

statement of affairs. *Accounting.* A statement for a financially embarrassed enterprise, showing assets at book and realizable values, and claims of creditors classified as preferred, secured, partly secured, and unsecured.

statement of claim. *Law.* Under English statutory pleading, the plaintiff's first pleading, answering to the common-law *declaration*.

statement of defense. *Law.* Under English statutory pleading, the defendant's first pleading on an issue of fact, corresponding to the common-law plea, and to the answer in equity, and the answer under the codes of civil procedure.

State militia. See MILITIA, 3.

state'mon·ger (stāt'mŭng·gĕr), *n.* One pretending to be versed in politics; a dabbler in state affairs.

state mutual. See MUTUAL, *adj.*, 7.

state note. = EXCHEQUER BILL. *Eng.*

state of aggregation *or* **of matter.** *Physics & Chem.* One of the physical forms or conditions of all substances. Three are commonly recognized: the *solid, liquid*, and *gaseous* (or *aeriform*) states. A *fourth state of matter* (so called by Sir William Crookes) is shown by highly exhausted gases, and the *colloidal* state is also sometimes included.

state of grace. See GRACE, *n.*, 13 c.

state paper. An official paper relating to the interests or government of a state.

state prison. Also **state's prison.** **a** A prison maintained by the state, esp. one for political offenders or for persons confined for reasons of state. **b** Usually **State prison.** In the United States, any prison maintained in a State under State laws, including a county jail, a State penitentiary, reformatory, etc.; usually, specif., the prison or penitentiary for the imprisonment of persons convicted of the more serious grade or grades of crime, or felonies, as distinguished from the reformatory, county jails, city jails, lockups, etc., in which misdemeanants and other criminals of lower grade are confined, or persons not criminals are detained. Cf. FELONY, PENITENTIARY, *n.*, 4.

state prisoner. A prisoner confined under the laws or authority of a state; esp., one in confinement, or under arrest, for a political offense or for reasons of state.

state'quake' (stāt'kwāk'), *n.* [After *earthquake*.] A political upheaval in a state. *Humorous.*

stat'er (stăt'ĕr), *n.* One who states.

sta'ter (stā'tĕr), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *statēr*.] **1.** The local coin unit, whether of gold (as Lydian, Macedonian, etc.) or of silver (Aeginetan, Euboic, etc.) in the Greek city-states, varying widely according to the standard used. The gold stater of Philip of Macedon weighed 135 grains (8.75 grams) and was worth $5.72 intrinsically (£1 3s. 6d.); the silver stater of Corinth weighed 130 grains (8.42 grams). In some cities, the earlier stater weighed more than the later one.

2. See WEIGHT, *Table.*

stat'er (stăt'ĕr), *n.* = STATESMAN, 2. *Local, Eng.*

State, or States', rights. *U. S.* Constitutionally, all rights not vested by the Constitution of the United States in the Federal government, nor forbidden by it to the separate States. Politically, such rights or powers as claimed formerly with respect to the Southern States. The Democratic party and its predecessors have generally leaned toward a strictly limiting construction of the Constitution respecting the rights transferred under it from the States to the Federal government; while the Republican party and its predecessors have generally leaned toward a liberal construction. The right of a State to secede peaceably and at will was claimed by the Southern States before and during the Civil War, but the outcome of the war decided the claim in the negative. See NULLIFICATION **b**; cf. SECESSION, 2 **b**, SECESSIONIST, *n.*

state'room' (stāt'rōōm'), *n* **1.** An apartment of state in a palace or great house; — in this sense, written *state room*.

2. A cabin on shipboard, esp., orig., one elaborately equipped or commodious.

3. *Railroads.* An individual apartment on a railroad car, usually equipped with sleeping berths and toilet. Cf. DRAWING ROOM, 4.

State's attorney. A legal officer appointed to represent the State in the courts. *U. S.*

states'boy' (stāts'boi'), *n.* A weak, feeble, or amateurish statesman. *Derogatory.*

state's evidence (stāts). *Law.* Evidence for the government or the people; — chiefly in *to turn state's evidence*. See KING'S EVIDENCE. *U. S.*

States'-Gen'er·al (stāts'jĕn'ĕr·ăl), *n.* **1.** In France, before the Revolution, the assembly of the three orders (the clergy, the nobility, and the third state).

2. *The Netherlands.* See LEGISLATURE, *Table.*

states'man (stāts'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [*state's*, possessive of *state* + *man*; cf. D. *staatsman*, G. *staatsmann*.] **1.** A man versed in the principles and art of government; esp., one who shows unusual wisdom in treating or directing great public matters; also, a man actually occupied with the affairs of government and influential in shaping its policy. Cf. ELDER STATESMEN.

They (the Adamses) were *statesmen*, not *politicians;* they guided public opinion, but were little guided by it. *Henry Adams.*

2. The owner of a state (see STATE, *n.*, 6); a yeoman who farms and lives on his own land. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — See POLITICIAN.

states'man·like' (-lĭk'), *adj.* Having the manner or wisdom of statesmen; befitting a statesman.

states'man·ly, *adj.* Statesmanlike.

state socialism. A form of socialism prevalent in Germany and Great Britain, which advocates utilizing the power of the state to equalize income and opportunity by measures such as progressive income and inheritance taxes (see PROGRESSIVE TAX) and compulsory insurance against old age, unemployment, sickness, and accident, and by state administration of industries, public utilities, common carriers, banking, housing, and the like. — **state socialist.** — **state'so'cial·ist,** *adj.*

States of the Church. = PAPAL STATE **a.**

states'-peo'ple, *n. pl.* Yeoman farmers. *Isle of Man.*

state's prison. See STATE PRISON.

States' rights. See STATE RIGHTS.

State Street. A street in the heart of the older part of Boston, on which are many of its financial institutions; hence, figuratively, the financial center or power of Boston. Cf. WALL STREET, LA SALLE STREET.

states'wom'an (stāts'wŏŏm'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn). A woman with statesmanlike qualities.

state trial. A trial for a political offense.

State university. A university operated under the general control of a State, and forming part of the system of public education of the State. Support is derived largely from State taxes. The educational structure is similar to that of other universities in the United States. Sometimes the State colleges of agriculture, of engineering, and of mining, form part of the State university. The board of regents, trustees, or the like, is sometimes elected, sometimes appointed. *U. S.*

State use system. *Labor.* In certain States, the employment of prison labor in the production of materials, not for sale but exclusively for use in institutions of the State or its subdivisions. *U. S.* See CONVICT LABOR SYSTEM.

state'way' (stāt'wā'), *n.* A law or policy of government; — contrasted with *folkway*.

stat'cou·lomb' (stăt'kōō·lŏm'), *n.* See STAT-.

state'a·ble. Var. of STATABLE.

stat'ed·ly, *adv.* of STATED.

state'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

state'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

state'let, *n.* See -LET.

state'lich, *adv.* [G. *statlich*.] = STATELILY. *Rare.*

state'li·ly (stāt'lĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of STATELY. See -LY.

state'li·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

statements gem. See PAPER, *Table.*

statements head-and-tail. See PAPER, *Table.*

statements hotel. See PAPER, *Table.*

statements infant. See PAPER, *Table.*

statements short. See PAPER, *Table.*

statements square. See PAPER, *Table.*

statements yankee. See PAPER, *Table.*

sta·te'ra, *n.* [L.] = 2d STEELYARD. *Obs.*

states'man·ese', *n.* See -ESE.

states'man·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

states'mon'ger (stāts'mŭng'gĕr), *n.* = STATEMONGER.

state'-wide' (66), *adj.* Extending throughout the length and breadth of a state; including all parts of a state.

stat'ic (stăt'ĭk), *adj.* [NL. *staticus*, fr. Gr. *statikos* causing to stand, skilled in weighing, fr. *histanai* to cause to stand, to weigh; cf. F. *statique*. See STAND; cf. STAGE.] **1.** Acting by mere weight without motion; having to do with the pressure exerted by mere mass at rest.
2. Pertaining to bodies or forces at rest or in equilibrium.
3. Pertaining to passive, as distinguished from active, elements, or to pure qualities or quantities apart from their mutual operation.
4. Figuratively, resting; quiescent; not moving, active, or exerting force or influence of any kind; stable.
5. *Econ.* **a** Dealing with absolute quantities of goods or money, such as capital, rather than with rates of movement from hand to hand, such as income. **b** Less correctly, but oftener, dealing with problems as they present themselves in a stable state of society.
6. *Elec.* Of, pertaining to, designating, or producing, stationary charges of electricity, as by rubbing unlike bodies together; as, a *static* machine.
7. *Psychol.* Pertaining to or designating the labyrinthine sense.
8. *Radio.* Of, pertaining to, or caused by, static. See STATIC, *n.*

-stat'ic (-stăt'ĭk). A combining form of *static*, as in dynamo*static*, eu*static*; — distinguished from *-static* in adjectives corresponding to nouns ending in *-stasis*, *-stat*, or *-statics*, as in meno*static*, rheo*static*, geo*static*.

stat'ic (stăt'ĭk), *n.* *Radio.* **a** = ATMOSPHERICS. **b** A type of atmospheric disturbances resulting from accumulation of electric charges on or near the antenna, as from snowflakes.

stat'i·cal (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **a** Static. **b** Of or pertaining to statics, esp. social statics.

statical electricity. See ELECTRICITY, *n.*, 2.

statical friction. Starting friction. See FRICTION, *n.*, 4.

stat'i·cal·ly, *adv.* of STATIC, STATICAL.

statical stability. *Naval Arch.* The moment of force by which a vessel endeavors to return to an upright position after being inclined.

static ataxia. *Med.* Nervous disorder marked by inability to stand steady with the legs in a fixed position.

static balance. A state of balance of a rotating body obtained by coincidence between its center of mass and axis of rotation, so that the body is in neutral equilibrium under the action of static forces; standing balance.

static balancer. *Elec.* = BALANCER SET **b**.

static ceiling. *Aeronautics.* The altitude in standard atmosphere, at which an aerostat is in static equilibrium after removal of all dischargeable weights. Cf. CEILING, 4.

static condenser. *Elec.* = CONDENSER, 2 **b**.

static converter. A converter the parts of which are stationary; a static transformer.

Stat'i·ce (stăt'ĭ-sē), *n.* [L., a kind of astringent herb, fr. Gr. *statikē*. See 1st STATIC.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of tufted, acaulescent herbs (family Plumbaginaceae), found in north temperate regions. They have narrow leaves, and long scapes bearing heads of pink, purple, or white flowers. *S. armeria* is the thrift, or sea pink. **b** Syn. of LIMONIUM, 2 **a**.

static electricity. Statical electricity. See ELECTRICITY, *n.*, 2.

static equilibrium. See EQUILIBRIUM, 1.

static field. = ELECTROSTATIC FIELD.

static friction. = STARTING FRICTION. See FRICTION, *n.*, 4.

static head. *Hydraulics.* The height of a column of water at rest which would produce a given pressure.

static hysteresis. *Magnetism.* Hysteresis in which the magnetization of iron has different values for increasing and for decreasing magnetizing forces, irrespective of any time lag. Cf. VISCOUS HYSTERESIS.

static induction. *Elec.* Electrostatic induction. See INDUCTION, 6.

static interrupter. = LIGHTNING ARRESTER **b**.

static metamorphism. See METAMORPHISM, 2.

static moment. The product of a force into its lever arm. See MOMENT OF A FORCE.

static no delivery. The condition (of outlet completely closed) in which a centrifugal fan will produce maximum air pressure at any given speed. *Abbr.* S. N. D.

static oceanography. See OCEANOGRAPHY.

stat'ics (stăt'ĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *statique*, Gr. *statikē* the art of weighing, fr. *statikos*. See STATIC; cf. -ICS.] **1.** That branch of mechanics which treats of the equilibrium of forces, or relates to bodies as held in equilibrium by the forces acting on them; — distinguished from *dynamics*. See MECHANICS, -ICS.
2. *Sociol.* = SOCIAL STATICS.

-stat'ics. A combining form of *statics* (sense 1), as in:

aerostatics	**graphostatics**	**rheostatics**
biostatics	**gyrostatics**	**stereostatics**
electrostatics	**hydrostatics**	**thermostatics**
geostatics	**psychostatics**	

static sensation. *Psychol.* A sensation of the labyrinthine sense.

static stability. The moment of the force with which a floating body, or a body mounted with freedom of rotation about an axis, when displaced from its position of equilibrium tends to return to the same. See STABILITY, 7.

static torque. *Elec.* = STARTING TORQUE. See TORQUE, *n.*, 2 **a**.

static transformer. *Elec.* A transformer having no moving parts. See TRANSFORMER.

static tube. *Aeronautics.* A tube used to indicate static pressure, as distinct from impact pressure, in an air stream. It is usually a closed tube, having perforations in its side, placed parallel to the stream, with its forward end conical, and fitted with a branch tube so as to provide for a connection with a manometer. See PRESSURE NOZZLE.

sta'tion (stā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *stacion*, fr. OF. *stacion*, *estacion* (F. *station*), fr. L. *statio*, fr. *stare*, *statum*, to stand. See STAND.] **1.** Act or manner of standing; attitude or pose in standing; posture. *Rare.* *Shak.*
2. A state of standing or rest; equilibrium. *Obs.*
3. A halt; specif., in the medieval drama, a place at which one scene in a series of mystery plays was performed.
4. The spot or place where anything stands, esp. where a person or thing habitually stands, comes to a stand, or is appointed to remain for a time; as, the *station* of a sentinel; the *station* of a fire engine; a police *station*; a *station* of a machine tool (**sta'tion-type' ma·chine' tools**), where the work is subjected to a machining operation, after which the supporting table is moved so that the work comes to the next *station*, where it is subjected to a different operation while another part is being subjected to an operation at the *station* left behind (time being saved by the elimination of resetting operations).
5. Specif.: **a** A regular stopping place in a stage, omnibus, or railroad route, for the convenience of passengers, taking in fuel, moving freight, etc.; also, the building or buildings connected with such a stopping place; a depot. **b** In Australasia, a sheep run or cattle run, with its buildings; also, the homestead and buildings belonging to such a run. **c** A place or region to which a government ship or fleet is assigned for duty. **d** In India, the place where the British military or civil officers in a district reside; also, the entire European population of such a place.
6. Post assigned; sphere of duty or occupation.
7. Situation; position; location; as, to take up one's *station* near the front.
8. Social standing or condition of life; state; rank.
9. *Archaeol.* See TYPE STATION.
10. *Astron.* = STATIONARY POINT.
11. *Biol.* **a** The region where a plant or animal lives; the most characteristic portion of its range; habitat; restrictedly, the exact spot at which a given species or specimen is found or collected. Cf. HABITAT. **b** An institution for studying living organisms in their natural surroundings; as, a marine biological *station*.
12. *Eccl.* **a** More fully *station day*. In the early church and in the Eastern Church, the fast of Wednesday and of Friday, in memory of the condemnation of Christ by the council, and of his passion. **b** *R.C.Ch.* Orig., a church in which the procession of the clergy halted on stated days to say stated prayers; hence, a church in the city of Rome appointed to have the office performed in it daily in Lent, on the ember days, and on the solemn feasts. **c** One of the places at which ecclesiastical processions or pilgrims pause to perform an act of devotion, as the tomb of a martyr, or some similarly consecrated spot. **d** *R.C.Ch.* A church in which indulgences were granted on certain days. **e** One of the stations of the cross (which see). **f** *Ir.* A priest's stay with a parishioner to confess the neighbors. **g** *Meth. Ch.* A single church as a settled pastor's sole charge; — opposed to a *circuit*, ridden by a circuit rider (see CIRCUIT RIDER).
13. *Mining.* An enlargement in a shaft or gallery, used as a landing, or passing place, or for the accommodation of a pump, tank, etc. See MINE, *Illust.*
14. *Poultry.* The ideal pose, symmetrical appearance, etc., of a domestic fowl, esp. in the game breeds, including height and reach.
15. *Radio.* **a** A complete assemblage of equipment including antenna, transmitting or receiving set, and signal-making or reproducing device. **b** The place, as a room, in which a transmitting or receiving station is located.
16. *Surveying.* The spot at which an instrument is planted or observations are made.

Syn. — Place, position; dignity, rank. STATION, DEPOT. The use of DEPOT as a synonym for (railroad) STATION is contrary to the best usage. See HABITAT.

sta'tion (stā'shŭn), *v. t.*; -TIONED (-shŭnd); -TION·ING. To appoint or assign to a post, place, office, or the like; as, to *station* troops at the right; to *station* a sentinel. — *v. i.* To take up a position; to post oneself.

station agent. An agent, as of a railroad, on duty at a station, or depot.

sta'tion·al (stā'shŭn·ăl), *adj.* [L. *stationalis*.] Of or pertaining to a station.

sta'tion·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -ē-rĭ), *adj.* [L. *stationarius* belonging to a post or station. See STATION; cf. STATIONER.] **1.** Fixed in a certain station, place, course, manner of thinking, or the like; not moving or appearing to move; stable; fixed.

> Charles Wesley, who is a more *stationary* man. *Southey.*

2. Not changing state or condition; neither improving nor getting worse; unchanging, either for good or bad.
— **sta'tion·ar'i·ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **sta'tion·ar'i·ness**, *n.*

sta'tion·ar'y, *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). One who or that which is stationary or tends to remain in one place, condition, etc.

stationary air. *Physiol.* The air which under ordinary circumstances does not leave the lungs in respiration.

stationary contact (of two algebraic surfaces). *Math.* Contact in which the curve of intersection of the two surfaces has a cusp at the point of contact.

stationary curve. *Math.* A curve along an arc of which the integral of a given function of the co-ordinates and their derivatives with respect to the independent variable has a stationary value.

stationary engine. A steam engine permanently placed; specif., a factory engine.

stationary engineering. See ENGINEERING, *n.*, 1. — **stationary engineer.**

stationary integral. *Math.* An integral along a curve, or over a surface, whose first variation is zero.

stationary plane (of an algebraic surface). *Math.* A tangent plane at a parabolic point of the surface.

stationary point. *Astron.* That point in a planet's apparent path among the stars where for a brief time it seems to be motionless.

stationary point (of a plane algebraic curve). *Math.* A cusp.

stationary ruling (of a ruled surface). *Math.* A double ruling such that at each of its points the two tangent planes to the ruled surface coincide.

stationary state. *Physics.* See ENERGY LEVEL.

stationary states. *Physics.* In the Bohr theory, a state of motion of the electrons in which the atom exists without radiating energy.

stationary tangent. *Math.* See INFLECTION, *n.*, 5.

stationary transformer. *Elec.* See TRANSFORMER.

stationary vibration. *Physics.* The type of vibration, as in a piano string, in which there are nodes, or points of no motion, and in which the medium between the nodes vibrates. Such motion may be regarded as the superposition of two trains of waves, of the same frequency and amplitude, traveling in the medium in opposite directions.

stationary wave. *Physics.* = STATIONARY VIBRATION.

station day. See STATION, *n.*, 12 **a**.

sta'tion·er (stā'shŭn·ĕr), *n.* [ME. *stacyonere* bookseller, fr. ML. *stationarius*. See STATIONARY, *adj.*] **1.** A bookseller or publisher; — formerly so called from his occupying a *station* in the market place or elsewhere.
2. One who sells paper, pens, inkstands, pencils, blank books, and other articles used in writing.

station error. The difference between the geodetic and the astronomical latitude or longitude of a place. It is caused by a local deviation in the direction of gravity.

Sta'tion·ers' Hall (stā'shŭn·ĕrz). The hall of the guild of stationers (i.e., booksellers or publishers) of London, now near Ludgate Hill. This guild for nearly three hundred years regulated the publication of all books in England. From 1842 to 1911, under the copyright law, registration at Stationers' Hall, although not compulsory, was necessary before taking proceedings in respect of infringement of copyright.

sta'tion·er'y (stā'shŭn·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -ē-rĭ), *n.* Also, *Now Obs.*, **sta'tion·ar'y** (-ĕr'ĭ; -ē-rĭ). The articles usually sold by stationers, as paper, pens, ink, pencils, blank books.

sta'tion·er'y, *adj.* Also, *Now Obs.*, **sta'tion·ar'y**. Belonging to, or sold by, a stationer.

station hospital. See MILITARY HOSPITAL.

station house. A house at a post or station; specif.: **a** A police station. **b** A railroad station.

station hut. = HUT, *n.*, 2. *Australia.*

station jack. A kind of pudding containing salt beef. *Australia.*

station keeping. *Nav.* The maintaining of a ship in her proper position in relation to other ships of the formation.

sta'tion·man (stā'shŭn·măn), *n.* *Steel Mfg.* A workman who operates the controls at a rolling mill.

sta'tion·mas'ter (-măs'tĕr), *n.* On railroads and metropolitan street-car lines, an employee responsible for the operation of a station.

station point. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 2.

station pointer. *Surv. & Navig.* An instrument having three arms, the two outer ones adjustable and the inner fixed at the zero of a circle, used for locating on a chart the position of a place from which the angles subtended by three distant objects, whose positions are known, have been observed. See THREE-POINT PROBLEM.

station pole, rod, *or* staff. *Surv.* A rod for marking stations; a range pole or a leveling rod.

station selector. *Radio.* The element of a receiving set which is used to tune in the signal from any station.

stations of the cross [*often cap.*] *Eccl.* A series, usually fourteen, of representations (images or pictures) in a church or, sometimes, on roads leading to some church or shrine, of the successive stages of Christ's passion. In the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and some other churches, each representation has a particular office to be said at it. See WAY OF THE CROSS.

sta'tion–type' ma·chine' tools. See STATION, *n.*, 4.

stat'ism (stăt'ĭz'm), *n.* [From STATE.] Concentration of all economic controls and economic planning in the hands of a highly centralized state government.

stat'ist (-ĭst), *n.* [L. *status* state; cf. It. *statista* statesman.] **a** *New Rare.* Statesman; politician. **b** A statistician. **c** An advocate of statism. — *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or advocating statism.

sta·tis'tic (stȧ·tĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Statistical.

sta·tis'tic, *n.* **1.** = STATISTICS.
2. Any statistical element.
3. A statistician. *Obs.*
4. The estimate of a number or numbers describing a numerical property of an assemblage or population, as the mean, the standard deviation, etc.

sta·tis'ti·cal (stȧ·tĭs'tĭ·kăl), *adj.* [ML. *statisticus*; cf. F. *statistique*. See STATE.] Of or pertaining to statistics; dealing with statistics. — **sta·tis'ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

stat'is·ti'cian (stăt'ĭs·tĭsh'ăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *statisticien*.] One versed in, or engaged in compiling, statistics.

sta·tis'ti·cize (stȧ·tĭs'tĭ·sīz), *v. t.* To record statistically.

sta·tis'tics (stȧ·tĭs'tĭks), *n.* [From *statistic*; cf. F. *statistique*, G. *statistik*.] **1.** (Construed as *sing.*; see -ICS.) The science of the collection and classification of facts on the basis of relative number or occurrence as a ground for induction; systematic compilation of instances for the inference of general truths; the doctrine of frequency distributions.
2. (Construed as *pl.*) Classified facts respecting the condition in various respects of the people in a state, or respecting any particular class or interest; esp., those facts which can be stated in numbers, or in tables of numbers.

stat'is·tol'o·gy (stăt'ĭs·tŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*statistics* + *-logy*.] = STATISTICS, 1.

sta'tive (stā'tĭv), *adj.* **1.** Fixed; permanent. *Obs.* [L. *stativus*, fr. *stare*, *statum*, to stand.]
2. *Heb. Gram.* Designating certain verbs expressive of a bodily or mental state or condition.
3. *Mil.* Of or pert. to military posts or quarters. *Obs.*

sta'tive, *n.* *Heb. Gram.* A stative verb.

stat'ize (stăt'īz), *v. i.* To take part in affairs of state. *Obs.*

stat'o- (stăt'ō-). A combining form from Greek *statos*, standing, fixed, as in *statometer*, *statoscope*.

stato-. A combining form for the noun *state*, as in **sta·toc'ra·cy**, **sta·tol'a·try**. See -CRACY, -LATRY.

stat'o·blast (stăt'ō·blăst), *n.* [1st *stato-* + *-blast*.] *Zool.* **a** In many fresh-water Bryozoa, a bud or germ developed in the body, in a chitinous envelope, and generally serving to preserve the species in winter, bursting and developing in spring. **b** In certain sponges, a somewhat analogous internal bud; a gemmule.

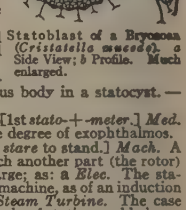

Statoblast of a Bryozoan (*Cristatella mucedo*). *a* Side View; *b* Profile. Much enlarged.

stat'o·cyst (stăt'ō·sĭst), *n.* [1st *stato-* + *-cyst*.] **1.** A cellular cyst containing one or more statoliths.
2. *Zool.* An otocyst regarded as an organ of equilibration and orientation.

stat'o·lith (-lĭth), *n.* [1st *stato-* + *-lith*.] *Zool.* The calcareous body in a statocyst. — **stat'o·lith'ic** (-lĭth'ĭk), *adj.*

sta·tom'e·ter (stȧ·tŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [1st *stato-* + *-meter*.] *Med.* An apparatus for measuring the degree of exophthalmos.

sta'tor (stā'tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *stare* to stand.] *Mach.* A stationary part in or about which another part (the rotor) revolves, esp. when both are large; as: **a** *Elec.* The stationary member of an electrical machine, as of an induction motor. Cf. ALTERNATOR. **b** *Steam Turbine.* The case enclosing a turbine wheel; the body of stationary blades or nozzles. Cf. ROTOR, 1 **b**. — **sta'tor**, *adj.*

Sta'tor (stā'tôr), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* An epithet of Jupiter, probably originally meaning stayer, establisher. It was sometimes interpreted as meaning one who stays an army in flight.

stat'o·re·cep'tor (stăt'ō·rē·sĕp'tĕr), *n.* [1st *stato-* + *receptor*.] *Zool.* A sense organ for the reception of stimuli governing equilibration and orientation in space.

stat'o·rhab (stăt'ō·răb), *n.* [1st *stato-* + Gr. *rhabdos* rod.] *Zool.* In certain Trachomedusae, a short tentacular process supporting the statolith.

stat'o·scope (stăt'ō·skōp), *n.* [1st *stato-* + *-scope*.] **1.** *Physics.* A sensitive form of aneroid barometer for recording small changes in atmospheric pressure.

stat'far'ad (stăt'fär'ăd), *n.* See STAT-.	**stath'mos** (stăth'mŏs), *n.*; *pl.* -MOI (-moi). [Gr.] See MEASURE, *Table.*	**stat'hold'er.** † STADHOLDER. **stat'ic-proof'**, *adj.* See -PROOF. **stationary.** † STATIONERY.	**sta'tiond.** Stationed. *Ref. Sp.* **Sta·ti'ra** (stȧ·tī'rȧ), *n.* See ROXANA AND STATIRA.	**stat'i·scope** (stăt'ĭ·skōp), *n.* Erroneous for STATOSCOPE. **statistical graph.** = *frequency curve* under FREQUENCY. **statistical mechanics.** See MECHANICS, 1.

2. An instrument for registering the rise and fall of an aircraft; — also erroneously spelled *statiscope*.

stat'o-spore (stăt'ō-spōr; 181), *n.* [1st *stato-* + *-spore*.] *Bot.* A resting spore. *Rare.*

stat'u-a-rism (stăt'ū-ā-rĭz'm), *n.* Predilection for sculpture. *H. Walpole.* — **stat'u-a-rist** (-rĭst), *n. Rare.*

stat'u-ar'y (stăt'ū-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ēr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ARIES (-ĭz). [L. *statuarius,* n., fr. *statuarius,* adj., of or belonging to statues, fr. *statua* statue; cf. F. *statuaire.* See STATUE.] 1. One who practices the art of making statues.

2. [L. *statuaria* (sc. *ars*); cf. F. *statuaire.*] The branch of sculpture treating of figures in the round. Cf. 2d RELIEF, 6.

3. A collection of statues; statues collectively.

stat'u-ar'y, *adj.* Of or pertaining to statues; engaged in, or adapted for, making statues.

stat'ue (stăt'ū), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *statua;* akin to *statuere* to set up, fr. *status* a standing, state. See STATE, *n.*] 1. The likeness of a living being sculptured or modeled in some solid substance, as marble, bronze, or wax; an image.

2. A portrait. *Obs.*

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

status-blind **statuecraft** **status making**
status-bordered **statue maker** **statue-turning,** *adj.*

stat'ue, *v. t.;* STAT'UED (stăt'ūd); STAT'U-ING (stăt'ū-ĭng). To form a statue of; to make into a statue.

Herodotus sitteth *statued.* *Robert Bridges.*

Or must I, too, be *statued* here with thy cold eloquence? *John Savage.*

stat'ued (stăt'ūd), *adj.* a Adorned with statues. b Represented in the form of a statue.

stat'ue-like' (stăt'ū-līk'), *adj.* Like a statue; motionless.

stat'u-esque' (-ĕsk'), *adj.* [*statue* + *-esque.*] Resembling a statue; having the massive dignity, or other characteristics, of a statue; as, *statuesque* limbs; a *statuesque* attitude. — **stat'u-esque'ly,** *adv.* — **stat'u-esque'ness,** *n.*

stat'u-ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* [F., dim.] A small statue, usually one much smaller than life size. Cf. FIGURINE.

stat'ure (stăt'ūr), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *statura,* orig., an upright posture, hence, height or size of the body, fr. *stare, statum,* to stand. See STAND.] 1. The natural height of an animal body; — generally used of the human body; as, a man of great *stature.*

2. Figuratively, development, or capability of development; growth; form; figure; also, *Rare,* posture.

3. A statue. *Erron. & Obs.*

stat'ured (stăt'ūrd), *adj.* a *Rare.* Having the stature of. b *Rare.* Arrived at full stature. c Having (such) a stature as, short-*statured.*

sta'tus (stā'tŭs; stăt'ŭs), *n.; pl.* STATUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz), *Rare* STATUS. [L. See STATE.] 1. *Law.* The condition of a person by which the nature of his legal personality and his legal capacities are determined, and therefore the nature of the legal relations to the state or to other persons into which he may enter, including, as commonly used, a person's condition arising out of age (as infancy or wardship), sex (as marriage), mental incapacity, crime, alienage, or public station.

2. a State or condition of a person. b Position of affairs.

3. *Finance.* The period or time for which an annuity is limited to be paid as determined by the continuance or permanence of an assigned thing or things.

4. *Med.* An abnormal state or condition of a person; — used with a qualifying term; as, *status* epilepticus.

sta'tus em·phat'i·cus (ĕm·făt'ĭ·kŭs). [L., emphatic state.] In Aramaic and Syriac, the ending *a,* which has the force of the definite article.

‖**sta'tus e'pi·lep'ti·cus** (ĕp'ĭ·lĕp'tĭ·kŭs). [NL.] *Med.* A state in epilepsy when epileptic attacks occur in rapid succession without recovery of consciousness by the patient.

‖**sta'tus in quo** (ĭn kwō), ‖**sta'tus quo** [L., state in which.] The state in which anything is; the state existing. Hence, ‖**sta'tus quo an'te bel'lum,** the state existing before the war used esp. with reference to restoration to former rights of those affected by the war. Cf. POSTLIMINIUM, and UTI POSSIDETIS.

‖**sta'tus lym·pha'ti·cus** (lĭm·făt'ĭ·kŭs). [NL. See LYMPHATIC.] *Med.* A constitutional condition of the body marked by hyperplasia of the lymphatic tissue and, commonly, poor development of the blood vessels. Slight injuries to a person in this state may prove fatal. See STATUS THYMICOLYMPHATICUS.

‖**sta'tus quo,** *and* **sta'tus quo an'te bel'lum** (ăn'tē bĕl'ŭm). See STATUS IN QUO.

‖**sta'tus thy'mi·co·lym·pha'ti·cus** (tī'mĭ·kō·lĭm·făt'ĭ·kŭs). [NL.] *Med.* Status lymphaticus in which enlargement of the thymus is conspicuous.

‖**sta'tus thy'mi·cus** (tī'mĭ·kŭs). [NL.] *Med.* Status thymicolymphaticus.

stat'u·ta·ble (stăt'ū·tā·b'l), *adj.* Made, introduced, or imposed, by statute; statutory; also, made or being in conformity to statute; standard. — **stat'u·ta·ble·ness,** *n.* — **stat'u·ta·bly,** *adv.*

stat'ute (stăt'ūt), *n.* [ME. *statut,* fr. OF. (*e*)*statut* (F. *statut*), fr. LL. *statutum,* fr. L. *statutus,* past part. of *statuere* to set, station, ordain, fr. *status* position, station, fr. *stare, statum,* to stand. See STAND; CONSTITUTE, DESTITUTE, INSTITUTE, PROSTITUTE, RESTITUTION, SUBSTITUTE.] 1. An authoritative utterance, as of the deity; a divine decree. *Obs.*

2. Something laid down or declared as fixed or established; hence: a A law enacted by, or by the authority of, the supreme legislative branch of a government, esp. of a representative government; the written will of the legislature expressed with all the requisite forms of legislation; — often used in distinction from the *common,* or *unwritten, law* (see COMMON LAW b). Cf. EDICT, 1; DECREE, 3; ORDINANCE, *n.,* 3, *Note;* CONSTITUTION, 6, etc. In works on international law and in the Roman law, *statute* is sometimes used as embracing all laws imposed by competent authority, these being divided into ***statutes real,*** applying to immovables; ***statutes personal,*** to movables; and ***statutes mixed,*** to both classes of property. In England Parliament may give its acts full force and validity as statutes without the assent of the crown, though in practice all statutes are promulgated by the crown; but in republican forms of government the acts of the legislature generally require the assent of the chief executive, as the President, in the United States, for a Federal statute, or the governor of a State for a State statute (cf. VETO). At the common law a statute took effect by relation back to the first day of the session at which it was enacted, but the act of 33 Geo. III, c. 13 provided that acts should, unless otherwise provided, take effect from the date of the royal assent. In the United States, generally, an act takes effect from the date of the final act necessary to its enactment, unless, as is usual, the statute itself fixes the time of its taking effect. Cf. EX POST FACTO LAW. Formerly in England all statutes were originated by a petition presenting measures to the king for his granting. Now, except private bills in English law, statutes are originally expressed, both in English and American law, in the form of a bill which is presented to the legislature for enactment and passed for the assent of the king or executive. b An act of a corporation or of its founder intended as a permanent rule or law; as, the *statutes* of a university.

3. An annual assemblage of farming servants at a fair where they are hired;—called also *statute fair.* Cf. 1st MOP, 3. *Eng.*

4. A statue. *Obs. & Erron.*

5. Short for: a STATUTE MERCHANT (see STATUTE OF MERCHANTS). b STATUTE STAPLE.

6. *R.C.Ch.* An enactment of less authority than a constitution or canon, as one emanating from a diocesan synod.

Syn. — Act, regulation, edict, decree, ordinance.

stat'ute (stăt'ūt), *v. t.* To declare by statute; to decree, limit, fix, or establish by statute. *Rare.*

stat'ute, *adj.* Fixed by statute; statutory.

stat'ute-barred', *adj.* Barred by the statute of limitations.

statute book. 1. An official, semiofficial, or recognized private collection of the statutes of a state or nation as a whole.

2. Collectively, the whole body of legislation of a given jurisdiction, whether published as a whole or not.

statute cap. A kind of woolen cap; — so called because worn by the lower classes in conformity with a statute (1571). *Obs.*

Stat'ute de Do'nis Con·di'ti·o·nal'i·bus (dē dō'nĭs kŏn·dĭsh'ĭ·ō·năl'ĭ·bŭs) *or, usually,* **Statute de Donis.** [L., *de donis conditionalibus* concerning conditional gifts.] *Law.* The act of 13 Edw. I, c. 1 (1285), often called *Statute of Westminster II,* procured to be passed by the nobility to put an end to the construction of conditional fees which enabled the donee of the fee (by aliening upon performance of the condition) to defeat the limitation. The statute provided that the will of the donor should be observed according to the form of the gift, taking away the power of absolute alienation, and providing that upon failure of the issue to whom the estate was limited the estate should revert to the donor or his heirs. This resulted in the modern fee tail, and the great estates built up by it.

Stat'ute de Re·li'gi·o'sis (dē rē·lĭj'ĭ·ō'sĭs). See STATUTES OF MORTMAIN.

stat'ute de tal·la'gi·o non con'ce·den'do (tă·lā'jĭ·ō nŏn kŏn'sē·dĕn'dō). See TALLAGE, *n.*

statute fair. = STATUTE, *n.,* 3.

Statute for Knights. See DE MILITIBUS.

statute labor. A definite amount of labor required for public service in making roads, etc. Cf. CORVÉE.

statute law. The law as stated in statutes.

statute merchant. See STATUTE OF MERCHANTS.

statute mile. See 2d MILE.

statute of armor. Any of several English statutes, esp. the Assize of Arms (which see), relating to the carrying or having of arms.

statute of Bread and Ale. The Assize of Bread and Ale. See ASSIZE, *n.,* 2.

Statute of Charitable Uses. See CHARITY, *n.,* 11.

statute of descent. A statute regulating the descent of real property; — now also commonly applied to statutes providing for the descent of any kind of property. Cf. DESCENT, *n.,* 10.

statute of distribution. A statute regulating the distribution of the personal property of a deceased; — now applied commonly to statutes providing for the distribution of estates.

statute of entail. = STATUTE DE DONIS.

statute of frauds. [*often cap., in specific use.*] *Law.* The English statute 29 Car. II, c. 3 (1676), the purpose of which is expressed to be to prevent "many fraudulent practices which are commonly endeavored to be upheld by perjury and subornation of perjury." It aims to do this by requiring proof of a specific kind, usually in writing of the more important transactions of business, declaring that "no action shall be brought" or "no contract shall be allowed to be good" when the transaction is not so evidenced. In the United States each State has a statute of frauds, most of the provisions of the original act being therein reenacted. In some States contracts of the classes specified but not evidenced as required by the State statute are declared "void" or "invalid."

Statute of Laborers. *Eng. Law.* The act 25 Edw. III, c. 1 (1351), which (succeeding the Black Death) enacted that laborers and servants should accept the same wages as prevailed in 1345, before the plague.

statute of limitations. *Law.* A statute assigning a certain time after which rights cannot be enforced by action. See LIMITATION, *n.,* 5 c.

Statute of Marl'bor·ough (märl'bûr·ō; *Brit.* môl'bŭ·rŭ), *or; formerly,* **Marl'bridge** (-brĭj) *Eng. Hist.* A re-enactment by the Parliament of Marlborough, in 1267, of the Provisions of Oxford and assented to by the king in 1259.

Statute of Merchants. An ordinance (13 Edw. I, c. 6) of the Curia Regis at Acton Burnell (whence it is called also ***Statute of Ac'ton Bur'nell*** [ăk'tŭn bûr'nĕl]) in 1283, designed for the better securing and recovery of debts, which it provided might be evidenced by a specially acknowledged bond (which came to be called a ***statute merchant***) of record in form prescribed, on which, if not paid at the day, an execution might be awarded against the body, lands, and goods of the debtor. This ordinance of 1283 was re-enacted in a fuller and slightly modified form by 15 Edw. I, c. 6 (1285), which is also called ***Statute of Merchants.*** These statutes were repealed by the Statute Law Revision Act of 1863.

Stat'ute of Mer'ton (mûr't'n). *Eng. Law.* A statute passed in an assembly of the Barons held at Merton in Surrey and issued as law by Henry III, in 1236. It amends the law about conflicting rights of the lords and their tenants to make profit of lands, wastes, woods, and pastures. It was supplemented by the Statute of Westminster II.

Statute of Monopolies. The act of 21 Jas. I c. 3, declaring monopolies to be contrary to the law of England and aiming to suppress them, with certain exceptions, as the monopoly allowed to inventors, made on grounds of public policy.

Statute of Praemunire. See PRAEMUNIRE, *n.*

Statute of Provisors. *Eng. Hist.* The statute of 25 Edw. III, s. 4 (1351), designed to prevent the Pope from exercising the right of provision and reservation of, or presenting to benefices in England. This and re-enactments of it in 1362 and 1390 (called also ***Statutes of Provisors***) were largely in abeyance till the reformation in the reign of Henry VIII.

Stat'ute of Qui'a Emp·to'res (kwī'ā ĕmp·tō'rēz) *or* **Qui'a Emp·to'res Ter·ra'rum** (tĕ·rā'rŭm). [L. *quia emptores (terrarum),* lit., because purchasers (of lands).] *Eng. Law.* A statute (18 Edw. I, 1290) which, referring to tenants not in chief, declared that every free man might sell his tenement or any part of it, but that the feoffee should hold of the same lord and by the same services of whom and by which the feoffor held. The effect of the statute was to abolish subinfeudation.

Statute of Staple. See STATUTE STAPLE.

Statute of Treasons. *Eng. Hist.* The statute 25 Edw. III, st. 5, c. 2 (1351), defining the acts constituting treason.

Statute of Uses. See USE, *n.,* 12.

Statute of Wales. The statute of 12 Edw. I (1284) annexing Wales to the dominion of the crown of England.

Statute of Westminster. 1. Either of three early English statutes respectively made at Westminster in 1275 (3 Edw. I, called the ***Statute of Westminster I***), 1285 (13 Edw. I, called ***Statute of Westminster II,*** or ***Statute de Donis,*** which see), and 1290 (18 Edw. I, called the ***Statute of Westminster III,*** or ***Statute of Quia Emptores,*** which see). They made various reforms in administrative, criminal, and property law. The second in c. 24 provided for the making of new writs by the clerks in chancery.

2. An act of Parliament (Dec. 11, 1931) conferring upon the self-governing Dominions equality of status with Great Britain. Its chief provisions are: no act of Parliament shall extend to a Dominion unless that Dominion requests and consents to its enactment; the law voiding legislation by a Dominion Parliament in conflict to an act of the British Parliament is repealed; Dominion Parliaments may enact laws with extraterritorial effect; any law touching succession to the throne shall require ratification by Dominion Parliaments.

Statute of Wills. *Law.* 32 & 34 Hen. VIII. See 1st WILL, 6.

statute roll. A roll containing the engrossed text of a statute.

stat'utes at large (stăt'ūts). Statutes set forth in full as enacted, as distinguished from abridgment, revisions, etc.; specif. [*cap.*], in the United States, the published compilation containing all the Federal laws and resolutions, public and private, passed during a Congress, being a consolidation of the laws which are issued in pamphlet form at the close of each session, and in addition, all treaties, conventions, and executive proclamations. *U. S.*

statutes mixed. See STATUTE, *n.,* 2 a.

Statutes of Drogheda. *Eng. Hist.* = POYNINGS'S LAW.

statutes of mortmain. Any of various English statutes restricting alienation of land in mortmain, that is, to a corporation, orig. an ecclesiastical corporation, such as the ***Stat'ute de Re·li'gi·o'sis*** (dē rē·lĭj'ĭ·ō'sĭs) (7 Edw. I, 1279), which forbade all alienations in mortmain, the act of 13 Edw. I, c. 32 (1285), forbidding such alienation by common recovery (which had been used to evade the prior one), the act of 15 Rich. II, c. 5 (1391), forbidding alienation to the use of an ecclesiastical corporation except under the royal license, the act of 9 Geo. II, c. 36 (1736), declaring wills for charitable purposes void except under certain conditions, and various other statutes of later years. The main original purpose of these statutes was to preserve to the lords the feudal rights of relief, wardship, marriage, and escheat, which conveyance in mortmain took away; that of the later statutes is to prevent undue accumulation of wealth in the hands of corporations. All the mortmain acts were repealed by the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act of 51 & 52 Vict. c. 42 (1888), which consolidates the provisions of, and repeals, the earlier acts.

statutes personal, statutes real. See STATUTE, *n.,* 2 a.

statute staple. *Eng. Law.* A bond of record acknowledged in accordance with the provisions of the ***Statute of Staple,*** or statute of 27 Edw. III, st. 2 (which restricted to certain staple towns the sale of all goods to be exported), before the mayor of the staple, by virtue of which the creditor might, on nonpayment, forthwith have execution against the body, lands, and goods of the debtor, as in the *statute merchant.* It is now disused.

stat'u·to'ry (stăt'ū·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Enacted, acquired, or imposed by statute; created by statute; depending on statute for its authority. — **stat'u·to'ri·ly** (-tō'rĭ·lĭ; -tĕr·ĭ·lĭ), *adv.*

statutory civilian. See CIVILIAN, *n.,* 2.

statutory crime. = STATUTORY OFFENSE.

statutory declaration. *English Law.* A solemn declaration, in lieu of an affidavit, by a person conscientiously unable to take an oath, or a voluntary declaration by any person in an affirmation of written instruments, proofs of debts, and the like, authorized by the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835.

statutory foreclosure. See FORECLOSURE.

statutory guardian. A guardian (sense 2) by statute.

statutory lien. See LIEN.

statutory next of kin. See NEXT OF KIN.

statutory offense. A crime created by statute. Specif., *U. S.,* a euphemism for statutory rape or attempted rape, or, sometimes, for fornication or adultery.

statutory referendum. See REFERENDUM, *n.,* 1 a.

statutory rules. *Scots Law.* The acts of sederunt and acts of adjournal (see these terms), printed by the king's printer.

‖**sta·tu'tum** (stā·tū'tŭm), *n.* [LL.] A statute.

Sta·tu'tum Mer'ca·to'rum *or* **de Mer'ca·to'ri·bus** (mûr'kā·tō'rŭm, -tōr'ĭ·bŭs). *English Law.* = STATUTE OF MERCHANTS.

Sta·tu'tum Wal'li·ae (wăl'ĭ·ē). *English Law.* = STATUTE OF WALES.

staum'rel (stôm'rĕl), *adj.* Half-witted. — *n.* A half-wit. *Both Scot.*

staup (stôp; stăp), *v. i.* [Cf. Nor. dial. *stolpa.*] *Scot. & N. of Eng.* To walk awkwardly, as one who steps high and heavily. — *n.* A long, clumsy step or person.

stau'ra·cin (stô'rā·sĭn), *n.* [ML., of obscure origin.] An Oriental silk textile figured with small crosses.

stau'rax·o'ni·a (stô'răks·ō'nĭ·ā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *staur-* + Gr. *azōn* an axis.] *Zool.* A group of geometric forms having a main axis and a definite number of secondary axes at right angles to it, to which the shape of certain lower animals appears to conform. — **stau'rax·o'ni·al** (-āl; -'l), *adj.*

stau'ri·on (stô'rĭ·ŏn), *n.* [Gr., dim. of *stauros* a cross.] *Craniom.* The point of intersection of the median and transverse palatine sutures.

stau'ro- (stô'rō-), **staur-.** A combining form, Greek *stauro-, staur-,* from *stauros,* meaning *a cross,* as in *stauroscope.*

stau·rol'a·try (stô·rŏl'ā·trĭ), *n.; pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [*stauro-* + *-latry.*] Worship of the cross; — a post-Reformation term of opprobrium for Roman Catholic use of the crucifix.

Stat'hal'ter (shtät'häl'tĕr), *n.* [G.] See STADHOLDER, 2.

stat'u·a (stăt'ū·ā), *n.* [L.] A statue. *Obs.* [n., 1.

statuary marble. See MARBLE,

stat'ue·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

Statue of Liberty. = LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD.

stat'u·et'. Statuette. *Ref. Sp.*

sta·tu'mi·nate (stā·tū'mĭ·nāt), *v. t.* [L. *statuminare.*] To prop or support; establish. *Obs.*

sta·tu'ta, *n., pl.* of STATUTUM, a statute.

stat'u·tar'y, *adj.* = STATUTORY.

stat'volt', *n.* See STAT-.

stauch'er (stôk'ĕr), *n. & v.* = STACKER. *Scot.*

St. Au'gus·tine grass (ô'gŭs·tēn). See SAINT, *n.,* *Note.*

stauk. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STALK, *v.* [*exc. Dial.*]

staul (stôl). Var. of STALL. *Obs.*

staumer (stô'mĕr). Scot. var. of STAMMER.

staun (stăn; stŏn). Scot. var. of STAND.

staunch (stônch; stănch), **staunch'ly, staunch'ness,** etc. Vars. of STANCH, STANCHLY, etc.

stau'ro-lite (stô'rō-lĭt), *n.* [*stauro-* + *-lite.* See STOIC.] *Mineral.* A brown to black basic iron aluminum silicate, $HFeAl_5Si_2O_{13}$, in prismatic orthorhombic crystals, often twinned so as to resemble a cross. It is generally found embedded in crystalline schists. H., 7–7.5. Sp. gr., 3.65–3.77. —**stau'ro-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

Staurolite.

Stau'ro-me-du'sae (-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *stauro-* + *medusa.*] *Zool.* An order of Scyphozoa including *Lucernaria* and allies, nearly all having an aboral stalk usually ending in a sucker, by which the animal may attach itself. Syn. *Calycozoa.* — **stau'ro-me-du'san** (-săn), *adj. & n.*

stau'ro-pe'gi-on (-pē'jĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *stauropēgion,* fr. *stauros* a cross + *pēgnynai* to set up.] *Eastern Ch.* A church or monastery directly subject to the patriarch rather than to the bishop of the diocese; — so called because in each a cross sent by the patriarch is erected as a sign. — **stau'ro-pe'gi-al** (-āl), *adj.*

stau'ro-scope (stô'rō-skōp), *n.* [*stauro-* + *-scope.*] *Cryst.* A modified polariscope used to find the position of planes of light vibration in sections of crystals. — **stau'ro-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *adj.* — **stau'ro-scop'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

stau'ro-tide (stô'rō-tīd), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *staurōtos* cruciform + *eidos* form.] *Mineral.* Staurolite.

stave (stāv), *n.* [Back formation fr. *staves,* pl. of STAFF.] **1.** A stick; cudgel; staff.
2. Any of a number of narrow strips of wood, or narrow iron plates, placed edge to edge to form the sides, covering, or lining of a vessel or structure, as of a cask, a pail, a well curb, a pipe (for a pipe line), etc.; also, a similarly shaped piece, as any of the bearing strips for an arch centering (see CENTERING, *Illust.*), a slat of a hayrack, etc.
3. Any of the bars of a lantern pinion, or a bar or round of a rack, ladder, etc.; also, *Obs.*, a shaft, as of a wagon.
4. **a** A set of verses, as a stanza or a corresponding metrical division. **b** *Poetic.* A written character; letter; an alphabetic symbol.
5. *Music.* = 2d STAFF, 12.
6. *Naut.* The upward tilt of the bowsprit of a boat.

stave (stāv), *v. t.;* STAVED (stāvd) or STOVE (stōv); STAV'ING (stāv'ĭng). [From STAVE, *n.*] **1.** To break in a stave or the staves of; to break a hole in; burst; — often with *in;* as, to *stave* in a boat.
2. To suffer, or cause, to be lost by breaking the cask; hence, to spill; to let flow; to pour away. *Now Rare.*
3. To furnish with staves; also, to form into staves.
4. To beat or cudgel; to knock. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
5. To render impervious or solid by driving with a calking iron; as, to *stave* lead, or a joint into which lead has been run.
6. To keep at a distance, as by force or craft; as, to *stave* off the launch with a boathook; to drive away; ward off; fend; — usually with *off;* as, to *stave* off trouble.
7. Figuratively, to break the endurance or strength of; to overcome.
—— *Intransitive:* **1.** To break; to be stove, as a ship.
2. To walk or move rapidly; to hurry; rush. *Colloq. & Dial.*

stave and tail. In bear baiting, to interpose with the staff and hold back the dog by the tail.

stave it out. To endure hard conditions until better conditions come.

stave (stāv), *n.* Act or effect of staving; a heavy crushing blow; also, a sprain. *Chiefly Dial.*

stave (stāv). Variant of STEEVE.

stave oak. = WHITE OAK **b.** *Arkansas.*

stave pipe. A pipe made of wooden staves.

stav'er (stāv'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A workman who staves (see STAVE, *v. t.,* 5) tubes by machine.
2. *Slang.* **a** One surpassing in its kind; a poser. **b** *Chiefly U. S.* An active, bustling hard worker.

stav'er (stāv'ĕr), *v. i.* [Cf. STAGGER.] To totter; saunter. *Chiefly Scot.*

stave rhyme. [Cf. G. *stabreim.*] Alliteration, or an instance of it.

stav'ers (stāv'ĕrz), *n.* [See STAVER, *v.*] *Veter.* Staggers. See STAGGER, *n.,* 4. *Rare.*

stav'er-wort' (stāv'ĕr-wûrt'), *n.* [See STAVERS.] The tansy ragwort *Senecio jacobaea.*

staves'a-cre (stāvz'ā-kĕr), *n.* [OF. *stafisagre* (F. *staphisaigre*), fr. ML. *staphis agria* (L. *staphis* stavesacre), fr. Gr. *staphis* raisin + *agrios* wild.] A Eurasian larkspur (*Delphinium staphisagria*) having racemose purple flowers; also, its seeds, containing delphinine, which are violently emetic and cathartic and which are used locally as a fish poison. A tincture or ointment prepared from the seeds is used to kill lice on the head and body.

stave'wood' (stāv'wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** The paradise tree *Simarouba glauca.* **b** In Australia: (1) Either of the related trees *Sterculia foetida* and *Tarrietia actinophylla.* (2) The tree *Flindersia schottiana.*

stav'ing (stāv'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of STAVE. Hence: *n.* Material for forming staves; staves collectively; a casing of staves.

stav'ing, *adj.* Very great, fine, or good, of its kind. *Slang.*

stav'rite (stāv'rĭt), *n.* [From *Stavre,* locality near Indals River, E. Sweden.] *Petrog.* A gray-green dike rock, rich in potash and silica, and composed essentially of amphibole (grammatite) and biotite, with small amounts of quartz, ilmenite, apatite, and secondary calcite and chlorite.

staw'some (stô'sŭm), *adj.* [See STALL. *n.,* 6.] Nauseating. *Scot.*

stax'is (stăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *staxis.*] *Med.* A dripping; specif., hemorrhage.

stay (stā), *n.* [AS. *stæg;* akin to D., G., & ON. *stag;* cf. OF. *estai* (F. *étai*), of Teut. origin. Cf. STAY to support.] **1.** *Naut.* A large, strong rope, now usually of wire, used to support a mast, by being extended forward from the head of one mast down to some other, or to some part of the vessel; a fore-and-aft stay. Staysails and jibs are hoisted on them. Supporting ropes which lead aft to the vessel's side are called *backstays.* See SHIP, *Illust.*
2. Hence, generally, a guy rope or the like; specif., *Engin.,* a tie piece to hold parts together, or to contribute stiffness. See AIRPLANE, *Illust.;* FIRE APPARATUS, *Illust.*
— ***at (a) long stay.*** *Naut.* Astay when the angle is about that of the mainstay. — ***at (a) short stay.*** Astay when the angle is about that of the forestay. — ***in stays, or hove in stays.*** *Naut.* In the act or situation of staying, or going about from one tack to another.

-stay (-stā). A combining form of 1st *stay* as in:
backstay buckstay hornstay jibstay
bobstay forestay jackstay mainstay

stay (stā), *v.;* STAYED (stād); STAY'ING. [From 1st STAY.] *Transitive:* **1.** To fasten or secure with stays, as a smokestack.
2. *Naut.* **a** *Rare.* To tack; as, to *stay* ship. **b** To incline (a mast) forward or aft, or to one side, by the stays and backstays.
——, *Intransitive: Naut.* To tack; to go about, as a ship.

stay (stā), *v.; past tense & past part.* STAYED (stād) or, *Archaic,* STAID (stād); *pres. part. & verbal n.* STAY'ING. [OF. *estayer* (F. *étayer*), fr. *estaie* (F. *étai*) a prop, strut, of Teut. origin. See 1st STAY.] *Transitive:* **1.** To stop from falling; to prop; support; hold up.
Thy limbs are stiff and not able to *stay* thee. *Lyly.*
2. To use as a basis or foundation; also, to serve as a basis for; to base; found; rest; as, he *stayed* all his hopes on his experience in the ways of finance.
3. To satisfy for a time, as the stomach by food; to sustain.
He has devoured a whole loaf of bread and butter, and it has not *stayed* his stomach for a minute. *Scott.*
4. To bear up under; to endure; to resist successfully.
She will not *stay* the siege of loving terms. *Shak.*
5. To endure or hold out through; as, to *stay* the distance; to *stay* the pace. *Sporting Slang.*
——, *Intransitive:* To remain standing; to stand.

stay (stā), *n.* [Cf. OF. *estaie* a support, prop (F. *étai*). See STAY to support.] **1.** That which serves as a prop; a support. "My only strength and *stay.*" *Milton.*
2. *pl.* A corset stiffened with whalebone or other material. The *sing.* form is used in composition, as in *stay*lace.
3. A fastening for a garment; a clasp; a hook. *Obs.*

stay (stā), *v.* [OF. *ester* (F. *ester*) to stand, fr. L. *stare.* See STAND; cf. STAID.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To rest; depend; rely; stand. *Now Rare.*
I *stay* here on my bond. *Shak.*
2. To cease from any motion or course of action; specif.: **a** *Archaic.* To come to an end; to cease; stop; as, that day the storm *stayed.* **b** To delay; wait; tarry; linger; as, *stay* and hear me. **c** To remain; dwell; abide; as, to *stay* in town all summer. **d** To stand still; not to retreat; to remain at a certain point or in a certain state.
3. To attend as a servant; — with *on. Rare. Shak.*
4. To hold out in or as in a race; to have powers of endurance; as, a horse *stays* well. *Colloq.*
5. At poker, to remain in a hand by seeing an ante, bet, or raise.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To hold from proceeding; to stop; check; restrain; also, to hinder; delay; detain; postpone; keep back; specif., to stop, or more usually suspend, the progress of by judicial proceedings or executive mandate.
2. To balk at; to stop for. *Rare. Spenser.*
3. To wait for; to await. "I *stay* dinner there." *Shak.*
4. To pacify; allay; calm; as, to *stay* the broil.

Syn. — STAY, STOP. The employment of STOP for STAY, in the sense of remaining for a time (as, I am *stopping* at the Grand Hotel), is contrary to good usage. See RESIDE.

Ant. — Go. See RESIDE.

stay on. To remain for a stated, or for a more or less indefinite, period.

stay put. To be firmly fixed, attached, established, or the like; to remain permanently.

stay (stā), *n.* [From STAY to stop.] **1.** That which stays, stops, or checks; a hindrance; check.
Not grudging that thy lust hath bounds and *stays.* *Herbert.*
2. Restraint; refrainment; moderation; control. *Obs.*
The wisdom, *stay,* and moderation of the king. *Bacon.*
3. A staying, or stopping, or state of being stayed; cessation of motion or progression; a halt; stand; stop; specif., a stopping, or more usually a suspension, of procedure or execution by judicial proceedings or executive mandate.
Affairs of state seemed rather to stand at a *stay.* *Hayward.*
4. Continuance in a place; abode for a space of time; sojourn; as, you make a short *stay* in this city; also, place of abode or sojourn.
5. Quality of, or capacity for, endurance; staying power. *Now Chiefly Colloq.*
6. Act or fact of continuing; continuance. *Obs.*
Record to us that lovely lay again
The *stay* whereof shall naught these ears annoy. *Spenser.*
7. Fixed condition or state; status; also, lastingness; permanence. *Archaic.*
8. A fixed anchorage for vessels. *Obs.*

stay (stā). Variant of STEY.

stay'-at-home', *n.* One who stays much at home. *Colloq.* — **stay'-at-home',** *adj. Colloq.*

stay bar. A bar used as a stay; specif., *Arch.,* a saddle bar passing through the mullions and secured to the jambs in an ornamental window to keep leaded glass in place.

stay'-bear'er, *n. Carp.* A brace.

stay bolt. *Mach.* A bolt or short rod, commonly threaded throughout its entire length and having 12 threads per inch, used as a stay to connect opposite plates which are subjected to a pressure tending to force them apart; — called also *studding bolt.* — **stay'-bolt',** *v. t.* — **stay'-bolt',** *adj.*

Stay Bolt in Position.

stay'-bolt' tap. *Mach.* A long cutting tool, the first portion of whose length serves to ream the hole, the next portion (a tapered tap) for rough-cutting the thread, and the next portion (which adjoins the shank) for finish-cutting the thread.

stay boom. A boom used to anchor the main boom to either upstream shore.

stay busk. A busk.

stay chain. A chain used as a stay; specif., either chain joining the loops near the ends of a doubletree to the fore axle to lessen swaying. See RUNNING GEAR, *Illust.*

stay'er (stā'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which stays; as: **a** One that upholds or supports. **b** That which checks or restrains. **c** *Colloq.* One with powers of endurance. **d** A worker who makes or fits in stays.

stay girder. = GIRDER STAY.

stay hole. *Naut.* An opening in a staysail through which passes one of the hanks joining the sail to the stay. *Rare.*

stay'-in' strike. Action on the part of workers hampering the carrying on of their employer's business without leaving their work. Cf. CA' CANNY.

stay'lace' (stā'lās'), *n.* A lace for fastening stays.

stay law. *Law.* A moratory law; a law suspending or providing a means of suspending execution of judgments or sale on foreclosure, or otherwise suspending legal remedies for a limited time.

stay'less (stā'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Without a stay or stays; as: **a** *Rare.* Without stop or delay; also, evanescent; ephemeral. **b** *Rare.* Without aid, support, or help. **c** Without stays, or corsets. — **stay'less-ness,** *n.*

stay'-log' (stā'lŏg'; 185), *n.* In veneer sawing, an eccentric device which is bolted to the crotch or log and which permits a wider sweep in the process of rotary cutting.

stay'mak'er (-māk'ĕr), *n.* A maker of stays. — **stay'mak'ing,** *n.*

Stay'man Wine'sap' (stā'măn). [After J. *Stayman,* Am. grower.] A valuable red winter apple attaining perfection in the Piedmont region of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. It is related to but distinct from the Winesap.

stay pin. A crosspiece or stud in a link of a chain, to prevent kinking.

stay plow. The resthar row.

stay'sail' (stā'sāl'; *naut.* stā's'l), *n. Naut.* Any sail on a stay, as the three-cornered sails set between masts. See SAILS, *Illust.*

staysail schooner. *Naut.* A schooner without the boom and gaff foresail, the space between the fore and main masts being filled by staysails of various shapes set on stays.

stay tackle. See TACKLE, *n.,* 3.

stay tap. *Mach.* A stay-bolt tap.

stay tube. *Steam Boilers.* In some multitubular boilers, any of several fire-tubes with flared or threaded, thickened ends that project through both tube sheets so as to form stays.

stchi (shtshē), *n.* Also **shchi, shtchee.** [Russ. *shchi.*] Cabbage soup. *Russia.*

stead (stĕd), *n.* [ME. *stede* place, fr. AS. *stede;* akin to LG. & D. *stede* (also D. *stad* town), OS. *stad, stedi,* OHG. *stat,* G. *statt, stätte* (also *stadt* town), ON. *stathr,* Dan. *sted,* Sw. *stad,* Goth. *staths,* and E. STAND. Cf. STAITH, STITHY.] **1.** Place, or spot, in general. *Now Dial.,* except in composition. "Fly this fearful *stead* anon." *Spenser.*
2. Situation; position, esp. of affairs; predicament. *Obs.*
3. A city, town, or hamlet. *Obs.*
4. Place or room which another had, has, or might have.
In *stead* of bounds, he a pillar set. *Chaucer.*
5. A farmstead; a farm with its houses, barns, etc.; a steading. *Obs. exc. Scot.* Also, in *Obs.* senses: **a** A royal seat; a palace. **b** A throne. **c** A space of time; a short while.
6. A frame on which a bed is laid; a bedstead. *Rare.*
7. Impress; trace; track. *Scot.*
8. Advantage; service; avail; — now esp. in the phrases *to stand in stead,* to be of service or advantage; or, more rarely, *to do* (formerly *make*) *stead,* to be of avail.
— ***in stead of, or in the stead of.*** In place of. See INSTEAD.

-stead (-stĕd). A combining form of the noun *stead,* denoting *a place for a* (specified) *thing,* as in:
battlestead farmstead homestead roadstead
bedstead hearthstead mowstead

stead (stĕd), *v.* [ME. *steden* stand, place, avail. See STEAD, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To put or place; esp., to involve in difficulty, in a predicament, or in great peril; to beset; bestead. *Obs.*
2. To be of avail to; to help; support; benefit; assist.
It nothing *steads* us
To chide him from our eaves. *Shak.*
3. To fill the place of; to replace. *Obs. Shak.*
——, *Intrans.: Obs.* **a** To stop; stay. **b** To avail; suffice.

stead'a-ble (stĕd'ā-b'l), *adj.* [*stead* + *-able.*] Serviceable. *Obs.*

stead'fast, sted'fast (stĕd'făst; -fȧst), *adj.* [AS. *stedefæst,* that is, fast in place. See STEAD, *n.;* FAST, *adj.*] **1.** Firmly established or fixed; firm; immovable; as, *steadfast* ranks of troops. "This *steadfast* globe." *Spenser.*
2. Unchanging; not fickle or wavering; constant; resolute; unswerving; steady; as, a *steadfast* eye, spirit, purpose.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See STANCH.

— **stead'fast-ly, sted'fast-ly,** *adv.* — **stead'fast-ness, sted'fast-ness,** *n.*

stead'fast, sted'fast, *adv.* Steadfastly. *Rare.*

stead'i-er (stĕd'ĭ-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which steadies.

stead'i-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Steadying or a means of steadying. *Rare.*

stead'ing (stĕd'ĭng; -ĭn), *n.* [See STEAD, *n.*] **1.** *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** A farmhouse and offices. **b** The offices alone. **c** Building land; a site.
2. A homestead, esp. a humble one, as of a herdsman or small farmer.

stead'y (stĕd'ĭ), *adj.;* STEAD'I-ER (-Y-ĕr); STEAD'I-EST. [From STEAD, *n.;* prob. under the influence of *steadfast.*] **1.** Firm in standing or position; not tottering or shaking; fixed; firm; as, *steady* as a rock; hence, unfluctuating; stable; as, *steady* markets or prices.
2. Assured or direct, as in movement; unfaltering; unswerving; as, *steady* hands; a *steady* eye, gaze, or aim; hence, not easily upset; not skittish or nervous; controlled; calm; as, *steady* under fire; *steady* tempers or nerves.
3. Constant in feeling, principle, purpose, or pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or wavering; resolute; not easily moved to alter a purpose or course of action; as, *steady* adherents or adherence; a hound *steady* on the scent.
4. Regular; constant; uniform; uninterrupted; unmitigated; not altering in intensity or direction; as, *steady* work; a *steady* hum, downpour, course, breeze.
5. **a** Grave; staid. **b** Not given to dissipation or excess; sober and well ordered; as, to lead a *steady* life; a *steady* man.
6. Steadying; as, a *steady* bearing for the extended shaft of a motor.
7. *Naut.* Of a vessel, keeping nearly upright in a seaway, generally because having a period of oscillation long as compared with the apparent wave period.

Syn. — Steadfast, invariable, incessant. See EQUABLE.

---

stau-rol'o-gy, *n.* See -LOGY.
St. Aus'tin's, *or* **Au'gus-tine's, sum'mer.** See SAINT, *n., Note.*
stau'ter (stô'tĕr). Var. of STOTTER, *v. i.*
stav'a-ble, stave'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
stave'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
staves (stāvz; stăvz), *n., pl.* of STAFF; (stāvz), *pl.* of STAVE.
stave'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
staw (stô). Scot. past tense of STEAL; Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STALL. [*Dial.*
stawl. Var. of STALL. *Obs. exc.*
stawn (stôn). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of *stolen,* past part. of STEAL.
stay'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
stay'-a-while', *n.* = WAIT-A-BIT **a.** *Australia.*
stayd. Stayed. *Ref. Sp.*
stayed (stād), *past tense & past part.* of STAY. [*Local, Eng.*
stay'nil. Var. of STARNEL. *Now*
stayre. ✝ STAIR, STARE.
stay'ship, *n.* = REMORA, 1 **a.** *Rare.*
St.-Bar'ba-ra's-cress', *n.* See SAINT, *n., Note.* [*n., Note.*
St. Barnabas's Day. See SAINT,
St.-Bar'na-by's-this'tle, *n.* See SAINT, *n., Note.*
St. Bartholomew, Massacre of. See SAINT, *n., Note.*
St. Bartholomew's Day. See SAINT, *n., Note.* [*n., Note.*
St. Benedict of Avis. See SAINT,
St.-Ben'e-dict's-this'tle, *n.* See SAINT, *n., Note.* [SAINT, *n., Note.*
St.-Ben'net's-herb', *n.* See
St.-Ber-nard's'-lil'y, *n.* See SAINT, *n., Note.* [SAINT, *n., Note.*
St. Brendan *or* **Brandon.** See
St. Brendan's Island. See SAINT, *n., Note.* [*n., Note.*
St.-Bru'no's-lil'y, *n.* See SAINT,
St.-Cath'a-rine's-flow'er, *n.* See SAINT, *n., Note.* [*Note.*
St. Catherine. See SAINT, *n.,*
St.-Chris'to-pher's-herb', *n.* See SAINT, *n., Note.*
St. Clare. See SAINT, *n., Note.*
St. Clare, Augustine. See SAINT, *n., Note.*
St. Crispin. See SAINT, *n., Note.*
St. Croix sandstone. See SAINT, *n., Note.*
St.-Cuth'bert's-beads', *n. pl.* See SAINT, *n., Note.*
St.-Cuthbert's duck. See SAINT, *n., Note.*
St. Cuthbert's Well. See SAINT, *n., Note.*
St. Cyr. See SAINT, *n., Note.*
St.-Dab'e-oc's-heath' (sānt-dăb'ē-ŏks-hēth'), *n.* See SAINT, *n., Note.*
St. Dis'taff's Day. See SAINT, *n., Note.*
stead. ✝ STEED.
stead'man (stĕd'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). Keeper of a stead; steward. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

Ant. — Infirm, shaky; variable, inconstant, fickle.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

steady-eyed	steady-headed	steady-minded
steady-footed	steady-hearted	steady-nerved
steady-handed	steady-looking	

— **stead'i-ly** (stĕd'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **stead'i-ness**, *n.*
stead'y (stĕd'ĭ), *adv.* Steadily; — chiefly in combination.
stead'y (stĕd'ĭ), *v. i.;* STEAD'IED (-ĭd); STEAD'Y-ING. To make steady; specif.: **a** To hold or keep from shaking, reeling, or falling; to make or keep firm; to stabilize. **b** To make constant, regular, or resolute. **c** To make (one's pace) even; to cause to proceed at an even pace. **d** To make serious or sober. **e** *Naut.* To keep a vessel steady. — *v. i.* To become steady; to regain a steady position or state; to move steadily; to settle down, as to an even pace or sobriety of habit; — often with *down*.
stead'y, *interj.* **1.** An exclamation enjoining steadiness, as in steering, walking, or self-control.
2. *Naut.* An order to the steersman to keep the vessel's head pointing as it is. When *aport* or *astarboard* is added to the order the helm is turned very slightly in the indicated direction and then held.
stead'y, *n.* **1.** Something that steadies or supports.
2. One's sweetheart or steady companion. *Slang.*
3. *Mach.* A steady rest.
stead'y, *n.* A stadda.
stead'y (stĕd'ĭ). Dial. var. of STITHY.
stead'y-go'ing (66), *adj.* **a** Constant; regular; uniform; as, *steady-going* devotion. **b** *Colloq.* Steady in conduct or habit.
stead'y-ing (stĕd'ĭ-ĭng), *adj.* That steadies. — **stead'y-ing-ly,** *adv.*
steady load. *Arch. & Engin.* An invariable load; the weight of a structure and its superincumbent fixtures; dead load; — distinguished from *live load*.
steady motion. Motion in which the time derivatives vanish, or which is independent of the time.
steady pin. **a** A dowel pin. **b** *Founding.* A long guide pin attached to a cope or a pattern to enable it to be lifted vertically; also, a core print. **c** A pin, sunk key, or the like, used to prevent a pulley from turning on a shaft or spindle.
steady rest. A rest for steadying work in a machine tool. See LATHE, *n.*, *Illust.* — **stead'y-rest',** *adj.*
steady state. *Physics.* A state (sense 22) in which an atomic system may remain for a finite length of time.
steady sweep. *Physics.* See SWEEP, *n.*, 21.
steak (stāk; 131), *n.* [ON. *steik;* akin to ON. *steikja* to roast on a spit, *stikna* to be roasted, and E. *stick*, the steak being broiled on a spit or stick. See STICK.] **1.** A slice of meat cut from a fleshy part of a carcass, usually in cross section; as, to cut a sirloin into *steaks;* hence, such a slice broiled or ready for broiling, and cut from beef unless otherwise qualified; as, a juicy *steak;* a pork *steak;* also, a cross section slice of a large fish; as, cod *steak*.
2. Meat, esp. beef meat, minced for cooking in the manner of a steak; as, hamburg *steak;* also, meat, as a flank piece, resembling a steak.
steak (stēk). Var. of STEEK. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
steak hammer (stāk). An instrument for pounding meat to break down the tissues to make it more tender.
steak raid. *Scot. Hist.* Part of the booty of a cattle raid, paid to the lord through whose jurisdiction the cattle were driven. *Scott.*
steal (stēl; *dial. also* stāl), *n.* [ME. *stele* handle, stalk, stem, AS. *stela, steola,* stalk, stem; akin to D. *steel* handle, stalk, ON. *stjöle* tail (handle), Gr. *steleon* a handle, and to E. STALL. Cf. STALE a handle.] *Now Dial.* **a** A stalk; a stem. **b** A handle; a shaft. Cf. 1st STELE. **c** A rung of a ladder.
steal (stēl), *v.; past tense* STOLE (stōl); *past part.* STO'LEN (stō'lĕn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* STEAL'ING. [ME. *stelen,* fr. AS. *stelan;* akin to OFris. *stela,* D. *stelen,* OHG. *stelan,* G. *stehlen,* ON. *stela,* Sw. *stjäla,* Goth. *stilan,* Gr. *sterein.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To take, and carry away feloniously and, usually, unobserved; to take or appropriate without right or leave, and with intent to keep or make use of wrongfully; as, to *steal* money or another's goods; specif.: **a** *Now Rare.* To abduct; kidnap. **b** To plagiarize.
2. Hence: **a** To take away without scruple or by unjust or unfair means; as, to *steal* another's joy, the bloom from one's cheek, a competitor's market. **b** To get without earning or deserving, by or as if by unfair means; as, to *steal* victory in the last minute of play; to *steal* a bow or applause. **c** *Colloq.* To divert to oneself all or more than one's share of the attention or applause given to (an entertainment or part of one, etc.); as, to *steal* the show or a scene.
3. To take or appropriate to oneself furtively or secretly; as, to *steal* a moment from work; to *steal* a kiss.

So Absalom *stole* the hearts of the men of Israel. *2 Sam.* xv. 6.

4. To move, convey, or introduce by stealth; to smuggle.

The silent two had *stolen* each a hand towards the other's. *D. C. Murray.*

To *steal* their egg into some nest. *John Burroughs.*

5. To take possession of gradually and imperceptibly; to withdraw or remove clandestinely or stealthily; — often with *away;* as, diversions *steal* the mind from study.
6. To accomplish in a concealed or unobserved manner; to try to carry out secretly; as, to *steal* a look.
7. **a** *Baseball.* To gain (a base) without the aid of a hit or of an error; — said of a base runner. **b** *Games.* To gain, as a point or score, by chance, good luck, or strategy, where one does not ordinarily expect to do so.
8. *Poultry.* Of a hen, to make (a nest) in an out-of-the-way place; also, to make use of (the nest) of another hen.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To practice, or be guilty of, theft.

Thou shalt not *steal.* *Ex.* xx. 15.

2. To move furtively or clandestinely; to approach, withdraw, or pass, privily; to move or to slip in, along, or away, unperceived, or gradually; to go or come furtively.
Syn. — STEAL, PILFER, FILCH, PURLOIN, EMBEZZLE. STEAL is the general term; PILFER and FILCH imply petty thieving; to PURLOIN is esp. to carry off by theft; EMBEZZLE implies fraudulent appropriation by a breach of trust; as, "Who *steals* my purse *steals* trash" (*Shak.*); "the stealth of *pilfering* wolf" (*Milton*); "who, to patch up his fame — or fill his purse — still *pilfers* wretched plans, and makes them worse" (*Churchill*); "Fain would they *filch* that little food away" (*Dryden*); "fire which Prometheus *filched* for us from Heaven" (*Byron*); "flesh . . . of cock *purloined* from his accustomed perch" (*Cowper*); "I hope to quote him is not to *purloin*" (*Dryden*).
steal a march. To march in a covert way; to gain an advantage unobserved; — formerly followed by *of,* but now by *on* or *upon;* as, to *steal a march* upon one's rivals.

She yesterday wanted to *steal a march* on poor Liddy. *Smollett.*

steal one's thunder. To appropriate or adapt for one's own ends something, esp. something effective, devised or thought out by another.
steal one's way. To go or betake oneself stealthily or secretly; also, to insinuate oneself. *Rare.*
steal (stēl), *n.* **a** An act of stealing. **b** Anything stolen.
steal'age (stēl'ĭj), *n.* Act of stealing; larceny; theft; also, the proceeds of a theft.
steal'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who steals; a thief; also, *pl., Old Slang,* the fingers.
2. *Shipbuilding.* The endmost plank or plate of a strake which ends short of the stem or stern.
steal'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who steals; theft.
2. That which is stolen; stolen goods; — chiefly in *pl.*
steal'ing, *adj.* **a** Thieving. **b** That moves stealthily, furtively, or imperceptibly. — **steal'ing-ly,** *adv.*
stealth (stĕlth), *n.* [ME. *stelthe, stalthe;* akin to STEAL.]
1. Act or instance of stealing; theft. *Archaic.*
2. The thing stolen; stolen property. *Obs.*
3. Act of going furtively or secretly. *Obs.*

I told him of your *stealth* unto this wood. *Shak*

4. The bringing to pass of anything in a secret or concealed manner; a secret procedure; a clandestine practice or action; — in either a good or a bad sense.

Do good by *stealth,* and blush to find it fame. *Pope.*

5. Furtiveness; slyness.
stealth'like' (-lĭk'), *adj.* Stealthy; sly.
stealth'y (stĕl'thĭ), *adj.;* STEALTH'I-ER (-thĭ-ĕr); STEALTH'I-EST. Accomplished or acting clandestinely; furtive; sly; as, *stealthy* glances; the cat is *stealthy*.
Syn. — STEALTHY, FURTIVE are often interchangeable. But STEALTHY frequently suggests slow or deliberate as well as secret or clandestine procedure; FURTIVE often implies quick no less than sly or surreptitious action; as, "Murder . . . with his *stealthy* pace . . . towards his design moves like a ghost" (*Shak.*); "the *stealthy,* prying manner common to the race [of cats]" (*Hawthorne*); "The man in black, after a *furtive* glance, did not look me in the face" (*G. Borrow*); "small *furtive* eyes" (*G. Eliot*). Cf. SECRET, CUNNING.
Ant. — Open, aboveboard, candid, artless, undisguised.
— **stealth'i-ly** (stĕl'thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **stealth'i-ness,** *n.*
steal'y (stēl'ĭ), *adj.* Thievish.
steam (stēm), *n.* [ME. *stem, steem,* vapor, flame, fr. AS. *stēam* vapor, smoke, odor; akin to D. *stoom* steam.]
1. The invisible gas or vapor into which water is converted when heated to the boiling point; water in the state of vapor. Cf. WATER VAPOR.
2. Specif.: **a** Water vapor kept under pressure so as to supply energy for heating, cooking, or mechanical work; also, the power so generated. **b** Figuratively, power, force; energy; as, his blows lacked *steam;* also, *Slang,* vexation; irritation; as, he let off *steam* in a flurry of curses.
3. The mist formed by the condensation, on cooling, of water vapor; visible vapor; — popularly so called.
4. Hence, any exhalation; as, a *steam* of incense.
5. A dish cooked by steaming.
6. **a** Steam vessel; as, to travel by *steam.* **b** Travel by, or a trip or ride in, a steam vessel.
7. **a** That branch of the seafaring profession having to do with steamships as distinct from sailing craft. **b** Steam vessels collectively.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

steam-cleaned	steam-filled	steam-propelled
steam-cooked	steam-going	steam-ridden
steam-dried	steam-laundered	steam-treated
steam-driven	steam-processed	steam-wrought
steam-eating		

steam (stēm), *adj.* Using steam as in providing heat or driving power; operated or driven by steam; also, subjected to, or treated or processed by, steam; conveying steam.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

steamcar	steam harvester	steam shovel
steam carriage	steam molder	steam sloop
steam case	steampipe	steam stamp
steam cylinder	steam piping	steam thresher
steam digger	steam plow	steam tug
steam excavator	steam press	steam twill
steam feed	steam printing	steam-type, *adj.*
steam flature		

steam (stēm), *v.;* STEAMED (stēmd); STEAM'ING. [AS. *stēman, stȳman,* to emit a scent or vapor. See STEAM, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To emit steam or vapor.

O'er his warm blood, that *steams* into the air. *Dryden.*

2. To rise in vapor; to issue, or pass off, as vapor.
3. To move or travel by the agency of steam.

The vessel *steamed* out of port. *N. P. Willis.*

4. To generate steam; as, the boiler *steams* well.
5. *Obs.* **a** To emit an odor. **b** To glow. *Chaucer.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To emit, as an odor or vapor; to exhale. *Rare.*
2. To evaporate or turn into vapor.
3. To expose to the action of steam, as for softening, dressing, or cooking; as, to *steam* wood, cloth, food, etc.
4. To steam up; furnish with steam, as a locomotive.
5. To convey by steam vessel.
steam up. **a** To cover or become covered with steam, or visible vapor, as the surface of a windowpane. **b** To supply or be supplied with steam, or figuratively (*Colloq.*), energy, excitement, etc. **c** *Slang.* To become intoxicated.
steam beer. New, effervescent beer. *Colloq., Western U.S.*
steam blow. See WATER GAS.
steam blower. A blower for producing a draft by a jet or jets of steam.
steam'boat' (stēm'bōt'), *n.* A boat or vessel propelled by steam power; — generally used of river or coasting craft.
steam'boat', *v. i.* To go or travel by steamboat.
steamboat coal. See COAL, *n.*, 3.
steam'boat'ing, *n.* **1.** The occupation or business of running, or working on, a steamboat, or of transporting merchandise, passengers, etc., by steamboats.
2. Navigation by steamboats.
steam'boat'man (stēm'bōt'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn) One engaged in running a steamboat.
steamboat ratchet. A sleeve internally threaded at the ends with opposing threads and equipped with a ratchet and handle so that, when the sleeve is attached to the ends of two rods, the rods may be pulled together by turning it.
steam boiler. A boiler for producing steam. See BOILER, *n.*, 3.
steam boiler insurance. See INSURANCE, *n.*, 1.
steam box. A steam chest; also, a receptacle in which things are steamed.
steam chest. The chamber from which steam is distributed to a steam-engine cylinder; — called also *valve chest* or *box.* See SLIDE VALVE, *Illust.;* LOCOMOTIVE, *Illust.*
steam coal. Steamboat coal; also, coal suitable for use under steam boilers.
steam cock. Any cock for passage of steam; specif., the upper gauge cock in a steam boiler.
steam coil. A coil of pipe through which steam is passed.
steam color. *Dyeing.* A color produced or fixed in the fiber by exposure to steam.
steam condenser. = CONDENSER, 2 e.
steam cure. See VULCANIZATION, 1.
steam'-cut', *v. i.* To become scratched or furrowed, as by seizing, when passing high-pressure steam; — said of the metal of a steam valve, etc.
steam distillation. Distillation assisted by the use of a current of steam, which is passed into the material to be distilled and comes over (in the form of water) as part of the distillate. — **steam'-dis-till',** *v. t. & i.*
steam dome. See DOME, *n.*, 3 b; LOCOMOTIVE, *Illust.*
steam dredger. A dredger operated by steam. — **steam'-dredge'** (66), *v. t.*
steam drop. A steam drop hammer. See STEAM HAMMER.
steam drop hammer. See STEAM HAMMER.
steam engine. **1.** An engine driven or worked by steam; often, specif., a locomotive. Certain crude steam engines are described by Hero of Alexandria (2d century B.C.). The first commercially successful steam engine, that of Thomas Savery, dates only from 1698. This water-pumping engine, with hand-worked valves, operated much like the pulsometer. It was an ***atmospheric engine***, or one in which the steam was used to obtain by condensation a partial vacuum, into which the atmospheric pressure pushed the water up through a suction pipe. This water was displaced by steam, and the operation repeated. Newcomen (about 1711) and others improved on this by introducing a solid piston to separate the water and steam, and subsequently by making the machine automatic. The next improvements of note were by James Watt, who in his patent of 1769 declared that: (1) The cylinder must be kept as hot as the steam that enters it; (2) the steam from the cylinder must be condensed in a separate vessel (the condenser), which must be kept clear of air and water by a pump; (3) the expansive force of the steam must be utilized (see EXPANSION, *n.*, 5). Watt's principles practically govern present steam-engine practice. His first engine was a ***single-acting*** beam pumping engine. He later invented the ***double-acting*** engine and effected many other improvements, and his assistant Murdoch introduced the slide valve. The first practical locomotive to run on rails was designed (1804) by the British engineer Richard Trevithick, but the perfecting and developing of the locomotive steam engine was the work of George Stephenson. The application of the steam engine to passenger boats was made by Robert Fulton (1807) in America, and by Henry Bell (1812) in Great Britain. The common ***reciprocating steam engine*** of today consists essentially of a piston driven in a closed cylinder by steam at a pressure initially much greater than that of the atmosphere. The piston is

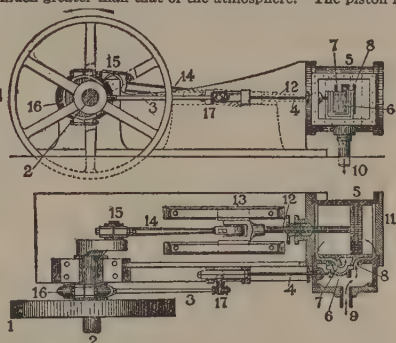

Steam Engine. Side View with cover of Steam Chest removed; and Top View with Cylinder and Steam Chest in section. 1 Flywheel; 2 Shaft; 3 Eccentric Rod; 4 Valve Rod; 5 Piston; 6 Slide Valve; 7 Exhaust Port; 8 Steam Port leading from Steam Chest to interior of Cylinder; 9 Main Steam Pipe; 10 Exhaust Pipe; 11 Cylinder; 12 Piston Rod; 13 Crosshead; 14 Connecting Rod; 15 Crank; 16 Eccentric.

connected rigidly by a piston rod to a crosshead (except in the trunk engine), the reciprocating motion of which is usually converted into rotary motion by a connecting rod, crankpin, crank, and crankshaft. The steam distribution is effected by a slide valve or other automatic valve or valves, and is usually regulated by a link motion or some other form of valve gear. In the ***rotary engine***, a piston, vane, or the like, is constrained to move in a circular path, thus obviating the necessity for a connecting rod and a crank. See also TURBINE. Steam engines are broadly classified as: ***condensing engines***, in which the steam, after exhausting from the cylinder, is condensed in a separate condenser (see CONDENSER, 2 e), thus largely obviating back pressure due to atmospheric pressure, and, incidentally, saving most of the water; ***noncondensing engines***, in which the steam is exhausted directly into the air. For further classification see ENGINE, *n.*, 5. Cf. INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE.
2. A person of much energy or "go." *Colloq.*
— **steam'-en'gine,** *adj.*
steam engineering. See ENGINEERING, *n.*, 1. — **steam engineer.**
steam'er (stēm'ĕr), *n.* **1.** Something that generates or emits steam.
2. Something, as an engine, machine, or vehicle, driven by steam; — formerly variously applied, as to a steam fire engine or a steam-propelled automobile, locomotive, traction engine, or the like.
3. Specif., a vessel propelled by steam; a steamship; also, *Nav.,* a steam launch.
4. A vessel in which articles are subjected to steam, as in washing, cookery, and various manufactures.
5. A worker who applies steam to articles, esp. textiles.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

steamer anchorage	steamer landing	steamer siren
steamer-borne	steamer lane	steamer smoke
steamer captain	steamer line	steamer smokestack
steamer contract	steamerload	steamer subsidy
steamer crew	steamer passenger	steamer ticket
steamer cruise	steamer port	steamer traffic
steamer dock	steamer road	steamer travel
steamer freight	steamer route	steamer voyage
steamer funnel	steamer sailing	steamer wharf
steamer hull	steamer service	steamer whistle

steam'er, *v. i.* To go or voyage by steamer.

steamer chair. A deck chair.

steamer duck. A large sea duck (*Tachyeres cinereus*), of Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego, and the Falkland Islands, which, when full-grown, is incapable of flight, but swims with a peculiar action suggesting a side-wheel steamboat.

steamer trunk. A trunk suitable for use in a stateroom of a steamer; esp., a shallow trunk that may be stowed beneath a berth.

steam fire engine. A unit of fire apparatus consisting of a steam boiler, engine, and pump, on wheels.

steam fit. A steam-tight fit.

steam fitter. A workman who installs or repairs steam pipes and their fittings, etc. — **steam fitting.**

steam frigate. See FRIGATE.

steam gas. Highly superheated steam.

steam gauge. A pressure gauge for steam.

steam gun. A contrivance from which projectiles may be thrown by elastic force of steam.

steam hammer. A power forging hammer worked directly by steam; esp., a hammer guided vertically and operated by a vertical steam cylinder located directly over an anvil. It was invented by Nasmyth in 1839, and, although since considerably modified, is still often called the *Nasmyth hammer.* In all steam hammers, the hammer is raised by the pressure of steam admitted below the piston. In some hammers (*steam drop hammers*), the hammer drops of its own weight; in others, the force of the blow is increased by the expansion of steam admitted above the piston, and maybe lessened by retaining some of the steam below the piston to act as a cushion. — **steam'-ham'mer,** *adj.*

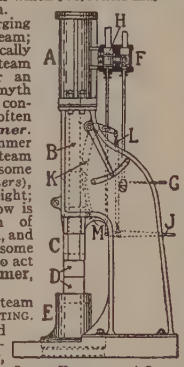

Steam Hammer. *A* Steam Cylinder (containing Piston); *B* Piston Rod (shown dotted); *C* Tup; *D* Pallets or Dies; *E* Anvil; *F* Steam Valve, operated by Lever *G* (working horizontally); *H* Regulating Valve, operated by Lever *J* (working vertically); *K* Bell Crank Lever with long curved arm, connected at end of short arm with *J* by Spring *L*, pushed to right on upstroke of piston by Tappet *M* on Tup *C* to bring Valve *H* back into position.

steam heat. Heat given off by steam in condensing. Cf. STEAM HEATING.

steam heater. **a** A radiator heated by steam. **b** A steam-heating apparatus consisting of a boiler, radiators, piping, and the necessary fixtures.

steam heating. Specif., a system of heating, as for a building, in which steam generated in a boiler is piped to radiators in the various parts of the system, the condensed steam being returned to the boiler for recirculation. — **steam'-heat'ed** (66), *adj.*

steam'ing, *adj.* That steams, or emits steam, odor, or exhalation of any sort; visible or, by extension, palpable, heat. — *adv.* To a steaming degree; as, the night was *steaming* hot.

steam injector. A steam-boiler injector. See INJECTOR.

steam jacket. = JACKET, *n.*, 6 **b.** — **steam'-jack'et,** *v. t.*

steam jammer. A steam-driven machine for loading logs upon cars.

steam joint. A steam-tight joint.

steam knife. *Beekeeping.* A hollow-bladed knife heated by steam and used to uncap honeycomb.

steam lap. *Steam Engines.* Outside lap. See 3d LAP, 8.

steam lead (lēd). *Steam Engines.* Outside lead. See 5th LEAD, 18 **a.**

steam line. **a** *Thermodynamics.* A curved line showing graphically the pressure at which a liquid and its vapor are in equilibrium at any temperature. **b** *Engin.* See 2d LINE, 8.

steam locomotive. See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*

steam loop. In a system of steam apparatus, an arrangement of pipes by which water of condensation can be returned to the boiler without a pump or injector. The flow is caused by condensation of boiler steam in a loop of two vertical pipes connected by a horizontal one.

steam mason. A steam-driven machine for turning or dressing stone. *Eng.*

steam metal. Any copper alloy specially designed to endure exposure to steam.

steam navvy. A steam shovel. *Eng.*

steam nigger. = 1st NIGGER, 7. *U. S.*

steam organ *or* **piano.** *Music.* A calliope.

steam owner. An owner of steamships.

steam packing. Packing made of material, as duck and rubber, resistant to the action of steam.

steam'-pock'et, *v. i.* To form pockets of steam.

steam point. *Mining.* See POINT, *n.*, 34.

steam port. *Mach.* A port for steam, esp. for live steam. See LINK MOTION, 1, *Illust.*

steam pump. A pump driven by steam, or directly by a steam engine; commonly, a combined steam engine and pump with the piston rod and pump plunger directly coupled.

steam ram. A steam pump for deep wells, resembling the pulsometer in action.

steam road. A railroad for steam locomotives.

steam'-roll', **steam'-roll'er,** *v. t.* To crush with a steam roller or overcome by superior or ruthless force. *Colloq.*

steam roller. A steam-driven road roller; figuratively, *Colloq.*, a power or force that ruthlessly or arbitrarily overcomes opposition. — **steam'-roll'er,** *adj.*

steam room. **a** A steam-heated room as that used in a Turkish bath. **b** In a steam boiler, the space above the water level.

steam'ship' (stēm'shĭp'), *n.* A ship or seagoing vessel propelled by the power of steam; a steamer.

☞ PHRASES are:

steamship company	steamship mail	steamship ticket
steamship freight	steamship office	steamship traffic
steamship lane	steamship route	steamship travel
steamship line	steamship service	steamship voyage

steamship coal. Steamboat coal. See COAL, *n.*, 3.

steam sizes. *Mining.* Collectively, the four sizes of anthracite coal known as *pea, buckwheat, rice,* and *barley.* Cf. PREPARED SIZES.

steam still. A still heated by steam; esp., *Petroleum,* one in which steam is mixed with the oil to aid in the distillation.

steam'-still', *v. t. & i.* = STEAM-DISTILL.

steam table. **a** A steam-heated table, as for keeping food warm. **b** A tabular statement of data relating to properties of steam.

steam tackle. The tackle by means of which a steam engine drives the operating units in a cable system, as of tillage. Cf. CABLE SYSTEM.

steam'tight' (stēm'tīt'; 66), *adj.* Not permitting the leaking through of steam or of water under pressure of steam. — **steam'tight'ness,** *n.*

steam trap. A self-acting device by which water in a pipe or vessel containing or passing steam will be discharged without permitting steam to escape.

steam turbine. See TURBINE.

steam'-tur'bine lo'co·mo'tive. See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*

steam valve. A valve for regulating a supply of steam.

steam vessel. A vessel propelled by steam; a steamboat or steamship; a steamer.

steam whistle. See WHISTLE.

steam'y (stēm'ĭ), *adj.;* STEAM'I·ER (-ĭ·ēr); -I·EST. **a** Consisting of, or resembling, steam; full of steam; vaporous; misty. **b** *Colloq.* Excited; steamed up. — **steam'i·ly** (-ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **steam'i·ness,** *n.*

stean, steen (stēn), *n.* [AS. *stēna.* See STONE.] **1.** A stone. *Now Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. A vessel or receptacle of clay or stone. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
3. Steaning. *Chiefly Dial.*

stean, steen, *v. t.* [AS. *stēnan.* See STONE.] **1.** To stone or stone to death. *Obs.*
2. To line (a well, cistern, etc.) with stone, brick, cement, or the like.
3. To put road metal on (a road). *Dial.*

stean'ing, steen'ing, *n.* **1.** A lining of stone, brick, or the like, as for a well.
2. *Dial. Eng.* a Paving or metal for a road. **b** A paved ford over a stream.

ste'a·rate (stē'ā·rāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of stearic acid.

ste·ar'ic (stē·ăr'ĭk; stēr'ĭk), *adj.* [F. *stéarique.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to, obtained from, or like, stearin or tallow.

stearic acid. *Chem.* A white crystalline fatty acid, $CH_3\cdot(CH_2)_{16}CO_2H$, obtained by saponification of tallow or other hard fats containing stearin; octadecanoic acid. It melts to an oily liquid at 69.3° C. (156.7° F.). It is used chiefly for making candles, usually with the addition of paraffin. Commercial stearic acid (stearine) is commonly a mixture of stearic and palmitic acids.

ste·ar'i·form (stē·ăr'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*stearin* + *-form.*] Resembling stearin, or hard fat.

ste'a·rin (stē'ā·rĭn; stēr'ĭn), *n.* Also, in senses 2 & 3, **ste'a·rine** (-rĭn; -rēn). [F. *stéarine,* fr. Gr. *stear* tallow, suet. See STONE.] **1.** *Chem.* Any of the esters of glycerol and stearic acid; specif., glyceryl tristearate, $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_3$, a white crystalline solid found in many animal and vegetable fats, esp. the hard fats, as tallow; — called also *tristearin.* On saponification it yields one molecule of glycerol and three of stearic acid or its salts.
2. The solid portion of any fat; — distinguished from *olein.*
3. *Com.* Stearic acid; — in this sense usually *stearine.*

-ste'a·rin. A combining form of *stearin,* as in petro*stearin.*

ste'a·ro- (stē'ā·rō-), **stear-.** A combining form from Greek *stear,* tallow, suet, as in *stear*rhea; — used in *Chem.* for *stearic, stearin.*

ste'a·ro·lac'tone (stē'ā·rō·lăk'tōn), *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_{18}H_{34}O_3$, the lactone of a hydroxy derivative of stearic acid. It is one of the products of the action of sulphuric acid on oleic acid.

ste'a·rol'ic ac'id (-rōl'ĭk; -rō'lĭk). [*stearic* + *oleic* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline acid, $C_{18}H_{36}O_3$, of the acetylene series, isologous with stearic acid, and obtained indirectly from oleic acid.

ste'a·rone (stē'ā·rōn), *n. Chem.* A white crystalline ketone, $(C_{17}H_{35})_2CO$, obtained by heating stearic acid with phosphorus pentoxide and in other ways.

ste'a·rop'tene (-rŏp'tēn), *n.* [*stearic* + *elaeoptene.*] *Chem.* The part of an essential oil separated as a solid on cooling or long standing; — contrasted with *elaeoptene.*

ste'ar·rhe'a, -rhoe'a (stē'ăr·rē'ā), *n.* [NL., fr. *stear-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* Seborrhea.

ste'a·ryl (stē'ā·rĭl), *n.* The univalent radical, $C_{17}H_{35}CO$, of stearic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

ste'a·tite (-tīt), *n.* [L. *steatitis,* fr. Gr. *stear, steatos,* fat, tallow.] *Mineral.* A massive variety of talc, of a grayish-green or brown color; — called also *soapstone.* It forms extensive beds, and is quarried for use with electrical apparatus, for switchboards, hearths, coarse utensils, the linings of sinks, etc. — **ste'a·tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

ste'a·tit'ic (-tĭt'ĭk), *n.* A porcelain of, or supposedly of, steatite.

ste'a·to- (stē'ā·tō-), **steat-.** A combining form, Greek *steato-, steat-,* from *stear, steatos,* meaning *fat, tallow,* as in *steato*lysis, *steato*sis.

ste·at'o·cele (stē·ăt'ō·sēl; stē'ā·tō-), *n.* [*steato-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* A scrotal swelling consisting of fat.

ste'a·tog'e·nous (stē'ā·tŏj'ē·nŭs), *adj.* [*steato-* + *-genous.*] Producing fat; causing steatosis.

ste'a·tol'y·sis (-tŏl'ĭ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *steato-* + *-lysis.*] *Chem.* Conversion of neutral fats into glycerol and free fatty acids. — **ste'a·to·lyt'ic** (-tō·lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

ste'a·to'ma (-tō'mā), *n.; pl.* -TOMATA (-mā·tā), -TOMAS (-māz) [NL., fr. Gr. *steatōma,* fr. *steatoun* to turn into suet, fr. *stear, -atos,* suet.] *Med.* **a** A sebaceous cyst. **b** A lipoma. — **ste'a·tom'a·tous** (-tŏm'ā·tŭs; -tō'mā·tŭs), *adj.*

ste'a·to·path'ic (-tō·păth'ĭk), *adj.* [See STEATO-; PATHIC.] Of or pertaining to disorders of the sebaceous glands.

ste'a·to·py'gi·a (-pī'jĭ·ā; -pĭj'ĭ·ā), *n.* Also **ste'a·top'y·gy** (-tŏp'ĭ·jĭ). [NL., fr. *steato-* + *-pygia.*] *Anthropol.* An excessive development of fat on the buttocks, esp. of females. Among living races it is most common among the Hottentots and some Negro peoples. — **ste'a·to·pyg'ic** (-pĭj'ĭk), *adj.* — **ste'a·to·py'gous** (-pī'gŭs).

Ste'a·tor'nis (-tôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *steat-* + *-ornis.*] A genus consisting of the guacharo. It constitutes the family **Ste'a·tor·nith'i·dae** (-tôr·nĭth'ĭ·dē) and the suborder **Ste'a·tor'ni·thes** (-tôr'nĭ·thēz; -tôr·nī'thēz), of the Caprimulgiformes.

ste'a·tor·rhe'a, -rhoe'a (-tō·rē'ā), *n.* [NL., fr. *steato-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* Diarrhea marked by fat in the stools.

ste'a·to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.; pl.* -TOSES (-tō'sēz). [NL. See STEATO-; -OSIS.] *Med.* **a** Abnormal formation of fat; fatty degeneration. **b** Disordered function of sebaceous glands. **c** Adiposity.

stech (stĕk), *v. t. & i.* *Chiefly Scot.* **a** To cram; gorge. **b** To puff; pant; groan. **c** To stink. — *n.* Gormandizing.

stech'a·dos (stĕk'ā·dŏs), *n.* [MF. See STICKADORE.] The French lavender.

steck'ling, stech'ling (stĕk'lĭng), *n.* [G. *steckling.*] A slip or cutting; also, a transplanted seedling; specif., a small late-planted sugar beet used for seed production.

steed (stēd), *n.* [ME. *stede,* fr. AS. *stēda* a studhorse, war horse; akin to AS. *stōd* a stud of breeding steeds, G. *stute* a mare. See STUD OF horses.] **1.** A horse, esp. a spirited horse for state or war. *Literary.*
2. *Chiefly Humorous.* **a** A horse of no mettle or distinction; a nag. **b** Anything, esp. a bicycle or other vehicle, ridden astride.

steed (stēd). Var. of STEAD. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

steek (stēk; stāk), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *steken;* akin to STICK, *v.*] **1.** To pierce; prick. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
2. To stitch; sew. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
3. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** To shut; close; imprison. **b** To fasten; bar. **c** To put; set; fix. **d** To stop.

steek, *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Scot.* A stitch; as: **a** A loop in knitting. **b** Thread. **c** Of clothing, a garment; figuratively, a bit or piece. **d** A pain, esp. in the side. **e** Pace; — also in the *pl.*
2. A strike (of workmen). *N. of Eng.*

steel (stēl), *n.* [AS. *stēl, stēli, staeli, stȳle;* akin to OS. *stehli,* D. *staal,* G. *stahl,* OHG. *stahal,* Icel. *stāl,* Dan. *staal,* Sw. *stål.*] **1.** A commercial form of iron containing carbon in any amount up to about 1.7 per cent as an essential alloying constituent, and malleable when under suitable conditions. It is distinguished from *cast iron* by its malleability and lower carbon content. Low-carbon steel is distinguished from wrought iron by its freedom from slag and by its method of manufacture. Steel is now almost entirely produced by refining molten pig iron, the bath remaining completely molten throughout the process. The variety of steel is designated by the name of the process, as *Bessemer steel, electric steel,* etc. Steel was originally produced by absorption of carbon into solid iron at an elevated temperature, and when so made is called *blister steel. Crucible steel* (called also *crucible cast steel*) is made by remelting wrought iron or blister steel in crucibles, with addition of the desired amount of carbon. The presence of carbon renders steel harder than pure iron, and the larger the amount of carbon the greater the hardness. For commercial purposes steel is often classified in three grades of hardness: low-carbon (roughly less than 0.25 per cent carbon), called *mild* or *soft steel;* medium-carbon (roughly 0.25 to 0.60 per cent), called *medium steel;* and high-carbon (roughly more than 0.60 per cent), called *hard steel.* An increase of hardness is accompanied by increase of tensile strength and, in general, of brittleness; brittleness, however, can be largely overcome by tempering. All steels except low-carbon ones are characterized by the ability to be further hardened by sudden cooling from above a certain temperature (see CRITICAL POINT). Besides carbon, steel may contain varying amounts of other elements; when one or more other elements have been incorporated in the steel for the purpose of modifying its properties, it is called an *alloy steel.*
2. Steel as a material for manufactured articles; also, articles characteristically of steel; also, the steel part of an article. Cf. COLD STEEL.
3. Armor of, or as of, steel.
4. An instrument or implement of, or characteristically of, steel; as: **a** A weapon, esp. one for thrusting or cutting, as a sword or dagger. **b** An instrument (usually a fluted, round rod with a handle) for sharpening knives. **c** A piece of steel for striking sparks from flint. **d** *U. S. & Can.* = 4th RAIL, 3 **a**; hence, a railroad. **e** *Dial.* A flatiron. **f** A strip of steel used for stiffening, as in corsets.
5. Steellike quality; hardness; rigor; coldness; durability; reliability; also, something or someone resembling steel in one or more characteristics.
6. Market quotation for shares in a steel company; as, *steel* has risen a point; also, *pl.,* the quotations for companies in general which are in the steel manufacturing business; as, *steels* and coppers were strong. *Colloq.*
7. The color steel gray.
8. *Med.* A chalybeate medicine.
9. *Mining.* = DRILL STEEL.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

steel bar	steel-framed	steel pen
steel baron	steel-grained	steel plate
steel-black, *adj.*	steel-graven	steel-plated
steel-bound	steel-green, *adj.*	steel-pointed
steel-bright	steel-hard	steel presser
steel-capped	steel-hardened	steel-rimmed
steel-cased	steel-head, *adj.*	steel-riveted
steel-clad	steel-headed	steel-shafted
steel-clenched	steelhearted	steel-sharp
steel-cold	steel-hilted	steel-shod
steel-colored	steel-lined	steel spring
steel company	steel magnate	steel-strong
steel construction	steelmaker	steel-studded
steel-covered	steelmaking	steel-tempered
steel-digesting, *adj.*	steel man	steel-tipped
steel drawer	steel manufacturer	steel-topped
steel dresser	steel manufacturing	steel town
steel-edged	steel master	steel trap
steel engraver	steel measurer	steelware
steel-faced	steel merchant	steelworker
steel factory	steel-nerved	steelworks

steel (stēl), *adj.* Of or made of steel; pert. to steel or its manufacture; also, resembling steel in one or more characteristics

steel (stēl), *v. t.;* STEELED (stēld); STEEL'ING. [AS. *stȳlan.* See STEEL, *n.*] **1.** To overlay, point, or edge with steel; as, to *steel* a razor; to *steel* an ax; also, to cover, as an electrotype plate, with a thin layer of iron by electrolysis, the iron becoming very hard, like steel.
2. To cause to resemble steel, as in looks, hardness, etc.
3. To make hard or strong; hence, to make insensible or resolute. "*Steel* my soldiers' hearts." *Shak.*
4. To smooth or press with a flatiron; to iron. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — Harden, inure; strengthen. **Ant.** — Weaken; melt.

steel blue. **a** Any of the blue colors assumed by steel at certain temperatures in tempering. See TEMPER, *v. t.*, 13. **b** = STEEL GRAY. **c** = PRUSSIAN BLUE, 2. — **steel'-blue',** *adj.*

Steel'boy' (stēl'boi'), *n.* [From name of the band, *Hearts of Steel.*] One of a band of insurgents in Ulster province, Ireland, about 1772–74.

steel bronze. A bronze of about 92 per cent copper and 8 per cent tin, hardened by compression, used as a substitute for steel in making guns; — called also *Uchatius bronze* or *metal,* after the inventor, an Austrian general.

steam'er·ful, *n.* See -FUL.
steam'er·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
steam'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
steam'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
steam'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
ste·ap'sin (stē·ăp'sĭn), *n.* [G.; *stearin* + *pepsin.*] = LIPASE.

stear, steare. † STAIR, STARE, STEER, STIR.
stear-. = STEARO-.
stearne. † STERN.
steat-. = STEATO-.
ste'a·tin (stē'ā·tĭn), *n.* [NL. *stearinum,* fr. Gr. *stearinon,* neut of *stearinos* greasy.] = 3d MULL, 2.

ste'a·to·py'ga (stē'ā·tō·pī'gā), *n.* = STEATOPYGIA.
stec·ca'do, stec·ca'ta, *n.* [It. *steccata.*] A stockade. *Obs.*
sted, *past part.* of STEAD. *Archaic exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sted. Stead. *Obs. exc. Ref. Sp.*
sted. † STEED.

sted'ding. Var. of STEADING.
sted'dle (stĕd'l). Dial. var. of STADDLE. [*exc. Dial.*
stede (stēd). Var. of STEAD. *Obs.*
sted'fast, sted'fast·ly, sted'fast·ness. Vars. of STEADFAST, etc.
Sted'man (stĕd'măn), *n.* See CHANGE RINGING.

stee (stē). Dial. Eng. var. of STY.
steed'back', *n.* Horseback. *Obs.*
steed'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
steed'like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.
steegh. Obs. past tense of STY.
steek'kan' (stĕk'kăn'), *n.; pl.* -KANNEN (-kăn'ĭn). [D.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

steel. † STEAL.
steel'bow' (stēl'bō'), *n. Obs.* **a** A stirrup. **b** A bow of steel; crossbow.
steel'bow' goods, *or* steel'bow' (stēl'bō'), *n.* The farming stock, implements, etc., supplied by a landlord. *Obs. Scot.*

steel'-cage' con·struc'tion. Skeleton construction.
steel'-clad' rope. See WIRE ROPE.
steel concrete. Concrete reinforced with steel.
steel'-cut' (66), *adj.* Ground, or often, crushed, between rolls fitted with cutting teeth, into granules of uniform size and freed of powder and chaff; — said of coffee, oats, etc.
steel electrotype. A nickeltype.
steel emery. An abrasive made in the same way as crushed steel, but with an intensely hard temper.
steel'en (stēl'ĕn), *adj.* [AS. *stȳlen.*] Made of steel; hard as steel. *Obs.*
steel engraving. The art or process of engraving on steel; or an impression taken from an engraved steel plate.
steel'er (stēl'ĕr), *n.* One who steels; as: **a** A smith who steels edged tools. **b** One who puts steels in corsets.
steel'er. *Naut.* Var. of STEALER.
steel fiber. = STEEL WOOL.
steel glass. **a** A mirror of steel. **b** *Obs.* = SPECULUM, 2.
steel gray. A nearly neutral gray of medium brilliance, slightly bluish. Cf. COLOR. — **steel'-gray',** *adj.*
steel hand. In well drilling, a fishing tool used to recover objects at the bottom of a well.
steel'head' (stēl'hĕd'), *n.; pl.* -HEAD, sometimes -HEADS (-hĕdz'). See PLURAL, *Note.* **1. a** A large-sized North American trout (*Salmo gairdneri*) found from northern California to Alaska. It is generally anadromous. **b** The rainbow trout (*S. irideus*).
2. The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*
Steel Helmet. A member of the Stahlhelm (which see).
steel'i·fy (stēl'ĭ·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [*steel* + *-fy.*] To convert into steel. — **steel'i·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*
steel'ing (stēl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who steels.
2. Casehardening.
3. The process of electroplating engraved copper plates with a film of nickel steel to render them more durable.
steel marimba. A xylophonelike instrument with metal bars.
steel mill. **a** A wheel lock. **b** A mill which has steel grinding surfaces. **c** A mill where steel is manufactured.
steel'-pen', *adj.* Swallow-tailed; as, a *steel-pen* coat. *Colloq.*
steel'proof' (stēl'prōōf'; 66), *adj.* Impervious or resisting as steel.
steel share. *Agric. Mach.* See PLOWSHARE.
steel wine. Wine, usually sherry, in which steel filings have stood for a considerable time, — used as a medicine. *Obs.*
steel wire gauge. See WIRE GAUGE, *Table.*
steel wool. Fine steel shavings, used for cleaning, polishing, etc.
steel'work' (stēl'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Any work in steel; articles, or a part, parts, or the whole of any construction, of steel.
2. *pl.* A shop or establishment where steel is made.
steel'y (stēl'ĭ), *adj.;* STEEL'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); STEEL'I·EST. **1.** Made of steel; consisting of steel.
2. Resembling steel, as in hardness, firmness, color, etc. —**steel'i·ness** (-ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n*
steel'yard' (stēl'yärd'), *n.* [Trans. of MG. *stālhof,* name of the Hanseatic establishment in London, fr. *stāl* sample, specimen (mistaken for MLG. *stāl* steel) + *hof* yard. See STEEL; 3d YARD.] **1.** [*also cap.*] The establishment on the north bank of the Thames in London of the merchants of the Germanic Hanse (see HANSE, 3); also, the merchants themselves. It was closed in 1597. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
2. Any similar establishment outside of London.
steel'yard (stēl'yärd; *colloq.* stĭl'yĕrd), *n.* [See STEEL; 1st YARD.] **1.** A form of balance in which the body to be weighed is suspended from the shorter arm of a lever, which turns on a fulcrum, and a counterpoise is caused to slide upon the longer arm to produce equilibrium, its place on this arm (which is notched or graduated) indicating the weight; — also often in *pl.*

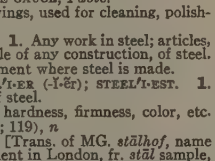
Steelyard.

2. Any of various things likened to a steelyard, as the lever of a lever safety valve.
‖**steen'bras',** **steen'brass'** (stān'brăs'), *n.* [S. Afr. D. *steenbras,* fr. D. *steen* stone + *brasem* bream. See STONE; BREAM.] Any of several South African marine fishes, esp., a sea bream (*Pagellus lithognathus*), disting. as *white steenbras,* and a snapperlike fish (*Dentex rupestris*), called *red steenbras,* which reaches a weight of 50 to 60 pounds.
Steen'ie (stēn'ĭ), *n.* **1.** Dim. of STEPHEN. *Chiefly Scot.*
2. George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham (1592–1628); — so called by James I in allusion to his fine face (cf. *Acts* vi. 15).
steen'kirk' (stēn'kûrk'), **stein'kirk'** (stīn'-), *n.* [F. *steinkerke, steinkerque;* — so called from the battle of *Steenkerke,* or *Steinkirk,* in 1692.] A kind of neckcloth or cravat of lace, worn negligently.
steen'stru·pine (stēn'strōō·pēn), *n.* [After K. J. V. *Steenstrup* (1842–1913), Dan. geologist.] *Mineral.* A complex silicate of the rare-earth oxides, occurring in dark-brown rhombohedral crystals. H., 4. Sp. gr., 3.4.
steep (stēp), *adj.;* STEEP'ER (-ĕr); STEEP'EST. [ME. *steep, step,* fr. AS. *stēap;* akin to MHG. *stief* steep, *stouf* lofty rock, ON. *stūpa* to stick up, Sw. *stupa* to fall, to tilt. See STOOP, *v.,* STOUP; cf. STEEP, *v.,* STEEPLE.] **1.** Lofty; tall; elevated; high.
2. Making a large angle with the plane of the horizon; having a side or slope approaching the perpendicular; precipitous; as, a *steep* hill.
3. Mounting or falling precipitously; headlong; as, a *steep* flight; *steep* ruin. "The *steep* Tarpeian death." *Shak.*
4. Extreme; very great; also, excessive; too great, high, heavy, difficult, etc.; as, a *steep* task, price, story. *Colloq.*
5. Bright; gleaming; glittering; flashing. *Obs*
6. Of eyes, protruding; prominent; also, staring. *Obs.*
7. Bold; proud. *Obs. exc Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — Perpendicular, sharp, sheer. See ABRUPT.
Ant. — Gradual, gentle.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

steep-backed	steep-pointed	steep-sided
steep-faced	steep-roofed	steep-streeted
steep-gabled	steep-scarped	steep-walled
steep-pitched		

— **steep'ly,** *adv.* — **steep'ness,** *n.*

steep (stēp), *adv.* Steeply; — now chiefly in combinations.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

steep-ascending	steep-descending	steep-rising
steep-bending	steep-hanging	steep-yawning

steep (stēp), *n.* A precipitous place; a steep ascent or descent; a precipice; also, an object having a steep side or slope. "Bare *steeps,* where desolation stalks." *Wordsworth.*
steep, *v. t.* [From STEEP, *adj.*] To give a tilt or slope to. *Now Dial.* — *v. i.* To slope, esp. abruptly.
steep (stēp), *v.;* STEEPED (stēpt); STEEP'ING. [ME. *stepen;* cf. ON. *steypa,* Sw. *stöpa,* Dan. *stöbe,* and AS. *steap* vessel. Cf. STEEP, *adj.,* STOOP, *v.,* STOUP.] *Transitive:* **1. a** To soak in or as in a liquid; to extract the essence of by soaking; to macerate; as, to *steep* tea. **b** Figuratively, to saturate; imbue with.

Steeped in the bliss of the miracle. *Arnold Bennett.*

2. To bathe or wet with or as with liquid. *Rare.*
—, *Intransitive:* To undergo the process of soaking in a liquid; as, the tea is *steeping. Colloq.*
Syn. — See SATURATE.
steep (stēp), *n.* **1.** State or process of steeping; also, something steeped, or a vessel, dipping liquid, etc., used in steeping; specif., a fertilizing liquid to hasten germination of seeds.
2. Rennet. *Eng.*
3. A bath or solution in which something is steeped.
4. *Metal.* = BRASQUE.
steep bind. *Music Printing.* = QUICK BIND.
steep'down' (stēp'doun'), *adj.* Precipitous. *Now Rare.*
steep'en (stēp'ĕn), *v. i. & t.* To become, or to make, steeper; to increase.
steep'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which steeps; esp., a vessel, vat, or cistern, in which things are steeped; a steep; also, its attendant.
steep'grass' (stēp'grăs'), *n.* [See STEEP to soak.] The common butterwort, used like rennet.
steep'ish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat steep.
steep'ple (stē'p'l), *n.* [ME. *stepel,* fr. AS. *stēpel, stȳpel,* tower; akin to E. STEEP, *adj.*] **1.** *Arch.* The tall structure, usually composed of a series of diminishing stories finished at the top with a small spire or cupola, surmounting the lower straight-sided story of a church tower; also, the whole of a church tower. Cf. PINNACLE, 1; see 2d SPIRE, 5.
2. Something having the shape of a steeple; specif., a hennin.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

steeple-high	steeple-roofed	steeple-shaped
steeple-loving	steeple-shadowed	steeple-studded

stee'ple, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a steeple.
stee'ple, *v. i.* To rise high in the air, as a steeple. — *v. t.* To place in a steeple. *Rare.*
stee'ple, *n.* Corrupt. of 1st STAPLE, 2.
steeple bellflower. = CHIMNEY PLANT.
stee'ple·bush' (stē'p'l·bōōsh'), *n.* = HARDHACK **a.**
stee'ple·chase' (-chās'), *n.* **1.** A race across country ridden by a number of horsemen; — supposedly so called from the goal being some conspicuous landmark, as a church steeple; hence, a race over a prescribed course obstructed by such obstacles as one meets in riding across country, as hedges, walls, etc.
2. *Athletics.* A race, usually a two-mile race, over a course obstructed by hurdles, hedges, water jumps, etc.
—**stee'ple·chase',** *v. i.* — **stee'ple·chas'ing** (-chās'ĭng), *n.*
stee'ple·chas'er (-chās'ĕr), *n.* One who rides or runs in a steeplechase; also, a horse or athlete trained to run in a steeplechase.
stee'ple-crown' (-kroun'), *n.* A hat crown or hat peaked like a steeple.
stee'ple-crowned' (-kround'), *adj.* **a** Having a steeple. **b** Having a peaked crown, as a hat; as, a *steeple-crowned* dunce's cap; also, wearing such a hat.
stee'pled (stē'p'ld), *adj.* Furnished with, or having the form of, a steeple; adorned with or as with steeples.
steeple engine. A vertical back-acting steam engine having the cylinder beneath the crosshead, now chiefly used for donkey engines, etc.

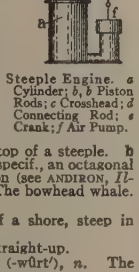

Steeple Engine. *a* Cylinder; *b, b* Piston Rods; *c* Crosshead; *d* Connecting Rod; *e* Crank; *f* Air Pump.

steeple fair. A fair at which church livings may be bought. *Obs. Humorous.*
steeple hat. A hat with high pointed crown, formerly typically worn by Puritans.
stee'ple-head' riv'et. See RIVET, *Illust.*
steeple house. A church building. *Obs.*
steeple hunt, hunter, hunting. = STEEPLECHASE, etc. *Now Rare.*
steeple jack. A man who makes a business of climbing steeples, high chimneys, etc., as for making repairs. *Colloq.*
— **stee'ple-jack',** *v. i.* — **stee'ple-jack'ing,** *n.*
steeple race, racer, racing. = STEEPLECHASE, etc. *Now Rare.*
steeple skull. = OXYCEPHALY.
stee'ple·top' (stē'p'l·tŏp'), *n.* **a** The top of a steeple. **b** *Furn.* A top in the shape of a steeple; specif., an octagonal finial tapering to a point, as an andiron (see ANDIRON, *Illust.*), chair post, etc. **c** *Whaling.* The bowhead whale.
— **stee'ple-topped'** (-tŏpt'), *adj.*
steep'-to', *adj.* Precipitous; esp., of a shore, steep in descent to the water.
steep'-up', *adj.* Steep; precipitous; straight-up.
steep'weed' (stēp'wēd'), **steep'wort'** (-wûrt'), *n.* The common butterwort.
steep'y (-ĭ), *adj.* Steep; precipitous. *Poetic.*
steer (stēr), *n.* [ME. *steer,* fr. AS. *stēor;* akin to D. & G. *stier* a bull, OHG. *stior,* ON. *stjörr, thjörr,* Sw. *tjur,* Dan. *tyr,* Goth. *stiur,* and perh. to Gael. *tarbh,* W. *tarw,* L. *taurus,* Gr. *tauros,* Lith. *tauras* aurochs, OSlav. *turŭ.* Cf. 1st BITTERN, TAURINE, *adj.*] **a** A male bovine animal castrated before sexual maturity, usually at an early age before the development of secondary sex characters; an ox. **b** *U. S. & Brit. Colonies.* Any male cattle raised for beef.
steer, *v. t.* To castrate (a bullock).
steer (stēr), *v.;* STEERED (stērd); STEER'ING. [ME. *steeren, steren,* fr. AS. *stīēran, stȳran, stēoran;* akin to OFris. *stiora, stiura,* D. *sturen,* G. *steuern,* OHG. *stiuren* to direct, support, ON. *stȳra* to steer, govern, Sw. *styra,* Dan. *styre,* Goth. *stiurjan* to establish, AS. *stēor* a rudder, a helm, and prob. to ON. *staurr* a pale, stake, Gr. *stauros.* Cf. RESTAURANT, STARBOARD, STERN, *n.,* STOIC.] *Transitive:* **1.** Orig., to direct the course of (a vessel) by means of a rudder or rudderlike device; hence, to direct the course of by mechanical means; as, to *steer* a bicycle or an automobile.
2. Hence, to guide; manage; control; govern; direct.

That with a staff his feeble steps did *steer.* *Spenser.*

3. To set and pursue, or to hold to or follow (a course); also, to wend; direct; as, to *steer* one's way.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To direct the course of a vessel, a vehicle, etc.
2. To be directed and governed; to take a direction, or course; to obey the helm; as, the boat *steers* easily.
3. To conduct oneself; to pursue a course of action.
steer clear. To keep away, as from a danger. *Colloq.*
steer clear of. To steer so as to avoid; hence, *Colloq.,* to keep away from; to avoid.
steer small or with a small helm. *Naut.* To steer with little shifting of the helm, i. e., in an almost straight course.
steer (stēr), *n.* [AS. *stēor.* See STEER, *v.*] **1.** Guidance; government. *Obs.*
2. Something by which to steer; as: **a** *Obs.* A rudder or helm. **b** *Slang, U. S.* Advice or a hint as to procedure; a tip; as, to give one a friendly *steer.*
steer, *n.* [AS. *stēora.* See STEER a rudder.] A helmsman; a pilot; hence, a ruler. *Obs.*
steer, *adj.* [ME. *stere.*] *Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** Strong; *Obs.,* steadfast. **b** Harsh; rough; stiff. **c** Severe; stern.
steer, *v. t.* [Var. of STIR.] **a** To stir; poke. **b** To rouse; disturb. **c** To trouble; injure. **d** To confuse, esp. with noise. — *v. i.* To bestir oneself; start; hasten. — *n.* **a** A poke; stir. **b** Disturbance; noise; bustle. *All Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
steer (stēr). Var. of STAIR, STARE (a starling). *Now Dial.*
steer'age (stēr'ĭj), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of steering, or directing; as, the *steerage* of a ship.
2. Direction; regulation; management; guidance.
3. That by which a course is directed. *Rare. Dryden.*
4. *Naut.* **a** The effect of the helm on a ship; the manner in which an individual ship is affected by the helm. **b** *Now Rare.* The steering apparatus. **c** *Now Rare.* The course steered. **d** *Rare.* The stern. **e** In a passenger vessel, originally, a part of the after hold, later often below decks in the bow, and still later any section containing inferior quarters for occupancy by low-fare passengers. **f** In a man-of-war, a compartment, generally just forward of the wardroom, assigned to midshipmen and other junior officers for quarters; — in the United States Navy now called *junior officers' quarters.*
steerage passenger. A passenger in the steerage.
steer'age·way' (stēr'ĭj·wā'), *n.* *Naut.* A rate of motion sufficient to make a vessel answer the helm.
steer'er (stēr'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or, esp. formerly, that which steers; as: **a** *Obs.* A rudder. **b** A steersman. **c** *Slang.* A confederate who leads victims into confidence games; a capper; also, a person employed to entice patrons, as into a theater.
2. A vessel, vehicle, etc., which is steered or responds to steering in some specified way; as, a quick *steerer.*
Steer'forth, James (stēr'fôrth). A friend of David Copperfield in Dickens's novel *David Copperfield.* A gay and attractive libertine, he seduces and abandons "little Emily." See LITTLE EMILY; DARTLE, ROSA.
steer'ing, *adj.* That steers. — **steer'ing·ly,** *adv.*
steer'ing, *n.* **a** Act of one who steers; also, response, as of a vessel, to such action. **b** Aim; direction; tendency. **c** Management; government.
☞ PHRASES are:

steering axle	steering engine	steering joint
steering box	steering fan	steering lever
steering bridge	steering fork	steering light
steering crutch	steering handle	

steer'ing, *adj.* [From pres. part. of *steer,* dial. form of STIR.] Lively; restless. *Scot.*
steering arm. *Automobiles.* An arm for transmitting the turning force from the steering gear to the drag link.
steering column. In automobiles and some airplanes, the column or post carrying the steering wheel and enclosing connections to the steering gear, and sometimes also to the ignition system and the throttle.
steering committee. *Politics.* In a legislative body, a committee controlled by members of the majority party, which determines the order in which business shall be taken up; hence, any informal group with similar powers.
steering gear. The mechanism by which something is steered; as: **a** *Automobiles.* The gear train between the steering control and road-wheel connections. **b** *Naut.* Any mechanism giving more powerful control over the rudder than that given by the simple tiller.
steering head. *Automobiles.* The assemblage of front-axle end and steering knuckle on which the front wheel turns.
steering knuckle. *Automobiles.* A knuckle furnishing a bearing for a steering wheel and pivoted to the axle, its swiveling motion being controlled by the steering gear.
steering line. The warm front of the extratropical cyclone, where the tropical winds rise over the cooler easterly winds.
steering lock. *Automobiles.* In an automotive vehicle, the largest turning angle of the steering wheels.
steering oar. An oar used (now only on small boats) over the stern, or on the quarter, in place of a rudder.
steering pillar, post. = STEERING COLUMN.
steering sail. = STUDDING SAIL. *Obs.*
steering wheel. A wheel by means of which one steers, as one that controls the movements of a ship's rudder or of the front wheels of an automobile.
steer'ling (stēr'lĭng), *n.* A young or small steer.
steer oar. A steering oar.
steers'man (stērz'măn), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [AS. *stēoresmann,* fr. *stēores,* gen. of *stēor* rudder + *mann* man.] One who steers; the helmsman of a vessel.
steers'mate' (stērz'māt'), *n.* [*steer* a rudder + *mate* a companion.] = STEERSMAN. *Obs.*
steer'y (stēr'ĭ), *n.* [From STEER disturbance.] A stir; tumult. — *adj.* Busy; stirring. *Both Scot.*
steeve (stēv), *adj.* [Var. of STIVE.] Stiff; firm; sturdy; obstinate. — *v. t. & i.* To make stiff or firm; specif., to freeze. — **steeve'ly,** *adv.* *All Scot. & N. of Eng.*
steeve, *v. t.* [F. *estiver,* fr. L. *stipare* to compress. See STIFF; cf. STEVEDORE.] To stow, as in a vessel's hold, by means of a steeve or jackscrew; to stuff; pack; store.
steeve, *n.* [Cf. STEEVE to stow.] A spar, with a block at one end, used in stowing cotton bales and like cargo.

steeld. Steeled. *Ref. Sp.*
steele. † STYLE.
steel'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
steel'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
steem, *v. & n.* = STEEM. *Obs.*
steen, 'steen (stēn), *n.* [See -TEEN.] = UMPTEEN. — **'steenth, steenth** (stēnth), *n.* *Both colloq.*
steen, steen'ing. Vars. of STEAN, STEANING.
steen'bok' (stēn'bŏk'; stīn'-), *n.* Also **steen'boo', steen'bock'.** [D., fr. *steen* stone + *bok* buck.] = STEINBOK.
steep'i·ness (stēp'ĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.* Steepness. *Obs.*
steep'pl. Steeple. *Ref. Sp.*
steep'ple-com·pound' stamp. An ore-crushing stamp operated by a vertical tandem compound steam engine. *Obs.*
steep'ple-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
steep'ple-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
steept. Steeped. *Ref. Sp.*
steer'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — **steer'a·bil'ĭ·ty,** *n.*
steerd. Steered. *Ref. Sp.*
steer'less, *adj.* = RUDDERLESS. *Obs.*
steer'man. *n.* = STEERSMAN.
steer'man·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
steer'staff', *n.* A tiller. *Obs.*
steers'wom'an, *n.* Fem. of STEERSMAN.
steer'tree', *n.* A tiller; also, the handle of a plow. *Obs.*

steeve (stēv), *v. i. & t.;* STEEVED (stēvd); STEEV'ING. [Origin uncert.] *Shipbuilding.* To turn upward at an angle with the horizon or the line of the keel; — said of the bowsprit. — *n.* The angle which a bowsprit makes with the horizon, or with the keel; — called also **steev'ing.**

Ste'fan's law (shtē'fänz). *Physics.* The law that the total radiation from a black body is proportional to the fourth power of its absolute temperature. It was originally stated by Prof. Josef Stefan, and independently demonstrated theoretically by Prof. Ludwig Boltzmann. Hence called also **Ste'fan–Boltz'mann law** (shtē'fän-bôlts'män), or **Stefan and Boltzmann's law.**

steg (stĕg), *n.* [ON. *steggi.* See STAG.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A gander. **b** A stupid or awkward person. **c** A stag.

steg, *v. i.* To stalk about; to go about stupidly or awkwardly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

steg-. = STEGO-.

steg'a·no (stĕg'ä-nō-). A combining form, Greek *stegano-,* from *steganos,* meaning *covered,* as in *stegano*pod.

steg'a·nog'ra·phy (stĕg'ä-nŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.* [*stegano-* + *-graphy.*] Cryptography. — **steg'a·no·gram'** (stĕg'ä-nō-grăm'), *n.* — **steg'a·no·graph'i·cal** (-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* — **steg'a·nog'ra·phist** (-nŏg'rä-fĭst), *n.*

-stege (-stē). *Zool.* A combining form from Greek *stegē,* roof, denoting *a covering plate* or *fold,* as in gastro*stege,* uro*stege.*

-stegite. *Zool.* A combining form from Greek *stegē,* roof, + *-ite,* denoting *a segment of a carapace,* as in omo*stegite.*

steg·no'sis (stĕg-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *stegnōsis.* See STEGNOTIC.] **a** Constipation. **b** Constriction of vessels or ducts. Hence, **-steg·no'sis.**

steg·not'ic (-nŏt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *stegnōtikos,* deriv. of *stegnos, steganos,* covered, closed.] Tending to render costive; astringent. — *n.* A stegnotic medicine.

steg'o- (stĕg'ō-), **steg-.** A combining form, Greek *stego-, steg-,* from *stegē,* or *stegos,* meaning *roof, room, house,* as in *stego*carpous, *Stego*don.

steg'o·car'pous (-kär'pŭs), *adj.* [*stego-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Having a capsule which opens by a deciduous lid or operculum; — said of mosses.

Steg'o·ce·pha'li·a (-sē-fā'lĭ ä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *stego-* + Gr. *kephalē* head.] *Paleontol.* An extinct order of salamanderlike, tailed amphibians, usually having well-developed limbs with four or five digits, which lived during the late Palaeozoic and the Mesozoic times. Some were very large, and they varied from short, stout forms to others that were as slender as serpents. *Labyrinthodon, Keraterpeton,* and *Mastodonsaurus* are representative genera. — **steg'o·ce·pha'li·an** (-sē-fā'lĭ-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **steg'o·ceph'a·lous** (-sĕf'ä-lŭs), *adj.*

Steg'o·don (stĕg'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *steg-* + *-odon.*] *Zool.* **a** A genus of primitive Asiatic, Miocene to Pleistocene elephantlike mammals having molar teeth with relatively broad enamel ridges and but little cement, thus being intermediate between elephants and mastodons. **b** [*not cap.*] An animal of this genus. — **steg'o·dont** (-dŏnt), *n. & adj.* — **steg'o·don'tine** (-dŏn'tĭn), *adj.*

Steg'o·mus (stĕg'ō-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr *stegos* a roof.] *Paleontol.* A small, short-necked, five-toed reptile with smooth dermal scutes, found in the Triassic of the Connecticut Valley.

Steg'o·my'ia (-mī'yä), *n.* [NL., fr. *stego-* + *-myia.*] *Zool.* **a** Formerly, a genus of mosquitoes including the yellow-fever mosquito (*Aëdes aegypti*) and several allied species. See *Aëdes* **b** [*not cap.*] A mosquito of this genus; specif., the yellow-fever mosquito.

Steg'o·sau'ri·a (stĕg'ō-sô'rĭ·ä), **Steg'o·sau'ri** (-sô'rĭ), *n. pl.* [NL. See STEGOSAURUS.] *Paleontol.* A group of dinosaurs (usually included in the order Ornithischia), comprising the genera *Stegosaurus, Scelidosaurus,* and their allies. — **steg'o·saur** (stĕg'ō-sôr), *n.* — **steg'o·sau'ri·an** (-sô'rĭ-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **steg'o·sau'roid** (-roid), *adj. & n.*

Steg'o·sau'rus (-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *stego-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of large ornithischian dinosaurs of the Upper Jurassic rocks of Colorado and Wyoming, remarkable for their dermal armor. The best-known species (*S. ungulatus*) had two rows of bony plates extending along the back.

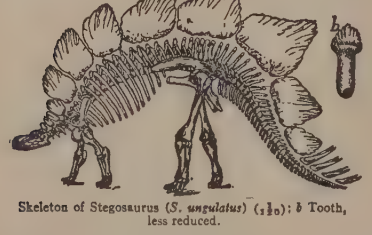

Skeleton of Stegosaurus (*S. ungulatus*) ($\frac{1}{100}$); *b* Tooth, less reduced.

stein (stēn). Var. of STEAN, *n. & v.*

stein (stīn), *n.* [G. See STONE.] **1.** An earthenware mug, esp. for beer, commonly holding about a pint; also, the quantity of beer which a stein holds; hence, loosely, any large thick mug, as of glass, for beer, holding sometimes as much as a quart.

2. *pl.* STEIN. A unit of weight, varying with the locality and purpose for which used, formerly employed in several European countries; as in Austria (Vienna), 20 pfund; Belgium, 8 livre; Germany (for wool), 10 pfund, etc.

Stein (stīn; shtīn), *n.* [Cf. G. *Steinwein.*] A Franconian wine. See RHINE WINE.

Stein'berg·er (stīn'bûr'gĕr; *G.* shtīn'bĕr'gĕr), *n.* [G.] The finest white wine of Hattenheim, Rheingau. See RHINE WINE.

stein'bok' (stīn'bŏk'), *n.* [See STEENBOK.] Any small antelope, of the genus *Raphicerus,* of the plains of South and East Africa; esp., *R. campestris.*

Stei·ne'ri·an (stī-nē'rĭ·ăn), *adj. Math.* Relating to Jacob Steiner (1796–1863), a Swiss-German geometer.

Stei'ro·ne'ma (stī'rō-nē'mä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *steiros* sterile + *nēma* thread.] *Bot.* A small genus of North American herbs (family Primulaceae), distinguished from *Lysimachia,* which are also called *loosestrifes,* by having staminodia. They have yellow flowers with a rotate, deeply lobed corolla.

ste'lar (stē'lĕr), *adj.* Pertaining to, or resembling a stele, or pillar.

stele (stēl), *n.* Variant of STEAL, a handle; specif., *Archery,* the long slender body of an arrow.

stele (stēl). Var. of STILE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

ste'le (stē'lē), **ste'la** (-lä), *n.; pl.* STELES (-lēz) *or* STELAE (-lē), STELAI (-lī). [L. and Gr.; L. *stela,* fr. Gr. *stēlē* a post, an upright stone; akin to Gr. *stellein* to set, place. See STALL.]

1. *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* **a** A slab or pillar of stone used, as a gravestone, esp. by ancient Greeks, and sometimes sculptured or painted; also, a pillar bearing an inscription. **b** By extension, an inscribed area on a wall; also, a pillarlike monument.

Athenian Grave Stele of Hegeso.

2. (*pron.* stēl; ste'lē) *Bot.* The central cylinder in the stems and roots of vascular plants. It consists of the vascular bundles collectively, with parenchymatous tissue (medullary rays, pith, pericycle), and is surrounded by the cortex. Its structure differs in the various groups. See PROTOSTELE, SIPHONOSTELE; cf. ENDARCH, EXARCH, MESARCH, MONARCH, DIARCH, etc.

-stele (-stēl; -stē'lē). *Bot.* Combining form (cf. Greek *stelecho-* stem, *-stelechēs* -stemmed) denoting *a stele of a* (specified) *type or character,* as in monos*tele,* proto*stele,* siphono*stele.* Corresponding adjectives usually end in **-ste'lic** (-stē'lĭk), and have derivative nouns denoting *state* ending in **-ste'ly** (-stē'lĭ).

stell (stĕl), *v. t.* [AS. *stellan;* akin to G. *stellen.* See STALL.] **a** *Obs. exc. Scot.* To fix; to establish; also, to support; to prop. **b** *Archaic.* To delineate.

stell, *n.* [See STELL, *v. t.*] *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A support; prop. **b** An enclosed shelter for sheep or cattle; also, a sheltering clump of trees. **c** An open ditch or drain; a running brook; also, a pool in which salmon nets can be spread.

Stel'la (stĕl'ä), *n.* [L., star. See STAR.] **1.** Feminine proper name. F. *Estelle* (ĕs'tĕl'); Sp. *Estella* (ĕs-tĕl'yä). **2.** Penelope Devereux (1562?–1607), daughter of the first Earl of Essex, afterwards Lady Rich and later Countess of Devonshire; — so called by Sir Philip Sidney, in a series of love sonnets, *Astrophel and Stella,* addressed to her.

3. Esther Johnson (1681–1728); — so called by Swift, a fellow member with her of Sir William Temple's household.

4. [*not cap.*] An experimental four-dollar gold piece struck by the United States in 1879–80; — from the device (a star) on the reverse.

‖**Stel'la Ma'ris** (stĕl'ä mā'rĭs; 79). = MARIS STELLA.

‖**Stel'la Po·la'ris** (pō-lā'rĭs). [NL.] *Astron.* The polestar.

stel'lar (stĕl'ĕr), *adj.* [LL. *stellaris,* fr. *stella* star. See STAR.] **1.** Of or pertaining to stars; astral; resembling a star in shape, brilliancy, or the like; as, a *stellar* figure.

2. *Geom.* = STELLATE, 2.

3. Of a theatrical or film star.

stellar focus. See FOCUS, *n.,* 6.

stellar interferometer. *Astron.* An interferometer attachment to a telescope, for measuring objects subtending very small angles, as close double stars.

stellar month. A sidereal month. See MONTH, 1 b.

stellar motion. *Astron.* Star motion.

stellar nebula. *Astron.* A small planetary nebula. See NEBULA, 1.

stellar parallax. *Astron.* See PARALLAX.

stellar spectrum. See SPECTRUM, 2.

stel'lar·y (stĕl'ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Stellar.

stel'late (stĕl'ăt), *adj.* [L. *stellatus* set with stars, starry, fr. *stella* star. See STELLAR.] **1.** Resembling a star, as in shape; pointed, formed, or radiated like a star; as, a *stellate* leaf.

2. *Geom.* Surrounding its center more than once; — said of a polygon or polyhedron.

— **stel'late·ly,** *adv.*

stel'late–crys'tal fun'gus. A fungus (*Odontia sacchari,* syn. *Himantia stellifera*) frequently associated with diseased sugar cane; — so called from the star-shaped crystals of calcium oxalate formed in connection with the mycelium.

stel'lat·ed (stĕl'ăt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Stellate.

2. Ornamented or dotted with stars; as, a *stellated* flag, sky, etc.

stellate ganglion. *Anat & Zool.* **a** In vertebrates, a composite ganglion formed by fusion of the inferior cervical and first thoracic ganglia of the sympathetic chain. **b** In cephalopods, a secondary ganglionic center on the course of the pallial nerve, near the dorsal border of the internal wall of the mantle.

stellate ligament. *Anat.* A branching ligament uniting the front of the head of a rib with the bodies of two vertebrae and the intervertebral disk between them.

stel'late–pu·bes'cent, *adj. Bot.* Pubescent with stellate hairs.

stellate reticulum. *Anat.* A stellate arrangment of epithelial cells which in early stages makes up a large portion of the enamel organ.

stel·la'tion (stĕ-lā'shŭn), *n. Obs.* **a** A making starlike or adorning with stars. **b** Emission or radiation of light; also, a blasting. **c** A constellation.

stel'la·ture (stĕl'ä·tûr), *n. Civil Law.* Stellionate.

stelled (stĕld; stĕl'ĕd), *adj.* [Cf. STELL to place.] Firmly placed or fixed. *Obs.*

stelled, *adj.* Studded with or as with stars; starry. *Archaic.*

steev'er. Var. of STIVER.

stef'ly (stĕf'lĭ), *adv.* Thickly. *Obs. Scot.*

Steg'a·noph·thal'ma·ta (stĕg'ä-nŏf·thăl'mä·tä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *steganos* covered + *ophthalmos* the eye.] *Zool.* Syn. of SCYPHOZOA. Called also **Steg'a·noph·thal'mi·a** (-mĭ·ä). — **steg'a·noph·thal'mate** (-mĭt), *adj. & n.* — **steg'a·noph·thal'ma·tous** (-mä·tŭs), *adj.*

Steg'a·nop'o·des (stĕg'ä-nŏp'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *steganopous, -podos,* web-footed, fr. *steganos* covered + *pous* foot.] *Zool.* Syn. of PELECANIFORMES. — **steg'a·nopod'** (stĕg'ä-nō-pŏd'), *adj. & n.* — **steg'a·nop'o·dan** (-nŏp'ō-dăn), *adj. & n.* — **-nop'o·dous** (-dŭs), *adj.*

stegh. Var. of STECH.

steid (stēd). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of STEAD. [*adj.*]

steigh (stī). Scot. var. of STEY, | **steik** (stēk). Var. of STEEK.

steill. Var. of STEAL. *Now Dial.*

stein. † STAIN, STEAN.

stein'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

stein'kirk'. Var. of STEENKIRK.

steir (stēr). Var. of STIR. *Obs. exc.* Scot.

steive (stēv). Scot. var. of STEEVE.

stekan. † STEEKAN.

ste'kan (styē'kăn), *n. sing. & pl.* [LG. *ste(k)kan* (G. *steckkanne*).] See MEASURE, *Table.*

steke. † STEAK, STEEK, STICK.

stele. † STALE, a stalk; STEAL, *v.;* STEEL; STILL, *v.*

stelen. † STEAL, STEELEN.

-ste'lic (-stē'lĭk). See -STELE.

stell. † STEAL, STEEL, STILL.

stel·la'ri·a (stĕ-lā'rĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *stella* star.] Syn. of ALSINE.

stel'ler·ine (stĕl'ĕr·ĭn; -ĭn), *n.* Steller's sea cow.

Stel'ler's duck (stĕl'ĕrz; shtĕl'-). [After Geo. W. *Steller* (1709–46), Ger. naturalist.] Steller's eider. See EIDER, *n.,* 1.

Steller's eider. See EIDER, *n.,* 1.

Steller's jay. A blue jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*) of western North America, with black to dark-blue fore and upper parts and a conspicuous high crest. There are a number of local races, as the *long-crested jay* (*C. s. diademata*).

Steller's sea cow. An aquatic mammal (*Hydrodamalis gigas,* syn. *Rytina stelleri*) of the group Sirenia; the rytina. It became about 25 feet long, and had a relatively small head, no teeth, and a laterally lobed tail. Bering, in 1741, found it common and very tame near the Asiatic coast of Bering Sea. It was soon exterminated.

Steller's sea eagle. See SEA EAGLE a.

Steller's sea lion. A North Pacific sea lion (*Eumetopias jubata,* syn. *stelleri*), the largest of sea lions.

stel·lif'er·ous (stĕ-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *stellifer,* fr. *stella* star + *ferre* to bear.] Abounding with stars.

stel'li·form (stĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [L. *stella* a star.] Star-shaped.

stel'li·fy (stĕl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *stella* star + *-fy.*] To turn into or as if into a star; to place among the stars; to glorify. — **stel'li·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

stell'ing (stĕl'ĭng), *n.* [D.] A landing stage; pier. *Brit. Guiana.*

stel'lion·ate (stĕl'yŭn·ăt), *n.* [LL. *stellionatus* cozenage, trickery, fr. *stellio* a crafty, knavish person.] *Roman & Civil Law.* Any fraud not distinguished by a more special name; esp., a sale of the same property to different persons, or the sale of something as one's own which belongs to another, etc.

stel'li·script (stĕl'ĭ·skrĭpt), *n.* [L. *stella* star + *scribere, scriptum,* to write.] The writing of the stars. *Southey.*

Stel'lite (stĕl'īt), *n.* [L. *stella* star + *-ite.*] *Metal.* A trade-mark for various alloys composed essentially of 75 to 90 per cent of cobalt and 10 to 25 per cent of chromium, with or without small amounts of other metals added, used for machine tools, surgical instruments, cutlery, etc.; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], an alloy bearing this trademark.

stel'lu·lar (stĕl'ū·lĕr), *adj.* [LL. *stellula,* dim. of *stella* a star.] **1.** Starlike; radiated.

2. Marked with starlike spots of color.

— **stel'lu·lar·ly,** *adv.*

stel'lu·late (-lăt), *adj.* Minutely stellate.

ste·log'ra·phy (stē-lŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *stēlographia.* See STELE; -GRAPHY.] Writing on steles. *Rare.*

stem (stĕm), *n.* [AS. *stemm, stefn, stæfn,* stem of a tree, stem or stern of a vessel; akin to OS. *stamn* the stem of a ship, D. *stam* stem, *steven* stem of a ship, G. *stamm* stem, *steven* stem of a ship, ON. *stafn, stamn,* stem of a ship, Sw. *stam* a tree trunk, Dan. *stamme.* : See STAFF.] **1.** The main axis, trunk, or body of a tree or other plant.

2. Hence: **a** Any part which supports leaves or flowers; a stalk or stock. **b** A peduncle, petiole, or pedicel; a small stalk; as, the *stem* of an apple. **c** A bunch of bananas.

3. The stock, or a branch, of a family; as, a *noble* stem.

4. Anything resembling or likened to the stem of a plant; as, the *stem* of a pipe; specif.: **a** Of a watch, a shaft which projects from the case and to which, in some watches, is attached a ring by which the watch is suspended. Cf. STEM-WINDING. **b** In some locks, the round portion about which the ordinary *key* turns. **c** A main or heavy stroke of a letter. **d** *Slang.* A street, esp. a principal street.

5. **a** A piece of timber or metal, usually curved, to which the sides of a ship are united at the fore end. The lower end is scarfed to the keel, and the bowsprit, if any, rests upon its upper end. **b** *Scot.* Either stem or sternpost, esp. of sharp-sterned boats.

6. Figuratively, a foremost position; the prow.

Wolsey sat at the *stem* more than twenty years. *Fuller.*

7. *Bot.* Any axis which develops buds and shoots in place of roots. In this sense *stem* includes all the subterranean root-like modifications which are commonly called *roots* (as the rhizome, bulb, corm, etc.), but which produce leaves and buds. Stems are further distinguished by their giving rise to outgrowths at certain definite points called *nodes,* instead of at scattered intervals. The apex of the stem is the **growing point,** and is never covered by a cap. The stem is not clearly differentiated in plants below pteridophytes, though it may be closely simulated by certain modifications of the thallus. See THALLUS; 4th ROOT, 1; CORMOPHYTE.

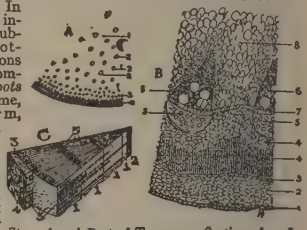

Stem, 1. *A* Part of Transverse Section of an Internode in the Stem of Indian Corn. 1 Fundamental Tissue; 2, 2 Vascular Bundles; 3 Pericycle; 4 Primary Cortex. *B* Part of Transverse Section of Stem of Dutchman's-pipe (*Aristolochia*). 1 Epidermis; 2 Primary Cortex; 3 Starch Sheath; 4, 4 Pericycle, with shaded external layer of Sclerenchyma; 5, 5 Phloem, and 6, 6 Xylem, portions of Vascular Bundle; 7 Cambium; 8 Medulla. All tissues lying within the starch constitute the Central Cylinder. *C* Part of a Four-year-old Stem of Pine. 1, 1 Annual Rings; 2 Medulla; 3 Bast; 4 Bark; 5, 5 Medullary Rays.

8. *Mach. & Tools.* **a** A spindle or guide rod, as the rod of a slide valve. **b** = AUGER STEM.

9. *Music.* The short perpendicular line extending upward on the right or downward on the left from the head of a note according as the note is above or below the middle line of the staff. Two voice parts written on the same staff may be distinguished by the direction of their stems, even when they cross or use the same note, as in the *Illust.*

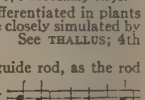

10. *Ore Dressing.* One of the heavy vertical rods in a stamp battery to which the tappet and boss are attached.

11. *Philol.* **a** That part of an inflected word which remains unchanged (except by phonetic changes or variations; cf. UMLAUT) throughout a given inflection; theme; base. The *stem* is sometimes identical with the root, but is usually de-

rived from it with some formative suffix. Thus the root *duc* serves as the stem of Latin *dux* (ducs), *ducis*, leader, and is developed with suffixes into *ducere*, to lead, *ductor*, leader, *ductus*, act of leading, *ductilis*, ductile. **b** *Obs.* An original word, serving as a basis for the formation of derivative words by the addition of suffixes, etc.

12. *Skiing.* Act or instance of stemming.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

stem-bearing, *adj.*	**stem-cutting,** *adj.*	**stem sapper**
stem borer	**stem end**	**stem sawfly**
stem cutting	**stem father**	**stem work**

— ***from stem to stern.*** Figuratively, throughout; thoroughly. — ***stem for stem.*** Abreast; alongside. *Obs.* — ***stem on.*** Bow on. — ***stem to stem.*** With stems confronting each other; — of ships.

-stem (-stĕm). A combining form of the noun *stem*, as in blue*stem*, pipe*stem*, screw*stem*.

stem (stĕm), *v.;* STEMMED (stĕmd); STEM'MING. *Transitive:* **1.** To remove the stem or stems from; as, to *stem* cherries; to remove the stem and midrib from; as, to *stem* tobacco leaves.

2. To make stems for, as for artificial flowers.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To grow upward or rise erect like a stem; also, to produce a stem or stems. *Obs.*

2. To grow out or develop like a stem; hence, to derive; to have or trace one's origin or development.

The good portrait painters . . . *stem* from Rubens. *F. J. Mather.*

stem, *v.* [ME. *stemmen,* fr. ON. *stemma;* akin to EFris. & G. *stemmen,* and ult. to STEM, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To stop or dam up, as a river; hence, to stop, check, or restrain as if by damming; specif., to stanch.

2. To brace or set firmly (oneself or one's limbs).

3. To ram or tamp, as in packing or luting a joint.

4. *Skiing.* To turn (a ski or skis) in stemming.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To restrain or check oneself; also, to be checked or stanched; as, after a brief interval the bleeding *stemmed.*

2. *Skiing.* To retard oneself by forcing the heel of one ski (*single stemming*) or of both skis (*double stemming*) outward from the line of progress.

stem back. **a** To hold in check; as, *stemming back* liberalism. **b** To brace oneself so as not to be driven forward.

stem, *n.* Something that acts to stem, check, or dam.

stem (stĕm), *v.* [From the STEM of a ship.] *Transitive:* **1.** To steer (a ship); to hold (a ship) on its course. *Obs.*

2. Of a vessel, to make headway against (an adverse current, or the like); hence, to check, or to progress against (anything conceived of as an adverse flood, current, tide, or the like); as, to *stem* the tide of public opinion.

Stemmed the wild torrent of a barbarous age. *Pope.*

3. To oppose or cut with or as with a vessel's stem; to ram.

—, *Intransitive:* To move forward against an obstacle, as a vessel against a current; to progress; also, to hold a straight course, as a ship; to steer. *Now Rare.*

stem, *v.* [Cf. STEVEN to bespeak.] *Naut.* To load, or contract to load (a vessel), with coal, within a certain time. *Eng.*

stem (stĕm), *v. t.* To encircle. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

stem (stĕm). Var. of STEAM. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

stem anchor. *Naut.* The bower anchor carried in the centerline hawsepipe on a modern clipper-bowed man-of-war.

stem blight. *Plant Pathol.* Any blight primarily attacking the stem; specif., that of the peach caused by *Phoma persicae* or of cosmos caused by *Phomopsis stewartii.*

stem break. = BROWNING G.

stem'-bud', *n.* The plumule.

stem canker. = RHIZOCTONIA DISEASE.

stem'-clasp'ing, *adj.* Amplexicaul, as a leaf.

stem climber. A plant that climbs by twining.

stem eelworm. A minute nematode worm (*Tylenchus devastatrix*) which lives and reproduces in the leaves and stems of various plants. See STEM SICKNESS.

stem'-end' rot *or* **de-cay'.** *Plant Pathol.* Any of various rots of fruits, etc., starting at the point of attachment to the plant; specif., decay of citrus fruits caused by *Diplodia natalensis, Dothiorella ribis,* and *Phomopsis citri,* of watermelons and other cucurbits by species of *Diplodia,* and of apples by blue-mold fungi.

stem ginger. See GINGER, *n.,* **2 a.**

stem girdler. Any insect which girdles the stems of plants, as with its jaws or ovipositor.

stem'head' (stĕm'hĕd'), *n.* The top of a ship's stem.

stem leaf. *Bot.* A cauline leaf. See CAULINE.

stem length. *Anthropom.* = SITTING HEIGHT.

stem'less (stĕm'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Having no stem.

stem'less, *adj.* Not capable of being stemmed.

stem'let (-lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A small or young stem.

stem'ma (stĕm'ȧ), *n.; pl.* STEMMAS (-ȧz), STEMMATA (-ȧ-tȧ), [L., fr. Gr. *stemma,* pl. *stemmata,* a garland or chaplet.] **1.** A scroll, as in *Rom. Antiq.,* containing a list of family names, with indication of genealogical relations; a family tree; a pedigree.

2. *Paleog.* A tree showing the relationships of the manuscripts of a literary work.

3. *Zool.* **a** One of the simple eyes of an insect; an ocellus. **b** One of the facets of a compound eye of any arthropod. **c** A tubercle on which an antenna is borne.

stem-mat'i-form (stĕ-măt'ĭ-fôrm), *adj.* Formed like or resembling stemmata or a stemma.

stem'ma-tous (stĕm'ȧ-tŭs), *adj.* Pert. to a stemma; ocellar.

stemmed (stĕmd), *adj.* **a** Having, or furnished with, a stem or stems. **b** Having the stem or stems removed; as, *stemmed* tobacco (= STRIP, *n.,* 15).

☞ COMBINATIONS (in sense **a**) are:

blue-stemmed	**long-stemmed**	**straight-stemmed**
brown-stemmed	**many-stemmed**	**tall-stemmed**
clear-stemmed	**rough-stemmed**	**thick-stemmed**
crocked-stemmed	**short-stemmed**	**thin-stemmed**
dark-stemmed	**simple-stemmed**	**weak-stemmed**
great-stemmed	**slender-stemmed**	**white-stemmed**
hair-stemmed	**smooth-stemmed**	**wiry-stemmed**
leafy-stemmed	**square-stemmed**	**woody-stemmed**

stem'mer (stĕm'ẽr), *n.* One who or that which stems; specif.: **a** *Eng.* A miner's tamping bar for ramming in clay, etc., over a blasting charge. **b** A machine or device for stemming grapes, apples, etc.

stem'mer-y (stĕm'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). A building or place in which tobacco is stemmed.

stem'ming (stĕm'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of STEM. Hence: *n.* Act of one who stems; process of opposing, damming up, etc.; specif., tamping.

stem mother. *Zool.* A fundatrix.

stem'my (stĕm'ĭ), *adj.; pl.* STEMMI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -MI-EST. Abounding in, or mixed with, stems; specif., consisting mainly of stems, as certain hays in which the leaves have been mostly lost in handling. *Colloq.*

Ste'mo-na (stē'mō-nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *stēmōn* warp, thread. See STAMEN.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic and Australian plants typifying the family Stemonaceae. They are herbaceous twiners, having alternate leaves and rather large perfect flowers with oddly appendaged somewhat monadelphous stamens.

Ste'mo-na'ce-ae (-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Liliales) consisting of three genera, *Stemona* and *Stechoneuron* of the Old World, and *Croomia* of the southern United States. They have regular perfect flowers with a 4-parted perianth in two series, four stamens, and a one-celled ovary. — **ste'mo-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

-stem'o-nous (-stĕm'ō-nŭs; -stē'mō-nŭs). [See STAMEN.] *Bot.* A combining form from Greek *stēmōn, stēmonos* thread, denoting *having* (such or so many) *stamens;* as, diplo*stemonous,* hexa*stemonous,* iso*stemonous.*

stem'ple, stem'pel (stĕm'p'l), *n.* [G. *stempel* a stamp, a prop; akin to E. STAMP.] *Mining.* A crossbar of wood in a shaft serving as: **a** A step. **b** A support for a platform or roof. **c** *Eng.* A strut, as a spur timber.

stem'post' (stĕm'pōst'), *n.* The stem of a ship.

stem rot. *Plant Pathol.* A decay of plant tissue involving the stem, esp. any of several fungous or bacterial diseases of various cultivated crops, as sugar cane, sweet and Irish potatoes, cucumber, cabbage, clover, etc.

stem rust. *Plant Pathol.* Any rust attacking the stems of a plant; specif., the wheat rust caused by *Puccinia graminis.*

stem sickness. *Plant Pathol.* A disease of clover caused by the eelworm *Tylenchus dipsaci.* — **stem'-sick',** *adj.*

stem smut. *Plant Pathol.* The common smut of rye caused by *Urocystis occulta,* in which linear sori occur.

stem'son (-s'n), *n.* [See STEM, *n.,* KEELSON; cf. STERNSON.] *Shipbuilding.* A piece of curved timber bolted to the stem, keelson, and apron in a ship's frame near the bow.

stem stitch. **a** = CREWEL STITCH. **b** In pillow lace, a stitch used to make stems, etc.

stem'ware' (stĕm'wâr'), *n.* *Glass Mfg.* A goblet or drinking vessel with a stem and foot.

stem'-wind'er (stĕm'wĭn'dẽr), *n.* **1.** A stem-winding watch. *Colloq.*

2. Someone or something first-rate. *Slang.*

stem'-wind'ing (66), *adj.* Wound by an inside mechanism turned by the knurled knob at the outside end of the stem. — **stem'-wind',** *v. t.*

One form of Stem-Winding Gear. Winding is effected by turning milled Cap *a,* actuating the Train *b* (Crown Wheel), *c, d,* and *e* (operating the barrel); *f* Click kept in gear with *e* by Spring *g.* The hands are set by depressing Push Piece *h* (putting *d* and *e* out of gear, and *k* and *l* in gear) and turning *a,* when the Train *b, c, h, i, m, n* (turning the hands) is operated.

stench, *v. t.* [From STENCH, *n.*] To cause to stink; to annoy by stench. — *v. i.* To stink. *Both Now Rare.*

stench (*Scot.* stĕnsh). Var. of STANCH. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

stench bomb (stĕnch). A stink bomb.

stench'ing, *adj.* Stinking.

stench'y (stĕn'chĭ; 105), *adj.;* STENCH'I-ER (-chĭ-ẽr); STENCH'I-EST. Having a stench; stinking.

sten'cil (stĕn'sĭl; -s'l), *n.* [Prob. fr. STENCEL, *v.*] **1.** A piece of thin sheet metal, parchment, paper, or the like, so perforated that when it is laid on a surface and color or ink is applied, a desired figure is produced. Cf. MIMEOGRAPH.

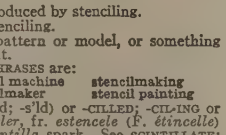

2. A pattern or design produced by stenciling.

3. Color or ink used in stenciling.

4. Figuratively, a fixed pattern or model, or something made from or imitative of it.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

stencil cutter	**stencil machine**	**stencilmaking**
stencil cutting	**stencilmaker**	**stencil painting**

sten'cil, *v. t.;* -CILED (-sĭld; -s'ld) or -CIRLED; -CIL-ING or -CIL-LING. [OF. *estenceler,* fr. *estencele* (F. *étincelle*) spangle, spark, fr. L. *scintilla* spark. See SCINTILLATE; cf. STENCIL, *n.,* TINSEL.] **1.** To adorn with something sparkling. *Obs.* *Aunters of Arthur.*

2. [From STENCIL, *n.*] To mark or paint with an inscription or a design by means of a stencil or stencils.

sten'cil-er, sten'cil-ler (stĕn'sĭ-lẽr), *n.* One who stencils.

stencil paper. Strong tissue paper impregnated or coated with paraffin or other materials, for stencils.

stencil pen. A device for perforating paper for use as a stencil. See ELECTRIC PEN.

stend (stĕnd), *n.* [Cf. OF. *estendre,* and E. EXTEND.] *Chiefly Scot.* A spring or bound; a stride; a rearing up. — **stend,** *v. i.*

stend, *n.* A stick to distend a carcass. *Dial. Eng.*

sten'gah (stĕng'gȧ), *n.* [Malay *sa* one + *tĕŋah* half.] = STINGER **d.** *Brit.*

ste'ni-on (stē'nĭ-ŏn; stĕn'ĭ-), *n.; pl.* STENIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *stenos* narrowness.] *Craniom.* The point in the cranial fossa marking the least transverse diameter of the skull in that region.

sten'o- (stĕn'ō-). A combining form from Greek *stenos,* narrow, little, close, as in:

stenobragmatic	**stenocranial**	**stenosphere**
stenobregma	**stenorhyncous**	**stenostomatous**

sten'o (stĕn'ō), *n.* Colloq. contraction of STENOGRAPHER.

sten'o-ben'thic (stĕn'ō-bĕn'thĭk), *adj.* [*steno-* + Gr. *benthos* the depth of the sea.] *Biol.* Living within narrow limits of depth, as certain pelagic organism; — opposed to *eurybenthic.*

sten'o-car'di-a (stĕn'ō-kär'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *steno-* + *-cardia.*] *Med.* Angina pectoris. — **sten'o-car'di-ac** (-ăk), *adj.*

Sten'o-car'pus (-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *steno-* + *-carpus.*] *Bot.* A small genus of Australian timber trees (family Proteaceae), with alternate or scattered leaves, umbellate or racemose, red or yellow flowers, and leathery follicles with winged seeds. *S. sinuatus,* the tulipflower, yields a tough, firm, cabinet wood.

sten'o-ceph'a-ly (stĕn'ō-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* Also **sten'o-ce-phal'li-a** (-sē-făl'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*steno-* + *-cephaly.*] *Anat.* Abnormal narrowness of the head. — **sten'o-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), *adj.* — **sten'o-ceph'a-lous** (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *adj.*

sten'o-cho'ri-a (-kō'rĭ-ȧ; 181), *n.* [NL., fr. *steno-* + Gr. *chōra* place.] Stenosis, as of a duct.

sten'o-chrome (stĕn'ō-krōm), *n.* A print made by stenochromy.

sten'o-chro'my (stĕn'ō-krō'mĭ), *n.* [*steno-* + *-chromy.*] The printing at one impression of a varicolored design.

sten'o-co-ri'a-sis (-kō-rĭ'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *steno-* + Gr. *korē* pupil + *-asis.*] Narrowing of the pupil of the eye.

sten'o-cro-taph'i-a (-krō-tăf'ĭ-ȧ), **sten'o-crot'a-phy** (-krŏt'ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [NL. See STENO-; CROTAPHION.] *Anat.* The condition of having the skull abnormally narrow in the temporal region.

Sten'o-fi'ber (stĕn'ō-fī'bẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. *steno-* + E. *fiber;* — from the narrowness of its burrows.] *Paleontol.* A genus of small Miocene rodents.

sten'o-gas'tric (stĕn'ō-găs'trĭk), *adj.* [See STENO-; GASTRIC.] *Zool.* Having a slender abdomen; — said esp. of certain insects which later develop large swollen abdomens. See PHYSOGASTRY. — **sten'o-gas'try** (stĕn'ō-găs'trĭ), *n.*

Sten'o-glos'sa (stĕn'ō-glŏs'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr *steno-* + *-glossa.*] *Zool.* A suborder of Pectinibranchia containing many common marine snails, as the cone shells, olive shells, whelks, etc., which have a concentrated nervous system, radula, an unpaired esophageal gland, and usually a well-developed proboscis. It includes the groups Rachiglossa and Toxoglossa.

sten'o-graph (stĕn'ō-grȧf; 83), *v. t.;* -GRAPHED (-grȧft); -GRAPH'ING. To write or report in stenographic characters; also, to work as a stenographer.

sten'o-graph (-grȧf), *n.* **1.** A production of stenography.

2. Any of various keyboard instruments for writing by some method of stenography.

ste-nog'ra-pher (stē-nŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who is skilled in taking dictation in shorthand and transcribing dictated material, usually on a typewriter.

sten'o-graph'ic (stĕn'ō-grăf'ĭk), *adj.* Also **sten'o-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kȧl). [Cf. F. *sténographique.*] Of, pertaining to, or using, stenography. — **sten'o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ste-nog'ra-phist (stē-nŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* A stenographer.

ste-nog'ra-phy (stē-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*steno-* + *-graphy;* cf. F. *sténographie,* G. *stenographie.*] **1.** The art of writing in shorthand, by using abbreviations or characters for whole words; shorthand, esp. written from dictation or oral discourse; also, loosely, the making of shorthand notes and subsequent transcription of them, esp. in typewriting.

2. Figuratively, a use of curtailed or reduced forms in representing; also, a representation using such forms.

sten'o-hal'ine (stĕn'ō-hăl'ĭn; -hā'lĭn; -lĭn), *adj.* [*steno-* + *haline.*] *Biol.* Adaptable to only slight changes of salinity, as certain marine organisms.

ste-nom'e-ter (stē-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*steno-* + *meter.*] An instrument for measuring distances, consisting of a telescope mounted on a tripod and fitted with a micrometer screw so that the distance may be measured to a rod held at a distance. The rod carries two targets placed at a known distance. The images of these targets are brought together in the telescope by the micrometer screw.

sten'o-pa'ic (stĕn'ō-pā'ĭk), *adj.* Also **sten'o-pe'ic, sten'o-pae'ic** (-pē'ĭk). [*steno-* + Gr. *opaios* having an opening or hole, fr. *opē* opening.] Having a narrow opening; — applied specif. to certain optical devices; also, pertaining to or employing such devices.

stenopaic slit. A narrow slit used to determine the refraction of the eye in different meridians as a measure of astigmatism.

stenopaic spectacle. Opaque spectacles with small central openings.

Sten'o-pel-mat'i-dae (stĕn'ō-pĕl-măt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *steno-* + Gr. *pelma, -atos,* sole of the foot + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of dull-colored, usually wingless Orthoptera, having compressed, 3-jointed tarsi and a needle-shaped ovipositor. It includes the sand crickets (genus *Stenopelmatus*) and the cave, or camel, crickets.

sten'o-pet'al-ous (-pĕt'ȧl-ŭs), *adj.* [*steno-* + *petalous.*] Having narrow petals.

sten'o-phyl'lous (-fĭl'ŭs), *adj.* [*steno-* + *-phyllous.*] Narrow-leaved.

Ste'no's duct (stā'nōz). = DUCT OF STENO.

ste-nosed' (stē-nōst'; stĕn'ōzd), *adj.* *Med.* Affected with stenosis.

sten'o-sep'al-ous (stĕn'ō-sĕp'ȧl-ŭs), *adj.* [*steno-* + *sepalous.*] Having narrow sepals.

Ste'no's fo-ra'men (stā'nōz). [After N. *Steno,* Dan. anatomist.] *Anat.* Either of two canals opening into the incisive foramen, transmitting palatine vessels.

ste-no'sis (stē-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *stenōsis,* fr. *stenos* narrow.] **1.** *Med.* A narrowing of the opening or cavity of any passage, tube, or orifice.

2. *Plant Pathol.* A virus disease of the cotton plant causing abnormal growth and sterility.

-ste-no'sis. *Med.* A combining form of *stenosis,* as in:

angiostenosis	**bronchostenosis**	**esophagostenosis**
aortostenosis	**dermostenosis**	**rectostenosis**
arteriostenosis	**enterostenosis**	**urethrostenosis**

sten'o-sto'mi-a (stĕn'ō-stō'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *steno-* + *-stomia.*] A narrowing or constriction of the mouth.

Sten'o-taph'rum (stĕn'ō-tăf'rŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *steno-* + Gr. *taphros* ditch.] *Bot.* A small genus of grasses found in Malaysia and along the seacoast of America. They have creeping stems and one-flowered spikelets on one side of a flat corky rachis. St. Augustine grass (*S. secundatum*) is used for lawns.

sten'o-te-leg'ra-phy (-tē-lĕg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Telegraphy using an abbreviated code.

sten'o-ther'mal (-thûr'mȧl), *adj.* [*steno-* + *thermal.*] *Biol.* Resisting only slight changes of temperature.

sten'o-tho'rax (-thō'răks), *n.* [NL.] Thoracostenosis.

ste-not'ic (stē-nŏt'ĭk), *adj.* *Med.* Pertaining to, or having, stenosis.

sten'o-type (stĕn'ō-tīp), *n.* [*steno-* + *-type.*] A letter or combination of letters representing a phonogram in stenotypy.

sten'o-typ'y (stĕn'ō-tīp'ĭ; stē-nŏt'ĭ-pĭ), *n.* A kind of phonographic writing using ordinary script or printed letters. — **sten'o-typ'ic** (stĕn'ō-tĭp'ĭk), *adj.* — **sten'o-typ'ist** (stĕn'ō-tīp'ĭst), *n.*

---

stem'bok', Corrupt. of STEINBOK. **Ste.-E'mi'lion'** (stȧ'n'-tā'mē'-lyŏn'), *n.* See SAINT, *n.,* *Note.* **stem'like',** *adj.* See -LIKE. [15.] **stemmed tobacco.** = STEM, *n.,* 15. **stem'wards,** *adv.* See -WARDS.

sten (stĕn), *n.;* *pl.* STENAR (stĕn'ȧr). [Sw., stone.] See WEIGHT, *Tables.* [*exc. Scot.*] **sten** (stĕn). Var. of STONE. *Obs.* **sten-.** = STENO-. **sten.** Var. of STEND.

sten'chel, sten'chion. Vars. of STANCHEL, STANCHION. *Dial.* **stench'ful,** *adj.* See -FUL. *Rare.* **stene.** + STAIN, STEAM, STEEN. **steng** (stĕng). Var. of STANG. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sten'o-bath'ic (stĕn'ō-băth'ĭk), *adj.* [NL., fr. *steno-* + Gr. *bathos* depth + *-ic.*] = STENOBENTHIC. **ste-nog'** (stē-nŏg'), *n.* Colloq. contraction of STENOGRAPHER. — **ste-nog',** *v. i.*

sten'o-graf. Stenograph. *Ref. Sp.* **ste-nog'ra-fer,** **sten'o-graf'ic,** etc. Stenographer, etc. *Ref. Sp.* **sten'o-graph'ic,** *or* **sten'o-graph'ing, ma-chine'.** = STENOGRAPH, *n.,* 2.

ste-nog'ra-fy. Stenography. *R. S.* **sten'o-phile** (stĕn'ō-fīl; -fĭl), *n.* [*steno-* + *-phile.*] = STENOGRAPH, *n.,* 2. **Sten'o-phrag'ma** (-frăg'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of ARABIDOPSIS.

Sten'sen's fo·ra'men (stĕn'sĕnz). = STENO'S FORAMEN.
stent (stĕnt), *v. t.* [Prob. fr. STEND.] To extend; stretch. — *n.* Extent; bound. — *adj.* Outstretched; tight. *All Chiefly Scot.*
stent, *v. t.* [ME. *stente,* fr. OF. *estente.* See EXTENT.] To tax; value; rate; also, to levy (a tax). — *n.* Tax.
stent. Var. of STINT, *n. & v. Now Dial. & Scot.*
stent, *n.* [Cf. Corn. *stean* tin, fr. L. *stannum.*] Rubble; refuse left by tin streamers. *Cornwall.*
stent, *past tense & past part.* of STEND.
sten'ter (stĕn'tĕr), *v. t.* To impart elasticity to (thin cotton fabrics) by repeatedly stretching in a current of heated air.
sten'ter, *n.* [From STENT to extend.] **1.** Any stretching device for stentering fabrics; also, its tender.
2. Stentered muslin, crash, etc. *Eng.*
sten'ter·er (-ĕr), *n.* The tender of a stenter.
stent'mas'ter (stĕnt'mȧs'tĕr), *n.* Tax assessor of a town or parish. *Scot.*
stent net. In river fishing, a net stretched or extended from the stake by which one end of it is anchored.
sten'ton (stĕn'tŭn), *n.* Also **stent'ing** (-tĭng). *Mining.* A short heading driven at right angles to a crosscut. *Eng.*
sten'tor (-tĕr), *n.* A stentmaster. *Hist., Scot.*
Sten'tor (stĕn'tôr), *n.* [L. *Stentor,* fr. Gr. *Stentōr.*] **1.** A herald, in the *Iliad,* who had a very loud voice; hence [*usually not cap.*], any person having a powerful voice.
2. *Zool.* **a** A widely distributed genus of heterotrichous ciliate protozoans having a trumpet-shaped body attached by the smaller end, and with the mouth at the larger end, often brightly colored and among the largest infusorians. **b** [*not cap.*] A member of this genus.

Group of Stentors (*S. Polymorphus*).

3. [*not cap.*] A howling monkey.
sten·to'ri·an (stĕn·tō'rĭ·ăn; 181), *adj.* [Cf. LL. *stentoreus,* Gr. *stentoreios.*] Of, pertaining to, or fitly belonging to, a stentor; extremely loud; capable of powerful utterance; as, *stentorian* voices, trumpets, lungs. — **sten·to'ri·an·ly,** *adv.*
sten'to·rine (stĕn'tō·rĭn; -rīn; 156), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Stentor.*
sten·to'ri·ous (stĕn·tō'rĭ·ŭs; 181), *adj.* Stentorian. — **sten·to'ri·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **sten·to'ri·ous·ness,** *n.*
sten'to·ron'ic (stĕn'tō·rŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Stentorian. *Rare.*
sten'to·ro·phon'ic (-rō·fŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *stentōr* stentor + *phōnē* sound, voice. See STENTOR.] Speaking or sounding very loud; stentorian.
sten'trel (stĕn'trĕl), *n.* [Sp. *estanterol.*] A beam at the head of the center gangway of a galley. *Rare. Smollett.*
stent roll. Assessment roll. *Hist., Scot.*
step- (stĕp-). [AS. *stēop-;* akin to OFris. *stiap-, stiep-,* D. & G. *stief-,* OHG. *stiuf-,* ON. *stjūp-,* SW. *styf-,* and to AS. *āstēpan āstȳpan,* to deprive, bereave, as children of their parents, OHG. *stiufen.*] A combining form denoting a relative by virtue of a remarriage, esp. the remarriage of a parent, as in *step*father, *step*child.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

stepaunt	**stepgrandmother**	**stepreation**
stepbairn	**stepgrandson**	**steprelationship**
stepgrandchild	**stepnephew**	**stepuncle**
stepgrandfather	**stepniece**	

step (stĕp), *adj.* Related only by a remarriage. — **step,** *n. Both Colloq.*
step (stĕp), *n.* [AS. *stæpe, stepe.* See STEP, *v.*] **1.** An advance or movement made by one removal of the foot; a pace; hence, in *pl.,* progress by or as by stepping; also, course of progress; way.
2. a A rest or one of a set of rests for the foot in ascending or descending, as a round of a ladder, a foothold to assist in climbing an incline, or a footrest to aid in mounting or alighting from a vehicle; specif., one of a set of stairs, consisting usually of a *riser,* or vertical piece forming its face, and a *tread,* or horizontal piece on which the foot is placed. **b** The vertical distance of a step, or stair.
3. By extension, a degree, rank, or plane, higher or lower, in a series of progress; as, a *step* nearer death; a *step* in the social scale; he rose a *step* in my opinion; specif., the rank next above one's own, esp. in a military scale; also promotion to such a rank; as, to get one's *step.*
4. A change in direction resembling a step (sense 2), in a line, a surface, or the construction of a solid body. Specif.: **a** A break, resembling a stair step, in the form of the bottom of a float or hull, as of a hydroplane, designed to reduce resistance when under way by rapidly reducing the wetted surfaces as speed increases. It also serves to eliminate suction effects. **b** A steplike part of the arm of certain crosses, as of a quadrate cross (see CROSS, *n., Illust.*).
5. *pl.* A stepladder. *Colloq.*
6. The space passed over by one movement of the foot in walking or running; as, a *step* of three feet.
7. A small space or distance; esp., a small distance forward; — used fig. of any kind of progress; as, it is but a *step;* realization of ignorance is a *step* toward knowledge.
8. a A footstep; footprint; as, to follow in one's *steps.* **b** *Obs.* A trace or imprint left by anything.
9. Gait; manner of walking; also, the sound of a step; the footfall; as, to know one by his *step.*
10. Proceeding; measure; action; an act; esp., any of successive progressive measures towards a result; as, to take *steps* to remedy a situation.
11. *Astron.* A grade.
12. *Dancing.* Any combination of foot, or of foot, leg, and body, movements constituting a simple unit or a pattern that is repeated; as, the waltz *step;* fancy *steps.*
13. *Fives.* At Eton, a shallow step (sense 2) dividing the court into an inner and outer portion.
14. *Kinematics.* A change of place due to a motion of translation; also, the translation.
15. *Mach.* **a** One of a series of offsets, or parts, resembling the steps of stairs, as one of the series of parts of a cone pulley on which the belt runs. **b** The lower bearing block upon which a vertical shaft revolves. **c** One of the halves of a split-bearing bushing. Cf. BEARING, *n.,* 11.
16. *Music.* **a** A scale or staff degree. **b** The interval between two contiguous degrees of the staff or scale. This interval is often called *tone;* but there is evident incongruity in using *tone* to denote the interval between tones. A ***whole step*** is a major second; a ***half step,*** a minor second. **c** = WHOLE STEP.
17. *Naut.* In general, a frame of wood or metal intended to receive an upright shaft; specif., such a framing or a solid block or platform supporting the heel of a mast.
18. *Quarrying.* A steplike shelf or ledge in the vertical surface of a working.
19. *Radio.* = STAGE, 14.
— ***in step.*** **a** Stepping or taking steps in unison or accord, as with others, or in time to music; hence, in accord or unison; harmoniously; synchronously. **b** *Elec.* In phase. See PHASE, 6. — ***out of step.*** Not in step, accord, or synchrony. See *in step,* above.
— ***to keep step.*** To march or to mark time in step; hence, to progress at the same rate; — often followed by *with.*
-step (-stĕp). A combining form of the noun *step,* as in: **cat'step', cor'bie·step', door'step', foot'step', in'step', quick'step';** often written separately, as in: **goose step, lock step, short step, side step.**
step (stĕp), *v.;* STEPPED *or, Chiefly Poetic,* STEPT (stĕpt); STEP'PING. [AS. *stæppan, steppan;* akin to OFris. *steppa,* D. *stappen* to step, *stap* a step, OHG. *stepfen* to step, G. *stapfe* a footstep, OHG. *stapfo,* G. *stufe* a step to step on, G. *stenbein* to shake about, handle roughly. See STAMP, *v.,* STAPLE; cf. STOOP porch.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To advance or recede, or to move in any direction, by raising and moving one foot to another resting place, or by moving each foot in succession; to move the feet as in walking.
2. To go on foot; to walk; move; go; esp., to go a short distance; as, to *step* next door for a minute; hence: **a** To advance; go forward. **b** *Chiefly Colloq.* To go or be on one's way; to depart; to keep moving; as, I must be *stepping;* — often with *along, off,* etc.
3. To move with slow, graceful, grave, or resolute steps.
4. To move smartly or briskly, as a horse; hence, to go or proceed at a good rate; as, *step* lively; the car was *stepping* right along. *Colloq.*
5. Hence, *Slang:* **a** To dance. **b** = *step out* **d,** below.
6. To come, as into a position or condition, without effort or at a single stroke; as, to *step* into a job, an estate, another man's shoes.
7. To press down with the foot; hence, to crush or squash by, or as if by, such pressure; — with on; as, to ***step*** on a self-starter, an insect, a suggestion. Cf. *step on the gas,* below.
8. To proceed or move; to progress; to recede.
9. To construct a line, surface, etc., with steps (sense 4).
10. *Naut.* To be erected in a certain position, the lower end held by a step; as, the foremast *steps* abaft the forecastle.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To set or place, as the foot.
2. To perform, or step through (the movements of a dance), in a stately manner; as, to *step* a minuet.
3. To measure by stepping; hence, to divide, as a space, or to form, as a series of marks, by successive measurements, as with dividers; as, to *step* a distance; to *step* off the circumference of a circle; — often with *off* or *out.*
4. a To provide with steps, as by cutting; as, to *step* a hillside; hence, to construct or arrange in steps or in a steplike series. **b** To alter, as in position, dimension, rate, etc., by or as if by a series of regulated steps; — usually with adverbs indicating direction of change. See *step back, step down, step up,* below.
5. *Naut.* **a** To fix the foot of in its step and so erect (a mast). **b** To place (a deck) in position; as, a platform is a partial deck *stepped* between two other decks.
step aside. To move a little apart; fig., to yield place.
step back. **a** To step backward; hence, to yield ground or cede one's place. **b** To construct, as a building, in an ascending series of steps or stages of diminishing width; to construct (a building) so that successive stories or groups of stories recede further and further from the front, side, or back.
step down. To decrease, retard, mitigate, etc., esp. by steps, or degrees; specif., *Elec.,* to transform (a current) to one lower in voltage. See TRANSFORMER, 3.
step in. **a** To go or come within doors, or into a vehicle, etc.; hence, *Colloq.,* to pay a casual call; to drop in. **b** To enter or intrude into, as a discussion; also, to intervene or interfere.
step off. *Slang.* **a** To make a blunder or mistake. **b** Also ***step off the carpet.*** To be married. **c** *Slang.* To die.
step on the gas, step on it. To accelerate an automotive vehicle by means of the foot-operated throttle; hence, *Colloq.,* to increase one's speed; to speed up; also, to hurry.
step out. **a** To go outdoors, get out of a vehicle, etc. **b** To measure out by stepping. **c** To stride with long or vigorous steps; hence, to go at a good, or an increased, rate. **d** To depart from one's routine habits; esp., to indulge in unwonted gaiety, display, extravagance, etc.; hence, to dissipate; to live fast.
step up. **1. a** To ascend or mount a platform, or the like. **b** To step forward or to the front; hence, to become prominent. **c** *Colloq.* To come forward with a remark, advice, or the like, esp. interferingly, inopportunely, or unguardedly.
2. a To arrange or construct in ascending steps. **b** *Slang.* To raise in standard, price, etc. **c** To increase, augment, or advance, as in rate, volume, quality, etc., esp. by regulated increments; to speed up; key up; magnify; as, to *step up* efficiency, production, machinery; specif., *Elec.,* to transform (a current) to one higher in potential.
step (stĕp). Obs. past part. of STEP. See STEPPED IN AGE.
step (stĕp), *adj.* Stepped; arranged or constructed in steps; as, a *step* head (headline); a *step* terrace.
step. Var. of STAP, a stave. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
step'-back' re'lay. *Elec.* See RELAY, *n.,* 3.
step bearing. *Mach.* A bearing for the end of a shaft, to carry the end thrust, as on a vertical shaft; — called also **step box.**
step'broth'er (stĕp'brŭth'ĕr), *n.* A son of one's stepparent by a former marriage. See STEP-. — **step'broth'er·hood,** *n.*
step by step. By successive degrees; esp., by relatively small stages; gradually; also, with equal step or progress. — **step'-by-step',** *adj.*
step'-by-step' tel'e·graph. An electric telegraph in which each letter of the message is indicated by a pointer on a dial.
step chair. A chair convertible into a stepladder.
step'child' (stĕp'chīld'), *n.* [AS. *stēopcild.*] **1.** A bereaved child; an orphan. *Obs.*
2. A child of one's wife or husband by a former marriage.
3. Anything likened to a stepchild, esp. as not receiving solicitous attention.
step'-cone' pul'ley. *Mach.* A cone pulley.
step cut. *Jewelry.* A cut for diamonds, or more esp. colored stones, forming a series of straight facets which decrease in length as they recede from the girdle and so give the appearance of steps. — **step'-cut',** *adj.*
step'dame' (stĕp'dām'), *n.* A stepmother. *Archaic.*
step dance. A dance in which steps are emphasized rather than gesture or posture; esp., a stage dance characterized by clogging, tapping, or the like. — **step dancer.** — **step dancing.**
step'daugh'ter (stĕp'dô'tĕr), *n.* [AS. *stēopdohtor.*] A daughter of one's wife or husband by a former marriage. See STEP-.
step'-down' (-doun'), *adj.* **1.** That steps down, or decreases, mitigates, etc.; as, a *step-down* transformer (see TRANSFORMER, 3).
2. *Mach.* Designating a gear or gearing that reduces a velocity.
step'fa'ther (-fä'thĕr), *n.* [AS. *stēopfaeder.*] The husband of one's mother by a subsequent marriage. See STEP-. — **step'fa'ther·hood,** *n.* — **step'fa'ther·ly,** *adj.*
step fault. *Geol.* See FAULT, 6.
step function. *Math.* A function of a single real variable which remains constant throughout each of a series of adjacent intervals, the constant value varying from interval to interval.
step gauge. *Mach.* **a** A compound plug gauge consisting of a number of short cylindrical gauges of graduated diameters on the same axis. **b** A gauge, consisting of a handled body in which a blade slides normally, used for measuring shoulders, steps, etc.
step grate. A fire grate in which the bars rise like steps.
Steph'a·na (stĕf'ȧ·nȧ), *n.* [NL. See STEPHEN.] Feminine of STEPHEN; — feminine proper name. F. *Stéphanie* (stȧ'fȧ'nē'); G. *Stephanie* (stȧ·fȧ'nē·ē).
steph'a·ne (stĕf'ȧ·nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *stephanē.* Cf. STEPHANOS.] *Gr. Antiq.* A headdress consisting of a band, seemingly of metal, widest in the middle over the forehead and growing narrower toward the temples. It is often seen in statues of divinities. Cf. STEPHANOS.

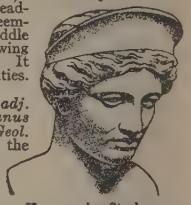
Hera wearing Stephane.

Ste·pha'ni·an (stē·fȧ'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* [F. *Stephanien,* fr. L. *Stephanus* Saint-Étienne, France.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the upper division of the Carboniferous coal measures of northern France and Belgium; Ottweilian. — **Ste·pha'ni·an,** *n.*
ste·pha'ni·on (stē·fā'nĭ·ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *stephanion* dim. of *stephanos* crown.] *Craniol.* The point where the coronal suture crosses the superior temporal ridge. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.* — **ste·pha'ni·al** (-ăl), *adj.* — **ste·phan'ic** (-făn'ĭk), *adj.*
steph'an·ite (stĕf'ȧn·īt), *n.* [After Archduke *Stephan,* mining director of Austria.] *Mineral.* An orthorhombic iron-black mineral of metallic luster, composed of silver, antimony, and sulphur, (Ag_9SbS_6).
Steph'a·no (stĕf'ȧ·nō), *n.* A drunken butler in Shakespeare's *Tempest.*
stephano-. A combining form from Greek *stephanos,* meaning crown, as in *Stephano*ceros.
Steph'a·noc'er·os (stĕf'ȧ·nŏs'ĕr·ŏs). [NL., fr. *stephano-* + Gr. *-kerōs,* fr. *keras* horn.] *Zool.* A genus of rotifers. See CROWN ANIMALCULE.
Steph'a·no·kon'tae (stĕf'ȧ·nō·kŏn'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *stephano-* + *-kontae* as in *heterokontae;* — so called from a chaplet of cilia.] *Bot.* A group of green algae in which the zoospores have a crown, or chaplet, of cilia, sometimes considered a distinct class or subclass (cf. ISOKONTAE); — equiv. to *Oedogoniales.*
steph'a·nome (stĕf'ȧ·nōm), *n.* [*stephano-* + Gr. *nemein* to distribute.] An instrument for measuring the angular dimensions of fogbows, halos, etc.
steph'a·nos (stĕf'ȧ·nŏs), *n.* [Gr., crown; akin to Gr. *stephein* to encircle.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** A headdress like the stephane, but of uniform width, often seen in works of art. **b** A wreath presented to the winner in a public contest; a wreath of honor for distinguished public service.
Steph'a·no'tis (-nō'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *stephanōtis* fit for a crown, fr. *stephanos* crown.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A genus of Old World, tropical, woody vines (family Asclepiadaceae) with fragrant white flowers, the corolla of which has a cylindrical, dilated tube and spreading limb. *S. floribunda* is a favorite greenhouse plant. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus.
2. [*not cap.*] A perfume said to be prepared from the flowers of *Stephanotis floribunda.*
Steph'a·nu'rus (stĕf'ȧ·nū'rŭs), *n.* [NL. See STEPHANO-; -URUS.] *Zool.* A genus of parasitic roundworms (Nematoda), including *S. dentatus,* the *lardworm* or kidney worm, and occurs in pigs in America, Australia, Germany, etc.
Ste'phen (stē'vĕn), *n.* [L. *Stephanus,* fr. Gr. *Stephanos.*] **1.** Literally, crown; — masculine proper name. L. *Stephanus* (stĕf'ȧ·nŭs); F. *Étienne* (ȧ'tyĕn'); It. *Stefano* (stȧ'fȧ·nō); Sp. *Estevan, Esteban* (ĕs·tȧ'vän; 98); Pg. *Estevão* (ĕsh'tȧ·voun'); G. *Stephan* (shtĕf'ăn). — Dim. *Steve* (stēv), *Stevie* (stēv'ĭ), *Steenie* (stēn'ĭ) (*Chiefly Scot.*).
2. The first Christian martyr, accused of blasphemy and stoned to death. *Acts* vii. 58.
Ste'phen, Master. A country gull in Ben Jonson's *Every Man in his Humor.*
step'-in', *adj.* Put on by being stepped into, as certain types of women's undergarments, pumplike shoes, etc. — **step'-in',** *n.*
step joint. A joint used in fastening together the ends of two rails of different height and section.
step'lad'der (stĕp'lăd'ĕr), *n.* A portable set of steps, esp. one with flat, comparatively broad steps in place of rungs and with a frame hinged to the back for steadying.
step'-log' (stĕp'lŏg'; 185), *n. Anthropol.* A primitive ladder made by cutting notches or steps along the side of a log.
step'min'nie (stĕp'mĭn'ĭ), *n.* Stepmother. *Scot.*
step'moth'er (-mŭth'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *stēopmōder.*] **1.** The wife of one's father by a subsequent marriage.
2. a *Eng.* The wild pansy. **b** *Now Dial.* A hangnail.
step'moth'er·ly (stĕp'mŭth'ĕr·lĭ), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or befitting, a stepmother; hence, proverbially, unmotherly; harsh; severe. — **step'moth'er·li·ness** (-lĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*
step'-off', *n.* A stepping off; specif., an abrupt dropping off or shelving of a shore line into deep water; also, a place where such a dropping off occurs.
step'o·ny (stĕp'ō·nĭ), *n.* [Perh. fr. *Stepney,* London.] A sweet summer beverage made from raisins and lemons, in vogue in London in the 17th century. *Obs.*
step'par'ent (stĕp'pär'ĕnt), *n.* A stepfather or stepmother, that is, one related by a remarriage only. See STEP-.
steppe (stĕp), *n.* [Russ. *step';* cf. F. & G. *steppe.*] **1.** One of the vast tracts in southeastern Europe and in Asia generally level and without forests.

---

stepe. † STEEP, *adj.;* STEP.
Steph'a·nas (stĕf'ȧ·nȧs), *n. Bib.*
Steph'a·no·con'tae. Var. of STEPHANOKONTAE.
Ste'phen·son's link mo'tion (stē'vĕn·sŭnz). [After George *Stephenson,* Eng. engineer.] See LINK MOTION, 1. — **Stephenson link.**
Ste'phens' whip'poor·will' (stē'vĕnz). [After Frank *Stephens* (b. 1849), Am. ornithologist.] See WHIPPOORWILL.
step'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
step'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
step'moth'er·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
step'moth'er·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
step'moth'er's·bless'ing. = STEPMOTHER, 2 **b.**

2. Hence, any large tract of arid land characterized by xerophilous vegetation and found mostly in regions of extreme temperature range and loess soil; steppeland.

steppe cat. The manul.

stepped (stĕpt), *adj.* Having a step or steps, or a series of steplike parts; arranged or constructed in steps; also, altered or regulated by steps.

stepped footing. *Arch.* A footing in which the desired width is secured by a series of steps in about the proportion of one unit of horizontal dimension to two units of vertical dimension.

stepped gable. *Arch.* A gable which diminishes in width by corbiesteps. Cf. CORBIESTEP, *Illust.*

stepped gauge. = STEP GAUGE.

stepped gear wheel. *Mach.* A gear wheel with two or more complete circular sets of teeth arranged adjacently on the same rim so that the corresponding teeth in the various sets form a series of steps. This admits of large teeth with the smooth-running qualities of small pitch.

stepped, stept, *or* **step in age** *or* **years.** Advanced in age or years; old. *Obs.*

steppe disease. = RINDERPEST.

stepped key. *Locksmithing.* = BIT KEY.

stepped pulley. A cone pulley with steps. See CONE PULLEY, *Illust.*

stepped rack. *Mach.* A rack made to mesh with a stepped gear.

stepped reamer. *Mach.* See REAMER, *n.*, 1.

stepped screw. A kind of interrupted screw (which see) the divisions of whose surface are stepped.

steppe murrain. See RINDERPEST.

step'per (stĕp'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which steps; as, a quick *stepper;* specif.: **a** A high-spirited horse. "The ring of a *stepper's* hoofs." *Edith Wharton.* **b** *Colloq.* A dancer, esp. a step dancer.

steppe rue. = AFRICAN RUE.

step'ping (stĕp'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who steps; *Colloq.*, dancing.

2. a Lumber suitable for steps; hence, wood members especially formed for use in constructing step treads. **b** An export grade of yellow pine and fir.

step'ping-off' place. The outbound end of a transportation line; hence, *Jocular,* any end from which one steps off into unknown territory. *Colloq., U. S.*

step'ping-out', *adj.* Worn when stepping out; as, *stepping-out* clothes.

stepping pace. A variation of the pace of a horse, characterized by little side motion and a somewhat broken cadence. See PACE, 4.

step'ping-stone' (stĕp'ĭng-stōn'), *n.* **1.** A stone projecting above the surface of water or mud, on which to step in walking.

2. Hence, a means of progress or advancement.

3. A horse block.

Step Pyramid. A step-shaped structure at Saqqara near Memphis, the oldest Egyptian pyramid, built by Zoser, first king of the IIId dynasty.

step rail. A flat rail with a raised outer tread for flanged car wheels.

step rate. A rate which changes, decreases or increases, by regular gradations, as in life insurance a premium rate which increases or decreases each year. See RATE, 7 & 11.

step'sis'ter (stĕp'sĭs'tĕr), *n.* A daughter of one's stepfather or stepmother by a former marriage. See STEP-.

step socket. A socket for a locked-wire rope, having a series of gripping blocks of graduated bores to hold the layers. See SOCKET, *Illust.*

step'son' (stĕp'sŭn'), *n.* [AS. *stēopsunu.*] A son of one's husband or wife by a former marriage. See STEP-.

step'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **a** A stone laid before an outside door as a step. **b** = STEPPINGSTONE.

step tap. *Mach.* A screw-thread tap made in steps such that each step cuts the thread a little deeper than the preceding step.

step terrace. A stepped terrace on the runs of which farming is done.

step'-up', *adj.* That steps up, or increases, advances, etc., in steps; as, a *step-up* transformer (see TRANSFORMER, 3); a *step-up* gear, that increases a velocity ratio; a *step-up* lease, under which rent is increased at specified intervals and by specified amounts up to a given maximum.

step ward. The ward of a lock or key nearest to the pin.

step'way' (stĕp'wā'), *n.* A flight or set of steps.

step wheel. = STEPPED GEAR WHEEL.

-ster (-stĕr). [ME., fr. AS, *-estre, -istre;* akin to MD. *-ster.*] A suffix denoting orig. *the female agent,* esp. *one who does something with skill* or *as an occupation,* as in song*ster*, spin*ster* (orig., a woman who spins). Such formations came later to be regarded as masculine, some of them giving rise to new feminines in *-stress*, as in seam*stress* (from older seam*ster*), song*stress*. In the modern period the suffix, which was attached only to the present stem of verbs, is joined esp. to nouns (road*ster*, gang*ster*) and, rarely, adjectives (young*ster*, old*ster*), the notion of agency tending to be lost and the suffix having often a depreciatory sense (as in dab*ster*, rhyme*ster*). Cf. -ER, -IST.

☞ COMBINATIONS ARE:

dabster	**oldster**	**songster**	**trickster**
gamester	**punster**	**spinster**	**webster**
huckster	**rhymester**	**tapster**	**youngster**
jokester	**seamster**	**tipster**	

ste·ra'di·an (stĕ·rā'dĭ·ăn), *n.* [Gr. *stereos* solid + L. *radius* radius + *-an.*] *Math.* A unit of measure of solid angles. It is the solid angle subtended at the center of the sphere by a portion of the surface whose area is equal to the square of the radius of the sphere.

ster'co·lin (stûr'kō·lĭn), *n.* [L. *stercus* dung + *oleum* oil.] *Biochem.* Coprosterol.

ster'co·ra'ceous (stûr'kō·rā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *stercus, -oris,* dung.] Of or pertaining to dung or feces; partaking of the nature of, or containing, dung.

ster'co·ral (stûr'kō·răl), *adj.* [L. *stercus, -oris,* dung.] Of, pertaining to, containing, or produced by, feces; stercoraceous; also, living in or feeding on dung.

stercoral ulcer. *Med.* An ulcer, usually of the colon or rectum, produced by the pressure of hard feces.

Ster'co·ra·nist (stûr'kō·rā·nĭst), *n.* Also **Ster'co·rar'i·an** (-răr'ĭ·ăn). [ML. *stercoranista,* fr. L. *stercus, -oris,* dung.] [Also *not cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One who holds that the consecrated elements in the Eucharist undergo natural processes of digestion, etc.; — a nickname. — **Ster'co·ra·nism** (-rā·nĭz'm), *n.*

Ster'co·ra·ri'i·dae (stûr'kō·rā·rī'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *stercorarius* pertaining to dung + *-idae.*] *Zool.* The family of long-winged sea birds (suborder Lari) consisting of the jaegers and skuas, sometimes ranked as a subfamily, **Ster'co·ra'ri·i'nae** (-rā'rĭ·ĭ'nē), of the Laridae. **Ster'co·ra'ri·us** (-rā'rĭ·ŭs) is the type genus.

ster'co·rar'i·ous (-răr'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Stercoral. *Rare.*

ster'co·rar'y (stûr'kō·rĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -rĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-Iz). [ML. *stercorarium,* fr. L. *stercorarius* belonging to dung.] A place, prop. covered, for containing dung. — *adj.* Stercoral.

ster'co·rate (-rāt), *v. t.* To manure; dung. *Now Rare.*

ster'co·ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *stercoratio,* fr. *stercorare* to dung.] Manuring; manure; ordure. *Now Rare.*

ster'co·re'mi·a, *or* **-rae'mi·a** (-rē'mĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *stercus, -oris,* dung + *-emia.*] A morbid state resulting from the absorption of fecal matter into the blood.

ster'co·ric'o·lous (stûr'kō·rĭk'ō·lŭs), *adj.* [L. *stercus, -oris,* dung + *-colous.*] Living in dung.

ster'co·rite (stûr'kō·rīt), *n.* [L. *stercus, -oris,* dung + E. *-ite.*] *Mineral.* Native microcosmic salt, $HNaNH_4PO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$, occurring in guano.

ster'co·rol (stûr'kō·rōl; -rŏl), *n.* Also **-rin** (-rĭn). [L. *stercus, -oris,* dung.] Coprosterol.

ster'co·rus (-rŭs), *adj.* Stercoral.

ster·cov'o·rous (stĕr·kŏv'ō·rŭs), *adj.* [L. *stercus, -oris,* dung + *-vorous.*] *Zool.* Scatophagous, as certain insects.

Ster·cu'li·a (stĕr·kū'lĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Sterculius,* the deity that presided over manuring, fr. *stercus* dung; — in allusion to their fetid odor.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical trees, typifying the Sterculiaceae, having small, paniculate, unisexual flowers containing fifteen anthers and an ovary with five cells becoming distinct carpels in fruit. The bark of many species is valued for cordage, mats, etc. Some yield a gum resembling tragacanth. The seeds are often edible. See KURRAJONG, BOTTLE TREE **a.**

Ster·cu'li·a'ce·ae (-ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, or trees (order Malvales), the chocolate family, distinguished mainly by the numerous monadelphous stamens and 2-celled anthers. There are 50 genera, including *Sterculia, Theobroma* (chocolate), *Cola* (kola nut), *Assonia,* etc., and over 750 species, natives of warm regions. — **ster·cu'li·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

ster·cu'li·ad (stĕr·kū'lĭ·ăd), *n. Bot.* A plant of the family Sterculiaceae.

stere (stĕr; *F.* stâr), *n.* [F. *stère,* fr. Gr. *stereos* solid.] A cubic meter; — used also in combinations; as, decas*tere.* See METRIC SYSTEM; MEASURE, *Table.*

ster'e-. = STEREO-.

ster'e·ag·no'sis (stĕr'ē·ăg·nō'sĭs; stĕr'ē-), *n.* [NL., fr. *stere-* + *a-* not + Gr. *gnōsis* knowledge.] Astereognosis.

Ster'el·min'tha (stĕr'ĕl·mĭn'thä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *stere-* + Gr. *helminsh* a worm.] *Zool.* A group consisting of flatworms having no alimentary tract. — **ster'el·min'thic** (-thĭk), *adj.* — **ster'el·min'thous** (-thŭs), *adj.*

ster'e·o- (stĕr'ē·ō-; stĕr'ē·ō-), **ster'e-.** [See STARE.] A combining form, Greek *stereo-, stere-,* from *stereos,* solid, meaning *solid, a solid body,* as in *stereo*bate, *stereo*picton; specif.: **a** *Stereoscopic,* as in:

stereocamera	**stereophotomicrography**
stereophantascope	**stereophysics**
stereophotogrammetry	**stereopicture**
stereophotograph	**stereoradiograph**
stereophotographic	**stereoradiography**
stereophotography	**stereoroentgenogram**
stereophotomicrograph	**stereoroentgenography**

b *Chem.* In three dimensions in space; spatial; as in *stereo*chemistry.

ster'e·o (stĕr'ē·ō; stĕr'ē·ō), *adj.* **a** Short for STEREOSCOPIC, STEREOTYPED. **b** *Chem.* = STEREO- **b.**

ster'e·o (stĕr'ē·ō; stĕr'ē·ō), *n.*; *pl.* STEREOS (-ōz). Short for STEREOTYPE.

ster'e·o, *v. t.*; STER'E·OED; STER'E·O'ING. Short for STEREOTYPE.

ster'e·o·bate (-ō·bāt), *n.* [L. *stereobata,* fr. Gr. *stereos* solid + *batēs* that treads or covers (akin to *basis* base); cf. F. *stéréobate.* See STEREO-; BASE, *n.* Cf. STYLOBATE.] *Arch.* A substructure or basement of masonry as visible above the ground level. — **ster'e·o·bat'ic** (-băt'ĭk), *adj.*

ster'e·o·blas'tu·la (-blăs'tū·lä), *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* A blastula without a cavity.

ster'e·o·cam·pim'e·ter (-kăm·pĭm'ē·tĕr), *n.* A stereoscopic campimeter.

ster'e·o·chem'is·try (-kĕm'ĭs·trĭ), *n.* [*stereo-* + *chemistry.*] That branch of chemistry which has to do with the arrangement of atoms and molecules in space. — **ster'e·o·chem'ic** (-kĕm'ĭk), **ster'e·o·chem'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **ster'e·o·chem'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ster'e·o·chro·mat'ic (-krō·măt'ĭk), *adj.* Stereochromic. — **ster'e·o·chro·mat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ster'e·o·chrome' (stĕr'ē·ō·krōm'; stĕr'ē·ō-), *n.* Stereochromic picture.

ster'e·o·chro'my (stĕr'ē·ō·krō'mĭ; stĕr'ē-), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-chromy.*] A process of mural painting in which the pigment is fixed by a series of reactions between the lime, fluosilicic acid, and water glass. — **ster'e·o·chro'mic** (-krō'mĭk), *adj.* — **ste're·o·chro'mi·cal·ly** (-mĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

ster'e·o·com'pa·ra'tor (-kŏm'pä·rā'tĕr; -kŏm·păr'ä·tĕr), *n.* [NL. See COMPARATOR.] *Physics.* A special form of stereoscope used in making topographic measurements by the accurate comparison of stereoscopic photographs taken with an instrument having very great distance between the objectives, or used in astronomy, esp., formerly, to detect small motions and changes by stereoscopic examination of two photographs of the same celestial area taken at different times. Cf. BLINK MICROSCOPE.

ster'e·o·e·lec'tric (-ē·lĕk'trĭk), *adj.* [*stereo-* + *electric.*] Of or pert. to generation of electricity by means of solid bodies alone.

ster'e·o·flu'or·os'co·py (-flōō'ôr·ŏs'kō·pĭ), *n.* Stereoscopic fluoroscopy. — **ster'e·o·flu'or·o·scop'ic** (-ō·skŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

ster'e·o·gas'tru·la (-găs'trōō·lä), *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* A gastrula with no cavity.

ster'e·og·no'sis (stĕr'ē·ŏg·nō'sĭs; stĕr'ē-), *n.* [NL., fr. *stereo-* + *-gnosis.*] Perception of the form, weight, etc., of a solid body by handling and lifting it. — **ster'e·og·nos'tic** (-nŏs'tĭk), *adj.*

ster'e·o·go'ni·om'e·ter (-gō'nĭ·ŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* A stereoscopic goniometer.

ster'e·o·gram' (stĕr'ē·ō·grăm'; stĕr'ē-), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-gram.*] A diagram or picture representing objects with an impression of solidity or relief; also, a stereograph; specif., a stereoroentgenogram.

ster'e·o·graph' (stĕr'ē·ō·grăf'; stĕr'ē-; 83), *n.* [*stereo-* + *graph.*] **1.** Any picture, or pair of pictures, prepared for the stereoscope.

2. *Anthropol.* An instrument used in tracing the profiles of skulls. See STEREOGRAPHY.

ster'e·o·graph'. *v. t. & i.* To prepare, as a picture, for stereoscopic exhibition. — **ster'e·og'ra·pher** (-ŏg'rä·fĕr), *n.*

ster'e·o·graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *adj.* Also **ster'e·o·graph'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). Made or done according to stereography; as, a *stereographic* chart. — **ster'e·o·graph'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

stereographic projection. *Geom.* A projection of a sphere surface from a point of the surface on a plane perpendicular to the diameter through the point.

ster'e·og'ra·phy (stĕr'ē·ŏg'rä·fĭ; stĕr'ē-), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-graphy;* cf. F. *stéréographie.*] Art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; a branch of solid geometry, showing the construction of all solids that are regularly defined. By cutting a suitable material in the forms as shown in the cut, folding them along the lines indicated, and joining their edges, the five regular solids may be formed.

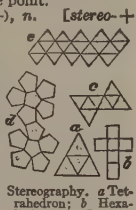

Stereography. *a* Tetrahedron; *b* Hexahedron or Cube; *c* Octahedron; *d* Dodecahedron; *e* Icosahedron.

ster'e·o·i'so·mer (-ō·ĭ'sō·mĕr), *n.* *Chem.* Any one of the isomers in a case of stereoisomerism.

ster'e·o·i'so·mer'ic (-ĭ'sō·mĕr'ĭk), **ster'e·o·i'so·mer'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting, stereoisomerism.

ster'e·o·i·som'er·ism (-ĭ·sŏm'ĕr·ĭz'm), *n.* [*stereo-* **b** + *isomerism.*] *Chem.* Isomerism depending on arrangement of atoms in space. See ISOMERIC, 1.

ster'e·o·ma'trix (-mā'trĭks), *n.* **A** matrix used in stereotyping.

ster'e·ome (stĕr'ē·ōm; stĕr'ē·ōm), *n.* Also **ster'e·om.** [Gr. *stereōma* solid body, fr. *stereos* solid.] *Bot.* Mechanical or strengthening tissue in plants, such as the thick-walled wood cells, sclerenchyma, etc. Cf. MESTOME.

ster'e·om'e·ter (-ŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* **a** A volumenometer. **b** An X-ray apparatus, based on the principle of stereoscopic vision, for determining the position of a fractured bone or the like.

ster'e·om'e·try (-ŏm'ē·trĭ), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-metry;* cf. F. *stéréométrie.*] Art of determining the volumes and other metrical elements of solid figures; — distinguished from *planimetry.* — **ster'e·o·met'ric** (-ō·mĕt'rĭk), **ster'e·o·met'ri·cal** (-rĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **ster'e·o·met'ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ster'e·o·mi·crom'e·ter (-mĭ·krŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*stereo-* + *micrometer.*] An apparatus for attaching to a telescope to measure small angles in the field of view by noting the projection on squares seen with the other (naked) eye.

ster'e·o·mon'o·scope (-mŏn'ō·skōp), *n.* [*stereo-* + *mono-* + *-scope.*] An instrument with two eyes, by which a single picture, presenting an appearance of relief, is projected upon a screen of ground glass.

ster'e·o·neu'ral (-nū'răl), *adj.* *Zool.* Having the central nervous system without a cavity.

ster'e·o·pla'ni·graph (-plā'nĭ·grăf; -plä'nĭ-), *n.* *Physics.* An instrument for making topographic maps from observations made with the stereocomparator.

ster'e·o·plan'u·la (-plăn'ū·lä), *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* A planula with no cavity.

ster'e·o·plasm (stĕr'ē·ō·plăz'm; stĕr'ē-), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-plasm.*] **a** *Biol.* The solid part of cell protoplasm. Cf. HYGROPLASM. **b** A secondary deposit of calcareous matter between the septa of certain corals. — **ster'e·o·plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *adj.*

ster'e·op'sis (stĕr'ē·ŏp'sĭs; stĕr'ē-), *n.* [NL., fr. *stere-* + *-opsis.*] Stereoscopic vision.

ster'e·op'ti·con (stĕr'ē·ŏp'tĭ·kŏn; stĕr'ē-; 277), *n.* [NL. See STEREO-; OPTIC.] A highly developed form of the magic lantern, using chiefly photographic pictures and an intense light, and often made double so as to produce dissolving views. — **ster'e·op·ti'cian** (-ŏp·tĭsh'ăn), *n.*

Ster'e·or'ni·thes (-ôr'nĭ·thēz; -ôr·nĭ'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *stereo-* + Gr. *ornis,* pl. *ornithes,* bird.] *Paleontol.* An order of Miocene Patagonian birds of uncertain affinities. They were very large and probably ratite. Most species are included in the Phororhacidae. — **ster'e·or·nith'ic** (-ôr·nĭth'ĭk), *adj.*

ster'e·o·scope' (stĕr'ē·ō·skōp'; stĕr'ē-), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-scope.*] An optical instrument with two eyeglasses, for assisting the observer to combine the images of two pictures taken for the purpose from points of view a little way apart, and thus to get the effect of solidity or depth; cf. BINOCULAR VISION. In the *reflecting stereoscope* the rays from the two pictures are turned into the proper direction for stereoscopic vision by two plane mirrors set at an angle with each other, and between the pictures. In the *lenticular stereoscope,* the form in general use, the eyeglasses are semilenses (as *l, l'* in fig. 2), or marginal portions of the same convex lens, set with their edges toward each other, so that they deflect the rays coming from corresponding points (*p, p'*) in the two pictures so as to strike the eyes (*e, e'*) as if coming direct from the point (*P*), where the two pictures are seen apparently as one.

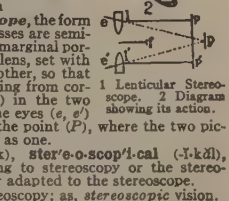

1 Lenticular Stereoscope. 2 Diagram showing its action.

ster'e·o·scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), **ster'e·o·scop'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to stereoscopy or the stereoscope; characteristic of or adapted to the stereoscope.

2. Characterized by stereoscopy; as, *stereoscopic* vision. — **ster'e·o·scop'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

stereoscopic camera. A camera for taking pictures for the stereoscope. It usually has twin lenses.

ster'e·os'co·pism (stĕr'ē·ŏs'kō·pĭz'm; stĕr'ē-; stĕr'ē·ō·skō'pĭz'm; stĕr'ē-), *n.* Stereoscopic effect.

ster'e·os'co·pist (-pĭst), *n.* A specialist in stereoscopy.

ster'e·os'co·py (-ŏs'kō·pĭ; -ō·skō'pĭ), *n.* **1.** The science which deals with stereoscopic effects and methods by which they are produced.

2. Vision or the seeing of objects as in three dimensions.

ster'e·o·spon'dy·lous (stĕr'ē·ō·spŏn'dĭ·lŭs; stĕr'ē-), *adj.* [See STEREO-; SPONDYLO-.] *Zool. & Paleontol.* a Designating, or having, vertebrae whose component elements

steppe'land' (stĕp'lănd'), *n.* = STEPPE, 2.

step'sire', *n.* = STEPFATHER.

stept (stĕpt), *past tense & past part.* of STEEP. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

stept. Archaic or poetic past tense or past part. of STEP, *v.*

step'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

ster. + STAR, STEER, STIR.

ster'a·cle (stĕr'ä·k'l), *n.* [Perh. fr. *stare,* after *spectacle* or *miracle.*] A spectacle; a performance. *Obs.*

sterap. + STIRRUP.

ster'co·bi'lin (stûr'kō·bī'lĭn), *n.* [L. *stercus* dung + E. *bilin.*] *Biochem.* = UROBILIN.

ster'co·phag'ic (-făj'ĭk), **ster·coph'a·gous** (stĕr·kŏf'ä·gŭs), *adj.* = SCATOPHAGOUS.

ster'co·ras'mi·a. Var. of STERCOREMIA.

ster·co're·an, -re·ous, *adj.* = STERCORAL.

Ster·co'ri·an·ism (stĕr·kō'rĭ·ăn·ĭz'm; 181), *n.* = STERCORANISM.

Ster'co·rist (stûr'kō·rĭst), *n.* = STERCORANIST.

ster'co·ry, *n.* Dung. *Obs.*

stere. + STAR, STEER, STIR.

stereo formula, *or* **ster'e·o·for'mu·la,** *n.* *Chem.* = SPACE FORMULA. See FORMULA, 5.

ster'e·o·i·som'er·ide (stĕr'ē·ō·ĭ·sŏm'ĕr·īd; -īd; stĕr'ē-), *n.* = STEREOISOMER.

ster'e·o·mer, ster'e·o·mer'ic (-ō·mĕr'ĭk), -i·cal, **ster'e·om'er·ism** (-ŏm'ĕr·ĭz'm). = STEREOISOMER, etc. [See FORMULA, 5.]

stereometric formula. *Chem.* = STEREO-FORMULA.

ster'e·o·plas'ma (stĕr'ē·ō·plăz'mä; stĕr'ē-), *n.* = STEREOPLASM.

are fused into a single piece, as in most vertebrates; — opposed to *temnospondylous*. **b** Of or pertaining to certain large stegocephalian amphibians which are so characterized and which constitute a suborder, **Ster'e·o·spon'dy·li** (-lī).

ster'e·o·stat'ic (stĕr'ē-ō-stăt'ĭk; stē̆r'ē-), *adj.* [*stereo-* + *static.*] Geostatic.

ster'e·o·stat'ics (-ĭks), *n. Physics.* The statics of solids.

ster'e·o·tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *stereo-* + *-taxis.*] *Biol.* A taxis in which contact, esp. with a solid body, is the directive factor; thigmotaxis. — **ster'e·o·tac'tic** (-tăk'tĭk), *adj.* — **ster'e·o·tac'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

ster'e·o·te·lem'e·ter (-tē-lĕm'ē-tĕr), *n.* **a** = STEREOCOMPARATOR. **b** A telesteroscope with a scale attached, used esp. as a range finder.

ster'e·ot'o·my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [F. *stéréotomie.* See STEREO-; -TOMY.] The science or art of cutting solids, as into arches; esp., the art of stonecutting. — **ster'e·o·tom'ic** (-ō-tŏm'ĭk), **ster'e·o·tom'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **ster'e·ot'o·mist** (-ŏt'ō-mĭst), *n.*

ster'e·ot'ro·pism (-ŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-tropism.*] *Biol.* **a** A tropism in which contact, esp. with a solid or a rigid surface, is the orienting factor. **b** Sometimes, less exactly, thigmotaxis. Cf. HAPTOTROPISM. — **ster'e·o·trop'ic** (-ō-trŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

ster'e·o·type' (stĕr'ē-ō-tīp'; stē̆r'ē-; 277), *n.* [F. *stéréotype,* adj. See STEREO-; -TYPE.] **1.** *Print.* **a** A plate made by taking a mold or matrix of a printing surface in plaster of Paris, paper pulp, or the like, and making from this a cast in type metal, commonly with more than the usual percentage of lead. Stereotypes are now comparatively little used except for newspaper work, in which the paper-pulp process (see FLONG) is generally used. Books are now usually electrotyped, the surface of an electrotype being more durable. Stereotypes used for magazine or book printing are nickel-plated to increase their durability. **b** Stereotypy.
2. Hence, anything repeated or reproduced without variation; anything conforming to a fixed or general pattern and undistinguished by individual marks, as if produced from a stereotype.

ster'e·o·type', *v. t.;* -TYPED' (-tīpt'); -TYP'ING (-tīp'ĭng). [F. *stéréotyper.*] **1.** To prepare for printing in stereotype; to make stereotype plates of, as a book.
2. Hence, to fix in lasting form; to make permanent; also, to repeat without variation; to backney.

ster'e·o·typed' (-tīpt'), *adj.* Produced, or as if produced, from a stereotype; repeated mechanically or without variation; mechanical; lacking originality or individuality.

ster'e·o·typ'er (-tīp'ĕr), *n.* One who stereotypes.

ster'e·o·typ'er·y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Stereotypy.
2. A stereotype foundry.

ster'e·o·typ'ic (-tĭp'ĭk), *adj.* Also **ster'e·o·typ'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). Of or pertaining to stereotyping or to stereotypy.

ster'e·o·typ'ing (stĕr'ē-ō-tīp'ĭng; stē̆r'ē-), *n.* The making of or printing from stereotype plates; stereotypy.

ster'e·o·typ'ist (stĕr'ē-ō-tīp'ĭst; stē̆r'ē-; -ŏt'ĭ·pĭst), *n.* A stereotyper.

ster'e·o·ty·pog'ra·phy (-tĭ·pŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* Act or art of printing from stereotype plates. — **ster'e·o·ty·pog'ra·pher** (-fĕr), *n.*

ster'e·o·typ'y (stĕr'ē-ō-tīp'ĭ; stē̆r'ē-; -ŏt'ĭ·pĭ), *n.* **1.** The art or process of making or of printing from stereotype plates.
2. Frequent, almost mechanical repetition of the same posture, movement, or form of speech, as in the mannerisms of dementia praecox.

-ste·re'sis (-stē-rē'sĭs). [NL.] *Surg.* A combining form from Greek *steresis,* deprivation, denoting *removal of a* (specified) *part,* as in glosso*steresis,* metro*steresis.*

Ste're·um (stē'rē-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *steros* solid, firm.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi (family Thelephoraceae) having the sporophores resupinate or shelving and the basidial surface smooth. *S. purpureum* causes silverleaf.

ster'hy·drau'lic (stĕr'hī-drô'lĭk), *adj.* [F. *stérhydraulique.* See STEREO-; HYDRAULIC.] Pertaining to or designating a kind of hydraulic press producing pressure or motion by the introduction of a solid substance (as a screw, a rod, or a rope wound on a roller) into a cylinder previously filled with a liquid; resembling such a press in action or principle.

ster'ic (stĕr'ĭk; stē̆r'ĭk), **ster'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [*stereo-* + *-ic* (cf. def. of STEREOCHEMISTRY).] *Chem.* Relating to the arrangement of atoms in space; spatial. — **ster'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

steric hindrance. *Chem.* Hindrance (of chemical action) ascribed to the arrangement of atoms in a molecule.

ster'ide (stĕr'īd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **ster'id.** [*sterol* + *-ide.*] *Biochem.* Any simple lipide that is an ester of a sterol.

ste·rig'ma (stē-rĭg'mā), *n.; pl.* STERIGMATA (-tā). [NL., fr. Gr. *stērigma* a support, fr. *stērizein* to prop.] *Bot.* **a** One of the slender stalks at the top of the basidium in certain fungi, from the tips of which the basidiospores are abstricted. **b** Any stalk or filament from which conidia or spermatia are abjointed. — **ster'ig·mat'ic** (stĕr'ĭg·măt'ĭk), *adj.*

ster'ile (stĕr'ĭl *or, esp. Brit.,* stē̆r'īl), *adj.* [L. *sterilis;* akin to Gr. *stereos* stiff, solid, *steiros* barren, *steira* a cow that has not calved, Skr. *starī,* Goth. *stairo,* fem., barren and to E. STARE.] **1.** Barren; unfruitful; not fertile.
2. Unproductive of vegetation; as, *sterile* land; also, yielding little or no crop; as, a *sterile* year.
3. Figuratively, barren of ideas or feeling; as, a *sterile* author.
4. Incapable of, or unfitted for, reproduction.
5. Ineffective; useless; doing no useful service; as, *sterile* gold in a safe deposit box; *sterile* reserves.
6. *Bacteriol.* Free from living microorganisms, as bacteria, or their viable spores; as, a *sterile* fluid. Cf. STERILIZE.
7. *Bot.* **a** Incapable of bearing, or characterized by lack of, fruit or spores; as, a *sterile* plant, fungus, hypha; unable to germinate; as, a *sterile* seed, spore. **b** Bearing only stamens, or entirely neutral; as, a *sterile* flower. **c** Without sori; as, a *sterile* frond. Cf. FERTILE, 6.
8. *Mil.* Barren of military power.
— **ster'ile·ly,** *adv.* — **ster'ile·ness,** *n. Rare.*

ste·ril'i·ty (stē-rĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *sterilitas.*] Quality or condition of being sterile.

ster'i·li·za'tion (stĕr'ĭ·lĭ·zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of sterilizing; also, state of being sterile or condition of being sterilized; specif., the act or process of killing all living cells, esp. microorganisms or the germ cells of higher plants and animals. ***Fractional,*** or ***intermittent, sterilization*** is the process of heating on successive days, allowing time between for the resistant spores to germinate into less resistant vegetative cells, which will be killed at the next heating. Cf. PASTEURIZATION.

ster'i·lize (stĕr'ĭ·līz), *v. t.;* -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). Also **ster'i·lise.** To make sterile, barren, or unproductive; specif.: **a** To impoverish, as land; to exhaust of fertility. **b** To deprive of the power of reproducing, specif. by surgical removal or inhibition of function of the reproductive organs; to render incapable of germination or fecundation. **c** Figuratively, to make barren of ideas, feelings, etc.; also, to render powerless, ineffectual, or useless, as by inhibiting normal productive functions; as, to *sterilize* gold.
The *sterilizing* influences of universal mechanization. *Wm. McDougall.*
d *Bacteriol.* To free from living microorganisms, as by physical or chemical agents. Cf. PASTEURIZE. **e** *Mil.* To render barren or unproductive of military power.

Syn. — STERILIZE, DISINFECT. The *sterilizing* of a medium implies complete destruction of all germs in it; to *disinfect* is merely to destroy the infectious microorganisms, although the process may also involve *sterilization.* A physician *sterilizes* his instruments; he *disinfects* a sick room.

Ant. — Fertilize, fecundate, impregnate; infect.

ster'i·liz'er (stĕr'ĭ·līz'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which sterilizes anything.
2. Any apparatus for sterilizing by the agency of boiling water, steam, or dry heat. See AUTOCLAVE.

ster'in (stĕr'ĭn), *n.* [From *cholesterin.*] *Chem.* = STEROL; — used also in combination, as in copro*sterin.*

ster'let (stŭr'lĕt; -lĭt), *n.* [Russ. *sterlyad';* cf. F. & G. *sterlet.*] A small sturgeon (*Acipenser ruthenus*) found in the Caspian Sea and its rivers, and highly esteemed for its flavor. The finest caviar is made from its roe.

Sterlet. 1/8

ster'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [ME., prob. fr. AS. *steorra* star (as on some of the early pennies). See STAR.] **1.** A silver penny of medieval England; also, *Obs.,* a pennyweight.
2. The lawful money of England or, later, of Great Britain and of those British possessions having no separate coinage.
3. The standard of fineness of lawful sterling (sense 2) coin; for silver, formerly .925, since 1920, .500; for gold, formerly .995 ("old sterling"), now .9166, or 11/12.
4. Sterling silver or, esp., articles made of it. Cf. PLATE, 5.
5. In British colonial use, opposed to *currency* (senses 5 & 6): **a** The set of legally established values for English coins or money denominations. **b** *Australia.* Formerly, Australian colonists born in England.

ster'ling (stŭr'lĭng), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or concerned with sterling (esp. in sense 2); as, ten pounds *sterling; sterling* prices, quotations; specif., payable or involving payment in sterling; as, a *sterling* bill; *sterling* exchange.
2. Manufactured of sterling silver; as, a *sterling* spoon.
3. Of full value; conforming to the highest standard; genuine; as, *sterling* merit, good sense, character.
— **ster'ling·ly,** *adv.* — **ster'ling·ness,** *n. Both Rare.*

ster'ling (stŭr'lĭng). Var. of STARLING.

Ster'ling (stŭr'lĭng), *n.* Masculine proper name.

sterling silver. **a** The metal legally fixed as the standard of British silver coinage, formerly .925 fine, since 1920, by an amending act, .500 fine. **b** Hence, silver .925 fine, the standard for tableware and other manufactured articles of solid silver. The remaining 75 parts are copper added for hardening.

stern (stûrn). Var. of STARN, tern.

stern (stûrn), *adj.;* STERN'ER (stûr'nĕr); STERN'EST. [ME. *sterne, sturne,* fr. AS. *styrne, stierne;* akin to OHG. *storrēn* to project stiffly, G. *störrig* obstinate, and to E. STARE.] **1.** Having a certain hardness or severity as of nature or manner; severely strict; exacting; uncompromising; unbending; inflexible; rigorous; severe; austere; grim; harsh; as, a *stern* parent, officer, task, lesson, climate; *stern* duty, morality, discipline; also, inexorable; relentless; as, *stern* poverty, necessity; also, formerly, cruel; pitiless.
2. Hard or severe in aspect or appearance; forbidding; uninviting; as, a *stern* building; *stern* scenery; a *stern* rock-bound shore line.
3. Proceeding from, or characteristic of, a nature severe or hard; harsh; as, a *stern* look, answer, decree.
4. Stout; sturdy; resolute; as, a *stern* heart or resolve.
Made of stuff *stern* enough . . . to suit a New England climate. *Henry Adams.*
5. Violent; tempestuous. *Archaic.* *Chaucer.*
6. *Obs.* **a** Fierce; savage. **b** Strong; mighty; also, massive.
Syn. — Gloomy, sullen; unkind, hardhearted, unfeeling. See STRICT.
Ant. — Gentle, mild, complaisant; lenient, indulgent.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

stern-born	**stern-gated**	**stern-mouthed**
stern-browed	**stern-issuing**	**stern-set**
stern-eyed	**stern-lipped**	**stern-sounding**
stern-faced	**stern-looking**	**stern-visaged**
stern-featured	**stern-minded**	

— **stern'ly,** *adv.* — **stern'ness,** *n.*

stern, *adv.* Sternly; — now chiefly in combinations, as in **stern'–spo'ken** (66).

stern (stĕrn), **starn** (stärn), *n.* [ME. *sterne, steorne,* fr. ON. *stjarna.* See STAR.] A star. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

stern (stûrn), *n.* [Prob. fr. ON. *stjörn* a steering; akin to ON. *stýra* to steer. See STEER, *v.*] **1.** The helm or tiller of a vessel or boat; also, the rudder. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. Direction by or as if by a rudder; steerage. *Obs.*
3. Figuratively, the post of management or direction. *Obs.*
And sit at chiefest *stern* of public weal. *Shak.*
4. The after, or rear, end of a vessel or boat; specif., that portion of the hull abaft the rudderpost or sternpost.
5. Hence, the hinder part of anything.
6. Specif., the hind parts or quarters of a man or animal, the buttocks or rump; also, the tail of a dog or, formerly, any animal. *Chiefly Colloq.*
A company . . . has neither a *stern* to be kicked nor a soul to be saved. *Masefield.*
7. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = PUPPIS.
— *by the stern. Naut.* Drawing the greater depth of water aft; also, adverbially, with the stern sinking or settling first; as, to sink *by the stern.* — *stern first.* With the stern first or preceding. — *stern on.* With the stern foremost, or fronting.

stern (stûrn), *adj. Naut.* **a** Of or pertaining to or, esp., situated at or near the stern of a vessel; also, fastened or secured to, or securing, the stern. **b** Following, pursuing, or characterized by pursuit astern.
☞ PHRASES are:

stern anchor	**stern hatchway**	**stern sea**
stern boat	**stern ladder**	**stern timber**
stern gun	**stern race**	**stern window**
stern hatch	**stern rail**	

stern (stûrn), *v. t. & i.* [From STERN, *n.*] **1.** To steer *Obs.*
2. *Naut.* To back (a boat); back water; row backward.

ster'na (stûr'nȧ), *n., pl.* OF STERNUM.

Ster'na (stûr'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. E. STERN, STARN.] *Zool.* The typical genus of terns, including the common tern and allied species having a slender bill, a forked tail, and mostly white coloration with a black cap and a bluish-gray mantle. With allied genera it is sometimes regarded as constituting a subfamily, **Ster·ni'nae** (stĕr·nī'nē), of the Laridae.

ster'nad (stûr'năd), *adv.* [See 1st -AD.] *Anat.* Toward the sternum.

stern'age (stûr'nĭj), *n.* Sterns collectively. *Rare. Shak.*

ster'nal (-năl), *adj.* [NL. *sternalis.*] **1.** Pertaining to the sternum.
2. Ventral; in the region of the sternum or a sternite.
3. *Zool.* Pertaining to a sternite.

ster'nal, *n.* The sternum.

ster·na'lis (stĕr·nā'lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle nearly parallel to the sternum, sometimes found on the surface of the pectoralis major.

sternal rib. *Anat. & Zool.* **a** A rib whose costal cartilage connects with the sternum; a true rib. **b** The ventral segment of a rib of certain animals representing an ossified costal cartilage; a hemapophysis.

stern'–bear'er, *n.* Ship. *Rare.* *Nash.*

stern'berg·ite (stûrn'bûrg·īt), *n.* [After Count Kaspar *Sternberg* (1761–1838) of Prague.] *Mineral.* A dark-brown silver iron sulphide, ($AgFe_2S_3$), in tabular crystals or soft flexible laminae.

stern board. **1.** A backboard (sense 1).
2. *Naut.* A going or falling astern, esp. as caused by missing stays; as, to make a *stern board.*

stern'cas'tle (stûrn'kăs''l), *n.* A castle (sense 3 e) at a ship's stern.

stern chase. *Nav.* **a** A chase in which the pursuing vessel follows in the path of the vessel pursued; as, a *stern chase* is a long chase. **b** *Now Rare.* A stern chaser.

stern chaser. *Nav.* A gun so placed as to be able to fire astern at a vessel that may be in chase.

ster'ne·ber (stûr'nē-bĕr), *n. Anat.* A sternebra.

ster'ne·bra (-brȧ), *n.; pl.* -BRAE (-brē). [NL., fr. *sternum* + *-ebra* as in *vertebra.*] *Anat.* A segment of the sternum of a vertebrate. — **ster'ne·bral** (-brăl), *adj.*

sterned (stûrnd), *adj.* Having (such) a stern; — chiefly in combination; as, broad-*sterned,* crook*sterned.*

stern fast. See 2d PAINTER, 2; FAST, *n.*, 1.

stern'fore'most (stûrn'fôr'mōst; -mŭst), *adv.* With the stern in advance; hence, backwards; also, awkwardly.

stern frame. *Shipbuilding.* **a** In a wooden vessel, the timbers constituting the upper part of stern, or counter. **b** In a metal vessel, the forging or casting including in one piece the propeller post, with boss, the sternpost, with gudgeons, and the arch and solepiece.

stern'ful (stûrn'fŏŏl; -fl), *adj.* Stern; fierce. *Archaic.* — **stern'ful·ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

stern gallery. See GALLERY, *n.*, 14.

stern hook. *Shipbuilding.* A horizontal framework to strengthen the holding of the sides to the sternpost.

ster'nite (stûr'nīt), *n.* [From STERNUM.] *Zool.* **a** The ventral part or shield of a somite of an arthropod. **b** In insects, the chitinous plate that forms the ventral surface of an abdominal segment; sometimes, also, a similar plate on a thoracic segment. — **ster·nit'ic** (stĕr·nĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

-ster'nite. A combining form of *sternite,* as in endo*sternite,* ento*sternite.*

stern knee. = STERNSON.

stern line. = STERN FAST.

stern'man (stûrn'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **a** *Obs.* A steersman. **b** One, esp. a rower or paddler, stationed at or occupying the stern of a craft.

stern'most (-mōst; -mŭst), *adj.* Farthest astern.

ster'no- (stûr'nō-). A combining form, for *sternum,* denoting: **a** *Breast,* as in *sternomancy.* **b** *Sternal and;* — in adjectives, as in **ster'no·cla·vic'u·lar,** pert. to the sternum and clavicle, and the following list.

sternocoracoid	**sternomastoid**	**sternopericardial**
sternocostal	**sternomaxillary**	**sternotracheal**
sternofacial	**sternonuchal**	**sternovertebral**
sternoglossal	**sternopericardiac**	**sternoxiphoid**
sternohumeral		

Ster'no (stûr'nō), *n.* [From S. *Sternau* & Co., makers.] A trade-mark for a kind of solid alcohol; hence [*some times not cap.*], the substance bearing this trade-mark

ster'no·cleí'do·mas'toid (stûr'nō-klī'dō-măs'toid), *adj* Also **ster'no·cli'do·mas'toid.** [*sterno-* + *cleido-* + *mastoid.*] *Anat.* Designating, or pert. to, a thick superficial muscle on each side arising by two heads (one from the first segment of the sternum and the other from the inner part of the clavicle) and inserted into the mastoid and occipital bone. — *n.* A sternocleidomastoid muscle.

ster'no·fa'ci·al'is (-fā'shĭ·ăl'ĭs), *n.* [NL. See STERNO-; FACIAL.] *Anat.* An inconstant slip of muscle arising from the sternum and inserting into the fascia of the neck.

ster'no·hy'oid (-hī'oid), *adj. Anat.* Pertaining to the sternum and the hyoid bone or cartilage; designating a muscle, on each side of the mid-line, extending from the medial end of the clavicle and the first segment of the sternum to the body of the hyoid bone. — *n.* A sternohyoid muscle. — **ster'no·hy·oi'de·an** (-hī·oi'dē·ăn), *adj.*

ster'no·man'cy (stûr'nō·măn'sĭ), *n.* [*sterno-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by marks on the breast.

ster'no·scap'u·lar (-skăp'ū·lĕr), *adj. Zool.* Connecting the sternum and scapula; designating a muscle which in many mammals helps to support the anterior part of the body upon the forelimbs. — *n.* The sternoscapular muscle.

Ster'no·the'rus (-thē'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *sterno-* + *thairos* hinge, axle.] *Zool.* **a** Syn. of PELUSIOS. **b** A genus of North American turtles of the family Kinosternidae. See MUSK TURTLE. — **ster'no·there** (stûr'nō-thĕr), *n.*

ster'no·thy'roid (-thī'roid), *adj. Anat.* Pertaining to the sternum and the thyroid cartilage; designating, or pertaining to, a muscle, on each side of the body, extending beneath the sternohyoid muscle. — *n.* A sternothyroid muscle.

ster'no·tribe (stûr'nō·trīb), *adj.* [*sterno-* + *-tribe.*] *Bot* Touching the breast; — of certain flowers with stamens and pistils so arranged as to touch the breast of visiting insects.

stern'post' (stûrn'pōst'), *n. Shipbuilding.* The principal member at the after end of a vessel, usually vertical or nearly so, extending from keel to deck and taking the after ends of the planking in a wooden vessel, and the plates in a metal vessel.

stern sheets. See 5th SHEET, 2.

stern'son (stûrn's'n), *n.* [See STERN, *n.*; cf. STEMSON.] *Shipbuilding.* The end of a keelson, to which the sternpost is bolted; — called also *stern knee* and *sternson knee.*

ster·e·o·tel'e·scope, *n.* = TELESTEREOSCOPE. [*Sp.*]

ster'e·o·tipe'. Stereotype. *Ref.*

ster'e·o·typ'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

ster'il. Sterile. *Ref. Sp.*

ster'i·liz'a·ble, **ster'i·lis'a·ble,** *adj.* See -ABLE. — **ster'i·liz'a·bil'i·ty,** **ster'i·lis'a·bil'i·ty.**

sterk (stûrk). Var. of STARK, STIRK. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

sternd. Sterned. *Ref. Sp.*

stern'er, *n.* [From STERN to steer.] A director. *Obs.*

stern'less, *adj.* See -LESS; specif., *Obs.,* rudderless.

stern'light', *n.* Starlight. *Obs.*

sternon, *n.* † STERNUM.

sterns'man, *n.* Steersman. *Obs.*

stern tube. *Shipbuilding.* **a** A long bushing or bearing through the stern to support the after part of the propeller shaft. **b** A torpedo tube located at the stern.

ster'num (stûr'nŭm), *n.; pl.* -NA (-nȧ), -NUMS (-nŭmz). [NL., fr. Gr. *sternon* the breast, chest.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* The breastbone; a bone or cartilage, or a series of more or less distinct bony or cartilaginous segments, lying in the median ventral part of the body of most vertebrates above fishes, and connected with the ribs or the shoulder girdle, or with both. In man it is about seven inches long, and consists, in the adult, of an anterior flat, somewhat expanded bone, the *manubrium*, a middle, bladelike bone, the *mesosternum*, or *gladiolus*, composed of four fused segments, and a terminal, usually cartilaginous piece, the *xiphoid*, or *ensiform, process.* It is connected with the clavicles and the cartilages of the upper seven pairs of ribs. In birds it is a single broad bony plate, and usually bears a high median keel for the attachment of the wing muscles. Among reptiles it is absent in snakes and turtles. **2.** *Zool.* The ventral part of any somite of an arthropod.

ster'nu·ta'tion (stûr'nû·tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sternutatio*, fr. *sternutare* to sneeze, intens. fr. *sternuere;* akin to Gr. *ptarnysthai, ptairein,* to sneeze, *ptarmos* a sneezing, OIr. *sreod.* Cf. ARNICA.] The act, fact, or noise of sneezing.

ster·nu'ta·tive (stĕr·nū'tȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Provocative of sneezing. — *n.* Something that provokes sneezing.

ster'nu·ta'tor (stûr'nû·tā'tĕr), *n.* A sternutative.

ster·nu'ta·to'ry (stĕr·nū'tȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Sternutative. — *n.* A sternutative.

stern walk. *Nav.* A gallery around the stern of a man-of-war. *Chiefly Brit.*

stern'ward (stûrn'wĕrd), **stern'wards** (-wĕrdz), *adj. & adv.* Aft; astern.

stern wave. *Naut.* A wave formed at the stern of a vessel under way. Cf. BOW WAVE.

stern'way' (stûrn'wā'), *n.* *Naut.* Movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost.

stern'ways' (-wāz'), *adv.* Toward the stern.

stern wheel. A paddle wheel at the stern. — **stern'-wheel',** *adj.*

stern'-wheel'er, *n.* A paddle steamer having a stern wheel instead of side wheels. *Collog., U. S.*

stern'works' (stûrn'wûrks'), *n.* The stern, or buttocks. *Jocular.*

ster'ol (stĕr'ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [From cholesterol.] *Biochem.* Any of a class of solid higher alcohols, as cholesterol and phytosterol, widely distributed in plants and animals. They are in general colorless crystalline compounds, nonsaponifiable, and soluble in certain organic solvents. They play an important physiological role not yet fully understood.

Ster'o·pe (stĕr'ŏ·pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Steropē.*] See PLEIADES; STAR, *Table.*

ster'rinck (stĕr'ĭngk), *n.* A seal (*Lobodon carcinophaga*) of the Antarctic Ocean.

ster'ro met'al (stĕr'ō). [Gr. *sterros* firm.] A hard variety of brass containing a little iron.

ster'tor (stûr'tŏr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *stertere* to snore.] *Med.* Act or fact of producing a snoring or rasping sound in respiration, because of obstruction of the air passages of the head, as in sleep or coma; snoring.

ster·to'ri·ous (stĕr·tō'rĭ·ŭs; 181), *adj.* Stertorous. — **ster·to'ri·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **ster·to'ri·ous·ness,** *n.*

ster'to·rous (stûr'tō·rŭs), *adj.* [L. *stertere* to snore; cf. F. *stertoreux.*] Characterized by a deep snoring, as in some diseases, esp. apoplexy; hence, hoarsely breathing; snoring. — **ster'to·rous·ly,** *adv.* — **ster'to·rous·ness,** *n.*

Ste·sich'o·re'an (stē·sĭk'ō·rē'ăn), *adj. Gr. Pros.* Of or pertaining to the Greek poet Stesichorus (about 610–550 B.C.) of Himera in Sicily, the chief early composer of Dorian lyrics, who established strophe, antistrophe, and epode as the normal structure for choral lyric.

stet (stĕt). [L., subj. 3d pers. sing. of *stare* to stand, remain. See STAND; cf. TESTIFY.] *Print.* Let it stand; — used to signify that something once erased, or marked for omission, is to remain.

stet, *v. t.;* STET'TED; STET'TING. *Print.* To cause or direct to remain after having been marked for omission; to mark with the word *stet* or with a series of dots below or beside.

stet, *n.* Short for STET PROCESSUS.

Stet'e·feldt fur'nace (stĕt'ē·fĕlt). *Metal.* A shaft furnace in which silver ores are desulphurized and chloridized by dropping them, pulverized and mixed with salt, through a heated atmosphere; — after its inventor, Charles A. Stetefeldt.

steth'al (stĕth'ăl; stē'thăl), *n.* [*stearic* + *ethal.*] *Chem.* Octadecyl alcohol $C_{18}H_{37}OH$ found as a stearate in spermaceti. *Obs.*

steth'o- (stĕth'ŏ-), **steth-.** A combining form, Greek *stēthō-, stēth-,* from *stēthos,* meaning *breast, chest,* as in *stethoscope,* **steth'ar·te·ri'tis, steth'o·go'ni·om'e·ter, steth'o·pa·ral'y·sis, steth'o·phone, steth'o·pho·nom'e·ter.**

steth'o·kyr'to·graph (-kûr'tŏ·gräf; 83), *n.* [*stetho-* + Gr. *kyrtos* arched + *-graph.*] An instrument for measuring and recording the curves and dimensions of the chest.

ste·thom'e·ter (stē·thŏm'ē·tĕr; stĕth·ŏm'-), *n.* [*stetho-* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An apparatus for measuring the expansion of the chest wall during respiration. — **steth'o·met'ric** (stĕth'ō·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* — **ste·thom'e·try** (stē·thŏm'ē·trĭ; stĕth·ŏm'-), *n.*

steth'o·scope (stĕth'ō·skōp), *n.* [F. *stéthoscope.* See STETHO-; SCOPE.] *Med.* An instrument used in auscultation, as of the chest, to convey to the ear the sounds produced in the body. The stethoscope was invented by the French physician René Laënnec about 1819. The binaural form, a modification of the original simple type, was devised by a New York physician George Philip Cammann (1804–63).

Binaural Stethoscope. *a, a* Ear Tubes; *b* Main Tube to be applied to chest.

steth'o·scop'ic (stĕth'ō·skŏp'ĭk), **steth'o·scop'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Cf. F. *stéthoscopique.*] Of, pertaining to, or obtained or made by means of, a stethoscope. — **steth'o·scop'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ste·thos'co·py (stē·thŏs'kō·pĭ; stĕth'ō·skō'pĭ), *n.* Art or process of examination by the stethoscope. — **ste·thos'co·pist** (-pĭst), *n.*

steth'o·spasm (stĕth'ō·spăz'm), *n.* [*stetho-* + *spasm.*] *Med.* Spasm of the muscles of the chest.

‖stet pro·ces'sus (stĕt prō·sĕs'ŭs). [L.] Let process remain stationary; — in law used as the name of an entry in these words staying all proceedings in an action, or of the order granting the stay.

‖stev (stĕv), *n.* [Nor.] A stanza.

ste've·dor'age (stē'vē·dōr'ĭj; 181), *n.* [See -AGE.] Stevedoring, or charges for stevedoring.

ste've·dore' (stē'vē·dōr'; 181), *n.* [Sp. *estivador* a packer, a stower, fr. *estivar* to pack, to stow, fr. L. *stipare* to press, compress. See STEEVE to stow.] One who works at, or one who is responsible for, the unloading and loading of a vessel in port.

ste've·dore', *v. t. & i.* To work at, or undertake responsibility for, the unloading and loading of a vessel or vessels in port. — **ste've·dor'ing** (-dōr'ĭng; 181), *verbal n.*

ste'vel (stē'v'l; stĕv'l), *n. & v.* [Cf. Nor. dial. *stavla, sterla,* to stagger.] Stumble *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

stev'en (stĕv'ĕn), *n.* [AS. *stefn, stemn,* voice; akin to D. *stem,* G. *stimme,* Goth. *stibna.*] *Now Chiefly Dial.* **a** Voice; speech. **b** Shout; outcry; din; noise. **c** Petition. **d** Speaking; also, report. — *v. i. Dial. Eng.* **a** To shout; talk; rant. **b** To howl; roar.

stev'en (stĕv'ĕn), *v. t.* [AS. *stefnan.*] *Obs.* **a** To appoint. **b** To state; announce. **c** *Dial. Eng.* To bespeak.

stev'en, *n.* [AS. *stefn;* akin to ON. *stef.*] *Obs.* **a** Appointment, esp. for a meeting; a fixed time; season; also, an assembly. **b** Judgment; doom.

stev'en, *n.* [Cf. AS. *stefn,* D. *steven.* See STEM, *n.*] Prow of a ship. *Obs.*

stev'en, *n.* Money. *Old Slang.*

Ste'ven (stē'vĕn). Var. of STEPHEN.

Ste'ven·so'ni·an (stē'vĕn·sō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of a quality characteristic of Robert Louis Stevenson or his writings; in the manner or style of Stevenson. — *n.* An admirer or imitator of Stevenson.

Ste'vi·a (stē'vĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Esteve,* Sp. scientist.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A genus of shrubs and herbs (family Carduaceae), chiefly of warm regions of the New World. They have glutinous foliage and white or purplish flowers. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus.
2. [*not cap.*] The white snakeroot. *Wis.*

stew (stū), *v.;* STEWED (stūd); STEW'ING. [ME. *stuwen* to bathe, fr. OF. *estuver* (F. *étuver* to stew), fr. (assumed) VL. *extufare,* fr. *ex-* ex- + Gr. *typhos* vapor, smoke; akin to L. *fumus.* See FUME.] *Transitive:* **1.** To boil slowly, or with a simmering heat; to seethe; to cook in a little liquid, over a gentle fire, without boiling; as, to *stew* meat; to *stew* oysters.
2. To bathe, esp. in a hot or steamy bath; also, to bathe in perspiration. *Obs.*
3. Figuratively: **a** To steep; imbue. **b** To keep confined in or as in a hot or stuffy atmosphere; — often with *up.*
4. To worry, or bring to a specified state by worry, excitement, etc.; as, to *stew* oneself into a fever; — also with *up. Colloq.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be seethed or cooked in a slow, simmering manner, or in heat and moisture; also, figuratively, to simmer.
2. To bathe, esp. in hot water or steam. *Obs.*
3. To swelter as from confinement in a hot or stuffy atmosphere; as, to *stew* in bed or indoors.

Let men *stew* in their cities if they will. *H. G. Wells.*

4. Hence: **a** *Slang.* Study hard; to sweat. **b** *Colloq.* To be or become agitated or worried; to worry; fret.

stew in one's own juice, etc. To suffer the discomfort of conditions or circumstances brought about by oneself.

stew (stū), *n.* [ME. *stue, stuwe,* fr. OF. *estuve* (F. *étuve*), fr. (assumed) VL. *extufa.* See STEW, *v.*] **1.** *Obs. exc. Hist.* A place of stewing or seething; esp., a heated room where hot baths are furnished; a hothouse; hence: **a** A hot bath. **b** A small room or apartment.
2. **a** A brothel; — used chiefly in *pl.,* esp. of a district characterized by brothels; also, a low resort; a dive. **b** A prostitute.
3. [From STEW, *v.*] A dish prepared by stewing; esp., such a dish of meat and vegetables (cf. IRISH STEW); also, *Obs.,* a utensil used in stewing; a stewpan.
4. A state of agitating excitement, worry, or confusion; also, a state of heat; as, to be in a *stew. Colloq.*
5. *Slang.* **a** One who stews, or studies hard. **b** A group, as of persons, in crowded or intimate associations; a mess; as, I hate the whole *stew* of them.
6. *Meat Packing.* = 4th SLUG, 10.

stew, *n.* [ME. *stewe,* fr. OF. *estui* (F. *étui*).] **1.** A vivarium for fish. *Now Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
2. A place where tame pheasants are bred. *Local, Eng.*
3. An artificial bed of oysters. *Local, U. S.*

stew (stū), *n.* [Cf. STOVE.] A cloud or clouds of dust; vapor; spray; stink. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.* — *v. t. & i.* Stink; drizzle. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

stew'ard (stū'ĕrd), *n.* [ME. *stiward,* fr. AS. *stīweard, stigweard,* fr. *stī,* stig, house, hall, sty + *weard* warden, guardian. See STY for swine; WARD one who guards.] **1.** An officer or employee of a household charged with the general administration of its affairs; specif.: **a** Under English feudal law: Orig., an officer on a lord's estate having general control of its affairs. The steward of the royal household was always a noble of the realm. Cf. SENESCHAL. Later, a head manager of a manor or estate, presiding at the manorial courts, auditing accounts, conducting inquests and extents, and controlling the husbandry arrangements. **b** In general, a man employed in a large family, or on a large estate, to manage the domestic concerns, supervise servants, collect rents or income, keep accounts, etc.
2. Figuratively, one who acts as a custodian, administrator, or supervisor.

Good *stewards* of the manifold grace of God. 1 *Pet.* iv. 10.

3. One who actively directs affairs; a manager; as, the *stewards* of a jockey club.
4. A person appointed to have supervision of the provision and distribution of food and drink in an institution, as a hotel, club, or hospital; specif.: **a** In some colleges, an officer who has supervision of the commons. **b** A person employed on board ship to do the catering, superintend culinary affairs, etc.; also, on passenger ships, an employee who attends to the passengers' wants, as by serving food and drinks, attending to the staterooms, arranging games, etc., or, on airplanes and buses, a similar attendant.
5. An officer in charge of finances, etc., as, formerly, of a guild or of an English municipality; a fiscal agent.
6. In a labor union, a shop steward. See SHOP DEPUTY.
7. *Freemasonry.* One of certain officers in some lodges whose duties are to provide refreshments, etc.
8. *Meth. Ch.* One of a body of officers in charge of the finances and some other temporal interests of a local church; as, a poor *steward,* in charge of the charitable work of the church; a book *steward,* or manager of the denominational bookroom and publications.
9. *Scots Law.* A magistrate appointed by the crown to exercise jurisdiction, usually inheritable, over lands forfeited to the crown, with the power of a lord of regality. The ***Steward of Scotland*** was a high officer of state, who administered the crown revenues, superintended household affairs, etc.

stew'ard (stū'ĕrd), *v. t. & i.* To manage or to act as a steward.

stew'ard·ess (-ĕr·dĕs; -dĭs; 119), *n.* A female steward; esp., a woman employed on a passenger ship or plane who serves meals, tends to the comfort of passengers, provides information.

stew'ard·ly, *adj.* Characterized by careful management; hence, careful; prudent or frugal. — **stew'ard·ly,** *adv.*

stew'ard·ry (stū'ĕrd·rĭ), *n.* Stewartry.

stew'art (stū'ĕrt). Var. of STEWARD.

Stew'art, *n.* See STUART.

Stew'art, Al'an Breck (ăl'ăn brĕk stū'ĕrt). A Highland Jacobite in Stevenson's *Kidnapped* and *David Balfour.*

Stew·ar'ti·a (stū·är'shĭ·ȧ; -tĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after John *Stuart* (1713–92), Marquis of Bute.] *Bot.* A small genus of American and Japanese shrubs or trees (family Theaceae), having large solitary flowers with a 5-celled ovary, which becomes a woody capsule. The American species *S. malachodendron* and *S. pentagyna* are highly ornamental.

stew'art·ry (stū'ĕrt·rĭ), *n.* **1.** Formerly, in Scotland, a district under a steward.
2. The office of a steward. *Chiefly Scot.*

Stew'art's dis·ease' (stū'ĕrts). [After F. C. *Stewart* (b. 1868), Am. plant pathologist.] *Plant Pathol.* A bacterial disease of corn, esp. sweet corn, caused by *Phytomonas* (syn. *Aplanobacter*) *stewarti,* in which affected plants wilt, are stunted in growth, and die prematurely.

stewed (stūd), *adj.* **1.** That has been subjected to stewing; hence, *Slang:* **a** Agitated; worked up; — often with *up.* **b** Intoxicated; drunk.
2. Habituated or belonging to the stews. *Obs.*

stew'house' (stū'hous'), *n.* A stew, or brothel. *Obs.*

stew'pan' (stū'păn'), *n.* A pan used for stewing.

stew'pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A pot used for stewing; also, a dish prepared by stewing.

stew'y (stū'ĭ), *adj.* **a** Pertaining to or resembling stew, as in appearance or taste. **b** Steamy, hot, or sweltering; as, a *stewy* atmosphere.

stey (stā), *adj.* [Prob. akin to E. *sty* to ascend.] **a** *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Steep. **b** *Obs.* Erect; haughty.

stey (stā). Var. of STEE.

stey (stĭ; stē). Var. of STY. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Steyne, Marquis of (stēn; stīn). A profligate nobleman in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair,* whose attentions to Becky Sharp led to a separation between Becky and her husband, Colonel Rawdon Crawley.

sthe·ni'a (sthē·nī'ȧ; sthē'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sthenos.*] *Med.* Strength; vigor; — opposed to *asthenia.*

sthen'ic (sthĕn'ĭk), *adj.* [NL. *sthenicus,* fr. Gr. *sthenos* strength.] **a** *Med.* Strong; active; — said esp. of morbid states that are attended with excessive action of the vital processes; as, a *sthenic* fever. **b** *Psychol.* Indicative of strength and vigor; as, the *sthenic* emotions.

Sthe'no (sthē'nō; sthĕn'ō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Sthenō.*] See GORGON, 1.

sthen'o·chire (sthĕn'ō·kīr), *n.* [Gr. *sthenos* strength + *cheir* hand.] A mechanical device for exercising the fingers for piano or organ playing.

sthu'la sha·ri'ra *or* **sa·ri'ra** (stōō'lȧ shȧ·rē'rȧ; sȧ-). [Skr. *sthūlaśarīra.*] *Hindu Philos.* The gross physical body. Cf. LINGA SHARIRA.

stib (stĭb), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The dunlin. *Local, U. S.*

stib-. *Chem.* A combining form for *stibium* (antimony), as in *stibethyl.*

stib'bler (stĭb'lĕr), *n.* [Cf. STIBBLE, STUBBLE.] *Scot.* **a** A gleaner. **b** A horse grazing on stubble. **c** A probationer.

stib'ble·rig' (stĭb'l·rĭg'), *n.* A stubble field; also, the chief reaper. *Scot.*

stib'i·al (stĭb'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* [See STIBIUM.] Antimonial.

stib'i·al·ism (-lz'ĭm), *n.* Antimonial intoxication or poisoning.

stib'i·at'ed (stĭb'ĭ·āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Also, formerly, **stib'i·ate** (-āt). [NL. *stibiatus,* fr. L. *stibium* antimony.] Combined with or containing antimony.

stib'i·co·nite (-kō·nīt), *n.* [F. *stibiconise,* fr. L. *stibium* antimony + Gr. *konis* dust.] *Mineral.* A hydrous antimony oxide, $H_2Sb_2O_5$, in yellowish masses or powder.

stib'ine (stĭb'ēn; -ĭn), *n.* Also -in. [See STIBIUM.] *Chem.* **a** A colorless gas, SbH_3, produced by the action of nascent hydrogen on antimony or one of its compounds; — called also *antimony hydride, antimoniureted hydrogen.* It has a characteristic odor, burns with a bluish-green flame, and is extremely poisonous. **b** Any of various organic derivatives of the above.

stib'i·um (stĭb'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L. *stibium, stibi,* fr. Gr. *stibi, stimmi.*] **1.** Antimony. Chem. symbol, Sb (no period).
2. *Mineral.* Stibnite; esp., *Egypt. Archaeol.,* stibnite used as a cosmetic for painting the eyes. *Obs.*

stern'ly (stûr'nĭ). Var. of STARNY, starry.

ste'ro (stĭ'rō), *n.; pl.* STERI (-rē). [It.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

ster'qui·lin'i·ous (stûr'kwĭ·lĭn'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *sterquilinium* dung pit.] Pert. to a dunghill; dirty; paltry. *Obs.*

ster·ra'di·an. Var. of STERADIAN.

sterre. ✝ STAR, STEER, STIR.

sterr. Var. of START. Obs. *exc. Dial.* [*Obs. exc. Dial.*]

sterve (stûrv). Var. of STARVE.

St'.-Es'prit', *n.* See SAINT, *n.,* *Note.*

St. Es'tèphe'. See SAINT, *n., Note.*

stetch (stĕch). Var. of STITCH, *n. & v.,* furrow.

steth-. = STETHO-.

steth'o·graph (stĕth'ō·gräf), *n.* [*stetho-* + *-graph.*] = PNEUMATOGRAPH. — **steth'o·graph'ic** (-gräf'ĭk), *adj.*

steth'y. ✝ STITHY.

steu'art. ✝ STEWARD.

steve. Var. of STEEVE. [*Table.*]

ste've·dore's knot. See KNOT, 1.

Ste'ven·so'ni·an's, *n.* See -ANA.

St. Ev'ré·monde, Charles. See SAINT, *n., Note.*

stew'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

stew'ard·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Stew'art White' trout (stū'ĕrt hwīt'). See GOLDEN TROUT **a.**

stew'art-y, *n.* = STEWARTRY. *Scot.*

stewd. Stewed. *Ref. Sp.*

stew'ish, *adj.* Pert. to or befitting a brothel. *Obs.*

stew'pond', *n.* = 3d STEW, 1.

stey (stā). ✝ STAY.

steyn, steyn'ing. Vars. of STEAIN, STEANING. [*Note.*]

St. Frid'e·swī'de. See SAINT, *n.*

St. Gen'e·vieve'. See SAINT, *n., Note.*

St. George. See SAINT, *n., Note.*

St. George and the Dragon. See SAINT, *n., Note.* [*n., Note.*]

St. George's cross. See SAINT, *n., Note.*

St. George's Day. See SAINT, *n., Note.* [*n., Note.*]

St. George's duck. See SAINT, *n., Note.*

St. George's ensign, flag. See SAINT, *n., Note.* [SAINT, *n., Note.*]

St.-George's'-herb', *n.* See SAINT, *n., Note.*

St.-George's'-mush'room', *n.* See SAINT, *n., Note.* [*n., Note.*]

St. George's round. See SAINT, *n., Note.*

St'.-Go'bain' glass. See SAINT, *n., Note.*

St. Graal. See SAINT, *n., Note.*

St. Gre·go'ri·us Mag'nus. See SAINT, *n., Note.*

St. Gregory the Great. See SAINT, *n., Note.* [*Note.*]

St. Grouse's Day. See SAINT, *n., Note.*

St. Guy's dance. See SAINT, *n., Note.* [ē-I]. *D. Bib.*

Sthar'bu·zan'a·i (sthär'bū·zăn'-).

St. Helena. See SAINT, *n., Note.*

St. Helena blackwood *or* **ebony.** See SAINT, *n., Note.*

St. Helena tea. See SAINT, *n., Note.*

St. Henry. See SAINT, *n., Note.*

St. Hubert. See SAINT, *n., Note.*

‖**stiac·cia'to** (styät·chä'tō), *adj. & n.* [It., crushed, flattened.] See RELIEF, *n.,* 6.

stil'an (stĭ'ăn). ✝ STYAN.

stib'ble (stĭb'l). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of STUBBLE.

stib·eth'yl (stĭb·ĕth'ĭl), *n.* [G. *stibäthyl.* See STIBINE; ETHYL.] = TRIETHYLSTIBINE.

stibiated tartar. = TARTAR EMETIC.

stib'ic (stĭb'ĭk), *adj.* = ANTIMONIC.

stib'i·o- (stĭb'ĭ·ō-). = STIB-.

stib'i·ous (-ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* = ANTIMONIOUS.

stib'nite (stĭb'nīt), *n.* *Mineral.* Native antimony trisulphide, Sb_2S_3, occurring in prismatic orthorhombic crystals of lead-gray color and brilliant metallic luster and also in massive form; — called also *gray antimony.* The crystals show a highly perfect cleavage and are striated vertically. H., 2. Sp. gr., 4.52–4.62. Stibnite is the chief source of antimony, and is used in safety matches, fireworks, etc., in making rubber goods, and in refining gold. In Eastern countries it has been used since ancient times as a cosmetic.

sti·bo'ni·um (stĭ·bō'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL. See STIBIUM; AMMONIUM.] *Chem.* The univalent radical SbH_4, analogous to ammonium, known only in the form of organic derivatives.

stic·ca'do (stĭ·kä'dō), *n.* [Cf. It. *steccato* a palisade.] A kind of xylophone.

stich (stĭk), *n.* [Gr. *stichos* a row, line; akin to Gr. *steichein* to go, march. See STY, *v.*] *Pros.* A verse or line.

stich-. = STICHO-.

-stich (-stĭk). A combining form, Greek *-stichon*, from *stichos*, meaning *line*, as in deca*stich*, mono*stich*, teleo*stich*.

sti·cha'ri·on (stĭ·kā'rĭ·ŏn; 79), *n.* [LGr.] *Eastern Ch.* A robe or tunic, usually of white linen, corresponding to the alb.

sti·che'ron (stĭ·kē'rŏn), *n.* [MGr. *stichēron*, neut. of *stichēros* pertaining to a versicle. See STICHOS.] *Eastern Ch.* A short hymn following a verse from the Psalms.

stich'ic (stĭk'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *stichikos.*] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, stichs, or lines as metrical units, esp. as opposed to *systematic* and *stanzaic.* — **stich'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

stich'id (stĭk'ĭd), *n.* *Bot.* A stichidium.

sti·chid'i·um (stĭ·kĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -CHIDIA (-ä). [NL., fr. Gr. *stichidion*, dim. of *stichos* a row.] *Bot.* In the red algae (Rhodophyceae), a special podlike or fusiform branch of the thallus containing tetraspores.

sticho-. A combining form, Greek *sticho-*, from *stichos*, meaning *a row, a line*, as in *stich*ometry.

stich'o·man'cy (stĭk'ō·măn'sĭ), *n.* [*sticho-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by lines or passages of books. Cf. SORS.

stich'o·met'ric (-mĕt'rĭk), **stich'o·met'ri·cal** (-mĕt'rĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to stichometry; characterized by stichs, or lines. — **stich'o·met'ri·cal·ly**, *adv.*

sti·chom'e·try (stĭ·kŏm'ĕ·trĭ), *n.* **1.** **a** A measurement of books by the number of lines which they contain. **b** A list of documents, stating how many lines each contains.
2. Division of the text of a book into lines; esp., division of texts into lines fitted to the sense a method of writing manuscripts used before punctuation was adopted.

sti·chom'y·thy (-ĭ·thĭ), *n.* Also **stych'o·myth'i·a** (stĭk'ō·mĭth'ĭ·ä). [Gr. *stichomythia.*] Dialogue, esp. spirited altercation, in alternating lines or sets of lines, as in classical Greek dramas. — **stich'o·myth'ic** (stĭk'ō·mĭth'ĭk), *adj.*

‖**sti'chos** (stĭk'ŏs), *n.; pl.* STICHOI (-oi). [Gr.] **1.** A stich.
2. *Eastern Ch.* A verse or versicle, as of the Psalter.

-stichous. [See STICHO-.] *Bot. & Zool.* A combining form, Greek *-stichos*, denoting *having* (such or so many) *rows*, as in diplo*stichous*, poly*stichous*.

stick (stĭk), *n.* [ME. *sticke*, fr. AS. *sticca;* akin to AS. *stician* to stab, prick, pierce, G. *stecken* a stick, staff, OHG. *steccho*, ON. *stik* a stake. In senses 9–12 from the v. See STICK, *v.*] **1.** A woody piece or part of a tree or shrub; as: **a** A shoot, twig, or slender branch cut or broken off, esp. when dry and dead. **b** A stem or branch, of any size, cut or gathered, esp. for fuel or timber; sometimes, a log. **c** A tree trunk or, sometimes, a tree considered as or suitable for timber.
2. A stem or stalk, as of celery or rhubarb.
3. Any long and relatively slender piece of wood, whether in natural form or shaped with tools; a rod; wand; staff; as, the *stick* of a rocket; a walking *stick;* a hockey *stick.* Specif.: **a** Short for WALKING STICK, MATCHSTICK, etc. **b** A wooden staff, club, or the like, used as a weapon. Cf. NIGHT STICK.
4. Anything resembling or conceived of as resembling a stick in shape or use, esp. something long and slender and, usually, cylindrical; as, a *stick* of candy, wax, dynamite. Specif., *Slang:* **a** A revolver. **b** A fountain pen. **c** *pl.* The legs. **d** A baton of office; also, its bearer.
5. A piece, bit, part, article, etc., of the total materials or articles of which something is constructed or composed; as, to leave not a *stick* standing; specif., usually *pl.*, a piece of furniture; as, to own only a few *sticks.*
6. A stick used for notching a tally; hence, the scale of social or professional standing; as, to be high up the *stick.*
7. Of a person, one who is dull, inert, or lifeless; also, a stick-in-the-mud; — also applied, with qualifying adjective, as a general derogatory term; as, a crooked, odd, or poor *stick.* *Colloq.*
8. A portion of liquor, as brandy, put into water, tea, or the like; — perh. orig. from a pronged stick of a special kind of wood used in the West Indies for mixing, and imparting a peculiar flavor to, a drink.
9. A thrust with a pointed instrument; a stab.
10. **a** Quality or fact of sticking or adhering; adhesive tendency or adhesion. **b** A sticky substance; specif., in rendering fats, the thick liquor obtained by evaporation of the tank water, used to mix with tankage.
11. An impediment or obstacle; also, stoppage; hesitation; delay; stop; demur; as, to make no *stick* at a task.
12. A labor strike. *Dial. Eng.*
13. Of eels, twenty-five; — a measure. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
14. *pl.* A drummer.
15. *Aeronautics.* = CONTROL STICK.
16. *Games. pl.* The game of jack-in-the-box or of Aunt Sally.
17. *Hort.* A shoot from which buds are cut for propagation.
18. *Music.* **a** A baton. **b** A drumstick. **c** A violin bow; now, usually, the wooden part of a bow. **d** *pl.* A percussion instrument consisting of two pieces of hardwood. **e** A fife or flute.
19. *Naut.* A mast. *Colloq.*
20. *Print.* **a** A composing stick. **b** A stickful.
21. *Sports.* **a** A stick or sticklike implement, esp. one used by a player or participant; specif.: A hockey stick; a lacrosse player's crosse; also (*Slang*), a bat, esp. a baseball bat; a cricket stump; etc. See SKI POLE. **b** A racing hurdle; also, *Eng.*, any wooden obstacle to be hurdled, as in hunting; a timber. **c** *pl. Field Hockey.* A violation of the rules by raising the stick above the shoulders at either the beginning or end of a stroke; — from the word used by the umpire in calling the foul.

— ***at a stick.*** = ***at a loss***, under LOSS, *n.* — ***at the stick's end.*** Figuratively, at a distance. — ***for the stick.*** For the total amount; or, to shoot *for the stick.* *Sporting Slang.* — ***hold a stick to, or formerly, hold the sticks to or with.*** To compare or compete with. — ***the sticks.*** See STICKS. — ***the wrong end of the stick.*** **a** A disadvantageous position. **b** A twisted, hence, a false, version, account, etc. — ***to sticks.*** *Colloq.* **a** To pieces; thoroughly; completely. **b** Also ***to sticks and staves.*** To ruin; to the bad.

-stick (-stĭk). A combining form of *stick*, 1st noun, as in:

backstick	chopstick	gobstick	potstick
blackstick	coupstick	headstick	rickstick
bottstick	crabstick	knobstick	singlestick
broomstick	dripstick	lipstick	slapstick
candlestick	drumstick	lopstick	swordstick
candystick	fiddlestick	matchstick	trapstick
catstick	footstick	mopstick	yardstick
chawstick	forestick	peastick	

stick (stĭk), *v.; past tense and past part.* STUCK (stŭk), *Obs. exc. Dial.* STICKED (stĭkt); *pres. part. & verbal n.* STICK'ING. [ME. *stikien*, v. t. & i., combined with *steken*, v. t. (pret. *stak*, past part. *steken, stoken*, whence E. *stuck;* cf. D. *steken*, akin to G. *stechen*), fr. AS. *stician*, v. t. & i., and (assumed) *stecan*, v. t.; akin to OFris. *steka*, OS. *stekan*, OHG. *stehhan*, G. *stechen*, and to L. *instigare* to stimulate, Gr. *stizein* to prick, *stigma* a prick, mark, Skr. *tejate* is sharp, sharpens, *tigma* pointed, sharp. Cf. DISTINGUISH, INSTIGATE, INSTINCT, STEAK, STICK, *n.*, STIGMA, STIMULATE, STITCH in sewing, STYLE, TICKET, TIGER.] *Transitive:* **1.** To pierce with something pointed, esp. an implement; to stab; hence, to kill by piercing; as, to *stick* pigs. "And *sticked* him with bodkins anon." *Chaucer.*
2. To cause to penetrate; to push, thrust, or drive, so as to pierce; as, to *stick* a needle into one's finger.
3. Loosely, to push; thrust; shove; poke; as, to *stick* one's hand in one's pocket; to *stick* out one's arm; *stick* the book back on the shelf; specif., to thrust or appear to thrust (a part of the body, esp. face) in a given direction as indicative of one's feelings; as, to *stick* one's chin out, in aggression, or one's nose up or in the air, in disgust; to *stick* out one's chest.
4. To fasten, attach, or cause to remain, by thrusting in; as, to *stick* a flower in one's buttonhole; hence, also, to adorn or deck with things fastened on as by piercing; as, a coat *stuck* with badges.
5. To fasten or close; to shut; also, to confine. *Obs.*
6. To set; to fix in; as, to *stick* card teeth.
7. To set with something pointed; as, to *stick* cards.
8. To fix on a point or pointed implement; to impale; as, to *stick* an apple on a fork; also, to transfix; hence, to affix or mount by transfixing; as, to *stick* insect specimens.
9. To attach by, or as by, causing to adhere to the surface; as, to *stick* a stamp on an envelope; as, *Eng.*, *stick* (that is, post) no bills; — also with *up, down*, etc.; hence, *Chiefly Colloq.*, to place; put; as, to *stick* a cap on one's head.
10. To cover or smear with viscous or glutinous matter; — with *up. Colloq. or Slang.*
11. To cause to stick; to bring to a stand; to pose; puzzle; as, to *stick* one with a hard problem. *Colloq.*
12. To bungle; botch. *Scot.*
13. *Slang.* **a** To compel to pay, as by beating in a game or gamble or by trickery or imposition; as, to *stick* one for the drinks; hence, loosely, to charge; as, what do they *stick* you for a meal? **b** To get the better of, esp. fraudulently; to cheat; also, to saddle with something disadvantageous.
14. To tolerate; bear; stand; as, I can't *stick* him or his officiousness. *Colloq.*
15. *Card Playing.* To refuse to declare.
16. *Cookery.* To garnish with things stuck on. *Obs.*
17. *Joinery.* To run or plane (moldings) in a machine, in contradistinction to working them by hand.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To become infixed by means of a pointed end; as, a javelin *sticks* in the ground.
2. To become affixed by adhesion; to adhere; as, glue *sticks* to the fingers.
3. To remain where placed; to be or remain as if implanted or attached by adhesion; to stay; abide; cleave; as, to *stick* at home; ideas that *stick* in the mind; the nickname *stuck* to him. "A friend that *sticketh* closer than a brother." *Prov.* xviii. 24.
4. To keep close, as in pursuit or competition; as, to *stick* to one's heels; to *stick* to one's subject or to an original in translating; to *stick* to an opponent, as in racing or boxing.
5. To hold fast or adhere resolutely, esp. in the face of opposition, difficulty, temptation, etc.; to cling; as, to *stick* to or by one's bargain or promise; to *stick* to a friend, one's money, one's seat on horseback; also, to put up with conditions, esp. adverse conditions; to endure; as, ready to *stick* it through thick and thin; also, formerly to be determined (to do) or persistent (in).
6. To apply oneself steadfastly or industriously and, usually, with undiverted attention, as esp. to one's own affairs or the matter in hand; — with *to, at*, formerly *upon;* as, to *stick* to or at a task; *Colloq.*, to *stick* to one's last, one's knitting, or one's mutton, that is, to attend severely to business.
7. To be thrust or put; to protrude; — commonly with *from, up, out, through*, or the like; as, his hair *sticks* up.
8. To be hindered in progress or operation, esp. by reason of some obstacle; to be stayed; to become blocked, wedged, or jammed; as, to *stick* in the mud; a machinery part or a door *sticks.*
9. To be embarrassed or puzzled; to be deterred, as by scruples; to hesitate; balk; scruple; — often with *at;* as, a man who will *stick* at nothing; hence, sometimes, of workmen, to strike.

They will *stick* long at part of a demonstration. *Locke.*

10. To cause difficulties, scruples, or hesitation. *Rare.*

This is the difficulty that *sticks* with the most reasonable. *Swift.*

11. To be or be made; — used in such phrases as "as clever, biased, etc., as one can *stick* (or *stick together*)." *Colloq.*

stick around. To stay or wait about; to linger. *Slang.*
stick by. **a** To adhere closely to; to be firm in supporting; as, to *stick by* a friend. **b** To be troublesome by adhering. *Pope.*
stick in one's craw, crop, or gizzard. To be difficult of digestion; hence, to be offensive. *Colloq.*
stick in one's throat, teeth, etc. Of utterance, to remain unexpressed.
stick it there (*or here*)**.** To put out one's hand to be shaken; — chiefly in the imperative. *Slang.*
stick off. To set off; display to advantage. *Obs. Shak.*
stick on. **a** To affix, as by means of a pointed end or a viscous substance. **b** To hold fast to, as one's seat on horseback. **c** To add, as an amount to a price; also, to raise, as a price; hence, ***stick it on***, to charge exorbitantly.
stick on the kidney. To render difficult of removal, expenditure, etc. *New England.*
stick out. **a** To protrude or project; hence, to be prominent. **b** To hold out; to persist in a demand, opinion, etc.; as, to *stick out* for higher pay; also, to maintain against (a person). **c** Of workmen, to strike. **d** To put up with conditions, or to endure, to the end; to see (something) through. **e** To bedeck.
stick to, or rarely, in, one's fingers. To be retained wrongfully, as money.
stick to one's guns. To maintain one's position, opinion, etc., in the face of attack.
stick to one's, or the, ribs. To be nourishing; to stand by one; — of food. *Colloq., U. S.*
stick up. **a** To project upward; stand on end. **b** *Colloq.* To assume or maintain a stand, as in a fight or argument; as, to *stick up* for a friend or for one's rights; to *stick up* to a bully. **c** *Dial.* To make amorous advances; — with *to.* **d** *Slang, Orig. Austral.* To stop or hold up; esp., to hold up, as at the point of a gun, in order to rob; hence, to rob; also, to accost or solicit, as for money. **e** *Slang.* To cook on a spit.

stick (stĭk), *v.;* STICKED (stĭkt); STICK'ING. [From STICK, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To supply sticks or brush as a prop for, as for a vine.
2. To stack (lumber), esp. with stickers.
3. [From STICK, *n.*, 20.] *Print.* To compose; to set, or arrange, in a composing stick; as, to *stick* type.

—, *Intransitive:* To gather sticks for fuel. *Dial. Eng.*

stick (stĭk), *adj.* **a** Sticklike; resembling a stick in shape; as, *stick* candy; a *stick* insect. **b** Made of or with sticks; as, a *stick* chimney; a *stick* chair (a sedan chair).

stick, *adv.* [From STICK, *n.*] Completely; altogether; as, *stick* blind; *stick*, stark, staring mad.

stick'age (stĭk'ĭj), *n.* [See -AGE.] Act, fact, or instance of sticking.

stick and groove. A primitive apparatus for kindling fire, consisting of a stick of hardwood and a grooved piece of softwood in which the former by rapid rubbing gathers and kindles a small ball of dust or punk.

stick and stone, also, *Scot. & N. of Eng.*, **stick and stow.** Everything; all; every piece or particle; adverbially, wholly; completely.

stick'–at'–it', *n.* A persevering person. *Colloq.*

stick'–at–noth'ing, *adj.* That hesitates or scruples at nothing; determined; unscrupulous. — **stick'–at–noth'ing,** *n.* *Both Colloq.*

stick'–back', *adj.* Having a back whose spindles are driven into the seat and the top rail or bow, as a Windsor chair.

stick bean. = POLE BEAN.

stick bug. A stick insect. **b** A spider bug. **c** A stilt bug.

stick'–but'ton, *n.* The common burdock (*Arctium lappa*).

stick candy. A kind of hard candy molded in the shape of sticks or rods. — **stick'–can'dy,** *adj.*

stick caterpillar. Any of numerous caterpillars (family Geometridae) which assume the form of a stick or position of a twig when at rest.

stick chair. A sedan chair.

stick control. See CONTROL STICK.

stick'–dice', *n.* A game played by North American Indians, in which variously marked sticks are thrown in the air, and scores settled by the values of the marks that are uppermost when the sticks fall.

stick'–ear', *v. t.* To brand (a stray steer, or a maverick). *Local, Western U. S.*

stick'er (stĭk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which sticks by piercing with a point; as: **a** A weapon, as a hog butcher's knife for piercing or stabbing; also, its user. **b** *Colloq.* A thorn, bramble, bur, or the like.
2. One who or that which adheres or causes adhesion; as: **a** A bill poster. **b** An adhesive substance, as glue, casein, or resin. **c** A slip of paper gummed on the back, to be affixed by moistening, as a printed label or advertisement, a philatelic hinge, sometimes, a postage stamp; specif., *U. S.*, a label bearing the name of an independent candidate sometimes used to stick over a regular name in voting by printed ballot. **d** One, esp. a person, who sticks faithfully, persistently, or unswervingly; also, one with powers of endurance. **e** A commodity that does not sell rapidly.
3. Something or someone puzzling; a poser. *Slang.*
4. A workman who strikes or stays on strike.
5. **a** In the organ, a small wooden rod which connects (in part) a key and a pallet, so as to communicate motion by pushing. See ORGAN, *Illust.* **b** In a piano action, the jack which delivers the blow to the hammer.
6. *Cricket.* = STONEWALLER.
7. *Woodworking & Joinery.* A machine for molding wooden rods, etc., as for picture framing.

stick'er, *n.* **a** One who gathers sticks, as for fuel. **b** A stick used for separating the courses in lumber piles. **c** *Slang.* One who uses a stick; esp., an athlete who handles his stick skillfully.

stick'er–in', *n.* One who sticks in, as cloth in a mangle.

stick'er–on', *n.* One who sticks something on.

stick'ers (stĭk'ĕrz). = YELLOW FOXTAIL **a.**

stick'er–up', *n.* **1.** One who sticks up; as: **a** One who finishes ware by sticking parts together. **b** One who holds up as for robbery or solicitation.
2. A primitive method of roasting meat on a wooden spit stuck in the ground and leaned over a fire.

stick'fast' (stĭk'făst'; 83), *n.* One who or that which sticks, or causes to stick, firmly; also, a sticking fast or firmly.

stick'–free', *adj.* Proof against sword thrusts. — **stick'–free',** *n.* *Both Obs.*

stick'ful (stĭk'fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). *Print.* As much set type as fills a composing stick.

stick'ing, *adj.* That sticks or is used for piercing or stabbing, or applied by adhesion, etc.

stick'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who or that which sticks; an instance of such action.
2. [*also pl.*] Material that sticks or has stuck; specif.: **a** *Brit.* Inferior meat, as esp. bits that stick to the butcher's knife. **b** *Mining.* Selvage.
3. *Cricket.* Stonewalling.

stick'ing, *n.* Sticks collectively.

sticking piece. A piece of beef cut from the neck, esp. from around the sticking place. *Eng.*

sticking place. **a** The place where a thing sticks fast. "But screw your courage to the *sticking place.*" *Shak.* **b** The place or point in the neck of an animal where the knife is stuck in slaughtering.

sticking plaster. An adhesive plaster for closing wounds, and for similar uses.

sticking point. = STICKING PLACE **a.**

sticking salve. A sticky salve for wounds etc.

sticking tommy. A candlestick having a sharp projecting point or points for sticking into a floor or wall.

---

stic. Stich. *Ref. Sp.*
sticados. + STECHADOS.
stich. Stich. *Ref. Sp.*
sti·cha'do, sti·cha'dos. Vars. of STECHADOS.
stich'el (stĭch'ĕl), *n.* A troublesome child. *Obs.* [STICHOS.]
‖**sti'choi** (stĭk'oi), *n., pl.* of
sticht. Stitched. *Ref. Sp.*
stich'wort'. Var. of STITCHWORT.
stick'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — stick'a·bil'i·ty, *n.*
stick'a·dore (stĭk'ä·dōr; 181), stick'a·dove (-d ŭ v), *n.* [MF. *stechados*, fr. L. *stoechas*, fr. Gr. *stoichas, -ados.*] = STECHADOS.
stick'-at'-it·ive, *adj.* = STICK-TO-ITIVE. — stick'-at'-it·ive·ness, *n.* *Both Colloq.*
stick'ed (stĭkt; *Scot.* stŭk'ĭt; stĭk'-). Past tense & past part. of STICK, to supply with sticks; obs. exc. dial. past tense and past part. of STICK, to pierce.

stick insect. Any of various insects of the family Phasmatidae, usually wingless, with a long round body, sticklike in form and color, and long legs, often held rigidly in such positions as to make them resemble twigs of the trees on which they live. The common American species is *Diapheromera femorata.*

Stick Insect (*Diapheromera femorata*), on a Twig.

stick'-in-the-mud', *n.* A slow, loitering, or dilatory person; a slow coach; hence, an unprogressive or conservative; esp., an ultraconservative person; an old fogy. — **stick'-in-the-mud',** *adj.*

stick'it (stĭk'ĭt; stĕk'ĭt), *adj. Scot.* Stuck; hence: **a** Unsuccessful; having failed; — applied specif. to a person who has failed in, or given up, a calling; as, a *stickit* doctor or minister. **b** Imperfect; botched.

stick'-jaw' (stĭk'jô'), *adj.* That sticks the jaws together and is difficult to chew; as, *stick-jaw* candy. — **stick'-jaw',** *n. Both Colloq.*

stick'le (stĭk'l), *adj.* [AS. *sticol.*] *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* **a** Steep; rough; difficult. **b** Rapid; — said of water. **c** Bristly; — of hair.

stick'le (stĭk'l), *n.* [AS. *sticol* lofty, steep, rough, difficult.] A shallow rapid in a river; also, the current below a waterfall. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

stick'le (stĭk'l), *v.;* STICK'LED (-ld); STICK'LING (-lĭng). [Prob. fr. ME. *stighlen* to dispose, arrange, govern, freq. of *stihten,* fr. AS. *stihtan, stihtian;* akin to ON. *stētta* to support, aid.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To separate combatants by intervening; to act as umpire or mediator. *Obs.* **2.** To participate actively. *Obs.* **3.** To contend, altercate, or hold out, esp. pertinaciously and, usually, on finical or insufficient grounds; also, formerly, to vacillate. **4.** To feel hesitation or scruples; to scruple; demur.

—, *Transitive:* To intervene in, or stop by intervening; to pacify; appease. *Now Rare.* *Drayton.*

stick'le, *n.* Agitation, perturbation, or perplexity.

stick'leaf' (stĭk'lēf'), *n.* Any of several rough-leaved herbs of the genus *Mentzelia. West. U. S.*

stick'le-back' (stĭk'l-băk'), *n.* [Dial. *stickle* stubble, bristle, prop., a prickle (fr. AS. *sticel* goad, thorn, akin to *stician* to stick, prick) + *back.* See STICK, *v.;* cf. BANSTICKLE.] **1.** Any of numerous small fishes of the family Gasterosteidae having two or more free spines in front of the dorsal fin, and the ventral fins each reduced to one spine and a small ray. They are scaleless, but often have the sides protected by bony plates. They occur in the Northern Hemisphere in brackish or fresh water or in the sea, and are noted for their activity and rapacity, and for the curious nests which the males construct and guard during the breeding season. The nine-spined stickleback (*Pungitius pungitius*) and the two-spined or three-spined stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*), of both Europe and America, and the fifteen-pined stickleback (*Spinachia spinachia*), a large marine species of Europe only, are the best-known. The four-spined stickleback (*Apeltes quadracus*) occurs along the New England coasts.

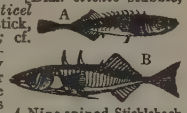

A Nine-spined Stickleback (*Pungitius pungitius*). (½)
B Two-spined Stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*). (½)

2. The cleavers *Galium aparine.*

stick'-ieg', *adj.* Having sticklike legs; — of chairs.

stick'ler (stĭk'lĕr), *n.* [From STICKLE, *v.*] One who stickles. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* One who judges or is a second in a duel; a second or an umpire; hence, a mediator; arbiter. **b** *Obs.* One who participates actively; also, a meddler. **c** One who pertinaciously contends, esp. for some trifling thing, as a point of etiquette; as, a *stickler* for ceremony.

stick licorice. See LICORICE, 2.

stick'ling (stĭk'lĭng), *n.* A stickleback.

stick'ly (stĭk'lĭ), *adj.* Rough; prickly. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

stick'-out', *adj.* Sticking out; esp., protuberant; prominent. — *n.* A sticking out; specif., a strike, as of laborers.

stick'pin' (stĭk'pĭn'), *n.* An ornamental pin for sticking in a cravat, often to hold it fast.

stick rider. *Skiing.* One who makes excessive use of the ski pole, or stick (cf. SKI POLE). — **stick'-ride',** *v. i.*

sticks (stĭks), *n., pl.* of STICK; specif., *Colloq.:* **a** With *the.* Timber lands; hence, sections of a country remote from centers of civilization; the rural districts; — chiefly derogatory. **b** Drumsticks; hence, a drummer.

stick salve. = STICKING SALVE.

stick'seed' (stĭk'sēd'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Lappula;* — in allusion to the bristly, adhesive fruit.

sticks'man-ship (stĭks'măn-shĭp), *n.* Ability to handle a stick, as in athletics.

stick'tail' (stĭk'tāl'), *n.* Ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*

stick'tight' (-tīt'), *n.* **A** person or thing that sticks or adheres closely; specif.: **a** The bur marigold (*Bidens*). **b** = STICKSEED.

sticktight flea. A tropical flea (*Echidnophaga gallinacea*), a pest in the Southern U. S., parasitic esp. on the heads of chickens.

stick'-to'-it-ive (stĭk'tōō'ĭt-ĭv), *adj.* That sticks resolutely or unswervingly, as to a task, purpose, etc.; dogged; pertinacious. — **stick'-to'-it-ive-ly,** *adv.* — **stick'-to'-it-ive-ness,** *n. All Colloq.*

stick'um (stĭk'ŭm), *n.* [From STICK, *v.*] Something, esp., a substance, that causes adhesion. *Colloq.*

stick'-up', *adj.* **a** *Colloq.* That projects upward or stands up stiffly; as, a *stick-up* collar. **b** *Slang.* That sticks up, or is concerned with or performed by sticking up, in order to rob, etc.; holdup; as, a *stick-up* man or job. — *n.* Specif., one who robs by sticking up. *Slang.*

stick'weed' (stĭk'wēd'), *n.* **a** The common ragweed *Ambrosia elatior.* **b** = NAILROD, 3.

stick'work' (-wŭrk'), *n.* The hauling of one's stick, as in hockey, lacrosse, etc.

stick'y (stĭk'ĭ), *adj.;* STICK'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); STICK'I-EST. **1.** Having the quality of adhering or of holding or retarding by or as by adhesion; viscous; viscid; gluey; glutinous; tenacious; as, a *sticky* substance, place in the road, or (*Cricket*) wicket. **2.** Humid and hot; as, *sticky* weather; uncomfortable as from humid weather; moist with perspiration; clammy; messy. *Colloq.* **3.** Apt to impede or be impeded in progress as by wedging or blocking. **4.** *Colloq.* **a** Characterized by sentimentality; slushy; saccharine. **b** Difficult; as, he had rather a *sticky* job to get across the swollen stream.

— **stick'i-ly** (-I-lĭ), *adv.* — **stick'i-ness,** *n.*

stick'y (stĭk'ĭ), *v. t.* To make sticky.

stick'y, *adj.* Like a stick; woody; of a person, somewhat wooden.

sticky dog. *Cricket.* A wicket that has become sticky. *Brit.*

Stic'ta (stĭk'tà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *stiktos* spotted, fr. *stizein* to prick. See STICK, *v.*] *Bot.* A large genus of mainly tropical lichens (family Stictaceae) having a foliaceous lobed thallus, which is commonly coriaceous in texture. Several species yield dyes.

Stic-ta'ce-ae (stĭk-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Sticta* + *-aceae.*] *Bot.* A family of common foliaceous lichens comprising the two genera *Lobaria* and *Sticta.*

stic'ti-form (stĭk'tĭ-fôrm), *adj. Bot.* Of the form of, or like, the genus *Sticta.*

Stic'tis (stĭk'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See STICTA.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi, typifying a family, **Stic'ti-da'ce-ae** (-tĭ-dā'sē-ē), characterized by sunken, pilose perithecia, and filiform, many-septate, hyaline ascospores. *S. panizzei* is reported as the cause of a destructive disease of the olive in Italy.

stife (stīf), *n.* [Cf. STIFLE.] A stifling vapor, fume, or smell. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stiff (stĭf), *adj.;* STIFF'ER (-ĕr); STIFF'EST. [ME., fr. AS. *stīf;* akin to D. *stijf,* G. *steif,* Lith. *stipti* to be stiff, L. *stipes* a post, trunk of a tree, *stipare* to press, compress. Cf. COSTIVE, STREYE to stow, STIPE, STIPULATE.] **1.** Not easily bent; not flexible or pliant; not flaccid; rigid; firm; as, *stiff* wood, paper, book covers; *stiff* as a poker. **2.** Not moving with ease; not limber; bending with difficulty; as, his joints were too *stiff* for speed; esp., having the muscles contracted; as, *stiff* with fright or cold; specif., rigid in death. **3.** Tense; taut; as, a *stiff* rein. **4.** Not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious; inspissated; neither soft nor hard; as, the paste is *stiff.* **5.** Dense; tightly packed, as soil; thickly crowded. **6.** Not natural and easy; lacking grace, or graciousness; awkward; formal; as, *stiff* behavior; a *stiff* style. **7.** Of a breeze, current, or the like, having force not easily opposed; strong. **8.** Sturdy; robust; brave and stanch. *Now Scot. & Dial.* **9.** Not easily subdued; unyielding; stubborn; obstinate; pertinacious; as, a *stiff* adversary; *stiff* opposition. **10.** Strong; containing a relatively large amount, as of an intoxicant or a medicine; as, a *stiff* drink, dose. **11.** Harsh; severe; as, to receive a *stiff* sentence; also, formerly, grave. "This is *stiff* news." *Shak.* **12.** Difficult; hard to understand, accept, accomplish, overcome, etc.; exacting; laborious; as, a *stiff* course of reading; a *stiff* ascent, walk, grind. **13.** *Colloq.* **a** Of prices, high; steep. **b** Unyielding; firm in prices; as, a *stiff* market. **14.** Deep; fixedly absorbed. *Obs.* **15.** *Horse Racing.* **a** Certain not to run or not to win. **b** Certain to win. **16.** *Naut.* Bearing a press of canvas or any external force other than that of the water without much inclination; as, a *stiff* vessel; — opposed to *crank.* Cf. STEADY.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

stiff-armed	**stiffhearted**	**stiff-minded**
stiff-bearded	**stiff-horned**	**stiff-mud**
stiff-billed	**stiff-ironed**	**stiff-plate**
stiff-bodied	**stiff-jointed**	**stiff-pointed**
stiff-boned	**stiff-jointedness**	**stiff-rimmed**
stiff-bosomed	**stiff-kneed**	**stiff-shanked**
stiff-branched	**stiff-land**	**stiff-skirted**
stiff-clay	**stiff-leathered**	**stiff-tailed**
stiff-collared	**stiff-leaved**	**stiff-uddered**
stiff-docked	**stiff-legged**	**stiff-veined**
stiff-eared	**stiff-limbed**	**stiff-winged**
stiff-haired	**stiff-lipped**	**stiff-witted**

Syn. — Hard, rigorous; unbending. — STIFF, STARK. STIFF implies lack of pliancy or flexibility; STARK suggests rigidity, as of death; as, "With long travel I am *stiff* and weary" (*Shak.*); "Many a nobleman lies *stark* and stiff" (*id.*). *Stiff* is common in fig. use; *stark* is sometimes employed as a strong intensive; as, "He found our language lumpish, *stiff,* unwilling" (*Lowell*); "He is *stark* mad" (*Shak.*). Cf. RIGID, INFLEXIBLE, TENSE, CEREMONIAL.

Ant. — Pliant, flaccid; limber, lithe; informal, easy, unconstrained. See FLEXIBLE.

— ***keep, carry, etc., a stiff upper lip.*** To be resolute, firm, or inflexible; to refrain from showing fear, discouragement, etc. — ***stiff in the back.*** Firm; unyielding.

stiff (stĭf), *n.* [From STIFF, *adj.*] *Slang.* **1.** Something stiff, as a stiff collar; — applied esp. in various specif. senses to a piece of paper, a card, etc.; as: **a** Negotiable paper. **b** A forged bank note. **2.** Of persons: **a** A corpse; esp., a cadaver. **b** An unbending or stuck-up person. **c** A clumsy, rough, or uncouth person. **d** A common laborer, as a wharf or deck hand; also, a tramp or hobo, often one who does occasional work; as, a blanket *stiff,* who carries a blanket; a working *stiff;* a harvest, lumber, or railroad *stiff;* in general, a bum; loafer; — often used jocularly, with diminished force. **3.** A horse certain either not to run or not to win. **4.** Something, esp. a solution, used for stiffening. **5.** Money. *Slang.*

stiff (stĭf), *adv.* **1.** Stiffly. See FLAT, *adj.,* 11. **2.** To the point of exhaustion; to death; as, to bore one *stiff. Slang.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are.

stiff-bent	**stiff-dressed**	**stiff-starched**
stiff-bolting	**stiff-grown**	**stiff-stretched**
stiff-built	**stiff-rustling**	**stiff-swathed**

stiff, *v. t.* To stiffen. *Rare.*

stiff aster. A wiry, tufted perennial herb (*Ionactis linariifolia*) of the eastern United States, with stiff erect rough stems, linear leaves, and large heads of violet flowers terminating the branchlets.

stiff'-backed' (66), *adj.* Having a stiff back; hence, resolute; obstinate.

stiff bit. = BAR BIT.

stiff'en (stĭf'ĕn), *v.;* STIFF'ENED (-ĕnd); STIFF'EN-ING. [From STIFF.] *Transitive:* **1.** To make stiff, as by making less pliant or flexible, by increasing as in resolution, strength, intensity, or price, or by making less natural and easy; as, to *stiffen* cloth with starch; to *stiffen* sinews, morale, charges; to *stiffen* one's style. **2.** To inspissate; to make more thick or viscous. **3.** To make torpid; to benumb. **4.** *Elec.* To increase the ratio of inductance to capacity in (a circuit).

—, *Intransitive:* To become stiff or stiffer.

Grow hard and *stiffen* with adversity. *Dryden.*

stiff'en-bod'ied, *adj.* Having the body stiffened, as on a garment. *Obs.*

stiff'en-er (stĭf'ĕn-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who stiffens, applies stiffening, or tends a stiffening machine. **2.** Something that stiffens, as a piece of stiff cloth in a cravat, or of thick paper or millboard used in a book back, or of leather or fabric used to shape a shoe toe or heel. **3.** = BRACER, a drink. **4.** *Arch. & Engin.* Any of a number of vertical angles secured at intervals across the entire width of the web of a large plate girder to prevent buckling; in general, any such piece similarly used. **5.** *Shipbuilding.* An angle iron worked against a bulkhead to stiffen it.

stiff'en-ing, *adj.* That stiffens or serves to stiffen.

stiff'en-ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of making or becoming stiff. **2.** Something used to make anything stiff. "He glared . . . with all the *stiffening* knocked out of him." *J. Conrad.*

stiffening order. *Com.* A permission granted by the customs department to take cargo or ballast on board to steady the ship before permission for general loading is given.

stiffening truss. A truss used to stiffen the floor of a suspension bridge by reducing the deflection under moving loads.

stiff gentian. The five-flowered gentian.

stiff'leg' der'rick (stĭf'lĕg'), *or* **stiff'leg',** *n.* A derrick whose framework rests on a fixed tripod of poles or timbers.

stiff neck. Also **stiff'neck'** (stĭf'nĕk'), *n.* **a** Stiffness of the neck, as from rheumatism, making the head immovable, or movable only with difficulty and pain; esp., torticollis, or wryneck. **b** Obstinacy in evil or wrong; contumacy. "I know thy rebellion, and thy *stiff neck.*" *Deut.* xxxi. 27. **c** A contumacious or obstinate person. — **stiff'-neck',** *adj.*

stiff'-necked' (stĭf'nĕkt'; 66), *adj.* Stubborn; inflexibly obstinate; contumacious; as, *stiff-necked* pride; a *stiff-necked* people. — **stiff'-neck'ed-ly** (-nĕk'ĕd-lĭ; -ĭd-lĭ; -nĕkt'lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **stiff'-neck'ed-ness** (-nĕk'ĕd-nĕs; -ĭd-nĕs; -nĕkt'nĕs; -nĭs), *n.*

stiff'-neck' fe'ver. *Med.* Cerebrospinal meningitis.

stiff'ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being stiff. **2.** *Mech.* Resistance, as of a beam, to bending, under stresses within the elastic limit; — opp. to *compliance.* Stiffness is inversely as the deflection (see DEFLECTION, 3 **a**).

stiff'-rumped' (stĭf'rŭmpt'; 66), *adj.* Proud; obstinate. — **stiff'rump'** (-rŭmp'), *n. Both Now Rare.*

stiff'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*

sti'fle (stī'f'l), *v.;* STI'FLED (-f'ld); STI'FLING (-flĭng). [ME. *stuf(f)len,* appar. fr. OF. *estouffer, estofer* (F. *étouffer*), of obscure origin.] *Transitive:* **1.** To choke or fill up, as a crack. *Obs.* **2.** To stop the breath of by crowding something into the windpipe, or introducing an irrespirable substance into the lungs; to choke, as by covering the mouth; to suffocate; also, to cause the death of by such means; as, to *stifle* one with smoke, dust, or foul air.

Stifled with kisses, a sweet death he dies. *Dryden.*

3. To stop; extinguish; deaden; quench; as, to *stifle* the breath; to *stifle* a fire or flame; to *stifle* sounds. **4.** To suppress the manifestation or report of; to smother; to keep or choke back; as, to *stifle* a story; to *stifle* one's wrath or one's sobs. **5.** To cause to be stifling: **a** *Rare.* To make, as air, foul or otherwise suffocating. *Shelley.* **b** To make, as a room, oppressive by foul air.

The close and *stifled* study. *Hawthorne.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To die by reason of obstruction of the breath, or because something prevents respiration. **2.** To suffer difficulty in breathing, or to be oppressed, as by reason of air charged with smoke or other impurities.

Syn. — Throttle, strangle, muffle.

sti'fle, *n.* Act or condition of stifling; stifling effect, atmosphere, etc.

sti'fle (stī'f'l), *n.* Also **stifle joint.** [Origin uncert.] *Veter.* The joint next above the hock, and near the flank, in the hind leg of certain quadrupeds, esp. horses and dogs; the joint corresponding to the knee in man. See HORSE, *Illust.* (37). — *v. t.* To affect with dislocation or disease in the stifle.

stifle bone. *Veter.* The patella, or kneepan, in the stifle.

sti'fled-ly (stī'f'ld-lĭ), *adv.* In a stifled manner.

sti'fle-out', *n. Veter.* Dislocation of the stifle.

sti'fler (stī'flĕr), *n.* **a** One who or that which stifles; hence, *Obs.,* the gallows. **b** *Mil.* = CAMOUFLET.

stifle shoe. A shoe having a convex surface, used in treating a stifled horse. Placed on the foot of the sound leg, it causes the horse to throw his weight on the weak joint, which is strengthened by use.

sti'fling (stī'flĭng), *adj.* That stifles, chokes, or suffocates. — **sti'fling-ly,** *adv.*

Stig'gins, Rev. Mr. (stĭg'ĭnz). In Dickens's *Pickwick Papers,* a hypocritical Methodist parson with a great appetite for pineapple rum. He is the spiritual adviser of Mrs. Weller, and a lecturer on temperance.

stig'ma (stĭg'mà), *n.;* *pl.* STIGMATA (-mà-tà) or, esp. in senses 1, 2, 6, STIGMAS (-màz). [L., a mark, a brand, fr. Gr. *stigma, -atos,* the prick or mark of a pointed instrument, a spot, mark. See STICK, *v.;* cf. ASTIGMATISM.] **1.** A mark made with a burning iron, formerly upon criminals, slaves, etc.; a brand. **2.** Any mark of infamy or disgrace; a sign of moral blemish; stain or reproach caused by dishonorable conduct.

The blackest *stigma* that can be fastened upon him. *Bp. Hall.*

3. A mark or sign of blemish, defect, taint, or the like. **4.** *pl.* Marks resembling the wounds on the crucified body of Christ, believed to have been supernaturally impressed upon the bodies of certain persons, as St. Francis of Assisi. **5.** *Anat. & Zool.* A small spot, mark, scar, or a minute hole; specif.: **a** The projection or spot on the surface of an ovary marking the point at which the rupture of a Graafian follicle will occur. **b** An intercellular cleft in certain epithelial membranes. **c** A spiracle of an insect or other arthropod, or the opening into one of the lung sacs of an arachnid. **d** A pterostigma. **e** An androconium forming a conspicuously colored spot on the fore-

wing of the male of certain butterflies. **f** The eyespot of a protozoan. **g** A nephridiopore of an annelid. **h** One of the small clefts or perforations in the branchial sac of an ascidian.

6. *Bot.* The receptive spot or area of the gynoecium; that part of the pistil of a flower which receives the pollen grains, and on which they germinate. It is usually a moist or viscid surface of soft cells without epidermis. The stigma is usually the apex of the style or the ovary. See FLOWER.

7. *Gr. Paleog.* The ligature Ϛ, representing στ, and sometimes the numeral 6.

8. *Med.* **a** A red speck upon the skin, esp. one due to extravasation of blood produced by nervous influence, as in hysteria, or by capillary congestion, as in the case of drunkards. **b** One of the signs or marks characterizing a specific morbid state or disease; as, the *stigmata* of syphilis or of mental degeneracy.

Syn. — Blemish, blot, taint. — STIGMA, BRAND. BRAND is stronger than STIGMA, and retains more definitely its literal suggestion; as, "a name that sits a *stigma* on his father's house" (*Cowper*); "public faith cleared from the shameful *brand* of public fraud" (*Milton*); cf. "Thus you will be *stigmatized* as a coward" (*Fielding*); "each spotted name, *branded* with marks of everlasting shame" (*Churchill*).

stigma disk. *Bot.* A disk on which the stigma is seated, as in the milkweeds (*Asclepias*).

stig'mal (stĭg'măl), *adj.* Of or pert. to a stigma or stigmata or stigmas.

stigmal vein. *Zool.* In certain hymenopterous insects, a short vein that extends obliquely from the stigma.

stig·ma'ri·a (stĭg·mā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.; pl.* -RIAE (-ē). [NL. See STIGMA.] *Paleontol.* The fossil rhizome of a coal plant of the genus *Sigillaria.* — **stig·mar'i·an** (-mär'ĭ·ăn), *n. & adj.*

stig·mar'i·oid (stĭg·mär'ĭ·oid; 79), *adj.* [*stigmaria* + *-oid.*] *Paleontol.* Resembling a stigmaria.

stig'ma·tal (stĭg'mȧ·tăl; -tĭ), *adj.* Stigmatic.

stig·mat'ic (stĭg·măt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **stig·mat'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). [ML. *stigmaticus.* See STIGMA.] **1.** Of the nature of, or marked with, a stigma, or stigmas or stigmata; specif., marked with some sign of disgrace or defect; hence, repulsive; deformed.

2. Impressing with infamy or reproach. *Rare.*

3. *Optics.* Anastigmatic; — said esp. of a bundle of rays which intersect at a single point.

— **stig·mat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **stig·mat'i·cal·ness,** *n.*

stig·mat'ic, *n.* **1.** One marked with stigmata. See STIGMA, 8.

2. A notorious person who has been branded; one who bears the marks of infamy or punishment. *Rare.*

3. One marked or deformed by nature. *Obs.* *Shak.*

stigmatic cell. *Bot.* In archegonia, a lid cell.

stig'ma·tif'er·ous (stĭg'mȧ·tĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [See STIGMA; -FEROUS.] *Bot.* Bearing a stigma.

stig'ma·ti·form' (stĭg'mȧ·tĭ·fôrm'; stĭg·măt'ĭ-), *adj.* [See STIGMA; -FORM.] Of the form or appearance of a stigma.

stig'ma·tism (stĭg'mȧ·tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Condition characterized by the presence of stigmata.

2. Condition of a lens or of the refractive media of the eye, in which rays of light from one point are brought to a single focal point. Cf. ASTIGMATISM.

stig'ma·tist (-tĭst), *n.* A stigmatic.

stig'ma·tize (stĭg'mȧ·tīz), *v. t.;* -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). Also **stig'ma·tise.** [ML. *stigmatizare,* fr. Gr. *stigmatizein.*] **1.** To mark with a stigma; esp., to brand; as, the ancients *stigmatized* their slaves and soldiers; also, to tattoo.

2. To set a mark of disgrace on; to brand with some mark of reproach or infamy.

To find virtue extolled and vice *stigmatized.* *Addison.*

3. To produce stigmata upon. See STIGMA, 4, 8.

— **stig'ma·ti·za'tion** (-tĭ·zā'shŭn; -tĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* — **stig'ma·tiz'er** (-tīz'ĕr), *n.*

stig'ma·toid (stĭg'mȧ·toid), *adj.* [See STIGMA; -OID.] Stigmatiform.

stig'ma·tose (-tōs), *adj.* Stigmatic.

stig'me (stĭg'mē), *n.; pl.* STIGMES (-mēz), STIGMAI (-mī). [Gr. *stigmē* a prick, point.] **a** *Gr. Paleog.* A punctuation mark consisting of a point or dot, esp. one placed at the top of a line like the colon in classical Greek, but having the value of the English period. **b** *Gr. Pros.* A dot placed over a mora or syllable to indicate the ictus.

stig'me·ol'o·gy (-mē·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*stigme* + *-logy.*] Art of punctuation. *Rare.*

stig'mo·nose (stĭg'mō·nōs), *n.* [Gr. *stigma* a prick, mark + *nosos* disease.] *Plant Pathol.* A disease characterized by pellucid spots or dots in the leaves, in skin of the fruit, etc. It is caused by punctures made by small insects, as aphids, thrips, etc.

stig'o·no·man'cy (stĭg'ō·nō·măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *stigōn,* -*ōnos,* one who is marked, or one who marks + *-mancy.*] Divination by writing on the bark of a tree.

Stil·ba'ce·ae (stĭl·bā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See STILBUM.] *Bot.* A family of imperfect fungi (order Moniliales) characterized by the conidial fructifications which are coremia, or synemata. See COREMIUM.

Stil·bel'la (-bĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of STILBUM.] *Bot.* A genus of imperfect fungi (family Stilbaceae) forming capitate synemata bearing continuous, hyaline conidia. See COFFEE DISEASE. Syn. *Stilbum.*

stil'bene (stĭl'bēn), *n.* [See STILBITE.] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon, $C_6H_5CH{:}CHC_6H_5$, produced in large shining crystals by various methods, as by heating benzaldehyde with sulphur; *sym*-diphenyl-ethylene; — called also *toluylene.* It is used in dye manufacture.

stilbene dye *or* **color.** Any of a class of dyes derived from stilbene. See DYE, *Table.*

stil'bite (stĭl'bīt), *n.* [F. *stilbite,* fr. Gr. *stilbein* to glitter, shine.] *Mineral.* A common mineral of the zeolite family, a hydrous silicate of aluminum, calcium, and sodium, often occurring in sheaflike aggregations of crystals, also in radiated masses; — called also *desmine.* It is white when pure, with pearly luster on the cleavage surface. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 2.09–2.21. As used by some, *stilbite* includes heulandite.

stile (stīl), *n.* [ME., fr. AS. *stigel* a step, a ladder; akin to OHG. *stigila* a stile. See STY, *v. i.;* cf. STAIR.] A step, or set of steps, for ascending and descending, in passing a fence or wall; also, a turnstile, or the like.

stile, *n.* [Origin uncert.; cf. D. *stijl.*] One of the upright pieces in framing or paneling; one of the primary members of a frame, into which the secondary members are tenoned. In wainscoting the principal pieces are sometimes called *stiles,* even when horizontal. See DOOR, *Illust.*

stile (stīl). Var. of STYLE.

stile, *n.* A stylus.

Stile, John (*or* **Tom**) **of the.** See RICHARD ROE.

stile'man (stīl'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A keeper of a turnstile; hence, a gatekeeper. *Eng.*

sti·let' (stĭ·lĕt'; *in sense* **b,** stĭ'lĕt), *n.* Also *stilette, stylet.* [See STYLET.] **a** *Rare.* A stiletto. **b** = STYLET, 3.

sti·let'to (stĭ·lĕt'ō), *n.; pl.* -TOS, -TOES (-ōz). [It., dim. of *stilo* a dagger, fr. L. *stilus* a pointed instrument. See STYLE; cf. STYLET.] **1.** A kind of dagger with a slender, pointed blade.

2. A pointed instrument of metal, bone, or other hard material for making eyelet holes, etc.

3. A beard trimmed into a pointed form. *Obs.*

Stiletto.

sti·let'to, *v. t.;* -LET'TOED (-ōd); -LET'TO·ING. To stab or kill with or as with a stiletto.

stiletto fly. Any of numerous small or medium-sized predaceous dipterous flies of the family Therevidae, somewhat resembling the robber flies (family Asilidae).

still (stĭl), *adj.;* STILL'ER (-ĕr); STILL'EST. [ME. *stille,* fr. AS. *stille;* akin to D. *stil,* OS. & OHG. *stilli,* G. *still.* See STALL.] **1.** Motionless; being at rest; quiet; as, *still* as a stone; to stand, lie, or sit *still;* also, inactive; esp., no longer active; stilled.

2. Not disturbed by agitation or noise; quiet; calm; tranquil; as, a *still* evening; *still* waters; also, formerly, quiet and uneventful; as, to live a *still* life.

3. Uttering no sound; silent; hushed; as, the audience is *still;* the animals are *still;* grief.

4. Comparatively quiet or silent; soft; gentle; low; subdued. "A *still* small voice." 1 *Kings* xix. 12.

5. Not sparkling or effervescent, owing to absence of carbon dioxide; — said esp. of wines.

6. Constant; continual; habitual. *Obs.* *Shak.*

7. *Card Playing.* Not being used in play; as, a *still* pack.

8. *Photog.* Of a photograph, not exhibiting motion; not part of a motion picture sequence; of a camera, not photographing motion.

Syn. — STILL, QUIET, SILENT. That is STILL which is motionless or at rest, often with the further implication of hush or noiselessness; QUIET, which may also have reference to either sound or motion, adds to *still* the implication of tranquillity or repose; SILENT implies absolute stillness or quiet with respect to sound only; as, "Ha! no more moving? *Still* as the grave" (*Shak.*); "through the green evening *quiet* in the sun" (*Keats*); "the harvest of a *quiet* eye" (*Wordsworth*); "*silent* icicles, *quietly* shining to the *quiet* moon" (*Coleridge*); "A gray, translucent sea laps *silently* upon a little creek, and in the hush of *still* dawn the . . . sedges on the water's brim are *quiet*" (*M. Hewlett*); cf. "And all the air a solemn *stillness* holds" (*Gray*); "[The Peak] often seems to send its own deep *quiet* to restore our hearts" (*Wordsworth*); "the *silence* that is in the starry sky" (*id.*). Cf. CALM.

Ant. — Restless, agitated, disturbed, turbulent; noisy, boisterous, clamorous.

still (stĭl), *n.* [From STILL, *adj.;* cf. G. *stille.*] **1.** Absence of noise; silence; as, midnight *still;* a calm. *Now Poetic.*

2. A piece, esp. a pool, of still water; specif., a stell (see 2d STELL c). *Chiefly Dial.*

3. *Colloq.* **a** A still alarm. **b** A still-life picture.

4. *Photog.* A still photograph; specif., *Motion Pictures,* an individual photograph, as of some part of a motion picture, used for advertising purposes.

still (stĭl), *adv.* [AS. *stille* quietly. See STILL to stop. The modern senses come from the idea of stopping and *staying* still, or motionless.] **1.** Silently; quietly; in a low voice. *Obs.*

2. In continuation by successive or repeated acts; always; ever; constantly; continually; uniformly. *Archaic & Poetic.*

They will be *still* praising thee. *Ps.* lxxxiv. 4.

3. a To this or that time; until and during the present, or some specified, time; at present; yet; as, old words that are *still* used in a few places; a tree that has *still* to bear fruit. **b** In the future as now and before.

Hourly joys be *still* upon you! *Shak.*

c After that; after what is stated; as, he *still* feared; he *still* believed what he had read in the paper.

4. In an increasing or additional degree; even more; even yet; — much used with comparatives; as, *still* better.

The guilt being great, the fear doth *still* exceed. *Shak.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

still-admired	**still-gazing**	**still-renewed**
still-closed	**still-improving**	**still-repaired**
still-continued	**still-increasing**	**still-rocking**
still-continuing	**still-living**	**still-sick**
still-diminishing	**still-new**	**still-slaughtered**
still-existing	**still-pagan**	**still-unmarried**
still-florid	**still-pining**	**still-vexed**
still-flowing	**still-recurring**	**still-watching**
still-fresh	**still-refuted**	**still-young**

— ***still and anon, still an end.*** Ever and anon; constantly; now and then. *Obs.* *Shak.* — ***still as.*** Whenever. *Obs.* — ***still still.*** Ever; continually; more and more. *Obs.* *Nashe.*

still (stĭl), *conj.* Nevertheless; yet; also, however

Syn. — See BUT.

— ***still and all.*** Nevertheless; after all. *Dial.* — ***still and on or rarely, ever.*** = *still and all,* above. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

still (stĭl), *v.;* STILLED (stĭld); STILL'ING. [AS. *stillan;* akin to G. *stillen,* ON. *stilla,* and to AS. *stille* still, quiet, firm. See STILL, *adj.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To stop, as physical motion or agitation; to cause to become quiet; to check the agitation of; as, to *still* the raging sea; sometimes, to make inactive.

2. To appease; calm; quiet; allay; as, to *still* passions, excitement, an outbreak, etc.

3. To stop, as noise; to silence.

With his name the mothers *still* their babes. *Shak.*

—, *Intransitive:* To be or become still, calm, or tranquil; to quiet down.

Syn. — Soothe, lull, pacify, subdue, suppress, check, restrain. **Ant.** — Rouse, agitate, disturb. See EXCITE.

still, *v. t. & i.* [L. *stillare* to drop, drip, cause to drop. See DISTILL.] To drop, or cause to fall by drops; to drip; as, to *still* one's tears. *Now Rare.*

still, *v. t.* [Shortened fr. DISTILL.] = DISTILL, *v. t.,* 2 & 3. — *v. i.* To distill. *Obs.*

still (stĭl), *n.* [From STILL to distill.] **1.** A vessel, boiler, or copper used in distilling liquids, esp. alcoholic liquors; a retort. Sometimes, the whole apparatus used in vaporization and condensation. In petroleum distilling, a *cracking still* is used to crack the heavy hydrocarbons simultaneously with the distillation of the petroleum.

A simple form of Still, 1. 1 Body, or Boiler; 2 Head; 3 Tube leading from Head to Worm enclosed in Cistern of Cold Water (4); 5 Outlet from Worm; 6 Inlet to Cistern; 7 Outlet for Overflow.

2. A house where liquors are distilled; a distillery.

3. A vessel in which manganese dioxide is treated with hydrochloric acid to form chlorine or a bleaching liquor.

still, *adj.* Pertaining to a still; specif., remaining as residual matter in a still after distillation; as, *still* bottoms; *still* coke.

still (stĭl), *n.* [Cf. dial. *steel* a precipice, ME. *steil* a step, and E. STY to ascend.] A steep hill or ascent. *Obs.*

stil'lage (stĭl'ĭj), *n.* [D. *stellage.* See STILLION.] A stool, bench, or the like to keep something from touching the floor, as a support for a tapped cask, or a stout low stool in a bleachery to hold up textiles or yarn while moisture drains out, or a drying stone for ceramic ware shaped but not fired.

stil'lage, *v. t.* To place on a stillage.

still alarm. An alarm of fire without sounding the fire-signal apparatus, as by a call at the station or by telephone.

stil'la·ti'tious (stĭl'ȧ·tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [L. *stillaticius,* fr. *stillare* to drop.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still. *Now Rare.*

stil'la·to'ry (stĭl'ȧ·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *n.* [ML. *stillatorium.*] *Now Rare.* **a** An alembic; vessel for distillation. **b** A laboratory; place where distillation is performed.

still'birth' (stĭl'bûrth'), *n.* The birth of a dead fetus.

still'born' (-bôrn'), *adj.* Dead at the birth; figuratively, lifeless or dead when produced; falling flat; as, *stillborn* writings or remarks.

still box. A stilling box.

still'–burn', *v. t.;* -BURNED' *or* -BURNT'; -BURN'ING. To burn in the process of distillation.

still'er (stĭl'ĕr), *n.* One who or something that stills, or quiets.

still'er, *n.* A distiller. *Rare.*

still'–fish', *v. i.* To fish with the line resting still or stationary on the water. — **still'–fish'er,** *n.*

still head. *Chem.* The top part of a still or distilling apparatus; specif., a fractionating column. See COLUMN, *n.,* 6.

still'house' (stĭl'hous'), *n.* A house in which distillation is carried on; a distillery.

still hunt. *U. S.* **a** A hunting for game in a quiet manner, or under cover; stalking. **b** Hence, *Colloq.,* the pursuit of any object quietly and cautiously; esp., *Politics,* a canvass carried on secretly or underhandedly.

still'–hunt', *v. t. & i.* To hunt or pursue noiselessly or stealthily, esp. without a dog; to stalk. *U. S.* — **still'–hunt'er,** *n.* — **still'–hunt'ing,** *n. & adj.*

still hunt. A hunt for illicit stills. — **still hunting.**

stil'li·cide (stĭl'ĭ·sīd), *n.* [L. *stillicidium,* fr. *stilla* a drop + *cadere* to fall.] A continual falling or succession of drops; now esp., the dripping of rain water from the eaves; eavesdrop.

stil'li·cid'i·um (stĭl'ĭ·sĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L.] Stillicide; eavesdrop; specif., *Med.,* the flowing of a liquid drop by drop, as of the urine in strangury.

stil'li·form (stĭl'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *stilla* a drop + E. *-form.*] Having the form of a drop.

still'ing (stĭl'ĭng), *n.* A stillion.

stilling box. A boxlike device in which the level of a stream or other body of water is unaffected by waves or turbulence and may be accurately measured.

Stil·lin'gi·a (stĭ·lĭn'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Benjamin *Stillingfleet* (1702–71), Eng. botanist.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of widely distributed herbs or shrubs (family Euphorbiaceae) with alternate leaves, monoecious spicate apetalous flowers, and capsular fruit. *S. sylvatica* is the queenroot.

2. [*not cap.*] *Pharm.* The dried root of the queenroot *S. sylvatica,* used as an emetic and cathartic.

stilling well. A stilling box.

stil'lion (stĭl'yŭn), *n.* [D. *stelling,* fr. *stellen* to set, to place. See STALL.] A stand, as for vats in a brewery. Cf. STILLAGE.

still'ish (stĭl'ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat still, quiet, or calm.

still life. *Fine Arts.* That kind of subject in a picture which consists of inanimate objects, as fruit, flowers, dead game, household utensils, etc.; also, a picture having this kind of subject. — **still'–life'** (66), *adj.*

still liquor. **a** Spent liquid from chlorine stills (from which manganese is recovered), or bleaching liquor made in a still. **b** *Dial. Eng. pl.* Spirituous liquors made illicitly.

still'man (stĭl'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who tends a still; a distiller.

still man. One who takes still photographs.

still'ness (stĭl'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* [AS.] **a** Quality or state of being still; specif., quiet; silence; calmness; taciturnity. **b** A still place, period, etc.; as, woodland *stillness.*

still pack. At bridge, the pack that is not in play, but is shuffled by the dealer's partner.

still photograph. A photograph of something not in motion. — **still photographer.** — **still photography.**

still return. *Distilling.* A fraction of distillate so impure that it must be redistilled.

still'room' (stĭl'rōōm'; 200), *n.* **1.** A room for distilling.

2. A room connected with the kitchen where tea, coffee, etc., and the more delicate dishes are prepared, and where liquors, preserves, and the like, are kept. *Eng.*

still small voice. Conscience. Cf. STILL, *adj.,* **4.**

Still'son wrench (stĭl'sŭn; -s'n). A pipe wrench, bearing the trade-mark *Stillson,* and having an adjustable L-shaped jaw sliding in a sleeve that is pivoted to and loosely embraces, the handle. Pressure on the handle increases the grip. Cf. MONKEY WRENCH.

Stillson Wrench. Open Position dotted.

stig'mal, *n., pl.* of STIGMA.

stig'ma·ta (stĭg'mȧ·tȧ), *n., pl.* of STIGMA. [Stigmata. *Obs.*]

stig'mates, stig'ma·ts, *n. pl.* [St. Ignatius of Antioch. See SAINT, *n., Note.*]

St.-Ig·na'tius's-bean', *n.* See SAINT, *n., Note.* [TLINGIT.]

Sti·kine' (stĭ·kēn'), *n.* See

stil. Still. *Ref. Sp.*

stilar. Var. of STYLAR.

Stil'bum (stĭl'bŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *stilbos* shining.] Syn. of STILBELLA.

stild. Stilled. *Ref. Sp.*

still'-de-grain' yel'low. = DUTCH PINK G.

stile. † STEAL, STEEL, STILL.

sti·let'to-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

sti·let'to-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF. [-SHAPED.]

sti·let'to-shaped', *adj.* See

still. † STYLE.

stil'lant, *adj.* [L. *stillans, -antis,* pres. part. See DISTILL.] Distilling. *Obs.*

stil·la'tim (stĭ·lā'tĭm), *adv.* [L.] In successive drops. *Obs.*

still'er·y, *n.* = DISTILLERY. *Obs.*

stillet. † STYLET

still'-green', *adj.* = EVERGREEN, *adj. Obs.*

stilliard, stillyard. † STEELYARD.

‖stil'li·ci'di·i re·ci'pi·en'di (stĭl'ĭ·sĭd'ĭ·ī rē·sĭp'ĭ·ĕn'dī). [L.] *Law.* See SERVITUDE, 8.

still'stand' (stĭl'stănd'), *n.* **a** A standstill. **b** *Geol.* The fact or condition of stillstanding.

still'stand', *v. i. Geol.* To remain stationary with respect to sea level or with reference to the center of the earth; — said of continents, islands, and other land areas.

still watcher. A device to show the progress of distillation by the density of the liquid given over.

still water. The part of a stream where the fall is so gentle that no current is visible.

Still'wa'ter (stĭl'wô'tĕr; -wŏt'ĕr), *n.* See *Saratoga*, under BATTLE, *Table.*

still'y (stĭl'ĭ), *adj.;* STILL'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. [Perh. fr. *still* + *-ly.*] Still; quiet; calm.

The *stilly* hour when storms are gone. *Moore.*

stil'ly (stĭl'ĭ), *adv.* of STILL.

[stil'o (stĭ'lō), *n.* [L., abl. of *stilus* a stylus, composition, style.] Literally (in) style; — with reference to the calendar, as in **stil'o ve'te-re** (vĕt'ĕ-rē), in the "old style" of the Julian calendar, and **stil'o no'vo** (nō'vō), in the "new style" of the Gregorian calendar. *Obs.*

Sti·loph'o·ra (stī-lŏf'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *stilus* (see STYLE) + *-phora.*] *Bot.* A genus of filamentous brown algae (order Ectocarpales) of the North Atlantic. It typifies a small family, **Sti'lo-pho-ra'ce-ae** (stī'lō-fō-rā'sē-ē), in which the thallus becomes hollow by separation of the axial cells from the parenchymatous cortical mantle.

stilp·nom'e·lane (stĭlp·nŏm'ĕ-lān), *n.* [Gr. *stilpnos* shining + *melas, -anos*, black.] *Mineral.* A black or greenish-black mineral occurring in foliated plates, also in fibrous forms and velvety bronze-colored incrustations. It is a hydrous iron aluminum silicate. Sp. gr., 2.77–2.96.

stilp'no·sid'er·ite (stĭlp'nō-sĭd'ĕr-īt), *n.* [Gr. *stilpnos* shining + *siderite.*] Limonite.

stilt (stĭlt), *n.* [ME. *stilte;* akin to Sw. *stylta*, D. *stelt*, OHG. *stelza*, G. *stelze*, and ult. to E. STALK.] **1.** *Obs. exc. Dial.* **a** A crutch. **b** A shaft; esp., a plow handle; also, the leg of a wheelbarrow.

2. One of two poles, or pieces of wood, constructed with a step or loop to raise the foot above the ground in walking. It is sometimes lashed to the leg, and sometimes prolonged upward so as to be steadied by the hand or arm.

Ambition is but avarice on *stilts*, and masked. *Landor.*

3. Hence: **a** *pl.* Very long legs. **b** A tall pile or post forming one of the supports of a primitive building, a rude pier, or the like.

Stilts.

4. [*pl.* STILTS (stĭlts), sometimes STILT. See PLURAL, *Note.*] Any of certain very long-legged three-toed limicoline birds of the genera *Himantopus* and *Cladorhynchus*, allied to the avocets. They chiefly inhabit inland ponds and marshes or brackish lagoons, nesting in small colonies. They are mostly white, with a black mantle variously extended on the neck and head. The common species (*H. himantopus*) of central Europe, Asia, and Africa has the head and neck white in the adult. In the ***black-necked stilt*** (*H. mexicanus*) of the southern and western United States and southward, black extends up the back of the neck and surrounds the eye. One species (*H. knudseni*) is confined to Hawaii and two others (*H. albus* and *H. novaezeelandiae*) inhabit New Zealand. The ***banded stilt*** (*C. leucocephalus*) of Australia has webbed feet and a reddish brown pectoral belt.

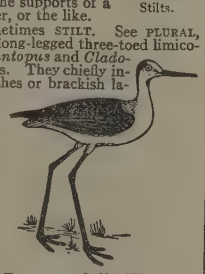

European Stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*) in immature plumage.

5. *Arch.* A vertical course of masonry that raises the springing line of an arch or vault above the apparent impost.

6. *Ceramics.* A piece of hard-fired clay, used to keep articles apart in the kiln, etc. It is commonly three-armed, with points on each side.

7. *Civil Engin.* Any of the piles forming the back of the sheet piling for a starling.

stilt (stĭlt), *v.;* STILT'ED; STILT'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To raise on stilts, or as if on stilts; esp., to raise, as if with stilts, to a position conspicuous or above the ordinary.

2. *Arch.* To raise the springing line of (an arch or vault) above the apparent impost. See STILTED **b**.

—, *Intransitive:* To limp; to go on crutches. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stilt bug. Any of certain long-legged sluggish bugs of the family Berytidae, closely allied to the Coreidae.

stilt'ed (stĭl'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *past tense & past part.* of STILT. Specif.: *adj.* Elevated as if on stilts; raised above the usual level; hence: **a** Pompous; bombastic; inflated; also, stiffly formal; — often said of language; as, a *stilted* style; *stilted* declamation. **b** *Arch.* Having its springing line raised above the apparent impost; as, a *stilted* arch or vault. See 3d IMPOST; ARCH, *Illust.* (6).

stilt'er (-tĕr), *n.* One who walks with stilts.

stilt'i·fy (stĭl'tĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -I-FIED (-fīd); -I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*stilt* + *-fy.*] To raise upon stilts, or as if upon stilts; to stilt; also, to make stilted, as one's style or language.

stilt'ish (stĭl'tĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat stilted. *Rare.*

Stil'ton (stĭl'tŭn; -t'n), *n., or* **Stilton cheese.** One of the principal English cheeses, sold originally at Stilton. It is rich, unpressed, of waxy texture, and permeated when ripe with a blue-green mold.

stilt palm. Any palm of the genus *Iriartea.* See IRIARTEA.

stilt petrel. Any long-legged black-and-white petrel of the genus *Fregetta.*

stilt plover. A stilt. See STILT, *n.*, **4.**

stilt sandpiper. A rather rare American sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*) having very long legs and semipalmate feet. The bill is somewhat expanded at the tip.

stilt wheel. *Agric. Mach.* The gauge-wheel attachment to a plow beam for limiting the plowing depth. *Eng.*

stilt'y (stĭl'tĭ), *adj.;* STILT'I-ER (-tĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Stiltlike; also, esp., stilted; specif.: **a** Unreasonably elevated; pompous; as, a *stilty* style. **b** Suggesting the use of stilts; stiff and awkward; as, a *stilty* gait. — **stilt'i-ness** (-tĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119).

stime, styme (stīm), *n.* Glimpse; also, a particle. *Obs. exc. Dial.* — *v. i.* To peer. *Scot.*

stim'u·la·ble (stĭm'ū-lä-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being stimulated. — **stim'u·la·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

stim'u·lance (-lăns), *n.* Stimulation.

stim'u·lan·cy (-lăn-sĭ), *n.* Stimulating quality.

stim'u·lant (-lănt), *adj.* [L. *stimulans*, pres. part. See STIMULATE.] That stimulates. *Rare.*

stim'u·lant (stĭm'ū-lănt), *n.* **1.** That which stimulates, provokes, or excites; a stimulus.

His feelings had been exasperated by the constant application of *stimulants.* *Macaulay.*

2. An alcoholic beverage; — popularly so-called because of the apparent stimulation experienced by one who drinks an alcoholic beverage, resulting from the depression of certain nervous centers.

3. *Physiol.* An agent that produces a temporary increase of vital activity in an organism or its parts.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See STIMULUS.

stim'u·late (stĭm'ū-lāt), *v.;* STIM'U·LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); STIM'U·LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *stimulatus*, past part of *stimulare* to prick or goad on, to incite, fr. *stimulus* a goad. See STIMULUS.] *Transitive:* **1.** To excite as if with a goad; to excite, rouse, or animate, to action or more vigorous exertion by some pungent motive or by persuasion; to spur on; as, to *stimulate* one by the hope of reward, or by the prospect of glory.

2. To arouse or affect by an intoxicating, esp. an alcoholic, beverage; — popularly so used. See STIMULANT, *n.*, **2.**

3. *Physiol.* To excite; to irritate; esp., to excite the activity of (a nerve or an irritable muscle), as by electricity.

— *Intransitive:* To act as a stimulant or stimulus.

Syn. — Stir, goad, incite, impel, urge, instigate, irritate.

Ant. — Deaden, dull, numb, stupefy.

stim'u·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *stimulatio.*] **1.** Act of stimulating, or state of being stimulated; incitement; quickened activity.

2. Specif., *Physiol.*, the irritating action of various agents (stimuli) on muscles, nerves, or a sensory end-organ, by which activity is evoked; esp., the impulse produced by various agents on nerves or a sensory end-organ, causing activity in the part connected therewith; irritation.

stim'u·la'tive (stĭm'ū-lā'tĭv; -lä-tĭv), *adj.* Having power, or tending, to stimulate. — *n.* That which stimulates.

stim'u·la'tor (stĭm'ū-lā'tĕr), *n.* Also **stim'u·lat'er** (-lāt'ĕr). [L. *stimulator.*] One who or that which stimulates; specif., *Chiefly Psychol.*, an instrument used to apply a stimulus.

stim'u·la·to'ry (-lä-tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr-ĭ; 68), *adj.* Stimulating.

stim'u·la'tress (stĭm'ū-lā'trĕs; -trĭs; 119), *n.* A stimulatrix.

stim'u·la'trix (-lā'trĭks), *n.* [L.] A female stimulator.

stim'u·log'e·nous (stĭm'ū-lŏj'ĕ-nŭs), *adj.* [*stimulus* + *-genous.*] Developing as a consequence of stimulation.

stim'u·lus (stĭm'ū-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [L.; akin to L. *stilus* a stake, and ult. to E. STICK, *v.* Cf. STYLE.] **1.** Something that rouses the mind or spirits, or incites to activity; an incentive; as, hope is a *stimulus* to labor.

2. That which excites or produces a temporary increase of vital action in the whole organism or in any part; esp., *Physiol. & Psychol.*, any agent, factor, or environmental change capable of directly influencing the activity of living protoplasm (see IRRITABILITY, RESPONSE, 5), as one capable of evoking contraction in a muscle or secretion in a gland, of initiating an impulse in a nerve, or of exciting a specific end organ of sensation. Of the stimuli applied to the sensory apparatus physiologists distinguish two kinds: ***homologous***, or ***adequate, stimuli***, acting only on an especially adapted end organ, as light on the rods and cones of the retina; and ***heterologous stimuli***, mostly mechanical, chemical, and electrical, acting on any nervous element or part of the sensory apparatus, as that causing the flash beheld when the eye is struck.

3. *Bot.* A sting or stinging hair.

Syn. — STIMULUS, STIMULANT. STIMULUS is the general term; STIMULANT is more concrete and commonly suggests a temporary, often an alcoholic, stimulus.

Ant. — Opiate, sedative, narcotic.

stimulus coefficient. *Physics.* The ratio of the luminous flux of radiation of a particular wave length to the radiant power producing the flux.

stimulus error. *Psychol.* The error, in introspective observation, of divining the object from which the stimulus comes instead of reporting the impression actually received.

stim'u·lus–re·sponse', *adj. Psychol.* Representing the activity of an organism as composed of reactions to stimuli; as, the *stimulus-response* formula, psychology.

stimulus threshold. *Psychol.* See THRESHOLD.

stimulus word. *Psychol.* A word to which the subject reacts, as in an association test.

sting (stĭng), *v.; past tense & past part.* STUNG (stŭng), *Archaic* STANG (stăng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* STING'ING (stĭng'ĭng). [AS. *stingan;* akin to ON. *stinga*, Goth. *usstaggan* to put out, pluck out and prob. to Gr. *stachys* a spike of grain. Cf. STAG, STANG.] *Transitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To pierce. "*Stungen* unto the herte." *Chaucer.* **b** To impale

2. To prick painfully; as: **a** To pierce or wound with a poisonous or irritating sting, esp. so as to produce an inflammation; as, bees and nettles *stung* him. **b** To affect with sharp quick pain or smart; to bite; as, hail *stung* their faces; ginger *stings* the mouth.

3. To cause to suffer acutely; to pain keenly, as the mind; as, *stung* with remorse, reproaches, or sarcasm.

4. To pain by depriving, esp. of money or property, as by robbing, charging exorbitantly, or cajoling; to stick; also, to disappoint keenly. *Slang.*

5. To stimulate, incite, or urge on, as with a sting.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To use a sting; to wound one with a sting; to give pain, as by a sting; as, his conscience *stung.*

2. To be acutely painful; to give a keen burning pain or smart; as, his eye *stung* with the pepper; the gash *stings.*

sting (stĭng), *n.* [AS., a stinging, stab. See STING, *v.*] **1.** The act of stinging; specif., the thrust of a sting into the flesh; also, a wound or pain caused by or as by stinging; a sharp pain; as, an adder's *sting;* the *sting* of a cut; the *sting* of sarcasm, shame, remorse, etc.

The quick *sting* of tears came to her eyes. *Edna Ferber.*

2. A goad; incitement; stimulus. *Shak.*

3. The point of an epigram or sarcasm.

4. Stinging force, quality, or capacity.

5. *Bot.* A stinging hair.

6. *Zool.* Any of various sharp organs of offense and defense, esp. when connected with a poison gland or otherwise adapted to wound by piercing and inoculating a poisonous secretion; as, the caudal *sting* of a scorpion. The sting of a bee or wasp is a modified ovipositor. The caudal sting, or spine, of a sting ray is a modified dorsal fin ray, and seems to owe its poisonous nature chiefly to a coating of mucus.

sting (stĭng), *n.* [AS. *steng.* See STANG.] *Chiefly Scot.* **a** A pole or pike. **b** A post or shaft; a mast. **c** A pointed tool used in thatching. — *v. t. & i.* To thatch with a sting.

sting and ling. *Scot.* **a** Wholly. **b** By force.

sting'a·ray (stĭng'ä-rē; stĭng'ä-rē'), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. STING RAY.] A sting ray.

sting'a·ree'ing (stĭng'ä-rē'ĭng), *n.* Angling for stingarees, as sport.

sting bladder. The larva of the sting moth.

sting'bull' (stĭng'bŏŏl'), *n.* The European greater weever (*Trachinus draco*), which is capable of inflicting severe wounds with the spinous rays of its dorsal fin.

stinge (stĭnj), *v. i.* [From STINGY.] To act stingily or parsimoniously. "Not by *stingeing* and paring." *Sheila Kaye-Smith.*

sting'er (stĭng'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which stings; specif.: **a** An animal or plant that stings. **b** The sting of an insect, scorpion, etc. **c** *Colloq.* A stinging blow, remark, rebuke, or the like. **d** *Slang, Brit.* A whisky and soda. **e** *Slang.* A person who stings another, as by robbery or swindling.

sting'fish' (stĭng'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* **a** A weever (fish). **b** A scorpion fish.

sting'ing (stĭng'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of STING. Specif.: *adj.* **1.** Piercing, or capable of piercing, with a sting; having or using a sting; as, a *stinging* bush, insect.

2. Inflicting acute pain as if with a sting; pungent; biting; irritating; as, *stinging* cold; a *stinging* slap or rebuke.

— **sting'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **sting'ing·ness,** *n.*

stinging bush. The spurge nettle. See CNIDOSCOLUS.

stinging hair. *Bot.* A glandular hair whose swollen base secretes a stinging fluid, as in nettles.

stinging lizard. A scorpion. *Southern U. S.*

stinging nettle. Any plant of the family Urticaceae, which bears stinging hairs, esp. the common nettle (*Urtica dioica*), the wood nettle, etc.

stinging tree. The Australian nettle tree.

sting'less (stĭng'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Having no sting.

stingless bee. Any of numerous social bees (subfamily Meliponinae), mainly of tropical America, lacking a sting. They store honey in waxen cells much like the hive bee, to which they are related.

stingless nettle. = RICHWEED **a.**

sting moth. An Australian moth (*Doratifera vulnerans*), family Cochlidiidae, whose larva is armed, at each end of the body, with four tubercles bearing powerful stinging hairs.

sting nettle. = STINGING NETTLE. *Dial.*

stin'go (stĭng'gō), *n.* [From STING.] *Slang.* **a** Sharp or strong liquor, esp. ale or beer. **b** Stinging quality; zest; zip. "A gorgeous book, full of . . . *stingo.*" *Galsworthy.*

sting ray, *or* **sting'ray'** (stĭng'rā'), *n.* Any of numerous rays of the Dasyatidae (syn. *Trygonidae*) and certain allied families of Masticura having one or more large sharp barbed dorsal spines near the base of the whip-like tail capable of inflicting severe wounds (see STING, *n.*, 6). Some species reach a large size, and some, esp. on the American Pacific coast, are very destructive to oysters.

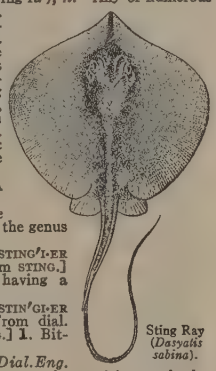

Sting Ray (*Dasyatis sabina*).

sting'tail' (stĭng'tāl'), *n.* A sting ray.

sting winkle. A spinose marine univalve mollusk of the genus *Murex.*

sting'y (stĭng'ĭ), *adj.;* STING'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); STING'I-EST. [From STING.] Stinging; able to sting; having a sting or stingers.

stin'gy (stĭn'jĭ), *adj.;* STIN'GI-ER (-jĭ-ĕr); STIN'GI-EST. [From dial. *stinge* a sting; akin to STING.] **1.** Biting; nipping; sharp. *Dial.*

2. (stĭn'jĭ). Bad-tempered. *Dial. Eng.*

3. Very close and covetous; meanly avaricious; miserly; as, a *stingy* boy.

4. Scanty; not copious; light; as, a *stingy* crop.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See PARSIMONIOUS.

— **stin'gi·ly** (stĭn'jĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **stin'gi·ness,** *n.*

stin'gy (stĭn'jĭ), *n.* A stingy or niggardly person.

stin'gy, *v. t. & i.* To treat or act stingily; to stint. *Rare.*

stink (stĭngk), *v. i.; past tense* STANK (stăngk), STUNK (stŭngk); *past part.* STUNK; *pres. part. & verbal n.* STINK'ING. [AS. *stincan* to have a smell (whether good or bad); akin to OHG. *stinchan*, G. & D. *stinken* to stink. Cf. STENCH.] To emit a smell or odor, now only a strong, esp. an offensive, smell; hence, to be in bad repute; to be in bad odor; to be offensive. "She makes our profession . . . to *stink.*" *Shak.* — *v. t.* To cause to stink; to affect by a stink; — often with *up;* as, the fumes *stunk* up the laboratory.

stink in one's nostrils. To be extremely offensive or repugnant.

stink of. To be possessed of or characterized by to an offensive degree; as, to *stink of* money. *Slang.*

stink out. **a** *Obs.* To go out with a stink, as a blown-out candle. *Ben Jonson.* **b** To drive out by subjecting to an offensive or suffocating odor or the like.

stink (stĭngk), *n.* [From STINK, *v.*] **1.** A strong, offensive smell; a disgusting odor; a stench.

2. Something that stinks; hence, something foul or vile; — variously applied specif., as, by Chaucer, to hell. *Obs.*

3. An open or public outcry against something offensive; a to-do.

4. *pl.* Chemistry or, later, any of the natural sciences as a subject of study; also, a chemistry, or a science, master. *School Slang, Brit.*

stink'ard (stĭngk'ĕrd), *n.* [*stink* + *-ard.*] One who or that which stinks; specif., a mean, paltry fellow. *Now Dial. & Slang.* — **stink'ard·ly,** *adj.*

stink'ball' (stĭngk'bôl'), *n.* A stinkpot (sense **1 a**) or a stink bomb.

stink bell. A fetid Californian herb (*Fritillaria agrestis*), common as a weed in grain fields.

stink'ber'ry (stĭngk'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERRIES (-ĭz). The yellow buckthorn. *U. S.*

stink'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* The hoatzin. *Brit. Guiana.*

stink bomb. A small bomb, charged usually with chemicals, that gives off a foul odor on being exploded or burst.

stink brand. Stinking smut.

stink'bug' (stĭngk'bŭg'), *n.* Any of various bugs (order Hemiptera) which emit a disagreeable odor; esp., one of the family Pentatomidae, as the calicoback.

stink'bush' (-bŏŏsh'), *n.* **a** The star anise *Illicium floridanum* of the southern United States. **b** In Australia, the tree *Zieria smithii* (family Rutaceae).

---

stil'o·go·nid'i·um. Var. of STYLOGONIDIUM.

stil'o·graf. Stylograph. *Ref. Sp.*

stilt'bird', *n.* = STILT, *n.*, **4.**

stilt'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

stil'us (stī'lŭs). Var. of STYLUS.

stil'yard. ✝ STEELYARD.

stim, *n.* Short for STIMULANT, STIMULUS. *Slang.*

stī'mie. Var. of STYMIE.

stim'part, stim'pert (stĭm'pĕrt), *n.* See MEASURE, *Table.*

stim'u·lat'ing·ly, *adv.* of *stimulating*, pres. part.

stī'my (stī'mĭ). Var. of STYMIE.

stinch. ✝ STANCH, STENCH.

stine (stīn). Var. of STYAN.

sting'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

stink cat. The zoril. *S. Africa.*

stink'damp' (stĭngk'dămp'), *n. Mining.* Sulphureted hydrogen occurring in mine workings; — called also *stone-damp.*

stink'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which stinks; as: **a** A stinkpot. **b** *Slang.* One who is disgustingly contemptible; a stinkard; also, anything offensive.
2. Any of several large petrels which feed on blubber and carrion and have an offensive odor, as the giant fulmar.
3. A stinkhorn.

stink fly. See CHRYSOPA.

stink gland. *Zool.* Any gland that secretes a malodorous substance, esp. one of the thoracic or abdominal scent glands of hemipterous insects.

stink grass. **a** An ill-scented European grass (*Eragrostis cilianensis*) naturalized in the U. S. **b** Molasses grass.

stink'horn' (stĭngk'hôrn'), *n.* Any ill-smelling fungus of the order Phallales, esp. *Ithyphallus impudicus.*

stink'ing, *adj.* That stinks; ill-smelling; rank; offensive; also, *Slang,* offensively drunk. — **stink'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **stink'ing·ness,** *n.*

stinking Alexander. The ragwort *Senecio jacobaea.*

stinking ash. **a** The box elder *Acer negundo.* **b** The hop tree.

stinking bean trefoil. The bean trefoil *Anagyris foetida.*

stinking camomile. = MAYWEED **a.**

stinking cedar. **a** An evergreen tree (*Torreya taxifolia*) of Florida, with fetid yewlike leaves. See TORREYA. **b** The California nutmeg (*T. californica*).

stinking crane's-bill. The herb Robert.

stinking elder. The box elder *Acer negundo.*

stinking goosefoot. A European goosefoot (*Chenopodium vulvaria*) with strong-scented foliage, adventive in eastern North America.

stinking grass. = STINK GRASS **a.**

stinking gum. An Australian gum tree (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) whose leaves smell strongly of bugs.

stinking hellebore. = BEAR'S-FOOT **a.**

stinking horehound. = BLACK HOREHOUND.

stinking iris. The gladdon *Iris foetidissima.*

stinking mayweed. = MAYWEED **a.**

stinking motherwort. = STINKING GOOSEFOOT.

stinking mustard. The jackass clover.

stinking nightshade. The henbane.

stinking nutmeg. The California nutmeg.

stinking pea. A yellow-flowered shrub (*Cassia bahamensis*) of Florida and the West Indies, with flat pods and fetid foliage.

stinking pheasant. The hoatzin. *Brit. Guiana.*

stinking poke. = SKUNK CABBAGE **a.**

stinking Roger. Any of several evil-smelling plants, as certain figworts, the henbane, the black horehound; in Australia, the herb *Tagetes glandulifera.*

stinking smut. Bunt; a kernel smut of wheat; — so called from the ill-smelling spores. See 5th BUNT, SMUT.

stinking trefoil. The bean trefoil *Anagyris foetida.*

stinking vervain. The guinea-hen weed.

stinking weed. A tropical weed (*Cassia occidentalis*) having rank-scented foliage. See CASSIA, 1.

stinking Willie. The ragwort *Senecio jacobaea. N. Z.*

stinking willow. The mock locust. *California.*

stinking wood. **a** = STINKING WEED. **b** = BEAN TREFOIL **a.**

stinking yew. = STINKING CEDAR **a.**

stink'pot' (stĭngk'pŏt'), *n.* **1.** A vessel of stinking materials; specif.: **a** *Mil. & Nav.* An earthen jar charged with materials of an offensive and suffocating smell, formerly sometimes thrown upon an enemy's deck. **b** *Obs.* A vessel in which disinfectants are burned.
2. **a** The musk turtle. **b** Any of various petrels, esp. the giant fulmar; also, sometimes, the Cape hen or sooty albatross.

stink'stone' (stĭngk'stōn'), *n.* Any stone which emits a fetid smell on being struck or rubbed, owing to the decomposition of organic matter; specif., anthraconite.

stink'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Any of various strong-scented or ill-smelling plants, as the Jimson weed, the wall rocket, sand rocket, ailanthus, etc.

stink'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* Any of several trees with a wood of unpleasant odor; also, the wood. **a** In South Africa, the tree *Ocotea bullata* or the tree *Celtis kraussiana,* both yielding tough useful timber. **b** In Australia, the sandfly bush; also, species of *Acacia* and *Albizzia.* **c** The tree *Foetidia mauritiana* (family Lecythidaceae) of the Mascarene Islands and Mauritius. **d** *U. S.* The yellow buckthorn. **e** *U. S.* The sour gum *Nyssa sylvatica.*

stink'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** A fetid European herb (*Inula graveolens*), naturalized as a weed in Australia. **b** Jimson weed.

stint (stĭnt), *v.;* STINT'ED; STINT'ING. [ME. *stinten, stenten, stunten,* to cause to cease, to cease, fr. AS. *styntan* to blunt, dull; akin to ON. *stytta* to shorten, *stuttr* short, Sw. dial. *stynta* to shorten, *stunt* short, and prob. to G. *stutzen* to stop short, to cut short, crop, lop, *stossen* to thrust, push, strike. See STUTTER; cf. STUNT.] *Transitive:* **1.** To put an end to; to cause to stop or halt; to stop; stay; specif., to check in growth; to stunt. *Archaic & Dial.*
2. To restrain within certain limits; to bound; to confine; to restrain; to limit or restrict, esp. with respect to a share or allowance; hence, to restrict to a scant allowance.

She *stints* them in their meals. *Law.*

3. To divide (land) into rights of pasturage; to restrict the number of cattle that may be grazed upon (a piece of common pasture); also, limit (a person) in his right of pasturage. *Eng.*
4. To assign a certain (i. e., a limited) task to (a person); to allot a stint to.
5. To serve (a mare) successfully; to get (a mare) with foal; — usually with *to;* as, *stinted* to a thoroughbred.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To stop; cease; stay; desist. *Archaic & Dial.*
2. To be sparing or frugal; as, to *stint* in one's expenses.

stint (stĭnt), *n.* Also **stent** (stĕnt). [See STINT, *v.*] **1.** Cessation; stoppage; delay; a stopping. *Obs.*
2. Restraint; restriction; limitation; esp., severe or excessive limitations; also, limit; bound; as, to spend without *stint.*

God has wrote upon no created thing the utmost *stint* of his power. *South.*

3. A limited allowance of pasturage; also, the limited number of animals that may be grazed on a piece of common pasture land. *Eng.*
4. Quantity or task assigned; proportion allotted; esp., a definite task prescribed; as, his *stint* is to milk the cows; he had finished his *stint* by eight o'clock.

stint (stĭnt), *n.; pl.* STINTS (stĭnts), sometimes STINT. See PLURAL, *Note.* [Origin uncert.] Any of several small sandpipers, esp. the dunlin and certain species of *Pisobia,* syn. *Actodromas,* as *P. minuta,* the little stint, and *P. temminckii* Temminck's stint, of the Old World, and the least sandpiper of America. See LONG-TOED STINT.

stint'ed, *past tense & past part.* of STINT. Specif.: *adj.* Restricted; scanty; scrimped; as, *stinted* benevolences. — **stint'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **stint'ed·ness,** *n.*

stint'er (stĭn'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which stints.

stint'y (-tĭ), *adj.* Limited; also, niggardly. *Rare.*

Sti'pa (stī'pä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *stipa, stupa,* the coarse part of flax, tow. See STUPE.] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of grasses having a one-flowered spikelet, the lemma terminating in a long twisted or bent awn. Some of the species are called *feather grass* and *bunch grass.* Some are valuable for forage; others, as *S. pennata,* are ornamental in cultivation. *S. tenacissima* is esparto. See also SILK GRASS **a,** PORCUPINE GRASS **a,** SLEEPY GRASS, ICHU.

Stipa (*S. viridula*).

stipe (stīp), *n.* [F., fr. L. *stipes* a stock, post, branch. See STIPULATE.] **1.** *Bot.* A short stalk or support; as: **a** In mycology, the stem supporting the cap or pileus. **b** In certain frondose algae, the stemlike part of the thallus. **c** In ferns, the petiole of the frond; also, the woody caudex of a tree fern. **d** In seed plants, a stalklike prolongation of the torus beneath the ovary. Cf. GYNOPHORE, 1; ANTHOPHORE; CARPOPHORE; GYNOBASE.
2. *Zool.* A stipes.
— **stiped** (stīpt), *adj.*

stipe (stēp). Var. of STEEP. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

sti'pel (stĭ'pĕl), *n.* [F. *stipelle.* See STIPULE.] *Bot.* The stipule of a leaflet.

sti·pel'late (stĭ·pĕl'ăt; stĭ'pĕl·ăt), *adj. Bot.* Having stipels.

sti'pend (stĭ'pĕnd), *n* [OF. *stipende, stipendie,* fr. L. *stipendium,* fr. *stips,* gen. *stipis,* a gift, donation, given in small coin + *pendere* to weigh or pay out. See STIPULATE; PENDANT.] **1.** Settled pay or compensation for services, whether paid daily, monthly, or annually; now esp., the fixed salary of a clergyman, schoolteacher, or magistrate; — in Scotland, restricted to the salary of a clergyman, esp. of a parochial minister of the Church of Scotland.
2. A pension, allowance, etc., paid periodically.
3. *Obs.* **a** Wages. **b** A tax. **c** Income.
Syn. — See WAGES.

sti'pend, *v. t.* **1.** To pay; reward. *Obs.*
2. To pay by settled wages; to furnish with a stipend. *Rare.*

sti·pen'di·al (stī·pĕn'dĭ·ăl), *adj.* Pert. to a stipend. *Rare.*

sti·pen'di·ar'i·an (stī·pĕn'dĭ·ăr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Stipendiary; hence, mercenary.

sti·pen'di·ar'y (stĭ·pĕn'dĭ·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *stipendiarius.* See STIPEND.] **1** Receiving or compensated by wages or salary; performing services for a stated price or compensation; formerly, of a soldier, specif., mercenary; also, pertaining to a stipend.
2. Rendering tribute or taxes, as in money or services.

sti·pen'di·ar'y, *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). **1.** One who receives a stipend; specif.: *Eng.* **a** A stipendiary clergyman, teacher, or magistrate. **b** Formerly, a paid soldier; a mercenary.
2. A tribute-paying or tax-paying estate or tenant.
3. *Rom. Hist.* A payer of tribute; specif., a province that paid tribute rather than a tax, such tribute being counted as belonging esp. to the emperor.

stipendiary estate. *Feudal Law.* A beneficium.

stipendiary magistrate. *Eng. Law.* A special salaried magistrate, or justice of the peace, appointed under statutory provisions, in contrast to ordinary justices of the peace who serve without pay.

sti·pen'di·ate (stĭ·pĕn'dĭ·āt), *v. t.* [L. *stipendiatus,* past part. of *stipendiari* to receive pay.] To stipend. *Rare.*

sti·pen'di·um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIUMS (-ŭmz), -DIA (-ä). [L.] A stipend.

sti'pes (stī'pēz), *n.; pl.* STIPITES (stĭp'ĭ·tēz). [L., a stock. See STIPE.] **1.** *Law.* Stock; ancestor, as a source of title.
2. *Zool.* A stalk, stem, or peduncle; as: **a** The second basal segment of a maxilla of an insect or crustacean. **b** The second, or rarely the first, basal segment of the mandible of a millipede (cf. MALA **b**). **c** Either of the two (inner and outer) platelike pieces which form the major portion of the deutomala of a myriapod. **d** An eyestalk.

sti'pi·form (stĭ'pĭ·fôrm), *adj.* Also **stip'i·ti·form'** (stĭp'ĭ·tĭ·fôrm'). [L. *stipes, stipitis,* stock + *-form.*] *Bot. & Zool.* Resembling a stipe or stipes; stalklike.

stip'i·tate (stĭp'ĭ·tăt), *adj.* [NL. *stipitatus,* fr. L. *stipes.* See STIPE.] *Bot.* Having, or borne on, a stipe, as a pod.

Stip'i·tu'rus (-tū'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *stipes, stipitis,* stock + *-urus.*] The genus consisting of the Australian emu wrens. — **stip'i·ture** (stĭp'ĭ·tūr), *n.*

stip'ple (stĭp'l), *v. t.;* STIP'PLED (-'ld); STIP'PLING (-lĭng). [D. *stippelen* to make points, to spot, dot, freq. of *stippen* to spot, prick, fr. *stip* a dot, spot.] **1.** To engrave by means of dots, in distinction from engraving in lines.
2. To render in paint, ink, etc., by small, short touches which together produce an even or softly graded shadow. Hence, to apply (paint, etc.) by repeated small touches.
3. Figuratively, to produce an effect as if by stippling; to dot or spot as with color; to speckle; fleck; streak.

stip'ple (stĭp'l), *n.* **1.** In the graphic arts, any mode of execution by which gradation of light and shade is produced by separate touches, whether of small points, of larger dots, or of still longer strokes; also, the effect so produced. *Stipple* may show every separate point or touch, as in prints from a stipple plate, or may resemble a mosaic in which the touches tend to run together, as in stippling in strokes from a brush filled with color.
2. Any effect, esp. in nature, resembling a stipple.
3. A surface finish of paper, characterized by small raised dots.
4. A brush used in stippling.
5. *Bookbinding.* = SPRINKLING **c.**

stipple board *or* **paper.** A drawing board or paper specially prepared by coating and embossing in such a way that a mark made upon it with crayon or pencil produces the effect of a tone formed by minute dots. The surface, like that of scratchboard, can be removed by scraping to intensify high lights.

stip'pled (stĭp'ld), *adj.* Produced or applied by stippling; dotted; spotted; speckled.

stip'pler (-lĕr), *n.* One who stipples or is expert at stippling; also, a brush or tool used for stippling.

stipple streak. A virus disease of the potato.

stip'pling (stĭp'lĭng), *n.* **1.** = STIPPLE *n.,* 1 & 2.
2. *Med.* A spotted condition, as in basophilic red blood corpuscles, or in the retina in certain diseases of the eye.

stip'ply (stĭp'lĭ), *adj.* Like stipple; somewhat stippled.

stip'u·la·ble (stĭp'ū·lä·b'l), *adj.* That can be stipulated.

stip'u·la'ceous (-lā'shŭs), *adj.* Also **stip'u·lar'y** (stĭp'ū·lĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -lĕr·ĭ). Stipular.

stip'u·lar (stĭp'ū·lĕr), *adj.* [NL. *stipularis.* See STIPULE.] Like, pertaining to, or provided with, stipules; growing on or like stipules; as, *stipular* glands or tendrils.

-stip'u·lar. A combining form of *stipular,* as in bi*stipular.*

stip'u·late (stĭp'ū·lāt), *v. i.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *stipulatus,* past part. of *stipulari* to stipulate; akin to L. *stipulus* firm, fast, *stipes* a post, *stipula* stalk, *stips* profit, wages, gift. See STIFF; cf. STIPEND, STUBBLE.] To make an agreement or covenant with any person or company to do or forbear anything; to bargain; contract; as, he *stipulated* with the plaintiff; also, with *for,* to make an express demand for some term in an agreement. — *v. t.* To arrange definitely, as an agreement or covenant; to specify (something) as being a term or condition of an agreement; as, he *stipulated* payments in gold; also, sometimes, to promise; guarantee.

stip'u·late (-lāt), *adj.* Also **stip'u·lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119). *Bot.* Furnished with stipules.

-stip'u·late. *Bot.* A combining form of the adjective *stipulate,* as in bi*stipulate.*

‖**sti'pu·la'ti·o** (stĭp'ū·lā'shĭ·ō; -shō), *n.* [L.] A stipulation (esp. sense 2 c).

stip'u·la'tion (stĭp'ū·lā'shăn), *n.* [L. *stipulatio.*] **1.** Act of stipulating; a contracting or agreeing, or that which is stipulated, or agreed upon; agreement; covenant; contract; also, any article, item or condition, in an agreement; as, *stipulations* to furnish troops.
2. *Law.* Specif.: **a** An agreement between attorneys respecting the conduct of legal proceedings. **b** A bond or undertaking taken in admiralty courts. **c** *Rom. Law.* A formal contract by oral question and answer imposing a duty on the promisor only. By legislation in the 3d century a written memorandum reciting a stipulation created a presumption one had been duly made, and by the 6th century the stipulation had become substantially a written contract except in legal theory.

stip'u·la'tion, *n.* [See STIPULE.] *Bot.* The situation, arrangement, or structure of the stipules. *Rare.*

stip'u·la'tor (stĭp'ū·lā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who stipulates.

stip'u·la·to'ry (-lä·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ; 68), *adj.* Pertaining to or characterized by stipulation; contracted by stipulation; as, *stipulatory* obligations.

stip'ule (stĭp'ūl), *n.* [F. *stipule,* NL. *stipula,* fr. L. *stipula* a stalk, stem, straw. See STIPULATE.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** One of the pair of appendages borne at the base of the leaf in many plants. They may be foliaceous or membranaceous, varying greatly in shape and size; they may be free or exhibit various degrees of adnation to the stem and petiole or to each other; in some plants they become modified to spines or tendrils; in others, as the pansy, they are very large, and perform all the functions of leaves. When completely united and sheathing the stem they are known as *ocreae.* **b** Also **stip'u·lode** (stĭp'ū·lōd). In some algae of the genus *Chara,* one of the leaflike structures arising (together with the leaf) from the cortex of the basal nodes.

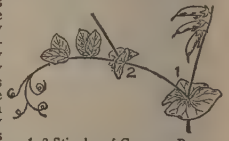
1, 2 Stipules of Common Pea.

2. A newly sprouted feather; a pinfeather. *Rare.*

stip'uled (stĭp'ūld), *adj. Bot.* Stipulate.

stip'u·lif'er·ous (stĭp'ū·lĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*stipule* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or producing stipules.

stip'u·li·form' (stĭp'ū·lĭ·fôrm'), *adj.* [*stipule* + *-form.*] Having the form of a stipule.

stir (stûr), *v.;* STIRRED (stûrd); STIR'RING. [ME. *stiren, steren, sturen,* fr. AS. *styrian;* akin to ON. *styrr* disturbance, D. *storen* to disturb, G. *stören,* OHG. *stören* to scatter, destroy, and to E. STORM.] *Transitive:* **1.** To change the position of in any manner; to move, esp. slightly; as, he could not *stir* hand or foot; also, formerly, to displace.
2. To impart movement to: **a** To disturb the relative position of the particles or parts of, as of a fluid or semifluid mass, by passing something through it, esp. with a continued more or less circular movement, or by poking, probing, or pushing; as, to *stir* an omelet; to *stir* the fire; he *stirred* the prostrate figure with his foot; hence, more broadly, to agitate; disturb; set in motion; — also with *up;* as, to *stir* up mud.

My mind is troubled, like a fountain *stirr'd.* *Shak.*

b To move vigorously or briskly; to bestir; — usually reflexive. **c** *Obs.* To brandish or manipulate, as a weapon or implement. **d** *Now Chiefly Dial.* To plow slightly, esp. a second time across existing furrows.
3. To rouse; specif.: **a** To excite or incite; inflame; stimulate; as, eloquence *stirs* men's souls; the news *stirred* them to revolt; — often with *up.* **b** To awaken or start up, as from inactivity or sleep; hence, to bring into notice or debate; to agitate; moot.

Stir not questions of jurisdiction. *Bacon.*

——, *Intrans.:* **1.** To move; esp., to move slightly; to change one's position. "I had not power to *stir* or strive." *Byron.*
2. To be in motion; specif.: **a** To be active or busy.

Friends...were *stirring* anxiously in his behalf. *Merivale.*

b *Archaic.* To be roused; to be in a state of agitation, disturbance, or excitement. **c** *Obs.* To prance.
3. To rise, or be up, in the morning. *Colloq. Shak*
4. To become the object of notice; to be current.

To talk freely upon everything that *stirs.* *I. Watts.*

5. To stir something; also, to be stirred; as, the starch paste *stirs* easily. See STIR, *v. t.,* 2 **a.**
Syn. — Budge; awaken, animate, provoke. See EXCITE.

stir (stûr), *n.* **1.** Act or result of stirring; state of being stirred; agitation; activity; bustle; movement.

Why all these words, this clamor, and this *stir?* *Denham.*

2. Specif.: **a** Public disturbance; tumultuous and seditious disorder. "*Stirs* raised by his unnatural sons in England." *Sir J. Davies.* **b** *Colloq.* A pother; to-do. **c** Agitation of thoughts; conflicting passions; emotion.

3. A movement transmitted to something; a jog; a poke; a slight stirring; as to give the embers a *stir*.
Syn. — Hurry, flurry, hubbub, commotion. — STIR, BUSTLE, FUSS, ADO. STIR suggests brisk movement or activity; BUSTLE adds the implication of a noisy, obtrusive, or self-important display of energy; FUSS implies flurry or fidgety agitation or endeavor; ADO occurs chiefly in certain idiomatic phrases; as, "I hear a busy *stir* of men about the streets" (*Shelley*); "The quality of human life does not consist in *bustle* or activity, but in stillness" (*Jowett*); "God never takes needless trouble. It is only foolish little men . . . that are fond of *fusses*" (*Lowell*); "Much *Ado* About Nothing" (*Shak.*). Cf. CONFUSION.
Ant. — Peace, quiet, tranquillity, calm.

stir (stûr), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *stōor, stȳr*, discipline, punishment, penalty.] A prison; jail. *Slang.*

stir (stûr), *n.* Sir. *Scot.*

stir'a·bout' (stûr'ȧ·bout'), *n.* **1.** A porridge of oatmeal or corn meal boiled in water or milk and stirred; also, oatmeal cooked in hot drippings with constant stirring.
2. A stirring about; bustle; also, one who bustles.
3. *Pool.* A combination of pinch shot and push shot used when the cue ball and object ball are too close to a pocket to allow a cut stroke.

stirk (stûrk), *n.* [AS. *styric, stirc*, a young bull or heifer; akin to G. *stärke* a young cow that has not had a calf, and prob. to E. STERILE.] **a** A bullock or heifer in the second year. **b** A coarse or stupid person.

stir'less (stûr'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Devoid of stir; motionless. — **stir'less·ly,** *adv.* — **stir'less·ness,** *n.*

Stir'ling's cy'cle (stûr'lĭngz). [After Robert *Stirling* (1790–1878), Scot. engineer.] *Thermodyn.* A cycle for an air engine using a regenerator, having for its indicator diagram two isothermals and two lines of constant volume. Hence: **Stir'ling en'gine.**

stir'pi·cul'ture (stûr'pĭ·kŭl'tŭr), *n.* [L. *stirps, stirpis*, stem, stock + *cultura* culture.] The breeding of special stocks or races. — **stir'pi·cul'tur·al** (-kŭl'tŭr·ăl), *adj.* — **stir'pi·cul'tur·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

stirps (stûrps), *n.; pl.* STIRPES (stûr'pēz). [L., stem, stock. See EXTIRPATE.] **1.** Stock; race; family. Hence, *Law*, the person from whom a family is descended.
2. *Biol.* The total of the organic units which are found in, and determine the development of, a fertilized egg. Some of these pass to and determine the development of the body cells, others remain in the sexual cells. *Galton.*

stir'ra (stĕr'ȧ), *n.* [Prob. fr. SERRAH.] *Scot.* a Sirrah. **b** A boy; a stripling.

stir'rage (stûr'ĭj), *n.* Stirring; commotion. *Now Dial.*

stir'rer (stûr'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which stirs or agitates, or excites, rouses, etc.; esp., a workman who stirs, or an implement or vessel used in stirring, materials, as in baking, sugar refining, etc.; specif., a stirring device in a seed planter; also, a person who stirs or bustles, or one who is up and about of a morning; as, an early *stirrer*.

stir'ring, *n.* Act of one who or that which stirs; a moving or putting in motion; movement; activity; agitation; incitement; hence: **a** Impulse; incitement. **b** *Obs.* Uproar; tumult. **c** *Now Chiefly Dial.* A second plowing.

stir'ring (stûr'ĭng), *adj.* That stirs; specif.: **a** Putting in motion, or being in motion; active; lively; bustling. **b** Rousing; inspiring; as, a *stirring* song. **c** *Obs.* Fickle.
Syn. — Animating, stimulating, quickening, exciting. — **stir'ring·ly,** *adv.*

stir'rup (stĭr'ŭp; stûr'ŭp; 245; 277), *n.* [ME. *stirop*, fr. AS. *stigrāp*; akin to G. *steigreif* stirrup, ON. *stigreip*, and to E. STY, *v.*; ROPE.] **1.** A kind of ring or bent piece of metal, wood, leather, or the like, horizontal in one part for receiving the foot of a rider, and attached by a strap to the saddle, used to aid in mounting and as a support while riding.
2. Any piece resembling or likened to a stirrup (sense 1); as: **a** Such a piece used as a support, clamp, etc., as in carpentry and machinery. Cf. BRIDLE IRON; HANGER, 4 & *Illust.* **b** Specif., a flat steel bar or strap, usually U shaped, for receiving and supporting one end of a timber joist, beam, or girder. **c** *Dial.* A shoemaker's strap to hold the last on the knee. **d** A stirrup-shaped footrest, as one used in working bellows.
3. *Naut.* A rope secured to a yard, with a thimble in its lower end for supporting a footrope.

stir'rup, *v. t.* **a** To furnish with a stirrup or stirrups; or to attach stirrups to; — chiefly in the past participle. **b** To raise (oneself) in one's stirrups.

stirrup bar. **a** The horizontal piece of a stirrup. **b** The bar from which a riding stirrup is suspended.

stirrup bone. *Anat.* The stapes.

stirrup cover. *Mil.* A leather hood on the stirrup of the military saddle to protect the rider's foot.

stirrup cup. A cup of wine or the like taken by a rider about to depart; hence, a farewell cup; a parting glass.

stirrup dram *or* **glass.** A stirrup cup.

stirrup iron. An iron stirrup; metal loop of a riding stirrup.

stirrup leather *or* **strap.** The strap suspending a stirrup.

stirrup oil. A beating. *Humorous.*

stir'–up' (stûr'ŭp'), *n.* A stirring up; agitation; turmoil.

Stir'–up' Sun'day. The Sunday next before Advent; — from the first words of the collect, "*Stir up*, we beseech thee, O Lord, the wills of thy . . . people." *Colloq.*

stitch (stĭch), *n.* [AS. *stycce* a piece. See STOCK.] Any space passed over; distance; a stretch; also, a space of time. *Chiefly Dial.* "You have gone a good *stitch*." *Bunyan.*

stitch (stĭch), *n.* [ME. *stiche*, fr. AS. *stice* a pricking; akin to G. *stich*, and AS. *stician* to prick. See STICK, *v.*] **1.** A local sharp and sudden pain; an acute pain, like that caused by piercing with a needle; a spasmodic pain, generally brief, esp. in the intercostal muscles; as, a *stitch* in the side.
2. A contortion; a twist of the face; a grimace. *Obs.*
3. **a** In hand sewing, a single pass of a needle, or the loop or turn of the thread, twine, or the like thus made and left in the fabric, or, in surgical sewing, in the skin or flesh; in machine sewing, a single complete motion of a needle and shuttle carrying the thread through the fabric, or the loop or interlocked thread resulting; as, a *stitch* in time saves nine. **b** *Humorous.* A tailor.
4. A single turn of the thread round the needle or other implement used in knitting, crocheting, netting, etc.; a link, or loop, of yarn; as, to let down, or drop, a *stitch*; to take up a *stitch*.
5. In crocheting, embroidery, knitting, lacemaking, sewing, etc., an arrangement of stitches, or method of stitching in some particular way or style; also, the work so produced; as: ***carpet stitch, glover's stitch,*** or ***over-and-over stitch,*** used in sewing breadths of carpet together; ***coral stitch,*** an embroidery stitch made to imitate a coral branch; ***damask stitch,*** a kind of satin stitch used on household linen or in worsted work. For other stitches see in the Vocabulary.

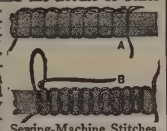

Sewing-Machine Stitches. *A* Chain Stitch. *B* Lock Stitch.

6. Any least part, or very small part, of a fabric or dress; as, to wet every *stitch* of one's clothes; hence, bit; piece; particle; as, not a *stitch* of treasure. *Colloq.*
7. *Agric.* A narrow ridge of land; a ridge between furrows.
8. *Bookbinding.* The fastening of leaves, esp. those of pamphlets, with thread or cord drawn by hand or machine through previously pierced holes, or with wire staples; as: ***double stitch,*** in which two loops of a single thread are fastened in the center of the fold, either inside or outside; ***machine stitch,*** in which a regular lock stitch is made; ***saddle stitch, saddle wire stitch, or saddleback stitch,*** in which the center of the fold is placed across the saddle in the machine, and wire staples are driven through and clinched on the inside; ***side stitch, side wire stitch*** *or* ***side thread stitch,*** in which the thread or wire is stitched through the side of the fold and fastens a complete book; ***single stitch,*** in which a single loop is drawn through the center and tied.

stitch (stĭch), *v.;* STITCHED (stĭcht); STITCH'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To form stitches in; esp., to sew in such a manner as to show on the surface a continuous line of stitches; also, to ornament with stitches; as, to *stitch* a shirt bosom.
2. To sew together with, or unite by, stitches. Specif., *Bookbinding*, to fasten together (the sections) by passing the thread or wire through all the sections at once; — distinguished from *sew* (see SEW, *v. t.*, 2 c).
3. To unite by means of staples; as, to *stitch* the flaps of a fiber box.
4. To prick, pierce, or thrust. *Obs.*
5. *Agric.* To form (land) into ridges.
6. *Metalcraft.* To form the outline of a design on metal by prick-punching through a paper fixed to the metal, the design having previously been outlined on the paper.
7. *Shoe Mfg.* To sew by first puncturing the material with a square awl or square needle by hand or machine.
—, *Intransitive:* To practice stitching, or needlework; to sew.

stitch up. To mend or unite with a needle and thread; as, *to stitch up* a rent, a garment, an artery.

-stitch (-stĭch). A combining form of the verb and noun *stitch*, as in back*stitch*, hem*stitch*, over*stitch*.

stitch (stĭch), *n.* [Cf. AS. *stycce* a piece.] A harvesting shock of about a dozen sheaves. *Now Dial.* — *v. t.* To gather in "stitches." *Dial. Eng.*

stitch'bird' (stĭch'bûrd'), *n.* A honey eater (*Notiomystis*, syn. *Pogonornis, cincta*) formerly common on North Island, New Zealand, but now nearly extinct. The male had black yellow, and white plumage. So called from its note.

stitch'down' (stĭch'doun'), *n. Shoe Mfg.* The stitching of the outturned lower edge of a shoe upper directly to the sole, or sometimes with a welt added over the edge; also, a shoe so made.

stitch'er (stĭch'ĕr), *n.* One who or a machine that stitches; or one who tends a stitching machine; as, a printer's *stitcher*; specif., one whose work is stitching a (specified) thing, or in a (specified) way, as in:
bale stitcher, collar stitcher, lining stitcher, wire stitcher.

stitch'er·y (-ĕr·ĭ), *n.* Needlework. *Shak.*

stitch'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of STITCH. Specif.: **a** Act of one who stitches, or work done by stitching; sewing, esp. when a continuous line of stitches is shown on the surface; also, stitches collectively, esp. ornamental stitches.

stitching horse. A harness maker's clamp for holding work while it is being stitched.

stitch in time. A timely action, remedy, or the like.
A *stitch in time* saves nine. *Old Saying.*

stitch rivet. One of several widely spaced rivets used to connect two or more parallel elements of a built-up structural member so that they will act as a unit and will not separate laterally. — **stitch'–riv'et,** *v. t.*

stitch watermark. *Philately.* See WATERMARK, 2.

stitch wheel. = PRICKER, 2 b.

stitch'while' (stĭch'hwīl'), *n.* A moment; an instant. *Dial.*

stitch'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Sewing; esp., tapestry; embroidery.

stitch'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* [AS. *stiewyrt.* See 2d STITCH; WORT.] Any chickweed of the genus *Alsine*.

stite (stīt), *n.* Nonsense. *Scot.*

stite, *n. & v.* [Cf. D. *stuiten* rebound.] Stagger; rebound. *Scot.*

stitt, *adv.* Short for *astite*, as soon. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

stith (stĭth; stīth), *adj.* [AS. *stīth.*] Unyielding; firm; stiff. *Now Chiefly Scot.*

stith (stĭth), *n.* = STITHY. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

stith'y (stĭth'ĭ; stīth'ĭ), *n.; pl.* STITHIES (-ĭz). [ON. *stethi* an anvil; akin to ON. *staðr* place. See STEAD.] **1.** An anvil.
2. A smith's shop; a smithy; a smithery; a forge.

stith'y (stĭth'ĭ; stīth'ĭ), *v. t.;* STITH'IED (-ĭd); STITH'Y·ING. To forge on an anvil.
The forge that *stithied* Mars his helm. *Shak.*

stive (stīv), *adj.* = STEEVE, *adj. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stive, *v. t.* **1.** = STEEVE, to stow. *Now Chiefly Scot.*
2. To keep close and warm; to pen up; to stifle; to suffocate. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

stive, *n.* A stew. *Rare.* *Chaucer.*

stive, *n.* [Obs. D. *stuive.*] *Dial. Eng.* a Dust; smoke. **b** The floating dust in flour mills caused by grinding.

sti'ver (stĭ'vĕr), *n.* [D. *stuiver.*] A Dutch coin, and money of account, the ⅕₀ gulden or about two cents, or one penny (1d.). See COIN, *Table.* Hence, a thing of little worth; also, a bit, or small quantity.

stiv'er (stĭv'ĕr), *n.* A strumpet. *Obs.*

stiv'er (stĭv'ĕr), *v. i.* [ME. *stive* stiff. See STIFF.] To bristle; to grow angry; also, to stagger; to struggle. *Dial. Eng.*

stiv'y (stĭv'ĭ), *adj.* Close; stifling. *Eng.*

-stix'is (-stĭk'sĭs). A combining form from Greek *stixis*, meaning *puncture*, as in osteo*stixis*.

St. Nich'o·las's clerk *or* **cler'gy·man.** See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*

St. Nor'bert (sănt nôr'bĕrt; F. săN' nôr'bâr'). See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*

sto'a (stō'ȧ), *n.; pl.* STOAE (-ē) or STOAS (-ȧz). [Gr. See STOIC.] *Gr. Arch.* **a** A portico, usually long, walled at the back, and with a front colonnade opening on a public place, designed to afford a sheltered promenade or meeting place. **b** [*cap.*] The portico in Athens in which Zeno lectured. Cf. STOIC. See STOA POIKILE.

Sto'a Bas'i·lei'os (stō'ȧ băs'ĭ·lī'ŏs), *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* A colonnade and porch at the west side of the agora of ancient Athens, so called because the archon basileus transacted business there.

stoach (stōch), *v. t. & i.* [Origin obscure.] To stamp holes in (wet ground). *Dial.*

Sto'a of Ha'dri·an (hā'drĭ·ăn). A name incorrectly applied to an elaborate building erected by Hadrian near the Roman agora of ancient Athens. It was actually a library.

Sto'a Poi'ki·le (poi'kĭ·lē). Also **Sto'a Poe'ci·le** (pē'sĭ·lē). [Gr., fr. *stoa* porch + *poikilē* decorated.] A celebrated porch and colonnade in the market place (agora) of Athens, so called from the frescoes which ornamented its walls. It was in this building that the philosopher Zeno lectured to his pupils; hence his school of philosophy is sometimes called the **Stoa** or **the Porch.**

stoat (stōt), *n.; pl.* STOATS (stōts), sometimes STOAT. See PLURAL, *Note.* [ME. *stot* a stoat, horse, bullock; prob. akin to ON. *stūtr* a bull, Sw. *stut* a bullock. Cf. STOT.] The common European ermine, esp. when in the brown summer coat. Sometimes, any of certain allied species or, broadly, any ermine or weasel having a black tail tip.

stoat'er (stōt'ĕr), *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Racing Cant.* A large wager, or stake. *Brit.*

stob (stŏb), *n.* [See STAB.] *Now Dial.* **1.** = STUB, *n.*, 1.
2. A stake or post; in *U. S.*, esp., a short stake or stub; also, a gibbet.

stob, *v. t.* To pierce; stab. *Dial.*

stob'ball' (stŏb'bôl'), *n.* A game variously identified with *stoolball* and *stowball*. *Obs.*

sto'cah (sthō'kȧ), *n.* [Ir. *stōcach.* Cf. STALKO.] An idle fellow; a menial attendant. *Anglo-Ir.*

stoc·ca'do (stŏ·kä'dō; -kā'dō), **stoc·ca'ta** (-tȧ), *n.* [F. and It.; F. *estocade*, fr. It. *stoccata*, fr. *stocco* rapier, fr. F. *estoc.* See ESTOC.] A stab; a thrust with a rapier or in fencing. *Archaic.*

sto·chas'tic (stō·kăs'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *stochastikos*, fr. *stochazesthai* to aim, to guess, fr. *stochos* mark or aim.] Conjectural; given to, or skillful in, conjecturing. — **sto·chas'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **sto·chas'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

stock (stŏk; 184), *n.* [AS. *stocc* a stock, trunk, stick; akin to D. *stok*, G. *stock*, OHG. *stoc*, ON. *stokkr*, Sw. *stock*, Dan. *stok*, and AS. *stycce* a piece. Cf. STOKER, STUCCO.] **1.** **a** A stump of a tree; a wooden post or stake; log. **b** A block of wood, or *Rare*, of stone. **c** Hence, something without consciousness or life.
All our fathers worshiped *stocks* and stones. *Milton.*
2. A person who is dull, stupid, or lifeless like a block.
Let's be no stoics nor no *stocks*. *Shak.*
3. That which serves for firm support, as a pillar or post; the principal supporting or holding part; the part in which others are inserted, or to which they are attached; specif.: **a** The trunk of the body. **b** The handle or contrivance by which bits are held in boring; a bitstock; a brace. **c** *Obs. exc. Dial.* The outer rail or edge of a bed; *pl.*, a bedframe. **d** The support of the block in which the anvil is fixed, or of the anvil itself. **e** The casing surrounding and supporting a lock. **f** The frame bearing the moving parts of a spinning wheel. **g** The butt, or handle, as of a whip, a hunting crop, fishing rod, etc. **h** A post bearing a holy-water vessel; hence, *Obs.*, the vessel.
4. **a** The main stem of a plant; the trunk. **b** A rhizome.
5. **a** The original progenitor; the original, as a man, a race, or a language, from which others have descended or have been derived. **b** The race or line of a family; the progenitor of a family and his direct descendants; line of descent; lineage; family. **c** A strain, race, or group of genetically closely related individuals in a breed or species.
6. *pl.* A frame of timber, with holes in which formerly the feet, or the feet and hands, of offenders were confined, commonly in a public place, by way of punishment. Cf. PILLORY. "He shall rest in my *stocks*." *Piers Plowman.*
7. *pl.* The frame or timbers on which a ship rests while building; hence, ***on the stocks,*** in preparation; under construction; as, the dramatist has a play *on the stocks.*
8. *pl.* A frame in which an animal, as a horse or cow, may be slung or otherwise secured, as for shoeing.
9. **a** The fund or capital which an individual or a firm employs in the conduct of business, trading, investing, etc. Cf.

stird. Stirred. *Ref. Sp.*
stire. † STEER, STIR.
stir'i·a, *n.* [L.] A formation resembling an icicle. *Obs.*
stir'i·at'ed (stĭr'ĭ·ăt'ĕd; 119), *adj.* [L. *stiria* icicle.] Adorned with pendants like icicles. *Obs.*
stir'i·ous (stĭr'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *stiria* icicle.] Of the nature of, or resembling, an icicle. *Obs.*
stirling. Var. of STARLING. *New Scot.*
stir'ling. † STERLING.
stir'op. † STIRRUP.
stirp (stûrp), *n.* [L. *stirps, stirpis.*] = STIRPS. *Now Rare.*
stir'ra·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
stir'rage. † STEERAGE.
stirring horse. A courser or charger. *Obs.*
stirring plow. *Agric. Mech.* See PLOW, 1.
stir'rup·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
stir'rup·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
stir'rup·vase', *n.* = BUGELKANNE.
stir'rup·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
stirt. † START, *n.*
stirt. Obs. past tense & past part. of START, *v. i.* [*Obs.*]
stitch'back', *n.* A strong ale.
stitch'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
stithe, *n.* A sty. *Obs.*
stith'ly, *adv.* [AS. *stīthlice.*] Strongly; severely. *Obs.*
stith'stream', *n.* [AS. *stīth* strong + *strēam* stream.] Deluge; flood. *Obs.*
Stis'o·lo'bi·um (stĭs'ō·lō'bĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *stizein* to puncture + *lobion*, dim. of *lobos* lobe.] *Bot.* Syn. of MUCUNA **a.**
St. Ja'cob's-dip'per, *n.* See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Ja'cob's-ladd'er, *n.* See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. James of the Sword. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.* [SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. James's'-flow'er, *n.* See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. James's'-lil'y, *n.* See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. James's Palace. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. James's shell. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. James's'-weed', *n.* See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. James's'-wort', *n.* See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. James the Greater, St. James the Less. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Joan of Arc. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. John Co'lom·bi'ni (kō'lŏm·bē'nī). See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. John of God. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. John of Jerusalem. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. John's'-bread', *n.* See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. John's dance. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. John's Eve. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. John's evil. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. John's fire. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. John's'-hands', *n.* See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. John's'-lil'y, *n.* See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. John's tonsure. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. John's'-wort', *n.* See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. John the Baptist. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. John the Baptist's Day. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Jo'seph's-lil'y, *n.* See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Julien. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Jul'ien (sănt·jōōl'yĕn; F. săN' zhü'lyăN'), *n.* See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Lawrence skiff. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Lazarus. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Leg'er, the (sănt lĕj'ĕr; sē'ĭn·jĕr; sŭl'ĭn·jĕr). See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Lou'is (sănt lōō'ĭs; lōō'ĭ), St. Lou'i·san (lōō'ĭ·zăn). See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Lu·cie' cher'ry, grass (lū·). See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Luke. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Luke's Day. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Luke's summer. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Mark's Day. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Martin. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Martin's bird, Day, fowl, evil. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St.-Mar'tin's-flow'er, *n.* See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St.-Mar'tin's-herb', *n.* See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Martin's Lent. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Martin's summer. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Mary. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Mary-le-Bow. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Mary Magdalene. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St.-Mar'y's-flow'er, *n.* See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St.-Mar'y's grass', *n.* See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St.-Mar'y's-herb', *n.* See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St.-Mar'y's-seed', *n.* See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St.-Mar'y's-this'tle, *n.* See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Maur. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Maurice and St. Lazarus. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Michael. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Michael and St. George. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St.-Mi'chael's-or'ange (-mī'kĕl·). See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Monday. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Nicholas. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
stoan. Dial. Eng. var. of STONE.

sense 25 c. b A merchant's or manufacturer's store of goods; hence, store; accumulation; supply on hand; as, to lay in a *stock* of provisions. c *Obs.* Income-producing property; assets; also, funds invested in a partnership or company. d *Slang.* A part interest in something; store; loosely, the value or price of such an interest; as, the ugly rumors sent his *stock* down; I take no *stock* in what he says; she set a great *stock* by him.

10. Stockfish; dried cod. *Obs.*

11. Raw material; that out of which something is manufactured; as, paper *stock*; soap *stock*.

12. A meat broth made in a stockpot whose contents are kept at a simmering point and replenished from time to time; also, a rich extract of the soluble parts of meat, fish, poultry, and, sometimes, of vegetables, used as a basis for soups, gravies, etc.

13. A plain soap which is made into toilet soap by adding perfumery, coloring matter, etc.

14. Livestock.

15. [Cf. STOCKING.] A covering for the leg, or leg and foot; as, upper *stocks* (breeches); nether *stocks* (stockings). *Obs.*

16. A close-fitting wide band or cravat for the neck.

17. *pl.* The better grades of brick burned in a clamp. *Eng.*

18. A beater in a fulling mill for cloth, or a machine for beating or kneading hides to soften them, etc.; also, *pl.*, the mill itself.

19. a Cabbage or colewort. b Any plant of the genus *Matthiola;* as, the gillyflower or common *stock* (*Matthiola incana*); ten-weeks *stock* (*M. incana annua*). c The Mahon stock.

20. A completed part or machine placed in a storeroom for delivery when ordered out.

21. *Agric. Mach.* The wooden or iron frame of a plow, to which the handles, share, colter, moldboard, and land side are secured.

22. *Beekeeping.* A hive of bees.

23. *Bookkeeping.* = STOCK ACCOUNT.

24. *Card Playing & Dominoes.* That portion of a pack of cards or set of dominoes not distributed to the players at the beginning of certain games.

25. *Finance.* a The part of a tally formerly given to the creditor in a transaction, as, in the English exchequer, to the person who had lent the king money on account. See TALLY. b *Finance.* The debt or fund represented by such a stock or a series of them; hence, a debt or fund due from the government to individuals for money loaned at interest, or the securities representing such debt or fund; also, a debt or fund similarly due from a private company or corporation, or the securities representing it. Such stock is not divided into shares, but is divisible and transferable in any amount desired not involving divisions smaller than a specified sum; thus, British consols are *stock*, and any amount may be purchased or transferred not involving fractions of a penny, as for instance £10 8s. 7d. *Stock* in this sense is now little used in the United States, being chiefly restricted to occasional use in relation to municipal bonds (called also *corporate stock*) as some of the securities of the City of New York. In modern British usage *stock* is often specifically used of debts, funds, or capital, bearing interest at a given rate per cent in perpetuity, the principal not being payable, unless at the option of the debtor. c *Chiefly U. S.* Shares or holdings, collectively, in a corporate business enterprise, attested by certificates of ownership, which usually carry on their face a statement of the sum (known as the *par* of the stock) which purports to represent the actual investment of money or its equivalent on each unit share. The aggregate par value of all shares outstanding constitutes the *capital stock* of the company. Certificates bearing no face value are called ***no-par stock.*** See SHARE, *n.*, 3.
☞ *Stock* in the U. S. corresponds to *share* in English usage.

26. *Firearms.* a In portable firearms, the wood part to which the barrel and other parts are assembled and which gives the stiffness and shape necessary for use. For military rifles it is preferably in one piece, but occasionally is divided into the *buttstock* and the *tipstock*. b In rapid-fire guns, the connecting arm between the slide and the shoulder piece; — called also *shoulder bar*. c In field-gun carriages, the long beam of general rectangular shape which forms the basis of the carriage body, being securely fastened to the axletree. It forms the connection with the limber in traveling, and in firing affords the necessary third point of support. In modern field-gun carriages it is called the *trail*.

27. *Forestry.* a The stump of a coppice which is expected to furnish new sprouts. b Growth (of a specified kind) constituting the forest cover.

28. *Geol.* A body of igneous rock, smaller than a batholith, intruded upward into older formations. In ground plan a *stock* is roughly circular or elliptical, but its cross sections may increase downward.

29. *Hort.* The stem or plant in which a graft is inserted; also, any plant from which slips or cuttings are taken.

30. *Joinery.* The block of wood or metal frame which constitutes the body of a plane, and in which the plane iron is fitted; a plane stock.

31. *Mach.* A holder for a threading die (esp. any of a graduated set of dies for cutting screw threads on bolts, etc., usually having a pair of relatively long handles.

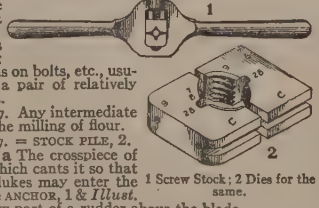

1 Screw Stock; 2 Dies for the same.

32. *Milling.* Any intermediate product in the milling of flour.

33. *Mining.* = STOCK PILE, 2.

34. *Naut.* a The crosspiece of an anchor which cants it so that one of the flukes may enter the ground. See ANCHOR, 1 & *Illust.* b The narrow part of a rudder above the blade.

35. *Smithing.* A core of small wet coal with a hole through for the blast, made between the tuyère and the front of a forge. The fire is started in a hole made near the front, and burns back towards the tuyère.

36. *Theater.* A stock company; also, the plays collectively presented by one; as, to tour in *stock;* there will be *stock* at the Lyceum this week. *Theater Cant.*

37. *Zool.* A compound organism; an aggregate or colony of connected zooids or individuals. In a broader sense, the individuals which have been asexually produced (as by budding) from a sexually produced individual, and therefore trace their ancestry back to one egg or seed.

Syn. — Fund, capital, supply, board.

— *in stock.* On hand; in the store and ready for sale. — ***off the stocks.*** Orig., *Naut.*, launched, as a ship; hence, figuratively, finished; completed and delivered, as a piece of work, a book, a painting, etc. Cf. *on the stocks*, below. — ***on the stocks.*** See sense 7, above. — ***out of stock.*** Having no more on hand; sold out. — ***stock and block.*** Everything one owns; hence, completely; utterly; as, he sold him out, *stock and block.* — ***stock and stencil.*** Regular conventional procedure. "This was *stock and stencil:* the accustomed argot of street badinage of the period." *Tarkington.* — ***to have on the stocks.*** To be at work at; to have in preparation. — ***to put, take,*** etc., ***stock in.*** To give faith or credence to. Cf. sense 9 d.

-stock (-stŏk). A combining form of the 1st noun *stock*, as in:

ballstock	gapingstock	penstock
bedstock	gazingstock	rootstock
beetlestock	gunstock	rudderstock
bitstock	headstock	screwstock
buttstock	jestingstock	swingstock
cardstock	laughingstock	tailstock
diestock	livestock	tipstock
drillstock	millstock	toolstock
footstock	oilstock	

stock (stŏk; 184), *v.;* STOCKED (stŏkt); STOCK'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To put in the stocks, as a culprit. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

2. To provide with a stock, as a rifle or anchor; to secure by or to a stock; as, two plows *stocked* to one frame.

3. To bar or bolt; as, to *stock* a door. *Obs.*

4. To dig or root up; to extirpate; — often with *up;* as, the tree was *stocked* up by the root. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

5. To stunt the growth or development of; to stunt. *Dial.*

6. To provide with stock; to supply with material requisites; to store; as, to *stock* a warehouse; to *stock* a farm; to *stock* land with a permanent growth, esp. of grass; to *stock* a stream with trout.

7. To lay up; to keep on hand, as for sale; to get or to have in stock; to store, as merchandise and the like; also, *Obs.*, to invest (funds); to put (capital) out at interest.

8. To suffer (a cow) to retain milk for hours before sale.

9. To graze livestock on; to use as pasturage.

10. To peck; — of birds. *Now Dial. Eng.*

11. *Card Playing.* To pack (cards); to put into a pack; esp., to arrange fraudulently; to **stack.**

12. *Leather Mfg.* To stamp or knead with or as with stocks, as hides.

13. *Lumbering.* To deliver (logs) from the woods to the railroad or to the mill.

14. *Mach.* To rough-machine with a stocking cutter.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To send out new shoots, or stocks, as from the crown of a plant, or from a severed trunk or branch.

2. To swell; to become swollen; — said of a horse's legs, esp. of the part between the pasterns and the hock. *Dial.*

3. To put in stock, or supplies; — often with *up;* as, to *stock* up for the holiday trade.

stock cards. = STACK CARDS.

stock down. *Agric.* To sow, as plowed land, with seed of grass or other permanent forage crop.

stock (stŏk), *adj.* **1.** Used or employed for constant service or application, as if a portion of a stock or supply; kept in stock, or ready for sale or for immediate use; standing; as, a *stock* size of paper; a *stock* model of an automobile.

2. Of a nature suggesting something regularly kept in stock, or ready for use; of topics, arguments, and the like, continually repeated in discussion or conversation; as, a *stock* argument; a *stock* answer to that objection; hence, trite; banal; commonplace.

3. Employed in handling, checking, or taking care of the stock or stocks of merchandise on hand, as in a store or factory; as, a *stock* girl, clerk; also, containing the stock; as, a *stock* room.

4. Of or pert. to a stock company; as, *stock* people or plays.

5. Kept for breeding purposes; brood; as, a *stock* mare; also, devoted to the breeding and rearing of livestock; as, a *stock* farm.

stock (stŏk), *adv.* In the manner of a stock or wooden block; as, he stood *stock*-still; struck *stock*-dumb. *Colloq.*

‖**Stock** (shtŏk), *n.* [G.] A stick, as one used by skiers; — sometimes in combination, as in alpen*stock*.

stock (stŏk), *n.* [F. *estoc.* See ESTOC.] a A stoccado. b A rapier; an estoc. — *v. t.* To hit or stab with a rapier. *All Obs.*

stock account. *Bookkeeping.* A ledger account, the credit side showing the original capital and additions, the debit side showing withdrawals and losses. *Brit.*

stock·ade' (stŏk·ād'), *n* [F. *estacade* stockade, boom, earlier also *estocade* (by confusion with *estocade* a thrust with a rapier; cf. STOCCADO), fr. Pr. *estacado*, fr. *estaca* stake, pile, of Teut. origin. See STAKE; cf. ESTACADE.] **1.** *Mil.* a A line of stout posts or timbers set firmly in the earth in contact with each other (and usually with loopholes) to form a barrier, or defensive fortification. b A floating barrier of trees chained together to protect a pontoon bridge from floating objects.

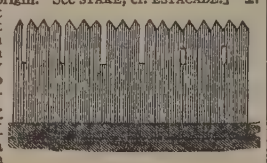
Stockade.

2. An enclosure, or pen, made with posts and stakes.

3. Piling which serves as a breakwater.

stock·ade', *v. t.;* -AD'ED (-ād'ĕd; -Id; 119); -AD'ING (-ād'-Ing). To surround, fortify, or protect, with a stockade.

stock·a'do (stŏk·ä'dō), *n. & v.* = STOCKADE. *Obs.* **stock·a'do** (-ā'dō; ä'dō). Var. of STOCCADO. *Obs.*

stock'-and-bill' tack'le. *Naut.* A small tackle to secure an anchor after it is hove up; — called also *stock tackle.*

stock'an-net (stŏk'ă-nĕt), *n.* The common sheldrake. *Scot.*

stock beer. A strong beer which keeps well.

stock beet. = MANGEL.

stock'-blind' *adj.* Blind as a stock or block; wholly blind.

stock block. A truncated obconical block of wood used as a pattern in making the hole for a stock fire in a forge.

stock board. a A loose piece of wood plated with iron around the upper edge and forming the bottom of a brick mold. b In an organ, the upper board of a wind chest.

stock boards. Boards of even widths, usually 8 in., 10 in., and 12 in.

stock book. **1.** *Accounting.* A book of a corporation which facilitates the recording of capital stock transactions; specif., a capital stock ledger.

2. *Stock Raising.* A book recording the breeds and pedigrees of well-known strains of livestock; a studbook.

stock'bow' (stŏk'bō'), *n.* = CROSSBOW. *Now Dial.*

stock'breed'er (-brēd'ĕr), *n.* One who is engaged in the breeding and care of livestock, either for the market, for show purposes, or for racing. — **stock'breed'ing,** *n.*

Stock'bridge (stŏk'brĭj), *n.* An Algonquian Indian of the Housatonic band of the Mahican, which moved from Massachusetts in 1785 to join the Oneida in northern New York and later united with the Munsee in Wisconsin, where most of them are citizens.

stock'bro'ker (stŏk'brō'kĕr), *n. Stock Exchange.* One who deals in or executes orders to buy and sell securities. See BROKER, 5; STOCK, *n.*, 25 c.

stock'bro'ker-age (stŏk'brō'kĕr-ĭj), *n.* The business of a stockbroker; also, stockbrokers collectively.

stock'bro'king (-kĭng), *n.* The business or work of a stockbroker.

stock buckle. A buckle formerly worn to secure a cravat

stock'car' (stŏk'kär'), *n.* A latticed railroad boxcar for carrying livestock.

stock car. An automotive vehicle of a model and type produced commercially and kept in stock for regular sales.

stock card. *Office Practice.* A card containing an inventory.

stock card. A type of card consisting of a wire brush 4 in. broad by 12 in. long, with teeth bent at a uniform angle. Cf. 3d CARD 2.

stock cattle. All cattle other than beef cattle and steers over three years of age.

stock certificate. a A document issued by a joint-stock company to each of its shareholders certifying the amount and character of his holding. See JOINT-STOCK COMPANY. b = CERTIFICATE OF STOCK.

stock change. *Soap Mfg.* See SOAP, 1.

stock company. **1.** *Finance.* A corporation or joint-stock company, the capital of which is represented by stock.

2. *Theater.* A company organized to present a repertory and composed of the stock types of actors without a star.

stock dividend. *Finance.* The distribution by a corporation to its shareholders of additional stock created by capitalizing its surplus or from the stock of subsidiary corporations. Also, the stock so distributed.

stock dove. A common European wild pigeon (*Columba oenas*), so called because at one time believed to be the stock of the domestic pigeon, or, according to some, from its breeding in the stocks, or trunks, of trees. It resembles the rock dove, but is darker colored and has the rump gray. Also, a related species, as *C. eversmanni* of Asia.

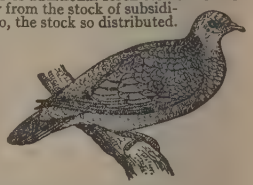
Stock Dove (*Columba oenas*).

stock duck. The mallard.

stock'-dumb' (66), *adj.* Dumb as a stock; wholly dumb.

stock eagle. [Cf. HICKWALL.] Woodpecker. *Dial., Brit*

stock'er (stŏk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who makes or fits stocks, as of guns or gun carriages, etc.

2. One who attends to and records the supply of stock.

3. A dock laborer who loads stock on ships.

4. An animal, esp. a young steer or heifer, sold to be finally butchered, but kept as stock until matured or fattened; — distinguished from *killer*.

5. A miller who attends to a stocks machine.

6. Collectively, various fish other than those of the main catch such fish being sold and the proceeds distributed among the fishing crew; also, the money received from the sale of such fish.

stock exchange. a A building or room in which security trading is conducted on an organized system. See EXCHANGE, 4 b. b An association or body of stockbrokers who meet and transact business by recognized forms, regulations, and usages.

stock family. *Sociol.* A quasi-patriarchal family, in which such members may leave the family, but still maintain some contact with it and continue to owe a duty to it.

stock farm. A farm chiefly devoted to the rearing of livestock, esp. beef cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs. — **stock farmer.** — **stock farming.**

stock'fa'ther (stŏk'fä'ŧhĕr), *n.* Progenitor; ancestor.

stock feeder. a One who feeds livestock; esp., one who buys stock and rapidly fattens it for market. b An automatic feeding apparatus for a manger.

stock fire. *Smithing.* A forge fire made in a stock. With a stock fire the iron can be heated to nearly the exact length required, and no water jacket is needed for the tuyère. Distinguished from *open fire.*

stock'fish' (stŏk'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -Iz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* [MD. *stokvisch.*] Fish dried hard in the open air without salt, esp. cod, haddock, hake, ling, and torsk. Also, figuratively, something thoroughly beaten and flattened out.

stock gillyflower. The common stock (*Matthiola incana*); See STOCK, *n.*, 19 b.

stock gold. Gold laid up so as to form a stock, or hoard.

stock hawk. Peregrine falcon. *Shetland I.*

stock'hold'er (stŏk'hōl'dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who is a holder or proprietor of stock or stocks.

2. A grazier; an owner of large herds or flocks. *Now Rare.*

stockholder of record. A stockholder whose ownership is duly recorded on the books of the company.

stock'hold'ing, *n.* Ownership of a stock or stocks; also, the number of shares owned.

Stock'holm (stŏk'hōlm; -hōm), *n.* a Capital of Sweden. b Figuratively, the government of Sweden.

Stockholm pitch. The pitch from Stockholm tar.

Stockholm tar. A kind of tar prepared by peasants from resinous pine wood and used in shipbuilding and in the manufacture of cordage; — so called from the place of export.

stock horse. A horse trained for a mounted herdsman or drover. *Australasia.*

stock'house' (stŏk'hous'), *n.* **1.** A house for keeping stock.

2. A jail with stocks. *Obs.*

stock'i·ly (stŏk'I·lĭ), *adv.* of STOCKY.

stock'i·ness (-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.

stock'i·net' (stŏk'I·nĕt'), *n.* [See STOCKING.] An elastic knitted textile fabric used for stockings, undergarments, etc.

stock'ing (stŏk'Ing), *n.* [From STOCK, *n.*, 15.] **1.** A close-fitting covering for the foot and leg, usually knit or woven.

2. Hence, any of various things resembling, or likened to, a stocking (def. 1); as: a A broad ring of color, differing from the general color, on the lower part of the leg of a quadruped; esp., a white ring between the coronet and the hock or knee of a dark-colored horse. b = MANTLE, 4 a. c A bandage or webbed support for the leg; as, an elastic *stocking* used to alleviate varicose veins. d A receptacle, as an old stocking, for storing one's money or valuables; hence, money; fortune.

She's rich now — got the Grandmother's *stocking.* *Gilbert Parker.*

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

stocking board	stocking making	stocking stitch
stocking knitter	stocking needle	stocking trimmer
stocking knitting	stocking sole	stocking weaver
stocking maker	stocking spinner	

— *in one's stocking feet.* Having stockings on but no shoes.

stock'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of STOCK. Hence: *n.* a Act or process of making stocks, as for rifles, or of fitting stocks. b Act, instance, or process of getting in stock, or storing. c Punishment by the stocks. *Scott.* d *Scot.* Livestock and farm implements.

stock'ing (stŏk'ĭng), *v. t.;* -INGED (-ĭngd); -ING-ING. To dress in stockings.

-stock'ing. A combining form of the noun *stocking*, as in blue*stocking*, Leather*stocking*.

stocking cutter (tool). *Mach.* A cutter (tool) for removing stock with heavy cuts in preparation for finishing.

stock'ing-er (stŏk'ĭng-ĕr), *n.* **a** A stocking weaver. **b** A hosier.

stocking frame, loom, *or* **machine.** A machine for knitting stockings or other hosiery goods.

stocking hose. Hose of stocking length.

stock insurance company. A company with capital contributed by stockholders who control its operations and reap any profits or sustain any losses which may result therefrom. The policies issued are ordinarily nonparticipating and always nonassessable.

stock in trade. **a** The goods kept for sale by a shopkeeper. **b** The fittings and appliances of a workman. **c** The aggregate of things necessary to carry on a business.

stock'ish (stŏk'ĭsh), *adj.* Like a stock; stupid; blockish. — **stock'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **stock'ish-ness,** *n.*

stock'-job', *v. t. & i.* To deal (with) as a stockjobber. *Obs.*

stock'job'ber (stŏk'jŏb'ĕr), *n.* [*stock* + 3d *job.*] *Stock Exchange.* One who deals in stocks: **a** *London Stock Exchange.* A member of the exchange who deals with other brokers, but not with the public. **b** *U. S.* A stockbroker; — often used somewhat contemptuously or to suggest unscrupulousness.

stock'job'ber-y (stŏk'jŏb'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Stockjobbing.

stock'job'bing (-ĭng), *n.* Act or art of dealing in stocks; the business of a stockjobber. *Often Contemptuous.*

stock'judg'ing (stŏk'jŭj'ĭng), *n.* The judging of livestock, as in competitions or for educational purposes, either for the relative conformity of the animal to the established breed characteristics or for performance.

stock'keep'er (stŏk'kēp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A herdsman or shepherd; stockman. *Australia.*

2. One who keeps and records stock, as on ship or in warehouses.

stock'keep'ing, *n. Com.* A record of the goods in stock, incoming, or outgoing; an inventory.

stock ledger. **1.** *Accounting.* **a** A ledger containing an account with each stockholder. **b** = STORES LEDGER.

2. *Finance.* A book kept by a corporation in which are entered the names of the stockholders and the amount of the holding of each, and sometimes other particulars; — in England called *share register.*

stock list. *Stock Exchange.* A list of stocks, or shares, dealt in, of transactions, and of prices, published, usually daily, in connection with a stock exchange.

stock lock. A lock enclosed in a wooden case and attached to the face of a door.

stock'mak'er (stŏk'māk'ĕr), *n.* One who makes stocks; specif., a workman employed in making the stocks of firearms, gun carriages, and the like. — **stock'mak'ing,** *n.*

stock'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who keeps records, or works on stock.

2. One owning, or in charge of, livestock; a ranchman, stock raiser, herder, etc. *Australia & U. S.*

stock market. **a** A room, building, or other place devoted to the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds; a stock exchange. **b** The business of buying and selling which goes on in such a place. **c** The course of prices on the stock exchange; as, the *stock market* fell; also, the course of prices on the exchange taken as indicating the judgment or sentiment of business men in general; as, the *stock market* showed a strong disapproval of the proposed policies.

stock note. A note secured by stocks or bonds. *U. S.*

stock owl. The eagle owl. *Local, Brit.*

stock'own'er (stŏk'ōn'ĕr), *n.* **a** Owner of a stock or stocks. **b** Owner of livestock.

stock pass. *Railroads.* A culvert or bridge opening under the track, primarily for the passage of livestock, as cattle.

stock pigeon. The stock dove.

stock pile. **1.** A pile of road metal stored on the roadside and used for road maintenance.

2. *Mining.* A storage pile or heap of ore, coal, or other material at the surface.

stock'-pile', *v. t. Mining.* **1.** To heap up; to accumulate in piles; to make (a stock pile).

2. To place or store in, or on, a stock pile.

stock'pot' (stŏk'pŏt'), *n.* A pot in which stock (sense 12) is prepared; hence, figuratively, a receptacle containing a mixture of materials.

The common *stockpot* of melodramatic plots. *G. B. Shaw.*

stock power. The irrevocable power of attorney used in making a transfer of one or more certificates of stock. *U. S.*

stock'proof' (stŏk'prōōf'; 66), *adj.* Proof against livestock.

stock pump. A pump to water livestock, sometimes operated by the weight of the animals.

stock purse. **a** A purse or fund used in common by any group of persons, as distinguished from a private purse. **b** *Mil., Eng.* Money saved out of the expenses of a company or regiment, and applied to objects of common interest.

stock rail. *Railroads.* The fixed rail against which the switch rail operates.

stock raising. The rearing of livestock, esp. beef cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs. — **stock raiser.**

stock rate. See 3d RATE, 11.

stock receipt. A receipt from seller to buyer of stock enabling the latter to have it registered in his name.

stock record. *Accounting.* = STORES LEDGER.

stock'rid'er (stŏk'rīd'ĕr), *n.* A mounted herdsman. *Australasia.* — **stock'rid'ing,** *n.*

stock room. *Com.* **a** A storage place for supplies or goods used in a business. **b** A room, as in a hotel, where commercial travelers, salesmen, etc., may exhibit their goods; a sample room.

stock saddle. A saddle used by cowboys. See SADDLE, 1 & *Illust.* (D).

stocks and bowls (stŏks). *Weaving.* A reversing motion with circular or oblong levers for making a reciprocating shaft move another in the opposite direction.

stocks machine. A machine used in milling or felting flannel to beat the fabric with a series of hammers.

stock soap. = 1st STOCK, 13.

stock station. A place or district for rearing stock. *Australia.*

stock'-still' (66), *adj.* Still as a stock, or fixed post; perfectly still. "His whole work stands *stock-still.*" *Sterne.*

stock'stone' (stŏk'stōn'), *n* *Leather Mfg.* A stone-bladed tool which is forced over the grain side of leather to stretch it and smooth the grain.

stock tackle. See STOCK-AND-BILL TACKLE.

stock'tak'er (stŏk'tāk'ĕr), *n.* One who takes stock; as, a valuer's *stocktaker.* See *take stock,* under TAKE, *v.*

stock'tak'ing, *n. Com.* Checking, or taking an inventory of, goods or supplies on hand; hence, figuratively, estimation of a situation at a given moment, considering resources and weaknesses, ground gained and ground lost, etc.

stock ticker. See 1st TICKER, 2 **b.**

Stock'ton (stŏk'tŭn), *n.* [From *Stockton,* N. J.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the American Triassic in New Jersey. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Stock'ton,** *adj.*

Stockton formation. The lowermost division of the Triassic Newark series of New Jersey.

stock vaccine. See VACCINE, *n.,* **2.**

stock whaap (hwäp). The European curlew. *Local, Brit.*

stock whip. A stockrider's whip. It has a short, stout handle and a plaited lash several yards long. *Australasia.*

stock'work' (stŏk'wŭrk'), *n.* [G. *stockwerk.*] *Mining.* **a** A system of working in ore, etc., when it lies not in strata or veins, but in solid masses, so as to be worked in chambers or stories. **b** A body or tract of rock so charged with veinlets, nests, or impregnations of ore that it can be profitably mined. Such deposits are esp. common in tin ore.

stock'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* [*stock* + *wright.*] One who fits together the parts of stocks, as of circular textile combs.

stock'y (stŏk'ĭ), *adj.;* STOCK'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); STOCK'I-EST. [From STOCK.] **1.** Short and thick; thickset; sturdy.

Stocky, twisted, hunchback stems. *Mrs. H. H. Jackson.*

2. Headstrong; defiant; boisterous. *Dial. Eng.*

3. Formal; cold; stiff. *Rare.*

stock'yard' (stŏk'yärd'), *n.* A yard for keeping stock; specif., an enclosure with stables, pens, sheds, etc., usually connected with a railroad, where cattle, sheep, swine, and horses are kept temporarily for slaughter, market, or shipping.

stōd (stūd), *less properly* **stōd'to'ne** (stūd'tō'nĕ), *n.* [Dan., fr. *stōd* push + *tone* pitch accent, tone. Cf. STOSS.] *Phonet.* A strong form of glottal stop occurring in Danish as a distinctive speech sound.

stodge (stŏj), *v. t. & i.* [Origin obscure.] **a** To stuff full, as with food. **b** To satiate; satisfy; — with *off.* **c** To trudge or stick fast in mud; to tramp clumsily or heavily.

stodge (stŏj), *n.* A stiff, thick mass, esp. of food; hence: **a** Gorging. **b** Figuratively, lumpish setness.

stodg'er (stŏj'ĕr), *n.* [From STODGE.] **a** *Chiefly Dial.* A large, heavy person or thing. **b** *Colloq.* An old fogy. — **stodg'er-y** (-ĭ), *n.*

stodg'y (stŏj'ĭ), *adj.;* STODG'I-ER (-Y-ĕr); STODG'I-EST. [From STODGE.] **1.** Thick; heavy; satiating;—said of food.

2. Stuffed; crammed; bulky; hence: **a** Short and stout; thickset and slow-moving. **b** Lumpish; dull and self-satisfied; lacking lightness and vivacity; uninspired. — **stodg'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **stodg'i-ness,** *n.*

stoep (stōōp), *n.* [S. Afr. D.] A raised platform at the front or on the sides of a house; a veranda. *S. Africa.*

stog (stŏg), *v. t.* [Cf. Nor. dial. *stogga, stagga,* to STOP, Sw. dial. *stagga* to get stuck.] To stall in mire or mud; to bog. — *v. i.* To trudge; plod on heavily. *Both Dial. Eng.*

stog (stŏg), *v. t. & n.* Stab. *Scot.*

sto'gie, sto'gy (stō'gĭ), *n.* A kind of inexpensive, though not necessarily inferior, cigar made in the form of a slender cylindrical roll.

sto'gy (stō'gĭ), *n.; pl.* STOGIES (-gĭz). [From *Conestoga,* Pa. See CONESTOGA WAGON.] **a** Orig. **sto'ga** (-gä). A stout coarse boot or shoe; a brogan. **b** = STOGIE.

sto'gy (stō'gĭ), *adj.* Coarse; clumsy. *Colloq.*

Sto'ic (stō'ĭk), *n.* [L. *stoicus,* fr. Gr. *stōïkos,* fr. *stōïkos,* adj., lit., of or pert. to a colonnade, fr. *stoa* a roofed colonnade, a porch, esp., a porch in Athens where Zeno and his successors taught; akin to Gr. *stylos* a pillar, *stauros* a stake, Skr. *sthūṇā* column and to E. STOW. Cf. 3d STEER, 3d STUD.] **1.** A member of the school of philosophy founded by Zeno about 308 B.C. (See *the Porch,* under PORCH.) The Stoics were pantheists, teaching that the world reveals itself as the embodiment of a divine mind. All reality, however, is material, and the soul is only a kind of sublimated matter doomed to eventual dissolution. But since the world is the work of divine wisdom and is governed by divine law, it is man's duty to conform freely to whatever destiny may be his. The wise man should be free from passion, unsubdued by joy or grief, willingly submissive to natural law.

2. [*not cap.*] Hence, one not easily excited; one apparently or professedly indifferent to pleasure or pain.

A *stoic* of the woods, a man without a tear. *Campbell.*

sto'ic (stō'ĭk), *adj.* Also **sto'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). [L. *stoicus,* fr. Gr. *stōïkos.* See STOIC, *n.*] **1.** [*cap.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the Stoics or their doctrines.

2. Not affected by passion or feeling; esp., manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See PASSIVE.

— **sto'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **sto'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

stoi'chi-o-log'i-cal (stoi'kĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to stoiciology.

stoi'chi-ol'o-gy (stoi'kĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Also **stoi'chei-ol'o-gy** (stoi'kī-), **stoe'chi-ol'o-gy** (stē'kĭ-). [Gr. *stoicheion* a first element + *-logy.*] **1.** That part of physiology which treats of the elements, or principles, composing animal tissues.

2. *Logic.* The doctrine of the elementary conditions of thought. *Rare.*

stoi'chi-o-met'ri-cal (-ō-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), **stoi'chi-o-met'ric** (-rĭk), *adj.* Also **stoi'chei-o-met'ri-cal** (stoi'kī-ō-), **stoe'chi-o-met'ri-cal** (stē'kĭ-ō-). Of, pertaining to, employed in, or obtained by, stoichiometry. — **-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

stoi'chi-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* Also **stoi'chei-om'e-try, stoe'chi-om'e-try.** [Gr. *stoicheion* a first principle, or element + *-metry.*] *Chem.* **a** Art or process of calculating the combining weights, etc., of the elements. **b** The branch treating of the laws of chemical combination and of the relations between the properties of substances and their composition.

Sto'i-cism (stō'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [NL. *stoicismus.*] **1.** The opinions, maxims, ethical conduct, or philosophical system, of the Stoics.

2. [*not cap.*] The principle or practice of showing indifference to pleasure or pain; impassiveness; repression of feeling.

stoit (stōt; stoit), **stoit'er** (-ĕr), *n. & v. i.* [Cf. dial. *stot, stotter,* to stagger.] Stagger; stumble; lurch. *Chiefly Scot.*

stoke (stōk), *v.;* STOKED (stōkt); STOK'ING (stōk'ĭng). [ME. *stoken,* fr. OF. *estoquier* to thrust, stab, of Teut. origin; cf. MD. *stōken,* D. *stok* a stick. See STOCK.] *Transitive:* **1.** To stick; thrust; stab. *Obs.*

2. [From STOKER.] To poke or stir up, as a fire; hence, to tend, as the fire of a furnace, boiler, etc.; to supply with fuel; as, to *stoke* the fire; to *stoke* a furnace; also, figuratively; as, to *stoke* hate of the enemy in the hearts of the army; to *stoke* food into one's mouth.

—, *Intransitive:* To poke or stir up a fire; hence, to tend the fires of furnaces; to supply a furnace with fuel; figuratively, to feed; eat.

stoke (stōk), *n.* [From STOKE to thrust.] Thrust; stab. *Obs.*

stoke, *n.* [See STOKESITE.] The unit of kinematic viscosity, being that of a fluid which has a viscosity of one poise and a density of one gram per cubic centimeter.

stoke'hold' (stōk'hōld'), *n. Naut.* The space, or any of the spaces, in front of the boilers of a ship, from which the furnaces are fed; the stokehole of a ship; also, a room containing a ship's boilers; as, forced draft with closed *stokehold;* — called also in American ships, *fireroom.*

stoke'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* The mouth to the grate of a furnace; also, the space in front of the furnace, where the stokers stand; a stokehold or fireroom.

stok'er (stōk'ĕr), *n.* [D. See STOKE, *v.*] **1.** One employed to tend a furnace and supply it with fuel, esp. the furnace of a marine steam boiler, or, in English practice, of a locomotive; also, a machine for feeding a fire.

2. A fire poker. *Rare. Eng.*

Stokes'-Ad'ams dis-ease', **phe-nom'e-non,** *or* **syn'drome** (stōks'ăd'ămz). [After William *Stokes* (1804–78), Ir. physician, and Robert *Adams* (1794–1861), Scot. physician.] *Med.* A morbid condition characterized by slowness and irregularity of pulse and respiration, venous pulse beats in the neck, and vertigo or syncope. It is most commonly seen in arteriosclerosis with heart block.

Stokes bomb. See STOKES TRENCH MORTAR.

Sto-ke'si-a (stō-kē'zhĭ-ä; -sĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., after Jonathan *Stokes,* Eng. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of perennial herbs (family Carduaceae) of the southern United States, having as the only known species, *S. laevis,* the Stokes's aster. It has large asterlike heads of deep-blue flowers, and is often cultivated for ornament.

stokes'ite (stōks'ĭt), *n.* [After Sir George G. *Stokes,* Brit. physicist and mathematician.] *Mineral.* A silicate of calcium and tin, occurring in colorless orthorhombic crystals. H., 6. Sp. gr., 3.2.

Stokes' law (stōks). Also **Stokes's law** (stōk'sĭz). *Physics.* The law, enunciated by Sir G. G. Stokes, Brit. mathematician and physicist that in fluorescence the fluorescent light has a wave length greater than that of the exciting light. There are exceptions, and the spectral lines in the fluorescent spectrum whose wave lengths are less than that of the exciting light are called *antistokes lines.* See FLUORESCENCE, 1.

Stokes's as'ter (stōk'sĭz). See STOKESIA.

Stokes's rule. *Physics.* = STOKES' LAW.

Stokes's theorem. [See STOKESITE.] *Math.* The theorem that the line integral of a vector around any closed curve in space is equivalent to the flux of the curl of that vector through any surface capping the closed curve. If the lines to which the vector is tangent curl around so as to form closed curves, this flux is necessarily different from zero.

Stokes trench mortar. [After Sir Wilfrid S. *Stokes* (b. 1860), Eng. inventor.] *Mil.* A light, muzzle-loading, three-inch mortar, made in four parts for easy transportation. The projectile (*Stokes bomb*) weighs 11 pounds, and is loaded with high explosive.

sto'la (stō'lä), *n.; pl.* STOLAE (-lē). [L. See STOLE.] *Rom. Antiq.* A long outer garment, descending to the ankles, worn by Roman matrons.

The *stola* was not allowed to be worn by courtesans, or by women who had been divorced from their husbands. *Fairholt.*

stole (stōl), *n.* [AS. *stole,* fr. L. *stola,* fr. Gr. *stolē* a stole, garment, equipment, fr. root of *stellein* to set, place, equip, send. See STALL.] **1.** A long loose garment, like a stola, reaching to the feet.

2. *Eccl.* A vestment consisting of a long narrow band, esp. of silk, often enriched with embroidery and jewels, worn around the neck and falling from the shoulders of bishops and priests. When worn by deacons it is placed over the left shoulder and fastened on the right side. At Mass it is worn crossed on the breast by priests, being secured thus by the cincture. It is used in various sacred functions, as in the Eucharist.

3. A chorister's cotta; — an erroneous use.

4. A woman's garment similar to the ecclesiastical stole, but usually broader and made of fur or cloth.

stole, *v. t.* To provide a stole or stoles (sense 2) for, as for an altar.

stole, *n.* [ME. See STOOL.] A closestool; esp. in the title, *groom of the stole,* the first lord of the bedchamber. *Obs. exc. Hist. Eng.*

stole. Past tense & archaic & dial. past part. of STEAL.

stole, *n.* [L. *stolo, -onis.*] *Bot.* A stolon. *Rare.*

stoled (stōld), *adj.* Having, or wearing, a stole.

stole fee. = SURPLICE FEE.

stole mesh. A double mesh in a fish net.

sto'len (stō'lĕn), *past part. of* STEAL. Hence, *adj.* Obtained or accomplished by theft, stealth, or craft; as, *stolen* wealth, pleasures, bases; secret; as, a *stolen* marriage. — **sto'len-ly,** *adv.* — **sto'len-ness,** *n.*

sto'len-wise' (stō'lĕn-wīz'), *adv.* Secretly; stealthily. *Rare.*

stol'id (stŏl'ĭd), *adj.* [L. *stolidus.* See STALL.] Dull; not easily aroused or excited; impassive; having, or expressing, little or no sensibility; as, a *stolid* Indian, expression.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See PASSIVE.

— **stol'id-ly,** *adv.* — **stol'id-ness,** *n.*

sto-lid'i-ty (stō-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *stoliditas.*] State or quality of being stolid.

sto'list (stō'lĭst), *n.* [Gr. *stolistēs.* See STOLE a garment.] In Egypt, a priest who superintended the clothing of the idols and the offerings.

stol'kjaer're (stōl'kär'rĕ; -kyĕr'ĕ), *n.* [Nor. *stolkjærre,* lit., seat cart. See STOOL; CAR.] A light cart used in Norway, resembling a hansom cab.

stol'kjaer're, *v. i.* To go or travel by stolkjaerre.

‖ **Stol'len** (shtōl'ĕn), *n.* [G.] A sweet yeast bread containing fruit and nuts, usually made in a long oval loaf.

stol'len (shtōl'ĕn), *n. pl.* See TABULATUR **a.**

‖ **sto'lo** (stō'lō), *n.* [L.] *Bot. & Zool.* A stolon.

---

stock'ing-et', **stock'ing-ette'.** Vars. of STOCKINET.

stock'ing-less, *adj.* See -LESS.

stock'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

stocks, *n.* See STOCK, *n.,* 6.

stockt. Stocked. *Ref. Sp.*

stod. ✝ STUD.

stode. ✝ *stood,* past of STAND.

stode, *n.* [AS. *stod.*] = STUD, post; spar. *Obs.*

stoe. Var. of STOW. [CHAUCER.]

stoe'chas (stē'kăs), *n.* = STEECHAS.

stoe'chi-ol'o-gy (stē'kĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), **-chi-om'e-try** (-ō-mĕ'ē-trĭ), *etc.* Vars. of STOICHIOLOGY, etc.

stof, **stoff** (stŏf), *n. sing. & pl.* [See STOOF.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

sto'ga (stō'gä). Var. of STOGY, *n.*

sto'gee. Var. of STOGIE.

stoi-cha'ri-on, *n.* = STICHARION.

stoi'chei-ol'o-gy. Var. of STOICHIOLOGY.

stoi'chei-o-met'ric (stoi'kĭ-ō-mĕt'rĭ-k), **stoi'chei-om'e-try** (stoi'kĭ-ŏm'ē-trĭ), etc. Vars. of STOICHIOMETRIC, etc.

sto-i'cian (stō-ĭsh'ăn), *n.* A stoic. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

sto-ic'i-ty (-Y-ĭ'tĭ), *n.* Stoicism.

Sto. Olaf. See SAINT, *n., Note.*

stokaghe. ✝ STOCAH.

Sto'kav-ci, **Sto'kav-ski** (stō'kăf-tsē; -skē), *adj.* = SHTOKAVSKI.

Sto-ka'vi-an (stō-kā'vĭ-ăn), *adj.* = SHTOKAVSKI.

stoke. ✝ STEEK, STICK, STOCK.

stok'er-less, *adj.* See -LESS.

St. Olaf. See SAINT, *n., Note.*

stold. Stoled. *Ref. Sp.*

stolde. Obs. past tense of STELL.

stole. ✝ STOOL.

stole'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

stole'-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.

stole'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

stole'work', *n.* Embroidery or tapestry made on a stool (sense 5). *Obs.*

N O P Q R S

sto'lon (stō'lŏn), *n.* [L. *stolo, -onis;* cf. F. *stolon.*] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A slender branch or shoot growing at or near the base of the parent plant, and developing a bud and root at the tip or at both node and tip. It may grow above or beneath the surface of the soil, in the former case being either naked or leafy. Cf. RUNNER, 10 a; OFFSET, 6. **b** A runner or rootstock or a piece of either, used to propagate a grass, as Bermuda grass; — usually in *pl.*
2. *Zool.* A more or less prolonged extension of the body wall, from which buds are developed, giving rise to new zooids, thus forming a compound animal in which the zooids usually remain united by the stolon. They are often present in Anthozoa, Hydrozoa, Bryozoa, and ascidians.

sto'lon·ate (-ăt), *adj.* Having a stolon or stolons; arising from a stolon.

sto'lo·nif'er·ous (stō'lŏ·nĭf'ĕr·ŭs; stŏl'ō-), *adj.* [NL. *stolonifer.*] *Bot. & Zool.* Bearing, or developing, stolons. — **sto'lo·nif'er·ous·ly,** *adv.*

stolz'ite (stōlts'ĭt; stōl'zĭt), *n.* [After Dr. *Stolz* of Teplitz, Bohemia.] *Mineral.* Native lead tungstate, $PbWO_4$, near scheelite in form.

sto'ma (stō'mȧ), *n.;* *pl.* STOMATA (stō'mȧ·tȧ; stŏm'ȧ-). [NL., fr. Gr. *stoma, -atos,* a mouth. See STOMACH.]
1. *Anat. & Zool.* Any of various small and simple mouth-like openings, esp. in the lower animals; an ostiole; specif., one of the many minute openings among the cells of a serous membrane affording direct communication with the adjacent lymph channels; also, rarely a spiracle of an insect.
2. *Bot.* **a** A minute orifice in the epidermis of leaves, stems, etc., through which gaseous interchange is effected between the atmosphere and the intercellular spaces of the parenchyma. A stoma is formed by the division of a mother cell into two crescent-shaped guard cells, united at their ends; when turgid they are curved, opening the orifice. The stomata are generally most abundant on the under surface of leaves. See ENERGESIS; RESPIRATION, 2; cf. TRANSPIRATION, 3; LENTICEL. **b** The ostiole in the spore fruit of certain fungi. **c** A stomium.

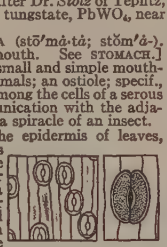
Highly magnified portion of Epidermis from the lower surface of a Lily Leaf, showing Stomata. Also a single Stoma, more magnified.

stoma. [NL. See STOMA.] A combining form, from Greek *stoma,* the mouth, denoting: **a** *A mouth* or *mouth-like aperture; -stome,* as in cryptostoma. **b** *An animal* or *plant having a* (specified) *type of mouth* or *mouthlike aperture;* — chiefly in generic names, as in Aulostoma.

stoma-. = STOMATO-, as in stomapod.

sto·mac'a·ce (stō·măk'ȧ·sē), *n.* [L., scurvy of the gums, fr. Gr. *stomakakē,* fr. *stoma* mouth + *kakē* vice.] *Med.* Canker of the mouth; ulcerative stomatitis.

stom'ach (stŭm'ăk), *n.* [ME. *stomak,* fr. OF. *estomac,* fr. L. *stomachus* gullet, liking, dislike, vexation, fr. Gr. *stomachos* stomach, throat, gullet, fr. *stoma* a mouth, any outlet or entrance; akin to Av. *staman,* W. *safn.*] **1.** **a** In man and most vertebrates, a dilated, more or less saclike part of the alimentary canal beyond the esophagus, or gullet, in which the earlier stages of digestion take place. In man the stomach lies transversely in the upper left and central part of the abdomen (see DIGESTION, *Illust.*). When moderately distended it is about 12 inches long and 4 inches in diameter. Its walls are composed of an outer serous coat derived from the peritoneum; a muscular coat consisting of layers of longitudinal, transverse, and oblique muscle fibers; an areolar coat consisting of loose connective tissue; and an inner mucous coat in which the gastric glands occur. See GASTRIC GLANDS, GASTRIC JUICE. In some animals the stomach is divided by constrictions into chambers differing in the structure of their walls and in function, as in ruminants (see RUMINANTIA) and cetaceans. In birds there are commonly two such chambers (cf. PROVENTRICULUS **a**, GIZZARD, 1), which are often called *stomachs.* **b** In invertebrates, any digestive cavity, or the chief dilatation of the alimentary tract, or in the higher forms a portion of the alimentary canal more or less closely corresponding to the stomach of vertebrates.
2. The desire for food caused by hunger; appetite. *Shak.*
3. Hence, appetite in general; inclination; desire; as, he had no *stomach* for any further fighting.
4. The seat or source of the feelings; also, a particular disposition or mental attitude; as: **a** *Obs.* Compassion. *Chaucer.* **b** Temper; spirit; valor; temperament. **c** *Obs.* Pride; haughtiness; arrogance. *Shak.* **d** *Obs.* Anger; violence of temper; spleen; resentment.

Stern was his look, and full of *stomach* vain. *Spenser.*

e *Obs.* Sullenness; stubbornness; willful obstinacy.
5. The mouth; the gullet; the throat. *Obs.*
6. The belly; the abdomen; — a common but erroneous use.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

stomach-filling	**stomach-shaped**	**stomach-twitched**
stomach-formed	**stomach-sick**	**stomach-weary**
stomach-hating	**stomach-soothing**	**stomach-whetted**
stomach-healing	**stomach-tight**	**stomach-worn**
stomach-qualmed	**stomach-turning**	

stom'ach (stŭm'ăk), *v.;* STOM'ACHED (-ăkt); STOM'ACHING. [Cf. F. *s'estomaquer* to be angry, L. *stomachari,* v. t. & i., to be angry or vexed (at). See STOMACH, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To resent; to remember with anger; to dislike; take offense at. *Shak.* "The lion began to show his teeth, and to *stomach* the affront." *L'Estrange.*
2. To embolden; encourage. *Obs.*
3. **a** To bear without repugnance, nausea, disgust, or the like; as, the prisoner could not *stomach* his food. **b** To bear without overt resentment; to brook; to put up with; as, the legislators should not *stomach* the proposal.

I cannot *stomach* the heartiness with which they slap me on the back. *Somerset Maugham.*

4. To disgust; nauseate; to enrage; irritate; offend. *Obs.*
—, *Intransitive:* To be angry or show anger; to take offense; to feel resentment.

stom'ach·a·ble (stŭm'ăk·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Palatable. *Dial. Eng.*

stom'ach–ache' (-āk'), *n.* Pain in, or in the region of, the stomach. — **stom'ach–ach'y** (-āk'ĭ), *adj.*

stom'ach·al (-ăl), *adj. & n.* [NL. *stomachalis;* cf. F. *stomacal.*] Stomachic.

stomach bucket. *Med.* A small silver bucketlike vessel used to extract some of the stomach's contents for examination.

stomach cough. Cough due to irritation from the stomach, esp. to regurgitation of acid stomach contents into the throat.

stom'ached (stŭm'ăkt), *adj.* Having a stomach; hence, *Obs.,* moved to encouragement, offense, etc.

-stom'ached (-stŭm'ăkt). A combining form of *stomached,* denoting *having* (such) *a stomach,* as in:

empty-stomached	**large-stomached**	**strong-stomached**
full-stomached	**proud-stomached**	**weak-stomached**
hot-stomached	**stout-stomached**	

stom'ach·er (stŭm'ăk·ĕr), *n.* One who stomachs. *Obs.*

stom'ach·er, *n.* **1.** An ornamental covering for the front of the upper body, formerly worn by both men and women. Hence, a brooch or plaque, typically large and worn at the corresponding front part of a bodice.
2. (*pron.* stŭm'ăk·ĕr; -ȧ·chĕr). A medicated cloth for the chest. *Obs.*
3. In boxing or fighting, a blow landing on the stomach.

stom'ach·ful (-fŏŏl), *n.* **a** A quantity sufficient to fill the stomach.

stom'ach·ful, *adj.* Full of stomach (sense 4); spirited; obstinate; angry. — **stom'ach·ful·ly,** *adv.* — **stom'ach·ful·ness,** *n.* *All Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

stomach grief. Anger. *Obs.*

sto·mach'ic (stō·măk'ĭk), *adj.* Also **sto·mach'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). [L. *stomachicus,* fr. Gr. *stomachikos.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the stomach; as, *stomachic* vessels.
2. Strengthening to the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach; stomachal; cordial.

sto·mach'ic (stō·măk'ĭk), *n.* *Med.* A stomachic tonic or medicine.

sto·mach'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj. & n.* = STOMACHIC. *Obs.* — **sto·mach'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

stom'ach·ing (stŭm'ăk·ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of STOMACH. Specif.: *n.* **a** Feeling of bitterness, irritation, or anger; resentment.

stom'ach·less (stŭm'ăk·lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* **a** Without a stomach. **b** *Rare.* Without appetitite. — **stom'ach·less·ness,** *n.*

stomach piece. = APRON, 18.

stomach pump. *Med.* A small pump or syringe with a flexible tube, for pumping liquids out of or into the stomach.

stomach staggers. See STAGGER, *n.,* 4.

stomach sweetbread. See SWEETBREAD.

stomach tooth. A lower canine, esp. of the first dentition Its appearance is often attended with gastric disturbance.

stomach tube. *Med.* A flexible rubber tube to be passed through the esophagus into the stomach, for introduction of material, or removal of gastric contents.

stomach worm. See STRONGYLUS.

stom'ach·y (stŭm'ăk·ĭ), *adj.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** Spirited; proud; obstinate. **b** Irritable; resentful. **c** Having a paunch; potbellied.

stomat-. = STOMATO- (which see), as in: stomatalgia, stomatodeum, stomatodynia.

sto'ma·ta (stō'mȧ·tȧ; stŏm'ȧ-), *n.,* *L. pl.* of STOMA.

-sto'ma·ta (-stō'mȧ·tȧ; -stŏm'ȧ·tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *stoma, -atos,* mouth.] *Zool.* A combining form denoting *creatures of a* (specified) *stomatal type,* used chiefly in classificational names, as in Gymnostomata, Rhizostomata.

stom'a·tal (stŏm'ȧ·tăl; stō'mȧ-), *adj.* *Bot. & Zool.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a stoma.

sto'mate (stō'māt), *n.* *Bot.* A stoma.

sto'mate, *adj.* Stomatous.

-sto'mate. *Bot. & Zool.* = -STOMOUS, as in cyclostomate.

sto·mat'ic (stō·măt'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Of or pert. to the mouth.
2. *Bot.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a stoma.

sto·mat'ic, *n.* [Gr. *stoma, -atos,* mouth.] *Med.* A medicine for diseases of the mouth.

stomatic cells. *Bot.* The guard cells. See STOMA, 2 **a**.

sto'ma·tif'er·ous (stō'mȧ·tĭf'ĕr·ŭs; stŏm'ȧ-), *adj.* [*stomato-* + *-ferous.*] Having stomata.

sto'ma·tī'tis (stō'mȧ·tī'tĭs; stŏm'ȧ-), *n.* [NL., fr. *stomat-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the mouth as thrush and cancrum oris. — **sto'ma·tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

stom'a·to- (stŏm'ȧ·tō-; stō'mȧ·tō-), **stomat-.** A combining form, Greek *stomato-, stomat-,* from *stoma, stomatos,* meaning *mouth,* as in Stomatopoda, stomatitis, and the following (see -CACE, -GRAPHY, etc.):

stomatocace	**stomatonecrosis**	**stomatoscope**
stomatography	**stomatopathy**	**stomatoscopy**
stomatomalacia	**stomatoplastic**	**stomatosepsis**
stomatomenia	**stomatoplasty**	**stomatotomy**
stomatomy	**stomatorrhagia**	**stomatotyphus**
stomatomycosis		

Sto'ma·to'da (stō'mȧ·tō'dȧ; stŏm'ȧ-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *stomat-* + *-ōdes,* fr. *eidos* form.] *Zool.* A group of Protozoa approximately equiv. to Ciliata. *Obs.* — **stom'a·tode** (stŏm'ȧ·tōd; stō'mȧ-), *adj. & n.*

stom'a·to·gas'tric (stŏm'ȧ·tō·găs'trĭk; stō'mȧ·tō-), *adj.* [*stomato-* + *gastric.*] Of or pertaining to the mouth and the stomach; designating a system of nerves which ramify over the anterior portion of the alimentary canal in various invertebrates.

stom'a·to·graph' (stŏm'ȧ·tō·grăf'; stō'mȧ-), *n.* [*stomato-* + *-graph.*] *Bot.* An instrument to determine stomatal variations.

sto'ma·tol'o·gy (stō'mȧ·tŏl'ō·jĭ; stŏm'ȧ-), *n.* [*stomato-* + *-logy.*] *Med.* Science of the mouth and its diseases. — **sto'ma·to·log'ic** (-tō·lŏj'ĭk), **sto'ma·to·log'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **sto'ma·tol'o·gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

Sto'ma·top'o·da (stō'mȧ·tŏp'ō·dȧ; stŏm'ȧ-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *stomato-* + *-poda.*] *Zool.* An order of malacostracan crustaceans comprising *Squilla, Gonodactylus* (see SPLIT-FINGER), and allied genera. They have a comparatively small cephalothorax, only partly covered by a thin, capelike carapace, but the abdomen is large and powerful. The five anterior pairs of thoracic limbs are turned forward and are subchelate, the second pair forming powerful grasping organs. The eyes are stalked, and the gills are borne on the appendages of the abdomen. They are all marine, and live in holes in shallow water. They range from about one inch to slightly over a foot in length. See SQUILLA, *Illust.* — **stom'a·to·pod'** (stŏm'ȧ·tō·pŏd'; stō'mȧ-), *adj. & n.* — **sto'ma·top'o·dous** (stō'mȧ·tŏp'ō·dŭs; stŏm'ȧ-), *adj.*

stom'a·tose (stŏm'ȧ·tōs; stō'mȧ-), *adj.* Stomatous.

stom'a·tous (-tŭs), *adj.* Having stomata or a stoma.

-stom'a·tous (-stŏm'ȧ·tŭs; -stō'mȧ·tŭs). *Bot. & Zool.* = -STOMOUS, as in cyclostomatous.

-stome (-stōm). A combining form, New Latin *-stoma,* from Greek *stoma,* signifying *mouth, mouthlike aperture,* as in carpostome, peristome, and the following:

actinostome	**endostome**	**peristome**
archistome	**holostome**	**phyllostome**
carpostome	**hydrostome**	**rhizostome**
cytostome	**nephrostome**	**siphonostome**

-stomi. [See -STOMA.] *Zool.* A plural of New Latin *-stomus,* used in names of orders and groups as in Plagiostomi, Selachostomi.

-sto'mi·a (-stō'mĭ·ȧ). [NL.] = -STOMY, 1, as in stenostomia.

sto'mi·um (stō'mĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *stoma.*] *Bot.* The thin-walled cells of the annulus marking the line of dehiscence of a fern sporangium.

sto'mo- (stō'mō-; stŏm'ō-), **stom-.** A combining form, Greek *stomo-, stom-,* from *stoma,* meaning *mouth,* equivalent to *stomato-,* as in stomodaeum.

sto'mo·dae'al food (-dē'ăl). *Zool.* Partly digested food regurgitated from the mouth in certain social insects, as termites, and used to feed other members of the colony.

sto'mo·dae'um, *or* **-de'um** (stō'mō·dē'ŭm; stŏm'ō-), *n.;* *pl.* -DAEA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *stoma, -atos,* mouth + *hodaios* on the way.] *Embryol. & Zool.* The anterior or oral part of the alimentary canal or tract, including all formed by invagination of the external body wall and hence lined with ectoderm. In the adult of many coelenterates (Actinozoa, Scyphozoa) it forms the gullet leading to the coelenteron. Cf. PROCTODAEUM. — **sto'mo·dae'al, sto'mo·de'al** (-ăl), *adj.*

Sto·moi'si·a (stō·moi'sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *stom-* + (prob.) Gr. *oisos* willow, osier.] *Bot.* A large genus of herbs of the bladderwort family (Lentibulariaceae) widely distributed on wet shores. They have rootlike bladder-bearing branches, minute or scalelike leaves, and racemose or solitary, irregular, often spurred, mostly yellow flowers. Most of the species are called *bladderwort* although none is aquatic.

-stomous. [See -STOMA.] *Bot. & Zool.* A combining form, Greek *-stomos,* meaning *-mouthed,* denoting *having a* (specified) *type of mouth* or *mouthlike apertures,* as in gnathostomous, gymnostomous.

sto·mox'ys (stō·mŏk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *stom-* + Gr. *oxys* sharp.] *Zool.* A genus of blood-sucking flies (Muscidae) which includes the stable fly *S. calcitrans.*

stomp (stŏmp), *n.* [From *stomp,* v., var. of STAMP.] A jazz dance characterized by heavy stamping.

stomp. Dial. var. of STAMP, STUMP.

stomp'er, *n.* **1.** Dial. var. of STAMPER.
2. *pl.* Large, heavy shoes. *Dial.*

-stomum, -stomus. [NL.] *Zool.* = -STOMA **b**, as in Amphistomum, Catostomus, Solenostomus.

-stomy. **1.** A combining form, Greek *-stomia,* from *stomos,* mouth, denoting *a condition of the mouth,* as in cacostomia, lipostomy; — usually spelled *stomia.*
2. *Surg.* Denoting *an operation establishing an artificial opening, usually permanent* (into some part or parts), as in gastrostomy, enterostomy, ileostomy.

stone (stōn), *n.* [ME. *ston, stan,* fr. AS. *stān;* akin to OS. & OFris. *stēn,* D. *steen,* G. *stein,* ON. *steinn,* Sw. *sten,* Dan. *steen,* Goth. *stains,* Gr. *stia, stion,* a pebble *stear, steatos,* fat, tallow, OSlav. *stěna* a wall.] **1.** Concreted earthy or mineral matter: **a** A small piece of rock or one of moderate size; as, the boy threw a *stone;* pebbles are rounded *stones.* "A rolling *stone* gathers no moss." *Old Saying.* **b** Rock or rocklike matter as a material, esp. for building; as, a house of *stone.* Very large natural masses of stone are generally called *rocks;* small or quarried masses are called *stones;* and the finer kinds, *gravel,* or *sand,* or *grains of sand.*
2. A specific piece of rock; as: **a** A block of stone set up, as for a memorial, boundary mark, etc.; esp., a monument to the dead; a gravestone. **b** *Obs.* A gunflint. **c** A millstone. **d** A grindstone; also, a whetstone. **e** A shaped piece of rock used in feats of strength and in curling.
3. Something resembling a small stone or pebble in shape, composition, or hardness; as: **a** A hailstone. **b** A testicle; — generally in *pl.* **c** *Obs.* A hard lump or compact mass.
4. The glass of a mirror; a mirror. *Obs.* *Shak.*
5. A precious stone; a gem. *Chaucer.*
6. A receptacle made of stone, as a jar or vase. *Obs.*
7. Any of the colors common in stone, or weathered rock. See LIGHT STONE, HONEY YELLOW (middle stone), DEEP STONE, STONE GRAY.
8. = *Stone of Destiny; Stone of Scone.* See CORONATION STONE.
9. *pl.* STONE. A varying unit of weight, formerly used in Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, etc., and still used in Great Britain. The only legal English stone is 14 lb., but other values are or have been in use varying from 4 to 26 lb. In America the influence of the stone is seen in the custom of selling a barrel of flour of 196 lb. (= 14 stone), etc. See also STEIN.
10. *Alchemy.* = PHILOSOPHERS' STONE **a**.
11. *Bot.* The hard endocarp of a drupaceous fruit, as of a peach; hence, popularly, any hard, stonelike seed, as of a date.
12. *Ceramics.* Short for CHINA STONE.
13. *Dominoes.* A domino; a bone.
14. *Glass Mfg.* A defect in glass due to the presence of a particle of the melting vessel or devitrification of some components of the batch.
15. *Lithography.* The surface upon which the drawing or design to be printed is drawn; lithographic stone.
16. *Med.* **a** A calculous concretion, esp. one in the kidney, bladder, or gall bladder. **b** The condition of having urinary calculi.
17. *Print.* A stand or table with a smooth, flat top, originally of stone, but now often of metal, on which to impose type; — called also *imposing stone.*
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

stone-arched	**stone-eared**	**stone-milled**
stone-asleep	**stone-eating**	**stone-moving**
stone-bladed	**stone-edged**	**stone-paved**
stone-brown	**stone-eyed**	**stone-pillared**
stone-buff	**stone-faced**	**stone-ribbed**
stone-built	**stone-floored**	**stone-rolling**
stone-cleaving	**stone-ground**	**stone-roofed**
stone-coated	**stone-hard**	**stone-silent**
stone-covered	**stone-headed**	**stone-throwing**
stone-darting	**stone-lined**	**stone-using**
stone-dumb	**stone-living**	**stone-vaulted**

-stone (-stōn). A combining form of the noun *stone,* as in:

arrowstone	**capstone**	**dogstone**
backstone	**catstone**	**doorstone**
bakestone	**chalkstone**	**drakestone**
beetlestone	**checkstone**	**dripstone**
bilestone	**clingstone**	**eaglestone**
birdstone	**clinkstone**	**edgestone**
birthstone	**cobblestone**	**eyestone**
bloodstone	**cockstone**	**fingerstone**
bondstone	**copestone**	**flagstone**
brazystone	**cornerstone**	**floatstone**
breakstone	**crowstone**	**footstone**
brimstone	**cupstone**	**freestone**
brownstone	**curbstone**	**gallstone**
buhrstone	**dibstone**	**goatstone**

sto'lon·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
stom-. = STOMO-.
stom'ac. Stomach. *Ref. Sp.*
sto·mach'ic·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stom'ach·ous (stŭm'ăk·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *stomachosus* angry, peevish. See STOMACH.] = STOMACHFUL. *Obs.*—**stom'ach·ous·ly,** *adv. Obs.*
stom'act. Stomached. *Ref. Sp.*
stomak. † STOMACH.
sto·map'o·da (stō·măp'ō·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = STOMATOPODA. — **sto'ma·pod** (stō'mȧ·pŏd; stŏm'ȧ-), *adj. & n.* — **sto'ma·pod'i·form** (-pŏd'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* — **sto·map'o·dous** (stō·măp'ō·dŭs), *adj.*
stom'a·to·dae'um, *or* **-de'um** (stŏm'ȧ·tō·dē'ŭm; stō'mȧ-), *n.* Var. of STOMODAEUM. — **stom'a·to·dae'al** (-ăl), *adj.*
Sto'ma·toph'o·ra (stō'mȧ·tŏf'ō·rȧ; stŏm'ȧ-), *n. pl.* [NL. See STOMATO-; -PHOROUS.] *Zool.* = STOMATODA. — **sto'ma·toph'o·rous** (-rŭs), *adj.*
sto·men'or·rha'gi·a (stō·mĕn'ō·rā'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* = STOMATORRHAGIA.
‖**stomp'neus'** (stŏmp'nŏŏs'), *n.* [D.] = STUMPNOSE.
ston. Var. of STONE. *Now Dial.*
ston'a·ble, stone's·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
ston'age (stōn'ĭj), *n.* A pile or collection of stones. *Obs.*
stond (stŏnd). Var. of STAND. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

goldstone
grapestone
gravestone
greenstone
grindstone
gritstone
hagstone
hailstone
hairstone
hammerstone
handstone
headstone
hearthstone
hoarstone
honestone
inkstone
ironstone
jackstone
jadestone
Jewstone
kerbstone
keystone
kneestone
knockstone
lapstone
limestone
loadstone
lodestone
malmstone
milestone
milkstone
millstone
moonstone
mudstone
needlestone
oilstone
ovenstone
pavestone
pearlstone
pebblestone
pennystone
pipestone
pitchstone
potstone
poundstone
pulpstone
quarrystone
rottenstone
rubberstone
rubblestone
rubstone
sandstone
sinkstone
slabstone
slingstone
smokestone
snakestone
soapstone
starstone
steppingstone
stepstone
stinkstone
stockstone
suckstone
sunstone
swinestone
thunderstone
tilestone
tinstone
toadstone
tombstone
topstone
touchstone
tripestone
turnstone
veinstone
whetstone
whinestone
whitestone
wombstone

stone (stōn), *v.*; STONED (stōnd); STON'ING (stōn'ĭng). [From STONE, *n.*; cf. AS. *stēnan*, Goth. *stainjan*.] *Trans.*: 1. a To pelt with stones; to throw stones at. b To pelt to death with stones. "And they *stoned* Stephen." *Acts* vii. 59. 2. To make like stone; to harden. *Obs.*

O perjured woman! thou dost *stone* my heart. *Shak.*

3. To free from stones; also, to remove the stones or seeds of; as, to *stone* a field; to *stone* cherries, raisins, peaches, plums, and the like. 4. To wall, face, line, or fortify with stones. 5. To rub, scour, or sharpen with a stone; specif., *Leather Mfg.*, sometimes with *out*, to work (leather) with the stockstone.

—, *Intransitive*: To form or develop a stone; — said of certain fruits, as peaches.

stone, *adj.* 1. Pertaining to, or consisting or made of, stone; containing stone; as, a *stone* quarry; also, made of stoneware; as, a *stone* jar. 2. [*sometimes cap.*] Belonging to or identified with the Stone Age; as, *stone* folk; *Stone* culture.

Stone Age. The first known period of human culture characterized by the use of stone tools and preceding the Age of Bronze; — now generally divided into the Paleolithic, the Eolithic, and the Neolithic periods. See AGE, *n.*, 7.

stone ax. 1. A stonecutter's ax; an axhammer. 2. *Archaeol.* Any stone implement similar to an axhead. Stone axes may be held in the hand (*hand* ax), fitted with a handle passing through the head (*perforated* ax), or bent around it in a groove (*grooved* ax).

stone bag. A dungeon. *Slang.*

stone basil. The wild basil.

stone bass (băs). A jewfish (*Polyprion americanus*) of the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean. It is of a brown color, and reaches a length of five or six feet. A related closely similar species *P. oxygeneios* occurs in Australia.

stone'bird' (stōn'bûrd'), *n.* a *Local, U. S.* The greater yellowlegs. b The moro (finch).

stone'bit'er (-bĭt'ĕr), *n.* a The wolf fish. b The hawfinch.

stone'-blind' (66), *adj.* As blind as a stone; totally blind. — **stone'-blind'ness,** *n.*

stone blue. = AZURITE BLUE.

stone'boat' (stōn'bōt'), *n.* A flat runnerless sledge or drag for transporting stones and other heavy articles, or, when weighted, for smoothing tilled soil, breaking clods, etc.; also, a platform slung under the axles of a vehicle to provide extra space. *U. S.*

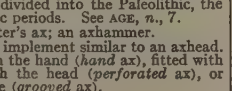

Stoneboat.

stone boiling. Boiling a liquid by dropping hot stones into it.

stone bolt. A bolt grouted into masonry, or the like, and used to support a member in place.

stone borer. Any animal that bores stones; esp., any of various bivalves, as species of *Lithodomus* or *Saxicava*.

stone'bow' (stōn'bō'), *n.* *Hist.* a A crossbow or catapult for shooting stones. b A handbow with a cradle on the string for shooting stones, clay pellets, or the like.

stone brake. a The parsley fern *Cryptogramma crispa*. b The common polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*).

stone bramble. A European trailing bramble (*Rubus saxatilis*).

stone'brash' (stōn'brăsh'), *n.* Land abounding in stones; esp., a subsoil of small stones or finely broken rock.

stone'break' (-brāk'), *n.* Saxifrage, as meadow saxifrage.

stone breaker. One who or that which breaks or crushes stone; specif.: a A person employed to crush stone; also, one set at such work as a part of his punishment in a prison. b A device, instrument, or machine for breaking stones. — **stone breaking.**

stone brick. A hard brick or firebrick made in Wales.

stone'-broke', *adj.* Utterly broke. *Slang.*

I could smile at being *stone-broke* till the hundred a week came in. *Leonard Merrick.*

stone'brood' (stōn'brōōd'), *n.* [*stone* + *brood.*] *Beekeeping.* A disease of the honeybee, affecting the larvae, or more rarely the adults, caused by the fungus *Aspergillus flabus*, causing a mummification of the body.

stone bruise. a A sore spot on the bottom of the foot without laceration, due to a bruise by a stone or rounded object. b An injury to the carcass of a pneumatic tire caused by forceful impact with a sharp or hard object. — **stone'-bruised',** *adj.*

stone butter. Rock butter, or hard sauce. See HARD SAUCE.

stone canal. *Zool.* In echinoderms, a tubular canal leading from the circumoral tube of the water-vascular system and usually ending in a madreporite which is fixed in the body wall or, less commonly, hangs freely in the body cavity; — so called because its walls contain calcareous deposits. More than one stone canal may be present.

stone'cast' (stōn'kăst'), *n.* A stone's cast.

stone cat. A catfish (*Noturus flavus*) of the Mississippi Valley, Great Lakes, etc., allied to the mad toms, but larger, and, like them, having poisonous pectoral spines.

stone cell. *Bot.* A short, extremely thick-walled cell, variable in form, occurring in sclerenchymatous tissues; a grit cell. Stone cells are especially abundant in the cortex and phloem and in fruits and seeds. See SCLERENCHYMA.

stone'chat' (stōn'chăt'), *n.* [*stone* + *chat*; — so called from the similarity of its alarm note to the clicking together of two pebbles.] 1. A common European singing bird (*Saxicola torquata*). The male has a black head, blackish wings and tail, rufous under parts, and white collar, wing spot, and upper tail coverts. Also, as a book name, any of various other species of the same genus. Locally, in Scotland and parts of England, the wheatear or the whinchat.

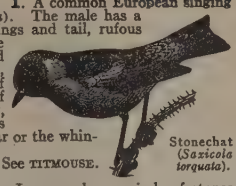

Stonechat (*Saxicola torquata*).

2. The blue titmouse. See TITMOUSE. *Ireland.*

Stone circle. *Archaeol.* In general, any circle of stones constructed by primitive or ancient peoples. Specif., a circle of upright megaliths, usually enclosing a mound, dolmen, or other structure. Cf. CROMLECH b, STONEHENGE; see NEOLITHIC.

stone clover. The rabbit-foot clover.

stone coal. Anthracite.

stone'-cold' (66), *adj.* Cold as a stone.

stone collar. *Archaeol.* One of a type of large stone rings found chiefly in Puerto Rico, resembling a horse collar in size and shape. A part of the surface usually bears symbolic decoration. Their use is not known.

stone color. The color of stone or weathered rock; esp., grayish or bluish gray. — **stone'-col'ored, -col'oured,** *adj.*

stone contractor. See CONTRACTOR.

stone coral. = STONY CORAL.

stone crab. a A large crab (*Menippe mercenaria*) found on the southern coast of the United States and used as food. b Any of several spiny crabs of the genus *Lithodes*, esp. *L. maia* of the European coasts.

stone crayfish. A fresh-water crayfish (*Astacus torrentium*) of central Europe.

stone cricket. A wingless cricket, esp. one of the genus *Ceuthophilus*, found beneath stones and in cellars and caves; a cave cricket (which see).

Stone Cricket (*Ceuthophilus maculatus*). Nat. size.

stone'crop' (stōn'krŏp'), *n.* [AS. *stāncropp.*] 1. A kind of tree. *Obs.* 2. a Any species of *Sedum*, esp. the common stonecrop (*S. acre*), a mosslike plant with pungent fleshy leaves and yellow flowers, common in Europe and naturalized in North America; — so called in allusion to its growth on rocks or walls. See SEDUM, *Illust.* b Any of several plants belonging to other genera in the Crassulaceae, as the ditch *stonecrop*, etc.

stone crusher. A machine for crushing stone.

stone curlew. a The common thick-knee or any allied species of the genus *Burhinus* (syn. *Oedicnemus*). b *Local, Eng.* The common European curlew. c *Local, U. S.* The willet.

stone'cut'ter (stōn'kŭt'ĕr), *n.* a One who cuts, carves, or dresses stone. b A machine for dressing stone. — **stone'-cut'ting,** *n.*

stone'cut'ter's chis'el (-kŭt'ĕrz). A chisel designed especially for cutting stone. Common forms are the flat and tooth chisels. Other forms are the *splitting*, *pitching*, and *point chisels*. The *flat* chisel cuts drafts or margins on the face of stones; the *tooth* chisel is used esp. for cutting drafts on marbles and sandstones. The *pitching* chisel makes an edge on the face of a stone; the *point* chisel is used for finishing surfaces. See CHISEL, *Illust.*

stoned (stōnd), *past tense & past part.* of STONE. Hence: *adj.* a Containing, or having, a stone or stones; also, deprived of its stone or stones; as, *stoned* fruits. b *Obs.* Built with stones.

stone'-dead' (66), *adj.* As dead as a stone.

stone'-deaf', *adj.* As deaf as a stone; totally deaf.

stone devil. The hellgrammite. *Local, U. S.*

stone dresser. = STONECUTTER.

stone dressing. The act of surfacing and shaping blocks of stone.

stone dust. *Mining.* Dust from clay, shale, sand, etc. *Eng.*

stone'-dust', *v. t.* To remove stone dust from. *Eng.*

stone falcon. The merlin.

stone fence. 1. A fence built of stones; a stone wall. 2. An alcoholic mixed drink, esp. applejack and cider. *Slang, Chiefly U. S.*

stone fern. a The scale fern. b The wall rue.

stone'fish' (stōn'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several Australasian scorpion fishes, esp. *Synancea horrida* and *S. verrucosa*, colored like the coral rocks among which it lives. They are able to inflict severe wounds with their poison-bearing spines.

stone fly. Any of numerous insects constituting the order Plecoptera. They have two pairs of membranous wings, the hinder pair folded in plaits and lying upon the abdomen when at rest, a large free prothorax, and long antennae and cerci. They have an incomplete metamorphosis; the larvae are aquatic, furnished with tracheal gills, and are carnivorous. The adults are used by anglers for bait. Also, an imitation of this fly, used by anglers as a lure.

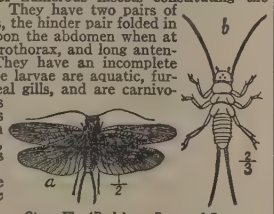

Stone Fly (*Perla*). *a* Imago; *b* Larva.

stone fox. The arctic fox (*Alopex lagopus*).

stone fruit. Any fruit with a stony endocarp; a drupe, as a peach, plum, etc.

stone'gall' (stōn'gôl'), **stone'gale** (-gāl), *n.* [Cf. D. *steengal*, G. *steingall*. See STANNEL.] The kestrel. *Local, Eng.*

stone grape. A steel-tined fork for handling crushed stone or gravel.

stone gray. A nearly neutral gray, slightly yellow-green, of medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR. — **stone'-gray',** *adj.*

stone green. = TERRE VERTE, 2.

stone grig. A lamprey. *Local, Eng.*

stone hammer. A hammer for breaking stones, having a square face at one end, and a blunt edge, parallel with the handle, at the other; — called also *spalling hammer*. See HAMMER, *n.*, 1, *Illust.*

stone'hand' (stōn'hănd'), *n.* *Printing.* A workman who imposes type on a stone (sense 17).

stone harmonicon. *Music.* = LAPIDEON.

stone'hatch' (stōn'hăch'), *n.* The common ring plover. *Local, Eng.*

stone hawk. The merlin; — from its habit of sitting on rocks.

stone'head' (stōn'hĕd'), *n.* Bedrock. *Eng.*

stone'heart'ed (-här'tĕd; -tĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Stonyhearted.

Stone'henge (stōn'hĕnj; stōn'hĕnj'), *n.* [Earliest forms (12th century): *Stanenges*, *Stanheng*; cf. AS. *stān* stone, and *hengen* a hanging, a gallows cross. See STONE; cf. HANG.] An assemblage of upright stones, near Salisbury, England, originally two concentric circles, enclosing two rows of smaller stones, with a central block of micaceous sandstone popularly called the "Altar Stone." It probably dates from the neolithic or the early bronze age.

stone'-horse', *or* **stoned'-horse',** *n.* Stallion. *Now Dial.*

stone jug. 1. A jar or jug made of stoneware. 2. A prison. *Cant.*

stone'lay'ing (stōn'lā'ĭng), *n.* The laying of stones in the process of building; specif., the laying of a cornerstone of a building, together with the accompanying ceremonies. — **stone'lay'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

stone leek. The Welsh onion.

stone lichen. Any lichen growing on a rock substratum, as *Parmelia saxatilis*.

stone lifter. 1. A device, apparatus, or machine for raising large stones. 2. A fish (*Kathetostoma laeve*) of the group Jugulares of Australia and New Zealand. It is popularly supposed to turn over large stones in searching for food.

stone lily. A fossil crinoid.

stone lime. Quicklime obtained in stony form by calcining limestone or marble.

stone lugger. A stone roller (fish).

stone'man (stōn'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). 1. A workman who assembles, dresses, or adjusts grinding stones. 2. A cairn. 3. *Mining.* a A man working in stone. b One who drives stoneheads. 4. *Print.* A stonehand.

stone marten. a A marten (*Martes foina*) of central and southern Europe and Asia having a white patch on the breast and throat; — called also *beech marten*. b The fur or pelt of this animal.

stone'ma'son (stōn'mā's'n), *n.*, *or* **stone mason.** A mason who works or builds in stone. — **stone'ma'son·ry** (-rĭ), *n.*

stone mill. a = BREAKER, *n.*, 3 a. b A stone-dressing machine. c A flour mill with buhrstones instead of steel rollers. — **stone'-milled'** (66), *adj.*

stone mint. = DITTANY c.

stone money. A primitive form of money, esp. in the Caroline Islands and in West Africa, consisting of hard circular stones with a hole in the center. Cf. FEI.

stone'en (stōn'ĕn), *adj.* [AS. *stēnen.*] Made of stone. *Archaic & Dial.*

stone oak. a A Javanese oak (*Quercus javensis*) having hard, ridged acorns. b The white oak *Quercus alba*.

stone ocher. Ocher found in hard, globular masses.

Stone of Destiny, Stone of Scone. The Coronation Stone Legend makes it the one used by Jacob as a pillow (*Gen.* xxviii 11). See LIA FAIL.

stone oil. Rock oil; petroleum.

stone orpine. The dwarf houseleek.

stone owl. The Acadian owl. *Local, U. S.*

stone parsley. a A slender herb (*Sison amomum*), family Ammiaceae, native to Europe and Asia Minor, having aromatic seeds used as a condiment. b Any plant of the related genus *Seseli*.

stone'peck'er (stōn'pĕk'ĕr), *n.* *Shetland I.* a The common turnstone. b The purple sandpiper.

stone perch. The ruff (fish).

stone picker. A kind of fork for picking stones from dirt, etc.

stone pine. a The Swiss pine (*Pinus cembra*). b A pine (*Pinus pinea*) of southern Europe, with a wide-spreading, flat-topped head. It is much cultivated in warm countries for its sweet, almondlike seeds. c Any nut pine or piñon.

stone pit. A quarry where stones are dug.

stone pitch. Pitch that is hard, like stone.

stone plover. a Any of various shore birds as a thick-knee. b An Indian shore bird (*Esacus recurvirostris*). c The black-bellied plover. *Ire.* d The common European ring plover. e The dotterel. f *Eng.* Bar-tailed godwit. See GODWIT.

stone priest. A'lewd priest. *Obs.*

stone proof. *Print.* A proof of a form that is on an imposing stone or table.

stone'put' (stōn'pŭt'), *n.* A stone's cast. *Scot.*

ston'er (stōn'ĕr), *n.* 1. One who or that which stones; specif.: a One who pelts with stones. b One who walls with stones. c A device for removing stones from stone fruit, as cherries; also, in the preparation of coffee berries for the market, an apparatus for separating stones and other weighty particles from the coffee. d In tanning, one who scours leather, metal, etc., with a stone. 2. a *Obs.* A lapidary. b *Dial.* A small stone marble. 3. A person weighing (so many) stone; also, a horse carrying, or suitable for carrying, a person weighing (so many) stone; — used in combination; as, a fifteen-*stoner*. 4. Any specially seedy variety of blueberry (*Vaccinium*).

stone rag. A foliaceous lichen (*Parmelia saxatilis*) found on trees, rocks, etc. *Rare.*

stone raw. Var. of STONE RAG.

ston'ern (stōn'ĕrn), *adj.* Stonen. *Scot.*

stone roller. a An American fresh-water fish (*Hypentelium nigricans*) of the family Catostomidae. Its color is yellowish olive, often with dark blotches. b A common American cyprinoid fish (*Campostoma anomalum*).

stone'root' (stōn'rōōt'), *n.* The horse balm *Collinsonia canadensis*.

stone rue. The wall rue.

stone run. *Geol.* Any of certain streamlike or glacierlike masses of loose angular blocks of stone which occupy the bottoms of certain valleys in the Falkland Islands. Their origin is not fully understood. Called also *rock rivers*, and occurring elsewhere, *rock glaciers* and *chrystocrenes*.

stone runner. Any of numerous small shore birds; esp.: a The common ring plover. b *Local, Eng.* The dotterel.

stone's cast, *or* **stone's throw** (stōnz). The distance to which a stone may be thrown by the hand.

stone sclerenchyma. *Bot.* Sclerenchymatous tissue formed mostly of stone or grit cells.

stone shifter. See SHIFTER.

stone'shot' (stōn'shŏt'), *n.* a A stone or stones used as missiles. b Act of shooting a stone or stones. c The distance to which a stone may be shot.

stone'smatch' (stōn'smăch'), **stone'smitch'** (-smĭch'), *n.* The stonechat. *Local, Eng.*

stone'craft', *n.* See -CRAFT.
stone'damp', *n.* = STONEDAMP.
stone'-deaf'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stoned'-horse', *n.* = STONEHORSE. [*Slang.*]
stone'dou'blet, *n.* A prison. *Obs.*
stone'hore', *n.* = STONECROP, 2 a. *Obs.* [STONISH.]
stoneist. Obs. past part. of
stone'less, *adj.* See -LESS. — *Tanning.* = STONER, 1 d. *U. S.*
stone'less-ness, *n.*
stone'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
ston'er-out' (stōn'ĕr-out'), *n.* The stonechat.
stone'seed', *n.* = STONEWEED a.
stone'smich', **stone'-smick'le,** *n.* The stonechat.
stone'smith', *n.* See -SMITH.

stone snipe. a *U. S.* The greater yellow legs. b A stone plover.

Stones of Venice. A treatise (1851–53) on art and architecture, by John Ruskin.

stone's throw. = STONE'S CAST.

stone'–still' (66), *adj.* Still as a stone; stock-still.

Stone's trout. = NISSUEE TROUT.

stone sucker. A lamprey.

stone thrush. The missel thrush. *Local, Eng.*

stone toter (tōt'ĕr). a = STONE ROLLER a. b A cyprinoid river fish (*Exoglossum maxillingua*) found from Virginia to New York. It has a three-lobed lower lip.

stone wall. A wall made of stones; a stone fence.

stone'wall' (stōn'wôl'), *adj.* Withstanding attack like a stone wall; strong on defense; as, a *stonewall* line; hence, stubborn; obstinate; determined; as, a *stonewall* policy, attitude. — **stone'wall'y** (-ĭ), *adv.*

stone'wall' (stōn'wôl'), *v.*; STONE'WALLED' (-wôld'); STONE'-WALL'ING. *Intransitive*: **1.** *Cricket.* To play entirely on the defensive; — said of a batsman.

2. To engage in debate or use other parliamentary tactics for the purpose of consuming time and thus obstructing business; to filibuster. *Polit. Cant, Australia.*

—, *Transitive*: To try to defeat by stonewalling; as, to *stonewall* a motion. *Polit. Cant, Australia.*

— **stone'wall'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

stone'–walled', *adj.* See -WALLED.

stone'–wall'ing, *n.* a The making of a stone wall or fence; also, usually **stone walling**, material for such a wall or fence. b Act of filibustering.

Stone'wall' Jack'son (stōn'wôl' jăk'sŭn; -s'n). Thomas Jonathan Jackson (1824–1863), a Confederate general; — so called from an expression used by a Confederate officer at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, — "There is Jackson, standing like a *stone wall.*" His command was later known as the *Stonewall Brigade.*

Stonewall variation. *Chess.* A form of the queen's pawn's game proceeding usually P–Q4, P–Q4; P–K3, Kt–KB3; B–Q3, P–B4.

stone'ware' (stōn'wâr'), *n.* A species of coarse potter's ware, glazed and fired to density.

stone'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* a Any plant of the genus *Lithospermum*; — in allusion to the stony nutlets. b *Dial. Eng.* = KNOTGRASS a.

stone wire. Wire smaller than No. 14 A. W. G. See WIRE GAUGE, *Table.*

stone'wise' (stōn'wīz'), *adv.* In the manner of a stone. *Rare.*

stone'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* The hard, close-grained wood of either of two Australian trees (*Callistemon salignus* and *Tarrietia actinophylla*); also, either of these trees.

stone'work' (-wŭrk'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *stānweorc.*] **1.** Any work directly concerned with the shaping, preparation, setting, or the like, of a stone or stones, as in masonry, jewelry, etc.; also, the resulting structure or piece of work. **2.** *pl.* An establishment where stones are cut, esp. for masonry; also, one where stoneware is made; — sometimes construed as *sing.*

3. *Coal Mining.* Mining that is done in shale or rock as distinguished from work done in coal. *Eng.*

4. *Print.* Work done on the stone, as the imposing of forms. — **stone'work'er** (-wŭr'kĕr), *n.*

stone'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* a Any plant of the family Characeae; — so called because often incrusted with calcareous deposits. b The scale fern.

stone writing. In ancient Burma, inscriptions on stone in alphabets borrowed from the old Pali of India.

stone'yard' (stōn'yärd'), *n.* A yard in which stones are cut, shaped, broken, or the like.

stone yellow. = YELLOW OCHER a. See OCHER, 1 a.

sto'ney gate (stō'nĭ). [After B. B. *Stoney* (1828–1909), Ir. engineer.] A device for controlling the flow of water from a reservoir or in a canal.

ston'i·fy (stŏn'ĭ·fī), *v. t.* [*stone* + *-fy.*] To petrify. — **ston'i·fi'a·ble** (-fī'ä·b'l), *adj. Both Rare.*

ston'ing (stōn'ĭng), *n. Glass Mfg.* The segregation of small lumps of undissolved material in glass.

ston'ish (stŏn'ĭsh), *adj.* Like stone; stony. *Rare.*

ston'ish (stŏn'ĭsh), **ston'ish·ment** (-mĕnt), etc. Aphetic for ASTONISH, etc. *Now Dial.*

ston'ker (stŏng'kĕr), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To kill; delete; also, to block; foil. *Slang, Australia.*

ston'y (stōn'ĭ), *adj.*; STON'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); STON'I·EST. [AS. *stāniġ.* See STONE.] **1.** Abounding in stone or stones; full of, or containing many, stones; as, *stony* ground; of fruits, having a stone, as a peach.

2. Consisting or made of stone. *Archaic & Poetic.*

3. Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of, stone; as, a *stony* chill. "From that *stony* gloom." *Shelley.* Hence, inflexible; pitiless; obdurate; cold; morally hard; as, a *stony* heart; a *stony* gaze; also, appearing as if petrified; still, cold, and rigid.

4. Converting into stone or as if into stone; petrifying; stupefying. "The *stony* dart of senseless cold." *Spenser.*

5. Stone-broke; without money. *Slang.* "There were some boys in the chorus just as *stony* as we were." *Merrick.*

Syn. — Unyielding, inexorable, rigid; uncompassionate, relentless. See INFLEXIBLE.

Ant. — Soft, yielding, pliant; pitiful, gentle.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

stony-blind	stony-jointed	stony-toed
stony-eyed	stony-pitiless	stony-winged
stony-faced		

ston'y (stōn'ĭ), *v. t.* Aphetic for ASTONY. *Obs.*

ston'y–broke', *adj.* Stone-broke; "strapped." *Slang.*

stony coral. Any coral with a very hard calcareous skeleton.

ston'y·heart'ed (stōn'ĭ·här'tĕd; -tĭd; 66), *adj.* Unfeeling; cruel. — **ston'y·heart'ed·ly**, *adv.* — **ston'y·heart'ed·ness**, *n.*

stony share. A wingless, moldboard plowshare designed for use in stony soils. See PLOWSHARE.

stood'ed (stŏŏd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *past part.* of STAND. *Now Dial.* Specif.: *adj.* Brought to a stop; stalled, as by being mired. "Her mind can no more be heaved from that place than a *stooded* wagon from the hole he 's in." *Hardy.*

stooge (stōōj), *n.* A foil, esp. for a comedian. *Theatr. Slang.*

stook (stōōk), *n.* [Cf. MLG. *stūke*, G. *stauche.*] a *New Eng.* A shock of corn. b *Eng. & Canada.* A shock of small grains, beans, etc. c [Perh. a different word.] *Eng.* A small pillar in a coal mine.

stook (stōōk), *v. t. & i.* To make up in stooks, as sheaves of grain. — **stook'er** (-ĕr), *n. Both Obs. exc. Dial.*

stook (stōōk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A handkerchief. *Slang, Brit.*

stook'ie (-ĭ), *n.* A fool. *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.*

stool (stōōl), *n.* [AS. *stōl* a seat; akin to OFris. & OS. *stōl*, D. *stoel*, G. *stuhl*, OHG. *stuol*, ON. *stōll*, Goth. *stols* throne, OSlav. *stolŭ*, and E. STAND. Cf. FAUTEUIL. 3d STOLE.] **1.** A seat; as: a *Obs.* A throne; a chair. b A single seat, usually with three or four legs and without a back. c In West Africa, orig. the seat of a chief; hence, by extension, chieftaincy; kingship.

2. A bench or portable support for the feet or the knees; a footstool; as, a kneeling *stool.*

3. A bishop's seat or see; a bishop stool.

4. A seat used in evacuating the bowels; a commode; hence, a discharge from the bowels; also, fecal matter.

5. A frame to hold tapestry work. *Obs. Chaucer.*

6. A base, standard, or small raised platform, as for a dish, vase, beehive, etc.

7. [Dial. *stool* a stump, esp. one from which young shoots spring.] a A tree stump, or group of stumps, esp. one giving rise to shoots; hence, a base or stock from which shoots, layers, stalks, leaves, etc., are thrown out; also, these outgrowths, collectively, or one of them. b A stand, or growth, of plants with developing stems or shoots; as, a good *stool* of timber.

8. a A pole or the like to which a bird, as a pigeon, is fastened as a decoy. b *U. S.* The bird thus fastened; a stool pigeon; also, a decoy (sense 2); a decoy duck.

9. = CULTCH, 2 a. *Local, U. S.*

10. Short for STOOL PIGEON. *Slang.*

11. *Naut.* A small channel on the side of a vessel, for the deadeyes of the backstays.

12. *Shipbuilding.* A foundation for any auxiliary machinery, piping, or shafting.

— ***to fall, come to the ground, etc., between two stools.*** To come to naught through lack of decision between alternatives; to fail because of indecision.

-stool (-stōōl). A combining form of the second noun *stool*, as in:

campstool	cuckstool	nightstool
closestool	footstool	toadstool

stool, *v. i.*; STOOLED (stōōld); STOOL'ING. To form a stool; to throw out shoots after the manner of a stool; to tiller.

stool, *v. Intransitive*: **1.** To decoy birds by a stool. *U. S.*

2. To be decoyed by a stool; as, the birds *stool* well. *U. S.*

3. To evacuate the bowels.

4. To act as a stool pigeon. *Slang.*

—, *Transitive*: To decoy by means of a stool. *U. S.*

stool'ball' (stōōl'bôl'), *n.* A kind of game with balls, formerly common in England, esp. with young women.

stool end. *Mining.* A supporting pillar of rock.

stool land. Unallotted tribal lands attached to the head chief or king. *West Africa.*

stool of a window, *or* **window stool.** *Arch.* The flat piece, corresponding to the sill of a door, against which a window shuts; in the United States, the narrow shelf fitted on the inside against the actual sill. The latter is called a ***window seat*** when broad and low enough to be used as a seat.

stool of repentance. The cutty stool. *Hist., Scot.*

stool pigeon. a A pigeon used as a decoy to draw others within a net. b Hence, a person used as a decoy for others; esp., one who unofficially acts as a spy for the police. c In cardsharping, one who sits behind the victim and signals his hand to a confederate who is in the game.

stoop (stōōp), *n.* [ME. *stulpe, stolpe,* fr. ON. *stolpi;* akin to OSlav. *stlŭba* step, *stlŭpŭ* column, and E. STALL.] *Now Dial.* A post or pillar; specif.: a A boundary post. b A tree stump. c Figuratively, a supporter, adherent, or patron. d *Mining.* A pillar, as of coal, left to prop the roof.

stoop, *v.*; STOOPED (stōōpt); STOOP'ING. [ME. *stoupen, stupen, stowpen,* fr. AS. *stūpian;* akin to MD. *stuypen,* ON. *stūpa* to stick up, Sw. *stupa* to fall, to tilt. See STEEP, *v.*, STEEP, *adj.*] *Intransitive*: **1.** a To bend forward and downward; esp., of persons, to bend thus the upper part of the body; as, he *stooped* to avoid the branches. b Specif.: to be inclined from the vertical; to assume habitually a bent position, as a forward inclination of head and shoulders; as, he has a narrow chest and *stoops.*

2. To condescend; to descend from rank or dignity, or from a moral plane to a lower one; as, to *stoop* to flattery or baseness. "She *Stoops* to Conquer (title)." *Goldsmith.*

3. To yield; to submit; to bend, as by compulsion; to assume a position of humility or subjection.

> Mighty in her ships stood Carthage long, . . .
> Yet *stooped* to Rome, less wealthy, but more strong. *Dryden.*

4. a To sink down; descend; alight.

> And *stoop* with closing pinions from above. *Dryden.*

b Specif., to come down as a hawk does on its prey; to pounce; souse; swoop. *Milton.*

—, *Transitive*: **1.** To bend forward and downward; as, to *stoop* the body. "Have *stooped* my neck." *Shak.*

2. To cause to submit; to prostrate; to put down; subject; degrade; overcome. *Rare. Chapman.*

3. To cause to incline downward; to slant; tilt; as, to *stoop* a cask of liquor. *Dial. Eng.*

4. To lower, debase, or degrade; as, to *stoop* one's talents to an unworthy cause.

5. To take down; to lower, as a sail or a flag. *Rare.*

6. To swoop down upon; as, a hawk *stoops* its prey. *Obs.*

7. To lay as a wager; to stake; gamble. *Obs.*

Syn. — Lean, bend; sink, succumb; deign. Cf. CONDESCEND.

Ant. — Straighten; rise, aspire.

stoop, *n.* **1.** a Act of stooping, or bending the body forward; inclination forward. b Specif., a habitual forward bend of the back and shoulders.

2. Descent, as from dignity or superiority, or from a moral plane; condescension; an act or position of submission, concession, humiliation, or the like.

3. a The fall of a bird on its prey; a swoop. b *Obs.* Hence, that which stoops, as a hawk.

stoop (stōōp), *n.* [D. *stoep;* akin to G. *stufe* step, and E. STEP.] Originally, a small covered porch with seats, at a house door; the Dutch *stoep* as introduced by the Dutch into New York. Afterward, an out-of-door flight of stairs of from seven to fourteen steps, with platform and parapets, leading to an entrance door some distance above the street. Hence, any porch, platform, entrance stairway, or small veranda, at a house door. *U. S.*

stoop (stōp), *n.*; *pl.* STOOPEN (stō'pĕn). [D.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

stoop (stōōp). Var. of STOUP; obs. var. of STUPE.

stoop and roop (stōōp, rōōp). The whole; hence, wholly. *Chiefly Scot.*

stoop'er (stōōp'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which stoops.

stoop'–gal'lant, *n.* Something that humbles gallants; esp., the sweating sickness. *Obs.* — **stoop'gal'lant,** *adj.*

stoop'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of STOOP. — **stoop'ing·ly,** *adv.*

stoor'y (stōōr'ĭ), *n.* Also **stoor'ey.** [Cf. dial. *stoor, stour,* to stir, E. STIR.] A mixture of ale and oatmeal, warmed and sweetened. *Dial. Eng.*

stoo'ter (stō'tĕr), *n.* [D.] A Dutch coin of base silver, worth two and a half stivers. *Obs.*

stooth (stōōth), *n.* [Cf. ON. *stoth.*] A post or stud. — *v. t.* To lath and plaster. *Both Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

stooth'ing, *n.* A partition of lath and plaster. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

stop (stŏp; 184), *v.*; STOPPED (stŏpt), STOPT (*Chiefly Poetic*); STOP'PING. [ME. *stoppen,* fr. AS. *stoppian* (in comp.), fr. (assumed) VL. *stuppare,* fr. *stuppa* tow. See STUPE; cf. ESTOP, STUFF.] *Transitive*: **1.** To close, or almost close, as an aperture, cavity, etc., by filling or obstructing; as, to *stop* a vent, the ears, a bottle; hence: a To stanch, as a wound. *Shak.* b To obstruct; to render impassable; as, the rubbish *stopped* the passage. c To fill up, as a crack in a wall; to dress over with plaster or the like; to point. d *Obs.* To make costive; to constipate.

2. To put, shove, or thrust into an opening for use as a wadding; to wad; stuff; as, he *stopped* these little balls of cotton in his ears. *Now Chiefly Scot.*

3. To interrupt or prevent the continuance or occurrence of; to cause to cease; to suppress; as, to *stop* a noise; to *stop* the execution of a decree. Also, with *from* or, now rarely, *of,* to restrain; check; hold back; as, to *stop* one from folly.

4. To arrest or check the progress, motion, passage, or course of action of; intercept; as, his shield *stopped* the arrow; to *stop* a train or a machine; to *stop* one in a course of degeneration; also, to withhold; as, the firm *stopped* his pay until the matter was settled.

5. Specif.: a To arrest or check by deadly means, as rifle fire, etc.; bring to a halt; bring down; hence, frequently, kill; as, to *stop* the enemy; to *stop* a bird with a bullet. b To parry, as a blow; to counter or check with a counter; also, *Slang,* to be hit by. c To instruct one's banker not to honor or pay; as, to *stop* a check; to *stop* payment on a check.

6. To cause to discontinue operating or working; as, to *stop* a factory, the press.

7. *Obs.* a To confine; shut up; as, *stopped* at home. b *Cookery.* To fill; stuff. c To mend. d *Law.* To estop; hinder; bar; stay.

8. *Bridge.* To hold an honor card and enough protecting cards in (a suit) to block the suit before an opponent can run off too many tricks in it; as, he had the queen, *stopped,* in spades.

9. *Court Tennis.* To prevent (the ball) from entering an opening, as the dedans or the grille.

10. *Exchanges.* To place a stop order on; as, he *stopped* the stock a point below the previous close. Cf. STOP ORDER.

11. *Hort.* To top.

12. *Hunting.* a To hit (game). b To block up (a hole).

13. *Music.* To regulate the pitch of, as a violin string, by pressing it with the finger, or a wind instrument tube, by closing one or more finger holes or by thrusting the hand into its bell, in order to alter the vibrating length.

14. *Naut.* To make fast with stops; bring to anchor.

15. *Optics.* To reduce the effective aperture of (a lens) by means of a diaphragm.

16. *Pros.* To break off (a verse) with a grammatical as distinguished from a metrical pause. Cf. END-STOPPED.

17. *Pugilistic Cant.* To defeat, esp. by a knockout.

18. *Rhet.* To point, as a composition; to punctuate.

Syn. — Close, choke, block; discontinue. STOP, ARREST, CHECK. To STOP, the general term, is to cause advance, or (often) movement of any sort, to cease; as, "It is an Ancient Mariner, and he *stoppeth* one of three" (*Coleridge*); to *stop* a clock. To ARREST, as here compared, is esp. to stop (and often to hold fixed) in the midst of movement, development, progress, or the like; as, "*t'arrest* the fleeting images that fill the mirror of the mind, and hold them fast" (*Cowper*); "Donatello has essayed . . . to *arrest* a moment instead of denote a permanent attribute" (*M. Hewlett*), "*arrested* development" (*Darwin*). To CHECK is esp. to stop or arrest partly or temporarily; as, "Reins of light *check* their unearthly speed" (*Shelley*); "clogs to *check* and retard the headlong course of violence" (*Burke*).

Ant. — Open, clear; aid, expedite, facilitate; begin, start.

—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To cease to go on; to stand still; halt; esp., to make a temporary halt, as a car, a train, or a boat, for taking on or dropping passengers; as, all the busses *stop* at 42d Street.

2. To cease from any motion, or course of action; to desist; to cease activity or operation.

> *Stop,* while ye may, suspend your mad career! *Cowper.*

3. To spend a short time; to stay; to tarry; to reside temporarily; as, to *stop* with a friend. *Colloq.*

4. To come to an end; to close; finish; as, the series *stopped* at this point.

5. In fine woodwork, to bring up a molding, etc., against a flat or curved surface.

6. To become choked; to clog, as a waste pipe.

Syn. — See STAY, CEASE. **Ant.** — See CONTINUE.

stop a gap. To secure a weak point; to repair a defect.

stop off. a *Colloq.* To interrupt one's progress or journey by staying at some place briefly or incidentally. b *Obs.* To keep back (people, intruders, etc.). c To close so as to prevent access or egress. d *Electroplating, etc.* = TO STOP OUT b. e *Founding.* To fill in solid (a part of a mold) where a part of the cavity left by the pattern is not wanted for the casting.

stop on. To continue, as in one position or in one kind of work.

stop out. a *Colloq.* To stay away from one's lodgings all night. b *Electrotyping.* To sear with a hot iron (a portion of the case where no deposit is wanted). c *Photoengraving.* To cover areas on a negative with an opaque substance to prevent light action; also, to cover a plate with a resist, to prevent etching. d *Theaters.* To cover (teeth) with black wax to make them invisible.

stop over. a *Colloq., U. S.* To break one's journey; esp., to stop at a place after the departure of the conveyance on which one came, intending to proceed on one leaving later. b *Brit.* To remain on the side to which one has crossed.

stong (stŏng). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STANG. [STING.]
stong'en. Obs. past part. of
ston'ied (stōn'ĭd), *adj.* Aphetic for ASTONIED, stunned.
ston'i·ly (stōn'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of STONY.
ston'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stonk. Obs. past tense of STINK.
stont. Obs. pres. indic., 3d pers. sing., & past tense of STAND.
stont. † STOUND, STUNT.
stood. † STUD.
stood, *past tense & past part.* of STAND.
stood'en (stōōd'n). Scot. & dial. Eng. past part. of STAND.
stoof (stōf), *n. sing. & pl.* [G. *stoⁱ(o)f.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*
stool. † STOLE.
stoold. Stooled. *Ref. Sp.*
stoole. † STOLE.
stool'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
stoom (stōōm). Var. of STUM.
stoon. Var. of STONE. *Now Dial.*
stoon (stōōn). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of STOUND, to stun.
stound (*Scot.* stōōnd, stōōn). Var. of STOUND. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
stoop'-and-room' (sys'tem). *Mining.* See BORD, *n.*
stoop'-shoul'dered (66), *adj.* See -SHOULDERED.
stoor, stoore. † STORE.
stoor. Var. of STOUR, *n. & v.*
stoot (stōōt). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of STOUT.

stop the mouth. To silence or be silent; hence, to confound.

The mouth of them that speak lies shall be *stopped.* *Ps.* lxiii. 11.

stop (stŏp), *n.* **1.** Act of stopping, or state of being stopped; hindrance of progress or of action; check; obstruction.

It is doubtful . . . whether it contributed anything to the *stop* of the infection. *De Foe.*

2. A cessation of motion, operation, progress, function, or the like; esp., a final cessation; an end; finish; as, with this drama his writings for the theater came to a *stop.*

3. A halt, as in a journey; a stay; sojourn; as, we made a ten days' *stop* in Hawaii; a brief halt, as of a car, train, boat, etc., for taking on and dropping passengers; also, an obstruction of traffic.

4. Hence, a stopping place; also, an inn; lodginghouse; also, the stations at which a car, train, boat, etc., regularly stops to let passengers on and off.

5. That which stops, impedes, or obstructs; an obstacle; an impediment; an obstruction.

A fatal *stop* traversed their headlong course. *Daniel.*

Specif.: **a** A stopper; a plug, as for the outlet pipe in a water basin. **b** A dam; a weir. **c** A blind alley.

6. An order stopping payment of a bank note, check, or the like; also, act or fact of making such an order.

7. The depression in the face of a dog between the forehead and the nose, conspicuous in the bulldog, pug, etc.; also, in dolphins, the line where the forehead meets the snout, forming a considerable angle.

8. In telegrams, cables, etc., a word, used to indicate a punctuation point, esp. a period.

9. *Bookbinding.* A bookbinder's tool used to stop a line, etc., at its intersection with another and save mitering.

10. *Boxing.* A guard or counter that prevents an opponent's blow from landing; esp., a blow delivered as the opponent is in the act of leading.

11. *Card Games.* **a** In certain games at cards, as Pope Joan and newmarket, a card in the stock which stops a sequence. **b** *pl.* Newmarket, or a variety of newmarket.

12. *Exchanges.* A stop order. See STOP ORDER.

13. *Fencing.* The action of allowing one's opponent to run on one's sword point, instead of parrying and thrusting.

14. *Horol.* A device to prevent overwinding.

15. *Hunting.* A person who, after the birds are beaten up, prevents them from flying out of range. *Chiefly Brit.*

16. *Lace Mfg.* In a lace frame with a Jacquard apparatus attached, a junction of several warp threads, used as a basis for measurement.

17. *Mech., Arch., etc.* **a** A device, or piece, as a pin-block, pawl, strip of wood, etc., for arresting or limiting motion, or for determining the position to which a part shall be brought. **b** *Mach.* A short feather key.

18. *Music.* **a** The closing of an aperture in the air passage, or pressure of the finger upon a string, of an instrument, so as to alter the pitch of its tone; hence, any contrivance by which the pitch of an instrument is so regulated. **b** A graduated set of organ pipes of like kind and tone quality. A ***complete stop*** has one pipe at least for each digital, usually 61 for a manual and 27 or 30 for the pedal keyboard; a ***partial stop*** has pipes for only part of its keyboard compass; a ***mixture stop*** has more than one pipe to each digital. An 8-*foot stop* (so called from the approximate length of an open pipe sounding the lowest C on the manuals) sounds pitches corresponding with the notation; a 16-*foot stop* and a 32-*foot stop* sound pitches an octave and two octaves lower, respectively; a 4-*foot stop* and a 2-*foot stop*, an octave and two octaves higher. (See FOUNDATION STOP, MUTATION STOP, etc.) Stops have many specific names, as *diapason, principal, melodia,* etc., often from the instrument they imitate, as *trombone, fagotto.* (See also FLUE PIPE, REED PIPE). **c** A corresponding set of vibrators or reeds of a reed organ. **d** A stop knob. Stops controlling a register of pipes are often called ***speaking stops,*** as distinguished from the ***mechanical stops*** controlling the couplers, etc. **e** A device in a harpsichord or similar instrument for modifying the power and quality of the tones produced.

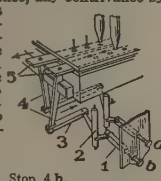

Stop, 4 **b.** Common Drawstop Action of an Organ. 1 Drawstop; 2 Trundle; 3 Trace; 4 Levers; 5 Sliders; *a, b* Stop Knobs, *a* being drawn, and causing the holes in the Slider to come under the openings for the pipes.

19 *Naut.* **a** A piece of small line, or the like, used to bind or secure something; as, to secure a furled sail with *stops.* **b** A projection on a mast or spar, to support something or keep it from slipping down.

20. *Optics.* Any opaque material for preventing the passage of light through certain portions of an optical system, as at the margin (see DIAPHRAGM, 6), or in the axial zone (***central stop***), or in radial sectors (***radial stop***).

21. *Phonet.* Complete stoppage of the breath passage by the raised velum and the lips or the tongue, or by the closed glottis; a consonant so formed (*p, b, t, d, k, g*), or the glottal stop. By some are also included the nasals, *m, n, ng,* formed by oral, without nasal, closure. *Stops* have been variously called *plosives, explosives, explodents, occlusives, mutes, checks;* and *shut, stopped,* or *momentaneous, consonants.* See *Pron.* § 44 (1–3).

22. *Pros.* A pause or break in a verse that marks the end of a grammatical unit.

23. *Punctuation.* One of the marks of punctuation indicating a break, pause, or transition, in the sentence; esp., a period.

Syn. — Cessation; hindrance, stoppage; interruption, intermission.

-stop (-stŏp). A combining form of the noun *stop,* as in back*stop,* draw*stop,* short*stop.*

stop (stŏp), *n. sing. & pl.* [Sw.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

stop (stŏp). Var. of STOPE; obs. var. of STOUP.

stop. Obs. past tense of STEP.

stop'back' (stŏp'băk'), *n.* A condition in peach and pear nursery stock, brought about by the attack of the tarnished plant bug (*Lygus pratensis*), characterized by the death of the tender terminal bud of the principal shoot and the forcing of the development of the lateral shoots.

stop bead. *Arch.* The molding fastened to the inner side of a window frame, on the face of the pulley stile, completing the groove in which the inner sash is to slide.

stop'block' (stŏp'blŏk'), *n.* *Railroads.* A bumping post, or buffer at the end of a track.

stop'board' (-bōrd'; 181), *n.* *Athletics.* A board to restrain or check motion; specif., a toeboard.

stop clock. A clock which is stoppable like a stop watch.

stop'cock' (stŏp'kŏk'), *n.* **1.** A cock or valve for stopping or regulating the flow through a pipe, etc.

2. The turning plug, stopper, or spigot of a faucet.

stop'-cyl'in-der press. A press, formerly used for woodcut and color work, in which the cylinder stops at a certain point for accuracy in feeding and inking.

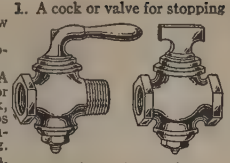

Two forms of Stopcock.

stop'dice' (stŏp'dīs'), *n.* A kind of false dice. *Obs.*

stop drill. *Mech.* A drill with a collar on its shank to limit the depth of penetration.

stope (stōp), *n.* [Akin to STEP; cf. ME. *stape* step.] *Mining.* An excavation underground for the removal of ore, formed by mining the ore from a block of ground. In an ***underhand,*** or ***bottom, stope*** the ore is in the floor and the stope is usually shaped like an inverted pyramid, or sometimes like a rude staircase; in an ***overhand stope*** the ore is in the roof and the excavation is sometimes pyramid-shaped but it may be of any shape, as determined by the outline of the ore body or by the method of stoping; — as, *opencast stope, rill stope, shrinkage stope.*

stope, *v. t. & i.;* STOPED (stōpt); STOP'ING (stōp'ĭng). *Mining.* To extract (ore) from a stope, or, loosely, underground.

sto'pen bot'tle (stō'pĕn). A Stoughton bottle.

stop'er (stŏp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A miner who works in stopes.

2. *Mining.* A hammer drill mounted on a pneumatic feed cylinder, used for drilling vertical and inclined holes in stopes; — called also *stope drill.*

stop finger. A faller wire in a silk-doubling machine.

stop'gap' (stŏp'găp'), *n.* That which closes or fills up an opening or gap; hence, a temporary expedient, substitute, or makeshift. — **stop'gap'**, *adj.*

Moral prejudices are the *stopgaps* of virtue. *Hare.*

stop gauge. *Mach.* A gauge for determining the length of stock for a setup (sense 6).

stop'hound' (stŏp'hound'), *n.* A dog trained to hunt slowly and to stop upon signal from the huntsman.

stop'ing (stŏp'ĭng), *n.* [See STOPE, *v. & n.*] A process by which ore is stoped; hence, *Geol.,* the process whereby intrusive igneous magmas are thought to make space for their advance, by detaching and engulfing fragments of the invaded rocks; magmatic stoping.

stop key. *Locksmithing.* A key which, when placed in its lock, prevents the use of a master or other key.

stop knob. *Organs.* One of the handles by which the player draws or shuts off a particular stop, or controls a coupler, bell signal, tremolo, etc.

stop'less (stŏp'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* **a** Not to be stopped. **b** Having no stop or stops. — **stop'less-ness,** *n.*

stop light. A light giving a signal to stop; as: **a** A light on the rear of a motor vehicle illuminated when the vehicle is slowing up or coming to a stop. **b** A red traffic light.

stop list. A list of those to be boycotted.

stop log. [*stop* + *log.*] One of a set of timber pieces, usually square, which serve to form a dam or to check the flow of water.

stop'-loss', *adj.* Designed to prevent further loss.

stop-loss order. = STOP ORDER, **a.**

stop motion. **a** A device for stopping a machine or a part, either automatically or at will. **b** *Motion Pictures.* A device for operating a motion-picture camera so as to make exposures automatically at a constant rate, or at selected intervals, slower than the normal projection rate

stop needle. *Surg.* A needle with an appliance to prevent penetrating beyond a certain distance.

stop net *or* **seine.** A smaller seine auxiliary to a larger one to prevent the escape of fish.

stop nut. *Mach.* An adjustable nut (of an adjusting screw) used to limit motion in a particular direction.

stop'-off', *n.* Act, privilege, or instance, of stopping off, or making a stopover. — **stop'-off',** *adj.*

stop'-o'pen (66), *n.* *Phonet.* An affricate. *H. Sweet.*

stop order. **a** *Exchanges.* A limited order which becomes an order to sell at the market whenever there is a quotation at or below, or an order to buy whenever there is a quotation at or above, a designated price. **b** *S. Africa.* Authorization to deduct stoppage (sense 2 **a**).

stop'o'ver (stŏp'ō'vĕr), *n.* A stop at an intermediate point in one's journey; a place so stopped at; a ticket permitting such a stop. — **stop'o'ver,** *adj.*

stop'pa-ble (stŏp'ä-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being stopped. — **stop'pa-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **stop'pa-ble-ness,** *n.* — **stop'pa-bly,** *adv.*

stop'page (stŏp'ĭj), *n.* **1.** Act of stopping, or arresting motion, progress, or action; also, state of being stopped; a halt; obstruction, as on a street, in a water pipe, etc.; a block.

2. Specif.: **a** Deduction from pay to reimburse the employer for any moneys due from the employee, or as a fine. **b** The stopping, seizure, or detention, of a person, public carrier, or goods in transit, as for examination for contraband. **c** *Com.* Act of stopping payment. **d** *Med.* Obstruction of an organ.

stoppage at source. The levying of taxes on the thing sought to be taxed at its source rather than on the person who receives the benefit or substance of it, as where a tax is levied on incomes before they are paid.

stoppage in transitu *or* **in transit.** *Law.* The act of a vendor of goods in arresting them while on their way to the vendee and resuming possession of them. The vendor, on discovering that the vendee is insolvent, has a right to do this at any time before delivery, and to determine the contract.

stop payment. *Banking.* A depositor's order to a bank to refuse to honor a specified check drawn by him.

stopped (stŏpt), *adj.* **1.** Closed up or obstructed.

2. Checked, barred, or intermitted.

3. Spoken or written with a stop.

4. *Cards.* At bridge, prevented from making a run; — said of suits.

5. *Music.* **a** Of an organ pipe, closed at the top and producing thereby a pitch approximately an octave lower than that of an open pipe of the same length. **b** Obtained by stopping a string, pipe, finger hole, etc., of an instrument. Cf. OPEN, *adj.,* 20.

stopped consonant. *Phonet.* = STOP, *n.,* 21.

stopped diapason. See DIAPASON **e.**

stopped flute. *Arch. & Furniture.* A flute partly filled up by a convex molding worked along its center.

stopped vowel. A vowel ended abruptly by a following consonant; checked; specif., of certain long vowels in Scottish, shortened without change of quality in closed syllables.

stop'per (stŏp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which stops, fills up, closes, shuts, or the like; specif.: **a** A workman who stops holes, cracks, etc., or stops up ovens. **b** One who applies a coating of stopping paste. **c** A cork; plug; bung. **d** A device or appliance to stop machinery. **e** A composition to stop up holes.

2. A person who or thing that stops, or limits progress, operation, functioning, etc.; loosely, any restraint or restriction.

It's serious; there'll be a *stopper* put on us. *Galsworthy.*

3. Any of several trees of the genus *Eugenia,* of Florida and the West Indies, esp. *E. axillaris;* also, the related *Calyptranthes pallens,* usually called *white stopper.* They have hard, close-grained wood.

4. *Bridge.* A card that will stop the run of a suit.

5. *Hunting.* **a** An earth stopper. **b** An obstacle.

6. *Naut.* **a** A short piece of rope having a knot and lanyard at one end, with a hook at the other. **b** A length of rope or chain, or any contrivance, to secure a rope or chain or to check it while running. **c** A device to secure a rowlock.

7. *Sports.* A player whose duty is to stop balls.

stop'per, *v. t.;* -PERED (-ĕrd); -PER-ING. **1.** To close or to secure with a stopper or stoppers; to fit a stopper on; as, to *stopper* a bottle, a rope; *Slang,* to close, as with a stopper; to plug up.

Will you just *stopper* your lip? *Masefield.*

2. *Metal.* To close the mouth of (a mold filled with molten steel for a steel ingot) by filling in the top with sand, and covering with an iron plate.

stopper bolt. *Naut.* A large ringbolt to which the deck stoppers are hooked.

stopper hole. In a puddling furnace, the hole through which the rabble is introduced.

stopper knot. See 2d KNOT, 1.

stop pin. *Mech.* See STOP, *n.,* 17 **a.**

stop'ping, *n.* Act of one who or that which stops; also, that which stops; specif.: **a** Material for stopping up or filling in a fissure, cavity, or the like, as filling for a tooth or packing for a horse's foot. **b** The placing of punctuation marks; punctuation. **c** *Archery.* The solid end of a pile. **d** *Mining.* A partition or door to direct or prevent an air current.

stop'ping, *adj.* That stops or stops up.

stopping condenser. *Elec.* A condenser used in a circuit to prevent the flow of direct current but permit the flow of alternating current.

stopping knife. A tool having a broad, stiff, spear-shaped blade, to stop cracks, etc., with putty.

stopping oyster. An unanswerable retort. *Obs.*

stopping place. A place where one stops, rests, breaks one's journey, or remains for a time.

stopping train. A way train. *Eng.*

stop plank. Any of a set of planks set in grooves to form a sort of dam. See FLASHBOARD.

stop plate. *Mach.* Any plate for stopping or limiting the travel of a part, as a rod, valve, etc.; specif., a plate serving as an end bearing for the axle of a railroad car to prevent or limit end play.

stop'ple (stŏp''l), *n.* [ME. *stoppel.* See STOP, ESTOPPEL.] **1.** That which stops or closes an aperture, as the mouth of a vessel; a stopper; specif.: **a** *Music.* (1) A plug for closing a finger hole in a flute or flageolet to change the scale. (2) The plug in the end of a stopped organ pipe. **b** *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A narrow tube, as the stem of a pipe.

2. Stoppage. *Obs.*

stop'ple, *v. t.;* -PLED (-'ld); -PLING (-lĭng). To close the mouth of with or as with a stopple; to stopper.

stop press. *Newspapers.* A space containing late news printed from a fudge. *Brit.*

stop rod. *Weaving.* A rod which causes a loom to stop by failing to raise a certain catch when the shuttle is stopped in the shed.

stop screw. *Mech.* See STOP, *n.,* 17 **a.**

stop seine. A stop net.

stop shot *or* **stroke.** *Croquet.* A shot which croquets a ball for some distance, while moving the player's ball but slightly.

stop street. A street on which a vehicle must stop just before entering a through way.

stop tester. An instrument for determining the distance required to stop a vehicle by measuring its deceleration.

stop thief. A call for assistance in overtaking a thief.

stop thrust. *Fencing.* A thrust to counter opponent's advance.

stop valve. A valve closed or opened at will, as by hand, for preventing or regulating flow, as of a liquid in a pipe; specif., the valve, in an engine steam pipe, for controlling or checking the passage of steam.

stop watch. A watch having a hand or hands that can be started or stopped at will, as by pressing a small button on the edge of the watch, to register the exact time, as of a race. Cf. FLYBACK, *adj.;* INDEPENDENT SECONDS WATCH.

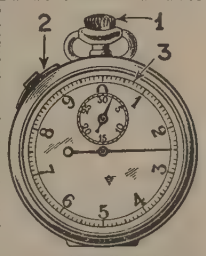

One form of Stop Watch. 1 Crown, used for winding, starting, and stopping; 2 Slide, by which hand is sprung back to zero; 3 100-seconds Dial. The small hand registers to 30 minutes.

stop'wa'ter (stŏp'wô'tĕr), *n.* *Naut.* **a** A plug of soft wood driven into a hole bored in the seam of a scarf, to prevent ingress of water. **b** Any device for stopping a leak. **c** An impediment to a vessel's motion, as a sea anchor.

stop wheel. *Mech.* A secondary locking wheel in a stop work.

stop'work' (stŏp'wûrk'), *n.* *Mach.* **a** A device to prevent overwinding. Cf. GENEVA STOP. **b** The mechanism serving to fasten the bolt or knob in a lock or latch in an unlocked or locked position.

stop'work', *adj.* Of or pertaining to a strike, or striking. *Chiefly Australia.*

stor'a-ble (stōr'ä-b'l), *adj.* That may be stored.

stor'age (stōr'ĭj; 181), *n.* **1.** Act of storing, or state of being stored; specif., the safekeeping of goods in a warehouse or other depository. Cf. COLD STORAGE.

2. Space, or a place, for the safekeeping of goods.

3. The price charged for keeping goods in a storehouse.

4. *Elec.* The production, by means of electric energy, of certain chemical reactions which, when allowed to reverse themselves, generate electricity again without serious loss.

---

sto'pa (stō'pä), *n.* [OSlav., footprint.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

stope. Var. of STOOP, *n.;* † STOUP.

stope, stopen. † STAPEN, past part. of STEP.

stope drill. = STOPER, 2.

stop'l. Stopple. *Ref. Sp.*

stop'pel. Var. of STOPPLE. *New Dial.*

stop'per-less, *adj.* See -LESS.

stop'peur' (stŏ'pûr'), *n.* [F.] = PIQUIÈRE.

stop'pit (stŏp'ĭt). Scot. var. of *stopped,* past part. of STOP.

stop'ship', *n.* A remora. *Obs.*

stopt. Stopped. *Ref. Sp.*

stor. Var. of STOUR. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

---

storage battery. *Elec.* A connected group of one or more electrochemical cells for the generation of electrical energy in which the cells after being discharged may be restored to a charged condition by passing a current through them in a direction opposite to the flow of current on discharge. The Planté cell, devised by Gaston Planté (1860), was the first practical storage battery. It was later variously modified by others. The first pasted cell was devised by Camille Faure (1880). The common forms of storage cells are the lead-lead-acid cell and the iron-nickel-alkaline cell. Called also SECONDARY BATTERY, ACCUMULATOR.

storage bellows. *Organ Building.* The reservoir in which the compressed air supplied by the blower is kept at a uniform pressure by means of weights or springs.

storage cell. *Elec.* A secondary cell.

storage egg. Specif., an egg that has been in cold storage thirty days or more.

storage in transit. *Railroads.* Storing at an intermediate point of goods shipped at through rates, the goods to be reshipped to their final destination within a prescribed period; the charge for such storage.

storage rot. *Plant Pathol.* Any rotting of fruits, root crops, bulbs, etc., after harvesting or while held in storage.

storage spot. *Plant Pathol.* Any spotting of plant products, as fruits and vegetables, originating in storage; specif., a disease of citrus fruits, characterized by light-colored or brown sunken spots of varying size and shape; — called also *pox*.

sto'rax (stō'răks; 181), *n.* [L. *storax, styrax*, fr. Gr. *styrax*. Cf. STYRAX.] **1.** A resin derived from various trees of the genus *Styrax*, esp. *S. officinalis*. It was formerly used for incense.
2. A balsam obtained from the bark of an Asiatic tree, *Liquidambar orientalis*, as a grayish-brown, fragrant, honeylike liquid containing resin, styrene, cinnamic acid, etc., and used as an expectorant and sometimes in perfumery. Called also *liquid storax*. Cf. LIQUIDAMBAR, 2. Also, a similar balsam (*American storax*) from the sweet gum (*L. styraciflua*).
3. Any shrub or tree of the genus *Styrax*.

storax benzoin. A commercial variety of benzoin with an odor resembling that of storax.

storax family. The Styracaceae.

store (stōr; 181), *v.;* STORED (stōrd); STOR'ING (stōr'ĭng). [ME. *storen*, fr. OF. *estorer* to construct, restore, store, fr. L. *instaurare* to renew, restore, fr. *in* in + *staurare* (in comp.). See RESTORE; cf. INSTAURATE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To furnish; provide; supply; esp., to stock or furnish against a future time; as, to *store* a ship with provisions.
Her mind with thousand virtues *stored*. *Prior.*
2. To collect as a reserved supply; to accumulate; to lay away; as, to *store* vegetables for winter use; — sometimes with *up;* as, to *store* up energy.
3. *Obs.* **a** To restore; repair. **b** To breed. **c** To dose.
4. To deposit in a store, warehouse, or other building, for preservation; to warehouse; as, to *store* goods.
5. To have space for; to hold; to have storage room for.
—, *Intransitive:* To take on or store away supplies.

store (stōr; 181), *n.* [ME. *stor, stoor*, fr. OF. *estor*, provisions, supplies, fr. *estorer* to store. See STORE, *v.*] **1.** Orig., that which is stored for future use; as, *store* for ten days; now, *pl.*, articles, esp. of food, accumulated for some specific object; supplies, as of provisions, arms, ammunition, equipment, etc.; as, the *stores* of an army, a ship, a family.
2. *a Obs.* Livestock. **b** An animal acquired for breeding or fattening, or retained as part of a farm stock.
3. A treasure, as one amassed and kept in reserve; — used now in phrases, as, *to set* (*great*) *store by*, to consider as a (great) treasure, to take (great) stock in.
4. That which is accumulated, or massed together; a source from which supplies may be drawn; a reserve fund; as, a *store* of provisions; a *store* of knowledge; *pl.*, resources; reserves; as, *stores* of health.
5. An abundance; a great quantity, supply, or number.
6. Continued keeping; storage.
The use of things is all, and not the *store*. *B. Jonson.*
7. A place of deposit for goods, esp. for large quantities; a storehouse; warehouse; magazine; also, *Now Rare*, the placing or keeping of goods in storage.
8. Any place where goods are kept for sale, whether by wholesale or retail; a shop. See SHOP, *n.*, 2, *Note. Chiefly U. S. & British Colonies.*
9. A co-operative store; esp., *pl.* [*cap*], *the Stores*, the place of business of any one of the larger co-operative societies in London; by extension, any large and diversified retail establishment.
10. *pl.* The raw or unworked material supplies of a manufacturing concern.
Syn. — Accumulation, mass, supply, fund.
— *in store.* In a state of accumulation; in keeping; hence, in readiness. "I have better news *in store* for thee." *Shak.*

-store (-stōr). A combining form of the noun *store*, usually written separately, as in:

bookstore	drugstore	grocery store
cigar store	feed store	retail store
company store	general store	sack store
department store		

store (stōr; 181), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, kept in, or used for, a store or stores.
2. In store; in plenty. *Archaic & Dial.* "Ships thou hast *store*." *Pope.*
3. Stock; as, a *store* farm, sheep; *store* cattle.

store. Dial. Eng. var. of STOUR.

store cards. Small advertising cards describing merchandise anywhere in the store.

store clothes. Ready-made clothing. *Colloq., U. S.*

stor-een' (sthōr-ēn'), *n.* [Ir. *stoīrīn*, dim. of *stōr* store, treasure.] Little treasure; — a term of endearment. *Anglo-Ir.*

store farmer. One who conducts a stock farm. *Scot.*

store'house' (stōr'hous'; 181), *n.* A building for storing goods, esp. provisions; magazine; warehouse; store. Figuratively, an abundant supply or source. — **store'house'**, *adj.* — **store'house'man** (-măn), *n.*

store'keep'er (-kēp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One in charge of stores, esp. military or naval stores; a stockkeeper.
2. One who keeps a store (sense 8); — in *Eng.*, a shopkeeper.
— **store'keep'**, *v. i.* — **store'keep'ing**, *n.*

store'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** = STOREKEEPER.
2. A man who stores goods, as in a storehouse.

store manager. See MANAGER.

store'mas'ter (stōr'mȧs'tĕr), *n.* A store farmer. *Scot.*

store order. An order for goods, made out for an employee, on the general supply store of a company. In some States statutes (**store order acts**) have been passed prohibiting payment of wages in anything but money. *U. S.*

store pay. Payment for goods or work in articles from a shop or store. *U. S.*

stor'er (stōr'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which stores; as: **a** One who maintains in store, places in storage, etc. **b** One who lays aside for emergency; a hoarder.
2. A standel. *Obs.*

store'room' (stōr'rōōm'; 200), *n.* **1.** A room for the storing of supplies or other articles, esp. of a household or a ship.
2. Space for storing in a storehouse or repository.

store'ship' (-shĭp'), *n.* A naval vessel used to carry stores.

store sign. A store card.

stores ledger (stōrz). A ledger in which account is kept of stock or stores (cf. STORE, *n.*, 10).

store teeth. Artificial teeth; false teeth. *Colloq., U. S.*

stor'ge (stōr'jē; -gē), *n.* [Gr. *storgē;* akin to *stergein* to love.] Parental affection; the instinctive affection which animals have for their young.

sto'ri-al (stō'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [From HISTORIAL.] Based on history. *Obs.*

sto'ri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Ornamentation with designs representing historical subjects. — **sto'ri-ate** (stō'rĭ-āt), *v. t.*

sto'ried (stō'rĭd; 181), *adj.* [From 2d STORY.] **1.** Adorned with designs representing scenes from story or history; as, a *storied* frieze; a *storied* tapestry.
2. Having a history; celebrated in story or history; interesting from the stories which pertain to it.

sto'ried (stō'rĭd; 181), *adj.* [From 1st STORY.] **1.** Having stories; — often in combination, as in two-*storied*.
2. Having the appearance of ripple marks; — said of lumber.

sto'ri-er (stō'rĭ-ĕr), *n.* **a** *Obs.* A historian. **b** A teller of stories.

sto'ri-ette' (stō'rĭ-ĕt'; 181), *n.* [*story* + *-ette.*] A brief story or tale. Cf. SHORT STORY.

sto'ri-fy (stō'rĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. To narrate or describe in story.

sto'ri-fy, *v. t.* To arrange in stories, as beehives.

sto'ri-ol'o-gy (-ōl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*story* + *-logy.*] The study of folk tales, popular legends, and the like; study of the origin and development of folklore. — **sto'ri-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* — **sto'ri-ol'o-gist** (-ōl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

stork (stôrk), *n.* [AS. *storc;* akin to G. *storch*, OHG. *storah*, ON. *storkr*, Dan. & Sw. *stork*, and (from its rigid legs) to E. STARK.] Any of various large (often very large), mostly Old World, wading birds having a long, stout bill, constituting the family Ciconiidae, allied to the ibises and herons. The common European *white stork* (*Ciconia ciconia*), the best-known species, is white with black wing quills and greater coverts. It nests about buildings and returns year after year to the same nesting site, esp. in Belgium, Holland, and Germany, where it is protected. It is of irregular occurrence in England and rare in France. The *black stork* (*C. nigra*), brownish black with white under parts, also inhabits Europe but shuns settled districts. Other members of the family are the adjutants, marabous, openbill, jabiru, saddle-billed stork, and wood ibises (which see). Except the American wood ibis, common in the southern United States, the American species are entirely tropical.

European White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia*).

☞ According to an old superstition, a stork passes over a house where a birth is about to take place; hence, the stork is often alluded to as heralding a birth or bringing a child.

stork'-billed' (stôrk'bĭld'), *adj.* Designating certain long-tailed kingfishers of the genus *Rhamphalcyon* (*stork-billed kingfishers*) of southeastern Asia and the East Indies. The bill is sharp-pointed and has the culmen ridged at the base.

stor'ken (stôr'kĕn; stûr'kĕn), *v. i.* [ON. *storkna* coagulate; akin to E. STARK.] *Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** To grow strong or stout; to thrive. **b** To congeal; to stiffen.

stork's'-bill' (stôrks'bĭl'), *n.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Pelargonium;* — so called from the beaklike prolongation of the axis of the receptacle. **b** A plant of the related genus *Erodium*, esp. *E. cicutarium* (*hemlock stork's-bill*).

storm (stôrm), *n.* [AS.; akin to D. *storm*, G. *sturm*, ON. *stormr*, and to E. STIR.] **1.** A disturbance of the atmosphere, attended by wind, rain, snow, hail, sleet, or thunder and lightning; hence, often, a heavy fall of rain, snow, or hail, whether accompanied with wind or not.
2. A tempestuous shower or furious flight of objects, esp. of missiles violently thrown; as, a *storm* of arrows.
3. A violent agitation of human society; a civil, political, economic, social, or domestic, commotion or tumult; violence.
I will stir up in England some black *storm*. *Shak.*
4. A vehement outburst, as of passion, excitement, or other emotion, or of the expression of emotion; as, a *storm* of wrath, sobs, words; mental agitation.
5. An object or mass swept by the wind, or suggesting the effects of the wind; a wind-tossed mass.
Her *storm* of hair was iron gray. *Masefield.*
6. A period of snowy and frosty weather. *Chiefly Dial.*
7. *Med.* A paroxysm.
8. *Mil.* A determined assault on a fortified place.
9. *Naut.* A wind of force 11 on Beaufort's scale. See WIND SCALE.
Syn. — Tempest, eruption, upheaval, agitation, calamity. See WIND. **Ant.** — Peace, tranquillity. See CALMNESS.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

storm-armed	storm-felled	storm-stayed
storm-beat	storm-laden	storm-swept
storm-beaten	storm-lit	storm-tight
storm-boding	storm-portending	storm-tossed
storm-breathing	storm-presaging	storm-washed
storm-drenched	stormproof	storm-worn
storm-encompassed	storm-rent	

-storm (-stôrm). A combining form of the noun *storm*, as in:

afterstorm	rainstorm	thunderstorm
hailstorm	snowstorm	windstorm

storm (stôrm), *v.;* STORMED (stôrmd); STORM'ING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To blow with violence; also, to rain, hail, snow, or the like, usually in a violent manner, or with high wind; — used impersonally; as, it *storms*.
2. To rage; to be in, or exhibit, a violent passion.
The master *storms*, the lady scolds. *Swift.*
3. To rush about or move impetuously, violently, angrily, or the like; as, the mob *stormed* through the streets.
4. *Mil.* To move in attacking by storm.
—, *Transitive:* To attack, disturb, trouble, as with a tempest; specif., *Mil.*, to attack, and attempt to take, by sudden assault; also, to make stormproof.

storm'a-ble (stôr'mȧ-b'l), *adj.* That can be taken by storm (sense 8).

Storm and Stress. See STURM UND DRANG.

storm axis. The line joining the points of lowest pressure at different levels above the earth in a cyclonic storm.

storm bell. An alarm bell to warn of a coming storm.

Storm'berg (stôrm'bûrg), *adj.* [From the *Stormbergen* (D., storm mountains), Cape Province.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the principal and upper division of the Triassic of South Africa and the topmost epoch or series of the Karroo. The Stormberg series is 8,400 feet in maximum thickness, the lower half consisting of sedimentary rocks and the upper half of lavas and tuffs. — *n.* The Stormberg epoch or series.

storm'bird' (stôrm'bûrd'), *n.* **a** A petrel, esp. the stormy petrel. **b** A bird thought to presage storms. Cf. RAINBIRD.

storm boot. A woman's high-cut boot generally made of substantial leather and waterproofed.

storm'bound' (stôrm'bound'), *adj.* Cut off from outside communication by a storm or its effects; stopped or delayed by storms; as, *stormbound* travelers.

storm breeder. A cloud or weather condition portending storm. *Colloq., U. S.*

storm cellar. A cyclone cellar.

storm center. **a** *Meteorol.* The center of the area covered by a storm, esp. the place of lowest pressure in a cyclonic storm. Cf. EYE, 15. **b** The focus of controversy, disturbance, and the like; the central point around which trouble revolves.

storm cloud. A cloud which portends a storm; any threat of serious disturbance or trouble; as, the *storm clouds* gathering in the Far East; jocosely, a frown; as, a *storm cloud* on his brow.

storm'cock' (stôrm'kŏk'), *n. Local, Eng.* **a** Missel thrush. **b** Fieldfare. **c** Green woodpecker. **d** Stormy petrel.

storm current. *Meteorol.* A current caused by a storm wind.

storm door. An auxiliary door to prevent entrance of wind, cold, rain, etc., and to reduce heat losses.

storm drum. A drum-shaped form of storm signal.

storm'er (stôr'mĕr), *n.* One who storms; as: **a** One who rages. **b** One who attacks by storm.

storm finch. The stormy petrel. *Local, Brit.*

storm flag. *Mil.* In the United States Army, the smallest national flag used at posts and flown only in stormy weather. It is 9 feet 6 inches by 5 feet.

storm'ful (stôrm'fōōl; -fl), *adj.* Abounding with storms. — **storm'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **storm'ful-ness**, *n.*

storm glass. A glass vessel, usually a vertical tube, the contents of which are supposed to indicate changes in the weather by changes in their appearance.

storm'-god', *n.* A god believed to control storms and tempests.

storm gray. A color, yellowish-green in hue, of very low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

storm in a teacup. A tempest in a teapot.

storm'ing, *adj.* That storms. — **storm'ing-ly**, *adv.*

storming party. *Mil.* A party assigned to storm a position.

storm'ish, *adj.* Somewhat stormy.

storm jib. *Naut.* See STORM SAIL.

storm kite. A kind of kite for carrying a line ashore from a vessel in distress.

storm lane. *Meteorol.* A narrow belt over which storm centers pass with a certain degree of regularity and with frequency.

storm mizzen. *Naut.* A triangular sail set on a temporary stay abaft the mizzen.

storm petrel. A stormy petrel.

storm porch. A porch, or porchlike structure, designed to protect the door of a dwelling from storms.

storm rubber. A type of rubber overshoe having a front that covers the instep.

storm sail. *Naut.* Any of a number of small, strong, heavy sails that are bent and set in stormy weather.

storm sash. An auxiliary window sash for cold weather.

storm'-sash', *v. t.* To equip with storm sashes.

storm serge. A kind of serge with, usually, a two-ply filling, used for sport suits, dresses, and coats.

storm sewer. A sewer designed to carry water wastes except sewage.

storm signal *or* **warning.** Any signal announcing the approach of a storm, esp. a storm of marked violence. The United States Weather Bureau uses a square red flag with a central black square. A pennant by day or light by night indicates whence stormwinds are coming, being placed above the fly if northerly or below if southerly, and being red if easterly or white if westerly. Two red flags with black centers, or by night red above and below is the hurricane signal. The English storm signals are a cone by day and a triangle of three red lights at night, denoting southerly gales when the cone or triangle apex is below; northerly, when it is above.

storm stay. *Naut.* A temporary stay for a storm sail.

storm thrush. The missel thrush. *Eng.*

storm troops. *Mil.* Shock troops.

storm warning. A storm signal.

storm'wind' (stôrm'wĭnd'), *n.* A heavy wind; a wind that brings a storm; the blast of a storm.

storm window. **a** An additional window placed outside the ordinary window as a protection against severe weather. **b** A dormer window, or other protected window raised from a roof.

storm'-wracked', *adj.* Ravaged by a storm or storms; suffering from the effects of stormy weather.

storm'y (stôr'mĭ), *adj.;* STORM'I-ER (-mĭ-ĕr); STORM'I-EST. **1.** Characterized by, or pertaining to, storm; subject to storms; tempestuous. "The *stormy* Hebrides." *Milton.*
2. Proceeding from, or characterized by, violent agitation or fury; turbulent; violent; as, a *stormy* sound; *stormy* shocks; a *stormy* life; *stormy* men or passions.
3. *Med.* Having periodical severity of symptoms.
Syn. — Tumultuous, riotous, furious, agitated.
Ant. — Peaceful, placid, phlegmatic. See CALM.

Stormy Cape. [Pg. *Cabo Tormentoso.*] The Cape of Good Hope; — so called by Dias (1486).

stormy petrel. **a** Any of certain small petrels, esp. *Hydrobates pelagicus*, a small sooty-black bird marked with

---

stor'age-bat'ter-y lo'co-mo'tive. See ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE.
stor'dy. Var. of STURDY. *New Dial.*
store. † STIR, STORY.
stores'man, *n.* = STOREKEEPER, 1. *Eng.*
sto'rey (stō'rĭ). Var. of STORY, [of a building.
sto'reyed (-rĭd). Var. of STORIED, *adj.*
sto'rid. Storied. *Ref. Sp.*
stor-in'. Var. of STOREEN.
stor'ize, *v. i.* Short for HISTORIZE. *Obs*
stork'-fash'ion, *adv.* See -FASH- [ION.
stork'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
stork'like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.
stork'ling, *n.* See -LING.
stork'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
stormd. Stormed. *Ref. Sp.*
storm'i-ly (stôr'mĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of STORMY.
storm'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
storm'less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **storm'less-ness,** *n.*
storm'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
storm'ward (stôrm'wĕrd), *adv. & adj.* See -WARD.
storm'wise', *adv.* See 1st -WISE.
storm'-wise', *adj.* See 2d -WISE.

white on wing and tail coverts, which frequents the north Atlantic and Mediterranean. See PETREL. **b** Figuratively, one fond of strife; a harbinger of trouble; — from the belief that the petrel is active before a storm.

‖**stor·nel'lo** (stôr·nĕl'lō), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lē). [It.] A tercet, whose pentasyllabic first line begins, usually, with the name of a flower.

Stor'ting', Stor'thing' (stōr'tĭng'; 181), *n.* [Nor. *storting* (ON. *stŏrthing*), fr. *stor* (ON. *stŏrr*) great + *ting* (ON. *thing*) assembly, court. See STOUR, *adj.*; 1st THING.] The Parliament of Norway. It is chosen by direct election and convenes annually. See LEGISLATURE, *Table.*

sto'ry (stō'rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Also **sto'rey**; *pl.* STOREYS. [Appar. same as 2d STORY; perh. orig. applied to a tier of pointed windows or of sculptures; cf. Anglo-Lat. *historia* story of a building, fr. L. *historia* a narration.] **1.** A set of rooms on the same floor or level; a floor, or the habitable space between two floors. Also, a horizontal division of a building's exterior considered architecturally, which need not correspond exactly with the stories within. (Cf. MEZZANINE.) A *story* comprehends the distance from one floor to another; as, a *story* of nine or ten feet elevation. The spaces between floors are numbered in order, from below; as, the lower, second, or third *story;* a building of one *story*, of thirty *stories*.

2. Each of a series of tiers arranged horizontally one over another; as, beehives arranged in *stories*.

sto'ry, *n.* [ME. *storie*, fr. OF. *estoire*, fr. L. *historia*. See HISTORY; cf. 1st STORY.] **1.** *Archaic.* **a** A connected narration of that which has occurred; a description of past events. **b** A history or historical record; a work of history. **c** History; historical events.

Venice, with its unique city and its impressive *story.* *Ed. Rev.*

2. a An account or recital of some incident or event. "To tell sad *stories* of my own mishaps." *Shak.* **b** A report; an account; a statement; as, the man's *story* was not convincing. **c** An account of the career of a particular individual, or of the sequential facts in a given case; also, a group of facts, told or untold, having a particular significance in respect of some person or thing; as, the *story* of my life; the *story* of a mine. **d** An anecdote, esp. an amusing one; as, his speech contained several good *stories*.

3. In literature: **a** A narrative in either prose or verse; a tale, esp. a fictitious narrative less elaborate than a novel. **b** The intrigue or plot.

4. A fib; a lie; a falsehood. *Colloq.*

5. Tradition; legend; as, to live in *story*.

6. In painting, sculpture, tapestry, etc., a scene from legend, history, romance, etc.; — also *storywork*. *Obs.*

7. *Journalism.* Any news article. *Chiefly U. S.*

His "*stories*," as all newspaper writings are called by men who write them, were . . . picturesque reading. *R. H. Davis.*

Syn. — STORY, TALE, ANECDOTE. STORY is the general and familiar word; TALE is often elevated or poetical, and frequently connotes more than *story;* an ANECDOTE is a short account of a single incident, esp. in the life of a well-known person; as, an *anecdote* of Lincoln's boyhood; an illustrative or pithy *anecdote*. Cf. NARRATIVE, FABLE.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

storybook	**storymonger**	**story-writing,** *adj.*
storymaker	**story writer**	**story-wrought**

sto'ry, *v.;* STO'RIED (-rĭd); STO'RY-ING. [From STORY, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To tell in historical relation; to make the subject of a story; to narrate or describe in story. *Archaic.*

2. To adorn with a story, or scene from history, etc.

—, *Intransitive:* To narrate; to tell a story.

story hour. A period when stories are told to groups of children, as in schools, libraries, etc.

story rod. *Carp.* A rod cut to the proposed clear height between finished floor and ceiling, and often marked with minor dimensions, as for door trims, dadoes, etc.

sto'ry-tell'er (stō'rĭ-tĕl'ĕr), *n.* A teller of story or stories; specif.: **a** One who relates anecdotes. **b** One who recites tales orally in public, as in the Levant. **c** A story writer. **d** *Colloq.* A fibber; a liar. — **sto'ry-tell'ing,** *adj. & n.*

sto'ry-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* See 2d STORY, 6.

stosh (stŏsh), *n.* Fish offal; pomace.

stoss (stŏs; *G.* shtŏs), *adj.* [G., a thrust.] **1.** *Geol.* Facing toward the direction from which an overriding glacier impinges or impinged; — said of the side of a hill or a knob of rock. Opposed to *lee*.

2. = STOSSTON.

stoss'ton' (shtŏs'tōn'), *n.* [G., fr. *stoss* push + *ton* tone, accent.] *Phonet.* A glottal stop or catch, esp. a strong one such as the Danish stöd. See STÖD.

stot (stŏt), *n.* [See STOAT.] **1.** A young horse. *Obs.*

2. A young bull or ox, esp. one three years old; specif., a steer, or castrated bull. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stot (stŏt), *n. & v.* [Cf. STUTTER.] *Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** Stumble; stagger. **b** Bounce; rebound; bound. **c** Stammer; stutter.

stot. Var. of STOAT. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

sto·tin'ka (stō·tĭng'kä), *n.; pl.* -KI (-kĭ). [Bulg.] See COIN, *Table.*

stot'ter (stŏt'ĕr), *v. i. & n.* [The v. is freq. of *stot.*] Stagger; stumble. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

Stough'ton bot'tle (stō't'n). [After a Dr. *Stoughton*, the maker.] A bottle containing **Stough'ton's E-lix'ir** (stō'-t'nz), a tincture of wormwood, germander, rhubarb, orange peel, cascarilla, and aloes, once widely used as a flavoring for alcoholic drinks and as a tonic.

— *to sit, stand,* etc., *like a Stoughton bottle.* To sit, stand, etc., stolidly and dumbly.

stound (stound; stōōn(d)), *n.* [AS. *stund;* akin to D. *stond*, G. *stunde*, Icel. *stund.*] **1.** A time, esp. a short time; moment; instant. *Archaic & Dial.*

2. Season; occasion; period. *Obs.*

3. a *Obs. exc. Dial.* A heavy blow; a twinge; pang; ache; thrill; throb. **b** *Obs.* Grief; sorrow. **c** *Obs.* An attack; an assault. **d** *Obs. exc. Dial.* Astonishment; stupefaction; swoon. **e** *Obs.* An amazing sight; apparition.

— *in a stound.* Suddenly. *Obs.*

stound (stound; stōōn(d)), *v. i.* To be in pain; throb; ache; to thrill. *Obs. exc. Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t. Archaic & Dial.* **a** To bruise; to beat severely. **b** To stun, as with a blow or a noise; to benumb. **c** To stupefy; astonish.

stound'meal' (stound'mēl'), *adv.* [AS. *stundmælum.* See STOUND time; -MEAL.] *Obs.* **a** At different times; now and then. **b** Moment by moment; gradually.

stoup (stōōp), *n.* Also **stoop** [From Scand. and LG.; cf. ON. *staup;* akin to AS. *stēap*, MLG. *stop*, D. *stoop*, G. *stauf*, OHG. *stouf*, and to E. STEEP, *adj.*] **1.** A vessel for liquids; specif.: **a** *Obs. exc. Scot.* A bucket, pail, or small cask. **b** *Scot. & N. of Eng.* A small but indefinite measure for liquids, ranging generally from half a pint to two quarts. **c** A drinking vessel, esp. a flagon; also, its contents.

2. *Eccl.* A basin at the entrance of Roman Catholic churches for the holy water in which those entering may dip their fingers before blessing themselves.

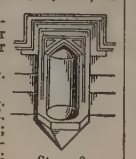

Stoup, 2.

stoup (stōōp). *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* Var. of STOOP.

stour (stōōr), *adj.* [AS. *stōr;* akin to LG. *stur*, ON. *stōrr.*] **1.** *Archaic & Dial.* **a** Great; vast; huge. **b** Strong; hardy; robust. **c** Coarse. **d** Hoarse; deep-toned. **e** Severe; austere; stern; rude; rough. **f** Hard; stiff; inflexible.

2. *Obs.* **a** Violent; fierce. **b** Numerous. **c** Loud.

stour (stōōr), *n.* [OF. *estour estor*, tumult, combat, of Teut. origin. See STORM.] **1.** *Archaic & Dial.* **a** Conflict; combat; quarrel; strife. **b** Agitation; excitement; tumult; commotion; hurry. **c** A storm; a gale; a stiff breeze. **d** Dust, esp. in the air; chaff; powdery substance. Hence, spray; fog.

2. *Obs.* **a** Opposition; difficulty; hardship; affliction. **b** Agony; throe; paroxysm; fit. **c** Onset; assault; shock; a storm of blows. **d** Encounter; meeting.

stour, *v. i.* [Var. of STIR.] *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To stir; to move quickly. **b** To gush or pour out. **c** To rise or drive in a cloudy mass, as dust, snow, or spray.

stour (stour; stōōr). Var. of 2d STOWER. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Stour'bridge' clay (stour'brĭj'; stûr'-; stōōr'-). [From *Stourbridge*, Worcestershire, Eng.] A widely used fire clay; — a trade name.

stour'ing (stōōr'ĭng), *n.* A sprinkling. *Scot.*

stour'li·ness (stōōr'lĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* [See STOUR, *adj.*] Severity; harshness. *Obs.*

stour'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* Vigorously; sturdily. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

stour'ness (-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Greatness; bigness; sturdiness. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

stour'y (stōōr'ĭ), *adj.* Dusty. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stoush (stoush), *v. t.* [E. dial., of imitative origin.] To strike; beat; assault with blows; also, to attack in words. — *n.* A blow; also, a tirade. *Both Slang, Australia.*

stout (stout; stĕ'ōōt), *n.* [AS. *stūt.*] A horsefly; a gnat. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

stout (stout), *adj.;* STOUT'ER (-ĕr); STOUT'EST. [ME. *stout*, fr. OF. *estout* bold, strong, proud, foolish, of Teut. origin (cf. D. *stout* bold, G. *stolz* proud), and prob. ult. fr. L. *stultus* foolish. See STULTIFY.] **1.** Strong and firm of character; specif.: **a** Brave; courageous; bold; resolute.

A *stouter* champion never handled sword. *Shak.*

b Firm; persistent; determined; defiant; sometimes, obstinate; uncompromising. "Resolutely *stout.*" *Daniel.*

2. Proud; haughty; arrogant; hard. *Archaic.*

Commonly . . . they that be rich are lofty and *stout.* *Latimer.*

3. Physically or materially strong; specif.: **a** Sturdy; vigorous; as, a *stout* plant; lusty; having strength of muscle; as, a *stout* man. **b** Firm; stanch; stable; tough; enduring; as, a *stout* vessel, or cloth. **c** Solid; substantial; strong; as, *stout* liquor, vessel, structure.

4. Forceful; energetic; active; as, a *stout* attack; sometimes, violent; very strong; as, a *stout* wind.

5. Having a bulky body; thickset; stocky; corpulent.

6. *Obs.* **a** Fierce; menacing. **b** Stately; splendid. **c** Strong; — of wind and sound.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

stout-armed	**stout-limbed**	**stout-soled**
stout-billed	**stout-looking**	**stout-stalked**
stout-bodied	**stout-minded**	**stout-stomached**
stout-girthed	**stout-ribbed**	**stout-winged**
stout-legged	**stout-sided**	**stout-worded**

Syn. — Forcible, hardy, powerful; fat, fleshy, plump, rotund, bulky. — STOUT, PORTLY, CORPULENT, OBESE, BURLY. STOUT implies a thickset, bulky figure or build; PORTLY adds to *stout* the implication of a more or less dignified and imposing appearance; CORPULENT (in present usage) and OBESE imply a disfiguring excess of flesh; as, "a very *stout*, puffy man, in buckskins and Hessian boots" (*Thackeray*); "one very *stout* gentleman, whose body and legs looked like half a gigantic roll of flannel, elevated on a couple of inflated pillowcases" (*Dickens*); "a large *portly* figure, belonging to the rotund school, the very beau ideal of an old abbot" (*Jane Welsh Carlyle*); "an elderly gentleman, large and *portly*, and of remarkably dignified demeanor" (*Hawthorne*); "Mrs. Byron . . . was a short and *corpulent* person and rolled considerably in her gait" (*Moore*). BURLY adds to *stout* the implication of sturdiness or bluffness; as, "a *burly* roaring,, roistering blade, of the name of . . . Brom Van Brunt" (*Irving*); "*burly*, dozing humble-bee" (*Emerson*). See STRONG.

Ant. — Craven, cowardly; weak, sickly; fragile, delicate.

stout, *adv.* = STOUTLY.

stout, *n.* **1.** A stout person; also, in garment trade, a dress or suit designed for a stout figure.

2. One who maintains firmly his position; sometimes, an obstinate, stubborn, opinionated person.

stout, *v. i.* [OF. *estouter* to be audacious, in AF. to disconcert.] To be defiant, stubborn, or insolent; flaunt about. *Obs.*

stout, *n.* [From STOUT, *adj.*] A malt liquor brewed with malt and roasted malt.

stout (stout), *n.* A shock (of Indian corn). *Local, U. S.*

stout'en (stout'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become stout.

stouth (stōōth), *n.* [ON. *stulthr;* akin to E. STEALTH.] **a** *Obs.* Theft; robbery **b** *Obs.* Stolen pleasure. **c** *Scot.* Stealth.

stouth and routh (stōōth ăn rōōth). Plenty. *Scot.*

stout'heart'ed (stout'här'tĕd; -tĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Having a stout heart or spirit; brave; courageous. — **stout'heart'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **stout'heart'ed·ness,** *n.*

stouth'rief' (stōōth'rēf'), *n.* [See STOUTH; REIF.] Orig., forcible theft; robbery; later (down to 1861), the despoiling of a dwelling house with personal violence to its occupants. *Scot.*

stout'wood' (stout'wŏŏd'), *n. Forestry.* Any cut timber that is more than three inches in diameter.

stout'y (-ĭ), *adj.* = STOUT, strong. *Rare.* *Skelton.*

stove (stōv), *n.* [MD. or MLG.; akin to AS. *stofa* a room for a warm bath, D. *stoof* a foot stove, orig., a heated room, room for a bath, G. *stube* room. OHG. *stuba* a heated room, ON. *stofa* a room, bathing room, Sw. *stufva, stuga*, a room, Dan. *stue*, and to D. *stuiven* to be dusty, G. *stieben* to scatter in small particles, as dust, OHG. *stioban.*] **1.** A house or room artificially warmed or heated; formerly, such a house or room for dwelling in, as a dining room, a parlor, or a bathroom.

2. A furnace, commonly made of cast iron, sheet iron, or sheet steel, for generating or retaining heat for warming a room, for culinary purposes, for heating tools, etc., for heating air for a hot blast (see CHECKERWORK, 3), or the like. Stoves may have a receptacle (often lined with fire brick, etc.) for burning solid fuel, as coal, or burners for oil or gas, or they may be heated by electricity, or, in special cases, by the hot gaseous products of combustion from a furnace. In this sense, the term was orig. used in England only of the *foot stove.* Cf. NORWEGIAN STOVE, RANGE, *n.*, 4.

3. a A kiln, as for firing pottery or drying minerals. **b** A drying room or box used in various manufactures.

4. *Eng.* **a** A foot warmer. **b** A grate.

5. *Hort.* A glasshouse or conservatory kept at a high degree of heat for the culture of tropical plants; a hothouse. Cf. GREENHOUSE, 1. *Eng.*

6. *Naut.* A small channel on the side of a vessel, for the deadeyes of the backstays. *Now Rare.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

stovebrush	**stove-heated**	**stovemaking**
stove-dried	**stovemaker**	**stove-warmed**

stove (stōv), *v. t.;* STOVED (stōvd); STOV'ING (stōv'ĭng). **1.** To keep warm, in a house or room, by artificial heat.

2. a To heat or dry in or as in a stove. **b** *Scot. & N. of Eng.* To stew, as meat, potatoes, etc. **c** *Obs.* To shut up in or as in a stove.

3. To expose to sulphur fumes, as damp yarn or cloth to be bleached, or clothing to be disinfected.

stove, *past tense & past part.* of STAVE. — *v. i.* To stave or push (in). *Scot. & Dial.* — *n.* A dent. *Dial., U. S.*

stove (stōv), *v. t. & n.* Var. of STOW cut.

stove bolt. A threaded bolt, resembling a machine screw but usually with coarser threads, for joining stove parts and for similar work. It usually has a button or flat countersunk head slotted for a screw driver, and a square nut.

stove coal. See COAL, *n.*, 3.

stove distillate. A distilled petroleum oil suitable for use in stoves.

stoved salt (stōvd). Stove-dried salt.

stove glass. Sheet mica.

stove heating. Heating a room, house, etc., by means of stoves or a stove.

stove'house' (stōv'hous'), *n.* A stove (senses 3 & 5).

stove length. A length of firewood cut so as to be suitable for use in a stove.

stove lifter. = LIFTER, 2 b.

stove'man (stōv'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A stover.

stov'en (stŏv'ĕn), *n.* [AS. *stofn.*] *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Tree stump; stock. **b** A sprout or shoot, as of colewort.

stove'pipe' (stōv'pīp'), *n.* **1.** Pipe, or a pipe, made up of sheet steel in lengths and angular or curved pieces, and used as a stove chimney or to connect a stove with a flue.

2. Short for **stovepipe hat,** the common tall silk hat. *Colloq., U. S.*

stove plant. A plant which, in temperate climates, requires to be grown in a stove or hothouse.

stove polish. A substance, as black lead, used for polishing stoves.

sto'ver (stō'vĕr), *n.* [ME. See ESTOVERS.] **a** *Obs.* Provision; food. **b** *Now Dial. Eng.* Fodder, esp. for winter, as straw or stubble. **c** The mature cured stalks of grain, from which the ears have been removed, used as feed for livestock; as, corn *stover*, milo *stover*, etc.

sto'ver, *v. i.* To bristle or stiffen. *Obs.*

stov'er (stōv'ĕr), *n.* One who tends a stove, esp. a drying stove, as a panner, etc.

stove'wood' (stōv'wŏŏd'), *n.* Wood of a kind, and cut or sawed into lengths, suitable for use in a stove.

stov'ies (stōv'ĭz), *n. pl.* [Dial. *stove* to stew; cf. Gael *stobhadh* a stew.] Stewed potatoes; Irish stew. *Chiefly Scot.*

stow (stō), *n.* [AS. *stōw.* See STOW, *v.*] A place. *Now Dial. exc. in Place Names*, as in Chepstow.

stow (stō), *v.;* STOWED (stōd); STOW'ING. [ME. *stowen*, fr. *stowe* a place, fr. AS. *stōw;* cf. AS. *stōwian* to hold back, OFris. *stō* a place, Lith. *stova.* See STORE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To place or arrange in a compact mass; to put in its proper place, or in a suitable or convenient place; to pack; as, to *stow* freight; to *stow* hay in a mow.

2. To put away in some place; to hide; to lodge.

Foul thief! where hast thou *stowed* my daughter? *Shak.*

3. To arrange anything compactly in; to fill, by packing closely; as, to *stow* a box, car.

4. To hold; to contain; to furnish room for.

5. To put aside; cease; as, *stow* that sort of talk. *Slang.*

6. To bestow; grant; commit; entrust. *Obs.*

7. To restrain. *Obs.*

8. *Mining.* To fill up, as a stope, with waste.

9. *Naut.* To fill or load (a vessel) with cargo; also, to pack, arrange, or store (cargo, provisions, etc.), in a vessel, esp. in the hold of a vessel.

—, *Intransitive: Naut.* To be stowed, as an anchor.

Syn. — Crowd, cram, mass, store.

stow down. **a** To stow away; specif., to load (oil) on a whaler. **b** To yield as the amount of a stowdown.

stow, *v. t.* [Cf. ON. *stūfa* to cut off, *stūfr* stump.] To cut; crop; trim. — *n.* **a** A cut or slice. **b** A stump or shoot of a tree. *All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stow, *interj.* A falconer's call to his bird. *Obs.*

stow, *n.* [Var. of STOVE.] **1.** = STOVE. *Obs.*

2. Apparatus used in tin plating.

stow, *n.* Short for STOWBORD.

stow'age (stō'ĭj), *n.* **1.** Act or method of stowing; also, place in which things may be stowed; capacity for holding goods.

2. State of being stowed, stored, or packed, as in a warehouse, the hold of a ship, etc.

3. That which is stowed or packed, as in the hold of a ship.

4. Money paid for stowing goods.

stow'a·way' (stō'ä·wā'), *n.* **1.** One who conceals himself on a vessel, train, airship, etc., to obtain a passage.

2. A thing stowed away; the place where it is stowed.

stow'ball' (stō'bôl'), *n.* A game like or identical with stoolball. *Obs.*

stow'-boat'ing (-bōt'ĭng), *n.* A method of fishing with a stow net.

stow'bord (-bōrd), *n.* Also **stow'board.** *Mining.* A heading used for stowing rubbish or waste.

stow'bord·man (-bōrd·măn); *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who fills up old roadways with stone, rubbish, etc. *Eng.*

stowce (stōs), *n. sing. & pl.* [Origin uncert.] A windlass for hoisting ore. *Eng.*

---

stor'en. Obs. past tense pl. & past part. of STAMPE.
sto'ry-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
sto'ry-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
stote. † STOAT, STOT.
stoter. † STOOTER.
sto'ter (stō'tĕr), *n. & v.* [D., n.] = KNOCK, hit. *Obs. Slang.*
stot'ter·el (stŏt'ĕr·ĕl), *n.* = STOT, a bullock. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
stouk (stōōk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STOOK.
stoule. † STOOL.
stoun, *v. t.* = STUN. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
stoun. Var. of STOUND.
stoun' (stoun). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of *stolen*, past part. of STEAL.
stound. † STAND, a cask.
stoupe. † STOOP.
stoup'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
stoure. Var. of STOUR, *n. & adj.*
stour'ie. Var. of STOURY.
stout'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
stout'ly, *adv.* of STOUT.
stout'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stout Pharaoh. = PHARAOH, 3.
stove'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
stove'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
stow'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
stowd. Stowed. *Kef. Sp.*

stow'down' (stō'doun'), *n.* *Naut.* Act of stowing; also, that which is stowed.

stow'er (stō'ĕr), *n.* One who stows; esp., one employed in stowing the holds of vessels; a stevedore.

stow'er (stou'ĕr), *n.* [ON. *staurr.* See 3d STEER.] *Obs. exc. Dial.* **a** Thick piece of wood; a post, stake, bar, or pole; specif.: **a** Round of a ladder. **b** Boat hook. **c** Punt pole. — *v. t.* To put stakes round. *Obs.*

stow'er (stou'ĕr). Variant of STOUR.

stow'ing (stō'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who stows.
2. *Mining.* A method of working in which the waste is packed into the goaf; also, the material so disposed of.

stow net. A funnel-shaped net set in a tideway to catch sprats, commonly having several parts with meshes.

stown'lins (stoun'lĭnz), *adv.* By stealth. *Scot.*

stow'wood' (stō'wŏŏd'), *n.* *Naut.* Wooden chocks used in stowing casks.

stra'bism (strā'bĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* Strabismus.

stra'bis·mom'e·ter (strā'bĭz·mŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*strabismus* + *-meter.*] *Med.* An instrument for measuring the amount of strabismus.

stra'bis·mom'e·try (-trĭ), *n.* *Med.* Measurement of the degree of strabismus.

stra·bis'mus (strȧ·bĭz'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *strabismos,* fr. *strabizein* to squint, fr. *strabos* distorted, squinting. See STROPHE.] *Med.* A disorder of the eye in which the optic axes cannot be directed to the same object, because of in-co-ordination of the muscles of the eyeballs; squint; heterotropia. Cf. ESOTROPIA, EXOTROPIA. — **stra·bis'mal** (strȧ·bĭz'mȧl), *adj.* — **stra·bis'mal·ly,** *adv.* — **stra·bis'mic** (-mĭk), *adj.* — **stra·bis'mi·cal** (-mĭ·kȧl), *adj.*

strabo-. A combining form from Greek *strabos,* squinting, denoting *strabismus,* as in **stra·bom'e·ter,** a strabismometer, **stra·bom'e·try, strab'o·tome, stra·bot'o·my.**

Strach'y (străch'ĭ; strȧk'ĭ), *n.* A name or title of uncertain meaning and form occurring only in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night* (II. v. 45).

strack'ling (străk'lĭn), *n.* [From dial. *stract,* adj., fr. DISTRACT, *adj.*] A distracted, giddy, or foolish, person; also, a good-for-nothing. *Dial. Eng.*

stract (strȧkt), *adj.* [See STRACKLING.] Distracted *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

strad (strȧd), *n.* A kind of leather legging. *Dial. Eng.*

Strad (strȧd), *n.* *Music.* Short for STRADIVARIUS.

strad'a·met'ri·cal (strȧd'ȧ·mĕt'rĭ·kȧl), *adj.* [It. *strada* street.] Of or pertaining to the measuring of streets. *Rare.*

strad'dle (străd''l), *v.;* STRAD'DLED (-'ld); STRAD'DLING (-lĭng). [Freq., akin to STRIDE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To part the legs wide; to stand, sit, or walk, with the legs wide apart; esp., to sit astride; to bestride; of the legs, to spread apart.
2. Hence, loosely, to spread out irregularly; to sprawl; as, the branches *straddled* in every direction.
3. To be noncommittal, or to favor, or seem to favor, two apparently opposite sides; to be "on the fence." *Colloq.*
4. To stand with the ends staggered; — said of the spokes of a wagon wheel where they join the hub.
5. *Card Playing.* In poker, to double the blind.
6. *Exchanges.* To buy in one market and sell short in another.
7. *Nav. Gun.* To land in a straddle; — said of a salvo.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To stand, sit, or be, astride of.
2. To be noncommittal in regard to, or to favor, or seem to favor, both sides of; as, to *straddle* an issue. *Colloq.*
3. *Card Playing.* In poker, to double (the blind).
4. *Artillery.* To bracket.
5. *Nav. Gun.* To land a straddle on; — said of a firing ship with respect to a target.

strad'dle, *n.* **1.** Act or position of one who straddles; act of standing, sitting, or walking, with the legs wide apart.
2. The distance between the feet or legs of one straddling.
3. Something which straddles, or suggests straddling.
This close *straddle* of the time signals. *Geog. Journal.*
4. A noncommittal or equivocal position; also, assumption of such a position, as in politics. *Colloq.*
5. A vertical post, esp. one of those which support a horizontal set in a shaft.
6. *Card Playing.* In poker, a double blind, or a doubling of the blind.
7. *Exchanges.* **a** An option giving the holder the double privilege of a put and a call, i.e., the right to demand of the seller that he deliver at a certain price or compel him to accept at the same price, within a specified time, certain securities or commodities. Cf. SPREAD. **b** *Produce Exchanges.* The state of being long in one market, and short in another.
8. *Nav. Gun.* A salvo landing with part of its shots short of the target and part over the target.

strad'dle, *adv.* Astraddle.

strad'dle·back' (străd''l·bȧk'), *adv.* Astraddle.

strad'dle·bug' (-bŭg'), *n.* [*straddle* + *bug.*] A long-legged beetle, as a tumblebug. — **strad'dle·bug',** *adj.* *Both U. S.*

strad'dle–face' (-fās'), *v. t.* *Mach.* To face with a straddle, or side, milling cutter.

strad'dle–leg'ged (-lĕg'ĕd; -ĭd; -lĕgd'; 119), *adj.* Having the legs wide apart; astride of something. — **strad'dle–leg'ged,** *adv.*

straddle mill. *Mach.* A side milling cutter, esp. when used in pairs a fixed distance apart so as to straddle the work. See MILLING CUTTER, *Illust.*

straddle pipe. *Gasworks.* A bridge pipe connecting a retort and the hydraulic main.

strad'dler (străd'lĕr), *n.* One who or that which straddles; as: **a** *Railroads.* A tool that straddles the rail to bear upon the projecting ends of a tie plate, used in driving tie plates into the track. **b** *Agric. Mach.* A weeding hoe that straddles a row.

strad'dling (străd'lĭng), *adj.* That straddles; specif., arranged alternately in two circles in the hub; — said of spokes. See STRADDLE, *v. i.,* **4;** STAGGER, *v. t.,* **7.** — **strad'dling·ly,** *adv.*

stra'di·co (strā'dĭ·kō), *n.* [It.] A kind of Italian magistrate or judge. *Obs.*

stra·dine' (strȧ·dēn'), *n.* The round herring.

strad'i·ot (străd'ĭ·ŏt), *n.* [OF. *stradiot, estradiot,* fr. It. *stradiotto,* fr. Gr. *stratiōtēs* soldier.] A kind of light cavalryman, recruited from Albania, Dalmatia, Greece, etc., and employed in the Venetian and other armies in the 15th and 16th centuries.

Stra'di·va'ri (strȧ'dē·vä'rē), *n.* A Stradivarius.

Strad'i·var'i·us (străd'ĭ·vâr'ĭ·ŭs), *n.* A stringed instrument, esp. a violin, made by Antonio Stradivari (prob. 1644–1737) of Cremona, whose instruments are famed for beauty of tone and design.

strad'lings (străd'lĭnz; strȧd'-), *adv.* [*straddle* + *-lings.*] Astride. *Dial. Eng.*

strafe (străf; strȧf), *v. t.;* STRAFED (străft; strȧft); STRAF'FING (străf'ĭng; strȧf'-). [From G. phrase *Gott strafe England* (gŏt shträ'fĕ ĕng'länt), God punish England (1914).] To rake (as ground troops or an airfield) with fire at close range, esp. with machine-gun fire from low-flying aircraft, formerly also artillery fire. Also, to censure savagely. — **strafe,** *n.* — **straf'er** (străf'ĕr; strȧf'-), *n.*

strafe (strȧf), *n.* & *v.* [A blend of *stray* and *waif.*] Stray; waif. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

Straf·for'di·an (strȧ·fôr'dĭ·ăn; 181), *n.* *Eng. Hist.* A follower of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, esp. in the House of Commons in 1641.

strag (strȧg), *n.* [From STRAGGLER.] Straggler. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

strag'gle (străg'l), *v.;* STRAG'GLED (-'ld); STRAG'GLING (-lĭng). [Prob. fr. *strackle,* freq. of ME. *straken* to roam; akin to STRETCH.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To wander from the direct course or way; rove; stray; specif., to wander from the line of march or desert the line of battle.
2. To wander off or become separated from others of its kind; to be, become, or occur as if, dispersed; as, branches that *straggle* out too far. "*Straggling* pistol shots." *Scott.*
The wolf spied out a *straggling* kid. *L'Estrange.*
—, *Transitive:* To spread scatteringly.
Syn. — Wander, rove, meander.

strag'gle, *n.* **1.** Act of straggling. *Rare.*
2. A straggling body or group of persons or objects. *Obs. Scot.*

strag'gle, *v. t.* = 4th RAG, 2.

strag'gle–brained', *adj.* Scatterbrained.

strag'gler (străg'lĕr), *n.* **1.** One who rambles without settled direction; hence, *Obs.,* a vagabond or a tramp.
2. One who straggles, or departs from the company to which he belongs, or from the direct or proper course, as a soldier who wanders from his regiment on the march, or a bird that strays out of its usual range.
3. A person or thing conceived of as straggling, or wandering off or separated in some irregular manner from others of the kind; as, crop the *stragglers* in the hedge.
4. *Naut.* A sailor absent without leave.

straggle tooth. A misplaced or irregularly formed tooth.

strag'gling (străg'lĭng), *adj.* That straggles. — **strag'gling·ly,** *adv.*

straggling money. *Brit. Nav.* A reward for apprehending stragglers; also, pay deducted for absence without leave.

strag'gly (străg'lĭ), *adj.* Straggling; spread out or scattered irregularly; as, a *straggly* hamlet; a *straggly* beard.

strag'u·lum (străg'ū·lŭm), *n.* [L., a spread or covering.] The mantle of a bird. — **strag'u·lar** (-lĕr), *adj.*

straight (strāt), *adj.;* STRAIGHT'ER (-ĕr); STRAIGHT'EST. [ME. *streight, streght,* prop. past part. of *strecchen* to stretch, AS. *streht,* past part. of *streccan* to stretch, to extend. See STRETCH.] **1.** Having an invariable direction (*Newcomb*); lying evenly throughout its extent (*Euclid*); — said of a line, or one-dimensional continuum of points, completely determined by any two of its elements (or points), as distinguished from a *curved* line. Points are the elements of linear geometry; points and straight lines, of plane geometry; points, lines, and planes, of space, or the geometry of space (*Hilbert*). The modern point of view is to regard points and straight lines as undefinable elements connected by the axiomatic relation that two points determine uniquely a line.
2. Having the general characteristics of a straight line; as, a *straight* pole, path; *straight* hair; — opposed to *curved, crooked, curly,* etc.
The crooked shall be made *straight.* *Is.* xl. 4.
3. Direct; uninterrupted; unbroken; specif.: **a** *Slang.* Coming direct from a trustworthy source; reliable; as, a *straight* tip. **b** Keeping true to a correct course or method; proceeding directly; as, a *straight* reasoner; *straight* thinking. **c** *Colloq.* Candid; frank; as, a *straight* speech.
4. Not leaning, inclining, bending, or the like; vertical or horizontal; also, *Chiefly Scot.,* steep.
5. Conforming to justice and rectitude; not deviating from truth, fairness, or honesty; upright; honest; virtuous; as, *straight* dealing; a *straight* man of business.
6. Properly ordered or arranged; free from irregularity or confusion; correctly kept; correct; as, in the general confusion, this room alone was *straight;* a *straight* ledger; his accounts were found to be *straight.*
7. Unmixed; undiluted; unmodified; unaccompanied with extraneous matter; as, whisky *straight; straight* Marquis of Queensbury rules; he writes *straight* humor.
8. Making no exceptions or deviations in one's support of a principle, policy, party, etc.; as, a *straight* Republican or Democrat; also, cast for all the regular candidates of a party; as, a *straight* ballot. *Chiefly Political Cant, U. S.*
9. Severe; rigid; stern; rigorous.
A thing of a *straight* cold radiance like the stamp of hard flat feet. *H. James.*
10. Having a fixed price for each regardless of the number sold; as, cigars ten cents *straight. Slang, U. S.*
11. *Card Playing.* Composed of cards in a regular sequence, as the ace, king, queen, jack, and ten-spot; as, a *straight* flush.
12. *Drama.* Not deviating from the general norm of human personality; as, a *straight* part.
13. *Mech.* Having the cylinders arranged in a single straight line; — said of a type of internal-combustion engine.
14. *Plant Pathol.* Affected with straighthead.
Syn. — Direct; honest, straightforward.
Ant. — Devious. See CIRCUITOUS.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

straight-barred	straight-haired	straight-ribbed
straight-barreled	straight-hemmed	straight-shaped
straight-billed	straight-horned	straight-sided
straight-bitted	straight-jointed	straight-stemmed
straight-bodied	straight-leaved	straight-stocked
straight-body	straight-legged	straight-tailed
straight-edged	straight-limbed	straight-trunked
straight-fibered	straight-made	straight-tusked
straight-fluted	straight-minded	straight-veined
straight-grained	straight-necked	straight-winged
straight-haired	straight-nosed	

straight (strāt), *adv.* In a straight manner, course, line, etc.; specif.: **a** In a direct or uninterrupted course; directly; hence, continuously; through. **b** *Archaic.* Immediately; straightway. **c** *Colloq.* Correctly; rightly; as, the arrow went *straight* to the mark; he *straight* denied it. **d** With body erect; upright. **e** Honestly; honorably; also, straightforwardly, openly. **f** *Colloq.* Truly.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

straight-bred	straight-flung	straight-grown
straight-drawn	straight-going	straight-shooting
straight-falling	straight-growing	straight-sliding

straight, *n.* **1.** Something straight; specif.: **a** A straight line; also, a level space, part, or area; a plain. **b** *Slang.* A true, honest, open statement or record; as, tell us the *straight* of it. **c** A straight flight, play, etc.
2. In various games or other contests, a sequence of shots, strokes, or the like, resulting in a perfect score.
3. *Poker, etc.* A straight hand of five cards; a sequence.
4. *Racing.* **a** With *the,* the section of a track between the last turn and the winning post. **b** In horse racing, first place at the finish; — opposed to *place* and *show,* second place and third place respectively.
5. *Shoe Mfg.* A shoe adapted for wear on either foot.
— *on the straight.* **a** Along a straight line; also, parallel to a side. **b** *Slang.* Living uprightly. — *out of straight* Crooked; awry.

straight, *v. t.;* STRAIGHT'ED; STRAIGHT'ING. **1.** To stretch. *Obs.*
2. To straighten. *Chiefly Scot.*

straight (strāt). Var. of STRAIT.

straight accent. A macron.

straight angle. *Math.* The angle between a half line in one direction and the half line in the opposite direction. Hence, one half a complete turn, π radians, 180°, or two right angles.

straight arch. A flat arch.

straight'–arm', *v. t.* *Amer. Football.* To ward off (an opponent) with the arm held straight.

straight'a·way' (strāt'ȧ·wā'), *adj.* Straightforward; continuous in direction; proceeding in a straight line.

straight'a·way', *n.* A straight course, or a straight part of a course. See STRAIGHT, *n.,* **4.**

straight'a·way', *adv.* Straightway.

straight'–backed' (66), *adj.* **a** Having a straight back. **b** Severe; stern; rigorous.

straight'–billed' cur'lew. The marbled godwit. See GODWIT. *Local, U. S.*

straight bill of lading. A consignment to a specific party, and not to his order. It is not negotiable.

straight chain. *Chem.* See CHAIN, **7.**

straight'–cut', *adj.* Cut straight; specif., having the leaves cut lengthwise; — said of certain smoking tobaccos.

straight dynamite. Any of a class of explosives consisting essentially of nitroglycerin absorbed in an active base, as sodium nitrate and wood pulp.

straight'edge' (strāt'ĕj'), *n.* A bar or slip of wood or metal, a board, or the like, having one or more long edges made straight within a desired degree of accuracy, used for testing straight lines and surfaces, drawing straight lines, etc.

straight'edge'; -EDGED' (-ĕjd'); -EDG'ING (-ĕj'ĭng), *v. t.* To make the edge of (the work) straight; to test with a straightedge.

straight'en (strāt''n), *v. t. & i.;* -ENED (-'nd); -EN·ING. To make or become straight; specif.: **a** To reduce from a crooked to a straight form. **b** To make correct; put in order; as, to *straighten* one's affairs or an account. **c** To disentangle; unravel; — often with *out.* **d** To put on the correct road, or course.
Syn. — Order, compose; rectify.
Ant. — Curve, crook; mislead.

straighten one's face. To compose one's features.

straighten up. **a** To raise oneself from a stooping posture; to stand or sit erect. **b** *Colloq.* To reform one's mode of life, habits, etc.

straight'en·er (strāt''n·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which straightens; one whose work is to straighten **a** (specified) thing, or in a (specified) way, as in:

axle straightener	drill straightener	saw straightener
cold straightener	rail straightener	wire straightener

straight face. A face giving no evidence of emotion, esp. of merriment. — **straight'–faced'** (66), *adj.*

straight flour. See FLOUR.

straight'–flute', straight'–flut'ed (66), *adj.* Having straight flutes. See 1st DRILL, 1 **a,** *Illust.*

straight'for'ward (strāt'fôr'wĕrd), *adv.* Also **straight'–for'wards** (-wĕrdz). In a straightforward manner.

straight'for'ward (-fôr'wĕrd; 66), *adj.* Proceeding in a straight course or manner; leading directly onward; direct; undeviating; hence, honest; frank; candid; outright or outspoken. — **straight'for'ward·ly,** *adv.* — **straight'for'ward·ness,** *n.*

straight'–front', *adj.* Having a straight front, edge, border, or the like.

straight grain. Grain in lumber whose cells run principally parallel to its length. — **straight'–grained'** (66), *adj.*

straight'head' (strāt'hĕd'), *n.* *Plant Pathol.* A disease of the rice plant in which the heads remain sterile and therefore erect when normal heads are drooping. It is caused by disturbed water relations.

straight joint. *Carp.* **a** A continuous floor joint transverse to the length of the boards. **b** A joint without tongues, dowels, or other fittings; — called also *square joint.*

straight life insurance. See LIFE INSURANCE.

straight'–line', *adj.* **1.** *Mech.* Designating a linkage or equivalent device (called ***straight-line motion***) designed to produce or copy motion in a straight, or approximately straight, line. Such a device is often called a ***parallel motion,*** a term which strictly applies only to a device for copying straight lines in a parallel line or plane. Principal

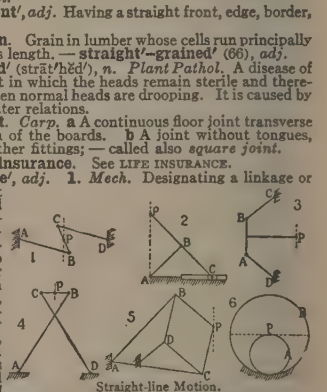

Straight-line Motion.

stowk (stōk). Var. of STOOK, shock. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stowl (stōl). Dial. Eng. var. of STOOL, a stump. [STOWNLINS.]
stow'lins (stou'lĭnz). Var. of **stowp** (stōp). Dial. Eng. var. of STOOP, a post, etc.
stowre. Var. of STOUR, STOWER.
stowse. Var. of STOWCE.
stowth (stouth). Var. of STOUTH.
stoyte. Var. of STOIT.
St. Pa·cho'mi·us. See SAINT, *n.,* *Note.*
St. Pa'tridge's Day. See SAINT, *n.,* *Note.*
St. Pat'rick, St.-Pat'rick's-cab'bage, etc. See SAINT, *n.,* *Note.*
St. Paul, St. Paul's, etc. See SAINT, *n.,* *Note.*
St. Pe'ter. See SAINT, *n.,* *Note.*
St. Petersburg Declaration, standard, etc. See SAINT, *n.,* *Note.*
St. Peter's Chains, Chair, etc. See SAINT, *n.,* *Note.* [*Obs. exc. Dial.*
stra (strä; strō). Var. of STRAW.
strack. Scot. & dial. Eng. past tense of STRIKE. [-FASHION.]
strad'dle·fash'ion, *adv.* See
strad'die·ways', *adv.* See -WAYS.
strad'die·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
strade (strȧd). Obs. exc. dial. past tense of STRIDE.
strad'l, strad'ld. Straddle; straddled. *Ref. Sp.*
strad'o·met'ri·cal. Var. of STRADAMETRICAL.
strae (strā). Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir. var. of STRAW. [ter. *Obs.*
strage, *n.* [L. *stragem.*] Slaugh-
strag'l, strag'ld. Straggle; straggled. *Ref. Sp.*
straif. † STROVE.
straight'a·bout', *n.* = ABOUT-FACE.
straight'forth', *adv.* Straightforward; straightway. *Obs.*
straight'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
straight'-laced' (66). Var. of STRAIT-LACED.

among straight-line motions are the following: (1) ***Watt's*** (Fig. 1 in *Illust.* $AB = CD$; P, tracing point, at center of CB), an approximate device used in beam engines and Richards's indicator. (2) ***Scott-Russell's*** (Fig. 2. AC fixed; PC jointed to AB at B and to sliding block C; $AB = BC = PB$; P tracing point). (3) ***Roberts's*** (Fig. 3. AD, BC jointed to T piece ABP at A and B, and turning at D and C, respectively; P tracing point), an approximate motion which can be made accurate by substituting slots and swiveling blocks for the swinging links. (4) ***Che·by'shev's, or Tche·by'sheff's*** (chĕ·bĭsh'ĕfs) (A, D fixed joints; C, B movable joints; P tracing point). (5) ***Peau'cel'lier's'*** (pō'sĕl'yāz') (A, E fixed joints; D, B, P, C movable joints; P tracing point), an exact device of seven jointed bars, forming eight links, the join of the fixed centers being kinematically equivalent to a link. The whole linkage, or esp. the figure formed by six links including the four links forming the rhombus and the pair joining the rhombus to the farther fixed center, is called ***Peaucellier's cell.*** (6) ***White's*** (A circle rolling inside fixed circle B of twice the diameter; P tracing point). Proportions not specified are about as drawn. 2. *Mach.* Having the principal parts arranged in a straight line, as the steam and air cylinders of a compressor.

straight'-lined' (66), *adj.* Having straight lines; rectilinear; undeviating.

straight-line depreciation. *Accounting.* Annual reduction in the book value of an asset by a fixed percentage of its original cost, based on its estimated life. See DEPRECIATION CHARGE.

straight'-line'-fre'quen·cy con·dens'er. *Radio.* A variable condenser in which a given change of setting of the movable plates corresponds to the same change of frequency for all settings.

straight-line gale. *Meteorol.* **a** A gale of several days' duration blowing over the same region and from the same quarter. **b** A long streak of violent wind not related to any deflection of isobars.

straight-line rate. See RATE, 7.

straight matter. *Print.* Composition in ordinary paragraphs of uniform width, without display lines, tabular matter, etc.

straight organ. *Music.* A pipe organ containing no borrowed or unified stops.

straight'-out' (strāt'out'; 66), *adj.* Acting without concealment, obliquity, or compromise; hence, unqualified; thoroughgoing; as, *straight-out* resentment. *Colloq., U.S.*

straight'-out', *n.* One who is straight-out or uncompromising, esp. in adhering to a political party or policy; specif. [*cap.*], one of those Democrats who in 1872 supported Charles O'Connor instead of Horace Greeley for president. *Colloq., U.S.*

straight paper. *Com.* Negotiable paper signed or endorsed by one individual.

straight peen. A narrow, round-edged peen of a hammer, parallel to the handle. See PEEN, *Illust.*

straight poker. See 5th POKER.

straight'-pull', *adj. Firearms.* Having the motion of the bolt straight forward and back, the locking and unlocking being effected without rotation; as, a Lee *straight-pull* rifle.

straight reamer. *Mach.* See REAMER, *n.*, 1.

straight run. Any gasoline distilled between a minimum and maximum boiling point from a crude oil containing all the distillation products desired.

straight'-side', *adj.* Having straight sides; — said specif. of a pneumatic automobile tire having a straight-sided bead used with a rim which has the edges rolling outward and is divided crosswise (so that it can be sprung into the tire) or has one edge, or both edges, detachable.

straight sinus. *Anat.* A venous sinus along the line of junction of the falx cerebri and tentorium cerebelli.

straight'-spo'ken (66), *adj.* Speaking with directness; plain-spoken.

straight strophoid. See STROPHOID.

straight ticket. A ticket cast for the regular candidates of a party. *Polit. Cant, U.S.*

straight time. **a** Regular or weekly employment, as distinguished from hourly employment. **b** Payment for overtime work at the same rate per hour as for regular work.

straight'-up' (66), *adj.* Precipitous; steep.

straight'-up'-and-down', *adj.* Direct; plain; clear; simple; also, straightforward; open; candid; honest.

straight'way' (strāt'wā'; 66), *adv.* **a** *Obs.* In a direct course; directly. **b** Immediately; forthwith.

And *straightway* the damsel arose. *Mark* v. 41, 42.

straight'way', *adj.* Having or affording, a straight way; esp., *Mach.*, allowing something, as a fluid, to pass directly; as, a *straightway* valve (usually a form of gate valve).

straightway drill. *Mach.* A straight-flute drill. See 1st DRILL, 1 a, *Illust.*

straightway pump. *Mach.* A pump with suction valves below and discharge valves above the plunger so as to provide a straightaway flow of the fluid pumped.

straight'ways' (strāt'wāz'), *adv.* Also **straight'wise'** (-wīz'). Straightway. *Now Rare.*

straight whist. Whist in which the hands are not replayed, as distinguished from *duplicate*.

straik (strāk). Var. of STRAKE, *n.*, STROKE. *Now Dial.*

straik (strāk), *n.* Also **straike.** [From *strait*, Scot. form of STROKE.] 1. An instrument for whetting scythes. *Scot.* 2. The proportion of malt used in a brewing. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

strall (strāl), *n.* [AS. *strāl*, *strǣgl*, fr. L. *stragula*, *stragulum*.] A bedspread. *Obs.*

strain (strān), *n.* [ME. *stren*, *streen*, *streon*, fr. AS. *strēon*, *strion*, gain, acquisition, begetting; akin to AS. *strīenan*, *strȳnan*, *strēonan*, to beget, to obtain, OHG. *striunan* to gain.] 1. Originally, gain; also, generation; begetting; hence, progeny; race; stock; descent; family.

He is of a noble *strain*. *Shak.*

2. a Hereditary character, quality, or disposition.

Intemperance and lust breed diseases, which, propagated, spoil the *strain* of a nation. *Tillotson.*

b A trace; a streak; a turn; a peculiar element or tendency; as, he has a *strain* of fanaticism.

3. Sort; kind; class of persons or things. *Now Rare.*

The common *strain*. *Dryden.*

4. In domestic animals, those individuals which have a common lineage but not distinguishing characters sufficient to constitute a breed, as horses descended from some well-known sire, or individuals of a herd which has been inbred.

5. A sustained note or movement; a passage or flight, as of song or the imagination; specif., a distinct portion of an ode or other poem.

6. A stream of forceful, violent, or impassioned speech.

7. **a** The tenor, pervading note, burden, tone, manner, style, of a song, poem, speech, book, etc., or, by extension, of a course of action or conduct; as, he spoke in a noble *strain*; there was a *strain* of woe in his story.

The genius and *strain* of the book of Proverbs. *Tillotson.*

b Mood; temper; as, he was in a philosophizing *strain*.

8. *Hort.* A group of plants (within a variety) differing little if any in morphology, yet physiologically distinct, with some additional quality, esp. a desirable one, as greater yield or vigor.

9. *Music.* **a** A tune or air. **b** A period or other well defined short subdivision of a composition or a movement.

Syn. — Dash, shade, touch, vein.

strain, *v. t.* [From 1st STRAIN.] To set forth in strains, or song. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To carry a strain or tune; to sing. *Obs.*

strain (strān), *v.;* STRAINED (strānd); STRAIN'ING. [ME. *stranen*, *streynen*, fr. OF. *estraindre*, *estreindre* (F. *étreindre*), fr. L. *stringere* to draw or bind tight; akin to Gr. *strangos* twisted, *strangate* a halter, *stranx* that which is squeezed out, a drop, MIr. *srengim* I draw. Cf. CONSTRAIN, DISTRICT, PRESTIGE, RESTRICT, STRAIT, STRANGLE, STRESS, STRICT, STRICTURE, STRING, STRINGENT, STRONG.] *Transitive:* 1. To draw tight; to extend with effort; stretch; as, to *strain* a rope, the cords of a musical instrument. "To *strain* his fetters with a stricter care." *Dryden.*

2. To exert to the utmost; to put to great stress or effort; to use, or cause to act, with extreme vigor; as, to *strain* every nerve in running.

3. To squeeze or clasp tightly; to press closely; to hug; — now usually only in phrase *to strain to one's breast.*

Evander with a close embrace
Strained his departing friend. *Dryden.*

4. To compress painfully or harmfully; to constrict.

5. a To press, or cause to pass, through or as through a strainer; to filter through a screen, a cloth, or some porous substance. **b** To remove by filtration or the like; — usually with *out;* as, to *strain* out coffee grounds.

6. To stretch beyond its proper limit; to do violence to, in the matter of intent or meaning; as, to *strain* the law.

There can be no other meaning in this expression, however some may pretend to *strain* it. *Swift.*

7. To raise to a high degree, pitch, or emotional state; also, to tax severely.

8. To injure, as in the muscles or joints, by causing to make too strong an effort; to harm, as the nervous system or an organ, by overexertion or excessive use; to sprain; as, to *strain* a horse by overloading; to *strain* the wrist.

9. To injure by drawing, stretching, or the exertion of force; as, the gale *strained* the timbers of the ship; also, figuratively, to make too great demands upon, as upon one's strength, emotions, resources; to overtax.

10. *Obs.* **a** To bind fast; fasten. **b** To restrain; curb; confine. **c** To force; constrain. **d** To wield; brandish. **e** To squeeze out; extort. **f** To urge, esp. with importunity; to press, as a petition.

11. *Mech.* To cause a change of form or size by the application of external force.

—, *Intransitive:* 1. To make violent efforts; to strive; to stretch with exertion or difficulty; as, he *strains* under the great weight; the eyes *strain* to see the ships.

To build his fortune I will *strain* a little. *Shak.*

2. To act importunately; to press; urge. *Now Rare.*

3. To sustain a strain, wrench, or distortion; as, the ship *strained* in the heavy seas.

4. To pass through or as through a filter, colander, or the like; to be filtered; to percolate; to ooze; as, water *straining* through a sandy soil; the thin soup *strains* easily.

5. To be expressed, as juice from fruit; to exude; also, to trickle out in a small stream.

6. To make great difficulty; to balk. "Ye blind guides, which *strain* at a gnat, and swallow a camel." *Matt.* xxiii. 24.

Syn. — STRAIN, SPRAIN, as here compared, agree in the idea of injury from overstretching or overexertion. But STRAIN is of general application; SPRAIN applies only to muscles or ligaments.

strain a point. To go beyond the proper limit or rule; to stretch one's authority or conscience; to do a degree of violence to some principle or to one's own feelings.

strain at. To strive after, esp. with extreme effort.

strain courtesy. To use an excess of civility.

strain, *n.* 1. Act of straining, or state of being strained; specif.: a Excessive tension, physical or mental; also, a force, influence, or state, causing such tension; as, the *strain* on a ship's rigging; a *strain* on her strength. **b** Excessive exertion; painful labor; a violent effort that overtaxes the strength, ability, resources, etc.

Whether any poet . . . since Shakespeare has exerted a greater variety of powers with less *strain*. *Landor.*

c The hurt or injury from excessive tension or use, as of the muscles, nerves, or an organ; a sprain; a wrench.

2. A result of being strained, or unduly stretched; a stretch; an unusual reach, degree, height, intensity, etc.

3. A misconstruction obtained by stretching the meaning of a word, phrase, etc.; a strained interpretation of the sense of something said or written.

4. Track; trail; as, to pick up the *strain* of a deer. *Obs.*

5. *Geom.* Change of shape of a figure when geometrically transformed; deformation.

6. *Mech.* **a** Deformation or distortion due to stress or force; specif., linear, areal, or volumetric, deformation per unit of length, area, or volume, known, as ***linear, surface,*** or ***volumetric, strain*** respectively. Angular distortion is known as ***shear strain.*** Cf. HOMOGENEOUS STRAIN. **b** Sometimes, stress, thrust, or force, generally.

strain (strān), *v. t. & n.* = DISTRAIN. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

strain, *n. Obs.* **a** A thread, streak, or strand. **b** A barb.

strain'a·ble (strān'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* 1. *Obs.* **a** Compulsory. **b** Violent in action; violent; forceful.

2. Capable of being strained.

— **strain'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **strain'a·bly,** *adv.*

strain band. *Naut.* A reinforcing band of canvas on a sail.

strain diagram. A stress sheet.

strained (strānd), *adj.* **a** Subjected to great or excessive tension; wrenched; weakened; as, *strained* relations. **b** Done or produced with straining or excessive effort; forced; as, *strained* wit. **c** Passed through a strainer. **d** Distorted in sense; forced beyond what is reasonable or equitable. — **strain'ed·ly** (strān'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; strānd'lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **strain'ed·ness,** *n.*

strain ellipsoid. *Math.* See ELLIPSOID OF EXPANSION.

strain'er (strān'ẽr), *n.* One who or that which strains; esp., a device for straining; specif.: **a** A utensil or device, as a screen, sieve, or filter, to retain or hold back solid pieces or particles while a liquid passes through. Cf. COLANDER. **b** Any of various devices for stretching or tightening something. **c** *Basketwork.* A small rod with ends sharpened and bent at right angles, used to keep a stake in position. **d** *Carriage Building.* A strip of wood, a piece of glued canvas, or the like, for reinforcing the back of a panel.

strain'er·man (strān'ẽr·măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who cleanses strainers.

strainer of Hippocrates. = HIPPOCRATES'S SLEEVE.

strainer vine. The dishcloth gourd.

strain'ing, *adj.* That strains. — **strain'ing·ly,** *adv.*

straining arch. *Arch.* An archlike construction to resist end thrust, as a flying buttress.

straining frame. A frame for holding and stretching material, as canvas, paper, etc.

straining piece *or* **beam.** *Arch.* A short piece of timber in a truss, used to hold in place the ends of struts or rafters. See QUEEN POST, *Illust.*

straining sill. *Arch.* A straining beam on the tie beam of a truss to resist at each end the foot of a diagonal strut.

strain insulator. *Elec.* A strong form of insulator used to insulate a guy wire supporting a trolley wire or other conductor; — called also *shackle insulator*, or simply *shackle.* See INSULATOR, *n.*

strain normal. *Mech.* A line drawn at right angles to the direction of a homogeneous strain.

strain sheet. A stress sheet.

strain'slip' (strān'slĭp'), *n. Geol.* Fracturing in rock accompanied by slight displacement; faulting on a minute scale. — **strainslip cleavage.**

straint (strānt), *n.* [OF. *estrainte*, *estreinte* (F. *étreinte*). See STRAIN, *v.*] Excessive tension; strain; constraint. *Rare.*

strain theory. *Chem.* The Baeyer strain theory.

strait (strāt), *adj.;* STRAIT'ER (-ẽr); STRAIT'EST. [ME. *strait*, *straight*, *streyt*, *streit*, fr. OF. *estreit* (F. *étroit*), fr. L. *strictus* drawn together, close, tight, past part. of *stringere* to draw tight. See STRAIN, *v.;* cf. STRICT.] 1. *Archaic.* **a** Narrow; not broad; giving little room.

Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life and few there be that find it. *Matt.* vii. 14.

b Restricted; limited in space or time. **c** Tight; close; constricted; closely fitting; tightly drawn; tense.

2. Strict; scrupulous; rigorous; exacting; severe; rigid. *Archaic.*

The *straitest* sect of our religion. *Acts* xxvi. 5 (*Rev. Ver.*).

3. Strictly limited, as in meaning or application. *Now Dial.*

4. Close; intimate; familiar. *Now Rare.*

5. a Distressful; difficult. **b** Straitened; hampered; limited as to means or resources.

To make your *strait* circumstances yet *straiter*. *Secker.*

6. *Obs.* **a** Parsimonious; niggardly; mean; stingy. **b** Definite; exact. **c** Inadequate through scantiness.

Syn. — See NARROW. **Ant.** — Spacious, wide.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

strait-breasted, strait-breeched, strait-chested, strait-clothed, strait-coated, strait-necked, strait-sleeved, strait-toothed, strait-waisted

strait (strāt), *adv.* Straightly; as: **a** *Obs. exc. Dial.* Tightly; hence, stingily. **b** *Obs.* Securely. **c** *Now Rare.* Oppressively. **d** *Obs.* Strictly; precisely.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

strait-besieged, strait-braced, strait-embraced, strait-knotted, strait-tied.

strait, *n.* [ME. *straight*, *streit*, fr. OF. *estreit*. See STRAIT, *adj.*] 1. A narrow space or passage. *Archaic.*

He brought him through a darksome narrow *strait*
To a broad gate all built of beaten gold. *Spenser.*

2. A (comparatively) narrow passageway connecting two large bodies of water; — often in *pl.* with sing. sense.

We steered directly through a large outlet which they call a *strait*, though it be fifteen miles broad. *De Foe.*

3. A neck of land; an isthmus. *Now Rare.*

4. A condition of distressing narrowness or restriction; a situation of perplexity or distress; difficulty; need; — often in *pl.;* as, reduced to great *straits.*

For I am in a *strait* betwixt two. *Phil.* i. 23.

5. *Obs.* **a** A ravine or gorge. **b** *pl.* Cloth of single width.

strait, *v. t. & i.* To straiten. *Obs.*

strait (strāt). Var. of STRAIGHT. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

strait'-bod'ied, straight'-bod'ied (strāt'bŏd'ĭd; 66), *adj.* Made with stays; — applied to gowns, esp. in the 17th century.

strait'en (strāt'n), *v.;* -ENED (-'nd); -EN·ING. *Transitive:* 1. To make strait, or narrow; hence, to contract; confine; hem in.

2. To make tense, or tight; to tighten; also, to make more severe or rigorous. *Obs.*

They *straiten* at each end the cord. *Pope.*

3. a *Rare.* To restrict; hamper; as, *straitened* by fetters; narrow experience in life *straitens* views on social problems. **b** To afflict, as with difficulty; to distress or embarrass in means or conditions of life; — chiefly in the *past part.;* as, a man *straitened* in his circumstances.

—, *Intransitive:* To become narrow; to narrow.

strait jacket. A coat of strong material, as canvas, binding the body closely, for restraining the violently insane or delirious, violent criminals, etc. Some confine the arms to the body, others have long sleeves, without openings, which may be tied together.

strait'-jack'et, *v. t.* To confine in, or as in, a strait jacket.

strait'-lace' (strāt'lās'), *v. t.* To bind tightly, as with laces; to confine. — **strait'-lac'er** (-lās'ẽr), *n.*

strait'-laced' (-lāst'; 66), *adj.* 1. a Laced tightly or closely, as a bodice or stays. **b** Wearing, or bound with, tight stays or a closely laced bodice.

2. a *Rare.* Restricted; stiff; constrained; sometimes, stubborn; obstinate. **b** Excessively strict in manners, morals, or opinion, esp. in moral or religious views; overscrupulous.

Strait-laced persons who deemed it scandalous to look on at "Hamlet" or "Othello." *John Fiske.*

— **strait'-lac'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **strait'lac'ed·ness,** *n.*

strait'lac'ing (-lās'ĭng), *adj.* Confining.

Straits dollar (strāts). See DOLLAR, 5 a.

straits'man (strāts'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). 1. A ship equipped and suited for service in and about the Strait of Malacca.

2. (*cap.*) A native or resident of Australia in the vicinity of Bass Strait.

Straits tin. Also **Strait tin.** [From the *Strait* of Malacca.] Tin from the Malay Peninsula, — used as the market standard for high-quality tin.

strait'-waist'coat, *n.* A straitjacket. — **strait'-waist'-coat,** *v. t.*

strait'work' (strāt'wûrk'), *n.* Mining by the bord-and-pillar system. *Eng.*

---

straight'ly, *adv.* of STRAIGHT.
straight'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
straight'-of-breadth', *n.* = DEAD FLAT b.
straight'-pight' (-pīt'; 66), *adj.* Straight of figure. *Obs.*
straight'-sid'ed press. *Mach.* See PUNCH PRESS.
straight'-tail' dog. *Mach.* See DOG, *n.*, 2 d.
straight'wards, *adv.* See -WARDS. *Rare.*
straik. Obs. past tense of STRIKE.
strain'd. Strained. *Ref. Sp.*
strain'less, *adj.* See -LESS. —
strain'less·ly, *adv.*
strain'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
strait'end. Straitened. *Ref. Sp.*
strait'hand'ed (66), *adj.* Close fisted; miserly. — **strait'hand'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **strait'hand'ed·ness,** *n. All Obs.*
strait'heart'ed, *adj.* Narrow-hearted; selfish. *Obs.* — **strait'heart'ed·ness,** *n. Obs.*
strait'ly, *adv.* of STRAIT.
strait'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Straits (strāts), *n. pl.* Short for STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. See in *Gaz.*

strake (strāk), *n.* [ME.; akin to STRETCH. Confused with *streak* (see STREAK, *n.*).] **1.** **a** A streak; a stripe. **b** Specif., a narrow strip, stretch, or the like, as a neck of land, a rut in a road, a crack in a floor.
2. **a** An iron band by which the fellies of a wheel are secured to each other, being not continuous, as the tire is, but made up of separate pieces. **b** Any of the rings forming the shell of a steam boiler.
3. *Shipbuilding.* One breadth of planks or plates forming a continuous strip on the bottom or sides of a vessel, reaching from the stem to the stern; a streak.
☞ The planks or plates next the keel are called the ***garboard strakes***, or ***garboards***; the strakes at the bilge are the ***bilge strakes***, the next, from the water line to the lower port sill, the ***wales*** and the upper parts of the sides, the ***sheer strakes***.
strake, *v. t. & i.* To streak, or become streaked.
strake, *v. i.* [ME. *straken;* akin to STRETCH.] **a** *Obs.* To proceed; move; go. **b** *Dial. Eng.* To loiter; stroll; also, wander.
strake, *n. & v.* [Origin uncert.] *Hunting.* Signal on the horn. *Obs.*
strake (strāk), *n.* A trough for washing broken ore, gravel, or sand; a launder. — *v. t.* To wash or concentrate by use of strakes. *Both Cornwall.*
strake. Var. of STREEK, STRIKE, STROKE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
straked (strākt), *adj.* Having, or equipped with, strakes.
strak'y (strāk'ĭ), *adj.* Streaked. *Now Dial.*
stram (străm), *n.* A hard walk. — *v. i.* To take a "stram; also, to gad about; to be continually on the go." *Both New England.*
stram, *n., v. t. & i.* [Imitative.] Bang; slam; knock. *Dial. Eng.*
stra·mash' (strȧ·măsh'; străm'ȧsh), *v. t.* [Cf. STRAM, MASH, SMASH.] To smash; break to pieces; destroy. — *n.* Disturbance; racket; broil; a crash; a smashup. *Both Chiefly Scot.*
stram'a·zon' (străm'ȧ·zŏn'), *n.* [F. *estramaçon* and It. *stramazzone.*] *Fencing.* A descending cut or slash with the extreme edge of a sword delivered from the wrist. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
stra·min'e·ous (strȧ·mĭn'ē·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *stramineus,* fr. *stramen* straw; akin to L. *sternere, stratum,* to spread out, to strew. See STREW.] Of or like straw; as: **a** Chaffy; strawy. **b** Straw-colored. **c** Valueless. — **stra·min'e·ous·ly,** *adv.*
stram'mel (străm'l), *n.* [Cf. STRAMAGE, and F dial. *étramiller* to scatter (straw).] Straw. *Scot.*
stram'mer (străm'ẽr; străm'-), *n.* [Cf. dial. *stram* to stretch, to lie outrageously.] Anything very large; a monstrous lie. *Dial. Eng.*
stra·mo'ni·um (strȧ·mō'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., of obscure origin.] **1.** The thorn apple (*Datura*); esp., the Jimson weed.
2. *Pharm.* The dried leaves of the Jimson weed, used in medicine similarly to belladonna, esp. in asthma. It contains the alkaloids atropine, hyoscyamine, and scopolamine.
stram'o·ny (străm'ȯ·nĭ), *n.* Stramonium.
stramp (strămp), *n., & v.* Stamp; trample. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
strand (strănd), *n.* [AS.; akin to D., G. (fr. LG.), Sw., & Dan. *strand,* ON. *strönd.*] **1.** A shore; specif.: **a** The beach of the ocean, a sea, or an arm of the ocean. **b** The bank of a stream. **c** *Obs.* A wharf; a quay.
2. A region, esp. far away. *Poetic.*
3. *Mar. Law.* A stranding.
Syn. — See SHORE.
Strand, the. An important London street from Fleet Street to Trafalgar Square, parallel to and near the Thames.
strand (strănd), *v. t. & i.;* STRAND'ED; STRAND'ING. **1.** To run, drift, or drive on a strand, or aground; as, to *strand* a ship.
2. To place in a position, esp. an unfavorable position, which one cannot leave; also, in passive, to be left entirely alone, or out of the current of events, etc.; to be left destitute.
strand (strănd), *n.* [OF. *estran,* of Teut. origin; cf. MD. *strēne* cord, D. *streen* skein, G. *strähne* a skein, lock of hair, strand of a rope, OHG. *streno.*] **1.** Any of the fibers, threads, or strings, as of yarn, twisted or plaited together into a ropelike mass; also, the rope, cable, or ropelike mass into which these strings are twisted or plaited.
2. **a** Any of two or more wires twisted together into a single ropelike cable; esp., *Aeronautics,* a kind of wire made up of several individual wires twisted together around a single wire as a core. **b** Hence, any twisted or plaited ropelike structure; as, a *strand* or string of pearls; a *strand* or tress of hair.
3. A pile of wood 8 ft. by 4 ft. by from 12 in. to 24 or 30 in. *Southern U. S.*
strand, *v. Intransitive:* To break into strands.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To break a strand of (a rope) accidentally.
2. To form (a rope, etc.) by uniting strands.
3. To weave a strand in, as with a needle in mending a garment; as, to *strand* a stocking; to *strand* a hole or rent.
strand, *n. Now Chiefly Scot.* **a** A stream; current; also, *Obs.,* the sea. **b** A channel, as a gutter.
strand'age (străn'dĭj), *n.* A tax formerly levied for the use or for the repair of the strand or shore.
strand boat. A shore boat. *Obs.*
strand'er (străn'dẽr), *n.* One who tends a stranding machine.
strand fishery. A coast fishery pursued from the shore.
strand flat. *Geol.* An elevated wave-cut terrace.
strand'ing, *n. Mar. Law.* The action of a ship when running aground upon the strand, a rock, or bottom, so that she is fast for a time; specif., such a running aground as is accidental or done to avoid a worse impending danger, as sinking. Such a stranding charges an insurer with loss in many cases.
strand line. *Geol.* A shore line or beach; esp., one above the present water level.
‖**strand'loop'er** (strănd'lōp'ẽr; *Eng.* strănd'lōōp'ẽr), *n.* [D., fr. *strand* shore + *looper* runner, fr. *loopen* to run. See LANDLOUPER.] *S. Afr.* **a** A primitive Bushman; also, one of a former coastal race allied to both Bushman and Hottentot. **b** A Hottentot who lives as a beachcomber. **c** A small sand plover.
strand plover. The black-bellied plover. *Brit.*
strand rat *or* **mole.** The Cape mole rat. See MOLE RAT.
strand snipe. The sanderling. *Local, N. Y.*
strand wolf. The brown hyena.
strange (strānj; 140), *adj.;* STRANG'ER (strān'jẽr); STRANG'EST (-jĕst). [OF. *estrange* (F. *étrange*), fr. L. *extraneus* that is without, external, foreign, fr. *extra* on the outside. See EXTRA-; cf. ESTRANGE, EXTRANEOUS.] **1.** Of another country; foreign; alien. *Archaic.* "*Strange* strands." *Chaucer.*
The knowledge of *strange* and divers tongues. *Ascham.*
2. Of or pertaining to another or other; of or pertaining to some other kind, character, or place. "Foolish hens . . . sitting upon *strange* eggs." *Byron.*
3. Not according to the common way; exciting curiosity, surprise, or wonder because of novelty; extraordinary; exceptional, as in size, quantity, intensity, etc.; hence, unnatural; queer; as, *strange* garments; *strange* manners.
He is sick of a *strange* fever *Shak.*
4. Not before known, heard, or seen; new; unfamiliar.
The signet is not *strange* to you. *Shak.*
5. Reserved; distant in deportment; also, shy, timid, or coy.
She may be *strange* and shy at first. *Hawthorne.*
6. Unaccustomed; inexperienced; unacquainted.
In thy fortunes am unlearned and *strange.* *Shak.*
7. *Obs.* **a** Not of one's family. **b** Different. **c** External; adventitious. **d** Unfriendly.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
strange-colored **strange-plumaged** **strange-voiced**
strange-garbed **strange-sounding**
strange-looking **strange-tongued**
Syn. — Alien; rare; uncommon, unusual. — STRANGE, SINGULAR, PECULIAR, ECCENTRIC, ERRATIC, ODD, QUEER, QUAINT, OUTLANDISH. That is STRANGE which is out of the ordinary, familiar, or natural order; SINGULAR often suggests that whose strangeness puzzles one or piques one's curiosity; as, "a soldier, full of *strange* oaths" (*Shak.*); "some *strange* mysterious dream" (*Milton*); "sad and *strange* as in dark summer dawns the earliest pipe of half-awakened birds to dying ears" (*Tennyson*); "T is *singular* that even within the sight of the high towers of Antioch you could lose your way" (*Shelley*); "Pleasure was a by-product of the *singular* chemistry of life" (*Stevenson*). That is PECULIAR, as here compared (cf. SPECIAL), which carries distinctive qualities to an extreme; the word is often a mere synonym for "odd" or "queer"; ECCENTRIC implies divergence from the beaten track; ERRATIC adds to *eccentric* a stronger implication of caprice; as, a *peculiar* trick of expression; "She was a person of some odd and *peculiar* habits, wore a *singular* dress, and affected wild and solitary haunts" (*Scott*); "his [Carlyle's] taste for the *eccentric,* amorphous, and violent in men" (*Lowell*); the workings of his mind were *erratic.* ODD often differs little from *singular* or *peculiar;* it sometimes suggests an element of the fantastic; that is QUEER which is (esp. oddly) abnormal, or which is dubious or questionable; as, "great men whose *odd* habits it would have been glorious piety to endure" (*G. Eliot*); "His tail cocks up in a very *odd* way" (*Barham*); "our sense of the *odd,* the humorous, the grotesque" (*Lowell*); "Now Elkanah Settle sounds so *queer;* who can expect much from that name?" (*Boswell*); "Alice was not much surprised at this, she was getting so well used to *queer* things happening" (*L. Carroll*); a *queer* transaction. That is QUAINT which is pleasantly odd or (esp.) old-fashioned; that is OUTLANDISH which is uncouth or bizarre; as, "the language . . . *quaint* and old-fashioned" (*Cowper*); an *outlandish* custom. Cf. ANOMALOUS, FANCIFUL, ECCENTRICITY.
Ant. — Accustomed, natural, usual, familiar, wonted.
strange (strānj), *n.* A stranger; a foreigner. *Obs.*
strange (strānj), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *estranger.* See ESTRANGE.] *Obs.* **a** To estrange or be estranged; remove; alter. **b** To wonder or be astonished (at).
strange, *adv.* Strangely; very; — usually in combinations, as in:
strange-achieved **strange-disposed** **strange-met**
strange-clad **strange-fashioned**
strange-composed **strange-favored**
strange'ling (strānj'lĭng), *n.* A stranger, as a foundling or other homeless or uncared-for child in a hospital, asylum, or the like.
stran'ger (strān'jẽr), *n.* [OF. *estrangier* (F. *étranger*). See STRANGE.] **1.** One who is strange; specif.: **a** One who comes from a foreign land; a foreigner. **b** One not in the place where his home is; specif., one in the family or house of another as a guest, visitor, or intruder.
Art thou only a *stranger* in Jerusalem? *Luke* xxiv. 18.
Thy *stranger* that is within thy gates. *Deut.* xxi. 12.
c A person who is unknown or with whom one is unacquainted; as, I was befriended by a *stranger.* Hence, one not admitted to fellowship or acquaintance; one not admitted to a share in; an alien; outsider. Also, a person one has not seen for some time.
My child is yet a *stranger* in the world. *Shak.*
d One ignorant of, or unfamiliar with, a specified object; — with *to.* "A *stranger* to thy thoughts." *Shak.*
2. A thing alien or exotic. *Archaic.*
3. Something supposed, or humorously said, to represent a coming stranger, as a piece of tea leaf floating in tea, or a flake of soot hanging on a grate bar. *Dial. & Colloq.*
4. The rock whiting. *Australia.*
5. *Law.* **a** One not privy or party to an act, contract, or title; a mere intruder or intermeddler; one who interferes without right; a third party; a volunteer; as, actual possession of land gives a good title against a *stranger* having no title; as to *strangers,* a mortgage is considered merely as a pledge; a mere *stranger* to the levy. **b** A stranger in blood, that is, a person not closely enough related, or not so circumstanced as, to give rise to the consideration of natural love and affection.
Syn. — STRANGER, FOREIGNER, ALIEN. STRANGER, which once meant *foreigner* (cf. the implication of *strange, outlandish*), now commonly applies to one unknown to one or without acquaintance in a given place; a FOREIGNER is one belonging to another nation; ALIEN often denotes specif. a foreign-born resident not a citizen. Cf. EMIGRANT.
Ant. — Habitué; native; citizen.
stran'ger, *adj.* Of or pertaining to a stranger or strangers; foreign; also, alien.
stran'ger, *v. t.* **1.** To estrange; alienate. *Obs.*
2. To make strange.
strange'-wayed' (strānj'wād'), *adj.* Having strange or peculiar ways; peculiar; odd. *Masefield.*
strange woman. *Bib.* A harlot. *Prov.* v. 3.
stran'gle (străng'g'l), *v.;* STRAN'GLED (-g'ld); STRAN'GLING (-glĭng). [OF. *estrangler* (F. *étrangler*), fr. L. *strangulare,* fr. Gr. *strangalan,* fr. *strangalē* a halter. See STRAIN, *v.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To compress the windpipe of (a person or animal) until death results from stoppage of respiration; to choke to death by compressing the throat, as with the hand or a rope; to throttle.
2. To stifle, choke, or suffocate in any manner; esp., to interrupt the breathing of, by entering the windpipe; as, he tried to drink when laughing, and the water *strangled* him.
3. To hinder from appearance or development; to stifle; suppress; repress. "*Strangle* such thoughts." *Shak.*
4. To slay; kill by poison, etc. *Obs.*
—, *Intransitive:* To be strangled, or suffocated.
stran'gle (străng'g'l), *n.* Strangulation; also, a strangle hold.
stran'gle·a·ble (-ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being strangled.
stran'gled blade (străng'g'ld). *Archaeol.* A prehistoric flint blade with opposing lateral notches on each margin.
strangle hold. **a** In wrestling, a hold by which one's opponent is choked. It is usually not allowed. **b** Hence, figuratively, any force or influence which chokes or suppresses freedom of movement, development, or expression.

One form of Strangle Hold.

stran'gle·ment (străng'g'l·mĕnt), *n.* Strangulation.
stran'gler (-glẽr), *n.* One who or that which strangles.
strangler tree. Any plant of the genus *Clusia,* esp. the pitch apple (which see). See CHIGOE-POISON.
stran'gles (străng'g'lz), *n. Veter.* **a** = STRANGULLION.
1. **b** An infectious febrile disease of horses and other equine animals, caused by bacteria (*Streptococcus equi*) and characterized by coryza, congestion of mucous membranes, and a tendency to form abscesses in various parts of the body, esp. in the intermaxillary space. It usually affects young animals. Mortality is low and one attack confers subsequent immunity. Called also *colt distemper, bastard strangles, febris pyogenica.*
stran'gle·tare' (străng'g'l·tär'), *n.* **a** The tare *Vicia hirsuta.* **b** Any broomrape of the genus *Orobanche.*
stran'gle·weed' (străng'g'l·wēd'), *n.* The dodder.
stran'gu·late (străng'gū·lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *strangulare, strangulatum,* to choke. See STRANGLE.] To compress, choke, or strangle; specif., *Med.,* to obstruct, constrict, or compress so as to stop circulation, or prevent the passage of fluid.
stran'gu·lat'ed her'ni·a (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119). A hernia in which the herniated viscus is so constricted in some part of the channel through which it protrudes as to arrest its return circulation and cause congestion and swelling of the protruded part.
stran'gu·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *strangulatio.* See STRANGLE.] **1.** Act of strangling, or state of being strangled; any abnormal or excessive constriction.
2. *Med.* Inordinate compression or constriction of a tube or part, as of the throat or bowel, esp. such as causes a suspension of breathing or of the passage of contents.
stran'gu·la'tive (străng'gū·lā'tĭv), *adj.* Tending to strangle.
stran'gu·la·to'ry (-lȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ; 68), *adj.* Pertaining to or of the nature of strangulation.
stran·gul'lion (străng·gŭl'yŭn), *n.* [OF. *stranguilion* (F. *étranguillon*), fr. It. *strangulione,* fr. L. *strangulare* to strangle. See STRANGULE.] **1.** A disease, esp. of the horse, marked by inflammation of the salivary glands.
2. *Obs.* **a** Strangury. **b** Quinsy.
stran'gu·ry (străng'gū·rĭ), *n.* [L. *stranguria,* fr. Gr. *strangouria,* fr. *stranx, strangos,* a drop + *ouron* urine. See STRAIN, *v.;* URINE.] **1.** *Med.* A painful discharge of urine, drop by drop, produced by spasmodic muscular contraction of the urethra and bladder.
2. *Plant Pathol.* A swelling or other disease in a plant, occasioned by a ligature fastened tightly about it.
— **stran·gu'ri·ous** (străng·gū'rĭ·ŭs), *adj.*
stran'ner (străn'ẽr), *n. Steel Mfg.* A workman who guides the bloom through the rolls that operate after the roughing rolls.
stran'y (străn'ĭ), *n.* The murre *Uria troille. N. of Eng.*
S trap. An S-shaped trap.
strap (străp), *n.* [Dial. var. of *strop,* fr. ME. *strope, stroppe,* fr. OF. *estrop* (F. *étrope*), and fr. AS. *stropp,* fr. L. *stroppus, struppus,* fr. Gr. *strophos* band, cord. See STROPHE; cf. STROP.] **1.** A narrow strip or thong of some flexible material used for securing, holding together, wrapping, etc.; esp., such a strip of leather, webbing, or the like, generally fitted with a clasp or buckle, and used for fastening, securing, holding together, etc.
2. Something consisting of, serving as, or resembling, a strap (sense 1); as: **a** A strip of leather used in flogging; hence, act of flogging, as in punishment. **b** Something made of a strap, or of a part of one, or a combination of two or more forming a loop; as, a boot *strap,* shawl *strap,* stirrup *strap,* a *strap* in a streetcar or tram. **c** A band or fillet used in strapwork. **d** A piece of leather, or strip of wood covered with a suitable material, for sharpening a razor; a strap. **e** A shoulder strap. **f** A flexible strap, or belt, used for buffing, as one made of cloth to which an abrasive is glued and which runs over pulleys, or over a pulley and a rod or plate.
3. A bunch, or string, as of fruit or vegetables. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
4. A kind of shoe fastened with a strap, or straps, and buckles.
5. Credit; "tick." *Slang, Eng.*
6. A forward, abusive girl or woman. *Ire.*
7. *Bookbinding.* One of several wide leather strips cut and fitted to blankbook backs, extending upon the boards between bands.
8. *Bot.* **a** A ligule. **b** The blade of a grass leaf.
9. *Carp., Mach., etc.* A band, plate, or loop of metal for clasping and holding timbers, parts of a machine, etc. See ECCENTRIC, *Illust.* Also, a flexible, thin, flat strip of metal fastened around boxes, crates, bales, etc., for security.
10. *Mach.* A narrow flexible band or belt, or a thong of hide for use as a belt. See BELT, *n.,* 9.
11. *Naut.* **a** A piece of rope or metal passing around a block or deadeye, holding it together and used for fastening it to anything; — called also *strop.* **b** A rope with ends spliced together, used in slinging weights, etc.
12. *Surg.* A band, as of adhesive plaster, used to approximate surfaces, as of wounds, or to hold dressings in position.
-strap (-străp). A combining form of the noun *strap,* as in backstrap, checkstrap, heelstrap.
strap (străp), *v.;* STRAPPED (străpt); STRAP'PING. *Transitive:* **1.** To secure with a strap; — sometimes with *up* or *down;* also, to tie or bind (a thong) securely.
2. To hang, as a criminal; — used also as *v. i. Scot. & N. of Eng.*

---

stralet, *n.* [It. *stralletto,* dim. of *strale* an arrow.] A dart. *Obs.*
strand'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
strand'ward, *adv.* See -WARD.
strang. Var. of STRONG. *New Dial.*
strang (străng). Archaic & dial. [var. of STRUNG.]
strange'ful, *adj.* Strange. *Obs.*
strange'ly, *adv.* of STRANGE.
strange'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stran'ger-dom, *n.* See -DOM.
stran'ger·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
stran'ger-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
stran'ger-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
stran'ger-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
stran'gl, stran'gld. Strangle; strangled. *Ref. Sp.*
stran'gling (străng'glĭng), *pres. parts. & verbal n.* of STRANGLE, *v.* — **stran'gling·ly,** *adv.*
stran'gu·la·ble, *adj.* See ABLE.
stran·gu'ri·on, *n.* Strangury. *Obs.*
stran'gy, *adj.* Strange. *Obs.*

3. To beat or chastise with a strap.
4. To sharpen (a razor) by rubbing on a strap; to strop.
5. To mark or adorn with or as with strips of material.
Her smoothly carved still shoulders, which were *strapped* with jet and silver. *Tarkington.*
6. To rub down (a horse); to groom.
7. *Naut.* To fit or furnish with a strap, as a block; — called also *strop.*
8. *Surg.* To bind (as a wound) with overlapping strips of adhesive plaster.
—, *Intransitive*: 1. To busy oneself; to apply oneself actively or energetically; to buckle down. *Dial. & Slang.* 2. To be strappable.

Strap, Hugh (străp). See RODERICK RANDOM.

strap bolt. a A lug bolt. b A bolt with a flat portion, or strap, in the center so that the whole may be bent into a U shape. — **strap'-bolt'**, *v. t.*

strap brake. A band brake.

strap drill. *Mach.* See 1st DRILL, 1 b.

strap fern. A common tropical American fern (*Campyloneuron phyllitidis*) found in soil or as an epiphyte, with long, narrow, strap-shaped leaves.

strap game. A swindling game with strap or belt folded in the middle and then rolled up tightly, the victim betting that he can place a pencil in the loop, so as to hold the strap when both ends are pulled; — called also FAST AND LOOSE.

strap hammer. A heavy hammer, as a tilt or drop hammer, in which the head is suspended by a strap.

strap'hang'er (străp'hăng'ĕr), *n.* A passenger in a street-car, bus, or train, who clings for support while standing to one of the short straps or similar devices running along the aisle. — **strap'hang'** (-hăng'), *v. i. Both Colloq.*

strap'head' (-hĕd'), *n. Mach.* A journal box strapped to the end of a connecting rod.

strap hinge. A hinge with long flaps by which it is fastened.

strap iron. Iron in strips or a strip.

strap joint. A joint formed by butting together the two pieces to be joined and riveting a metal strap to each piece.

strap key. *Elec.* = TAPPING KEY.

strap'-laid', *adj.* Noting a kind of flat rope made by stitching together two cable-laid ropes.

strap oil. A thrashing. *Slang.*

strap oyster. A narrow variety of common oyster. *Local, U.S.*

strap'pa·ble (străp'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That can be strapped.

strap·pa'do (strȧ·pä'dō; -pä'dō), *n.; pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [It. *strappata* a pull, the strappado, fr. *strappare* to pull, of Teut. origin; cf. G. dial. *strapfen*, G. *straff* tense, stretched, D. *straf.*] 1. A former punishment or torture, consisting in hoisting the subject by a rope (sometimes fastened to his wrists behind his back) and letting him fall to the length of the rope; also, the machine or device used in the infliction of this torture. The ending — *ado* is due to its attribution to Spaniards.
2. A beating with or as with a strap. *Erron.*

strap·pa'do, *v. t.* To punish or torture by, or as by, the strappado.

strapped (străpt), *adj.* 1. Provided with, or secured by, a strap; trimmed or adorned with straps.
2. Penniless. *Slang, U.S.*

strap'per (străp'ĕr), *n.* 1. One who uses a strap; specif.: a One who harnesses or grooms horses, or takes care of horses in a stable. b One who attaches, removes, or attends to straps.
2. *Slang.* a A person or object unusually large robust, or formidable. b A monstrous falsehood; a "whopper."
3. A laborer employed as an extra hand. *Eng.*
4. *Railroads.* A workman who bolts the splices, or straps, to the rails; a splicer.

strap'ping, *adj.* That is a strapper (sense 2). *Colloq.*

strap'ping, *verbal n.* 1. Act of one that straps; esp., *Colloq.*, a beating with or as with a strap.
2. Straps collectively, as for machinery, harness, etc.; also, material for straps.
3. A narrow band of cloth, generally machine-stitched, used to ornament the seams of a garment.
4. *Surg.* Adhesive plaster, for use in binding together surfaces of wounds, holding bandages in place, etc.

strapping motion. *Spinning.* A kind of governing motion for a mule to regulate the velocity of the spindles during winding; — so called because actuated by a strap or band.

strapping plate. A long narrow strip of sheet iron or mild steel used as a strap in making a butt joint with two sections of a wooden main rod for a mine shaft.

strap'ple (străp'l), *n.* [AS. *strapul.*] A band round the lower part of the leg. *Obs.*

strap'ple (străp'l), *v. t.* To hold or bind with or as with bands. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

strap rail. A metal strap placed upon a wooden rail to provide a more durable surface for the vehicle. — **strap railroad** *or* **railway.**

strap'-shaped' (străp'shāpt'), *adj.* Shaped like a strap.

strap watch. A wrist watch secured by a strap.

strap'work' (străp'wûrk'), *n.* In decorative design, a narrow fillet or band folded, crossed, and sometimes interlaced.

strap'wort' (străp'wûrt'), *n.* A European maritime weed (*Corrigiola littoralis*).

Stras'bourg' (strȧz'bōōr'; *Eng.* strȧs'bûrg, strȧz'-), *adj.* Formerly **Strass'burg** (shtrȧs'bōōrk). Of or from Strasbourg, formerly the capital of Alsace-Lorraine, now capital of Department Bas-Rhin, France.

Strasbourg goose. A goose fattened so as to enlarge the liver for use in pâté de foie gras.

Strasbourg pie. Pâté de foie gras.

Strasbourg pine. = SILVER FIR a.

Strasbourg turpentine. See TURPENTINE.

strass (strȧs), *n.* [G., after Joseph *Strasser* (18th century), Ger. jeweler; cf. F. *stras.*] A brilliant lead glass used in the manufacture of artificial gems; paste, as a silicate of potassium and lead, often with borax, alumina, white arsenic, etc.

strass (strȧs), *n.* [F. *strasse*, fr. It. *straccio*, ult. fr. L. source of E. EXTRACT.] 1. Silk refuse in skein making.
2. A waxed straw used in trimmings.

strat'a·gem (străt'ȧ·jĕm), *n.* [F. *stratagème*, fr. It. *stratagemma*, fr. L. *strategema*, fr. Gr. *stratēgēma*, fr. *stratēgein* to be leader of an army, fr. *stratēgos* a general, fr. *stratos* army + *agein* to lead. See STRATUM; AGENT. Cf. SYNAGOGUE.] 1. An artifice or trick in war for deceiving and outwitting the enemy; hence, in general, artifice; deceptive device.
Fit for treasons, *stratagems*, and spoils. *Shak.*
2. Slaughter; execution. *Obs.*
Syn. — See ARTIFICE.

strat'a·ge·mat'ic (străt'ȧ·jē·măt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **strat'a·ge·mat'i·cal** (-i·kăl). Using, or skillful in, stratagem. — **strat'a·ge·mat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **strat'a·gem'a·tist** (-jĕm'ȧ·tĭst), *n. All Obs.*

strat'a·gem'i·cal (-jĕm'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Containing, or characterized by, stratagem. — **strat'a·gem'i·cal·ly** (-i), *adv.*

stra'tal (strā'tăl), *adj.* Of or pert. to a stratum or strata.

strat·tam'e·ter (strȧ·tăm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*strata* + *-meter.*] An apparatus for surveying a borehole to determine the dip and strike of the strata, and the deviation from the vertical.

stra·tege' (strȧ·tēj'), *n.* A strategos. *Rare.*

strat'e·get'ic (străt'ē·jĕt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **strat'e·get'i·cal** (-i·kăl). Strategic.

strat'e·get'ics (străt'ē·jĕt'ĭks), *n.* Strategy. *Rare.*

stra·te'gi·an (strȧ·tē'jĭ·ăn), *n.* [From STRATEGY.] A strategist. *Rare.*

stra·te'gic (strȧ·tē'jĭk; -tĕj'ĭk; 277), *adj.* Also **stra·te'gi·cal** (-tē'jĭ·kăl; -tĕj'ĭ·kăl). [F. *stratégique*, fr. Gr. *stratēgikos* of or for a general. See STRATAGEM.] Of or pertaining to strategy; effected, or marked, by strategy; of value or importance in strategy. — **stra·te'gi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

strategic line. *Mil.* A line the holding or passing of which is involved in a plan of strategy.

strategic point. *Mil.* Any point in the theater of operations affording a far-reaching advantage to its possessor.

stra·te'gics (strȧ·tē'jĭks), *n.* Rarely **stra·te'gic** (-jĭk). Strategy. See -ICS.

strat'e·gist (străt'ē·jĭst), *n.* [F. *stratégiste.*] One skilled in strategy.

strat'e·gize (-jīz), *v. i. & i.* To scheme; plot; plan.

stra·te'gos (strȧ·tē'gŏs), **-gus** (-gŭs), *n.; pl.* -GOI (-goi), -GI (-jī). [L. *strategus*, fr. Gr. *stratēgos.* See STRATAGEM.] *Gr. Antiq.* a The leader of an army; a general. b A chief magistrate, as of the boule of the Achaean or Aetolian League. Cf. HIPPARCH.

strat'e·gy (străt'ē·jĭ), *n.* [F. *stratégie*, fr. Gr. *stratēgia.* See STRATAGEM.] 1. The science and art of employing the armed strength of a belligerent to secure the objects of a war. More restricted, the science and art of military command, exercised to meet the enemy in combat under advantageous conditions. Also, a kind or instance of it. Cf. TACTICS.
2. Use of stratagem, or artifice; planning; intrigue.
3. The jurisdiction or office of a strategos. *Rare.*

strat'e·gy, *v. t. & i.* To maneuver. *Rare.*

Strat·for'di·an (străt·fôr'dĭ·ăn; 181), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Stratford on Avon (see *Gaz.*).

strath (străth; *Scot.* strȧth), *n.* [Gael. *srath;* akin to L. *sternere, stratum*, to spread. See STRATUM.] A flat, wide river valley or its bottom land; — often in composition with the name of the river; as, *Strath* Spey *Strath*more.

strath'spey' (străth'spā'; străth'spā'), *n.* [From the district of *Strath Spey*, Scotland.] a A lively Scottish dance, resembling the reel, but slower. b Music for this dance or having its duple or quadruple rhythm, which is characterized by the Scotch catch, or a converse rhythmic figure.

strati-. [See STRATUM.] A combining form, Latin *strati-*, denoting *stratum*, as in *stratiform*, *stratigraphy.*

strat'ic (străt'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the order or sequence of strata; stratigraphic.

stra·tic'u·late (strȧ·tĭk'ū·lăt), *adj.* [Dim. fr. *stratum.*] *Geol. & Min.* Characterized by thin parallel strata. — **stra·tic'u·la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

strat'i·fi·ca'tion (străt'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *stratificatio;* cf. F. *stratification.*] Act or process of stratifying, or state of being stratified; a stratified formation; disposal or growth in layers; specif.: a *Elec.* Alternate light and dark zones or bands, as those appearing in the positive column of a vacuum tube through which an electric charge is passing. b *Geol.* The arrangement of sedimentary rocks in layers. The divisions between the layers, often marking changes in the circumstances of deposition, are called ***stratification planes.*** c *Hort.* The placing of seeds in damp sand, peat moss, sawdust, etc., to facilitate germination. It is a necessary procedure for certain seeds requiring moisture or low temperature or both during their resting period. d *Internal-Combustion Engines.* Stratified variation in the richness of the mixture in the cylinder.

strat'i·fied (străt'ĭ·fīd), *adj.* Arranged in, or composed of, strata, or layers; as, *stratified* rocks; hence, figuratively, solidified in a fixed position; as, *stratified* dogma.

stratified discharge. *Elec.* See DISCHARGE, *n.*, 12 a.

stratified thallus. *Bot.* In lichens, a thallus in which the gonidia occupy more than one layer, as in heteromerous species.

strat'i·form (străt'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* 1. Having a stratified formation.
2. *Anat.* Having the form of a stratum; designating a cartilage embedded in a groove in a bone to form a smooth surface over which a tendon passes.
3. *Meteorol.* Having the form of a stratus (cloud).

strat'i·fy (străt'ĭ·fī), *v.; pr.* STRAT'I·FIED (-fīd); STRAT'I·FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *stratifier*, fr. ML. *stratificare.*] *Transitive*: 1. To form, deposit, or arrange, in strata, or layers.
2. *Hort.* To place (seed) in damp sand, etc.; to preserve (tree seeds) by spreading in layers alternating with sand or earth. See STRATIFICATION c.
—, *Intransitive*: To form, or become arranged, in strata.

stra·tig'ra·pher (strȧ·tĭg'rȧ·fĕr), *n.* One who studies, or who has an expert knowledge of, stratigraphy.

strat'i·graph'ic (străt'ĭ·grăf'ĭk), **strat'i·graph'i·cal** (-i·kăl), *adj. Geol.* Of or pertaining to stratigraphy. — **strat'i·graph'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

stratigraphic geology. The science dealing with the succession and chronology of stratified rocks, with the life of past ages and the evolutionary changes from age to age as recorded by fossil animals and plants, and with the successive changes in the distribution of land and sea as interpreted from the character and fossil contents of the sedimentary rocks.

stratigraphic separation *or* **throw.** See SEPARATION, 6.

stra·tig'ra·phist (strȧ·tĭg'rȧ·fĭst), *n.* A stratigrapher.

stra·tig'ra·phy (strȧ·tĭg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*strati-* + *-graphy.*] a The arrangement of strata, esp. as to position and order of sequence. b That branch of geology which treats of the arrangement and succession of strata. See GEOLOGY, 1. c *Archaeol.* The determination of time sequence in the culture and physical types of peoples by noting the superposition of layers of refuse, foundations of buildings, etc.

Strat'i·o·my·i'i·dae (străt'ĭ·ō·mī·ĭ'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *stratiomyia*, type genus (fr. Gr. *stratiōtēs* a soldier + *myia* a fly) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of Diptera, including the soldier flies.

Strat'i·o'tes (străt'ĭ·ō'tēz; strā'shĭ·-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *stratiōtēs* yarrow or milfoil.] *Bot.* A genus of European aquatic plants (family Hydrocharitaceae) having as the only known species, *S. aloides*, the water soldier.

stra'ta (strā'tȧ; străt'ȧ), *n., pl.* of STRATUM. [*Obs. exc. Dial.*] **stratch** (străch). Var. of STRETCH.

stra·te'gi, L. pl. of STRATEGOS.

strat'i·graph'ic (străt'ĭ·grăf'ĭk), **strat'i·graph'i·cal** (-i·kăl), **strat'i·graph'i·cal·ly.** Vars. of STRATOGRAPHIC, etc.

stra·tu'mi·nate, *v. t.* (See STRATUM.) To pave. *Obs.*

straught, **straught** (străxt; strôt), **strauch't'en, straught'-en** (străx'tĕn; strôt'-). Scot. vars. of STRAIGHT, STRAIGHTEN.

straught. Obs. past part. of STRETCH.

strap'-leaved' (66), *adj.* See -LEAVED.

strap'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

strap'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

strap'pan. Scot. var. of STRAPPING, *adj.*

Strass'burg (shtrȧs'bōōrk). Var. of STRASBOURG.

stra·tu'lin (străt'ū·lĭn), *n.* [Cf. STRADDLE.] A step. *Scot.*

strato-. A combining form, Greek *strato-*, from *stratos*, meaning *army*, as in *stratocracy.*

stra'to- (strā'tō-). *Meteorol.* A combining form for *stratus*, denoting *stratus and*, as in *strato*-cirrus.

stra'to·cir'rus (strā'tō·sĭr'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *strato-* + *cirrus.*] A low dense cirro-stratus cloud, now classed with the alto-stratus.

stra·toc'ra·cy (strȧ·tŏk'rȧ·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [1st *strato-* + *-cracy;* cf. F. *stratocratie.*] A military government; government based on an army. — **strat'o·crat** (străt'ō·krăt), *n.* — **strat'o·crat'ic** (-krăt'ĭk) *adj.*

stra'to·cu'mu·lus (strā'tō·kū'mū·lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *strato-* + *cumulus.*] *Meteorol.* Stratified cumulus, consisting of large balls or rolls of dark cloud which often cover the whole sky, esp. in winter, and give at times an undulated appearance, but do not bring rain.

stra·tog'ra·phy (strȧ·tŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [1st *strato-* + *-graphy.*] A study of, or treatise on, the handling of an army. — **strat'o·graph'ic** (străt'ō·grăf'ĭk), *adj.* — **strat'o·graph'i·cal** (-i·kăl), *adj.* — **strat'o·graph'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

stra·ton'ic (strȧ·tŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *stratos* an army.] Of or pertaining to an army. *Rare.*

Stra·ton'i·cal (-i·kăl), *adj.* Pertaining to Strato of Lampsacus, third head of the Peripatetic school, or his naturalistic philosophy.

stra·top'e·darch (strȧ·tŏp'ē·därk), *n.* [Gr. *stratopedarchēs.*] Chief of the camp. *Hist.*

stra'tose (strā'tōs; *cf.* -OSE), *adj.* Arranged in strata.

strat'o·sphere (străt'ō·sfēr; strā'tō-), *n.* [F. *stratosphère.* See STRATUM; SPHERE.] *Meteorol.* The upper portion of the atmosphere, above 11 kilometers, more or less (depending on latitude, season, and weather), in which temperature changes but little with altitude and clouds of water never form, and in which there is practically no convection; — originally, and still often, called the *isothermal region.* — **strat'o·spher'ic** (-sfĕr'ĭk), **-spher'i·cal,** *adj.*

stra'tous (strā'tŭs), *adj.* a Composed of strata. b Like stratus clouds.

stra'tum (strā'tŭm; străt'ŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tȧ; -ȧ), -TUMS (-tŭmz; -ŭmz). [L., a covering, fr. *sternere, stratum*, to spread; akin to Gr. *stornynai* to spread, strew, *stratos* (encamped) army, Skr. *strta* restrewn, covered. See STREW; cf. CONSTERNATION, ESTRADE, PROSTRATE, STRATAGEM, STRATH, STREET.] 1. A bed or layer artificially made; a coat of some material spread uniformly over a surface; as, *strata* of graves.
2. A region of the sea or atmosphere conceived of as analogous to a stratum of the earth.
3. A part of a historical or sociological series representing a period or stage of development; a level or grade of culture; also, a contemporary group representative of such a level, esp. in education or culture.
4. *Archaeol.* A layer in a kitchen midden or cave or excavation indicating a distinct form of culture.
5. *Biol.* A layer of tissue; esp., one of several superimposed membranes or laminae that go to make up an organ.
6. *Geol.* A tabular or sheetlike mass of sedimentary rock or earth of one kind formed by natural causes and consisting usually of a series of layers lying between beds of other kinds; a bed.

‖**stra'tum ci·ne're·um** (sĭ·nē'rē·ŭm). [NL. *cinereus* ash-colored.] *Anat.* A caplike layer of gray matter in the anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina lying just beneath the stratum zonale.

‖**stra'tum com·pac'tum** (kŏm·păk'tŭm). [NL. See COMPACT, *adj.*] *Anat.* The dense superficial layer of the decidua vera.

‖**stra'tum cor'ne·um** (kôr'nē·ŭm). [L. *corneum* horny.] *Anat.* The outer, more or less horny, part of the epidermis. It may include all the layers superficial to the Malpighian layer, or in a narrower sense only those which lie superficial to the stratum granulosum and stratum lucidum.

‖**stra'tum ger'mi·na·ti'vum** (jûr'mĭ·nȧ·tī'vŭm). [NL. Cf. GERMINATE.] *Anat.* The innermost layer of the epidermis, consisting of a single row of columnar epithelial cells, which continually divide, to replace the rest of the epidermis as it wears away.

‖**stra'tum gra'nu·lo'sum** (grăn'ū·lō'sŭm). [NL. *granulosus* granulous.] *Anat.* a A layer of granular cells, containing eleidin (which see), lying immediately above the Malpighian layer in most parts of the epidermis. b The layer of dentine in contact with the cement of a tooth.

‖**stra'tum lem·nis'ci** (lĕm·nĭs'ī). [L. *lemnisci*, lit., of a hanging ribbon, i.e., of a band of fibers.] *Anat.* A layer of the anterior corpora quadrigemina lying beneath the stratum opticum. It consists of fibers and scattered large nerve cells.

‖**stra'tum lu'ci·dum** (lū'sĭ·dŭm). [L. *lucidum* translucent.] *Anat.* A thin, somewhat translucent, layer of cells lying superficial to the stratum granulosum in many parts of the epidermis.

‖**stra'tum Mal·pi'ghi·i** (măl·pĭg'ĭ·ī). *Anat.* The Malpighian layer of the epidermis.

‖**stra'tum mo·le'cu·la're** (mō·lĕk'ū·lā'rē). [NL.] = MOLECULAR LAYER.

‖**stra'tum mu·co'sum** (mū·kō'sŭm). [NL. See MUCOUS.] *Anat.* The Malpighian layer of the epidermis.

‖**stra'tum op'ti·cum** (ŏp'tĭ·kŭm). [ML. *opticus* optic.] *Anat.* A layer composed of fibers and ganglion cells lying below the stratum cinereum in the anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina.

‖**stra'tum spon'gi·o'sum** (spŭn'jĭ·ō'sŭm). [NL. See SPONGIOSE.] *Anat.* The deeper part of the decidua vera.

‖**stra'tum zo·na'le** (zō·nā'lē). [NL. *zonalis* zonal.] *Anat.* The layer of white matter which covers the surface of the anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina.

stra'tus (strā'tŭs), *n.; pl.* STRATI (-tī). [L. *stratus* a spreading out, scattering, fr. *sternere, stratum*, to spread. See STRATUM.] *Meteorol.* A cloud form characterized by its relatively great horizontal extension and its comparatively low altitude (2,000 to 7,000 feet), as distinguished from *cumulo-stratus* and *cirro-stratus.* — **stra'tus,** *adj.*

stra'tus cu'mu·li·for'mis (kū'mū·lĭ·fôr'mĭs). [NL.] *Meteorol.* A stratus cloud resembling the cumulus in form.

stra'tus mac'u·lo'sus (măk'ū·lō'sŭs). [NL. See STRATUS; MACULOSE.] *Meteorol.* A form of cirro-cumulus cloud popularly known as *mackerel sky.*

straught (strôt), *adj.* Distraught. *Obs.*

strav'a·gant (străv'ȧ·gănt), *adj.* [It. *stravagante.*] Extravagant. *Obs.* — *n. Obs.* a An irrelevance. b A vagrant.

stra·vage' (strȧ·vāj'), **stra·vaig'** (-vāg'), *n. & v.* [OF. *estravaguer.*] Saunter; stroll; wander. *Scot. & Dial.* — **stra·vaig'er** (-vāg'ĕr), *n. Scot. & N. of Eng.*

straw (strô), *n.* [ME. *straw, stre, stree,* fr. AS. *strēaw;* akin to OFris. *strē,* D. *stroo,* G. *stroh,* OHG. *strō,* ON. *strā* Dan. *straa,* Sw. *strå,* and E. STREW.] **1. a** Collectively, stalks of grain after threshing, used as bedding for cattle, for packing, or for fodder, and also for straw hats, papermaking, etc. **b** Hence, any similar fiber, as buri, used for straw hats.
2. A stalk or stem of grain, as of wheat, rye, oats, or barley; also, a stalk of buckwheat, beans, or peas.
3. a A thing of smallest worth; a mere trifle. **b** A slight fact considered as an indication; as, the dress of a man is a poor *straw* as to his politics.
4. A thing made of straw; as: **a** *Poetic.* = PIPE, 1. Cf. OAT, 2. **b** Short for *straw hat* (a hat of straw). **c** A prepared tube, originally a wheat straw, for sucking up a beverage.
5. A thing shaped like a straw; as: **a** A straw needle. See NEEDLE, *n.,* 1. **b** A long-stemmed clay pipe; a churchwarden. *Slang.* **c** A short narrow strip of pastry; as, cheese *straws.*
6. The color straw yellow.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

straw-barreled	**straw-cutting,** *adj.*	**straw-roofed**
straw-built	**straw-dried**	**straw-stuffed**
straw-capped	**straw-emboweled**	**straw-thatched**
straw-crowned	**straw-laid**	**strawwork**

— ***in the straw.*** Lying in; — of a mother in childbed.
-straw (-strô). A combining form of the noun *straw,* as in bed*straw,* jack*straw.*
straw (strô), *v. t.* To bind or provide with straw.
straw, *adj.* **1.** Made of straw.
2. Of or pertaining to, or used for, straw.
3. Of the color of straw; straw-colored.
4. Of the worth of a straw; hence, of little or no value; worthless; as, *straw* bail.
5. Made as if with straw or straws; as, a *straw* man for the enemy's shots; of voting, balloting, etc., not official; as, a *straw* vote for president.
straw (strô; strä), *v. t.* To strew or cover with something strewn. *Archaic & Dial.* "The tent of night in tatters *straws* the sky-pavilioned land." *Alfred Housman.*
Straw, Jack (strô). *Eng. Hist.* Name or nickname of one of the leaders in Wat Tyler's Rebellion, 1381.
straw bail. Worthless bail, as given by irresponsible persons, who swear falsely to ownership of property. The bond given by them is called a ***straw bond.*** *Colloq.*
straw ballot. A straw vote.
straw basher. A straw hat. *Slang, Brit.*
straw bass (băs). **a** The largemouthed black bass. See BLACK BASS, 1. **b** The calico bass.
straw'-bass' (strô'bās'), *adj.* Designating, or pert. to, the so-called ***straw-bass register,*** a series of very low tones found in some bass voices. — *n.* The straw-bass register, or a voice including it.
straw'ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [AS. *strēawberige,* fr. *strēaw* hay + *berige* berry; — prob. so named from being found under the mown grass. See STRAW; BERRY.] **1. a** The juicy, edible, usually red fruit of any species of *Fragaria,* esp. of a cultivated variety. It is not properly a berry, but an enlarged pulpy receptacle, bearing numerous seedlike achenes. **b** The plant which bears this fruit. Strawberry plants are low herbs with trifoliolate leaves, cymose white flowers, and long slender runners. Cultivated strawberries have been derived from four species: *F. vesca,* the wood strawberry; *F. virginiana,* of eastern North America; *F. chiloensis,* of the American cordillera; and *F. moschata.* See FRAGARIA.
2. A color, red in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
straw'ber'ry, *v. i.* To gather or seek strawberries, esp. wild strawberries; — usually in the form *strawberrying.*
strawberry bass. The calico bass.
strawberry blite. An annual weedy herb (*Blitum capitatum*) of the North Temperate Zone, with succulent stems, small greenish flowers, and red pulpy fruit. See BLITUM.
strawberry borer. Any of several insects whose larvae burrow in the strawberry plant; as: **a** The larva of the peach twig borer, which also attacks the crown and roots of strawberries. **b** The strawberry crown borer.
strawberry bush. a A North American shrub (*Evonymus americanus*) having crimson pods, and seeds with a scarlet aril; also, the wahoo *E. atropurpureus.* **b** A strawberry shrub.
strawberry cactus. A low, cespitose cactus (*Echinocereus enneacanthus*) of southern Texas and Mexico; — so called from its strawberry-flavored fruit, used for jam.
strawberry clover. An Old World clover (*Trifolium fragiferum*) like the white clover, but having an inflated pink or reddish calyx.
strawberry comb. See COMB, *n.,* 3.
strawberry crab. A small European spider crab (*Eurynome aspera*), having the back covered with pink tubercles.
strawberry crown borer. A weevil (*Tyloderma fragariae*) whose larva bores in the crown of the strawberry.
strawberry crown moth. A clearwing (*Aegeria rutilans*) whose larva is destructive to the strawberry, blackberry, and raspberry plants.
strawberry fern. A tropical American fern (*Hemionitis palmata*) sometimes cultivated for its roundish, 3-parted, coarsely lobed fronds; — called also *star fern.*
strawberry finch. The amadavat.
strawberry fleabeetle. An American bright-colored flea beetle (*Haltica ignita*) injurious to strawberry plants.
strawberry fly. = DEER FLY **a.**
strawberry geranium. The beefsteak saxifrage.
strawberry guava. a A subtropical shrub or small tree (*Psidium cattleyanum*), hardier than the common guava; also, its dark-crimson fruit, highly esteemed for use either fresh or preserved. **b** The feijoa.
Strawberry Hill. The estate of Horace Walpole, near Twickenham, Eng., where he maintained a private printing press from 1757 to 1789.
strawberry leaf. **a** The leaf of the strawberry. **b** The symbol of the rank or estate of a duke, because the ducal coronet is twined with strawberry leaves.

Strawberry Leaf Roller (*Ancylis comptana*). *a* Larva, nat. size; *b* Imago, × 2.

strawberry leaf roller. Any of several moth larvae that roll up, and feed on, strawberry leaves; also, the moth; esp., *Ancylis comptana* (family Oletheutidae).
strawberry leaf spot *or* **blight.** *Plant Pathol.* A disease of the strawberry plant caused by the parasitic fungus *Mycosphaerella fragariae*
strawberry mark. *Med.* A birthmark somewhat like a strawberry in appearance.
strawberry moth. Any of several moths whose larvae feed on strawberry plants; as: **a** A dagger moth (*Apatela oblinita*), whose large hairy larva is velvety black with two rows of bright-yellow spots on each side. **b** A geometrid moth (*Xanthotype crocataria*) yellow with dusky spots on the wings.

Strawberry Moth. *a* Larva; *b* Imago.

strawberry nettle. A Polynesian plant (*Elatostema pedunculatum*), family Urticaceae, having red collective fruits.
strawberry pear. The red, ovoid, slightly acid fruit of a West Indian cactus (*Cereus triangularis*); also, the plant itself. It has triangular stems and large showy flowers.
strawberry perch. The calico bass.
strawberry pink. A color, yellowish-red in hue, of high saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
strawberry raspberry. An Asiatic raspberry (*Rubus illecebrosus*) cultivated for its handsome foliage, large white flowers, and showy red but insipid fruit.

Flower of Strawberry Pear.

strawberry roan. Roan with a decidedly red ground color.
strawberry root aphid. An aphid (*Aphis forbesi*) which damages strawberries by sucking the sap from the roots.
strawberry root borer. = STRAWBERRY BORER **a.**
strawberry root weevil. A small black beetle (*Brachyrhinus ovatus*), family Curculionidae; whose larva lives in the soil and feeds on the roots of strawberries. It is a serious pest.
strawberry rootworm. The larva of a small, brownish, black-spotted leaf beetle (*Paria canella*) which lives in the soil and feeds on the roots of strawberries.
strawberry rust. The strawberry leaf spot.
strawberry sawfly. A small black sawfly (*Empria maculatus*) whose larva, the strawberry slug, eats the leaves of the strawberry plant.
strawberry saxifrage. The beefsteak saxifrage.
strawberry shrub. Any shrub of the genus *Calycanthus;* — so called from the fragrance of the dark-red flowers.
straw'ber'ry-shrub' fam'i-ly. The Calycanthaceae.
strawberry spinach. The strawberry blite.
strawberry sunburn. The strawberry leaf spot.
strawberry tassel. The purple milkwort.
strawberry tomato. Any of several ground cherries of the genus *Physalis,* esp., *P. pubescens* common in gardens; also, the small, yellowish, tomatolike edible fruit enclosed in a leafy calyx; — called also *husk tomato.*
strawberry tongue. *Med.* A tongue with large congested papillae often seen in scarlet fever.
strawberry tree. a A European evergreen tree (*Arbutus unedo*) with racemose white flowers, and strawberrylike fruit. Its seeds yield arbusterol. **b** Any species of spindle tree.
strawberry vine. The plant which yields the strawberry.
strawberry weevil. a A small weevil (*Anthonomus signatus*) which severs the stems of the strawberry and lays eggs in the buds. **b** Strawberry crown borer.
straw bid. A worthless bid; a bid for a contract which the bidder is unable or unwilling to fulfill. — **straw bidder.** *Both Colloq., U. S.*
straw'bill' (strô'bĭl'), *n.* The hooded merganser. *Local, U. S.*
straw'board' (strô'bōrd'; 181), *n.* Common paper board made of straw pulp, used for packing, making boxes, etc.
straw bond. See STRAW BAIL.
straw boss. a A subforeman in a logging camp, a sawmill, or a sawmill yard. **b** In fire-control work, a man selected, with a small crew, to accomplish some specified task.
straw'breadth' (strô'brĕdth'), *n.* The breadth of a straw; hence, a trifling distance. *Now Rare.*
straw cat. The pampas cat.
straw color. A light-yellow color, like that of dry straw. — **straw'-col'ored, straw'-col'oured,** *adj.*
straw death, *n.* A natural death. *Scot.* See RIST, *v. t.*
straw device. A trivial device. *Obs.*
straw drain. A drain filled with straw.
straw'en (strô'ĕn), *adj.* Made of straw. *Archaic.*
straw'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who packs articles in straw.
straw fiddle. A kind of xylophone in which wooden bars are supported on rolls of straw.
straw'flow'er (strô'flou'ĕr), *n.* **a** Any of several everlasting flowers. See EVERLASTING, *n.,* 3. **b** An Australian annual herb (*Helichrysum bracteatum*) much grown for its heads of chaffy, brightly colored, long-keeping flowers. **c** Any of several herbs of the genus *Uvularia.*
straw'fork' (-fôrk'), *n.* A pitchfork. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
straw hat. A hat of woven or plaited straw. — **straw'-hat'ted** (66), *adj.*
straw man. A man of straw; hence, variously, a nonentity; a puppet; a perjured witness.
straw'mote' (strô'mōt'), *n.* A single straw. *Dial. Eng.*
straw'-necked' (-nĕkt'), *adj.* Designating an Australian ibis (*Carphibis spinicollis*) having the modified feathers of the lower neck yellow, stiff, and strawlike.
straw needle. A very slender needle for sewing straw braids.
straw oil. A high-boiling petroleum distillate similar to gas oil, used in purifying coal gas and other industrial gases.
straw plait. Plaited, woven, or braided straw, as for making hats. — **straw'-plait'er,** *n.* — **straw'-plait'ing,** *n.*
straw ride. A pleasure ride, usually at night, in a large vehicle, as a hay wagon, padded with straw. *Colloq., U. S.*
straw sedge. = DOG GRASS **b.**
straw'-shoe', *n.* Formerly, a hireling perjurer covertly known by a straw in his shoe.
straw'smear' (strô'smēr'), *n. Local, Eng.* **a** The greater whitethroat. **b** The garden warbler. **c** The willow wren.
straw splitter. Literally, one who splits straws; one who makes superfine distinctions; a quibbler. — **straw'-split'ting,** *adj.*
straw'stack' (strô'stăk'), *n.* A pile or stack of grain straw from which the grain has been threshed.
straw'stack'er (-stăk'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which piles straw in a stack.
straw stem. a A wineglass stem pulled out of the substance of the bowl. **b** Hence, a wineglass having such a stem.
straw vote. An unofficial vote, as one taken at a chance gathering or by letters of inquiry, to indicate the relative strength of opposing candidates or issues. Cf. STRAW, *n.,* 3 b.
straw'walk'er (strô'wôk'ĕr), *n. Agric. Mach.* A combine device which pitches and tosses the straw toward the back of the machine and out to the straw spreader.
straw wedding. See WEDDING, 1, *Note.*
straw wine. Wine from grapes dried in the sun, as on straw. The wine is sweet and liqueurlike.
straw'worm' (strô'wûrm'), *n.* **a** A caddis worm. **b** Any of several small hymenopterous insects of the family Chalcididae whose larvae injure the straw of wheat and other grains. The barley strawworm is *Harmolita hordei;* that of the wheat is *H. grandis.*
straw'y (-ĭ), *adj.;* STRAW'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); STRAW'I-EST. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, straw; made of straw; hence, valueless; trifling.
straw'yard' (strô'yärd'), *n.* A barnyard for stock usually containing a stack of straw for feed and bedding.
straw yellow. A color, reddish-yellow in hue, of low saturation and very high brilliance. Cf. COLOR. — **straw'-yel'low,** *adj.*
stray (strā), *v.;* STRAYED (strād); STRAY'ING. [OF. *estraier,* prop. adj., stray, astray, but prob. misunderstood as an infinitive, fr. (assumed) VL. *stratarius* roving the streets, left without an owner in the street, fr. LL. *strata* (sc. *via*) a paved road. See STREET; cf. STRAY, *adj.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To wander, as from a direct course; to deviate.
Thames among the wanton valley *strays.* *Denham.*
2. To wander from company, from confinement or restraint, or from the proper limits; to rove at large; to roam, as without fixed direction or purpose; to go astray; as, a *straying* sheep.
We have erred, and *strayed* from thy ways. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*
3. To struggle or move vigorously. *Obs.*
—, *Transitive: Obs.* **a** To roam or rove through or over. **b** To cause to stray; distract.
Syn. — Rove, range; err, swerve. See WANDER.
stray, *n.* [AF. *stray, estrai,* fr. *estraier,* v. See STRAY, *v.*] **1.** Any domestic animal that has left an enclosure, or its proper place and company, and wanders at large, or is lost; an estray.
2. A person who or a thing that strays; a detached or isolated individual person or thing; a straggler; a waif.
3. [From STRAY, *v.*] Act of wandering or going astray. *R.*
4. Common land or pasturage; also, the right to allow one's stock to stray and feed thereon. *N. of Eng.*
5. Any unexpected formation encountered in drilling an oil or gas well.
6. *pl. Radio.* **a** Electrical effects that disturb the reception of receiving apparatus and which are produced otherwise than by transmitting stations. **b** The electric waves, currents, etc. causing these effects. See ATMOSPHERICS.
stray, *adj.* [From STRAY, *n.,* and fr. ASTRAY. Cf. ESTRAY.] **1.** Having gone astray; wandering; as, a *stray* horse, dog, child.
2. Incidental; unrelated; detached from the principal body, habitat, course, etc.; isolated; as, a *stray* remark.
stray (strā). Var. of STRAW. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
stray, *v. i.* [AS. *stregan.*] = STREW. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
stray'a-way' (strā'ä-wā'), *n.* One who or that which strays away. — **stray'a-way',** *adj.*
stray energy *or* **power.** *Elec.* Losses, as in a dynamo, due to friction, hysteresis, and eddy currents, as distinguished from the loss from electric resistance in the coils, conductors, etc.
stray'er (strā'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which strays; a stray.
stray line. *Naut.* That portion of the log line which is run out to allow the chip to get clear of the stern eddies before the reckoning is begun.
stray mark. *Naut.* A mark, consisting of a red rag, indicating the limit of the stray line.
streak (strēk), *n.* [ME. *streke, strek,* vars. of *strike, stric,* streak, stroke, line, fr. AS. *strica;* akin to D. *streek,* G. *strich,* Goth. *strika,* and E. STRIKE, STROKE, STRIPE.] **1.** A line or mark of a different color or texture from the ground; a stripe.
2. Specif., a line of light against a dark background, as in a lightning flash, a glow of light at dawn or at dusk, etc.
3. A vein of any mineral; a seam, as of coal; as, he struck a pay *streak* at a thousand feet.
4. A vein of character or temperament, a well-defined trait along some peculiar line; as, a generous *streak* in him; also, a trace; a strain; as, his stoicism resulted from a *streak* of Indian in him; he proved to have a yellow *streak* (of cowardice) in him.
5. A layer; as, bacon with a *streak* of lean and a *streak* of fat. Figuratively; as, a *streak* of luck. *Colloq., U. S.*
6. A rung or round of a ladder. *Obs.*
7. = STRICK **a.**
8. *Bacteriol.* Inoculum implanted in a line or stripe, as with a needle drawn across the surface, upon a solidified culture medium; also, the resulting culture.
9. *Glass Mfg.* A wavy or colored line in glass, which distorts the image.
10. *Mineral.* The color of the fine powder of a mineral, as obtained by scratching, pulverizing, or preferably as a mark by rubbing against a hard white surface as of an unglazed tile, the ***streak plate.*** It is often different from the color of the mineral in mass, and is an important distinguishing character, esp. for minerals having metallic luster.
11. *Plant Pathol.* **a** Any of several distinct virus diseases, resembling mosaic, affecting the potato, tomato, raspberry, sugar cane, etc. See BLUESTEM, 2 b; TOMATO STREAK. **b** A bacterial disease of sweet peas, characterized by brownish spots or streaks on the stem, petioles, and leaves.
Syn. — See VEIN.
— ***like a streak*** (*of lightning*). Exceedingly fast; like a flash. *Colloq.*
streak (strēk), *v. t.;* STREAKED (strēkt); STREAK'ING. To form streaks or stripes in or on; to stripe. — *v. i.* To go like a streak (of lightning); to travel exceedingly fast.
streak, *v. t. & i.* **a** *Now Dial.* To stroke; smooth. **b** *Obs.* To rub; polish; smear.
streak. Var. of STRAKE.
streak. Var. of STREEK. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
streak culture. *Bacteriol.* A culture inoculated with a streak.
streaked (strēkt; strēk'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Marked or variegated with stripes.
2. Worried; alarmed. *Dial. U. S.*
— **streak'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **streak'ed-ness,** *n.*

strave (strāv). Archaic, Scot., & dial. var. of STROVE.	**straw'ber'ry-like',** *adj.* See -LIKE. **straw'less,** *adj.* See -LESS.	**straw'like',** *adj.* See -LIKE. **straw'small'** (strô'smôl'), *n.* =	STRAWSMEAR **a.** *Local, Eng.* **strayd.** Strayed. *Ref. Sp.*	**stray'ling,** *n.* See -LING. *Rare.* **stre, streā** (strē). Var. of STRAW.	*Obs. exc. Dial.* **streahte.** Var. of STRETCHED.

streak'ed-back' (strēk'ĕd-băk'; strēk'ĭd-; 119), *n.* The common turnstone (bird).

streak'er (strēk'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which streaks.

streak lightning. = CHAIN LIGHTNING, 1; FORKED LIGHTNING.

streak plate. **a** *Bacteriol.* See PLATE, *n.*, 14. **b** *Mineral.* See STREAK, *n.*, 10.

streak'y (strēk'ĭ), *adj.*; STREAK'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); STREAK'I-EST. Streaked; marked with streaks; of persons, their characters, moods, etc., uneven; variable; mixed. — **streak'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **streak'i-ness**, *n.*

stream (strēm), *n.* [AS. *strēam;* akin to OFris. *strām,* OS. *strōm,* D. *stroom,* G. *strom,* OHG. *stroum, strūm,* Dan. & Sw. *ström,* ON. *straumr,* OIr. *srūaim,* Lith. *s(t)rove,* OSlav. *struja* a flowing, Gr. *rhysis* a flowing, *rhein* to flow, Skr. *sravati* it flows. Cf. CATARRH, DIARRHEA, RHEUM, RHYTHM.] **1.** A current or course of water or other fluid, flowing on the earth, as a river, brook, etc., or from a vessel, reservoir, or fountain; specif., any course of running water; as, many *streams* are blended in the Mississippi; a *stream* of molten lead. Cf. BRANCH, BROOK, CREEK, RUN.

2. A steady flow, as of water, air, gas, or the like; speed, force, amount, or direction of flow; specif., of light, a beam or ray. "Sun *streams.*" *Chaucer.*

3. Anything issuing or moving with continued succession of parts; as, a *stream* of words. "*Stream* of beneficence." *Atterbury.* "*Stream* of emigration." *Macaulay.*

4. A continued current or course; current; drift; as, the *stream* of history; he lived and moved in the *stream* of fashionable society. "The very *stream* of his life." *Shak.*

5. An oblong collection of drift or bay ice in continuous pieces.

6. *Naut.* = STREAM ANCHOR. See ANCHOR, *n.*, 1.

Syn. — STREAM, CURRENT are often interchangeable; as, to row against the *stream, current;* the Gulf *Stream;* the Japan *Current.* But CURRENT denotes esp. the more swiftly moving portion of a STREAM or other body of water; as, to row out into the *current* of the river; ocean *currents.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:
stream-bordering, stream-embroidered, stream-illumed.

— ***to go, swim, struggle,*** etc., ***against the stream.*** To go or act contrary or in opposition to the prevailing influences. — ***to go, swim, sail, drift,*** etc., ***with the stream.*** To move or act in accord with the prevailing influences.

-stream (-strēm). A combining form of the noun *stream,* as in Cold*stream,* mid*stream,* up*stream.*

stream (strēm), *v.*; STREAMED (strēmd); STREAM'ING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To issue or flow in a stream; to issue freely or move in a continuous flow or course, as a fluid; as, tears *streamed* from her eyes; his words *streamed* forth.

Beneath those banks where rivers *stream.* *Milton.*

2. To pour out, or emit, a stream or streams; as, *streaming* eyes; *streaming* eaves; my face was *streaming* with sweat.

3. To issue, shoot, or pass swiftly, as light, a comet, etc.

4. To extend or stretch out at length, or in a line, often wavy; as, her hair *streamed* down; a flag *streams* out.

5. To move forward in a body with a continuous motion; as, the crowd *streamed* into the hall.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To send forth in a current or stream; to cause to flow; to pour; as, his eyes *streamed* tears.

2. To cause to stream in the air; as, to *stream* a banner.

3. To streak, as with colors; stripe. *Obs.*

The herald's mantle is *streamed* with gold. *Bacon.*

4. *Mining.* To work over by washing to separate ore, esp. tin ore. *Eng.*

stream the buoy. *Naut.* To throw the anchor buoy overboard before letting go the anchor.

stream anchor. An anchor of medium size. See ANCHOR, *n.*, 1.

stream cable. A hawser or cable, smaller than the bower cables, for use with a stream anchor.

stream capture. = CAPTURE, *n.*, 3.

stream'-drive', *v. t.* To drive (logs) in a stream. Cf. DRIVE, *v. t.*, 11. — **stream driver.**

stream'er (strēm'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A flag which floats in the wind; specif. a long, narrow, ribbonlike flag; in modern British use, a pendant. See PENDANT, 9 **c**.

2. Hence, figuratively, any long, narrow, wavy strip like or suggesting a banner floating in the wind; as: **a** A long flowing ribbon on a dress or hat; also a long feather on a hat. **b** A long narrow jet or strip, as of snow, fog, flame, etc.

Some *streamer* of flame would blow down on something dry, set it on fire, and blow out. *Masefield.*

c The tail of a comet.

3. A stream or column of light shooting upward from the horizon, as in some forms of the aurora borealis.

4. A newspaper headline that runs the full width of a page.

5. *Astron.* A long gauzelike extension of the solar corona, brighter at the base and fading to invisibility at the end, sometimes showing filamentous structure, visible only during a total solar eclipse; at sunspot maximum the streamers are somewhat uniformly distributed around the sun's disk; at sunspot minimum they are more extensive in the equatorial direction, and can sometimes be traced for several million miles. See CORONA.

6. *Elec.* A visible brush discharge streaming out from some part of an electric circuit or charged body.

7. *Mining.* One who washes out stream tin.

8. *Print* A poster in sheets, each containing one letter.

stream'er, *v. t.* To provide or decorate with streamers, or banners, long ribbons, etc.

streamer fly. *Angling.* Any large wet fly with long streamer feathers extending out behind the hook and from the head; — used on landlocked salmon, ouananiche, etc.

stream function. *Hydrodyn.* The function that (equated to a constant) forms the equation of the stream lines in the two-dimensional motion of a fluid. Called also *flux function.*

stream gold. *Mining.* Gold in alluvial deposits; placer gold.

stream ice. Blocks of ice floating in a stream (def. 5).

stream'ing, *pres. part & verbal n.* of STREAM. Specif.: *adj.* Sending forth or issuing as streams or rays. — **stream'ing-ly,** *adv.*

stream'ing, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* The slow, steady flowing motion of living protoplasm in a cell. See CIRCULATION, 12.

2. *Ceramics.* An irregular flowing of the glaze on Chinese wares, produced by the use of ingredients of varying fusibility.

stream jam. *Logging.* A jam that reaches neither shore.

stream'let (strēm'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A small stream.

stream'line' (-līn'), *n.* **1.** The path of a small portion of a fluid relative to a solid body with respect to which the fluid is moving; — commonly used only of such flows as are hot eddying.

2. A contour designed to decrease air resistance.

3. *Hydrodyn.* A curve whose tangent at any point gives the direction of the velocity vector at that point.

stream'line', *adj.* Of or pert. to a streamline; designating a motion or flow that is free from turbulence, like that of a free particle moving in a streamline; hence, *Mech.,* designating a surface, body, etc., designed to afford an unbroken flow of a fluid about it, esp. when the resistance to flow is the least possible; as, a *streamline* body for an automobile, airplane, or airship.

stream'line', *v. t.* *Mech.* To give a streamline form to; to design or construct, as an automobile or airplane, with a streamline form.

streamline flow. Steady flow past a solid body; a flow in which the direction at every point remains unchanged as time goes on.

streamline form. A solid body which produces approximately streamline flow.

stream'ling (strēm'lĭng), *n.* A streamlet. See -LING.

stream of consciousness. *Psychol.* Individual conscious experience considered as a series of processes continuously moving forward in time. See CONSCIOUSNESS, 3, *Cit.*; ACTIVITY STREAM. — **stream'-of-con'sciousness,** *adj.*

stream'-of-con'scious-ness nov'el. A work of fiction telling its story through recording the current of thought of one or more of its characters.

stream piracy. = CAPTURE, *n.*, 3.

stream tin. Cassiterite accumulated in alluvial deposits.

stream'way' (strēm'wā'), *n.* **a** The current of a stream. **b** The bed or course of a stream.

stream wheel. A wheel used to measure the velocity of flowing water in which it dips.

stream'wort' (strēm'wûrt'), *n.* A plant of the family Haloragidaceae.

stream'y (strēm'ĭ), *adj.*; STREAM'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); STREAM'I-EST. **1.** Abounding with streams, or with running water; streamful.

2. Resembling a stream or beam, as of light; issuing in, or emitting, stream or beam. "A *streamy* ray." *Pope.*

streck (strĕk), *adj. & adv.* [AS. *stræc, strec,* strict, rigid.] Straight; direct. — **streck'ly,** *adv.* *Both Now Dial. Eng.*

streck. Dial. var. of STRIKE, *v.*

streek, streak (strēk), *v.* [ME. *streken,* var. of *strechen,* fr. AS. *streccan.* See STRETCH.] *Now Scot. & Dial.* *Transitive:* **1.** To stretch; extend.

2. To lay out, as a dead body.

3. To commence; begin, as in drawing the first furrow; — esp. in the phrase *to streek the plow.*

—— *Intransitive:* **1.** To stretch; to fall or lie prostrate.

2. To hasten; to go or move quickly; — as with *away* or *off.*

3. To extend toward or to something; reach. *Obs.*

streek (strēk), *n.* Stretch; extent; speed; progress. *Scot.*

streel (strēl), *v. i.* [Cf. Ir. *straoillim* I drag, trail, *straoil, leãn* loiterer.] To straggle; to saunter idly and aimlessly. — *n.* An untidy, slovenly person; a slattern. — **streel'er** (-ĕr), *n.* *All Anglo-Ir.*

streen (strēn), *n.* With *the,* yesterday evening. *Scot.*

streen (strēn). Var. of STRAIN. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

street (strēt), *n.* [ME. *strete,* fr. AS. *strēt,* fr. LL. *strata* (sc. *via*) a paved way, prop. fem. past part. of *sternere, stratum,* to spread. See STREW; cf. STRATUM, STRAY.] **1.** *a Obs.* Orig., a paved way or road; a public highway; as, Watling *Street* in England (see ROMAN ROAD). **b** Now, commonly, a thoroughfare, esp. in a city, town, or village; esp., a thoroughfare, as distinguished from an *alley* or *lane,* or from a county or State road (*highway*). *Street* usually includes the sidewalks or footpaths on either side, except when used in direct distinction from them, and often also includes the bordering dwellings, business houses, lots, etc., which are then often spoken of as *in* the street; as, an office in Wall *Street;* he lives on, or in, Main *Street;* the crowd overflowed from the sidewalk into the *street;* the *street* was gay with promenaders and carriages. *Abbr.* St.

His deserted mansion in Duke *Street.* *Macaulay.*

2. Hence, the occupants of the buildings on a street, collectively; as, the *street* was agog with curiosity.

3. Any way, road, or course; as, a hidden *street.* *Obs.*

Syn. — See WAY.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
street-bred street-pacing street-sprinkling
street-cleaning street-sold street-sweeping

— ***the street.*** **a** *Exchanges.* The thoroughfare or vicinity in a city where its main financial business is carried on, as Wall Street and vicinity in New York, or Lombard Street and vicinity in London; hence, those engaged in finance there; as, *the street* would not take the bonds. **b** *Eng.* Fleet Street. **c** The thoroughfare, way, or road in a city, esp. as contrasted to a settled residence or home; — used in various phrases; as, to be turned out in *the street,* to be turned out of one's home; the man in *the street,* the ordinary man one might meet; a woman of *the streets,* a streetwalker.

street, *adj.* Of or pertaining to a street or streets, occurring or to be found in city streets.

street, *n.* [See ESTREAT.] Estreat; notebook or rate book.

street'age (strēt'ĭj), *n.* [*street* + *-age.*] A tax, fee, or charge imposed for the use of a street or for the facilities afforded by a street, as for space for a vender, for parking automobiles, etc.

street Arab. A homeless vagabond in the streets of a city, particularly an outcast boy or girl; a gamin.

street band. *Music.* A small group of wind-instrument players performing on the street.

street broker. *Stock Exchange.* An independent broker who trades elsewhere than on an exchange floor.

street'car' (strēt'kär'), *n.* A car, usually a passenger car, running through the public streets, usually on rails; a tramcar. *U. S.* — **street'car',** *adj.*

street cleaner. A man or a machine used to clean the streets; a street sweeper.

street coach. A hackney coach. *Scott.*

street door. A door of a building which opens upon, or is nearest, the street.

street elbow. *Mach.* A pipe elbow with a female thread on one end and a male thread on the other.

street orderly. A street cleaner; scavenger. *Eng.*

street organ. *Music.* A crude reed organ played on the streets and operated by turning a crank.

street piano. *Music.* A rudimentary mechanical piano played by turning a crank or handle.

street plate. *Agric. Mach.* One of several steel plates which can be bolted to the track of a crawler-type tractor, thus providing a flat ground contact.

street price. *Stock Exchange.* A price established by trading outside the exchange.

street railway. A line operating streetcars and/or buses.

street'-rak'ing, *adj.* Roving about the streets. *Scott.*

streets (strēts), *adv.* By the distance of a street or streets; hence, far ahead; as, modern civilization is *streets* ahead of the ancient in mechanical appliances. *Colloq.*

Marie Leonie had run the house for thirty shillings a week less, and run it *streets* better. *F. M. Ford.*

street sweeper. A man or a machine employed to sweep street pavements.

street virus. See VIRUS, 2.

street'walk'er (strēt'wôk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A common prostitute who seeks trade in the streets.

2. Anyone who walks in a street. — **street'walk'ing,** *n. & adj.*

street'ward (-wĕrd), *adj.* Facing, or being toward, a street. — *adv.* Toward, or in the direction of, the street.

street'way' (-wā'), *n.* Roadway.

streite (strāt), *adj.* [Due to confusion of L. *strictus,* past part., with the ME. past part. of *stretch,* v.] Drawn, as a sword. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

Strel'itz (strĕl'ĭts), *n.*, *often used erroneously as pl.*; *pl.* STRELITZES (-ĭt-sĕz; -sĭz; 119), STRELITZI (-ĭt-sĭ), also STRELTZI (-tsĭ). [Russ. *strelets* rifleman, marksman.] [*often not cap.*] A Muscovite soldier, or musketeer, belonging to an irregular body of infantry, raised by Ivan the Terrible (1529–1584) and abolished by Peter the Great in 1682, but not entirely disbanded until 1698.

Stre-litz'i-a (strē-lĭt'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Charlotte, Princess of Mecklenburg-*Strelitz,* and queen of George III of Great Britain.] *Bot.* A small genus of African bananalike giant herbs (family Musaceae), rarely with a woody base. They have rigid glaucous distichous leaves, and peculiar richly colored flowers with three sepals and three very irregular petals. *S. reginae* is the bird-of-paradise flower.

strem'ma (strĕm'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MA or -MAS (-ȧz). [NGr.]

1. See MEASURE, *Table.*

2. [NL.] *Med.* A sprain.

strem'ma-to-graph' (strĕm'ȧ-tō-grȧf'), *n.* [Gr. *stremma; -atos,* twist, strain + *-graph.*] An instrument for determining the fiber stresses in rails under moving trains.

streng'ite (strĕng'īt), *n.* [After Johann August *Streng* (1830–97), Ger. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A hydrous iron phosphate, $FePO_4.2H_2O$, occurring mostly in pale-red, botryoidal masses. Sp. gr. 2.87.

strength (strĕngth; strĕngkth; 177), *n.* [ME. *strengthe,* fr. AS. *strengthu;* akin to OHG. *strengida,* and E. STRONG.]

1. The quality or state of being strong; ability to do or to bear; capacity for exertion or endurance, whether physical, intellectual, or moral; force; power; as, *strength* of body or of mind.

All his [Samson's] *strength* in his hairs were. *Chaucer.*

2. Power to resist force; solidity or toughness; the quality of bodies by which they endure the application of force without breaking or yielding; a measure of the cohesion of a material; firmness; coherence; as, the *strength* of a bone, beam, wall, rope, etc.

3. Power of resisting attacks; impregnability. "Our castle's *strength* will laugh a siege to scorn." *Shak.*

4. That quality which tends to secure results; effective power in an institution or enactment; security; validity; legal or moral force; logical conclusiveness; as, the *strength* of social or legal obligations; the *strength* of law or public opinion; *strength* of evidence or argument.

5. Intensity; force; vehemence; as, the *strength* of one's love, hate, or prejudice; specif.: **a** Intensity or degree, esp. of potency of effect on other things, of the distinguishing and essential element of a thing; — said of liquors, solutions, etc.; as, the *strength* of wine or of acids. **b** Intensity; — said of light, color, sound, or odor. Sometimes, of pigments, the degree of their modifying influence upon another color or colors with which they are mixed. **c** Vigor of style; force of expression or treatment; — said of work in literary or other arts.

6. Force as measured in numbers; amount, numbers, or power of any body, as of an army, a navy, or the like; as, what is the *strength* of the enemy by land, or by sea?

7. A strong place; a stronghold. *Obs.* *Milton.*

8. One regarded as embodying or affording force, strength, or firmness; that on which reliance is based; support.

God is our refuge and *strength.* *Ps.* xlvi. 1.

9. The purport; significance; meaning; tenor. *Obs.*

10. Ability to take tricks in a suit, esp. in trumps, from possession of high cards.

11. In flour, that quality which determines the volume and lightness of the loaf. See STRONG, 20.

12. *Exchanges, Markets, etc.* Maintenance of, or a rising tendency in, a price level; firmness of prices.

13. *Hydrodyn.* See SOURCE, *n.*, 6.

Syn. — Vigor, might, energy, endurance, robustness, stoutness, lustiness, firmness. See POWER.

Ant. — Feebleness, impotence, frailty. See WEAKNESS.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
strength-bringing strength-giving strength-restoring
strength-conferring strength-increasing strength-sustaining
strength-decaying strength-inspiring strength-testing

— ***on the strength.*** *Mil. & Nav.* On the rolls as belonging, or attached, to an organization; as, women used to be carried *on the strength* as laundresses. *Colloq., Eng.*

— ***on, or upon, the strength of.*** In reliance upon; as, I acted *on the strength of* his statements.

strength, *v. t.* To strengthen; support; confirm. *Obs.*

strength change. *Soap Mfg.* See SOAP, 1.

strength'en (strĕng'thĕn), *v.*; -ENED (-thĕnd); -EN-ING. *Trans.* **1.** To make stronger; add strength, force, vigor, or intensity to; as, to *strengthen* a bridge, belief, argument.

2. *Gram.* To add an augmentative to.

——, *Intransitive:* To grow or become stronger.

Syn. — Invigorate, confirm, fortify, encourage.

Ant. — See WEAKEN.

strength'en-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which gives or adds strength; specif., a plate straightener.

---

streak'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
streakt. Streaked. *Ref. Sp.*
streak'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
streal. Var. of STREEL.
streamd. Streamed. *Ref. Sp.*
stream'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.
stream'head', *n.* = STREAMER, *n.*, 4. — **stream'head'**, *adj.*
stream'i-ness (strēm'ĭ-nĕs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.
stream'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
stream'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
stream'side', *n.* See -SIDE.
stream'ward, *adv.* See -WARD.
strebere. † STRAWBERRY.
strech. Stretch. *Ref. Sp.*
strecht. Stretched. *Ref. Sp.*
strecour. † STREAKER.
stree (strē). Var. of STRAW. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
streep (strāp), *n.*; *pl.* STREEPEN (strā'pĕn). [D., a line.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
street'ful, *n.*; *pl.* -FULS. See -FUL.
street'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
street'let, *n.* See -LET.
street'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
street'side', *n.* See -SIDE.
street'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
St. Regis. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Regis Indian. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
streight. Obs. past tense & past part. of STRETCH.
streight. Var. of STRAIT.
streik (strēk). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of STREEK.
streit. † STRAIGHT, STREET.
strek. † STRECK.
streke (strēk). Var. of STRIKE.
STROKE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
streke. † STRECK, STREAK.
strem. † STREAM.
strene. † STRAIN.
streng. Dial. var. of STRONG; STRONG.
streng'er, streng'est. Obs. comp. par. & superl. of STRONG.

strength'en·ing (strĕng'thĕn·ĭng), *adj.* That strengthens; giving or increasing strength. — **strength'en·ing·ly**, *adv.*

strengthening card. *Whist.* A queen, jack, ten, or nine led from a short suit with a view to strengthening one's partner in that suit, by giving him a finesse against the second hand, or forcing out another high card.

strengthening lead. *Whist.* A lead of a strengthening card.

strength'less, *adj.* Destitute of strength. — **strength'-less·ly,** *adv.* — **strength'less·ness,** *n.*

strength of a couple. = MOMENT OF A COUPLE.

strength of an electric current. The quantity of electricity flowing through a conductor in one second. The practical unit of current strength is the ampere, which conveys one coulomb of electricity per second.

strength of double refraction. *Optics.* The difference between the refractive indices of the ordinary and extraordinary rays in a uniaxial crystal, and between the maximum and minimum indices in a biaxial crystal.

strength of field. *Physics.* The amount of mechanical force exerted on a unit mass, or in magnetic or electrostatic fields on a unit pole or unit charge respectively, in that locality where the strength of field is to be determined; intensity of field. In terms of the C.G.S. units, strengths of field are defined as follows: **a** Of a *gravitational field,* the force in dynes with which a gram of matter at the point in question is attracted. **b** Of a *magnetic field,* the force in dynes with which a unit pole at the point in question is attracted or repelled. **c** Of an *electrostatic field,* the force in dynes acting upon a particle of matter having a unit charge and situated at the point in question.

strength of pole. *Magnetism.* The force in dynes exerted through air by a pole on a unit pole one centimeter away.

strength'y (strĕng'thĭ; strĕn'thĭ), *adj.* Strong. *Scot. & N. of Eng.* — **strength'i·ly** (-thĭ·lĭ), *adv.* *Rare.*

strent (strĕnt), *adj. & n.* Rent; slit. *Dial. Eng.*

stren·u'i·ty (strĕn·ū'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *strenuitas.*] Strenuosity.

stren'u·os'i·ty (strĕn'ū·ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Strenuousness.

stren'u·ous (strĕn'ū·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *strenuus;* akin to Gr. *strēnēs* strong, hard, rough, harsh, and to E. STARE.] **1.** Eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous; ardent; vigorous; extraordinarily active; as, a *strenuous* reformer.

And spirit-stirring wine, that *strenuous* makes. *Chapman.*

2. Marked by, accompanied with, or requiring, zealous energy or vigorous striving; as, *strenuous* days.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See VIGOROUS.

— **stren'u·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **stren'u·ous·ness,** *n.*

strep'ent (strĕp'ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *strepens,* pres. part. of *strepere.*] Noisy; loud.

strep'er·a (strĕp'ĕr·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. ML. *streperus* strepero.] An Australian group of birds, the most widely distributed of which is **Strep'er·a grac'u·li'na** (grăk'ū·lī'nȧ), bluish black with snowy-white under tail coverts.

strep'er·ous (-ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [ML. *streperus,* fr. L. *strepere.* See STREPENT.] Loud or harsh; noisy; boisterous; noisily turbulent. *Now Rare.*

Streph'on (strĕf'ŏn), *n.* A shepherd lover in Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia;* hence, a poetic name for a swain.

streph'on·ade' (strĕf'ŏn·ād'), *n.* [*Strephon* + *-ade.*] A love song or sentimental song.

streph'o·sym·bo'li·a (strĕf'ō·sĭm·bō'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *strephein* to twist, turn + *symbolon* sign, symbol.] Specific reading disability, conceived as due to lack of subordination of one cerebral hemisphere to the other.

strep'i·tant (strĕp'ĭ·tănt), *adj.* [L. *strepitans, -antis,* pres. part. of *strepitare.*] Strepitous; noisy; clamorous. — **strep'i·tant·ly,** *adv.* — **strep'i·ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*

‖**stre'pi·to'so** (strā'pē·tō'sō; *Eng.* strĕp'ĭ·tō'sō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Noisy; impetuous; — a direction.

strep'i·tous (strĕp'ĭ·tŭs), *adj.* [L. *strepitus* noise, din.] Clamorous; noisy; boisterous.

strep'or (strĕp'ŏr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *strepere* to make a noise.] Strident or clanging sound; noise.

Strep·sic'er·os (strĕp·sĭs'ĕr·ŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *strepsikerōs,* fr. *strepsis* a turning round + *keras* horn.] *Zool.* **a** The genus of the kudus. **b** [*not cap.*] An animal of this genus.

strep'si·ne'ma (strĕp'sĭ·nē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *strepsein* to twist + *-nema.*] *Biol.* The chromatin threads in the strepsitene stage.

Strep·sip'ter·a (strĕp·sĭp'tĕr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *strepsis* a turning + *pteron* wing. See FEATHER; STROPHE.] *Zool.* A group of minute parasitic insects, formerly included in the Coleoptera but now regarded as a separate order. It includes a number of families and numerous genera, of which *Stylops,* infesting certain bees, and *Xenos,* infesting certain wasps, are the best known. The females never leave the host, but degenerate into a saclike structure in which the eggs hatch. During development they undergo a hypermetamorphosis. — **strep·sip'ter·al** (-ăl), *adj.* — **strep·sip'ter·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **ter·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

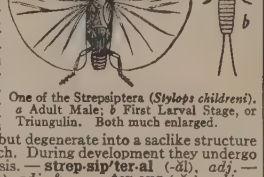

One of the Strepsiptera (*Stylops childreni*). *a* Adult Male; *b* First Larval Stage, or Triungulin. Both much enlarged.

strep·sip'ter·on (-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] An insect of the order Strepsiptera.

strep'sis (strĕp'sĭs), *n.* [Gr.] A turning; a twisting.

strep'si·tene (strĕp'sĭ·tēn), *adj.* [See STREPSINEMA; DIPLOTENE.] *Biol.* Designating a stage of meiosis, following the diplotene stage, in which the double threads become twisted about each other.

strep·tas'ter (strĕp·tăs'tĕr), *n.* *Zool.* In sponge spicules, a modified aster in which the rays do not meet at a common center but radiate from an axis. Cf. EUASTER.

strep'to- (strĕp'tō-), **strept-.** [See STROPHE.] A combining form, Greek *strepto-, strept-,* from *streptos,* meaning *twisted, curved,* pliant, denoting: **a** *A twisted chain;* — used chiefly in bacteriology, as in *Streptococcus, streptaster.* **b** *Streptococcus,* as in **strep'to·sep'ti·ce'mi·a.**

strep'to·ba·cil'lus (-bȧ·sĭl'ŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-ī). [NL., fr. *strepto-* + *bacillus.*] *Bacteriol.* Any bacillus occurring joined to others in a chain.

Strep'to·car'pus (-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *strepto-* + *-carpus.*] *Bot.* A genus of African herbs (family Gesneriaceae), the Cape primroses, having handsome blue or purple flowers with a funnel-shaped corolla, two stamens, and a linear, spirally twisted capsule.

strep'to·coc'cal (strĕp'tō·kŏk'ăl), *adj. Bacteriol.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by, streptococci; streptococcic.

strep'to·coc'cic (-kŏk'sĭk), *adj. Bacteriol.* Streptococcal; resembling streptococci.

Strep'to·coc'cus (strĕp'tō·kŏk'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *strepto-* + *coccus.*] *Bacteriol.* **1.** A genus of nonmotile, chiefly parasitic, Gram-positive bacteria of the family Coccaceae, which, dividing in only one plane, occur in pairs or chains, but not in packets, and which do not form zoogleal masses nor ferment inulin. They rarely have capsules. Several species are virulently pathogenic *S. pyogenes,* the type species, causes various acute diseases in man and animals, affecting the sinuses, lungs, brain, and spinal cord, middle-ear bones, joints, blood, etc. *S. scarlatinae* causes scarlet fever; *S. erysipelatis,* erysipelas; *S. puerperalis,* puerperal septicemia; *S. mastitidis,* mastitis of cows; and *S. equi,* strangles. *S. lactis* is usually the chief agent in souring milk; *S. kefir* is active in ripening Cheddar cheese and occurs in kefir; and *S. cremoris* is used as a starter in the manufacture of cheese.

2. [*not cap.; pl.* STREPTOCOCCI (strĕp'tō·kŏk'sī).] Any microorganism of this genus, or, broadly, any coccus occurring in chains.

strep'to·ly'sin (-lĭ'sĭn), *n* [*strepto-* + *lysin.*] *Immunol.* A hemolysin produced by certain streptococci, as *S. pyogenes.*

Strep'to·neu'ra (strĕp'tō·nū'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *strepto-* + *-neura.*] *Zool.* A large subclass of mollusks, including the majority of marine, some freshwater, and the operculate land gastropods, in which the loop of visceral nerves is twisted into a figure 8, the right half crossing (in dextral forms) above the left. The sexes are usually separate and most forms have an operculum. Syn. *Prosobranchia.*

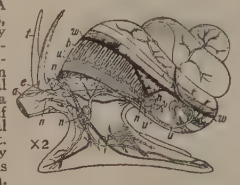

One of the Streptoneura (*Viviparus*), showing anatomy. *a* Rostrum; *t* Tentacles; *e* Esophagus; *b* Gill; *h* Auricle of Heart; *v* Ventricle; *u, u'* Aortas; *u''* Afferent Vessel; *w, w* Veins; *n n n* Nervous System.

strep'to·neu'ral (-nū'răl), *adj. Zool.* Streptoneurous.

strep'to·neu'rous (-rŭs), *adj. Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Streptoneura; having, or designating, a nervous system with a twisted visceral loop. Cf. EUTHYNEUROUS.

strep'to·thri·co'sis (-thrĭ·kō'sĭs), *n.; pl.* -COSES (-sēz). [NL. See STREPTOTHRIX; -OSIS.] *Med. & Veter.* Infection with a streptothrix; actinomycosis.

Strep'to·thrix (strĕp'tō·thrĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. *strepto-* + *-thrix.*] *Bacteriol.* **a** A formerly recognized genus of somewhat moldlike higher bacteria with branched filaments which abstrict conidia. It comprised species of *Actinomyces* and *Leptothrix.* **b** [*not cap.; pl.* -THRICES (-thrĭ'sēz).] Any of the microorganisms included in this genus. — **strep'to·thri'cial** (-thrĭsh'ăl), *adj.*

stress (strĕs), *v. t.;* STRESSED (strĕst); STRESS'ING. [Abbr. fr. *distress,* and fr. OF. *estrecier,* fr. (assumed) VL. *strictiare,* fr. L. *strictus,* past part. of *stringere.* Partly also fr. STRESS, *n.* See DISTRESS, *v.,* STRAIN, *v.*] **1.** To distress; overtax; inconvenience; afflict; also, to distrain. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To subject to the action of external forces; to put pressure upon or cause strain to; esp., to overstrain.

3. To subject to phonetic stress; to accent.

4. To place emphasis on; to make emphatic; emphasize.

stress, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *distress,* and fr. OF. *estrece,* fr. (assumed) VL. *strictia,* fr. L. *strictus.* See DISTRESS, STRESS, *v.*] **1. a** *Obs.* Distress; affliction. "His heavy *stress.*" *Spenser.* **b** *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng. Law.* Distress; distraint.

2. Pressure; strain; constraining force or influence; state or condition of strain, esp. of intense strain; as, *stress* of circumstances; *stress* of weather; — used chiefly of immaterial things; hence, urgency; importance; weight; emphasis; significance; as, to lay *stress* on a particular argument.

The faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* beyond their strength. *Locke.*

3. Intense effort; strained activity or exertion toward the accomplishment of anything.

4. *Mech.* Mutual force or action between contiguous surfaces of bodies, or on both sides of any arbitrary section line or surface, caused by external force, as tension, compression, shear, or a combination of these; the cohesive force or molecular resistance in a body opposing such action. Specif., intensity of this force, commonly expressed in pounds per square inch.

In rigid bodies, *stress* may be defined as resistance to alteration of form; in fluids . . . to alteration of volume. *A. B. W. Kennedy.*

5. *Music.* = ACCENT, *n.,* **8 a & c.**

6. *Phonet.* Force of utterance given to a speech sound, syllable, or word, increasing its relative loudness; accent. Of many possible degrees of stress, or accent, only two, the *primary* (ˈ), and the *secondary* (ˌ), as in *as'pi·ra'tion,* need ordinarily be distinguished. Cf. ACCENT, *n.,* 1. See *Pron.* §§ 60–69.

☞ Since stress (force) in English is usually the chief element of accent, the terms *stress* and *accent* are often synonymous.

7. *Pros.* **a** Emphasis or weight given to accented or long syllables in verse; more narrowly, emphasis given syllables with respect to their normal syllabic or word accents and natural quantities as distinguished from that emphasis imposed by a metrical scheme. **b** Any syllable in a foot or similar group of syllables which carries the ictus or rhythmical emphasis; as, a verse of four *stresses.*

-stress. [*-ster* + *-ess,* prop. a double feminine. Cf. -STER.] A suffix denoting a *feminine agent,* now esp. *one who does something with skill* or *as an occupation,* as in seam*stress,* song*stress,* spin*stress.*

stress accent. *Phonet.* Accent produced by force only, independently of pitch or length; — called also *emphatic* or *expiratory accent.*

stress diagram. A diagram which results from the graphical analysis of the stresses in a framed structure.

stress'er (strĕs'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which stresses.

stress group. *Phonet.* A division of speech, from one zero of stress to the next or, sometimes, from one maximum to the next. *R. J. Lloyd.*

stress sheet. *Arch. & Engin.* A skeleton drawing of a structure, as a roof truss or a bridge, showing the stress to which each member will be subjected.

stress'–strain' curve. Deformation curve.

stretch (strĕch), *v.;* STRETCHED (strĕcht); STRETCH'ING. [ME. *strecchen,* fr. AS. *streccan;* akin to D. *strekken,* G. *strecken,* OHG. *strecchen,* Sw. *sträcka,* Dan. *strække* G. *strack* straight, and perh. to E. STARK. Cf. STRAGGLE, STRAIGHT, STRAKE, STREEK.] *Transitive:* **1.** To reach out; as, the tree *stretched* its branches over the road; extend; put forth; esp., to extend (oneself, one's limbs or body) in a reclining position; as, he *stretched* himself out on the bed.

I in conquest *stretched* mine arm. *Shak.*

2. To draw out or extend in length or breadth; to expand, enlarge, or distend, esp. by force; as, to *stretch* cloth; to *stretch* the wings; to *stretch* one's resources to the utmost.

3. To make tense; to strain; as, to *stretch* a muscle.

Awake, my soul, *stretch* every nerve. *Doddridge.*

4. To cause to reach or continue, as from one point to another; to extend; as, to *stretch* a wire between two posts.

5. To extend too far; hence, to do violence to; to impair, as if by extending too far; to exaggerate; as, to *stretch* the truth. "Violent and *stretched* prerogative." *Burke.*

6. To cause to lie at full length; specif.: **a** *Slang.* To fell as with a blow. **b** *Chiefly Dial.* To lay out for burial.

7. To hang by the neck; to execute by hanging. *Obs.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be extended in length or in breadth, or both; to spread; reach; as, the road *stretches* across the State; the lake *stretches* over fifty square miles.

As far as *stretcheth* any ground. *Gower.*

2. To extend or spread oneself, or one's limbs; as, one just awakened yawns and *stretches;* to lie down at full length; as, he *stretched* on the ground and took a nap.

3. To be extended, or to bear extension, without breaking, as elastic or ductile substances; as, rubber *stretches* easily; also figuratively; to have the capacity, force, power, etc.; to stand or endure the strain.

So far as my coin would *stretch.* *Shak.*

4. To strain the truth; to exaggerate; as, a man apt to *stretch* in his statements. *Now Colloq.*

5. To press onward eagerly; to proceed; to go, esp. rapidly or energetically; also, to exert oneself vigorously.

6. To be hanged; as, we 'll do it even if we *stretch* for it. *Obs. Colloq.*

7. *Naut.* To sail by the wind. *Now Rare.*

stretch a point. To go beyond what is strictly warranted in making a claim or concession, as in an argument or bargain.

stretch one's legs. To take a walk in order to relieve the cramped feeling caused by prolonged sitting.

stretch (strĕch), *n.* **1.** Act of stretching, or state of being stretched, often unduly; tension; forcible extension; strain; effort; as, a *stretch* of the limbs; a *stretch* of the imagination; a *stretch* of power.

2. A continuous line or surface; a length or distance; as, grassy *stretches* of land; a *stretch* down the road; also, a continuous space of time. "She was n't going to have to face a *stretch* of boredom." *Willa Cather.*

3. The extent to which anything may be stretched; extreme reach; as, beyond the *stretch* of reason.

4. Liability to increase in size as a result of tension, moisture, etc.

5. A sentence or term of imprisonment. *Colloq.*

6. Course; direction; as, the *stretch* of seams of coal.

7. A walk to relieve the fatigue of prolonged sitting; as, to take a *stretch* over the countryside in the evening.

8. Either of the straight sides of a racecourse with curving ends; specif., the *homestretch,* or the *backstretch.*

9. *Math. & Logic.* A distance along a line; hence, the interval between any two elements in a one-dimensional series; a segment of a series or of any set of things arranged in linear order.

10. *Mech.* Theoretically, simple linear tensile or compressive strain parallel to a given direction without change of dimensions in directions at right angles to this direction; technically, elongation, temporary or permanent, produced by a pulling stress. Tensile stresses are usually considered positive, and compressive stresses negative but this procedure is not uniformly observed.

11. *Naut.* The run on one tack.

12. *Spinning.* The outward run of a mule carriage away from the rollers.

—***at, or on, a stretch.*** During a single prolonged period of time without intermission or interruption; as, we worked ten hours *at a stretch.*

stretch'ber'ry (strĕch'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The fruit of a bristly or prickly greenbrier (*Smilax bonanox*); also, the plant itself.

stretch'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which stretches; specif.: **a** Any of various devices or machines for stretching or expanding something by applied force; as, a boot, carpet, fence, glove, saw, trousers, or wire, *stretcher.* **b** In an umbrella, any of the rods pivoted at the ends to the ribs and to the tube that slides upon the handle in opening or closing the umbrella. **c** The frame upon which canvas is stretched, for painting. **d** A jointed rod or bar which when straightened raises a collapsible top or hood, as of a vehicle. **e** A piece of wood or metal used to spread the clews of a hammock, to keep a fishing net expanded, etc. **f** A workman who stretches textiles, metal, etc.; a tender of a stretching machine. **g** One whose work is to straighten a (specified) thing, as in:

iron stretcher, silk stretcher, spindle stretcher, yarn stretcher.

2. In framed work, a timber or rod used as a tie, esp. when horizontal; also, a stretcher bar.

3. The bracing member or set of members reaching between and steadying the legs of chairs tables, or the like.

4. A litter, usually of canvas stretched on a frame, for carrying disabled or dead persons; also, *Chiefly Brit.,* a contrivance of this sort used as a bed, as in camping.

5. An overstretching of the truth; a lie. *Slang.*

6. *Angling.* The leader; also, the tail fly.

7. *Falconry.* A hawk's toe. *Obs.*

8. *Masonry.* A brick or stone laid with its length parallel to the face of the wall. See 3d BOND, 17.

9. *Naut.* **a** A narrow crosspiece in a boat for a rower to brace his feet against. **b** A temporary crosspiece to keep the sides of a boat from being crushed together.

stretch'er, *adj.* Constructed with a stretcher (sense 3); — said of chairs, tables, etc.

stretcher bar. **a** *Mach.* An extensible pillar attached to a rock drill to secure it in place. **b** A bar or rod used as a distance piece; a stretcher.

stretch'er–bear'er, *n.* Also **stretch'er·man** (strĕch'ĕr·măn). A man who carries one end of a stretcher (sense 4) for conveying sick or wounded from place to place, as from a battlefield to an ambulance.

stretcher bond. A bond with all the bricks or ashlars laid as stretchers breaking joint.

stretch'–hal'ter, *n.* One who deserves hanging. *Obs.*

stretch'ing course. *Masonry.* A course of stretchers.

stretching piece. *Woodworking.* A tie; sometimes, a strut or brace.

---

strength'ful (strĕngth'fŏŏl), *adj.* See -FUL. — **strength'ful·ness,** *n.*
stren'kl. † STRINKLE.
strenth (strĕnth). Var. of STRENGTH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
streny. † STRAIN.
strepe. † STRIP.
strep·tot'ri·chal (strĕp·tŏt'rĭ·kăl), *adj.* = STREPTOTRICIAL.
strep'to·tri·cho'sis (strĕp'tō·trĭ·kō'sĭs), *n.* = STREPTOTRICOSIS.
stres. Stress. *Ref. Sp.*
stress'ful, *adj.* See -FUL. —
stress'ful·ly, *adv.*
stress'less, *adj.* See -LESS. —
stress'less·ness, *n.* [*Obs. exc. Dial.*]
stret (strĕt). Var. of STRAIT.
stretch'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

stretch modulus. See ELASTICITY, *n.*, 1.
stretch'neck' (strĕch'nĕk'), *n.* Pillory. *Archaic.*
stretch'–out', *n.* A system of mill operation in which operatives are required to do extra work, esp. to operate more machines than formerly, either with slight additional pay or with no addition. — **stretch'–out',** *adj.* *Both Colloq., U. S.*
stretch'y (strĕch'ĭ), *adj.* *Colloq.* **1.** Apt to stretch, esp. too much or too easily, as a material.
2. Inclined to stretch oneself, as when just awakened.
3. Having length of body; — said esp. of pigs. — **stretch'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*
stret'man (strĕt'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [From *stret*, var of STRAIT.] In collieries, a header. *Eng.*
‖**stret'to** (strĕt'tō), *adj. masc.*, **stret'ta** (-tä), *fem.* [It.] Literally, squeezed; pressed together; specif., *Music*, more rapid; — a direction. — **stret'to,** *adv.*
stret'to (strĕt'tō), *n. masc.*; *pl.* -TI (-tē), -TOS (-tōz). Also **stret'ta** (-tä) *fem.*; *pl.* -TE (-tā), -TAS (-täz). [It., close or contracted, pressed, fr. L. *strictus*, past part. See STRICT.] *Music.* **a** In a fugue, the crowding of answer upon subject; the division of a fugue, properly following the "working out," characterized by the cumulative effect of this overlapping. **b** A concluding passage performed in a quicker tempo; — usually *stretta* in this sense.
‖**streu'sel** (shtroi'zĕl), *n.* [G., lit., something strewn.] A crumbly mixture of fat, sugar, and flour, used on the top of kuchen.
strew (strōō; *also, Archaic*, strō; *cf.* STROW; 277), *v.*; *past tense & past part.* STREWED (strōōd; strōd); *past part.* also STREWN (strōōn; strōn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* STREW'ING. [ME. *strewen, strawen*, fr. AS. *strewian, streowian;* akin to OFris. *strewa*, OS. *strewian*, D. *strooijen*, G. *streuen*, OHG. *strewen*, ON. *strā*, Goth. *strauyan*, L. *sternere, stratum*, Gr. *strōnnynai, stornynai*, Skr. *stṛṇoti, stṛṇati*, strews, scatters. Cf. STRATEGY, STRATUM, STRAW, STREET, STROMA, STRUCTURE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To scatter; to spread by scattering; — used of solids separated or separable into parts or particles; as, to *strew* seed in beds; to *strew* flowers over a grave.
2. To cover more or less thickly by or as if by scattering something over or on; as, they *strewed* the ground with leaves; also, to be dispersed over as if scattered.
Is thine alone the seed that *strews* the plain? *Pope.*
3. To spread abroad; to disseminate.
She may *strew* dangerous conjectures. *Shak.*
4. To spread, as a coverlet; to overlay with or as with a coverlet; as, to *strew* a bed. *Rare.*
5. To raze to the ground; to cast down; also, to calm (billows, a storm); to lay low.
—, *Intransitive:* To strew seed.
strew, *n.* A number of things scattered about; a disorderly mess.
strew'er (strōō'ĕr), *n.* One who strews.
strew'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of strewing; also, anything strewn. *Obs.*
stri'a (strī'ä), *n.*; *pl.* STRIAE (-ē). [L., a furrow, channel, hollow. See STRIKE.] **1.** A minute groove, or channel; a threadlike line or narrow band, as of color, esp. when one of a series of parallel grooves or lines; a striation; as, the *striae* produced on a rock by a glacier; the *striae* on a shell; the *striae* of the light in a vacuum tube; also, a narrow structural band or line; as, a *stria* of nervous matter in the brain.
2. *Arch.* A fillet between flutes of columns, pilasters, etc.
3. *Glass Mfg.* A cordlike appearance caused by variation in temperature of the furnace or by the unequal density of the materials used.
4. *Med.* A stripe or line, as on the skin, distinguished from the surrounding tissue by color, texture, or elevation; as, the *striae* (*striae gravidarum*) in the skin in pregnancy resulting from stretching and rupture of the elastic fibers.
stri'al (-äl), *adj.* Striate. *Rare.*
‖**stri'a lon'gi·tu'di·na'lis** (lŏn'jĭ·tū'dĭ·nā'lĭs); *pl.* STRIAE LONGITUDINALES (strī'ē, -lēz). [NL.] *Anat.* Either of a pair of longitudinal elevations near the middle line of the upper surface of the corpus callosum.
Stri·a'ri·a (strĭ·ā'rĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *stria* furrow, hollow.] *Bot.* A genus of hollow filamentous brown algae (order Ectocarpales), of the North Atlantic, typifying a small family, **Stri·a'ri·a'ce·ae** (-ā'sē-ē).
stri'ate (strī'āt), *v. t.*; -AT·ED (-āt-ĕd; -Id; 119); -AT·ING (-āt-Ĭng). [See STRIATE, *adj.*] To mark with striae.
stri'ate (strī'āt), *adj.* Striated.
-stri'ate. A combining form of *striate*, as in *bistriate.*
stri'at·ed (strī'āt-ĕd; -Id; 119), *adj.* [L. *striatus*, past part. of *striare* to furnish with channels, fr. *stria* a channel. See STRIA.] Marked with parallel striae; showing narrow structural bands or lines; as, a *striated* crystal; *striated* fiber.
striated discharge. *Elec.* A discharge characterized by the appearance of striae, or alternate light and dark bands, produced in the positive column of a vacuum tube between certain limits of low pressure.
striated ipecac. Peruvian ipecac.
striated muscle. *Anat.* See MUSCLE, 1.
stri·a'tion (strĭ·ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Fact or state of being striated; also, arrangement of striae.
2. One of a series of parallel stripes or lines; a stria.
stri'a·ture (strī'ä·tūr), *n.* [L. *striatura.*] Striation.
strick (strĭk), *n.* [ME. *stric, strik;* akin to E. STRIKE.] **a** A bunch of hackled flax, jute, etc., prepared for drawing into slivers. **b** Any of the pieces into which a lap of floss silk is cut after the first carding or combing.
strick. Dial. var. of STRICT; STRIKE.
strick'en (strĭk'ĕn), *past part.* of STRIKE. Hence: *adj.* **1.** Smitten; wounded; as, the *stricken* deer.
2. Worn out; affected by disabilities or weaknesses; hence, by extension, incapacitated in any way; as, a *stricken* ship, barely keeping headway.
Abraham was old and well *stricken* in age. *Gen.* xxiv. 1.
3. Leveled off even with the top of the container; as, a *stricken* measure of grain.
— **strick'en·ly,** *adv.* — **strick'en·ness,** *n.*
-strick'en. *Stricken*, part. adj., used in combinations, as in:

awe-stricken	**heart-stricken**	**plague-stricken**
conscience-stricken	**horror-stricken**	**planet-stricken**
drought-stricken	**moon-stricken**	**poverty-stricken**
fever-stricken	**palsy-stricken**	**sorrow-stricken**
grief-stricken	**panic-stricken**	**wonder-stricken**

stricken field. A field which has been the scene of a conflict; a battleground.
stricken hour. A whole hour, as marked by a clock striking.
strick'er (strĭk'ĕr), *n.* A textile worker who forms stricks of flax or jute.
strick'le (strĭk'l), *n.* [AS. *stricel;* akin to MD. *strekel*, and to E. STRIKE.] **1.** An instrument to strike grain. See STRIKE, *v. t.*, 16 **a**.
2. An instrument for whetting scythes; a rifle; also, a straightedge fed with an abrasive for sharpening knives arranged helically on a cylinder.
3. An instrument used in dressing flax. *Dial. Eng.*
4. *Carp. & Masonry.* A template; a pattern.
5. *Founding.* A template consisting of a board or plate with a beveled edge of definite contour, used to sweep or strike up a mold, core, or part of a mold in sand or (more usually) loam; a former, strike, or sweep. The strickle is drawn laterally along a guideway, or rotated with a vertical spindle. In the latter case, it is more commonly called a *sweepboard* or *striking board.* Cf. LOAM BOARD.
strick'le, *v. t.* To smooth or form with a strickle, as a loam mold in founding.
strick'ler (strĭk'lĕr), *n.* One who or that which strickles; a strickle.
strict (strĭkt), *adj.*; STRICT'ER (strĭk'tĕr); STRICT'EST. [L. *strictus*, past part. of *stringere* to draw or bind tight, to strain. See STRAIN; cf. STRAIT, *adj.*] **1.** Drawn close; tight; as, a *strict* ligature; also, tense; not relaxed; as, a *strict* fiber; taut. *Archaic.*
2. Narrow; compressed in extent; constricted. *Obs.*
3. Governed or governing by exact rules; rigorous; as, very *strict* in observing the Sabbath; *strict* discipline.
Through the *strict* senteries. *Milton.*
4. Intimate; close; as, a *strict* relation. *Now Rare.*
5. Exact; accurate; precise; undeviating; rigorously nice; hence, rigid in interpretation; free from latitude; as, to keep *strict* watch or *strict* silence; *strict* construction of a law.
6. Of a frost, hard; severe. *Rare.* *Stevenson.*
7. Swift, as water. *Scot.*
8. *Bot.* Of upright, erect habit, as a stem or plant; straight and not lax or drooping, as an inflorescence.
9. *Zool.* Well-defined; not diffuse. *Rare.*
Syn. — Stringent; harsh, hard, forbidding; inflexible, inexorable, relentless, uncompromising; strait-laced, puritanical. — STRICT, SEVERE, STERN, AUSTERE, ASCETIC. STRICT (opposed to *lax*) implies rigorous exactness, esp. as regards conformity to rules or standards; SEVERE, as applied to persons, often adds the implication of harshness or censoriousness; as applied to style, it suggests restraint or simplicity; as, "I will call him to . . . *strict* account" (*Shak.*); "keeping *strictest* watch" (*Milton*); "Rules as *strict* his labored work confine" (*Pope*); "*strict* and literal interpretation" (*Sterne*); "the . . . old *strictness* as to theaters, dancing, and such things" (*M. Arnold*); a *severe* criticism, punishment; "a big lighthouse . . . a *severe* parsonic light, which reproves the young and giddy floaters, and stares grimly out upon the sea" (*Dickens*); "a *severe*, uncompromising sense of duty" (*J. A. Symonds*); "naked and *severe* simplicity" (*Shelley*); cf. "that pure *severity* of perfect light" (*Tennyson*). AUSTERE implies cold and formal, though sometimes lofty, severity; STERN suggests a severely inflexible, sometimes hard or forbidding, aspect or nature; as, "My common conversation I do acknowledge *austere*, my behavior full of rigor" (*Sir T. Browne*); "looks as *austere* and unpropitious as those of a Saracen's head" (*De Quincey*); "the nakedness of *austere* truth" (*Wordsworth*); "the *austere* dignity and simplicity of their existence" (*W. Pater*); "one of the *sternest* of those iron proconsuls" (*Macaulay*); "the devilish suggestions of his senses, which would have maddened him, if he had relaxed the *stern* wakefulness of his reason for a single moment" (*Coleridge*); "the *stern* old stuff of Puritanism" (*Hawthorne*); "correct — nay, *stern* — in his taste" (*Boswell*). ASCETIC implies austere abstinence or self-denial; as, "monastic austerity, or . . . *ascetic* privations" (*Scott*); "Something *ascetic* in his appearance" (*Hazlitt*); Cf. RIGID, SCRUPULOUS, TENSE, NARROW.
Ant. — Liberal, lenient, unrestrained. See LAX.
strict construction. *Law.* The construction of a writing or instrument according to its literal meaning.
strict constructionist. *Law.* One who favors giving a strict construction of any given document or instrument; specif., one who favors a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States.
strict counterpoint. *Music.* See COUNTERPOINT **b**.
strict foreclosure. See FORECLOSURE.
strict fugue. *Music.* See FUGUE.
‖**stric'ti ju'ris** (strĭk'tī jōō'rĭs; 242). [L.] *Law.* Of or by strict law. See STRICTUM JUS; FORMULA, 8.
stric'tion (strĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *strictio.* See STRINGENT.] A constricting; constriction.
‖**stric·tis'si·mi ju'ris** (strĭk·tĭs'ĭ·mī jōō'rĭs; 242). [L.] Of or by the strictest law; with the law or the instrument or transaction creating the rights in question construed most strictly in favor of one and against the other party.
strict law. = STRICTUM JUS, 1.
strict'ly, *adv.* In a strict manner; closely; precisely; rigorously; stringently; without latitude; positively.
strict observance. *R.C.Ch.* Observance of the rule of a religious order strictly; — applied esp. [*cap.*] to such observance among the Observantine Franciscans as characterized the Recollects and some other congregations (hence called *Friars (of the Strict Observance)*. See OBSERVANT, *n.*, 3; RECOLLECT, *n.*
strict settlement. *Eng. Law.* A settlement in which in general there is a limitation of lands to a person for life, and after his death to his several children successively in tail with trustees to preserve contingent remainders; — contrasted with a *trader's settlement.*
‖**stric'tum jus** (strĭk'tŭm jŭs) *or* **ius** (yŭs; yōōs). [L.] **1.** Strict law; the law by its letter without considering equities.
2. *Rom. Law.* The *jus civile* or old law of the city of Rome.
stric'ture (strĭk'tūr), *n.* [L. *strictura* a contraction, fr. *stringere, strictum*, to draw tight (see STRAIN, *v.*), but in senses touch, trace, criticism, fr. L. *stringere, strictum*, to touch, graze (see STRIKE, *v.*).] **1.** *Obs.* a Strictness. *Shak.* **b** A spark.
2. A binding or contraction; specif., *Med.*, a localized morbid contraction of any passage of the body, as of the esophagus or urethra; also, the contracted part; a constriction. Cf. ORGANIC STRICTURE.
3. A touch; trace; sign. *Obs.*
4. An adverse criticism; critical remark; censure.
Syn. — See ANIMADVERSION. **Ant.** — See PRAISE.
stric'ture (strĭk'tūr), *v. t. & i.* To form a stricture (in).
stric'tured (strĭk'tūrd), *adj.* *Med.* Having a stricture.
strid (strĭd), *n.* [Cf. STRIDE.] A narrow ravine; gorge.
strid. Obs. past tense & past part. of STRIDE.
strid'dle (strĭd'l), *n. & v.* [See STRIDE; cf. STRADDLE.] Stride; straddle. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
stride (strīd), *v.*, *past tense* STRODE (strōd), *Obs.* STRID (strĭd); *past part.* STRID'DEN (strĭd'n), *Obs.* STRID; *pres. part. & verbal n.* STRID'ING (strīd'Ĭng). [AS. *strīdan* to stride, straddle; akin to MLG. *striden*, OFris. *strīda* to strive, D. *strijden* to strive, to contend, G. *streiten*, OHG. *strītan*, ON. *strītha* to fight. Cf. STRADDLE, STRIVE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To walk with long steps, esp. in a measured or pompous manner; also, to walk or run with long and measured steps, as a man or horse in a race.
2. To stand with the legs wide apart; to straddle. *Now R.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To pass over at a step; to step over. "A debtor that not dares to *stride* a limit." *Shak.*
2. To walk over, along, or about, with long measured steps; as, the ghost who nightly *strides* the graveyard.
3. To straddle; to bestride.
I mean to *stride* your steed. *Shak.*
stride, *n.* **1.** Act of striding; also, a long step or the distance measured by a long step; figuratively, a stage of progress; advance; as, great *strides* toward perfection.
2. In quadrupeds, as horses, an act of locomotion consisting of a cycle of movements completed when the animal's feet regain the initial relative positions; also, the distance traversed in such a movement.
3. In gymnastics and acrobatic dancing, a standing position in which the legs are stretched far apart laterally.
— *to get into, hit, strike*, etc., *one's stride.* To arrive at full motion or height of activity. *Colloq.* — *to take in one's stride.* Of a horse, or a rider, to clear (a hurdle, ditch, or other obstacle) without change in his normal pace; hence, figuratively, to treat or handle (any matter) without interference with one's regular activities.
stride'leg' (strīd'lĕg'), **stride'legs'** (-lĕgz'), *adv.* Astride. *Chiefly Scot.*
stride'–leg'ged, *adj.* Seated astride; bestriding. — **stride'–leg'ged,** *adv.*
stri'dence (strī'dĕns), *n.* Also **stri'den·cy** (-dĕn-sĭ). The quality of being strident; the degree in which a sound is strident.
stri'dent (strī'dĕnt; 128), *adj.* [L. *stridens, -entis*, pres. part. of *stridere* to make a grating or creaking noise.] Harsh-sounding; grating; shrill; as, a *strident* voice. — **stri'dent·ly,** *adv.*
stri'dent–voiced', *adj.* Having a strident voice: also uttered in a strident tone.
strid'er (strīd'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which strides.
stride'ways' (strīd'wāz'), *adv.* With legs astride.
stri'dha'na (strē'dŭn'ä; 113), *n.* Also **stri'dhan** (strē'-dŭn), **stri'dha'num** (-dŭn'ŭm). [Skr. *strīdhana*, fr. *strī* woman + *dhana* property.] *Hindu Law.* Any property belonging to a woman, esp. that absolutely at her disposal and going to her heirs upon her death intestate.
strid'ing com'pass (strīd'Ĭng). A compass on a theodolite for orientation.
striding level. A tube-shaped level fastened to a frame having two inverted Y's, mounted on a theodolite.
strid'ling (strīd'lĭn), **strid'lins** (-lĭnz), *adv.* [See 2d -LING.] Astride. *Now Chiefly Scot.*
stri'dor (strī'dŏr), *n.* [L.] A harsh, shrill, or creaking noise; specif., *Med.*, a harsh whistling sound during respiration in cases of obstruction of the air passages.
strid'u·lant (strĭd'ū·lănt), *adj.* Stridulating.
strid'u·late (strĭd'ū·lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'Ĭng). [See STRIDULOUS.] To make a shrill, creaking noise; specif., *Zool.*, to make a creaking or musical sound, usually very high-pitched, such as is made by the males of many insects and, in fewer cases, by the females. Katydids stridulate by scraping a filelike structure at the base of one forewing with the edge of the other. In crickets both forewings have a filelike area on the lower surface. The ordinary grasshoppers rub the forewings with the femurs of the hind legs, or with the edges of the hind wings as they fly. The sound-producing organs of cicadas are very complex, and contain vibrating membranes.
strid'u·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or sound of stridulating.
strid'u·la'tor (strĭd'ū·lā'tĕr), *n.* [NL.] One that stridulates.
strid'u·la·to'ry (strĭd'ū·lä·tō'rĭ *or esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Stridulous; able to stridulate; used in stridulation.
strid'u·lent (-lĕnt), *adj.* Strident; stridulous
strid'u·lous (-lŭs), *adj.* [L. *stridulus.* See STRIDENT.]
1. Making a shrill, creaking sound; squeaky.
The Sarmatian boor driving his *stridulous* cart. *Longfellow.*
2. *Med.* Pertaining to, or affected with, stridor.
— **strid'u·lous·ly,** *adv.* — **strid'u·lous·ness,** *n.*
stridulous laryngitis. *Med.* Laryngitis (in children) marked by laryngismus stridulus; false croup.
strife (strīf), *n.* [OF. *estrif.* See STRIVE.] **1.** Act of striving; earnest endeavor. *Archaic.* *Shak.*
2. Exertion or contention for superiority; contest of emulation, either intellectual or physical.
3. Altercation; violent contention; conflict; fight.
Twenty of them fought in this black *strife.* *Shak.*
4. That contended against; occasion of contest. *Obs.*
Syn. — Contest, struggle, quarrel. See CONTENTION.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

strife-breeding, *adj.*	**strifemaker**	**strifemonger**
strife-healing, *adj.*	**strifemaking**	**strife-stirring,** *adj.*

strif'fen (strĭf'ĕn), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A thin skin; a membrane. *Scot., Ir., & U. S.*
strift (strĭft), *n.* [From *strive*, after *thrift.*] Striving; strife. *Archaic.*
strig (strĭg), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **a** *Rare.* The footstalk of a leaf or flower. **b** *Dial. Eng.* The rachis of a hop strobile. **c** A thin narrow part or attachment of certain tools. — *v. t.* To remove the stalk from. *Dial. Eng.*
stri'ga (strī'gä), *n.*; *pl.* STRIGAE (-jē). [L., swath, furrow. See STRIKE.] **1.** A striation.
2. *Arch.* A flute in a column.
3. *Bot.* A pointed, appressed, rigid, hairlike scale or bristle.
— **stri'gal** (strī'găl), *adj.*
Stri'ga (strī'gä), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of seed plants (family Scrophulariaceae) living as root parasites. *S. lutea* is an important parasite of corn, sugar cane, and other species of the grass family in the eastern tropics.
stri'gate (strī'gāt), *adj.* Having striga.
Stri'ges (strī'jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *strix.* See STRIX.] *Zool.* A group of birds equiv. to *Strigiformes;* — formerly made a suborder of Coraciiformes, or Raptores.

stretch'-mouthed', *adj.* Wide-mouthed. *Obs.* [-PROOF.
stretch'proof' (66), *adj.* See
strew'age, *n.* See -AGE.
strewd. Strewed. *Ref. Sp.*
strewn, *past part.* of STREW.
'strewth. Var. of 'ZEWTH.
strey (strā). Var. of STRAW. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
streyne. † STRAIN.
streyt. † STRAIT, STREET.
stri·a'tum (strī·ā'tŭm), *n.* [NL.] Short for CORPUS STRIATUM. — **stri·a'tal** (-tăl), *adj.*
strich (shtrĭk), *n.*; *pl.* STRICHE (shtrĭx'ĕ). [G.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
strich, *n.* [Cf. L. *strix.*] A screech owl. *Obs.*
strick'less. Var. of STRICKLE.
strick'n. Stricken. *Ref. Sp.*
stric'ni·a. Strychnia. *Ref. Sp.*
strict'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
strict'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
strid'den, *past part.* of STRIDE.
strid'ing·ly, *adv.* *of striding*, pres. part.
strife'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.
strife'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
strife'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

strig'gle (strĭg'l), *n.* [Prob. blend of *string* and *wriggle.*] A trail. *Colloq., Eng.* "[the fly] brought a long *strigle* of cream out with him." *De Morgan.*

Strig'i·dae (strĭj'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See STRIX.] *Zool.* **a** In old classifications, a family including all the owls. **b** In restricted senses: (1) Syn. of TYTONIDAE. (2) A family including all owls except the barn owls (Tytonidae). Syn. *Bubonidae.*

Strig'i·for'mes (strĭj'ĭ·fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See STRIGES; -FORM.] *Zool.* An order consisting of all the owls. It is usually divided into two families, the barn owls (*Tytonidae*) being classed apart from other owls (Strigidae).

strig'il (strĭj'ĭl), *n.* [L. *strigilis;* akin to L. *stringere* to graze, scrape. See STRIKE.] **1.** *a Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* An instrument of metal, ivory, etc., used for scraping the skin, as after the athletic exercises of the palaestra and at the bath. **b** A flesh-brush or similar device.
2. One of a group of undulating or slightly curved vertical channels, reedings, or flutings, often carved on flat surfaces as ornament, esp. in Roman architecture.
3. *Zool.* In many insects, a comblike structure at the apex of the front tibia, formed from the tibial spur and used to clean the antennae and other parts of the body.

strig'i·late (strĭj'ĭ·lāt), *adj. Zool.* Having a strigil.

strig'i·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [See STRIGIL.] Vigorous brushing or scraping, esp. of the skin as by a strigil.

strig'i·la'tor (strĭj'ĭ·lā'tĕr), *n. Zool.* Any of certain myrmecophiles or termitophiles that feed by licking the surface of the bodies of the ants or termites with which they live.

strig'i·lis (strĭj'ĭ·lĭs), *n.; pl.* -LES (-lēz). [L., strigil.] *Zool.* A strigil.

strig'il·lose (-lōs), *adj.* [From NL. *strigilla,* dim. of STRIGA.] *Bot.* Finely strigose.

Stri·gi'nae (strĭ·jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* **a** A subfamily of owls typified by the genus *Strix* (in sense **b**). **b** A subfamily equiv. to *Tytonidae.*

stri'gine (strī'jĭn; -jīn; 15ō), *adj.* [See STRIGES.] Owl-like; pertaining to the Strigidae.

stri'gose (strī'gōs; strĭ'gōs'; *see* -OSE), *adj.* [NL. *strigosus,* fr. STRIGA.] **1.** *Bot* Set with stiff bristles, or strigae, as a leaf; hispid.
2. *Zool.* Covered with strigae; marked with fine, closely set grooves.

stri'go·vite (strī'gō·vīt), *n.* [From *Striegau,* Silesia.] *Mineral.* A silicate of the chlorite group, occurring in dark-green crystalline incrustations.

Strig'u·la (strĭg'ū·lȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of pyrenocarpous lichens typifying a family, **Strig'u·la'ce·ae** (-lā'sē·ē), characterized by minute rosettes growing on the surface of the leaves of tropical evergreens.

strike (strīk), *v.; past tense* STRUCK (strŭk); *past part.* STRUCK, or, *Chiefly Poet. or Rhet.,* STRICK'EN (strĭk'ĕn), *Obs.* STROOK (strōōk), STRUCK'EN (strŭk'ĕn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* STRIK'ING (strīk'ĭng). [ME. *striken* to strike, stroke, proceed, flow, fr. AS. *strīcan* to go, proceed; akin to D. *strijken* to rub, stroke, strike, to move, go, G. *streichen,* OHG. *strīhhan,* L. *stringere* to touch lightly, to graze, to strip off (but not to L. *stringere* in the sense to draw tight), *striga* a row, furrow, *stria* furrow, Gr. *strinx* a row line. Cf. STREAK, STRIATED, STRICKLE, STRICTURE, STRIGIL, STROKE, TRICKLE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To touch or hit with some force, either with the hand or an instrument; to smite; to give a blow to; as, to *strike* one with a whip.
2. To come in collision with; as, the ship *struck* a reef; of a bird of prey, as a hawk, to attack and sink its talons into; of lightning or a thunderbolt, to fall upon with blasting effect; as, the bolt *struck* him down; also, to injure or destroy with a lightning stroke; as, the barn was *struck* by lightning.
3. To give or inflict, as a blow.

Who would be free, themselves must *strike* the blow. *Byron.*

4. To impel or dash, as with a blow; to dash; cast; as, to *strike* one's head on a stone; to separate, knock, or hurl with a sharp blow; as, the shackles were *struck* from him; also, to smear; daub.
5. To stroke; as, to *strike* one's hair; also, to move, as the hand, lightly in or as in stroking. *Obs.*
6. **a** To afflict; assail; attack; punish, as if with blows.

Now the red pestilence *strike* all trades in Rome! *Shak.*

b Of a snake, to sink fangs into, as into its prey; also, *Obs.,* of a basilisk, to injure by the poison of its glance.
7. To cause or produce by a stroke or blow; as, to *strike* a light; hence, to produce or effect suddenly and with or as if with force; as, to *strike* terror to one's heart.

Waving wide her myrtle wand,
She *strikes* a universal peace through sea and land. *Milton.*

8. **a** To cause to ignite by striking, rubbing, or the like; as, to *strike* a match. **b** *Elec.* To cause (an arc) to form, as between the carbon electrodes of an arc lamp.
9. To impress with a die or dies, punch, or the like, as a coin or medal, a type, etc.; to mint; coin.
10. To thrust in; to cause to enter or penetrate; to set in the earth; as, a tree *strikes* its roots deep; his words *struck* a chill to my heart.
11. To make a sudden impression upon, as by a blow; to affect sensibly with some strong emotion; as, to *strike* the mind with surprise; to *strike* one with wonder, alarm, dread, or horror. Also, of a thought, idea, etc., to occur to; to impress; as, it never *struck* me before that he was old.
12. To affect in some particular manner by a blow, or something acting in a manner suggestive of that of a blow; as, he was *struck* dead by fright; to *strike* one blind; also, *Now Rare,* to transform (a person) into (some other material or form), as by magic.
13. To cause to sound, esp. by strokes; to indicate by sounding; as, to *strike* up a march; the clock *strikes* two; to touch or hit (a key or string) so as to produce a musical sound; hence, to play (an instrument) by strokes on its keys or strings.
14. To hit upon, or come or light upon, esp. suddenly; to meet with; find; as, my eye *struck* a strange word; they soon *struck* the trail. Cf. *strike oil,* below. *Chiefly Colloq.*
15. To fight or wage (battle). *Obs.*
16. **a** To level, as a measure of grain, salt, or the like, by scraping off with a straight instrument what is above the level of the top. **b** To strickle, as a mold in founding; — often with *out* or *up.*
17. To catch and hold the admiration or love of; to attract; as, at the first sight he was *struck* by her beauty; also, *Slang,* to smite with love; as, he was *struck* on a girl five years older than he was.
18. To balance (a book of accounts); also, to make to fit, as the halves of a notched tally; hence, to unite, as in interest or affection. *Obs.*
19. To arrive at by computation; to reach by figuring; as, to *strike* a balance (see *strike a balance,* below); to *strike* an average.
20. To make and ratify; as, to *strike* a league, compact, bargain.

☞ Perh. in imitation of the L. *foedus ferire,* to *strike* a compact, so called because an animal was *struck* and killed as a sacrifice on such occasions.

21. To lower; to let or take down or apart; haul down; as, to *strike* the yards; to *strike* a flag, as in token of salute or, in engagement, of surrender; to *strike* a scaffold or, tent; *strike* a motion-picture set. Cf. *strike sail,* below.
22. To remove, efface, cancel, or the like, with or as with a stroke of the pen; — usually with *from, off,* or *out.*
23. To assume (a posture, an attitude, or the like); to fall into or take up, as a gait, one's stride, or the like.
24. To take, as money, forcibly or fraudulently. *Old Slang.*
25. To borrow of; to make an urgent demand or request of; as, he *struck* a friend for five dollars or a job. *Slang.*
26. To lade into a cooler, as a liquor. *B. Edwards.*
27. To cast in a mold, as a brick, a candle, etc.
28. To tap, as a cask. *Obs.* *Shak.*
29. To unload; empty; discharge (a vessel) of its cargo.
30. To advance; — only in *past part.* "*Struck* in years." *Shak.*
31. To mark out (a line) as with the compasses or by twanging a stretched chalked string on a surface; also, *Obs.,* to mark a line or lines on, as on paper.
32. *Angling.* To hook (a fish), esp. by means of a sharp pull on the line.
33. *Arch. & Engin.* To lower gradually and finally to remove (an arch or vault centering) so as to permit the arch or vault to reach safely its final state of equilibrium
34. *Bookbinding.* To cause (a hot tool or die) to make an impression, as on a cover. See TOOL, *v. t.*
35. *Dyeing & Paint Mfg.* **a** To precipitate (a dye) by a mordant. **b** To cause (a dye) to be adsorbed by an inert base.
36. *Electroplating.* To form a preliminary deposit, as thin as possible without being discontinuous, on (an article in a plating bath), at a rapid rate preliminary to a longer and slower deposition.
37. *Hort.* **a** To cause (esp. a cutting) to take root. **b** To propagate (a plant) esp. by means of cuttings.
38. *Leather Mfg.* To scrape and rub (skins, pelts, etc.) smooth with a blunt knife; — sometimes with *out.*
39. *Masonry.* To dress and smooth, or shape, as with a trowel (a mortar joint between bricks or stones). Such a joint is called a *struck joint.*
40. *Whaling.* To harpoon or shoot (a whale) with a bomb.
41. *Woodworking.* To form (moldings) by planing.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To go; advance; proceed; to take a course; start; as, to *strike* into the fields; *Colloquially* with *for;* as, to *strike* for home.
2. To pass quickly or sharply; to dart.

Till a dart *strike* through his liver. *Prov.* vii. 23.

3. To strike, or come upon, something suddenly; as, he *struck* on a happy thought. *Chiefly Colloq.*
4. To create an impression, usually a favorable or startling impression; as, to *strike* on one's sense of the ludicrous.
5. To touch; impinge; glance. *Now Rare.*
6. To deliver a stroke or thrust; to give a blow; hence, to deal blows; to fight; as, to *strike* for one's country; also, to aim a blow; to make the motion of hitting, as with the fist or a weapon; as, he *struck* at me, but missed; of a snake, to attempt to sink the fangs into a person or into its prey.

Strike — for your alters and your fires. *Halleck.*

7. To make an attack or onset.
8. To hit; collide; dash; clash; as, a hammer *strikes* against the bell of a clock.
9. To sound, as a clock, by percussion, or as if with blows.
10. To lower a flag, or colors, in token of respect, or to signify a surrender of a ship to an enemy.
11. To quit work in order to obtain, or resist, a change in conditions of employment. See STRIKE, *n.,* 7.
12. To steal, esp. money. *Old Slang, Eng.*
13. To become fixed to something; — said of oyster spat.
14. To pierce; penetrate; as, a chill that *strikes* to our very bones.
15. To cause a color to sink in, as in a glass coated with a composition and reheated; to become set.
16. To thrust oneself forward, as into a crowd, a dispute; to interfere; intervene; join.
17. In the United States Army, to act or serve as a striker (in sense 1 e).
18. To break out, as an epidemic.
19. *Angling.* To seize the bait — said of a fish.
20. *Elec.* To form an arc, or electric discharge, as between the two carbons of an electric arc, or between cloud and earth.
21. *Hort.* To take root; — said esp. of cuttings of plants.
22. *Meat Curing.* Of salt, or other curing material, to take effect; as, the meat is now safe, for the salt has *struck. Dial.*
23. *Naut.* To run aground, as on a rock or bank; to strand.
24. *Rowing.* To apply the oar to the water.

Syn. — STRIKE, HIT, SMITE. STRIKE is the general term; HIT, in the sense of *strike,* is rather more familiar, and colloq., but it has also special senses (as in "*hit* the mark"); SMITE is now chiefly elevated or poetical.

strike a balance. To find the difference between the debit and credit sides, as of an account.
strike a bargain. To reach or ratify an agreement.
strike a docket. *Bankruptcy Practice.* To enter a creditor's affidavit and bond. *Eng.*
strike a jury. *Law.* To select a struck jury.
strike a lead (lēd). **a** *Mining.* To find a vein of ore. **b** *Colloq.* Figuratively, to find a way to fortune or success, esp. financial.
strike all of a heap. To surprise to the point of benumbing the faculties of; to amaze and shock with wonder.
strike back. **a** To return a blow or blows. **b** = BACKFIRE, *v. i.,* 3. **c** To light or flash back.
strike below. *Naut.* To lower into a vessel's hold, or below, by a tackle.
strike between wind and water. To hit something, as a ship, squarely in the hull; hence, figuratively, to hit in a vulnerable spot; to strike effectively.
strike camp. To take down the tents or huts of a camp. Cf. STRIKE, *v. t.,* 21.
strike dead, or dumb. To confound; to astonish; to render silent by astonishment; or, it may be, to deprive of the power of speech.
strike fire. To get a light, as by striking a flint; hence, figuratively, to obtain a response or reaction to one's words, jibes, taunts, or the like.
strike ground. To touch bottom with a sounding line.
strike hands. To clasp hands; hence, to make a contract, compact, or the like; sometimes, to unite in interest; agree to act in concert.
strike home. To give a blow which reaches its object; to strike with effect; as, the realization of his peril *struck home.*
strike in. **a** To enter or begin suddenly. **b** To disappear from the surface, with internal effects, as an eruptive disease. **c** To interpose; interrupt; as, to *strike in* with a comment. **d** To join in something begun. **e** *Obs.* To make a sudden or energetic move or effort; — usually with *for;* as, *to strike in* for some benefit.
strike into. **a** To turn, or go, suddenly into; as, *to strike into* a bypath. **b** To enter suddenly upon; to break into; as, *to strike into* a laugh; *to strike into* reputation.
strike in with. To conform to; to suit itself or oneself to; to side with; to join with.
strike it rich. To find a rich vein or deposit of ore; hence, to meet with any great financial good fortune.
strike me, or strike me blind, dead, dumb, etc. Short for, May God strike me (blind, dead, dumb, etc.), used as an oath.

Strike me, it's the good old dyes o' the Gryte Skirmish over agyne. *Galsworthy.*

strike off. **a** To erase from a list or the like; to deduct, as from an account; as, *to strike off* the interest of a debt. **b** *Print.* To run off; print. **c** To separate by a blow or a sudden action; as, *to strike off* a man's head. **d** To improvise; as, *to strike off* an epigram. **e** To smooth (a fresh concrete surface).
strike off the rolls. *Eng.* To remove (one) from the official list of solicitors or attorneys for misconduct.
strike oil. To find petroleum when boring for it; hence, *Slang, U. S.,* to make a lucky hit financially.
strike out. **a** To produce by collision; to force out; as, *to strike out* sparks with steel. **b** To blot out; to efface; to erase. "To methodize is as necessary as *to strike out.*" *Pope.* **c** To form by a quick effort; to devise; to invent; to contrive; as, *to strike out* a new plan of finance. **d** To start suddenly; to make a sudden move or excursion; as, *to strike out* into a new course of life. **e** To strike esp. with the fist and straight from the shoulder. **f** (1) To be put out for not hitting the ball fairly in three opportunities during one's turn at the bat. See STRIKE, *n.,* 12. (2) To cause to strike out; — said of the pitcher. **g** *Shoe Mfg.* To stretch (sole leather) by working with a tool or rolling. **h** *Sugar Mfg.* To run out into a pan, as massecuite, to crystallize.
strike root. To send forth roots; to become fixed in the earth, etc., by a root; hence, to become fixed, or established, as an opinion.
strike sail. To lower the sails of a vessel suddenly, as, formerly, in saluting, or in sudden gusts; hence, to acknowledge inferiority; to abate pretension. *Archaic.*
strike twelve. To reach one's highest mark; to act up to one's highest capacity; also, to score a brilliant success.

We are all poor, weak, fallible things. Which of us can hope *to strike twelve* every time? *G. W. Curtis.*

strike up. **a** To begin to sing, sound, or play; as, *to strike up* a tune. **b** To raise or emboss (metal, etc.) in making dishes, pans, keys, etc., as by blows or pressure in a die. **c** *Colloq.* To form, or enter upon, suddenly, as a friendship; to become acquainted (with).
strike while the iron is hot. Figuratively, to act while the moment is favorable; — from a smithy, where heated iron is shaped by blows.

strike (strīk), *n.* **1.** Act of striking.
2. A strickle for leveling, as a measure of grain, salt, etc., or for striking up a mold in founding; also, a broad smooth stick for removing superfluous clay in molding bricks, etc.
3. A dry measure, varying locally from two pecks to four bushels. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
4. An iron pale or standard in a gate or fence. *Obs.*
5. A striking mechanism, as for a clock.
6. = STRICK, *n.,* **a.** *Now Chiefly Dial.*
7. Act of quitting work; specif., such an act done by mutual understanding by a body of workmen as a means of enforcing compliance with demands made on their employer; a stopping of work by workmen in order to obtain or resist a change in conditions of employment. Cf. LOCKOUT.
8. Act of obtaining or attempting to obtain money by importunity or any form of blackmail or threat, esp. by introducing in a legislature a bill (***strike bill***) which would be harmful to a person or corporation if enacted into law, in order to obtain a bribe for withdrawing it.
9. A sudden finding of rich ore in mining, of oil, or the like; hence, any sudden success or good fortune, esp. financial.
10. A flat glass cover accurately ground to fit the ground top of volumetric measures.
11. *Angling.* Act of striking the bait.
12. *Baseball.* Any actual or constructive striking at the pitched ball, three of which, if the ball is not hit fairly, cause the batter to be put out; hence, any of various acts or events which are ruled as equivalent to it, as failing to strike at a ball so pitched that the batter should have struck at it. Cf. 1st BALL, 10.
13. *Bowling.* Act of leveling all the pins with the first bowl; also, the score thus made. See TENPINS.
14. *Brewing.* The unit quantity of malt used in making ale or beer; also, excellence of quality.

Three hogsheads of ale of the first *strike.* *Scott*

15. *Coining.* The quantity or number of coins or the like struck at one time.
16. *Electrochem.* **a** A thin initial electrodeposit. **b** An electrolyte used in making such a deposit.
17. *Geol. & Mining.* The direction of a line formed by the intersection of a bedding plane, vein, fault, slaty cleavage, schistosity, or similar geological structure, with a horizontal plane. It is at right angles to the dip.

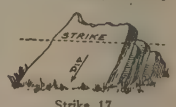

Strike, 17.

18. *Hort.* Rooting, as of cuttings; as, an 80 per cent *strike* of carnation cuttings.
19. *Ironworking.* A puddler's rabble.
20. *Locksmithing.* **a** A part designed to be struck by another part, as by a trip in order to release a bolt held in a retracted position. **b** A part that prevents a retracted bolt from shooting forward. A **lip strike** contacts with the lip of a bolt. **c** A metal fastening, on the doorframe, into which the bolt of a lock is projected, to secure the door. Cf. BOX STRIKE.
21. *Sugar Mfg.* The contents or product (of sugar or sirup) in or from one pan for a single operation, as of boiling or crystallization; as, to boil a *strike.*
22. *Type Founding, etc.* The block of copper with the impression made by driving the punch into it, used, after being trimmed up (justified), as a matrix for the face of type.

strike (strīk). Var. of STREEK.

stright (strīt). Var. of STRAIGHT. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

strig'i·lose (strĭj'ĭ·lōs). Var. of STRIGILLOSE.

strig'i·lous (-lŭs), *adj.* = STRIGILOSE.

strig'ment (strĭg'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *strigmentum.*] A scraping, *Obs.*

stri'gous (strī'gŭs), *adj. Bot.* = STRIGOSE, 1.

strig'u·lose (strĭg'ū·lōs), *adj. Bot.* = STRIGILLOSE.

strike'-a-light', *n.* A piece of flint, or a device including one, to be struck by steel or pyrites to obtain sparks.
strike bill. See STRIKE, *n.*, 8.
strike block. *Carp.* A plane shorter than a jointer, used for fitting a short joint.
strike board. = 3d LUTE, 2.
strike'break'er (strīk'brāk'ĕr), *n.* Any person hired to do the work of one who is on strike.
strike fault. *Geol.* See FAULT, 6.
strike figure. *Cryst.* = PERCUSSION FIGURE.
strike insurance. See INSURANCE, *n.*, 1.
strike joint. *Geol.* A joint whose horizontal direction is the same as that of the strike.
strike knife. *Bricklaying.* A long, broad, beveled straight-edge with handles on one side.
strike measure. = STRUCK MEASURE.
strike note. *Bell Ringing.* The fundamental tone produced by a bell when it is first struck.
strike'-out', *n. Baseball.* Act, instance, or fact, of striking out a batter.
strike pan. *Sugar Mfg.* A cylindrical vacuum pan with steam coils for increasing the rate of evaporation at will.
strike pay. An allowance to a striking workman out of the funds of his union.
strike plate. = STRIKE, *n.*, 20 **c**.
strik'er (strīk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which strikes, in any sense; specif.: **a** A blacksmith's helper; the hammerman who uses the sledge in forging; hence, an assistant, in any of various occupations. **b** A clock or watch that strikes; also, the hammer of the striking mechanism in a clock or watch; any hammer or mallet used to sound by striking a bell, gong, or the like. **c** A workman who is on a strike. **d** *Colloq., U.S.* One who, esp. in politics, attempts a strike. See STRIKE, *n.*, 8. **e** *Colloq.* In the United States Army, formerly, an enlisted man detailed as an officer's servant; now, a soldier employed in his spare time by an officer to do odd jobs about the officer's quarters. Hence, loosely, any one who does errands and odd jobs for another. **f** A workman who tends a drum.
2. A tern. *Local, U.S.*
3. A libertine; wencher; a dissolute person. *Obs.*
4. *Billiards & Pool.* The player who is at the table.
5. *Brickmaking.* A workman who dresses off the clay bricks with a strike in molding.
6. *Firearms.* **a** In breech-loading firearms using a metallic cartridge, that part of the mechanism which immediately delivers the blow to the primer. **b** In certain torpedoes, a small plunger intermediary between the firing pin and the primer which ignites the torpedo charge.
7. *Fisheries.* The man who manages a driveboat.
8. *Leather Mfg.* **a** = MORDANT, *n.*, 4. **b** A workman who stretches and smooths hides and skins by hand or machine.
9. *Locksmithing.* = STRIKE, *n.*, 20 **c**.
10. *Mach.* A device for putting a machine or part in gear with a driving mechanism.
11. *Masonry.* A special tool used in striking a joint.
12. *Weaving.* A reciprocating projecting piece in a loom used to actuate a finger periodically to deliver the pick.
13. *Whaling.* A harpooner; rarely, a harpoon.
strik'er-out', *n.* **1.** a *Leather.* A striker, or mordant. **b** A stricker.
2. *Rackets, Tennis, etc.* The player who receives the service.
striker plate. = STRIKE, *n.*, 20 **c**.
strike shift. *Geol.* In faulting, the component of the shift parallel with the strike of the fault.
strike slip. *Geol.* That part of a fault displacement which is recorded by the separation of originally continuous beds; veins, etc., measured horizontally, in the plane of the fault, shove. Cf. FAULT, *n.*, 6.
strike valley. *Phys. Geog.* A valley parallel to the strike of associated rock beds.
strik'ing (strīk'ĭng), *adj.* That strikes. Specif., figuratively: **1.** Attracting attention through conspicuous qualities; very noticeable; remarkable; surprising; as, a *striking* image; a *striking* likeness. "A *striking* fact." *De Quincey.*
2. *Mach.* Designating, or pertaining to, a device for striking on, or putting in gear, a machine or part of a machine. — **strik'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **strik'ing-ness**, *n.*
strik'ing, *n.* *Electrochem.* The formation of a thin initial electrodeposit.
striking angle. *Gun.* The vertical angle between the horizontal and the tangent to the trajectory of the projectile at the point of fall.
striking bag. = PUNCHING BAG.
striking base. *Rounders.* The base at which the batsman stands.
striking board. *Founding.* See STRICKLE, *n.*, 5.
striking circle. *Field Hockey.* An area, in form resembling a flattened semicircle, in front of each goal and extending out from the goal line to a maximum distance of 15 yards, from which the ball must be hit in order to score a goal.
striking distance. The distance through which an object can be reached by striking; the distance at which a force is effective when directed to a particular object.
striking hammer. The blacksmith's large sledge hammer. See HAMMER, *n.*, 1, *Illust.*
strik'ing-out' ma-chine'. *Leather Mfg.* A machine used in the finishing of leather to smooth and stretch it.
striking pin. *Leather Mfg.* = PIN, *n.*, 13.
striking plate. a *Locks.* = KEEPER, 3 **b**. **b** A part of the centering of an arch, which is driven back to loosen the centering in striking it.
striking reed. *Music.* See REED, *n.*, 8 **a**.
striking solution. *Electrometal.* A weak solution of silver cyanide with a large proportion of potassium cyanide, used in silver plating.
striking stile. The stile of a door containing the lock.
strind (strīnd), *n.* [AS. *strȳnd.*] *Obs.* **a** Strain; generation; race; kindred. **b** Offspring; progeny. **c** A disposition or cast common to a kindred or race.
string (strĭng), *n.* [ME. *string, streng,* fr. AS. *streng;* akin to D. *streng,* G. *strang,* ON. *strengr,* Sw. *sträng,* Dan. *streng,* and to L. *stringere* to bind. See STRAIN, *v.*]
1. A small cord or slender strip of leather, or the like, used esp. for binding, fastening, or tying things; a cord larger than a thread and smaller than a rope; as, a shoe*string*.
2. A thread or cord strung with a number of objects or parts in close and orderly succession; hence, a line or series of things arranged on or as if on a thread; a series; succession; chain; as, a *string* of shells or beads; a *string* of arguments; a *string* of fish, of sausages, of logs; a *string* of Indians filing through the woods.
3. Hence, a designated group of players or contestants as ranked according to rated skill or proficiency; as, players on the third *string* were used toward the end of the game; — often used attributively; as, a third-*string* player.
4. **a** The cord of a musical instrument, commonly of gut or wire, as of a piano, harp, or violin. See PIANO, *n.*, 1. The greater the number of vibrations per second, the higher is the tone produced. **b** *pl.* Stringed instruments, esp. of an orchestra (which see).
5. The line or cord of a bow. *Ps.* xi. 2.
6. A fiber, as of a plant, esp. a fine root, the vein of a leaf, or the tough fiber connecting the halves of a string-bean pod.
7. Beige or light brown.
8. A nerve or tendon of an animal body. *Obs. Mark* vii. 35.
9. A hoax; a trumped-up or fake story. *Slang.*
10. *pl.* Conditions; qualifications; esp., conditions attached to an offer, deal, proposition, or the like, which may nullify the apparent terms. *Colloq.*
11. a *Arch.* Short for STRINGCOURSE, STRINGPIECE. Specif.: **b** One of the inclined sides of a stair supporting the treads and risers. Hence, a similar member, whether a support or not. See CLOSE STRING, OPEN STRING, etc.
12. *Billiards & Pool.* **a** The line from behind and over which the cue ball must be played after being out of play, as by being pocketed or knocked off the table; — called also *string line.* **b** Act of stringing for break. **c** A wire strung with buttons, usually stretched above a table, for the recording of points.
13. *Bookbinding.* A strip, as of leather, securing the covers of a book.
14. *Elec.* See INSULATOR, *n.*, 3.
15. *Games and Sports.* **a** In various indoor games, a score or tally, sometimes, as in American billiard games, marked by buttons threaded on a string or wire. **b** In various games, competitions, etc., a certain number of turns at play of rounds, etc.
16. *Glass Mfg.* A wavy transparent line resulting from a small piece of foreign material that has not entirely fused.
17. *Horse Racing.* The horses collectively which belong to one stable or owner; a stud; — so called because the horses are often led in single file for exercise.
18. *Journalism.* The strip or sheet of paper on which printed items contributed by a space writer are pasted in making up his account with a newspaper.
19. *Print.* Under the piecework system, the proofs of matter set by one compositor, usually pasted in a strip or strips to facilitate measurement of his work.
20. *Shipbuilding.* An inside range of ceiling planks, corresponding to the sheer strake and bolted to it.
21. *Weaving.* Length of a warp between beams (about ten feet), the unit in piecework.
22. *Well Drilling.* **a** A set of well-drilling tools and equipment; esp., a series set up for percussion well drilling. **b** All of the casing or pipe of one size used in a well.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

string-binding	**stringmaker**	**string-soled**
string-colored	**stringmaking**	**string-tailed**

— ***to have, lead, etc., in, or by, a string.*** To have under one's control, at one's command, or the like. "She *hath* her thoughts *in a string.*" *Lyly.* — ***to have a string to it.*** Of a gift to be, limited in some way that leaves more or less control in the hands of the giver. *Colloq.* — ***to have on the string.*** To keep dangling, as suitors, at one's bidding. — ***to have two strings to one's bow.*** To have a means or expedient in reserve in case the first fails. — ***to pull the strings.*** To control the cords that move the figures, as in a puppet show; hence, to control from behind the scenes the actions of those prominently before the public.

-string (-strĭng). A combining form of the noun *string*, as in:

backstring	**eyestring**	**latchstring**
bedstring	**fiddlestring**	**roughstring**
bowstring	**hamstring**	**shoestring**
checkstring	**heartstring**	**slipstring**
drawstring	**hempstring**	

string (strĭng), *adj.* **1.** Of, containing, or like string.
2. **a** = STRINGED, 1. **b** Composed of or performing upon stringed instruments; as, a *string* band.
string (strĭng), *v.; past tense* STRUNG (strŭng); *past part.* STRUNG, *Rare* STRINGED (strĭngd); *pres. part. & verbal n.* STRING'ING (strĭng'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To furnish with strings; as, to *string* a violin, a tennis racket, a bow; figuratively, to furnish with nerves and sinews; to strengthen; brace. "He could not *string* himself to the necessary pitch." *Merrick.*
2. To adjust or tune the string or strings of, as of a stringed instrument, a bow, etc.; hence, to make tense, literally or figuratively. "Toil *strung* the nerves." *Dryden.*
3. To thread on or as on a string; to file; as, to *string* beads.
4. To deprive of strings; as, to *string* beans.
5. To tie, hang, fasten, etc., with a string or strings; as, to *string* one's shoes; to *string* a pony in the picket line.
6. To extend or stretch like a string; as, to *string* the cables of a suspension bridge; also, to extend in a string, or succession; as, waiting cabs *strung* in a long line; he *strung* out his speech for an hour.
7. To hoax; josh; jolly. *Slang.*
8. *Archery.* **a** To fit (a bow) with a string preparatory to bracing. **b** To brace (a bow).
9. *Bookbinding.* **a** To furnish (a book) with strings (sense 3). **b** To furnish (the raised band of a book) with string or cord to preserve its shape after binding.
10. *Tobacco Curing.* To thread (primed leaves) on twine or wire and attach to laths for hanging in the barn to dry.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To form into a string or strings, or to become stringy, as a substance which is stretched.
2. To move or progress in a string, or series; as, fugitives *stringing* along the roads.
3. *Billiards & Pool.* To make the cue ball rebound from the foot cushion so as to stop as near as possible to the head cushion (or, sometimes, to the balk, or string, line), as for determining the order of play, etc.
4. = ROPE, *v. i.*
string up. **a** To arouse to a high state of nervous tension; as, she was all *strung up* by the series of mishaps. **b** *Colloq.* To hang, esp. in lynching. **c** *Wire Drawing.* To pull (a wire) through the various dies, etc., of a drawbench.
string alphabet. An alphabet for the blind with which words are spelled by knots of various kinds tied in a string.
string and ray rot. A disintegration of heartwood of the butts of oaks caused by *Polyporus berkeleyi.*
string bean. Often *pl.* STRING BEANS. Any of certain varieties of beans grown for the pods, edible when young; — so called from the strings on the pods; — disting. from *shell bean.*
string block. *Piano Mfg.* The block of wood holding the studs around which are looped the ends of the strings opposite the tuning pins.
string'board' (strĭng'bōrd'; 181), *n.* *Arch.* A board or built-up facing used in stairbuilding to cover the ends of the steps, as to hide the true string.
string'course' (-kōrs'; 181), *n.* *Arch.* A horizontal band in a building, forming a part of the design in some way distinguished from the rest of the work. Cf. BLOCKING COURSE.
stringed (strĭngd), *adj.* **1.** Having strings, as an instrument; also, produced by strings. "*Stringed* noise." *Milton.*
2. Tied, fastened, or the like, with a string or strings.
stringed instruments. See INSTRUMENT, *n.*, 3.
strin'gen-cy (strĭn'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being stringent; specif.: **a** Strictness; severity; rigor; as, the *stringency* of Nelson's discipline. **b** Tightness; lack of ease or plenty, as in financial circles. **c** Convincing force; cogency, as of an argument.
‖**strin-gen'do** (strĕn-jĕn'dō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Urging or hastening the tempo, as to a climax; — a direction.
strin'gent (strĭn'jĕnt), *adj.* [L. *stringens, -entis,* pres. part. of *stringere* to draw or bind tight. See STRAIN, *v.*]
1. Binding or drawing tight. *Obs.*
2. Strict in requirements; restrictive; rigid; severe; as a *stringent* code of procedure.
3. Tight; characterized by absence or scarcity of money to be loaned or invested; as, a *stringent* stock market.
4. Convincing; cogent; forcing assent.
— **strin'gent-ly**, *adv.* — **strin'gent-ness**, *n.*
string'er (strĭng'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which strings; as: **a** A large awllike tool used by butchers in stringing a ham, roast, or other meat. **b** One who secures by string, puts strings in, or attaches strings to. **c** *pl. Slang.* Irons; handcuffs.
2. A libertine. *Obs. Slang.* *Beau. & Fl.*
3. *Angling.* A string, rope, wire, etc., upon which captured fish are strung, by passing one end through the gills
4. *Archery.* A maker and seller of bowstrings.
5. *Geol. & Mining.* A narrow vein or irregular filament of mineral traversing a rock mass of different material.
6. *Mach.* **a** A long horizontal timber to connect uprights in a frame, or to support a floor or the like. **b** A string in stairbuilding; a stringpiece. **c** A tie in a truss, etc.
7. *Piano Mfg.* A device consisting of a small hooked bar of steel with a screw-thread shank, used for securing piano strings to a ridge cast on the plate.
8. *Railroads.* **a** A longitudinal member extending the panel length of a bridge and carrying the track. **b** A longitudinal sleeper borne on transverse ties.
9. *Shipbuilding.* A fore-and-aft member of a vessel designed to give longitudinal strength, in a wooden vessel in the form of heavy planking, in a metal vessel in either bars or plates.
stringer lode. *Geol.* A lode that consists of many small, irregular reticulated stringers with the intervening country rock.
stringer plate. A wide plate laid fore and aft on the deck beams or brackets.
string figure. *Anthropol.* A string pattern produced by manipulating a string passed around the fingers of the two hands, sometimes requiring the assistance of a second person, as in cat's cradle (known to practically all primitive peoples); any string game similar to cat's cradle.
string galvanometer. *Elec.* A galvanometer for measuring oscillating currents by the lateral motions of a silver-plated quartz fiber traversed by the current and stretched under adjustable tension perpendicular to the lines of force in the field of an electromagnet.
string'halt' (strĭng'hôlt'), *n.* [See SPRINGHALT.] A lameness in the horse, due to muscular spasms in the hind legs, causing excessive flexure in locomotion.
string'halt'ed (-hôl'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Also **string'halt'y** (-tĭ). Suffering from stringhalt. "Came next on his *stringhalty* gray." *Masefield.* — **string'halt'ed-ness**, *n.*
string'ing (strĭng'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Lines of inlay in buhl.
2. Act or process of glossing silk.
3. Act or process of threading and attaching primed tobacco to laths. See STRING, *v. t.*, 10.
stringing course. A stringcourse.
string insulator. See INSULATOR, *n.*, 3.
string lead. Lead in thin strips.
string leaf. = FILIFORM LEAF.
string line. *Billiards & Pool.* See STRING, *n.*, 12 **a**.
string'man (strĭng'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Journalism.* A space writer. *U.S.* Cf. STRING *n.*, 18.
string of tide. A rapid tideway. *Shet. I.*
string orchestra. See ORCHESTRA, 5.
string organ. *Music.* A reed organ having a set of vibrators or free reeds joined by rods with wires or strings, which are thus made to vibrate with them, giving tones resembling those both of the harmonium and pianoforte.
string pea. The sugar pea.
string'piece' (strĭng'pēs'), *n.* *Arch.* A long piece of timber in a construction, esp. a heavy and principal one, usually horizontal. Specif.: **a** The heavy squared timber lying along the top of the piles forming a dock front or timber pier. **b** A temporary horizontal timber used in shoring, etc. See NEEDLE, 10. **c** = STRING, 11 **b**.
string plate. The metal plate in a pianoforte which carries the string block, now usually cast solid with the frame.
string pottery. = SCHNURKERAMIK.
string proof. *Sugar Mfg.* The density at which a boiling sirup threads; as, the *string proof* of molasses.
string pump. *Mining.* A pump operated by an engine at a distance by means of stringers.
string quartet. *Music.* **a** A quartet of performers on stringed instruments, regularly a first and second violin, a viola, and a violoncello. **b** A composition for such a group.
strings'man (strĭngz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A player on a stringed instrument.
string stop. *Organ Building.* A stop producing tones imitating those of a stringed instrument.
string telephone. See TELEPHONE, *n.*, 1.
string tie. A narrow necktie.
string tone. Tone like that of a stringed instrument. See INSTRUMENT, *n.*, 3. — **string'-toned'**, *adj.*
string'ways' (strĭng'wāz'), *n. pl.* In some forms of racing, such as swimming, sprinting, and dog racing, courses separated by strings for individual contestants.
string'wood' (strĭng'wŏŏd'), *n.* An extinct tree (*Acalypha arborea*) of the island of St. Helena; — so called from its pendent staminate spikes of red flowers.
string'y (-ĭ), *adj.;* STRING'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); STRING'I-EST. **1.** Consisting of strings, or small threads; fibrous; filamentous; as, a *stringy* root.
2. Capable of being drawn out to form a string, as a glutinous substance; ropy; viscid; gluey.
3. Like or suggestive of a string or strings; thin and long;

strike'boat', *n.* = DRIVEBOAT.
strike'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
striker boat. = DRIVEBOAT. *U.S.*
strik'er-up', *n.* = STRICKER.
strik'le. Var. of STRICKLE.
stringd. Stringed. *Ref. Sp.*
strin'ge-ne. Var. of STANJEN (see MEASURE, *Table*).
string'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
string'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
string'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
string'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

sometimes, wiry; sinewy; as, a *stringy* cowboy on a still *stringier* pony.
4. Stretched out like a string; having its parts strung out in a line; not compact; loose; as, a *stringy* sentence; a rambling *stringy* fence.
5. Of cotton lint, containing rolls or strings of the fibers, often the result of improper ginning.
6. *Music.* String-toned; also, thin and nasal in quality, as a tone.

string'y-bark' (strĭng'ĭ-bärk'), *n.* Any of several Australian eucalypts, as *Eucalyptus capitellata, E. macrorhyncha,* and *E. eugenioides,* with inner fibrous bark; also, either of the peppermint trees (*E. piperita* and *E. amygdalina*), the tallowwood (*E. microcorys*), or *E. obliqua,* or *E. tetradonta.* Also, the bark of any of these trees.

string'y-bark', *adj.* Belonging to the bush country; — from the prevalence of stringybarks. *Australia.*

stringybark pine. One of the Australian cypress pines (*Callitris parlatorei*).

stringy kelp. The kelp *Alaria fistulosa.*

stringy sap. An inferior quality of sap of the sugar maple, milky in color, ropy in texture, and deficient in sugar.

strin'kle (strĭng'k'l), *n.* [Cf. STRENKLE.] A sprinkler. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To sprinkle. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stri'o-la (strī'ō-lä), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-lē). [NL., dim. See STRIA.] *Biol.* A faint or minute stria.

stri'o-late (-lāt), **stri'o-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having small striae, or striolae; minutely striate.

stri'o-let (-lĕt), *n.* A striola.

strip (strĭp), *v.;* STRIPPED or, *Rare,* STRIPT (strĭpt); STRIP'PING. [ME. *stripen, strepen, strupen,* fr. AS. *strȳpan* in *bestrȳpan* to plunder; akin to D. *stroopen,* MHG. *stroufen,* G. *streifen;* cf. also Fris. *ofstrippen* to divest of clothes, to skin, *strippen* to strip (in sense 4).] *Transitive:*
1. To deprive; divest; plunder; esp., to deprive or divest of a covering, clothing, or the like; to skin; peel; as, to *strip* a man of his possessions; to *strip* one of his clothes.
2. To pull or tear off, as a covering; to remove; to wrest away; as, to *strip* the skin from a beast, a film from a photographic plate, the bark from a tree; to *strip* away all disguises. Hence, to snatch away; to plunder.
For all the temporal lands . . . Would they *strip* from us. *Shak.*
3. To make bare or clear, as by cutting, grazing, removing objects from, etc.; as, cattle *strip* the ground of herbage; a thief *stripped* her fingers of the rings.
4. To milk dry, esp. with a peculiar movement of the hand at the last of a milking; as, to *strip* a cow.
5. To remove the most volatile parts of; to top; specif., to deprive of benzol, as coke-oven gas; to debenzolize.
6. To mark off (a narrow forest area) for tiemakers or loggers.
7. To reduce to the ranks. *Colloq.*
8. [Perh. a different word.] To pass; to get clear of; to outstrip. *Obs.*
When first they *stripped* the Malean promontory. *Chapman.*
9. *Agric.* To remove the seed or grain from (grass, as rye grass) by forcing or picking it out of the heads or panicles, as with a comblike implement; to get (the seed) in this way.
10. *Bookbinding.* **a** To affix strips of muslin or book cloth to (the edges of pads) or over (the fold of a lining, section, cover, or insert) either inside or outside, usually by machine. **b** Also, to split (rolled material) down the roll lengthwise by hand.
11. *Bridge.* By repeated leads, to deprive (an adversary) of all suits but one, which he will then be compelled to lead away from at a great disadvantage.
12. *Carding.* To remove fiber, flock, or lint from (the teeth of a card when it becomes partly clogged).
13. *Dyeing.* To remove (a dye or part of the color) from yarn or fabric by boiling or treating with some chemical.
14. *Electroplating.* To separate (a plating or sheet of electrodeposited metal) from the base metal on which it was plated.
15. *Fish Culture.* To press the eggs or milt out of (a fish).
16. *Mach.* To tear off or break the thread from (a bolt or nut).
17. *Med. & Surg.* To remove all of the contents from, esp. by gentle pressure; as, to *strip* the seminal vesicles.
18. *Metal.* To bare (an ingot of steel) by removing the mold.
19. *Mil.* To separate (a weapon) into its component parts; as, to *strip* a machine gun.
20. *Mining.* To remove the overburden from (a mineral deposit).
21. *Naut.* To dismantle; unrig; as, to *strip* a ship.
22. *Soap Mfg.* **a** To cut up (bar soap) into slices, preliminary to drying and milling. See MILLING. **b** To remove the sides of (a frame containing soap), or to remove the sides of a frame from (soap). Cf. FRAME, *n.,* 25.
23. *Textile Mfg.* **a** To remove, as gum from silk by boiling off or grease from wool by scouring. **b** To skirt (wool rags).
24. *Tobacco Culture.* **a** To pick the cured leaves from the stalks of (tobacco); or, in primed tobacco, to remove strings of leaves of (tobacco), or to remove them from (laths); also, to pick, sort, and tie such leaves into hands. **b** To remove the midrib from (tobacco leaves).
25. *Veter.* To pull (the ears of a dog) gently from base to tip after trimming, in order to make them stand erect.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To take off, or become divested of, clothes or covering; to undress wholly or partly.
2. To separate or come off, as skin, bark, or rind; to peel.
3. To go swiftly. *Obs.*
4. *Agric.* To perform the act of stripping tobacco.
5. *Gun.* To undergo strip; — said of a projectile or its soft metal band. See STRIP, *n.,* 3.
6. *Mach.* To fail in, or lose, the thread, as a bolt, screw, or nut.

Syn. — Bare, denude; uncover, uncloak; dispossess.
Ant. — Cover, clothe, invest.

strip, *n.* [Prob. due to confusion of *stripe,* n., and *strip,* v.] **1.** A narrow or relatively long piece; as, a *strip* of cloth; a *strip* of land.
2. An ornamental or decorated piece of cloth, lace, or the like for the neck and bosom. *Obs.*
3. Act of stripping or despoiling; destruction; mutilation, as of buildings and fences.
4. A shallow cast ingot of brass for rolling into sheets.
5. A solution for removing a coating, as of silver from base metal.
6. Short for COMIC STRIP.
7. *Gun.* A shearing off of the rotating ring of a projectile, causing irregularity in flight.
8. *Logging.* A narrow area of timber marked off for loggers or tie cutters.
9. *Lumber.* **a** Lumber under eight inches wide and not more than one inch thick. **b** A thin and narrow piece of wood used between courses in piling lumber.
10. *Metal.* A rolled piece of metal, esp. iron or steel, of the thickness of sheet metal but relatively long and narrow.
11. [Perh. a different word.] *Mining.* A trough for transporting and settling particles of ore suspended in water. *Eng.*
12. *Patternmaking.* Draft or taper of a pattern.
13. *Philately.* Three or more stamps attached in a row, either horizontally or vertically. Cf. BLOCK, *n.,* 31; PAIR.
14. *Theater.* A narrow piece of wood or metal on which electric-light bulbs, usually four to six, are arranged in line, and which is temporarily placed where needed.
15. *Tobacco Culture. pl.* Tobacco leaves from which the midrib has been removed; — called also *stemmed tobacco.*

strip (strĭp). Scot. var. of STRIPE.

strip count. *Lumber Trade.* In surfaced lumber a piece tally based on the width, length, and thickness of the rough sizes used.

stripe (strīp), *n.* [MD. *stripe, strijp;* akin to LG. *stripe,* D. *streep,* Dan. *stribe,* G. *streif, streifen,* MHG. *streifen* to glide, march, Mlr. *srīab* stripe, and ult. to E. STREAK.]
1. A line, or long narrow division of anything of a different color or structure from the ground; hence, any linear variation of color or structure; as, a *stripe* of red on a green ground; a raised *stripe.* Cf. def. 9.
2. A strip attached to something of a different color or material; as, a red *stripe* of silk sewed upon a garment.
3. A long, narrow discoloration or the skin made by the blow of a lash, rod, or the like; a weal or welt; hence, such a stroke or blow; also, formerly, any damaging blow or stroke.
Forty *stripes* he may give him, and not exceed. *Deut.* XXV. 3.
4. Color indicating, or symbolic of, something; hence, distinguishing characteristic; character; type; sort; as, persons of the same political *stripe.*
5. A strip. *Now Rare.* "A *stripe* of land." *Cooper.*
6. *Mil.* **a** A piece of gold, silver, silk, or cotton braid, as on the sleeve of an officer's coat, used to indicate rank or length of service. Cf. SERVICE STRIPE. **b** *pl. Now Soldiers' Slang.* A chevron.
7. *Mining.* A long, rectangular buddle. *Cornwall.*
8. *Plant Pathol.* **a** Barley stripe. **b** = STREAK, 11.
9. *Weaving.* A pattern or cloth with lines or narrow bands, differently colored, or raised or depressed, from the ground.

stripe, *v. t.;* STRIPED (strīpt); STRIP'ING (strīp'ĭng). **1.** To make stripes upon; to form with lines of different colors or textures; to variegate with stripes.
2. To beat; lash; strike; also, *Obs.,* to thrust. *Rare.*

stripe (strīp), *n.* Rivulet. *Scot.*

stripe. Scot. var. of STRIP.

stripe blight. *Plant Pathol.* A bacterial disease of oats caused by *Phytomonas* (syn. *Pseudomonas*) *striafaciens,* characterized by water-soaked spots and streaks.

stripe canker. = BLACK THREAD.

striped (strīpt; strīp'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having stripes of different colors; streaked.

striped alder. **a** The winterberry *Ilex verticillata.* **b** = WITCH HAZEL, 2 a.

striped anchovy. = SILVERY ANCHOVY.

striped bass. **a** An anadromous fish (*Roccus saxatilis*), family Serranidae, native to the Atlantic coast of the United States, but common also on the Pacific coast, where it has been introduced. It is olivaceous above, yellowish silvery on the sides and below, and marked with numerous longitudinal black stripes. It is highly esteemed as a game fish and as food, frequently reaching 20 and occasionally 100 pounds in weight. **b** The largemouthed black bass. See BLACK BASS, 1.

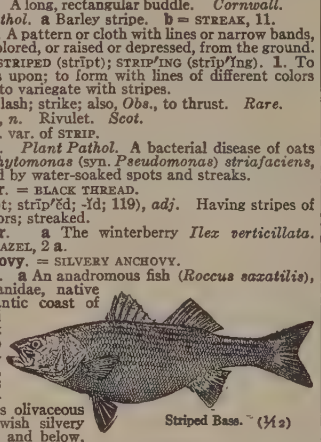
Striped Bass. (1/12)

striped blister beetle. A common North American blister beetle (*Epicauta vittata*). See BLISTER BEETLE, *Illust.*

striped bloodwort. = RATTLESNAKE WEED a.

striped cucumber beetle. See CUCUMBER BEETLE.

striped dace. See DACE b.

striped dogwood. The striped maple.

striped flea beetle. See FLEA BEETLE.

striped gentian. A Sampson snakeroot (*Dasystephana villosa*).

striped gillyflower. A striped variety of carnation.

striped gopher. A striped spermophile. See SPERMOPHILE.

striped gourami. A small fresh-water labyrinthine fish (*Colisa fasciata*) of India.

striped grass. Ribbon grass.

striped grunt. See GRUNT, 3.

striped head. The Hudsonian curlew. See CURLEW. *Local, U. S.*

striped hyena. See HYENA.

striped lizard. See RACE RUNNER.

striped maple. A maple (*Acer pennsylvanicum*) of eastern North America, with striped bark and large, thin, 3-lobed leaves; — called also *moosewood.*

striped marlin. See 1st MARLIN.

striped mullet. See 2d MULLET, 1.

striped muscle. Striated muscle. See MUSCLE, 1.

striped perch. **a** See 3d RUFF a. **b** The yellow perch. See 1st PERCH.

striped schaapsteker. See SCHAAPSTEKER.

striped skunk. See SKUNK.

striped snake. A garter snake.

striped spermophile. See SPERMOPHILE.

striped squirrel. **a** Any squirrel with stripes on the back; esp., a chipmunk. **b** The striped spermophile.

striped surf fish. A Californian surf fish (*Taeniotoca lateralis*) striped with bright orange.

striped surmullet. See 2d MULLET, 2.

strip'er (strīp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who makes or applies stripes; also, a brush, usually with a tapering point, for drawing stripes.
2. One who wears stripes on his sleeve, to indicate rank or length of service (see STRIPE, *n.,* 6); — used in the United States Navy, and generally in combination, as: *one-striper,* an ensign; *one-and-one-half-striper,* a lieutenant, junior grade; *two-striper,* a lieutenant, senior grade; *two-and-one-half-striper,* a lieutenant commander; *three-striper,* a commander; *four-striper,* a captain. At the United States Naval Academy, used to refer to the midshipmen officers of the regiment whose rank is indicated by from one to five stripes of one-eighth inch gold lace. *All Slang.*

stripe rust. *Plant Pathol.* A rust of wheat, rye, barley, and other grasses caused by *Puccinia glumarum,* producing elongated yellow streaks of sori (uredinia), hence called *yellow rust,* or *yellow stripe rust.*

strip farming. *Hist.* A system of distribution of farm lands by which the total available land is divided into long strips for allotment to individual farmers. The system was designed to prevent unfairness and inequalities of output insofar as these might be caused by the differing character of the soil in different areas. This system was formerly widely used in European countries.

strip lighting. *Photom.* See LIGHTING, *n.,* 3.

strip line. *Forestry.* A narrow belt in the forest from which all the trees are cut.

strip'ling (strĭp'lĭng), *n.* [*strip* + 1st *-ling;* as if a small strip from the main stock or stem.] A youth in adolescence, or just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad.

strip map. A map showing only a narrow band of territory in which the user is interested, as one made for an airman. It is usually made up in the form of a roll.

strip method. *Forestry.* A method by which timber is cleared in relatively narrow strips through a forest and reproduction on the cleared strips is obtained by the seed sown from the adjoining woodland.

strip mine. A mine that is worked by stripping; esp., a coal mine situated along the outcrop of a flat dipping bed; — called also *strip pit.*

strip'page (strĭp'ĭj), *n.* [See -AGE.] Material stripped from something, as branches from trees.

stripped atoms (strĭpt). *Astrophysics & Physical Chem.* Atoms from which outer electrons have been removed, permitting closer packing of the atoms and great densities. See ATOMIC THEORY.

stripped cotton. Cotton pulled from the plant by hand or mechanically, without attempting to gather each boll separately or to separate open from unopened bolls.

strip'per (strĭp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One whose work is stripping a (specified) thing, as in:

bark stripper	brake stripper	spring stripper
bobbin stripper	die stripper	wool stripper

2. A device for stripping or peeling, as one for peeling the bark from osiers.
3. A cow that has nearly stopped giving milk, so that it can be obtained from her only by stripping.
4. A card so trimmed that it can be pulled out by the ends from any position in the pack after shuffling.
5. *Agric. Mach.* **a** A machine that strips the seed heads from the stalks of grass and hay in harvesting. **b** = BOLLER.
6. *Fish Culture.* One who strips fishes.
7. *Mach.* **a** A metal plate, or either of two plates one on each side of the punch, which strips the work from the punch and prevents it from being dragged up on the upstroke. See 7th PUNCH, 2d *Illust.* **b** A machine for smoothing down files for subsequent recutting. **c** In a capstan, a metal point to clear away the cable as it unwinds.
8. *Tobacco Culture.* One who strips tobacco.
9. *Woolen Mfg.* In the fearnought, carding machine, scribbler, etc., any of various small card-covered rollers that strip the wool from one cylinder or roller and carry it to another, esp. from the workers to the swift.

strip'per-har'vest-er, *n.* A combine. *Australia.*

strip'ping (strĭp'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of STRIP. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one who strips.
2. That which is stripped from anything; specif.: **a** *pl.* The last milk drawn at a milking. **b** = 1st BURDEN, 10 a.
3. A place of excavating or digging; in *pl.* (often construed as singular), land or a place where ore or coal is obtained by stripping; a diggings.
4. Hence, locality; region. *Colloq., U. S.*
5. In tobacco curing, the process or act of removing cured leaves from the stalks or from the laths.

strip pit. *Mining.* = STRIP MINE.

strip'pler (strĭp'lĕr), *n.* A wool stripper. See STRIPPER, *n.,* 1.

strip printing. *Photog.* Making prints from an uncut roll of developed film, either upon separate sheets of sensitive paper, or upon a length of sensitive paper which is developed before separating the prints.

strip survey. See VALUATION SURVEY.

strip template. = POLE STRIP.

strip'y (strīp'ĭ), *adj.;* STRIP'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); STRIP'I-EST. Having, occurring in, marked by, or suggestive of, stripes or streaks.

strit (strĭt), *v. i.* To strut. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

strive (strīv), *v. i.; past tense* STROVE (strōv), sometimes STRIVED (strīvd); *past part.* STRIV'EN (strĭv'ĕn), often STRIVED, rarely STROVE; *pres. part. & verbal n.* STRIV'ING (strīv'ĭng). [ME. *striven,* fr. OF. *estriver,* of Teut. origin; cf. obs. D. *strijven* to struggle, strive, *streven* to strive, G. *streben;* akin to E. STRIDE. Cf. STRIFE.] **1.** To make efforts; to use exertions; to endeavor earnestly; to labor hard; — followed by an infinitive.
Was it for this that his ambition *strove*
To equal Caesar first, and after, Jove? *Cowley.*
2. To struggle in opposition or contention; to contend; contest; struggle; battle; — followed by *against* or *with* before a person or thing opposed; as, *strive* against temptation; *strive* for the truth.
My Spirit shall not always *strive* with man. *Gen.* vi. 3.
Do as adversaries do in law,
Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends. *Shak.*
3. To vie; compete; to be a rival. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
Syn. — Try, endeavor, labor, toil, aim.

striv'er (strīv'ĕr), *n.* One who strives.

strix (strĭks), *n.* [L., *strix, strigis.*] A fluting of a column.

Strix (strĭks), *n.* [L., a screech owl; akin to Gr. *strix* a screaming night bird.] *Zool.* A formerly extensive genus of owls. In later restricted usage: **a** Syn. of TYTO. **b** The genus of the family Strigidae (sense **b** (2)) including the tawny owl, the American barred owl, and their allies, having no ear tufts. Syn. *Syrnium.*

strob'ic (strŏb'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *strobos* a whirling. See STROPHE.] **1.** *Physics.* Resembling a top.
2. Having, or appearing to have, a spinning motion.

strobic disks. *Optics.* Disks marked with sets of concentric rings, toothed wheels, or the like. When such a disk is moved in a circular path, without causing it to revolve on its own axis, the figures appear to revolve on their axes.

striped'-leaved' (-lēv), *adj.* See -LEAVED.
stripe'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
strip'let, *n.* See -LET.
strip'pit, strip'ped (strĭp'ĭt). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of STRIPED.
stript, *past tense & past part.* of STRIP, *v.* *Rare.*
strive. + STRIFE.
strived (strīvd). Past tense & past part. of STRIVE.
striv'en, *past part.* of STRIVE.
striv'ing (strīv'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of STRIVE. — **striv'ingly,** *adv.*
striv'n. Striven. *Ref. Sp.*
stro (strō). Var. of STRAW. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
stroam, *v. i.* = STROME, *v.* *Dial. Eng.*
stroan. Scot. var. of STREAK.
St.-Rob'ert's-herb', *n.* See SAINT, *n.,* *Note.*
strob'il. Strobile. *Ref. Sp.*

stro·bi'la (strō·bī'lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-lē). [NL., fr. Gr. *strobilē* a plug of lint shaped like a pine cone, fr. *strobilos* anything twisted, a pine cone. See STROBIC.] *Zool.* **a** In certain Scyphozoa, a stage following the scyphistoma, in which the body elongates and divides into segments which develop into ephyrae and finally into medusae. **b** The chain of segments (proglottides) forming the body of a tapeworm.

Strobila of the Jellyfish *Aurelia flavidula.*

strob'i·la'ceous (strŏb'ĭ·lā'shŭs), *adj.* [See STROBILA.] *Bot.* Pertaining to or resembling a strobile or cone; also, bearing strobiles.

strob'i·late (strŏb'ĭ·lāt), *v. i. Zool.* To become a strobila; to undergo strobilation.

strob'i·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n. Zool.* Asexual reproduction by transverse division of the body into segments which develop into zooids, proglottides, or separate individuals, in many coelenterates and worms. — **strob'i·late** (strŏb'ĭ·lāt), *adj.*

strob'ile (strŏb'ĭl; *see* -ILE), *n.* Also **strob'il.** [F. or LL.; F. *strobile*, fr. LL. *strobilus* a pine cone, fr. Gr. *strobilos.* See STROBILA.] **1.** *Bot.* In general, a conelike aggregation of sporophylls bearing sporangia, as in the club mosses (Lycopodiales), horsetails (Equisetales), etc.; specif.: **a** In gymnospermous plants, a cone. **b** In seed plants, the spikelike pistillate inflorescence of the hop, composed of persistent membranous imbricated bracts. See INFLORESCENCE, *Table & Illust.*
2. *Zool.* A strobila.

strobili-. A combining form for *strobilus*, as in **strob'i·lif'er·ous, stro·bil'i·form.** See -FEROUS, -FORM.

strob'i·line (strŏb'ĭ·lĭn; -līn), *adj.* Strobilaceous.

strob'i·loid (strŏb'ĭ·loid), *adj.* [*strobile* + *-oid.*] Resembling a strobile or strobiles; conelike.

Strob'i·lo·my'ces (strŏb'ĭ·lō·mī'sēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *strobilos* anything twisted + *-myces.*] *Bot.* A genus of fungi (family Boletaceae) similar to *Boletus* but with the tubes not easily separating from the pileus. *S. strobilaceus* is the most important species.

strob'i·lus (strŏb'ĭ·lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., pine cone.] A strobile.

strob'o·scope (strŏb'ō·skōp), *n.* [Gr. *strobos* a whirling + *-scope.*] An instrument for studying or observing the successive phases of a periodic or varying motion by means of light periodically interrupted; also, an instrument for producing, on the same principle, the illusion of motion by a series of pictures viewed in rapid succession. Cf. ZOETROPE. — **strob'o·scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *adj.,* **strob'o·scop'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **stro·bos'co·py** (strō·bŏs'kō·pĭ), *n.*

strob'o·scop'ic disk (strŏb'ō·skŏp'ĭk). *Physics.* **a** A disk with alternate open and closed sectors, which when revolving gives successive instantaneous views of a moving object or of a series of pictures. **b** A disk carrying a series of pictures showing the successive phases of a motion or scene, as for use in the stroboscope.

stroboscopic fork. A tuning fork each prong of which carries a diaphragm with a slit, the object to be studied being viewed periodically through the two slits. It is used for measuring speed, as of a dynamo, which, when the fork has the proper frequency, apparently stands still.

strock'le (strŏk'l), *n.* [Cf. dial. *strockle* a strickle, and E. STROKE.] *Glass Mfg.* A shovel with a turned-up edge, for frit, sand, etc.

‖Stroh'bass (shtrō'bäs'), *n.* [G.] A straw-bass register.

stroil (stroil), *n. Dial. Eng.* Capability; power; dexterity.

stroil, *n.* Couch grass; also, certain other weeds with creeping rootstocks.

stroke (strōk), *n.* [ME. *strok, strook, strak;* akin to MLG. *strēk,* G. *streich,* and E. STRIKE.] **1.** Act or fact of striking; an impact; a blow; hit; knock; esp., an intentional blow or impact, commonly violent, powerful, or hostile, made with the arm or hand or with an instrument or weapon; as, the *strokes* of a sledge hammer; a *stroke* of a billiard cue; he won a kingdom without a *stroke.*
2. The result or effect of a striking; injury; hurt.

Healeth the *stroke* of their wound. *Is.* XXX. 26.

3. A sudden action, process, or the like, resulting in impact or in a quick, sharp result, suggesting a blow; as, a *stroke* of lightning; a *stroke* of fortune; hence, the result of such action or process; esp., any sudden attack of disease or other affliction; as, a sun*stroke;* a *stroke* of apoplexy; sometimes, specif., a *stroke* of paralysis.

A *stroke* of cruel sunshine on the cliff. *Tennyson.*

4. An effort, esp. a vigorous or energetic effort, by which something is done, produced, or accomplished; also, something done or accomplished by such an effort or as the result of some quality or process acting as the equivalent of effort; a feat; as, a *stroke* of work; a *stroke* of policy; a *stroke* of genius; to put the finishing *strokes* to an essay.
5. *Obs.:* **a** Power; influence. **b** Ability in a certain line; capacity, esp. for eating or drinking; appetite.
6. A characteristic; a distinguishing feature. *Now Rare.*
7. The sound of striking, esp. of the striking of a clock.
8. A throb or beat, as of the heart. *Tennyson.*
9. One of a series of beats or movements against a resisting medium by means of which movement through or upon it is accomplished; as, the *stroke* of a bird's wing in flying, of an oar in rowing, of a skater, swimmer, etc.
10. A movement, usually with a tool, implement, or the like, more or less like the sweeping movement of a sword in striking; esp., any of a series of to-and-fro movements of this kind; as, a *stroke* of a pen, painter's brush, pendulum, file, engraving tool, etc.; figuratively, a delicate or clever touch in a narrative, description, or the like; a well-turned phrase, or well-expressed thought.
11. A mark or dash made by, or appearing as if made by, a stroke of a pen, engraving tool, brush, or the like; as, an up *stroke;* a blurred *stroke;* also, of an artist, the characteristic manner in which such strokes are made.

Free as thy *stroke,* yet faultless as thy line. *Pope.*

12. A caressing touch or movement; a stroking. *Rare.*
13. Method or manner of touching or playing a musical instrument; hence, a melody. *Obs.*
14. In certain games, as lawn tennis, a striking of the ball in a particular or a specified manner; as, a ground *stroke;* a chop *stroke.*
15. *Bacteriol.* A streak. See STREAK, *n.,* 8.
16. *Basketry.* A slew, wale, fetch, etc.
17. *Golf.* Act of striking the ball or striking at it with intent to strike it.
18. *Mach.* The movement, in either direction, of the piston plunger, piston rod, crosshead, etc., as of a steam engine or a pump, in which these parts have a reciprocating motion; also, the entire distance passed through in such a movement; as, the piston is at half *stroke;* a *stroke* of two feet.
19. *Math.* The directed segment of a straight line joining two points, a and z, in the complex plane; if ρ is the length of the stroke and θ its inclination to the axis of reals, $z - a = \rho e^{i\theta}$. Two strokes having the same length and inclination are regarded as equal.
20. *Music.* **a** A heavy line connecting the stems of two or more notes. **b** On an instrument, the sweep of a key's motion. **c** A movement of a bow in one direction.
21. *Rowing.* **a** The character of the stroke (in sense 9); the rate or manner in which the oars are moved; as, a long, powerful, etc., *stroke;* to set the *stroke.* **b** A rower who pulls the oar, oars, or one of the oars, nearest the stern, in single-banked boats usually on the port side, and sets the stroke for all the rowers.

Syn. — See BLOW.

— ***a stroke above.*** A degree above, or superior to. *Colloq.* — ***at a stroke, at one stroke.*** In a single effort or blow; hence, at once; immediately. — ***to keep stroke.*** To make strokes in unison.

The oars were silver,
Which to the tune of flutes *kept stroke.* *Shak.*

-stroke (-strōk). A combining form of the noun *stroke,* as in:

backstroke	**heatstroke**	**thunderstroke**
downstroke	**midstroke**	**upstroke**
handstroke	**sunstroke**	

stroke (strōk), *v.;* STROKED (strōkt); STROK'ING (strōk'ĭng) [ME. *stroken, straken,* fr. AS. *strācian;* akin to MLG. *strēken,* OHG. *streihhōn,* and to E. STRIKE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To rub gently in one direction; esp., to pass the hand gently over in kindness or tenderness; hence, to soothe.

Ye mote with the plat sword again
Stroke him in the wound, and it will close. *Chaucer.*

2. To affect in some way, esp. to smooth, by rubbing gently in one direction.
3. To draw across a surface in order to sharpen; to whet; sharpen. *Archaic.*
4. To milk, as a cow.
5. To mark with a stroke or strokes; to cross, as the top of the letter *t.*
6. To sound, as a gong or a clock, with a stroke. "As the hope-hour *stroked* its sum, You did not come." *Hardy.*
7. To set the stroke for (the crew of a rowing boat) or for the crew of (a rowing boat); to row as stroke of.
8. *Masonry.* To give a finely fluted surface to.
9. *Music.* To join the stems of (notes), by a stroke or strokes.
10. *Needlework.* To gather (plaits or folds) regularly and closely; to sew down neatly.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To execute a stroke or strokes, as in tennis or golf.
2. *Rowing.* To row at a certain number of strokes a minute; as, the crew was *stroking* at 32.

Syn. — Caress, fondle, pet.

stroke the wrong way (of the hair). Figuratively, to annoy by offending the tastes or prejudices of, esp. unwittingly.

stroke (strōk), *n. & v.* [Cf. STRIKE, *v.*] Stride; strut; walk. *Dial. Eng.*

stroke. Obs. past tense of STRIKE.

stroke (strōk), *v. t. & i.* = STREEK, *v. t.;* STREEK, *v. i.,* 2. *Scot.*

stroke culture. = STREAK CULTURE.

stroke hole. *Golf.* A hole at which a stroke is received by a player in a handicap match.

stroke oar. *Rowing.* **a** The oar nearest the stern, usually on the port side. **b** = STROKE, *n.,* 21 **b.** Also, **stroke oarsman, strokes'man** (strōks'măn), *n.*

stroke play. In various games, as golf, play in which the method of scoring is by strokes.

strok'er (strōk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who strokes; specif.: *Obs.* One who pretends to cure by stroking.

Cures worked by Greatrix the *stroker.* *Bp. Warburton.*

2. *Print.* A kind of paper folder, usually of wood faced with metal, used by the feeder to bring forward the sheets toward the grippers in a cylinder press. *Eng.*

strok'er-in', *n. Printing.* A machine feeder.

strok'ing (strōk'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of rubbing gently with the hand, or of smoothing; a stroke.
2. *pl.* Strippings of a cow. *Smollett.*
3. *Needlework.* Act of laying gathers in regular order.

strok'y (strōk'ĭ), *adj.* Made by, like, or consisting of, strokes, as of a pen.

stroll (strōl), *v. i.;* STROLLED (strōld); STROLL'ING. [Prob. fr. G. dial. *strollen;* cf. G. *strolchen* to tramp, *strolch* a vagabond.] To wander on foot; to rove; specif.: **a** To ramble idly or leisurely; to saunter. **b** To go from one place to another in search of occupation, profit, or the like, habitually or as a mode of life; as, a *strolling* musician. — *v. t.* To walk leisurely along or about; as, to *stroll* the streets, the town.

Syn. — Roam, range, stray. See SAUNTER.

stroll, *n.* **1.** A strolling; an idle and leisurely walk; ramble; as, to go for a *stroll* in the country.
2. A stroller; a strolling player. *Now Rare.*

stroll'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who strolls or saunters; one who walks about in a leisurely manner.
2. A vagrant; tramp; wandering beggar; sometimes, a peddler.
3. A strolling player; an itinerant actor.
4. Any of various types of baby carriage or gocart.

stro'ma (strō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* STROMATA (-tȧ). [L., a bed covering, fr. Gr. *strōma* couch, bed; akin to E. STREW.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** The supporting framework of an organ, typically consisting of connective tissue. **b** The spongy, colorless framework of a red blood corpuscle, nerve cell, etc.
2. *Bot.* A compact mass of fungous tissue which supports perithecia or pycnidia, or in which they are embedded.

— **stro'mal** (-măl), *adj.*

-stroma. [NL.] A combining form for *stroma,* as in *xylostroma.*

Stro'ma·te'i·dae (strō'mȧ·tē'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Stromateus,* type genus (fr. Gr. *strōmateus* a flat fish marked with different colors, a coverlet) + *-idae.* See STROMA.] *Zool.* An extensive family of spiny-finned fishes, as the harvest fish and the dollarfish, having a short compressed body, smooth scales, feeble spines, and a series of toothlike processes in the esophagus behind the pharyngeal bones. — **stro·mat'e·oid** (strō·măt'ē·oid), *adj. & n.*

stro·mat'ic (strō·măt'ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to, resembling, or of the nature of, a stroma.

stro·mat'i·form (strō·măt'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* Of the form of a stroma.

stro'ma·tol'o·gy (strō'mȧ·tŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *strōma, strōmatos,* bed + *-logy.*] The history of the formation of stratified rocks. *Kare.*

Stro'ma·top'o·ra (strō'mȧ·tŏp'ō·rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *strōma, strōmatos,* bed, covering + *poros* pore.] *Paleontol.* A genus of hydrozoans, forming thick concentric laminae of reticulated calcareous tissue with scattered tubules for the zooids. It is the type of a family, **Stro'ma·top·por'i·dae** (strō'mȧ·tō·pŏr'ĭ·dē), and a higher group, **Stro'ma·top'o·roi'de·a** (-tŏp'ō·roi'dē·ȧ), whose members form extensive beds in certain Paleozoic rocks, esp. in the Devonian. — **stro'ma·top'o·roid** (-tŏp'ō·roid), *adj. & n.*

stro'ma·tous (strō'mȧ·tŭs), *adj.* Stromatic.

stromb (strŏm; strŏmb), *n.* A mollusk or shell of the genus *Strombus* or family Strombidae.

Strom'bi·dae (strŏm'bĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A family of mollusks of which *Strombus* is the type.

strom'bi·form (strŏm'bĭ·fôrm), *adj. Zool.* Like a member of the genus *Strombus* in form.

strom'bite (strŏm'bīt), *n.* A petrified shell of a gastropod of the genus *Strombus.*

strom·bo'li·an (strŏm·bō'lĭ·ăn), *adj. Geol.* Designating or pertaining to volcanic eruptions like those of Stromboli, which explode violently and eject incandescent dust, scoria, and bombs, with little water vapor.

strom'bu·lif'er·ous (strŏm'bū·lĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [NL. *strombulus* (dim. of *strombus*) + *-ferous.* See STROMBUS.] *Bot.* Bearing spirally coiled pods.

strom·bu'li·form (strŏm·bū'lĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [NL. *strombulus* (dim. of *strombus*) + *-form.* See STROMBUS.] **1.** Formed or shaped like a top.
2. *Bot.* Coiled into the shape of a screw or a helix.

Strom'bus (strŏm'bŭs), *n.* [L., a kind of spiral snail, fr. Gr. *strombos.* See STROPHE.] **1.** *Zool.* **a** A genus of marine gastropods (suborder *Taenioglossa*) having a heavy obconical shell with a short conical spire, and, usually, a much-expanded outer lip. The operculum is horny and clawlike and the animal has a narrow foot, long snout, and long eye peduncles. The conch shell, or fountain shell (*Strombus gigas*) of the West Indies is an example. *Strombus* is the type genus of the family **Strom'bi·dae** (-bĭ·dē). **b** [*not cap.*] Any member of this genus; a wing shell. — **strom'boid** (-boid), *adj. & n.*

Strombus (*S. gigas*). *t* Tentacle; *f* Foot; *o* Operculum.

2. [*not cap.*] A spirally coiled fruit, as the legume of *Medicago.*

strome (strōm), *n. & v.* Stride; stroll. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

stro'mey'er·ite (strō'mĭ'ĕr·īt), *n.* [After Friedrich *Stromeyer* (d. 1835), Ger. chemist.] *Mineral.* A steel-gray silver copper sulphide, $(Ag,Cu)_2S$, of metallic luster, usually in compact masses. H., 2.5–3. Sp. gr., 6.15–6.3.

strōm'ming (strŭm'ĭng), *n.* [Sw.] A small Baltic herring.

strone (strōn), *n. & v.* [Cf. Gael. (& Ir.) *srothan* a small stream.] Spout; stream; — applied esp. to urinating. *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.*

strone, *n.* [Gael. *srōn* nose, promontory.] The last hill of a range. *Scot.*

strong (strŏng; 185), *adj.;* STRONG'ER (strŏng'gĕr); STRONG'EST (-gĕst; -gĭst; 119). [AS. *strang, strong;* akin to D. & G. *streng* strict, rigorous, OHG. *strengi* strong, brave, harsh, ON. *strangr* strong, severe, and E. STRING. Cf. STRENGTH.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Strict; rigorous. **b** Great; remarkable. **c** Difficult; hard. **d** Of sleep, profound; deep.
2. Having great physical power to act; having the power of exerting great bodily force; vigorous; as, a *strong* swimmer; of an action, accomplished by marked physical strength; as, he rows a *strong,* steady stroke.
3. Having passive physical power; having ability to bear or endure; hale; robust; as, a *strong* constitution.
4. Having or exhibiting moral or intellectual power, force, endurance vigor, or the like; — said of a person or of any faculty; as, a man of *strong* imagination, will, memory; a man *strong* in imagination, loyalty, honor.

A great soul will be *strong* to live, as well as to think. *Emerson.*

5. Having great resources, as of wealth, numbers, military or naval force, etc.; as, a *strong* bank, army, party.
6. Reaching a certain degree or limit in respect to strength or numbers; as, an army ten thousand *strong.*
7. Effective or efficient, esp. in a specified or characteristic direction; powerful in producing an effect or accomplishing a result; as, a *strong* colorist; a *strong* voice.

I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*

8. Vigorous; forceful; vehement; adapted to make a deep impression, esp. on the mind or imagination; striking or superior of the kind; powerful; forcible; cogent; as, *strong* arguments; a *strong* example; a *strong* contrast.
9. Of a contest, hotly fought; stoutly waged. *Obs.*
10. Having a particular quality in a great degree; intense in degree or quality; not mild, weak, or the like; concentrated; as, a *strong* acid (see also AVIDITY, 3); *strong* tea; a *strong* light, color, scent, etc.; a *strong* liking or dislike.
11. Flagrant; outrageous; gross; as, a *strong* conspiracy. *Obs.* "Some *strong* indiscretion." *Jane Austen.*
12. Moving with rapidity or force; violent; forcible; impetuous; as, a *strong* tide or wind. See WIND SCALE.
13. Ardent; eager; zealous; as, a *strong* Whig or Tory.

Her mother, ever *strong* against that match. *Shak.*

14. Full of spirit; containing a large proportion of alcohol; as, *strong* liquors.
15. Solid; nourishing; as, *strong* meat. *Heb.* v. 12.
16. Solid; tough; not easily broken or injured; able to withstand violence; not easily subdued or taken; as, a *strong* beam; a *strong* rock; a *strong* fortress.
17. Well established; firm; not easily overthrown or altered; as, a *strong* custom; a *strong* belief.
18. Having an offensive or too intense odor or flavor; rank; as, *strong* butter; a *strong* breath. *Colloq.*
19. Of wool, broad-haired or coarse-fibered. Also of sheep, having such wool. *Australia.*

---

strob'i·li·za'tion (strŏb'ĭ·lĭ·zā'shŭn; -lĭ·zĭ'-), *n.* = STROBILATION.

Strob'i·loph'y·ta (strŏb'ĭ·lŏf'ĭ·tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *strobilos* a pine cone + *-phyta.*] Syn. of GYMNOSPERMAE.

stro'cal (strō'kăl), **stro'cle** (strōk'l). Vars. of STROCKLE.

strod'dle (strŏd'l). Var. of STRADDLE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

strode, *past tense* of STRIDE.

strof. Obs. past tense of STRIVE.

strok. Obs. past tense of STRIKE.

stro'kal (strō'kăl). Var. of STROCKLE.

strok'en. Obs. past part. of STRIKE.

strokes'man, *n.* See -MAN.

stro'kle (strŏk''l). Var. of STROCKLE.

strol. Stroll. *Ref. Sp.*

strold, strold. Strolled. *Ref. Sp.*

strom (strŏm). Var. of STRUM, a strainer.

stro'ma·ta (strō'mȧ·tȧ), *n., pl.* of STROMA.

strommel. † STRAMMEL.

strompet. † STRUMPET.

St. Ronan's Well. See SAINT *n., Note.*

strond. † STRAND.

---

20. Of flour or wheat, containing a high percentage of gluten, hence, cohesive and tenacious, and producing a well risen large loaf of bread. See HARD WHEAT.
21. Full (sense 15).
22. *Agric.* Productive; fertile; — said of soils.
23. *Cards.* Able to take tricks, esp. through possession of commanding cards.
24. *Colorimetry.* Having high or very high saturation.
25. *Com.* Tending to steady or higher prices; not irregular or depressed; firm; as, a *strong* market.
26. *Gram.* As opposed to *weak:* **a** Pertaining to or designating a verb, or its conjugation, which forms its past tense by a variation in the root vowel, and its past participle (usually) by the addition of *-en* with or without a change of the root vowel (*strive, strove, striven; break, broke, broken; drink, drank, drunk*); — called also *irregular.* See ABLAUT. **b** Applied to noun and adjective forms in Anglo-Saxon, German, etc. (characteristically vowel stems), which retain the old declensional endings (stan, *-es, -e, pl.* stanas, *-a, -um*). **c** Applied to the second aorist of Greek verbs. **d** Applied to the unreduced form of Sanskrit noun stems, and to the cases in which this stem occurs. **e** *Arabic Gram.* = ROBUST, 4.
27. *Mining.* Large; important; — said of veins, dikes, etc.
28. *Phonet.* **a** Of a sound or a syllable, uttered with force; stressed; accented; heavy. **b** Of accent or the sense stress of a syllable, relatively great or high. **c** Of certain monosyllabic pronouns, prepositions, auxiliaries, etc., having full stress and full vowel sound; emphatic; as, ăm is a *strong* form. Cf. WEAK, *adj.*, 9. See *Pron.* § 71. **d** Designating the more sonorous vowels of some vowel systems, as, in Spanish, *a, o, u.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

strong-ankled	strong-handed	strong-seated
strong-armed	strongheart ed	strong-set
strong-backed	strong-jawed	strong-sided
strong-bodied	strong-jointed	strong-smelling
strong-boned	strong-limbed	strong-stapled
strongbrained	strong-looking	strong-stomached
strong-breathed	strong-lunged	strong-tested
strong-decked	strong-nerved	strong-tempered
strong-elbowed	strong-pointed	strong-trunked
strong-featured	strong-quartered	strong-voiced
strong-fibered	strong-ribbed	strong-winged
strong-fisted	strong-scented	strong-wristed

Syn. — Firm, sound; lusty, sinewy, muscular. — STRONG, STOUT, ROBUST, STURDY, STALWART. STRONG, the most general term, denotes literally the possession of great physical power, whether active or passive — strength to do or strength to endure; as, *strong* as a horse; a *strong* constitution (so, figuratively, a *strong* mind; a *strong* appeal). STOUT adds to *strong*, in its literal use, the implication of thickness or weight, sometimes of portliness (cf. STOUT); in its figurative sense it implies a certain resolute, sometimes even dogged, quality (cf. STANCH); as, a *stout* stick; "an old man, *stout* of heart, and *strong* of limb" (*Wordsworth*); "as a boy at school takes his flogging, *stoutly* and in silence" (*Thackeray*); *stout* resistance. ROBUST suggests the vigor and soundness of health, together with a toughness as of oak; it often emphasizes power of endurance; as, a *robust* physique; "His preaching was ingenious and pithy, like the preaching of the English church in its *robust* age" (*G. Eliot*); "the immense learning and *robust* sense of Selden" (*Coleridge*); "his [Johnson's] . . . innate *robustness* of soul" (*Frederic Harrison*). STURDY suggests something which stands firm and unyielding; it connotes a certain solidity, often of physique and character alike; as, "a square and *sturdy* little urchin" (*Hawthorne*); "How bowed the woods beneath their *sturdy* stroke" (*Gray*); "*sturdy* patriots" (*G. Borrow*). STALWART implies largeness of frame, and, in its figurative sense (*U. S.*), thoroughgoing allegiance or partisanship; as, "a *stalwart* man, limbed like the old heroic breeds" (*Lowell*); a *stalwart* farmer; a *stalwart* Republican. Cf. POWERFUL, COGENT. **Ant.** — Feeble, faint, infirm, frail, fragile, delicate, frangible, flimsy. See WEAK.

— *by or with a or the strong arm or hand.* By force rather than of right or by reason; by overmastering power; as, to govern *by the strong arm;* to put down discontent *with a strong hand.* Cf. STRONGHAND. — *to be strong for or on.* To be markedly prejudiced in favor of. *Colloq.*

strong (strŏng; 185), *adv.* **a** Strongly; greatly; violently; severely; excessively; — chiefly in combinations, as *strong-growing.* **b** *Dial. U. S.* Very; exceedingly.

strong, *v. t. & i.* To strengthen. *Obs.*

strong accent. *Music.* The principal accent, falling regularly on the first beat of any measure.

strong arm. **a** Physical strength; power; force. **b** *Colloq.* Undue force; violence. **c** *Colloq.* A person using violence; a thug.

strong'-arm' (66), *adj.* Having or using force, esp. undue force; violent; as, *strong-arm* methods. *Colloq.*

strong'-arm', *v. t.* To use force upon; to assault; beat up; to rob by violence. *Colloq.*

strong'back' (strŏng'băk'; 185), *n. Naut.* **a** A spar lashed from one boat davit to the other, to which the boat is secured at sea. **b** Any heavy timber, or metal beam or bar, for taking a strain. **c** Specif., in passenger steamboats, a post to support a light deck used by passengers.

strong'back'. Var. of STRONGBARK.

strong'bark' (-bärk'), *n.* A small tree (*Bourreria ovata*), family Ehretiaceae, of southern Florida and the West Indies. It has strong, hard, brown wood streaked with orange. Its berries are edible, and an infusion of its bark is used as a beverage in the Bahamas.

strong'box' (-bŏks'), *n.* A chest or case for money or valuables, made very strongly, as of steel or with metal bindings; as, his papers locked away in his *strongbox.*

strongbox security. A security that is not bought for a quick rise in price, but may profitably be held for a long period.

strong breeze *or* **gale.** See BEAUFORT'S SCALE.

strong conjugation. *Gram.* The conjugation of a strong verb (see STRONG, *adj.*, 26 **a**); — disting. from the *weak,* or *regular, conjugation,* and formerly called also *irregular conjugation.*

strong drink. Intoxicating liquor.

strong faints. See FAINTS.

strong'ful·ly (strŏng'fōōl·ĭ; 185), *adv.* Strongly; stoutly. *Rare.*

strong grade. *Philol.* See GRADE, *n.*, 11 **a**.

strong'hand' (-hănd'), *n.* Use of force or power. Cf. *by the strong hand,* under STRONG. *Archaic.*

strong'head'ed (strŏng'hĕd'ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119; 185), *adj.* Stubborn; headstrong. — **strong'head'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **strong'head' ed·ness,** *n.*

strong'hold' (-hōld'), *n.* A fastness; a fort or fortress; a fortified place; a place of security; — often figurative.

strong'ish (strŏng'ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat strong.

strong language. Language (sense 4 **a**) unbecomingly forcible or vehement.

strong'ly, *adv.* [AS. *stranglīce.*] In a strong manner.

strong man. **1.** A man who exhibits feats of strength.
2. A man with the power of planning and executing work; a man capable of taking responsibility; as, he is the *strong man* in their organization. *Colloq.*

strong man's weed. The guinea-hen weed.

strong'-mind'ed (-mīn'dĕd; 66), *adj.* Having a vigorous mind; esp., of women, having or affecting qualities of mind regarded as especially masculine, or, by extension, dissatisfied with, or not conforming to, the manner of life and class of interests regarded as especially feminine. — **strong'-mind'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **strong'-mind'ed·ness,** *n.*

strong'ness, *n.* Strength; vigor. *Rare.*

strong point. A particular point or place of unusual strength; as, the *strong point* in his character, in his argument; specif., *Mil.,* an organized tactical locality composed of two or more combat posts under unified command, usually garrisoned by a rifle company.

strong room. A room for money or valuables, usually specially constructed to be fireproof and burglarproof.

strong sand. Molders' sand with an admixture of loam to increase its adhesiveness.

strong silver protein. See SILVER PROTEIN.

strong suit. In card playing, a suit which is strong in taking cards or in length; hence, figuratively, any quality or characteristic in which one excels; one's forte.

strong variation. *Math.* See VARIATION (of a curve).

strong water. **1.** An acid; specif., aqua fortis.
2. Chiefly *pl.* Distilled or ardent spirits. *Now Rare.*

strong'-weak', *adj. Gram.* Designating a verb or conjugation having features of both strong and weak conjugations.

strong'-willed' (strŏng'wĭld'; 66; 185), *adj.* Having a strong will; determined; sometimes, obstinate.

stron'gy·late (strŏn'jĭ·lāt), *adj. Zool.* **a** Like a strongyle (spicule). **b** Having strongyles.

stron'gyle (strŏn'jĭl), *n.* Also **stron'gyl.** [See STRONGYLUS.] **1.** *Veter.* Any of certain roundworms (nematodes) constituting the family Strongylidae, related to the hookworms; esp., any of those species of *Strongylus* and closely allied genera that are parasitic in the alimentary tract and tissues of the horse. Some may be present in large numbers without causing symptoms, others, esp. in foals, may induce severe diarrhea and debility. See STRONGYLUS.
2. A rod-shaped biradiate sponge spicule with blunt ends.

stron'gy·li·do'sis (strŏn'jĭ·lĭ·dō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Strongylidae* + *-osis.*] *Veter.* Infestation with parasites of the family Strongylidae.

stron'gy·loi·do'sis (strŏn'jĭ·loi·dō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See STRONGYLUS.] Infestation with nematodes (of the genus **Stron'gy·loi'des** [strŏn'jĭ·loi'dēz]) occasionally parasitic in the intestines of many vertebrates including man.

stron'gy·lon (strŏn'jĭ·lŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* = STRONGYLE, 2.

stron'gy·lo'sis (strŏn'jĭ·lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Veter.* Infestation by roundworms of the genus *Strongylus.*

Stron'gy·lus (strŏn'jĭ·lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *strongylos* round.] *Zool.* A genus of parasitic roundworms, the type of a family, **Stron·gyl'i·dae** (strŏn·jĭl'ĭ·dē) (see STRONGYLE, 1). *Strongylus equinus,* the type species, is a common parasite of the horse. The name has been broadly or incorrectly used as the generic name of many or most other members of the family, esp. of the stomach worm *Haemonchus contortus* (parasitic in sheep) and its near allies. — **stron'gy·loid** (strŏn'jĭ·loid), *adj. & n.* — **stron'gy·lid** (-lĭd), *n. & adj.*

stron'ti·a (strŏn'shĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See STRONTIANITE.] *Chem.* **a** Strontium monoxide, SrO, a white solid, resembling lime and baryta. **b** Loosely, strontium hydroxide.

stron'ti·an (-shĭ·ăn; -shăn), *n.* Strontium, esp. in the form of some compound, as strontia or strontianite.

stron'ti·an·if'er·ous (-ĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*strontian* + *-ferous.*] Containing or yielding strontian.

stron'ti·an·ite (strŏn'shĭ·ăn·īt), *n.* [From *Strontian,* in Argyll Co., Scotland.] *Mineral.* Native strontium carbonate, $SrCO_3$, an orthorhombic, pale-green, white, gray, or yellowish mineral, in masses of radiating needle-shaped or spear-shaped crystals, in fibrous massive forms, etc. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 3.68–3.71.

strontian white. = STRONTIUM WHITE.

strontian yellow. **a** Strontium chromate or a pigment of the same color. **b** A color, yellow in hue, of high saturation and very high brilliance. Cf. COLOR. — **stron'ti·an·yel'low,** *adj.*

stron'tic (strŏn'tĭk), *adj. Chem.* Of or pert. to strontium.

stront'i'on (strŏnt'ĭ'ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Ionic strontium, Sr^{++}.

stron·tit'ic (strŏn·tĭt'ĭk), *adj.* Strontic.

stron'ti·um (strŏn'shĭ·ŭm; -tĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL. See STRONTIANITE.] *Chem.* A light bivalent element, one of the alkaline-earth metals, always naturally combined, chiefly in strontianite (carbonate) and celestite (sulphate). Symbol, *Sr;* at. no., 38; at. wt., 87.63. It is isolated, by electrolysis of the fused chloride, as a soft, yellowish metal, similar to calcium. When pure it is silver-white. Strontium compounds color the test flame crimson, and some, as the nitrate, are used in fireworks.

strontium hydroxide. *Chem.* A white solid, $Sr(OH)_2$, dissolving in water to form a decidedly alkaline solution. It forms a crystalline octahydrate. See STRONTIUM PROCESS.

strontium nitrate. *Chem.* A colorless salt, $Sr(NO_3)_2$, crystallizing from hot strong solutions in anhydrous form, and from cold solutions in prisms containing four molecules of water. It is used in fireworks, flares, etc. See STRONTIUM.

strontium oxide. Specif., = STRONTIA **a**.

strontium process. A process of refining sugar by adding a solution of strontium hydroxide to the molasses, precipitating a sucrate, which is removed, washed, and decomposed into sugar and strontium hydroxide.

strontium salicylate. *Pharm.* The strontium salt of salicylic acid, $Sr(C_7H_5O_3)_2 + 2H_2O$ used in the treatment of rheumatism and as an intestinal antiseptic.

strontium white. Strontium sulphate, $SrSO_4$, used as a pigment.

strontium yellow. Strontium chromate, $SrCrO_4$, used as a yellow pigment. It has little body.

strop (strŏp), *n.* [See STRAP.] **A** strap; specif.: **a** A strap for sharpening a razor. **b** *Naut.* = STRAP, *n.*, 11 **a**.

strop, *v. t.;* STROPPED (strŏpt); STROP'PING. To sharpen, as a razor, on a strop.

strop, *v. i. Naut.* = STRAP, *v. t.*, 7.

strop, *v. t.* = STRIP, *v. t.*, 4. *Dial.*

stro·pha'ic (strō·fā'ĭk), *adj.* Strophic.

stro·phan'thin (strō·făn'thĭn), *n.* [*Strophanthus* + *-in.*] A bitter, very poisonous glucoside extracted from plants of the genus *Strophanthus,* used as a cardiac stimulant.

Stro·phan'thus (-thŭs), *n* [NL., fr. *stroph-* + *-anthus.*] **a** *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic and African trees and shrubs (family Apocynaceae), having handsome flowers with a glandular calyx and a tubular corolla with five appendaged and twisted lobes. The seeds of several African species yield arrow poison. *S. kombe* and other species furnish strophanthin. **b** [*not cap.*] *Pharm.* The dried ripe seeds of *Strophanthus kombe* or *S. hispidus* deprived of the awns. In moderate doses, it is a cardiac stimulant like digitalis, but in larger doses a violent poison. Its chief constituent is the glucoside, strophanthin.

Stro·pha'ri·a (strō·fā'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *strophium* a band, chaplet. See STROPHIOLE.] *Bot.* A genus of brown-spored gill fungi (family Agaricaceae) closely related to *Agaricus,* but with the gills united with the stipe.

stro'phe (strō'fē; 277), *n.; pl.* -PHES (-fēz). [Gr. *strophē,* lit., a turning; akin to Gr. *strephein* to twist, turn, *strophos* cord, *strepsis* a turning, *streptos* twisted, pliant, *strabos* distorted, *strobos* a whirling, *strombos* a top, snail shell. Cf. APOSTROPHE, CATASTROPHE, STRABISMUS, STRAP, STREPTOCOCCUS, STROBILE.] **1.** In the Greek choral dance, the movement of the chorus while turning from one side to the other of the orchestra, as contrasted with the reverse movement, called the *antistrophe.*
2. *Bot.* A genetic spiral.
3. *Pros.* **a** The strain, or part of the choral ode, sung during the strophe (sense 1); hence, the first of the three stanzaic divisions of each section of a Pindaric ode. See ODE, 1. **b** A stanza; esp., an irregular stanza, as in the irregular odes or in modern vers libre.

stroph'ic (strŏf'ĭk; strō'fĭk), **stroph'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of, strophes.
2. Of a song, having the same music for successive stanzas. — **stroph'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

stroph'i·o·late (strŏf'ĭ·ō·lāt; strō'fĭ'-), *adj. Bot.* Furnished with a strophiole.

stroph'i·o·lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Strophiolate.

stroph'i·ole (-ōl), *n.* [L. *strophiolum* a little chaplet, dim. of *strophium* a band, fr. Gr. *strophion,* dim. of *strophos,* a twisted band. See STROPHE.] *Bot.* A crestlike excrescence about the hilum of certain seeds, as those of spurge; often, loosely, a caruncle.

stroph'o- (strŏf'ō-), **stroph-.** A combining form, Greek *stropho-, stroph-,* from *strephein,* to twist, denoting *turning, twisting,* as in **stroph'o·tax'is,** *Strophanthus.*

stroph'oid (strŏf'oid; strō'foid), *n.* [F. *strophoide,* fr. Gr. *strophos* a twisted band, a twisting. See -OID.] *Geom.* A plane nodal cubic curve, the path of a focus of a conic of which the directrix and two tangents are given; it is the pedal of a parabola with respect to a point on its directrix. When the point is not on the axis of the parabola, the strophoid is called *oblique,* otherwise *straight.*

Stroph'o·me'na (strŏf'ō·mē'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *stropho-* + Gr. *mēnē* moon.] *Paleontol.* A genus of Ordovician brachiopods having a long hinge, sharply limited muscle-scars and resupinate shell. It is the type of a family, **Stroph'o·men'i·dae** (-mĕn'ĭ·dē), existing from the Ordovician to the Permian, and of a superfamily, **Stroph'o·me·na'ce·a** (-mē·nā'shē·ȧ). — **stroph'o·men'id** (-mĕn'ĭd), *n. & adj.* — **stroph'o·men'oid** (-mĕn'oid), *adj. & n.*

stro·pho'sis (strō·fō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *stroph-* + *-osis.*] A twist; a turn.

stroph'u·lus (strŏf'ū·lŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *strophos* a twisted band or cord.] *Med.* A form of miliaria, of several varieties, occurring esp. in infants; red gum.

strop'per (strŏp'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which strops; a strop, or a device for sharpening razors or razor blades.

strop'pings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* Strippings. *Dial.*

stroth (strŏth), *n. & v.* Also **struth'er** (strŏth'ĕr). Hurry; fuss. *Dial. Eng.*

stroud (stroud), *n.* [Appar. fr. *Stroud,* Eng.] A kind of coarse blanket or garment, formerly used in trade with some North American Indians.

stroud'ing, *n.* Material for strouds; a kind of coarse cloth used in trade with the North American Indians.

strounge (strōōnj; strōōnzh), *adj.* Harsh; morose. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

stroup (strōōp), *n.* [ON. *strūpi.*] **a** *Now Dial. Eng.* Windpipe. **b** *Chiefly Scot.* A spout.

strow (strō), *v. t.; past tense* STROWED (strōd); *past part.* STROWN (strōn) or STROWED; *pres. part. & verbal n.* STROW'ING. To strew. *Archaic.* "*Strown* with blemishes." *M. Arnold.*

strow (strōō), *n.* Disturbance; turmoil; strife; confusion. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

strowd (strōōd), *n.* A senseless, stupid song. *Scot.*

stroy (stroi), *v. t. & i.* [From DESTROY.] To destroy. *Archaic.* — *n.* Destruction. *Obs.* — **stroy'er,** *n. Obs.*

stroy'good' (-gōōd'), *n.* A wastrel; spendthrift.

strub (strŭb) *v. t.* [Cf. STRIP, *v.*] To rob; to strip or despoil. *Dial. Eng.*

strub'bly (strŭb'lĭ), *adj.* [G. *strub(b)elig.*] Untidy; unkempt. *Dial., U. S.*

struck (strŭk), *past tense & past part.* of STRIKE.

-struck (-strŭk). A combining form of *struck,* as in:

awe-struck	horror-struck	planet-struck
death-struck	light-struck	sun-struck
elf-struck	moon-struck	water-struck
heart-struck	panic-struck	wonder-struck

struck joint. A type of mortar joint used in brick masonry. See JOINT, *n.*, 7, *Illust.*

struck jury. *Law.* A special jury of 12 men selected from 48 taken by the sheriff indifferently from those qualified to act as special jurymen, these being reduced to 24 by the attorney for each side striking out the names of twelve. From these 24 the jury is chosen by the ordinary methods of challenge, etc. Special juries are so selected in some States in the United States and, sometimes, in England.

struck measure. A measure, as of grain, leveled off, as with a strickle. See STRIKE, *v. t.*, 16 **a**.

strong'-arm'er, *n.* = STRONG ARM c.
strong'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
stron'gyl, *n.* Var. of STRONGYLE.
strongyl-. = STRONGYLO-.
stron'gy·li'a·sis (strŏn'jĭ·lĭ'ȧ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *strongyl-* + *-iasis.*] *Med.* = STRONGYLOSIS.
Stron'gy·lo·plas'ma·ta (-lō·plăz'mȧ·tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See STRONGYLO-; PLASM.] *Zool* Syn. of CHLAMYDOZOA.
strontia digger. See DIGGER.
strontia process. = STRONTIUM PROCESS.
strood (strōōd). Var. of STROWD.
stroof. Obs. past tense of STRIVE.
strook (strōōk), *past tense & past part.* of STRIKE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
strook'en (strōōk'ĕn), *past part.* of STRIKE. *Now Dial.*
stroop. Var. of STROUP.
stroot. Var. of STRUT. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
stropho-. = STROPHO-.
stropt. Stropped. *Ref. Sp.*
stros'ser, *n.* = TROUSER. *Obs.*
stroth'er, *n.* [Cf. AS. *strōd.*] A marsh. *Obs.*
strout. † STRUT.
strout'er (strout'ĕr). Dial. var. of STRUTTER.
strou'thi·o·cam'el, *n.* [Gr. *strouthokamēlos* ostrich. See STRUTHIO; CAMEL.] *Ostrich. Obs.* — strou'thi·o·ca·me'li·an, *adj.*
strou'tho·ca·me'li·an. Var. of STROUTHIOCAMELIAN.
strove (strōv). Past tense & obs. exc. dial. Eng. past part of STRIVE.
strowd. Strowed. *Ref. Sp.*
strown (strōn), *past part.* of STROW.
strowt. † STRUT, *n.*
stru. † STROY.
stru'ci·on, *n.* [ML. *strucio,* fr. L. *struthio.*] An ostrich. *Obs.*
struck'en (strŭk'ĕn; strŏk'ĕn), *past part.* of STRIKE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

struck shop. A shop in which there is a strike.

struck up. *Numis.* Having a perfect impression; having the metal (of a coin) completely forced into the die; — usually with *not.*

struc'tur·al (strŭk'tŭr·ăl), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to structure or a structure; affecting structure; used in building structures; constructional; as, a *structural* error.
2. Involved in, or caused by, structure, esp. the economic structure; as, modern *structural* unemployment.
3. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to organic structure; as, a *structural* element or cell; *structural* peculiarities.
4. *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or resulting from, the effects of folding or faulting of the earth's crust; tectonic; as, *structural* ridges, valleys, types.

struc'tur·al, *n.* Short for STRUCTURAL STEEL.

structural botany. See MORPHOLOGY, **1 a.**

structural color. Any color due to or modified by extramolecular structure of matter as distinguished from the ordinary colors which are due to absorption of light (and conversion of the energy into heat) resulting from certain intramolecular structures. Examples are: polarization colors; interference colors of thin films, as of oil on water, of tempered steel, of soap bubbles, iridescent blues and greens of bird feathers and insect wings; Tyndall blues due to scattering.

structural engineering. The branch of civil engineering dealing primarily with the design and construction of structures such as bridges, buildings, dams, etc. See ENGINEERING, *n.*, 1. — **structural engineer.**

structural formula. *Chem.* See FORMULA, 5.

structural geology. See GEOLOGY, **1.**

structural iron. *Engin. & Arch.* Iron worked or cast in structural shapes. — **struc'tur·al–i'ron,** *adj.*

struc'tur·al·ism (strŭk'tŭr·ăl·Iz'm), *n.* Any theory that lays stress on structure rather than function, as, in psychology, on analysis of experience rather than on the role of mental processes in life, or, in psychiatry, on brain lesions rather than on mental conflicts and maladjustments. — **struc'tur·al·ist** (-Ist), *n. & adj.*

structural isomerism. *Chem.* See ISOMERIC, **1.**

struc'tur·al·ize (-Iz), *v. t.* To embody in structural or material form; as, to *structuralize* a habit in brain paths. — **struc'tur·al·i·za'tion** (-I·zā'shŭn; -I·zā'-), *n.*

structural ornament. See ORNAMENT, *n.*, **2 a.**

structural psychology. See PSYCHOLOGY, **1.**

structural resistance. See DRAG, *n.*, **11.**

structural shape. *Engin. & Arch.* The shape of a member especially adapted to structural purposes, esp. in giving the greatest strength with the least material. Hence, any steel or iron member of such shape, as channel irons, **I** beams, **T** beams, etc., or, sometimes, a column, girder, etc., built up with such members.

structural shop. A shop in which rolled steel sections are fabricated into structural members ready for use.

structural steel. **a** Rolled steel in structural shapes. **b** A kind of strong mild steel, suitable for structural shapes. — **struc'tur·al–steel',** *adj.*

structural timber. Lumber that is six inches or more in thickness and in width.

structural valley. See VALLEY, *n.*, **1.**

struc'tur·a'tion (strŭk'tŭr·ā'shŭn), *n.* [*structure* + *-ation.*] The interrelation of parts in an organized whole.

struc'ture (strŭk'tŭr), *n.* [L. *structura,* fr. *struere, structum,* to arrange, build, construct; akin to E. STREW. Cf. CONSTRUE, DESTROY, INDUSTRY, INSTRUMENT, OBSTRUCT.]
1. Act of building; construction. *Obs.*
2. Manner of building; form; make; construction.
3. Something constructed or built, as a building, a dam, a bridge; esp., a building of some size; an edifice.
There stands a *structure* of majestic frame. *Pope.*
4. Arrangement of parts, of organs, or of constituent tissues or particles, in a substance or body; as, the *structure* of a rock, animal, or plant.
5. Figuratively, the interrelation of parts as dominated by the general character of the whole; as, the *structure* of society; the *structure* of a sentence.
6. *Chem.* Arrangement and mode of union of the atoms of a chemical compound.
7. *Geol.* The attitude and relative positions of rock masses consequent upon deformative processes such as folding, faulting, and igneous intrusion; as, an anticlinal *structure;* a basin-and-range *structure;* an alpine *structure.*
8. *Petrog.* The arrangement of a rock mass as regards the larger features, such as jointing, columnar and platy parting, bedding, etc.; — distinguished from *texture.*
9. *Psychol.* **a** The composition of conscious experience, with its elements and their combinations. **b** Gestalt; organization. **c** The anatomical basis of behavior, consisting of nerve and muscle tissue, etc.
Syn. — Constitution, composition, make-up. See BUILDING.

struc'ture, *v. t.* To form into an organized structure; to build.

structure contours. *Geol.* Lines of equal elevation regarded as drawn on the edges of the upper or lower surface of a particular stratum, thus indicating the presence and form of anticlines, synclines, etc. Such lines projected vertically onto a horizontal plane constitute a structure-contour map.

struc'tured (strŭk'tŭrd), *adj.* Having definite structure; exhibiting organized structure or differentiation of parts. *Rare.*

struc'ture·less, *adj.* Without definite structure or organization; specif., *Biol.,* devoid of cells; homogeneous. — **struc'ture·less·ness,** *n.*

struc'ture·ly, *adv.* In structure; structurally.

struc'tur·ist (strŭk'tŭr·Ist), *n.* A builder; a constructor. *Rare.*

stru'del (shtrōō'dĕl; strōō'-), *n.* [G.] A dessert of pastry made by rolling and baking a paper-thin sheet of dough spread with a filling, usually of fruit.

strug'gle (strŭg''l), *v.;* STRUG'GLED (-'ld); STRUG'GLING (-lĭng). [ME. *strogelen, struglen,* of obscure origin.] *Intransitive:* To put forth great efforts; to labor hard; to strive; contend; as, to *struggle* to save one's life; to *struggle* with adversity.
The brave men . . . who *struggled* here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. *A. Lincoln.*
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To effect, accomplish, or dispose of, in some specified way, by struggling or with a struggle. "He there *struggled* down the last of his emotion." *Stevenson.*
2. To struggle over. *Rare.*
The justices long *struggled* the point. *Blackstone.*
Syn. — Vie, labor, endeavor.

strug'gle (strŭg''l), *n.* [From STRUGGLE, *v.*] **1.** A violent effort or exertion, as to obtain an object, avert an evil, or the like; act of earnest striving; as, a *struggle* with disease; a *struggle* for liberty.
2. Contest; contention; strife.
Syn. — Endeavor, effort, labor, difficulty, contention.

struggle for existence. The struggle to maintain life; — applied esp. to the conflict between organisms for the means of subsistence, this conflict being an element in natural selection whereby only the fittest individuals survive. Cf. NATURAL SELECTION.

strug'gler (strŭg'lĕr), *n.* One who struggles.

strug'gling, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of STRUGGLE. Hence: *adj.* That struggles. — **strug'gling·ly,** *adv.*

struis'sle (strŭs''l), *n. & v.* Struggle. *Scot.*

Struld'brug (strŭld'brŭg), *n.* In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels,* one of a class among the inhabitants of Luggnagg composed of folk who can never die. By the time they are 80 years old, at which age they are declared dead in law, they have become most wretched. — **Struld·brug'gi·an** (strŭld·brŭg'I·ăn), *adj.*—**Struld'brug·gism** (strŭld'brŭg·Iz'm), *n.*

strum (strŭm), *v. t. & i.;* STRUMMED (strŭmd); STRUM'MING. [Imitative. Cf. THRUM.] To play on a stringed instrument of music, or as on one, in an unskillful, rough, or noisy way; to thrum; as, to *strum* a piano.

strum, *n.* Act or sound of strumming.

strum, *n.* A fit of sulks. Also *pl. Scot.*

strum, *n.* A strainer, as of wickerwork for straining malt, or of metal for a suction pipe of a pump.

stru'ma (strōō'mă), *n.; pl.* -MAE (-mē). [L.] **1.** *Med.* Formerly, enlargement of any organ, as the breast or lymph glands, esp. the lymph glands of the neck in scrofula; now specif., goiter.
2. *Bot.* A cushionlike swelling on any organ; esp., that at the base of the capsule in many mosses.

stru·mat'ic (strōō·măt'Ik), *adj.* Scrofulous; strumous. — **stru·mat'ic·ness,** *n.*

stru·mec'to·my (-mĕk'tō·mĭ), *n.* [*struma* + *-ectomy.*] Surgical removal of a scrofulous gland or of a goiter.

Stru·mel'la (strōō·mĕl'ă), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *struma* tumor.] *Bot.* A form genus of imperfect fungi (family Tuberculariaceae) characterized by ovate, continuous, brown conidia. *S. coryneoidea* causes a destructive canker of the oak and chestnut.

strumi-. A combining form for *struma,* as in: **strumiferous, strumiform, strumiprivic, strumiprivous.**

stru·mi'tis (strōō·mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *struma* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a goitrous thyroid gland.

strum'mer (strŭm'ĕr), *n.* One who strums, as on a piano, harp, mandolin, etc.

stru'mose (strōō'mōs; strōō·mōs'; *see* -OSE), *adj.* [L. *strumosus.*] **1.** *Med.* Strumous.
2. *Bot.* Having a struma; strumiferous.

stru'mous (strōō'mŭs), *adj. Med.* Having, pertaining to, or connected with, struma. — **stru'mous·ness,** *n.*

strum'pet (strŭm'pĕt; -pĭt; 119), *n.* [ME. *strumpet, strompet,* of obscure origin.] A prostitute; harlot.

strum'pet, *v. t.* **1.** To debauch. *Obs.*
2. To brand as a strumpet; hence, to belie; slander.

strum'pet·ry (-rĭ), *n.* Harlotry.

strum'strum' (strŭm'strŭm'), *n.* A rude musical instrument somewhat like a cittern. *Rare.*

stru'mu·lose (strōō'mū·lōs), *adj.* [Dim. fr. *strumose.*] *Bot.* Having a slight or small struma.

strunt (strŭnt; strōōnt), *n. & v.* Pique. *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.*

strunt (strŭnt; strōōnt), *n.* [Prob. akin to Sw. dial. *strunt* short stubble, and to E. START tail.] The stump of a tail; anything cut short. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.* — *v. t.* To dock (a tail). *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

strunt, *v. i.* To strut. *Scot.*

strunt, *n.* Liquor. *Rare. Scot.*

strut (strŭt), *v.;* STRUT'TED (-ĕd; -Id; 119); STRUT'TING. [ME. *struten, strouten,* to swell, fr. AS. *strūtian;* akin to G. *strotzen* to be swelled, to be puffed up, to strut, Dan. *strutte, strude.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To swell; to bulge out. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. To walk with a lofty, proud gait, and erect head; esp., to walk with pomposity or affected dignity; to swagger.
3. To make a disturbance; wrangle. *Obs. Cursor Mundi.*
4. To become turgid, as freshly cut, unwilted tobacco plants exposed to rain.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To stretch or thrust out; protrude; bulge; distend. *Obs.*
2. To walk over with a strut, or swaggering gait; to stride proudly over; also, to deliver (a speech, an actor's lines, or the like) in a swaggering manner; to parade (fine clothes, jewelry, etc.) with a show of pride.
Syn. — STRUT, SWAGGER. STRUT implies a pompous affectation of dignity; SWAGGER always implies ostentation, often insolence; both words may be applied either to gait alone or to bearing and manner in general; as, "Dr. Goldsmith . . . went . . . *strutting* away, and calling to me with an air of superiority" (*Boswell*); "When the peacock vein rises, I *strut* a Gentleman Commoner" (*Lamb*); "He . . . scarcely deigned to set a foot to ground, but *swaggered* like a lord about his hall" (*Dryden*); "What a *swaggering* puppy must he take me for" (*Goldsmith*).
Ant. — Skulk, sneak, slink.

strut one's stuff. To display one's best work; to show off. *Slang.*

strut, *n.* [For sense 2 cf. LG. *strutt* rigid. See STRUT, *v.*]
1. The act of strutting; a pompous step or walk; also, formerly, sometimes, ostentation in general.
2. *Engin., Arch., etc.* Any bar or piece designed to resist pressure, or compressive stress, in the direction of its length, as a member in a frame, structure, or machine; — opposed to *tie* or *stay.* Cf. 3d BRACE, 8; 1st SHORE; SHORING, *Illust.*
3. *Shipbuilding.* A bracket support, between the stern tube and the propeller, for a propeller shaft not in the center line.

strut (strŭt), *adj.* [See STRUT, *v.*] Protuberant. *Obs.*

strut (strŭt), *v. t.* To provide, stiffen, support, or hold apart, with or as with a strut or struts.

strut, *n.* Strife; contention. *Obs.*

strut beam. A beam used as a strut; a collar beam (which see).

'struth (strōōth). Short for *God's truth;* — a mild oath.

stru'thi·an (strōō'thĭ·ăn), *adj.* Struthious.

stru'thi·form (strōō'thĭ·fôrm), **stru'thi·i·form** (-Ĭ·fôrm'), *adj.* [See STRUTHIO; -FORM.] Ostrichlike.

stru'thi·in (-Ĭn), *n.* [G., fr. L. *struthion* soapwort, fr. Gr. *strouthion.*] *Chem.* Saponin from soapwort. *Obs.*

Stru'thi·o (-ō), *n.* [L., ostrich, fr. Gr. *strouthiōn,* fr. *strouthos* bird, sparrow, ostrich; appar. akin to L. *turdus* thrush, and E. THROSTLE, THRUSH. Cf. OSTRICH, STURDY.] *Zool.* A genus of birds including the African ostriches. Either alone, or in older classifications, with the rheas and sometimes other ratite birds, it constitutes a family, **Stru'thi·on'i·dae** (-ŏn'I·dē). — **stru'thi·oid** (-oid), *adj. & n.*

Stru'thi·o·mi'mus (strōō'thĭ·ō·mī'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Struthio* + *-mimus.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of small light-boned theropodous dinosaurs characterized by the absence of teeth. They are found in the Upper Cretaceous of Alberta, Canada.

Stru'thi·o'nes (-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See STRUTHIO.] *Zool.* **a** The Ratitae. **b** In a narrower sense, a group including only the African ostriches.

Stru'thi·on'i·for'mes (-ŏn'I·fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See STRUTHIO.] *Zool.* **a** An order coextensive with *Struthio.* **b** = TINAMIFORMES. — **stru'thi·on'i·form** (-ŏn'I·fôrm), *adj.*

stru'thi·o·nine (strōō'thĭ·ō·nĭn), *adj.* Struthious.

Stru'thi·op'ter·is (-ŏp'tĕr·Ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *strouthiōn* ostrich + *pteris* fern.] *Bot.* A large genus of ferns (family Polypodiaceae) mostly of temperate regions. They usually have fronds of two kinds, of which the fertile are contracted and bear sori in a continuous band near the midrib. The only species in the United States is *S. spicant,* the deer fern.

stru'thi·ous (strōō'thĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *struthio* ostrich. See STRUTHIO.] Of or pertaining to the Struthiones (in either sense); ratite.

strut'ter (strŭt'ĕr), *n.* One who struts.

strut'ter, *n.* Something, as an airplane, having struts.

strut'ting (strŭt'Ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of STRUT. Hence: *n.* Struts collectively, whether detached or built into position. Specif.: *Arch.* = BRIDGING, 2.

strut'ting, *adj.* Being, or performing the function of, a strut.

strut'ting, *adj.* That struts. — **strut'ting·ly,** *adv.*

stru'vite (strōō'vīt), *n.* [After F. G. W. von *Struve,* Ger. Russ. astronomer.] *Mineral.* A hydrous ammonium magnesium phosphate, occurring in white orthorhombic-hemimorphic crystals. H., 2. Sp. gr., 1.7.

strych'nic (strĭk'nĭk), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or produced by, strychnine; as, *strychnic* compounds; *strychnic* poisoning.

strychnic acid. **a** A white crystalline acid, $C_{21}H_{24}N_2O_3$, formed by heating strychnine with alkali. **b** Chlorogenic acid (see CHLOROGENIC, *adj.*, 2).

strych'nine (-nĭn; -nēn; -nīn; 277), *n.* Also **strych'nin.** [F. *strychnine,* fr. L. *strychnos* a kind of nightshade, fr. Gr. *strychnos.*] *Chem.* A very poisonous alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$, obtained from various plants of the genus *Strychnos,* as from the seeds of the St.-Ignatius's-bean (*S. ignatii*) and from nux vomica. It is a white crystalline tertiary base, having a very bitter acrid taste, and is employed in medicine (chiefly in the form of the sulphate) as a tonic and stimulant for the central nervous system.

strych'nine, *v. t.* To poison by strychnine.

strych'nin·ism (strĭk'nĭn·Iz'm), *n. Med.* Morbid condition produced by the excessive use of strychnine, and marked by symptoms resembling those of tetanus.

strych'nin·ize (strĭk'nĭn·Iz), *v. t.* To subject to the action of strychnine. — **strych'nin·i·za'tion** (-I·zā'shŭn; -I·zā'-shŭn), *n.*

Strych'nos (strĭk'nŏs), *n.* [NL. See STRYCHNINE.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical trees and woody, tendril-climbing vines (family Loganiaceae). They have 3-5-nerved leaves and cymose flowers with a salver-shaped corolla and a 2-celled ovary becoming in fruit a berry with a thick rind. Many species yield valuable drugs. See STRYCHNINE; BRUCINE; CURARE, 1; NUX VOMICA.

Stu'art (stū'ĕrt), *n.* Also **Stew'art.** A member of a family royal in Scotland and England. Robert II was the first king of Scotland of this family (1370). In 1603 James VI of Scotland became James I of England, and Charles I, Charles II, and James II were the other reigning members of this house in England. Mary (jointly with William of Orange) and Anne, who were daughters of James II, reigned as queens of England, but by virtue of act of Parliament rather than by right of succession.

Stuart architecture. Jacobean architecture. See JACOBEAN, *adj.*

stub (stŭb), *n.* [AS. *stubb, stybb;* akin to MD. *stubbe,* ON. *stubbr, stubbi,* to ON. *stūfr* stump, Gr. *stypos* stump, stem, and ult. to Gr. *typtein* to heat, strike. See TYPE; cf. STAB, STUBBORN.] **1.** That part of a tree or plant which remains fixed in the earth when the stem is cut down; a stump. *Chaucer.*
2. Figuratively, a short stocky person; also, a blockhead; dolt.
3. The short blunt part of anything after the larger part has been broken off or used up; hence, any short, thick, projecting part; a stump; as, the *stub* of a branch, a pencil, candle, etc.
4. In a checkbook, receipt book, etc., a small part of each leaf permanently attached to the back for memoranda of the contents of the part torn away. Also, by extension, any similar counterfoil, as the reserved-seat coupon of a theater ticket.
5. Something short, blunt, or the like; specif.: **a** A pen with a short, blunt nib. **b** A stub nail; an old horseshoe nail; also, stub iron. **c** A feather or part of a feather between the scales on the leg of a fowl. **d** A stub file. See 4th FILE, 1. **e** The rough butt end of a plank. Cf. STUB SHORT.
6. *Bookbinding.* **a** A narrow strip of text material bound in at the back or binding edge and extending the length of the back, to provide expansion for mountings in albums or to facilitate fastening in heavy or bulky inserts requiring more than pasting to a text leaf; a guard. **b** A narrow edge of an insert leaf folded over upon itself to be used as a stub (sense **a,** above) or guard, around a book section. See GUARD, *n.*, 11.
7. *Bridge.* A partial game score, such as 16 up.
8. *Carp.* A stub tenon.
9. *Locksmithing.* = FENCE, *n.*, 7.
10. *Railroads.* A short branch line.

---

struc'tur·al·ly, *adv.* of STRUCTURAL. See -LY.

structureless ferment. See FERMENT, *n.*, **1.**

strude, *n.* A stock of breeding mares. *Obs.*

strue (strōō), *v. & n.* = CONSTRUE.

strug'gld. Struggled. *Ref. Sp.*

stru'mae (strōō'mē), *n., pl.* of STRUMA.

strumd. Strummed. *Ref. Sp.*

strume, *n. Med.* = STRUMA, 1. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

strum'per·y, *n.* = HARLOTRY, 2.

strum'pet·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

strum'pet·ly, *adj. & adv.* See -LY. *Obs.* [*part.* of STRING.]

strung (strŭng), *past tense & past*

strunge. Var. of STROUNGE.

struse, *n.* [OSlav. *strusi,* pl. (Russ. *strug,* pl. *strugi*).] A long, flat-bottomed boat used in Russia for cargoes. *Obs.*

stru'thi·o·cam'el, stru'thi·o·came'li·an. Vars. of STROUTHIOCAMEL, STROUTHIOCAMELIAN.

strutting piece. = STRAINING PIECE. **b** = 1st STRUT, 2.

struv. Dial. past tense of STRIVE.

stry. + STROY.

strych (strĭk), *n. sing. & pl.* [Czech, fr. G. *strich.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*

strych'ni·a (strĭk'nĭ·d), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* = STRYCHNINE.

strych·ni'na (strĭk·nī'n d), *n. Chem.* = STRYCHNINE. *Obs.*

strych·nin'ic ac'id (strĭk·nĭn'Ik). Also **strych'nol** (strĭk'nōl; -nŏl). *Chem.* = STRYCHNIC ACID.

strych'nize (strĭk'nīz), *v. t.* = STRYCHNINIZE.

Stry'mon (strī'mŏn), *n.* Syn. of THECLA.

strype. Var. of STRIPE, a rivulet.

St.'-Si·mo'ni·an, *adj.* See SAINT, *n., Note.* — **St.'-Si·mo'ni·an·ism,** *n.* — **St.-Si'mon·ist,** *n.*

St. So'phi·a. See SAINT, *n., Note.*

St. Stan'is·las. See SAINT, *n., Note.*

St. Ste'phen. See SAINT, *n., Note.*

St.-Swith'in's-ap'ple, Saint-Swith'un's-ap'ple. See SAINT, *n., Note.*

St. Swithin's, *or* **St. Swithun's, Day.** See SAINT, *n., Note.*

St. Syl·ves'ter. See SAINT, *n., Note.*

St. Syl·ves'ter's Eve. See SAINT, *n., Note.*

St. Te·re'sa. See SAINT, *n., Note.*

St. Thomas. = THOMAS, **2.**

st·r'ard. + STEWARD.

stu'art. + STEWARD.

Stu·ar'ti·a (stū·ăr'tĭ·d), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of STEWARTIA.

stub (stŭb), *v. t.;* STUBBED (stŭbd); STUB'BING. **1.** To grub up by the roots; to extirpate; as, to *stub* up roots. **2.** To remove stubs from; as, to *stub* land. **3.** To shape like a stub; to wear down, or reduce, to a stub. *Rare.* **4.** To strike, as one's foot, against a stub, stone, or other object; — esp. in the phrase, *to stub one's toe;* also, to lame or hurt, as a horse by driving him where he strikes stubs. **5.** To beat; drive; crush; as, to *stub* stones in road making; he *stubbed* out his cigarette. **6.** *Bookbinding.* To fold and affix stubs or stubbed inserts in (a book section).

stub off. To make blunt; as, to *stub off* the edge of a cutting tool.

stub, *adj.* Stocky; thickset; squat.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:
stub-bearded, stub-pointed, stub-thatched, stub-toed.

stu'bach·ite (stōō'bŭk·īt), *n.* [From *Stubachtal,* Tirol.] *Petrog.* A medium-grained, holocrystalline rock, originally composed of olivine, diallage, tremolite, and spinel. All of the minerals but the last are more or less altered to serpentine.

stub axle. An axle supporting only one wheel and carried at the other end on the vehicle frame or some other support.

stub'bed (stŭb'ĕd; -ĭd; stŭbd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Reduced to, or resembling, a stub; short and blunt or truncated. **2.** Abounding in stubs, or stumps; stubby.

A bit of *stubbed* ground, once a wood. *Browning.*

3. Not delicate; hardy; rugged.

The hardiness of *stubbed,* vulgar constitutions. *Berkeley.*

stub'ber (stŭb'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which stubs.

stub'ble (stŭb''l), *adj.* Of or covered with stubble; used or grown on the stubble.

stub'ble (stŭb''l), *n.* [ME. *stobil, stoble,* fr. OF. *estouble, estuble* (F. *éteule*), fr. LL. *stupula,* for L. *stipula* stubble, stalk; cf. D. & G. *stoppel,* fr. L. See STIPULE; cf. ETIOLATE.] **1.** The stumps of wheat, corn, or other grain, also of clover, beans, grasses, etc., left in the ground, as after reaping. **2.** A rough surface or growth resembling stubble, as of a beard of a few days' growth. **3.** A reaped field having stubble still standing.

☞ COMBINATIONS are **stub'ble-fed', stub'ble-lov'ing.**

stub'ble, *v. t.;* -BLED (-'ld); -BLING (-lĭng). **1.** To clear of stubble. **2.** To sow, esp. wheat, on grain stubble without other preparation; — usually with *in.*

stub'ble·ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERRIES (-ĭz). The wonderberry.

stubble crop. **a** A crop, as soybeans, buckwheat, turnips, etc., sown on stubble after the grain is harvested for turning under as green manure. **b** A ratoon crop, esp. of sugar cane.

stub'bled (stŭb''ld), *adj.* **1.** Covered with stubble. **2.** Stubbed; as, *stubbled* legs. *Obs.* *Skelton.*

stubble field. A field (after harvest) covered with stubble.

stubble goose. The graylag goose. *Local, Brit.*

stubble plow *Agric. Mach.* A stirring plow for stubble land. See PLOW, *n.,* 1.

stubble pulverizer. *Agric. Mach.* A machine for beating and pulverizing corn stubble for the destruction of European corn-borer larvae.

stubble quail. An Australian quail (*Coturnix pectoralis*).

stubble rake. A long-toothed rake for gleaning in stubble.

stubble shaver. *Agric. Mach.* A device for cutting stubble or stalks close to the ground, as in combating European corn-borer infestations.

stubble spurge. An annual spurge (*Chamaesyce preslii*) common in fields.

stub'bly (stŭb'lĭ), *adj.;* STUB'BLI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); STUB'BLI·EST. **1.** Covered with stubble; stubbled. **2.** Resembling stubble; as, *stubbly* hair.

stub'born (-ērn), *adj.* [ME. *stoburn, stiborn,* prob. fr. AS. *stubb, stybb.* See STUB.] **1.** Hardy; vigorous; sturdy. *Obs.*

Stubborn and strong, and jolly as a pie. *Chaucer.*

2. Coarse; rough; rude; harsh; esp., coarse in quality; as, *stubborn* fare or garments. *Obs.* **3.** Fixed, resolute, or unyielding, in purpose or mental attitude; unyielding; inflexible; esp., unreasonably unyielding; obstinate; — said of persons and things; as, a *stubborn* will; a man *stubborn* in his heroism; a *stubborn* child; *stubborn* attention. "Bow, *stubborn* knees." *Shak.* **4.** Performed, carried on, or the like, in an unyielding, obstinate, or persistent manner; as, *stubborn* strife; a *stubborn* attempt to overcome difficulties. **5.** Difficult to handle, manage, or treat; refractory; as, a *stubborn* ore or stone; facts are *stubborn* things.

Syn. — Determined, perverse, mulish, pig-headed. See OBSTINATE. **Ant.** — See OBSTINATE.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

stubborn-chaste	**stubbornhearted**	**stubborn-shafted**
stubborn-hard	**stubborn-minded**	**stubborn-stout**

— **stub'born·ly,** *adv.* — **stub'born·ness,** *n.*

stub'born, *v. t.* To make stubborn, in any sense. *Rare.*

stubborn child. *Law.* In Massachusetts, a minor who refuses to submit to the lawful commands of parent or guardian. Such refusal may be punished by six months imprisonment. Cf. WAYWARD CHILD.

stub'by (stŭb'ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Abounding with stubs. **2.** Short, thick, and stiff, as bristles. **3.** Stocky; thickset; short and stumpy.

stub end. *Mach.* Either end of a connecting rod, containing the bearing for the crankpin or the crosshead pin. — **stub'-end'** (66), *adj.*

stub feather. A pin feather.

stub file. See 4th FILE, 1.

stub hoe. A stout hoe for grubbing up stubs, or stumps.

stub iron. Iron made from stub nails, or old horseshoe nails, used esp. in making gun barrels.

stub mortise. A mortise not passing clear through the timber.

stub nail. An old horseshoe nail; a nail broken off; also, a short thick nail.

stub pen. = STUB, *n.,* 5 a.

stub'run'ner (stŭb'rŭn'ĕr), *n.* A corn-planter or cotton-planter furrow opener adapted for use in trashy soil.

Stubs gauge (stŭbz). *Mach.* See WIRE GAUGE.

stub short *or* **shot.** **a** The part of the end of a sawn log or plank beyond the end of the saw kerf which retains the plank in connection with the log until it is split off. **b** Either end of a wood turning, containing a center.

Stubs iron wire gauge (stŭbz). See WIRE GAUGE, *Table.*

Stubs wire gauge. *Mach.* See WIRE GAUGE.

stub switch. *Railroads.* A switch in which the track rails are cut off squarely at the toe and the switch rails are thrown to butt end to end with the lead rails.

stub tenon. *Carp.* A tenon to fit a stub mortise.

stub tooth. *Mach.* A short gear tooth of great strength, with a large angle of obliquity.

stub track. A track connected with another at one end only.

stub twist. Material for a gun barrel, made of a spirally welded ribbon of steel and stub iron combined.

stuc'co (stŭk'ō), *n.; pl.* -COES, -COS (-ōz). [It., of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *stucchi* a crust, piece (G. *stück* piece); akin to AS. *stycce.* See STOCK.] **1.** A material used in a plastic state, which can be troweled, to form a hard covering for exterior walls or other exterior surfaces of any building or structure; esp., a fine plaster, composed of lime or gypsum with sand and pounded marble, used for internal decorations and fine work; hence, stuccowork. In modern building, *stucco* is generally ***cement stucco,*** made of portland cement, sand, and, commonly, a small percentage of lime. **2.** The color Deauville sand.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:
stucco-adorned, stucco-fronted, stucco-molded, stucco-walled.

stuc'co, *v. t.;* STUC'COED (-ōd); STUC'CO·ING (-ō·ĭng). To overlay or decorate with stucco; to coat with stucco. — **stuc'co·er** (-ō·ĕr), *n.*

stuc'co·work' (stŭk'ō·wûrk'), *n.* Work done in stucco. — **stuc'co·work'er** (-wûr'kĕr), *n.*

stuck (stŭk), *past tense & past part.* of STICK.

— ***stuck on.*** Enamored of; in love with. *Slang.* — ***stuck with.*** In possession of something which cannot advantageously be used or disposed of. *Slang.*

‖**Stück** (shtük), *n.; pl.* STÜCKE (shtü'kĕ). [G.] Piece; specif.: **a** *Music.* A composition. **b** *Theat.* A play.

stuck'en (stŭk'ĕn), **stuck'ing** (-ĭn), *n.* [Cf. STAKE.] A stake. *Scot.*

stuck'ling (stŭk'lĭng), *n.* Apple pie or turnover. *Dial. Eng.*

stuck'-up' (stŭk'ŭp'), *adj. Colloq.* Self-important and supercilious; conceited; vain; arrogant. — **stuck'-up'ness** (-ŭp'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

stuck'-up'per (-ŭp'ĕr), *n.* One who is stuck-up. *Colloq.*

stuck'-up'pish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Stuck-up. *Colloq.* — **stuck'-up'pish·ness,** *n.* — **stuck'-up'py** (-ĭ), *adj.*

stud (stŭd), *n.* [ME. *stod, stode,* fr. AS. *stōd;* akin to OHG. *stuot,* G. *stute* mare, ON. *stōth* stud, and to E. *stand.* Orig.; later, an establishment for breeding horses; now, a standing-place for horses. See STAND; cf. STEED.] **1.** A collection of horses, kept primarily for breeding; hence, loosely, any similar collection of animals, fowl, etc.; also, the stock so kept. **2.** The place where a stud is kept, esp. for breeding. **3.** A studhorse. *U. S.* **4.** A breed of horses. *Obs.*

stud, *adj.* **a** Kept for breeding; as, a *stud* mare or ram; a *stud*horse. **b** Of, pertaining to, or connected with, a stud; as, a *stud* groom.

stud (stŭd), *n.* [AS. *studu* a post; akin to Sw. *stöd* a prop, ON. *stoth* a post, *stythja* to prop, D. *stut* a prop, G. *stütze,* and to Gr. *stylos* pillar. See STOIC; cf. STUDDLE.] **1.** A stem; a trunk; also, rarely, a post or pillar; a support. *Obs.* **2.** A projecting knob, rod, pin, or the like; esp., a kind of nail with a large head, used chiefly for ornament; an ornamental knob; a boss. **3.** A detachable buttonlike device, made in various forms, to be inserted through one or more buttonholes or eyelets and serve as a fastener, for ornament, etc. **4.** An iron brace across the link of a chain cable. **5.** A stub; stump; short end of a branch. **6.** *Building.* A scantling; esp., one of the uprights in the framing for lath-and-plaster partitions, and furring, upon which the laths are nailed, or to which boards are nailed in frame buildings, hoardings, etc.; a quarter (which see); hence, *Chiefly U. S.,* the height of a room as determined by the length of these uprights. **7.** *Cards.* Short for *stud poker.* See 5th POKER. **8.** *Elec.* A part that conducts current from a terminal to a contact of a switch or the like. **9.** *Founding.* A chaplet with a base plate and a disk top. **10.** *Horol.* **a** A metal piece to which is attached the outer or upper coil of a balance spring. **b** Any of various fixed projecting pieces for holding or supporting something, or for serving as a spindle on which something turns. **11.** *Mach.* **a** A short rod or pin, fixed in and projecting from something, and sometimes forming a journal; also, a short live spindle or mandrel, as in the change gear for a screw-cutting lathe. **b** A stud bolt. **12.** *Patternmaking.* A projecting pin or dowel on a loose piece.

stud, *v. t.;* STUD'DED; STUD'DING. **1.** To supply with studs, or props, as supports; as, a low-*studded* room. **2.** To adorn with or as with a stud, studs, or knobs.

Their harness *studded* all with gold and pearl. *Shak.*

3. To set with detached ornaments or prominent objects; to set thickly, as with studs; as, a plain *studded* with farms. **4.** To be situated at intervals over, like studs; to dot; as, rocks *stud* the field. **5.** *Mech.* To secure with studs.

stud (stŭd; stōōd), *n. & v.* Study. *Dial. Eng.*

stud and mud. *Building.* A framework of woven rods and twigs plastered with clay or mud.

stud block *or* **box.** *Mach.* A device, turned with a spanner, for screwing home a stud bolt. It is a rectangular block with a blind hole tapped to fit loosely on the bolt.

stud bolt. *Mach.* A bolt with threads on both ends, to be screwed permanently into a fixed part at one end and receive a nut on the other.

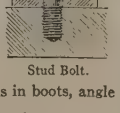

Stud Bolt.

stud'book' (stŭd'bŏŏk'), *n.* Also **stud book.** A registry of the pedigrees and performances of horses. The English *Stud Book* is an annual, established in 1791.

stud box. = STUD BLOCK.

stud chain. A chain having links braced with studs. See 3d STUD, 4.

stud'der (stŭd'ĕr), *n.* One who fits studs in boots, angle irons of bedsteads, etc.

stud'ding (-ĭng), *n.* Material for studs, or joists; studs, or joists, collectively; scantling; hence, sometimes, the height of a room as determined by its studs.

studding bolt. = STAY BOLT. *U. S.*

stud'ding sail (stŭn's'l *or, esp. as a literary term,* stŭd'ĭng sāl). *Naut.* A light sail set at the side of a principal square sail of a vessel in free winds to increase her speed. Its head is bent to a light yard and its outer clew is hauled out to the end of a small spar (the **studding-sail boom**). See SHIP, *Illust.* — **stud'ding-sail',** *adj.*

stud'ding-sail' hal'yard bend *and* **tack bend.** See 2d KNOT, 1.

stud'dle (stŭd''l), *n.* [AS. *stodl, stodle;* akin to ON. *stuthill,* and to E. *stud.* See 3d STUD.] **1.** A prop in or about a loom. *Obs.* **2.** *Mining.* A prop, or stud, in timbering; esp., a distance piece or corner post separating the frames, rings, or sets used in timbering a mine shaft.

stud'dle (stŭd''l), *v. t.* To stir up so as to muddy. *Dial. Eng.*

stud driver. *Mach.* A stud block.

stu'dent (stū'dĕnt; 128; 242), *n.* [L. *studens, -entis,* pres. part. of *studere* to study. See STUDY, *n.*] **1.** A person engaged in study; one devoted to learning; a learner; a scholar; esp., one who attends a school, or who seeks knowledge from teachers or books; as, the *students* of an academy or a university; a medical *student;* a hard *student.* **2.** At Christ Church, Oxford, a member of the foundation. **3.** One who studies or examines in any manner; an attentive and systematic observer; as, a *student* of life.

Syn. — See DISCIPLE.

student adviser. **a** An upperclassman officially designated to advise freshmen. **b** = FACULTY ADVISER.

student assistant. One who while a student in an institution is also employed to assist on its teaching staff.

student council. In some schools and colleges, a group of upperclassmen elected by the students to represent them in matters of government and discipline.

student hour. = PUPIL HOUR.

student lamp. An adjustable reading lamp.

student pastor. One who does pastoral work either for students or while a student.

stu'dent·ry (stū'dĕnt·rĭ; 128; 242), *n.* A body of students. *Rare.*

stu'dent·ship, *n.* **1.** The state of being a student. **2.** A scholarship or fellowship. *Rare in U. S.*

student teacher. An enrolled student employed as a teacher.

student volunteer. A theological or college student who has signified his willingness to devote his life to foreign missions.

Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions. An agency, organized in 1888, for recruiting, from among the Christian students of the United States and Canada, volunteers for appointment as missionaries to foreign lands.

stu'der·ite (stōō'dĕr·īt), *n.* [After B. *Studer* (1794–1887), Swiss geologist.] *Mineral.* A bismuthiferous tetrahedrite.

stud'fish' (stŭd'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* Either of two prettily colored American killifishes, *Xenisma catenatum* of eastern Tennessee and the Ozark region and *X. stellifer* of the Alabama River.

stud'horse' (-hôrs'), *n.* [AS. *stōd-hors.*] A stallion, esp. one kept for breeding.

stud'ied (stŭd'ĭd), *adj.* **1.** Made the subject of study. **2.** Well versed in some branch of learning; qualified by study; learned; as, well *studied* in geometry. *Now Rare.* **3.** Premeditated; planned; designed; as, a *studied* insult. **4.** Intent; inclined. *Obs.* *Shak.* — **stud'ied·ly,** *adv.* — **stud'ied·ness,** *n.*

stud'i·er (stŭd'ĭ·ĕr), *n.* One who studies; a student. *Rare.*

stu'di·o (stū'dĭ·ō), *n.; pl.* -DIOS (-ōz). [It., prop., study. See STUDY.] **1.** The working room of a painter, sculptor, or, by extension, one engaged in any more or less artistic employment, as in photography, designing, etc. **2.** A place where motion pictures are made. **3.** *Radio.* A room or series of rooms maintained by a transmitting station and especially equipped for the effective transmission of radio programs.

stu'di·o, *adj.* Of or pertaining to a studio; made, done, or set in a studio.

studio apartment. An apartment including a studio; hence, an apartment having a room with high ceiling and large windows similar to an artist's studio.

stu'di·ous (stū'dĭ·ŭs; 159), *adj.* [L. *studiosus;* cf. F. *studieux.* See STUDY.] **1.** Given to or pursuing study; devoted to the acquisition of knowledge, esp. from books; as, a *studious* man or life. **2.** Given to thought, or to the examination of subjects by contemplation; contemplative. *Rare.* *Locke.* **3.** Diligent in attention; devoting thoughtful consideration to one's actions or to some object; carefully earnest; — usually followed by an infinitive or by *of;* as, be *studious* to please; *studious* to find new friends and allies. **4.** Planned with study; deliberate; studied. *Now Rare.*

The frigid villainy of *studious* lewdness. *Rambler.*

5. Favorable to study; suitable for thought and contemplation. *Poetic.* "The *studious* cloister's pale." *Milton.*

Syn. — Bookish, booky; diligent, assiduous, sedulous. — **stu'di·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **stu'di·ous·ness,** *n.*

Stu'dite (stū'dĭt), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of the Acoemeti. Their most famous monastery was the **Stu'di·um** (-dĭ·ŭm), a university founded by Studius, a Roman noble, at Constantinople.

stu'di·um (stū'dĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* STUDIA (-ȧ). [LL.] A school. See UNIVERSITY, 1.

‖**stu'di·um ge'ne·ra'le** (stū'dĭ·ŭm jĕn'ĕr·ā'lē). [LL.] An institution of general resort for study; a university.

stud link. *Mach.* A link of a stud chain, or the bracing member of the link.

stud mating. The breeding of animals by individual service. Cf. FLOCK MATING.

stud poker. See 5th POKER.

stud print. *Patternmaking.* A print with a projecting pin to fit into a hole in a pattern.

stud rivet. = SCREW RIVET.

stud scab. See POTATO SCAB.

stud screw. *Mach.* **a** A stud bolt. **b** *Eng.* A setscrew.

stud wall. A wall of which the main supporting elements are studs.

stud wheel. *Mach.* A wheel journaled on a stud.

stud'work' (stŭd'wûrk'), *n.* Work supported, strengthened, held together, or ornamented by studs, as brickwork interlaid with studding, or leatherware set with studs.

stud'y (stŭd'ĭ), *n.; pl.* STUDIES (-ĭz). [ME. *studie,* fr. OF. *estudie* (F. *étude*), fr. L. *studium;* akin to L. *studere* to study, to be zealous, strive after, and prob. to L. *tundere* to strike, beat. See STUTTER; cf. ÉTUDE, STUDENT, STUDIO, STUDY, *v.*] **1.** A setting of the mind or thoughts upon a subject to be learned or investigated; application of the

---

stubb (stŭb), *n.* = FOGDOG.

stub'bed·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

stub'bi·ness (stŭb'ĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.

stub'ble·ward (stŭb''l·wĕrd), *adj.* See -WARD.

stub-boy' (stŭ-boi'), *interj.* = STABOY, *interj.*

stub'by-fin'gered (66), *adj.* See FINGERED.

stŭb'chen (shtŭp'kĕn), *n. sing. & pl.* [G., dim. See STOUP.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

stubd. Stubbed. *Ref. Sp.*

stub'-end' feed'er. *Elec.* See FEEDER, 6.

stü'ber (shtü'bĕr), *n.* [G.] = [1st SILVER.]

stub'i. Stubble. *Ref. Sp.*

stu-boy', *interj.* = STABOY, *interj.*

stuc, *n.* = STUCCO, *n.,* *Obs.*

stucco pointer. See POINTER, 2.

stuc'co-yer (stŭk'ō-yĕr). Var. of STUCCOER.

stud'der-y (stŭd'ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -DERIES (-ĭz). = 1st STUD, 2. *Obs.*

stud'die, stud'dy (stŭd'ĭ; stĭd'ĭ). Var. of STITHY. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

stude (stŭd). Obs. exc. Dial. var. of *stood,* past tense.

stude. † STEAD, STEWED.

stu'dent-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

stu'dent-less, *adj.* See -LESS.

stu'dent-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

stud'flow'er (stŭd'flou'ĕr), *n.* = SWAMP PINK C.

stud'horse' pok'er. = STUD POKER. See 5th POKER.

stu'di-a, *n., pl.* of STUDIUM.

stud'i·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

stu'di·ant, *n.* A student. *Obs.*

stud'id. Studied. *Ref. Sp.*

stud'-pink', *n.* = SWAMP PINK C.

mind to books, arts, or any subject, for the purpose of acquiring knowledge.
Study gives strength to the mind. *Sir W. Temple.*
2. Act or process of acquiring by one's own efforts knowledge or information of a particular subject; as, the doctor made a *study* of his patient; a *study* of fishes.
3. Any particular branch of learning that is studied; any object of attentive consideration.
The proper *study* of mankind is man. *Pope.*
4. Considered endeavor towards some object; earnest and reasoned effort, desire, or thought; as, his *study* is to do right.
5. Mental absorption; profound thought or meditation; endeavor to arrive at a mental conclusion; mental perplexity; — often with *brown;* as, he was in a brown *study*.
6. A building or room devoted to study or literary work; hence, generally, any private room reserved for the use of the master of the house.
7. = STUDIUM GENERALE. *Obs.*
8. Apparent function or nature; pretense; cover. *Obs.*
Wycliffe.
9. In the fine arts and in literature, a rendering of any object or scene, primarily intended only for the information, instruction, or assistance of the maker; as, a *study* of heads or of hands for a figure picture. Also, a rendering of anything, made as a result of careful and detailed investigation or observation; as, a *study* of remorse; a *study* in New England types.
10. One who memorizes something, as a part in a play; — used with qualifying adjectives; as, an actor is a quick or slow *study*. *Chiefly Theat. Cant.*
11. *Music.* A piece for special practice; an étude.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

study-bearing	**study-given**	**study-racked**
study-bred	**study-loving**	**study-worn**

stud'y (stŭd'ĭ), *v.;* STUD'IED (-ĭd); STUD'Y-ING (-ĭ-ĭng), [ME. *studien,* fr. OF. *estudier* (F. *étudier*). See STUDY, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To apply the mind to books or learning; to acquire knowledge by systematic investigation, reading, memorizing, or the like; as, he was *studying* for the law; he *studied* for the teaching profession.
2. To fix the mind closely upon a subject; to dwell upon anything in thought; also, to muse; ponder; meditate.
I found a moral first, and then *studied* for a fable. *Swift.*
3. To endeavor with thought and planning; to make well-considered efforts; to be intelligently zealous. 1 *Thess.* iv. 11.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To consider attentively; as, she *studied* his wishes that she might please him; to examine closely; to make a study of; to meditate upon; as, to *study* nature, mankind.
2. To make an object of study with a view to action; to devise with deliberation; as, to *study* variety in composition; to *study* a benefaction.
For their heart *studieth* destruction. *Prov.* xxiv. 2.
3. To apply the mind to; to read and examine so as to learn and understand or memorize; as, to *study* a lesson, a part, or a song.
4. To concentrate upon (a subject, science, branch of learning, etc.) as a part of one's education or professional preparation; as, to *study* geology, dentistry.
stud'y (stŭd'ĭ; stĭd'ĭ). Var. of STITHY. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
study hall. In certain schools, a room set aside for study.
stue (stū; 242), *n.* A student's pantry. *Slang, Brit.*
‖**stu'fa** (stōō'fä), *n.* [It., a stove.] A jet of steam issuing from a fissure in the earth.
stuff (stŭf), *n.* [ME. *stuff, stoffe,* fr. OF. *estoffe* (F. *étoffe*). See STUFF, *v.*] **1.** Material to be worked up in manufacture or out of which anything is to be or may be formed; raw material; hence, any material, substance, or aggregation of matter, regarded indefinitely; as, lava is curious *stuff*.
Ambition should be made of sterner *stuff*. *Shak.*
The workman on his *stuff* his skill doth show. *Sir J. Davies.*
2. The fundamental material of which anything is made up; elemental part; essence; of a person, capability or character; ability; as, he had good *stuff* in him, or he was of good *stuff*.
Time is the *stuff* which life is made of. *Franklin.*
3. Loosely, any kind of matter, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous; matter; material; as, garden *stuff;* the liquor was good *stuff;* the valves were opened and the poison gas, a green *stuff*, spread with the wind; the writer submitted his *stuff* to the publisher; sob *stuff*.
4. Goods; personal property; esp., furniture, domestic goods, or baggage; also, *Obs.*, military supplies. Also, *Colloq.*, ready money; cash.
5. Woven material not made into garments; fabric of any kind; sometimes, specif., worsted fiber.
What *stuff* wilt have a kirtle of? *Shak.*
6. A medicine or mixture; a potion. *Shak.*
7. Supply; amount. *Obs.*
8. Grain or pulse of any kind. *Chiefly Scot.*
9. Refuse or worthless matter; hence, also, foolish or irrational language; nonsense; trash; — often used as an interjection; as, *stuff* and nonsense!
Such woeful *stuff* as I or Shadwell write. *Dryden.*
10. Characteristic mode or manner of acting or talking, or the characteristic act or talk of a person under given circumstances; as, grandstand *stuff*, talk or action intended to impress an audience; rough *stuff*, talk or action intended to harm or to intimidate; do your *stuff*, present or carry through your talk or action as planned. *Slang.*
11. *Carpentry.* Wood for use in carpentry.
12. *Cookery.* Filling; stuffing.
13. *Journalism.* Copy; newspaper articles of any sort. *Cant, U. S.*
14. *Leather Mfg.* A composition of tallow, fats, oil, etc., used to fill the pores of leather.
15. *Naut.* = 1st SLUSH, 3. *Rare.*
16. *Paper Mfg.* Paper stock ground ready for use. Cf. HALF STUFF.
Syn. — Material, matter, substance; element, principle; fabric.
-stuff (-stŭf). A combining form of the noun *stuff*, as in:

breadstuff	**feedstuff**	**lodestuff**
creekstuff	**foodstuff**	**roughstuff**
dyestuff	**greenstuff**	**tinstuff**

stuff (stŭf), *adj.* Made of stuff, or fabric. See STUFF, *n.*, 5.
stuff, *v.;* STUFFED (stŭft); STUFF'ING. [ME. *stuffen, stoffen,* fr. OF. *estoffer* (F. *étoffer*), prob. (perh. through Teut.; cf. MHG. *stopfen* to stuff) fr. L. *stuppa* tow. See STUPE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To fill by crowding something into; to cram with something; to load the interior of, often to excess; as, to *stuff* a hall with people; to *stuff* a purse.
Lest the gods, for sin,
Should with a swelling dropsy *stuff* thy skin. *Dryden.*
2. To stock; supply, as with provisions; furnish; equip; esp., to garrison with troops; to furnish troops and munitions to; to reinforce. *Obs.*
3. To fill the cavity of with a particular material to secure some end; as: **a** To fill with a comparatively soft packing in order to furnish a yielding support; as, to *stuff* a tick, a sofa cushion, a pincushion. **b** To fill the skin of, usually when mounting as a specimen in lifelike form. **c** To fill to repletion; to fill the stomach of; to make replete; as, she *stuffed* herself on candy. **d** To put filling in, as in the cavity of a tooth; to fill.
4. To crowd or fill with items of information, thoughts, ideas, emotions, etc.; as, to *stuff* a pupil with historical dates; to *stuff* one with lies; *Slang,* to hoax by a falsehood.
5. To put fraudulent votes into (a ballot box). *U. S.*
6. To fill by being pressed or packed into it; to stop up; to plug, as a hole, by packing material into it.
7. To thrust or crowd in; to press; to pack.
Put roses into a glass with a narrow mouth, *stuffing* them close together, . . . and they retain smell and color. *Bacon.*
8. To obstruct by filling up; to choke up, as with a cold.
I'm *stuffed,* cousin; I cannot smell. *Shak.*
9. *Cookery.* To fill with a seasoning composition of bread, meat, condiments, etc.; as, to *stuff* a turkey.
10. *Leather Mfg.* To impregnate (leather) with a fat, as a mixture of oil and tallow, to soften and preserve it.
——, *Intransitive:* To feed gluttonously; to cram. *Swift.*
Syn. — Crowd, cram; pad.
stuff (stŭf), *v. t.* [OF. *estouffer* (F. *étouffer*).] To stifle; to suffocate. *Obs.*
stuff chest. *Paper Mfg.* A cylindrical tank for storing stuff, containing revolving arms to keep the stuff properly mixed with the water.
stuffed (stŭft), *adj. Bot.* Farctate.
stuffed'-o'ver, *adj.* Also **stuff'-o'ver.** Overstuffed. *Brit.*
stuffed shirt. A person of pompous or imposing appearance and actual insignificance. *Slang, U. S.*
stuff'end'er (stŭf'ĕn'dĕr), *n.* [See STUFF, *n.;* 3d END.] In steel forging, a furnaceman who fills fire-clay boxes with layers of charcoal and iron bars.
stuff engine. A machine for grinding stuff (paper stock).
stuff'er (stŭf'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which stuffs; specif.: **a** A workman who stuffs articles, as dolls, mattresses, sausages, skins, etc. **b** *Advertising.* A small advertisement placed in an advertising envelope in addition to the main material.
stuff gown. A gown of stuff, esp. that which in England forms the distinctive garb of a junior barrister; hence, a junior barrister himself. Cf. SILK GOWN. Hence, **stuff'-gowns'man,** *n.*
stuff hat. A napped hat. See NAPPING.
stuff'ing, *n.* Act or process of, or that which is used for, filling anything; as, the *stuffing* of a saddle or cushion; specif.: **a** *Cookery.* Any seasoning preparation used to stuff meat; esp., a composition of bread, condiments, spices, etc.; forcemeat; dressing. **b** *Leather Mfg.* Act or process of coating leather with a mixture of oil and tallow or fats; also, the material applied. **c** *Wool Dyeing.* Process of boiling with a dyestuff material afterward to be mordanted. Cf. SADDENING. **d** *Writers' Cant.* Material of slight value added merely to fill space; padding.
stuffing box. *Mach.* A device to prevent leakage along a piston rod or other moving part that passes through a hole in a cylinder or other vessel containing steam, water, etc. It consists of a box or chamber made by enlarging the hole, and a gland or follower to compress the contained packing.

Stuffing Boxes, 1 in section, 2 partly in section, without packing. *a* Piston Rod; *b* Gland or Follower; *c, d* Bushes; *e* Packing, shown partly broken away; *f* Part of Cylinder, etc.; *g* Stuffing Nut.

stuffing nut. See STUFFING BOX, *Illust.*
stuff'y (stŭf'ĭ), *adj.;* STUFF'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); STUFF'I-EST. **1.** Stout; mettlesome; resolute. *Scot.*
2. Angry and obstinate; sulky. *Colloq.*
3. Ill-ventilated; close, as a room; also, of persons, feeling choked up, as from a cold in the head.
4. *Colloq.* **a** Stodgy; old-fogyish. **b** Prim; strait-laced.
5. Well filled; puffed out; of a person, fat. *Dial.*
stug'gy (stŭg'ĭ), *adj.* Short; thickset; sturdy; stodgy. *Dial. Eng.*
stui'ver (stoi'vĕr; stī'-), *n.* [D.] **a** A stiver; — the Dutch spelling. **b** [S. Afr. D. *stuiwer.*] A cent or a halfpenny; one half a Dutch stiver.
stull (stŭl), *n.* [Cf. STULM.] *Mining.* **1.** A round timber used to support the sides or back of a mine working, or one of a series of supports wedged between the walls of a stope to hold up a platform.
2. A platform laid on stulls to support miners, ore, or waste. *Cornwall.*
stull (stŭl), *n.* [Cf. Fris. *stulle* a piece, lump, G. *stolle* a roll, slice of bread and butter.] A large piece, esp. of something edible. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
stull'er (-ĕr), *n. Mining.* One who places or works at stulls.
stulm (stŭlm), *n.* [Cf. G. *stollen* a post, a stulm.] An approximately horizontal passageway in a mine; an adit. See ADIT, 1.
stul'ti-fi-ca'tion (stŭl'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of stultifying, or state of being stultified.
stul'ti-fi'er (stŭl'tĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who stultifies.
stul'ti-fy (stŭl'tĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [LL. *stultificare,* fr. L. *stultus* foolish. See STALL; -FY; Cf. STOUT.] **1.** To make stupid or foolish; to make a fool of; to make appear ridiculous; as, to *stultify* one by imposition; to *stultify* one's self by silly reasoning or conduct. *Burke.*
2. To regard as a fool, or as foolish. *Rare. Hazlitt.*
3. To frustrate, impair, invalidate, or reduce to futility or stagnation, esp. through debasing or repressive influences; as, the veto provision *stultifies* the reconstruction program; in the *stultifying* grip of a fascist regime.
4. *Law.* To allege or prove to be of unsound mind, so that the performance of some act may be avoided.
stul·til'o·quence (stŭl·tĭl'ō·kwĕns), *n.* [L. *stultiloquentia,* fr. *stultus* foolish + *loquentia* a talking, fr. *loquens,* pres. part. of *loqui* to talk.] Silly talk; babble. *Rare.*
stul·til'o·quent (-kwĕnt), *adj.* [L. *stultiloquus.*] Given to, or characterized by, silly talk; babbling. — **stul·til'o·quent·ly,** *adv. Both Rare.*
stul·til'o·quy (stŭl·tĭl'ō·kwĭ), *n.* [L. *stultiloquium.*] Foolish talk; babble. — **stul'ti·lo'qui·ous** (stŭl'tĭ·lō'kwĭ·ŭs), *adj. Both Rare.*
stum (stŭm), *n.* [D. *stom* must, new wort, prop., dumb (cf. F. *vin muet* stum). See STAMMER.] Unfermented or partly fermented grape juice, esp. when fermentation has been arrested by an antiseptic; wine revived by the admixture of must; must.
stum, *v. t.;* STUMMED (stŭmd); STUM'MING. [D. *stommen.* See STUM, *n.*] To renew (wine) by mixing with must and reviving fermentation.
stum'ble (stŭm'b'l), *v.;* STUM'BLED (-b'ld); STUM'BLING (-blĭng). [ME. *stumblen, stomblen;* akin to EFris. *stummeln,* ON. *stumra,* Dan. dial. *stumle,* and to E. STAMMER.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To trip in walking or in moving in any way with the legs; to strike the foot so as to fall, or to endanger a fall; to stagger because of a false step. *Chaucer.*
2. To walk in an unsteady or clumsy manner; hence, to speak, or to act or perform anything, blunderingly or confusedly; to blunder; as, to *stumble* through an apology.
He *stumbled* up the dark avenue. *Scott.*
3. To trip morally; to fall into sin or error; to err.
4. To come or happen without design; to fall or light by chance; — with *on, upon,* or *against.*
5. To be offended; to scruple; boggle.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to stumble or trip.
2. To confound; perplex; to cause to err.
One thing more *stumbles* me. *Locke.*
Syn. — Blunder, flounder, falter, lurch; chance, happen.
stum'ble, *n.* **1.** A trip in walking or running.
2. A blunder; failure; slip; a false step.
stum'bler (stŭm'blĕr), *n.* One who stumbles.
stum'bling (-blĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of STUMBLE. Hence: *adj.* That stumbles, or causes to stumble. — **stum'bling·ly,** *adv.*
stumbling block. Any cause of stumbling, perplexity, or error; any obstacle or impediment.
stumbling stone. A stumbling block. *Rare.*
stum'bly (stŭm'blĭ), *adj.* Given to stumbling; apt to stumble.
stu'mer (stū'mĕr), *n.* [Origin uncert.] Also **stu'mor, stu'mour.** *Slang, British.* **a** A sham; a fraud, esp. a counterfeit coin or forged check. **b** A failure; a fumbler; dud.
‖**stum'mel** (shtōōm'ĕl), *n.* [G.] Literally, stump; butt; hence, the part of a tobacco pipe containing the bowl.
stum'mer (stōōm'ĕr), *v. i.* [ON. *stumra.* See STUMBLE.] To stumble. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
stum'my (stŭm'ĭ), *adj.* Stummed. See STUM, *v. t.*
stump (stŭmp), *n.* [ME. *stumpe, stompe;* akin to D. *stomp,* G. *stumpf,* MLG. *stump,* G. *stumpf* blunt, dull, OHG. *stumbal* stump, piece cut off, G. *stummel,* G. *verstümmeln* to mutilate, and ult. to E. STAMP.] **1.** The part of a tree or plant remaining in the earth after the stem or trunk is cut off; the stub; specif., a walnut stub, including the underground portion, — used in making veneers.
2. The basal portion of a limb or other projecting part or object remaining after the rest of it is removed; as, the *stump* of a leg, a tooth; a remnant, esp. the butt of a cigar or cigarette; a stub; sometimes, a short stocky person or animal.
3. **a** A heavy tramping sound, as of one walking stodgily or clumsily along; a clump. **b** *pl. Slang.* The legs; as, to stir one's *stumps*.
4. [Cf. F. *estompe.*] A short, thick roll of leather or paper, cut to a point, or any similar implement, used to rub down the lines of a crayon or pencil drawing, in shading it, or for shading drawings by producing tints and gradations from crayon, etc., in powder.
5. **a** A small piece or projection in a lock for the attachment of another part, or to receive a screw or a rivet. **b** = FENCE, *n.*, 7.
6. A platform for political speaking, often in early days and in newly settled districts a tree stump; hence, public speaking, esp. political; as, to take, or go on, the *stump;* — also often attrib.; as, *stump* speakers, oratory. *U. S.*
7. A dare, or challenge to do something difficult or dangerous. Cf. STUMP, *v. t.*, 4. *Colloq., U. S.*
An Indian never takes a *stump*. *Atlantic Monthly.*
8. *Coal Mining.* A small pillar at the entrance to a room; an entry pillar.
9. *Cricket.* Any of the three pointed rods stuck in the ground to form with the bails a wicket; also, the single rod, or bowling stump, used in the single-wicket game to indicate the bowling crease. See 2d CRICKET, 1; WICKET, *n.* — ***up a stump.*** Blocked in one's efforts; nonplused; cornered; up a tree. *Slang, U. S.*
stump, *adj.* **1.** Blunted or worn dull by use; also, shaped like, or suggesting, a stump; as, a *stump* arm.
2. Of or pert. to the stump (sense 6); as, a *stump* speaker.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

stump-fingered	**stump-legged**	**stump-rooted**
stump-footed	**stump-nosed**	**stump-tailed**

stump (stŭmp), *v.;* STUMPED (stŭmpt); STUMP'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To cut off a part of; to reduce to a stump; to lop.
2. To remove the tree stumps from, as cleared land.
3. To walk over heavily or clumsily; as, we *stumped* the deck by the hour; also, to strike, as the toes, against a stone or something fixed; to stub; to strike (something) heavily and clumsily against the ground. *Colloq.*
He *stumped* his umbrella on the ground. *Galsworthy.*
4. To block the progress or efforts of, as by stumps or other obstacles in the road; also, to nonplus; to foil; hence, to challenge to do something difficult or daring, esp. as a test of pluck or spirit. *Colloq., Chiefly U. S.*
5. To travel over, delivering speeches for electioneering purposes; as, to *stump* a State. *Colloq., U. S.*
6. Figuratively, to ruin or cause disaster to; — usually in passive; as, *stumped* by the panic. *Now Slang & Dial.*
7. In crayon drawing, etc., to tone or treat with a stump.
8. *Cricket.* **a** Of the wicketkeeper, to put out (a batsman), when he is out of his ground after attempting to play a bowled ball, by displacing a bail with the ball (see 2d CRICKET, 1); — sometimes with *out*.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To walk clumsily, as if on the stumps of legs or on wooden legs; to hobble; also, to stumble.
2. To make speeches on the stump. *U. S.*
stump it. **a** *Slang.* To go afoot; hence, to run away; to escape. **b** *Colloq., U. S.* To make electioneering speeches.
stump up. To pay or hand over (money). *Colloq., Eng.*
stump'age (stŭmp'ĭj), *n.* The value of timber as it stands uncut in the woods; also, the timber itself, or the right to cut the timber.
stump burning. The act or process of burning tree stumps.

---

study. + STEADY.
stue. + STEW.
stuf. Stuff. *Ref. Sp.*
stufe. + STUFFER.
stuff'age, *n.* Stuffing. *Obs.*
stuf·fa'ta, stu·fa'ta, *n.* [It. *stufato.*] A kind of meat stew. *Obs.*
stuff'i·ly, *adv.* of STUFFY.
stuff'i·ness (stŭf'ĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.
stuff'ing-box' re·cess'. *Shipbuilding.* See TUNNEL, *n.* [OVER.
stuff'-o'ver, *adj.* See STUFFED-
stuft. Stuffed. *Ref. Sp.* [stab.
stug (stŭg). Scot. var. of STOG,
stulko, *n.* + STALKO.
St. Ul·lo'a's bow *or* **cir'cle.** See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.* [*Note.*
St. Ul'mo's fire. See SAINT, *n.*,
stulp (stōōp), *n.* [Var. of STOOP
a post.] = STOOP, a post. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
stul·ti'tious (stŭl·tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [L. *stultitia* folly.] Foolish. *Obs.*
‖**Stul·to'rum fe'ri·ae** (fē'rĭ·ē). [L.] See FORNAX, 1.
stum'bld. Stumbld. *Ref. Sp.*
stumd. Stummed. *Ref. Sp.*
stu'mor, stu'mour. Vars. of STUMMER.

stump'er (stŭmp'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which stumps, in any sense; specif.: **a** A perplexing question; a poser. **b** A stump orator, as in a political campaign. **c** A tender of a stumping machine. **d** One who adjusts the mandrel on a tube-welding machine. **e** *Cricket.* A wicketkeeper. **f** *Textile Mfg.* A worker who clears cloth coming from the loom of burs, fluff, knots, etc.

stump extractor. See EXTRACTOR, *n.*, 2.

stump foot. = CLUBFOOT, 1.

stump'ish (stŭmp'ĭsh), *adj.* Like, suggesting, or of the nature of, a stump.

stump joint. A hinged butt joint, as of a carpenter's rule, opening one way only.

stump jumper. A plow so constructed as to pass over the stumps in newly cleared land; — called also **stump'-jump'**, *or* **stump'-jump'ing plow.** *Australasia.*

stump'ling (stŭmp'lĭng), *n.* A little stump. *Rare.*

stump mast. *Naut.* A lower mast with no topmast rigged; also, a broken mast.

stump mortise. Stub mortise.

stump'nose' (stŭmp'nōz'), *n.* [After D. *stompneus.*] Either of two South African sea breams of the genus *Chrysophrys*, the **red stumpnose** (*C. gibbiceps*) and the **white stumpnose** (*C. globiceps*), both highly valued as food fishes.

stump puller. A device for pulling stumps. Cf. CHAIN WHIP, DRUM PULLER.

stump rot. *Plant Pathol.* **a** A disease of the tea bush in which the main central stem is rotted by the tooth fungus *Irpex destruens.* **b** = BUTT ROT.

stump speaking. Platform speaking, as during a political campaign. *U. S.* — **stump speaker.** — **stump speech.**

stump spud. See SPUD, *n.* 2 b.

stump sucker. *Forestry.* A shoot that ultimately develops into a tree but arises from a stump. See SEEDLING, *n.*, 2 b.

stump'-tail' (stŭmp'tāl'), *n.*, **stump'-tailed' liz'ard** (-tāld'). An Australian scincoid lizard (*Trachysaurus rugosus*) having a short, thick tail resembling its head in form.

stump tenon. = STUB TENON.

stump topmast. A topmast with no topgallant mast rigged

stump tracery. *Arch.* Tracery in late German Gothic style, in which the molded bar seems to pass through itself in its convolutions, and is then cut off short, so that a section of the molding is seen at the end of each similar stump.

stump tree. The Kentucky coffee tree.

stump wood. In the veneer trade, a walnut stub. See STUMP, *n.*, 1.

stump work. A type of elaborate colored embroidery in high relief and employing a variety of materials, popular in 17th-century Europe, esp. in England.

stump'y (stŭmp'ĭ), *adj.*; STUMP'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); STUMP'I-EST. **1.** Full of, or abounding in, stumps.
2. Short and thick; stubby. *Colloq.* *J. C. Harris.*

stump'y, *n.* **1.** *Scot.* **a** A stumpy person; also, a child. **b** The stump of a pen.
2. *Naut.* A pole-masted Thames barge.

stump'y, *n.* Money; cash. *Slang, Eng.*

stun (stŭn), *v. t.*; STUNNED (stŭnd); STUN'NING. [ME. *stunien, stonien,* fr. OF. *estoner* to stun, to resound (F. *étonner* to astonish). AS. had *stunian* to make a loud sound, which is prob. akin to L. *tonare* to thunder, E. *thunder,* and so ult. to *stun.* See ASTONISH.] **1.** To make senseless or dizzy by violence; to render senseless by a blow, as on the head.
2. To overpower or confound one's hearing with noise.
And *stunned* him with the music of the spheres. *Pope.*
3. To stupefy or overpower with sudden emotion, as of grief, astonishment, etc.; to benumb the mind of; stupefy.
4. To bruise, as building stone, so as to cause spalls in the surface, as by careless cutting; also, to scratch or tear (a surface), as by coarse sand under the saw in the kerf.
Syn. — Daze, astound, benumb, deaden.
Ant. — Rouse, animate, enliven, stimulate.

stun, *n.* The condition of being stunned; also, that which stuns; a stupefying blow, shock, or the like.

stun (stŭn). Dial. var. of STONE.

Stun'dist (shtōōn'dĭst), *n.* [G. *stunde* hour, lesson; — from their meetings for Bible reading.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect of South Russian Evangelical Protestants which originated near Odessa about 1860 under German influence. They emphasize brotherly love and the necessity of manual labor, and have been much persecuted. — **Stun'dism** (-dĭz'm), *n.* — **Stun'dist,** *adj.*

stunk'ard (stŭngk'ĕrd), *adj.* Stubborn; sullen. *Scot.*

stun'ner (stŭn'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which stuns, as with astonishment; hence, *Slang,* a person or thing extraordinary, esp. for beauty, excellence, or the like.

stunner hitch. A double Blackwall hitch. See 2d KNOT, 1.

stun'ning (stŭn'ĭng), *adj.* Overpowering consciousness or the senses, as by a blow; hence, *Slang,* striking or astounding, esp. on account of excellence; as, *stunning* poetry; *stunning* clothes. — **stun'ning-ly,** *adv. Chiefly Slang.*

stun'poll' (stŭn'pōl'), *n.* A stupid person *Dial. Eng.*

stunt (stŭnt), *n.* [Prob. var. of STINT a task.] A feat or performance, as in an athletic contest, striking for the skill, strength, or the like, required; hence, any unusual feat or performance, esp. one done to attract attention, gain applause, etc. *Colloq.*

stunt, *v. i.* To perform stunts; to do difficult or startling things for the sake of attracting attention, etc.; specif., to perform difficult maneuvers with an airplane. — *v. t.* To handle (an airplane) so as to make it do stunts. *Both Colloq.*

stunt (stŭnt; *dial. also* stōōnt), *adj.* [AS. See STUNT, *v.*] *Obs. exc. Dial.* **a** Stubborn; angry. **b** Stunted; undersized; curtailed; blunt. **c** Abrupt.

stunt (stŭnt), *v. t.*; STUNT'ED; STUNT'ING. [From *stunt* stunted (influenced in meaning by Scand.), fr. AS. *stunt* dull, stupid. See STINT.] To hinder from normal growth, progress, development, or the like; to dwarf; cramp; check; as, to *stunt* a child; to *stunt* a plant; to *stunt* the growth of a nation's power. — *v. i.* To be or become arrested in growth or development; to dwarf.

stunt, *n.* **1.** A check in growth; hence, that which has been checked in growth; a stunted animal or thing; specif., *Whaling,* a whale two years old, which, having been weaned, is lean, and yields but little blubber.
2. *Hort.* A dwarfed plant.
3. *Plant Pathol.* **a** A fungous disease of lettuce caused by a species of the genus *Pythium,* similar to *P. debaryanum.* **b** A virus disease of the dahlia.

stunt (stŭnt), *v. i. & t.* To stamp. *Scot.*

stunt'ed (stŭn'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Dwarfed; checked in growth or development. — **stunt'ed-ness,** *n.* — **stunt'ed-ly,** *adv.*

stunt'er (-tĕr), *n.* Also **stunt'ist** (-tĭst). One who performs stunts.

stunt'er, *n.* One who stunts, or checks growth or development.

stunt'i-ness (stŭn'tĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Also **stunt'ness.** Stuntedness. *Rare.*

stunt man. *Motion Pictures.* One who professionally doubles for an actor in the performance of dangerous stunts.

stunt'y (stŭn'tĭ), *adj.* Short; stocky; dwarfed.

stunt'y, *adj.* Characterized by stunts; given to performing stunts; hence, flashy; as, *stunty* flying; a *stunty* performance. *Colloq.*

stu'pa (stōō'pȧ), *n.* [Skr. *stūpa.*] A hemispherical or cylindrical mound or tower, artificially constructed of earth, brick, or stone, containing a relic chamber and surmounted by a spire or umbrella; esp., a Buddhist mound forming a memorial shrine of the Buddha. Cf. AMARAVATI, CHAITYA, DAGOBA.

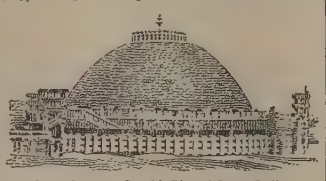

Great Stupa at Sanchi, Bhopal State, India.

stu'pa (stū'pȧ), *n.* [L.] **1.** = 1st STUPE.
2. *Bot.* A tuft of matted filaments. *Obs.*

stupe (stūp; 242), *n.* [L. *stupa, stuppa,* tow, fr. Gr. *stypē.* Cf. STOP, STUFF.] *Med.* Cloth or tow dipped in warm water or medicaments and applied to a hurt or sore.

stupe, *v. t.*; STUPED (stūpt); STUP'ING (stūp'ĭng). To foment with a stupe.

stupe (*dial.* stūp, stūp), *n.* [See STUPID.] A stupid person. *Now Chiefly Dial. & Slang.*

stu'pe-fa'cient (stū'pē-fā'shĕnt; 242), *adj.* [L. *stupefaciens, -entis,* pres. part. of *stupefacere* to stupefy, fr. *stupere* to be stupefied + *facere* to make. See STUPEFY.] Stupefying; stupefactive. — *n. Med.* Anything promoting stupefaction; a narcotic.

stu'pe-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *stupéfaction.* See STUPEFACIENT.] Act of stupefying, or state of being stupefied; insensibility of mind or feeling; also, extreme astonishment or bewilderment; consternation.

stu'pe-fied (stū'pē-fīd), *adj.* Having been stunned or made stupid, as by a shock, by grief, by a drug, etc. — **stu'pe-fied'ness** (-fīd'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

stu'pe-fi'er (-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which stupefies.

stu'pe-fy (stū'pē-fī), *v.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *stupéfier,* fr. L. *stupefacere,* fr. *stupere* to be stupefied. See STUPID; -FY. Cf. STUPEFACIENT.] *Transitive:* **1.** To make stupid or dull; to blunt the faculty of perception or understanding in; to deprive of sensibility; to make torpid.
The fumes of drink discompose and *stupefy* the brain. *South.*
2. To confound; stun; astound, as with amazement, apprehension, etc.
3. To deprive of material mobility. *Obs.*
It is not malleable; but yet is not fluent, but *stupefied.* *Bacon.*
—, *Intransitive:* To grow or become stupid, dull, or torpid.
Syn. — Dull, confuse, daze, bewilder, muddle.
Ant. — Rouse, waken, stir, animate, excite.

stu·pend' (stū-pĕnd'), *v. t.* To stupefy; astound; stun. *Rare.*

stu·pend', *adj.* Stupendous. *Now Rare.* — **stu·pend'ly,** *adv.*

stu·pen'dous (stū-pĕn'dŭs), *adj.* [L. *stupendus* astonishing, future pass. part. of *stupere* to be astonished at. See STUPID.] Astonishing; wonderful; amazing; esp., astonishing in magnitude or elevation; as, a *stupendous* pile, sum.
All are but parts of one *stupendous* whole. *Pope.*
Syn. — Astounding, overpowering. See MONSTROUS.
— **stu·pen'dous-ly,** *adv.* — **stu·pen'dous-ness,** *n.*

stu·pent (stū'pĕnt), *adj.* [L. *stupens, -entis,* pres. part. of *stupere.*] Stupefied; dumfounded. *Rare.*

stu'pe·ous (stū'pē-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *stupeus,* fr. *stupa* tow. See STUPE.] Like tow; having long, loose scales, or matted filaments; stupose.

stu'pex (stū'pĕks), *n.* [Appar. schoolroom L. fr. *stupere.* See STUPID.] A stupid person. *Rare.*

stu'pid (stū'pĭd; 242), *adj.* [L. *stupidus,* fr. *stupere* to be stupefied. See TYPE; cf. STUPEFY, STUPENDOUS, STUPOR.] **1.** Wanting in understanding; in a state of stupor; stupefied or deadened as to the faculties.
With wild surprise,
A moment *stupid,* motionless he stood. *Thomson.*
2. Of things, incapable of feeling or sensation; inanimate; of animals, lacking intelligence or reasoning power; senseless.
3. Very dull of mind; sluggish in understanding; slow-witted; crassly foolish; as, a *stupid* writer or speaker; men usually are *stupid* when self-conscious.
4. Resulting from, or showing, stupidity or mental dullness; dull; heavy; foolish; witless; as, a *stupid* book, act.
Syn. — Simple, stolid, brainless, dense, obtuse, doltish. See BLUNT.
Ant. — Acute, keen, alert, bright, sharp, shrewd, intelligent.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
stupid-acting, *adj.* stupid-headed stupid-looking, *adj.*
stupidhead stupid-honest stupid-sure
— **stu'pid-ly,** *adv.* — **stu'pid-ness,** *n.*

stu'pid, *n.* A stupid, sluggish, heavy-witted person.

stu·pid'i·ty (stū-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *stupiditas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being stupid; specif.: **a** *Obs.* Insensibility; numbness. **b** *Obs.* Lack of interest; indifference. **c** Extreme dullness of perception or understanding; crass foolishness.
2. Stupor; astonishment; stupefaction. *Rare.*
3. An instance or example of stupid thought or action; a foolish remark, act, etc.

stu'por (stū'pĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *stupere* to be struck senseless. See STUPID.] **1.** Great diminution or suspension of sensibility; suppression of sense or feeling; lethargy.
2. Marked intellectual or moral stupidity or numbness.
3. *Psychiatry.* A condition of marked unresponsiveness and lack of bodily movement, ordinarily accompanied by inactivity of perception, thought, and emotion.
Syn. — See LETHARGY.

stu'por·if'ic (stū'pĕr·ĭf'ĭk), *adj.* Causing stupor. *Rare.*

stu'por·ose (stū'pĕr·ōs), *adj.* [*stupor* + 1st *-ose.*] Stuporous.

stu'por·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* Attended or affected with stupor.

stu'pose (stū'pōs; stū·pōs'; *see* -OSE), *adj.* [ML. *stuposus,* fr. L. *stupa* tow. See STUPE.] *Bot. & Zool.* Composed of, or having, tufted or matted filaments like tow.

stupp (stūp; stōōp), *n.* [G.] A black deposit obtained in distilling mercury ores, consisting of a mixture of soot, hydrocarbons, mercury and its compounds, ore dust, etc.

stu'prate (stū'prāt), *v. t.*; -PRAT-ED (-prāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -PRAT-ING (-prāt·ĭng). [L. *stupratus,* past part. of *stuprare* to ravish, fr. *stuprum* defilement. See TYPE.] To ravish; to debauch. *Now Rare.*

stu·pra'tion (stū·prā'shŭn), *n.* Violation of chastity; rape.

stu'prum (stū'prŭm), *n.* [L. See STUPRATE.] **1.** Stupration.
2. *Rom. & Civil Law.* Any sexual intercourse between a man and a woman (not a slave), otherwise than in concubinage, the woman being unmarried; illicit intercourse; unchastity (of a woman).

stu'pu·lose (stū'pū·lōs), *adj.* [Dim. fr. *stupose.*] *Bot. & Zool.* Covered with fine short hairs.

stur'died (stûr'dĭd), *adj. Veter.* Affected with the sturdy.

stur'dy (-dĭ), *adj.*; STUR'DI-ER (-dĭ·ĕr); STUR'DI-EST. [ME., fr. OF. *estourdi* stunned, giddy, thoughtless, rash (F. *étourdi*), past part. of OF. *estourdir, estordir,* to stun, to render giddy, to amaze (F. *étourdir*), fr. (assumed) VL. *exturdire* to be muddled like a thrush, fr. L. *ex-* ex- + *turdus* thrush. See STRUTHIO.] **1.** Foolishly obstinate or set; stubborn; obdurate; hence, *Obs.,* stern; harsh; violent.
A *sturdy,* hardened sinner. *Atterbury.*
2. Resolute, in a good sense; firm; unyielding; courageous; downright; — used chiefly of things and qualities; as, a man of *sturdy* piety or patriotism; a *sturdy* defense.
3. Characterized by physical strength or force; strong; lusty; robust; as, a *sturdy* lout; *sturdy* blows.
4. Stiff; stout; firm; strong; as, a *sturdy* oak. *Milton.*
5. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** = STURDIED. **b** Stupid; giddy.
Syn. — Hardy, steady, stable, determined; stalwart, lusty, vigorous. See STRONG. **Ant.** — See FICKLE, WEAK.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
sturdy-chested, sturdyhearted, sturdy-legged, sturdy-limbed.
— **stur'di·ly** (stûr'dĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **stur'di·ness,** *n.*

stur'dy, *n.* [OF. *estourdi* giddiness, stupefaction. See STURDY, *adj.*] *Veter.* Gid.

stur'geon (stûr'jŭn), *n.*; *pl.* STURGEONS (-jŭnz), sometimes STURGEON. See PLURAL, *Note.* [OF. *esturgeon,* of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *sturio,* G. *stör;* akin to AS. *styria,*

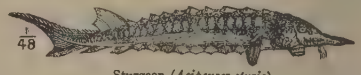

Sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*).

styriga.] **a** Any of certain ganoid fishes, mostly of large size, constituting the family Acipenseridae, commonly classed in the order Chondrostei. They have an elongate body covered with tough skin and protected by five rows of bony plates. The tail is heterocercal, the head is prolonged, and the toothless, protrusile mouth is on its under surface. They are mostly of the genus *Acipenser,* widely distributed in the North Temperate Zone, and live in fresh water or in the sea, entering rivers to spawn. Their flesh is eaten; their roe is made into caviar, and their air bladder into isinglass. The common sturgeon of the Atlantic coast region of Europe and North America is *Acipenser sturio.* See also STERLET, BELUGA,]. North American species are *A. transmontanus* of the Pacific coast and *A. fulvescens* of the Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes region. **b** The fresh or cured flesh of this fish, used as food.

stur'ine (stûr'ēn; -ĭn), *n.* Also **-in.** [*sturgeon* + *protamine.*] *Biochem.* The specific protamine in sturgeon's spermatozoa, yielding arginine, lysine, and histidine.

Sturm'i·an (stōōr'mĭ·ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to the Swiss mathematician J. C. F. Sturm (1803–55).

Sturm's theorem (stōōrmz). [See STURMIAN.] *Math.* **a** A theorem by which are determined the number and position of the real roots, between given limits, of an algebraic equation. **b** A theorem stating that if the solutions of the linear differential equation $\frac{d}{dx}\left(p\frac{du}{dx}\right) - qu = 0$, where p and q are continuous functions of x of which p has a continuous derivative and does not vanish in a given interval (a, b), oscillate in the interval (a, b), they will oscillate more rapidly when p and q are decreased.

‖**Sturm' und Drang'** (shtōōrm' ŏŏnt drängⁿ'). [G.] Storm and stress; specif., in Germany, a period or movement of intellectual turmoil, in the late 18th century, when the nation began to free itself from French literary standards; — so called from a drama, *Sturm und Drang,* of Klinger (1752–1831). Schiller's *Robbers* contributed to this movement.

Stur·nel'la (stûr·nĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *sturnus* starling.] *Zool.* The genus of the meadow larks.

Stur'ni·dae (stûr'nĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *sturnus* starling + *-idae.* See STARLING.] *Zool.* A large family of oscine passerine birds consisting of the Old World starlings and related species, having ten primaries and characters somewhat intermediate between the crows and the American blackbirds or grackles. The typical subfamily, **Sturnĭ'nae** (stûr·nĭ'nē), includes the common starling and its close allies. — **stur'ni·form** (stûr'nĭ·fôrm), *adj.*

stur'nine (stûr'nĭn; -nīn; 156), *adj.* [LL. *sturninus* like a starling.] Of or pertaining to starlings.

stur'noid (stûr'noid), *adj.* [L. *sturnus* starling + E. *-oid.*] *Zool.* Like or pertaining to the starlings.

Stur'nus (stûr'nŭs), *n.* [L., starling.] *Zool.* The typical genus of Sturnidae, including the common starling.

sturt (stûrt), *n.* [Var. of STRUT.] Disturbance; strife; trouble. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sturt, *n.* [Var. of START. See START, *v.*] *Mining.* A bargain in tribute mining by which the tributer profits. *Cornwall.*

sturt, *v. t. & i.* [Var. of START, *v.*] To startle; stir; vex; annoy. *Now Chiefly Scot.*

sturte. Obs. past tense of START.

sturt'in (stûr'tĭn), **sturt'an** (-tăn), *adj.* [See STURT, *v.*] Frightened; staggered. *Scot.*

sturt'ite (stûr'tĭt), *n.* [After Capt. Charles *Sturt* (1795–1869), Brit. explorer.] *Mineral.* A rare hydrous silicate of iron, manganese, calcium, and magnesium, occurring in black, amorphous, compact masses.

---

stumpi·ly, *adv.* of STUMPY.
stump'i·ness (stŭmp'ĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.
stump'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
stump'like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.
stumpt. Stumped. *Ref. Sp.*
stump'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
stund. Stunned. *Ref. Sp.*
stung (stŭng), *past tense & past part.* of STING.
stunk (stŭngk), *past tense & past part.* of STINK.
stun'sail, stun's'le (stŭn's'l), *n.* Contr. of STUDDING SAIL.
stu'pe·fact, *adj.* Stupefied. *Obs.*
stu'pe·fac'tive (stū'pē-făk'tĭv; stū'pē-fĭk'tĭv), *adj. & n.* [F. *stupéfactif,* fr. ML. *stupefactivus.*] — **stu'pe·fac'tive·ness,** *n.*
stu·pen'di·ous, *adj.* Stupendous. — **stu·pen'di·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **stu·pen'di·ous·ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*
stu·pen'du·ous, *adj.* Stupendous. *Obs.*
stuph. † STUPE.
stu'phe, *n.* [It. *stufa.*] A hot bath or bath house; *pl.,* stews. *Obs.*
stu·pid'i·ous (stū·pĭd'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Stupid. *Obs.*
stu'pid·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
stu'pi·fac'tion, stu'pi·fy, etc. Vars. of STUPEFACTION, STUPEFY, etc.
stu'prous, *adj.* Given to stupration or lechery. *Obs.* [STUR.]
stur (stûr). Obs. exc. dial. var. of
stur, † STOUR, *n. & v.* [*Obs.*
stur'ble, *v. i.* To disturb; distress.]
Stu'ri·o'nes (stū'rĭ·ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. ML. *sturio.* See STURGEON.] Syn. of CHONDROSTEI. — **stu'ri·o·nine** (stū'rĭ·ō·nĭn; -nīn; 156), *adj.*
sturk. Var. of STIRK.
stur'tion (stûr'shŭn), *n.* Corrupt. of NASTURTIUM.

stuss (stŭs; *G.* shtŏŏs), *n.* [Colloq. G., nonsense, fr. Yiddish *stuss*, fr. Heb. *shĕ'ŭth.*] A gambling game like faro, the cards being dealt by hand. The banker takes all bets on splits.

stut (stŭt; stŏŏt), *n. & v.* [See STUTTER.] Stammer; stutter. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

stut. Dial. var. of STOUT, horsefly.

stut'ter (stŭt'ĕr), *v. i. & t.* [Freq. of *stut*, fr. ME. *stutten*; akin to D. *stotteren*, MLG. *stoteren*, D. *stooten* to push, strike, shock, G. *stossen*, ON. *stauta*, Goth. *stautan*, L. *tundere*, Skr. *tundate, tudati*, he thrusts, strikes, goads. Cf. CONTUSION, OBTUSE, PIERCE, STINT, STUDY, TOIL, labor.] To speak in a hasty and stumbling way, with spasmodic repetition of syllables and consonants; to hesitate or stumble in uttering words; to utter with spasmodic repetitions or pauses.
Syn. — See STAMMER.

stut'ter, *n.* Act of stuttering; a stammer.

stut'ter, *n.* = STUTTERER. *Obs.*

stut'ter (stŭt'ĕr). Var. of STOTTER.

stut'ter-er (stŭt'ĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who stutters; a stammerer.

stut'ter-ing, *n.* Act of one who stutters. See STUTTER, *v.*

stut'ter-ing, *adj.* Apt to stutter; hesitating; stammering. — **stut'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

sty (stī), *n.; pl.* STIES (stīz). [AS. *stī, stig;* akin to ON. *stīa* sty, kennel, Sw. *stia* sty, pen for geese, MHG. *stīge* pen for small cattle. Cf. STEWARD.] **1.** A pen or enclosure for swine.
2. A filthy, low, or vicious place. "A sensual *sty.*" *Milton.*

sty, *v. t. & i.;* STIED (stīd); STY'ING (stī'ĭng). To lodge or pen in or as in a sty. *Shak.*

sty (stī; *dial. also* stē), *n.* [ON. *stigi;* akin to MLG. *stege*, and E. STY to ascend.] A ladder; steps; stair; stile. *N. of Eng.*

sty (stī), *v. i.* [ME. *styen, stien*, fr. AS. *stīgan;* akin to D. *stijgen*, OS. & OHG. *stīgan*, G. *steigen*, ON. *stīga*, Goth. *steigan*, OIr. *tiagu* I walk, Gr. *steichein* to walk, to go, Skr. *stighnoti* he steps, mounts. Cf. DISTICH, STAIR, STILE steps, STIRRUP.] To ascend; mount; climb; soar; aspire. *Obs.*

sty (stī), *n.* Also **stye.** [From older *styanye* (understood as *sty on eye*), fr. *styan*, AS. *stīgend*, fr. *stīgan* to rise; akin to LG. *stieg, stige*, a sty, Fris. *stiger*, Nor. dial. *stig, stigje.* See STY to ascend.] *Med.* An inflamed swelling of a sebaceous gland at the margin of an eyelid.

sty'an (stī'ăn; stīn), *or* **sty'an-y** (stī'ăn-ĭ), *n.* [See 5th STY.] A sty on the eye. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sty'ca (stī'kä; *A.-S. pron.* stü'kä), *n.* [AS. dial. See 1st STITCH.] A small Anglo-Saxon coin of a base metal, chiefly copper, current in Northumbria from the 7th to the 9th century.

sty-cer'ic ac'id (stĭ-sĕr'ĭk; stīs'ĕr-ĭk). [See STYCERINOL.] *Chem.* A crystalline acid, $C_6H_3(CHOH)_3CO_2H$; β-phenylglyceric acid.

styc'er-in-ol (stĭs'ĕr-ĭn-ōl; -ōl; stī'sĕr-), *n.* Also **styc'er-in** (-ĭn). [*styrone* + *glycerin.*] *Chem.* A phenyl derivative, $C_9H_{12}O_3$, of glycerol formed from certain styryl derivatives as a yellow, gummy substance.

styf'ziek'te (stäf'zēk'tĕ), *n.* [S. Afr. D., fr. *styf* stiff (fr. D. *stijf*) + D. *ziekte* sickness.] *Veter.* Crotalism. *S. Afr.*

Styg'i-al (stĭj'ĭ-ăl), *adj.* Stygian. *Rare.*

Styg'i-an (-ăn), *adj.* [L. *Stygius*, fr. Gr. *Stygios*, fr. *Styx.* See STYX.] Of or pertaining to the river Styx; hence, hellish; infernal; gloomy; rarely, deathly; also, inviolable, as an oath sworn by the river Styx. See STYX.

Upon those roseate lips a *Stygian* hue. *Wordsworth.*

styl-. = STYLO-.

sty'lar (stī'lĕr), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a style; as: **a** *Obs.* Of or pertaining to the style, or indicator pin, of a dial. **b** Of, pertaining to, or of the character of, a style in writing.
-sty'lar. See -STYLE, 2.

Sty-las'ter (stĭ-lăs'tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *stylos* pillar + *astēr* star.] *Zool.* **a** A genus of delicate, usually pink, hydroid corals closely related to the millepores. It is the type of a family, **Sty'las-ter'i-dae** (stī'lăs-tĕr'ĭ-dē). **b** [*not cap.*] Any coral of this genus or family.

sty'late (stī'lāt), *adj.* **a** Styliferous; specif., *Bot.*, having a persistent style. **b** *Rare.* Styliform.

style (stīl), *n.* [ME. *stile, style*, fr. OF. *style, stile*, fr. L. *stilus*, (incorrect) *stylus*, a stake, a style, or writing instrument, manner of writing, mode of expression. See STIMULATE; cf. STILETTO, STYLUS. Influenced in form and meaning by Gr. *stylos* a pillar (see STOIC).] **1.** An instrument used by the ancients in writing on waxed tablets, having one of its ends sharp, and the other blunt, smooth, and somewhat expanded, for the purpose of making erasures by smoothing the wax.
2. Hence, anything resembling the ancient style in shape or use. Specif.: **a** A pen; esp., an author's pen. *Dryden.* **b** A sharp-pointed tool used in engraving; a graver. **c** An etching needle. **d** The tracing point applied to the record of a phonograph. **e** [Perh. fr. Gr. *stylos* a pillar.] The pin, or gnomon, of a dial, the shadow of which indicates the hour. See GNOMON, 1 **a.** **f** A kind of blunt-pointed surgical instrument. **g** = STYLUS, 6 **b.**
3. Mode of expressing thought in language, oral or written; esp., such use of language as exhibits the spirit and faculty of an artist; characteristic mode of expression, as of a nation, period, person, or school; as, a terse or diffuse *style;* Italian, archaic, Byronic, or epic *style.*

High *style*, as when that men to kinges write. *Chaucer.*

4. Distinctive or characteristic mode of presentation, construction, or execution in any art, employment, or product, esp. in any of the fine arts; as, genre *style;* Renaissance *style; styles* in costume.
5. The quality which gives distinctive excellence to artistic expression, consisting especially in the appropriateness and choiceness of relation between subject, medium, and form, and individualized by the temperamental characteristics of the artist.

Style is the dress of thoughts. *Chesterfield.*

6. Manner or method of acting or performing; regular or conventional bearing or behavior; esp., a distinctive or characteristic manner or method; as, the Italian *style* of singing; a cricketer's *style* of play.
7. Mode or manner which is deemed elegant or in accord with a standard, esp. in social relations, demeanor, or the like; fashion; fashionable elegance; as, they dined in *style;* a woman of *style;* the frock is out of *style.*
8. Mode or phrase by which anything is formally designated; title; an official or distinctive designation or address; mode of address; as, the *style* of Majesty; the trade name or *style* of a business firm.

One *style* to a gracious benefactor, another to a . . . foe. *Burke.*

9. [Perh. fr. Gr. *stylos* a pillar.] *Bot.* A filiform prolongation of the ovary, commonly bearing the stigma at its apex. It is often the conspicuous portion of the pistil, as in a lily. In many plants it is wanting, the stigma being then sessile on the ovary.
10. *Calico Printing.* The method of producing the colored design; as, steam *style;* oxidation *style.*
11. *Chron.* A mode of reckoning time; a calendar; — in the phrases *Old Style* and *New Style.* See CALENDAR, *n.*, 1.
12. *Law.* The particular forms or method of arrangement observed in the papers or proceedings of a court.
13. *Print.* The manner or plan followed in any particular office or case in dealing with certain details of typography, forms of expression, preparation of copy, display, and the like, which can be regulated by rule and in regard to which customs or opinions may differ, as spelling, capitalization, word division, punctuation, abbreviations, etc., often embodied in a book called a *stylebook.*
14. *Zool.* **a** A slender, bristlelike process, as those borne on the anal region or at the tip of the antenna of some insects, crustaceans, etc. **b** A monactinal sponge spicule. **c** A central calcareous process in the gastropores (sometimes also in the dactylopores) of corals of the family Stylasteridae. **d** Any of several small cusps or elevations of the cingulum of a molar tooth. The *parastyle* is just anterior to the paracone, the *mesostyle* is between the metacone and the paracone, the *metastyle* is just posterior to the metacone, and the *hypostyle* is between the hypocone and the metacone. See TRITUBERCULY.
Syn. — See DICTION, FASHION, NAME.

style (stīl), *v.;* STYLED (stīld); STYL'ING (stīl'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To entitle; to term, name, or call; denominate; characterize; — often reflexive.
2. To express, narrate, or write in literary form. *Obs.*
3. To write of as with a style; to describe; record. *Obs.*
4. To make in the prevailing fashion or mode; as, a nicely *styled* garment; also, *Trade Cant*, to make fashionable, as by judicious advertising, in order to stimulate purchases; as, to *style* a certain type of watch, radio, clothing.
—, *Intransitive:* To make an article fashionable, as by advertising, in order to stimulate purchases. *Trade Cant.*

-style (-stīl). [Gr. *stylos* a pillar. See STOIC.] **1.** A combining form, Greek *-stylon, -stylos*, denoting (*one*) *having* (so many) *pillars*, as in deca*style*, hexa*style.*
2. *Anat., Bot., & Zool.* *A style* or *stylar process*, as in blasto*style*, endo*style*, para*style.* Derivative adjectives are formed in *-sty'lar.*

style'book' (stīl'bŏŏk'), *n.* A book explaining, describing, illustrating, etc., the prevailing, accepted, or authorized style or styles; as, a dressmaker's *stylebook;* a government *stylebook* for printers. See STYLE, *n.*, 13.

style branch. *Bot.* A division or branch of the style in various flowers. The difference between the style branches in certain composites forms a basis of classification.

-styled (-stīld). *Bot.* = -STYLOUS, as in short-*styled.*

style of life. *Psychol.* Behavior typical of the individual, based on the attitude towards family and social life adopted by him as a young child and determining his solution of all later problems; as, a begging *style of life;* a shrinking *style of life.*

style pen. Stylographic pen.

sty'er (stī'ĕr), *n.* One who designs or gives expert advice as to styles for garments; a stylist.

sty'let (stī'lĕt; -lĭt), *n.* [F., fr. It. *stiletto.* See STILETTO.]
1. A small poniard; a stiletto.
2. A pointed instrument or tool for marking, graving, etc.
3. *Surg.* **a** An instrument for examining wounds and fistulas, for passing setons, etc.; a probe; — called also *specillum.* **b** A stiff wire, inserted in catheters or like instruments to maintain their shape and prevent clogging.
4. *Zool.* A small, more or less rigid, bristlelike organ or appendage.

style'wort' (stīl'wûrt'), *n.* [Gr. *stylos* pillar + *wort* a plant.] Any plant of the Stylidiaceae.

-sty'lic (-stī'lĭk). *Zool.* A combining form from Greek *stylos*, pillar, denoting *a* (specified) *type of connection of the jaw and skull*, as in hyo*stylic*, monimo*stylic.*

Sty-lid'i-a'ce-ae (stĭ-lĭd'ĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See STYLIDIUM.] *Bot.* A family of 3 genera and 100 species of herbs or shrubs (order Campanulales), largely Australasian, found in the Southern Hemisphere. They have simple leaves, and clustered, perfect or unisexual flowers with slightly irregular corolla followed by capsules with fleshy endosperm. Syn. *Candolleaceae.* — **sty-lid'i-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Sty-lid'i-um (stĭ-lĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *stylos* pillar.] *Bot.* **a** The chief and typical genus of the family Stylidiaceae. Nearly all the 85 species are Australasian; some are cultivated for ornament, esp. the hair-trigger flower *S. graminifolium*, and others often called *styleworts.* All have handsome flowers, many with elastic stamens. Syn. *Candollea.* **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus.

sty-lif'er-ous (stĭ-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [*style* + *-ferous.*] *Bot. & Zool.* Bearing one or more styles.

sty'li-form (stī'lĭ-fôrm), *adj.* Resembling a style.

sty'line (stī'lĭn; -līn; 156), *adj. Bot.* Pertaining to a style.

sty'ing (stī'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of STYLE. Specif.: *n.* **a** Act or process of correcting a literary work with the special purpose of improving the method or manner of expression. **b** Act or process of making fashionable, as by advertising, in order to stimulate purchases. **c** Ornamentation done with a style, or stylus.

styl'ish (stīl'ĭsh), *adj.* Having style, or conformity to an accepted standard, esp. of fashion; fashionable; modish. — **styl'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **styl'ish-ness,** *n.*
Syn. — Fashionable, smart, chic. **Ant.** — Dowdy, shabby.

styl'ist (-ĭst), *n.* **1.** One who is a master or a model of style, esp. in writing or speaking; a critic of literary style.

Distinguished as a *stylist*, for ease. *Fitzed. Hall.*

2. One who advises concerning style in wearing apparel, house furnishings, and the like; a styler.

sty-lis'tic (stĭ-lĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Also **sty-lis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl). Of or pertaining to style, esp. in language; showing care in the matter of style, or cultivation of a good style, in writing. — **sty-lis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sty-lis'tics, sty-lis'tic (-tĭks, -tĭk), *n.* Art of, or a work on, writing. See -ICS.

sty'lite (stī'līt), *n.* [LGr. *stylitēs*, fr. *stylos* a pillar. See STOIC.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a class of ascetics, principally in Syria, who lived on the tops of pillars; — also *pillarist, pillar saint.* (Saint) Simeon Stylites of Antioch (d. 459) was the most famous of these ascetics, some of whom existed in Russia and among the Ruthenians in the 16th century. — **sty-lit'ic** (stĭ-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.* — **sty'lit-ism** (stī'lĭt-ĭz'm), *n.*

styl'ize (stīl'īz), *v. t.;* STYL'IZED (-īzd); STYL'IZ-ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To conform to a style; to conventionalize; specif., in sculpture or the pictorial arts, to cause (the object represented) to conform to a style of expression rather than to the appearance of nature.
2. *Theater.* To design according to a stylistic pattern, esp. so that the mise en scène, costumes, etc., are illustrative of the idea of a play.
— styl'i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **styl'iz-er** (stīl'īz-ĕr), *n*

sty'lo- (stī'lō-), **styl-.** A combining form, Greek *stylo-, styl-*, from *stylos*, meaning *pillar*, as in *stylo*bate, *style.* Specif.: **a** *Bot. & Zool. Characterized by a style* or *stylar process*, as in *stylo*spore, *Stylo*ps. **b** *Anat. Styloid and*, as in *stylo*hyoid, *stylo*mastoid.

sty'lo (stī'lō), *n.; pl.* STYLOS (-lōz). Short for STYLOGRAPH.

sty'lo-au-ric'u-la'ris (stī'lō-ô-rĭk'ū-lā'rĭs), *adj.* [NL., fr. *stylo-* + *auricularis.*] *Anat.* An inconstant muscle slip extending from the root of the styloid process to the cartilage of the external auditory meatus.

sty'lo-bate (stī'lō-bāt), *n.* [L. *stylobates, stylobata*, fr. Gr. *stylobatēs*, fr. *stylos* a pillar + *batēs* one that treads.] *Arch.* The continuous flat coping, or pavement, on which a row of columns is supported; esp., the uppermost step of a stereobate supporting a peristyle. See SUBBASE; ORDER, *n.*, 18, *Illust.*

Sty'lo-chus (stī'lō-kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *stylo-* + Gr. *ochos* holding.] *Zool.* A genus of polyclad flatworms with an oval flat body, short tentacles and pharynx with several accessory lobes. *S. ellipticus* is one of the commonest marine planarians south of Cape Cod.

sty'lo-glos'sal (-glŏs'ăl), *adj.* [*stylo-* + *glossal.*] *Anat.* Connecting the styloid process and tongue; designating, or pertaining to, a muscle (the **sty'lo-glos'sus** [-ŭs]) so situated.

sty'lo-go-nid'i-um (stī'lō-gō-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *stylo-* + *gonidium.*] A pycnospore.

sty'lo-graph (stī'lō-gräf), *n.* A stylographic pen.

sty'lo-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or used in, stylography; as, *stylographic* tablets.
2. Designating a kind of fountain pen having a fine writing point fitted with a needle which by the pressure of the point on a surface is pushed back to release the flow of ink.

sty'lo-graph'i-cal (-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* Stylographic. — **sty'lo-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

stylographic pen. A pen having a conical point like that of a style, with a reservoir in the handle for ink; hence, loosely, any fountain pen. Cf. STYLOGRAPHIC, *adj.*, 2.

sty-log'ra-phy (stĭ-lŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.* [*style* + *-graphy.*] A mode of writing or tracing lines by means of a style or similar instrument on cards or tablets.

sty'lo-hy'al (stī'lō-hī'ăl), *n.* [*stylo-* + *hyoid* + *-al.*] *Zool.* An element of each side of the hyoid arch between the epihyal and tympanohyal which appears as a distinct element of the anterior cornu of the hyoid bone in many mammals. See STYLOID PROCESS **a.**

sty'lo-hy'oid (-oid), *adj.* [*stylo-* + *hyoid.*] *Anat. & Zool.* Pertaining to the styloid process and hyoid bone; designating, or pertaining to, (1) a slender muscle (the **sty'lo-hy-oi'de-us** [-hī-oi'dē-ŭs]) connecting the back part of the styloid process and the body of the hyoid bone, (2) a ligament connecting the tip of that process with the lesser cornu of that bone, or (3) the hyoid arch. — *n.* The stylohyoid muscle.

sty'lo-hy-oi'de-an (-hī-oi'dē-ăn), *adj.* Stylohyoid.

sty'loid (stī'loid), *adj.* [NL. *styloides*, fr. Gr. *styloeidēs*, fr. *stylos* pillar. See STOIC (cf. STYLE); -OID.] Styliform; *Anat.*, pertaining to or designating certain bony processes.

styloid process. *Anat.* **a** A long, slender process from the lower side of the temporal bone of man, corresponding to the tympanohyal and stylohyal of other mammals. **b** An oblique conical projection at the outer part of the distal end of the radius. **c** A projection on the inner back part of the distal end of the ulna, extending a little beyond the head of the bone. **d** A conical projection at the back part of the upper end of the fibula.

sty'lo-lite (stī'lō-līt), *n.* [*stylo-* + *-lite.*] *Geol.* A small, longitudinally grooved column, of the same material as the rock (usually limestone) in which it occurs. A single column is due, in some cases, to the slipping, under vertical pressure, of a part capped by a shell, through adjacent parts not so capped; but one or more layers may be affected by stylolitic structure throughout, where there is no capping object. — **sty'lo-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

sty'lo-man-dib'u-lar (-măn-dĭb'ū-lĕr), *adj. Anat.* Designating a ligament connecting the styloid process (sense **a**) and the angle of the lower jaw.

sty'lo-mas'toid (-măs'toid), *adj. Anat.* Designating a foramen (the termination of the facial canal) on the lower surface of the temporal bone between the styloid and mastoid processes, also the artery and vein traversing it.

sty-lom'e-ter (stī-lŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*stylo-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring columns.

Sty-lom'ma-toph'o-ra (stī-lŏm'ä-tŏf'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *styl-* + *-omma* + *-phora.*] *Zool.* A suborder of Pulmonata having the eyes situated at the tips of retractile tentacles. It includes the common land snails and slugs, or Geophila. — **sty-lom'ma-toph'o-rous** (-rŭs), *adj.*

Sty'lo-nych'i-a (stī'lō-nĭk'ĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *styl-* + *-onychia.*] *Zool.* A genus of hypotrichous ciliates having an unsymmetrical body with three strong styles at the posterior end and a row of membranelles at the anterior end. They are common in stagnant water and move by swimming or by leaps. See HYPOTRICHA, *Illust.*

2/3

One of the Stylommatophora (*Urocoptis costata*).

sty'lo-pha-ryn'ge-al (-fă-rĭn'jē-ăl; -fär'ĭn-jē'ăl), *adj. Anat.* Pertaining to the styloid process (sense **a**) and the pharynx; designating a slender muscle (the **sty'lo-pha-ryn'ge-us** [-ŭs]) connecting the base of that process and side of the pharynx.

Sty-lop'i-dae (stī-lŏp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Stylops* + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of Strepsiptera including numerous species parasitic on bees. — **sty'lo-pid** (stī'lō-pĭd), *n. & adj.*

sty'lo-pized (stī'lō-pīzd), *adj.* Infested by a parasite of the genus *Stylops* or a related genus. — **sty'lo-pi-za'tion** (-pĭ-zā'shŭn; -pī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sty'lo-pod (stī'lō-pŏd), *n. Bot.* A stylopodium. *Rare.*

sty'lo-po'di-um (-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ä). [NL. See STYLE, sense 9; -PODIUM.] *Bot.* The conical swelling or expansion at the base of the style in plants of the carot family.

---

stut'terd. Stuttered. *Ref. Sp.*
Stutt'gart pitch (stŭt'gärt; *G.* shtŏŏt'gärt). See 4th PITCH, 19 b.
stuwe. ✝ STEW. [*n.*, *Note.*]
St. Val'en-tine's Day. See SAINT, [*Note.*]
St. Ve-ron'i-ca. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Vin'cent ar'row-root'. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
St. Vi'tus's dance. See SAINT, *n.*,
St. Wen'ces-laus Bi'ble. See SAINT, *n.*, *Note.*
stye (stī). Var. of STY, a swelling.
sty'ful (stī'fŏŏl; -fĭ), *n.* See -FUL.
styke. ✝ STICK.
style. ✝ STEAL, STEEL, STILE, STILL. [+ *-dom.*] See -DOM.
style'dom (stīl'dăm), *n.* [*style*]
style'less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **style'less-ness,** *n.*
style'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
-sty'li-a (-stĭ'lĭ-ä). = STYLY. See -STYLOUS.
sty'lo-max'il-lar'y (stī'lō-mĭk'sĭ-lĕr'ĭ; -măks-ĭl'ä-rĭ), *adj.* = STYLOMANDIBULAR.
sty'lo-my'loid (-mī'loid), *adj.* = STYLOMANDIBULAR.
Sty'lo-nu'rus (-nū'rŭs), *n.* See EURYPTERIDAE.

Sty'lops (stī'lŏps), *n.* [NL., fr. *styl-* + Gr. *ōps, ōpos,* the eye.] *Zool.* **a** See STREPSIPTERA. **b** [*not cap.*] Any insect of the genus *Stylops,* or family Stylopidae, or often by the order Strepsiptera.

Stylops (*S. spencei*). Much enlarged.

Sty'lo·san'thes (stī'lō·săn'thēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *stylos* pillar + *-anthes.*] *Bot.* A genus of herbs (family Fabaceae), widely distributed in warm regions. They have pinnately trifoliolate leaves and yellow flowers in small terminal or axillary clusters. *S. biflora,* one of the pencil flowers, is common in the southeastern United States.

sty'lo·spore (stī'lō·spōr; 181), *n.* [*stylo-* + *-spore.*] *Bot* A pycnospore. *Rare.*

sty·los'po·rous (stī·lŏs'pō·rŭs; stī'lō·spō'rŭs; 181), *adj. Bot.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a stylospore.

sty'lo·ste'gi·um (stī'lō·stē'jĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *stylo-* + Gr. *stegos* cover.] *Bot.* The inner corona in certain asclepiads, as *Stapelia.*

sty'lo·ste'mon (-stē'mŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *stylo-* + Gr. *stēmōn* warp.] *Bot.* An epigynous stamen. *Obs.*

sty'lo·typ·ite (stī'lō·tĭp·īt), *n.* [*stylo-* + *typ-* + 1st *-ite,* 5.] *Mineral.* A sulphantimonite of copper, silver, and iron, occurring in black orthorhombic crystals. H., 3. Sp. gr., 4.7–5.2.

-sty'lous (-stī'lŭs). [See -STYLE.] *Bot.* A combining form, Greek *-stylos,* denoting *having* (such or so many) *styles,* as in tri*stylous.* Corresponding nouns denoting *state* end in **-sty'ly** (-stī'lĭ).

sty'lus (stī'lŭs), *n.* [L. See STYLE.] **1.** An instrument for writing. See STYLE, *n.,* 1.
2. In a phonograph, a pointed piece which is moved by the vibrations given to the diaphragm by a sound, producing an indented record; also, a blunter piece which follows this record, vibrates the diaphragm, and reproduces the sound.
3. A hard pointed piece, as of glass or other material, used for tracing or writing on carbon paper so as to make impressions on the paper beneath the carbon.
4. An indicator or pointer, as the gnomon of a sundial.
5. *Bot.* = STYLE, *n.,* 9.
6. *Zool.* **a** A style or stylet. **b** A uniradiate sponge spicule sharp at one end.

sty'mie (stī'mĭ), *n.* Also **sti'my** (stī'mĭ). [Appar. fr. earlier Scot. *stymie* one with poor sight, one who makes awkward motions, fr. *styme* a glimpse, glimmer, in *not to see* a *styme* not to see at all, of uncert. origin.] *Golf.* A condition which exists on the putting green when the ball nearer the hole lies in the line of play of the other ball. The balls must be played as they lie in a match between two players, unless they are six inches or less apart, in which case the ball nearer the hole may be lifted. Stymies are not played in three-ball or four-ball matches or in medal or stroke play.

sty'mie, *v. t.* Also **sti'my.** *Golf.* To play one's ball into a position where a stymie results for (an opponent or an opponent's ball).

Sty·m·pha'li·an (stĭm·fā'lĭ·ăn), *adj. Gr. Myth.* Pertaining to Lake Stymphalis (now Zaraka) in Arcadia, haunted by man-eating birds (**Stym·phal'i·des** [stĭm·făl'ĭ·dēz]) slain by Hercules (which see). — **Stym'pha·lid** (stĭm'fă·lĭd), *n. & adj.*

Sty·phe'li·a (stĭ·fē'lĭ·ȧ; -fēl'yȧ; 159), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *styphelos* rough; — from the stiff hairs of the corolla tube.] *Bot.* A large genus of heathlike shrubs (family Epacridaceae), mostly Australasian with a few found in the Pacific islands. They have small axillary flowers, with the calyx and corolla usually colored alike.

styph'nate (stĭf'nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of styphnic acid.

styph'nic (-nĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *styphein* to contract.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a yellow crystalline astringent acid, $(NO_2)_3C_6H(OH)_2$, obtained by the action of nitric acid on resorcinol, and otherwise; 2, 4, 6-trinitroresorcinol.

styp'sis (stĭp'sĭs), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *stypsis* a steeping in an astringent. See STYPTIC.] Application or use of styptics.

styp'tic (-tĭk), *adj.* [L. *stypticus,* fr. Gr. *styptikos,* fr. *styphein* to contract.] Producing contraction, as of the blood vessels; stopping bleeding; having the quality of restraining hemorrhage when applied to the bleeding part; astringent. — *n.* A styptic medicine. The chief styptics are alum, tannic acid, and the salts of iron, copper, and zinc.

styp'ti·cal (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* Styptic. — **styp'ti·cal·ness,** *n.*

styptic bur. = VELVET BUR. *W. Ind.*

styptic collodion. Collodion containing an astringent, as tannin, used on cuts and wounds to stop bleeding.

styptic colloid. *Med.* A preparation of astringent and antiseptic substances with some colloid material, as collodion, for ready use.

styptic cotton. *Pharm.* A medicated cotton made by soaking purified cotton in a solution of ferric chloride, glycerin, and water, and drying. It is applied locally to stop bleeding.

styp·tic'i·ty (stĭp·tĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [ML. *stypticitas.*] Astringency.

styp'tic·ness, *n.* Stypticity. *Rare.*

styptic pencil. *Pharm.* A cylindrical mass of some styptic substance, as alum, applied to small wounds to stop bleeding.

styptic weed. The senna *Cassia occidentalis.*

Sty'ra·ca'ce·ae (stĭr'ȧ·kā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See STYRAX.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs and trees (order Ebenales), comprising 6 genera and about 125 species, of wide distribution; the storax family. They have flowers with a 5-lobed corolla and ten stamens, and a dry or drupaceous fruit. *Styrax* and *Halesia* are the principal genera. — **sty'ra·ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

styr'a·cin (stĭr'ȧ·sĭn; stī'rȧ-), *n.* [See STYRAX.] *Chem.* A white crystalline compound, $C_{18}H_{18}O_3$, extracted from storax and balsam of Peru; cinnamyl cinnamate.

Sty'rax (stī'răks), *n.* [L. *styrax, storax,* storax or the tree yielding it. See STORAX.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of widely distributed shrubs and trees typifying the family Styracaceae. They have pubescent or scruffy leaves and flowers in pendulous racemes, the petals distinct or slightly united. *S. benzoin* and *S. officinalis* yield resins (see BENZOIN, 1; STORAX, 1). *S. americana,* the spring orange, and other species are cultivated for ornament.
2. [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus. **b** Storax.

sty'rene (stī'rēn; stĭr'ēn), *n. Chem.* **a** An unsaturated hydrocarbon, $C_6H_5CH{:}CH_2$, obtained by the distillation of storax, by the decomposition of cinnamic acid, and otherwise, as a fragrant, aromatic, mobile liquid; — called also *phenylethylene, vinylbenzene, styrole, styrolene, cinnamene,* etc. **b** The bivalent radical $C_6H_5CHCH_2$-, of which styrene (sense **a**) is the hydride.

Styr'i·an (stĭr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Styria, a province of Austria (see *Gaz.*). — *n.* A resident or inhabitant of Styria.

sty'ro·gal'lol (stī'rō·găl'ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [G. See STYROL, GALLIC (acid), 2d -OL.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_{14}H_8O_6$, formed by heating cinnamic acid and gallic acid with concentrated sulphuric acid.

sty'ryl (stī'rĭl), *n.* [*Styrax* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* **a** The univalent radical $C_6H_5CH{:}CHCH_2$-, found in certain derivatives of styrene, etc. **b** Preferably, the univalent radical $C_6H_5CH{:}CH_2$-, of which styrene is the hydride. — **sty·ryl'ic** (stī·rĭl'ĭk), *adj.*

stythe (stīth), *n.* [E. dial., also *stife.*] *Mining.* Choke damp.

Styx (stĭks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Styx, Stygos;* akin to Gr. *styx* (in pl.) frost, cold, *stygein* to hate, fear.] *Gr. Myth.* The principal river of the lower world, which, according to some accounts, flowed round it seven times and had to be crossed in passing to the regions of the dead; also, the nymph of the river, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, by whom the most solemn oaths were sworn. The name was also given to a stream in a wild region of Arcadia, probably closely associated in popular belief with the infernal Styx.

Styx'i·an (stĭk'sĭ·ăn), *adj.* Stygian.

su'a·ble (sū'ȧ·b'l), *adj. Law.* Capable of being sued; subject to be called to answer in court. — **su'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **su'a·bly** (sū'ȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

suade (swād), *v. t.* [L. *suadere.*] To persuade. *Archaic & Dial.*

Su·ae'da (sū·ē'dȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *suwayd.*] *Bot.* A genus of herbs and shrubs of the goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae). The species are common on seacoasts and in alkaline regions. Syn. *Dondia.*

Sua'kin gum (swä'kēn). [From *Suakin,* Egyptian seaport on the Red Sea.] = TALHA GUM.

suan pan (swän pän). [Chin. (Pek.) *suan'-p'an²,* lit., reckoning board.] *Math.* An abacus, employed by the Chinese, containing balls movable along rods held by a wooden frame; — called also *swan pan.*

su'ant (sū'ănt; sŭ'ănt), *adj.* [AF., pres. part. See SUE to pursue.] **a** Smooth; even; regular; steady. **b** Equable; agreeable. **c** Placid; quiet; grave; demure. — **su'ant·ly,** *adv. Both Now Dial.*

su'ant (sŭ'ănt). Variant of SEWAN.

sua'si·ble (swā'sĭ·b'l; -zĭ-), *adj.* [L. *suadere, suasum,* to persuade.] Capable of being persuaded; easily persuaded.

sua'sion (swā'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *suasio,* fr. *suadere, suasum,* to advise, persuade; akin to L. *suadus,* persuading, persuasive, *suavis* sweet. See SUAVE; cf. DISSUADE, PERSUADE.] Act of, or an instance of, urging, convincing, or persuading; persuasion; as, moral *suasion.* — **sua'sion·ist,** *n.*

sua'sive (swā'sĭv), *adj.* Persuasive; suasory. "Genial and *suasive* satire." *Earle.* — *n.* A persuasive force, speech, influence, etc. — **sua'sive·ly,** *adv.* — **sua'sive·ness,** *n.*

suave (swāv; swăv; 277), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *suavis* sweet, pleasant. See SWEET; cf. SUASION.] **a** Blandly pleasing; agreeable. **b** Smoothly polite, often implying some degree of insincerity; superficially gracious in manner; bland.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
suave-looking, suave-mannered, suave-spoken.
Syn. — SUAVE, BLAND, OILY, UNCTUOUS, FULSOME, SMUG. SUAVE implies an affable or urbanely persuasive manner; BLAND suggests gently soothing or coaxing qualities; as, *suave* and ingratiating manners; the *suavity* of a diplomat; "the *bland,* emollient, saponaceous qualities both of sack and silver" (*Gray*); "His manners were gentle, complying, and *bland*" (*Goldsmith*); "Mr. Pickwick was . . . producing a constant succession of the *blandest* and most benevolent smiles" (*Dickens*). OILY and UNCTUOUS both suggest fawning, suppleness, or hypocrisy; FULSOME applies esp. to praise, flattery, etc., which is gross or cloying; as, "rills of *oily* eloquence" (*Cowper*); "a man of harsh temper and *oily* manners" (*Trollope*); "Oft at Bible meetings . . . he did his holy *oily* best" (*Tennyson*); "The look [of benevolence] was, perhaps, *unctuous,* rather than spiritual, and had, so to speak, a kind of fleshy effulgence. . . . He . . . smiled with more *unctuous* benignity than ever" (*Hawthorne*); cf. "that kind of *unction* which is nearly [allied] to cajolery" (*Scott*); "He was bedaubing one of those worthies with the most *fulsome* praise" (*Smollett*). SMUG, as here compared, implies bland or unctuous self-complacency; as, "It is edifying to behold him, fresh shaved and with *smug* face, singing out 'Amen' at early chapel" (*Thackeray*); "the *smug* conviction which every man seems to cherish that he is in the secret" (*T. E. Brown*). Cf. CIVIL, SMOOTH.
Ant. — Blunt, bluff, curt, brusque, unceremonious, uncivil, abrupt, churlish, rough.
— **suave'ly,** *adv.* — **suave'ness,** *n.*

sua·ve'o·lent (swȧ·vē'ō·lĕnt), *adj.* [L. *suaveolens.*] Of a sweet odor. *Rare.*

suav'i·fy (swăv'ĭ·fī), *v. t.* [*suave* + *-fy.*] To make suave.

sua·vil'o·quence (swȧ·vĭl'ō·kwĕns), *n.* [L. *suavilo-quentia,* fr. *suavis* sweet + *loquens,* pres. part. of *loqui* to speak.] Sweetness or agreeableness of speech. — **sua·vil'o·quent** (-kwĕnt), *adj. Both Rare.*

suav'i·ty (swăv'ĭ·tĭ; swā'vĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. and L.; F. *suavité,* fr. L. *suavitas.*] **1.** Sweetness of taste or odor, or of sound. *Obs.*
2. Quality of being blandly pleasing to the mind; superficial agreeableness; urbanity, sometimes with an implication of insincerity; as, *suavity* of manners, of language.
3. That which is suave; amenity; superficial courtesy; urbanity; as, the *suavities* of society.

sub (sŭb), *n.* Short for SUBMARINE, SUBORDINATE, SUBALTERN, SUBSTITUTE, SUBLIEUTENANT, etc. *Colloq.*

sub (sŭb), *adj.* Auxiliary; subordinate; as, a *sub* post office.

sub (sŭb), *v. i.* To act as a substitute, esp. for a compositor. *Cant.*

sub (sŭb), *v. t.* To subirrigate. *Slang.*

‖**sub** (sŭb), *prep.* [L.] Under.

sub- (sŭb-; *many compounds of sub-, esp. nouns, have variable accent, dependent upon position and emphasis: see Pron.,* § 66; *cf.* NON-). [L. *sub* under, below; akin to Gr. *hypo,* Skr. *upa* to, on, under, over, Goth. *uf* under. The *s* prob. represents a prefixed *ex.* The original sense was, appar., from under up to. See UP, SUPER-; cf. HYPO-.] A prefix signifying, in general, *under, below, beneath,* usually with adjectival or adverbial force, as in *subcellar, subscribe;* — opposite to *super-.* Specif.: **1.** **a** In many words, mostly of Latin origin, *sub-* has the sense of *under, beneath, below, down,* as in *subterranean,* underground; *submerge,* to plunge down. Cf. INFRA-, INFERO-. **b** In many English formations, esp. in terms in biology, medicine, etc., and in a few words of Latin origin, *sub-* expresses *in an inferior degree, an imperfect* or *partial state, somewhat, slightly, less than usual* or *normal, almost, nearly,* as in *subacid,* slightly acid; *subglobular,* almost globular; *subovate, subrigid, subsessile, suborbicular.* **c** In nouns denoting rank, title, position, occupation, classification, etc., *sub-* indicates a rank, title, or position, or the like, *next lower than, subordinate to,* or *inferior to,* that denoted by the subjoined word, as in *sublieutenant, subdeacon, subgenus, subfreshman, subspecies.* Hence *sub-* in various words implies an idea of *repetition,* so as to form subordinate parts or features, as in *subclassify, subdiversify,* etc. **d** Denoting a *subdivision of,* as in *subindividual, subcommittee, subdistrict, subscience.* **e** Denoting *continuation toward a plane below;* — with words denoting processes, as in *subdivide, sublet.* **f** Denoting *immediately posterior to,* as in *subapostolic, sub-Mycenaean.* **g** In many words from Latin, the force of *sub-* is not felt in English, but is used to denote: (1) *Secretly,* as in *suborn.* (2) *Up; away;* as in *subsist, subvert.* (3) *In another's place,* as in *substitute.*
2. *Agric.* Used for *subsoil,* as in *subpulverizers.*
3. *Anat., Bot., & Zool.* *Situated under* or *on the ventral side of,* as in *subhymenial, subcutaneous, subnervian;* also, denoting *a part so situated,* as in *subencephalon.*
4. *Chem.* Denoting that the constituent (of a compound) signified by the term to which it is prefixed is present in *only relatively small proportion,* or *less than the normal amount,* as in *suboxide,* silver *subiodide* (Ag_3I). Prefixed to the name of a salt it is usually equivalent to *basic,* as in *subacetate* (or *basic* acetate), bismuth *subiodide* (BiOI).
5. *Craniom.* Denoting *the index immediately below* (that denoted by the qualified word), as in *subbrachycephalic.*
6. *Geog. & Geol.* Denoting *near the base of; bordering upon;* as in *subalpine, subarctic, subarid.*
7. *Math.* A prefix to adjectives modifying *ratio,* indicating the *inverse of the ratio;* as, *subduple, subduplicate,* etc.; *subtriplicate* ratio is the inverse ratio of the cubes.
8. *Med.* Denoting *under the typical in degree,* as in *subacute, subdelirium.*
9. *Music.* Denoting: **a** *An octave below;* — in names of organ stops and notes, as in *subdiapason, suboctave.* **b** In names of notes: (1) *The next below,* as in *subtonic.* (2) *The same distance below as the* (specified) *note is above,* as in *subdominant, submediant.* **c** *Below to a certain* (specified) *extent;* — in names of intervals, as in *subdiapente.*
☞ *Sub-* in Latin compounds often becomes *sum-* before *m, sur-* before *r,* and regularly becomes *suc-, suf-, sug-,* and *sup-* before *c, f, g,* and *p,* respectively. Before *c, p,* and *t* it sometimes takes the form *sus-* by the dropping of *b* from a collateral form, *subs-.* Nearly all of the words showing these variant forms of *sub-* are in the class under definition **1 g,** above.
☞ The reference "See SUB-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *sub-,* if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

sub'ab·dom'i·nal (sŭb'ăb·dŏm'ĭ·năl), *adj. Zool.* **a** See SUB-, 3. **b** Nearly far enough back to be abdominal, as the ventral fins of some fishes.

sub·ac'id (sŭb·ăs'ĭd), *adj.* [L. *subacidus.* See SUB-, ACID.] **1.** Moderately acid or sour; as, *subacid* juices.
2. Having a hydrogen-ion concentration of 5.5–6.0; — said of certain slightly acid leaf-mold soils.
3. Slightly tart; somewhat biting; as, a *subacid* smile, tone, style in writing.
— **sub'a·cid'i·ty** (sŭb'ă·sĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **sub·ac'id·ly** (sŭb·ăs'ĭd·lĭ), *adv.* — **sub·ac'id·ness,** *n.*

sub·act' (sŭb·ăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *subactus,* past part. of *subigere* to subdue, fr. *sub* under + *agere* to lead, bring.] To reduce; to subdue; esp. to act on, as in tilling, digesting, or kneading. *Obs.* — **sub·ac'tion** (-ăk'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

sub·act', *adj.* Subacted. *Obs.*

sub'a·cute' (sŭb'ȧ·kūt'), *adj.* [*sub-* + *acute.*] *Med.* Between acute and chronic, but with some acute features.

Sub'–A'dri·at'ic (sŭb'ȧ'drĭ·ăt'ĭk; -ăd'rĭ-), *adj.* Designating or pertaining to a secondary race not quite so tall as, and less brachycephalic than, the Adriatic, but having lighter hair and eyes; — so called by Deniker. It is found in parts of France, Germany, the Netherlands, Austria, and Italy.

sub'a·dult' (sŭb'ȧ·dŭlt'; sŭb·ăd'ŭlt), *n.* [*sub-* + *adult.*] *Anthropol.* An individual approaching the adult age or the termination of the growing period.

sub'a·e'ri·al (sŭb'ă·ē'rĭ·ăl; sŭb·ăr'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* Beneath the sky; in the open air; specif.: a *Bot.* Situated or growing at or just above the surface of the ground. **b** *Geol.* Pertaining to, or taking place on, the land surface. — **sub'a·e'ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

sub·a'gen·cy (sŭb·ā'jĕn·sĭ), *n.* A subordinate agency.

sub·a'gent (-jĕnt), *n.* A person employed by an agent to perform more or less of the business of his agency.

su'bah (sōō'bä), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *ṣūbah* province, in Hind. also governor, fr. Ar. *ṣūbah* a collection, hence the sense collection of districts, province.] *India.* **a** A province or division of the Mogul Empire, or its government. **b** The ruler of such a province; — short for *subahdar.*

-sty'ly (-stī'lĭ). See -STYLOUS.
styme (stīm). Var. of STIMIE.
styre. ✝ STEER.
sty'rol, sty'rol (stī'rōl; -rŏl), *n.* [G. *styrol.* See STYRAX; 2d -OL.] *Chem.* = STYRENE **a.**
sty'ro·lene (stī'rō·lēn), *n.* [G. *styrolen.*] *Chem.* = STYRENE **a** & **b.**
sty'rone (-rōn), *n.* [G. *styron.* See STYRAX.] *Chem.* = CINNAMIC ALCOHOL.
styryl alcohol. = CINNAMIC ALCOHOL.
sty'ward (stī'wĕrd), *adv.* See -WARD.
styward. ✝ STEWARD.
Su (sōō). Var. of SHU.
sua. ✝ SO.
Sua'a·a (sū'ȧ·ȧ). *D. Bib.*
Sua'bi·an. Var. of SWABIAN.
Su'ah (sū'ȧ). *Bib.* [SAGUARO.]
sua·ha'ro (swȧ·hä'rō). Var. of Sua·he'li. Var. of SWAHILI.
suaif. ✝ SUAVE.
Sua·lo'cin (swȧ·lō'sĭn), *n.* [From the reversed letters of the name *Nicolaus* Venator, Latinized form of Niccolo Cacciatore, Italian astronomer.] See STAR, *Table.*
Sual'taim (sōōl'thȧm), *n.* See CUCHULAINN.
Sua·ni'tian (swȧ·nĭsh'ăn), *n.* = SVAN.
suare. ✝ SQUARE, SWIRE.
su·ar'row nut (sōō·ăr'rō). Var. of SOUARI NUT.
sua'siv. Suasive. *Ref. Sp.*
sua'so·ry (swā'sō·rĭ), *adj. & n.* [L. *suasorius.*] = SUASIVE. *New R.*
suas'ti·ka. Var. of SWASTIKA.
sua·vas'ti·ka. Var. of SWASTIKA.
‖**sua'vi·ter in mo'do, for'ti·ter in re** (swăv'ĭ·tĕr). [L.] Gently in manner, strongly in deed.
Su'ba (sū'bȧ). *Bib.*
sub·ab'bot, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub·a·bil'i·ty, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub·ab'so·lute, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub'ac·a·dem'ic, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub'ac·count', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub·ac'e·tate (sŭb·ăs'ē·tăt), *n. Chem.* See SUB-, 4. [1 b.]
sub'a·cid'u·lous, *adj.* See SUB-,
sub·ac'ro·drome, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b. [SUB-, 3.]
sub'a·cro'mi·al, *adj. Anat.* See
sub'a·cu'mi·nate, *adj.,* sub'a·cute', *adj.,* sub'a·cute'ly, *adv.* See SUB-, 1 b.
su'ba·dar'. Var. of SUBAHDAR.
sub·ad'di·tive, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub'ad·ja'cent, *adj.* See SUB-, 3.
sub'ad·ju'tor, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub'ad·min'is·trate, *v. t.* See SUB-, 1 c. — sub'ad·min'is·tra'tion, *n.* — sub'ad·min'is·tra'tor, *n.*
sub'a·dun'cate, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub·ad'ro·cate, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
Su'ba·el (sū'bȧ·ĕl). *D. Bib.*
sub·a'er·ate, *v. t.* See SUB-, 1 a. — sub'a·er·a'tion, *n.*
sub·af'fin·ent, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub'age', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub·ag'gre·gate, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub·ag'i·tate, *v. t.* [L. *subagitare.*] To copulate sexually. — sub'ag·i·ta'tion, *n. Both Obs.*
sub'a·grest', *n.* [L. *subagrestis.*] A rustic or boorish fellow; a lout; boor. *Obs.*

su'bah·dar', su'ba·dar' (sōō'bä·där'), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *ṣūbah- dār*, fr. Ar. *ṣūbah* province + Per. *dār* holder, keeper.] *India.* **a** A viceroy; a governor of a subah. **b** The chief native officer of a native company in the British army, his position being about equivalent to that of captain.

su'bah·dar'y (-där'ĭ), **su'bah·ship** (sōō'bä·shĭp), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a subahdar.

sub·aid' (sŭb·ād'), *v. t.* To aid secretly. *Rare.*

sub·a'la·ry (-ā'lȧ·rĭ; -ăl'ȧ·rĭ), *adj.* [*sub-* + L. *ala* wing + *-ary.*] Under the wings.

sub·al'ka·line (-ăl'kȧ·lĭn; -līn), *adj.* [*sub-* + *alkaline.*] Having a hydrogen-ion concentration of 8.0–8.5; — said of certain alkaline soils, as of certain limestone or salt-marsh regions.

sub·al'mon·er (sŭb·ăl'mŭn·ẽr; -ä'mŭn-), *n.* An under almoner; specif. [*cap.*], the assistant to the Lord High Almoner of England.

sub·al'pine (sŭb·ăl'pĭn; -pīn), *adj. Bot. & Zool.* Inhabiting the high slopes and summits of mountains, just below the timber line. — **sub·al'pine,** *n.*

sub·al'tern (sŭb·ôl'tẽrn *or, esp. in sense* 2, sŭb'ăl·tûrn'; 277), *adj.* [F. *subalterne*, fr. LL. *subalternus,* fr. L. *sub* under + *alternus* alternate. See ALTERNATE.] **1.** Ranked or ranged below; subordinate; inferior; specif.: **a** *Hist.* Holding of one who is himself a vassal. *Oxf. E. D.* **b** *Mil.* Being below the rank of captain; as, a *subaltern* officer.
2. *Logic.* Particular, with reference to a related universal or general; as, a *subaltern* proposition.

sub·al'tern (sŭb·ôl'tẽrn; *see adj.; 277*), *n.* **1.** A person holding a subordinate position; specif.*Mil.*, a commissioned officer below the rank of captain.
2. *Logic.* A subaltern proposition; a subalternate.

sub'al·ter'nant (sŭb'ôl·tûr'nănt; -ăl-), *n. Logic.* A universal proposition regarded as a ground for the inference of a corresponding subalternate. See OPPOSITION, 10.

sub·al'ter·nate (sŭb·ôl'tẽr·nĭt; -ăl'-), *adj.* **1.** Succeeding by turn; successive.
2. Subordinate; subaltern; inferior. *Now Rare. Evelyn.*
3. *Bot.* Alternate, but with a tendency to become opposite, as the secondary nerves in a pinnate leaf.
— **sub·al'ter·nate·ly,** *adv.*

sub·al'ter·nate, *n. Logic.* A particular proposition, as opposed to a universal one of like quality and identical terms, with reference to which it is regarded as following by immediate inference. See OPPOSITION, 10.

sub·al'ter·nat'ing (sŭb·ôl'tẽr·nāt'ĭng; -ăl'-), *adj.* Subalternate; successive.

sub'al·ter·na'tion (sŭb'ôl·tẽr·nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** State of being subalternate; succession by turns; subordination.
2. *Logic.* See OPPOSITION, 10.

subaltern genus. *Logic.* A genus which may be a species of a higher genus, as the genus *quadruped,* which is a species of *mammal.*

sub'al·ter'ni·ty (sŭb'ôl·tûr'nĭ·tĭ), *n.* Subaltern quality, state, or place.

subaltern opposition. *Logic.* = SUBALTERNATION, 2 (see OPPOSITION, 10).

sub·al'tern's but'ter. Avocado.

sub·an'gled (sŭb·ăng'g'ld), *adj. Math.* Subangular; with very obtuse angles.

sub·an'gu·lar (-ăng'gū·lẽr), *adj.* Also **-an'gu·late** (-lāt), **-an'gu·lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119). Somewhat angular.

sub'ant·arc'tic (sŭb'ănt·ärk'tĭk), *adj.* Designating, or pertaining to, a region just without the antarctic circle.

Su·ba'nun (sōō·bä'nōōn), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a pagan tribe of Indonesians, somewhat mixed with Malays, of western Mindanao.

Sub'–Ap'en·nine (sŭb'ăp'ē·nīn), *adj.* Under or at the foot of the Apennine mountains; — applied, in geology, to a series of Tertiary strata of older Pliocene.

sub·ap'i·cal (sŭb·ăp'ĭ·kăl; -ā'pĭ·kăl), *adj.* Below or near the apex.

sub'ap·o·neu·rot'ic (sŭb'ăp·ō·nū·rŏt'ĭk), *adj. Anat.* Lying beneath an aponeurosis.

sub'ap·os·tol'ic (sŭb'ăp·ŏs·tŏl'ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating the age immediately following that of the apostles.

sub·ap'ter·ous (sŭb·ăp'tẽr·ŭs), *adj. Zool.* Brachypterous.

sub'a·quat'ic (sŭb'ȧ·kwăt'ĭk; -ȧ·kwŏt'ĭk), *adj.* **a** Subaqueous. **b** *Bot. & Zool.* Somewhat aquatic.

sub·a'que·an (sŭb·ā'kwē·ăn), *adj.* Subaqueous.

sub·a'que·ous (sŭb·ā'kwē·ŭs), *adj.* **1.** Being under water, or beneath the surface of water; adapted for use under water; submarine; as, a *subaqueous* helmet.
2. *Geol.* Formed or occurring in or under water.

sub'a·rach'noid (sŭb'ȧ·răk'noid), *adj. Anat.* Under the arachnoid membrane; specif., designating the space between the arachnoid membrane and the pia mater and the fluid which is contained therein.

sub'arch' (sŭb'ärch'), *n. Arch.* A subordinate arch, esp. one of two or more grouped in a larger arch.

sub·arc'tic (sŭb·ärk'tĭk), *adj.* Designating or pertaining to regions, etc., immediately outside of the arctic circle or to those which, for various reasons, as altitude, are similar to these in climate or conditions of life.

sub'ar·cu·a'tion (sŭb'är·kū·ā'shŭn), *n.* [See ARCUATION.] Construction of subordinate arches under a main arch; also, the arches, collectively, so constructed.

sub·a're·a (sŭb·ā'rē·ȧ; -är'ē·ȧ), *n.* A subdivision of an area.

sub'a·re'o·lar (sŭb'ȧ·rē'ō·lẽr), *adj. Med.* Beneath an areola, esp. that of the breast.

Su·bar'i·an (sōō·bär'ĭ·ăn), **Su'ba·rae'an** (sōō'bȧ·rē'ăn), *n.* [From *Subartu,* region north of Babylonia.] The Mitannian language.

Su'ba·i (sōō'bä·ī; -bī). *Bib.*

Sub'akh·mim'ic (sŭb'ăk·mĕm'ĭk), *n.* See Coptic, *n.,* 1.

sub·a'late, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·al'bid, *adj.* [L. *subalbidus.*] Whitish. *Obs.* [*n.,* 2.

sub·al'ge·bra, *n.* See ALGEBRA.

sub'al·li'ance, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub'al·ter'nal, *adj.* Subordinate; also, alternating. — *n.* A subaltern. *Both Obs.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'a·mare', *adj.* [L. *subamarus.*] Somewhat bitter. *Obs.*

sub·a'nal, *adj.* See SUB-, 3.

sub'an·de'an (sŭb'ăn·dē'ăn; sŭb·ăn'dē·ăn), *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'an·ni·ver'sa·ry, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub·an'ti·christ', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'an·tique', *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'ap·par'ent, *adj.,* **sub'ap·pressed',** *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'ap·pear'ance, *n.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'ap·pro·ba'tion, *n.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'ar·ach·noi'dal (sŭb'är·kăk·noi'dăl), **sub'ar·ach·noi'de·an** (-dē·ăn), *adj.* = SUBARACHNOID.

sub'ar·bo·ra'ceous, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'ar·bo·re·al, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'ar·bo·res'cent, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b. [SUB-, 3.

sub'ar·che·spo'ri·al, *adj.* See

sub·ar'chi·tect, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·arc'u·ate (-ärk'ū·āt), **sub·arc'u·at'ed** (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'a·re'o·let, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub'a·rouse' (sŭb'ȧ·rouz'), *v. t.* = SUBEXCITE.

sub'ar·te'sian, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub·ar'ti·cle, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'ar·y·te'noid, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'as·cend'ing, *adj.* See SUB-,

sub'as·per·ous, *adj.* [L. *subasper.*] Somewhat rough. *Obs.*

sub'as·sem'blage, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d. Specif., *Math.,* an assemblage contained in another. *Obs.*

sub'as·sem'bly, *n.* See SUB, 1 d.

su·bas'si, + SUBASHI. [1 d.]

sub'as·so'ci·a'tion, *n.* See SUB-,

sub'as·trag'a·lar, *adj.,* **sub'as·trag'a·loid,** *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'-At·lan'tic, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'at·ten'u·ate, sub'at·ten'u·at'ed, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'at·tor'ney, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'au·di'tor, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'au·to·mat'ic, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b. [& b.]

sub·av'er·age, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub·bail'iff, *n.* Also **sub·bail'ie.** See SUB-, 1 c. — **sub·bail'i·wick,** *n.*

sub·bal'last, *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub·band', *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub·bank', *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub'ba·sal'tic, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub·bas'sa, *-si.* + SUBASHI.

sub·bas'tile, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·beau', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·bi'as, *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub·book'keep'er, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'brach·y·ceph'a·ly (sŭb'-brăk·ĭ·sĕf'ȧ·lĭ), *n.* See CEPHALIC INDEX. — **sub'brach·y·ce·phal'ic** (-sē·făl'ĭk), *adj.*

sub·bran'chi·al, *adj. Zool.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub·bri·gade', *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub·brok'er, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·bro'mide, *n.* Also -mid. *Chem.* See SUB-, 4. [1 a.]

sub·bron'chi·al, *adj.* See SUB-,

sub·bu'reau, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub·cae'cal, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'cae·ru'le·ous, *adj.* [L. *subcaeruleus.*] Bluish. *Obs.*

sub'cal·care'ous, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b. [SUB-, 1 b.]

sub'cam·pan'u·late, *adj.* See

sub·can'cel·late, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·can'did, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·cap'tain, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·car'bu·ret'ed, sub·car'bu·ret'ted (sŭb·kär'bŭ·rĕt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj. Chem.* See SUB-, 4. *Now Rare.*

sub·car'di·nal, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·car'i·nate, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'-Car·pa'thi·an, *adj.* See SUB-, 6.

sub'case', *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub'cash', *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub·cash·ier', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·car'bide (sŭb·kär'bĭd; -bīd), *n.* Also **-bid.** *Chem. & Metal.* A carbide having less than the ordinary proportion of carbon; as, *subcarbide* of iron, $Fe_{24}C$, a compound which according to Arnold is a constituent of commercial iron.

sub·car'bon·ate (-kär'bŏn·āt), *n. Chem.* A basic carbonate.

Sub'car·bon·if'er·ous (sŭb'kär·bŏn·ĭf'ẽr·ŭs), *adj. & n.* Also **Sub'–Car'bon·if'er·ous.** *Geol.* In the United States, Mississippian (which see).

sub·car'di·nal (sŭb·kär'dĭ·năl; -n'l), *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a & c; specif., *Embryol.,* designating a vein extending along the lower surface of the Wolffian body.

subcardinal vein. *Zool. & Embryol.* Either of two veins in the mammalian embryo and other vertebrate forms, appearing in the abdominal region ventromedial to the mesonephros on either side, and taking part in the development of the inferior vena cava and the renal veins.

sub'car·ti·lag'i·nous (sŭb'kär·tĭ·lăj'ĭ·nŭs), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* **a** Under a cartilage. **b** Partially cartilaginous.

sub·cau'dal (sŭb·kô'dăl; -d'l), *adj. Zool.* Situated under, or on the ventral side of, the tail. — *n.* A subcaudal plate or shield.

sub·cau'date (-dāt), *adj.* Having an imperfect taillike process.

sub'cau·les'cent (sŭb'kô·lĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj. Bot.* Nearly acaulescent.

sub'ce·les'tial (sŭb'sē·lĕs'chăl), *adj.* Beneath the heavens; hence, mundane; specif., *Astron.,* exactly beneath the zenith. — *n.* One belonging to, or native to, the subcelestial regions.

sub'cel'lar (sŭb'sĕl'ẽr), *n.* A cellar beneath a story wholly or partly underground; usually, a cellar under a cellar.

sub'cen'ter, sub'cen'tre (sŭb'sĕn'tẽr), *n.* A secondary center.

sub·cen'tral (sŭb·sĕn'trăl), *adj.* **1.** Under the center.
2. Nearly central; not quite central.
3. *Anat.* **a** Below the central sulcus. **b** Below the centrum of a vertebra.
— **sub·cen'tral·ly,** *adv.*

sub·chair'man (-chär'măn), *n.* A substitute or subordinate chairman.

sub·chant'er (sŭb·chăn'tẽr), *n. Eccl.* A succentor; now, usually, a vicar choral.

sub'chas'er (sŭb'chās'ẽr), *n. Nav.* A submarine chaser.

sub·che'la (sŭb·kē'lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-lē). [NL. See SUB-; 1st CHELA.] *Zool.* A grasping organ of the limbs of certain crustaceans (as *Squilla*) in which the terminal segment folds back against the next one.

sub·che'late (-lāt), *adj. Zool.* **a** Imperfectly chelate. **b** Ending in a subchela.

sub'chief' (sŭb'chēf'), *n.* A subordinate chief.

sub·chlo'ride (sŭb·klō'rĭd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* A chloride containing a relatively small proportion of chlorine; as, *subchloride* of mercury, HgCl. See CALOMEL.

sub·chon'dral (sŭb·kŏn'drăl), *adj.* [*sub-* + Gr. *chondros* cartilage + *-al.*] Anat. Below or beneath a cartilage.

sub·chor'dal (sŭb·kôr'dăl; -d'l), *adj. Zool.* Below the notochord.

sub·cho'ri·oid (-kō'rĭ·oid), *adj. Med.* Beneath the choroid coat of the eye (between it and the retina).

sub'cho·ri·on'ic (sŭb'kō·rĭ·ŏn'ĭk), *adj. Anat.* Below the chorion.

Sub'clam·a·to'res (sŭb'klăm·ȧ·tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *sub-* + *clamatores.*] *Zool.* A superfamily of passerine birds equiv. to *Eurylaimi* (the broadbills).

sub'class' (sŭb'klăs'; 83), *n.* A primary division of a class; specif., *Biol.,* a category below a class and above an order. — *v. t.* To locate in, or assign to, a subclass.

sub'clause' (-klôz'), *n.* A subordinate clause.

sub·cla'vi·an (sŭb·klā'vĭ·ăn), *adj.* [*sub-* + L. *clavis* a key. See CLAVICLE.] *Anat.* Under the clavicle; designating, or pertaining to, the subclavian artery, vein, or muscle. — *n.* A subclavian artery, groove, muscle, etc.

subclavian artery. *Anat. & Zool.* The proximal part of the main artery of the arm or forelimb. In man it is regarded as extending from its point of origin to the outer border of the first rib, from which point its continuation is known as the *axillary artery;* the one on the right side arises from the innominate artery, while the one on the left arises from the arch of the aorta. Two types of the subclavian arteries are distinguishable in vertebrates, a *dorsal* and a *ventral,* so named from their embryological development, in relation to the branchial arteries. That of man and most mammals is dorsal.

subclavian groove. *Anat.* Either of two grooves (for the subclavian artery and vein) on the first rib.

subclavian muscle. *Anat.* The subclavius.

subclavian triangle. *Anat.* See TRIANGLES OF THE NECK.

subclavian vein. *Anat.* The proximal part of the main vein of the arm from the end of the axillary vein, at the level of the first rib, to its junction with the internal jugular vein to form the innominate vein.

sub·cla'vi·o- (sŭb·klā'vĭ·ō-). A combining form of *subclavius,* as in: **sub·cla'vi·o·ax'il·lar'y, sub·cla'vi·o·jug'u·lar.**

sub·cla'vi·us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL. See SUBCLAVIAN.] *Anat.* A small muscle extending from the first rib and its cartilage to the under surface of the clavicle.

sub·coast'al (-kōs'tăl), *adj. Phys. Geog.* Below the coast; — applied to submerged plains of the continental shelf.

sub'col·lat'er·al (sŭb'kŏ·lăt'ẽr·ăl), *adj. Anat.* Designating a convolution of the tentorial surface of the temporal lobe of the cerebrum lying external to the collateral fissure.

sub'co·lum'nar (-kō·lŭm'nẽr), *adj.* Imperfectly columnar.

sub·cin'gu·lum (sŭb·sĭng'gū·lŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sub* under + *cingulum* girdle.] See SUCCINCTORIUM.

sub·cir'cuit, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub·cir'cu·lar, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·cir'mi·cle, *n.* [NL. *subcersiculum.*] A kind of apothecary's sifter. *Obs.*

sub·ci'sion, *n.* = SUBINCISION.

sub·cit'rine, *adj.* Pale or greenish yellow. *Obs.*

sub·cit'y, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·civ'i·lized, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'claim', *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub'clan', *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub·clas'si·fy, *v. t.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·cla'vate, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·cla'vi·a (sŭb·klā'vĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY.

sub·cla'vi·al (-ăl), *adj.* Subclavian. *Obs.* [1 a.]

sub'cla·vi,ru·lar, *adj.* See SUB-,

sub'clerk', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·cli'mate, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub'col·lec'tor, *n.* See SUB-, 1.

sub'col·le'gi·ate, *adj.* See SUB-, 1.

Su'ba·i (sū'bä·ī; -bī). *Bib.*

Sub'akh·mim'ic (sŭb'ăk·mĕm'ĭk), *n.* See Coptic, *n.,* 1.

sub·a'late, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·al'bid, *adj.* [L. *subalbidus.*] Whitish. *Obs.* [*n.,* 2.

sub·al'ge·bra, *n.* See ALGEBRA.

sub'al·li'ance, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub'al·ter'nal, *adj.* Subordinate; also, alternating. — *n.* A subaltern. *Both Obs.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'a·mare', *adj.* [L. *subamarus.*] Somewhat bitter. *Obs.*

sub·a'nal, *adj.* See SUB-, 3.

sub'an·de'an (sŭb'ăn·dē'ăn; sŭb·ăn'dē·ăn), *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'an·ni·ver'sa·ry, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub·an'ti·christ', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'an·tique', *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'ap·par'ent, *adj.,* **sub'ap·pressed',** *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'ap·pear'ance, *n.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'ap·pro·ba'tion, *n.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'ar·ach·noi'dal (sŭb'är·kăk·noi'dăl), **sub'ar·ach·noi'de·an** (-dē·ăn), *adj.* = SUBARACHNOID.

sub'ar·bo·ra'ceous, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'ar·bo·re·al, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'ar·bo·res'cent, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b. [SUB-, 3.

sub'ar·che·spo'ri·al, *adj.* See

sub·ar'chi·tect, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·arc'u·ate (-ärk'ū·āt), **sub·arc'u·at'ed** (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'a·re'o·let, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub'a·rouse' (sŭb'ȧ·rouz'), *v. t.* = SUBEXCITE.

sub'ar·te'sian, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub·ar'ti·cle, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'ar·y·te'noid, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'as·cend'ing, *adj.* See SUB-,

sub'as·per·ous, *adj.* [L. *subasper.*] Somewhat rough. *Obs.*

sub'as·sem'blage, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d. Specif., *Math.,* an assemblage contained in another. *Obs.*

sub'as·sem'bly, *n.* See SUB, 1 d.

su·bas'si, + SUBASHI. [1 d.]

sub'as·so'ci·a'tion, *n.* See SUB-,

sub'as·trag'a·lar, *adj.,* **sub'as·trag'a·loid,** *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'-At·lan'tic, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'at·ten'u·ate, sub'at·ten'u·at'ed, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'at·tor'ney, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'au·di'tor, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'au·to·mat'ic, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b. [& b.]

sub·av'er·age, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub·bail'iff, *n.* Also **sub·bail'ie.** See SUB-, 1 c. — **sub·bail'i·wick,** *n.*

sub·bal'last, *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub·band', *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub·bank', *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub'ba·sal'tic, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub·bas'sa, *-si.* + SUBASHI.

sub·bas'tile, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·beau', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·bi'as, *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub·book'keep'er, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'brach·y·ceph'a·ly (sŭb'-brăk·ĭ·sĕf'ȧ·lĭ), *n.* See CEPHALIC INDEX. — **sub'brach·y·ce·phal'ic** (-sē·făl'ĭk), *adj.*

sub·bran'chi·al, *adj. Zool.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub·bri·gade', *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub·brok'er, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·bro'mide, *n.* Also -mid. *Chem.* See SUB-, 4. [1 a.]

sub·bron'chi·al, *adj.* See SUB-,

sub·bu'reau, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub·cae'cal, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'cae·ru'le·ous, *adj.* [L. *subcaeruleus.*] Bluish. *Obs.*

sub'cal·care'ous, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b. [SUB-, 1 b.]

sub'cam·pan'u·late, *adj.* See

sub·can'cel·late, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·can'did, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·cap'tain, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·car'bu·ret'ed, sub·car'bu·ret'ted (sŭb·kär'bŭ·rĕt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj. Chem.* See SUB-, 4. *Now Rare.*

sub·car'di·nal, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·car'i·nate, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'-Car·pa'thi·an, *adj.* See SUB-, 6.

sub'case', *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub'cash', *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub·cash·ier', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·ca·si'no, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'cast', *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub'caste', *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub·cat'e·go'ry, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'cause', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·ca'vate, *v. t.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub·cav'i·ty, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub'cell', *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub·chan'ber·er, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·chan'cel, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub·chap'ter, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·chel'i·form (-kĕl'ĭ·fôrm), *adj. Zool.* = SUBCHELATE a.

sub·chlo'ride, *n.* See SUB-, 4.

sub'cho·ri·oi'dal (sŭb'kō·rĭ·oi'dăl; -d'l), *adj.* = SUBCHORIOID.

sub·cho'roid (-kō'roid), *adj.* = SUBCHORIOID.

sub'cho·roi'dal (sŭb'kō·roi'dăl; -d'l), *adj.* = SUBCHORIOID.

sub'-Chris'tian, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'cinc·to'ri·um (sŭb'sĭngk·tō'rĭ·ŭm; 181), *n.* = SUCCINCTORIUM.

sub'cin·er·i'tious (sŭb'sĭn·ẽr·ĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [LL. *subcinericius.*] Baked under ashes. — **sub'cin·er·i'tious·ly,** *adv. Both Obs.*

sub·cin'gu·lum (sŭb·sĭng'gū·lŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sub* under + *cingulum* girdle.] See SUCCINCTORIUM.

sub·cir'cuit, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub·cir'cu·lar, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·cir'mi·cle, *n.* [NL. *subcersiculum.*] A kind of apothecary's sifter. *Obs.*

sub·ci'sion, *n.* = SUBINCISION.

sub·cit'rine, *adj.* Pale or greenish yellow. *Obs.*

sub·cit'y, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·civ'i·lized, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'claim', *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub'clan', *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub·clas'si·fy, *v. t.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·cla'vate, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·cla'vi·a (sŭb·klā'vĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY.

sub·cla'vi·al (-ăl), *adj.* Subclavian. *Obs.* [1 a.]

sub'cla·vi,ru·lar, *adj.* See SUB-,

sub'clerk', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·cli'mate, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub'col·lec'tor, *n.* See SUB-, 1.

sub'col·le'gi·ate, *adj.* See SUB-, 1.

sub′com·mit′ (sŭb′kŏ·mĭt′), *v. t.* To refer or submit to a subcommittee; also, to commit to (another person) something previously committed to oneself. *Rare.*

sub′com·mit′tee (sŭb′kŏ·mĭt′ē; *see* SUB-; 66), *n.* An under committee; a part or division of a committee. *Milton.*

‖**sub con·di′ti·o′ne** (sŭb kŏn·dĭsh′ĭ·ō′nē). [L.] Under the condition; conditional.

sub·con′scious (sŭb·kŏn′shŭs), *adj.* **1.** Of the nature of mental operation yet not present in consciousness; — a designation applied to activities of which the agent is not aware, though they are seemingly of the same nature as the conscious activities; as, *subconscious* reasoning; *subconscious* conflict of desires. Specif.: **a** Coconscious. **b** Either coconscious or unconscious.
2. Of the lowest degree of consciousness; belonging to the margin of consciousness.
— **sub·con′scious·ly,** *adv.* — **sub·con′scious·ness,** *n.*

sub·con′scious, *n.* Subconscious activity or the sum total of such activity, sometimes conceived as an entity or agent.

sub·con′sta·ble (-kŭn′stȧ·b'l; -kŏn′-), *n.* An underconstable.

sub′con·stel·la′tion (sŭb′kŏn·stĕ·lā′shŭn), *n.* *Astron.* A subordinate asterism or constellation.

sub′con·tig′u·ous (sŭb′kŏn·tĭg′ū·ŭs), *adj.* Almost touching.

sub·con′ti·nent (sŭb·kŏn′tĭ·nĕnt), *n.* A land mass of great size but smaller than any of the usually recognized continents; as, the Antarctic Continent was formerly regarded as a *subcontinent.* — **sub′con·ti·nen′tal** (sŭb′kŏn·tĭ·nĕn′-tăl; -t'l), *adj.*

sub·con′tract (-kŏn′trăkt; *see* SUB-), *n.* A contract under, or subordinate to, a previous contract.

sub′con·tract′ (sŭb′kŏn·trăkt′), *v. t. & i.* To contract under, or for the performance of part or all of, another contract.

sub′con·tract′ed (-trăk′tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* **a** Contracted after or under a former contract. **b** *Obs.* Betrothed for the second time.

sub′con·trac′tor (sŭb′kŏn·trăk′tĕr; sŭb·kŏn′trăk·tĕr), *n.* One who contracts with a contractor to perform part or all of the latter's contract.

sub′con·tra·oc′tave (sŭb′kŏn·trȧ·ŏk′tăv), *n.* *Music.* The octave below the contraoctave. See PITCH, *Illust.*

sub′con·tra·ri′e·ty (-rī′ĕ·tĭ), *n.* *Logic.* The relation of subcontrary propositions; that relation of two propositions with identical terms which is such that both may be true, but both cannot be false. See OPPOSITION, 10 (2).

sub·con′tra·ry (sŭb·kŏn′trĕr·ĭ; -trȧ·rĭ), *adj.* Contrary in an inferior degree. Specif.: **a** *Obs. Geom.* Having, or being in, a contrary order; — said of a circular section of a conicoid as related to another circular but not parallel section; also, designating two similar triangles having a common angle, the opposite sides not being parallel. **b** *Logic.* Having the relation of subcontrariety (which see). — **sub·con′tra·ri·ly** (sŭb·kŏn′trĕr·ĭ·lĭ), *adv.*

sub·con′tra·ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-trĕr·ĭz; -trȧ·rĭz). *Logic.* A subcontrary proposition. See SUBCONTRARIETY.

sub·cor′ne·ous (sŭb·kôr′nē·ŭs), *adj.* *Zool.* **a** Under a horny part or layer. **b** Partially horny.

sub·cor′tex (-kôr′tĕks), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* Collectively, the parts of the brain, as the corpus striatum and internal capsule, immediately adjoining the cerebral cortex.

sub·cor′ti·cal (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* Beneath or below a cortex; specif., *Physiol.,* designating or pertaining to nerve centers below the cerebral cortex. — **sub·cor′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

sub·cos′ta (sŭb·kŏs′tȧ), *n.* [NL. See SUB-; COSTA.] The subcostal vein of an insect's wing.

sub·cos′tal (-kŏs′tăl; -t'l), *adj.* *Anat. & Zool.* **a** Below the ribs or a rib; designating a subcostalis muscle. **b** Designating, or pertaining to, the primary vein of an insect's wing next behind the costal vein.

sub·cos′tal, *n.* *Anat. & Zool.* **a** A subcostal muscle. **b** A subcostal vein or cell.

subcostal cell. One of the cells between the costal and subcostal veins of an insect's wing.

sub′cos·ta′lis (sŭb′kŏs·tā′lĭs), *n.* [NL. See SUB-; COSTA.] *Anat.* Any small muscle arising on the inner surface of a rib and inserted into the inner surface of the first, second, or third rib below.

sub·crep′i·tant (sŭb·krĕp′ĭ·tănt), *adj.* Partially crepitant.

sub′cru·re′al (sŭb′krōō·rē′ăl), *n.* *Anat.* Under the crureus, or vastus intermedius; designating, or pert. to, a small muscle, the **sub′cru·re′us** (-ŭs), or articularis genu.

sub′crust′ (sŭb′krŭst′), *n.* [*sub-* + *crust.*] See SUB-, **1 a**; specif., in road construction, the lower course of a bituminous macadam or concrete.

sub′crus·ta′ceous (sŭb′krŭs·tā′shŭs), *adj.* Occurring beneath a crust or scab; as, a *subcrustaceous* cicatrization.

sub·crust′al (sŭb·krŭs′tăl), *adj.* See SUB-, **1 a**; specif., *Geol.,* situated, acting, or occurring below the crust of the earth.

sub·cul′ture (sŭb·kŭl′tŭr), *v. t.;* -TURED (-tŭrd); -TUR·ING (-tŭr·ĭng). *Bacteriol.* To culture (bacteria, etc.) anew on a fresh medium, by inoculation from an older culture.
— *n.* *Bacteriol.* A culture derived from another.

sub′cu·ta′ne·ous (sŭb′kū·tā′nē·ŭs), *adj.* **a** Situated beneath the skin. **b** To be used or introduced under the skin; hypodermal; as, a *subcutaneous* needle. **c** Living beneath the skin; as, a *subcutaneous* parasite. — **sub′cu·ta′ne·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **sub′cu·ta′ne·ous·ness,** *n.*

subcutaneous operation. An operation performed without breaking the skin, except by a minute opening made by the entering knife.

sub·cu′tis (sŭb·kū′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The deeper part of the cutis.

sub·dea′con (sŭb·dē′kŭn), *n.* [*sub-* + *deacon;* cf. LL. *subdiaconus.*] *Eccl.* **a** An assistant to, or a minister ranking next below, a deacon; specif., in the Roman Catholic Church, a minister belonging to an order (since the 12th century, a major holy order) next below that of deacon, whose duties are to prepare the vessels and the bread and wine for Mass, to pour the water into the chalice at the offertory, and to sing the epistle; in the Eastern churches, a minister belonging to the highest of the minor orders, whose duties are to prepare the sacred vessels and to guard the gates of the bema during the celebration of the Eucharist. **b** The epistler in the Mass.

sub·dea′con·ate (sŭb·dē′kŭn·ăt), *n.* Subdiaconate.

sub·dea′con·ess (sŭb·dē′kŭn·ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* See SUB-, **1 c**; also, the wife of a subdeacon.

sub·dea′con·ry (-rĭ), *n.* *Eccl.* The order or office of subdeacon.

sub′dean′ (sŭb′dēn′), *n.* [*sub-* + *dean;* cf. F. *sousdoyen.*] An under dean; the deputy or substitute of a dean.

sub·dean′er·y (sŭb·dēn′ĕr·ĭ), *n.* Office or rank of subdean.

sub·deb′ (sŭb·dĕb′), *n.* A subdebutante. *Colloq., U. S.*

sub′deb·u·tante′ (sŭb′dĕb·ū·tănt′), *n.* [*sub-,* **1 c** + F. *débutante,* fem.] A young girl who is about to become a society debutante. *Colloq., U. S.*

sub·dec′a·nal (sŭb·dĕk′ȧ·năl; sŭb′dē·kā′năl; -n'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a subdean or subdeanery.

sub·dec′i·mal (sŭb·dĕs′ĭ·măl), *adj.* Resulting from division by a multiple of ten.

sub·dec′u·ple (-dĕk′ū·p'l), *adj.* Containing one part of ten.

sub′de·lir′i·um (sŭb′dē·lĭr′ĭ·ŭm), *n.* *Med.* A mild form of delirium.

sub·dent′ed (sŭb·dĕn′tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Indented beneath.

sub′de·riv′a·tive (sŭb′dē·rĭv′ȧ·tĭv), *n.* A word derived from a derivative; as, "friendliness" is a *subderivative* from "friendly," which is derived from "friend."

sub·der′mal (sŭb·dûr′măl), *adj.* Subcutaneous.

sub′de·ter′mi·nant (sŭb′dē·tûr′mĭ·nănt), *n.* *Math.* The determinant left after erasing an equal number of rows and columns of a determinant. Its order equals the order of the original determinant less the number of rows or columns erased.

sub′di·ac′o·nal (sŭb′dī·ăk′ō·năl; -n'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a subdeacon or a subdeaconry.

sub′di·ac′o·nate (-năt), *n.* The office or rank of a subdeacon.

sub·di′al (sŭb·dī′ăl), *adj.* [L. *subdialis* in the open air.] Of or pert. to the open air; under the open sky. *Rare.*

sub′di·chot′o·my (sŭb′dĭ·kŏt′ō·mĭ), *n.* A subordinate, or inferior, division into pairs; a subdivision. *Rare.* — **sub′di·chot′o·mize** (-mīz), *v. t. Rare.* — **sub′di·chot′o·mous** (-mŭs), *adj.* — **sub′di·chot′o·mous·ly,** *adv.* *Both Rare.*

sub′dis·junc′tive (-dĭs·jŭngk′tĭv), *n.* [NL. *subdisjunctivus.*] *Gram.* A disjunctive conjunction connecting words or word groups that have the same reference (Mr. Hoover, *or* the President, will be the chairman).

sub′di·ti′tious (sŭb′dĭ·tĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* [L. *subdititius, subditicius,* fr. *subdere* to substitute.] Put secretly in the place of something else; foisted in. *Rare.* — **sub′di·ti′tious·ly,** *adv.* *Rare.*

sub′di·ver′si·fy (-dĭ·vûr′sĭ·fī; -dĭ′-), *v. t.* To diversify again what is already diversified. *Rare.*

sub′di·vide′ (-dĭ·vīd′; 66), *v. t.;* -DI·VID′ED (-vīd′ĕd; -ĭd); -DI·VID′ING (-vīd′ĭng). [LL. *subdividere,* fr. *sub* under + *dividere* to divide. See DIVIDE.] To divide the parts of into more parts; to divide again, as what has already been divided. Specif., *Real Estate,* to divide (a tract of land) into lots to sell before developing or improving them.
— *v. i.* To separate or be separated into subdivisions. — **sub′di·vid′er** (-vīd′ĕr), *n.*

sub′di·vid′ing (-vīd′ĭng), *adj.* That subdivides. — **sub′di·vid′ing·ly,** *adv.*

sub′di·vis′i·ble (sŭb′dĭ·vĭz′ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Susceptible of subdivision.

sub′di·vi′sion (-dĭ·vĭzh′ŭn; *see* SUB-), *n.* [LL. *subdivisio.*] **1.** Act or process of subdividing; also, an instance or example of subdividing.
2. A part of a thing made by subdividing.
In the decimal table, the *subdivisions* of the cubit, as span, palm, and digit, are deduced from the shorter cubit. *Arbuthnot.*
3. *Mil.* One of the small bodies into which marching troops were formerly divided.
4. *Real Estate.* An unimproved tract of land surveyed and divided into lots for purposes of sale. In some localities it is distinguished from a *development* (which see), upon which improvements are made before sale; in other localities the terms are synonymous.
— **sub′di·vi′sion·al** (-vĭzh′ŭn·ăl; -'l), *adj.*

sub′di·vi′sive (sŭb′dĭ·vī′sĭv), *adj.* Resulting from, or tending to cause, subdivision.

sub′do·lous (sŭb′dō·lŭs), *adj.* [L. *subdolus,* fr. *sub* + *dolus* deceit.] Somewhat sly; crafty; cunning; artful. — **sub′do·lous·ly,** *adv.* — **sub′do·lous·ness,** *n.* *All Now Rare.*

sub·dom′i·nant (sŭb·dŏm′ĭ·nănt), *n.* Something dominant to an inferior or partial degree; something imperfectly dominant; specif., *Music,* the fourth tone above, or fifth below, the tonic, as F in the scale of C. — **sub·dom′i·nant,** *adj.*

sub·dor′sal (sŭb·dôr′săl; -s'l), *adj.* *Zool.* Nearly on the dorsal surface. — **sub·dor′sal,** *n.* — **-dor′sal·ly,** *adv.*

sub·dou′ble (sŭb·dŭb′l), *adj.* *Math.* In the ratio of 1 to 2.

sub′drain′ (sŭb′drān′), *n.* An underground drain. — *v. t.* To drain by a subdrain or subdrains.

sub·drain′age (sŭb·drān′ĭj), *n.* Underground drainage.

sub·drill′ (sŭb·drĭl′), *v. t.* *Mech.* To drill to a size that leaves sufficient metal for finishing by reaming.

sub·du′a·ble (sŭb·dū′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being subdued. — **sub·du′a·bly,** *adv.* — **sub·du′a·ble·ness,** *n.*

sub·du′al (-ăl), *n.* Act of subduing.

sub·duce′ (-dūs′), *v. t.* [L. *subducere, subductum,* fr. *sub* under + *ducere* to lead, to draw. See DUKE.] *Obs.* **a** To withdraw; draw aside; take away. **b** To subtract arithmetically.

sub·duct′ (-dŭkt′), *v. t. & i.* To withdraw; subtract; deduct; remove. *Now Rare.*

sub·duc′tion (-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *subductio.*] **1.** Act of subducting, or taking away; withdrawal; also, act or process of subduing; subjection.
2. Arithmetical subtraction; also, deduction.

sub·due′ (sŭb·dū′), *v. t.;* SUB·DUED′ (-dūd′); SUB·DU′ING (-dū′ĭng). [ME. *soduen,* fr. OF. *soduire* to seduce (fr. L. *subducere* to draw or lead away; see SUBDUCE), but prob. confused in AF. with L. *subdere,* past part. *subditus,* to subdue, fr. *sub* under + *-dere* to put (see DO).] **1.** To bring under; to conquer by force or superior power, and bring into subjection; to reduce under dominion; also, to conquer; vanquish; crush.
Where Charles the Great, having *subdued* the Saxons,
There left behind and settled certain French. *Shak.*
2. To overcome, as by persuasion, kindness, or other mild means; to bring under influence or into submission or obedience; as, to *subdue* the passions; to *subdue* a willful child.
3. To destroy the force of; to overcome; as, drugs may *subdue* a fever.
4. To reduce; lower; hence, to reduce the intensity or degree of; to tone down; soften; as, *subdued* voices, light.
Nothing could have *subdued* nature
To such a lowness but his unkind daughters. *Shak.*
5. To make mellow; to bring into cultivation, as land.
Syn. — Overpower, surmount. See CONQUER.

sub·due′, *n.* Subjugation. *Obs.*

sub·dued′ (sŭb·dūd′), *adj.* **a** Subjugated; conquered. **b** Reduced in force or intensity; made quiet or gentle; toned down. — **sub·dued′ly** (-dūd′lĭ; -dū′ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **sub·dued′ness,** *n.*

sub·due′ment (-dū′mĕnt), *n.* Subdual. *Rare.*

sub·du′er (-dū′ĕr), *n.* One who or that which subdues.

sub·du′ing (-ĭng), *adj.* That subdues or conquers; that tones down. — **sub·du′ing·ly,** *adv.*

sub′du·ple (sŭb′dū·p'l), *adj.* [*sub-* + L. *duplus* double.] *Math.* Subdouble.

sub·du′pli·cate (sŭb·dū′plĭ·kăt), *adj.* *Math.* Expressed by the square root; — said of ratios; as, $\sqrt{a}$: $\sqrt{b}$ is the *subduplicate* ratio of *a* to *b*.

sub·du′ral (-dū′răl), *adj.* *Anat.* Situated under the dura mater, or between the dura mater and the arachnoid membrane; as, the *subdural* space. — **sub·du′ral·ly,** *adv.*

sub·ed′it (-ĕd′ĭt), *v. t.* To act as subeditor of.

sub·ed′i·tor (sŭb·ĕd′ĭ·tĕr; *see* SUB-), *n.* An assistant editor, as of a paper. — **sub′ed·i·to′ri·al** (sŭb′ĕd·ĭ·tō′rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.*

sub′e·lec′tron (sŭb′ē·lĕk′trŏn), *n.* *Physics & Chem.* A component of the electron (according to an unproved hypothesis).

sub′en·ceph′a·lon (-ĕn·sĕf′ȧ·lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *sub-* + *encephalon.*] *Anat.* The midbrain and hindbrain together. — **sub′en·ce·phal′ic** (-sē·făl′ĭk), *adj.*

sub′en·feoff′ (sŭb′ĕn·fĕf′; -fēf′), *v. t.* To subinfeudate.

sub′en·ti′tle (-ĕn·tī′t'l), *v. t.* To give a subtitle to.

sub′e·qua·to′ri·al (sŭb′ē·kwȧ·tō′rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Approximately equatorial; designating, or pertaining to, a region just without the equatorial region.

su′ber (sū′bĕr), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* Cork tissue; also, the outer bark of the cork oak (*Quercus suber*).

su′ber·ate (-āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of suberic acid.

sub′e·rect′ (sŭb′ē·rĕkt′), *adj.* Tending to stand erect; ascending.

su·be′re·ous (sū·bē′rē·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *subereus* of the cork tree.] *Bot.* Suberose; pertaining to cork.

suberi-. A combining form for *suber,* as in:
suberiferous, suberification, suberiform.

su·ber′ic (sū·bĕr′ĭk; sū-), *adj* [F. *suberique,* fr. L. *suber* the cork tree.] Of or pertaining to cork; specif., *Chem.,* pertaining to or designating a white crystalline diacid, $(CH_2)_6(CO_2H)_2$, obtained by action of nitric acid on cork and various fatty oils and fatty acids; 1,6-hexane-dicarboxylic.

su′ber·in (sū′bĕr·ĭn), *n.* Also **su′ber·ine** (-In; -ēn). [F. *subérine.*] *Biochem.* A complex fatty or waxy substance that constitutes the basis of cork. It contains suberic and phellonic acids. Cf. SUBERIZATION, CUTIN.

su′ber·in·ize (-ĭn·īz), *v. t.,* **su′ber·in′i·za′tion** (-ĭn′ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ĭ·zā′-), *n.* = SUBERIZE, SUBERIZATION.

Su′ber·i′tes (sū′bĕr·ĭ′tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *suber* the cork oak.] *Zool.* A genus of monaxial sponges (class Demospongiae) with no microscleres or spongin and with meg-

---

sub′com·mand′er, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub′com·men·da′tion, *n.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′com·mend′ed, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub·com′mis·sar′y, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c. — sub·com′mis·sar′y·ship, *n.*
sub′com·mis′sion, *n.,* sub′com·mis′sion·er, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub·com′pa·ny, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.
sub·com′pen·sate, *v. t.* See SUB-, 1 b. — sub′com·pen·sa′tion, *n.*
sub′com·pressed′, *adj.,* sub·con′cave, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′con·cealed′, *adj.* Hidden beneath. *Obs.*
sub′con·ces′sion, *n.* See SUB-, 1 e.
sub′con·ces′sion·aire′, *n.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub·con′choi′dal, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub·con′fer·ence, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.
sub·con′form′a·ble, *adj.,* sub·con′i·cal, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′con·junc·tĭ′val, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a. — sub′con·junc′tively, *adv.*
sub·con′nate, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′con·nect′, *v. t.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub′con·niv′ent, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub·con′science, *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub·con′ser·va′tor, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub′con·sid′er·a′tion, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub·con′sul, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub′con·tained′, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub·con′test, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub′con·tin′u·ous, *adj.* Also sub′con·tin′u·al. See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′con·trol′, *v. t.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub·con′vex, sub·con′vo·lute, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub·cool′, *v. t.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub·cor′a·coid, *adj.* *Anat.* See SUB-, 3.
sub·cor′date, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub·cor′di·form (sŭb·kôr′dĭ·fôrm), *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b. [1 b.]
sub′co·ri·a′ceous, *adj.* See SUB-.
sub′cor·po·ra′tion, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d. [1 b.]
sub′co·rym′bose, *adj.* See SUB-.
sub·coun′cil, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.
sub·cra′ni·al, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub′cre·a′tive, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub′creek′, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.
sub·cre′nate, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub·cri′nal, *n.* See SUB-, 4.
sub′crep·i·ta′tion, *n.* See SUB-, 1 b. [1 b.]
sub′cre·scen′tic, *adj.* See SUB-.
sub′crest′, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub·crim′i·nal, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub·cross′ing, *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub·crys′tal·line, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub·cu′bi·cal, *adj.* Also sub′cu·boi′dal. See SUB-, 1 b.
sub·cul′trate, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b. [1 b.]
sub·cul′tur·al, *adj.* See SUB-,
sub·cu′rate, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub′cu·ra′tor, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c. — sub·cu·ra′tor·ship, *n.*
sub·cur′rent, *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub′cu·tic′u·lar, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a. [1 b.]
sub·cy·a′ne·ous, *adj.* See SUB-,
sub·cy′a·nide, *n.* See SUB-, 4.
sub′cy·lin′dri·cal sub′cy·lin′dric, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub·da′ta·ry, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub·date′, *v. t.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub·dea′con·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
sub′deal′er, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub′de·duc′i·ble, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 d.
sub′def·i·ni′tion, *n.* See SUB-,
sub·del′e·gate, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
— sub·del′e·gate, *v. t.* — sub′del·e·ga′tion, *n.* [gated. *Obs.*
sub·del′e·gate, *adj.* Subdele-
sub·del·ta′ic, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub·del′toid, *adj.* Also sub′del·toi′dal. See SUB-, 1 b.
sub·dem′on·strate, *v. t.* See SUB-, 1 b. — sub′dem·on·stra′tion, *n.* [SUB-, 1 d.]
sub′de·nom′i·na′tion, *n.* See
sub·den′tate, *adj.* Also sub·den′tat·ed. See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′den·tic′u·late, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b. [1 c.]
sub′de·part′ment, *n.* See SUB-,
sub′de·pos′it, *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub′de·pos′i·to′ry, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub·de′pot, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub′de·pressed′, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub·dep′u·ty, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub·dev′il, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub·di′a·lect, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
— sub′di·a·lec′tal, *adj.* — sub′di·a·lec′tal·ly, *adv.*
sub′di·a·pa′son, *n.* See SUB-, 9 a.
sub′di·a·pen′te, *n.* See SUB-, 9 c. [SUB-, 1 a.]
sub′di·a·phrag·mat′ic, *adj.* See
sub′die′, *n.* *Mech.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub′di·lat′ed, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′di·rec′tor, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub′dis·coi′dal, *adj.* See SUB-, 3.
sub·dis′tich, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.
— sub·dis′tich·ous, *adj.* [1 c.]
sub′dis·tinc′tion, *n.* See SUB-,
sub′dis·tin′guish, *v. t.* To distinguish as subordinate divisions. *Obs.* — sub′dis·tin′guished, *adj.* *Rare.*
sub′dis′trict, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.
sub′dit, *adj. & n.* [L. *subditus,* past part.] Subject. *Obs. Scot.*
sub′di·ve′cious, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b. [1 c.]
sub′di·vid′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
sub′di·vine′, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′di·vi′sion·ate, *v. t.* To subdivide. *Obs.*
sub·doc′tor, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub′do·lent, *adj.* See SUB-, 3.
sub′dol·i·cho·ceph′a·ly (sŭb′-dŏl′ĭ·kō·sĕf′ȧ·lĭ), *n.* See CEPHALIC INDEX. — sub′dol·i·cho·ce·phal′ic, *adj.*
sub·dru′id, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub·dul′cid, *adj.* [L. *subdulcis.*] Sweetish. *Obs.*
sub·dure′, *adj.* [L. *subdurus.*] Somewhat hard. *Obs.*
sub·ech′o, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub′ec·to·der′mal, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub·ed′i·tor·ship′, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c; -SHIP. [1 b.]
sub′ef·fec′tive, *adj.* See SUB-,
sub′e·lec′tion, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub·el′e·ment, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub′el·e·men′ta·ry, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub′el·lip′tic, sub′el·lip′ti·cal, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b. [1 b.]
sub′e·lon′gate, *adj.* See SUB-,
sub′e·mar′gi·nate, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b. [SUB-, 1 a.]
sub′en·do·car′di·al, *adj.* See
sub′en·dorse′, *v. t.* See SUB-, 1 a. — sub′en·dorse′ment, *n.*
sub′en·do·the′li·al, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a. [1 a.]
sub′en·dy·mal, *adj.* See SUB-,
sub′en·gi·neer′, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub′en·tire′, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub·en′try, *n.* See SUB-, 1 a & c.
sub′ep·i·der′mal, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub′ep·i·glot′tic, *adj.* See SUB-,
sub′ep·i·the′li·al, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub·ep′och, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.
sub·e·qual, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.
— sub′e·qual′i·ty, *n.* — sub·e′qual·ly, *adv.* [1 b.]
sub′e·qui·lat′er·al, *adj.* See SUB-,
sub·e′qui·valve′, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.
su′ber·ane (sū′bĕr·ăn), *n.* = CYCLOHEPTANE.

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals. Abbreviations, Signs, etc., are explained on pages immediately preceding the Vocabulary.

ascleres shaped like needles with heads. *S. compacta* is a common species of the Atlantic coast of America, often living on shells occupied by hermit crabs. The genus is the type of a family, **Su'ber-it'i-dae** (sū'bĕr-ĭt'ĭ-dē).

su'ber-i-za'tion (sū'bĕr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n. Bot.* Conversion of the cell walls into cork tissue by development of suberin, as when a callus forms over a wound. Suberized cell walls are impervious to water. Cf. LIGNIFICATION.

su'ber-ize (sū'bĕr-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [L. *suber* cork.] *Bot.* To effect suberization of.

su'ber-ose (-ōs), *adj. Bot.* Having a corky texture; suberized.

sub'e-rose' (sŭb'ē-rōs'), *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'ex-cite' (sŭb'ĕk-sīt'; -ĭk-), *v. t.* [*sub-* + *excite.*] *Psychol.* To put into a condition of readiness for activity by applying a stimulus which does not of itself arouse actual activity. — **sub'ex-ci-ta'tion** (sŭb'ĕk-sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.*

sub'fac-to'ri-al (-făk-tō'rĭ-ăl; 181), *n. Math.* Any of a succession of integers formed, each succeeding (n + 1)th one, by multiplying the preceding nth one by n and then adding or subtracting 1, according as n is even or odd; thus, starting from 1, 1 × 1 − 1 = 0 = 1st subfactorial, 0 × 2 + 1 = 1 = 2d subfactorial, 1 × 3 − 1 = 2 = 3d subfactorial, 2 × 4 + 1 = 9 = 4th subfactorial, etc.

sub-fam'i-ly (-făm'ĭ-lĭ; *see* SUB-), *n. Biol.* A category next below a family; as, a *sub-family* of languages; specif., *Biol.,* a category below a family and above a genus. Subfamily names in zoology are derived from the name of some genus, and in recent classifications end in *-inae,* as *Turdinae,* from *Turdus.*

sub-fe'brile (sŭb-fē'brĭl; -fēb'rĭl), *adj.* [*sub-* + *febrile.*] *Med.* Of or pertaining to a body temperature very slightly more than normal, but not characteristic of true fever.

sub'feu' (sŭb'fū'; *see* SUB-), *n. Feudal Law.* A feu held of a vassal as such. *Chiefly Scots Law.*

sub-feu' (sŭb-fū'), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. ML. *subfeodare.*] To subinfeudate. — **sub'feu-da'tion** (sŭb'fū-dā'shŭn), *n.* — **sub-feu'da-to'ry** (sŭb-fū'dā-tō'rĭ; -tĕr-ĭ), *n. Chiefly Scots Law.*

sub'fief' (sŭb'fēf'), *n.* A fief that is part of another fief; an arriere fee. — **sub-fief'** (sŭb-fēf'), *v. t.*

sub'fix' (sŭb'fĭks'), *n.* [*sub-* + *-fix* as in *prefix,* etc.] A subscript sign, letter, or character.

sub-fla'vor, sub-fla'vour (sŭb-flā'vĕr), *n.* A secondary or subordinate flavor.

sub'floor' (sŭb'flōr'; 181), *n.* A floor beneath another floor.

sub-floor'ing, *n.* Material used in building subfloors.

sub-flo'ra (sŭb-flō'rȧ), *n.* [NL. See SUB-; FLORA.] *Bot.* A flora of small extent as included within another of larger area.

sub-flu'vi-al (sŭb-flōō'vĭ-ăl; 242), *adj.* 1. Situated, taking place, or formed, at the bottom of a river or, sometimes, of any body of water; as, *subfluvial* cables.

2. Situated under a river, or the like, as a tunnel.

sub-fo'cal (-fō'kăl), *adj.* Below the focus of attention; not clearly conscious.

sub'foun-da'tion (sŭb'foun-dā'shŭn), *n.* A secondary foundation; a subgrade.

sub-fresh'man (sŭb-frĕsh'mȧn), *n.* A student who is qualified shortly to begin his freshman year; — sometimes used of one who has qualified for admission to the freshman class but has not actually begun the studies of that year in a college or university.

sub-func'tion-al (sŭb-fŭngk'shŭn-ăl), *adj.* [*sub-* + *functional.*] Having little or no apparent function.

sub-fusc' (sŭb-fŭsk'), *adj.* Subfuscous.

sub-fus'cous (sŭb-fŭs'kŭs), *adj.* [L. *subfuscus, suffuscus.* See SUB-; FUSCOUS.] Somewhat fuscous; duskish; dusky.

sub-fusk' (-fŭsk'), *adj.* Subfuscous.

sub-ga'le-a (-gā'lē-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A segment of the maxilla of an insect usually attached to the stipes and bearing the galea.

sub-gal'late (-găl'ăt), *n. Chem.* A basic gallate.

sub'ge-ner'ic (sŭb'jē-nĕr'ĭk), **sub'ge-ner'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* Of or pert. to a subgenus. — **sub'ge-ner'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sub-gen'i-tal (sŭb-jĕn'ĭ-tăl; -t'l), *adj. Zool.* Below the genital organs.

sub-gen'u-al (-jĕn'ū-ăl), *adj.* [*sub-* + L. *genu* knee + *-al.*] Below the knee.

sub-ge'nus (-jē'nŭs; *see* SUB-), *n.; pl.* -GENERA (-jĕn'ĕr-ȧ). [NL.] *Biol.* A category below a genus and above a species. The name is often placed in parentheses between the generic and specific names, thus: *Ursus (Euarctos) americanus.*

sub-gla'cial (sŭb-glā'shăl), *adj.* Of or pert. to the bottom of a glacier; being beneath a glacier. — **sub-gla'cial-ly,** *adv.*

sub-gle'noid (-glē'noid), *adj. Anat.* Situated beneath the glenoid fossa of the scapula.

sub'glos-si'tis (sŭb'glŏ-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *sub-* + Gr. *glōssa* tongue + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the under surface of the tongue or tissues beneath it.

sub-gov'er-nor (sŭb-gŭv'ĕr-nĕr; -ĕ-nĕr), *n.* A subordinate governor.

sub'grade' (sŭb'grād'), *n.* A subgrade layer, stratum, surface, etc.; specif., the surface of earth or rock leveled off to receive the foundation of a road, pavement, building, sewer, or other structure, or the ballast of a railroad.

sub'grade' (sŭb'grād'), *adj.* Designating, or pertaining to, a layer next under the uppermost principal one.

‖**sub'gron'da'tion'** (sŭb'grŏn'dȧ'syŏn'), *n.* [F.] *Surg.* A condition in which one fragment of a bone, as of the cranium, is depressed below another.

sub'group' (sŭb'grōōp'), *n.* A subordinate group; as: a *Biol.* A subdivision of a group. b *Chem.* A subdivision of a group in the *periodic table* (which see). c *Math.* A set of operations constituting a group, but only part of a set constituting a group of which it is a subgroup.

sub-group' (sŭb-grōōp'), *v. t.* To divide into subgroups.

sub'har-mon'ic (sŭb'här-mŏn'ĭk), *n.* See SUB-, 1 d; specif., *Elec.,* a component of a periodic wave having a frequency which is an integral submultiple of the fundamental frequency. The subharmonic of half the fundamental frequency is the second subharmonic. Cf. HARMONIC, *n.*

sub'has-ta'tion (sŭb'hăs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *subhastatio.*] A public sale or auction. *Rare.*

sub'head' (sŭb'hĕd'), *n.* 1. Any of the heads under which each of the main divisions of a subject may be subdivided.

2. A heading inserted in an article in a newspaper, book, or magazine to divide it into sections.

3. In a college, school, etc., an official next below the head.

sub-head'ing, *n.* A subhead (sense 1 or 2).

sub-he'dral (sŭb-hē'drăl), *adj.* [*sub-* + Gr. *hedra* seat.] *Petrog.* Partly faced; incompletely bounded by crystal planes.

sub'-Hi-ma'la-yan, *adj.* Under, or at the foot of, the Himalaya Mountains.

sub-hu'man (sŭb-hū'mȧn), *adj.* Possessing qualities which are suggestive of human qualities; almost human.

sub'hy-me'ni-al lay'er (sŭb'hī-mē'nĭ-ăl). In fungi, the hypothecium.

sub'hy-me'ni-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* In fungi, the hypothecium. — **sub'hy-me'ni-al** (-ăl), *adj.*

sub'ic-ter'ic (-ĭk-tĕr'ĭk), *adj.* [*sub-* + *icteric.*] *Med.* Of or pertaining to very slight jaundice; as, a *subicteric* tint in the skin.

su-bic'u-lum (sū-bĭk'ū-lŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *subex* an underlayer, a support.] a = UNCINATE GYRUS. b *Bot.* A felted mass of hyphae forming a basal stratum in which perithecia or pycnidia may be seated. — **su-bic'u-lar** (-lĕr), *adj.*

sub'i-ma'go (sŭb'ĭ-mā'gō), *n.* [NL. See SUB-; IMAGO.] *Zool.* A stage in the development of certain insects, as the May flies, between the pupa and imago. In this stage the insect is able to fly, but later sheds a skin before becoming mature. — **sub'im-ag'i-nal** (-ĭ-măj'ĭ-năl; -n'l), *adj.*

sub'in-can-des'cent (sŭb'ĭn-kăn-dĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* Below the point of incandescence.

sub-in'ci-dent (sŭb-ĭn'sĭ-dĕnt), *adj.* [*sub-* + *incident.*] Falling under, as a particular under a universal or a part under a whole; comprised; subsumed.

sub'in-ci'sion (sŭb'ĭn-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* See SUB-, 1 a; specif., *Anthropol.,* incision on the under side of the penis to form a permanent opening into the urethra. — **sub'in-cise'** (-sīz'), *v. t.*

sub-in'dex (sŭb-ĭn'dĕks), *n.; pl.* -DICES (-dĭ-sēz). *Math.* 1. A character affixed below to a symbol, to distinguish it in its class; thus, a_0, b_1, c_n, x_n have 0, 1, 2, n as *subindices;* — called also *suffix.*

2. An index to a division of a main classification.

sub-in'dex, *v. t.* To make a subindex of or for.

sub-in'di-cate (-ĭn'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [LL. *subindicare.*] To indicate by signs or hints; to indicate slightly or imperfectly. *Rare.* — **sub'in-di-ca'tion** (sŭb'ĭn-dĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **sub'in-dic'a-tive** (sŭb'ĭn-dĭk'ȧ-tĭv), *adj.*

sub'in-di-vid'u-al (sŭb'ĭn-dĭ-vĭd'ū-ăl), *n.* An individual formed by the division of an individual. *Nonce Word.*

sub'in-duce' (sŭb'ĭn-dūs'), *v. t.* To insinuate; induce; offer indirectly; also, to cause or effect through or by means of something else. *Rare.*

sub'in-feu'date (sŭb'ĭn-fū'dāt), *v. t. & i.;* -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -DAT'ING (-dāt'ĭng). Also **sub'in-feud'** (-fūd'). To make subinfeudation of.

sub'in-feu-da'tion (sŭb'ĭn-fū-dā'shŭn), *n. Feudal Law.* The granting of lands by a vassal lord to another to hold as vassal of himself; also, the relation or tenure of a vassal so holding land. See STATUTE OF QUIA EMPTORES.

sub'in-feu'da-to'ry (sŭb'ĭn-fū'dȧ-tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr-ĭ), *n. Feud. Law.* A tenant holding by subinfeudation.

sub'in-flam'ma'tion (sŭb'ĭn-flă-mā'shŭn), *n. Med.* A mild inflammation. — **sub'in-flam'ma-to'ry** (sŭb'ĭn-flăm'ȧ-tō'rĭ; -tĕr-ĭ), *adj.*

sub'in-gres'sion (sŭb'ĭn-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Secret or concealed entrance. *Rare.*

sub-in'gui-nal (sŭb-ĭng'gwĭ-năl; -n'l), *n.* [*sub-* + *inguinal.*] *Anat.* Below Poupart's ligament.

sub'in-spec'tor (sŭb'ĭn-spĕk'tĕr), *n.* A subordinate or assistant inspector. — **sub'in-spec'tor-ship,** *n.*

sub'in-teg'u-men'tal (-ĭn-tĕg'ū-mĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Under the integument; subcutaneous.

sub'in-tel-lec'tion (sŭb'ĭn-tĕ-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *subintellectio.*] Interpolation, as of an unexpressed idea in a statement, by an act of the mind. *Rare.*

sub'in-tel'li-gen'tial (sŭb'ĭn-tĕl'ĭ-jĕn'shăl), *adj.* Implying something beyond what is obvious to the mind; intimating.

sub'in-tel-lig'i-tur (sŭb'ĭn-tĕ-lĭj'ĭ-tĕr), *n.* [LL., 3d pers. sing., pres. indic. pass., of *subintelligere.*] A meaning or understanding, as of a statement, implicit but not expressed. *Now Rare.*

sub'in-tent' (sŭb'ĭn-tĕnt'), *n.* A subordinate meaning, purpose, or the like.

sub'in-vo-lu'tion (sŭb'ĭn-vŏ-lū'shŭn), *n.* Partial or incomplete involution; as, *subinvolution* of the uterus. — **sub-in'vo-lut'ed** (-ĭn'vŏ-lūt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.*

sub-ir'ri-gate (sŭb-ĭr'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.;* -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). To irrigate below the surface, as by a system of underground porous pipes. — **sub'ir-ri-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.*

sub'i-ta'ne-ous (sŭb'ĭ-tā'nē-ŭs), *adj.* Also, *Obs.,* **sub'i-ta'ny** (sŭb'ĭ-tā'nĭ). [L. *subitaneus.* See SUDDEN.] Sudden; hasty.

‖**su'bi-to** (sōō'bē-tō), *adv.* [It. & L.] *Music.* At once; suddenly; — in directions, as *piano subito,* soft at once.

Su-bi'ya (sōō-bē'yȧ), *n.* An archaic Bantu language in Northern Rhodesia.

sub-ja'cent (sŭb-jā'sĕnt; -s'nt), *adj.* [L. *subjacens,* pres. part. of *subjacere* to lie under, fr. *sub* under + *jacere* to lie. See ADJACENT.] Lying under or below; also, being lower, though not directly below; as, hills and *subjacent* valleys; occurring below the surface; as, a *subjacent* fire. — **sub-ja'cen-cy** (-sĕn-sĭ; -s'n-sĭ), *n.* — **-ja'cent-ly,** *adv.*

sub-ja'cent, *n.* 1. That which is subjacent. *Obs.*

2. *Logic.* A converse proposition. *Rare.*

sub'ject (sŭb'jĕkt; -jĭkt; 119), *adj.* [ME. *suget, soget, subget, subiect,* fr. OF. *suget, soget, subject, subget* (F. *sujet*), fr. L. *subjectus* lying under, subjected, past part. of *subjicere, subicere,* to throw, lay, place, or bring under, fr. *sub-* under + *jacere* to throw. See JET, *v.;* cf. TRAJECTORY.]

1. Situated under; lying below; subjacent. *Obs.*

2. Under the power or dominion of another; specif., *International Law,* owing allegiance to, or being a subject of, a particular sovereign or state; as, Jamaica is *subject* to Great Britain. "Esau was never *subject* to Jacob." *Locke.*

3. Exposed; liable; prone; disposed; as, a country *subject* to extreme heat; men are *subject* to temptation.

4. Being under the contingency of; dependent upon or exposed to (some contingent action); — with *to;* as, the treaty is *subject* to ratification.

5. Obedient; submissive.

Put them in mind t.. be *subject* to principalities. *Titus* iii. 1.

6. = SUBJECTED. *Obs.*

Syn. — Subordinate, inferior. — SUBJECT, INCIDENT are sometimes confused in their use. But the terms are really correlative, — *incident* being active and *subject* passive. INCIDENT applies to that to which anything is liable or exposed; SUBJECT applies to that which is liable or exposed to something. Thus, change is *incident* to life; life is *subject* to change; "Most *subject* is the fattest soil to weeds" (*Shak.*); "a malady most *incident* to maids" (*id.*). See APT.

sub'ject, *n.* [Through OF. (F. *sujet*), fr. L. *subjectus,* prop., past part., one who is subject or subjected, *subjectum* that which is spoken of, the foundation or subject of a proposition. See SUBJECT, *adj.*] 1. One who is placed under the authority, dominion, control, or influence of something else; specif., one bound in allegiance or service to a feudal superior; a vassal.

2. Specif., one who is subject to a monarch or ruler and is governed by his law; in a wider sense, one who lives in the territory of, and enjoys the protection of, and owes allegiance to, a sovereign power or state. Primarily and accurately speaking *subject* is used only to denote one who by birth, or now by naturalization, owes allegiance to a monarch or conquering state; but the term is loosely used, esp. in international law, to designate also a citizen (which see) of any other form of sovereign state, as of the United States, and even, in a still wider sense, a citizen of a commonwealth constituting a member of a sovereign state. See CITIZEN, 2; ALLEGIANCE, 2.

It is interesting to notice how the need of some word to express colonial citizenship has evolved the phrase "*subject* of a colony," first made use of by Sir G. J. Turner, L. J., in Low. *v.* Routledge, L. R. 1 Ch. 42, 1865. *Quick & Garran.*

3. The whole number of those owing allegiance to a sovereign or lord; citizens, collectively. *Obs.*

The lists and full proportions are all made
Out of his *subject.* *Shak.*

4. Matter; substance; material from which a thing is formed. *Obs.*

5. Basis for action; reason; cause; motive.

6. One who or that which is subjected to any operation or process; as, the *subjects* in a nutrition experiment. Specif.: a *Psychol.* A person or animal whose mental states or activities are studied or tested. b *Anat.* A dead body for dissection.

7. That concerning which anything is said or done; the thing or person treated of; matter; theme; topic.

This *subject* for heroic song. *Milton.*

8. An organized body of knowledge, as chemistry, algebra, or botany, forming a study (sense 3), esp. when taught in an educational institution; subject matter.

9. *Fine Arts.* That which it is the aim of the artist to represent, as an incident, scene, figure, group, etc.

10. *Gram.* The word or word group denoting that of which anything is affirmed or predicated; the word or words, with or without modifiers, construed as the nominative of a verb. The subject of a sentence is either a noun or a word, phrase, or clause used as a noun equivalent. Where the subject is a noun (or noun equivalent with modifiers), the whole phrase is called the *complete subject,* in distinction from the simple or kernel subject word. A *grammatical* or *formal subject,* as being the subject only in the form of sentence construction, is sometimes distinguished from the *logical subject,* the real subject of predication. Thus in, it is hard to do right, *it* is the grammatical and *to do right* is the logical, subject. A subject may be *compound* (the *winds and waves* obey him).

11. *Hort.* A plant suitable for a definite site or effect; — as, a hedge *subject;* greenhouse *subject.*

12. *Logic.* That term of a proposition which denotes what the proposition is about; also, that such a term denotes; the topic of an affirmation or denial.

In affirmation at any rate, if not in negation, we commonly regard the *subject* as a thing, or class of things endowed with miscellaneous and indefinitely numerous attributes, the function of the predicate being to modify the *subject* by adding on one or more fresh attributes. *John Venn.*

---

su'ber-one (sū'bĕr-ōn), *n.* = CYCLOHEPTANONE.

su'ber-ous (-ŭs), *adj.* = 1st SUBEROSE.

sub'es-cheat'or, *n.* See SUB-.

sub'e-so-phag'e-al, **sub'oe-so-phag'e-al** (sŭb'ē-sō-făj'ē-ăl), *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'es-sen'tial, *adj.* See SUB-.

su'beth, *n.* [ML., fr. Ar. *subāt* sleep.] Coma *Obs.*

sub'e-ther'ic, *adj.* Also **sub'ae-ther'ic.** See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'ex-am'in-er, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'ex-ec'u-tor, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'ex-ter'nal, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'face', *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-fa'ci-es, *n.* [NL.] = SURFACE.

sub-fac'tor, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-fac'to-ry, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub-fal'cate, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-fal'cial, *adj.* See SUB-, 3.

sub-fal'ci-form, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-fas'ci-al, *adj.* See SUB-, 3.

sub'fas-ti'gi-ate, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b. [1 c.]

sub-fer'ry-man, *n.* See SUB-,

sub-fes'tive, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-fi'brous, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-fig'ure, *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-fis'sure, *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-flex'u-ose, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'flush', *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-fo'li-ar, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-fore'man, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'form', *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub for'ma pau'per-is. [L.] = IN FORMA PAUPERIS. [1 c.]

sub'for-ma'tion, *n.* See SUB-,

sub-fos'sil, *n. & adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'fos-so'ri-al, *adj.* See SUB-,

sub-frac'tion, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'frame', *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-fron'tal, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-ful'gent, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'fu-mi-ga'tion, *n.* = SUFFUMIGATION.

sub-fu'mose, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-fu'si-form, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-gang'er, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-gape', *v. i.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'ge-lat'i-nous, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'ge-nic'u-late, *adj. Bot.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'gens', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'ge-o-met'ric, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 d.

subget, subgit. † SUBJECT.

sub-gla'brous, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-glo'bose, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

— **sub-glo-bose'ly,** *adv.*

sub-glob'u-lar, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b. [1 b.]

sub-glob'u-lose, *adj.* See SUB-,

sub-glos'sal, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-glot'tic, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'glu-ma'ceous, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'god', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-gov'ern-ess, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c. [1 b.]

sub-gran'u-lar, *adj.* See SUB-,

sub'grin', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'grun-da'tion. Var. of SUBGRONDATION.

sub-gu'lar, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-gwel'ly, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'gyre', *n.* Also **sub'gy'rus.** See SUB-, 1 a. [See SUB-, 2.]

sub-hal'ide, *n.* Also -id. *Chem.*

sub'hall', *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-hatch'er-y, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-head-quar'ters, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c. [1 c.]

sub'head-wait'er, *n.* See SUB-,

sub'health', *n.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'hed', Subhead. *Ref. Sp.*

sub-hem'i-spher'i-cal, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-he'pat'ic, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'herd', *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub-he'ro, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-hex-ag'o-nal, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-hir'sute, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-hooked', *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'hor-i-zon'tal, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b. [SUB-, 1 b.]

sub'horn-blen'dic, *adj.* See

sub'house', *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub-hu'mer-ate, *v. t.* [See SUB-; HUMERUS.] To place the shoulders under; to bear. *Obs.*

sub-hu'mid, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-hy'a-line, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-hy'a-loid, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-hy'oid, **sub'hy-oi'de-an,** *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a. [1 c.]

sub'hy-poth'e-sis, *n.* See SUB-,

sub'hys-te'ri-a, *n.* See SUB-, 1 b.

su-bic'le (sō-bĭk'l), *n.* = SUBICULUM b.

su'bi-dar', Var. of SUBAHDAR.

sub'i-de'a, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'i-de'al, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub-im'bri-cate, *adj.* Also **sub-im'bri-cat'ed.** See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'im-posed', *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a. [1 b.]

sub'im-pressed', *adj.* See SUB-,

sub'in-com-plete', *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-in'di-ces, *n. pl.* of SUBINDEX.

sub'in-feoff', Var. of SUBENFEOFF. [1 b.]

sub'in-fer', *v. t. & i.* See SUB-,

sub'in-form', *v. t.* See SUB-, g (1).

sub'in-i'tial, *v. t.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'in-sert', *v. t.* See SUB-, 1 a.

— **sub'in-ser'tion,** *n.*

sub'in-ten'tion, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'in-ter-ces'sor, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'in-ter'nal, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'in-ter-val, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'in-tes'ti-nal, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'in-tro-duce', *v. t.* See SUB-, 1 g (1). — **sub'in-tro-duc'tion,** *n.* — **sub'in-tro-duc'to-ry,** *adj.*

sub'i'o-dide, *n.* Also -did. *Chem.* See SUB-, 4.

‖**su'bi-ta-men'te** (sōō'bē-tȧ-mĕn'tē), *adv.* [It.] = SUBITO.

sub'i-tane, *adj.* = SUBITANEOUS.

sub'ite, *adj.* [OF. *subite(e),* fr. L. *subitus.* See SUDDEN.] Sudden. *Obs.*

sub'i-tem, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'i-tous, *adj.* [L. *subitus.* See SUBITE.] Sudden. *Obs.*

sub'jack', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

---

13. *Music.* The principal theme, or melodic phrase, on which a composition or a movement is based; the antecedent, dux, etc., of a contrapuntal work, as a fugue or canon.
The earliest known form of *subject* is the ecclesiastical cantus firmus, or plain song. *Rockstro.*
14. *Philos.* **a** That of which a quality, attribute, or relation may be affirmed or in which it may inhere; the theme of a discourse or predication, the identical reference of related thoughts, or a material, be it physical or ideal, in which differences may appear.
That which manifests its qualities . . . — that in which the appearing causes inhere, that to which they belong — is called their *subject* or substance, or substratum. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
b Hence, substance; substratum; esp., substantive reality; the real, conceived as material or essential being. **c** That which sustains or is embodied in thought or consciousness; the thinking agent; the mind, ego, or reality of whatever sort, which supports, or assumes the form of, mental operations; as, in the idealistic dictum, "No object without a *subject.*" See OBJECT, *n.*, 7.
Augustine intended the "Quod si fallor, sum," to be merely an indirect refutation of the principles of the Academy, and not a direct demonstration of the existence of the thinking *subject.* *Wm. Turner.*
The individuality of the organism corresponds to, though it is not necessarily identical with, the psychological *subject*, while to the environment and its changes corresponds the objective continuum or totum objectivum already described. *James Ward (Encyc. Brit.).*
The philosophers of mind have, in a manner, usurped and appropriated this expression to themselves. Accordingly, in their hands, the phrases *conscious* or *thinking subject*, and *subject*, mean precisely the same thing. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

sub·ject' (sŭb·jĕkt'), *v.*; SUB·JECT'ED; SUB·JECT'ING. [OF. *subjecter*, fr. L. *subjectare*, freq. of *subjicere.* See SUBJECT, *adj.*] *Transitive:* **1.** Literally, to throw under; to cause to lie beneath or below; to make subjacent. *Obs.*
In one short view *subjected* to our eye,
Gods, emperors, heroes, sages, beauties, lie. *Pope.*
2. To bring under control or dominion; to subjugate.
Firmness of mind that *subjects* every gratification of sense to the rule of right reason. *C. Middleton.*
3. To make subservient or submissive. *Milton.*
4. To make liable; to predispose; — with *to*; as, credulity *subjects* a person to impositions.
5. To submit; to make accountable; — with *to.*
God is not bound to *subject* his ways of operation to the scrutiny of our thoughts. *Locke.*
6. To cause to undergo; to submit (a thing or person) to the action or effect (of something); to expose; — with *to*; as, to *subject* a substance to heat, or a person to a test.
7. *Com.* To subject to discount.
—, *Intransitive:* To be or become subject. *Obs.*
Syn. — Subjugate, submit, subordinate.

sub'ject cat'a·logue (sŭb'jĕkt; -jĭkt). *Libraries.* A catalogue in which books, etc., are listed only under the subjects treated, arranged alphabetically or by classes.

sub·ject'ed (sŭb·jĕk'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* **a** *Obs.* Placed below; subjacent. **b** Subjugated; hence, submissive. — **sub·ject'ed·ly**, *adv.* — **sub·ject'ed·ness**, *n.*

sub·jec'ti·fy (-jĕk'tĭ·fī), *v. t.* To identify with a subject; to interpret in terms of subjective experience. — **sub·jec'ti·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

sub·jec'tile (-tĭl; -tīl; 155), *adj.* [See SUBJECT; 1st -ILE.] Capable of receiving an impression, as from a picture, engraving, etc. — **sub·jec'tile**, *n. Both Rare.*

subject index. An index of subjects, or topics, rather than of words or items.

sub·jec'tion (sŭb·jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *subjectio.* See SUBJECT, *adj.*] **1.** Act of subjecting or subduing; subjugation; also, *Obs.*, domination; government.
2. State of being subject, or under the power, control, and government of another; a state of obedience or submissiveness; as, *subjection* to the laws.
3. Obligation, as by a contract, pledge, etc.; liability; condition of being under some obligation or necessity. *Obs.*
4. *Logic.* Attachment of a subject to a predicate; — correlative to *predication.*

sub·jec'tion·al (-ăl; -ĭ), *adj.* Of or pert. to subjection.

sub·jec'tive (sŭb·jĕk'tĭv; sŭb-; 66), *adj.* [L. *subjectivus.*] **1.** Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a subject; having the character or quality of a subject.
2. Of or pert. to a political subject; submissive. *Rare.*
3. *Gram.* Designating or referring to the subject; specif., nominative.
4. *Lit. & Art.* Making prominent the individuality of a writer or an artist; also, modified or affected by the personal views, mental and emotional background, etc., of the author, painter, musician, or the like; as, a *subjective* painting or writer.
5. *Philos.* **a** *Obs.* Pertaining to the real or essential being of that which supports qualities, attributes, or relations; substantial; real; objective (in the modern sense. See OBJECTIVE, 9 **b**). Cf. OBJECTIVE, 9 **a**. **b** Of, pertaining to, or determined by, the mind, ego, or consciousness as the subject of experience and knowledge. (Cf. SUBJECT, 14 **c**); as, *subjective* reality; also, characteristic of or belonging to reality as perceived or known as opposed to reality as it is in itself or independent of mind; phenomenal. Cf. OBJECTIVE, 9 **b**.
In the philosophy of the mind, *subjective* denotes what is to be referred to the thinking subject, the ego; objective, what belongs to the object of thought, the nonego. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
It appears to disprove . . . Kant's counter assertion that space is wholly *subjective.* *Bowen.*
c Of or pertaining to whatever in experience or knowledge is conditioned by merely personal characteristics of mind, or by particular states of mind, as opposed to what is determined only by universal reason or the universal conditions of human experience and knowledge; hence, sometimes, not reliable; invalid; as, a *subjective* apprehension; *subjective* evaluation. Cf. OBJECTIVE, 9 **c**.
At the outset, *subjective* and objective express plainly enough a relation between the act of perception and the object perceived. But soon some one understands by it the position of the single individual in relation to the entire mass of persons judging; and then the relation of the specifically human view of the world to the real nature of things; and, finally, the relation of thought to being in general. *R. Eucken (Phelps).*
6. Hence, arising from, concerned with, or belonging to, the individual as contrasted with the physical or social environment. Specif.: **a** Due to conditions within the brain and sense organs and not to external stimuli; as, *subjective* sensations. **b** Affected by the individual's bias and limitations; as, a *subjective* judgment. **c** Requiring the individual's attention to his own states and processes; as, *subjective* observation; *subjective* symptoms. **d** Fanciful; illusory. **e** Excessively or moodily introspective.
— **sub·jec'tive·ly**, *adv.* — **sub·jec'tive·ness**, *n.*

sub·jec'tive (sŭb·jĕk'tĭv; sŭb-; 66), *n.* Nominative.

subjective brightness. = BRILLIANCE, 2.

subjective colors. = ACCIDENTAL COLORS.

subjective complement. *Gram.* A complement relating to the subject of an intransitive verb (he had fallen *sick*).

subjective cost. See 3d COST, 6.

subjective genitive. See GENITIVE, *n.*

subjective idealism. See IDEALISM, 1.

subjective sensation. *Physiol.* One of the sensations occurring when stimuli due to internal causes excite the nervous apparatus of the sense organs, as when a person imagines he sees figures which have no objective reality.

subjective time. See TIME, *n.*, 24.

subjective utility. See UTILITY, 2.

subjective validity. *Philos.* Validity relative to the conditions of the thinking subject, either to the universal limitations of human experience and knowledge, or to personal limitations (such as ignorance) or circumstances of individual judgment.

subjective value. See VALUE, *n.*, 14 **d**.

subjective verb. *Gram.* Intransitive verb. See OBJECTIVE, *adj.*, 4 **b**. *Rare.*

subjective yellow. A yellow due to a combination of two stimuli ordinarily evoking separately a red and a green.

sub·jec'tiv·ism (sŭb·jĕk'tĭv·ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Metaph.* The theory which limits knowledge to conscious states and elements; subjective idealism; also, a theory which attaches great or supreme importance to the subjective elements in experience, as Kantianism with its stress upon the a priori forms of experience, or Protagoreanism, teaching that all truth is relative to human nature.
2. *Ethics.* **a** The doctrine that the supreme good, or the end of ethical conduct, is the realization of some type of subjective experience or feeling, as pleasure. **b** The doctrine that individual feeling or apprehension is the ultimate criterion of the good and the right.
— **sub·jec'tiv·ist**, *n.* — **sub·jec'ti·vis'tic** (-tĭ·vĭs'tĭk), *adj.* — **sub·jec'tiv·ist·ic·al·ly** (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

sub'jec·tiv'i·ty (sŭb'jĕk·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** Subjective character, quality, state, or nature; specif., in artistic and literary works, individuality of the artist as expressed through his work or performance.
2. = SUBJECTIVISM.
3. In scientific observation, the quality of the investigator which affects the results of observational investigation by reason of the individual and peculiar characteristics and reaction of the media by the aid of which the investigations are conducted. Cf. PERSONAL EQUATION.
4. *Theol.* The testing of religious truth solely by standards which can be applied only by the individual subject making the judgment, as by some subjective impression or feeling, or by an arbitrary individual purpose or will to believe, instead of by some objective criterion accessible to others, such as logical reasoning, history, verification in generally accessible experience, or even some traditional external authority frankly recognized as such.

sub'jec·ti'vo- (sŭb'jĕk·tĭ'vō-). A combining form denoting *subjective and* (see -o), as in:
subjectivoidealistic, subjectivo-objective.

subject matter. Substance; matter from which anything is formed; subject; specif., the matter presented for consideration in statement or discussion, as in a treatise or argument; collectively, the essential facts, data, ideas, etc., at the base of a question under consideration; subject of thought or study.
As science makes progress in any *subject matter*, poetry recedes from it. *J. H. Newman.*

sub'ject–ob'ject, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the relation or situation in which a mind, or subject, knows or apprehends an object.

sub'ject–ob'ject, *n.* **1.** That which is at once subject and object, or knower and known.
2. *Philos.* **a** The relation or situation characteristic of knowledge, in which a subject knows an object; also, the object of knowledge conceived as inseparably related to the known, or the subject as related to something known. **b** With Fichte, the ego as object of its own knowledge; hence, a self-conscious being, such as man.

sub'ject–ob'jec·tiv'i·ty, *n. Philos.* The essential character or status of a subject-object (which see).

subject substantive. *Gram.* A simple subject. Cf. SUBJECT, *n.*, 10.

subject term. = SUBJECT, *n.*, 12.

sub·jic'i·ble (sŭb·jĭs'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** [L. *subjicere* to subject.] That may be subjected. *Obs.*
2. *Logic.* That may be made the subject of a predicate.

sub·join' (sŭb·join'), *v. t.*; -JOINED' (-joind'); -JOIN'ING. [MF. *subjoindre*, fr. L. *subjungere.* See SUB-; JOIN. Cf. SUBJUNCTIVE.] To add after something else, esp. something said or written; to place immediately after or next to; to annex; append; as, to *subjoin* a reason.
Syn. — Affix. See ATTACH.

sub·join'der (-join'dĕr), *n.* [After *rejoinder.* See SUBJOIN.] An additional remark.

sub'joint' (sŭb'joint'), *n.* A secondary joint.

‖**sub ju'di·ce** (sŭb jōō'dĭ·sē; 242). [L.] Before the judge, or court; not yet decided; under judicial consideration.

sub'ju·ga·ble (sŭb'jōō·gȧ·b'l; 242), *adj.* That may be subjugated.

sub'–ju'gate, *adj.* Nearly jugate; as, *sub-jugate* leaves.

sub'ju·gate (sŭb'jōō·gāt; 242), *v. t.*; SUB'JU·GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); SUB'JU·GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *subjugatus*, past part. of *subjugare* to subjugate, fr. *sub* under + *jugum* a yoke. See YOKE.] **1.** To bring under the yoke of power or dominion; to conquer by force, and compel to submit to the government or absolute control of another; to subdue.
2. To make subservient; to subject.
Syn. — Overcome. See CONQUER.

sub'ju·gate (-gāt), *adj.* Subjugated; conquered. *Now Rare.*

sub'ju·ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *subjugatio.*] Act of subjugating, or state of being subjugated.

sub'ju·ga'tor (sŭb'jōō·gā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who subjugates.

sub·jug'u·lar (sŭb·jŭg'ū·lĕr; -jōō'gū-), *adj.* Nearly far enough forward to be jugular, as the ventral fins of some fishes.

subjunct word. See 5th RANK, 7.

sub·jun'ior, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'king', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'la·cin'i·ate, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b. [1 a.

sub'la·cus'trine, *adj.* See SUB-,

sub·la'nate, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·lan'ce·o·late, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'la·ryn'ge·al, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a. [b See SUB-, 1 d.]

sub·lead'er, *n.* **a** See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·least'. Sublease. *Ref. Sp.*

sub·lec'tur·er, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'leg·is·la'tion, *n.*, **sub·leg'islature**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c. [1 b.]

sub'len·tic'u·lar, *adj.* See SUB-,

sub'le·vate, *adj.* [L. *sublevatus*, past part.] Lifted up. *Obs.* [1 a.]

sub·lev'el, *adj.* & *n.* See SUB-,

sub'li·brar'i·an, *n.*, **sub·li'cense**, *v. t.* & *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'lid', *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub·light'ed, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·lim'a·ble (sŭb·līm'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **sub·lim'a·bleness**, *n.*

sub·ject'a·ble (sŭb·jĕk'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **sub·ject'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

sub'ject·dom, *n.* See -DOM.

sub'ject·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

sub·ject'i·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. *Rare.* — **sub·ject'i·bil'i·ty**, *n.*

sub'ject·ist, *n.* = SUBJECTIVIST.

sub·jec'tiv. Subjective. *Ref. Sp.*

sub·jec'tiv·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

sub'ject·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

sub'ject·like', *adj.* & *adv.* See -LIKE.

sub'ject·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sub'ject·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

sub'ject·term', *n.* = SUBJECT, *n.*, 12.

sub·jec'ture, *n.* = SUBJECTION.

sub'jee. Var. of SABZI.

sub'judge', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'ju·di'ci·ar'y, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·ju'gal, *adj.* Subject. *Obs.*

sub·ju'gal, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub·juge', *v. t.* [F. *subjuguer*, fr. L. *subjugare.*] To subjugate. *Obs.*

sub·lime' (sŭb·līm'), *v.*; SUB·LIMED' (-līmd'); SUB·LIM'ING. [F. *sublimer*, fr. L. *sublimare* to raise, elevate (in ML. in sense 1), fr. *sublimis* high. See SUBLIME, *adj.*; cf. SUBLIME, *v.*] **1.** To cause to sublime; as, to *sublimate* sulphur. See SUBLIME, *v. i.*, 1.
2. To get or extract by or as if by subliming. *Obs.*
3. To refine and exalt; to heighten; elevate to a place of dignity or honor. *Obs.*
The precepts of Christianity are . . . so apt to cleanse and *sublimate* the more gross and corrupt. *Dr. H. More.*
4. *Psychoanalysis.* To direct the energy of (an impulse) from its primitive aim to one that is higher in the cultural scale; as, to *sublimate* sexual curiosity into artistic or scientific production.

sub'li·mate (sŭb'lĭ·māt), *adj.* [L. *sublimatus*, past part.] **a** Sublimated. **b** Refined; elevated.

sub'li·mate (-māt), *n.* [ML. *sublimatum.*] *Chem.* **a** A product obtained by sublimation. **b** Short for CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. See MERCURY CHLORIDE.

sub'li·ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *sublimatio;* cf. F. *sublimation.*] **1.** Act, process, or product of sublimating or subliming; also, state of being sublimed.

Religion is the perfection, refinement, and *sublimation* of morality. *South.*

2. *Physics.* Act, instance, or process of subliming. See SUBLIME, *v. i.*, 1.

3. *Psychoanalysis.* The turning of an obstructed impulse away from its primitive aim into activities of a higher order.

— **sub'li·ma'tion·al** (-ăl), *adj.* — **sub'li·ma'tion·ist** (-Ĭst), *n.*

sublimation pressure. *Physics.* The pressure of equilibrium at a definite temperature of a vapor in contact with its solid.

sublimation vein. *Geol. & Mining.* A vein formed by condensation of mineral matter from the state of vapor.

sub'li·ma'tor (sŭb'lĭ·mā'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which sublimates; a sublimatory. *Rare.*

sub'li·ma·to'ry (sŭb'lĭ·mȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Tending to sublimate, or sublime; used for sublimation. — *n.* A vessel used for sublimation.

sub·lime' (sŭb·līm'; 66), *adj.;* SUB·LIM'ER (-lī'mĕr); SUB·LIM'EST (-lĭm'ĕst; -Ĭst; 119). [F. or L.; F. *sublime,* fr. L. *sublimis,* fr. *sub* under + *limen* lintel, thus meaning, up to, or on, the lintel. See LIMIT.] **1.** Lifted up; high in place; upraised; lofty; as, a tower *sublime. Archaic.*

2. Elevated or exalted in character; supremely great intellectually, spiritually, or morally; — said of persons.

3. Of the noblest kind or nature; — said of thoughts, subjects, conceptions, truths, etc.

4. Of exalted rank; as, his *sublime* highness; specif. [*cap.*], as a title, supreme; as, the *Sublime* Porte (see PORTE).

5. Of the greatest, most extreme, or most intense character; — often jocose; as, you *sublime* idiot.

The *sublime* stench in a city of evil smells. *W. H. Hudson.*

6. Awakening or expressing an uplifting emotion; producing a sense of elevated beauty, nobility, grandeur, solemnity, awfulness, or the like; lofty; — said of an object in nature, of an action, discourse, work of art, spectacle, etc.; as, *sublime* mountain scenery; *sublime* poetry; a *sublime* style.

Know how *sublime* a thing it is
To suffer and be strong. *Longfellow.*

7. Elevated by joy; elate. *Poetic.*

Their hearts were jocund and *sublime,*
Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine. *Milton.*

8. Lofty of mien; haughty; proud. *Poetic. Obs. or R.*

Countenance *sublime* and insolent. *Spenser.*

Syn. — Exalted, noble, majestic. See GRAND.

Ant. — See GRAND.

— **sub·lime'ly,** *adv.* — **sub·lime'ness,** *n.*

sub·lime', *n.* That which is sublime, or the quality of sublimity; the supreme degree; the acme; — usually with *the.* Some aestheticians have identified *the sublime* as a type of the beautiful, and some have distinguished it from beauty; but all are agreed that it is that which arouses sentiments of awe and reverence and a sense of vastness and power outreaching human comprehension. Although the element of magnitude enters into both, sublimity excels *grandeur* in its immeasurability and its suggestion of indefinite power.

sub·lime', *v.;* SUB·LIMED' (-līmd'); SUB·LIM'ING (-līm'ĭng). [OF. *sublimer,* fr. L. *sublimare.* See SUBLIMATE, *v. t.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To raise on high. *Archaic.*

2. To elevate; exalt, as in dignity or honor; also, to heighten; refine; purify.

An ordinary gift cannot *sublime* a person to a supernatural employment. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. *Chem.* To cause to sublime (see SUBLIME, *v. i.*, 1); hence, also, to purify in this way.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To pass from the solid to the gaseous state, and again condense to solid form, without apparently liquefying. Also, esp. *Physics,* to pass directly from the solid to the gaseous state. Substances which sublime are often purified in this way, but the method is limited ordinarily to the few cases in which the pressure at the triple point is greater than atmospheric, as with arsenic and benzoic acid. When the pressure is sufficiently lowered, other substances sublime also.

2. To be or become elevated or exalted, as in dignity or honor; also, to be refined or purified.

sub·limed' sul'phur (sŭb·lĭmd'). Flowers of sulphur.

Sublime Porte. See PORTE.

sub·lim'er (sŭb·lī'mĕr), *n.* One who or that which sublimes.

sub·lim'i·fi·ca'tion (sŭb·lĭm'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sublimis* sublime + *-ficare* to make. See -FY.] Act of making, or state of being made, sublime. *Obs.*

sub·lim'i·nal (sŭb·lĭm'ĭ·năl; -n'l; *often* -lī'mĭ-), *adj.* [*sub-* + L. *limen* threshold.] *Psychol.* Below the threshold. See THRESHOLD, *n.*, 3. Specif.: **a** Too weak to arouse sensation, muscular contraction, etc.; as, a *subliminal* stimulus. **b** Too small to be perceived; as, a *subliminal* difference. **c** Existing or occurring outside of the personal consciousness; subconscious; as, *subliminal* consciousness. — **sub·lim'i·nal·ly,** *adv.*

sub·lim'i·nal, *n.* The subconscious.

subliminal self. *Psychol.* That portion of the individual's personality which is conceived to lie below or beyond the reach of his personal awareness.

sub·lim'i·ty (sŭb·lĭm'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *sublimitas;* cf. F. *sublimité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being sublime; esp., the quality which awakens awe, reverence, or the like, or a sense of vastness, power, or the like.

2. That which is sublime; a sublime thing or person.

3. High dignity, honor, or position; exalted office or status; specif. [*cap.*], the office or status of one called Sublime; as, his *Sublimity* of Turkey. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

4. Exalted character, ideal, or conduct; noble quality; excellence; specif., elevation of thought, feeling, style, etc.

5. The highest or supremest degree, phase, development, etc.; acme. *Rare.*

Syn. — Grandeur, magnificence.

sub'lin·e·a'tion (sŭb'lĭn·ē·ā'shŭn), *n.* Underlining.

sub·lin'gua (sŭb·lĭng'gwȧ), *n.; pl.* -GUAE (-gwē). [NL.] A process or fold covered with modified or hardened mucous membrane, on the floor of the mouth in some animals, as lemurs.

sub·lin'gual (sŭb·lĭng'gwăl), *adj.* [*sub-* + *lingual.*] *Anat.* **a** Under the tongue; as, the ***sublingual gland,*** a small salivary gland of each side of the mouth below the mucous membrane near the syphysis of the lower jaw. Cf. DUCT OF RIVINUS. **b** Pertaining to the sublingual gland; as, the ***sublingual artery,*** a branch of the lingual, or the **sublingual fossa** in the mandible, which lodges the gland.

sub·lit'to·ral (-lĭt'ō·răl), *adj.* Under the shore.

sub·lob'u·lar (sŭb·lŏb'ū·lĕr), *adj.* *Anat.* At the bases of the lobules of the liver.

sub·lu'nar (-lū'nĕr), *adj.* Sublunary.

sub'lu·nar'y (sŭb'lū·nĕr'ĭ; -nĕr·ĭ; sŭb·lū'nĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [NL. *sublunaris.* See LUNAR.] Situated beneath the moon; hence, of or pertaining to this world; terrestrial; mundane; earthly.

All things *sublunary* are subject to change. *Dryden.*

sub'lu·nar'y, *n.* Any sublunary thing. *Obs.*

sub'lux·a'tion (-lŭk·sā'shŭn), *n.* *Med.* Incomplete dislocation, as of one of the bones in a joint. — **sub·lux'ate** (sŭb·lŭk'sāt), *v. t.*

sub'main' (sŭb'mān'), *n.* A main, as in a drainage system, having a number of lesser mains feeding into or branching from it, but itself subsidiary to a larger main.

sub'mak·ro·skel'ic (sŭb'măk·rō·skĕl'ĭk), *adj.* [*sub-* + *makroskelic.*] *Anthropom.* Possessing a skelic index of 90 to 95.

sub'man' (sŭb'măn'), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn'). A man or a being who has human characteristics in a very inferior degree; a brutal or stupid man.

sub·mar'gin·al (sŭb·mär'jĭ·năl; -n'l), *adj.* **1.** *Econ.* Below the margin (see MARGIN, 6); under the minimum allowing economic return; as, *submarginal* land.

2. *Zool. & Bot.* Near the margin; next to a marginal part or structure.

— **sub·mar'gin·al·ly,** *adv.*

sub·mar'gin·ate (-mär'jĭ·nāt), **sub·mar'gined** (-jĭnd), *adj.* *Zool. & Bot.* Having a border near the edge or margin.

sub'ma·rine' (sŭb'mȧ·rēn'; 66), *adj.* Being, acting, growing, or used, under water in the sea; as, *submarine* boats, plants, armor.

sub'ma·rine' (sŭb'mȧ·rēn'), *n.* Something which lives or develops under water in the sea; something which functions

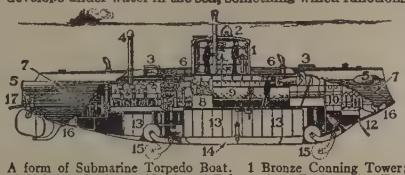

A form of Submarine Torpedo Boat. 1 Bronze Conning Tower; 2 Sighting Hood; 3, 3 Hatches; 4 Exhaust from Engines; 5, 5 Torpedo Tubes; 6, 6 Gasoline Tanks; 7, 7 Line of Spindle Hull; 8 Galley Compartment; 9 Crew Space; 10 Air Lock; 11 Diving Compartment; 12 Diving Door; 13, 13 Storage Batteries; 14 Drop Keel; 15, 15 Wheels; 16, 16 Anchor Weights; 17 Horizontal Rudder.

or operates under water; specif., a submarine boat; esp., *Nav.,* a submarine torpedo boat, which is capable of operation either on the surface or below. When on the surface, motive power is supplied by Diesel engines, when submerged or awash, by electric motors run on storage batteries. Submerged operations are conducted with the aid of one or more periscopes. Submarines are armed with torpedoes which are launched from tubes built into the hull, and with guns. See NAVY, *n.*, 2.

sub'ma·rine' (sŭb'mȧ·rēn'), *v. t.;* -RINED' (-rēnd'); -RIN'ING (-rēn'ĭng). To make an attack upon or to sink by means of a submarine, esp. by torpedoing. *Colloq.*

submarine armor. A diving suit. *Now Rare.*

submarine bell. *Naut.* An underwater sound transmitting device using the strokes of a bell to send messages or to send at stated intervals a signal as an aid to navigation in a fog.

submarine chaser. *Nav.* Any vessel fitted to operate offensively against submarines.

submarine gun. *Nav.* A cannon designed to fire a projectile under water. None has proved successful.

submarine mine. See TORPEDO, *n.*, 4 a.

submarine patrol boat. Any commercial or pleasure craft, taken over by the government for, or assigned to, submarine patrol duty.

sub'ma·rin'er (sŭb'mȧ·rēn'ĕr; *esp. Brit.,* sŭb·măr'ĭ·nĕr), *n.* One engaged in operating a submarine.

submarine sentry. = KITE, *n.*, 7 a.

submarine telegraph. **a** The sending of a message or messages by means of submarine telegraph cable. **b** The system of communication by means of submarine telegraph cable. — **submarine telegraphy.**

submarine telegraph cable. A telegraph cable laid under water to connect stations separated by water.

submarine telephone. A system of signaling under water by submerged bells and special receivers, as from a buoy to a ship.

sub'ma·rin·ism (sŭb'mȧ·rēn·Ĭz'm), *n.* Policy of using submarines in warfare. — **sub'ma·rin'ist** (-rēn'Ĭst; 66), *n.*

sub'max·il'la (sŭb'măk·sĭl'ȧ), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-ē). [NL.] *Anat. & Zool.* The lower jaw or inferior maxillary bone; in man, the mandible.

sub·max'il·lar'y (sŭb·măk'sĭ·lĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -măks·ĭl'ȧ·rĭ), *adj.* *Anat.* **a** Below the lower jaw; as, the ***submaxillary triangle*** (see TRIANGLES OF THE NECK). **b** Pertaining to the lower jaw. **c** Designating, or pertaining to, the submaxillary gland; as, the ***submaxillary fossa,*** a depression on the mandible, lodging the gland; the ***submaxillary arteries*** and ***veins,*** branches of the external maxillary artery and anterior facial vein.

sub·max'il·lar'y, *n.; pl.* SUBMAXILLARIES (-Iz). A submaxillary artery, bone, ganglion, gland, etc.

submaxillary ganglion. *Anat.* An autonomic ganglion on the lingual branch of the mandibular nerve above the deep part of the submaxillary gland, receiving preganglionic fibers from the facial nerve by way of the chorda tympani and sending postganglionic fibers to the submaxillary and sublingual glands. Sympathetic fibers from the external maxillary plexus pass through the ganglion.

submaxillary gland. *Anat.* A salivary gland inside of and near the lower edge of the mandible on either side and discharging by Wharton's duct into the mouth under the tongue.

sub·max'i·mal (sŭb·măk'sĭ·măl), *adj.* Almost maximal.

sub·me'di·al (-mē'dĭ·ăl), *adj.* Lying under the middle.

sub·me'di·an (-mē'dĭ·ăn), *adj.* *Zool.* Situated next to the median; specif.: **a** Designating one of the lateral teeth of a mollusk. **b** Formerly, designating a vein immediately behind the median or the cubital veins in the wings of certain insects. — *n.* A submedian tooth or vein.

sub·me'di·ant (-ănt), *n.* *Music* The sixth tone of the scale, as A in the scale of C, midway between the subdominant and the upper tonic; the under mediant, or third below the keynote; the superdominant.

sub·men'tal (-mĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* **a** *Anat.* Situated under the chin. **b** *Zool.* Pertaining to the submentum.

submental artery. *Anat.* A branch of the external maxillary artery near the submaxillary gland, distributed to the muscles of the jaw. It is accompanied by the ***submental vein,*** a tributary of the anterior facial vein.

sub·men'tum (sŭb·mĕn'tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [NL. See SUB-; MENTUM.] The basal part of the labium of insects. See LABIUM, *n.*, 5 a.

sub·merge' (sŭb·mûrj'), *v.;* SUB·MERGED' (-mûrjd'); SUB·MERG'ING (-mûr'jĭng). [L. *submergere, submersum,* fr. *sub* under + *mergere* to plunge. See MERGE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To put under water; to plunge.

2. To cover or overflow with water; to inundate.

—, *Intransitive:* To plunge into water or other fluid; to become submerged, buried, or covered, as by a fluid.

Some say swallows *submerge* in ponds. *Gent. Mag.*

Syn. — See DIP.

sub·merged' (-mûrjd'), *past part. of* SUBMERGE; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Submersed. **b** Sunk in poverty and misery; — used esp. in the phrase, ***the submerged tenth,*** that portion of society sunk in poverty and misery; the lowest social class; — so called by William Booth, General of the Salvation Army, who, in his "In Darkest England" (1890), estimated that in Great Britain it constituted one tenth of the population.

sub·merge'ment (-mûrj'mĕnt), *n.* Submersion.

sub·mer'gence (sŭb·mûr'jĕns), *n.* Act of submerging, or state of being submerged; also, the distance or degree to which an object is submerged.

sub·mer'gi·ble (-mûr'jĭ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being submerged. — *n.* A submergible submarine. See SUBMARINE, *n.* — **sub·mer'gi·bil'i·ty** (-mûr'jĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

sub·merse' (sŭb·mûrs'), *v. t.* [L. *submersus,* past part. of *submergere.* See SUBMERGE.] To submerge.

sub·merse' (sŭb·mûrs'), *adj.* *Bot.* Submersed.

sub·mersed' (-mûrst'), *adj.* [L. *submersus,* past part.] Submerged; covered with water; growing, or adapted to grow, under water; functioning or operating beneath the surface of water, as a submarine boat.

sub·mers'i·ble (-mûr'sĭ·b'l), *n.* **a** Loosely, a submarine. **b** Formerly, a submarine capable of only partial submergence. — *adj.* **a** Capable of being submersed. **b** Capable of operating or functioning while submersed. — **sub·mers'i·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

sub·mer'sion (-mûr'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *submersio.*] Act of submerging, or state of being submerged; also, a state or condition resulting from being submerged in water.

sub·me'ter (sŭb·mē'tĕr), *n.* One of two or more meters for measuring different sections of a supply.

sub·me'ter·ing, *n.* In large office or apartment buildings, the retail sale through individual meters to tenants of electric current purchased for the entire building by the owners at wholesale rates.

sub·mi'cron (sŭb·mī'krŏn), *n.* [*sub-* + *micron.*] *Phys. Chem.* A very small particle which can be seen only with the ultramicroscope; a particle varying in size between 1×10^{-4} cm. and 5×10^{-7} cm.

sub·mil'i·ar'y (-mĭl'ĭ·ĕr'ĭ; -ēr·ĭ; -mĭl'yȧ·rĭ), *adj.* Less than miliary; smaller than a millet seed.

sub·min'i·mal (-mĭn'ĭ·măl), *adj.* Below the minimum required for a certain result; as, a *subminimal* (subliminal) stimulus.

sub·min'is·ter (sŭb·mĭn'ĭs·tĕr), *v. t.* [L. *subministrare, subministratum;* cf. F. *subministrer.* See MINISTER, *v.*] To supply; furnish. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To be subservient; to be useful. *Obs.*

sub·min'is·ter (sŭb·mĭn'ĭs·tĕr), *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·miss' (sŭb·mĭs'), *adj.* [L. *submissus,* past part. of *submittere* to let down, to lower. See SUBMIT.] **1.** Submissive; obsequious. *Archaic.*

2. Low; subdued; as, *submiss* voices. *Obs.*

sub·mis'si·ble (-mĭs'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being submitted; submittable.

sub·mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *submissio* a letting down, lowering.] **1.** Act of submitting; esp., act of yielding to power or authority; surrender of person and power to the control of another.

Submission, dauphin! 't is a mere French word;
We English warriors wot not what it means. *Shak.*

2. State of being submissive; humble or compliant behavior; obedience; compliance.

In all *submission* and humility,
York doth present himself unto your highness. *Shak.*

3. Confession. *Rare.* *Shak.*

4. Act of submitting something for consideration, inspection, comment, etc.; as, the *submission* of his passport for inspection; also, something thus submitted.

5. *Law.* An agreement by which parties engage, usually under the penalties of a bond (called a ***submission bond***), to submit any matter of controversy between them to the decision of arbitrators, named or unnamed.

sub·mis'sion·ist (-Ĭst), **n.** One who advocates submission.

sub·mis'sive (-mĭs'ĭv), *adj.* Inclined or ready to submit; expressing submission; yielding; obedient; humble; as, *submissive* demeanor; a *submissive* tone.

Now at his feet *submissive* in distress,
Creature so fair his reconcilement seeking. *Milton.*

Syn. — Compliant, dutiful, meek.

Ant. — Defiant, mutinous, rebellious.

— **sub·mis'sive·ly,** *adv.* — **sub·mis'sive·ness,** *n.*

sub'li·ma'tum, *n.* [ML.] Corrosive sublimate. See MERCURY CHLORIDE. [*of* SUBLIME.]

sub·limed' (sŭb·lĭmd'), *past part.*

sub·lim'ish (sŭb·lĭm'ĭsh), *adj.* See -ISH. [1 c.]

sub'lim·i·ta'tion, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'li·mize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

sub'li·my, *n.* Sublimate. *Obs.*

sub·lin'e·ar, *adj.* **a** See SUB-, 1 a. **b** See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·lin'guate, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·long', *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·lo'ral, sub·lo're·al, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'lot', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·lum'bar, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub·lu'nate, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·lus'trous, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·lu'to·ous, *adj.* [L. *subluteus.*] Yellowish. *Obs.*

sub'maid', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c. [1 a.]

sub·mam'ma·ry, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·man'a·ger, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·ma'ni·a, *n.* [NL.] = HYPOMANIA. — **sub·ma'nic,** *adj.* & *n.*

sub·man'or, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·mar'shal, *n.,* **sub·mas'ter,** *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·mean'ing, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'me·di·a'tion, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·me'di·o'cre, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'meet'ing, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub·mem'ber, *n.* **a** See SUB-, 1 a. **b** See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'mem·bra·na'ceous, *adj.*

sub·mem'bra·nous, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b. [1 a.]

sub'me·nin'ge·al, *adj.* See SUB-,

sub·merged'-tube' boil'er. See BOILER, 6.

sub·merst'. Submersed. *Ref. Sp.*

sub'me·tal'lic, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'mi·cro·scop'ic, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a. — **sub'mi·cro·scop'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

sub'mind', *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub·min'is·trant, *adj.* [L. *subministrans,* pres. part.] Subordinate; subservient. *Obs. Bacon.*

sub·min'is·trate, *v. t.* = SUBMINISTER. — **sub·min'is·tra'tor,** *n.* *All Obs.*

sub·muse', *v. t.* [OF. *submis,* past part. of *submetre,* var. of *sous. metre* (F. *soumettre*).] = SUBMIT, 3. *Obs.*

sub·mis'sion·er, *n.* One who makes submission. *Obs.* [5 p.]

sub·mis'siv. Submissive. *Ref.*

sub·miss'ly, *adv.* of SUBMISS.

sub·miss'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sub·mit' (sŭb·mĭt'), *v.;* SUB·MIT'TED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119); SUB·MIT'TING. [L. *submittere*, fr. *sub* under + *mittere* to send; cf. F. *soumettre*. See MISSILE.] *Transitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To put or place under. **b** To let down; to lower. **c** To subdue; moderate; soften; temper.

2. To leave or commit to the discretion or judgment of another or others; to refer; as, to *submit* a question to the court; — often with a dependent proposition as the object.

Whether the condition of the clergy be able to bear a heavy burden, is *submitted* to the house. *Swift.*

3. To yield, resign, or surrender to power, will, or authority; — often with the reflexive pronoun.

Ye ben *submitted* through your free assent. *Chaucer.*

4. To offer or put forward as an opinion, or to affirm; as, we *submit* that the charge is not proved.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To yield one's person to the power of another; to surrender.

The revolted provinces presently *submitted.* *C. Middleton.*

2. To yield or defer to the opinion or authority of another; to be subject; to acquiesce.

To thy husband's will
Thine shall *submit.* *Milton.*

3. To be submissive; to yield resignedly.

Our religion requires from us . . . to *submit* to pain, disgrace, and even death. *Rogers.*

Syn. — See YIELD.

sub·mit'tal (-mĭt'ăl), *n.* Act of submitting.

sub·mit'ter (-mĭt'ĕr), *n.* One who submits.

sub'mon·tagne' (sŭb'mŏn·tăn'), *adj.* Submontane. *Rare.*

sub·mon'tane (sŭb·mŏn'tăn), *adj.* [*sub-* + L. *mons, montis*, mountain.] Situated at the foot or near the base of a mountain or mountains. — **sub·mon'tane·ly,** *adv.*

sub·mor'phous (sŭb·môr'fŭs), *adj.* Having the characters of an amorphous and of a crystalline body; — said of certain calculi.

sub'mo·tive (sŭb'mō'tĭv), *n.* A subordinate or secondary motive.

sub'mu·co'sa (sŭb'mū·kō'sȧ), *n.; pl.* -SAE (-sē). [NL., fr. L. *sub* under + *mucosus* mucous.] *Anat.* The layer of areolar connective tissue directly under a mucous membrane. — **sub'mu·co'sal** (-săl; -s'l), *adj.*

sub·mu'cous (sŭb·mū'kŭs), *adj. Anat.* Lying under a mucous membrane.

submucous coat *or* **tissue.** *Anat.* The submucosa.

sub·mul'ti·ple (-mŭl'tĭ·p'l), *n.* A number or quantity that divides another exactly; an aliquot part (of a number); thus, 8 is a *submultiple* of 72. — **sub·mul'ti·ple,** *adj.*

sub'–My·ce·nae'an, *adj.* Belonging to a date and style later than the Mycenaean, but before the distinctly Greek.

Sub'myt·i·la'ce·a (sŭb'mĭt·ĭ·lā'shē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SUB-; MYTILUS.] *Zool.* A suborder of bivalve mollusks (Eulamellibranchia) with an equivalve shell and an external ligament. The mantle is only slightly closed, and the siphons, if present, are short.

sub·na'sal (sŭb·nā'zăl; -z'l), *adj.* Situated under the nose.

subnasal point. *Craniom.* The acanthion.

sub·nas'cent (sŭb·năs'ĕnt; -'nt; -nā'sĕnt; -s'nt), *adj.* [L. *subnascens*, pres. part. of *subnasci* to grow under, fr. *sub* + *nasci* to be born.] Growing beneath. *Rare.*

sub·nat'u·ral (-năt'ū·răl), *adj.* Below nature; infranatural.

sub·nect' (sŭb·nĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *subnectere, subnexum*, fr. *sub* + *nectere* to tie.] *Obs.* **a** To subjoin. **b** To fasten below. *Pope.*

sub·neu'ral (sŭb·nū'răl), *adj.* Under the central nervous system.

subneural gland. *Zool.* In ascidians, the neural gland.

sub·ni'trate (sŭb·nī'trāt), *n. Chem.* A basic nitrate.

sub·niv'e·al (sŭb·nĭv'ē·ăl), **sub·niv'e·an** (-ăn), *adj.* [See SUB-; NIVEOUS.] Under the snow. *Rare.*

sub·nor'mal (-nôr'măl), *adj.* Below the normal; less than normal; specif., *Psychol.*, having less than normal intelligence; — sometimes restricted to lesser degrees or even to borderline cases. — **sub'nor·mal'i·ty** (sŭb'nôr·măl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

sub·nor'mal, *n.* **1.** One who is below the range of normality, esp. in intelligence.

2. *Geom.* That part of the axis of abscissas which is intercepted between the ordinate and the normal at any point of the curve.

Sub'–North'ern, *adj.* Formerly, designating a secondary race, fair, mesocephalic, tall, with straight hair. *Deniker.*

sub·nu'bi·lar (sŭb·nū'bĭ·lĕr), *adj.* [*sub-* + L. *nubila* clouds.] Under the clouds.

sub·nu'cle·us (-nū'klē·ŭs), *n. Anat.* **a** A subdivision of a larger nucleus. **b** An accessory nucleus.

sub·nu'vo·lar (sŭb·nū'vō·lĕr), *adj.* [*sub-* + It. *nuvola* cloud; cf. L. *subnubilus* somewhat cloudy.] Under the clouds.

sub'oc·cip'i·tal (sŭb'ŏk·sĭp'ĭ·tăl), *adj. Anat.* **a** Below the occipital bone. **b** Below the occipital lobe of the brain.

suboccipital nerve. *Anat.* The first cervical nerve.

suboccipital triangle. *Anat.* A space bounded by the rectus capitis posterior major and the obliquus capitis muscles.

sub'o·ce·an'ic (sŭb'ō·shē·ăn'ĭk), *adj. Geol.* Situated, taking place, or formed, beneath the bottom of the ocean.

sub·oc'tave (sŭb·ŏk'tāv; *see* SUB-), *n.* **1.** An eighth part. *R.*

2. *Music.* **a** The octave below; sometimes, the subcontra-octave. **b** = SUBOCTAVE COUPLER.

suboctave coupler. *Music.* An organ coupler for making the octave below a tone sound simultaneously with it.

sub·oc'tile (sŭb·ŏk'tĭl; -tīl), *n.* [*sub-* + *octile.*] *Statistics.* A point in a frequency distribution so chosen that one sixteenth of the items are above or below it. — **sub·oc'tile,** *adj.*

sub·oc'tu·ple (sŭb·ŏk'tū·p'l), *adj.* Containing one part of eight; having the ratio of one to eight.

sub·oc'u·lar (-ŏk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* [*sub-* + *ocular.*] *Anat. & Zool.* Below the eye; suborbital; — applied, specif., to any of several scales between the eye and the upper labials. — *n.* A subocular scale.

sub·of'fi·cer (sŭb·ŏf'ĭ·sĕr; *see* SUB-), *n.* [*sub-* + *officer;* cf. F. *sous-officier.*] An under or subordinate officer.

sub'o·per'cle (sŭb'ō·pûr'k'l; *see* SUB-), *n. Zool.* A bony plate immediately below the opercle in a gill cover of a fish.

sub'o·per'cu·lar (-kū·lĕr), *adj. Zool.* Below the opercle; pert. to or designating the subopercle. — *n.* The subopercle.

sub'o·per'cu·lum (-lŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The subopercle.

sub·op'po·site (sŭb·ŏp'ō·zĭt), *adj.* Nearly opposite.

sub·op'ti·mal (-ŏp'tĭ·măl), *adj. Biol.* Less than optimal, as the intensity of some environmental factor.

sub·or'bit·al (sŭb·ôr'bĭ·tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Subocular. — *n. Anat. & Zool.* Any of various suborbital structures, as one of the row of bones or cartilages encircling more or less of the orbit, except the upper part, in many fishes.

sub·or'bit·ar (-ôr'bĭ·tĕr), **sub·or'bi·tar'y** (-tĕr'ĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Suborbital.

sub'or·dain' (sŭb'ôr·dān'), *v. t.* To ordain in an inferior degree.

sub·or'der (sŭb·ôr'dĕr; *see* SUB-), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A smaller or subordinate order, as distinguished from the principal or main supporting order.

2. *Biol.* A category of classification next below an order and above a family. It may be equivalent to *superfamily,* or designate a category between the superfamily and the order.

sub·or'di·na·cy (sŭ·bôr'dĭ·nȧ·sĭ), *n.* [See SUBORDINATE.] Quality or state of being subordinate; subordination.

sub·or'di·nal (sŭb·ôr'dĭ·năl; -n'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a suborder.

sub·or'di·nar'y (-ôr'dĭ·nĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -nĕr·ĭ), *n. Her.* In the jargon of some heraldry books, any of several common heraldic bearings considered less important than an ordinary. The following, *orle, flanch, billet, label, inescutcheon bordure, gyron, tressure, fret, lozenge, fusil, mascle, rustre, canton,* and *quarter,* are usually considered subordinaries when not classed as ordinaries.

sub·or'di·nate (sŭ·bôr'dĭ·nĭt), *adj.* [ML. *subordinatus,* past part. of *subordinare,* fr. *sub-* + *ordinare* to set in order, to arrange. See ORDAIN.] **1.** Placed in a lower order, class, or rank; holding a lower or inferior position; as, *subordinate* species.

2. Inferior in order, nature, importance, or the like.

It was *subordinate,* not enslaved, to the understanding. *South.*

3. Of, pertaining to, or involving, subordination or subordinates; subservient; obedient; submissive to authority; specif.: *Gram.* **a** Joining word groups or words with dependent rank to others in the sentence; subordinative or subordinating. See CONJUNCTION, 6. **b** Subordinated or dependent; as, a *subordinate* statement or clause. See CLAUSE, *n.,* 2.

Syn. — SUBORDINATE, SUBSERVIENT, COLLATERAL. That is SUBORDINATE which belongs to a lower class, order, or rank; that is SUBSERVIENT which is instrumental or useful esp. in a subordinate capacity; that is COLLATERAL, as here compared, which is apart from the main point or issue; as, "Poetry has two ends . . .: the *subordinate* one is pleasure, and the final one is instruction" (*Dennis*); "a catastrophe to which every incident should be *subservient*" (*Crabbe*); "He has uniformly made his talents *subservient* to the best interests of humanity" (*Coleridge*); "the limiting of inquiry to the immediate, with total disregard of the *collateral* or circumstantial events" (*Poe*). Cf. AUXILIARY.

— **sub·or'di·nate·ly,** *adv.* — **sub·or'di·nate·ness,** *n.*

sub·or'di·nate, *n.* One who stands in order or rank below another; — distinguished from a *principal.*

sub·or'di·nate (-nāt), *v. t.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). **1.** To place in a lower order or class; to make or consider as of less value or importance; as to *subordinate* one creature to another.

2. To make subject or subservient; to subject or subdue; as, to *subordinate* the passions to reason.

sub·or'di·nat'ing (-nāt'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SUBORDINATE, *v.* Hence: *adj.* That subordinates. — **sub·or'di·nat'ing·ly,** *adv.*

subordinating conjunction. *Gram.* A conjunction that marks subordinate or qualifying rank for the clause which it introduces (I will come *unless* it snows; she hurried, *lest* she be late).

sub·or'di·na'tion (sŭ·bôr'dĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *subordination.*] **1.** Act of subordinating or subjecting; specif., arrangement or classification in grades or ranks from highest to lowest; also, an example of such arrangement.

2. Quality or state of being subordinate or inferior to another; inferiority of rank or dignity; subjection.

3. A grade or rank; also, a place of inferior rank. *Obs.*

Persons who in their several *subordinations* would be obliged to follow the example of their superiors. *Swift.*

4. State of being subordinate, subservient, obedient, or submissive to authority; — opposed to *insubordination.*

sub·or'di·na'tion·ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Theol.* The theory or doctrine that the second and third persons of the Trinity are subordinate, as in order or essence, to the first person, including usually the opinion that the Holy Spirit is subordinate to the Son. — **sub·or'di·na'tion·ist,** *n. & adj.*

sub·or'di·na'tive (sŭ·bôr'dĭ·nȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Tending to, or expressing, subordination. Specif., *Gram.,* of conjunctions, subordinate.

sub·orn' (sŭb·ôrn'; sŭb-), *v. t.;* SUB·ORNED' (-ôrnd'); SUB·ORN'ING. [F. *suborner,* fr. L. *subornare,* fr. *sub* under, secretly + *ornare* to furnish, provide, equip, adorn. See ORNAMENT.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** To furnish, esp. secretly or by stealth; to provide; equip; adorn. **b** To father; to foist.

2. To procure privately or unlawfully, as a person by bribery to commit some crime; to incite secretly; to instigate.

Thou art *suborned* against his honor. *Shak.*
Those who by despair *suborn* their death. *Dryden.*

3. *Law.* To procure (another) to commit perjury.

sub'or·na'tion (sŭb'ôr·nā'shŭn), *n.* [F.] Act of suborning; specif.: **a** Act of procuring secretly or unlawfully; esp., the sin or offense of procuring one to do a criminal or bad action, as by bribes or persuasion.

Foul *subornation* is predominant. *Shak.*

b *Law.* The crime of procuring a person to commit perjury. — **sub·or'na·tive** (sŭb·ôr'nȧ·tĭv), *adj.*

sub·orn'er (sŭb·ôr'nĕr), *n.* One who suborns; esp., one who procures another to swear falsely.

Sub·os'ci·nes (sŭb·ŏs'ĭ·nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *sub-* + *Oscines.*] *Zool.* A superfamily equiv. to *Menurae.*

sub'ox·i·da'tion (sŭb'ŏk·sĭ·dā'shŭn), *n.* Incomplete or deficient oxidation.

sub·ox'ide (-ŏk'sīd; -sĭd), *n.* Also **sub·ox'id.** *Chem.* An oxide containing a relatively small proportion of oxygen.

sub·pas'sage (sŭb·păs'ĭj), *n. Bacteriol.* The passage of a strain of microorganisms obtained from one animal through another, as for increasing its virulence.

‖**sub pe'de si·gil'li** (sŭb pē'dē sĭ·jĭl'ī). [L.] Literally, under the foot of the seal; under seal.

sub'pe·dun'cu·lar (sŭb'pē·dŭng'kū·lĕr), *adj. Anat.* Situated beneath the peduncle.

sub'pe·dun'cu·late (-lăt), *adj. Bot. & Zool.* Having a contracted base or very short peduncle.

sub'per·i·to·ne'al (sŭb'pĕr·ĭ·tō·nē'ăl), *adj. Anat. & Med.* Between the peritoneum and the body wall. — **sub'per·i·to·ne'al·ly,** *adv.*

sub·per'ma·nent (sŭb·pûr'mȧ·nĕnt), *adj.* Permanent in a minor degree. — **sub·per'ma·nent·ly,** *adv.*

subpermanent magnetism. Magnetism which is retained while the body is at rest, but which is lost by shaking, jarring, etc.

sub'per·pen·dic'u·lar (sŭb'pûr·pĕn·dĭk'ū·lĕr), *n. Math.* A subnormal.

sub·pet'i·o·lar (-pĕt'ĭ·ō·lĕr), *adj. Bot.* Concealed within the base of the petiole, as the leaf buds of the plane tree.

sub·phren'ic (-frĕn'ĭk), *adj.* Below the diaphragm.

sub·phy'lum (sŭb·fī'lŭm), *n. Zool.* A primary division of a phylum. — **sub·phy'lar** (-lĕr), *adj.*

sub·pi'al (sŭb·pī'ăl), *adj. Anat.* Beneath the pia mater.

sub'plat' (sŭb'plăt'), *n.* A subdivision of a plat. Cf. 6th PLAT, 1.

sub·pleu'ral (sŭb·plōōr'ăl; 242), *adj. Anat. & Med.* Between the pleura and the body wall.

sub'plinth' (sŭb'plĭnth'), *n. Arch.* A plinth under, and projecting slightly beyond, the principal plinth.

sub'plot' (-plŏt'), *n.* In fiction and drama, a subordinate plot.

‖**sub plum'bo** (sŭb plŭm'bō). [L.] Literally, under lead; under the papal seal.

sub'pod·o·phyl'lous (sŭb'pŏd·ō·fĭl'ŭs), *adj.* Under the laminar tissue of a horse's foot.

sub·poe'na (sŭb·pē'nȧ; sŭb-; sŭ·pē'-; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sub* under + *poena* punishment. See PAIN.] **a** A writ commanding the person designated in it to attend court under a penalty for failure, as for testifying as a witness (being then called specif. a ‖ **sub·poe'na ad tes'ti·fi·can'dum** (sŭb·pē'nȧ ăd tĕs'tĭ·fĭ·kăn'dŭm) [NL.]), or also requiring him to produce in court certain designated documents (being then specif. called ‖**sub·poe'na du'ces te'cum** (dū'sēz tē'kŭm) [NL.]). **b** *Equity Practice.* The process by which a defendant is commanded to appear and answer the plaintiff's bill.

sub·poe'na, *v. t.;* -NAED (-nȧd); -NA·ING. *Law.* To serve or summon with a writ of subpoena.

‖**sub poe'na** (sŭb pē'nȧ). [L.] Under penalty.

sub·poe'nal (sŭb·pē'năl; sŭb-; sŭ·pē'-), *adj.* Required or done under penalty.

‖**sub po'lo** (sŭb pō'lō). [L.] Under the pole; — said of a star when it transits the meridian beneath the visible pole of the heavens.

sub·po'ten·cy (sŭb·pō'tĕn·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). *Biol.* Diminished potency in transmitting hereditary characters. — **sub·po'tent** (-tĕnt), *adj.*

sub'press' (sŭb'prĕs'), *n. Mach.* A small press, mounted usually between the bed and ram of the larger, main press, and used for small and delicate work, as for jewelry. See PUNCH PRESS.

sub·prin'ci·pal (-prĭn'sĭ·păl; -p'l), *n.* **a** An under principal. **b** *Carp.* A secondary rafter or the like. **c** *Music.* In an organ, an open diapason subbass.

sub·pri'or (sŭb·prī'ĕr; *see* SUB-), *n.* [ML.; cf. F. *sous-prieur.*] *Eccl.* The vicegerent or assistant of a prior.

sub·punch' (sŭb·pŭnch'), *v. t.* To punch to a size smaller than the finished dimension, sufficient material being left for finishing by drilling, reaming, etc.

sub'punc·tu·a'tion (sŭb'pŭngk·tū·ā'shŭn), *n.* Punctuation by means of dots marked underneath words or passages.

sub·pur'chas·er (sŭb·pûr'chĭs·ĕr; *see* SUB-), *n.* A purchaser who buys from a purchaser; one who buys at second hand.

sub·pur'lin (sŭb·pûr'lĭn), *n. Arch.* A light member resting on purlins and usually running at right angles to them.

---

sub·mit'tance, *n.* = SUBMISSION.

sub·mit'ting·ly, *adv.* of SUBMITTING, pres. part.

sub·mol'e·cule, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub·mon'ish (sŭb·mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [*sub-* + *monish;* cf. L. *submonere.*] To suggest; to prompt; reprove slightly. *Obs.*

sub'mo·ni'tion (sŭb'mō·nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Suggestion; slight reproof.

sub'mon·ta'ne·ous, *adj.* = SUBMONTANE.

sub·mort'gage, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·moun'tain, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a. [1 b.]

sub·mu'cro·nate, *adj.* See SUB-,

sub·mun'dane, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub·mu'ri·ate, *n.* See SUB-, 4.

sub·mur'mur·ate, *v. t.* [LL. *submurmurare.*] To say more softly than in murmuring. *Obs.*

sub·mus'cu·lar, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a. [1 b.]

sub'nar·cot'ic, *adj.* See SUB-,

sub·ner'vi·an, *n.* See SUB-, 3.

sub'ness, *n.* See SUB-; -NESS.

sub'nex', *n.* See 6th RANK, 7.

sub·nex', *v. t.* = SUBNECT a. *Obs.*

sub·ni'trat·ed, *adj.* See SUB-, 4.

sub'no·ta'tion (sŭ'nō·tā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *subnotatio* a signing underneath, fr. *subnotare* to subscribe.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* See RESCRIPT, *n.,* 1.

sub'note', *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'no·to·chor'dal, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub·nude', *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·num'ber, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'ob·lique', *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'ob·scure', *adj.,* **sub'ob·scure'ly,** *adv.,* **sub'ob·tuse',** *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·o'ceas, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub·oe·so·phag'e·al. Var. of SUBESOPHAGEAL.

sub·of'fice, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub·of·fi'cial, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·of·fi'cial, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·of'ive, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'o·paque', *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·op'tic, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub·op'ti·mum, *n.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·o'ral, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'or·bic'u·lar, sub'or·bic'u·late, sub'or·bic'u·lat'ed, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·or'di·nance, sub·or'di·nan·cy, *n.* = SUBORDINACY. *Obs.*

subordinate chord. *Music.* = SECONDARY CHORD.

subordinate quantum number. = AZIMUTHAL QUANTUM NUMBER.

sub'or·gan'ic, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·orn'ate, *v. t.* = SUBORN. *Obs.*

sub·orn'ate, *adj.* = SUBORNED. *Obs.*

sub·ornd'. Suborned. *Ref. Sp.*

sub·o'ral, *adj.,* **sub·o'rate,** *adj.,* **sub·o'rat·ed** (sŭb·ō'rāt·ĕd), *adj.,*

sub·o'void, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·o'ver·se'er, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·pack'age, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'pa·go'da, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·pal'li·al, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub·pal'mate, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·pan'el, *n.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·par'a·graph, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub·par'al·lel, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'–Par'lia·ment, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub'part', *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub·par·tĭ'tion, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'par·tĭ'tioned (sŭb'pär·tĭsh'ŭnd; -pēr-), *adj.,* **sub'par·tĭ'tionment,** *n.,* **sub'par'ty,** *n.,* **sub'pass',** *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·pas'tor, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·pa'tron, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·pat'tern, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub·pave'ment, *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub·pec'ti·nate, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·pec'to·ral (sŭb·pĕk'tō·răl), *adj. Anat.* **a** Under the pectoralis muscles. **b** Under the chest.

sub'pe·dun'cle, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub·pel·lu'cid, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·pel'tate, *adj.* Also **sub·pel'-pe'na,** sub·pe'nal, etc. Vars. of SUBPOENA, etc.

sub'pen·tag'o·nal, *adj.,* **sub'pen·tan'gu·lar,** *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b. [1 a.]

sub'per·i·car'di·al, *adj.* See SUB-,

sub·pe'ri·od, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'per·i·os'te·al (sŭb'pĕr·ĭ·ŏs'tē·ăl), *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a. — **sub'per·i·os'te·al·ly,** *adv.*

sub·pet'i·o·late, *adj.* = SUBPETIOLAR. [1 a.]

sub'pha·ryn'ge·al, *adj.* See SUB-,

sub·phos'phate, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub·phra'try, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·pi'lose, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'pimp', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·pis'ton, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'pla·cen'ta (sŭb'plȧ·sĕn'tȧ), *n.* [NL. See SUB-; PLACENTA.] = DECIDUA VERA.

sub'plant', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·plan'ti·grade, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'plow', *n. & v.* See SUB-, 2.

sub·po'lar, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'po·lyg'o·nal, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'pool', *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub·pop'u·lar, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'pop·u·la'tion, *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'por·phy·rit'ic, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'port', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'post'mas'ter, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c. — **sub·post'mas'ter·ship,** *n.* **sub post office.** See SUB-, 1 d.

sub·post'script, *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'pre·cep'tor, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c. — **sub'pre·cep·to'ri·al,** *adj.*

sub·pred'i·cate, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c. — **sub'pred·i·ca'tion,** *n.*

sub·pre'fect, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c. — **sub·pre'fec·ture,** *n.* — **sub'pre·fec·to'ri·al,** *adj.* [1 b.]

sub'pre·hen'sile, *adj.* See SUB-,

sub·pri'ma·ry, *adj.,* **sub·pri'or·ess,** *n.,* **sub·prob'lem,** *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·proc'tor, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·prod'uct, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'pro·fes'sion·al, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'pro·fes'sor, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'pro·fes·so'ri·ate, *n.*

sub·prof'it·a·ble, *adj.* See SUB-, [SUB-, 1 b.]

sub'pro·por'tion·al, *adj.* See

sub'pro·tec'tor, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·prov'ince, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'pro·vin'cial, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'pu·bes'cent, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·pu'bic, *adj.,* **sub·pul'monar'y,** *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub·pul'ver·iz'er, *n.* See SUB-, 2.

sub'pu·ni'ceous (sŭb'pū·nĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* Reddish. *Obs.*

sub'pur·pu're·ous, *adj.* Somewhat purple. *Obs.*

sub'pur·ta'tion, *n.* = SUPPUTATION. [1 b.]

sub'py·ram'i·dal, *adj.* See SUB-,

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals. Abbreviations, Signs, etc., are explained on pages immediately preceding the Vocabulary.

sub·quin'tu·ple (sŭb·kwĭn'tū·p'l), *adj.* In the ratio of 1 to 5.

sub·ra'di·us (-rā'dĭ·ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* In certain coelenterates, a radius of the fourth order, halfway between an adradius and the adjacent perradius or interradius. See RADIUS, 4. — **sub·ra'di·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

sub·ra'tion·al (sŭb·răsh'ŭn·ăl), *adj.* Almost or nearly rational.

subrational function. *Math.* The functional relation connecting x and y when a rational function of x equals one of y.

sub·read'er (sŭb·rēd'ĕr), *n.* Formerly, an underreader in the Inns of Court, who read the texts discoursed on by the reader.

sub're'gion (sŭb'rē'jŭn; *see* SUB-), *n.* *Biogeog.* One of the primary divisions of a region. — **sub·re'gion·al** (sŭb·rē'jŭn·ăl; -ĭ), *adj.*

sub·reg'u·lus (sŭb·rĕg'ū·lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [LL.] A petty prince or vassal ruler.

sub'rent' (sŭb'rĕnt'), *n.* Rent from a subtenant. *Chiefly Scots Law.*

sub·rent' (sŭb·rĕnt'), *v. t. & i.* To underlet.

sub·rep'ta·ry (sŭb·rĕp'tă·rĭ), *adj.* [*sub-* + L. *reptare* to crawl. See REPTANT.] *Zool.* Largely adapted for crawling, as certain bivalve mollusks.

sub·rep'tion (sŭb·rĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subreptio*, fr. *subripere, subreptum*, to snatch or take away secretly. See SURREPTITIOUS.] **1.** Secret, underhanded, unlawful, or unfair representation through suppression or fraudulent concealment of facts; also, a deduction drawn from such representation.

2. *Scots Law & Eccl. Law.* The obtaining of a gift or other property, esp. ecclesiastical preferment, by concealing the truth. Cf. OBREPTION, 2. — **sub'rep·ti'tious** (sŭb'rĕp·tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.*

sub·res'in (sŭb·rĕz'ĭn; *see* SUB-), *n.* *Chem.* That part of a resin which dissolves in hot alcohol and is deposited in cooling.

sub·ri'dent (sŭb·rī'dĕnt), *adj.* [*sub-* + *rident.*] Smiling. — **sub·ri'dent·ly,** *adv.*

sub·ri'sion (-rĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [See SUBRIDE.] Act of smiling. — **sub·ri'sive** (-rī'sĭv), *adj.* — **sub·ri'so·ry** (-sō·rĭ), *adj.* *All Rare.*

sub'ro·gate (sŭb'rō·gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *subrogatus*, past part. of *subrogare.* See SUBROGATE.] To put in the place of another; to substitute.

sub'ro·ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *subrogation.*] Act of subrogating. Specif.: *Law.* The substitution of one for another as a creditor, the new creditor succeeding to the former's rights in law and equity; the legal operation by which a third person who pays a creditor succeeds to his rights against the debtor as if he were his assignee; also, the legal relation so created. Cf. SUBSTITUTION, 3.

‖**sub ro'sa** (sŭb rō'zȧ). [L.] Under the rose (see under ROSE, *n.*); covertly; privately; confidentially.

sub·round' (sŭb·round'), *adj.* Roundish; somewhat rotund.

subs-. A collateral form of Latin SUB-. See SUB-, 1st *Note.*

sub'sale' (sŭb'sāl'), *n.* *Law.* A resale by a vendee of the purchased goods, as before payment in full and delivery.

sub'sar·to'ri·al (-sär·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* [NL. *subsartorialis.*] *Anat.* Beneath the sartorius muscle.

sub·scap'u·lar (sŭb·skăp'ū·lĕr), *adj.* *Anat.* Beneath the scapula; on, or pertaining to, the under (in man the anterior) surface of the scapula; designating the subscapularis.

sub·scap'u·lar, *n.* The subscapular artery, muscle, etc.

subscapular artery. *Anat.* The largest branch of the axillary artery, arising opposite the lower border of the subscapularis muscle, and passing back to the inferior angle of the scapula to anastomose with arteries of that region.

subscapular fascia. *Anat.* A thin sheet of fascia fixed to the circumference of the subscapular fossa. See SCAPULA, 1.

subscapular fossa. See SCAPULA, 1.

sub'scap·u·la'ris (sŭb'skăp·ū·lā'rĭs; 79), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A large triangular muscle which fills up the subscapular fossa. It arises from the surface of the scapula and is inserted into the lesser tubercle of the humerus.

sub·scap'u·lar'y (sŭb·skăp'ū·lĕr'ĭ), *adj.* *Anat.* Subscapular. *Rare.*

sub·scle'ral (-sklē'răl), *adj.* Subsclerotic.

sub'scle·rot'ic (sŭb'sklē·rŏt'ĭk), *adj.* Between the sclerotic and choroid coats of the eyeball.

sub·scribe' (sŭb·skrīb'), *v.*; -SCRIBED' (-skrĭbd'); -SCRIB'ING (-skrīb'ĭng). [L. *subscribere, subscriptum*, fr. *sub* under + *scribere* to write. See SUB-; SCRIBE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To write underneath, as one's name; to sign (one's name) to a document.

[They] *subscribed* their names under them. *Sir T. More.*

2. To sign with one's own hand; to give consent to, as something written, or to bind oneself to the terms of, by writing one's name beneath; as, to *subscribe* a bond.

All the bishops *subscribed* the sentence. *Milman.*

3. To attest by writing one's name beneath; as, officers *subscribe* their official acts; clerks *subscribe* copies of records.

4. To give assent or support to by some overt act of aid; to favor; sanction; adhere to; as, the tendency of modern peoples to *subscribe* some form or degree of liquor control.

5. To promise to give or contribute, by writing one's name with the amount; as, each man *subscribed* ten dollars.

6. To sign away; resign; yield; surrender. *Obs.* *Shak.*

7. To declare with or as if with signature; publish. *Obs.*

I will *subscribe* him a coward. *Shak.*

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To sign one's name to a letter or other document. *Shak.*

2. To give consent to something written, by signing; — usually with *to;* as, I *subscribe* to that statement.

3. To become surety; — with *for.* *Rare.* *Shak.*

4. To yield; to submit. *Obs.*

I will *subscribe*, and say I wronged the duke. *Shak.*

5. To set one's name to a paper in token of promise to give something, as a certain sum of money; also, loosely, to give something in pursuance of a promise so made.

6. To enter one's name for a newspaper, a book, etc.; to agree to take and pay for something, as stock, by subscribing one's name to a formal agreement or the like; — usually with *for;* as, he *subscribed* for three periodicals.

7. To be in favor; to adhere; to feel favorably disposed; to agree; assent; — usually with *to;* as, everyone *subscribes* to the principle of moderation, but few are able to observe it.

sub·scrib'er (sŭb·skrīb'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who subscribes; specif.: **a** One who signs, as a letter, document, agreement, etc. **b** One who agrees or consents. **c** One who favors, aids, or supports, as by money contribution or by moral influence, personal membership, etc.

2. Specif.: *N. Y. Stock Exchange.* Formerly, a speculator who, being a nonmember, was allowed on the floor of the exchange outside of a certain rail.

sub'script (sŭb'skrĭpt), *adj.* [L. *subscriptus*, past part. See SUBSCRIBE.] Written below or underneath; as, iota *subscript;* — said specif., *Math.*, of a subindex.

sub'script, *n.* Anything written below; a subscript sign, letter, etc.

sub·scrip'tion (sŭb·skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subscriptio:* cf. OF. *subscripcion*, F. *souscription.* See SUBSCRIBE.] **1.** Act of subscribing; signature, consent, approval, agreement, support, etc.

2. Submission; obedience. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. That which is subscribed. Specif.: **a** A paper to which a signature is attached. **b** The signature attached to a paper. **c** Consent or attestation by underwriting the name. **d** Sum or amount of sums subscribed; as, his *subscription* to a fund; also, a share, or an allotment of shares, subscribed for.

4. *Eccl.* The acceptance of articles, or other tests tending to promote uniformity; esp., *Ch. of Eng.*, formal assent to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer.

5. *Pharm.* That part of a prescription which contains the direction to the pharmacist.

6. *Rom. & Civil Law.* See RESCRIPT, 1.

sub·scrip'tion, *adj.* Of or pertaining to subscription; endorsed by, or done with the support of, subscribers; as, a *subscription* ball; a *subscription* performance.

subscription book. **a** A book containing a list of subscribers for any purpose. **b** A book sold by subscription, usually through personal solicitation by an agent.

subscription edition. An edition of a book, etc., published often only after a required number of subscriptions has been guaranteed; also, an edition of a book, usually in a special format, binding, etc., sold only to subscribers.

sub·scrip'tion·ist (sŭb·skrĭp'shŭn·ĭst), *n.* One who seeks or canvasses for subscriptions.

subscription list. A list or record of subscriptions and subscribers.

sub·scrip'tive (sŭb·skrĭp'tĭv), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a subscription, or signature. — **sub·scrip'tive·ly,** *adv.*

sub·scrive' (sŭb·skrīv'), *v. t.* [F. *souscriv-* in inflection of *souscrire.*] To subscribe. *Scot.* — **sub·scriv'er** (-skrīv'ĕr), *n.* *Scot.*

sub'sea' (sŭb'sē'), *adj.* Submarine; undersea.

sub'se·cive (sŭb'sē·sĭv), *adj.* Better form **sub'si·cive** (-sĭ·sĭv). [L. *subsecivus, subsicivus.*] Remaining over; extra; spare; hence, leisure; as, *subsecive* hours. *Rare.*

sub·sec'tion (sŭb·sĕk'shŭn), *n.* A subdivision, or a subordinate division, of a section.

sub'se·cute (sŭb'sē·kūt), *v. t.* [L. *subsecutus*, past part. of *subsequi.* See SUBSEQUENT.] To follow closely; to pursue. *Rare.*

sub·sec'u·tive (sŭb·sĕk'ū·tĭv), *adj.* [Cf. F. *subséutif.*] Following in a train or succession. *Rare.*

sub·seg'ment (sŭb·sĕg'mĕnt), *n.* A subordinate segment; *Zool.*, a subjoint.

‖**sub·sel'li·um** (sŭb·sĕl'ĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LIA (-ȧ). [L.] **1.** A low bench; hence, a bench or seat.

2. *Eccl. Arch.* A miserere.

sub'sem·i·fu'sa (sŭb'sĕm·ĭ·fū'zȧ), *n.* [*sub-* + ML. *semifusa* a sixteenth note, fr. *semi-* + *fusa* one eighth.] *Medieval Music.* A thirty-second note.

sub·sem'i·tone' (sŭb·sĕm'ĭ·tōn'), *n.* *Medieval Music.* The leading note of any key; subtonic.

sub·sen'si·ble (-sĕn'sĭ·b'l), *adj.* Deeper than the reach of the senses.

sub·sep'tu·ple (sŭb·sĕp'tū·p'l), *adj.* Having the ratio of 1 to 7.

sub'se·quence (sŭb'sē·kwĕns), *n.* Also **sub'se·quen·cy** (-kwĕn·sĭ). Act or state of being subsequent; also, that which comes subsequently; a later or following event.

sub'se·quent (sŭb'sē·kwĕnt; -kwĕnt), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *subséquent*, fr. L. *subsequens, -entis*, pres. part. of *subsequi* to follow, succeed. See SUE.] **1.** Following in time; coming or being later than something else; as, *subsequent* events or years; a period *subsequent* to the war.

2. Following in order of place; succeeding; as, a *subsequent* clause in a treaty.

Syn. — Following, ensuing; later.

Ant. — Preceding. See ANTECEDENT.

— **sub'se·quent·ly,** *adv.* — **sub'se·quent·ness,** *n.*

sub'se·quent, *n.* **1.** One who or that which follows after in time or in position; sometimes, a companion; a retainer. *Rare.*

2. A subsequent stream.

subsequent condition. *Law.* See CONDITION, 9.

subsequent drainage, stream. *Phys. Geog.* Drainage, a stream, or a valley subsequent in origin to the system of which it is a part.

sub'se·quen'tial (sŭb'sē·kwĕn'shăl), *adj.* Subsequent. — **sub'se·quen'tial·ly,** *adv.*

subsequent valley. *Geol.* A valley formed by erosion along a belt of relatively soft rock in a region already having its structural features.

sub'se·ro'sa (sŭb'sē·rō'sȧ), *n.* [NL.] Subserous tissue.

sub·se'rous (sŭb·sē'rŭs), *adj.* Under a serous membrane.

sub·serve' (sŭb·sûrv'), *v.*; -SERVED' (-sûrvd'); -SERV'ING (-sûr'vĭng). [L. *subservire*, fr. *sub* under + *servire* to serve. See SERVE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To serve in a subordinate capacity or manner; to be subservient or instrumental to; to promote; as, this feeling *subserves* our plans.

2. To avail (oneself). *Rare.*

——, *Intransitive:* To be subservient or subordinate; to serve in an inferior capacity. *Now Rare.* *Milton.*

sub·ser'vi·ate (sŭb·sûr'vĭ·āt), *v. t.* To reduce to a subordinate or subservient place or condition.

sub·ser'vi·ence (-sûr'vĭ·ĕns), *n.* Also **sub·ser'vi·en·cy** (-ĕn·sĭ). State of being subservient; sometimes, a subordinate place or condition; hence, willingness to serve another's purposes; in a derogatory sense, servility; truckling.

sub·ser'vi·ent (-ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *subserviens, -entis*, pres. part. See SUBSERVE.] Fitted or disposed to subserve; useful in an inferior capacity; subordinate; serving to promote some end; hence, also, servile; truckling.

These ranks of creatures are *subservient* one to another. *Ray.*

Syn. — See SUBORDINATE; cf. SERVILE.

Ant. — Haughty, arrogant, overbearing.

— **sub·ser'vi·ent·ly,** *adv.* — **sub·ser'vi·ent·ness,** *n.*

sub·ser'vi·ent, *n.* A subservient person or object.

sub·ses'qui- (sŭb·sĕs'kwĭ-). [*sub-* + *sesqui-.*] *Chem.* A prefix meaning *sesquibasic.* — **sub·ses'qui** (-kwĭ), *adj.*

sub·ses'sile (sŭb·sĕs'ĭl; 155), *adj.* Almost sessile.

sub·set' (sŭb·sĕt'), *v. t. & i.* *Scots Law.* To sublet; subrent.

sub'set' (sŭb'sĕt') (of a given set or aggregate). *Math.* A set each of whose elements is an element of the given set. When there is an element of the given set which is not in the subset the latter is called a *proper subset.*

sub·sex'tu·ple (sŭb·sĕks'tū·p'l), *adj.* Having the ratio of 1 to 6.

sub'shrub' (sŭb'shrŭb'), *n.* An undershrub. — **sub·shrub'by** (sŭb·shrŭb'ĭ), *adj.*

sub·side' (sŭb·sīd'), *v. i.*; SUB·SID'ED (-sīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); SUB·SID'ING (-sīd'ĭng). [L. *subsidere*, fr. *sub* under, below + *sidere* to sit down, to settle; akin to L. *sedere* to sit. See SIT.] **1.** To sink or fall to the bottom; to settle, as lees.

2. To tend downward; to become lower; to descend; to flatten out or to form a depression.

Heaven's *subsiding* hill. *Dryden.*

3. To sink; fall; as, he *subsided* into a chair. *Colloq.*

4. To fall into a state of quiet; to cease to rage; to settle down; to become tranquil; to abate; as, the sea *subsides;* the tumult will *subside;* the fever has *subsided.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See ABATE.

sub·side', *n.* [F., fr. L. *subsidium.*] = SUBSIDY. *Obs.*

sub·sid'ence (sŭb·sīd'ĕns *or, esp. in British usage,* sŭb'sĭ·dĕns; 277), *n.* [L. *subsidentia*, fr. *subsidens, -entis*, pres. part. of *subsidere.* See SUBSIDE.] **1.** Act or process of subsiding; a falling, lowering, or flattening out; as, the *subsidence* of earth after an earthquake, of waves after a storm, of passion, heat, etc.

2. That which falls or subsides, as sediment in a liquid; dregs. *Obs.*

sub·sid'en·cy (-(d)ĕn·sĭ), *n.* Subsidence. *Now Rare.*

sub·sid'ent (-(d)ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *subsidens, -entis*, pres. part. See SUBSIDE.] Falling to the bottom; subsiding.

sub·sid'er (sŭb·sīd'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which subsides, or permits of or promotes subsidence; specif., a settling tank or separator.

sub·sid'i·a'ri·e (sŭb·sĭd'ĭ·ā'rĭ·ē), *adv.* *Scots Law.* Subsidiarily; secondarily.

sub·sid'i·ar'y (sŭb·sĭd'ĭ·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -ēr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *subsidiarius;* cf. F. *subsidiaire.* See SUBSIDY.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a reserve; supplementary; as, *subsidiary* forces. *Obs.*

2. Furnishing aid; auxiliary; tributary; as, a *subsidiary* stream; esp., aiding in a subordinate or inferior status or capacity; subordinate; secondary.

Chief ruler and principal head everywhere, not suffragant and *subsidiary.* *Florio.*

3. Of, pert. to, or constituting, a subsidy; being a part of, or of the nature of, a subsidy; aiding by, or aided by, a subsidy; as, *subsidiary* payments to allies.

4. *Math.* Auxiliary; — said of certain symbols or quantities introduced to aid in the solution of a given problem; as, in the solution of the equation $a \sin x + b \cos x = c$ the angle δ whose tangent is $\frac{b}{a}$ is a *subsidiary* angle which enables us to write the equation in the form $\sin (x + \delta) = \frac{c}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$ which is readily solved by means of a table of sines.

Syn. — See AUXILIARY.

— **sub·sid'i·ar'i·ly** (-ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **sub·sid'i·ar'i·ness** (-ĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.*

sub·sid'i·ar'y, *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). **1.** One who or that which contributes aid or additional supplies; an assistant; an auxiliary.

2. *Finance.* A subsidiary company.

3. *Music.* A subordinate theme or motive, esp. one occurring as subject of an episode in an extended work.

4. *Polo.* A subsidiary goal.

subsidiary coin. Coin of the smaller denominations, of limited legal tender; in the United States, any bronze or nickel coin and any silver coin other than the dollar.

subsidiary company. A company of the shares of stock in which another company has at least a majority, giving it control.

subsidiary troops. *Mil.* Hired troops composed of subjects of another power. *Now Rare.*

‖**sub·si'di·um** (sŭb·sĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L.] Subsidy; aid.

sub'si·dize (sŭb'sĭ·dīz), *v. t.*; -DIZED (-dīzd); -DIZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). [From SUBSIDY.] To furnish with a subsidy; as: **a** To purchase the assistance of by the payment of a subsidy. **b** To aid or promote, as a private enterprise, with public money; as, to *subsidize* a steamship line. — **sub'si·di·za'tion** (-dĭ·zā'shŭn; -dĭ-), *n.* — **sub'si·diz'er** (sŭb'sĭ·dīz'ĕr), *n.* Also **sub'si·dist** (-dĭst).

sub'si·dy (sŭb'sĭ·dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [AF. *subsidie* (OF. *subside*), fr. L. *subsidium* the troops stationed in reserve in the third line of battle, reserve, support, help, fr. *subsidere* to sit down, lie in wait. See SUBSIDE.] **1.** Aid; assistance; any gift of money or property made by one person to another by way of financial aid.

---

sub'-Pyr'e·ne'an, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a. [1 b.]

sub·pyr'i·form, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'quad·ran'gu·lar, *adj.*, **sub·quad'rate,** *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·qual'i·ty, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·ques'tion, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·quin'que·fid, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'race', *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub·ra'di·ance, *n.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·ra'di·ate, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·rad'i·cal, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·rad'u·lar, *adj.*, **sub·rail'way',** *n.*, **sub·ra'me·al,** *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a. [See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·ra'mose, sub·ra'mous, *adj.*

sub'range', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·rea'son, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub're·bel'lion, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'rec·tan'gu·lar, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·rec'tor, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c. *Eng.*

sub·ref'er·ence, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·re'gent, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·reg'u·lar, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub're·la'tion (sŭb'rē·lā'shŭn), *n.*, **sub·re·li'gion** (-lĭj'ŭn; *see* SUB-), *n.* See SUB-, 1 c. [1 b.]

sub·ren'i·form, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub're·pand', *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub're·pent', *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub're·port', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'rep·ti'cious, sub'rep·ti'tious (sŭb'rĕp·tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [L. *subrepticius.*] Surreptitious. *Obs.* — **sub'rep·ti'cious·ly, sub'rep·ti'tious·ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

sub·rep'tive (sŭb·rĕp'tĭv), *adj.* [LL. *subreptivus.*] Surreptitious. *Obs.* [1 b.]

sub·rep'u·ta·ble, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·ret'i·nal, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub·rhom'bic, sub·rhom'boid, **sub'rhom·boi'dal,** *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·ric'tal, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub·rig'id (sŭb·rĭj'ĭd), *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'root', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·ros'tral, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub·ro·tund', *adj.* Also **sub'ro·tun'date, sub'ro·tun'dous.** [L. *subrotundus.*] Roundish. *Obs.*

sub·ru'bous, sub·ru'brous, *adj.* [Cf. L. *subruber, subrubeus.*] Reddish. *Obs.*

sub'rule', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·rul'er, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·sa'cral, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub·sa'line (sŭb·sā'lĭn; *cf.* SALINE), *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'salt', *n.* *Chem.* See SUB-, 4.

sub·sam'ple, *n.* & *v. t.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'san·na'tion (sŭb'săn·nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subsannare.*] Derision. *Obs.*

sub·sa·tir'ic, *adj.* Also **sub'sa·tir'i·cal.** See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·sat'u·rat'ed (sŭb·săt'ū·rāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b. — **sub'sat·u·ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*

sub·sched'ule, *n.*, **sub'scheme',** *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub'school', *n.*, **sub·sci'ence,** *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub·scrib'a·ble (sŭb·skrīb'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.

sub·scrib'er·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

sub·scrip'ture, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·sec're·tar'y, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c. — **sub'sec·re·tar'i·al,** *adj.*

sub'sect', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c & d.

sub·se·cu'ri·ty, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

‖**sub·sel'la,** *n.*; *pl.* -LAE. [NL.] *Eccl. Arch.* = SUBSELLIUM, 2.

sub'sen·sa'tion, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·sen'su·al, sub·sen'su·ous, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'sept', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·se'ries, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·ser'rate, *adj.* *Bot.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·sew'er, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub'shaft', *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub·sher'iff, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'shire', *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub'si·cive. Var. of SUBSECIVE.

sub·sid'ing res'er·voir. = SETTLING RESERVOIR.

sub'si·diz'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

2. Formerly, in England, a sum of money granted by Parliament to the crown and raised by extraordinary or special taxation, in distinction from the proceeds of the customs or other taxes levied by royal prerogative. Subsidies came to be granted annually or for fixed periods, consisting usually of a tax at the rate of 4s. in the pound upon the yearly value of land and of 2s. 8d. upon the value of goods, besides other minor sums, as that granted by the clergy. Subsidies were replaced during the Commonwealth with revenue raised by a land tax, and no subsidies were subsequently granted, except those to Charles II before 1670. 3. a A sum of money granted by one state to another, as to a friendly power to aid in the prosecution of a war. b A grant of funds or property from a government, as of the state or a municipal corporation, to a private person or company to assist in the establishment or support of an enterprise deemed advantageous to the public; a subvention. In practice subsidies are chiefly granted in aid of transportation enterprises, as to ship, canal, air-transport, or railroad companies, bounties on sugar being next in importance. A subsidy may be a simple gift or may consist in the payment of an amount in excess of the usual charges for any service, as in carrying the mails, or of funds to aid in establishing or maintaining a service or equipment larger or more powerful than the state of trade would warrant, as the building and keeping in service of vessels designed for use as cruisers and auxiliaries in war. *Subsidy* is often inexactly used to designate an entire payment for services, as for carrying mail, which properly speaking includes compensation for actual services and a subsidy proper, consisting in the sum paid in excess of the compensation.

Syn. — SUBSIDY, SUBVENTION, BOUNTY have various technical senses, for which see defs. In ordinary usage, SUBSIDY is the general term, and often carries a derogatory implication; SUBVENTION applies esp. to grants for artistic, literary, or scientific, rather than commercial, purposes; BOUNTY emphasizes the idea of a premium.

sub'si·dy (sŭb'sĭ·dĭ), *adj.* a *Obs.* Subsidiary. b Of the nature of or pertaining to a subsidy. c Subsidized.

subsidy citizen *or* **man.** A citizen liable to a subsidy (sense 2); hence, a man of some wealth and standing.

‖**sub si·gil'lo** (sŭb sĭ·jĭl'ō). [L.] Under the seal (of confession); in strictest confidence.

‖**sub si·len'ti·o** (sĭ·lĕn'shĭ·ō). [L.] Under or in silence.

sub'si·lic'ic (sŭb'sĭ·lĭs'tĭk), *adj.* [See SUB-; SILICIC.] *Petrog.* Basic, as contrasted with acidic (persilicic); — said of rocks.

sub'sill' (sŭb'sĭl'), *n.* *Arch. & Engin.* A secondary sill, as one under a shop front or one resting on a mudsill.

sub'sim·i·la'tion (sŭb'sĭm·ĭ·lā'shŭn), *n.* *Phonet.* Partial assimilation, as that of umlaut.

sub·sim'ple (-sĭm'p'l), *adj.* *Bot.* Almost without branches.

sub·sist' (sŭb·sĭst'), *v.;* SUB·SIST'ED; SUB·SIST'ING. [L. *subsistere* to stand still, stay, remain alive, fr. *sub* under + *sistere* to stand, to cause to stand; akin to L. *stare* to stand. See STAND.] *Intransitive:* 1. To have existence; to be; to exist or continue to exist.

All *subsists* by elemental strife. *Pope.*

2. To continue; remain; abide; to retain the present state.

Firm we *subsist*, yet possible to swerve. *Milton.*

3. To be maintained with food and clothing; to live.

To *subsist* on other men's charity. *Atterbury.*

4. To come to a stop; to desist. *Obs.*

5. *Philos.* a To hold; to obtain; to hold true or hold good; as, relations *subsist* between terms. b To have the character of being logically conceivable and being the subject of true statements (though perhaps not existing).

"The round square does not *subsist*" is just as true as "the present King of France does not exist." *Bertrand Russell.*

—, *Transitive:* 1. To keep up or in existence; to keep alive. *Obs.*

2. To support with provisions; to feed; maintain; support.

He laid waste the adjacent country in order to render it more difficult for the enemy to *subsist* their army. *Robertson.*

Syn. — See BE.

sub·sist', *n.* Payment of wages on account. *Oxf. E. D.*

sub·sist'ence (-sĭs'tĕns; 128), *n.* [LL. *subsistentia.*] 1. Act or condition of subsisting; specif.: a Being; existence. b *Obs.* Remaining in existence; continuance; persistence. c Act of furnishing support to animal life.

2. That which subsists or exists; a substance. *Obs.*

3. Inherency; as, the *subsistence* of qualities in bodies.

4. Condition or manner of existence. *Obs.*

5. That which furnishes support to animal life; means of support; provisions, or that which procures provisions; livelihood; as, a meager *subsistence.*

6. An allowance for expenses incurred in performance of a duty while temporarily away from one's residence.

7. *Philos.* a In Scholastic philosophy, the mode by which substance becomes individualized; that in a reality by reason of which it is what it is; as applied to human personality, a singular rational substance wholly self-contained and endowed with inalienable rights. b More recently, the metaphysical status of that which subsists (in sense 5 b); the character possessed by whatever is logically conceivable.

8. *Theol.* = HYPOSTASIS, 5; — a post-Reformation use.

Syn. — See LIVING.

subsistence department. *Mil.* Formerly, a staff department of the United States Army, charged, under the supervision of the Chief of Staff, with the purchasing and issuing to the army of such supplies as made up the ration. It was commanded by an officer of the rank of brigadier general, called *commissary general*, and the department was popularly called the *commissary department.* Its duties are now performed by the Quartermaster Corps.

subsistence stores. *Mil.* Stores purchased and issued by a subsistence department, consisting principally of the articles of the soldier's ration, but including forage and bedding for animals to be used as food, and minor stores.

sub·sist'en·cy (sŭb·sĭs'tĕn·sĭ), *n.* Subsistence.

sub·sist'ent (-tĕnt), *adj.* [L. *subsistens*, pres. part. See SUBSIST.] 1. Having being; subsisting; as, a *subsistent* spirit; specif., *Obs.*, continuing to exist; persistent.

2. Inherent; as, qualities *subsistent* in matter.

sub·sist'ent, *n.* Something having existence; an object, substance, etc.

subsistent form. *Schol.* A form capable of existing apart from matter.

sub'sis·ten'tial (sŭb'sĭs·tĕn'shăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to subsistence; *Theol.*, of or pertaining to the hypostases in the Trinity, or to one of them.

sub·si'zar (sŭb·sī'zẽr; *see* SUB-), *n.* Formerly, at Cambridge University, England, an under sizar; a student of lower rank than a sizar.

sub'soil' (sŭb'soil'), *n.* The bed or stratum of weathered material which underlies the soil proper, or surface soil.

sub'soil', *v. t.* To turn, break, or stir up, the subsoil of.

sub'soil'er (-soil'ẽr), *n.* *Agric. Mach.* One who subsoils land or operates a subsoil plow. Specif.: a An attachment to the bottom and rear of a lister which prepares a seedbed in the bottom of the furrow. b A moldboard-plow attachment for breaking up the plow sole.

subsoil plow. *Agric. Mach.* See PLOW, 1.

sub·so'lar (sŭb·sō'lẽr), *adj.* [See SOLAR.] Being under the sun; having the sun in the zenith; terrestrial; mundane; specif., situated between the tropics.

subsolar point. *Astron.* The point on the earth directly under the sun. Cf. CIRCLE OF POSITION.

sub'space' (sŭb'spās') (of a given space), *n.* *Math.* A space each of whose points is contained in the given space but which does not itself contain all the points of the given space.

‖**sub spe'ci·e** (sŭb spē'shĭ·ē; -shē). [L.] Under the appearance or pretext (of).

‖**sub spe'ci·e ae·ter'ni·ta'tis** (ē·tûr'nĭ·tā'tĭs). [L.] Under the aspect of eternity; in its essential or universal form or nature. *Spinoza.*

sub·spe'cies (-spē'shĭz *or, esp. in the pl.,* -spē'shēz; *see* SPECIES; 66), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* A subdivision of a species; a variety or race; a category (usually the lowest category recognized in classification) ranking next below a species. It commonly designates a group of more or less unstable distinguishing characters, connected with some similar group by individuals with intermediate characters. In vertebrate zoology especially, large numbers of such subspecies, characteristic of some particular geographical area, are now recognized and named. See SPECIES, 8; VARIETY; 7th RACE, 7 b; NOMENCLATURE, 3.

sub'spe·cif'ic (sŭb'spē·sĭf'ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to, or having the character of, a subspecies; also, almost specific. — **sub'spe·cif'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

sub·spi'nous (sŭb·spī'nŭs), *adj.* a Somewhat spinous. b Beneath the spinal column. c Infraspinous.

sub'stage' (sŭb'stāj'), *n.* 1. A subdivision of a stage; specif., *Geol.*, a subdivision of a geological stage.

2. *Micros.* An attachment to the microscope, by means of which mirrors, diaphragms, condensers, Nicol prisms, or other accessories are held in place beneath the stage of the instrument.

sub'sta·lag'mite (sŭb'stă·lăg'mĭt), *n.* A compact, noncrystalline deposit of calcium carbonate. — **sub'stal·ag·mit'ic** (sŭb'stăl·ăg·mĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

sub'stance (sŭb'stăns), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *substantia*, fr. *substare* to be under or present, to stand firm, fr. *sub* under + *stare* to stand. See STAND.] 1. That which underlies all outward manifestations; the reality itself, whether material or spiritual; substratum; the subject which possesses attributes; that in which qualities inhere; the abiding part of any existence, in distinction from that which is accidental to it; the permanent and identical in any process of change; that which constitutes anything what it is; the real essence or nature of a thing. In metaphysics *substance* may denote: a The *subject;* that which is, or of which something may be predicated. Substance in this sense is conceived as a real or ontological subject rather than a merely logical one. b The *essence;* that which makes a thing what it is, or gives it its essential nature. Substance in this sense is always the essence of an existent thing; it is essence plus existence; a real or determinate subject. c The *substratum;* that which supports attributes or modes, or exists as the material of individuation; matter. Substance in this sense is totally indeterminate; all that can be said of it is that it is the basis of determinations of realities. d An *individual reality* or being considered as an existent entity; a subsistent being; hypostasis.

Heroic virtue did his actions guide,
And he the *substance*, not the appearance, chose. *Dryden.*

St. Thomas, following Aristotle, distinguished the first *substance*, which is the individual, or hypostasis, and the second *substance*, which is the universal substantial nature abstracted from the individual. First *substance* really exists as such. Second *substance* does not exist as such, except in the mind. *Wm. Turner.*

Aristotle meant by it [*substance*] any distinct thing; e. g., I, you, an animal, a plant, the earth, the moon, the sun, God. He calls each of these, as existing apart, a thing per se (*kath' hauto*). It is true that, having divided a natural *substance* into form and matter, he called each element "*substance.*" *Thos. Case* (*Encyc. Brit.*).

2. The most important element in any existence; the characteristic and essential components of anything; the main part.

This edition is the same in *substance* with the Latin. *Bp. Burnet.*

3. Subject matter, as of a speech, article, book; essential import; intent; as, the *substance* of what he said.

4. Assurance; basis; ground. *Obs.* *Heb.* xi. 1.

5. Matter; material of which a thing is made; hence, substantiality; solidity; as, the *substance* of a garment.

6. Mass; total composition of an object; also, generally, quantity; amount.

7. A solid body; a material object, as distinguished from something visionary or shadowy.

8. Of persons, the greater part; the majority. *Obs.*

9. Material possessions; estate; property; resources.

The younger son . . . there wasted his *substance* with riotous living. *Luke* xv. 13.

10. Supply, as of goods, provisions, etc. *Obs.*

11. *Chem.* Any particular kind of matter, whether element, compound, or mixture; any chemical material of which bodies (sense 7) are composed; — by some restricted to elements and compounds. Cf. BODY, *n.*, 8.

12. *Christian Science.* Spirit.

Spirit is the only *substance*, the invisible and indivisible infinite God. Things spiritual and eternal are substantial. Things material and temporal are insubstantial. *Mary Baker Eddy.*

13. *Theol.* Essential nature; essence; — distinguished from *hypostasis*, or *person* (see HYPOSTASIS, 5 b).

Being of one *substance* with the Father. *Nicene Creed.*

Syn. — Import, meaning, sum, gist; material; hardness, solidness, actuality; wealth, affluence.

— *in substance.* Substantially; essentially.

sub'stance, *v. t.* To furnish or endow with substance. *Obs.*

sub'stance of Schwann (shvän). [After T. *Schwann*, Ger. anatomist.] *Anat.* The medullary sheath of a nerve fiber.

sub·stanch' (sŭb·stănch'), *adj.* Substantial. *Slang, U. S.*

sub·stand'ard (sŭb·stăn'dẽrd), *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b; specif., *U. S. Statute Law*, below the standard of the federal Food and Drugs Act and not labeled as such as the act requires. — **sub·stand'ard,** *n.*

sub'stant (sŭb'stănt), *adj.* [L. *substans, -antis*, pres. part. of *substare* to be firm.] Substantial; firm. *Rare.*

‖**sub·stan'ti·a** (sŭb·stăn'shĭ·ȧ), *n.* [L.] *Anat.* Substance.

‖**sub·stan'ti·a a'da·man·ti'na** (ăd'ȧ·măn·tī'nȧ). [NL. Cf. ADAMANT.] *Anat.* The enamel of a tooth.

‖**sub·stan'ti·a e·bur'ne·a** (ē·bûr'nē·ȧ). [NL. Cf. EBURNEAN.] *Anat.* The dentine of a tooth.

‖**sub·stan'ti·a ge·la'ti·no'sa** (jē·lăt'ĭ·nō'sȧ). [NL. *gelatinosa* gelatinous.] *Anat.* a A layer of translucent material, chiefly small nerve cells, capping the posterior horn of the gray matter of the spinal cord. Called also ‖**sub·stan'ti·a ci·ne're·a ge·la'ti·no'sa** (sĭ·nē'rē·ȧ), ‖**sub·stan'ti·a ci·ne're·a,** and ‖**sub·stan'ti·a ge·la'ti·no'sa Ro·lan'di** (rō·lăn'dĭ). b Usually ‖**sub·stan'ti·a ge·la'ti·no'sa cen·tra'lis** (sĕn·trā'lĭs). A similar material surrounding the central canal

‖**sub·stan'ti·a gri'se·a** (grĭs'ē·ȧ). [NL. Cf. GRISEOUS.] *Anat.* Gray matter.

sub·stan'tial (sŭb·stăn'shăl), *adj.* [OF. *substantiel*, fr. LL. *substantialis.*] 1. Consisting of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or being, substance; existing as a substance; material; as, *substantial* life.

Most ponderous and *substantial* things. *Shak.*

2. Not seeming or imaginary; not illusive; real; true.

If happiness be a *substantial* good. *Denham.*

3. That is of moment; important; essential; material.

4. Having good substance; strong; stout; solid; firm; as, *substantial* cloth; a *substantial* fence.

5. Possessed of goods or an estate; moderately wealthy; responsible; as, *substantial* yeomen; also, of good repute.

6. That is such in substance or in the main; as, a *substantial* victory; a *substantial* lie.

7. Considerable in amount, value, or the like; large; as, a *substantial* gain.

8. Nourishing; esp., of food, plentiful; abundant; as, a *substantial* meal.

9. Firmly established; solidly based; of statements, arguments, etc., susceptible of being substantiated. *Obs.*

10. Of or pert. to the substance or main part of anything.

Syn. — Tangible, bodily, corporeal, actual; sturdy, stable.

Ant. — Incorporeal, immaterial, formless, shadowy, vaporous, unreal; flimsy, shaky, slight.

— **sub·stan'tial·ly,** *adv.* — **sub·stan'tial·ness,** *n.*

sub·stan'tial, *n.* That which is substantial; specif.: a Something having substance or actual existence. b Something having good substance or actual value. c Something of moment; an important or material matter, thing, or part.

substantial being. A thing existing in itself and in no other substance than itself, as an individual man.

substantial damages. See DAMAGE, *n.*, 4.

substantial form. *Schol.* The form or nature which gives to an individual substance its specific or generic character; as, his rational soul is the *substantial form* of a man.

sub·stan'ti·a·li·a (sŭb·stăn'shĭ·ā'lĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *substantialis.*] *Scots Law.* The formally essential parts of a deed.

sub·stan'tial·ism (sŭb·stăn'shăl·ĭz'm), *n.* *Philos.* The doctrine that constant realities or substances underlie phenomena; esp., the doctrine of substantial forms (see SUBSTANTIAL FORM), or the doctrine that matter is a real substance rather than an aggregation of centers of force. — **sub·stan'tial·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

sub·stan'ti·al'i·ty (sŭb·stăn'shĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being substantial; esp., corporeity; materiality.

substantiality theory. = SUBSTANTIALISM.

sub·stan'tial·ize (-stăn'shăl·īz), *v. t.* To make substantial.

substantial right. *Law.* A right affecting or involving a matter of substance, as distinguished from matters of form or the like; a right materially affecting those interests which a man is entitled to have preserved and protected by law; a material right. The term derives its chief importance from its use in provisions allowing appeals contained in various codes of procedure; thus, an order imposing a property obligation or loss is one affecting a *substantial right*, but an order affirming an order refusing to open a default is not.

‖**sub·stan'ti·a ni'gra** (sŭb·stăn'shĭ·ȧ nī'grȧ). [L. *nigra* black.] *Anat.* A layer of deeply pigmented gray matter in the midbrain, separating the cerebral peduncles from the tegmentum above.

‖**sub·stan'ti·a o·pa'ca** (ō·pā'kȧ). [L. *opaca* dark.] = CYTORETICULUM.

‖**sub·stan'ti·a os'se·a** (ŏs'ē·ȧ). [NL. Cf. OSSEOUS.] *Anat.* The cement of a tooth.

‖**sub·stan'ti·a per'fo·ra'ta** (pûr'fō·rā'tȧ). [NL. Cf. PERFORATE.] *Anat.* In the brain, either of two depressed areas of gray matter perforated by many small blood vessels, the *anterior* behind the olfactory trigone and the *posterior* between the cerebral peduncles.

sub·stan'ti·ate (sŭb·stăn'shĭ·āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [NL. *substantiatus*, past part. of *substantiare*, fr. *substantia.* See SUBSTANCE.] 1. To impart substance, or material form or being, to.

2. To establish the existence or truth of by proof or competent evidence; to verify; as, to *substantiate* a charge.

3. To put into substance or concrete form; to embody; also, to make solid or firm.

Syn. — See CONFIRM. **Ant.** — See DENY.

— **sub·stan'ti·a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.*

sub·stan'ti·a'tion (-shĭ·ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of substantiating; esp., act of proving; also, something adduced as proof; evidence. — **sub·stan'ti·a'tive** (-stăn'shĭ·ā'tĭv), *adj.*

sub·stan'ti·fy (sŭb·stăn'tĭ·fī), *v. t.* 1. To substantialize; to give substance or substantive character to.

2. To change into, or use as, a substantive, or noun. *Rare.*

sub·stan'tious (-stăn'shŭs), *adj.* [OF. *substancieus.*] Heavy; powerful; substantial; effectual. *Chiefly Scot.*

sub·stan·ti'val (sŭb'stăn·tī'văl; sŭb'stăn·tĭv·ăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a substantive. — **sub·stan·ti'val·ly,** *adv.*

sub'stan·tive (sŭb'stăn·tĭv), *adj.* [OF. *substantif*, fr. LL. *substantivus.*] 1. Having the character of an independent, self-subsistent entity or thing; existing in its own right; not derivative or dependent; self-contained.

He considered how sufficient and *substantive* this land was to maintain itself without aid of any foreigner. *Bacon.*

2. Considerable in amount or numbers; substantial; as, a *substantive* share of an estate.

3. Having the character or status of, or referring to, that which is real rather than apparent; firm; solid. "*Substantive* and tangible persons." *Arnold.* Hence, enduring or permanent as opposed to *transitory* or *transitive.*

While he [Hume] noticed the *substantive* conditions he overlooked the transitive ones, and missed the essential continuity of mind against which the perceptions are merely standing out in relief. *S. Alexander.*

sub·sign', *v. t.* [L. *subsignare*, fr. *sub* under + *signare* to mark. See SIGN.] To subscribe; also, to assign by one's signature. *Obs.* —**sub'sig·na'tion,** *n. Obs.* —**sub·signed',** *adj. Obs.*

sub·sil'i·cate, *n.* See SILICATE.

sub·sim'i·ous, *adj.,* **sub·sim'ple,** *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·sin'u·ous, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·sist'ing·ly, *adv.* of SUBSISTING, pres. part.

sub·si'zar·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

sub'smile', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·sneer', *n.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·so'cial, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'soild', Subsoiled. *Ref. Sp.*

sub·sol'id, *n.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·sort'er, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'sor·ti'tion, *n.* Sortition for the places of those rejected. *Obs.*

sub·sov'er·eign, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub·spat'u·late, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·spe'cial·ist, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c. — **sub·spe'cial·ize,** *v. t.* — **sub·spe'cial·ty,** *n.* [1 a.]

sub'sphe·noi'dal, *adj.* See SUB-,

sub'sphere', *n.,* **sub·spher'i·cal** (sŭb·sfĕr'ĭ·kăl), *adj.,* **sub·spher'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·spi'ral, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'spon·ta'ne·ous, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub·squad'ron, *n.* See SUB-, 1 d.

sub'stance·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

sub·stand'ard·ize, *v. t.* See SUB-, 1 c. [for SUBSTANTIALITY.]

sub·stan'tĭ·a·bĭl'ĭ·ty, *n.* Erron.

sub'stan·tif'ic, *adj.* Substantifying. *Obs.* — **sub'stan·tif'i·cal,** *adj.* — -i-cal·ly, *adv.*

4. Belonging to the essence or intrinsic nature; of the substance as distinguished from that which is accidental or qualifying; essential.

Growing out of the back of the monster, without possessing any original or *substantive* share in its nature. *Hawthorne.*

5. Definite rather than contingent in status; — of appointments and appointees.

6. *Dyeing.* Designating dyes not needing a mordant, or processes in which they are used; — opposed to *adjective.*

7. *Gram.* **a** Betokening or expressing existence; as, the *substantive* verb, that is, the verb *to be.* **b** Of the nature of, or having the function of, a substantive; as, a *substantive* phrase or clause.

8. *Law.* Pertaining to or constituting the essential part or principles; as, the law *substantive;* — used in jurisprudence for that part of the law defining rights and duties, in contrast to *adjective* law, or procedure.

9. *Logic.* Pertaining to, or having the character of, a noun or pronominal term; categorematic; — opposed to *adjective.*

sub'stan·tive (sŭb'stăn·tĭv), *n.* [Cf. F. *substantif.*] **1.** A substantive or independent thing or person; a self-existent entity or thing. *Now Chiefly Philos.*

Any one part of an extended *substantive* is existentially other than any other part. *W. E. Johnson.*

2. *Gram.* **a** A noun. **b** A pronoun, verbal noun, or any part of speech used as a noun equivalent (the *good* die young; the *why* is not explained).

3. *Logic.* A categorematic term. See SUBSTANTIVE, *adj.*, 9.

sub'stan·tive, *v. t.* To substantivize. *Rare.*

substantive genitive. A genitive which includes in its denotation the meaning of a qualified noun to be understood with it (I spent the night at my *brother's* [house]; buy your hats at *Wilson's* [shop]).

sub'stan·tive·ly, *adv.* **1.** In a substantive manner; in substance; essentially.

2. *Gram.* As a substantive or noun.

substantive punishment. *Law.* Some hardship or privation inflicted primarily as a punishment; thus, imprisonment was not until comparatively recent times a *substantive punishment.*

substantive right. See RIGHT, *n.*, 2 b.

sub'stan·tiv'i·ty (sŭb'stăn·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** Substantiality.

2. *Dyeing.* The attraction between a dye in solution and the fiber it colors.

sub'stan·tiv·ize (sŭb'stăn·tĭv·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To convert into, or use as, a substantive; as, an adjective can easily be *substantivized.*

sub'stan·tize (sŭb'stăn·tīz), *v. t. Gram.* To substantivize.

sub'sta'tion (sŭb'stā'shŭn), *n.* A station subordinate or subsidiary to another station; as, a post-office *substation;* specif., *Elec.*, a station subsidiary to a central station and at which high-tension electricity from the central station is transformed to electricity lower in potential and converted, if desired, to continuous current or to alternating current of a different frequency.

sub·stit'u·ent (sŭb·stĭt'ū·ĕnt), *n.* [L. *substituens,* pres. part. See SUBSTITUTE.] *Chem.* Any atom or group substituted for another, or entering a molecule in place of some other part which is removed. — **sub·stit'u·ent,** *adj.*

sub'sti·tute (sŭb'stĭ·tūt), *n.* [L. *substitutus,* past part. of *substituere* to put under, put in the place of, fr. *sub* under + *statuere* to put, place; cf. F. *substitut.* See STATUTE.] **1.** A person or thing put in place of another; one acting for, taking the place of, or held in readiness to replace, another.

2. Factice.

3. *Mil.* A person who enlists for military service in the place of a conscript or drafted man.

4. *Petroleum.* (1) Any one of several connections used for joining oil-well appliances which are of different sizes or which have different joint details. Called also *sub.* (2) A special tool or part used in place of the regular tool.

5. *Scots Law.* Any of those who are heirs failing the institute.

Syn. — SUBSTITUTE, DEPUTY, PROXY. SUBSTITUTE applies in general to one who takes another's place in case of the latter's absence; a DEPUTY (for special legal senses see defs.) is one who is empowered to act in another's name; a PROXY is (esp.) one who has authority to cast another's vote.

sub'sti·tute, *v.;* SUB'STI·TUT'ED (-tūt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); SUB'STI·TUT'ING (-tūt'ĭng). [See SUBSTITUTE, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To put in the place of another person or thing; to exchange. Specif., *Chem.*, to introduce by substitution; as, to *substitute* sulphur for oxygen. See SUBSTITUTION, 5.

2. To invest with delegated authority; to designate as a delegate. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. To replace; take the place of.

Some of the methods could be *substituted* by more modern and expedient ones. *Science.*

4. *Law.* To nominate in remainder. See SUBSTITUTION, 3.

—, *Intransitive:* To act as substitute.

sub'sti·tute, *adj.* Substituted; as, a *substitute* (or conditioned) stimulus.

sub'sti·tut'ed (-tūt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Put in the place of another.

2. Appointed by a person to take the place of himself or another or of something else, specif. to act in his own stead or to act on the happening of a certain event in the stead of another; appointed by substitution; as, a *substituted* executor, heir, or legacy.

3. *Chem.* Having been subjected to the process of substitution, or having some of its parts replaced; as, alcohol is a *substituted* water; methylamine is a *substituted* ammonia.

substitute fiber. *Bot.* A fiber occurring in certain plants, which has thick walls with simple pits and is distinguished from ordinary fibers in that it contains living protoplasm.

sub'sti·tut'er (sŭb'stĭ·tūt'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which substitutes.

substitute tie. *Railroads.* A tie of any material other than wood.

sub'sti·tu'tion (sŭb'stĭ·tū'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *substitutio;* cf. F. *substitution.*] **1.** Act of substituting, or state of being substituted; esp., *Trade Cant,* deceptive replacement of one product by another of less worth.

2. **a** *Rare.* The office or authority of one acting for another. **b** In the case of brain injuries, the taking over of the function of the injured area by another area. See BRAIN, *n.*, 1 **a.**

3. The designation by a person of a person or thing to take the place of himself or another person or of some other thing; specif.: **a** *Rom. Law.* (1) The nomination of a person to take as heir on the refusal or failure to accept the inheritance by an heir previously named; — called also *common,* or *vulgar, substitution.* (2) A similar nomination (called *pupillary substitution*) of a person to take as heir in place of, or to succeed, a descendant under puberty and in the potestas of the testator, in case of the descendant's failure to take the inheritance or on his death before puberty, or to succeed a child or other descendant of any age who is a lunatic (in this latter case being called *quasi-pupillary,* or *exemplary, substitution*). (3) A designation by a testator of a person to whom the property was to be handed over by the person named as heir or by the heir of such person, giving rise to a fideicommissum (which see); — called *fideicommissary substitution.* **b** *Civil Law.* Specif., a designation of a person or persons to succeed to another as beneficiary of an estate, used as a means of settling property and involving a fideicommissum; — called *fideicommissary substitution.*

4. *Alg.* **a** The replacing of a quantity by its equal, or of a variable by a value of it, or of an algebraic expression or function by one equal in value but differently expressed. **b** A transformation. **c** Replacement of each object of an arrangement by one of the others or by itself, no two being replaced by one object. **d** On a symbol or set of symbols, the result obtained by replacing a symbol or set of symbols by another symbol or set of symbols.

5. *Chem.* Act or process of substituting an atom or radical for another atom or radical in a molecule. Thus, by the action of chlorine on methane (CH_4), *substitution* of chlorine for hydrogen is effected, the successive substitution products being CH_3Cl, CH_2Cl_2, $CHCl_3$, and CCl_4.

6. *Econ.* The tendency for the less costly of two or more operations or agencies to replace the more costly ones.

7. *Music.* **a** The transfer of a dissonance to some other part before resolving it. **b** A change of fingers on a digital of a keyboard instrument.

8. *Philol.* A sound change consisting in the replacement, or apparent replacement, of one vowel or consonant by another, as ME. *bakke,* mod. E. *bat.* Under this term are included many changes the causes of which are often unknown or uncertain.

9. *Psychol.* **a** The turning from an obstructed desire to another desire whose gratification is socially acceptable. **b** The turning from an obstructed form of behavior to a more primitive expression of the same tendency; as, a *substitution* neurosis. **c** The reacting to each of a set of stimuli by a response prescribed in a key; as, the *substitution* test for speed of learning new responses.

sub'sti·tu'tion·al (sŭb'stĭ·tū'shŭn·ăl), *adj.* Of or pert. to substitution; substituted. — **sub'sti·tu'tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

substitutional atonement. See ATONEMENT, 3.

substitutional legacy. *Law.* A legacy given to one in place of another legacy.

substitutional theory. See ATONEMENT, 3.

sub'sti·tu'tion·ar'y (sŭb'stĭ·tū'shŭn·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ēr·ĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to substitution; substitutional.

substitution cipher. See CIPHER, *n.*, 5.

substitution group. *Math.* A group of substitutions. Every group of finite order is abstractly identical with a regular substitution group. Cf. CAYLEY'S THEOREM.

substitution tables. *Gram.* Tables of sentences in which equivalents may be substituted for their elements.

substitution vein *or* **deposit.** *Geol.* A metalliferous vein formed by the partial or complete substitution of the vein material for the original rock or mineral; — called also *replacement vein* or *deposit.*

sub'sti·tu'tive (sŭb'stĭ·tū'tĭv), *adj.* [L. *substitutivus* conditional.] Tending to afford or furnish a substitute; suitable as a replacement; making, or capable of, substitution. — **sub'sti·tu'tive·ly,** *adv.*

sub·stra'tal (sŭb·strā'tăl; -tĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a substratum; basic; underlying.

sub'strate (sŭb'strāt), *n.* **a** A substratum. **b** A base, as of a pigment. **c** *Biochem.* A substance acted upon, as by an enzyme. Cf. ENZYME.

sub'strate, *adj.* [L. *substratus,* past part. See SUBSTRATUM.] Forming a substratum; basic; fundamental.

sub·strate' (sŭb·strāt'), *v. t.* To be or form a substratum to. *Obs.*

sub·stra'tive (-strā'tĭv), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting a substratum; underlying; fundamental.

sub·stra'tose (-tōs), *adj.* Indistinctly or irregularly stratified.

sub·stra'tum (sŭb·strā'tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tă). [L., neut. of *substratus,* past part. of *substernere* to strew under, fr. *sub* + *sternere* to strew. See STRATUM.] **1.** That which is laid or spread under; that which underlies or supports something; underlying structure, layer, etc.; foundation.

2. A chemical, biological, or bacteriological medium.

3. **a** *Agric.* The subsoil. **b** *Biol.* The substance or base on which an organism grows. The soil is the substratum of most seed plants, except epiphytes; while rocks, soil, water, tissues, etc., are substrata for the lower organisms.

4. *Metaph.* A permanent subject of qualities or cause of phenomena; substance considered as supporting attributes or accidents. See SUBSTANCE, 1.

[Berkeley's] skepticism related to the supposed *substratum,* or hidden cause of the appearances perceived by our senses. *J. S. Mill.*

5. *Photog.* A thin coating, usually of hardened gelatin, on the support, to facilitate the adhesion of the sensitive emulsion.

sub·struct' (sŭb·strŭkt'), *v. t.* [See SUBSTRUCTION.] To build or lay beneath.

sub·struc'tion (sŭb·strŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *substructio,* fr. *substruere, substructum,* to build beneath, fr. *sub* under + *struere* to build.] *Arch.* Underbuilding; substructure. — **sub·struc'tion·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

sub·struc'ture (sŭb·strŭk'tūr; 66), *n.* [*sub* + *structure.*] Understructure; groundwork; specif.: **a** *Arch.* Foundation, as of a building. **b** *Railroads.* The earth roadway supporting the ballast and track. — **sub·struc'tur·al** (-tūr·ăl), *adj.*

sub·sty'lar (sŭb·stī'lĕr), *adj.* Of or pert. to the substyle.

sub'style' (sŭb'stīl'), *n.* Also **sub'stile'.** *Dialing.* A straight line on which the style, or gnomon, of a dial is erected, being the common section of the face of the dial and a plane perpendicular to it passing through the style.

sub·sul'phate (sŭb·sŭl'fāt), *n.* A basic sulphate.

sub·sul'to·ry (sŭb·sŭl'tō·rĭ), *adj.* Also **sub'sul·to'ri·ous** (sŭb'sŭl·tō'rĭ·ŭs). [See SUBSULTUS.] Bounding; leaping. — **sub·sul'to·ri·ly** (-rĭ·lĭ), *adv.*

sub·sul'tus (sŭb·sŭl'tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *subsilire, subsultum,* to spring up, fr. *sub* under + *salire* to leap.] *Med.* A starting, twitching, or convulsive motion.

‖**sub·sul'tus ten'di·num** (tĕn'dĭ·nŭm). [NL.] Convulsive twitching observed in certain febrile conditions.

sub·sume' (sŭb·sūm'), *v. t.;* SUB·SUMED' (-sūmd'); SUB·SUM'ING (-sūm'ĭng). [NL. *subsumere,* fr. *sub-* + *sumere* to take.] **1.** To take up or include under, as individual under species, species under genus, or particular under universal; to put (any one cognition) under another as belonging to it.

A principle under which one might *subsume* men's most strenuous efforts after righteousness. *W. Pater.*

2. To assume; deduce; also, to sum up; summarize. *Obs.*

Syn. — See CONTAIN.

sub·sump'tion (-sŭmp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of subsuming, or state of being subsumed.

2. *Logic.* **a** That which is subsumed; as, apprehension is a *subsumption* under cognition. **b** That which is under the sumption (or major premise); the minor premise of a syllogism.

3. *Scots Law.* In the former syllogistic criminal procedure, the minor premise containing an affirmation of the accused's guilt, a narrative of the material facts, etc.

sub·sump'tive (-sŭmp'tĭv), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing, a subsumption.

sub·sur'face (sŭb·sŭr'fĭs), *n.* **1.** Soil just above the subsoil.

2. That portion of a body of water which lies immediately below the surface.

sub·sur'face, *adj.* Being, occurring, or used, under the surface.

sub'tack' (sŭb'tăk'), *n. Scots Law.* A sublease. — **subtacks'man** (-tăks'măn), *n.; pl.* -TACKSMEN (-mĕn).

sub·tan'gent (sŭb·tăn'jĕnt), *n. Geom.* The intercept on the axis of abscissas between the ordinate and tangent drawn to the same point in a curve.

sub·tar'get ma·chine' (sŭb·tär'gĕt; -gĭt; 119). An instrument for instruction in sighting a rifle or carbine. With the gun in the machine and both in proper adjustment, when the aim is taken and the trigger pulled, the result is indicated by a needle on a miniature paper target (the **sub·tar'get**).

sub'tar·tar'e·an (sŭb'tär·târ'ē·ăn), *adj.* Being or living under Tartarus.

sub·tec'ta·cle (sŭb·tĕk'tȧ·k'l), *n.* [*sub-* + L. *tectum* a roof, after L. *tabernacle.*] A space under a roof; a tabernacle; a dwelling. *Obs.*

sub·tec'tal (-tăl), *adj.* [See SUBTECTACLE.] *Zool.* Designating the alisphenoid bone in a fish. — **sub·tec'tal,** *n.*

sub·teg'mi·nal (-tĕg'mĭ·năl), *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'teg·u·la'ne·ous (sŭb'tĕg·ū·lā'nē·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *subtegulaneus,* fr. *sub* under + *tegulae* tiles for a roof.] Under the roof; hence, within doors. *Rare.*

sub·tem'per·ate (-tĕm'pĕr·ĭt), *adj. Geog.* Slightly temperate; of or pert. to the colder parts of the Temperate Zones.

sub·ten'ant (sŭb·tĕn'ănt; *see* SUB-), *n.* One who rents a tenement, or land, etc., of one who is also a tenant; an undertenant. — **sub·ten'an·cy** (-ăn·sĭ), *n.*

sub·tend' (sŭb·tĕnd'), *v. t.;* SUB·TEND'ED; SUB·TEND'ING. [L. *subtendere,* fr. *sub* under + *tendere, tentum* or *tensum,* to stretch, extend. See SUB-; 3d TEND.] **1.** To extend under, or be opposite to; as, a hypotenuse *subtends* a right angle; the chord *subtends* an arc.

2. *Bot.* To enclose or embrace in its axil; to occupy an adjacent position to; as, a bract *subtending* a flower.

sub·tense' (-tĕns'), *adj.* [L. *subtensus,* past part. See SUBTEND.] *Chiefly Surv.* Designating an object (usually a pole or rod of known length), or either of two objects, utilized to ascertain a distance without actual measurement by observing the subtended angle from a given point; also, designating, or pertaining to, an instrument or device designed for such work.

sub·tense', *n.* [NL. *subtensa* (sc. *linea* line). See SUBTENSE, *adj.*] *Geom.* A line subtending; as, the *subtense* of an arc, or angle; a hypotenuse. *Rare.*

sub·ten'ure (sŭb·tĕn'ūr), *n.* The tenure of a subtenant.

sub'ter- (sŭb'tĕr-). [L. *subter,* adv. & prep., orig. compar. of *sub* under. See SUB-; cf. PRETER-.] A prefix, Latin *subter-,* from *subter,* meaning *below, beneath, underneath, less than;* — opposed to *super-,* as in:

subteraqueous	subterfluent	subterpose
subterbrutish	subterfluous	subterposition
subtercelestial	subterhuman	subtersensual
subterconscious	subterjacent	subtersensuous
subtercutaneous	subtermarine	subtersuperlative
subterethereal	subternatural	subtersurface

sub'ter·fuge (sŭb'tĕr·fūj), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *subterfugium,* fr. L. *subterfugere* to flee secretly, to escape, fr. *subter* under + *fugere* to flee. See FUGITIVE.] **1.** A device, plan, or the like, to which one resorts for escape or concealment; an artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument, or to justify opinions or conduct; an evasion.

By a miserable *subterfuge,* they hope to render this proposition safe by rendering it nugatory. *Burke.*

2. A place of retreat or concealment; a refuge.

Syn. — See ARTIFICE.

sub'ter·fuge, *v. i.* To resort to subterfuge. *Rare.*

sub'ter·rane (-tĕ·rān), *n.* [L. *subterraneum.* See SUBTERRANEAN.] **1.** A cave or underground room.

2. *Geol.* The bedrock or the rocks beneath a particular formation. *Rare.*

sub'ter·rane, *adj.* Subterranean.

sub'ter·ra'ne·al (-rā'nē·ăl), *adj.* Subterranean.

sub'ter·ra'ne·an (-rā'nē·ăn), *adj.* [L. *subterraneus,* fr. *sub* under + *terra* earth. See TERRACE.] Being or lying under the surface of the earth; situated in the earth, or under ground; as, *subterranean* springs; functioning, operating, or suitable for operating, beneath the surface of the earth; hence, hidden; existing, functioning, or working in secret. — **sub'ter·ra'ne·an·ly,** *adv.*

Curious *subterranean* influences seem to have been at work to save the Senate from the infamy of restoring Ptolemy. *Froude.*

sub'ter·ra'ne·an, *n.* **1.** One who lives, develops, or works under ground.

2. A cavern; an underground cave or room.

subterranean clover. A low-growing, spreading and branching, annual clover (*Trifolium subterraneum*), probably native to the Mediterranean region; — so called from its habit of burying the ripening seed heads in the soil by a pegging action like that of the peanut. It is valued for pasturage in Australia and southeastern Texas.

sub'ter·rene' (sŭb'tĕ·rēn'), *adj.* [L. *subterrenus.*] Subterranean. — *n.* A subterranean abode; also, with *the*, the underworld.

sub'ter·res'tri·al (-tĕ·rĕs'trĭ·ăl; -tĕ-), *adj.* Subterranean. — *n.* One, as an animal, that lives underground. *Rare.*

sub·thal'a·mus (sŭb·thăl'ă·mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *sub-* + *thalamus.*] *Anat.* The ventral part of the thalamus. — **sub'tha·lam'ic** (sŭb'thă·lăm'ĭk), *adj.*

sub'tho·rac'ic (sŭb'thō·răs'ĭk), *adj.* *Zool.* **a** See SUB-, 1 **a.** **b** Not quite far enough forward to be thoracic, as the ventral fins of some fishes.

sub'tile (sŭb'tĭl; sŭt'l; 277; *see note below*), *adj.* [F. *subtil*, for OF. *soutil*, under L. influence. See SUBTLE.] **1.** Subtle; esp.: **a** Delicate; rarefied; tenuous; elusive; as, a *subtile* aroma, or charm." "The *subtile* threads of life." *D. L. Sharp.* **b** Sly; wily; cunning; crafty; beguiling. "*Subtile* Litigation's pliant tongue." *Burns.* **2.** Keenly perceptive, as a sense; keenly felt or perceived, as a sensation.

☞ Dyche (1710) and Buchanan (1766) give sŭt'l only; Sheridan (1780), Walker (c. 1840), and Smart (c. 1840) sŭb'tĭl. Most later orthoëpists give both, preferring sŭb'tĭl.

Syn. — See SUBTLE.

— **sub'tile·ly,** *adv.* — **sub'tile·ness,** *n.*

sub'tile, *v. t.* To subtilize. *Obs.*

sub·til'i·ate (sŭb·tĭl'ĭ·āt), *v. t.* [ML. *subtiliare.*] To make thin or rare; to refine. *Obs.* — **sub·til'i·a'tion** (-ā'-shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

sub·til'i·ate, *adj.* Subtiliated. *Obs.*

sub'til·ism (sŭb'tĭl·ĭz'm; sŭt'l·ĭz'm), *n.* Subtle doctrine or method. *Rare.*

sub'til·ist (-ĭst), *n.* One given to subtlety. *Rare.*

sub·til'i·ty (sŭb·tĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *subtilité, soutilité*, fr. L. *subtilitas.* See SUBTLE.] Subtlety; something that is subtile or subtle.

sub'til·i·za'tion (sŭb'tĭl·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn; sŭt'l·ĭ-), *n.* [ML. *subtilizatio.*] Act, an instance, or the practice, of subtilizing; subtlety.

sub'til·ize (sŭb'tĭl·īz; sŭt'l·īz), *v.;* SUB'TIL·IZED (-īzd); SUB'TIL·IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *subtiliser.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To make subtile; esp., to rarefy; refine; to sublimate; exalt. "The latter *subtilized* it [life] in an atmosphere of dream." *The Dial.* **2.** To render subtile; esp.: **a** To clarify and sharpen (the mind, senses, etc.); to make keen. **b** To treat with subtlety; to introduce fine-drawn or nice distinctions into the use, discussion, or interpretation of; — sometimes with *about, away, on,* or *upon,* etc.; as, to *subtilize* certain words, or the sonnets of Shakespeare.

—, *Intransitive:* To use subtlety; to analyze, argue, etc., in a subtle fashion; as, Donne *subtilized* more than other poets of the metaphysical school.

sub'til·iz'er (-īz'ĕr), *n.* One who subtilizes.

sub'til·ty (sŭb'tĭl·tĭ; sŭt'l·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *subtilte*, for *sotelte, sotilte.* See SUBTLETY.] Subtlety or an instance of it.

sub'ti'tle (sŭb'tī't'l; 66), *n.* A secondary or subordinate title, esp. of a book or play; as, *A Tale of Acadie* is the *subtitle* of *Evangeline.* Hence: **a** A main book title repeated in a subordinate position, as over the first page of text. **b** A bastard title or a half title. **c** *Motion Pictures.* A brief statement thrown on the screen, generally preceding a scene which it explains.

sub'ti'tle, *v. t.* To give a subtitle to.

sub·tit'u·lar (sŭb·tĭt'ū·lĕr), *adj.* Of or pert. to a subtitle.

sub'tle (sŭt'l), *adj.;* SUB'TLER (-lĕr); SUB'TLEST (-lĕst; -lĭst; 119). [ME. *sotill,* fr. OF. *soutil* (F. *subtil*), fr. L. *subtilis,* orig., woven fine, fr. *sub* under + stem of *tela* a web, *texere* to weave. See TEXT; cf. SUBTILE.] **1.** Thin; rare; delicate; refined; subtile; as, *subtle* air; now, usually, so tenuous as to be hard to seize, fix, describe, or the like; as, *subtle* variations of pitch, influences, or distinctions. **2.** Mentally acute; given to, capable of, or characterized by, refinements of thought, insight, perception, etc.; analytic; as, a *subtle* questioner or dialectician; a *subtle* mind; a *subtle* analysis.

How *subtle,* how delicate was the vision of the great painters. *G. Bradford.*

3. *Now Rare.* **a** Highly skillful; expert; as, a *subtle* workman; a *subtle* technique. **b** Cunningly made or contrived; ingenious; clever.

Subtle devices. *H. W. Beecher.*

4. Subtile, or crafty; sly; characterized by artfulness or guile; as, a *subtle* thief or form of blackmail; *subtle* flattery; also, *Rare,* esp. of bowling ground, deceptively smooth.

5. Operating or taking effect without attracting attention; insidiously or quietly active; as, *subtle* poisons; the most *subtle* form of tyranny.

Syn. — SUBTLE, SUBTILE. In present usage SUBTLE is commoner than SUBTILE and tends to displace it in most senses. *Subtile,* however, is often preferred when the word retains its physical associations somewhat definitely. But no sure distinction can be made. See SHREWD.

Ant. — Dense, gross, crude; artless, naïve, blunt.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

subtle-brained	subtle-meshed	subtle-shadowed
subtle-cadenced	subtle-minded	subtle-souled
subtle-fingered	subtle-nosed	subtle-thoughted
subtle-headed	subtle-paced	subtle-tongued
subtle-looking	subtle-scented	subtle-witted

— **sub'tle·ness** (sŭt'l·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

sub'tle, *v. t. & i.* To make subtle; to plan, devise, or argue subtly. *Obs.*

Sub'tle, *n.* In Ben Jonson's *Alchemist,* a crafty quack who gets money by pretending to be about to discover the philosopher's stone.

Subtle Doctor. Duns Scotus (d. 1308).

sub'tle·ty (sŭt'l·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *sotelte, sutilte,* fr. OF. *soutilté,* fr. L. *subtilitas.* See SUBTLE; cf. SUBTILITY.] **1.** Quality or state of being subtle (in any sense). Specif.: **a** The quality of being tenuous, intangible, indefinable, abstruse, or the like. "The very intricacy and *subtlety* of the moral world." *Pater.* **b** Mental acuteness or penetrativeness; the power or practice of drawing delicate distinctions; hence, the quality in a mental operation or its product that results from such power.

The subject had more *subtlety* in speculation, the ruler more energy in action. *Macaulay.*

2. Something which emanates from a subtle person or mind. Specif.: **a** A fine-drawn or delicate distinction; a refinement of analysis, perception, or the like; as, to avoid *subtleties* in a popular discussion. **b** An ingenious contrivance; esp., *Hist.,* a decorative and, sometimes, edible confection or dish made in an ornamental design. **c** An instance of craft, guile, etc. "All his (the Devil's) *subtleties* vanish at a word of true honor." *Stevenson.*

3. Something which is subtle, or esp., tenuous, impalpable, or difficult to perceive or trace.

To what unnamable *subtleties* of spiritual law do these pagan fables owe their shape? *Carlyle.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See DELICACY.

sub'tlist (sŭt'lĭst), *n.* A subtilizer. *Rare.*

sub'tone' (sŭb'tōn'), *n.* An undertone.

sub·tor'rid (sŭb·tŏr'ĭd), *adj.* Subtropical.

sub·to'tal (sŭb·tō'tăl; -t'l), *n.* *Accounting.* The sum of part of a series of figures.

sub·to'tal, *adj.* Just less than total; as, *subtotal* removal of the thyroid gland.

sub·tract' (sŭb·trăkt'), *v.;* -TRACT'ED; -TRACT'ING. [L. *subtractus,* past part. of *subtrahere* to draw from beneath, withdraw, fr. *sub-* + *trahere.* See TRACE, *v.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To withdraw or take away, orig. by stealth; to withhold; as, to *subtract* suit from a feudal lord; to enclose or *subtract* common land. *Hist.*

2. To remove (something, oneself); to take elsewhere; — with *from. Archaic.*

To *subtract* fuel from the sudden flame. *Jeremy Taylor.*

3. To deduct, as a part, a quantity, or a number; — with *from* or *out of*; as, *subtract* 5 from 9. See SUBTRACTION, 4.

—, *Intransitive:* To take away or deduct something; to calculate by subtraction.

Syn. — See DEDUCT.

sub·tract', *n.* A subtrahend. *Obs.*

sub·tract'er (-trăk'tĕr), *n.* One who subtracts.

sub·trac'tion (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *subtractio* a drawing back. See SUBTRACT.] **1.** Act, operation, or an instance, of subtracting.

2. *Law.* The withdrawing or withholding from one a right to which he is entitled, as customary services, fealty, rents, suit and service, conjugal rights, and tithes. *Now Rare.*

3. *Logic.* A process of logical abstraction whereby one class is excepted from another in which it is naturally included or, sometimes, a connotation is withdrawn from another connotation which includes it. Leibnitz's "man − rational = animal" is an instance of the latter type.

4. *Math.* Act or process of subtracting one number or quantity from another; the inverse of addition. The sign **−, subtraction sign** or **mark,** placed between numerical expressions indicates that the second quantity is to be subtracted from the first. Subtraction is often performed by changing the sign and adding; as, to subtract 9 from 5 is to add − 9 and + 5 (result − 4), or to subtract − 9 from + 5 is to add + 9 and + 5 (result + 14).

sub·trac'tive (-tĭv), *adj.* **1.** Tending to subtract; of the nature of or involving subtraction.

2. *Math.* Having the negative or minus sign (−).

3. *Photog.* **a** Designating a class of agents for reducing the density of the silver image. See REDUCER, 4 **b.** **b** *Color Photog.* Designating a class of processes in making pictures in color. See COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

sub'tra·hend' (sŭb'trə·hĕnd'), *n.* [L. *subtrahendus* that is to be subtracted, fut. pass. part. of *subtrahere.* See SUBTRACT.] *Math.* The quantity to be subtracted.

sub·treas'ur·er (sŭb·trĕzh'ĕr·ĕr; *see* SUB-), *n.* A subordinate treasurer; specif., *U. S.,* formerly, an assistant treasurer of the United States, who had charge of a subtreasury. — **sub·treas'ur·er·ship',** *n.*

sub·treas'ur·y (sŭb·trĕzh'ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -URIES (-ĭz). A subordinate treasury, or place of deposit; specif., formerly [sometimes *cap.*], a branch treasury of the United States. By act of Congress, May 29, 1920, the nine subtreasuries were closed and their functions taken over by Federal Reserve banks.

sub·trist' (sŭb·trĭst'), *adj.* [L. *subtristis.*] Somewhat sad.

sub·trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk), *adj.* Subtropical.

sub·trop'i·cal (-trŏp'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Nearly tropical; of, pertaining to, or designating, the regions bordering on the tropical zone.

sub·trop'ics (sŭb·trŏp'ĭks), *n. pl.* The subtropical regions.

sub·trude' (sŭb·trōōd'), *v. t. & i.* [*sub-* + L. *trudere* to thrust.] To place under; to insinuate oneself. *Rare.*

sub·tu'ber·ant (-tū'bĕr·ănt), *adj.* [See SUB-; PROTUBERANT.] *Geol.* Designating a mountain supposedly formed by the lifting action of underlying intrusive igneous rock.

sub·tu'nic (sŭb·tū'nĭk), *n.* An undertunic.

sub·tur'ba·ry (sŭb·tûr'bə·rĭ), *adj.* [See SUB-; TURBARY.] Situated under turf.

sub'type' (sŭb'tīp'), *n.* *Biol.* A type which is subordinate to, or included in, another type.

sub·typ'i·cal (sŭb·tĭp'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* *Bot. & Zool.* **a** Of or pertaining to a subtype. **b** Deviating somewhat from a type.

‖**sub·u'cu·la** (sŭb·ū'kū·lə), *n.* [L.] A subtunic.

su'bu·late (sū'bū·lāt), *adj.* [NL. *subulatus,* fr. L. *subula* an awl.] Awl-shaped; linear and tapering to a fine point.

su'bu·lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Subulate.

su'bu·li·corn' (sū'bū·lĭ·kôrn'), *adj.* [L. *subula* awl + *cornu* horn.] *Zool.* **a** Having subulate antennae. *Obs.* **b** Of or pertaining to the **Su'bu·li·cor'ni·a** (-kôr'nĭ·ə), in former classifications, a group of insects including the May flies and dragonflies.

su'bu·li·form' (-fôrm'), *adj.* Subulate.

sub'um·bo'nal (sŭb'ŭm·bō'năl), *adj.* *Zool.* Beneath or forward of the umbones of a bivalve shell.

sub·um'bral (sŭb·ŭm'brăl), *adj.* Subumbrellar.

sub'um·brel'la (sŭb'ŭm·brĕl'ə), *n.* *Zool.* The concave under surface of the bell, or disc-shaped body, of a jellyfish. — **sub'um·brel'lar** (-ĕr), *adj.*

sub·un'gual (sŭb·ŭng'gwăl), **sub·un'gui·al** (-gwĭ·ăl), *adj.* Under a nail or hoof.

Sub'un·gu·la'ta (sŭb'ŭng·gū·lā'tə), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A group of ungulate mammals including the Hyracoidea (conies), Proboscidia (elephants), usually also the Sirenia, and sometimes certain extinct groups. The feet are often five-toed and sometimes plantigrade. — **sub·un'gu·late** (-ŭng'-gū·lăt), *adj. & n.*

sub'urb (sŭb'ûrb), *n.* [OF. *suburbe,* fr. L. *suburbium,* fr. *sub* under, below, near + *urbs* a city. See URBAN.] **1.** An outlying part of a city or town; a smaller place adjacent to a city; in *pl.* with *the,* the residential region or districts on the outskirts of any city or large town; as, to live in, or have branch stores in, the *suburbs.*

2. *pl.* The confines; the periphery; the environs.

The storm passed not beyond the *suburbs* of the wind. *Wordsworth.*

sub'urb, *adj.* Suburban; specif., *Obs.,* of or characteristic of life in the suburbs of the City (of London) in the 16th and 17th centuries; loose; dissolute.

sub·ur'ban (sŭb·ûr'băn; sŭb-), *adj.* [L. *suburbanus.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, inhabiting, or located in, the suburbs.

2. Characteristic of life in the suburbs; variously, dissolute (*Obs.* See SUBURB, *adj.*); provincial; not citified, etc.; now, esp. *U. S.,* blending or characterized by the blending of the urban and rural; as, *suburban* recreation, manners, or points of view.

sub·ur'ban, *n.* **1.** A dweller in the suburbs; a suburbanite.

2. Something suburban, as a residence. *Rare.*

3. *Automobiles.* **a** A sedan limousine. **b** In some states, an automotive vehicle which is in classification neither a private passenger car nor a commercial vehicle.

sub·ur'ban·ite (-īt), *n.* A dweller in the suburbs.

sub'ur·ban'i·ty (sŭb'ûr·băn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Suburban life, character, or the like; one that is suburban.

sub·ur'ban·ize (sŭb·ûr'bə·nīz), *v. t.* To make suburban. — **sub·ur'ban·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*

sub'urbed (sŭb'ûrbd), *adj.* Having a suburb or suburbs.

sub·ur'bi·a (sŭb·ûr'bĭ·ə), *n.* The suburbs of a city; also, suburbanites collectively.

sub·ur'bi·can (-bĭ·kăn), *adj.* Suburbicarian.

sub·ur'bi·car'i·an (sŭb·ûr'bĭ·kâr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* [LL. *suburbicarius,* equiv. to L. *suburbanus.* See SUBURBAN.] Being in the suburbs or near the city; of or pertaining to the suburbs; — applied to the six dioceses nearest Rome. These are Albano, Frascati, Palestrina, Sabina, Ostia and Velletri, Porto and S. Rufina, the bishops of which form the order of cardinal bishops. Because these cardinals are engaged in the business of the Curia, their dioceses are administered by auxiliary bishops appointed by the Pope.

sub·vag'i·nal (sŭb·văj'ĭ·năl; sŭb'və·jī'năl), *adj.* *Anat.* Under or inside a sheath.

sub'val·u·a'tion (sŭb'văl·ū·ā'shŭn), *n.* A secondary or subordinate valuation; specif., *Scots Law,* a valuation of the teinds made by the subcommissioners and validated only through confirmation by the High Commission, or since 1707 by the Teind Court.

sub'va·ri'e·ty (sŭb'və·rī'ĕ·tĭ; 66), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). A minor variety or strain in a more general one, as in domestic animals or in plants. — **sub'va·ri'e·tal** (-tăl), *adj.*

sub'vend·ee' (sŭb'vĕn·dē'), *n.* The vendee in a subsale.

sub·vene' (sŭb·vēn'), *v. i.;* -VENED' (-vēnd'); -VEN'ING (-vēn'ĭng). [L. *subvenire* to come to one's assistance, come up. See SUB-; COME, SOUVENIR, SUBVENTION.] To come under, esp. as a support; to happen by way of relief or aid.

A future state must needs *subvene* to prevent the whole edifice from falling into ruin. *Bp. Warburton.*

sub·ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *subventio,* fr. L. *subvenire.* See SUBVENE.] **1.** Act or means of subvening; support; assistance; help. *Now Rare.*

2. Pecuniary aid; a grant or appropriation of money; endowment; esp., a subsidy from a government or foundation.

Syn. — See SUBSIDY.

sub·ven'tion·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a subvention.

sub·ven'tioned (-shŭnd), *adj.* Provided with a subvention; endowed; subsidized; as, a *subventioned* opera house.

sub·ven'tion·ize (-shŭn·īz), *v. t.* To come to the aid of; to subsidize; to endow.

sub'ven·ti'tious (sŭb'vĕn·tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* Subvening. *Rare.*

sub·ven'tive (sŭb·vĕn'tĭv), *adj.* Supporting; furnishing a subvention. *Rare.*

‖**sub ver'bo** (sŭb vûr'bō). Also ‖**sub vo'ce** (vō'sē). [L.] Under the word; — used in reference to an entry in a dictionary, index, etc. Abbr. *s. v.*

sub·ver'sal (sŭb·vûr'săl), *n.* Subversion.

sub·ver'sion (-vûr'shŭn; -zhŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *subversio.* See SUBVERT.] **1.** Act of subverting, or state of being subverted; overthrow from the foundation; utter ruin; destruction; as, *subversion* of a government or of despotic power; *subversion* of the constitution.

The *subversion* [by a storm] of woods and timber. *Evelyn.*

2. That which causes overthrow or destruction. *Milton.*

sub·ver'sion·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Subversive.

sub·ver'sive (sŭb·vûr'sĭv), *adj.* [Cf. F. *subversif.*] Tending to subvert; having a tendency to overthrow, upset, or destroy; as, hypocrisy is a vice *subversive* of manhood.

sub'ver·ta'ne·ous (sŭb'vûr·tā'nē·ŭs), *adj.* [*sub-* + L. *ventus* wind.] Produced by the wind; windy. *Obs.*

sub·ven'tral, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 **a.**

sub·ven'tri·cose, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 **b.**

sub·ver'mi·form, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 **b.**

sub·verse', *v. t.* [L. *subversus,* past part. of *subvertere.* See SUBVERT.] *Rare.*

sub·versed' (sŭb·vûrst'), *adj.* *Math.* Versed and belonging to the supplement.

sub·ver'sive. Subversive. *Ref. Sp.*

sub·ver'siv·ism, *n.* See -ISM.

sub'ver·ta'ne·ous (sŭb'vûr·tā'nē·ŭs), *adj.* See SUB-, 1 **a.**

sub'ver·ti·bil'i·ty, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c.**

sub·ver'ti·ble, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 **c.** — **sub'ver·ti·ble·ness,** *n.*

sub'ver·ti·bly, *adv.* See SUB-, 1 **a.**

sub·ver'ti·to'ry, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c.** — **sub'ver·ti·to'ri·al,** *adj.*

sub·ver'tian, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 **b.**

sub'vert', *n.* See SUB-, 1 **a.**

sub'vert' (sŭb'vûrt'), *v. t.;* -VERTED'; -VERT'ING. [L. *subvertere,* fr. *sub-* + *vertere* to turn.] To overthrow; to ruin; to destroy; to pervert; to corrupt; as, to *subvert* a government, a family, or morals.

Syn. — See DEMOLISH.

sub·vert'er (-vûr'tĕr), *n.* One who subverts.

sub·vert'ing, *adj.* Subversive. — **sub·vert'ing·ly,** *adv.*

sub·vert'ive (-vûr'tĭv), *adj.* Subversive. *Rare.*

sub·vi'ro (-vī'rō), *n.* [L.] *Anat.* The lower part of the scrotum.

sub·vo'ca·lic (-vō'kăl·ĭk), *adj.* *Phon.* Having the nature of a consonant.

sub·vo'ca·lic·ness, *n.* Consonantal quality. *Obs.*

sub·vo'ca·lis·ti·cal·ness (-vō'kăl·ĭs·tĭ·kăl·nĕs), *n.* Subvocalicness. *Obs.*

**sub·vo'ca·lis·tic·al

sub·vert' (sŭb·vûrt'), *v.;* -VERT'ED; -VERT'ING. [OF. or L.; OF. *subvertir,* fr. L. *subvertere, subversum,* fr. *sub* under + *vertere* to turn. See VERSION.] *Transitive:* **1.** To overturn from the foundation; to overthrow; to ruin utterly; to destroy; also, to upset, uproot, or the like.

Who . . . labor to *subvert* these great pillars of human happiness. *Washington.*

2. To pervert or corrupt (one) by undermining his morals, allegiance, or faith; to alienate; as, propaganda that *subverts* foreign-born citizens.

3. To destroy completely the existence, potency, soundness, etc., of; to render futile, void, inoperative, or the like; as, to *subvert* another's arguments, the principles of religion, the constitution, or the government.

—, *Intransitive:* To overthrow anything completely; to destroy.

Syn. — See OVERTURN.

sub·vert'er (-vûr'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which subverts.

sub'vi·rate (sŭb'vī·rāt), *n.* One of subnormal virility.

sub·vir'ile (sŭb·vĭr'īl; -vī'rĭl; *or, esp. Brit.,* -vīr'īl; -vī'rīl), *adj.* Of lowered or inferior virility.

sub·vis'i·ble (-vĭz'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Invisible unless magnified.

sub·vi'tal·ized (sŭb·vī'tăl·īzd), *adj.* Imperfectly vitalized.

sub·vo'cal (-vō'kăl), *adj.* Organically articulated but not voiced or whispered; as, Is thinking *subvocal* speech?

sub·vo'la (-vō'lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *sub-* + L. *vola* the hollow of the hand.] *Anat.* **a** The interval between the second and fifth fingers. **b** The hypothenar eminence.

sub·wa'ter (-wō'tĕr), *v. t. Hort.* To furnish water to (plants) by means of pipes or tiling with openings through which the water rises by capillary attraction.

sub'way' (sŭb'wā'), *n.* An underground way or gallery; esp.: **a** A passage under a street, in which water mains, gas mains, telegraph wires, etc., are conducted. **b** *U. S.* An underground electric railway.

sub'weight' (-wāt'), *n.* A section of an assembled weight, as a unit of an elevator counterweight.

sub·zon'al (sŭb·zōn'ăl), *adj. Embryol.* a Beneath the zona pellucida of an egg. **b** Imperfectly zonal.

sub'zone' (sŭb'zōn'), *n.* A subdivision of a zone.

suc·cade' (sŭ·kād'; sŭk'ăd), *n.* [OF., fr. OIt. *zuccata,* fr. *zucca* calabash, gourd. Cf. SUCKET.] A preserve or confection made from fruit; preserved or crystallized fruit; in *pl.,* preserves. *Now Rare.*

succade gourd. The vegetable marrow.

suc·ce·da'ne·ous (sŭk'sĕ·dā'nē·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *succedaneus.* See SUCCEED.] Pertaining to, or serving as, a succedaneum, or substitute; substituted; also, supplementary.

suc·ce·da'ne·um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NEA (-ȧ). [NL. See SUCCEDANEOUS.] One that succeeds to the place of another; a substitute; specif., *Med.,* a remedy used as a substitute; also, *Obs.,* a remedy; a medicine.

In lieu of me, you will have a charming *succedaneum,* Lady Harriet Stanhope. *Walpole.*

suc·ce'dent (sŭk·sē'dĕnt; 128), *adj.* [L. *succedens,* pres. part.] Succeeding; of the nature of a succedent.

suc·ce'dent (sŭk·sē'dĕnt), *n.* **1.** One that follows or succeeds; a follower; a following thing; a result. *Obs.*

2. *Astrol.* Any of the four mundane houses following an angular house, as the 2d, 5th, 8th, and 11th houses. See ANGLE, 7.

suc·ceed' (sŭk·sēd'), *v.;* SUC·CEED'ED, SUC·CEED'ING. [OF. or L.; OF. *succeder,* fr. L. *succedere, successum,* to go under, go up, follow, be successful, fr. *sub* under + *cedere* to go along. See CEDE; cf. SUCCESS.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To come next after another person into an office, into possession of an estate, or the like; to fill a vacancy in an inherited, elective, or appointive office; specif., to inherit the sovereignty; as, when the earl dies, his nephew will *succeed;* to *succeeed* to a title or a fortune. "No woman shall *succeed* in Salique land." *Shak.*

2. To follow another thing in order; to come immediately after by natural necessity, in a prescribed course, or by order of development or occurrence; to ensue; as, day is over, night *succeeds;* poverty now *succeeds* where wealth once prevailed; read the pages that *succeed.*

3. To come down; to descend, as an estate or an heirloom, in the same family; to devolve. *Obs.*

4. *Obs.* **a** To come to pass; occur; happen. **b** To turn out (in a certain way); result; eventuate. **c** To approach; to move on.

5. To attain the desired object or end; to accomplish what is attempted or intended; to be successful; to turn out well; as, he *succeeded* in his plans, or in finding the document; his plans *succeeded.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To follow (one) next after as by being the heir or the elected or appointed successor; to fill the vacancy left by the death, removal, or the end of the tenure of office of; as, he *succeeds* his uncle as earl but not as heir; a Democrat *succeeds* a Republican as President.

2. To follow; now esp., to follow in order of occurrence or sequence; to come after, esp. as a result or an issue; as, autumn *succeeds* summer.

3. *Obs.* **a** To fall heir to; to inherit. **b** To make successful; prosper; promote.

Succeed my wish and second my design. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See FOLLOW. **Ant.** — Precede; fail.

suc·ceed'er (sŭk·sēd'ĕr), *n.* A successor.

suc·ceed'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SUCCEED. Hence: *adj.* That succeeds, follows, comes after, results, etc. — **suc·ceed'ing·ly,** *adv.*

suc·ceed'ing, *n.* **1.** That which succeeds; success.

2. *Obs.* **a** Succession. **b** A consequence.

suc·cent' (sŭk·sĕnt'), *v. t.* [See SUCCENTOR.] To sing the close or second part of (a verse), as in responsive singing. — *v. i.* To act as succentor.

suc·cen'tor (sŭk·sĕn'tĕr), *n.* [LL., an accompanier in singing, fr. *succinere* to sing, to accompany, fr. *sub* under, after + *canere* to sing.] One who succents; specif., *Eccl.,* a precentor's deputy or assistant, esp. in some monasteries and cathedrals. See PRECENTOR **a.**

suc·cen·tu'ri·ate (sŭk'sĕn·tū'rĭ·āt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *succenturiatus,* past part. of *succenturiare* to receive as a recruit into a century.] To supplement; substitute. — **suc'·cen·tu'ri·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Both Obs.*

‖**suc'cès' d'es'time'** (sük'sĕ' dĕs'tĕm'). [F.] The reception accorded a play which wins critical respect, but is not a popular success.

suc·cess' (sŭk·sĕs'), *n.* [L. *successus;* cf. F. *succès.* See SUCCEED.] **1.** That which ensues; outcome; consequence; issue. *Obs.*

Caesar and Lepidus have made wars upon Pompey . . . what is the *success?* *Shak.*

2. Degree or measure of succeeding, or attaining one's desired end; kind of fortune; as, what *success* did you have?

3. A succeeding fully or in accordance with one's desires; favorable termination of a venture; often, specif., the attainment of wealth, position, fame, favor, or the like; as, to wish one *success* in an undertaking; men who have achieved *success.*

4. A person achieving success (sense 3); as, Jefferson was a great *success* in *Rip van Winkle;* also, a successful thing; as, the trip, book, or invention, was a *success.*

5. A succession; a line of descendants, sovereigns, etc.; a lineage. *Obs.*

Our parent's noble names, In whose *success* we are gentle. *Shak.*

Syn. — Fortune, luck; prosperity. **Ant.** — Failure.

suc·cess'ful (sŭk·sĕs'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* Resulting or terminating in success (sense 3); gaining or having gained success; having the desired effect; often, having attained wealth, position, or the like; as, a *successful* experiment, business, writer, or banker.

Syn. — Prosperous, fortunate, thriving, flourishing. Cf. LUCKY.

Ant. — Unsuccessful, unfortunate, unlucky, disastrous.

suc·cess'ful·ly, *adv.* **1.** With success; in a successful manner.

2. Successively. *Rare.*

suc·ces'sion (sŭk·sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF. or L.; OF. *succession,* fr. L. *successio.* See SUCCEED.] **1.** The order in which or the conditions under which one person after another succeeds to a property, a dignity, a title, or, esp., a throne; also, the right of a person or line to succeed to a throne, etc., or the line having such a right; as, when Queen Anne died, Parliament determined the *succession;* the War of the Spanish *Succession;* to keep the Protestant *succession* unbroken in England. Cf. APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION.

2. Act or fact of succeeding, or a following in order of time or place; a repeated following up of one (of that specified) by another; sequence; as, disasters came in *succession;* history is more than the *succession* of events.

3. A number of persons or things that follow each other in sequence; a continuous or uninterrupted series; specif., and less commonly, a progeny, lineage, race, dynasty, or the like; as, a *succession* of victories, or of wild winters; the Stuart *succession.*

4. A group, type, or series that succeeds or displaces another; — often qualified by *new.*

5. *Law.* **a** The change in legal relations by which one person (called the *successor*) comes into the enjoyment of, or becomes responsible for, one or more of the rights or liabilities of another person (called the *predecessor*), as of a son to the estate or rank of his father, of one king to another, etc.; the act or fact of one person's taking the place of another in the enjoyment of, or liability for, his rights or duties, or both; also, the right or duty so to take another's place, or the rights and duties succeeded to. When the succession involves all the rights and duties transferable by law, as the universitas (which see) of a deceased person, the transfer is called a ***universal succession***; in any other case a ***singular succession***, as being to some singular (particular) object or objects; when it is to a right to be enjoyed, as property, it is called ***active***; when to a duty or obligation to be performed, as a debt, ***passive.*** **b** Now specif., and usually, the act or fact of a person's becoming beneficially entitled to any property or property interest of a deceased person whether by operation of law upon his dying intestate (***succession ab intestato*** [ăb in'tĕs·tā'tō‖]) or by testamentary disposition (***testamentary succession***). In general by the common law of England and the United States the heir succeeds to the real estate and the personal representative to the personal estate of a decedent; at Roman law the heir orig. succeeded to the universitas of the deceased, and in modern Civil-law systems in general the heir succeeds to both movables and immovables. **c** *Civil Law.* The whole estate of a deceased, including all assets and all liabilities.

6. *Music.* = PROGRESSION, 7.

7. *Ecol.* **a** The process of change in the population of an area as the available competing organisms respond to the environment. **b** The sequence of identifiable stages or communities in the above process, esp. from barrenness to climax; a sere; as, the highlights of the *succession* were the weeds, grass, and forest communities, developed in that order.

Syn. — SUCCESSION, SEQUENCE, SERIES, SUITE. SUCCESSION, the general term, may apply to things of whatever sort that follow in the order of time or place: SEQUENCE is more limited in its application, and suggests esp. a uniform, logical, or regular succession; a SERIES is a succession of objects which are of similar nature, or which stand to each other in similar relations; a SUITE is a sequence, series, or set of things taken collectively; as, "the *succession* of forest trees" (*Thoreau*); "The phenomena of spirit are so contrived as to flow always in the same order and *sequence*" (*Froude*); "a *sequence* of stately balanced rhythm" (*M. Hewlett*); cf. a musical *sequence;* a *sequence* at cards; "the long *series* of my woes" (*Pope*); the three volumes constitute a *series;* an arithmetical *series;* a *suite* of rooms; Grieg's Peer Gynt *suite.* Cf. FOLLOW, *v. i.;* CONSECUTIVE.

suc·ces'sion·al (-ăl), *adj.* Characterized by or pertaining to succession; belonging to or involved in a (often specified) succession; in a regular order; consecutive. — **suc·ces'sion·al·ly,** *adv.*

succession duty *or* **tax.** A duty or tax on the succession to a decedent's estate. See DEATH DUTY.

suc·ces'sion·ist (sŭk·sĕsh'ŭn·ĭst), *n.* One who upholds the validity and necessity of a succession, esp. of the apostolic succession (which see).

succession state. *Polit. Science.* One of a number of states that succeed a former state or states in sovereignty over a certain territory; specif., *pl.* [*caps.*], the Central European states of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania (see LITTLE ENTENTE), Poland, Austria, and Hungary, which now as a whole or in part occupy the lands of the former monarchy of Austria-Hungary.

Succession to the Crown Act. = ACT OF SETTLEMENT.

suc·ces'sive (sŭk·sĕs'ĭv), *adj.* [Cf. F. *successif.* See SUCCEED.] **1.** Inherited or inheriting by succession; descending or transmissible to the next in a succession; hereditary. *Obs.*

2. Following in succession or serial order; following each other or another without interruption or interval; coming in order or the order named; consecutive; as, *successive* reigns, years, or strokes; on the second *successive* day.

Successive study, exercise, and ease. *Pope.*

3. Characterized by or manifesting succession; produced or arranged in succession; as, the *successive* development of animal species; a *successive* collection of English coins.

4. [*success* + *-ive.*] Successful. *Obs.*

Syn. — See CONSECUTIVE.

— **suc·ces'sive·ly,** *adv.* — **suc·ces'sive·ness,** *n.*

suc·ces'sive, *adv.* Successively. *Obs.*

suc'ces·siv'i·ty (sŭk'sĕ·sĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The quality or fact of being successive; successive development.

suc·ces'sor (sŭk·sĕs'ĕr; *formerly also* suc'ces·sor, *as in Shakespeare: cf.* CONFESSOR), *n.* [ME. *successour,* fr. OF. *successur, successor* (F. *successeur*), fr. L. *successor.* See SUCCEED.] One who or that which follows; esp., one who succeeds to a throne, title, or estate, or is elected or appointed to an office, dignity, or other position vacated by another; — correlative to *predecessor.*

suc·ces'sor·al (-ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a successor or a hereditary succession.

suc'cin (sŭk'sĭn), *n.* [See SUCCINIC.] Amber.

succin-. = SUCCINO-.

suc'cin·am'ate (sŭk'sĭ·năm'āt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of succinamic acid.

suc'cin·am'ic (-ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Pertaining to, or designating, a white crystalline acid, $C_2H_4(CONH_2)CO_2H$, an amido derivative of succinic acid.

suc'cin·am'ide (sŭk'sĭ·năm'īd; -īd), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* A white crystalline compound, $C_2H_4(CONH_2)_2$, the amide of succinic acid.

suc'cin·an'il (-năn'ĭl), *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_2H_4(CO)_2NC_6H_5$; *N*-phenyl-succinimide.

suc'ci·nate (sŭk'sĭ·nāt), *n.* [See SUCCINIC.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of succinic acid.

suc'ci·nate, *v. t.* To combine or impregnate with succinic acid or succinates.

suc·cinct' (sŭk·sĭngkt'), *adj.* [L. *succinctus,* past part. of *succingere* to gird below or from below, to tuck up, fr. *sub* under + *cingere* to gird. See CINCTURE.] **1.** Held in place by or as by a girdle; girded or tucked up; hence, of garments, not loose or flowing; close-fitting. *Archaic.*

"I note the garb *succinct.*" *Browning.*

2. Compressed, as a statement, into a narrow compass; concise; terse; also, given to or manifesting conciseness or terseness of statement; as, a *succinct* account, style, or writer.

3. Short; very brief or hasty; curt.

4. *Zool.* Supported by a band of silk around the middle, as the pupae of some butterflies.

Syn. — Short, summary, compendious, laconic. See CONCISE. **Ant.** — Wordy, verbose, loquacious.

— **suc·cinct'ly,** *adv.* — **suc·cinct'ness,** *n.*

suc'cinc·to'ri·um (sŭk'sĭngk·tō'rĭ·ŭm; 181), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [LL., fr. L. *succingere* to gird.] *R.C.Ch.* A vestment, in early times peculiar to bishops, later to the Pope, forming an under girdle (*subcingulum*) passed round the alb and having now a maniplelike appendage on the left side.

suc·cinc'ture (sŭk·sĭngk'tūr), *n.* A girding. *Rare.*

suc·cin'ic (sŭk·sĭn'ĭk), *adj.* [F. *succinique,* fr. L. *succinum, sucinum,* amber.] *Chem.* **a** Pertaining to or designating a colorless crystalline diacid, $(CH_2CO_2H)_2$, in amber and lignite, in many plants and in various animal fluids, and also produced artificially, as in certain fermentation processes and by action of nitric acid on many organic substances. It is called specif. *ordinary, ethylene,* or *normal, succinic acid.* **b** Pertaining to or designating a similar and isomeric acid, $CH_2CH(CO_2H)_2$, of artificial origin, called specif. *isosuccinic acid* or *ethylidene succinic acid,* and also *methylmalonic acid.*

suc'cin·if'er·ous (sŭk'sĭ·nĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*succin* + *-ferous.*] Yielding amber.

suc'cin·im'ide (sŭk'sĭ·nĭm'īd; -īd), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* A white crystalline nitrogenous compound, $C_2H_4(CO)_2NH$, obtained by treating the anhydride of ordinary succinic acid with ammonia gas and in other ways; succinic imide. It is a typical imido acid, and forms a series of salts.

suc'cin·ite (sŭk'sĭ·nīt), *n.* [See SUCCINIC.] *Mineral.* **a** Amber. **b** Amber-colored grossularite. See GARNET, 1.

suc'cin·o- (sŭk'sĭ·nō-), **succin-.** *Chem.* A combining form from Latin *succinum,* amber, denoting *connection with,* or *derivation from, amber,* or *succinic acid,* as in **suc'cin·o·res'i·nol, suc'cin·o·sul·phu'ric.**

suc'ci·nous (sŭk'sĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [See SUCCINIC.] Succinic. *R.*

‖**suc'ci·num** (sŭk'sĭ·nŭm), *n.* [L.] Amber.

suc'cin·yl (sŭk'sĭ·nĭl), *n.* [*succinic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The bivalent radical $C_4H_4O_2$, the radical of succinic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

Suc·ci'sa (sŭk·sī'sȧ), *n.* [NL. See SUCCISE.] *Bot.* A small genus of European herbs of the teasel family (Dipsacaceae), differing from the closely related *Scabiosa,* chiefly in having the scales of the receptacle as long as the flowers. *S. australis* is the pincushion flower; *S. pratensis,* the blue scabious.

suc·cise' (sŭk·sīs'), *adj.* [L. *succisus,* past part. of *succidere* to cut away below, fr. *sub* under + *caedere* to cut.] *Bot.* Appearing as if a part were cut off at the lower end.

suc'cor, suc'cour (sŭk'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *socours, sucurs,* fr. OF. *sucurs, socors, secors* (F. *secours*), fr. ML. *succursus,* fr. L. *succurrere.* The loss of final *s* is due to mistaking the older form as pl. See SUCCOR, *v.*] **1.** Aid; help; assistance; relief from difficulty, want or distress.

We beseech mercy and *succor.* *Chaucer.*

2. The person or thing that brings relief; esp., *pl.,* military or naval reinforcements or assistance. "The inconsiderable *succors* that attempted to relieve Palmyra." *Gibbon.*

3. A sheltered place; a building used as a shelter; a refuge. *Now Dial.*

suc'cor, suc'cour (sŭk'ĕr), *v. t.;* SUC'CORED, SUC'COURED (-ĕrd); SUC'COR·ING, SUC'COUR·ING. [ME. *socouren,* OF. *sucurre, soucourre, secorre* (F. *secourir*), fr. L. *succurrere, succursum,* to run under, run to the aid of, help,

---

sub·ver'te·bral, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub·vert'i·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
sub·ver'ti·cal, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub·ver·tic'ul·ate (sŭb'vĕr·tĭs'ĭ·lĭt), *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub·ver'tion, *n.* = SUBVERSION. *Obs.*
sub·vert'ixe, *v. t.* To subvert. *Obs.*
sub've·sic'u·lar, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub·vest'ment, *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub·vic'ar, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c. — **sub·vic'ar·ship,** *n.*
sub·vil'lain, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub·vit're·ous, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.
‖**sub vo'ce.** [L.] See SUB VERBO.
sub·vul'gar, *adj.* Vulgar in a slight degree. *Obs.*
sub'·war', *n.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub·war'den, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub·wealth'y, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub'wink', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub·work'er, *n.* Also **sub·work'·man.** See SUB-, 1 c.
sub'·zero, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub'zy·go·mat'ic, *adj.* See SUB-, 1 a.
suc'ca·tash. Var. of SUCCOTASH.
suc'cate, *n.* = SUCCADE. *Obs.*
suc·cease', *v. i.* = SURCEASE. *Obs.*
suc·ceed'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
suc·ces'sant·ly, *adv.* Successively. *Obs.*
suc'ces·sar'y, *n. Obs.* a Successor. **b** Succession.
suc·ces'ful·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
suc·ces'sion·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
suc·ces'siv. Successive. *Ref. Sp.*
successive hermaphroditism. *Biol.* See HERMAPHRODITE, 1.
successive induction. *Math.* = INDUCTION, 9.
suc·ces'less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **-less·ly,** *adv.* — **-less·ness,** *n.*
suc·ces'sor·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
suc·ces'so·ry, *adj.* Successoral.
suc'ci (sŭk'sī), *n., pl.* of SUCCUS.
suc·cif'er·ous (sŭk·sĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *succus, sucus,* juice, sap + E. *-ferous.*] Producing or conveying sap. *Obs.*
suc·cinc'to·ry (sŭk·sĭngk'tō·rĭ), *n.* = SUCCINCTORIUM.
suc·cin'gent, *adj.* [L. *succingens,* pres. part. See SUCCINCT.] Enveloping; surrounding. *Obs.*
suc·ci'sion (sŭk·sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *succisio.* See SUCCISE.] Act of cutting down or off. *Obs.*
suc·ci'sive, *adj.* [L. *succisivus.*] = SUBSECIVE. *Obs.*
suc·ci'vo·rous (sŭk·sĭv'ō·rŭs), *adj.* [L. *succus, sucus* juice + *-vorous.*] Feeding on the juices of plants. *Rare.*
suc'cla·ma'tion (sŭk'lȧ·mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *succlamatio.*] A shouting, or calling after, applause. *Obs.*
suc'col·late, *v. t.* [L. *succollare, succollatum.*] To bear on one's shoulders; to shoulder. *Obs.* — **suc'col·la'tion,** *n. Obs.*

N O P Q R S

succor, fr. *sub* under + *currere* to run. See CURRENT.] **1.** To go to the aid of, when in difficulty, want, or distress; to help; specif., to relieve, or provide with reinforcements or supplies; as, to *succor* a besieged city.

He is able to *succor* them that are tempted. *Heb.* ii. 18.

2. To cure, alleviate, or mitigate. *Obs.*

3. To provide a succor, or shelter, for. *Now Dial.*

4. *Naut.* To strengthen or secure, as a mast.

Syn. — Aid, assist, help; comfort, sustain; deliver, rescue.

suc'cor·a·ble, suc'cour·a·ble (sŭk'ẽr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Giving aid or shelter; affording help or relief. *Now Rare.*

2. Capable of being succored; admitting of relief. *Rare.*

suc'cor·er, suc'cour·er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *secoreor.*] One who succors.

suc'cor·rhe'a, suc'cor·rhoe'a (sŭk'ŏ·rē'ȧ), *n. Med.* Flow of a juice or secretion in an excessive degree.

suc'co·ry (sŭk'ŏ·rĭ), *n.* [From *cicoree, sycory,* early vars. of chicory, after MLG. *suckerīe,* MD. *sukerīe.* See CHICORY.] **a** Chicory. **b** With qualifying adjective or attributive, any of various other plants of the chicory family; as, gum *succory,* blue *succory,* lamb *succory,* etc.

suc'co·tash (-tăsh), *n.* [Narraganset *misickquatash* an ear of corn, lit., the grains are whole.] A dish of American Indian origin, consisting of beans and kernels of green corn, cooked together with or without salt pork.

Suc'coth·be'noth (sŭk'ŏth·bē'nŏth; sŭk'ŏth-; -nōth). *Bib.* A deity worshiped by Babylonian colonists in Samaria.

suc'cous (sŭk'ŭs), *adj.* Full of sap or juice. *Rare.*

suc'cu·bine (sŭk'ū·bĭn; -bīn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a succubus.

suc'cu·bous (-bŭs), *adj.* [See SUCCUBUS.] *Bot.* Having the leaves with the upper part of each covered by the base of the next higher, as certain liverworts. Cf. INCUBOUS.

suc'cu·bus (-bŭs), *n.; pl.* -BI (-bī), -BUSES (-bŭs·ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [ML., fr. L. *succuba* strumpet, fr. *succubare* to lie under, fr. *sub* + *cubare* to lie down. See INCUBUS.] **a** A demon assuming female form to have sexual intercourse with men in their sleep. Cf. INCUBUS. **b** A demon or fiend. **c** A lascivious person; esp. a strumpet; a whore.

suc'cu·la (sŭk'ū·lȧ), *n.* [L. *sucula* a winch.] *Mach.* A bare axis or cylinder with staves or levers in it to turn it round, but without any drum.

suc'cu·lence (-lĕns), *n.* **1.** The quality or condition of being succulent; juice or juiciness.

2. *Agric.* A fresh or juicy feed of vegetable origin, as silage, green grass, etc.; as, every ration should contain some *succulence.*

suc'cu·len·cy (-lĕn·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Succulence.

suc'cu·lent (-lĕnt), *adj.* [L. *succulentus, suculentus,* fr. *succus, sucus,* juice; akin to E. SUCK.] **1.** Full of juice; juicy; specif., *Bot.,* having juicy or watery tissues, as most cacti, Crassulaceae, etc.

2. Full of vitality, freshness, richness, or the like; not arid, thin, lifeless, etc.; as, *succulent* color; a *succulent* plot.

— **suc'cu·lent·ly,** *adv.* — **suc'cu·lent·ness,** *n.*

suc'cu·lent, *n. Bot.* A succulent plant, as a cactus.

suc'cu·lous (sŭk'ū·lŭs), *adj.* Succulent; juicy. *Rare.*

suc·cumb' (sŭ·kŭm'), *v. i.;* SUC·CUMBED' (-kŭmd'); SUC·CUMB'ING. [L. *succumbere,* fr. *sub* under + *cumbere* (in comp.); akin to L. *cubare* to lie down. See INCUMBENT.] To sink down as the result of pressure or force; to yield; submit; to give way; specif., to give up one's life; to die; — often with *to;* as, to *succumb* to the opposition, temptation, or pneumonia; he *succumbed* after a few hours' illness. — *v. t.* To subdue; crush; also, abandon. *Obs.*

suc·cum'bence (sŭ·kŭm'bĕns), *n.* A succumbing. *Rare.*

suc·cum'ben·cy (-bĕn·sĭ), *n.* The act or fact of succumbing. *Rare.*

suc·cum'bent (-bĕnt), *adj.* [L. *succumbens,* pres. part.] *Rare.* **a** Submissive. **b** Succumbing.

suc·cumb'er (sŭ·kŭm'ẽr), *n.* One who succumbs.

suc·cur'sal (sŭ·kŭr'sȧl), *adj.* [F. *succursale.*] Subsidiary; auxiliary; of the nature of a branch, offshoot, etc.; as, a *succursal* church of a cathedral; a *succursal* bank, railway, or nest (of ants).

suc·cur'sal, *n.* Also ‖**suc'cur'sale'** (sü'kür'sȧl'). [F. *succursale.*] A succursal institution; esp., a dependent monastery or a branch of a business.

‖**suc'cus** (sŭk'ŭs), *n.; pl.* SUCCI (-sī). [L. See SUCCULENT.] Juice; specif., *Pharm.,* the expressed juice of fresh drugs for medicinal use; as, ‖**suc'cus cit'ri** (sĭt'rĭ) or ‖**suc'cus li·mo'nis** (lĭ·mō'nĭs) (lemon juice); ‖**suc'cus ta·ra'xa·ci** (tȧ·răk'sȧ·sī) (taraxacum juice).

‖**suc'cus en·te'ri·cus** (ĕn·tĕr'ĭ·kŭs). [NL., lit., juice of the intestines.] *Physiol.* A fluid secreted in small quantity by certain glands (probably the crypts of Lieberkühn) of the small intestine and supposedly important in the process of digestion.

suc·cuss' (sŭ·kŭs'), *v. t.* [See SUCCUSSION.] To shake violently; esp., *Med.,* to perform succussion upon (a patient).

suc'cus·sa'tion (sŭk'ŭ·sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *succussare* to jolt, v. intens. See SUCCUSSION.] A shaking; succussion; also, *Obs.,* a trot or trotting (of a horse).

suc·cus'sa·to'ry (sŭ·kŭs'ȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [See SUCCUSSATION; 1st -ORY.] Violently shaking; specif., characterized by up-and-down vibrations of short amplitude; — of earthquakes. Cf. SUSSULTATORY.

suc·cus'sion (sŭ·kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *succussio,* fr. *succutere* to fling up, toss up, fr. *sub* under + *quatere* to shake. See 2d QUASH.] Act of shaking; the fact or state of being shaken, esp. with violence; specif.: **a** *Med.* A shaking of the body to ascertain if fluid is present in a cavity, esp. the thorax. **b** The bumping of a liquid. See BUMP, *v. i.,* 3.

suc·cus'sive (sŭ·kŭs'ĭv), *adj.* Succussatory.

such (sŭch; 71), *adj.* [ME. *such, swich, swilch, swulch, swile, swulc,* fr. AS. *swelc, swilc, swylc;* akin to OFris. *selik,* D. *zulk,* OS. *sulic,* OHG. *sulih, solih,* G. *solch,* ON. *slīkr,* Sw. *slik,* Dan. *slig,* Goth. *swaleiks;* orig. meaning, so shaped. See so; LIKE, *adj.* Cf. WHICH.] **1.** Of this or that kind, character or measure; of the sort or degree previously indicated or contextually implied; — sometimes preceded by *another, any, one, few,* etc.; as, avoid all *such* subjects; *such* love is rare; he would never advocate *such* a policy; one *such* book is enough. "Let no *such* man be trusted." *Shak.*

2. Having the quality already or just specified.

That thou art happy, owe to God;
That thou continuest *such,* owe to thyself. *Milton.*

3. When followed (except in rhetorically inverted order) by a clause introduced by *that* or *as* or an infinitive by *as:* **a** Of the or that kind, character, or extent (to be indicated or suggested); as, *such* a rebuke that it could not be forgotten; tears *such* as angels weep; there is *such* a thing as retribution; charms *such* as to win all hearts. **b** Having a quality (stated or contextually implied) to a degree (to be indicated); — often equivalent to *so* with an appropriate adjective; as, pleading in *such* (so pitiful) a tone that I yielded; a house of *such* (so great) size as to astonish one; *such* (so mild) is her temper that no one can offend her.

4. Of the same class, type, or sort; in the same category; similar; — sometimes in postpositive position and followed by *as* and an example or examples; as, books, papers, and *such* articles; poets, *such* as Spenser, Milton, and Blake.

5. Before-mentioned; previously characterized or specified; as, in default of *such* issue; during the time of *such* negotiations.

6. Not specifically mentioned or designated; not yet specified; not requiring specification now.

In rushed one and tells him *such* a knight
Is new arrived. *Daniel.*

7. Specif., as in certain constructions: **a** Poor; mediocre; inferior; as, the meals, *such* as they were, were served promptly. **b** So good, so great, or the like; as, I never ate *such* food before; have you ever seen *such* a crowd? **c** *Colloq.* So extreme of its kind; — used intensively esp. in exclamations; as, *such* a boy! ; *such* a day!

such (sŭch), *pron.* **1.** Such a person or thing; such a one; often, such persons or, sometimes, such things.

He was the father of *such* as dwell in tents. *Gen.* iv. 20.
This rebuke, if it was intended for *such.* *Scott.*

2. This or that, which has been or is being stated, pointed out, exemplified, or the like; — used predicatively but often placed in inverted order; as, *such* was the result of his efforts; if *such* is the decision, nothing further should be done; *such* is life.

such, *adv.* Suchwise; so much; so. *Obs.*

Such, Theophrastus (sŭch). See IMPRESSIONS OF THEOPHRASTUS SUCH.

such and such, such or such. = SUCH, *adj.,* 6. "In *such and such* a place shall be my camp." 2 *Kings* vi. 8. "A law commanding *such or such* an action." *South.*

such a (*or* **an**) **one.** **a** One of this or that (specified or understood) kind; as, speaking of windfalls, I had *such a one* today. **b** When followed by *as:* (1) One of the kind that; anyone who or which; as, *such a one* as may be interested. (2) One of the same kind as; as, he was just *such a one* as John. **c** *Now Rare.* So-and-so; an unnamed or undetermined person.

such as. Of such kind or sort as (something specified).

such'like' (sŭch'lĭk'), *adj.* Of like kind; similar.

such'like', *n.* Persons or things of the same kind or of similar character; also, something of the same sort; — preceded by *and* or *or.* "Trusteeships and *suchlike.*" *H. James.*

such'ness, *n.* The character or state of being such; hence, essential or characteristic quality. *Chiefly Philos.* "Distinguish between their being and their *suchness.*" *Mary Sinclair.*

such'wise' (sŭch'wīz'), *adv.* In such a manner; so.

suck (sŭk), *v.;* SUCKED (sŭkt); SUCK'ING. [ME. *suken, souken,* fr. AS. *sūcan;* akin to AS. *sūgan,* D. *zuigen,* G. *saugen,* OHG. *sūgan,* ON. *sūga,* Sw. *suga,* Dan. *suge,* OIr. *sūgim* I suck, L. *sugere* to suck, Lith. *sunkti* to filter, ooze. Cf. HONEYSUCKLE, SOAK, SUCCULENT, SUCTION.] *Transitive:* **1.** To draw (a liquid, esp. milk from a breast or udder) by an action of the mouth which tends to produce a partial vacuum, and thus cause the liquid to rush in; to draw, or extract, in a similar manner; as, to *suck* nectar or blood; to *suck* poison from a wound.

2. To draw liquid from, or the contents of, by a vacuum-producing action of the mouth; as, to *suck* an orange or an egg; specif., to *suck* (sense 1) milk from (the mother's breast, etc.).

3. To ply the tongue, lips, or the like, in or as if in drawing nourishment or goodness from (something); to imbibe, lick, extract, etc., with such movements; often, to consume by licking or sipping; as, to *suck* soup, a lollipop, food particles from the teeth, or one's thumb.

4. To draw, draw in, take up, etc., by or as by suction, absorption, inhalation, or the like; — often with *back, down, in, off, up,* etc.; as, plants *suck* water from the ground; to *suck* up air; a wreck *sucked* back into the sea.

5. To bring into a specified state, or to exhaustion or impoverishment by or as by sucking; to drain; to rob; bleed; as, some plants *suck* the ground dry; demands that *suck* the financial reserves of the nation.

6. To drink in or imbibe (knowledge, a virtue, etc.), esp. while being suckled.

Thy valiantness was mine, thou *suck'dst* it from me. *Shak.*

7. To suckle; to nurse. *Rare.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To draw something by producing a vacuum, as with the mouth or a tube; to draw in.

Where the bee *sucks,* there *suck* I. *Shak.*

2. To draw milk from the breast or udder; as, a child, or the young of an animal, is first nourished by *sucking.*

3. To draw air; — said of a pump that fails to draw fluid because of low water or a defective valve.

suck the blood, or lifeblood, of. **a** To exhaust financially; to impoverish through extortion. **b** To suck the vitality of; to crush the spirit of by undue demands.

suck the monkey. *British Slang, Originally Naut.* **a** To drink from the bottle. **b** To drink rum from a coconut emptied of its milk. **c** To drink liquor from a cask by means of a straw or tube inserted in a small hole.

suck up to. To truckle to; to play the toady to. *Brit. Slang.*

The younger boys "*sucked up*" to the bigger boys. *H. G. Wells.*

suck, *n.* **1.** An act or the action of sucking, esp. of sucking milk; suction; a sucking movement or force; as, the child is at *suck;* after each *suck;* the strong *suck* of the undertow.

2. That which is drawn into the mouth by sucking; specif., milk drawn or to be drawn from the breast; mother's milk.

3. Hence: **a** *Colloq.* A small draft; a sip. **b** *Dial. Eng.* A lollipop; a sweet. **c** *Dial. Eng.* Liquor; intoxicating drink.

4. A whirlpool; — often [*cap.*] in proper names.

5. *Slang.* **a** A disappointment; a frustration. **b** Also **suck'-in'.** A swindle; sell.

6. The suction of the share of a moldboard plow.

suck (sŏŏk). Var. of SOCK, a plowshare. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

suck (sŭk), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *suc,* fr. L. *succus.*] = SUCCUS. *Obs.*

suck'a·bob' (sŭk'ȧ·bŏb'), *n.* A lollipop.

suck'a·u'hock (sŭk'ȧ·ō'hŏk), *n.* [Narraganset, black wampum, fr. *sŭcki* dark-colored + *hogki* shell.] Black sewan.

suck'-bot'tle, *n.* A nursing bottle.

suck'-egg', *n.* One who or that which sucks eggs, as a weasel or cuckoo; — applied contemptuously to an extortioner, a fool, and the like. — **suck'-egg',** *adj.*

suck'en (sŭk'ĕn), *n.* [Var. of SOKEN.] *Scots Law.* The jurisdiction or thirl of a mill. See THIRLAGE.

suck'en (sŭk'ĕn), *adj.* Being or belonging to a suckener. *Scot.*

suck'en·er (-ẽr), *n. Scots Law.* A tenant bound to grind his grain at the mill of a sucken.

suck'er (sŭk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which sucks, esp. a breast or udder; a suckling; specif., a sucking pig or lamb.

2. *Colloq.* **a** *Now Rare.* One who sucks, or bleeds or extorts; a parasite. **b** One who is sucked, or bled or victimized; hence, one easily duped or gulled.

3. A device creating or regulating suction. Specif.: **a** The piston or bucket, of a pump. **b** The valve of a pump bucket.

4. A pipe, etc., through which water, smoke, or the like, is drawn by suction.

5. **a** In various animals, an organ for adhering or holding, consisting in its simplest form of a soft pad or disc, often somewhat concave, which when closely applied to an object adheres as a result of atmospheric pressure; a sucking disc. The suckers on the arms of cephalopods are more complex, containing a central pistonlike structure which when drawn in creates a vacuum. **b** A mouth adapted for sucking or for adhering, or both, as that of a leech. **c** In echinoderms, a tube foot ending in a sucking disc.

6. **a** Any of numerous fresh-water fishes of the family Catostomidae, closely related to the carps (sometimes be-

White Sucker (*Catostomus commersoni*).

ing included in the family Cyprinidae) from which they are distinguished by the structure of the mouth (which usually has thick, soft lips) and of the lower pharyngeal bones. They live and feed near the bottom, and the larger species ascend small streams and brooks to spawn. Their flesh is poor, but is extensively eaten. Except for two Asiatic species, they are confined to North America. The buffalo fishes, black horse, and red horse are among the more important species. **b** Also, often with a qualifying term, any of various marine or fresh-water fishes with a sucking organ or suckerlike mouth, as the lumpfish (or lumpsucker), a sand sucker, a remora (or shark sucker), or a clingfish. **c** A hagfish. **d** A lamprey (or rock *sucker*).

7. The bobolink. *Fla.*

8. **a** A toy consisting of a string-held soft leather disk, which when wet clings to the surface of a stone, or the like, and serves to lift it; also, *pl.* a game played with this toy and won by the child who lifts the largest stone. **b** *Colloq.* A lollipop; specif., a ball of hard candy on a stick; as, an all-day *sucker.*

9. [*usually cap.*] A native or inhabitant of Illinois; — a nickname.

10. *Bookbinding.* One of several cup-shaped rubber devices operated by air pressure to pick up and carry any material, as in a binding machine; specif., a feeding sucker in a folding or a gathering machine.

11. *Bot.* **a** A haustorium. **b** = BULLSUCKER.

12. *Hort.* A shoot originating from the roots or lower part of the stem of a plant. Suckers usually develop rapidly, often at the expense of the plant. Also, any accessory propagative shoot; as, the *suckers* of pineapples arising from the axils of the lower leaves.

-suck'er (-sŭk'ẽr). A combining form of *sucker,* as in:

bloodsucker	**honeysucker**	**sapsucker**
bogsucker	**lumpsucker**	**windsucker**
goatsucker	**mudsucker**	

suck'er (sŭk'ẽr), *v. t.;* SUCK'ERED (-ẽrd); SUCK'ER·ING. To strip off the suckers (see SUCKER, 12) from; as, to *sucker* tobacco. — *v. i.* To form or send out suckers; as, Indian corn *suckers* abundantly.

suck'er. Var. of SUGAR.

suck'er·fish' (sŭk'ẽr·fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* A remora.

sucker foot. *Zool.* **a** One of the terminal prolegs of a caterpillar. **b** One of the tube feet of an echinoderm.

sucker rod. A jointed rod connecting a pump plunger in a well with a walking beam or pumping jack at the surface.

suck'fish' (sŭk'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* **a** A remora. **b** A California clingfish (*Caularchus maeandricus*) found in tide pools.

suck fly; *pl.* SUCK FLIES. The tobacco bug; — so called because it sucks the sap from the leaves.

suck'hole' (sŭk'hōl'), *n.* A whirlpool, or the like. *Dial., U.S.*

suck'ing, *adj.* **1.** That sucks mother's milk; nursing or pertaining to such; not yet weaned; hence, *Colloq.,* very young; not full-fledged; as, a *sucking* infant, pig, dove.

2. That sucks down, under, etc., also, creating, regulating or operating by suction; as, *sucking* sand; a *sucking* pump.

sucking coil. *Elec.* A coil which, when carrying current, draws or sucks in an iron core or plunger.

sucking fish. **a** A remora. **b** A lamprey.

sucking louse. See LOUSE, 1 a.

sucking stomach. *Zool.* **a** A food reservoir in certain sucking insects, connected with the esophagus by a tube. **b** The crop of an insect. **c** An enlargement behind the esophagus in spiders.

suck'le (sŭk'l), *v. t.;* SUCK'LED (-'ld); SUCK'LING (-lĭng). [Freq. of SUCK.] To give suck to; to nurse or cause to nurse at the breast or udder; hence, to rear; foster. "A Pagan *suckled* in a creed outworn." *Wordsworth.* — *v. i.* To nurse; to suck.

suckle down. To become wasted through suckling. *Colloq.*

suck'le (sŭk'l), *n.* [See SUCKLE, *v.*] *Obs.* **a** A comfit. **b** A teat.

suck'le, *n.* Also **suck'le·bush'** (sŭk'l·bŏŏsh'). Honeysuckle.

suck'ler (sŭk'lẽr), *n.* **1.** **a** An animal that suckles its young; a mammal. **b** A suckling.

2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** *pl.* Clover flowers. **b** One who has charge of suckling animals.

suck'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*suck,* v. + 1st *-ling.*] **1.** A young child or animal before it is weaned.

2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** = SUCKLER, 2 a. **b** Hop clover. **c** The honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum.*

suc'cord. Succored. *Ref. Sp.*

suc'cor·ess, -cour·ess, *n.* A female succorer. *Obs.*

suc'cor·ful, suc'cour·ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

suc'cor·less, suc'cour·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

succory blue. = CHICORY BLUE.

Suc'cos. Var. of SUKKOTH.

Suc'coth (sŭk'ŏth; -ŏth). *Bib.*

suc'cour, **suc'cour·a·ble,** etc. Vars. of SUCCOR, etc.

suc'cub, suc'cube, *n.* = SUCCUBUS.

suc'cu·ba (sŭk'ū·bȧ), *n.; pl.* -BAE (-bē). [L., strumpet.] = SUCCUBUS.

suc'cu·ba'tion, *n.* Intercourse with succubi. *Obs.*

succudrous. † SURQUIDROUS.

succudry. † SURQUIDRY.

succulent feed. = SUCCULENCE, 2.

suc·cum'. Succumb. *Ref. Sp.*

suc·cust'. Succussed. *Ref. Sp.*

Su'chath·ites (sū'kăth·īts), *n. pl. Bib.* [*chos.*] = SEBEK.

Su'chos (sōō'kŏs). [Gr. *Sou-*]

suck'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

suck'age, *n.* See -AGE.

suck'a·tash. Var. of SUCCOTASH.

suck'en·y. Var. of SUKKENYE.

suck'er. † SUCCOR.

suck'er·el (sŭk'ẽr·ĕl), *n.* [Dim. of *sucker.*] = BLACK HORSE (fish).

suck'er·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

suck'et (sŭk'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [From *succate,* var. of SUCCADE.] = SUCCADE. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

suck'in. Var. of SUCKEN.

suck'-in', *n.* See SUCK, *n.,* 5 b.

suck'l. Suckle. *Ref. Sp.*

suck'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

suck'stone' (sŭk'stōn'), *n.* A remora.

su·clat' (sōō·klät'), *n.* [Hind. *suqlāt*, fr. Per. *saqallāt*, *saqalāt*, fr. Ar. *siqillāt*, *siqlāt*. See SCARLET.] Any of certain woolens; specif., European broadcloth. Cf. CICLATOUN. *Anglo-Ind.*

su'cra·mine' (sū'krȧ·mēn'; sū'krȧ·mēn), **su·cram'in** (sū·krăm'ĭn), *n.* [F. *sucre* sugar + *amine*. See SUCROSE.] The ammonium salt of saccharin (sense 2). It is white, crystalline, and said to be 700 times as sweet as cane sugar.

su'cre (sōō'krȧ), *n.* [Sp., after Antonio José de *Sucre*, S. Am. liberator.] The gold coin unit for Ecuador; also, a silver coin of this value. See COIN, *Table*.

su'cro- (sū'krō-), **sucr-.** A combining form from French *sucre*, sugar, denoting *presence of sugar* in a compound, as in **su'cro·ac'id**.

su'crose (sū'krōs), *n.* [F. *sucre* sugar. See SUGAR.] *Chem.* **a** *Obs.* Any saccharose. See SACCHAROSE **b.** **b** Now, specif., cane or beet sugar; saccharose; — the term preferred by many organic chemists. See SUGAR, *n.*, 1.

suc'tion (sŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sugere*, *suctum*, to suck; cf. OF. *suction*, F. *succion*. See SUCK, *v.*] **1.** Act or process of sucking; also, capacity for sucking up or absorbing moisture, paint, or the like. *Now Chiefly Technical.*
2. Act or process of exerting a force upon a solid, liquid or gaseous body by reason of a reduced air pressure over part of its surface; also, the force so exerted; as, *suction* on the upper surface of an airplane wing; surfaces that adhere through *suction;* ripped off or pumped up by *suction*.
3. Specif., in internal-combustion engines, the drawing in of a gaseous mixture during the suction stroke; also, the power or capacity to draw in such mixture.
4. Drink; indulgence in liquor. *Dial. Eng.*
5. *Agric. Mach.* The amount the share point of a moldboard plow is turned down to cause the share to descend or be drawn into the soil a predetermined distance.
6. *Mach.* A suction pipe or fitting; an inlet for a pump, air compressor, or the like.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

suction chamber	**suction machine**	**suction primer**
suction hose	**suction pipe**	**suction valve**

suc'tion, *adj.* **1.** Producing suction or operating by means of suction; lifting, drawing, holding or held in place, or the like, by suction; as, a *suction* fan, machine, cleaner, primer, or dental plate.
2. Of or pertaining to a machine or device that operates by suction; as, the *suction* pipe or chamber of a suction pump.
3. Produced or made by suction; suctional.

suc'tion·al (-ăl; -ĭl), *adj.* **a** *Rare.* Drawing in, as through suction. **b** *Phonet.* Made with suction.

suctional stop. = SUCTION STOP. See 1st CLICK, 5.

suction anemometer. *Meteorol.* An anemometer consisting of an inverted siphon half-filled with water, a difference in water level being due to the wind's force.

suction cleaner. A vacuum cleaner.

suction dredge. A dredging machine using a centrifugal pump to draw up mud, sand, silt, etc., through a suction tube.

suction flask. *Chem.* = FILTER FLASK **a.**

suction producer. See PRODUCER, **4.**

suction pump. The common pump, in which the water, etc., to be raised is pushed by atmospheric pressure into the partial vacuum under the retreating bucket on the upstroke, reflux being prevented by a nonreturn, or suction, valve in the pipe. Theoretically the suction pump will lift water about 34 feet, but practically only a little over 20 feet can be counted on, because of leakage and other losses.

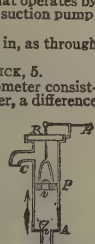

Suction Pump viewed in section. *AC* Cylinder, or Barrel; *AB* Pipe; *H* Handle; *P* Bucket, or Piston; *R* Rod, or Spear; *v*, *v* Valves.

suction root. A haustorium.

suction stop. *Phonet.* = 1st CLICK, 5.

suction stroke. In internal-combustion engines, that stroke of the piston which effects the drawing in of the gaseous mixture to the engine cylinder or cylinders. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE.

suction sweeper. A vacuum cleaner.

Suc·to'ri·a (sŭk·tō'rĭ·ȧ; 181), *n. pl.* [NL. See SUCTION.] *Zool.* A group of suctorial animals; specif.: **a** A subclass (or order) of Infusoria, ciliated when young, but losing their cilia when adult and developing one or more tubular processes of the ectoplasm, filled with more fluid endoplasm, and often ending in a sucker. These processes, called *tentacles*, are used in taking food. Syn. *Tentaculifera.* **b** Sometimes, any of the groups Hirudinea, Siphonaptera, and Rhizocephala.

Suctoria. *a*, *b* *Podophrya mollis.* *v* Contractile Vacuole; *n* Nucleus; *c*, *d* The same undergoing Fission. *e* *Podophrya steinii*; *f*, *g* Ciliated young of *Podophrya* and *Acineta*. All much enlarged.

suc·to'ri·al (-ăl), *adj.* [NL. *suctorius*, fr. L. *sugere*, *suctum*, to suck.] **a** Fitted for sucking; serving to adhere or draw up fluid by suction. **b** Provided with suctorial organs; as, a *suctorial* fish; living by sucking the blood or juices of animals or plants. **c** Pertaining to the Suctoria.

suc·to'ri·an (-ăn), *n.* A suctorial animal; one of the Suctoria.

suc·to'ri·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* Suctorial. *Rare.*

su'cu·pi'ra (sōō'kōō·pē'rȧ), *n.* [Pg. (fr. Tupi) *sucupira*, *sucopira.*] Any of several tropical S. American timber trees, supposed to be of the genus *Bowdichia* or the related *Diplotropis;* also, their hard, heavy, dark wood, resembling acapú, used for wagon hubs and shipbuilding.

sud (sŭd). Sing. of SUDS; — used as equivalent in sense.
With the fall of Rome the broad stream of Greek science in Western Europe entered the *sud* of Medievalism. *Wm. Osler.*

sud (sŭd), *v. t.* To splash with or as with suds. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To make suds; to foam.

sud (sŭd; sōōd). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of SHOULD.

su'da·de'ro (sōō'dä·dā'rō; 112), *n.* [Sp.] A broad piece, as of leather, attached to a stirrup strap, to protect a rider's leg from sweat. See SADDLE, *Illust.* (*D*).

su·da'men (sū·dā'mĕn), *n.; pl.* SUDAMINA (-dăm'ĭ·nȧ). [NL. *sudamen, -inis*, fr. L. *sudare* to sweat. See SWEAT.] *Med.* An eruption of minute whitish vesicles sometimes surrounded by an area of reddened skin, caused by retention of sweat in the corneous layer of the skin, and occurring after profuse perspiration or in certain febrile diseases; — now the preferred form.

su·dam'i·na (sū·dăm'ĭ·nȧ), *n., pl.* of SUDAMEN. [NL.] *Med.* Sudamen; also, the pustules of this eruption. — **su·dam'i·nal** (-năl), *adj.*

Su·dan' (sōō·dän'; -dăn'), *n.* [From the *Sudan*, Africa.] A color, reddish-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Sudan brown. A color, red yellow in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance; — called also *brown bread.* Cf. COLOR.

Sudan durra. = FETERITA.

Su'da·nese' (sōō'dȧ·nēz'; -nēs'), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Sudan. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of the Sudan. The Sudanese comprise, besides Arab tribes, Hamites such as the Fulahs, Tibbu, and Tuaregs, and numerous groups of Negro and Negroid tribes. Cf. NEGRO, 1.

Sudan formation. *Geol.* The pre-Cambrian iron-bearing formation of the Vermilion district, Minnesota.

Sudan grass. A slender annual grass (*Sorghum vulgare sudanense*) widely cultivated for hay in semiarid regions.

Sudan gum. Turkey gum. See GUM ARABIC.

Su·da'ni (sōō·dä'nē), *adj.* Sudanese.

Su·da'ni, *n.* [Ar. *Sūdani* pertaining to Sudan.] An Arabic dialect spoken in the Sudan.

Su·dan'ic (sōō·dăn'ĭk; -dän'ĭk), *adj.* Sudanese.

Sudanic languages. A group of languages extending across Africa between Senegal and Abyssinia, of indeterminate relationship and membership, including Tshi, Ewe, Kru, Yoruba, Ibo, Efik, Mandingo, and many others to the east. Cf. NILOTIC.

Sudan War. The war in the Egyptian Sudan in two episodes: (1) the revolt (1883) of the natives under the fanatic chieftain, the Mahdi, who laid siege to and finally destroyed the English force under Gen. Gordon in Khartoum (Jan. 26, 1885); and (2) a second campaign undertaken by the English government (1896–99), marked by the complete success of Kitchener (battle of Omdurman, Sept. 2, 1898) and the crushing of Mahdism.

su·dar'i·um (sū·dâr'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [L., fr. *sudare* to sweat. See SWEAT.] **1.** A sweat cloth; a handkerchief; specif.: **a** The handkerchief of the legendary St. Veronica, on which Christ is said to have impressed his portrait when wiping his face with it, as he passed to the crucifixion; hence, a veronica, or portrait of Christ. **b** *Obs.* = MANIPLE, 3.
2. A sudatorium.

su'da·ry (sū'dȧ·rĭ), *n.* [L. *sudarium.*] **1.** A sudarium, or sweat cloth or handkerchief. *Archaic.*
2. *Obs.* **a** A winding sheet. **b** A humeral veil.

su'date (sū'dāt), *v. i.* [L. *sudare, sudatum.*] To sweat. — **su·da'tion** (sū·dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sudatio.*] *Both Rare.*

su'da·to'ri·um (sū'dȧ·tō'rĭ·ŭm; 181), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L.] **a** *Rom. Antiq.* A sweating room in a bath. **b** A similar room in a modern bath.

su'da·to'ry (sū'dȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *sudatorius*, fr. *sudare* to sweat. See SWEAT.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a sudatorium; sweating.
2. *Med.* Sudorific; diaphoretic.

su'da·to'ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *sudatorium.*] **1.** A sudatorium.
2. A sudarium, or napkin; — an incorrect use.

Sud·bu'ri·an (sŭd·bū'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* *Geol.* Designating or pertaining to the Sudbury series. — **Sud·bu'ri·an,** *n.*

sud'bur·ite (sŭd'bĕr·ĭt), *n.* [From *Sudbury*, Ontario.] *Petrog.* A basic, hypersthene-bearing basalt composed of bytownite, hypersthene, augite, and magnetite. It is often vesicular and sometimes somewhat metamorphosed.

Sud'bur'y se'ries (sŭd'bĕr'ĭ). *Geol.* A succession of sedimentary beds of pre-Huronian and post-Keewatin age occurring in the Sudbury region, Ontario, and attaining a thickness of at least 20,000 feet.

sudd (sŭd), *n.* [Ar.] **1.** The floating vegetable matter which often makes the White Nile unnavigable. It is composed chiefly of papyrus stems and an aquatic grass (*Vossia procera*), often intermixed with ambatch.
2. A dam, especially a temporary one. *Egypt.*

sudd, *v. i.* To cut through sudd.

sud'den (sŭd'ŭn; -ĭn), *adj.* [ME. *sodain, sodein*, fr. OF. *sodain, sudain* (F. *soudain*), fr. VL. *subitanus*, for L. *subitaneus*, fr. *subitus* sudden, fr. *subire* to come on, to steal upon, fr. *sub* secretly + *ire* to go. See SUB-; ISSUE. Cf. TRANSIENT.] **1.** Happening without previous notice or with very brief notice; coming or occurring unexpectedly; unforeseen; unprepared for; as, a *sudden* shower, death, emergency, turn for the better, or attack of the enemy.
2. Characterized by or manifesting hastiness or, *Now Rare*, alertness; rash; precipitate; violent; headlong; as, *sudden* in temper; given to *sudden* rages.
3. Come upon, or met with, unexpectedly; as, a *sudden* turn in the road; also, abrupt; precipitous.
Descending now . . . a *sudden* steep. *Cowper.*
4. Immediately effective or effecting; prompt; as, a *sudden* poison. *Archaic.*
5. Hastily prepared, arranged, effected, etc.; very quickly made, provided, or brought about; as, a *sudden* cure, departure, trip, or dinner.
6. *Obs.* **a** Brief; short. **b** Executed or executing on the spur of the moment; impromptu. **c** Soon; early.
Tomorrow, in my judgment, is too *sudden.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Abrupt, unexpected; hasty, speedy, swift; headlong, impetuous, precipitate.

Ant. — Gradual; slow; deliberate.

— **sud'den·ly,** *adv.* — **sud'den·ness,** *n.*

sud'den, *adv.* = SUDDENLY.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
sudden-beaming, sudden-starting, sudden-whelming.

sud'den, *n.* An unexpected occurrence; an emergency; also, suddenness. *Obs.*, except in phrases ***all of a sudden, on a sudden, of a sudden,*** sooner than was expected; suddenly.
He withdrew his opposition *all of a sudden.* *Thackeray.*

sud'den·ty (sŭd'ŭn·tĭ), *n.* [OF. *sodeineté* (F. *soudaineté*).] Suddenness, as in the phrase *on a suddenty*, suddenly; specif., *Law*, without premeditation. *Chiefly Scot.*

sud'der (sŭd'ĕr), *adj.* [Ar. *ṣadr* chief.] Literally, chief; — applied to several government departments and officers in India, chiefly in the Bengal Presidency. *India.*

Sud'der (sŭd'ĕr), *n.* *India.* **a** The supreme court. **b** [*not cap.*] See MOFUSSIL.

sud'dle (sŭd'l; sōōd'-), *n. & v.* Stain; soil. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

Su'dic (sū'dĭk), *adj.* [From F. *sud* south.] Southern.

su'di·form (sū'dĭ·fôrm), *adj.* Stake-shaped.

‖**su'dor** (sū'dôr), *n.* [L. See SWEAT.] Sweat; perspiration; exudation.

su'dor·al (sū'dôr·ăl), *adj.* [L. *sudor* sweat.] Characterized or accompanied by sweating; caused by sweat.

su'do·re'sis (sū'dō·rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Profuse perspiration.

su·dor'ic (sū·dŏr'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *sudor* sweat.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from, sweat.

su'dor·if'er·ous (sū'dĕr·ĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [NL. *sudoriferus.* See SUDOR; -FEROUS.] Producing or secreting sweat; as, *sudoriferous* glands. — **su'dor·if'er·ous·ness,** *n.*

su'dor·if'ic (-ĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [NL. *sudorificus.* See SUDOR; -FIC.] **1.** Causing or inducing sweat; diaphoretic; as, *sudorific* herbs.
2. Sudoriferous; also, sweaty. *Rare.*

su'dor·if'ic, *n.* A sudorific agent or medicine.

su'dor·ip'a·rous (-ĭp'ȧ·rŭs), *adj.* [NL. *sudoriparus.* See SUDOR; -PAROUS.] Sudoriferous.

su'dor·ous (sū'dĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *sudorus*, fr. *sudor* sweat.] Sweaty. *Rare.*

Su'dra (sōō'drȧ), *n.* [Skr. *śūdra.*] The lowest of the four great Hindu castes. See CASTE, 2.
The ancient designation *Sudra* finds no great favor in modern times, and we can point to no group that is generally recognized as representing it. *Census of India*, 1901.

suds (sŭdz), *n. pl.* Also **sud** (sŭd), *n. sing.* [Prob. fr. MD. *sudde* marsh; akin to E. SODDEN, SEETHE.] **1.** Filth; refuse; dregs. *Obs.*
2. Fen water; marsh; bog.
3. Water impregnated with soap, esp. when worked up into bubbles and froth; also, *sing.*, a soap solution.
4. The froth or bubbles on soapy water; lather; as, arms white with *suds.*
5. Foam; froth; hence, *Slang*, beer.
— ***in the suds.*** **a** Also ***into the suds.*** *Colloq.* In embarrassment, trouble, or disgrace. **b** *Obs.* In process of litigation, negotiation, etc.; not yet finished. **c** In the wash; in soak; also, *Obs.*, in a lathered state, as one shaving.

suds, *v. t. & i.* To lather or form a lather; also, to soap.

suds'man (sŭdz'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A metalworker who fills tanks with suds.

suds'y (sŭd'zĭ), *adj.* Full of suds; frothy; foamy.

sue (sū; 242), *v.;* SUED (sūd); SU'ING (sū'ĭng). [ME. *suen, suwen, sewen, siuen*, fr. OF. *sivre, sevre, sievre* (pres. ind. 3d sing. *il siut, suit*, he follows), F. *suivre*, fr. (assumed) VL. *sequere*, for L. *sequi, secutus;* akin to Gr. *hepertha*i, Skr. *sacati* he follows, accompanies, Lith. *sekti* to follow, MIr. *sechim, sechur*, I follow. Cf. CONSEQUENCE, ENSUE, EXECUTE, EXTRINSIC, OBSEQUIOUS, PERSECUTE, PURSUE, SECOND, SECT in religion, SEQUENCE, SEQUESTRATE, SOCIAL, SUBSEQUENT, SUIT.] *Transitive:* **1.** *Obs.* To follow or pursue. Specif.: **a** To go in pursuit of; to try to overtake; to chase. **b** To come after, as in time, order, or logical sequence; to ensue upon; to result from. **c** To be a follower, or servant or attendant or disciple of. **d** To be guided or governed by (an intention, one's will, etc.). **e** To practice; to engage in as a pastime, occupation, or profession. **f** To follow up; prosecute; continue.
2. To make petition to or for; to solicit; to urge.
No lover could *sue* his mistress with more earnestness to grant him a favor. *J. J. Morier.*
3. To seek after; to pay court or suit to; to woo.
Sue me, and woo me, and flatter me. *Tennyson.*
4. *Law.* **a** In early English feudal law, to follow or attend upon (a feudal superior), or to resort to (the superior's mill) for the grinding of grain, etc.; esp., to follow or seek (a court) in order to assist the court in administering justice, esp. as a doomsman, or in order to obtain justice; also, to follow (a person) to a court in order to act as a witness or compurgator in an action in the court. **b** To follow or go to (a court) in order to obtain legal redress therein; as, John Doe *sued* the court for a writ of recovery. **c** To seek justice or right from (a person) by legal process; to bring an action against; to prosecute judicially. **d** To proceed with, as an action, and follow it up to its proper termination; to gain by legal process.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To sue, or follow, someone or something. See *v. t.*, 1.
2. To make suit; to make a request or application; to petition; entreat; plead; — with *for* or *to*, or both.
By adverse destiny constrained to *sue*
For counsel and redress, he *sues* to you. *Pope.*
3. To pay court or suit; to woo.
He loved . . . but *sued* in vain. *Wordsworth.*
4. *Law.* **a** In early English feudal law, to perform or do the duties or part of one who sues, or follows or attends, a superior, etc. **b** Now, to take legal proceedings in court; to seek (for something) in law; as, to *sue* for damages.

sue for one's livery. See LIVERY, *n.*, 8 **b.**

sue, or ***sue out, one's livery.*** *Law.* See LIVERY, *n.*, 8 **b.**

sue out. *Law.* To obtain by suit; to petition for and take out, or to apply for and obtain, in judicial proceedings; as, to *sue out* a writ in chancery; to *sue out* a pardon.

sue. Var. of SEW. *Obs. exc. Naut.*

Sue (sū), *n.* Dim. of SUSAN; SUSANNA.

sue-. For various forms in *sue-*, see forms in SWE-.

Sue'cism (swē'sĭz'm), *n.* [NL. *Suecus* Swedish, *Suecia* Sweden.] A word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to Swedish.

Sue'co–Goth'ic (swē'kō-gŏth'ĭk), *adj.* Suiogothic.

suède (swād; *F.* swĕd), *n.* [F., Sweden.] **1.** A skin tanned with tannic acid, or formaldehyde, and with its flesh side rubbed into a nap on an emery wheel; as, a handbag, shoes, gloves, etc., of *suède.*
2. A closely knitted or woven fabric, napped and shorn to simulate the surface of suède leather; — called also **suède cloth** and **sued·ine'** (swād·ēn').
3. A brown, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

suède, *v. t. & i.* To give a suède finish or nap to a fabric or leather.

sue, labor, and travel clause. *Marine Insurance.* A clause ordinarily inserted in a policy, by which the insured contracts to sue, labor, and travel for, in, and about the defense, safeguard, and recovery of the insured property, the insurer agreeing to bear his proportion of the expenses voluntarily incurred therefor.

su'er (sū'ĕr; 242), *n.* One who sues.

‖**suer'te** (swĕr'tā), *n.* [Sp., lit., lot, manner.] **1.** A skilled movement. A bullfight consists of a ***suer'te de pi·car'*** (dā pē·kär'), when picadors lance the bull; a ***suer'te de ban'de·ril'le·ar'*** (bän'dā·rēl'yā·är'), when banderilleros plant their darts; and a ***suer'te de ma·tar'*** (mä·tär'), when the matador delivers the death thrust.
2. An allotment or allocation, esp. of land (orig. about 27 acres); hence, a small parcel of land. *Southwestern U.S.*
3. See MEASURE, *Table.*

Sues'si·o'nes (swĕs'ĭ·ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [L.] A powerful tribe of Belgic Gaul from whom the city of Soissons takes its name.

suckt. Sucked. *Rif. Sp.*
suky' (sōōk'ĭ). Var. of SOOKY.
su'crate (sōō'krāt), *n.* [F. *sucre* sugar + *-ate.* See SUCROSE.] *Chem.* See SACCHARATE **b.**
sucre. †SUGAR.
su·cu'ri, su·cu'riu; su'cu·ru'ju, *n.* = ANACONDA, 2.
Sud (sŭd). Bak.
Su·da'nian, *adj.* = SUDANIC.
sud'dent. Dial. var. of SODDEN.
sud'dy, *adj.* = SUDSY.
Su'di·as (sū'dĭ·ăs). *Bib.*
sue'a·ble, *adj.* Var. of SUABLE.
Sue'bi (swē'bī). Var. of SUEVI.
suelt. † SWEAT, SWEET.
su'ent (sū'ĕnt), **su'ent·ly.** Vars. of SUAVE, SUAVITY. *Dial.*
Sue'o·goth'ic (swē'ō·gŏth'ĭk), *adj. & n.* Var. of SUIOGOTHIC.
suer. † SURE, SWEAR.
suere. † SWEAR.
Suer'te (swĕr'tā), *n.* See TALAMANCA.

su'et (sū'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [ME., dim. fr. AF. *sue*, OF. *sieu*, *seu*, *siu* (F. *suif*), fr. L. *sebum*. See SOAP; cf. SEBACEOUS.] The hard fat about the kidneys and loins in beef and mutton, which, when melted and freed from the membranes, forms tallow. The corresponding fat of hogs forms leaf lard.

suet pudding. A boiled or steamed pudding made with chopped suet, flour, bread crumbs, and various other ingredients; specif., a plum or fruit pudding in which suet is used.

su'et-y (sū'ĕ-tĭ; -ĭ-tĭ), *adj.* Of, full of, or like, suet.

Sue'vi (swē'vī), *n. pl.* [L.] The Suevians.

Sue'vi-an (swē'vĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *Suevi* a Germanic people. See SWABIAN.] One of an ancient Germanic people, prob. of many distinct tribes, mentioned by Caesar as dwelling east of the Rhine and by Tacitus as extending to the Elbe and the Baltic; also, one of a Germanic horde from this region which overran France and Spain early in the 5th century. — **Sue'vi-an,** *adj.*

suf·fect' (sŭ-fĕkt'), *adj. & v. t.* [L. *suffectus*, past part. of *sufficere* to furnish.] Substitute. — **suf·fec'tion** (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *suffectio.*] *All Rare.*

suf'fer (sŭf'ĕr), *v.;* SUF'FERED (-ĕrd); SUF'FER·ING. [ME. *suffren*, *soffren*, fr. OF. *sufrir*, *sofrir* (F. *souffrir*), fr. (assumed) VL. *sufferire*, fr. *sub* under + *ferre* to bear. See SUB-; 1st BEAR. Cf. TRANSFER.] *Transitive:* **1.** To submit to or be forced to endure the infliction, imposition, or penalty of; to bear as a victim or the like; as, to *suffer* martyrdom, severe losses, or a year's imprisonment; to be subjected to physical or mental pain because of; to endure with distress; as, to *suffer* thirst or insults; to feel keenly or acutely; as, to *suffer* pain of body or grief of mind.

2. To undergo; to experience; to go or pass through; as, to *suffer* alteration or deterioration; it *suffered* the same fate as its predecessors.

3. To endure or undergo without sinking; to have power to resist or sustain; to support; to bear up under; — now chiefly in negative statements; as, shrubs that cannot *suffer* a cold winter; never able to *suffer* the slightest pain.

4. To allow; to permit; not to forbid or hinder; also to tolerate; to put up with.

> We never *suffer* it to stand too wide. *Pope.*

He often rebuked that [sin] of not *suffering* fools gladly. *Newinson.*

5. To cause pain or suffering to. *Now Dial.*

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To submit to or endure death, affliction, a penalty, or now usually, pain or distress; sometimes, to endure such willingly or patiently; as, martyrs who *suffered* for Christ's sake; to *suffer* long (see LONG-SUFFERING) in silence or from exhaustion; although very ill, he does not *suffer*.

2. To endure or tolerate an evil, injury, etc.; to permit. *Archaic.*

> Lord, shall we smite with the sword? . . . And Jesus answered . . . *Suffer* ye thus far. *Luke* xxii. 49-51.

3. To be the patient, or one acted upon, as distinguished from the agent, or one acting; as, matter cannot act — it can only *suffer*. *Chiefly Philos.*

4. To be injured; to sustain loss or damage; as, business *suffers* greatly from a long-continued depression.

Syn. — Bear, endure. See ALLOW.

suffer a default. *Law.* To permit an action to be called without appearing to answer.

suf'fer·a·ble (-ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [OF. *soufrable* (F. *souffrable*).] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Able to suffer or endure; patient. **b** allowable; permissible.

2. That may be suffered, or tolerated; endurable.

— **suf'fer·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **suf'fer·a·bly,** *adv.*

suf'fer·ance (-ăns; 59), *n.* [ME. *suffrance*, fr. OF. *suffrance*, *soufrance* (F. *souffrance*), fr. LL. *sufferentia*, fr. *sufferens*, *-entis*, pres. part. of *sufferre*. See SUFFER.] **1.** Patient endurance; long-suffering; forbearance under provocation. *Now Rare.*

> Still have I borne it with a patient shrug,
> For *suferance* is the badge of all our tribe. *Shak.*

2. Act, state, or an instance of suffering; pain; misery; suffering. *Archaic.*

> *Sufferances* that you had borne. *Shak.*

3. Consent or sanction that is not explicit but is implied by a lack of interference or the nonenforcement of a prohibition; toleration or tolerance of something, esp. of something not approved or legal; passive or tacit permission; — chiefly in phrases, *on*, *by*, or *through sufferance;* as, he remains here on *sufferance;* by *sufferance* only were they allowed to enter the country.

4. *Obs.* **a** Passivity. See SUFFER, *v. i.*, 3. *Chaucer.* **b** Respite; postponement.

5. Power or ability to endure or withstand; endurance; as, it is beyond *sufferance*.

6. A permission granted by the customs authorities for the shipment of goods. *Eng.*

Syn. — Endurance, pain, misery. See PERMISSION.

— ***at, by, in, or on, sufferance.*** *Law.* Continuing in the possession of an estate after one's right to it has expired, without express leave from the owner; as, a tenant *at sufferance;* also, of an estate, held on such sufferance.

sufferance wharf. A licensed private wharf where dutiable goods may be kept until the duty is paid. *Eng.*

suf'fer·er (sŭf'ĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who suffers; esp., one who endures or undergoes suffering, or who sustains inconvenience or loss; as, *sufferers* by poverty, sickness, or disaster.

suf'fer·ing (-ĕr·ĭng; -rĭng), *n.* **1.** The state or experience of one who suffers; the endurance of, or submission to, affliction, pain, loss, etc.; also, a pain endured; a distress, loss, or injury incurred; as, to rise from a bed of *suffering;* to experience untold *suffering* or many *sufferings*.

> No one . . . better prepared by habitual *suffering*. *Jane Austen.*

2. *pl.* In the Society of Friends, hardships or penalties imposed upon those distrained for tithes; hence, ***Meeting for Sufferings***, a relief organization or committee dealing originally with Friends so distrained; now, a permanent standing committee of the Society, governing the relief work of the body.

suf'fer·ing, *adj.* **1.** That suffers; hence, characterized by or proceeding from suffering.

> They never see any good in *suffering* virtue. *Burke.*

2. Ill; sick; — a Gallicism. "Is he very *suffering?*" *O. Wister.*

— **suf'fer·ing·ly,** *adv.*

suf'fete (sŭf'ĕt), *n.; pl.* SUFFETES (-ēts). [L. *sufes*, *suffes*, *-etis*, fr. a Punic word akin to Heb. *shōphēṭ* judge.] A chief magistrate of ancient Carthage.

suf·fice' (sŭ-fīs'; -fīz'; *only* -fīz' *is recognized by former orthoepists, as Walker, Smart, Worcester; cf.* SACRIFICE), *v.;* SUF·FICED' (-fīst'; -fīzd'); SUF·FIC'ING (-fīs'ĭng; -fīz'ĭng). [ME. *suffisen*, *sufficen*, fr. pres. stem of OF. *soufire*, F. *suffire* (cf. *suffisant*, pres. part., OF. *soufisant*), fr. L. *sufficere* to put under, to substitute, to avail for, to suffice, fr. *sub* under + *facere* to make. See FACT.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To be enough; to meet or satisfy a need; to be adequate or sufficient; as, a hint will *suffice;* ten bombs *sufficed* to destroy the fort.

2. To measure up to a standard; to satisfy all requirements; to be competent, capable, equal to a task, etc.

> To recount almighty works,
> What words or tongue of seraph can *suffice?* *Milton.*

3. To permit within fixed limits; to allow or admit of something. *Obs.*

——, *Transitive:* **1.** To be enough for (a person); to give a sufficiency to; to satisfy the needs, appetite, etc., of; as, an education that *sufficed* our forefathers; enough food to *suffice* an army.

2. To satisfy (a want, appetite, etc.); to appease; as, this *suffices* present needs. *Now Rare.*

3. *Obs.* **a** To be capable of. **b** To furnish; to supply adequately; to replenish.

> The power appeased, with winds *sufficed* the sail. *Dryden.*

suf·fic'er (sŭ-fīs'ĕr; -fīz'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which suffices.

suf·fi'cien·cy (sŭ-fĭsh'ĕn·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [LL. *sufficientia*. See SUFFICIENT.] **1.** Sufficient means to meet one's obligations or satisfy one's needs; competency; also, a modest but not parsimonious scale or way of living; adequate comfort. "An elegant *sufficiency.*" *Thomson.*

2. Quality or state of being sufficient, or adequate to the end proposed; adequacy; as, he questioned the *sufficiency* of the equipment; also, with *a*, enough; as, to eat a *sufficiency.*

3. The character or fact of being qualified; ability; capacity; — with *to* and infinitive; as, the *sufficiency* of present laws to meet a severe financial crisis; also, *Now Rare*, a qualification.

4. Conceit; self-confidence; self-sufficiency.

> The master had not flinched . . . nor . . . did he betray the least *sufficiency.* *Stevenson.*

suf·fi'cient (-fĭsh'ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *sufficiens*, *-entis*, pres. part. of *sufficere*. See SUFFICE; cf. SUFFISANT.] **1.** Equal to the end proposed; adequate to wants; enough; as, provision *sufficient* for the family; a *sufficient* army or income; *sufficient* supplies or men.

> My grace is *sufficient* for thee. 2 *Cor.* xii. 9.

2. Adequately qualified; competent; fit. *Archaic.*

> Who is *sufficient* for these things? 2 *Cor.* ii. 16.

3. Equal to all demands made on one; — chiefly in phrase *sufficient for* (rarely, *to oneself*, that is, self-sufficient; hence, *Obs.*, self-sufficient.

4. Having a sufficiency; well-to-to; responsible; good (sense 11).

> The man is, notwithstanding, *sufficient*. . . . I think I may take his bond. *Shak.*

5. Substantial; well-made; strong enough to resist wear and tear. *Now Rare.*

6. *Rare.* **a** Effective.

> Dealt him so *sufficient* a blow. *Scott.*

b Satisfactory. "An expression of thought, not perfect . . . but at least *sufficient.*" *Breal.*

Syn. — See ADEQUATE. **Ant.** — See INSUFFICIENT.

suf·fi'cient, *adv.* Sufficiently. *Now Rare.*

suf·fi'cient, *n.* Sufficiency; enough.

sufficient condition. *Logic.* A cause, ground, or condition such that, if it be given, the thing in question is assured; also, a premise from which the truth of something is deducible.

suf·fi'cient·ness, *n.* Sufficiency.

sufficient reason. *Logic.* The law or principle that for everything that is, there is a reason why it should be as it is, rather than otherwise; also, a sufficient condition (which see).

suf·fic'ing (sŭ-fīs'ĭng; -fīz'ĭng), *adj.* That suffices; sufficient. — **suf·fic'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **suf·fic'ing·ness,** *n.*

suf·fic'tion (sŭ-fĭk'shŭn), *n.* [See SUF-.] A hypothesis unrelated to reality. *Coleridge.*

suf·fix' (sŭ-fĭks'), *v. t.;* -FIXED' (-fĭkst'); -FIX'ING. [L. *suffixus*, past part. See SUFFIX, *n.*] To add or annex to the end, as a letter or syllable to a word; to attach as a suffix; append.

suf'fix (sŭf'ĭks), *n.* [L. *suffixum*, neut. of *suffixus*, past part. of *suffigere* to fasten on, to affix, fr. *sub* under + *figere* to fix. See FIX.] **1.** An abstract element at the end of a word serving a derivative, formative, or inflectional function; a postfix (*manly*; sweet*ness*; child*hood*; boy*s*; soon*er*; hate*d*). See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES, INFLECTIONAL LANGUAGES. Cf. COMBINING FORM, PREFIX.

2. *Math.* See SUBINDEX, *n.*

suf'fix·al (sŭf'ĭk·săl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or being, a suffix.

suf'fix·a'tion (sŭf'ĭk·sā'shŭn), *n.* Formation or inflection by means of suffixes.

suf·fix'ion (sŭ-fĭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of suffixing, or state of being suffixed.

suf·fix'ment (sŭ-fĭks'mĕnt), *n.* Suffixion.

suf·flam'i·nate (sŭ-flăm'ĭ·nāt), *v. t.* [L. *sufflaminatus*, past part. of *sufflaminare*, fr. *sufflamen* a clog.] To check as by a brake or clog; hence, to obstruct; impede. — **suf·flam'i·na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

suf·flate' (-flāt'), *v. t.;* -FLAT'ED (-flāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -FLAT'ING (-flāt'ĭng). [L. *sufflatus*, past part. of *sufflare*, fr. *sub* under + *flare* to blow.] To blow up; inflate; inspire. *Rare.*

suf·fla'tion (-flā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sufflatio.*] A sufflating; specif., inspiration.

suf·flue' (-flōō'; 242), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Her.* A clarion, or rest.

suf'fo·cate (sŭf'ō·kāt), *v.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *suffocatus*, past part. of *suffocare* to choke, fr. *sub* + *fauces* throat. Cf. FAUCAL.] *Transitive:* **1.** To kill by stopping respiration, as by strangling or asphyxiation; as, two victims were *suffocated;* now often, to give (one) a sensation of being stifled or smothered; as, we were *suffocated* in that crowd.

2. To compress so as to impede or prevent respiration; to throttle. *Obs.* "Let not hemp his windpipe *suffocate.*" *Shak.*

3. To extinguish or destroy by, or as by, deprivation of air.

> You . . . will not permit its aspirations to have scope and expression; but suicidalwise, *suffocate* them. *W. Anderson.*

——, *Intransitive:* To become choked, stifled, or smothered.

suf'fo·cate (sŭf'ō·kāt), *adj.* [L. *suffocatus*, past part.] Suffocated; smothered. *Obs.*

suf'fo·cat'ing (sŭf'ō·kāt'ĭng), *adj.* That suffocates; stifling. — **suf'fo·cat'ing·ly,** *adv.*

suf'fo·ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suffocatio.*] Act of suffocating, or state of being suffocated.

suf'fo·ca'tive (sŭf'ō·kā'tĭv), *adj.* Tending or able to choke or stifle. "*Suffocative* catarrhs." *Arbuthnot.*

Suf'folk (sŭf'ŭk), *n.* [From *Suffolk* County, England.] **a** An English breed of hornless sheep, derived in part from the Southdown, producing excellent mutton. They have jet-black faces and legs and a light low-grade fleece, and are inclined to be somewhat rangy. **b** An English breed of black swine; also, an American breed of white swine. **c** An English breed of chestnut-colored draft horses, esp. useful for farms, having a deep heavy body, a large head, and short legs. Called also *Suffolk punch.* Cf. 3d PUNCH.

Suffolk Bank system. A system of banking in which each of a number of banks keeps a deposit at a central bank acting as a clearinghouse in the payment of the notes of all the banks, the notes being assumed to be redeemable in specie on demand; — so called because first operated, 1824–1858, with the Suffolk Bank of Boston, Mass., as the central bank. It is a typical example of the application of the banking principle (see CURRENCY DOCTRINE).

Suffolk grass. The annual bluegrass.

Suffolk punch. [See 3d PUNCH.] = SUFFOLK, *n.*, **c.**

suf'fra·gan (sŭf'rȧ·găn), *n.* [OF. *suffragan* (F. *suffragant*), fr. ML. *suffraganeus*, confused with L. *suffragans*, *-antis*, pres. part. of *suffragari* to support with one's vote, to be favorable. See SUFFRAGE.] **1.** *Eccl.* **a** = SUFFRAGAN BISHOP. **b** A suffragan diocese. See SUFFRAGAN, *adj.*, **a**

2. *Obs.* **a** An assistant; deputy; agent. **b** A means of assistance; a help.

suf'fra·gan, *adj.* [See SUFFRAGAN, *n.*] *Eccl.* **a** Subject or subordinate to; — said of a diocesan bishop in relation to his metropolitan, or of a diocese in relation to the metropolitan see or province of which it is a part. **b** Assisting another bishop. See SUFFRAGAN BISHOP.

suf'fra·gan·al (-ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a suffragan, esp. a suffragan bishop.

suf'fra·gan·ate (-āt), *n.* A suffragan diocese or see.

suffragan bishop. **1.** *R.C.Ch.* **a** Any bishop with relation to his metropolitan. See SUFFRAGAN, *adj.*, **a.** **b** Formerly, a titular bishop acting as permanent assistant to a diocesan; — now superseded by *auxiliary bishop* and *coadjutor.*

2. In Anglican churches: **a** *Ch. of Eng.* A diocesan bishop who is suffragan, or assistant, to his metropolitan, though with no clearly defined duties. Cf. BISHOP SUFFRAGAN. **b** *Prot. Epis. Ch.* A bishop elected by a diocese as assistant to the diocesan without right of succession, having no share in the jurisdiction of the diocese and taking such duties as are assigned to him from time to time.

suf'fra·gan·cy (sŭf'rȧ·găn·sĭ), *n.* Suffragan authority or office.

suf'fra·ga'ne·ous (-gā'nē·ŭs), *adj.* Suffraganal.

suf'fra·ga·to'ry (sŭf'rȧ·gȧ·tō'rĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to suffrage or suffrages.

suf'frage (sŭf'rĭj), *n.* [OF. and L.; OF. *suffrage*, fr. L. *suffragium.* See SUB-; BRAY to cry.] **1.** An intercessory prayer; a petition to God; a supplication; — chiefly in *pl.*

2. *Obs.* **a** Aid; help; assistance. **b** Testimony; witness.

3. A vote given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a person for an office or trust; the formal expression of an opinion; assent; vote; also, *Rare*, a ballot. "No State shall be deprived of its equal *suffrage* in the Senate." *U. S. Const.*

> Refrain from any word that may . . . influence your *suffrages* in the election. *Gibbon.*

4. The right of voting in political matters, or the exercise of such right; esp., in a representative form of government, the right or power to participate in electing public officials and adopting or rejecting legislation; the franchise; — usually with *the*. See also HOUSEHOLD FRANCHISE, MANHOOD SUFFRAGE, UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

5. *Ch. of Eng.* Any of various versicles and their responses in Morning and Evening Prayer and in the Litany.

suf'frage, *v. t. & i.* To vote (for); to side (with). *Obs.*

suf'fra·gette' (sŭf'rȧ·jĕt'), *n.* [*suffrage* + *-ette.*] A woman advocate of suffrage for her sex; often, a militant advocate of such. — **suf'fra·get'ism** (-jĕt'ĭz'ĭm), *n.*

suf·fra'gi·al (sŭ·frā'jĭ·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to suffrage.

suf'fra·gist (sŭf'rȧ·jĭst), *n.* One who advocates an extension of the suffrage; as, a woman *suffragist;* also, a woman suffragist. — **suf'fra·gism** (-jĭz'ĭm), *n.* — **suf'fra·gist,** *adj.* — **suf'fra·gis'tic** (-jĭs'tĭk), *adj.* — **suf'fra·gis'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

suf·fra'go (sŭ·frā'gō), *n.* [L.] **a** The hock of a horse. **b** The tarsal joint (so-called *knee*) of a bird.

suf'fru·tes'cent (sŭf'rōō·tĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* Becoming partly woody and perennial at the base, as the stems of certain plants.

suf'fru·tex (sŭf'rōō·tĕks), *n.; pl.* -TICES (sŭ·frōō'tĭ·sēz). [NL. See SUB-; FRUTEX.] *Bot.* A subshrub.

suf·fru'ti·cose (sŭ·frōō'tĭ·kōs), *adj.* Woody and perennial at the base but remaining herbaceous above, as the stems of certain plants.

suf·fru'ti·cous (-kŭs), *adj.* Suffruticose.

suf'fru·tic'u·lose (sŭf'rōō·tĭk'ū·lōs), *adj.* Slightly fruticose.

suf·fu'mi·gate (sŭ·fū'mĭ·gāt), *v. t. & i.;* -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *suffumigatus*, past part. of *suffumigare* to fumigate from below. See SUB-; FUMIGATE.] To fumigate from below, as in medication of parts of the body; to send fumes upward (upon).

suf·fu'mi·ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *suffumigatio;* cf. F. *suffumigation.*] Act or operation of suffumigating, as in magic rites or in therapeutic treatment; also, a fume, smoke, or vapor used in such. *Hist.*

---

suet. † SUIT, SWEAT, SWEET.
su'et·ty. Var. of SUETY.
Sueve (swēv), *n.* = SUEVIAN, *n.*
Sue'vic (swē'vĭk), *adj.* = SUEVIAN.
suf. Sough. *Ref. Sp.*
suf-. An assimilated form of *sub-* before *f*, as in *suffice*.
Su'fe·ism (sōō'fē·ĭz'ĭm). Var. of SUFISM.
suff, *n.* [See SURF.] Shoreward surge (of the sea). *Obs.*
suff (sŏŏf; sōōf). Var. of SOUGH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
Suffee. † SOPHY.
suf'fer·age, *n.* = SUFFERANCE, 5. *Obs.*
suf'fer·ant, *adj.* [ME. *suffraunt*, fr. OF. *suffrant*, pres. part.] Tolerant; patient. — *n.* A patient person. *Both Obs.*
suf'fer'd. Suffered. *Ref. Sp.*
suf·fice'a·ble (sŭ·fīs'ȧ·b'l; -fīz'-), *adj.* See -ABLE.
suf·fi'sance (sŭ·fĭ'zăns), *n.* [OF. *soufisance* (F. *suffisance*). See SUFFICIENCY.] *Obs.* **a** Sufficiency; abundance. **b** Ability; competency. **c** Satisfaction.
suf'fi·sant, *adj.* [OF. *soufisant* (F. *suffisant*). See SUFFICIENT.] Sufficient; also, satisfactory. *Obs.* — **suf'fi·sant·ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
suf'fit. Var. of SOFFIT.
suf'fixt. Suffixed. *Ref. Sp.*
suf'fo·ca'tiv. Suffocative. *Ref. Sp.*
suf·fu'sion (sŭ·fū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *suffusio*, fr. *suffodere*, *suffossum*, to dig under, fr. *sub* + *fodere* to dig.] Undermining. *Obs.*
suf'fra·gan·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
suf'fra·gant, *n.* *Obs.* **a** A suffragan. **b** A supporter; a voter. — **suf'fra·gant,** *adj.*
suf'fra·gate (sŭf'rȧ·gāt), *v. i.* [L. *suffragatus*, past part. of *suffragari*. See SUFFRAGAN.] Lit., to support with one's vote; hence, to concur; testify. — **suf'fra·ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* — **suf'fra·ga'tor** (sŭf'rȧ·gā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] *All Obs.*
suf'fra·ger, *n.* A voter. *Obs.*
suf'fra·get'. Suffragette. *Ref. Sp.*
suf'fra·ges, *n. pl.* Suffrages; esp., intercessory prayers. *Obs.*
suf'fra'gi·nous (sŭ·frăj'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [L. *suffraginosus* diseased in the hock, fr. *suffrago* the pastern, or hock.] Pert. to, or diseased in, the hock; spavined. *Obs.*
suf'frag·i'tis, *n.* See -ITIS.
suffrain. † SOVEREIGN.
suf'france. † SUFFERANCE.
suffraunt. † SUFFERANT.
suf'fren. † SUFFER.
suf·front', *n.* [*suf-* + *front.*] A frontal for an altar table. *Obs.*
suf'fru·tĭ'ceous, suf'fru·tĭ'cious (sŭf'rōō·tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* Suffruticose. *Obs.*
suf·fus'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
suf·fuse' (sŭ·fūz'), *v. t.* [L. *suffusus*, past part. of *suffundere*, fr. *sub* under + *fundere* to pour.] To spread over, as a liquid; to overspread, as with a blush; to cover, as with a mist; to color, as with a tint; to tinge; to imbue; as, a face *suffused* with blushes; a sky *suffused* with clouds; a mind *suffused* with a sense of wrong.
suf·fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *suffusio*, fr. *suffodere*, *suffossum*, to dig under, fr. *sub* + *fodere* to dig.] Overspreading; a spreading over; a diffusing; a diffusion; a tinge; a color; a blush; a flush; a redness; a mist; a cloud; as, a *suffusion* of blushes; a *suffusion* of tears; a *suffusion* of color; a *suffusion* of light; a *suffusion* of sadness; a *suffusion* of mist; a *suffusion* of cloud; a *suffusion* of redness;

suf·fuse' (sŭ·fūz'), *v. t.;* SUF·FUSED' (-fūzd'); SUF·FUS'ING (-fūz'ĭng). [L. *suffusus*, past part. of *suffundere* to overspread, fr. *sub* under + *fundere* to pour. See FUSE to melt.] **1.** To overspread, as with a fluid, tinge, or tint; to fill, as with something fluid; as, eyes *suffused* with tears.

When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies. *Pope.*

2. To pour so as to overspread. *Rare.*

3. To diffuse. "This November day, with its *suffused* sunlight." *Anne Douglas Sedgwick.*

suf·fused' (-fūzd'), *adj.* Overspread; filled; diffused. — **suf·fused'ly,** *adv.*

suf·fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *suffusio;* cf. F. *suffusion.*] **1.** Act or process of suffusing, or state of being suffused with something; also, that which suffuses or is suffused upon or throughout.

2. *Med.* The spreading of a fluid of the body, as the blood, into the surrounding tissues; as, a *suffusion* of bile.

suf·fu'sive (sŭ·fū'sĭv), *adj.* That suffuses; tending to overspread or to diffuse itself.

Su'fi (sōō'fē), *n.* [Ar. *sūfi,* lit., man of wool, ascetic.] A Mohammedan mystic ascetic of the **Sufi order,** which acknowledges no spiritual head; an adherent of Sufism. The Sufi possesses nothing and desires nothing. See SUFISM. Cf. DERVISH, 3d CALENDER, FANA, SAMA, TARIQAT.

Su'fi, *n.* = SAFAWID.

Sufi path. See TARIQAT.

Su'fism (sōō'fĭz'm), *n.* [See SUFI.] A system of Mohammedan mysticism originating in the 8th century and developed, esp. in Persia, into an elaborate symbolism much used by the poets. Its purpose is to gain insight into the Divine Being through ecstasy and contemplation.

Su·fis'tic (sōō·fĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with, Sufism.

su'ga·mo (sōō'gä·mō), *n.* [Jap.] *Bot.* An aquatic plant (*Phyllospadix scouleri*), family Zannichelliaceae, occurring along the North Pacific coasts from the northwestern United States to Japan. It is grown in Japan as a fertilizer and for its fiber.

sug'an (sŭg'ăn; sŭg·ŏn'), *n.* Also **soog'an, soug'an, sug'ann.** [Ir. *sūgán,* Gael. *sūgan.*] **a** A rope of straw or hay twisted by hand. **b** *Western U. S.* A coarse blanket used by cowboys and ranchmen.

sug'ar (shōōg'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *suger, sugre, sucre,* fr. OF. *çucre, sucre, sukere* (F. *sucre*), fr. ML. *succarum* (also *zuzurum*), fr. Ar. *sukkar,* fr. Per. *shakar,* fr. Prakrit *sakkara,* fr. Skr. *śarkarā* gravel, grit, sugar; akin to Gr. *krokalē* pebble, in pl., gravel, beach. Cf. JAGGERY, SACCHARIN, SUCROSE.] **1.** A sweet, crystallizable substance, colorless or white when pure, occurring in many plant juices, and forming an important article of human food; — called specif. *cane sugar, sucrose,* and *saccharose.* The chief sources of sugar are the sugar cane and the sugar beet, the completely refined products of which are identical and form the granulated sugar, loaf sugar, etc., of commerce. The cane juice, obtained by expression, is treated with lime to remove impurities, filtered, and evaporated to crystallization. The mother liquor, or molasses, is removed by draining or (now usually) by a centrifugal. The crude yellowish or brown sugar thus obtained is usually refined at central plants by redissolving, clarifying, decolorizing, and recrystallizing. In the case of beets the sugar is removed by extraction with water (diffusion) and carried to the refined state in one operation. Crude cane sugar is often sold as *brown sugar,* but crude beet sugar has an unpleasant flavor. Some sugar is also made from palm trees, maple trees, etc. Sugar forms fine monoclinic crystals melting at 186° C. (367° F.), which dissolve in about half their weight of water at ordinary temperature. Chemically, it is a disaccharide of the formula $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, formed by union of one molecule of dextrose with one of levulose. It does not reduce Fehling solution and does not ferment directly, but is converted by invertase (or by heating with acids) into the fermentable mixture called *invert sugar.* It is dextrorotatory, a property which is used in estimating the strength of its solutions. Sugar is a food, and also serves as a condiment and preservative for other foods. See FOOD, 1.

2. By extension, any of a class of sweet, soluble compounds comprising the simpler carbohydrates. See CARBOHYDRATE. The simple sugars, those not decomposable by hydrolysis, are called *monosaccharides.* Complex sugars are formed by the condensation of two, three, or four molecules of simple sugars and are called *disaccharides, trisaccharides,* and *tetrasaccharides.* For the structure and classification of simple sugars, see MONOSACCHARIDE. Among the important natural sugars are *sucrose* (see def. 1), or *cane sugar, dextrose* (d-*glucose*), or *grape sugar, levulose* (d-*fructose*), or *fruit sugar, lactose,* or *milk sugar,* and *maltose,* or *malt sugar.* Some of these, and also many others, have been made synthetically.

3. Sweetness; a sugar-coating (sense 2); often, cloying, honeyed words.

4. Anything resembling sugar in taste, appearance, or dissolubility; specif., *Slang:* **a** Money. **b** Snow.

5. Short for MAPLE SUGAR. *Local, U. S. & Canada.*

6. A sugar bowl. *Colloq.*

☞ COMBINATIONS AND PHRASES are:

sugar-boiling, *adj.*	**sugar-laden**	**sugar-producing,** *adj.*
sugar-chopped	**sugar-lipped**	**sugar refiner**
sugar chopper	**sugar-loaded**	**sugar refining**
sugar-colored	**sugar-loving,** *adj.*	**sugar shell**
sugar-cured	**sugar maker**	**sugar spoon**
sugar-destroying, *adj.*	**sugar-mouthed**	**sugar-sweet**
	sugar planter	**sugar-topped**
sugar-growing, *adj.*	**sugar planting**	**sugar-yielding,** *adj.*

sug'ar, *adj.* **1.** Made or derived from sugar.

2. Of or pertaining to the sugar cane or the sugar beet, its cultivation, or the manufacture of sugar.

3. Sugared; sugary. *Obs.*

sug'ar (shōōg'ĕr), *v.;* -ARED (-ĕrd); -AR·ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To impregnate, season, or sprinkle with sugar; to mix sugar with.

2. To sweeten; to sugar-coat; — sometimes with *over.*

With devotion's visage
And pious action we do *sugar* o'er
The devil himself. *Shak.*

3. *Slang.* **a** = DOCTOR, *v. t.,* 3. **b** To bribe.

—, *Intransitive:* To form sugar, as sirup at a stage of boiling; to granulate, as a long-stored jelly; to become crystalline like sugar, as a varnish; as, avoid stirring lest the sirup *sugar;* preserves that *sugared* during a hot summer; specif., to sugar off.

sugar off. **a** *Local, U. S. & Canada.* In making maple sugar, to complete the process of boiling down the sirup till it is thick enough to crystallize; to approach or reach the state of granulation. **b** *Slang.* To sneak off; to slip away.

sug'ar (shōōg'ĕr), *interj.* An exclamation expressing disappointment or reprobation; pshaw! *Colloq.*

sugar almond. Almond praline.

sugar ant. The common red ant (*Monomorium pharaonis*).

sugar apple. **a** The sweetsop. **b** The biriba.

sugar ash. The box elder *Acer negundo.*

sugar bag. **a** A bag for sugar. **b** *Austral.* A bees' nest.

sugar baker. A sugar refiner. — **sugar bakery.**

sugar basin. A bowl or dish for sugar. *Brit.*

sugar bean. A West Indian variety of the Sieva bean.

sugar beet. A type of beet, white in color, grown for the sugar in its roots. Considerably more than fifteen per cent is yielded by certain improved strains. See SUGAR, *n.,* 1. — **sug'ar-beet',** *adj.*

Sugar Beet.

sug'ar-bird' (shōōg'ĕr·bûrd'), *n.* **a** Any of various honey creepers, honey eaters, and sunbirds, which suck the nectar of flowers. **b** *Local, U. S.* The evening grosbeak.

sugar bowl. **a** A bowl-shaped vessel, commonly with two handles and a cover, for holding sugar or sugar cubes. **b** A section where sugar cane is abundantly grown; specif. [*caps.*], Cuba; — more fully, ***Sugar Bowl of the World.***

sugar brake. = SENSITIVE FERN.

sug'ar-bush' (shōōg'ĕr·bōōsh'), *n.* **a** *U. S.* A sugar orchard. **b** A South African shrub (*Protea mellifera*); — called also *honeyflower.*

sugar cake. **a** A very rich sweet cake. **b** A cake of sugar.

sugar camp. A camp in or near a sugar orchard.

sugar candy. [See CANDY.] **1.** Candy made from pure sugar, such as stick candy or rock candy.

2. A very sweet or agreeable person or thing.

sug'ar-can'dy (66), *adj.* Deliciously, or now usually cloyingly, sweet.

sugar cane. **a** A grass (*Saccharum officinarum*) extensively cultivated in tropical and warm regions (as the East and West Indies and Louisiana) for its sugar. It is a stout, tall perennial, with flat, distichous leaves, many-jointed culms, and an ample terminal panicle. It seldom blooms in the United States. See SUGAR, *n.,* 1. **b** These plants, collectively; as, a plantation of *sugar cane;* to crush *sugar cane.* — **sug'ar-cane',** *adj.*

1/75

Sugar Cane.

sug'ar-cane' bee'tle. A destructive beetle (*Ligyrus rugiceps*) that burrows in the base of the sugar cane.

sugar-cane borer. **a** The larva of a moth (*Diatraea saccharalis*), which bores in the sugar cane in the southern United States and West Indies. **b** An ambrosia beetle (*Xyleborus perforans*), which makes borings, like shot holes, in the joints of sugar cane. **c** The sugar-cane beetle.

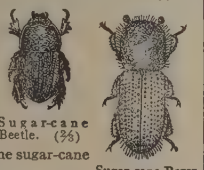

Sugar-cane Beetle. (⅔)

Sugar-cane Borer b. (× 8)

sugar-cane gummosis. = COBB'S DISEASE.

sugar-cane root disease. *Plant Pathol.* A widespread root disease of sugar cane with which a number of fungi have been associated, esp. *Marasmius sacchari* and species of *Odontia.*

sugar-cane smut. *Plant Pathol.* A fungous disease of sugar cane caused by *Ustilago sacchari;* also, the fungus causing this disease.

sug'ar-coat', *v. t.* To coat with sugar or with candy; as, to *sugar-coat* almonds or pills; hence, to make superficially attractive or palatable (esp. something bitter, ugly, etc.); to conceal under a deceptively pleasing exterior. — *v. i.* To embellish that which is ugly or unpleasant; to conceal the bitter truth by such embellishments.

sug'ar-coat'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who sugar-coats.

2. That which serves to sugar-coat or conceal something bitter, ugly, or unpalatable.

sugar corn. Sweet corn.

sugar diabetes. See DIABETES.

sug'ared (shōōg'ĕrd), *adj.* **a** Sweetened. "The *sugared* liquor." *Spenser.* **b** Sweet; honeyed; mellifluous; as, *sugared* words. **c** Sugar-coated; as, *sugared* almonds.

sug'ar·el'ly (shōōg'ĕr·ĕl'ĭ), *n.* Licorice. *Scot.*

sugar engineering. See ENGINEERING.

sug'ar·er (shōōg'ĕr·ĕr), *n.* Shirker. *Slang, Brit.*

sugar fish. A silver fish. See SILVERFISH, 2.

sugar grape. The sand grape (*Vitis rupestris*).

sugar grass. See GRASS, *Table.*

sugar gum. Either of two Australian gum trees (*Eucalyptus corynocalyx* and *E. gunnii*), whose sweetish leaves are browsed upon by stock.

sug'ar·house' (shōōg'ĕr·hous'), *n.* A building in which sugar is made or refined; specif., *Local, U. S.,* a shed in which maple sap is boiled, and maple sirup and maple sugar made.

sugarhouse molasses. = TREACLE, *n.,* 3.

sug'ar·ing off (shōōg'ĕr·ĭng). The action or process of converting maple sap into sugar; also, a gathering of neighbors to assist in the process and afterwards to make merry.

sugar jack. Roughage so treated as to convert the crude fiber into simpler and more useful carbohydrates.

sugar jack process. A process designed to change the crude fiber of roughages into simpler and more useful forms of carbohydrates. It consists of feeding chopped roughages into the top of a silolike tank, treating with hot water, salt, and a converter, and then removing the treated material from the bottom.

sugar loaf. **1.** A loaf or mass of refined sugar, usually conoidal, now rarely made.

2. Hence: **a** A hat shaped like a sugar loaf. **b** A hill shaped like a sugar loaf; — common [*cap.,* and usually *Sugarloaf*] as a proper name.

sug'ar-loaf', *adj.* Shaped like a sugar loaf; conoidal; as, a *sugar-loaf* hat.

sugar making. The manufacture of sugar, as from sugar cane or from sugar beets. See 1st SUGAR, 1. — **sug'ar-mak'ing,** *adj.*

sugar maple. **a** A maple (*Acer saccharum*) of eastern North America, having gray bark, 3–5-lobed leaves (adopted as the floral emblem of Canada), and umbellike clusters of drooping yellow flowers. Its hard close-grained wood is much used for cabinetwork, esp. in the curly-grained form (see BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE). Its sap is the chief source of maple sugar. **b** Any of several related maples having a sweet sap, as *A. floridanum, A. grandidentatum, A. leucoderme,* etc. — **sug'ar-ma'ple,** *adj.*

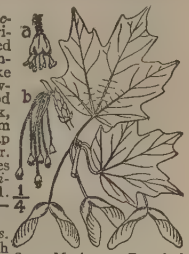

Sugar Maple a. *a* Detached Flower; *b* Inflorescence.

sugar meat. A sweetmeat. *Obs.*

sugar mill. A machine with rollers for pressing out the juice of the sugar cane.

sugar mite. **a** Any of several mites of the genus *Glyciphagus,* often infesting unrefined sugar. **b** A fish moth.

sugar mule. A large mule. *Southern U. S.*

sugar nippers. **a** An implement for trimming sugar. **b** Sugar tongs.

sugar of bamboo. See TABASHEER.

sugar of lead. = LEAD ACETATE **a.**

sugar of milk. = LACTOSE **a.**

sugar orchard. A grove or collection of sugar maples. *U. S.*

sugar palm. Any of several palms yielding sugar, esp. the gomuti, the nipa, and the palm *Corypha elata* of the Philippine Islands.

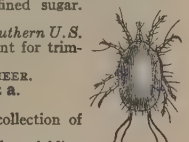

Sugar Mite a, much enlarged.

sugar pea. A variety of pea with edible pods. See 1st PEA, 1.

sugar pear. The shadbush *Amelanchier canadensis.*

sugar pine. A lofty species of pine (*Pinus lambertiana*) of California and Oregon, having leaves in fives, and immense cones often 18 inches long. It has a soft reddish-brown wood, used for interior finishings, shingles, etc.; the heartwood yields a sugary exudate.

sug'ar·plate' (shōōg'ĕr·plāt'), *n.* A sweetmeat, as of tragacanth, eggs, and rose water. *Obs.*

sug'ar·plum' (-plŭm'), *n.* **1.** A kind of candy or sweetmeat made up in small balls or disks; a bonbon.

2. Something or someone suggestive of a sugarplum, esp. in sweetness; specif., a flattering speech or attention.

3. The shadbush *Amelanchier canadensis. U. S.*

sugar pumpkin. A pumpkin of a sweet-fleshed variety of the common field pumpkin (*Cucurbita pepo*) used extensively for pies.

sugar puncture. *Physiol.* Puncture of a definite region in the medulla oblongata, causing glycosuria.

sug'ar·sop' (shōōg'ĕr·sŏp'), *n.* A sweetened and spiced sop. *Obs.*

sugar sorghum. Sorgo.

sugar squirrel. An Australian flying phalanger (*Petaurus sciureus*) resembling a flying squirrel. See FLYING PHALANGER, *Illust.*

sug'ar·sweet' (shōōg'ĕr·swēt'; 66), *adj.* Sweet as sugar; sugary.

sug'ar-tit' (-tĭt'), *n.* Also **sug'ar-teat'** (-tēt'). A cloth containing sugar, used as a pacifier.

sugar tongs. A pair of tongs, usually of silver, with claw-shaped or spoon-shaped ends, used in serving lump sugar. See TONGS, *Illust.*

sugar tree. **a** The sugar maple *Acer saccharum.* **b** In Australia, the tree *Myoporum platycarpum.*

sugar vinegar. Vinegar made from refuse sugary or starchy materials by alcoholic and acetic fermentations.

sug'ar-wa'ter (shōōg'ĕr·wô'tĕr), *n.* The sap of the sugar maple. *U. S.*

sug'ar·works' (-wûrks'), *n.* A sugar manufactory.

sugar wrack. The sweet tangle.

sug'ar·y (shōōg'ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Like, containing, or consisting of, sugar; tasting of sugar; sweet with sugar.

2. Exaggeratedly or ostentatiously sweet; saccharine; honeyed; as, a *sugary* smile, answer, manner, or voice.

3. Fond of sugar or sweet things; as, a *sugary* palate.

Syn. — Saccharine. **Ant.** — Sour, acid, acrid, bitter.

sug'ar·y, *n.; pl.* -ARIES (-Iz). A sugar factory; also, a sugar camp.

su'gent (sū'jĕnt), *adj.* [L. *sugens, -entis,* pres. part. of *sugere* to suck.] *Zool.* Suctorial.

su·ges'cent (sŭ·jĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [L. *sugere* to suck + E. *-escent.*] Of, pertaining to, or adapted for, sucking.

sug·gest' (sŭg·jĕst'; sŭ·jĕst'; 143; 277), *v.;* SUG·GEST'ED; -GEST'ING. [L. *suggestus,* past part. of *suggerere* to put under, furnish, suggest, fr. *sub* under + *gerere* to carry, to bring. See JEST.] *Transitive:* **1.** To put (something) into one's mind; to arouse or awaken, often by indirect means, the thought or feeling of, the desire for, the temptation to commit, the will to do, or the like; as, plays that harm by *suggesting* evil; now, often, to propose tentatively; to mention as a hint, a possible explanation or course, etc.; as, to *suggest* a walk in the country, a moratorium; to *suggest* that a change of government is necessary.

Why dost thou then *suggest* to me distrust? *Milton.*

2. Of things, to call or bring to mind by way of a mental process, as a train of thought or the association of ideas; to lead naturally or logically to the thought, mood, fear, etc., of; as, smoke *suggests* fire; the images in "Il Penseroso" *suggest* the beauty of contemplation; also, to serve as an incentive, motive, inspiration, or reason for; as, the success of "Waverley" *suggested* to Scott the continuance of novel-writing.

Convenience next *suggested* elbow chairs. *Cowper.*

3. To say or advance by way of a suggestion.

4. To affect by means of hypnotic suggestion.

5. *Obs.* **a** To seduce; to prompt to evil; to tempt.

What Eve, what serpent, hath *suggested* thee? *Shak.*

b To bias mentally by a suggestion.

—, *Intransitive:* To make or advance a suggestion or suggestions; to tempt; to arouse ideas, etc., as through association, insinuation, etc.

Syn. — Prompt, inspire; imply.

— ***suggest itself.*** To enter into one's mind so as to be entertained or accepted.

sug·gest', *n.* A suggestion. *Obs.*

suf·fusd'. Suffused. *Ref. Sp.*
suf·fuse'. Suffuse. *Ref. Sp.*
Su'fic (sōō'fĭk), *adj.* = SUFISTIC.
Su'fi·ism (sōō'fĭ·ĭz'm), **Su'fi·is'm** (sōō'fĭ·ĭz'm), **Su'fis·tic** (sōō'fĭs·tĭk). Vars. of SUFISM, SUFISTIC.
sug, *n.* Some external parasite of the trout. *Obs.*
sug'ar-beet' web'worm'. See WEBWORM.
sug'ar-ber'ry, *n.* = HACKBERRY b.
sug'ar-can'di·an, *n.* Sugar candy. *Obs.*
sug'ard. Sugared. *Ref. Sp.*
sug'ar·i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sug'ar·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
sug'ar·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
sug'ar-ma'ple bor'er. = MAPLE BORER.
suget. † SUBJECT, *n.* & *v.*
sug'gan. Var. of SUGAN.
sug·gest'a·ble, *adj.* = SUGGESTIBLE.
sug·gest'ed·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sug·gest'er (sŭg·jĕs'tẽr; sŭ·jĕs'tẽr), *n.* One who suggests.

sug·gest'i·ble (-jĕs'tĭ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Easily influenced by suggestion or, specif., hypnotic suggestion; susceptible mentally to external influences, esp. to the opinions of others. **2.** That can or may be suggested, or broached. — **sug·gest'i·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **sug·gest'i·ble·ness,** *n.* — **sug·gest'i·bly,** *adv.*

sug·gest'ing, *adj.* That suggests. — **sug·gest'ing·ly,** *adv.*

‖**sug·ges'ti·o fal'si** (sŭg·jĕs'chĭ·ō făl'sī). [L.] *Law.* Suggestion of an untruth. Cf. DOLUS.

sug·ges'tion (sŭg·jĕs'chŭn; sŭ·jĕs'chŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *suggestio.*] **1.** The act or an instance of suggesting, or putting something into one's mind; also, that which is suggested; as, done at his *suggestion;* to accept many of his *suggestions.*
2. The mental process by which one thought leads to another, esp. through association of ideas; the evocation of new ideas, emotions, etc., through association; as, unnerved by one's power of *suggestion;* it is by *suggestion* that poetry achieves some of its finest effects.
3. The mental process by which that which is suggested is entertained, accepted, or put into effect.
4. A trace; a slight touch; an intimation; hint; as, a *suggestion* of blue in the gray; not even a *suggestion* of fatigue in his bearing.
5. *Obs.* **a** Incitement to evil; temptation. **b** A false accusation; a suborned complaint.
6. *Law.* Information without oath; an entry of a material fact or circumstance on the record for the action of the court thereon, as the death or insolvency of a party.
7. *Psychol.* The uncritical acceptance of a statement, idea, or proposal, esp. when made by a person to whom the subject is docile and submissive; as, hypnotic *suggestion* (see HYPNOSIS).
Syn. — SUGGESTION, HINT. A SUGGESTION is an indirect or guarded presentation of a matter for consideration or action; the word sometimes implies a prompting to evil; a HINT is a suggestion conveyed by remote or covert allusion; the word often suggests lack of candor; as, he dropped a *hint* of opposition, and hazarded a *suggestion* as to meeting it; "Why do I yield to that *suggestion,* whose horrid image doth unfix my hair?" (*Shak.*); "Sometimes he describes amply by the merest *hint*" (*Lowell*); "[We] talked together with obscure *hints;* both self-misunderstood and darkly guessing" (*Shelley*); to take a *hint.* Cf. HINT, *v. i.*

sug·ges'tion, *v. t.* To subject to, or treat by, suggestion.

sug·ges'tion·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Treatment of disease or neuroses by suggestion. — **sug·ges'tion·ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **sug·ges'tion·ize** (-īz), *v. t.*

sug·ges'tive (-tĭv), *adj.* **1.** Tending to suggest or make a suggestion; containing, or full of, suggestions; stimulating, or stimulative of, thought; as, a *suggestive* style, writer, or speech; a procedure *suggestive* of investigation; a sky *suggestive* of spring.
2. Suggesting, or tending to suggest, what is improper, indecent, or the like; as, a *suggestive* play or picture.
3. Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, hypnotic suggestion. — **sug·ges'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **sug·ges'tive·ness,** *n.* — **sug'·ges·tiv'i·ty** (sŭg'jĕs·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ; sŭj'ĕs-), *n.*

sug·ges'tum (sŭg·jĕs'tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A raised place, esp. a platform, stage, or tribune.

sug'gil·late (sŭg'jĭ·lāt; sŭj'ĭ-), *v. t.* Also, *Obs.,* **sug'gil** (sŭg'jĭl; sŭj'ĭl). [L. *sug(g)illare, sug(g)illatum.*] To beat black and blue; also, to defame.

sug'gil·la'tion (sŭg'jĭ·lā'shŭn; sŭj'ĭ-), *n.* [L. *sug(g)illatio.*]
1. Act of suggillating, or state of being suggillated.
2. *Med.* **a** An ecchymosis. **b** A bruise.

su'gi (sōō'gē), *n.* [Jap.] The Japan cedar.

Sui (swĭ), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *Sui*².] A dynasty in Chinese history, A.D. 589–618.

su'i·cid'al (sū'ĭ·sīd'ăl; -l; 66), *adj.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or suggestive of, suicide; characterized by an impulse to commit suicide; as, *suicidal* insanity; figuratively, destructive of one's own interests; as, the attempt to fight the trust was *suicidal.* — **su'i·cid'al·ly,** *adv.*

su'i·cide (sū'ĭ·sīd), *n.* [L. *sui* of oneself (akin to L. *suus* one's own, Skr. *sva*) + E. *-cide,* 2. Cf. CUSTOM, ETHICAL, HOMICIDE.] **1.** Act or an instance of taking one's own life voluntarily and intentionally; *Law,* self-murder; deliberate and intentional destruction of his own life by a person of years of discretion and of sound mind.
2. Ruin of one's own interests; self-destruction.
Intestine war, which may be justly called political *suicide.* *V. Knox.*

su'i·cide (sū'ĭ·sīd), *n.* [L. *sui* of oneself + E. *-cide,* 1.] One who commits or attempts self-murder; a felo-de-se.

su'i·cide, *v. i.* To commit suicide. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To do away with; to put to death. *A Gallicism.*

suicide clause. *Life Insurance.* A provision relieving an insurer from liability if a policyholder, whether sane or insane, commits suicide within a stipulated period.

suicide club. The bombers and machine gunners. *Army Slang.*

su'i·cid·ism (sū'ĭ·sīd·ĭz'm), *n.* Suicidal tendency, practice, or doctrine. *Rare.*

su'i·cism (sū'ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* [L. *suus* one's own.] Selfishness; also, self-murder. *Obs.*

Su'i·dae (sū'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *sus* hog + *-idae.* See SOW, *n.*] *Zool.* The family of nonruminant artiodactyl ungulates consisting of the wild and domestic swine, but in modern classifications excluding the peccaries (family Tayassuidae). — **su'id** (sū'ĭd), *n. & adj.* — **su·id'i·an** (sū·ĭd'ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

‖**su'i et ne'ces·sa'ri·us he'res** (sū'ĭ ĕt nēs'ĕ·sā'rĭ·ŭs hē'·rēz). [L.] See HERES.

su'i·form (sū'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *sus* hog + *-form.*] Piglike.

‖**su'i ge'ne·ris** (sū'ĭ jĕn'ĕr·ĭs). [L.] Of his, her, or its own kind; in a class by itself; unique; peculiar.

‖**su'i he·re'des** (sū'ĭ hē·rē'dēz); *sing.* SUUS HERES (sū'ŭs hē'rēz). [L.] See HERES.

‖**su'i ju'ris** (jōō'rĭs). [L., in one's own right.] *Law.* **a** In Roman law, having the full rights of a freeman, i. e., not subject to the patria potestas, manus, or mancipium of another, persons subject to any of them being called *alieni juris.* **b** In general, of full legal capacity, as distinguished from the limited capacity of those under some legal disability, as infancy.

‖**sui'ker·bosch'** (soi'kĕr·bŏs'; sūr-), *n.* [D.] The sugarbush.

su'il·line (sū'ĭl·lĭn; -līn; 156), *adj.* [L. *suillus,* fr. *sus* hog. See SOW, *n.*] Piglike. — **su'il·line,** *n.*

su'i·mate' (sū'ĭ·māt'; sū'ĭ-), *n.* [L. *sui* of oneself + E. *mate.* Cf. SUICIDE.] *Chess.* Checkmate forced by the player who is checkmated; a game in which such checkmate is required to win.

Su·i'na (sū·ĭ'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *sus* hog.] *Zool.* A subdivision of artiodactyl ungulates consisting of the true swine (Suidae), peccaries (Tayassuidae), and hippopotamuses (Hippopotamidae). They have bunodont molars, and metapodials not fused in a cannon bone. — **su'ine** (sū'ĭn), *adj.*

su'ing (sū'ĭng), *n.* Act of one who sues; as: **a** *Obs.* Pursuance. **b** Legal prosecution; a suit. **c** A paying court; a wooing.

su'ing, *adj.* [Pres. part. of SUE.] **1.** That sues, or follows, entreats, courts, or brings legal action.
2. *Obs.* **a** Conformable; well proportioned. **b** Petitioning; supplicating. **c** Ensuing.
— **su'ing·ly,** *adv.*

su'int (sū'ĭnt; swĭnt), *n.* [F., fr. *suer* to sweat, fr. L. *sudare.* See SWEAT.] The dried perspiration of sheep, deposited in the wool. Cf. YOLK.

Su'i·o·goth' (sū'ĭ·ō·gŏth'), *n.* [NL. *Suiogothicus,* fr. L. *Suiones,* a Teutonic tribe in what is now Sweden.] A Scandinavian Goth, esp. a Goth from southern Sweden.

Su'i·o·goth'ic (-gŏth'ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to the Swedes and those of Götaland; Swedish. — *n.* The ancient language of Sweden; Swedish.

Su·i'o·nes (sū·ĭ'ō·nēz), *n. pl.* [L.] A Teutonic tribe of what is now Sweden, first mentioned by Tacitus.

su'i·sim'i·lar (sū'ĭ·sĭm'ĭ·lẽr), *adj.* Resembling itself. *Rare.*

‖**suisse** (swĕs), *n.* [F., lit., Swiss.] Porter; concierge; — in France, originally, usually a Swiss.

su'ist (sū'ĭst), *n.* [L. *suus* belonging to oneself.] One who suits himself, esp. in matters of belief. *Obs.*

suit (sūt; 242), *n.* [ME. *siute, seute, suite,* fr. OF. *siute, sieute* (F. *suite*), fr. (assumed) VL. *sequita,* particip. n. fr. *sequere.* See SUE; cf. SECT in religion, SUITE.] **1.** Act of following or pursuing, as game, a quest, an end, etc.; pursuit; also, that pursued. *Obs.*
2. A company of attendants or followers; a retinue. *Obs.*
3. Originally, a livery (of a retinue), a uniform (of a fraternity), a habit (of a religious), or the like; now, a suit (sense 4, below) of clothes of matching or harmonizing materials or colors; a complete outer costume, as a coat, trousers, and waistcoat for men, or a coat, skirt, and, sometimes, blouse, for women; as, a tweed or two-piece *suit.*
4. A series or group of things forming a unit or constituting a complement or collection; a set; — now usually *suite,* except in *suit* of armor, apparel, cards (see def. 8, below), clothes, sails (*Brit.*), etc. Cf. 2d SUITE, 2.
5. Act or an instance of suing, or seeking by entreaty; solicitation; a plea; a petition; as, to make *suit* to the king; specif., solicitation in marriage; wooing.
6. *Obs.* **a** A succession; sequence. **b** Kind; sort; class.
7. The character or condition of being suited or in harmony; — chiefly in phrases, as *in* or *out of suit with,* in or out of keeping with.
8. *Cards.* **a** One of the four sets of cards which constitute a pack, — each set commonly consisting of thirteen cards bearing a particular emblem, as hearts, spades, clubs, or diamonds. **b** The number of cards in such a suit held by a player. **c** The suit led; as, to follow *suit.*
9. *Law.* **a** In early English feudal law, the act of one who sues a superior or his mill, a court, or a party to court (see SUE, *v. t.,* **4 a**). Also, the body of those who performed any of the acts involved. **b** Orig., the following or attending upon a court to obtain justice there; hence, the attempt to gain an end by legal process; an action or process in a court for the recovery of a right or claim; legal application to a court for justice; prosecution of right before any tribunal; as, a civil or criminal *suit;* a *suit* in chancery.
Syn. — See PRAYER.
— *out of suits.* Out of favor; at odds; — a phrase involving a figure of speech which is uncertain and doubtless a play upon words. *Obs.* *Shak.*

suit (sūt; 242), *n.; SUIT'ED; SUIT'ING. Transitive;* **1.** To sue; to seek after; to make suit to or for; to bring suit against; to woo. *Obs.*
2. To arrange in a set or sets or in sequence; to order; classify; assort. *Obs.*
3. To outfit with clothes; to dress; attire.
How oddly he is *suited!* I think he bought his doublet in Italy, his round hose in France, his bonnet in Germany. *Shak.*
4. To answer the requirements or demands of, to be agreeable to, convenient for, good for, etc.; to meet the desires or needs of; to please; satisfy; as, the time, food, or music that *suits* us may not *suit* others; also, to provide with that which satisfies; as, we aim to *suit* all customers.
5. To fit or adapt (a thing) *to,* or, rarely, *with* (another); to accommodate; as, to *suit* the action to the word; the task was especially *suited* to his powers.
6. To be fitted, accommodated, or adjusted to; to accord with; to be proper or appropriate to, to become; to befit.
In me 't is noble, *suits* my birth and state. *Pope.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To sue, or make a plea; — with *for* or *to.* **b** To pay court.
2. To agree; to accord; to be fitting; to correspond; — usually followed by *with* or *to;* as, the task *suits* with his inclinations.
3. To be suitable or convenient for or agreeable to one; to meet one's wishes or needs; as, will this tune *suit?* Yes, it *suits* very well.
4. To satisfy; to please; to provide with what satisfies; as, he is hard to *suit.*
Syn. — Comport, tally, match, answer, fit, become.

suit one's book. To suit one's purposes or intentions; to meet one's needs or wishes. "This did not by any means *suit Canning's book.*" *Cyril E. Robinson.*

suit'a·ble (sūt'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** That is suited to one, one's needs, wishes, or condition, the proprieties, etc., appropriate; fitting; as, *suitable* clothes, occasions; a play *suitable* for children.
2. *Obs.* **a** Matching or conforming in style, color, etc., as one of a set, suit, or suite; — with *to* or *with.* **b** Correspondent; equivalent or like in character, condition, kind, etc.
Syn. — Accordant, agreeable, appropriate, competent, correspondent, compatible, consonant, congruous, consistent. See FIT.
Ant. — Unsuitable, unsuited, infelicitous, incongruous.
— **suit'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **suit'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **suit'a·bly,** *adv.*

suit'a·ble, *adv.* Suitably; now with *to.*

suit and service. Also **suit service.** Orig., *Feudal Law,* the obligation of suing, or being in attendance at court, and of serving one's suzerain; hence, homage; fealty; also, one's full duty.

suit'case' (sūt'kās'), *n.* Also **suit case.** A flat rectangular valise or traveling bag large enough to contain a suit of clothes; — originally called *dress-suit case.*

suit court. *Early Eng. Feudal Law.* The court in which tenants owe attendance or suit.

suite (sūt). Var. of SUIT (in various senses).

suite (swēt), *n.* [F. See SUIT.] **1.** A retinue; a suit (sense 2); now, usually, the personal staff, including assistants, secretaries, etc., accompanying a ruler, diplomat, or dignitary on official business; as, among the ambassador's *suite.*
2. A number of things constituting a set, series, complement, sequence, group, collection, or the like; as, a *suite* of rooms, jewels, furniture, minerals, specimens (see def. 5, below), etc. Cf. SUIT, *n.,* **4.**
3. Specif.: **a** A number of rooms en suite; an apartment. **b** A set of matched furniture for a specified room; as, a bedroom *suite.*
4. Consequence; sequel; specif., a literary sequel.
5. *Biol.* A graded series of specimens exhibiting variation in morphological characters (size, color, etc.) within a species, esp. throughout the geographic range.
6. *Music.* **a** One of the old instrumental forms, in vogue during the 17th and 18th centuries, consisting of a series of dances in the same or related keys, often with an elaborate prelude. The strict form was a cycle of three to five classic dance forms in one key, the dances being taken from the allemande, courante, saraband, bourrée, gigue, gavotte, minuet, passepied, and other forms, usually beginning with the allemande and ending with the gigue. The suite form has been superseded by the more compact *sonata,* but is still sometimes affected. **b** A modern instrumental composition in several movements, sometimes almost of the dimensions of the symphony, but wholly free as to the character and number of its movements; as, the "Indian *Suite*" by MacDowell.
Syn. — See SUCCESSION.

-suit'ed (-sūt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119). A combining form denoting *clad in a suit of a* (specified) *kind,* as in:
green-suited, sober-suited, trim-suited, velvet-suited.

suit'hold' (sūt'hōld'), *n.* *Early Eng. Feudal Law.* A holding or tenure of a superior in consideration of suit at his court or the like.

suit'ing (sūt'ĭng), *n.* A fabric designed for men's and women's suits.

suit'or (sūt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One of a retinue; a follower. *Archaic*
2. One who sues, petitions, or entreats; a petitioner.
She hath been a *suitor* to me for her brother. *Shak.*
3. One who solicits a woman in marriage; a wooer.
4. *Law.* **a** In early English feudal law, one who sues, or makes suit of, his lord, a certain court, etc. See SUE, *v. t.,* **4 a.** **b** One who sues or prosecutes a demand in court; one who prosecutes an action in court; a party to a suit.

suit'or, *v. t. & i.* To woo. *Archaic & Dial.*

suit'or·ess (-ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A female suitor.

suit real. *Early Eng. Feudal Law.* Suit royal, that is, suit (sense 9 **a**) at the royal courts. *Obs.*

suit service. *Early Eng. Feudal Law.* Service owing or rendered to a superior by doing suit for him, as to a court. See SUIT AND SERVICE.

sui'ty (sūt'ĭ), *adj.* *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* **a** Suitable. **b** Uniform.

‖**sui'vante'** (swē'vănt'), *n.* [F.] A waiting maid.

‖**sui'vez'** (swē'vā'). [F.] *Music.* **a** Follow; — a direction to accompanist or orchestra to follow the soloist in tempo, etc. **b** Simile.

su'ji (sōō'jē), *n.* [Hind. *sūjī.*] Wheat, granulated but not pulverized; a kind of semolina. *India.*

Suk (sōōk), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Nilotic Negro tribe on the Abyssinian border, and in the region of Lake Baringo, Kenya. In culture they resemble the Masai and Nandi.

suk (sŭk). Var. of SUCK.

Su'key (sū'kĭ; sōō'kĭ), *n.* Also **Su'kie, Su'ky, Suke** (sūk; sōōk). **a** Dim. of SUSAN, SUSANNA. **b** [*not cap.*] *Dial.* A teakettle.

suk'ke·nye (sŭk'ĕ·nĭ), *n.* [OF. *souquenie* (F. *souquenille*), of Slav. origin; cf. Pol. *suknia,* Czech *sukně.*] A short frock or tunic. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

Suk'ki·im, *or* **-ims** (sŭk'ĭ·ĭm, -ĭmz), *n. pl.* [Heb. *sukkiyyīm.*] *Bib.* An African people or tribe in the army of Shishak, king of Egypt. 2 *Chron.* xii. 3.

Suk·koth' (sōōk·ŏth'), *n. pl.* Also **Suk'kos, Suc'cos** (sōōk'ŏs). [Heb. *sukkōth,* pl. of *sukkāh* thicket, hut, booth, arbor.] *Jewish Relig.* The Festival of Tabernacles, falling on the fifteenth day of Tishri and lasting seven days, or with the annexed holidays, Shemini Atsereth and Simhath Torah, nine days. In Biblical times it marked the autumn harvest of fruits, and in later times was a season of rejoicing and observed with special liturgies.

Su'ku (sōō'kōō), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **Su·ku'ma** (sōō·kōō'mä). One of a Bantu-speaking, partly agricultural and pastoral tribe south of Lake Victoria.

sul-. Combining form for *sulphonic,* as in *sultam, sultone.*

sul (sŭl). Dial. Eng. var. of SULL.

Su'la (sū'lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Icel. *sūla* the gannet. See SOLAN.] *Zool.* A genus of totipalmate sea birds consisting of the boobies and constituting, with the genus *Moris* (see GANNET), a family, ***Su'li·dae*** (-lĭ·dē), and a suborder, ***Su'li·des*** (-dēz), of the order Pelicaniformes.

sul'cal (sŭl'kăl; -k'l), *adj.* **1.** *Anat.* Pertaining to a sulcus.
2. *Phonet.* **a** Of the tongue, having a narrow longitudinal groove, or furrow, in the center of the upper surface; sulcate. **b** Of a sound, uttered with sulcal tongue.
— **sul'cal·ize** (-īz), *v. t.* — **sul'cal·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*

sul'cate (sŭl'kāt), *adj.* Also **sul'cat·ed** (-kāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119). [L. *sulcatus,* past part. of *sulcare* to furrow, fr. *sulcus* a furrow.] Scored with furrows; furrowed or grooved.

sul'cate (sŭl'kāt), *v. t.* To cast up in furrows; plow; groove.

sul·ca'tion (sŭl·kā'shŭn), *n.* A furrowing or channeling, or state of being sulcate; also, a channel; furrow; sulcus.

sul·ca'to- (sŭl·kā'tō-). A combining form from Latin *sulcatus,* sulcate, denoting *sulcate and,* as in:
sulcatoareolate, sulcatocostate, sulcatorimose.

sul'ci·form (sŭl'sĭ·fôrm), *adj.* Like a sulcus. *Rare.*

sul'co·mar'gi·nal (sŭl'kō·mär'jĭ·năl; -n'l), *adj.* [*sulcus* + *margin* + *-al.*] *Anat.* Situated at the margin of the spinal cord adjacent to the ventral median fissure.

sul'cu·lus (sŭl'kū·lŭs), *n.* [NL., dim.] *Anat.* A small sulcus. — **sul'cu·lar** (-lẽr), *adj.* — **sul'cu·late** (-lāt), *adj.*

sul'cus (sŭl'kŭs), *n.; pl.* SULCI (-sī). [L., a furrow.] A furrow; a groove; fissure; esp., *Anat.,* a shallow furrow on the surface of the brain separating convolutions or gyri. See FISSURE, *n.,* **3 c.**

sug·ges'tion·a·ble, *adj.* = SUGGESTIBLE, 1. — **sug·ges'tion·a·bil'i·ty,** *n.* *Both Rare.*
sug·ges'tiv. Suggestive. *Ref. Sp.*
sug·gest'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
sug·ges'tor. Var. of SUGGESTER.

sug·ges'tress (sŭg·jĕs'trĕs; -trĭs; sŭ·jĕs'-), *n.* Fem. of SUGGESTER.
sugh (sōōx). Var. of SOUGH. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
su·gua'ro, su·hua'ro. Vars. of
Su'hi·nim'iut (sōō'hĭ·nĭm'ūt), *n.* See ESKIMO, 1.
su'i·cid'al·ism, *n.* = SUICIDISM.
su'i·cid'al·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
su'i·cid'i·cal (sū'ĭ·sĭd'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* = SUICIDAL. *Rare.* [SUICIDE.]
su'i·cid'ist (sū'ĭ·sĭd'ĭst), *n.* = 2d
su'il·lage. + SULLAGE.
suit'ing. Var. of SUITOR. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
suit'like', *adj.* = SUITABLE. *Obs.*
suit'ly, *adj.* = SUITABLE, *adj. Obs.*
suit'or·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
su'jee. Var. of SUJI.
su·klat'. Var. of SUCLAT.
Su·la'ba (sōō·lä'bä), *n.* Also **Sulaib'** (sōō·lĭb'). = SLEB.
Su'la·fat' (sōō'lä·fät'), *n.* [Ar. *sulahfāh* tortoise.] See STAR, *Table.*
sul'ba·su'tra. Var. of SULVASUTRA.
sul'car (sŭl'kẽr), *adj.* = SULCAL, 1.
sulch. + SPCH.
sul'co·mar'gi·nal tract. See SPINAL CORD, *Illus.*

‖sul'cus cen·tra'lis (sŭl'kŭs sĕn·trā'lĭs). [NL.] The central sulcus.

‖sul'cus lu·na'tus (lū·nā'tŭs). [NL.] *Anat.* A small semilunar furrow in front of the area striata on the lateral surface of the hemisphere, occurring most often in the brains of primitive peoples; — formerly thought to occur only in apes, and hence called also *simian sulcus*, or *affenspalte*.

sul'cus de Ro·lan'do (rō·lăn'dō). [After L. *Rolando* (1773–1831), It. anatomist.] The central sulcus.

‖sul'cus ter'mi·na'lis (tûr'mĭ·nā'lĭs). [NL. Cf. TERMINAL, *adj.*] *Anat.* **a** A V-shaped groove separating the anterior two thirds of the tongue from the posterior third and lodging the vallate papillae. **b** A shallow groove on the outside of the right atrium, marking the crista terminalis within.

su'le·a (sōō'lē·ä), *n.* [Beng.] An Asiatic threadfin (*Polynemus indicus*) of Indian seas, used as food.

sulf-. Variant spelling adopted by many American chemists for terms beginning with SULPH-; as in:

sulfacid	sulfanilic	sulfhydryl
sulfamate	sulfantimonide	sulfindigotate
sulfamic	sulfarsenide	sulfindigotic
sulfamidate	sulfarsenite	sulfindylic
sulfamide	sulfarseniuret	sulfion
sulfamidic	sulfarsphenamine	sulfionide
sulfamine	sulfazide	sulfoleic
sulfaminic	sulfhydrate	sulfoxide
sulfamyl	sulfhydric	sulfurea

sul'fate (sŭl'fāt). Var. of SULPHATE (see SULF-), and correspondingly in its derivatives, as in:
sulfatase, sulfatic, sulfatize, sulfato-, sulfato.

sul'fide (sŭl'fĭd). Var. of SULPHIDE (see SULF-), and correspondingly in its derivatives, as in:
sulfidation, sulfidic, sulfidion, sulfidize.

sul'fine (sŭl'fĭn; -fēn). Var. of SULPHINE (see SULF-), and correspondingly in its derivatives, as in:
sulfinate, sulfinic, sulfinide, sulfino-, sulfinyl.

sul'fite (-fīt). Var. of SULPHITE (see SULF-), and correspondingly in its derivatives, as in:
sulfitation, sulfitic, sulfito-, sulfito.

sul'fo- (sŭl'fō-). Variant spelling adopted by many American chemists for terms beginning with SULPHO-, as in:

sulfoacid	sulfocyanide	sulforicinoleate
sulfoamide	sulfofication	sulforicinoleic
sulfobenzide	sulfogermanate	sulfoselenide
sulfobenzoate	sulfohalite	sulfosilicide
sulfobenzoic	sulfohydrate	sulfostannide
sulfobismuthite	sulfoindigotate	sulfotelluride
sulfoborite	sulfolysis	sulfourea
sulfocarbamide	sulfomethylic	sulfovinate
sulfocarbimide	sulfophthalein	sulfovinic
sulfocarbolate	sulfopurpurate	sulfowolframic
sulfocarbolic	sulfopurpuric	sulfoxism
sulfochloride	sulforicinate	sulfoxylate
sulfocyan	sulforicinic	sulfoxylic

sulfon-. Variant spelling adopted by many American chemists for words beginning with SULPHON-, as in:

sulfonamic	sulfonephthalein	sulfonemethane
sulfonamide	sulfonethylmethane	

sul'fone (sŭl'fōn). Var. of SULPHONE (see SULF-), and correspondingly in its derivatives, as in:

sulfonate	sulfonator	sulfonium
sulfonation	sulfonic	sulfonyl

sul'fur. Variant spelling adopted by many American chemists for *sulphur* and its derivatives, as in:

sulfurage	sulfureous	sulfurize
sulfuran	sulfureously	sulfurosyl
sulfurate	sulfureousness	sulfurous
sulfuration	sulfuret	sulfury
sulfurator	sulfuric	sulfuryl
sulfureo-	sulfurization	

Sul'grave Man'or (sŭl'grāv). The estate (1539–1610) in Northamptonshire, Eng., of the ancestors of George Washington. In 1914 it was acquired by the Sulgrave Institution to be maintained as a memorial.

Su'li·ote (sū'lĭ·ōt), *n.* One of a mixed Greek and Albanian people, now in Greece; — from the Suli Mountains, in Epirus, whither they fled from the Turks in the 17th century.

sulk (sŭlk), *n.* [L. *sulcus.*] A furrow; a wave trough. — *v. t.* To sulcate, or plow, esp. the seas; to furrow. *Obs.*

sulk (sŭlk), *v. i.;* SULKED (sŭlkt); SULK'ING. [See SULKY, *adj.*] To become sullen or morose in mood; to be moodily silent; to refuse advances or intercourse with others for a time; to nurse a grievance; — of persons chiefly, but also, figuratively, of something motionless or inert.

sulk, *n.* State or condition of one sulking; a sulky mood, humor, person, etc. — often *pl.*
Gracious or in the *sulks.* *Hawthorne.*

sul'ka (sōōl'kä), *n.* [Skr. *śulka.*] *Hindu Law.* The dowry of a bride, from her father.

sulk'er (sŭl'kĕr), *n.* One who sulks.

sulk'y (sŭl'kĭ), *adj.;* SULK'I·ER (-kĭ·ĕr); SULK'I·EST. [For *sulken*, fr. AS. *solcen* slothful, remiss, in *āsolcen*, prop. past part. of *seolcan*, in *āseolcan* to be weak or slothful; akin to MHG. *selken* to drop, fall, Skr. *sṛjati* he releases, emits. Cf. SULKY, *n.*] **1.** Sulking or inclined to sulk; given to fits of sulking.
2. Of things, sluggish, inactive, unyielding, inert, etc.; also, dull; gloomy.
3. [From the noun.] Having wheels and a seat for the driver; as, *sulky* cultivator, lister (see LISTER, *Illust.*), machine, plow (see PLOW, *Illust.*), rake, etc.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See SULLEN.
— **sulk'i·ly,** *adv.* — **sulk'i·ness,** *n.*

sulk'y, *n.; pl.* SULKIES (-kĭz). [From SULKY, *adj.;* — because for only one person at a time.] **1.** A light two-wheeled carriage for a single person.
2. Short for *sulky plow*, etc. See SULKY, *adj.*, 3.
3. A sulky-shaped gocart.

sull (sŭl), *n.* [AS. *suluh, sulh,* a plow.] Plow. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

sull (sŭl), *v. t.* [From *sullen.*] To sulk; to be sullen or balky. *Southern U. S.*

sul'la (sŭl'ä; sōōl'ä), *n., or* **sulla clover.** [Sp. *sulla.*] A European herb (*Hedysarum coronarium*) valued for forage, and cultivated for its pink flowers under the name of *French honeysuckle.*

sul'lage (sŭl'ĭj), *n.* [F. *souiller* to soil. See SOIL to foul.]
1. Drainage or refuse from the house, farmyard, street, etc.; sewage.
2. Filth or filthiness; defilement; pollution.
3. Silt; mud deposited by water.
4. *Founding.* Scoria on molten metal in the ladle.

sullage head *or* **piece.** *Founding.* = HEAD, *n.*, 27 a.

Sul'lan (sŭl'ăn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with, the Roman dictator Lucius Cornelius Sulla (138–78 B.C.).

sul'len (sŭl'ĕn; -ĭn), *adj.* [ME. *solein, solain,* lonely, sullen; through OF. fr. (assumed) VL. *solanus* solitary, fr. L. *solus* alone. Cf. SOLE, *adj.*] **1.** Sole; single; unique; solitary; alone; lonely; — only in spellings *solein, soleyn, soleyne,* etc. *Obs.*
2. Disposed to be alone; ill-humoredly unsociable; hence, gloomily silent; morose; sulky; glum.
Sullen stupidity, or vociferous stupidity, each insensible to reason. *T. Wharton.*
3. Obstinate; refractory; intractable; as, *sullen* oxen.
Wrestling with a *sullen* earth for subsistence. *Agnes Repplier.*
4. Gloomy; dismal; sad; melancholy; gravely serious.
Solemn hymns to *sullen* dirges change. *Shak.*
5. Dull or heavy, as in sound or color; deep; somber; of mournful tone; as, a *sullen* roar, sky, moor.
6. Moving sluggishly; as, a *sullen* brook.
7. Baleful; unpropitious. "*Sullen* planets." *Dryden.*
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

sullen-browed	sullen-looking	sullen-sour
sullen-eyed	sullen-natured	sullen-visaged
sullenhearted	sullen-seeming	sullen-wise

Syn. — Sour, cross, ill-humored, ill-natured, peevish, fretful, petulant, gloomy, moody, austere, gruff, crusty, churlish, harsh, cynical, spiteful.—SULLEN, SULKY, SURLY, GLUM, MOROSE, SATURNINE, CRABBED, SPLENETIC. One is SULLEN who is (often by disposition) gloomily silent and ill-humored; one is SULKY who is childishly sullen, or inclined to indulge in fits of sullenness; one is GLUM who is silent and dismal, often with a touch of dogged sullenness; as, "*Sullenness* does not imply silence, but an ill-natured silence" (*Tatler*); "In a morning I am always *sullen*" (*Byron*); "Sheridan was generally very dull in society, and sat *sullen* and silent" (*Scott*); "Lethe's *sullen* water" (*Shelley*); "In his pleasantest and most gracious moods he looked like a *sulky* cockatoo" (*Mrs. Gaskell*); "two persons . . . sitting . . . in neat evening costume, sipping a little sherry, silent, genteel, and *glum*" (*Thackeray*); "as *glum* as an undertaker" (*id.*); "He looked *glum* under scolding" (*G. Eliot*). SURLY adds to *sullen* the idea of churlishness or gruffness; MOROSE suggests a sour austerity; as, "Mason replied instantly, in a *surly*, nasal tone" (*N. Nicholls*); "*surly* eyes, brow-hidden" (*Keats*); "a *surly* mastiff" (*Cowper*); "the somewhat *surly* goodness, the hard and unattractive pieties into which she cannot really enter" (*W. Pater*); "should there be any cold-blooded and *morose* mortals who really dislike this book" (*Boswell*); "a *morose*, ill-conditioned, ill-natured person" (*South*); "The *moroseness* of age and infirmity never touched him" (*M. Arnold*). SATURNINE implies a gloomily taciturn and heavy disposition; CRABBED suggests a crusty or peevish moroseness; SPLENETIC adds to *morose* the implication of malice or spite; as, "a tall, dark, *saturnine* youth, sparing of speech" (*Lamb*); "Sheridan's humor, or rather wit, was always *saturnine*, and sometimes savage; he never laughed" (*Byron*); "*saturnine*, sour-blooded persons" (*G. Eliot*); "She is ten times more gentle than her father's *crabbed*, and he's composed of harshness" (*Shak.*); "Divine Philosophy! not harsh and *crabbed* as dull fools suppose" (*Milton*); "more peevish, cross, and *splenetic*, than dog distract or monkey sick" (*S. Butler*); "that *splenetic* temper, which seems to grudge brightness to the flames of hell" (*Landor*); "*splenetic*, personal, base, a wounded thing with a rancorous cry" (*Tennyson*). Cf. PEEVISH, SOUR, BLUFF, MELANCHOLY, SILENT, ACRIMONY, STRICT.
Ant. — Gay, blithe, joyous, vivacious, jolly, buoyant, sunny, happy, cheerful, lively, animated, bright, spirited.
— **sul'len·ly,** *adv.* — **sul'len·ness,** *n.*

sul'len (sŭl'ĕn; -ĭn), *n.* **1.** A solitary; a hermit. See SULLEN, *adj.*, 1. *Obs.*
2. *pl.* A fit of sullenness; the sulks.

sul'len, *v. t. & i.* To make or to be sullen. *Rare.*

sul'len, *adv.* Sullenly.

Sul'len, Squire. A stupid, idle, sullen husband in Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem.* His sprightly wife divorces him because of incompatibility, and later marries Archer.

sul'low (sŭl'ō), *n.* [See SULL a plow.] Aplow. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

sul'ly (sŭl'ĭ), *v. t. & i.;* SUL'LIED (-ĭd); SUL'LY·ING (-ĭ·ĭng). [F. *souiller.* See SOIL to foul.] To make or become soiled or tarnished; stain; defile; as, to *sully* a sword.
No spots to *sully* the brightness of this solemnity. *Atterbury.*
Syn. — Smirch, foul, blemish, contaminate, smear, stain, pollute, defile, corrupt. **Ant.** — Cleanse, clear, purify.

sul'ly, *n.; pl.* SULLIES (-ĭz). Soil; tarnish; stain.
Little spots and *sullies* in his reputation. *Spectator.*

sulph-, sulf-. *Chem.* A combining form (see SULF-) from *sulphur*, denoting *presence of sulphur as an ingredient*, as in:

sulphamidate	sulphazotize	sulphhemoglobin
sulphammonium	sulphethylate	sulphmethemoglobin
sulphantimonial	sulphethylic	sulphoxyphosphate

Specif.: **a** = SULPHO- **a**, as in **sulphamino.** **b** = SULPHO- **b**, as in **sulphimide.** **c** = SULPHO- **c**, as in:

sulphaldehyde	sulphantimonite	sulpharsenious
sulphantimonate	sulpharsenate	sulpharsenite
sulphantimonic	sulpharseniate	sulphbismuthite
sulphantimonious	sulpharsenic	

sulph·ac'id (sŭlf·ăs'ĭd), *n.* [*sulph-* + *acid.*] *Chem.* **a** Thio acid. **b** Sulphonic acid.

sulph·am'ate (sŭlf·ăm'āt; sŭl'fä·māt), *n. Chem.* A salt of sulphamic acid.

sulph·am'ic (sŭlf·ăm'ĭk), *adj.* Designating a crystalline acid, NH_2SO_3H, an amido derivative of sulphuric acid; also, designating any of a group of organic derivatives of this acid.

sulph·am'ide (sŭlf·ăm'ĭd, -īd; sŭl'fä·mīd; -mĭd), *n.* Also **sulph·am'id.** *Chem.* **a** A colorless, crystalline, neutral compound, $SO_2(NH_2)_2$, obtained by treating sulphuryl chloride with ammonia gas; the amide of sulphuric acid. By extension, any of several derivatives of it. **b** A sulphonamide.

sulph·a·mid'ic (sŭlf'ä·mĭd'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Sulphamic.

sulph·a·mine' (sŭlf'ä·mēn'; sŭlf·ăm'ĭn), *n.* Also **sulph·am'in** (sŭlf·ăm'ĭn). *Chem.* Sulphamyl.

sulph·a·min'ic (sŭlf'ä·mĭn'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Sulphamic.

sul'pha·myl (sŭl'fä·mĭl), *n. Chem.* The univalent radical, NH_2SO_2-, of sulphamic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

sulph·a·nil'ic (sŭlf'ä·nĭl'ĭk), *adj.* [From *sulphuric* + *aniline.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of three isomeric sulphonic acids, $C_6H_4(NH_2)SO_3H$, derived from aniline; amino-benzene-sulphonic; specif., the para acid, a crystalline compound obtained by the sulphonation of aniline and used in the manufacture of certain dyes.

sulph·an'ti·mo·nide (sŭlf·ăn'tĭ·mō·nīd; -nĭd), *n.* Also **-nid.** *Mineral Chem.* A compound which is both a sulphide and an antimonide.

sulph·ar'se·nide (sŭlf·är'sē·nīd; -nĭd), *n.* Also **-nid.** *Mineral Chem.* A compound which is both a sulphide and an arsenide.

sulph·ars'phen·a·mine' (-ärs'fĕn·ä·mēn'; -ăm'ĭn), *n.* [*sulph-* + *arsphenamine.*] *Pharm.* An orange-yellow powder (chemically the disodium salt of 3,3'-diamino-4,4'-dihydroxy-arsenobenzene-N-dimethylene-sulphonic acid), used like neoarsphenamine in the treatment of syphilis.

sul'phat·ase (sŭl'fä·tās), *n.* [*sulphate* + *-ase.*] *Biochem.* An enzyme that accelerates the hydrolysis of sulphuric acid esters, found in yeast and bacteria.

sul'phate (sŭl'fāt), *n.* [F., fr. NL. *sulphas, -atis,* fr. L. *sulphur, sulpur, sulfur,* brimstone, sulphur. See SULPHUR.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of sulphuric acid. Nearly all the normal metallic sulphates are fairly soluble in water, except those of barium, lead, strontium, and calcium.

sul'phate, *v. t.;* SUL'PHAT·ED (-fāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119); SUL'PHAT·ING (-fāt·ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To treat or impregnate with sulphuric acid or a sulphate; to convert into sulphate.
2. *Elec.* To form a deposit of a whitish scale of lead sulphate on (the plates of a storage battery). If the battery is allowed to remain in a discharged condition, or if excess acid (H_2SO_4) is present, the sulphate ($PbSO_4$) appears to harden and hinders the action of the battery by clogging up the pores of the plates.
—, *Intransitive:* To become sulphated.
— **sul·pha'tion** (sŭl·fā'shŭn), *n.*

-sul'phate. A combining form of *sulphate*, as in *disulphate*, hydro*sulphate*.

sul'phat·ed oil (sŭl'fāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119). Sulphonated oil.

sulphate green. A color, green in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

sulphate paper. Paper made wholly or partly by the sulphate process.

sulphate process. A process for making wood pulp (**sulphate pulp**) by boiling wood chips under pressure with an alkaline solution of sodium sulphate.

sul·phat'ic (sŭl·fāt'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or containing, a sulphate or sulphates.

sul'phat·ize (sŭl'fāt·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). To convert into sulphate, as sulphide ores by roasting. — **sul'phat·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*

sul·pha'to-, sul·fa'to- (sŭl·fā'tō-; sŭl'fä·tō-). *Chem.* A combining form for *sulphate*, denoting *a sulphate as a constituent*, or *the presence of the sulphate group*, SO_4, esp. in the ammino compounds, as in **sul·pha'to-a·ce'tic, sul·pha'to-car·bon'ic.** — **sul·pha'to, sul·fa'to** (-tō), *adj.*

sulph·az'ide (sŭlf·ăz'ĭd; -īd; 157), *n.* Also **sulph·az'id.** *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of compounds having the general formula $RNHNHSO_2R'$; a sulphonic hydrazide.

sulph·ich'thy·o·late (-ĭk'thĭ·ō·lāt), *n.* Ichthyolsulphonate. See ICHTHYOL.

sul'phide (sŭl'fīd; -fĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-phid.** *Chem.* A compound of sulphur with an element or radical; a salt or ester of hydrogen sulphide; — formerly called *sulphuret.* Excepting the sulphides of the alkali metals, the metallic sulphides are insoluble in water, or nearly so, and many occur as minerals.

sul'phide, *v. t.* To treat with, or convert into, a sulphide.
— **sul'phid·a'tion** (sŭl'fĭd·ā'shŭn; -fĭd-), *n.*

-sul'phide. A combining form of *sulphide*, as in oxy*sulphide*, tri*sulphide*.

sulphide dye *or* **color.** Any of a class of direct dyes for cotton and other vegetable fibers, made by fusing various organic compounds with sulphur and alkali sulphide (or with a thiosulphate). They resemble the vat dyes in being fully developed on the fiber by oxidation in air.

sulphide toning. *Photog.* See SULPHUR TONING.

sul·phid'ic (sŭl·fĭd'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or containing, sulphide.
2. Sulphitic, or original. *Slang.*

sul'phid·ize (sŭl'fĭd·īz; -fĭd-), *v. t.* To sulphide.

sul'phi·nate (sŭl'fĭ·nāt), *n.* **A** salt or ester of a sulphinic acid.

sulph·in'di·got'ic ac'id (sŭlf·ĭn'dĭ·gŏt'ĭk). Indigo extract.

sul'phine (sŭl'fēn; -fĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-phin.** *Chem.* Sulphonium; also, any sulphonium base or compound.

sulphine color *or* **dye.** A sulphide dye.

sulphine yellow. A color, reddish-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

sul·phin'ic (sŭl·fĭn'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of a series of acids containing the group $-SO_2H$, obtained by reducing the chlorides of sulphonic acids, and in other ways.

sul'phi·nide (sŭl'fĭ·nīd; -nĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-nid.** [Arbitrarily formed fr. anhydro-ortho*sulph*amine-benzoic acid + am*ide* or im*ide*.] *Chem.* An imide of a carboxylic-sulphonic acid; specif., saccharin (sense 2).

sul·phi'no-, sul·fi'no- (sŭl·fē'nō-). *Chem.* A combining form for *sulphinic*, denoting the *presence of the sulphinic acid group*, $-SO_2H$.

sul'phi·nyl (sŭl'fĭ·nĭl), *n.* [*sulphine* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* Thionyl. See THIONYL.

sul'phi·ta'tion (sŭl'fĭ·tā'shŭn), *n.* [*sulphite* + *-ation.*] *Sugar Mfg.* Act or process of treating saccharine juice with sulphur dioxide to bleach it, remove impurities, etc.

sul'phite (sŭl'fīt), *n.* [F. See SULPHATE.] **1.** *Chem.* **A** salt or ester of sulphurous acid. See SULPHUROUS ACID **b.**
2. A person who is spontaneous and original in his habits of thought and conversation. Cf. BROMIDE. *Slang.*
— **sul·phit'ic** (sŭl·fĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

-sul'phite. A combining form of *sulphite*, as in hypo*sulphite*, pyro*sulphite*.

sul'phite (sŭl'fīt), *v. t.* To treat with sulphur dioxide, sulphurous acid, or a sulphite.

sul'phite, *adj.* Of or pertaining to sulphite pulp.

sulphite brown. Brown wrapping paper made from sulphite pulp.

sulphite pulp. A wood pulp for papermaking, prepared by heating wood under pressure with a solution of acid sulphite of calcium or magnesium. Cf. SODA PULP.

sul·phi'to-, sul·fi'to- (sŭl·fī'tō-; sŭl'fĭ·tō-). *Chem.* A combining form for *sulphite*, denoting *presence of a sulphite* or *of the sulphite group*, SO_3, *as an ingredient*, esp. in the ammino compounds. — **sul·phi'to, sul·fi'to** (-tō), *adj.*

sul'pho-, sul'fo- (sŭl'fō-). *Chem.* A combining form (see SULFO-) denoting *sulphur*, as in **sul'pho·chro'mic,** sulphur-colored; esp., *presence of sulphur as an ingredient*, as in:

sulphazotize	sulpholipin	sulphosilicide
sulphocyan	sulphoproteid	sulphostannide
sulphocyanogen	sulphoselenide	sulphotelluride
sulphohaloid	sulphoselenium	

Specif.: **a** Denoting the *presence of the sulphonic acid*

N O P Q R S

group; sulphonic; as in **sul'pho·phen'yl.** The following words all designate sulphonic derivatives of the acids with whose names *sulpho-* is combined:

sulphoacetic	**sulphonaphthoic**	**sulphosuccinic**
sulphobutyric	**sulphophthalic**	**sulphotannic**
sulphocinnamic	**sulphopropionic**	**sulphoterephthalic**
sulphogallic	**sulphosalicylic**	**sulphotoluic**

b Denoting the *presence of the sulphonyl group,* as in **sul'pho·di'chlor·a·mine'.** **c** Designating compounds in which sulphur to some extent replaces oxygen (in this sense better *thio-*), as in:

sulphoantimonate	**sulphocarbonate**	**sulphostannate**
sulphoantimonic	**sulphocarbonic**	**sulphostannic**
sulphoantimonious	**sulphocyanate**	**sulphosubsulphurous**
sulphoantimonite	**sulphocyanic**	**sulphothionyl**
sulphoarsenic	**sulphoparaldehyde**	**sulphotungstate**
sulphoarsenious	**sulphophosphate**	**sulphotungstic**
sulphoarsenite	**sulphophosphite**	**sulphourea**
sulphocarbamic	**sulphophosphoric**	**sulphovanadate**
sulphocarbanilide	**sulphophosphorous**	**sulphozincate**

d Denoting the *presence of sulphuric acid,* as in **sul'pho·gel, sul'pho·sol.** — **sul'pho** (sŭl'fō), *adj.*

sul'pho·ben'zide (sŭl'fō·bĕn'zīd; -zĭd; 157), *n.* Also **sul'pho·ben'zid.** *Chem.* **a** Phenyl sulphone. **b** A crystalline compound, $C_6H_4SO_2OCH_3$, artificially made.

sul'pho·ben·zo'ic (-bĕn·zō'ĭk), *adj.* Designating any of three isomeric crystalline acids, $C_6H_4(SO_3H)CO_2H$, sulphonic derivatives of benzoic acid. The meta variety is the chief one formed in treating benzene with sulphur trioxide. *sul'pho·ben'zo·yl* (-bĕnzō·ĭl; -ēl), *n.* The radical of which sulphobenzoic acid is the hydroxide. Cf. BENZOYL.

sul'pho·bis'muth·ite (-bĭz'mŭth·īt; -bĭs'-), *n.* [*sulpho-* + *bismuth* + *-ite.*] *Mineral Chem.* Any of various compounds of metals with sulphur and trivalent bismuth.

sul'pho·bo'rite (-bō'rīt), *n.* [*sulpho-* + *borate* + 1st *-ite* 4.] *Mineral.* A hydrous magnesium sulphate and borate, occurring in colorless prismatic orthorhombic crystals.

sul'pho·car·bam'ide (-kär·băm'ĭd; -īd), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* Thiourea.

sul'pho·car'bi·mide (-kär'bĭ·mīd; -mĭd), *n.* Also **-mid.** *Chem.* Isothiocyanic acid.

sul'pho·car·bol'ic (-kär·bŏl'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Phenolsulphonic. — **sul'pho·car'bo·late** (-kär'bō·lāt), *n.*

sul'pho·car'bon oil (-kär'bŏn; -bŏn). Sulphur oil.

sul'pho·chlo'ride (sŭl'fō·klō'rĭd; -rīd; 157), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* **a** A compound with sulphur and chlorine; as, phosphorus *sulphochloride,* $PSCl_3$. **b** The chloride of a sulphonic acid; a sulphonyl chloride.

sul'pho·cy'a·nide (-sī'ō·nīd; -nĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-nid.** *Chem.* A thiocyanate.

sul'pho·fi·ca'tion (-fĭ·kā'shŭn) *n.* [*sulpho-* + *-fication.*] *Agric. Chem.* A process of oxidation by which sulphur and sulphur compounds (as sulphides), are converted into sulphates, esp. in soils by the agency of bacteria.

sul'pho·fy (sŭl'fō·fī), *v. t.* [*sulpho-* + *-fy.*] *Agric. Chem.* To subject to, or produce by, sulphonication.

sul'pho·ger·ma'nate (-jĕr·mā'nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt derived from one of the hypothetical **sul'pho·ger·man'ic ac'ids** (-jĕr·măn'ĭk), such as H_2GeS_3 or H_4GeS_4.

sulpho group. *Chem.* The sulphonic group, $-SO_3H$.

sul'pho·hal'ite (sŭl'fō·hăl'īt; -hā'lĭt), *n.* [*sulpho-* + *halite.*] *Mineral* A sodium sulphate and chloride, $3Na_2SO_4.NaCl.NaF$, crystallizing in the isometric system.

sul'pho·ich'thy·ol'ic ac'id (-ĭk'thĭ·ŏl'ĭk). *Pharm.* Ichthyolsulphonic acid. See ICHTHYOL. — **sul'pho·ich'thy·o·late** (-ĭk'thĭ·ō·lāt), *n.*

sul'pho·le'ic ac'id (sŭl'fō·lē'ĭk; sŭlf·ō'lē·ĭk). [*sulpho-* + L. *oleum* oil.] *Chem.* An acid or acid mixture obtained by treating oleic acid or mixture of oils containing it with concentrated sulphuric acid. It is a yellowish, oily liquid which dissolves or emulsifies various organic substances. — **sulph·o'le·ate** (sŭlf·ō'lē·āt), *n.*

sul·phol'y·sis (sŭl·fŏl'ĭ·sĭs), *n.* [*sulpho-* + *-lysis.*] *Chem.* Hydrolysis brought about by sulphuric acid.

sulphon-, sulfon-. *Chem.* A combining form denoting: **a** *Derivation from a sulphonic acid,* as in **sul'phon·cy'a·nine.** **b** *Presence of the sulphonyl group,* as in **sul'phon·a·mi'do, sul'phon·a·mine'.**

sul'pho·nal (sŭl'fō·năl; sŭl'fō·năl'), *n.* Sulphonmethane.

sul'pho·nal·ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Med.* a Addiction to the use of sulphonal. **b** The morbid state, esp. chronic poisoning, from the overuse of sulphonal.

sul'phon·am'ide (sŭl'fŏn·ăm'ĭd; -īd), *n.* Also **sul'phon·am'id.** [*sulphon-* + *amide.*] *Chem.* The amide of a sulphonic acid; as, benzene-*sulphonamide,* $C_6H_5SO_2NH_2$.

sul'pho·nate (sŭl'fō·nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of a sulphonic acid.

sul'pho·nate, *v. t.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd; -ĭd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'-ĭng). To introduce the sulphonic group into; to convert into a sulphonic acid. — **sul'pho·na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

sul'pho·nat'ed oil (-nāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119). An oil treated with sulphuric acid so that it contains sulphonic acids and hence is partly soluble in water; specif., Turkey-red oil (sense **b**).

sul'pho·na'tor (sŭl'fō·nā'tĕr), *n.* One that sulphonates; specif., an acidproof vessel used for the sulphonation of organic substances.

sul'phone (sŭl'fōn), *n.* [G. *sulfon.* See SULPHUR; KETONE.] *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds containing the sulphonyl group (SO_2) doubly united, by means of its sulphur, with carbon (as with two hydrocarbon radicals or a single bivalent radical); as, phenyl *sulphone,* $(C_6H_5)_2SO_2$. They are in general colorless, crystalline, stable compounds formed by oxidation of sulphides and in other ways. They are called ***monosulphones, disulphones,*** etc., according to the number of sulphonyl groups in the molecule.

sul'phone·phthal'ein (sŭl'fōn·thăl'ē·ĭn; -ē·ĭn; -fthăl'-; sŭl'-fōn-; 208), *n;* Also **sul'phon-.** [*sulphone* + *phthalein.*] *Chem.* Any of a group of organic compounds analogous to the phthaleins, made by condensation of phenols with acid chlorides or anhydrides of ortho-sulphobenzoic acid and its derivatives; as, thymol*sulphon*phthalein. They form intensely colored solutions in alkalies and are used as indicators.

sul'phon·eth'yl·meth'ane (sŭl'fōn·ĕth'ĭl·mĕth'ān; sŭl'fōn-), *n.* [*sulphone* + *ethyl* + *methane.*] *Pharm.* A colorless crystalline powder (chemically $CH_3C(SO_2C_2H_5)_2CH_3CH_3$) used as a hypnotic and sedative.

sul·phon'ic (sŭl·fŏn'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating the univalent acid group SO_3H.

-sul·phon'ic. Comb. form of *sulphonic,* as in chloro-*sulphonic.*

sulphonic acid. Any of the acids containing the sulphonic group, and regarded as derived from sulphuric acid by replacement of hydroxyl. The organic sulphonic acids are formed by oxidation of mercaptans, by treating aromatic hydrocarbons with sulphuric acid, etc. They are in general strong, stable, and easily soluble, and many are used in dye manufacture. A ***monosulphonic acid*** contains one sulphonic group in the molecule; a ***disulphonic acid,*** two, etc.

sul·pho'ni·um (sŭl·fō'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *sulphur* + *ammonium.*] *Chem.* A univalent radical, SH_3, of which derivatives, analogous to the quaternary ammonium compounds, are formed by union of an organic sulphide with an alkyl halide. Thus, ethyl sulphide, $(C_2H_5)_2S$, and ethyl iodide, C_2H_5I, unite to form triethyl-*sulphonium* iodide, $(C_2H_5)_3SI$, a compound which by action of moist silver oxide yields the corresponding strong *sulphonium* base, $(C_2H_5)_3SOH$. When the sulphur forms part of a ring, the radical is usually called *thionium.*

sul'phon·meth'ane (sŭl'fōn·mĕth'ān; sŭl'fōn-), *n. Pharm.* A colorless or white crystalline compound, $(CH_3)_2C(SO_2C_2H_5)_2$, prepared by oxidation of mercaptole (from acetone and mercaptan). It is used as a hypnotic and sedative. Called also *sulphonal.*

sul'pho·nyl (sŭl'fō·nĭl; -nēl), *n.* [*sulphone* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* The bivalent radical $>SO_2$. Cf. SULPHURYL.

sul'pho·phthal'ein (sŭl'fō·thăl'ē·ĭn; -ē·ĭn; -fthăl'-; 208), *n.* Sulphonephthalein.

sul'pho·pur·pu'ric ac'id (-pûr·pū'rĭk). *Chem.* A monosulphonic acid, $C_{16}H_8N_2O_4SO_3H$, obtained as a blue powder by action of sulphuric acid on indigo. — **sul'pho·pur'pu·rate** (-pûr'pū·rāt), *n.*

sul'pho·ric'in·o'le·ate (-rĭs'ĭ·nō'lē·āt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of sulphoricinoleic acid.

sul'pho·ric'in·o'le·ic (-nō·lē'ĭk; -nō'lē·ĭk), *adj.* Also **sul'fo-.** [*sulpho-* + *ricinoleic.*] *Chem.* Designating a sulphonic acid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on castor oil. Cf. SULPHOLEIC ACID.

sulpho salt. A salt of a sulphacid.

sul'pho·vi'nic (sŭl'fō·vī'nĭk; -vĭn'ĭk), *adj.* [*sulpho-* + L. *vinum* wine.] *Chem.* Ethylsulphuric. — **sul'pho·vi'nate** (-vī'nāt), *n.*

sul'pho·wolf·ram'ic (-wŏŏlf·răm'ĭk), *adj.* Thiotungstic.

sulph·ox'ide (sŭlf·ŏk'sīd; -sĭd; 157), *n.* Also **sulph·ox'id** (-sĭd). [*sulph-* + *oxide.*] *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds containing the thionyl group (SO) doubly united, by means of its sulphur, with carbon (as with two hydrocarbon radicals or a single bivalent radical); as, phenyl *sulphoxide,* $(C_6H_5)_2SO$, a crystalline solid. They are intermediate between the sulphides and sulphones.

sulph·ox'ism (sŭlf·ŏk'sĭz'm), *n.* [*sulph-* + *ox-* + *-ism.*] *Med.* Chronic poisoning with sulphuric acid.

sulph'ox·yl'ic (sŭlf'ŏks·ĭl'ĭk), *adj.* [*sulphur* + *oxy-,* **a** + *-yl* + *-ic,* 1 **e**.] *Chem.* Pertaining to, or designating, a hypothetical acid H_2SO_2, known in the form of certain organic derivatives. Its salts are called **sulph·ox'y·lates** (sŭlf·ŏk'sĭ·lāts). See FORMALDEHYDESULPHOXYLIC.

sul'phur, sul'fur (sŭl'fĕr), *n.* [L. *sulphur, sulfur, sulpur,* of uncert. origin; cf. OF. *soufre* (fr. L.), whence ME. *soufre.*] **1.** *Chem.* A nonmetallic element occurring naturally in large quantities, either free or combined as in various sulphides (pyrites, galena, etc.) and sulphates (gypsum, barite, etc.). It is also a constituent of proteins and of some other substances found in animals and plants. Symbol, *S;* at. no., 16; at. wt., 32.066. Native sulphur occurs in yellow orthorhombic crystals, in masses, crusts, and powder. H., 1.5–2.5. It is found in volcanic regions, as in Sicily, mixed with gypsum and other minerals, in vast beds, also in nonvolcanic regions, as in Louisiana and Texas. It is melted out from accompanying earthy matter, and when necessary, it is purified by distillation. The first vapors are condensed as a yellow powder called ***flowers of sulphur*** (which see); the remainder is condensed as a liquid which is cast into sticks, forming ***roll sulphur*** or ***brimstone.*** Sulphur is also recovered from waste gases from sulphide smelters, from the spent oxide of gas plants, etc. Sulphur exists in several physical states. Below 95.5° C., the familiar orthorhombic form, ***rhombic*** or *α-sulphur* (sp. gr., 2.07), is stable. From 95.5° to 119° the stable form is ***monoclinic, prismatic,*** or *β-sulphur,* consisting of monoclinic prisms (sp. gr., 1.96). From 119° to about 160° sulphur is a pale-yellow, mobile liquid (called *λ-sulphur*). At about 160° it becomes dark-colored and viscous (and is called *μ-sulphur*), but becomes more fluid again before it boils (at 444.6°). If boiling sulphur is poured into cold water it forms an elastic amorphous mass (***plastic sulphur***), consisting largely of *μ*-sulphur. Plastic sulphur on standing becomes brittle, changing in part into rhombic sulphur. Sulphur is odorless and tasteless and burns in air with a blue flame, forming the suffocating gas sulphur dioxide. Sulphur is used in making sulphuric acid, sulphur dioxide, sulphites, carbon disulphide, gunpowder, matches, fireworks, certain kinds of cement, etc., for vulcanizing rubber, as a fungicide, insecticide, and fertilizer, for impregnating wood and paper products and the like, and in medicine as a laxative, diaphoretic, and resolvent. Chemically, sulphur exhibits several valences (two, three, four, and six) and is usually acidic. In many respects it resembles oxygen. A molecule of sulphur commonly is made up of eight atoms, but molecules containing fewer atoms are also known. See THIOZONIDE. **2.** *Alchemy.* The principle of combustion. See CHEMIST. **3. a** *Obs.* A sulphide or similar compound of sulphur. **b** *Local.* One of various minerals supposed to contain sulphur. **4.** Figuratively: **a** *Poetic.* Something suggestive of sulphur, as thunder, lightning, or discharged gunpowder. **b** *Slang.* Excited or inflamed talk or language. **5.** Any of numerous butterflies of the family Pieridae, usually having the wings chiefly yellow or orange with a black border. The ***clouded sulphur*** (*Eurymus,* or *Colias, philodice*) is the common yellow butterfly of the eastern United States, but in the South the ***cloudless sulphur*** (*Callidryas eubule*) is also abundant. **6.** The color sulphur yellow.

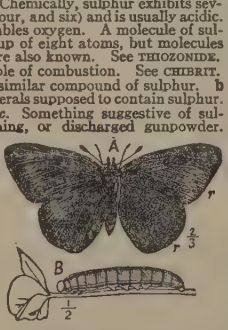

Clouded Sulphur. Male. *A* Imago; *r r* Wings reversed to show under side. *B* Larva.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

sulphur-bearing	**sulphur-hued**
sulphur-bellied	**sulphur-impregnated**
sulphur-breasted	**sulphur-scented**
sulphur-colored	**sulphur-smoking**
sulphur-containing	**sulphur-tinted**
sulphur-crested	**sulphur-tipped**

sul'phur, sul'fur (sŭl'fĕr), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling sulphur; containing or impregnated with sulphur.

sul'phur, sul'fur, *v. t.;* SUL'PHURED, -FURED (-fĕrd); SUL'PHUR·ING, -FUR·ING. To treat with sulphur or, as in fumigating and bleaching, with sulphur fumes (sulphur dioxide); to sulphurize; as, to *sulphur* plants; *sulphured* matches.

sulphur acid. *Chem.* Any acid characterized by the presence of sulphur; specif., one containing only sulphur, hydrogen, and oxygen.

sul'phur·age (-ĭj), *n.* Treatment with sulphur. *Rare.*

sulphur alcohol. *Chem.* See MERCAPTAN.

sul'phu·ran (sŭl'fū·răn), *n.* Also **sul'phu·rane** (-rān). *Chem.* Any of a series of compounds of the general formula $RSCH_2CH_2SCH{:}CH_2$, regarded as alkyl vinyl derivatives of ethylene mercaptan.

sul'phu·rate (-rāt), *adj.* [L. *sulphuratus.*] Of or pertaining to sulphur; sulphureous.

sul'phu·rate (-rāt), *v. t.;* -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd; 119); -RAT'ING (-rā't'ĭng). To sulphurize. — **sul'phu·ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*

sul'phu·ra'tor (-rā'tĕr), *n.* An apparatus used in sulphurizing.

sulphur bacteria. *Bacteriol.* Any bacteria possessing the power of reducing sulphur compounds, as many species of the order Thiobacteriales.

sulphur black. Any of several black sulphide dyes; specif., one made from 2,4-dinitrophenol. See DYE, *Table.*

sul'phur·bot'tom (sŭl'fĕr·bŏt'ŭm), *n.* The blue whale (*Sibbaldus musculus,* syn. *Balaenoptera sibbaldii*), the largest of living mammals, and a cosmopolitan species, most abundant in the cooler portions of both the Atlantic and

Sulphur-bottom. (1/180)

the Pacific as well as in the Antarctic Ocean. Its average length is about 76 feet, with a maximum of 89 feet. The color is marbled bluish gray with a few irregular white or yellowish-white spots on the under parts. The whalebone is short and entirely black.

sulphur butterfly. = SULPHUR, *n.,* **5.**

sulphur candle. *Pharm.* A disinfecting candle, composed chiefly of sulphur, which gives off fumes of sulphur dioxide when burned.

sulphur chloride. *Chem.* Any chloride of sulphur; specif., an amber-colored, fuming, irritating liquid, S_2Cl_2; — called also *sulphur monochloride.* It is formed by the action of chlorine on molten sulphur and is used chiefly in vulcanizing rubber.

sulphur dioxide. A compound, SO_2, occurring in the gases from volcanoes and in certain volcanic springs and produced by the burning of sulphur and sulphides, and otherwise, as a heavy colorless gas of pungent, suffocating odor. It is easily condensed to a colorless liquid boiling at − 10° C. at ordinary pressure, and is usually sold in cylinders in liquid form. It is used in making sulphuric acid and sulphites, as a bleaching agent, as a disinfectant, antiseptic, and preservative, in refrigerating machines, etc.

sulphur dye *or* **color.** A sulphide dye.

sulph·u're·a (sŭlf·ū'rē·ȧ), *n. Chem.* Thiourea.

sul·phu're·o- (sŭl·fū'rē·ō-). A combining form denoting *sulphureous and* (see -o), as in:

sulphureo-aerial, sulphureonitrous, sulphureosaline, sulphureosuffused, sulphureovirescent.

sul·phu're·ous (sŭl·fū'rē·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *sulphureus.*] Consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur, or brimstone, esp. when burning; impregnated with sulphur; sulphurous; sulphur-colored. — **sul·phu·re'i·ty** (sŭl'fū·rē'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **sul·phu're·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **sul·phu're·ous·ness,** *n.*

sul'phu·ret (sŭl'fū·rĕt), *n.* A sulphide.

sul'phu·ret (sŭl'fū·rĕt), *v. t.;* -RET'ED (-rĕt'ĕd; -ĭd) or -RET'TED; -RET'ING or -RET'TING. [From SULPHURET, *n.*] To combine or impregnate with sulphur. Hence, *Philately,* to oxidize (which see).

sul'phu·ret'ed hy'dro·gen (-rĕt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119). Hydrogen sulphide.

sulphur ether. Thio ether.

sulphur family. *Chem.* The three elements sulphur, selenium, and tellurium, forming a subdivision of group VI of the periodic table.

sulphur granule. One of the small yellow bodies found in the pus of actinomycotic abscesses, consisting of clumps of the ray fungus, *Actinomyces.*

sul·phu'ric (sŭl·fū'rĭk), *adj.* [F. *sulfurique.*] Of, pertaining to, or containing, sulphur; specif., *Chem.,* designating those compounds in which sulphur has a higher valence as contrasted with the *sulphurous* compounds.

-sul·phu'ric. A combining form of *sulphuric,* as in ethyl*sulphuric,* pyro*sulphuric.*

sulphuric acid. *Chem.* **a** *Obs.* Sulphur trioxide. **b** A heavy, corrosive, oily liquid, H_2SO_4, colorless when pure, early made by distilling green vitriol, whence the name *oil of vitriol;* also, a liquid consisting of this compound diluted with a varying amount of water. In the two main processes now in use for manufacturing sulphuric acid, sulphur dioxide (obtained by burning pyrites or sulphur) is made to combine with oxygen from the air. The ***chamber process*** accomplishes this in a series of lead chambers with the introduction of steam, and in presence of nitrogen oxides, which are not consumed, but are subject to a certain amount of mechanical loss, greatly lessened by the Gay-Lussac and Glover towers. The ***chamber acid*** thus produced has a strength of 70 per cent or less, which by passage through the Glover tower, or heating in lead pans, may be raised to about 80 per cent. To produce the commercial oil of vitriol or concentrated sulphuric acid (about 93 per cent) recourse is had to evaporation. The ***contact process,*** based usually on the catalytic action of finely divided platinum, is conducted by passing the well-dried and purified burner gases through the contact apparatus (which contains the platinum or platinized asbestos, and which can be kept at a temperature of about 450° C. or 842° F.), and absorbing in water the sulphur trioxide (formed by the direct union of sulphur dioxide and oxygen). Pure strong acid is thus made without further manipulation. Sulphuric acid (100 per cent) has a specific gravity of 1.834. It combines readily with water, developing great heat when mixed with it, and corroding and charring organic substances by extracting hydrogen and oxygen to form water. For this reason the acid often becomes brown from contact with dust, organic matter, etc. It is a powerful oxidizing agent. ***Fuming sulphuric acid*** (***oleum,*** or ***Nordhausen acid***) is made by dissolving sulphur trioxide in concentrated sulphuric acid. The

strength of oleum is often expressed as the percentage of free sulphur trioxide (that not combined with water to form sulphuric acid); as, a 60 per cent *oleum*. The fuming acid has a higher specific gravity (ranging up to about 1.97) than the ordinary acid, and is more energetic in its action (cf. PYROSULPHURIC). Sulphuric acid is of the greatest importance in many and varied processes, esp. in the manufacture of fertilizers, chemicals, petroleum products, etc. Chemically, sulphuric acid is a diacid, not so strong as hydrochloric and nitric acids, but able, because of its higher boiling point, to expel these and many other acids from their salts when heated with them. It forms well-defined hydrates which are named as hydrates of sulphur trioxide. Thus, 100 per cent sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4, is called ***monohydrated sulphuric acid***; the hydrate $H_2SO_4.H_2O$, ***dihydrated***, or ***glacial, sulphuric acid***, etc.

sulphuric anhydride. Sulphur trioxide.

sulphuric ether. = 1st ETHER, 2 a.

sulphuric oxide. *Chem.* Sulphur trioxide.

sul'phu·rize (sŭl'fū·rīz; sŭl'fĕr·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-rīzd); -IZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). [F. *sulfuriser.*] *Chem.* To combine or impregnate with sulphur or any of its compounds; specif., to fumigate or bleach with sulphur fumes. — **sul'phu·ri·za'tion** (-rĭ·zā'shŭn; -rĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

sulphur lime. A mechanical mixture of hydrated lime and sulphur used as a dust fungicide.

sulphur match. See 1st MATCH, 4.

sulphur monochloride. *Chem.* See SULPHUR CHLORIDE.

sulphur oil, sulphur olive oil. Oil of inferior grade obtained from the expressed marc of olives by extraction with carbon disulphide. It is green in color and is used in making soap.

sulphur ore. Pyrite, often roasted for its sulphur.

sul·phu'ro·syl (sŭl·fū'rō·sĭl; -sēl), *n.* Thionyl.

sul'phu·rous (sŭl'fū·rŭs; sŭl·fū'rŭs; *the second pron. is common in chemical terminology, as in* sul·phu'rous ac'id, *etc.; cf.* MERCUROUS), *adj.* [L. *sulphurosus;* cf. F. *sulfureux.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or containing, sulphur; resembling or emanating from sulphur, esp. burning sulphur; as, a *sulphurous* substance, stench, or blue flame. **2.** Figuratively: **a** Thunderous; thundery; sultry. **b** Of, or heavy with the smoke of, gunpowder. **c** Of or pertaining to brimstone or hell-fire; infernal. **d** Fiery; inflamed; scorching.
3. *Chem.* Designating those compounds in which sulphur has a lower valence as contrasted with the *sulphuric* compounds.
— **sul'phu·rous·ly,** *adv.* — **sul'phu·rous·ness,** *n.*

-sul'phu·rous. A combining form of *sulphurous,* as in hydro*sulphurous,* hypo*sulphurous.*

sulphurous acid. **a** *Now Rare.* Sulphur dioxide. **b** An acid, H_2SO_3, not known in the free state except as a solution of sulphur dioxide in water, but forming a well-known series of salts (the *sulphites*). It is a good bleaching and reducing agent.

sulphurous anhydride. Sulphur dioxide.

sulphurous salt. *Old Chem.* Potassium sulphide.

sulphur paste. See WETTABLE SULPHUR.

sulphur plant. Any of several plants of the genus *Eriogonum,* of the western United States.

sulphur rose. A double-flowered yellow rose (*Rosa hemisphaerica*) of western Asia, often cultivated for ornament.

sulphur salt. A salt of a thio acid. *Obs.*

sulphur shower *or* **rain.** A shower of yellow pollen often seen in spring. It is carried by the wind from conifers, as pines.

sulphur subchloride. Sulphur monochloride. See SULPHUR CHLORIDE.

sulphur toning. *Photog.* One of several processes in which the silver of a printed-out or developed image is caused to combine with sulphur, effecting a change in color. The color ranges from a yellowish to a purplish brown. Called also *sulphide toning,* esp. when the process includes a final bath in a solution of sodium sulphide.

sulphur trioxide. A compound, SO_3, formed by the union of sulphur dioxide and oxygen by the contact process (see SULPHURIC ACID) and in other ways; — called also *sulphuric anhydride.* When first prepared it is a colorless liquid which forms colorless needles (***α-sulphur trioxide***) changing readily to the ordinary white fibrous variety (***β-sulphur trioxide***, apparently S_3O_9, at least in part). Sulphur trioxide fumes in air and deliquesces; it combines violently with water, forming sulphuric acid.

sul'phur vi'vum (vī'vŭm). An impure grayish form of sulphur, prepared from the dregs as a by-product in the purification of brimstone.

sulphur water. See MINERAL WATER.

sul'phur·wed' (sŭl'fĕr·wĕd'), *n.* The brimstonewort.

sulphur whale. The sulphur-bottom.

sul'phur·wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* The brimstonewort.

sul'phur·y (sŭl'fĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of, resembling, or of the nature of, sulphur; sulphurous; sulphureous.

sulphur yellow. A color, yellow in hue, of medium saturation and very high brilliance; — called also *brimstone, brimstone yellow, citrus.* Cf. COLOR. — **sul'phur·yel'low,** *adj.*

sul'phur·yl (sŭl'fĕr·ĭl; -ēl; sŭl'fū·rĭl), *n.* [*sulphur* + *-yl.*] *Inorg. Chem.* The bivalent radical $>SO_2$. Cf. SULPHONYL.

sulphuryl chloride. A colorless, slightly fuming liquid, SO_2Cl_2, obtained by direct union of sulphur dioxide and chlorine by means of catalysts, and otherwise. On heating it dissociates, and hence is used as a chlorinating agent.

sul·phy'drate (sŭl·fī'drāt), *n. Chem.* A hydrosulphide.

sul·phy'dric ac'id (-drĭk). *Chem.* Hydrogen sulphide.

sul·phy'dryl (-drĭl), *n.* [*sulph-* + *hydr-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The mercapto group (SH).

Sul·pi'cian (sŭl·pĭsh'ăn), *n.* Also **Sul·pi'tian.** [F. *sulpicien,* so called after the parish of St. *Sulpice* in Paris, of which the founder, Jean Jacques Olier, was pastor in 1643.] *R.C.Ch.* One of an order of priests established in France in 1642 to teach men for the priesthood, introduced soon after into Canada, and in 1791 into the United States.

‖**sul' pon'ti·cel'lo** (sŏŏl' pŏn'tē·chĕl'lō). [It.] *Music.* Near the bridge; — a direction to bow thus so as to bring out the higher harmonics.

sul'tam (sŭl'tăm), *n.* [*sul-* + *lactam.*] *Chem.* Any of a class of inner anhydrides of certain amino sulphonic acids, having the general formula $R''SO_2NH$, analogous to a lactam.

sul'tan (sŭl'tăn; sŏŏl·tän'), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *sulṭān* sultan, dominion. Cf. SOLDAN.] **1.** A ruler, or sovereign; esp., a ruler of a Mohammedan state; — a title given to, or assumed by, any Mohammedan prince; specif. [*often cap.*], the ruler of the Turks; the Padishah, or Grand Seignior. By a vote of the Grand National Assembly, Nov. 1, 1922, the office of Sultan ceased to exist. See CALIPH.
2. **a** A breed of white domestic fowls having the legs and toes heavily feathered, a V-shaped comb, crest, muffs, etc., and fine toes. The shanks and toes are slaty blue. **b** A sultana bird.
3. The color crimson lake.

sul'tan (sŭl'tăn; sŏŏl·tän'), *v. i.* To rule or act as a sultan.

sul·tan'a (sŭl·tăn'ä; sŭl·tä'nä), *n.* [It., fem. of *sultano* sultan.] **1.** The wife or, sometimes, the mother, sister, or daughter, of a sultan.
2. A mistress or paramour, esp. one of a royal personage.
3. Also **sultana bird.** A purple gallinule of the genus *Porphyrio.*
4. An important pale-yellow, seedless grape, grown chiefly in the Mediterranean region as a source of raisins and of a delicate white wine; also, its raisin.
5. *Obs.* **a** = SULTANE, 2. **b** A Turkish warship.

sultana roll. A fancy ice consisting of a slice of ice cream containing sultanas and a claret or fruit sauce.

sul'tan·ate (sŭl'tăn·āt), *n.* [*sultan* + *-ate;* cf. F. *sultanat.*] The rule, dominion, or territory of a sultan; the office, dignity, or power of a sultan.

sul·tane' (sŭl·tān'), *n.* [F. See SULTANA.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** = SULTANA, 1 & 5 **b.** **b** = SULTANIN. **c** An ottoman.
2. A kind of gown worn about 1700, usually long and of rich materials, with a front opening adorned with buttons and loops, in the Turkish style. *Hist.*

sul'tan·ess (sŭl'tăn·ĕs; -ĭs; sŭl·tăn'-; 119), *n.* A sultana.

sultan flower. The sweet sultan.

sul·tan'ic (sŭl·tăn'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a sultan

sul'ta·nin (sŭl'tä·nĭn), *n.* [Ar. *sulṭānī* royal.] A Turkish gold coin in value somewhat less than a sequin. *Obs.*

sul'tan·ism (sŭl'tăn·ĭz'm), *n.* A characteristic or practice of a sultan; despotism. — **sul'tan·ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **sul'tan·ize** (-īz), *v. i.*

sultan red. The color crimson lake. — **sul'tan–red',** *adj.*

sul'tone (sŭl'tōn), *n.* [*sul-* + *lactone.*] *Chem.* Any of a class of inner anhydrides of certain sulphonic acids, having the general formula $R''SO_2O$, analogous to a lactone.

sul'try (sŭl'trĭ), *adj.;* SUL'TRI·ER (-trĭ·ĕr); SUL'TRI·EST. [From SWELTRY.] **1.** Very hot and moist, or close and oppressive; as, *sultry* atmosphere; also, sweltering; hot and humid; as, *sultry* days or weather.
2. Burning hot; as, Libya's *sultry* deserts; a *sultry* sun.
3. Hot as with passion or anger; inflamed with rage, lust, etc.; violently passionate.
4. *Slang.* **a** Sensual; coarse; lurid; smutty; — of discourse. **b** Hot, or extremely uncomfortable (for one).
— **sul'tri·ly** (sŭl'trĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **sul'tri·ness,** *n.*

sul'try, *v. t.* To make hot or flaming. *Rare.*

Su'lu (sōō'lōō), *n.* [Malay *Sulu'* (written *Suluk*).] A member of the most prominent tribe of Moros, occupying the Sulu Archipelago; also, their language (see AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table*). See MORO. — **Su'lu·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.*

su'lung (sōō'lŏŏng), *n.* [AS., fr. *sulh* an area of land, a plow.] *O. Eng. Law.* In Kent, the unit of land area corresponding to the hide and carucate of other parts (see 1st HIDE), normally reckoned at 120 acres. It was divided into four yokes.

sul'van·ite (sŭl'văn·īt), *n.* [*sulphovanadate* + *-ite.*] *Mineral.* A sulphovanadate of copper, $3Cu_2S.V_2S_5$, occurring in bronze-yellow masses. H.,3.5. Sp. gr., 4.0.

sul'va·su'tra (shōōl'vä·sōō'trä), **sul'ba·su'tra,** *n.* [Skr. *śulvasūtra, śulbasūtra.*] Any of certain late Vedic texts dealing with the construction and measurements of five altars. As the oldest works of Indian geometry they are important in the history of science.

sum (sŭm), *n.* [ME. *summe, somme,* fr. OF. *summe, somme,* fr. L. *summa,* fr. *summus* highest, a superlative fr. the source of *super* over, *sub* under. See SUB-; cf. CONSUMMATE, SUMMARY, SUMMIT, SUPREME.] **1.** An amount; as, to receive occasional *sums* of money; an indefinite (unless specified) amount or quantity of money or currency; as, a small *sum* for relief; large *sums* for pleasure; a *sum* of one hundred dollars; also, *Hist.,* in payments in kind, an amount (of corn, tobacco, etc.) of a set value.
2. The whole amount; the aggregate; an existent total; as, within the *sum* of human experience.
3. An aggregate of distinct things (usually specified); a discrete whole; as, history is not merely a *sum* of events.
4. Originally, a summa; later, a summary of the chief points or thoughts; an epitome; also, the gist; the main or essential point; as, the *sum* of the evidence is this; to get at the *sum* and substance of his objections.
5. Ultimate end or issue; esp., utmost degree; height; summit; as, he had now reached the *sum* of earthly bliss. *Archaic.*
6. The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars; the amount or whole of any number of individuals or particulars added together; as, the *sum* of 5 and 7 is 12; concretely, *Now Rare,* an enumerated total of persons or things; the number established by a count or addition.
Take ye the *sum* of all the congregation. *Num.* i. 2.
7. The numbers to be added; a column of figures; as, quick in casting up *sums;* also, *Colloq.,* any arithmetical problem; an example; as, to do one's *sums.*
8. *Obs.* **a** A host; assembly; gathering. **b** A number, or numeral; also, an integer.

Syn. — SUM, AMOUNT, AGGREGATE, TOTAL, WHOLE, NUMBER, QUANTITY. SUM denotes the result of simple addition; as, the *sum* of two and two; AMOUNT implies a result reached by the accumulation, AGGREGATE (cf. AGGREGATE) by the assembling or collection, of particulars; as, the *amount* of one's purchases; the *aggregate* of past experience. TOTAL and WHOLE suggest the completeness of the result, while *total* often further implies magnitude; as, a grand *total* of ten millions; the *whole* is the *sum* of its parts. NUMBER, rather than *sum,* is now used for an aggregate of persons or things, to which (except in the case of things in bulk or mass) *amount* should not be applied; as, the *number* present; a fixed *amount* of cotton; but not, a small *amount* of potatoes. QUANTITY may be used of objects that can be counted, but only when they may also be measured in bulk; as, a *quantity* of apples; but not (except *colloq.*), a *quantity* of soldiers. Cf. WHOLE, ALL.
— ***in sum.*** In short; in brief.

sum (sŭm), *v.;* SUMMED (sŭmd); SUM'MING. [OF. *summer, sommer,* fr. ML. *summare.* See SUM, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To ascertain the sum of; to count or calculate the number, amount, or total of; also, to cast up, as a column of figures; to add together; — often with *up;* as, to *sum* up one's assets. "To *sum* my cash account." *Scott.*
2. To be the sum of; to bring to a total; — with *up;* as, ten victories *summed* up his record.
3. To bring or collect into a small compass; to epitomize; also, to summarize; to state succinctly; specif., to recapitulate, as evidence.
He *sums* their virtues in himself alone. *Dryden.*
4. To bring to consummation or perfection; to make complete; to reach the goal or full development of. *Now Rare.*
There was the venture *summed* and satisfied. *Marlowe.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To amount; to reach a sum; — with *to* or *into;* as, benefactions that *sum* into the thousands.
2. To do sums, or examples.

sum up. To recapitulate (points, arguments, etc.); as, to *sum up* to the jury and in behalf of one's client the evidence presented during a trial.

sum (sŭm), *n.* Variant of 1st SOUM.

sum. Variant of SOME. *Obs. exc. Ref. Sp.*

sum-. See SUB-, 1st *Note.*

su'mac, su'mach (shōō'măk; sū'măk; 277), *n.* [OF. *sumac,* ML. *sumach,* fr. Ar. *summāq.*] **1.** **a** Any shrub or tree of the genera *Rhus* and *Toxicodendron.* See LAUREL SUMAC, POISON SUMAC, SQUAWBUSH **b.** Also, the wood of any species. **b** Loosely, any of several unrelated shrubs and trees of the genera *Ailanthus, Myrica,* etc.
2. A material used in tanning and dyeing, consisting of the dried and powdered leaves, panicles, etc., of various species of sumac, esp. *Rhus coriaria,* which yields the variety called *Sicilian sumac.* Sumac is chiefly valuable for its content (10–30 per cent) of tannin.
3. The color buckthorn brown.

su'mac, *v. t.* To treat with sumac.

sumac family. The Anacardiaceae.

Su'mak, Sou'mak (sōō'mäk), *n.* **a** A smooth-faced pileless carpet from eastern Transcaucasia, woven in a peculiar form of tapestry weave with a herringbone effect. The angular designs are typically Caucasian. **b** [*not cap.*] The peculiar weave of this type of rug.

Su·mass' (sōō·mäs'), *n.* An Indian of a Cowichan tribe. See COWICHAN, *n.,* 2.

Su·ma'tra (sōō·mä'trä), *adj.* Sumatran.

Su·ma'tra, *n.* **1.** [*sometimes not cap.*] A violent squall common in the strait between Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.
2. An Oriental breed of game fowls.
3. Also **Sumatra Java.** A variety of coffee. See COFFEE, 2.

Sumatra camphor. See BORNEOL.

Sumatra leaf. A thin, elastic, uniformly light-colored leaf tobacco, raised in Sumatra and extensively used for cigar wrappers. When grown in the United States it is called *Sumatra seed.*

Su·ma'tran (sōō·mä'trăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Sumatra or its inhabitants.

Su·ma'tran, *n.* **1.** A native of Sumatra. The aboriginals are of Malayan stock, the majority being fairly civilized Moslem agriculturists. Nearly all have alphabets derived from the Hindu or Arabic. Cf. ACHINESE, BATTAK, LAMPONG, MENANGKABAU, REJANG.
2. The Sumatran language.

Sumatra orange. The orange jessamine.

Sumatra seed. See SUMATRA LEAF.

Sumatra wax. Gondang wax.

sum'bul (sŭm'bŭl; sōōm'bōōl), *n.* Also **sum'bal** (-băl). [F. *sumbul,* fr. Ar. *sunbul.*] **a** The root of muskroot *Ferula sumbul,* used as a tonic and antispasmodic. **b** The valerian *Valeriana officinalis.* **c** = SPIKENARD, 1 a. — **sum·bu'lic** (sŭm·bū'lĭk), *adj.*

Sum·dum' (sŭm·dŭm'), *n.* An Indian of a Tlingit tribe. See TLINGIT.

su'men (sū'mĕn), *n.* [L.] *Obs.* **a** A sow's udder; — once regarded as a delicacy. **b** The fat (of something); the richness.

Su·me'ri·an (sū·mē'rĭ·ăn; sōō-), *adj.* Also **Su·mi'ri·an** (-mē'rĭ·ăn). Of or pertaining to Sumer, an ancient region of lower Babylonia, or its inhabitants or their language.

Su·me'ri·an, *n.* **1.** A native of Sumer.
2. The agglutinative language of the Sumerians, the pre-Semitic population of the lower part of the valley of the Euphrates. The term was applied in the middle of the 19th century to the newly discovered language written in the cuneiform script but differing from the Assyro-Babylonian. Cf. AKKADIAN.

Sumero-. A combining form for *Sumerian (and),* as in **Su'me·rol'o·gy** (sū'mĕ·rŏl'ō·jĭ; sōō'-), **t** he study of the history, language, and archaeology of the Sumerians. See -LOGY.

Su·me'ro–Ak·ka'di·an (sū·mē'rō·ä·kä'dĭ·ăn; sōō-; -ă·kä'-), *adj.* Formerly designating the early language of Babylonia; — used by those scholars who assumed that Sumerian and Akkadian were cognate dialects of the pre-Semitic speech. Cf. SUMERIAN; see AKKADIAN, *adj.,* 2.

sum'less (sŭm'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Uncountable; incalculable; inestimable. — **sum'less·ness,** *n.*

‖**sum'ma** (sŭm'ä), *n.;* *pl.* SUMMAE (-ē). [L.] Formerly a sum; now: **a** [*usually cap.*] A treatise or series of treatises covering a whole field or department of learning; esp., one of the comprehensive works of certain Scholastic philosophers, as the ***Sum'ma The'o·lo'gi·ca*** (thē'ō·lŏj'ĭ·kä) (sometimes incorrectly ***Sum'ma The'o·lo'gi·ae*** [thē'ō·lŏ'jĭ·ē]) and the ***Sum'ma Con'tra Gen·ti'les*** (kŏn'trä jĕn·tī'lēz) of Thomas Aquinas. **b** [*cap.*] The Summa Theologica. **c** A work or series of works that is a synthesis of human knowledge.

sum'ma·ble (sŭm'ä·b'l), *adj.* **a** Capable of being summed. **b** *Math.* See SUMMABLE SERIES. — **sum'ma·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl·ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

summable series. *Math.* An infinite series $a_1 + a_2 + \ldots + a_n + \ldots$ to which a definite number S, called its sum, can be assigned by means of a rule which is such that when the series is convergent S is its ordinary sum.

‖**sum'ma cum lau'de** (sŭm'ä kŭm lô'dē; sōōm'mä kōōm lou'dĕ). [L.] See CUM LAUDE.

sum'mage (sŭm'ĭj), *n.* [ML. *summagium,* fr. OF. *somage,* fr. *somme* horseload, fr. VL. *sauma.* See SEAM load.] Toll on goods carried on horseback. *Hist.*

‖**sum'ma ge'ne·ra** (sŭm'ä jĕn'ĕr·ä). Pl. of SUMMUM GENUS.

sum'mand' (sŭm'ănd'; sŭm'ănd'), *n.* A term in a summation; addend.

Sum·ma'nus (sŭ·mä'nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *sub* under, before + *mane* early morning.] *Rom. Relig.* A god of the time before the morning, and of thunderstorms at night.

‖**sum'ma re'rum** (sŭm'ä rē'rŭm). [L.] Literally, the sum of things; supreme public interest.

sum'ma·rist (sŭm'ä·rĭst), *n.* A summarizer; an author of a Summa.

---

sul'phu·ri'er·ous (sŭl'fū·rĭ'ĕr·ŭ), *adj.* See -FEROUS. *Rare.*
sul·phu'ri·ous. + SULPHUROUS.
sul·phu'ri·ty (sŭl·fū'rĭ·tĭ), *n.* See -ITY.
sul'phur·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
sul'phur·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
sul'phur·proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.
sul·tan'a·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
sul'tan·esque', *adj.* See -ESQUE.
sul·ta'ni·an (sŭl·tā'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* = SULTANIC.
sul'tan·like', *adj. & adv.* See [-LIKE.]
sul'tan·ry (sŭl'tăn·rĭ), *n.* = SULTANATE.
sul'tan·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
sul'tan·y, *n.* *Obs.* **a** Sultanate. **b** = SULTANIN.
sum'bod'y. Somebody. *Ref. Sp.*
sumd. Summed. *Ref. Sp.*
sume. + SOME.
sumer. + SUMMER.
sum'er·sault. Somersault. *Ref. Sp.*
sum'er·set. Somerset. *Ref. Sp.*
sum'how'. Somehow. *Ref. Sp.*
Su·mi'ri·an (sū·mē'rĭ·ăn; sōō-). Var. of SUMERIAN.
sum'mar (sŭm'ĕr), *adj.* = SUMMARY. *Scot.*

sum'ma·rize (sŭm'ȧ·rīz), *v.t.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'-ĭng). To tell in, or reduce to, a summary; present briefly. — *v. i.* To make or be able to make a summary. — **sum'ma·ri·za'tion** (sŭm'ȧ·rĭ·zā'shŭn), -rĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* — **sum'ma·riz'er** (sŭm'ȧ·rīz'ĕr), *n.*

sum'ma·ry (sŭm'ȧ·rĭ), *adj.* [ML. *summarius.* See SUMMARY, *n.*] **1.** Constituting or containing a summing up of points; comprehensive; now usually, summarizing very briefly; covering the main points concisely; as, a *summary* account or treatment.

2. *Now Rare.* **a** Lacking in details; general. **b** Brief; short; concise. **c** That is the sum, or summit; supreme.

3. Done without delay or formality; quickly executed; as, a *summary* process; *summary* vengeance. Specif., *Law* of or pertaining to, or using, a summary proceeding or procedure; used in, or done by, summary proceeding.

Syn. — Short, brief, compendious, succinct.

Ant. — Lengthy; leisurely.

— **sum'ma·ri·ly** (sŭm'ȧ·rĭ·lĭ; *emphat. also* sŭm·ȧr'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **sum'ma·ri·ness** (-rĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

sum'ma·ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [L. *summarium,* fr. *summa* sum. See SUM, *n.*] **1.** An abstract, abridgment, or compendium, esp. one recapitulating the sum or substance of a preceding discourse; as, he then proceeded to give a brief *summary* of the points he had covered.

2. *Rare.* **a** *Obs.* The sum, or gist. **b** The summit; the ultimate or crowning result. *Carlyle.*

summary court-martial. Also **summary court.** See COURT-MARTIAL **c.**

summary proceeding *or* **procedure.** *Law.* A proceeding or procedure, civil or criminal, in the nature of a trial conducted without the formalities required by the common law, as indictment, pleadings, a jury, etc., for the speedy and peremptory disposition of some minor matter. All such proceedings must be authorized by statute, and are for the punishment of minor offenses or the remedy of various wrongs of a less serious character or requiring speedy relief, as in landlord's ejectment proceedings, etc. In the United States they cannot be used where trial by jury is guaranteed by the Federal Constitution.

‖**sum'ma sum·ma'rum** (sŭm'ȧ sŭ·mä'rŭm). [L.] Literally, the sum of sums; the end, or consummation.

sum'mate (sŭm'āt), *v. t.* [ML. *summare.*] To add together; sum.

sum·ma'tion (sŭm·ā'shŭn), *n.* Summons. *Rare.*

sum·ma'tion, *n.* [NL. *summatio;* cf. F. *sommation.* See SUM, *v.*] **1.** Act or process of summing, or of finding or forming a sum, or total amount; addition.

2. An aggregate, esp. one formed by accumulation or accretion; a sum total; a resultant.

3. Cumulative action or effect, as of stimuli.

4. A summing up; also, a speech in court summing up the arguments in a case.

— **sum·ma'tion·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

summation curve. A plotted curve, for which the values for its successive points have been determined by adding algebraically the accretions or depletions occurring in a given interval of time, or distance to the summation of accretions or depletions of all preceding intervals.

summation tone. *Acous.* A combination tone (which see) the frequency of which is the sum of the frequencies of the two interacting vibrations.

sum'ma·tive (sŭm'ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Additive; cumulative.

sum'ma·to'ry (sŭm'ȧ·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of the nature of summation.

‖**sum'ma to·ta'lis** (sŭm'ȧ tō·tā'lĭs). [L.] Sum total.

summed (sŭmd), *adj.* **1.** Usually **full summed.** That is completed or perfected; fully developed or equipped; — often applied to antlers or plumage. *Obs.*

2. Forming a sum, or aggregate; summarized; total.

sum'mer (sŭm'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *sumer, somer,* fr. AS. *sumor, sumer;* akin to OFris. *sumur,* D. *zomer,* OS. *sumar,* G. *sommer,* OHG. & ON. *sumar,* Dan. *sommer,* Sw. *sommar,* OIr. *sam, samrad,* W. *haf,* Av. *hama,* summer, Skr. *samā* year, half-year, season.] **1.** The season of the year in any region in which the sun shines most directly there; the warmest period of the year. North of the equator summer is popularly taken to include the months of June, July, and August. Astronomically it may be considered, in the Northern Hemisphere, to begin with the summer solstice, about June 21st, and to end with the autumnal equinox, about September 22d.

2. A period of warm weather or sunshine; as, regions of everlasting *summer.* Cf. INDIAN SUMMER.

3. **a** *pl.* The years of one's age, esp. if young or vigorous. **b** Early middle age; the period of maturing powers.

4. A character or condition suggestive of summery heat, brightness, lushness, etc.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

summer-blanched	summer-flowering	summer-seeming
summer-breathing	summer-grazed	summer-shrunk
summer-brewed	summer-leaping	summer-staying
summer-bright	summer-lived	summer-stricken
summer-dried	summer-loving	summer-swelling
summer-fed	summer-made	summer-threshed
summer-felled	summer-ripening	summer-tilled

sum'mer, *v.*; SUM'MERED (-ĕrd); SUM'MER·ING. *Intransitive:* To pass the summer; as, to *summer* in Switzerland.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To keep or carry through the summer; to provide with pasture during the summer; as, to *summer* stock.

2. To infuse with summer heat, brightness, etc.; to make summery.

summer and winter. **a** To spend or pass the whole year. **b** To harbor, protect, cherish, be loyal to, etc., always or unceasingly. **c** *Scot.* To talk endlessly.

sum'mer, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like, summer; characteristic of summer or the summer time; suited to or associated with summer; as, *summer* heat, dust, foliage, resort, hotel, etc.; figuratively, fair-weather.

sum'mer (sŭm'ĕr), *n.* [F. *sommier* rafter, beast of burden, fr. VL. *saumarius,* for LL. *sagmarius.* See SEAM load.] A large horizontal beam or stone, variously supported and used, esp. in architecture and building; as: **a** The lintel of a door or window; **b** a breastsummer. **b** A stone forming the cap of a pier to support a lintel, arch, or the like. **c** A principal floor timber, as a girder or lintel supporting other members; — called also *summertree.* **d** A horizontal longitudinal timber in a framing.

sum'mer, *n.* [From SUM, *v.*] Usually **sum'mer-up'.** One who sums or sums up.

summer aster. The China aster.

summer barley, etc. Spring barley, etc. See SPRING WHEAT. *Rare.*

sum'mer·bird' (sŭm'ĕr·bûrd'), *n.* **1.** The wryneck. *Local, Eng.*

2. A cuckold. *Obs.*

sum'mer·cas'tle (-kȧs'l; 88), *n.* A movable siege tower; also, on ships, a castle near the poop.

summer cholera. Cholera morbus.

summer complaint. Diarrhea in summer. *Collog.*

summer coot. The Florida gallinule. *Local, U. S.*

summer crookneck. See CROOKNECK, *n.*, 1.

summer cypress. The mock cypress.

summer day. A summer's day.

summer dew grass. = REDTOP **a.**

summer duck. **a** *Local, Eng.* The garganey. **b** *Local, U. S.* The wood duck; also, *Fla.*, the southern black duck *Anas fulvigula.*

summer egg. *Zool.* See WINTER EGG.

sum'mer·er (sŭm'ĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who summers in a place.

summer ermine. The tawny-brown summer fur of the ermine.

summer fallow. Land plowed and frequently harrowed during the summer in preparation for a crop.

sum'mer-fal'low, *v. t.* To plow and work in summer, in order to prepare for fall sowing; to plow and let lie fallow till fall.

summer finch. Any American sparrow of the genus *Aimophila;* esp., *A. aestivalis* of the southeastern United States.

summer flounder. A large flounder (*Paralichthys dentatus*) of the coast of the United States from Cape Cod to the Carolinas, having dark ocellated spots on the body.

summer forest. *Phytogeog.* A deciduous forest in temperate regions, as contrasted with a tropical rain forest or with northern coniferous forests.

sum'mer·game' (sŭm'ĕr·gām'), *n.* A midsummer festival or revel. *Obs.*

summer grape. A wild grape (*Vitis aestivalis*) of eastern North America, bearing rather small pleasantly flavored berries. It has superior powers of resisting the attacks of the phylloxera, and is widely cultivated in Europe.

summer hail. See 1st HAIL, 1.

summer haw. The May haw.

sum'mer·head' (sŭm'ĕr·hĕd'), *n.* Anglo-Indian corruption of SOMBRERO.

summer heat. A temperature, usually 76°, indicated on some thermometers as the approximate average temperature of summer in the Temperate Zone.

summer heliotrope. The valerian *Valeriana officinalis.*

summer herring. An anadromous herring (*Pomolobus aestivalis*) of the coast from New England to the Carolinas. It appears in great numbers, esp. southward, later than the alewife and shad.

summer house. A country house for residence in summer.

sum'mer·house' (sŭm'ĕr·hous'), *n.*; *pl.* -HOUSES (-houz'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). A rustic covered structure in a garden or park, to provide a cool shady retreat in summer.

summer hyacinth. A South African herb (*Galtonia candicans*) cultivated for its spicate, white, bell-shaped flowers.

sum'mer·ing (sŭm'ĕr·ĭng), *n.* **1.** The provision of pasture for cattle during the summer; also, the pasture so provided.

2. A spending of the summer, as at a summer resort; also, *Obs.*, a summer pleasure, as an excursion.

3. A variety of early apple. *N. of Eng.*

sum'mer·ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* *Arch.* The first mass of masonry laid upon a pier, column, etc., esp. when it begins an arched construction. Cf. 4th SUMMER.

sum'mer·land' (-lănd'), *n.* **1.** A summer fallow.

2. A land of perpetual summer; hence, *Spiritualism,* an intermediate state after death.

sum'mer·lay' (-lā'), *v. t.* To summer-fallow. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

summer lightning. Heat lightning.

summer lilac. **a** The damewort. **b** The butterfly bush.

sum'mer·ling (sŭm'ĕr·lĭng), *n.* [*summer* + 1st *-ling.*] A summering animal.

sum'mer·ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Belonging to, or typical of, summer; summery. — **sum'mer·li·ness** (-lĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* — **sum'mer·ly,** *adv.*

summer oil. An oil that solidifies partly or wholly in cold weather; specif.: **a** Cottonseed oil from which the stearin has not been removed. **b** A heavy mineral lubricating oil.

summer parlor. A chamber or sitting room for use in summer. *Archaic.*

summer queening. See 2d QUEENING.

summer rape. A rough-leaved annual variety of rape widely grown in Europe for its seeds, used for bird food; — called also *birdseed rape.*

summer rash. **a** Prickly heat. **b** *Veter.* An inflammation of the sebaceous glands and hair follicles of the skin of horses in the region of the saddle.

summer redbird. The summer tanager.

summer resort. A resort (sense 4 a) frequented in summer.

sum'mer·room' (sŭm'ĕr·rōōm'; 200), *n.* A summerhouse. *Obs.*

summer sausage. A kind of uncooked sausage which is smoked or air-dried, and keeps indefinitely in a dry atmosphere.

summer savory. See SAVORY, *n.*, 1 **a.**

summer school. A school conducted in summer, usually by an educational institution. Specif., a college or university which during the summer season remains open and offers a special curriculum, usually containing courses particularly valuable as supplementary studies for school teachers and yielding credits for advanced academic degrees.

sum'mer's day (sŭm'ĕrz). A day in summer; hence: **a** An extremely long day. **b** A fine day. **c** A day of idling or pleasure.

summer sheldrake. The hooded merganser. *Local, U. S.*

summer snipe. **a** The European common sandpiper. **b** *Local, Eng.* The dunlin; also, the green sandpiper.

summer snowflake. A plant (*Leucojum aestivum*) closely related to the common snowflake, but blooming later.

summer solstice. See SOLSTICE, 1 **a.**

Sum'mer·son, Esther (sŭm'ĕr·sŭn; -s'n). In Dickens's *Bleak House,* John Jarndyce's ward. See DEDLOCK, SIR LEICESTER.

summer sore. *Veter.* A very irritating sore occurring usually on the back of horses during the summer season and caused by a filarial parasite.

summer spore. *Bot.* A spore of brief vitality serving to propagate the plant during the summer, as the urediniospores of the rusts. Cf. WINTER SPORE.

summer squash. Any of various garden squashes, botanically pumpkins, derived from *Cucurbita pepo,* and grown for immediate consumption. They are of several types, as the crookneck, scallop, and cymling.

sum'mer–stir' (sŭm'ĕr·stûr'), *v. t.* To summer-fallow. *Dial.*

summer stone. = 4th SUMMER **a** & **b.**

summer sweet. The sweet pepper bush *Clethra alnifolia.*

summer tanager. A tanager (*Piranga rubra*) of the middle and southern United States. The male is deep red; the female is yellowish olive above and yellow beneath.

summer teal. **a** *Local, U. S.* The blue-winged teal. See TEAL. **b** *Local, Eng.* The garganey.

sum'mer·tide' (sŭm'ĕr·tīd'), *n.* Summertime.

sum'mer·time' (-tīm'), *n.* The summer season; a summerlike period.

summer time. Daylight-saving time. *Chiefly Eng.* — **sum'mer–time',** *adj.*

summer truffle. The truffle *Tuber aestivum.*

summer wagtail. The yellow wagtail. *N. of Eng.*

summer warbler. The yellow warbler.

sum'mer·ward (sŭm'ĕr·wĕrd), *adv.* Toward summer.

sum'mer–weight' (66), *adj.* Adapted in weight and texture to summer wear; — applied to clothing, shoes, underwear, etc.

summer wheat. Spring wheat.

sum'mer·wood' (sŭm'ĕr·wŏŏd'), *n.* *Forestry.* Sapwood that develops after the middle of the growing season. It is usually darker in color than springwood.

sum'mer·y (-ĭ), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like, summer; specif. of clothes, appropriate for summer wear; summer-weight; light; delicate.

summer yellowbird. The yellow warbler.

summer yellowlegs. The lesser yellowlegs. See YELLOWLEGS. *Local, U. S.*

sum'ming up (sŭm'ĭng). The act or statement of one who sums up; specif.: **a** A conclusion in which the points made are reviewed and the conclusions set forth. **b** A lawyer's summation to a jury

sum'mist (sŭm'ĭst), *n.* **1.** A writer of a summa; specif. [*cap.*], one of the medieval philosophers who wrote a philosophical or theological Summa.

2. One who abridges or epitomizes. *Now Rare.*

sum'mit (sŭm'ĭt), *n.* [OF. *sommette* (F. *sommet*), dim. of *som,* *sum,* fr. L. *summum,* fr. *summus* highest. See SUM, *n.*] **1.** The apex; the top; the highest point or ridge; as, the *summit* of a pole, hill, or wave; the highest peak in a mountain range; the highest level reached by a road, railroad, etc.; as, to scale the *summit* of the White Mountains; to stop at the *summit* to see the view.

2. The utmost height; the culmination; the highest degree; acme; as, the *summit* of human fame.

3. In bivalve mollusks, the regions of the hinge or umbones.

Syn. — Peak, height, crest, pinnacle.

sum'mit, *v. t.* To submit. *Obs.*

sum'mit·al (sŭm'ĭ·tăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a summit.

summit level. The summit (sense 1) of a road, railroad, canal, or the like.

sum'mit·y (sŭm'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [OF. *summité* (F. *sommité*), fr. L. *summitas,* fr. *summus* highest. See SUM.] Summit or one at the summit. *Archaic.*

summit yard. *Railroading.* A yard in which distribution is effected by pushing the cars slowly over a summit, or ridge, whence they run by gravity.

sum'mon (sŭm'ŭn), *v.*; SUM'MONED (-ŭnd); SUM'MON·ING [ME. *somonen,* fr. OF. *sumundre, semondre* (F. *semondre*), fr. (assumed) VL. *summonĕre,* for L. *summonēre,* to remind privily, fr. *sub* under + *monēre* to admonish, to warn. See MONITION; cf. SUBMONISH.] *Transitive:* **1.** To issue a call to convene; to convoke; as, to *summon* a council of state.

2. To bid to come or go; to command the presence or service of; to send for; as, to *summon* a servant or one's family; also, to cite by authority; to call formally.

I *summon* your grace to his majesty's parliament. *Shak*

3. To call upon for (specified) action; as, to *summon* one to be in readiness. *Now Rare.*

4. To call forth or evoke, esp. by an act of the will; to stir or bring to activity; to pull together; to arouse; as, to *summon* one's courage or all one's powers of resistance; to *summon* tears to their eyes.

5. To call from life; — a euphemism, commonly in the passive, for *died;* as, in the fullness of his strength and in the midst of his work he was *summoned.*

6. *Law.* To command by service of a summons or equivalent statutory notice to appear in court.

7. *Mil.* To call upon to surrender, as a fort.

—, *Intransitive:* To issue a summons.

Syn. — See CALL.

sum'mon, *n.* A summons. *Obs.*

sum'mon·er (-ĕr), *n.* [OF. *semoneor* (F. *semonneur*). See SUMMON, *v.*] One who summons; specif.: **a** *Hist.* An apparitor. **b** One who serves a summons.

sum'mons (-ŭnz), *n.*; *pl.* SUMMONSES (-ŭn·zĕz; -zĭz; 119). [ME. *somouns,* fr. OF. *sumunse, semonse* (F. *semonce*), particip. n. fr. *sumundre, semondre,* to summon. See SUMMON, *v.*] **1.** **a** The act of summoning; a call by authority, or by the command of a superior, to appear at a place named, or to attend to some duty. **b** The royal act of summoning to parliament; the call to a barony.

2. A call or a calling, as to arms, to a door, to death, etc.; a signal, knock, etc., that summons.

The pibroch's shrill *summons.* *Scott.*

So whip! At the *summons,* old Satan came flying. *Burns.*

3. *Law.* **a** A warning or citation to appear in court; a notice of the beginning of a certain proceeding in court and of the action to be taken therein; specif.: **a** *Common-law Practice.* The original writ by which an action was begun. It is now superseded in both England and the United States by: **b** A written notification, signed by the proper officer, to be served on a person, and warning him to appear in court at a day specified, to answer to the plaintiff upon pain of judgment against the defendant for default in so doing. Under code procedure the summons is often signed by the plaintiff's attorney, and served by an indifferent person, but in the absence of statutory authority it must be signed by the clerk of the court and served by the sheriff or other proper officer. **c** A subpoena to appear as a witness. **d** *Scots Law.* A writ in the king's name to cite a defendant to appear and answer.

4. *Mil.* A demand to surrender.

Syn. — Call, bidding, convocation.

sum'mons (sŭm'ŭnz), *v. t.*; SUM'MONSED (-ŭnzd); SUM'MONS·ING (-ŭn·zĭng). To summon; to take out a summons against. *Colloq.*

---

sum'mar·ly, *adv.* Summarily. *Obs.* [of SOMEWHAT.]

sum'mat (sŭm'ȧt). Dial. var. of SOMEWHAT.

summe. † SOME, SOUM, SUM.

sum'merd. Summered. *R. S.*

sum'mer·i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sum'mer·ish, *adj.* See 1st -ISH.

sum'mer·ite, *n.* = SUMMERER.

sum'mer·ize, *v. t.* = SUMMER, *v. t.*

sum'mer·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

sum'mer·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

sum'mer·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

sum'mer·sault, sum'mer·set. Vars. of SOMERSAULT, SOMERSET.

sum'mer·tree', *n.* [*summer* beam + *tree.*] = 4th SUMMER **c.**

sum'mer·up', *n.* See 5th SUMMER.

sum'mit·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

sum'mon·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

sum'mon·ance (sŭm'ŭn·ŭns), *n.* [See SUMMON.] A summons. *Obs.*

sum'mond, *n.* A summons. — *v. t.* To summon. *Both Obs.*

sum'mond. Summoned. *R. S.*

summonds. † SUMMONS.

sum'mon·ing·ly, *adv.* of *summoning,* pres. part.

sum'mo·ni'tion, *n.* [ML. *summonitio.*] A summons. *Obs.*

summons case. *Law.* In English criminal law, a case in which the offense is one of those minor ones for which a police officer may arrest without a warrant.

sum'mu·la (sŭm'ū·lä), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-lē). [L., a small sum.] An epitome; abridgment.—**sum'mu·list** (-lĭst), *n.*

‖**sum'mum bo'num** (sŭm'ŭm bō'nŭm). [L.] *Ethics.* The supreme or highest good, usually conceived as that in which all other goods are included, or from which they are derived.

‖**sum'mum ge'nus** (jē'nŭs); *pl.* SUMMA GENERA (sŭm'ä jĕn'ĕr·ä). [L.] *Logic.* The highest genus; a genus which cannot be classed as a species.

sum'mum jus (jŭs) *or* **ius** (yŭs; yōōs). [L.] *Law.* Strict legal right; exact law; strictum jus; — distinguished from *equity* (L. *equitas*).

‖**sum'mum jus, sum'ma in·ju'ri·a** (sŭm'ä ĭn·jōōr'ĭ·ä). [L.] The highest law, the highest injustice; the rigor of the law may be extreme injustice. *Cicero* (*De Officiis*, I. 10).

Sum'ner line (sŭm'nĕr). The part of the circle of position actually used by a navigator in getting a ship's position at sea, usually so small a part of the circle that it can be regarded as a straight line. Cf. CIRCLE OF POSITION.

Sum'ner's meth'od (sŭm'nĕrz). [After Thomas H. *Sumner*, American sea captain.] *Navig.* A method of determining one's position on the earth. Two approximate latitudes (or longitudes) are assumed, as from the dead reckoning, and from an observation of a heavenly body the corresponding longitudes (or latitudes) are calculated. The point of observation is somewhere on the line joining the points so determined. If a similar line is determined from another heavenly body, or a later observation of the same body, the intersection of the two lines fixes the point of observation. See SUMNER LINE.

sum of things. The body politic or its welfare; the common weal; also, the universe. *A Latinism.*

sum of two linear sets. *Math.* The linear set of smallest order containing all the elements of the two given linear sets.

sump (sŭmp), *n.* [MLG., a marsh. See SWAMP.] **1.** (*pron.* sŭmp, sōōmp) *Chiefly Dial.* **a** A puddle or dirty pool. **b** Mud or dirt. **c** A sudden heavy shower.

2. A pit, depression, reservoir, tank, etc., serving as a drain or a receptacle for fluids to be salvaged or further disposed of; specif.: **a** A cesspool. **b** An open drain for carrying off dripping liquids in factories, etc. **c** A depression made in a water channel to facilitate the emptying of the channel. **d** A pit at the lowest point in a circulating or drainage system, as in the oil-circulating system of an internal-combustion engine; — sometimes called *sump pit.*

3. *Metal.* A round clay-lined pit of stone for fused metal.

4. [G. *sumpf*, lit., marsh. See SWAMP.] *Mining.* **a** The lowest portion of a shaft, below the working levels, into which the water drains. See MINE, *Illust.* **b** An excavation smaller than, and ahead of, the regular work in driving a tunnel or sinking a shaft. **c** A cistern, or reservoir. **d** *Coal Mining.* A sumping cut.

sump, *v. t.* To make a sump in; specif., to depress (the bottom of a channel). — *v. i.* To dig or form a sump; specif., to make a sumping cut.

sump'age (sŭmp'ĭj), *n.* Drainage or storage by means of a sump or sumps. *Rare.*

sump cut. *Coal Mining.* A sumping cut.

sump'er (sŭmp'ĕr), *n.* One who sumps.

sump fuse. A fuse used in blasting under water.

sumph (sŭmf; sōōmf), *n.* A stupid or sulky person. *Scot. & N. of Eng.* — *v. i.* To be stupid or sulky. *Scot.*

sumph (sŭmf; 206), *n.* A plumping sound.

sumph'ish (sŭm'fĭsh; sōōm'-), *adj.* Also **sumph'y** (-fĭ). Stupid; also, sulky. — **sumph'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **sumph'ish·ness,** *n. All Scot. & N. of Eng.*

sump'ing cut (sŭmp'ĭng). *Coal Mining.* The preliminary undercut in a face of coal made by a short-wall machine; — called also *sump cut, sump.*

sumping shot. *Mining.* A shot or blast for making a sump or deepening a shaft.

sum'pit (sŭm'pĭt), *n.* [Malay, a sumpitan. See SUMPITAN.] A sumpitan or one of its darts.

sum'pi·tan (sŭm'pĭ·tăn), *n.* [Malay, fr. *sumpit* or *sĕmpit*, sumpitan, lit., narrow, slender.] A kind of blowgun for discharging a dart (often poisoned), used by the savages of Borneo and adjacent islands.

sum'ple (sŭm'p'l), *adj. & v. t.* [Cf. SUPPLE.] Supple. *Dial.*

sump'man (sŭmp'măn), *n.* **1.** A sumper; specif., a pitman's helper.

sump pit. See SUMP, *n.*, 2 **d**.

sump shot. A sumping shot.

sump'si·mus (sŭmp'sĭ·mŭs), *n.* [L., we have taken, fr. *sumere* to take.] A strictly correct expression or usage substituted for an old popular error. Cf. MUMPSIMUS.

sump'ter (sŭmp'tĕr), *n.* [OF. *sommetier* driver of a pack horse. See SUMMER a beam.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** The driver of a pack horse. **b** A pack; a burden.

2. A pack horse, mule, or the like; a beast of burden.

sump'ter, *adj.* Of or pertaining to a sumpter; hence, baggage; pack; as, a *sumpter* boy, car, mule.

sump'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *sumptio*, fr. *sumere, sumptum*, to take.] **1.** A receiving or consuming of the Eucharistic elements. *Obs.*

2. *Logic.* **a** An assumption. **b** The major premise.

sump'tu·ar'y (sŭmp'tū·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *sumptuarius*, fr. *sumptus* expense, cost, fr. *sumere, sumptum*, to take, use, spend, fr. *sub* under + *emere* to take, buy. See REDEEM.] **1.** Relating to or regulating expenditure, esp. on clothes, food, etc.; controlling extravagance; as, *sumptuary* reforms or edicts.

2. Of or pertaining to sumptuary laws or regulations.

sumptuary law *or* **regulation.** **a** A law to prevent extravagance in private life by limiting expenditure for clothing, food, furniture, etc. Such laws were common in Greece and Rome, and in the 13th to 15th centuries. **b** A law designed to regulate habits primarily on moral or religious grounds but regarded as justified under the police power of the state.

sump'tu·os'i·ty (sŭmp'tū·ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *somptuosité*, fr. LL. *sumptuositas.*] Expensive magnificence or elegance; luxuriousness; lavish display; also, something sumptuous.

sump'tu·ous (sŭmp'tū·ŭs), *adj.* [F. *somptueux*, fr. L. *sumptuosus*, fr. *sumptus* expense, cost. See SUMPTUARY.] **1.** Involving large outlay or expense; costly; lavish; hence, luxurious; splendid; magnificent; as, a *sumptuous* house or table.

2. Extravagantly or luxuriously dressed, fed, housed, etc.; living in luxury.

— **sump'tu·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **sump'tu·ous·ness,** *n.*

sump winze (wĭnz). *Mining.* An exploring shaft below the lowest level.

sum total, *or* **sum'-to'tal,** *n.; pl.* SUMS TOTAL, SUMTOTALS. **1.** An aggregate of sums; a total arrived at through the counting, figuring, casting up, etc., of sums; as, the *sum total* of one's liabilities.

2. The aggregate amount (esp. of something not calculable); totality; total result; also, the sum and substance; as, the *sum total* of the day's pleasure.

sum (sŭn), *n.* [ME. *sunne, sonne*, fr. AS. *sunne;* akin to OFris. *sunne*, D. *zon*, OS. & OHG. *sunna*, G. *sonne*, ON. *sunna*, Goth. *sunno* sun, Av. *xvanvant* sunny, and to L. *sol* sun. See SOLAR, SOUTH.] **1.** The luminous celestial body the light of which constitutes day, and absence of the light of which constitutes night; in the Ptolemaic system, one of the seven planets revolving around the earth (see PLANET, *n.*, 1); in modern astronomy, the member of the solar system round which the earth and other planets revolve, by which they are held in their orbits, and from which they receive light and heat. Symbol, ☉. It is an average star. See STAR, *n.*, 1. The most recent computations estimate its horizontal parallax to be 8.80″, from which the following measurements are derived: its mean distance from the earth, 92,900,000 miles; its linear diameter, 864,000 miles; its mass, 332,000 times that of the earth. Its mean density is about one fourth that of the earth, or 1.41 compared with water. The sun is an immense globe of matter whose chemical constitution is doubtless identical with that of the earth, but so hot that it remains completely gaseous, in spite of the enormous pressure exerted by the mutual attraction of its particles. Its luminous surface layer is called the *photosphere*, above which is the red *chromosphere*, the boundary between the two being the thin *reversing layer*, while outermost of all is the tenuous *corona* (see these terms). The sun is of spectral type about G0, and its spectrum is characterized by thousands of dark lines (see FRAUNHOFER LINES) produced by absorption by the vapors of the chemical elements. Its surface temperature is about 5,800° C., and its interior temperature, though at present unknown, may possibly be millions of degrees. The attraction of gravity at the solar surface is about 27 times that at the surface of the earth. The period of the rotation of the sun's surface layers varies from 25 days at the equator to about 27 days at latitude 45°, and probably even more at its poles, a phenomenon for which there is no entirely satisfactory explanation. The sun is attended by nine larger planets and a very large number of minor planets, or asteroids (over 1,000 known), and by comets and meteoric bodies. The entire system, including the recently discovered trans-Neptunian planet, Pluto, is over eight billion miles in diameter, and is moving as a whole toward a point near Alpha (α) Lyrae at a speed of about 12 miles per second, so that the sun is about 100 light years from its position one million years ago. Its surface is disturbed by solar storms, or cyclones, called *sunspots* (which see), that occur in much greater numbers every eleven years, the cause of this curious periodicity being still uncertain. At the earth, the solar energy is equivalent to about one and one half horsepower per square yard; at the sun, each square inch of surface continuously emits over fifty horsepower. Cf. SOLAR CONSTANT. Of the sun's tremendous energy output, the earth receives but one two-billionth. The source of this solar energy is still uncertain. See CONTRACTION THEORY.

2. The sun (sense 1) as viewed or felt on earth; — chiefly in phrases reflecting the naïve or Ptolemaic conceptions; as, the *sun* sets; the *sun* rises; let not the *sun* go down upon your wrath; a red *sun;* there is no *sun* today; also, the heat or light radiated from the sun; sunshine; as, to bask in the *sun;* tanned by the *sun.*

The *sun* came up upon the left,
Out of the sea came he! *Coleridge.*

3. One like the sun in radiance, illuminative power, etc.; often [*cap.*], God or Christ.

4. [*usually cap.*] A sun god; specif., Apollo.

5. *Chiefly Poetic.* **a** Sunrise or sunset; — chiefly in phrases, as *from sun to sun*, from sunrise to sunset. **b** A day; a period of daylight.

But one *sun's* length off from my happiness. *Mrs. Browning.*

c A solar year, esp. that of an apparently revolving sun.

Virtue, not rolling *suns*, the mind matures. *Young.*

6. *Chiefly Poetic.* **a** Temperature; heat; also, climate. **b** Brightness; glory; splendor; power.

Though the *sun* of poesy is set. *Keats.*

7. A celestial body like the sun; a luminary center of a system. "And other planets circle other *suns.*" *Pope.*

8. A sunlike object; as: **a** A parhelion. **b** A heraldic representation of a sun surrounded with rays. **c** A type of monstrance. See MONSTRANCE, *Illust.* **d** A wheellike firework with rockets.

9. *Colloq.* **a** Sunstroke. **b** Sunfish.

10. *Astrol.* A hot and dry, temperate, masculine, diurnal planet which, if well aspected, is fortunate, the mansion of which is Leo, the exaltation 19° Aries, the depression 19° Libra, and the orb 15°.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

sun-affronting	sun-descended	sun-marked
sun-arrayed	sun-drawn	sun-melted
sun-awakened	sun-dried	sun-nursed
sun-bathed	sun-eclipsing	sun-outshining
sun-beat	sun-excluding	sun-painted
sun-beaten	sun-expelling	sun-paled
sun-begotten	sun-exposed	sun-praising
sun-blackened	sun-eyed	sun-projected
sun-blanched	sun-faced	sun-red
sun-blistered	sun-feathered	sun-resembling
sun-blown	sun-filled	sun-scorched
sun-born	sun-flagged	sun-scorching
sun-bred	sun-flaring	sun-shading
sun-bright	sun-flooded	sun-shunning
sun-bringing	sun-fringed	sun-sodden
sun-broad	sun-gazed	sun-staining
sun-bronzed	sun-gazing	sun-steeped
sun-brown	sun-gilt	sun-swart
sun-browned	sun-graced	sun-swept
sun-clear	sun-heated	sun-tanned
sun-confronting	sun-illumined	sun-tight
sun-courting	sun-kissed	sun-warm
sun-crowned	sun-loved	sun-warmed
sun-dazzling	sun-loving	sun-withered
sun-delighting	sun-made	

— *against the sun, with the sun.* See under AGAINST, *prep.*, and WITH. — *under the sun.* In the world; on earth.

There is no new thing *under the sun.* *Eccl.* i. 9.

sun (sŭn), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the sun or worship of the sun; as, a *sun* temple.

2. Caused by the light or heat of the sun; also, screening or protecting from exposure to sunlight; as, a *sun* blister.

3. Open or exposed to the sun or sunshine.

sun (sŭn), *v.;* SUNNED (sŭnd); SUN'NING. *Transitive:* **1.** To expose to or as to the sun's rays; to warm, dry, air, bleach, tone down, etc., in or as if in the sun.

2. To shine upon; to illumine or irradiate. *Rare.*

3. To affect by or as by sunlight or exposure to it; sometimes, with *out*, to bring out; to blot out.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To shine; to emit radiance.

2. To sun oneself or itself; to bask in the sun.

sun (sŏŏn), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

sun (sŭn). Var. of SUNN.

Sun and Lion. See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

sun'-and-plan'et mo'tion, wheels, etc. *Mach.* An epicyclic train of two wheels, the wheel on the central axis (*sun wheel*) being usually rotated by the other wheel (*planet wheel*). Its invention is ascribed to James Watt, who used it on his beam engines to avoid paying royalties on the crank and connecting rod.

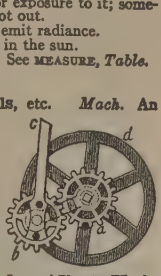

Sun-and-Planet Wheels. *a* Sun Wheel; *b* Planet Wheel; *c* Connecting Rod; *d* Flywheel.

sun animalcule. Any protozoan of the group Heliozoa, esp. *Actinophrys sol.* See ACTINOPHRYS, *Illust.*

Sun'a·pee trout (sŭn'ä·pē). [From *Sunapee* Lake, N. H., a Pennacook name, lit., south lake.] A brilliantly colored char (*Salvelinus aureolus*) of Sunapee and other lakes of New Hampshire and Maine, closely related to the saibling of Europe.

sun arc. A sun lamp.

sun'-baked', *adj.* Baked, as bricks, by exposure to sunshine; heated, parched, compacted, etc., by excessive sunlight; as, *sun-baked* soil.

sun bark. *Archaeol.* The boat of the sun by which, in Scandinavian mythology, he returned at night from the west to the east, — found in petroglyphs and on images in Scandinavia.

sun bath. Therapeutic exposure to the sun's rays.

sun'-bathe', *v. i.* To take a sun bath. — **sun bather.**

sun'beam' (sŭn'bēm'), *n.* [AS. *sunnebēam.*] **1.** A beam or ray of the sun. "Evening *sunbeams.*" *Keble.*

2. One who radiates happiness, as a bright, merry child.

3. A color, reddish-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance; — called also *banana.* Cf. COLOR.

sun'beamed' (-bēmd'), *adj.* Fraught with sunbeams. *Shak.*

sun'beam'y (-bēm'ĭ), *adj.* Of or like a sunbeam; shining; cheerful.

sun bear. A small bear (*Ursus*, or *Helarctos, malayanus*) about four feet long, of southern Asia, Java, Sumatra, and Borneo. It has a short broad head and fine short glossy fur, mostly black, but brownish on the nose and with a white or orange band on the chest. It is easily tamed.

sun'ber'ry (sŭn'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), *n.* The wonderberry.

sun'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* **a** Any of numerous small, brilliantly colored birds of the family Nectariniidae, native of Africa, southern Asia, the East Indies, and Australia. In external appearance and habits they somewhat resemble hummingbirds, but they have a curved bill and are true singing birds (Oscines). **b** The sun bittern. **c** A finfoot.

Jericho Sunbird (*Cinnyris osea*), with Nest and Young.

sun bittern. Either of two peculiar Central and South American birds (*Eurypyga helias* and *E. major*) allied to the herons, rails, and cranes. The plumage is variously barred, mottled, and vermiculated with brown, black, white, and buff, most strikingly on certain parts of the wings and tail displayed only when the bird is excited.

sun blind. A canvas awning. *Brit.*

sun'-blind', *adj.* Temporarily blind from the glare of the sun. — **sun blindness.**

sun'blink' (sŭn'blĭngk'), *n.* **A** glimpse or gleam of the sun. *Scot.*

sun'bon'net (sŭn'bŏn'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* A poke bonnet of calico, gingham, or the like, with a capeat the back worn to shield the head, face, and neck from the sun. — **sun'bon'net·ed** (-ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.*

sun'bow' (-bō'), *n.* A rainbow; an iris. *Poetic.*

sun'break' (-brāk'), *n.* A breaking forth of the sun, as at sunrise; a sunburst. *Poetic.*

sun'burn' (-bûrn'), *n.* **1.** Superficial inflammation of the skin, caused by direct exposure to the sun's rays.

2. The color French beige.

3. *Plant Pathol.* **a** Development of chlorophyll in potato tubers which have been exposed to light. **b** = SUNSCALD, 2. **c** = HELIOSIS, 1.

sun'burn' (-bûrn'), *v. t. & i.;* -BURNED (-bûrnd') or -BURNT' (-bûrnt'); -BURN'ING. To burn or discolor by the sun; tan.

sun'burned' (-bûrnd'), **sun'burnt'** (-bûrnt'), *adj.* Affected by sunburn; — specif.: **a** Reddened or tanned by sunburn. **b** Sun-baked. — **sun'burned'ness, sun'burnt'ness,** *n.*

sun burner. A circle or cluster of gas burners formerly much used in lighting large rooms.

sun'burst' (sŭn'bûrst'), *n.* **1.** A burst or flashing of sunlight, esp. through a break in clouds.

2. A jeweled brooch representing a sun surrounded by rays.

3. The Japanese ensign, bearing the device of a rising sun and rays radiating to all points, in red on a white field.

4. A color, red-yellow in hue, of high saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

sun'cher·chor (sŭn'chĕr·chōr), *n.* [Prob. misreading of *sunkatar*, fr. Hind. *suṅkātar.*] The king cobra. *Bengal.*

sunck (sŭngk), *n.* Also **sunk,** *or* **sunk squaw.** [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Massachuset *sunck squa, sonksq,* Narragansett *saunck squauh* (cf. SQUAW).] An American Indian tribal queen. *Obs. New England.*

sun clock. A sundial.

sun compass. *Aeronautics.* A compass which, when a flight is maintained on a given meridian (as evidenced by the presence of an image of the sun on a frosted plate provided for the purpose), indicates true north, a clockwork mechanism being used to correct automatically for the change in the sun's hour angle. Usually, the compass consists of a compass dial, above which is mounted on horizontal trunnions a clock in such a way that when the instrument is set to the course desired, all the avigator need do is to keep the sun's image ever present on the frosted plate.

sun'mons-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
sun'mut (sŏŏm'ĭt; sŭm'-). Dial. var. of SOMEWHAT.
sump, *n.* [L. *sumptus.*] Expense. *Obs.*
‖sump'ti·bus pu'bli·cis (pŭb'lĭ·sĭs). [L.] At public expense.
sump'ter, *n.* Sumptuousness; splendor; expense. *Obs.*
sump'ture, *n.* A sumpter. *Obs.*
sum'ner (sŭm'nĕr). Archaic var. of SUMMONER.
Su'mo (sōō'mō), *adj.* = ULYAK.
su·moom'. † SIMOOM.
sum'thing. Something. *Ref. Sp.*
sun. Son. *Ref. Sp.*
sun. † SOON, SOUND.
sunar. Var. of SONAR.
sun'burnd'. Sunburned. *Ref. Sp.*
sun'burn'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
sunburst plaiting. See PLAITING, 1.

sun crack. A crack due to the sun's heat, as in dried mud. — **sun'-cracked**′ (sŭn′krăkt′), *adj.*

sun cult. *Anthropol.* Any religion which reveres the sun as a god.

sun'cup′ (sŭn′kŭp′), *n.* A yellow-flowered evening primrose (*Oenothera ovata*) found along the Pacific coast of the United States; — called also *golden eggs*.

sun cure. Treatment by sun baths.

sun'-cured′, *adj.* Air-cured.

sun'dae (sŭn′dĭ), *n.* [Also *sunday*, obscurely fr. *Sunday*.] A portion of plain ice cream served with crushed fruit, sirups, nuts, etc.

Sun'da Land (sŭn′dȧ). [From *Sunda* Islands.] *Geol.* The paleogeographic land mass of which the East Indies constitute the unsubmerged portions.

sun dance. A ceremonial dance in honor of the sun as a divine power; specif., a dance performed at the time of the summer solstice among many of the Plains Indians. Cf. DANCE, *n.*

Sun'da-nese′ (sŭn′dȧ-nēz′; -nēs′), *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* One of the people of western Java, comprising the purest Malays and those least influenced by Hindu civilization.
2. The Sundanesian language. See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table;* JAVANESE, *n.*, 1.

Sun'da-nese′, *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Sundanese or their language.
2. Inhabiting or native to the Sunda Isles.

Sun'da-ne'sian (-nē′shăn; -zhăn), *adj.* Sundanese.

sun-dang′ (sōōn-dăng′), *n.* [Tag. *sondang*.] A short broad knife or bolo. *Phil. I.*

sun'da-ri (sŭn′dȧ-rē), *n.* [Skr. *sundarī*.] An East Indian tree (*Heritiera fomes*) having a hard, durable wood; also, the dungon (*H. littoralis*) of the Philippines.

sun date. An immovable feast day.

Sun'day (sŭn′dĭ; 89), *n.* [AS. *sunnandæg;* akin to ON. *sunnudagr*, D. *zondag*, G. *sonntag;* — trans. of LL. *dies solis* day of the sun. See SUN; DAY.] The first day of the week, regarded by most Christians as a day for rest from secular employments and for religious worship; the Christian Sabbath; the Lord's day. It is kept as a weekly commemoration of the day of Christ's resurrection and as the Christian analogue of the Jewish Sabbath. See HOLIDAY, *n.*, 3.
Syn. — SUNDAY, SABBATH are not strictly synonymous terms. SUNDAY is the name of the first day of the week; SABBATH designates the institution rather than the day, and is synonymous with *Sunday* only in Christian usage, inasmuch as the Jewish *Sabbath* falls on Saturday. As a designation of the day, *Sunday* is preferred to *Sabbath*.
☞ In ecclesiastical usage many Sundays of the year are distinguished by specific epithets. Thus:

Advent Sunday	**Low Sunday**	**Sexagesima Sunday**
Alb Sunday	**Mid-Lent Sunday**	**Simnel Sunday**
Easter Sunday	**Mothering Sunday**	**Tradition Sunday**
Gaudete Sunday	**Palm Sunday**	**Trinity Sunday**
God's Sunday	**Passion Sunday**	**Whitsunday**
Great Sunday	**Rorate Sunday**	
Laetare Sunday	**Rose Sunday**	

Sun'day, *adj.* Pertaining to or associated with Sunday; worn or done on Sundays.

Sun'day, *v. t. & i.* To spend Sunday; to dress up for Sunday. *Colloq., U. S.*

Sunday best *or* **black**. One's best clothes; esp., a suit or dress worn chiefly to church. *Colloq.*

Sunday, *or* **Sunday's, child**. One born on Sunday, popularly regarded as a child of fortune.

Sunday citizen. A citizen in his Sunday clothes. *Shak.*

Sun'day-fied (sŭn′dĭ-fīd), *adj.* Given a character, appearance, expression, or the like, appropriate to Sunday.

Sun'day-go'-to-meet'ing, *adj.* Pertaining to, or appropriate for, Sunday churchgoing. *Humorous.*

Sun'day-ism (sŭn′dĭ-ĭz′m), *n.* Sabbatarianism.

Sunday letter. See DOMINICAL LETTER.

Sunday of the Apokreos. See APOKREOS.

Sunday of the Golden Rose. Rose Sunday.

Sunday saint. One who makes Sunday an exceptional day of good behavior.

Sunday, *or* **Sabbath, school**. A school held on Sunday or the Sabbath for purposes of religious education; also, its pupils, or teachers and pupils, collectively. — **Sun'day-school'**, *adj.* — **Sun'day-school'ish**, *adj.*

Sunday supplement. The sections of miscellaneous material other than news of a Sunday newspaper.

sun'der (sŭn′dĕr), *v. t.;* SUN'DERED (-dĕrd); SUN'DER-ING. [ME. *sundren*, fr. AS. *sundrian* (in ȧsundrian, gesundrian), *syndrian;* akin to ON. *sundra*, G. *sondern*, and AS. *sundor* asunder, separately, apart, D. *zonder*, prep., without, G. *sonder* separate, as prep., without, *sondern* but, OHG. *suntar* separately, ON. *sundr* asunder, Goth. *sundro* alone, separately.] To break or force apart, in two, or off from a whole; to separate by rending, cutting, breaking, etc., or by intervening time, space, or the like; to sever; rive; as, to *sunder* friends, the bond of marriage, a cable, a limb from a tree, or a ship driven on a rock; the gulf that *sunders* the rich from the poor. — *v. i.* To be or become parted, disunited, or severed; to split. *Both Now Poetic.*
Syn. — See DIVIDE.

sun'der, *adv.* [AS. *sundor*.] Asunder. *Obs.* — *adj.* Sundry; various. *Obs.*

sun'der, *n.* [See SUNDER, *v. t.;* cf. ASUNDER.] A separation into parts; a division or severance.
— ***in sunder***. Into parts; apart.

He . . . cutteth the spear *in sunder*. *Ps.* xlvi. 9.

sun'der-ance (-ăns), *n.* Act of dividing or separating.

sun'der-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which sunders.

sun'der-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *synderlīce, sundorlīce*.] Separately. *Obs.*

sun'der-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Separation. *Rare.*

sun'der tree (sŭn′dĕr). The sundari.

sun'dew′ (sŭn′dū′; 242), *n.* [Obs. D. *sundauw;* cf. AS. *sundēaw* rosemary.] Any plant of the genus *Drosera* or of the family Droseraceae. See DROSOPHYLLUM, ALDROVANDA, DIONAEA, RORIDULA.

sundew family. The Droseraceae.

sun'di'al (sŭn′dĭ′ăl), *n.* **1.** An instrument to show the time of day by the shadow of a gnomon, or style, on a plate (usually horizontal), or on a cylindrical surface.
2. The common lupine (*Lupinus perennis*) of the eastern United States.

sun disk. *Archaeol.* A disk with conventionalized wings, used in the symbolism of the ancient Near East as emblem of the sun god. In Egypt it was the symbol of Ra and often bore the uraeus; in southwestern Asia it became identified with the God Ashur and later with Ahura-Mazda.

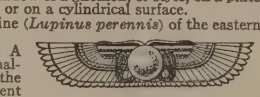
Sun Disk.

sun'dog′ (sŭn′dŏg′; 185), *n.* **1.** A parhelion.
2. A small halo, nearly round, on the parhelic circle, most frequently just outside the halo of 22° (see HALO, *n.*, 1); — called also *dog* and *weather gall*.
3. A Pekingese.

sun'down′ (-doun′), *n.* **1.** Sunset.
2. A kind of broad-brimmed sun hat worn by women. *U. S.*

sun'down′, *adj.* Being or characteristic of a sundowner; as, a *sundown* student.

sun'down'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** A tramp, originally one in the Australian bush, who comes to a station at sunset for food and shelter. *Colloq.*
2. A drink, taken about sundown; a nightcap. *Slang.*
3. One who becomes active at sunset; specif.: **a** A physician who engages in private practice only at night because of daytime employment. **b** *Slang.* A night-school student.
4. *Nav.* A very strict captain, orig. one who compelled midshipmen to return from shore leave at sundown.

sun'down'ing, *n.* Sundown activity or practices; an entertainment in the early evening.

sun'dries (sŭn′drĭz), *n. pl.* Miscellaneous articles, details, or items of inconsiderable size or amount individually.

sun'drops′ (-drŏps′), *n. pl.* [*sun* + *drop*.] Any of several day-flowering herbs of the genus *Kneiffia*, esp. *K. fruticosa*.

sun'dry (-drĭ), *adj.* [ME. *sundry, sondry*, fr. AS. *syndrig* separate, special, several, one each; akin to OHG. *sundrīc*, and AS. *sundor*. See SUNDER, *v. t.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Sundered; disunited; apart. **b** Different or distinct for each; respective. "Every sort [of flower] is in a *sundry* bed." *Spenser.* **c** Separate; distinct. "Nine *sundry* sects of Christians." *Moryson.* **d** Different; diverse.
2. Several; divers; more than one or two; various; miscellaneous; — often in combination; as, **sun'dry-col'ored, sun'dry-pat'terned, sun'dry-shaped'**, etc. "*Sundry* wines." *Chaucer.* "*Sundry* weighty reasons." *Shak.*
3. Of, from, or pertaining to, sundries; as, a state's *sundry* revenue.
— **sun'dri-ly** (-drĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **sun'dri-ness**, *n.*

sun'dry, *adv.* Separately; apart; asunder. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

sun'-dry' (sŭn′drĭ′), *v. t. & i.* To dry in the sun.

sun'dry-man (sŭn′drĭ-măn), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who deals in sundries.

sun'fall' (sŭn′fôl′), *n.* Sunset. *Poetic.*

sun'fast' (-făst′; 83), *adj.* Unfadable by sunlight. — *n.* A sunproof fabric.

sun fern. One of the beech ferns (*Dryopteris phegopteris*).

sun fever. *Med.* **a** Fever due to sunstroke. **b** Dengue.

sun'fish' (sŭn′fĭsh′), *n.;* *pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh′-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* **1.** A remarkable marine fish (*Mola mola*) of the order Plectognathi, having a deep body truncated behind, high dorsal and anal fins, and a short fringelike caudal fin. The mouth is small, the skin tough and leathery, and the flesh almost equally so. The sunfish occurs in all warm and temperate seas, swimming lazily at the surface. With an allied genus (*Ranzania*), consisting of one or two rare species with a more elongate body, it constitutes the family *Molidae*.

1/50
Sunfish (*Mola mola*).

2. **a** Any of numerous American perchlike fresh-water fishes of the family Centrarchidae, having a deep, compressed body, and usually a brilliant metallic coloration. The common sunfish, or pumpkin seed (*Eupomotis gibbosus*), abounds in clear streams and ponds in much of the northern and eastern United States, but does not exceed six or eight inches in length. The bluegill and the long-eared sunfish are other species. **b** The opah. **c** = MOONFISH, 1 **a**. **d** The cobblerfish. **e** The basking shark. **f** Any large jellyfish.

Sunfish (*Eupomotis gibbosus*). (1/6)

sun'fish' (sŭn′fĭsh′), *v. i.* To buck by bringing the shoulders alternately nearly to the ground and raising them; — said esp. of bronchos in the western United States.

sun'fish'er (-ĕr), *n.* A bucking horse. *Slang.*

sun'fish'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Sunfish fishery.

sun flag. The Japanese flag. See Plate VI.

sun'flow'er (sŭn′flou′ĕr), *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Helianthus;* — prob. so called from the form and color of the large yellow-rayed flower heads. The common sunflower, *H. annuus*, is the State flower of Kansas and the floral emblem of Peru; it is often grown for its seeds, which are used for stock food, and which yield an edible oil. See STATE FLOWER, *Plate.*
2. = HELIOTROPE, 1. *Poetic.*
3. Any of various other plants so called either from a superficial likeness to the true sunflower or from their opening in the sunshine; as: **a** The gum plant (*Grindelia*). **b** The pot marigold. **c** The rockrose (*Helianthemum*). **d** The balsamroot.
4. The color sunflower yellow.

sunflower oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

sunflower oil cake. The residual cake remaining after the extraction of oil from sunflower seed. It is used esp. for feeding dairy cows, fattening cattle, etc.

Sunflower State. Kansas; — a nickname.

sunflower tree. The fringe tree.

sunflower yellow. A color, reddish-yellow in hue, of high saturation and very high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

sun fruit. The fruit of any tree of the genus *Heliocarpus*.

Sung (sōōng), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *Sung*⁴.] **1.** A feudal state in China, 1113–285 B.C.
2. **a** A dynasty in Chinese history, A.D. 420–479. **b** A dynasty in Chinese history, A.D. 960–1126, noted for its activity in literature, philosophy, and art. **c** The southern Sung dynasty, A.D. 1127–1280.

Sung, *adj.* Of or pert. to the Sung state or a Sung dynasty; specif., of the Sung period A.D. 960–1126.

sun gall. A jellyfish.

sun gem. A Brazilian hummingbird (*Heliactis bilopha*). In the male the head has two tufts of glittering purple, green, and golden feathers. The breast is white.

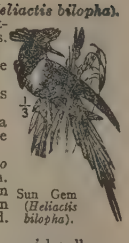
1/3
Sun Gem (*Heliactis bilopha*).

sun'glade′ (sŭn′glād′), *n.* A glade (sense 2) made by the sun.

sun'glass′ (sŭn′glăs′), *n.;* *pl.* -GLASSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). **1.** A burning glass.
2. *Optics. pl.* Spectacles made of a glass which protects the eyes from the glare of the sun.

sung'lo' (sōōng′lō′), *n.* [From *Sung-lo* Mountain, Anhwei province, fr. Chin. (Pek.) *sung*¹-*lo*³ medicine that grows on pine trees, *Usnea plicata*.] A green Chinese tea, formerly much esteemed. It consists of large loosely rolled leaves.

sun'glow' (sŭn′glō′), *n.* *Meteorol.* A brownish yellow or rosy flush often seen in the sky before sunrise or after sunset, due to solar rays scattered or diffracted from particles in the lower and upper air. The displays in 1883–85 are ascribed to particles of dust thrown into the upper air by eruption of Krakatao Aug. 26 and 27, 1883. Cf. BISHOP'S RING.

sun'-god', *n.* *Myth.* A god representing the sun or one of its aspects, as Ra, Shamash, Helios, etc. See APOLLO.

sun'-go'-down', *n.* Sunset. *Chiefly Dial.*

sun grass. Bermuda grass.

sun'-graze', *v. i.* *Astron.* To pass near the sun.

sun'-graz'er, *n.* *Astron.* A comet whose perihelion is very close to the sun.

sun grebe. A finfoot.

sun'-grown', *adj.* Grown in the open; exposed to the sun; — said of tobacco. Cf. SHADE-GROWN.

sun hat. A broad-brimmed or helmet-shaped hat of a material and color to protect the face or head from the sun's heat.

sun helmet. A helmet-shaped sun hat.

sun hemp. Sunn.

sunk (sŭngk), *past & past part.* of SINK. Hence: *adj.* That has been sunk, esp. by design or human agency; sunken; as, a *sunk* carving, ship, or cistern; also, *Slang,* overcome.

sunk (sŭngk), *n.* *Chiefly Scot.* **a** A seat; a couch. **b** A seat or bank of turf; a turf. **c** A pad of straw used as a saddle or as a cushion; — usually in *pl.*

sunk, sunke (sŭngk). Var. of SUNCK.

sunk, *or* **sunk'en, band**. *Bookbinding.* One of several cords or bands on a hand-sewn book that lie in grooves across the backbone. See 1st BAND, 12 **c**; cf. RAISED BAND.

sunk'en (sŭngk′ĕn), *past part.* of SINK. Hence: *adj.* **a** That has sunk, or fallen down, in, below, etc.; hollow, reduced, subsided, etc.; also, sunk; as, *sunken* cheeks, fortunes, or floors; *sunken* (usually *sunk*) fences. **b** Lying on the bottom of a river or other water; as, *sunken* ships or treasures.

sunk enamel. Champlevé.

sunken battery. *Mil.* A battery sunk below the surface of the ground for protection.

Sunken Bell, The. [G. *Die versunkene Glocke*.] A fairy drama (1897, translated into English in 1900) by Gerhart Hauptmann.

sunken garden. A formal garden ordinarily in a depression or with a terrace or terraces around it.

sun'ket (sŭng′kĭt; sōōng′-), *n.* [From Scot. form of *somewhat* something.] Food of any sort; esp., a dainty. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

sunk fence. A ditch with a retaining wall, used to divide lands without defacing a landscape; a ha-ha.

sunk fly. A wet fly.

sunk'ie (sŭng′kĭ), *n.* A low stool. *Scot.*

Sun King. Le Roi Soleil. See ROI SOLEIL, LE.

sunk key. See 2d KEY, 21 **a**. Cf. FEATHER KEY.

sunk'land (sŭngk′lănd), *n.* Low land covered with water.

sunk panel. A panel forming a shallow recess below the face of its framing or other surrounding surface.

sunk relief. Hollow relief. See 2d RELIEF, 6.

sunk squaw. See SUNCK.

sunk winding. A slot winding.

sun lamp. *Motion Pictures.* A large lamp the light of which is reflected by a parabolic mirror; — called also *sun arc, sun spot.*

sun'land' (sŭn′lănd′), *n.* The land of sunshine; a warm, sunny country or climate. *Poetic.*

sun letters. Hibunci.

sun'light' (sŭn′līt′), *n.* The light of the sun; sunshine; hence, a counterfeit of it, as in taking pictures. — **sun'-light'**, *adj.*

sunlight burner. A sun burner.

sun'light'ed (sŭn′līt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Sunlit.

sun'lit' (-lĭt′), *adj.* Lighted by or as by the sun.

sunn (sŭn), *n.,* *or* **sunn hemp**. [Hind. *san*, fr. Skr. *śaṇa*.] **a** An East Indian plant (*Crotalaria juncea*), with slender branches, simple leaves, and yellow flowers. **b** The valuable fiber of this plant, closely resembling that of true hemp, lighter and stronger than jute, and used for ropes, bags, etc., and to some extent for oakum, canvas, and coarse cloth.

Sun'na, Sun'nah (sōōn′ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *sunnah*.] *Moham. Relig.* Literally, custom; usage; tradition; — applied originally to the sayings and doings of Mohammed; hence, the theory and practice of orthodox Islam. Cf. HADITH.

Sun'ni (sōōn′ē), *n.* Also **Sun'nee**. [Ar. *sunnī* lawful.] A Sunnite.

Sun'ni-ah (-ĭ-ȧ), *n.* One of the Sunnites.

Sun'nite (-īt), *n.* [From SUNNA.] One of a Moslem sect who acknowledge the first four caliphs to be the rightful successors of Mohammed and who accept the "six authentic books" of tradition. This is the orthodox and conservative sect and by far the largest, and includes the four so-called orthodox subsects: Hanafis, Hanbalites, Malikis, Shafiites. The Sunnites are opposed by the heterodox Shiites. — **Sun'nism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

sun'nud (sŭn′ŭd), *n.* [Ar. *sanad*.] A government charter, warrant, diploma, patent, or deed; also, a letter having the force of an edict or ordinance. *India.*

sun'ny (sŭn′ĭ), *adj.;* SUN'NI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); SUN'NI-EST. **1.** Of, from, or in the sun or sunshine; full of or bright with sunshine; as, a *sunny* climate or day

As thick as *sunny* motes. *Marlowe.*

2. Exposed to, brightened or warmed by, etc., the sun's rays; as, *sunny* room; a *sunny* exposure; the hot, *sunny* side of the street

Sunny halves of peaches. *Macaulay.*

Sun'day-ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
Sun'day-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
Sun'day-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Sun'day-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

sun'dek (sŏōn′dĕk). Var. of SUNDIK.
sun'der-a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
sun'derd. Sundered. *Ref. Sp.*
sun'der-wise', *adv.* Separately.

sun'dik (sŏōn′dĭk), *n.* [Malay. name of plant.] See GUTTA, *Table.*
sun'dra (sŭn′drȧ), **sun'dri** (-drĭ). Vars. of SUNDARI.
sun'dra tree. = SUNDARI.

sun'dries-man, *n.* = SUNDRYMAN.
sune (sūn; sŭn). Var. of SOON. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
sune. † SON, SOUND.
sun'foil', *n.* [*sun* + *foil* a leaf.] Sunflower. *Obs.*
sung (sŭng), *past tense & past part.* of SING.
sung'ar. Var. of SANGAR.
sung'ha. Var. of SANGAR.
sun'less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **sun'less-ly**, *adv.* — **sun'less-ness**, *n.*
sun'let, *n.* Dim. of SUN.
sun'like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.
sunne. † SIN, SON, SUN.
sun'nish, *adj.* Sunny. *Obs.*

3. Like the sun or sunshine; merry; gay; cheerful; bright; also, golden, sparkling, etc.; as, a *sunny* nature or smile; *sunny* ringlets; the *sunny* side of life.
Syn. — Cheerful, gay, happy, vivacious; sunlit, clear.
Ant. — Gloomy, dreary, dull; shady, dark.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

sunny-clear	sunnyhearted	sunny-red
sunny-colored	sunnyheartedness	sunny-spirited
sunny-faced	sunny-looking	sunny-sweet
sunny-haired	sunny-natured	sunny-warm

—**sun′ni·ly** (sŭn′I·lĭ), *adv.*—**sun′ni·ness**, *n.*
sun′ny (sŭn′I), *n.* The common sunfish (*Eupomotis gibbosus*) or other similar species.
sunny side. Figuratively, favorable aspect.
sun of Aus′ter·litz (ôs′tĕr·lĭts), **the.** The bright sun which scattered the mists on the day of the battle of Austerlitz, in which Napoleon I defeated the Russians and Austrians (Dec. 2, 1805); hence, an omen of good fortune.
sun′–pain′, *n.* Hemicrania. *U. S.*
sun pan. A pan or vat used in making solar salt, etc.
sun parlor. A glass enclosed porch or living room with a sunny exposure.
sun perch. = SUNFISH, 2 **a.**
sun picture. A picture or print made by the agency of the sun's rays; a photograph. *Now Rare.*
sun pillar. See LIGHT PILLAR.
sun plane. *Coopering.* A short curved plane for smoothing off ends of barrel staves.
sun plant. Any cultivated portulaca.
sun porch. A small sun-flooded porchlike room.
sun power. *Astron.* **a** The power, or energy, of the sun (which see). **b** The intrinsic energy of a star reckoned in terms of the power of the sun.
sun print. A sun picture. — **sun′–print′ed**, *adj.* — **sun printing.**
sun′proof′ (sŭn′prōōf′; 66), *adj.* Impervious to the sun's rays; not easily faded or injured by the sun's rays.
sun′quake′ (-kwāk′), *n.* A solar phenomenon like an earthquake.
sun′ray′ (-rā′), *n.* **a** A ray of sunlight; also, a representation in art of a ray of sunlight. **b** The color antimony yellow. — **sun′ray′**, *adj.*
sun′ray′, *v. t.* To pleat in sunray style. — *v. i.* To emit sunrays.
sun′rise′ (sŭn′rīz′), *n.* **1.** The apparent rising of the sun above the horizon; also, the accompanying atmospheric effects; more generally, the time of such appearance, whether in fair or cloudy weather; as, to wake at *sunrise.* **2.** The region where the sun rises; the east. *Poetic.* **3.** *Astron.* The time when the upper limb of the sun, as affected by refraction, appears above the sensible horizon as a result of the diurnal rotation of the earth.
sunrise wall. The plane of the earth's shadow in the atmosphere at sunrise, or the region of changing ionization near this shadow. It affects radio fading.
sunrise watch. *Journalism.* = LOBSTER TRICK.
sun′ris′ing (sŭn′rīz′ĭng), *n. Archaic.* **a** = SUNRISE, 1 & 2. **b** The quarter in which the sun rises; as, the winter *sunrising.*
sun′room′ (-rōōm′; 200), *n.* A sun parlor.
sun rose. **a** The rockrose (*Helianthemum*). **b** Any cultivated portulaca.
sun's backstays (sŭnz). *Naut.* The apparent rays of the sun extending to the horizon. *Slang.*
sun′scald′ (sŭn′skôld′), *n.* **1.** A scald or a scalding heat caused by the sun; specif., a sunglade.
2. *Plant Pathol.* An injury of woody plants, as fruit and forest trees, characterized by localized death of the tissues and sometimes cankers. That occurring in summer is caused by the combined action of the sun's heat and light. The more common and destructive form, *winter sunscald*, is caused by the freezing of areas of bark with the underlying tissues, esp. on the southwest, or sun-exposed, surfaces of the larger limbs and trunk. These surfaces are subjected to a wide range of daily temperatures, injury resulting only when a sufficiently low minimum is reached.
Sun's day. Sunday. *Rare.*
sun′set′ (sŭn′sĕt′), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sunnset* the west.] **1.** The apparent descent of the sun below the horizon; also, the accompanying atmospheric effects (see def. 4, below).
2. The time when the sun sets; evening; hence, the period of decline; specif., time of old age.

'Tis the *sunset* of life gives me mystical lore. *Campbell.*

3. A color, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and very high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
4. *Astron.* The time when the upper limb of the sun, as affected by refraction, disappears below the sensible horizon as a result of the diurnal rotation of the earth.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

sunset-blue	sunset-lighted	sunset-red
sunset-flushed	sunset-purpled	sunset-ripened

sunset brown. = SUNSET, 3.—**sun′set–brown′** (66), *adj.*
sunset clam. A sunset shell.
sunset gun. A cannon fired at sunset.
sunset shell. **a** A West Indian marine bivalve (*Tellina radiata*) having a smooth shell with radiating bands of varied colors. **b** Any clam with bands of color radiating from the umbones to the edge of the shell.
Sunset State. A nickname for: **a** Arizona. **b** Oregon.
sun′set′ting (sŭn′sĕt′ĭng), *n.* Sunset; also, the quarter in which the sun sets. *Archaic.*
sun′set′ty (-I), *adj.* Like or characteristic of sunset.
sunset wall. The plane of the earth's shadow in the atmosphere at sunset, or the region of changing ionization near this shadow. It affects radio fading.
sun′shade′ (sŭn′shād′), *n.* Anything used as a protection from the sun's rays; as: **a** A parasol. **b** An awning.
sun′shine′ (-shīn′), *n.* **1.** The sun's light; the sun's direct rays, neither scattered nor reflected; hence: **a** The warmth and light given by the sun's rays. **b** A spot or surface on which the sun's light shines, as distinguished from surrounding shadow. **c** A sunburst (sense 1).
2. A person, thing, condition, or influence, that radiates warmth or cheer in the manner of sunshine; sunniness, happiness, graciousness, etc., or their source.
3. *Meteorol.* The sun's light when sufficiently strong to cast a shadow. Symbol, ☉.
—*in the sunshine.* Intoxicated. *Slang.*
sun′shine′, *adj.* Sunshiny; hence: **a** Cheerful. **b** Prosperous. **c** Fair-weather.
sun′shine′, *v. i.* To radiate sunshine. *Rare.*
sun′shine′–show′er·y, *adj.* Cheerful in trouble.
Sunshine State. **a** New Mexico. **b** South Dakota. **c** Florida.
sun′shin′y (sŭn′shīn′I), *adj.* Bright with or as with the rays of the sun; sunny; shining; resplendent; joyous; as, a *sunshiny* day; *sunshiny* persons.
sun′–shot′, *adj.* Shot, or permeated, with sunshine.
sun shower. A light rain while the sun shines. *Colloq.*
sun side. The side on which the sun shines.
sun's mean longitude. The geocentric celestial longitude which the sun would have if its apparent annual motion in the ecliptic were at a uniform average or mean angular velocity.
sun′smit′ten (sŭn′smĭt′n), *adj.* Also **sun′smit′** (-smĭt′). Lit by the sun's rays; also, sun-struck.
sun snake. *Archaeol.* An S-shaped ornamental figure, commonly having a small disk or other design at its center, found in the primitive art work of northern Europe.
sun spark. A gleam or glint of sunlight.
sun spider. A wind scorpion.
sun′spot′ (sŭn′spŏt′), *n.* **1.** A freckle.
2. A flaw; a blemish; also, a cloud.
3. *Astron.* A spot on the surface of the sun; specif., one of the dark spots that appear from time to time, consisting commonly of a blue-black central portion, or umbra, with a surrounding border, or penumbra, of lighter shade, and usually visible only with the telescope. Sunspots are very changeable in their figure and dimensions, varying from mere apparent points (perhaps 1,000 miles across) to spaces over 100,000 miles in extent. They last often a month, sometimes several months, and their appearance is frequently accompanied by magnetic storms on the earth. They occur with periodic frequency, the period from one sunspot maximum to the next being 11.13 years; — called *sunspot cycle* or *period*, or *eleven-year period.* They occur most frequently in two zones lying one on each side of the sun's equator between solar latitudes 5° and 40°, and are almost never seen farther towards the solar poles than 45°. Hale has demonstrated the existence of magnetism in sunspots and explained the widening and doubling of their spectrum lines by the Zeeman effect.

Sunspot, 3.

sun spot. *Motion Pictures.* A sun lamp.
sunspot numbers. = WOLF'S SUNSPOT NUMBERS.
sun′spot′ted (sŭn′spŏt′ĕd; -Id; 119), *adj. Astron.* Having sunspots. — **sun′spot′ted·ness**, *n.*
sun′spot′ter·y (-ĕr·I), *n.* Theorizing about the influence of sunspots on terrestrial phenomena. *Ironical.*
sun′spot′ty (-I), *adj.* Affected by sunspots.
sun spurge. A spurge (*Tithymalus helioscopia*) the flowers of which turn toward the sun.
sun′squall′ (sŭn′skwôl′), *n.* Any large jellyfish.
sun star. Any of several starfishes belonging to *Solaster*, *Crossaster*, and allied genera, having numerous rays.
sun′stone′ (sŭn′stōn′), *n. Gems.* **a** A brilliant variety of oligoclase flecked with minute scales of hematite; aventurine (sense 2). **b** *Rare.* Amber.

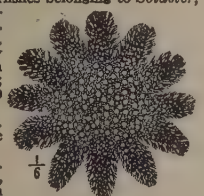
Sun Star (*Crossaster papposus*).

sun′strick′en (-strĭk′ĕn), *adj.* Stricken or injured by excessive sunlight; also, sun-struck.
sun′stroke′ (sŭn′strōk′), *n. Med.* An affection, often fatal, caused by exposure to the sun or excessive heat and marked by prostration and, usually, high fever, or, in severe cases, coma. See HEATSTROKE.
sun′–struck′, *adj.* Affected with sunstroke.
sun's way. The path in interstellar space along which the solar system is traveling. See SUN, *n.*, 1; cf. SOLAR APEX.
sunt (sŭnt), *n.* [Ar. *sunt.*] The babul *Acacia arabica*; also, its pods. See GAMBIA POD.
sun tan. **a** = 1st TAN, 2. **b** A brown, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance; — called also *Merida.* Cf. COLOR.
sun temperature. The temperature shown by a thermometer, usually a black-bulb thermometer, called a *sun thermometer*, exposed fully to sunshine.
sun time. **a** Apparent time. **b** A sunny or happy time.
sun trap. A place or device that traps sunshine.
sun tree. A handsome Japanese evergreen tree (*Chamaecyparis obtusa*). See RETINISPORA **b.**
sun trout. A squeteague. *South Atlantic States.*
sunt tree (sŭnt). The babul.
sun′up′ (sŭn′ŭp′), *n.* Sunrise. *Chiefly Dial.*
sun valve. *Mach.* A device, operated by the heat and light of the sun, by which beacon lights or other apparatus may be automatically turned off during the daytime.
sun view. A view of the earth or other planet as from the sun.
sun visor. A visorlike sun shield, usually of green mica, affixed above the windshield of an automobile.
sun′ward (sŭn′wĕrd), **sun′wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* Toward the sun.
sun′ward (-wĕrd), *adj.* Facing the sun.
sun watch. A small sundial fitted as a watch.
sun′ways′ (sŭn′wāz′), *adv.* Sunwise. See -WAYS.
sun′weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* The sun spurge.
sun wheel. *Mach.* See SUN-AND-PLANET MOTION.
sun′wise′ (sŭn′wīz′), *adv.* In the direction of the sun's apparent motion; clockwise; from left to right.
sun′wise′, *adj.* Moving sunwise; clockwise.
sun worship. Pagan or primitive worship of the sun as a deity or symbol of deity. — **sun worshiper.** — **sun worshiping.**
sun′yie (sŭn′yI), *n.* [F. *soin.* Cf. ESSOIN.] Excuse. *Scot.*
Suo′mi (swō′mē), *n. pl.* The Finns; also, their language.
Suo′mic (-mĭk), *adj.* Also **Suo′mish** (-mĭsh). Finnish. — *n.* The Finnish language.
Suomi Synod. The Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, organized 1890. See LUTHERAN, *n.*
suo′ve·tau·ril′i·a (swō′vĕ·tô·rĭl′I·ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A sacrifice of a boar, a ram, and a bull, or to female deities the female animals, esp. at lustrations. Hence, in art, a representation of the three animals together.
sup (sŭp), *v.*; SUPPED (sŭpt); SUP′PING. [(With influence of *supper*), fr. ME. *soupen*, fr. AS. *sūpan*; akin to D. *zuipen*, G. *saufen*, OHG. *sūfan*, ON. *sūpa*, Sw. *supa*, Dan. *sôbe.* Cf. SEEP, SIP, SOAP, SOB, SOP, SOUP, SUPPER.] *Transitive:* **1.** To take into the mouth in sips, as a liquid or liquid food; to take or drink by sips. *Archaic & Dial.*
2. To take or drink in swallows or gulps; to drink; swallow; — with *off* or *up.*
3. *Obs.* **a** To consume; absorb. **b** To take in.
—, *Intransitive:* To take food, esp. liquid food, into the mouth a little at a time; to sip; specif., to sip drink or liquid food with a spoon. *Archaic & Dial.*
sup sorrow. To experience sorrow; to repent.
sup, *n.* **1.** A mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a sip; also, a small quantity (of liquid); as, take a *sup.*
2. *Dial.* **a** Drink; liquor. Cf. DROP, *n.*, 2 **c.** **b** Quantity; amount; — usually *a good sup.* **c** A spoonful.
sup, *v.* [OF. *super*, *soper*, combined with ME. *soupen* to drink. See SUP to sip, SUPPER.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To eat the evening meal; to take supper.

I do entreat that we may *sup* together. *Shak.*

2. To make one's supper; — with *off.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To make one's supper of. *Rare.*
2. To provide with supper; to entertain at supper.
3. To feed (a horse, etc.) at night; — often with *up.*
sup-. See SUB-, 1st *Note.*
su′pa (sōō′pȧ), *n.* [Tag.] An Indo-Malayan tree (*Sindora supa*), family Caesalpiniaceae, the sap of which yields supa oil, widely used as an illuminant in the Philippines; also, its tough, durable wood.
Su′pai for·ma′tion (sōō′pī). [From *Supai*, for *Havasupai*, the Havasupai name for their tribe, fr. *havasu* blue (or green) water + *pai* people.] *Geol.* Generally thin-bedded, red sandstones and shales, up to 1,000 feet in total thickness, superbly exposed in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, and providing most of the coloring of the walls. It lies upon the Redwall limestone and below the Hermit shale and is Upper Carboniferous or Permian in age. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
su·pa′ri (sōō·pä′rē), *n.* [Hind. *supārī.*] The betel nut. The nut is sliced and used with pan, the leaf of the betel pepper (*Piper betle*), and lime as a masticatory. Hence *pan supari*, a chew of betel. See BETEL PALM. *India.*
su·pawn′ (sŭ·pôn′), *n.* [D. *sappaen*, of Algonquian origin; cf. Massachuset *saupdun*, *sauppae-un*, lit., softened by water. Cf. SAMP.] Hasty pudding; mush; — also *sepawn*, *sepon*, and *suppawn. Local, U. S.*
supe (sūp; sōōp), *n.* [From SUPER.] = SUPER, *n.*, 1 **a.** *Chiefly Theat. Slang.*
su′pel·lec′tile (sū′pĕ·lĕk′tĭl), *adj.* [L. *supellex*, *-lectilis*, household utensils.] Pertaining to furniture. — *n.* A piece of furniture or apparatus. *Both Obs.*
su·pel′lex (sū·pĕl′ĕks), *n.* [L.] Furniture; equipment.
su′per (sū′pĕr), *n.* **1.** *Slang:* **a** Short for SUPERNUMERARY; esp., a supernumerary actor. **b** Short for SUPERINTENDENT. **c** A watch. **d** In trade, a superfine or superior grade, quality, an extra large size, or the like; also, an article or merchandise of such a grade, quality, etc.
2. Also **su′per·hive′** (sū′pĕr·hīv′). *Beekeeping.* A removable upper story of a beehive containing sections for the storage of honey.
3. *Bookbinding.* A thin, loosely woven, open-meshed, starched cotton fabric, used esp. for reinforcing books. Cf. CRASH, 1 **b.**
su′per, *adj. Chiefly Slang.* **a** Superficial; square; — of measure or measurements. **b** Superfine; excellent; first rate. **c** Of the quality, grade, size, etc. called *super* (see *n.*, 1 **d**). **d** Being beyond the limit, capacity, etc.; as, a *supercargo.* **e** *Ironical.* Excessively manifesting loyalty, etc.; as, a *super* American.
su′per, *v. t. Bookbinding.* To reinforce with super.
su′per- (sū′pĕr-; 242). [L. *super* over, above; akin to Gr. *hyper*, L. *sub* under, and E. *over.* See OVER, SUB-; cf. HYPER-, SOUBRETTE, SUPRA-, SURFACE.] A prefix signifying, in general, *above, over*, usually with adjectival or adverbial force, as in *superaerial*, *superscribe*; — opposite to *sub-.* Cf. SUPRA-. Specif.: **1.** **a** *Situated* or *placed above, on*, or *at the top of*, as in *superglacial*, *superaltar*, *superimpending*, *superfix*, *supersoil.* **b** *Over and above, higher*, as in quantity, quality, or degree; *more than*, as in *superessential*, *supernatural*, *superstandard.* **c** *Now Rare. Superior in status, title*, or *position*, as in *supersovereign.* **d** *One that surpasses all* or *most others of its kind* or *class*, as in power, size, or other characteristics, as in *superdreadnaught*, *superstate.* **e** *Rare. Beyond in time*, either earlier or later, as in *superannuate*, *superlapsarian.* **f** *Exceeding; in excess; too great* or *greatly*, as in *superabound*, *superingenious*, *superrefined.* **g** *In addition; extra;* hence, *secondary*, *secondarily*, as in *supererogate*, *supertax*, *superparasite.*
☞ The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of the words to which *super-* is prefixed. For other words beginning with *super-*, see the *Vocabulary.*

superabor	superaggravation	superblunder
superabnormal	superagitation	superbold
superabominable	superallowance	superborrow
superabomination	superambitious	superbrain
superabstract	superangelic	superbrave
superabsurd	superangelical	superbrute
superaccession	superanimal	superbuild
superaccessory	superapology	superbungalow
superaccommodating	superappreciation	supercabinet
superaccomplished	superaqueous	supercandid
superaccrue	superarbiter	supercanine
superaccumulate	superarbitrary	supercanonical
superaccumulation	superarduous	supercanonization
superaccurate	superarrogant	supercanopy
superachievement	superartificial	supercargo
superacidulated	superartificially	supercilious
superacknowledgment	superaspiration	superception
superacquisition	superassertion	supercatastrophe
superactive	superassociate	supercatholic
superactivity	superassume	supercausal
superacute	superastonish	supercaution
superadaptable	superastonishment	supercelestial
superadequate	superattachment	supercensure
superadequately	superattainable	supercerebrum
superadjacent	superattendant	superchemical
superadministration	superattraction	superchivalrous
superadmirable	superattractive	super-Christian
superadmiration	superauditor	supercivil
superadorn	superaward	supercivilization
superadornment	superbelief	supercivilized
superaerial	superbelored	superclaim
superaesthetical	superbenevolent	superclassified
superaffiliation	superbenign	supercloth
superaffluence	superbias	supercoincidence
superagency	superbiessed	supercolossal
		supercombination
		supercommendation

sun·ya′see, **sun·ya′si.** Vars. of SANNYASI.
sun′shine′less, *adj.* See -LESS.
sunspot cycle *or* **period.** See SUNSPOT, 3.
sunspot zone. = SPOT ZONE.
sun′stay′, *n.* [*sun* + *stay*, *n.*] = SUNSTEAD. *Obs.*
sun′stead, **sun′sted** (sŭn′stĕd), *n.* [AS. *sunnstede.* See SUN; STEAD a place.] = SOLSTICE. *Obs.*
‖**sunt la′cri·mæ re′rum** (lăk′rĭ·mē), [L.] Literally, there are tears for things; tears attend trials. *Vergil* (*Aeneid*, *I.* 462).
sun′way′, *adv.* = SUNWAYS.
sun·ya′see, Var. of SANNYASI.
‖**su′o ju′re.** [L.] In one's own right.
‖**su′o lo′co.** [L.] In its proper place.
‖**su′o Mar′te.** [L.] By one's own exertions.
‖**su′o tem′po·re.** [L.] In his (or its) time.

supercommentary
supercommentator
supercommercial
supercompetition
supercomplete
supercomplex
supercomprehension
supercompression
superconfident
superconfirmation
superconformable
superconformist
superconformity
superconfusion
supercongestion
superconsecrated
superconsequency
superconservative
superconstitutional
supercontest
supercontribution
supercontrol
supercordial
supercorporation
supercow
supercredit
supercrime
supercritic
supercritical
supercrowned
supercube
supercultivated
supercurious
supercycle
supercynical
superdainty
superdanger
superdebt
superdeclamatory
super-decompound
superdecoration
superdeficit
superdeity
superdejection
superdelegate
superdelicate
superdemand
superdemocratic
superdemonic
superdemonstration
superdensity
superdeposit
superdesirous
superdevelopment
superdevilish
superdevotion
superdiabolical
superdiabolically
superdifficult
superdiplomacy
superdirection
superdiscount
superdistribution
superdividend
superdivine
superdivision
superdoctor
superdomineering
superdonation
superdose
superdramatist
superdubious
superduplication
superdying
supereartbly
supereconomy
supereducation
supereffective
supereffluence
supereffluently
superelaborate
superelastic
superelated
superelegance
superelementary
supereligible
supereloquent
superemphasis
superemphasize
superendorse
superendorsement
superendow
superenergetic
superenforcement
superengrave
superenrollment
superepic
superepoch
superequivalent
superespecial
superestablish
superestablishment
supereternity
superether
superethical
superevangelical
superevident
superexacting
superexalt
superexaltation
superexaminer
superexceed
superexceeding
superexcellence
superexcellency
superexcellent
superexcellently
superexceptional
superexcitation
superexcited
superexcitement
superexert
superexertion
superexiguity
superexpand
superexpansion
superexpectation
superexpenditure
superexplicit
superexport
superexpressive
superexquisite
superexquisitely
superexquisiteness
superextend
superextension
superextol
superextreme
superfantastic
superfarm
superfecundity
superfee
superfeminine
superfervent
superfinance
superfinical
superfinite
superfit
superfix
superfleet
superfoliation
superfolly
superformal
superformation
superformidable
superfortunate
superfriendly
superfructified
superfulfill
superfulfillment
supergaiety
supergallant
supergenerosity
supergenerous
supergiant
superglacial
superglorious
supergoddess
supergoodness
supergovern
supergovernment
supergraduate
supergrant
supergratification
supergratify
supergravitate
supergravitation
supergurantee
supergun
superhandsome
superhearty
superheresy
superhero
superheroic
superhistridine
superhistoric
superhistorical
superhypocrite
superideal
superignorant
superillustrate
superillustration
superimpend
superimpending
superimpersonal
superimply
superimportant
superimprobable
superimproved
superincentive
superinclination
superinclusive
superincomprehensible
superincrease
superindependent
superindication
superindifference
superindifferent
superindignant
superindividual
superindividualism
superindividualist
superindulgence
superindulgent
superindustrious
superindustry
superinenarrable
superinfer
superinference
superinfinite
superinfinitely
superinfirmity
superinfluence
superinformal
superingenious
superingenuity
superinitiative
superinstitute
superinnocent
superinquisitive
superinsanited
superinscription
superinsist
superinsistence
superinsistent
superintellectual
superintense
superintolerable
superinundation
superjudicial
superjurisdiction
superjustification
superknowledge
superlaborious
superlenient
superlie
superlikelihood
superline
superlocal
superlogical
superloyal
superlucky
superlunatical
superluxurious
supermagnificent
supermagnificently
supermanhood
supermanifest
supermarine
supermarvelous
supermasculine
supermaterial
supermathematical
supermechanical
supermedial
supermediocre
supermental
supermentality
supermetropolitan
supermilitary
supermishap
supermixture
supermodest
supermoisten
supermolten
supermoral
supermorose
supermunicipal
supermystery
supernation
supernational
supernationalism
supernecessity
supernegligent
supernormally
supernotable
supernumerous
superobedience
superobedient
superobese
superobject
superobjection
superobjectionable
superobligation
superobstinate
superoffensive
superofficious
superofficiousness
superopposition
superoptimal
superoptimist
superoratorical
superordain
superordinary
superorganization
superorganize
superornament
superornamental
superoutput
superparamount
superparliamentary
superpassage
superpatient
superpatriotic
superpatriotism
superperfect
superperfection
superperson
superpersonal
superpersonalism
superpious
superplausible
superplease
superpolite
superpolitic
superponderance
superponderancy
superponderant
superpopulation
superpositive
superpraise
superprecarious
superprecise
superprelatical
superpreparation
superprobability
superproduce
superproduction
superproportion
superprosperous
superpublicity
superpure
superpurgation
superquadrupetal
superqualify
superquote
superradical
superrational
superrationally
superreaction
superrefine
superrefined
superrefinement
superreflection
superreform
superreformation
superregal
superregistration
superregulation
superreliance
superrenumeration
superrequirement
superrespectable
superresponsible
superrestriction
superreward
superrheumatized
superrighteous
superromantic
supersacerdotal
supersacred
supersacrifice
supersafe
supersagacious
supersaint
supersaintly
supersalesman
supersanction
supersanguine
supersanity
supersarcastic
supersatisfaction
supersatisfy
superscandal
superscholarly
superscientific
superseaman
supersecret
supersecular
supersecure
superselect
supersensitive
supersensitiveness
supersensory
supersensuous
supersensuousness
supersentimental
superseraphic
superserious
superservice
supersesquitertial
supersevere
supershipment
supersignificant
supersilent
supersimplicity
supersimplify
supersincerity
supersingular
supersize
supersmart
supersoil
supersolar
supersolemn
supersolemnity
supersolemnly
supersolemness
supersolicit
supersolicitation
supersovereign
supersovereignty

superspecialize
superspecification
superspiritual
superspirituality
superstage
superstamp
superstandard
superstate
superstatesman
superstimulate
superstimulation
superstoical
superstrain
superstrenuous
superstruct
superstrong
superstuff
superstylish
supersublimated
supersubtilized
supersubtle
supersufficiency
supersufficient
supersuperb
supersuperior
supersupremacy
supersupreme
supersurprise
supersuspicious
supersweet
supersympathy
supersyndicate
supersystem
supertaxation
supertempt
supertemptation
supertension
superterrestrial
superthankful
superthorough
supertoleration
supertrical
supertower
supertragic
supertragical
supertrain
supertramp
supertranscendent
supertranscendently
supertreason
supertrivial
supertuchun
supertutelary
superugly
superultrafrostified
superunfit
superunit
superunity
superuniversal
superuniverse
superurgent
supervalue
supervast
supervestment
supervexation
supervictorious
supervigilant
supervigorous
supervirulent
supervisual
supervital
supervolition
supervoluminous
superwager
superwealthy
superwise
superwoman
superworldly
superwrought
superyacht
superzealous

☞ The prefix is sometimes doubled, as in: **supersuperabundance, supersuperabundant, supersuperabundantly.**

2. a *Anat., Bot., & Zool. Situated over, at the upper part,* or *on the dorsal side of,* as in:

superacromial
superagrarian
superalbal
superambulacral
superanal
superarctic
superaural
superaxillary
supercaliosal
supercarpal
supercerebellar
supercerebral
superdural
superethmoidal
superfoliaceous
superfrontal
supergenual
superglottal
superlaryngeal
supermarginal
supermedial
superoccipital
superocular
superorbital
superpetrosal
superrenal
supersacral
supersphenoid
supersphenoidal
supersquamosal

b *Bot. & Zool. Constituting a more inclusive classification than* (that specified), as in *super*family, *super*species. c *Anat. Superior,* as in *super*maxilla.

3. *Chem. Having the* (specified) *ingredient present in a large,* or *unusually large, proportion,* as in *super*phosphate. Practically superseded by *per-, bi-, di-, acid,* etc. (as in *per*oxide, *bi*carbonate, *di*sulphide, *acid* sulphate).

4. *Geom. Having an additional dimension,* as in *super*cube, *super*line.

5. *Math.* Denoting a ratio in which the first member is the larger by a certain (specified) amount, as in *super*sesquitertial. *Obs.*

6. *Med. That exceeds the norm,* as in:

superabduction
superalbuminosis
superalkalinity
superdicrotic
superdistention
superfibrination
superflexion
superfunction
superfunctional
superirritability
superlactation
supernutrition
superpigmentation
supersecretion
supersensitization
supervenosity

7. *Music.* Next above or higher, as in *super*octave, *super*tonic.

su·per·a·bil'i·ty (sū'pĕr·ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Superableness; also, superior or extraordinary ability.

su·per·a·ble (sū'pĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [L. *superabilis,* fr. *superare* to go over, to surmount, fr. *super* above, over. See SUPER-.] Capable of being overcome or conquered; surmountable. — **su·per·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **su·per·a·bly,** *adv.*

su·per·a·bound' (sū'pĕr·ȧ·bound'), *v. i.* [LL. *superabundare;* cf. MF. *superabonder.* See SUPER-; ABOUND.] **1.** To abound or prevail in greater measure; as, where poverty abounds, charity must *superabound;* — in allusion to Romans v. 20.

2. To be very, or too, abundant; to abound to excess or to an unusual extent; as, when flowers *superabound; superabounding* moisture.

su·per·a·bun'dance (-ȧ·bŭn'dăns), *n.* [LL. *superabundantia.*] Quality or state of being superabundant; great abundance; as, the *superabundance* of wealth; also, an excess or surplus; as, to get rid of a *superabundance* of grain.

su·per·a·bun'dant (-dănt), *adj.* [LL. *superabundans,* pres. part. See SUPERABOUND.] Abounding to an abnormal degree or to excess; being more than is sufficient or, of grace, etc., than is deserved; as, *superabundant* zeal or crops.

Syn. — Excessive, exuberant, lavish, luxuriant, overflowing, profuse, rank.

Ant. — Insufficient, meager, scanty, wanting.

— **su·per·a·bun'dant·ly,** *adv.*

su·per·ac'id (-ăs'ĭd), *adj.* **1.** Excessively acid.

2. *Agric.* Having a *p*H value of 3.5–4.0; — said of highly acid soils, as of certain bog peats.

su·per·add' (sū'pĕr·ăd'), *v. t.* [L. *superaddere.* See SUPER-; ADD.] **1.** To add over and above; to add, as something adventitious, superfluous, out of the ordinary, etc.; — chiefly in passive; as, the loss of his position was *superadded* to the loss of his home; a *superadded* beauty or ornamentation.

2. To add; specif., to say in addition; to add to what has been mentioned.

— **su·per·ad·di'tion** (-ȧ·dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* — **su·per·ad·di'tional** (-ăl), *adj.*

su·per·al'i·men·ta'tion (-ăl'ĭ·mĕn·tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of overfeeding, used as a remedy in wasting diseases.

su·per·al'ka·line (-ăl'kȧ·lĭn; -līn), *adj.* **1.** Excessively alkaline.

2. *Agric.* Having a pH value of 10.0–10.5; — said of the most highly alkaline soils known, those of certain deserts.

su·per·al'tar (sū'pĕr·ôl'tĕr), *n.* [ML. *superaltare.* See SUPER-; ALTAR.] *Eccl.* A portable altar consisting of a small square of precious marble; an altar stone. *Hist.*

su·per·an'nate (sū'pĕr·ăn'āt), *v. i.* To last, as an annual (plant), beyond the year. *Obs.*

su·per·an'nu·ate (-ăn'ū·āt), *v.;* SU·PER·AN'NU·AT·ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); SU·PER·AN'NU·AT·ING (-āt'ĭng). [*super-* + L. *annus* year. See ANNUAL.] *Transitive:* **1.** To make, declare, or prove obsolete, out-of-date, or stale; to disqualify or reject on account of antiquity. *Now Rare.*

2. To retire and pension because of old age or infirmity.

3. *Rare.* a To outlast. b To make (one) ineligible in age.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be superannuated, or retired because of old age; also, to become ineligible (as a pupil, candidate, etc.) on account of one's age.

2. *Law.* To become stale by lapse of time.

su·per·an'nu·ate, *adj.* Superannuated.

su·per·an'nu·ate, *n.* One retired or disqualified on account of old age or reaching an age limit.

su·per·an'nu·a'tion (sū'pĕr·ăn'ū·ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of superannuating, or state of being superannuated.

2. Allowance to one superannuated; retiring allowance.

su·per·ar'ro·gate (sū'pĕr·ăr'ō·gāt), *v. i.* To behave with excessive arrogance. — **su·per·ar'ro·ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n. Both Obs.*

su·per·a'vit (-ā'vĭt), *n.* [L., it exceeded.] *Commerce.* A surplus; excess supply. *Chiefly Latin-American.*

su·perb' (sū·pûrb'), *adj.* [L. *superbus,* fr. *super* over + the root of *fui* I was, E. *be;* akin to Gr. *hyperphyēs* enormous, extraordinary. See SUPER-; BE. Cf. DUBIOUS.] **1.** Noble; stately; lordly; majestic; as, a *superb* palace.

2. Rich; elegant; sumptuous; as, beautiful, but not *superb,* furniture.

3. Supremely good of its kind; superexcellent; of highest quality; as, a *superb* specimen or technique.

4. Gorgeously colored; — chiefly of birds, plants, etc.

Syn. — See GRAND. **Ant.** — Mean.

— **su·perb'ly,** *adv.* — **su·perb'ness,** *n.*

su·per'bi·ous (sū·pûr'bĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [OF. *superbieus.*] *Obs* a Proud; arrogant. b Superb.

su·perb'i·ty (-pûr'bĭ·tĭ), *n.* [OF. *superbité.*] Haughtiness; arrogance.

superb paradise bird. Also **superb bird of paradise.** A bird of paradise (*Lophorina superba*) having in the male a large erectile fan-shaped tuft on each shoulder, and a gorget of metallic green feathers on the breast. The color is deep violet, or nearly black, with green reflections.

superb warbler. The blue wren of Australia.

su'per·cal'en·der (sū'pĕr·kăl'ĕn·dĕr), *n.* A calender consisting of a stack of very highly polished rolls, used to give an extra finish to paper, etc. — **su'per·cal'en·der,** *v. t.*

su'per·car'bon·ate (-kär'bŏn·āt), *n. Chem.* A bicarbonate. *Now Rare.*

su'per·car'bon·ate (-āt), *v. t.* See SUPER-, 3.

su'per·car'bon·ize (-kär'bŏn·īz), *v. t. Metal.* To impregnate with additional carbon. See CEMENTATION, 2 a. — **su'per·car'bon·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

su'per·car'go (-kär'gō), *n.; pl.* -CARGOES, -CARGOS (-gōz). [From earlier *supracargo,* fr. Sp. *sobrecargo.* See SUPER-; CARGO. Cf. SURCHARGE.] **1.** An officer or person in a merchant ship whose duty is to manage the commercial concerns of the voyage.

2. A merchant's agent in a foreign country.

su'per·cen'tral (-sĕn'trăl), *adj. Anat.* Above a center or central structure, as the central sulcus of the brain.

su'per·cen'tri·fuge (-sĕn'trĭ·fūj), *n.* A centrifuge designed to operate at very high speeds to perform separations impossible in standard centrifuges.

su'per·cen'tri·fuge, *v. t.* To treat in a supercentrifuge.

su'per·charge' (-chärj'), *v. t.* **1.** To charge over, beyond, to excess, or in addition.

2. To supply a charge to the intake of (an internal-combustion engine or other prime mover) at a pressure higher than that of the surrounding atmosphere.

— **su'per·charge'** (sū'pĕr·chärj'), *n.*

su'per·charged' en'gine (sū'pĕr·chärjd'). An internal-combustion engine equipped with or using a supercharger.

su'per·charg'er (sū'pĕr·chär'jĕr), *n.* A device, such as a blower, compressor, or pump, for increasing the volume air charge of an internal-combustion engine over that which would normally be drawn in through the pumping action

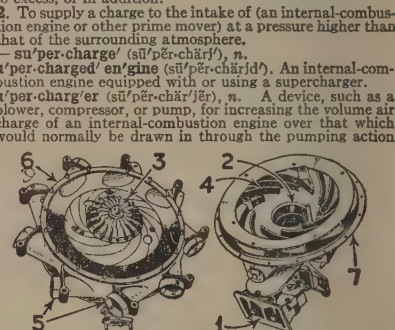

One form of Supercharger for Aircraft Engines, showing: 1, 2 Air Inlet Passage; 3 Rotor, or Impeller; 4 Chamber equipped with vanes in which velocity of the fluid is gradually retarded with resulting increase of pressure; 5 Connections to intake valves of engine; 6 Engine side of Housing; 7 Outside Housing.

of the pistons. It is used to compensate for the lower density of air in altitude operation of aircraft engines or the deficiency of air charge in high-speed automotive operation.

su'per·cil'i·ar'y (-sĭl'ĭ·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [NL. *superciliaris,* fr. L. *supercilium* eyebrow. See SUPERCILIOUS.] *Anat. & Zool.* a Pertaining to the eyebrow; supraorbital; as, a *superciliary* line of color on a bird. b Supraciliary.

su'per·cil'i·ar'y, *n.* A superciliary part or marking.

superciliary ridge *or* **arch.** *Anat.* a A prominence on the frontal bone above the eye, caused by the projection of the frontal air sinuses. b The projecting upper part of the orbit of various animals.

su'per·cil'i·ous (-ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *superciliosus,* fr. *supercilium* an eyebrow, pride, fr. *super* over + *cilium* eyelid; akin to L. *celare* to conceal. See HELL; cf. 1st SEEL.] Lofty with pride; haughtily contemptuous; also, *Now Rare,* overbearing; arbitrary; hypercritical; as, a *supercilious* officer or manner.

Syn. — See ARROGANT. **Ant.** — Diffident. See HUMBLE.

— **su'per·cil'i·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **su'per·cil'i·ous·ness,** *n.*

su'per·cil'i·ous, *adj. Anat.* Superciliary. *Now Rare.*

su'per·cil'i·um (-sĭl'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -CILIA (-ȧ). [L.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* a The eyebrow, or the region of the eyebrows. b The overhanging margin of a bony cavity, as of the acetabulum.

2. *Arch.* a A fillet surmounting the cymatium in a Roman cornice. b A fillet above or below the scotia of an Attic base. c The lintel of a door.

su'per·class' (sū'pĕr·klăs'; 83), *n. Zool. & Bot.* A category of classification equivalent to a subphylum, or ranking below a subphylum and above a class.

su'per·co·lum'nar (-kŏ·lŭm'nĕr), *adj. Arch.* a Built above a column or colonnade. b Marked by superposition of columns.

su'per·co·lum'ni·a'tion (-nĭ·ā'shŭn), *n.* The superposition of one order of columns above another.

su'per·comb'ing (sū'pĕr·kōm'ĭng), *n. Wool.* The choicest fleeces of the clip. *Australia.*

su'per·com·pres'sion en'gine (-kŏm·prĕsh'ŭn). See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE.

su'per·con·cep'tion (-kŏn·sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Superfetation. R.

su'per·a·bun'dan·cy, *n.* = SUPERABUNDANCE. *New Rare.*

su'per·ac'e·tate, *n.* See SUPER-, 3.

su'per·al'tern, *n. Logic.* = SUBALTERNANT.

superanal gland. *Zool.* See APPENDIX DIGITFORMIS.

su'per·an·nu'i·ty, *n.* = SUPERANNUATION, 2.

su'per·an·nu'i·tant, *n.*

su'per·ar·se'ni·ate, *n.* See SUPER-, 3.

su'per·ate, *v. t.* [L. *superare.*] To surmount; overcome; excel. *Obs.* — **su'per·a'tion,** *n. Obs.*

su'per·ar'o·ta'tion, *n.* See SUPER-, 3.

su·per'bous, *adj.* [L. *superbus.*] = SUPERBIOUS. *Obs.* [SUPER-, 3.]

su·per·car'bu·ret'ed, *adj.* See SUPER-, 3.

su'per·car'go·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

su'per·cede', Var. of SUPERSEDE.

su'per·ces'sion, *n. Law.* Succession. *Obs.*

su·per'cher·y (sū·pûr'chĕr·ĭ), *n.* [F. *supercherie.*] Outrage; foul play; also, fraud. *Obs.* [IUM.]

su'per·cil'i·a, *n., pl.* of SUPERCILIUM.

su'per·cil'i·os'i·ty, *n.* = SUPERCILIOUSNESS. *Rare.*

su′per·con·duc′tive (sū′pĕr·kŏn·dŭk′tĭv), *adj.* Exhibiting superconductivity.

su′per·con′duc·tiv′i·ty (-kŏn′dŭk·tĭv′ĭ·tĭ), **su′per·con·duc′tance** (-kŏn·dŭk′tăns), *n.* Abnormally high conductivity; specif., that occurring at very low temperatures when the resistance falls off with abnormal rapidity.

su′per·con·duc′tor (-kŏn·dŭk′tĕr), *n.* A superconductive substance or body.

su′per·con′scious (-kŏn′shŭs), *adj.* **a** Transcending human consciousness. **b** Of or pertaining to the highest consciousness or to a margin of consciousness above that within the ordinary range of attention. Cf. SUBCONSCIOUS. — **su′per·con′scious·ness**, *n.*

su′per·cool′ (sū′pĕr·kōōl′), *v. t. & i.* *Physical Chem.* To cool below the freezing point without solidification; to undercool; to superfuse. A *supercooled* liquid is in a metastable condition, and solidifies when brought in contact with even a small particle of the solid phase.

su′per·cres′cent (-krĕs′ĕnt; -′nt), *adj.* [L. *supercrescens*, pres. part. of *supercrescere*, fr. *super* above + *crescere* to grow.] Growing on a thing; parasitic. — **su′per·cres′cence** (-ĕns; -′ns), *n.*

su′per·crust′ (sū′pĕr·krŭst′), *n.* The top course of a concrete or bituminous-macadam pavement.

su′per·dom′i·nant (-dŏm′ĭ·nănt), *n.* *Music.* The scale tone next above the dominant; the submediant.

su′per·ed′i·fy (-ĕd′ĭ·fī), *v. t. & i.* To erect as superstructure. — **su′per·ed′i·fi·ca′tion** (-fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.* *Both Obs.*

su′per·e′go (-ē′gō; -ĕg′ō), *n.* [*super-* + *ego.*] *Psychoanalysis.* The ego as developed along the lines of self-criticism and moral conscience.

su′per·el′e·va′tion (-ĕl′ĕ·vā′shŭn), *n.* Elevation above or beyond a rank, degree, or esp. level; specif., *Railroads*, the vertical distance the outer rail is raised above the inner rail on curves.

su′per·em′i·nence (-ĕm′ĭ·nĕns), *n.* [LL. *supereminentia.*] Quality or state of being supereminent; distinguished eminence; as, Cicero's *supereminence* as an orator.

su′per·em′i·nen·cy (-nĕn·sĭ), *n.* Supereminence.

su′per·em′i·nent (-nĕnt), *adj.* [L. *supereminens*, pres. part. of *supereminere.* See SUPER-; EMINENT.] Being the highest, most exalted, or now, usually, most distinguished for excellence; eminent in a superior or conspicuous degree; of surpassing or remarkable attainments, quality, character, etc.; as, *supereminent* diplomats, virtues, powers, or music. — **su′per·em′i·nent·ly**, *adv.*

su′per·er′o·gant (-ĕr′ō·gănt), *adj.* [L. *supererogans*, pres. part. See SUPERERROGATE.] Supererogatory. — **su′per·er′o·gant·ly**, *adv.*

su′per·er′o·gate (-ĕr′ō·gāt), *v.*; SU′PER·ER′O·GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); SU′PER·ER′O·GAT′ING (-gāt′ĭng). [LL. *supererogatus*, past part. of *supererogare* to spend or pay out over and above, fr. *super* over, above + *erogare* to expend or pay out money from the public treasury after asking the consent of the people, fr. *e* out + *rogare* to ask. See SUPER-; ROGATION.] *Transitive: Obs.* **a** To expend above or in addition. **b** To perform in excess of what is required. **c** To deserve richly. *Fuller.*

—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To do more than is required by duty or obligation; to perform works of supererogation.

2. To compensate by additional effort or works. *Obs.*

The fervency of one man in prayer cannot *supererogate* for the coldness of another. *Milton.*

su′per·er′o·ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *supererogatio.*] Act or fact of supererogating; also, supererogatory character or nature. See WORKS OF SUPEREROGATION.

su′per·e·rog′a·tive (-ē·rŏg′ā·tĭv), *adj.* Supererogatory.

su′per·er′o·ga′tor (-ĕr′ō·gā′tĕr), *n.* One who supererogates.

su′per·e·rog′a·to′ry (-ē·rŏg′ā·tō′rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ; -ĕr′ō·gā·tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Of the nature of or pertaining to supererogation or works of such; observed or performed to an extent not enjoined, or not required; as, *supererogatory* fasts.

2. That can be dispensed with; superfluous; nonessential; as, *supererogatory* attentions or explanations.

— **su′per·e·rog′a·to′ri·ly** (-rĭ·lĭ), *adv.*

su′per·e·rog′a·to′ry, *n.* A supererogatory work, act, or the like. *Rare.*

su′per·es·sen′tial (-ĕ·sĕn′shăl), *adj.* **1.** Of an essence, or substance, transcending others; of the supreme or highest [illegible]

2. Essential in the highest degree.

— **su′per·es·sen′tial·ly**, *adv.*

su′per·ex·cres′cence (-ĕks·krĕs′ĕns; -′ns; -ĭks-), *n.* A surface excrescence.

su′per·ex·ist′ (-ĕg·zĭst′; -ĭg-), *v. i.* To have supernatural existence, as in the Idea. — **su′per·ex·ist′ent** (-zĭs′tĕnt), *adj.*

su′per·fam′i·ly (sū′pĕr·făm′ĭ·lĭ), *n.* *Zool. & Bot.* A category of classification ranking next above a family. It may be equivalent to a suborder or be between the suborder and family. In modern classifications of animals names of superfamilies often end in *-oidea*, as Formic*oidea*.

su′per·fat′ (sū′pĕr·făt′), *v. t.* To add excess fatty matter to (soap, etc.).

su′per·fe′cun·da′tion (-fē′kŭn·dā′shŭn; -fĕk′ŭn·dā′shŭn), *n.* *Physiol.* Successive fertilization of two or more ova from the same ovulation.

su′per·fe′tate (-fē′tāt), *v. i.* [L. *superfetare*, fr. *super* above, over + *fetare* to bring forth.] *Physiol.* To conceive after a prior conception, but before the birth of the offspring; to conceive during pregnancy.

su′per·fe′tate, *adj.* Manifesting or resulting from superfetation.

su′per·fe·ta′tion (-fē·tā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Conception during pregnancy.

2. An analogous process, esp. in plants; now, usually, fertilization of an ovule by two or more kinds of pollen.

3. The piling up of one growth or outgrowth upon another; uninterrupted cumulative development; increase through accretion or the like; overproduction; also, an instance of, or something added during, this process.

Mark the *superfetation* of omens. *De Quincey.*

A *superfetation* of blasphemy upon nonsense. *Coleridge.*

su′per·fete′ (sū′pĕr·fēt′), *v. i.* To superfetate. — *v. t.* To conceive by or in the manner of superfetation. *Both Obs.*

su′per·feu·da′tion (-fū·dā′shŭn), *n.* Superinfeudation.

su′per·fi′cial (-fĭsh′ăl), *adj.* [LL. *superficialis.* See SUPERFICIES.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the superficies, or surface; lying on, not penetrating below, occurring in, or affecting only the surface or surface layers; as, *superficial* veins, wounds, planting, or cultivation; of measurements, etc., not solid or linear; square; as, *superficial* feet or extent.

2. Not penetrating beneath the surface or farther than the easily or quickly apprehended features of a thing; concerned only with the obvious or apparent; cursory; hasty; casual; as, a *superficial* investigation or observation; lacking in depth or substantial qualities; not profound; shallow; as, *superficial* knowledge; a *superficial* philosophy; also, lacking in solidity of intellect; not thorough; not given to soundness; as, a race of *superficial* scholars.

3. Having only the appearance or semblance of a thing; not far-reaching, significant, or genuine; as, a *superficial* change or submission.

4. That is seen on the surface or at first view; external; as, the *superficial* characteristics of the Japanese.

5. *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the unconsolidated formations, as glacial drift, alluvium, etc., which constitute most of the surface of the land; surficial.

☞ For many *superficial* phrases, see the second word.

Syn. — Surface; slight. **Ant.** — Deep, profound.

— **su′per·fi′cial·ly**, *adv.* — **su′per·fi′cial·ness**, *n.*

su′per·fi′cial (sū′pĕr·fĭsh′ăl), *n.* That which is, or, with *the*, those who are, superficial; superficial aspect or character, or *pl.*, features or characteristics.

su′per·fi′cial·ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* A superficial state, quality, or characteristic; superficiality. *Rare.*

su′per·fi′cial·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A superficial person; a smatterer.

su′per·fi′ci·al′i·ty (-fĭsh′ĭ·ăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *superficialité.*] Quality or state of being superficial; also, that which is superficial.

su′per·fi′cial·ize (-fĭsh′ăl·īz), *v. t.* To give a surface covering or character to; to make superficial. *Rare.* — *v. i.* To do superficial work.

su′per·fi′ci·ar′y (-fĭsh′ĭ·ĕr′ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the superficies, or surface; superficial.

2. [LL. *superficiarius.*] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Situated or built on another man's land, as a house or other structure.

su′per·fi′ci·ar′y, *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-īz). [LL. *superficiarius.*] *Rom. & Civil Law.* One having the right of superficies.

su′per·fi′ci·es (-fĭsh′ĭ·ēz; -fĭsh′ēz), *n.* [L., fr. *super* above, over + *facies* make, figure, shape. See SURFACE.] **1.** The surface; the exterior part or face; visible boundary or boundaries; superficial area; as, the *superficies* of a sphere or a region; to estimate the *superficies* of the Great Lakes.

A brain which sees even ideas as if they had a *superficies*. *A. Symons.*

2. The outside; purely external aspect, features, limits, etc.; superficial appearance. "Notwithstanding the *superficies* of a material prosperity." *Disraeli.*

3. *Rom. & Civil Law.* **a** Everything on the surface of a piece of ground, or of a building, so closely connected by art or nature as to constitute a part of it, as houses or other structures, fences, trees, vines, etc. **b** A real right or servitude consisting in a right in perpetuity or for a long term to enjoy the superficies of land on payment of an annual or periodic rent. Cf. EMPHYTEUSIS, GROUND RENT.

su′per·fine′ (sū′pĕr·fīn′; 66), *adj.* [F. *superfin.* See SUPER-; FINE, *adj.*] **1.** Very refined or delicate; too nice; as, *superfine* tastes.

2. Very fine; extra fine; — now chiefly of quality or grades of merchandise.

su′per·fine′, *n. pl.* Merchandise graded as superfine.

su′per·fine′, *v. i.* To overrefine; — with *upon.* *Obs.*

su′per·fin′ish (sū′pĕr·fĭn′ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat superfine.

su·per′flu·ent (sū·pûr′flōō·ĕnt; 242), *adj.* [L. *superfluens*, *-entis*, pres. part.] **1.** Flowing or floating above, or from or on the top.

2. Superfluous; characterized by or given to superfluity; also, abounding.

su·per′flu′i·tance (sū′pĕr·flōō′ĭ·tăns), *n.* [L. *super* above + *fluitans*, pres. part. of *fluitare*, intensive fr. *fluere* to flow.] Superfluent matter. *Sir T. Browne.*

su·per′flu′i·ty (sū′pĕr·flōō′ĭ·tĭ; 242), *n.*; *pl.* -ITIES (-tĭz). [OF. *superfluité.* See SUPERFLUOUS.] **1.** The condition or fact of having something specified or implied in superabundance; specif., superabundance of money, possessions, etc.; wealth; riches; as, one's *superfluity* of books or of children.

Superfluity comes sooner by white hairs, but competency lives longer. *Shak.*

2. The state, character, or fact of being in excess; excess supply, use, expenditure, etc.; an amount or number beyond what is sufficient, necessary, or advantageous; as, a *superfluity* of blood, energy, or details; to avoid *superfluity* in writing.

3. Luxurious living, habits, or desires; prodigality; extravagance. *Now Rare.*

4. Something in excess; a superfluous or dispensable thing; often, a luxury; as, to reject all *superfluities*; no money for *superfluities.*

Syn. — Superabundance, redundancy. See EXCESS.

Ant. — Paucity, insufficiency.

su·per′flu·ous (sū·pûr′flōō·ŭs; 242), *adj.* [L. *superfluus* overflowing, fr. *super* over, above + *fluere* to flow. See SUPER-; FLUENT.] **1.** In excess of what is sufficient, necessary, normal, or desirable; superabundant; surplus; not needed; nonessential; supererogatory; as, *superfluous* wraps, items, or words; the *superfluous* secretion.

An authority which makes all further argument or illustration *superfluous.* *E. Everett.*

2. *Obs.* **a** Worthless; of no value. **b** Abnormal; inordinate.

3. Having a superfluity; doing, spending, etc., more than is necessary or sufficient; wasteful; extravagant.

Nature . . . with *superfluous* hand. *Milton.*

Our basest beggars are in the poorest thing *superfluous.* *Shak.*

4. *Music.* See MODE, 7 (2).

Syn. — Useless, redundant, needless. **Ant.** — See NEEDFUL.

— **su·per′flu·ous·ly**, *adv.* — **su·per′flu·ous·ness**, *n.*

superfluous interval. *Music.* An augmented interval. *Obs.*

su′per·flux (sū′pĕr·flŭks), *n.* [ML. *superfluxus.*] Superabundance; superfluity; an overflowing.

su′per·fron′tal (sū′pĕr·frŭn′tăl; -frŏn′-; -t'l; *cf.* FRONTAL), *n.* *Eccl.* A cloth which is placed over the top of an altar, and hangs down a few inches over the frontal.

su′per·fuse′ (-fūz′), *v. t. & i.* [L. *superfusus*, past part. of *superfundere.*] **1.** To pour or be poured over or on something.

2. *Physical Chem.* To supercool.

— **su′per·fu′sion** (-fū′zhŭn), *n.*

su′per·fu′si·ble (-fū′zĭ·b'l), *adj.* *Physical Chem.* Capable of being supercooled. — **su′per·fu′si·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

su′per·gene (sū′pĕr·jēn), *adj.* [*super-* + *-gene.*] *Geol.* Deposited or enriched, as ores, by generally downward-moving solutions; also, of or pertaining to such a process; — opposed to HYPOGENE. See ENRICHMENT.

su′per·ge·ner′ic (sū′pĕr·jē·nĕr′ĭk), *adj.* *Biol.* Pertaining to groups or characters of higher rank than generic.

su′per·heat′ (sū′pĕr·hēt′), *n.* **1.** The extra heat imparted to a vapor in superheating it from a dry and saturated condition; also, the range of temperature passed through.

2. *Aeronautics.* The difference in temperature between the lifting gas inside a balloon envelope and the outside air.

su′per·heat′ (-hēt′), *v. t.*; -HEAT′ED; -HEAT′ING. **1.** To heat too much; to overheat, as an oven.

2. **a** To heat a liquid above its boiling point without converting it into vapor. **b** To heat (a vapor, esp. steam, not in contact with its own liquid) so that it possesses more than enough heat to maintain its existence as a dry gas at the given pressure.

su′per·heat′er (-hēt′ĕr), *n.* One who or that which superheats; specif.: **a** A stoker or apparatus for superheating steam. **b** *Steam Engin.*, a coil or other device, exposed to the flames of the furnace, through which steam from the boiler passes to be superheated. Cf. BOILER, 6; ECONOMIZER.

su′per·het′er·o·dyne′ (-hĕt′ĕr·ō·dīn′), *adj.* *Radio.* Pertaining to a form of beat reception in which beats are produced of a frequency above audibility but below that of the received signals, the current of the beat frequency being then rectified, next amplified, and finally rectified again so as to reproduce the music, speech, or the like, in the telephone receivers. Cf. 2d BEAT, 17, and HETERODYNE.

su′per·het′er·o·dyne′, *n.* *Radio.* **a** Superheterodyne reception. **b** A radio set which receives such reception.

su′per·hu′man (sū′pĕr·hū′măn), *adj.* **1.** Above the human; supernatural; divine; as, *superhuman* beings, agencies, or means.

2. Beyond human capacity or strength; often, exceeding normal human power, size, etc.; extraordinary; herculean; as, *superhuman* tasks, efforts, or courage.

Syn. — See SUPERNATURAL.

— **su′per·hu·man′i·ty** (-hū·măn′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **su′per·hu′man·ly**, *adv.*

su′per·hu′man, *n.* A superman. *Rare.*

su′per·hu′mer·al (-hū′mĕr·ăl), *n.* [LL. *superhumerale*, *superumerale*, fr. *super* + *humerus*, *umerus*, shoulder; cf. It. *superumerale.*] Something worn or carried on the shoulders; specif.: *Eccl.* An ephod, pall, amice, or stole.

‖**su′pe·ri**, *n. pl.*, *or* **di su′pe·ri** (dī sū′pĕ·rī). [*often cap.*] [L.] *Rom. Relig.* The upper-world gods, the gods corresponding to the Greek Olympians. See DI.

su′per·im·pose′ (sū′pĕr·ĭm·pōz′), *v. t.*; -IM·POSED′ (-pōzd′); -IM·POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). **1.** To lay or impose (one thing) over or above; — usually with *on* or *upon*; as, to *superimpose* one pillar upon another; four strata that are *superimposed* one upon another.

2. To cause (something) to become attached or united, to succeed, or the like, in the manner of a layer, stratum, or accretion; to superadd by imposing; as, to *superimpose* new features on an old custom; ideas not logically connected but *superimposed* on each other.

— **su′per·im′po·si′tion** (-ĭm′pō·zĭsh′ŭn), *n.*

su′per·im·posed′ (-pōzd′), *adj.* **1.** That has been or is superimposed; also, layered; stratified; as, a *superimposed* burden; *superimposed* cylinders or rocks.

2. *Phys. Geog.* Pertaining to or noting a river or a drainage system let down by erosion through the formations on which it was developed, into underlying formations of different structure, unconformable beneath.

su′per·im·po′sure (-pō′zhĕr), *n.* A superimposition.

su′per·im′preg·na′tion (-ĭm′prĕg·nā′shŭn), *n.* Superfetation. — **su′per·im·preg′nat·ed** (-ĭm·prĕg′nāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.*

su′per·in·cum′bent (-ĭn·kŭm′bĕnt), *adj.* [L. *superincumbens*, pres. part. of *superincumbere.* See SUPER-; INCUMBENT.] **1.** Lying or resting on something else, esp. so as to exert pressure; as, the effect of *superincumbent* water on a diver.

2. Hence: **a** Pressing heavily; burdensome. "The weight of the *superincumbent* hour." *Shelley.* **b** Of pressure, coming from above.

— **su′per·in·cum′bence** (-bĕns), *n.* — **su′per·in·cum′ben·cy** (-bĕn·sĭ), *n.* — **su′per·in·cum′bent·ly**, *adv.*

su′per·in·duce′ (-ĭn·dūs′), *v.*; -IN·DUCED′ (-dūst′); -IN·DUC′ING (-dūs′ĭng). [L. *superinducere.*] *Transitive*: **1.** To bring (one) into a relationship (as of wife or heir), or a post, so as to supplant one already established; to install in a place having an incumbent. *Archaic.*

2. To introduce (something) by way of addition or superimposition; to bring in over or above that already existing; to bring about or cause to exist as an addition, accretion, etc.; — often with *on* or *upon*; as, to convert by *superinducing* new beliefs upon the old; the patient's chill *superinduced* a pneumonic condition.

3. To draw, put, or place, so as to cover or conceal; — with *over* or *upon.* *Now Rare.*

—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To marry again while one's wife is living. *Obs.*

2. To bring something about by way of addition.

su′per·in·duct′ (-ĭn·dŭkt′), *v. t.* =SUPERINDUCE, *v. t.*, 1. *Obs.*

su′per·in·duc′tion (-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* Act of superinducing, or state of being superinduced; also, something superinduced.

su′per·in·due′ (-ĭn·dū′), *v. t.* [LL. *superinduere.*] To put on as a garment. *Obs.*

su′per·in·fec′tion (-ĭn·fĕk′shŭn), *n.* *Med.* Reinfection of an animal with the same type of bacteria or parasites.

su′per·in′feu·da′tion (-ĭn′fū·dā′shŭn), *n.* The granting of a feud out of a feudal estate.

su′per·in·fuse′ (-ĭn·fūz′), *v. t.* [*super-* + *infuse*; cf. L. *superinfundere*, *superinfusum*, to pour over.] To infuse in addition. — **su′per·in·fu′sion** (-fū′zhŭn). *Both Rare.*

su′per·in′sti·tute (-ĭn′stĭ·tūt), *v. t.* To superinduce (sense 1), as into a benefice. — **su′per·in′sti·tu′tion** (-tū′shŭn), *n.*

su′per·in·tend′ (sū′pĕr·ĭn·tĕnd′; -prĭn·tĕnd′), *v. t.*; -TEND′ED; -TEND′ING. [LL. *superintendere.* See SUPER-; INTEND.] To have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to oversee with the power of direction; to supervise; as, to *superintend* the building of a ship or the preparation of a literary work. — *v. i.* To exercise supervision; to have charge or oversight.

su′per·in·tend′ence (-tĕn′dĕns), *n.* [ML. *superintendentia.*] **1.** Act or function of superintending; care and oversight for the purpose of direction; supervision.

His frock-coat, on which was the speckless gloss imparted by perfect *superintendence.* *Galsworthy.*

2. **a** Superintendents collectively. **b** Superintendency.

Syn. — Inspection, oversight, care, direction, control.

su′per·in·tend′en·cy (-dĕn·sĭ), *n.* The office, post, or jurisdiction of a superintendent; superintendence.

---

su′per·dread′nought′ (sū′pĕr·drĕd′nŏt′), *n.* See DREADNOUGHT, 3.

su′per·fice (sū′pĕr·fĭs), *n.* [OF.] = SUPERFICIES. *Obs.*

superficial fascia. *Anat.* See FASCIA, 3.

su·per′fi·del, *adj.* Antonym to *infidel.* *Nonce Word.*

superfine file. See 4th FILE, 1.

su′per·fis′sure, *n.* See SUPER-, 2 c.

[= SUPERFLUOUS. *Obs.*]

su′per·flue, *adj.* [OF. *superflu.*]

su′per·flu′en·cy, *n.* Excess. *Obs.*

su′per·foe·ta′tion. Var. of SUPERFETATION.

su′per·gi′ant or **supergiant star.** *Astrophysics.* A C-star.

su′per·het′ (sū′pĕr·hĕt′). Short for SUPERHETERODYNE.

su′per·hive′, *n.* *Beekeeping.* = SUPER, 2.

su′per·hu′man·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

su′per·hu′man·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

su·pe′ri·al, *adj.* = SUPERIOR. *Obs.*

su′per·im·pos′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

su′per·im·duce′ment, *n.* = SUPERINDUCTION.

N O P Q R S

su·per·in·tend'ent (sū'pĕr·ĭn·tĕn'dĕnt), *n.* [Cf. MF. *superintendant,* F. *surintendant.* Cf. SURINTENDANT.] **1.** One who has the oversight and charge of some place, institution, department, or the like; with the power of direction; as, the *superintendent* of public works.
2. *Eccl.* **a** *Ch. of Eng.* An overseer (Greek *episcopus,* see BISHOP, 3 **a**); — used controversially instead of *bishop. Obs. exc. Hist.* **b** In certain Protestant denominations, a minister who has official oversight of churches in a certain territory.
Syn. — Inspector, overseer, manager, director, supervisor.

su·per·in·tend'ent (-dĕnt), *adj.* [LL. *superintendens,* pres. part. See SUPERINTEND.] Overseeing; superintending.

superintendent general; *pl.* SUPERINTENDENTS GENERAL. One exercising authority over a body of superintendents. See GENERAL, *adj.,* 9.

su·per·in·ten·den'tial (sū'pĕr·ĭn·tĕn·dĕn'shăl), *adj.* Superintending; that is, or that is governed by, a superintendent.

superintendent of schools. The chief executive officer of a (usually local) school system.

su·per·in·tend'er (sū'pĕr·ĭn·tĕn'dĕr), *n.* One who superintends; a superintendent.

su·pe·ri·or (sū·pē'rĭ·ĕr; sŭ-; 249), *adj.* [OF. (F. *supérieur*), fr. L. *superior,* compar. of *superus* being above, fr. *super* above, over. See SUPER-; cf. SUPREME.] **1.** More elevated in place or position; higher; upper; as, the *superior* limb of the sun.
2. Higher in rank or office; more exalted in dignity; as, a *superior* officer; the Mother Superior of a convent.
3. Of a higher order, nature, or kind; specif., spiritual; supernatural; as, God is a *superior* being; the *superior* part of man (that is, the soul).
4. Extremely excellent of its kind; surpassingly good, great, etc.; far above in comparison; as, of *superior* flavor or character; he is *superior* to his associates.
He thought a cave a very *superior* kind of house. *Willa Cather.*
5. Larger as in numbers or amount; of greater value, significance, validity, etc.; as, overcome by a *superior* force; to establish one's *superior* title to an estate.
6. Courageously or serenely indifferent, as to something painful, disheartening, or demoralizing; staunchly not yielding in self-control or morale; as, to be *superior* to suffering, one's surroundings, or unjust criticism.
7. Affecting or assuming superiority; supercilious, arrogant, domineering, or the like; as, a *superior* smile; assuming a *superior* air.
8. More comprehensive, as a term in classification; as, a genus is *superior* to a species.
9. *Anat.* **a** Situated, when the body is in its upright position, above certain similar parts designated as *inferior.* **b** In comparative anatomy, having a more dorsal position. See INFERIOR, 6.
10. *Bot.* **a** Above the ovary; — said of parts of the flower adnate to the ovary, and so apparently originating from its upper part; also, of an ovary when the other floral organs are plainly free from it. Cf. INFERIOR, 8 **a**. **b** = POSTERIOR, 5.
11. *Print.* Standing at the top of the line; as, in $x^2 + y^n$, 2 is a *superior* figure, *n* a *superior* letter. Cf. INFERIOR, 9.
12. *Railroading.* Having the right of way over another in the absence of specific contrary orders; — said of a train.
☞ For many *superior* phrases, see the second word.
Syn. — Ranking, senior; pre-eminent, excellent; above.
Ant. — Inferior; lower, subordinate; poor, second-rate.

su·pe'ri·or, *adv.* In a superior manner; with superiority. *Now Rare.*

su·pe'ri·or, *n.* [Cf. F. *supérieur.*] **1.** One who is above, or surpasses, another as in rank, station, office, merit, or the like; as, deference for one's *superiors;* Addison has no *superior* as a writer of pure English.
2. *Eccl.* [*often cap.*] The head of a monastery, convent, etc.
3. *Feudalism.* The lord, or his heir, from whom a vassal received a fee and to whom he owes allegiance and tribute.

superior alveolar canals. *Anat.* Three canals (anterior, middle, and posterior) in the maxilla, transmitting nerves and blood vessels to the teeth.

superior carotid triangle. See TRIANGLES OF THE NECK.

superior conjunction. *Astron.* **a** A planet's position when in line with and beyond the sun, as seen from the earth. **b** The time of such an occurrence.

su·pe'ri·or·ess (sū·pē'rĭ·ĕr·ĕs; sŭ-; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A superior of a religious order of women or of a convent.

superior frontal sulcus. See FRONTAL CONVOLUTION.

su·pe'ri·or–gen'er·al, *n.; pl.* SUPERIORS-GENERAL. *R.C.Ch.* The superior of an entire religious order or congregation. See GENERAL, *adj.,* 9.

su·pe'ri·or'i·ty (sū·pē'rĭ·ŏr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *supériorité,* fr. ML. *superioritas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being superior; a superior characteristic or detail; as, *superiority* of rank; *superiority* in merit.
2. The position, office, authority, jurisdiction, right, etc., of a superior (senses 2 & 3); also, *pl.,* the prerogatives of a superior. *Chiefly Hist.*
Syn. — Pre-eminence, excellence, predominancy, ascendancy.

superiority complex. An exaggerated conviction of one's own superiority; also, an excessive striving for or pretense of superiority to compensate for supposed inferiority.

superior laryngeal. See LARYNGEAL NERVE.

superior maxillary. See MAXILLARY, *adj.*

superior mediastinum. See MEDIASTINUM, 1.

superior nasal spine. See NASAL SPINE **a**.

superior nuchal line. See OCCIPITAL BONE.

superior oblique. See OBLIQUE, *adj.,* 4 **b**.

superior olivary nucleus. See OLIVARY BODY.

superior pharyngeal. See PHARYNGOBRANCHIAL, *adj.*

superior planet. *Astron.* Any planet whose orbit is outside that of the earth. Cf. INFERIOR, 7. See PLANET, 1.

superior servant. *Law.* An employee or agent to whom the principal has delegated such control or management of a business as to make the employee or agent a vice-principal and not a fellow servant of other employees in case of injury due to negligence, etc. See FELLOW SERVANT, *n.,* 2.

superior slope. See FORTIFICATION, *Illust.*

superior thyroid. See THYROID ARTERIES.

superior tide. The tide of the hemisphere having the moon above the horizon.

superior wing. *Zool.* One of the anterior pair of wings of an insect.

su·pe'ri·us (sū·pē'rĭ·ŭs), *n.* [ML.] *Medieval Music.* The highest, or treble, voice part.

su·per·ja'cent (sū'pĕr·jā'sĕnt; -s'nt), *adj.* [L. *superjacens,* pres. part. of *superjacere,* fr. *super* above + *jacere* to lie.] Lying above or upon; overlying; superincumbent; as, *superjacent* rocks.

su·per·la'bi·al (-lā'bĭ·ăl), *adj. & n.* *Anat. & Zool.* Supralabial.

su·per·la'tion (sū'pĕr·lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *superlatio.* See SUPERLATIVE.] Exaltation beyond truth or propriety. *Obs.*

su·per'la·tive (sū·pûr'lȧ·tĭv), *adj.* [OF. *superlatif,* fr. LL. *superlativus,* fr. *superlatus* excessive, used as the past participle of *superferre,* but from a different root. See TOLERATE.]
1. *Gram.* Expressing the highest or utmost (or, with *least,* the lowest) degree or amount of the quality, manner, etc., denoted by an adjective or an adverb. The superlative forms of many adjectives are used nominally to denote an unsurpassed point or condition of the specified quality (the river is at its *lowest;* at his *humanest* in this book). See 1st COMPARE, 3.
☞ In good usage, superlative adjectives and adverbs as best, worst, etc., precede numerals used in a collective sense and follow those used distributively; as, the best ten examples of architecture; the three *worst* instances in France, Italy, and Germany.
2. Lifted up to the highest degree; most eminent; surpassing all other; supreme; as, *superlative* wisdom; a *superlative* example of clear thinking.
3. Exaggerated; excessive; as, *superlative* praise.
— **su·per'la·tive·ly,** *adv.* — **su·per'la·tive·ness,** *n.*

su·per'la·tive, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The superlative degree; also, a form or word denoting it. The superlative is distinguished as *relative* or *absolute,* according as it denotes the highest degree appearing in a given aggregate under view (she has the *sharpest* tongue of them all), or simply a supreme or very high degree without definite comparison (she has the *sharpest* of tongues; *most cruelly* wronged). The latter is called also the *elative.*
2. An adjective or adverb in the superlative degree, used without discrimination or in exaggeration; also, *pl.,* hyperbole; as, writers should avoid *superlatives;* she always speaks in *superlatives.*
3. The superlative, or utmost, degree of something; the peak or acme.
So many highest *superlatives* achieved by man. *Carlyle.*
4. A superlative person or thing; that which is superlative or of the utmost degree in its kind; as, Chartres is the *superlative* among Gothic cathedrals.

su·per·lu'na·ry (sū'pĕr·lū'nȧ·rĭ), *adj.* Also **su·per·lu'nar** (-lū'nĕr). Being above the moon; not belonging to this world; — opposed to *sublunary.*

su·per·man' (sū'pĕr·măn'), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn'). **1.** An ideal superior man of the future; specif., in the philosophy of Nietzsche, one of the type which, supposedly, will be produced by the evolutionary struggle for survival, and will be characterized by superior physique and capacity to dominate; hence, one fitted to survive in an egoistic struggle for the mastery; — called also *overman.*
2. A man of superhuman powers or achievement; an extraordinarily great or successful man; as, to believe Napoleon a *superman.*

su·per·man·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The theory of, or theorizing about, the superman.

su·per·man·ly, *n.* Of, or characteristic of, a superman. — **su·per·man·li·ness,** *n.*

su·per·man'nish (sū'pĕr·măn'ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat resembling or suggesting a superman; characteristic of a superman or his methods.

su·per·ma·rine' (sū'pĕr·mȧ·rēn'), *n.* A seaplane.

su·per·max·il'la (-măk·sĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The maxilla, or upper jaw. — **su·per·max'il·lar'y** (-măk'sĭ·lĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -măks·ĭl'ȧ·rĭ), *adj.*

su·per·mus'can (sū'pĕr·mŭs'kăn), *adj.* [*super-* + L. *musca* a fly.] Above the power of a fly. *Nonce Word.*

su·per·nac'u·lar (-năk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* Of the quality of supernaculum; first-rate; as, a *supernacular* wine. *Rare.*

su·per·nac'u·lum (-năk'ū·lŭm), *adv.* [NL. (after G. *auf den nagel trinken* to drink to the nail, i. e., without heel-taps), fr. L. *super* over + G. *nagel* a nail, as of the finger.] To the last drop; — a mock Latin term used chiefly in the phrase *to drink supernaculum,* to drink till the emptied glass can be held upside down on one's thumbnail without emitting a drop. *Archaic.*

su·per·nac'u·lum, *n.* [NL.] **1.** Liquor or, by extension, something, of superior quality.
2. *Rare.* **a** A draining of a cup. **b** A cup to be drained.

su·per'nal (sū·pûr'năl), *adj.* [OF. (F. *supernel*), fr. L. *supernus,* fr. *super* above. See SUPER-.] **1.** Being, or coming from, above; that is, or emanates from, on high; of or from heaven; — opposed to *infernal;* as, *supernal* beings, mansions, and grace.
2. Located in, or belonging to, the sky, or celestial regions; of or from the firmament; hence, high in position or reach; towering; as, *supernal* light, orbs, or summits.
3. Of heavenly or spiritual character; ethereal; as, *supernal* beauty.
— **su·per'nal·ly,** *adv.*

su·per'nal, *n.* A supernal being. *Rare.*

su·per·na'tant (sū'pĕr·nā'tănt), *adj.* [L. *supernatans,* pres. part. of *supernatare* to swim above, fr. *super* above + *natare* to swim.] Floating on the surface, as oil on water; also, above the water line of a floating body; as, the *supernatant* part of a ship.

su·per·na'tant, *n.* A supernatant substance.

su·per·na·ta'tion (-nā·tā'shŭn), *n.* A floating on the surface.

su·per·nat'u·ral (-năt'ū·rȧl), *adj.* [ML. *supernaturalis,* fr. *super* above + *natura* nature.] **1.** Of, belonging or having reference to, or proceeding from, an order of existence beyond nature, or the visible and observable universe; divine as opposed to human or spiritual as opposed to material; as, *supernatural* beings, forces, or revelations; a *supernatural* religion; the *supernatural* character of the soul.
2. Superhuman; preternatural; much more than is natural or normal. *Now Rare.*
3. Ascribed to agencies or powers above or beyond nature or based upon such an ascription; brought about, initiated, made operative, etc., by means that transcend the laws, or observed sequences, of nature; miraculous; as, the *supernatural* origin of life; a *supernatural* explanation.
Syn. — SUPERNATURAL, PRETERNATURAL, MIRACULOUS, SUPERHUMAN. That is SUPERNATURAL which is thought of as above or beyond the power, agencies, or laws of nature; that is PRETERNATURAL which exceeds in some way what is natural, ordinary, or explicable, without being felt as *supernatural;* as, "Could anything, however extraordinary, . . . happen now, of which all reasonable persons would not agree to wait for a physical explanation, instead of attributing it to a *supernatural* cause?" (*J. B. Mozley*); "one broad line of distinction which separates all this purposeless, trifling, and low *supernatural,* — magic, witchcraft, and the like, from the *miraculous* credentials of the Christian revelation" (*id.*); "the *preternatural* quickness and glibness of his speech" (*G. Eliot*); "a degree of acumen which appears to the ordinary apprehension *preternatural*" (*Poe*); "the *preternatural* prowess of the hero" (*Emerson*); "His face was *preternaturally* pale" (*Hawthorne*). MIRACULOUS implies the direct intervention of supernatural (esp. divine) agency; as, "the *miraculous* interpositions by which it [Christianity] was attested and carried on" (*Bp. Butler*); "God's *miraculous* interpositions" (*id.*). SUPERHUMAN is sometimes equivalent to *supernatural,* or *divine;* as, "superstitious belief in *superhuman* agency" (*J. B. Mozley*). But *superhuman* is often used in strong hyperbole of what, though merely human, exceeds ordinary standards; as, *superhuman* efforts, energy.
— **su·per·nat'u·ral·ly,** *adv.* — **su·per·nat'u·ral·ness,** *n.*

su·per·nat'u·ral (sū'pĕr·năt'ū·rȧl), *n.* **1.** With *the,* that which is supernatural; the supernatural order of existence; divine operation, influence, intervention, etc.; hence, something miraculous or marvelous.
2. A supernatural being, force, essence, etc.

su·per·nat'u·ral·ism (-ĭz'm). **1.** Quality or state of being supernatural; also, supernatural beings, agents, etc., collectively.
2. Belief in the supernatural; specif., any doctrine or creed that asserts the reality of an existence beyond nature and the control and guidance of nature and men, by an invisible power or powers.

su·per·nat'u·ral·ist, *n.* One who holds to supernaturalism.

su·per·nat'u·ral·ist, **su·per·nat'u·ral·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to supernaturalism.

su·per·nat'u·ral'i·ty (-răl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Supernaturalness.

su·per·nat'u·ral·ize (-năt'ū·rȧl·īz), *v. t.* To make, or treat as, supernatural.

supernatural virtues. See VIRTUE, *n.,* 2.

su·per·na'ture (sū'pĕr·nā'tŭr; 249), *n.* The realm or sphere of the supernatural.

su·per·nor'mal (-nôr'măl), *adj.* **1.** Superior to the norm or average; as, a *supernormal* prosperity.
2. Exceeding the natural powers of man; as, a *supernormal* experience.
— **su·per·nor'mal·ly,** *adv.* — **su·per·nor'mal·ness,** *n.*

supernormal dispersion. *Statistics.* The dispersion of a frequency distribution whose Lexis ratio is greater than unity.

su·per·nu'mer·ar'y (-nū'mĕr·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr'ĭ), *adj.* [LL. *supernumerarius.* See SUPER-; NUMERARY, NUMBER.] **1.** Exceeding the number stated or prescribed; extra; as, a *supernumerary* officer.
2. Exceeding a necessary, usual, or required number or quantity; superfluous; as, *supernumerary* servants.

su·per·nu'mer·ar'y, *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). **1.** A supernumerary person or thing; esp., a person employed not for regular service, but for use in case of need.
2. Specif., in theaters, a person not a regular actor, but employed to appear, as in a mob scene or a spectacle; — usually *supe* or *super.*

supernumerary bud. *Bot.* An accessory bud.

supernumerary rainbow. See RAINBOW, 1.

su·per·o- (sū'pĕr·ō-). [See SUPERIOR.] A combining form from Latin *superus,* upper, denoting *situated above and,* as in **su·per·o·an·te'ri·or,** above and in front:

superodorsal	**superointernal**	**supero-occipital**
superoexternal	**superolateral**	**superoposterior**
superofrontal	**superomedial**	

su·per·oc'tave (sū'pĕr·ŏk'tăv; -tĭv), *n.* *Music.* **a** The octave above. **b** A metal labial organ stop of 2-foot pitch.

su·per·or'der (sū'pĕr·ôr'dĕr), *n.* *Biol.* A category ranking between an order and a class, equivalent to a subclass or ranking between an order and a subclass. — **su·per·or'di·nal** (-ôr'dĭ·năl; -n'l), *adj.*

su·per·or'di·nate (-ôr'dĭ·nāt), *adj.* **1.** Superior in rank, class, or status; — opposed to *subordinate.*
2. *Logic.* Bearing the relation of superordination.

su·per·or'di·nate, *n.* A superior officer or official.

su·per·or'di·nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [*super-* + *subordinate.*] To make superordinate.

su·per·or'di·na'tion (-ôr'dĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *superordinatio.*] **1.** Ordination of a person to fill a station already occupied; esp., the ordination by an ecclesiastical official of his own successor.
2. *Logic.* A superordinating; the relation of a universal proposition to a particular with the same terms.

su·per·or·gan'ic (-ôr·găn'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a superorganism or phenomena connected with such; sometimes, specif., psychical; cultural.

su·per·or'gan·ism (-ôr'găn·ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A huge or superior organism (senses 3 & 4); esp., an organism which through mind rises above or beyond the organic, or physical; — often applied specifically to society or the state conceived of as an integration of human beings into a whole comparable to the human organism in the diversity of its units and their mutual interdependence and in its superiority to, yet limited dependence on, the physically organic from which it springs.
2. *Biol.* A colony of polymorphic organisms, as ants, in which the members or castes are integrated in much the same way as the organs of a multicellular individual, as the queen ant is the reproductive organ of the colony.

su·per·os'cu·late (-ŏs'kū·lāt), *v. i.* *Geom.* To have more consecutive points in common than is necessary for osculation with; as, a circle *superosculates* a conic at a vertex.

su·per·par'a·site (-pär'ȧ·sīt), *n.* *Biol.* A hyperparasite. — **su·per·par·a·sit'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *adj.* — **su·per·par'a·sit·ism** (-pär'ȧ·sĭt·ĭz'm), *n.*

su·per·par·tic'u·lar (-pĕr·tĭk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* [L. *superparticularis.* See SUPER-; PARTICULAR.] *Math.* Of or pertaining to a ratio when the excess of the greater term over the less is a unit, as in 1 to 2, or of 3 to 4. *Obs.* — **su·per·par·tic'u·lar'i·ty** (-lăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* *Obs.*

su·per·par'ti·ent (-pär'tĭ·ĕnt), *adj.* [LL. *superpartiens,* fr. *super* over + *partiens,* pres. part. of *partire* to divide.] *Math.* Of or pertaining to a ratio when the excess of the greater term over the less is more than a unit, as that of 3 to 5, or 7 to 10. *Obs.*

---

su·per·in·tend'ent·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

su·pe'ri·or·ize, *v. t.* To be superior to.

su·pe'ri·or·ly, *adv.* of SUPERIOR.

su·pe'ri·or·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

su·pe'ri·or·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

su·per·lap·sar'i·an, *n.* = SUPRALAPSARIAN.

su·per·last', *v. i.* To outlast. *Obs.*

su·per'la·tiv. Superlative. *R. S.*

su·per·lu'crate (sū'pĕr·lū'krāt), *v. i.* [LL. *superlucrari.*] To gain in addition or excess. — **su·per·lu·cra'tion** (-lū·krā'shŭn), *n.* *Both Obs.*

su·per·ma'late, *n.* See SUPER-, 3.

su·per·man·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

su·per·nal'i·ty, *n.* Supernal state; in *pl.,* supernal personages. *Obs.*

su·per'nal·ise, *v. t.* See -IZE.

su·per·nat'u·ral·dom, *n.* See -DOM. *Rare.*

supernatural theory (of atonement). See ATONEMENT, 3.

su·perne', *adj.* [See SUPERNAL.] = SUPERNAL. *Obs.* [ULUM.

su·per·neg'u·lum. † SUPERNACU-

su·per·nod'i·cal, *adj.* [See SUPER-; cf. NODDY a fool.] Excessively foolish. *Obs.*

su·per·nu'mer·al, *adj.* = SUPERNUMERARY. *Rare.*

su·per·nu'mer·ar'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.* [-SHIP.

su·per·nu'mer·ar'y·ship, *n.* See

su·per·om·niv'a·lent, *adj.* Predominant over all. *Obs.*

su·per·on'er·a'tion, *n.* [ML. *superoneratio.*] Overloading. *Obs.*

su·per·ox'a·late, *n.* See SUPER-, 3.

su·per·ox'ide, *n.* See SUPER-, 3.

su·per·ox'y·gen·ate, *v. t.* See SUPER-, 3. — **su·per·ox'y·gen·a'tion,** *n.*

su·per·phlo·gis'ti·cate, *v. t.* See SUPER-, 3. — **·ti·ca'tion,** *n.*

su′per·phos′phate (sū′pĕr·fŏs′fāt), *n.* *Chem. & Com.* An acid phosphate. See PHOSPHORIC ACID, 1; CALCIUM PHOSPHATE.

su′per·phys′i·cal (-fĭz′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Above or beyond physics; not explainable on physical principles.

su′per·plant′ (sū′pĕr·plănt′; 83), *n.* An epiphyte, as the mistletoe. *Obs.*

su′per·plus (-plŭs), *n.* [ML. See SURPLUS.] Surplus. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

su′per·pose′ (sū′pĕr·pōz′), *v. t.;* SU′PER·POSED′ (-pōzd′); SU′PER·POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). [F. *superposer.* See SUPER-; POSE.] **1.** To place or lay over or above, so as to rest (*on* or *upon*) or to be one of a vertical series or tier; to superimpose with or often without contact; — chiefly in *past part.;* as, *superposed* rocks, birds, columns; hence, figuratively, to superimpose (sense 2); as, to *superpose* one concept upon another.
2. *Aeronautics.* To place (main supporting surfaces) one above another.
3. *Geom.* To lay (a figure ideally or in thought) upon another, making all the parts coincide with like parts.

su′per·posed′ (-pōzd′) *part. adj.* *Bot.* Growing or situated vertically over another part or organ.

su′per·po·si′tion (-pō·zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *superpositio.* See SUPER-; POSITION.] Act of superposing, or state of being superposed; specif., *Arch.,* the systematic placing of one order of columns above another.

su′per·pow′er (sū′pĕr·pou′ĕr), *n.* **1.** Power that is excessive, abnormal, or superior to that which exists.
2. A theoretical political entity conceived as having authority over other states, esp. over the most powerful states.
3. Electric power developed by the utilization of all available water power sites or existing steam power plants in a large area, as connected parts of one system.
— su′per·pow′ered (-ĕrd), *adj.*

su′per·print′ing (sū′pĕr·prĭnt′ĭng), *n.* *Motion Pictures.* Printing one or more images over a first image on a film before development, a device used in trick work or in special-process photography.

su′per·re·gen′er·a′tive (-rē·jĕn′ĕr·ā′tĭv; -ā·tĭv), *adj.* *Radio.* Pertaining to regenerative reception in which transient currents periodically carry the process of regeneration further than is possible in the steady state. This is usually accomplished by the introduction of an auxiliary frequency lower than the radio frequency received. **— su′per·re·gen′er·a′tion** (-jĕn′ĕr·ā′shŭn), *n.*

su′per·roy′al (-roi′ăl), *n.* A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

su′per·sa′li·ent (-sā′lĭ·ĕnt), *adj.* [*super-* + L. *saliens,* pres. part. of *salire* to leap.] Leaping upon. **— su′per·sa′li·en·cy** (-ĕn·sĭ), *n.* *Both Rare.*

su′per·salt′ (sū′pĕr·sôlt′), *n.* An acid salt.

su′per·sat′u·rate (-săt′ū·rāt), *v. t.;* -RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -RAT′ING (-rāt′ĭng). To add to beyond saturation. A supersaturated solution of certain solids may be formed by cooling the saturated solution, but when brought in contact with a small amount of the solid it deposits its excess and becomes a saturated solution at the lower temperature. **— su′per·sat′u·ra′tion** (-rā′shŭn), *n.*

su′per·scribe′ (-skrīb′), *v. t.;* -SCRIBED′ (-skrĭbd′); -SCRIB′ING (-skrīb′ĭng). [L. *superscribere, superscriptum,* fr. *super* over + *scribere* to write. See SUPER-; SCRIBE.] To write or engrave (anything) on the top or surface, on the outside, or at the head; to write a name, address, or the like, on the outside or cover of (anything); specif., to address; as, to *superscribe* a letter.

su′per·script (sū′pĕr·skrĭpt), *adj.* [L. *superscriptus,* past part. See SUPERSCRIBE.] Written above; — opposed to *subscript.*

su′per·script, *n.* [L. *superscriptum,* neut. past part.]
1. Superscription. *Shak.*
2. *Math.* Any index or mark written above, as in a^3, b'', c^n.

su′per·scrip′tion (-skrĭp′shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *superscriptio.* See SUPERSCRIBE.] **1.** Act of superscribing; also, an instance of such.
2. That which is written or engraved on the surface, outside, or above something else; inscription; title; description; specif., an address on a letter, envelope, or the like.
3. *Pharm.* That part of a prescription which contains the Latin word *recipe* (take) or the sign ℞.

su′per·scrip′tion, *n.* A subscription. *Scot.*

su′per·sede′ (-sēd′), *v.;* SU′PER·SED′ED (-sēd′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); SU′PER·SED′ING (-sēd′ĭng). [OF. *superseder, supercéder,* fr. L. *supersedere, supersessum,* to sit above, be superior to, forbear, omit, fr. *super* above + *sedere* to sit. See SIT; cf. SURCEASE.] *Transitive:* **1.** *Obs. exc. Law.* **a** To postpone; defer. **b** To put off; to discontinue. **c** To omit. Cf. def. 5.
2. To make void or useless, esp. by superior power; to make unnecessary or superfluous; to cause to be set aside; now usually, to force out of use as inferior; to render obsolete; to cause to be abandoned; as, new methods have *superseded* those that were in use last year.
This brief account . . . is intended to *supersede* the necessity of a long and minute detail from Mrs. Thorpe herself. *Jane Austen.*
3. To take the place, room, or position of; to follow in place of; to replace; as, the new bill is designed to *supersede* all previous bills; the new appointee supersedes a promoted (or dismissed) official.
4. To displace, or pass over, so as to appoint a successor or make way for another; to supplant; as, the Governor *superseded* Judge A with Judge B.
5. *Law.* **a** To omit; to forbear; to refrain from. *Obs.* **b** To suspend the operation of a judgment or order by means of a supersedeas.
—, *Intrans.:* **1.** To defer action; to forbear. *Now Rare.*
2. To be replaced or displaced; to replace a person or thing. *Rare.*
Syn. — See REPLACE.

su′per·se′de·as (-sē′dē·ăs), *n.* [L., suspend, set aside, stay, 2d pers. sing. present subjunctive of *supersedere.* See SUPERSEDE.] **1.** *Law.* A common-law writ commanding a stay of legal proceedings, issued under various conditions, esp. to stay an officer from proceeding under another writ; now, in various jurisdictions, an order staying proceedings, esp. of an inferior court, issued under statutory authority.
2. Figuratively, something that serves as a stay or check; a suspending; a halt.

su′per·sed′ence (sū′pĕr·sēd′ĕns; 128), *n.* Supersedure.

su′per·sed′er (-ĕr), *n.* One that supersedes.

su′per·se·de′re (-sē·dē′rē), *n.* [L., to forbear.] *Scots Law.* An agreement among creditors, or an order of court, waiving or restraining preferences.

su′per·se′dure (-sē′dūr), *n.* Act of superseding, or setting aside; as, the *supersedure* of trial by jury.

su′per·sem′i·nate (sū′pĕr·sĕm′ĭ·nāt), *v. t.* To sow over something sown before. **— su′per·sem′i·na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.* **— su′per·sem′i·na′tor** (-sĕm′ĭ·nā′tĕr), *n.* *All Obs.*

su′per·sen′si·ble (-sĕn′sĭ·b'l), *adj.* Above or beyond that which is sensible, or apparent to the senses; spiritual; psychical. **— su′per·sen′si·ble,** *n.* **— su′per·sen′si·bly,** *adv.*

su′per·sen′su·al (-sĕn′shōō·ăl; *cf.* SENSUAL), *adj.* **1.** Supersensible; transcending sense; ideal.
2. Extremely sensual. *Rare.*
— su′per·sen′su·al·ism (-Iz′m), *n.* **— su′per·sen′su·al·ist** (-ĭst), *n. & adj.* **— su′per·sen′su·al·is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *adj.* **— su′per·sen′su·al′i·ty** (-ăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **— su′per·sen′su·al·ly,** *adv.* *Rare.*

su′per·sep′tal (-sĕp′tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Located above a septum.

su′per·serv′ice·a·ble (-sûr′vĭs·ă·b'l), *adj.* Overofficious; supererogatory. **— su′per·serv′ice·a·ble·ness,** *n.* **— su′per·serv′ice·a·bly,** *adv.*

su′per·ses′sion (-sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [ML. *supersessio.* See SUPERSEDE.] Act or an instance of superseding, or state of being superseded; supersedure; removal and replacement.
The *supersession* of Liberalism. *H. G. Wells.*

su′per·ses′sive (-sĕs′ĭv), *adj.* [L. *supersessus,* past part. of *supersedere.* See SUPERSEDE.] Superseding or tending to supersede.

su′per·sist′ent (-sĭs′tĕnt), *adj.* [*super-* + *subsistent.*] Existent in supernatural form. *Rare.*

su′per·so′cial (-sō′shăl), *adj.* Above or superior to social custom, tradition or expediency; as, a *supersocial* ethical sanction.

su′per·sol′id (sū′pĕr·sŏl′ĭd), *n.* A magnitude of four or more dimensions.

su′per·so′nant (-sō′nănt), *n.* [See SUPER-; SONANT.] A mechanical vibration, or a compressional wave disturbance resulting from such a vibration, of a frequency too high to be audible.

su′per·son′ic (-sŏn′ĭk), *adj.* [See SUPERSONANT; -IC.]
1. *Physics.* Pertaining to vibrations and waves whose frequencies are greater than those which affect the human ear, that is, greater than about 20,000 per second.
2. *Radio.* Superheterodyne.

su′per·son′ic, *n.* A supersonic wave; hence, *pl.,* the field of study dealing with supersonic waves.

su′per·spi′nous (-spī′nŭs), *adj.* *Anat.* Supraspinous.

su′per·sti′tion (sū′pĕr·stĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *superstitio,* orig., soothsaying, fr. *superstare* to stand over, fr. *super* over + *stare* to stand. See SUPER-; STAND. Cf. ECSTASY.] **1.** An irrational abject attitude of mind toward the supernatural, nature, or God, proceeding from ignorance, unreasoning fear of the unknown or mysterious, morbid scrupulosity, a belief in magic or chance, or the like; misdirected or unenlightened religion or interpretation of nature; such conceptions and their consequent practices as are regarded as subversive of true or pure religion, antagonistic to reason, or contrary to scientific knowledge; as, to be free from or a victim of *superstition.*
St. Thomas defines *superstition* as the vice of excess in religion. *Walter Lippmann.*
2. Any belief, conception, act or practice resulting from such a state of mind.
And the truth With *superstitions* and traditions taint. *Milton.*
3. Such acts, conceptions, practices, etc., collectively; also, any religion regarded as resulting from superstition (sense 1). "*Superstition* is the soul of poetry." *Borrow.*
4. Idolatrous religion; also, idolatry. *Obs.*
5. A fixed irrational idea; a notion maintained in spite of evidence to the contrary.

su′per·sti′tion·ist (-ĭst), *n.* One addicted to superstition.

su′per·sti′tious (-stĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* [OF. *superstitieux,* fr. L. *superstitiosus.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, proceeding from, characterized by, or manifesting, superstition; addicted to, or swayed by, superstition; as, *superstitious* fears, beliefs, or races.
2. Obs. **a** Idolatrous; extravagant in loving. **b** Magical; practiced or used by magicians. **c** Excessive.
3. *Now Rare.* **a** Excessively or morbidly scrupulous; punctilious. **b** Of, pertaining to, or used by the adherents of, a creed regarded as a superstition; — in early use often equal to *Popish.* "Pulling down a *superstitious* cross." *B. Jonson.*
— su′per·sti′tious·ly, *adv.* **— su′per·sti′tious·ness,** *n.*

superstitious, *or* goetic, magic. The invocation of devils or demons, involving the supposition of some tacit or express agreement between them and human beings.

superstitious use. *Law.* In England, the use of a gift or bequest, as of land, etc., for the maintenance of religious rites not tolerated by the law. The phrase refers to the act of 23 Hen. VIII, c. 10 (1531), making void bequests or gifts to "superstitious uses." Orig. the act affected the religions of Roman Catholics, Protestant dissenters, and Jews, but the disabilities have now been mostly removed and gifts for the advancement of religion or of education are valid. Gifts for prayers for souls of the dead are still forbidden.

su′per·stra′tum (sū′pĕr·strā′tŭm), *n.;* *pl.* -STRATA (-tă). [NL., fr. L. *supersternere, superstratum,* to spread upon. See SUPER-; STRATUM.] An overlying stratum or layer.

su′per·struct′ (-strŭkt′), *v. t.;* -STRUCT′ED; -STRUCT′ING. [L. *superstructus,* past part. of *superstruere* to build upon, fr. *super* over + *struere* to build. See SUPER-; STRUCTURE.] To build over or on a structure; to erect on a foundation.
The . . . basis on which to *superstruct* . . . virtue. *H. More.*

su′per·struc′tion (-strŭk′shŭn), *n.* A superstructure; also a superstructing. *Now Rare.*

su′per·struc′tive (-strŭk′tĭv), *adj.* Of, or of the nature of, a superstructure. **—** *n.* A superstructure. *Obs.*

su′per·struc′tor (sū′pĕr·strŭk′tĕr), *n.* One who superstructs. **— su′per·struc′to·ry** (-tō·rĭ), *adj.* *Both Rare.*

su′per·struc′tur·al (-tûr·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a superstructure.

su′per·struc′ture (sū′pĕr·strŭk′tûr; 66), *n.* **1.** Any structure or edifice built on, or as a vertical extension of, something else; that which is raised on a foundation.
You have added to your natural endowments the *superstructure* of study. *Dryden.*
2. *Arch.* All that part of a building above the basement.
3. *Naut.* The structural part of a vessel, esp. a war vessel, above the main deck.
4. *Railroads.* The ties, rails, fastenings, etc., in distinction from the roadbed.

superstructure deck. *Naut.* A partial deck, above a weather deck, and not reaching to the sides of the vessel.

su′per·sub′or′der (-sŭb′ôr′dĕr), *n.* See SUPER-, 2 b.

su′per·plus′age, *n.* Surplusage. *Obs.*

su′per·pos′a·ble (sū′pĕr·pōz′ă·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. [*Obs.*

su′per·sault, *n.* A somersault.

su′per·scrive′. Scot. var. of SUPERSCRIBE.

su′per·sed′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

su′per·spe′cies, *n.* See SUPER-, 2 b.

su′per·sti′tion·less, *adj.* See SUPERSTITION. [-LESS.]

su′per·sti′tion·proof′ (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

su′per·sub·sūrt′, *v. i.* See SUPER-, 1 c.

su′per·sul′cus (sū′pĕr·sŭl′kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *super-* + *sulcus.*] = SUPERFISSURE.

su′per·sul′fate, etc. Vars. of SUPERSULPHATE, etc. [PER-, 3.]

su′per·sul′phate, *n.* See SU-

su′per·sul′phu·ret, *n.* See SUPER-, 3. [SUPER-, 3.]

su′per·sul′phu·ret′ed, *adj.* See

su′per·sul′phu·rize, *v. t.* See SUPER-, 3; -IZE.

su′per·tare′, *n.* See TARE.

su′per·tar′trate, *n.* See SUPER-, 3.

su′per·thy′roid·ism (sū′pĕr·thī′roid·ĭz′m), *n.* *Med.* = HYPERTHYROIDISM.

su′per·va·ca′ne·ous (-vă·kā′nē·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *supervacaneus, supervacuus,* fr. *super* over + *vacuus* empty.] Added superfluously. *Obs.*

su′per·vac′u·ous (-văk′ū·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *supervacuus.*] = SUPERVACANEOUS. *Obs.*

su′per·vi′sor's dis′trict. See 2d BEAT, 5.

su′per·vi′sor·ship, *adj.* See -SHIP.

‖su′per vi′sum cor′po·ris. [L.] Upon a view of the body.

su′per·vive′ (sū′pĕr·vīv′), *v. i. & t.* [L., *supervivere.* See SURVIVE.] To survive. *Obs.*

N O P Q R S

over the head of the radius, is inserted into its neck and the lateral surface of its shaft; — formerly called ‖**su'pi·na'tor bre'vis** (sū'pĭ·nā'tôr brē'vĭs) or ‖**su'pi·na'tor ra'di·i bre'vis** (rā'dĭ·ĭ).

su·pine' (sū·pīn'; 66), *adj.* [L. *supinus;* akin to L. *sub* under, *super* above. See SUB-, SUPER-.] **1.** (Of a person or one's position) lying on the back, or with the face upward; (of the hand or other part of a body) marked by supination; — opposed to *prone.*
2. Leaning or sloping backward; inclined. *Poetic.*
3. Manifesting mental or moral lethargy; unalert; indifferent to one's duty or welfare or others' needs; without stamina; abject; as, *supine* rulers or negligence.
Syn. — Indolent, sluggish, thoughtless, inattentive, listless, careless, drowsy; mean-spirited, servile.
Ant. — Energetic, keen, alert; proud, self-respecting.
— **su·pine'ly,** *adv.* — **su·pine'ness,** *n.*

su'pine (sū'pīn), *n.* [L. *supinum* (sc. *verbum*), fr. *supinus.* See SUPINE, *adj.*] *Gram.* In Latin grammar, a verbal noun having two cases: an accusative in *-um,* used after verbs of motion to denote purpose (abiit *piscatum,* he 's gone fishing), and an ablative in *-u,* used as an ablative of specification (difficile *dictu,* hard to say). Also, rarely, in English grammar, an infinitive with *to.*

su'pa·ble (sŭp'ə·b'l), *adj.* That may be supped; *Scot.,* eatable.

su'page (sŭp'ĭj), *n.* That which may be supped. *Obs.*

su'pe·da'ne·ous (sū'pĕ·dā'nē·ŭs), *adj.* [*sub-* + L. *pes, pedis,* a foot; cf. L. *suppedaneum* a footstool.] Being under or supporting the feet. *Obs.*

su'pe·da'ne·um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NEA (-ə). [LL., a footstool.] A support for the feet on a cross used for crucifixions.

su'per (sŭp'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *soper, super,* fr. OF. *super, soper* (F. *souper*), prop., an infinitive, to sup, take a meal. See SOUP; cf. SUP to take supper.] **1.** A meal taken at the close of the day; esp., the evening meal when dinner is taken at midday; also, a late meal served at an evening social affair, after the theater, etc.
2. [*cap.*] **a** = LAST SUPPER. **b** = LORD'S SUPPER.

su'per, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or used for supper; as, a *supper* hour, table, or party.

su'per, *v. t.* To give supper to; to entertain at supper; also, to feed and bed (a horse, etc.) at night — *v. i.* To eat one's supper.

su'per, *n.* One who sups; a sucker; a toper. *Now Dial.*

su'per·ing, *n.* A supper. *Rare.*

su'per·less, *adj.* Without supper, or food at night.

su'per·time' (sŭp'ĕr·tīm'), *n.* The time at which it is customary to eat supper.

su'per·wards (-wĕrdz), *adv.* Also **su'per·ward** (-wĕrd). To home or where one will get supper; as, to hurry *superwards.*

su'ping, *n.* The act of one that sups, or sips; also, soft or liquid food; broth. *Now Dial.*

su'ping, *n.* Act of eating supper; a suppering.

sup·place' (sŭ·plās'), *v. t.* To replace; supplant. *Rare.*

sup·plant' (sŭ·plănt'; 83), *v. t.;* SUP·PLANT'ED; SUP·PLANT'ING. [OF. *supplanter,* fr. L. *supplantare* to trip up one's heels, to throw down, fr. *sub* under + *planta* the sole of the foot. See PLANT the sole of the foot.] **1.** To trip up; to overthrow by or as by tripping. *Now Rare.*
2. To bring about the downfall of; to bring low as in estate, power, potency, or virtue; to overthrow, upset, undermine, degrade, etc. *Now Rare.*
3. To supersede (another), esp. by force, trickery, or treachery; to usurp the place or possessions of.
4. To uproot; to eradicate or extirpate; to drive out or away; now often, to uproot so as to replace; as, the teacher must *supplant* fears by curiosity and a desire for adventure.
5. To take the place of; to supersede; to succeed in place, use, etc.; as, free verse has not *supplanted* metrical verse.
Syn. — Remove, displace, overthrow. See REPLACE.

sup'plan·ta'tion (sŭp'lăn·tā'shŭn; 83), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *supplantatio.*] Act or process of supplanting; usurpation; dispossession; also, something that supplants.

sup·plant'er (sŭ·plăn'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which supplants.

sup'ple (sŭp'l), *adj.* [ME. *souple,* fr. OF. *supple, souple* (F. *souple*), fr. L. *supplex* suppliant. See SUB-; DUPLEX. Cf. SIMPLE, SUPPLICATE.] **1.** Soft in texture; yielding; not breaking, cracking, creasing, etc., when bent or folded; flexible; bent, twisted, or contorted, with ease or agility; as, *supple* silks, leather, fingers, or joints.

How easy is riding . . . to *supple* and youthful limbs. *Borrow.*

2. Yielding; compliant; not obstinate; hence, unduly complaisant; obsequious; fawning; as, to find a more *supple* agent. "Hypocrites for the most part are too *supple* to be cruel." *H. T. Buckle.*
3. Of the mind, its acts, qualities, etc., bending freely and easily to changing demands, moods, or circumstances; manifesting elasticity or adaptability; resilient; alertly responsive. "His *supple* instinct for contemporary values." *A. Symons.* "What a *supple* skill you have in outlining a person." *W. R. Thayer.*
4. That supples; making pliant. *Obs.*
5. Nimble; agile; hence, sly; cunning. *Scot. & Dial.*
Syn. and **Ant.** — See FLEXIBLE.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

supple-kneed	supple-mouth	supple-visaged
supple-limbed	supple-sinewed	supple-working
supple-minded	supple-sliding	supple-wristed

sup'ple (sŭp'l), *v.;* SUP'PLED (-ld); SUP'PLING (-lĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To render supple; to soften or mollify, as the heart; to make pliant, as the will; now, usually, to treat so as to make flexible or pliable, as leather, a fabric, or muscles.
2. To reduce or alleviate, as a swelling, a wound, etc.; to soothe; salve. "Lord, *supple* my wounds." *Bunyan.*
—, *Intransitive:* To become soft, pliant, or complaisant.

sup'ple (sōōp'l). Var. of SWIPLE. *Chiefly Scot.*

sup'ple·jack' (sŭp'l·jăk'), *n.* **1.** Any of various woody climbers having tough, pliant stems; as: **a** In the United States, the woody vine *Berchemia scandens.* **b** In tropical America, any of various plants of the genera *Paullinia* and *Serjania,* from some of which canes are made. **c** In Australia: (1) The woody vine *Ventilago viminalis* (family Rhamnaceae). (2) A species of clematis (*Clematis aristata*). **d** In New Zealand: (1) a climbing bramble (*Rubus australis*). (2) The kareao.
2. A cane made from the stem of one of these plants.

supple knee. A knee flexible from much practice in bowing; — used to suggest servility or abject complaisance.

Bow the *supple* knee and court the times. *Gray.*

sup'ple·ment (sŭp'lê·mĕnt), *n.* [L. *supplementum,* fr. *supplere* to fill up. See SUPPLY, *v.*] **1.** That which supplies a want or makes an addition; something already organized, arranged, or set apart; something which completes or adds a finishing touch; as, foreign travel as a *supplement* to a college education.
2. Specif., a part added to, or issued as a continuation of, a book or paper, to make good its deficiencies, correct its errors, or provide special features not ordinarily included.
3. *Obs.* **a** A supplying of what is lacking. **b** A supplying of what is needed; also, supplies, collectively. **c** Reinforcement; also, often *pl.,* reinforcements.
4. *Trig.* The quantity by which an arc or an angle falls short of 180°, or an arc falls short of a semicircle.
Syn. — See APPENDIX, COMPLEMENT.

sup'ple·ment (-mĕnt; 66), *v. t.;* SUP'PLE·MENT'ED; SUP'PLE·MENT'ING. To fill up or supply by additions; to add something to; to fill the deficiencies of; as, to *supplement* a work by an index; to *supplement* meager meals with fruit.

sup'ple·men'tal (-mĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* **1.** Serving to supplement; of the character of a supplement; supplementary; as, a *supplemental* angle or arc.
2. *Law.* In practice, designating an answer, bill, or plea filed or served in aid of an original one to supply some defect in the latter, or to set forth new facts which cannot be added by amendment.

sup'ple·men'tal, *n.* A supplement; a supplementary thing.

supplemental air. *Physiol.* The air which can still be expelled from the lungs after an ordinary expiration.

supplemental irrigation. See IRRIGATION, 1 b.

sup'ple·men'ta·ry (sŭp'lê·mĕn'tə·rĭ), *adj.* [From SUPPLEMENT.] Added as a supplement; additional; being, or serving as, a supplement; as, a *supplementary* volume, angle, or arc.

sup'ple·men'ta·ry, *n.* One who or that which is supplementary.

supplementary air. = SUPPLEMENTAL AIR.

supplementary chords. *Math.* In a conic, any two chords through one point of the curve and the ends of a diameter.

supplementary cost. See COST, *n.,* 6.

supplementary proceedings. *Law.* Proceedings, under a code or practice act, for the examination of a judgment debtor or others to discover property for payment of the judgment.

sup'ple·men·ta'tion (sŭp'lê·mĕn·tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or an instance of supplementing.

sup'ple·ment'er (sŭp'lê·mĕn'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which supplements.

sup'ple·to'ry (-tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [LL. *suppletorius.*] **1.** Supplying deficiencies; supplementary.
2. *Law.* Designating an oath administered to a plaintiff or defendant where there is but one witness, so that the judge may decide the matter in issue as if two witnesses had been examined. — **sup'ple·to'ri·ly** (-rĭ·lĭ), *adv.*

sup'ple·to'ry, *n.; pl.* -TORIES (-rĭz). [LL. *suppletorium* supplement.] A supplement. *Obs.*

sup·pli'al (sŭ·plī'ăl), *n.* Act of supplying; that which fills a place; — with *of.* *Now Rare.*

sup·pli'ance (-ăns), *n.* [From SUPPLY.] A supplying; supply.

sup'pli·ance (sŭp'lĭ·ăns), *n.* [See SUPPLIANT.] Also **sup'pli·an·cy** (-ăn·sĭ). Supplication; entreaty. *Now Rare.*

sup'pli·ant (-ănt), *n.* [F. *suppliant.* See SUPPLIANT, *adj.*] One who supplicates; petitioner; one who beseeches.

Hear thy *suppliant's* prayer. *Dryden.*

sup'pli·ant, *adj.* [F., pres. part. of *supplier* to entreat, fr. OF. *sopleier, souploier,* fr. L. *supplicare.* See SUPPLICATE; cf. SUPPLICANT.] **1.** Supplicating; entreating.
2. Expressive of supplication. "*Suppliant* knee." *Milton.*
Ant. — Commanding, imperious, authoritative.
— **sup'pli·ant·ly,** *adv.* — **sup'pli·ant·ness,** *n.*

sup·pli'ant (sŭ·plī'ănt), *adj.* [*supply,* v. + *-ant.*] = SUPPLEMENTARY. *Rare.* *Shak.*

Sup'pli·ants, The (sŭp'lĭ·ănts). **1.** A tragedy by Aeschylus, probably the earliest of his surviving plays. Its subject is the story of the daughters of Danaüs. See DANAÜS.
2. A tragedy (417 B.C.) by Euripides. It is political in character, being intended to detach the Argives from Sparta in the Peloponnesian War.

sup'pli·can·cy (sŭp'lĭ·kăn·sĭ), *n.* Supplicatory character.

sup'pli·cant (-kănt), *adj.* [L. *supplicans,* pres. part. See SUPPLICATE; cf. SUPPLIANT.] Supplicating; entreating; asking submissively. — **sup'pli·cant·ly,** *adv.*

sup'pli·cant, *n.* **1.** One who supplicates; a suppliant.
2. *Eng. Universities.* = SUPPLICAT.
3. [*often cap.*] *Scot. Hist.* One of those who signed the Supplication against the use of Laud's Service Book in 1637. Nearly all signed the Covenant in 1638. Cf. COVENANTER, 2a.

sup'pli·cat (-kăt), **sup'pli·cate** (-kāt), *n.* [L. *supplicat* he supplicates.] A supplication; specif., *Eng. Universities,* a formal written petition for a degree or for incorporation.

sup'pli·cate (-kāt), *v.;* SUP'PLI·CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); SUP'PLI·CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *supplicatus,* past part. of *supplicare* to supplicate, fr. *sub* under + root of *plicare* to fold, bend. See PLY, *v.;* cf. SUPPLE, SUPPLIANT.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To make a humble entreaty; to pray beseechingly; esp., to implore God; as, to *supplicate* unceasingly for his welfare.
2. To present a supplicat. *Eng.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To entreat for; to ask for earnestly and humbly; as, to *supplicate* blessings.

To *supplicate* his mercy, love his ways. *Cowper.*

2. To address in prayer; to entreat as a supplicant.
Syn. — Beseech, entreat, petition, importune, solicit, crave. See BEG.

sup'pli·cat'ing (-kāt'ĭng), *adj.* That supplicates; supplicatory. — **sup'pli·cat'ing·ly,** *adv.*

sup'pli·ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *supplicatio.*] **1.** Act of supplicating; humble and earnest entreaty; a humble petition.
2. *Eccl.* A humble prayer to God for mercy, aid, or some special blessing.
3. *Eng. Universities.* A supplicat.
4. *Rom. Antiq.* A public prayer; a religious solemnity, or a day set apart for such, either for thanksgiving or for religious humiliation.
Syn. — Entreaty, petition, solicitation, craving.

sup'pli·ca'tion (sŭp'lĭ·kā'shŭn), *v. t.* To supplicate. —
sup'pli·ca'tion·er (-ĕr), *n.* *Both Obs.*

sup'pli·ca'tor (sŭp'lĭ·kā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] A supplicant.

sup'pli·ca·to'ry (-kə·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ; 68), *adj.* Of the nature of, containing, or expressive of, supplication; beseeching.

sup'pli·ca'vit (sŭp'lĭ·kā'vĭt), *n.* [L., he has supplicated.] *Law.* A writ, formerly issuing out of the Court of Chancery or King's Bench for taking surety of the peace.

sup'plice (sŭp'lĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *supplicium.*] Punishment. *Rare.*

sup·pli'er (sŭ·plī'ĕr), *n.* One that supplies.

sup'pling (sŭp'lĭng), *adj.* That supples; mollifying; emollient.

sup·ply' (sŭ·plī'), *v.;* SUP·PLIED' (-plīd'); SUP·PLY'ING (-plī'ĭng). [OF. *supplier, souploier, soupleer* (F. *suppléer*), fr. L. *supplere, suppletum,* fr. *sub* under + *plere* to fill. See REPLETE; cf. SUPPLEMENT.] *Transitive:* **1.** To give help or relief to; to aid; succor. *Obs.*
2. Specif., to reinforce (an army, etc.). *Now Rare.*
3. To make additions to by way of supplement; now, to add (something essential or wanting); as, to *supply* missing words; much left to the imagination to *supply.*
4. To make up or compensate for (a loss, etc.); to fill (a void).

Snuff, or the fan, *supply* each pause of chat. *Pope.*

5. To fill adequately; to satisfy; as, scarcely enough to *supply* his needs; unable to *supply* the public demand.
6. To furnish or provide. Specif.: **a** To give (something desired, needed, etc.); to afford; yield; as, Cornwall *supplies* much of the tin used; this *supplies* sufficient proof of your charges. **b** To provide that which is required by (a person or thing); to fill the needs of; to furnish with supplies, provisions, equipment, or the like; as, to *supply* a student with books or roots with moisture; enough to *supply* a family or an army. **c** To replenish; as, rivers are *supplied* by smaller streams.
7. To fill or take, now usually temporarily (a place, office, etc.); specif., to serve as substitute for another in; as, to *supply* a pulpit.

Their names, their years, spelt by th' unletter'd muse,
The place of fame and elegy *supply.* *Grey.*

8. To serve instead of; to take the place of; to replace.

Burning ships the banished sun *supply.* *Waller.*

9. *Anat. & Physiol.* To furnish (organs, tissues, or cells) with pathways for nervous transmission or for circulation; — of nerves and blood vessels.
—, *Intransitive:* To serve as a substitute preacher, teacher, or the like; also, *Rare,* to fill a need.
Syn. — Provide, administer, contribute, yield.

sup·ply' (sŭ·plī'), *n.; pl.* -PLIES (-plīz'). **1.** Assistance; succor; aid. *Obs.*

For the supply and profit of our hope. *Shak.*

2. Act or an instance of supplying, or filling a want, need, void, place, etc., or of providing something or someone; as, engaged in the *supply* of provisions to the army; the method or source of *supply.*
3. That which supplies or is supplied. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* Reinforcements; — in *pl.* or collective *sing.* **b** *Obs.* A supplement; esp., a supplement to a book. **c** *Obs.* One who fills a place for a time; esp., a substitute clergyman or teacher. **d** The quantity or amount (esp. of a commodity) at hand or needed; as, to send for a fresh *supply;* a small *supply* of provisions, money, or strength. **e** *Chiefly pl.* Provisions, clothing, arms, raw materials, etc., set aside to be dispensed at need; stores; as, to lay in *supplies* for the winter; in charge of *supplies* in a factory. **f** An amount of money provided, as by Parliament or Congress, to meet the annual national expenditures or those not covered by revenue; — usually in *pl.;* as, to vote *supplies.*
4. *Econ.* **a** *Now Rare.* The desire for general purchasing power, seeking its end by an offer of specific commodities or services. *Cairnes.* **b** The quantity of any article offered at a given price. It will obviously tend to decrease as the price diminishes. Cf. DEMAND, *n.,* 7 b.

sup·ply' (sŭ·plī'), *adj.* **1.** Serving to contain, deliver, or regulate, a supply; as, a *supply* tank, valve, or lorry.
2. Serving as a supply, or substitute; as, a *supply* teacher.

sup·ply', *v. t.* = SUPPLE. *Obs.*

sup'ply (sŭp'lĭ). Var. of SUPPLELY.

sup·ply' (sŭ·plī'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *supplier.* See SUPPLIANT.] = SUPPLICATE. *Obs.*

supply and demand. *Econ.* The two immediate factors determining market price. See SUPPLY, *n.,* 4 b. For the mode of such determination, see DEMAND, *n.,* 7 b; EQUATION, 7.

supply bond. A contract of indemnity against loss caused by failure to deliver specified materials, supplies, machinery, or commodities within a stipulated period. *Colloq., U. S.*

Supply Corps. A staff corps in the United States Navy, consisting of pay directors, pay inspectors, paymasters, passed assistant paymasters, and assistant paymasters, having relative rank from captain to ensign, respectively.

supply price. The lowest price at which a given amount of commodities will be offered under given conditions.

supply services. See CONSOLIDATED FUND.

sup·port' (sŭ·pōrt'; 181), *v.;* SUP·PORT'ED; SUP·PORT'ING. [OF. *supporter,* fr. L. *supportare* to convey, in ML., to support, sustain, fr. *sub* under + *portare* to carry. See PORT to carry.] *Transitive:* **1.** To hold up or in position; to serve as a foundation or prop for; to bear the weight or stress of; to keep from sinking or falling; as, a pillar *supports* a structure; an abutment *supports* an arch; also, to sustain or carry; as, not strong enough to *support* so heavy a load, or the weight of a ton.
2. To endure, esp. in silence or with courage; bear; suffer; tolerate; as, he could not *support* their taunts; to *support* an ordeal without flinching.
3. To uphold (one) by aid or countenance; to take the side or promote the cause of, esp. in a dispute, an election, etc.; to back up; as, to *support* the administration or the defendant in an action; also, to uphold or defend as valid, right, just, etc.; as, to *support* a cause; to *support* a policy, even at the risk of his life and fortune; to *support* the claims of the defendant.
4. To verify; substantiate; as, evidence *supporting* a charge.
5. To pay the costs of; to maintain; as, a project *supported* by taxes; also, to furnish with funds or means for maintenance; to supply with lodging, food, clothing, etc.; as, to *support* his own and his brother's family.

‖su'pi·na'tor lon'gus, ‖su'pi·na'tor ra'di·i lon'gus (lŏng'gŭs). [L. *longus* long.] = BRACHIORADIALIS.

su·pin'i·ty (sū·pĭn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *supinitas.*] Supineness. *Obs.*

sup'je. Var. of SOPIE.

sup'l. Supple. *Ref. Sp.*

sup'pal·pa'tion (sŭp'ăl·pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suppalpari* to caress a little, fr. *sub* under, a little + *palpare* to caress.] Enticement. *Obs.*

sup·par'a·si·tate, *v. i.* [See SUPPARASITE.] To flatter; to act the sycophant. *Obs.* — **sup·par'a·si·ta'tion** (sŭ·păr'ə·sĭ·tā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

sup·pawn'. Var. of SUPAWN.

sup·ped'it, *v. t.* Also **sup·ped'i·tate.** [OF. *suppediter* to put under one's feet, overcome, fr. ML. *suppeditare.*] To overthrow; subdue. *Obs.*

sup·ped'i·tate, *v. t.* [L. *suppeditatus,* past part. of *suppeditare* to supply.] To supply; furnish. — **sup·ped'i·ta'tion,** *n.* *Both Obs.* **sup·pe'na.** + SUBPOENA.

sup·plant'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

sup'ple·ly, *adv.* of SUPPLE.

sup'ple·men'tal·ly, *adv.* of SUPPLEMENTAL.

sup'ple·men'ta·ri·ly (sŭ'plĕ·mĕn'tə·rĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of SUPPLEMENTARY. See -LY.

sup'ple·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sup'ple·tive (sŭp'lĕ·tĭv), *adj.* [ML. *suppletivus,* fr. L. *supplere, supplicium,* to fill up. See SUPPLY.] = SUPPLETORY, 1.

sup·pli'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

sup'pli·ca'tive, *adj.* = SUPPLICATORY. *Rare.* [supply. *Obs.*]

sup·ply'ment, *n.* A supplying;

sup·pone', *v. t. & i.* [L. *supponere* to put under.] = SUPPOSE. *Obs.*

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals. Abbreviations, Signs, etc., are explained on pages immediately preceding the Vocabulary.

6. To maintain in condition, action, or existence; as, to *support* conversation till midnight; to *support* combustion or the gold standard.
7. To keep (a person) from fainting, sinking, yielding, or the like; to comfort or strengthen; — often in passive with the Deity implied as agent. "May we be *supported* and sustained in the dreadful conflict." *Abigail Adams.*
8. *Philos.* To be the subject or ground of (attributes).
9. *Theater.* **a** To assume and act; as, to *support* the character of King Lear. **b** To act with (a star); as, a fine company *supported* him.
—, *Intransitive*: To uphold, maintain, back up, etc., a person or thing; — chiefly in *pres. part.*
Syn. — Bolster, stay; countenance; encourage, cheer, assist; keep; nourish, nurture; shield, protect, defend; confirm, corroborate; back, second.
Ant. — Depress, discourage; deny, retract; oppose.

sup·port′ (sŭ·pōrt′; 181), *n.* [From SUPPORT, *v.*] **1.** Act or operation of supporting; the state or fact of being supported; as, to give *support* to a roof or one falling; to speak in *support* of a bill; without means of *support.*
2. One who or that which supports; supporting means, agency, medium, proof, etc.; a prop; also, specif., food, lodgings, etc.; as, this table needs a proper *support;* slender *supports;* he is (or, his earnings are) his family's sole *support;* a charge without *supports;* offering a salary and *support* for the year.
3. *Mil.* **a** The foremost of two reserves when both are of the same type and are under the same command. See RESERVE, 14. **b** Any reserve withheld by a company or smaller unit; — now generally called *reserve.* **c** One of the two primary subdivisions of an advance or rear guard; formerly, the main division of the vanguard of an advance guard. **d** An element in an outpost, (which see). **e** Any body of troops designated to support or reinforce a unit in action.
4. *Photog.* The material, usually a cellulosic composition, glass or paper, carrying the sensitive emulsion in which the latent image is produced and the visible image developed.
5. *Theater.* A company, actor, or actress, playing with a star; the acting of such a company or person.

sup·port′a·ble (sŭ·pōr′tȧ·b'l), *adj.* That can or may be supported, or esp., borne or defended; endurable. — **sup·port′a·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), **sup·port′a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **sup·port′a·bly,** *adv.*

sup·port′ance (-tăns), *n.* **1.** Support; backing; maintenance. *Now Rare.*
2. *Scots Law.* Aid enabling a person, otherwise incapable, to go to kirk or market so as to validate a conveyance of heritage made within 60 days next before death.

sup·port′asse (-tăs), *n.* A kind of wire frame to support a ruff. *Obs.*

sup·por′ted joint (sŭ·pōr′tĕd; -tĭd; 119; 181). *Railroads.* A rail joint having a tie directly under the rail ends. Cf. SUSPENDED JOINT.

sup·port′er (-pōr′tĕr; 181), *n.* **1.** One who or that which supports; a support; specif., an adherent; an advocate; as, oxygen is a *supporter* of life; the party needs strong *supporters.*
2. A grid maker.
3. *Clothing.* **a** *Obs.* A supportasse. **b** A garter, esp. one attached to a corset. **c** A band or elastic appliance for supporting the abdomen or any part of the body, as the breasts, scrotum, etc.
4. *Her.* A figure, sometimes of a man, commonly of an animal, placed one on each side of an escutcheon, and exterior to it.

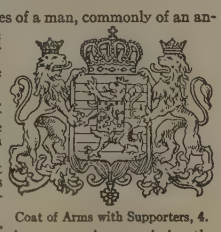

Coat of Arms with Supporters, 4.

5. *Shipbuilding.* A knee under the cathead.

supporter of combustion. A gas, as oxygen, air, or nitrous oxide, in which the ordinary combustibles can burn. See COMBUSTION, 6.

sup·port′ing, *adj.* That supports, sustains, props up, confirms, etc. — **sup·port′ing·ly,** *adv.*

supporting artillery. *Mil.* Artillery to which has been given as a primary mission the duty of supporting a specific infantry unit. It does not come under the command of the infantry commander. See ATTACHED ARTILLERY.

supporting card. *Whist.* A card led to strengthen the partner in the same suit.

sup·por′tive (sŭ·pōr′tĭv; 181), *adj.* Furnishing support.

support line. *Mil.* In a battle position, the line established by the combat posts of the reserves of companies on the line of resistance; — called also *company reserve line.*

support proper. See ADVANCE GUARD.

support trench. A trench for the protection of a support.

sup·pos′a·ble (sŭ·pōz′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That may or can be supposed; presumable; conceivable. — **sup·pos′a·ble·ness,** *n. Rare.* — **sup·pos′a·bly,** *adv.*

sup·pos′al (sŭ·pōz′ăl; -'l), *n.* **1.** The act of supposing or assuming; supposition; as, to proceed upon the *supposal* of the legality of an enterprise.
2. Something supposed; a hypothesis; a conjecture; a notion. *Now Rare.*
I am obliged to you indeed, madam, for that *supposal.* *Fielding.*
3. *Logic.* A proposition, or the content of a proposition, which is neither affirmed nor denied, neither believed nor disbelieved, but merely noted or put forward for remark.

sup·pose′ (sŭ·pōz′), *v.;* SUP·POSED′ (-pōzd′); SUP·POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). [ME. *supposen, soposen,* fr. OF. *supposer, suposer* (F. *supposer*), fr. L. *sub* under + OF. *poser* to place; — corresp. in meaning to L. *supponere, suppositum,* to put under, to substitute, falsify, counterfeit, for which this word was substituted in OF. See 2d POSE.]
—, *Transitive*: **1.** To lay down as a postulate, or now usually, as a hypothesis or assumption; to accept tentatively or temporarily as true or real; to assume as true for the sake of argument or exposition.
2. To believe; to hold as belief or opinion; to think.
I *suppose* him virtuous, know him noble. *Shak.*
Whae'er o' thee shall ill *suppose*
They sair misca' thee. *Burns.*
3. *Obs.* **a** To conceive as true; to imagine. **b** To have an idea or suspicion of; to apprehend; suspect. "Though death be adjunct, there's no death *supposed.*" *Shak.* **c** To expect. "Comes old Manon . . . *supposing* here to find his son." *Milton.*
4. To incline to believe; to be disposed to think; to think probably or in keeping with the facts; as, I *suppose* you are right; he *supposed* that it was secure.
5. To believe on slight grounds or without grounds; to hold mistakenly or without sufficient proof; presume; as, weaknesses generally *supposed* to be characteristic.
Dared to *suppose* the subject had a choice. *Cowper.*
6. To substitute; to put in place of another; also, to pretend; — now only in a secondary sense in collocations as, the *supposed* son of the king.
7. To presuppose; to imply as an antecedent; — now usually *presuppose.*
—, *Intransitive*: To conjecture; to think; opine.
Syn. — Conclude, judge, consider, assume, presume.

sup·pose′ (sŭ·pōz′), *n.* **1.** Supposition; conjecture.
2. *Obs.* **a** Opinion. **b** Intention. **c** Expectation.

sup·posed′ (-pōzd′), *adj.* **1.** Believed to be or accepted as such, often on slight grounds or in error; erroneously imputed or ascribed; sometimes, imagined; as, the *supposed* interests of children; a *supposed* insult.
2. Pretended; counterfeit; supposititious. *Now Rare.*
Syn. — See SUPPOSITITIOUS.
— **sup·pos′ed·ly** (-pōz′ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.*

sup·pos′er (sŭ·pōz′ĕr), *n.* One who supposes.

sup·pos′ing (-ĭng), *conj.* If by way of hypothesis; on the assumption that. *Colloq.*

sup·pos′i·tal (sŭ·pŏz′ĭ·tăl), *adj.* Pert. or related to a supposition. — **sup·pos′i·tal′i·ty** (-tăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n. Both Obs.*

sup′po·si′tion (sŭp′ō·zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *suppositio* a placing under, a substitution, fr. *supponere, suppositum,* to put under, to substitute. The word has the meaning corresponding to *suppose.* See SUB-; POSITION.]
1. That which is supposed; originally, a postulate; now usually, a theory, hypothesis, conjecture, or surmise; as, your *suppositions* are not consistent with the facts.
2. Act of supposing, esp. of assuming something tentatively or hypothetically, as for the sake of argument; assumption; as, given to *supposition* rather than sound reasoning.
3. The state of being uncertain and subject to surmise.
He is sufficient, yet his means are in *supposition.* *Shak.*
4. Fraudulent substitution or alteration; forgery. *Obs.*
5. *Logic.* The particular connotations of a word in a given passage; thus, in "a basilisk is a fabulous monster," and "the name basilisk is chosen with reference to the creature's crest," the meaning of "basilisk" is the same, but the word has different *suppositions.*

sup′po·si′tion·al (sŭp′ō·zĭsh′ŭn·ăl), *adj.* Hypothetical; conjectural. — **sup′po·si′tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

sup′po·si′tion·ar′y (-ĕr′ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Suppositional.

sup′po·si′tious (-zĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* **a** Supposititious. **b** Suppositional.

sup·pos′i·ti′tious (sŭ·pŏz′ĭ·tĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* [L. *suppositicius.* See SUPPOSITION.] **1.** Fraudulently substituted for something else; not being what it purports to be; spurious; counterfeit; as, a *supposititious* writing; also, of a child, palmed off as a genuine heir; often, illegitimate.
2. Imaginary; fabulous; feigned. *Obs.*
3. Hypothetical; of the nature of a supposition.
Syn. — SUPPOSITITIOUS, SUPPOSED. SUPPOSED is used of that which is believed or imagined to be true, without necessary implication of truth or falsity; SUPPOSITITIOUS implies the fraudulent substitution of one thing for another; as, Napoleon's *supposed* aversion to cats; a *supposititious* heir to the estate. See ARTIFICIAL.
Ant. — True, actual, genuine. See REAL.
— **sup·pos′i·ti′tious·ly,** *adv.* — **sup·pos′i·ti′tious·ness,** *n.*

sup·pos′i·tive (-pŏz′ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* **1.** Characterized by, involving, or implying, supposition, or hypothesis; supposed.
2. *Gram.* Expressive of supposition or condition.
— **sup·pos′i·tive·ly,** *adv.*

sup·pos′i·tive, *n. Gram.* A word denoting or implying supposition (*if, granting, provided*).

sup·pos′i·to′ry (-tō′rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *suppositorium,* neut. of *suppositorius* that is placed underneath. See SUPPOSITION.] *Med.* An easily fusible preparation for introduction into an open body cavity, esp. the rectum, vagina, or urethra, made commonly in the form of a cone or cylinder of medicated cocoa butter, soap, or glycerinated gelatin.

sup·pos′i·to′ry, *adj.* Supposititious.

sup·pos′i·tum (sŭ·pŏz′ĭ·tŭm), *n.* [L.] **1.** Something supposed or assumed.
2. *Philos.* The individual considered as substance or subject.

sup·post′ (sŭ·pŏst′), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *suppositus,* past. part., put under.] **1.** Adherent; follower. *Obs.*
2. *Hist.* A member of a university. *Scot.*

sup·press′ (sŭ·prĕs′), *v. t.;* SUP·PRESSED′ (-prĕst′); SUP·PRESS′ING. [L. *suppressus,* past part. of *supprimere* to suppress, fr. *sub* under + *premere, pressum,* to press. See SUB-; PRESS to squeeze.] **1.** To put down or out of existence by authority, force, or pressure; to quell; to crush; to subdue; to force into impotence or obscurity; to extinguish by prohibiting, dissolving, etc.; as, to *suppress* a revolt, a religious order, or freedom of speech.
2. To keep from public knowledge; as: **a** To refrain from divulging; to leave undisclosed; as, to *suppress* all names in an account of a scandal. **b** To prohibit or interdict the publication or revelation of; to withhold from circulation; as, to *suppress* the truth, a rumor, or a book.
3. To keep from giving vent to; to repress; to hold back; as, to *suppress* anger or laughter; hence, to exclude from conscious and overt activity; as, to *suppress* a desire or a memory.
4. *Obs.* **a** To keep under; harass; oppress. **b** To press down; to compress. **c** To ravish. *Spenser.*
5. To stop or check the flow of; to arrest the discharges of; as, to *suppress* a diarrhea, or a hemorrhage.
Syn. — Crush, overpower, quash; smother, stifle. — SUPPRESS, REPRESS. To SUPPRESS, as here compared, is to put down or keep back completely; to REPRESS is to check or restrain; as, "I could not *suppress* my lurking passion for applause" (*Goldsmith*); "before gaming was *suppressed*" (*id.*); "Though you said much, [you] *suppressed* more" (*Cowper*); "The reserve of his manner *repressed* all the flow of their spirits before him" (*Jane Austen*); "the silent wilderness where the soul need not *repress* its music" (*Shelley*); cf. "what sublime *repression* of himself" (*Tennyson*). Cf. OPPRESS, RESTRAIN.
Ant. — Encourage, foster; publish. See RELEASE.

sup·press′al (sŭ·prĕs′ăl; -'l), *n.* Suppression. *Rare.*

sup·pressed′ (-prĕst′), *adj.* That has been subjected to suppression; marked or affected by or manifesting suppression of activity, growth, feelings, etc.; as, *suppressed* monasteries, organizations, speeches, trees, or persons; the *suppressed* action of a volcano; in a *suppressed* tone of voice. — **sup·press′ed·ly** (-prĕs′ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.*

sup·press′er (sŭ·prĕs′ĕr), *n.* A suppressor.

sup·pres′sion (-prĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *suppressio;* cf. F. *suppression.*] **1.** Act or an instance of suppressing; state of being suppressed; as, the *suppression* of an insurrection, of truth, etc.
2. *Biol.* The failure of development of a part or organ.
3. *Forestry.* Retardation or stoppage of growth in a tree or its branches, caused by insufficient light or nutrition.
4. *Med.* Complete stoppage of a natural secretion or excretion; as, *suppression* of urine. Cf. RETENTION, 1.
5. *Psychoanalysis.* The forcible exclusion of a mental process, esp. an idea or desire, from conscious and overt activity; — sometimes as equivalent to *repression* and sometimes as a more conscious and deliberate process.
Syn. — Overthrow, destruction; concealment, repression.

‖**sup·pres′si·o ve′rĭ** (sŭ·prĕsh′ĭ·ō vē′rĭ). [L.] *Law.* Suppression of the truth. Cf. DOLUS.

sup·pres′sive (sŭ·prĕs′ĭv), *adj.* Tending to suppress; effecting suppression. — **sup·pres′sive·ly,** *adv.*

sup·pres′sor (sŭ·prĕs′ĕr), *n.* [LL., hider.] One who or that which suppresses.

sup·prise′ (sŭ·prīz′), *v. t.* [OF. *soupris, sousprris,* past part. of *souprendre, sousprendre.* See SURPRISE.] *Obs.* **a** = SURPRISE, *v. t.* **b** To outrage; violate. **c** [Confused with SUPPRESS.] Suppress.

sup′pu·rant (sŭp′ū·rănt), *adj. & n. Med.* Suppurative.

sup′pu·rate (sŭp′ū·rāt), *v. i.;* -RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), -RAT′ING (-rāt′ĭng). [L. *suppuratus,* past part. of *suppurare* to suppurate, cause to suppurate, fr. *sub* under + *pus, puris,* matter. See PUS.] To cause to generate pus; to bring to a head. *Now Rare.* — *v. i.* To generate pus; as, a *suppurating* boil.

sup′pu·ra′tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *suppuratio;* cf. F. *suppuration.*] Act or process of suppurating; also, *Rare,* a suppurating boil, etc.; pus or a pus condition.

sup′pu·ra′tive (sŭp′ū·rā′tĭv; -rȧ·tĭv), *adj* [Cf. F. *suppuratif.*] Tending to suppurate; attended with, or promoting, suppuration. — *n.* A suppurative agent.

‖**su′pra** (sū′prȧ), *adv.* [L.] Above; previously (in a book, etc.); besides; further.

su′pra- (sū′prȧ-; 242). [See SUPER-.] A prefix, from L. *supra,* above, in general equivalent to *super-,* used, esp. in scientific terms, to form adjectives denoting *above* or *higher than in position; on the dorsal side of;* — opposite to *infra-.* The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

supra-abdominal	suprahistorical	supraoral
supra-acromial	suprahuman	supraordinary
supra-aerial	suprahumanity	suprapapillary
supra-anal	suprailiac	suprapedal
supra-arytenoid	supraintellectual	suprapharyngeal
supra-auditory	supra-intestinal	suprapubian
supra-axillary	suprajural	suprapubic
suprabuccal	supralegal	suprarational
supracaecal	supralineal	suprarationalism
supracensorious	supralinear	suprarationality
supracentenarian	supralocal	suprarimal
supra-Christian	supralocally	suprasaturate
supracondylar	supralunar	suprasensible
supracondyloid	supralunary	suprasensitive
supraconscious	supramammary	suprasensual
supraconsciousness	supramarine	suprasensuous
supracoralline	supramastoid	suprasensual
supracostal	supramaximal	suprasoriferous
supracoxal	supramechanical	suprasphenoidal
supracranial	supramedial	suprastandard
supracretaceous	supramoral	suprastate
supradural	supramortal	suprasternal
supra-esophagal	supramundane	suprasubtle
supra-esophageal	supranational	supraterrestrial
supra-ethmoid	supranervian	suprathoracic
suprafeminine	supraneural	supratrochlear
suprafine	supranormal	supratropical
supraglacial	supranuclear	supratympanic
supraglenoid	supraoesophagal	supravaginal
supraglottic	supraoesophageal	supraventricular
supragovernmental	supraoptional	supraworld
suprahepatic		

su′pra-an′gu·lar, *adj. Zool.* Designating a bone in the lower jaw of reptiles, birds, etc., situated above the angular bone. — *n.* Supra-angular bone.

su′pra-au·ric′u·lar, *adj. Zool.* Situated above the auricle of the ear; specif., in birds, situated above the auriculars; — said of certain feathers. — *n.* A supra-auricular feather.

supra-auricular point. *Craniol.* The point at the top of the external auditory meatus vertically above the auricular point. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

su′pra·ba′si·dor′sal (sū′prȧ·bā′sĭ·dôr′săl; -s'l), *n. Zool.* A cartilaginous or bony element of the spinal column above a basidorsal. See ARCUALIA.

su′pra·bran′chi·al (-brăng′kĭ·ăl), *adj.* Over the gills; — said of the upper part of the pallial chamber of lamellibranchs.

su′pra·car′di·nal vein (-kär′dĭ·năl; -n'l). *Zool. & Embryol.* Either of two veins in the mammalian embryo and other vertebrate forms, located in the thoracic and abdominal regions dorsolateral to, and on either side of, the descending aorta, and giving rise to the azygous and hemiazygous veins and a part of the inferior vena cava.

su′pra·cau′dal (sū′prȧ·kô′dăl; -d'l), *adj. Zool.* Above the tail; — applied, specif., to the pygal and suprapygal bones and corresponding horny shields of a turtle's carapace. — *n.* A supracaudal bone or shield.

su′pra·cho′ri·oid (-kō′rĭ·oid), **su′pra·cho′ri·oi′dal** (-oi′dăl; -d'l), *adj. Anat.* Designating the layer of loose connective tissue situated between the chorioid and sclerotic coats of the eyeball.

su′pra·cho′ri·oi′de·a (-kō′rĭ·oi′dē·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The suprachorioid layer of the eyeball.

su′pra·cil′i·ar′y (-sĭl′ĭ·ĕr′ĭ; -ēr·ĭ), *adj.* **1.** *Anat.* Superciliary. *Rare.*
2. *Zool.* Above the eye; — applied, specif., to several small shields situated above the orbit but below the supraoculars in certain lizards and snakes.

---

sup·port′al, *n.* Support. *Obs.*
sup′por·ta′tion (sŭp′ôr·tā′shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *supportatio.*] *Obs.* **a** Maintenance; support. **b** Countenance; toleration. **c** Endurance. [*Rare.*
sup·port′ful, *adj.* See -FUL.
sup·port′less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **sup·port′less·ly,** *adv.*
sup·port′ment, *n.* Support. *Obs.*
sup·port′ress, *n.* Fem. of SUPPORTER.
sup·por′ture, *n.* Support. *Obs.*
sup·pos′it. ✝ SUPPOSITE.
sup·pos′ite, *n. Obs.* **a** = SUPPOSITUM. **b** The subject (of a verb). [pository. *Obs.*
sup·pos′i·tar, *n. Med.* A sup-
sup′po·si′tion·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
sup·pos′i·tiv. Suppositive. *R. S.*
sup·pos′i·tor, *n.* A suppository; a support. *Obs.*
sup·po′sure (sŭ·pō′zhĕr), *n.* Supposition; hypothesis. *Obs.*
suppreme. ✝ SUPPREME.
sup·press′i·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
sup·pres′sion·ist, *n.* See -IST.
sup·prest′. Suppressed. *R. S.*
sup·prime′, *v. t.* [L. *supprimere.*] To suppress. *Obs.*
sup·pri′or, *n.* [OF. *suppriour.*] = SUBPRIOR. *Obs.*
suppriour. ✝ SUBPRIOR.
sup′pu·ra′tiv. Suppurative. *R. S.*
suppurative keratitis. = INFECTIOUS OPHTHALMIA.
sup′pu·ra·to′ry, *adj. & n.* = SUPPURATIVE. *Rare.*
sup′pu·tate, *v. i.* [L. *supputatus,* past part. of *supputare.*] To reckon; compute. — **sup′pu·ta′tion** (sŭp′ū·tā′shŭn), *n. Both Obs.*
sup·pute′, *v. t.* [F. *supputer,* or L. *supputare,* fr. *sub* under + *putare* to reckon.] = SUPPUTATE. *Obs.*
su′pra-car′go, *n.* = SUPERCARGO. *Now Rare.*
su′pra·cho′roid, su′pra·cho·roi′dal, su′pra·cho·roi′de·a, etc. Vars. of SUPRACHORIOID, SUPRACHORIOIDAL, SUPRACHORIOIDEA, etc.

su'pra·cil'i·ar'y (sū'prȧ·sĭl'ĭ·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr'ĭ), *n.* A supraciliary shield or scale.

su'pra·clav'i·cle (-klăv'ĭ·k'l), *n. Zool.* A bone which usually connects the clavicle with the posttemporal in the pectoral arch of fishes; — called *scapula* by Owen and others.

su'pra·cla·vic'u·lar (-klȧ·vĭk'ū·lĕr), *adj. Anat.* **a** Situated above the clavicle. **b** Pert. to the supraclavicle.

su'pra·clu'sion (sū'prȧ·klōō'zhŭn), *n. Dent.* The projection of a tooth or teeth beyond the normal occlusal plane.

su'pra·com'mis·sure (-kŏm'ĭ·shōōr), *n.* [*supra-* + *commissure.*] *Anat.* A small commissure anterior to the pineal body.

su'pra·con·duc'tion (-kŏn·dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [*supra-* + *conduction.*] *Elec.* A phenomenon exhibited by certain metals, as lead, mercury, and tin, which at temperatures close to absolute zero lose practically all trace of resistance to the flow of electric current.

su'pra·con·duc'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [*supra-* + *conductor.*] *Elec.* A conductor in a state of supraconduction.

su'pra·de'com·pound' (-dē'kŏm·pound'), *adj. Bot.* Having the leafstalk divided, subdivided, and subdivided once or twice in addition.

su'pra·den'tal (sū'prȧ·dĕn'tŭl; -t'l), *adj. Phonet.* Alveolar.

su'pra·dor'sal (-dôr'sŭl; -s'l), *adj. Zool.* **a** Situated on the back. **b** Designating a series of bony or cartilaginous elements present in some animals above the basidorsals and interdorsals in the primitive vertebral column. See ARCUALIA. — *n.* A supradorsal bone or cartilage.

su'pra·en'ti·ty, *n.* A being that is superessential. *Obs.*

su'pra·fo'li·a'ceous (sū'prȧ·fō'lĭ·ā'shŭs), *adj. Bot.* Inserted on the stem above a leaf. *Rare.*

su'pra·fo'li·ar (-fō'lĭ·ĕr), *adj. Bot.* Growing upon a leaf. *R.*

su'pra·hy'oid muscles (-hī'oid). The mylohyoid, stylohyoid, geniohyoid, and digastric.

su'pra·il'i·um (-ĭl'ĭ·ŭm), *n. Zool.* A cartilaginous epiphysis at the sacral end of the ilium of some animals. — **su'pra·il'i·ac** (-ăk), *adj.*

su'pra·in'ter·dor'sal (-ĭn'tĕr·dôr'sŭl; -s'l), *n. Zool.* A cartilaginous or bony element situated above an interdorsal in a primitive vertebral column. See ARCUALIA.

su'pra·la'bi·al (-lā'bĭ·ŭl), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* Pertaining to, or above, the upper lip; — applied, specif., to one of the scales bordering the upper jaw on each side of the rostral, in snakes and lizards. — *n.* A supralabial scale or plate.

su'pra·lap·sar'i·an (-lăp·sâr'ĭ·ăn), *n.* [NL. *supralapsarius.* See SUPRA-; LAPSE.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of that class of Calvinists who believe that God's decree of election determined that man should fall, that the opportunity might be furnished of the redemption of a part of the race, the fall and redemption being conceived as presupposing (and as being instrumental to the carrying out of) the decree of election to individual salvation. Cf. SUBLAPSARIAN. — **su'pra·lap·sar'i·an,** *adj.* — **su'pra·lap·sar'i·an·ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

su'pra·lat'er·al (-lăt'ĕr·ŭl), *adj. Zool.* Situated high up on the side.

su'pra·lim'i·nal (-lĭm'ĭ·nŭl; -n'l; *cf.* LIMINAL), *adj.* Lying above the threshold. Cf. SUBLIMINAL. Specif.: *Psychol.* **a** Above the threshold of consciousness; conscious. **b** Exceeding the stimulus threshold or the difference threshold. — **su'pra·lim'i·nal·ly,** *adv.*

su'pra·lo'ral (-lō'rŭl; 181), *adj. Zool.* Above the lores. — *n.* A supraloral feather.

su'pra·mar'gin·al (-mär'jĭ·nŭl; -n'l), *adj.* Designating a convolution of the brain above the posterior part of the fissure of Sylvius.

su'pra·max·il'la (-măk·sĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The superior maxillary bone, or maxilla.

su'pra·max'il·lar'y (-măk'sĭ·lĕr'ĭ, *or, esp. Brit.,* -măks·ĭl'ȧ·rĭ), *adj. Anat.* **a** Of or pertaining to the upper jaw. **b** Extending over the lower jaw. — *n.* The superior maxillary bone, or maxilla.

supramaxillary nerve. **a** The marginal mandibular branch of the facial nerve extending along the lower jaw, to be distributed to the muscles of the lower lip and chin. **b** The maxillary division of the trigeminal nerve.

su'pra·me·a'tal (sū'prȧ·mē·ā'tŭl; -t'l), *adj. Anat.* Located above a meatus, esp. the external auditory meatus; as, the *suprameatal* triangle.

su'pra·men'tal (-mĕn'tŭl; -t'l), *adj.* [NL. *supramentalis,* fr. *supra-* + *mentum* chin.] *Anat.* Above the chin.

su'pra·mo·lec'u·lar (-mŏ·lĕk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* Above, or more complex than, a molecule; composed of many molecules.

su'pra·na'sal (-nā'zŭl; -z'l), *adj.* Above the nose; — applied specif., *Anat. & Zool.,* to a scale or shield situated above the nasal shield in certain reptiles. — *n.* A supranasal shield or scale.

su'pra·nat'u·ral (-năt'ū·rŭl), *adj.* Above the natural; supernatural. — **su'pra·nat'u·ral·ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* — **su'pra·nat'u·ral·ist** (-Ĭst), *n.* — **su'pra·nat'u·ral·is'tic** (-Is'tĭk), *adj.*

su'pra·na'ture (sū'prȧ·nā'tûr), *n.* The supranatural world or order.

su'pra·oc·cip'i·tal (-ŏk·sĭp'ĭ·tŭl), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* Situated over, or in the upper part of, the occiput; pert. to or designating a median bone of the cranium, lying above the foramen magnum and forming part of the occipital bone in the adult of the higher vertebrates, but distinct in the young and in lower forms. — *n.* The supraoccipital bone.

su'pra·oc'u·lar (-ŏk'ū·lĕr), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* Above the eye; supraorbital; — applied, specif., to any of several scales above the orbit and usually in contact with the frontal, in certain reptiles. — *n.* A supraocular scale or shield.

su'pra·op'ti·mal (-ŏp'tĭ·mŭl), *adj. Biol.* Greater than optimal, as the intensity of an environmental factor.

su'pra·or'bit·al (-ôr'bĭ·tŭl; -t'l), *adj. Anat.* Above the orbit of the eye; supraocular.

supraorbital arch. = SUPERCILIARY RIDGE.

supraorbital artery. *Anat.* A branch of the ophthalmic artery supplying the orbit and parts of the forehead.

supraorbital nerve. *Anat.* A branch of the frontal nerve supplying the forehead, scalp, cranial periosteum, etc.

supraorbital notch. *Anat.* A notch (sometimes a foramen, the *supraorbital foramen*) in the bony border of the upper inner part of the orbit, for the passage of the supraorbital nerve, artery, and vein.

supraorbital point. *Craniom.* The middle point of the *supraorbital line,* a line across the narrowest part of the forehead; the ophryon.

supraorbital ridge. = SUPERCILIARY RIDGE.

supraorbital vein. A vein draining the supraorbital region and uniting with the frontal to form the angular vein.

su'pra·or'bit·ar (sū'prȧ·ôr'bĭ·tĕr), **su'pra·or'bit·ar'y** (-tĕr'ĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Supraorbital. *Rare.*

su'pra·or'di·nate (-ôr'dĭ·nāt), *adj.* Of higher rank or order; more generic. — *v. t.* To make supraordinate. — **su'pra·or'di·na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

su'pra·po·si'tion (sū'prȧ·pō·zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Superposition.

su'pra·pro'test (sū'prȧ·prō'tĕst), *n.* [After It. *sopra protesto* upon protest.] *Law.* An acceptance of a bill by a third person for the honor of the drawer after protest for nonacceptance or nonpayment by the drawee.

su'pra·py'gal (-pĭ'gŭl), *adj. Zool.* Above the rump; designating a median bone or bones between the pygal bone and last neural bones, or a shield between the supracaudal and last neural shields, in the carapace of some turtles. — *n.* A suprapygal bone or shield.

su'pra·quan'ti·va'lent (-kwŏn'tĭ·vā'lĕnt; -kwŏn·tĭv'ȧ·lĕnt), *adj.* Exceeding equivalence, as in ideal value. — **su'pra·quan'ti·va'lence** (-lĕns), *n. Both Rare.*

su'pra·re'nal (-rē'nŭl), *adj. Anat.* Situated above, or anterior to, the kidneys; designating, or pertaining to, the suprarenal glands; adrenal; as, the three paired *suprarenal* arteries. — *n.* A suprarenal gland.

su'pra·re'nal·ec'to·my (-rē'nŭl·ĕk'tō·mĭ), *n.* [*suprarenal* + *-ectomy.*] Surgical removal of the suprarenal glands. — **su'pra·re'nal·ec'to·mize** (-mīz), *v. t.*

suprarenal extract. *Biochem. & Pharm.* A solution, obtained by extraction, of the active principle of the suprarenals. See ADRENALINE.

suprarenal gland, body, *or* **capsule.** *Anat.* A ductless gland, in most vertebrates near the anterior (in man the upper) end of each kidney; — called also *adrenal gland.* In man each is a flattened conical or semilunar mass weighing about seven grams and consisting of a cortex and a medulla. The cortex contains much lipoid substance and elaborates an internal secretion, *cortin,* which maintains respiratory metabolism and prevents muscular weakness. The medulla contains coarsely granular chromaffin cells which produce an internal secretion (*adrenaline*) which, like the sympathetic nerves, increases blood pressure, heart beat, and sugar output, constricts the arterioles, dilates the pupils, and diminishes fatigue. Accessory masses of suprarenal tissue may occur in various locations. One beneath the capsule of the kidney is called ***suprarenal rest***; one beneath the broad ligament, ***Marchand's adrenal.***

su'pra·ren'al·in (sū'prȧ·rĕn'ŭl·ĭn), *n.* [*suprarenal* + *-in.*] Adrenaline.

su'pra·re'nine (-rē'nēn; -nĭn; -rĕn'ēn; -ĭn), **-nin,** *n. Pharm.* Adrenaline.

su'pra·scap'u·la (sū'prȧ·skăp'ū·lȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* **a** A cartilaginous or partly ossified plate or piece attached to the superior end of the scapula in certain amphibians and reptiles. **b** The posttemporal of a fish.

su'pra·scap'u·lar (-lĕr), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* **a** Above the scapula. **b** Designating, or pert. to, the suprascapula.

suprascapular artery. *Anat.* A branch of the thyrocervical trunk which passes obliquely from within outward across the root of the neck and over the coracoid ligament to the back of the scapula.

suprascapular ligament. *Anat.* The coracoid ligament.

suprascapular notch. *Anat.* A deep notch in the upper border of the scapula at the base of the coracoid process, for the passage of the ***suprascapular nerve,*** a branch of the brachial plexus, supplying the supraspinatus and infraspinatus muscles.

su'pra·scap'u·lar'y (sū'prȧ·skăp'ū·lĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -lĕr'ĭ), *adj.* Suprascapular. *Rare.*

su'pra·script (sū'prȧ·skrĭpt), *adj.* [*supra* + L. *scriptus,* past part. of *scribere* to write.] Superscript.

su'pra·seg·men'tal (-sĕg·mĕn'tŭl; -sĕg'mĕn·tŭl; -t'l), *adj.* Lying above, or developed in addition to, segments.

suprasegmental apparatus. *Anat.* The cerebellum and cerebral cortex together with the white matter and nuclei connected with them. Cf. SEGMENTAL APPARATUS.

su'pra·so'lar (sū'prȧ·sō'lĕr), *adj.* [See SUPRA-; SOLAR.] *Astron.* Exceeding the sun in size or other characteristics.

su'pra·spi'nal (-spī'nŭl), *adj. Anat.* **a** Above the vertebral column. **b** Above a spine or spines.

su'pra·spi'nate (-spī'nāt), *adj. Anat.* Supraspinous. *R.*

su'pra·spi·na'tus (-spī·nā'tŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle of the back of the shoulder arising from the supraspinous fossa of the scapula and inserted into the top of the greater tubercle of the humerus.

su'pra·spi'nous (-spī'nŭs), *adj. Anat.* Above a spine or spines; esp., above, or on the dorsal side of, the vertebral spines, or above, or in front of, the spine of the scapula.

supraspinous fossa. *Anat.* See SCAPULA, 1.

supraspinous ligament. *Anat.* A fibrous cord joining the apexes of the spinous processes of the vertebrae from the seventh cervical to the sacrum, continued forward to the skull as the ligamentum nuchae.

su'pra·squa·mo'sal (sū'prȧ·skwȧ·mō'sŭl), *n.* [*supra-* + *squamosal.*] *Zool. & Paleontol.* The supratemporal.

su'pra·sta·pe'di·al (-stȧ·pē'dĭ·ŭl), *adj. Zool.* Above the stapedial part of the columella of the ear. — *n.* The suprastapedial part of the columella.

su'pra·ster'nal notch (-stûr'nŭl). A depression of the external surface of the neck above the sternum and between the lower ends of the sternocleidomastoid muscles.

su'pra·stig'mal (-stĭg'mŭl), **su'pra·stig'ma·tal** (-mȧ·tŭl), *adj. Zool.* Placed or developing above a stigma.

su'pra·tem'po·ral (-tĕm'pō·rŭl), *adj.* Transcending temporal affairs. *Rare.*

su'pra·tem'po·ral, *adj. Zool.* Above, or pertaining to the upper part of, the temporal bone or region. — *n.* A supratemporal bone.

supratemporal arch. *Zool.* In the skull of many reptiles, a bony arch bounding the supratemporal fossa below. It is formed typically of the postfrontal, the postorbital, and a process of the squamosal.

supratemporal bone. *Zool.* **a** A bone of the back and side of the skull in close relation with the squamosal in many reptiles. **b** In fishes, a small bone at the back of the skull in front of and a little to the outside of the posttemporal.

supratemporal fossa. *Zool.* See TEMPORAL FOSSA.

su'pra·ton'sil·lar (sū'prȧ·tŏn'sĭ·lĕr), *adj.* [*supra-* + L. *tonsilla* tonsil + *-ar.*] *Anat.* Above the palatine tonsil.

su'pra·troch'le·ar nerve (-trŏk'lē·ĕr). *Anat.* A branch of the frontal nerve supplying the skin of the forehead and the upper eyelid.

su'pra·ver'sion (-vûr'shŭn; -zhŭn), *n.* [See SUPRA-; VERSION.] *Anat.* A condition in which a tooth extends beyond the plane of occlusion.

su'pra·vi'tal (-vī'tŭl), *adj.* [See SUPRA-; VITAL.] *Biol.* Designating or pertaining to the staining of living tissues or cells which are surviving after removal from a living body, as the staining of living leucocytes in a blood smear by adding neutral red to the smear. Cf. VITAL, *adj.*

su·prem'a·cy (sū·prĕm'ȧ·sĭ; sōō-), *n.* [From SUPREME.] **1.** State of being supreme; also, supreme authority or power; as, where does *supremacy* lie, with the king, parliament, or the people? See ACT OF SUPREMACY; OATH OF SUPREMACY.

2. The position of being accepted or established as superior to all others in a certain field, activity, or the like; as, the naval *supremacy* of England; Shakespeare holds the *supremacy* among dramatists.

Syn. — See ASCENDANCY.

su·preme' (sū·prēm'; sōō-; 66; 249), *adj.* [L. *supremus,* superlative of *superus* that is above, upper, fr. *super* above; cf. F. *suprême.* See SUPER-.] **1.** Highest in altitude; loftiest. *Now Poetic.*

2. Highest in rank or authority, as within the state or church; holding or exercising power which cannot be exceeded or overruled; dominant; also, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, one having such rank or power; as, the English sovereign was declared *supreme* in spiritual and temporal matters in 1559; to assume the *supreme* command.

My *supreme* crown of grief. *Shak.*

3. Highest in degree, quality, etc.; not exceeded by any other; utmost; greatest possible; as, *supreme* love, glory, folly, or interest; also, characterized by highest excellence, achievement, or the like; as, to stand *supreme* among poets; a *supreme* philosopher.

4. Rhetorical uses: **a** Ultimate; last; final; — chiefly in phrases; as: ***supreme moment,*** the moment of death; ***supreme sacrifice,*** the sacrifice of one's life, as on the battlefield. **b** Crucial; highest in point of importance; as, at the *supreme* hour in the history of a nation.

Syn. — Greatest, pre-eminent, foremost, peerless.

su·preme', *n.* **1.** One who is supreme; specif., *cap.,* the Supreme Being.

2. That which is supreme; the height; the highest state or degree; as, the *supreme* of folly.

‖**su'prême'** (sü'prâm'), *n.* [F.] **a** Short for SAUCE SUPRÊME. **b** A dish made with sauce suprême.

Supreme Being. **a** The eternal and infinite Spirit; God, as the creator and end of man. **b** [*often not cap.*] A god who dominates all the lesser gods and daemons of a pantheon, and who is generally conceived as the creator of all. **c** A power or being to which all else is subordinate or upon which all else is ultimately dependent.

Supreme Council. **1.** At first, the executive body of the Peace Conference at Paris (1919), called also the *Council of Ten,* consisting of the two ranking delegates of each of the five great powers, viz., France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, and the United States. On March 25, 1919, this body was reduced to the Council of Four, composed of President Wilson, and Premiers Lloyd George of Great Britain, Clemenceau of France, and Orlando of Italy. It was reorganized in January, 1920, as the Council of Premiers, but continued to be known popularly as the Supreme Council until 1922. During the Peace Conference the Supreme Council decided all important questions; later it became the executive body of the Allied and Associated Powers.

2. See SOVIET, UNION CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Supreme Court. **a** *U. S. Govt.* The highest judicial body in the government, created by the Constitution (Art. III, sec. 1) and dependent upon the president and Congress only to the extent that the former appoints the justices with the consent of the Senate and the latter determines their number and compensation and may extend or limit its appellate jurisdiction. It now (1934) consists of a chief justice and eight associate justices, who hold office during good behavior. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction only in cases affecting diplomatic officers and in cases in which a State is a party, but has wide appellate jurisdiction in all cases, in law and equity, arising under the Constitution and Federal laws, between citizens of different States, and in admiralty. Cf. EXECUTIVE, *adj.,* 2; CONSTITUTION, 6. See *Forms of Address,* in Appendix. **b** Hence, a similar high tribunal in many of the States, in Canada, Australia, South Africa, etc.

Supreme Court of Judicature. See HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Supreme Economic Council. A supreme planning and regulating agency in the government of Soviet Russia, organized 1918 to co-ordinate the work concerned with economic interests and now comprising three commissariats.

supreme good. The summum bonum.

Supreme Junta. See JUNTA, *n.,* 1 **a.**

Supreme Order of Christ. *R.C.Ch.* The Order of Christ. See ORDER, *n.,* 1.

Supreme Pontiff. See PONTIFF, *n.,* 2.

Supreme Soviet. See SOVIET; LEGISLATURE, *Table.*

Supreme War Council. The Interallied war committee, composed of political and military representatives of Great Britain, France, and Italy, and, later, of the United States, formed November 9, 1917, to watch over the general conduct of the war and to co-ordinate the military powers of the Allies. It was superseded in January, 1919, by the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference at Paris.

su·prem'i·ty (sū·prĕm'ĭ·tĭ; sōō-), *n.* [LL. *supremitas.*] Supremacy.

sur (sûr), *prep.* [AF. See SUR-.] *Law.* Upon; — used chiefly in law reports and in the names of proceedings, especially in Pennsylvania; as, *sur* demurrer.

sur-. [F. *sur* over, above, OF. *sur, sour,* fr. L. *super.* See SUPER-.] A prefix equivalent to *over-, super-,* as in *surcharge, survive.*

sur-. See SUB-, *Note.*

su'ra (sōō'rȧ), *n.* [Skr. *surā.*] The fermented juice of certain East Indian palms, as the palmyra and toddy palm.

su'ra (sōō'rȧ), *n.* [Ar. *sūrah* a step, a degree.] One of the sections or chapters of the Koran.

su'ra (sōō'rȧ), *n.* [Skr.] *Hindu Myth.* A deva; — opposite of *asura.*

sur'ad·di'tion (sûr'ă·dĭsh'ŭn), *n* [Cf. F. *suraddition.*] Added designation. *Shak.*

su'rah (sōō'rȧ; sū'-), *n.* [From *Surat,* India.] A soft twilled silk, or silk and rayon, fabric formerly much used for women's dresses, and now used for scarfs and linings; — called also ***surah silk.***

su·ra'hee (sōō·rä'hē). Var. of SERAI, an inn.

su·ra'hi, su·ra'hee (sōō·rä'hē), *n.* [Ar. *surāhi.*] A goblet. *India.*

su'ral (sū'rŭl), *adj.* [NL. *suralis,* fr. L. *sura* the calf of the leg.] *Anat.* **a** Of or pertaining to the calf of the leg. **b** Specif., designating branches of the popliteal artery or vein.

sur·a'nal (sûr·ā'nŭl), *adj.* Above the anus or the anal fin.

sur·an'gu·lar (sûr·ăng'gū·lĕr), *adj. & n. Zool.* Suprangular.

su·rat' (sōō·rät'; sōō'rŭt; sōō'-), *n.* Inferior cotton cloth, usually uncolored, made at Surat. *India.*

---

supracondylar foramen. *Zool.* = ENTEPICONDYLAR FORAMEN.

su'pra·lap'sa·ry, *adj. & n.* Supralapsarian. *Obs.*

su'pra·lin'e·ar punc'tu·a'tion. See PUNCTUATION, 2, *Cit.*

su'pra·oc·clu'sion (sū'prȧ·ŏ·klōō'zhŭn), *n.* = SUPRACLUSION.

su'pra·ter·ra'ne·ous, *adj.* = SUPERTERRANEAN.

su'pra·vise', *v. i. & i.* = SUPERVISE. — **su'pra·vi'sion,** *n.* —

su'pra·vi'sor, *n. All Obs.*

su'pra·vul'gar, *adj.* Above the vulgar. *Obs.*

su·preme'ly, *adv.* of SUPREME.

su·preme'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

supt. Supped. *Ref. Sp.*

‖suq (sōōk). Var. of 1st SOOK.

sur. † SOUR, SURE.

Sur (sûr). *Bib.* [SUR-.]

sur'al·i·men·ta'tion, *n.* See

suranal plate. = PYGIDIUM b.

sur'ance, *n.* Assurance. *Obs.*

---

sur·base' (sûr'bās'), *n.* [*sur-* + *base.*] *Arch.* A molding, or series of moldings, at the top of the base of a pedestal, podium, wall, and the like. See DADO, *Illust.*

sur·based' (-bāst'), *adj. Arch.* **a** Having a surbase, or molding above the base. **b** [F. *surbaissé.*] Having the curve center or centers below the springing line of impost; — said of an arch or a vault.

sur·base'ment (sûr·bās'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *surbaissement.*] State of being surbased; also, surbase.

sur·bate' (sûr·bāt'), *v. t.* [OF. *surbatu*, past part.; cf. F. *solbattu*, past part., bruised (said of a horse's foot). See SUR-; 1st BATTER.] To make or become footsore. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* — **sur·bat'er** (-bāt'ĕr), *n. Rare. Jonson.*

sur'bate (sûr'bāt), *n.* [From SURBATE, *v.*] Footsoreness. *Obs.*

sur·bed' (sûr·bĕd'), *v. t.*; SUR·BED'DED; SUR·BED'DING. [*sur-* + *bed.*] To set edgewise, as a stone, or coal on a fire.

sur·cease' (sûr·sēs'), *v. i.* [F. *sursis*, past part. of *surseoir* to suspend, postpone, defer, in OF., to delay, refrain from, forbear, fr. L. *supersedere. Surcease* is not related to E. *cease*, but has been influenced by it. See SUPERSEDE.] To desist; to take a respite; to drop work, an action, etc.; to come to an end. — *v. t.* To put an end to; to cause to cease or be intermitted; to stop, stay, or refrain from. *Both Archaic.*

sur·cease' (sûr·sēs'), *n.* Cessation; stop; end; also, respite; — often with *of* or *from. Archaic.*

Surcease of sorrow. *Poe.*

sur·charge' (-chärj'; 66), *v.*; SUR·CHARGED' (-chärjd'); SUR·CHARG'ING (-chär'jĭng). [F. *surcharger.* See SUR-; CHARGE. Cf. OVERCHARGE, SUPERCARGO, SUPERCHARGE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To charge (one) too much or in addition; to subject to an excess or burdensome charge or tax; to overcharge. **2.** To overload; overburden; weigh down; as, to *surcharge* a ship.

Droops like a rose *surcharged* with morning dew. *Dryden.*

3. To make a charge, or attack, upon with a superior force. *Rare.*

4. To fill or impregnate to excess or repletion; to give an excessive charge to, as a cannon; to overcrowd, as a prison; to surfeit, as one's system; to fill to overflowing, as the heart; — often with *with.*

5. To print or write a surcharge (def. 4) on; — esp. of postage stamps (postage stamp).

6. *Law.* **a** *Eng.* To overstock; esp., to put more cattle into, as a common, than the person has a right to do, or more than the herbage will sustain. **b** *Equity.* To show an omission in (an account) for which credit ought to have been given; — opposed to *falsify.*

—, *Intransitive:* To overcharge a person or thing; to make an overcharge or something overcharged; — chiefly in *pres. part.*

sur'charge' (sûr'chärj'; sûr·chärj'), *n.* [F.] **1.** An additional tax, impost, cost, or the like; now, usually, a charge over the usual or normal rate.

2. An excessive charge, load, or burden. "A *surcharge* of punishment." *Blackstone.*

3. The act or action of one who or that which surcharges.

4. An overprint on a postage stamp to give it a new postal value; often, loosely, an overprint or surprint; also, *Colloq.*, a stamp with a surcharge.

5. The earth behind a retaining wall and above a horizontal plane at the elevation of the top of the wall.

6. *Law.* An instance of surcharging. See SURCHARGE, *v. t.*, 6.

sur'charged' dam (-chärjd'). An overtopped dam.

surcharged steam. Superheated steam.

sur·charg'er (sûr·chär'jĕr), *n.* One that surcharges.

sur'cin'gle (sûr'sĭng'g'l), *n.* [OF. *surcengle.* See SUR-; CINGLE. Cf. SHINGLES.] **1.** A belt, band, or girth passing over a saddle, or over anything on a horse's back, to bind it fast.

2. *Eccl.* The girdle or cincture of a cassock. *Now Rare.*

sur'cin'gle, *adj.* Bound or girded with or as with a surcingle.

sur'coat' (sûr'kōt'), *n.* [ME. *surcote*, fr. OF. *surcote.* See SUR-; COAT. Cf. OVERCOAT.] An outer coat or cloak; — a name given to the outer garment of men or women at different periods since the 13th century. Specif., a tunic-like cloak worn over armor, and often emblazoned with arms, common during the 13th and 14th centuries. See ARMOR, *Illust.*, 1.

sur·crue' (sûr·krōō'), *n.* [F. *surcrû* (OF. *sorcreü*), past part. of *surcroître* overgrow.] = SURCREASE. *Rare. Scott.*

sur'cu·lig'er·ous (sûr'kū·lĭj'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*surculus* + *-perous.*] Surculose.

sur'cu·lose (sûr'kū·lōs; *see* -OSE), *adj.* [L. *surculosus.* See SURCULUS.] **a** *Bot.* Producing suckers. **b** *Zool.* Having numerous branches arising from near the base, as certain corals.

sur'cu·lous (-lŭs), *adj.* Surculose.

sur'cu·lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L.] *Bot.* A sucker.

surd (sûrd), *adj.* [L. *surdus* deaf, dim, dull, silent, mute; prob. akin to L. *susurrus* a humming, and E. SWARM. Cf. ABSURD, SORDINE.] **1.** Not clearly or distinctly heard, sensed, or understood. *Obs.*

2. Without sense; variously, deaf, insensate, or irrational; without reason or rationale.

3. *Math.* Involving surds; not expressible in rational numbers; radical; irrational; as, a *surd* quantity.

4. *Phonet.* Of speech sounds, voiceless; — opposed to *sonant, voiced.* Cf. SONANT, *adj.*, 2. See *Pron.*, §§ 24, 25.

surd, *n.* **1.** One who or that which is surd.

2. *Math.* An irrational number; thus, $\sqrt{3}$, π, and *e* are *surds.*

3. *Phonet.* A surd speech sound. See SURD, *adj.*, 4.

surd, *v. t. & i.* To soften the tone of, as by a sordine; to mute. *Rare.*

surd·a'tion (sûr·dā'shŭn), *n. Phonet.* The change of a sonant, or voiced, sound into a surd sound.

sur'dent' (sûr'dĕnt'), *n.* [F. See SUR-; 3d DENT.] *Anat.* Any supernumerary tooth, as one of the deciduous set persisting among the permanent teeth.

sur'di·mut'ism (sûr'dĭ·mūt'ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *surdus* deaf.] Deaf-mutism.

surd'i·ty (sûr'dĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *surditas.*] Deafness. *Rare.*

sur'do·mute' (sûr'dō·mūt'), *n.* [L. *surdus* deaf.] A deaf-mute.

sure (shōōr; 199), *adj.*; SUR'ER (shōōr'ĕr); SUR'EST. [ME. *sur, sure, seur*, fr. OF. *sur, seür* (F. *sûr*), fr. L. *securus.* See SECURE; cf. ASSURE, INSURE, SICKER sure.] **1.** Free from danger; safe; secure, esp. from being harmed or doing harm; hence, *make one sure* (*Obs.*), to kill. *Now Rare.*

I have paid Percy, I have *made him sure.* *Shak.*

2. Firm or fast; not likely to be overthrown or displaced, or to yield; stable; steadfast; steady; strong; as, a *sure* foundation; a *sure* hold or footing; also, esp. of immaterial things, unfailing; unfaltering; enduring; as, a *sure* faith.

3. Assured in mind; having no doubt, fear, etc.; confident; as, he is *sure* of his ground or of his eventual success; he is always a very *sure* person; also, certain; not being mistaken or in error; confident that one is right in a decision, statement, etc.; convinced; as, never *sure* which of the twins is Jane; you must be *sure* of your facts; I am *sure* your solution is correct.

4. Entirely trustworthy or dependable; certain not to fail or disappoint expectation; reliable; as, a *sure* messenger or remedy; the *surest* means to this end.

The English had *sure* supplies of food. *Bancroft.*

5. Admitting of no doubt, condition, qualification, or the like; indubitable; indisputable; positive; as, the evidence is *sure;* to speak from *sure* knowledge.

6. *Obs.* **a** Contracted or promised in marriage; betrothed. **b** Bound by loyalty or an oath of allegiance.

7. Bound to come about or to happen; certain to eventuate; assured; as, moving to *sure* disaster; his success is *sure;* also, of persons, bound; destined; — usually with infinitive; as, he is *sure* to succeed or to fail.

Syn. — Assured, infallible, incontestable. — SURE, CERTAIN, CONFIDENT, POSITIVE. *Sure* and *certain* are often interchangeable. But SURE frequently emphasizes the mere state of assurance; CERTAIN often suggests more strongly a conviction that is based on definite grounds; as, "I know my hour is come. — Not so, my lord. — Nay, I am *sure* it is" (*Shak.*); "Be out of hope, of question, of doubt; be *certain*" (*id.*); I felt for a time *sure* of his innocence; I am now *certain* of his guilt. As employed of objects, *sure* often applies to that which may be securely relied on, *certain*, to that which is established or inevitable; as, "a more *sure* word of prophecy" (2 *Pet.* i. 19); "the past unsighed for, and the future *sure*" (*Wordsworth*); "proof as strong as my grief and as *certain* as I expect my revenge" (*Shak.*); to do it is *certain* death. CONFIDENT implies strong belief or expectation; POSITIVE (less frequently *confident*) often suggests overconfidence or dogmatism; as, "I do think I saw 't this morning; *confident* I am last night 't was on my arm" (*Shak.*); "most *confident* when palpably most wrong" (*Cowper*); "They felt very *positive*, but were not quite *certain*" (*Coleridge*); cf. "As I can't be *certain*, I won't be *positive*" (*Lowell*). Cf. CERTAINTY, HOPEFUL, CONFIDENCE.

Ant. — Unsure, uncertain; fallible; doubtful, dubious; precarious, insecure; vague, indefinite; disputable.

— *to be sure, or be sure.* **a** Certainly; without doubt; as, Shall you go? *To be sure* I shall. **b** It must be acknowledged; admittedly; as, they were brave, *to be sure*, but ineffectual.

sure (shōōr), *adv.* **1.** Surely; as, it will come as *sure* as fate. "And *sure* enough the palms are there." *A. E. Housman.*

2. Certainly; indeed; — as an intensive sometimes equal to *yes. Now Slang.*

sure, *v. t.* [From ASSURE.] To assure; promise. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

sure-. Combining form for *sure*, adj. & adv., forming adjectives, as in:

sure·aimed	**sure·pressing**	**sure·settled**
sure·founded	**sure·refuged**	**sure·slow**
sure·grounded	**sure·seeing**	**sure·steeled**
sure·nosed	**sure·set**	

sure crop. Wheat. *U. S.*

sure'·e·nough' (66), *adj.* Actual; genuine. *Dial., U. S.*

sure'·fire' (66), *adj.* Certain or dependable; esp., certain to sell, win, produce results, etc. *Slang, U. S.*

sure'·foot'ed (66), *adj.* Not liable to stumble or fall, or by extension, make a slip. — **sure'·foot'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **sure'·foot'ed·ness,** *n.*

sure'ly (shōōr'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a sure manner; securely; firmly; infallibly; certainly; undoubtedly.

2. Indeed; assuredly; really; — used often as an interjection or an affirmative particle, or to qualify a statement.

sure'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sure, or certain, confident, etc. "A *sureness* in the carriage of the head." *Edith Wharton.*

su'res (sōō'rās), *n. pl.* [Sp., pl. of *sur* south, south wind.] Southerly winds on the coasts of Chile and Peru; — called also, when accompanied by fog, **su'res par'dos** (gray south winds).

sures'by (shōōrz'bĭ), *n.* [From SURE; cf. RUDESBY.] One to be sure of, or to be relied on. *Obs.*

sure thing. A thing trustworthy or certain, as certain to succeed, bring success, etc. — *adv. & interj.* Certainly. *Both Slang.*

su·rette' (sū·rĕt'), *n.* [F. *suret* sourish, dim. of *sur* sour; cf. F. *surette* wood sorrel.] A tropical American tree (*Byrsonima crassifolia*) having hard dark-colored wood and edible yellow acid berries.

sure'ty (shōōr'tĭ; -ē-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *seurte*, fr. OF. *seürté* (F. *sûreté*). See SURE; cf. SECURITY.] **1.** State or character of being sure; sureness; certainty; security; confidence; sure knowledge.

She proceeded through the house with the *surety* of his following. *Hergesheimer.*

2. **a** That which confirms or makes sure; a guarantee; ground of confidence or security; as, the company's known integrity was sufficient *surety* of their ability to carry the responsibility. **b** Specif., security against loss or damage; security for payment or for the performance of some act.

3. One who makes a pledge in behalf of another, and accepts certain accruing responsibilities, as a sponsor in baptism, or a bondsman; as, to offer oneself as *surety* for another. See def. 4; GUARANTOR, *Cit.*

4. *Law.* **a** Orig., a person who is given, or gives himself, as a gage or pledge. **b** One bound with and for another who is primarily liable, and who is called the *principal;* one who has become legally liable for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another, as for his appearance in court, payment of a debt, etc. As defined in various codes in the United States, "one who, at the request of another and for the purpose of securing to him a benefit, becomes responsible for the performance by the latter of some act in favor of a third person or hypothecates security therefor."

sure'ty, *v. t.* To act as surety for. *Obs. Shak.*

surety bond. A written instrument evidencing a contract of suretyship. See BOND, *n.*, 15. *Colloq., U. S.*

sure'ty·ship, *n.* State of being surety; the obligation of one who is surety; the obligation of a person to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another. Cf. GUARANTY, 1.

sur'ex·ci·ta'tion (sûr'ĕk·sĭ·tā'shŭn), *n. Med.* Excessive excitation.

surf (sûrf), *n.* [Formerly *suffe*, of unknown origin.] **1.** The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, as upon a sloping beach; also, the breaking waves, or their foam, splash, and sound.

2. Something that looks or sounds like surf (sense 1)

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

surf-battered	**surf-sunk**	**surf-washed**
surf-beaten	**surf-swept**	**surf-wasted**
surf-bound	**surf-tormented**	**surf-white**
surf-showered	**surf-vexed**	**surf-worn**

surf, *adj.* Of or pertaining to surf.

surf, *v. i.* To bathe in the surf; to ride the surf, as on a surfboard.

sur'face (sûr'fĭs), *n.* [F., after L. *superficies.* See SUR-; FACE. Cf. SUPERFICIAL.] **1.** The exterior or outside of an object or body; the outermost or uppermost boundary; the face or faces of a three-dimensioned thing; a plane of a solid; as, the uneven *surface* of the earth; on the *surface* of the water; planks with a rough *surface;* the octagonal *surfaces* of a diamond.

2. Something without depth; a mere outside; superficial aspect; external appearance, characteristics, etc.

3. *Aeronautics.* An airfoil used for sustentation or control, or to increase stability; — the term applies to the whole member, and not to one side only.

4. *Geom.* A two-dimensional locus of points; the boundary or portion of the boundary of a three-dimensional region; superficies; as, a plane *surface;* a spherical *surface.*

5. *Railroads.* The condition of the track as to vertical evenness or smoothness over short distances; as, the track is in *surface* (approximately perfect).

Syn. — Exterior, face, outside. **Ant.** — Interior, inside.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

surface-coated	**surface-dressed**	**surface-feeding**
surface-damaged	**surface-dry**	**surface-hold**
surface-deposited	**surface-dwelling**	**surface-scratched**

— *on the surface.* To all outward appearances; so far as one can see; as, *on the surface*, things were going smoothly.

sur'face, *adj.* **1.** Pertaining to or at a surface; acting upon or against a surface.

2. Superficial; as, *surface* friendships.

3. *Mining.* Working or worked at or near the surface.

sur'face (sûr'fĭs), *v.*; SUR'FACED (-fĭst); SUR'FAC·ING (-fĭs·ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To give a surface to; to make smooth or to plane, as lumber; to finish, as by polishing or varnishing, as a marble slab or furniture; to apply the surface layer to, as a pavement.

2. To bring to the surface, as a submarine.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To work on or at the surface, as a gold digger who works the ground superficially or a tracklayer who brings the top of the rail to a true grade line.

2. To come to the surface.

Surface, Charles *and* **Joseph.** Two brothers in Sheridan's *School for Scandal.* The younger, Charles, is a generous prodigal and libertine, but kindhearted; Joseph is a mean and vicious hypocrite.

surface anatomy. See ANATOMY, 2 **a.**

sur'face·bent', *adj. Railroad Engin.* Not in surface. Cf. SURFACE, *n.*, 5.

surface carburetor. See CARBURETOR.

surface card *or* **board.** Cardboard colored or finished on the surface only.

surface color. The color ascribed to an opaque substance or object; also, a color extending no farther than the surface. Specif.: **a** *Optics.* Color determined by reflection at the surface, as the yellow color of gold. **b** *Psychol.* Any color perceived as localized in the surface of an object and conforming to the orientation, configuration, and texture of that surface. Cf. BULKY COLOR; FILM COLOR.

surface cooler. A tank of cold water or other liquid-cooling medium in which milk in cans is cooled.

sur'faced (sûr'fĭst), *adj.* That has been given a surface; provided with a (specified) kind of surface. — **sur'faced·ly,** *adv.*

surface density. *Physics.* The electrical charge on a surface per unit area.

surface density of energy. Specific irradiation. See IRRADIATION, 9.

surface energy. *Physics.* The energy peculiar to a surface film (see SURFACE TENSION).

surface fire. *Forestry.* A fire which burns only surface litter and undergrowth. See FOREST FIRE.

surface friction. = FRICTIONAL RESISTANCE. See RESISTANCE, 5 **a.**

surface gauge. *Mach.* **a** A scriber mounted in an adjustable stand for marking off castings, testing the accuracy of plane surfaces, etc. It is used with a surface plate. **b** See 2d GAUGE, 10.

surface gravity. *Astrophysics.* Intensity of the force of gravity at the surface of the earth or a celestial body.

surface integral. See INTEGRALS OF FIRST KIND.

surface layer. *Elec.* A layer, as a layer of moisture, having a resistivity different from that of the body on which it is deposited.

sur'face·less, *adj.* Having no surface, or no finished surface. See -LESS.

sur'face·ly, *adv.* On the surface; superficially.

sur'face·man (sûr'fĭs·măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who works on the surface, as on the roadbed of a railroad or the surface works of a mine; also, a repairer of road surfaces.

surface measure. The surface area of a board. When the board is one inch thick, surface measure and board measure are synonymous.

surface of binormals. *Math.* The locus of all the binormals to a space curve, which is the *line of striction* of the surface.

surface of buoyancy. The locus of the center of buoyancy of a floating body.

surface of centers. *Math.* = CENTRAL SURFACE.

surface of flotation. The envelope of all the planes of flotation of a body.

surface of projection. *Geom., Persp., etc.* See PROJECTION, *n.*, 8 **a.**

surface of rectification. *Geom.* The developable surface formed by the lines of rectification of a curve, on which when flattened out the curve becomes a straight line.

surface of revolution. *Math.* A surface conceived as formed by the revolution of a plane curve about a line in its plane. See REVOLUTION, 1 **b.**

surface paper. A paper sized, calendered, or otherwise surfaced.

surface plate. *Mach.* A steel instrument of precision having a dressed flat surface, used as a standard of flatness. Some have two surfaces at right angles.

---

sur·bur'dened, *adj.* Overburdened. *Obs.*
sur·car'. † SIRCAR.
sur·cease'ance, *n.* Cessation. *Obs.*
sur·ceast'. Surceased. *Ref. Sp.*
sur·oest', *v. i.* To surcease. *Obs.*
sur'cin'gl. Surcingle. *Ref. Sp.*
sur'cle, *n.* [L. *surculus.*] = SURCULUS. *Obs.*
surcle. † CIRCLE.
sur·cloy', *v. t.* = SURFEIT, *v. t.* *Obs.* [*Archaic.*]
sur'cote'. Var. of SURCOAT.
sur'crease, *n. & v. i.* [OF. *surcroistre*, v. See SUR-; INCREASE.] Increase; increase to excess. *Obs.*
sur'cu·dant. † SURQUIDANT.
sur'cu·late (sûr'kū·lāt), *v. t.* [L. *surculatus*, past part. of *surculare* prune, fr. *surculus* a shoot.] To prune; trim. *Obs.* — **sur'cu·la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*
sur·dar'. † SIRDAR.
sur'de·line'. = SORDELLINA.
sur'di·ny, *n.* = SARDINE. *Obs.*
sure. † SOUR: [*Obs.*]
sure'ment: *n.* = ASSURANCE.
sure'ti·ship. Var. of SURETYSHIP. [LUMBER. 3.
surfaced lumber. See 1st

surface printing. Printing by any process, as the lithographic or gelatin process, which employs a plane printing surface. Cf. INTAGLIO PRINTING; RELIEF PRINTING.

sur'fac·er (sûr'fĭs·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which surfaces; specif.: **a** A machine for planing or dressing the surface of wood, metal, stone, etc. Cf. CYLINDER PLANER, BUZZ PLANER. **b** A device used in gauging railroad ties for tie plates. **c** One who surfaces furniture, etc. **d** An undercoat of paint used to level up inequalities of a surface.

surface railway. See ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

surface resistance *or* **resistivity.** *Elec.* The electrical resistance of a surface layer to a current.

surface rib. *Arch.* A merely ornamental rib on the surface of a vault, etc.

surface spherical harmonic. See SPHERICAL HARMONIC (of the *n*th degree).

surface strain. *Mech.* See 4th STRAIN, 6 **a**.

surface switch. *Elec.* See SWITCH, *n.*, 5.

surface tension. *Physics.* That property, due to molecular forces, which exists in the surface film of all liquids and tends to bring the contained volume into a form having the least superficial area. Particles lying below this film, being equally acted on from all sides, are in equilibrium as to forces of cohesion, but those in the film are on the whole attracted inward, and tension results. Surface tension is numerically equal to the force acting at right angles to a line of unit length (say one centimeter) lying on the surface, and in this sense is called also the ***constant of capillarity*** and is represented by the symbol T. It is also equal to the work required to enlarge the surface by a unit area (say one square centimeter). It measures the work done in bringing molecules from the interior to the surface of a liquid.

sur'fac·ing (sûr'fĭs·ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of SURFACE. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act or process of one who or that which surfaces; specif.: **a** Gold digging on the surface. **b** The motion of a tool, or part of a tool, used in making or finishing a surface. **c** *Tracklaying.* The act of bringing the top of the rail to a true grade line.
2. Material forming or used to form a surface; as, the *surfacing* for a road; to wash the *surfacing* for gold.

sur'fac·y (-ĭ), *adj.* Superficial.

surf'bird' (sûrf'bûrd'), *n.* A shore bird (*Aphriza virgata*) of the Pacific coasts of North and South America, allied to the turnstones, but somewhat like the golden plover in form and habits. It is readily distinguished in all plumages by its tail, which is blackish at the tip and broadly white at the base.

surf'board' (-bōrd'; 181), *n.* A long, narrow board used in the sport of riding the surf, as at the Hawaiian seashore.

surf'board', *v. i.* To ride the surf on a surfboard. — **surf'board'ing,** *n.*

surf'boat' (sûrf'bōt'), *n. Naut.* A boat fit for use in heavy surf, esp. one built strong and buoyant and with a marked sheer to ride the seas better. — **surf'boat'man,** *n.*

surf clam. A large clam (*Spisula*, syn. *Mactra, solidissima*) common on ocean beaches of the Eastern United States; — called also *sea, hen,* and *beach, clam.* Also, a related species (*S. polynyma*).

surf coot. Surf scoter.

surf duck. A scoter, esp. surf scoter.

sur'feit (sûr'fĭt), *n.* [ME. *surfet,* fr. OF. *surfait, sorfait,* excess, crime, fr. *surfaire, sorfaire,* to get the advantage, prop., to overdo (F. *surfaire* to overcharge), fr. *sur* over + *faire* to make, do, fr. L. *facere.* See SUR-; FEAT, *n.*, FACT. Cf. FORFEIT.] **1.** Excess; superfluity; overabundant supply, yield, etc.; as, to have a *surfeit* of fruit on the trees; a *surfeit* of goods on the market.
2. Intemperate or immoderate indulgence, as in food or drink; also, *Obs.*, any sin of intemperance, as gluttony.
3. Any morbid condition arising from excess in eating and drinking, as fullness and oppression of the system or urticaria; as, to suffer from a *surfeit.*
4. Disgust caused by excess; satiety.

Supplied abundantly, and even to *surfeit.* *Burke.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are: **surfeit-gorged, surfeit-slain, surfeit-swelled, surfeit-swollen, surfeit-taking.**

sur'feit, *v. t.;* -FEIT·ED; -FEIT·ING. To feed, supply, give, etc., to surfeit; to disgust or sicken by excess; to satiate; cloy; as, to *surfeit* oneself with sweets; he *surfeits* us with compliments. — *v. i.* To indulge to satiety in any gratification, esp. in the gratification of appetite; also, to suffer from overindulgence.

Syn. — See SATIATE.

sur'feit, *adj.* Excessive; extravagant; intemperate. *Obs. Scot.*

sur'feit·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who surfeits or cloys.

surfeit water. *Old Pharm.* A water to cure surfeit.

surf'er (sûr'fĕr), *n.* Surf scoter. *Local, U. S.*

surf fish. Any of numerous small or medium-sized fishes constituting the family Embiotocidae and order Holconoti, most of which live in shallow water along the Pacific coast of North America. They are perchlike in form and are locally known as perches, etc., but differ greatly from the perches in their anatomy and in being viviparous.

Surf Fish (*Rhacochilus toxotes*), with a portion cut away to show the young.

sur·fi'cial (sûr·fĭsh'ăl), *adj.* [Cf. SUPERFICIAL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a surface, esp. the earth's surface; — opp. to *subterranean.*
2. *Geol.* = SUPERFICIAL, 5.

sur'fle (sûr'fĭ'l), *v. t.* [Cf. SULPHUR.] *Obs.* **a** To embroider. **b** To wash or tint with a cosmetic, said to be prepared from sulphur. — *n.* An embroidered edge; also, a face wash. *Obs.*

surf line. A line of foam-crested waves breaking on a shoal or the like.

surf'man (sûrf'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who is skilled in handling a boat in surf; specif., one of the lowest rating in the lifesaving branch of the Coast Guard. — **surf'man·ship,** *n.*

surf plant. A cumaphyte.

sur'frap'pé' (sûr'frà'pà'), *adj.* [F., past part. of *surfrapper,* fr. *sur* over + *frapper* to strike.] *Numis.* Overstruck; made by impressing a new design on an already existing coin.

surf scoter. A common American scoter (*Melanitta perspicillata*) having conspicuous white markings on the head and neck of the adult male, the plumage being otherwise black. The female and young are grayish brown.

Surf Scoter, Male. (1/10)

surf shiner. A small California surf fish (*Cymatogaster aggregatus*).

surf smelt. A smelt (*Hypomesus pretiosus*) of the coast of California and northward which spawns in the surf.

surf snipe. The sanderling.

sur·fuse' (sûr·fūz'), *v. t. & i.* [*sur-* + *fuse.*] To supercool. — **sur·fu'sion** (-fū'zhŭn), *n.*

surf whiting. = SILVER WHITING.

surf'y (sûr'fĭ), *adj.* Of, abounding in, or like, surf.

surge (sûrj), *n.* [From L. *surgere, surrectum,* to raise, to rise, fr. *subs* for *sub* under + *regere* to direct, prob. through F.; cf. OF. *sourgeon* fountain, F. *surgeon* sprout, sucker, and E. SURGE, *v.*] **1.** A spring; a fountain; a source. *Obs.*
2. A large wave or billow; a great, rolling swell of water; also, such swells or billows collectively.

All this time the sea was rolling in immense surges. *R. H. Dana.*

3. A swelling, rolling, or sweeping forward like that of an oncoming billow or series of billows; onward rush; a violent rising and falling; as, a *surge* of tone or of emotion; the *surge* of the hills.
4. *Elec.* A transient and abnormal rush of current in a circuit. Cf. TRANSIENT CURRENT.
5. *Meteor.* A barometric wave apparently independent of, and unexplained by, existing barometric gradients.
6. *Naut.* **a** A surging, or slackening, of a rope or cable; also, a jerk caused by such. **b** The tapered part of a windlass barrel or a capstan, on which the cable surges.

surge, *v.;* SURGED (sûrjd); SURG'ING (sûr'jĭng). [F. *surgir* to rise, fr. L. *surgere;* cf. OF. *sourdre* (pres. part. *sourjant*), also fr. L. *surgere.* See RIGHT; cf. INSURRECTION, RESURRECTION, SOURCE, SURGE, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To rise or spurt high, as a spring; now, of water, etc., to rise in surges, or high waves; to swell as though agitated; hence, to move, blow, sound, etc., with a surge or in surges; as, the lava *surged* over the city; the troops *surged* forward; the organ *surged* as they entered.
2. *Elec.* To rise suddenly to an excessive or abnormal value, as current or potential; to rise to and fall from such a value successively.
3. *Naut.* **a** Of a vessel at anchor, to rise and fall with much motion. **b** [Cf. SURGE to slacken.] To slip, as around a windlass, capstan, or bitts; — said of a rope or the like.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to rise or fall with a surge or in surges.
2. *Naut.* To let go or slacken gradually, as a rope; as, to *surge* a hawser or messenger to prevent its parting; to slacken.

surge chamber. = SURGE TANK.

surge gap. *Elec.* A spark gap, as in an arrester, for the discharge of surges due to lightning, etc.

sur'gent (sûr'jĕnt), *adj.* [L. *surgens,* pres. part.] Rising in a surge or surges; swelling.

sur'geon (sûr'jŭn), *n.* [ME. *surgien,* fr. AF. *surgien,* contr. fr. OF. *serurgien, cirurgien* (F. *chirurgien*). See CHIRURGEON, SURGERY.] **1.** One who practices surgery. In the Middle Ages, it was customary to combine the professions of barber and surgeon. In modern times, the designation of *surgeon* is restricted to qualified, licensed medical practitioners who have specialized in operative technique.
2. *Mil. & Nav.* A medical officer. Formerly, in the United States Army, a surgeon had the rank of major, an assistant surgeon that of captain or first lieutenant. By an act of Congress approved Apr. 23, 1908, the titles surgeon and assistant surgeon were abolished and the purely military titles, such as general, colonel, major, etc., were substituted therefor. In the United States Navy, a surgeon has the rank of lieutenant commander; a passed assistant surgeon, of lieutenant; an assistant surgeon, of lieutenant junior grade.
3. A surgeonfish.

sur'geon, *v. t.* To treat by surgery.

surgeon apothecary. In Great Britain, one who unites the practice of a surgeon with that of an apothecary.

surgeon bird. The jacana.

surgeon commander. *Nav.* In the British Navy, an officer in the medical corps having the rank of commander.

surgeon·cy (sûr'jŭn·sĭ), *n.* The position of a surgeon, as in the naval or military service.

surgeon dentist. A dental surgeon; a dentist.

sur'geon·fish' (sûr'jŭn·fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* Any of numerous spiny-finned fishes of the genus *Acanthurus* (syn. *Teuthis*) and family Acanthuridae; — called also *tang* and *barberfish.* They are related to the chaetodonts, but are usually less conspicuously colored and have a more elongate body, bearing on each side near the base of the tail one or more movable lancelike spines. They occur in most warm seas, esp. in the East Indies. Some are considered poisonous.

Surgeonfish (*Acanthurus zanthopterus*).

surgeon general; *pl.* SURGEONS GENERAL. **a** [*cap.*] In the United States Army, the chief of the Medical Department, having the rank of major general. **b** [*cap.*] In the United States Navy, the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, having the rank of rear admiral. **c** In the British Army, any of the ten members of the medical staff of the Army. **d** [*cap.*] The chief medical officer in the United States Bureau of Public Health.

surgeon major. In the British Army, the ranking surgeon of a regiment.

sur'geon's a·gar'ic (sûr'ĭĕnz). *Pharm.* A preparation, in the form of a powder or thick feltlike sheets, of an agaric (*Fomes fomentarius*), used as a hemostatic.

surgeon's knot. Any of several knots used in tying ligatures, stitches, etc.; esp., a reef knot in which the first knot has two turns. See 2d KNOT, *Table.*

sur'ger·ize (sûr'jĕr·īz), *v. t.* To subject to surgery.

sur'ger·y (sûr'jĕr·ĭ), *n.* [ME. *surgerie,* fr. OF. *surgerie,* contr. fr. *serurgerie, cirurgerie;* cf. OF. *surgie, cirurgie* (F. *chirurgie*), fr. L. *chirurgia,* fr. Gr. *cheirourgia.* See CHIRURGEON; cf. SURGEON.] **1.** That branch of medical science, art, and practice, which is concerned with the correction of deformities and defects, the repair of injuries, the diagnosis and cure of diseases, the relief of suffering, and the prolongation of life, by manual and instrumental operations. See also SURGEON. Cf. -ECTOMY; -PLASTY; -STOMY, 2; -TOMY.
2. A surgeon's operating room or laboratory.
3. The work done by a surgeon; as, the operation was a skillful piece of bloodless *surgery.*
4. The treatment of other than human ills or diseases by methods analogous to, or as drastic as, those of a surgeon; as, tree *surgery.*

surge tank. *Hydraulic Engin.* A standpipe or storage reservoir at the downstream end of a closed aqueduct or feeder pipe (as for a water wheel), to prevent sudden variations of pressure and to furnish water quickly.

sur'gi·cal (sûr'jĭ·kăl), *adj.* [See SURGERY, CHIRURGICAL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to surgeons or surgery; done by, or used in, surgery.
2. Resulting from a surgical operation or an injury and usually caused by septic infection; as, *surgical* fever.
— **sur'gi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

surgical anatomy. See ANATOMY, 2.

surgical hospital. See MILITARY HOSPITAL.

surgical kidney. *Med.* Any inflammatory disease of the kidney for which the best treatment is surgical, esp. suppurative pyelonephritis secondary to inflammation of the lower urinary tract.

surgical knot. Surgeon's knot. See 2d KNOT, *Table.*

surgical neck. See HUMERUS **a**.

surg'ing (sûr'jĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or operation of one that surges.
2. = DANCING, *n.*, 2.
3. A crosscurrent, esp. one in an electric circuit.

surg'ing, *adj.* That surges, as a wave or emotion; tossing; heaving; undulating.

surg'y (sûr'jĭ), *adj.;* SURG'I·ER (-jĭ·ĕr); SURG'I·EST. Rising in or like surges or billows; abounding in surges.

Su'ri·a'na (sū'rĭ·ā'nà), *n.* [NL., after J. D. *Surian,* French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical seashore shrubs or small trees constituting a family, **Su'ri·a·na'ce·ae** (-ā·nā'sē·ē), of the order Geraniales. The only known species *S. maritima,* the bay cedar, or tassel plant, is common along the coasts of tropical America. See BAY CEDAR **b**.

su'ri·cate (sū'rĭ·kāt), *n.* [F. *surikate,* of uncert. origin.] A viverrine burrowing mammal (*Suricata tetradactyla*) of Cape Colony, allied to the mongooses, but having only four toes. It is grayish banded with black. It is diurnal and social, and has the habit of sitting on its haunches before its burrow like a prairie dog, and is often kept as a pet. It constitutes a genus, **Su'ri·ca'ta** (-kā'tà).

Suricate. (1/4)

su'ri·ga (sōō'rē·gà), *n.* The nagkassar *Ochrocarpus longifolius.*

Su'ri·nam' (sōō'rĭ·năm'), *n.* A Dutch colony in South America. See *Gaz.*

Surinam cabbage tree. A tree (*Andira retusa*) of Guiana. Its bark (*Surinam bark*) is an anthelmintic and cathartic. Cf. WORM BARK.

Surinam cherry. **a** A tropical American tree (*Malpighia glabra*); also, its edible aromatic fruit. **b** A Brazilian tree (*Eugenia uniflora*) often cultivated in California and Florida; also, its spicy, red, cherrylike fruit, which makes excellent jelly.

Surinam disease. = PANAMA DISEASE.

su'ri·nam'ine (sōō'rĭ·năm'ēn; -ĭn), *n.* [From *Surinam bark.*] Also **-in.** *Chem.* A white, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{12}NO_3$, found in the bark of a South American tree (*Andira retusa*) and in other plants; *N*-methyl-*l*-tyrosine.

Surinam poison. A fish poison derived from a tropical American plant (*Tephrosia toxicaria*).

Surinam quassia. The tree *Quassia amara;* also, the drug obtained from it. See QUASSIA, 2.

Surinam toad. An aquatic aglossate toad (*Pipa pipa,* syn. *americana*) of the Guianas and parts of Brazil. As the eggs are laid they are distributed by the male over the back of the female, where they become embedded in the skin, each in a separate cavity with a lid formed from the outer capsule of the egg. Within this cavity the tadpole lives and metamorphoses.

Surinam Toad Female.

‖**sur' le pa'vé'** (sür' lĕ pà'vā'). [F.] Literally, on the paving; destitute.

‖**sur' le ta'pis'** (tà'pē'). [F.] On the carpet. See *on the carpet,* under CARPET, *n.*

sur'ly (sûr'lĭ), *adj.;* SUR'LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); SUR'LI·EST. [From earlier *sirly,* fr. *sir;* cf. LORDLY. See SIR.] **1.** Arrogant; haughty; domineering. *Now Rare.*

Be opposite with a kinsman, *surly* with servants. *Shak.*

2. Ill-natured, abrupt, and rude; growling; crabbed; churlishly cross; as, *surly* language; a *surly* dog or old man.
3. Of inanimate things: **a** Making or accompanied by threatening sounds; menacing. "When o'er the hills beat *surly* storms." *Burns.* **b** Difficult to manage; intractable; — chiefly of soils.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See SULLEN.

— **sur'li·ly** (sûr'lĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **sur'li·ness,** *n.*

sur'ly, *adv.* Surlily. *Shak.*

---

surfacing machine. = SURFACER, *n.*, 3.

surf'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

surge. † CIERGE, SERGE.

surge'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

surge'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

sur'geon·er, *n.* = SURGEON. *Obs.*

sur'geon·ess, *n., fem.* of SURGEON. *Rare.*

sur'geon·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

sur'geon·ry (sûr'jŭn·rĭ), *n.* [ME. *surgenrie.*] = SURGERY. *Obs.*

sur'geon·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

surge'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

surg'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Sur'gut Os'ty·ak (sōōr'gōōt ŏs'tĭ·ăk). See FINNO-UGRIC LANGUAGES, *Table.* [GHAI.

Sur·hay' (sōōr·ī'). Var. of SON-

su'ri. † SURA.

Su'ri·el (sū'rĭ·ĕl). *D. Bib.*

sur'in·tend'ant (sū'rĭn·tĕn'dănt), **sur'in·tend'ent** (-dĕnt), *n.* [F. *surintendant.*] Superintendent. *Obs.* — **sur'in·tend'ency** (-dĕn·sĭ), *n. Obs.*

Su'ri·sad'da·i (sū'rĭ·săd'ā·ī). *D. Bib.*

sur'loin' (sûr'loin'). Var. of [SIRLOIN.

sur'ma (sŏŏr'mȧ), *n.* [Per. *surmaḥ.*] Native antimony sulphide (stibnite), used in India to darken the eyelids.

sur'mark' (sûr'märk'), *n.* Also **sir'mark'** (sûr'-). [*sur-* + *mark.*] *Shipbuilding.* **a** A mark made on the molds of a ship, when building, to show where the angles of the timbers are to be placed. **b** A cleat temporarily placed on the side of a vessel on the ways or in a ship dock to support the ribband against which the shores rest.

sur'mas'ter (sûr'mȧs'tĕr; 83), *n.* [*sur-* + *master.*] The master second in rank at St. Paul's School, London.

‖**sur'me-nage'** (sûr'mē-näzh'), *n.* [F., fr. *surmener* to overwork.] Overwork; overstrain.

sur·mis'al (sûr·mīz'ăl), *n.* Surmise. *Now Rare.*

sur·mis'ant (-ănt), *n.* One who surmises. *Rare.*

sur·mise' (sûr·mīz'), *v.;* SUR·MISED' (-mīzd'); SUR·MIS'ING (-mīz'ĭng). [See SURMISE, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To imagine without certain knowledge; to infer on slight grounds; to suppose or conjecture; to guess.

2. To make an allegation against; also, to charge falsely. *Obs.*

——, *Intransitive:* To make a surmise, or conjecture or guess; to indulge in conjecture.

Syn. — See CONJECTURE.

sur·mise' (sûr·mīz'; sûr'mīz), *n.* [OF. *surmise, sormise,* accusation, fr. *surmetre, sormetre* to impose, accuse, fr. *sur, sor* (see SUR-) + *metre,* to put, set (F. *mettre*), fr. L. *mittere* to send. See MISSILE; cf. SUBMIT, TRANSMIT.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** = ALLEGATION, 3 & 4. **b** An unfounded allegation or charge.

2. Suspicion; mistrust; also, a suspicion, or sign or trace. *Now Rare.*

3. A thought or idea based on scanty evidence; a conjecture; a random conclusion; a guess; as, his hypothesis was a mere *surmise;* also, a surmising or imagining.

There was . . . *surmise* and intrigue in every whisper. *Scott.*

Syn. — Supposition, guess, assumption.

sur·mised' (-mīzd'), *adj.* Alleged; conjectured; suspected. — **sur·mis'ed·ly** (-mīz'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.*

sur·mis'er (-mīz'ĕr), *n.* One who surmises.

sur·mount' (sûr·mount'), *v.;* SUR·MOUNT'ED; SUR·MOUNT'ING. [ME. *s(o)urmounten,* fr. OF. *surmonter, sormonter* (F. *surmonter*), fr. *sur, sor,* over + *monter* to mount. See SUR-; MOUNT, *v.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To rise above, as in height, amount, etc.; to be higher, greater, more numerous, etc., than; also, to surpass; exceed; transcend. *Now Rare.*

2. To conquer; overcome; get the better of; as, to *surmount* an obstacle, an aversion, or a temptation.

3. To climb over; to get to the top of and over; as, to *surmount* one crag after another.

4. To lie at the top of; to top; crown; as, a cross *surmounts* the steeple.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To be above; to excel. **b** To exceed in amount, number, etc.; to be excessive. **c** To rise up; ascend; mount. **d** To add up; to total; amount.

2. To overcome an obstacle, difficulty, etc. *Rare.*

Syn. — Top, transcend; subdue. See CONQUER.

sur·mount'al (-moun'tăl), *n.* Act of surmounting. *Rare.*

sur·mount'ed (-tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Overtopped; overcome.

2. *Her.* Partly covered by another charge.

surmounted arch. A stilted semicircular arch.

sur·mount'er (-moun'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which surmounts.

sur·mul'let (sûr·mŭl'ĕt), *n.; pl.* -MULLETS (-ĕts), often MULLET. See PLURAL, *Note.* [F. *surmulet,* fr. OF. *sormulet,* prob. fr. OF. *sor* (F. *saur-, saure*) sorrel, red + *mulet* mullet. See SORREL, *adj.;* MULLET fish.] Any mullet of the family Mullidae; a red mullet. See 2d MULLET, 2.

sur'name' (sûr'nām'), *n.* [*sur-* + *name,* after ME. *sournoun,* fr. OF. *so(u)rnon* (F. *surnom*). See SUR-; NOUN, NAME.] **1.** **a** *Archaic.* An appellation added to the original name; an agnomen. "My *surname,* Coriolanus." *Shak.* **b** *Obs.* An alternative name or title. **c** *Obs.* = COGNOMEN, 1.

2. A name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name, and become a family name. Surnames orig. noted occupation, estate, place of residence, or a thing or event relating to the person; thus, Edmund *Ironsides;* Robert *Smith,* or the *smith;* William *Turner.* Surnames are often patronymics; as, John *Johnson.*

sur'name' (sûr'nām'; sûr-nām'), *v. t.;* -NAMED' (-nāmd'; -nāmd'); -NAM'ING (-nām'ĭng; -nām'ĭng). To call by a surname; to give a surname, esp. an additional name, to; to designate.

And Simon he *surnamed* Peter. *Mark* iii. 16.

sur'nam'er (sûr'nām'ĕr; sûr-nām'ĕr), *n.* One who surnames. *Rare.*

sur'nap (sûr'năp), **sur'nape,** *n.* [OF. *sour nappe.*] A cloth with towels spread, in formal banquets for use in washing. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

sur'nay, sur'nai (sŏŏr'nī), *n.* [Per. *surnā.*] *Music.* An Oriental variety of oboe.

sur·nom'i·nal (sûr·nŏm'ĭ·năl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a surname or surnames.

sur·pass' (sĕr·pȧs'; 83), *v.;* SUR·PASSED' (-pȧst'); SUR·PASS'ING. [F. *surpasser,* fr. *sur* over + *passer* to pass. See SUR-; PASS.] *Transitive:* **1.** To pass or go beyond or over; to surmount. *Now Rare.*

Nor let the sea *surpass* his bounds. *Milton.*

2. To be better, greater, stronger, etc., than; to be superior to in quality, degree, performance, etc.; to exceed; as, the reality *surpassed* expectations; he *surpassed* all his contemporaries in skill.

3. To transcend the reach, capacity, or powers of: to go beyond the bounds or limits of; as, its beauty *surpasses* all description; the task *surpassed* his skill.

——, *Intransitive:* To transcend something contextually implied or specified; to excel everything of its kind; — chiefly in *pres. part.*

Syn. — Excel, better, outvie, outdo, outstrip. See EXCEED.

sur·pass'er (-pȧs'ĕr), *n.* One who surpasses.

sur·pass'ing, *adj.* That surpasses; eminently excellent. — **sur·pass'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **sur·pass'ing·ness,** *n.*

sur·pass'ing, *adv.* Surpassingly.

sur'plice (sûr'plĭs), *n.* [OF. *surpliz, sorpeliz* (F. *surplis*), fr. (assumed) VL. *superpellicium,* fr. *super* over + *pellicium, pelliceum,* a robe of fur, L. *pellicius* made of skins. See PELISSE.] *Eccl.* An outer vestment of white linen worn usually over the cassock. In present Roman Catholic usage, it is hip length and often cut square at the neck and is worn by priests in choir and in the administration of sacraments. It is also worn by minor clerics and acolytes. In the Anglican churches, the surplice is usually longer, loose, and flowing with long, broad, full sleeves, as in pre-Reformation times. It is worn by clergy in various offices and also frequently by lay readers and, in England, by choristers. In the United States, choristers wear cottas, which are shorter than surplices.

sur'plice (sûr'plĭs), *adj.* Having its neckline extended on each side from the shoulder to the opposite hip with the lines crossing in the center; as, a *surplice* collar; a *surplice* closing (of a dress).

sur'pliced (sûr'plĭst), *adj.* Wearing a surplice; also, having a surplice collar, etc.

surplice fee. *Ch. of Eng.* An offering to a clergyman officiating at a baptism, marriage, etc.

sur·pli'cian (sûr·plĭsh'ăn), *n.* One who believes in and advocates the use of distinctive dress for the clergy. *Rare.*

sur'plus (sûr'plŭs; -plĭs), *n.; pl.* SURPLUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [OF., fr. (assumed) VL. *superplus.* See SUR-; PLUS. Cf. SUPERPLUS.] **1.** That which remains when use or need is satisfied; excess; overplus.

2. The remaining part; the rest. *Obs.*

3. In the State of Maine, a minor unorganized territorial division, consisting of an irregular tract laid off by the State authority.

4. *Accounting.* **a** An excess of net income over fixed charges and dividends during a given period. **b** The aggregate excess of assets over liabilities accumulated by a business enterprise during its history, except so far as they have been made the basis for new issues of stock. See ASSETS, 2. Cf. CAPITAL SURPLUS; EARNED SURPLUS; PAID-IN SURPLUS; PROFIT AND LOSS; RESERVE; UNDIVIDED PROFITS.

5. *Public Finance.* An excess of receipts over the ordinary disbursements.

sur'plus (sûr'plŭs; -plĭs), *adj.* Being or constituting a surplus; more than sufficient; as, *surplus* revenues or words.

sur'plus·age (-ĭj), *n.* [See SURPLUS.] **1.** Surplus; excess; overplus; as, *surplusage* of grain or goods.

2. Useless additions; nonessential words, matter, etc.

Say what you have to say . . . with no *surplusage.* *Pater.*

3. *Law.* In pleading, matter which is not necessary or relevant to the case, and may be rejected; any matter in a pleading not material to it in form or substance; loosely, any part of any verbal document that is immaterial thereto in both matter and form.

surplus from appreciation. See APPRECIATED SURPLUS.

surplus state. A state that grows more of a commodity, as grain, than it consumes.

surplus value. In socialist theory, the difference between the value of work done or of commodities produced by labor and the wages paid.

sur'pre·ci·a'tion (sûr'prē·shĭ·ā'shŭn), *n.* [See SUR-; PRECIATION.] Unwarranted appreciation of price.

sur'print' (sûr'prĭnt'), *v. t.* [*sur-* + *print.*] To print (as a name or address) over or upon (previously printed matter).

sur'print', *n.* That which is surprinted.

sur·pris'a·ble (sĕr·prīz'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Surprising. *Rare.*

sur·pris'al (sĕr·prīz'ăl), *n.* [From SURPRISE.] Act or fact of surprising, or state of being surprised; surprise.

sur·prise' (-prīz'; 121), *v. t.;* SUR·PRISED' (-prīzd'); SUR·PRIS'ING (-prīz'ĭng). [OF. *surpris,* fem. *surprise,* past part. of *surprendre, sorprendre,* fr. (assumed) VL. *superprendere.* See SUR-; 3d PRIZE.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** To take hold of (a person, his mind, senses, etc.), as an emotion, disease, or temptation; to affect strongly; to overcome. **b** To hold in one's possession.

2. To seize by attacking unexpectedly; to take suddenly by storm; more generally, *Now Rare,* to seize; capture; to make captive.

The prisoners, which he in this adventure hath *surprised.* *Shak.*

Livia is she who has *surprised* my heart. *Shelley.*

3. To come upon or attack suddenly and unexpectedly.

4. To take (one) unawares, as in an act or by visiting unexpectedly; to come upon abruptly or without warning; as, to *surprise* burglars.

High instincts before which our mortal nature
Did tremble like a guilty thing *surprised.* *Wordsworth.*

5. To strike with wonder or amazement because unexpected or different from what has been anticipated; variously, to astonish, awe, shock, unexpectedly please or disgust, etc.; as, his conduct *surprised* me; they were *surprised* by the beauty or the ugliness of a scene.

6. To lead on (*Obs.,* lead astray), impel, or drive (one, one's mind, etc.) by means of a surprise attack, request, or the like; — with *into* or *out;* as, to *surprise* one into unwonted generosity; to *surprise* the wits out of one; also, to bring out or to light by such means; to detect, uncover, elicit, etc.; as, to *surprise* a secret; unable to *surprise* a word or a sign out of the witness.

Syn. — Startle, perplex, bewilder, overwhelm, confound, dumfound. — SURPRISE, ASTONISH, AMAZE, ASTOUND. To SURPRISE, the most general word, is to strike with wonder, esp. at something unexpected; ASTONISH is stronger, and implies the shock of surprise, esp. as at something inexplicable or unaccountable; to AMAZE is to overwhelm with bewildered wonder; to ASTOUND is to stun or stupefy with amazement; as, "*surprised* at all they meet, . . . with stretched neck, and silly stare" (*Cowper*); I was greatly *surprised* at his appearance; "I stood transfixed at her *astonishing* beauty" (*T. Watts-Dunton*); "as when a shower of meteors cross the orbit of the earth . . . the lone seaman all the night sails, *astonished,* amid stars" (*Emerson*); "You terrify, you shock, you *amaze* me" (*Mme. d'Arblay*); "We seemed struck to the ground for some time, as if actually petrified with *amazement*" (*Goldsmith*); "the *astonished* air of one at whose feet a thunderbolt has just burst, and who hears still the *astounding* report ringing in his ears" (*Scott*).

sur·prise' (sĕr·prīz'; 121), *n.* [OF., fr. fem. of past part. of *surprendre.* See SURPRISE, *v. t.*] **1.** Act or an instance of coming upon, or taking, unawares; an unexpected attack; surprisal; as, the fort was taken by *surprise.*

2. Something surprising; an occasion for, a cause of, or a quality arousing astonishment, etc.; as, a life without *surprises.* "The beauty and *surprise* of the rhymes." *Amy Lowell.*

3. State of being surprised: emotion excited by what is sudden, unexpected, or contrary to expectation; astonishment; as, his *surprise* did not last long.

4. *Cookery.* A kind of pie with agreeably surprising contents.

Syn. — Wonder, amazement, shock.

sur·pris'ed·ly (sĕr·prīz'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* With surprise or surprising suddenness.

sur·prise'ment (-prīz'mĕnt), *n.* Surprisal. *Rare.*

surprise party. A party in honor of a person, and usually at his home, but arranged and provided for by friends as a surprise; — also applied to any event, advent, etc., suggestive of such a party. *U. S.*

sur·pris'er (sĕr·prīz'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which surprises.

sur·pris'ing (sĕr·prīz'ĭng), *adj.* Of a nature to excite surprise; astonishing; amazing; unlooked-for; as, *surprising* bravery or news.

Syn. — Extraordinary, unexpected, astonishing, striking. — **sur·pris'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **sur·pris'ing·ness,** *n.*

sur'qui·dry (sûr'kwĭ·drĭ), **sur'que·dry** (-kwē-), *n.* [OF. *so(u)rcuiderie,* fr. *sourcuidier* to presume, fr. *so(u)r* over + *cuider* to think, fr. L. *cogitare.* See SUR-; COGITATE.] **a** *Archaic.* Overweening pride; arrogance; presumption; insolence. **b** *Obs.* Folly; wantonness; *pl.,* wanton excesses.

sur'ra, sur'rah (sŏŏr'ȧ; sŭr'ȧ), *n.* [Marathi *sūra* a wheezing sound.] *Veter.* A severe Old World febrile and hemorrhagic disease marked by edema and anemia and caused by a flagellated protozoan (*Trypanosoma evansi*) transmitted by various biting insects, as horseflies (Tabanidae). It is commonly fatal in horses, mules, and camels, but cattle and dogs often recover.

sur·re'al·ism (sŭ·rē'ăl·ĭz'm; sûr·rē'-), *n.* [F. *surréalisme.*] A French movement in literature and art influenced by Freudianism, purporting to express the subconscious activities of the mind by presenting images without order or sequence, as in a dream. — **sur·re'al·ist** (-ĭst), *n. & adj.* — **sur·re'al·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* — **sur·re'al·is'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

sur're·bound' (sûr're·bound'), *v. i.* To re-echo. *Rare.*

sur're·but' (sûr'rē·bŭt'), *v. i.* [*sur-* + *rebut.*] *Common Law Pleading.* To reply by a surrebutter.

sur're·but'tal (-ăl), *n.* *Common Law Pleading.* Act of supporting, or giving evidence to maintain, a surrebutter.

sur're·but'ter (-bŭt'ĕr), *n.* *Common Law Pleading.* The reply of a plaintiff to a defendant's rebutter.

sur·rec'tion (sŭ·rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *surrectio* a raising, resurrection.] **a** *Obs.* An insurrection. **b** *Now Rare.* A rising.

sur're·join' (sûr're·join'), *v. i.* [*sur-* + *rejoin.*] *Common Law Pleading.* To reply by a surrejoinder.

sur're·join'der (-join'dĕr), *n.* *Common Law Pleading.* The answer of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

sur·ren'der (sŭ·rĕn'dĕr), *v.;* SUR·REN'DERED (-dĕrd); SUR·REN'DER·ING. [OF. *surrendre,* fr. *sur-* sur- + *rendre* to give up. See SUR-; RENDER.] *Transitive:* **1.** To yield to the power or possession of another; to give or deliver up possession of (anything) upon compulsion or demand; as, to *surrender* oneself, one's command; he *surrendered* the fort; he was forced to *surrender* the ship.

2. To give up completely; to resign; relinquish; as, to *surrender* a right, privilege, or advantage.

3. To render back; to give in return; to tender. *Obs.*

4. To give (oneself) up; to abandon; to yield unrestrainedly; — with *to;* as, to *surrender* oneself to grief, or to one's profession.

5. *Law.* To yield; to render or deliver up; to give up; as, a principal *surrendered* by his bail, a fugitive from justice by a foreign state, or a particular estate by the tenant.

——, *Intransitive:* To give up oneself into the power of another; to yield; as, he ordered the troops to *surrender;* the enemy must soon *surrender.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See RELINQUISH.

sur·ren'der (sŭ·rĕn'dĕr), *n.* [AF. (OF. *surrendre* to deliver up), inf. as n. See SURRENDER, *v.*] **1.** A surrendering; a yielding or resigning one's person, or the possession of something, into the power of another; as, the *surrender* of a castle to an enemy; the *surrender* of a right.

2. *Insurance.* The voluntary cancellation of the legal liability of the company by the insured and beneficiary for a consideration (called the **surrender value**).

3. *Law.* **a** The yielding of a particular estate to him who has an immediate estate in remainder or reversion, merging the surrendered estate in the other; — opposed to *release* and distinguished from *renunciation.* **b** The giving up of a principal into lawful custody by his bail; — often called **surrender by bail.** **c** The delivery up of a fugitive from justice by one government to another, as by a foreign state. See EXTRADITION, 1. **d** In South Africa, the formal giving up by a debtor of his assets to his creditors, entitling him to certain privileges or exemptions.

surrender charge. *Life Insurance.* A forfeit or penalty generally charged by the company against the value of a policy surrendered or allowed to lapse.

sur·ren'der·ee' (sŭ·rĕn'dĕr·ē'), *n.* One to whom a surrender is made.

sur·ren'der·er (sŭ·rĕn'dĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who surrenders.

sur·ren'der·or' (-ôr'), *n.* *Law.* One who makes a surrender, as of an estate.

surrender value. *Life Insurance.* An amount, usually the legal reserve less any surrender charge, to which the insured is entitled if he surrender his policy. Options are generally offered to him of taking it in cash, when it is known as the *cash value* or *cash surrender value,* or of applying it to secure fractional paid-up or extended term insurance. See LIFE INSURANCE.

sur·rep'tion (sŭ·rĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *surreptio,* fr. *surripere, subripere,* to seize or steal secretly. See SUBREPTION.] **a** *Obs.* Fraudulent means; misrepresentation; underhanded methods. **b** *Obs.* A getting in a surreptitious manner, or by craft or stealth. **c** An interpolation.

sur·rep'tion, *n.* [L. *surrepere* to creep upon.] *Obs.* A coming unperceived; specif.: **a** A sudden temptation, evil desire or thought, etc. **b** A lapse; a slip.

sur'rep·ti'tious (sûr'ĕp·tĭsh'ŭs; 245), *adj.* [L. *surreptícius, subrepticius,* fr. *surripere, subripere,* to snatch away, to withdraw privily, fr. *sub* under + *rapere* to snatch. See SUB-; RAVISH.] **1.** Done, made, acquired, enjoyed, etc., by stealth, or without proper authority; made or introduced fraudulently; clandestine; as, a *surreptitious* passage in a manuscript; a *surreptitious* removal of goods; *surreptitious* pleasures or acts.

---

sur·mis'a·ble (sûr·mīz'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.

sur·mit', *v. t.* [OF. *sormettre, sourmettre,* to accuse, lit., to put upon.] = SURMISE. *Obs.*

sur·mount'a·ble (sûr·moun'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **sur·mount'a·ble·ness,** *n.*

sur'noun', *n.* [See SURNAME.] A surname. *Obs.*

sur·ox'ide, *n.* Also -id. [F. *suroxyde.* See SUR-; OXIDE.] *Chem.* A peroxide. — **sur·ox'i·date,** *v. t.* *Both Obs.*

sur·pass'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

sur·past', Surpassed. *Ref. Sp.*

surp'cloth', *n.* [*surplice* + *cloth.*] = SURPLICE, *n.* *Obs.*

sur·peo'pled, *adj.* See SUR-.

sur'phal. **surphul.** + SURFLE.

sur'plice-wise', *adv.* See -WISE. *Rare.*

sur'plist. Surpliced. *Ref. Sp.*

sur'plus. + SURPLICE.

sur·poose', *n.* [Per. (& Hind.) *sar-posh,* fr. *sar* head + *posh* cover.] A cover. *Obs.*

sur·press', *v. t.* Suppress. *Obs.*

sur·prise'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

sur·prize'. Surprise. *Ref. Sp.*

sur'qui·dant, *adj.* [OF. *sorcuidant.*] Arrogant. *Obs.*

sur'qui·dour, *n.* [See SURQUIDANT, SURQUIDRY.] A haughty or arrogant person. *Obs.*

sur'qui·dous, sur'qui·drous, *adj.* Arrogant; insolent. *Obs.*

sur'qui·dy, *n.* [OF. *surquidee.*] = SURQUIDRY. *Archaic.*

surre. + SORE.

surre. Obs. compar. of SOUR.

‖**sur'ré·a'liste'** (sŭr'rā'ȧ·lĭst'), *n. & adj.* = SURREALIST.

sur·ree', Corruption of SORREL. *Scot. & Ir.*

sur·rein', *v. t.* [*sur-* + *rein.*] To exhaust by riding. *Obs.*

sur·re'nal (sŭ·rē'năl), *adj.* = SUPRARENAL.

sur·ren'derd. Surrendered. *R. S.*

sur·ren'dry, *n.* = SURRENDER, *n.* *Obs.*

sur're·ply', *n.* [*sur-* + *reply.*] An answer to a reply. *Obs.*

sur·rept', *v. t.* [L. *surripere, surreptum.*] To purloin. *Obs.*

sur·rep'tious, *adj.* Surreptitious. — **sur·rep'tious·ly,** *adv.* *Both Obs.*

N O P Q R S

2. Acting, or doing something, clandestinely; stealthy; as, to plagiarize with *surreptitious* hand.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See SECRET.
— **sur·rep·ti'tious·ly,** *adv.* — **sur'rep·ti'tious·ness,** *n.*

sur·rev'er·ence (sûr·rĕv'ĕr·ĕns), *n.* Exceeding reverence. — **sur·rev'er·ent·ly** (-ĕnt·lĭ), *adv.* *Both Now Rare.*

sur'rey (sûr'ĭ; 245), *n.* [From *Surrey*, Eng.] A four-wheeled, two-seated pleasure carriage, resembling a cabriolet, but having a straight or nearly straight bottom, and sometimes cut under.

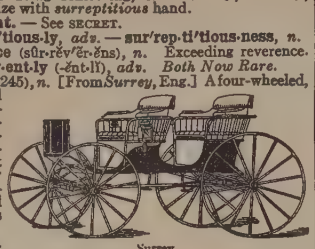
Surrey.

Surrey green. [From *Surrey*, Eng.] A color, yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

sur'ro·gate (sûr'ō·gāt; 245), *v. t.;* -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *surrogatus*, past part. of *surrogare, subrogare*, to substitute, fr. *sub* under + *rogare* to ask, ask for a vote, propose a law. See ROGATION; cf. SUBROGATE.] To put in the place of another, as, successor, agent, or substitute; specif.: **a** *Law.* To subrogate. **b** *Civil Law.* To appoint (another) as successor to oneself, as in the office of executor or tutor. **c** *Roman Law.* To modify (a law) by adding something to it. — *v. i.* To serve as a surrogate, or substitute. *Obs.*

sur'ro·gate (sûr'ō·gĭt), *n.* [L. *surrogatus*, past part. of *surrogare, subrogare*, to substitute, fr. *sub* under + *rogare* to ask, ask for a vote, propose a law. See ROGATION; cf. SUBROGATE.] **1.** A person appointed to act in place of, or as successor to, another; a deputy; delegate; substitute.
2. Something that replaces another; a substitute; specif., an artificial or synthetic product used as a substitute for a natural product, as oleomargarine for butter. "Paper in which rags were used as a *surrogate*, the main material being the bark of the paper mulberry." *T. F. Carter.*
Cravings which demanded a *surrogate* for the heathen cults which they had given up. *G. P. Fisher.*
3. *Ch. of Eng.* The deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, most commonly of a bishop or his chancellor, esp. a deputy who grants marriage licenses.
4. *Law.* In the State of New York and some other States of the United States, a judicial officer who has jurisdiction over the probate of wills and testaments and the settlement of estates, and often has power to appoint and supervise guardians of infants and of other incompetent persons. The use of *surrogate* in this sense arose from the fact that these matters were formerly under ecclesiastical jurisdiction and were managed by the surrogates of the bishops. Cf. PROBATE, 2; PREROGATIVE COURT.

sur'ro·gate, *adj.* Serving in place of; that is a surrogate; as, a *surrogate* judge.

sur'ro·ga'tion (sûr'ō·gā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *surrogatio.*] Act or instance of surrogating, substitution; subrogation.

sur·ro'sion (sŭ·rō'zhŭn), *n.* An increase in weight of a substance resulting from corrosion. *Rare.*

sur·round' (sŭ·round'), *v.;* SUR·ROUND'ED; SUR·ROUND'ING. [OF. *suronder* to overflow, fr. LL. *superundare*, fr. L. *super* over + *undare* to rise in waves, overflow, fr. *unda* wave. The English sense and form are due to the influence of E. *round.* See SUPER-; UNDULATE.] *Transitive:*
1. To overflow; to flood; to inundate.
2. To enclose on all sides; to envelop; to encompass; as, a fog *surrounds* the ship; a crowd *surrounded* the speaker: Specif.: **a** To be in the entourage of; as, critical of those who *surround* the king. **b** To form the environment or circumstances of; as, *surrounded* by luxury; the conditions by which one is *surrounded.*
3. To circumnavigate; now, *Chiefly Dial.*, to pass or walk around.
4. To encircle; to extend around or about the margin or edge of; as, a wall *surrounds* the city.
5. To cause to be encompassed or encircled.
6. *Mil.* To enclose, as a body of troops, so as to cut off communication or retreat; to invest, as a city.
——, *Intrans.:* **1.** To overflow its banks, as a river. *Obs.*
2. To enclose or encircle someone or something.
Syn. — Gird, encircle, environ, invest, hem in.

sur·round', *n.* Anything that surrounds or encompasses. Specif.: **a** *U. S.* A method, now rare, of hunting some animals, as the buffalo, by surrounding a herd, and driving them over a precipice, into a ravine, etc. **b** A border or edging.

sur·round'ed (sŭ·round'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Flooded (*Obs.*); encompassed; encircled; — chiefly in combinations, as, a fog-*surrounded* ship. — **sur·round'ed·ly,** *adv.*

sur·round'er (-round'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which surrounds.

sur·round'ing, *n.* **1.** The action of that which surrounds.
2. *pl.* The circumstances, conditions, etc., by which a person or thing is surrounded; environment.
3. Entourage; — sometimes *pl.*

sur·round'ing, *adj.* Encircling; enveloping; circumjacent; as, the troops searched the *surrounding* country.

sur·roy'al (sûr·roi'ăl), *n.* [*sur-* + *royal.*] One of the terminal tines above the tres-tine of the antler of the stag or other large deer, usually attained at the age of four years. See ANTLER; RUCERVINE ANTLER, *Illust.*

sur'sat·u·ra'tion (sûr'săt·ū·rā'shŭn), *n.* The state of being supersaturated; a condition in which a volume, as of gas, contains more vapor than required for complete saturation at the given temperature.

sur·size' (sûr·sīz'), *n.* Also **sur·size',** [AF., neglect of an obligation. See SURCEASE, *n.*] *Feudal Law.* A penalty imposed at Dover for failure to pay the castle-guard tax. *Obs.*

sur·sol'ĭd (sûr·sŏl'ĭd), *n.* [Cf. F. *sursolide.* See SUR-; SOLID.] *Math.* The fifth power of a number; as, a^5 is the *sursolid* of *a* or 32 that of 2. *Obs.*

sur·sol'ĭd, *adj.* Of fifth degree or power.

sur'sum- (sûr'sŭm-), A combining form from Latin *sursum*, upward, as in **sur'sum·duc'tion, sur'sum·ver'gence, sur'sum·ver'sion.** See DUCTION, etc.

‖**sur'sum cor'da** (sûr'sŭm kôr'dä). [L. *sursum* upward + *corda* hearts.] **1.** *Eccl.* Lift up your hearts; — a versicle in the Roman rite, at the beginning of the Preface, inviting the people to join in thanksgiving to God; also, the corresponding English versicle in the Anglican Communion office. The versicle is found in all ancient liturgies.
2. An incitement to fervor, courage, or the like; also, an uplifting; exaltation of mood or spirits.

Surt (sōōrt), **Sur'tr** (sōōr't'r), *n.* [ON. *Surtr.*] *Norse Myth.* The fire demon who slays Frey at Ragnarok.

sur'tax' (sûr'tăks'), *n.* **a** A special tax levied against certain classes of persons or goods, over and above the general charge upon the whole group; an extra charge, as on a railroad for special accommodations. Specif., in the United States, a graduated income tax, in addition to the normal income tax, imposed on the amount by which the net income of any individual exceeds a certain sum; — called also *additional tax.* Cf. SUPERTAX. **b** Less frequently, a supplementary tax added at a later date than the normal rates, as in customs duties.

sur'tax' (sûr'tăks'; sûr·tăks'), *v. t.;* -TAXED' (-tăkst'; -tăkst'); -TAX'ING (-tăk'sĭng; -tăk'sĭng). To impose an additional tax on; to levy a surtax on.

sur·tout' (sûr·tōō'; -tōō'; *F.* sür'tōō'), *n.* [F., fr. *sur* over + *tout* all.] **1.** A man's coat to be worn over his other garments; an overcoat, esp. when long and close-fitting.
2. A woman's hood with a mantle.

‖**sur'tout'** (sür'tōō'), *adv.* [F.] Above all.

sur'tur·brand (sûr'tĕr·brănd), *n.* [Icel. *surtarbrandur*, fr. *Surtur* (see SURT) name of a giant (fr. *svartur* black) + *brandur* firebrand.] A variety of lignite in Iceland and the Faeroes, occurring in seams between beds of volcanic rock.

sur·veil'lance (sûr·vāl'ăns; -vāl'yăns; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *surveiller* to watch over, fr. *sur* over + *veiller* to watch, fr. L. *vigilare.* See SUR-; VIGIL.] Oversight; close supervision; now usually, constant guard; close watch; as, a suspected person under police *surveillance.*
Syn. — See OVERSIGHT.

sur·veil'lant (-vāl'ănt; -vāl'yănt), *n.* [F., fr. *surveiller* to watch over. See SURVEILLANCE.] One who watches over another; an overseer; supervisor; a guardian of law and order.

sur·veil'lant, *adj.* Overseeing; watchful.

sur·vey' (sĕr·vā'), *v. t.;* SUR·VEYED' (-vād'); SUR·VEY'ING. [OF. *surveoir, sorveeir* (3d sing. pres. *sorveit*), fr. *sur, sor,* over (F. *sur*) + *veoir, veeir,* to see (F. *voir*), fr. L. *videre.* See SUR-; VISION. Cf. SUPERVISE.] **1.** To look over or examine with reference to condition, situation, value, etc.; to examine and ascertain the state of; as, to *survey* a building to estimate its value, etc.; to *survey* a manor for its extent, value, ownership, liabilities, etc.
2. To view with a scrutinizing eye; to examine or inspect closely.
All pale and speechless, he *surveyed* me round. *Dryden.*
3. To determine and delineate the form, extent, position, etc., of, as a tract of land, a coast, harbor, or the like, by taking linear and angular measurements, and by applying the principles of geometry and trigonometry.
4. To take a view of, as or as if from a high place or commanding position; to view, consider, or study comprehensively or as a whole; to make, write, or present a survey, or generalized study, of; as to *survey* the landscape from Mt. Washington, the situation in France, or the history of English literature.
5. To grade and measure (lumber).
Syn. — Scan, scrutinize, study.

sur'vey (sûr'vā; sĕr·vā'; 277: *formerly universally, still by many, accented on final syllable*), *n.* **1.** The act or an instance of surveying, or now esp., of looking over or upon; also: **a** *Obs.* The function of surveying, or overseeing; superintendence. **b** That which is surveyed.
Under his proud *survey* the city lies. *Dryden.*
2. A critical examination or inspection, often of an official character, for an implied or specified purpose; an ascertaining of facts regarding condition or conditions, to provide exact information, esp. to those responsible or interested; often, a study of a given area with respect to a certain condition, or its prevalence; as, a *survey* of a ship's stores, a state's roads, or the schools of a district; the social trends or unemployment *surveys* of 1932; also, a report, study, or document presenting the results of such an examination.
3. A comprehensive view; a broad, undetailed consideration or treatment; a history, exposition, or description presenting the outlines only; — often used attributively; as, a *survey* course in medieval history or economics; a *survey* of the subject was given in the first lecture.
4. The operation of finding and delineating the contour, dimensions, position, etc., as of any part of the earth's surface, whether land or water; as, a land or a hydrographic *survey*; also, a measured plan and description of any portion of country, or of a road or line through it.
5. *Naut. & Nav.* An examination of a ship or a part of its cargo or equipment to determine its condition, responsibility for damage, and disposition to be made.
Syn. — Regard, review, reconnaissance, examination.

sur·vey'age (sĕr·vā'ĭj), *n.* Survey. *Rare.*

sur·vey'al (-ăl), *n.* Survey. *Rare.*

sur·vey'ance (-ăns), *n.* Survey; surveillance. *Now Rare.*

survey course. *Educ.* A course treating briefly the chief topics of a large field.

sur·vey'ing (sĕr·vā'ĭng), *n.* Act or occupation of one who surveys or makes surveys. Specif., that branch of applied mathematics which teaches the art of determining the area of any portion of the earth's surface, the lengths and directions of the bounding lines, the contour of the surface, etc., and of accurately delineating the whole on paper.

surveying sextant. A light sextant, with a large scale, used in hydrographic surveying.

survey of dogs. = COURT OF REGARD.

sur·vey'or (-ĕr), *n.* [OF. *surveour.*] **1.** One who surveys; — chiefly in official designations and formerly equivalent to *superintendent, overseer, supervisor,* or the like.
2. Specif., one who views and examines with a design to ascertain the condition, quantity, or quality of anything; as, a *surveyor* of highways, ordnance, etc.
3. One who surveys or measures land surfaces, mines, etc.; one who practices the art of surveying.
4. *Arch.* An architect, esp. one in charge of construction. *Brit.*
5. *Customs.* **a** An officer who ascertains the contents of casks and the quantity of dutiable liquors; a gauger. **b** In the United States, an officer whose duties include carrying out the measures for ascertaining the quantity, condition, and value of merchandise brought into a port.
6. *Lumbering.* An official who inspects and tallies lumber in cargo lots; also, a man who marks and tallies lumber as it comes from the saw.

surveyor general, *n.; pl.* SURVEYORS GENERAL. **a** *Eng.* A principal surveyor; as, the *surveyor general* of the king's manors. See PRECEDENCE. **b** *U. S.* An officer in charge of the survey of public lands.

sur·vey'or's area measure (sĕr·vā'ĕrz). See MEASURE, *Table.*

surveyor's chain. See CHAIN, *n.*, 13; MEASURE, *Table.*

surveyor's compass *or* **dial** An instrument used in surveying for measuring horizontal angles. Cf. CIRCUMFERENTOR, 1; SEMICIRCUMFERENTOR.

surveyor's cross. *Surv.* A simple instrument consisting of two bars forming a right-angled cross, with sights at each end, used in setting out right angles.

surveyor's level. A level consisting of a telescope, with a spirit level attached, the whole mounted on a tripod and revolving on a vertical axis. Leveling screws are provided for adjustment. See Y LEVEL; DUMPY LEVEL.

surveyor's measure. A system of measurement having the surveyor's chain as a unit, used in land surveying. See CHAIN, *n.*, 13.

surveyor's rod. = LEVELING ROD.

sur·vig'rous (sûr·vĭg'rŭs), *adj.* [*sur-* + *vigorous.*] Very active or enterprising. *Chiefly Southern U. S.*

sur·viv'al (sĕr·vīv'ăl), *n.* [From SURVIVE.] **1.** A living or continuing longer than, or beyond the existence of, another person or thing; an outliving; as, in case of the *survival* of the wife; the *survival* of the soul after the death of the body.
2 One that survives or remains after others of its kind have disappeared; as, only a few ballads are actual *survivals* of the communal type.
3. *Anthropol.* Any habit, usage, or belief, remaining from ancient times, the origin of which is often unknown, or imperfectly known.
4. *Linguistics.* A vestigial word or morphological element, no longer living or productive (*uncouth*; *nickname*; *spinster*). Cf. SENSE SURVIVAL.

sur·viv'al·ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Any theory of survival or an instance confirming one. — **sur·viv'al·ist** (-Ĭst), *n.*

survival of the fittest. *Biol.* See NATURAL SELECTION.

survival rate (of a population). *Statistics.* The number of births less the number of deaths in a given period, usually a year.

survival value. *Biol.* Utility (of the characters of an organism) in the struggle for existence.

sur·viv'ance (sĕr·vīv'ăns), *n.* [F. *survivance.*] Survival; survivorship.

sur·viv'an·cy (-ăn·sĭ), *n.* Survivance. *Rare.*

sur·vive' (sĕr·vīv'), *v. i.;* SUR·VIVED' (-vīvd'); SUR·VIV'ING (-vīv'ĭng). [F. *survivre,* fr. L. *supervivere,* fr. *super* over + *vivere* to live. See SUPER-; VIVID.] To remain alive or existent; to live on; to continue to exist. — *v. t.* To live beyond the life or existence of; to live longer than; to outlive; outlast the end of; as, to *survive* a person, a disaster, or one's period of usefulness.
Syn. — See OUTLIVE.

sur·viv'er (sĕr·vīv'ĕr), *n.* A survivor.

sur·viv'ing (sĕr·vīv'ĭng), *adj.* Remaining alive or existent; as, the *surviving* children or manuscripts.

sur·vi'vor (-vī'vĕr), *n.* One who survives or outlives another person, or any time, event, or thing; specif., in joint tenancy the one who outlives the other or others.

sur·vi'vor·ship, *n.* **1.** State of being a survivor.
2. *Law.* The right of the survivor or survivors of two or more persons having joint interests in an estate or other property to take the interest of any of the number dying. When there are but two having such joint interests, the survivor takes the entire estate absolutely; when more than two, the survivors receive the decedent's share subject to similar survivorship in those left. See PRESUMPTION OF SURVIVORSHIP.

Sur'ya (sōōr'yä), *n.* [Skr. *Sūrya.*] *Hindu Relig.* The sun-god, or the sun itself worshiped as a deity of light and warmth; — an important Vedic deity. He is generally represented as riding in a car drawn by four or seven horses. Cf. SAVITAR.

Sus (sŭs), *n.* [L. See SOW, *n.*] *Zool.* The typical genus of swine, formerly comprehensive, but now restricted to the European wild boar and its allies, with the domestic breeds derived from them.

sus-. See SUB-, 1st *Note.*

Su'san (sū'zăn; sōō'-), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *Susanne.*] Feminine proper name. See SUSANNA.

Su·san'chite (sŭ·săn'kĭt), *n.* *Bib.* One of a group from the district of Susa settled in Samaria by the Assyrians.

su'sa·nee (sōō'sä·nē), *n.* [Cf. SUSI.] An embroidered tapestry used as a border for Persian carpets. *Obs.*

Su·san'na, Su·san'nah (sŭ·zăn'ä), *n.* [LL. *Susanna*, fr. Gr. *Sousanna*, fr. Heb. *shūshan, shōshannah*, lily.] **1.** Literally, a lily; — feminine proper name. F. *Susanne* (sü'zän'); It. *Susanna* (sōō·zän'nä); Sp. & Pg. *Susana* (*Sp.* sōō·sä'nä; *Pg.* -zä'nä); G. *Susanne* (zōō·zän'ə). — Dim. *Sue, Suke, Suky, Susie, Susy, Suzy.*
2. **a** The beautiful and virtuous wife of Joachim in the Apocryphal *History of Susanna.* Accused of adultery by certain Jewish elders, who had vainly attempted her chastity, she was proved innocent by Daniel, and her accusers were put to death. **b** The Book of Susanna; — called also *History of Susanna.* See OLD TESTAMENT.

sus·cept' (sŭ·sĕpt'), *n.* [See SUSCEPTOR.] *Biol.* Any plant or animal upon which another organism is parasitic. Cf. HOST.

sus·cept'ance (sŭ·sĕp'tăns), *n.* *Elec.* The reactive component of admittance, the active component being conductance. It is equal to the wattless current in amperes divided by the electromotive force in volts.

sus·cep'ti·bil'ĭ·ty (sŭ·sĕp'tĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ML. *susceptibilitas.*] **1.** State or quality of being susceptible; capability of or capacity for being acted upon, impressed, affected, or moved; as, having or during a period of *susceptibility* to colds; — now rarely with *of.*
2. A susceptible temperament, nature, or constitution; the character of being sensitive, affectible, impressionable, emotional, or specif., amorous; as, a person of marked *susceptibility*; his *susceptibility* interfered with his success as a judge; hence, *pl.*, feelings; sensibilities; as, to offend or wound the *susceptibilities* of a large part of the population.

---

sur'ro·ga·cy, *n.* = SURROGATESHIP. *Rare.*
sur'ro·gate's court. See PRO-BATE, 2.
sur'ro·gate·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
sur·round'ry, *n.* Compress; circuit. *Obs.*
sur'ry. Surrey. *Reg. Sp.*
sur'sa·nure, *n.* [OF. *sursanoure, sursanelire.* See SUR-; SANE.] A wound healed or healing outwardly only. *Obs.*
sur·sault'ed, *adj.* [*sur-* + OF. *saulere* to spring.] Suddenly assaulted. *Obs.*
sur'se·ance (sûr'sē·ăns), *n.* [OF., fr. *surseoir.* See SURCEASE.] = SURCEASE. *Obs.*
sur·style', *v. t.* = SURNAME, *v. t.* *Obs.*
surte. † SURETY.
sur·vend', *v. t.* [F. *survendre.* See SUPERVENE.] = SUPERVENE. *Obs.*
sur've·nue (sûr'vĕ·nū), *n.* [OF. See SURVENE.] A sudden or unexpected coming in. *Obs.*
sur·vey'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. —
sur·vi'a·bil'ĭ·ty, *n.*
sur·vi'ant, *adj.* Surviving. *Obs.*
sur·vi'ror·ess, *n.* Fem. of SURVIVOR.
sur·vi'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. —
sur·vi'ant, *adj.* Surviving. *Obs.*
sur·vi'ror·ess, *n.* Fem. of SURVIVOR.
[NUITY, 2.]
survivorship annuity. See AN-
sur·wan', sur·waun'. Vars. of SARWAN.
Su'sa·gaz (sū'sä·gäz). *D. Bib.*
Su·san'e·chites (sŭ·săn'ē·kĭts), *n. pl.* *D. Bib.*
Su'san Nip'per. See NIPPER, SUSAN.
su·sau'nite, *n.* [From the Susana mine, Leadhills, Scotland.] *Mineral.* = LEADHILLITE.

3. *Magnetism.* A coefficient equal to the ratio of the magnetization to the magnetizing force. Symbol, *k*. The susceptibility of nickel greatly exceeds that of iron in weak fields, but in strong fields is itself exceeded.
Syn. — Feeling, emotion, affectibility; sentimentality. See SENSE.

sus·cep′ti·ble (sŭ·sĕp′tĭ·b'l), *adj.* [ML. *susceptibilis*, fr. L. *suscipere, susceptum*, to take up, to support, undertake, recognize, admit, fr. *sus-* for *subs-* (see SUB-) + *capere* to take. See HEAVE.] **1.** Of such a nature, character, or constitution as to admit or permit; capable of submitting successfully to the action, process, or operation; — with *of*, followed usually by an action noun (or, less often, a verbal noun); as, a theory *susceptible* of proof; a gem *susceptible* of a brilliant polish; a theme *susceptible* of being developed (or of development).
2. Such in constitution or temperament as to be open, subject, or unresistant; exposed or liable through weakness, sensitiveness, impressionableness, amorousness, etc.; — now commonly with *to* (some external stimulus, influence, agency, etc.); as, a person *susceptible* to infection, criticism, or women.
3. Of such a disposition or temperament, or in such a mood as to be capable (usually, emotionally capable); having or capable of having or arousing the feeling, thought, or desire; — chiefly with *of*, sometimes with *to;* as, a heart not *susceptible* of pity; too old to be *susceptible* of enthusiasm or insight. *Now Rare.*
4. Easily affected or moved; impressionable; responsive; as, *susceptible* children or minds.
5. *Immunol.* Sensitive or having little resistance (to a given infectious disease, toxin, or foreign protein).
Syn. — Receptive, impressionable, sensible, sensitive, softhearted, tenderhearted. **Ant.** — Hard. See UNFEELING. — **sus·cep′ti·ble·ness,** *n.* — **sus·cep′ti·bly,** *adv.*

sus·cep′ti·ble, *n.* One marked by susceptibility, as to a disease.

sus·cep′tion (sŭ·sĕp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *susceptio.* See SUSCEPTIBLE.] **1.** A taking upon or to oneself; reception; an assuming; assumption. *Now Rare.*
2. *Rare.* **a** The character of being susceptible (*of*). **b** A mental impression; a presentation.

sus·cep′tive (-tĭv), *adj.* Receptive; also, susceptible. — **sus·cep′tive·ness,** *n.* — **sus′cep·tiv′i·ty** (sŭs′ĕp·tĭv′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

sus·cep′tor (sŭ·sĕp′tĕr), *n.* [LL. See SUSCEPTIBLE.] One who assumes responsibility, support, etc.; specif., a godparent; a sponsor. *Obs.*

sus′ci·tate (sŭs′ĭ·tāt), *v. t.* [L. *suscitatus*, past part. of *suscitare* to lift up, to rouse, fr. *sus-*, for *subs-* (see SUB-) + *citare* to rouse, excite. See EXCITE, INCITE.] To excite; uplift; rouse; stimulate; animate. — **sus′ci·ta′tion** (-tā′shŭn), *n.*

su′si (sōō′sē), *n.* [Per. *sūsi.*] A fine cotton fabric, striped in the direction of the warp with silk or cotton of another color.

Su′si·an (sōō′zĭ·ăn; 159), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Persian province of Susiana, or to its capital Susa. — *n.* **a** A native of Susa or Susiana. **b** The Elamitic language of Susiana. See ELAMITE; cf. BEHISTUN INSCRIPTION.

sus′lik (sŭs′lĭk), *n.* [Russ.] A spermophile, or ground squirrel (*Citellus citillus*), of northeastern Europe and northwestern Asia; also, its fur. The suslik is about the size of the common European squirrel, but has a short tail and mottled grayish-brown fur. Applied also to related species; hence, in *pl.*, the spermophiles.

sus′o·tox′in (sŭs′ō·tŏk′sĭn), *n.* [L. *sus* hog + E. *toxin.*] *Biochem.* A somewhat poisonous ptomaine isolated from cultures of the bacillus causing hog cholera. It is toxic only in relatively large doses.

sus·pect′ (sŭs·pĕkt′; sŭs′pĕkt; 66), *adj.* [OF. *suspect, soupect* (F. *suspect*), fr. L. *suspectus*, past part. of *suspicere.* See SUSPECT, *v.*] **1.** Regarded with suspicion; distrusted; mistrusted; doubted; suspected; as, his word is always *suspect.*

Its honesty is *suspect.* *E. K. Chambers.*

2. Having the nature or status of a suspicious person or thing; provocative or worthy of suspicion; suspicious; as, to hold one *suspect* until his innocence is proved; to make oneself *suspect* to one's associates.

sus′pect (sŭs′pĕkt; sŭs·pĕkt′), *n.* [See SUSPECT, *adj.*] One who or that which is suspected; — now always, a person suspected of crime, of being infected, etc.; as, to detain cholera *suspects.*

sus·pect′, *n.* [ML. *suspectus.* See SUSPECT, *adj.*] Suspicion; a suspecting or being suspected; an apprehension. *Archaic.*

sus·pect′ (sŭs·pĕkt′), *v.;* SUS·PECT′ED; SUS·PECT′ING. [F. *suspecter*, fr. *suspicere, suspectum*, to look up, admire, to look at secretly or askance, to mistrust, fr. *sub* under + *specere* to look. See SPY; cf. SUSPECT, *adj.*, SUSPICION.] *Transitive:* **1.** To have doubts of; to be dubious or suspicious about; distrust; as, to *suspect* one's motives or the cleanliness of an inn.

Must they not a little *suspect* the offer of freedom from that very native which has sold them to their present masters? *Burke.*

2. To imagine (one) to be guilty, culpable, etc., on slight evidence, or without proof; as, to *suspect* one of a theft, of giving false information, or to be ill-disposed to another.
3. To imagine (something) to be, or be true, likely, probable, etc.; to have a suspicion, intimation, or inkling, of; to surmise; as, to *suspect* the presence of disease or that trouble is brewing; to *suspect* a plot or that the plot will fail.
4. *Obs.* **a** To expect with dread; to have an apprehension of. **b** To respect; to note; heed.
—, *Intransitive:* To imagine something true or likely; to be suspicious.

If I *suspect* without cause, why then make sport at me. *Shak.*

Syn. — Fancy, guess; discredit, disbelieve, doubt.

sus·pect′ed (-pĕk′tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* That one suspects or has a suspicion of; believed guilty, likely, doubtful, etc.; as, a *suspected* person, infection, or story. — **sus·pect′ed,** *adv.* — **sus·pect′ed·ness,** *n.*

suspected bill of health, suspected bill. See BILL OF HEALTH.

sus·pect′er (sŭs·pĕk′tĕr), *n.* One who suspects.

sus·pect′ful (sŭs·pĕkt′fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* Suspicious. — **sus·pect′ful·ness,** *n.* *Both Now Rare.*

sus·pec′tor (-pĕk′tĕr), *n.* One who suspects.

sus·pend′ (-pĕnd′), *v.;* SUS·PEND′ED; SUS·PEND′ING. [OF. *suspendre*, fr. L. *suspendĕre, suspensum*, fr. *sus-*, for *subs-* (see SUB-) + *pendĕre* to hang. See PENDANT; cf. PENSION, STIPEND, SUSPENSE, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To debar, or cause to withdraw temporarily, from any privilege, office, function, etc.; to subject to suspension; as, to *suspend* a student or a member of a club.
2. To cause to cease for a time, as an action, process, practice, use, etc.; to stop temporarily; as, to *suspend* publication, trolley service; to stay, as a hearing; to set aside or make temporarily inoperative; as, to *suspend* the rules or the Habeas Corpus Act; to cause to be intermitted or interrupted in motion, execution, or the like; as, they *suspended* their oars to listen.
3. To postpone; to defer till later; now usually, to withhold for a time on certain conditions; as, to *suspend* sentence on a convicted man.
4. To hold in an undetermined or undecided state, awaiting fuller information; as, to *suspend* one's judgment or opinion.
5. To hang; esp., to hang so as to be free on all sides except at the point of support; to cause to depend; as, to *suspend* a ball by a thread or a chandelier from a ceiling; also, to cause to be upheld or to be kept from falling or sinking, by some invisible support, or now, esp., by gravity, buoyancy, or the like; as, dust *suspended* in the air; particles *suspended* in solution.
6. To hold riveted in attention; to keep fixed or lost in wonder, contemplation, etc.; as, saints, *suspended* in ecstasy.

The harmony *suspended* Hell . . . with ravishment. *Milton.*

7. To keep waiting in suspense or indecision. "Whereupon Philip stood looking at Joseph as one *suspended.*" *George Moore.*
8. To make contingent or dependent (on or upon); to condition; as, God hath *suspended* eternal life on holiness. *Now Rare.*
9. *Music.* To hold over, into the following chord. See SUSPENSION, 8 **a**.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To cease temporarily from operation or activity.
2. Specif., to stop payment, or fail to meet obligations or engagements; — said of a commercial firm or a bank.
3. *Obs.* **a** To suspend judgment. **b** To have an apprehension or suspicion.
Syn. — Dangle; intermit; debar, expel, oust.

suspend payment or payments. *Com.* To cease paying debts or obligations; — said of a merchant, a bank, etc.

sus·pend′ed (sŭs·pĕn′dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *adj.* [From SUSPEND, *v.*] **1.** Temporarily debarred, inactive, inoperative, etc.; held in abeyance; as, *suspended* officials, construction, or banks.
2. Hung; pendent; held in suspension; as, water clouded by *suspended* impurities.
Syn. — See LATENT.

suspended animation. Temporary suspension of the vital functions, as in persons nearly drowned.

suspended cadence. See CADENCE, 6.

suspended ceiling. *Building.* A ceiling suspended from the floor or roof construction above. Called also *clipped ceiling.*

suspended cymbal. *Music.* = CRASH CYMBAL.

suspended joint. *Railroads.* A rail joint coming between two ties. Cf. BRIDGE JOINT, SUPPORTED JOINT.

suspended phase. *Physical Chem.* = DISPERSED PHASE.

sus·pend′er (sŭs·pĕn′dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which suspends; specif.: **a** A device for suspending hides in tan liquor in a certain stage of the tanning process; also, the tank or pit holding this tan liquor. **b** *Scots Law.* The party that prays the court for a suspension.
2. That by which something is, or may be, suspended; specif.: **a** *Chiefly U.S.* One of the two bands or straps arranged to pass over the shoulders and to be fastened to the trousers to hold them up; — commonly in *pl.*, or called a *pair of suspenders.* **b** *Brit.* A sock supporter, or garter.
3. Something suspended, as a basket for flowers, etc.
4. *Elec.* A hanger, hook, or like support for a cable.

sus·pend′i·ble (-pĕn′dĭ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being suspended. — **sus·pend′i·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

sus′pen·sa′tion (sŭs′pĕn·sā′shŭn), *n.* [ML. *suspensatio.*] Suspension. *Rare.*

sus·pense′ (sŭs·pĕns′; 232), *n.* [F. *suspens*, adj., *en suspens* in suspense. See SUSPENSE, *adj.*] **1.** State of being suspended; temporary cessation; suspension.

A cool *suspense* from pleasure and pain. *Pope.*

2. Mental uncertainty; anxiety, apprehension, or, sometimes, pleasant excitement, as to a decision or outcome; as, to remain in *suspense;* the *suspense* is very trying.
3. The state or character of being undecided, not decided, or doubtful; indecisiveness; lack of certainty; also, *Rare*, period of uncertainty. "The first twenty years of Elizabeth's reign were a period of *suspense.*" *J. R. Green.*
4. [F. *suspense.*] *Law.* A temporary cessation of one's right.

sus·pense′ (sŭs·pĕns′), *adj.* [F. *suspens*, fr. L. *suspensus*, past part. of *suspendere.* See SUSPEND.] Suspended; in suspense; in suspension; withheld; also, hesitant; cautious.

sus·pense′, *v. t.* To suspend; defer; dispense with. *Obs.*

suspense account. *Bookkeeping.* An account for the temporary entry of charges or credits, pending determination of their ultimate disposition. Frequently used in connection with doubtful accounts receivable.

suspense ledger. *Accounting.* A ledger provided for suspense accounts.

sus·pen′sion (sŭs·pĕn′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *suspension*, L. *suspensio* arched work, imperfect pronunciation. See SUSPEND.] **1.** Act of suspending, or state or period of being suspended, or temporarily stopped, interrupted, abrogated, etc.; as: **a** Temporary forced withdrawal from the exercise of office, powers, prerogative, privileges as a member or communicant, etc.; as, the *suspension* of a student. **b** Temporary withholding, as of decision or judgment. **c** Temporary remission of the action or execution of law, etc. **d** *Rare.* Suspense.
2. The state of being suspended, or hung; esp., the state of being kept from precipitation by gravity, buoyancy, etc.; — chiefly in phrase ***in suspension;*** as, solid matter held *in suspension* in a liquid. See sense 10, below.
3. Something suspended; specif., an amulet worn suspended from some part of the body.
4. A device by which something, as a magnetic needle, is suspended; as, a bifilar *suspension;* a Cardanic, or Cardan's, *suspension*, etc.; specif., the system of springs, etc., supporting the upper part of a vehicle on the axles.
5. *Commerce.* Stoppage of payment of obligations or engagements; failure; — said of commercial firms, banks, etc.
6. *Eccl.* A penalty by which a cleric is forbidden, wholly or in part, to exercise the power of orders or office or to enjoy the fruits of his benefice.
7. *Horol.* The act, process, or manner in which the pendulum or balance of a timepiece is suspended.
8. *Music.* **a** The holding over of one or more tones of a chord into the following chord, thus producing a momentary discord, suspending the concord which the ear expects; specif., such a dissonance which resolves downward. The dissonance itself is called the *percussion.* **b** The tone or tones thus held over. Cf. RETARDATION, 5; ANTICIPATION, 10.

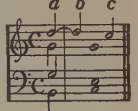

Suspension, 8. *a* Preparation; *b* Percussion; *c* Resolution.

9. *Paleog.* An abbreviation consisting of the first letter or the first part of a word, accompanied by a special mark indicating the omission of the rest; as ΓΗS for ΙΗΣΟΥΣ Jesus.
10. *Physics.* The state of a solid when its particles are mixed with, but undissolved in, a fluid or another solid; as, dust particles in *suspension* in air; also, any substance in this state.
11. *Physical Chem.* A two-phase system consisting of a finely divided solid dispersed in a solid, liquid, or gas.
12. *Rhet.* A holding in suspense, esp. through a series of clauses ("Eye hath not seen, ear hath not heard. . .").
13. *Scots Law.* A stay of execution of a decree or threatened charge on a bond or on a protested bill, prayed by a note of suspension to the Lord Ordinary on the Bills.
Syn. — Delay, interruption, intermission, stop. See FAILURE.

suspension bridge. A bridge which has its roadway suspended from two or more cables usually passing over towers and securely anchored at the ends. The cables consist of wire rope, eyebars, or parallel wires wrapped spirally with wire to protect them and hold them in position. The floor system is usually made rigid by longitudinal stiffening trusses. See BRIDGE, *Illust.*

suspension colloid. *Physical Chem.* = SUSPENSOID.

suspension insulator. *Elec.* See INSULATOR, *n.*, 3.

suspension of arms. *Mil.* A brief cessation of hostilities by agreement between opposing commanders, often affecting only a limited area of the theater of war. *Rare.*

suspension point. One of a series of periods or dots showing the omission of words from a sentence, sentences from a paragraph, or other omission as incompleteness.

sus·pen′sive (sŭs·pĕn′sĭv), *adj.* [ML. *suspensivus.* See SUSPEND.] **1.** Suspending or, esp., stopping temporarily; tending or having the power to suspend; effecting suspension; also, *Obs.*, liable to suspension. "A *suspensive* veto." *Macaulay.*
2. Characterized by suspense, suspended judgment, indecisiveness, or the like.

The provisional and *suspensive* attitude. *J. Morley.*

3. Characterized by suspension, as physical or rhetorical suspension; manifesting suspension; as, *suspensive* sentences.

sus·pensive condition. *Civil Law.* A suspensory condition; — equivalent to a condition precedent in the common law. See CONDITION, 9.

suspensive veto, *or* **suspensive negative.** See VETO, 2.

sus·pen′soid (sŭs·pĕn′soid), *n.* *Physical Chem.* A colloidal solution the dispersed particles in which are solid (like those of an ordinary *suspension* in a liquid, but more minute); — called also *suspension colloid.* Cf. EMULSOID. There is no sharp dividing line between suspensoids and emulsoids; low viscosity and perceptible opalescence are characteristic of the former; high viscosity and ability to form gels, of the latter.

sus·pen′sor (sŭs·pĕn′sĕr), *n.* [ML.] **1.** A suspensory.
2. *Anat. & Zool.* A suspensorium.
3. *Bot.* **a** In heterosporous plants, a chain of cells developed from a mother cell of the zygote. Its function is to place the embryo arising at its extremity in a better position with reference to the food supply contained in the megaspore. In gymnosperms there may be several suspensors. **b** In fungi of the order Mucorales, one of the two enlarged hyphae which support a zygospore.

sus′pen·so′ri·al (sŭs′pĕn·sō′rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Suspensory.

sus′pen·so′ri·um (sŭs′pĕn·sō′rĭ·ŭm; 181), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ä). [NL.] *Zool.* Anything which suspends a part; specif., the bony or cartilaginous element or series of elements which in most vertebrates below mammals connects the lower jaw with the cranium. In birds and reptiles it consists of the quadrate bone; in most teleost fishes, of the hyomandibular, the symplectic, and the quadrate.

sus·pen′so·ry (sŭs·pĕn′sō·rĭ), *adj.* **1.** Suspended; also, fitted or serving to suspend; as, a *suspensory* muscle.
2. Suspensive (sense 1), suspending; temporarily leaving undetermined.
3. *Anat. & Zool.* Of or pertaining to a suspensorium.

sus·pen′so·ry, *n.* [Cf. F. *suspensoir, suspensoire.*] That which suspends, or holds up, as a truss; specif., *Med.*, a bandage or bag for supporting a part, esp. the scrotum.

suspensory condition. *Law.* See CONDITION, 9.

suspensory ligament. A ligament or fibrous membrane suspending an organ or part; specif.: **a** *Anat.* (1) In the eye, an annular fibrous membrane continuous with the hyaloid membrane and attached to the ciliary body by its outer border and to the capsule of the crystalline lens by its inner border, holding the lens in place. Its tension reduces the thickness of the lens. (2) The falciform ligament of the liver. **b** *Veter.* In the foot of the horse, a strong ligament arising from the carpal or tarsal bones and the upper part of the cannon bone, which passes down, and, after dividing, is attached to the two sesamoid bones of the fetlock, giving off a downward prolongation on each side of the great pastern bone to unite with the border of the extensor tendon.

suspensory veto. See VETO, *n.*, 2.

sus. per coll. Abbrev. of Latin *suspensio* (or *suspendatur*, or *suspensus*) *per collum* hanging (let him be hanged, hanged) by the neck; hence, in a record of ancestors, a notation indicating one legally executed (**sus·pen′sus per col′lum** [sŭs·pĕn′sŭs pûr kŏl′ŭm]).

sus′per·col′late (sŭs′pĕr·kŏl′āt), *v. t.* [From SUS. PER COLL.] To hang by the neck. *Jocose.*

sus·pi′cion (sŭs·pĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [ME. *suspecion*, fr. OF. *soespeçon* (F. *soupçon*), fr. LL. *suspectio* a looking up to, an esteeming highly, later (after L. *suspicio*), suspicion, fr. *suspicere* to look up to, to esteem, to mistrust. The modern form *suspicion* in English and French is in imitation of L. *suspicio* mistrust, suspicion. See SUSPECT; cf.

---

sus·cip′i·ent (sŭ·sĭp′ĭ·ĕnt), *n.* [L. *suscipiens*, pres. part.] One who takes or receives, as a sacrament. — *adj.* Receiving; receptive. — **sus·cip′i·en·cy** (-ĕn·sĭ), *n.* *All Obs.*

sus′cl·ta·bil′i·ty (sŭs′ĭ·tə·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* = EXCITABILITY. *Obs.*

sus·cite′, *v. t.* [F. *susciter*, fr. L. *suscitare.*] = RESUSCITATE, *v. t.* *Obs.*

Su′si (sōō′sĭ). *Bib.*

Su′si·a′na·an (sōō′zĭ·ā′nĭ·ăn), *adj.* & *n.* = SUSIAN. [SUSANNA.]

Su′sie (sōō′zĭ), *n.* Dim. of SUSAN,

sus′kin. ✝ SEAKIN.

sus·pect′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. *Rare.*

sus·pect′i·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

sus·pec′tion (sŭs·pĕk′shŭn), *n.* = SUSPICION. *Obs.*

sus·pec′tious (-shŭs), *adj.* = SUSPICIOUS. *Obs.*

sus·pect′less, *adj.* See -LESS.

sus·pect′ly, *adv.* Suspiciously. *Obs.*

§ **sus′pen·da′tur per col′lum.** See SUS. PER COLL.

sus·pend′er·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

sus·pense′ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

sus·pense′ly, *adv.* of SUSPENSE. *Rare.*

sus·pen′si·ble (sŭs·pĕn′sĭ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **sus·pen′si·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

sus·pen′siv. Suspensive. *Ref. Sp.*

sus·pen′sive·ly, *adv.* of SUSPENSIVE.

sus·pen′sive·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sus·pent′. Obs. past part. of SUSPEND.

sus′pi·ca·ble (sŭs′pĭ·kə·b'l), *adj.* [LL. *suspicabilis*, fr. *suspicari* to suspect, akin to *suspicere.* See SUSPECT, *v.*] Open or liable to suspicion; also, likely. *Obs.* — **sus′pi·ca·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* *Obs.*

SOUPÇON, SUSPICIOUS.] **1.** Act, fact, or an instance, of suspecting; imagination or apprehension of something wrong or hurtful, without proof, or on slight evidence; also, the mental uneasiness aroused in one who suspects; mistrust; doubt; as, to have a *suspicion* of one's guilt or of danger. **2.** *Obs.* **a** A reason for being suspicious. **b** Expectation; anticipation, esp. of evil.
3. An inkling; intimation; hint; as, not to have had the least *suspicion* of their approaching marriage.
4. Slight touch; suggestion; a mere trace. *A Gallicism.*
Just a *suspicion* . . . of saturnine or sarcastic humor. *A. W. Ward.*
Syn.—Distrust, misgiving. See DOUBT. **Ant.**—See TRUST. — ***above suspicion.*** Beyond the possibility of being suspected of evil-doing; above reproach. — ***in suspicion.*** Suspected. *Obs.* "The verity of it is *in* strong *suspicion.*" *Shak.* — ***of suspicion.*** Suspicious. *Shak.* — ***on or upon suspicion.*** On the ground of being suspected; as, to arrest one *on suspicion* of being the offender. — ***under suspicion.*** In the status of a suspect; suspected; as, a person *under suspicion.*

sus·pi'cion (sŭs·pĭsh'ŭn), *v. t.* To suspect. *Now Dial.*
sus·pi'cion·al (-ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to suspicion, esp. the morbid suspicions marking incipient insanity.
sus·pi'cious (-pĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [ME. *suspecious,* fr. OF. *s(o)uspicieus,* fr. L. *suspiciosus.* See SUSPICION.] **1.** Open or liable to suspicion; such as to arouse suspicion or mistrust; questionable; as, *suspicious* circumstances.
2. Inclined to suspect; given or prone to suspicion.
A timorous foe and a *suspicious* friend. *Pope.*
3. Manifesting, expressing, or indicative of suspicion; as, a *suspicious* glance.
Syn. — Doubtful, mistrustful; equivocal.
Ant. — Trustful, confiding.
— **sus·pi'cious·ly,** *adv.* — **sus·pi'cious·ness,** *n.*

sus'pi·ra'tion (sŭs'pĭ·rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suspiratio.* See SUSPIRE.] A long deep breath; a sigh.
sus'pi·ra'tious (-shŭs), *adj.* [See SUSPIRATION.] Suspirative. *Rare.*
sus'pi·ra'tive (sŭs'pĭ·rā'tĭv; -rə·tĭv), *adj.* Sighing; marked by deep breathing.
sus·pire' (sŭs·pīr'), *n.* [L. *suspirare* to breathe out, to sigh, fr. *sub* under + *spirare* to breathe; cf. F. *soupirer,* OF. *sospirer.* See SPIRIT; cf. TRANSPIRE.] To fetch a long breath; to respire; to sigh; also, to long (for). *Chiefly Poetic.* — *v. t.* To utter or give forth with a breath or sigh.
sus·pir'i·ous (-pĭr'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *suspiriosus.*] Breathing heavily; sighing.
Sus'sex (sŭs'ĕks), *n.* [From *Sussex* Co., Eng.] **1.** A breed of English beef cattle similar to the Devon but larger. The color is usually moderately dark red; the horns are rather long and often turned down slightly in front.
2. An English breed of domestic fowls of the meat type, with single combs and usually speckled or red plumage.
sus'sex·ite (sŭs'ĕks·ĭt), *n.* [From *Sussex* Co., N. J.] *Mineral.* A borate of manganese, zinc, and magnesium, occurring in white fibrous veins. H., 3. Sp. gr., 3.4.
Sussex man. [From *Sussex,* Eng.] = PILTDOWN MAN.
Sussex pig. See 3d PIG, 6.
Sussex spaniel. A gun dog of a breed developed in Sussex early in the 19th century. It has short legs, a short neck, and a long body, and a rich golden liver color. In many other respects it is similar to the taller field spaniel. It is used for pushing through heavy cover. It weighs from 35 to 45 pounds.
sus·sul'ta·to'ry (sŭ·sŭl'tə·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [It. *sussultare* to heave, jump, start.] Characterized by up-and-down vibrations of large amplitude; — of earthquakes. Cf. SUCCUSSATORY.
sus'sul·to'ri·al (sŭs'ŭl·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* [Cf. L. *subsilire* to spring upwards.] Of the nature of, or resulting from, a sussultatory earthquake shock.
sus'sy (sŭs'ĭ), *n.* [OF. *soussy* (F. *souci*).] Hesitation. *Obs. Scot.*
sus'sy, *v. i.* To hesitate; to trouble. *Scot.*
sus·tain' (sŭs·tān'), *v.;* SUS·TAINED' (-tānd'); SUS·TAIN'ING. [ME. *sustenen, susteinen,* fr. OF. *sustenir, sostenir* (F. *soutenir*), fr. (assumed) VL. *sustenire,* for L. *sustinere,* fr. *sus-,* for *subs-* (see SUB-) + *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE; cf. SUSTENANCE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To give support, often military support, to; to uphold by aiding or backing up; to furnish relief to. *Now Rare.*
2. To provide for the support, maintenance, or, *Obs.,* upkeep, of; to supply with sustenance; as, enough provisions to *sustain* an army.
3. To maintain, or cause to continue, in existence or a certain state, or in force or intensity; to keep up, esp. without interruption, diminution, flagging, etc.; to prolong; as, to *sustain* conversation for hours; incapable of *sustained* efforts.
4. To bear up from or as from below; to hold up; prop; support the weight of; as, rows of columns *sustain* the stone ceiling; also, to carry or withstand (a weight); as, the thin walls could not sustain such pressure.
5. To keep (one, one's mind or spirits, etc.) from sinking or giving way; to buoy up; as, he is *sustained* by hope.
6. To endure; specif.: **a** To endure without failing or yielding; to bear up under; as, unable to *sustain* another attack of pneumonia; to *sustain* burdens that would crush others. **b** To bear as an infliction or with suffering; loosely, to suffer or undergo, as an injury. "Two losses had we to *sustain.*" *Wordsworth.* **c** *Obs.* To endure without objections or compunctions; to tolerate. "Can Ceyx then *sustain* to leave his wife?" *Dryden.*
7. To support as true, legal, just, etc.; sometimes, to contend; now, usually, to allow or admit as valid; as, the court *sustained* the motion, action, or suit.
8. To support by adequate proof; to establish; to corroborate or confirm; as, testimony that *sustains* our contention.
9. To support, or act the part of (a character). *Now Rare.*
—, *Intransitive: Obs.* **a** To hold out; to continue to endure. **b** To bear a weight; to support oneself, or one's weight.
Syn. — Carry, prop; prolong, continue.

sus·tain' (sŭs·tān'), *n.* [From SUSTAIN, *v.*] Sustainer. *Obs.*
sus·tained' (-tānd'), *adj.* Maintained at length without interruption, weakening, or losing in power or quality; prolonged; unflagging; as, *sustained* interest or enthusiasm; a *sustained* style. — **sus·tain'ed·ly** (-tān'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.*
sus·tain'er (-tān'ĕr), *n.* **a** One who or that which sustains. **b** *Zool.* A sustentor.
sus·tain'ing, *adj.* That sustains; serving as a prop or support; strengthening; nourishing; as, *sustaining* walls or principles. — **sus·tain'ing·ly,** *adv.*
sus·tain'ment (sŭs·tān'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *soustenement* (F. *soutènement*).] Act of sustaining; support.
sus'te·nance (sŭs'tē·năns), *n.* [OF. *sustenance, sostenance, soustenance* (F. *soutenance*); cf. LL. *sustinentia* endurance. See SUSTAIN.] **1.** Means of support, maintenance, or subsistence; a living; now, more often, food; provisions; also, nourishment; as, to wring a scanty *sustenance* from the soil; in want even of *sustenance;* there is little *sustenance* in sweets.
2. Act or fact of sustaining, or state of being sustained; now usually, a supplying or being supplied with the necessaries of life; as, money for *sustenance* of the homeless.
3. That which sustains, or gives support, endurance, strength, etc.; as, God is the *sustenance* of the devout.
Syn. — See LIVING.
sus'te·nant (-nănt), *adj.* Sustaining. *Archaic.*
sus'ten·tac'u·lar (sŭs'tĕn·tăk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* [L. *sustentaculum* a support. See SUSTENTATION.] *Anat.* Supporting; as, the *sustentacular* cells.
sustentacular cell. *Anat.* A supporting cell; specif.: **a** One of the branching connective-tissue cells of the spleen. **b** = SERTOLI CELL.
sus'ten·tac'u·lum (sŭs'tĕn·tăk'ū·lŭm), *n.; pl.* SUSTENTACULA (-lə). [L.] *Anat. & Zool.* A supporting structure.
‖**sus'ten·ta'cu·lum li·e'ni** (lī·ē'nī). [L., the support of the spleen.] *Anat.* The phrenocolic ligament apparently supporting the spleen.
‖**sus'ten·ta'cu·lum ta'li** (tā'lī). [L., the support of the talus.] *Anat.* A medial process of the calcaneus supporting part of the talus.
sus'ten·tate (sŭs'tĕn·tāt), *v. t.* Sustain *Archaic.*
sus'ten·ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *sustentacion* (F. *sustentation*), fr. L. *sustentatio,* fr. *sustentare* to support, maintain, v. intens. fr. *sustinere* to sustain. See SUSTAIN.] **1.** Act or fact of sustaining or state of being sustained; chiefly: **a** Maintenance, upkeep; as, taxes for the *sustentation* of a state college. **b** Preservation; conservation; as, the *sustentation* of peace in a nation. **c** Maintenance of life, growth, courage, morale, etc. "The voluntary co-operation which effectually achieves internal *sustentation.*" *H. Spencer.* **d** Provision with sustenance, or means of support or nourishment. "Gave seeds . . . and nectar of flowers for the sustentation of His small birds." *W. H. Hudson.* **e** Physical support; a holding up or state of being held up; as, air so thin as to afford no *sustentation* for an airship.
2. That which sustains or provides sustenance; a support.
3. *Physiol.* The aggregate of the functions by which a living organism is maintained in a normal condition. *Rare.*
sus'ten·ta'tion·al (-ăl), *adj.* Of or pert. to sustentation.
sustentation fund. *Eccl.* A fund of a religious body, as the Presbyterian, for the more adequate support of its ministers.
sus'ten·ta'tive (sŭs'tĕn·tā'tĭv; sŭs·tĕn'tə·tĭv), *adj.* **1.** That sustains; pertaining to or giving sustentation; as, *sustentative* action, food, or functions.
2. *Anat.* Supporting; sustentacular. *Rare.*
sus'ten·ta'tor (sŭs'tĕn·tā'tĕr), *n.* [NL.] *Anat. & Zool.* A sustaining structure; specif., a sustentor.
sus·ten'tion (sŭs·tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [See SUSTAIN, *v.*] Act of sustaining; sustentation; esp., a maintaining with undiminished power; as, *sustention* of tones. See SUSTAIN, *v. t.,* 3.
sus·ten'tive (-tĭv), *adj.* Sustaining.
sus·ten'tor (sŭs·tĕn'tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sustinere, sustentum,* to sustain.] *Zool.* One of two hooks on the posterior part of a butterfly pupa, forming the cremaster.
sus'ti·nent (sŭs'tĭ·nĕnt), *n.* [L. *sustinens, -entis,* pres. part.] Support. *Obs.* — *adj.* Supporting.
su'su (sōō'sōō), *n.* [Beng. *susuk,* fr. Skr. *śiśuka,* fr. *śiśu* the young of an animal.] A blind dolphinlike cetacean (*Susu gangetica*) about eight feet long, inhabiting the larger rivers of India. It has a long, slender, slightly spatulate beak, many teeth, triangular pectoral fins, and a rudimentary ridgelike dorsal fin.
Su'su (sōō'sōō), *n. sing. & pl.* One of an African tribe between the Congo and the Upper Niger, tall, fine-featured, and living in well-organized villages. They are partly under Moslem influence.
su'su, *n.* [Malay, name of several plants and trees, lit., breast, hence, milk, plants having milky sap.] See GUTTA, *Table.*
Su'su·hu'nan (sōō'sōō·hōō'nän), *n.* [Malay.] The native ruler of the principality of Surakarta (Solo) in Java.
Su·su'i·dae (sōō·sōō'ĭ·dē), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *susu* + *-idae.*] A family of fresh-water dolphins represented by one living species, the susu (*Susu gangetica*). See 1st SUSU.
su·surr' (sŭ·sŭr'), *v. i.* [OF. *susurrer,* fr. L. *susurrare.* See SUSURRANT.] To whisper; susurrate. *Now Rare.*
su·sur'rant (sŭ·sŭr'ănt), *adj.* [L. *susurrans,* pres. part. of *susurrare* to whisper, fr. *susurrus* a humming, whispering. See SURD.] Whispering.
su·sur'rate (-āt), *v. i.* [L. *susurrare.*] To whisper; murmur. — **su'sur·ra'tion** (sū'sŭ·rā'shŭn), *n.*
su·sur'ring·ly (sŭ·sŭr'ĭng·lĭ), *adv.* Whisperingly. *Rare.*
su·sur'rous (sŭ·sŭr'ŭs), *adj.* [L. *susurrus.*] Rustling; full of whispering sounds.
su·sur'rus (-ŭs), *n.* [L.] A whispering, rustling, or muttering.
Her silks making a gentle *susurrus* in the bare little bedroom. *E. Ferber.*
Su·tai'o (sŭ·tī'ō), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe of South Dakota, finally merged with the Cheyenne. Cf. CHEYENNE.
su'ter·ber'ry (sū'tĕr·bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERRIES (-Iz). The prickly ash *Zanthoxylum americanum.*

sus·pi'cion·a·ble, *adj.* = SUSPECTABLE.
sus·pi'cion·ful, *adj.* See -FUL.
sus·pi'cion·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
sus·pi'cion·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
sus'pi·ral (sŭs'pĭ·răl), *n.* [OF. *sospiral, souspirail* (F. *soupirail*). See SUSPIRE.] *Obs.* **a** A vent. **b** A pipe leading to a cistern or conduit. **c** A cesspool.
Sus'que·han'na (sŭs'kwē·hăn'ə), *n.;* *pl.* -HANNA, -HANNAS (-dz). = CONESTOGA.

suss (sŭs). Dial. Eng. var. of SOSS, mess.
Sus'sex·man, *n.* See -MAN.
sus·tain'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
sus·taind'. Sustained. *Ref. Sp.*
sustaining pedal. = PEDAL, *n.,* 1 b (3). [WALL.
sustaining wall. = RETAINING
sustein. † SUSTAIN.
sus'te·nance·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
sus'te·na'tion, *n.* Sustentation. *Obs.*
sus·ten'ta·cle (sŭs·tĕn'tə·k'l; -tĭ·k'l), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *sustentaculum.*]

a *Obs.* A support; a prop. **b** = SUSTENTACULUM.
suster, sustre. † SISTER.
Su'ey (sū'ĭ), *n.* Dim. of SUSAN, SUSANNA.
sut. Dial. var. of SOOT.
sute (sūt; sōōt). Var. of SUIT. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
su·teo'. Var. of SUTTEE.
Su't·ekh (sōō'tĕk), *n.* = 1st SET.
sut'el, *adj.* [AS. *swotol, swōl.*] Manifest; clear. *Obs.* — **sut'el·y,** *adv. Obs.*
sutel, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *swutelian,*

swotelian, swytelian.] To make or become manifest. *Obs.*
suth (*Scot.* sōōth). Var. of SOOTH. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
Su'tha·la (sū'thə·lə), **Su'tha·la·ites** (-lə·īts). *D. Bib.*
suth'er·ly. Southerly. *Ref. Sp.*
suth'ern. Southern. *Ref. Sp.*
sut'l. Subtle. *Ref. Sp.*
sut'le. † SUBTLE.
sut'ler·ess, *n.* Fem. of SUTLER.
sut'ler·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
Su'to (sōō'tō), *n.* **a** = BASUTO. **b** = SESUTO.

Sut'ta·pit'a·ka (sōōt'ə·pĭt'ə·kə), *n.* See TRIPITAKA.
sut'ten, **sut'tin** (sŭt'n). Scot. past participles of SIT.
sut'ter. † SOUTER, a shoemaker.
sut'til. Subtile. *Ref. Sp.*
sut'tle. † SUBTLE.
sut'tler. Var. of SUTLER.
sut'tle·ty. Var. of SUBTLETY.
sut'ty. Dial. var. of SOOTY.
Su'tu (sōō'tōō), *n.* = SUTO.
sutural bone. = WORMIAN BONE.
Su'vla Bay (sōō'vlä). See *Dardanelles,* under BATTLE, *Table.*

su·war', **su·war'ree.** Vars. of SOWAR, SOWARRY.
su·war'ro. Var. of SAGUARO.
su·war'row nut. Corrupt. of SOUARI NUT.
suwe. † SUB.
Su·zanne'. Var. of SUSANNA.
su'ze·raine, *n.* Fem. of SUZERAIN. [RADITY.
su'ze·rain·ship', *n.* = SUZE-
Su'zy, *n.* Dim. of SUSANNA.
sva'mi, **sva'min.** Vars. of SWAMI.
Svan'hild. Var. of SWANHILD.

Svart·al'fa·heim (swärt·äl'fä·hām), **Svart·al'fa·heimr'** (-fä·hām''r), *n.* [ON. *svartalfar* the black elves + *heimr* abode.] *Norse Myth.* Home of the dark elves, — one of the Nine Worlds.

svas'ti·ka. Var. of SWASTIKA.

svelte (svĕlt), *adj.* [F.] Slender; lithe; lissome.

Sve·tam'ba·ra (swā·täm'bä·rä; shwā-), *n.* [Skr. *śvētāmbara*, lit., clad in white.] See JAINISM.

svia'to·nos'ite (svyä'tō·nōs'īt), *n.* [From *Sviatoy Noss*, Lake Baikal.] *Petrog.* A garnet-monzonite, formed by the assimilation of limestone by a granite magma, and composed of potash feldspar, oligoclase-andesine, aegirite-augite, and andradite.

swab (swŏb), *v.;* SWABBED (swŏbd); SWAB'BING. [From SWABBER.] *Transitive:* **1.** To use a swab upon; to wipe or clean with or as if with a mop or swab; to mop; as, to *swab* a deck; to *swab* up the tears in one's eyes; also, to coat with a swab; as, to *swab* a wound with iodine; to *swab* a road with pitch.

2. *Petroleum.* To produce liquids from a well with a swab.

—, *Intransitive: Dial.* **a** To sway; to toss about; reel. **b** To play the lout.

swab (swŏb), *n.* [From SWAB, *v.*] **1.** A kind of mop, esp. a rope mop, for cleaning or wiping water, etc., from floors, decks, etc.

2. A bit of sponge, cloth, absorbent cotton, or the like, for applying medicaments to a sick person or animal, or for removing tenacious discharges from the mucous membranes, etc.; also, a specimen taken with a swab.

3. A sponge, or other suitable substance, attached to a long rod or handle, for cleaning the bore of a firearm.

4. *Slang.* **a** A lumpish, useless person; a lout; a lubber. **b** A trailing or hanging part of a garment. **c** *Now Dial. pl.* Swabbers, or honors in whist.

5. *Founding.* A kind of hemp brush for holding water to moisten mold joints, to spray on edges, to spread blacking on dry-sand molds, etc.

6. *Nav.* An epaulet; hence, an officer. *Sailors' Slang.*

7. *Petroleum.* A loosely fitting plunger with an internal check valve run on a cable and used for lifting fluids from a drilled well.

swab, *adj.* Loutish. *Rare.*

Swab, *n.* A Swabian.

swab'ber (swŏb'ĕr), *n.* [D. *swabber;* akin to D. *swabberen* to swab, MLG. *swabben* to splash, Nor. dial. *svabba*, G. *schwabbeln.* Cf. SWABBLE.] **1.** One who uses a swab; esp., one of a ship's crew in charge of swabbing decks; hence, contemptuously, one fit only for menial work.

2. A swab.

3. *pl.* In whist, formerly, the ace of hearts, jack of clubs, and ace and deuce of trumps, possession of which entitled the holder to a share of the stakes. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

swab'ber·ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Like a swabber. *Rare.*

swab'ble (swŏb''l), *n.* A long, supple rod; hence, a slim, tall person. *Scot.* — *v. t.* To beat with a swabble. *Scot.*

swab'ble, *v. i.* [Of LG. origin; cf. Flem. *swabbeln*, MLG. *swabben* to splash. See SWABBER.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** To sway. **b** To reel. **c** To swash.

swab'ble, *n. & v.* Dial. var. of SQUABBLE.

Swa'bi·an (swā'bĭ·ăn), *adj.* [From *Swabia*, G. *Schwaben*, itself from the name of a Germanic tribe, OHG. *Swāba* Swabians, MHG. *Swābe*, G. *Schwaben;* cf. L. *Suevi.* Cf. SUEVIAN.] Of or pertaining to the medieval German duchy of Swabia, which comprised Baden, Württemberg, and part of Bavaria and Switzerland, named from the ancient Suevi; also, pertaining to the part of Bavaria still known as Swabia, or Schwaben, or to its inhabitants or their dialect.

Swa'bi·an, *n.* **a** An inhabitant of Swabia. **b** The High German dialect of Swabia.

Swabian Emperors. *Ger. Hist.* The Hohenstaufen.

Swabian League. *Ger. Hist.* A league of Swabian lords and cities (1488–1533) to keep the public peace in southern Germany.

swab stick. A stick used in swabbing; esp. one to which a swab is attached; specif., *Mining, etc.,* a stick with fibers frayed at one end, used wet to clean a drill hole for a blasting charge.

swack (swăk; swäk), *n.* [Imitative.] A hard, flat blow or fall; a whack; also, the sound of it. *Chiefly Scot.*

swack, *v. t.* To strike or beat violently; to thrash; also, to throw or cast with force. *Chiefly Scot.* — *v. i.* To fall heavily. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swack, *adv.* With a swack; heavily. *Colloq. & Dial.*

swack (swăk; swäk), *adj.* [D. *zwak;* akin to G. *schwach.*] *Chiefly Scot.* **a** Supple; pliant. **b** Nimble; slippery; shrewd; treacherous.

swack'en (-ĕn), *v. t. & i.* [From SWACK, *adj.*] To make or become supple. *Scot.*

swack'ing (swăk'ĭn; swäk'-), *adj.* Large; robust; whacking. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swad (swŏd), *n.* A clown; bumpkin. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

swad (swŏd; swäd), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *swethian* to bind.] Pod; shell. *Dial. Eng.*

swad (swŏd; swäd), *n.* A soldier. *Slang.*

swad (swŏd), *n.* Lump; mass; crowd. *Slang, U. S.*

swad (swŏd; swäd), *n.* Coarse or impure coal. *N. of Eng.*

swad'dle (swŏd''l), *v. t.;* SWAD'DLED (-'ld); SWAD'DLING (-lĭng). [See SWADDLE, *n.*] **1.** To bind (a newborn infant) with bands of cloth, or swaddling clothes; hence, to bind or restrict; to treat as an infant.

2. To surround with wrappings or wraps; to swathe; to wrap up; as, to *swaddle* one's ankles with bandages.

3. To beat; cudgel. *Obs.*

swad'dle, *n.* [AS. *swathian* to swathe; akin to MD. *swadel* swaddle, OHG. *swedil*, AS. *swethel, sweothel*, and *beswethian* to swathe. See SWATHE.] Anything used to swaddle with, as a cloth or band; a swaddling band; also a bandage.

swad'dle·bill' (swŏd''l·bĭl'), *n.* Shoveler duck. *Local, U. S.*

swad'dler (-lĕr), *n.* [*sometimes cap.*] Originally, a Methodist preacher; later, any Protestant; — a nickname. *Ireland.*

swad'dling (-lĭng), *n.* The action of one who swaddles; also (*chiefly pl.*), swaddling clothes; bandages.

swad'dling, *adj.* **a** That swaddles, or envelops, like the clinging garments on infants. **b** *Ir.* Characteristic of a swaddler.

swaddling clothes. Also **swaddling bands, clouts,** etc. Bands or clothes wrapped round an infant, esp. a newborn infant; hence, period of infancy; also, the limitations of, or restrictions imposed upon, the very immature.

swade (swād), *v. t.* Dial. var. of SUADE.

Swa·de'shi (swä·dā'shĭ), *n.* [Skr. *svadeśin* native, national, fr. *svadeśa* own country.] *India.* **a** A movement for national autonomy. **b** Hence, a recent phase of the struggle for swaraj, aiming primarily at the production and use of home manufactures and the boycott of foreign goods. Cf. KHADDAR. — **Swa·de'shi,** *adj.* — **Swa·de'shism** (-shĭz'ĭm), *n.*

swag (swăg), *n.* **1.** Orig., a bulging bag; now: **a** *Australasia.* A tramping bushman's luggage, rolled up in a long bundle and carried on the back or over the shoulder; — called also a *bluey,* or a *drum.*

I've been a boundary rider; I've sheared sheep; and humped my *swag.* *Conrad.*

b Any roll or bag of luggage; esp. one carried similarly.

2. A swaggerer; a big blusterer. *Obs.*

3. A swaying, irregular motion; a lurch. [See SWAG, *v.*]

4. A kind of decoration in wood or metal, resembling festoons or draperies, used esp. on furniture, walls, pewter, and brass in the late 18th century.

5. Booty; boodle; plunder; also, spoils. *Slang.*

6. *Local.* **a** *Brit.* A heavy fall. **b** *Brit. & U. S.* A hollow between hills or resulting from excavation; often, a marshy pit; a pool. **c** *Scot.* A great lot.

swag (swăg), *v.;* SWAGGED (swăgd); SWAG'GING (-ĭng). [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *sveigja* to bend, to sway, Nor. *svaga* to sway, *svagga* to walk unsteadily. See SWAY.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To sway; swing heavily or unsteadily; to lurch; also, to tip, cant, or list.

2. To sag; to sink down, as by its own weight.

His heavy sensual face *swagged* in smiles. *W. J. Locke.*

3. To tramp carrying a swag; — usually *swag it.* See SWAG, *n.,* 1 a. *Chiefly Australasia.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to sway, lurch, sag, etc.

2. To pack in a swag.

swag'bel'lied (swăg'bĕl'ĭd; *dial. also* swäg'-), *adj.* Having a swagbelly.

swag'bel'ly (-ĭ), *n.* A projecting belly; also, a person with such a belly. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

swage (swāj), *n.* [OF. *souage* (F. *suage*).] **1.** Formerly: **a** A decorative border of grooving, molding, etc. **b** A groove on an anvil, or the like.

2. A tool, variously shaped or grooved on the end or face, used by workers in metals for shaping their work, whether sheet metal or forging, by holding the swage on the work, or the work on the swage, and striking with a hammer or sledge; a dolly, jumper, or upset. Specif.: **a** A tool for spreading the points of teeth in a band or circular saw. **b** *Well Drilling.* A tool for straightening damaged casing or pipe in a drilled well.

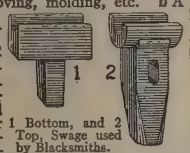

1 Bottom, and 2 Top, Swage used by Blacksmiths.

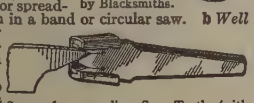

Swage for spreading Saw Teeth (with sleeve shown partly broken away).

swage, *v. t.;* SWAGED (swājd); SWAG'ING (swāj'ĭng). To shape by means of a swage; specif., to shape (metal) by causing it to flow in a swage by pressing, rolling, or hammering.

swage (swāj), *v. t. & i.* = ASSUAGE. *Archaic. & Dial.*

swage block. *Smithing, etc.* A perforated block of cast iron or steel, having grooved sides and adapted for use in heading bolts and swaging bars of various sizes.

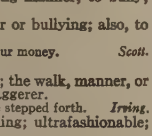

Swage Block.

swage bolt. A bolt having indentations swaged in its body by means of which it is gripped in masonry.

swage'or (swāj'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which swages.

swage'–set', *v. t.* To spread the ends of the teeth of (a saw) to a width greater than the thickness of the saw.

swag'ger (swăg'ĕr), *v.;* -GERED (-ĕrd); -GER·ING. [Freq. of SWAG.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To walk with a conceited or lordly swing or strut; to walk and act pompously; also, *Chiefly Scot.,* to stagger; lurch.

2. To scold or quarrel in a blustering manner; to bully; now, to boast or brag noisily.

—, *Transitive:* To affect by bluster or bullying; also, to utter with a swagger.

To cheat or *swagger* you out of your money. *Scott.*

Syn. — See STRUT.

swag'ger, *n.* The act of swaggering; the walk, manner, or characteristic attitude, etc., of a swaggerer.

He gave a half *swagger,* half leer, as he stepped forth. *Irving.*

swag'ger, *adj.* Stylish; swell; dashing; ultrafashionable; as, a *swagger* coat. *Colloq.*

swag'ger (swăg'ĕr), *n.* A swagman. *Rare. New Zealand & Australia.*

swag'ger·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who swaggers.

swag'ger·ing, *adj.* That swaggers; strutting; blustering. — **swag'ger·ing·ly,** *adv.*

swagger stick. *Mil.* A short light stick, ordinarily about two feet long and tipped with metal at each end, for carrying in the hand; — called also *swanking stick.*

swag'gie (swăg'ĭ), *n.* A swagman. *Colloq.*

swag'gy (swăg'ĭ), *adj.* Inclined to swag or sag. *Now Dial.*

swag'man (swăg'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A swagsman; fence. *Slang.*

2. One traveling with a swag; a bushman tramping with a swag. See SWAG, 1 a. Cf. SUNDOWNER. *Chiefly Australasia.*

swa'go bass (swā'gō). [Cf. OSWEGO BASS.] The smallmouthed black bass. See BLACK BASS, 1.

swags'man (swăgz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A receiver of stolen goods; a fence. *England.*

2. = SWAGMAN, 2. *Slang.*

Swa'hi·lese' (swä'hē·lēz'; -lēs'), *adj.* [See -ESE.] Of or pertaining to the Swahili or their culture or language.

Swa·hi'li (swä·hē'lē), *n. sing. & pl.;* *pl.* also -LIS (-lēz). [Ar. *sawāḥil* coasts + suff. *-i* belonging to.] **1.** A member, or members, of a Mohammedan Bantu people, on Zanzibar and the neighboring coasts, who have a large infusion of Arab blood. They are energetic traders.

2. The language of the Swahili. See KISWAHILI, BANTU LANGUAGES.

— **Swa·hi'li, Swa·hi'li·an** (-lē·ăn), *adj.*

swain (swān), *n.* [ME. *swain, swein,* fr. ON. *sveinn* a boy, servant; akin to AS. *swān* swinehead, OHG. *swein.* Cf. BOATSWAIN, COXSWAIN.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A male servant; specif., a knight's attendant, or servant. **b** A youth; a boy.

2. A young peasant; a countryman; a rustic; often, a shepherd; esp., in pastoral poetry, a country gallant or lover.

3. A forest freeholder; — a sense assumed as accounting for *swanimote. Hist.*

4. A suitor; an admirer. *Slang.*

— **swain'ish,** *adj.* — **swain'ish·ness,** *n.*

swain, *v. t. & i.* To play the swain, or lover, (to).

Swain·so'na (swān·sō'nä), *n.* [NL. after Isaac *Swainson,* gardener at Twickenham, England, about 1800.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of Australian herbs and undershrubs (family Fabaceae) having odd-pinnate leaves and racemes of small, variously colored flowers, with orbicular standard and twisted wings. *S. galegifolia* is cultivated for ornament. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus. See DARLING PEA.

Swain'son pea (swān'sŭn; -s'n). A plant of the genus *Swainsona.*

swaird (swārd). Scot. var. of SWARD.

swale (swāl), *n.* A board, plank, or lath; also, planking. *Now Dial.*

swale (swāl), *n.* [Cf. ON. *svalr* cool, *svala* to cool.] **1.** Shade; a shaded place; also, coolness. *Now Dial.*

2. A piece of meadow; often, a slight depression or valley, as in a plain or moor, marshy and rank with vegetation.

swale, *v. i.* [From SWALER.] To deal in grain. *Dial. Eng.*

swale (swāl), *v. i.* [Cf. SWAY.] To sway or swing; swirl. — **swal'ing** (swāl'ĭng), *adj.* — **swal'ing·ly,** *adv.*

swale. Var. of SWEAL.

swal'er (swāl'ĕr) *n.* [From *swale,* var. of SWEAL, *v.;* — with ref. to the preparation of the grain (the wasting), esp. in grinding oats into oatmeal.] A dealer in grain. *Dial. Eng.*

swal'let (swŏl'ĭt), *n.* An underground stream, esp. one discovered by a miner; also, a fissure or hole through which a stream sinks. *Local, Eng.*

swal'lo (swŏl'ō), *n.* [Malay *suwala.*] Trepang.

swal'low (swŏl'ō), *n.* [ME. *swalowe,* fr. AS. *swealwe, swalewe, swalwe;* akin to D. *zwaluw,* OHG. *swalawa,* G. *schwalbe,* ON. *svala.*] **1.** *Zool.* Any of numerous small long-winged passerine birds constituting the family Hirundinidae, noted for their graceful flight and regular migrations. They have a short bill with a wide gape, small weak feet, plumage iridescent above in many species, and in some species the tail is deeply forked. The common European swallow is *Hirundo rustica.* Swallows occur in all parts of the world except New Zealand and polar regions, and are among the most useful of birds, feeding on insects, which they take on the wing. See BARN SWALLOW, BANK SWALLOW, MARTIN, etc.

American Barn Swallow (*Hirundo erythrogaster*); male. (½)

2. Any of certain swifts, popularly so called from their superficial resemblance to swallows, as the chimney swift. Cf. also SEA SWALLOW, WOOD SWALLOW.

3. One of a breed of domestic pigeons with a slender bill, a shell crest, and feathered legs.

4. A harbinger of summer; a sign of summer; — chiefly in proverb, ***one swallow does not make a summer,*** that is, literally, one swallow is not infallible proof that summer is here; hence, do not infer or hope too much from one instance or sign.

swal'low (swŏl'ō), *v.;* SWAL'LOWED (-ōd); SWAL'LOW·ING. [ME. *swolewen, swolwen, swelwen, swelghen,* fr. AS. *swelgan;* akin to D. *zwelgen,* OHG. *swelahan, swelgan,* G. *schwelgen* to feast, to revel, ON. *svelgja* to swallow. Cf. GROUNDSEL plant, SWILL.] *Transitive:* **1.** To take through the gullet, or esophagus, into the stomach; to receive into the body through the mouth and throat; formerly, also, to eat and drink up; now often to eat hurriedly without careful mastication, as, to *swallow* food.

2. Hence, to take in or absorb in any manner; to engulf; to cause to vanish in its depths; to seize and consume; to cause (one) to be lost, or engrossed; to read, study, etc., greedily; — often with *up;* as, a ship *swallowed* by the sea; pleasures that *swallow* time; to *swallow* countless books.

3. To accept, as doctrines, statements, or the like, without protest, investigation, or question; to believe as true without asking for proof. *Colloq.*

4. To retract; recant; as, to *swallow* one's words.

5. To put up with; to bear meekly; as, forced to *swallow* his jibes.

6. To supress (tears, laughter, etc.); to refrain from giving vent to; as, to *swallow* one's resentment.

—, *Intransitive:* To swallow something; to perform the motions characteristic of swallowing, esp. in emotion; as, his throat is so sore he is unable to *swallow;* she *swallowed* before proceeding with her story.

Syn. — Ingest; absorb, imbibe; consume.

Ant. — Disgorge; reject.

swallow a tavern token. To become drunk. Cf. TAVERN TOKEN.

swallow the anchor. To quit the sea. *Sailors' Slang.*

swal'low, *n.* [AS. *geswelg* abyss; akin to ON. *svelgr* whirlpool, swallower, and to E. SWALLOW, *v.*] **1.** That which swallows or engulfs, as a quicksand, an abyss, or esp. a whirlpool; also, a swallet. *Archaic.*

2. The gullet, or esophagus; the throat.

3. The action, an act, or, *Obs.,* the function of swallowing; one's swallowing capacity; hence, appetite; liking.

4. As much as is swallowed at once; as, a *swallow* of water.

5. *Naut.* The aperture in a block between the sheave and frame through which the rope reeves.

swal'low. Var. of SWALLO.

swallow dive. *Fancy Diving.* A swan dive. *Chiefly Brit.*

swal'low·er (swŏl'ō·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which swallows; esp., a glutton.

swallow fish. Sapphirine gurnard (*Trigla hirundo*).

swallow flycatcher. Wood swallow.

swal'low–fork', *n.* The fork of a swallow's tail; a similar earmark on stock. *Chiefly Southern U. S.*

swallow hawk. The swallow-tailed kite. See 1st KITE, 1.

swallow hole. = SINK, *n.,* 8. *Eng.*

swal'low·pipe' (swŏl'ō·pīp'), *n.* **a** The windpipe. **b** *Dial. or Slang.* The gullet.

Svar'lo·ka (swär'lō·kä), *n.* = SVARGA.

Sven·ga'li (svĕn·gä'lĭ), *n.* See TRILBY.

Svi'thi·od. Var. of SWITHIOD.

swa (swā; swä). Var. of SO. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

swabd. Swabbed. *Ref. Sp.*

-wad'der, *n.* [Cf. MD. *zweydder* a leather bag, knapsack, MLG. *swedder, sweidder.*] A peddler. *Obs.*

swad'dish, *adj.* Clownish. *Obs.*

swad'dl. Swaddle. *Ref. Sp.*

swad'dld. Swaddled. *Ref. Sp.*

swad'dy (swŏd'ĭ), *n.* = SWAD, a soldier. *Slang, Eng.*

swagd. Swagged. *Ref. Sp.*

swag'gerd. Swaggered. *Ref. Sp.*

swag'like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.

Swa·hi'lize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

swail. Var. of SWALE, SWEAL.

swai'mous (swā'mŭs). Dial. Eng. var. of SQUEAMISH.

swain'ling, *n.* Dim. of SWAIN.

swain'mote. Var. of SWANIMOTE.

swain'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

swair. Var. of SWIRE.

swaith (swāth). Dial var. of SWATH.

swak. ✝ SWACK.

swal. Obs. past tense of SWELL.

swall (swäl). Var. of SWELL. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

swal'er. Dial. var. of SWALLOW.

swal'low·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

swal'lowd. Swallowed. *Ref. Sp.*

swal'low·like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.

swal'low·ling, *n.* Dim. of SWALLOW.

swallow plover. A pratincole.
swallow roller. A broad-billed roller of the genus *Eurystomus.*
swallow shrike. Wood swallow.
swallow stone. A seashore pebble fabled to be fed by swallows to their young to give sight.
swal'low-tail' (swŏl'ō-tāl'), *n.* **1.** A swallow's tail, or a tail similarly forked and tapering.
2. Any of numerous large butterflies of *Papilio* and allied genera having the border of the hind wing produced into a taillike process. They are brightly colored, black and yellow commonly predominating. The common European species is *P. machaon.* The tiger swallowtail (*P. glaucus*), chiefly yellow with black bands and border to the wings (though a dark dimorphic form of the female also occurs), the asterias, or black, swallowtail (*P. polyxenes*, syn. *asterias*), having wings chiefly black with yellow spots, and the zebra swallowtail, are North American species.

Tiger Swallowtail (*Papilio glaucus*). Imago, with (*r*) Wings reversed to show Markings of underside, and Larva.

3. A swallow-tailed coat.
4. *Archery.* = BROADHEAD, 2.
5. *Carp.* A dovetail. See DOVETAIL. *Illust.*
6. *Fort.* An outwork with converging sides, its front forming a re-entrant angle; — so called from its form.
swal'low-tailed' (-tāld'), *adj.* **1.** Having a deeply forked tail like that of a barn swallow.
2. *Carp.* United by dovetailing; dovetailed.
swallow-tailed butterfly. = SWALLOWTAIL, 2.
swallow-tailed coat. A man's full-dress coat; — so called because of two long tapering skirts falling from the back.
swallow-tailed duck. The old squaw (duck).
swallow-tailed flag *or* **pennon.** A pennant with a cleft end.
swallow-tailed flycatcher. The scissor-tailed flycatcher.
swallow-tailed gull. A fork-tailed gull.
swallow-tailed hawk. The swallow-tailed kite.
swallow-tailed kite. A graceful North American kite (*Elanoides forficatus*) of the central and southern United States. It is white with the back, wings, and deeply forked tail, black. See 1st KITE, 1.

Swallow-tailed Kite.

swallow-tailed moth. A European moth (*Ourapteryx sambucaria*) having taillike lobes on the hind wings.
swallow-tailed sheldrake. The old squaw. *Local, Eng.*
swallow-tailed skipper. A skipper insect (*Eudamus proteus*) of the eastern United States, black with greenish reflections, with a long taillike process on each hind wing. Its larva is the bean leaf roller.
swallow thorn. Sea buckthorn.
swallow warbler. Any of certain singing birds of the genus *Austrodicaeum*, allied to the sunbirds; esp., *A. hirundinaceum* of Australia and Tasmania.
swal'low-wing' (swŏl'ō-wĭng'), *n.* A South American barbet of the genus *Chelidoptera.*
swal'low-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** = CELANDINE **a.** **b** A European twining vine (*Cynanchum vincetoxicum*) the root of which has been used as an emetic, cathartic, and diuretic. **c** Any of several other plants of the milkweed family, as the soma.
swalt. *Obs.* Past tense of SWELT.
swam (swăm). Past tense of SWIM.
swa'mi, swa'my, sva'mi (swä'mĭ), *or* **sva'min** (-mĭn), *n.* [Hind. *svāmi*, fr. Skr. *svāmin* possessor, lord.] **1.** Master; lord; king; pundit; the reverend (as applied to a religious teacher). *Swami* is the terminal element of many personal names, originally with honorific significance. In American usage the term is often equivalent to *yogi, fakir, wonder-worker*, etc.
2. An image of a deity.
swami house. A pagoda, or temple with images. *India.*
swamp (swŏmp; 185), *n.* [Prob. of LG. origin; cf. LG. *swampen* to quake (of a morass), MLG. *sump* a marsh; akin to G. *sumpf*, ON. *svöppr* a sponge, Dan. & Sw. *svamp*, AS. *swamm* sponge, fungus, MLG. *swam(p)*, G. *schwamm* sponge, Goth. *swamms*, Gr. *somphos* porous, spongy. Cf. SUMP.] **1.** Wet, spongy land; soft, low ground saturated, but not usually covered, with water; specif., *Ecol.*, such a tract, sometimes inundated, and characteristically dominated by trees or shrubs. It differs from a bog in not having an acid substratum. Cf. MARSH.
2. A boggy or marshland stream; a slough, or slue. *Local, U. S.*
3. [*cap.*] A district in New York City adjoining the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge, occupied largely by dealers in hides and leather.
4. *Mining.* A low spot in a coal deposit. Cf. SUMP.
Syn. — Marsh, bog, fen.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
swamp-dwelling, *adj.*, **swamp-loving,** *adj.*, **swampside.**
swamp, *adj.* Of or pertaining to a swamp; growing or dwelling in swamps.
swamp (swŏmp), *v.;* SWAMPED (swŏmpt); SWAMP'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To plunge or sink into a swamp; to entangle in or as in a swamp; — chiefly in passive, and, now usually, figurative; as, several oxen were *swamped;* men *swamped* in debt.
2. To submerge with or as if with a liquid; to overwhelm; deluge; as, a steak *swamped* in gravy; he was *swamped* with telegrams.
3. *Logging.* **a** To clear of underbrush or the like, preparatory to road making. **b** To haul (logs) to a skidway.
4. *Naut.* To cause (a boat) to become filled with water; to sink by filling with water.
——, *Intransitive:* To sink or stick in or as in a swamp; to become entangled or submerged.
swamp (swämp), *adj.* Thin; slender; also, hollow; empty. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
swamp'a·ble (swŏmp'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.
swamp angel (swŏmp). **1.** A denizen of a swamp; specif.: **a** *Local, U. S.* The wood thrush. **b** *Local, U. S.* The hermit thrush.
2. [*cap.*] An 8-inch, 200-pound Parrott gun, mounted in a swamp by the Federals, at the siege (1863) of Charleston, S.C.
swamp apple. A large white or pink slightly acid gall on the swamp azalea, caused by the fungus *Exobasidium azaleae.*
swamp ash. Any of several ashes, as the water ash *Fraxinus caroliniana*, the red ash, or the black ash *F. nigra.*
swamp azalea. A common azalea (*Azalea viscosa*) growing in swamps throughout the eastern United States. It has fragrant white flowers with a clammy corolla.
swamp bay. **a** A handsome shrub (*Persea palustris*) of the southern United States. **b** = SWEET BAY **b.**
swamp beggar-ticks. The American beggar-ticks *Bidens connata.*
swamp'ber'ry (swŏmp'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -BERRIES (-ĭz). The dwarf raspberry.
swamp birch. **a** The yellow birch (*Betula lutea*). **b** The birch *Betula fontinalis.*
swamp blackberry. One of the dewberries (*Rubus hispidus*) of the eastern United States.
swamp blackbird. A red-winged blackbird.
swamp black gum. = BLACK GUM **b.**
swamp blueberry. The high-bush blueberry.
swamp brake. The cinnamon fern.
swamp broom. An Australian broomlike plant (*Viminaria denudata*), family Fabaceae.
swamp buttercup. A common North American herb (*Ranunculus septentrionalis*) of low wet places, with divided leaves and bright-yellow flowers.
swamp cabbage. **a** The skunk cabbage *Symplocarpus foetidus.* **b** = CABBAGE PALMETTO.
swamp cedar. **a** The white cedar *Chamaecyparis thyoides.* **b** The American arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*).
swamp chess. The wood chess.
swamp chestnut oak. The chestnut oak *Quercus prinus.*
swamp cottonwood. A North American cottonwood, or poplar (*Populus heterophylla*), with resinous buds, large rounded crenate leaves, and brown bark. Its brownish wood is used under the name of *black poplar.*
swamp crake. A small Australasian crake (*Porzanoidea plumbea*).
swamp cypress. **a** Either of two species of *Taxodium;* (1) The bald cypress. (2) The ahuehuete. **b** The white cedar *Chamaecyparis thyoides.*
swamp deer. A large yellowish-brown deer (*Rucervus duvaucelli*) of India having in the normal adult male six points on each antler. The young and sometimes also the adults are spotted with white.
swamp dock. A common American dock (*Rumex verticillatus*).
swamp dogwood. **a** The silky cornel. **b** The poison sumac. **c** The hop tree. **d** The buttonbush.
swamp elm. The American elm (*Ulmus americana*). See ELM, 1.
swamp'er (swŏmp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which swamps; also, one who dwells in a swamp.
2. One who does odd jobs about a place, esp. in a saloon.
3. *Logging.* **a** One who clears away underbrush or fallen trees from the site of a logging road or skidway; — called also *busher.* **b** *California.* One who walks behind a horse truck loaded with logs and applies the brake.
4. *Mining.* In metal mines, a rear brakeman.
5. *Ore Dressing.* A man of all work in an ore-concentrating mill. *Colloq., Western U. S.*
swamp evergreen. A common club moss (*Lycopodium lucidulum*) with shining foliage and erect branches.
swamp fern. = MARSH FERN **a.**
swamp fever. **1.** Malarial fever.
2. *Veter.* = INFECTIOUS ANEMIA.
Swamp Fox. General Francis Marion (1732–95) of South Carolina, who, in the American Revolution, carried on irregular warfare against the British armies, eluding them by his knowledge of his native forests and swamps.
swamp globeflower. **a** The American globeflower. See GLOBEFLOWER. **b** The buttonbush.
swamp gooseberry. A North American prickly shrub (*Ribes lacustre*) of low wet places; also, its reddish fruit.
swamp grape. The fox grape *Vitis labrusca.*
swamp gum. **a** Any of various Australian gum trees, esp. *Eucalyptus gunnii, E. undulata, E. tereticornis, E. viminalis,* or *E. pauciflora.* **b** = BLACK GUM **a.**
swamp hare. A swamp rabbit.
swamp harrier, swamp hawk. A harrier (*Circus assimilis*) of eastern Australia and Celebes.
swamp hellebore. = AMERICAN HELLEBORE.
swamp hen. A marsh hen; esp.: **a** The European purple gallinule. **b** Any of several Australasian sultana birds, as *Porphyrio melanotus* and *P. bellus.* **c** The Australian swamp crake, or *little swamp hen.* See SWAMP CRAKE.
swamp hickory. The bitternut; also, the water hickory.
swamp holly. = BEARBERRY **c.**
swamp honeysuckle. The swamp azalea.
swamp hook. *Lumbering.* A large single hook on the end of a chain, used in handling logs.
swamp hornbeam. The tupelo.
swamp'ing re·sist'ance. *Elec.* A resistance, usually high in value, inserted in a circuit to minimize the effects produced by small variations in the resistance of the circuit caused by changes in temperature, or the like.
swamp'ish, *adj.* Somewhat swampy. — **swamp'ishness,** *n.*
swamp itch. = PRAIRIE ITCH.
swamp'land' (swŏmp'lănd'), *n.* = SWAMP *n.*, **1.**
swamp laurel. **a** A laurel (*Kalmia polifolia*) of bogs of cooler parts of North America. It has pale leaves, glaucous beneath, and small purple flowers. **b** The sweet bay *Magnolia virginiana.* **c** = LOBLOLLY BAY **a.**
swamp lily. **a** The atamasco lily. **b** A white-flowered species of *Crinum* (*C. americanum*) of the southern United States. **c** The lizard's-tail *Saururus cernuus.* **d** = TURK'S-CAP LILY **b.**
swamp locust. **a** The water locust. **b** = HONEY LOCUST **a.**
swamp loosestrife. A woody marsh herb (*Decodon verticillatus*) of eastern North America.
swamp lover. The swamp pink *Helonias bullata.*
swamp magnolia. = SWEET BAY **b.**
swamp mahogany. In Australia: **a** Either of the eucalypts *Eucalyptus robusta* and *E. botryoides.* See BASTARD MAHOGANY **a.** **b** Any of several trees of the genus *Tristania.*
swamp mallow. A rose mallow (*Hibiscus moscheutos*).
swamp maple. **a** The red maple. **b** The California box elder.
swamp milkweed. A North American milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*) with lanceolate leaves and crimson or purple flowers.
swamp moss. Sphagnum moss.
swamp oak. **a** See VIMINARIA. **b** The beefwood *Casuarina equisetifolia.* **c** = SWAMP WHITE OAK **a.** **d** = SHINGLE OAK **a.** **e** = PIN OAK **a.**
swamp ore. Bog ore; limonite.
swamp owl. The short-eared owl.
swamp partridge. The spruce partridge.
swamp pheasant. A long-tailed Australian cuckoo (*Polophilus phasianus*).
swamp pine. **a** The bishop pine. **b** = LOBLOLLY, **4 a.** **c** = SLASH PINE **a.**
swamp pink. **a** The swamp azalea; also, the pinkster flower. **b** A grass pink (*Calopogon pulchellus*). **c** A rare bog herb (*Helonias bullata*) of the eastern United States. See HELONIAS.
swamp poplar. The swamp cottonwood.
swamp post oak. The overcup oak.
swamp potato. = SWAN POTATO.
swamp privet. An American shrub (*Forestiera acuminata*) with opposite leaves, and small axillary flowers.
swamp quail. **a** A quail of the genus *Synoicus.* **b** A quail *Sypsilophorus australis* of Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea. It is reddish brown and grayish with V-shaped black bars beneath. **c** A painted quail (*Excalfactoria chinensis lineata*) of Australia and the East Indies.
swamp rabbit. **a** A rabbit (*Sylvilagus aquaticus*) similar in color to the common cottontail, inhabiting wet places in the Mississippi Valley from southern Illinois southward. It is larger than the marsh hare, and differs from it in having the tail pure white below. **b** The marsh hare.
swamp red bay. = SWAMP BAY **a.**
swamp robin. **a** The chewink. **b** Any of several thrushes, esp. the wood thrush in the eastern United States.
swamp rose. A wild rose (*Rosa carolina*) of the eastern United States, that clambers over bushes in swamps.
swamp rose mallow. The rose mallow *Hibiscus moscheutos.* See WILD FLOWERS, *Plate.*
swamp sassafras. = SWEET BAY **b.**
swamp saxifrage. A North American saxifrage (*Micranthes pennsylvanica*) bearing greenish flowers.
swamp silkweed. The swamp milkweed.
swamp Spanish oak. = PIN OAK **a.**
swamp sparrow. A common sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*) of eastern North America, related to the song sparrow, but without streaks on the under parts.
swamp spleenwort. A narrow-leaved spleenwort (*Asplenium pycnocarpon*) found in moist places in eastern North America.
swamp spruce. = BLACK SPRUCE **a.**
swamp squawweed. The ragwort *Senecio aureus.*
swamp sumac. The poison sumac.
swamp sunflower. = SNEEZEWEED **a.**
swamp tea. **a** *U. S.* The Labrador tea *Ledum groenlandicum.* **b** *Australia.* Any of several shrubs or trees of the genus *Melaleuca*, esp. *M. squarrosa*, the tea tree.
swamp thistle. A North American thistle (*Cirsium muticum*) with large purple flower heads.
swamp tupelo. The tupelo *Nyssa sylvatica.*
swamp turnip. The jack-in-the-pulpit *Arisaema triphyllum.*
swamp warbler. Any of several North American warblers, esp. the prothonotary, the blue-winged, and the golden-winged warblers.
swamp'wood' (swŏmp'wŏŏd'), *n.* A small Australian creeping herb (*Selliera radicans*), family Goodeniaceae.
swamp white cedar. The white cedar *Chamaecyparis thyoides.*
swamp white oak. **a** An oak (*Quercus bicolor*) of the eastern United States, having leaves somewhat intermediate between those of the white oak and the chestnut oak. Its heavy strong wood is used in construction. **b** The overcup oak. **c** The cow oak.
swamp willow. The pussy willow.
swamp willow herb. A low bog herb (*Epilobium palustre*) of the North Temperate Zone, with opposite oblong leaves, small whitish-pink flowers, and long slender pods.
swamp wire grass. = FOWL GRASS **a.**
swamp'wood' (swŏmp'wŏŏd'), *n.* **1.** The leatherwood *Dirca palustris.*
2. The buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*).
swamp'y (swŏmp'ĭ), *adj.;* SWAMP'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SWAMP'I·EST. Consisting of swamp; like a swamp; low, wet, and spongy; marshy; as, *swampy* land.
Swampy Cree. See CREE.
swa'my (swä'mĭ). Var. of SWAMI.
swan (swŏn; 184), *n.;* *pl.* SWANS (swŏnz), rarely *swan.* See PLURAL, *Note.* [AS.; akin to D. *zwaan*, OHG. *swan*, G. *schwan*, ON. *svanr*, Sw. *svan*, Dan. *svane.* See SOUND **a** noise.] **1.** Any of certain heavy-bodied, very long-necked, aquatic birds related to but larger than the geese, constituting the subfamily Cygninae of the duck family (Anatidae). With two exceptions, all have pure white plumage when adult. They walk awkwardly, but fly strongly when once started, and are very graceful when swimming. Several species are often domesticated, esp. the *mute swan* (*Cygnus olor* of Europe and Asia), distinguished from the European *whooping swan* (*Cygnus cygnus*), by the knob on its bill, the S-shaped curve of its neck, and the erectile wing feathers. Allied to the latter are the North American whistling swan and trumpeter swan, the *black swan* (*Chenopis atrata*) of Australia, black except a white wing bar, and the *black-necked swan* (*Cygnus melanocoryphus*) of South America.

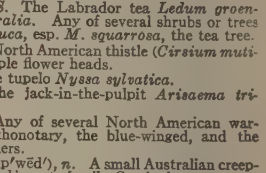

Australian Black Swan (*Chenopis atrata*).

2. Something that suggests a swan (often in contrast to *crow* or *goose*), because of its whiteness, purity, grace, or (see SWAN SONG) power of melody; hence, specif., a poet, esp. one associated with a river. "Sweet *Swan* of Avon." *B. Jonson.* "Taylor . . . Once *Swan* of Thames." *Pope.*
3. In phrase *black swan,* a great rarity; a highly exceptional instance. See sense 1.
4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Cygnus.
5. *Mythol.* See SWAN KNIGHT, SWAN MAIDEN.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

swan-bosomed	**swan-fashion**	**swan-sweet**
swan-clad	**swan-plumed**	**swan-tuned**
swan-drawn	**swan-poor**	**swan-winged**
swan-eating	**swan-proud**	

swan, (swŏn;184), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like a swan. **2.** Associated with keeping swans.

swan, *v. i.* [App. a euphemism for *swear.* Cf. swow.] To declare; to swear; to be surprised; — used in asseveration and exclamation. *Slang or dial. U. S.*

Swan (swăn), **Swan'et** (swăn'ĕt), **Swa·ne'tian** (swä·nē'shăn). Vars. of SVAN, SVANE, SVANETIAN.

swan animalcule. Any ciliate protozoan of *Trachelocerca, Amphileptus,* or an allied genus, having a necklike extension of the body.

swan dive. *Fancy Diving.* A front dive executed with head tilted backwards, back slightly hollowed, and legs held together and forming a straight line from hips to toes, the arms being spread sideways at shoulder height as the diver springs upwards and held like the wings of a gliding swallow until the dive is nearly completed, when they are swung forward above the head, thumbs interlocked or touching, so as to break the water before the rest of the body. Called also *swallow dive.*

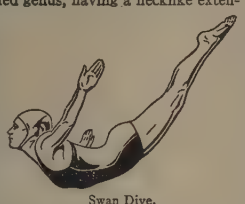

Swan Dive.

swan'flow'er (swŏn'flou'ĕr), *n.* Any orchid of the genus *Cycnoches,* the long arched column of the curious flowers being likened to a swan's neck.

swang (swăng), *n.* [Cf. SWAMP.] Low, wet, grassy land; swamp. *Dial. Eng.* — **swang'y** (-ĭ), *adj.*

swang (swăng). Archaic & dial. past tense of SWING.

swan goose. The Chinese goose or any other swanlike goose. Cf. BEWICK'S SWAN.

swan'herd' (swŏn'hûrd'), *n.* One who tends or marks swans; as, the royal *swanherd* of England.

Swan'hild (swŏn'hĭld), *n.* [ON. *Svanhildr;* cf. G. *Swanhild.*] In the Norse version of the Siegfried story, the daughter of Sigurd and Gudrun. Fairest of all women, she was wooed by a king, who, when his son was wrongly accused of guilty relations with her, had him hanged and her trampled to death by horses. In a Gothic story, she is torn to pieces by horses for her husband's treachery.

swan'i·mote (swŏn'ĭ·mōt), *n.* Also **swain'mote** (swăn'mōt), **swan'mote** (swŏn'-). [AS. *swān* swineherd + *gemōt* meeting. Cf. SWAIN; MOTE meeting.] *Early Forest Law.* A court formerly held before foresters and verderers and, later, other forest officers, thrice yearly after the enactment of the Charta de Foresta.

swank (swăngk; swängk), *adj.* [Cf. AS. *swancor* flexible, pliant, MLG. *swank.*] **1.** Active; full of life or energy; strapping. *Scot.*

2. Swanky. *Slang.*

swank (swăngk), *v. i.* To swagger or strut; to behave pompously or ostentatiously; to show off;—often with *it. Colloq.*

swank, *n.* Swanking; pretentious showing off; ostentatiousness in manner, dress, etc.; swagger. *Colloq.*

swank (swăngk), *past tense* of SWINK.

swank'er, *n.* One who swanks. *Colloq.*

swank'ing (swăngk'ĭn; swängk'ĭn), *adj.* **a** *Scot. & N. of Eng.* Big; strapping. **b** *Colloq.* Swanky.

swan knight. In early medieval mythology, a knight, as Lohengrin, drawn by a swan to a land he is to succor. In some forms of the legend, the swan is the swan knight's brother, who through the loss or injury of his magic necklace, occasioned by his wicked grandmother, is unable to transform himself to his human form from that of a swan, the power to change having been possessed by him and his brothers.

swank'y (swăngk'ĭ; swängk'-), *n.* An active, alert, strapping fellow. *Scot.*

swank'y, *adj.;* SWANK'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SWANK'I·EST. [See SWANK, *adj.*] **1.** Supple; limber; active. *Chiefly Scot.*

2. Characterized by swank or swagger; pretentiously grand; ostentatiously smart or stylish; dashing; as, a *swanky* walk, suit, gown, etc. *Colloq.*

— **swank'i·ly** (-ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **swank'i·ness,** *n.*

swank'y, *n. Dial.* **a** Inferior ale, beer, or cider. **b** A drink made from molasses, vinegar, and water.

swan maiden. *Teut. Myth.* An elf or fairy capable of becoming a maiden or swan at will by donning or doffing a magic garment, the *swan shift,* or covering of swan's feathers. The swan maidens are often confused with the valkyrie and the fylgja.

☞ Similar beings appear in the mythologies of many people, as among the Japanese and some American Indian tribes.

swan'mark' (swŏn'märk'), *n.* A mark of ownership cut on the upper mandible of a swan. See SWAN-UPPING. *Eng.* — **swan'mark'er** (-mär'kĕr), *n.* — **swan'mark'ing,** *n.*

swan mussel. A common European fresh-water mussel (*Anodonta cygnea*).

swan'neck' (swŏn'nĕk'), *n.* **1.** A neck suggestive of a swan's neck in its length and slenderness, grace, or whiteness, or in its general outlines.

2. Something curved more or less like the neck of a swan (cf. GOOSENECK); as: **a** *Arch.* (1) A bend in a handrail of a stair, consisting of a ramp terminating in a knee. (2) One of the S-shaped cornices of a scroll pediment. **b** In a Jacquard apparatus, a curved, slotted iron guideway for a bowl, screwed to the rails of the cylinder framing. **c** A cast-iron plate for continuing the circular channel or breasting on the upstream side of certain water wheels.

3. The swanflower.

swan'neck', *adj.* Curved or shaped like a swan's neck.

swan'necked' (-nĕkt'), *adj.* Having a swanneck.

swan'ner·y (swŏn'ĕr·ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -NERIES (-ĭz). A place where swans are bred or kept.

swan'nish (swŏn'ĭsh), *adj.* Swanlike. *Rare.*

swan'ny (-ĭ), *adj.* Of, like, or belonging to, a swan or swans; full of swans.

Swan of Lich'field (lĭch'fēld). Miss Anna Seward, English writer and friend of Dr. Johnson.

swan orchid. The swanflower.

swan potato. Any species of *Sagittaria* having tubers used as food. Several American species were used by the Indians, and *S. sagittifolia* is cultivated in Japan.

Swan River daisy. [From *Swan River,* Western Australia.] An Australian herb (*Brachycome iberidifolia*) much cultivated for its flower heads with blue, rose, or white rays.

Swan River everlasting. An Australian everlasting (*Helipterum manglesii*).

swan's'-down' (swŏnz'doun'), *n.* **1.** The down, or fine, soft feathers, of the swan, used as trimming on various articles of dress, for powder puffs, etc.

2. *Textiles.* Commonly **swans'down'** (swŏnz'doun'). **a** A soft, thick cloth of wool mixed with silk, rayon, or cotton. **b** = CANTON FLANNEL.

swan shift. See SWAN MAIDEN.

swan shot. A large size of shot used in hunting wild fowl and other small game.

swan'skin' (swŏn'skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of a swan with the down, or feathers.

2. Any of various soft-napped or soft-surfaced cotton or woolen fabrics, as canton flannel.

swan'skin', *adj.* Of woven materials or articles made from them, having a soft finish suggestive of a swanskin.

swan's neck. = SWANNECK, *n.,* 2.

swan song. The song anciently fabled to be sung by a swan when dying; hence, a poetic, musical, or artistic work or the like, composed shortly before the artist's death, or at the end of an artistic period.

swan's path, *or* **road.** The sea. *Archaic.*

Swan spectrum (swŏn). [After William *Swan* (1818–94), Eng. physicist.] *Physics.* The spectrum of the blue cone in a Bunsen burner when operating strongly, consisting of definite bands due to the excitation of certain carbon compounds; it is also observed in some vacuum tube discharges.

swan'-up'per (swŏn'ŭp'ĕr), *n.* Swanmarker.

swan'-up'ping (-ŭp'ĭng), *n.* [From *swan* + *up,* prep. & adv.] The practice or process of marking young swans for the owners; specif., an annual expedition for this purpose on the river Thames, the crown and the Companies of Dyers and Vintners now being the only owners; — called also *swan-hopping.* Cf. SWANMARK. *Eng.*

swan'-white' (66), *adj.* White as swanskin. *Poetic.*

swan'wort' (swŏn'wûrt'), *n.* The swanflower.

swap (swŏp; *dial. also* swäp), *v.;* SWAPPED (swŏpt); SWAP'PING. Also **swop** (swŏp). [ME. *swappen* to strike, to move swiftly; perh. akin to E. *sweep, swoop.* Cf. SWAP a blow.] *Transitive:* **1.** To throw, move, fling, etc., so as to strike or dash against something; to cause to fall plump, to bang, etc. *Now Dial.*

2. To strike; beat; thrash; also, to strike or chop off; cut. *Now Rare.*

3. To devour or swallow quickly; to toss off. *Obs.*

4. To strike (a bargain). *Obs.*

5. To exchange; barter; to give in exchange; as, to *swap* horses, stories, or places; to *swap* a knife with a schoolmate. *Colloq.*

6. *Slang.* **a** To dismiss, or replace; to fire. **b** To cheat.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To move with violence toward or against something; to pounce, swoop, flop, fall plump, etc. **b** To deal blows.

2. To make an exchange; to engage in barter or give-and-take. *Colloq.*

swap horses while crossing a stream. Literally, of riders, to make an exchange of horses while fording; hence, to make a change in the head of a government, business, etc., while a situation is critical.

swap (swŏp), *n.* [Perh. of imitative orig.; cf. G. *schwapp,* a slap, swap, *schwapp, schwapps,* interj., slap! smack! but cf. also SWAP to strike.] **1.** Act of swapping; a blow, stroke, cut, etc.; also, a swoop, fall, or pounce. *Now Dial.*

2. An exchange; a barter; as, a good *swap. Colloq.*

swap (swäp), *adv.* [See SWAP a blow.] Quickly and with force; with a swap. *Now Dial.*

swap (swäp), *v. t. & i.* [Scot., of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *svipr* look, mien, likeness, Nor. *svip.*] To bear a resemblance (to). *Scot.* — *n.* Look; also, resemblance. *Scot.*

swape (swāp), *n.* [ON. *sveipa* to sweep, swoop. See SWOOP.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** A pole or bar used as a lever or swivel. **b** A long steering oar used by keelmen on the Tyne.

swap hook. A reaping hook for swapping grain. *Dial. Eng.*

swap'per (swŏp'ĕr), *n.* One who swaps; also, a whopper. *Colloq.*

swap'ping, *n.* The act of one that swaps; specif., the act or practice of exchanging one possession for another. *Colloq.*

swap'ping (swŏp'ĭng; -ĭn), *adj.* [Lit., striking. See SWAP.] *Colloq.* **a** That swaps; also, *Dial.,* swooping. **b** Big; huge; "whopping."

‖**swa·raj'** (swä·räj'), *n.* [Skr. *svarāj* self-ruling, *svārājya* independence rule. See SUICIDE; RAJ.] **1.** Political independence; national self-government, or home rule. *India.*

2. [*cap.*] The self-rule party of India.

— **swa·raj'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **swa·raj'ist** (-ĭst), *n. & adj.*

swar'bie (swär'bĭ), *n.* [From SWARTBACK.] Swartback. *Shetland I.*

sward (swôrd), *n.* [AS. *sweard* skin, covering; akin to OFris. *sverde,* D. *zwoord,* G. *schwarte,* ON. *svörthr* skin, sward of the earth.] **1.** (*dial. pron.* swärd) Skin; covering, as the hide of beasts; rind; esp., outer skin, as of bacon. *Now Dial.*

2. The grassy surface of land; that part of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass; turf; greensward. Cf. SOD.

sward (swôrd), *v. t. & i.;* SWARD'ED; SWARD'ING. To produce sward (upon); to cover, or be covered, with sward.

sward'-cut', *v. t.* To cut the sward off (land) before plowing. — **sward'-cut'ter,** *n.*

sward'y (swôr'dĭ), *adj.* Covered with sward or grass.

swarf (swärf), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. ON. *svarfa,* E. SWERVE.] To swoon or cause to swoon. — *n.* A stupor; swoon. *Both Scot. & N. of Eng.*

swarf (swôrf), *n.* [ON. *svarf.* See SWERVE.] **a** Slimy or oozy material from a grindstone in wet grinding, gritty grease exuding from a wheel axle, or the like. *Local, Eng.* **b** Fine metallic particles removed by a cutting tool; specif., chippings, etc., from soft iron castings, used as a reducing agent in certain chemical manufactures.

swarf, *n.* = SWARD (of ground); surface. *Rare.*

swarm (swôrm), *n.* [ME. *swarm,* fr. AS. *swearm;* akin to D. *zwerm,* G. *schwarm,* OHG. *swaram,* ON. *svarmr* a tumult, Sw. *svärm* a swarm, Dan. *sværm,* and prob. to Skr. *svara* sound, noise, tone. Cf. SURD.] **1.** A great number of honeybees emigrating together from a hive in company with a queen to start a new colony elsewhere; also, loosely, a colony of honeybees settled in a hive. See SWARM, *v. i.,* 1.

2. Any moving, esp. migratory, multitude; a dense crowd in motion or pressing on; a throng; sometimes, specif., a horde seeking a new home; as, the *swarm* of Danes that came to England in 875; a *swarm* of insects, meteorites, or perplexities.

3. *Biol.* An aggregation of free-floating or free-swimming unicellular organisms; — applied usually to zoospores.

Syn. — Multitude, crowd, throng. See FLOCK.

swarm (swôrm), *v. Intrans.:* **1.** To collect, and depart from a hive in a body to form a new colony; — said of bees. By departure of some of the bees of a colony in this way overcrowding of the hive is remedied and the number of colonies is increased. To make their undertaking successful the swarm must contain a queen. Cf. AFTERSWARM.

2. To migrate, move, or assemble in a crowd, like bees; to throng together; to congregate in a multitude.

Now *swarms* the village o'er the jovial mead. *J. Thomson.*

3. To contain a swarm, esp. a throng of beings in motion; to be alive; to teem; — usually with *with;* as, the book *swarmed* with errors; the brooks now *swarm.*

4. *Biol.* **a** To escape in a swarm, as zoospores from a sporangium, usually with a typical vibrating movement; to move about actively previous to or following such escape. **b** *Bacteriol.* To break out as from a gelatinous cyst or family.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To fill with a swarm; to throng.

2. To collect a swarm of (bees) in hiving; also, to collect a swarm into (a hive).

3. To produce a swarm of. *Tennyson.*

swarm (swôrm), *v. i. & t.;* SWARMED (swôrmd); SWARM'ING. [Origin uncert.] To climb; shin; mount; — commonly with *up;* as, to *swarm* up a pole.

swarm cell. *Biol.* Swarm spore.

swarm'er (swôr'mĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which swarms; one of a swarm; also, a beehive adapted for swarming or a swarm.

2. *Biol.* A swarm spore.

swarm'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of those that swarm; emigration or movement in a swarm.

2. *Card Playing.* In skat, the giving as many points as possible on tricks taken or likely to be taken by one's partner.

swarm'ing, *adj.* That swarms; migrating, issuing, emerging, etc., as a swarm; hence, densely crowded; thickly populated; teeming; as, the *swarming* tenements in the slums of any large modern city.

swarm spore. *Biol.* A zoospore, or a planogamete; any minute motile spore produced in large numbers.

swarm'y (swôr'mĭ), *adj.* Swarming.

swar'ry (swär'ĭ; swŏr'-), *n.* Soiree; — so spelled in mimicry of mispronunciation.

swart (swôrt), *adj.* [ME. *swart,* AS. *sweart* black; akin to OFris., OS., & LG. *swart,* D. *zwart,* G. *schwarz,* OHG. *swarz,* ON. *svartr,* Sw. *svart,* Dan. *sort,* Goth. *swarts,* L. *sordes* dirt, *sordere* to be dirty. Cf. SORDID, SWARTHY.] **1.** Of a dark color, complexion, or cast; blackish; swarthy.

2. Black in character or influence; heinous; baneful; malignant; blighting; dismal; gloomy. *Poetic.*

swart, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. AS. *sweartian.*] To make or become swarthy. *Obs.*

swart'back' (swôrt'băk'), *n.* [ON. *svartbakr.* See SWART; BACK.] The great black-backed gull. See BLACK-BACKED GULL. *Shetland & Orkney I.*

swarth (swôrth), *n.* [AS. *swearth;* akin to E. SWARD.] *Now Dial.* **a** = SWARD. **b** A crop of grass for hay.

swarth (swärth), *v. t. & i.* Dial. var. of SWARD.

swarth (swôrth), *adj.* [See SWART; SWARTHY.] Swart; swarthy. — *n.* Swarthiness.

swarth (swärth), *n.* Apparition; wraith. *Dial. Eng.*

swarth (swôrth). Var. of SWARP, SWATH.

swarth'y (swôr'thĭ; -thĭ; 277), *adj.;* SWARTH'I·ER (-thĭ·ĕr; -thĭ·ĕr); SWARTH'I·EST. [Cf. SWART, SWARTH, *adj.,* SWARTY.] Being of a dark color, complexion, cast, or, *Rare,* character; dusky; swart. "A *swarthy* Ethiope." *Shak.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See DUSKY.

— **swarth'i·ly** (-thĭ·lĭ; -thĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **swarth'i·ness,** *n.*

swarth'y, *v. t.* To make swarthy. *Rare.*

swart'ish, *adj.* Somewhat swart.

swart'ness, *n.* [Cf. AS. *sweartness.*] The quality or state of being swart.

swart'rut'ter (swôrt'rŭt'ĕr), *n.* [G. *schwarze rotte* black company, confused with D. words for black rider.] A trooper of one of the marauding bands with blackened face, black garb, etc., that in the 16th and 17th centuries harassed the Netherlands. — **swart'rut'ting,** *adj.*

swart star. *Astron.* Sirius; — so called as causing swarthiness or blight. Cf. DOG DAYS.

swart'y (swôr'tĭ), *adj.* [From SWART.] Swarthy. *Now Rare.*

Swartz'bois' (shvärts'boi'; swärts'boiz'), *n. pl.* [S. Afr. D., lit., black boys.] A subdivision of the Hottentots.

Swartz'i·a (swärt'sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Olaus *Swartz* (1760–1818), Sw. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical trees (family Caesalpiniaceae) with racemose irregular flowers, the corolla often reduced to a single petal or absent. *S. tomentosa* is the *wamara.* Syn. *Tounatea.*

swarve (swôrv), *v. i.* [Cf. QUAR to choke.] To choke with sediment; — chiefly in passive. *Local Eng. & U. S.*

swarve, *v. t. & i.* = SWARM, to climb. *Now Rare.*

swarve (swärv). Dial. var. of SWERVE.

swarve (swärv). Scot. var. of 1st SWARF.

swash (swŏsh), *v.;* SWASHED (swŏsht); SWASH'ING. [Imitative. Cf. SWISH.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To move, dash, strike, hit, etc., with clashing, splashing, or similarly loud sound or sounds; to make many violent noisy movements, as with weapons, while going through water, etc.; as, to *swash* in one's bath; to *swash* about with one's sword; rain *swashed* against the windows.

2. To make a great noise or bluster; to play the swashbuckler; to swagger.

—, *Transitive:* To dash, cast, or lash violently; esp., to cause to splash; as, to *swash* water in a pail.

swash, *n.* **1.** One who swashes; a swashbuckler.

2. Blustering noise or behavior; swagger.

3. Swashing liquid; wet refuse; esp., hogwash. *Dial. Eng.*

4. A body or mass of dashing, splashing water. Specif.: *U. S.* **a** A narrow sound or channel of water lying within a sand bank, or between a sand bank and the shore. **b** A bar over which the sea washes.

5. A dashing or splashing of water against or upon something, or the sound of such; as, the *swash* of the waves against a pier, upon the beach, etc.

6. A heavy or resounding blow on or from a yielding substance.

7. A slushy, sloppy condition of the ground. *Rare.*

swash, *adv.* With a swash or splash. *Rare.*

swash, *adj.* Swashing; swagger; swanky. *Now Dial.*

swash, *n.* A drum. — **swash'er** (-ĕr). *Both Obs. Scot.*

---

swan'down', *n.* = SWAN'S-DOWN.
swan'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
swan'-hop'per, swan'-hop'ping. Corrupts. of SWAN-UPPER, etc. *Eng.*
swank'ie. Var. of SWANKY.
swanking stick. = SWAGGER STICK.
swan'like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.
swan'mote. Var. of SWANMOTE.
swan'ner (swŏn'ĕr), *n.* = SWANNERY. [*Obs.*]
swan'net, *n.* A young swan.
swan pan. = SUAN PAN.
swan's-down, or **swanskin, calico.** = CANTON FLANNEL.
Swan'te·vit'. Var. of SVANTOVIT. [COCASH.]
swan'weed' (swŏn'wēd'), *n.* =
swapt. Swapped. *Ref. Sp.*
swar. Var. of *swore,* past tense of SWEAR. *Now Dial.*
sware. Archaic past tense of SWEAR.
sware. † SQUARE; dial. var. of SWIRE.
swarf, swarfy. † SWARTH, SWARTHY.
swarf'er (swôr'fĕr), *n. Metal.* = SCARFER.
Swar'ga. Var. of SVARGA.
swarmd. Swarmed. *Ref. Sp.*
swarth'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
swart'ly, *adv.* of SWART.

---

swash (swŏsh), *n.* [Cf. ASWASH.] **1.** *Arch.* An oval figure, as one with moldings oblique to the axis of the work. *Obs.*
2. *Printing.* The flourish of a swash letter.

swash, *adj.* **1.** Inclined obliquely to the work's axis.
2. Designating or pertaining to the printed character, swash letter (see SWASH LETTERS).

swash (swŏsh; swȧsh), *adj.* [Cf. SWASH, *v.*, SQUASH, *v.*] Soft; squashy; also, fuddled. *Dial.*

swash'buck'le (swŏsh'bŭk'l), *v. i. & t.* [From SWASHBUCKLER.] To play the swashbuckler; to affect in the manner of a swashbuckler. — **swash'buck'ling** (-lĭng), *n. & adj.*

swash'buck'ler (-lĕr), *n.* [*swash* + *buckler* shield.] A boasting, slashing soldier or ruffian; a blustering daredevil; a swaggerer; a bravo. — **swash'buck'ler-ing,** *n. & adj.* — **swash'buck'ler-y** (-ĭ), *n.* — **swash'buck'ler-dom,** *n.*

swash channel. = 2d SWASH, 4 a.

swash'er (swŏsh'ĕr), *n.* A swashbuckler.

swash'ing, *adj.* That swashes; swashbuckling; splashing; resounding. "*Swashing* blow." *Shak.*

swash letters. A style of italic letters having top and bottom flourishes; thus:

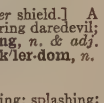

swash plate. *Mach.* A revolving circular plate, set obliquely on its shaft, and acting as a cam to give a reciprocating motion to a rod in a direction parallel to the shaft.

Swash Plate.

swash'work' (swŏsh'wûrk'), *n.* Oblique work in lathe turning.

swash'y (swŏsh'ĭ; swȧsh'ĭ), *adj.* [See SWASH, *adj.*] *Eng.* **a** Squashy; watery. **b** Weak; insipid.

swas'ti-ka, swas'ti-ca (swŏs'tĭ-kȧ; swäs'-), *n.* Also **suas'ti-ca, svas'ti-ka,** etc. [Skr. *svastika*, fr. *svasti* welfare, fr. *su* well + *asti* being, prop., is. See IS.] **1.** A symbol or ornament in the form of a Greek cross with the ends of the arms bent at right angles all in the same direction, usually clockwise, and each prolonged to the height of the parallel arm of the cross. A great many modified forms exist, ogee and volute as well as rectilinear, while various decorative designs, as the Greek fret or meander, are derived from or closely associated with it. The swastika is found in remains from the Bronze Age in various parts of Europe, esp. at Hissarlik (Troy), and was in frequent use as late as the 10th century. It is found in ancient Persia, in India, where both Jains and Buddhists used (or still use) it as a religious symbol, in China and Japan, and among Indian tribes of North, Central, and South America. It is usually thought to be a charm, talisman, or religious token, esp. a sign of good luck or benediction. Other names for the swastika are *sylfot* and *gammadion.*

Typical form of Swastika.

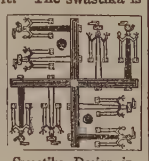
Swastika Design in Navaho Altar Floor.

2. [*cap.*] Hakenkreuzler. See HAKENKREUZ. *Germany.*

swat (swȧt), *v. i.* To squat. *Dial. Eng.* — (*pron.* swŏt) *v. t.* To hit hard; to strike with a smashing blow. *Chiefly U. S.*

swat (swŏt), *n.* A swatting; a hit; crushing blow. *Chiefly U. S.*

swat (swȧt), *n.* [AS. *swātan*, pl., beer; perh. akin to E. SWEET.] Chiefly *pl. Scot.* **a** Drink; esp. new ale; wort. **b** The thin part of sowens.

swat (swŏt), *past tense & past part.* of SWEAT. *Now Dial.*

swat (swŏt). Var. of SWOT, *n. & v.*

Swat (swȧt), **Swa'ti** (swä'tē), *n.* One of a Moslem people of the North-West Frontier Province of India, of Aryan speech and descent; — called also *Dehgan.*

swatch (swŏch), *n.* **1.** An owner's tally, or tag, attached to cloth sent to a dyer. *Now Dial.*
2. A sample of a fabric, leather, etc.; also, a collection of samples, esp. one issued by a single manufacturer.
3. A typical act, instance, member, etc.; a characteristic specimen.

swatch (swŏch; swȧch), *v. t.* **a** *Dial.* To separate; cut off. **b** *Scot.* To select, supply, or make, by a pattern; to match. **c** *Dial.* To furnish a sample of.

swatch (swŏch), *n.* [Cf. SWASH.] **1.** A swash, or channel between sandbanks or a sandbank and shore. *Brit.*
2. An open place in sea ice. *Newfoundland.*

swatch, *v. i.* To shoot seal in swatches. *Newfoundland.* — **swatch'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

Swatch'el (swŏch'ĕl), *n. Slang.* Punch, the chief character in the Punch-and-Judy shows.

Swatchel box. A Punch-and-Judy show.

swatch'er (swŏch'ĕr), *n. Textile Trade.* One who assembles swatches.

swath (swŏth; swōth; 277), **swathe** (swāth), *n.* [AS. *swæth, swathu*, a track, trace; akin to MLG. *swat, swade*, furrow, swath, D. *zwad, zwade*, a swath of grass, G. *schwad, schwaden*, and perh. to E. SWATHE.] **1.** A track; trace; now usually, a row, strip, stripe, band or the like.
Strewing a light *swath* of fallen petals on the grass. *Amy Lowell.*
2. The whole sweep of a scythe or a machine, in mowing or cradling, or the path cut in one course.
3. A windrow of cut grain or grass as left by the scythe or mowing maching.
4. A crop, sometimes a row, of grass or grain ready for reaping or haying.
5. Figuratively: **a** The sweep or reach of someone or something that cuts as a scythe; esp., in *cut a swath*, to cut a figure; to make a display or leave an impression. **b** That or those mown down as in battle.

swath (swäth). Dial. Eng. var. of SWARD, grass, skin.

swathe (swāth), *n.* Swath; a track; row, as of mown grain; a path cut by or as by a scythe.

swathe (swāth), *v. t.;* SWATHED (swāthd); SWATH'ING (swāth'ĭng). [AS. *swæthian.* See SWATH, *n.*] **1.** To bind, wrap, or swaddle with a band, bandage, or the like; also, to wrap around in the manner of a bandage or swathe; as, an infant *swathed* at birth; to *swathe* one's waist with ribbon.
2. To envelop or encircle in the manner of a swathe; to enfold; confine; surround; as, fog *swathed* the river.

swathe, *n.* Also **swath.** [AS. *swath-*; perh. akin to E. *swath.* See SWADDLE, *n.*] A bandage; a band used in wrapping or enveloping; specif.: **a** Usually *pl.* Swaddling clothes. **b** A surgical bandage. **c** An envelope or enveloping medium; esp., *Obs.*, an integument. **d** A bond; a fetter; a shackle.

swath'er (swŏth'ĕr; swŏth'-), *n. Agric. Mach.* A combine attachment for cutting and laying green crops in swaths, each 16 to 24 feet wide.

swath'er (swäth'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which swathes.

swath'ing band (swäth'ĭng). A swaddling band; also, a bandage.

swathing clothes *or* **clouts.** = SWADDLING CLOTHES. *Obs.*

swath'y (swŏth'ĭ; swŏth'-), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or lying in, swaths.

swat'ter (swȧt'ĕr), *v. i. & t.* [Imitative. Cf. SQUATTER, *v. t.*] *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.* To squatter or splash about; to scatter; squander.

swat'ter (swŏt'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which swats; specif.: **a** A device for killing flies, etc., usually consisting of a flat piece of perforated rubber or fine-meshed wire netting attached to a handle. **b** *Colloq.* A heavy hitter in baseball.

swat'tle (swȧt''l), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *squattle.*] To gulp; to guzzle; also, to dissipate; squander. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*

swa'ver (swā'vĕr), *n. & v.* [Cf. AS. *swǣfan.*] Stagger. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

sway (swā), *v.;* SWAYED (swād); SWAY'ING. [ME. *sweyen*, prob. fr. ON. *sveigja* to bend, swing, sway; but cf. also Fris. *swāien, swājen*, D. *zwaaijen* to wield, swing. Cf. SWAGGER.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To move; fall; now, to turn one's way; to bend one's course.
Yet never see those proud ones *swaying* home
With mainyards backed and bows a cream of foam. *Masefield.*
2. To swing from side to side; to oscillate; fluctuate; as, the tree *sways* in the wind.
3. To be bent by weight or influence; to lean; incline; veer; as, the wall *sways* to the right; opinion *sways* to his side.
4. To bear sway; to rule; govern.
5. To have weight or influence. *Now Rare.*
Lucrative motives . . . would *sway* very little with so silly a fellow. *Fielding.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to swing, oscillate, fluctuate, or vacillate; as, reeds *swayed* by the wind.
2. To cause to bend or swerve; to deflect; divert; as, the pillars were *swayed* three inches by the earthquake; also, to exert pressure upon; to have a controlling influence over; as, motives that *swayed* the elections.
A grown man who ought not to let himself be *swayed* by a dream. *Masefield.*
3. To wield, as a scepter; also, to govern; guide, control.
To *sway* the world, and land and sea subdue. *Dryden.*
4. To weigh down; oppress. *Dial. Eng.*
5. *Naut.* To hoist or set up, esp. by throwing the weight of the body on a halyard or other rope; — often with *up.*

Syn. — Bias, rule, direct, influence; wave. See SHAKE.

sway, *n.* **1.** The action or an instance of swaying or being swayed; rotation, oscillation, fluctuation, deflection, inclination, etc.; also, a ruling or governing; as, the *sway* of a tree, a bridge, or a monarch.
2. The sweep, force, or momentum of something swaying or swayed; as, the *sway* of a brandished weapon; now, usually, preponderating force or pressure; controlling influence; as, impelled by the *sway* of desires; long under the *sway* of false doctrine.
3. Sovereign power; dominion; also, dominance; as, when Caesar held *sway* over the world.
4. Grace of form, figure, or carriage; lithesomeness.
5. Any of various things that move with a swaying motion, as a balance, crane, lever, etc. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

Syn. — Power, empire, sovereignty, influence, ascendancy.

sway'-back' (swā'băk'), *n.* **1.** An abnormally hollow condition, or sagging, of the back, found esp. among horses; also, the back so shaped.
2. *Med.* = LORDOSIS.

sway'-backed' (-băkt'), *adj.* Also **sway'-back'.** Having or afflicted with sway-back; hence, characterized by weakness suggestive of a sway-back.

sway bar. *Vehicles.* **a** A bar attached to the hounds, in the rear of the front axle, so as to slide on the reach as the axle is swung in turning the vehicle. **b** Either of the two bars used in coupling the front and rear sleds of a logging sled; also, the bar used to couple two logging cars.

sway boat. A boat-shaped swing.

sway brace. A brace to prevent swaying.

sway'-brace', *v. t.* To brace (a structure) so as to prevent swaying. — **sway bracing.**

sway'er (swā'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which sways.

sway'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that sways.
2. A hollowing or sagging, as in sway-back.

sway'ing, *adj.* That sways, swings, sags, etc. — **sway'ing-ly,** *adv.*

sway'less, *adj.* Not swayable.

sway pole. A long pole or bar, as at a well or a kitchen chimney, fixed for swaying.

Swa'zi (swä'zē), *n.* A Bantu of an intelligent, industrious tribe of Zulu origin of Swaziland in South Africa.

Swa'zi-land' (swä'zē-lănd'), *adj.* [From *Swaziland*, S. Africa.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the lowest and oldest period or system of the unfossiliferous, folded and metamorphosed pre-Devonian rocks of South Africa.

Swa'zi-land', *n. Geol.* The Swaziland period or system.

sweal (swēl), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *swelan*, v. i.; akin to MLG. *swelen* to singe, wither, AS. *swōl* heat, ON. *svæla* a thick smoke. See SWELTER.] To melt or waste away. *Now Dial.*

sweal, *v. t.* [ME. *swelen*, fr. AS. *swǣlan*, v. t., akin to *swelan*, v. i. See 1st SWEAL.] To burn; singe; scorch. *Now Dial.*

swear (swâr), *v.; past* SWORE (swōr; 181), formerly SWARE (swâr); *past part.* SWORN (swōrn; 181); *pres. part. & verbal n.* SWEAR'ING. [ME. *sweren, swerien*, fr. AS. *swerian;* akin to D. *zweren*, OS. *swerian*, OHG. *sweren*, G. *schwören*, ON. *sverja*, Sw. *svärja*, Dan. *sværge*, ON. *svara* to answer, Dan. *svare*, Goth. *swaran* to swear, OSlav. *svara* a quarrel. Cf. ANSWER, SERMON.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to affirm solemnly by an object regarded as sacred, as the Bible, the Koran, etc.
2. To make a solemn promise, threat, vow, etc.; to vow.
3. To use profane or blasphemous language; esp., to use the name of God or sacred things in imprecation, cursing, etc.
4. *Law.* To take oath (which see); to give evidence or state on oath or legal equivalent (as, on affirmation); as, to *swear* to a fact, against a party.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To declare or assert as true; to promise or vow, or the like, with a solemn appeal to God, on oath, or on one's word of honor; to pledge sacredly; to vow to observe, bring about, etc.; as, to *swear* that he saw him; to *swear* obedience, revenge, or a truce; also, loosely, to assert or promise emphatically; to asseverate.
2. To utter or take (an oath); as, to *swear* a false oath.
3. To appeal to, as God, by or with an oath. *Obs.*
4. To declare, charge, or confirm upon or under oath; as, he *swore* treason against his friend; he *swears* the truth, I know.
5. To bring into a given or implied state by swearing; also, followed by *away*, to cause the loss of (one's life, etc.) by false testimony.
6. *Law.* To put to an oath (which see); to bind by an oath; to administer an oath to; — often followed by *in* or *into;* as, to *swear* witnesses, a jury; to *swear* in an officer.

swear at. **a** To curse; to invoke evil upon. **b** *Slang.* To be, as colors, out of harmony with (each other).

swear by. **a** To take an oath by; as, to *swear by* faith or by a saint. **b** To be sure of its existence; — preceded by *enough.*
Those who kept only just enough money at the Musical Banks to *swear by.* *S. Butler.*
c To place great confidence in (a person or thing); to trust implicitly; as, to *swear by* one's doctor.

swear for. To answer for; to guarantee.

swear off. **a** To vow to abstain from; renounce. **b** *Rare.* To get rid of with an oath.

swear out. **a** To swear off, or renounce. *Shak.* **b** *U. S.* To procure (a warrant for arrest) by making a sworn accusation.

swear the peace against one. *Law.* To make oath that one is under actual fear of death or bodily harm from another by reason of his menaces or attempts, to compel the accused to find sureties that he will keep the peace. *Chiefly Eng.*

swear (swâr), *n.* An oath; esp., a profane oath. *Colloq.*

swear (swĕr). Variant of SWEER.

swear'er (swâr'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who swears, also (usually **swear'er-in'**) one who administers an oath.
2. A profane person; one given to profanity.

swear'ing-ly, *adv.* Profanely. *Rare.*

swear'word' (swâr'wûrd'), *n.* A profane oath or word; an expletive. *Colloq.*

sweat (swĕt), *v.; past tense & past part.* SWEAT or SWEAT'ED, *Obs.* SWAT (swŏt); *pres. part. & verbal n.* SWEAT'ING. [ME. *sweten*, fr. AS. *swǣtan*, fr. *swat*, n., sweat; akin to OFris. & OS. *swēt*, D. *zweet*, OHG. *sweiz*, G. *schweiss*, ON. *sveiti*, Sw. *svett*, Dan. *sved*, L. *sudor* sweat, *sudare* to sweat, Gr. *idos, hidrōs*, sweat, *idein* to sweat, Skr. *sveda* sweat. Cf. EXUDE, SUDARY, SUDORIFIC, SUINT.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To excrete sensible moisture through the pores of the skin; to perspire.
2. **a** To emit or exude moisture, as green plants when closely packed, cheese in ripening, etc. **b** To ferment; — of tobacco, cacao beans, etc. **c** To exude oil; — of putty, certain varnish films, etc. **d** To exude nitroglycerin; — said of dynamite in which nitroglycerin separates from its absorbent or dope. **e** To putrefy; — of hides, etc.
3. To condense or gather surface moisture in beads; as, stones *sweat* at night; the decanter is *sweating.*
4. To be excreted, or exuded through pores or a porous surface; to ooze; — as, the surplus moisture will *sweat* out; the oil coat may *sweat* through this varnish.
5. To labor in such manner as to cause perspiration; to work hard; to drudge; plug. *Colloq.*
6. To undergo suffering, anxiety, vexation, etc.; to suffer an infliction, penalty, or the like; as, let him *sweat* for it. *Colloq.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To emit or seem to emit from pores; to exude; as, Jesus *sweat* blood; the flowers *sweat* dew.
Mine eyes to *sweat* compassion. *Shak.*
2. To cause to exude or lose moisture; specif.: **a** To subject to fermentation, as the leaves of tobacco or cacao beans. **b** To dry thoroughly, as wood in a charcoal pit. **c** To putrefy (sheepskins or hides) by exposing to warm, humid air so as to loosen the wool or hair.
3. To wet or soak with perspiration; as, to *sweat* a collar.
4. To cause to excrete moisture from the skin; to cause to perspire; as, his physicians *sweated* him.
5. To get rid of or lose by or as if by sweating or being sweated; — with *away* and *out;* as, to *sweat* away one's surplus weight; also, with *down*, to cause (a patient) to reduce in weight or size by or as if by sweating.
6. To produce by hard work or drudgery; — often with *out;* as, Scott *sweated* out one novel after another.
7. To apply heat to (a substance); specif.: **a** To heat so as to extract an easily fusible constituent; as, to *sweat* bismuth ore. Cf. def. 8. **b** To heat, as solder, until it melts and runs, esp. between surfaces to unite them; as, to *sweat* soft solder into seams; hence, to unite by such means; as, to *sweat* a gold pen to an iridium point (causing the gold to melt and adhere). **c** To expose (citrus fruit) to a high temperature to hasten the coloring.
8. To extract by or as by sweating; — often with *out;* as, to *sweat* out the poisons in one's system; specif., to extract (a fusible element) by heating a substance; as, to *sweat* oil out of crude paraffin.
9. To extract something valuable from (a person or thing) by unfair means; to fleece; bleed; specif., to remove particles of (a coin, esp. a gold coin) by shaking it with others in a bag.
10. To make sweat, or overwork; to drive hard; hence, to oppress (a worker) by exacting labor at low wages and under unfair or unhealthful conditions; as, to *sweat* probationers in a hospital. See SWEATING SYSTEM.
If his employers *sweat* him, the workman cannot call in the soldier to enforce fair wages. *J. Ramsay Macdonald.*
11. *Slang.* **a** To pledge or pawn. **b** To give (a prisoner) the third degree.
12. *Naut.* To hoist, haul, or set, as flat or taut as possible; — said of a sail, rope, etc.
13. *Wool.* To confine (sheep) so that the heat will cause the yolk to rise and make shearing easier.

sweat out. *Card Playing.* To win a game without taking risks, by waiting for trifling points that fall to one's share.

sweat (swĕt), *n.* [After *sweat*, v., fr. ME. *swot*, fr. AS. *swāt.* See SWEAT, *v.*] **1.** Lifeblood; life. *Obs.*
2. The fluid excreted from the sudoriferous glands of the skin; perspiration. See PERSPIRATION, 2.
In the *sweat* of thy face shalt thou eat bread. *Gen.* iii. 19.
3. A sweating or being sweated; the condition of one sweating or sweated; a sweating process; a spell of sweating; as, the doctor advised a *sweat;* to be in a *sweat;* apples injured by *sweat;* a cold or warm *sweat.*
4. Moisture issuing from or gathering in drops on the surface of any substance; as, the *sweat* of hay in a stack; *sweat* on a pitcher.
5. That which induces or promotes perspiration. Specif.: **a** A sudorific. **b** *Archaic.* Hard work; drudgery.
6. A soldier. *Slang.*

swasht. Swashed. *Ref. Sp.*
swash'way', *n.* = 2d SWASH, 4 a.
swatch'way', *n.* = 3d SWATCH, 1.
swath. † SWATHE.
swath'a·ble, swathe'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
swath'band', *n.* = SWATHING BAND. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
swathd. Swathed. *Ref. Sp.*
Swa'ti, *n.* See SWAT.
Swa'tow (swä'tou), *n.* See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES, *Table.*
swatte. Obs. past tense of SWEAT.
swawn. Var. of 3d SWAN.
sway. † SO.
sway'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
swayed (swād), *adj.* = SWAYBACKED.
sway'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.
swe. † SO, SUE.
sweam'ish (swēm'ĭsh). Var. of SQUEAMISH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
sweart. Var. of SWEERT. *Scot.*

7. The sweating sickness. *Obs.*
8. *Cards.* = CHUCK-A-LUCK.
9. *Hats.* = SWEATBAND.
10. *Manège.* An exercise given a horse before a race.
11. *Veter.* A febrile disease of ferrets, having the features commonly seen in distemper of dogs.

sweat'band' (swĕt'bănd'), *n.* **a** A band, as of leather, in a hat, to protect it from sweat. **b** Any material used as an inner lining in contact with the head.

sweat bath. See SWEAT LODGE.

sweat bee. Any of numerous small, short-tongued bees, esp. of the genera *Andrena* and *Halictus*.

sweat'box' (swĕt'bŏks'), *n.* **1.** Any device for sweating various products, as hides in tanning, dried figs, raisins, etc.
2. A room or cell for a refractory prisoner; or for one being put through the third degree; the process of sweating (a prisoner, etc.). *Colloq.*

sweat'ed (swĕt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* That has been made to sweat; specif., subject or subjected to the sweating system; as, a *sweated* industry.

sweat'er (swĕt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who sweats or makes (a person or thing) sweat.
2. Specif.: **a** *Now Rare.* A drudge; one who works under a sweating system. **b** *Hist.* A street ruffian of the 18th century who attacked to frighten rather than injure. **c** An employer of labor who makes use of the sweating system.
3. Something that induces sweating; as: **a** A sudorific. **b** *Colloq.* A hard task or job.
4. Originally, a heavy woolen garment, esp. a jacket, worn to induce sweating; later, a sweat shirt; now esp., a knitted (or crocheted) jacket, jumper, or overblouse.
5. A large shallow pan in which paraffin is sweated. See SWEAT, *v. t.*, 8.

sweat'ful (swĕt'fŏŏl; -fl), *adj.* Sweaty; sweat-inducing; accompanied by sweating, toilsome.

sweat gland. *Anat.* A gland which secretes perspiration. In man such glands occur in great numbers in nearly all parts of the skin, and ordinarily consist of an epithelial tube (*duct*) extending spirally downward from a minute orifice (*pore*) in the surface of the skin to the deep layer of the derma, or more often the subcutaneous tissue, where it ends in a convoluted spherical mass. See SKIN, *Illust.*

sweat'i-ly (swĕt'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a sweaty manner.

sweat'ing (swĕt'ĭng), *adj.* That sweats or is used in sweating; designed or used for hygienic bathing or for sweating sick persons; as, a *sweating* house or lodge.

sweating iron. A kind of knife, or a piece of iron, used to scrape off sweat, esp. from horses; horse scraper.

sweating plant. The boneset.

sweating sickness. **1.** A febrile epidemic disease characterized by profuse sweating, sometimes fatal within two or three hours, that appeared in England in 1485, 1507, 1517, 1528, and 1551.
2. Miliary fever.

sweating stock. = SWEAT STOCK.

sweating system. A system of taking advantage of the necessities of employees to drive them to the limit of their powers of labor, usually for unduly or unfairly low wages; often specif., the employment of unskilled or poorly or partly skilled workers on piecework in indoor manufacturing, as of cheap clothing or cigars, in workrooms called **sweatshops**, often, in the absence of statutory regulation, unsafe or unsanitary. The frequent employment of child labor and the parceling out of the work to be done in tenements are among the more objectionable features of the system.

sweat leather. **a** A leather sweatband. **b** A leather piece under the saddle girths to keep a horse's sweat from the rider.

sweat lodge. A hut or lodge built by American Indians for sweating, either as a rite or as a remedy for disease, by steam from water poured on hot stones.

sweat pad. **a** A pad, usually quilted, worn beneath a horse collar as a protection to the shoulder, esp. when sore. **b** *Dial.* A similar pad used beneath a saddle.

sweat shirt. A kind of pull-on sweater used by athletes before and after exercising.

sweat'shop' (swĕt'shŏp'), *n.* See SWEATING SYSTEM.

sweat stock. Hides depilated by sweating.

sweat'weed' (swĕt'wēd'), *n.* The marsh mallow.

sweat'y (swĕt'ĭ), *adj.*; SWEAT'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); SWEAT'I-EST. **1.** Moist, stained, or odorous, with sweat; as, a *sweaty* skin.
2. Consisting of sweat; of the nature of sweat

No noisome whiffs or *sweaty* streams. *Swift.*

3. Causing sweat; hence, laborious; toilsome.

Swede (swēd), *n.* [MLG. & MD.; cf. G. *Schwede*, AS. *Swēon*, pl.] **1.** One of the people of Sweden, an almost pure Teutonic type, though slightly modified by admixture with the Lapps and Finns in the northern departments. Cf. GEATAS; SCANDINAVIAN, *n.*, 1.
2. [*often not cap.*] A rutabaga, or Swedish turnip.

Swe'den-bor'gi-an (swē'dĕn-bôr'jĭ-ăn), *n.* One who holds the doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church, as taught by Emanuel Swedenborg (1688–1772), a Swedish philosopher and religious writer. Swedenborg claimed to have direct intercourse with the spiritual world, through the opening of his spiritual senses in 1745. He taught that the Lord Jesus Christ, as comprehending in himself all the fullness of the Godhead, is the one only God, and that there is a spiritual or symbolic sense to the Scriptures, which he (Swedenborg) was able to reveal, because he saw the correspondence between natural and spiritual things. — **Swe'den-bor'gi-an,** *adj.* — **Swe'den-bor'gi-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Swe'den-borg-ism** (swē'dĕn-bôrg-ĭz'm), *n.*

swedge (swĕj), **swedg'er** (swĕj'ĕr). Vars. of SWAGE, SWAGER.

swedge (swĕj), *v. t. & i.* [Origin obscure.] To bilk (a debt or score).

Swed'ish (swĕd'ĭsh), *adj.* [Cf. G. *schwedisch*, Sw. *svensk.*] Of or pert. to Sweden, its inhabitants, or their language.

Swed'ish (swĕd'ĭsh), *n.* **1.** The Swedish people collectively; — with *the.*
2. The language of Sweden, which previous to A.D. 1200 was recorded only in runic inscriptions. The literary language, or modern standard Swedish as distinguished from Old Swedish, began to develop in the 14th century. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Swedish clover. Alsike clover.

Swedish fir. The Scotch pine.

Swedish fly. The frit fly.

Swedish green. = SCHEELE'S GREEN.

Swedish iron. Wrought iron made in Sweden, valued for its generally excellent quality.

Swedish jib. = GENOESE JIB.

Swedish juniper. A horticultural variety (*Juniperus communis suecica*) of the common juniper.

Swedish lilywood. Birch burl veneer from northern Europe.

Swedish massage. *Med.* Massage together with Swedish movements.

Swedish movements. *Med.* A system of exercise, active and passive, of different muscles and joints of the body first devised in Sweden. See KINESIATRICS.

Swedish nightingale. **a** The European redwing (thrush). **b** [*cap.*] Jenny Lind (1820–87, Madame Goldschmidt), a native of Stockholm, perhaps the most celebrated of female vocalists.

Swedish sumac. A tanning extract prepared from the leaves of the bearberry *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi.*

Swedish turnip. The rutabaga.

Swedish turpentine. See TURPENTINE, *n.*, 1 **b**.

sweek (swēk), *n.* A twig supported by a prop in a bird snare. *Obs.*

sweel (swēl), *v. t.* To swaddle. *Scot. & Ir.*

sweel, *n. & v.* [Cf. Nor. dial. *svela, sveela, svila,* to whirl, run around.] Swirl. *Chiefly Scot.*

sweel (swēl). Dial. var. of SQUEAL, SWEAL.

sweel. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWILL.

swee'ny (swē'nĭ), *n.* [Prob. fr. G. dial. *schweine.*] In horses, an atrophy of the muscles of the shoulder; also, atrophy of any muscle.

sweep (swēp), *v.*; SWEPT (swĕpt); SWEEP'ING. [ME. *swepen*; akin to ME. *swopen.* See SWOOP, *v.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To brush away or off by vigorous and repeated motions; to remove from a surface with or as with an actively plied broom; sometimes, to cut with vigorous swings of a sword, scythe, etc.; hence, to drive off or away with resistless force; to destroy or efface by continuous onslaughts; as, to *sweep* dirt from a floor or crumbs from a table; wind *sweeping* leaves from a lawn; grain *swept* down by reapers; the pestilence *swept* off multitudes.
2. To clean by vigorous and continuous brushings; to remove dirt, dust, soot, etc., from the surface or surfaces of, with a broom or brush or by suction; hence, to strip, or clear by repeated and forcible blows, strokes, gusts, or the like; as, to *sweep* a floor; to *sweep* the country of enemies; decks *swept* clean in a storm.
3. To gather or collect in the manner of sweepings; to brush up or off in one mass or heap; to gather in, esp. at one stroke; as, to *sweep* the rubbish into a corner, or the coins into one's pocket; to *sweep* the stakes.
4. To touch or come in contact with (a surface) in the manner or with the effect of a brush; as, her fingers *swept* the strings; his beard *swept* the table; her train *sweeps* the floor; also, to brush, or pass lightly over (a surface); — with *with*; as, to *sweep* a river bottom with a dragnet; the strings with one's fingers, or the floor with one's train.
5. Hence, *Poetic:* **a** To carry so that it brushes the ground. "And like a peacock *sweeps* along his tail." *Shak.* **b** To produce (music) by sweeping strings. "Which [strain] from unseen lyres . . . the genii of the breezes *sweep.*" *Shelley.*
6. To move round or about so as to cover a wide circle or extent; to range over; to traverse; also, to cover, as a wide field or range of vision; to command; — usually with one or more connotations from other senses, as with rapidity, resistless force, or devastating effects; as, to *sweep* one's hat in bowing; his eyes *swept* the horizon; artillery placed to *sweep* the whole field.
7. *Rare.* **a** To execute (a curtsey, etc.) with a sweep. **b** To trace or describe (a line, circle, etc.).
8. *Curling.* To clear away snow in front of (an advancing stone or iron).
9. *Founding.* To form (a mold) by shaping the surface of the sand or loam with a template or strickle instead of using a pattern; to strike; strickle; — often with *up.*
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To clean a room, chimney, etc., with or as with a broom; also, to do the work of cleaning or brushing.

A new broom *sweeps* clean. *Old Prov.*

2. To move over the surface or extent of something with swiftness, force, devastating effects, or in a wide sweep; to go or pass with driving or cleansing force; as, the wind *swept* through the forest; the tides *swept* on; the bird *swept* down upon its prey.
3. To trail one's skirts in moving; hence, to move with stateliness or dignity; as, she *swept* from the room; also, of garments, to trail; as, to hear her skirts *sweeping* through the hall.
4. To have a great sweep; to extend in a curve or long stretch; as, the valley *sweeps* off to the right.
5. *Curling.* To clear the ice of snow, in the path of an advancing stone or iron, by brushing with a broom.
6. *Whaling.* To move the flukes violently from side to side; — said of a wounded whale.

sweep one off his feet. To move to enthusiasm; to affect (a person) with arguments, appeals, etc., so that he accepts all without question.

sweep the board, deck, or table. *Card Playing.* To clear off all the stakes on the table by winning them; hence, to win everything in sight; to excel all competitors.

sweep (swēp), *n.* **1.** The action or an act of sweeping; esp., a clearing out or away; as, to give a room a thorough *sweep*; a clean *sweep* of officeholders after election.
2. Something that sweeps or works with a sweeping motion, as a windmill's sail, a large compass, etc.
3. A sweeping movement or an effect of such; a course, progress, passage, etc., marked by continuity and driving force, also, a driving motion or an uninterrupted series of such motions; sometimes, a blow; a stroke; as, the downward *sweep* of an eagle; the *sweep* of Swinburne's verse; all eliminated at one *sweep.*
4. A motion or movement swiftly describing an arc or a circle; a circular course, esp. of something that moves rapidly; as, with a *sweep* of an arm or an ax.

Swaying to and fro with the immense *sweeps* and swelters of the whirl. *Poe.*

5. The compass of a sweeping movement, survey, course, etc.; range of extent, vision, progress, effect, etc.; extent; scope; as, within the *sweep* of a telescope; the broad *sweep* of a meadow, epidemic, or decree; also, a tract; an extent.

Here are *sweeps* of blue sage. *S. Graham.*

6. A curving or flowing line or contour; a bend; as, the *sweep* of an arch or of the Winged Victory's garments. Specif.: **a** A curved wall, stairway, projection, or the like. **b** A curved carriage drive in front of a house.

The doctor's car turning in the *sweep.* *S. Kaye-Smith.*

c A long flat curve; hence, a surface or part having such a curve, as a long, flatly curved ruler.
7. Usually *pl.* That swept up; esp. sweepings of workshops where precious metals are worked, containing filings, etc.
8. One who sweeps; a sweeper; specif.: **a** A chimney sweeper. **b** *Slang.* A low fellow; a blackguard; a scoundrel; — originally, *a dirty sweep.* **c** *Yale Univ., U. S.* One of the men employed by the university to take care of students' rooms.
9. A series of buildings, rooms, etc.; also, *Rare,* a suite.
10. [Cf. SWAPE.] A hand water-raising device consisting of a long pole or timber pivoted to the top of a tall post and used to raise and lower a bucket. Cf. PICOTAH, SHADOOF.
11. = SWEEPSTAKES, 2.
12. The knapweed *Centaurea nigra*; — usually in the *pl.*
13. An Australian squamipennate fish (*Scorpis aequipinnis*) highly valued for food.
14. *Agric. Mach.* **a** The lever arm of a circular horse-power machine to which the horse or horses are hitched. **b** A triangular-shaped cultivator attachment with a curved face which lightly cultivates and scrapes the surface soil between crop rows.
15. *Astron.* A systematic search of the sky with the telescope; — used by the Herschels.
16. *Bell Founding.* An iron frame with adjustable templates used in molding the inner core of a bell mold.
17. *Card Playing.* In cassino, a pairing or combining of all the cards on the board, and so removing them all; in whist, the winning of all the tricks in a hand.
18. *Founding.* A strickle.
19. *Mil.* **a** A war engine for throwing stones. *Obs. exc. Her.* **b** = TRAVERSE.
20. *Naut.* **a** *Obs.* The mold of a ship when she begins to curve in at the rungheads; any part of a ship shaped in a segment of a circle. **b** A long oar used in boats or small vessels, either to propel or steer them. **c** A wire or rope stretched between two vessels following parallel courses, the center or bight of the wire being allowed to sag below the surface at set depths to drag for mines, rocks, or other obstructions.
21. *Physics.* The process of settling or tendency (of a substance) to settle into thermal equilibrium. The sweep of a closed system is called a *simple sweep,* as the settling to thermal equilibrium of the vapor formed by the addition of a spark to a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen gases. The sweep of a substance which, being subjected to continuously changing external influences, does not keep up in its changes with the changing conditions, is called a *trailing sweep,* as the rapid expansion or compression of a gas in a cylinder in which a piston moves. The sweep of a substance which settles down to an unvarying state, incompatible with thermal equilibrium, due to external action, is called a *steady sweep,* as the keeping of the two ends of a rod at equal but different temperatures.
22. *Vehicles.* The radius of the curve to which a piece, such as a spring leaf or fender, is shaped; also arch or camber.

sweep (swēp), *adv.* With a sweep.

sweep'age (swēp'ĭj), *n.* [See -AGE.] Growth on a tract of land, falling or to fall to the sweep of a scythe.

sweep'back' (-băk'), *n.* *Aeronautics.* The acute angle between the lateral axis of an airplane and the axis of a wing.

sweep'-chim'ney, *n.* A chimney sweep. *Now Dial.*

sweep'er (swēp'ĕr), *n.* One who sweeps, or a device that cleans by sweeping; a sweep; as, a street *sweeper*; a carpet *sweeper*; specif.: **a** A protecting frilling formerly worn at the bottom of a dress skirt. **b** *Naut.* A vessel engaged in or fitted for sweeping. See SWEEP.

sweep head. The upper end or handle of a sweep (sense 20 **b**).

sweep'ing, *n.* **1.** The action or the act, duty, etc., of one who or that which sweeps, in any sense; as, a weekly *sweeping.*
2. *pl.* Things collected by sweeping; rubbish; refuse.

sweep'ing, *adj.* **1.** That sweeps, in any sense; as, *sweeping* brooms, women, eyes, winds, or trains; a *sweeping* glance, gesture or road.
2. Covering the whole range or a very large part of it; complete or nearly so; all-embracing; often, general and indiscriminate; as, a *sweeping* victory; *sweeping* charges. — **sweep'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **sweep'ing-ness,** *n.*

sweeping net. A sweep net.

sweeping process. *Physics.* = SWEEP, *n.*, 21.

sweeping score. *Curling.* A line passing through the center of the tee at right angles to the length of the rink. See CURLING, *n.*, 2, *Illust.*

sweep mill. *Agric. Mach.* A farm feed mill actuated by a circular sweep operated by horses.

sweep net. **a** A large net usually paid out around an arc of a circle from a boat and then hauled ashore. **b** A bag-shaped net with a handle used by entomologists for catching insects by sweeping it over vegetation.

sweep'-oar', *adj.* *Rowing.* Designating rowing, a race, etc., in which each member of a crew pulls but one oar.

sweep of the tiller. *Naut.* A circular frame on which the tiller travels.

sweep plate. A flat, horizontal, metallic ring secured to the fore part of a carriage and upon whose upper side the bottom side of the wheel plate rests and centers.

sweep point *or* **rail.** The movable switch rail in a light industrial track turnout.

sweep rake. *Agric. Mach.* = HAY SWEEP.

sweep seine. = SWEEP NET **a**. — **sweep seining.**

sweep smelter. One who smelts sweeps, to regain the metals.

sweep'stake' (swēp'stāk'), *n.* Also **sweep'stakes'** (-stāks'), *sing. & pl.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** One who wins all the stakes or prizes; also, the winning of such stakes. **b** In early use, a name frequently given to ships. **c** A complete removal; a clean sweep.
2. A game, competition, or the like, in which the winning of all stakes is possible; now, a race for a sweepstakes.
3. Always *sweepstakes.* The whole stake on an event, esp. on a horse race, a given amount being put up by each contestant and sometimes additional prizes added by the promoters, and the stake awarded according to agreement either all to the winner or in shares to several.
4. Always *sweepstakes.* A lottery offering to distribute sweepstakes as prizes.
5. *Horse Racing.* A race in which stakes are to be made by the owners (not fewer than three) of the horses engaged.

sweep ticket. A ticket giving one a chance in a sweepstake.

sweep'wash'er (swēp'wŏsh'ĕr), *n.* One who extracts the residuum of precious metals from the sweepings, potsherds, etc., of refineries of gold and silver, or places where these metals are used. — **sweep'wash'ings** (-ĭngz), *n.*

sweep'y (-ĭ), *adj.* That sweeps; sweeping in motion, line, or force. *Chiefly Poetic.*

Where the deluge burst with *sweepy* sway. *Gray.*

---

sweater shop. = SWEATSHOP. See SWEATING SYSTEM.
sweath (swĕth). Dial. Eng. var. of SWATH.
sweat'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sweat'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
sweat'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
sweaven. † SWEVEN.
sweb, *n. & v.* [AS. *swebban* to send to sleep, lull.] SWOON. *Obs.*
swech, sweche. † SUCH.
Swed'ish-owned', *adj.* See -OWNED.
swee (swē). Var. of SWAY. *Obs.*
sweem (swēm). Var. of SWIM.
sweens. Var. of SOWENS.
sweep'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
sweep'board', *n.* See STRICKLE, *n.*, 5.
sweep'dom, *n.* See -DOM.
sweeped. Obs. past tense & past part. of SWEEP.
sweep'er-ess, *n.* Fem. of SWEEPER.

sweep'y (swēp'ĭ), *n.* A chimney sweep. *Dial.*
sweer (swēr; swĕr), *adj.* [AS. *swǣr.*] *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Slow; indolent. **b** Reluctant; loath; niggardly.
sweer. Scot. & dial. var. of SWEAR.
sweert (swĕrt), *adj.* Slow; reluctant; lazy. *Scot.*
swee'-swee' (swē'swē'), *n.* [Imitative.] The spotted sandpiper. *La.*
swee'-sweet' (-swēt'), *n.* [Imitative.] The solitary sandpiper. *La.*
sweet (swēt), *adj.*; SWEET'ER (-ĕr); SWEET'EST. [ME. *swete, swote, sote,* fr. AS. *swēte* (cf. *swōte,* adv.); akin to OFris. *swēte,* OS. *swōti,* D. *zoet,* G. *süss,* OHG. *suozi,* ON. *sætr,* Sw. *söt,* Dan. *sød,* L. *suavis,* for *suadvis,* Gr. *hēdys,* Skr. *svādu* sweet. Cf. ASSUAGE, HEDONISM, SUAVE.]
1. Pleasing to the taste; having an agreeable taste such as that of sugar; having a flavor denoting the presence of some form of sugar; saccharine; — opposed to *sour* or *bitter;* as, *sweet* as honey; *sweet* fruits; the tea is too *sweet.*
2. Hence, pleasing or agreeable in general; specif.: **a** Pleasing to the smell; having the aroma of nectar or honey; fragrant. **b** Pleasing to the ear; melodious; gently harmonious; soothing; as, *sweet* music. **c** Pleasing to the eye; fair; combining mildness and charm; often, benign or winning; as, a *sweet* face. **d** Pleasing to the mind or the feelings; arousing agreeable or delightful emotions; attractive; as, *sweet* dreams or fancies.
3. Characterized by or arising from amiability, graciousness, sympathetic understanding, or the like; as, a *sweet* nature or disposition. "*Sweet* reasonableness." *M. Arnold.*
4. Dear; beloved; much loved; — formerly common in address; as, my *sweet* sir. "My *sweet* Bianca." *Shak.*
5. Not salt or salted; fresh; as, *sweet* water; *sweet* butter.
6. Having a fresh taste or having the taste or odor pertaining to the original wholesome or sound state; fresh; — opposed to *sour, rancid, stale, putrescent,* etc.; as, *sweet* milk; this oil is not *sweet.*
7. Of land, suitable in composition to production of crops; not dank or acid; — opposed to *sour.*
8. Dear, agreeable, obedient, or the like, to oneself alone; as, to wander at one's own *sweet* will.
9. Having something sweet as its cause, its characteristic pleasure, etc.; as, a *sweet* tooth.
There were *sweet* tears in his eyes. *Zangwill.*
10. *Colloq.* **a** Pretty; attractive; fetching. **b** *Ironical.* Not pleasant or agreeable; hard, severe, cutting, or the like. "A *sweet* assault on his credulity." *H. James.* **c** Competent; managing easily; skillful; as, a *sweet* pilot. **d** Easily managed, smooth-running; noiseless; as, a *sweet* ship or motor.
11. *Archery.* Easy to the hand; — of bows which do not kick.
12. *Chem.* **a** Free from excess of acid, sulphur, or corrosive salts. **b** Of gasoline, naphtha, etc., free from sulphur compounds as shown by the doctor test (which see).
13. *Liquors.* Sweet to the taste; not dry (see DRY, *adj.,* 6); — said of wines and other fermented liquors retaining some of the original sweetness of grape juice or sweetened with cane sugar.
14. *Mining.* Free from noxious gases; — said of mine air. *Eng.*
Syn. — Sugary, honeyed, luscious; aromatic, spicy; melodious, musical, dulcet, gentle; pleasant, agreeable.
Ant. — Sour, bitter; rancid, stale, putrescent; harsh, shrill, unmelodious; unpleasant, disagreeable.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

sweet-beamed	sweet-leafed	sweet-sounded
sweet-bitter	sweet-lipped	sweet-sounding
sweet-bleeding	sweet-looking	sweet-sour
sweet-blooded	sweet-minded	sweet-spoken
sweet-breath	sweetmouthed	sweet-spun
sweet-breathed	sweet-murmuring	sweet-suggesting
sweet-breathing	sweet-natured	sweet-talking
sweet-bright	sweet-numbered	sweet-tasted
sweet-charming	sweet-piercing	sweet-tasting
sweet-chaste	sweet-recording	sweet-tempered
sweet-complaining	sweet-sacred	sweet-throat
sweet-conditioned	sweet-sad	sweet-throated
sweet-dispositioned	sweet-savored	sweet-toned
sweet-eyed	sweet-seasoned	sweet-tongued
sweet-faced	sweet-set	sweet-toothed
sweet-featured	sweet-shaped	sweet-touched
sweet-flavored	sweet-singing	sweet-tuned
sweet-flowered	sweet-smelled	sweet-voiced
sweet-flowering	sweet-smelling	sweet-warbling
sweet-flowing	sweet-smiling	sweet-whispered
sweethearted	sweet-souled	

☞ Corresponding adverbs and nouns are often formed from the above adjectives by affixing *-ly* and *-ness* respectively, as **sweet'-tem'pered·ly, sweet'heart'ed·ness.**
— *to be sweet on.* [To be enamored of or strongly attracted to (one of the opposite sex). *Colloq.*
sweet, *v. t.* [AS. *swētan.*] **1.** To sweeten. *Now Rare.*
2. To court as a sweetheart. *Chiefly Dial.*
sweet, *adv.* Sweetly. See FLAT, *adj.,* 11.
sweet, *n.* **1.** That which is sweet to the taste, smell, etc. Specif.: **a** *Eng.* A sweet dish served for dessert. **b** *pl.* Confectionery, preserves, etc.; candy. **c** *pl.* Sweetened wines, cordials, metheglin, etc. **d** *Colloq., U. S.* A sweet potato.
2. A sweet, delightful, or enjoyable experience; a source of gratification; as, to find success the *sweet* of life.
3. A sweet or dear person; a darling; a beloved.
4. Sweet quality, taste, smell, etc.; sweetness; as, to distinguish the *sweet* from the sour or bitter.
-sweet (-swēt). A combining form of *sweet,* as in bitter-*sweet,* meadow*sweet.*
sweet (swēt). Var. of SWEAT. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
sweet acacia. The huisache.
sweet alyssum. A perennial European herb (*Lobularia maritima*) having clusters of small fragrant white flowers.
sweet amber. The tutsan *Hypericum androsaemum.*
Sweet and Low. One of the songs in *The Princess* by Tennyson.
sweet and twenty. See TWENTY, *adj.,* 2.
sweet anise. The sweet cicely *Osmorhiza longistylis.*
Sweet Anne Page. The daughter of Mistress Page. See PAGE, MISTRESS; SLENDER.
sweet apple. **a** Any apple of sweet flavor. **b** The sweetsop.
sweet archangel. The red archangel.
sweet ash. The wild chervil.
sweet bag. A sachet.
sweet balm. **a** The balm *Melissa officinalis.* **b** A Canary Island mint (*Cedronella canariensis*) with ternate leaves.
sweet balsam. The balsamweed *Gnaphalium obtusifolium.*
sweet basil. The common basil.
sweet bay. **a** The true laurel (*Laurus nobilis*). **b** An American magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana*) abundant along the Atlantic coast southward. It has glaucous leaves and rather small globose fragrant white flowers. **c** The red bay.

Sweet Bay (*Magnolia virginiana*). (⅓)

sweet bean. = HONEY LOCUST **a.**
sweet bent. The wood rush *Luzula campestris.*
sweet'ber'ry (swēt'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), *n.* = SHEEPBERRY **a.**
sweet Betty. The soapwort *Saponaria officinalis.*
sweet Billy. **a** = SWEET WILLIAM **a.** **b** *Local, Eng.* The European goldfinch.
sweet birch. A common birch (*Betula lenta*) of the eastern United States, having spicy brown bark, hard, dark-colored wood, and erect fruiting aments. A volatile medicinal oil is distilled from the bark and wood, and birch beer is obtained from the sweet sap by fermentation. The wood is used for furniture. Called also *black birch* and *cherry birch.*
sweet brake. = MALE FERN.
sweet'bread' (swēt'brĕd'), *n.* [Prob. lit., thymus or pancreas roast; cf. AS. *swēota* scrotum, LG. *sweder, sweser,* sweetbread, D. *zwezerik* sweetbread, earlier testicles, scrotum, and ME. *bread, brede,* roast meat, fr. AS. *brǣde.* See BRAWN.] The thymus or pancreas of an animal (esp. a calf) used for food, the former being the *throat sweetbread* or *neck sweetbread,* the latter the *stomach sweetbread.*
sweet'bri'er (-brī'ĕr), *n.* Also **sweet'bri'ar** (-ĕr). A European rose (*Rosa eglanteria*) with stout recurved prickles, small glandular-serrate fragrant leaflets, and single pink flowers. It is often cultivated and sometimes naturalized. Called also *eglantine.*
sweet'bri'er·y (-ĭ), *adj.* Abounding in sweetbrier.
sweet broom. **a** A white-flowered, fragrant shrub (*Cytisus fragrans*) of Teneriffe, cultivated for ornament. **b** Also **sweet broomweed.** = BROOMWEED **a.**
sweet bub'by (būb'ĭ). The strawberry shrub *Calycanthus floridus.*
sweet buckeye. A tall buckeye (*Aesculus octandra*) of the central United States. It has yellow or red flowers and soft white wood. The tree is often cultivated.
sweet bush. The sweet fern *Comptonia asplenifolia.*
sweet cake. A cake made with sugar. Cf. CAKE, *n.,* 1 & 2.
sweet calabash. A West Indian passion flower (*Passiflora maliformis*) with edible fruit, the size of an apple.
sweet calamus *or* **cane.** Sweet flag.
sweet cassava. A cassava (*Manihot palmata aipi*) with nonpoisonous juice. Its root yields cassava, and its herbage is relished by stock. See CASSAVA, 1; MANIHOT.
sweet cherry. A Eurasian tree *Prunus avium;* also, its well-known, edible sweet fruit or any of its cultivated varieties; — disting. from *sour cherry.* See MAZZARD, CHERRY, 1.
sweet chervil. The sweet cicely *Osmorhiza longistylis.*
sweet chestnut. The Spanish chestnut.
sweet chocolate. See CHOCOLATE, *n.,* 1.
sweet cicely. **a** A European herb (*Myrrhis odorata*) having white flowers and an aromatic root. **b** Any species of the related American genus *Osmorhiza,* esp. *O. longistylis.*
sweet cistus. An evergreen European shrub (*Cistus ladanum*) from which labdanum is obtained.
sweet clover. Also **sweet'clo'ver** (swēt'klō'vĕr), *n.* Any tall erect annual or biennial legume of the genus *Melilotus,* grown extensively for hay, pasture, and soil improvement. The common, or white, sweet clover is *M. alba;* — called also *Bokhara clover.*
sweet coltsfoot. Any of several herbs of the genus *Petasites,* as *P. fragrans* of Europe and *P. sagittatus* of North America.
sweet corn. A type of Indian corn (*Zea mays saccharata*), the kernels of which contain a high percentage of sugar, becoming horny, translucent, and wrinkled with maturity, but adapted for table use when in the milk stage. Two well-known varieties are Country Gentleman and Golden Bantam. Called also *sugar corn.*
sweet'-corn' wilt. = STEWART'S DISEASE.
sweet cumin. Anise.
sweet cup. Any of several passionflowers or their fruits, as the sweet calabash (*Passiflora maliformis*) and water lemon *P. laurifolia.*
sweet'-curd' (66), *adj.* Made of curd formed with rennet from cow's milk set sweet, and cooked rapidly to a very firm consistency; — of cheese.
sweet cypress. The galingale (*Cyperus longus*).
sweet elder. The elderberry *Sambucus canadensis.*
sweet elm. = SLIPPERY ELM **a.**
swee'ten (swēt''n), *v.;* SWEET'ENED (-'nd); SWEET'EN·ING (swēt''n·ĭng; -nĭng). [From SWEET, *adj.*] *Transitive:*
1. To make sweet, pleasant, or gratifying to a sense, the mind, or the feelings.
2. To add sugar or other sweetening to; as, *sweeten* the drink to your taste. Hence: *Slang.* **a** At poker, to add chips to (a jack pot). If not opened it is sweetened on each ensuing deal. **b** *Finance.* (1) To include high-class securities in the collateral for (a loan). (2) To offer stock as a bonus to the purchaser of a bond. *Both Colloq.* **c** *Lumber Trade.* To improve (the grade of lumber) by including a better quality than specified.
3. To mollify; soften; to solace or relieve, as grief; to free from harshness, as one's temper; to appease, as one's anger; to refine and spiritualize, as one's character; also, in painting, etc., to render soft or mellow, as a line or tint.
4. To free from that which is offensive, noxious, etc. Specif.: **a** To deprive of salt, as sea water. **b** To free from sourness, as soil; to make fertile. **c** To neutralize acid in by use of an alkali, as in bleaching cloth. **d** To render (gasoline, etc.) free from sulphur compounds. See SWEET, *adj.,* 12 **b.** **e** To purify, as by fumigating, filtering, etc.
5. To make pliable or easy to handle or manage. Specif.: **a** *Now Rare.* To make complaisant by fair words or gifts; to flatter. **b** *Now Rare.* To bribe. **c** To bring into good working condition; as a ship.
—, *Intransitive:* To become sweet.
Syn. — Sugar; perfume; mitigate, mollify; freshen, disinfect, cleanse, purify.
Ant. — Sour; embitter, sadden; aggravate, exasperate; infect, poison, pollute.
swee'en·er (swēt''n·ĕr), *n.* Something or someone that sweetens, in any sense.
swee'en·ing (swēt''n·ĭng; -nĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of making sweet; also, the result of such an act or process.
2. That which sweetens; specif., *Local, U. S.,* molasses (*long sweetening*) or sugar (*short sweetening*) used to sweeten tea, coffee, etc.
sweet fennel. A species of fennel (*Foeniculum dulce*) used as a potherb.
sweet fern. **a** Any of several shield ferns (*Dryopteris*). **b** A small North American shrub (*Comptonia asplenifolia*) having sweet-scented or aromatic fernlike leaves. **c** *Dial. Eng.* Sweet cicely. **d** The common polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*).
sweet ferry. = SWEET FERN **b.**
sweet'fish' (swēt'fĭsh'), *n.* The ayu.
sweet flag. A perennial marsh herb (*Acorus calamus*) having long flaglike leaves and a pungent rootstock. See CALAMUS, 2.
sweet'ful (swēt'fŏol; -fĭ), *adj.* Full of sweets or sweetness. *Now Dial.*
sweet gale. A bog shrub (*Myrica gale*) having bitter fragrant leaves. It is found throughout the North Temperate Zone.
sweet goldenrod. The Blue Mountain tea.
sweet grass. **a** Any of various grasses of the genus *Glyceria,* as *G. fluitans, G. distans,* etc. They are relished by cattle. **b** The holy grass *Hierochloë borealis.* **c** *Dial. Eng.* The woodruff. **d** *Dial. Eng.* = EELGRASS **a.**
sweet gum. **a** A North American tree (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) with palmately lobed leaves, corky branches, and hard wood, variously used, sometimes as an imitation of mahogany and Circassian walnut. See LIQUIDAMBAR, 1. **b** The balsam produced by this tree; — usually called *American storax.* See STORAX, 2.

Leaves (½ nat. size) and Fruit (½ nat. size) of Sweet Gum.

sweet'heart' (swēt'-härt'), *n.* **1.** One beloved; a lover.
2. A small, usually heart-shaped, cake or tart. *Local.*
3. **a** The American orpine. **b** *pl.* The cleavers *Galium aparine.*
sweet'heart', *v. t. & i.* To court. — **sweet'heart'ing,** *n.*
sweet herbs. Fragrant herbs cultivated for culinary purposes.
sweet horsemint. = DITTANY **c.**
sweet'ie (swēt'ĭ), *n.* A sweetheart. *Colloq.*
sweet'ing, *n.* **1.** A darling; sweetheart.
2. A sweet apple.
sweet'ing, *n.* A sweetening; also, *Obs.,* sweetness.
sweet'ish, *adj.* Somewhat sweet; also, sickishly sweet. — **sweet'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **sweet'ish·ness,** *n.*
sweet jav'ril (jăv'rĭl). A perennial herb (*Osmorhiza claytoni*), with aromatic roots, decompound leaves, and small white flowers in loose umbels.
sweet John. A narrow-leaved variety of sweet William.
sweet'leaf' (swēt'lēf'), *n.* A small tree (*Symplocos tinctoria*) of the southern United States. The herbage and bark afford a yellow dye.
sweetleaf family. The Symplocaceae.
sweet lemon. A pear-shaped variety of lemon having a sweet pulp. Its botanical position is uncertain.
sweet locust. = HONEY LOCUST **a.**
sweet'ly (swēt'lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *swētlīce.*] In a sweet manner; with sweetness; fragrantly; pleasantly; comfortably; softly; smoothly, as an engine.
sweet'ly, *adj.* = SWEET. *Obs.*
sweet magnolia. = SWEET BAY **b.**
sweet'mak'er (swēt'māk'ĕr), *n.* A maker of sweets; a confectioner.
sweet maple. The sugar maple *Acer saccharum.*
sweet marjoram. An aromatic European herb (*Majorana hortensis*), closely related to the wild marjoram (*Origanum vulgare*).
sweet marten. The European pine marten.
sweet Mary. **a** The balm *Melissa officinalis.* **b** Oswego tea. **c** = COSTMARY **a.**
sweet maudlin. **a** A European herb (*Achillea ageratum*) allied to yarrow. **b** = COSTMARY **a.** *Obs.*
sweet'meat' (swēt'mēt'), *n.* **1.** Usually *pl.* Any food rich in sugar, as cake, candy, sweet pastry, etc.; specif.: **a** A candied or crystallized fruit. **b** A confection; a candy.
2. The first coat of japanning or varnish applied in making patent leather.
3. A boat shell (*Crepidula fornicata*) of the American coast. *Local, U. S.*
sweet myrtle. The sweet flag.
sweet Nancy. The poet's narcissus. *Local, Eng.*
sweet'ness, *n.* [AS. *swētness.*] Quality or state of being sweet, in any sense of the adjective; also, a sweet substance, sound, odor, etc.
sweetness and light. Sympathetic open-mindedness and capacity to illuminate; — a phrase derived from Swift and used by Matthew Arnold to describe the essence of ideal culture.
sweet niter. *Pharm.* = SPIRIT OF NITROUS ETHER.
sweet oak. The wax myrtle *Myrica cerifera.*
sweet oil. Any mild edible oil; as: **a** Olive oil. **b** In the East Indies, rape oil or similar oils when used as food.
sweet oleander. An East Indian shrub or small tree (*Nerium odorum*) with fragrant flowers.
sweet orange. See ORANGE, *n.,* 1.
sweet'-or'ange oil. See ORANGE OIL **a.**
sweet pea. A garden plant (*Lathyrus odoratus*), orig. native to southern Europe. It has slender, climbing stems, pinnate leaves with narrow leaflets, and large, very fragrant flowers. Horticultural varieties have developed flowers that are blue, purple, red, pink, salmon, and white. Dwarf and double varieties also occur.
sweet'-pea' streak. = STREAK, *n.,* 11 **b.**
sweet pellitory. An East Indian tansy (*Tanacetum umbelliferum*), the root of which has been used medicinally.
sweet pepper. The green pepper.

---

sweere. † SWIRE.
sweered, sweerd. Vars. of SWEERT, *adj.*
sweer'ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*
sweet. † SUITE.
sweet almond. See ALMOND, *n.,* 2.
— sweet'-al'mond, *adj.*
sweet'-al'mond oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
sweet'-breast'ed, *adj.* Sweet-voiced. *Obs.*
sweet'end. Sweetened. *Ref. Sp.*
sweet'heart'dom, *n.* See -DOM.
sweet'heart'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
sweet'kin, *n.* = SWEETLING. *Obs.*
sweet'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
sweet'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
sweet'ling, *n.* Dim. of SWEET.

sweet pepper bush. Any species of *Clethra*, esp., *C. alnifolia*, with fragrant flowers. See CLETHRA.

sweet'–pick'le, *v. t.* To cure, as meat, by soaking in or injecting a solution of common salt and sugar, sometimes with the addition of nitrates or spice.

sweet pinesap. A rare American herb (*Monotropsis odorata*). It is purplish brown, with pink flowers. See MONOTROPSIS.

sweet plum. **a** The Burdekin plum. **b** An Australian tree (*Pleiogynium solandri*), family Anacardiaceae, having a plumlike fruit and hard wood resembling walnut.

sweet potato. **1.** A tropical vine (*Ipomoea batatas*), related to the morning-glory, having variously shaped leaves and purplish flowers; also its large, thick, sweet, and farinaceous tuberous root, which is cooked and eaten as a vegetable. The plant is widely cultivated in warm regions, and in the United States commercially as far north as New Jersey and west to southern California. It is the original "potato." See POTATO, *n.*, **1.** Often erron. called *yam*.
2. *Music.* = OCARINA. *Colloq.*

sweet'–po·ta'to bee'tle. Any of several tortoise beetles (genera *Coptocycla* and *Cassida*), esp. *Cassida bivittata*, destructive to the leaves of the sweet potato and related plants.

sweet-potato borer. A bluish-black weevil (*Cylas formicarius*), with a red prothorax, whose larva bores in sweet-potato tubers.

sweet–potato scurf. See SCURF, **6 b.**

sweet–potato sphinx. See MORNING-GLORY SPHINX.

sweet–potato weevil. The sweet-potato borer.

sweet–potato worm. The larva of *Herse cingulata*. See MORNING-GLORY SPHINX.

sweet powder. Perfumed powder. *Obs.*

sweet reed. **a** The Indian reed *Cinna arundinacea*. **b** Sorgo. *S. Af.*

sweet reed grass. See GRASS, *Table.*

sweet'–roast'ed, *adj. Metal.* Dead-roasted.

sweet rocket. The damewort.

sweet'root' (swēt'rōōt'; 200), *n.* **a** Licorice. **b** An Australian timber tree (*Alyxia buxifolia*), family Apocynaceae. **c** Sweet flag. **d** *Central U. S.* The tip of a seedling hickory root, often eaten by children.

sweet rush. **a** The sweet flag. **b** The camel grass *Cymbopogon schoenanthus*.

sweet scabious. **a** An Old World species of *Scabiosa* (*S. atropurpurea*), naturalized in America. **b** A common fleabane (*Erigeron annuus*). **c** = SKEVISH.

sweet'–scent'ed (66), *adj.* Having a fragrant scent or smell; — applied to many names of plants to distinguish species or varieties; as, *sweet-scented* cedar, crab, etc.

sweet–scented grape. The riverside grape.

sweet–scented shrub. The strawberry shrub.

sweet sedge. **a** The sweet flag. **b** The yellow iris.

sweet'shop' (swēt'shŏp'), *n.* A confectionery store.

sweet shrub. The strawberry shrub.

sweet singer. A poet.

Sweet Singer of Israel. **a** David, second king of Israel. See ROYAL PSALMIST. **b** *Hist.* Also **Sweet Singer.** One of a sect which flourished around, chiefly before, 1700.

sweet'sop' (swēt'sŏp'), *n.* [See SWEET; 2d SOP. Cf. SOUR-SOP.] A tropical American tree (*Annona squamosa*); also, its sweet, pulpy fruit, which has a thick, green, scaly rind and shining black seeds. Cf. SOURSOP.

Fruit of Sweetsop.

sweet sorghum. Sorgo.

sweet spire. The Virginia willow. See ITEA.

sweet spirit, *or* **sweet spirits, of niter.** *Med. Pharm.* = SPIRIT OF NITROUS ETHER.

sweet stand *or* **standing.** A stand where sweets are sold.

sweet sucker. The chub sucker (*Erimyzon oblongus*).

sweet sultan. **a** An annual Eurasian herb (*Centaurea moschata*) cultivated for its fragrant, variously colored, flower heads. **b** = BLESSED THISTLE **a.**

sweet sumac. The fragrant sumac.

sweet Susan. The Lobel's catchfly.

sweet'–sweet', *adj.* Chirping; — of a bird's note. — *n.* A chirping sound.

sweet tangle. A large seaweed (*Laminaria saccharina*), common along coasts. The fronds contain a large quantity of sugar, and are used in preparing a kind of sirup.

sweet tea. An Australian plant (*Smilax glyciphylla*); also, an infusion of its leaves used as a substitute for tea.

sweet trefoil. The blue melilot. See MELILOT.

sweet tussock. A forage grass (*Poa bulbosa*) of Argentina.

sweet verbena. The lemon verbena.

sweet vernal grass. = VERNAL GRASS.

sweet viburnum. = SHEEP-BERRY **a.**

sweet violet. The common cultivated violet (*Viola odorata*) of Eurasia and northern Africa. It is the source of all the florists' varieties.

sweet walnut. The shagbark *Carya ovata*.

sweet water. Specif.: **a** A dilute solution of glycerol. **b** A sugar solution, esp. one obtained by recovery of waste sugar during refining.

sweet'wa'ter (swēt'wŏ'tĕr), *n.* A European white grape, having sweet watery juice; — called also *Chasselas*.

sweet'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Either of the tropical American weeds *Capraria biflora* and *Scoparia dulcis*.

sweet William. Also **sweet william.** **a** A Eurasian pink (*Dianthus barbatus*) having small flowers of many colors in dense umbellike clusters. **b** The willow wren. **c** *Local, Eng.* The European goldfinch.

sweet willow. The sweet gale.

sweet Wilson. The early saxifrage.

sweet'wood' (swēt'wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** The true laurel (*Laurus nobilis*). **b** Any of various tropical American trees or their timber, as species of *Ocotea* and *Nectandra*, and the Jamaican *Acrodiclidium jamaicense* (family Lauraceæ). **c** The Spanish elm. **d** The Jamaica rosewood *Amyris balsamifera*. **e** = CASCARILLA **b.**

sweet woodruff. The woodruff.

sweet'wort' (swēt'wûrt'), *n.* A sweet wort, or malt infusion.

sweet'y (swēt'ĭ), *n.* A sweet or confection. *Chiefly Scot.*

swel'chie (swĕl'kĭ), *n.* [ON. *svelgr.* Cf. SWALLOW whirlpool.] A whirlpool. *Scot.*

swell (swĕl), *v.*; *past tense* SWELLED (swĕld); *past part.* SWELLED or SWOL'LEN (swōl'ĕn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* SWELL'ING. [AS. *swellan*; akin to D. *zwellen*, OS. & OHG. *swellan*, G. *schwellen*, ON. *svella*.] *Intransitive*: **1.** To increase in volume; to grow larger; to dilate or extend the dimensions by expansion or by matter added within or without; as, the legs *swell* in dropsy; the river *swells* after rains; the buds are *swelling*.
2. To distend or dilate with emotion; as, his heart *swelled* with pride or anger; to feel or manifest the tension of being too full of emotion; as, men *swelling* with rage; specif., to become puffed up with pride; to behave or speak in an arrogant, pompous, or blustering manner; also, of words, actions, etc., to be or become pompous, bombastic, inflated, etc. "Far off, men *swell*, bully, and threaten." *Emerson.* "Prose *swelled* to verse." *Pope.*
3. To rise above or extend beyond a level; to bulge; to protrude, esp. in a curve; as, the ocean *swells* into waves; the *swelled* front of a bureau.
4. To become augmented in force, intensity, degree, numbers, value, etc.; as, prices are *swelling*; the ranks of the unemployed *swell* beyond belief; also, to give forth an increasing volume of sound; as, the organ *swelled* and softened.
5. To play the dandy or swell. *Colloq.*
—, *Transitive*: **1.** To increase the volume, size, importance, value, or the like, of; to cause to rise, dilate, expand, or increase; as, immigration *swells* the population; rivers *swollen* by rain; sails *swelled* by the wind.
2. To puff up or inflate, as with pride or self-importance; as, he is *swelled* with his success.
3. *Music.* To augment gradually in loudness, as a tone.
Syn. — Expand, dilate, grow; rise; distend, inflate.
Ant. — Shrink, dwindle, wither, contract.

swell (swĕl), *n.* **1.** Something swelling or swelled. Specif.: **a** A swelling, as a tumor; a swollen or distended part of the body. **b** A bulge; a protuberance. **c** A wave or an unbroken series of such. **d** A rounded elevation, or hull; also, a tract of rising ground. **e** A can, or tin, of fruit or vegetables bulged through fermentation of its contents.
2. The act or process of swelling; the state or condition of being swelled or swollen; as, there was a *swell* in his heart; to expect a *swell* in the population.

Music arose with its voluptuous *swell*. *Byron.*

3. One conspicuous or eminent in the world, originally, and still commonly, in the world of fashion, often for achievement; also, a person conspicuous for fashionable clothes; a fashion plate. *Colloq.* "So great a *swell* as Immanuel Kant." *De Quincey.*
4. = SWELLAGE.
5. *Mining.* A local enlargement or thickening in a vein or ore deposit.
6. *Music.* **a** A gradual increase and decrease of the loudness or volume of sound; the crescendo and diminuendo combined; also, the sign indicating this (<>). **b** A device used in a harpsichord, pipe or reed organ, for governing the loudness of the tones by opening or closing the cover or set of blinds over a box or chamber enclosing the sounding strings, or vibrators, or pipes. **c** Short for SWELL BOX, SWELL ORGAN (see ORGAN, **1 C**), or SWELL PEDAL.
7. *Weaving.* A small lever connected with the shuttle protector in the shuttle box of a fast-reed loom.
Syn. — Enlargement, augmentation, growth; billow, surge; rise, prominence.

swell, *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a swell (sense 3); stylish; smartly clothed; ultrafashionable; as, a *swell* person or neighborhood. *Colloq.*
2. Tiptop; first-rate; grand; excellent. *Slang.*

swell'age (swĕl'ĭj), *n.* [See -AGE.] Increase in bulk or volume.

swell box. *Music.* A box or chamber, in an organ, containing the reeds or a set of pipes, and having shutters that open or shut, usually by means of a pedal, in order to regulate the volume of tone.

swell'–butt'ed, *adj. Forestry.* Greatly enlarged at the base, as a tree trunk. See KNEE, *n.*, **6 b.**

swell dash. See 2d DASH, **13.**

swell'doo'dle (swĕl'dōō'd'l), *n.* [*swell* + *doodle*.] The puffer *Sphoeroides maculatus*.

swelled (swĕld), *adj.* **1.** That has been made to swell; — now rare except where the idea of action (rather than effect) persists; as, the successfully *swelled* registration of voters. Cf. SWOLLEN, *adj.*
2. Having a swell, or bulge; as, the *swelled* front (of a desk, etc.).

swelled head. Overweening conceit; excessive self-importance. — **swelled'–head'ed** (66), *adj.* — **swelled'–head'ed·ness,** *n.*

swell'er (swĕl'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which swells.

swell'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.*; *pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* **A** puffer or puff-fish.

swell front. A type of front, as of a chest of drawers, or a house rounded out in an unbroken convex curve. — **swell'–front',** *adj.*

swell'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of that which swells, or state of being swollen; also, an instance of such.
2. A protuberance; a prominence; esp., *Med. & Veter.*, a morbid protuberance or enlargement; as, a scrofulous *swelling*.

swell'ing, *adj.* That swells, in any sense; characterized by increase in volume, force, intensity of feeling, etc.; also, specif., of language, etc., highly rhetorical; bombastic; as, to *swelling* expressions of patriotism.

swell'ish, *adj.* Stylish; swell. — **swell'ish·ness,** *n.* *Both Collog.*

swell mob. A class of well-dressed pickpockets or swindlers. — **swell'mobs'man** (swĕl'mŏbz'măn), *n.* *Both Slang.*

swell'ness, *n.* *Rare.* **a** A swelling. **b** The state of being a swell.

swell organ. See ORGAN, **1 C.**

swell pedal. *Music.* The pedal which operates an organ swell, usually working a balanced lever mechanism which opens or shuts the blinds of the swell box.

swell piece. *Carp.* Any flat piece with a convex outer face.

swell shark. Any of several short, wide-bodied sharks (*Scyliorhinidae*) of the genus *Cephaloscyllium*, esp. *C. uter* of the west coast of North America, which take in air when caught, and swell up.

swell'toad' (swĕl'tōd'), *n.* A swellfish.

swelp (swĕlp). Corrupt. of "so help (me God)"; — used chiefly in protestation. — *n.* A miserable, protesting person.

swelt (swĕlt), *v.* [ME. *swelten.* See SWELTER.] *Obs. exc. Dial. Intransitive*: **1.** To die; perish. **b** To faint; swoon.
2. To be overcome by heat; to swelter; suffocate; melt.
3. *Rare.* To burn or be in a fever, as from anger; also, to course, as a current. *Spenser.*
—, *Transitive*: **1.** To cause to die.
2. To overpower, with or as with heat; to broil or scorch.

swel'ter (swĕl'tĕr), *v.*; -TERED (-tĕrd); -TER·ING. [Freq. of ME. *swelten* to die, to swoon or faint, fr. AS. *sweltan* to die; akin to MD. *swelten* to hunger, to fail, OS. *sweltan* to die, ON. *svelta* to die, to hunger, Sw. *svälta* to hunger, Dan. *sulte*, Goth. *swiltan* to die, Lith. *svilti*, v. i., to parch, scorch, and to E. SWEAL. Cf. SWELT, SULTRY.] *Intransitive*: **1.** To be faint from heat; to be oppressed or tortured by heat; to perspire profusely; to sweat; as, he is *sweltering* in Florida while we are freezing up here.
2. To bathe or soak oneself; to welter; wallow. *Now Rare.*
3. To be exuded. *Archaic.*
—, *Transitive*: **1.** To oppress with heat; to cause to sweat profusely.
2. To exude; — chiefly in *past part. Archaic.*

Sweltered venom. *Shak.*

3. To soak; to cause to welter. *Obs.*

swel'ter, *n.* **1.** Sultry heat; also, profuse perspiration.

For the sake of coolness in the sultry *swelter*. *E. F. Benson.*

2. *Rare.* **a** Welter. "The immense sweeps and *swelters* of the whirl." *Poe.* **b** Sweltered venom. See SWELTER, *v. t.*, **2.**
3. An overheated state of mind; excited rushing or fretting. *Colloq.*

swel'ter·ing, *adj.* That swelters or causes sweltering; — of persons, heat, etc. — **swel'ter·ing·ly,** *adv.*

swelth (swĕlth), *n.* [From SWELL, *v.*] Swelling. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

swelth, *n.* [Cf. AS. *swelgan* to swallow.] A whirlpool. *Obs.*

swel'try (swĕl'trĭ), *adj.* [From SWELTER, *v.*] Sweltering; sultry; sweating.

swel'ty (-tĭ), *adj.* Sweltering. *Dial.*

swepe (swēp), *n. & v.* [AS. *swipu swipe*, *n.*; akin to ON. *svipa*, and E. SWOOP.] Whip; scourge. *Obs.*

Swer'ti·a (swûr'tĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Emmanuel *Swert* (16th century), Dutch botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of herbs of the gentian family (Gentianaceae) found chiefly in the western United States, having thick, bitter roots and opposite or whorled leaves. They are often called *green gentians* from their dull-colored flowers.

swerve (swûrv), *v.*; SWERVED (swûrvd); SWERV'ING (swûr'vĭng). [ME. *swerven*, fr. AS. *sweorfan* to wipe off, file, polish; akin to OFris. *sverva* to creep, D. *zwerven* to swerve, rove, OS. *swerban* to wipe off, MHG. *swerben* to be whirled, OHG. *swerban* to wipe off, ON. *sverfa* to file, Goth. *swairban* (in comp.) to wipe.] *Intransitive*: **1.** To move or deviate from a straight line or course; to deflect; to turn aside; as, the hand *swerved* slightly; where the road *swerves* to the right.
2. To allow oneself to be turned aside or deflected, as in an allegiance or from a fixed or right course; to deviate through mental or moral infirmity; as, never to *swerve* in one's support of a bill; not *swerving* a jot from one's position. "A tenacity that never *swerved*." *Emerson.*
3. *Obs.* **a** To stray; roam; wander. **b** To swarm, or climb.
4. To yield or give way; to totter; reel. *Archaic.*
5. *Cricket.* To bowl swerves.
—, *Transitive*: **1.** To turn aside; to cause to deviate.
2. *Cricket.* To bowl (a ball) with swerve.
Syn. — See DEVIATE.

swerve, *n.* **1.** Act or instance of swerving; also, something that swerves.
2. *Cricket.* A ball bowled so that it deflects from a normal parabolic trajectory. See CURVE, *n.*, **5.**

swerv'er (swûr'vĕr), *n.* One who or that which swerves.

swerv'i·ly (-vĭ·lĭ), *adv.* With a swerving motion or with swerves.

swev'en (swĕv'ĕn), *n.* [AS. *swefen*, *swefn*, sleep, dream.] Sleep; a vision seen in sleep; a dream. *Archaic.*

swick (swĭk), **swike** (swīk), *n.* [AS. *swic.*] *Obs. exc. Scot.* **a** Deceit; fraud; also, rarely, a trap. **b** *Obs.* Treachery; disloyalty. **c** Blame; fault.

swick (swĭk), **swike** (swīk), *v. t. Obs. exc. Scot.* **a** *Obs.* To desist from; cease. **b** To deceive; betray. **c** To cheat or get by cheating.

swidge (swĭj), *n. & v.* [Cf. Dan. *svide* to smart, ON. *svītha*.] Smart; tingle. *N. of Eng.*

Swie·te'ni·a (swē·tē'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Gerhard L. B. van *Swieten* (1700–72), Dutch physician and botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical trees (family Meliaceae) having seeds winged above and anthers borne between the teeth of the stamen tube. *S. mahagoni* is the mahogany.

swift (swĭft), *adj.*; SWIFT'ER (swĭf'tĕr); SWIFT'EST. [AS.; akin to AS. *swāpan* to sweep, *swipu* a whip. See SWOOP, *v.*] **1.** Moving or capable of moving with great speed, celerity, or velocity; characterized by rapidity; rapidly running, flying, flowing, etc.; as, *swift* runners, vehicles, movements, motion, birds, or rivers.
2. Happening, taking place, done, concluded, or the like, without warning or delay or in very short time; as, the travelers' *swift* return; the *swift* attainment of his end; a *swift* transaction, glance, or death.
3. Quick in execution or accomplishment; speedy in action, performance, etc.; also, quick to respond; ready; alert; prompt; as, a *swift* worker; *swift* to hear.
4. Causing, proceeding from, or accompanied by, speedy motion, movements, results, etc.; as, *swift* oars, clickings, or sketches. "The *swift* decree." *Shelley.*
Syn. and **Ant.** — See FAST.

swift, *adv.* Swiftly. *Now Poetic.*

swift- (swĭft-). Combining form of *swift*, adj. & adv. Corresponding adverbs are formed with *-ly*, as swift-footed*ly*; corresponding nouns are formed with *-ness*, as swift-footed*ness*.

swift-advancing	**swift-glancing**	**swift-rushing**
swift-brought	**swift-gliding**	**swift-seeing**
swift-burning	**swift-handed**	**swift-sliding**
swift-changing	**swift-heeled**	**swift-slow**
swift-concerted	**swift-hoofed**	**swift-spoken**
swift-declining	**swift-judging**	**swift-starting**
swift-effected	**swift-lamented**	**swift-stealing**
swift-fated	**swift-marching**	**swift-streamed**
swift-finned	**swift-paced**	**swift-swimming**
swift-flowing	**swift-posting**	**swift-tongued**
swift-flying	**swift-recurring**	**swift-winged**
swift-footed	**swift-revenging**	
swift-frightful	**swift-running**	

swift'some, *adj. & adv.* See -SOME. *Chiefly Dial.*

swiftwood bark. = CASCARILLA **a.**

swig'go (swĭg'gō), *n.* = SWAGO BASS.

sweigh (swā). Var. of SWAY. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

swair (swĕr), **sweirt, sweired.** Vars. of SWEER, SWEERT, *adjs.*

swel, sweld. Swell; swelled. *Ref. Sp.*

swele. ✝ SQUEAL, SWEAL, SWELL.

swell'dom (swĕl'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM **c.** *Locus.*

swelled'–gel'a·tin proc'ess. See GELATIN PROCESS **b.**

swell head, swell'–head'ed, swell'–head'ed·ness. = SWELLED HEAD, etc.

swel'ly (swĕl'ĭ). Var. of SWALLOW. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

swel'terd. Sweltered. *Ref. Sp.*

swelwe. ✝ SWALLOW.

swēp (swēp). Dial. past & past part. of SWEEP.

swepe. ✝ SWEEP.

swept, *past & past part.* of SWEEP.

swer. ✝ SWEER.

sword (swûrd). Var. of SWARD, SWORD. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

swere. ✝ SWEAR, SWEER, SWIRE.

swerv. Swerve. *Ref. Sp.*

swerve'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

swesh. Var. of SWASH. *Obs. Scot.*

swet. Var. of SWEAT. *Now Dial.* or *Ref. Sp.*

swete. ✝ SWEAT, SWEET, SUIT.

swey (swā). Var. of SWAY. *Now Dial.* [*exc. Dial.*]

sweyne. Var. of SWINE. *Obs.*

swich (swĭch). Var. of SUCH. *Now Dial.* [SWEERT. *Scot.*]

swiert (swērt), *adj.* Var. of

swift (swĭft), *n.* [From SWIFT, *adj.*] **1.** Someone or something that is swift. Specif.: **a** The rapid current of a stream. **b** A windmill's sail.

Swift, 3 b.

2. Any of the large cylinders, covered with card cloth, that carry forward the material in a carding machine; also, a similar cylinder in other machines.
3. a A reel, or turning instrument, for winding yarn, thread, silk, etc. **b** A kind of tapering reel, revolving on a vertical spindle, used for coils of wire.
4. Any of numerous small, plainly colored birds constituting the family Apodidae (syns. *Micropodidae*, *Cypselidæ*). They are allied to the hummingbirds and goatsuckers, but superficially much resemble swallows, having very long, narrow wings, weak feet, and a short bill with a wide gape. They spend most of their time on the wing, and, when they alight, usually cling to some vertical surface. They feed on insects taken on the wing. Their nests are cemented together with their sticky saliva, and in one genus (*Collocalia*) consist almost wholly of dried saliva (see EDIBLE BIRD'S NEST). The nests are in many species attached by saliva to some vertical surface, esp. to the inside of hollow trees and to the walls of buildings, caves, cliffs, etc. The common American species (*Chaetura pelagica*) is called *chimney swift* (or, incorrectly, *chimney swallow*) from its habit of nesting and roosting in disused chimneys. Its tail feathers end in bare spines. The common European swift (Apus, syn. *Micropus*, *apus*), noted for its shrieking notes, has a somewhat forked tail. It nests chiefly in crevices about the eaves of buildings or on cliffs.

a European Swift (*Apus*, syn. *Micropus*, *apus*); *b* American Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*).

5. Any of several lizards which run swiftly, as the pine lizard and others of the genus *Sceloporus* and also of the genera *Cnemidophorus* and, sometimes, *Uta*.
6. The ghost moth or allied species of the Hepialidae
7. Short for SWIFT FOX.

swift, *v. i.* To make haste. *Rare.*
swift boat. A narrow flat-bottomed canalboat and river boat; a flyboat. *Eng.*
swift'en (swĭf'tĕn), *v. t.* To make swift. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To hasten. *Poetic.*
swift'er (swĭf'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. SWIVEL.] **1.** *Naut.* **a** A rope used to retain the bars of the capstan in their sockets while men are turning it. **b** A rope used to encircle a boat longitudinally, to strengthen and protect her sides. **c** The forward or, rarely, the after shroud of a lower mast. **d** *Now Rare.* *pl.* The after pair of shrouds.
2. *Mach.* A belt driven by the drum of a donkey engine.
swift'er, *n.* A worker at a swift (sense 3).
swift'er, *v. t.* *Naut.* To tauten, as slack standing rigging, by bringing the shrouds nearer together with swiftering lines, or by other means; to bind together, or hold in place, by a swiftering line; — often used with *in*.
swift'er-ing line. *Naut.* A line used to swifter in rigging, capstan bars, etc.
swift'foot' (swĭft'fŏŏt'), *adj.* Swift-footed; fleet.
swift'foot', *n.* **1.** A swift-footed person or thing.
2. The courser *Cursorius gallicus*.
swift fox. The kit fox *Vulpes velox*.
swift'let (swĭft'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A swift of the genus *Collocalia*. See EDIBLE BIRD'S NEST.
swift'ly (swĭft'lĭ), *adv.*; SWIFT'LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); SWIFT'LI·EST. [AS. *swiftlice*.] In a swift manner.
swift moth. = SWIFT, *n.*, 6.
swift'ness, *n.* [AS.] **1.** Quality or state of being swift; speed; celerity; as, the *swiftness* of a bird.
2. Something swift; also, the fact or rate of being swift.
swift'-of-course', *adj.* *Astrol.* Moving at greater than mean speed.
swift shrike. Any wood swallow.
swift'y (swĭf'tĭ), *adj.* Swift. *Now Rare.*
swig (swĭg), *n.* [Origin uncert.] **1.** Drink; specif., *Dial.*, spiced ale poured over hot toast.
2. A long draft, or drink. *Colloq.*
swig (swĭg), *v. t.*; SWIGGED (swĭgd); SWIG'GING (swĭg'ĭng). [From SWIG a drink.] To drink in long drafts; to gulp; as, to *swig* cider. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To drink; to take a swig or swigs. *Colloq.* — **swig'ger** (swĭg'gĕr), *n.*
swig, *v.* *Transitive:* **1.** To castrate, as a ram, by binding the testicles so that they mortify and slough off. *Now Rare.*
2. To suck; as, to *swig* the teat. *Obs.*
3. *Naut.* To hoist, or set up taut (a sail, etc.), by swigging off (see SWIG, *v. i.*, 1) on its halyard or tackle; — usually with *up*; as, to *swig* up a racing mainsail; also, to haul taut (a rope, tackle, etc.) by swigging off on it.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** *Naut.* Commonly, **swig off** *or* **swig off on.** To pull at right angles on the bight of a tackle or rope fast at one end to a weight to be raised and at the other passing through a block or around something and then to let go quickly, simultaneously taking in the slack.
2. To sway; rock; also swash. *Chiefly Dial.*
swig, *n.* [See SWIG to pull upon (a tackle).] *Naut.* **a** A tackle whose ropes run at a considerable angle. **b** Act of swigging off on a tackle.
swig'gle (swĭg'g'l), *v.* [Freq. of SWIG to sway.] To swig, or sway. *Dial.*
swile (swīl), *n.* A seal; — used by seal hunters.
swilk (swĭlk), *adj.* & *pron.* = SUCH. *Obs.*
swilk (swĭlk), *v. i.* & *t.* [Imitative.] To splash. *Dial. Eng.*
swilk'ie (swĭl'kĭ), *n.* [From SWILK, *v.*] A whirlpool. *Scot.*
swill (swĭl), *v.*; SWILLED (swĭld); SWILL'ING. [ME. *swilen* to wash, fr. AS. *swilian*, *swillan*, to wash, to gargle; akin to E. SWALLOW, *v.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To wash; drench; rinse; to flood before mopping up; as, to *swill* the decks.
2. To shake, swash, or swish about; also, to dash or drive onward by the force of a current.
3. To swallow greedily; esp., to swallow great drafts of (a liquid); to drink greedily; to guzzle.
4. To fill, esp. with drink. "*Swilled* insolence." *Milton.*
5. *Metal.* To immerse, rinse, or soak, as in a finishing bath.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To drench one or oneself with water; to swash or swish about.

A wave *swilled* along the steps. *H. Macfall.*

2. To swallow greedily; esp., to drink to excess.

He would not banquet and carouse and *swill*. *Marlowe.*

swill (swĭl), *n.* **1. a** A semiliquid food for animals, esp. for swine, composed of the animal or vegetable refuse of kitchens, markets, or stores, mixed with water or skimmed or sour milk; also, a hogwash made of distillery slop. **b** The relatively solid waste animal or vegetable matter from kitchens, markets, or stores; garbage. **c** *Slang.* Something suggestive of hogwash or garbage; a slop; a mess; also, filth.
2. The swilling of liquor; swilled liquor; also, a swig.
3. Swashing or dashing water or liquid; a flood or flooding.
swill, *n.* [Origin uncert.] A shallow, roughly made basket, esp. for fish. *Dial. Eng.*
swill'bowl' (swĭl'bōl'), *n.* A drunkard.
swill'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who swills; as: **a** A dishwasher. **b** Glutton; toper. **c** A worker who covers ware with liquid enamel.
swill'tub' (-tŭb'), *n.* **a** Swillbowl. **b** A tub of hogwash.
swim (swĭm), *n.* [ME. *swime* dizziness, vertigo, fr. AS. *swīma*; akin to D. *zwijm*, ON. *svīmi* dizziness, *svīna* to subside, G. *schwindel* dizziness, *schwinden* to disappear, to dwindle, OHG. *swīnan* to dwindle. Cf. SQUEAMISH, SWINDLE.] **1.** A temporary forgetfulness, dizziness, or unconsciousness; a swoon. — *v. i.* To be dizzy; to have an unsteady or reeling sensation; also, to reel or appear to reel; as, the head *swims*; the lights *swam* before his eyes.
swim (swĭm), *v.*; *past tense* SWAM (swăm), *Dial. & Archaic* SWUM (swŭm); *past part.* SWUM; *pres. part. & verbal n.* SWIM'MING. [AS. *swimman*; akin to D. *zwemmen*, OHG. *swimman*, G. *schwimmen*, ON. *svimma*, Dan. *svømme*, Sw. *simma*, Goth. *swumfsl* a pool. Cf. SOUND a strait.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To move or propel oneself progressively in water by natural means, as by strokes of the hands and feet, by movements of the fins, flippers, or tail, etc.
2. To move with a motion likened to that of swimming; to slip or glide smoothly and quietly; to float; as, a cloud *swam* slowly across the moon; tears *swam* in her eyes.
3. Not to sink; to float on the surface of or rise to the top of a liquid; as, oil *swimming* on water; hence, not to be submerged or drowned in difficulties, or the like.

Sink or *swim*, live or die, survive or perish. *D. Webster.*

4. To be stocked; — of a body of water. *Obs.*
5. To be immersed or flooded; to be surrounded, covered, filled, etc., with or as with a liquid; as, the meat *swims* in gravy; his heart *swam* with joy; he *swims* in riches.
—, *Transitive:* To move over or on, cover, cross, etc., by propelling oneself through water; as, to *swim* a stream or a mile; also, to execute (a stroke) in such propulsion.
2. To cause or compel to swim or float; as, to *swim* a horse across a river; also, to make float, or permit floating of, in or on the surface of a liquid; as, immerse the eggs in enough water to *swim* the light ones.
3. To subject (one) to the ordeal by water.
4. To bring to a (specified) state by swimming.
5. To compete with in a swimming match. *Colloq.*
Syn. — Sail, float, glide; teem, swarm, overflow.
swim against the stream. To move counter to, or work against, the prevailing or popular current, as in religion, politics, etc.
swim (swĭm), *n.* **1.** The clear part of a sublimated liquid. Cf. SUBLIME, *v. i.*, 1. *Obs.*
2. Act of swimming; also, a gliding motion likened to or suggesting that of swimming.

Fierce-bowed Egeria plunging to the *swim*. *Masefield.*

3. *Chiefly Colloq.* **a** A place in a river, or the like, to be swum across, rather than forded. **b** A scheme; a project.
4. a = SWIM BLADDER. **b** = SWIM BOW.
5. A part of a stream or other water frequented by fish.
6. The current of influence, fashion, popular favor, etc.; the most favored or influential position in affairs, society, business, etc.; — chiefly in phrase *to be in the swim*.
7. Swimming space, capacity, or the like.
swim bladder. The air bladder of a fish.
swim bow (bou). An overhanging, broad, flat bow, seen chiefly on Dutch inland vessels.
swim'mer (swĭm'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which swims; also, an organ, appendage, etc., that permits swimming.
swim'mer·et (-ĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *swimmer*.] *Zool.* One of the series of small unspecialized appendages under the abdomen of many crustaceans and best developed in the Macrura; a pleopod. In some cases they are used for swimming, but usually their chief function is to carry the eggs.
swim'ming (swĭm'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act, art, or sport of swimming and diving.
2. Vertigo; dizziness; also, blurred or dazzled vision, as in dizziness.
swim'ming, *adj.* **1.** That swims; capable of, or habituated to, swimming; as, a *swimming* bird; also, pertaining or adapted to, or used in or for, swimming; as, a *swimming* motion, hole, or suit.
2. Filled or flooded with or as with water; as, *swimming* eyes.
3. Being in or affected by a state of vertigo or dizziness; as, a *swimming* brain or sight.
swimming bell. *Zool.* In certain Siphonophora, a bell-like swimming organ (composed of a greatly modified zooid without mouth or tentacles) serving to propel the colony by its rhythmical contractions. See DIPHYES, *Illust.*
swimming bladder. **a** The air bladder of a fish. **b** A pneumatocyst.
swimming crab. Any of numerous marine crabs, as those of the family Portunidae, which have some of the joints of one or more pairs of legs flattened and fringed so as to serve as fins.
swimming funnel. *Zool.* In cephalopods, a large forwardly directed tube opening just behind and below the neck through which the water from the mantle cavity is discharged. By suddenly expelling water through it the animal swims backward. In the nautilus it is formed by lobes whose edges are not fused.
swimming hole. A comparatively deep place in a stream locally used for swimming.
swim'ming·ly (swĭm'ĭng·lĭ), *adv.* In the easy, smooth, or steadily progressive manner of one swimming; now usually, prosperously; successfully.
swimming plate. *Zool.* One of the platelike rows of fused cilia forming the combs of a ctenophore.
swimming pool. A pool, especially an artificial pool or tank in a gymnasium, adapted for swimming.
swimming sandpiper. A phalarope.
swimming stone. = FLOATSTONE, 1.
swimming tank. An artificial swimming pool.
swim'mist (swĭm'ĭst), *n.* An expert swimmer.
swim'my (swĭm'ĭ), **swim'y** (swĭm'ĭ; swī'mĭ), *adj.* Verging on, causing, or affected by, dizziness or giddiness; tending toward vertigo.
Swin·burn'i·an (swĭn·bûr'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or in the manner or characteristic style of Swinburne; as, *Swinburnian* rhythms.
swin'dle (swĭn'd'l), *v. i.*; SWIN'DLED (-d'ld); SWIN'DLING (-dlĭng). [From SWINDLER.] To obtain money or property from one by fraud or deceit; to practice imposture for gain. — *v. t.* To cheat or defraud; to gain by imposture.
Syn. — See CHEAT.
swin'dle, *n.* [From SWINDLE, *v.*] Act or process of swindling or defrauding; a cheat.
swin'dle, *n.* A swiple or swingle.
swin'dler (swĭn'dlĕr), *n.* [G. *schwindler*, fr. *schwindeln* to be dizzy, to act thoughtlessly, to cheat. See SWIM to be dizzy.] One who swindles; a cheat.
Syn. — Sharper, rogue, knave.
swin'dler·y (-ĭ), *n.* Swindling; roguery. — *adj.* Swindling.
swin'dling (swĭn'dlĭng), *n.* Act or practice of one who swindles; — formerly technically called in Scots law ***falsehood, fraud, and willful imposition.*** See THEFT.
swine (swīn), *n.* *sing. & pl.* [ME. *swin*, fr. AS. *swīn*; akin to OFris. & OS. *swīn*, D. *zwijn*, G. *schwein*, OHG. *swīn*, ON. *svīn*, Goth. *swein*, L. *suinus* swinish, OSlav. *svinŭ*, and AS. *sū* sow. See SOW, *n.*] **1.** Any hoofed mammal of the hog kind (family Suidae in the broad sense, including the peccaries); a hog; — chiefly used collectively and applied esp. to domestic hogs. The swine are stout-bodied, short-legged artiodactyl animals of omnivorous habits, having a thick skin usually covered with coarse bristles, a rather long mobile snout, small tail, and feet with two functional and (except in the peccaries) two nonfunctional digits. In the male the canines are often developed into effective tusks. English and American breeds of domestic swine are supposed to be derived from the European wild boar (see WILD BOAR), but many of them have been crossed with Asiatic breeds of different ancestry. Well known breeds are the Berkshire, Cheshire, Chester White, Duroc-Jersey, Hampshire, Poland China, Tamworth, and Yorkshire. Cf. WART HOG, PECCARY.
2. A stupid, doltish, or sensual person.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

swine-eating	**swine-headed**	**swine-snouted**
swine-faced	**swine-mouthed**	**swine-stead**

swine back. = HOGBACK.
swine'-backed' (swīn'băkt'), *adj.* Having a hogback; also, *Archery*, convexly curved.
swine'bread' (swīn'brĕd'), *n.* **a** The truffle. **b** Sowbread. **c** = EARTHNUT, 1 **a** (1).
swine'-chopped' (-chŏpt'), *adj.* [*swine* + *chop* a jaw.] Having an overshot jaw; — said of dogs.
swine'cote' (-kōt'; -kŏt), *n.* A pigsty. *Now Dial.*
swine cress. = SWINE'S-CRESS.
swine erysipelas. *Veter.* A contagious febrile disease of swine, caused by bacteria (*Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*) and characterized by red blotches on the neck and belly.
swine fever. = HOG CHOLERA.
swine grass. = KNOTGRASS **a**.
swine'head' (swīn'hĕd'), *n.* Also, *Obs.*, **swine's'-head'** (swīnz'-). One given to sensuality or intemperance.
swine'herd' (-hûrd'), *n.* A keeper of swine. — **swine'herd'ship,** *n.*
swine'hull' (swīn'hŭl'; swīn'ŏŏl'), *n.* A pigsty. *Dial. Eng.*
swine itch. *Med.* Dermatitis due to protein sensitization (anaphylaxis) from handling carcasses of animals, esp. swine. It is characterized by redness, swelling, and eruptions of the skin, esp. of the hands and forearms.
swine'ly (swīn'lĭ), *adj.* Swinish. *Rare.*
swine'pipe' (-pīp'), *n.* The European redwing. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
swine plague. *Veter.* An infectious bacterial disease of hogs caused by *Pasteurella* (syn. *Bacillus*) *suiseptica*. The symptoms resemble those of hog cholera, but show a greater tendency to pneumonia. Cf. HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA.
swine pox. **1.** *Old Med.* A variety of the chicken pox, with acuminated vesicles containing a watery fluid.
2. *Veter.* A contagious fever of swine characterized by pustules on the skin, esp. the hairless parts.
swin'er·y (swīn'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* A piggery; also, swine collectively.
swine's'-bane' (swīnz'bān'), *n.* Sowbane.
swine's'-cress', *n.* Any cress of the genus *Coronopus*.
swine's'-feath'er, *n.* Also **swine's'-pike',** A stake or bayonetlike spear fixed in a musket rest or placed in the ground to hinder cavalry. *Hist.*
swine's'-fen'nel, *n.* The brimstonewort *Peucedanum officinale*.
swine's'-snout', *n.* The dandelion.
swine's'-suc'co·ry, *n.* **a** Chicory. **b** Lamb succory.
swine'stone' (swīn'stōn'), *n.* Anthraconite.
swine'sty' (-stĭ'), *n.* A pigsty.
swine thistle. The sow thistle
swine'y (swīn'ĭ), *adj.* Swinish. *Rare.*
swing (swĭng), *v.*; *past tense & past part.* SWUNG (swŭng), *Archaic past tense* SWANG (swăng); *pres. part. & verbal n.* SWING'ING (swĭng'ĭng). [ME. *swingen*, fr. AS. *swingan* to scourge, to fly, to flutter; akin to G. *schwingen* to winnow, to swingle, to oscillate, *sich schwingen* to leap, to soar, OHG. *swingan* to throw, to scourge, to soar, Goth. *afswaggwjan* to cause to despair. Cf. SWINGE, SWINGLE, SWINK.] *Transitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To scourge; beat; whip. **b** To throw with a fling; to hurl.
2. To wield, as a weapon, with a flourish or sweep; to throw (something or someone held) around in a circle or backwards and forwards; as, to *swing* a lasso, a sword, or a censer.
3. To hang; to suspend; to attach by hinges, to end supports, etc., so as to permit oscillation or turning; as, to *swing* hammocks on the deck; he was *swung* up to the nearest tree.
4. To make oscillate; to move to and fro, as in a swing; as, a device to *swing* a bell; to *swing* the child for ten minutes; also, to cause to turn around, about, or in a (specified)

---

swift'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
Swift's comet (swĭfts). [After Lewis *Swift*, Am. astronomer.] See COMET, *Table*.
swike. Var. of SWICK.
swill'ings, *n. pl.* = 2d SWILL, 1 **a**. *Obs.*
swime, *n.* [AS. *swīma*. See SWIM dizziness.] A swoon; a swimming sensation. *Obs.*
swim'ma·ble (swĭm'ă·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.
swim'mi·ly, *adv.* of SWIMMY.
swim'mi·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
swim'ming·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Swin'burn·esque' (swĭn'bûrn·ĕsk'), *adj.* See -ESQUE.
swin'did. Swindled. *Ref. Sp.*
swin'dle·a·ble (swĭn'd'l·ă·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.
swin'dle·dom, *n.* See -DOM.
swin'dler·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
swin'dling·ly, *adv.* of SWINDLING, pres. part. [tishly drunk. *Obs.*
swine'-drunk' (66), *adj.* Sot-
swine'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
swine'like', *adj.* & *adv.* See -LIKE.
swine's'-grass', *n.* = KNOT-GRASS 2.
swine's'-head', *n.* = SWINEHEAD.

direction; to make rotate or pivot; to move around an axis, on a hinge, etc.; as, to *swing* a door to; to *swing* troops into line.
5. To handle successfully; manage; to make a success of; as, to *swing* a bond issue. *U. S.*
6. *Mach.* To admit (anything) so that it can be turned; — said of a lathe, or lathe centers; as, the lathe (or centers) can *swing* a pulley of 12 inches diameter.
7. *Naut.* To sway; swig. *Rare.*
——, *Intransitive*: **1.** *Obs.* **a** = SWING, *n.*, 2. **b** = SWING, *n.*, 3. **c** Impetus; driving force.
2. *Now Dial. Eng.* **a** A swinging blow. **b** A swinging walk or gait. **c** A couple or leash for hounds.
swinge (swĭnj), *v. t.* [See SINGE.] To singe; scorch. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
swinge'ing (swĭn'jĭng), *adj.* That swinges. *Now Colloq.* **a** Strikingly large; whopping. **b** Strikingly good; capital. — **swinge'ing·ly**, *adv.*
swing'er (swĭng'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which swings; specif.: **a** A whirler for coating photographic plates. Cf. WHIRLER, *n.* **b** A gun battery.
swing'er (swĭn'jĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which swinges. **2.** A swinging example or instance; a whopper. *Slang.*
swing'er (swĭn'jĕr), **swinge'our**, *n.* [Cf. G. *schwänzer.*] A sluggard; vagabond; rogue. *Scot.*
swing gate. A gate that swings in either direction and closes when released. Specif., *Australian*, a gate used in drafting sheep or cattle, so set as to close access to either of two yards or runways.
swing hammer crusher. = HAMMER MILL, 3.
swing'ing (swĭng'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The action or act of one who or that which swings.
2. *Radio.* **a** Variation in frequency of a transmitted wave, which may be observed either as a variation in the beat frequency in beat reception or as a variation in received signal intensity. **b** = FADING.
swing'ing, *adj.* That swings; characterized by swing or a swing; as, a *swinging* flower basket, door, pace, or melody. — **swing'ing·ly**, *adv.*
swing'ing (swĭn'jĭng). Var. of SWINGEING.
swing'ing bar (swĭng'ĭng). A swing bar.
swinging basin *or* **berth.** A basin, usually dredged, where vessels may be winded, or turned around, in pointing them for their slips or docks.
swinging boom. *Naut.* = LOWER BOOM.
swinging post. See GATEPOST.
swinging ring. A gymnastic ring, usually of metal covered with leather or rubber, suspended so as to swing freely at the end of a rope.
swing jack. = TRAVERSING SCREW JACK.
swing joint. A nonleaking joint, as a pipe joint, so constructed that the parts joined are movable. In a **single-swing joint**, one of the parts may be rotated relative to the other. In a **double-swing joint**, one of the parts, in addition to being rotatable relative to the other, may be moved about its own axis. — **swing'-joint'ed** (66), *adj.*
swing knife. A swingle for beating flax.
swin'gle (swĭng'g'l; *cf.* SWINGEL), *n.* [AS. *swingel, swingele*, a stroke, blow, a scourging, whip, scourge; akin to MD. *swinghel* (in sense 1), and to E. SWING. Cf. SWINGLETREE.] **1.** A wooden instrument like a large knife, about two feet long, with one thin edge, used for beating and cleaning flax; a scutcher.
2. The swiple of a flail; also, a flaillike cudgel.
3. A spokelike lever used for turning the barrel in wire drawing or the roller of a plate press, etc.
swin'gle, *v. t.*; SWIN'GLED (-g'ld); SWIN'GLING (-glĭng). [Cf. MD. *swinghelen* to swingle (flax). See SWINGLE, *n.*] To clean by beating with a swingle; to separate away the coarse and woody parts of; to scutch.
swin'gle (swĭng'g'l; swĭng''l), *n. & v.* [The v. is freq. of *swing.*] Swing. *Chiefly Dial.*
swin'gle·bar' (swĭng'g'l·bär'), *n.* A swingletree.
swingle staff. A swingle for beating flax.
swin'gle·tail' (swĭng'g'l·tāl'), *n.* The thresher shark.
swingle tow. = SWINGLING TOW.
swin'gle·tree' (swĭng'g'l·trē'), *n.* [See SWINGLE, *n.*; TREE. Cf. SINGLETREE; SWINGTREE.] **1.** A swingstock.
2. A whippletree. See SINGLETREE.
swin'gling tow (swĭng'glĭng). Coarse flax, separated by swingling and hatcheling.
swing plate. *Mach.* A plate that may be swung about a pivot, and clamped.
swing plow. **a** A plow without a fore wheel under the beam. **b** A swivel plow. See PLOW, *n.*, 1.
swing saw. A circular saw on a swinging frame.
swing'stock' (swĭng'stŏk'), *n.* A timber, against the blunt top edge of which flax is laid to be swingled.
swing'-swang' (-swăng'), *n.* A swing backward and forward, as of a pendulum.
swing team. = SWING, *n.*, 10.
swing tool. A device, swung on centers, so as to yield to unequal pressure, in which delicate work (as parts of a watch) is held to be polished.
swing train. *Railroads.* A train for bringing up full cars of material to supply the main construction train. *U. S.*
swing'tree' (swĭng'trē'), *n.* [See SWINGLETREE.] A whippletree.
swing wheel. **a** The scape wheel in a clock, driving the pendulum. **b** The balance of a watch.
swing'y (swĭng'ĭ), *adj.* Swinging; marked by swing.
swin'ish (swĭn'ĭsh), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, like, or befitting, swine; gross; beastly; sensual. "*Swinish* gluttony." *Milton.* — **swin'ish·ly**, *adv.* — **swin'ish·ness**, *n.*
swink (swĭngk), *v. i.*; *past tense* SWANK (swăngk), SWONK (swŭngk); *past part.* SWONK'EN (swŭngk'ĕn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* SWINK'ING. [AS. *swincan*; akin to AS. *swingan.* See SWING.] To labor; toil; slave. *Archaic & Dial.*
For which men *swink* and sweat incessantly. *Spenser.*
— *v. t. Obs.* **a** To acquire or earn by labor.
To devour all that others *swink.* *Chaucer.*
b To cause to drudge; to exhaust with labor. "The *swinked* hedger." *Milton.* **c** To drink heavily.
swink, *n.* [AS. *swinc, geswinc.*] Labor; toil; drudgery. *Archaic & Dial.*
swink'er (swĭngk'ĕr), *n.* A laborer. *Obs.*
swipe (swīp), *n.* [Var. of SWEEP. See SWAPE, SWOOP.] **1.** A pump handle, a starting lever for a portable engine, or the like; a swape or sweep. See SWEEP, *n.*, 10.
2. A strong blow given with a sweeping motion, as with a bat or club, the paw of an animal, etc.; also, a swiper. *Slang.*
3. A swath of cut grain. *Rare.*
4. A long drink; draft; gulp.
5. One who rubs down horses. *Slang.*
6. *Slang, Brit.* **a** Swine. **b** Fellow; chap.

swipe (swīp), *v.*; SWIPED (swīpt); SWIP'ING (swīp'ĭng). [See SWIPE, *n.*] *Intransitive*: **1.** To cut, strike, or hit, with a sweeping motion; — often with *at.*
2. To drink a mug of liquor at one draft.
3. To sweep a river bottom, or the like.
——, *Transitive*: **1.** To give a swipe to; to strike with a sweeping motion, as a ball.
2. To snatch; steal; pilfer. *Slang, U. S.*
swipe. Dial. var. of SWEEP.
swip'er (swīp'ĕr), *n.* One who swipes; esp. one who drinks copiously or pilfers.
swipes (swīps), *n. pl.* [Cf. SWIPE gulp.] Poor, thin, or spoiled beer; small beer; also, beer in general. *Slang, Eng.*
swi'ple, swip'ple (swĭp'l), *n.* [See SWIPE.] That part of a flail which strikes the grain in threshing; a swingle.
swip'per (swĭp'ĕr), *adj.* [AS. *swipor* cunning.] Nimble; quick. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
swip'y (swīp'ĭ), *adj.* Marked by swiping. *Rare.*
swire (swīr), *n.* [AS. *swīra, swēora, swēora*, neck, nape.] **1.** The neck; the throat. *Obs.*
2. = COL, 1; — now chiefly in local names.
swirl (swûrl), *v. i.*; SWIRLED (swûrld); SWIRL'ING. [Cf. Nor. *svirla* to whirl, freq. of *sverra* to whirl, Dan. *svirre*, G. *schwirren* to whiz, to buzz.] To move with an eddying or whirling motion; to whirl. — *v. t.* To cause to swirl, or whirl.
swirl (swûrl), *n.* A whirling motion, or something characterized by such a motion; an eddy, whirl, curve, twist, or the like, as a knotted spot in wood, the dart of a fish when hooked, an eddy in a current, etc.
The silent *swirl* of bats. *Mrs. Browning.*
swirl'y (swûr'lĭ), *adj.* **1.** Knotted; twisted. *Scot.*
2. Swirling.
swirr'ing (swûr'ĭng), *n.* A whirring sound.
swish (swĭsh), *v. i.*; SWISHED (swĭsht); SWISH'ING. [Imitative. Cf. SWASH.] To make the sound of a swish, as in walking, cutting grain, etc.; as, her skirts *swished.* — *v. t.* To move, strike, or lash, with a swish (the sound or thing); specif., *Brit. School Slang*, to flog.
swish (swĭsh), *n.* **1.** A thin prolonged sound such as that produced by a whip rapidly cutting the air; also, a light sweeping or brushing sound of, or as of, a long or full silk skirt in motion; — sometimes **swish'-swish'**.
2. Something that makes this sound; as: **a** Dashing spray or water. **b** A flogging birch or cane.
swish, *adv.* With a swish. *Colloq.*
swish, *adj.* Smart. *Slang, Brit.*
swish, *n.* [Cf. SWASH, SWISH-SWASH.] A kind of mortar used in West Africa.
swish'er (swĭsh'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which swishes; a flogger.
swish'ing (-ĭng), *n.* That swishes. — **swish'ing·ly**, *adv.*
swish'-swash' (-swŏsh'), *n.* **1.** A weak, characterless drink.
2. A swashbuckler. *Obs.*
swish'-swash', *adv.* With a swish and a swash.
swish tail. **a** A swishing tail. **b** *Slang.* A pheasant.
swish'y (swĭsh'ĭ), *adj.* Swishing.
Swiss (swĭs), *adj.* [F. *suisse*, adj. & n., fr. MHG. *Suiz.* Cf. SWITZER.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Switzerland or the Swiss; imported from or native to Switzerland.
Swiss, *n. sing. & pl.* [F. *suisse.* See SWISS, *adj.*] **1.** A native or inhabitant of Switzerland; a Switzer; also, collectively, the people of Switzerland. The Swiss belong almost wholly to the Alpine or Celtic race, and the remains in the ancient lake dwellings indicate that this has always been the prevailing type. German, French, Italian, and Romansch are spoken in different Swiss cantons.
2. [*not cap.*] = SWISS MUSLIN.
Swiss blue. = SLATE BLUE.
Swiss cambric. A kind of white muslin or bishop's lawn, used for frills, flounces, and infants' clothes.
Swiss catchfly. A rare catchfly (*Silene vallesia*) of the European Alps. It has long-peduncled white flowers.
Swiss chard. = 1st CHARD, 2 **a**.
Swiss cheese. Any cheese having the character of cheeses made in Switzerland; specif., Gruyère, or Emmentaler, cheese.
Swiss darning. A kind of darning, for thin places in fabric in which stitches like the original texture of the web are made on the right side of the material.
Swiss Fam'i·ly Rob'in·son (rŏb'ĭn·sŭn; -s'n). The English translation (1820) of a story for children, written in German (1813) by Johann Rudolf Wyss, who was inspired by *Robinson Crusoe.*
Swiss franc. = FRANC **d**.
Swiss guards. *Mil.* A body of Swiss mercenary troops formerly employed as a bodyguard by various sovereigns, notably the French kings. The Pope still maintains a small body.
swiss'ing (swĭs'ĭng), *n.* [Origin uncert.] The process of calendering cloth by passing it between hot rollers when damp.
Swiss mountain pine. A pine (*Pinus mugo*) of the mountains of central Europe. It is a prostrate shrub, or sometimes a low pyramidal tree, with short, bright-green leaves.
Swiss muslin. A kind of thin, sheer muslin usually with raised dots or small figures, orig. made in Switzerland, and used for curtains, dresses, etc.; — now usually called **swiss**.
Swiss pine. A Eurasian pine (*Pinus cembra*), often growing very tall. It has dark-green leaves and short, spreading branches. It yields cedar nuts and a resinous exudate (cf. RIGA BALSAM).
Swiss plan. A plan, formulated by Prof. L. A. Grosclaude, a Swiss scientist, for the reform of the calendar, whereby each quarter of the year would consist of three months of 30, 30, and 31 days respectively, all beginning on Monday. New Year's Day would be a yearday and in leap years a second extracalendar day (leap day) would be added. See CALENDAR REFORM.
Swiss Reformed Church. The church established during the Reformation in the Protestant cantons of Switzerland. See REFORMED.
Swiss roll. Jelly roll.
Swiss steak. A tough steak made more tender by pounding in a large amount of flour.
Swiss sword. *Mil.* A kind of basket-hilted sword, formerly often used by Swiss guards.
Swiss tea. An infusion of the herbage of any of several species of *Achillea*, esp. *A. atrata, A. moschata*, and *A. nobilis.*
Swiss War for Independence. The successful struggle, 1386–89, of the Swiss Confederation against the Hapsburgs of Austria. See *Sempach*, under BATTLE, *Table.*

swing'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
swinge'buck'ler, *n.* A swashbuckler. *Obs.*
swin'gel (swĭng'g'l; swĭn'j'l). Var. of SWINGLE.
swin'gld. Swingled. *Ref. Sp.*
swin'ney (swĭn'ĭ), *n.* *Vetr.* Var. of SWEENY.
swip, *n. & v.* [ME. *swippen* to strike; akin to AS. *swipu* a whip, ON. *svipa.* See SWIFT, *adj.*] Strike; hit; rush. *Obs.*
swird (swûrd). Var. of SWORD. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
swirld. Swirled. *Ref. Sp.*
swirl'ing·ly, *adv.* of SWIRLING.
Swisser. † SWITZER.
Swiss'ess, *n.* Fem. of SWISS.

switch (swĭch), *n.* [Cf. MD. *swick* a scourge, whip. Cf. SWINK, SWING.] **1.** A slender, flexible whip, rod, or twig. **2.** The end of the tail in some animals, as a cow or ox. **3.** A separate tress of hair worn to build up a coiffure. **4.** An act of switching; the action or office of one who switches, as of one who tends a railroad switch; specif.: **a** A blow with a switch. **b** A turn of a switch. **c** A changing or shifting, as of investments. **d** *Angling.* Short for SWITCH CAST. **e** *Bridge.* A shift to another suit than that previously bid.

5. *Elec.* A device for making, breaking, or changing the connections in an electric circuit. An ***air-break switch*** breaks the circuit in air as distinct from an ***oil***, or ***oil-break, switch*** which breaks the circuit in oil. An ***automatic switch*** is remote-controlled and is used for operating signaling or talking circuits in telephone practice. An ***auxiliary switch*** is actuated by a main device, as a circuit breaker, for signaling, interlocking, or the like. A ***back-connected switch*** has studs extending through the panel to which the current-carrying conductors are connected. A ***bell-alarm switch*** is an auxiliary switch controlled by the opening of a circuit breaker designed to close the circuit of an audible signaling device. A ***canopy, chain-pull***, or ***pull, switch*** is a snap switch installed in a canopy and usually operated by a chain or cord. A ***cam***, or ***cam-contactor, switch*** is actuated by a cam. A ***centrifugal switch*** is operated by centrifugal force and is used usually in connection with split-phase induction motors to disconnect the starting winding after the rotor has attained a predetermined speed and to reconnect it before the motor comes to rest. A ***change-over switch*** changes electrical circuits from one combination to another. A ***control switch*** is a switch usually manually operated for the control of electrically operated apparatus. Cf. MASTER SWITCH, below. A ***disconnecting***, or ***cutout, switch*** isolates a circuit or one or more pieces of electrical apparatus after the current has been interrupted by other means. A ***door switch*** is a snap switch mounted on or in a doorframe and operated by opening or closing the door. The moving blades of a ***double-throw switch*** may engage either of two different sets of fixed contacts. A ***double-pole switch*** has two blades with their contacts. A ***double-break switch*** opens a circuit at two places simultaneously. A ***drum switch*** has electrical connecting parts shaped like fingers which are held by spring pressure against contact surfaces on a revolving cylinder or sector. An ***electropneumatic switch*** is an electrically controlled, pneumatically actuated switch. An ***electrolier switch*** is a four-position switch for controlling two or three circuits. In the first position of a two-circuit electrolier switch, circuit 1 is closed; in the second position, circuit 2 is closed; in the third position, circuits 1 and 2 are closed, and in the fourth position, all circuits are open; — called also *two-circuit switch* and *three-circuit switch*. A ***field-discharge switch*** has auxiliary contacts for short-circuiting a generator or motor field through a discharge resistance as the switch is opened. A ***finder switch*** finds automatically a circuit out of a large number of circuits from which a signal comes. It is used in telephone circuits. A ***floor switch*** is placed in the shaft of an electric elevator at a height corresponding to a floor level and operated by a projection attached to the car. In a ***front-connected switch***, the conductors are fastened to terminals in front of the mounting. A ***flush switch*** is a snap switch so designed that when mounted its face only is exposed, the other sides being surrounded by a box or case not a part of the switch. An ***indicating control switch*** is a form of auxiliary switch that indicates the position or last operation or both of the controlled device, as a circuit breaker. A ***knife switch*** has hinged blades for the moving contacts which enter or embrace the contact clips. A ***limit switch*** is a switch for preventing overtravel of the mechanism which it controls, or it is a circuit breaker that opens the circuit when the current exceeds a predetermined amount. A ***line switch***, or ***line breaker***, combines the functions of a unit switch and circuit breaker. It is used in electric-railway control equipment, or, in telephone practice, it is a switch connected to one of a large number of circuits from which a signal comes and which finds automatically a circuit out of a smaller number of circuits. A ***master switch*** governs the operation of contactors and auxiliary devices of an electric controller. A ***momentary-contact switch*** is a push-button switch in which the circuit is open or closed only while the button is pressed. Such switches are self-restoring and reset to normal immediately upon release of pressure. ***Start-stop switches*** of this type are used to control automatic starting equipment for electric motors. An ***overload switch***, or ***overload circuit breaker***, automatically breaks the circuit when overloaded. A ***pendant switch*** is a snap switch installed at the end of a flexible cord. A ***pull***, or ***chain-pull, switch*** is a snap switch operated by a chain or cord. A ***reversing***, or ***direction, switch*** has four terminals capable of being connected in pairs in two different ways so as to constitute a pole-reversing device. It is used to change the direction of rotation of electric motors. A ***safety switch*** is usually a quick-break, quick-make switch completely enclosed in a metal box and operated by an external handle for controlling a power circuit. The switch is designed so as to make it impossible to open the box while the switch is closed, or to close the switch while the box is open. A ***sequence switch*** is a remote-controlled, automatically operated device used as a secondary master controller, esp. on electric locomotives. A ***service switch*** is an enclosed switch installed where the electric service enters a building. A ***selector switch*** is an automatic switch used to select a particular circuit or group of circuits on automatic telephone switchboards, etc. A ***single-pole switch*** has a single blade with its contact clip. A ***single-throw switch*** engages by a single operation a set of fixed contacts, as on an electrical switchboard, an organ console, a railroad track, etc. A ***snap switch*** is a manually operated switch with a blade or blades that make contact with a snap. The rate of motion of the contact members, while making or breaking the circuit, cannot be diminished by the manipulation of the operator. They are used to control house lighting, and their quick-make, quick-break mechanism is operated by a rotary motion, or a lever as in the ***tumbler switch***, or by a toggle, or the like. A ***surface switch*** is a snap switch designed for mounting on a plane surface, no enclosing parts, as a box, being required. A ***three-way switch*** is one having three terminals, one of which may be connected to either of the other two by the action of the switch. They are used where it is desired to control a light from two different points, as a hall light controlled from both upper and lower halls. A ***four-way switch*** has four terminals capable of being connected in two different ways so as to constitute a pole reversing switch. They are inserted between three-way switches when it is desired to control a lighting circuit from three or more points. A ***through switch*** is a snap switch installed in a length of flexible cord. A ***time switch*** has a clock mechanism which may be set to open or close a circuit at a predetermined time or times. A ***triple-throw switch*** has three blades and three contact clips. A ***unit***, or ***contactor, switch*** is designed to repeatedly establish or interrupt an electric-power circuit under normal conditions.

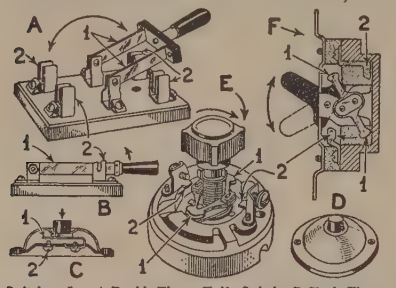

Switches, 5. *A* Double-Throw Knife Switch; *B* Single-Throw Knife Switch; *C* Cross section, and *D* View, of ordinary Push-button Switch; *E* Snap Switch; *F* Tumbler Switch. In all of the above 1 indicates Movable Contact and 2 Fixed, or Stationary Contact.

6. *Railroads.* A device, consisting usually of two movable rails, necessary connections, and operating parts, designed to turn a locomotive or train from a track on which it is running to another track.

switch (swĭch), *v.;* SWITCHED (swĭcht); SWITCH'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To strike, beat, whip, or flog, with or as with a switch; also, to stir (*up*), drive (*into*), spur (*on*), etc., by or as by using a switch.

2. To prune, or trim (a tree, shrub, etc.). *Rare.*

3. To swing, whisk, or lash; as, to *switch* a cane; a horse *switches* his tail; also, *Colloq.*, to jerk or pull with a jerk; as, the rope may be *switched* out of your hand.

4. To turn aside; divert; shift; change; as, to *switch* the talk to another topic; to *switch* investments. *U. S.*

5. *Cards.* To change (suits) by bidding or playing from a suit other than that previously bid or played.

6. *Elec.* **a** To shift to another circuit by means of a switch. **b** To operate a switch so as to turn (a light, current, etc.) *off* or *on*.

7. *Produce Exchanges.* To transfer a futures contract from one month to another.

8. *Railroads.* To turn from one track to another; to transfer by a switch; — generally with *off, from*, etc.; as, to *switch* off a train; also to move cars to different positions on the same track within terminal areas. The usual English term is *shunt*.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To strike or spur on one with a switch or whip.

2. To move, run, or fly, like a plied switch; to whisk; — with *away, by*, etc. *Dial.*

3. To move off on, or as if on, a switch or spur track.

4. To change or shift methods, places, suits (in cards, esp. in bidding), etc.

switch'back' (swĭch'băk'), *n.* **1.** A zigzag road in a mountainous region, esp. an arrangement of zigzag railroad tracks for surmounting the grade of a steep hill.

2. An amusement railroad with steep rises and descents.

switch'back', *adj.* Designating, or pert. to, a switchback; also, resembling a switchback in shape, variety of levels, etc.

switch'back', *v. i.* To ride on or move as if on a switchback; to zigzag in ascending or descending. — **switch'back'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

switch'board' (-bōrd'; 181), *n.* *Elec.* An apparatus consisting of a panel, as of wood or marble, or an assembly of panels, or a frame, on which are mounted switching, measuring, controlling, and protective devices, with busses and connections so arranged that a number of circuits may be connected, combined, controlled, measured, and protected. A ***live-front switchboard*** has live parts on the front of the panels. A ***dead-front switchboard*** has no live parts on the front of the panels. A ***direct-control switchboard*** has all the apparatus mounted on the panels or their supporting framework. A ***remote-control switchboard*** is one having circuit breakers mounted apart from it but operated by switches on it. A ***manual remote-control switchboard*** has manually operated breakers that are operated by handles or levers on the board; an ***electrical remote-control switchboard*** has electrically-operated breakers operated by control switches located in the board. A ***removable truck-type switchboard*** is one in which the instruments and main-control equipment are mounted upon a removable structure that runs on guide rails. When in position, electrical contact is made with the busses, generator leads, etc. A ***safety switchboard*** is a dead-front switchboard with an enclosure on the back and sides to prevent access to the live parts.

switch box. *Elec.* A metal box containing the working parts of a switch.

switch cane. See GRASS, *Table.*

switch cast. A method of casting for fish in which the rod is moved rapidly from side to side and swept forward with a switching motion, to throw out the line and flies.

switched (swĭcht), *adj.* **1.** That has been flogged, whipped, shifted, etc.

2. Confounded; dashed; — in mild imprecation or exclamation of surprise, *I 'll be switched. Slang.*

3. Having a switch.

switch'el (swĭch'ĕl), *n.* A beverage concocted of water, ginger, molasses or vinegar, and, sometimes, rum. *U. S.*

switch engine. A railroad engine for switching, usually of the total-adhesion type. *U. S.*

switch'er (swĭch'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which switches, as a switchman or switch engine.

2. See CHECKERS, *n.*

switch'gear' (-gēr'), *n.* Also **switcher gear.** *Elec.* The mechanism used to operate large switches.

switch grass. A panic grass (*Panicum virgatum*) of the western United States, used for hay.

switch hook. *Elec.* A hook, provided with an insulating handle, for opening and closing disconnecting switches.

switch'-horn' (swĭch'hôrn'), *n.* A simple unbranched horn in a stag; also, an animal bearing such horns.

switch'ing (-ĭng), *adj.* That switches; used for or in switching; as, a *switching* engine, locomotive (see LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*) or plug.

switching eye. A car connection used in switching.

switch'keep'er (swĭch'kēp'ĕr), *n.* A switch tender.

switch'like' (-lĭk'), *adj.* See -LIKE.

switch line *or* **position.** *Mil.* A defensive position, oblique to the front, connecting other positions of a defensive system. It is designed to prevent hostile penetrations from being exploited to the flanks.

switch'man (swĭch'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who attends a switch or switches; one employed in switching.

switch plant. *Plant Ecology.* A plant lacking true foliage leaves but with green switchlike twigs, as in the broom.

switch plate. *Elec.* The metal plate in front of a switch box, through which the plugs or tumblers protrude.

switch plug. *Elec.* A combination of a switch and a plug attached to a flexible cord for use with electric irons, etc.

switch rail. One of the rails having tapered points which are thrown alongside the through rail in a point switch.

switch sorrel. The akeake *Dodonaea viscosa.*

switch stand. *Railroads.* A stand near the track, to which is pivoted the lever of a switch. See TARGET, *Illust.*

switch tail. = SWISH TAIL **a.**

switch'tail' (swĭch'tāl'), *n.* **a** The smooth dogfish (*Cynias canis*). **b** The shovel-nosed sturgeon.

switch tender. One who tends a railroad switch. *U. S. & Canada.*

switch tenter. One who tends a switch. *Brit.*

switch tower. *Railroads.* A small tower or erection containing the levers, etc., for working the switches and signals. *U. S. & Canada.*

switch'y (swĭch'ĭ), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, like, or flexible as, a switch.

switch'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* *Railroads.* The place where cars are switched from one track to another, where trains are made up, etc.

swith (swĭth), **swithe** (swīth), *adj.* [AS.] **a** *Obs.* Strong; firm. **b** *Obs.* Many. **c** *Now Dial.* Quick; swift. — **swith'ly**, *adv. Obs. exc. Dial.*

swith, swithe, *adv.* [AS. *swithe.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Strongly; greatly. **b** Very; very much.

2. Instantly; quickly. *Archaic & Dial.*

swith, swithe, *v. i.* [See SWITH, *adj.*] To hasten; to be off. *Scot.*

swithe (swīth), *v. t.* Also **swith'en** (swĭth'ĕn). [ON. *svitha.*] To scorch or singe. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

swith'er (swĭth'ĕr), *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *swethrian, sweotherian*, to abate, fail, come to an end.] To doubt; waver; hesitate. *Chiefly Scot.*

swith'er, *n.* *Dial.* **a** *Chiefly Scot.* Doubt; hesitation; quandary; fluster; agitation. **b** *Eng.* A faint.

swith'er, *v. t.* [ON. *svithra.*] To scorch. *Scot. & Dial.*

swith'er, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *swīthrian* to become stronger, to prevail.] To whiz; rush; also, to fall down. — *v. t.* To hurl. — *n.* A rush. *All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Swith'in (swĭth'ĭn; swīth'-), *n.* [AS. *Swithhūn;* cf. AS. *swīth* strong.] Masculine proper name.

Swith'in (*or* **Swith'un** [-ŭn]), **Saint.** A bishop of Winchester, England (d. 862) the weather of whose day, July 15, is popularly supposed to indicate whether it will be rainy or dry during the 40 succeeding days.

Swi'thi-od (swē'thĭ-ōd), *n.* Also **Svi'thi-od.** In the Heimskringla, the country between the Caspian and the Black seas from which Odin and other divinities originally came.

Switz'er (swĭt'sĕr), *n.* [MHG. (G. *Schweizer*). See Swiss.] **a** A Swiss. **b** A member of the papal Swiss guards.

Switz'er-ess (-ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* Feminine of SWITZER.

swive (swīv), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *swiven;* cf. AS. *swīfan* to move, go, ON. *svīfa* to ramble.] To copulate (with). *Archaic.* — **swiv'er** (swīv'ĕr), *n.* *Obs.*

swive, *n.* Copulation. *Obs.*

swiv'el (swĭv'ĕl), *n.* [Cf. AS. *swīfan* to move, go, ON. *svīfa* to rove, ramble, turn, *sveifla* to whirl. Cf. SWIFTER.]

1. A part that swivels or turns on or as on a headed bolt or pin; specif., a compound link with one end (often terminating in a hook) turning on a headed bolt, pin, or the like in the other to permit relative rotation of the parts.

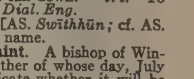
Swivel, 1, in Chain.

2. *Mach.* That part of the toolhead of a planer, shaper, radial drill, etc., which can be rotated and clamped so as to hold the tool at any desired angle.

3. *Mil.* A swivel gun.

4. *Petroleum.* In rotary drilling, a swivel connection placed between the hose from the slush pumps and the drill stem.

5. *Weaving.* **a** An attachment for a loom, consisting of a rack and pinion, used to guide back and forth small shuttles (*swivel shuttles*), over small portions of the width of the loom, by means of pinions engaging with teeth on the shuttles, thus making small spot figures in the fabric woven. Hence, *swivel fabrics, swivel silk*, etc. **b** A swivel shuttle.

swiv'el, *v.;* SWIV'ELED (-'ld) or SWIV'ELLED; SWIV'EL-ING or SWIV'EL-LING. *Transitive:* **1.** To turn on or as on a swivel.

2. To provide with, or secure by, a swivel.

—, *Intransitive:* To swing or turn, on or as on a swivel.

swivel block. *Naut.* A block having two shells of equal size arranged one over the other, connected by a swivel. Also, sometimes, a block which has a swivel hook.

swivel bridge. See DRAWBRIDGE.

swivel chain. A chain having a swivel attached to or linked into it.

swivel chair. A chair that swivels on a stationary base.

swiv'eled, swiv'elled (swĭv'ĕld), *adj.* **1.** Having a swivel.

2. Produced by swivel weaving.

swiv'el-eye' (-'l-ī'), *n.* A squint or rolling eye. — **swiv'el-eyed'** (-īd'), *adj. Both Slang.*

swivel fabrics. See SWIVEL, *n.*, 5 **a.**

swivel gun. A gun, usually small, fixed on a swivel on a stanchion, a wall, or the like, so that it can be rotated horizontally and vertically; a swivel.

swivel hook. A hook secured by means of a swivel. — **swiv'el-hooked',** *adj.*

swivel jaw. *Mach.* A jaw that may be swiveled to and clamped in any of various positions.

Swiv'el-ler, Dick (swĭv'l-ĕr). A careless, vain, dissipated, feather-brained fellow in Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*, given to flowery speeches and absurd quotations, but of much kindness of heart. See the *Marchioness*, under MARCHIONESS.

swiv'el-like' (swĭv'l-līk'), *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.

swiv'el-lock', *n.* A rowlock turning on a swivel.

swivel musket. = JINGAL.

swivel pipe. A pipe, esp. the pipe of a fire hose, that may be swiveled and clamped in various positions.

swivel plow. *Agric. Mach.* See PLOW, *n.*, 1.

swivel shuttle. See SWIVEL, *n.*, 5 **a.**

swivel silk. See SWIVEL, *n.*, 5 **a.**

swivel spindle. A spindle (cf. *spindle*, 3 **d**) having a swivel joint midway of its length to render one knob stationary while the other is free.

swivel table. *Mach.* A table that may be swiveled to and clamped in any of various positions.

swivel union. *Mach.* A union (see UNION, *n.*, 7) which permits relative rotation of the connected parts.

swivel vise. *Mach.* A vise that can be swung, or swiveled, in one plane. Cf. VISE, *n.*, *Illust.*, UNIVERSAL VISE.

swivel weaving. Weaving on a loom provided with a swivel (sense 5 **a**). Cf. LAPPET WEAVING.

swiv'et (swĭv'ĕt), *n.* Also **swiv'vet.** [Cf. SWIVE, SWIVEL.] Haste; flutter. — **swiv'et·ty** (swĭv'ĕ·tĭ), *adj. Both Dial.*

swiz'zle (swĭz'l), *n.* [Origin uncert.] One of several compounded intoxicating drinks; specif., a short drink made with crushed ice, rum or other spirit, sugar, and bitters.

swiz'zle, *v. i.* To drink to excess; guzzle. — *v. t.* To mix or stir with a swizzle stick. — **swiz'zler** (-lĕr), *n.*

swizzle stick. A stick used in mixing swizzle.

swol'len (swōl'ĕn), *past part.* of SWELL, *v.* Hence, *part. adj.* **1.** Abnormally, unnaturally, or morbidly enlarged or distended; increased in bulk, content, etc., beyond what is normal or usual; as, a *swollen* hand, river, or root. Cf. SWELLED, *adj.*

2. Figuratively: **a** Puffed up with pride; inflated; pompous. **b** Filled to bursting with emotion.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

swollen-cheeked	**swollen-faced**	**swollen-jawed**
swollen-eyed	**swollen-glowing**	**swollen-tongued**

swoon (swōōn), *v. i.;* SWOONED (swōōnd); SWOON'ING. [ME. *swonen, swounen,* fr. *swowening* swooning, fr. AS. *geswōgen* in a swoon, past part. of a lost verb.] **1.** To sink into a fainting fit; to faint; — often with *away.*

2. To grow faint; to languish; to have a benumbing quality or effect; — chiefly of natural phenomena. *Poetic.*

swoon, *n.* **1.** A fainting fit; syncope.

2. *Poetic.* **a** A heavy sleep. *Spenser.* **b** A fit, spell, attack, etc., suggestive of a swoon. "Bells came in *swoons,* for it was Sunday night." *Masefield.*

swooned (swōōnd), *adj.* That is in a swoon.

swoon'ing (swōōn'ĭng), *adj.* That swoons. — **swoon'ing·ly,** *adv.*

swoon'y (swōōn'ĭ), *adj.* Swoon-inducing. *Rare.*

swoop (swōōp), *v.;* SWOOPED (swōōpt); SWOOP'ING. [ME. *swopen,* fr. AS. *swēapan* to sweep, rush; akin to G. *schweifen* to rove, to ramble, curve, OHG. *sweifan* to whirl, ON. *sveipa* to stroke, swoop, sweep, wrap. Cf. SQUIB, SWEEP, SWIFT, SWIPE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To sweep along; to pass with pomp. *Obs.*

2. To descend swiftly with closed wings, as a hawk or the like; to pounce, in the manner of a bird of prey; — with *at, down, upon,* etc.; as, to *swoop* down upon an enemy.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To sweep so as to remove; to seize, cut, etc., with a sweep; — often with *away, off, up,* etc.

2. To pounce upon and seize; — sometimes with *up.*

swoop, *n.* **1.** A sweeping blow, as with a weapon; also, a heavy loss. *Obs.*

2. The act or an instance of swooping, or pouncing, down upon; a sudden sweeping attack of or as of a bird of prey. — ***at one swoop, at one fell swoop.*** Literally, at one rapacious attack, as of a bird of prey; hence, at one stroke or time; as, to lose friends and fortune *at one swoop.*

swoop (swōōp, swŭp). Scot. var. of SWEEP.

swoop'er (swōōp'ĕr), *n.* One that swoops. *Rare.*

swoosh (swōōsh), *n.* [Imitative. Cf. SWASH, SWISH.] A sound like "swish" or "swash" but heavier and duller in quality; as, the *swoosh* of a waterlogged boat. — *v. i.* To make the sound of a swoosh.

sword (sōrd; 181), *n.* [ME. *sword,* fr. AS. *sweord;* akin to OFris. *sword, swird,* D. *zwaard,* OS. *sword,* OHG. *swert,* G. *schwert,* ON. *sverth,* Sw. *svärd,* Dan. *sværd.*] **1. a** A weapon having a long and usually sharp-pointed blade with a cutting edge or edges; — the general term, including the smallsword, rapier, saber, scimitar, etc. **b** Such a weapon worn (sometimes displayed) as an item of ceremonial attire, as one of the side arms, as a symbol of one's office or state, etc.

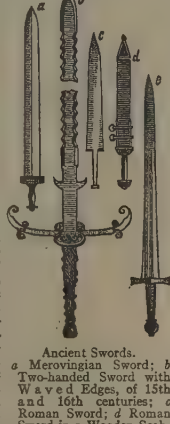

Ancient Swords.
a Merovingian Sword; *b* Two-handed Sword with Waved Edges, of 15th and 16th centuries; *c* Roman Sword; *d* Roman Sword in a Wooden Scabbard trimmed with Bronze; *e* French Sword of 12th and 13th Centuries.

2. Something that kills, destroys, punishes, pierces, etc., as effectively as a sword; a means or agency of attack, defense, or conflict; as, some words are *swords.*

I came not to send peace, but a *sword.* *Matt.* x. 34.

Purged by the *sword* and purified by fire. *Gray.*

3. A symbol of power; as: **a** Judicial or legal authority; penal or police power. "The civil *sword.*" *Milton.* **b** Military power or its exercise; the rule or sway of the army, of militaristic opinion, etc.

Dims bright reason's ray, and sanctifies the *sword.* *Shelley.*

4. War, esp. as a means of settling difficulties; murderous strife. "The pen is mightier than the *sword.*" *Ld. Lytton.*

5. Something like, or likened to, a sword (def. 1, above); specif.: **a** = 1st SWINGLE, 1. **b** *Local, Brit.* An oblique crossbar in a gate or door. **c** The beak of the swordfish. **d** *Weaving.* One of the end bars by which the lay of a hand loom is suspended, or one of the uprights supporting the lay of a power loom.

6. [*cap.*] See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

sword-armed	**sword guard**	**sword-shaped**
sword belt	**sword hand**	**swordsmith**
sword blade	**sword hanger**	**sword-tailed**
sword cut	**sword hilt**	**sword thrust**
sword cutler	**sword-leaved**	**sword tip**
sword cutlery	**swordmaker**	**sword swallower**
sword-girded	**swordmaking**	**sword swallowing**
sword-girt	**swordproof**	

— ***at swords' points.*** So hostile as to be ready to engage in a fight or quarrel on the slightest provocation.

-sword (-sōrd; 181). A combining form of the noun *sword,* as in broad*sword,* small*sword.*

sword (sōrd; 181), *v. t. & i.* To equip with a sword; also, to kill, pierce, etc., with or as with a sword.

sword (swŏrd). Dial. Eng. var. of SWARD, rind.

sword'–and–buck'ler, *adj.* Fought, or armed, with sword and buckler; as, a *sword-and-buckler* combat. Since these had been supplanted by the rapier and dagger, except among the commonalty, the epithet was in Shakespeare's time rather contemptuous. Cf. SWASHBUCKLER. *Obs.*

That same *sword-and-buckler* Prince of Wales. *Shak.*

sword'–and–cloak', *adj.* Representing military or gallant characters who wear cloaks and swords; — of novels and plays.

sword arm. The right arm; — so called as that bearing the sword; also, figuratively, strength; military power or force.

sword bayonet. *Mil.* A bayonet shaped like, and capable of being used like, a sword.

sword bean. A twining plant (*Canavalia gladiata*) native to the Old World tropics, long cultivated in the Orient, bearing long pods with (commonly) red or pink seed. Both pods and seed are used for food. Cf. JACK BEAN.

sword'–bear'er, *n.* **1.** One who carries a sword for another; specif.: **a** An English municipal officer, who on formal occasions carries a sword before the mayor. **b** A military attendant, who in old times carried his master's sword.

2. One who bears a sword; specif., a ruler; one holding magisterial power; — in allusion to Rom. xiii. 4.

3. [*cap.*] See PORTGLAIVE.

sword'bill' (sōrd'bĭl'), *n., or* **sword'–billed' hum'ming·bird'.** A South American hummingbird (*Ensifera ensifera*) having a slender bill longer than the rest of the bird.

sword breaker. On a sword, dagger, or buckler, a notch in the guard, a raised piece parallel with the blade, or a hooklike attachment, intended to seize the enemy's sword blade and break it; also, a weapon furnished with such a device.

sword cane. A hollow cane which conceals a blade like that of a sword or dagger.

sword'craft' (sōrd'krăft'), *n.* **a** Knowledge of, or skill with, the sword. **b** The exercise of military force or power.

To tremble as little at priestcraft as at *swordcraft.* *J. L. Motley.*

sword dance. A dance in which swords are used; specif.: **a** A ceremonial English folk dance executed by men in a ring, each performing evolutions with a sword in his right hand and the tip of his neighbor's sword in his left and joining in figures in which the swords are brandished. **b** A dance performed over swords laid on or set points up in the ground without touching them. — **sword dancer.**

sword dollar. A Scottish silver coin of James VI, valued at 30s. Scotch or 2s. 6d. English; — from the sword on the reverse.

sword'er (sōr'dĕr), *n.* A swordsman; a cutthroat. *Obs.*

sword fern. a A tropical fern (*Nephrolepis exaltata*) with long sword-shaped pinnate fronds. It is the origin of the Boston fern, perhaps the most popular cultivated house plant; also, any of several other species of *Nephrolepis.* See BOSTON FERN. **b** = GIANT HOLLY FERN.

sword'fish' (sōrd'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* **1. a** A very large and widely distributed oceanic fish (*Xiphias gladius*), the only representative of the family Xiphiidae.

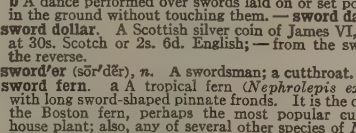
Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*).

It is highly valued as a food fish. The bones of the upper jaw are consolidated, and form a long, rigid, swordlike beak; the dorsal fin is high and without distinct spines; the ventral fins are absent. The adult is destitute of teeth. It sometimes attains a weight of 600 pounds. Called also *broadbill.* **b** A garpike. **c** A cutlass fish. **d** A killer whale (*Orcinus orca*).

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Dorado.

sword'fish'er·man (-fĭsh'ĕr·măn), *n.* One engaged in swordfishing. — **sword'fish'er·y** (-ĭ), *n.*

sword'fish'ing, *n.* Fishing for swordfish.

swordfish sucker. A remora (*Remoropsis brachyptera*) which often fixes itself to the swordfish.

sword flag. The yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*).

sword flax. The New Zealand flax.

sword grass. **a** Any of various grasses or sedges having leaves with a sharp or toothed edge; as: (1) The cutting grass (*Cladium psittacorum*), or any of several other species of *Cladium.* *Australia.* (2) The neti. **b** Any of many plants having more or less sword-shaped leaves; as: (1) Reed canary grass. (2) The common bulrush. (3) = GLADDON a. **c** A European spurry (*Spergularia segetalis*).

Sword Handle of Perseus. *Astron.* An asterism between Perseus and Cassiopeia, famous for its brilliant star cluster.

sword'ick (sōr'dĭk), *n.* The gunnel (*Pholis gunnellus*). *Scot.*

sword'ing (sōr'dĭng; 181), *n.* Swordplay.

sword'–in–hand', *adj.* Armed with a sword; hence, combative.

sword knot. Orig., a leather sling by which the hilt of a sword was attached to the wrist; later, an ornamental ribbon or tassel tied to the hilt.

sword law. Martial law. *Milton.*

sword lily. [Cf. G. *schwertlilie,* fr. MHG. *swertele.*] The gladiolus.

sword'man (sōrd'măn; 181), *n.* A swordsman. *Now Rare.* — **sword'man·ship,** *n. Rare.*

sword mat. *Naut.* A mat closely woven of yarns; — from a wooden implement used in its manufacture.

sword of Damocles. a The sword which hung by a single hair over the head of Damocles. **b** Any fateful thing that impends.

sword of Edward the Confessor. = CURTANA.

Sword of God. Khaled (d. 642), the Moslem conqueror of Syria between 634 and 638.

Sword of Orion. *Astron.* The three stars of Orion stretching obliquely southward and easterly from Orion's Belt, the middle one being Theta (θ) Orionis in the great nebula of Orion.

sword of the Spirit. The word of God (as a part of "the whole armor of God"). *Eph.* vi. 17.

sword'play' (sōrd'plā'), *n.* **1.** The art or skill of wielding a sword, esp. in fencing; an exhibition of such skill.

2. Skill in debate, repartee, etc.

— **sword'play'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

sword sedge. An Australian sedge (*Lepidosperma gladiatum*), important as a sand binder, and yielding a paper material similar to papyrus.

sword service. *Feudalism.* Military service due to one's liege lord.

sword side. [Cf. G. *schwertseite.*] The father's side or line. Cf. DISTAFF, *n.*, 2.

sword'slip'per (sōrd'slĭp'ĕr), *n.* A maker or sharpener of swords. *Obs.*

swords'man (sōrdz'măn; 181), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who fights with a sword; now, *Rhet.*, a soldier; a military man.

2. One skilled in the use of the sword; a fencer.

sword'stick' (sōrd'stĭk'), *n.* A sword cane.

swords'wom'an (sōrdz'wōōm'ăn), *n.* A woman fencer.

sword'tail' (sōrd'tāl'), *n.* **a** = KING CRAB, 1. **b** Any hemipterous insect of the genus *Uroxiphus,* found on forest trees. **c** A long-horned grasshopper of the genus *Chonocephalus,* having a long swordlike ovipositor. **d** A small, viviparous, Central American fresh-water fish (*Xiphophorus helleri*), of the family Poeciliidae. The male has the lower lobe of the tail fin greatly prolonged and brightly colored.

sword tash. = SABRETASCHE. *Carlyle.*

sword'weed' (sōrd'wēd'), *n.* The senna *Cassia occidentalis.*

sworn (swōrn; 181), *past part.* of SWEAR, *v.* Hence: *adj.* **1.** That has taken an oath of office, allegiance, or the like; bound by an oath or formal promise; as, a *sworn* jury, public servant; also, affirmed or attested to by an oath; as, *sworn* testimony; a *sworn* statement.

2. As devoted, determined, etc., as if bound by an oath; inveterate; confirmed; out-and-out; as, *sworn* enemies, partisans, or rebels.

sworn brothers. Orig., companions in arms who swore to share good and bad fortune; hence, faithful friends. Hence, **sworn companions, friends,** and the like.

swosh (wŏsh), *n.* Swash; slush; gush. *Slang.*

swot (swŏt), *v. i.* Also **swat.** [See SWOT, *n.*] To sweat over a task; to plug; to grind. *Slang, Eng.*

swot, *n.* [Var. of SWEAT.] *Slang, Eng.* **a** Labor; hard work. "He had had the *swot* of bringing me." *Masefield.* **b** A grind; a plug; a dig.

swot (swŏt). Variant of 1st SWAT.

swot'ter (swŏt'ĕr), *n.* One who swots.

swough (swōōk), *n.* [ME. Cf. SWAY.] A forcible movement; impetus. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

swound (swound), *n. & v. i.* Swoon. *Archaic & Dial.*

swow (swou), *v. i.* [Prob. a blend of *swear* and *vow.*] To swear; — used as a minced oath; as, I *swow.* *Chiefly Local, U. S.*

swow. Dial. var. of SOUGH.

S wrench. A wrench with an S-shaped handle. See WRENCH, *n.*, 4, *Illust.*

sy (sī). Obs. past tense of SEE.

sy, sye (sī), *n.* [Cf. SCYTHE.] = SCYTHE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sy-. For words beginning *sy-,* see forms in SI-.

-sy (-sĭ). A suffix forming diminutives of affection, as in Betsy.

sya'gush (syä'gōōsh), *n.* [Per. (& Hind.) *siyāh-gosh,* fr. *siyāh* black + *gosh* ear.] The caracal.

Syb'a·rite (sĭb'ȧ·rīt), *n.* [L. *Sybarita,* fr. Gr. *Sybaritēs,* fr. *Sybaris,* a Greek city of southern Italy.] One of the inhabitants of ancient Sybaris, who were noted for their love of luxury and pleasure; hence [*often not cap.*], a person devoted to luxury and pleasure; a voluptuary. — *adj.* Sybaritic.

Syb'a·rit'ic (-rĭt'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *Sybariticus,* fr. Gr. *Sybaritikos.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Sybaris or the Sybarites; hence [*often not cap.*], luxurious; effeminate. — **Syb'a·rit'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **Syb'a·rit'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

sy·bot'ic (sĭ·bŏt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *sybōtikos,* fr. *sybōtēs* a swineherd, fr. *sys* swine + *boskein* to feed, tend.] Pertaining to a swineherd or his employment. — **sy'bo·tism** (sĭ'bō·tĭz'm), *n.*

syc'a·more (sĭk'ȧ·mōr; 181), *n.* [ME. *sicamour,* fr. OF. *sicamor* (F. *sycomore*), fr. L. *sycomorus,* fr. Gr. *sykomoros,* prob. (after Gr. *sykon* fig and *moron* mulberry; cf. MULBERRY) of Sem. origin; cf. Heb. *shiqmāh,* Aram. pl. *shiqmīn.* Cf. SYCAMINE.] **a** A tree (*Ficus sycomorus*) of Egypt and Asia Minor, often called ***sycamore fig.*** It is a useful shade tree. The fruit, though inferior to the common fig, is sweet and edible. This is the sycamore of Scripture. Its leaves resemble mulberry leaves, and the name has often been confused with *sycamine.* **b** A Eurasian maple (*Acer pseudo-platanus*); — probably so called because of its dense shade. It has long racemes of showy yellow flowers and is widely planted as a shade tree. **c** In the United States: (1) Any plane tree of the genus *Platanus,* esp. *P. occidentalis* and *P. orientalis* also, the wood. (2) Rarely, the planer tree *Planera aquatica.* See PLANERA.

syc'a·more, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the sycamore; made of sycamore wood.

sycamore anthracnose. *Plant Pathol.* A fungous disease of the sycamore caused by *Gnomonia veneta,* characterized by leaf and twig blight.

sycamore fig. = SYCAMORE, *n.* **a.**

sycamore maple. The sycamore (*Acer pseudo-platanus*).

syce (sīs), *n.* [Ar. *sāʿis,* colloq. *sāyis.*] A groom. *India.*

sy·cee' (sī·sē'), *n., or* **sycee silver.** [From Cant. pron. of Chin. (Pek.) *hsi'-ssŭ*[1] fine threads; — so called because if pure it may be drawn out into fine threads.] Silver in in-

swiz (swĭz), *n. & v.* = SWINDLE. *Slang.*

swob (swŏb), **swob'ber** (-ĕr). Vars. of SWAB, SWABBER.

swod (swŏd). Var. of SWAD, coal.

swogh. † SOUGH.

swollen head. = SWELLED HEAD. — **swol'len-head'ed** (66), *adj.*

swol'len·ly, *adv.* of SWOLLEN.

swol'len·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

swoln (swōln). Contr. & ref. sp. of SWOLLEN.

swom (swŏm), **swome.** Past tense of SWIM. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

swomp. Dial. var. of SWAMP.

swong. Obs. past tense of SWING.

swong'en. Obs. past part. of SWING.

swonk. Obs. past tense of SWINK.

swonk'en, *past part.* of SWINK.

swoond. Swooned. *Ref. Sp.*

swoon'ing-ripe', *adj.* See -RIPE.

swoop'stake', *n. & adv.* Sweepstake. *Obs.*

swoopt. Swooped. *Ref. Sp.*

swoot. † SWEAT.

swop. Var. of SWAP.

swope, *v. t. & i.* [See SWOOP, *v.*] = SWEEP. *Obs.*

swoop. † SOAP, SOPE, SWAP, [SWOOP.

sword'-bear'er·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

sword girdle. A sword belt. *Obs.*

sword'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

sword'let, *n.* Dim. of SWORD.

sword'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

swords'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

sword'ster, *n.* = SWORDER. *Rare.*

swore (swōr; 181). Past tense & dial. past part. of SWEAR.

sworl (swŏrl; swŭrl). Scot. & N. of Eng. Var. of SWIRL.

swote, *n.* Sweat. *Obs.*

swote. † SOOT.

swough. † SOUGH.

'swounds (zwoundz; zwounz), *interj.* [Cf. ZOUNDS.] Contr. of *God's wounds;* — used as an oath. *Archaic.*

swow, swowe. † SWOUGH.

swowns (zwounz). Var. of 'SWOUNDS.

swum (swŭm). Past part. & dial. & archaic past tense of SWIM.

swung, *past tense & past part.* of SWING.

swung'en, *past part.* of SWING. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

swunk'en. Obs. past tense & past part. of SWINK.

swure. Scot. & N. of Eng. past tense of SWEAR.

swurl (swŭrl; swûrl). Scot. & dial. var. of SWIRL.

swuth'er (swŭth'ĕr). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of SWITHER.

swythe. Var. of SWITH, *adv.*

syb. † SIB.

syb'a·rism, *n.* = SYBARITISM. — **syb'a·rist,** *n.*

Syb'a·rit'al, *adj.* = SYBARITIC, *adj.* [RITE.

Syb'a·rit'an, *n. & adj.* = SYBA-

Syb'a·rit'ish, *adj.* = SYBARITIC.

syb'a·rit·ism (sĭb'ȧ·rĭt·ĭz'm), *n.* [*often cap.*] See -ISM.

sybbe. † SIB.

syb'il, syb'il·line. Vars. of SIBYL, SIBYLLINE.

Syb'il (sĭb'ĭl; -ĭ), *n.* Fem. proper name.

sy'bo, sy'bow (sī'bō). Scot. vars. of CIBOL.

syc'a·mine (sĭk'ȧ·mĭn; -mēn), *n.* [L. *sycaminus,* fr. Gr. *sykaminos,* of Sem. origin. See SYCAMORE.] = MULBERRY, 1 **a.**

Sy'char (sī'kär). *Bib.*

Sy'chem (sī'kĕm). *Bib.*

Sy'chem·ite (-ĭt). *Bib.*

sots of various sizes, used in China as a medium of exchange, usually stamped, but measured by weight. Cf. SHOE, *n.*, 3 e.

sych'no·car'pous (sĭk'nō·kär'pŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *sychnos* much or frequent + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Capable of bearing several successive crops of fruit. *Rare.*

syc'o- (sĭk'ō-), A combining form, Greek *syko-*, from *sykon*, meaning *fig*, as in *sycomancy*.

sy'cock (sī'kŏk), *n.* [Dial.; cf. dial. *setcock, sedcock, sedgecock.*] The missel bird. *Local, Eng.*

sy·co'ma (sĭ·kō'mä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sykōma* an ulcer resembling a fig (*sykon*).] *Med.* A condyloma.

syc'o·man'cy (sĭk'ō·măn'sĭ), *n.* [*syco-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by fig or sycamore leaves. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

Sy'con (sī'kŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sykon* a fig.] *Zool.* A genus of calcareous sponges with tubular flagellated chambers arranged radially around the central cavity and communicating indirectly with the exterior by lateral pores opening into incurrent canals. It is the type of a family **Sy·con'i·dae** (sī·kŏn'ĭ·dē), and of a higher group, **Sy'co·na'ri·a** (sī'kō·nā'rĭ·ä; 79) or **Sy·co'nes** (sī·kō'nēz). Also [*not cap.*], a sponge of the genus *Sycon*; any of the Sycones. — **sy'co·nar'i·an** (sī'kō·nâr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* — **sy'co·nate** (sī'kō·nāt), *adj.* — **sy'co·nid** (-nĭd), *adj. & n.* — **sy'co·noid** (sī'kō·noid), *adj.*

A Sycon Sponge (*Grantia*). X 2

sy·co'ni·um (sī·kō'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sykon*, the fig.] *Bot.* A collective fleshy fruit, in which the ovaries are borne upon an enlarged, more or less succulent, concave or hollow receptacle, as in the fig.

sy·co'nus (sī·kō'nŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A syconium.

syc'o·phan·cy (sĭk'ō·făn·sĭ), *n.* [L. *sycophantia*, fr. Gr. *sykophantia.*] The character or characteristic of a sycophant; hence: a *Hist.* Calumniation; talebearing. b Servile flattery.

syc'o·phant (-fănt), *n.* [L. *sycophanta*, fr. Gr. *sykophantēs* a false accuser, false adviser, lit., a fig shower, fr. *sykon* a fig + *phainein* to show; cf. F. *sycophante.* The reason for the name is not certainly known. See PHENOMENON.] 1. An informer; talebearer. *Hist.*

2. A parasite; flatterer, esp. of princes and great men.

A *sycophant* will everything admire:
Each verse, each sentence, sets his soul on fire. *Dryden.*

3. One who imposes upon others; a charlatan. *Obs.*

syc'o·phant (-fănt), *v. t.* To traduce, flatter, etc., in the manner of a sycophant. — *v. i.* To act the sycophant.

syc'o·phant (-fănt), *adj.* Sycophantic.

syc'o·phan'tic (-făn'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *sykophantikos.*] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a sycophant; sycophantical; as, servile parasites give *sycophantic* praise to his every word.

syc'o·phan'ti·cal (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* Servilely courting favor.

Syn. — Servile, slavish. See OBEDIENT.

Ant. — Proud. See INDEPENDENT.

syc'o·phan'ti·cal·ly, *adv.* of SYCOPHANTIC, SYCOPHANTICAL.

syc'o·phant'ish (sĭk'ō·făn'tĭsh; -făn·tĭsh), *adj.* Sycophantical. — **syc'o·phant'ish·ly**, *adv.* — **syc'o·phant·ism** (-făn·tĭz'm), *n.*

syc'o·phant·ize (-fŏn·tīz), *v. i.* To play the sycophant.

syc'o·phant·ry (-fănt·rĭ), *n.* Sycophancy.

Syc'o·rax (sĭk'ō·răks), *n.* In Shakespeare's *Tempest*, Caliban's mother, a "foul witch," who imprisoned Ariel for refusing to obey her commands.

sy·co'si·form (sī·kō'sĭ·fôrm), *adj.* Resembling sycosis.

sy·co'sis (sĭ·kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sykōsis*, fr. *sykon* a fig.] *Med.* A chronic inflammatory disease involving the hair follicles, esp. of the bearded part of the face, marked by papules, pustules, and crusts.

Syd'en·ham's cho·re'a (sĭd'n·ăm·z). [After T. *Sydenham*, Eng. physician.] See CHOREA.

Sydenham's laudanum. Wine of opium or tincture of opium with saffron.

Syd·ne'ian (sĭd·nē'yăn; sĭd'nē·ăn), *adj.* Also **Syd·ne'an** (sĭd·nē'ăn). Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling, Sir Philip Sidney or his works.

Syd'ney·ite (sĭd'nĭ·ĭt), *n.* An inhabitant of Sydney.

sye (sī), *v. i.* [AS. *sīgan.*] To sink; fall, descend. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

sye. Variant of SIE.

sye. Var. of SIGH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

sye. Obs. past tense of SEE.

sye. Variant of SY, scythe.

sy'e·nite (sī'ē·nīt), *n.* [L. *Syenites* (sc. *lapis*), fr. *Syene*, fr. Gr. *Syēnē.*] *Petrog.* a Orig., a variety of granite, anciently quarried at Syene, in Upper Egypt, in which biotite is proxied or accompanied by hornblende. *Obs.* b Strictly (as used by petrographers), a phanerocrystalline intrusive igneous rock, composed of dominant alkaline feldspar with or without subordinate lime-soda feldspar, but without notable quartz or nephelite.

sy'e·nite–por'phy·ry, *n.* *Petrog.* An aschistic dike rock of the composition of syenite. It usually contains phenocrysts of orthoclase in a groundmass of orthoclase and biotite or hornblende.

sy'e·nit'ic (sĭ'ē·nĭt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **si'e·nit'ic. 1.** [*cap.*] Relating to Syene; as, *Syenitic* inscriptions.

2. Pertaining to, containing, or like, syenite.

syenitic gneiss. *Petrog.* A gneiss of the composition of syenite.

sy'e·no·di'o·rite (sī'ē·nō·dī'ō·rīt), *n.* [See SYENITE; DIORITE.] *Petrog.* A plutonic rock composed of acid plagioclase, less orthoclase, and a ferromagnesian mineral. It is the quartz-free equivalent of granodiorite.

sy'e·no·gab'bro (-găb'rō), *n.* [See SYENITE; GABBRO.] *Petrog.* A plutonic rock composed of basic plagioclase, less orthoclase, and a dark mineral, usually augite.

syl'lab (sĭl'ăb), **syl'ib** (-ĭb), *n.* Syllable. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

‖**syl'la·ba an'ceps** (sĭl'ä·bä ăn'sĕps). [L., doubtful syllable.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A syllable which may be either long or short, as the final syllable of a verse or period, the pause obscuring the difference between long and short.

syl'la·bar'i·um (sĭl'ä·bâr'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] A syllabary.

syl'la·bar'y (sĭl'ä·bĕr·ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -bĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). A table of syllables; specif., a series or set of written characters each one of which is used to spell a syllable, and not a single sound, as in an alphabet. Cf. KANA, CUNEIFORM.

syl'la·ba'tim (-bā'tĭm), *adv.* [L.] Syllable by syllable.

syl'la·ba'tion (-shŭn), *n.* Syllabication.

syl'labe (sĭl'ăb; *F.* sē'lăb'), *n.* [F.] Syllable. *Rare.*

syl·lab'ic (sĭ·lăb'ĭk), *adj.* [NL. *syllabicus*, fr. Gr. *syllabikos.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, or denoting, a syllable or syllables; as, *syllabic* accent; *syllabic* characters.

2. Constituting a syllable; as, a *syllabic* augment; specif., of a speech sound, forming a syllable alone (*a* in *above* or *l* in *apple*), or with one or more consonants (*o* in *above* or *l* in *battled*); constituting the stressed part of a diphthong (*o* in *ou*). Cf. NONSYLLABIC, *adj.*

3. Of, pertaining to, or using, syllabic characters or a syllabary. "The *syllabic* stage of writing." *Earle.*

4. Characterized by distinct enunciation or separation of syllables; as, *syllabic* utterance; *syllabic* tunes. See SYLLABIC MELODY.

5. *Pros.* Designating a type of verse distinguished primarily by regular count of syllables rather than by rhythmical arrangement of accents or quantities; — usually contrasted with *accentual* (senses a & b). Prosodists who distinguish syllabic and accentual verse in English poetry call attention to the former's characteristic use of elision and contraction that preserve the regularity of its numbers, and to its frequent stress omissions and inversions (as in the poetry of Milton) that indicate the relative unimportance of regularity in accentuation. Such prosodists usually prefer "decasyllabic verse in rising rhythm" to "iambic pentameter."

-syl·lab'ic. A combining form of the adjective *syllabic*, as in deca*syllabic*, impari*syllabic*.

syl·lab'ic (sĭ·lăb'ĭk), *n.* 1. A syllabic character.

2. A syllabic sound. See SYLLABIC, *adj.*, 2.

syllabic accent. = WORD ACCENT a.

syl·lab'i·cal (sĭ·lăb'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Syllabic. — **syl·lab'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

syl·lab'i·cate (-ĭ·kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [From SYLLABICATION.] To form or divide into syllables; to syllabify.

syl·lab'i·ca'tion (sĭ·lăb'ĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *syllabicatio.* See SYLLABLE.] Act of forming syllables; act or method of dividing words into syllables; syllabification.

syllabic augment. See AUGMENT, *n.*, 2.

syllabic dissimilation. Haplology. *Obs.*

syllabic melody *or* **song.** That in which each syllable has but one note. Cf. MELISMATIC.

syl·lab'ic·ness, *n.* *Phonet.* State of being, or power of forming, a syllable; as, the *syllabicness* of a speech sound.

syllabic superimposition. Haplology. *Obs.*

syl·lab'i·fi·ca'tion (sĭ·lăb'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* The forming of syllables; the act or method of dividing words into syllables; syllabication.

syl·lab'i·fy (sĭ·lăb'ĭ·fī), *v. t.* To form or divide into syllables; syllabicate.

syl'la·bism (sĭl'ä·bĭz'm), *n.* Syllabic versification.

syl'la·bize (-bīz), *v. t.*; -BIZED (-bīzd); -BIZ'ING (-bīz'ĭng). [ML. *syllabizare*, fr. Gr. *syllabizein.*] To syllabify. — *v. i.* *Rare.* To solmizate.

syl'la·ble (sĭl'ä·b'l), *n.* [ME. *sillable*, fr. OF. *sillabe* (F. *syllabe*), fr. L. *syllaba*, fr. Gr. *syllabē* that which is held together, several letters taken together so as to form one sound, a syllable, fr. *syllambanein* to take together, fr. *syn* with + *lambanein* to take. See LEMMA.] 1. One or more speech sounds constituting an uninterrupted unit of utterance and forming either a whole word (*man*) or a commonly recognized division of a word (*A·mer·i·ca*); the phonetic unit of speech of the order next higher than a speech sound; also, one or more letters representing a spoken syllable. A syllable may consist of a vowel or diphthong (*a, o·bey, i·cy*), of a vowel with one or more consonants (*go, for·get*), or of one or more consonants without a vowel, as in cotton (kŏt·'n), settled (sĕt·'ld). See *Pron.* § 59.

2. In writing and printing, a part of a word separated from the rest and capable of being pronounced by a single impulse of the voice. It may or may not correspond to a syllable in the spoken language.

3. Extended senses: a A monosyllabic word.

Those awful *syllables*, hell, death, and sin. *Cowper.*

b The shortest expression conceivable; the smallest, least, or most trivial detail, mention, etc.; as, not to tell a *syllable* about it; to repeat every *syllable* of a story. c The most minute trace, vestige, division, etc.

The last *syllable* of recorded time. *Shak.*

4. *Music.* a = SYLLABLE NAME. b Sol-fa syllables collectively; — esp. in the phrase *to sing by syllable*, to sing these syllables, not words.

-syl'la·ble. A combining form of *syllable*, as in:

decasyllable	multisyllable	septisyllable
dissyllable	octosyllable	sexisyllable
dodecasyllable	quadrisyllable	tetrasyllable
monosyllable	quinquesyllable	trisyllable

☞ Corresponding adjectives are formed in *-syllabic*.

syl'la·ble (sĭl'ä·b'l), *v. Transitive:* 1. To give a (specified) number or arrangement of syllables to (a word, verse, etc.); — chiefly in *past part.*; as, a stanza *syllabled* 8 4 8 4.

2. To express in or by syllables; to utter; to tell in, or as if in, articulate speech.

Objects that *syllabled* his hostess' story. *H. James.*

3. To read, pronounce, make out, etc., syllable by syllable. —, *Intransitive:* To speak; to utter syllables. *Keats.*

syl'la·bled (-b'ld), *adj.* Having a (specified) number or arrangement of syllables; as, a three-*syllabled* word; a ten-*syllabled* verse.

syllable name. *Music.* Name of a given tone in solmization. See SOL-FA SYLLABLES.

syl'la·bus (sĭl'ä·bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SYLLABUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119), SYLLABI (-bī). [NL., fr. erron. reading of L. (Cicero) *sittybas*, acc. pl. of *sittyba*, fr. Gr. *sittyba, sittybē*, strip of parchment, label.] 1. A compendium containing the heads of a discourse, treatise, course of study, or the like; an abstract or a series of abstracts, as of a course of lectures.

2. *Law.* Specif., the headnote of a reported case; the brief statement of the points of law determined prefixed to a reported case. The opinion controls the syllabus, the latter being merely explanatory of the former.

3. *R.C.Ch.* One of two tables or digests of propositions condemned as erroneous: The **Syllabus of Pius IX** (issued 1864) attacked 80 propositions on rationalism, socialism, communism, etc.; the **Syllabus of Pius X** (issued 1907) dealt with 65 propositions of the Modernists (see MODERNISM, 4).

Syn. — See COMPENDIUM.

syl·lep'sis (sĭ·lĕp'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LEPSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *syllēpsis* a taking together, fr. *syllambainein.* See SYLLABLE.] 1. *Gram.* The use of a word (as an adjective or verb) to modify or govern syntactically two (sometimes more) words, with only one of which it formally agrees in gender, number, etc. (Lat. *rex* et regina *beati*). Cf. ZEUGMA.

2. *Rhet.* Use of a word in the same grammatical relation to two adjacent words in the context, one metaphorical and the other literal in sense (their taunts, more cutting than knives).

3. A bringing together; a summary. *Rare.*

syl·lep'tic (sĭ·lĕp'tĭk), **syl·lep'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *syllēptikos* collective.] Of or pertaining to a syllepsis; containing syllepsis. — **syl·lep'ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

Syl'li·dae (sĭl'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Syllis*, type genus (fr. Gr. *psellion* necklace) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A large family of small polychaetous worms of the suborder Nereidiformia, some of which habitually reproduce by fission (cf. AUTOLYTUS). **Syl'lis** (-ĭs) is the type genus. — **syl'lid** (-ĭd), *adj. & n.* — **syl·lid'i·an** (sĭ·lĭd'ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

syl'lo·ge (sĭl'ō·jē; -gē), *n.* [Gr. *syllogē.*] A collection; also, a compendium.

syl'lo·gism (sĭl'ō·jĭz'm), *n.* [ME. *silogime*, fr. OF. *silogime, sillogisme* (F. *syllogisme*), fr. L. *syllogismus*, fr. Gr. *syllogismos* a reckoning all together, a reasoning, syllogism, fr. *syllogizesthai* to reckon all together, to bring at once before the mind, to infer, conclude, fr. *syn* with, together + *logizesthai* to reckon, to conclude by reasoning. See SYN-; LOGISTIC, LOGIC.] 1. A logical scheme or analysis of a formal argument, consisting of three propositions (called respectively the *major premise*, the *minor premise*, and the *conclusion*). The conclusion necessarily follows from the premises, so that, if these are true, the conclusion must be true, and the argument amounts to demonstration, as in the following example: —

Every virtue is laudable;
Kindness is a virtue;
Therefore kindness is laudable.

The major premise is usually treated as a general rule of which the minor premise is a case and the conclusion an application. The two premises are related by a middle, or common, term which disappears in the conclusion; and for this reason the syllogism is often treated as a process of elimination. The formal validity of the syllogism is entirely distinct from its truth, which depends upon the truth of its premises; hence, the use of the syllogism, as of any piece of deductive reasoning, may be either to prove a conclusion by showing that it follows from known premises, or to test the truth of premises by showing what follows from them. See FIGURE, 19; MODE, 5 a; PREMISE, *n.*, 1; TERM.

2. Deductive reasoning; explication of the relations of ideas, esp. in accordance with syllogistic principles.

3. A subtle, specious, or crafty argument, piece of reasoning, or, by extension, method of attaining one's end.

syl'lo·gist (-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in syllogistic reasoning.

syl'lo·gis'tic (-jĭs'tĭk), *adj.* [L. *syllogisticus*, fr. Gr. *syllogistikos.*] Of, pertaining to, or in the form of, a syllogism or syllogisms; consisting of syllogisms; as, *syllogistic* reasoning or arguments.

syl'lo·gis'tic, *n.* Also (*Rare*) **syl'lo·gis'tics** (-tĭks). The branch of logic dealing with the syllogism; also, the art of reasoning syllogistically.

syl'lo·gis'ti·cal (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* Syllogistic; also, given to reasoning by, or dealing in, syllogisms. *Now Rare.* — **syl'lo·gis'ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

syl'lo·gize (sĭl'ō·jīz), *v. i. & t.*; -GIZED (-jĭzd); -GIZ'ING (-jĭz'ĭng). [Gr. *syllogizesthai*; cf. F. *syllogiser.*] To reason or infer by means of syllogisms; to put one's argument or train of thought into formal deductive form. — **syl'lo·gi·za'tion** (-jĭ·zā'shŭn; -jĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* — **syl'lo·giz'er** (sĭl'ō·jĭz'ĕr), *n.*

sylph (sĭlf), *n.* [F. *sylphe*, fr. L. (inscriptions) *sylphus.*] 1. An imaginary being inhabiting the air; — a name given (presumably) by Paracelsus, to the elemental beings of the air, conceived as mortal but soulless. Cf. 2d GNOME; SALAMANDER, 1 b; UNDINE, 1. See ELEMENTAL, *n.*

2. A slender, graceful woman.

3. Any of several brilliant South American hummingbirds, having a long forked tail, as *Cyanolesbia gorgo.*

sylph'ic (sĭl'fĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a sylph.

sylph'id (sĭl'fĭd), *n.* [F. *sylphide.* See SYLPH.] A young or diminutive sylph. — **sylph'id·ine** (-fĭ·dĭn; -dīn), *adj.*

sylph'id (sĭl'fĭd), *adj.* Sylphic; sylphlike; fairy.

sylph'like' (sĭl'fĭ'lĭk'), *adj.* Also **sylph'ish** (sĭl'fĭsh), **sylph'y** (sĭl'fĭ). Like a sylph; graceful.

syl'va (sĭl'vä), *n.*; *pl.* -VAS (-väz), -VAE (-vē). 1. [See SILVA.] = SILVA.

2. A collection of poems, anecdotes, etc.; — used chiefly as a title.

syl'vage (sĭl'vĭj), *n.* [See SYLVAN, *adj.*] Growth of trees or brush. *Goldsmith.*

syl'van, sil'van (sĭl'văn), *adj.* [See SILVAN, *adj.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, living, located, or carried on, in the woods; forest; as, *sylvan* deities, sports, or paths.

2. Characteristic of, concerned with, or suggestive of, the forest, esp. as distinguished from the field or town; as, a *sylvan* landscape; *sylvan* poetry.

3. Composed of, or abounding in, woods, groves, or trees; forestlike; woody; wooded; also, made of trees or logs; as, a *sylvan* glen; a *sylvan* lodge.

☞ The spelling *silvan* represents the etymology more exactly, but *sylvan* is more general in modern usage.

syl'van, sil'van, *n.* [L. *Sylvanus*, better *Silvanus.* See SILVAN, *adj.*] 1. [*cap.*] *Rom. Relig.* Silvanus.

2. A rustic; a woodsman; also, a sylvan bird or beast.

syl'van·ite (sĭl'văn·īt), *n.* [From Tran*sylvania*, where first found.] *Mineral.* A gold silver telluride, (Au,Ag)Te_2, of a steel gray, silver white, or brass yellow. It often occurs in implanted crystals resembling written characters, and hence is called *graphic tellurium.* H.,1.5–2. Sp. gr., 7.9–8.3. — **syl'van·it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

syl·van'i·ty (sĭl·văn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Sylvan quality or character. Cf. RUSTICITY, URBANITY.

syl'van·ry (sĭl'văn·rĭ), *n.* Sylvan scenes or scenery.

Syl·va'nus (sĭl·vā'nŭs). Var. of SILVANUS.

Syl·va'nus Ur'ban, Gent. [See SYLVAN; URBAN.] The fictitious name under which the *Gentleman's Magazine* (London) was edited, intended to indicate that it was concerned with town and country affairs.

syl·vat'ic (sĭl·văt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **syl·vat'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). [L. *sylvaticus*, better *silvaticus.* See SILVAN, *adj.*] Sylvan; also, rude or uncivilized. *Now Rare.*

syl·ves'ter (sĭl·vĕs'tĕr), *adj.* [L. *silvester, -tris.*] Growing or found in the woods. *Archaic.*

syl·ves'ter, *n.* A kind of cochineal. *Obs.*

Syl·ves'ter (sĭl·vĕs'tĕr). Variant of SILVESTER.

Sylvester, Saint. See SAINT, *n.*, 1.

syl·ves'tral (sĭl·vĕs'trăl), *adj.* Relating to the woods; wild; sylvan.

---

syc'o·more. Archaic var. of SYCAMORE.
syc'o·rie. † CHICORY.
syd'dir. † CEDAR, CIDAR.
syd'dy. † SIDI.
syde. Var. of 1st & 5th SIDE.
syde. † SIDE, *n.*
Syd'ney (sĭd'nĭ). Var. of SIDNEY.
sy'ed. Var. of SAYID.
Sy·e'lus (sĭ·ē'lŭs). *Bib.*
sygalle. † CIGALA.
syg'a·mour. † SYCAMORE.
syis. † SICE, SIZE.
syis. Obs. pl. of SITHE, time.
syke (sīk), *n.* 1. Var. of SIKE, a stream. *Now Dial.*
2. *Her.* = FOUNTAIN, *n.*, 6.
syke. † SICK.
syker, sykerly. † SICKER, SICKLY.
syl-. An assimilated form of *syn-* before *l*, as in *syllable*.
syle. † CEIL, to cover; SEEL.
syle. Var. of SILE, a beam, etc.
sy'len, sy'lene. Var. of SILEN.
syling, *n.* = CEILING. *Obs.*
sy'la·bi, *n.*, *pl.* of SYLLABUS.
sy'la·bub. Var. of SILLABUB.
sy'lo·gis'try, *n.* Syllogization.
sy'lup. Var. of SYLLAB.
sylph'ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.
sy'van-esque', *adj.* See -ESQUE.
sy'van-ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.
sy'van·ly, *adv.* of SYLVAN.
sy'vate (sĭl'vāt), *n.* *Chem.* = ABIETATE.

syl·ves'trene (sĭl·vĕs'trēn), *n.* [From NL. *sylvestris*, specific name of the pine yielding it. See SYLVESTRIAN.] *Chem.* A colorless liquid terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, occurring in three optically different modifications; *A* [1, 8 (9)] *-m-* mentha-diene. The dextro variety is obtained from Swedish and Russian oil of turpentine. The inactive variety is usually called *carvestrene.*

syl·ves'tri·an (-trĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *sylvestris*, better *sŭl-vestris.*] Sylvan. *Rare.*

Syl·ves'tri·an (sĭl·vĕs'trĭ·ăn), *n.* Also **Syl·ves'trine** (sĭl-vĕs'trĭn). *Eccl. Hist.* **a** One of a monastic order founded by St. Sylvester Gozzoloni, in 1231. They follow the Benedictine Rule in its primitive austerity. **b** One of an associated order of nuns. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Sylvestrians.

Syl'vi·a (sĭl'vĭ·ȧ), *n.* [L. *Silvia;* cf. the masc. *Silvius*, and *silva* forest. See SYLVAN.] **1.** Feminine of SYLVANUS (see SILVANUS); — fem. proper name. Cf. SILVIA.
2. [NL., fr. the medieval name of the robin redbreast and other birds.] *Zool.* The typical genus of warblers of the family Sylviidae, formerly extensive, but now restricted to the European whitethroat, the blackcap, and their allies.

Syl'vi·an (sĭl'vĭ·ăn), *adj. Anat.* Discovered by, or named after, the French anatomist Jacques Dubois (= *Sylvius*), 1478–1555.

Sylvian aqueduct. = AQUEDUCT OF SYLVIUS.

Sylvian fissure *or* **sulcus.** = FISSURE OF SYLVIUS.

Syl·vi'i·dae (sĭl·vī'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Sylvia* + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of small ten-primaried oscine passerine birds, allied to the thrushes and consisting of the Old World or true warblers, represented in America by the kinglets and gnatcatchers. It is often ranked as a subfamily of the Turdidae and called **Syl'vi·i'nae** (sĭl'vĭ·ĭ'nē) or regarded as inseparable from Muscicapidae (which see). — **syl'vi·ine** (sĭl'vĭ·ĭn; -īn; 156), *adj.*

syl'vin·ite (sĭl'vĭn·īt), *n.* Rock which contains chiefly potassium chloride, but in an impure state.

syl'vite (sĭl'vīt), *n.* Also **syl'vin, syl'vine** (-vĭn). [From NL. sal digestivus *sylvii*, potassium chloride.] *Mineral.* Native potassium chloride, KCl, occurring in colorless cubes or crystalline masses like rock salt.

sym- (sĭm-). An assimilated form of *syn-.* See SYN-.

sym'ba·sis (sĭm'bȧ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *symbasis* agreement, arrangement.] *Biol.* The association of organisms in interbreeding groups, as species, which make evolutionary progress as units. *O. F. Cook.* — **sym·ba'sic** (sĭm-bȧ'sĭk), *adj.* — **sym·ba'si·cal** (-sĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **sym·ba'si·cal·ly,** *adv.*

sym'bi·o- (sĭm'bĭ·ō-). A combining form for *symbiosis*, as in:
symbiogenesis, symbiogenetic, symbiogenetically, symbiotrophic.

sym'bi·on (sĭm'bī·ŏn; sĭm'bĭ-), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* A symbiont.

sym'bi·ont (sĭm'bī·ŏnt; sĭm'bĭ·ŏnt), *n.* [Gr. *symbiōn, symbiountos*, pres. part.] *Biol.* An organism living in symbiosis. — **sym'bi·on'tic** (-ŏn'tĭk), *adj.*

sym'bi·on'ti·cism (-ŏn'tĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* Symbiosis.

sym'bi·o'sis (-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *symbiōsis* a living together, *symbioun* to live together, fr. *syn* with + *bioun* to live.] *Biol.* The living together in more or less intimate association or even close union of two dissimilar organisms. In a broad sense the term includes parasitism, or *antagonistic*, or *antipathetic, symbiosis* (see PARASITE, *n.*, 3), in which the association is disadvantageous or destructive to one of the organisms, but ordinarily it is used of cases where the association is advantageous, or often necessary, to one or both, and not harmful to either. When there is bodily union (in extreme cases so close that the two form practically a single body, as in the union of algae and fungi to form lichens, and in the inclusion of algae in radiolarians) it is called *conjunctive symbiosis;* if there is no actual union of the organisms (as in the association of ants with myrmecophytes), *disjunctive symbiosis* (which see). Cf. HELOTISM, 2.

sym'bi·ote (sĭm'bī·ōt; sĭm'bĭ-), *n. Biol.* A symbiont.

sym'bi·ot'ic (-ŏt'ĭk), **sym'bi·ot'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *symbiōtikos.*] *Biol.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or living in, a state of symbiosis. — **sym'bi·ot'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

sym'bi·ot'ics (-ŏt'ĭks), *n.* The field of study dealing with symbiosis. See -ICS.

symbiotic saprophytism. *Bot.* The association of a saprophytic plant with a fungus symbiont or mycorhiza.

sym'bi·ot·ism (sĭm'bī·ŏt·ĭz'm; sĭm'bĭ-), *n.* Symbiosis.

sym·bleph'a·ron (sĭm·blĕf'ȧ·rŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *syn* + *blepharon* eyelid.] *Med.* Cicatricial adhesion between an eyelid and the eyeball, as from a burn.

sym'bol (sĭm'bŭl; -b'l), *n.* [F. and L.; F. *symbole*, fr. L. *symbolus, symbolum*, fr. Gr. *symbolon* a sign by which one knows or infers a thing, fr. *symballein* to throw or put together, to compare, fr. *syn* with + *ballein* to throw. See PARABLE.] **1.** An authoritative summary of faith or doctrine; a creed. Cf. SYMBOLICAL BOOKS, SYMBOLICS, SYMBOLIC THEOLOGY.
2. That which stands for or suggests something else by reason of relationship, association, convention, or accidental but not intentional resemblance; esp., a visible sign of something invisible, as an idea, a quality or totality such as a state or a church; an emblem; as, the lion is the *symbol* of courage; the cross is the *symbol* of Christianity.

A *symbol* is a representation which does not aim at being a reproduction. *Goblet d'Alviella.*

3. In writing or printing, an arbitrary or conventional sign, such as a character, a diagram, a letter, or an abbreviation, used instead of a word or words, as in mathematics, physics, chemistry, music, phonetics, or the like, to represent operations, quantities, spatial position, valence, direction, elements, relations, qualities, sounds, etc. See ARBITRARY SIGNS AND SYMBOLS, in the Appendix; cf. OLD ROMAN SYMBOL; ABBREVIATION, *n.*, 2.
4. *Rare.* **a** A pregnant statement; a maxim. **b** Symbolism.
5. *Logic.* Any formal unit of expression, such as a term, proposition, or formal argument, which represents an aspect of thought capable of being dealt with as a unit.
6. *Psychoanalysis.* An object or act representing a repressed desire of which the individual is unconscious.
Syn. — Figure, type, sign. See EMBLEM.

sym'bol, *v. t.* To symbolize; to visualize by means of a symbol or symbols.

sym'bol, *n.* [Gr. *symbolai* contributions.] That which is thrown into a common fund; a contribution. *Now Rare.*

sym'bol·ae·og'ra·phy, sym'bol·e·og'ra·phy (-ē·ŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *symbolaion* sign, token, contract + *-graphy.*] Art of drawing up legal instruments or documents.

sym·bol'a·ter (sĭm·bŏl'ȧ·tĕr), *n.* [See SYMBOLATRY.] One given to symbololatry. *Rare.*

sym·bol'ic (sĭm·bŏl'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *symbolicus*, fr. Gr. *symbolikos;* cf. F. *symbolique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a symbol or symbols; that is or constitutes a symbol; as, the *symbolic* books of a church; a *symbolic* diagram or character; the barren hills, *symbolic* of the hardy race reared among them.
2. Using, employing, or exhibiting a symbol or symbols; expressed in symbols; as, *symbolic* inscriptions, writers, and representations of God; consisting of a symbol or mark; as, a *symbolic* signature.
3. Characterized by symbolism; having a significance or reference beyond that which is outwardly or immediately manifest; as, a *symbolic* dance, poem, or ceremony; the *symbolic* poetry of Claudel.
4. *Gram.* = RELATIONAL, 4.
5. *Logic.* Proceeding by means of symbols; substituting abstract representations for concrete objects; as, *symbolic* operations; characterized by or terminating in symbols, instead of the things symbolized; as, *symbolic* thinking.
6. *Philol.* Pertaining to or designating a process, language, or type of linguistic structure, in which modification of meaning is indicated by internal changes of the radical element, such as umlaut, ablaut, reduplication. See TECHNIQUE, 2; INFLECTIONAL LANGUAGES.

sym·bol'ic, *n.* [After G. *symbolik.* See SYMBOLIC, *adj.*]
1. That which is symbolic; — usually with *the.*
2. *Theol.* = SYMBOLICS, 2.

sym·bol'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Symbolic; marked by symbolism; emblematical; allegorical. — **sym·bol'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **sym·bol'i·cal·ness,** *n.*

symbolical books. *Eccl.* Books which contain the creeds, or confessions of faith, of churches or religious bodies.

symbolic, *or* **symbolical, delivery.** *Law.* The delivery of property sold by delivering something else as a symbol, token, or representative of it, as where a trunk and its contents are delivered by delivery of the key.

symbolic equation. *Math.* **a** An equation declaring the equivalence of certain operations. **b** An equation in which a single symbol equated to 0 is the equation of a curve or surface, or a combination of such symbols equated to zero; as $C=0$, $C'=0$, $C+\lambda C'=0$, the equations of two circles and a family of circles through their intersections.

symbolic logic. See LOGIC, *n.*, 1.

sym·bol'ics (sĭm·bŏl'ĭks), *n.* See -ICS. **1.** The study of ancient symbols.
2. *Theol.* Historic theology treating of Christian creeds and confessions of faith; symbolism;—called also *symbolic.*

symbolic theology. [See SYMBOLIC, *n.*] That branch of theology which deals with the doctrinal differences of churches as found in creeds.

sym'bol·ism (sĭm'bŭl·ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The practice or art of using symbols, as by investing things with a symbolic meaning or by expressing the invisible, intangible, or spiritual, by means of visible or sensuous representations; specif., in literature and the fine arts: **a** The use of conventional or traditional signs, as, for example, the nimbus (see NIMBUS, *Illust.*), in the representation of divine beings, spirits, nature, etc., in order to indicate qualities, powers, degrees, or the like. **b** Artistic imitation or invention, not as an end in itself but as a method of revealing or suggesting immaterial, ideal, or otherwise intangible truth or states. Of this type of creative symbolism there are many forms ranging from the allegorization of nature or life to the presentation of ideas, emotions, states of mind, etc., through concatenations of sound, as in music or poetry, arrangements of lines, planes, etc., as in painting and sculpture, contrasts or blendings of color, as in painting, or the like. See SYMBOLIST, *n.*, 4.
2. A school of symbolists; also, the principles, methods, etc., of any one of these; as, to ignore the older *symbolisms.*
3. A system of symbols or representations, as in phonetics.
4. *Chem.* A combining of parts or ingredients. *Obs.*
5. *Philol.* A symbolic process or structure. See SYMBOLIC, *n.*, 6.
6. *Theol.* The science of creeds; symbolics.

sym'bol·ist, *n.* **1.** One who employs symbols or symbolism.
2. One skilled in the interpretation or explication of symbols.
3. *Eccl.* **a** [*often cap.*] One who regards the elements of the Eucharist as mere symbols and not as the body and blood of Christ. **b** One who advocates or employs symbolism in religious worship.
4. *Literature & Fine Arts.* One of a class of writers and artists prominent after 1880 in France and Belgium, and including such writers as Verlaine, Mallarmé, and Maeterlinck. They were also called decadents (see DECADENT, *n.*, 2). Esp. in literature, the symbolists were reactionists against realism and the theories and practices of the Parnassians. They concerned themselves with general truths instead of actualities, exalted the metaphysical and the mysterious, esp. the mystical power and charm of music, and aimed to unify and blend the arts and the functions of the senses. Their lyric poetry resembles music in its object, endeavoring to render by rhythms and sounds sentiments and emotions which escape analysis.
5. *Logic.* A logician who advocates or employs symbolic logic (see LOGIC, *n.*, 1).
— **sym'bol·ist,** *adj.*

sym'bol·is'tic (sĭm'bŭl·ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Also **sym'bol·is'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl). Of, belonging to, or characteristic of, the symbolists; executed by, or in the manner of, a symbolist; marked by symbolism; symbolic; as, *symbolistic* poetry or methods. — **sym'bol·is'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

sym'bol·i·za'tion (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act or process of symbolizing; symbolical representation, or an instance of it; symbolism.
2. *Psychoanalysis.* Unconscious representation of a repressed desire, esp. in dreams.

sym'bol·ize (sĭm'bŭl·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [F. *symboliser.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To be alike in qualities, properties, principles, etc.; to harmonize; agree; concur; to become united. *Now Rare.*
2. To use symbols or symbolism.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To combine or unite; to cause to assimilate. *Obs.*
2. To represent, express, or identify by a symbol or symbols; as, a nimbus enclosing a cross *symbolizes* Christ; also, to regard or treat as a symbol; as, to *symbolize* a rainbow.
3. To serve as a symbol of; to typify; to stand for; as, the wedding ring *symbolizes* unending love.
Syn. — Represent, signify, typify.

sym'bol·iz'er (sĭm'bŭl·īz'ĕr), *n.* One who symbolizes; a symbolist.

symbolo-. [See SYMBOL.] A combining form, Greek *symbolo-*, from *symbolon*, meaning *sign, symbol*, as in *symbology.*

sym'bo·lo·fi'de·ism (sĭm'bō·lō·fī'dē·ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *symbolo-fidéisme.* Cf. FIDEISM.] Faith in symbols.

sym'bol·og'ra·phy (sĭm'bŭl·ŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*symbolo-* + *-graphy.*] Symbolic writing or designs; symbolism (sense 1 **a**). — **sym'bol·og'ra·phist** (-fĭst), *n.* *Obs.*

sym·bol'o·gy (sĭm·bŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*symbol* + *-logy.*] The art of expression by symbols; also, the study or interpretation of symbols. — **sym'bo·log'i·cal** (sĭm'bō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **sym·bol'o·gist** (sĭm·bŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

sym'bol·ol'a·try (sĭm'bŭl·ŏl'ȧ·trĭ), *n.* [*symbolo-* + *-latry.*] Excessive use or veneration of symbols.

sym'bol·ol'o·gy (-ŏ·jĭ), *n.* Symbology. *Rare.*

sym'bol·ry (sĭm'bŭl·rĭ), *n.* Symbols. *Rare.*

‖sym'bo·lum (sĭm'bō·lŭm), *n.* [L.] A symbol; specif., a creed; esp. [*cap.*], the Apostles' Creed or the Old Roman Symbol.

Sym'bo·lum Qui·cun'que (kwī·kŭng'kwē). [L.] The Quicunque vult, or ATHANASIAN CREED (which see).

sym'bou·leu'tic (sĭm'bōō·lū'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *symbouleutikos.*] Hortatory; epideictic. *Rare.*

Sym·bran'chi·a (sĭm·brăng'kĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *sym-* + *-branchia.*] *Zool.* An order of teleost tropical fishes resembling the true eels (order Apodes) but having the maxillaries and premaxillaries well developed and the shoulder girdle joined to, or near, the skull. — **sym'branch** (sĭm'brăngk), *n.* — **sym·bran'chi·ate** (sĭm·brăng'kĭ·ĭt), *adj. & n.* — **sym·bran'choid** (-koid), *adj.* — **sym·bran'chous** (-kŭs), *adj.*

sym'ma·chy (sĭm'ȧ·kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *symmachia.*] Alliance in war. *Rare.*

sym·me'di·an (sĭm·mē'dĭ·ăn), *n.* [*sym-* + *median.*] *Math.* In a plane triangle, a line passing through a vertex of a triangle and being the isogonal conjugate of that median of the triangle which passes through that vertex; — called also **symmedian line.** — **sym·me'di·an,** *adj.*

symmedian point (of a plane triangle). *Math.* The point of intersection of the three symmedians of the triangle; the isogonal conjugate of the centroid.

sym'me·lus (sĭm'ē·lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *sym-* + *-melus.*] *Terat.* A monstrosity marked by the fusion of the lower extremities and imperfect development of the pelvis.

sym·met'al·lism (sĭm·mĕt'ăl·ĭz'm), *n.* [*sym-* + *metal* + *-ism.*] *Money.* That system of coinage in which the unit of currency consists of a certain weight of an amalgam of two or more metals, as gold and silver. Cf. BIMETALLISM, MONOMETALLISM.

sym'me·tral (sĭm'ē·trăl), *adj.* Commensurate; also, symmetrical. *Now Rare.*

sym·me'tri·an (sĭ·mē'trĭ·ăn), *n.* A symmetrist. *Obs.*

sym·met'ric (sĭ·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* Symmetrical.

-sym·met'ric, -sym·met'ri·cal (-rĭ·kăl). See -SYMMETRY.

sym·met'ri·cal (sĭ·mĕt'rĭ·kăl), *adj.* [From SYMMETRY.]
1. Having or involving symmetry; exhibiting symmetry, or, esp., correspondence in size and shape of parts; balanced; regular; as, the human body is *symmetrical;* crystals are often *symmetrical;* a *symmetrical* garden or grouping.
2. *Bot.* Specif.: **a** Capable of division by a longitudinal plane into similar halves; — said of a flower, shoot, or organ. See ACTINOMORPHIC, BISYMMETRICAL, ZYGOMORPHIC. **b** Having the same number of members in each whorl of floral leaves; — said of a flower. Cf. REGULAR, *adj.*, 7.
3. *Chem.* Exhibiting symmetry in the structural formula; specif., designating derivatives of benzene in which three or four substituting groups occupy the positions 1, 3, 5, or 1, 2, 4, 5. See BENZENE RING. Abbrs. *s-, sym-.*
4. *Geom.* Having corresponding points whose joins are bisected by a given point or perpendicularly bisected by a given line or plane; — said of a geometrical figure.
5. a *Logic & Math.* Such that its terms may be interchanged without altering its value, character, or truth; — said of relations, functions, equations, etc.; as, $c = f(a + b)$ is *symmetrical* with respect to *a* and *b*, but not generally with respect to *a* and *c.* **b** *Logic.* Commensurable.
6. *Med.* Affecting corresponding parts simultaneously and similarly; as, *symmetrical* gangrene of the legs.
— **sym·met'ri·cal·i·ty** (-kăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **sym·met'ri·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **sym·met'ri·cal·ness,** *n.*

symmetrical diphenyl-urea. = CARBANILIDE.

symmetrical lens. *Optics.* A compound objective consisting of two systems which are identical but oppositely placed.

symmetric, *or* **symmetrical, anticline.** *Geol.* See ANTICLINE, 1.

symmetric square matrix *or* **determinant.** *Math.* A square matrix or determinant of which the element in the *r*th row and *s*th column equals the element in the *s*th row and *r*th column where *r* and *s* may take any integral values from 1 up to the order of the matrix or determinant.

sym'me·trist (sĭm'ē·trĭst), *n.* One studious of symmetry.

sym'me·trize (sĭm'ē·trīz), *v. t.;* SYM'ME·TRIZED (-trīzd); SYM'ME·TRIZ'ING (-trĭz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *symétriser.*] To make symmetrical; to reduce to symmetry. — *v. i.* To have symmetry. *Rare.* — **sym'me·tri·za'tion** (-trĭ·zā'shŭn; -trĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

sym'me·troid (sĭm'ē·troid), *n.* [See SYMMETRY; -OID.] *Math.* A quartic rational surface with ten double points whose equation is obtained by equating to zero a symmetric determinant of the fourth order whose elements are linear functions of the homogeneous co-ordinates of the points of space.

sym'me·tro·pho'bi·a (sĭm'ē·trō·fō'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See SYMMETRY; -PHOBIA.] Aversion to symmetry; also, a characteristic asymmetry in ancient Egyptian architecture, Japanese design, etc., implying such an aversion.

sym'me·try (sĭm'ē·trĭ), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *symmétrie* (now *symétrie*), fr. L. *symmetria*, fr. Gr. *symmetria*, fr. *syn* with, together + *metron* a measure. See SYN-; METER rhythm.] **1.** *Now Rare.* **a** Mutual relationship of parts, as in size, arrangement, measurements, etc.; proportion. **b** Due or balanced proportions; beauty of form or arrangement arising from such harmony. "With order, *symmetry,* and taste unblest." *Burns.* **c** A beautifully proportioned body. "What immortal hand or eye could frame thy [the tiger's] fearful *symmetry?*" *Blake.* **d** Conformity; consistency; congruity.
2. Correspondence in size, shape, and relative position of parts that are on opposite sides of a dividing line or median plane or that are distributed about a center or axis; in a body, a design, a grouping, etc., an arrangement or external form marked by bilateral conformity, geometrical regularity, or the like. See BILATERAL SYMMETRY, RADIAL SYMMETRY, ZONAL SYMMETRY.

syl·ves'tri·al, *adj.* Sylvestral. *Obs.*
syl'vic ac'id (sĭl'vĭk). *Chem.* See ABIETIC.
Syl'vi·col'i·dae (sĭl'vĭ·kŏl'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *sylva, silva,* forest + *colere* to inhabit + *-idae.*] *Zool.* Syn. of COMPSOTHLYPIDAE. — **syl·vic'o·line** (sĭl·vĭk'ō·lĭn; -īn), *adj.* [wood. *Obs.*]
syl·vic'o·list, *n.* A dweller in a
syl'vics. Var. of SILVICS.
syl'vi·cul'ture (sĭl'vĭ·kŭl'tŭr), *n.*, **syl'vi·cul'tur·al** (-kŭl'tŭr·ăl), **syl'vi·cul'tur·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*, etc. Vars. of SILVICULTURE, etc.
sy·mar'. Var. of CYMAR, SIMAR.
sym·bol'a·try (sĭm·bŏl'ȧ·trĭ), *n.* [Gr. *symbolon* symbol + *-latry.*] = SYMBOLOLATRY. *Rare.* — **sym·bol'a·trous** (-trŭs), *adj. R.*
sym·bol'ic·ly, *adv.* = SYMBOLICALLY. *Rare.*
sym'bol·ise. Var. of SYMBOLIZE.
Sym'ma·chus's (sĭm'ȧ·kŭs·ĭz) **ver'sion.** See VERSION.
sym·me'li·a (sĭ·mē'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *syn-* + *-melia.*] = SIRENOMELIA. — **sym·me'li·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.* [cal. *Obs.*]
sym·met'ri·ous, *adj.* Symmetri-

3. *Cryst.* The arrangement of faces in a natural crystal resulting from the development of its molecular structure along definite lines or axes. Symmetry with respect to an axis is *binary, ternary, tetragonal,* or *hexagonal (senary).* A ***principal plane of symmetry*** is one that includes two or more like axes of symmetry. There are believed to be thirty-two possible ***groups of symmetry***, to which all crystals must belong. Five belong to the isometric system of crystallization, seven to the tetragonal system, etc. These groups are often named according to the typical form characterizing each, as the ***tetrahedral group*** and ***pyritohedral group*** of the isometric system, the ***sphenoidal group*** of the tetragonal system; also, according to a prominent mineral belonging to each, as the ***tetrahedrite type, pyrite type,*** etc. The ***triclinic system*** includes two groups, one of which has only centrosymmetry; the other, having neither plane, axis, nor center of symmetry, is the ***asymmetric system.***
4. *Math.* The property of having associated with each of its points P a second point P' such that the join of P and P' is bisected perpendicularly by a plane, line, or point; — said of a geometrical configuration.

-sym'me·try (-sĭm'ĕ·trĭ). A combining form of *symmetry,* as in:

bisymmetry	**holosymmetry**	**polysymmetry**
centrosymmetry	**merosymmetry**	**pseudosymmetry**
dissymmetry	**monosymmetry**	**tetartosymmetry**
hemisymmetry	**orthosymmetry**	**tetrasymmetry**

☞ Corresponding adjectives are formed in **-sym·met'ric** (-sĭ·mĕt'rĭk) and **-sym·met'ri·cal** (-rĭ·kăl).

sym·pal'mo·graph (sĭm·păl'mō·grăf), *n.* [Gr. *syn* together, with + *palmos* vibration (fr. *pallein* to shake) + *-graph.*] An instrument for the graphical composition of two harmonic motions, consisting of a pendulum free to vibrate about two horizontal axes with different periods of oscillation by adjustment of which its bob is made to describe the Lissajous figures. Cf. HARMONOGRAPH.

sym'pa·thec'to·my (sĭm'pə·thĕk'tō·mĭ), *n.* [*sympathetic* + *-ectomy.*] The surgical removal of a sympathetic ganglion or other part of the sympathetic nervous system, as about a blood vessel. — **sym'pa·thec'to·mize** (-mīz), *v. t.*

sym'pa·thet'ic (sĭm'pə·thĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [NL. *sympatheticus,* fr. Gr. *sympathētikos.* See SYMPATHY; cf. PATHETIC.]
1. Operating, operative, or produced, through sympathy (sense 1); deriving its existence, character, potency, or the like, from real or imputed (sometimes, occult) affinity, association, or interdependence.
2. As a quality of things: **a** Consonant with one's mood, disposition, etc.; congenial. "Sad to your *sympathetic* scenes I fly." *Burns.* **b** Of such a character, quality, or kind as to give gratification, delight, etc.; — often with *to;* as, the new poetry is not *sympathetic* to the Tennysonians.
3. Feeling, or inclined to feel, sympathy; sensitive to, or affected by, the emotions of another or others; sympathizing; as, a *sympathetic* friend or audience; also, pertaining to, manifesting, arising from, or expressive of, sympathy; as, *sympathetic* tears, movements, or resolutions.
4. Favorably inclined or disposed; — with *to* or *toward;* as, he was *sympathetic* to the suggestion. *Colloq.*
5. Characterized by empathy, or comprehension of others' mental states or processes; as, *sympathetic* imagination.
6. *Anat.* Pertaining to, or connected with, the sympathetic nervous system.
7. *Music & Acoustics.* Produced by means of sympathetic vibration, as from a resonator or resonance cavity; as, *sympathetic* notes, tones, or sounds; also, so tuned as to sound by sympathetic vibration, rather than by being struck, plucked, or bowed; serving to resonate; as, a *sympathetic* string.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See CONGENIAL.

sym'pa·thet'ic, *n.* 1. Short for SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM, SYMPATHETIC NERVE, etc.
2. A sympathetic person or thing; specif., one easily hypnotized.

sym'pa·thet'i·cal (sĭm'pə·thĕt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Sympathetic. *Now Rare.*

sym'pa·thet'i·cal·ly, *adv.* In a sympathetic manner or mood; by reason of sympathy, esp. of counteraction, consonance, interdependence, etc.; as, to write *sympathetically;* the crisis must *sympathetically* affect all nations.

sympathetic clock. A clock synchronized from a master clock.

sympathetic ink. A fluid for invisible writing to be made visible afterwards, as a weak infusion of nutgalls (made black by ferrous sulphate solution), or almost any colorless vegetable juice (made visible by pressing with a hot iron).

sym'pa·thet'i·cism (sĭm'pə·thĕt'ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* Incliination, esp. excessive inclination, to sympathy.

sympathetic magic. See MAGIC, *n.,* 1.

sympathetic nerve. *Anat.* Any nerve of the sympathetic nervous system; esp., one of the main gangliated cords.

sympathetic nervous system. *Anat. & Physiol.* **a** One of the two systems composing the autonomic nervous system; — opposed to *parasympathetic nervous system.* See AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM. **b** Sometimes, the entire autonomic nervous system.

sympathetic ophthalmia. *Med.* Inflammation in the second, uninjured eye, following as a result of injury and inflammation of the first.

sym'pa·thet'i·co·to'ni·a (sĭm'pə·thĕt'ĭ·kō·tō'nĭ·ə), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Sympathicotonia. — **sym'pa·thet'i·co·ton'ic** (-tŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

sympathetic powder. *Alchemy.* A powder supposed to be a sovereign cure for a wound, even if applied merely to blood from it or to the weapon which inflicted it.

sympathetic strike. A strike in which the strikers make no demands on their own employers, but try to bring pressure against the employers of other workers on strike.

sympathetic system. = SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM.

sympathetic vibration. *Physics.* A vibration produced in one body by the vibrations of exactly the same period in a neighboring body. One body, as a rule, sends out waves, which, being absorbed by the other, cause it to vibrate.

sym'pa·thet'o·blast (sĭm'pə·thĕt'ō·blăst), *n.* [*sympathetic* + *-blast.*] *Embryol.* A cell destined to become a cell in a sympathetic ganglion.

sym·path'i·co- (sĭm·păth'ĭ·kō-). *Anat. & Med.* A combining form of *sympathic,* as in **sym·path'i·co·trip'sy.**

sym·path'i·co·to'ni·a (sĭm·păth'ĭ·kō·tō'nĭ·ə), *n.* [NL., fr. *sympathico-* + *-tonia.*] *Med.* A condition characterized by excessive tone in the sympathetic nervous system, tendency to vascular spasm, and abnormally high blood pressure. — **sym·path'i·co·ton'ic** (-tŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

sym'pa·thism (sĭm'pə·thĭz'm), *n.* [See SYMPATHY; -ISM.] Presence of like sensations or emotions in two or more persons; also, occultly, their transfer; hence, hypnotic suggestibility. — **sym'pa·thist** (-thĭst), *n.*

sym'pa·thize (sĭm'pə·thīz), *v. i.;* -THIZED (-thīzd); -THIZ'ING (-thīz'ĭng). [F. *sympathiser.* See SYMPATHY.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To suffer or be affected through affinity, association, interdependence, etc.; to react or respond in sympathy; as, a good eye often *sympathizes* with the diseased eye.

The thing of courage,
As rous'd with rage, with rage doth *sympathize.* *Shak.*

2. To be in keeping, accord, harmony, or agreement; to be like; to resemble as in nature or disposition.

Growing coarse to *sympathize* with clay. *Tennyson.*

3. To share in suffering, grieving, etc.; to experience compassion, pity, etc.; to commiserate; also, to express such sympathy; — often followed by *with;* as, to *sympathize* with a friend in trouble.
4. To be in sympathy intellectually; to understand through fellow feeling; to be favorably impressed; as, to *sympathize* with one's insurgency; to *sympathize* with a proposal or party.
——, *Transitive: Obs.* **a** To answer to; to correspond to; match. **b** To represent, express, conceive or contrive with sympathetic imagination or art. **c** To experience in common. *Shak.*

sym'pa·thiz'er (-thīz'ĕr), *n.* One who sympathizes; that which acts or reacts in sympathy; as, the radical politicians and their *sympathizers* among the people at large.

sym'pa·thiz'ing (-thīz'ĭng), *adj.* That sympathizes. — **sym'pa·thiz'ing·ly,** *adv.*

sym'pa·tho·mi·met'ic (sĭm'pə·thō·mĭ·mĕt'ĭk; -mī-), *adj.* [*sympathetic* + *mimetic.*] *Physiol.* Capable of affecting sympathetic nerve endings; — said esp. of a series of amines closely related to adrenaline.

sym'pa·thy (sĭm'pə·thĭ), *n.; pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). [L. *sympathia,* fr. Gr. *sympatheia,* fr. *syn* with + *pathos* suffering, passion; cf. F. *sympathie.* See SYN-; PATHOS.] **1.** An affinity, association, or relationship between things so that whatever affects one, similarly affects the other or others; mutual or reciprocal susceptibility or a condition induced by it; hence, a reaction or response brought about by such relationship; as, the physician must recognize the *sympathy* between heart and lungs; wheat fell today on the market in *sympathy* with cotton.
2. Fitting or agreeable correspondence in qualities, properties, etc.; consonance; harmony.

Sympathy in years, manners, and beauties. *Shak.*

3. Reciprocal liking and understanding arising from community of interests, aims, etc., and compatibility of temperaments or dispositions; mutual affection and comprehension; a bond of good will; — opposed to *antipathy;* as, *sympathy* between classes is essential to the nation's welfare; there can be no happy marriage without *sympathy.*
4. The act or capacity of entering into or sharing the feelings, interests, etc., of another; the character or fact of being sensitive to or affected by others' (or another's) emotions, experiences, or esp. sorrows; also, the feeling or mental state so induced; specif., compassion; pity; as, one incapable of *sympathy;* to have *sympathy* for the poor or with one in trouble; to seek *sympathy* from a friend.
5. Inclination or disposition to agree; the feeling of being in emotional or intellectual accord; favor; support; as, to have no *sympathy* with a society, its members, or its aims; to lose the *sympathies* of independent voters.
6. Condolences; an expression of sorrow for another's loss, grief, or misfortune; as, to offer one's *sympathy* to a friend.
7. *Physics & Acoustics.* The correlation existing between bodies capable of communicating their vibrational motion to one another through some medium.
Syn. — Commiseration, tenderness, condolence, agreement. See PITY.
Ant. — Pitilessness, hardness; variance, disagreement.

sym'pa·thy, *v. i.* To have feeling or nature in common. *Obs.*

sympathy strike. = SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

sym'pa·try (sĭm'pə·trĭ), *n.* [*syn-* + Gr. *patra* fatherland, country.] *Biol.* Coextensive distribution among animal or plant species. — **sym·pat'ric** (sĭm·păt'rĭk), *adj.*

Sym·pet'a·lae (sĭm·pĕt'ə·lē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SYM-; PETAL.] *Bot.* A division of dicotyledons co-ordinate with Apetalae and Choripetalae and coextensive with Metachlamydeae.

sym·pet'al·ous (-ăl·ŭs), *adj. Bot.* Gamopetalous; characteristic of the Sympetalae.

sym'phile (sĭm'fĭl), *n.* [See SYMPHILY.] *Biol.* A guest; specif., a myrmecophile or termitophile.

sym'phi·ly (sĭm'fĭ·lĭ), *n.* [Gr. *symphilia* accordance.] *Biol.* Commensalism with mutual benefit or fondness, as between certain ants or termites and certain guest insects that live in their nests. Cf. SYNECHTHRY. — **sym·phil'ic** (sĭm·fĭl'ĭk), *adj.* — **sym'phi·lous** (sĭm'fĭ·lŭs), *adj.*

sym·phog'e·nous (sĭm·fŏj'ĕ·nŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *symphōnos* agreeing, harmonious + *-genous.*] *Bot.* Arising through the interweaving and compacting of hyphal branches, as in the development of certain pycnidia. Cf. MERISTOGENOUS.

sym'pho·net'ic (sĭm'fō·nĕt'ĭk), *adj. Music.* Having parts; — of music.

sym·pho'ni·a (sĭm·fō'nĭ·ə), *n.* [L.] **a** Concord of sounds; musical harmony. **b** A musical instrument mentioned in Daniel iii (Vulgate); — in the Middle Ages applied to a bagpipe, hurdy-gurdy, virginal, etc. **c** = SYMPHONY, 3 b, d, e.

sym·phon'ic (sĭm·fŏn'ĭk), *adj.* 1. Relating to harmony of sound; symphonious; also, sounded alike; homophonous, as certain shorthand signs.
2. *Music.* Of, relating to, or in the manner of, a symphony; as, the *symphonic* form.

sym·phon'i·cal·ly (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* of SYMPHONIC.

symphonic ode. *Music.* A symphonic work for chorus and orchestra.

symphonic poem. *Music.* An extended composition for a symphony orchestra differing from a symphony in being less restricted in form and based on a definite poetic subject or a program. It is usually in one continuous movement and has one or more principal themes.

sym·pho'ni·on (sĭm·fō'nĭ·ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sym, phōnia* a unison of sound. See SYMPHONY.] *Music.* A combination of pianoforte and harmonium invented in 1839.

sym·pho'ni·ous (sĭm·fō'nĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [From SYMPHONY.] Agreeing, esp. in sound; accordant; harmonious; producing harmonies. — **sym·pho'ni·ous·ly,** *adv.*

What strings *symphonious* tremble in the air. *Gray.*

sym·pho'nist (sĭm'fō·nĭst), *n.* **1.** A member of a symphony orchestra.
2. A composer of symphonies.

sym'pho·nize (sĭm'fō·nīz), *v. i. & t.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To agree; accord; harmonize; to play or sound together in or as in a symphony.

sym'pho·nous (-nŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *symphōnos.*] Symphonious. *Rare.*

sym'pho·ny (-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -PHONIES (-nĭz). [OF. *simphonie* (F. *symphonie*), fr. L. *symphonia,* fr. Gr. *symphōnia,* fr. *syn* with + *phōnē* a sound, the voice. See PHONETIC.]
1. A consonance or harmony of sounds, esp., of instrumental sounds.

The trumpets sound,
And warlike *symphony* is heard around. *Dryden.*

2. Consonance or harmony of any kind; as, domestic *symphony.*
3. Something which in its harmonious complexity or variety suggests a symphonic composition; as, to listen to the *symphony* of nature.
4. *Music.* **a** *Obs.* = SYMPHONIA **b.** **b** An instrumental passage in a vocal composition; a ritornel. **c** An instrumental movement in the midst of a choral work, as the "Pastoral Symphony" in *The Messiah* of Handel. **d** An elaborate instrumental composition in sonata form (which see) for a full orchestra. The early overture also, and certain still earlier compositions, partly vocal, partly instrumental, were called *symphonies.* The classical symphony was developed from the overture, chiefly by Haydn, and brought to its highest expressiveness and power by Beethoven, who also replaced the minuet movement with the scherzo. In a few modern symphonies there are movements for a chorus, as the final movement of Beethoven's ninth symphony, which is called the *choral symphony.* **e** A work of similar proportions for organ. **f** Short for SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
5. *Painting.* Consonance or harmony of color, or a picture marked by such.

symphony concert. A concert by a symphony orchestra.

symphony orchestra. *Music.* A large orchestra with well-proportioned instrumentation presenting programs usually made up of symphonic works and other compositions of serious artistic worth. See ORCHESTRA, 5.

Sym'pho·ri·car'pos (sĭm'fō·rĭ·kär'pōs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *symphoros* accompanying (fr. *syn* with + *pherein* to bear) + *karpos* fruit; — so named in allusion to the clustered berries.] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of North American shrubs of the honeysuckle family (Caprifoliaceae), the snowberries, having bell-shaped flowers in axillary racemes, succeeded by fleshy, white or red, two-seeded berries. Several species, as *S. albus,* are cultivated for ornament. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

sym'pho·ri·car'pous (-pŭs), *adj. Bot.* Bearing clustered fruits. *Rare.*

sym'phrase (sĭm'frāz), *n.* [*sym-* + *phrase.*] *Gram.* A composite word formed by running a word group into one.

sym'phro·nis'tic (sĭm'frō·nĭs'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *symphronein* to agree with.] Intellectually identical. *Carlyle.*

sym'phy·an'ther·ous (sĭm'fĭ·ăn'thĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *symphyēs* growing together + *anther* + *-ous.*] *Bot.* Synantherous.

sym'phy·car'pous (-kär'pŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *symphyesthai* to grow together + *-carpous.*] Having confluent fruits; — applied to the apothecia in some lichens. *Rare.*

Sym'phy·la (sĭm'fĭ·lə), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *sym-* + Gr. *phylē* a clan.] A group of arthropods, usually considered a distinct class, including *Scolopendrella.* — **sym'phy·lan** (-lăn), *n.* — **sym'phy·lous** (-lŭs), *adj.*

sym·phyl'lous (sĭm·fĭl'ŭs), *adj.* Having the parts of the perianth joined together; gamophyllous.

sym'phy·note (sĭm'fĭ·nōt), *adj.* [Gr. *symphyēs* growing together + *nōton* the back.] *Zool.* Having the valves cemented together at the back, as the shells of some freshwater mussels.

sym'phy·o·gen'e·sis (sĭm'fĭ·ō·jĕn'ĕ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *symphyesthai* to grow together + *-genesis.*] *Bot.* Development of an organ by the union of previously distinct organs. — **sym'phy·o·ge·net'ic** (-jĕ·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

sym'phy·o·stem'o·nous (-stĕm'ō·nŭs; -stē'mō·nŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *symphyesthai* to grow together + *-stemonous.*] *Bot.* Monadelphous. *Obs.*

sym·phys'e·al (sĭm·fĭz'ē·ăl), *adj. Anat.* Pertaining to symphysis; also, pertaining to a mesial position between elements commonly in symphysis.

sym'phy·se·ot'o·my (sĭm'fĭ·zē·ŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [NL. *symphysis pubis* + Gr. *temnein* to cut.] *Surg.* The operation of dividing the symphysis pubis to facilitate childbirth; — formerly called the *Sigaultian section.*

sym·phys'i·on (sĭm·fĭz'ĭ·ŏn), *n.* [NL.] **a** The upper end of the symphysis of the jaw, at the outer surface. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.* **b** The middle point in the upper border of the pubic arch.

sym'phy·sis (sĭm'fĭ·sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *symphysis* symphysis (in sense 1), fr. *symphyein* to make to grow together, fr. *syn* with + *phyein* to cause to grow, to grow.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* **a** Immovable or more or less movable articulation of certain bones in the median plane of the body, esp. that of the two halves of the lower jaw (‖*sym'phy·sis men'ti* [mĕn'tĭ]) at the chin, and of the two pubic bones at the lower anterior point of the abdomen (‖*sym'phy·sis pu'bis* [pū'bĭs], or *pubic symphysis*). **b** An articulation of this kind, in which the bony surfaces are connected by pads of fibrocartilage without a synovial membrane, as the joints between the bodies of vertebrae.
2. *Bot.* Coalescence.

sym'phy·so·dac·tyl'i·a (-sō·dăk·tĭl'ĭ·ə), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *symphysis* fusion + *daktylos* finger.] *Anat.* Fusion of two or more fingers or toes.

sym'phy·sy (sĭm'fĭ·sĭ), *n.* [See SYMPHYSIS.] Fusion or coalescence of parts of a body. *Rare.*

sym·phyt'ic (sĭm·fĭt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *symphytikos.* See SYMPHYSIS.] Of, pertaining to, or manifesting symphysy or symphysis; formed by fusion.

sym·phyt'i·cal·ly (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* of SYMPHYTIC.

sym'phy·tism (sĭm'fĭ·tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *symphytos* grown together.] Coalescence. *Rare.*

sym'phy·tize (-tīz), *v. i.* To coalesce. *Rare.*

Sym'phy·tum (sĭm'fĭ·tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *sym-* + *-phytum.*] *Bot.* A genus of Old World perennial herbs of the borage family (Boraginaceae), having coarse, hairy, entire leaves, yellow, blue, or purple flowers in one-sided racemes, and four obliquely ovoid nutlets. *S. officinale,* the comfrey,

---

sym'mist, *n.* [ML. *symmista,* fr. L. *symmysta,* fr. Gr. *symmystēs.* See SYN-; MYSTERY.] A fellow initiate. *Obs.*

sym·mor'phic, *adj.* See SYN-; -MORPHIC. — **sym·mor'phism,** *n.*

sym'pa·thet·ec'to·my, *n.* = SYMPATHECTOMY.

sym'pa·thet·ic'i·ty, *n.* See -ITY.

sym'pa·thet'ic·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sym·path'ic, sym·path'i·cal, *adj.* = SYMPATHETIC. — **sym·path'i·cal·ly,** *adv. Obs.*

sym·path'i·co·blast' (sĭm·păth'ĭ·kō·blăst'), *n.* [*sympathico-* + *-blast.*] = SYMPATHETOBLAST.

sym'pa·thise, sym'pa·this'er. VARS. OF SYMPATHIZE, SYMPATHIZER.

sym·path'o·blast (sĭm·păth'ō·blăst), *n.* = SYMPATHETOBLAST.

sym·pel'mous (sĭm·pĕl'mŭs). Var. of SYNPELMOUS.

Sym'pha·lan'gus, *n.* [NL. See SYN-; PHALANX.] *Zool.* See GIBBON.

sym'phe·nom'e·na (sĭm'fē·nŏm'ē·nə), *n. pl.* [Gr. *symphainomena,* pres. part. pl. neut. of *symphainesthai* to appear together.] See SYN-. — **sym'phe·nom'e·nal** (-năl), *adj. Both Rare.*

sym'phil·ism, *n.* = SYMPHILY.

sym'pho·ner, *n.* A player; a musician. *Obs.*

sym'pho·ni'a·cal, sym·phon'i·cal, *adj.* Harmonious. *Obs.*

sym·phys'i·al (sĭm·fĭz'ĭ·ăl), **sym·phys'i·an** (-ăn), *adj. Both Rare.*

PHYSEAL. [PHYTIC.]

sym·phys'ic (-ĭk), *adj.* = SYMPHYSEAL.

sym'phys·i·ot'o·my (sĭm'fĭz·ĭ·ŏt'ō·mĭ), **sym'phy·sot'o·my** (sĭm'fĭ·zŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* = SYMPHYSEOTOMY.

Sym'phy·ta (sĭm'fĭ·tə), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *sym-* + *-phyta.*] Syn. of CHALASTROGASTRA.

---

and *S. asperrimum*, the rough comfrey, are both naturalized in North America.

sym'pi·e·som'e·ter, sym'pi·e·zom'e·ter (sĭm'pĭ·ē·zŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *sympiesis* compression (fr. *sympiezein* to press together, fr. *syn* with + *piezein* to press, squeeze) + *-meter*.] **1.** A sensitive barometer, in which atmospheric pressure acting on a liquid, as oil, in the lower part, compresses an elastic gas in the upper. It is convenient for use at sea, but not so accurate as the mercurial barometer.

2. An apparatus consisting of two Pitot tubes with mouths pointed opposite ways, joined at their upper ends by an inverted U tube. When this apparatus is placed in a flowing stream the difference of levels in the tubes measures the pressure. Cf. PITOMETER.

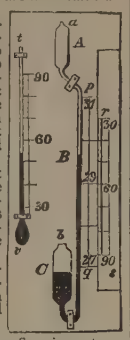

Sympiesometer. *BC*, oil; *AB*, hydrogen; *pq*, scale, which must be adjusted by the auxiliary scale *rs* to the temperature indicated by the thermometer *tv*.

sym'plasm (sĭm'plăz'ŭm), *n.* [*sym-* + *-plasm*.] *Biol.* The whole system of animate nature regarded as an entity in that its members are genetically related and continuous in time.

sym·plec'tic (sĭm·plĕk'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *symplektikos* plaiting together, fr. *symplekein* to plait together.] **1.** *Petrog.* Designating or relating to an intergrowth of two different minerals, as found in ophicalcite, myrmekite, micropegmatite, etc.

2. *Zool.* Designating a bone between the hyomandibular and the quadrate in the mandibular suspensorium of many fishes, uniting the other bones of the suspensorium.

sym·plec'tic, *n.* The symplectic bone.

Sym·pleg'a·des (sĭm·plĕg'ä·dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *Symplēgades*, lit., striking together.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Two rocks at the entrance of the Black Sea, which dashed against each other at intervals, but became fixed when the ship Argo passed between.

2. Hence, a course steered between parties or forces in imminent danger of clashing.

sym'ple·site (sĭm'plē·sīt), *n.* [*sym-* + Gr. *plēsiazein* to be or come near; — from its association with other minerals.] *Mineral.* A hydrous iron arsenate, occurring in small blue to bluish-green monoclinic crystals and in radiated aggregates. H., 2.5. Sp. gr., 3.

Sym'plo·car'pus (sĭm'plō·kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *symplokos* entwined + *-carpus*.] *Bot.* A genus of ill-smelling swamp herbs (family Araceae) consisting of a single species, *S. foetidus*, the skunk cabbage. Syn. *Spathyema*.

sym'plo·ce (sĭm'plō·sē), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *symplokē* an interweaving, fr. *symplekein* to twine together, fr. *syn* + *plekein* to twine.] *Rhet.* The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning and another at the end of successive clauses, a figure combining anaphora and epistrophe (*Justice* came down from heaven to view *the earth; Justice* returned to heaven, and left *the earth*).

sym·plo'ci·um (sĭm·plō'shĭ·ŭm; -sĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL. See SYMPLOCE.] The annulus of a fern sporangium. *Obs.*

Sym'plo·cos (sĭm'plō·kŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *symplokos* interwoven. See SYMPLOCE.] *Bot.* A large genus of trees and shrubs constituting a family, **Sym'plo·ca'ce·ae** (-kā'sē·ē), of the order Ebenales. They have flowers with the calyx tube adnate to the 5-celled ovary (which becomes a fleshy indehiscent fruit) and numerous stamens inserted on the corolla. The species are widely distributed in all continents except Europe and Africa. *S. tinctoria* is the sweetleaf.

sym'pode (sĭm'pōd), *n.* A sympodium.

sym·po'di·al (sĭm·pō'dĭ·ăl), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* **a** Characteristic of, or simulating, a sympodium. **b** Cymose. See INFLORESCENCE.

2. Shifting in line of direction or development in the manner of a sympodium; — applied esp. to social phenomena. —**sym·po'di·al·ly,** *adv.*

sym·po'di·um (sĭm·pō'dĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ä). [NL., fr. *sym-* + *-podium*.] *Bot.* An apparent main axis not developed from a terminal bud, but made up of successive secondary axes, each of which represents one fork of a dichotomy, the other being of weaker growth or suppressed entirely as in the grapevine; a pseudaxis. Cf. MONOPODIUM; see DICHOTOMY, 4.

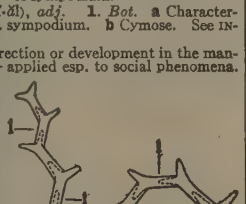

Diagrams showing, *A* Scorpioid, and *B* Helicoid, Dichotomy. 1, 1 Sympodia.

sym·po'si·ac (-zĭ·ăk), *n.* [L. *symposiacus*, fr. Gr. *symposiakos*.] A symposium; also, the table talk at a symposium or a written account thereof; hence, any similar gathering or table talk.

sym·po'si·ac, sym'po·si'a·cal (sĭm'pō·zĭ'ä·kăl), *adj.* Of, belonging to, or of the nature of, a symposiac; convivial.

sym·po'si·arch (sĭm·pō'zĭ·ärk), *n.* [Gr. *symposiarchēs*, *symposiarchos*, fr. *symposion* a symposium + *archein* to rule.] In Greek antiquity, the master of a feast; hence, one who presides over, or is the chief figure at, a symposium; humorously, a toastmaster.

sym·po'si·ast (-ăst), *n.* *Rare.* **a** A banqueter. **b** One who contributes to a symposium.

sym·po'si·on (sĭm·pō'zĭ·ŏn), *n.* [NL. & Gr.] A symposium.

sym·po'si·um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SYMPOSIA (-ä), SYMPOSIUMS (-ŭmz). [L., fr. Gr. *symposion* a drinking party, feast, fr. *syn* with + *posis* a drinking. See SYN-; POTABLE.] **1.** In ancient Greece, a drinking together; a compotation, usually following the banquet proper, with music, singing, and conversation; hence, a banquet or social gathering at which there is free interchange of ideas.

2. **a** An account of such a gathering and the discussion at it; — often used as a title. **b** [*cap.*] One of the dialogues of Plato reporting such a discussion upon the subject of ideal love. **c** A literary dialogue, often imaginary, in the manner or on the theme of Plato's *Symposium*.

3. **a** A conference at which a particular topic is discussed and various opinions gathered. **b** A collection of opinions on a subject; esp., one such assembled and published by a periodical. **c** Loosely, a discussion; a talk.

symp'tom (sĭmp'tŭm), *n.* [F. *symptôme*, fr. Gr. *symptōma* anything that has befallen one, a chance, casualty, symptom, fr. *sympiptein* to fall together, fr. *syn* with + *pipteein* to fall; akin to Gr. *petesthai* to fly. See SYN-; FEATHER. Cf. ASYMPTOTE.] **1.** *Med.* Any perceptible change in the body or its functions, either subjective or objective, which indicates disease, or the kind or phases of disease; as, we study disease in the *symptoms* exhibited. Cf. SIGN, n., 15.

2. A sign or token; that which indicates the existence of something else; as, vice is a *symptom* of weakness.

Syn. — Mark, note, indication.

symp'to·mat'ic (-tō·măt'ĭk), *adj.* [F. *symptomatique*, fr. Gr. *symptōmatikos* casual.] **1.** *Med.* Constituting a symptom of disease; indicative of the presence of a particular disease or disorder; as, *symptomatic* of epilepsy; of a disease or affection, attendant upon and resulting from a primary diseased or morbid condition.

2. According to or concerned with symptoms; as, a *symptomatic* treatment.

3. Of the nature of a symptom or sign; characteristic; indicative; as, his behavior was *symptomatic* of his character; also, incorrectly, emblematic.

Symptomatic of a shallow understanding. *Macaulay.*

symp'to·mat'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Symptomatic.—**symp'to·mat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

symp'to·mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* See -ICS. Symptomatology.

symp'tom·a·tize (sĭmp'tŭm·ä·tīz), *v. t. & i.* [Gr. *symptōma*, *symptōmatos*, symptom + *-ize*.] To serve as a symptom (of); to be symptomatic.

symp'tom·a·tol'o·gy (-tŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [NL. *symptomatologia*, fr. Gr. *symptōma*, *symptōmatos*, symptom + *-logia*. See SYMPTOM; -LOGY.] *Med.* The doctrine of symptoms; that part of medical science treating of symptoms of diseases; semeiology; also, the symptoms of a disease in a given case taken as a whole. Cf. DIAGNOSIS, 1; PROGNOSIS, 2. — **symp'to·mat'o·log'i·cal** (-tō·măt'ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **symp'to·mat'o·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

symptom complex. *Med.* A group of symptoms occurring together and characterizing a particular disease or morbid state; a syndrome.

symp·to'sis (sĭmp·tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *symptōsis* collapse.] *Med.* The gradual emaciation of the body or wasting of any part.

syn- (sĭn-). **1.** A prefix, Greek *syn-*, from *syn*, meaning *with, along with, together, at the same time*, as in *synchronize*, *synthesis*; also, *concurrent, associated, like*, as in *synalgia*, *synesthesia*, *synonym*, *syntax*. *Syn-* becomes *sym-* before *p, b*, and *m*, and *syl-* before *l*.

2. *Chem.* A prefix indicating in certain cases of stereoisomerism that certain groups or atoms are on the same side of the molecule, as in *synbenzaldoxime* (see BENZALDOXIME). Cf. 2d ANTI- 1.

syn·ac'me (sĭ·năk'mē), **-my** (-mĭ), *n.* [NL. *synacme*. See SYN-; ACME.] Synanthesis. — **syn·ac'mic** (-mĭk), *adj.*

syn·ac'tic (-tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *synagein* to bring together.] Acting together; cumulative in effect.

syn'a·del'phite (sĭn'ä·dĕl'fīt), *n.* [Gr. *synadelphos* one that has a brother; — from its association with other minerals.] *Mineral.* An aluminum manganese phosphate, occurring in black prismatic crystals and grains. H., 4.5. Sp. gr., 3.5.

syn·aer'e·sis, syn·er'e·sis (sĭ·nĕr'ē·sĭs *or, esp. Brit.*, sĭ·nēr'-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *synairesis* a taking or drawing together, fr. *synairein* to take together, fr. *syn* with + *hairein* to take, to grasp. See SYN-; HERESY.] **1.** *Physical Chem.* The separation of liquid from a gel, caused by contraction.

2. *Pros.* **a** The union, or drawing together into one syllable, of two like vowels ordinarily separated in pronunciation (*seest* for seëst); — the opposite of *diaeresis*. **b** Also, often, synizesis.

syn'a·gog'i·cal (sĭn'ä·gŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also **syn'a·gog'al** (sĭn'ä·gŏg'ăl). Of or pertaining to a synagogue.

syn'a·gogue (sĭn'ä·gŏg; 185), *n.* [OF. *sinagoge* (F. *synagogue*), fr. LL. *synagoga*, fr. Gr. *synagōgē* a bringing together, an assembly, a synagogue, fr. *synagein* to bring together, fr. *syn* with + *agein* to lead. See SYN-; AGENT.] **1.** *Jewish Relig.* **a** Anciently, a Jewish local community under religious and more or less civil jurisdiction; now, a local assembly of Jews organized chiefly for public worship. **b** The building or place of assembly used by Jewish communities primarily for religious worship. **c** The Jewish religion or communion. **d** [*cap.*] *Jewish Antiq.* See ANSHE KENESETH HAGGEDOLAH.

2. a *Bib.* A congregation; a meeting of worshipers. **b** *Obs.* An assembly; meeting.

3. A heretical group or body; a false religion or form of worship; — in allusion to *synagogue of Satan* (*Rev.* ii. 9.). *Now Rare.*

syn'al·lac'tic (sĭn'ä·lăk'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *synallaktikos*, fr. *synallassein* to reconcile.] Conciliatory. *Rare.*

syn'al·lag·mat'ic (sĭn'ä·lăg·măt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *synallagmatikos*, fr. *synallagma* a mutual agreement, fr. *synallassein* to exchange, negotiate with, fr. *syn* with + *allassein* to change]. *Civil Law.* Imposing reciprocal obligations; bilateral; as, a *synallagmatic* contract.

syn'a·loe'pha, syn'a·le'pha (-ä·lē'fä), *n.* Also **syn'a·le'phe.** [L. *synaloepha*, fr. Gr. *synaloiphē*, fr. *synaleiphein* to melt together, fr. *syn* with + *aleiphein* to besmear.] *Gram.* The blending into one syllable of two vowels of adjacent syllables, as by crasis, synaeresis, synizesis, elision, etc.; esp., a contraction of syllables by obscuring or suppressing a vowel or diphthong at the end of a word, before another vowel or diphthong (*th' army*, for *the army*).

syn'a·nas'to·mo'sis (sĭn'ä·năs'tō·mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *syn-* + *anastomosis*.] *Anat.* An anastomosis involving several vessels.

syn·an'gi·al (sĭ·năn'jĭ·ăl), *adj.* Also **syn·an'gic** (-jĭk). Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a synangium.

syn·an'gi·um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -ANGIA (-ä). [NL., fr. *syn-* + Gr. *angeion* a hollow vessel.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* The common trunk of origin of several arteries; in lower vertebrates, the terminal part of an arterial trunk.

2. *Bot.* The peculiar sorus in marattiaceous ferns. It is made up of sporangia variously united or coherent into a compound structure.

syn'an·tet'ic min'er·al (sĭn'ăn·tĕt'ĭk). *Petrog.* A mineral formed by the reaction of two other minerals, as kelyphite rims, coronas, etc.

syn'an·the'ma (sĭn'ăn·thē'mä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *synanthein* to blossom together.] *Med.* A grouped papular eruption on the skin.

syn·an'ther·ol'o·gy (sĭ·năn'thĕr·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [NL. *Synantherae* the Compositae + *-logy*.] *Bot.* The study of composites (plants of the Carduaceae, Ambrosiaceae, and Cichoriaceae). — **syn·an'ther·o·log'i·cal** (-ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — — **syn·an'ther·ol'o·gist** (-ŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

syn·an'ther·ous (sĭ·năn'thĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*syn-* + *anther*.] *Bot.* Having syngenesious anthers, as the flowers of composite plants.

syn'an·the'sis (sĭn'ăn·thē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *syn-* + Gr. *anthēsis* bloom.] *Bot.* Simultaneous maturity of androecium and gynoecium. — **syn'an·thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

syn'an·thous (sĭ·năn'thŭs), *adj.* [*syn-* + Gr. *anthos* flower.] *Bot.* **a** Exhibiting synanthy. **b** Having flowers and leaves which appear at the same time.

syn·an'throse (-thrōs), *n.* [From *synanthrin*, a carbohydrate, fr. *Synantherae* the Compositae.] *Chem.* Levulin.

syn·an'thy (-thĭ), *n.* [See SYNANTHOUS.] *Bot.* Coalescence of normally separate flowers. — **syn·an'thic** (-thĭk), *adj.*

syn'a·phe'a (sĭn'ä·fē'ä), *n.* Also **syn'a·phe'ia** (-fē'yä; -fī'ä). [NL., fr. Gr. *synapheia* combination, union.] *Greek Pros.* Continuous metrical regularity, esp. in a group of anapaestic verses.

syn·ap'o·se·mat'ic (sĭ·năp'ō·sē·măt'ĭk), *adj.* [*syn-* + Gr. *aposēmainein* to indicate by signs.] *Biol.* Designating protective mimicry in which defenseless species resemble others having special means of defense.

syn·apse' (sĭ·năps'), *n.* [Gr. *synapsis* conjunction, union.] *Physiol.* **a** The locus at which the nervous impulse passes from the axon of one neuron to the dendrites of another. There appears to be an actual boundary between the two nerve fibers at this point, possibly only a surface of contact. The synapse is the polarizing and selective element typical of most of the nervous systems of the higher animals. The momentary state of a synapse determines whether or not a nervous impulse shall pass through it to the next neuron. **b** The function of affording such communication between neuron processes. — **syn·apse',** *v. i.*

Syn·ap'si·da (sĭ·năp'sĭ·dä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *syn-* + Gr. *apsis*, *apsidos*, an arch.] *Zool. & Paleontol.* A subclass of reptiles with a single pair of lateral temporal openings in the skull, comprising the Theromorpha and Therapsida. The turtles, sometimes included, are generally classed among the Anapsida. — **syn·ap'si·dan** (-dăn), *adj. & n.*

syn·ap'sis (sĭ·năp'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* SYNAPSES (-sēz). [NL. See SYNAPSE.] **1.** *Biol.* Conjugation of pairs of homologous chromosomes, of maternal and paternal origin respectively. It is the primary step in meiosis. Cf. SYNIZESIS.

2. *Physiol.* = SYNAPSE, *n.*

syn·ap'tase (sĭ·năp'tās; -tāz), *n.* [Gr. *synaptos* fastened together + *diastase*.] Emulsin.

syn·ap'te (sĭ·năp'tē), *n.*; *pl.* -TAI (-tī). [Gr. *synaptē*, fr. *synaptos* fastened together.] *East. Ch.* A form of supplication of the nature of a litany; — often translated *collect*. Cf. COLLECT, *n.*, 1; ECTENE.

syn·ap'ter·a (-tĕr·ä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *syn-* + *Aptera*.] *Zool.* A group nearly equiv. to Thysanura. — **syn·ap'ter·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

syn·ap'tic (sĭ·năp'tĭk), **syn·ap'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a synapse or to synapsis. — **syn·ap'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

synaptic nervous system. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A system of neurons in functional contact with one another through synapses; — opposed to *nerve net*.

syn'ap·tic'u·lum (sĭn'ăp·tĭk'ū·lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TICULA (-lä). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *synaptos* fastened together.] *Zool.* One of numerous conical or cylindrical calcareous processes which extend between, and unite, the adjacent septa of certain corals. — **syn'ap·tic'u·lar** (-lĕr), *adj.* — **syn'ap·tic'u·late** (-lāt), *adj.*

Syn·ap'to·sau'ri·a (sĭ·năp'tō·sô'rĭ·ä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *synaptos* fastened together + *-sauria*.] *Paleontol.* A subclass of reptiles with two dorsal temporal openings, but with a more specialized skull, lacking the supratemporals, interparietals, and tabulares. It comprises the Sauropterygia and Placodontia of the Mesozoic.

syn·ap'ty·chus (sĭ·năp'tĭ·kŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Paleontol.* An operculum of two parts united in the median line, as in some ammonites.

syn'ar·chy (sĭn'är·kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *synarchia*, fr. *synarchein* to rule jointly with.] Joint rule. — **syn·ar'chi·cal** (sĭ·när'kĭ·kăl), *adj.*

Syn·ar'mo·goi'de·a (sĭ·när'mō·goi'dē·ä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Synarmogē*, fr. Gr. *synarmogē* a combination.] *Paleontol.* An extinct order of insects related to the Protorthoptera, known only from the Upper Carboniferous. — **syn·ar'mo·goid** (-när'mō·goid), *adj.*

syn'ar·te'sis (sĭn'är·tē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *synartēsis* a fastening together, fr. *synartan* to fasten together.] A fastening or knitting together; close union.

syn'ar·tete (sĭn'är·tēt), *adj.* [Gr. *synartan* to fasten together.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, a succession of metrically continuous cola; — opposed to *asynartete*. — **syn'ar·tet'ic** (-tĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

syn'ar·thro'di·a (sĭn'är·thrō'dĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *syn-* + Gr. *arthron* joint + *eidos* form.] Synarthrosis. — **syn'ar·thro'di·al** (-dĭ·ăl), *adj.* — **syn'ar·thro'di·al·ly,** *adv.*

syn'ar·thro'sis (sĭn'är·thrō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *synarthrōsis* a being jointed together, fr. *synarthroun* to link or joint together, fr. *syn* with + *arthron* a joint.] *Anat.* An immovable articulation in which the bones are united by intervening fibrous connective tissues.

syn·as'try (sĭ·năs'trĭ; sĭn'ăs·trĭ), *n.* [*syn-* + Gr. *astēr* a star.] Concurrence of starry position or influence upon two persons; hence, similarity of condition, fortune, etc., as prefigured by astrology.

syn'ax·a'ri·on (sĭn'ăk·sä'rĭ·ŏn; 79), *n.* Also **syn·ax'ar** (sĭ·năk'sär), **syn·ax'a·ry** (sĭ·năk'sä·rĭ). [NL. *synaxarion*, fr. Gr. *synaxarion* memoir of a saint, fr. *synaxis*. See SYNAXIS.] *Eastern Ch.* **a** A short narrative of the life of a saint or exposition of a feast taken from the menology and read after the sixth ode of the canon for the day. **b** A liturgical book containing such narratives.

syn·ax'a·rist (sĭ·năk'sä·rĭst), *n.* [See -IST.] The author of a synaxarion.

syn·ax'is (-năk'sĭs), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *synaxis*, fr. *synagein* to bring together. See SYNAGOGUE.] *Eccl.* A meeting; a congregation. Specif.: **a** In the early church, a religious service, esp. the celebration of the Eucharist. **b** *Eastern Ch.* A feast celebrated in a particular church. Cf. STATION, 5 **b**.

Syn·car'i·da (sĭn·kär'ĭ·dä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *syn-* + Gr. *karis*, *karidos*, a shrimp.] *Zool.* A division of malacostracan crustaceans with distinct thoracic segments, and no carapace, consisting of the Anaspidacea.

---

sym'plo·ca'ceous (sĭm'plō·kā'shĭs), *adj.* See -ACEOUS.
sym·poi'i·ty, *n.* See SYN-.
sym·po'si·al (sĭm·pō'zĭ·ăl), *adj.* = SYMPOSIAC, *adj.*
sym·po'si·ac'tic (-ăk'tĭk), *adj.* = SYMPOSIAC, *adj.* *Rare.*
symptomatic anthrax. *Veter.* = BLACKLEG, *n.* 1. [-GRAPHY b.]
symp'tom·a·tog'ra·phy, *n.* See
symp·tom'i·cal, *adj.* = SYMPTOMATIC. *Rare.* [TOMATIZE.]
symp'tom·ize, *v. i. & t.* = SYMP-
symp'tom·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
sym'to·mol'o·gy, *n.* = SYMPTOMATOLOGY.
syn. + SIGN, SIN, SINE.
syn'aes·the'si·a, **syn'aes·thet'ic.** Vars. of SYNESTHESIA, SYNESTHETIC.
syn'a·gog. Var. & ref. sp. of SYNAGOGUE.
syn'a·go'gi·an (sĭn'ä·gō'jĭ·ăn), *adj.* = SYNAGOGICAL. *Rare.*
syn'a·gog·ism, *n.* See -ISM. —
syn'a·gog·ist, *n.*
syn·al'gi·a (sĭ·năl'jĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *syn-* + *-algia*.] *Med.* = REFERRED PAIN. — **syn·al'gic** (-jĭk), *adj.*
sy·nan'che (sĭ·năng'kē). Var. of CYNANCHE.
syn'ange (sĭn'ănj), *n.* = SYNANGIUM.
syn·ap'tene (sĭ·năp'tēn), *adj.* *Biol.* = AMPHITENE.
syn'ap·tic'u·la (sĭn'ăp·tĭk'ū·lä), *n.*; *pl.* -TICULAE (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *synaptos* fastened together.] *Zool.* = SYNAPTICULUM.
syn'ap·tic'u·la, *n.*, *pl.* of SYNAPTICULUM.
Syn'as·cid'i·ae (-ăs·ĭd'ĭ·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] = ASCIDIAE COMPOSITAE. See ASCIDIACEA. — **syn'as·cid'i·an** (-ăn), *n.*
syn'ar·a'ri·um, *n.* = SYNAXARION.

syn'carp (sĭn'kärp), *n.* Also **syn·car'pi·um** (sĭn·kär'pĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -PIA (-ȧ). [NL. *syncarpium.* See SYNCARPOUS.] *Bot.* A collective fruit.

syn·car'pous (sĭn·kär'pŭs), *adj.* [*syn-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* **a** Having the carpels of the gynoecium united in a compound ovary; — opposed to *apocarpous.* **b** Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a syncarp.

syn'car·py (sĭn'kär·pĭ), *n. Bot.* Syncarpous state or quality.

syn·cat'e·gor'e·mat'ic (sĭn·kăt'ē·gôr'ē·măt'ĭk), **syn·cat'e·gor'e·mat'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *synkatēgorematikos.* See SYN-; CATEGOREMATIC.] *Logic.* Not capable of standing alone as a name in a proposition; having significance only in conjunction with another word; as, a *syncategorematic* term; — opposed to *categorematic.*
— **syn·cat'e·gor'e·mat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

syn·cat'e·go·reme (sĭn·kăt'ē·gō·rēm; sĭn'kȧ·tĕg'ō·rēm), *n.* A syncategorematic term. *Rare.*

syn·ceph'a·lus (sĭn·sĕf'ȧ·lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *syn-* + *-cephalus.*] *Terat.* A twin fetus having the two heads fused. — **syn'ce·phal'ic** (sĭn'sē·făl'ĭk), *adj.*

syn·cer'e·brum (-sĕr'ē·brŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *syn-* + *cerebrum.*] *Zool.* The brain consisting of several segments, as in insects or other arthropods. — **syn·cer'e·bral** (-brăl), *adj.*

syn'chon·dro'sis (sĭng'kŏn·drō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *synchondrōsis,* fr. *syn,* with + *chondros* cartilage.] *Anat.* An immovable articulation in which the union is cartilaginous. — **syn'chon·dro'si·al** (-sĭ·ăl), *adj.* — **syn'chon·dro'si·al·ly,** *adv.*

syn'chon·drot'o·my (-drŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *synchondrōsis* union by cartilage + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Symphyseotomy.

syn'cho·re'sis (-kō·rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *synchōrēsis,* fr. *syn* + *chōrēsis* a going.] *Rhet.* A concession made, esp. in order to retort with greater force.

syn'chro·mesh' (sĭng'krō·mĕsh'), *adj.* [*synchro*nous + *mesh.*] Designating a device by which synchronized shifting is accomplished. See SYNCHRONIZED SHIFTING. Also, designating a gear system using this device. — *n.* A synchromesh gear or gear system.

syn'chro·nal (sĭng'krō·năl), *adj.* Synchronous. — *n.* A synchronous thing or event.

syn'chrone (sĭng'krōn), *n.* [See SYNCHRONOUS.] *Math.* The curve connecting a series of particles falling simultaneously from the same point down the various members of a family of curves.

syn·chron'ic (sĭn·krŏn'ĭk), **syn·chron'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Cf. F. *synchronique.*] Synchronous. — **syn·chron'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

syn'chro·nism (sĭng'krō·nĭz'm), *n.* [NL. *synchronismus,* fr. Gr. *synchronismos,* fr. *synchronizein* to be contemporary with, fr. *synchronos* synchronous. See SYNCHRONOUS.] **1.** The quality or fact of being synchronous; concurrence of acts, events, movements, etc., in time; coincident existence; simultaneousness.
2. Chronological arrangement of historical events and personages, so as to indicate coincidence or coexistence; also, a table showing such concurrences.
3. *Art.* **a** A representation in the same picture of two or more events which occurred at different times. **b** Historical accuracy in detail in period architecture, decoration, etc.
4. *Motion Pictures.* Synchronized projection or operation.
5. *Nav. Arch.* The condition obtaining when a vessel's period is equal to one half the wave period.
6. *Physics.* The state of being synchronous.

syn'chro·nis'tic (sĭng'krō·nĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to, manifesting, or involving, synchronism; synchronous. — **syn'chro·nis'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **syn'chro·nis'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

syn'chro·ni·za'tion (-nĭ·zā'shŭn; -nī·zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of synchronizing; concurrence of events in respect to time.

syn'chro·nize (sĭng'krō·nīz), *v.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). [Gr. *synchronizein.*] *Intrans.:* To happen or take place at the same time or instant; to be synchronous; as, the child's birth *synchronized* with his father's death; the dancers' movements do not *synchronize;* the action and dialogue of the motion picture *synchronize* perfectly.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause (events, acts, etc.) to be or to appear to be synchronous; to represent, arrange, tabulate, etc., so as to indicate coincidence or coexistence; as, to *synchronize* the bowing of the violinists or aggressive movements on all fronts; to *synchronize* the events of European history.
2. To cause to agree in time; to render synchronous in operation, etc.; to *synchronize* two alternating-current machines.
3. *Motion Pictures.* To add (sound effects or dialogue) in time and harmony with the action of a picture; to add such effects to (a picture).

syn'chro·nized shift'ing (-nīzd). In a motor vehicle, changing from one speed gear to another through a transmission employing a device, usually friction, by which both gears are brought to the same speed before the shift can be made.

syn'chro·niz'er (-nīz'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which synchronizes; specif., a device to indicate, produce, or maintain, synchronous motion, as a regulator for a system of clocks, etc.

syn·chron'o·graph (sĭn·krŏn'ō·grăf), *n.* [Gr. *synchronos* of the same time + *-graph.*] An automatic telegraph in which the alternating current which transmits the signals is regulated by a perforated paper ribbon traveling in synchronism with the generator.

syn'chro·nol'o·gy (sĭng'krō·nŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*syn-* + Gr. *chronos* time + *-logy.*] Systematic arrangement of synchronous events. — **syn'chron·o·log'i·cal** (sĭng'krŏn·ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

syn'chro·nous (sĭng'krō·nŭs), *adj.* [LL. *synchronus,* fr. Gr. *synchronos,* fr. *syn* with + *chronos* time. Cf. CHRONICLE.] **1.** Happening, existing, or coming into existence, etc., at the same time; concurrent in time; contemporaneous; simultaneous; as, *synchronous* events, geological deposits, or storms, in various parts of the country.
2. Of successive movements, sounds, operations, etc., from two or more things marked by exact coincidence in time, rhythm, rate, or the like; as, the *synchronous* beating of drums.
3. Involving or exhibiting synchronism; as, a *synchronous* account of the World War.
4. *Physics.* Having the same period; also, having the same period and phase; as, *synchronous* vibrations.
Syn. — See CONTEMPORARY.
— **syn'chro·nous·ly,** *adv.* — **syn'chro·nous·ness,** *n.*

synchronous condenser. *Elec.* A synchronous phase advancer, usually an overexcited synchronous motor equipped with damping windings to facilitate starting and to prevent surging and hunting. So called because overexcited synchronous machines draw leading current from the line and thus act like an electrostatic condenser. Called also *rotary condenser.*

synchronous converter. *Elec.* A synchronous machine (which see) that converts from alternating to direct current, or vice versa; — called also *rotary converter.* When converting from alternating current the machine combines the action of a synchronous motor and direct-current generator. When converting from direct current it is commonly called an *inverted converter.* The ratio of the alternating and direct current voltages is fixed by the construction of the machine. Cf. FIELD-CONTROL CONVERTER.

synchronous curve. *Math.* = SYNCHRONE.

synchronous machine. *Elec.* A dynamoelectric machine whose normal operating speed is exactly proportional to the frequency of the current. It has a constant magnetic field and an armature which receives or delivers alternating current in synchronism with the motion of the machine, the frequency of the current being equal to the product of the number of pairs of poles and the speed of the machine in revolutions per second. Such a machine may be a generator, motor, or converter. See CONVERTER, 4; SYNCHRONOUS CONVERTER; ALTERNATOR; MOTOR, *n.*, 4.

synchronous motor. *Elec.* A motor (sense 4) having a speed strictly proportional to the frequency of the operating current.

synchronous speed. *Elec.* A definite speed for an alternating-current machine, dependent on the frequency of the supply circuit. The rotating member passes one pair of poles for each alternation of the alternating current.

synchronous telegraph. = MULTIPLE SYNCHRONOUS TELEGRAPH.

syn'chro·ny (sĭng'krō·nĭ), *n.* Synchronous occurrence; also, synchronistic arrangement or treatment.

syn'chro·scope (sĭng'krō·skōp), *n.* [*synchro*nism + *-scope.*] *Elec.* An instrument which indicates synchronism between two sources of alternating current and in addition shows whether the incoming source, usually a machine, is fast or slow.

syn'chy·sis (sĭng'kĭ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *synchysis,* fr. *syncheein* to confound.] **1.** A confusion, as of words in a sentence.
2. *Med.* Also **syn'chy·sis scin'til·lans** (sĭn'tĭ·lănz). = SPARKLING SYNCHYSIS.
— **syn·chit'ic** (sĭn·kĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

Syn·chyt'ri·um (sĭn·kĭt'rĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *syn-* + Gr. *chytrion,* dim. of *chytra* earthen pot.] *Bot.* A genus of pond-scum parasites typifying the family **Syn·chyt'ri·a'ce·ae** (-ā'sē·ē). *S.* (syn. *Chrysophylyctis*) *endobioticum* causes the wart disease of potatoes. See CHYTRIDIALES.

syn'cla·dous (sĭng'klȧ·dŭs), *adj.* [*syn-* + *-cladous.*] *Bot.* Having the branchlets tufted; — said of certain mosses.

syn·clas'tic (sĭn·klăs'tĭk), *adj.* [*syn-* + Gr. *klastos* broken, fr. *klan* to break.] *Math. Physics.* Curved toward the same side in all directions; — said of surfaces that in all directions around any point bend away from a tangent plane toward the same side, as the surface of a sphere; — opposed to *anticlastic.*

synclastic curvature. *Math.* Curvature of a cup-shaped surface whose tangent plane does not cut it at the point of contact; curvature where the indicatrix is an ellipse.

syn·cli'nal (sĭn·klī'năl; -n'l; sĭng'klĭ-), *adj.* [Gr. *synklinein* to incline together, fr. *syn* with + *klinein* to incline.]
1. Inclined down from opposite directions so as to meet.
2. *Geol.* Formed by strata dipping toward a common line (*synclinal axis, synclinal line*) or plane; as, a *synclinal* fold; — opp. to *anticlinal.* A downward flexure in folded rocks make a trough or syncline; the alternating upward flexure, an arch or anticline. — **syn·cli'nal·ly,** *adv.*

syn·cli'nal, *n.* = SYNCLINE.

synclinal valley. *Geol.* A valley produced by, or coinciding in position with, a synclinal fold.

syn'cline (sĭng'klīn), *n. Geol.* A synclinal fold.

syn·clin'i·cal (sĭn·klĭn'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Synclinal.

syn'cli·no'ri·um (sĭng'klĭ·nō'rĭ·ŭm; 181), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *synklinein* to lay together + *oros* mountain.] *Geol.* A compound flexure of the earth's crust, like an inverted anticlinorium. — **syn'cli·no'ri·al** (-ăl), **-ri·an** (-ăn), *adj.*

syn·clit'ic (sĭn·klĭt'ĭk), *adj.* [See SYNCLINAL, *adj.*] Manifesting synclitism. — **syn·clit'i·cism** (-ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.*

syn'cli·tism (sĭng'klĭ·tĭz'm), *n.* [See SYNCLITIC.] *Obstetrics.* The condition of parallelism between the plane of the fetal head in its descent in labor, and the axis of the pelvis.

syn·coe'lom (sĭn·sē'lŏm), *n.* [*syn-* + *coelom.*] *Anat.* The serous cavities of the trunk taken collectively; the pleural, pericardial, and peritoneal, cavities, and that of the tunica vaginalis.

syn'co·pal (sĭng'kō·păl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, syncope.

syn'co·pate (sĭng'kō·pāt), *v.*; SYN'CO·PAT'ED (-pāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); SYN'CO·PAT'ING (-pāt'ĭng). [LL. *syncopatus,* past part. of *syncopare* to syncopate, to swoon. See SYNCOPE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To contract by syncope; as, "Gloster" is a *syncopated* form of "Gloucester." Cf. SYNCOPE, *n.*, 1.
2. *Music.* To modify or affect by syncopation.
—, *Intransitive:* To manifest syncopation.

syn'co·pat'ed (-pāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Marked by or exhibiting syncopation; also, having a rhythm or quality suggestive of syncopated music.

syncopated counterpoint. *Music.* Counterpoint in which one note is added to each note of the cantus firmus after a fixed rhythmic interval.

syn'co·pa'tion (sĭng'kō·pā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A syncopating; also, a rhythm, dance step, etc., in syncopated time.
Shoes scuffing *syncopations* on the cement sidewalk. *B. Tarkington.*
2. *Gram.* Syncope; also, a syncopated word.
3. *Music.* **a** A temporary displacement or shifting of the regular metrical accent. The commonest varieties of syncopation occur: (1) when a tone is begun on an unaccented beat and continued through the following accented beat (see *Illust.* **a**); (2) when a tone begins after the commencement of a beat and is continued into the following beat (see *Illust.* **b**). Syncopation may be effected also by a sforzando on a note not regularly accented, or by introducing a rest at the regular accent. **b** Ragtime or other dance music employing syncopation.

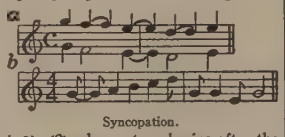

Syncopation.

syn'co·pa'tor (sĭng'kō·pā'tĕr), *n.* One who syncopates.

syn'co·pe (sĭng'kō·pē; -pĕ), *n.* [LL. *syncope, syncopa,* fr. Gr. *synkopē* a cutting up, a syncope; akin to Gr. *synkoptein* to beat together, to cut up, cut short, weary, fr. *syn* with + *koptein* to strike, cut. See CAPON.] **1.** The loss or elision of one or more sounds or letters, esp. a vowel or a syllable, from the middle of a word (*bat'tling,* băt'lĭng for *bat'ti·ling; ant* from *amete; ne'er* for *never; laundress* for *launderess*). Cf. SYNCOPATE, *v. t.*, 1; ELISION; HAPLOLOGY; HYPHAERESIS; SYNAERESIS, 2.
2. *Med.* A partial or complete temporary suspension of respiration and circulation due to cerebral anemia and char acterized by sudden pallor, coldness of the skin, and partial or complete unconsciousness; a fainting, or swooning.
3. *Music.* = SYNCOPATION, 3 **a**.
4. Literally, a pause or cessation; suspension; contraction. *Now Rare.*

syn'co·pe (sĭng'kō·pē; -pĕ), *v. i.* To be syncopated. *Rare.*

syn·cop'ic (sĭn·kŏp'ĭk), *adj.* Syncopal.

syn'co·pist (sĭng'kō·pĭst), *n.* One who syncopates, esp. a word. — **syn'co·pism** (-pĭz'm), *n. Both Rare.*

syn'co·pize (-pīz), *v. t. & i.* To syncopate; *Obs.*, to faint.

syn·cot'y·le'don·ous (sĭn·kŏt'ĭ·lē'dŭn·ŭs; -lĕd'ŭn-), *adj. Bot.* Having united cotyledons.

syn·cra'ni·ate (sĭn·krā'nĭ·āt), *adj. Zool.* Designating, or having, a skull with which certain vertebral elements are fused, as is considered to be the case in the skull of Amniota; — opposed to *archaecraniate.*

syn'cran·te'ri·an (sĭng'krăn·tē'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* Also **syn'cran·ter'ic** (-tĕr'ĭk). [*syn-* + Gr. *krantēres* wisdom teeth.] *Zool.* Having the teeth in a continuous row. Cf. DIACRANTERIAN.

syn'cra·sy (sĭng'krȧ·sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *synkrasis.*] A blending or combining of different things.

syn·cret'ic (sĭn·krĕt'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Characterized or brought about by syncretism; aiming at or making for syncretism; syncretistic.
2. *Gram.* Pertaining to or designating any case, such as the Greek genitive or the Latin ablative, which has absorbed the functions of one or more other cases.
— **syn·cret'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **syn·cret'i·cism** (-ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.*

syn·cre'tion (sĭn·krē'shŭn), *n.* [See SYNCRETISM.] An instance of syncretism.

syn'cre·tism (sĭng'krē·tĭz'm), *n.* [F. *syncrétisme,* fr. Gr. *synkrētismos,* fr. *synkrētizein* to combine.] **1.** The reconciliation or union of conflicting beliefs, esp. religious beliefs, or a movement or effort intending such; specif., in the 17th century, a movement of a Lutheran party, led by George Calixtus, seeking the union of Protestant sects with each other and with the Roman Catholic Church; also, the principles of such a movement. *Hist.*
2. Egregious compromise in religion or philosophy; eclecticism that is illogical or leads to inconsistency; uncritical acceptance of conflicting or divergent beliefs or principles.
3. In the development of a religion, the process of growth through coalescence of different forms of faith and worship or through accretions of tenets, customs, rites, etc., from those religions which are being superseded.
4. *Philol.* The union or fusion into one of two or more originally different inflectional forms, as of two cases.

syn'cre·tist (sĭng'krē·tĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *syncrétiste.*] [*also cap.*] One who advocates or promotes syncretism. — **syn'cre·tist,** *adj.*

syn'cre·tis'tic (-tĭs'tĭk), **syn'cre·tis'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* [*also cap.*] Of or pertaining to syncretism or syncretists; characterized by syncretism.

syn'cre·tize (sĭng'krē·tīz), *v. i.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). [Gr. *synkrētizein.*] To become fused or united; also, to favor or practice syncretism. — *v. t.* To attempt to unite and harmonize, as conflicting principles.

syn'cri·sis (sĭng'krĭ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *synkrisis* a comparison, fr. *syn* together + *krinein* to judge.] *Rhet.* Comparison, esp. of contraries or opposites.

Syn·cryp'ta (sĭn·krĭp'tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *syn-* + Gr. *kryptos* hidden.] *Biol.* A genus of biflagellate free-swimming, plantlike flagellates (order Chrysomonadina) occurring as spheroidal colonies and sometimes causing bad odors in water supplies. *S. volvox* is the only known species.

syn·cryp'tic (sĭn·krĭp'tĭk), *adj.* [Cf. Gr. *synkryptein* to conceal completely.] *Biol.* Designating protective mimicry in which unrelated animals resemble each other through a common resemblance to their surroundings.

syn·cy'ti·o'ma (sĭn·sĭt'ĭ·ō'mȧ; -sĭsh'ĭ-), *n.*; *pl.* -OMATA (-mȧ·tȧ), -OMAS (-mȧz). [NL., fr. *syncytium* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor derived from the syncytial layer of the chorion; a chorioepithelioma composed, or chiefly composed, of syncytium. It tends to erode adjacent tissues and metastasizes, and is therefore sometimes called ‖**syn·cy'ti·o'ma ma·lig'num** (mȧ·lĭg'nŭm).

syn·cy'ti·um (sĭn·sĭsh'ĭ·ŭm; -sĭt'ĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SYNCYTIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *syn* together + *kytos* a hollow vessel.] *Biol.* A tissue or structure containing many nuclei, but not divided into distinct cells by cell walls or partitions in the intervening cytoplasm. Such a structure may be regarded as a multinucleate cell or as an aggregate of imperfectly separated cells. A plant so constituted is called a *coenobium.*
— **syn·cy'tial** (-sĭsh'ăl; -sĭt'ĭ·ăl), *adj.*

syn·dac'tyl, syn·dac'tyle (sĭn·dăk'tĭl), *adj.* [*syn-* + Gr. *daktylos* finger, toe.] *Zool. & Med.* Having two or more digits wholly or partly united. See SYNDACTYLISM. — *n.* A syndactyl bird or mammal.

syn'dac·tyl'i·a (sĭn'dăk·tĭl'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Syndactylism.

syn'dac·tyl'ic (-ĭk), *adj.*, **syn·dac'ty·lous** (sĭn·dăk'tĭ·lŭs), *adj.* Syndactyl.

syn·dac'tyl·ism (sĭn·dăk'tĭ·lĭz'm), *n. Zool. & Med.* State of being syndactyl; union of two or more digits. Syndactylism is normally exhibited by many birds, notably kingfishers, motmots, bee eaters, and hornbills, in which some of the toes are united, and in certain mammals, as the kangaroos and some other marsupials.

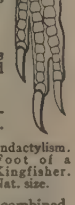
Syndactylism. Foot of a Kingfisher. Nat. size.

syn·dac'ty·ly (-tĭ·lĭ), *n.* Syndactylism.

syn'der·e'sis (sĭn'dĕr·ē'sĭs), *n.* Synteresis.

syn'de·sis (sĭn'dē·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *syndesis* a binding together.] **1.** State of being bound together. *Rare.*
2. *Biol.* = SYNAPSIS, 1.

syn'des·mi'tis (sĭn'dĕs·mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *syndesm-* + *-itis.*] **a** Inflammation of a ligament. **b** Conjunctivitis.

syn·des'mo- (sĭn·dĕs'mō-), **syndesm-.** A combining form from Greek *syndesmos,* a ligament, as in **syn'des·mol'o·gy,** the anatomy of ligaments. For words below see the word or element with which *syndesmo-, syndesm-,* is combined.
syndesmectopia **syndesmoma** **syndesmorrhaphy**
syndesmography **syndesmoplasty** **syndesmotomy**

syn'des·mo'sis (sĭn'dĕs·mō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *syndesmos* a band.] *Anat.* An articulation in which the contiguous surfaces of the bones are rough and are bound together by an interosseous ligament. — **syn'des·mot'ic** (-mŏt'ĭk), *adj.*

syn·ce'lom. Var. of SYNCOELOM.
syn'chi·sis (sĭng'kĭ·sĭs). Var. of SYNCHYSIS.
syn'chro·nise. Var. of SYNCHRONIZE.
syn'chro·niz'a·ble, *adj.* See [-ABLE.]
syn'ci·ne'si·a. Var. of SYNKINESIA.
syn'ci·more, *n.* = SYNCLINORIUM.
syn'cra·cy, *n.* See SYN-.
synd. Var. of SIND.
syn·dec'to·my (sĭn·dĕk'tō·mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *syndesmos* a band, bond + *-ectomy.*] = PERITOMY **a**.
Syn·des'mon (sĭn·dĕs'mŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *syn-* + Gr. *desmos* a bond.] *Bot.* Syn. of ANEMONELLA.

syn·det'ic (sĭn·dĕt'ĭk), **syn·det'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *syndetikos*, fr. *syndein* to bind together, fr. *syn* with + *dein* to bind. Cf. ASYNDETIC.] Connecting; connective; interconnected; also, indicated by a conjunctive; as, *syndetic* words or connection. — **syn·det'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

syn'dic (sĭn'dĭk), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *syndicus*, fr. Gr. *syndikos* helping in a court of justice, advocate, fr. *syn* with + *dikē* justice. See DICTION.] **1.** An officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries; a magistrate. The chief magistrates of Geneva and the mayors of Italian cities were formerly called *syndics*.
2. An agent of a corporation or of any body of men engaged in a business enterprise. Almost all the ancient trading companies in Paris and other cities, the University of Paris, and the like, had their syndics. The University of Cambridge, Eng., has its syndics, who are chosen from the senate to transact special business, such as the regulation of fees, the framing of laws, management of the university press, etc.
3. A censor; a critic. *Obs.*
4. *Civil Law.* One appointed to manage an estate, essentially as a trustee under English law; also, one appointed to manage the affairs of a juristic person, especially an incorporated mass of property.
5. One of various officials in cities of ancient Greece, having duties similar to those of a judge or advocate.

syn'di·cal (-dĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a syndic, or, more commonly, to a committee which assumes the powers of a syndic.
2. [F.] Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, syndicalism.

syn'di·cal·ism (-lĭz'm), *n.* The theory, plan, or practice, of trade-union action (originally as advocated and practiced by the French Confédération Générale du Travail) which aims by the general strike and direct action to establish control by organizations (*syndicats*) of workers over the means and processes of production. — **syn'di·cal·ist** (-lĭst), *adj. & n.* — **syn'di·cal·is'tic** (-lĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

syn'di·cal·ize (-lĭz), *v. t.* To subject to syndicalism; bring under the control of syndicalists or under the conditions aimed at by syndicalism; as, to *syndicalize* a mine.

‖**syn'di'cat'** (săn'dē'kä'), *n.* [F.] *Econ.* A labor union or trade-union advocating control by workers over the processes of production. Cf. SYNDICATE, *n.*, 2; SYNDICALISM.

syn'di·cate (sĭn'dĭ·kăt), *n.* [F. *syndicat.* See SYNDIC.] **1.** The office or jurisdiction of a syndic; a council, committee, or body, of syndics.
2. An association of persons officially authorized to undertake some duty or to negotiate some business.
3. *Finance.* **a** An association or group of persons, usually financiers or capitalists, who combine to carry out, on their own account, a financial or industrial project, as the underwriting of an issue of bonds, the carrying out of a great industrial enterprise, etc. The members may be partners, joint contractors, or in any legal relation agreed upon. **b** In Germany, a kind of cartel (see CARTEL, 6) formed by manufacturers for the purpose of marketing their output, and, usually, for regulating that output in proportion to the demand. See TRUST, *n.*, 11, *Note.*
4. *Journalism.* **a** A business concern which sells to the press such materials as special articles, photographs, or comic strips, for practically simultaneous publication in a number of newspapers. **b** A group of newspapers under one management; a newspaper chain.
Syn. — See TRUST.

syn'di·cate (-kāt), *v.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT'ING. [ML. *syndicatus*, past part. of *syndicare* to censure.] *Transitive:* **1.** To serve as the syndic, or judge, of; to censure. *Now Rare.*
2. To subject to, or bring under the control of, a syndicate; to combine into, or manage as, a syndicate; as, to *syndicate* (specified) newspapers.
3. To sell (an article, etc.) for simultaneous publication in many newspapers or magazines; to contract for publication through a syndicate.
—, *Intransitive:* To unite to form a syndicate.

syn'di·ca·teer' (sĭn'dĭ·kä·tēr'), *n.* One who controls, esp. financially, a syndicate.

syn'di·ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of syndicating or forming a syndicate.

syn'di·ca'tor (sĭn'dĭ·kā'tĕr), *n.* One who syndicates; a syndicateer.

syn'dro·me (sĭn'drō·mē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *syndromē*, fr. *syn* with + *dramein* to run.] Concurrence; a set of concurrent things; specif., *Med.* (*pron. often* sĭn'drōm), a group of signs and symptoms that occur together, and characterize a disease. — **syn·drom'ic** (sĭn·drŏm'ĭk), *adj.*

syn'dy·as'mi·an (sĭn'dĭ·ăz'mĭ·ăn), *adj.* [Gr. *syndyasmos* coupling, copulation.] *Anthropol.* Designating or pert. to a form of marriage in which cohabitation is not restricted to that of the married pair or ends at the will of either party.

Syn'dy·oc'er·as (sĭn'dĭ·ŏs'ĕr·ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *syndyo* two together + *keras* horn.] *Paleontol.* A genus of ungulates from the Miocene of Nebraska, allied to *Protoceras*. The skull bore two pairs of horns curving toward each other.

syn·ec'do·che (sĭ·nĕk'dō·kē), *n.* [L. *synecdoche*, fr. Gr. *synekdochē*, fr. *synekdechesthai* to receive jointly, fr. *syn* with + *ekdechesthai* to receive, fr. *ek* out + *dechesthai* to receive.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech by which a part is put for the whole (fifty *sail* for fifty *ships*), the whole for a part (the smiling *year* for *spring*), the species for the genus (*cutthroat* for *assassin*), the genus for the species (a *creature* for a *man*), the name of the material for the thing made, etc. See TROPE.
Syn. — See METONYMY.

syn'ec·doch'ic (sĭn'ĕk·dŏk'ĭk), **syn'ec·doch'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Expressed by, or implying, a synecdoche. — **syn'ec·doch'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

syn·ec'do·chism (sĭ·nĕk'dō·kĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Use of synecdoche; an instance of such use.
2. *Anthropol.* In sympathetic magic, the use of a part (of an object) as representing the whole. See MAGIC, *n.*, 1.

syn·ech'i·a (sĭ·nĕk'ĭ·ä; sĭn'ē·kĭ'ä), *n.*; *pl.* SYNECHIAE (-ē). [NL., fr. Gr. *synecheia* continuity, fr. *synechein* to hold together, fr. *syn* with + *echein* to hold.] Any adhesion of parts; specif., *Med.*, a disease of the eye, in which the iris adheres to the cornea (***anterior synechia***) or to the capsule of the crystalline lens (***posterior synechia***).

syn·ech'i·ol'o·gy (sĭ·nĕk'ĭ·ŏl'ō·jĭ), **syn'ech·ol'o·gy** (sĭn'ĕk·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *synecheia* continuity + *-logy.*] A doctrine of continuity, or of a constant principle uniting changing or multiple events.

syn·ech'o·log'i·cal (sĭ·nĕk'ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), **syn·ech'i·o·log'i·cal** (-ĭ·ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [See SYNECHIOLOGY.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a continuum.

syn'ech·ot'o·my (sĭn'ĕk·ŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*synechia* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of dividing a synechia.

syn'ech·thry (sĭn'ĕk·thrĭ), *n.* [*syn-* + Gr. *echthra* hatred.] *Biol.* Hostile commensalism; specif., *Zool.*, commensalism in which the guests live in the ant nest as persecuted intruders. Cf. SYMPHILY. — **syn·ech'thran** (sĭ·nĕk'thrăn), *n.*

syn'e·col'o·gy (sĭn'ē·kŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*syn-* + *ecology.*] *Biol.* The ecology of a group.

syn·ec'pho·ne'sis (sĭ·nĕk'fō·nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *synekphōnēsis*, fr. *synekphōnein* to utter together.] Contraction of two syllables into one; synizesis; synaeresis.

syn·ec'tic (sĭ·nĕk'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *synektikos* fit to hold together.] *Rare.* **a** Joining; connecting; of a cause, immediate. **b** *Math.* Holomorphic. — **syn'ec·tic'i·ty** (sĭn'ĕk·tĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

Syn·e'dra (sĭ·nē'drä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *synedros* sitting together.] *Bot.* A large genus of elongated, linear or commonly needle-shaped, solitary or loosely colonial diatoms (family Fragilariaceae) often causing earthy odors in public water supplies.

syn·e'dral (sĭ·nē'drăl), *adj.* [Gr. *synedros* sitting with.] *Bot.* Growing on the angles of a stem.

syn·ed'ri·al (sĭ·nĕd'rĭ·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the synedrion. *Rare.*

syn·ed'ri·an (-ăn), *adj.* Synedrial. — *n.* A member of a synedrion.

Syn·ed'ri·on (sĭ·nĕd'rĭ·ŏn), **Syn·ed'ri·um** (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ä). [NL., fr. Gr. *synedrion.* See SANHEDRIN.] **a** *Jewish Antiq.* The Sanhedrin. **b** [*not cap.*] *Rare.* Hence, an assembly likened to or suggesting the Sanhedrin.

syn'ei·de'sis (sĭn'ĭ·dē'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *syneidēsis.*] *Patristic & Schol. Theol.* Conscience, or the function of moral judgment as applied to particular problems of conduct; — correlative to *synteresis.* Cf. SYNTERESIS, 1.

syn·e'ma (sĭ·nē'mä), *n.*; *pl.* -EMATA (-tä). [NL., for *synnema*, fr. Gr. *syn* together + *nēma* a thread.] *Bot.* **a** The column of united filaments in a monadelphous flower. **b** = COREMIUM.

syn·em'me·non (sĭ·nĕm'ē·nŏn), *n. pl.* [Gr. *synēmmenōn*, gen. pl. of past part. of *synaptein* to join together.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*

Syn'en·tog'na·thi (sĭn'ĕn·tŏg'nä·thī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *syn-* + Gr. *entos* within + *gnathos* jaw.] *Zool.* A group of fishes having spineless fins, united lower pharyngeal bones, and the lateral line forming a ridge along the lower lateral part of the body. It includes the garfishes (Belonidae), saury, flying fishes, and halfbeaks. — **syn·en'tog·nath** (sĭ·nĕn'tŏg·năth), *n.* — **syn'en·tog'na·thous** (sĭn'ĕn·tŏg'·nä·thŭs), *adj.*

syn'er·gas'tic (sĭn'ĕr·găs'tĭk), *adj.* [*syn-* + Gr. *ergastikos* working.] Synergetic. *Rare.*

syn'er·get'ic (sĭn'ĕr·jĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *synergētikos*, fr. *synergein* to work together, fr. *syn* with + *ergon* work.] Working together; co-operating; co-operative; as, *synergetic* muscles.

syn·er'gid (sĭ·nûr'jĭd), *n.* [Gr. *synergos* working together. See SYNERGETIC.] *Bot.* In seed plants, one of the two small cells lying near the micropylar end of the embryo sac. With the egg they constitute the egg apparatus; their function is apparently to nourish the advancing pollen tube. — **syn·er'gid·al** (-jĭ·dăl), *adj.*

syn·er'gi·dae (-jĭ·dē), *n.*; *sing.* -GIDA (-dä). [NL.] *Bot.* Synergids.

syn'er·gism (sĭn'ĕr·jĭz'm; sĭ·nûr'-), *n.* [See SYNERGETIC.] **1.** *Physiol.* Co-operative action of discrete agencies such that the total effect is greater than the sum of the two effects taken independently; — the opposite of *antagonism*, as in the action of the mixtures of certain salts or drugs.
2. *Theol.* The Semi-Pelagian doctrine that in regeneration there is a co-operation of divine grace and human activity. One form held by followers of Melanchthon, specified that in conversion three agencies (the Holy Spirit, the Word, and the human will) co-operate.

syn'er·gist (-jĭst), *n.* **1.** One who holds the doctrine of synergism.
2. *Med.* A remedy acting similarly to another remedy and increasing its efficiency when combined with it.
3. *Physiol.* A muscle functioning in co-operation with another one to produce a specific movement.

syn'er·gis'tic (-jĭs'tĭk), *adj.* **1.** Of or relating to synergism.
2. Serving as a synergist; co-operating; co-operative.
3. Yielding to applied energy without resistance; — opp. to *antienergistic.*
—**syn'er·gis'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.*—**syn'er·gis'ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

syn'er·gize (sĭn'ĕr·jīz), *v. i.* To work or act in a synergetic manner; to co-operate or co-ordinate.

syn'er·gy (sĭn'ĕr·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *synergia.* See SYNERGETIC.] Combined action or operation, as of muscles, nerves, etc. Specif.: *Med.*, **a** The combined healthy action of every organ of a particular system. **b** The combined effective action of two or more drugs.

syn'er·ize (sĭn'ĕr·īz), *v. i.* [See -IZE.] *Physical Chem.* To undergo synaeresis.

syn'e·sis (sĭn'ē·sĭs), *n.* [Gr., intelligence.] *Gram.* A construction in which one or more forms make agreement or reference not according to the requirements of syntax but according to the sense of the passage (nihil aliud nisi pax *quaesita est;* "Then Philip went down to the city of Samaria and preached Christ unto *them.*" *Acts* viii. 5).

syn'es·the'si·a, syn'aes·the'si·a (sĭn'ĕs·thē'zhĭ·ä; -zhä; -zĭ·ä), *n.* [NL. See SYN-; ESTHESIA.] **1.** *Physiol.* A sensation or feeling produced in one part of the body by a stimulus applied at another part.
2. *Psychol.* Concomitant sensation; esp., a subjective sensation, or image, of another sense than the one being stimulated. The commonest instance is ***colored***, or ***color***, ***hearing***, in which sounds, esp. those of the letters of the alphabet, seem to have characteristic colors. Such a secondary sensation, if visual, is called a ***photism*** or ***chromatism***; if auditory, a ***phonism***.

syn'es·thet'ic (-thĕt'ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to or experiencing synesthesia.

syn·eth'nic (sĭ·nĕth'nĭk), *adj.* [See SYN-; ETHNIC.] Compatriot.

syn'ga·my (sĭng'gä·mĭ), *n.* [*syn-* + *-gamy.*] **1.** *Biol.* Conjugation; cell union, as that of gametes in fertilization.
2. *Bot.* Promiscuous intercrossing of related plants that flower at the same period; — opp. to *asyngamy.*
— **syn·gam'ic** (sĭn·găm'ĭk), *adj.* — **syn'ga·mous** (sĭng'·gä·mŭs), *adj.*

Syn'ge·ne'si·a (sĭn'jē·nē'sĭ·ä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *syn-* + Gr. *genesis* generation.] *Bot.* A Linnaean class including the composites. — **syn'ge·ne'sian** (-shăn), *adj.*

syn'ge·ne'sious (sĭn'jē·nē'shŭs), *adj. Bot.* Having stamens united by the anthers as in composites.

syn·gen'e·sis (sĭn·jĕn'ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *syn-* + *-genesis.*]
1. *Biol.* Reproduction in which two parents take part; sexual reproduction; also, reproduction according to an old but still essentially sound theory that the germ of the offspring is derived from both parents, not from either alone; — opposed to both *ovism* and *spermism.*
2. *Sociol.* The amalgamation of peoples into an ethnocentric group. *Rare.*

syn'ge·net'ic (sĭn'jē·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** *Biol.* Of, pertaining to, or formed by, syngenesis.
2. *Geol.* Formed at the same time as the enclosing rock; — said of ore deposits. Cf. EPIGENETIC.

syn'ge·nism (sĭn'jē·nĭz'm), *n.* *Sociol.* Ethnocentrism.

syn'ge·nite (-nĭt), *n.* [Gr. *syngenēs* related; with ref. to its relationship to polyhalite.] *Mineral.* A hydrous calcium potassium sulphate occurring in colorless or white tabular crystals. H., 2.5. Sp. gr., 2.6.

Syng·nath'i·dae (sĭng·năth'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *syn-* + Gr. *gnathos* jaw + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of fishes (suborder Lophobranchii) having an elongate, tubular snout and lacking the pelvic and first dorsal fins. It comprises the sea horse and pipefishes, and constitutes a suborder, **Syng'na·thi** (sĭng'nä·thī). The type genus is **Syng'na·thus** (-thŭs), containing the typical pipefishes. — **syng'na·thid** (-thĭd), *n.* — **syng'na·thoid** (-thoid), *adj. & n.* — **syng'na·thous** (-thŭs), *adj.*

syn'graph (sĭn'grăf), *n.* [L. *syngrapha*, fr. Gr. *syngraphē*, fr. *syn* with + *graphein* to write.] *Canon & Civil Law.* A writing or instrument signed by all the parties thereto; specif., *Canon Law*, an indenture (the two parts of which were called *script* and *rescript*) corresponding to the chirograph of common law.

syn'i·ze'sis (sĭn'ĭ·zē'sĭs), *n.* [L., a contraction of two vowels into one sound, fr. Gr. *synizēsis*, also, a settlement, collapse, fr. *synizein* to sit together, fr. *syn* with + *hizein* to sit.] **1.** *Biol.* **a** The massing of the chromatin of the nucleus preceding the maturation division. **b** EFFON., synapsis.
2. *Med.* Closure or obliteration, esp. of the pupil of the eye.
3. *Pros.* Contraction of two syllables into one by uniting in pronunciation two adjacent vowels (or a vowel and a diphthong) not forming a diphthong (*deinde* as a dissyllable), or by making *i* or *u* before another vowel consonantal (*parietibus; sua*); synecphonesis. Cf. SYNAERESIS, 2 a.

syn·kar'y·on (sĭn·kăr'ĭ·ŏn), *n.* [NL. See SYN-; KARYON.] *Biol.* A zygote nucleus formed by the union of two pronuclei.

syn'ka·tath'e·sis (sĭng'kä·tăth'ē·sĭs), *n.* [Gr.] *Philos.* Acceptance or endorsement of a presentation or idea as true or valid; — a term used for a Stoic doctrine analogous to the modern view of judgment.

syn'ki·ne'sis (-kĭ·nē'sĭs; -kĭ·nē'-), *n.* [NL., fr. *syn-* + Gr. *kinēsis* movement.] *Med.* Involuntary movement in one part when another part is moved. — **syn'ki·net'ic** (-nĕt'·ĭk), *adj.*

syn'neu·ro'sis (sĭn'nū·rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *synneurōsis.*] = SYNDESMOSIS.

syn·neu'sis tex'ture (sĭ·nū'sĭs). [Gr. *synneusis* convergence.] *Petrog.* A texture in which some of the crystals are aggregated in groups. It differs from glomeroporphyritic in that the rock need not be a porphyry, but may be a plutonite and all the constituents may be more or less of uniform size.

syn'o·chal (sĭn'ō·kăl), *adj.* Also **syn'o·chous** (-kŭs). *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or like, synochus. *Obs.*

syn'o·chus (sĭn'ō·kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *synochos* joined together.] *Med.* Any continued fever. *Now Rare.*

syn·oc're·ate (sĭ·nŏk'rē·ăt; sĭ·nō'krē·), *adj.* [*syn-* + *ocreate.*] *Bot.* Having the stipules united on the opposite sides of a stem, enclosing it in a sheath. See OCREA, 1.

syn'od (sĭn'ŭd), *n.* [L. and F.; F. *synode*, fr. LL. *synodus*, fr. Gr. *synodos* a meeting, fr. *syn* with + *hodos* a way; cf. AS. *sinoth, seonoth*, fr. L. See CEDE; cf. SUCCESS.] **1.** An ecclesiastical council; a formal meeting to consult and decide on church matters; a governing or advisory body in various churches. See COUNCIL, 2 a.
2. Specif.: **a** *Prot. Episc. Ch.* An official meeting of a province, which is composed of several dioceses, each diocese being represented by its bishop and by elected clerical and lay deputies. **b** In Presbyterian churches, the court above the presbytery, usually subordinate to a General Assembly, but sometimes the supreme court of the church. It is composed of the members, or sometimes delegates, of all the presbyteries within its bounds. **c** In Lutheran churches, a body composed of clergy and lay members, representing the congregations. In some of the general bodies it is merely advisory. Also, *U. S.*, in certain branches, the general body. See LUTHERAN, *n.* **d** In the Reformed Churches (Dutch, German, etc.), any of the courts above the classes. In the Reformed Dutch Church there are *Particular Synods* next above the classes, and a *General Synod* above the particular synods. In the Reformed (German) Church in the United States there is a *General Synod* above the synods. **e** In the Eastern Church *synod* is applied to various governing bodies as well as to formal ecclesiastical meetings. See GENERAL SYNOD, HOLY SYNOD.
3. An assembly or council; a meeting or convention.
4. *Astrol. & Astron.* = CONJUNCTION, 5.

syn'od·al (sĭn'ŭd·ăl), *adj.* [LL. *synodalis*; cf. F. *synodal.*] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or constituting, a synod; also, of or pertaining to an episcopal visitation. — **syn'od·al·ly**, *adv.*

syn'od·al, *n.* **1.** A constitution made in a provincial or diocesan synod.
2. *Ch. of Eng.* A tribute in money formerly paid to the bishop or archdeacon, at the time of his visitation, by every parish priest.

syn'od·al·ist, *n.* [See -IST.] A member of a synod.

syn·o'di·an (sĭ·nō'dĭ·ăn), *n.* One of a synod. *Obs.*

syn·od'i·cal (-nŏd'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also **syn·od'ic** (-ĭk). [LL. *synodicus*, fr. Gr. *synodikos*; cf. F. *synodique.*] **1.** *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to a synod; transacted in, or authorized by, a synod.
2. *Astron.* Pertaining to conjunction, esp. to the period between two successive conjunctions of the same bodies, as of the moon or a planet with the sun.
— **syn·od'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

Synodical Conference. See LUTHERAN, *n.*

synodical month. See 1st MONTH, 1 b.

synodical period. *Astron.* The time between two successive conjunctions with the sun, as seen from the earth.

---

syn'dic·ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *R.*

syn'doc. Var. of SYNTOC.

syne (sīn). Var. of SIN, *adv.*; — chiefly in *auld lang syne.*

syne (sīn). Scot. var. of SIND, *n. & v.*

syn·e'cious, syn·e'cious·ly, syn·e'cious·ness, syn·e'cism, syn·e'cy. Vars. of SYNOECIOUS, SYNOECIOUSLY, etc.

syn'ec·thry, syn·ec'thran. Vars. of SYNECHTHRY, SYNECHTHRAN.

syn·e'drous (sĭ·nē'drŭs), *adj.* = SYNEDRAL.

syn·en'er·gy, *n.* = SYNERGY. *Obs.*

syn·en'er·gis'tic, *adj.* = SYNERGISTIC. — **syn·en'er·gis'ti·cal**, *adj.*—**syn·en'er·gis'ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

syn·er'e·sis. Var. of SYNAERESIS.

syn·er'gi·a (sĭ·nûr'jĭ·ä), *n.* = SYNERGY.

syn·er'gic (-jĭk), *adj.* = SYNERGETIC. — **syn·er'gi·cal·ly** (-jĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

syng. + SIGN, SING, SINGE.

syn·gen'ic, *adj.* = SYNGENETIC.

Syng'na·tha (sĭng'nä·thä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of CHILOPODA.

Syn·hed'ri·on (sĭn·hĕd'rĭ·ŏn). Var. of SYNEDRION.

syn'ki·ne'si·a, *n.* = SYNKINESIS.

syn'o·choid, *adj.* See -OID.

syn'od·al'i·an, *adj.* = SYNODAL.

syn·od'i·cal, *n.* = SYNODICON, *n.*

N O P Q R S

syn·od'i·con (sĭ·nŏd'ĭ·kŏn), *n.* [Gr. *synodikon.*] *Eastern Ch.* A letter, decree, or other document, emanating from a synod; specif.: **a** [*cap.*] Such a letter containing praises of Orthodox persons and anathemas of heretics, attributed to the second Nicene Council. **b** An instrument of appointment to a high ecclesiastical office, esp. that of a bishop.

syn'od·ist (sĭn'ŭd·ĭst), *n.* **1.** A member of a synod. **2.** One who supports a synod or council; as: **a** One who accepted the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon. **b** One who upholds the jurisdiction of a synod in preference to that of pope, patriarch, or the like.

syn'od·ite (-īt), *n.* [LL. *synodita*, fr. LGr. *synoditēs.*] *Rare.* **a** Companion; fellow; also, cenobite. **b** = SYNODIST, *n.*, 2.

Synod of Dort. *Eccl. Hist.* A synod of the Reformed Church of the Netherlands held at Dort (Dordrecht) in 1618–19. It was convoked by the States-General to settle the controversy between Calvinists and Arminians, and delegates from the reformed churches of other countries were invited. The doctrines of the Arminians or Remonstrants, who were excluded, were condemned, the Belgic Confession and the Heidelberg Catechism were sanctioned, and the Canons of Dort, teaching Calvinism in an unadulterated, but yet not extreme, form, were promulgated. See CALVINISM.

Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, Synod of United Original Seceders. See PRESBYTERIAN, *adj.*

Syn'o·don'ti·dae (sĭn'ō·dŏn'tĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Synodus*, type genus (*syn-* + Gr. *odous, odontos*, tooth) + *-idae.*] The family constituted by the lizard fishes. **Syn'o·dus** (sĭn'ō·dŭs) is the typical genus. See LIZARD FISH **a.** — **syn'o·don'tid** (sĭn'ō·dŏn'tĭd), *n.* — **syn'o·don'toid** (-toid), *adj. & n.*

syn'ods·man (sĭn'ŭdz·măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A synodist; also, a sidesman, or churchwarden's assistant.

synods of the Desert. See 2d DESERT, 4.

syn·oe'cete (sĭ·nē'sēt), *n.* [Gr. *synoiketēs* house fellow.] *Biol.* An ant or termite guest tolerated with indifference by the host. Cf. SYNOECY **a.**

syn·oe'ci·o'sis (sĭ·nē'sĭ·ō'sĭs), *n.* [ML., fr. Gr. *synoikeiōsis.*] *Rhet.* Association of heterogeneous things or attribution of contrary qualities to the same things.

syn·oe'cious (sĭ·nē'shŭs), *adj.* [*syn-* + Gr. *oikos* house.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Having staminate and pistillate flowers in the same head, as in many composites. **b** Often **syn·oi'cous** (sĭ·noi'kŭs). Having archegonia and antheridia in the same involucre, as certain mosses. Cf. MONOECIOUS, HETEROECIOUS. **2.** *Zool.* Exhibiting or pertaining to synoecy. — **syn·oe'cious·ly,** *adv.* — **syn·oe'cious·ness,** *n.*

syn·oe'cism (sĭ·nē'sĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *synoikismos* combination.] **1.** A joining or union; specif., a uniting of several towns or villages into one community, as in ancient Greece. **2.** *Biol.* The state or quality of being synoecious.

syn·oe'cize (-sīz), *v. t. & i.* [See -IZE.] To join, as diverse things, together; esp., to form a large community by synoecism.

syn·oe'cy (sĭ·nē'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *synoikia* community.] Synoecism; specif.: *Zool.* **a** Commensalism in which the guests are indifferently tolerated by their hosts, as ants or termites. **b** Association between two species benefiting the one without harm to the other.

syn·oi'cous (sĭ·noi'kŭs), *adj.* *Bot.* Synoecious. *Synoicous* is the form preferred by bryologists.

syn·om'o·sy (sĭ·nŏm'ō·sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *synōmosia*, fr. *synomnynai* to swear with or together.] A political association whose members were bound by oath. *Hist.*

syn'o·nym (sĭn'ō·nĭm), *n.* [LL. *synonyma*, pl. of *synonymum*, fr. Gr. *synōnymon.* See SYNONYMOUS.] **1.** One of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning. Words that are *synonyms* of one another may be: (1) Words of like implication throughout, their difference appearing only in certain collocations; thus we conventionally say "*unlikely* to happen," but not "*improbable* to happen." Such *synonyms* in English commonly arise from the duplication of a given sense by words from Anglo-Saxon and from Romance. (2) Words of like implication only in one of two or more senses. Thus *dull* is a *synonym* of *stupid* as said of a pupil, but not as said of a knife. (3) Words of similar generic meaning which, in ordinary use, have specific and different applications, as *author, producer,* and *inventor.* (4) Words of nearly identical meaning which, because of their connotations or literary associations, do not serve equally well in any context, as *kill, slay,* and *murder.* A thorough analysis of synonyms will in most cases show that the words actually have clearly distinguishable differences of meaning, and are interchangeable only when the differences in meaning do not affect the speaker's intention in a given context. Thus to *secure* and *attain* (an object) are synonyms because their sense "comes to the same thing," although they come to it, etymologically, by way of different metaphors.

2. A name that suggests another through real or fancied association; a symbolical or figurative name; a metonym.

His name has thus become, throughout all civilized countries, a *synonym* for probity and philanthropy. *Macaulay.*

3. One of two or more names for the same thing in different languages or localities; a heteronym.

4. *Bot. & Zool.* A systematic name, as of a species or genus, regarded as incorrectly applied, or as incorrect in form or spelling. It may formerly have been the accepted name, which was afterwards, however, rejected in favor of another, because of evidence of the priority of that other, or evidence establishing a more natural, genetic classification. See CLASSIFICATION, 3; NOMENCLATURE, 3.

Syn. — SYNONYM, ANTONYM, HOMONYM. SYNONYMS are words which express what is essentially the same idea, but which (commonly) differ from one another in some shade of meaning, in emphasis, or (esp.) in their connotations; ANTONYMS are terms of opposite meaning; HOMONYMS are words which, though entirely distinct in origin and meaning, are pronounced alike and sometimes spelled in the same way. Thus, *sharp* and *keen* are *synonyms; sharp* and *dull* are *antonyms; beaver* (the animal) and *beaver* (the lower part of a helmet) are *homonyms.*

syn·on'y·mat'ic (sĭ·nŏn'ĭ·măt'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to synonymy.

syn'o·nym'ic (sĭn'ō·nĭm'ĭk), **syn'o·nym'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of, pert. to, composed of, or characterized by, synonyms; synonymous.

syn'o·nym'ic (-nĭm'ĭk), **syn'o·nym'ics** (-ĭks), *n.* [F. *synonymique.* See SYNONYMOUS.] Science, or the scientific treatment, of synonyms. *Rare.*

syn'o·nym'i·con (-ĭ·kŏn), *n.* [NL.] Lexicon of synonyms. *R.*

syn·on'y·mist (sĭ·nŏn'ĭ·mĭst), *n.* One who lists, studies, or discriminates, synonyms.

syn'o·nym'i·ty (sĭn'ō·nĭm'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality, state, or fact, of being synonymous.

syn·on'y·mize (sĭ·nŏn'ĭ·mīz), *v. t.*; -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). To give the synonym or synonyms of (a word); also, to provide, as a dictionary, with synonymies. — *v. i.* To use synonyms; to express variously by means of synonyms.

syn·on'y·mous (-mŭs), *adj.* [ML. *synonymus*, fr. Gr. *synōnymos*, fr. *syn* with, together + *onoma, onyma*, name. See SYN-; NAME.] **1.** Having the character of a synonym; alike or nearly alike in meaning; equivalent or nearly so in significance; as, *synonymous* words; "glad" is *synonymous* with "joyful."

2. Having the same connotations, implications, or reference; suggesting the same thing; as, to the colonists, Indian was *synonymous* with marauder; in the minds of some readers, socialism is *synonymous* with Bolshevism.

3. *Rare.* **a** Homonymous. **b** Like; similar.

—**syn·on'y·mous·ly,** *adv.* — **syn·on'y·mous·ness,** *n.*

syn·on'y·my (-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SYNONYMIES (-mĭz). [LL. *synonomia*, fr. Gr. *synōnymia.*] **1.** The study or discrimination of synonyms or, by extension, of words which may be confused in meaning; hence, a list or collection of synonyms, or words of similar meaning, often defined and discriminated from each other.

2. The scientific names (incorrect and correct), collectively, which have been used in different books to designate a species or other group; also, a list of these names specifying the books and authors employing them.

3. The quality of being synonymous; sameness of meaning.

4. *Rhet.* Stylistic use of synonyms for amplification or increasing emphasis.

syn'oph·thal'mus (sĭn'ŏf·thăl'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *syn-* + Gr. *ophthalmos* eye.] *Terat.* A monstrosity having only one eye.

syn·op'sis (sĭ·nŏp'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* SYNOPSES (-sēz). [LL., fr. Gr. *synopsis*, fr. *syn* with, together + *opsis* a sight, view. See OPTIC.] **1.** A general view, as of a treatise or a discourse; an outlined plan or summary; a condensed statement, often with headings and subheadings; an abstract; a syllabus.

2. *Eastern Ch.* A manual of prayers for the use of the laity, compiled from various office books.

Syn. — Abridgment, epitome, abstract, syllabus, summary, conspectus. See COMPENDIUM.

Syn·op'sis Ba·sil'i·co'rum (bă·sĭl'ĭ·kō'rŭm). [ML.] Any of several abridgments of the Basilica, esp. one (**Synopsis Basilicorum major**) made about 997 (see HEXABIBLOS) or one (**Synopsis Basilicorum minor**) made early in the 13th century.

syn·op'size (sĭ·nŏp'sīz), *v. t.* To make a synopsis of; to summarize briefly.

syn·op'tic (sĭ·nŏp'tĭk), *adj.* [NL. *synopticus*, fr. Gr. *synoptikos.* See SYNOPSIS.] **1.** Affording a synopsis, or general view of a whole; manifesting or characterized by comprehensiveness, or breadth of view; as, a *synoptic* presentation of a theory; the *synoptic* genius of Shakespeare, of Dante, of Homer.

2. [*often cap.*] Affording, presenting, or taking, the same or a common view; — applied to the first three Gospels, as distinguished from the fourth, from their many agreements in subject, order, and language; hence, of or pertaining to the Synoptic Gospels; as, the *Synoptic* problem.

syn·op'tic (sĭ·nŏp'tĭk), *n.* [*often cap.*] Any of the Synoptic Gospels or of the authors of the Synoptic Gospels. See SYNOPTIC GOSPELS.

Synoptic Gospels. Matthew, Mark, and Luke. See NEW TESTAMENT.

synoptic weather chart. *Meteorol.* A weather chart of a wide region compiled from observations taken in various places at or near the same time.

Syn·op'tist (sĭ·nŏp'tĭst), *n.* [*often not cap.*] One of the writers of the Synoptic Gospels.

Syn'op·tis'tic (sĭn'ŏp·tĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Relating to, or connected with, the Synoptists or the Synoptic Gospels.

syn·or'chism (sĭ·nôr'kĭz'm), *n.* Also **syn·or'chid·ism** (-kĭ·dĭz'm). [*syn-* + Gr. *orchis, orchidos*, testicle.] *Med.* Partial or complete fusion of the testicles.

syn·or'tho·graph'ic (sĭ·nôr'thō·grăf'ĭk), *adj.* Orthographically identical; spelled alike.

syn·os'te·ol'o·gy (sĭ·nŏs'tē·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*syn-* + Gr. *osteon* bone + *-logy.*] Arthrology.

syn·os'te·o'sis (-ō'sĭs), **syn'os·to'sis** (sĭn'ŏs·tō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. *syn-* + Gr. *osteon* bone.] *Anat. & Med.* Union of two or more separate bones to form a single bone. Cf. ANKYLOSIS.

syn'os·tose (sĭn'ŏs·tōs; -tōz), *v. t. & i.* To unite or become united by synostosis; — chiefly in *past part.*

syn'os·tot'ic (-tŏt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **syn'os·tot'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). Of, affected by, or marked by, synostosis. — **syn'os·tot'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

syn·ou'si·acs (sĭ·nōō'shĭ·ăks; sĭ·nou'-), *n.* [Gr. *synousia* society.] The department of knowledge having to do with societies; — used in library cataloguing.

☞ *Synousiacs* is usually construed as a singular noun.

syn'o·vec'to·my (sĭn'ō·vĕk'tō·mĭ), *n.* [*synovia* + *-ectomy.*] Surgical removal of a synovial membrane.

syn·o'vi·a (sĭ·nō'vĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., of obscure origin.] *Anat.* A transparent, viscid lubricating fluid containing a mucin-like substance and secreted by the synovial membranes of articulations, bursae, and tendon sheaths.

syn·o'vi·al (-ăl), *adj.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to synovia; secreting synovia; also, occurring in or affected by synovitis. — **syn·o'vi·al·ly,** *adv.*

synovial capsule. In freely movable joints, the completely closed cavity containing synovia, formed by the smooth cartilages covering the articular surfaces of the bones and the surrounding capsular ligament.

synovial fluid. = SYNOVIA.

synovial ligaments. *Anat.* Ligamentlike folds of the synovial membrane occurring in certain joints, esp. in the knee. Called also **synovial folds** *or* **fringes.**

synovial membrane. The dense connective-tissue membrane, often produced into folds or villi and partially covered with patches of flattened cells, which lines the ligamental surfaces of articular capsules, sheaths of tendons where free movement is necessary, and bursae, and secretes the synovia.

syn·o·vip'a·rous (sĭn'ō·vĭp'ȧ·rŭs), *adj.* [*synovia* + *-parous.*] *Physiol.* Producing or secreting synovia.

syn'o·vi'tis (sĭn'ō·vī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See SYNOVIA; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of a synovial membrane, usually with pain and swelling of the joint. — **syn'o·vit'ic** (-vĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

syn·pel'mous (sĭn·pĕl'mŭs), *adj.* [*syn-* + Gr. *pelma* the sole of the foot.] *Zool.* Having the two main flexor tendons of the toes blended above the divisions which go to each digit.

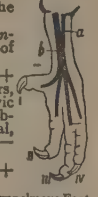

Synpelmous Foot of a Bird. *I, II, III, IV,* First to Fourth Toes. *a, b* Plantar Tendons, which unite at *b.*

syn·rhab'do·some (sĭn·răb'dō·sōm), *n.* [*syn-* + *rhabdosome.*] *Paleontol.* A colony of graptolites made up of rhabdosomes.

syn·sa'cra·l (-sā'krŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *syn-* + *sacrum.*] In birds, dinosaurs, and pterosaurs, a solidly fused series of vertebrae in the pelvic region. These comprise, usually, the last rib-bearing or thoracic vertebra, the two sacral, and a varying number of caudal vertebrae. — **syn·sa'cral** (-krăl), *adj.*

syn·sep'al·ous (sĭn·sĕp'ăl·ŭs), *adj.* [*syn-* + *-sepalous.*] Gamosepalous.

syn·sper'mous (sĭn·spûr'mŭs), *adj.* [*syn-* + *-spermous.*] Having united seeds.

syn·spo'rous (sĭn·spō'rŭs; 181), *adj.* [*syn-* + *-sporous.*] *Bot.* Propagating by the conjugation of cells; — said of certain algae.

syn·tac'ti·cal (-tăk'tĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also **syn·tac'tic** (-tĭk). [NL. *syntacticus*, fr. Gr. *syntaktikos* putting together, composing. See SYNTAX.] Of, pertaining to, or according to the rules of, syntax. — **syn·tac'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

syn'tac·ti'cian (sĭn'tăk·tĭsh'ăn), *n.* A grammarian who specializes in syntax; an authority on syntax.

syn·tag'ma (sĭn·tăg'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *syntagma*, fr. *syntassein* to put together.] **1.** A systematic collection or grouping, as of writings.

2. A group or body, esp. one serving as a division of the population or a phalanx. *Hist.*

syn'tan' (sĭn'tăn'), *n.* [See SYN-; TAN.] Any of a class of synthetic tanning materials, sulphonated condensation products of aromatic compounds with formaldehyde or some other aldehyde.

syn'tax (sĭn'tăks), *n.* [F. *syntaxe*, fr. LL. *syntaxis*, fr. Gr. *syntaxis*, fr. *syntassein* to put together in order, fr. *syn* with + *tassein* to put in order. See SYN-; TACTICS.] **1.** Connected system or order; orderly arrangement; harmonious adjustment of parts, elements, etc.

His mind moved in a rich erudite and complex *syntax* that turned all opposition into admiration. *George Moore.*

2. *Gram.* **a** Sentence structure; the due arrangement of word forms to show their mutual relations in the sentence. **b** That part of grammar which treats of the expression of predicative, qualifying, and other word relations, according to established usage in the language under study. See GRAMMAR, *n.*, 6. Cf. ACCIDENCE, MORPHOLOGY.

Syntax, Dr. See DOCTOR SYNTAX.

syn·tax'is (sĭn·tăk'sĭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** Syntax. *Now Rare.*

2. *Anat.* Articulation.

syn·tax'ist (-sĭst), *n.* Syntactician. *Coleridge.*

syn·tech'nic (sĭn·tĕk'nĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *syntechnos* practicing the same art. See SYN-; TECHNIC.] *Biol.* Designating resemblance between unrelated animals due to parallel development or adaptation to similar surroundings.

syn·tec'tic (-tĕk'tĭk), **syn·tec'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* [L. *syntecticus*, fr. Gr. *syntēktikos* apt to faint, easily liquefied.] Of or pertaining to syntexis; wasting; colliquating; melting away.

syntectic magma. *Geol.* A magma chemically modified by the fusion and incorporation of rock with which it is in contact.

syn'te·no'sis (sĭn'tē·nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *syn-* + Gr. *tenōn* a sinew.] *Anat.* Articulation by tendons.

syn'ter·e'sis (sĭn'tĕr·ē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *syntērēsis* preservation, fr. *syntērein* to preserve, fr. *syn* with + *tērein* to guard.] **1.** *Theol.* Habitual (sense 4) knowledge of the primary principles of moral action. It differs from conscience in that the latter is a practical judgment or dictate of reason regarding the right or wrong of a particular action. Cf. SYNEIDESIS.

2. In mystical writings, the essence, ground, or center of the soul that enters into communion with God; the spark or emanation of divinity in the soul.

syn·tex'is (sĭn·tĕk'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *syntēxis.*] Wasting; colliquation.

syn'theme (sĭn'thēm), *n.* [LL. *synthema*, fr. Gr. *synthēma* agreement, connection. See SYN-; THEME.] A system of sets and subsets of a larger set of objects, containing every one taken a fixed number of times.

syn·ther'mal (sĭn·thûr'măl), *adj.* [*syn-* + *thermal.*] Having the same degree of heat.

syn'the·sis (sĭn'thĕ·sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., a mixture, prop., a putting together, fr. Gr. *synthesis*, fr. *syntithenai* to place or put together, fr. *syn* with + *tithenai* to place. See THESIS.] **1.** Composition or combination of parts, elements, etc., so as to form a whole; of immaterial things, the combining of factors, forces, ideas, or the like, into one complex; also, the complex so formed; as, the American race is the result of a *synthesis;* a summa is a *synthesis* of the philosophy of an age.

2. *Chem.* The art or process of making or "building up" a compound by the union of simpler compounds or of its elements; as, the *synthesis* of water from hydrogen and oxygen; the *synthesis* of carbohydrates; — contrasted with *analysis.* See CONDENSATION, 3; cf. PHOTOSYNTHESIS. Specif., artificial synthesis, by laboratory methods, esp. of compounds which occur naturally; as, the *synthesis* of alizarin.

3. *Gram.* A construction dictated by the meaning but not in accord with strict syntax. *Obs.*

4. *Logic & Philos.* **a** *Obs.* Deductive reasoning from general principles, or causes, to particular instances or effects. **b** The combination of separate elements of thought or sensation into a whole, as of simple into complex conceptions, or species into genera; — the opposite of *analysis.* **c** See THESIS, 3 e. *Hegel.*

5. *Philol.* Combination of concepts into single words, esp. of radical and modifying elements into inflected words; — disting. from *analysis*, in which the modifying elements are separate words. Cf. POLYSYNTHESISM, INFLECTIONAL LANGUAGES.

6. *Rom. Antiq.* A loose garment sometimes worn in place of the more formal toga.

7. *Surg.* The reuniting of divided or separated structures.

syn'the·sism (sĭn'thĕ·sĭz'm), *n.* *Drama.* A style of stage presentation endeavoring to secure a complete impression by combining various forms of expression, as dancing, singing, voice, and pantomime.

syn'the·sist (-sĭst), *n.* One who employs synthesis, or who follows synthetic methods; a synthesizer.

---

syn'od·y, *n.* Synodal. *Obs.*
syn·oe'kete. Var. of SYNOECETE.
syn·oe'kism, -ki·o'sis, syn·oe'ki·ous, -kize, -ky, etc. Vars. of SYNOECISM, -CIOSIS, etc.
syn·oe'ki·ous, -kize, -ky, etc. Vars. of SYNOECISM, -CIOSIS, etc.
syn·oi'cism, -ci·o'sis, syn·oi'ci·ous, -cize, -cy, etc. Vars. of SYNOECISM, -CIOSIS, etc.
syn·on'y·mat, *n.* (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Synonymous. — *n.* A synonym.
— **syn·on'y·mal·ly,** *adj.* *All Obs.*
syn'o·nyme (sĭn'ō·nĭm). Var. of SYNONYM.
syn·on'y·mies (sĭ·nŏn'ĭ·mĭz), *n.*, *pl.* of SYNONYMY.
syn'op·ay, *n.* [*syn-* + *-opsy.*] = PHOTISM. See SYNESTHESIA, 2.
syn·op'ti·cal (sĭ·nŏp'tĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** = SYNOPTIC, *n.*, 1.
2. [*sometimes cap.*] = SYNOPTIC, 2. *Rare.* — **syn·op'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*
syntactical aphasia. See APHASIA. [14 c.]
syntactical tone. See 2d TONE.
syn'tagm, *n.* = SYNTAGMA. *Obs.*
syn'ta·sis, *n.* [Gr.] See APHORISMOS.
syn·tax'i·cal. Var. of SYNTACTICAL.

syn'the·size (sĭn'thē·sīz), *v.;* -SIZED (-sīzd); -SIZ'ING (-sīz'·ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To combine or put together by synthesis; to form into a whole; to deal with synthetically.
2. To produce by synthesis; as, to *synthesize* albumin.
3. To constitute by synthesis.
—, *Intransitive:* To make a synthesis; to produce something by synthesis.
— **syn'the·si·za'tion** (-sĭ·zā'shŭn; -sĭ-), *n.*

syn'the·siz'er (sĭn'thē·sīz'ēr), *n.* One who or that which synthesizes.

syn'thete (sĭn'thēt), *n.* [Gr. *synthetēs.*] A synthesist. *R.*

syn·thet'ic (sĭn·thĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *synthetikos;* cf. F. *synthétique.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting in, synthesis; specif., deducing (*Obs.*), combining, or organizing, by logical synthesis; involving or employing synthesis; — contrasted with *analytic.*
Philosophers hasten too much from the analytic to the *synthetic* method; that is, they draw general conclusions from too small a number of particular observations. *Bolingbroke.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or formed by, artificial synthesis; as, synthetic dyes, drugs, or silk; hence, not genuine; artificial; factitious. "So much of its belief is *synthetic.*"
W. Lippmann.
3. *Biol.* Designating a group whose members combine in themselves structural characters of diverse groups.
4. *Organ Building.* Composed of two or more pipes to each pitch; as, *synthetic* stops; hence, designating such a stop or its tonal quality; as, a *synthetic* clarinet.
5. *Philol.* Pertaining to or designating a language characterized by synthesis, as Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Turkish; inflectional; — distinguished from *analytic.*

syn·thet'ic (sĭn·thĕt'ĭk), *n.* Anything manifesting or produced by synthesis; specif., a synthetic substance, material, fabric, or the like; as, an organic *synthetic.*

syn·thet'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Synthetic. — **syn·thet'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

synthetic ammonia process. See NITROGEN FIXATION **a.**

synthetic camphor. See CAMPHOR, *n.,* 1.

synthetic division. See DIVISION, **11 a.**

synthetic geometry. Elementary geometry, but esp. projective geometry, both as distinguished from analytic geometry.

syn·thet'i·cism (sĭn·thĕt'ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* Synthetic principles or method.

synthetic judgment. *Logic.* A judgment which attributes to a subject a predicate which is not contained in the essence or connotation of that subject; — opposed to *analytic judgment.*

synthetic medium. *Biol.* See MEDIUM, *n.,* **7 a.**

synthetic philosophy. The philosophy of Herbert Spencer. See SPENCERIANISM.

synthetic photograph. A combination picture in which a photograph of a staged scene is combined with other photographs to represent a scene unavailable for direct photography; — called also a *composograph.*

synthetic proposition. *Logic.* A proposition which expresses a synthetic judgment.

synthetic resin. = RESIN, *n.,* **1 b.**

synthetic rubber. Any of various artificial substances more or less closely resembling natural rubber, esp. those made by polymerization of certain unsaturated hydrocarbons (butadiene, isoprene, dimethyl-butadiene, and the like). See METHYL RUBBER.

syn'the·tist (sĭn'thē·tĭst), *n.* A synthesist.

syn'the·tize (sĭn'thē·tīz), *v. t.* [Gr. *synthetizesthai.*] To combine; synthesize; to produce by synthesis; — preferred by some writers to *synthesize.* — **syn'the·ti·za'tion** (-tĭ·zā'shŭn; -tĭ-), *n.* — **syn'the·tiz'er** (sĭn'thē·tīz'ēr), *n.*

syn'thol (sĭn'thōl; -thŏl), *n.* [*synthetic* + *-ol.*] A synthetic motor fuel made by heating water gas under pressure in presence of a catalyst, as iron and an alkali. It is an oil boiling chiefly below 200° C. (392° F.), and contains alcohols, fatty acids, ketones, etc.

syn'thro·nus (sĭn'thrō·nŭs), *n.; pl.* -NI (-nī). Also **syn'·thro·nos** (-nŏs); *pl.* -NOI (-noi). [LL. *synthronus,* fr. Gr. *synthronos,* fr. *syn* with + *thronos* throne.] *Eccl.* A structure combining the bishop's throne and clergy stalls, located behind the altar against the east wall, now found chiefly in Eastern churches.

syn·to'mi·a (sĭn·tō'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Syntomy.

syn'to·my (sĭn'tō·mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *syntomia,* fr. *syntemnein* to cut short, fr. *syn* with + *temnein* to cut.] Brevity; conciseness. *Rare.*

syn'tone (sĭn'tōn), *n.* *Psychol.* An individual of syntonic constitution.

syn·ton'ic (sĭn·tŏn'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Literally, tense; — used in ancient musical theory. See *comma syntonum,* under COMMA, 5.
2. *Psychol.* Temperamentally responsive to one's environment and its social demands; extrovert; sometimes, cyclothymic.
3. *Radio.* Of or pertaining to resonance.
— **syn·ton'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **syn·ton'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

syn'to·nin (sĭn'tō·nĭn), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. *syntonos* stretched tight, intense.] *Biochem.* An acid albumin; specif., one obtained by extraction of muscle with dilute hydrochloric acid.

syn'to·nize (sĭn'tō·nīz), *v. t.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'·ĭng). [See SYNTONY.] *Radio.* To put (two or more radio instruments or systems) in resonance with each other. — **syn'to·ni·za'tion** (-nĭ·zā'shŭn; -nī·zā'shŭn), *n.* — **syn'to·niz'er** (-nīz'ēr), *n.*

syn'to·no·lyd'i·an (-nō·lĭd'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* [Gr. *syntonos* intense + *Lydios* Lydian.] Hypolydian. See 1st MODE, 7.

syn'to·nous (sĭn'tō·nŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *syntonos.*] Syntonic.

syn'to·ny (-nĭ), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *syntonia* agreement. See SYN-; TONE.] **1.** *Psychol.* The syntonic disposition.
2. *Radio.* Resonance.

syn'trope (sĭn'trōp), *n.* *Zool.* A syntropic part or appendage.

syn·troph'ic (sĭn·trŏf'ĭk), *adj.* [See SYN-; -TROPHIC.] *Biol.* Associated or mutually dependent upon one another with reference to the food supply, as the organs or cells of an animal or plant.

syn·trop'ic (sĭn·trŏp'ĭk), **syn·trop'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [*syn-* + Gr. *tropē* a turning.] *Zool.* Repeated symmetrically without being reversed, as are ribs of one side; — opposed to *antitropic.*

syn'tro·py (sĭn'trō·pĭ), *n.* State or quality of being syntropic.

syn'type (sĭn'tīp), *n.* [*syn-* + *-type.*] *Biol.* A cotype. — **syn·typ'ic** (sĭn·tĭp'ĭk), *adj.* — **syn·typ'i·cism** (-ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.*

Syn·u'ra (sĭ·nū'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *syn-* + *-ura.*] *Biol.* A genus of biflagellate, free-swimming, plantlike flagellates (order Chrysomonadina) occurring in spheroidal colonies and producing cucumberlike odors in water supplies. The only known species is *S. uvella.*

syn·u'si·ast (sĭ·nū'zĭ·ăst), *n.* [Gr. *synousiastēs.*] A believer in consubstantiation. *Obs.*

sy'pher (sī'fēr), *v. t.;* SY'PHERED (-fērd); SY'PHER·ING. [Var. of CIPHER, *v.*] *Carp.* To overlap the chamfered edges of (planks, etc.) to make a flush joint, as for a bulkhead.

syph'i·lide (sĭf'ĭ·lĭd), *n.* [F.] Any syphilitic skin lesion.

syph'i·lis (sĭf'ĭ·lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. the title of a Latin poem by Fracastoro, "*Syphilis* sive Morbus Gallicus," published in 1530, after the shepherd hero, *Syphilus,* of uncert. origin.] *Med.* A chronic, specific, contagious disease, ordinarily venereal, caused by the spirochaete *Treponema pallidum* (syn. *Spirochaeta pallida*); the pox. Its course has usually three stages: ***primary syphilis,*** characterized by a chancre and regional buboes; ***secondary syphilis,*** characterized by generalized eruptions, mucous patches, sore throat, and generalized enlargement of the lymphatic glands; and ***tertiary syphilis,*** characterized by gummata, serious involvement of the arteries, esp. the aorta, chronic skin lesions, and degenerative changes in the central nervous system, the latter being sometimes designated ***quaternary syphilis.*** Besides venereal infection congenital transmission occurs, and occasionally the disease is acquired by nonvenereal contact with infected lesions, as by surgeons, obstetricians, etc.

syph·i·lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.* [NL. *syphiliticus.*] *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with, syphilis. — *n.* A person suffering from syphilis. — **syph·i·lit'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

syph'i·lize (sĭf'ĭ·līz), *v. t.;* -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'·ĭng). *Med.* **a** To inoculate with syphilis. **b** To introduce syphilis among. — **syph'i·li·za'tion** (-lĭ·zā'shŭn; -lī·zā'-), *n.*

syph'i·lo- (sĭf'ĭ·lō-), **syphil-.** A combining form for *syphilis,* as in *syphilology, syphiloma.*

syph'i·lo·derm (sĭf'ĭ·lō·dûrm), *n.; pl.* -DERMATA (-dûr'·mȧ·tȧ). [*syphilo-* + *-derm.*] A syphilide. — **syph'i·lo·der'ma·tous** (-dûr'mȧ·tŭs), *adj.*

syph'i·lo·gen'e·sis (-jĕn'ē·sĭs), *n.* Also **syph'i·log'e·ny** (-lŏj'ē·nĭ). [*syphilo-* + *-genesis, -geny.*] *Med.* The development of syphilis.

syph'i·log'ra·phy (-lŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*syphilo-* + *-graphy.*] Scientific description of syphilis. — **-log'ra·pher** (-fēr), *n.*

syph'i·loid (sĭf'ĭ·loid), *adj.* [*syphil-* + *-oid.*] Like syphilis.

syph'i·lol'o·gy (-lŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*syphilo-* + *-logy.*] Medical knowledge of syphilis. — **syph'i·lol'o·gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

syph'i·lo'ma (-lō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *syphil-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A syphilitic tumor. — **syph'i·lom'a·tous** (-lŏm'ȧ·tŭs; -lō'mȧ·tŭs), *adj.*

syph'i·lo·phobe' (sĭf'ĭ·lō·fōb'), *n.* [*syphilo-* + *-phobe.*] *Med.* One afflicted with syphilophobia.

syph'i·lo·pho'bi·a (-fō'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *syphilo* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of syphilis, or fear that one is infected with it. — **-pho'bic** (-fō'bĭk; -fŏb'ĭk), *adj. & n.*

syph'i·lo·psy·cho'sis (-sĭ·kō'sĭs; -psī-; 205), *n.* [NL., fr. *syphilo-* + *psychosis.*] *Psychiatry.* Any mental disorder resulting from syphilis of the brain.

syph'i·lo'sis (sĭf'ĭ·lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Syphilitic condition or disease.

Syr'a·cu'san (sĭr'ȧ·kū'zăn; -săn; sĭ'rȧ-), *adj.* Of, relating to, or connected with, Syracuse, esp. ancient Syracusae, Sicily, or Syracuse, N.Y. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Syracusae or Syracuse.

Syr'a·cuse watch glass (sĭr'ȧ·kūs; sĭr'ȧ·kūs'). *Biol.* A small, circular, flat-bottomed glass dish with a shallow depression, used in biology.

Syr'i·ac (sĭr'ĭ·ăk), *adj.* [L. *Syriacus,* fr. *Syria;* cf. Gr. *Syriakos.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Syria; Syrian. *Rare.*
2. Of, pert. to, written in, Syriac; using or versed in Syriac.

Syr'i·ac, *n.* An Eastern Aramaic dialect, originally spoken at Edessa (about 2d century A.D.), and later becoming the literary language of Christian writers in northern Syria and western Mesopotamia, until superseded by the Arabic after the 13th century. Syriac is still the liturgical language of the Maronites and of other Oriental Christian churches. The earlier Syriac script is called *estrangelo,* the modern, *serta.* The version of the Bible known as *Peshitta* is its most important monument, but there is also an extensive Christian literature. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES, *Table;* cf. NEO-SYRIAC.

Syr'i·a·cism (sĭr'ĭ·ȧ·sĭz'm), *n.* A Syriac idiom.

Syr'i·a·cist (-sĭst), *n.* One devoted to, or skilled in, study of Syriac, esp. of a Syriac version of the Bible.

Syriac liturgy of St. James. See LITURGY, **1 a.**

Syriac ulcer. *Old Med.* Diphtheria.

Syriac versions (of the Bible). See VERSION.

Syriac Vulgate. The Peshitta.

Syr'i·an (sĭr'ĭ·ăn), *n.* [OF. *sirien* (F. *syrien*), fr. L. *Syrius.*] **1.** A native of Syria; esp., a person of the native Semitic population formed by the intermingling of Arabs with descendants of the Phoenicians, Jews, and Aramaeans.
2. A member of the East Syrian Church; also, a member of the Jacobite Church.

Syr'i·an, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Syria or the Syrians; characteristic of, produced in, or native to, Syria.

Syrian bear. A silvery or yellowish-gray bear (*Ursus syriacus*), prob. only a variety of the European brown bear, inhabiting Syria.

Syrian Code. A code of Roman laws privately compiled, apparently by some priest for use in the ecclesiastical courts. It appeared about 50 years before the Justinian Code, and was accepted as law in parts of the East for many centuries. It became first known to moderns in a Syrian translation.

Syrian goat. = ANGORA GOAT.

Syrian grass. Johnson grass.

Syr'i·an'ic (sĭr'ĭ·ăn'ĭk), *adj.* Syriac.

Syrian juniper. An evergreen tree (*Juniperus drupacea*) of Greece and Asia Minor, with a brownish or bluish edible fruit covered with a bloom.

Syrian liturgies. See LITURGY, **1.**

Syrian mallow. = OKRA, **1.**

Syrian pound. See COIN, *Table.*

Syrian rue. = AFRICAN RUE.

Syrian sponge. Turkey cup sponge. See TURKEY SPONGE.

Syrian text. See TEXT, *n.,* **9.**

Syrian tobacco. The plant *Nicotiana rustica,* formerly supposed to yield the tobacco produced in Syria.

Syr'i·arch (sĭr'ĭ·ärk), *n.* [LL. *Syriarcha,* fr. LGr. *Syriarchēs.*] In the Roman Empire, the chief priest of the province of Syria.

Syr'i·asm (sĭr'ĭ·ăz'm), *n.* A Syriacism; a Syriac idiom.

sy·rin'ga (sĭ·rĭng'gȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *syrinx, syringos,* a shepherd's pipe, tube. Cf. SERINGA, SYRINGE.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World shrubs of the olive family (Oleaceae), the lilacs, having purple or white flowers in terminal, usually thyrsoid, panicles, the corolla with a cylindrical tube and four spreading lobes, the seeds winged. See LILAC, **1,** *Note.*
2. [So called because its stems were formerly used as pipe-stems.] In popular and horticultural usage, any garden shrub of the genus *Philadelphus;* mock orange. Syringas have large white or cream, often fragrant, flowers. *P. lewisii* is the State flower of Idaho. See STATE FLOWER, *Plate.*

syr'ing·ad'e·nous (sĭr'ĭng·ăd'ē·nŭs), *adj.* [*syring-* + *-aden* + *-ous.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the sweat glands.

syr'inge (sĭr'ĭnj; sĭ·rĭnj'), *n.* [ML. *siringa, siringa,* fr. Gr. *syrinx, syringos,* a pipe or tube, shepherd's pipe. Cf. SYRINGA, SYRINX.] **1.** **a** A kind of small hand pump for throwing a stream of liquid or for purposes of aspiration. It consists of a cylindrical barrel and piston, or a bulb of soft but elastic material, with a nozzle. It is used for injecting liquids into animal bodies, for cleansing wounds, etc. **b** Hence, a device for a similar purpose, as a rubber bag connected with a nozzle by a long tube (called in full **fountain syringe**).
2. *Zool.* A syringium.

syr'inge, *v. t.;* -INGED (-ĭnjd; -rĭnjd'); -ING·ING (-ĭn·jĭng; -rĭn'jĭng). To wash by injections from a syringe; to cleanse, sprinkle, etc., with liquid from a syringe; also, to inject (liquid) by means of a syringe. — *v. i.* To use a syringe.

syr·in'ge·al (sĭ·rĭn'jē·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the syrinx; as, *syringeal* muscles.

sy·rin'gin (-jĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline glucoside, $C_{17}H_{24}O_9$, found in the bark of the lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*) and of the privet and in other plants; — formerly called also *lilacin.* It is a methoxy derivative of coniferin.

syr'in·gi'tis (sĭr'ĭn·jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See SYRINX; -ITIS.] Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

sy·rin'gi·um (sĭ·rĭn'jĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *syringion,* dim. of *syrinx* a pipe.] *Zool.* **a** A muscular tubular organ connected with the mouth parts of hemipterous insects, used for the ejection of a poisonous salivary secretion. **b** A tubular organ on the body of some insect larvae, from which an offensive fluid can be ejected.

sy·rin'go- (sĭ·rĭng'gō-), **syring-.** *Anat. & Med.* A combining form, Greek *syringo-, syring-,* from *syrinx, syringos,* meaning *pipe, fistula,* as in *syringotome, syringitis;* often, specif., *the spinal cord,* as in *syringomyelia.*

sy·rin'go·coele, sy·rin'go·cele (sĭ·rĭng'gō·sēl), *n.* [*syringo-* + *-coele.*] *Anat.* The central canal of the spinal cord.

sy·rin'go·my·e'li·a (sĭ·rĭng'gō·mī·ē'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *syrinx* a tube + *myelo-* + *-ia.*] *Med.* A chronic disease of the spinal cord occurring most often in young adults. It is characterized by muscular atrophy, esp. of the upper extremities, loss of the senses of pain and temperature with tactile sensibility retained, and various vasomotor disturbances. It is due to cavities in the spinal cord resulting from degeneration in regions of gliosis or gliomatous change. — **sy·rin'go·my·el'ic** (-ĕl'ĭk), *adj.*

sy·rin'go·tome (sĭ·rĭng'gō·tōm), *n.* A small blunt-pointed knife, used in syringotomy.

syr'in·got'o·my (sĭr'ĭng·gŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *syrinx* a hollow tore + *temnein* to cut.] The operation of cutting for anal fistula.

syr'inx (sĭr'ĭngks), *n.; pl.* SYRINGES (sĭ·rĭn'jēz). [L. (in sense 1), fr. Gr. *Syrinx;* NL. in other senses, fr. Gr. *syrinx* a pipe.] **1.** **a** *Gr. Myth.* [*cap.*] An Arcadian nymph pursued by Pan and changed, at her entreaty, into a tuft of reeds, out of which Pan then made his pipes. **b** *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* A mouthpiece attached to the aulos (flute).
2. Something tubular or cylindrical; specif., *Archaeol.,* a tunnel-shaped rock-cut tomb of ancient Egypt.
3. The vocal organ of birds. It is a special modification of the lower part of the trachea or of the bronchi or of both. It is most highly developed in the Oscines, or singing birds. Commonly the lower cartilaginous tracheal rings are enlarged and fused and crossed by a bony bar (*pessulus*) from which arise certain membranes, the vibration of which produces the voice. It varies greatly in different groups, and is very important in classification. The syrinx is sometimes called ***lower larynx.*** Birds have a true larynx at the top of the trachea, but it does not produce the voice.
4. *Music.* A Panpipe.
5. *Paleontol.* A tube formed from modified deltidial plates, surrounding the pedicle in some extinct brachiopods.

Syr'i·ol'o·gist (sĭr'ĭ·ŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.* [See -LOGIST.] An antiquarian versed in Syrian remains.

syr'ma (sûr'mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *syrma,* fr. *syrein* to drag.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* A trailing robe, worn esp. by tragic actors.
2. [*cap.*] [Gr.] See STAR, *Table.*

Sy'ro- (sī'rō-; sĭr'ō-). A combining form, Greek *Syro-,* from *Syros,* denoting *Syrian and,* as in *Syro*phoenician, or *Syriac and,* as in *Syro*-Chaldaic. The meanings of the following can be understood from their elements.

Syro-Arabian	**Syro-Galilean**	**Syro-Mesopotamian**
Syro-Babylonian	**Syro-Hebraic**	**Syro-Persian**
Syro-Chaldean	**Syro-hexaplar**	**Syro-Roman**
Syro-Egyptian	**Syro-Macedonian**	

Sy'ro–Chal'dee al'pha·bet. The most archaic of the existing scripts, descended from the estrangelo. It is more cursive than the Nestorian.

Sy'ro–Hit'tite, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the art (esp. glyptic) and archaeological remains characteristic of northern Syria and eastern Asia Minor.

Sy'ro·phoe·ni'cian (-fē·nĭsh'ăn), *adj.* [*Syro-* + *Phoenician;* cf. L. *Syrophoenix* a Syrophoenician, fr. Gr. *Syrophoinix.*] Of or relating to the Roman province of Syrophoenicia. — *n.* A native of Syrophoenicia.

syr'phus fly (sûr'fŭs). [NL. *Syrphus,* the generic name, fr. Gr. *syrphos* gnat.] Any of numerous cyclorrhaphous dipterous flies of *Syrphus* and allied genera, constituting the family Syrphidae. The species vary greatly in form and coloration, but are generally distinguished by a spurious longitudinal vein near the middle of the forewing. Many mimic bees or wasps and many have the abdomen transversely banded with yellow. The adults mostly frequent flowers, flying in sunshine, and feed on nectar. The larvae of some species live in decaying vegetable matter or in mud or water (see RAT-TAILED LARVA), but many prey on plant lice.

Syrphus Fly (*Syrphus pollus*).

syr. + SIR. [*Bib.*]
Sy'ra·cu'sa (sĭ'rȧ·kū'sȧ). *D.*
Syr'a·cuse (sĭr'ȧ·kūs; -kūz; -kūs'), *n.* See BATTLE, *Table.*
Syr'a·cu'sian, *adj. & n.* = SYRACUSAN. *Obs.*
sy·rang'. Var. of SERANG.
syre (sīr), *n.* = SIVER. *Scot.*
sy'reen. Var. of SIREN.
sy'ren. Var. of SIREN, *n.,* **4.**
Syr'i·a·da·mas'cus (sĭr'ĭ·ȧ·dȧ·măs'kŭs). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]
Syr'i·a·mas'a·chah (-măs'ȧ·kȧ). *Bib.*
Syr'i·an·ism, *n.* = SYRIACISM.
Syr'i·an·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
syring-. See SYRINGO-.
syr'inge·ful, *adj.* See -FUL.
Syr'i·on (sĭr'ĭ·ŏn). *Bib.*
Syr·je'ni·an. Var. of SYRYENIAN.
Syr'mi·an (sûr'mĭ·ăn), *n.* = CROAT, 1.
Syr'ni·um (sûr'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *syrnion* a bird of ill omen.] *Zool.* Syn. of 2d STRIX **b.**
Sy'ro-Chal·da'ic, *adj. & n.* = ARAMAIC.
Sy'ro-Mac'e·do'ni·an E'ra. See ERA, *Table.*
Syr'phi·dae (sûr'fĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* See SYRPHUS FLY.
syr'phi·an (-fĭ·ăn), **syr'phid** (-fĭd), *adj. & n.*

N O P Q R S

syrt (sûrt), *n.* [L. *syrtis* a sand bank in the sea, fr. Gr. *syrtis.*] A quicksand; a bog. Cf. SYRTIS. — **syr'tic** (sûr'tĭk), *adj.* *Both Now Rare.*

Syr'tis (sûr'tĭs), *n.; pl.* -TES (-tēz). [L.] One of two quicksands off the northern coast of Africa; hence [*not cap.*], a quicksand.

syr'up (sĭr'ŭp; sûr'-). Var. of SIRUP, a solution of sugar with juices, etc. See SIRUP. — **syr'up,** *v. t.* — **syr'uped** (-ŭpt), *adj.* — **syr'up·er** (-ŭp·ĕr), *n.* — **syr'up·y** (-ĭ), *adj.*

Syr·ye'ni·an (sĭr·yē'nĭ·ăn), *n.* Also **Zyr'i·an, Zyr'y·an** (zĭr'ĭ·ăn). **a** One of a scattered people, speaking a Finno-Ugric tongue, dwelling about the headwaters of the Pechora and Northern Dvina rivers, and practically Russianized. **b** The language of the Syryenians. See FINNO-UGRIC LANGUAGES, *Table;* cf. KOMI.

sys'sar·co'sis (sĭs'ăr·kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *syssarkōsis* a being overgrown with flesh.] *Anat.* The junction of two or more bones by means of attached muscles, as the scapula with the thorax, the hyoid with the mandible and sternum.

sys'sel (sĭs'ĕl), *n.* [Dan., fr. ON. *sȳsla* district, stewardship, business.] A district or province, each administered by a **sys'sel·man** (-măn). *Iceland.*

sys·si'ti·a (sĭ·sĭsh'ĭ·ă; -sĭt'ĭ·ă), *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* The practice among the Dorians, esp. among the Spartans and Cretans, of eating the chief meal of the day at a public mess, to cement social and civil bonds, promote discipline and good habits among the young, etc.

sys·sit'i·on (sĭ·sĭt'ĭ·ŏn), *n.* [Gr. Cf. SYSSITIA.] A meal in common; a mess. *Rare.*

sys·tal'tic (sĭs·tăl'tĭk), *adj.* [LL. *systalticus* drawing together, fr. Gr. *systaltikos,* fr. *systellein* to draw together. See SYSTOLE.] Contractile; specif., *Physiol.,* capable of, or taking place by, alternate contraction and dilatation; as, the *systaltic* action of the heart.

sys'ta·sis (sĭs'tă·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *systasis,* fr. *synistasthai* to stand together. See SYSTEM.] **1.** A combining, or putting together; synthesis. *Obs.*
2. A political union or league. *Rare.*

sys·tat'ic (sĭs·tăt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *systatikos* introductory.] That brings together; synthetic; also, of a letter, introductory.

sys'tem (sĭs'tĕm; -tĭm), *n.* [LL. *systema,* fr. Gr. *systēma,* fr. *synistanai* to place together, fr. *syn* with + *histanai* to place; cf. F. *système.* See STAND.] **1.** An aggregation or assemblage of objects united by some form of regular interaction or interdependence; a group of diverse units so combined by nature or art as to form an integral whole, and to function, operate, or move in unison and, often, in obedience to some form of control; an organic or organized whole; as, to view the universe as a *system;* the solar *system;* a new telegraph *system.*

Knotted *systems* of steep small hills. *Owen Wister.*

2. Specif.: **a** The universe; the entire known world; — often qualified by *this;* as, to regard this *system* with wonder. **b** The body considered as a functional unit; as, malaria pervades his *system.* **c** *Colloq.* One's whole affective being, body, mind, or spirit; as, his insinuation finally got into my *system.*
3. An organized or methodically arranged set of ideas; a complete exhibition of essential principles or facts, arranged in a rational dependence or connection; as, to reduce the dogmas to a *system;* also, a complex of ideas, principles, doctrines, laws, etc., forming a coherent whole and recognized as the intellectual content of a particular philosophy, religion, form of government, or the like; as, the theological *system* of Augustine; the American *system* of government; hence, a particular philosophy, religion, etc.

Our little *systems* have their day. *Tennyson.*

4. Hence: **a** A hypothesis; a formulated theory. **b** Theory, as opposed to practice. **c** A systematic exposition of a subject; a treatise. *All Now Rare.*
5. A formal scheme or method governing organization, arrangement, etc., of objects or material, or a mode of procedure; a definite or set plan of ordering, operating, or proceeding; a method of classification, codification, etc.; as, the Dewey decimal *system* of classifying books; the Bertillon *system* of fingerprinting; the Belgian *system* of tunneling; according to the Linnaean *system;* seeking a *system* by which to win at roulette.
6. Regular method or order; formal arrangement; orderliness; as, to have *system* in one's business.
7. (Usually with *the.*) The combination of a political machine with big financial or industrial interests for the purpose of corruptly influencing a government. *U. S.*
8. *Biol.* Those organs collectively which especially contribute toward one of the more important and complex vital functions; as, the alimentary or nervous *system.*
9. *Eng. Law.* Method or design as shown by other acts of a defendant similar to that charged, evidence of which is admissible to rebut or negative a defense of accident, mistake, or ignorance, or to prove a course of conduct.
10. *Geol.* A division of rocks usually larger than a series and smaller than a group, and deposited during a period; as, the Silurian *system.*
11. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A group of two or more periods. Also, a group of verses in the same measure.
12. *Music.* (1) An interval regarded as a compound of two lesser ones; — so used in Byzantine music. (2) A classified series of tones, as a mode or scale. (3) The collection of staffs which form a full *score* (which see).
13. *Physical Chem.* An assemblage of substances in, or tending toward, equilibrium. Systems are classed as two-component, or binary; three-component, or ternary; etc.; and also as univariant, bivariant, etc. See PHASE RULE.
14. *Transportation.* A large group of lines, usually of somewhat diverse character, under common ownership or permanent common control; as, the New York Central *system.*
15. *Zool.* In many compound ascidians, a group of zooids arranged about a cloacal cavity serving for them in common, and into which the atrial orifices of all open.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See ORDER.

sys·te'ma na·tu'rae (sĭs·tē'mȧ nȧ·tū'rē). [LL.] **a** A system or philosophic plan of all nature. **b** [*caps.*] See LINNAEAN CLASSIFICATION.

sys'tem·at'ic (sĭs'tĕm·ăt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *systēmatikos;* cf. F. *systématique.*] **1.** That is or that forms a system, or organized or integral whole; systematized; as, a *systematic* course of study or arrangement of the States' highways.
2. Reduced to, or presented or formulated as, a system, or coherent body of ideas, principles, etc.; systematical (see 1); as, *systematic* learning, nomenclature, or politics.
3. Characterized by, manifesting, or employing, system or method or orderly procedure; methodical in conduct, performance, or habit; as, *systematic* investigations, treatment of a topic, or housekeepers.
4. Carried on, or carrying out a design, with thoroughness, regularity, or, sometimes, inveteracy; as, *systematic* efforts, attacks, intrigues, or intriguers.
5. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with, systematics or classification; as, the *systematic* name of a chemical; specif., *Biol.,* taxonomic; as, *systematic* botany (see BOTANY, 1).
6. *Med.* Affecting successively the different parts of one system or set of nervous fibers; as, *systematic* degeneration.
7. *Pros.* Of or pert. to a system (sense 11); made up of, or constituting, a system or systems; strophic. Cf. STICHIC.

sys'tem·at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), *n.* A systematist. *Rare.*

sys'tem·at'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** Expounding or presenting a system, as of doctrines, as a book or writer; treated or presented in such a way, as a subject; also, theoretical. *Now Rare.*
2. Pertaining to the system of the world; cosmical. *Obs.*

These ends may be called cosmical, or *systematical.* *Boyle.*

3. Systematic; arranged, ordered, or performed according to a system; acting or operating with system, or in accordance with a system.
— **sys'tem·at'i·cal'i·ty** (-kăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **sys'tem·at'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

systematic amnesia. See AMNESIA.

systematic error. *Math.* = CONSTANT ERROR (*Poincaré*). See ERROR, 9.

sys'tem·a·ti'cian (sĭs'tĕm·ȧ·tĭsh'ăn), *n.* A systematist.

sys'tem·at'ics (-ăt'ĭks), *n.* The science of classification; classificatory method; also, classification; taxonomy. See -ICS.

systematic sign. See SIGN, *n.,* 4 b.

systematic theology. Constructive theology; that branch of theology, in the wider sense of the word, which aims to reduce all religious truth (generally regarded as principally derived from revelation) to a series of statements that together shall form a self-consistent and organized whole.

sys'tem·a·tism (sĭs'tĕm·ȧ·tĭz'm), *n.* The reduction of, or the tendency to reduce, facts, principles, etc., to a system.

sys'tem·a·tist (sĭs'tĕm·ȧ·tĭst), *n.* **1.** One who forms or adheres to a system; a systematizer.
2. One especially concerned with scientific classification; a taxonomist.
— **sys'tem·a·tist,** *adj.*

sys'tem·a·tize (-tīz), *v. t.;* -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tĭz'ĭng). [Gr. *systēma, -atos,* system. Cf. SYSTEMIZE.] **1.** To make into a system; to organize; to render systematic; as, to *systematize* the State government.
2. To reduce to system; to arrange methodically; to methodize; to classify; as, to *systematize* a collection.
— **sys'tem·a·ti·za'tion** (-tĭ·zā'shŭn; -tī·zā'-), *n.* — **sys'tem·a·tiz'er** (sĭs'tĕm·ȧ·tīz'ĕr), *n.*

sys'tem·a·tol'o·gy (sĭs'tĕm·ȧ·tŏl'ŏ·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *systēma, systēmatos,* system + *-logy.*] The doctrine of, or a treatise on, systems.

sys'temed (sĭs'tĕmd), *adj.* Operating as, or made into, a system; ordered systematically. *Rare.*

system function. *Math. & Logic.* A set of definitions and postulates in abstract form, related to a concrete deductive system as a propositional function is related to a proposition.

sys·tem'ic (sĭs·tĕm'ĭk), *adj.* Of, relating to, or common to, a system; usually, specif., *Anat. & Physiol.,* of or pertaining to the general system, or the body as a whole; as, *systemic* death, in distinction from *local* death (see DEATH, *n.,* 1, *Cit.*); *systemic* arteries, in distinction from the pulmonary circulation or arteries; *systemic* diseases.

sys·tem'i·cal·ly (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* of SYSTEMIC.

systemic circulation. *Physiol.* See CIRCULATION, 11 a.

systemic heart. *Anat. & Zool.* The part of the heart propelling blood through the systemic circulation, as opposed to the pulmonary circulation; in higher vertebrates, the left auricle and ventricle.

sys'tem·ize (sĭs'tĕm·īz), *v. t.;* SYS'TEM·IZED (-īzd); SYS'TEM·IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [From SYSTEM. Cf. SYSTEMATIZE.] To reduce to system; to systematize. — **sys'tem·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* — **sys'tem·iz'er** (sĭs'tĕm·īz'ĕr), *n.*

sys·til'i·us (sĭs·tĭl'ĭ·ŭs), *n.* [NL. *systylius,* fr. Gr. *syn* with + *stylos* column.] *Bot.* In some mosses, a lid fixed to the columella and raised above the capsule when dry.

sys'to·lat'ed (sĭs'tŏ·lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Contracted or shortened by systole.

sys'to·le (sĭs'tŏ·lē; -lē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *systolē,* fr. *systellein* to contract, fr. *syn* with + *stellein* to set, place. See STALL.] **1.** *Pros.* Shortening of a syllable naturally or by position long, as for metrical convenience; — opposed to *ectasis* or *diastole.* "In most cases this shortening is not arbitrary, but represents a pronunciation which was in actual use, especially among the common people."

G. M. Lane, Latin Gram.

2. *Physiol. & Biol.* The contraction of the heart by which the blood is forced onward and the circulation kept up; also, the contraction of a rhythmically pulsating contractile vacuole; — correlative to *diastole.*
— **sys·tol'ic** (sĭs·tŏl'ĭk), *adj.*

sys'ty·lous (sĭs'tĭ·lŭs), *adj.* [L. *systolos,* fr. Gr. *systolos* with columns standing close, fr. *syn* with + *stylos* a column. Cf. SYSTYLE.] *Bot.* **a** Having the styles coherent in a column. **b** In mosses, having the lid fixed to the columella.

syz'y·get'ic (sĭz'ĭ·jĕt'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or constituting, a syzygy; syzygial. — **syz'y·get'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

sy·zyg'i·al (sĭ·zĭj'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* Also **syz'y·gal** (sĭz'ĭ·găl). Pertaining to a syzygy.

sy·zyg'i·um (sĭ·zĭj'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [ML.] A syzygy.

syz'y·gy (sĭz'ĭ·jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [LL. *syzygia* a joining together, conjunction, fr. Gr. *syzygia,* fr. *syn* with + *zeugnynai* to join. See YOKE, *n.*] **1.** *Astron.* The point of an orbit, as of the moon, at which the planet is in conjunction or opposition; — commonly in *pl.*
2. *Gnosticism.* A pair of aeons, male and female, as *Anthropos* (Man) and *Ecclesia* (the Church).
3. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A group of two coupled feet; — applied by some to a dipody, but by others restricted to a combination of different feet, and hence sometimes extended to denote a foot of four syllables, such as the Ionic.
4. *Math.* A relation $S(I_1, \ldots I_m) = 0$ between the fundamental concomitants of one or more binary forms, where S is a polynomial with numerical coefficients.
5. *Zool.* **a** The immovable union and partial concrescence of two joints of an arm of a crinoid to form a single segment; also, the segment so formed. **b** Temporary union of certain protozoans, as gregarines.

szai·bel'yite (sä·bĕl'yīt), *n.* [After *Szaibelyi,* Hungarian collector.] *Mineral.* A hydrous magnesium borate, $2Mg_3B_2O_{11}.3H_2O$, occurring in nodular masses of white acicular crystals. H., 3–4. Sp. gr., 3.

Szek'ler (sĕk'lĕr), *n.* One of the Transylvanian Magyars living on the Carpathian slopes.

szlach'ta (shläk'tȧ), *n.* [Pol.] The country gentry; the nobility, esp. as landowners. *Poland.*

szo·pel'ka (sŏ·pĕl'kȧ; *Russ.* sŏp·yĕl'kȧ), *n.* [Russ. *sopelka.*] A kind of oboe with brass mouthpiece, used in southern Russia.

---

syr'up·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
sy'rus. Var. of SARUS.
sys. † SICE.
syse. † SIZE.
ysse. Obs. pl. of SITHE, time.
syse. Aphetic for ASSIZE. *Obs.*
sys'si·der·ite (sĭs'ĭ·dĕr·ĭt; -dē'rĭt), *n.* [Gr. *syn* with + *sidēros* iron + *-ite.*] = SIDEROLITE.
sys'tem·at'ic·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sys'tem·a·tise, sys'tem·a·ti·sa'tion. Vars. of SYSTEMATIZE, SYSTEMATIZATION.
sys'tem·ist, *n.* = SYSTEMATIST.
sys'tem·iz'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
sys'tem·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
sys'tem·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
sys'tem·wise', *adv.* See 1st -WISE.
sys'tyle (sĭs'tīl), *adj.* [See SYSTYLOUS.] See INTERCOLUMNIATION b.
sys'y·gy (sĭz'ĭ·jĭ). Var. of SYZYGY. *Rare.*
syth. † SITHE, time; SCYTHE; SIGHT; SIT.
sythe. Var. of SCYTHE, SITHE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
sy'ud. Var. of SAYID. [*Scot.*]
sy'ver, sy'vour. Vars. of SIVER.
syz'i·gy. Var. of SYZYGY. *Rare.*

T

T t (tē), *n.; pl.* T's, t's, Ts, ts (tēz). **1.** The twentieth letter of the English alphabet. It comes through the Latin from the Greek (*tau*), which took it from the Phoenician (Hebrew *taw*). In modern English T usually represents the voiceless alveolar stop; in most other languages it is dental (cf. its voiced correlative D). With *i* it often represents the sound of *sh*, as in *nation, palatial*, and before *u* that of *ch*, as in *nature, mutual*. With *h* it forms the digraph *th*, which has two simple continuant interdental sounds, one voiceless, as in *thin*, the other voiced, as in *then*. T is frequently silent before syllabic *l* or *n*, as in *wrestle, chasten, soften*. See *Pron.*, §§ 230–238. In cognate words English *t* corresponds to German *z* (= *ts*) or *t* (after *s* or before *r*), Gothic *t*, Latin *d*, Greek *d*, Sanskrit *d*, as in *stream*, G. *strom*; *tame*, G. *zahm*, Goth. *gatamjan* (to tame), L. *domare*, Gr. *daman*, Skr. *damayati* (he tames). English *th* (originally voiceless, later voiced in certain positions) corresponds to German *d*, Gothic *th*, Latin *t*, Greek *t*, Sanskrit *t*, as in *three*, G. *drei*, Goth. *threis*, L. *tres*, Gr. *treis*, Skr. *tri*. See ALPHABET, GRIMM'S LAW.
2. a An instance of the letter T, t, printed, written, painted, etc. **b** A printer's type, a stamp, etc., for the letter T, t. **c** The sound, or any sound, of the letter T. **d** [*cap.*] In medieval Roman numerals, 160, or, in the form T, 160,000.
3. Anything having the shape of the letter T. Cf. TEE, *n.*
4. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate anyone or anything arbitrarily or conveniently so designated, esp. as the nineteenth or (see K, *n.*, 4) twentieth in order or class.
5. As an *abbreviation:* see *Abbreviations*, in Appendix.
— *to a T.* As if measured with a T square; hence, perfectly; precisely; exactly; as, it suits me *to a T.* — *to cross the t's.* To be meticulous.

T, t, *adj.* **1.** Nineteenth or (cf. K, *adj.*, 1) twentieth in order or class.
2. [*cap.*] Having the form of capital T; as, a T bar.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
T-formed, T-shaped.

T. See 1st SHOT, 11.

t'. **a** Contraction of TO, *prep.*, 15; — often in Middle English without apostrophe. **b** Dialect form of SAINT; — without apostrophe, as in *Tandry* (St. Andrew). **c** Dial. var. of THE, *definite article;* — often without apostrophe, as in *twasp, tother*.

't (71). Contraction of IT; — sometimes in obs., colloq., or dial. use joined with the following verb without apostrophe.

-t. [ME., fr. AS. *-t* (akin to Goth. *-t*-as in *bauht* bought), and fr. ME. *-d, -ed*. See 1st & 2d -ED.] **a** A verbal suffix, forming past participles and participial adjectives, equivalent to (and most frequently from) *-ed*, as in *lost, bought, burnt, dwelt, spent*. **b** A termination of the past tense of some weak verbs. See -ED.

-t. Contraction of *that. Chiefly Dial.*

-t. A suffix expressing *action*, in nouns, formed from verbs, as in *flight, gift, thrift*.

-t. Var. of 1st -TH, as in *drought, height, sleight, theft*.

ta (tä). Dial. var. of THEE, *pron.*, THOU.

ta (tä), *definite article.* The. *Highl. Scot.*

ta (tä), *n. Music.* See SOLMIZATION.

ta (tä). Var. of TO. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

ta (tā). Var. of TAKE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

ta (tä), *n. sing. & pl.* [Annamese.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

t'a, taa (tä), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *t'a*[2], of Indian origin. See 1st TOPE.] A Chinese pagoda.

Taal (täl), *n.* [D., language. See TALE.] Afrikaans.

Taal'bond' (täl'bŏnd'; -bŏnt'), *n.* [S. Afr. D., fr. D. *taal* language + *bond* confederacy.] The association for promoting the use of and preserving Afrikaans.

taar (tär), *n.* [Ar. *ṭār*.] *Music.* An Arabian tambourine.

Ta'a·ro'a (tä'ä·rō'ä), *n.* [Tahitian.] The supreme god and creator of the Tahitian pantheon. Cf. TANGAROA.

tab (tăb), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** A slight flap, tag, strip, or the like, forming a pendant or appendage to something, as to a garment; specif.: **a** A flap for fastening together the two sides of a coat or the like, usually by buttoning the loose end; also, *Dial. Eng.*, the latchet of a shoe. **b** = TAG, *n.*, 4. **c** A small loop for pulling or lifting something. **d** A border of lace or other material, formerly worn on the inner front edge of ladies' bonnets. **e** A loose pendent part of a child's or woman's garment, as a hanging sleeve; esp., one of a number of pendent squares forming a border, or of ornamental beaded flaps. **f** *Dial. Eng.* A small loose piece, as of turf. **g** An eartab.
2. Account; reckoning; a strict accounting or check; as, to keep *tab* or close *tab* on daily sales. *Colloq.*
3. *Archery.* A flat leather piece to protect the three drawing fingers, slotted for the arrow hold.
4. *Bookbinding.* One of several printed or stamped paper, cloth, or leather index references, died out to fit thumb notches on the front edge of a book or to be applied as projecting indices to book leaves.
5. *Com.* A projection from a card, used as an aid in filing.
6. *Mach.* A projecting metal strip or a key fitting into a slot, as for securing a roller to its mandrel.
7. *Mil.* A staff officer. *Slang.*
8. *Theater.* A narrow drop hung by a single line.

tab, *v. t.* To provide or ornament with tabs.

tab (täb). Short for TABBY. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Tab (täb). Short for CANTABRIGIAN.

‖**ta'bac'** (tä'bä'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Tobacco; also, snuff.
2. The color tobacco brown.

tab'a·cin (tăb'ä·sĭn; tä·bā'sĭn), *n. Chem.* A poisonous lemon-yellow waxy glucoside found in tobacco.

tab'a·co'sis (tăb'ä·kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tabacum* + *-osis*.] Poisoning from tobacco, esp. from inhaling tobacco dust.

ta·ba'cum (tä·bä'kŭm; tăb'ä·kŭm), *n.* [NL. See TOBACCO.] *Pharm.* Dried tobacco leaves.

‖**ta'ba'gie'** (tä'bä'zhē'), *n.* [F.] A room or assemblage for smoking.

tab'ard (tăb'ērd), *n.* [OF. *tabart*, of unknown origin.] **1.** Formerly, a short outer, usually closed, jacket with loose sleeves, or sometimes sleeveless, worn in inclement weather chiefly by common folk and monks.
2. A kind of cloak or mantle worn by knights. When worn over the armor it was usually blazoned with the bearer's arms. Hence, the distinctive garment of a herald, a sleeveless or short-sleeved cape or cloak blazoned with his lord's arms.

Tabard. King Richard III, of Eng., in a Tabard emblazoned with the Royal Arms.

3. A chimer worn by a bishop or certain Oxford scholars.
4. A rectangular silk pendant bearing the special emblems and attached to the bugles of a military organization.

Tab'ard, the (tăb'ērd). The inn at Southwark where the pilgrims in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* met. It took its name from its sign, a tabard (sense 1).

tab'ard·ed (tăb'ēr·dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *adj.* Clad in a tabard.

‖**ta'bar·dil'lo** (tä'bär·dēl'yō; 98; 170), *n.* [Sp.] *Med.* A form of typhus fever occurring esp. in Mexico.

tab'a·ret (tăb'ä·rĕt), *n.* [Cf. TABBY.] A stout upholstery silk with satin stripes.

Ta·bas'co (tä·bäs'kō), *n.* [From *Tabasco*, river and State of Mexico.] A trade-mark applied to a pungent condiment sauce made of a species of *Capsicum;* hence [*sometimes not cap.*], the pepper sauce called by this name.

Tabasco mahogany. Honduras mahogany.

tab'a·sheer', tab'a·shir' (tăb'ä·shēr'; tŭb'-), *n.* [Hind., Per., & Ar. *tabāshīr;* cf. Skr. *tavakṣīra*.] A concretion in the joints of the bamboo, chiefly of pure silica, valued in the East Indies as a medicine; — called also *sugar of bamboo*.

‖**ta'ba'tière'** (tä'bä'tyâr'), *n.* [F.] A snuffbox.

tab'ber (tăb'ēr), *n.* One who puts on tabs; a marker.

tab'ber (tăb'ēr). Dial. Eng. var. of TABOR.

tab'by (tăb'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BIES (-ĭz). [F. *tabis*, earlier *atabis*, fr. Ar. *'Attābī*, name of a quarter in Bagdad where it was made, named after *'Attāb* Attab, member of the Ommiad family. Cf. TOBINE.] **1.** Any of several fabrics in plain, or taffeta, weave (see CLOTH, 1 **b**). Specif.: **a** A silk in plain weave, now called *taffeta;* esp., a watered, waved, or striped taffeta. **b** A worsted fabric in plain weave; specif., a moreen. **c** A gown or dress of this material.
2. Formerly, padding or a pad worn by women.
3. a A yellowish-gray domestic cat banded and varied with black; hence, any domestic cat. See CAT, *Illust.* **b** [Possibly fr. *Tabitha*.] An old maid or an ill-natured gossiping woman.
4. A mixture of lime with shells, gravel, or stones, in equal proportions, with an equal proportion of water. When dry, this becomes as hard as rock.

tab'by, *adj.* **1.** Made of, or like, tabby; having a wavy or watered appearance; as, a *tabby* waistcoat. *Archaic.*
2. Having a coat of some brownish, yellowish, or silvery color, striped and varied with black (sometimes, a reddish coat striped with white); as, a *tabby* cat.

tab'by, *v. t.;* TAB'BIED (-ĭd); TAB'BY·ING (-Y·Ĭng). **1.** To water by calendering; to calender; as, to *tabby* silk.
2. To make with dark stripes; — used in *past part.*

Tab'by (tăb'ĭ), *n.* Dim. of TABITHA.

tabby cat. A tabby (sense 3 **a**). — **tab'by-cat',** *adj.*

tab'by-cat' stri·a'tion. *Med.* Striation on the surface of muscle caused by fatty degeneration.

tabby moth. The grease moth.

tabby weave. Plain weave.

Tab'e·bu'ia (tăb'ē·bū'yä), *n.* [NL., fr. Tupi *tabebuya*, fr. *tacyba* ant + *bubuya* wood.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American shrubs and trees (family Bignoniaceae), differing from *Tecoma* chiefly in having digitate, instead of pinnate, leaves. Many species yield a hard timber, esp. *T. donnell-smithii*, the primavera; the bark of some, as *T. impetiginosa*, is medicinal.

tab'e·fy (tăb'ē·fī), *v. t. & i.* [MF. *tabéfier*, fr. LL. *tabefacere* to melt.] To waste away gradually. *Rare.* — **tab'e·fac'tion** (-făk'shŭn), *n.*

ta·bel'la (tä·bĕl'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tabella* tablet.] *Pharm.* A medicated lozenge or tablet.

Tab'el·la'ri·a (tăb'ĕ·lā'rĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tabellarius* of or belonging to tablets.] *Bot.* A genus of tabular diatoms (Pennatae) united in zigzag, often fixed, colonies, typifying a family, **Tab'el·la'ri·a'ce·ae** (-ā'sē-ē). They often cause geraniumlike or fishy odors in water.

ta·bel'lion (tä·bĕl'yŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *tabellio*, fr. *tabella* a tablet, a writing, document, dim. of *tabula* a board. See TABLE.] A scrivener under the Roman Empire with some notarial powers; hence: **a** A similar officer in France during the old monarchy, the title being abolished and the functions conferred on the notaries in 1761. **b** Formerly, in British use, an official scrivener and notary.

tab'erd·ar (tăb'ēr·dēr), *n.* One who wears a tabard; specif., a scholar on the foundation of Queen's College, Oxford, who originally wore a tabard.

ta·ber'na (tä·bûr'nä), *n.; pl.* -NAE (-nē). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* Orig., a booth, tent, or other temporary shelter; later, a booth for trade; a shop, esp. a wine shop.

tab'er·nac'le (tăb'ēr·năk'l; 277), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *tabernaculum*, dim. of *taberna* hut. See TAVERN.] **1.** a A slightly built or temporary habitation; a transient shelter; a tent. **b** Hence, a place of abode; a habitation; esp., the human body conceived of as the temporary abode of the soul.
Shortly I must put off this my *tabernacle.* 2 *Pet.* i. 14.
2. a [*cap.*] *Jewish Hist.* A structure of wooden framework covered with curtains, carried through the wilderness in the Exodus, as a place of sacrifice and worship. *Ex.* XXVI. **b** [*not cap.*] A Jewish temple or place of worship.
3. An ornate canopied receptacle or niche, esp. for keeping some precious object; specif.: **a** *Obs.* A tomb. **b** *Eccl.* A receptacle or safe for the consecrated elements of the Eucharist, such as, in earlier times, an ambry in the choir, a closet in the sacristy wall or the reredos, a large pyx on the altar table, a dove (see DOVE, 5 **b**), or, as now generally, an ornamental locked box resting on the middle of the altar. **c** *Arch.* An ornamental niche or recess, ordinarily framed by columns or pilasters carrying an entablature or pediment.
4. A temporary or architecturally nonecclesiastical place of worship; — in England used derogatively of the meeting places of dissenters, chiefly Methodists; now, esp., a church with a very large auditorium, or a large temporary building for evangelistic meetings.
5. [*cap.*] A Mormon structure at Salt Lake City, Utah, with dome roof 70 ft. in height made self-sustaining by latticework of wood held together originally by wooden pegs and bound by rawhide thongs. It was completed in 1867.
6. *Naut.* **a** A boxlike support above deck in which the heel of a mast is stepped with a hinge permitting it to be lowered, as for a low bridge. **b** In open boats, a similar device fitted from keel to thwart.

tab'er·nac'le (tăb'ēr·năk'l; 277), *v. i.;* TAB'ER·NAC'LED (-'ld); TAB'ER·NAC'LING (-lĭng). To reside temporarily; esp., to sojourn in the flesh or be incarnate.
He . . . *tabernacled* among us in the flesh. *Dr. J. Scott.*
— *v. t.* To deposit in a tabernacle; to enshrine.

tab'er·nac'ler (-lēr), *n.* A nonconformist. *Rare.*

tabernacle work. *Arch.* a Canopy work like that over the head of niches, used over seats, stalls, etc. **b** Architectural design characterized by the use of tabernacles. See TABERNACLE, 3 **c**.

tab'er·nac'u·lar (tăb'ēr·năk'ū·lēr), *adj.* **1.** Of or pert. to a tabernacle, or sanctuary, esp. the Jewish tabernacle.
2. Of, or pertaining to a tabernacle, or dissenters' place of worship; hence, derogatively, mean; low; vulgar; common.
3. *Arch.* Of, or characterized by, tabernacle work.

Ta·ber'nae·mon·ta'na (tä·bûr'nē·mŏn·tā'nä), *n.* [NL., fr. J. T. *Tabernaemontanus*, Ger. botanist of the 16th century.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of tropical trees and shrubs of the dogbane family (Apocynaceae), having cymose flowers and a fleshy fruit. Several yield medicinal bark and useful fiber and some are cultivated for ornament. See CRAPE JASMINE. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

ta'bes (tā'bēz), *n.* [L., a wasting. See THAW.] *Med.* **a** Formerly, progressive emaciation, in any chronic disease, as tuberculosis or cancer. **b** Now generally, locomotor ataxia.

ta·bes'cent (tä·bĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [L. *tabescens* wasting, pres. part. of *tabescere*.] Withering, or wasting away. — **ta·bes'cence** (-ĕns; -'ns), *n.*

‖**ta'bes dor·sa'lis** (tā'bēz dôr·sā'lĭs). [NL., tabes of the back.] *Med.* Locomotor ataxia.

‖**ta'bes me'sen·te'ri·ca** (mĕs'ĕn·tĕr'ĭ·kä). [NL., mesenteric tabes.] *Med.* Tuberculosis of the lymphatic glands, esp. of the mesentery.

ta'bet (tā'bĕt), *n.* Bodily feeling. *Scot.*

ta·bet'ic (tä·bĕt'ĭk; -bē'tĭk), *adj. Med.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, tabes. — *n.* A tabetic patient.

ta·bet'i·form (tä·bĕt'ĭ·fôrm; -bē'tĭ-), *adj. Med.* Resembling, or characteristic of, tabes, esp. tabes dorsalis.

ta'bet·less (tā'bĕt·lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj. Scot.* **a** Numb. **b** Senseless; foolish.

‖**ta'bi** (tä'bē), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap.] A cotton sock, usually white, having a thick sole and a separate part for the big toe, worn by the Japanese.

tab'id (tăb'ĭd), *adj.* [L. *tabidus*, fr. *tabere* to waste away; cf. F. *tabide*. See TABES.] *Med.* Tabetic. — **tab'id·ly,** *adv.* — **tab'id·ness,** *n.*

tab'id, *v. t.* To tabefy. *Rare.*

ta·bif'ic (tä·bĭf'ĭk), *adj.* Also **ta·bif'i·cal** (-'ĭ·kăl). [L. *tabificus*.] *Med.* Producing tabes; wasting; tabefying.

tab'i·net, tab'bi·net (tăb'ĭ·nĕt), *n.* [See TOBINE, TABBY.] A kind of poplin, often with a watered surface, made chiefly in Ireland; a dress of this material.

Tab'i·tha (tăb'ĭ·thä), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *Tabitha, Tabeitha*, fr. Aram. *Tabhītha, Tabhyētha*.] Literally, gazelle; — fem. prop. name. *Bib.*

tab'i·tude (tăb'ĭ·tūd), *n.* [L. *tabitudo*, fr. *tabere* to waste away.] Tabetic condition.

tab'la·ture (tăb'lä·tûr), *n.* [F. See TABLE.] **1.** *Music.* **a** An old instrumental notation which indicated by letters and other signs the string, fret, finger hole, organ key, etc., to be touched, instead of the tone to be sounded. **b** Tonic sol-fa notation. **c** = TABULATURE **a**.
2. A tabular surface or a tablet, as for receiving an inscription. *Archaic.*
3. *Anat.* Division into plates or tables with intervening spaces; as, the *tablature* of the cranial bones.
4. a *Paint.* A painting on or as if on a tablet; hence, a picture; also, pictorial representation. **b** A mental representation from description or memory.

ta'ble (tā'b'l), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *tabula* a board, tablet, a painting, of uncert. origin. Cf. TABELLION, TABLEAU, TABULAR, TAFFRAIL.] **1.** Orig., a thin slab of any kind or flat piece of solid material with a relatively smooth surface; a plate; slab; tablet; board; panel; lamina.
A bagnio paved with fair *tables* of marble. *Sandys.*
2. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* A wooden board, esp. a raft for rescue from shipwreck. **b** A smooth, flat surface, or a thin plate, tablet, or board, on which an inscription, drawing, or the like, may be produced. "Painted in a *table* plain." *Spenser.* **c** Hence, something inscribed, drawn, painted, or the like, on such a surface, plate, or tablet; specif., *Obs.*, a painting or picture of any kind. **d** *Obs.* (1) *pl.* A small tablet, often wax-covered, for writing upon. (2) Usually *pl.* A record conceived of as indelibly inscribed; as, the *tables* of the heart. **e** *pl.* A certain formulation of laws

as inscribed on tablets, esp. the Twelve Tables of Roman law and the first (religious) and second (moral) tables of the decalogue.

3. **a** An article of furniture, consisting of a smooth flat slab, board, or the like, fixed horizontally on legs or other support, and variously used, as in eating, writing, working, or gaming. **b** Such a table provided with food, esp. when partakers are present; as, a bountiful *table;* [*cap.*] the Lord's Table.

4. The company assembled round a table, as for eating, for discussion, deliberation, gaming, etc.; also, now only in special designations, an official board or committee.

5. Food placed on a table to be partaken of; fare; entertainment; as, to set a good *table;* also, esp. in phrases, a meal or feast; eating; as, at *table;* rise from *table;* the pleasures of the *table.*

6. Orig., a condensed tabulated statement; a methodical or systematic synopsis; the presentation of many significant items or particulars in one group; a synopsis; scheme; schedule; as, a *table* of contents.

7. Any collection and arrangement (generally in parallel columns) in a condensed form, for ready reference, of many particulars or values, as of weights, measures, currency, specific gravities, etc.; also, such a collection or arrangement of a series of numbers following some law, and expressing particular values corresponding to certain other numbers on which they depend, and by means of which they are taken out for use in computations; as, *tables* of logarithms, sines, tangents, squares, cubes, etc.; annuity, interest, astronomical *tables.* Often specif., *pl.,* the multiplication, weights, and other common tables of school arithmetic.

8. *Obs.* **a** A temporarily supported board, on which food is served. **b** = TABLET, 5. **c** The face of a clock. **d** A table of contents.

9. *Anat.* In the skull, one of the two (external and internal) layers of compact bone, separated by cancellous bony tissue (diploë).

10. *Arch.* **a** A flat, distinctive, usually raised, surface on a wall. **b** A stringcourse; esp., a projecting band of stone or the like set where an offset is required. See WATER TABLE.

11. *Chem.* A flat or short prismatic crystal.

12. *Engin.* The upper or lower horizontal member of a girder.

13. *Games.* **a** A gaming table or the group of persons playing at it; specif., the number of players that can play cards at one time, or that belong to the game. At bridge, a table is complete with six, four of whom are active; at skat, four, three of whom are active. **b** *Obs.* The board on which chess, backgammon, checkers, and other games are played. **c** One of the two leaves of a backgammon board, or either half of the leaf; as, the inner (toward the light) and the outer *tables;* to play into the home *table.* **d** *pl. Obs. exc. Dial.* Backgammon.

14. *Geog. & Geol.* A tableland; also, a horizontal stratum.

15. *Glass Mfg.* A circular plate of crown glass.

16. *Jewelry.* **a** The upper flat surface of a diamond or other precious stone, the sides of which are cut in angles; specif., the large flat facet on the top of a brilliant. See BRILLIANT, *Illust.* **b** A table diamond.

17. *Mach.* A flat part in a machine tool, often movable and usually provided with T slots on its upper surfaces, to which the work is fixed.

18. *Music.* **a** The board immediately covering the grooves of the sound board in an organ wind chest. **b** = BELLY, 8 e.

19. *Ore Dressing.* A flat-topped device, often mechanically actuated, on which finely ground ore is washed and concentrated.

20. *Palmistry.* The palm of the hand; esp., the quadrangular space between the lines of the head, of the heart, of fate, and of Apollo. See PALMISTRY, *Illust.*

21. *Persp.* The perspective plane. See PERSPECTIVE, 3.

22. *Print.* A schedule having three or more columns within one text width.

23. *Surg.* An operating table. *Colloq.*

24. *Veter.* The flat worn upper surface of a tooth.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

table-faced	**table-formed**	**tablemate**
tablefellow	**tablemaker**	**table-shaped**
tablefellowship	**tablemaking**	**table-topped**

—*on the table.* In parliamentary usage, on the table of the presiding officer, where a report, motion, bill, etc., may be laid by vote of an assembly to remove it temporarily or indefinitely from consideration. In the American Congress, to lay on the table is in practice used to kill a measure, since a motion to take from the table necessitates a suspension of the rules and therefore a two-thirds vote. **—*the Tables.*** In Scottish history, a body of delegates which in 1638 led the opposition to the endeavor of the English crown to force episcopacy and the Prayer Book on Scotland. **—*under the table.*** In or into a state of complete intoxication; as, to drink another *under the table* in a bout.

ta'ble (tā'b'l), *adj* Of, pertaining to, or like, a table, esp. a dinner table; consumed, used or suitable for use, played, etc., at a table.

ta'ble (tā'b'l), *v.;* TA'BLED (tā'b'ld); TA'BLING (-blĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To form into a table or catalogue; to tabulate.

2. To supply with food or with a meal; to feed. *Now Rare.*

3. To lay or place on a table, as money, a card, or the like.

4. To lay (a motion, etc.) on the table. See *on the table,* under TABLE, *n.*

5. *Obs.* **a** To enter in a table or list, as for some duty. **b** To delineate, as on a table; to show in a picture.

6. To sift (shot) by passing through a riddle.

7. *Carp.* To insert, as one timber into another, by alternate scores or projections from the middle; to scarf.

8. *Naut.* To hem the edge of (a sail or sails) to add strength to the part attached to the boltrope.

9. *Ore Dressing.* To treat, wash, or concentrate (ground ore) on a concentrating table (see TABLE, *n.,* 19), or similar device.

——, *Intransitive:* To take a meal or one's meals; to board; as, to *table* with the beasts. *Archaic.*

Table A. *Eng. Stock Company Law.* A certain table of regulations, in the first schedule of the Companies Act of 1862, which, in case of a company limited by shares, become its regulations, if not expressly excluded or modified by articles of association. Table A of 1862 is in force as to companies registered before 1909; between 1909 and 1929 Table A of 1908 governs; since November 1, 1929, Table A of 1929 governs.

ta'bleau (tăb'lō; tȧ'blō′; 277), *n.; pl.* TABLEAUX (tăb'lōz; tȧ'blō′), sometimes TABLEAUS (-lōz). [F., dim. See TABLET.] **1.** A striking and vivid representation; a picture; specif., a representation of some scene, famous event, or the like, by the grouping of persons who remain silent and motionless in appropriate postures; also, a picturesque array of objects actually viewed.

2. An official register or schedule.

3. *Cards.* **a** In solitaire, the arrangement, or layout, of cards. **b** At conquian, a tie. When tableau is announced, the stakes are doubled. **c** At baccarat, either side of the table.

ta'bleau (tăb'lō; tȧ'blō′), *v. t.* To represent in a tableau.

‖**ta'bleau′ vi′vant′** (tȧ'blō′ vē′vän′); *pl.* TABLEAUX VIVANTS (tȧ'blō′ vē′vän′). [F.] A tableau of grouped persons.

table base. A water table.

table board. **a** *Obs.* = TABLE, *n.,* 13 **b.** **b** *Obs. exc. Dial.* = TABLE, 3 **a.** **c** *U. S.* Board without lodging.

table book. **1.** A notebook. *Obs.*

2. A book containing tables. See TABLE, *n.,* 6, 7.

3. A book suitable to serve as an ornament on a table.

table chair. A chair table.

ta'ble-cloth' (tā'b'l-klŏth'; 185), *n.* **a** A cloth for covering a table, esp. before the dishes, etc., are set on for meals. **b** A table cover. **— ta'ble-cloth'wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* **— ta'ble-cloth'y** (-ĭ), *adj.*

ta'ble cloth'ing (klŏth'ĭng). Table linen.

table cover. A cloth for covering a table, esp. a table not used, or when not in use, for eating.

ta'ble–cut' (tā'b'l-kŭt'), *adj.* Of a diamond, etc., cut with a table. See BRILLIANT, *n.;* TABLE DIAMOND. **— ta'ble–cut'ter** (-ĕr), *n.* **— ta'ble–cut'ting,** *n.*

ta'bled (tā'b'ld), *adj.* Having the form of, or shaped with, a table or large facet; also, having (such) a table or (so many) tables, plates, or tablets.

table decorator. See DECORATOR **b.**

ta'ble d'hôte' (tȧ'blĕ dōt'; tȧ'b'l); *pl.* TABLES D'HÔTE (tȧ'blĕ; tȧ'b'lz). [F., lit., table of the landlord.] **1.** A common table for guests at a hotel; an ordinary.

2. A meal, usually of several courses, in a restaurant, hotel, or the like, for which one pays a fixed price irrespective of what one orders. Cf. À LA CARTE.

— ta'ble–d'hôte' (66), *adj.*

table diamond. A thin diamond cut with a table, faceted or beveled sides or edges, and a flat undersurface.

table dormant. A fixed side table. *Obs.*

table glass. Glass for use on the table, usually made from crown or flint glass.

ta·ble'i·ty (tȧ·blĕ'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [See -ITY.] The abstract of which a table is concrete.

ta'ble-land' (tā'b'l-lănd'), *n.* A broad level elevated area; a plateau.

table line. *Palmistry.* The heart line. See PALMISTRY; cf. TABLE, 20.

table linen. Tablecloths, napkins, etc.

ta'ble-maid' (tā'b'l-mād'), *n.* A maid who sets or waits on table.

ta'ble-man (-măn), *n.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** A piece used in playing tables. Cf. TABLE, *n.,* 13 **d.** **b** A gamester.

2. In mines and mills, one who works at or tends a table.

table money. *Mil. & Nav.* An allowance made to officers for table expenses in official entertaining.

table mountain. **a** A mountain with a flat, tablelike top. **b** [*caps.*] *Astron.* The Mons Mensae.

ta'ble–moun'tain pine. A pine (*Pinus pungens*) distinguished by the spine-tipped, knobby scales of its cones.

Table Mountain series. See CAPE SYSTEM.

table napkin. = NAPKIN, *n.,* 1.

table, *or* **tables, of A·mal'fi** (ä·mäl'fē). Tabula Amalfitana.

Table of Fifty Sounds. A systematic table of the katakana characters. See KANA.

Table of Magnates. See MAGNATE, 2. *Hungary.*

table oil. **a** Any oil used on the table as a salad dressing, etc. **b** Oil used in dressing leather.

ta'bler (tā'blĕr), *n.* [OF. *tablier.*] **1.** A player of backgammon. *Obs.*

2. One who boards or has boarders. *Obs.*

ta'bler, *n.* One who tables.

table rapping. *Spiritualism.* Spirit rapping on a table.

table settle. See SETTLE, 2.

tables of the law, tables of stone. The "tables of the testimony," or Ten Commandments in two tables (duties to God and duties to man) inscribed, as related in Exodus xxxii. 15, upon stone and brought by Moses from Mount Sinai.

tables of the planets. A series of seven astrological tables or images, one for each planet, representing magic squares whose integers vary in number according to the planet. See MAGIC SQUARE.

table spar. Tabular spar.

ta'ble-spoon' (tā'b'l-spōōn'), *n.* A large spoon, larger than a dessertspoon, having, in cookery, three times the capacity of a teaspoon, or one sixteenth of a standard measuring cup, and used esp. for serving at table.

ta'ble-spoon'ful (tā'b'l-spōōn'fŏōl; -spōōn'fŭōl), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fŏōlz). As much as a tablespoon will hold, ordinarily four fluid drams, or one-half fluid ounce.

table stake. **a** A stake placed on the gaming table as a player's limit for a given deal. **b** *pl.* A variety of poker, in which the only limit a player can bet or raise is the amount he had in front of him when the cards were dealt.

table stone. **a** *Obs.* A flat stone slab. **b** A dolmen.

tab'let (tăb'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* [OF. *tablete* (F. *tablette*), dim. of *table.* See TABLE.] **1.** A flat, comparatively thin slab of any hard or stiff material shaped especially with a surface for writing, painting, drawing, etc.; specif.: **a** A small slab or surface of stone or metal bearing or shaped to bear a carving or inscription; as, a mural *tablet.* **b** Formerly, a relatively thin flat panel or the like inscribed, painted, or engraved; as, a votive *tablet.* **c** One of a portable set of smooth leaves or sheets, originally of wax-coated wood, later of stiff material, such as ivory, cardboard, etc., used for writing, as memoranda; also, a set of such leaves or, *Obs.,* tables. **d** Hence, a collection of sheets of writing paper, like a pad, but fastened at the top only. **e** *pl. Archaic.* Playing cards. **f** A flat piece of some inflexible material used for any of various purposes, as for roofing.

2. A flattish cake of compressed or molded solid matter, such as arsenic or soap.

3. **a** *Jewelry.* = TABLE, *n.,* 16. **b** *Glassmaking.* = TABLE, 15. **c** *Scot.* A small receptacle for sacred objects, as relics. **d** A small flat gold ornament.

4. *Arch.* A horizontal coping stone.

5. *Pharm.* A small mass of medicated material, usually in the shape of a disk or flat square, made by compression or molding. Tablets formed by subjecting dry granular powders to sufficient pressure to make the particles cohere are called ***compressed tablets;*** those made by molding a dampened mixture of powdered lactose (sugar of milk), cane sugar, and some medicament, are called ***tablet triturates;*** those made by molding or cutting an electuary are generally called ***lozenges*** or ***troches.***

6. *Philately.* A rectangular space on a postage stamp containing an inscription or indication of value.

tab'let (tăb'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *v. t.* **1.** To provide or mark with a tablet or tablets (sense 1); to inscribe on a tablet.

2. To form into a tablet or tablets (sense 5).

ta'ble–tail' (tā'b'l-tāl'), *n.* The lower edge of a book; — used of either the paper or the cover.

table talk. Informal conversation at table; hence, dialogue representing such conversation, esp. when led by a person of eminence. **— table talker.**

tab'let-ar'y (tăb'lĕt-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr-ĭ; tăb'lĭt-), *adj.* Of or contained in a tablet or tablets.

table tennis. A table game resembling lawn tennis, played with small bats and a small celluloid ball.

table tilting *or* **tipping.** *Spiritualism.* Table turning.

tablet letter. An ancient letter inscribed on a tablet.

table tomb. In Roman catacombs, a tomb like an oblong sarcophagus excavated in a wall under a rectangular niche and closed with a lid.

tablet tea. A small brick tea, usually of good quality tea dust.

table turning. *Spiritualism.* Movements of tables, etc., attributed to the agency of spirits.

ta'ble-ware' (tā'b'l-wär'), *n.* Ware, or articles collectively, for table use.

ta'ble-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* **1.** In the form of a table or tablet.

2. In the manner of a table; — said of the holy table, or altar, placed lengthwise east and west.

table work. *Print.* Typesetting of tabular matter, or the type matter set in tabular form.

‖**ta'blier'** (tȧ'blyā'), *n.* [F.] **a** An apron, or apronlike part of a woman's dress. **b** A Hottentot apron.

ta'bling (tā'blĭng), *n.* **1.** Tabulation.

2. Act of playing at tables. See TABLE, *n.,* 13 **d.** *Obs.*

3. Provision or entertainment at table; board. *Now Rare.*

4. Material suitable for tablecloths.

5. Tables in a row or group.

6. *Arch.* = TABLET, 4.

7. *Carp.* The action of one who tables or scarfs timbers.

8. *Naut.* A broad hem along the edges of a sail, to which the boltrope is secured.

tab·li'num (tăb·lī'nŭm), *n.; pl.* -NA (-nȧ). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A room, recess, or alcove between the atrium and the peristylium, for family records.

‖**ta·bli'ta** (tä·blē'tä; 98), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *tabla* tablet, board.] A panel or tabletlike headdress worn by Pueblo Indian women in ceremonial dances, etc.

Tab'loid (tăb'loid), *n.* A trade-mark applied to pharmaceuticals, chemicals, medicines, foods, and photographic supplies.

tab'loid, *adj.* [From *Tabloid* the trade-mark.] Compressed or condensed into small scope; as, *tabloid* criticism or melodrama; a *tabloid* play or newspaper.

tab'loid, *n.* A newspaper of small format, usually of about half the page size of the ordinary newspaper, and containing news in condensed form and much photographic matter.

ta'bo- (tā'bō-). A combining form for *tabes,* progressive wasting, as in **ta'bo·pho'bi·a.**

ta'bog (tā'bŏg), *n.* [Tag.] A Philippine spiny tree (*Chaetospermum glutinosum*), family Rutaceae, related to the orange and often used as a stock for grafted citrus trees.

ta·boo′, ta·bu′ (tȧ·bōō′; *the Polynesian* tabu, tapu (*see ety.*) *is pron'd* tȧ'bōō, tȧ'pōō), *adj.* [Tongan *tabu;* akin to Maori, Samoan, Tahitian, etc., *tapu* sacred, under restriction, prohibited.] Used predicatively, and in sense 2 also sometimes attributively. **1.** Set apart or sacred by religious custom, or forbidden to certain persons or uses; such as may be violated only at the cost of release of evil-working magical force; of persons, subject to the operation of a taboo; ostracized; as, a personage, thing, or word may be *taboo;* touching the king rendered one *taboo.* Cf. NOA.

2. Forbidden by tradition or social usage or other authority; strongly disapproved as conflicting with conventions or settled beliefs, often among a particular class; as, slang is *taboo* in formal discourse.

ta·boo′, ta·bu′, *n.; pl.* TABOOS, TABUS (-bōōz′). [From TABOO, *adj.*] **1.** A sacred interdiction laid upon the use of certain things or words or the performance of certain actions; the action of imposing or state of being subject to such interdiction. Taboos may be designed to prevent pollution, as in the prohibition to use certain foods, touch a corpse, etc., or to secure certain privileges or properties, as when a field is tabooed against trespass. The taboo is commonly imposed by chiefs or priests, and among the Polynesians is indicated by a sign or mark. The use of taboos is found among most races of primitive culture.

2. The system of interdictions based upon the principle of the taboo, most highly developed among the Polynesians.

3. Similar restriction, prohibition, or ostracism imposed by social convention; also, a particular to which it applies.

ta·boo′, ta·bu′, *v. t.* **1.** To place under taboo; as, the house of the dead chief was *tabooed;* also, to mark with a conventional sign or symbol indicating a taboo.

2. To debar from use, practice, or intercourse by authority of social or class convention; as, their names are strictly *tabooed.*

ta'bo-pa·ral'y·sis (tā'bō-pȧ·răl'ĭ·sĭs), *n.* = TABOPARESIS.

ta'bo-pa·re'sis (-pȧ·rē'sĭs; -păr'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] General paralysis, or paresis, occurring with tabes, esp. tabes dorsalis, or locomotor ataxia. **— ta'bo·pa·ret'ic** (-pȧ·rĕt'ĭk; -pȧ·rē'tĭk), *adj. & n.*

ta'bor, ta'bour (tā'bĕr), *n.* [OF. *tabor, tabour* (F. *tambour*), fr. Ar. *ṭunbūr,* colloq. *ṭanbūr,* a drum, something bulging or projecting, fr. Per. *ṭanbūr* musical instrument. Cf. TABORET, TAMBOUR.] **1.** *Music.* A small drum with one head of soft calfskin (like a tambourine without jingles), which is used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife, both being played by the same person; a timbrel.

2. A taborer.

3. The eardrum. *Obs.*

ta'bor, ta'bour, *v.;* TA'BORED, TA'BOURED (tā'bĕrd); TA'BOR-ING, TA'BOUR-ING. *Intransitive:* To play on a tabor, or little drum; hence, to beat as one beats a tabor.

——, *Transitive:* To make (a sound) with a tabor; also, to thump or thrash. *Obs.*

ta'bor (tā'bĕr), *n.* [Czech, Pol., etc., fr. Turk. *ṭābūr.*] A fortified camp.

ta'bor·er, ta'bour·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who plays on the tabor.

---

ta'ble-ful, *n.* See -FUL.
ta'ble-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
ta'ble-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

ta'ble·ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *tablement* scaffold, L. *tabulamentum* boarding, flooring.] *Arch.* Entablature; table. *Obs.*
ta'bles (tā'b'lz), *n. pl.* = TABLE, *n.,* 2 d (1), 13 d.

tab'lette. Var. of TABLET.
tablet triturate. See TABLET, *n.,* 5.

tab'le·ture. Var. of TABLATURE.
tabling house. A gambling house or place of resort. *Obs.*

ta·boo'ism, *n.* See -ISM. — **ta·boo'ist,** *n.*
ta'boo′. Var. of TABUT.

tab'o·ret (tăb'ō·rĕt), **tab'ou·ret** (tăb'ōō-), *n.* [F. *tabouret*, dim. fr. OF. *tabor*, *tabour*, drum. See 1st TABOR.] **1.** *Music.* A small tabor; a tabret.
2. a A seat without arms or back, or a stool; also, a small stand of similar form: — so called from the resemblance of some forms to a drum. **b** An embroidery frame.
tab'o·rin', tab'o·rine' (tăb'ō·rēn'; tăb'ō·rēn), *n.* [MF. *tabourin* (F. *tambourin*). See 1st TABOR; cf. TAMBOURINE.] A tabret.
Ta'bor·ite (tā'bĕr·īt), *n.* [From TABOR a fortified camp; — so called from their camp, now the town Tábor, in Bohemia.] One of a radical Hussite party under Ján Ziska, persecuted in the 15th century. Taborites rejected everything for which there was not direct Biblical warrant, except war, which they waged fiercely under Ziska.
tab'ret (tăb'rĕt; -rĭt; 119), *n.* [See TABORET.] *Music.* A small tabor; also, *Obs.*, a taborer.
Ta·briz' (tä·brēz'), *n. Rugs.* **a** One of a group of particularly fine 16th century Persian carpets, hypothetically from Tabriz. **b** A 19th century industrial rug made at Tabriz, frequently reproducing earlier classic rug designs
tab'u·la (tăb'ū·lä), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-lē). [L.] **1.** A table; a tablet; specif., an ancient tablet for writing upon, or a code of laws inscribed on a tablet.
2. *Zool.* One of the transverse septa found in the calicles of certain corals and hydroids. Cf. TABULATA.
Ta'bu·la A·mal'fi·ta'na *or* **-phi·ta'na** (tăb'ū·lä ä·mäl'fĭ·tä'nä). A code of maritime law, supposed to have been compiled at Amalfi, Italy, about the 12th century; — called also *Amalfitian code*.
tab'u·la·ble (tăb'ū·lä·b'l), *adj.* That can be tabulated.
tab'u·lar (tăb'ū·lĕr), *adj.* [L. *tabularis*, fr. *tabula* a board, table. See TABLE.] Having the form of, or pertaining to, a table; specif.: **a** Having a flat surface; as, a *tabular* rock of a crystal, having a short prismatic form with flat top. **b** Formed into a succession of flakes; laminated. **c** Arranged or entered in a table or tabulated form; as, *tabular* statistics; appearing in a tabula. **d** *Printing.* Set up in columns and reading across. **e** Derived from, or computed by, the use of tables. — **tab'u·lar·ly,** *adv.*
tab'u·lar, *n. Paleontol.* A tabulare.
‖**ta'bu·la ra'sa** (tăb'ū·lä rā'sä). [L.] A smoothed tablet; hence, the mind before receiving impressions from without; — connoting Locke's theory (opposed to the doctrine of *innate ideas*) that all ideas and all rational experience are empirically built up from sense impressions.
tabular difference. *Math.* The difference between two consecutive numbers in a table, sometimes printed in the table, as in the last column of a table of logarithms.
tab'u·la're (tăb'ū·lā'rē), *n.* [NL. See TABULAR.] *Zool. & Paleontol.* One of a pair of bones bounding the supratemporals on the posterior part of the dorsal surface of the skull, in some higher vertebrates, as many fossil amphibians and primitive reptiles.
tab'u·lar'i·um (-lâr'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ä). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A repository for public archives; esp., the building erected for this purpose at Rome, on the Forum.
tab'u·lar·ize (tăb'ū·lĕr·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To tabulate. — **tab'u·lar·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn); -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*
tabular logarithms. See LOGARITHMIC SINES, COSINES, etc.
tabular spar. *Mineral.* Wollastonite.
tabular standard. *Econ.* A sliding scale to regulate the amount of money to be paid in discharge of a debt, so that it will vary with the variation in price of the commodities included in the table which forms its basis, so that the creditor shall be sure of receiving, not a certain amount of money, but of purchasing power. Cf. INDEX NUMBER.
tabular work. *Print.* Table work.
tab'u·lar'y (tăb'ū·lĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -lĕr·ĭ), *adj.* **1.** = TABULAR **c, e.** *Now Rare.*
2. Recorded on a tablet. *Obs.*
tab'u·lar'y, *n.* A tabularium.
Tab'u·la'ta (-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *tabulatus* floored.] *Zool.* An artificial group of stony corals, as those of the genus *Favosites*, including those having tubular calicles divided into chambers by transverse septa.
tab'u·late (tăb'ū·lāt), *adj.* **1.** Shaped like a table; tabular.
2. Having transverse septa; of or pert. to the Tabulata.
tab'u·late (-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *tabula* a table. See TABULAR.] To form into a table, or synopsis; to reduce to a table (senses 6, 7) or tables.
tab'u·late (-lāt), *n.* = TABLET, 2. *Rare.*
tab'u·lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Flattopped; made up of thin parallel layers.
tab'u·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of tabulating, or state of being tabulated; as, the *tabulation* of statistics.
tab'u·la'tor (tăb'ū·lā'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which tabulates; specif., a typewriter attachment for tabulating figures, etc.; also, a tabulating machine.
tab'u·la·to'ry (-lä·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Consisting of, calculated by use of, or relating to, tables or tabulation.
‖**Ta'bu·la·tur'** (tä'bōō·lä·tōōr'), *n.* [G.] **a** The system of rules for poetic and musical composition established by the Meistersinger. It prescribed, for example, that a song should have three, five, or seven strophes, each strophe having three parts (two *Stollen*, or subdivisions, of like structure, and an *Abgesang*, or discant). **b** = TABLATURE, 1 **a**.
ta'but' (tä'bōōt'), *n.* [Ar. *tābūt.*] **1.** In Moslem countries, a bier or tomb; also, a memorial tablet or monument; esp., a rude representation of the shrine of Husain borne in procession during the Muharram.
2. A device used in the Near East for raising water.
tac-. *Geom.* A combining form from Latin *tactus*, touch, as in *tacnode*.
tac'a·hout (tăk'ä·hout; tăk'ä·hōōt'), *n.* [Tuareg *tăkaouat.*] A gall on the tamarisk tree yielding gallic acid.
tac'a·ma·hac' (tăk'ä·mä·hăk'), **tac'a·ma·hac'a** (-hăk'ä), *n.* [Sp. *tacamaca*, *tacamahaca*, fr. obs. Sp. *tecomahaca*, fr. Nahuatl *tecomahiyac*, lit., stinking pot tree, fr. *tecomatl* pot tree + *iyac* stinking. See TECOMA; cf. 2d HACMATACK.] **1.** An aromatic oleoresin resembling elemi, now used in ointments and plasters, and as incense; specif.: **a** The product of any of several tropical trees of the genus *Protium*, esp. *P. heptaphyllum* and *P. altissimum*, and of species of *Bursera*. See ELEMI **b.** **b** The product of either of the East Indian trees *Calophyllum inophyllum* (*Yellow tacamahac*) and *C. tacamahaca* (*Bourbon tacamahac*). See CALOPHYLLUM. **c** The resinous exudate of the balsam poplar. **d** The galipot of the cluster pine.
2. Any tree yielding tacamahac; specif., in North America, the balsam poplar.

Ta·ca'na (tä·kä'nä), *n.* An Indian of a Tacanan tribe in La Paz, Bolivia. The two groups, the *Iximas* and the *Tumupasas*, speak different dialects.
Ta·ca'nan (-năn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a South American Indian linguistic family of Bolivia, Brazil, and Peru. Among the more important tribes are the *Araunas*, *Cavinas*, *Tacanas*, *Tiatinaguas*, and *Toromonas*. See ARAWAKAN.
tac'-au-tac' (tăk'ō·tăk'), *n.* [F., fr. *riposter du tac au tac* to parry (where *tac* imitates the sound made by the steel).] *Fencing.* The parry which is connected with a riposte; also, a series of quick attacks and parries in which neither fencer gains a point.
Tac'ca (tăk'ä), *n.* [NL., appar. fr. Malay *takah* notched.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical herbs typifying the Taccaceae. See PIA.
Tac·ca'ce·ae (tä·kä'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical herbs (order Liliales) comprising only *Tacca* and the monotypic genus *Schizocapsa*. They have regular flowers with six stamens and a one-celled ovary. — **tac·ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*
tac'ca·da (tăk'ä·dä; tŭk'-), *n.* [Singhalese *takkaḍa.*] The fanflower. *India.*
‖**ta'ce** (tā'sē), *imperative sing.* of L. *tacere* to be silent. [See TACIT.] Be silent; — used esp. in the saying *Tace is Latin for a candle*, once used in enjoining or promising silence, as by the educated in the presence of the illiterate.
tace (tās). Variant of TASSE.
‖**ta'cet** (tā'sĕt), *v. impers.* [L., it is silent, 3d *pers. pres.* of *tacere* to be silent.] *Music.* Literally, it is silent; — a direction for a part to be silent through a movement.
Ta·char'di·a (tä·kär'dĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after G. *Tachard* (d. 1712), French Jesuit missionary in East Indies and Siam.] *Zool.* A genus of scale insects (see LAC) typifying a subfamily, **Ta·char'di·i'nae** (-ĭ'nē), of the Coccidae.
tache (tăch; *F.* tȧsh), *n.* [OF. See TECHY.] **a** *Obs.* A spot; a stain or blemish. **b** *Now Dial.* A characteristic or habit; disposition. **c** *Archaic.* A bad act or habit; a fault.
tache, *v. t.* To stain, blemish, or tarnish, esp. with respect to character and reputation. *Now Dial.*
tache, tach (tăch), *n.* [OF. *tache* a fastening, a nail. See TACK nail.] **1.** That by which a thing is attached, as a buckle or clasp. *Archaic.*
2. Hence, a uniting tie.
tache (tăch; tȧch), *v. t.* To attach. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
tache (tăch), *n.* [See TEACHE.] In sugar making, one of the series of evaporating pans; also, formerly, an iron drying pan used in the curing of tea.
tache (tȧch). Var. of TEACH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
tacheo-. = TACHY- (which see), as in:
tacheography, tacheometer, tacheometric, tacheometry.
tache'ture' (tăsh'tŭr'), *n.* [F., lit., spottedness.] *Veter.* A congenital lack of normal pigmentation, revealed in patches, as in piebald horses.
tach·hy'drite (tăk·hī'drīt), *n.* [Gr. *tachys* quick + *hydōr* water; — from its ready deliquescence.] A yellowish, massive, hydrous calcium magnesium chloride, $CaCl_2 2MgCl_2 12H_2O$.
ta'chi·ba'na (tä'chē·bä'nä), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese wild orange, related to the mandarin.
tach'i·na fly (tăk'ĭ·nȧ). [NL. *tachina*, fr. Gr. *tachinos*, for *tachys* swift.] Any of numerous calyptrate dipterous flies constituting **Tach'i·na** and allied genera. They are bristly, usually grayish or black flies, with bare arista, and active in flight. Their larvae are parasitic, chiefly in caterpillars, and are most important in checking the increase of noxious insects. The tachina flies constitute a family, **Ta·chin'i·dae** (tȧ·kĭn'ĭ·dē). — **tach'i·nid** (tăk'ĭ·nĭd), *n. & adj.*

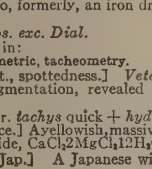

Tachina Fly (*Tachina mella*).

Tach'i·na'ri·a (tăk'ĭ·nā'rĭ·ä; 79), *n. pl.* [NL. See TACHINA FLY.] *Zool.* A group coextensive with the family Tachinidae. — **tach'i·nar'i·an** (-nâr'ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*
Ta Ch'ing (dä chĭng). The Manchu dynasty in China (1644–1911).
tach'i·ol (tăk'ĭ·ōl; -ŏl), *n.* Fluoride of silver, used as an antiseptic and disinfectant.
ta·chis'to·scope (tȧ·kĭs'tō·skōp), *n.* [Gr. *tachistos*, superl. of *tachys* swift + *-scope.*] *Psychol.* An apparatus for exposing colors, figures, or other visual stimuli for one fifth of a second or less. — **ta·chis'to·scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *adj.*
tacho-. [Gr. *tachos* swiftness.] = TACHY-, as in **tach'o·scope,** a tachymeter.
tach'o·graph (tăk'ō·grăf), *n.* [*tacho-* + *-graph.*] A recording or registering tachometer; also, its autographic record. (**tach'o·gram** [-grăm]).

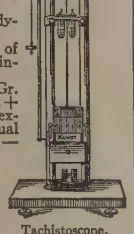
Tachistoscope.

ta·chom'e·ter (tȧ·kŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*tacho-* + *-meter.*] A

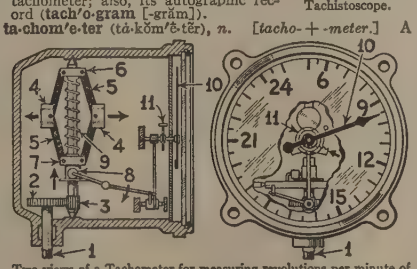

Two views of a Tachometer for measuring revolutions per minute of an Airplane Engine. A shaft from the engine, connected at 1, drives the Gear (2), which engages with the Pinion (3) to drive the pinion shaft. Weights (4, 4) are mounted on the Links (5, 5) connected with the Collars (6, 7). When the pinion shaft is rotating, the weights tend to fly out, pulling the lower collar up against the Spring (9), compressing it an amount proportional to the speed of rotation, and moving the roller (8), and consequently the rest of the mechanism, so as to cause the Pointer (10) to indicate the revolutions per minute. A Hairspring (11) keeps the mechanism under slight tension and prevents fluctuation of the pointer. The figures on the dial show revolutions in hundreds.

speed counter. — **ta·chom'e·try** (-trĭ), *n.*

tachy-. A combining form, Greek *tachy-*, from *tachys*, meaning *quick, swift*, as in *tachygraphy*. The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

tachycardia	**tachyphemia**	**tachysystole**
tachycardiac	**tachyphrasia**	**tachythanatous**
tachyiatry	**tachyphrenia**	**tachytomy**
tachyphagia	**tachypnea**	
tachyphasia	**tachyseism**	

tach'y case' (tăsh'ĭ). An attaché case. *Colloq., Eng.*
tach'y·gen (tăk'ĭ·jĕn), *n.* [*tachy-* + *-gen.*] An organ or part originated suddenly in evolution. — **tach'y·gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *adj.*
tach'y·gen'e·sis (-jĕn'ē·sĭs) *n.* [NL., fr. *tachy-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Acceleration of development by the shortening or omission of embryonic stages. — **tach'y·ge·net'ic** (-jē·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.*
Tach'y·glos'sus (-glŏs'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tachy-* + Gr. *glōssa* tongue.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the typical echidnas. With *Zaglossus*, it constitutes a family, **Tach'y·glos'si·dae** (-ĭ·dē). — **tach'y·glos'sal** (-ăl), **tach'y·glos'sate** (-āt), *adj.*
tach'y·graph (tăk'ĭ·grăf), *n.* An example of tachygraphy; a tachygraphic manuscript; also, a tachygrapher.
ta·chyg'ra·pher (tȧ·kĭg'rȧ·fĕr), *n.* [Gr. *tachygraphos* a fast writer.] One who writes shorthand; a stenographer; esp., an ancient Greek or Roman notary. Cf. NOTARY, *n.*, 1.
ta·chyg'ra·phist (-fĭst), *n.* A tachygrapher.
tach'y·graph·om'e·ter (tăk'ĭ·grăf·ŏm'ē·tĕr), *n. Surv.* A tachymeter with alidade. — **tach'y·graph·om'e·try** (-trĭ), *n.*
ta·chyg'ra·phy (tȧ·kĭg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*tachy-* + *-graphy;* cf. F. *tachygraphie.*] Art or practice of rapid writing; shorthand writing; stenography, esp. that of the ancient Greeks and Romans; also, in paleographic usage, variously, cursive writing, the abbreviated form of Greek and Latin used in the Middle Ages, etc. — **tach'y·graph'ic** (tăk'ĭ·grăf'ĭk), **tach'y·graph'i·cal** (-ĭ·k'l), *adj.* — **tach'y·graph'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*
tach'y·lyte (tăk'ĭ·līt), *n.* Also **tach'y·lite.** [*tachy-* + Gr. *lyein* to dissolve.] *Petrog.* A basaltic glass, formerly regarded as a mineral; — so called because decomposable by acids and readily fusible. — **tach'y·lyt'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*
ta·chym'e·ter (tȧ·kĭm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*tachy-* + *-meter.*]
1. *Surveying.* An instrument, esp. a transit or theodolite with stadia wires, for determining quickly the distances, bearings, and elevations of distant objects.
2. A speed indicator.
ta·chym'e·try (-trĭ), *n.* The science or use of the tachymeter. — **tach'y·met'ric** (tăk'ĭ·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.*
tach'y·scope (tăk'ĭ·skōp), *n.* [*tachy-* + *-scope.*] An early form of animated-picture machine in which chronophotographs mounted on the periphery of a large rotating wheel were viewed through an aperture.
tach'y·type (-tīp), *n.* [*tachy-* + *type.*] An early kind of typesetting and casting machine resembling the monotype.
tac'it (tăs'ĭt), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *tacite*, fr. L. *tacitus*, past part. of *tacere* to be silent, to pass over in silence; akin to Goth. *thahan* to be silent, ON. *thegja*, OHG. *dagēn.* Cf. RETICENT.] **1.** Unspoken; silent; wordless; noiseless; also, not speaking.
2. Done or made in silence; implied or indicated, but not actually expressed; as, *tacit* consent.
3. *Law.* Arising without express contract or agreement; as, a *tacit* hypothecation; arising by operation of law; as, a *tacit* mortgage.
— **tac'it·ly,** *adv.* of TACIT. — **tac'it·ness,** *n.*
Ta·cit'e·an (tȧ·sĭt'ē·ăn; tăs'ĭ·tē'ăn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like Tacitus (see *Biog.*) or his historical writings.
tacit relocation. *Civil Law.* A renewal of a lease arising by operation of law from a failure of both landlord and tenant to discover properly their intention to have the lease dissolved at the expiration of its term.
tac'i·turn (tăs'ĭ·tûrn), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *taciturne*, fr. L. *taciturnus.* See TACIT.] Habitually silent; not given to conversation; customarily disinclined to talk or speak. — **tac'i·turn·ly,** *adv.*
Syn. — Reserved See SILENT. **Ant.** — See TALKATIVE.
tac'i·turn'ist (-tûr'nĭst), *n.* A taciturn person.
tac'i·tur'ni·ty (-tûr'nĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *taciturnité*, fr L. *taciturnitas.*] **1.** Habitual silence, or reserve in speaking.
The cause of Addison's *taciturnity* was a natural diffidence in the company of strangers. *V. Knox.*
2. *Scots Law.* Such failure to assert a legal right as implies that there has been satisfaction or abandonment of it.
tack (tăk), *n.* [ONF. *taque*, OF. *tache*, a fastening, a nail, of obscure origin. Cf. ATTACH, TECHY.] **1.** Orig., any small hooked, knobbed, or pointed piece or device of metal for fastening one object or part to another; esp., a buckle, a hook fitting into an eye, or a nail. Now specif.: A small, short, sharp-pointed nail, usually having a broad, flat head, esp. for affixing some light object or material to a solid surface; as, a carpet or thumb *tack*.
2. **a** Quality of lasting or enduring; endurance. *Now Dial.* **b** Quality of sticking or adhering; adhesiveness; stickiness, as of paint, printing ink, etc., nearly dry.
3. *Naut.* **a** A rope used to hold in place the forward lower corner of a course. (See SHIP, *Illust.*) There is a tack and a sheet on each lower corner of a course, but as usually the weather, or forward, tack alone is in use, it is usually referred to merely as the *tack*, the other tack being called *lee tack*. If the yard is square the tacks are called *starboard tack* and *port tack* respectively. See 5th SHEET, 1. **b** A rope used to haul the outer lower corner of a studding sail to the end of the boom. **c** The lower forward corner of a fore-and-aft sail. **d** The corner of a sail to which a tack is fastened, as the weather clew of a square sail. **e** The direction of a vessel in regard to the trim of her sails; as, the starboard *tack*, when she has the wind on her starboard side, or the port *tack*, when the wind is on her port side; hence, the run of a vessel on one tack; as, the ship sailed well on that last *tack*. **f** A change when close-hauled from the starboard to the port tack or vice versa; an act of tacking; as, he made two *tacks* in rounding the point.
4. Hence: **a** A zig-zag movement on land. **b** A course or method of action, esp. one which is sharply divergent from that previously pursued; as, to try a new *tack;* on the wrong *tack*.
5. A tying or fastening, esp. of a temporary kind; specif., a slight sewing with long stitches; basting.
6. A supplement or rider, as to a parliamentary bill. *Eng.*
7. *Dial.* **a** A rack or shelf for holding flitches of bacon, etc. **b** One of the handles of a scythe. **c** *Mining.* = SPURN, *n.*, 4.
8. *Gardening.* A strip binding stalks, as to a wall.

ta'born, *n.* [Cf. OF. *taborner* to beat the drum. See 1st TABOR.] = TABOR. *Obs.*
tabor pipe. = PIPE, 1 b.
ta'bour **ta'bour·er, tab'ou·ret,** **tab'ou·rine',** Vars. of TABOR, etc.
Tab're·mun (tăb'rē·mŭn). *D. Bib.* [rĭm'ŭn). *Bib.*
Tab'ri·mon (tăb'rĭ·mŏn; tăb·tȧ·bu'. Var. of TABOO.
ta·buck'i grass (tä·bŏŏk'ĭ). Var. of TAMBOOKIE GRASS.
Tab'u·la Sma·rag'di·na (tăb'ū·lä smȧ·răg'dĭ·nȧ). See SMARAGDINE TABLE.
tab'ule (tăb'ūl), *n.* [L. *tabula* table.] = TABLET, 5.
tab'u·li·form' (-ū·lĭ·fôrm'), *adj.* [L. *tabula* table + *-iform.*] = TABULAR **a, b.**
T abutment. See T, *adj.*
tac. + TAKE.
tac'ca ar'row·root' (tăk'ä). = OTAHEITE ARROWROOT.
tache'less, *adj.* See -LESS. *Rare.*
Tach'mo·nite (tăk'mō·nīt). *Bib.*
tac·hy'drite. Var. of TACHHYDRITE.
tach'y·hy'drite (tăk'ĭ·hī'drīt). Var. of TACHHYDRITE.

9. *Plumbing.* An ear on a pipe by which it is secured to a wall, etc.
10. *Welding.* A short deposit for holding the sections of a joint in place.

tack (tăk), *v.*; TACKED (tăkt); TACK'ING. [See TACK nail.] *Transitive*: **1.** Orig., to attach or fasten to another object or together.
2. To fasten or attach by tacks; as, to *tack* down a carpet.
3. To attach or secure in a slight or hasty manner; as, to *tack* one piece of metal to another by drops of solder; to *tack* or baste together two pieces of cloth.
In hopes of getting some commendam *tacked* to their sees. *Swift.*
4. *Archaic.* **a** To join or attach by interposing a linking part. **b** *Slang.* To join in matrimony.
5. To link or connect, usually inappropriately or arbitrarily, with intent to produce a unified whole; as, two texts *tacked* together; to *tack* on an extra *l*.
6. To append or adjoin by way of supplementing.
7. In parliamentary usage, to add, as a rider, to a bill; to append; — usually with *on* or *to*.
8. **a** *English Law.* To unite or join (securities given at different times) so as to prevent a person having intermediate securities or rights from claiming a title to redeem or otherwise discharge one or more prior ones without also redeeming or discharging one or more subsequent ones united to the prior ones; as, a mortgagee for value without notice of a prior incumbrance may by getting an assignment of a prior mortgage, judgment, or the like, *tack* his subsequent mortgage to it so as to make it a lien prior to any intermediate liens. **b** To add on (a period of adverse possession by one person to that of another immediately preceding or following and in privity with him).
9. *Naut.* To change the direction of (a vessel) when sailing close-hauled, by putting the helm alee and shifting the sails so that she will come up into the wind and then fall off on the other side until she proceeds at about the same angle to the wind as before, but on the opposite tack; also, to navigate by a series of tacks. Cf. WEAR, *v. t.*; *miss stays*, under MISS, *v.*

——, *Intransitive*: **1.** *Naut.* To tack a vessel; also (as said of a vessel), to have her direction so changed through the shifting of the helm to leeward that the wind will strike her sails from the other side.
2. Hence, to pursue a zig-zag course; to shift abruptly one's attitude or policy.

tack down wind. To sail before the wind in a series of alternate reaches, to starboard and port with sheets in, instead of in a direct straight course with boom off and spinnaker set. The speed attained in reaching is often greater than in straight running.

tack (tăk), *n.* [ME. *tak*, fr. *taken* to take. See TAKE, *n. & v.*] **1.** **a** *O. Eng. Law.* A kind of customary payment by a tenant. **b** *Scots Law.* A contract by which the use of a thing is set, or let, for hire; a lease. See LOCATION, 5.
2. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Leased land or pasturage; a leased farm. **b** A spell. **c** An agreement. **d** A catch or haul, as of herring.

tack, *v. t.* To receive or hire out (cattle) for pasture. *Dial.*

tack. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TAKE, *v.*

tack, *n. & v.* [ONF. *taque* (OF. *tache*). See TACHE a stain.] **1.** = TACHE stain. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. A distinctive, esp. an unpleasant, flavor. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

tack, *n.* [Appar. fr. TACKLE.] Substance; stuff; — used of food, esp. contemptuously. Cf. HARDTACK.

tack, *n. & v.* Slap; clap. *Dial. Eng.*

tack (tăk; tăk), *n.* *Dial.* **a** Tackle, or gear. **b** Clothes; a stitch or shred of clothes.

tack, *n. & v.* Aphetic for ATTACK. *Dial.*

tack (tăk), *v. t.* [D. *takken* to cut off branches, fr. *tak* a branch.] To trim. *Local, Eng.*

tack and half tack. *Naut.* A long tack or board followed by a short one.

tack comb. A sharp-pointed comblike device for securing a shoe upper to a last.

tack duty. *Scots Law.* Rent.

tack'er (tăk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which tacks; specif., a person or thing that drives tacks, as into shoes, or that tacks, or bastes, parts, as in making hats.
2. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* One of the Tories who in 1704 advocated passage of the Occasional Conformity Bill (see OCCASIONAL CONFORMITY) by tacking it to the Land Tax Bill
3. *Dial. Eng.* **a** A waxed thread. **b** A small child.

tack'er, *n.* A trimmer, as of hedges. *Local, Eng.*

tack'et (tăk'ĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *tack* a small nail.] **1.** A nail or tack. *Obs.*
2. A hobnail; also, a hobnailed shoe. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tack'et, *v. t.* To strengthen or fasten with tackets. *Scot.*

tack'et·ing gut (tăk'ĕt·ĭng). Bookbinder's gut. *Brit.*

tack'et·y (tăk'ĕ·tĭ), *adj.* Having tackets; hobnailed. *Chiefly Scot.*

tack'ing (tăk'ĭng), *adj.* That tacks. — **tack'ing·ly,** *adv.*

tack'le (tăk'l; *obsolescent or naut.* tā'k'l), *n.* [ME. *takel*, fr. MLG. (& D.) *takel*, of obscure origin.] **1.** Instrument used for work or pastime; apparatus; equipment; gear; esp., the requisite instruments for a particular work or pastime; as, writing or fishing *tackle*; specif.: **a** *Obs.* Weapons; arms. **b** *Obs.* Arrows; also, an arrow. **c** An archer's equipment. **d** Equipment for fishing. **e** Harness for a horse. **f** *Old Slang.* A mistress.
2. *Naut.* **a** Formerly, equipment for managing a ship. **b** The rigging of a ship. **c** Any purchase where more than one block is used.
3. An assemblage of ropes and pulleys arranged for hoisting or pulling. The uses of a tackle are to change the point of application of the pulling force to a convenient place and to enable a small force to overcome a larger resistance (see MECHANICAL ADVANTAGE). Tackles are variously designated according to the number of sheaves in their blocks; as ***single***, ***double***, or ***twofold***, ***threefold tackles***, etc., or according to the place, purpose, or manner of use, as a ***stay tackle***, a ***deck tackle***, a ***hatch tackle***, a ***yard tackle***, a ***fore-and-aft tackle***, etc. Common forms of tackles are: the ***single-whip tackle***, consisting merely of a rope passed through a fixed single block (see 1st *Illust.* of PULLEY, fig. 1); the ***runner***, in which a movable block runs on a fall fixed at one end, doubling the power (see PULLEY, fig. 2); the ***gun tackle***, formerly used for moving guns, combining the two previous arrangements; the ***luff tackle***, having a single and a double block with the standing part of the fall fixed to the former, thus multiplying the power three or four times, according as the single or the double block is movable; the ***single Spanish burton***, increasing the power threefold; the ***double Spanish burton***, combining the characteristics of the luff tackle and the single Spanish burton, and giving an advantage of five times the applied force (see BURTON, *Illust.*); ***Bell's tackle*** or ***purchase*** with two fixed and two movable pulleys, and a mechanical advantage of seven; a ***runner and tackle***, composed of an ordinary tackle, as a luff tackle, attached to a runner. Cf. PURCHASE, *n.*, 7.

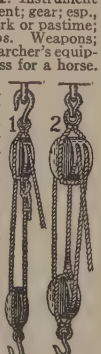

Tackles.
1 Gun; 2 Luff.

4. Food, as for cattle; drink; stuff. *Slang.*
5. Act of tackling, or seizing and holding or stopping, as in football; a grasp.
6. *Amer. Football.* One of two players, ***right tackle*** and ***left tackle***, whose position is between guard and end rush (see 5th RUSH, 10).
7. *Mining.* A windlass with bucket for hoisting ore. *Eng.*

tack'le (tăk'l), *v.*; TACK'LED (tăk'ld); TACK'LING (-lĭng). [Cf. LG. & D. *takelen*. See TACKLE, *n.*] *Transitive*: **1.** To equip with tackle or gear of any kind; specif., to equip (a ship) with tackle; to work the tackle of (a ship). *Obs.*
2. To attach or secure with or as with tackle; specif., to harness, as a horse; to harness horses to, as a coach.
3. To seize, lay hold of, or grapple with, esp. with intent to stop or subdue; as, a wrestler *tackles* his antagonist; specif.: *Rugby & Amer. Football*, to seize and hold or stop (an opponent having the ball); *Association Football*, to obstruct (an opponent who is dribbling the ball) so as to cause him to lose possession of the ball.
4. Hence: **a** To encounter vehemently or come to grips with, in discussion or argument. **b** To undertake to do, conquer, carry out, solve, etc., as a hard task, a difficult problem. **c** *Colloq.* To attack (food).
5. *Field Hockey.* To attempt to take the ball away from (an opponent).

——, *Intransitive*: **1.** To put tackle or gear in order. *Obs.*
2. To tack a ship. *Obs.*
3. *Football.* To tackle an opposing player. See TACKLE, *v. t.*, 3.

tackle back. *Field Hockey.* To tackle (an opponent) immediately after losing possession of the ball to him.

tackle down or to. To begin serious action. *Colloq.*

tackle block. = BLOCK, *n.*, 5.

tackle board. *Ropemaking.* A board, frame, or post, at the end of a ropewalk, for supporting the spindles, or whirls, for twisting the yarns.

tack'led (tăk'ld), *adj.* Made of or furnished with tackle.

tackle fall. The rope or cable of a tackle to which force is applied.

tackle house. A house or building having a tackle used in lading or unlading ships. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

tack'le·man (tăk'l·măn), *n.* One who erects and tends to tackles.

tackle post. A tackle board.

tack'ler (tăk'lĕr), *n.* **1.** One who tackles; as: **a** *Eng.* One who keeps cotton looms in repair. **b** At attendant of a machine for making paper bags. **c** *Football.* One who tackles an opponent.
2. A binding chain to prevent coal from falling off a corf. *Eng.*

tackles back formation. *Amer. Football.* An offensive formation in which the two tackles are drawn back from the line to a position near that of the halfbacks.

tack'less (tăk'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Having no tacks.

tack line. *Nav.* A short piece of line used to separate flags in a signal hoist.

tack'ling (tăk'lĭng), *n.* *Now Rare.* **a** Instruments of action; gear; equipment; as, fishing *tackling*. **b** *Naut.* Furniture of the masts and yards of a vessel, as rigging, cordage, etc. **c** The harness of a draft animal.

tack pin. A belaying pin.

tack rivet. A temporary rivet to secure pieces during riveting.

tacks'man (tăks'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A lessee. *Scots Law.*

tack'–weld' (tăk'wĕld'), *v. t.* To fasten (two pieces of metal) together by welding them at various isolated points. Cf. 1st TACK, 10. — **tack welder.** — **tack welding.**

tack weld. A joint or fastening secured by tack welding; also, one of the small welded points in such a joint.

tack'y (tăk'ĭ), *adj.* Sticky; adhesive; — said of paint, glue, partly decomposed rubber etc.

tack'y (tăk'ĭ), *n.* Also **tack'ey.** An ill-conditioned or neglected horse; also, a person in a like state. *Southern U. S.*

tack'y, *adj.* [Cf. TACK, *v. t.*, 3.] Dowdy or neglected in appearance; shabby; crude; of a party, made up of guests in ridiculous costume. *Colloq., U. S.*

tac'lo·cus (tăk'lō'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tangere, tactum*, to touch + *locus*.] *Geom.* The locus of the points of tangency of nonconsecutive members of a family of curves, or of members of two families.

tac'node (tăk'nōd), *n.* [L. *tangere, tactum*, to touch + E. *node*.] *Geom.* A point on a curve where two ordinary branches of the curve are mutually tangent.

Ta·con'ic, *or* **Ta·co'ni·an, sys'tem** (tȧ·kŏn'ĭk, tȧ·kō'nĭ·ăn). *Geol.* Formerly the metamorphic series of rocks in the Taconic Mountains, later proved to be Cambrian and Ordovician.

tac'so (tăk'sō; tăs'ō), *n.* [From Quechua *tacsa* short.] Any of several vines of the genus *Passiflora* (syn. **Tac·so'ni·a** [tăk·sō'nĭ·ȧ]) of the northern Andes; also, their edible fruits.

tact (tăkt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tactus* a touching, touch, fr. *tangere, tactum*, to touch. See TANGENT.] **1.** The sense of touch; feeling. *Now Rare.*
2. Sensitive mental perception; keen discrimination in sensing refinements or subtle values; as, a literary artist may be recognized by his *tact* in omission.
3. Acute or nice discernment of what is appropriate to do or say in dealing with others; peculiar ability to deal with others without giving offense, or so as to win good will, esp. in difficult situations.
4. *Obs.* **a** Act of touching. **b** A touch.
5. *Music.* The stroke in beating time; also, takt. *Obs.*

Syn. — TACT, ADDRESS. TACT implies delicate and sympathetic perception, esp. of what is fit, graceful, or considerate under given circumstances; ADDRESS does not emphasize so strongly sensitiveness in discerning the requirements of a given situation as skill and adroitness in meeting them; as, "[Women] are . . . usually superior to men in . . . *tact*, or the power of seizing speedily and faithfully the finer inflections of feeling" (*Lecky*); "His [Huxley's] quickness and sureness of perception, joined with his abounding kindliness, made him a man of almost infinite *tact*" (*J. Fiske*); "Of political wisdom . . . Elizabeth had little or none; but her political *tact* was unerring" (*J. R. Green*); "her dexterity and skill in selecting parties, and . . . her *address* in rendering them easy with one another" (*Mme. d'Arblay*); "His acute and flexible logic could support, with equal *address*, . . . the adverse sides of every possible question" (*Gibbon*); "his *address* in public business" (*Scott*). Cf. DEXTEROUS, SKILLFUL, INSTINCTIVE.

Ant. — Stupidity, tactlessness.

tact'ful (tăkt'fo͝ol; -f'l), *adj.* Having or evincing tact (sense 3). — **tact'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **tact'ful·ness,** *n.*

tac'tic (tăk'tĭk), *n.* **1.** **a** Tactics. **b** *Obs.* A tactician.
2. A device or kind of tactics.

tac'tic, *adj.* **1.** Tactical. *Now Rare.*
2. Of or pertaining to arrangement or order.

tac'tic (tăk'tĭk), *adj.* [See TACT; -IC.] **1.** Tactual.
2. Relating or adapted to the beating of time. *Rare.*

tac'tic (tăk'tĭk), *adj.* *Biol.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, taxis.

-tac'tic. A combining form, Greek *-taktikos*, from *taktikos*, fit for arranging, used in adjectives accompanying nouns ending in *-taxis*, as in:

chaetotactic	homotactic	pneumatotactic
chemotactic	hydrotactic	rheotactic
cytotactic	leucotactic	thermotactic
electrotactic	orthotactic	thigmotactic
galvanotactic	osmotactic	thymotactic
geotactic	pantotactic	tonotactic
heliotactic	phototactic	topotactic
heterotactic	phyllotactic	traumatotactic

tac'ti·cal (tăk'tĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *taktikos*. See TACTICS.]
1. Of or pertaining to military or naval tactics.
2. Hence: **a** Pertaining to arrangement; relating to or characterized by ordered procedure to an end. **b** Skillful, or characterized by skill, in tactics or in adroit planning or maneuvering.
— **tac'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

tactical diameter. *Naut.* The perpendicular distance between a ship's course when the helm is put hard over and her course when she has turned through 180 degrees.

tactical unit. *Mil.* Any organization of troops designed to function as a single unit in combat; specif., that organization in any arm of the service upon which the tactical instruction of that particular arm is based. In the United States Army, it is for infantry and field artillery, the battalion; for cavalry and the air corps, the squadron; for coast artillery, the group.

tac·ti'cian (tăk·tĭsh'ăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *tacticien*.] One versed in tactics; hence, a skillful maneuverer or manager.

tac'tics (tăk'tĭks), *n.* [NL. *tactica*, pl., *tactica*, sing., fr. Gr. *taktika*, pl., *taktikē* (sc. *technē*), sing., fr. *taktikos* fit for ordering or arranging, fr. *tassein, tattein*, to put in order, to arrange; cf. F. *tactique*. Cf. SYNTAX.] **1.** *Mil & Nav.* The science and art of disposing and maneuvering troops or ships in action or in the presence of the enemy, so as to use in action the resulting dispositions. See GRAND TACTICS, MINOR TACTICS.
The theater of war is the province of strategy, the field of battle is the province of *tactics*. *Sir Edward Hamley.*
2. Hence, any system or method of procedure; esp., adroit devices or expedients for accomplishing an end.

tac'tile (tăk'tĭl; *see* -ILE), *adj.* [L. *tactilis* tangible, fr. *tangere, tactum*, to touch. See TANGENT.] **1.** Perceptible by the touch; capable of being felt or touched; tangible; as, *tactile* qualities.
The delicacy of the *tactile* sense . . . is greatest on the forehead, temples, and back of the forearm. *H. N. Martin.*
2. Of or pertaining or relating to the sense of touch; as, *tactile* sensibility or sensations; endowed with touch; concerned in the sensation of touching; as, *tactile* organs.
3. *Painting.* Appealing by synesthesia to the sense of touch.

tac'tile, *n.* *Psychol.* A person whose prevailing mental imagery is derived from the sense of touch.

tactile cell. *Anat.* One of the oval nucleated cells situated in close contact with the expanded end of a nerve fiber, which occur in the deeper layers of the epidermis and corium of some parts, and are probably of tactile function.

tactile corpuscle. *Anat.* One of the numerous minute bodies, in the skin and some mucous membranes, which contain nerve terminations and are believed to be end organs of touch. Each consists of a group of cells enclosed in a capsule.

tactile disk. *Anat.* A crescentic or cup-shaped expansion in contact with a large, modified epithelial cell, at the termination of a neurofibril in the deeper layers of the epidermis; — called also *Merkel's cell* or *corpuscle*.

tactile hair. *Zool.* A hair or hairlike structure sensitive to touch, occurring in various groups of animals.

tac'til·ist (tăk'tĭl·ĭst), *n.* A painter emphasizing tactile values.

tac·til'i·ty (tăk·tĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being tactile; perceptibility by touch.

tac'tin·var'i·ant (tăk'tĭn·vâr'ĭ·ănt), *n.* [L. *tangere, tactum*, to touch + E. *invariant*.] *Math.* The invariant of the coefficients of two curves or surfaces, which, equated to zero, states the condition that the two have contact.

tac'tion (tăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tactio*, fr. *tangere, tactum*, to touch.] Act of touching; touch; contact; tangency.

tac'tite (tăk'tĭt), *n.* [See TACT; 1st -ITE, 4.] *Petrog.* A contact-metamorphosed limestone or other carbonate rock containing crystalline silicate minerals, as garnet, diopside, vesuvianite.

tac·tom'e·ter (tăk·tŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [L. *tactus* sense of touch + E. *-meter*.] *Physiol.* An instrument for testing and measuring the acuteness of the sense of touch.

tac'tor (tăk'tôr; -tĕr), *n.* A tactile organ; specif., a feeler or antenna or a tactile corpuscle.

tac'tu·al (tăk'tū·ăl), *adj.* [See TACT.] Of or pertaining to the sense, or the organs, of touch; derived from, or producing the sensation of, touch; as, a *tactual* sense; *tactual* anesthesia or tests.
— **tac'tu·al'i·ty** (-ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **tac'tu·al·ly,** *adv.*

tac'tus (tăk'tŭs), *n.* [L. See TACT.] Sense of touch; touch.

tac'ua·cine (tăk'wȧ·sĭn), *n.* [Sp. *tacuacín, tacuazín*, fr. Nahuatl *tlacuatzin, tlaquatzin*, prob. lit., the little gourmet, fr. *tlaquani* gourmet + *-tzin*, dim. suff.] The crab-eating opossum.

Ta'cul'li' (tȧ'kū'lē'), *n.* Carrier (sense 6).

tad (tăd). Var. of TOAD. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tad (tăd), *n.* [Perh. orig. a toad; cf. TADPOLE, and dial. *toad* a child.] A small child. *U. S.*

tack bumpkin. See 2d BUMPKIN 3.

tack'ey (tăk'ĭ). Var. of TACKY.

tack'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

tack'l, **tack'ld.** Tackle; tackled. *Ref. Sp.*

tack'le·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

tack'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

tackt. Tacked. *Ref. Sp.*

tac'ma·hack. Var. of TACAMAHAC.

tacon, *n.* [Tatar *khakān*. Cf. KHAN.] Khan. *Obs.*

tac'ta·ble (tăk'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.

tac'til. Tactile. *Ref. Sp.*

tac'ti·log'i·cal (tăk'tĭ·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* See -LOGICAL.

tac'tive, *adj.* = TACTILE.

tact'less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **tact'-less·ly,** *adv.* — **tact'less·ness,** *n.*

tac'tu·al·ist (tăk'tū·ăl·ĭst), *n.* = TACTILE.

tac'ture, *n.* = TACTION. *Obs.*

Tad (tăd), *n.* Dim. of THEODORE.

‖**tad·bha'va** (tŭd·bä'vȧ; tŭd·büv'ȧ), *adj.* [Skr., arising from that.] Of a word in Prakrit, derived from, but not identical with, a Sanskrit word.

Ta'dou'sac' (tȧ'dōō'sȧk'), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian Montagnais tribe of the Saguenay River.

tad'pole' (tăd'pōl'), *n.* [ME. *tadde, tade,* toad + *poll;* prob., a toad that is all head. See TOAD; POLL.] **1.** An aquatic, water-breathing, immature or larval amphibian, esp. of the order Salientia (the frogs and toads) which possesses gills, external on hatching but later only internal, and a long tail bordered above and below by a fin membrane. The change to the adult form in frogs and toads is a rapid metamorphosis with loss of the gills, absorption of the tail, and many internal changes. In salamanders it is much less marked. The term is restricted by some to salientian larvae which have lost the external gills but not yet acquired the forelimbs.

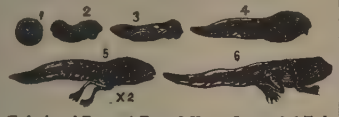

Tadpoles of Frog. 1 Eggs; 2 Young Larva; 3–6 Tadpoles in Successive Stages of Development.

2. The minute tadpole-shaped larva of an ascidian.
3. The hooded merganser. *Local, U. S.*

tadpole fish, tadpole hake. A forkbeard.

tael (tāl), *n.* [Pg., fr. Malay *tahil* a measure of weight, a tael, prob. fr. Hind. *tolā,* fr. Skr. *tulā* a balance, weight, *tulayati, tolayati,* he weighs. See THOLE, *v.*] **1.** A weight of Eastern Asia varying according to the locality; esp., the liang of China.
2. A Chinese money of account, the value of a tael of silver. With silver at sixty cents (2s. 5½d.) a troy ounce, the haikwan tael (customs unit) is worth 72.4 cents (nearly 3s.). See also KUPING TAEL.

tae'ni- (tē'nĭ-). *Med.* A combining form for *taenia,* as in **tae'ni-cide,** a taeniacide, **tae'ni-fuge,** a taeniafuge.

tae'ni·a (tē'nĭ·ȧ), *n.; pl.* TAENIAE (-ē). [L., a fillet, a tapeworm fr. Gr. *tainia.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A headband; fillet.
2. *Arch.* The fillet, or band, at the bottom of a Doric frieze, separating it from the architrave
3. *Anat.* A band, esp. of nervous matter or muscle.
4. a A tapeworm. b [*cap.*] *Zool.* The genus including the common tapeworms infesting man.

tae'ni·a·cide' (tē'nĭ·ȧ·sīd'), *n.* Also **te'ni·a·cide'.** [*taenia* + *-cide.*] *Med.* A substance, esp. a remedy, destroying tapeworms. — **tae'ni·a·cid'al, te'ni·a·cid'al** (-sīd'ăl; -l), *adj.*

‖**tae'ni·a co'li** (tē'nĭ·ȧ kō'lĭ). [L., lit., band of the colon.] *Anat.* Any of three longitudinal muscle bands of the large intestine.

tae'ni·a·fuge' (-fūj'), *n.* Also **te'ni·a·fuge'.** [*taenia* + L. *fugare* to drive away.] *Med.* A remedy to expel tapeworms.

‖**tae'ni·a hip'po·cam'pi** (hĭp'ō·kăm'pī). [NL.] *Anat.* A narrow band of white matter formed by a prolongation of the posterior pillar of the fornix into the middle cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

tae'ni·al (tē'nĭ·ăl), *adj.* Also **tae'ni·an** (-ăn). Of or pertaining to a taenia.

‖**tae'ni·a se'mi·cir'cu·la'ris** (sĕm'ĭ·sûr'kū·lā'rĭs; 79). [NL.] *Anat.* A narrow band of white fibers between the caudate nucleus and the thalamus.

tae·ni'a·sis (tē·nī'ȧ·sĭs), *n.* Also **te·ni'a·sis.** [NL., fr. *taenia* + *-asis.*] *Med.* The condition characterized by the presence of taeniae, or tapeworms.

tae'ni·ate (tē'nĭ·āt), *adj.* [L. *taenia* ribbon.] **a** Ribbon-like in shape. **b** *Zool.* Longitudinally striped.

‖**tae'ni·a tha'la·mi** (thăl'ȧ·mī). [NL.] *Anat.* A sharp ridge separating the medial from the dorsal surface of the thalamus, representing the torn edge of the ependyma of the third ventricle of the brain.

Tae·nid'i·a (tē·nĭd'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See TAENIDIUM.] *Bot.* A genus of perennial North American herbs of the carrot family (Ammiaceae), having as the only known species *T. integerrima,* the yellow pimpernel.

tae·nid'i·um (tē·nĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NIDIA (-ȧ). [NL., dim. fr. L. *taenia* a ribbon.] *Zool.* The spiral chitinous fiber which stiffens the walls of the tracheae of insects.

tae'ni·form (tē'nĭ·fôrm), *adj.* Also **tae'ni·i·form'** (-nĭ·ĭ·fôrm'). [L. *taenia* ribbon + E. *-form.*] Ribbonlike.

tae'ni·o- (tē'nĭ·ō-). *Zool.* A combining form, Greek *tainio-,* from *tainia,* meaning *a ribbon, a fillet,* as in *Taenio*glossa.

Tae'ni·o·don'ti·a (tē'nĭ·ō·dŏn'shĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* Also **Tae'ni·o·don'ta** (-tȧ). [NL. See TAENIO-; -ODONT.] *Paleontol.* An order or suborder coextensive with a family, **Tae'ni·o·don'ti·dae** (-tĭ·dē), of Lower Eocene edentates differing from later forms in that the cheek teeth have roots and enamel.

Tae'ni·o·glos'sa (-glŏs'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *taenio-* + *-glossa.*] *Zool.* A large suborder of marine and freshwater gastropod mollusks (order Pectinibranchia) in which the odontophore is long and narrow and usually bears seven teeth in each transverse row. — **tae'ni·o·glos'sate** (-āt), *adj. & n.*

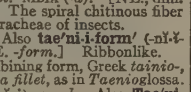

Taenioglossa. One Transverse Row of Teeth of *Velutina.* r Median, s Submedian, and *l* Lateral, Teeth. Much enlarged.

tae'ni·oid (tē'nĭ·oid), *adj.* [*taenia* + *-oid.*] **1.** Ribbonlike.
2. *Zool.* Like or pertaining to the tapeworms.

Tae'ni·o·so'mi (-ō·sō'mī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *taenio-* + Gr. *sōma* body.] *Zool.* A suborder of elongate compressed fishes containing the oarfishes and dealfishes. — **tae'ni·o·some'** (tē'nĭ·ō·sōm'), *n.* — **tae'ni·o·so'mous** (-sō'mŭs), *adj.*

‖**tae·ter'ri·ma bel'li cau'sa** (tē·tĕr'ĭ·mȧ bĕl'ĭ kô'zȧ). See TETERRIMA BELLI CAUSA.

taf'fe·ta (tăf'ē·tȧ), *n.* Also **taf'fe·ty** (-tĭ). [OF. *taffetas,* fr. ML. *taffeta,* fr. Per. *tāftah,* orig., twisted, woven, fr. *tāftan* to twist, to spin.] **1.** A fine, smooth, glossy silk fabric made of tightly twisted yarns and having an even texture; loosely, any similar silk or linen goods.
2. *Pharm.* A yellow greaseproof film of cellulose used to cover greased areas, moist surgical dressings, etc.

taf'fe·ta (tăf'ē·tȧ), *adj.* Also **taf'fe·ty.** Of or like taffeta; hence: **a** Excessively ornate; florid. "*Taffeta* phrases." *Shak.* **b** Dainty; delicate. **c** Fastidious; affected.

taffeta weave. Plain weave.

taf'fle (tăf'l; tăf'l), *n. & v.* **Tangle.** *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

taff'rail (tăf'rāl; -rĭl), *n.* Also **taf'fa·rel** (tăf'ȧ·rĕl), **taf'fer·el** (-ēr·ĕl). [From earlier *tafferel,* fr. D. *tafereel* a panel, picture, fr. *tafel* table, fr. L. *tabula.* In English confused with *rail.* See TABLE.] *Naut.* **a** *Now R.* The upper part of a ship's stern, which was sometimes flat like a table on the top, and ornamented with carved work. **b** The rail around a ship's stern.

taffrail log. A log mounted on the taffrail, consisting of a rotator, log line, and recording device. Cf. 1st LOG, 5.

taf'fy (tăf'ĭ), *n.* [E. dial., also TOFFEE, of uncert. origin Cf. TAFIA, TOFFEE.] **1.** A kind of pulled candy made usually of molasses or brown sugar boiled down, often with butter or other milk products, and variously flavored.
2. Flattery; soft phrases; cajolery. *Colloq.*
3. The color walnut brown.

Taf'fy (tăf'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -FIES (-īz). [Corrupt. of *David,* a common Welsh name.] **A** Welshman, or the Welsh collectively; — a nickname.

taf'i·a, taf'fi·a (tăf'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [Creole, of uncert. origin. Cf. RATAFIA.] A spirit obtained from distilled sugar-cane juice in the West Indies.

taft (tăft; 83), *n.* A flanged end of a lead pipe. *Eng.*

taft, *n.* [Ir. *tafta,* of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. & Nor. *tofte,* ON. *thopta;* akin to AS. *thofte.* Cf. THOFT.] An oarsman's seat in a rowboat. *Ir.*

taf'wiz (tŭf'wĕz), *n.* [Ar. *tafwīẓ* authorization.] *Moham. Law.* The power of divorce delegated by the husband to the wife, to exercise on breach of the marriage agreement.

tag (tăg), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *tagg* a prickle, point, tooth, Nor. *tagg(e).*] **1.** A loose end, rag, or tatter, originally one of the square or pointed flaps formed by slashing the skirt of a garment; an end or loose piece of ribbon.
2. Hence, a slight flap, tab, strip, or the like, forming a pendant or appendage to something; specif.: **a** A large dungy lock of wool; a taglock. **b** A stray lock of hair. **c** A shred of flesh or muscle. **d** A shred of metal adhering to a casting. **e** An added flourish made with the pen. **f** An insignificant remnant or descendant. **g** A strip of parchment attached to a deed for bearing the seal. **h** A pendant strip or tassel for ornament or bearing a jewel. **i** *pl.* The shoulder knots of a servant in livery. **j** A catkin of a tree. **k** A loop by which a garment is hung or a boot pulled on.
3. In angling, a small exposed piece of tinsel or other bright material encircling the shank of the hook at the end of the body of an artificial fly. See FLY, *Illust.*
4. A metallic binding, tube, or point, at the end of a string, or lace to stiffen it, as for passing through an eyelet.
5. The tip of a tail; specif., the white tip of a fox's tail.
6. Anything added at the end of a speech or writing, sometimes essential but more often superfluous or ornamental; specif.: **a** A moral added to a story. **b** A familiar or hackneyed saying or quotation added for rhetorical effect or emphasis; an addition, as to a play, a book, a song, etc., whether as a conclusion, comment, inference, afterthought, or rhetorical embellishment. **c** The end, or catchword, of an actor's speech; cue. **d** The refrain of a song.
7. The rabble; — used in the phrases *tag and rag,* and *tag, rag, and bobtail.*
8. = TAGSORE.

☞ COMBINATIONS AND PHRASES ARE:

tag addresser	**tag-affixing**	**tag-marking**
tag-addressing	**tag-dating**	**tag-stringing**

— *to a tag.* To a T.

tag (tăg), *v.;* TAGGED (tăgd); TAG'GING (tăg'ĭng). [From 1st TAG.] *Transitive:* **1.** To fit with a tag or tags; to append a tag or tags to; as, to *tag* one's speech with verses.

His courteous host . . .
Tags every sentence with some fawning word. *Dryden.*

2. To attach a card or label to, as to a box or package.
3. To join; fasten to; attach; also, to join (rhymes).
4. To follow closely after; to dog. *Colloq.*
5. To clear, as sheep, of tags of wool.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To join words or thoughts together, as in writing. *Rare.*
2. To follow closely, as if an appendage; — often with *after;* as, to *tag* after a person. *Chiefly Colloq.*

tag, *n.* [Cf. TAG, *v.,* TAG an end.] A children's game in which one, designated as "it," runs after others until he touches, or tags, a player, who in turn becomes "it."

tag, *v. t.* To touch, or hit, in or as if in the game of tag.

tag. Variant of TEG.

Ta'ga·bi'lis (tä'gä·bē'lĕs), *n. pl.* A tribe of warlike Indonesians of southern Mindanao.

Ta'ga·ka'o·lo (-kä'ō·lō), *n. sing. & pl.* A Malay of a pagan tribe of southeastern Mindanao; also, their language.

Ta·gal' (tä·gäl'), *n.* **1.** = TAGALOG, 1.
2. The language of the Tagals; Tagalog.
3. [*often not cap.*] A kind of braid made from Manila hemp.

Ta·gal'a (tä·gäl'ä), *n.* **a** = TAGALOG, 1. **b** The alphabet of the Tagala branch. See MALAYAN ALPHABETS.

Ta·gal'a, *adj.* Designating, or pertaining to, a branch of the Austronesian languages including the Philippine idioms as a chief group.

tag alder. [1st *tag* + 2d *alder.*] Any of several American alders, esp. *Alnus rugosa* of the eastern United States, and *A. rubra* of the Pacific coast.

Ta'ga·lo'a (tä'gä·lō'ä), *n.* The creator of the universe and supreme deity of the pantheon. Cf. TANGAROA. *Samoa & Tonga.*

Ta·gal'og (tä·gäl'ŏg). Also **Ta·gal'** (tä·gäl'), *n.* **1.** One of a Malayan race, mainly of central Luzon, next to the Visayans the most numerous of the native peoples of the Philippines. Nearly all are Christians.
2. The language of the Tagalogs, one of the most developed of the Austronesian languages.

ta'ga·sas'te (tä'gä·säs'tä), *n.* [Sp.] A shrub (*Cytisus proliferus*) of the Canary Islands, yielding cattle fodder.

tag'a·tose (tăg'ȧ·tōs), *n.* [From GALACTOSE by transposition.] *Chem.* A crystalline sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, of the ketohexose class. The dextro variety is obtained by treating galactose with dilute alkali.

Ta·gal'ize (tä·gäl'īz), *v. t.* See -IZE. [TAGALOG.]

Ta·ga'lo (tä·gä'lō). Var. of TAGALOG.

Ta·gas'su (tȧ·gäs'ōō), **Ta'gas·su'i·das** (tăg'ȧ·sōō'ĭ·dē). Syns. of TAYASSU, TAYASSUIDAE.

tagd. Tagged. *Ref. Sp.*

tagg, tagge. Var. of TAG. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tagge. † TEG.

tag'let, *n.* See -LET.

Tag'lia·co'zi·an (tăl'yȧ·kō'shăn), *adj.* *Surg.* Of or pertaining to Tagliacozzi, a 16th-century Venetian surgeon; as, the *Tagliacotian* operation on the nose.

tag'lock' (tăg'lŏk'), *n.* [*tag* an appendage + *lock* (of hair).] An entangled lock, as of hair or wool; a daglock.

tag'rag' (-răg'), *n.* [See TAG an appendage; RAG.] **1.** Rabble; also, a vagabond; now only in *tagrag and bobtail.*
2. A hanging rag or tatter; a tag (sense 6).

tag'rag', *adj.* **1.** Belonging to the rabble. *Obs.*
2. Worn to tags and rags; dressed in ragged garb.

tag'rag', *adv.* In a mob; promiscuously. *Obs.*

tag'rag'ger·y (tăg'răg'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* A heterogeneous assemblage of vagabonds or riffraff; a medley of odds and ends.

tag'sore' (-sōr'; 181), *n.* Adhesion of a sheep's tail to the wool, due to excoriation by contact with feces.

tag'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* [See TAG an appendage.] **a** A kind of worm with a yellow tag on its tail, used for bait. **b** A sycophant.

ta'guan (tä'gwän), *n.* [Tag.] A large East Indian flying squirrel (*Petaurista petaurista*).

ta'ha (tä'hä), *n.* [Zulu *taka.*] A South African weaverbird (*Pyromelana taha* or other related species) with black and yellow plumage in the male.

‖**ta·ha'li** (tä·hä'lē), *n.* [Ar. *taḥalli* ornamenting.] An adornment to be worn.

Ta·ha'mi (tä·ä'mē), *n.* An Indian of an extinct tribe of Colombia. See CHIBCHA.

ta·hin' (tä·hēn'), *n.* Also **ta·heen'.** [Ar. *taḥīnah.*] The ground pulp of the seeds of sesame, used to make a kind of sweet candy.

Ta·hi'ti (tä·hē'tē; tä'ē·tĭ; tä'hē·tē), *n.* One of the Society Islands.

Ta·hi'ti·an (tä·hē'tĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Tahiti, its inhabitants, or their language.

Ta·hi'ti·an (tä·hē'tĭ·ăn), *n.* One of the native Polynesians of Tahiti, a people noted for fine physique and intelligence (cf. ARIOI, POLYNESIAN); also, their language. See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Tahiti apple. = OTAHEITE APPLE **a.**

Tahiti arrowroot. = PIA.

Tahiti chestnut. The Polynesian chestnut.

Tahiti gooseberry. = OTAHEITE GOOSEBERRY

Tahiti mulberry. The paper mulberry.

Tahiti walnut. The candlenut.

tah·kha'na (tȧ·kä'nȧ), *n.* [Per. *tah-khānah,* fr. *tah* bottom + *khānah* room.] An underground chamber to which travelers, etc., retire in the heats of summer. *India.*

Tahoe trout (tä'hō; tä'hō). [From Lake *Tahoe,* fr. Washo *Tahoe,* lit., lake.] A large cutthroat trout (*Salmo henshawi*) found in Lake Tahoe and neighboring regions.

‖**ta·ho'na** (tä·ō'nä), *n.* [Sp., a crushing mill.] *Mining.* A variety of arrastre.

tahr (tär), *n.* [Nepali *thār.*] A Himalayan beardless wild goat (*Hemitragus jemlaicus*) having short, thick, recurving horns and a dark reddish-brown mane. Also, sometimes, the allied species *H. hylocrius.*

tah·sil' (tȧ·sēl'), *n.* Also **teh·sil'** (tĕ-). [Ar. *taḥṣīl.*] Collection of revenue; specif., a district subdivision, varying in size, for administration or revenue. Cf. TALUK. *India.*

tah·sil'dar' (tȧ·sēl'där'), *n.* Also **tah·seel'dar'.** [Hind. & Per. *taḥṣīldār,* fr. Ar. *taḥṣīl* gain, collection + Per. *dār,* used to express the agent.] A revenue officer or tax collector, in some places having also civil and magisterial duties; an officer in charge of a tahsil, or, in the southern and western provinces, of a taluk. See TALUK. *India.*

Ta'ga·ur' (tä'gä·ōōr'), *n. sing. & pl.* An Indo-European people, living in the central Caucasus. They are mostly orthodox Christians, speaking an Ossetic language.

Tag·ba'nua (tăg·bä'nwä), *n.* One of a mixed Indonesian people of Palawan Island and the Calamianes Archipelago. They are mostly pagan and use the blowgun.

tag'board' (tăg'bōrd'; 181), *n.* *Paper Mfg.* Strong cardboard suitable for making tags.

tag boat. A rowboat towed after a ship as a tender. *Local, U. S.*

tag dance. = DAN TUCKER.

tag day. A day on which contributions to some fund are publicly solicited, a tag being given to each contributor; as, the *tag day* for the Red Cross fund.

tag end. A fag end. *Colloq.*

Ta·ge'tes (tȧ·jē'tēz), *n.* [NL., due to a reading *tagetes* for LL. *traganthes* a kind of Artemisia.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of strong-scented tropical American herbs (family Cardu aceae), having opposite pinnatifid leaves and showy heads of flowers with yellow or orange rays. See marigold, 1 **b.** **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of the genus.

tag'e·tone (tăj'ē·tōn), *n.* [*Tagetes* + *-one.*] *Chem.* An unsaturated ketone, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, obtained as a pale-yellow oil from a South American marigold (*Tagetes glandulifera*). On hydrogenation it yields the oily alcohol **tag'e·tol** (-tōl; -tŏl), $C_{10}H_{18}O$.

tagged (tăgd), *adj.* **1.** Having or bearing a tag or tags of any kind; tattered; labeled.
2. Having a tag or tail (tipped with a specified color).
3. Matted into taglocks; also, affected with tagsore.

tag'ger (tăg'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which furnishes something with a tag, label, or card; one who tags.
2. One who tags one thing to another.
3. A device for removing taglocks from sheep.
4. *Metalworking.* **a** *pl.* Very thin sheet metal, as thin tin plate. **b** One who swages ends of tubing to form a drawing-dog grip.

tag'ger, *n.* One who is "it" in the game of tag.

tag'gle (tăg'l), *v. i.* To tag, or follow. *Rare.*

tag'gy (-ĭ), *adj.* Full of, or abounding with, tags, or matted locks.

Tagh·lik' (tăg·lĭk'), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a primitive people in Western Tibet near Lake Pangong.

tag'i·lite (tăg'ĭ·līt), *n.* [From *Tagil,* popular name for Nizhnii Tagil, Russia.] *Mineral.* A hydrous copper phosphate, occurring in bright-green reniform masses. H., 3–4. Sp. gr., 4.1.

Ta'gish (tä'gĭsh), *n.* An Indian of a Tlingit tribe. See TLINGIT.

Tagl'ia·co'tian (tăl'yȧ·kō'shăn), *adj.* *Surg.* Of or pertaining to Tagliacozzi, a 16th-century Venetian surgeon; as, the *Tagliacotian* operation on the nose.

tag'lock' (tăg'lŏk'), *n.* [*tag* an appendage + *lock* (of hair).] An entangled lock, as of hair or wool; a daglock.

tag'rag' (-răg'), *n.* [See TAG an appendage; RAG.] **1.** Rabble; also, a vagabond; now only in *tagrag and bobtail.*
2. A hanging rag or tatter; a tag (sense 6).

tag'rag', *adj.* **1.** Belonging to the rabble. *Obs.*
2. Worn to tags and rags; dressed in ragged garb.

tag'rag', *adv.* In a mob; promiscuously. *Obs.*

tag'rag'ger·y (tăg'răg'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* A heterogeneous assemblage of vagabonds or riffraff; a medley of odds and ends.

tag'sore' (-sōr'; 181), *n.* Adhesion of a sheep's tail to the wool, due to excoriation by contact with feces.

tag'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* [See TAG an appendage.] **a** A kind of worm with a yellow tag on its tail, used for bait. **b** A sycophant.

ta'guan (tä'gwän), *n.* [Tag.] A large East Indian flying squirrel (*Petaurista petaurista*).

ta'ha (tä'hä), *n.* [Zulu *taka.*] A South African weaverbird (*Pyromelana taha* or other related species) with black and yellow plumage in the male.

‖**ta·ha'li** (tä·hä'lē), *n.* [Ar. *taḥalli* ornamenting.] An adornment to be worn.

Ta·ha'mi (tä·ä'mē), *n.* An Indian of an extinct tribe of Colombia. See CHIBCHA.

ta·hin' (tä·hēn'), *n.* Also **ta·heen'.** [Ar. *taḥīnah.*] The ground pulp of the seeds of sesame, used to make a kind of sweet candy.

Ta·hi'ti (tä·hē'tē; tä'ē·tĭ; tä'hē·tē), *n.* One of the Society Islands.

Ta·hi'ti·an (tä·hē'tĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Tahiti, its inhabitants, or their language.

Ta·hi'ti·an (tä·hē'tĭ·ăn), *n.* One of the native Polynesians of Tahiti, a people noted for fine physique and intelligence (cf. ARIOI, POLYNESIAN); also, their language. See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Tahiti apple. = OTAHEITE APPLE **a.**

Tahiti arrowroot. = PIA.

Tahiti chestnut. The Polynesian chestnut.

Tahiti gooseberry. = OTAHEITE GOOSEBERRY

Tahiti mulberry. The paper mulberry.

Tahiti walnut. The candlenut.

tah·kha'na (tȧ·kä'nȧ), *n.* [Per. *tah-khānah,* fr. *tah* bottom + *khānah* room.] An underground chamber to which travelers, etc., retire in the heats of summer. *India.*

Tahoe trout (tä'hō; tä'hō). [From Lake *Tahoe,* fr. Washo *Tahoe,* lit., lake.] A large cutthroat trout (*Salmo henshawi*) found in Lake Tahoe and neighboring regions.

‖**ta·ho'na** (tä·ō'nä), *n.* [Sp., a crushing mill.] *Mining.* A variety of arrastre.

tahr (tär), *n.* [Nepali *thār.*] A Himalayan beardless wild goat (*Hemitragus jemlaicus*) having short, thick, recurving horns and a dark reddish-brown mane. Also, sometimes, the allied species *H. hylocrius.*

tah·sil' (tȧ·sēl'), *n.* Also **teh·sil'** (tĕ-). [Ar. *taḥṣīl.*] Collection of revenue; specif., a district subdivision, varying in size, for administration or revenue. Cf. TALUK. *India.*

tah·sil'dar' (tȧ·sēl'där'), *n.* Also **tah·seel'dar'.** [Hind. & Per. *taḥṣīldār,* fr. Ar. *taḥṣīl* gain, collection + Per. *dār,* used to express the agent.] A revenue officer or tax collector, in some places having also civil and magisterial duties; an officer in charge of a tahsil, or, in the southern and western provinces, of a taluk. See TALUK. *India.*

tade (tād). Var. of TOAD. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Ta'djik. Var. of TAJIK.

Tad'mor (tăd'mōr; -môr). See PALMYRENE, *adj.* *Bib.*

tad'pole'dom, **tad'pole'hood,** **tad'pol·ism** (-pōl·ĭz'm), *n.* See -DOM, -HOOD, -ISM.

tad'pole'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

tad'pole'-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.

tae. Scot. var. of TO, TOE.

tae. Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of TONE, one.

tae (tā). Dial. var. of TAKE.

taed (tād). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of TOAD.

‖**tae'di·um vi'tae.** [L.] Weariness or loathing of life.

ta'en (tān). Short for TAKEN.

Tae·ni'a·da (tē·nī'ȧ·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of POLYZOA, 2.

Tae'ni·a'ta (tē'nĭ·ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *taenia* a ribbon.] *Zool.* Syn. of CESTIDA.

Tae'ni·o·bran'chi·a (-ō·brăng'kĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *taenio-* + *-branchia.*] Syn. of THALIACEA. — **tae'ni·o·bran'chi·ate** (-āt), *adj.*

tae'nite (tē'nīt), *n.* [Gr. *tainia* band, ribbon.] See KAMACITE.

taen'nin (tĕn'ĭn), *n.* [See TAENIA, 4.] = KOSIN, *n.,* 2.

Taet'si·a (tĕt'sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of CORDYLINE.

taf'fa·rel (tăf'ȧ·rĕl), **taf'fer·el** (-ēr·ĕl). Vars. of TAFFRAIL.

taf'fa·ta, taf'fa·ty. Vars. of TAFFETA.

taf'fi·a. Var. of TAFIA.

taf'fy·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

taf'fy·mak'er, *n.,* **taf'fy·mak'ing,** *n. & adj.* See MAKER, MAKING.

taf'fy·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

ta·fi'nagh. Var. of TIFINAGH.

Ta·gal'ize (tä·gäl'īz), *v. t.* See -IZE. [TAGALOG.]

Ta·ga'lo (tä·gä'lō). Var. of TAGALOG.

Ta·gas'su (tȧ·gäs'ōō), **Ta'gas·su'i·das** (tăg'ȧ·sōō'ĭ·dē). Syns. of TAYASSU, TAYASSUIDAE.

tagd. Tagged. *Ref. Sp.*

tagg, tagge. Var. of TAG. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tagge. † TEG.

tag'let, *n.* See -LET.

Tag'lia·co'zi·an (tăl'yȧ·kō'shăn). Var. of TAGLIACOTIAN.

tag'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

tagl·io'ni (tăl·yō'nĭ), *n.* [After an Italian family of dancers.] A kind of overcoat. *Obs.*

ta'go·sas'te, ta'go·sas'ti. Vars. of TAGASASTE.

ta'gua (tä'gwä), *n.; pl.* -GUAS (-gwäz). [Sp., of Colombian Indian origin, prob. fr. Goajiro.] = IVORY NUT **a.**

Ta·gu'la (tȧ·gōō'lä), *n.* See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES.

tag'werk' (tăg'v̄ĕrk'), *n.; pl.* -WERKE (-v̄ĕr'kĕ). [G., fr. *tag* day + *werk* work.] See MEASURE, *Table.* [See ESKIMO.]

Ta·hag'miut (tä·hăg'mŭt), *n.*

Ta'han (tä'hăn). *Bib.*

Ta'han·ites (-īts). *Bib.*

Ta·hap'a·nes (tȧ·hăp'ȧ·nēz). *Bib.*

Ta'hath (tä'hăth). *Bib.*

ta'hel (tä'ĕl). Var. of TAEL.

ta'hil (tä'ĭl), *n. sing. & pl.* [Malay. See TAEL.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

tah'li. Var. of TALL. [HANE.]

Tahl'tan (tăl'tăn), *n.* See NA-

Tah'pan·hes (tä'păn·hēz; tä·păn'hēz). *Bib.*

Tah'pe·nes (tä'pē·nēz; tä·pē'nēz). *Bib.*

Tah're·a (tä'rē·ȧ). *Bib.*

Ta′ Hsü·eh′ (dä′ shü·ĕ′). [Chin. (Pek.) ta⁴ great + *hsüeh*² learning.] See FOUR BOOKS.

ta·hu′a (tä·hōō′ä), *n.* [Tahitian.] An open space used for public assembly, warlike exercises, or other ceremonial purposes; also, a battlefield. *Central Polynesia.*

Tai (tī), *adj.* Preferred spelling **Thai.** Designating, or pertaining to, the chief linguistic stock of Indo-China, including the peoples of Siamese and Shan speech. See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Tai, *n.* Preferred spelling **Thai.** A group of tribes in Burma and Siam, comprising the Laos, Shan, and Siamese.

tai (tä′ē), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap.] Any of several Japanese porgies of the genus *Pagrus,* esp. *P. major,* the *red tai,* of a brilliant crimson.

ta′i·a·ha′ (tä′ē·ä·hä′), *n.* [Maori.] A long light staff or club adorned with a band of red feathers or dog's hair, carried by Maori chiefs as a sign of authority and used as a two-handed striking weapon. *New Zealand.*

Tai′–Chi·nese′, *adj.* Pertaining to or designating the Chinese-Siamese subfamily of the Indo-Chinese languages.

tai′ga (tī′gä), *n.* [Russ.] The vast, swampy, coniferous forest region of Siberia, beginning where the tundra ends; hence, a similar region in Europe or North America.

tai′gle (tā′g'l), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *tagilen* to entangle. See TANGLE.] *Scot.* **a** To catch; to entrap. **b** To delay; hinder; fatigue. **c** To drag; trail; loiter.

tai′gle·some (-sŭm), *adj.* Hindering. *Scot.*

ta′i·ho′a (tä′ē·hō′ä), *interj.* [Maori, presently.] Wait a while. *New Zealand.*

tail (tāl), *n.* [ME. *tail, tayl,* fr. AS. *tægel, tægl;* akin to OHG. *zagel,* MHG. *zagel,* ON. *tagl,* Sw. *tagel,* Goth. *tagl* hair.] **1.** The rear end, or a process or prolongation of the rear end, of the body of an animal. In vertebrates it contains the posterior part (the caudal vertebrae) of the vertebral column. In birds the posterior extension of the body is very slight, and *tail* usually implies its fanlike row of stiff feathers. Similarly, in fishes it commonly implies the fin (*caudal fin*) on the tail. In snakes and other limbless reptiles its beginning is indicated by the position of the vent and by a change in arrangment of the scales. In invertebrates it means either the rear end of the body, esp. when slender or adapted for a swimming organ, or any of various backwardly directed processes or appendages.

2. The human buttocks; the fundament; also, the sexual member, esp. the pudendum. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

3. Formerly, in Turkey, a horsetail as a mark of rank. See HORSETAIL, 2.

4. Any long, flexible terminal appendage; an appendage resembling, in shape or position, the tail of an animal, as the trailing part of a woman's gown, the trailing end of a letter, as *g* or *y,* an ament, the appendage of an achene, etc.; as, the *tail* of a coat, dress, kite, letter, etc.

> Those *tails* that hang on willow trees. *Harvey.*

5. Specif.: **a** The luminous train of a comet. See COMET, 1. **b** A grayish train left when impure mercury runs on a surface. **c** One of the narrow prolongations of the hind wings of certain butterflies and moths. **d** The slender stringlike tips of the roots of beets, turnips, etc. **e** A rudder or vane that turns a windmill to face the wind. **f** *Obs. Scot.* A jutting portion of a piece of land.

6. Something analogous to the tail of an animal in position in space or time; the back, last, lower, or inferior part of anything; the part opposed to the head, superior part, front, beginning, or the like; end; extremity; rear; conclusion; as, the *tail* of a cart, plow, or vessel; the *tail* of a gale, a line; the *tail* of a marching army, or the *tail* end of a discourse or of a conversation. "The Lord will make thee the head, and not the *tail.*" *Deut.* XXVIII. 13.

7. Specif.: **a** Often *pl.* The side of a coin opposite to that bearing the head, effigy, or date; the reverse; — chiefly used in *heads or tails* or *head or tail,* used when a coin is thrown up to decide some point by its fall. **b** The part of a millrace below, or downstream from, the wheel; the lower, or downstream, section of a pool or river. **c** The outermost or underwater part of a projecting bank or bar.

8. Something like or suggestive of an animal tail in form; a relatively long line or series; specif.: **a** A long braid, tress, or mass of hair, as a cue or switch. **b** A line of persons waiting; a cue. **c** A train or company of attendants; a retinue. "Beg from those of my *tail.*" *Kipling.*

9. The residuum or refuse part left after a process, as milling, ore dressing, distilling; dregs; tailings; specif.: **a** Also *pl.* = TAILING, 7, 8, & 10. **b** In milling, the lowest grade of flour derived from a final treatment of the impure stocks.

10. The group holding the hindmost position in point of accomplishment, value, skill, or the like, as in a political party, a society, a team, or in a herd or flock.

11. *pl.* **a** *Colloq.* A swallow-tailed coat; also, full dress. See EVENING DRESS **b.** **b** *Obs.* A woman's skirts.

12. *Aeronautics.* The rear part of an aircraft, in an airplane usually consisting of a group (*tail group,* or *tail unit*) of stabilizing planes, or fins, to which are attached certain controlling instruments, as elevators and rudders.

13. *Anat.* **a** The distal tendon of a muscle. **b** The slender left end of the human pancreas. **c** See EPIDIDYMIS, *n.*

14. *Arch.* **a** The exposed or lower portion of a member or part, as of a slate or tile. **b** = TAILING 4.

15. *Archery.* = WING, *n.,* 12 **b.**

16. *Brewing.* A sprout of barley.

17. *Hort.* The bottom layer of a container, esp. of a barrel of fruit. Cf. FACE, 20.

18. *Music.* **a** The stem of a note. **b** In a piano, the rear part of a key; the key tail.

19. *Naut.* A rope spliced around, or to the strap of, a block with long ends by which it may be lashed to anything.

20. *Print. & Bookbinding.* The bottom of a page.

21. *Prosody.* **a** See TAILED RHYME. **b** The additional lines of a tailed sonnet.

22. *pl. Ropemaking.* In some forms of rope-laying machine, pieces of old rope wound around the rope that is being laid, to enable the ropemaker to round up the rope to the required angle of lay.

23. *Sports.* Short for TAIL END.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

tail-chasing	**tail-docked**	**tail-switching**
tail-cropped	**tail-heavy**	**tail-tied**
tail-decorated	**tail-joined**	**tail-wagging**

— *at or in the* (*or one's*) *tail.* Moving or following close behind or in the rear; as, with an infantine army *at her tail.* — *on one's tail.* Pressing close, or close, upon one from the rear (orig. upon the tail of one's aircraft). Cf. TAIL, 6. *Colloq.* — *to have or keep one's tail up* (*or down*). To be, or to keep, in good spirits (or depressed).

tail (tāl), *adj.* **1.** Placed at or forming the tail or rear; hindmost; as, the *tail* hounds.

2. Coming from the rear; as, a *tail* wind.

3. Made up of tailings or inferior residue; as, *tail* corn.

tail (tāl), *v. Transitive:* **1.** To make or furnish with a tail; as, to *tail* a kite or a name (with a title); also, to follow, or be drawn behind, like a tail; as, a line of dogs *tailing* the procession.

2. To fasten by or at the tail or stern; as, to *tail* a ship to a dock; to connect by adding at the end; to join to the end of.

3. To pull or draw by the tail.

4. To remove tails from as, turnips, berries, a lamb.

5. To herd, as sheep or cattle.

6. To follow and watch the movements of stealthily; to shadow. *Slang.*

7. *Arch.* To fasten by one of the ends into a wall or other support; — with *in* or *on;* as, to *tail* in a timber.

8. *Naut.* To attach (a block) by a tail. See 1st TAIL, 19.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To form a tail, appendage, train, or the like; to extend or move in a taillike line or formation.

> The dusty column checks and *tails.* *Kipling.*

2. To follow close behind; to tag; — often with *on* or *along.* *Colloq.*

3. To diminish with extension or grow gradually smaller, fainter, or more scattered, so as to leave but a trace or a straggling remnant; — with *off, out, away, down,* etc.; as, the trade wind *tailed* away into fitful airs; her words would *tail* off into an inarticulate blur; the pack is *tailing* out over a quarter mile.

4. *Angling.* Of a fish, to break the surface of water with the tail while feeding on the bottom or in weeds.

5. *Arch.* To hold by the end; — said of a timber when its end is built into a support; — with *in* or *into.*

6. *Naut.* To swing, or lie, with the stern in a certain direction, as downstream or against the wind; — said of a vessel at anchor.

7. *Sports.* To be drawn uphill on a sledge or on skis.

tail down. To roll (logs) down a skidway, as for loading. *U. S.*

tail on. *Naut.* = *tally on,* under 3d TALLY.

tail over. *Milling.* To pass over a sieve, as material which is too large to pass through it.

tail up. To sound, throwing his flukes in the air as he dives; — said of a whale.

tail (tāl), *adj.* [OF. *taillié,* past part. of *taillier* to cut, also to decide, fix, settle, fr. VL. *taliare,* fr. L. *talea* twig, rod, stake; cf. ML. *talliare* to cut, limit by certain conditions, to entail, as land, *taliare* to cut. See TALLY, TAILOR; cf. TAIL limitation.] *Law.* Limited; abridged; reduced; curtailed; entailed; as, an estate or fee *tail* (which see).

tail, *v. t.;* TAILED (tāld); TAIL′ING. [OF. *taillier* (F. *tailler*) to cut. See TAIL limited.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** To cut to a size or to shape, as a tree. **b** To mark on a tally; to tally a debt against. **c** To tally or agree with. **d** To levy a tail or tax upon.

2. To limit, or encumber, with an entail; to grant in tail.

tail (tāl), *n.* [OF. *taille* a cutting. See TAILLE; cf. ENTAIL, TALLY.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A stick notched for keeping tally; hence, a tally; reckoning; account. **b** An imposition or tax levied upon an individual by his lord or king; also, an impost or duty.

2. *Law.* Limitation; abridgment; state or fact of entailment; entail.

tail, *v. t.* [Var. of TILL.] = TILL, *v. t.,* 3.

-tail (-tāl). A combining form of the noun *tail,* chiefly in names of creatures, as in:

bangtail	**goldtail**	**shavetail**
blacktail	**hairtail**	**sheartail**
boattail	**hardtail**	**shieldtail**
bobtail	**horntail**	**silktail**
bonetail	**horsetail**	**silvertail**
brantail	**jollytail**	**spiketail**
bristletail	**lizardtail**	**spindletail**
broadtail	**longtail**	**spinetail**
broomtail	**lyretail**	**splittail**
browntail	**milltail**	**sprigtail**
bucktail	**monkeytail**	**springtail**
cattail	**mousetail**	**sprittail**
coattail	**oxtail**	**squaretail**
cocktail	**pigeontail**	**sticktail**
coontail	**pigtail**	**stiffail**
cottontail	**piketail**	**stingtail**
cowtail	**pintail**	**swallowtail**
crosstail	**ploughtail**	**swingletail**
cuttail	**plowtail**	**swordtail**
dogtail	**quaketail**	**teetertail**
dovetail	**rackettail**	**thorntail**
drabbletail	**rattail**	**tiptail**
draggletail	**redtail**	**toptail**
dragontail	**ringtail**	**tripletail**
fantail	**roughtail**	**trundletail**
fishtail	**roundtail**	**turntail**
flaxtail	**rubytail**	**wagtail**
flytail	**scaletail**	**whiptail**
forktail	**scissortail**	**whitetail**
fortail	**shadetail**	**wigtail**

tail′band′ (tāl′bănd′), *n.* **1.** A crupper. *Dial.*

2. *Bookbinding.* Formerly, a narrow strip of cloth hand-sewn to the bottom of the inner back of a book. See HEADBAND.

tail barley. *Brewing.* The screenings.

tail bay. **1.** *Arch.* That one of the bays or main divisions of a framed floor or roof, which is next the end wall, so that its joists rest one end on the wall and the other on a girder; also, the space between a wall and the nearest girder of a floor. Cf. CASE BAY.

2. The part of a canal lock below the lower gates.

tail beam. *Arch.* = TAILPIECE, 4.

tail block. **a** = TAILSTOCK. **b** A pulley block with a loose tail of rope for securing it to any convenient object.

tail′board′ (tāl′bōrd′; 181), *n.* The board at the rear end of a cart or wagon, which can be removed or let down for convenience in loading or unloading.

tail center. *Mach.* A tailstock center.

tail coat. A coat with tails; esp., a swallow-tailed coat. See EVENING DRESS, 2 **b.**

tail coverts. The feathers which cover the bases of the tail quills. Those above the quills are the *upper tail coverts;* those below, the *under,* or *lower, tail coverts;* In a few birds, as the peacock, they form handsome plumes.

tail cups. *Aeronautics.* A steadying device, somewhat similar to a sea anchor, attached by lines at the rear of certain types of elongated captive balloons.

tailed (tāld), *adj.* **1.** Having a tail or tails.

2. Deprived of a tail or tails.

-tailed (-tāld). A combining form of *tailed,* denoting *having* (so many or such) *tails.* Corresponding adverbs are formed in *-ly,* as stiff-tailed*ly;* corresponding nouns are formed in *-ness,* as stiff-tailed*ness.*

band-tailed	**fork-tailed**	**ring-tailed**
black-tailed	**foxtailed**	**rough-tailed**
blue-tailed	**free-tailed**	**round-tailed**
boat-tailed	**gray-tailed**	**rufous-tailed**
bobtailed	**great-tailed**	**scale-tailed**
bottle-tailed	**green-tailed**	**scissor-tailed**
broad-tailed	**hawk-tailed**	**sharp-tailed**
brown-tailed	**heavy-tailed**	**short-tailed**
brush-tailed	**lion-tailed**	**slender-tailed**
bush-tailed	**long-tailed**	**smooth-tailed**
bushy-tailed	**lyre-tailed**	**soft-tailed**
cock-tailed	**many-tailed**	**spine-tailed**
coppery-tailed	**nag-tailed**	**sprig-tailed**
dag-tailed	**pen-tailed**	**stiff-tailed**
dock-tailed	**pheasant-tailed**	**stump-tailed**
dovetailed	**pigeon-tailed**	**swallow-tailed**
drabbletailed	**pig-tailed**	**thick-tailed**
draggletailed	**pin-tailed**	**wedged-tailed**
fan-tailed	**purple-tailed**	**wedge-tailed**
fat-tailed	**quill-tailed**	**white-tailed**
fin-tailed	**rat-tailed**	**wire-tailed**
forked-tailed	**red-tailed**	**yellow-tailed**

tailed pepper. = CUBEB.

tailed rhyme. Also **tail rhyme.** A metrical form in which rhymed verses, esp. couplets or triplets, are followed by a **tail,** or line of different length, usually much shorter than, and not rhyming with, the preceding verses. Couplets or triplets with tails, combined in groups of two or more, with tails rhyming, form a *tailed′–rhyme′ stan′za.*

tailed sonnet. A sonnet with additional lines, often four in number.

tail end. **1.** The hindmost end or part or that opposite to the head or inferior to the rest; specif.: **a** *Naut.* The outboard end of a tail shaft, including the bearing for the propeller, the keyway, and the thread for the nut. **b** *Sports.* The latter end of a batting order, usually consisting of the weaker batsmen. **c** The end of a sawmill, planing mill, etc., at which is delivered the finished product. **d.** *pl Chiefly Dial.* Tailings.

2. The concluding part or period, as of a session of a legislature.

tail′end′er (tāl′ĕn′dĕr), *n.* One at the tail end, as in a competition. *Colloq.*

tail′er (tāl′ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who tails on or along.

2. *Agric. Mach.* The endless carrier in a threshing machine, taking straw from the separating tables.

3. *Angling.* A fish that tails.

tail′er, *n.* = TAILOR, 2 **b.**

tail′et (tāl′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* A minute tail.

tail′first′ (tāl′fûrst′; 66), **tail′fore′most** (-fōr′mōst; -mŭst; 181), *adv.* With the hinder part foremost; backwards.

tail′flow′er (tāl′flou′ĕr), *n.* Any aroid of the genus *Anthurium;* — in allusion to the slender spadix. See ANTHURIUM.

tail fly. *Angling.* The fly at the end of the leader.

tail gate. A gate at the tail or rear; specif.: **a** The lower gate of a canal lock. **b** *U. S.* The tailboard of a wagon. **c** A heavy wooden panel pivoted to the end of a railroad car to form an incline from the car bottom to the rails.

tail grape. The fruit of any tropical woody vine of the genus *Artabotrys* (family Annonaceae), esp. the East Indian *A. odoratissimus.* It is borne on a hooklike peduncle which functions as a tendril.

tail group. See 1st TAIL, 12.

tail′head′ (tāl′hĕd′), *n.* The base of an animal's tail.

tail′–heav′y, *adj.* *Aeronautics.* Designating an aircraft in which, in any given condition of normal flight, the nose tends to rise if the longitudinal control is released, as, for instance, when the pilot has to exert a push on the control stick or control column to maintain the given condition.

tail hook. *Logging.* An iron dog or single grappling hook.

tail house. **1.** *Mining.* A housing for the tension carriage in an endless-rope hoisting system.

2. *Petroleum.* Any building in which are placed the discharge ends of the condensing apparatus used in oil distillation.

tail′ing, *n.* **1.** The action of a person or thing that tails.

2. *pl.* Inferior or refuse material separated as residue in the preparation of various products; as: **a** *Chiefly Dial.* Chaff. **b** Stones that tail over the largest openings of the screen of a stone crusher. **c** The lighter inferior coffee berries floated away in washing.

3. That which tails on; the last part or section.

4. *Arch.* The part of a projecting stone or brick inserted in a wall.

5. *Calico Printing.* A blur or other break in impression.

6. *Elec.* Prolongation of a current after a circuit is broken.

7. *pl. Milling.* The lighter particles, chiefly bran, or fibrous or flaked endosperm, which tail over the sieves of a purifier while the heavier middlings pass through.

8. *Usually pl. Ore Dressing.* The refuse material resulting from the washing, concentration, or treatment of ground ore. It consists principally of gangue. Used also in the singular, sometimes shortened to *tail.* Cf. HEAD, *n.,* 32 **d,** CONCENTRATE, MIDDLING.

9. *pl. Pharm.* = GRUFFS.

10. *pl. Refining.* In fractional distillation, as of crude spirit, those portions which come over last; foots.

11. *Tanning.* A reused tanning liquor.

☞ In senses 7, 8, & 10, the *sing.* form, **tail′ing,** is used attributively; as, the *tailing* spout of a grain elevator.

tail joist. *Arch.* = TAILPIECE, 4.

tail lamp. A lamp or light at the rear end of a vehicle, esp. an automobile.

taille (tāl; *F.* tä′y′), *n.* [OF. & F., fr. OF. *taillier* to cut. See 1st & 2d TAIL.] **1.** = 4th TAIL, 1.

2. *Fr. Hist.* An imposition or tax (similar to the English tallage) levied by the king, or a seigneur, on his subjects or on lands held of or under him. In the 15th century it became solely a royal or a national tax, in most provinces a personal tax from which the lords and later the clergy and others were exempt.

3. Form; figure or build; shape of the bust. *Pepys*

4. *Dressmaking.* A waist; also, the style or fit of a waist.

‖**tail′leur′** (tä′yûr′), *n.* [F., prop., a cutter.] **1.** = TAILLER.

2. A tailored suit or dress for street wear

tail′light′ (tāl′līt′), *n.* A tail lamp.

tail lock. A lock at the exit of a dock.

‖**tail′loir′** (tä′ywär′), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* The abacus of a capital.

tail of the eye. The outer corner of the eye.

tail′or (tā′lĕr), *n.; pl.* TAILORS (-lĕrz), sometimes TAILOR. See PLURAL, *Note.* [OF. *tailleur* (F. *tailleur*), fr. *taillier* to cut (F. *tailler*), fr. VL. *taliare,* fr. L. *talea* rod, stick,

cutting, layer for planting. Cf. DETAIL, ENTAIL, INTAGLIO, RETAIL, TALLY.] **1.** One whose occupation is to cut out and make men's or women's outer garments.
2. **a** The fall herring. **b** The bluefish *Pomatomus saltatrix.*
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

tailor-built	tailor-cut	tailorman
tailorcraft	tailor-legged	tailor-suited

tai'lor (tā'lĕr), *v.;* -LORED (-lĕrd); -LOR·ING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To follow the business of a tailor; also, to deal with a tailor or with tailors.
2. To undergo being tailored; as, a material that *tailors* well.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To make or fashion as the work or according to the craft of a tailor; as, a coat sewn and *tailored;* a *tailored* suit; hence, to cut and fashion to fit or suit some need, as a play.
2. To make clothes for or fit clothes to; as, country tradesmen *tailored* him; a faultlessly *tailored* man.
3. *Hunting.* To shoot bunglingly at (birds).
tai'lor, *adj.* Of or pertaining to a tailor; tailor-made.
tai'lor·age (tā'lĕr·ĭj), *n.* Tailors' work.
tai'lor·bird' (tā'lĕr·bûrd'), *n.* Any of numerous Asiatic, East Indian, and African birds of the warbler group which stitch leaves together to support and hide their nests. The true tailorbirds are of the genus *Sutoria,* formerly included in *Orthotomus,* esp. *S. sutoria,* common in gardens from India to southern China. They are yellowish green above and white below, with a long graduated tail.

Nest of Tailorbird (*S. sutoria*), reduced.

tai'lor·ing, *n.* **1.** The business or occupation of a tailor; the work or workmanship of a tailor.
2. *Iron & Steel Mfg.* Rounding off of the corners of grooved rolls to prevent fins from forming on the bars in rolling. *U. S.*
tai'lor·ism, *n.* **1.** The occupation or productions of tailors; a tailor's product.
2. The characteristic speech or manner of a tailor.
tai'lor·ly, *adj.* Belonging to the work of a tailor; characteristic of a tailor.
tai'lor–made' (66), *adj.* Made by a tailor or according to a tailor's fashion; said specif. of women's garments with trimness of fit, simplicity of line and ornament, and nicety of finish.
tai'lor's chair (tā'lĕrz), A seat with back rest but no legs, used by tailors at work.
tailor's goose. A pressing iron, weighing about fourteen pounds, used by tailors.
tailor's muscle. = SARTORIUS.
tailor's spasm *or* **cramp.** *Med.* A spasmodic affection of the arm and hand due to excessive use.
tailor's tack. A form of marking by threads used by tailors and dressmakers.
tailor's twist. A kind of stout silk thread used by tailors.
tailor's yard. The cloth yard.
tailor warbler. Common tailorbird.
tai'lor·y (tā'lĕr·ĭ), *n.* **1.** The craft, business, or workshop of a tailor.
2. The articles made by a tailor or tailors.
tail'piece' (tāl'pēs'), *n.* **1.** A subsidiary part at the lower or rear end; a piece added on at the end; an appendage; as, the *tailpiece* of an invertebrate, a mechanical contrivance, or of a musical composition.
2. A triangular piece, as of ebony, fixed to the lower end of a violin or the like, to which the strings are fastened.
3. The part of a telescope containing the adjusting device for the eyepiece, etc.
4. *Arch.* A relatively shorter beam or rafter tailed in a wall and supported by a header. See HEADER, *Illust.*
5. *Locksmithing.* A piece for transmitting motion from the hub of a lock to the latch bolt.
6. *Print.* An ornament at the bottom of a page or at the end of a chapter.
tail'pin' (-pĭn'), *n.* **1.** *Mach.* The tailstock center in a lathe.
2. *Music.* In a large stringed instrument, the projection which holds the body of the instrument away from the floor.
tail pipe. **1.** The suction pipe of a pump; esp., *Naut.,* the pipe from a deck hand pump to the main suction pipe or to the bilge.
2. A barometric tube.
tail'pipe' (tāl'pīp'), *v. t.* To tie a tin can to the tail of (a dog).
tail pit. A pit for the weighted end of a bascule bridge.
tail plane. *Aeronautics.* A stationary, horizontal tail surface, or one nearly horizontal, used to stabilize the pitching motion of an airplane; — often called *stabilizer.*
tail print. *Patternmaking.* A core print carried to the top of the mold so that the pattern may be molded in one box.
tail'race' (tāl'rās'), *n.* **1.** A lower millrace. See 4th RACE, 2 b.
2. The channel into which the water from a water wheel or turbine is discharged.
3. *Mining.* The channel in which tailings, in water, are carried off.
tail rhyme. See TAILED RHYME.
tail rod. *Mach.* A continuation of a piston rod, or valve rod, through the back cylinder cover or valve chest, as of a steam engine or an air compressor.
tail rope. A rope attached to the tail or rear part, as of a main bell rope or pulley case; specif.: *Mining.* **a** The rope fastened to the tail of the car or train in the *tail-rope system* of hauling, used where the grade is small, in which one rope is fastened to the front of the car or train to haul it when loaded, and another (the *tail rope*) to the rear to haul it back empty. **b** The rope beneath either of two counterbalancing cages in a shaft.
tail set. *Veter.* An iron-and-leather device applied to the tail of a horse, usually after it has been nicked or cut on the underside, to make him carry it higher.
tail shaft. **a** The part of a vessel's propeller shaft passing through the stern tube and carrying the propeller at its after end. **b** A return shaft for a cable conveyor.
tail skid. *Aeronautics.* A small skid, or runner, attached under the tail of an airplane to support it when the airplane is in contact with the ground.
tail slide. *Aviation.* The rearward and downward motion, tail first, which certain airplanes may be made to take after being brought into a stalling position by a steep climb.
tails'man (tālz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who guides a plow.
tail spin. *Aviation.* Same as SPIN, *n.,* 4; — a misnomer.
tail spindle. *Mach.* The tailstock spindle in a lathe.
tail'stock' (tāl'stŏk'), *n. Mach.* The adjustable or sliding head of a lathe, containing the dead center (see LATHE, *Illust.*). In special lathes the tailstock may have several spindles for turret work, or may even have a revolving mandrel as in the headstock.
tail tackle. A watch tackle.
Tail'te (thäl'tĕ), **Tail'tiu** (-tū), *n. Irish Myth.* A queen of the Firbolg and foster mother of the god Lug, who instituted in her honor a great festival held in August at Teltown, in County Meath, in recent years revived as the **Tail'teau Games** (thäl'tĭn). See LUGNAS.
tail trimmer. A trimmer placed along a wall to receive the ends of joists.
tail twisting. The action of twisting an animal's tail, chiefly as a means of torture; hence, *Slang,* an annoying, irritating, or harassing, by abuse, charges, etc.
tail unit. See 1st TAIL, 12.
tail water. **1.** Water in a tailrace.
2. Water below a dam or waterpower development.
tail wind. *Aeronautics.* A wind having the same general direction as the course of an airplane or a ship in motion.
tail'wise' (tāl'wīz'), *adv.* [See -WISE.] **a** In the manner of a tail. **b** Backward.
tail'y (tāl'ĭ), *adj.* Having or growing tails, as grain.
tail'zie (tāl'yĭ; -zĭ; *cf.* CAPERCAILLIE), *n.* Also **tail'zee, tail'ye.** [OF. *taille,* and OF. *taillée.* See 1st & 2d TAIL. The *z* is for *3,* equiv. to *y.*] **1.** *Obs.:* **a** A cut or slice, esp. of meat. **b** A reckoning; an account.
2. *Scots Law.* Entail, or a deed of entail.

> All heirs by destination may properly enough be called . . . hairs of *tailzie* . . . ; but they are usually distinguished into heirs of *tailzie* and of provision. *Erskine's Principles.*

tail'zie, *v. t.;* TAIL'ZIED (-yĭd; -zĭd). **1.** *Obs.* **a** To cut; to shape by cutting. **b** To agree upon; to appoint or arrange. **c** To keep account of; to tally.
2. *Scots Law.* To entail.
tai'men (tī'mĕn), *n.* [Russ. *taĭmen'.*] A giant salmon (*Hucho taimen*) of the rivers of northern Asia.
tai·myr'ite (tī·mĭr'ĭt), *n.* [From *Taimyr* region, N. Siberia.] *Petrog.* A medium-grained granitic rock consisting essentially of noselite and soda-microcline.
tain (tān), *n.* [ME. *tein, teyne;* cf. Icel. *teinn* a twig, akin to AS. *tān,* Goth. *tains;* or cf. L. *taenia* a band, a ribbon.] Thin tin plate; also, tin foil for mirrors.
tain (thōn), *n.; pl.* TAINA (thō'nä), TAINTE (thōn'tä). [Ir. *táin* cattle, cattle raid.] One of a class of Irish epic tales, the central theme of which is a marauding expedition for cattle. **Tain Bo Cuailnge** (bō kōōl'nyĭ), the Cooley Cattle-Raid, is the oldest epic tale of western Europe, and is called the *Iliad of Ireland.* The historical basis is that Medb, queen of Connacht, went to war with Ulster, defended by Cuchulainn, about a drove of cattle, in Cooley, County Louth.
tain (tān). Var. of TAKEN. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
Tai'nan (tī'nän), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Tainos or their language.
Tai'no (tī'nō), *n.* **a** An Indian of the extinct aborigines of the Greater Antilles and the Bahamas, esp. of Haiti. They were closely related to the Arawaks. **b** The language of the Tainos. See ARAWAK, BORINQUEÑO, CIBONEY, LUCAYAN.
taint (tānt), *v.;* TAINT'ED; TAINT'ING. [Partly fr. ATTAINT, *v.,* and partly fr. F. *teint,* past part. of *teindre* to dye, tinge, fr. L. *tingere, tinctum.* See TINGE; cf. TAINT, *n.,* TINT.] *Transitive:*
I. [Aphetic form of ATTAINT.]
1. *Obs.* = ATTAINT; specif.: **a** *Scot.* To convict; to prove legally. **b** To subject to attainder. **c** To accuse, or disgrace. *Fletcher.* **d** To hit or touch, esp. in tilting; also, to break (a lance) in tilting.
II. [From F. *teint.*]
2. To color; tinge. *Obs.*
3. To dip. *Obs.* *Marlowe.*
4. To apply a tincture or liniment to, as to a wound. *Obs.*
III. [By blending of I & II].
5. **a** *Obs.* To affect slightly or to affect, as with love, remorse, etc. **b** *Obs.* To affect so as to injure with or as with disease; to impair; to sully (one's honor). **c** *Obs.* To affect with weakness or loss of courage. **d** *Archaic.* To inbue with an animal scent.
6. To imbue or impregnate with something odious, noxious, or poisonous; hence, to infect; to poison.

> With poisonous war to *taint* the air. *Shelley.*

7. To affect with corrupting influence; to contaminate morally; to defile; corrupt; stain; as, to *taint* one's reputation; *tainted* money, that is, money acquired by dishonest business practices.

> His unkindness may defeat my life,
> But never *taint* my love. *Shak.*

——, *Intrans.:* **1.** To become weak; to lose courage. *Obs.*
2. To be or become tinged or affected in or as in color; hence, to be affected; esp., to be imbued with something noxious; to be infected or corrupted.
3. To be affected with incipient putrefaction, as meat.
Syn. — Pollute, vitiate. See CONTAMINATE.
Ant. — Purge, purify.
taint, *n.*
I. [From ATTAINT, *n.*]
1. = ATTAINT; specif.: **a** *Obs.* A hit in tilting. **b** *Veter.* A disease, esp. of the pastern, in horses. **c** *Obs.* A conviction, specif. by a jury.
II. [Cf. F. *teint,* m., *teinte,* f. See TAINT, *v.*]
2. Tincture; hue; color; tinge. *Obs.*
III. [By blending of I & II].
3. A spot or stain; hence, a trace or tinge of some bad quality; as, a *taint* of morbidness in his nature; esp., a blemish; a stain of disgrace.

> His *taints* and honors
> Waged equal with him. *Shak.*

4. An infectious or corrupting tinge or trace; a source or state of depravation or corruption; an infection or contaminating influence.

> He had inherited from his parents a scrofulous *taint.* *Macaulay.*
> From custom's evil *taint* exempt and pure. *Shelley.*

5. A taintworm or a small scarlet spider said to be poisonous. *Obs.*
taint (tānt), *adj.* [F. *teint,* past part. See TAINT to stain.] Tainted. *Obs.*
't aint (tānt). Contraction of *it is not. Illit.*
taint'ment (tānt'mĕnt), *n. Obs.:* **a** Attaint ment, esp. dishonor or a touch of disgrace. **b** Contamination.
tain'tor (tān'tĕr), *n.* [AF. *teintour.* See TAINT to stain.] A dyer. *Rare.*
tain'ture (tān'tûr), *n.* [F. *teinture* a dye, a dyeing. See TAINT to stain; cf. TINCTURE.] *Obs.* **a** A staining; a tincture. **b** Taint; defilement; stain. **c** Attainture.
taint'worm' (tānt'wûrm'), *n.* A destructive parasitic worm.
tai'pan (tī'păn), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *tai⁴ pan¹.*] Head of a foreign house of business in China; great merchant.
Tai'ping' (tī'pĭng'), *adj.* [Chin. (Pek.) *t'ai⁴-p'ing²,* lit., great peace.] *Chinese Hist.* Pertaining to or designating a dynasty which Hung Hsiu Ch'üan, a religious enthusiast, attempted to substitute for the Manchu dynasty by the *Taiping rebellion,* which began in 1848 and was finally suppressed by Colonel Charles Gordon ("Chinese" Gordon) and Tsêng Kuo-fan in 1864–65.
Tai'ping', *n.* One of the Chinese engaged in the Taiping rebellion.
ta'i·po (tä'ē-pō), *n.* [Maori, goblin.] *New Zealand.* **a** A demon, devil or other nocturnal specter. **b** *Colloq.* A theodolite.
taisch (tāsh; *Gael.* tĭsh), *n.* [Gael. *taibhs(e).*] A ghost or voice, especially of a person about to die. *Scot.*
Tai'sho (tī'shō), *n.* The chronological name of the years (1912–26) comprised in the reign of Yoshihito, emperor of Japan.
tais'le (tā's'l), *n. & v.* Disorder; tangle; puzzle. *Scot.*
tais'trel (tās'trĭl), **tais'tril,** *n.* A rascal; also, an ill-tempered person. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
tait (tāt), *n.* An Australian marsupial of the genus *Tarsipes.*
tait, *adj.* [ME., fr. ON. *teitr.*] Lively; sportive. — *n.* Cheerfulness; sport. — *v. i.* To sport. *All Obs.*
tait. Variant of TATE.
tai'ver, ta'ver (tā'vĕr), *v. i.* [Freq. fr. TAVE.] To roam; also, to babble. *Scot.*
tai'vers, ta'vers (tā'vĕrz), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Nor. & Dan. *tave* rag, fiber.] *pl.* Shreds; tatters; also, babble. *Scot.*
Tai'wan' hemp (tī'wän'). [See FORMOSA (*Gaz.*).] Ramie from Formosa.
Tai·yal' (tī-yäl'), *n.* Also **A'tai·yal'** (ä'tī-yäl'). One of a tribe of warlike head-hunters, supposed to be of Malay origin, living in the mountains of Formosa.
taj (täj), *n.* [Ar. *tāj,* fr. Per. *tāj* a crown.] **1.** In Moslem countries, a cap; esp., the tall cone-shaped cap worn by dervishes.
2. [*cap.*] Short for TAJ MAHAL. *Colloq.*
Ta'jik (tä'jĭk), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **Ta'djik.** One of a people of old Iranian blood bearing resemblance to Europeans, now dispersed among the populations of Afghanistan and Turkestan. See TAJIK (*Gaz.*).
Taj Ma·hal' (täj mȧ·häl'). [Corrupt. of Per. *Mumtāz-i-Maḥall,* lit., the distinguished one of the palace (title of

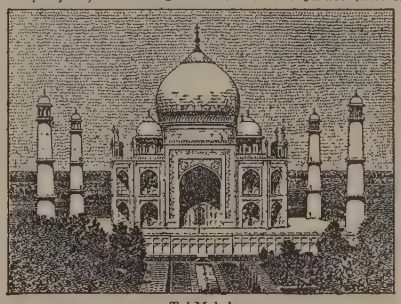

Taj Mahal.

the wife of Shah Jahan), fr. Ar. *mumtāz* distinguished + *maḥall* abode.] A marble mausoleum built (1631–45) at Agra, India, by the Mogul Emperor Shah Jahan, in memory of his favorite wife. In beauty of design and rich decorative détail it is one of the best examples of Saracenic architecture.
‖**ta'jo** (tä'hō; 162), *n.* [Sp., prop., a cut.] A deep trench for collecting water during a drought.
tak'a·ble (tāk'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being taken.
Ta·ka'ka sys'tem (tä·kä'kä). [From *Takaka,* N. Z.] *Geol.* The Silurian system as developed in New Zealand.
ta'kar (tä'kär), *n. sing. & pl.* [Malay.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
take (tāk), *v.; past tense* TOOK (tŏŏk); *past part.* TAK'EN (tāk'ĕn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* TAK'ING (tāk'ĭng). [AS. (late) *tacan,* fr. ON. *taka* (pret. *tōk*); akin to Sw. *taga,* Dan. *tage,* MD. *tāken,* MLG. *tacken* to touch, Goth. *tekan.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To touch. *Obs.*
2. To lay or get hold of with arms, hands, or fingers, a hand or instrument, etc.; to grip; to grasp; as, to *take* an axe by the handle; to *take* one by the hand or to one's breast.
3. To get possession or control of; specif.: **a** To seize or capture physically; as, to *take* prisoners, a fort, or a thief. **b** To catch or capture by trapping, snaring, etc., or as prey.

> *Take* us the foxes, . . . that spoil the vines. *S. of Sol.* ii. 15.

c To secure by winning in competition, as first or last place or a prize; to win (a game). **d** In many games, as chess, tennis, cards, etc., to capture, win, or secure; as, rook *takes* pawn; he *took* the game and set; the ace *takes* the trick. **e** To obtain by leasing, renting, subscribing, or other like arrangement; as, to *take* a cottage or a magazine; to *take* milk of a farmer; also, to obtain by purchasing; to buy; as, I will *take* this coat.
4. To catch, seize, or attack through the effect of a sudden force or influence. In various specific senses: **a** To seize or attack and affect; — used esp. of the action of a disease, injury, emotion, discovery, etc.; as, he was *taken* with a fit or with a need for companionship; the humor *took* him.

---

tai'lord. Tailored. *Ref. Sp.*
tai'lor·dom, *n.* See -DOM.
tai'lor·ess, *n.* A female tailor.
tai'lor·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
tai'lor·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE. —
tai'lor·i·za'tion (tā'lĕr·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.*
tai'lor·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
tai'lor·like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.
tai'lor·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
tai'lor-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
tail'-rhymed' stan'za. = TAILED-RHYME STANZA.
tail'ward (tāl'wĕrd), **tail'wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* See -WARD.
tainchell. ✝ TINCHEL.
taint. ✝ TENT.
tain'te, *n., pl.* of 2d TAIN.
tainter. ✝ TENTER.
tainter gate. = RADIAL GATE.
taint'-free', *adj.* See -FREE.
taint'less, *adj.* See -LESS. —
taint'less·ly, *adv.* — taint'lessness, *n.*
taintor gate. = RADIAL GATE.
taint'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
Ta'i·nu'i (tä'ē-nōō'ē), *n.* See ARAWA, 2.
Tai'pi (tī'pē), *n.* See TYPEES.
ta'ir (tā'ĭr). Var. of TAHR.
tai'ra (tī'rȧ). Var. of TAYRA.
tairge (tĕr'j), tairg'er (tĕr'jĕr). Scot. vars. of 2d TARGE, TARGER.
tairn (tārn). Scot. of TARN.
tais. Obs. pl. of TOE.
taise (*Scot.* tāz). Var. of TEASE. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
taish. ✝ TASSE.
tai'sert. Var. of TAVERT. *Scot.*
tak (tăk). Var. of TAKE. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
tak'a·mak'a Var. of TACAMA-[HACA.]

b To strike or affect so as to render of a particular condition; — used in the passive; as, *taken* ill, blind, hoarse; *taken* down with pneumonia. **c** To strike; to hit; as, the blow *took* him on the arm; to *take* one a box on the ear. **d** To catch hold upon or grip; to engage; as, the oars *took* the water together; a vessel *takes* the ground (that is, touches bottom). **e** To catch or come upon (one) in a particular situation or action; as, to *take* one in the act; he was *taken* unawares. **f** To capture the fancy of; to charm or delight; as, to take one's eye or one's fancy; he was much *taken* with her; to catch and hold (the attention). **g** To attack through magical or supernatural forces; to cast a spell on; to use malign influence over.

He blasts the tree and *takes* the cattle. *Shak.*

h *Obs.* To interrupt or check. *Sidney.*

5. To obtain by deriving (from a source); to derive; as, to *take* a name, title, text, or characteristic, from a person or thing; specif.: **a** To extract and use; to borrow for quoting or adapting; as, to *take* a line or a plot from Shakespeare. **b** To infer; to deduce; as, arguments *taken* from false premises.

6. To obtain by removing; to abstract; as, to *take* eggs from a bird's nest. Hence, to remove or abstract in various senses: **a** To subtract; as, to *take* two from four. **b** To remove from life; to cause to die; as, he was *taken* in the prime of life; *taken* hence.

And he was not; for God *took* him. *Gen.* v. 24.

c To put an end to (life or one's life).

7. To secure by arranging or negotiating, as a peace, truce, or league; to conclude. *Obs.* *Shak.*

8. To obtain or ascertain by inquiry, examination or the like; as, to *take* the sense of the senate; to *take* a census; hence, to obtain by observation, measuring, or judging; as, to *take* the temperature or the dimensions of a room; to *take* one's measure; also, to measure or observe; as, to *take* the height of the sun.

9. To pick out; to select or choose; as, to *take* the road to the right; to *take* a man at venture from a group.

10. To make one's own or espouse, as another's part or side; to align oneself with, as a party or side.

11. To indulge in and enjoy; as, to *take* one's ease, a rest, a holiday, a taste, etc.

12. To avail oneself of (something) for use; to have recourse to and use; as, to *take* the first opportunity; to *take* all the time needed; to *take* a path or one's way, a course, or a wide circle. Specif.: **a** To employ; to use as a means of transportation; as, to *take* ship; to *take* severe measures. **b** To have recourse to, for safety or refuge; to reach or gain as assuring safety; as, a harbor easily *taken* in a storm; to *take* refuge, shelter, sanctuary, earth, etc. **c** To enter and swim in, embark upon, or be launched in (the water). **d** To proceed to occupy; as, to *take* a chair or one's place; to *take* the field, that is, to open a campaign or athletic contest on a field. **e** To apply oneself to and treat or deal with; to undertake to do, overcome, etc.; as, to *take* a disease in time; to *take* problems one by one; to apply oneself to the study of, as music lessons. **f** To consider or view in a certain relation; as, *taking* one poet with another; these facts *taken* together are significant; also, to consider as an instance.

He was a man, *take* him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again. *Shak.*

g To apply oneself to getting through or past or surmounting, as a hedge or hurdle; to succeed in clearing, as a difficulty or obstacle. **h** To use, consume, or occupy; as, to *take* little room. **i** Hence, to require; to call for or need; as, it *takes* time and brains to do good work; he *takes* a large-sized coat.

13. To assume; to adopt or lay hold of for oneself. Specif.: **a** To assume (a property or attribute); as, butter often *takes* the flavor of other substances near it; a word *takes* a new meaning. "The distance *takes* a lovelier hue." *Tennyson.* Also, to assume an attribute of; as, to *take* the mold. **b** To absorb or become impregnated with or affected by; as, cloth *takes* a dye; some paper *takes* ink better than others; the ability of a fabric to *take* the dope; granite *takes* a high polish. **c** To catch or contract (a disease, etc.); to be affected injuriously by; as, to *take* cold; to be seized by; as, to *take* fright, alarm. **d** To assume (a task, duty, or responsibility); to undertake and perform or exercise; as, to *take* charge or office; to *take* part or pains; to *take* a hand in settling the strike; to *take* the class in arithmetic. **e** *Obs.* To affirm or promise under (oath or an oath); hence, to swear or affirm; — with *it*; as, to *take* it upon one's death. **f** To adopt or advance as one's fundamental point of argument or defense; as, to *take* one's stand on judicial incorruptibility; a point well *taken*. **g** To assume (anything denoting an office or function); as, to *take* the veil, the crown. **h** To assume as one's own; as, to *take* the liberty. **i** *Gram.* To admit of; to have or assume as the proper one; to be formed or used with; as, to *take* an accent or ending, tense forms, or the subjunctive; as, the verb *takes* an object or the accusative.

14. To assume at the point of leaving off or to resume, as a tale.

Queen Juno . . . *took* her tale again. *Surrey.*

15. To bring or receive (one) into a relation or connection; as, to *take* a wife; to *take* a person into the firm or into one's confidence; to *take* pupils or lodgers. Hence, *Colloq.*, to receive into one's household for provision and care or to adopt, as a brother's children or a father.

16. To introduce or receive into one's body; to swallow, inhale, or the like; as, to *take* food, drink, gas, snuff, or medicine; to expose oneself to (sun, air, etc.) as for physical benefit.

Or *take* the rising wind
About my face and body and through my wrapper. *Robert Frost.*

17. To receive or accept; as, to *take* no denial; to *take* a wager; to receive or accept in a manner specified by an idiomatic adverb or adverbial phrase; as, he *takes* the news ill; to *take* ridicule in good part.

I wish dogs would n't *take* us so seriously. *Dorothy Canfield.*

Hence, specif.: **a** To accept for guidance; to follow; as, to *take* advice, warning, a hint, etc. **b** To accept as true; to believe; as, to *take* one's word for it; to *take* it from one who knows. **c** To exact, as a promise or oath; to tender or witness, as an oath, affidavit, deposition, etc. **d** To receive when bestowed upon one, as an office or honorary degree. **e** To receive or accept as pay, satisfaction, recompense, or the like; as, he will *take* ten dollars a week. **f** *Slang.* To accept (a wager) offered by.

18. To submit to; to undergo; to endure; as, to *take* a blow or punishment; to *take* no affront; to *take* treatment for tuberculosis; to *take* the consequences; to *take* a loss, grief, abuse, etc., lying down, that is, to endure passively or submissively. Specif.: **a** To undergo without yielding; to resist successfully; to withstand; as, to *take* the torque; a pen that will *take* hard usage. **b** To admit; to allow to enter; as, the shelf just *takes* the books. **c** To receive (the male animal) in copulation; to be covered by. **d** To receive into itself; as: (1) *Obs.* To include; contain. (2) *Scot.* To close in upon or submerge; as, *taken* up to one's head.

19. To receive into the mind; to apprehend; comprehend; understand; as, his hearers were slow to *take* his meaning; hence, to apprehend the meaning of (a person).

My dear friend, you don't *take* me. *Steele.*

20. Hence: To regard or look upon; to interpret; to consider or suppose; to understand to mean; as, to *take* a remark in the right sense; *taken* as irrevocably bound; I *take* it that he approves.

21. To convey or carry; to conduct or lead; as, a vehicle or road *takes* a person to town; *taken* off to prison. Hence: **a** To lead, convey, or remove, in thought or mind; as, the journey *took* his mind off his troubles. **b** To cause or require to go; as, business *took* him to Chicago.

22. To give, offer; deliver; surrender. *Obs.*

Who *took* thee this letter? *Udall.*

23. To commit; to devote; to betake; — used reflexively.

24. To begin to feel or experience; to form and adopt with the will or mind; to form in mind and exercise or indulge in; as, to *take* offense, courage, pride, or care; to *take* a fancy or dislike.

25. To undertake and make, do, or perform; — used with a noun object containing a verbal idea, as action or movement; as, to *take* a walk, to walk; to *take* a resolution, to resolve to *take* aim or counsel or a look or stand; demand *took* a spurt. Specif.: **a** To say or bid; as, to *take* adieu; to *take* a last farewell. **b** To *write down* (notes, an attendance record, etc.); to record (a speech), sometimes in shorthand; as, to *take* an inventory; to *take* a speech; also, to record the words of; as, the stenographer *took* the first speaker. **c** To draw or paint (a picture); to represent or portray in any artistic form (a figure, scene, etc.); to make a photograph of; to photograph; as, to *take* likenesses; to *take* a snapshot. **d** *Colloq.* To direct and make a specified motion such as a blow or initial attempt; as, to *take* a shot, shy, swing, etc., at someone or something; to *take* another try at an examination.

26. *Scot.* **a** To shut, as a door. **b** To bethink (oneself).

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To lay hold; to take root or begin to grow, as a seed or shoot; to unite successfully, as a bud or graft in plant propagation or a surgical graft.

In red earth eke a vine is hard to *take.* *Palladius.*

2. To obtain possession; to capture; as, the queen in chess *takes* at any distance in a straight line.

3. To have the natural or intended effect or action; to take effect; to operate; act; as, the vaccine or the vaccination did not *take*. Specif.: **a** *Now Rare.* To catch or get hold; esp., to begin to burn; to kindle; as, the spark *took* quickly. **b** *Now Rare.* To work out successfully, as a plan. **c** *Obs.* To turn out or result. **d** *Colloq.* Of fish, to rise to bait; to bite.

4. To charm; specif.: **a** *Obs.* To exert a spell.

No fairy *takes*, nor witch hath power to charm. *Shak.*

b *Colloq.* To prove taking or attractive; to gain a favorable reception; to win popular favor; as, a book or a play *takes*.

5. To show the natural or intended effect, as of fire, cold, or wind; to become affected, as by adherence, absorption, inoculation, etc.; as, dry fuel *takes* readily; whether the guinea pigs *take*.

6. To be, or admit of being, taken, in any sense; specif.: **a** *Now Chiefly Dial.* To be seized or attacked so as to become; as, to *take* sick. **b** To be capable of being taken or moved in a specified way; as, the parts *take* off; a doll with clothes that *take* off; the device *takes* to pieces. **c** To adhere or be absorbed; as, ink that *takes* well on cloth. **d** *Colloq.* To admit of being photographed; as, he *takes* well.

7. To detract; as, it *takes* greatly from the pleasure.

8. To betake oneself; to proceed; strike out; set out; go; as, to *take* to the boats; to *take* over the hill or after someone. Also, *Chiefly Dial.*, to take its course to run or lead, as a river or road.

When they were well fested, they *toke* on their waye. *Caxton.*

9. *Law.* To receive property as one's own; to receive the title to property; as, he *takes* as heir.

10. *Naut.* To come to rest or into position or contact.

Syn. — TAKE, RECEIVE, ACCEPT. TAKE, the general word, may or may not imply a tender or offer of that which is taken; to RECEIVE is to take something which is offered or presented; to ACCEPT is to receive with assent or approval, or in the spirit or under the terms of the offer; as, to *take* a letter from a pile; to *receive* a letter from a friend; to *accept* an invitation, a position; "This is a moral that runs at large; *take* it" (*Holmes*); "Freely ye have *received*, freely give" (*Matt.* x. 8); "Broome then offered his service a second time, which was probably *accepted*" (*Johnson*). Cf. ADOPT, ACCEPTANCE. **Ant.** — Give; reject, refuse.

take aback. To check, or, esp., to confound or astonish, suddenly; as, he was *taken aback* by the news. See ABACK, *adv.*, 3.

take a back seat. To give way or retire in favor of another. *Colloq.*

take about. **a** *Scot.* To take care of; see to. **b** *Colloq.* To escort publicly to various places of entertainment.

take a bow. *Theater.* To bow in acknowledging applause.

take a brace. To brace up. *Colloq.*

take account of or into account. To take into consideration; to notice. "*Of* their doings, God *takes* no *account*." *Milton.*

take a chance or one's chances. To leave the outcome entirely to chance; to trust one's fortunes in a particular venture to mere chance; as, to *take a chance* on his paying or on the payments.

take a dare. **a** To be dared to do a thing and to attempt it. **b** To be dared to do a thing and not to attempt it.

take advantage of. To profit by; also, to overreach, esp. by a betrayal of a confidence, or unfairly.

take after. To resemble in features, build, disposition, etc.; as, the son *takes after* his father.

take a joke. To endure a joke at one's expense; as, to *take a joke* well or ill.

take amiss. Orig., to mistake; hence, to impute a wrong motive or bad meaning to; to take offense at; as, you must not *take* these questions *amiss*.

take and. An idiom, now chiefly dialectal, used redundantly with a following verb; as, he *took and* robbed the house.

take a reef. To reduce sail by reefing; hence, to proceed more cautiously; to curtail expenses or activities.

take arms. To commence war or hostilities.

take away. **a** To remove; to cause deprivation of; as, to *take away* the right to vote. **b** To clear away a meal from the table. **c** To detract, often to a specified extent, as from merit or effect.

take back. **a** To resume possession of. **b** To withdraw; to retract. **c** To carry back in recollection.

take breath. To stop, as from labor, in order to breathe or rest.

take by storm. To carry by assault; hence, to carry away or win immediately to overwhelming applause, as by artistic excellence or force of eloquence, as an audience or convention.

take care. To be careful, cautious, prudent, etc.; — often in the imperative, Look out! Beware!

take care of. **a** To attend to the needs, operation, or treatment of; to provide for. **b** To watch out for or guard. **c** *Colloq.* To dispose of; deal with.

take charge. To assume control or command; specif.: *Naut.* **a** To come up into the wind in spite of the helmsman; — of ships. **b** To move out of control, as the anchor chain *takes charge* and runs out.

take croquet. To croquet a ball.

take down. To bring down; specif.: **a** To pull down or to pieces, as a building or a scaffold. **b** To take apart or to pieces, as a motor. **c** To distribute (type). **d** To swallow, as a potion. **e** To escort (a lady) to dinner. **f** To lower the spirit or vanity of; to abase or humble; as, to *take down* pride, or the proud. **g** *Colloq.* To reduce in strength; to lay low; as, *taken down* with fever. **h** *Dial. Eng.* To reduce in flesh; to emaciate; as, he is sorely *taken down* with that disease. **i** To withdraw (what is put up or pledged) from a bet. **j** To record or to write down, as a man's words.

take effect. To have effect; to become operative.

take example. To use as an example or warning.

take fire. To be set afire; hence, to become heated or excited with anger, zeal, or the like.

take for. **a** To suppose to be; — often with implication of error; as, to *take* one *for* a fool. **b** *Obs.* To understand to mean.

take for granted. To assume as fact or as granted or certain to be willingly bestowed.

take from the table. In parliamentary usage, to call up (a report, motion, etc.) for consideration, from the table of the presiding officer. See *on the table*, under TABLE, *n.*

take ground. *Mil.* To extend the line; to move; as, let the artillery *take ground* to the left.

take head or a head. To rush forward; begin running. *Obs.*

take heart. To gain confidence or courage; to be encouraged.

take heart of grace. To take courage.

take hold. To grasp or obtain hold; hence, to assume control, management, or possession (physical, emotional, imaginative, etc.); — esp. with *of* or *on*.

take horse. To set out on horseback; to mount and ride horseback.

take in. **a** To admit; receive; as, a leaky vessel will *take in* water. **b** To receive as guest or inmate; also, to escort (a lady) from a drawing room to dinner. **c** To receive at one's house, as work; as, to *take in* washing. **d** *Obs.* To win by conquest. **e** To receive into the mind. **f** To take note of; to observe keenly; as, the child sat *taking* it all *in*. **g** *Chiefly Eng.* To receive regularly, as a periodical. **h** To draw into a smaller compass; to contract; to brail or furl; as, to *take in* sail. **i** To encompass or embrace; to comprise; comprehend. **j** To include in one's itinerary or visit; explore, attend, or visit in seeing the sights. **k** To enclose; fence; annex; also, *Dial. Eng.*, to break up by digging or plowing for the first time. **l** To cheat; deceive; impose upon. **m** *Southern U.S.* To open or commence, as church service.

take in hand. **a** To attempt or undertake, as a piece of work. **b** To seize and deal with; as, he *took* the obstreperous child *in hand*.

take in, or to, pieces. To separate into component parts; to analyze.

take into. To take to; to apply or give oneself up to.

take into account or consideration. To make allowance in judging for (a condition or fact).

take into one's head. To conceive as a sudden notion, to be seized with the idea, or to form a sudden resolve; as, he *took it into his head* to write an account of his experience.

take in vain. To use (a name) lightly or profanely. *Ex.* xx. 7.

take in with. To make terms or take sides with. *Obs.*

take issue. To take up the opposite side or view; to join issue; as, to *take issue* with a person or with a conclusion.

take it easy. To give oneself ease or unconcern; to be in no hurry.

take it in snuff. To be angry or offended. *Shak.*

take it or leave it. Accept or reject unconditionally. *Slang.*

take it out of. *Colloq.* **a** To get satisfaction or exact penalty from. **b** To take the energy out of.

take it out on. To expend one's anger, vexation, or the like, in harassment of (another). *Colloq.*

take kindly to. To feel a natural attraction toward or an inclination or willingness to accept or adopt.

take leave. See 1st LEAVE, *n.*, 2.

take measures. To make preparations; to provide means.

take notice. To look about one with attention. *Colloq.*

take notice of. To perceive especially; to observe or treat with special attention; also, to comment or remark upon.

take oath. To swear with solemnity, or in a judicial manner.

take of. = TAKE AFTER, above. *Dial.*

take off. To take away from some position or condition. In specific senses: **a** To remove, as one's hat or garment. **b** To deduct, as discount. **c** To pick up and take along from a ship, island, etc. **d** To drink down, as a draught. **e** To deter or distract. **f** To put an end to or remove, as the chill of a room. **g** To take the life of. **h** To withdraw from service, as an employee or a train. **i** To remove the burden of, as a tax. **j** To reproduce or copy from some original; as, to *take off* another hundred copies. **k** To take a likeness of. **l** *Colloq.* To mimic or burlesque.

I am told Foote means to *take* me *off*, as he calls it. *Boswell.*

m Of knitting, to close (stitches). **n** To prepare; as, to *take off* a trial balance of the ledger. **o** To determine or calculate, as quantities with a calculating machine. **p** To cause lessening or subtraction, as from the value of anything; to detract. **q** To lessen or abate, as a breeze. **r** To be removable. **s** To start off or away suddenly. **t** *Sports.* To begin a leap or spring, as a jumper, hurdler, or vaulter. **u** Of an airplane or bird, to leave the surface of the land or water; to begin flight.

take off the whips. *Politics.* In the House of Commons, to release members of a party from obeying its whip and to allow them to vote as they please on a question under discussion.

take on. **a** *Obs.* To put on, as clothing. **b** To add (flesh). **c** To take aboard. **d** To take or assume, as an appearance, quality, or function. **e** To assume, as an added responsibility; to arrogate; as, to *take on* a character or dignity. **f** To undertake or tackle, as a new job or an opponent. **g** To engage or hire, as more hands; to receive into membership. **h** *Scot.* To get into debt for; to obtain on credit. **i** *Colloq.* To show one's feelings demonstratively; esp. grief or anger; to behave or talk excitedly or extravagantly; to make a great fuss. **j** To behave haugh-

tily; to put on airs. **k** To engage oneself for service, esp. military or domestic service; also, to associate or consort. **l** *Colloq., Eng.* To find acceptance, esp. popularity; to make a hit.

take one at his word. To accept implicitly what one says; — usually with the implication of action in accordance; as, I *took* him at his word and left him alone.

take one's or the bed. To take to bed, as by reason of illness; to go to bed. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

take one's breath away. To make one breathless from excitement or emotion, esp. astonishment.

take one's death. To expose oneself to death, as by catching cold or some disease. *Dial.*

take one's dick. To take one's declaration. See 3d DICK. *Slang.*

take one's head off. = *bite one's head off;* under BITE.

take one's life in one's hand. To risk one's life deliberately.

take one's medicine. To submit to punishment, a curative process, or the like.

take one's time. To be leisurely about some action. *Colloq.*

take on one. = *take upon one,* below.

take order. To take suitable measures; to make arrangements. *Archaic.*

Whiles I *take order* for mine own affairs. *Shak.*

take orders. **a** To receive directions or commands. **b** *Eccl.* To enter some grade of the ministry. See ORDER, *n.*, 21 b.

take out. To remove from within a place; hence, to remove, in various senses; as: **a** To separate; deduct; as, *take out* five from the sum. **b** To remove or draw out by cleansing, etc.; as, to *take out* a stain. **c** To except or omit. **d** To obtain from the proper authority for oneself; as, to *take out* a patent. **e** To put an end to; as, to *take* the conceit *out* of a man. **f** To escort; as, to *take out* to dinner. **g** To take as an equivalent; as, he *took* what remained of the debt *out* in goods. **h** *Obs.* To copy. **i** To unhitch. **j** *Bridge.* To overcall (one's partner), as by a conventional overcall of one in a suit of lower value, in order to indicate one's inability to assist in his declaration and in general the weakness of one's own hand.

take out of wind (*or winding*)*.* *Mach.* To true up to a plane surface, as a warped board.

take over. To succeed to the management of; take control of.

take part. To share; join; as, they *take part* in our rejoicing.

take place. **a** To come to pass; occur; as, the ceremony will not *take place.* **b** To take precedence or priority. **c** *Archaic.* To take effect, as a blow; to prevail.

If your doctrine *takes place.* *Berkeley.*

take root. = *strike root,* under STRIKE, *v.*

take shame. To feel ashamed or blameworthy; to acknowledge one's fault.

take shape. To assume a definite form.

take shipping. To embark. *Archaic.*

take short. **a** To catch by surprise, esp. unprepared. **b** = *cut short,* under CUT.

take silk. To become a king's or queen's counsel; — from the silk gown worn by such. *Brit.*

take stock. To take account of stock; to make an inventory; hence, with *of,* to make an estimate or appraising survey.

take stock in. **a** To subscribe for, or purchase, shares in (a stock company). **b** *Colloq.* To put faith in; to accept as trustworthy; as, *take* no *stock in* a person's promises.

take the air. **a** To walk or ride out in the open air. **b** *Falconry.* To seek to escape by trying to rise higher than the falcon. **c** To ascend or travel by aircraft.

take the back track. To retrace one's steps; to retreat. *Colloq.*

take the bull by the horns. To grapple with a difficulty. *Colloq.*

take the cake, or bun. To carry off the prize, orig. in a cakewalk; to rank first. *Slang.*

take the count. *Boxing.* To remain down while the referee completes a count of ten seconds; hence, to be defeated.

take the cross. See CROSS, *n.*, 4 c.

take the dods. To get oneself in a sulk or rage. See DOD, *n.*

take the drunt. To take offense. *Scot.*

take the field. **a** To go upon the playing field, as a football team. **b** *Mil.* To enter upon a campaign.

take the floor. **a** To rise to make a more or less formal address, motion, or the like. **b** *Dial.* To stand up to dance.

take the rap. To suffer the penalty for a crime, esp. to serve a prison sentence. *Slang.*

take the reins. To assume control.

take the road. **a** *Colloq.* To begin traveling; specif., to become a vagabond or tramp; to lead a gypsy life. **b** To engage on a round of performances from town to town; — said of a theatrical troupe.

take the stage. In a performance, to draw to oneself the attention of the audience.

take the sun. *Naut.* To observe the sun's altitude with a quadrant or sextant for purposes of navigation.

take the wind out of one's sails. To sail to windward of a sailing vessel and so cut off the wind; hence, to frustrate one by anticipating his arguments, forestalling his moves, etc.

take the words out of one's mouth. To utter the exact words about to be used by another.

take time by the forelock. To make prompt use of anything; not to let slip an opportunity.

Time is painted with a lock before and bald behind, signifying thereby that we must *take time by the forelock;* for when 't is once past, there is no recalling it. *Swift.*

take to. **a** *Now Dial.* To take in hand; to care for; to become attached to; as, to *take to* books. "If he does but *take to* you, . . . you will contract a great friendship with him." *Walpole.* **b** To betake oneself to; to have recourse to some specified means of progression or place of refuge; as, to *take to* one's heels, the boats, the woods or the heather (for hiding). **c** To begin to apply oneself to as a regular practice, occupation, or habit, as to begging or to drink. Cf. TAKE, *v. i.*, 8. "Men of learning, who *take to* business, discharge it generally with greater honesty than men of the world." *Addison.* **d** To take a liking to.

take to heart. To be deeply affected by; to feel deep concern or grief over.

take to task. **a** *Obs.* To undertake as one's special work; to challenge to a feat; to deal with. **b** To call to account for some shortcoming; to reprove.

take toy. To become restive from fright; — said of a horse. *Obs.* *Shak.*

take up. **a** To lift; raise; to pick up. "*Take* her *up* tenderly." *Hood.* **b** To remove by pulling up from a settled position, as a carpet or a pavement. **c** To carry aloft, as in an elevator; hence, to elevate, as science into philosophy. **d** To lift with the intention of using, as a pen or cudgel. **e** To allow to mount; to take aboard. **f** To begin; as, to take up a lamentation; to enter upon, as a profession or subject of study. Specif., to resume, or to resume a discourse, where another left off; as, he paused and she *took up* the tale. **g** To take possession of; to assume; to adopt as one's own; as, to *take up* the quarrels of our neighbors; to *take up* current opinions; to take in hand for practical dealing. **h** To receive, accept, or adopt for the purpose of assisting; to lend one's favor and support to; to adopt as an associate; to proceed to patronize or honize. **i** To engross; employ; to occupy or fill, esp. so as to obstruct; as, to *take up* time or room; to engross the attention of; — used in the passive; as, *taken up* with the farm. **j** To gather up, as a collection, or formerly, soldiers. **k** To collect; to exact, as a tax; as, to *take up* a contribution. "*Take up* commodities upon our bills." *Shak.* **l** To seize or arrest; to take into custody; as, to *take up* a thief. **m** To gather together and fasten; as, to *take up* raveled stitches. **n** *Colloq.* To buy or borrow; as, to *take up* goods to a large amount; to *take up* money at the bank. **o** To check by reproof, dissent, or the like; to reprimand. **p** To accept mentally; now, usually, specif., to accept the proposal of, as a wager or a person wagering. **q** To pay the amount of, as a note or loan; to pay in full for, as stock bought on a margin. **r** To remove, as by adjustment of parts; as, to *take up* lost motion, as in a machine bearing; also, to make tight, as by winding or drawing; as, to *take up* slack thread in sewing; to tighten, as a girth; to tie up, as an artery. **s** *Obs.* To understand; comprehend. Hence, to understand or get the point of. **t** *Obs.* To make up or settle, as a quarrel. **u** *Obs.* To cope with. *Shak.* **v** To check or bring to a stop. Also, *Dial.*, to come to a stop; to stop short some bad practice. **w** To close up of itself, as a leak. **x** *Dial.* Of the weather, to clear.

take upon one. **a** To accept as a charge or as binding upon oneself; to make oneself responsible for; as, to *take upon oneself* an office or penalty. **b** To assume as one's own privilege or part; to undertake;— often with an implication of presumption; as, he *took* it *on him* to speak for the whole faculty. **c** *Obs.* To pretend. *Shak.* **d** *Obs.* To put on airs.

take up the gauntlet or glove. To accept a challenge.

take up the hatchet. To make or declare war; — a phrase derived from the practice of the American Indians. Cf. *bury the hatchet,* under BURY.

take up with. **a** *Chiefly Dial.* To be or become interested or absorbed in. **b** *Colloq.* To begin to associate with, esp. in courtship. **c** *Archaic.* To give assent to or espouse. **d** To receive without opposition; to accept; to put up with; as, *to take up with* plain fare.

take vent. To become known or leak out. *Obs.*

take wake. To let one's boat fall into the wake of another.

take water. **a** To enter the water, as a waterfowl; formerly, to embark upon a boat. **b** To ship water, as in a rough sea. **c** *Slang, U.S.* To weaken in a contest; to back down.

take wind. To become known; to spread, as a rumor.

take with. **a** *Obs.* To accept. **b** *Obs.* To side with; agree with. **c** *Scot.* To confess; acknowledge. **d** *Scot.* To like; brook; as, how does he *take with* the work? **e** *Dial.* To become affected by, as by fire or water.

take (tāk), *n.* **1.** The action of taking or that which is taken; specif.: **a** *Chiefly Brit.* The leasing of land; hence, a piece of land taken by lease; a holding of land, as for farming or mining. Also, *Obs.*, leasehold tenure. **b** The amount of money received from a transaction or sale, as of tickets of admission or the like; proceeds, receipts. **c** An act or the action of taking or capturing, as game, fish, etc.; the number or quantity of animals, fish, pelts, etc., taken at one time; a catch; a haul. **d** An action of accepting something, as by way of concession or compromise. **e** The capture of a piece in chess.

2. Something that takes; as: **a** *Obs.* A charm; spell. **b** Hence, attractive quality. **c** *Colloq.* Something that pleases or becomes popular, as a song or play.

3. *Med.* A successful inoculation, as in vaccination.

4. *Motion Pictures, Television, etc.* **a** A portion of a scene filmed or televised at one time without stopping the camera; also, the taking of such a scene. **b** A trial recording.

5. *Print.* The portion of copy a compositor has at one time, or the type set from it.

6. *Psychol.* The performance required of the subject in an experiment or test, usually made known to the human subject by verbal instructions.

take (tāk). Obs. *past part.* of TAKE.

take′–all′, *n.* A destructive foot rot of cereal grasses caused by the fungus *Ophiobolus cariceti* (syn. *graminis*).

take′down′ (tāk′doun′), *adj.* Constructed so as to be readily taken apart; as, a *takedown* rifle.

take′down′, *n.* **1.** Act of taking down; specif.: *a Colloq.* The action of humiliating, esp., by deceiving; also, one that takes down or humiliates, as by deception. **b** Disassembly, as of an engine.

2. The part of a takedown rifle or the like at which or whereby it is taken apart; also, a takedown rifle.

take′ful (tāk′fl), *adj.* Taking; alluring. *Dial.*

take′–in′, *n. Colloq.* **1.** An act of taking in, esp. of cheating or deceiving someone or of bringing something in; also, the number or quantity taken in.

2. One who or that which takes in someone; a fraud.

take′–off′, *n.* **1.** That which detracts; a drawback.

2. An action of taking off; specif.: *a Colloq.* An imitation, esp. in the way of caricature. **b** A rise or leap, esp. from the ground, in making a jump or flight; a start in leaping, hurdling, etc., or in making an ascent in an airplane.

3. The spot at which one takes off or may take off; specif., the place from which a jumper, vaulter, or hurdler rises in leaping.

4. Hence, a starting point; a base of operations.

5. The action of taking something off; specif., *Leather Mfg.*, the skinning process. Also used attributively; as, a *take-off* board or drum of a printing press.

6. A mechanism for transmission through which the power of an engine or vehicle may be taken off to operate some other mechanism.

—**take′–off′,** *adj.*

take′–out′, *n. Bridge.* A bid by the responding hand made to take out one's partner (see *take out,* under TAKE, *v.*). — **take′–out′,** *adj.*

tak′er (tāk′ẽr), *n.* One who takes, esp. one who seizes or removes something or someone or who takes in, receives, or accepts something; specif.: **a** A captor or catcher. **b** *Obs.* A purveyor of supplies for the sovereign. **c** *Obs.* A thief, pilferer, or plagiarist. **d** One who takes possession or a lease of property. **e** One who accepts a wager. **f** One who takes in receiving, removing, collecting, recording, etc., or in assuming responsibility; as, a ticket *taker;* a note *taker;* a number *taker.*

-**tak′er** (-tāk′ẽr). A combining form of *taker,* as in:

bribetaker	painstaker	ticket taker
caretaker	prizetaker	timetaker

tak′er–down′, *n.* One who takes something down, esp. as a part of the process of manufacture; specif., a drier-down, or one who takes down galvanized sheets from the cooling racks for sorting and sending.

tak′er–in′, *n.* One who or that which takes in; as: **a** A cheat. **b** = LICKER-IN. **c** One who takes something in, as a closer, drawer, downer, or piece overlooker.

tak′er–off′, *n.* One who or that which takes (something) off, esp. in withdrawing or carrying away; specif., *Eng.*, one who or that which takes the printed sheets from the press. Cf. 4th FLY, 7 b.

take′–up′, *n.* **1.** The action of taking up or tightening; as, the *take-up* on the reins; the *take-up* in the finished goods is one per cent; in sewing, the drawing of material into gathers.

2. *Mach.* That which takes up or tightens; specif.: **a** A device in a sewing machine for drawing up the slack thread as the needle rises in completing a stitch. **b** A device, sometimes automatic, for taking up slack in the belt of an elevator or belt conveyor. **c** An automatic motion in a loom for rolling up the cloth as it is woven. **d** A device for winding motion-picture film upon a reel. **e** *Steam Boilers.* = UPTAKE, 3 a.

take′–up′ box. At faro, a dealing box that will take back cards previously surreptitiously removed during the same deal.

Tak′haar (täk′här), *n.* [S. Afr. D., lit., unkempt, uncouth.] Orig., a Transvaaler; recently, any backveld Boer; — a nickname. *S. Africa.*

Takh′ta-djy′ (täk′tä-jē′), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a tribe on the Anatolian plateau, Turkish-speaking and mostly Moslem.

Ta-kil′man (tä-kĭl′mǎn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating an American Indian linguistic family, consisting of the almost extinct tribes of the Takelma and Upper Takelma, formerly living on the Rogue River, in western Oregon.

ta′kin′ (tä′kēn′), *n.* [Tibetan *ta kyin* (written as *rta skyin*), lit., horse ibex.] A large, heavily-built mountain ruminant (*Budorcas taxicolor*) of Tibet, allied, like the serows, to both the goats and the antelopes.

tak′ing (tāk′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who or that which takes; as: **a** A gaining possession; a seizing or capture. **b** A receiving or accepting. **c** *Obs.* Mental reception. **d** *Obs.* A seizure or attack, as from a disease, esp. palsy, or malevolent influence; a blight.

2. Formerly, an unfavorable condition or plight; as, in a miserable *taking.* Hence, *Chiefly Colloq.*, a state of violent agitation and distress; as, bending over me in a great *taking.*

3. That which is taken or received; specif.: **a** *pl.* Receipts, esp., of money. **b** A catch or take, as of fish. **c** *Printing.* = TAKE, 5. **d** *Mining.* A take of land. See TAKE, 1 a.

tak′ing, *adj.* **1.** Grasping; rapacious. *Now Rare.*

2. Apt to take the fancy; captivating or alluring; attractive. "She was a *taking* little thing." *Galsworthy.*

Subtile in making his temptations most *taking.* *Fuller.*

3. Exerting a malignant or blighting effect; malefic. *Obs.*

4. Infectious; contagious; catching. *Colloq.*

— **tak′ing-ly,** *adv.* — **tak′ing-ness,** *n.*

taking off. **1.** Act of one who takes off (in various senses); also, an instance or example of such action.

2. Removal, esp. by death; death.

The deep damnation of his *taking off.* *Shak.*

3. Act of presenting a take-off, or burlesque imitation.

4. *Print.* The removal of sheets from the press. *Eng.*

ta-ko′sis (tȧ-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tēkein* to melt, waste away.] *Veter.* A bacterial wasting disease of goats, marked by diarrhea and emaciation, and often fatal.

takt (tȧkt; *G.* tȧkt), *n.* [G.] *Music.* **a** A beat or pulse; also, beats collectively. **b** A measure. **c** Tempo.

ta′kyr (tä′kĭr), *n.* [Turki *tāqir* flat, smooth, without grass.] In Turkestan, a clayey tract amid sand.

tal (tăl), *n.* [Hind. *tāl.*] **a** Clapping of the hands in time as accompaniment to music. **b** *India.* Metal cymbals.

tal (tăl), *n.* [Hind. *tāla, tāl,* fr. Skr. *tāla.*] The fiber of the palmyra palm. *India.*

ta′la (tä′lä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Aymara *tara.*] A timber tree (*Celtis tala*) of Argentina; also, its yellowish-gray, hard wood.

ta′la (tä′lä), *n. Geol.* [Mongolian.] A broad structural basin formed by subsidence or warping.

‖**ta′la** (tä′lä), *n.* [Sp.] Ruin; destruction; also, a raid. *Rare.*

ta′la-bon′ (tä′lä-bōn′), *n.* A chain or two poles carried by four men. *Phil. I.*

ta-la′je (tä-lä′hä; 162), *n.* [Sp., fr. Quiche *talaxi.*] A tick (*Ornithodoros talaje*) of the American tropics, infesting horses, man, and other mammals.

ta-lak′ (tȧ-läk′), *n.* [Ar. *ṭalāq* freedom from a bond, divorce.] *Moham. Law.* Divorce by the act of the husband, in rejecting the wife. With the Shiites and the Malikis but one kind (the ***talak-us-sunnat***) is recognized as valid, requiring the husband to refuse to receive his wife for three months in order to effect it, and called ***ahsan*** or ***hasan*** according to the procedure. The hanifites and Shafites recognize another (the ***talak-ul-bidaah*** or ***talakul-badai***) taking three weeks.

ta-lak′, *v. t. Moham. Law.* To divorce (the wife).

ta-lal′gi-a (tȧ-lăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *talus* ankle + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the ankle or heel.

Ta′la-man′ca (tä′lä-mäng′kȧ), *n.* An Indian of a group of Chibchan tribes of southern Costa Rica and Panama. The most important tribes are the Borucas, Bribris, Terrabas, and Tirribis, and the extinct Guetares and Suerres. See CHIBCHAN. — **Ta′la-man′can** (-kǎn), *adj.*

ta-la′o (tȧ-lä′ō), *n.* [From pl. of Hind. *talā* bottom, fr. Skr. *tala.*] Low flat ground; plain. *Kipling.*

tal′a-poin (tăl′ȧ-poin), *n.* [Pg. *talapões,* pl. of *talapão,* fr. Talaing *tala poi* our lord.] **1.** A Buddhist monk; a poonghie. *Indo-China.*

2. (*F. pron.* tȧ′lȧ′pwăn′) [F.;—from some resemblance.] A West African guenon monkey (*Cercopithecus talapoin*), the smallest of the guenons. It is olivaceous above and whitish beneath, with a black face and yellowish whiskers.

---

take′a-ble. Var. of TAKABLE.

take′down′a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

take′-heed′, *n.* Caution or admonition to take heed. *Obs.*

takel, takelle. ✝ TACKLE.

Ta-kel′ma (tȧ-kĕl′mȧ). See TAKILMAN.

Ta-kel′man. Var. of TAKILMAN.

tak′en (tāk′ĕn), *past part.* of TAKE.

ta′ken (tä′kĕn). Var. of TOKEN. *Now Dial.* [See ARAWA, 2.]

Ta′ki-tu′mu (tä′kē-tōō′mōō), *n.* [See NAHANI.]

Ta′ku (tä′kōō), *n.* See NAHANI.

tak′y (tăk′ĭ), *adj.* → TAKING.

tal. ✝ TAIL, TALE, TALL.

talage. ✝ TALLAGE.

ta-la′hib. Var. of TALTHIB.

Ta-laing′ (tä-ling′), *n.* [Burmese.] = 2d MON.

talant. ✝ TALON.

talant. ✝ TALENT.

tal′an-ton (tăl′ȧn-tŏn), *n.*; *pl.* TALANTA (-tȧ). [Gr.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

---

ta'lar (tā'lĕr), *n.* [L. *talaris.* See TALARIA.] A robe reaching to the ankles.

tal'a·ri (tăl'ä·rĭ), *n.* [Ar. *ṭalari*, fr. G. *t(h)aler.*] A silver coin of Abyssinia, equivalent to the Maria Theresa dollar. See COIN, *Table.*

ta·la'ri·a (tȧ·lā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *talaris* pertaining to the ankles, fr. *talus* ankle.] *Roman Myth.* Winged shoes fastened to the ankles, chiefly used as an attribute of Hermes or Mercury.

ta·lar'ic (tȧ·lăr'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the ankles; reaching to the ankles; as, a *talaric* chiton or tunic.

ta·la'yot (tä·lä'yōt), *n.*; *pl.* TALAYOTI (tä'lä·yō'tē). [Balearic form for Sp. *atalaya*, fr. Ar. *al-ṭalī'ah* vanguard.] *Archaeol.* One of the prehistoric towerlike stone structures of the Balearic Islands resembling the nuraghe of Sardinia.

tal'bot (tôl'bŭt), *n.* [Perh. fr. the *Talbot* family, in whose arms the figure of a dog is borne.] A dog of an extinct breed, mostly white, with pendulous ears and heavy jowls, supposed to be the stock from which the bloodhound and some other breeds are descended; also, a figure representing a dog of this breed.

Tal'bot, *n.* See JOHN TALBOT; LORD TALBOT.

talc (tălk), *n.* [F. *talc*, ML. *talcum*, fr. Ar. *ṭalq*, fr. Per. *talk.*] **1.** Mica of muscovite; a thin sheet of such mineral. **2.** *Mineral.* A soft mineral of a soapy feel, occurring in foliated, granular, or fibrous masses, usually whitish, greenish, or grayish in color. In composition it is an acid magnesium metasilicate, $H_2Mg_3(SiO_3)_4$. Sp. gr., 2.6–2.9. H., 1 (for foliated talc). *Soapstone* and *French chalk* are varieties of talc. Other kinds are used in making soap, paper, lubricants, toilet powder, etc. or as inert pigment.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

talc bag	**talc crayon**	**talc-grinding,** *adj.*
talc blank	**talc cube**	**talc pencil**
talc brick	**talc facing**	**talc pulverizer**

talc, *v. t.*; TALCKED, TALCED (tălkt); TALCK'ING, TALC'ING (tăl'kĭng). To rub or treat with talc, as a photographic plate. — **talc'er** (tăl'kĕr), *n.*

Tal'cher' (tăl'chĕr'), *adj.* Designating a series of the Permo-Carboniferous Lower Gondwana system of India.

talck'y (tăl'kĭ), *adj.* Talcose.

tal'co- (tăl'kō-). A combining form for *talcum*, denoting *of talc* (and), as in **tal'co·chlo'rite, tal'co·mi·ca'ceous.**

talc'oid (tăl'koid), *adj.* Talcose.

talc'ose (tăl'kōs; tăl·kōs'; *see* -OSE), *adj.* Pertaining to or containing talc.

Tal'cott meth'od (tôl'kŭt; tăl'-). *Astron. & Geod.* A method of observing for latitude, using pairs of stars culminating at about the same time and at nearly equal zenith distances, but one north and the other south of the zenith.

talc'ous (tăl'kŭs), *adj.* Composed of, or resembling, talc.

talc schist. *Petrog.* A schistose rock composed essentially of talc, usually with accessory magnetite, chromite, chlorite, mica, actinolite, hornblende, or pyrite.

tal'cum (tăl'kŭm), *n.* Talc (sense 2).

tal'cum pow'der (tăl'kŭm). *Pharm.* **1.** Powdered talc. **2.** A toilet powder composed of perfumed talc or perfumed talc and some mild antiseptic.

tale (tāl), *n.* [AS. *talu* speech, narrative; akin to D. *taal* speech, language, G. *zahl* number, OHG. *zala*, ON. *tal, tala*, number, speech, Sw. *tal*, Dan. *tal* number, *tale* speech, Goth. *talzjan* to instruct. See TELL; cf. TALK, TALL.] **1.** Speech; discourse; talk; conversation. *Obs.* **2.** That which is told; orig., an oral relation or recital; also, information. **3.** Hence, an account of some event or sequence of events, actual, legendary, or fictitious, usually imaginatively composed or adorned with intent to entertain or amuse; a story; as, the *tale* of Troy; a romantic *tale.* **4.** A fictitious account; an intentionally untrue or inaccurate recital; also, falsehood; as, a *tale* might have got him off. Also, something preserved or existing only in story. **5.** A report of something meant or proper to be kept secret or of confidential information involving another; as, dead men tell no *tales;* to carry *tales;* *tales* out of school. Specif., a libelous report or piece of evil gossip. **6.** The subject of common talk. *Now Dial.* **7.** An account, enumeration, or category specified as *one* or *the same;* as, to be in the same *tale*, or jump in one *tale* (that is, to be in accord or agree). **8.** *Archaic & Poetic.* A reckoning by numbers; a count; a numbering; enumeration; as, to keep a just *tale* of the bushels. Also, numbering or counting of individual objects, as distinguished from measure or weight; number; numerical quantity; as, corpses out of *tale;* fish sold by *tale.* **9.** A number of things taken in the aggregate or all told; a sum; a total number; as, the yearly *tale* of plays at court.

Unprecedented was the *tale* of cabs and carriages. *Galsworthy.*

10. *Obs.* **a** Estimation as of value or worth; account; esteem; as, to give no *tale* of heaven. **b** *Law.* A count or declaration.

Syn. — Anecdote, fable, legend, narrative. See STORY.

tale, *v.* [ME. *talen*, fr. AS. *talian* to reckon. See TALE, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To reckon or consider. **b** To speak or tell. **2.** To count. *Now Rare.*

—, *Intransitive:* To talk; to tell stories. *Obs.*

tale (tăl). Variant of TAEL.

tale'bear'er (tāl'bâr'ĕr), *n.* One who officiously or maliciously spreads gossip, scandal, etc.

Syn. — Gossip, scandalmonger, newsmonger; tattler — **tale'bear'ing,** *adj. & n.*

tale'book' (-bo̍ŏk'), *n.* A story book. *Rare.*

tale'car'ri·er (-kăr'ĭ·ĕr), *n.* Talebearer. — **tale'car'ry·ing** (-ĭ·ĭng), *n.*

Tal'e·gal'lus (tăl'ē·găl'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Malagasy *taleva* water hen + L. *gallus* a cock.] *Zool.* The genus of Australian mound birds which includes the common brush turkey. In some classifications it is the type of a subfamily, **Tal'e·gal·lī'nae** (-gȧ·lī'nē).

tale'mas'ter (tāl'mȧs'tĕr; 83), *n.* The author of a tale. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

tale'mon'ger (-mŭng'gĕr), *n.* A talebearer. — **tale'mon'ger·ing,** *adj. & n.*

tal'ent (tăl'ĕnt), *n.* [ME., sum of money, desire, fr. OF. *talent*, in F. a talent (sense 1), ability, fr. L. *talentum* a talent (sense 1), fr. Gr. *talanton* a balance, thing weighed, definite weight, talent; akin to L. *tolerare, tollere*, to lift up, Skr. *tulā* a balance, weight; cf. AS. *talente*, fr. L., for sense 1. Sense 6 (F. *talent*, ML. *talentum*) originated in the parable of the talents (Matt. xxv. 14–30); sense 3 is prob. from the inclination of the balance. See THOLE, *v.*, TOLERATE.] **1.** An ancient weight and money unit. The Babylonian talent for ordinary merchandise equaled 3,600 shekels (60 minas of 60 shekels each); for silver and gold, 3,000 shekels (60 minas of 50 shekels). In Syria and Palestine the talent of 3,000 shekels was the usual one. In Greece the talent was commonly reckoned as 60 minas or 6,000 drachmas, but not in early times; the talent of Homer was a smaller weight. With the Hebrew gold shekel (see SHEKEL, 1) of 252⅔ grains valued at **$10.88,** a Hebrew gold talent would be worth $32,640, or, on the basis of 25.8 grains .900 fine in the U. S. gold dollar, to $29,380. The silver talent would be worth ⅓ *s* of those amounts ($2176 to $1958.60). As a weight, the Attic talent was about 57.85 lb. av. (26.26 kg.), equivalent in coinage value in the United States in recent years to an amount between $250 and $630. See DRACHMA, 2 **a.** The estimated money value of the ancient talent however, varied greatly according to time and place. **2.** Hence, riches; money; wealth; property in general; also, an abundance. *Obs.* **3.** Inclination; desire; longing; appetite. *Obs. Chaucer.* **4.** *Obs.* **a** Disposition, esp. to do someone harm; passion, esp. anger. **b** Disposition of mind or character. **c** A characteristic feature, attribute, flavor, custom, or the like; a natural disposition.

Pride is not my *talent.* *Richardson.*

5 *sing. & pl.* The abilities, powers, and gifts bestowed upon a man; natural endowments; — thought of as a divine trust. Cf. *Matthew* xxv. 14–30. **6.** Pre-eminent and special aptitude; faculty for effective performance along certain lines; ability to achieve extraordinary artistic effects through skill and expertness; superior intelligence and ability, as for business or artistic pursuits; — often distinguished from *genius.* **7.** A special aptitude or faculty, esp. for some specified activity; a natural capacity or gift; as, musical *talent;* a *talent* for acting. "His three different *talents*, as a critic, a satirist, and a writer of odes." *Dryden.*

The *talent* . . . of conversing easily with those I have never seen before. *Jane Austen.*

8. An accomplishment. *Now Rare.* **9. a** Collectively, persons of ability or skill; as, he engaged the best *talent* to sing. **b** A person showing special aptitude or ability, as in writing or music; as, no great *talents* were playing. **10.** Habitual betters, or takers of odds, on horses, as distinguished from the bookmakers. *Racing Slang.*

Syn. — See GENIUS, GIFT.

tal'ent (tăl'ĕnt), *v. t.*; TAL'ENT·ED; TAL'ENT·ING. To endow with talent or talents. *Archaic.*

tal'ent (tăl'ĕnt), *n.* A talon. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* — **tal'ent·er** (-ĕr), *n.* A hawk. *Obs.*

tal'ent·ed, *adj.* **1.** Disposed; inclined; addicted. *Obs.* **2.** Having talent or talents; possessing special aptitude; mentally gifted; as, a *talented* inventor.

talent money. Money paid to a professional athlete, esp. a professional cricketer, as a bonus for an exceptionally good performance.

Tale of Gamelyn. See GAMELYN, TALE OF.

Tale of Two Cities, A. A novel (1859) of the French Revolution, by Dickens. See CARTON, SYDNEY.

tale'py'et (tāl'pī'ĕt), *n.* [*tale* + *pyet*, var. of *piet.*] A talebearer. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

ta'ler (tä'lĕr), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **tha'ler.** [G. *taler*, formerly *thaler.* See DOLLAR.] A large silver coin issued by various German states from the 15th century, first so called in the 16th century; a dollar. See DOLLAR, **1.** It is said to have had originally the value of a gold gulden, but there was great variation in the fineness of the many varieties, which led to the designation *reichstaler* being given those adhering to the legal standard. These varied but slightly from one dollar in value. In Germany in 1873 the old taler was made legal tender at three marks (71.4 cents or 2s. 11½d.).

ta'les (tā'lēz), *n.* [From the first word in the phrase *tales de circumstantibus*, such of the bystanders, in the Latin writ for summoning them, *pl.* of L. *talis* such (persons).] *Law.* **a** *pl.* Persons added to a jury, commonly from those in or about the courthouse, to make up any deficiency in the available number of jurors regularly summoned. **b** *Syntactically sing.* The writ for summoning them.

Tales from Shakespeare (tāl'z). Prose versions of the stories of some of Shakespeare's plays (1807) intended for juvenile readers, by Charles and Mary Lamb.

tales'man (tāl'z'măn; tā'lĕz-; 277), *n. Law.* A person summoned as one of the tales added to a jury.

tales'man (tāl'z'măn), *n. Obs.* **a** = TALEMASTER. **b** A narrator.

Tales of a Wayside Inn. A collection (1863) of narrative poems by Longfellow, represented as told in the Red Horse Inn, in Sudbury, Massachusetts.

Tales of Hoff'mann (hôf'măn). See CONTES D'HOFFMANN.

tale'tell'er (tāl'tĕl'ĕr), *n.* One who tells tales or stories; esp., a talebearer; telltale. — **tale'tell'ing,** *adj. & n.*

tale'wise' (tāl'wīz'), *adv.* In the way of a tale, or story. — *adj.* Talebearing. *Obs.*

Tal'gai skull (tăl'gī). [From *Talgai*, Queensland, Australia.] *Anthropol.* An ancient skull found in Australia in 1914, belonging to a proto-Australian race. The skull is regarded as that of an adolescent male, strongly prognathous, and showing large faceted canine teeth.

tal'ha gum (tăl'hȧ). A brittle commercial variety of gum arabic obtained from the North African trees *Acacia stenocarpa* and *A. seyal;* — called also *talco gum, Suakin gum,* and *gum savakin.*

ta'li (tä'lē), *n.* [Kanarese & Tamil *tālī.*] A gold piece tied about a bride's neck by the bridegroom and worn during his life. *India.*

ta'li (tā'lē), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jav.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

tal'i·a'tion (tăl'ĭ·ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. TALION.] **1.** = RETALIATION. *Obs. exc. Hist.* **2.** Adjustment; tally. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

ta'li·e'ra (tä'lē·ā'rȧ; *as Lat.* tăl'ĭ·ē'rȧ), *n.* [Beng. *tāliera*, fr. Skr. *tālī* palm.] The book palm.

Tal'i·e'sin (tăl'ĭ·ĕ'sĭn), *n.* A Cymric bard, whom Welsh legends assign to the 6th century and to whom are attributed the poems known as the *Book of Taliesin.* Cf. OSSIAN.

tal'i·grade (tăl'ĭ·grād), *adj.* [L. *talus* ankle + *-grade.*] Bearing the weight on the outer side of the foot in walking, as in the great anteater.

Ta·li'num (tȧ·lī'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. native name of one species in Senegal.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly American herbs (family Portulacaceae) having ephemeral variously clustered flowers with two sepals and ten stamens. *T. calycinum* is the rock pink, *T. patens* the puchero.

tal'i·on (tăl'ĭ·ŏn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *talio;* prob. akin to MIr. *taile* pay, W. *tal* compensation. Cf. RETALIATE.] Retaliation; esp., retaliation according to the Mosaic Law, "eye for eye, tooth for tooth," etc. *Lev.* xxiv. 17–21. — **tal'i·on'ic** (-ŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

tal'i·ped (tăl'ĭ·pĕd), *adj.* Also **tal'i·ped'ic** (-pĕd'ĭk; -pē'dĭk). *Surg. & Zool.* Affected with talipes; clubfooted. — **tal'i·ped,** *n.* A clubfooted person.

tal'i·pes (tăl'ĭ·pēz), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *talus* an ankle + *pes, pedis*, a foot; cf. L. *talipedare* to be weak in the feet, prop., to walk on the ankles.] *Surg.* The deformity called *clubfoot.* See CLUBFOOT, 1 **b.** Several varieties are distinguished; as, ***tal'i·pes va'rus*** (tăl'ĭ·pēz vā'rŭs), in which the foot is drawn up and bent inward; ***tal'i·pes val'gus*** (văl'gŭs), in which the foot is bent outward; ***tal'i·pes e·qui'nus*** (ē·kwī'nŭs), in which the sole faces backward and the patient walks upon the balls of the toes; ***tal'i·pes cal·ca'ne·us*** (kăl·kā'nē·ŭs), in which the sole faces forward and the patient walks upon the heel; ***tal'i·pes ca'vus*** (kā'vŭs), in which the normal hollow of the sole is greatly exaggerated; ***tal'i·pes pla'nus*** (plā'nŭs), flatfoot.

tal'i·pom'a·nus (tăl'ĭ·pŏm'ȧ·nŭs), *n.* [NL. fr. *talipes* + L. *manus* hand.] *Surg.* A deformity of the hand. Cf. TALIPES.

tal'i·pot (tăl'ĭ·pŏt), *n., or* **talipot palm.** [Beng. *tālipāt* palm leaf, fr. Skr. *tālī* fan palm, talipot + *pattra* leaf.] **1.** A handsome fanleaf palm (*Corypha umbraculifera*) of Ceylon and the Malabar coast. It has a trunk 60–100 feet high, bearing a crown of gigantic fan-shaped leaves, which are used as umbrellas and as fans and, cut into strips, as a substitute for writing paper. See OLLA, BUNTAL. **2.** A kind of starch obtained from this palm.

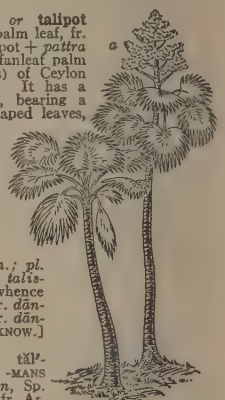

Talipot. *a* Inflorescence.

ta·li'say (tä·lē'sī), *n.* [Tag.] The Java almond. *Phil. I.*

tal'is·man (tăl'ĭs·măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANNI (-măn'ī). [ML. *talismanus, talismannus* (whence also F. *talisman*), fr. Per. *dānishmand* learned, wise, fr. *dānish* wisdom; akin to E. KNOW.] A Moslem priest. *Obs.*

tal'is·man (tăl'ĭs·măn; tăl'ĭz·măn; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mȧnz). [F. *talisman*, Sp. *talismán*, It. *talismano*, fr. Ar. *ṭilasm, ṭilsam*, fr. Gr. *telesma* payment, completion, LGr., an initiation, incantation, MGr., a consecrated object, talisman, fr. *telein* to complete, perform, to pay taxes, to make perfect, to initiate, esp. in the mysteries, fr. *telos* completion, end. See WHEEL; cf. TELESM.] **1.** A figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances of the heavens, supposed to act as a charm; the seal, figure, character, or image of a heavenly sign, constellation, or planet, engraved on a sympathetic stone, or on a metal or ring of metal corresponding to the star, in order to receive its influence. **2.** Hence, something that produces extraordinary effects, esp. in averting or repelling evil; an amulet; charm.

Syn. — TALISMAN, AMULET, CHARM are often interchangeable. But TALISMAN connotes wider and more positive powers than AMULET, which applies esp. to an object worn to avert evil; CHARM, which may be equivalent to either *talisman* or *amulet*, denotes also a magical combination of words; as, "The little circle of the schoolboy's copper coin . . . had proven a *talisman*, fragrant with good, and deserving to be set in gold and worn next her heart" (*Hawthorne*); "The mere touch of a leaf was a *talisman* to bring me under the enchantment" (*Rich. Jefferies*); "*amulets* against agues" (*Sir T. Browne*); "a square of text that looks a little blot, the text no larger than the limbs of fleas, and every square of text an awful *charm*" (*Tennyson*).

Tal'is·man, The. A historical romance (1825) by Scott. It is a tale of the crusaders, dated in 1191. See LEE PENNY.

tal'is·man'ic (-măn'ĭk), **tal'is·man'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Cf. F. *talismanique.*] Of, pertaining to, or having the properties of, a talisman; magical. — **tal'is·man'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

tal'i·tol (tăl'ĭ·tōl; -tŏl), **tal'ite** (tăl'ĭt), *n.* [See TALOSE; -ITE; -OL.] *Chem.* A crystalline polyhydroxy alcohol, $C_6H_8O_6$, formed by reduction of talose.

talk (tôk), *v.*; TALKED (tôkt); TALK'ING. [ME. *talken;* akin to EFris. *talken* and to E. TALE, TELL.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To express, communicate, or exchange ideas by means of spoken words; to speak, as in familiar discourse between two or more persons; to converse; as, to *talk* of or about a subject or person; *talking* of taxes, that is, while we are on the subject of taxes; to *talk* to a class or a dinner companion or with a visitor or one's family. **2.** To use the faculty of speech; to utter or make the sound of words; to speak; as, to *talk* fluently or in one's sleep; a parrot learns to *talk;* a *talking* machine. **3.** To convey information or communicate by any means; as, to *talk* by signs, or over a telegraph wire, or by exchange of wireless messages. **4.** To speak idly or incessantly; to chatter or prate; as, let the child *talk;* to carry on discussion to no purpose; as, all waited while the Congress *talked.* **5.** To transmit a rumor; to indulge in gossip, esp. censorious gossip; as, the neighbors are certain to *talk.* **6.** To confer; reason; consult.

Let me *talk* with thee of thy judgments. *Jer.* xii. 1.

7. To make sounds suggesting speech; as, the kettle *talks* on the stove; a ship *talks* in treading waves; in a mine shifting ground *talks*, as in a creep. **8.** To express a sensible, reasonable, or otherwise commendable attitude; as, now you're *talking. Slang.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To deliver or express in speech; to speak; utter; as, to *talk* treason; to *talk* nonsense or wisdom, etc. **2.** To make a subject of conversation; to discourse about; discuss; as, to *talk* business, politics, religion, etc. **3.** To use, as a foreign tongue, for conversing or communicating; to speak freely; as, to *talk* French. **4.** To bring to a specified state by talking; to influence, as to induce or dissuade, or to affect by talking, with respect

---

tal'ba gum (tăl'bȧ). = TALHA GUM.

tal'bo·type (tăl'bō·tīp; tăl'-). *n. & v.* [After W. H. F. *Talbot* (1800–77), Eng. photographer.] *Photog.* = CALOTYPE.

talca gum. = TALHA GUM.

talc'ilke', *adj.* See -ILKE.

talco gum. = TALHA GUM.

tald (tăld). Var. of TOLD. *Scot.*

tale. † TAIL, TALL, TELL.

ta'led. Var. of TALLITH.

ta'lee. Var. of TALI.

ta'leful, *adj.* See -FUL.

ta'leh gum. = TALHA GUM.

tal'ent·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

‖**ta'le qua'le** (tä'lā kwä'lā). [It.] *Com.* = TEL QUEL.

Tal'ia·co'tian (tăl'yȧ·kō'shăn). Var. of TAGLIACOTIAN.

tal'i·age. Var. of TALLAGE.

tal'i·pat (tăl'ĭ·pȧt), **tal'i·put** (-pŭt). Vars. of TALIPOT.

tal'is. Var. of TALLITH.

Ta·lish'i (tȧ·lĭsh'ē), *n.* See CAS-PIAN LANGUAGES.

tal'is·man·ist, *n.* See -IST.

tal'lith (tăl'ĭth). Var. of TALLITH.

Ta'li·tha (tā'lē·thȧ), *n.* See STAR, *Table.*

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals. Abbreviations, Signs, etc., are explained on pages immediately preceding the Vocabulary.

to an action or condition; as, to *talk* one into believing, out of a desperate deed, or over to a liberal view.

They would *talk* themselves mad. *Shak.*

Syn. — TALK, SPEAK, CONVERSE. SPEAK is, in general, the broader term, and may refer to articulate sounds, however broken or disconnected, whereas TALK implies connected colloquy or discourse; as, he could not *speak* above a whisper; he did not care to *talk*. But *speak* is also used of relatively weighty or formal speech, *talk*, of that which is more or less empty or frivolous; as, "a fool may *talk*, but a wise man *speaks*" (*B. Jonson*); "a good old man, sir; he will be *talking*" (*Shak.*); "Yet there happened in my time one noble speaker who was full of gravity in his *speaking*. . . . No man ever *spake* more neatly, more pressly, more weightily, or suffered less emptiness, less idleness, in what he uttered" (*B. Jonson*). CONVERSE implies an interchange in talk of thoughts and opinions; as "Words learned by rote, a parrot may rehearse, but *talking* is not always to *converse*" (*Cowper*); cf. "No, sir; we had *talk* enough, but no *conversation*; there was nothing discussed" (*Johnson*); "If we may not then be said to be able to *converse* before we are able to *talk* . . . so we may be said not to be able to '*talk*' before we are able to *speak*" (*H. James*).

talk about. To express opinions or ideas concerning; specif., to make subject of popular conversation, esp., *Colloq.*, of scandalous gossip; as, she does not wish to get *talked about*.

talk at. To make remarks intended for (a person) without directly addressing him.

talk away. To consume in talking.

talk back. To speak in answer, esp. when not expected to do so.

talk big. To talk boastfully or bombastically. *Colloq.*

talk down. **1.** To overcome or silence by talking, esp. loudly and insistently; to outlast.
2. To simplify or adapt one's discourse for a lower level of intelligence; as, to *talk down* to one's audience.

talk of. To discuss as something that may be done or that one has a vague intention of doing.

talk one's head off. To talk without remission to one until he is tired out.

talk out. To carry on the debate of (a bill) until adjournment of a session in order to prevent its being voted upon. *Eng.*

talk over. **a** To change the mind or opinion of, esp. to win to one's view, by talking; to convince; as, *to talk over* an opponent. **b** To review in conversation; to discuss at some length; as, to *talk over* plans.

talk shop. To dwell upon business or professional topics in social conversation. *Colloq.*

talk through one's hat. To indulge in wildly irresponsible statements or harebrained propositions. *Slang.*

talk to. To advise or exhort, or to reprove gently; as, I will *talk to* my son respecting his conduct. *Colloq.*

talk turkey. To talk in a frank or blunt way; to present unwelcome aspects of something plainly and with frank directness. *Colloq., U. S. & Canada.*

talk up. **1.** To discuss, esp. favorably; to praise; to promote interest in by talking.
2. *Colloq.* To speak up plainly or directly.

talk (tôk), *n.* **1.** Act of talking; speech; esp., familiar converse; mutual discourse; conversation; as, small *talk*.
2. A talking together or oral exchange of thoughts; as, to have a *talk* with a friend; an informal delivery of information or remarks by speech; an address of a conversational type or style; as, to give a *talk* on disarmament before a club; also, remarks like those of familiar conversation written or printed; as, a *talk* prepared for salesmen.
3. Hence, a conference or council; a meeting for discussion or negotiation; a palaver.
4. Report or mention; rumor; gossip; as, to hear *talk* of war or much *talk* about the company's solvency.
5. Subject of discourse; a theme for conversation, gossip, or the like; as, the *talk* of the town.
6. Empty verbiage; inconclusive debate; as, to end in *talk*.

As to the right or wrong that's *talk*. *Shelley.*

7. Sounds resembling or suggesting spoken converse.
8. A dialect, tongue, or style of speech. *Colloq.*
Syn. — Colloquy, discourse, converse, parlance.

talk (tälk). Variant of TALC.

talk'a·ble (tôk'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That can be talked or talked about; also, disposed to friendly conversation. — **talk'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

talk'a·tive (tôk'ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Given to talking; loquacious.
Syn. — TALKATIVE, LOQUACIOUS, GARRULOUS, VOLUBLE, FLUENT, GLIB. One is TALKATIVE who is given to talk; LOQUACIOUS suggests an incessant flow of words; GARRULOUS implies prosy, tedious, or rambling loquacity, esp. about trivial things; as, "A *talkative* boy learns French sooner in France than a silent boy" (*Sydney Smith*); "Good-humored and *talkative*, he preferred any company rather than none" (*Thackeray*); "to become *loquacious*, or, as it is familiarly called, *chatty*" (*Scott*); "Your French friend . . . stuns you with his *loquacity*" (*Smollett*); "a fond *garrulous* old man, who loved to indulge his mind in reminiscences of the past" (*Trollope*); "*garrulous* Pepys" (*Lowell*); "The medieval romances . . . are *garrulous*" (*M. Arnold*). FLUENT implies readiness of speech, VOLUBLE, ease and smoothness; both words often suggest excessive facility; as, "It was his gift to be *fluent* on anything or nothing" (*Stevenson*); "The *fluency* which was a besetting sin of Whittier's poetry, when released from the fetters of rhyme and meter, ran into wordiness" (*H. A. Beers*); "a brilliant, swift, *voluble*, affectionate, and pleasant creature" (*Carlyle*); "He sang of the lark, and it was the lark's *voluble* self" (*W. Pater*). GLIB (commonly contemptuous) implies superficial or smooth-tongued fluency; as, "every *glib* and *loquacious* hireling who shows strangers about their picture galleries, palaces, and ruins" (*Trench*). Cf. REDUNDANCY, TALK, CHAT.
Ant. — Taciturn, close-mouthed. See SILENT.
— **talk'a·tive·ly,** *adv.* — **talk'a·tive·ness,** *n.*

talked'-a·bout' (tôkt'ȧ·bout'), *adj.* Forming a topic of discussion or gossip.

talk'ee-talk'ee (tôk'ē·tôk'ē), *n.* Broken speech; corruption of speech due to unfamiliarity with its words, idioms, etc.; also, *Colloq.*, idle chatter; prating.

talk'er (tôk'ẽr), *n.* A person who talks or is talkative; a creature that talks; specif.: **a** An emptily loquacious person. **b** A conversationalist.

talk'fest' (-fĕst'), *n.* [See FEST.] An informal and usually hilarious gathering for general talk or discussion. *Slang.*

talk'ie (tôk'ĭ), *n. Colloq.* **a** Also **talk film, talking film.** A sound motion picture. **b** *pl.* The industry concerned with the production and marketing of sound motion pictures.

talk'ing (tôk'ĭng), *n.* Act of one that talks; discourse; converse.

talk'ing, *adj.* **1.** That talks; able to utter words; as, a *talking* parrot; esp., given to talking; talkative.
2. Full of expression; as, *talking* eyes.

talking iron. A rifle.

talking machine. A phonograph.

talking motion picture. = SOUND MOTION PICTURE.

talking point. A feature or argument of use in producing sales. *Slang.*

talk'ing-to' (tôk'ĭng·tōō'), *n.* A reprimand or admonition.

talk'wor'thy (tôk'wŭr'thĭ), *adj.* Deserving of being talked to or about.

talk'y (tôk'ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Given to talking; talkative.
2. Abounding in or containing too much talk; reaching a level no higher than talk; as, a *talky* book or play.

talk'y (täl'kĭ). Var. of TALCKY.

talk'y (tôk'ĭ). Var. of TALKIE.

talk'y-talk' (-tôk'), *n.* Fruitless, excessive, or mere talk; chatter. *Colloq.* — **talk'y-talk'y** (-ĭ), *adj.*

talk'y-talk'y (tôk'ĭ·tôk'ĭ), *n.* Var. of TALKEE-TALKEE.

tall (tôl), *adj.;* TALL'ER (-ẽr); TALL'EST. [ME. *tal*, prob. fr. AS. *getæl* quick, ready, active; akin to OHG. *gizal* swift, quick, Goth. *untals* indocile, uninstructed, and E. TALE, TELL.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Docile; obedient; yielding. **b** Ready; quick; deft; as, *tall* of his hands.
2. Comely; seemly; fine; excellent. *Archaic.*
3. Brave; bold; doughty; courageous. *Archaic.*
4. High in stature; reaching upward to a great height relative to the diameter or lateral extent; high and slender; lofty; as, a *tall* person, stag, chimney, tree, or mast.
5. Of a specified height; measuring in height or stature; as, a man six feet *tall*.
6. Long; as, a *tall* folio. "*Tall* stockings." *Shak.*
7. a *Now Slang.* Grand; great; large; as, a *tall* order. **b** *Colloq.* Grandiloquent; high-flown; exaggerated; as, *tall* talk. **c** *Colloq.* Unusual; incredible; as, *tall* stories.
8. Designating a species or variety of a plant which grows relatively high.
Syn. — See HIGH. **Ant.** — Short, low.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

tall-bodied	tall-looking	tall-spired
tall-built	tall-masted	tall-stalked
tall-chimneyed	tall-necked	tall-stemmed
tall-columned	tall-pillared	tall-trunked
tall-elmed	tall-sceptered	tall-tussocked
tall-growing	tall-sitting	tall-wheeled

tall, *n.* A tall person or thing.

tall, *adv.* In a tall way; tally.

tal'lage (täl'ĭj), *n.* [ME. *tallage, taillage*, fr. OF. *taillage*, fr. *tailler*, v. See 1st TAIL.] *Eng. Feudal Law.* A toll, fee, or render paid by a tenant to his lord, orig., apparently in commutation of a render in kind or services; hence, an impost or due levied by a lord upon his tenants, sometimes of definite amount, sometimes not, according to local custom or the terms of tenure; specif a tax or compulsory aid levied occasionally by the Norman kings on their demesne lands and royal boroughs or cities, until the levying of tallages was taken away by a statute of 1340 requiring the consent of Parliament for all direct taxes. Certain articles (referred to in the Petition of Rights as the *Statute de tallagio non concedendo*) in the record of Walter of Hemingburgh seem to show that tallages were proposed to be prohibited in the *confirmatio Cartarum*, though they are not there mentioned.

tal'lage (täl'ĭj), *v. t.* To cause to pay tallage; to tax.

tal'lage, *n.* = TARAGE. *Obs.*

tal'lage·a·ble (täl'ĭj·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Subject to tallage. — **tal'lage·a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

tall beliflower. An annual or biennial herb (*Campanula americana*) of eastern North America, with long leafy spikes of blue or white flowers.

tall blueberry *or* **bilberry.** The high-bush blueberry.

tall blue lettuce. A North American annual or biennial herb (*Lactuca spicata*) with mostly pinnatifid leaves and small blue or white flower heads in large clusters.

tall'boy' (tôl'boi'), *n.* [*tall* + *boy*. Cf. HIGHBOY, LOWBOY.]
1. A tall-stemmed drinking glass.
2. A highboy. *Eng.*
3. A long sheet-metal pipe for a chimney top.
4. A person of consequence. *Humorous*

tall buttercup. See BUTTERCUP.

tall clock. A grandfather clock.

tall coneflower. A North American herb (*Rudbeckia laciniata*), the ancestor of the golden glow.

tall copy. *Print.* An especially good copy of a book, with ample margins at the tops and bottoms of the pages.

tall'-corn' (tôl'kôrn'; 66), *adj.* Of or belonging to the fertile rural districts of the Corn Belt. *Humorous.*

tall crowfoot. The tall buttercup. See BUTTERCUP.

tall cupflower. A shrubby Chilean herb (*Nierembergia frutescens*) with bluish-white, tubular flowers.

tal'le·ga·lane (täl'ĕ·gȧ·lān), *n.* [From a native name.] A small gray mullet (*Myxus elongatus*) of New South Wales and Queensland.

tal'le·ro (täl'lā·rō), *n.* [It., fr. G. *t(h)aler*. See TALER.] a Formerly, the silver coin unit of Eritrea, replaced in 1918 by the *tal'le·ro d'I·ta'lia* (dē·tä'lyä); — called also *Eritrea dollar*. **b** A tallero d'Italia. See COIN, *Table.*

tal'let (täl'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [W. *taflawd*.] A hayloft; attic. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tall fescue. A European grass (*Festuca elatior*) widely cultivated for pasturage and hay. See MEADOW FESCUE.

tall grass. The region where grain and grasses grow high. *Slang, U. S.*

tall hat. A top hat.

tal'li·a·ble (täl'ĭ·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [ML. *talliabilis*; cf. OF. *taillable*. See TAIL TAX.] Taxable. *Archaic.*

tal'li·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

tal'li·ar (täl'ĭ·ȧr), *n.* [Tamil *talaiyāri*, fr. *talai* head.] A watchman. *India.*

tal'li·ate (täl'ĭ·āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [ML. *talliare, talliatum*. See TALLAGE.] To lay an impost on; to tallage.

tal'li·er (täl'ĭ·ẽr), *n.* One who tallies, or keeps the score, as in a card game; specif.: **a** *Obs.* A teller in the British Exchequer. **b** One who keeps tally, as of stock.

tal'ish (tôl'ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat tall.

tal'lith (täl'ĭth; tȧl'ĭs), *n.* [Late Heb. *ṭallīth* cover, sheet, cloak, fr. Aram. *ṭĕlal* to cover.] *Jewish Costume.* **a** An undergarment worn by orthodox Jews, covering the chest and the upper part of the back. It has an opening for the head, and has tassels, called zizith, on its four corners. **b** A tasseled shawl or scarf worn over the head or thrown round the shoulders by men, usually during morning prayer. See ZIZITH.

tall larkspur. A slender herb (*Delphinium exaltatum*) of the central United States, with a dense raceme of blue or purple flowers.

tall manna grass. Reed meadow grass.

tall marsh grass. = SLOUGH GRASS b.

tall'-mast'er (tôl'mȧs'tẽr), *n.* A tall-masted ship.

tall meadow oat. An oatlike perennial Eurasian grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) introduced into North America and somewhat cultivated for forage in humid regions.

tall meadow rue. The fall meadow rue.

tall milkweed. The poke milkweed.

tall oat grass. The tall meadow oat.

tall oil (täl), *or* **tall'oel** (täl'ōil), *n.* [G. *tallöl*, fr. Sw. *tallolja* pine oil.] A resinous or fatty-resinous liquid by-product from the manufacture of chemical wood pulp. It finds some use in making soaps, greases, etc.

tall order (tôl) A requirement or undertaking which makes excessive demands. *Slang.*

tal·lo'te (täl·yō'tā; tä·yō'tā; 170), *n.* [Sp. *talayote* a kind of calabash, fr. Nahuatl *tlalayotli*, lit., earth calabash, fr. *tlalli* earth + *ayotli, ayutli*, gourd, calabash. Cf. CHAYOTE.] Chayote. *Puerto Rico.*

tal'low (täl'ō), *n.* [ME. *talgh*, fr. or akin to obs. D. *talgh*, MD. & MLG. *talch* (whence D. *talk*, G. *talg*), of obscure origin.] **1.** Animal fat, esp. suet.
2. a The fat of animals of the ox and sheep kinds (*beef* and *mutton tallow* respectively), extracted from membranous and fibrous matter by melting. It is white and almost tasteless when pure, and is used in soap and candles, in oleomargarine, etc. The solid consistency of tallow is due to the large proportion of glyceryl esters of stearic and palmitic acids. See FAT, *n.*, 2 & 8. **b** The fat of some other animals, or from certain plants, or other sources, like the fat of the sheep and ox.
3. A candle of tallow.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

tallow candle	tallow-lighted	tallow press
tallow-colored	tallowmaker	tallow refiner
tallow cooler	tallowmaking	tallow renderer
tallow crackling	tallowman	tallow sampler
tallow cutter	tallow melter	tallow-white, *adj.*
tallow-hued	tallow-pale	

tal'low, *v.;* TAL'LOWED (-ōd); TAL'LOW·ING. *Transitive:*
1. To grease or smear with tallow.
2. To cause to have much tallow; to fatten, as sheep.
—, *Intransitive:* To produce or yield tallow.

tal'low, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or dealing in, tallow.

tallow bayberry. The wax myrtle.

tal'low·ber'ry (täl'ō·bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERRIES (-ĭz). The locustberry.

tal'low-can'dle, *v. t.* To smear with a tallow candle.

tallow catch. A keech or ketch of tallow; — applied to Falstaff. *Shak.*

tallow chandler. One whose occupation is to make or to sell tallow candles. — **tal'low-chan'dler·ing,** *adj.* — **tallow chandlery.** — **tallow chandling.**

tallow cup. *Mach.* A lubricating cup to hold tallow and deliver it when melted, as by steam or a bearing heated by friction.

tal'low-cut', *adj.* Tallow-topped.

tallow dip. See DIP, *n.*, 5.

tallow drop. A style of cutting a precious stone so that one or both sides are dome-shaped.

tal'low·er (täl'ō·ẽr), *n.* **1.** An animal which produces tallow.
2. A tallow chandler.

tal'low-face' (-fās'), *n.* One who has a sickly pale complexion. *Contemptuous.* — **tal'low-faced'** (-fāst'), *adj. Contemptuous.*

tallow gourd. The wax gourd.

tal'low·i·ness (täl'ō·ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Quality or state of being tallowy.

tal'low·ing, *n.* Act or art of causing animals to produce tallow; also, the property of producing tallow.

tallow loaf. The drumhead cabbage.

tallow mange. Seborrhea of sheep.

tallow nut. The mountain plum.

tallow oil *or* **olein.** An animal oil obtained by pressing tallow, used chiefly as a lubricant, esp. when mixed with mineral oils.

tallow pot. A locomotive fireman. *Western U. S.*

tal'low·root' (täl'ō·rōōt'; 200), *n.* The crane-fly orchis.

tallow shrub. The wax myrtle.

tal'low-top', *n.* A precious stone cut rounded in front and flat in the back. — **tal'low-topped'** (-tŏpt'), *adj.*

tallow tree. **a** The Chinese tallow tree. **b** The candlenut (*Aleurites*).

tal'low·weed' (täl'ō·wēd'), *n.* An annual herb (*Actinea linearifolia*), family Carduaceae, used to fatten cattle in the southwestern United States.

tal'low·wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* An Australian gum tree (*Eucalyptus microcorys*) having stringy bark and hard wood containing an oily principle and a gum rich in tannin. Also, the related *E. affinis*.

tal'low·y (-ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Of the nature of, or like, tallow.
2. Smeared with tallow; greasy.

Tall'quist meth'od (täl'kvĭst). [After T. W. *Tallquist* (b. 1871), Finnish physician.] *Med.* A method of estimating the amount of hemoglobin in the blood by absorbing a drop of the blood in a special filter paper and comparing the color of the spot with a standard scale.

tall redtop. See GRASS, *Table.*

tall sisymbrium. A tall, European, biennial herb (*Sisymbrium altissimum*), family Brassicaceae, often a troublesome weed in North America; — called also *Jim Hill mustard*.

tall speedwell. The Culver's root.

tall thistle. A coarse prickly herb (*Cirsium altissimum*) of the eastern United States, with large, mostly solitary heads of purplish flowers.

tall timber *or* **timbers.** The backwoods. *Colloq*

tall white lettuce. A tall perennial herb (*Prenanthes alba*) with large panicles of drooping, greenish-yellow or yellowish-white flower heads.

tal'ly (tôl'ĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a tall manner.
2. Becomingly; elegantly; loftily; resolutely. *Obs.*

tal'ly (täl'ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [AF. *tallie*, fr. Anglo-Lat. *talia*, fr. L. *talea* a stick. See TAILOR; cf. TAIL a limitation, TAILLE, TALLAGE.] **1.** Formerly, a piece of wood on which notches were cut as marks of number. It was customary for traders, after notching a stick to show the number or quantity of goods delivered, to split it lengthwise through

---

talk'a·tiv. Talkative. *Ref. Sp.*
talk'ful, *adj.* See -FUL. *Rare.*
talk'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS; TALKY.
talkt. Talked. *Ref. Sp.*
tallapoi. ✝ TALAPOIN.
tal'la·ri. Var. of TALARI.
tal'lat. Dial. var. of TALLET.
talle. ✝ TAIL, TALE, TALL.
tal'ler. Dial. var. of TALLOW.
tal'les (täl'ēz), **tal'leth** (-ĕth). Vars. of TALLITH.
tal'li·age. Var. of TALLAGE.
tal'lid. Tallied. *Ref. Sp.*
tal'li·pot. ✝ TALIPOT.
tal'lis (täl'ĭs; tȧl'-), **tal'lit** (-ĭt). Vars. of TALLITH.
tal'lit. Var. of TALLET, a loft.
tall'man, *n.* A highman. *Obs.*
tall'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
tal'lot. Var. of TALLET, a loft.
tal'lowd. Tallowed. *Ref. Sp.*
tal'low·ish, *adj.* See 1st -ISH.
tal'low·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
tal'low·wood'. Var. of TALLWOOD.

the notches so that the parts exactly corresponded, the seller keeping one stick, and the purchaser the other. In the English Exchequer were *tallies* of loans, one part, called the *counterstock*, or *countertally*, being kept in the Exchequer, the other, the *stock*, or *tally*, being given to the creditor in lieu of an obligation for money lent to government. Certain tallies were used in the Exchequer as late as 1827, but all were destroyed by Act of Parliament (1834).
2. Any account or score kept by notches or marks, esp. one kept in duplicate; later, one of two books, sheets of paper, etc., on which accounts were kept correspondingly or in duplicate.
3. **a** A notch, mark, or score made on or in a tally; as, to make or earn a *tally* in a game. **b** A reckoning, account, or score.
4. = TAILLE, *n.*, 2.
5. A mark connecting a group in counting, as a diagonal line through four vertical lines, made for each fifth count; hence, a number used as a unit of tale or computation; also, a group or series.
6. A label, tag, or the like, with marks of identification; as, a horticulturist's or merchant's *tally*.
7. A counterpart; match; mate; also, correspondence.
8. Short for TALLY SHOP.
9. A record of the number of pieces and the grades of lumber.

tal'ly (tăl'ĭ), *v.*; TAL'LIED (-ĭd); TAL'LY·ING. [From TALLY, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To register on or as on a tally; as (to *tally* points in a game; to *tally* parcels of freight.
2. To estimate; reckon; count; — esp. with *up*.
3. To score with correspondent notches; hence, to make to correspond; to cause to agree, fit, or suit.
They are not so well *tallied* to the present juncture. *Pope.*
4. To grade and record the number of pieces, as lumber.
5. To provide with a distinguishing mark or label; to identify.
6. To constitute a counterpart to.
7. *Obs.* **a** To notch so as to form a tally. **b** To compare, esp. for verification.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make a tally; to score; to keep account by checking off.
2. To be fitted; to suit; correspond; match.
Your idea . . . *tallies* exactly with mine. *Walpole.*
3. To use tallies for credit. *Rare.*
4. To agree; to accord. *Dial. Eng.*
5. To live in cohabitation without marriage. *N. of Eng.*

tal'ly (tăl'ĭ), *v. t. Naut.* To haul aft, as a sheet.
tally on. *Naut.* To man a rope for hauling.

tal'ly (tăl'ĭ), *v. t. & interj.* = TALLYHO.

tal'ly, *v. i.* [F. *tailler* to cut, deal (cards). See TAIL to cut.] To act as banker in certain card games, as faro. — *n.* A deal. *Obs.*

tally board. **1.** A board used as a tally sheet.
2. *Naut.* A board attached to the tailblock of a rope sent out to a shipwrecked vessel, containing instructions in different languages how to use the apparatus.

tally card. **a** A score card. **b** A tally sheet.

tally clerk. **a** A clerk who tallies cargoes of merchandise. **b** A clerk who tallies votes at the polls.

tal'ly-ho' (tăl'ĭ-hō'; 66), *interj.* [Origin uncert.; cf. F. *taïaut*, OF. *taho, tielau.*] A huntsman's halloo at sight of the fox. If the fox returns, it is ***tallyho back***; if the fox crosses, it is ***tallyho over***.

tal'ly-ho' (tăl'ĭ-hō'), *n.* **1.** A calling of this halloo.
2. A kind of four-in-hand pleasure coach; — so called from a fast coach named "The Tallyho" formerly plying between London and Birmingham.
3. The color jacaranda brown.

tal'ly-ho', *v. t.* To incite by the cry "Tallyho," as hounds. — *v. i.* To utter the cry "Tallyho."

tally iron. An Italian, or fluting, iron. *Dial., Brit.*

tal'ly-man (tăl'ĭ-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who keeps the tally, or score.
2. One who keeps a tally shop or sells goods on the installment plan.
3. An employee who keeps tally by checking, weighing, collecting, recording, etc.
4. One who tallies with a woman. *N. of Eng.*

tally of pro (prō). A tally (sense 1) in one's favor.

tally of sol (sŏl). A tally recording a payment received; — from Latin *solutum*, paid.

tally room. In Ireland, a committee room at elections.

tally sheet. A sheet on which a tally, or account, is kept.

tally shop. A shop at which articles are sold on the installment plan or system (***tally system***), the accounts being often kept in tally books, one retained by the buyer and one by the seller. *Eng.* Hence, **tally trade.**

tal'ly-wag' (tăl'ĭ-wăg'), *n.* A sea bass (*Centropristes striatus*) of the Atlantic coast.

tally walk. A peddler's route for tally trade. *Eng.*

tal'ly-wal'ka (tăl'ĭ-wôl'ká), *n.* An anabranch. *Australia.*

tal'ly-wom'an (tăl'ĭ-wŏŏm'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn; 119). A woman who sells on the tally system; also, *N. of Eng.*, a woman who tallies with a man.

tal'ma (tăl'má), *n.; pl.* -MAS (-máz). [After F. J. *Talma* (1763–1826), French actor.] A kind of large cape, or short full cloak.

tal'mi' gold (tăl'mē'; tăl'mĭ). [F., first manufactured by Tallois of Paris; cf. G. *talmi.*] A goldlike brass, sometimes gold-plated, and used for trinkets.

tal'mouse' (tăl'mōōz'), *n.* [F.] A pastry shell with a filling containing cheese or frangipane.

Tal'mud (tăl'mŭd), *n.* [Heb. *talmūdh* instruction, fr. *lāmadh* to learn.] The body of Jewish civil and canonical law, consisting of the combined Mishnah or text, and Gemara, or commentary; also, restrictedly, the Gemara alone. There are two Talmuds, named from the region in which they originated, the *Palestinian*, often called, incorrectly, the *Talmud of Jerusalem, Jerusalem Talmud*, or *Talmud Yerushalmi*; and the *Babylonian*, often called *Talmud Babli*. They contain the same Mishnah, but different Gemaras. The Palestinian Talmud was practically completed in the 4th century, and the Babylonian in the 5th or 6th century A.D. The latter is about three times as large as the former, and practically superseded it as an authority. The contents of the Gemara in each is of the most varied character, and is usually called *Halakah* or *Haggada* according as it is purely legal or not. (See HALAKAH; HAGGADA.) The Gemara of the Babylonian Talmud is the more subtle or dialectical.

Tal·mud'ic (tăl·mŭd'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pert. to the Talmud.

Tal·mud'ic (tăl·mŭd'ĭk), *n.* **1.** A Talmudist. *Obs.*
2. The language of the Talmud. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES. *Table.*

Tal·mud'i·cal (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* Of, relating to, or contained in, the Talmud; like, or characteristic of, the Talmud.

Tal'mud·ism (tăl'mŭd·ĭz'm), *n.* The teachings of the Talmud; also, adherence to them.

Tal'mud·ist (-ĭst), *n.* **1.** One of the compilers of the Talmud.
2. One who is versed in, accepts, or practices Talmudism.

Tal·mud·is'tic (tăl'mŭd·ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Also **Tal·mud·is'ti·cal** (-tĭ-kăl). Talmudic.

Tal'mud·ize (tăl'mŭd·īz), *v. t.* To make Talmudic; hence to allegorize. — **Tal'mud·i·za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.*

ta'lo- (tā'lō-). [L. *talus* ankle.] A combining form denoting *pertaining to the astragalus and* (see -o), as in **ta'lo·cal·ca'ne·al,** pertaining to the astragalus and calcaneus, **ta'lo·cal·ca'ne·an, ta'lo·cru'ral, ta'lo·fib'u·lar, ta'lo·na·vic'u·lar, ta'lo·scaph'oid, ta'lo·tib'i·al.**

tal'on (tăl'ŭn), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *talon* heel, spur, fr. (assumed) VL. *talo*, fr. L. *talus* the ankle, heel.] **1.** Orig., the heel or hinder part of a hoof; now, the claw of an animal; esp., the claw of a bird of prey; — chiefly *pl.*; hence, *pl.*, grasping human fingers or hands.
2. The hallux of a bird. *Obs.*
3. *Arch.* An ogee molding. When the convex part is at the top, it is called an *inverted talon*.
4. *Card Playing.* **a** The stock. See 1st STOCK, 24. **b** *Solitaire.* Cards laid aside in a packet or packets as temporarily unsuitable for play.
5. *Fencing.* The heel of a sword's blade.
6. *Locksmithing.* The shoulder of the bolt of a lock on which the key acts to shoot the bolt. Cf. LOCK, *n.*, 1, *Illust.*
7. *London Stock Exchange.* A certificate attached to certain bonds and exchangeable for an extra set of coupons.
8. *Naut.* Formerly, the curved back of a rudder.
9. *Zool.* The crushing region of the crown of an upper molar, posterior to the *trigon*. See TRITUBERCULY.

tal'on, *v. t.* To claw. *Rare.*

tal'oned (tăl'ŭnd), *adj.* Provided with talons.

ta·lon'ic ac'id (tā·lŏn'ĭk). *Chem.* A crystalline acid, $C_6H_{12}O_7$, formed by heating galactonic acid with pyridine.

tal'on·id (tăl'ŭn·ĭd), *n.* *Zool.* The crushing region of a lower molar tooth, usually better developed than the talon.

Ta'los (tā'lŏs), *n.* [Gr. *Talōs.*] *Gr. Myth.* **a** An inventor slain by his jealous uncle, Daedalus. **b** A man of brass, made by Hephaestus and given by Zeus to Minos, king of Crete, to guard that island, which he did by walking three times around it every day. He had one vein which was stopped by a nail or plug in his foot. He bled to death when Medea by magic drew out the nail. The myth may have arisen from the influence of the cult of a Semitic fire god.

tal'ose (tăl'ōs), *n.* [G., fr. *talon* (fr. *galactonsäure*). Cf. GALACTONIC; GLUCOSE.] *Chem.* A sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, of the aldohexose class, formed by reduction of talonic acid.

Tal'pa (tăl'pá), *n.* [L., mole.] **1.** *Zool.* The typical genus of moles, now including only the common European mole and several allied Old World species.
2. [*not cap.*] *Med.* A mole or wen.

tal'pa·co'ti (tăl'pä·kō'tē), *n.* [NL., of S. Am. Ind. origin.] A South American ground dove (*Chamaepelia talpacoti*).

tal'pa·ta'te (tăl'pä·tā'tā), **tal'pe·ta'te** (tăl'pā-), *n.* [Sp. *tepetate* (prob. also *talpetate, talpatate*), fr. Nahuatl *tepetlatl*, fr. *tetl* stone + *petlatl* a mat.] *Geol.* **a** In Spanish-American countries, a rock of superficial origin, formed by the cementing action of calcium carbonate on sand, soil, volcanic ash, etc. It is equivalent in part to caliche or calcrete. **b** In Central America, rather poor, thin soil consisting of partly decomposed volcanic ash, more or less consolidated.

talpi-. A combining form from Latin *talpa*, mole, as in **tal'pi·cide, tal'pi·form, tal'pi·fy, tal'pine.**

Tal'pi·dae (tăl'pĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *talpa* mole.] A family of Insectivora including all moles except the golden and marsupial moles. Cf. TALPA. — **tal'pid** (-pĭd), *n. & adj.* — **tal'poid** (-poid), *adj. & n.*

tal'shide' (tôl'shīd'), *n.* A piece of talwood. *Obs.*

tal'ter (tôl'tĕr), *v. t.* [For *to halter.*] To hang (a person). *Obs.*

Tal·thyb'i·us (tăl·thĭb'ĭ·ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Talthybios.*] The herald of Agamemnon at Troy.

Tal'tush·tun·tu'de (tăl'tŏŏsh·tŏŏn·tōō'dē), *n. sing. & pl.* An Indian of an almost extinct Athapascan tribe, formerly dwelling on Galise Creek, Oregon.

Ta·lu'het (tä·lōō'ĕt), *n.* Also **Ta·lu'che** (-chā). An Indian of a pampean tribe dwelling east of the Salado River in the Argentine Provinces of Córdoba and San Luis, and the territory of La Pampa. They are variously classified as Araucanian and Puelchean.

ta'luk (tä'lŏŏk; tä·lŏŏk'), *n.* [Ar. *ta'alluq* estate.] **a** Dependency; an estate including subtenants, somewhat like an English manor; esp., a collectorate or subdivision of a revenue district, usually the smallest, but varying in different localities. In Bengal a *taluk* is a tract of proprietary land like a zamindari. In Bombay, where it is called a ***ta'lu·ka*** (tä'lōō·kä), it is a subdivision of a zillah containing about 100 villages. In Madras it comprises about 270 villages, and in Agra and Oudh it is an estate the profits of which are divided between different proprietors (***tahsildars***). *India.*

ta'luk·dar' (tä'lŏŏk·där'), *n.* [Per. *ta'alluqdār*, fr. Ar. *ta'alluq* estate + Per. *-dār* holder.] *India.* **a** *Obs.* A collector of the revenue of a taluk; a tahsildar. **b** A proprietor of a taluk; a landholder. He is responsible for the public revenue due from his estate.

ta'luk·da'ri (tä'lŏŏk·dä'rē), *n.* [Gujarati *tālukdārī*, fr. *tāluk* taluk + Per. *-dārī*, a suffix of possession.] A landholding tenure. Cf. TALUK. *India.*

ta'lus (tā'lŭs), *n.; pl.* TALI (-lī). [L., ankle, ankle bone.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** The ankle bone of man, which bears the weight of the body and forms with the tibia and fibula the ankle joint; — called also *astragalus*. Next to the calcaneus it is the largest tarsal bone. **b** The entire ankle. **c** A similar part in birds and insects.
2. *Rom. Antiq.* A knucklebone or an object shaped like one, used like a die in a game of chance.
3. *Surg.* A variety of clubfoot. See TALIPES.

ta'lus, *n.* [F.] **1.** A slope.
2. *Fort.* The slope of the face of a work.
3. *Geol.* Rock debris at the base of a cliff or slope, chiefly as the result of gravitational roll or slide.

Ta'lus (tā'lŭs), *n.* **1.** = TALOS **b.**
2. In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, an iron man, Astraea's groom, whom, when she left the world, she commanded to accompany Artegal and do his commands. He carried an iron flail "with which he threshed out falsehood, and did truth unfold." Cf. TALOS **b.**

ta·lu'to (tä·lōō'tō), *n.* [Tag. *taloto.*] A Philippine tree (*Pterocymbium tinctorium*), family Sterculiaceae, the bark of which yields a strong cordage fiber.

tal'wood' (tôl'wŏŏd'), *n.* Wood in billets for firewood. *Hist.*

Ta·ly'shin (tä·lĭsh'ĭn), *n.* One of a people, chiefly on the Persian frontier in the neighborhood of Lenkoran, Azerbaijan, speaking a New Persian dialect related to Talishi (see CASPIAN LANGUAGES).

tam (tăm), *n.* A tam-o'-shanter.

Ta'ma (tä'mä), *n.* An Indian of a Betoyan tribe dwelling between the Yari and Caquetá rivers in southern Colombia.

ta·ma'le (tä·mä'lē), *n.* [From Am. Sp. *tamales*, pl. of *tamal*, fr. Nahuatl *tamalli.*] A Mexican dish made of crushed maize mixed with minced meat, seasoned with red pepper, dipped in oil, and steamed, often in a wrapper of corn husks.

Ta'ma·na'co (tä'mä·nä'kō), **Ta'ma·na'ca** (-kä), **Ta'ma·nac'** (-näk'), *n.* An Indian of a division of the Cumanagotos.

ta'man·dua' (tä'män·dwä'), *n.* Also **tam'an·du** (tăm'ăn·dōō). [Pg. *tamanduá, tamenduá*, fr. Tupi *tamanduá*, lit., ant catcher, fr. *taixi* ant + *mondê* to catch. Cf. TAMANOIR.] **1.** An arboreal anteater (*Tamandua tetradactyla*) of the forests of Central and South America, smaller than the great anteater (see ANT BEAR); — hence called also *little anteater*. The hair is short and crisp and the tail long, tapering, and prehensile. The color is chiefly yellowish white with a large variable black area on each side of the body.
2. [*cap.*] The genus constituted by this species.

ta·ma'no·as (tä·mä'nō·ăs), **ta·ma'no·wus** (-wŭs), *n.* [Chinook Jargon *tamahnous*, fr. Chinook *tamanawas.*] The Chinook equivalent of manito. Cf MANITO.

ta'ma·noir' (tä'mä'nwär'), *n.* [F., of Cariban origin; cf. Galibi *tamanoa*, Akawai *tamanowa*; ult. of Tupian origin. See TAMANDUA.] Ant bear.

tam'a·nu (tăm'ä·nōō), *n.* [Tahitian.] The poon tree (*Calophyllum inophyllum*; also, a heavy green resin derived from it. *Fiji I.*

Ta'mar (tā'mĕr; -mär), *n.* *Bib.* **a** The daughter-in-law of Judah. *Gen.* xxxviii. 6–24. **b** The daughter of David. 2 *Sam.* xiii.

Ta·ma'ra, Tha·ma'ra (tä·mä'rä), *n.* A queen of Georgia, 1184–1212, who became a legendary figure in late medieval romance, the story being that she had her lovers killed and thrown from her palace window into a river when she tired of them.

tam'a·ra (tăm'ä·rä; tä·mä'rä), *n.* [Cf. TAMARIND.] A mixture of cinnamon, cloves, and coriander, anise, and fennel seeds, powdered and much used as a condiment in Italy.

tam'a·rack (tăm'ä·răk), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; prob akin to HACKMATACK.] **1.** **a** Any of several American larches, esp. *Larix laricina*, of northern North America, which is the dominant tree of the so-called ***tamarack swamps***; also, their wood. **b** *Western U.S.* Either of the lodgepole pines, esp. the coastal form (***Pinus contorta***).
2. The color mummy brown.

tamarack pine. Either of the lodgepole pines, esp. the coastal form (*Pinus contorta*).

ta·ma'ra·ite (tä·mä'rä·īt), *n.* [From *Tamara*, Los Islands, W. Africa.] *Petrog.* A lamprophyric dike composed of titanaugite and barkevikite, with accessory nephelite or analcite and small amounts of orthoclase or plagioclase.

Tam'a·ri·ca'ce·ae (tăm'ä·rĭ·kā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TAMARIX.] *Bot.* A family of chiefly desert, often heathlike shrubs or trees (order Hypericales) having narrow entire leaves, and flowers with five stamens and a one-celled ovary; the tamarisk family. There are five genera, and about one hundred species, widely distributed in warm regions. — **tam'a·ri·ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

tam'a·rin (tăm'ä·rĭn), *n.* [F., fr. Galibi *tamarin.*] Any of numerous South American marmosets of the genus *Leontocebus* (syn. *Midas*) having elongate canine teeth. They have silky fur, often long about the head. The ears are not tufted as in the true marmosets, and the long nonprehensile tail is never ringed. Although arboreal, they do not leap from branch to branch, but run about like squirrels, which they resemble in size. The silky tamarin (*L. rosalia*) and the pinche (*L. oedipus*) are well-known species. One species (*L. geoffroyi*) reaches Panama.

tam'a·rind (tăm'ä·rĭnd), *n.* [It., Sp., & Pg. *tamarindo*, fr. Ar. *tamr hindī*, lit., Indian date, fr. *tamr* a dried date + *Hind* India; cf. F. *tamarin*. See HINDU.] **1.** **a** A tropical tree (*Tamarindus indica*), cultivated throughout the tropical world. It has hard yellowish wood, pinnate leaves, and red-striped yellow flowers. Both leaves and flowers are eaten in India, and are also used as mordants in dyeing. The wood is used in turnery. **b** The fruit or pod of this tree, having an acid pulp, used for preserves, and also made into a cooling laxative drink. The seeds are cooked and are also ground into meal. **c** *Pharm.* The partially dried ripe fruit of this tree, deprived of the brittle outer portion of the pericarp and preserved in sugar or sirup.

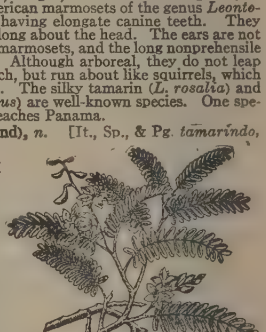

Tamarind, 1. Leaves, Flowers, and Fruit.

2. With qualifying adjective, any of various trees resembling the tamarind, as bastard *tamarind*, native *tamarind*, etc.

tamarind fish. A preparation of a kind of East Indian fish with the acid pulp of the tamarind.

tamarind plum. The pod of an East Indian tree (*Dialium indum*), family Caesalpiniaceae, containing an edible pulp like that of the tamarind; also, the tree. Cf. VELVET TAMARIND.

---

tal'ly-ga·lone (tăl'ĭ-gä·lōn). Var. of TALLEGALANE.

tallyho coach. = TALLYHO, 2.

tal'ly-man-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

Tal'mai (tăl'mĭ; -mā-ĭ). *Bib.*

Tal'mon (tăl'mŏn). *Bib.*

tal'ond. Taloned. *Ref. Sp.*

tal'on-tipped', *adj.* See -TIPPED.

ta'look, ta'look·dar', **ta'look·da'ri,** **ta'look·dar'ry.** Vars. of TALUK, TALUKDAR, TALUKDARI.

talound. † TALON.

talow. † TALLOW.

Tal'sas (tăl'săs). *Bib.*

tal'thib, *n.* [Origin uncert.] = GLAGA.

ta'lu·ka (tä'lōō·kä), *n.* [Telugu & Marathi *tālukā*.] See TALUK.

ta'luq, ta'luq·dar', **ta'luq·da'ri.** Vars. of TALUK, TALUKDARI.

tal·war'. Var. of TULWAR.

tam'a·ble (tăm'ä·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **tam'a·bil'i·ty,** *n.* — **tam'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **tam'a·bly,** *adv.*

Ta·ma'ce·ae (tä·mā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Tamus* + *-aceae.*] Syn. of DIOSCOREACEAE.

Ta'ma·chek'. Var. of TAMASHEK.

ta'ma·co·a're (tä'mä·kō·ä'rā), *n.* [Pg. *tamacoaré*, fr. Tupi *tamacoarés, tamacuars.*] = CARAIPI **b.**

tam'a·dine (tăm'ä·dĭn). Var. of TAMIDINE.

Ta'mah (tä'mä). *Bib.*

tamahauk. † TOMAHAWK.

‖**ta·mal'** (tä·mäl'). Var. of TAMALE.

tam'a·rac. Var. of TAMARACK.

tam'a·rao' (tä'mä·rou'). Var. of TIMARAU.

tamaric. † TAMARISK.

Tam'a·rin'dus (tăm'ȧ·rĭn'dŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** Genus of trees, probably of tropical African origin, of the senna family (Caesalpiniaceae), having as the only known species *T. indica*, the tamarind.

tam'a·risk (tăm'ȧ·rĭsk), *n.* [LL. *tamariscus*, L. *tamarix, tamarice,* of obscure origin; cf. F. *tamaris.*] **a** Any shrub or tree of the genus *Tamarix.* **b** The German tamarisk (which see).

tam'a·risk. Erron. for TAMARACK.

tamarisk family. The Tamaricaceae.

tamarisk salt tree. An East Indian tamarisk (*Tamarix articullata*) which produces an incrustation of salt (**tamarisk salt**).

Tam'a·rix (tăm'ȧ·rĭks) *n.* [L., tamarisk.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of shrubs or small trees typifying the family Tamaricaceae, natives of the eastern Mediterranean region and tropical Asia, commonly called *tamarisks.* They have minute scalelike leaves and feathery racemes of small white or pinkish flowers with free stamens and 3–4 styles. *T. gallica*, the salt cedar, is grown for ornament esp. along warm seacoasts. Several Oriental species yield a manna. Tamarisk galls, having a large amount of tannin, are yielded by *T. articulata.* **b** [*not cap.*] A shrub or tree of this genus.

tamarix, *or* **tamarisk, family.** The Tamaricaceae.

Tam'a·ro'a (tăm'ȧ·rō'ȧ), *n.* An Indian of an extinct Algonquian tribe of the Illinois Confederacy.

ta'mas (tŭm'ȧs), *n.* [Skr.] *Hindu Philos.* Ignorance, spiritual or intellectual darkness; dullness; inertia. Cf. GUNA, *n.*, 1.

ta·ma'sha (tȧ·mä'shȧ), *n.* [Ar. *tamāsha* a walking about.] **1.** A spectacle; a pageant; excitement. *Anglo-Ind.* **2.** A commotion; fuss. *Colloq., Anglo-Ind.*

Ta'ma·shek' (tä'mä·shĕk'), *n.* The Berber and Tuareg languages of Mauritania and the Sahara. See HAMITIC LANGUAGES **a.**

Ta'mau·li'pe·can (tä'mou·lē'pē·kăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a Mexican Indian linguistic family, comprising several tribes, now extinct, of Coahuila and Durango.

tam'bac (tăm'băk), *n.* Agalloch.

tam'bac. Var. of TOMBAC.

Tam'ba·roo'ra (tăm'bȧ·rōō'rȧ), *n.* [From a town in Queensland.] A dice game in which equal amounts are subscribed to a pool, to be won by the entrant making the highest throw on condition that he pay for drinks for all the others. A somewhat similar game, in which the winning of the pool is by dicing or any other agreed means, is called *selling the horse. Orig. Australia.*

tam'ber (tăm'bĕr), *n.* Timbre.

tam'bo (tăm'bō), *n.* [Sp., fr. Quechua *tampu* inn, storehouse.] **a** *Peruvian Archaeol.* An inn or way station on the high roads of the Incas. **b** In and near Peru, a wayside tavern. **c** *Argentina & Paraguay.* A cattle corral; a cow stable.

tam'bo (tăm'bō), *n.* = TAMBOURINE, 2.

Tam·boo'kie, Tam·bou'ki (tăm·bōō'kĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Tembuland.

tam·boo'kie (tăm·bōō'kĭ), *n.* [S. Afr. D., fr. *Tembu* a Kaffir tribe (see KAFFIR, 2 **a**) + dim. suff. *-kje.*] A South African shrub or small tree (*Erythrina acanthocarpa*); also, its extremely light wood (*marble cork*).

tambookie grass. Also **Tambookie grass.** A handsome South African grass (*Sorghum verticiliflorum*) growing to a height of six or eight feet and used for thatching and in making paper. *S. Africa.*

tam'bor (tăm'bĕr). Variant of TAMBOUR.

tam'bor (tăm'bĕr), *n.* [Sp., drum. See TAMBOUR.] **a** *Sp. Amer.* Any of several puffers. **b** The red rockfish (*Sebastopyr ruberrimus*) of the Pacific coast.

tam'bour (tăm'bōōr; -bōr; 181), *n.* [F. See TABOR; cf. TAMBOURINE.] **1.** *Music.* **a** A drum. **b** A drummer.

2. a A frame, usually circular, consisting of two parts fitting one within the other so as to hold firmly a piece of cloth stretched over the smaller one for embroidering. **b** The embroidery done on such a frame. **c** Tambour lace. See TAMBOUR LACE.

3. *Arch.* **a** = 2d DRUM, 10. **b** = 1st BELL, 5.

4. *Fort.* A rough stockadelike work, usually in the form of a redan, to enclose a space before a door or staircase, or at the gorge of a larger work to give flanking defense to a straight wall.

5. *Phonet.* A similar device for recording certain movements of speech. See KYMOGRAPH.

6. *Physiol.* A shallow metallic cup or drum with a thin elastic membrane supporting a writing lever. One or more of these may be connected by an India-rubber tube and used to transmit and register arterial pulsations, blood pressure, respiratory movements, peristaltic contractions, and other slight motions.

7. *Sports.* In court tennis, fives, etc., a sloping buttress or projection for deflecting a ball which strikes it.

tam'bour, *v. t. & i.;* TAM'BOURED (-bōōrd; -bōrd); TAM'BOUR·ING. To embroider on a tambour; to ornament with tambour. — **tam'bour·er** (-ĕr), *n.*

tam'bour, *adj.* **1.** Engaged or used in, or made by, tambour (sense 2 **a**).

2. Like a tambour (sense 1); specif.: designating a type of rolling top or front esp. of a desk, or a desk having such a top or front which is composed of narrow half-round strips of wood glued on canvas.

tam'bour. Variant of 2d TAMBOR.

tam·bou'ra (tŭm·bōō'rȧ), **tam·bu'ra,** *n.* [Per. *ṭanbur.* Cf. TABOR.] *Music.* An Asiatic, esp. Indian, instrument of the lute type, but without frets, and used only to produce a drone accompaniment to singing.

tambour clock. A clock enclosed in an upright tambour-shaped case having usually an extended base.

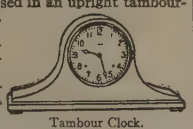

Tambour Clock.

‖tam'bour' de basque' (tăN'-bōōr' dĕ băsk'). [F.] = TAMBOURINE, 1.

tam'bour·et (tăm'bōōr·ĕt; tăm'-bĕr-), *n.* [*tambour* + *-et.*] **A** small drum. *Rare.*

tam·bour'gi (tŭm·bōōr'jē), *n.* [Turk. *ṭanbūrjī* a player or seller of the *ṭanbūr* a kind of guitar. See TAMBOURA.] A drummer. *Byron.*

tam'bou·rin' (tăN'bōō'răN'; *E.* tăm'bōō·rĭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** a A long, narrow drum, or tabor, used in Provence. **b** An Egyptian bottle-shaped drum.

2. A lively old Provençal dance, orig. with tambourin accompaniment; also, its music or its quick duple measure, commonly with a drone bass on the tonic or dominant.

tam'bou·rin (tăm'bōō·rĭn), *v. i.* To play on the tambourin.

tam'bou·rine' (tăm'bōō·rēn'; -bŭ-rēn'), *n.* [F. *tambourin,* dim. of *tambour.* See TAMBOUR; cf. TABORINE.] **1.** A small drum; esp., a shallow one-headed drum with loose metallic disks or jingles at the sides; a timbrel. It is played by shaking, striking with the hand, or rubbing its head with the thumb.

Tambourine, 1.

2. A tambourine player, esp. in a minstrel show.

3. An African wild dove (*Tympanistria tympanistria* or related form), mostly white, with black-tipped wings and tail. Its resonant note is said to be ventriloquous.

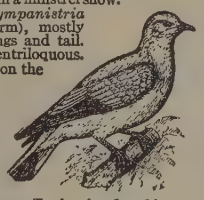

Tambourine, 3. (1/10)

tam'bou·rine', *v. i.* To play on the tambourine.

tam'bour·ist (tăm'bōōr·ĭst; tăm'bĕr-), *n.* A tambourer.

tambour lace. A lace made by embroidering or darning a pattern on machine-made net; — so called because the net is held in a tambour. Cf. LIMERICK LACE.

tambour stitch. A loop stitch, or railway stitch, like chain stitch, made with a hook on sheer material. — **tambour stitcher.**

tambour work. = TAMBOUR, 2 b & c.

tam'breet (tăm'brĕt), *n.* The duckbill. *Australia.*

tam'bu·ran' (tăm'bōō·răn'), *n.* A title among the Nairs.

tam'bu·rel'lo (tăm'bōō·rĕl'lō), *n.* [It.] A modification of pallone, played with a ball and rackets like battledores.

Tam'bur·laine (tăm'bĕr·lān; -lăn'), *n.* Var. of TAMERLANE (see *Biog.*) used in Marlowe's tragedy ***Tamburlaine the Great*** (printed in 1590).

‖tam'bu·ro'ne (tăm'bōō·rō'nȧ), *n.* [It.] A large drum; a bass drum.

tame (tām), *adj.;* TAM'ER (tām'ĕr); TAM'EST (tām'ĕst; 119). [ME. *tame,* fr. AS. *tam;* akin to D. *tam,* G. *zahm,* OHG. *zam,* Dan. & Sw. *tam,* ON. *tamr,* L. *domare* to tame, Gr. *daman,* Skr. *damayati* he tames, and perh. to E. *beteem* to vouchsafe. Cf. ADAMANT, DAME, DAUNT, DIAMOND, DOE, INDOMITABLE.] **1.** Reduced from a state of native wildness; specif.: **a** Of animals, domesticated; made tractable and useful to man; not wild. **b** Not showing or not having the ferocity, timidity, etc., characteristic of a wild state; as, the deer in the park are quite *tame;* a *tame* bear; — now used only of animals.

2. Cultivated; as, *tame* land, hay, cherries.

3. Rendered tractable or docile; hence, crushed; subdued; spiritless; also, harmless; gentle.

4. Deficient in spirit, zest, interest, or the like; mild; dull; insipid; as, a *tame* poem; *tame* scenery.

5. *Obs.* **a** Accustomed; familiar. **b** Ineffectual. *Shak.*

Syn. — Domesticated. See GENTLE.

Ant. — Wild, untamed.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

tame-grown	**tame-lived**	**tame-natured**
tamehearted	**tame-looking,** *adj.*	**tame-spirited**
tameheartedness	**tame-minded**	**tame-witted**

tame, *v. t.;* TAMED (tāmd); TAM'ING (tām'ĭng). [ME. *tamen,* fr. *tame* tame; cf. AS. *temian,* akin to D. *temmen,* G. *zähmen,* OHG. *zemmen,* ON. *temja,* Goth. *gatamjan.* See TAME, *adj.*] To reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to make gentle, tractable, etc.; to domesticate. Hence, to deprive of spirit, courage, or the like; to humble; subdue; also, of colors, to soften; to tone down. — *v. i.* To become tame.

tame (tām), *v. t.* [From ATTAME, *v. t.*] *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* **a** To broach; cut into; begin. **b** To prune.

Ta'me (tä'mā), *n.* Tunebo.

tame cat *or* **pussy.** A habitué of another's household; a docile person used as a convenience.

tame cheater. A decoy. *Obs.*

tame'-grief', *adj. & n.* That (which) subdues grief.

tame hay. *Agric.* Hay cut from cultivated grasses.

ta·mein' (tä·mīn'), *n.* [Burmese *thameiñ* (written *thamin*).] In Burma, a woman's draped garment like the Indian sari.

‖ta·mĕ́n' (tä·mān'), *n.;* *pl.* TAMENES (-mā'nās). [Sp.] A Mexican Indian porter or burden carrier.

tame poison. The swallowwort (*Cynanchum vincetoxicum*), formerly regarded as an antidote for poisons.

tam'er (tām'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which tames; specif., a device for controlling animals.

Tam'er·lan·ism (tăm'ĕr·lăn·ĭz'm), *n.* A practice characteristic of the Tatar conqueror Tamerlane (see *Biog.*).

Ta'mi·as (tȧ'mĭ·ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tamias* a dispenser, steward.] The genus of ground squirrels comprising the chipmunks, usually limited to the species of eastern North America.

tam'i·dine (tăm'ĭ·dĭn; -dēn), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A cellulose formerly used in filaments for incandescent electric lamps.

Tam'il (tăm'ĭl; tŭm'ĭl), *n.* **1.** A member of the most enterprising branch of the Dravidian race, mostly Hindus, though a few are still animists. They are numerous throughout southern India and northern Ceylon.

2. The oldest, most cultivated, and best known of the Dravidian languages. It has numerous dialects, and the standard language itself is divided into a poetic and an ordinary dialect. Ancient Tamil had an alphabet of its own, the *Vatteluttu,* "round writing"; modern Tamil uses one descended from the Brahmi character. See DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES.

Tam'il, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Tamils or their language or literature.

Ta·mil'i·an (tȧ·mĭl'ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.* **a** Tamil. **b** Dravidian.

Ta·mil'ic (-ĭk), *adj.* **a** Tamil. **b** Dravidian. — *n.* **a** The Tamil language. **b** The Dravidian languages.

tam'ine, tam'in (tăm'ĭn), *n.* [F. *étamine,* fr. L. *stamineus* made of threads, fr. *stamen* warp, a thread, cloth. See STAMEN; cf. ESTAMENE, ETAMINE, STAMIN, TAMMY.] = STAMIN, 1 **a.** *Obs.*

Tam'ing of the Shrew, The (tām'ĭng). A comedy by Shakespeare. The date of its composition is not certain; it was first published in the 1623 folio. See KATHARINE.

tam'is (tăm'ĭs), *n.* [F., a kind of sieve, of uncert. origin.] A strainer made of a kind of woolen cloth; also, the cloth; tammy.

tam'ise (tăm'ĭs; tȧ·mēz'), *n.* [Cf. TAMIS.] A thin woolen fabric. *Trade Name.*

Tam' Lin' (tăm' lĭn'). The hero of an old Scottish ballad of this name, delivered from the fairies by his brave lass, who, following his instructions, holds him fast while they transform him into various dreadful shapes.

tam·lung' (tăm·lŭng'), *n. sing. & pl.* [Siamese *tamlīñ.*] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

Tam'mann's rule (tăm'ănz). [After Gustav *Tammann* (b. 1861), Ger. chemist.] **a** *Metal.* The rule that in binary alloys a less fusible metal dissolves more of a more fusible metal (in the solid phase) than the more fusible does of the less fusible. **b** *Physical Chem.* The rule that if one metal in a group of the periodic table combines chemically with a metal not of the group, the other members will do so, and if one metal fails to combine with a metal not of the group, the others will also fail to do so.

Tam'ma·ny (tăm'ȧ·nĭ), *n.* [From Lenape *Tamanend,* name of a Delaware chief, lit., the affable. See TAMMANY, SAINT.] The Tammany Society or Tammany Hall; — often used as a byname for corrupt influence in municipal government and politics. See TAMMANY, SAINT. — **Tam·ma'ni·al** (tă·mā'nĭ·ăl), *adj.* — **Tam'ma·ny,** *adj.*

Tammany, Saint. A Delaware chief, Tamanend, Tammenund, or Tammany, of the 17th and 18th centuries, traditionally famous for wisdom in council and friendliness toward the whites. He was facetiously canonized as the patron saint of the republic, and his name was adopted by the **Tammany Society,** a fraternal and benevolent organization founded in New York City in 1789. The society's building, **Tammany Hall,** is leased to, and gives its name to, a nominally distinct political club which has usually controlled the local Democratic party. See TWEED RING.

Tam'ma·ny·ism (tăm'ȧ·nĭ·ĭz'm), *n.* The system or principles attributed to Tammany.

Tam'ma·ny·ite (tăm'ȧ·nĭ·īt), *n.* A member or adherent of the Tammany Society or of Tammany Hall.

Tam'ma·ny·ize (-īz), *v. t.* Also **Tam'ma·nize** (tăm'ȧ-nīz). To bring under Tammany rule, or a domination such as that of Tammany Hall.

tam'mie (tăm'ĭ), *n.* [Var. of TOMMY.] A loaf or roll of bread. *Local, Scot.*

tam'mie no'rie, *or* **tam'my no'rie** (tăm'ĭ nō'rĭ). The puffin *Fratercula artica. Scot.*

Tam'muz (tăm'mōōz; *Bib.* tăm'ŭz), *n.* [Heb. *Tammūz,* fr. Assyr.-Bab. *Du'ūzu, Dūzu,* fr. Sumerian *Dumuzi,* lit., real child, or perh. the son who rises.] **1.** *Babylon. Relig.* A god of agriculture and flocks, and spirit of vegetation. He is the lover of Ishtar, by whom he is brought back with infinite pains from the lower world after having mysteriously perished, his life thus symbolizing the dying of vegetation in the winter and its return in the spring. The hot summer month, Tammuz, is named after him. His annual festival was just before the summer solstice, and consisted of a period of mourning for his loss (cf. *Ezek.* viii. 14, "The women weeping for Tammuz"), followed by rejoicing at his reappearance. His worship was widespread among the northern Semites. Among the Phoenicians his counterpart was Adonis.

2. See JEWISH CALENDAR.

tam'my (tăm'ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -MIES (-īz). [Prob. fr. TAMINE.] A kind of woolen, or woolen and cotton, cloth, often highly glazed, used for gowns, linings, curtains, etc.

tam'my, *n.* [Prob. fr. TAMIS.] A strainer, or sieve, made of this material; a tamis.

tam'my, *v. t.* To strain through a tammy.

tam'my, *n.* A tam-o'-shanter.

Ta·mo'ne·a (tȧ·mō'nē·ȧ), *n.* [NL., of Arawakan or Cariban origin.] *Bot.* **a** Syn. of MICONIA. **b** [*not cap.*] Any flower or plant of the genus *Miconia.*

Tam'o·ra (tăm'ȯ·rȧ), *n.* The Queen of the Goths in *Titus Andronicus.*

Tam' o' Shan'ter (tăm'ŏ shăn'tĕr). **1.** The title and hero of a poem by Burns. He is a drunken farmer, who, riding home late from Ayr, in a stormy night, disturbed a witch revel in the haunted kirk of Alloway. The hags pursued him to the keystone of the bridge over the river Doon, but there stopped, as they could not cross running water. One, however, plucked the tail from his mare Maggie.

2. [*not cap. and usually hyphened.*] A Scottish cap of wool or the like, having a round, flattish top much wider than the headband and usually a tassel in the center.

tam'/—o'—shan'tered (-tĕrd), *adj.* Wearing a tam-o'-shanter.

tamp (tămp), *v. t.;* TAMPED (tămpt); TAMP'ING. [Prob. fr. F. *tamponner* to plug or stop. See TAMPION.] **1.** To fill up (a drill hole) above the blasting charge with clay, earth, sand, or other material.

2. To drive in or down by a succession of light or medium blows; as, to *tamp* earth; to *tamp* tobacco in a pipe; to *tamp* clay over a blasting charge.

3. To fill in or pack round with clay, earth, moss, etc.

tamp, *n.* A tool for tamping.

tam'pan (tăm'păn), *n.* A venomous South African tick.

tam'pang (tăm'păng), *n. sing. & pl.* [Malay *tampaṅ.*]

1. See WEIGHT, *Table.*

2. = HAT MONEY, 2.

tamp'er (tămp'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which tamps; specif.: **a** One who prepares for blasting by filling the hole in which the charge has been placed. **b** A tamping iron. **c** A tool or machine for tamping or compressing a pavement in the making.

tam'per (tăm'pĕr), *v.;* -PERED (-pĕrd); -PER·ING. [F. *tempérer* to temper. See TEMPER, *v.*] *Intransitive:*

1. To work clay so as to mix it. *Obs.*

2. To deal secretly or unfairly; to scheme or plot; specif., to use bribery.

3. To meddle so as to alter a thing; esp., to make corrupting or perverting changes; as, to *tamper* with a document or a text; to interfere improperly.

4. To meddle; to busy oneself rashly; to try trifling or foolish experiments; — commonly with *with;* as, to *tamper* with a disease.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To temper (clay). *Obs.*

2. To influence improperly by one's tampering.

Syn. — See MEDDLE.

Tamper c.

tam'per·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who tampers.

Tam·pi'co (tăm·pē'kō), *adj.* Of or from Tampico, a seaport city in Mexico.

Tampico fiber. Also **Tampico hemp.** See ISTLE **b.**

Tampico jalap. *Pharm.* The root of a Mexican morning-glory (*Ipomoea simulans*); also, the resin obtained from this root.

tamp'ing (tămp'ĭng), *n.* Act of one who tamps; specif., act of filling up a hole preparatory to blasting; also, the material used in tamping.

Tam'ber·laine. Var. of TAMBURLAINE. [BOO-

tam·boo' (tăm·bōō'), *adj.* = TA-

tam'bou·rin·ade', *n.* See 1st -ADE **a.** [TEMBU.

Tam·bu'ki (tăm·bōō'kē), *n.* =

tam·bu'ra. Var. of TAMBOURA.

tam'bu·rin'. Var. of TAMBOURINE.

tame'a·ble (tām'ȧ·b'l). Var. of TAMABLE. — **tame'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **tame'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **tame'a·bly,** *adv.*

tame'less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **tame'less·ly,** *adv.* — **tame'less·ness,** *n.*

tame'ly, *adv.* of TAME. See -LY.

tame'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

tamerim. ✝ TAMARIND.

tam'kin. ✝ TAMPION.

‖**tam Mar'te quam Mi·ner'va.** [L.] As much by Mars (war) as by Minerva (wisdom).

‖**tam Mar'ti quam Mer·cu'ri·o.** [L.] As much for Mars as for Mercury; as fit for war as for business.

tam'mock. Var. of TUMMOCK.

Ta'mo·yo' (tä'mō·yō'), *n.* See TUPINAMBA.

tam'pe·on (tăm'pē·ŭn). Var. of TAMPION.

tam'per·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

tam'pin. ✝ TAMPON.

tam'pin. Var. of TAMPION.

tamping bar. **a** A long-handled metal bar with a wide, flat head for tamping the ballast under ties. **b** A tamping stick; — called also **tamping iron.**

tamping pick. A pick built with a wide flat head on one end for driving ballast under the ties. See PICK, *n.*, *Illust.*

tamping stick. A round wooden stick, or copper-tipped metal bar, used in packing tamping in a drill hole.

tam'pi·on (tăm'pĭ·ŭn), *n.* [F. *tampon*, var. of *tapon*, *tape*, plug, of Teut. origin. See TAP a pipe or plug; cf. TAMP, TAMPON, TOMPION.] **1.** = 1st PLUG, 1. *Obs.*
2. A plug for the upper end of an organ pipe. See FLUE PIPE.
3. *Ordn.* **a** *Obs.* A plug used as wadding. **b** A stopper, or plug, for the muzzle of a piece of ordnance not in use; also, a metal or canvas cover for the muzzle of a gun, sometimes combined with a plug. **c** *Obs.* The bottom to which grape-shot are fixed.
4. *Plumbing.* A turnpin.
5. *Veter.* = TAMPON, 1.

tam'pi·oned (-ŭnd), *adj.* Furnished with a tampion.

tam'pon (tăm'pŏn), *n.* [F. See TAMPION.] **1.** *Surg.* A plug of cotton or the like introduced into a natural or artificial cavity to arrest hemorrhage or absorb secretions.
2. *Lithog.* A tympan. *Eng.*
3. *Music.* A two-headed drumstick sometimes used in playing the bass drum.

tam'pon, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *tamponner.*] To plug with a tampon.

tam'pon·age (tăm'pŏn·ĭj), *n.* Also **tam'pon·ade'** (tăm'pŏn·ăd'), **tam'pon·ment** (tăm'pŏn·mĕnt). *Surg.* The use of tampons.

tam·poy' (tăm·poi'), *n.* [Ult. fr. Tag. *tampoi* Jambosa jambos.] A kind of drink in the Moluccas and Philippines. *Obs.*

tam'-tam' (tŭm'tŭm'), *n.* [Hind., of imitative origin.] A tom-tom or Chinese gong. See TOM-TOM, 1 **b.** — *v. t. & i.* To play on a tam-tam.

‖**ta·mu're** (tä·mōō'rā), *n.* [Maori.] The snapper *Pagrosomus auratus.* *N. Z.*

Ta'mus (tā'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. earlier *Tamnus*, fr. L. *tamnus* a vine bearing a kind of grape.] *Bot.* A genus of tuberous-rooted vines (family Dioscoreaceae) with twining stems, cordate leaves, and flowers in axillary racemes. *T. communis*, the Old World black bryony, and *T. edulis*, of Madeira, are the only species.

Tam'worth (tăm'wĕrth), *n.* [From *Tamworth*, Staffordshire, Eng.] A long-established English breed of large swine. They are red, often spotted with black, and are valued as bacon producers.

tan (tăn), *v. t.*; TANNED (tănd); TAN'NING. [OF. *tanner*, fr. ML. *tannare*, whence AS. *getanned*, past part., tanned. See TAN, *n.*] *Transitive*: **1.** To convert (skin) into leather by impregnation with an infusion of oak bark or some other form of tannin, or a substitute, or, in an extended sense, by any process. Tanning proper results in the adsorption and, probably, the combination of the tanning agent with the constituents of the derma, or corium, which is rendered tougher, less permeable, and nonputrescible. ***Vegetable tanning*** (with plant infusions) is now chiefly used for heavy leather (as sole leather and belting) and the more rapid ***mineral tanning*** (with metallic salts) for lighter leathers (as shoe uppers and glove kid). The most important mineral process is ***chrome tanning***, in which the skin is impregnated with chromium salts, but ***tawing*** (treatment with alum, salt, etc.) is also practiced (esp. for glove kid). Chamois is the product of ***oil tanning*** (in which oil is used instead of tannin, etc.). Before tanning, the hides or skins are soaked, limed, unhaired, delimed, and washed; after tanning, the leather is dried, staked, and dressed, and often also dyed.
2. To make brown or tan, as by exposure to the rays of the sun; as, to *tan* the skin.
3. To apply a mixture to, for preservative or hardening purposes, as of oak bark and coloring matter to sails, or of gelatin and gum to the material of artificial marble.
4. To thrash or beat; to flog; switch. *Colloq.*
5. *Photog.* To render the gelatin layer of a photographic material insoluble in water, by chemical treatment or by the action of light, — used in many processes of color photography, also in bromoil and related methods.
—, *Intransitive*: To get or become tanned.

tan (tăn), *n.* [F. *tan*, ML. *tanum*, perh. of Celt. origin; cf. OIr. *tan(a)e* thin. Cf. TAN, *v. t.*, TAWNY.] **1. a** Tanbark. **b** Tannin. **c** Tan liquor.
2. A brown color imparted to the skin by exposure to the sun or weather; as, hands covered with *tan*.
3. a The color of tan (sense 1 **a**), red-yellow in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliance; called also *adust*, *leather*, *oriole*. Cf. COLOR. **b** By extension, any of several colors varying in hue from red-yellow to yellowish red-yellow, in saturation from low to high, and in brilliance from medium to high; tawny.
4. *pl.* Tan-colored articles of wear, esp. shoes.
5. [*cap.*] **a** An English breed of small rabbits marked with tan. **b** Short for BLACK AND TAN **b**.
6. A path or track covered with tanbark, as a circus ring.
7. *Chem.* A tanning substance; as, the *tans* and non*tans* in a tanning material.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

tan-burning, *adj.*	**tan-mouthed**	**tan-tinted**
tan-colored	**tan-sailed**	**tan-trodden**
tan-faced	**tan-skinned**	**tanworks**
tanhouse	**tan-strewn**	**tanyard**

tan (tăn), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or for tan or tanning
2. Of the color tan.

tan (tăn), *n.* Fan-tan.

tan (tăn), *n. sing. & pl.* [Chin. (Pek.) *tan*[1].] = PICUL. See WEIGHT *Table.*

tan, *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

‖**tan** (tăn), *n.* [Romany *than* home, lit., place, fr. Skr. *sthāna.*] Tent; camp. *Gypsy.*

tan (tăn). Var. of THEN. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tan (tăn). Obs. past part. of TAKE. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

ta'na (tä'nä; *as Lat.* tä'nä), *n.* [Malay (in Sumatra) *tupai tana.*] **a** A Sumatran squirrel shrew. **b** [*cap.*] *Zool.* The genus containing the members of this group in which the snout is lengthened and the naked nose pad is extended backward above.

ta'na (tä'nä). Var. of THANA. *India.*

ta'na (tä'nä). Var. of TANNA. See TANNAIM.

ta'na (thō'nä), *n., pl.* of 2d TAIN.

tan'a·ce'tin (tăn'ä·sē'tĭn), tăn·ăs'ē·tĭn), *n. Chem.* The bitter principle of tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*).

Tan'a·ce'tum (tăn'ä·sē'tŭm), *n.* [NL. See TANSY.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly Old World strong-scented herbs (family Carduaceae), having usually dissected foliage, and small discoid flower heads in flat-topped corymbs. *T. vulgare*, the common tansy, is naturalized in North America. See TANSY, 1.

ta·nach', **ta·nak'** (tä·näk'), *n.* [Heb. *tnk*, *tnkh*, abbr. for *tōrāh* law, *nĕbhī'īm* prophets, *kĕthūbhīm* writings, hagiographa, with vowel *a* supplied after the first two consonants.] *Jewish.* An acrostic of the Hebrew words *Torah* (Law), *Nebi'im* (Prophets), *Kethubhim* (Hagiographa); — used in popular speech to designate the Hebrew Scriptures.

tan'a·ger (tăn'ä·jĕr), *n.* [NL. *Tanagra*, fr. Pg. *tángara*, fr. Tupi *tangará.*] Any of numerous American oscine birds constituting the family Thraupidae (syn. *Tangaridae*), closely allied to the Fringillidae. They chiefly inhabit woodland and are mainly unmusical. The males usually are very bright-colored. Several species inhabit the United States, as the scarlet tanager and summer tanager (which see) and the *western*, or *Louisiana*, *tanager* (*Piranga ludoviciana*), the male of which is black, yellow, and orange red. See TANAGRA.

1/6

Western Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*).

Tan'a·gra (tăn'ä·grō; tā·năg'rä), *n.* **1.** A town of ancient Boeotia (see *Gaz.*). Numerous terra-cotta figurines have been found there.
2. Hence, one of such figurines. See FIGURINE, *Illust.*
3. Brown madder.
—**Tan'a·grae'an** (tăn'ä·grē'ăn), *adj.* — **Tan'a·grine** (tăn'ä·grĭn; -grīn; tä·năg'rĭn; 156), *adj.*

Tan'a·gra, *n.* [NL. See TANAGER.] *Zool.* A genus of small, fruit-eating, tropical American tanagers of variegated colors and having short tails and broad gapes.

Tan·a·i·da'ce·a (tăn'ä·ĭ·dā'shē·ä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *Tanaïs*, the river Don, fr. Gr. *Tanaïs.*] *Zool.* An order of crustaceans (subclass Malacostraca) intermediate, as in carapace development, between the Cumacea and Isopoda.

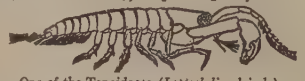

One of the Tanaidacea (*Leptochelia algicola*).

Ta·na'la (tä·nä'lä), *n. sing. & pl.* One of an aboriginal forest people in southeastern Madagascar.

tan'bark' (tăn'bärk'), *n.* **1.** Any bark rich in tannin, bruised or cut into small pieces, and used in tanning. Spent tanbark is used for circus rings, race tracks, etc.
2. A brown, red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance; called also *Algerian.* Cf. COLOR.

tanbark beetle. A small, black, boring beetle (*Stephanopachys substriatus*) which infests hemlock tanbark.

tanbark oak. Any oak yielding tanbark; specif.: **a** An evergreen oak (*Lithocarpus densiflora*) of the Pacific coast of the United States. **b** In the eastern United States, the chestnut oak *Quercus prinus* or the quercitron.

tanbark tree. The hemlock *Tsuga canadensis.*

tan bay. = LOBLOLLY BAY **a**.

tan·bur' (tăn·bōōr'), *n.* [Per. *ṭanbūr.*] *Music.* = TAMBOURA.

tan'cel (tăn'sĭl; -s'l), *v. t.* To thrash; beat; abuse. *Dial.*

Tan·chel'mi·an (tăng·kĕl'mĭ·ăn), *adj.* *Eccl. Hist.* Of or pertaining to Tanchelm, or Tanquelin, a religious teacher in the Netherlands in the 12th century, who denounced the church and the sacraments and led an armed revolt. He was murdered by a priest, probably in 1115. — *n.* A follower of Tanchelm.

Tan'cred (tăng'krĕd), *n.* **1.** A Norman leader (d. 1112) in the first crusade. In Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, he is represented as in love with the fair infidel Clorinda, but as unwittingly slaying her in a night combat.
2. See GUISCARDO.
3. The hero of Thomson's *Tancred and Sigismunda*, who received the throne of Sicily from his grandfather on condition of his marrying the daughter of his father's slayer, thus uniting the rival lines. This Tancred tacitly assented to, intending to obtain a dispensation to marry the chancellor's daughter Sigismunda. She, in a fit of wounded pride, married, but was slain by her husband after he was mortally wounded in a duel with Tancred.

tan'dan (tăn'dăn), *n.* [Native name.] An Australian freshwater catfish (*Copidoglanus tandanus*).

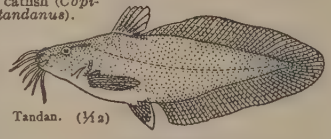

Tandan. (1/12)

tan'dem (tăn'dĕm), *adv.* [L. *tandem* at length (of time only), punningly taken as meaning, lengthwise.] One after or behind another; — used in regard to two or more things so arranged, esp. and orig. of horses so harnessed and driven, instead of abreast.

tan'dem, *n.* **1.** A two-seated carriage drawn by horses harnessed one before the other; hence, a team so harnessed. "He drove *tandems*." *Thackeray.*
2. A set of two, or, loosely, more, objects or parts arranged one behind another.
3. Short for TANDEM BICYCLE, TANDEM AIRPLANE, etc.

tan'dem, *adj.* Consisting of two arranged one behind the other; as, a *tandem* arrangement (of engine cylinders; see TANDEM ENGINE); *tandem* bicycle; *tandem* dynamo.

tan'dem (tăn'dĕm), *v. i.* Also **tan'dem·ize** (-īz). To drive or ride a tandem. — *v. t.* To arrange tandem. — **tan'dem·er** (-ĕr), *n.* — **tan'dem·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

tandem airplane. See AIRPLANE.

tandem bicycle, tricycle, etc. A bicycle, etc., for two or more persons, in which one sits before the other.

tandem cart. A kind of two-wheeled vehicle with seats back to back, the front one somewhat elevated.

tandem colon. The sign [. .], a turned colon, used after abbreviations of the most usual feminine Christian names. *Library Cant.*

tandem compound. A tandem compound steam engine. See TANDEM ENGINE, COMPOUND ENGINE.

tandem engine. A steam engine having two or more steam cylinders in line, with a common piston rod.

tandem hitch. A type of hitch in which two or more horses are placed in line tail to head, or two rows of several horses abreast are placed one row ahead of the other.

tandem office. *Teleph.* A telephone central office or switchboard used entirely for the interconnection of telephone exchanges. Its use reduces the number of trunk circuits. Cf. TRUNK.

tan'dem-punch', *v. t.* To punch a number of holes in tandem, usually in a longitudinal direction.

tandem roller. A steam or gasoline roller in which the weight is divided between two heavy iron rolls, one behind the other.

tandem system. *Elec.* The cascade system.

tandem tricycle. See TANDEM BICYCLE.

tan'dem·wise' (tăn'dĕm·wīz'), *adv.* Tandem.

tan disease. *Plant Pathol.* A condition of roots or woody stems caused by moisture, in which patches of dry brownish powder, consisting of dead cells, form on the surface.

tan'dle (tăn'd'l), *n.* [Prob. fr. ON. *tandri* fire; akin to E. TINDER.] A bonfire. *Scot.*

‖**tänd'stick'a** (tăn(d)'stĭk'ä; tăn(d)'-), *or*, Anglicized, **taend'stik'ker** (tănd'stĭk'ĕr), *n.* [Sw. *tändsticka*, pl. *-stickor*; akin to E. TINDER; STICK.] A kind of Swedish safety match.

Ta'ne (tä'nā), *n.* [Polynesian.] One of the principal gods of the Polynesian pantheon, variously regarded as god of forests and plants and as representing the procreative principle and the vivifying powers of the sun and nature.

tane (tān). Var. of TAKEN. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tane (tān). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of TONE, the one.

ta'ne·ka'ha (tä'nä·kä'hä), *n.* [Maori.] The celery-topped pine *Phyllocladus trichomanoides.* Its bark contains much tannin. *N. Z.*

tang (tăng), *n.* [ME. *tange*, fr. ON. *tangi* a projecting point; perh. akin to E. TONGUE.] **1.** A serpent's tongue; a sting, as of an insect. *Now Dial.*
2. A projecting shank, prong, fang, tongue, or the like; as: The piece forming an extension from the blade or analogous part of a table knife or fork, file, chisel, sword, or the like, to connect with the handle. Sometimes it is a thin flat plate on each side of which a rounded piece is secured to form the handle; otherwise it is a tapered piece inserted into the haft or handle.
3. A sting; a pang.
4. Something that pricks or spurs one on; a spur.
5. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A low projecting cape or narrow strip of land. **b** Any of the prongs of a fork. **c** A pointed knife, pike, foil, etc. **d** A buckle tongue. **e** A tine of a stag's horn. **f** The tongue of a Jew's harp. **g** A root or branch of a tree.
6. Any surgeonfish, esp. any of the several West Indian species, the common tang (*Acanthurus*, syn. *Teuthis*, *hepatus*), the blue tang (*A. caeruleus*), and the ocean tang (*A. bahianus*).
7. a A strong or offensive lingering taste; esp., a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself; as, wine or cider with a *tang* of the cask. **b** A pungent odor. **c** A trace or suggestion; smack; — with *of.*

Some little *tang* of gentry. *Fletcher.*

d A sharp specific flavor or tinge. Cf. TANG, a twang.

A cant of philosophism, and a *tang* of party politics. *Jeffrey.*

8. *Archaeol.* The butt of a prehistoric arrowhead which fitted into the shaft.
9. *Firearms.* The strip or plate sometimes extending from a firearm breech by which it is secured to the stock.
10. *Stereotyping.* A projecting superfluous piece on an untrimmed stereotype. Cf. POUR, *n.*, 3.
Syn. — See TASTE.

tang (tăng), *v. t.*; TANGED (tăngd); TANG'ING (**tăng'ĭng**).
1. To sting. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
2. To furnish with a tang, as a buckle. See 1st TANG, 2.
3. To affect with a tang. See 1st TANG, 7.
4. *Obs.* **a** To prick. **b** To pierce, as with grief. **c** To give point or force to.

tang, *n.* [Of imitative origin. Cf. TWANG.] A sharp twanging sound, as of a single stroke on metal or of the plucking of a string; a twang.

tang, *v. t.* To cause to ring or sound loudly; to ring; also, to utter with a tang.

Let thy tongue *tang* arguments of state. *Shak.*

— *v. i.* To make a ringing sound; to ring; also, to move with a tang.

tang bees. To cause a swarm of bees to settle, by beating metal to make a din.

tang (tăng), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. & Nor. *tang* seaweed, ON. *thang.* Cf. TANGLE seaweed.] Any of various large coarse seaweeds, esp. a rockweed of the genus *Fucus*, as *F. vesiculosus*, the ***black tang***, *F. serratus*, the ***prickly tang***, and *Ascophyllum nodosum*, the ***yellow tang***; tangle. Called also SEATANG.

Tang (tăng), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *T'ang*[2].] A dynasty in Chinese history, A.D. 618–907, distinguished by wide territorial conquests, great wealth, strength of Buddhism, and the invention of printing. The period is known as the golden age of Chinese poetry and art. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to this period; as, *Tang* pottery.

tang (tăng), *n. sing. & pl.* [Siamese *thaṅ.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*

tang, *n.* [Jav. *teñ* penny, lit., half (of two pence).] See BAR MONEY.

tan'ga (tŭng'gä), *n.* Also **tang'ka, tan'ka, tan'kah.** [Hind. *tangā.*] Any of various Eastern coins; specif.: **a** A former silver coin of India, corresponding to the rupee. **b** A debased silver coin unit of Tibet. See COIN, *Table.* **c** A former bronze coin of Portuguese India.

tan'ga·lung (tăng'gä·lŭng), *n.* [Malay.] An East Indian civet (*Viverra tangalunga*).

tang'an·tang'an (tăng'ăn·tăng'ăn), *n.* [Tag.] The castor-oil plant. *Phil. I.*

Tang'a·ro'a (tä'ngä·rō'ä; tăng'ä·rō'ä), *n.* [Maori and Rarotongan.] One of the principal gods of the Polynesian pantheon.

Tang'a·ro'an (-ăn), *n.* *Anthropol.* One of an ethnic group or late wave of conquering Polynesians; — so called because their supreme god is assumed to have been Tangaroa.

tang chisel. See WOODWORKING CHISEL.

tanged (tăngd), *adj.* Having or furnished with a tang (in various senses).

tan'ge·ite (tăng'gē·ĭt), *n.* [From the *Tange* gorge, Fergana, Uzbek.] *Mineral.* A hydrous vanadate of copper and calcium, $2CuO.2CaO.V_2O_5.H_2O$, occurring as dark-green rounded masses.

tan'ge·lo (tăn'jē·lō), *n.* [*tange*rine + pom*elo.*] A hybrid between the tangerine orange and the grapefruit, or pomelo; also, the fruit.

---

tampkin. † TAMPION.

tam·poon', Var. of TAMPION.

Tam'ul, Ta·mu'li·an, Ta·mu'lic. Vars. of TAMIL, TAMILIAN, TAMILIC.

Tam'uz. Var. of TAMMUZ.

Tam'zine, *n.* Dim. of THOMASINE.

tan'a·ce'tone (tăn'ä·sē'tōn; tăn·ăs'ē·tōn), *n. Chem.* See THUJONE.

tan'a·ce'tyl (-tĭl), *n.* = THUJYL.

Ta'nach (tä'näk). *Bib.*

ta'na·dar' (tä'nä·där'). Var. of THANADAR. *India.*

Ta·nag'ri·dae (tā·năg'rĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of THRAUPIDAE. See TANAGER. — **tan'a·grine** (tăn'ä·grĭn; -grīn; tä·năg'rĭn; 156), *adj.* — **-groid** (-groid), *adj.*

ta·na'im (tä·nä'ĭm). Var. of TANNAIM.

tan'aist. Var. of TANIST.

ta·nan' (tä·nän'), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **tha·nan'.** [Siamese *thanān.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*

tand. Tanned. *Ref. Sp.*

tan·dour', Var. of TENDOUR.

tanga. Var. of TONGA.

Tan'ga·lo's. Var. of TAGALOA.

tangan. † TANGUN.

Tan·gar'i·dae (tăng·gär'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of THRAUPIDAE. See TANAGER.

tangd. Tanged. *Ref. Sp.*

tange. † TANG, TANGA, TONG, TONGUE.

tan'gence (tăn'jĕns), *n.* [F.] Tangency. *Rare.*

tan'gen·cy (tăn'jĕn·sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being tangent.

tang end. A projection on the end of a rod used to strengthen the joint between the rod and a pipe.

tan'gent (tăn'jĕnt), *adj.* [L. *tangens, -entis,* pres. part. See TANGENT, *n.*] **1.** Touching; touching at a single point; specif., *Geom.*, meeting a curve or surface at two or more consecutive points and hence having there the same direction as the curve or surface; — said of a straight line, curve, or surface; as, a line *tangent* to a curve; a curve *tangent* to a surface; *tangent* surfaces. See CIRCLE, *Illust.* The tangent position of a line at an ordinary point *P* of a curve (fig. 1 in *Illust.*) is the unique limiting position of the secants *PQ* and *PQ'* as the points *Q* and *Q'* (on the curve) approach *P* indefinitely from both sides of *P*. There are cases where *PQ* and *PQ'* approach different limit positions (*PT* and *PT'*, fig. 2); there is then a tangent up to *P* and another on from *P*, but not at *P*; or where they oscillate faster and faster as *Q* and *Q'* near *P* indefinitely, then the curve is crinkly and has no tangent at *P*. Similarly if *P* be fixed on a surface, as *Q* and *R* approach *P* in any way along the surface, the plane *PQR* tilts about *P*. If *P* be an ordinary point, as *Q* and *R* approach *P* indefinitely, no matter how, the plane *PQR* approaches a limiting plane through *P* which is the plane tangent at *P*. Analytically, if $x_1 = x_1(t), \ldots x_n = x_n(t)$ are the Cartesian co-ordinates of the points of a curve in space of *n* dimensions, the tangent line at any point P_o, for which *t* has the value t_o, has the equations $x_r = x_r(t_o) + x'_r(t_o)(t - t_o)$ when $r = 1, 2, \ldots n$ and where the prime denotes differentiation with respect to the independent parameter *t*. The tangent plane at any point P_o of a surface, or spread of two dimensions, is the plane containing the tangent lines at P_o to all curves on the surface passing through P_o; and so on for spreads of higher dimensionality. ***Tangent curves*** (or ***surfaces***) have a common point P_o and a common tangent line (or plane) at P_o, and are said to be tangent to one another at P_o.

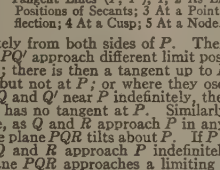

Tangent Lines (*T*, *T'*), 1, 2 As Limiting Positions of Secants; 3 At a Point of Inflection; 4 At a Cusp; 5 At a Node.

2. a Divergent; hence, erratic. **b** Contiguous.

tan'gent (-jĕnt), *n.* [L. *tangens, -entis,* pres. part. of *tangere* to touch; akin to Gr. *tetagōn* having seized, AS. *thaccian* to pat, clap. Cf. ATTAIN, CONTACT, CONTAMINATE, CONTINGENT, ENTIRE, INTACT, TACT, TANGIBLE, TANGO, TAX.] **1.** A tangent line, curve, or surface; specif.: **a** *Geom.* Portion (of the straight line tangent to a curve) between the point of tangency and a given line, as the axis of abscissas or a radius of a circle produced. **b** *Trig.* The tangent (in sense **a**) of the arc subtending or measuring the angle; the quotient of the sine divided by the cosine of the angle. See TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTION. Abbr. *tan.* **c** A course abruptly deviating from that previously pursued; — esp. in the phrases ***at, in, upon, a tangent.***

2. *Music.* The small, upright, flat-ended metal pin at the inner end of a clavichord key, which strikes the string to produce the tone and fixes the pitch by damping the string.

3. *Railroads.* Any piece of straight track. *Colloq., U. S.*

tan·gen'tal (tăn·jĕn'tăl), *adj.* Tangential. — **-tal·ly,** *adv.*

tangent arc. *Meteorol.* Any halo that touches a circular halo.

tangent balance. A balance having a heavy normally vertical lever pointed at its lower end and pivoted near its upper end, which is curved over to support a scalepan. The pointer moves over a vertical quadrant, the divisions of which are proportional to the tangent of the angle of deviation of the lever.

tangent curve. See TANGENT, *adj.*, 1.

tan'gent–cut', *adj.* Tangent-sawed; — called also *bastard-cut.*

tangent galvanometer *or* **compass.** *Elec.* A galvanometer consisting of a very small magnetic needle in the center of a large vertical circular coil of wire through which the current is passed and whose plane is in the magnetic meridian. In this instrument the intensity of the current is proportional to the tangent of the angle of deflection of the needle— hence, the name.

tan·gen'tial (tăn·jĕn'shăl), *adj.* **1.** *Math.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a tangent; in the direction of a tangent.

2. Acting along or lying in a tangent.

3. a Divergent; digressive; hence, erratic. **b** Merely contiguous.

4. Arranged, or having parts arranged, like tangents.

— **tan·gen'ti·al'i·ty** (tăn·jĕn'shĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **tan·gen'tial·ly** (-jĕn'shăl·ĭ), *adv.*

tan·gen'tial, *n.* A point at which a tangent of a (cubic) curve meets the curve again; — called ***conic tangential*** when the tangent is a conic meeting the cubic in five points consecutive at a primitive point.

tangential co–ordinates. *Math.* See CO-ORDINATE, *n.*, 2.

tangential creep. *Geol.* Slow horizontal movement of material composing the earth's crust.

tangential equation (of a plane curve or surface). *Math.* An equation connecting the tangential co-ordinates of an arbitrary tangent line (or plane) to the curve (or surface), which is the envelope of its tangent lines (or planes). Also called *line equation* when of a plane curve.

tangential force. *Mech.* A force that acts on a moving body in the direction of a tangent to the curved path of the body.

tangential net. See 1st NET, **7 b.**

tangential strength. *Engin.* Resistance to tangential stress.

tangential stress. a = SHEAR, *n.*, **7 c.** **b** *Geol.* A force acting in a generally horizontal direction, as one which produces mountain folding and overthrusting.

tangential velocity. *Astron.* The velocity of a star's apparent motion perpendicular to the line of sight.

tan'gent·ly (tăn'jĕnt·lĭ), *adv.* Tangentially.

tan'gent–saw', *v. t.* To saw (a log) lengthwise by parallel cuts in regular succession. Cf. QUARTERSAW. — **tan'gent–sawed',** *adj.*

tangent scale. *Gun.* A range scale on a tangent sight.

tangent screw. *Mach.* **a** A worm; — so called because it works tangentially on a worm wheel to which it imparts an endless motion. **b** A very fine screw giving a tangential movement for making the final adjustment to an instrument of precision, as a surveyor's transit.

tangent sight. *Firearms.* A rear sight, the graduations of which correspond to the tangents of the angles of elevation. It is usually graduated to read in yards of range.

tangent spoke. A tension spoke of a bicycle or similar wheel, secured tangentially to the hub.

tangent surface. See TANGENT, *adj.*, 1.

tangent wheel. a A worm or worm wheel; a tangent screw. **b** A wheel with tangent spokes.

tang'er (tăng'ĕr), *n.* One who forms, finishes, or rivets on, tangs. See 1st TANG, 2 a.

Tan'ge·rine' (tăn'jĕ·rēn'), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or from, Tangier (see *Gaz.*).

Tan'ge·rine', *n.* [From *Tangier,* Morocco.] **1.** A native or inhabitant of Tangier.

2. [*not cap.*] (*pron.* tăn'jĕ·rēn; -rēn'). A yellowish-red orange with easily detached rind; a mandarin. See MANDARIN, 4.

3. [*not cap.*] A color, yellowish-red in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

tang'fish' (tăng'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -Iz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* [*tang* seaweed + *fish.*] The harbor seal. *Shetland I.*

tan'ghin (tăng'gĭn), *n.* [F., fr. Malagasy *voa tanghin.*] A virulent poison derived from the kernels of the ordeal tree (sense **a**); hence, the tree itself.

Tan·ghin'i·a (tăng·gĭn'ĭ·ä), *n.* [NL. See TANGHIN.] *Bot.* A genus of Madagascan trees (family Apocynaceae) having as the only known species *T. venenifera,* the ordeal tree. It has evergreen oblanceolate leaves, clustered at the ends of the branches, and terminal cymes of small white flowers. See ORDEAL TREE **a.**

tan'ghi·nin (tăng'gĭ·nĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A poisonous crystalline compound, the active principle of the ordeal tree.

ta'ngi (tä'ngē; *colloq.* täng'ē), *n.* [Maori.] A wake for the dead; a lamentation; dirge. *Australasia.*

tan'gi (tăng'gē), *n.* [Per. *tanghi,* lit., narrowness.] A gorge. *India.*

tan'gi·ble (tăn'jĭ·b'l), *adj.* [LL. *tangibilis,* fr. *tangere* to touch. See TANGENT.] **1.** Capable of being touched; also, perceptible to the touch; tactile; palpable.

2. Capable of being realized by the mind; externally real; substantial; objective.

Direct and *tangible* benefit to ourselves and others. *Southey.*

3. Capable of being affected emotionally.

4. *Accounting.* Capable of being appraised at an actual or approximate value; as, *tangible* assets.

Ant. — Impalpable, immaterial. SEE INTANGIBLE.

— **tan'gi·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **tan'gi·ble·ness,** *n.* — **tan'gi·bly,** *adv.*

tan'gi·ble, *n.* Now always in *pl. Accounting.* **1.** A physical object, as distinct from a claim or franchise.

2. More broadly, an asset of any kind which can be made the subject of appraisal.

tangible property. *Law.* Corporeal property either real or personal.

tang'ie (täng'ĭ), *n.* A sea spirit, appearing sometimes as a horse and at other times as an old man. *Shetland & Orkney Islands.*

Tan·gier' (tăn·jēr'), *n.* **1.** A town in Morocco.

2. Burnt Roman ocher.

Tangier Agreement. A convention effective June 1, 1925, signed (Dec. 1923) by England, France, and Spain, and adhered to by the Powers signatory to the Act of Algeciras (1906), by which a zone (***Tangier Zone***) of about 225 square miles in northwest Morocco is permanently neutralized and demilitarized.

Tangier pea. A showy-flowered wild pea (*Lathyrus tingitanus*) of northern Africa, somewhat like the sweet pea, but inodorous.

tan'gi·lin (tăn'jĭ·lĭn), *n.* [Malay.] An East Indian pangolin (*Manis javanica*).

Tan'gi·pa·hoa' (tăn'jē·pä·hō'; *colloq.* tănch'pä·hō'), *n.* An Indian of an extinct tribe, probably of Muskhogean stock, of southeastern Louisiana.

tan·glad' (tăng·glăd'), *n.* [Tag. & Visayan.] The lemon grass (*Cymbopogon citratus*). *Phil. I.*

tan'gle (tăng'g'l), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Nor. *tongul,* ON. *thōngull.* See TANG seaweed.] **1.** Any large seaweed; tang; specif., *Laminaria saccharina* or *L. digitata;* sea tangle. See KELP, 3.

2. *Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** *Obs.* A tall, lank person. **b** An icicle. **c** A lock of hair.

tan'gle, *adj.* Feeble because too long and thin. *Scot.*

tan'gle (tăng'g'l), *v.;* -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). [ME. *tangilen, tagilen,* prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. dial. *taggla.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To involve so as to hamper, obstruct, or embarrass.

2. To unite or knit together confusedly; to interweave or interlock, as threads, in a knot hard to unravel; to entangle.

3. To involve; ensnare; entrap; as, to be *tangled* in lies.

——, *Intrans.:* To be or become entangled; to intertwine.

tan'gle, *n.* [From TANGLE, *v.*] **1.** A tangled condition or mass; a knot of threads, or other things, united confusedly, or so interwoven as not to be easily disengaged; a snarl; a ravel; as, hair or yarn in *tangles.*

2. a A state of perplexity or bewilderment; a quandary. **b** An assemblage of complications; a medley; muddle.

3. A bar or frame to which short lengths of chain, bearing bundles of frayed rope, cotton waste, or like material, are attached. It is dragged over the sea bottom to entangle and catch animals, as starfish.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

tangle-haired, tangle-headed, tangle-tailed.

tan'gle·ber'ry (tăng'g'l·bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-Iz). A species of huckleberry (*Gaylussacia frondosa*) of the eastern United States, with pink flowers and sweet blue fruit.

tan'gle·fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -Iz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* A pipefish (*Syngnathus acus*) of Europe.

tan'gle·foot' (-fo̅o̅t'), *n.* **1. a** The heath aster. **b** *Calif.* Deerweed.

2. Strong drink; whisky. *Slang.*

3. [*cap.*] A trade-mark applied to a sticky substance consisting of rosin and castor oil; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], the substance bearing this trade-mark. It is used on paper to catch flies, etc., and on tree trunks, etc., as a barrier against insects.

tan'gle–legs' (-lĕgz'), *n.* **1.** The hobblebush.

2. Strong drink. *Slang.*

tangle picker. The turnstone. *Local, Eng.*

tan'gler (tăng'glĕr), *n.* One who or that which tangles.

tan'gle·root' (tăng'g'l·ro̅o̅t'; 200), *n.* *Plant Pathol.* An abnormal condition of the pineapple in which the main roots wind around the rootstock instead of growing out into the soil.

tan'gle–tail' (tăng'g'l·tāl'), *n.* The stonecrop *Sedum acre.*

Tan'gle·wood' Tales (-wo̅o̅d'). A collection of stories (1853) for children, by Nathaniel Hawthorne.

tan'gling (tăng'glĭng), *adj.* That tangles. — **tan'gling·ly,** *adv.*

tan'gly (-glĭ), *adj.* Covered or strewn with seaweed.

tan'gly, *adj.* Snarly; full of tangles or knots; entangled; intricate.

tan'go (tăng'gō), *n.;* *pl.* TANGOS (-gōz). [Argentine Sp., dance, fiesta, fr. Sp. *tango* a gypsy festival, dance, music, fr. *tangir* to play (an instrument), touch, fr. L. *tangere.* See TANGENT.] Any of several ballroom dances of Spanish-American origin commonly in ⅜ time and characterized by posturing, frequent pointing positions, and a great variety of steps; specif., a dance of this character, known as the *Argentine,* distinguished by low dips and twisting steps on the toes. — **tan'go,** *v. i.*

tan'go·re·cep'tor (tăng'gō·rē·sĕp'tĕr), *n.* [From L. *tangere* to touch + *receptor.*] *Psychol. & Physiol.* A receptor of the sense of touch.

tan'gram (tăng'grăm), *n.* [Cf. TRANGAM.] A Chinese toy made by cutting a square of thin material into seven pieces, these pieces being capable of combination in many different figures.

Tangram.

tangue (tăng), *n.* [Ult. fr. Malagasy *tàndeke.*] A tenrec.

tan·gui'le (tăng·gē'lā), *n.* [Sp., fr. Tag. *tanguili.*] A Philippine timber tree (*Shorea polysperma*), family Dipterocarpaceae; also, its reddish-brown wood, sometimes sold as *Philippine mahogany.*

tan'gun (tăng'gŭn), **tan'gum** (-gŭm), *n.* Also **tan'ghan** (-gŭn). [Hind. *ṭaṅg(h)an.*] A small strong pony of Tibet and Bhutan, usually piebald. *Anglo-Ind.*

Tan·gut' (tăn·go̅o̅t'), *n.* A Tibetan, esp. of Chinghai; — so called by Mongols. — **Tan·gut',** *adj.*

tang'y (täng'ĭ), *adj.* Having or suggestive of a tang. See 1st TANG, **7.**

tan'ha (tŭn'hä), *n.* [Pali *taṇhā,* fr. Skr. *tṛṣṇā* thirst, desire; akin to E. THIRST.] *Buddhism.* Desire; the will to live.

tan'ia (tăn'yä), **tan'ier** (-yĕr), *n.* [Of Arawakan, Cariban, or Tupian origin, cf. Arawak *taya,* Calinago *tâia,* Tupi *taiá.*] **a** Any of several aroids having edible farinaceous roots, esp. the taro (*Colocasia esculenta*) and *Xanthosoma sagittifolium. C. antiquorum* is the *blue tania. W. I.* **b** See YAUTIA.

ta·ni'ca (tä·nē'kä), *n. sing. & pl.* [Tigriña *tanika.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*

tan'ist (tăn'ĭst; thŏn'ĭst), *n.* [Ir. *tānaiste* second, second person in rank.] *Irish Tribal Law.* The lord or proprietor elected under the system of tanistry. — **tan·is'tic** (tăn·ĭs'tĭk; thŏn-), *adj.* — **tan'ist·ship,** *n.*

tan'ist·ry (tăn'ĭst·rĭ; thŏn'ĭst·rĭ), *n.* [See TANIST.] *Early Irish Law.* The Irish law of succession, by which the heir or successor of a chief or king was appointed during the lifetime of the reigning chief and was not necessarily his oldest son. He was generally the worthiest and wisest of the male relatives of the chief and was elected by the people from among the eligible candidates. This often led to bloody wars and feuds between families, and the system of tanistry was declared illegal by a decision of the Anglo-Irish Judges in the first year of James I.

Ta'nite (tā'nīt), *adj.* Of or pertaining to ancient Tanis in Egypt, or designating, or pertaining to, the kings (XXIst and XXIIId dynasties) who made it their capital. — **Ta·nit'ic** (tä·nĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

Ta'nith, Ta'nit (tā'nĕt), *n.* [Phoenician.] A Carthaginian goddess, tutelary of the city, prob. the same as Astarte, but with a more pronounced lunar character. She was worshiped in Rome as *Dea,* or *Virgo, Caelestis.*

Ta'ni·wha (tä'nē·hwä), *n.* [Maori.] A fabulous saurianlike monster of Maori legend usually said to be anthropophagous and amphibian but sometimes harmless and inhabiting caves. *New Zealand.*

tan·jib' (tŭn·jĕb'), *n.* [Beng. *tanjīb,* fr. Per. *tan-zīb,* lit., ornament of the body.] A fine muslin fabric made in India.

tan'jong (tăn'jŏng), *n.* [Malay *tanjoṅ.*] A point or cape.

tank (tăngk), *n.* [Pg. *tanque,* for *estanque,* fr. L. *stagnum.* See STAGNATE.] **1. a** In India, a pool, lake, or reservoir. **b** *U. S. & Dial. Eng.* A pond, pool, or small lake.

We stood in the afterglow on the bank of the *tank* and saw the ducks come home. *F. Remington.*

2. A large basin, cistern, or other artificial receptacle for liquids; as, a swimming *tank;* a gasoline *tank.*

3. A canvas bag for provisions. *Colloq.*

4. Short for TANK ENGINE, TANKER, TANK LOCOMOTIVE, etc.

5. *Slang.* **a** The stomach. **b** A habitual hard drinker. **c** Tank drama.

6. *Glass Mfg.* A tank furnace.

7. *Mil.* A self-propelling engine of destruction consisting of a casement of heavy armor plates mounted on a tractor (esp. of the caterpillar type) and armed with guns or machine guns or both. It is capable of traversing very rough ground, passing over trenches, shell craters, etc. Such *tanks* were first used by the British in the advance on the Somme in September 1916. The name *tank* as applied to these armored tractors arose from the fact that the hull was called "a water carrier for Mesopotamia" in the shop orders in England for those first made, in order to conceal their real purpose, and this was soon shortened to "tank," which came to be used for the completed tractors.

8. *Photog.* A container for any photographic solution.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

tank driver	**tankman**	**tank rivet**
tankmaker	**tank meter**	**tankroom**
tankmaking		

tank (tăngk), *v. t.;* TANKED (tăngkt); TANK'ING. **1.** To place or enclose in a tank; to subject to some operation in a tank; specif., to treat, as animal refuse, in a closed tank with steam and hot water to extract fat. Cf. TANKAGE, **4.**

2. To cause to flow into a tank; to store in a tank.

3. To yield in tankage.

tank up. To supply oneself with drink; esp., to drink liquor to excess. *Slang.*

tank. Corruption of THANK.

tank (tăngk), *n. & v.* Knock; hit; bang. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

tank (tăngk), *n. sing. & pl.* [Hind. *ṭaṅk.*] See WEIGHT.

tan'ka (täng'kä), *n. sing. & pl.* [Chin. (Cantonese) *t'eng.*] One of a tribe of aborigines driven to live in boats on the river at Canton, China.

tan'ka, *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese fixed form of verse of five lines, the first and third of which have five syllables, the others seven. Cf. HOKKU.

---

tan'ghan (täng'gŭn), **tan'gham** (-gŭm). Vars. of TANGUN.

tan'gib. Var. of TANJIB.

tan·gib'i·le (tăn·jĭb'ĭ·lē), *n.* [LL., neut. of *tangibilis* tangible.] = TANGIBLE, *n.* *Rare.*

tan'gier·ine. Var. of TANGERINE, 2.

tang'ka. Var. of TANGA.

tang'ld. Tangled. *Ref. Sp.*

tan'gle·ment, *n.* See -MENT.

tan'gle·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

tan'gle·some, *adj.* See -SOME.

tang'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

tan'gle·wrack', *n.* = 1st TANGLE, 1.

tan'go. † TANGA.

tangs (tăngz; tängz). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of TONGS.

tangue. † TANG. [TANGHIN.]

tan'guin (tăng'gĭn). Var. of

tanh (thăn), *n.* See HYPERBOLIC FUNCTIONS. [*Ṭāb.*]

Tan·hu'meth (tăn·hō'mĕth).

Ta'ni·a Aus·tra'lis (tā'nĭ·ä ôs·trā'lĭs). [NL.] See STAR, *Table.*

Ta'ni·a Bo're·a'lis (bō'rē·ā'lĭs). [NL.] See STAR, *Table.*

Ta'nis (tā'nĭs). *D. Ṭāb.*

tan'ka (tŭng'kȧ), *n.* [Tibetan *thaṅka* picture.] In Tibetan art, a religious painting mounted on brocade for use as a processional banner.

tan'ka, tan'kah (tŭng'kä). Vars. of TANGA.

tank'age (tăngk'ĭj), *n.* **1.** Act or process of putting or storing in tanks; also, fees charged for storage in tanks. **2.** The capacity or contents of a tank or tanks. **3.** Waste matter from tanks. **4.** *Agric.* Dried animal residues, as bones, tendons, etc., a by-product of slaughterhouses, rendering plants, etc., usually freed from the fat and gelatin and used as a fertilizer and feeding stuff. See DIGESTER TANKAGE.

tank'ard (tăngk'ẽrd), *n.* [Cf. MF. *tanquart*, MD. *tanckaert*, of uncert. origin.] **1.** Orig., a tublike vessel, esp. for carrying water; later, a hooped vessel of staves for drinking; now, a tall, one-handled drinking vessel, esp. one of pewter with a lid. **2.** A drink suitable for a tankard. — **tankard bearer.** — **tank'ard–bear'ing,** *adj.*

tank car. *Railroads.* A railroad car especially constructed for transporting liquids or gases in bulk in nondetachable tanks.

tank circuit. *Radio.* **a** An oscillatory circuit associated with the output circuit of a tube generator, which absorbs the generator output in the form of energy impulses of high value and short duration and in turn delivers its output to an antenna. **b** Any tuned circuit connected in the plate circuit of a tube generator. **c** An absorption circuit.

tank dome. See DOME, 3 **b**.

tank drama. Melodrama having as its chief sensation the use of a tank, or reservoir, of water, as in representing a rescue from drowning; hence, any spectacular, sensational play, especially one with cheap or claptrap effects. Also, drama suitable for, or played in, tank stations or towns.

tanked (tăngkt), *adj.* Intoxicated. *Slang.*

tank engine. An engine carrying its own fuel and water.

tank'er (tăngk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A steel cargo boat fitted with tanks for the carrying of oil, molasses, or other liquid, in bulk. **2.** One who tends to tanks, as a compounder.

tank'er (tăngk'ẽr), **tank'ert.** Scot. vars. of TANKARD.

tank·ette' (tăngk·ĕt'), *n.* [See -ETTE.] A small military tank.

tank farm. *Petroleum.* Any continuous area used exclusively for the field storage of oil in tanks; esp., such an area with all of the tanks and equipment.

tank furnace. *Glass Mfg.* A hearth or basin, into one end of which the batch is shoveled, the melted glass flowing into the other end, whence it is drawn.

tank'ie (tăngk'ĭ), *n.* *Nav.* One in charge of the tanks. *Slang, Brit.*

tank iron. Plate iron thinner than boiler plate and thicker than sheet iron or stovepipe iron.

tan'kle (tăng'k'l), *n.* [From *tinkle-tankle*, redupl. of TINKLE.] A sound louder and less acute than that represented by "tinkle." — **tan'kle,** *v. i.*

tank liquor. *Chem.* See LEBLANC PROCESS.

tank locomotive. A tank engine.

tank nipple. *Mach.* A nipple for a tank wall; specif., a nipple first threaded over a considerable length with an American National external lock-nut thread and then recut on the end with an American National taper pipe thread.

tank'o·drome (tăngk'ō·drōm), *n.* [*tank* + *-drome* as in air*drome*.] A parking place for tanks.

tank runner. The pheasant-tailed jaçana.

Tank school. See SPECIAL SERVICE SCHOOL.

tank ship, tank steamer. = TANKER, 1.

tank station. A stopping place at which there is a tank for supplying railroad locomotives with water. Hence, a small, insignificant town. *Slang, U. S.*

tank table. A table whose top is tank-shaped, as one suitable for collecting oil cast in it.

tank town. A town at which trains stop for water. *Slang, U. S.*

tank truck *or* **wagon.** A truck or wagon having a tank for the transportation of liquids, as oil, milk, or gasoline.

tank waste. *Chem.* See LEBLANC PROCESS.

tan'ling (tăn'lĭng), *n.* [*tan* + 1st *-ling*.] One tanned by the sun. *Rare.*

tan liquor. Tanning liquor.

tan'nage (tăn'ĭj), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or result, of tanning; also, the material used in tanning. **2.** A tannery. *Scot.* **3.** = TANNING **b**. *Rare.* *Browning.*

tan·na'im (tä·nä'ĭm), *n. pl.; sing.* TANNA (tăn'ä). [Heb. *tannā'īm*, pl. of *tannā* teacher, fr. Aram. *tĕnā'* to repeat, teach.] *Jewish Hist.* The rabbis and teachers in Palestine during the first two centuries A.D., whose interpretations of Biblical law and oral tradition are recorded in the Mishnah, Tosephta, and other works, together with their parables and homiletic comments on Scripture. — **tan·na'ic** (-ĭk), *adj.* — **tan'na·it'ic** (tăn'ȧ·ĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

tan'na·kin (tăn'ȧ·kĭn), *n.* [See ANNA; -KIN.] A young woman, esp. Dutch or German. *Obs.*

tan'nase (tăn'ās), *n.* [See -ASE.] *Biochem.* An enzyme that accelerates the hydrolysis of a tannin.

tan'nate (tăn'āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of tannin.

tanned (tănd), *adj.* That has been treated or colored by tanning; hence, sunburnt; brown or tawny; also, covered with tan.

tan'ner (tăn'ẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is to tan hides.

tan'ner (tăn'ẽr), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A sixpence. *Slang, Eng.*

tan'ner's bark (tăn'ẽrz). Tanbark.

tanner's, *or* **tanning, sumac.** A European sumac (*Rhus coriaria*) widely grown in Sicily for use in tanning and dyeing.

tanner's tree. **a** The shrub *Coriaria myrtifolia.* See CORIARIA. **b** The tanner's sumac.

tanner's–tree' fam'i·ly. The Coriariaceae.

tanner's wool. Slipe.

tan'ner·y (tăn'ẽr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *tannerie*.] **1.** A place where the work of tanning is carried on. **2.** The art or process of tanning; tannage. *Rare.*

tannery fungus. A slime mold (*Fuligo septica*) common on tanbark.

Tann'häu·ser (tăn'hoi·zẽr; tăn'-), *n.* [G.] A German knight and minnesinger of the 13th century, identified with a legendary hero in various works, esp. Wagner's opera *Tannhäuser.* Tannhäuser, moved by the philosopher Hilario, entered the enchanted cavern in the Venusberg (symbolic of sensual passion). Escaping thence, he sought the Pope, who said: "You can no more hope for pardon than this dry wand can bud and bear leaves." Tannhäuser in despair returned to the Venusberg. Meanwhile the staff miraculously budded and the Pope sent messengers to search for Tannhäuser, but in vain. In Wagner's opera, the knight, on invoking the Virgin, is suddenly released from the Venusberg, and, led by the memory of Elizabeth, niece of the Landgrave of Thuringia, he returns to the castle of Wartburg. In a musical contest he is suddenly impelled to sing of sensual love, and but for Elizabeth would have been killed. He seeks absolution at Rome in vain. Elizabeth dies of grief. Tannhäuser, while returning to the Venusberg, is saved by the mention of Elizabeth's name. Seeing her dead he dies of grief. Meanwhile the Pope's staff has blossomed, indicating that Tannhäuser is forgiven, but the pilgrims seeking him to tell him the news arrive after his death. Cf. ECKEHART, 2.

tanni-. Comb. form for *tannin*, as in *tanni*ferous.

tan'nic (tăn'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to tan; derived from, or resembling, tan; as, *tannic* acid.

-tan'nic. A combining form of *tannic*, as in caffe*tannic*, gallo*tannic*, querci*tannic*. Corresponding nouns are formed in *-tannin*.

tannic acid. *Chem.* Tannin, or a tannin. See TANNIN, 1.

tan'nide (tăn'ĭd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **tan'nid.** [*tannin* + *-ide*.] *Chem.* A substance, whether a tannin or not, that gives microchemical tannin reactions. Tannides occur often in the same plant cells with alkaloids, sometimes combined with them.

tan·nif'er·ous (tăn·ĭf'ẽr·ŭs), *adj.* [*tannin* + *-ferous*.] Yielding tannin.

tan'nin (tăn'ĭn), *n.* [F. *tanin*.] *Chem.* **1.** **a** An amorphous, strongly astringent substance obtained in the form of brownish-white shining scales from gallnuts (of which it constitutes 50 per cent or more), sumac, valonia, and other plant products; — called also *tannic acid, gallotannin, gallotannic acid.* It precipitates gelatin solutions, tans hides, and forms a bluish-black compound with ferric salts. It is of complex structure (see DEPSIDE) and yields by hydrolysis gallic acid and (in the case of some preparations at least) dextrose. It is used in tanning, making ink, dyeing, etc., and in medicine as an astringent. **b** Any of a group of substances including ordinary tannin and characterized by many of its properties; — called also *tannic acid.* They are amorphous or crystalline, are widely distributed in plants, and are used in tanning, dyeing, and inkmaking. Some are made synthetically. **2.** *Anal. Chem. & Com.* Any substance that has a tanning effect, as determined by its absorption by hide powder; a tan.

-tan'nin. See -TANNIC.

tan'nined (tăn'ĭnd), *adj.* Impregnated or treated with tannin.

tan'ning (tăn'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of TAN. Specif.: *n.* **a** Art or process by which a skin is tanned. **b** A browning, as of the skin, by exposure to the sun. **c** *Slang.* A flogging; beating.

tanning extract. An extract, either liquid, semisolid, or solid, made from oak bark, sumac leaves and twigs, quebracho wood, or other tanniferous material for use in tanning.

tan'no- (tăn'ō-). A combining form for *tannin* and *tannic*, denoting *presence of tannin*, as in **tan'no·caf·fe'ic, tan'no·gal'late, tan'no·gal'lic, tan'no·gel'a·tin.**

tan'no·gen (-jĕn), *n.* [*tanno-* + *-gen*.] *Chem.* Any of a group of compounds, as gallic acid, from which the tannins are regarded as formed.

tan'noid (tăn'oid), *adj.* Of the nature of, or resembling, the tannins. — **tan'noid,** *n.*

tan·nom'e·ter (tăn·ŏm'ē·tẽr), *n.* [*tanno-* + *-meter*.] **a** An apparatus for determining the strength of a tanning liquor by drawing it through hide and measuring its resulting loss in density. **b** A barkometer.

tan'nyl (tăn'ĭl), *n.* [*tannin* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* A radical derived from tannin.

tannyl acetate. Acetyltannic acid.

Ta'no (tä'nō), *n.* An Indian of a group of Tanoan tribes, formerly occupying several pueblos in Santa Fe County, New Mexico. They were conquered and scattered by the Spaniards during the Pueblo revolts in the 17th century. A few survivors live in other Tanoan pueblos. Cf. PUEBLO.

ta·no'a (tä·nō'ä), *n.* [Samoan.] A huge bowl for kava. *Samoa & Fiji.*

tan oak. = TANBARK OAK **a**.

Ta'no·an (tä'nō·ăn), *adj.* Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic family of North American Indians occupying pueblos in the Rio Grande and tributary valleys, in central New Mexico. They now number over 3,000.

tan pickle. Tanning liquor.

tan pit. A tan vat.

tan'quam (tăn'kwăm), *n.* [L., as much as.] One learned enough to associate with university fellows. *Obs. Eng. Univ. Slang.*

tan'quam (tăn'kwăm), *n.* = QUI TAM, 1. *Obs.*

tan ride. A riding track covered with tan.

tan spud. A spud or chisel for stripping tanbark from trees.

tan'sy (tăn'zĭ), *n.* [OF. *tanoisie, tanesie* (F. *tanaisie*), fr. ML. *athanasia*, fr. Gr. *athanasia* immortality; cf. ML. *tanacetum* tansy.] **1.** **a** Any plant of the genus *Tanacetum.* The common tansy (*T. vulgare*) has a strong aromatic odor, and a very bitter taste. It was formerly much used in cookery and medicine as a bitter tonic. **b** Sometimes, any of certain other plants, esp. the silverweed, or goose tansy (*Argentina anserina*). **2.** A dish made of eggs, sugar, rose water, cream, and the juice of herbs, baked with butter in a shallow dish. *Archaic & Dial.* **3.** A village feast on Shrove Tuesday. *N. of Eng.*

tansy mustard. A North American cresslike herb (*Descurainia pinnata*) with tansylike leaves.

tansy oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

tansy ragwort. A common European ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*) with pinnatifid leaves and compact corymbs of yellow flower heads.

‖**tan'ta** (tăn'tȧ), *n.* [D. *tante*.] An aunt. *S. Africa.*

tan·tad'lin (tăn·tăd'lĭn), *n.* A kind of tart; a dumpling or dainty. *Now Dial.*

tan'ta·late (tăn'tȧ·lāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of tantalic acid.

Tan·ta'le·an (tăn·tā'lē·ăn), **Tan·ta'li·an** (-lĭ·ăn), *adj.* Pert. to or like that of Tantalus; elusive; tantalizing; illusory.

tantali-. A combining form for *tantalum*, as in **tan·ta·lif'er·ous.** See -FEROUS.

Tan·tal'ic (tăn·tăl'ĭk), *adj.* Tantalean.

tan·tal'ic (tăn·tăl'ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, tantalum.

tantalic acid. *Chem.* Any of several acids derived from tantalum pentoxide and known chiefly in their salts, the tantalates; specif., the acid $HTaO_3$ (*metatantalic acid*).

Tan·tal'i·dan (tăn·tăl'ĭ·dăn), *adj.* Descended from Tantalus. *Obs.*

tan'ta·li·flu'o·ride (tăn'tȧ·lĭ·flōō'ō·rīd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* A fluotantalate.

tan'ta·lite (tăn'tȧ·lĭt), *n.* *Mineral.* A heavy iron-black mineral of submetallic luster, essentially iron tantalate, $Fe(TaO_3)_2$, but containing manganese and also columbium, and thus grading into columbite. H., 6. Sp. gr., up to 7.3.

tan'ta·lize (-lĭz), *v. t. & i.;* TAN'TA·LIZED (-lĭzd); TAN'TA·LIZ'ING (-lĭz'ĭng). [From TANTALUS.] **1.** To tease or torment by presenting some good to the view and exciting desire, but continually frustrating the expectations by keeping that good out of reach; to tease; torment. **2.** To torment or suffer like Tantalus. **3.** To force into artificial form.

Syn. — See HARASS. **Ant.** — Satisfy, gratify. See CONTENT — **tan'ta·li·za'tion** (-lĭ·zā'shŭn; -lĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* — **tan'ta·liz'er** (tăn'tȧ·lĭz'ẽr), *n.* — **tan'ta·liz'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **tan'ta·liz'ing·ness,** *n.*

tan'ta·lo·flu'o·ride (tăn'tȧ·lō·flōō'ō·rīd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **-rid.** [*tantalum* + *fluoride*.] *Chem.* A fluotantalate.

tan'ta·lum (tăn'tȧ·lŭm), *n.* [NL.; — in ref. to the difficulties met in isolating it. See TANTALUS.] *Chem.* A metallic element of the vanadium family, found (combined) in tantalite, columbite, and other rare minerals. Symbol, *Ta;* at. no., 73; at. wt., 180.88. Tantalum is a hard, very ductile, gray-white metal, highly resistant to acids. Sp. gr., 16.6. Melting point, about 2850° C. (5162° F.). It is used in electrolytic rectifiers and for certain fine tools and apparatus, often as a substitute for platinum. For electric lamp filaments it has been replaced by tungsten. Its chief valence is five.

tantalum lamp. *Elec.* An incandescent lamp with tantalum filament. Cf. TUNGSTEN LAMP.

Tan'ta·lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Tantalos*.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A wealthy king, son of Zeus and father of Pelops and Niobe. For an atrocious sin (sometimes stated to be the serving up his son Pelops as a meal to the gods, sometimes the revealing of divine counsels), Tantalus was punished in the lower world by being placed in the midst of a lake whose waters reached to his chin, but receded whenever he attempted to allay his thirst, while over his head hung branches laden with choice fruit which likewise receded whenever he stretched out his hand to grasp them. **2.** *Zool.* Syn. of MYCTERIA. **3.** [*not cap.*] A kind of locked case or cellaret for wines and liquors; — so called because its contents are visible but not attainable without a key.

Tan'ta·lus, *or* **Tan'ta·lus's, cup** (-lŭs-ĭz). A scientific toy consisting of a cup with a puppet in its bowl. Water may be poured into the bowl as high as the puppet's chin, and then it will recede, being let out at the bottom through a siphon concealed in the puppet's body.

tan'ta·mount' (tăn'tȧ·mount'), *adj.* [From *tantamount*, n., fr. *tantamount*, v., fr. AF. *tant amunter* to amount to as much. See 1st TANTI; AMOUNT.] Equivalent in value, signification, or effect.

A usage nearly *tantamount* to constitutional right. *Hallam.*

Syn. — See IDENTICAL.

tan'ta·mount', *v. i. & t.* To be tantamount; equal. *Obs.*

tan'ta·mount', *n.* An equivalent. *Obs.*

tan'–tan', *n.* [Imitative; cf. obs. F. *tantan*.] **a** *Obs.* A bell. **b** A monotonous repeated sound, as of a kettledrum.

tan'ta·ra (tăn'tȧ·rȧ; ‚tăn·tăr'ȧ; -tä'rȧ), *n.* Also **tan'ta·rar'a** (tăn'tȧ·răr'ȧ; -rä'rȧ). [Imitative. Cf. TARATANTARA.] The blare of a trumpet or horn; a fanfare.

‖**tan'ti** (tăn'tĭ). [L., gen. sing. of *tantum*, so much.] Worth while; esp., as an exclamation, a fig; a fico; — from the Latin interrogation *est tanti?* is it worth while?

tan'ti (tăn'tĭ), *n.* [Skr., weaver.] One of a Hindu caste of weavers of Assam and Bengal.

‖**tan'tième'** (tăn'tyăm'), *n.* [F.] A percentage or proportional share (of profits or earnings); also, a bonus.

tan·tiv'y (tăn·tĭv'ĭ), *adv.* [Prob. imitative of a gallop.] Swiftly; speedily; headlong; as, to ride *tantivy. Archaic.* — *adj.* Swift; speedy; rapid. — *interj.* An exclamation expressing the sound of galloping, and later of the horn.

tan·tiv'y, *n.; pl.* -TIVIES (-ĭz). **1.** A rapid gallop or ride; a rushing movement; an impetuous rush. **2.** [*cap.*] An English Royalist or Tory of the last quarter of the 17th century. **3.** *Hunting.* A cry or call to signal full speed or full chase. — **tan·tiv'y,** *adj.*

tan·tiv'y (tăn·tĭv'ĭ), *v. i.* To ride or go away in haste. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To call (one) a Tantivy. *Obs.*

tan'tle (tăn'tl), *v. i.* To dawdle; also, to give solicitous attention. *Dial. Eng.*

‖**tan'to** (tăn'tō), *adv.* [It.] So much; also, in musical directions, not too much; not so very; as, allegro non *tanto* (brisk, but not too brisk).

Tan'to·ny (tăn'tō·nĭ; tăn'-), *n.* [From Saint *Anthony*.] *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* **a** St. Anthony; — in various phrases; as, *Tantony* cross, pouch, pig. **b** An Anthony pig. **c** A hand bell.

tan'tra (tăn'trȧ), *n.* [Skr.] *Hinduism.* The fourth class of the shastras, including the religious texts revealed by Siva as the specific scripture of the fourth or present age (Kali Yuga). Tantric cults include so-called right-handed and left-handed sects, the latter practicing orgiastic rites. Also [*cap.*], one of the sacred works of the worshipers of Shakti. — **tan'tric, tan'trik** (-trĭk), *adj.*

tan'trism (-trĭz'm), *n.* The system of doctrines and rites taught in the tantras. — **tan'trist** (-trĭst), *n. & adj.*

tan'trum (tăn'trŭm), *n.* [Cf. dial. *antrums, antrims*.] A burst of ill humor; a fit of ill temper or caprice. *Colloq.*

tan tub. A tan vat. *Obs.*

tan'tum (tăn'tŭm; tăn'-), *n.* [L. *tantum* so much.] A stint; a fixed allowance. *Local, Eng.*

tan'ker·a·bo'gus, *n.* See BOGUS, *Ely.*

tank'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

tank'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

tank'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

tankt. Tanked. *Ref. Sp.*

tank'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

tan'na, tan'na·dar'. Vars. of THANA, THANADAR. [-ABLE.]

tan'na·ble (tăn'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See

tan·nal'bin (tăn·ăl'bĭn), *n.* [*tannin* + *albumen* + *-in*.] = ALBUTANNIN.

tanne. + TAN, *v.;* THAN; THEN.

Tan'nen·berg (tăn'ĭn·bẽrk), *n.* See BATTLE, *Table.*

tan'nia (tăn'yȧ), **tan'nier** (-yẽr). Vars. of TANIA, TANIER.

tannin color. = BASIC DYE.

tan'nin·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

tan'ny, tannye. + TAWNY.

tan'ram·ram' (tăn'ȧ·rȧm'), *n.* See -PROOF.

Tan'que·lin'i·an (tăng'kē·lĭn'ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.* *Eccl. Hist.* = TANCHELMIAN. [TANGHIN.]

tan'quen (tăng'kĕn). Var. of

Tan'que·ray, Mrs. See SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY. [REC.]

tan'rec (tăn'rĕk). Var. of TEN-

tan'sel. Dial. var. of TANCEL.

tan'sey. Var. of TANSY.

tan'stuff', *n.* See -STUFF.

tant. + TAINT.

‖**tan·tae'ne a'ni·mis cae·les'ti·bus i'rae?** (ăn'ĭ·mĭs). [L.] Does such anger (dwell) in heavenly souls? *Vergil (Aeneid,* I. 11).

tan·taff'lin. Var. of TANTADLIN.

tan'ta·lism, *n.* [See TANTALIZE.] Tantalization. *Obs.*

tan·ta'li·um (tăn·tā'lĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] Tantalum. *Obs.*

tan'ta·mou'ti·ng·ly *adv.* Equivalently. *Obs.*

Tan'ta·ny. Var. of TANTONY. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* [*Ely.*]

tan'ta·ra·bo'bus, *n.* See BOGUS,

‖**tant' bien' que mal'** (tăn'-byăn' kē mäl'). [F.] As well as ill; indifferently.

‖**tant' mieux'** (tăn' myō'). [F.] So much the better.

tantoblin. + TANTADLIN.

‖**tant' pis'** (tăn' pē'). [F.] So much the worse.

‖**tant pro.** Tit for tat. *Obs.*

tan'trik. Var. of TANTRIC.

‖**tant' s'en faut'** (tăn' săn fō'). [F.] Literally, so much is wanting, or lacking; so far from it.

‖**Tan'tum Er'go** (tăn'tŭm ûr'gō). [L., lit., so great, therefore.] *R.C.Ch.* The last two stanzas of the hymn beginning "Pange, lingua, gloriosi corporis mysterium," sung when the Eucharist is borne in procession and at benediction; — from words beginning these stanzas. Also, a musical setting of them.

tan vat. A vat in which hides steep in liquor with tan.

tan'wood' (tăn'wŏŏd'), *n.* Any wood yielding a tanning extract.

tan'y- (tăn'ĭ-). *Zool.* A combining form, Greek *tany-*, from *tanyein*, to stretch, meaning *stretched out*, as in *tany*stomatous.

Tan'y·sto'ma·ta (tăn'ĭ·stō'mȧ·tȧ; -stŏm'ȧ·tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. fr. *tany-* + *-stomata*.] *Zool.* A division of dipterous insects in which the proboscis is large and contains lancelike mandibles and maxillae. The horseflies and robber flies are examples. — **tan'y·stome** (tăn'ĭ·stōm), *n.* — **tan'y·stom'a·tous** (-stŏm'ȧ·tŭs; -stō'mȧ·tŭs), *adj.*

‖**Tan·zi'mat** (tän·zē'mät), *n.* [Turk. & Ar. *tanẓīmāt*, pl. of Ar. *tanẓīm* regulation.] An organic statute for the government of the Turkish Empire, issued by the sultan Abdul-Medjid in 1839, intended to establish reforms in taxation, military service, etc.

tao (dou; tou), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *tao*[4].] **1.** A road; a way. **2.** a *Chinese Philos.* Figuratively [*often cap.*], the course of nature; the absolute; the cosmic order. Hence: **b** Truth. **c** Right conduct.

ta'o (tä'ō), *n.*; *pl.* TAOS (-ōz). [Tag.] Man; usually, a native of the lower class; a peasant. *Phil. I.*

tao (tou), *n. sing. & pl.* [Annamese *tau*.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Tao'ism (dou'ĭzm; tou'-), *n.* A religion and philosophy of China. Its traditional founder was Lao-tse, 6th century B.C. Its greatest classic, the *Tao Tê Ching*, teaches conformity to the *Tao* and simplicity of social and political organization. Taoism is a liberal religion in contrast to the conservative absolutism of Confucianism. Later, the system largely degenerated into magic. Both magical and philosophical Taoism still survive. — **Tao'ist** (-ĭst), *n. & adj.* — **Tao·is'tic** (dou·ĭs'tĭk; tou-), *adj.*

Tao'ist Trin'i·ty. The three chief gods of Taoism, often given as the Heavenly Jewel (*T'ien*[1]*-pao*[3]), the Mystic Jewel (*Ling*[2]*-pao*[3]), and the Spiritual Jewel (*Shên*[3]*-pao*[3]), who is identified with Lao-tse.

Ta'o·nu'rus (tā'ō-nū'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *taōs* or *taōn* peacock + *oura* tail.] *Paleontol.* A genus of Devonian fossil algae, of which *Spirophyton* (which see) is often considered a synonym.

Ta'os (tä'ōs), *n.* An Indian of a Tanoan tribe of Taos, the most northerly of the pueblos, on the upper Rio Grande in New Mexico. See TIGUA.

tao'tai' (dou'tī'), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *tao*[4]*-t'ai*[2] intendant of a circuit or *tao*; changed after 1911 to *tao*[4]*-yin*[2].] Formerly, in China, an official at the head of the civil and military affairs of a circuit, which consisted of two or more *fu*, or territorial departments; — called also, by foreigners, *intendant of circuit*. Foreign consuls and commissioners of customs associated with taotais as superintendents of trade at the treaty ports were ranked with the taotai.

Tao Tê Ching (dou dĕ jĭng). [Chin. (Pek.) *tao*[4], way, reason + *tê*[2] virtue + *ching*[1] classic.] *Taoism.* The chief classic of Taoism, traditionally the work of Laotse, but probably not the product of any one writer. It teaches of Tao (which see), and *tê*, right conduct in conformity to the *Tao*. It advocates the minimum of social, economic, and political, organization.

tao'-tieh' (tou'tyĕ'), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *t'ao'-t'ieh*[4].] The ogrelike figure of a mythical animal's face appearing on very ancient, mostly pre-Han, objects of Chinese art.

tao'yin' (dou'yĭn'), *n.* [See TAOTAI.] In China, formerly, the chief official of a provincial district.

tap (tăp), *v.*; TAPPED (tăpt) or TAPT; TAP'PING. [ME. *tappen*, fr. OF. *taper*, of imitative origin.] *Transitive:* **1.** To strike with a slight audible blow; to rap lightly; as, to *tap* one with the hand or a cane; figuratively, to reprove; censure.
2. To give a light blow or blows with; as, to *tap* a pencil.
3. To make by tapping, or striking repeatedly with light blows; as, a woodpecker *tapped* a hole in the tree.
4. *Basketball.* To strike (the ball) with the hand, diverting it to a player of one's own side.
5. *Shoe Mfg.* To repair by putting a tap on.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To strike a slight audible blow; to rap.
2. To drum with the feet; — of hares and rabbits.
3. To walk with light audible steps.
4. To tap-dance.

tap off. *Basketball.* To start the play from the center circle by tapping a jump ball toward a player of one's own side.

tap, *n.* [Cf. F. *tape*. See TAP to strike.] **1.** A light audible blow; a light rap; also, its sound.
2. A slight amount; as a *tap* of work. *Ire.*
3. *pl. Mil. & Nav.* A signal, by drum, bugle, or trumpet, for extinguishing all lights in soldiers' or sailors' quarters and going to bed and preserving silence.
4. *Shoemaking.* A partial sole put on over the worn sole; loosely, a half sole.

tap (tăp), *n.* [ME. *tappe*, fr. AS. *tæppa*; akin to D. *tap*, G. *zapfen*, OHG. *zapfo*, Dan. *tap*, Sw. *tapp*, ON. *tappi*. Cf. TAMPION.] **1.** a *Chiefly Brit.* A cock, faucet, or small valve, esp. for turning on the water over a sink, bathtub, or the like. **b** A corporation tap. **c** Any slender, cylindrical, tapering object.
2. A hole or pipe through which liquor is drawn.
3. A plug or spile to stop a hole, as in a cask; a spigot.
4. Liquor drawn through a tap; hence: **a** A certain kind or quality of liquor; as, liquor of the same *tap*. **b** A special variety or type. "Sentiment was n't his *tap*." *Holmes.* **c** *Colloq.* A place where liquor is drawn for drinking; taproom; bar.
5. A request for a loan or gift. *Slang.*
6. Short for TAP CINDER, TAPHOLE, TAPHOUSE, TAPROOM, TAPROOT, etc.
7. *Elec.* **a** A connection to a coil making it possible to place only part of the coil in circuit. **b** A wire brought from a winding to which connections may be made. **c** A current tap. **d** An intermediate point where an electrical connection may be made.
8. *Leather Mfg.* A vat, or leach.
9. *Lumbering.* A cut from the interior of a log.
10. *Mach.* **a** A tool for forming an internal screw thread, as in a nut, consisting of a hardened tool-steel male screw grooved longitudinally so as to have cutting edges. Taps turned by hand are called ***hand taps***; those turned by machinery ***machine taps***. In tapping a hole, three taps, varying from machine screw sizes up, may be successively used, the final one giving the finishing cut. These are called ***taper tap, plug tap,*** and ***bottoming tap,*** or ***serial taps,*** numbers 1, 2, and 3, in the United States, and ***taper tap, second tap,*** and ***plug tap,*** in England, respectively. Cf. 2d HOB, 4 a. Usually, a hand tap has a square head by which it is turned with a wrench.

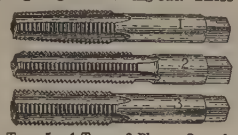

Taps, 5. 1 Taper; 2 Plug or Second; 3 Bottoming or Plug.

A ***pipe tap*** is formed to produce pipe threads. A ***collapsing tap*** is a composite tap, so constructed that its cutting chasers may be drawn toward the tap center line to permit withdrawing the tap from the hole without the necessity of unscrewing. Cf. PULLEY TAP; TAPPER TAP; SCREW THREAD. **b** *Local, U. S.* A nut.

☞ PHRASES are:

tap chuck	**tap gauge**	**tap tool**
tap cutter	**tap grinder**	**tap wrench**
tap extractor	**tap reamer**	

11. *Metal.* The quantity of molten metal run out from a furnace or cupola at any one time.

— *on tap.* **a** Ready to be drawn; as, ale *on tap*. **b** Broached or furnished with a tap. **c** On hand. **d** See TAP RATE.

tap (tăp), *v. Transitive:* **1.** To furnish with a tap.
2. **a** To let out or cause to flow by piercing, or by drawing a plug from, the containing vessel; as, to *tap* a liquor. **b** To sell in small amounts.
3. To open or break into so as to extract something. Hence, to draw from (anything) in any analogous way; as, to *tap* telegraph wires; to *tap* a treasury.
4. To pierce so as to let out, or draw off, a fluid; to draw off or drain off fluid from; as, to *tap* a cask, a tumor, etc.
5. To connect (a street, gas, or water, main) with a local supply, as at a house, by a corporation tap.
6. To remove the tap root from.
7. To get money from (one), as a loan or gift. Cf. TOUCH, *v. i.*, 20 **b**. *Slang.*
8. *Elec.* To connect or cut in (a circuit) on another circuit.
9. *Mach.* To form a female screw in (anything) by means of a tap; as, to *tap* a nut. See BOLT, *Illust.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be, or act as, a tapster.
2. To give or spend freely. *Obs. Slang.*

tap the admiral. *Naut.* To tap, and steal liquor from, a cask; — from the yarn that a cask of liquor in which Nelson's body was sent to England was so tapped. *Slang.*

tap the bank. In gambling, to win from the bank; figuratively, to open the flow of cash from the banker's capital.

tap, *n.* A tapnet.

tap (tŭp), *n.* [Hind., fr. Skr. *tapa* heat, a burning.] Heat; malarial fever; also, penance. *India.*

tap (tăp). Var. of TOP. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ta'pa (tä'pä), **tap'pa,** *n.* [Marquesan; cf. Hawaiian *kapa*.] The bark of the paper mulberry or of the tree *Pipturus albidus*; hence, tapa cloth.

Ta'pa (tä'pä), *n.* A Colima.

Ta'pa·chu'la (tä'pä·chōō'lä), **Ta'pa·chul·te'ca** (-chōōl-tā'kä), *n.* An Indian of a Zoquean tribe of southern Chiapas.

tapa cloth. In the Pacific islands, a fabric or cloth made from tapa by steeping and beating.

tap'a·co'lo (tăp'ȧ·kō'lō), **tap'a·cu'lo** (-kōō'lō), *n.* [Sp. *tapaculo*.] A peculiar small, plainly colored, clamatorial, terrestrial bird (*Pteroptochus albicollis*) of Chile and Argentina, having short rounded wings and short tail carried erect; also, a bird of an allied species.

tap'a·de'ra (tăp'ȧ·dā'rä), **tap'a·de'ro** (tăp'ȧ·dā'rō), *n.* Also, erron., **tap'i·de'ro.** [Sp. *tapadera* lid, cover.] One of the leather hoods which cover the stirrups of a Mexican saddle.

Ta'pa·jo' (tä'pä·hō'), *n.* An Indian of an extinct Tupian tribe formerly dwelling about the mouth of the Tapajos River in northeastern Brazil.

ta'pa·lo (tä'pä·lō), *n.* [Mex. Sp. *tápalo*, lit., cover(s) it.] A coarse cloth worn as a scarf. *Sp. America.*

ta'pa·mak'ing (tä'pä·mäk'ĭng), *n.* The art or process of making tapa cloth. — **ta'pa·mak'er** (-ĕr), *n.* — **ta'pa·mak'ing,** *adj.*

tap'as (tŭp'ȧs), *n.* [Skr., lit., heat.] *Hinduism.* The ardor of asceticism, a source of energy prerequisite to creative activity.

tap'as·vi (-wē), *n.* [Skr. *tapasvin*, fr. *tapas* heat. See TEPID.] *Hinduism.* An ascetic; a hermit.

tap bolt. *Mach.* A headed bolt for screwing into a hole, used without a nut. See BOLT, *Illust.*

tap borer. An implement for boring tapholes. Hence: **a** *Archaeol.* A coarsely pointed stone tool of the Upper paleolithic cultures, assumed to have been used in drilling holes. **b** *Plumbing.* A tool for cutting an opening in an iron pipe, trap, etc.

tap cinder. A mill cinder.

tap dance. Any step dance, esp. one in a difficult syncopated rhythm, tapped out audibly with the feet or parts of the feet, as the toes or heels, by means, often, of clogs or of specially made hard-soled shoes (***tap shoes***). — **tap'-dance',** *v. i.* — **tap dancer.** — **tap dancing.**

tap dressing. Decoration of wells, as at Whitsuntide. *Local, Eng.*

tap drill. *Mach.* A drill for drilling a hole of exact diameter for tapping.

tape (tāp), *n.* [ME. *tape, tappe*, fr. AS. *tæppe*, of uncert. origin. Cf. TAPESTRY, TAPET.] **1.** A narrow fillet or band of cotton or linen; a narrow woven fabric for strings and the like.
2. Hence, any narrow strip or band, as of paper, steel, or other material; as: **a** The paper strip of a printing telegraph, ticker, etc. **b** A specially calibrated flexible scale for measuring the circumference and diameter of car wheels.
3. Short for FRICTION TAPE, RED TAPE, TAPELINE, TAPEWORM.
4. Intoxicating liquor, esp. gin. *Slang.*
5. *Athletics.* A piece of worsted string stretched breast-high above the finishing line to aid the judges in determining the winner of a race; hence, erroneously, a finishing line.
6. *Bookbinding.* A woven cotton band sewn on machine-sewn books to strengthen the binding.
7. *Print.* A flexible band which guides the sheets into or from a folder, press, or other machine.
8. *Weaving.* A length of warp yarn used on a loom.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

tape-bound	**tape-printing,** *adj.*	**tape-tied**
tapemaker	**tape-slashing,** *adj.*	**tape-tying,** *adj.*
tapemaking	**tapestring**	**tapework**

tape (tāp), *v.*; TAPED (tāpt); TAP'ING (tāp'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To furnish with tape; to fasten, tie, bind, or the like, with tape; specif., to cover with electric tape.
2. To measure (out) sparingly. *Scot.*
3. To measure with a tapeline.
4. *Bookbinding.* To join the sections of with tape.
5. *Furriery.* To insert strips of leather into (a pelt) to increase the size.
6. *Gun.* To get the range of; — of artillery. *Slang.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To measure.
2. *Weaving.* To operate a tape-sizing machine.

Ta·pé' (tä·pā'), *n. sing. & pl.* An Indian of a former Tupian tribe dwelling on the headwaters of the Uruguay River, and southward on the coast of Rio Grande do Sul and Uruguay as far as Montevideo.

tape (tāp), *n.* [Var. of TALPE.] A mole. *Dial. Eng.*

Ta·peats' (tȧ·pēts'), *adj.* [From *Tapeats* Creek, Grand Canyon, Ariz.] *Geol.* Designating a sandstone formation of the Cambrian in the Grand Canyon region of Arizona. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Ta·peats',** *n.*

tape fern. See FERN, *Table.*

tape grass. A submerged aquatic plant (*Vallisneria spiralis*) with long ribbonlike leaves. In the southern United States, where it is a favorite food of the canvas-back duck, it is called *wild celery.* — **tape'-grass',** *adj.*

tape'-grass' fam'i·ly. The Vallisneriaceae.

ta·pei'no·ceph'a·ly (tȧ·pī'nō·sĕf'ȧ·lĭ), *n.* [Gr. *tapeinos* lying low + *-cephaly.*] *Craniol.* Lowness of the skull due to synostosis of the great wings of the sphenoid with the frontal bone. — **ta·pei'no·ce·phal'ic** (-sē·făl'ĭk), *adj.* — **ta·pei'no·ceph'a·lism** (-sĕf'ȧ·lĭz'ĭm), *n.*

tape'line' (tāp'līn'), *n.* A graduated tape, now often of steel, marked with linear dimensions, as inches, feet, etc., and often enclosed in a case. It is used for measuring.

tape'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Surv.* One who handles the measuring tape under the direction of the transitman.

tape measure. A tapeline.

tap'en (tāp'ĕn), *adj.* Of tape. *Rare.*

tape needle. = BODKIN, *n.*, 4.

tape price. *Stock Exchange.* The price quoted on the tape of a stock ticker.

ta'per (tā'pĕr), *n.* [AS. *taper, tapor, tapur*, fr. L. *papyrus* papyrus, in ML. also taper, wick. See PAPER.] **1.** Orig., a small wax candle; now esp., a long waxed wick; hence, any small light, or, figuratively, a source of light.
2. A tapering form or figure, as a spire; hence, gradual diminution of thickness or width in an elongated object; as, the *taper* of a spire in spring leaves. Tapers are usually expressed in inches per foot, inches per inch, or by numbers. In the ***Jarno taper system,*** the taper is 0.600 inch per foot, the diameter at the large end equals the number of the taper divided by 8, the diameter at the small end equals the number of the taper divided by 10, and the length of taper equals the number of the taper divided by 2. In the ***Brown and Sharp taper system,*** the taper is 0.500 inch per foot, except in the case of the number 10 taper, which has a taper of 0.5161 inch per foot; in the ***Morse taper system,*** the tapers vary from 0.600 to 0.630 inch per foot depending on the number of the taper; in the ***Sellers taper system,*** the taper is ¾ inch per foot, and a keyway of definite size is specified for each shank and socket. According to common practice, the amount of taper of a conical piece is the change in diameter per unit of length.
3. Gradual decrease of action, power, or capacity.
4. A taper wire such as is used to splice electric cables.
5. *Founding.* A kind of trowel used by molders.
6. *Patternmaking.* = DRAFT, *n.*, 22 **a**.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

taperbearer, taper-fashion, taper-lighted, tapermaker, tapermaking.

ta'per, *adj.* [From *taperwise.* See 1st TAPER; -WISE.] Regularly narrowed toward a point; conical; pyramidical; as, *taper* fingers; hence, *Colloq.*, diminishing.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

taper-bored	**taper-headed**	**taper-molded**
taper drill	**taper-limbed**	**taper-pointed**
taper-grown	**taper mandrel**	**taper reamer**

ta'per, *v. i.*; TA'PERED (tā'pĕrd); TA'PER·ING. Orig., to rise like a flame or spire; now, to become gradually smaller toward one end; as, a sugar loaf *tapers*; hence, to grow gradually less; to diminish. — *v. t.* To make or cause to taper.

taper off. **a** To become taper; to taper. **b** *Colloq.* To stop gradually; to cease little by little.

ta'er (tā'pĕr), *n.* A worker who puts on tape or tends a taping machine.

tape reading. *Exchanges.* The study and interpretation of transactions printed on the ticker tape, to determine the price movements likely to follow.

ta'pered (tā'pĕrd), *adj.* Lighted with a taper or tapers.

ta'pered-in', *adj.* Made to taper inward.

tapered reamer. *Mach.* See REAMER, *n.*, 1.

ta'per·er (tā'pĕr·ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who bears a taper.
2. One who or that which tapers.

ta'per-fash'ion ar'row. A bobtailed arrow.

taper file. See 4th FILE, 1.

taper gauge. See 2d GAUGE, 10.

ta'per·ing (tā'pĕr·ĭng), *adj.* That tapers. — **-ing·ly,** *adv.*

tapering curve. An easement curve.

taper pin. A tapered rod of metal or hardwood, used as a dowel to locate one part with reference to another, or to secure two parts by means of a driving fit in a tapered hole passing through both parts.

taper pipe thread. *Mach.* Pipe thread formed with a slightly tapering diameter, to secure a firm and leakproof joint. See SCREW THREAD.

taper reducer sleeve, *or* **taper sleeve.** *Mach.* A sleeve, as one externally tapered to fit a specified socket, that is also tapered internally to receive a tapered shank, as of a drill; — called also *reducer sleeve, shell socket.*

taper tap. *Mach.* See 3d TAP, 10 **a**.

taper tool. See TURRET TAPER TOOL.

ta·pe'si·um (tȧ·pē'zĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tapēs* carpet.] *Bot.* In certain sac fungi, a dense superficial mycelium bearing ascophores.

tape sizer. *Weaving.* One who operates a machine for sizing tapes. — **tape sizing.**

tape'ster (tāp'stĕr), *n.* [See TAPISER, TAPESTRY.] A weaver of tapestry. *Obs.*

---

tany. † TAWNY.
tan'ya (tăn'yȧ). Var. of TANIA.
Tan·yo'an. Var. of TANOAN.
tan·zeb', **tan·zib'** (tăn·zĕb'). Vars. of TANJIB.
Tan'zine, *n.* Dim. of THOMASA.
tan'zy. Var. of TANSY.
tap'a·ble. Var. of TAPPABLE.
Ta'pa·cu'ra (tä'pä·kōō'rä). Var. of CHAPACURA.
tape. † TAP.
tapecer. † TAPISER.
tape'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
tape'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
ta'per-ly, *adv.* = TAPERINGLY.
ta'per·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ta'per-wise' (tā'pĕr·wīz'), *adv.* See -WISE.
ta'per·y, *n.* Tape (sense 1) collectively. *Obs.*
tapes. † TAPIS.
tapesere. † TAPISER.
tapessarie. † TAPISERY.
tapester. † TAPSTER.

tap'es·try (tăp'ĕs·trĭ), *n.; pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [F. *tapisserie*, fr. *tapisser* to carpet, to hang or cover with tapestry, fr. *tapis* a carpet, carpeting, fr. OF. *tapis*, fr. Gr. *tapētion*, dim. of *tapēs* a carpet, rug; cf. L. *tapete*, fr. Gr. Cf. TAPE, TAPET, 1st TAPIS.] **1. a** A heavy hand-woven textile of cloth weave, or sometimes twill, commonly figured and used as a wall hanging, carpet, or furniture covering. In a tapestry the weft threads do not run from selvage to selvage but form the pattern, each one being woven back and forth over the warp threads only where its particular color is needed. In most European tapestries, where weft threads of one color meet weft threads of another color a slit is left in the weaving (***slit tapestry***). In many oriental tapestry weaves, such as cashmere shawls, weft threads of one color interlock with adjacent weft threads of another color (***interlocking tapestry***). In many primitive tapestries weft threads of one color are dovetailed with adjoining weft threads of another color (***dovetailed tapestry***). In all true tapestries both sides are the same except that loose ends of threads usually appear on the wrong side. **b** A machine-made imitation of the above, which is of entirely different weave and not reversible.
2. a A wall paper imitating tapestry (sense 1). **b** A tapestry carpet.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

tapestry-covered	**tapestry-making**, *adj.*	**tapestry work**
tapestry maker	**tapestry weaver**	**tapestry-worked**
tapestry making	**tapestry weaving**	**tapestry-woven**

tap'es·try, *v. t.;* TAP'ES·TRIED (-trĭd); TAP'ES·TRY·ING. To furnish or adorn with or as if with tapestry; also, to weave or depict in tapestry.

Tapestry Beetle. *A* Imago; *B* Larva. (× 4).

tapestry beetle. The carpet beetle *Attagenus piceus.*
tapestry Brussels. See BRUSSELS CARPET.
tapestry carpet *or* **rug.** A carpet or rug, as tapestry Brussels or tapestry velvet, in which the designs are printed in colors on the threads before the fabric is woven; esp., a kind of carpet the threads of which are printed before even the warp is formed, often used in place of real tapestry for hangings.
tapestry glass. A glass decorated to resemble tapestry.
tapestry moth. = CARPET MOTH **a** & **b.**
tapestry needle. = BLUNT, *n.*, 2.
tapestry painting. Painting or material painted in imitation of tapestry.
tapestry stitch. The Gobelin stitch.
tapestry velvet carpet. See VELVET CARPET.
tap'et (tăp'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [ME. *tapet, tapit;* cf. OF. *tapiz*, LL. *tapetum*, L. *tapete*, AS. *tapped* (fr. L.). See TAPESTRY.] Worked or figured cloth; carpet; hangings; tapestry. *Hist.*
tap'et, *v. t.* To hang or adorn with tapestry. *Obs.*
tap'e·tal (tăp'ē·tăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the tapetum.
tape thermometer. A small thermometer attached temporarily to a steel measuring tape for the purpose of indicating the temperature of the tape.
tap'e·ti (tăp'ē·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIS (-tĭz). [Tupi.] **a** A small South American rabbit (*Sylvilagus braziliensis*). **b** [*cap.*] A subgenus of which the above species is the type. It includes the swamp rabbits of the United States.
ta·pe'tum (tȧ·pē'tŭm), *n.* [LL. fr. L. *tapete* a carpet, a tapestry. See TAPESTRY.] **1.** *Bot.* A layer of nutritive tissue commonly investing the archespore in a developing sporangium. Its cells disorganize as the spores mature.
2. *Anat. & Zool.* **a** Any of certain membranous layers or areas, esp. of the chorioid and retina of the eye. **b** The layer of nerve fibers derived from the corpus callosum which roofs in part of each lateral ventricle of the brain.
‖**ta·pe'tum lu'ci·dum** (lū'sĭ·dŭm). [NL.] *Anat.* A layer in the chorioid of the eye of many mammals, which reflects light and causes the eye to appear luminous; also, a similar reflecting structure in the eyes of certain nocturnal insects. In ruminants it contains wavy connective-tissue fibers, and is called the ‖**tap'e·tum fi·bro'sum** (fī·brō'sŭm). In Carnivora it contains platelike cells and is called ‖**tap'e·tum cel'lu·lo'sum** (sĕl'ū·lō'sŭm).
‖**tap'e·tum ni'grum** (nī'grŭm). [NL.] The pigmented layer of the retina.
tape'worm' (tāp'wûrm'), *n.* Any of numerous cestode worms belonging to *Taenia* and many allied genera, parasitic when adult in the intestine of man and various animals. The body is long, flat, and composed of numerous segments, or proglottids, those toward the end of the body being much larger and longer than the anterior ones and containing the fully developed sexual organs. The head is small and is furnished with two or more suckers, and sometimes hooks for adhesion. There is no mouth or digestive canal, but nutriment is absorbed from the digested food of the host through the surface of the body. The larvae (see CYSTICERCUS) live in the flesh of animals, and when swallowed by another animal of the right species develop into the tapeworm in its intestine. The chief species infesting man in America is the unarmed, or beef, tapeworm (*T. saginata*), the larvae of which live in young cattle, causing beef measles. It has no hooks on the head. The pork tapeworm is the armed tapeworm (which see). The common fish tapeworm (*Diphyllobothrium latum*), which infests man, attains a length of 20 or 30 feet. Its larvae live in fishes, especially the pike. Cf. ECHINOCOCCUS.

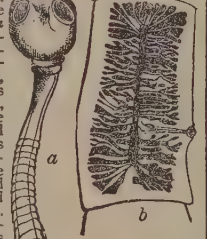

Tapeworm (*Taenia solium*). *a* Head; *b* Mature Proglottid. Much enlarged.

tapeworm plant. The centipede plant.
tap funnel. *Chem.* A funnel with a stopcock.
taph'e·pho'bi·a (tăf'ē·fō'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *taphē* a burial, a grave + *-phobia.*] Fear of being buried alive.
tap holder. *Mach.* A device, as a chuck or grip, for holding a tap when tapping holes in screw-machine, turret-lathe, or other work.
tap'hole' (tăp'hōl'), *n.* A hole for a tap; specif.: **a** *Metal.* A hole at or near the bottom of a furnace or ladle, through which molten metal, matte, or slag, can be tapped. **b** *Steel Mfg.* A hole in a cementation furnace for the withdrawal of trial bars for testing.
tap hose. A strainer for a taphole. *Now Dial.*
tap'house' (tăp'hous'), *n.* A tavern; a taproom. — **tap'-house',** *adj.*
Taph·ri'na (tăf·rī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *taphrē* a ditch or trench.] *Bot.* A genus of parasitic fungi, the leaf-curl fungi, constituting the family Exoascaceae, or **Taph'ri·na'ce·ae** (tăf'rĭ·nā'sē·ē). *T. deformans* causes leaf curl of the peach; *T. cerasi*, witches'-broom of the cherry; and *T. pruni* and *T. communis*, plum pockets of species of *Prunus*. Certain species formerly placed in a separate genus, *Exoascus*, are now included in *Taphrina.*
ta'pia (tä'pyä), *n.* [Sp.] In Spanish countries, a building material made chiefly of clay or earth. When mixed with lime it is called ***ta'pia re·al'*** (rä·äl'). Cf. PISÉ.
tap'i·no- (tăp'ĭ·nō-), **tapin-.** A comb. form, Greek *tapeino-*, from *tapeinos*, low, denoting *low, small, base*, as in: **tapinocephalic, tapinceophalism, tapinocephaly, tapinophobia, tapinophoby.**
Tap'i·no'ma (tăp'ĭ·nō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tapeinōma* that which is made low, humility.] *Zool.* A genus of small ants.
tap'i·no'sis (tăp'ĭ·nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tapeinōsis* lowness of style, a lowering.] *Rhet.* Degradation of a subject by use of base words.
Ta'pi·o (tä'pē·ō), *n.* [Finn.] In Finnish mythology, a god of the forest.
tap'i·o'ca (tăp'ĭ·ō'kȧ), *n.* [Pg., Sp., F., fr. Tupi & Guarani *typyóca, tipyóca*, fr. *ty* juice + *pÿa* heart, bowels + *ocô* to be removed. Cf. TIPITI.] A granular preparation of cassava starch obtained by heating the latter when moist. It is much used in puddings and as a thickening for soups. Fine-grained tapioca is known as *pearl tapioca.* See CASSAVA, *n.*, 2.
tapioca plant. The bitter cassava. See CASSAVA, 1.
ta'pir (tā'pĕr), *n.; pl.* TAPIRS (-pĕrz), sometimes TAPIR. See PLURAL, *Note.* [Sp., fr. Tupi *tapyra, tapira*, any large mammal.] Any of several large perissodactyl ungulates of the family Tapiridae, all but one of which (the Malayan) inhabit South or Central America. They have a heavy, sparsely hairy body, the snout prolonged into a short mobile proboscis, a rudimentary tail, stout legs, and four front and three hind toes. They are chiefly nocturnal, shy, and gentle, and frequent heavy forests in the vicinity of water. Their nearest living allies are the horses and rhinoceroses. The Malayan, or Indian, tapir (*Tapirus indicus*) of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula, is blackish with a broad white area on the body. The others are uniform blackish brown when adult, but all are streaked and spotted with whitish when young. The common Brazilian tapir is *T. terrestris* (syn. *americanus*). *T. roulini*, or *T. pinchaque*, inhabits the Andes. Two Central American species (*T. bairdi* and *T. dowi*) form the genus ***Tap'i·rel'la*** (tăp'ĭ·rĕl'ȧ) (syn. *Elasmognathus*), distinguished by cranial characters. The Old World tapir is sometimes regarded as constituting a distinct genus, *Arcocodia.*

Malayan Tapir (*Tapirus indicus*).

Ta·pir'i·dae (tȧ·pĭr'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The family consisting of the tapirs. — **tap'i·rid'i·an** (tăp'ĭ·rĭd'ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.* — **ta'pir·ine** (tā'pĕr·ĭn; -īn), *adj.*
tapir mouth. *Med.* A condition in which the mouth resembles that of a tapir, usually because of atrophy of its muscles.
Ta·pi'ro (tȧ·pē'rō), *n. sing & pl.* One of a dwarf Negrito tribe in the northern part of Dutch New Guinea.
ta'pir·oid (tā'pĕr·oid; tăp'ĕr-), *adj.* [*tapir* + *-oid.*] Like, or pertaining to, the tapirs. — *n.* A tapir or tapirlike mammal.
Tap'i·rus (tăp'ĭ·rŭs), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of tapirs.
tap'is (tăp'ĭs; tā'pĭs; tăp'ĭs; *F.* tȧ'pē'; 277), *n.* [F. See TAPESTRY.] Tapestry, or like material, used for hangings, floor coverings, tablecloths, etc. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
— ***on, or upon, the tapis*** (*pron. in this use perh. more often as F.* tȧ'pē'). [Transl. of F. *sur le tapis.*] On the floor, or under consideration; as, to lay a motion in Parliament *on the tapis.*
tap'is (tăp'ĭs), *v. t.* [OF. *tapissier* to cover with tapestry (F. *tapisser*). See TAPESTRY.] To work with figures as in tapestry; to hang with tapestry. *Archaic.*
ta'pis (tä'pēs), *n.* [Tag.] A broad band or sash worn by women around the body from the waist to the knee and over the upper part of the saya. *Phil. I.*
tap'is (tăp'ĭs), *v. i. & t.* [F. se *tapir* to squat.] To hide. *Archaic & Dial.*
tap'is·er (tăp'ĭ·sĕr), *n.* [F. *tapissier.*] A maker of tapestry; also, an upholsterer. *Obs.*
‖**ta'pis'se·rie'** (tȧ'pē's'·rē'), *n.* [F.] Tapestry; also, a tapestrylike fabric, as for upholstery or curtains.
‖**ta'pis'sier'** (tȧ'pē'syā'), *n.* [F.] A dealer in tapestries.
tap'ist (tăp'ĭst), *n.* A user of tape; hence, a stickler for formality. — **tap'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
ta'pis' vert' (tȧ'pē' vâr'). [F., green carpet.] **a** A formal garden; specif. [*caps.*], a lawn adorned with sculpture, vases, etc., in the gardens of Versailles. **b** A gambling table. **c** Grass green.
tap'lash' (tăp'lăsh'), *n.* Bad small beer or dregs of liquor. *Now Dial.*
tap'let (tăp'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A small tap; specif., *Elec.*, an insulating block, usually of porcelain, provided with screw terminals for connection of circuits where there is no change in the size of wire.
Tap'ley, Mark (tăp'lĭ). The body servant of Martin Chuzzlewit. He is noted for his irrepressible jollity and optimism. — **Tap'ley·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
tap line. **a** A logging railroad whose owners share with the trunk line in a division of the freight earnings on products originating on the logging railroad. **b** An industrial railroad.
tap'net (tăp'nĕt), *n.* A rush basket for packing figs; a frail.
ta·po'a (tä·pō'ä), *n.* [Native name.] A Tasmanian phalanger (*Trichosurus fuliginosus*).
ta·po'a ta'fa (tä'fä). [Native name in New South Wales.] A small ratlike Australian marsupial (*Phascogale penicillata*) having a very long tufted tail.
tap'–off', *n.* *Basketball.* The start of play from the center circle by the tapping of a jump ball.
tap of tow (tăp ō tō). The tow, or hurds, put on the distaff; figuratively, a cross person. *Chiefly Scot.*
Ta·po'sa (tȧ·pō'sȧ), *n.* An Indian of an extinct Muskhogean tribe, confederated with the Chickasaw.
‖**ta'pote'ment'** (tȧ'pōt'mäN'), *n.* [F.] Percussion as used in massage.
tap'oun (tăp'ōōn), *n.* *Obs. Scot.* **a** A peg. **b** A branch of a root.
tap'pa·ble (tăp'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being tapped; fit for tapping. — **tap'pa·ble·ness,** *n.*
tap·pall' (tȧ·pôl'), *n.* Also **tap·paul'.** [Telugu *tappāłu.*] Mail; mail delivery, usually by hand. *S. India & Ceylon.*
tap'pen (tăp'ĕn), *n.* An obstruction, chiefly of pine leaves, in the intestine of hibernating bears.
tap'per (tăp'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *tæppere.*] **1.** An innkeeper. *Obs.* **2.** One who or that which taps; as: **a** A workman who taps by hand or machine, esp. to make or open holes. **b** A machine for tapping nuts, etc. **c** A machine for milking.
tap'per, *n.* One who or that which taps; as: **a** *Local, Eng.* A woodpecker. **b** A workman who taps. **c** *Slang.* A clog dancer. **d** *Teleg.* A telegraph key; specif., a double-contact key that makes one contact and breaks another by one movement; — called in full *Morse tapper.* Also, a tapping device, as a bell, for sound signalling. **e** *Wireless Teleg.* A decoherer that acts by tapping.
tap'per·er (tăp'ĕr·ĕr), *n.* A woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*
tap'per–out', *n.* One who taps something out.
tapper tap. *Mach.* A tap designed primarily for use in a nut-tapping machine. Tapper taps usually have a short thread length and a long shank which is smaller than the minor diameter of the thread, to provide a space on the shank for the tapped nuts to accumulate.
Tap'per·tit, Si'mon (tăp'ĕr·tĭt). In Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge*, an apprentice to Gabriel Varden. He is an embodiment of youthful conceit and bumptiousness. — **Tap'per·ti'tian** (-tĭsh'ăn), *adj.*
tap'pet (tăp'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [Cf. 1st TAP.] *Mach.* A lever or projection moved by some other piece, as a cam, or intended to tap or touch something else, to cause a particular motion, as in forms of steam-engine or internal-combustion-engine valve gear or in a stamp battery for crushing ore; also, a cam or wiper, as for moving the heads in some forms of power loom. A tappet for causing to-and-fro movement is called a ***positive tappet***; one causing a movement in only one direction, a ***negative tappet.***
tap'pet (tăp'ĭt). Variant of TAPPIT. *Scot.*
tappet motion. *Mech.* A valve motion worked by tappets, used in steam pumps, etc.
tappet rod. *Mech.* A rod carrying a tappet or tappets, as one for opening or closing the valves in a steam or an internal-combustion engine.
tappet wrench. *Mach.* A wrench for adjusting tappets.
tap'–pick'le, *n.* The grain at the top of the stalk. *Scot.*
tap'ping (tăp'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or means, by which something is tapped; specif., *Surg.*, paracentesis.
2. *pl.* That which is taken from a tap or from something tapped.
tapping chuck. *Mach.* See 6th CHUCK, 5.
tapping clay. *Metal.* Clay used for plugging a taphole.
tapping drill. *Mach.* **a** A tap drill. **b** A machine for tapping nuts, etc.
tapping hole. *Mech.* A hole made smaller than the nominal size of a screw or pipe, to allow for tapping; — distinguished from *clearing hole*, a hole made full-size or slightly oversize.
tapping key. *Elec.* A light, flexible, metallic strip, provided with contacts, which when momentarily pressed either makes or breaks an electric circuit. When it is released, the opposite effect is automatically produced.
tap'pit (tăp'ĭt), *part. adj.* [Dial. for *topped*, i. e., crested. See TOP, *n.*] Tufted; crested. *Scot.*
tap'pit–hen', *n.* *Scot.* **a** A crested hen. **b** A drinking vessel containing two Scottish pints or more; — so called from a knob on the lid, thought to resemble a crested hen.
tap·poon' (tă·pōōn'), *n.* [Sp. *tapón* a stopper.] *Irrigation.* A piece of wood or sheet metal fitted into a ditch to dam up the water so as to overflow a field. *U. S.*
tap rate. *Finance.* The rate of discount on Treasury bills bought in the London money market at times other than the regular Friday offerings. Such bills are said to be bought *on tap. Colloq., Brit.*
tap rivet. A screw rivet. — **tap'–riv'et,** *v. t.*
Ta·prob'a·ne (tȧ·prŏb'ȧ·nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Taprobanē.*] Ceylon; — its ancient and medieval name. Cf. SERENDIB.
tap'room' (tăp'rōōm'; 200), *n.* A room where liquors are kept on tap; a barroom. — **tap'room',** *adj.*
tap'root' (-rōōt'; 200), *n.* A primary root which grows vertically downward, giving off small lateral roots in acropetal succession. — **tap'root'ed,** *adj.*
tap'root', *v. i.* To put forth a taproot.
tap'sal–tee'rie (tăp'săl·tēr'ĭ), *adv.* Topsy-turvy. *Scot.*
tap screw. A tap bolt.
tap'–shack'led, *adj.* Intoxicated. *Obs. Slang.*
tap shoe. See TAP DANCE.
tap'ster (tăp'stĕr), *n.* [AS. *tæppestre* a female tapster. See TAP a plug, pipe; -STER.] Orig., a barmaid; later, any one employed to tap, or draw, liquors.
tap'stress (-strĕs; -strĭs; 119), *n.* A woman tapster.
tap'–tap', *n.* Also **tap'–tap'–tap'.** A series of taps; also, their sound. — *adv.* With tap-taps. — **tap'–tap',** *v. i.*
ta'pul (tä'pōōl), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A body part in later medieval armor, explained as a vertical ridge down the center of the breastplate. *Hist.*
Ta·pu'ya (tä·pōō'yä), *n. sing. & pl.*; also *pl.* TAPUYAS (-yäz). [Pg. *Tapuyo, Tapuya*, fr. Tupi *tapuya* savage, enemy, any non-Tupian Indian.] **a** An Indian of the Tapuyan stock. **b** In Brazil, any uncivilized Indian. Cf. AUCA; ȝd BRAVO; BUGRE; CABOCLO. — *adj.* Tapuyan.
Ta·pu'yan (-yăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating an important linguistic family of South American Indians, comprising more than 50 tribes and formerly occupying an immense territory. When discovered, the Tapuyas pos-

essed most of the eastern highlands of Brazil and are believed to have occupied at an earlier date most of the coast of Brazil, south of the Amazon. The archaeological remains found in the most ancient strata of the sambaquis, or kitchen middens, of the region are ascribed to them. They were naked cannibals who built only the rudest shelters, manufactured no canoes or pottery, subsisted almost entirely by hunting and fishing, and had practically no tribal organization. They were, however, skillful workers in polished stone, and expert with the bow and arrow. A few tribes still maintain their primitive life in the more remote regions. Among the more important tribes are: of the northern division, the *Timbiras;* of the eastern division, the *Botocudos, Camacans,* and *Coroados;* of the central division, the *Cayapos* and *Chavantes;* and of the southern division, the *Caingangs* and the *Goyanas.* Cf. TUPIAN. — *n.* A Tapuya; — called also *Ge, Gesan.*

tap water. Ordinary water from a tap or faucet, as contrasted with water that has been distilled.

tar (tär), *n.* [ME. *terre, tarre,* fr. AS. *teru, teoru* (cf. also *tyrwe*); akin to D. *teer,* G. *teer,* ON. *tjara,* Sw. *tjära,* Dan. *tiære,* and to E. TREE. Cf. TARPAULIN.] **1.** **a** A thick, dark-brown or black, viscous liquid obtained by the distillation of wood, coal, peat, and other organic materials, and having a varied composition according to the temperature and material employed in obtaining it. See COAL TAR, WOOD TAR. **b** Any substance resembling the above in appearance, formed by chemical change.
2. A salve containing tar. *Obs.* *Piers Plowman.*
3. [Abbr. fr. TARPAULIN.] A sailor; seaman.
4. Stuffing; gimp. *Slang.*
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

tar-bedaubed	**tar-heating,** *adj.*	**tar-roofed**
tar-bind, *v.*	**tar kettle**	**tar-scented**
tar-boiling, *adj.*	**tar-laid**	**tar-sealed**
tar-brand, *v.*	**tarman**	**tar-soaked**
tar bucket	**tar-paint,** *v.*	**tar-spray,** *v.*
tar-burning, *adj.*	**tar-paved**	**tar sprayer**
tar-clotted	**tar pavior**	**tarworks**
tar-dipped	**tar-removing,** *adj.*	**taryard**
tar distiller		

tar (tär), *v. t.;* TARRED (tärd); TAR'RING. To smear with or as with tar; as, to *tar* ropes, cloth, one's body. — *v. i.* To form, or change to, tarry matter.

tar and feather (a person). To smear (a person) with tar and cover with feathers, as a punishment or an indignity.

tar with the same brush or stick. To mark with the same characteristics, esp. the same faults. *Colloq.*

tar, *adj.* Of, from, or like tar; containing or covered with tar; used in making tar.

tar, tarr (tär), *v. t.* [ME. *tarien.* See TARRY, *v.*] **a** *Obs.* To irritate; provoke. **b** *Archaic & Dial.* To incite; tease.

tar (tär), *n.* An Oriental lute.

tar (tär), *n.* [Hind. *tār,* lit., a wire.] A telegram. *India.*

ta'ra (tä'rä), *n.* [Kanarese *tāra* silver, fr. Skr. *tāra.*] A small silver coin formerly current in southern India.

ta'ra (tä'rä), *n.* [Nepali *tār(a), tār.* See TODDY.] The book palm.

ta'ra (tä'rä), *n., or* **tara fern.** [Maori *tara* spear.] A fern or brake (*Pteris esculenta*) the thickened rootstock of which is eaten in Polynesia and Australasia.

Ta'ra (tä'rä), *n.* In Mahayana Buddhism, a savior goddess, Shakti of a Bodhisattva.

ta'ra (tä'rä). Variant of TARO.

ta'ra·boo'ka (tä'rä·bōō'kä), *n.* [Ar. *darābukkah.*] A kind of Arab drum made of fishskin stretched on a gourd.

tar acid. *Chem.* Any phenol obtained from tar.

tar'af (tŭr'ŭf), *n.* [Hind. *ṭaraf* extremity, district, fr. Ar. *ṭaraf* to graze at the corner of a field.] *India.* **a** A subdivision of a pargana, somewhat larger than a patti. **b** One of the four divisions of the empire ruled by the Bahmani dynasty.

tar'af·dar' (-där'), *n.* [Hind. *ṭarafdār* partisan, assistant, fr. *ṭaraf* (see TARAF) + Per. *-dār* holding.] *India.* **a** An officer administering a taraf. **b** A ruler over a taraf or province.

tar'age (tär'ĭj), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *terrage* manorial dues, through the meaning the proper due, that which properly belongs to a thing.] Natural quality or disposition; flavor. *Obs.*

tarage table. *Ballistics.* An empirical table of compression in copper plugs which are used to determine internal pressures in guns.

Ta·ra'hu·ma're (tä·rä'ōō·mä'rā), *n.* Also **Ta·ra'hu·ma'ra** (-rä), **Ta·ra'hu·ma'ri** (-rē), and **Ta·ra'hu·mar'** (-mär'). An Indian of a Piman tribe, of low culture, dwelling in the Sierra Madre, in southern Sonora and Chihuahua, Mexico. Although early Christianized by Spanish missionaries, they have mostly returned to their primitive paganism. They number about 40,000.

ta·ra'i·ri (tä·rä'ē·rē; *colloq.* tä·rī'rē), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand timber tree (*Beilschmiedia tarairi*), family Lauraceae; also, its light, easily worked wood.

Tar'ak·tog'e·nos (tär'ăk·tŏj'ē·nŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *taraktos* disturbed + *genos* stock, race.] *Bot.* A genus of four species of Indo-Malayan trees (family Flacourtiaceae) containing *T. kurzii,* the chaulmoogra.

ta'ra·mel'ite (tä'rä·mĕl'īt), *n.* [After T. *Taramelli,* It. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A basic barium iron metasilicate, occurring in brownish-red, radially fibrous aggregates. H., 5.5. Sp. gr., 3.9.

Ta·ran'chi' (tä·rän'chē'), *n. sing. & pl.* A Turkic tribe of mixed Iranian origin formerly living in eastern Turkestan, subject to China, but settled in Kazak republic under Russian rule.

tar'and (tär'ănd), *n.* [F. *tarande,* fr. ML. *tarandus,* L. *tarandrus,* fr. Gr. *tarandos,* of uncert. origin.] The reindeer, fabled to change color like the chameleon. *Obs.*

Ta·ran'de·an (tä·rän'dē·ăn), **Ta·ran'di·an** (-dĭ·ăn), *adj.* [From L. *tarandus,* fr. Gr. *tarandos* reindeer.] *Archaeol.* Designating or pertaining to the later part of the Magdalenian period, in which remains of reindeer are found.

Tar'a·nis (tär'ä·nĭs), *n.* [L., of Celt. origin; cf. W. & Corn. *taran* thunder.] One of the greatest of the Gaulish divinities, equated by the Romans with Jupiter. He was a sanguinary deity as well as god of thunder and rain. See ESUS.

ta·ran'ta·rize (tä·rän'tä·rīz), *v. i.* To sing or sound tantara. *Obs.*

ta'ran·tass', **ta'ran·tas'** (tä'rän·täs'), *n.* [Russ. *tarantas.*] A low four-wheeled carriage used in Russia. The carriage body rests on two long, springy poles. When snow falls, the body is mounted on a sledge.

tar'an·tel'la (tär'ăn·tĕl'ä), *n.* [It., dim. fr. *Taranto.* See TARANTULA.] **a** A lively, passionate Neapolitan folk dance in 6/8 time, usually performed by couples accompanied by the tambourine. It is popularly supposed to be a remedy against the bite of the tarantula. Also, an Italian social dance evolved from this. **b** Music suited to such a dance, or in its presto sextuple measure (sometimes 6/8 or, in early examples, quadruple), usually alternating suddenly between the major and the minor modes.

‖ta'ran'telle' (tä'rän'tĕl'), *n.* [F.] *Music.* A tarantella.

tar'ant·ism (tär'ăn·tĭz'm), *n.* Also **tar'ent·ism** (tär'ĕn-). [NL. *tarantismus,* fr. It. *tarantismo,* fr. *Taranto.* See TARANTULA.] *Med.* A nervous affection characterized by melancholy, stupor, and an uncontrollable desire to dance. It is popularly supposed to be due to the bite of the tarantula, and to be cured only by protracted dancing to appropriate music.

tar'ant·ist, *n.* One affected by tarantism.

ta·ran'tu·la (tä·rän'tū·lä), *n.; pl.* -LAS (-läz), -LAE (-lē). [ML. *tarantula,* It. *tarantola,* fr. L. *Tarentum,* now *Taranto,* in the south of Italy.] **1.** Any of several large venomous spiders. The true tarantula is a large European wolf spider (*Lycosa tarentula*), whose bite was supposed to cause tarantism. The tarantulas of Texas and the American tropics are large hairy spiders of *Eurypelma, Avicularia,* and allied genera of the family Aviculariidae. In Australia, a harmless spider of the genus *Voconia.*

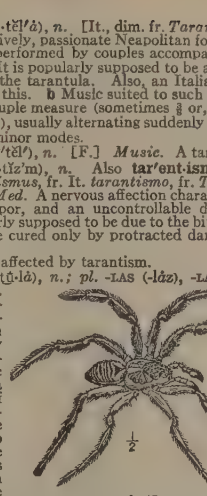

European Tarantula (*Lycosa tarentula*).

2. [*cap.*] A genus of whip scorpions typifying the family Tarantulidae.
3. *Erron.* a Tarantism.
b = TARANTELLA **a.**
— **ta·ran'tu·lar** (-lĕr), **ta·ran'tu·lar'y** (-lĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -lär·ĭ), **ta·ran'tu·lous** (-lŭs), *adj.*

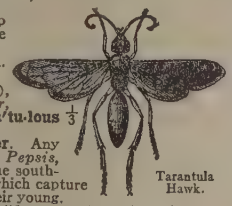

Tarantula Hawk.

tarantula hawk *or* **killer.** Any large wasp of the genus *Pepsis,* esp. certain species of the southwestern United States, which capture tarantulas as food for their young.

ta·ran'tu·lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Bitten by a tarantula; affected with tarantism.

Tar'an·tu'li·dae (tär'ăn·tū'lĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Tarantula* + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of arachnids (order Pedipalpida) lacking the taillike appendage; the tailless whip scorpions. — **ta·ran'tu·lid** (tä·rän'tū·lĭd), *n. & adj.*

One of the Tarantulidae (*Phrynus lunatus*).

ta·ran'tu·lite (tä·rän'tū·līt), *n.* [From *Tarantula* Spring, Nevada.] *Petrog.* A rock intermediate between alaskite and igneous quartz, composed of orthoclase, less albite, and quartz.

Ta·ras' Bul'ba (tä·räs' bōōl'bä). A novel (1835) by Nikolai Gogol, dealing with Cossack life of the 16th century.

Ta·ras'can (tä·räs'kăn), *adj.* **a** Pertaining to or designating a Mexican Indian linguistic family, comprising the Tarascos. **b** *Amer. Archaeol.* Pertaining to or designating the archaic culture of the Mexican plateau before the invasions of the Nahuas; — so called because it persisted among the Tarascos.

Ta·ras'can, *n.* A Tarasco.

Ta·ras'co (tä·räs'kō), **Ta·rasc'** (-räsk'), *n.* An Indian of a civilized people of Michoacán, who, according to tradition, migrated from the north at about the same time as the Aztecs, against whom they were able to maintain their independence. Their culture, comparable to that of the Nahuas, preserved many features of the archaic culture of central Mexico. They were the tallest and handsomest Indians of the region. Their descendants now number about 250,000. See TARASCAN, *adj.*

Ta'rasque' (tä'räsk'), *n.* [F.] In French folklore, an amphibious monster which devoured many persons about Tarascon. According to the *Golden Legend,* St. Martha, patroness of Tarascon, tamed him by throwing holy water on him. The festival of Tarasque is celebrated annually with great pomp at Tarascon and Beaucaire.

ta·ras'sis (tä·räs'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tarassein* to disturb.] *Med.* Hysteria in males.

ta·ra'ta, ta·ra'tah (tä·rä'tä; *colloq.* tä·rä'tä), *n.* [Maori.] A small evergreen tree (*Pittosporum eugenioides*) of New Zealand, having white bark and fragrant corymbs of pale-yellow flowers; — called also *hedge laurel, turpentine tree, white mapau.*

tar'a·tan'ta·ra (tär'ä·tăn'tä·rä; -tăn·tär'ä; -tĭr'rä), *n.* [L.] A tantara; a blare, as of a trumpet. — **tar'a·tan'ta·ra,** *v. i.* — **tar'a·tan'ta·rize** (-rīz), *v. i.*

ta·rau' (tä·rou'), *n.* [Burmese *tayau.*] A Burmese viol instrument with three silk strings.

ta·rax'a·cin (tä·răk'sä·sĭn), *n.* [*Taraxacum* + L. *cera* wax + *-in.*] *Chem.* A bitter crystalline extract from the root of the common dandelion. Both it and **tar'ax·ac'er·in** (tär'äks·äs'ēr·ĭn) are indefinite mixtures.

Ta·rax'a·cum (tä·răk'sä·kŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *ṭarakhshaqūq, -aqūn,* of Per. origin.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of chiefly weedy, nearly cosmopolitan herbs (family Cichoriaceae), with bitter foliage, usually yellow flower heads, and fluffy achenes. *T. officinale* is the dandelion (which see).
2. [*not cap.*] *Pharm.* The dried rhizome and roots of the dandelion *T. officinale,* used as a bitter and laxative.

tar baby. **a** A character in a widespread myth, the fundamental incident in which is the trapping of someone who sticks fast to this character; — called also *pitch man.* **b** [*cap.*] A character in Joel Chandler Harris's "Uncle Remus" stories who by his stickiness catches Br'er Rabbit. See UNCLE REMUS.

tar base. *Chem.* Any organic base, as aniline, pyridine, or quinoline, obtained from tar.

tar'bet (tär'bĕt), *n.* [Gael. *tairbeart,* prop., a portage; akin to L. *trans* across, over (see TRANS-), and E. BEAR to carry.] *Scot.* **a** An isthmus. **b** A portage.

tar'board' (tär'bōrd'; 181), *n.* A tough millboard made from junk and old tarred rope. — **tar'board',** *adj.*

tar·boosh' (tär·bōōsh'), *n.* [Ar. *ṭarbūsh;* cf. F. *tarbouch.*] A red cap formerly worn by Turks and still worn by other Easterners, alone or swathed with linen or other stuff to make a turban. See FEZ. — **tar·booshed'** (-bōōsht'), *adj.*

tar'box' (tär'bŏks'), *n.* A box of salve for anointing sores on sheep; hence, a shepherd. *Obs.*

tar'boy' (-boi'), *n.* A boy employed to apply tar to wounds given to sheep in shearing. *Australasia.*

tar'brush' (tär'brŭsh'), *n.* A brush for applying tar; — esp. in phrases; as, knight of the *tarbrush,* a sailor; touch of the *tarbrush,* a strain of Indian or negro blood.

tar'bush' (-bōōsh'), *n.* **a** The yerba santa. **b** Any of several Californian shrubs of the genus *Chamaebatia.* **c** A sticky shrub (*Flourensia cernua*), family Carduaceae, of the southwestern United States and Mexico.

‖tar·bush' (tär·bōōsh'). Var. of TARBOOSH.

tar'butt·ite (tär'bŭt·īt), *n.* [After P. C. *Tarbutt,* who collected it.] A basic zinc phosphate, $Zn_3(PO_4)_2 \cdot Zn(OH)_2$, in clusters of colorless or pale-yellow, red, or green triclinic crystals. H., 3.75. Sp. gr., 4.12.

tar camphor. Naphthalene.

tar cancer. *Med.* Cancer caused by the irritating action of tar, as in the skin of an experimental animal.

tar'-coal', *adj.* Coal-black. *Southern U. S.*

tar concrete. = TAR MACADAM **b.** *U. S.*

‖tar'da·men'te (tär'dä·mĕn'tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Slowly; — a direction.

‖tar·dan'do (tär·dän'dō), *adj.* [It.] Ritardando.

tarde (tärd), *adj. & adv.* [L. *tardus* slow.] Late; slow. *Obs.*

‖tar'de (tär'dā), *n.* [Sp.] Afternoon; evening.

Tar'de·nois'i·an (tär'dĕ·noiz'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* [From Fère-en-*Tardenois,* France.] Designating a transition period between the Paleolithic and Neolithic ages, the culture of which is characterized by small flint implements of geometric form. By some authorities it is regarded as contemporaneous with the Azilian, by others as immediately following that period. The type station is Fère-en-Tardenois, France, but such flint implements are found in western Europe, northern Africa, and the coast of Asia as far east as India. The culture is prob. that of a fishing people.

Tar'di·gra'da (tär'dĭ·grā'dä), *n. pl.* [NL. See TARDIGRADE, *adj.*] **1.** *Zool.* In old classifications, an order of mammals equivalent to the Bradypodidae, or sloths.
2. A division of arthropods containing numerous microscopic mitelike creatures found in water, damp moss, etc. They resemble arachnids in having four pairs of legs, but they lack mouth appendages and circulatory and respiratory organs, and have a pair of peculiar styliform piercing organs connected with the pharynx. Leading genera are *Macrobiotus* and *Echiniscus,* the former including the species most commonly known as *bear animalcules,* or *water bears,* names extended to all the group.

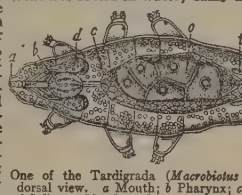

One of the Tardigrada (*Macrobiotus schultzii*), dorsal view. *a* Mouth; *b* Pharynx; *c* Stomach; *d* Salivary Glands; *e* Ovary; *f* Accessory Gland; *g* Excretory Tubes. Much enlarged.

tar'di·grade (tär'dĭ·grād), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *tardigradus,* fr. *tardus* slow + *gradi* to step.] **1.** Moving or stepping slowly; slow-paced; sluggish.
2. Of or pertaining to the Tardigrada.

tar'di·grade, *n.* One of the Tardigrada.

tar·dil'o·quous (tär·dĭl'ō·kwŭs), *adj.* Also **tar·dil'o·quent** (-kwĕnt). Slow of speech. — **tar·dil'o·quence** (-kwĕns), *n.* — **tar·dil'o·quy** (-kwĭ), *n.* *All Obs.*

tar distillate. In petroleum refining, a fraction containing heavy oils and paraffin.

tar'di·ty, *n.* [L. *tarditas.*] Slowness; tardiness. *Obs.*

tar'dive (tär'dĭv), *adj.* [F. *tardif.* See TARDY.] Tending to or characterized by lateness.

tar'dle (tär'd'l), *n.* A tangle. *Dial. Eng.*

‖tar'do (tär'dō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Slow; — a direction.

tar drum. In petroleum distilling, a separator in which the heavier vapors are condensed.

tar'dy (tär'dĭ), *adj.;* TAR'DI·ER (-dĭ·ĕr); TAR'DI·EST. [F. *tardif* (cf. OF. nom. *tardis*), fr. VL. *tardivus,* fr. L. *tardus* slow, of obscure origin. Cf. RETARD.] **1.** Moving with a slow pace or motion; slow; not swift. "The *tardy* flight of time." *Sandys.*
2. Not being in season; late; also, dilatory; given to delay; — opposed to *prompt;* as, *tardy* in one's payments.
The *tardy* plants in our cold orchards placed. *Waller.*
3. Unprepared; off guard; also, remiss. *Obs.*
Syn. — Behindhand, remiss, lagging. See SLOW.
Ant. — Punctual, ready. See PROMPT.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
tardy-gaited, tardy-moving, tardy-rising.
— **tar'di·ly** (tär'dĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **tar'di·ness** (-dĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.*

tar'dy, *adv.* Tardily.

tar'dy, *n.* One who is tardy.

tar'dy, *v. t.* To retard. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To delay. *Rare.*

tare (tär), *n.* [Cf. dial. *tarefitch* the wild vetch, and D. *tarwe* wheat.] **1.** The seed of a vetch.
2. Any of several vetches, esp. *Vicia sativa* and *V. hirsuta,* the latter called also *tare vetch.*
3. a *Bib.* A weed of grainfields, supposed to be the darnel. **b** = SEED, *n.,* 3 **b**; — in a bad sense.

tare, *n.* [F. *tare;* fr. Ar. *ṭarḥah* that which is thrown away, removed, fr. *ṭaraḥa* to reject, remove.] **1.** *Com.* A deduction from the weight of goods and a container or vehicle, made in allowance for the weight of the cask, bag, or whatever contains the commodity and is weighed with it. Tare is ***actual*** or ***real*** when determined by the actual weight of the container; ***average*** when estimated by the weight of a number of packages out of a large number of similar ones; ***customary*** when a uniform rate is established by custom; ***customs tare*** when fixed arbitrarily by customs laws and regulations; ***estimated tare,*** when fixed upon for any

---

Ta·pu'yo (tä·pōō'yō). Var. of TAPUYA.

tap'wort', *n.* Tap beer. *Obs.*

ta'qua (tä'kwĕ). Var. of TAGUA.

tar'a·did'dle. Var. of TARRADIDDLE.

tar'a·gon (tär'ä·gŏn). Var. of TARRAGON.

Ta'rah (tä'rä; tär'ä; 79). *Bib.*

Ta·ra'i. Var. of TERAI.

ta'ra·ki'hi (tä'rä·kē'hē), *n.* Var. of TERAKIHI.

Tar'a·iah (tär'ä·ī·ä). *Bib.*

ta'ra·pin. Var. of TERRAPIN.

Ta'ra·pon (tä'rä·pŏn), *n.* See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

ta·rax'a·con, *n.* Taraxacum. *Obs.*

n. [*tarantula + -ism.*] = TARANTISM.

tar'a·ped (tär'ä·pĕd). Var. of TAROPATCH.

tar'a·patch (tär'ä·păch). Var. of TARAPED.

tar'aph. Var. of TARAF.

ta·ra·ra·ka (tä·rä·rä·kä), *n.* See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

ta·rax'a·con, *n.* Taraxacum. *Obs.*

Tar'a·zed (tär'ä·zĕd), *n.* See STAR, *Table.*

tar'ba·dil'lo, *n.* = TABARDILLO.

tar'ble (tär'b'l). Illit. corrupt. of TERRIBLE, TOLERABLE.

tar·bog'an, tar·bog'gin (tär·bŏg'ăn, -ĭn). Vars. of TOBOGGAN.

tar'breech', *n.* A sailor. *Obs.*

tar'cel. ✝ TASSEL, TERCEL.

tarce'let. ✝ TERCELET.

tarchon. ✝ TARRAGON.

tard. Tarred. *Ref. Sp.*

tard'ance, *n.* Tardiness. *Obs.*

tard'ant, *adj.* [F., pres. part. of *tarder* to linger.] Slow; lingering. *Obs.*

tar·da'tion (tär·dā'shŭn), *n.* Erroneously **tar'di·da'tion** (tär'dĭ·dā'shŭn). [LL. *tardatio.*] Retardation; slowness. *Obs.*

tar'di·gra'dous (tär'dĭ·grā'dŭs; tär·dĭg'rä·), *adj.* = TARDIGRADE.

tar'di·tude, *n.* [L. *tarditudo.*] = TARDITY. *Rare.*

particular package by judging from the weight of other similar packages; ***supertare***, when specially allowed in excess of the usual amount.
2. *Chem.* **a** A counterweight; esp., an empty vessel similar to one being used as a container, used to counterpoise any change in weight of the container due to temperature, moisture, etc. **b** A deduction made for the weight of a container.
3. *Sugar Making.* Soil and like material adhering to sugar beets; as, the percentage of *tare* for a load is estimated from a sample.

tare (târ), *v. t.;* TARED (târd); TAR'ING (târ'ĭng). To ascertain or mark the tare of; to weigh so as to determine the tare. — *v. i. Wool Trade.* To yield top over noil (in a specified proportion or degree); as, this wool *tares* well.

tare (târ; târ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. and archaic & dial. Eng. past tense & past part. of TEAR, *v.*

tare (târ). Variant of TEAR, TUR.

ta're (tä'rĕ), *n.* [Kanarese *tāre* silver.] = 1st TARA.

tare' an' ag'es (târ' ăn ăj'ĭz). Also **tare' an' ouns'** *or* **oun'ty** (ounz', oun'tĭ). A mild oath. *Ir.*

tare and tret. Allowances for weight of boxes or packages containing goods and for waste respectively. *Obs.*

tare'fitch' (târ'fĭch'), *n.* Tare vetch. See 1st TARE, 2. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

tare grass. **a** = 1st TARE, 2. **b** Cow vetch.

ta·ren'te (tä·rĕn'tā; *F.* tà'rĕNt'), *n.* [F.] A gecko (*Tarentola mauritanica*) of southern Europe and adjacent countries, found esp. among old ruins.

Tar'en·tine (tăr'ĕn·tĭn; *see* -INE), *adj.* [L. *Tarentinus*, fr. *Tarentum*, fr. Gr. *Taras*, *-antos*.] Of or pertaining to Tarentum, a Greek city of ancient Italy, now Taranto. — *n.* An inhabitant of Tarentum.

tare room. A room at a sugar-beet dump where the tare on samples of sugar beets is determined.

tare vetch. See 1st TARE, 2.

tar·fa' (tär·fä'), *n.* [Ar. *ṭarfa.*] A tropical African tree (*Sterculia cinerea*) with ashy foliage and pinkish, paniculate flowers.

tarfe (târf), *n.* The brim of a hat. *Obs.*

tar'flow'er (tär'flou'ĕr), *n.* An evergreen undershrub (*Bejaria racemosa*), family Ericaceae, of the southern United States, with pinkish-white, racemose flowers, and bristly-hairy twigs.

targe (tärj), *n.* [OF. See TARGET.] **1. a** *Archaic.* A shield or target. See TARGET, *n.*, 1. **b** *Obs.* A protection.
2. A document; an official paper. *Obs.*

targe (tärj; *Scot.* tärj), *v. t.;* TARGED (tärjd; tärjd); TARG'ING (tär'jĭng; tär'-). [Origin uncert.] *Chiefly Scot.* **a** To beat; scold. **b** To cross-question; to harass with questions; also, to censure; to reprimand sharply. **c** To keep in order or under strict discipline.

targe (tärj), *n.* A targer. *Scot.*

targe'man (tärj'măn), *n.* A man carrying a targe.

targ'er (tär'jĕr), *n.* [From TARGE, *v. t.*] A scold; shrew. *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.*

tar'get (tär'gĕt; -gĭt; 119), *n.* [OF. *targette*, later *targuete*, dim. of *targue* (cf. It. *targa*, dim. *targhetta*), *targe*, of Teut. origin; cf. AS. *targe*, *targa* (perh. fr. ON.), G. *zarge* a frame, case, border, OHG. *zarga*, ON. *targa* shield.] **1.** A kind of small shield or buckler, esp. one of circular form. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

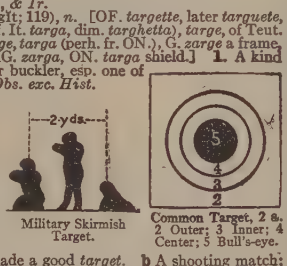

Military Skirmish Target. Common Target, 2 a. 2 Outer; 3 Inner; 4 Center; 5 Bull's-eye.

2. A butt or mark to shoot at, as for practice, or to test the accuracy of a firearm or the force of a projectile. Hence: **a** A butt or mark that is marked by the shots fired at it to complete a score; as, he made a good *target*. **b** A shooting match; also, the score made at such a match. **c** Any solid object or hard surface in the path of a stream of projectiles.
3. Anything made the object of remarks, ridicule, criticisms, etc.; a butt; as, an unwitting *target* for their jeers.
4. An object like a target (sense 1); as: *Obs.* **a** A metal ornament, esp. for the head. **b** A coin. **c** A cymbal. **d** *Scot.* A tassel or pendant; also, a shred; tatter.
5. *Archery.* A mat of straw four feet in diameter with a canvas face painted in five circles (see PRINCE'S RECKONING), mounted on a tripodal stand.
6. *Cookery.* A thin cut; a slice; specif., of lamb, a piece consisting of the neck and breast joints. *Eng.*
7. *Elec.* An indicator to show that an electrical relay has functioned. Cf. DROP, *n.*, **7 f.**
8. *Mil. & Nav.* Anything that is fired at; as, the enemy's cavalry was the battery's *target*.
9. *Physics.* The metallic surface, usually of platinum or tungsten, upon which the stream of cathode rays within an X-ray tube is focused. The target thus becomes the source from which the X-rays emanate.
10. *Railroads.* A day signal attached to a switch stand, indicating by its position (***position target***), by its shape (***shape target***), by its color (***color target***), etc., whether the switch is open or closed. A ***position target*** is usually a single disk of metal (cf. SEMAPHORE); a ***shape target*** or a ***color target*** usually consists of two plates of different shapes or colors set at right angles. The two features of shape and color are often combined. A ***blind target*** is a flat disk of metal, usually turned edgewise (the *blind* position) to indicate safety. *U. S.*

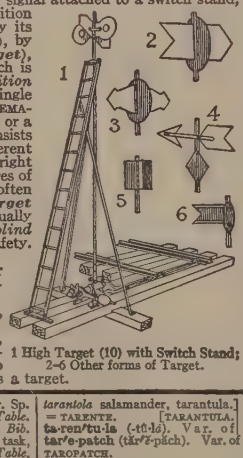

1 High Target (10) with Switch Stand; 2–6 Other forms of Target.

11. *Surv.* The vane or sliding sight on a leveling staff.
Syn. — Object, butt, mark.

tar'get (tär'gĕt; 119), *v. t.;* TAR'GET·ED; TAR'GET·ING. **1.** Orig., to shield; now, to use as a target.
2. *Mil.* To determine by experiment the firing data necessary for (a given firearm) to obtain accuracy at all ranges.
3. *Railroads.* To signal by means of a target.

target arrow. The light arrow of modern competitive archery, nearly identical with the ancient butt shaft.

target bass. = 7th BASS **d.** *Archery.*

target day. *Archery.* A day set by a club for formal shooting.

tar'get·ed (tär'gĕt·ĕd; -gĭt·ĭd; 119), *adj.* Furnished with a target.

tar'get·eer' (-ēr'), *n.* Also **tar'get·ier'.** One armed with a target or shield.

target frame. *Mil.* A frame used for supporting the cloth target used in range shooting; esp., the rectangular frame used for small-arms targets, or the base and mast which support the pyramidal target used for some seacoast guns.

target lamp *or* **lantern.** *Railroads.* A lamp or lantern for use at a switch target.

tar'get·man (tär'gĕt·măn; 119), *n.* Orig., one armed with a target (sense 1); now, one who uses a target (sense 10) in signaling.

target meeting. *Archery.* A competitive meeting conducted by a club, as disting. from a public meeting.

target practice. Practice in shooting at targets.

target range. *Mil.* = RANGE, *n.*, 15 **b.**

target rifle. *Firearms.* A rifle made with special care and accuracy for target shooting.

target rod. See LEVELING ROD.

target shaft. *Archery.* A target arrow.

target spot. *Plant Pathol.* Early blight of the potato and tomato. See EARLY BLIGHT.

Tar'gu al'pha·bet (tär'gōō). [From *Tār(i)gi*, Berber form of Ar. *Tāriqi*, adj. fr. *Tāriq*, pl. *Ṭawāriq*, Tuareg.] The alphabet used by the Tuaregs. See TIFINAGH.

Tar'gum (tär'gŭm; *Heb.* tär·gōōm'), *n.*; *pl.* -GUMS (-gŭmz), TARGUMIM (tär'gōō·mēm'). [Heb. *Targūm*, fr. Aram. *targūm* interpretation. Cf. DRAGOMAN.] A translation or paraphrase of some portion of the Old Testament in the Aramaic of Judea or Galilee (formerly often erroneously called *Chaldee*), mostly dating in the present form from the Geonic period and later, but in part based on oral tradition going back to the pre-Christian Roman period or earlier. Formerly called also *Chaldee Paraphrase*. See VERSION. Among the important Targums now extant are: For the Pentateuch, the ***Targum of Onkelos***, or ***Babylonian Targum on the Pentateuch***; the ***Targum of Jonathan*** (pseudo-Jonathan), or ***Jerusalem Targum I***, a complete Targum on the Pentateuch; for the Prophets, the ***Targum of Jonathan bar Uzziel***, called also the ***Babylonian Targum on the Prophets***; for the Hagiographa, Targums for Psalms, Proverbs, Job, the Megilloth, and Chronicles. No Targums have been found for Ezra, Nehemiah, or Daniel. — **Tar·gum'ic** (tär·gŭm'ĭk), *adj.* — **Tar·gum'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

Tar'gum, *v. t. & i.* Also **Tar'gum·ize** (-īz). To make a Targum, or paraphrased translation (of).

Tar'gum·ist (tär'gŭm·ĭst), *n.* The writer of a Targum; one versed in the Targums. — **Tar'gum·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

Tar'heel' (tär'hēl'), *n.* Also **Tar'heel'er.** A native of the North Carolina pine barrens; — a nickname. *Colloq., U. S.*

Tarheel State. North Carolina; — a nickname.

tar'hood (tär'hŏŏd), *n.* Sailors collectively. *Slang.*

ta·rī' (tä·rē'), *n.* [It. *tarì*, *taro*, pl. *tarì*.] A minor medieval coin struck in Italy, Sicily, and Malta.

Ta'ri, *n.*, *or* **Ta'ri Pen'nu** (tä'rē pĕn'ōō). The earth goddess of the Khonds, to whom human sacrifices were frequent.

Ta'ri·a'na (tä'rē·ä'nä), *n.* An Indian of an Arawakan tribe dwelling in northwestern Brazil.

tar'iff (tăr'ĭf), *n.* [It. *tariffa*, fr. Ar. *ta'rīf* information, explanation, definition, fr. *'arifa* to know, to inform, explain.] **1.** A schedule, system, or scheme of duties imposed by a government on goods imported or exported, esp. one on imports, as in the United States and Great Britain, which have no export duties. A tariff may be imposed solely for, and with reference to, the production of revenue (***revenue tariff***, or ***tariff for revenue***), or for the artificial fostering of home industries (***protective tariff***), or as a means of coercing foreign governments, as in case of ***retaliatory tariffs*** intended to compel the grant of reciprocity privileges. Cf. PROTECTION, 5; FREE TRADE. In United States history, the most important tariffs are: **a** The high protective tariff of 1828, called by its opponents the ***Tariff of Abominations***, which led to the nullification movement. **b** The tariff of 1833, known as the ***Compromise Tariff***, introduced as a compromise measure by Henry Clay, which provided for a graduated reduction of the duties year by year until 1842, when they should stand at 20 per cent as a horizontal rate. **c** The ***Walker Tariff*** of 1846, framed by Robert J. Walker, then Secretary of the Treasury, which modified the protective duties and grouped articles into various schedules at different rates, all the articles in each paying at the same rate. **d** The ***Morrill Tariff*** of 1861, introduced by J. S. Morrill, senator from Vermont, which was made as a revenue tariff, but operated largely as a protective tariff. **e** The ***McKinley Act*** of 1890, which raised duties to a high point. **f** The ***Dingley Act*** of 1897 (repealing the Wilson Act of 1894, which had lowered duties in many lines) raised duties higher than under the McKinley Act. **g** The ***Payne-Aldrich Tariff*** of 1909, which showed some, but on the whole inconsiderable, reductions from the Dingley Act. **h** The ***Underwood Tariff*** of 1913, in which there are substantial reductions in a large number of duties. **i** The ***Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act*** of 1922, of very high protective duties.
2. The duty, or rate of duty, imposed in a tariff (sense 1); as, the *tariff* on wool; a *tariff* of two cents a pound.
3. A published schedule of rates or charges, esp. if arranged by a common carrier; as, a passenger *tariff*.
4. An arithmetical table, as for multiplication. *Obs.*
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

tariff-born	tariff maker	tariff-regulating, *adj.*
tariff-bound	tariff making	tariff-ridden
tariff duty	tariff-protected	tariff-tinkering, *adj.*
tariff-fed	tariff-raised	tariff treaty
tariff law	tariff-raising, *adj.*	tariff-wise, *adj.*

tar'iff (tăr'ĭf), *v.*; TAR'IFFED (-ĭft); TAR'IFF·ING. *Intransitive:* To be concerned with tariffs. *Rare.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To make a list of duties on, as goods.
2. To list or schedule the tariff value of.
3. To effect or affect with a certain result by a tariff.
4. To make protariff.

Tariff Commission. An advisory board of six members established by Congress in 1916 to study the administration and effects of the customs laws and their relation to the federal revenues.

tar'iff·i·ca'tion (tăr'ĭf·ĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* Fixation of a tariff; also, conversion to a protariff policy.

tar'iff·ist (tăr'ĭf·ĭst), *n.* Also **tar'iff·ite** (-īt). An advocate of tariff.

tar'iff·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To subject to tariff.

tariff reform. Reform of a tariff; usually, (1) in the United States, a reduction of import duties, as opposed to protection; (2) in Great Britain, an extension of import duties, as opposed to free trade. — **tariff reformer.**

tariff wall. A rate of custom duties which checks imports.

tar'in (tăr'ĭn), *n.* [F., perh. of imitative origin.] The European siskin.

ta·ri'qat (tä·rē'kŭt), *n.* The Sufi path or way of spiritual development. See AHWAL.

ta·rir'ic (tä·rĭr'ĭk), *or* **tar'i·rin'ic** (tăr'ĭ·rĭn'ĭk), **ac'id.** *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_{19}H_{28}O_3$, existing as an ester in the oil of the seeds of certain species of *Picramnia* (syn. *Tariri*). Its diiodide is used in medicine as a substitute for inorganic iodides.

tar'ish (tär'ĭsh), *adj.* Like tares.

Tar·ka'ni (tär·kä'nē), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **Tar'ka·la'ni** (tär'kä·lä'nē). One of a group of independent Pathan hill tribes, west of Panjkora River, North-West Frontier Province, India. They are of Durani descent.

tar'ka·shi (tär'kä·shē), *n.* [Per., pert. to wires.] The inlaying of woodwork with decorative designs in brass wire. *Northern India.*

tar'kee·an (tŭr'kē·ăn), *n.* [Cf. Hind., Panjabi, & Marathi *tarkārī* vegetables, Oriya *tarakārī* curry.] Vegetable curry. *India.*

tar·khan' (tŭr·kăn'), *n.* A member of a low Mohammedan caste of artisans of Upper India.

tar'la·tan (tär'lä·tăn), *n.* Also **tar'le·tan** (tär'lĕ·-). [F. *tarlatane*, of uncert. origin.] A kind of thin, stiff, transparent muslin, used for dresses, caps, etc.

tar'la·taned (-tănd), *adj.* Clad in tarlatan.

tar'leath'er (tär'lĕth'ĕr), *n.* A strip of dried sheepskin cut from the belly. *Obs.*

tarl'ton·ize (tärl'tŭn·īz), *v. i.* To improvise verses in the manner of the comedian Richard Tarlton (d. 1588). *Rare.*

Tar'mac (tär'măk), *n.* [*tar* + *macadam.*] A trade-mark applied to a bituminous binder for roads; hence [*sometimes not cap.*]: **a** This binder. **b** *Eng.* A tar-macadam road.

tar macadam. **a** *U. S.* A pavement constructed by spraying or pouring a tar binder over courses of crushed stone in situ, and then consolidating with a power roller. **b** *Brit.* A concrete of tar mixed in a plant and shaped on the roadway.

tar'mo·sined (tär'mō·sīnd), *adj.* [Cf. Gael. *tar m-ais* backwards.] Made so that either side may be worn outside; — said of a garment. *Obs.*

tarn (tärn), *n.* [ME. *terne*, of Scand. orig.; cf. ON. *tjörn.*] A small steep-banked mountain lake or pool.
☞ COMBINATIONS are: **tarn'-brown', tarn'side'.**

tar'nal (tär'năl), *adj. & adv.* Eternal; — used as an oath. — **tar'nal·ly,** *adv. Both Dial. & Slang.*

tar·na'tion (tär·nā'shŭn). [Cf. TARNAL, DAMNATION.] Euphemistic for DAMNATION; — used as *adj.*, *adv.*, & *n. Dial. & Slang.*

Tarn'helm (tärn'hĕlm), *n.* [G. See TARNKAPPE; HELMET.] In the *Ring of the Nibelung*, a helmet rendering its wearer invisible. It is the Tarnkappe (see SIEGFRIED) of the old legends.

tar'nish (tär'nĭsh), *v. t.;* TAR'NISHED (-nĭsht); TAR'NISH·ING. [F. *ternir*, fr. *terne* dull, dim, wan, perh. of Teut. orig.; cf. OHG. *tarni* hidden, OS. *derni*, AS. *derne*, *dierne*.] To diminish, dull, or destroy the luster of; to sully; to soil or dull, esp. by or as by a change due to the action of the air, dust, dirt, etc.; as, to *tarnish* a metal; hence, to spoil; taint; as, to *tarnish* one's reputation. — *v. i.* To lose luster; become dull, dim, discolored, or tainted.
Syn. — Stain, smirch, dim, obscure, cloud.
Ant. — Brighten, polish, shine.

tar'nish, *n.* **1.** State of being tarnished; **stain; soil; blemish;** also, a tarnished surface or appearance.
2. *Mineral.* Altered luster or surface color of a mineral, due either to slight alteration or to a thin film of deposition.

tar'nished plant bug (tär'nĭsht). An abundant widespread bug (*Lygus pratensis*), family Miridae, destructive to many kinds of plants. It sucks the sap from buds, leaves, fruits, and nursery stock. See STOPBACK.

tar'nish·er (tär'nĭsh·ĕr), *n.* One that tarnishes.

tar number. *Anal. Chem.* A number, variously determined, measuring the amount of tarry or gummy matter in mineral oils under conditions of use.

ta'ro (tä'rō), *n.*; *pl.* TAROS (-rōz). [Tahitian and Maori.] **a** An aroid (*Colocasia esculenta*) of the Pacific islands, grown throughout the tropics for its edible starchy tuberous rootstocks and, in temperate regions, together with *C. antiquorum*, for ornament under the name *elephant's-ear*. **b** The rootstock of this plant, a food staple in the tropics. It is variously cooked, and in Hawaii is made into a fermented paste (poi).

ta'ro (tä'rō), *n.*; *pl.* TARI (-rē'). [It.] *Numis.* Tari.

tar oil. Any oil obtained from tar, usually by distillation.

tar'o·patch (tär'ō·păch), *n.* [*taro* + *patch* as in *corn patch*, *cotton patch* (with word for instrument understood).] A ukulele, esp. one with eight strings; — called also ***taropatch fiddle*** or ***violin.***

tar'ot (tăr'ŏt), *n.* [F., fr. It. *tarocco*, of obscure origin.] A playing card, first used in Italy in the 14th century, having a grilled or checkered back. A pack had 78 cards, 22 being trumps (specif. **tar'ots** [-ŏts]). Also, chiefly in *pl.*, a game with such cards.

tarp (tärp), *n.* Short for TARPAULIN.

tar'pan (tär'păn), *n.* [Russ.] A dun-colored, small, swift, and hardy wild horse of the steppes of Central Asia.

tar paper. Paper impregnated with some bituminous substance, used in building.

tar·pau'lī·an (tär·pô'lĭ·ăn), *n. & adj.* = TARPAULIN. *Obs.*

tar·pau'lin (tär·pô'lĭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. *tar* + *palling* a covering, fr. PALL cloth.] **1.** Canvas covered with tar, paint, or other waterproof composition, esp. when in a large sheet and used for covering the hatches of a ship, hammocks, boats, etc.
2. A hat or coat made of, or covered with, tarpaulin.

---

ta·re'a, *n.* [Cuban Sp., fr. Sp. *tarea* task.] See MEASURE, *Table.* **Ta're·a** (tär'rē·ä; tä·rē'ä; 79). *Bib.*

ta·re'fa (tä·rē'fä), *n.* [Pg., task, day's work.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

tar'ent·ism. Var. of TARANTISM.

ta·ren'to·la (tä·rĕn'tō·lä), *n.* [It. *tarantola* salamander, tarantula.] = TARENTE. [TARANTULA.

ta·ren'tu·la (-tŭ·lä). Var. of

tar'e·patch (tär'ē·păch). Var. of TAROPATCH.

tar'get·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

tar'get·shy' (66), *adj.* See -SHY.

targuet. † TARGET.

tarie. † TAR, to incite; TARRY.

ta'rie (tä'rĭ), *n.* [Gael. crann*tara*, croi*tara*.] = CRANTARA, CROSTARIE. *Scot.*

tarier. † TARRIER, TERRIER.

tar'iff·a·ble. See -ABLE.

tar'iff·ism, *n.* See -ISM.

tar'iff·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

Ta·ri'ri (tä·rĭ'rĭ), *n.* [NL., fr. Calibi *tariri*, name of one species.] Syn. of PICRAMNIA.

tar'le·tan. Var. of TARLATAN.

tar'lies. † TRELLIS.

tar'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

tar'mined (tär'mĭnd). Apbetic for DETERMINED. *Dial.*

tar'nish·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

tar'nish·ment, *n.* See -MENT.

tar'nish·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

Tarn'kap'pe (tärn'kăp'ē), *n.* [G. See TARNISH; CAP.] See SIEGFRIED.

tarn'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

tar'oc (tăr'ŏk), *n.* [It. *tarocco.*] = TAROT.

ta·roc'co, *n.* [It.] = TAROT.

tar'ok. Var. of TAROT.

8. A sailor; a tar; — a nickname. *Now Rare.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:
tarpaulin-covered, tarpaulin-lined, tarpaulinmaker.

tar·pau'lin (tär-pô'lĭn), *adj.* **1.** Made of tarpaulin.
2. Sailorlike; sea-bred.

tar·pau'lin, *v. t. & i.* To cover with or take shelter under a tarpaulin.

tarpaulin muster. *Naut.* A pooling of funds for common use; — so called because originally all hands in a ship's crew gathered around and tossed their money into a tarpaulin. See TARPAULIN, *n.*, 2.

Tar·pe'ia (tär-pē'yȧ), *n.* [L.] In Roman legend, a maiden who betrayed the citadel to the Sabines for the promise of "what they wore on their arms," meaning their gold bracelets. They threw their shields on her and killed her.

Tar·pe'ian (-yăn), *adj.* [L. *Tarpeius.*] Pertaining to or designating a peak of the Capitoline hill, Rome, from which condemned criminals were hurled as was Tarpeia. See SEVEN HILLS; cf. BARATHRUM.

Tar'pel·ites (tär'pĕl·īts), *n. pl. Bib.* A people settled in Samaria by the Assyrians.

tar'pon (tär'pŏn), *n.; pl.* TARPONS (-pŏnz), sometimes TARPON. See PLURAL, *Note.* [Origin uncert.; cf. D. *tarpoen,* and, among the negroes of Guiana, *trapoeng,* both perh. fr. E.] A marine fish (*Tarpon atlanticus*), order Isospondyli, common on the coast of Florida in the Gulf of Mexico and among the West Indies. Its body is elongate and compressed, with very large scales, brilliantly silvery on the sides and belly. It reaches a length of about six feet and a weight of about 200 pounds and is a noted game fish. Its flesh is not often eaten. Called also *grande écaille, savanilla, silverfish,* and *silver king.*

Tarpon. 1/30

tar pool. A natural pool of petroleum residues, usually asphaltic.

tar'pot' (tär'pŏt'), *n.* A pot containing tar; hence, *Humorous,* a sailor.

tar putty. A mixture of tar and lampblack.

Tar'quin (tär'kwĭn), *n.* In Roman legend, one of a family to which belonged the fifth king (Lucius Tarquinius Priscus) and the seventh king (L. Tarquinius Superbus). In consequence of the misdeed of Sextus, son of the latter, the family was expelled from Rome. Cf. LUCRECE, 2.

Tar'quin·ish, *adj.* Like Tarquin, the last king of ancient Rome; proud; haughty; overbearing.

tar'rack (tär'ăk), *n.* The common tern. See TERN. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

tar'ra·did'dle (tär'ȧ·dĭd''l; 66), *n.* A fib; lie; also, a liar. — *v. i. & t.* To tell, or impose on by telling, tarradiddles. — **tar'ra·did'dler** (-dĭd'lẽr), *n. All Colloq.*

tar'ra·gon (tär'ȧ·gŏn), *n.* [Sp. *taragona,* fr. Ar. *ṭarkhun,* fr. Gr. *drakōn* a dragon; cf. L. *dracunculus* tarragon. See DRAGON.] **1.** A European herb (*Artemisia dracunculus*) allied to wormwood; also, its aromatic herbage, used for seasoning.
2. A color, yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

tarragon oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

tarragon vinegar. Vinegar, esp. cider vinegar, flavored with tarragon.

Tar'ra·teen (tär'ȧ·tēn), **Tar'ra·tine** (-tĭn), *n.* An Abnaki.

tarred (tärd), *adj.* Smeared, treated, or covered with tar.

tarred fittings. *Naut.* Spun yarn, marline, and other small rope, designated usually by the number of threads or yarns which it contains.

tar'rer (tär'ẽr), *n.* A workman who covers textiles, wood, etc., with tar.

tar'ri (tär'rē), *n.* [F. *tarrie,* perh. from Ar. *ṭarār.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*

tar'ri·ance (tär'ĭ·ăns), *n.* **1.** *Archaic.* **a** Tarrying; delay. **b** Sojourn.
2. *Obs.* **a** Awaiting. **b** Hindrance.

tar'ri·er (tär'ĭ·ẽr), *n.* One who tarries or delays.

tar'ri·er (tär'ĭ·ẽr; tăr'-), *n.* Var. of TERRIER. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tar'rish (tär'ĭsh), *adj.* Like tar; tarry; hence, sailorlike; nautical.

tar'rock (tär'ŭk), *n.* [Prob. fr. Greenland Esk. *tâterâq.*] *Brit.* **a** A kittiwake gull before the first molt. **b** A tern.

tar'row (tär'ō; -ŭ), *v. i.* [See TARRY, *v.*] To be reluctant or peevish; to grumble, as at food or payment; also, *Obs.,* to tarry; linger; delay. *Scot.*

tar'ry (tär'ĭ), *adj.* [From TAR, *n.*] **1.** Of or like tar.
2. Tarred; hence, black; soiled; unclean.
— **tar'ri·ly** (-ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **tar'ri·ness,** *n.*

tar'ry (tär'ĭ), *v.;* TAR'RIED (-ĭd); TAR'RY·ING. [ME. *tarien* to irritate, delay, hinder, fr. AS. *tergan, tirgan,* to provoke, irritate; akin to D. *tergen,* G. *zergen;* cf. OF. *tarier* to provoke. The word was perh. influenced by ME. *targen* to delay, fr. OF. *targier.*] *Transitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To irritate; vex. **b** To make weary; to fatigue. **c** To cause to tarry or stay; retard; keep waiting. **d** To defer; put off. **e** To outstay.
2. To wait or stop for; as, to *tarry* a reply. *Archaic.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To delay or be tardy in action; specif., to stay or rest in expectation; to wait.
2. To abide at or in a place; to stay; lodge.

Tarry all night, and wash your feet. *Gen.* xix. 2.
Tarry ye here for us, until we come again. *Ex.* xxiv. 14.

3. To put off going or coming; to linger; loiter.
4. Formerly, to bundle. *U. S.*
5. To continue unaltered. *Obs.*
Syn. — Abide, linger. **Ant.** — Hasten, hurry.

tar'ry, *n.* **1.** Tarrying; delay. *Obs.*
2. Stay; sojourn.

tar'ry–breeks' (tär'ĭ·brēks'), *n.* Also **tar'ry–jack'et, tar'ry–John'.** A sailor. *Orig. Scot.*

tar'ry–fin'gered (tär'ĭ·fĭng'gẽrd; 66), *adj.* Having tarry fingers.

tarry fingers. Thieving fingers. *Chiefly Scot.*

tar'ry·ing (tär'ĭ·ĭng), *adj.* That tarries. — **tar'ry·ing·ly,** *adv.* — **tar'ry·ing·ness,** *n. Rare.*

tarry stool. *Med.* An evacuation from the bowels having the color of tar, caused by hemorrhage in the stomach or intestines.

tars, tarse (tärs), *n.* [OF., prob. fr. ML. *T(h)arsia* Tatary, Turkestan.] A silken stuff, supposedly from Tatary. *Obs.*

tars-, = TARSO- (which see), as in **tars·ad'e·mi'tis, tars·al'gi·a, tars'ec·to'pi·a, tar·si'tis.**

tar'sal (tär'sȧl; -s'l), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* **a** Of or pert. to the tarsus. **b** Designating, or pertaining to, plates of dense connective tissue which serve to stiffen the eyelids of man and many animals. — *n.* A tarsal bone or cartilage.

tarsal arch. *Anat.* Either of two arterial arches (*superior* and *inferior*) near the free margin of the upper or lower eyelid.

tarsal cartilage. *Anat.* The tarsal plate of an eyelid.

tar·sa'le (tär·sā'lē), *n.; pl.* -LIA (-lĭ·ȧ). [NL.] *Anat. & Zool.* One of the bones or cartilages of the tarsus, esp. one of those articulating with the metatarsals.

tarsal gland. The Meibomian gland.

tarsal ligament. *Anat.* One of the short fibrous bands attached to the orbit and the ends of the tarsal plates of the eye.

tarsal tetter. *Med.* An eruptive disease of the edges of the eyelids; a kind of bleareye.

tar sand. A natural impregnation of sand or sandstone with petroleum from which the lighter portions have escaped.

tars·ec'to·my (tärs·ĕk'tō·mĭ), *n.* [*tars-* + *-ectomy.*] Surgical removal of: **a** A bone of the tarsus. **b** Part of the tarsal plate of an eyelid.

tar'si·a (tär'sĭ·ȧ; *It.* tär·sē'ä), *n.* [It.] A kind of Italian inlay work in wood; = INTARSIA **a.**

tar'si·er (tär'sĭ·ẽr), *n.* [F., fr. *tarse* tarsus.] Any of several closely related nocturnal arboreal mammals of the genus *Tarsius* of the East Indies, related to the lemurs. They are about the size of a small squirrel and have soft grayish-brown fur, slender legs, a tufted tail, and very large goggle eyes. The fingers and toes have adhesive discs, and the proximal tarsal bones are very long.

tar'si·oid (tär'sĭ·oid), *adj.* [*Tarsius* + *-oid.*] **1.** Designating a structural stage in the evolution of the primate lower jaw marked by a form narrow in front or in the space for the tip of the tongue.
2. *Zool. & Paleontol.* Resembling or pertaining to the genus *Tarsius.* — *n.* A lemur or fossil belonging or allied to the genus *Tarsius.*

Tar'si·pes (tär'sĭ·pēz), *n.* [NL., fr. *tarsus* + L. *pes* foot.] *Zool.* A genus of small mouselike Australian marsupials with one species (*T. rostratus*) allied to the phalangers. It has a slender prehensile tail, a sharp-pointed nose, and a long extensile tongue with which it secures its food of honey and insects from flowers. It is the type of a subfamily, **Tar'si·pe·di'nae** (-pē·dī'nē), or family, **Tar'si·ped'i·dae** (-pĕd'ĭ·dē).

Tar'si·us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL. See TARSUS.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the tarsiers. It constitutes a family, **Tar·si'i·dae** (tär·sī'ĭ·dē).

tar'so (tär'sō), *n.* [It.] An Italian quartz. *Obs.*

tar'so- (tär'sō-), **tars-.** *Med. & Zool.* A combining form for *tarsus,* denoting: **a** *Tarsus,* as in:

tarsochiloplasty	**tarsophyma**	**tarsoptosis**
tarsoclasis	**tarsoplasia**	**tarsorrhaphy**
tarsomalacia	**tarsoplasty**	**tarsotomy**

b *Tarsal plate,* as in *tarsitis.* **c** *Tarsal and,* as in:
tarso-orbital, tarsophalangeal tarsotibal.

tar'some (tär'sŭm), *adj.* Annoying; vexatious. *Dial.*

tar'so·met'a·tar'sal (tär'sō·mĕt'ȧ·tär'sȧl; -s'l), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* **a** Of or pert. to the tarsus and metatarsus; as, *tarsometatarsal* articulations. **b** Of or pert. to the tarsometatarsus.

tar'so·met'a·tar'sus (-sŭs), *n.* [NL.] The large bone of the shank, or so-called *tarsus,* of a bird; also, the segment of the limb it supports. It consists of the fused metatarsal bones, united with the end of the distal tarsal elements.

Tar'so·nem'i·dae (tär'sō·nĕm'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *tarso-* + Gr. *nēma* thread + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of small, soft-bodied, usually pale-colored mites. Some suck the juices of plants and others feed on insects and other animals. **Tar'so·ne'mus** (-nē'mŭs) is the type genus. — **tar'so·ne'mid** (-mĭd), *n. & adj.*

tar'so·tar'sal (tär'sō·tär'sȧl; -s'l), *adj.* Mediotarsal.

tar spot. *Plant Pathol.* A leaf-blotch disease of maple, willow, oak, etc., caused by fungi of the genus *Rhytisma,* producing raised tarlike spots (black stromatic cushions) on the foliage; also, one of these spots.

tar still. In petroleum refining, a still in which the heavy residuum from the first distillation is rectified. Cf. CRUDE STILL.

tar'sus (tär'sŭs), *n.; pl.* TARSI (-sī). [NL., fr. Gr. *tarsos* the flat of the foot, the edge of the eyelid.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* The ankle; the part of the foot of a vertebrate between the metatarsus and the leg. Also, the small bones collectively which support this part of the limb. There may be nine such bones (a proximal row of three, a centrale, and a distal row of five), but commonly the number is reduced by disappearance or fusion of some elements. In man there are seven, the proximal row being represented by two, the *talus* (*astragalus*), which alone articulates with the leg bones, and the *calcaneus,* or heel bone. The others are the *navicular* (probably representing the centrale), and four distal elements, the *first, second,* and *third* (*external, middle,* and *internal*) *cuneiform,* and the *cuboid.* In birds the tarsal bones are fused with the metatarsal to form the *tarsometatarsus.* This third segment of the leg in birds is often called the *tarsus.*
2. *Zool.* The tarsometatarsus, or shank, of a bird's leg; the part between the so-called knee and foot.
3. *Zool.* The distal part of the limb in certain arthropods; esp.: **a** In insects, the foot, or part distal to the tibia, usually consisting of several (commonly four or five) segments and bearing two claws, and often a pulvillus, at the end. **b** In spiders, the distal segment of the foot.
4. *Anat.* The tarsal plate of the eyelid.

tart (tärt), *adj.* [AS. *teart* severe; perh. akin to TEAR, *v.*] **1.** Sharp to the taste; sour; as, a *tart* apple; also, pungent.
2. Acute or severe; as, a *tart* pain, or punishment; also, keen; sharp; caustic; as, a *tart* reply; *tart* words.

Why art thou so *tart,* my brother? *Bunyan.*

3. a *Dial. Eng.* Painful; sensitive or tender, as a sore. **b** Keen; piercing; — of weather.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See SOUR.

tart, *v. t. & i.* To make or become tart.

tart (tärt), *n.* [ME. *tarte,* fr. OF. *tarte,* of obscure origin; cf. OF. (& F.) *tourte,* fr. LL. *torta* round bread, cake, of uncert. origin.] **1.** Formerly, a pie; now: **a** A small pie or shell of pastry, esp. with no top crust, containing jelly, custard, fruit, or the like. **b** *Eng.* A fruit pie of any size.
2. A girl or woman, esp. one regarded as immoral; — orig. endearing. *Slang.*

tar'ta·go (tär'tȧ·gō), *n.* [Sp. *tártago.*] The physic nut.

Tar'tak (-tăk), *n. Bib.* A god worshiped in Samaria by the Avites. Cf. NIBHAZ. 2 *Kings* xvii. 31.

tar'tan (tär'tăn; 91), *n.* [Origin uncert.; cf. OF. *tiretaine* linsey-woolsey.] **1.** Woolen cloth, checkered or crossbarred with narrow bands of various colors, much worn in the Scottish Highlands, where each clan had distinctive tartan; hence, any pattern of tartan; also, material of a similar pattern.
2. One who, or those who, wear tartan; a Highlander; Highlanders, collectively.
3. A tartan-purry. *Scot.*

Tartan of the Black Watch (42d Highlanders).

tar'tan, *adj.* Made of or like tartan.

tar'tan, *v. i.* To dress in tartan.

tar'tan (tär'tăn), *n.* [F. *tartane,* fr. It. *tartana,* perh. of Ar. origin.] *Naut.* A coasting vessel, used in the Mediterranean, having one mast carrying a large lateen sail, and a bowsprit with staysail or jib.

Tar'tan (tär'tăn; 91), *n.* [Assyr.-Bab. *tartānu.*] *Bib. & Assyr. Hist.* Literally, second (after the king); an Assyrian commander in chief.

tar·ta'na (tär·tä'nä), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of Spanish vehicle usually having two wheels and a cover, used esp. in Valencia.

tar'tan–pur'ry (tär'tȧn·pŏor'ĭ), *n.* A kind of pudding or porridge containing kale. *Scot.*

tartan velvet. Velvet having a short nap and tartan patterns.

tar'tar (tär'tẽr), *n.* [ME. *tartre,* fr. OF. *tartre,* fr. ML. *tartarum,* fr. MGr. *tartaron,* perh. of Ar. origin.] **1.** A substance existing in the juice of grapes and deposited in wine casks, together with yeast and other suspended matters, as a pale or dark reddish crust or sediment; specif., a recrystallized product, distinguished from *argol* or *wine stone* (the crust), from *lees* (the sediment), and from *cream of tartar,* obtained by further purification. Tartar is essentially acid potassium tartrate.
2. **a** Any incrustation deposited from a liquid. **b** An incrustation on the teeth, consisting of salivary mucus, food residue, and phosphate of lime.

Tar'tar (tär'tẽr), *n.* [Per. *Tātār,* of Tatar origin: cf. F. *Tartare, Tatare,* ML. *Tartarus.* The spelling *Tartar* is due to confusion with *Tartarus.*] **1.** One of the people of Tatary (Tartary), of Mongolic or Turkic origin. See TATAR.
2. [*often not cap.*] A person of a violent, intractable, or irritable temper; also, a shrew.
3. [*not cap.*] A person who, on being attacked, proves to be too strong for his assailant; — esp. in the phrase *to catch a tartar.*
4. [*not cap.*] A military valet.
5. The language of the Tartars. See TATAR.

Tar'tar, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Tatary or the Tatars. Also, Tartarlike.

Tar'tar, *n.* Tartarus. *Obs.*

tar'tar, *n.* = 2d TARTARINE. *Obs.*

Tar·tar'e·an (tär·tär'ē·ăn), *adj.* [L. *Tartareus.*] Of or pertaining to Tartarus; infernal.

Tar·tar'e·an, *adj.* Tartar. *Obs.*

tartar emetic. A poisonous white crystalline salt, having a sweetish metallic taste, used in dyeing as a mordant and in medicine as a diaphoretic, expectorant, emetic, and counterirritant. Chemically it is potassium antimonyl tartrate (or perhaps potassium tartryl antimonite), $KSbOC_4H_4O_6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}H_2O$.

tar·tar'e·ous (tär·tär'ē·ŭs), *adj.* [NL. *tartareus.*] **1.** Consisting of, like, or of the nature of, tartar.
2. *Bot.* Having a rough crumbly surface, as the lichen *Lecanora tartarea* (**tartareous moss**), a source of archil.

Tar·tar'e·ous (tär·tär'ē·ŭs), *adj.* = 1st TARTAREAN.

tartareous acid. *Chem.* Tartaric acid. *Obs.*

tar'tare sauce (tär'tẽr; tär'tär'), [F. *sauce tartare.*] *Cookery.* A sauce consisting of mayonnaise dressing with chopped green herbs, pickles, olives, and capers, often served with fish.

tar'tar·et (tär'tẽr·ĕt), *n.* [MF.] *Obs.* **a** The passage hawk. **b** A worthless fellow.

Tar'tar horse (tär'tẽr). The tarpan.

Tar·tar'i·an (tär·tär'ĭ·ăn), *n.* **a** *Obs.* A Tartar. **b** *Slang.* A thief.

Tar·tar'i·an, *adj.* Tartar.

Tar·tar'i·an, *n.* [See TARTAR.] Any of several varieties of heart cherries; as, the black *Tartarian.*

Tar·tar'i·an, *adj.* = 1st TARTAREAN.

Tartarian aster. A commonly cultivated, late-blooming Siberian herb (*Aster tataricus*), often seven feet high.

Tartarian buckwheat. A buckwheat (*Fagopyrum tataricum*) grown in poor soils and cold climates.

Tartarian honeysuckle. An Asiatic bush honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*) with cordate-ovate leaves.

Tartarian lamb. The Scythian lamb

Tartarian moss. Tartareous moss.

Tartarian oat. = SIDE OATS **b.**

Tar·tar'ic (tär·tär'ĭk), *adj.* Tatar.

tar·tar'ic (tär·tär'ĭk; tär·tär'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, derived from, or resembling, tartar or tartaric acid.

-tar·tar'ic. *Chem.* A combining form of *tartaric,* as in:

dextrotartaric	**mesotartaric**	**phosphotartaric**
levotartaric	**paratartaric**	**pyrotartaric**

tartaric acid. *Chem.* An acid, $C_2H_2(OH)_2(CO_2H)_2$, called also *dihydroxysuccinic acid,* occurring in four isomeric forms: (1) ***Ordinary tartaric acid,*** or ***dextrotartaric acid,*** a dextrorotatory compound crystallizing in monoclinic prisms. It is widely diffused among plants, as in grapes, mountain-ash fruits, etc., and is obtained chiefly from tartar. It is used in dyeing and calico printing, in photography, in medicine, esp. in the preparation of Seidlitz powders, and also as a substitute for lemon juice or citric acid. (2) ***Levotartaric,*** or ***antitartaric, acid,*** differing from the ordinary acid in being levorotatory. It is prepared from racemic acid. See RACEMIC **a.** (3) Racemic acid. (4) ***Mesotartaric,*** or ***antitartaric, acid,*** best prepared by heating tartaric acid with water. It crystallizes with one molecule of water and is optically inactive.

Tar'ta·rin' (tär'tȧ'răn'), *n.* [F.] In several of Alphonse Daudet's satirical novels, a boastful citizen of Tarascon who, to achieve fame as a hunter and adventurer, engaged in absurd exploits.

tar'pum (tär'pŭm). Var. of TARPON.
tart. Var. of TAR, to tease.
tartace. ✝ TERRACE, TRASS.
tar'ra·go'na (tär'ȧ·gō'nȧ), *n.* = IRON-OXIDE RED **a.**
tar'ras. ✝ TERRACE.
tar'ras, tar'rass. Vars. of TRASS.
tarre. ✝ TAR.
tar'rid. Tarried. *Ref. Sp.*
tar'rie (tär'ĭ). Var. of TERRIE.
tar'ri·fy. Dial. var. of TERRIFY.
tar'row. ✝ TARO.
tarrying irons. = TIRING IRONS.
tar'sal. ✝ TERCEL. [*Obs.*]
tarse, *n.* [AS. *teors.*] The penis.
tar'sel. ✝ TASSEL, TERCEL.
tar'si (tär'sĭ), *n., pl.* of TARSUS.
Tar·si'i·dae (tär·sĭ'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* See TARSIUS.
tar'tane. Var. of TARTAN, TERTIAN.
tar'tar·at'ed (tär'tär·ĭt'ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.* = TARTRATED.

tar'tar·ine (tär'tĕr·ēn; -ĭn), *n.* Also **-in.** Potassium carbonate. *Obs.* — **tar'tar·in·at'ed** (-ĭ·nāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj. Obs.*

tar'tar·ine (-ĭn), *adj.* Consisting of tartar. *Obs.*

tar'ta·rine (tär'tȧ·rĭn), *n.* [OF. *tartarin*, ML. *tartarinus.*] A costly silk fabric supposed to have been made by the Tartars. *Obs.*

tar'tar·ish (tär'tĕr·ĭsh), *adj.* Tending to form a tartar.

tar'tar·ize (tär'tĕr·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *tartariser.*] To impregnate or combine with, or subject to action of, tartar; to rectify with cream of tartar. — **tar'tar·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shĭn), *n.*

Tar'ta·rize (tär'tȧ·rīz), *v. t.* To condemn to Tartarus. — **Tar'ta·ri·za'tion** (-rĭ·zā'shŭn; -rĭ·zā'-), *n.*

Tar'tar·ize (tär'tĕr·īz), *v. t.* To make Tatar. — **Tar'tar·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*

tar'tar·ized an·tim'o·ny (tär'tĕr·īzd). *Med.* Tartar emetic.

tar'tar·ly, *adj. & adv.* Like or in the manner of a tartar. See 2d TARTAR, *n.*, 2.

Tar'tar–nosed', *adj.* Snub-nosed.

Tar'ta·rol'o·gy (tär'tȧ·rŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [See TARTARUS; -LOGY.] Doctrine concerning hell.

tar'tar·ous (tär'tĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [Cf. F. *tartareux.*] Containing, consisting of, or of the nature of, tartar; due to or derived from tartar; like tartar.

tar'ta·rum (tär'tȧ·rŭm), *n. Pharm.* Tartar.

Tar'ta·rus (tär'tȧ·rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Tartaros.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The infernal regions, described in the Iliad as situated as far below Hades as heaven is above the earth, and by later writers as the place of punishment for the spirits of the wicked. In the later poets, also, Hades.
2. A place suggestive of Tartarus; hell.

Tar'ta·ry (tär'tȧ·rĭ), *or, more correctly,* **Ta'ta·ry** (tä'-), *n.* The Tartar region of eastern Europe and of Asia.

Tar'ta·ry (tär'tȧ·rĭ), *n.* Tartarus. *Obs.*

Tartary buckwheat. Tartarian buckwheat.

Tartary cloth. = 3d TARTARINE. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

tartar yeast. A deposit of yeast cells, tartar, and other compounds, formed during the fermentation of grape juice in wine manufacture.

‖**tarte** (tärt), *n.* [F.] A tart.

tart'en (tär't'n), *v. t.* To make tart.

‖**tar'tine'** (tär'tēn'), *n.* [F.] A slice of bread spread with butter and, usually, preserved fruit.

tart'ish, *adj.* Somewhat tart. — **tart'ish·ly,** *adv.*

tar'tle (tär't'l), *v. i.* To hesitate in recognizing; to shy. *Scot.*

tart'let (tärt'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A small tart.

tart'ness (tärt'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* [Cf. AS. *tearthness.*] The quality or state of being tart; as, the *tartness* of the rebuke startled him into hasty excuses.
Syn. — Sourness, acerbity, piquancy, asperity. See ACRIMONY.

tar·tram'ate (tär·trăm'āt; tär'trȧ·māt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of tartramic acid.

tar·tram'ic ac'id (tär·trăm'ĭk). [*tartr-* + *-amic.*] *Chem.* An acid, $C_4H_7NO_6$, obtained as a sirup by action of ammonia on tartaric anhydride.

tar·tram'ide (-ĭd; -īd), *n.* Also **-id.** [*tartr-* + *amide.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline compound, $C_4H_8N_2O_4$, the amide of tartaric acid.

tar'trate (tär'trāt), *n.* [F.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of tartaric acid.

tar'trat·ed (tär'trāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj. Pharm. Chem.* Containing, or derived from, tartar; combined with tartaric acid.

tartrated antimony. Tartar emetic.

tartrated iron. *Pharm.* Iron and potassium tartrate prepared by mixing freshly precipitated ferric hydroxide with potassium acid tartrate.

tar'tra·to- (tär'trȧ·tō-). *Chem.* A combining form for *tartrate*, as in **tar'tra·to·fer'ric ac'id,** $HC_4H_3O_6Fe$.

tar'tra·zine (tär'trȧ·zēn; -zĭn), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*tartr-* + hydr*azine.*] See DYE, *Table.* — **tar'tra·zin'ic** (-zĭn'ĭk), *adj.*

tar'tro- (tär'trō-), **tartr-.** *Chem.* A combining form meaning *tartar*, used to denote *presence of*, or *relation to, tartar* or *tartaric acid.* — **tar'tro** (-trō), *adj.*

tar'tro·nate (tär'trō·nāt), *n.* A salt or ester of tartronic acid.

tar·tron'ic (tär·trŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [*tartro-* + *malonic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $CH(OH)(CO_2H)_2$, obtained by the decomposition of a nitro derivative of tartaric acid, by reducing mesoxalic acid, and in other ways.

tar'tro·nyl (tär'trō·nĭl), *n.* [*tartronic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The bivalent radical, $C_4H_2O_3$, of tartronic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

tar'tro·nyl·u·re'a (-ū·rē'ȧ; -ū'rē·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *tartronyl* + *-urea.*] Dialuric acid.

tar'trous (tär'trŭs), *adj.* Coated with tartar (sense 2 b).

tar'tryl (tär'trĭl), *n.* [*tartr-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The bivalent radical, $C_4H_4O_4$, of tartaric acid. — **tar·tryl'ic** (tär·trĭl'ĭk), *adj.*

Tar·tuf'e' (tär·tōōf'; *F.* tär'tüf'), **Tar·tuffe'** (tär·tōōf'), *n.* [F. *Tartufe, tartuje*, fr. It. *Tartufo, tartufo*, lit., truffle.] **1.** The title and leading character of a play (1664) by Molière. He is a hypocritical religious devotee, in orders, who swindles his benefactor, Orgon, and attempts to seduce Orgon's wife, Elmire.
2. [*not cap.*] A hypocritical pretender to religion; a hypocrite. Hence: **tar·tuf'er·y, tar·tuf'fer·y** (tär·tōōf'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* — **tar·tuf'i·an, tar·tuf'fi·an** (-ĭ·ăn), *adj.* — **tar·tuf'ish, tar·tuf'fish** (-ĭsh), *adj.* — **tar·tuf'ish·ly, tar·tuf'fish·ly,** *adv.* — **tar·tuf'ism, tar·tuf'fism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

tart'wom'an (tärt'wŏŏm'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn; 119). A woman who sells tarts.

Ta'ru·ma' (tä'rōō·mä'), *n.* An Indian of an Arawakan tribe dwelling in southern British Guiana.

tarve (tärv), *v. t., v. i., & n.* [Cf. AS. *torfian* to throw, and E. *topsy-turvy.*] Turn; bend. *U. S.*

Tar'vi·a (tär'vĭ·ȧ), *n.* [*tar* + L. *via* road.] A trade-mark applied to a viscid surfacing and binding material for roads, made from coal tar; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], this material.

tar water. A cold infusion of tar in water, formerly regarded as a cure-all.

tar'weed' (tär'wēd'), *n.* **a** Any of various California resinous-glandular plants, esp. species of *Madia* and *Grindelia.* **b** The mountain misery.

tar well. *Gas Mfg.* A receptacle in which are drawn off the condensed products from the hydraulic main.

tar'whine' (tär'hwīn'), *n.* [Native name.] Either of two Australian sea breams (*Sparus sarba* and *S. australis*), both extensively used as food.

tar'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* A New Zealand tree (*Dacrydium colensoi*); also, its yellowish-white wood, widely used there for railway ties, and for bridges, wharves, etc.

Ta·ry'ba (tä·rē'bä), *n.* [Lith.] The National Council of Lithuania, elected by the Diet of Vilna in 1917. It demanded the complete independence of Lithuania and so proclaimed it on Feb. 16, 1919.

Tar'zan (tär'zăn; -zăn), *n.* Hero of a series of stories of adventure by Edgar Rice Burroughs. He is a white man, of prodigious strength and chivalrous instincts, reared by African apes. — **Tar'zan·ish** (-zăn·ĭsh), *adj.*

ta·sa'jo (tä·sä'hō; 162), *n.* [Sp.] In South America, orig., dried strips of buffalo meat; now, jerked beef.

tas'cal (tăs'kŏl), *n.* [Gael. *taisgeal* the finding of anything.] Formerly, a reward for information about stolen cattle. *Scot.*

tas'co (tăs'kō), *n.* [It. *tasconio*, fr. L. *tasconium* a kind of clayey earth.] A kind of clay for making melting pots.

tas'e·om'e·ter (tăs'ē·ŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *tasis, taseōs*, stretching + *-meter.* See TASIMETER.] *Mech.* An instrument for measuring structural stresses by means of the tones emitted by a wire equally or proportionally stressed.

tash (tăsh), *v. t. & n.* [Cf. F. *tacher* to stain, *tache* a stain.] Stain; soil; also, fatigue; disgrace. Cf. 1st & 2d TACHE. *Both Chiefly Scot.*

tash (tăsh), *n.* Also **tass** (tăs). [Hind. *tāś, tās.*] An East Indian fabric containing much gold or silver thread.

tash'ie (tăsh'ĭ), *n.* [Corrupt. of *attaché.*] An attaché case. *Colloq.*

tash·lik' (tăsh·lĕk'), *n.* [Heb. *tashlīkh* thou wilt cast (Micah vii. 19), imp. (fut.) of *hishlīkh*, fr. *shālakh* to cast, throw.] Among orthodox Jews, a propitiatory rite, celebrated on the afternoon of New Year's Day (Rosh Hashana), consisting in gathering at a running stream and, after reciting various Scriptural verses, esp. Micah vii. 18–20, offering prayers and shaking the ends of the garments over the water in the belief that thus one's sins are washed or swept away.

Tash'mi·tum (tăsh'mē·tŏŏm), *n.* [Assyr.-Bab. *Tashmītum*, lit., hearing, revelation.] *Babylon. Relig.* A goddess, the consort of Nebo (literally, announcer).

tash·rif' (tăsh·rēf'), *n.* Also **tash'e·riff', tash·reef'.** [Ar. *tashrīf.*] Honor; respect; attention or politeness from a superior; also, a gift; a complimentary present. *Anglo-Ind.*

Ta'si·an (tä'sĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a predynastic neolithic civilization of Egypt, perhaps earlier than the Badarian.

ta·sim'e·ter (tȧ·sĭm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *tasis* stretching, extension (fr. *teinein* to stretch) + *-meter.*] A modification of the microphone for detecting or measuring minute extensions or movements of solid bodies (and hence changes of temperature) by the changes of pressure produced.

tas'i·met'ric (tăs'ĭ·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to tasimetry or the tasimeter.

ta·sim'e·try (tȧ·sĭm'ē·trĭ), *n.* The measurement of pressures; also, the use of the tasimeter.

task (tăsk; 83), *n.* [ME. *taske*, fr. ONF. *tasque*, for OF. *tasche* (F. *tâche*), fr. (assumed) VL. *tasca*, for *taxa*, fr. L. *taxare* to rate, appraise, estimate. See TAX.] **1.** A tax; impost. *Obs.*
2. Labor or study imposed by another, often in a definite quantity; a lesson to be prepared; as, a schoolboy's *task;* broadly, anything imposed upon one by duty or necessity; undertaking; work.

> His mental powers were equal to greater *tasks.* *Atterbury.*

3. The amount of work required of a worker or group of workers in order to earn an established wage.
4. An accounting; censure; as, to take in or to *task.*
5. *Games.* That which a player undertakes to accomplish.
6. *Psychol.* The performance required of the subject in an experiment or test, usually made known to the human subject by verbal instructions.
Syn. — Employment, toil; stint, assignment.
— *by task, to task.* By the piece; — of work.

task (tăsk), *v. t.;* TASKED (tăskt); TASK'ING. **1.** To tax. *Obs.*
2. To impose a task upon; to assign a definite amount of business, labor, or duty to.

> There *task* thy maids, and exercise the loom. *Dryden.*

3. To oppress with great labor; to keep busy at, or as at, a task; burden; as, to *task* one's mind with details.
4. To put to the proof; to test.
5. To charge; to tax, as with a fault.

> Too impudent to *task* me with those errors. *Beau. & Fl.*

Task, The. A descriptive and narrative poem (1785) in six parts, by William Cowper.

task'age (tăs'kĭj), *n.* Labor imposed as a task.

task'–and–bo'nus sys'tem. A system of wage payment whereby the worker receives a guaranteed hourly rate, and, if he accomplishes a set task, he receives his hourly rate for the time taken plus a percentage of that amount as bonus.

task'er (tăs'kĕr), *n.* **1.** One who imposes or regulates taxes or prices. *Obs.*
2. One who imposes a task; a taskmaster.
3. One who performs a task; specif., a laborer at piecework; esp., a thresher or reaper. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

task'it (tăs'kĭt), *adj.* Fatigued; fagged. *Scot.*

task'mas'ter (tăsk'măs'tĕr; *cf.* MASTER), *n.* One who imposes a task, or burdens another with labor; one whose duty is to assign tasks; an overseer. *Ex.* i. 11.

task'mis'tress (-mĭs'trĕs; -trĭs; 119), *n.* A woman who imposes tasks.

task'set'ter (tăsk'sĕt'ĕr), *n.* One who sets a task or tasks. Specif.: **a** A workman whose rate of output on a specified task is used as a standard for other workers. **b** One who sets the tasks of workers, designating the output to be attained or the period of time for the performance of a task, and also usually determining the rate, when any wage-payment plan other than day rate is used. — **task'set'ting,** *n.*

task time. In the time-study of an industrial operation, the time set as proper for performance by the worker.

task wage. *Econ.* A wage paid by the day, or some fixed period, on condition that a minimum task be performed. When the workman is paid in proportion for excess over the minimum, the wage is one for piecework.

task'work' (tăsk'wûrk'), *n.* Work done as a task; also, work done by the job; piecework.

Tas·ma'ni·an (tăz·mā'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Tasmania. — *n.* **a** A native or inhabitant of Tasmania; specif., one of the extinct aborigines of Tasmania.

Tasmanian bluebell. The Australian bluebell.

Tasmanian box. The native box.

Tasmanian cherry *or* **cranberry.** = AUSTRALIAN CRANBERRY **b.**

Tasmanian cider tree. = SWAMP GUM **a.**

Tasmanian currant. The Australian currant.

Tasmanian devil. A carnivorous burrowing Tasmanian marsupial (*Sarcophilus ursinus*) of the dasyure family. It has coarse mostly jet-black fur. Though scarcely larger than a badger, it is very savage and it sometimes destroys sheep.

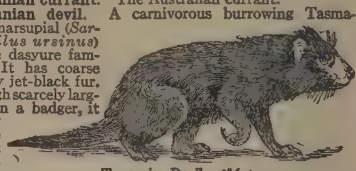

Tasmanian Devil. (1/20)

Tasmanian dogwood. An Australian shrub (*Bedfordia salicina*), family Cardualeae, with small, white heads in axillary panicles.

Tasmanian honeysuckle. A shrub (*Banksia australis*) closely related to the Australian honeysuckle.

Tasmanian hyacinth. A Tasmanian pink-flowered orchid (*Thelymitra nuda*).

Tasmanian ironwood. The shrub or tree *Notelaea ligustrina.*

Tasmanian kurrajong. The shrub *Plagianthus sidoides* (family Malvaceae).

Tasmanian laurel. A Tasmanian shrub or tree (*Anopterus glandulosus*), family Escalloniaceae, with glossy evergreen leaves and racemose white flowers.

Tasmanian myrtle. An Australian evergreen tree (*Nothofagus cunninghamii*).

Tasmanian pepper. An Australian shrub (*Drimys aromatica*) with spicy bark and black, aromatic fruit.

Tasmanian plum. = NATIVE PLUM **b.**

Tasmanian rope grass. Any plant of the genus *Restio.*

Tasmanian sassafras. The native sassafras, or plume nutmeg.

Tasmanian tiger *or* **wolf.** The thylacine.

tas'ma·nite (tăz'mȧ·nīt), *n.* [From *Tasmania.*] **1.** *Mineral.* A compound of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and sulphur in minute reddish-brown scales in shale.
2. *Geol.* A light-colored, shaly coal, composed largely of the mineral tasmanite, which yields a large quantity of petroleum on dry distillation; — called also *combustible shale.*

tass (tăs), *n.* [F. *tasse*, fr. Ar. *ṭass, ṭassah*, fr. Per. *tast* cup.] A drinking cup, bowl, or the like; also, the contents of a tass. *Now Scot. & Dial.*

tass (tăs; tăs), *n.* [F. *tas.*] **A heap; a mow, as of hay.** *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tass (tăs), *n.* See 2d TASH.

tas'sard' (tăs'sär'), *n.* [F. *tassard, tassart*, as in *cailleu-tassart* species of herring.] The frigate mackerel (*Auxis rochei*).

tasse (tăs), *n.* [MF., pocket, fr. MHG. *tasche*, fr. OHG. *tasca*, of obscure origin.] *Armor.* One of a series of steel splints forming a short skirt (called **tass'es** [-ēz; -īz; 119]) from which the tuilles hung. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

tas'sel (tăs'l), *n.* [ME., some part of a fastening of a mantle, fr. OF. *tassel, taisel* (F. *tasseau* a bracket), prob. fr. L. *taxillus* a little die.] **1.** Orig., a clasp for a cloak; now, a pendent ornament, ending in a tuft of loose threads or cords, attached to headgear, to cushions, to curtains, and the like.
2. Something likened to a tassel; specif., the male inflorescence of some plants. See INDIAN CORN, *Illust.*
3. A narrow ribbon fastened to a book for a bookmark.
4. *Obs.* **a** A tuft or fringe. **b** An undergraduate; — from wearing a cap with a tassel.
5. *Archery.* A pendant of woolen yarn, for wiping arrows, hung from the belt.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
tassel hand, tassel-hung, tasselmaker, tasselmaking, tassel mold, tassel weaver.

tas'sel (tăs'l), *v. t.;* TAS'SELED (-'ld) or TAS'SELLED; TAS'SEL·ING. To adorn with tassels; to attach tassels to; also, to make into tassels; also, to detassel. — *v. i.* To put forth tassels or inflorescences; — often with *out.*

tas'sel (tăs'l), *n.* A careless, good-for-nothing person. *Dial. Eng.*

tas'sel, *n.* A tussle. *Scot.*

tas'sel (tăs'l). Var. of TERCEL, TORSEL.

tassel bush. The bear brush (*Garrya fremontii*); also, the related *G. elliptica* of the Pacific coast of the United States.

tas'sel·er (tăs'l·ĕr), *n.* One whose cap bears a tassel.

tas'sel·fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of various threadfins. *Australia.*

tassel flower. **a** A tropical Asiatic herb (*Emilia flammea*) having small tassellike heads of scarlet flowers. **b** A perennial herb (*Brickellia umbellata*), family Cardualeae, of the western United States. **c** Prairie clover.

tassel grass. Any aquatic herb of the genus *Ruppia*, esp. the marine species *R. maritima.*

tassel hyacinth. The feathered hyacinth.

tas·sel'lus (tȧ·sĕl'ŭs), *n.* [ML.] A gold, silver, or embroidered ornament such as a spangle on a cope or chasuble, a disk on the back of a bishop's glove, or a morse. *Hist.*

tassel plant. = BAY CEDAR **b.** *West Indies.*

tassel pondweed. The tassel grass *Ruppia maritima.*

tassel stitch. **a** An embroidery stitch for making open loops cut to form fringe. **b** A kind of plush stitch.

tassel tree. Any tree of the genus *Garrya*, with tassellike staminate aments.

tas'sel·y (tăs'l·ĭ), *adj.* Decorated with tassels.

tass'ie (tăs'ĭ), *n.* A small cup. Cf. 1st TASS. *Chiefly Scot.*

Tas'so (tăs'ō; *Eng.* tăs'ō), *n.* The title and hero of a drama, *Torquato Tasso* (1790), by Goethe, based on the life of the poet Tasso (see *Biog.*), its subject being the conflict between poetic genius and prosaic realities.

taste (tāst), *v.;* TAST'ED (tās'tĕd; -tĭd; 119); TAST'ING (tās'tĭng). [ME. *tasten* to feel, to taste, fr. OF. *taster* to

---

Tar'tar·ism (tär'tĕr·ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

tar·ta'ri·um (tär·tā'rĭ·ŭm; 79), *n.* = TARTARINE, a cloth. *Obs.*

Tar'tar·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

tar'tar·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

tar'te·mo'ri·on, *n.* = TETARTE-MORION.

tar'terne, *n.* Var. of TARTARINE.

Tar·ti'ni's tone (tär·tē'nē·ēz). [After *Tartini*, an It. violinist, who discovered the tones in 1754.] *Music & Acous.* See COMBINATIONAL TONE.

tart'ly, *adv.* of TART. See -LY.

tartr-. = TARTRO-.

tartre. † TARTAR.

tar'trite, *n.* = TARTRATE. *Obs.*

tar'tron. † TARTARINE, a silk.

Ta'ru·ma'ri (tä'rōō·mä'rē). Var. of TARAHUMARI.

tas'ar (tŭs'ĕr). Var. of TUSSAH.

tash·lich'. Var. of TASHLIK.

Tash'nag·ist (tăsh'năg·ĭst), Var. of DASHNAKIST.

tasil. † TEASEL.

task'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

task'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

task'mas'ter·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

taskt. Tasked. *Ref. Sp.*

tas'let (tăs'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* [Cf. OF. *tasselet*, dim. of *tassel* piece of cloth, and E. TASSET.] = TASSET.

tas·sa'go. Var. of TASAJO.

tas'sah (tŭs'ȧ). Var. of TUSSAH.

tas'sal (tăs'ăl; -l). Var. of TORSEL.

tas'sel. † TEASEL.

tas'sel·bur', *n.* A thistle. *Obs.*

tas'sel·et, *n.* A small tassel. *Rare.*

tas'ser (tŭs'ĕr). Var. of TUSSAH.

tas'set (tăs'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* = TASSE; — chiefly in *pl.*

tas·soo'. Var. of TASU.

tast'a·ble, taste'a·ble (tās'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **tast'a·ble·ness, taste'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **tast'a·bly, taste'a·bly,** *adv.*

feel, to try by the touch, to try, to taste (F. *tâter*), fr. (assumed) VL. *tastare*, perh. due to confusion of (assumed) LL. *taxitare*, v. freq. of L. *taxare* to touch sharply, to estimate, with L. *gustare* to taste. See TAX.] *Transitive:* **1.** To try or test by or as by the touch; to touch for the purpose of testing; hence, to test; try; prove; as, to *taste* a bow. *Obs.*

Taste it well and stone thou shalt it find. *Chaucer.*

2. To try by the touch of the tongue; to ascertain the relish or flavor of (anything) by taking a small quantity into the mouth; specif., to test the quality of (anything) by its taste; as, to *taste* wine for the trade.

3. To eat or drink a small quantity of, as for testing; to partake of (food or drink), esp. in small quantities.

4. a To perceive, recognize, or experience by or as by the sense of taste. b To become acquainted with by actual trial; to feel; experience; undergo.

He . . . should *taste* death for every man. *Heb.* ii. 9

5. To impart a flavor to; to flavor. *Now Rare.*

6. To test (food) to certify its wholesomeness.

7. a To partake of; to participate in; — usually implying relish or pleasure. "A deeper joy to *taste*." *Shelley.* b *Archaic & Dial.* To like; appreciate; enjoy.

8. To smell; scent. *Chiefly Poetic.*

9. To partake of (alcoholic drink). *Scot.*

10. *Obs.* a To yield a pleasant taste or flavor to; to please. b To have sexual intercourse with. c To long for; to desire; wish.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To touch, esp. so as to test. *Obs.*

2. a To try food with the mouth; to eat or drink a little only; to try the flavor of anything; as, to *taste* of wine.

For age but *tastes* of pleasures, youth devours. *Dryden.*

b To exercise the sense of taste; to distinguish flavors. c To serve as a taster.

3. To have a certain flavor when applied to the taste organs; to excite a particular sensation, by which the specific quality or flavor is distinguished; figuratively, to have a particular quality; savor; as, the milk *tastes* sour or of garlic.

Yea, every idle, nice, and wanton reason
Shall to the king *taste* of this action. *Shak.*

4. To have perception, experience, or enjoyment; to partake; — often with *of;* as, to *taste* of nature's bounty.

The valiant never *taste* of death but once. *Shak.*

Syn. — Savor, sample.

taste blood. Figuratively, to experience a new and keen pleasure.

taste (tāst), *n.* [OF. *tast*, fr. *taster*. See TASTE, *n.*] **1.** A touch or stroke; also, the sense of touch; esp., a touching in order to test; a test; hence, broadly, an essay; a trial. *Obs.*

2. a *Obs.* Act of tasting with the mouth; gustation. b A little piece tasted or eaten; a bit; a sample. c *Colloq.* Any trifling amount; a little.

3. The sense by which certain attributes (*taste, savor, flavor*) of bodies or substances are ascertained by contact with certain epithelial end organs (the taste buds) occurring in the papillae on the surface of the tongue. It is regarded as comprising four special chemical senses, distinguishing acid, bitter, salt, and sweet. The base of the tongue is found most sensitive to bitter substances, the point to sweet and acid substances. To affect the brushlike ends of the nerves of taste (reaching the brain through the glossopharyngeal and lingual nerves) which ramify in the taste buds, substances must be soluble. See TASTE BUD.

4. The objective quality or property perceived by this sense; savor.

5. A sensation excited by stimulating the sense of taste (see def. 3, above), popularly, the total blend of sensations obtained from a substance in the mouth, and consisting of taste sensations proper, plus tactile and olfactory sensations excited by the substance; flavor; as, the *taste* of an orange; a bitter, acid, or sweet, *taste.* Only four tastes, acid, bitter, salt, and sweet, are fundamental. All others are either combinations or, more commonly, sensations of taste modified by smell.

6. Intellectual relish; liking; fondness; inclination; — formerly with *of*, now with *for;* as, he had no *taste* for study.

7. The power of discerning and appreciating fitness, beauty, order, congruity, proportion, symmetry, or whatever constitutes excellence, esp. in the fine arts and belles-lettres; critical judgment, discernment, or appreciation.

Taste is nothing but sensibility to the different degrees and kinds of excellence in the works of Art or Nature. *Hazlitt.*

8. Manner indicative of such discernment or appreciation; aesthetic quality; style; as, an epitaph in bad *taste.*

9. That which one relishes or prefers; individual aesthetic liking; as, there is no accounting for *tastes.*

10. *Obs.* a Discrimination; judgment. b A smell; scent; odor. c Pleasure; relish. d Heed; attention.

Syn. — Dash, spice, touch, hint, thought, shade. — TASTE, FLAVOR, SAVOR, RELISH, SMACK, TANG are distinguished in their fig. senses. TASTE, as here compared, denotes a sample or specimen of something, rather than (as in the case of the other words) a property of it; as, "Come, give us a *taste* of your quality" (*Shak.*). FLAVOR, SAVOR, and RELISH suggest either a predominant or distinctive quality, or a tinge or trace of something; as, "The higher heroisms and the old rare *flavors* are passing out of life" (*W. James*); "The passing hour's supporting joys have lost the keen-edged *flavor*" (*G. Meredith*); "We have the art perception, we catch *flavors*, and roll them on our tongues" (*T. E. Brown*); "a Puritanism that still strove to keep in its creed the intense *savor* which had long gone out of its faith" (*Lowell*); "There was a slight *savor* of disappointment in his tone" (*Mary Wilkins*); cf. "the style here and there *savoring* too strongly of sermon" (*Gray*); "the full *flavor*, the whole *relish* of delight" (*H. W. Beecher*); "Your lordship . . . hath yet some *smack* of age in you, some *relish* of the saltness of time" (*Shak.*). SMACK and TANG (which denotes esp. a fresh or pungent flavor) are more homely and familiar; as, "the Saxon names of places, with the pleasant, wholesome *smack* of the soil in them" (*M. Arnold*); cf. "Too many negative superiorities begin to *smack* a little of the prig" (*Stevenson*); "The language has a *tang* of Shakespeare" (*Gray*); "Yankeeisms . . . whose salt-sea *flavor* has its own peculiar *tang* in it" (*Lowell*). See JUDGMENT.

— ***out of taste.*** a Without power to discern flavors, relishes, qualities, etc. b Not in accordance with good taste; aesthetically or morally offensive; as, the remark was *out of taste.*

— ***taste in the mouth.*** Figuratively, aesthetic feeling.

— ***to one's taste.*** To one's liking. — ***to the queen's taste.*** So or such as to satisfy the most fastidious.

-taste (-tāst). A combining form of the noun *taste*, as in aftertaste, foretaste.

taste'kin, *n.* See -KIN.

tast'i-ble (tăs'tĭ-b'l), *adj.* = TASTABLE. *Obs.*

tatch (tăch; tàch). Var. of *tache*, to fasten. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tatch. † TACHE.

tat-che. Archaic var. of TACHE.

tatch'y (tăch'ĭ; tàch'ĭ). Dial. Eng. var. of TECHY.

ta'ter (tā'tĕr), *n.* Also **ta'tie** (tā'tĭ). = POTATO. *Dial.*

Ta'tes (tā'tēs), *n.*, *pl.* of 10th TAT.

tat'l, tat'ld. Tattle; tattled. *Ref. Sp.*

tat'mon'ger, *n.* A cheat. *Obs.*

Tat'nal (tăt'nĭ; -nā-l). *Bib.*

ta-too', **ta-too'er,** **ta-too'ing,** etc. Vars. of TATTOO, etc. [KNIFE.]

Tat'sa-not'ti-ne', *n.* = YELLOW-

Ta Ta'ing. = TA CHING.

tatt. Var. of TAT. [TATTY.]

tat'ta (tăt'ä), **-tee** (-ē). Vars. of

tat'-tat', *interj.*, *n.*, & *v.* Also

tat'-tat-tat'. = RAT-TAT.

tat'terd. Tattered. *Ref. Sp.*

ta-tou', (tä-tōō'), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *tatu*, fr. Tupi *tatú;* cf. Sp. *tatu*, fr. Guarani *tatu.* Cf. TATOUAY.] The armadillo; esp., the giant armadillo.

tat'ou-ay (tăt'ōō-ā; tä'tōō-ī'), *n.* [Sp. *tatuay*, fr. Guarani *tatu-aí*, fr. *tatu* armadillo + *aí* worthless, vile; so called because the flesh of this species is not edible. Cf. TATOU.] A large armadillo (*Cabassous unicinctus*) of tropical South America, having 12 or 13 movable bands or plates around the body. The tail, which has few plates, is shorter than the body, and the third front claw is very large and falcate.

tatou peba. [See TATOU; PEBA.] The peba.

tat'pur'u-sha (tăt'pōōr'ōō-shä; tŭt'-), *n.* [Skr. *tatpuruṣa*, lit., his servant or man.] A Sanskrit dependent compound. See 4th COMPOUND, 3 b.

tats'man (tăts'măn), *n.* One proficient at playing dice. *Slang.*

tat'ter (tăt'ĕr), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *tötur, töttur*, pl. *ötrar, öttirar*, Nor. *totra*, pl. *totror.*] **1.** A rag or a part torn and hanging; *pl.*, tattered clothing; rags.

Tear a passion to *tatters*, to very rags. *Shak.*

2. A tatterdemalion. *Obs.*

3. A rag gatherer; one who collects waste with a cart or barrow. *Slang, Eng.*

tat'ter, *v. t.* & *i.;* TAT'TERED (-ĕrd); TAT'TER-ING. To tear into shreds; to make or become ragged.

tat'ter (tăt'ĕr; tăt'-), *v. i.* [See TATTLE.] *Obs. exc. Dial.* a To chatter; gabble; tattle; scold. b To bustle; stir; hurry.

tat'ter, *adj.* [Origin uncert.] Peevish; testy. *Dial. Eng.*

tat'ter (tăt'ĕr), *n.* One who makes tatting.

tat'ter-de-mal'ion (tăt'ĕr-dē-măl'yŭn; -măl'yŭn; 277), *n.* [*tatter*, or *tattered* + an obscure second element.] A ragged fellow; a ragamuffin. — *adj.* Tattered; ragged. — **tat'ter-de-mal'ion-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **tat'ter-de-mal'ion-ry** (-rĭ), *n.*

tat'tered (tăt'ĕrd), *adj.* **1.** Ragged; torn in shreds; as, *tattered* clouds or mist.

2. Clad in ragged clothes.

3. Broken; dilapidated; disrupted; as, *tattered* conventions.

Tattered cottages. *Jane Austen.*

4. *Obs.* a Jagged; slashed; also, clad in jagged or slashed garments. b Shaggy; disheveled. c Routed and dispersed.

— **tat'tered-ly,** *adv.* — **tat'tered-ness,** *n.*

tat'ter-ly (tăt'ĕr-lĭ), *adj.* Tattered. *Rare.*

Tat'ter-sall's (-sôlz; -s'lz), *n.* A famous horse market in London, established in 1766 by Richard Tattersall, also used as the headquarters of credit betting on English horse races; hence, a large horse market elsewhere.

tat'ter-wal'lop (tăt'ĕr-wŏl'ŭp), *n.* A ragged thing or person. *Dial.*

tat'ter-y (-ĭ), *adj.* Ragged; tattered. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tat'tie bo'gle (tăt'ĭ bō'g'l; bŏg'l). A scarecrow in a potato field. *Scot.*

tat'tied (tăt'ĭd), *adj.* Having a tatty or tatties.

tat'tie doo'lie *or* **du'lie** (dōō'lĭ). = TATTIE BOGLE. *Scot.*

tattie lifting. The potato harvest. *Scot.*

tat'ting (tăt'ĭng), *n.* [Cf. 1st TAT.] A kind of knotted lace made from cotton or linen thread wound on a shuttle; also, the act or process of making it. — **tat'ting,** *adj.*

tat'ting. Corrupt. of TATTY.

tat'tle (tăt'l), *v.;* TAT'TLED (-'ld); TAT'TLING (-lĭng). [MD. *tatelen, tateren*, to stammer, of imitative origin.] *Intransitive:* **1.** Orig., to prattle; now, to prate; to talk idly; to use many words with little meaning; to chatter.

2. To tell tales or secrets; to be a talebearer; gossip.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To utter or disclose by tattling.

2. To use up by tattling.

tat'tle, *n.* Idle talk or chat; trifling talk; chatter; gossip.

Syn. — See GOSSIP.

Tat'tle, *n.* In Congreve's comedy *Love for Love*, a half-witted beau, vain of his amours, yet priding himself on secrecy.

tat'tle, *v. i.* & *t.* = 2d TATTOO.

tat'tler (tăt'lĕr), *n.* **1.** One who tattles; gossip; telltale.

2. An alarm watch or clock; a watch. *Slang.*

3. a Any of certain slender long-billed limicoline birds of *Totanus* and allied genera, as the willet, yellowlegs, and redshank; — so called from their loud notes. b *U. S.* The wandering tattler.

tat'tler-y (tăt'lĕr-ĭ), *n.* Tattle. *Rare.*

tat'tle-tale' (tăt'l-tāl'), *n.* A telltale. *Colloq.*

tat'tling (tăt'lĭng), *adj.* That tattles; given to idle talk; apt to tell tales; gossipy. — **tat'tling-ly,** *adv.*

tat-too' (tă-tōō'), *n.* [Earlier *taptoo*, fr. D. *taptoe*, fr. *tap* a tap, faucet + *toe* to, shut (i. e., the taps, or drinking houses).] **1.** *Mil. & Nav.* A call sounded on drum and fife, trumpet, or bugle, shortly before taps, giving notice to soldiers or sailors to repair to quarters.

2. An evening entertainment given by troops, usually taking the form of outdoor military exercises with music; often by torchlight.

3. A beating of or as of a drum; a thumping or rapping.

tat-too', *v. i.* & *t.* To sound the tattoo; also, to drum or rap with the fingers. *Rare.*

tat-too', *v. t.;* TAT-TOOED' (-tōōd'); TAT-TOO'ING. [Of Polynesian origin; cf. Maori *ta* to tattoo, Tahitian *tatu* punctuation.] To mark or color (the skin) by pricking in coloring matter so as to form indelible marks or figures or by production of scars.

tat-too', *n.;* *pl.* -TOOS (-tōōz'). An indelible mark or figure fixed upon the surface of the body by the insertion of pigment under the skin or by the production of scars. Generally, the former method is practiced by clear-skinned peoples, and the latter is common among blacks, the scars being either gashes healing lighter than the surrounding surface, or raised weals or patches produced by prolonged irritation of the flesh. Tattooing serves both ornamental and heraldic purposes among savages.

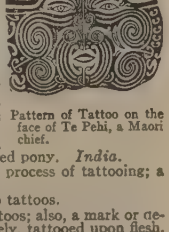

Pattern of Tattoo on the face of Te Pehi, a Maori chief.

tat'too (tăt'ōō; tŭt'-), *n.* [Hind. *ṭaṭṭū.* Cf. 7th TAT.] A native-bred pony. *India.*

tat-too'age (tă-tōō'ĭj), *n.* Act or process of tattooing; a tattooed design.

tat-too'er (tă-tōō'ĕr), *n.* One who tattoos.

tat-too'ing, *n.* Act of one who tattoos; also, a mark or design, or marks or designs collectively, tattooed upon flesh.

tat-too'ist, *n.* A tattooer. — **tat-too'ist,** *adj.*

tat-too'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

tat'ter-wag', *n.* = TATTERWALLOP. *Obs.*

tat'ther. Ir. var. of 3d TATTER.

tat'tie. Var. of TATTY; TATTIE.

tat'tle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

tat'tva (tŭt'wȧ), *n.* [Skr., reality.] *Hindu Philos.* One of the principles of existence or truth, in the Sankhya system.

tat tvam as'i (tăt tvăm ăs'ē; tŭt twŭm ŭs'ē). [Skr.] That art thou; — the most famous aphorism of the Upanishads. It is a statement of the ultimate identity of individual and absolute being.

tat'ty (tăt'ĭ), *adj.* Tauted. *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.*

tat'ty (tăt'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). [Hind. *ṭaṭṭī.*] A mat or screen of fibers in a door or window kept wet to cool the air. *India.*

Tat'ty-co'ram (tăt'ĭ-kō'răm), *n.* In Dickens's *Little Dorrit*, the nickname of Harriet Beadle, a half-crazed foundling.

ta'tu-ki'ra (tä'tōō-kē'rȧ), *n.* [Prob. of S. Amer. Ind. origin.] A small, South American biting fly of the genus *Phlebotomus*, believed to carry leishmaniasis.

tau (tô; tou), *n.* [Gr.] **1.** a The nineteenth letter (T, τ) of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to English *t*. See T. *Tau* is variously used for classifying, as, *Astron.*, to designate some star, usually the nineteenth brightest, of a constellation; as, *Tau* (τ) Eridani. b Tav.

2. a An instance of the letter T, τ written, printed, etc. b As a numeral, 300. Cf. GREEK NUMERAL.

3. A mark, or thing marked or shaped, like T, as a St. Anthony's cross, a pastoral staff, the ankh, and varieties of fish and insects.

tau, *adj.* T-shaped.

Tau'be (tou'bĕ), *n.; pl.* TAUBEN (-bĕn). [G., lit., a dove.] A monoplane, characterized esp. by its pigeon-shaped wings with retreating, upturned wing tips capable of being flexed to maintain lateral stability.

Tauch'nitz (touk'nĭts), *n.* A cheap reprint of or like the series issued by Tauchnitz (see *Biog.*).

tau cross. A T-shaped cross; St. Anthony's cross. See CROSS, *Illust.*

taught (tôt), *past tense & past part.* of TEACH. Specif.: *adj.* Instructed; also, conveyed by instruction.

-taught. A combining form of *taught*, as in *mistaught*, *self-taught*, well-*taught*.

ta'u-la (tä'ōō-lä; tou'lä), *n.* [Catalan, fr. L. *tabula.* See TABLE.] *Archaeol.* One of a class of ancient massive crude stone structures of unknown use, suggesting a table, platform, or altar, found esp. in the Balearic Islands.

Tau'li' (tou'lē'), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a tribe of Japhetic Turkic hybrids in Terek district, North Caucasus Region; — called also *Mountain Tatars.*

taum (tôm; tăm), *n.* [ON. *taumr*, Nor. *taum.*] A rope; a line; a fishing line, esp. one of horsehair. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

taun (toung), *n. sing. & pl.* [Burmese *taun*, written *tȧn.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Taungs skull (tôngz; tŏngz; toungs). [From *Taungs*, S. Africa.] A fossil skull, found in South Africa, indicating a previously unknown race of anthropoid apes called *Australopithecus africanus.*

Taung'thu (toung'tōō), *n.* One of a Karen people in eastern Burma; also, their speech, a dialect of Karen.

taunt (tônt; tänt), *adj.* [Cf. F. *tant* so much, so many, L. *tantus* of such size, so great, so much and E. ATAUNT.] **1.** Haughty; also, pert. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

2. *Naut. & Dial. Eng.* Very high or tall.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:
taunt-masted, taunt-rigged.

taunt, *adv.* Pertly. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

taunt (tônt; tänt; 277), *v.;* TAUNT'ED; TAUNT'ING. [Perh. fr. OF. *tanter* to tempt, to try, var. of *tenter* (see TEMPT); cf. E. dial. *taunt* to tempt, to dare (one), to tease.] **1.** *Transitive:* Orig., to answer with banter or mockery; now, to reproach with severe or insulting words; to upbraid, esp. by casting something in one's teeth; to jeer at.

2. a To drive by taunting; to provoke. b To say as a taunt. c *Dial.* To tease.

3. To make the subject of scornful censure or reproach; to cast in one's teeth. *Obs.* "*Taunt* my faults." *Shak.*

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To rejoin smartly; to banter. *Obs.*

2. To utter taunts.

Syn. — Deride, mock, twit. See RIDICULE.

Ant. — Praise, flatter, compliment.

taunt, *n.* **1.** Orig., a smart reply or quip; banter; now, upbraiding language; a bitter or sarcastic reproach.

With scoffs, and scorns, and contumelious *taunts.* *Shak.*

2. One who is taunted; an object of scornful reproach. *Obs.*

taunt'er, *n.* One who taunts.

taunt'ing, *adj.* That taunts. — **taunt'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **taunt'ing·ness,** *n.*

Taun'ton (tän'tŭn; tôn'-), *n.* A kind of broadcloth once made at Taunton, England. *Hist.*

Taunton turkey. [From *Taunton*, Mass.] The alewife (*Pomolobus pseudoharengus*).

taunt'ress (tôn'trĕs; tän'-; -trĭs; 119), *n.* A woman who taunts.

taupe (tōp), *n.* [F., mole. See TALPE.] A color, yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance, like the coat of the mole. Called also *mole, mole gray, moleskin.* Cf. COLOR.

taupe'-rose', *n.* Rose taupe.

tau·po' (tou·pō'), **ta'u·po'u** (tä'ōō·pō'ōō), *n.* [Samoan.] The village maiden or ceremonial hostess of a Samoan social community, selected by a chief from among the young girls of eligible rank. She is entitled to a seat in the Samoan council house and is viewed as embodying in herself the prestige, honor, and dignity of the village, receiving and serving distinguished visitors and acting on behalf of the community on all formal social, as distinguished from political, occasions.

tau're·an (tô'rē·ăn), *adj.* Also **tau'ri·an** (-rĭ·ăn). Taurine.

Tau'ri (tô'rī). Gen. of TAURUS.

Tau'ri (tô'rī), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient people of the southern Crimea, probably Cimmerian.

tauri-. A combining form, Latin *tauri-*, from *taurus* meaning *bull*, as in **tau'ri·cide, tau'ri·cor'nous, tau·rif'er·ous, tau'ri·form.** See -CIDE, etc.

tau'ri·an (tô'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *taurus* a bull.] a Of or pertaining to a bull. b [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Mount Taurus. c [*often cap.*] = 1st TAURIC, 2.

Taurian games. *Rom. Antiq.* Games in honor of the gods of the lower world, celebrated in the period of the Roman republic.

tau'ric (tô'rĭk), *adj.* [L. *taurus* + *-ic.*] **1.** Taurine.

2. *Astron.* Relating to the constellation Taurus.

Tau'ric (tô'rĭk), *adj.* a Of or pertaining to the Tauri or their country. b = TAURIAN b.

Tau'rid (tô'rĭd), *n.* [*Taurus* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of a group of meteors appearing November 20–23; — so called because they appear to radiate from a point in Taurus.

tau'rine (tô'rĭn; -rīn; 156), *adj.* [L. *taurinus*, fr. *taurus* a bull. See TAURUS; cf. TOREADOR.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a bull; bovine.

2. Relating to the zodiacal sign Taurus, or to the interval from 4500 to 1900 B.C., when the sun was in Taurus at or near the vernal equinox.

tau'rine, *n.* A bull.

tau'rine (tô'rēn; -rĭn), **tau'rin** (-rĭn), *n.* [It was first found in ox bile. See TAURUS.] *Biochem.* A colorless crystalline compound, $H_3NCH_2CH_2SO_3H$, of neutral reaction, occurring in small quantity in the juices of muscle, in the lungs, and elsewhere, and obtained as a cleavage product of taurocholic acid; 2-amino-ethane-sulphonic acid.

Tau·ri'ni (tô·rĭ'nī), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient Ligurian people from whom Turin was named.

tau'rite (tô'rīt), *n.* [G. *Taurien* Crimea + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* A spherulitic or granophyric aegirite-bearing soda-rhyolite.

tau'ro- (tô'rō-), **taur-.** A combining form, Greek *tauro-*, *taur-*, from *tauros*, meaning *bull*, as in:

taurocephalous	**taurolatry**	**taurophile**
tauroesque	**tauromorphous**	**taurophobe**

tau'ro·bo'li·um (tô'rō·bō'lĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -LIA (-ȧ). [LL., fr. Gr. *taurobolion*, prob. for *tauropolion*, fr. *tauropolos*, an epithet of Artemis.] The sacrifice of a bull, involving baptism of the worshipers with the bull's blood. The rite probably originated in worship of the Anahita, but was adopted in the cults of Cybele and Mithras.

tau'ro·cho'late (-kō'lāt; -kŏl'āt), *n. Biochem.* A salt of taurocholic acid.

tau'ro·cho'lic (-kō'lĭk; -kŏl'ĭk), *adj.* [*taurine* + *cholic.*] *Biochem.* Pertaining to or designating a bittersweet deliquescent acid, $C_{26}H_{45}NO_7S$, occurring as the sodium salt in the bile of man, of Carnivora, and of the ox and a few other Herbivora. On hydrolysis it yields cholic acid and taurine.

tau'ro·col (tô'rō·kŏl), **tau'ro·col'la** (-kŏl'ȧ), *n.* [NL. *taurocolla*, fr. Gr. *taurokolla*, fr. *tauros* a bull + *kolla* glue; cf. F. *taurocolle.*] Glue made from bull's hide.

Tau·roc'to·nus (tô·rŏk'tō·nŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *taurokotonos.*] Bull-slaying; — an epithet of Mithras.

tau'ro·dont (tô'rō·dŏnt), *adj.* [*taur-* + *-odont.*] *Anthropol.* Having teeth resembling the bovine.

tau'ro·ka·thap'si·a (-kȧ·thăp'sĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. *tauro-kathapsia*, fr. *tauros* a bull + *kathaptein* to attack.] A bullfight as depicted in pre-Hellenic art.

tau'ro·ma'chi·an (-mā'kĭ·ăn), *adj.* [See TAUROMACHY.] Of, pertaining to, or favoring, bullfights. — *n.* A bullfighter.

tau'ro·mach'ic (-măk'ĭk), *adj.* Tauromachian. *Rare.*

tau·rom'a·chy (tô·rŏm'ȧ·kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *tauromachia*, fr. *tauros* + *machē* fight.] Bullfighting; a bullfight, esp. as depicted in art.

tau'ro·mor'phic (tô'rō·môr'fĭk), *adj.* [*tauro-* + *-morphic.*] *Archaeol.* Shaped in the form of, or resembling, a bull; — said of vases found in several early Mediterranean cultures, esp. in the Middle Minoan period.

Tau·rot'ra·gus (tô·rŏt'rȧ·gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tauro-* + Gr. *tragos* goat.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the elands.

Ta'–urt' (tä'ōōrt'), **Tho'u·ē'ris** (thō'ū·ē'rĭs), *n.* [Egypt. *Taurit*, in Gr. form *Thouēris.*] *Egypt. Relig.* A goddess having the body and head of a hippopotamus, the hind quarters of a lion, and the tail of a crocodile. She was the wife of Set, presided over the births of kings and gods, and was important in the underworld.

Ta-urt.

Tau'rus (tô'rŭs), *n.; gen.* TAURI (-rī). [L. See STEER young ox.] **1.** *Astron.* a A zodiacal constellation, containing the Pleiades and Hyades; the Bull; — represented pictorially by a bull's fore quarters. b The second sign of the zodiac, which in *Astrol.* is a feminine nocturnal sign, fixed, southern, and of the earthly triplicity; earthy, melancholy, cold, and dry; the night house of Venus. See SIGN, *n.*, 12.

2. *Zool.* Syn. of Bos.

Taurus cluster. *Astron.* A well-known moving cluster, of about 80 stars of the fourth to tenth magnitudes whose motions are similar.

Tau'rus Pon'ia·tow'ski·i (pŏn'yȧ·tôf'skĭ·ī) *or* **Pon'ia·to'vi·i** (-tō'vĭ·ī). [After Stanislas *Poniatowski*, king of Poland.] *Astron.* A constellation, not generally recognized by astronomers, comprising stars belonging to Ophiuchus, near Aquila.

tau'ryl (tô'rĭl), *n.* [*taurine* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical, $H_3NCH_2CH_2SO_2$-, of taurine. Cf. BENZOYL.

tau staff (tô; tou). A staff with a handle like a tau cross.

taut (tôt), *adj.* [ME. *toght;* obscurely akin to AS. *tēon, togian*, to pull. See 3d TOW.] **1.** *Obs.* a Tough; firm. b Tight; distended.

2. Tightly drawn; tensely stretched; not slack.

This churl, with belly stiff and *taut.* *Chaucer.*
Sailing on a *taut* bowline. *Dana.*

3. Strict; severe; — of persons.

4. Snug; tidy; in neat and proper condition.

5. Tense; as, *taut* nerves.

Syn. — See TIGHT. **Ant.** — Slack.

— **taut'ly,** *adv.* — **taut'ness,** *n.*

taut'ed (tät'ĭt), *adj.* [Cf. Icel. *tōt* flock of wool, E. *tatter* a rag.] Tangled; matted. *Scot.*

tau'to·gor'y (tô'tō·gō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -gĕr·ĭ), *n.* [*taut(o)-* + *allegory.*] Expression of the same thing with different words. *Coleridge.* — **tau'to·gor'i·cal** (-gŏr'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

taut'en (tôt''n), *v. t. & i.;* TAUT'ENED (-'nd); TAUT'EN·ING. To make, or become, taut.

taut helm. *Naut.* A weather helm.

ta'u·ti'rite (tä'ōō·tē'rĭt), *n.* [From *Tautira* Valley, Tairapu, Society Islands.] *Petrog.* A nephelite-bearing latite composed of orthoclase, andesine, nephelite, and sodalite, with hornblende, augite and mica, and considerable titanite.

tau'to- (tô'tō-). **1.** A combining form, Greek *tauto-*, from *to auto*, meaning *the same*, as in *tautomerism.*

2. *Chem.* A prefix meaning *tautomeric with a* (specified) *compound*, as in *tautourea* (pseudo-urea).

tau'to·chrone (-krōn), *n.* [*tauto-* + *-chrone;* cf. F. *tautochrone.*] *Math.* The curve down which the time of descent under gravity from every point to the lowest point is the same. It is a cycloid under a horizontal base, gravity being constant and resistance zero.

tau·toch'ro·nous (tô·tŏk'rō·nŭs), *adj. Math.* Occupying the same time; having the properties of a tautochrone. — **tau·toch'ro·nism** (-nĭz'm), *n.*

tau·tog' (tô·tŏg'), *n.* [Narraganset *tautauog*, pl. of *tautau* blackfish.] An edible fish (*Tautoga onitis*) of the family Labridae, of the Atlantic coast of the United States. The adult is black, with greenish-gray blotches. Called also *blackfish* and *oysterfish.*

Tautog. (⅛)

tau·tol'o·gism (tô·tŏl'ō·jĭz'm), *n.* Use, or an instance, of tautology. — **tau·tol'o·gist** (-jĭst), *n.* & *adj.*

tau·tol'o·gize (-jīz), *v. i.;* -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). To repeat the sense in other words. — **tau·tol'o·giz'er** (-jīz'ẽr), *n.*

tau·tol'o·gy (-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [LL. *tautologia*, fr. Gr. *tautologia.*] **1.** *Rhet.* Repetition of the same words or use of synonymous words in close succession; also, an instance of this.

2. Repetition of a statement, of acts, experiences, etc., esp. when superfluous.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See REDUNDANCY.

— **tau'to·log'ic** (tô't·ō·lŏj'ĭk), *adj.* — **tau'to·log'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **-log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **-log'i·cal·ness,** *n.*

tau'to·mer (tô'tō·mĕr), *n.* [*tauto-* + *-mer.*] *Chem.* One of the forms of a tautomeric substance.

tau·tom'er·al (tô·tŏm'ẽr·ăl), *adj.* [*tauto-* + Gr. *meros* a part + *-al.*] *Anat.* Designating neurons whose processes form fiber tracts on the same side of the spinal cord.

tau'to·mer'ic (tô'tō·mĕr'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Tautomeral.

2. Characterized by or pertaining to tautomerism.

tau·tom'er·ism (tô·tŏm'ẽr·ĭz'm), *n.* [*tauto-* + Gr. *meros* part.] *Chem.* The phenomenon, shown by certain substances, of possessing (or reacting as if they possess) more than one structure. In some cases the separate isomeric forms of such a substance have been isolated; these change into each other easily and are held to exist together in dynamic equilibrium. A separate formula is assigned to each form. See ENOL-KETO ISOMERISM. Tautomerism held to be due to the existence together of such distinct isomers is often called *desmotropism;* the latter term is restricted by some to cases in which the forms have actually been isolated. Cf. DESMOTROPISM. On the other hand, tautomerism in which the separate forms cannot be isolated is sometimes called *virtual tautomerism.*

tau·tom'er·ize (-īz), *v. t. & i. Chem.* To change into a tautomeric form. — **tau·tom'er·iz'a·ble** (-īz'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* — **tau·tom'er·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*

tau·tom'e·ter (tô·tŏm'ē·tẽr), *n.* [*tautness* + *-meter.*] Device to measure tautness, as of fabric of an airplane wing.

tau'to·met'ric (tô'tō·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* Also **tau'to·met'ri·cal** (-rĭ·kăl). [*tauto-* + *metric.*] *Pros.* Equal or identical in metrical structure, arrangement, or position.

tau'to·nym (tô'tō·nĭm), *n.* [*tauto-* + *-nym.*] *Bot. & Zool.* A binomial name in which the generic and specific names are alike, as *Tinca tinca*, a name of the European tench. Such names are now forbidden by the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. — **tau'to·nym'ic** (-nĭm'ĭk), *adj.* — **tau·ton'y·my** (tô·tŏn'ĭ·mĭ), *n.*

tau'to·ou'si·an (tô'tō·ōō'sĭ·ăn; -ou'sĭ·ăn), *adj.* [*tauto-* + Gr. *ousia* being, essence.] *Eccl. Hist.* Substantially one (with); — a strengthened synonym for *homoousian.*

tau·toph'o·ny (tô·tŏf'ō·nĭ; tô'tō·fō'nĭ), *n.* [MGr. *tautophōnia.* See TAUTO-; -PHONE.] Repetition of the same sound. — **tau'to·phon'ic** (tô'tō·fŏn'ĭk), *adj.* — **tau'to·phon'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

tau·top'o·dy (tô·tŏp'ō·dĭ), *n.* [ML. *tautopodia*, fr. Gr. *tautopodia.* See TAUTO-; -POD.] Repetition of the same type of metrical foot in a verse. — **tau'to·pod'ic** (tô'tō·pŏd'ĭk), *adj.*

tau'–topped' (tô'tŏpt'; tou'-), *adj.* Having a handle like a tau cross.

tau'to·syl·lab'ic (tô'tō·sĭ·lăb'ĭk), *adj.* [*tauto-* + *syllabic.*] *Phonet.* Belonging to the same syllable.

tau'to·type (tô'tō·tīp), *n.* [*tauto-* + *-type.*] *Biol.* A generic name identical with the specific name of one of its components. Cf. TAUTONYM.

tau'to·zon'al (tô'tō·zōn'ăl), *adj.* [*tauto-* + *zonal.*] *Cryst.* Belonging to the same zone. — **tau'to·zo·nal'i·ty** (-zō·năl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

taut ship. A ship, especially a man-of-war, with strict discipline, and a generally smart appearance.

tav, taw (tô; tou), *n.* [Heb. *tāw*, (*tāv*), lit., sign or cross.] The 22d letter (ת,ת) of the Hebrew alphabet, equiv. to *t* or the corresponding spirant *th* (cf. DAGHESH). Numerical value 400.

Ta·vast' (tȧ·văst'), *n.* Also **Ta·vast'i·an** (-văs'tĭ·ăn). a A Finn of a type characterized by broad, thickset figure and blond complexion. They occupy the central part of the country. Cf. KARELIAN. b The western dialect of Finnish. — **Ta·vast'i·an,** *adj.*

tave (tāv), *v. i. & t.* [Of obscure, perh. Scand. origin.] To rage; toss; struggle; labor; sprawl; to hurry clumsily. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Tave (tāv), *n.* Dim. of OCTAVIA.

tav'ell (tăv'ĕl), *n.* [F. *tavelle.*] A bobbin on which silk is wound.

tav'ern (tăv'ẽrn), *n.* [ME. *taverne*, fr. OF. *taverne*, fr. L. *taberna*, for *traberna*, a hut, booth, tavern. See THORP; cf. TABERNACLE.] A house where wine or other liquors are sold to be drunk on the premises; also, a house where travelers or other transient guests are accommodated with rooms and meals; an inn or hotel. Orig. designating a place esp. for the retailing of wines, *tavern* is often used, esp. in rural districts of the United States, practically as synonymous with *hotel.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:
tavern-gotten, tavern-hunting, tavern-tainted.

tav'ern, *v. t.* To apportion by subdivision. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To frequent or keep a tavern.

tav'ern, *adj.* Of, pert. to, or associated with a tavern.

tav'ern·er (-ẽr·nẽr), *n.* [OF. *tavernier*, fr. L. *tabernarius.*] One who keeps or frequents a tavern. *Archaic.*

Ta'tu (tä'tōō), *n.* = HUCHMON.
ta·tu' (tä·tōō'). Var. of TATTOO.
ta·tu' (tä·tōō'). Var. of TATOU.
Ta'tu (tä'tōō), *n.* [NL. See TATOU.] a *Zool.* Syn. of DASYPUS. b [*not cap.; pron.* tȧ·tōō'] A tatou.
Ta·tu'si·a (tȧ·tū'zĭ·ȧ; -sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See TATOU.] *Zool.* Syn. of DASYPUS.
Tat'u·si'i·dae (tăt'ū·sĭ'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Tatusia* + *-idae.*] *Zool.* Syn. of DASYPODIDAE.
taught (tȧxt; tôxt). Var. of TAUGHT. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
taught. ✝ TAUT.
taulch. ✝ TALLOW.
tauld. Scot. past & past part. of TELL.
tau'pie (tô'pĭ; tä'pĭ). Var. of TAWPIE. [*Obs.*]
Taur, *n.* [L. *Taurus.*] Tauruus.
taur-. = TAURO-. [*N. Z.*]
tau·ran'ga, *n.* = CREEP, *n.*, 12.
Tau·rid'i·an (tô·rĭd'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* = TAURIC.
tau·rob'o·ly (tô·rŏb'ō·lĭ), *n.* = TAUROBOLIUM.
Tau·rop'o·los (tô·rŏp'ō·lŏs), *n.* [Gr.] See ARTEMIS.
tau'-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.
taut. ✝ TAUGHT.
taut (tôt; tät). Scot. var. of TAT, tangle. [PROG.]
tau·taug' (tô·tŏg'). Var. of TAUTOG.
taut'end. Tautened. *Ref. Sp.*
taut'it. Var. of TAUTED.
tau·tol'o·gous (tô·tŏl'ō·gŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *tautologos.*] = TAUTOLOGICAL. — **tau·tol'o·gous·ly,** *adv.*
tau·tom'er·y (tô·tŏm'ẽr·ĭ), *n.* = TAUTOMERISM.
tau'to·mor'phous (tô'tō·môr'fŭs), *adj.* See -MORPHOUS a.
tau'to·ou'si·ous (tô'tō·ōō'sĭ·ŭs; -ou'sĭ·ŭs), *adj.* = TAUTOOUSIAN.
tau'to·u·re'a (tô'tō·ū·rē'ȧ; -ū'rē·ȧ), *n.* See TAUTO-, 2.
tau·tou'si·an (tô·tōō'sĭ·ăn; -tou'sĭ·ăn), *adj.* Also **tau·tou'si·ous** (-ŭs). = TAUTOOUSIAN.
tave (tāv), Contraction of TOHAVE.
ta'ver. Var. of TAIVER.
Tav'er·er's Bi'ble. See BIBLE, 2.

tav'ern-ize (tăv'ĕr-nīz), *v. i.* To frequent a tavern.
tav'ern-ly, *adj.* Characteristic or suggestive of a tavern.
tav'ern-ous (tăv'ĕr-nŭs), *adj.* [From *tavern*, after *cavernous.*] Tavernlike.
tav'ern-ry (tăv'ĕrn-rĭ), *n.* Dealings at a tavern.
tavern table. A type of small table with oval or rectangular top and four turned legs, used as a service table in the tap-room of 18th-century taverns.

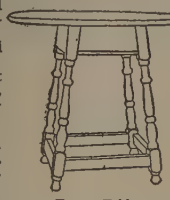

Tavern Table.

tavern token. A token issued by a tavern keeper.
ta'vert (tā'vĕrt), *adj.* [Past part. of TAVER, TAIVER.] Tired, as from travel, labor, or struggle; hence, confused; stupid. *Scot.*
tav'es-tock (tăv'ĭs-tŏk), *n.* [From *Tavistock*, Devonshire, Eng.] A kind of woolen cloth. *Obs.*
Tav-ghi' (tăv-gē'), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or designating a Samoyedic people between the Yenisei and Khatanga Rivers, in Siberia, or their language. — *n.* The Tavghi language. See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES.
tav'is-tock-ite (tăv'ĭs-tŏk-īt), *n.* [From *Tavistock*, Devonshire, Eng.] *Mineral.* A basic calcium aluminum phosphate, in minute white crystals.
ta'vo-la'tite (tā'vō-lā'tīt), *n.* [From *Tavolato*, Alban Hills, Italy.] *Petrog.* An extrusive rock, containing large phenocrysts of leucite in a groundmass of leucite, hauynite, and augite, with smaller amounts of orthoclase and labradorite. Garnets occur as accessories.
taw (tô), *n.* [Prob. because the point or line for beginning was orig. marked with a T, the Greek name, *tau*, of the letter being used by schoolboys. Cf. 4th TEE.] **1.** A marble to be used as a shooter; also, a game at marbles.
2. A line or mark from which players at marbles shoot.
— ***to bring, or come, to taw.*** To bring, or come, to the scratch.
taw, *v. i.* To shoot a marble, or toe the mark for shooting. *Colloq.*
taw (tô), *v. t.;* TAWED (tôd); TAW'ING. [ME. *tawen*, fr. AS. *tawian;* akin to D. *touwen*, Goth. *taujan* to do, make. Cf. TEW to prepare, TOOL, 5th TOW.] **1.** To prepare or dress, as hemp by beating; to tew; hence, to beat; to scourge. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. To prepare with alum, as skins of sheep, lambs, goats, and kids, for gloves, etc., by imbuing them with alum, salt, and other agents as an emulsion of egg yolk. Tawing is a form of mineral tanning. See TAN, *v. t.,* 1.
3. *Obs.* **a** To make hard or tough; to toughen. **b** To harass; torment.
taw (tô), *n.* [Cf. TAWS.] **A whip.** *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
taw (tô; tou). Var. of TAV.
ta'wa (tä'wä; *collog.* tou'ä), *n.* [Maori.] A handsome evergreen tree (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), family Lauraceae, of New Zealand, with slender branches and graceful willowlike foliage. The white, straight-grained wood is used for buckets, casks, butter kegs, etc.
taw'dered (tô'dĕrd), *adj.* Clothed in tawdry apparel. *Obs.*
taw'dry (tô'drĭ), *adj.;* TAW'DRI-ER (-drĭ-ĕr); TAW'DRI-EST. [From *Saint Audrey*, or *Etheldreda* (a Latinized form), implying therefore, originally, bought at the fair of St. Audrey at Ely, held on the saint's day, the 17th of October, where necklets, known as *St. Audrey's laces* or *tawdry laces*, were sold. The AS. form of the name is *Æthelthrȳth; Audrey* is prob. fr. an intermediate OF. form.] Showy, without taste or elegance; cheap and gaudy; as, a *tawdry* dress; *tawdry* colors, verse, courtiers; hence, tawdrily dressed or adorned.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See GAUDY.
— **taw'dri-ly** (tô'drĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **taw'dri-ness,** *n.*
taw'dry, *n.; pl.* -DRIES (-drĭz). A piece of cheap finery or jewelry; sometimes, specif., a necklace or neck ribbon.
tawdry lace. Lacework worn by women as a tie at the neck. *Obs.*
taw'er (tô'ĕr), *n.* One who taws; a dresser of white leather.
taw'er, *n.* One who taws marbles.
taw'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* A place where skins are tawed.
taw'ie (tô'ĭ), *adj.* Tractable. *Scot.*
ta'wite (tä'vĭt), *n.* [From *Tawa*ſok, Kola Peninsula.] *Petrog.* A coarsely granular plutonic rock composed essentially of pyroxene and sodalite. Feldspars are absent.
taw'kee (tô'kē), *n.* Also **taw'kin** (-kĭn). **a** The golden club. **b** The arrow arum *Peltandra virginica.*
taw'ny, taw'ney (tô'nĭ), *adj.* TAW'NI-ER (-nĭ-ĕr); TAW'NI-EST. [OF. *tané, tanné* (F. *tanné*), past part. of *tanner* to tan. See TAN, *v. & n.;* cf. TENNÉ.] Of the color tenné; like things tanned, or persons who are tanned by the sun; as, the *tawny* lion; a *tawny* Moor; *tawny* Spain.
Syn. — See DUSKY.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

tawny-brown	**tawny-gray**	**tawny-tanned**
tawny-coated	**tawny-green**	**tawny-visaged**
tawny-colored	**tawny-haired**	**tawny-whiskered**
tawny-faced	**tawny-olive**	**tawny-yellow**
tawny-gold	**tawny-skinned**	

— **taw'ni-ly** (tô'nĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **taw'ni-ness,** *n.*
taw'ny, *n.* **1.** Tawny color; tenné.
2. A tawny-colored cloth or garments made of it. *Obs.*
3. *a Archaic.* A brown-skinned person. **b** *Obs.* An (American) Indian.
4. A bullfinch. *Dial. Eng.*
taw'ny, *v. t.* To tan. *Obs.*
tawny birch. The color sandstone.
tawny bunting. The snow bunting. *Local, Eng.*
taw'ny-coat', *n.* An ecclesiastical apparitor. *Obs.*
tawny eagle. **a** A brownish eagle (*Aquila rapax*) with varied purplish and rufous feathers on the back, found in Africa and parts of Asia, and rarely in Europe. **b** A smaller allied race (*A. r. vindhiana*) of the Indian Peninsula.
taw'ny-moor', *n.* A dark-skinned native of non-European lands. *Obs.*
tawny owl. A common owl (*Strix*, syn. *Syrnium, aluco*) of Europe and northern Africa, allied to the barred owl of America. It has no ear tufts, and the upper parts are reddish brown with blackish vermiculations. The under parts are buffy, streaked, and barred with brown.
tawny part. See PART, *n.,* 1.
tawny thrush. The veery.

taw'pie, taw'py (tô'pĭ), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Nor. *taap*, Dan. *taabe.*] A foolish, awkward, or slovenly young woman or, *Rare,* man. — **taw'pie, taw'py,** *adj. Both Chiefly Scot.*
taws, tawse (tôz; tăz), *n.* [Prob. pl. of dial. *taw* the point of a whip. See TAW to beat.] A leather strap with thongs or a slit end. *Scot.* — *v. t.* To whip. *Scot.*
tax (tăks), *v.;* TAXED (tăkst); TAX'ING. [OF. *taxer*, fr. L. *taxare* to touch sharply, to feel, handle, to censure, value, estimate; akin to L. *tangere, tactum,* to touch. See TANGENT; cf. TASK, TASTE.] *Transitive:* **1.** Orig., to place a value upon; to estimate the worth of or fix the price of; now, *Law,* to assess, fix, or determine judicially, the amount of; as, to *tax* the costs of an action in court.
2. To assess with, or subject to the payment of, a tax or taxes; esp., to exact money from for the support of government; also, to lay any burden or demand upon; to task; as, to *tax* one's memory or strength.
We are more heavily *taxed* by our idleness, pride, and folly than we are *taxed* by government. *Franklin.*
3. To charge; accuse; also, to censure; — often followed by *with,* rarely by *of;* as, to *tax* a man with a crime.
Fear not now that men should *tax* thine honor. *M. Arnold.*
4. To charge as a price. *Colloq., U. S.*
5. *Obs.* **a** To prescribe; order; settle. **b** To enter in a list. **c** To dispute.
—, *Intransitive:* To censure; to make scornful reproaches. *Obs.*
tax (tăks), *n.* [From TAX, *v.*] **1.** A charge, esp. a pecuniary burden imposed by authority; specif., a charge or burden, usually pecuniary, laid upon persons or property for public purposes; a forced contribution of wealth to meet the public needs of a government. For various forms of taxes, see DIRECT TAX; INCOME TAX; PROGRESSIVE TAX; DEATH DUTY; INHERITANCE TAX; SINGLE TAX; IMPÔT UNIQUE; CUSTOM, *n.,* 6; EXCISE, 2; OCTROI, 2 **a**; etc.
2. A disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge; a strain or burden; as, a heavy *tax* on time, health, and strength.
3. A sum imposed or levied upon the members of a society to defray its expenses.
4. *Obs.* **a** A lesson to be learned; a task. **b** Charge; reproach; censure.
Syn. — Impost, tribute, levy, duty, toll, assessment, demand, exaction.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

tax assessor	**tax farmer**	**tax money**
tax-born	**tax-free**	**taxpaying**
tax-bought	**taxgatherer**	**tax rate**
tax-burdened	**taxgathering**	**tax receiver**
tax collecting	**tax layer**	**tax-ridden**
tax collector	**tax-laden**	**tax return**
tax dodger	**tax levy**	**tax-supported**
tax-dodging, *adj.*	**tax-levying,** *adj.*	**tax taker**

— ***the taxes.*** The tax collector. *Colloq., Brit.*
tax-. = TAXI-.
tax'a-ble (tăk'sȧ-b'l), *adj.* [AF.] **1.** Capable of being taxed; liable by law to the assessment of taxes.
2. *Law.* That may be legally charged by a court against the plaintiff or defendant in a suit; as, *taxable* costs.
3. *Obs.* **a** Assessable. **b** Censurable.
— **tax'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **tax'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **tax'a-bly,** *adv.*
tax'a-ble, *n.* One that is liable to a tax.
Tax-a'ce-ae (tăks-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TAXUS.] *Bot.* A family of mostly evergreen trees and shrubs, the yew family, distinguished from the Pinaceae by dioecious flowers, commonly fleshy fruit, and an embryo with but two cotyledons. Among its ten genera are *Taxus, Torreya, Podocarpus, Cephalotaxus, Dacrydium.* There are about 90 widely distributed species. — **tax-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*
tax'as-pid'e-an (tăk'săs-pĭd'ē-ăn), *adj.* [*taxi-* + Gr. *aspis, -idos,* shield.] *Zool.* Having or designating a tarsus (of a bird) with the scales of its hind side rectangular and arranged in regular rows.
tax-a'tion (tăks-ā'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *taxatio* a valuing, estimation, fr. L. *taxare.* See TAX, *v.*] **1.** Valuation; assessment. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
2. Act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes, as on the subjects of a state, by government, or on the members of a corporation or company, by the proper authority; the raising of revenue by the imposition of compulsory contributions; also, a system of so raising revenue. Cf. DOUBLE TAXATION.
The term *taxation* covers every conceivable exaction which it is possible for a government to make, whether under the name of a tax, or under such names as rates, assessments, duties, imposts, excise, licenses, fees, tolls, etc. (Hylton *v.* U. S., 3 *Dall.* 171; U. S. *v.* Tappan, 11 *Wheat.* 419). *Quick & Garran.*
3. A tax; revenue from taxes.
4. Charge; accusation; reproof. *Obs.*
5. *Law.* Act of taxing or assessing, as a bill of costs.
tax-a'tion-al (-ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to taxation.
tax'a-tive (tăk'sȧ-tĭv), *adj.* Orig., limitative; now: **a** Functioning so as to tax. **b** Taxational. — **tax'a-tive-ly,** *adv.*
tax-a'tor (tăks-ā'tĕr), *n.* [ML.] **1.** An assessor. *Hist.*
2. = TAXER, *n.,* 2.
tax bond. A government bond made receivable in payment of taxes.
tax book *or* **roll.** A document listing property subject to taxation.
tax cart. A spring cart, formerly subject to a small tax. *Eng.*
tax certificate. *Law.* The certificate issued to the purchaser of land at a tax sale certifying to the sale and the payment of the consideration therefor, and entitling the purchaser upon certain conditions and at a certain time thereafter to a deed or instrument of conveyance (**tax deed**) of the land, to be executed by the proper officer.
tax'eat'ing (tăks'ēt'ĭng), *adj. & n.* Deriving support from public funds. — **tax'eat'er** (-ĕr), *n.*
taxed (tăkst), *adj.* Orig., assessed; now, subjected to a tax or taxation.
Tax'e-op'o-da (tăk'sē-ŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool. & Paleontol.* In some classifications, an order of mammals including the living and extinct Proboscidea, Condylarthra, Hyracoidea, and sometimes others.
tax'e-op'o-dous (-ŏp'ō-dŭs), *adj.* Also **tax'e-o-pod'** (tăk'sē-ō-pŏd'). [Gr. *taxis* arrangement + *-podous, -pod.*] *Zool.* **a** Having the carpal and tarsal bones in linear series, and articulating chiefly with but one bone above and one below, as usual in the Taxeopoda. **b** Pertaining to the Taxeopoda. — **tax'e-op'o-dy** (-dĭ), *n.*
tax'er (tăk'sĕr), *n.* [AF. *taxeur.*] **1.** One who taxes.
2. One of two officers chosen yearly to regulate the assize of bread and to see that the true gauge of weights and measures is observed. *Cam. Univ., Eng.*

tax'-ex-empt', *adj.* Exempted from a tax; specif., free from the Federal income tax or from State taxes. All United States government bonds issued before Sept. 1, 1917, State or territory bonds, municipal bonds, Federal Land Bank bonds, etc., are tax-exempt bonds. — *n.* A tax-exempt bond.
tax'i (tăk'sĭ), *n.; pl.* TAXIS (-sĭz). Short for TAXICAB.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

taxiauto	**taxibus**	**taxi horn**
taxi-bordered	**taxi driver**	**taximan**

tax'i (tăk'sĭ), *or* **tax'y,** *v. i.;* TAX'I-ED (-sĭd); TAX'I-ING *or* TAX'Y-ING (-sĭ-ĭng). **1.** To ride in a taxicab; go by taxicab.
2. *Aviation.* To travel along the ground or on the water under the machine's own power, when picking out a starting place or coming in after a landing.
— *v. t.* To take by taxiing.
tax'i- (tăk'sĭ-), **tax-.** A combining form, Greek *taxi-, tax-,* from *taxis,* denoting *arrangement,* as in *taxi*dermy.
tax'i-arch (tăk'sĭ-ärk), *n.* [Gr. *taxiarchos, taxiarchēs.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A commander of a taxis.
tax'i-cab' (-kăb'), *n.* A passenger-carrying vehicle, usually a motor vehicle designed to seat five or seven persons, with or without a taximeter, maintained for hire on public thoroughfares or at public stations or stands, but not operated on a schedule; — orig. short for **taximeter cab.** — **tax'i-cab',** *v. i.*
Tax-id'e-a (tăks-ĭd'ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. ML. *taxus* badger.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the American badger.
tax'i-der'my (tăk'sĭ-dûr'mĭ), *n.* [*taxi-* + Gr. *derma* a skin, fr. *derein* to skin. See TACTICS; TEAR, *v.*] The art of preparing, stuffing, and mounting the skins of animals, esp. vertebrates, in lifelike form. — **tax'i-der'mal** (-dûr'măl), *adj.* — **tax'i-der'mic** (-mĭk), *adj.* — **tax'i-der'mist** (tăk'sĭ-dûr'mĭst), *n.* — **tax'i-der'mize** (-mīz), *v. i.*
tax'i-me'ter (tăk'sĭ-mē'tĕr; tăks-ĭm'ē-tĕr; 277), *n.* Also **tax-am'e-ter** (tăks-ăm'-), **tax-om'e-ter** (tăks-ŏm'-). [F. *taximètre, taxamètre,* or G. *taxameter.* See TAX; -METER.] **1.** An instrument for use in a hired vehicle, as a taxicab, for automatically showing the fare due.
2. A taximeter cab; a taxicab.
tax'i-me'tered (-tĕrd), *adj.* Provided with or measured by a taximeter.
tax'ine (tăk'sĭn; -sīn), *adj.* [L. *taxus* a yew.] Pert. to the yew; taxaceous.
tax'ine (tăk'sēn; -sĭn), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* A bitter poisonous alkaloid, $C_{37}H_{41}NO_{10}$, obtained as an amorphous white powder from the leaves, shoots, and seeds of the European yew.
tax'ing, *adj.* That taxes. — **tax'ing-ly,** *adv.*
tax in kind. A tax payable in goods instead of money.
tax'i-plane' (tăk'sĭ-plān'), *n.* [*taxi-*+*plane.*] An airplane used as a public vehicle for hire.
tax'is (tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *taxis* a division or arrangement, fr. *tassein* to arrange.] In technical uses, arrangement; order; specif.: **1.** *Arch.* Ordonnance. *Obs.*
2. *Biol.* Movement by freely motile (esp. small) organisms or organic bodies, as free-swimming zoospores, toward or away from a source of stimulation, as a source of light; — equivalent to *tropism* except in being usually applied to change of place as distinguished from simple orientation. A taxis is ***positive*** when the movement is toward the source of stimulation, and ***negative*** when away from it. See -TAXIS.
3. *Gr. Antiq.* In Greek armies, a division of troops, varying in size; a company or battalion, or sometimes, a larger unit.
4. *Surg.* The manual restoration of a displaced part or reduction of a hernia.
-tax'is. [NL.] A combining form, Greek *-taxis,* from *taxis,* denoting *an arranging, arrangement, order;* specif., *Biol.,* *taxis,* as in chemo*taxis,* homo*taxis,* thermo*taxis.*

aerotaxis	**heliotaxis**	**strophotaxis**
anemotaxis	**heterotaxis**	**thermotaxis**
anthotaxis	**hydrotaxis**	**thigmotaxis**
barotaxis	**phototaxis**	**tonotaxis**
caulotaxis	**phyllotaxis**	**topotaxis**
chemotaxis	**pleiotaxis**	**traumatotaxis**
cyrtotaxis	**rheotaxis**	**trophotaxis**
galvanotaxis	**rhizotaxis**	**xygotaxis**
geotaxis	**stereotaxis**	

tax'ite (tăk'sĭt), *n.* [Gr. *taxis* arrangement.] *Petrog.* Any volcanic rock of clastic or schlieric appearance due to the aggregation of flows of different colors, textures, granularity, or mineral composition; eutaxite; ataxite. — **tax-it'ic** (tăks-ĭt'ĭk), *adj.*
tax lien. See LIEN, *n.*
tax list. The official schedule or list setting out the facts as to the taxable property or persons, or both, of a place
taxo-. = TAXI- (which see), as in **tax-ol'o-gy,** taxonomy, **tax-om'e-ter,** a taximeter.
Tax-o'di-um (tăks-ō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. Cf. TAXUS; 1st -ODE.] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of tall, deciduous trees (family Pinaceae) having drooping branches, spirally arranged linear leaves, and globose cones with thick woody scales. *T. distichum* is the common bald cypress of the southern United States. See AHUEHUETE. **b** [*not cap.*] A tree of this genus.
tax'o-dont (tăk'sō-dŏnt), *adj.* [*tax-* + *-odont.*] *Zool.* Having the hinge teeth of equal size and arranged in a long series, as certain bivalve mollusks.
tax-on'o-my (tăks-ŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [F. *taxonomie,* fr. Gr. *taxis* an arrangement, order. See -NOMY.] Classification; esp., classification of animals and plants according to their natural relationships; also, the laws and principles of such classification. See CLASSIFICATION, 3. — **tax-on'o-mer** (-mĕr), *n.* — **tax'o-nom'ic** (tăk'sō-nŏm'ĭk), *adj.* — **tax'o-nom'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* — **tax'o-nom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **tax-on'o-mist** (tăks-ŏn'ō-mĭst), *n.*
tax'paid' (tăks'pād'), *n. Philately.* A revenue stamp without indication of value used by the government to show that the tax has been paid, as on beer, tobacco, snuff, etc.
tax'pay'er (-pā'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who pays a tax.
2. *Real Estate.* A temporary building erected to earn something to meet the taxes on the land.
tax roll. See TAX BOOK.
tax sale. A sale of property, usually at auction, for nonpayment of taxes assessed against it.
tax title. The title acquired under a tax sale.
Tax'us (tăk'sŭs), *n.* [L., yew.] *Bot.* A small genus of ornamental evergreen trees and shrubs, the yews, typifying the family Taxaceae, all with a poisonous juice. They have stiff somewhat petioled linear leaves, spirally arranged, and a drupelike fruit consisting of a fleshy disk enclosing the hard seed. Many are cultivated. See YEW, JAPANESE YEW.

---

tav'ern-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
tav'ern-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
tav'ern-wards (-wĕrdz), *adv.* See -WARDS.
tavers. Var. of TAIVERS.
Tav-gī'. Var. of TAVGHI.
ta'vo-la (tā'vō-lā), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [It., fr. L. *tabula* board. See TABLE.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
Ta'vy (tä'vy), *n.* Dim. of OCTAVIA.
tawe. ✝ TAW, TEW, TOW.
Taw-gī', **Taw-gy'.** Vars. of TAVGHI.
ta'wha-i (tä'hwä-ē. Var. of TOWAI.
tawn, *n. & v.* = TAN. *Rare.*
taw'nle (tô'n'l). Var. of TANDLE.
tawt'ed. Var. of TAUTED.
taw'tie (tô'tĭ), *adj.* = TAUTED. *Scot.*
ta'wa-bl. Taxable. *Ref. Sp.*
tax-am'e-ter (tăks-ăm'ē-tĕr), *n.* = TAXIMETER.
tax'i-a (tăk'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Taxine. *Obs.*
-tax'i-a. = -TAXY.
tax'i-a-ble (tăk'sĭ-ȧ-b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.
tax-in'o-my, *n.* = TAXONOMY. — **tax'i-nom'ic,** *adj.* — **tax-in'o-mist,** *n.*
tax'less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **tax'-less-ly,** *adv.* — **tax'less-ness,** *n.*
tax'man (tăks'măn), *n.* = TAXGATHERER.
tax'man. Var. of TACKSMAN.
Tax-o'di-a'ce-ae (tăks-ō'dĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Taxodium* + *-aceae.*] Syn. of PINACEAE (in part).
tax'or (tăk'sĕr), *n.* = TAXER.
taxt. Taxed. *Ref. Sp.*

tax'us (tăk'sŭs), *n.* [ML.] The badger. *Obs.*

-tax'y (-tăk'sĭ). A combining form, Greek *-taxia*, from *taxis*, meaning *arrangement*, often equivalent to *-taxis*, as in anthot*axy*, heterot*axy*.

Ta·yas'su (tä·yäs'sōō), *n.* [NL., fr. Tupi *tayasú*, *tajaçú*, peccary.] *Zool.* A genus of peccaries, typical of a family, **Ta'yas·su'i·dae** (tä'yä·sū'ĭ·dē). See SUIDAE.

Ta·yg'e·ta (tä·ĭj'ē·tä), *n.* [L. *Taygete*, fr. Gr. *Taugetē*.] See PLEIADES, 1; STAR, *Table*.

ta'yir, ta'yer (tä'yĕr), *n.* Also **tyre.** [Tamil *tayir*.] Curdled milk. *India.*

Tay'lor de·vel'op·ment (tā'lĕr). *Math.* A power series development of a function $f(z)$ of a real or complex variable valid in the neighborhood of an assigned point a; it has the form $f(z) = f(a) + f'(a)\,(z-a) + f''(a)\,\frac{(z-a)^2}{1.2} + f'''(a)\,\frac{(z-a)^3}{1.2.3} + \ldots$ where the primes denote differentiations with respect to the independent variable z.

Taylor differential piece–rate system. [See TAYLOR SYSTEM.] See DIFFERENTIAL PIECE-RATE SYSTEM.

Tay'lor·ism (tā'lĕr·ĭz'm), *n. Theol.* The doctrinal system of Nathaniel William Taylor (1786–1858), professor of theology in New Haven, Conn., 1822–58, whose distinctive tenets were that man has the power of contrary choice, that virtue is the choice of the highest good of the universe, and that sin is not a propagated essential property of the human soul, nor the necessary means of the greatest good. — **Tay'lor·ite** (-ĭt), *n.*

Tay'lor·ism, *n.* Management by the Taylor System. — **Tay'lor·ize,** *v. i.*

tay'lor·ite (tā'lĕr·ĭt), *n.* [After W. J. *Taylor*, Am. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A potassium ammonium sulphate, occurring in compact white lumps in the guano beds of the Chincha Islands, Peru. H., 2.

Tay'lor's cir'cle (of a triangle) (tā'lĕrz). [After Henry Martyn *Taylor* (1842–1927) Eng. mathematician.] *Math.* The circle through the feet of the perpendiculars let fall on each side of the triangle from the feet of the two altitudes of the triangle which are perpendicular to the other two sides.

Taylor's series. *Math.* The series which is the expansion of a function by Taylor's theorem.

Taylor's theorem. *Math.* A fundamental theorem (enounced by Brook Taylor, 1715) giving the rule for calculating by a power series the value of a function in the neighborhood of some point (representing an argument value or system of values) through the values of the function and of its successive derivatives (supposed uniform and continuous) at the point. Its form is $f(x) = f(a) + \sum_{r=1}^{r=n-1} \frac{(x-a)^r}{r!} f^r(a) + R_n$ where $f^r(a)$ denotes the value of the rth derivative of $f(x)$ at the initial point $x = a$. Commonly the *remainder* R_n is infinitesimal and the series is an infinite one. When applied to a function of a complex variable z which is analytic in the neighborhood of a, the infinite series is convergent and equal to $f(z)$ at all points z within a circle whose center is at a and whose circumference passes through that singularity of $f(z)$ which is nearest the point a.

Taylor System. The methods of factory management first developed and advocated by Frederick W. Taylor (1856–1915); — more often called *scientific management.*

Tay'lor–White' proc'ess. *Metal.* A process (invented about 1899 by Frederick W. Taylor and Maunsel B. White) for heat-treating high-speed steels (which see).

tay'ra (tī'rä), *n.* [Pg. *taira*, fr. Galibi *tayra*, prob. of Tupian origin. See EYRA.] **a** A long-tailed musteline mammal (*Tayra barbara*) of South and Central America, allied to the grison. It resembles the North American fisher in size, but has short fur and is black with a grayish head. **b** [*cap.*] The genus consisting of the tayra.

Tay·ro'na (tī·rō'nä), *n.* An Indian of a Chibchan tribe formerly occupying the northern highlands of the Department of Magdalena, Colombia.

tay'saam' (tī'säm'), *n.* [Cant. pron. of Chin. (Pek.) *ta*[4] large + *ts'an*[2] silkworm; — with ref. to the first or large crop of cocoons.] A Chinese raw silk of medium grade.

ta'–zaung' (tä'zoung'), *n.* In Burma, an elaborately decorated wooden canopy or shed over an image of Buddha.

‖taz'za (tăt'sä), *n.* [It.] An ornamental cup or vase, or other receptacle, with a large flat shallow bowl, resting on a pedestal or pillar and often having handles.

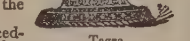

TAZZA.

T bandage. *Surg.* A bandage shaped like the letter T, and used chiefly for application to the groin, or perineum.

T bar *or* **beam.** A metal bar or beam having a cross section of the form of the letter T.

T'–beam' bridge. A reinforced-concrete bridge consisting of a floor slab monolithic with the supporting beams so that a cross section resembles a series of T beams.

T bevel. = BEVEL, *n.*, 2.

T bob, T bone, T branch, T bulb, etc. See T, *adj.*

T bolt. A bolt having a crosspiece for a head.

T'–bone' steak. A steak cut from the loin over the kidney, containing a T-shaped bone; hence, any loin steak from which the tenderloin has been removed. *U. S.*

T cart. An open, two-seated wagon, with T-shaped body.

tch, *interj.* Also **tch, tch.** An exclamation expressing vexation or disgust.

1 T Bolt; T Slot.

tch-. For words formerly spelled *tch-*, see CH-.

tchai (chī), *n.* [Turk. *chāy*.] A small river; stream; brook.

tche (jĕ), *n.* [From F. romanization (also *tch'ĕu*) of Chin. (Pek.) *ch'ih*.[2]] *Music.* An old Chinese flute with the embouchure in the middle.

tche, *n.* [F. romanization of Chin. (Pek.) *chē*[4].] A shrub or small tree (*Vanieria tricuspidata*), family Moraceae, found in eastern Asia. It has edible, red fruit and its foliage yields food for silkworms.

Tche·by'sheff's, *or* **Che·by'shev's, rule** (chĕ·bĭsh'ĕfs). [After Patnutij *Chebyshev* (1821–94), Russian mathematician.] A rule for finding approximately the area of a curvilinear figure from ordinates laid off at given distances (taken from a table) along a base, the area equaling the product of the average ordinate into the base.

Tchebysheff's straight–line motion. See STRAIGHT-LINE, 1.

tcher·vo'nets, tcher·vo'netz. Vars. of CHERVONETS, etc.

Tche·tchen'tsish (chĕ·chĕn'tsĭsh), *n.* The Chechen language.

Tchet·nit'si (chĕt·nĭt'sĭ), *n. pl.* [Serb. & Bulg., pl.; sing. *-nik*.] Members of a troop or band of a former brigand class of Serbians similar to the Uskoks. Cf. USKOK.

tchick, *n.* [Imitative.] A slight sound such as that made by pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth and explosively sucking out the air at one side, as in urging on a horse. — *v. i.* To make a tchick. Cf. CLICK, *n.*, 5.

tchin (jĭn). Var. of CHIN (see WEIGHT, *Table*).

‖tchin (chĭn), *n.* [Russ. *chin* rank, grade, position, calling.] Rank; persons of rank.

tchu (chōō), *interj.* An exclamation expressing disgust.

tck, *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprise and displeasure.

T cloth. Plain cotton cloth stamped with a T, made in Great Britain and sold esp. in Asia.

T connection. *Elec.* The connection of two coils, as transformer coils, diagrammatically as a letter T, chiefly used for transforming two-phase systems into three-phase systems, and vice versa. One terminal of one coil is joined to the middle point of the other; the three free ends, which form the T, are then joined to the three wires of the outside system. When the three free ends are connected to a source of three-phase current, two-phase current may be derived from the secondary circuits, as shown in the illustration. The reverse arrangement may be used to transform from two-phase to three-phase. Called also *T winding; Scott connection.* Cf. STAR CONNECTION. — **T'–con·nect'ed,** *adj.*

T connector. *Elec.* A binding post consisting of three posts forming the three arms of a letter T.

T crank. See T, *adj.*

T cross. A tau cross.

T.D. A clay pipe; — so called from the initials, prob. of the maker, stamped on many of them. *Colloq., U. S.*

tea (tē; *the older* tā (*cf.* GREAT) *remained in accepted use until about* 1750), *n.* [From the Fukien province pronunciation of Chin. (Pek.) *ch'a*[2], better preserved in the earlier E. pron. (tä), and in that of G. *tee, thee.* Cf. CHA.]

1. a A shrub (*Thea sinensis*) cultivated from antiquity in China (where it is believed to be indigenous) and also grown in Japan, India, etc. It has lanceolate leaves and rather large fragrant white flowers. See THEA. **b** The leaves, leaf buds, and internodes of this plant prepared and cured for the market by certain recognized methods. Its use was introduced into Europe late in the 16th or early in the 17th century. Teas are classed as to their method of manufacture as *green, black,* and *oolong.* The leaves for green tea are withered, rolled and fired immediately. The leaves for black tea are fermented or oxidized before firing. The leaves for oolong are only partly oxidized before firing. According to the Pure Food and Drug Act, a tea must conform in variety and place of production to the name it bears. The chief teas of commerce are: *green, hyson,* and *gunpowder* from China, *pan-fired* and *basket-fired* from Japan; *black, congou,* and *souchong* from China, *pekoe,* and *orange pekoe* from Ceylon and India; *oolong, Formosa oolong* from Formosa. District names indicating special qualities are *Moyune gunpowder, Lapsang souchong, Darjeeling* and *Assam* (orange pekoes), and *Keemun* (a congou). These are further graded according to method and time of picking. In the newer tea countries, Ceylon, India, Sumatra, and Java where machine manufacture is largely used, tea is graded by size after firing, the most important grades being *orange pekoe, pekoe,* and *souchong.* For the retail trade teas are frequently blended.

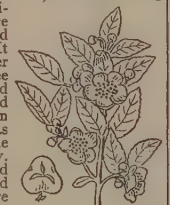

Tea Plant (*Thea sinensis*). Flowering Branch, and Fruit. (½)

2. An aromatic beverage prepared from tea leaves by infusion with boiling water, and taken hot or cold, with or without lemon or cream and sugar. It has stimulant and tonic properties, due to the alkaloid caffeine, and from the presence of tannin is also strongly astringent.

3. Any of numerous other plants more or less remotely resembling tea in appearance or properties; also, an infusion prepared from their leaves and used medicinally or as a beverage; — commonly with qualifying adjective or attributive, as Abyssinian *tea,* Labrador *tea,* sage *tea,* etc.

4. A light collation, usually late in the afternoon, at which tea is commonly served; hence, the evening meal, when dinner is in the middle of the day; also, a social occasion, as a reception, at which tea is served.

5. A color, yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. TEA GREEN, COLOR.

6. *Pharm.* A medicinal aqueous drink prepared from herbs by infusion; also, a powdered mixture from which such a drink is prepared; as, breast *tea;* Hamburger *tea.*

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

tea bell	tea infuser	tea sampler
tea blender	tea-inspired	tea-scented
tea-blending, *adj.*	tea-leaved	tea service
teabox	tea-loving, *adj*	tea set
tea caddy	tea maid	teashop
teacake	teamaker	tea sifter
tea can	teamaking	tea-sodden
tea canister	tea mixer	tea strainer
tea checker	tea-mixing, *adj.*	tea-swilling, *adj.*
tea-colored	tea packer	teatime
tea cooper	tea-packing, *adj.*	tea tray
tea-covered	tea percolator	tea urn
tea drinker	tea plant	tea wagon
tea drunkard	tea planter	teaware
tea-growing, *adj.*	tea planting	tea weigher
tea hour	tea-producing, *adj.*	

tea (tē), *adj.* Of or pertaining to tea or the tea plant; dealing in tea; used for or in connection with tea.

tea, *v. i. & t.;* TEAED (tēd); TEA'ING. To partake of, or entertain with, tea (the beverage or the meal). *Colloq.*

tea up. To become intoxicated. *Slang.*

tea ball. A perforated metal ball for tea leaves, esp. adapted for making tea in cups; also, a similar device suspended in a tea pot.

tea'ber'ry (tē'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** The wintergreen, or checkerberry (*Gaultheria procumbens*). **b** The creeping snowberry.

tea biscuit. A kind of short or sweet biscuit served with afternoon tea.

tea blight. Mosquito blight.

tea'board' (tē'bōrd'; 181), *n.* A tray for serving tea.

tea borer. The larva of a moth (*Zeuzera coffeae*), family Cossidae, which bores into the stems and branches of coffee, tea, and sandal.

tea'boy' (tē'boi'), *n.* Manservant. *Ir.*

tea bread. Sweetened bread or buns to be eaten with tea.

tea broom. The tea tree *Leptospermum scoparium* of Australia and New Zealand.

tea'cart' (tē'kärt'), *n.* A tea wagon.

tea ceremony. Chanoyu. *Japan.*

teach (tēch), *v.; past tense & past part.* TAUGHT (tôt); *pres. part. & verbal n.* TEACH'ING. [ME. *techen,* pret. *taughte, tahte,* fr. AS. *tǣcean,* pret. *tǣhte, tāhte,* past part. *getǣht, getāht,* to show, teach; akin to AS. *tǣcn* token. See TOKEN.] *Trans.:* **1.** To show; guide; direct. *Obs.*

2. a To make to know how; show how; hence, to school, train, or accustom to some action; as, to *teach* one to read. They have *taught* their tongue to speak lies. *Jer.* ix. 5. **b** *Colloq.* To make (one) know the disagreeable consequences of some (specified) action; as, I 'll *teach* you to lie.

3. To direct as an instructor; to guide the studies of, or to conduct through a course of studies; to give instruction to; as, to *teach* a child or a class.

4. To impart the knowledge of; to instruct in the rules, principles, practice, or the like, of; to give lessons in; as, to *teach* Greek, music, morality, dancing.

5. To make aware by information, instruction, experience, or the like; to instruct; tell; to cause to know; as, nature *teaches* a man when to eat; *teach* us the folly of worry.

6. To conduct as master or teacher, as a school or classes in a school; as after college he *taught* school. *Now Chiefly U. S.*

7. *Obs.* **a** To commit. **b** To bid adieu to.

—, *Intrans.:* **1.** To give instruction; to act as teacher.

2. To be capable of exposition or explanation, as by an instructor; as, a book that *teaches* easily.

3. *Shipbuilding.* To point; — of lines.

Syn. — Instruct, tutor, school, train, enlighten.

☞ Used in many colloquial phrases proverbial of superfluous or impossible instruction; as, ***teach a cock to crow, teach a dog to bark, teach a fish to bite; teach a hen to cluck, teach a serpent to hiss, teach iron to swim.***

teach an old dog new tricks. To make a mature person adopt new ways. *Colloq.*

teach. Var. of TEACHE.

teach'a·ble (tēch'ä·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Able to teach. *Obs.*

2. Capable of being taught; — said of a subject of instruction or of the learner; esp., apt or willing to learn; docile. — **teach'a·bil'ĭ·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **teach'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **teach'a·bly,** *adv.*

teache (tēch), *n.* [Also *tach(e)*, fr. Sp. *tacho, tacha.*] *Sugar Mfg.* Any, esp. the last, of the series of boilers or evaporating pans.

teach'er (tēch'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who teaches, or instructs; esp., one whose occupation is to instruct; an instructor; tutor.

2. One who instructs in religion; a preacher; sometimes, one who preaches without regular ordination. *Chiefly U. S.*

3. A teacher bird.

4. *Mormon Ch.* One in the Aaronic priesthood of the grade between deacon and priest.

Syn. — Educator, preceptor, trainer, director, guide, mentor. **Ant.** — Student, follower. See DISCIPLE.

teach'er, *v. t.* To tutor or coach. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To serve as a teacher.

teach'er·age (-ĭj), *n.* A residence provided for teachers; — after *parsonage. Chiefly Western U. S.*

teacher bird. **a** = OVENBIRD, 2; — from its note. **b** The red-eyed vireo.

teacher clerk. An assistant in the office of a school principal with training of a teacher but doing office duties.

teacher edition. An edition with special features for the use of teachers.

teach'er·ess (tēch'ĕr·ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A female teacher. *R.*

teach'er·ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Teacherlike.

teachers college. A college for training teachers.

teachers' council. A representative assembly chosen from the teaching staff of a school system which makes recommendations to the superintendent of schools and to the board of education.

teachers' institute. See INSTITUTE, *n.*, 3 **c.**

teacher training. Professional instruction of teachers, esp. in methods of teaching. — **teacher trainer.**

teach'er·y (tēch'ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Suggestive of a teacher.

tea chest. A small, square wooden case, usually lined with sheet lead or tin, in which tea is exported.

teach'ing, *n.* [AS. *tǣcing, tǣcung.*] The act or profession of instructing; also, that which is taught; instruction

Syn. — See INSTRUCTION.

teach'ing, *adj.* That teaches. — **teach'ing·ly,** *adv.*

teaching elder. *Presbyterian Ch.* A minister. See ELDER, *n.*, 3.

Teaching of the Twelve. The Didache. See APOSTOLIC FATHERS.

teach'less (tēch'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Not teachable.

teach'y (tēch'ĭ). Var. of TECHY. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tea clipper. A clipper engaged in the tea trade.

tea cloth. A small tablecloth for use on a tea table.

tea cozy *or* **cosy.** See COZY, *n.*, **1.**

tea'cup' (tē'kŭp'), *n.* A cup for tea; also, a teacupful.

tea'cup·ful (-fōōl), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fōōlz). As much as a teacup can hold; enough to fill a teacup. It is sometimes, for special purposes, estimated as about four fluid ounces.

tead (tĭăd). Var. of TOAD. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

tea dance. An afternoon tea at which there is dancing.

tea dan'sant'. Corrupt. of THÉ DANSANT.

tea'dish' (tē'dĭsh'), *n.* = TEACUP.

tea'er (tē'ĕr), *n.* One who takes tea or attends teas.

tea'ey (-ĭ), *adj.* Of the nature of or like tea.

---

tax'wax', *n.* = PAXWAX. *Now Dial.*

tay (tā). Var. of TEA, THEE, TIE, TOE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tayl. ✝ TAEL, TALE, TAIL, TEAL.

ta'zel (tä'zĕl). ✝ TEASEL.

ta·zi'a (tä·zē'ä), *n.* Also **ta·zee'a.** [Ar. *ta'siyah* mourning for the dead.] = TABUT. *India.*

Tca'wi. Var. of CHAUI.

tcha, *n.* Var. of CHA.

tchang. Var. of CHANG (see WEIGHT, *Table*).

tcha'rik, tscha'rik (chä'rĭk), *n. sing. & pl.* See WEIGHT, *Table.*

tchar'ka. Var. of CHARKA (see MEASURE, *Table*).

tchast (chăst), *n. sing. & pl.* [Russ. *chast'* part, portion.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

tchei'rek' (chĭ'rĕk'), *n. sing. & pl.* [Per. *chārek*, colloq. *cheyrek*, one fourth.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

Tche'ka, *n.* = CHEKA.

tchek'e, tchek'i. Vars. of CHEKE (see WEIGHT, *Table*).

Tcher'e·mis. Var. of CHEREMISS.

Tcher·kess', *n.* = CHEREKESS. See CIRCASSIAN, *n.*, 2.

tcher'no·zem, tcher'no·zom. Vars. of CHERNOZEM.

tchet'ver·ik', Var. of CHETVERIK (see MEASURE, *Table*).

tchet'verte. Var. of CHETVERT (see MEASURE, *Table*).

tchi. Var. of CH'IH (see MEASURE, *Table*).

Tchi. Var. of TSHI.

Tchi'am. Var. of CHAM.

Tchoud (chōōd), **Tchud, Tchud'·ic.** Vars. of CHUD, CHUDIC.

Tchuk'chi. Var. of CHUKCHI.

Tchu·vash'. Var. of CHUVASH.

Tchwi. Var. of TSHI.

Tci·we're. Var. of CHIWERE.

te (tā), *n.* See SOLMIZATION.

te (tätä), *n.* See SOL-FA SYLLABLES, SOLMIZATION.

te. Var. of THOU; THEE. *Dial.*

tē, *n.* See TAO TÊ CHING.

teached (tēcht). Var. of TAUGHT. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

teach'er·dom, *n.* See -DOM.

teach'er·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

teach'er·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

teach'er·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

teach'er·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

teach'ment, *n.* = TEACHING. *Archaic exc. Humorous.*

tea family. The Theaceae.
tea fight. A tea party. *Slang.* — **tea fighting.** *Slang.*
tea garden. **a** A public garden where tea and other refreshments are served. **b** A tea plantation.
— **tea′-gar′dened,** *adj.* — **tea gardener.**
tea′gar′den·y (tē′gär′d'n·ĭ), *adj.* Like a tea garden.
tea girl. A waitress in a teahouse; a mousmee. *Japan.*
tea′gle (tē′g'l), *n.* Dial. var. of TACKLE.
teagle post. A post supporting one end of a tie beam in a frame.
tea gown. A gown, usually made of delicate material, and with flowing lines worn at afternoon tea at home.
tea green. A color, yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Called also *Queen Anne green.* Cf. TEA, *n.*, 5; COLOR. — **tea′-green′,** *adj.*
Teague (tēg; tāg; thāg; thīg), *n.* [Ir. *Tadhg.*] **1.** Irish masc. proper name; — often equated with Thaddeus and with Timothy; also, as a nickname, an Irishman.
2. A mischievous, blundering, faithful Irish servant lad in Sir Robert Howard's *The Committee.*
— **Teague′land** (-lănd), *n.* — **Teague′land·er** (-lăn·dĕr), *n.*
tea hound. A man who frequents teas. *Slang.*
tea′house′ (tē′hous′), *n.* A house of refreshment where tea is a specialty.
teak (tēk), *n.* [Pg. *teca,* fr. Malayalam *tēkka.*] **1.** A tall East Indian timber tree (*Tectona grandis*), family Verbenaceae, having large entire leaves which yield a red dye; also, its moderately hard, strong, durable yellowish-brown wood, used for shipbuilding, etc. Nearly all teak now comes from planted forests.

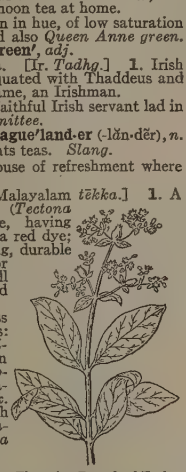

Flowering Branch of Teak.

2. Any of several more or less similar trees, or their wood; as: **a** The Australian teak *Endiandra glauca.* **b** An Australian timber tree (*Dissiliaria baloghioides*), family Euphorbiaceae, often called *Hill's teak.* **c** = PURIRI. *N. Z.* **d** In South Africa, either of the trees *Strychnos atherstonei* and *Copaifera coleosperma.*
3. The color cocoa.
☞ COMBINATIONS are: teak-built, teak-complexioned, teak-lined, teak-producing, *adj.*
teak, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the teak; made of teakwood.
teak brown. The color cocoa. — **teak′-brown′,** *adj.*
tea′ket′tle (tē′kĕt′'l), *n.* A kettle, usually with a handle and spout, for boiling water for tea, coffee, etc.
tea kettle broth. Bread soaked with boiling water, drained, and seasoned. *Eng.*
tea kitchen. A large teakettle or urn. *Now Dial.*
teak of New South Wales. = AUSTRALIAN TEAK **a.**
tea kombu. A chakobu.
teak′wood′ (tēk′wŏŏd′), *n.* **1.** The wood of the teak (sense 1).
2. The color soot brown.
teal (tēl), *n.; pl.* TEAL, TEALS (tēlz). See PLURAL, *Note.* [ME. *tele;* akin to D. *teling, taling.*] **a** Any of certain small short-necked river ducks of the genera *Nettion* and *Querquedula,* esp., in Europe *N. crecca* (see GREENWING). The garganey of the Old World and the American green-winged teal are other well-known species. The blue-winged teal (*Q. discors*) and cinnamon teal (*Q. cyanoptera*), of America (the latter confined in North America to the West, and distinguished by the deep chestnut head and under parts of the male), are allies of the garganey, and have a light-blue area on the forepart of the wing. **b** Any of certain other small wild ducks, as *Nyroca novae-seelandiae* of New Zealand and *Stictonetta naevosa* of Australia. **c** The flesh of these birds used as food.

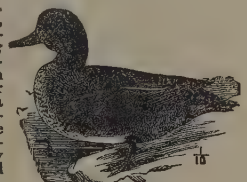

European Teal (*Nettion crecca*).

teal. Dial. var. of TILL, *v.*
teal duck. **1.** A teal; esp., the common European teal.
2. A color, bluish green-blue in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
tea lead (lĕd). A metal alloy used to line tea chests.
tea leaf. **a** A leaf of the tea plant. **b** One of the dried leaves constituting tea. — **tea′leaf′y** (tē′lēf′ĭ), *adj.*
teall′ite (tēl′ĭt), *n.* [After J. J. H. *Teall,* Eng. geologist.] *Mineral.* A thiostannite of lead, $PbSnS_2$, occurring in black, metallic, flexible folia. H., 1–2. Sp. gr., 6.4.
team (tēm), *n.* [ME. *tem, team,* fr. AS. *tēam* offspring, progeny, family, a line of animals harnessed together (in this sense also the kindred AS. *getȳme*); akin to D. *toom* a bridle, LG. *toom* progeny, team, bridle, G. *zaum* a bridle, *taumr* a rein, bridle, Dan. *tømme,* Sw. *töm,* and to E. *tow* to drag, *tug* to draw. See 3d TOW; cf. TEEM to bear.]
1. Progeny; lineage; race. *Obs.*
2. **a** *Now Dial.* A brood of young animals, esp. of pigs or ducks. **b** A number of animals moving together. **c** A flock of birds flying in a string.
3. **a** Two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed to the same vehicle, as to a coach, wagon, sled, or to the same plow or other implement. **b** The animals with their harness and attached vehicle; also, in popular use and in statutes, esp. those exempting from sale on execution, a single animal (as well as two or more) used for labor and service, often with harness and vehicle (if any).

A *team* of dolphins. *Spenser.*

c *U. S.* Erroneously, a wagon, carriage, or other vehicle.
4. A number of persons associated together in any work; as: **a** A group of persons pulling together. **b** A number of persons selected to contend on one side in a match, as in cricket, football, rowing, a debate, etc. **c** A group of workmen each completing one of a set of operations.
5. An individual as able, or as difficult to manage, as several put together. *Colloq.*
6. *Dial.* **a** The horses or beasts, collectively, of one owner. **b** A chain.
7. *O. Eng. Law.* A vouching to warranty; also, a right or franchise of holding a court into which foreigners, or persons out of the jurisdiction, may be vouched as warrantors, as where a purchaser vouches his seller as warrantor to prove that the goods were not stolen.
— *in the team. Nav.* Stationed in line.
team (tēm), *v.;* TEAMED (tēmd); TEAM′ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To yoke or join in a team.
2. To convey or haul with a team; as, to *team* lumber.
3. To let out (work under a contract) to a subcontractor to be done by his teams, or gangs, of laborers. *Slang.*
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To engage in the occupation of driving a team; to be a teamster.
2. To associate oneself in or as in a team; — with *up.*
team, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or performed by a team or teams.
team. Variant of TEEM, pour.
tea′man (tē′măn), *n.* A dealer in tea.
team boat. A boat propelled by horses. *U. S.*
tea meeting. A meeting at which tea is served.
team′ing, *n.* **1.** The act or occupation of driving a team, or of hauling or carrying with a team.
2. Work done by a number of workmen each doing a clearly defined portion; sometimes, *Mfg. Cant.,* work given to a contractor employing men so working; also, the system of giving work to such a contractor to be so done.
tea mite. Any of several mites which infest and injure the tea plant, as the yellow tea mite (*Tarsenomus translucens*) and the five-legged tea mite (*Eriophyes theae*).
team′land′ (tēm′lănd′), *n.* *O. Eng. Law.* The area of land that is plowed by or supports a plow team.
tea mosquito. = MOSQUITO BLIGHT **a.**
team play. Collective play of a team, as in football.
team′ster (tēm′stĕr), *n.* One who drives a team or engages in teaming as a business.
team track. *Railroad.* A sidetrack on which freight cars are placed for loading or unloading by shippers and consignees. *Colloq., U. S.*
team′work′ (tēm′wûrk′), *n.* **1.** Work done with a team, as distinguished from that done by personal labor.
2. Work done by a number of associates, usually each doing a clearly defined portion, but all subordinating personal prominence to the efficiency of the whole; as, the *teamwork* of a football eleven or a gun crew.

Is the *teamwork* system employed, or does one workman make the whole cigar? *U. S. Consular Repts.*

tean′al (tēn′'l), *n.* [AS. *tēnel.*] A kind of large basket. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
tea of heaven. The dried leaves of a shrub (*Hydrangea serrata*) of Japan and Korea. The plant is cultivated in showy horticultural varieties.
tea oil tree. A Chinese tree (*Camellia sasanqua*), from the seeds of which a cooking oil, **tea oil** (see OIL, *Table I*), is derived.
tea olive. Any of several cultivated Asiatic shrubs of the genus *Osmanthus.*
teap (tēp), *n.* [Cf. TUP, and dial. *tip* a ram.] A ram. *Dial.*
tea party. **1.** A social gathering at which tea is served.
2. [*caps.*] With *the;* see BOSTON TEA PARTY.
3. An exciting disturbance or proceeding. *Slang.*
tea plate. See PLATE, 6 **a.**
tea′pot′ (tē′pŏt′), *n.* **A** vessel with a spout, in which tea is made and from which it is served. — **tea′pot·ful,** *n.*
Teapot Dome. *U. S. Hist.* A naval oil reservation in central Wyoming (Natrona Co.), which in 1922 was leased, among others (see ELK HILLS), to private interests by Secretary of the Interior A. B. Fall. A Congressional investigation into the legality of the leases led to disclosure of irregularities that caused several lawsuits and the return of the oil lands to the government. Also attrib.; as, the *Teapot Dome* scandals.
tea′poy (tē′poi), *n.* [Hind. *tipāī,* fr. Hind. *tīn* three + Per. *pāē* foot.] Orig., an ornamental stand with three legs; hence, such a stand for a tea service; a tea table.
tear (tēr), *n.* [ME. *ter, tere, tear,* fr. AS. *tēar, teagor, teher;* akin to G. *zähre,* OHG. *zahar,* OFris. & ON. *tār,* Sw. *tår,* Dan. *taare,* Goth. *tagr,* Olr. *dēr,* L. *lacrima, lacruma,* for older *dacruma,* Gr. *dakry, dakryon, dakryma.* Cf. LACHRYMOSE.] **1.** A drop of the limpid saline fluid secreted, normally in small amount, by the lachrymal gland, and diffused between the eye and the eyelids to moisten the parts and facilitate their motion. Ordinarily the secretion passes through the nasolachrymal duct into the nose, but when profuse it overflows the lids.
2. Something in the form of a transparent drop of fluid matter; also, a solid transparent tear-shaped drop, as of some balsams or resins.
3. An expression of grief; a lament. *Rare.*

Some melodious *tear.* *Milton.*

4. A thing like or suggestive of a tear, as a Rupert's drop.
5. *Glass Mfg.* Undissolved material in glass; a partially vitrified bit of clay in glass.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

tear-acknowledged	tear-filled	tear-procured
tear-affected	tear-forced	tearproof
tear-angry	tear-fraught	tear-protested
tear-arresting	tear-freshened	tear-provoking
tear-attested	tear-glistening	tear-purchased
tear-baptized	tear-imaged	tear-quick
tear-bedabbled	tear-kissed	tear-raining
tear-bedewed	tear-lamenting	tear-reconciled
tear-besprinkled	tear-lined	tear-regretted
tear-blinded	tear-marked	tear-resented
tear-bright	tear-melted	tear-revealed
tear-commixed	tear-mirrored	tear-reviving
tear-compelling	tear-misty	tear-salt
tear-composed	tear-mocking	tear-scorning
tear-creating	tear-moist	tear-sealed
tear-damped	tear-mourned	tear-shaped
tear-derived	tear-owned	tear-shedding
tear-dewed	tear-pale	tear-shot
tear-dimmed	tear-pardoning	tear-stained
tear-distained	tear-paying	tear-stubbed
tear-distilling	tear-persuaded	tear-swollen
tear-dropped	tear-phrased	tear-thirsty
tear-drowned	tear-pictured	tear-washed
tear-eased	tear-pitying	tear-wet
tear-embarrassed	tear-plagued	tear-wiping
tear-expressed	tear-pouring	tear-worn
tear-falling	tear-practiced	tear-wrung

— *in tears.* Weeping; distressed with sorrow.
tear (tēr), *v. i.* To weep; to shed tears. — *v. t.* To fill with or as with tears.
tear (târ), *v.; past tense* TORE (tōr; 181), *Obs.* TARE (târ); *past part.* TORN (tōrn; 181); *pres. part. & verbal n.* TEAR′ING. [ME. *teren,* fr. AS. *teran;* akin to OS. *fartērian* to destroy, D. *teren* to consume, G. *zerren* to pull, to tear, *zehren* to consume, Goth. *gatairan* to destroy, Lith. *dirti* to flay, Gr. *derein,* Skr. *dar* to burst. Cf. DARN, EPIDERMIS, TART, *adj.*, TAXIDERMY.] *Transitive:* **1.** To separate parts of, or pull apart, by force; to rend; to make a rent or rents in; as, to *tear* cloth; also, to lacerate; as, to *tear* the skin.

Tear him to pieces; he's a conspirator. *Shak.*

2. Figuratively, to divide by violent measures; to disrupt; rend; as, a nation *torn* by factions; a mind *torn* by doubts; also, to wound sharply; as, a heart *torn* with grief.
3. To remove by force; to drag violently; to wrench; as, a child *torn* from its home; to *tear* out one's eyes.
4. To split or shatter by impact. *Now Dial.*
5. To pierce with a loud sound; to rend; as, a shout that *tore* the sky.
6. To make, effect, or the like, by or as by tearing; as, to *tear* a hole in cloth; to *tear* a way through a wall.
7. To fritter away; to waste; — a Latinism (cf. *tero*). *Obs.*
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To divide or separate on being pulled; to be rent; as, this cloth *tears* easily.
2. To tear something; to make a rent.
3. To move or act with violence, excited haste, *etc.;* as, the horse *tore* down the road; also, *Colloq.,* to rage; storm.

Syn. — TEAR, RIP, REND, SPLIT, CLEAVE, RIVE. To TEAR is to pull forcibly apart; to RIP is to separate forcibly esp. along a line or surface of juncture; REND is elevated or poetical, and implies greater violence than *tear;* as, to *tear* a garment (through the texture); to *rip* a garment (along a seam); "Thou didst *rend* thy clothes" (2 *Chron.* xxxiv. 27). SPLIT implies separation esp. in the direction of grain or layers; CLEAVE (commonly somewhat rhetorical) emphasizes more strongly the idea of sundering; RIVE is elevated or poetical for *cleave;* as, "Thou . . . *split'st* the unwedgeable and gnarled oak" (*Shak.*); "to *cleave* a heart in twain" (*id.*); "Blunt wedges *rive* hard knots" (*id.*). Cf. CUT, FRACTURE.

tear a, or the, cat. To rant violently; to rave. *Obs.*
tear around or round. To go about in excited haste or temper. *Colloq.*
tear down. To cause to decompose.
tear into. To attack vituperatively. *Slang.*
tear one's beard or hair. To pull or pluck the hair violently as an indication of rage, grief, or the like.
tear oneself away. To leave unwillingly. *Colloq.*
tear up. **a** To rip up; to remove from a fixed state by violence; as, *to tear up* a floor; *to tear up* the foundations of government or order. **b** To tear into pieces; as, *to tear up* a letter.
tear up Jack. To make a commotion. *Southern U. S.*

tear (târ), *n.* **1.** Act of tearing; damage from being torn.
2. The place where something is torn; a rent.
3. A rush; a tearing pace; hence, a violent passion, rage, or flurry.
4. A spree; as, to go on a *tear. Slang, U. S.*
5. *Wool.* The proportion of top to noil. See TARE, *v. t.*
tear (târ), *adj.* [MD. *teer.*] Delicate; dainty; fine. *Obs.* — *n.* A thing, now specif. flax or hemp, of the finest quality.
tear (tēr). Var. of TEER.
tear′age (târ′ĭj), *n.* Amount of or allowance for tearing.
tear bag (tēr). A tearpit.
tear bomb (tēr). See TEAR GAS.
tear bottle (tēr). See LACHRYMATORY, 1.
tear′cat′ (târ′kăt′), *adj.* Swaggering; ranting. *Obs.* — *n.* A blusterer. *Archaic.*
tear′down′ (târ′doun′), *n.* = DISASSEMBLY.
tear′drop′ (tēr′drŏp′), *n.* A tear.
tear′drop′, *adj.* *Furniture.* Pear-drop; — esp. applied to handles.
tear′er (târ′ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that tears or rends anything.
2. One who rushes or blusters; also, anything that violently attracts attention, as for size, vigor, or the like. *Slang.*
tear′-fall′ing (tēr′fôl′ĭng), *adj.* Shedding tears; tender. *Poetic.*
tear′ful (tēr′fŏŏl), *adj.* Abounding with or causing tears; weeping. — **tear′ful·ly,** *adv.* — **tear′ful·ness,** *n.*
tear gas (tēr). A substance that, when dispersed in the atmosphere, blinds the eyes with tears and hence is used in war, in dispelling mobs, etc.; — called also *lachrymatory gas* or *lachrymator.* The tear gases of the World War were liquids, as bromoacetone and benzyl bromide, and were used in shells, bombs, and grenades (**tear shells, tear bombs, tear grenades**).
tear gland (tēr). A lachrymal gland.
tear grass (tēr). = JOB'S-TEARS, 1.
tear′ing (târ′ĭng), *adj.* That tears; hence, harrowing; hasty; violent; furious; tremendous; as, a *tearing* hurry, rage; also, *Colloq.,* impressive; splendid. — *adv.* Furiously; as, *tearing* angry. *Colloq.*
tear′less (tēr′lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Shedding no tears; free from tears. — **tear′less·ly,** *adv.* — **tear′less·ness,** *n.*
Tearless Battle. *Gr. Hist.* A battle in 367 B.C. in which the Spartans defeated the Arcadian troops without losses.
tear′-off′ (târ′ŏf′; 185), *n.* Part of a piece of paper intended to be torn off.
tea′room′ (tē′rōōm′; 200), *n.* *Orig.,* a room, as in a public building, where tea is served; hence, a small restaurant providing light meals, esp. tea.
tea rose. **1.** Any of many tea-scented, tender or half-hardy, garden roses descended, chiefly by hybridization, from *Rosa odorata* of China and the French rose (*R. gallica*). Bride, Bon Silène, etc., are varieties. See ROSE, *n.*, 1.
2. A color, yellowish-red in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
— **tea′-rose′** (66), *adj.*
tear′-out′ (târ′out′), *n.* A tear sheet.
tear′pit′ (tēr′pĭt′), *n.* Also **tear sac.** A sebaceous gland opening beneath the lower eyelid of most deer and antelope; the lachrymal sinus. It is capable of being opened at pleasure, and secretes a waxy odorous substance.
tear sheet (târ). A sheet torn from a publication, esp. one to send to an advertiser whose advertisement appears on it.
tear shell (tēr). See TEAR GAS.
tears of Saint Lawrence (tēr′z). *Astron.* The Perseid shower of meteors, seen every year on or about the eve of Saint Lawrence, August 9.
tears of wine (tēr′z). Drops which form and roll down a glass above the surface of strong wine The phenomenon is due to the evaporation of alcohol from the surface layer, which, becoming more watery, increases in surface tension and creeps up the sides until its weight causes it to break.
tear′stain′ (tēr′stān′), *n.* **1.** A stain from tears.

---

tea′ish (tē′ĭsh), *adj.* See -ISH.
tea′ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* = 1st THEISM.
teal′er·y (tēl′ēr·ĭ), *n.* See -ERY c.
tea′less, *adj.* See -LESS.
team′e·o (tēm′ē·ō), *n.* = TEAMSTER.
team′er, *n.* = TEAMSTER.
team′ful. † TEEMFUL.
team′less, *adj.* See -LESS.
team′man (tēm′măn), *n.* = TEAMSTER.
team′mate′ (tēm′māt′), *n.* See [-MATE.
teams′man (tēmz′măn), *n.* = TEAMSTER.
team′wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.
tean (tān). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of TONE, one.
tea′pot′ty·kin (tē′pŏt′ĭ·kĭn), *n.* Dim. of TEAPOT.
tear′a·ble (târ′ə·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **tear′a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **tear′a·bly,** *adv.* [ARAWA, 2.
Te A′ra·wa (tē ä′rä·wä). See
tearce. † TERSE, TIERCE.
tear′let (tēr′lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* See -LET.
tear′like′ (tēr′līk′), *adj.* See -LIKE.
tearm, tearm′er. † TERM, TERMER.
tear′mouth′ (târ′mouth′), *n.* A ranter. *Obs.*
tea-rose pink. = TEA ROSE, 2.
tear′proof′ (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
Tearsheet, Doll. See DOLL TEARSHEET.

2. *Plant Pathol.* A reddish or reddish-green streaking of citrus fruits occurring in certain diseases, as anthracnose, melanose, or caused by attacks of the rust mite; — called also **tear streak.**

tear'thumb' (têr'thŭm'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Tracaulon.*

tear'y (tē'rĭ), *adj.;* TEAR'I·ER (-I-ĕr); TEAR'I·EST. [ME. *tery,* fr. AS. *tēarig.*] 1. Wet with tears; tearful; also, consisting of tears, or drops like tears.
2. Provocative of tears; pathetic; as, a *teary* story.

tea scrub. In Australia, a scrub formed by the tea tree; also, the tree itself.

tease (tēz), *v.;* TEASED (tēzd); TEAS'ING (tēz'Ĭng). [ME. *tesen,* fr. AS. *tēsan* to pluck, tease; akin to MD. *tēsen,* D. *teezen,* OHG. *zeisan,* Dan. *tæse, tæsse.* Cf. TEASEL.] *Transitive:* 1. To disentangle and lay parallel, as fibers; to comb or card, as wool or flax.
2. To scratch, as cloth, to raise a nap; to teasel.
3. To tear in pieces; now, to separate (a tissue or specimen) into minute shreds for microscopic examination.
4. To vex with importunity or impertinence; to harass, annoy, disturb, or irritate by petty requests, or by jests and raillery; to plague; harass; also, sometimes, loosely, to importune; beg; as, a child *teases* one to play with it.
Teased by the crisscross of the world. *Galsworthy.*
5. To stir; to provoke stimulatively; as, a *teasing* thought.
—, *Intransitive:* To practice teasing; to act as a tease.
Syn. — Torment, tantalize. See HARASS.

tease out. To obtain by teasing; as, to *tease out* tubules.

tease up. To improve gradually by small changes.

tease (tēz), *n.* 1. Act of teasing, or state of being teased.
2. One that teases or plagues. *Colloq.*

tease (tēz), *v. t.* Also **teaze.** [F. *tiser.*] To operate, or keep up the fire of (a glass-melting furnace).

tease'hole' (tēz'hōl'), *n.* [Corrupted fr. F. *tisard* fire door.] *Glass Mfg.* The opening in a furnace for fuel.

tea'sel (tē'z'l), *n.* [ME. *tesel,* fr. AS. *tēsel, tǣsel,* the fuller's herb; akin to OHG. *zetsila,* and E. TEASE. Cf. TOUSLE.]
1. A plant of the genus *Dipsacus,* esp. *D. fullonum,* the fuller's teasel.
2. A flower head of the fuller's teasel, covered with firm, finely hooked bracts and used, when dried, to raise a nap on woolen cloth. See DIPSACUS.
3. Any contrivance formerly used as a substitute for teasels (in sense 2).

Wild Teasel (*Dipsacus sylvestris*).

☞ PHRASES are:

teasel clipper	teasel merchant
teasel cutter	teasel packer
teasel grower	teasel sorter

tea'sel, *v. t.;* -SELED or -SELLED (-z'ld); -SEL·ING or -SEL·LING. To subject, as woolen cloth, to the action of teasels, to raise a nap.
—*v. i.* To cut and gather teasels.
— **tea'sel·er, tea'sel·ler** (-ĕr), *n.*

teasel family. The Dipsacaceae.

teasel frame. A frame in which teasels are fixed for use.

teasel gourd. The hedgehog gourd.

tea'sel·wort' (tē'z'l·wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the Dipsacaceae.

teas'er (tēz'ĕr), *n.* 1. One who teases, esp. by machine, as a carder, curler, sniper, or willower.
2. A thing which teases; *Colloq.,* anything temptingly attractive.
3. A jaeger gull.
4. *Advertising.* An advertisement meant to arouse curiosity, sometimes by withholding part of the material information. *Trade Slang, U. S.*
5. *Elec.* One of two coils or transformers forming a T connection.
6. *Textile Mfg.* A willow.
7. *Theater.* = TEASER CURTAIN.

teas'er (tēz'ĕr), *n.* Also **teaz'er.** An operator or fireman of a glass-melting furnace.

teaser curtain. *Theater.* A short curtain so draped when the main curtain is up as to conceal the gridiron from the front rows.

tease tenon (tēz). *Carp.* A long tenon at the top of a post to receive two beams crossing one above the other.

teas'ing (tēz'Ĭng), *adj.* That teases. — **teas'ing·ly,** *adv.*

tea'spoon' (tē'spōōn'; 200), *n.* A spoon, commonly holding a third as much as a tablespoon, used in stirring and sipping tea, coffee, etc., and for other purposes.

tea'spoon·ful (-fŏŏl), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fŏŏlz). Enough to fill a teaspoon. It was generally reckoned in the past at 1 fluid dram (3.7 ml.) or one quarter of a tablespoonful, but recent investigations in the United States have shown that table teaspoons as well as measuring teaspoons are closer, on the average, to 1⅓ fluid drams (4.9 ml.) or one third of a tablespoonful.

teas'y (tēz'ĭ), *adj.* Teasing; inclined to tease.

teat (tēt), *n.* [ME. *tete,* fr. OF. *tete* (F. *tette*), of Teut. origin; cf. MLG. & MD. *titte;* akin to D. *tet,* G. *zitze,* AS. *tit, titt* (whence ME. *titte*). Cf. TIT a teat.] 1. The protuberance through which milk is drawn from the udder or breast of a mammal; a nipple or mammilla.
2. *Mach.* a A small projecting part, as on a countersink or counterbore to guide it in a drilled hole; a snug or stop. b A nib or projection on a leaf spring.

teat (tēt). Var. of TATE.

tea table. 1. A table used or spread for tea; specif., *Furniture,* a low table for serving afternoon tea.
2. The place of gathering or company at tea.
— **tea'–tab'u·lar** (tē'tăb'ū·lĕr), *adj. Humorous.*

tea'tast'er (tē'tăs'tĕr), *n.* An expert who judges or grades tea by tasting a standard brew. — **tea tasting.**

teat cup. One of the cup-shaped parts of a milking machine, fitting around the teat.

teat'ed (tēt'ĕd; -Ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having teats.

teat'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* A trepang; — so called from the shape of the tentacles.

tea'–things' (tē'thĭngz'), *n. pl.* Articles used for serving tea.

teat'man (tēt'măn; *dial.* tĭt'-), *n.* An undersized pig supposed to be the last born in a litter.

tea tortrix. A small Indian moth (*Homona coffearia*) whose larva feeds on the leaves of tea, coffee, and other plants, webbing the leaves together.

tea tree 1. The tea plant. See TEA, *n.,* 1 a.
2. *Bot.* a In Australia and New Zealand, any of various shrubs or trees of the genera *Leptospermum* and *Melaleuca,* forming dense thickets; specif., the shrubs *Leptospermum scoparium* and *Melaleuca squarrosa.* b = AFRICAN TEA TREE.

Tea Tree (*Leptospermum scoparium*). (¼)

teat'y (tēt'ĭ), *adj.* [See TETTISH.] Fretful; cross; peevish. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tea wagon. a *Naut.* Formerly, an East Indiaman in the tea trade. b A small table on wheels, used in serving tea and light refreshments.

Tea'zle, Lady (tē'z'l). The heroine of Sheridan's *The School for Scandal,* the young wife of *Sir Peter Teazle,* an exacting but kindly old gentleman who marries late in life.

Te·bet' (tā·văth', tā'vĕs), *n.* Also **Te·beth'.** [Heb. *tebēth.*] See JEWISH CALENDAR.

tec (tĕk), *n.* A detective. — **tec,** *v. t. & i. Both Slang.*

te'ca (tā'kä), *n.* [*Sp.*] Teak. *Phil. I.*

Te'ca (tā'kä), *n.* = TECO.

te'ca·li' (tā'kä·lē'), *n.* [Sp. *tecalí,* fr. *Tecalí,* village in Puebla, Mexico, fr. Nahuatl *Tecalli,* fr. *tetl* stone + *calli* house.] Mexican onyx.

tech·ne'ti·um (tĕk·nē'shĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *technētos* artificial + *-ium.*] *Chem.* A metallic element discovered by bombarding molybdenum with deuterons or neutrons. Symbol, *Tc;* at. no., 43.

tech'nic (tĕk'nĭk), *adj.* [Cf. F. *technique.*] Technical.

tech'nic (tĕk'nĭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *technique.* See TECHNICAL *adj.*] 1. A technical term or detail; a technicality.
2. *Chiefly pl.* a Technique. b Technology.

tech'ni·ca (-nĭ·kä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *technika,* neut. pl. of *technikos.* See TECHNICAL.] Technics; also, technique.

tech'ni·cal (-nĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *technikos,* fr. *technē* an art; akin to Gr. *tektōn* a carpenter, Skr. *takṣati* he forms, constructs, *takṣan* carpenter, L. *texere* to weave, construct. Cf. ARCHITECT, TECTONIC, TEXT.] 1. Of or pertaining to the useful or mechanic arts, or any science, business, profession, sport, or the like; specially appropriate to any art, science, business, or the like; as, *technical* training, problems, skill, words.
2. a Of a word or expression, or a meaning, confined chiefly to a particular occupation or specialized field of thought, esp. to the mechanical arts and applied sciences. Many words are purely technical: *Hominidae,* for example, is used only in zoology, and is therefore labeled *Zool.* Many meanings are purely technical, although other meanings of the same word are literary or general: *acerose* means, in the general sense, "chaffy"; in the technical botanical sense, applied to a leaf, it means "having a sharp, rigid point," and in this sense it is labeled "*Bot.*" b Using such diction.
3. Of a grade produced by ordinary commercial processes; as, *technical* sulphuric acid.
4. Practicing, using, or made with technique.
5. *Stock Exchange.* Designating, or pertaining to, a market the price in which is mainly determined by manipulation or speculative conditions.
— **tech'ni·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **tech'ni·cal·ness,** *n.*

tech'ni·cal, *n.* A technic (sense 1); — chiefly *pl.*

technical and administrative staff. *Mil.* A group of specialists who furnish advice on technical matters to a commander and his general staff and who operate the administrative agencies of the command.

technical chemistry. Industrial chemistry.

technical estoppel. See ESTOPPEL, 1.

technical foul. *Basketball.* See FOUL, *n.,* 3 b.

technical high school. A high school which emphasizes instruction in the practical arts.

tech'ni·cal·ism (tĕk'nĭ·kăl·ĭz'm), *n.* Addiction to technicality; a technical expression, detail, or procedure. — **tech'ni·cal·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

tech'ni·cal'i·ty (-kăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n. pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). 1. Quality or state of being technical; use of what is technical.
2. A particular which is technical, or peculiar to any trade, profession, sect, or the like, esp. in terminology or method of procedure; as, medical and legal *technicalities.*

tech'ni·cal·ize (tĕk'nĭ·kăl·īz), *v. t.* To make technical.

technical sergeant. See SERGEANT, *n.,* 6.

technical traverse. *Law.* See 2d TRAVERSE, 12.

tech·ni'cian (tĕk·nĭsh'ăn), *n.* One versed or skilled in the technical details of a subject or art.

tech'ni·cism (tĕk'nĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* A technicalism.

tech'ni·cist (tĕk'nĭ·sĭst), *n.* A technician.

tech'ni·col'o·gy (-kŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* Technology. — **tech'ni·co·log'i·cal** (-kō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

tech'ni·con (tĕk'nĭ·kŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *technikon,* neut. of *technikos* pertaining to art.] A gymnastic device for developing the hands for piano or organ playing.

tech'nics (tĕk'nĭks), *n.* The doctrine of arts in general; branches of learning relating to the arts. See -ICS.

-tech'nics. A combining form from Greek *technika,* technical matters, as in:

balneotechnics	iatrotechnics	pyrotechnics
chreotechnics	mnemotechnics	zootechnics
electrotechnics	optotechnics	zymotechnics
ethnotechnics	psychotechnics	

tech'ni·phone (tĕk'nĭ·fōn), *n.* [Gr. *technē* art + *-phone.*] *Music.* A dumb clavier for finger practice.

tech·nique' (tĕk·nēk'), *n.* [F.] 1. Expert method in execution of the technical details of accomplishing something, especially in the creative arts; as, the *technique* of a master violinist; the formal elements, collectively, of an art; as, the *technique* of versification; manner of performance with respect to mechanical features or formal requirements; as, a bad *technique.*
Even her manner of bowing her head and smiling as she replied to him had a *technique.* *Anne Douglas Sedgwick.*

2. *Philol.* The method and degree of uniting linguistic elements into unities. The chief types are the *isolating* technique, the *juxtaposing* or *agglutinative,* the *fusional,* and the *symbolic.* Cf. INFLECTIONAL LANGUAGES.

tech'nism (tĕk'nĭz'm), *n.* Technicality. — **tech'nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

techno-. A combining form, Greek *techno-,* from *technē,* meaning *art, skill, craft,* as in *technography;* denoting also *technical, technological, applied,* as in *technocracy, technonomy, technopsychology.*

tech'no·cau'sis (tĕk'nō·kô'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr *techno-* + Gr. *kausis* burning.] Surgical use of the cautery.

tech'no·chem'is·try (-kĕm'ĭs·trĭ), *n.* [*techno-* + *chemistry.*] Industrial chemistry. — **tech'no·chem'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

tech·noc'ra·cy (tĕk·nŏk'rə·sĭ), *n.* [*techno-* + *-cracy.*]
1. Government or management of the whole of society by technical experts, or in accordance with principles established by technicians.
2. An organization of technicians that studies the possibilities of such management.
— **tech'no·crat** (tĕk'nō·krăt), *n.* — **tech'no·crat'ic** (-krăt'ĭk), *adj.*

tech·nog'ra·phy (tĕk·nŏg'rə·fĭ), *n.* [*techno-* + *-graphy.*] Description of arts and crafts; specif., the study of the geographical distribution of technological processes, as weaving, ceramics, etc. — **tech·nog'ra·pher** (-fĕr), *n.* — **tech'no·graph'ic** (tĕk'nō·grăf'ĭk), *adj.* — **tech'no·graph'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **tech'no·graph'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

tech'no·lith'ic (tĕk'nō·lĭth'ĭk), *adj.* [*techno-*+*lithic.*] Of, designating, or pert. to, stone implements shaped by design, rather than by chance or wear; — opposed to *protolithic.*

tech·nol'o·gy (tĕk·nŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *technologia* systematic treatment. See TECHNO-; -LOGY.] 1. Industrial science; the science or systematic knowledge of the industrial arts, esp. of the more important manufactures, as spinning, weaving, metallurgy, etc.
2. Terminology used in arts, sciences, or the like.
3. Any practical art utilizing scientific knowledge, as horticulture or medicine; applied science contrasted with pure science.
4. *Anthropol.* Ethnotechnics.
— **tech'no·log'ic** (tĕk'nō·lŏj'ĭk), *adj.* — **tech'no·log'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **tech'no·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **tech·nol'o·gist** (tĕk·nŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

tech·non'o·my (tĕk·nŏn'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*techno-*+*-nomy.*] The laws or principles of the industrial arts. — **tech'no·nom'ic** (tĕk'nō·nŏm'ĭk), *adj.*

tech'no·psy·chol'o·gy (tĕk'nō·sĭ·kŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*techno-* + *psychology.*] Applied psychology. See PSYCHOLOGY, *n.,* 1.

-tech'ny (-tĕk'nĭ). A combining form, Greek *-technia,* from *technē,* denoting *an art* or *skill in a* (specified) *field,* as in:

agrotechny	phytotechny	theotechny
hydrotechny	pyrotechny	zootechny
mnemotechny	siderotechny	zymotechny

tech'ous (tĕch'ŭs), *adj.* [Cf. *tech* touch + *-ous.* Cf. TOUCHY, 3.] Uncertain; risky. *Southern U. S.*

tech'y (tĕch'ĭ), *adj.;* TECH'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); TECH'I·EST. [From ME. *teeche, tache,* a habit, quality, bad habit, fr. OF. *teche,* a mark or quality (good or bad), *tache* a spot, blemish, of obscure origin. Cf. 1st TACK, TOUCHY.] 1. Peevish; fretful; irritable; touchy.
2. Likely to cause irritation; vexing.
Syn. — See IRASCIBLE.

teck (tĕk), *n.* A ready-made cravat imitating a four-in-hand.

teck. Variant of TEAK, TEC.

tecno-. A combining form, Greek *teknon,* from *teknon,* meaning *child,* as in **tec'noc·to'ni·a,** infanticide, **tec·nol'o·gy,** pedology.

Te·co'ma (tē·kō'mä), *n.* [NL., fr. Nahuatl *tecomaxochitl* Solandra guttata, lit., pot-tree flower, fr. *tecomatl* clay pot, calabash, calabash tree (whose blossoms it resembles) + *xochitl* flower. Cf. TACAMAHAC.] *Bot.* a A genus of tropical American shrubs and trees of the trumpet-creeper family (Bignoniaceae), having large showy flowers with a 5-toothed calyx, a nearly regular corolla, and four perfect stamens. Besides the peroba (*T. peroba*) and the fiddlewood *T. pentaphylla* several other species yield valuable woods. Syn. *Bignonia* b. b [*not cap.*] Any plant of the related genus *Campsis,* esp. the trumpet creeper (*C. radicans*).

Tecoma yew. The angelin (*Andira inermis*). *W. Ind.*

te'con (tē'kŏn), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A kind of salmon. *Rare.* *Walton.*

tec'tal (tĕk'tăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the tectum.

Tec'ti·bran'chi·a (tĕk'tĭ·brăng'kĭ·ə), *n. pl.* Also **Tec'ti·bran'chi·a'ta** (-ā'tə). [NL., fr. L. *tectus* (past part. of *tegere* to cover) + Gr. *branchion* a gill.] *Zool.* A suborder of gastropods (order Opisthobranchia) in which the gill is usually situated on one side of the back, and protected by a fold of the mantle. When there is a shell, it is usually thin and often rudimentary and largely or entirely covered by the mantle. The bubble shells and sea hares are examples. Cf. PTEROPODA. — **tec'ti·branch** (tĕk'tĭ·brăngk), *adj. & n.* — **tec'ti·bran'chi·an** (-brăng'kĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.* — **tec'ti·bran'chi·ate** (-āt), *adj. & n.*

tec'ti·form (tĕk'tĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *tectum* roof + E. *-form.*] Roofilke; serving as a cover or lid.

tec'ti·form, *n.* Any of certain tent-shaped designs painted on the walls of caves by paleolithic man, as at Font-de-Gaume, assumed to represent dwellings and thus regarded as evidence of the use of housing in paleolithic times.

tec'to- (tĕk'tō-). A combining form, Greek *tekto-,* from *tektōn,* a carpenter, builder, as in *tectospondylic.*

tec'to-. A combining form from Latin *tectum* roof, equivalent to *scapho-,* as in **tec'to·ce·phal'ic, tec'to·ceph'a·ly.** See -CEPHALIC.

tec·tol'o·gy (tĕk·tŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [1st *tecto-* + *-logy.*] *Biol.* A division of morphology in which the organism is regarded as composed of morphons of different orders. *Haeckel.*
— **tec'to·log'i·cal** (tĕk'tō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

Tec·to'na (tĕk·tō'nə), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tektōnia* carpentry, fr. *tektōn* carpenter. See TECHNICAL.] *Bot.* A small genus of trees (family Verbenaceae) of India, Malaysia, and the Philippine Islands, having entire woolly leaves and paniculate cymes of small white or bluish flowers. See TEAK.

tec·ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *tectonicus,* fr. Gr. *tektonikos,* fr. *tektōn, -onos,* a carpenter, builder. See TECH-

---

teart (tērt). Dial. Eng. var. of TART. [ranting actor. *Obs.*]

tear'throat' (târ'thrōt'), *n.* A

teas'a·ble, tease'a·ble (tēz'ə·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **teas'a·ble·ness, tease'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **teas'a·bly, tease'a·bly,** *adv.*

teas'-seed' oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

teas'el·like' (tē'z'l·lĭk'), *adj.* See -LIKE.

tease'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

teaser. ✝ TEISER.

teas'i·ness (tēz'ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs), *n.* See -NESS.

tea'sle (tē'z'l). Var. of TEASEL.

tea'sler. Var. of TEASELER.

teathe (tēth), *n. & v.* [Cf. ON. *tethja,* v.] = TATH. *Dial. Eng.*

teath'er (tēth'ĕr). Var. of TETHER. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

Te'a·tine (tē'ə·tĭn). Var. of THEATINE.

teat'ish. ✝ TETTISH.

teat'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

teat'ling, *n.* = SUCKLING, 1. *R.*

tea tongs. Sugar tongs. *Obs.*

teave (tāv; tĕv). Var. of TAVE. *Dial. Eng.*

teaze, teaze'hole', teaz'er. Var. of TEASE, etc.

tea'zel, tea'zle (tē'z'l). Var. of TEASEL.

tea'zler. Var. of TEASELER.

Te'bah (tē'bä). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Teb'a·lī'ah (tĕb'ə·lī'ə; tē·bā'lī·ə). [*Bib.*]

Teb'bath (tĕb'ăth). *D. Bib.*

teb'bet (-ĭt). Var. of TABET.

Te'bu. Var. of TIBBU.

tech. ✝ TACHE, TEACH, TETCH.

tech. Dial. var. of TOUCH.

Tech (tĕk), *n.* Short for *Institute of Technology* or *Technical High School.*

teche. ✝ TACHE, TEACH, TECHY.

tech'i·ly (tĕch'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of TECHY.

tech'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

tech·ni'quer (tĕk·nē'kĕr), *n.* = TECHNICIAN.

tech'no·logue (tĕk'nō·lŏg; 185), *n.* = TECHNOLOGIST.

Tec'la (tĕk'lə). Var. of THECLA.

tecnic. Technic; technique. *R. S.*

tec·nol'o·gy. Technology. *R. S.*

Te'co (tĕ'kō), *n.* = CUTTLATECO.

te·co'min (tē·kō'mĭn), *n.* = LAPACHOL. [TEPANEC.

Tec'pa·nec' (tĕk'pä·nĕk'), *n.* =

tect, *adj.* [L. *tectus,* past part. of *tegere.*] Covered; hidden. *Obs.*
— **tect'ly,** *adv. Obs.*

NICAL.] Of or pertaining to construction. Specif.: a Architectural. b *Biol.* Structural. c *Geol. & Phys. Geog.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the rock structures and external forms resulting from the deformation of the earth's crust. d *Surg.* Plastic.

tec·ton'ics (tĕk·tŏn'ĭks), *n.* See -ICS. 1. The science or art by which implements, vessels, buildings, etc., are made, both in relation to their use and to their artistic design. 2. *Geol.* a Structural features as a whole. b The branch of geology concerned with structure, especially with folding and faulting.

tec·to'ri·al (tĕk·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* [L. *tectorius.*] *Anat.* Of the nature of a covering.

tectorial membrane. *Anat.* The membrane of Corti.

tec·to'ri·um (tĕk·tō'rĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., a covering.] The membrane of Corti.

tec'to·sphere (tĕk'tō·sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *tektōn* craftsman, sculptor + *-sphere.*] *Geol.* The asthenosphere.

tec'to·spi'nal (-spī'năl; -n'l), *adj.* [NL. *tectospinalis.*] *Anat.* From the tectum mesencephali to the spinal cord. See SPINAL CORD, *Illust.*

tectospinal tract See SPINAL CORD, *Illust.*

Tec'to·spon'dy·li (-spŏn'dĭ·lī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A division, now usually an order, of elasmobranch fishes typically having tectospondylic vertebrae and comprising the spiny dogfishes (Squalidae) and related forms and the angelfish (Squatinidae). It formerly included the rays and sawfishes now placed in the order Batoidei. Cf. CYCLOSPONDYLI.

tec'to·spon·dyl'ic (-spŏn·dĭl'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *tektōn* a builder + *spondylos* a vertebra.] *Zool.* Having or designating a type of vertebra in certain elasmobranchs, similar to the cyclospondylic, but with additional calcified cylinders outside of and concentric with that surrounding the notochord. Cf. CYCLOSPONDYLIC.

tec'to·spon'dy·lous (-spŏn'dĭ·lŭs), *adj. Zool.* a Tectospondylic. b Pertaining to the Tectospondyli.

tec·tri'ces (tĕk·trī'sēz; tĕk'trĭ·sēz), *n. pl.; sing.* TECTRIX (tĕk'trĭks). [NL., fr. L. *tegere, tectum,* to cover.] *Zool.* The wing or tail coverts of a bird. See COVERT, *n.*, 6. — **tec·tri'cial** (tĕk·trĭsh'ăl), *adj.*

tec'tum (tĕk'tŭm), *n.* [L., roof.] *Anat.* Any structure resembling, or serving as, a roof; specif., ‖*tec'tum me'sen·ce'pha·li* (mĕs'ĕn·sĕf'ə·lī), the dorsal part of the midbrain, including the corpora quadrigemina.

ted (tĕd), *n.* A toad. *Scot.*

ted (tĕd), *v. t.* [Cf. TEETHE.] To put a serrated edge on, as on a scythe. *Local, Eng.*

ted (tĕd), *v. t.;* TED'DED; TED'DING. [From or akin to ON. *tethja* to dung, manure; akin to ON. *tath* manure, Nor. & Sw. *tad,* MHG. *zetten* to scatter, spread. Cf. TATH.] 1. To spread, or turn from the swath and scatter, for drying, as new-mown grass.

The smell of grain or *tedded* grass. *Milton.*

2. Fig., to spread out; to scatter; sometimes, to waste.

ted'der (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which teds; specif., *Agric. Mach.,* a machine for stirring and spreading hay to hasten drying and curing.

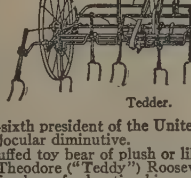

Tedder.

ted'der (tĕd'ĕr). Var. of TETHER. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Ted'dy (-ĭ), *n.* 1. Dim. of THEODORE, EDWARD. 2. Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth president of the United States; — an affectionate or jocular diminutive.

Teddy bear. A stuffed toy bear of plush or like material; — so named after Theodore ("Teddy") Roosevelt, in playful allusion to his fondness for hunting big game.

‖**te·des'co** (tē·dĕs'kō), *adj. masc.; pl.* -DESCHI (-kē). ‖**te·des'ca** (-kä), *fem.; pl.* -DESCHE (-kä). [It., of Teut. origin. See DUTCH.] German; — used esp. of art, music, literature, etc.; hence, *Music,* ‖*alla tedesca,* in the German style. — **te·des'can** (-kăn), *adj.*

‖**Te De'um** (tē dē'ŭm). [L., fr. *te* (accus. of *tu* thou) + *Deum,* accus. of *Deus* God. See THOU; DEITY.] 1. An ancient and celebrated Christian hymn, of unknown authorship, but often, wrongly, ascribed to St. Ambrose; — so called from the first words, "*Te Deum laudamus.*" It forms part of the daily matins of the Roman Catholic breviary, being recited at the end of matins on all festivals and on all Sundays except in Advent and Lent, and is sung on all occasions of thanksgiving. In its English form (beginning, "We praise thee, O God") it forms a part of the regular morning service of the Church of England and of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, being sung or said after the first lesson, except when the Benedicite is used. 2. Hence: a A musical setting of this hymn. b A religious service in which this hymn forms a principal part. c Loosely, any expression of praise or thanksgiving.

tedge (tĕj), *n. Founding.* An ingate or runner.

te'di·os'i·ty (tē'dĭ·ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Tediousness. *Rare.*

te'di·ous (tē'dĭ·ŭs; tēd'yŭs; tē'jŭs; 277), *adj.* [OF. & L.; OF. *tedieus,* fr. LL. *taediosus,* fr. *taedium.* See TEDIUM.] 1. Involving tedium; tiresome from continuance, prolixity, slowness, or the like; wearisome; as, a *tedious* life, speech, hour.

2. Giving offense through boredom; boring; hence, irksome; displeasing; noxious.

A feeble and *tedious* old man. *Arnold Bennett.*

3. Slow; dilatory. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

4. Bored; exhausted; hence, peevish; irritable.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See IRKSOME.

— **te'di·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **te'di·ous·ness,** *n.*

te'di·ous, *adv.* Tediously. *Dial. Eng.*

te'dious·some (tē'dĭ·ŭs·sŭm; tēd'ĭ-), *n.* **te'di·some,** *adj.* [See TEDIOUS; 1st -SOME.] Tedious. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

te'di·um (tē'dĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L., *taedium,* fr. *taedet* it disgusts, it wearies one, of uncert. origin.] 1. Irksomeness; weariness; tediousness. "The *tedium* of his office." *Dickens.*

2. A period of tedium.

Long *tediums* of strained anxiety. *H. G. Wells.*

Syn. — TEDIUM, ENNUI, BOREDOM. TEDIUM is irksomeness or weariness; the word applies either to a quality of objects or to a state of mind; ENNUI is languid weariness or listless discontent; BOREDOM (a recent and more or less colloquial word) often implies a more specific cause than *ennui;* as, "the *tedium* of the way" (*Hawthorne*); "the *tedium* of the squire's society" (*Trollope*); "His sister, wife, and children yawned, with a long, slow, and drear *ennui*" (*Shelley*); "The spirit of laziness . . . begins to possess even me . . . ; yet has it not so prevailed but that I feel that discontent with myself, that *ennui,* that ever accompanies it in its beginnings" (*Gray*); "I suppose I shall go on 'existing' till the *boredom* of it becomes too great" (*J. R. Green*). Cf. IRKSOME, MELANCHOLY.

Ant. — Interest, excitement, variety.

tee (tē), *n.; pl.* TEES (tēz). 1. The letter T, t. 2. Anything having the shape of the letter T (see T); specif.: a A short piece of pipe having a lateral outlet, used to connect a line of pipe with a pipe at a right angle with the line. b A short piece of iron fastened at its middle to the end of a tube. It is passed through a hole and turned crosswise to secure the chain. c A metal bar or beam of T section. d A T-shaped metal piece attaching a horse's collar to the shafts of the cart or wagon.

3. *Basketry.* A lattice weave in which upright and horizontal rods are twined together.

tee, *adj.* Having the form of capital T.

tee, *v. t.* To connect or secure by means of a tee.

tee (tē), *n.* [Prob. fr. the sign T to mark the exact place.] 1. The mark aimed at in various games, as curling.

2. An exact or precise point; — in the phrase *to a tee,* exactly; precisely; as, the two colors matched to a *tee.*

3. *Golf.* The place from which the ball is struck in starting play on a hole; also, specif., a small artificial elevation, as of sand, rubber, or wood, on which the ball is poised.

4. *Aviation.* A wind tee (which see).

tee (tē), *v. i. & i.;* TEED (tēd); TEE'ING. *Golf.* To place (the ball) on a tee; — also with *up.*

tee off. To drive from a tee; hence, in general, to begin.

tee, *v. t.* [AS. *tēon.* See 1st TOW.] To draw; lead; bring. — *v. i.* To go; proceed. *Both Obs.*

tee, *n.* [Burmese *thē* umbrella.] The umbrella-shaped ornament, usually gilded and hung with small bells, crowning a Buddhist tope or pagoda.

tee (tē). Dial. Eng. var. of TIE.

tee bar. A T bar. See also T, *adj.*

tee beam. = T BEAM.

tee'dle (tē'd'l), *v. i. & t.* To croon; hum. *Scot.*

tee'–hole', *n.* The entrance to a beehive. *Dial. Eng.*

tee'ing ground. *Golf.* A cleared space provided for teeing the ball; the tee; specif., a rectangular space, two club lengths in depth, the front boundary being a straight line between the points established by markers.

tee iron. = T IRON.

tee joint *or* **connection.** *Elec.* A connection used for uniting a branch conductor to a main conductor, where the latter continues beyond the branch.

teem (tēm), *v.* [ME. *temen,* fr. AS. *tēman, tīman, tīeman;* akin to E. TEAM.] *Intransitive:* 1. To bring forth young, as an animal; to produce fruit, as a plant; to bear; to be pregnant; to conceive. *Now Rare or Dial.*

2. To be full, or ready to bring forth; to be stocked to overflowing; to be prolific; to abound.

His mind *teeming* with schemes of future deceit. *Scott.*

3. To betake oneself; resort; go. *Obs.*

—, *Transitive:* 1. To produce; to bring forth; to generate.

That [grief] of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker;
Each minute *teems* a new one. *Shak.*

2. In *Obs.* uses: a To bear (witness); to summon as witness. b To bring about; effect. c To bring; fetch; lead; also, reflexively, to go.

teem (tēm), *v.;* TEEMED (tēmd); TEEM'ING. [ME. *temen,* fr. ON. *tæma;* akin to ON. *tōmr* empty, AS. *tōm,* OS. *tōmig,* OHG. *zuomig.* Cf. TOOM empty.] *Transitive:* 1. To pour; empty; — commonly followed by *out;* as, to *teem* out ale. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

2. To drain; as, to *teem* boiled potatoes. *Colloq., Eng.*

3. *Steel Mfg.* To pour, as steel, from a melting pot; to fill, as a mold, with molten metal.

—, *Intransitive:* To rain heavily; to pour. *Chiefly Dial.*

teem, *n.* Heavy or continued rain. *Dial., Chiefly Eng.*

teem (tēm), *adj.* [Cf. TEEM to pour.] Empty. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

teem. Var. of TEAM. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

teem'er (tēm'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which teems.

teem'er, *n.* One who or that which teems, or pours; specif., a workman who empties receptacles, as of coal or molten steel.

teem'ful (tēm'fo͝ol; -f'l), *adj.* [Cf. AS. *tēamfull.*] Teeming. *Obs. exc. Dial.* — **teem'ful·ness,** *n. Obs. exc. Dial.*

teem'ing, *adj.* Abundantly productive; prolific; full; overflowing; also, abounding; crowding; as, *teeming* tenements. — **teem'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **teem'ing·ness,** *n.*

teem'ing, *adj.* Pouring; as, *teeming* rain. *Chiefly Dial.*

teem'less, *adj.* Not fruitful or prolific; barren. *Poetic.*

teems (tēmz), *n. pl.* [From 1st TEEM.] Lots; plenty. *Dial.*

teen (tēn), *n.* [ME. *tene,* fr. AS. *tēona* reproach, wrong, injury; akin to OFris. *tiona,* ON. *tjōn,* to AS. *tēon* to accuse, G. *zeihen,* Goth. *gateihan* to tell, announce, and to E. TOKEN.] 1. Injury; damage; also, grief; sorrow; affliction; pain. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

2. Anger; vexation; hate. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

teen, *v. t.* [AS. *teōnian, tīnan,* to slander, vex. See TEEN, *n.*] 1. To provoke; vex; irritate; trouble; also, to harm; injure; distress. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To reproach; calumniate; abuse. *Obs.*

teen, *adj.* [See TEEN, *n.*] Vexed; vexatious; also, keen. *Obs.*

teen, *adv.* Short for *at e'en,* at evening. *Scot.*

teen (tēn). Scot. var. of TUNE.

teen (tēn). Var. of TIND. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

teen. Dial. Eng. var. of TEND, TINE, to shut; to lose; Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of TEIND.

-teen (-tēn). [ME. *-tene,* fr. AS. *-tīne, -tēne, -tīene;* akin to D. *-tien,* G. *-zehn.* See TEN.] The termination of the cardinal numbers from *thirteen* to *nineteen* inclusive, signifying *and ten.* Corresponding ordinal numbers are formed with the termination -teenth (-tēnth), as in thirt*eenth,* nine*teenth.* See 2d -TH. See *Pron.,* §66.

teen (tēn), *adj.* Within the teens; between thirteen and nineteen; as, boys of *teen* age. — **teen'–age',** *adj.*

teen'age (tēn'ĭj), *n.* Also **teen'et** (-ĭt). [From *teen,* var. of TINE to enclose.] Brushwood used for fences and hedges. *Dial. Eng.*

teens (tēnz), *n. pl.* [From -TEEN.] The years of one's age, or any numbers, having the termination *-teen;* as, a girl in her *teens.*

teen'y (tēn'ĭ), *adj.* Malicious; fretful; peevish. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tee'ny (tē'nĭ), *adj.;* TEE'NI·ER (-nĭ·ĕr); TEE'NI·EST. [Var. of TINY.] Very small; tiny; wee. *Colloq.*

tee'ny–wee'ny (tē'nĭ·wē'nĭ), *adj.* [*teeny* + *weeny.*] Exceedingly small; tiny; minute; — chiefly a child's expression.

tee plate. *Golf.* A marker placed to define the limits of the teeing ground.

te'er (tē'ĕr), *n. Golf.* One who tees.

teer (tēr), *v. t.* a *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* To plaster; daub. b To stir up, as colors in block calico printing. — **teer'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

tee rail. = T RAIL. See T, *adj.*

tee slot. = T SLOT.

tee square. = T SQUARE.

teest (tēst), *n.* A tinsmith's stake, or small anvil.

Tees'wa'ter (tēz'wô'tĕr), *n.* [From the river *Tees,* northern England.] a A breed of cattle formerly bred in England, and supposed to have originated by crossing Holland bulls on native cows, and to have been the principal stock from which the Shorthorns were derived. b An old English breed of sheep allied to the Leicester and prob. the progenitors of the Wensleydale.

teet (tēt), *v. i. & n.* [Perh. altered fr. *toot* to see, to spy.] Peep; PRY. *Scot.*

tee'tan (tē'tăn), *n.* A pipit. *Orkney & Shetland I.*

tee'ter (tē'tĕr), *v. i. & t.;* TEE'TERED (-tĕrd); TEE'TER·ING. [E. dial. *titter* to tremble, to seesaw, fr. ME. *titeren,* fr. ON. *titra* to tremble; akin to OHG. *zittarōn,* G. *zittern.* Cf. TITTER to laugh, TITTER to wabble.] 1. To move up and down on the ends of a balanced plank, or with a similar motion, as children do for sport; to seesaw.

2. Hence, to waver uncertainly; to jiggle.

That old man, *teetering* on his cane. *Amy Lowell.*

3. *Ore Dressing.* To move up and down, seesaw, or be alternately rising and falling, as particles in suspension in a rising current of air or water.

tee'ter, *n.* 1. Act of teetering; also, a seesaw. *U. S.*

2. In a spring suspension, a transverse rolling or rocking.

tee'ter (tē'tĕr), *n.* Also **tee'ter·er** (-ĕr). The spotted sandpiper. *Local, U. S.*

tee'ter·board' (tē'tĕr·bōrd'; 181), *n.* Also **tee'ter·ing–board'.** A seesaw.

tee'ter·tail' (tē'tĕr·tāl'), *n. Zool.* Spotted sandpiper.

tee'ter–tot'ter, *n.* [*teeter* + *titter-totter.*] A seesaw. — *v. i.* To seesaw.

tee'ter·y–bend'er (tē'tĕr·ĭ·bĕn'dĕr), *n.* Something that bends back and forth in the manner of a teeter, or seesaw.

teeth (tēth), *n., pl.* of TOOTH; — often in figurative use, where the singular *tooth* seldom occurs: a sharp, painful, or menacing part or attribute of an object; as, the *teeth* of the wind.

☞ COMBINATIONS, chiefly dialectal vars. of corresponding forms in *tooth-,* are:

teethache	**teeth-chattering,** *adj.*	**teeth-gnashing,** *adj.*
teethbrush	**teeth-edging,** *adj.*	**teeth-grinding,** *adj.*

— ***in the teeth of.*** Directly in defiance of; counter to; as, to proceed *in the teeth of* public opinion. Hence, *in one's teeth.* — ***to the teeth.*** To the limit; completely.

teethe (tēth), *v. i.;* TEETHED (tēthd); TEETH'ING (tēth'-ĭng). To grow teeth; also, to cut one's teeth. — *v. t.* Usually **teeth** (tēth). To provide with teeth. *Scot & Dial.*

teeth'ing (tēth'ĭng), *n.* The first growth of teeth, or the phenomena attending their issue through the gums; dentition.

teething ring. A ring, usually of bone, ivory, or composition, for a teething infant to bite on.

teeth'less (tēth'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Having no teeth, esp. (exc. *Dial.*) in a figurative sense (see TEETH, *n.*).

teeth'ridge' (-rĭj'), *n.* The ridge of the jaw where the sockets for the teeth are situated; specif., *Phonet.,* the upper front alveolar process or ridge. See *Pron.,* § 19.

teeth'y (tēth'ĭ; tēth'-), *adj.;* TEETH'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); TEETH'I·EST. 1. Having an abundant supply of teeth; also, showing one's teeth; as, a *teethy* grin.

2. Biting; crabbed; irritable; cross. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

teet'ing (tēt'ĭng), *n.* A titlark.

tee·to'tal (tē·tō't'l), *adj.* [For *T-total,* used to emphasize the word.] 1. Entire; total. *Colloq.*

2. Of or pertaining to total abstinence from intoxicating drink; as, a *teetotal* pledge or meeting.

tee·to'tal, *v. i.;* -TALED, -TALLED (-t'ld); -TAL·ING, -TAL·LING. To advocate or practice teetotalism.

tee·to'tal·er, tee·to'tal·ler (tē·tō't'l·ĕr), *n.* One who abstains totally from intoxicating drink or who advocates such total abstinence.

tee·to'tal·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Principle or practice of entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks; total abstinence. — **tee·to'tal·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

tee·to'tal·ly, *adv.* 1. Completely; entirely; totally.

2. In regard to, or from the standpoint of, teetotalism. *R.*

tee·to'tum (-tŭm), *n.* [For *T-totum.* See TOTAL.] 1. A child's toy, somewhat like a top, twirled by the fingers; also, a game played with this or a similar device. Originally it was used for games of chance, and was four-sided, one side bearing the letter T, standing for Latin *totum,* all, meaning, take all the stakes, whence the name. The other sides each bore a letter, as P (put down), or D (Latin *depone,* meaning put down); N (nothing, or Latin *nil, nihil,* nothing); H (half); or A (Latin *aufer,* take away).

2. Hence, a person or thing of small size; also, one that wavers or jiggles, like a top.

— **tee·to'tum·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **tee·to'tum·ize** (-ĭz), *v. i.*

tee·to'tum, *v. i.* To spin like a teetotum. *Colloq.*

tee·to'tum (tē·tō'tŭm), *n.* [From *teetotal,* after *teetotum* the toy.] A workingmen's resort conducted under religious influences as a counteractant to the drinking saloon. *Colloq.*

tee'whaap' (tē'hwäp'), *n.* The lapwing. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

teff (tĕf), *n.* [Amharic *ṭāf,* Tigré *ṭāf.*] An important Abyssinian grain plant (*Eragrostis abyssinica*), the grain of which yields a white flour of good quality.

Tef'nut (tĕf'nōōt), *n.* [Egypt.] *Egypt. Relig.* A lion-headed goddess, sister and wife of Shu (which see).

teg (tĕg), *n.* [Var. of TAG a sheep.] A sheep in its second year, or its fleece. Also, formerly, a doe in its second year, or a woman.

Tec·tos'a·ges (tĕk·tŏs'ə·jēz), *n. pl.* See VOLCAE.

tec'ture, *n.* [LL. *tectura* a covering.] Covering; roof. *Obs.*

tecul. + TICAL.

te'cum (tē'kŭm). Var. of TUCUM.

te'cu·mā' (tē'kōō·mä'), *n.* = TUCUMA.

Te·cu'na (tā·kōō'nä). Var. of TUCUNA.

Te'da (tē'dä), *n.* See TIBBU.

tede. + TEAD.

ted'er. + TETHER.

‖ **Te De'um lau·da'mus** (lô·dä'-mŭs). [L.] We praise thee, O God! See TE DEUM.

te'di·um-proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.

‖ **te'di·um vi'tæ** (vī'tē). [L. *taedium vitae.*] Lit., the tiresomeness of life; ennui; boredom.

tee. + TEA.

tee'-bulb', *adj.* = BULB-TEE.

teecall. + TICAL.

tee-hee', Var. of TE-HEE.

teek. + TEAK.

tee'ka (tē'kä). Var. of TICCA.

teel. Var. of TIL.

teel, *v. t. & i.* [Dial. var. of TILL.] = TILL, to cultivate. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

teele. + TEAL.

teel oil. = SESAME OIL. See OIL, *Table I.*

teem. + THEME.

teeme. + TEAM, TEEM, THEME.

teem'-name', Var. of TO-NAME. *Scot.*

teend. + TEND, to kindle.

teen'ful, *adj.* See -FUL. *Obs. exc. Dial.* [*Jocose.*]

teen'sy, *adj.* = TEENY. *Dial. or Jocose.*

teen'ty, *adj.* = TEENY. *Colloq. or Jocose.*

tee'pee. Var. of TEPEE.

teer. + TAR, TEAR, TIER. [*Dial.*]

teer'y. Var. of TEARY. *Obs. exc.*

teese. + TEASE.

tee'tee (tē'tē). Var. of TITI.

tee'terd. Teetered. *Ref. Sp.*

teeth'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

teeth'i·ly, *adv.* of TEETHY.

teeth'ike', *adj.* See -LIKE.

tee·to'tum·wise', *adj.* See -WISE.

teet'y. Var. of TETTY, testy.

tee'wit (tē'wĭt). Var. of TEWIT.

te·fil'lin. Var. of TEPHILLIN.

Te'ge·an (tē'jē·ăn), *adj.* [L. *Tegeeus, Tegeaeus.*] Of or pertaining to Tegea; as, the *Tegean* heads by Scopas, from a pediment of the temple of Athena Alea.

teg'men (tĕg'mĕn), *n.; pl.* TEGMINA (-mĭ·nä). [L., fr. *tegere, tectum,* to cover. See TEGMENTUM.] A tegument, or covering. Hence: **a** *Bot.* = ENDOPLEURA. **b** *Zool.* (1) One of the elytra of a beetle, or one of the thickened forewings of certain Orthoptera. (2) The covering of the oral surface of a crinoid or blastoid. **c** *Anat.* A thin plate of bone which covers the middle ear and separates it from the cranial cavity. More fully called ‖*teg'men tym'pa·ni* (tĭm'pä·nī).

teg·men'tal (tĕg·mĕn'tăl; -tĭ), *adj. Biol.* Of or pertaining to a tegument or tegmentum; covering.

teg·men'tum (-tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tä). [L., a covering. See TEGUMENT.] **1.** *Anat.* A covering; specif., the part of the cerebral peduncles above the substantia nigra, formed of longitudinal white fibers with arched transverse fibers and gray matter.

2. *Bot.* The outer covering of scales upon a leaf bud.

teg'mi·nal (tĕg'mĭ·năl), *adj.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a covering or tegmen.

te'gua (tā'gwä; -wä), *n.* [Keresan.] A sandal, usually of buckskin. *Southwestern U. S.*

te·guex'in (tē·gwĕk'sĭn), *n.* [NL. *teguixin,* fr. Nahuatl *tecoixin, tecuxzin.*] A teju (lizard).

teg'u·la (tĕg'ū·lä), *n.; pl.* TEGULAE (-lē). [NL., fr. L. *tegula* a tile. See TILE.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A tile; esp., a roof tile. The tegula, as a flat tile, is distinguished from the imbrex, of semicylindrical shape, which covered joints between the tegulae.

2. *Zool.* a One of a pair of small scalelike appendages of the mesothorax of some insects, esp. Hymenoptera and Lepidoptera, which cover the bases of the forewings. By some the elytra of beetles are supposed to be greatly developed tegulae, the true forewings having disappeared. **b** A patagium (appendage of the prothorax) of a lepidopterous insect. **c** In dipterous insects, the squama thoracicalis or alula (see ALULA **b**). When an antisquama is present, the latter is sometimes called the *upper tegula,* and the squama thoracicalis the *lower tegula.*

teg'u·lar (-lĕr), *adj.* [L. *tegula* a tile. See TEGULA.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a tile; arranged like, or consisting of, tiles; as, a *tegular* pavement.

2. *Zool.* Pertaining to a tegula.

— **teg'u·lar·ly,** *adv.*

teg'u·lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Composed of small overlapping plates; — said of a kind of ancient armor.

teg'u·men (tĕg'ū·mĕn), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* The tegmen.

teg'u·ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *tegumentum,* fr. *tegere* to cover. See THATCH; cf. DETECT, PROTECT.] An integument. — **teg'u·men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl; -tĭ), *adj.*

teg'u·men'ta·ry (-mĕn'tä·rĭ), *adj.* Of or pert. to, or consisting of, a tegument or teguments; serving as a covering.

te·gu'ri·um (tē·gū'rĭ·ŭm), **tu·gu'ri·um** (tū-), *n.; pl.* TEGURIA (-ä), TUGURIA. [L. *tegurium, tugurium,* a hut.] *Rom. Antiq.* **1.** A primitive hut or cabin, of circular form, often imitated in the making of cinerary urns.

2. In the classical period, an open shrine, the roof of which is supported by four or more columns.

te–hee' (tē·hē'), *interj.* [Imitative.] An exclamation expressing amusement and derision. — *n.* A tittering laugh; a titter.

te–hee', *v. i.* To titter; to laugh derisively.

Te·heran' (tē·h'rän'; tĕē·rän'; -rän'), *n.* [From *Teheran,* now *Tehran,* Persia.] Any of a group of industrially produced, high-grade Persian carpets; — a collective name used in the trade.

Te·hil'lim (tē·hĭl'lĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *tĕhillīm,* pl., songs of praise.] *Jewish Relig.* The Hebrew title of the Book of Psalms.

Te·huan'te·pec' winds (tā·wän'tā·pĕk'). Violent northeast and north-northeast winds on the Pacific coasts of Nicaragua and Guatemala, blowing from Tehuantepec.

Te·hue'co (tā·wā'kō), *n.* An Indian of a Cahita tribe, living on the Río Fuerte in Sonora, Mexico. See CAHITA.

Te·huel'che (tā·wĕl'chā), *n.* [Native word in Patagonia meaning southeast, though now applied to the northern Patagonians.] **a** A member of one of several closely related Patagonian tribes, of the Tsonecan stock, the "Patagones," or "Big Feet," of Magellan's expedition, characterized by great stature, a height of six feet six inches being not uncommon. They are of a low culture. Cf. PATAGONIAN. **b** = PUELCHE, *n.* — **Te·huel'che·an** (-ăn), *adj.*

Te'ian (tē'yăn), *adj.* [L. *Teius.*] Of or pertaining to Teos, an ancient Greek city of Asia Minor, where the poet Anacreon was born; hence, Anacreontic. — **Teian Muse.** Anacreon.

teich'er (tĕk'ĕr), *v. i.* [Dial. var. of TEAR.] To ooze or bleed in drops. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

Teich'mann's crys'tals (tĭk'mänz). *Biochem.* Hemin crystals; — so called because first described (1852) by L. Teichmann, a German physiologist. See HEMIN.

te' ig'i·tur (tē' ĭj'ĭ·tĕr). [L., thee therefore.] The first words of the Canon of the Mass in the Roman rite. It was formerly customary to take oaths on this prayer.

teig'lech (tīg'lĕk; tĭg'-), *n. pl.* [Yiddish, dim. fr. G. *teig* dough.] Small unsweetened cakes with a sweet crisp coating resulting from their being boiled in honey.

Te'ii·dae (tē'yĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TEJU.] *Zool.* A family of mostly tropical, American lizards having a flat, elongate, scaly tongue ending in two long smooth points. The teju and the race runner (*Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*) are examples. — **te'ioid** (-yoid), *adj. & n.*

teil (tēl), *n., or* **teil tree.** [OF. & L.; OF. *til(le), teil(le),* fr. L. *tilia.*] A European linden, or lime tree.

Teil lime (tĕ'y'). Hydraulic lime manufactured at Le Teil, France.

teind (tēnd), *n.* [ME. *teind(e), tend(e),* tenth; cf. ON. *tīund.* See TENTH; cf. TITHE.] In Scotland, a tithe (which see); tithes collectively. At the Reformation most of the property of the pre-Reformation church, including the teinds, was seized by powerful laymen, and the reformed church attempted in vain to recover any reasonable share of it for the support of its ministers. Charles I was forced to compromise but in 1633 a commission was appointed to fix the stipends to be paid to the parish ministers. At the union of the canons in 1707 the regulation of matters connected with the teinds was transferred to the Court of Session, sitting for this purpose as a Court of Teind or Teind Court. By the Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Act of 1925 the church's interest in the teinds was commuted for fixed money payments, which are the absolute property of the church.

teind (tēnd), *v. t.* To assess for tithes. — *v. i.* To pay tithes. — **teind'er** (tēn'dĕr), *n. All Scot. & N. of Eng.*

teind'a·ble (tēn'dä·b'l), *adj.* Subject to payment of teinds. *Scot.*

teind boll. *Scots Law.* A boll (see 1st BOLL) of grain accepted in lieu of teind.

Teind Court. *Scots Law.* A court for the control of teinds, consisting of the judges of the Court of Sessions acting as "The Commission for Plantation of Kirks and Valuation of Teinds," established by Act of 1707, c. 9, vesting in it powers held previously by commissions of Parliament. This court had authority to determine increases in the stipends of parish ministers in parishes where there was available any teind not already appropriated for the stipends (*free,* or *unexhausted, teind*).

teind sheaves. Sheaves paid as a tithe. *Scot.*

Teind Wednesday. The day when the Teind Court sits to hear tithe questions. *Scot.*

tein'land (tān'lănd), *n. O. Eng. Law.* Thaneland.

tei'no·scope (tī'nō·skōp), *n.* [Gr. *teinein* to extend + *-scope.*] An instrument using prisms so combined that objects may be seen in diminished or increased dimensions, the chromatic aberration of the light being also corrected; a prism telescope.

te·jon' (tā·hōn'; 162), *n.* [Sp. *tejón* a badger.] A coati. *Mexico.*

Te·jon' (tā·hōn'; 162), *n.* Also **Tejon formation.** *Geol.* The uppermost of the three divisions of the marine Eocene of California.

te·ju' (tē·yōō'), *n.* [Pg. *teju, teiu,* fr. Tupi *teiú, tiu.*] A large South American lizard (*Tupinambis teguixin,* syn. *nigropunctatus*) of the family Teiidae, blackish with yellow or white spots and growing about three feet long. Its flesh is eaten as a delicacy.

te'ki·ah' (tĕ'kē·ä'; tĕ·kē'ä), *n.* [Heb. *tĕqīʿāh.*] One of the notes sounded on the shophar on certain Jewish festivals or ceremonies.

tek'ke (tĕk'kĕ), **tek'ya** (-yä), *n.* [Ar. or Turk.; Ar. *takīyah,* fr. Turk. *tekyeh.*] In Moslem countries, a convent or monastery.

Tek'ke (tĕk'kĕ), *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** One of a Turkoman tribe on the frontiers of Persia, Afghanistan, and the Turkomen republic.

2. A rug or carpet made by the Tekke.

tek·non'y·my (tĕk·nŏn'ĭ·mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *teknon* child + *onyma* name.] *Ethnol.* The custom of certain savage races of naming the parent from the child. — **tek·non'y·mous** (-mŭs), *adj.*

tek'tite (tĕk'tīt), *n.* [Gr. *tēktos* molten, soluble + 1st *-ite,* 4.] A glassy body of unknown origin and rounded but indefinite shape. Tektites have been found in Bohemia and Moravia (moldavites); in the Dutch East Indies (billitonites) and in Australia (australites).

‖**te'la** (tē'lä), *n.* [L., a web. See TELARY.] *Anat.* A tissue.

‖**te'la cho'rĭ·oi'de·a** (kō'rĭ·oi'dē·ä). [NL. See CHORIOID.] *Anat.* A fold of pia mater covering the roof of one of the ventricles of the brain. That of the third ventricle is called also *velum interpositum.*

‖**te'la cho·roi'de·a** (kō·roi'dē·ä). = [NL.] TELA CHORIOIDEA.

tel'a·cous'tic (tĕl'ä·kōōs'tĭk; -ä·kous'-), *adj.* [1st *tele-* + *acoustic.*] Pertaining to auditory telesthesia.

te'la·ku'cha (tā'lä·kōō'chä), *n.* [Beng. *telākucā.*] An East Indian vine (*Coccinia indica*), family Cucurbitaceae, with oblong, berrylike scarlet fruit used as a vegetable in India.

tel'a·mon (tĕl'ä·mŏn), *n.; pl.* -MONES (-mō'nēz). [L., fr. Gr. *telamōn* a bearer, fr. root of *tlēnai* to bear. See ATLAS.] *Arch.* A male figure used like a caryatid as a supporting column or pilaster. Cf. ATLANTES, CARYATID.

Tel'a·mon (tĕl'ä·mŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Telamōn.* See TELAMON.] *Gr. Myth.* Brother of Peleus and father of Ajax. He was a participant in the Argonautic expedition and the Calydonian boar hunt, and a companion of Hercules in some of his expeditions. Cf. AEACIDES, PHOCUS.

tel·an'gi·ec'ta·sis (tĕl·ăn'jĭ·ĕk'tä·sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *telos* end + *angeion* vessel + *-ectasis.*] *Med.* Dilatation of blood or lymph capillary vessels or terminal arteries, sometimes producing a form of angioma. — **tel·an'gi·ec·tat'ic** (-ĕk·tăt'ĭk), *adj.*

tel·an'gi·o'sis (-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *telos* end + *angi-* + *-osis.*] Any disease of the capillaries.

Tel·an'ther·a (tĕl·ăn'thĕr·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *teleos* complete + L. *anthera.* See TELEO-; -ANTHERA.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical herbs or shrubs (family Amaranthaceae), distinguished from *Alternanthera* by having five perfect stamens and five staminodia united into a cup or tube. Many of the species are cultivated as foliage plants for beds and borders, usually under the name *Alternanthera.*

te'lar (tē'lĕr), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* Pertaining to a tela.

te·lar'i·an (tē·lâr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* [See TELARY.] Spinning a web. — *n.* A webmaking spider.

te'lar·ly (tē'lĕr·lĭ), *adv.* In a weblike manner. *Obs.*

te'la·ry (tē'lä·rĭ; tĕl'ä·rĭ), *adj.* [L. *tela* a web. See TOIL a snare.] Of or pertaining to a web; hence, spinning webs; retiary. "*Telary* spiders." *Sir T. Browne.*

tel·au'to·gram (tĕl·ô'tō·grăm), *n.* A message transmitted and recorded by a telautograph.

tel·au'to·graph (-gräf), *n.* [*tele-* + *autograph.*] A facsimile telegraph for reproducing writing, pictures, maps, etc. In the transmitter the motions of the pencil are communicated by levers to two rotary shafts, by which variations in current are produced in two separate circuits. In the receiver these variations are utilized by electromagnetic devices and levers to move a pen as the pencil moves. — **tel·au'to·graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *adj.* — **tel'au·tog'ra·phist** (tĕl'ô·tŏg'rä·fĭst), **tel'au·tog'ra·phy** (-fĭ), *n.*

Tel·chi'nes (tĕl·kī'nēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *Telchines.*] *Gr. Myth.* A primitive tribe or people associated chiefly with Rhodes. Rhea entrusted Poseidon to their care. They are credited with inventing useful arts, esp. metalworking. They were, however, also regarded as dangerous sorcerers and demons, and were thought to have incurred the enmity of Apollo and of Zeus, who, according to some myths, destroyed them. See CORYBANT; cf. CURETES. — **Tel·chin'ic** (-kĭn'ĭk), *adj.*

tel'e- (tĕl'ē-; tĕl'ĕ-), **tel-.** A combining form, Greek *tēle-, tēl-,* from *tēle,* meaning *far, far off,* used to denote *operating at a distance,* esp. in *Elec.* and *Psychics,* as in *television, telautogram, telekinesis,* **tel'e·a·nem'o·graph**

tel'e·bar'o·graph, tel'e·ba·rom'e·ter.

tel'e- (tĕl'ē-; tē'lē-). = TELEO-.

tel'e·chem'ic (tĕl'ē·kĕm'ĭk; tĕl'ĕ-), *adj.* [1st *tele-* + *chemic.*] *Petrog.* Relating to minerals, such as apatite, zircon, magnetite, etc., which crystallized at a very early stage of the consolidation of the magma, and which differ greatly in chemical composition from the remaining minerals.

tel'e·chi'ro·graph (-kĭ'rō·gräf), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *chiro-* + *-graph.*] An instrument for telegraphically transmitting and receiving handwritten messages, as photographically by a beam of light from a mirror. Cf. TELAUTOGRAPH.

tel'e·cin'e·ma·tog'ra·phy (-sĭn'ē·mä·tŏg'rä·fĭ) *n.* [1st *tele-* + *cinematography.*] The transmission, as on a motion-picture film, of eight or more photographic images per second from a distant point, commonly by suitable electrical devices, resulting in a picture at the receiving end which, as viewed, gives the illusion of motion.

tel'e·code' (tĕl'ē·kōd'; tĕl'ĕ-), *n.* Any telegraphic code using a single word to represent an article of commerce or a sentence.

tel'e·com·mu'ni·ca'tion (-kō·mū'nĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *communication.*] Communication at a distance, as by telegraph, telephone, cable, or radio.

tel'e·cryp'to·graph (-krĭp'tō·gräf), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *cryptograph.*] A kind of printing telegraph, capable of use on telephone lines, and insuring privacy.

te·lec'tro·scope (-tē·lĕk'trō·skōp), *n.* A telelectroscope.

tel'e·du (tĕl'ē·dōō), *n.* [Malay. *tĕledu.*] A small carnivorous mammal (*Mydaus meliceps*), family Mustelidae, of the mountains of Java and Sumatra. It resembles the badger, and, like the skunk, secretes an offensive fluid, which it can expel a short distance. It is blackish brown with a yellowish-white stripe down the back. Called also *Javanese skunk.*

te·le'ga (tē·lĕg'ä), *n.* [Russ.] A rude four-wheeled, springless wagon, used among the Russians.

Telega.

tel'eg·no'sis (tĕl'-ĕg·nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *tele-* + *-gnosis.*] Knowledge of distant happenings obtained by occult or unknown means; clairvoyance. — **tel'eg·nos'tic** (-nŏs'tĭk), *adj.*

Te·leg'o·nus (tē·lĕg'ō·nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Tēlegonos.*] *Gr. Myth.* The son of Odysseus by Circe. According to a late myth he slew his father. He was the traditional founder of Tusculum and Praeneste in Latium.

te·leg'o·ny (tē·lĕg'ō·nĭ), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *-gony.*] The supposed carrying over of the influence of a sire to the offspring of subsequent matings of the dam with other males. Cf. SATURATION. — **tel'e·gon'ic** (tĕl'ē·gŏn'ĭk; tĕl'ē-), **te·leg'o·nous** (tē·lĕg'ō·nŭs), *adj.*

tel'e·gram (tĕl'ē·grăm; tĕl'ĕ-), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *-gram.*] A message by telegraph; a telegraphic dispatch.

A friend desires us to give notice that he will ask leave . . . to introduce a new word into the vocabulary. It is *telegram,* instead of telegraphic dispatch, or telegraphic communication. *Albany [N. Y.] Evening Journal* (*April* 6, 1852).

tel'e·gram, *v. t. & i.* To telegraph.

tel'e·gram·mat'ic (-grə·măt'ĭk), *adj.* Telegrammic. *Rare.*

tel'e·gram'mic (-grăm'ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a telegram; laconic; brief. *Rare.*

tel'e·graph (tĕl'ē·gräf; tĕl'ĕ-; 83), *n.* [F. *télégraphe.* See 1st TELE-; -GRAPH.] **1.** Orig., an apparatus for communication at a distance by means of preconcerted signals; in the broadest sense, any apparatus, system, or process for communication at a distance other than the ordinary ones of speech, letter writing, etc.; — now commonly restricted to those employing electric transmission. The *semaphore telegraph* was adopted by the French in 1794, and was in use among various nations until displaced by the *electric telegraph,* of which the form still in most common use is the *Morse telegraph,* first used publicly in 1844. This consists essentially of the *line,* a wire which forms, either in itself or in connection with the earth or water, a complete circuit; a *battery* or other electric generator for sending a current over the line; a *transmitter,* or *key,* by which the circuit can be made or broken at will; and the *receiver,* an electromagnetic device affected by every make and break.

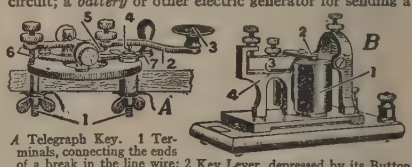

A Telegraph Key. 1 Terminals, connecting the ends of a break in the line wire; 2 Key Lever, depressed by its Button (3), thus bringing together the platinum Points (4) and closing the circuit. When not in use, the Spring (5) holds up 2, which then rests on its Backstop (6), the break being closed by setting the Lever (7) in the position shown. *B* Morse Telegraph Sounder. Currents from the line pass through the Magnet (1), causing it to draw down its Armature (2), which brings the Stop (3) against the Anvil (4) with a click for each current passing.

Teg'e·tic'u·la (tĕj'ē·tĭk'ū·lä), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* See PRONUBA.

tegg. Var. of TEG.

tegge. Var. of TEG.

teg'ment, *n.* [L. *tegmentum.*] A covering. *Obs.*

teg'mi·na, *n., pl.* of TEGMEN.

Teg'mi·ne (tĕg'mĭ·nē), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *tegmen* a covering.] See STAR, *Table.* [OPATA.]

Te·gu'ma (tā·gō'mä), *n.* =

teg·u'men·tum (tĕg'ū·mĕn'tŭm), *n.* [L.] = TEGMENTUM.

Te·haph'ne·hes (tē·hăf'nē·hēz). *Bib.*

Te·hin'nah (tē·hĭn'ä). *Bib.*

tehr (tär), *n.* Var. of 2d TUR.

teh·seel', *or* **-sil'** (tē·sēl'), **teh·seel'dar',** *or* **-sil'dar'** (-sēl'där'). Vars. of TAHSIL, TAHSILDAR.

tehte. Obs. past tense of TEACH.

Te·huan'te·pec'an (tā·wän'tā·pĕk'ăn), *adj.* = MIXTECAN.

Te·hue'let (tā·wā'lĕt), *n.* = PUELCHE, *n.*

Teig. Var. of TEAGUE.

teigh, *past tense* of TEE, draw. *Obs.*

teighte, teihte. ✝ TAUGHT.

teil. ✝ TAIL, TEAL, TILL.

tein (*Scot.* tēn). Var. of TEEN. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

teint. ✝ TAINT, TENT, TINT.

teinter. ✝ TENTER.

teinture. ✝ TAINTURE.

Tei·re'si·as (tī·rē'sĭ·ăs; -shĭ·ăs), *n.* = TIRESIAS.

teise, *v.* Var. of TEASE. — **teis'er,** *n. Both Obs.*

teist'y (tē'stĭ). Var. of TYSTE.

teize. Var. of TEASE.

Te'ji·dae (tē'jĭ·dē; tē'jĭ·ĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL.] Var. of TEIIDAE.

teke. ✝ TEAK, TICK.

te'kel, *n. Bib.* See MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN.

Te·kint'si, Tek·kint'zi (tē·kĭnt'sĭ), *n.* = 2d TEKKE, 1.

tek'ken. Var. of TAKEN. *Dial. Eng.*

Te·ko'a (tē·kō'ä). *Bib.*

Te·ko'ite (-ĭt). *Bib.*

tel. Tell. *Ref. Sp.*

tel-. a = TELE-. **b** = TELO-.

Tel'-a/bib (tĕl'ä/bĭb). *Bib.*

tel'aes·the'si·a, tel·aes'the·sy. Var. of TELESTHESIA. [THETIC.]

tel'aes·thet'ic. Vars. of TELES-

Te'lah (tē'lä). *Bib.*

Te·la'im (tē·lā'ĭm). *Bib.*

tel·an'gei·ec'ta·sis (-jĭ·ĕk'tä·sĭs). Var. of TELANGIECTASIS.

tel·an'gi·ec·ta'si·a (-jĭ·ĕk·tā'zhĭ·ä; -zĭ·ä), **tel·an'gi·ec'ta·sy** (-ĕk'tä·sĭ), *n.* = TELANGIECTASIS.

Te·las'sar (tē·lăs'ĕr). *Bib.*

tel·au'to·graf. Telautograph. *Ref. Sp.*

tel·au'to·mat'ics (tĕl·ô'tō·măt'ĭks), *n.* = RADIO CONTROL. — **tel·au'to·mat'ic** (-ĭk), *adj.* — **tel·au'to·mat'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv. All Rare.*

teld, *n.* [AS. See TILT tent.] A tent; pavilion; building; habitation; cover. — *v. t.* **a** To pitch or spread, as a tent. **b** To set, as a trap. **c** To erect; raise; build. **d** To cover. — *v. i.* To encamp; dwell; reside. *All Obs.*

teld. Obs. past part. of TELL.

telde. Obs. past tense of TELL.

tele. ✝ TEAL, TELL, TILE, TILL.

tel'e·an'gi·ec·ta'si·a, *n. Med.* = TELANGIECTASIS.

tel'e·den'dri·on (-drĭ'ŏn), **tel'e·den'drite** (tĕl'ē·dĕn'drīt), **tel'e·den'dron** (-drŏn), *n.* = TELODENDRION.

tele·fone, tel'e·fon'ic tel'e·fote, tel'e·fo'to·graf. Telephone, etc. *Ref. Sp.*

tel'e·graf, tel'e·graf'ic, te·leg'ra·fone, tel'e·graft, te·leg'ra·fy. Telegraph, telegraphic, telegraphone, etc. *Ref. Sp.*

---

which it indicates by deflection of a pointer, by marks made on a moving tape, or merely, as in the common *sounder*, by sharp clicks. (See MORSE ALPHABET.) On long lines a *relay* becomes necessary, and in submarine telegraphy the long sheathed cable has so great an inductive effect that a very sensitive receiver such as the *siphon recorder* must be used. Of later development are the *printing telegraph* (see PRINTER, 2 c), the *writing telegraph*, or *facsimile telegraph* (see TELAUTOGRAPH), and the various systems, many highly complicated, for sending two or more messages simultaneously over a single wire. See also RECORDER, 6; SOUNDER, 1 b; TRANSMITTER; WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, etc.
2. A telegram.
3. A device, as an elevated board or framework, on which certain information can be displayed, as for the benefit of spectators at a game or race.
4. Short for TELEGRAPH ROPE.
5. *Coal Mining.* An inclined trough, chute, or similar device, through which coal, or other material, slides to a lower level.

☞ PHRASES are:

telegraph bar	telegraph insulator	telegraph sounder
telegraph box	telegraph jack	telegraph superintendent
telegraph bracket	telegraph key	telegraph switchboard
telegraph bug	telegraph laborer	telegraph tape
telegraph clerk	telegraph lineman	telegraph transmitter
telegraph coil	telegraph mechanic	telegraph tubing
telegraph connector	telegraph messenger	telegraph wire
telegraph form	telegraph operator	telegraph wireman
telegraph hook	telegraph pole	
telegraph inspector	telegraph protector	
telegraph instrument	telegraph relay	
	telegraph repeater	

☞ PHRASES in which *telegraph* is the terminal word are:

dial telegraph	field telegraph	solar telegraph
disk telegraph	indicator telegraph	typewriting telegraph
facsimile telegraph	multiple telegraph	wireless telegraph
	needle telegraph	writing telegraph

tel'e-graph (tĕl'ē-grăf; tĕl'ē-), *v. t. & i.*; -GRAPHED (-grăft); -GRAPH'ING (-grăf'ĭng). **1.** To send or communicate by telegraph; also, to send a telegram to (a person).
2. To display (a score or the like) on a telegraph board.
3. To signal; to make known by signs; as, she *telegraphed* (a message) with a quick glance.

-tel'e-graph. A combining form of *telegraph*, as in:

autotelegraph	pantelegraph	radiotelegraph
magnetotelegraph	phototelegraph	typotelegraph

Corresponding nouns are formed in **-te-leg'ra-phy.**

telegraph block. *Naut.* A block with many small sheaves used in making flag signals.

telegraph blue. A color, reddish-blue in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

telegraph board. = TELEGRAPH, *n.*, 3.

telegraph cable. A telegraphic cable of several conducting wires, enclosed by an insulating and protecting material, so as to bring the wires into compact compass for use on poles, or to form a strong cable impervious to water, to be laid under ground, as in a town, or under water, as in the ocean.

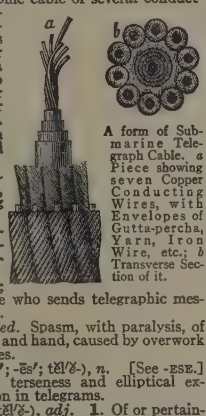

A form of Submarine Telegraph Cable. *a* Piece showing seven Copper Conducting Wires, with Envelopes of Gutta-percha, Yarn, Iron Wire, etc.; *b* Transverse Section of it.

telegraph clock. A clock in an electrical system regulated by telegraph.

telegraph editor. In a newspaper office, one who takes, writes, and edits news coming in over the telegraph.

tel'e-graph-eme' (tĕl'ē-grăf-ēm'), *n.* [Cf. NGr. *tēlegraphēma.*] Telegram;—a puristic synonym.

te-leg'ra-pher (tē-lĕg'rȧ-fẽr; tĕl'ē-grăf'ẽr; tĕl'ē-), *n.* One who sends telegraphic messages; a telegraphic operator.

te-leg'ra-pher's cramp. *Med.* Spasm, with paralysis, of certain muscles of the fingers and hand, caused by overwork in sending telegraph messages.

tel'e-graph-ese' (tĕl'ē-grăf-ēz'; -ēs'; tĕl'ē-), *n.* [See -ESE.] Language characterized by terseness and elliptical expressions such as are common in telegrams.

tel'e-graph'ic (tĕl'ē-grăf'ĭk; tĕl'ē-), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the telegraph; made or communicated by a telegraph.
2. Communicated over a distance, as by telegraph; as, he stopped in answer to a *telegraphic* glance from his companion.
3. Of the style of a telegram; hence, short; concise; terse; as, he spoke in clipped, *telegraphic* sentences.
Life has become too *telegraphic* for curiosity to linger on any given point. *Edith Wharton.*
4. Designating a place for the receipt of telegrams; as, my *telegraphic* address while I am away from home.
— **tel'e-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.*— **tel'e-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

telegraphic alphabet. = MORSE ALPHABET.

telegraphic transfer. Cable transfer. See CABLE, *n.*, 5. Abbr. *T. T. Eng.*

te-leg'ra-phist (tē-lĕg'rȧ-fĭst; tĕl'ē-grăf'ĭst; tĕl'ē-; *cf.* TELEGRAPHER), *n.* One skilled in telegraphy; a telegrapher.

te-leg'ra-phone (tē-lĕg'rȧ-fōn), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *-graph* + *-phone.*] An instrument for recording and reproducing sound by the local magnetization of a steel wire, disk, or ribbon, moved against the pole of a magnet connected electrically with a telephone receiver, or the like.

tel'e-graph'o-phone (tĕl'ē-grăf'ō-fōn; tĕl'ē-), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *graphophone.*] An instrument for making a telephonic record at a distance, or for obtaining sounds from a distant telephonic record. Cf. TELEGRAPHONE.

tel'e-graph'o-scope (-skōp), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *-graph* + *-scope.*] An instrument for telegraphically transmitting a picture and reproducing its image as a positive or negative. The transmitter includes a camera obscura and a row of minute selenium cells. The receiver includes an oscillograph, relay, equilibrator, and an induction coil the sparks from which perforate a paper with tiny holes that form the image.

telegraph plant. An East Indian tick trefoil (*Desmodium gyrans*), whose lateral leaflets jerk up and down like the arms of a semaphore, and also rotate on their axes.

telegraph rope. *Mech.* An endless cord connecting an engine with a derrick so that steam can be turned on or off from the derrick. *U. S.*

te-leg'ra-phy (tē-lĕg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* **1.** The use or operation of a telegraph apparatus or system, now only of the electric telegraph, for transmitting or receiving communications, often as an occupation; as, submarine or railroad *telegraphy.*
2. Transmission of intelligence or information over a distance as if by telegraph; as, mental *telegraphy.*

-te-leg'ra-phy (-tē-lĕg'rȧ-fĭ). See -TELEGRAPH.

tel'e-hy'dro-ba-rom'e-ter (tĕl'ē-hī'drō-bȧ-rŏm'ē-tẽr; tĕl'ē-), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *hydrobarometer.*] An instrument for indicating the level of water in a distant tank or reservoir.

Te-lei' (tē-lā'), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Papuan-speaking tribe of Bougainville, Solomon Islands; also, their language. See PAPUAN LANGUAGES.

tel'ei-an'thous (tĕl'ī-ăn'thŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *teleios* finished + *-anthous.*] *Bot.* Monoclinous.

tel'e-i-con'o-graph (tĕl'ē-ī-kŏn'ō-grȧf), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *iconograph.*] **a** An instrument essentially the same as the telemetrograph. **b** A form of facsimile telegraph.

tel'ei-o'sis (tĕl'ī-ō'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *teleiōsis.*] Perfection. *Rare.*

tel'e-ki-ne'sis (tĕl'ē-kĭ-nē'sĭs; -kī-; tĕl'ē-), *n.* [See 1st TELE-; KINESIS.] *Psychical Research.* The apparent production of motion in objects by a spiritualistic medium, without contact or other physical means. — **tel'e-ki-net'ic** (-nĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

tel'e-lec'tric (tĕl'ē-lĕk'trĭk), *adj.* [1st *tele-* + *electric.*] *Elec.* Of or pertaining to transmission, as of music, to a distance by electricity. Cf. TELHARMONIUM.

tel'e-lec'tro-graph (-trō-grȧf), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *electro-* + *-graph.*] An apparatus for transmitting electrically a photograph or other picture.

tel'e-lec'tro-scope (-trō-skōp), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *electro-* + *-scope.*] Any apparatus for making distant objects visible by the aid of electric transmission.

Te-lem'a-chus (tē-lĕm'ȧ-kŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Tēlemachos.*] Son of Odysseus and Penelope. As related in the *Odyssey*, he goes to find his father, but, failing, returns to Ithaca in time to assist in slaying Penelope's suitors.

tel'e-ma-nom'e-ter (tĕl'ē-mȧ-nŏm'ē-tẽr; tĕl'ē-), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *manometer.*] *Elec.* An apparatus for exhibiting or recording at a distance the indications of a manometer.

Tel'e-mark (tĕl'ē-märk; tā'lē-), *n.* [From *Telemark*, southern Norway.] *Skiing.* A turn in which the ski which is to be on the outside of the turn is advanced considerably ahead of the other ski and then turned inward at a steadily widening angle until the actual turn; — called also *Telemark turn.* — **tel'e-mark,** *v. i.*

Te-lem'bi (tē-lĕm'bē), *n.* An Indian of a Barbacoan tribe of southwestern Colombia. See BARBACOAN.

tel'e-me-chan'ic (tĕl'ē-mē-kăn'ĭk; tĕl'ē-), *adj.* [1st *tele-* + *mechanic.*] Designating, or pertaining to, any device for operating mechanisms at a distance. — **tel'e-mech'a-nism** (-mĕk'ȧ-nĭz'm), *n.*

tel'e-me-chan'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *mechanics.*] The science of operating apparatus or mechanisms, as motors, at a distance from the operator; specif., the art of transmitting electrical power without wires.

tel'e-met'a-car'pal (-mĕt'ȧ-kär'păl), *adj.* [1st *tele-* + *metacarpal.*] *Zool.* Having the terminal parts of the first and fifth metacarpals vestigial, as in certain of the Cervidae.

tel'e-me'te-or-o-graph' (-mē'tē-ŏr'ō-grȧf'; -mē'tē-ŏr'ō-grȧf), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *meteorograph.*] Any apparatus recording meteorological phenomena at a distance from the measuring apparatus, as by electricity or by compressed air; esp., an apparatus recording conditions at many distant stations at a central office. — **tel'e-me'te-or-o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *adj.* — **tel'e-me'te-or-og'ra-phy** (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.*

te-lem'e-ter (tē-lĕm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *-meter.*] **1.** An instrument for measuring the distance of an object from an observer, as a telescope with a micrometer for measuring the apparent diameter of an object whose dimensions are known, or a telescope with stadia hairs.
Telemeter is a term variously employed to designate some form of an instrument for determining distances by means of a visual angle subtended by a short base. *I. O. Baker.*
2. A device for measuring strains. It is composed of a stack of carbon plates, of which the electrical resistance varies with their displacement, and suitable apparatus for measuring this resistance.
3. *Elec.* An electrical instrument which includes the complete equipment for measuring a quantity, transmitting the result to a distant station, and there indicating or recording the quantity measured.
— **tel'e-met'ric** (tĕl'ē-mĕt'rĭk; tĕl'ē-), *adj.* — **tel'e-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *adj.*, — **te-lem'e-trist** (tē-lĕm'ē-trĭst), *n.* — **te-lem'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

te-lem'e-ter, *v. t. & i.* *Elec.* To transmit electrically to a distant station, and there indicate or record, the value of a quantity.

tel'e-met'ro-graph (tĕl'ē-mĕt'rō-grȧf; tĕl'ē-), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *metro-* + *-graph.*] A combination of the camera lucida and telescope for drawing and measuring distant objects. — **tel'e-me-trog'ra-phy** (-mē-trŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* — **tel'e-met'ro-graph'ic** (-mĕt'rō-grăf'ĭk), *adj.*

tel'e-mo'tor (tĕl'ē-mō'tẽr; tĕl'ē-), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *motor.*] *Naut.* A hydraulic device by which the movement of the wheel on the bridge operates the steering gear at the stern.

tel'en-ceph'a-lon (tĕl'ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *tel-* + *encephalon.*] *Anat. & Embryol.* The anterior subdivision of the prosencephalon, or forebrain; the endbrain. See BRAIN, 1 a. — **tel'en-ce-phal'ic** (tĕl'ĕn-sē-făl'ĭk), *adj.*

tel'en'er-gy (tĕl-ĕn'ẽr-jĭ), *n.* [*tel-* + *energy.*] Display of force or energy at a distance, or without contact; — applied to mediumistic phenomena. Cf. TELEKINESIS. — **tel'en-er'gic** (tĕl'ĕn-ûr'jĭk), *adj.*

tel'e-neu'rite (tĕl'ē-nū'rīt; tĕl'ē-), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *neurite.*] *Anat.* The terminal arborization of an axis cylinder.

tel'e-neu'ron (-rŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *tele* + *neuron.*] **a** The terminal neuron; the last in a chain of neurons conducting a nervous impulse. **b** Loosely, a telodendron.

te-len'gi-scope (tē-lĕn'jĭ-skōp), *n.* [1st *tele-* + Gr. *engys* near + *-scope.*] *Optics.* An instrument of such focal length that it may be used as an observing telescope for objects close at hand or as a long-focused microscope.

Te-len'o-mus (tē-lĕn'ō-mŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A large and widespread genus of minute Hymenoptera (superfamily Serphoidea) whose larvae are parasitic in the eggs of various insects.

tel'e-o- (tĕl'ē-ō-; tē'lē-ō-; cf. TELEOLOGY), **tel'e-** (tĕl'ē-; tē'lē-). A combining form from Greek *teleos*, complete, perfect, as in *Teleo*cephali, *teleo*don*t*, **tel'e-o-phyte'.** Used also for TELO-, as in *teleology.*

tel'e-ob-jec'tive (tĕl'ē-ŏb-jĕk'tĭv), *adj.* Equipped with a lens, or objective, fitted for photographing objects at a distance.

Tel'e-o-ceph'a-li (tĕl'ē-ō-sĕf'ȧ-lī; tē'lē-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *teleo-* + Gr. *kephalē* head.] *Zool.* In some classifications, a division of teleosts including those having the typical number of cranial and opercular bones, separate anterior vertebrae, and no mesocoracoid, as the perches, pike, etc. — **tel'e-o-ceph'a-lous** (-lŭs), *adj.*

Tel'e-oc'er-as (tĕl'ē-ŏs'ẽr-ăs; tē'lē-), *n.* [NL., fr. *teleo-* + *-ceras.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of rhinoceroses from the American Upper Miocene and Lower Pliocene. The animals were short-legged, and had a small nasal horn.

Tel'e-o-des-ma'ce-a (-ō-dĕs-mā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *teleo-* + Gr. *desma* bond.] *Zool.* A large group of bivalves having well-developed cardinal teeth in the hinge. It is nearly equivalent to the order *Eulamellibranchia.* — **tel'e-o-des-ma'cean** (-shăn), *adj. & n.* — **tel'e-o-des-ma'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

tel'e-o-dont' (tĕl'ē-ō-dŏnt'; tē'lē-), *adj.* [2d *tele-* + *-odont.*] *Zool.* Having large mandibles; — said of some insects, esp. certain stag beetles. Cf. PRIODONT.

tel'e-o-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), *adj.* Teleological.

tel'e-o-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* Pert. to teleology; of the nature of, or relating to, design, purpose, or final intention. — **tel'e-o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

tel'e-ol'o-gism (-ŏl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* Belief in, or acceptance of, teleology.

tel'e-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in teleology; an advocate of a doctrine of teleology; one who believes in the actuality of teleology.

tel'e-ol'o-gy (tĕl'ē-ŏl'ō-jĭ; tē'lē-; 277), *n.* [NL. *teleologia*, fr. Gr. *telos*, *teleos*, end + *-logia.*] **1.** The fact or the character of being directed toward an end or shaped by a purpose; — said esp. of natural processes, or of nature as a whole, conceived as determined by final causes (see CAUSE, *n.*, 1), or by the design of a divine Providence, and opposed to purely mechanical determinism or causation exclusively by what is temporally antecedent.
By real *teleology* I mean the embodiment or operation of a conscious purpose entertained by human intelligence. *B. Bosanquet.*
2. Sometimes, the philosophical study of evidences of design in nature; more commonly, the doctrine or belief that ends are immanent in nature; esp., the vitalist doctrine that the processes of life are not exclusively determined by mechanical causes, but are directed to the realization of certain normal wholes or entelechies; — opposed to *mechanism.* Cf. MECHANISM, 4 b.
The rejection of *teleology*, which begins with Descartes and extends to Comte, appears also difficult to harmonize with any moral theory of life. *J. Martineau.*
Every art is thus a joint result of laws of nature disclosed by science, and of the general principles of what has been called *teleology*, or the doctrine of ends. *J. S. Mill.*
3. The use of design, purpose, or utility as an explanation of any natural phenomenon.

tel'e-o-pho'bi-a (tĕl'ē-ō-fō'bĭ-ȧ; tē'lē-ō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *teleo-* + *-phobia.*] Dislike and rejection of teleology; dysteleology.

tel'e-o-phore' (tĕl'ē-ō-fōr'; tē'lē-ō-; 181), *n.* [*teleo-* + *-phore.*] *Zool.* A gonotheca.

tel'e-op'tile (-ŏp'tĭl; -tīl), *n.* [*teleo-* + Gr. *ptilon* down.] A mature feather; — distinguished from a *neossoptile.*

tel'e-or-gan'ic (tĕl'ē-ôr-găn'ĭk; tē'lē-), *adj.* [2d *tele-* + *organic.*] *Physiol.* Vital; as, *teleorganic* functions.

tel'e-o-roent'gen-o-gram', **tel'e-o-rönt'gen-o-gram'** (-rûnt'gĕn-ō-grăm'; -rĕnt'-), *n.* [*teleo-* + *roentgenogram.*] *Med.* An X-ray photograph taken at a distance, usually 6 feet, with resultant practical parallelism of the rays and production of shadows of natural size.

tel'e-o-roent'gen-og'ra-phy, **tel'e-o-rönt'gen-og'ra-phy** (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*teleo-* + *roentgenography.*] *Med.* The act, science, or practice of making teleoroentgenograms.

Tel'e-o-sau'rus (-ō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *teleo-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of crocodilian reptiles of the Jurassic, having a long and slender snout like a gavial, and platycelous vertebrae. It is the type of a family, **Tel'e-o-sau'ri-dae** (-rĭ-dē). — **tel'e-o-saur'** (tĕl'ē-ō-sôr'; tē'lē-), *n.* — **tel'e-o-sau'ri-an** (-sô'rĭ-ăn), *adj. & n.*

tel'e-ost (tĕl'ē-ŏst; tē'lē-), *n. Zool.* One of the Teleostei. — *adj.* Pert. to, or having the characteristics of, the Teleostei.

tel'e-os'te-an (-ŏs'tē-ăn), *adj. & n.* Teleost.

Tel'e-os'te-i (-ŏs'tē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *teleo-* + Gr. *osteon* bone.] *Zool.* A subclass or other division of fishes including the ordinary fishes as distinguished from the ganoids, dipnoans, crossopterygians, and elasmobranchs. Its members are called *bony fishes*, from the well-ossified vertebrae and skull (the latter complicated by the presence of many membrane bones) and from the usually dense bony tissue of the other parts of the skeleton. Enameled, or ganoid, scales (see GANOID SCALE), fulcra on the fin rays, a spiral valve in the intestine, and a conus arteriosus with several rows of valves, characters common in more primitive fishes, have disappeared. The optic nerves simply cross each other, the suspensorium is hyostylic, and a large membrane bone, the clavicle, forms the chief part of the pectoral arch. The true pelvic arch has disappeared; the pelvic fins are often displaced forward. The tail is apparently perfectly homocercal. The group comprises most living fishes, but is geologically rather recent, developing in the Mesozoic, but not becoming predominant until the Upper Cretaceous. The more primitive teleosts (Isospondyli) differ little from, and are evidently descendants of, certain ganoids (Holostei), and in many recent classifications the group Teleostei, if retained, is made a division of the Teleostomi.

tel'e-os'te-ous (-ŭs), *adj. Zool.* Teleost. *Rare.*

tel'e-o-stome' (tĕl'ē-ō-stōm'; tē'lē-), *n. Zool.* One of the Teleostomi; a true fish.

Tel'e-os'to-mi (-ŏs'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *teleo-* + Gr. *stoma* mouth.] *Zool.* **a** In some classifications, a subclass (sometimes a class) containing all existing fishes except the elasmobranchs (inclusive of the Holocephali) and characterized by having membrane bones developed in connection with, and entering into the structure of, the jaws, cranium, pectoral arch, and opercular apparatus. The gill arches bear filamentous gills and there are no claspers on the ventral fins. **b** In a narrower sense, a group equivalent to the above, but excluding the dipnoans. It thus consists of the ganoids (including the crossopterygians) and teleosts, and is further characterized by the hyostylic suspensorium, bony fin rays, and lack of cerebral hemispheres, the prosencephalon being individual. — **tel'e-os'to-mous** (-ŏs'tō-mŭs), *adj.*

tel'e-o-tem'po-ral (tĕl'ē-ō-tĕm'pō-răl; tē'lē-), *n.* [*teleo-* + 1st *temporal.*] *Zool.* The postclavicle of a fish.

tel'e-o-zo'ic (-zō'ĭk), *adj. Zool.* Having tissues composed of cells; metazoan.

tel'e-o-zo'on (-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *teleo-* + *-zoon.*] *Zool.* A metazoan.

tel'e-path (tĕl'ē-pȧth; tē'lē-), *v. i. & t.* To communicate by telepathy. — *n.* A telepathist.

tel'e-path'ic (-pȧth'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to telepathy; transferred or communicated by telepathy.

---

tel'e-graph-ese' *n.* See -ESE.
Tel'e-gu (tĕl'ē-gōō). Var. of TELUGU.
Te-le'ia (tē-lē'yȧ; -lī'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *teleia* perfected.] See HERA.
Tel'e-kin'e-ma-tog'ra-phy, *n.* Var. of TELECINEMATOGRAPHY.
Te'lem (tē'lĕm). *Bib.*
tel-en'ce-phal (tĕl-ĕn'sē-făl), *n.* = TELENCEPHALON. [TELEUT.]
Tel'en-get' (tĕl'ĕn-gĕt'), *n.* See TELEUT.
teleological argument. = ARGUMENT FROM DESIGN.
teleological necessity. See NECESSITY, 6. [Var. of TELEMETER.]
tel'e-om'e-ter (tĕl'ē-ŏm'ē-tẽr).
tel'e-os'to-mate (tĕl'ē-ŏs'tō-māt; tē'lē-), *adj.* = TELEOSTOMOUS.
tel'e-o-sto'mi-an (-ō-stō'mĭ-ăn), *adj.* = TELEOSTOMOUS.
tel'e-ot'ro-cha (-ŏt'rō-kȧ), *n.* Syn. of TELOTROCHA.
tel'e-path'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of TELEPATHIC.

te·lep'a·thist (tē·lĕp'ȧ·thĭst), *n.* A believer in telepathy; also, one having telepathic power.

te·lep'a·thize (-thīz), *v. t. & i.* To affect telepathically; to cultivate telepathy.

te·lep'a·thy (tē·lĕp'ȧ·thĭ), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *-pathy.*] Apparent communication from one mind to another otherwise than through the channels of sense; thought transference.

tel'e·pheme (tĕl'ē·fēm; tĕl'ĕ-), *n.* [1st *tele-* + Gr. *phēmē* a saying.] A message by telephone. *Rare.*

tel'e·phone (tĕl'ē·fōn; tĕl'ĕ-), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *-phone.*] **1.** An instrument for reproducing sounds, esp. articulate speech, at a distance. The ***mechanical***, or ***string, telephone*** is a device in which the voice or sound causes vibrations in a thin diaphragm, which are directly transmitted along a wire or string connecting it to a similar diaphragm, thus reproducing the sound. The first electrical telephone was publicly described by its German inventor, Reis, in 1861, but the first capable of practical use was patented by Bell in 1876. This was the ***magnetic telephone***, or ***magnetotelephone***, transmitter and receiver being alike constructed of a diaphragm of soft iron placed close to the pole of a magnet upon which is wound a coil of fine wire. The vibrations of the transmitting diaphragm produce by induction variable currents in the circuit connecting with the receiver, and these in turn cause the receiving diaphragm to vibrate. In the modern telephone, the microphone replaces the transmitter, but the receiver is essentially the same. See *Illust.*

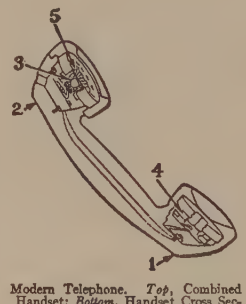

Modern Telephone. *Top*, Combined Handset; *Bottom*, Handset Cross Section. 1 Receiver; 2 Transmitter; 3 Carbon Granules; 4 Magnet; 5 Diaphragm.

2. Any of various devices resembling or suggesting the telephone (sense 1) in appearance, use, or function, as a sound-signaling device, a speaking tube, etc.

3. *Hort.* **a** [*cap.*] A large-seeded, tall-growing variety of garden pea of high quality. **b** Also **telephone pea.** *pl.* Large peas obtained in grading for commercial canning.

☞ PHRASES are:

telephone amplifier	telephone fitter	telephone pad
telephone arm	telephone fuse	telephone plug
telephone attendant	telephone generator	telephone protector
telephone bell	telephone holder	telephone receiver
telephone box	telephone instrument	telephone relay
telephone cabinet	telephone insulation	telephone selector
telephone cable	telephone insulator	telephone stand
telephone case	telephone jack	telephone supervisor
telephone cell	telephone knob	telephone support
telephone closet	telephone laborer	telephone switch
telephone coil	telephone lineman	telephone switchboard
telephone condenser	telephone magneto	telephone table
telephone connector	telephone mechanic	telephone terminal
telephone cord	telephone mouthpiece	telephone tester
telephone counter	telephone operator	telephone wire
telephone desk	telephone pad	telephone wireman
telephone faultsman		

-tel'e·phone. A combining form of *telephone*, as in:

magnetotelephone	monotelephone	radiotelephone
microtelephone	pantelephone	thermotelephone

Corresponding nouns are formed in -TELEPHONY.

tel'e·phone, *v. t. & i.;* -PHONED (-fōnd); -PHON'ING (-fōn'-ĭng). **1.** To send or communicate by telephone; to speak to (a person) by telephone; to call on the telephone.

2. To equip with a telephone or telephones.

telephone booth. An enclosure within which one may stand or sit while calling a number over the telephone; — called also, *Eng., call box.*

telephone engineering. See ENGINEERING, *n.*, **1.** — **telephone engineer.**

telephone exchange. A central office in which the wires of telephones may be connected to permit conversation.

tel'e·phon'er (tĕl'ē·fōn'ẽr; tĕl'ĕ-), *n.* One who telephones.

telephone receiver. *Elec.* A device for converting electric impulses or varying current into sound. It usually comprises a coil of wire through which the electric current flows, a diaphragm for producing the sound, and a magnetic or electric arrangement for producing motion of the diaphragm corresponding to current variations. In some forms the diaphragm is of magnetic material, and is acted on directly by the coil.

telephone transmitter. *Elec.* See MICROPHONE.

tel'e·phon'ic (tĕl'ē·fŏn'ĭk; tĕl'ĕ-), *adj.* Also **tel'e·phon'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). Conveying sound to a distance; also, of or pertaining to the telephone; carried or conveyed by telephone. — **tel'e·phon'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

tel'e·pho'nist (tĕl'ē·fō'nĭst; tĕl'ĕ-; tē·lĕf'ō·nĭst), *n.* One who uses or operates a telephone; specif., a switchboard operator in a telephone exchange.

tel'e·pho'no·graph (tĕl'ē·fō'nō·grȧf; tĕl'ĕ-), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *phonograph.*] A combination of a telephone receiver and a phonograph for recording and reproducing telephone messages. Cf. TELEGRAPHONE. — **tel'e·pho'no·graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *adj.*

te·leph'o·ny (tē·lĕf'ō·nĭ; tĕl'ē·fō'nĭ; tĕl'ĕ-), *n.* The use or operation of an apparatus, now only of a telephone employing electric waves or a system of such telephones, for transmission of sounds between widely removed points; as, wireless *telephony.* Cf. HIGH-FREQUENCY TELEPHONY.

-te·leph'o·ny. See -TELEPHONE.

tel'e·phote (tĕl'ē·fōt; tĕl'ĕ-), *n.* A telelectric apparatus for reproducing images photographically of distant objects.

tel'e·pho'to (-fō'tō), *adj.* Telephotographic; specif., designating a lens consisting of a combination of lenses specially designed to give a large image of a distant object in a camera of relatively short focal length.

tel'e·pho'to (tĕl'ē·fō'tō; tĕl'ĕ-), *n.* **a** Phototelegraph. **b** Phototelegraphy.

tel'e·pho'to·graph (-tō·grȧf), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *photograph.*] A photograph, image, or impression, reproduced by or taken with a telephotographic apparatus.

tel'e·pho'to·graph, *v. i.* To use a telephoto lens or camera.

tel'e·pho'to·graph'ic (-fō'tō·grăf'ĭk), *adj.* Designating, or pertaining to, the processes of telephotography.

telephotographic lens. A telephoto lens.

tel'e·pho·tog'ra·phy (-fō·tŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* **1.** The photography of distant objects in more enlarged form than is possible by the ordinary means, usually by a camera provided with a telephoto lens or mounted in place of the eyepiece of a telescope, so that the real or a magnified image falls on the sensitive plate.

2. The art or process of electrically transmitting and reproducing photographic or other pictures through a distance by methods similar to those used in electric telegraphy.

3. Less properly, phototelegraphy. See PHOTOTELEGRAPHY.

Tel'e·phus (tĕl'ē·fŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Tēlephos.*] See AUGE.

tel'e·plasm (tĕl'ē·plăz'm; tē'lē-), *n.* [2d *tele-* + *-plasm.*] *Spiritualism.* Ectoplasm. — **tel'e·plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *adj.*

tel'e·plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *adj.* [2d *tele-* + *-plastic.*] *Spiritualism.* Designating phenomena of materialization.

tel'e·post (tĕl'ē·pōst; tĕl'ĕ-), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *post* a dispatch.] A high-speed automatic telegraph system invented by Patrick B. Delany. The transmitter is operated by a perforated tape; the receiver prints electrochemically.

tel'er. Var. of TILER, TILLER. *Obs.*

tel'e·ra'di·o·phone' (tĕl'ē·rā'dĭ·ō·fōn'; tĕl'ĕ-), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *radiophone.*] A radiophone. *Rare.*

tel·er'gic (tĕl·ûr'jĭk), *adj.* [1st *tele-* + Gr. *ergon* work.] Operating or functioning at a distance.

tel'er·gy (tĕl'ẽr·jĭ), *n.* [1st *tele-* + Gr. *ergon* work.] The hypothetical action of one person's thought and desire upon the brain of another person by the transmission of some unknown form of energy. — **tel·er'gi·cal** (tĕl·ûr'jĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **tel·er'gi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

tel'e·scope (tĕl'ē·skōp; tĕl'ĕ-), *n.* [NL. *telescopium*, fr. Gr. *tēleskopos* viewing afar, farseeing, fr. *tēle* far, far off + *skopos* a watcher, *skopein* to view. Cf. TELEGRAPH; -SCOPE.] **1.** An optical instrument used as an assistance to the eye or camera in viewing or photographing distant objects, as the heavenly bodies. The two chief advantages of the use of a telescope are enlargement of the visual angle under which a distant object is seen and a consequent magnifying of the object, and collection and concentration of a larger beam of light, rendering objects visible or more distinct. The essential parts of the telescope are the *object glass* or the *concave mirror* which collects the beam of light and forms the image, and the *eyepiece*, by which the image is magnified. Telescopes having an object glass are called ***refracting telescopes***; the largest are the Lick telescope (36 inches aperture) and the Yerkes telescope (40 inches). To this class belongs the ***Galilean telescope***, in which the eyeglass is a concave instead of a convex lens, as in the common opera glass, the construction originally adopted by Galileo, in 1609. It exhibits objects erect, that is, in their natural position. If the light is collected by a mirror, the instrument is called a ***reflecting telescope***, the earliest form being the ***Gregorian telescope***, perfected by James Gregory of Edinburgh in 1663. In the axis is a small concave mirror having its focus coincident with that of the large reflector and transmitting the light received from the latter back through a hole in the center of the large mirror to the eyepiece behind (see *E*, Fig. 2). The ***Cassegrainian telescope*** (invented by Cassegrain in 1672) is a reflecting telescope whose primary parabolic mirror is pierced with a central hole; the light is first reflected from the primary mirror to a smaller hyperboloidal secondary mirror in the axis of the telescope, and thence passes back through the hole to the photographic plate or ocular. The form is the most compact and efficient for celestial photography, and the large linear scale resulting from equivalent focal lengths of large dimensions can be secured with a comparatively short telescope tube. In the ***Newtonian telescope*** (invented by Sir Isaac Newton) the rays from the large speculum are received by a diagonal plane mirror (now usually a prism) near the open end of the tube, and are reflected at right angles to one side, where the image is formed and viewed through the eyepiece (see Fig. 1). In the ***Herschelian telescope*** (invented by Le Maire, but extended by Sir William Herschel) only one speculum is employed (*S* in Fig. 3), by slightly inclining which an image of the object is formed near one side of the open end of the tube, and to this the eyepiece (*E*) is directly applied. In a ***mercurial telescope*** the rays are reflected from a basin of mercury, either in revolution or at rest. The largest reflector ever constructed is that at Mt. Palomar (200 inches in diam.). See EQUATORIAL, *n.*; POSITIVE EYEPIECE; NEGATIVE EYEPIECE; LENS, **1.**

Telescope of the Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton, California. Length of Tube, 57 feet. Diameter of Object Glass, 36 inches.

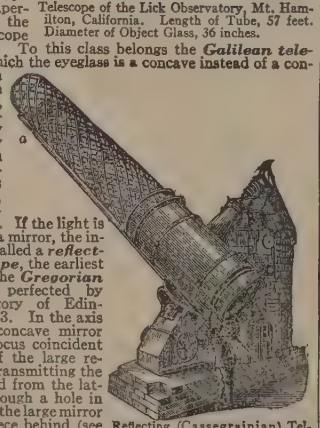

Reflecting (Cassegrainian) Telescope by Grubb at Melbourne, Australia. The Small Mirror, or Secondary Speculum; is at *a*. Diameter of Large Mirror, 4 feet.

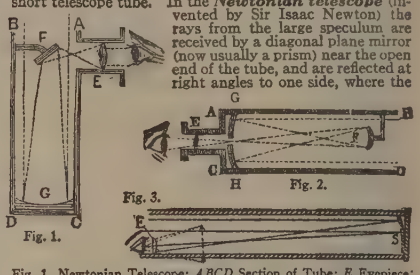

Fig. 1. Newtonian Telescope: *ABCD* Section of Tube; *E* Eyepiece; *G* Large Mirror; *F* Small Mirror. Fig. 2. Gregorian Telescope: *ABCD* Section of Tube; *E* Eyepiece; *F* Small Mirror; *GH* Large Mirror, or Object Mirror. Fig. 3. Herschelian Telescope.

2. A telescope bag.

3. A telescopic sight.

4. Short for TELESCOPE FISH.

5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = TELESCOPIUM.

☞ PHRASES are: **telescope finder, telescope lens, telescope tube.**

☞ PHRASES are:

dumb telescope	panoramic telescope	vernier telescope
elbow telescope	prism telescope	water telescope
inverting telescope	terrestrial telescope	zenith telescope

tel'e·scope (tĕl'ē·skōp; tĕl'ĕ-), *v.;* -SCOPED (-skōpt); -SCOP'ING (-skōp'ĭng). *Intransitive*: To slide or pass one within another, like the sections of a small telescope or spyglass; to force a way into, or enter, another lengthwise as the result of collision.

> The ice had *telescoped* during the night . . . a trail which we had crossed about a mile before camping now was only about 300 yards away. *Stefansson.*

— ,*Transitive*: **1.** To cause to telescope; to cause to jam one into another, or one part into another part; as, in the accident the front cars of the rear train were *telescoped* into the last cars of the front train.

2. To shorten or simplify.

telescope bag. An adjustable traveling bag consisting of two cases, the larger slipping over the other.

telescope box. A box that telescopes into another container.

telescope chimney. A telescopic smokestack, as for a steamer.

telescope door. A door divided horizontally into two or more sections sliding one behind another.

telescope eye. An eye on a retractile stalk, as in land snails.

telescope fish. A breed of goldfishes having a very short thick body, a large and double tail fin, and protuberant eyes. In the usual variety the pupils of the eyes are directed outward, but in the variety known as the *celestial telescope* the pupils are directed upward. The breed is said to have originated in China, but has been best developed by the Japanese.

telescope fly. Any dipterous fly of the genus *Diopsis* or related genera, of Africa and Asia, with eyes on very long stalks.

telescope jack. *Mach.* A lifting jack the male screw of which (*a* in the *Illust.*) is a telescope screw in which works another (solid) male screw (*b*). The two screws have threads of unequal pitch or opposite direction, so that the effect is similar to that produced by a differential screw (which see).

Telescope Jack. *a* Telescope Screw; *b* Interior Screw; *c* Base; *d* Handle.

telescope joint. A telescopic joint.

telescope screw. *Mach.* A screw consisting of a hollow cylinder threaded internally and externally.

telescope shell. An elongated marine univalve (*Telescopium fuscum*), family Cerithiidae, having straight-sided whorls.

telescope sight. A telescope on a firearm for use as a sight.

telescope stack. = TELESCOPE CHIMNEY.

telescope table. = EXTENSION TABLE.

telescope word. = PORTMANTEAU WORD.

tel'e·scop'ic (tĕl'ē·skŏp'ĭk; tĕl'ĕ-), **tel'e·scop'i·cal** (-skŏp'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a telescope; performed by a telescope.

2. Seen or discoverable only by a telescope; as, *telescopic* stars; also, figuratively, suggesting a telescope in sharpness of outline, clarity and fixity of definition, etc.; as, she indulges in *telescopic* phrases and idioms derived from the pictorial suggestion of objects.

3. Able to discern objects at a distance; farseeing; far-reaching; as, a *telescopic* eye; *telescopic* vision.

4. Having the power of extension by joints sliding one within another, like the tube of a small telescope or a spyglass; esp., constructed of concentric tubes, either stationary, as in the *telescopic* boiler, or movable, as in a *telescopic* drinking cup.

— **tel'e·scop'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

telescopic boiler. A boiler with rings tapered so as to fit one within the other at the transverse joints.

telescopic sight. A sight consisting of a small telescope, as on a rifle.

tel'e·sco'pi·form (tĕl'ē·skō'pĭ·fôrm; tĕl'ĕ-), *adj. Zool.* Consisting of joints that slide one within the other. *Rare.*

te·les'co·pist (tē·lĕs'kō·pĭst; tĕl'ē·skŏp'ĭst; tĕl'ĕ-), *n.* One skilled in the use of the telescope.

Tel'e·sco'pi·um (tĕl'ē·skō'pĭ·ŭm), *n.; gen.* TELESCOPII (-pĭ·ī). [NL.] *Astron.* A southern constellation, south of Sagittarius and Corona Australis; the Telescope.

te·les'co·py (tē·lĕs'kō·pĭ; tĕl'ē·skō'pĭ; tĕl'ĕ-), *n.* The art or practice of using or of making telescopes.

tel'e·scribe (tĕl'ē·skrīb; tĕl'ĕ-), *n.* [1st *tele-* + L. *scribere* to write.] *Elec.* A phonograph for recording telephonic messages. *Obs.*

tel'e·scrip'tor (-skrĭp'tĕr), *n.* [1st *tele-* + L. *scriptor* a writer.] A form of teletypewriter.

tel'e·seism (tĕl'ē·sīz'm; tĕl'ĕ-), *n.* [1st *tele-* + Gr. *seismos* shock.] An earth tremor caused by an earthquake in a part of the world remote from the recording station. — **tel'e·seis'mic** (-sīz'mĭk; -sīz'-), *adj.*

tel'e·seis·mol'o·gy (-sīs·mŏl'ō·jĭ; -sīz-), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *seismology.*] Seismology dealing with records obtained at long distances. Cf. ENGYSSEISMOLOGY.

tel'e·seme (tĕl'ē·sēm; tĕl'ĕ-), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *-seme.*] A system of apparatus for electric signaling providing for automatic transmission of a definite number of different signals or calls, as in connection with hotel annunciators.

tel'e·sis (tĕl'ē·sĭs), *n.* Also **te·le'si·a** (tē·lē'sĭ·ȧ; -shĭ'-ȧ). [NL., lit., completion; formed with Gr. term. *-sis* (as if *telesis*) fr. *teleein, telein,* to complete, perform, fr. *telos* end.] Progress intelligently planned and directed; the attainment of desired ends by the application of intelligent human effort to the means. *L. F. Ward.*

tel'e·si·ur'gic (tĕl'ē·sĭ·ûr'jĭk), *n.* [LGr. *telesiourgikos.*] The art of working magic with telesms. *Obs.*

tel'esm (tĕl'ĕz'm), *n.* [MGr. *telesma.* See TALISMAN.] A talisman. — **tel'es·mat'ic, tel'es·mat'i·cal** (tĕl'ĕs·măt'ĭk, -ĭ·kȧl; tĕl'ĕz-), *adj.* — **tel'es·mat'i·cal·ly,** *adv. All Obs.*

te·les'me·ter (tē·lĕz'mē·tĕr; tē·lĕs'-), *n.* A telemeter having a telescope with a micrometer eyepiece and a short drawtube with a system of reflecting prisms.

tel'e·so·mat'ic (tĕl'ē·sō·măt'ĭk; tē'lē-), *adj.* [2d *tele-* + *somatic.*] Teleplastic. *Rare.*

tel'e·spec'tro·scope (tĕl'ē·spĕk'trō·skōp; tĕl'ĕ-), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *spectroscope.*] *Astrophysics.* A spectroscope arranged to be attached to a telescope to obtain spectra of celestial bodies.

tel'e·ster'e·o·graph' (-stĕr'ē·ō·grȧf'; -stēr'ē-), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *stereograph.*] An instrument for telegraphically reproducing a photograph. — **tel'e·ster'e·og'ra·phy** (-ŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.*

tel'e·ster'e·o·scope' (-stĕr'ē·ō·skōp'; -stēr'ē-), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *stereoscope.*] A binocular telescope, esp. one in which the distance between the objectives is greater than the interocular distance. It is used to obtain enhanced impressions of relief in distant objects.

tel'es·te'ri·on (tĕl'ĕs·tē'rĭ·ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *telestērion.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A place for initiation in the mysteries. The most famous was that at Eleusis, of early origin, but enlarged and remodeled by the architect Philo in the 4th century B.C.

tel'es·the'si·a (tĕl'ĕs·thē'zhĭ·ȧ; -zhȧ; -zĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *tele-* + *esthesia.*] An impression, similar to a sense impression, received at a distance without the normal operation of the organs of sense. — **tel'es·thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

te·les'tic (tē·lĕs'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *telestikos.*] *Rare.* **a** Tending or relating to a purpose or end. **b** Mystical.

te·les'tich (tē·lĕs'tĭk; tĕl'ĕ·stĭk), *n.* Also **te·les'tic.** [Gr. *telos* the end + *stichos* a line.] A poem in which the consecutive final letters of the lines spell a name. Cf. ACROSTIC, 1 a.

tel'e·tac'tile (tĕl'ē·tăk'tĭl; tĕl'ĕ-), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a teletactor.

tel'e·tac'tor (-tăk'tĕr), *n.* [See 1st TELE-; TACT; -OR.] An electric apparatus for use by the deaf, which converts sound waves into vibrations detectable with the finger tips.

tel'e·tape' (tĕl'ē·tāp'; tĕl'ĕ-), *n.* [*telegraph* + *tape.*] *Teleg.* A tape perforated in accordance with the telegraph code by a special typewriter. After completion, the tape is run through a telegraph transmitter, thus obtaining higher speed of transmission.

tel'e·ther'a·py (-thĕr'ȧ·pĭ), *n.* [*telepathy* + *-therapy.*] Telepathic treatment of disease.

tel'e·ther'mo·graph (-thûr'mō·grȧf), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *thermo-* + *-graph.*] *Physics.* **a** A record of fluctuations of temperature made automatically at a distant station. **b** An instrument, usually electrical, making such records. — **tel'e·ther'mo·gram** (-grȧm), *n.*

tel'e·ther·mom'e·ter (-thĕr·mŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *thermometer.*] *Physics.* An apparatus for indicating the temperature of a distant point, as by a thermoelectric circuit and a galvanometer. — **tel'e·ther·mom'e·try** (-trĭ), *n.*

tel'e·to·pom'e·ter (-tō·pŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [1st *tele-* + Gr. *topos* place + *-meter.*] A kind of telemeter with two telescopes.

Tel'e·type (tĕl'ē·tīp; tĕl'ĕ-), *n.* **a** A trade-mark applied to a kind of teletypewriter; also [*sometimes not cap.*], the device bearing this trademark. **b** [*often not cap.*] A system of communication in which the Teletype is used. — **tel'e·type,** *v. t. & i.* — **tel'e·typ'er** (-tīp'ĕr), *n.*

tel'e·type'set'ter (-tīp'sĕt'ĕr), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *typesetter.*] A trade-mark for an apparatus for simultaneously setting type mechanically in as many places as are connected by an electric circuit with the master apparatus; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], this apparatus. Perforations, made in a roll of paper by the operation of a keyboard, release electric impulses, by means of which corresponding perforations in another roll may be made at a distance. The perforated roll operates a linotype or intertype.

tel'e·type'writ'er (-tīp'rĭt'ĕr), *n.* *Teleg. & Teleph.* A form of printing telegraph, recording like a typewriter.

tel'e·typ'ing (tĕl'ē·tīp'ĭng; tĕl'ĕ-), *n.* **a** Use of the teletype, as in transmitting information. **b** Typewriting or typesetting at a distance. See TELETYPEWRITER.

Tel'e·ut' (tĕl'ē·ōōt'), *n.* **a** One of a group of nomadic Altaic Tatar tribes of the Altai plateau, West Siberia Region, Mongolian in type, Buddhists in religion, and speaking a Turkic language of the Ural-Altaic family; — called also *Telenget,* and *Kara-Kalmuck.* **b** The Turkic language of this group. See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES.

te·leu'to- (tē·lū'tō-). A combining form from Greek *teleutē,* completion, as in *teleutospore.*

te·leu'to (tē·lū'tō), *n.* Short for TELEUTOFORM, TELEUTOSPORE.

te·leu'to·form (tē·lū'tō·fôrm), *n.* [*teleuto-* + *-form.*] *Bot.* The teliostage.

te·leu'to·so'rus (-sō'rŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A telium.

te·leu'to·spore (tē·lū'tō·spōr; 181), *n.* [*teleuto-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* A teliospore. — **te·leu'to·spor'ic** (-spŏr'ĭk), *adj.* — **te·leu'to·spo·rif'er·ous** (-spō·rĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* See -FEROUS.

tel'e·vise (tĕl'ē·vīz; tĕl'ĕ-), *v. t.* To transmit or receive (a facsimile of a view, etc.) by television.

tel'e·vi'sion (tĕl'ē·vĭzh'ŭn; tĕl'ĕ-; tĕl'ē·vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [1st *tele-* + *vision.*] Vision at a distance; hence, the transmission and reproduction of a view or scene, esp. a view of persons or objects in motion, by any device which converts light rays into electrical waves and reconverts these into visible light rays. — **tel'e·vi'sion·al** (-ăl), *adj.* — **tel'e·vi'sion·ar'y** (-vĭzh'ŭn·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ēr·ĭ), *adj.*

tel'e·vi'sor (tĕl'ē·vī'zĕr; tĕl'ĕ-), *n.* **a** A transmitting or receiving apparatus for television. **b** One using a television receiver; — a proposed term.

tel'e·vis'u·al (-vĭzh'ū·ȧl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, designating, or having the characteristics of television.

tel'e·vo'cal (tĕl'ē·vō'kȧl), *adj.* [1st *tele-* + *vocal.*] Pertaining to or operated by the voice at a distance; as, a *televocal* system of operating machinery.

tel'e·vox (tĕl'ē·vŏks; tĕl'ĕ-), *n.* [1st *tele-* + L. *vox* voice.] A robot (sense 2) equipped with a set of electrified diaphragms that enable it to respond to instructions transmitted by tones of varying pitch.

Tel·fair'i·a (tĕl·fâr'ĭ·ȧ; tĕl'fâ·ĭr'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Charles *Telfair,* Ir. naturalist.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical African vines (family Cucurbitaceae) having only two species, remarkable for the length of their shoots, which may exceed 45 feet. They have purplish flowers and immense gourds, the seeds of which, esp. in *T. pedata,* are edible and yield an oil resembling olive oil. Syn. *Ampelosicyos.*

tel·fair'ic ac'id (tĕl·fâr'ĭk). *Chem.* An unsaturated acid, $C_{18}H_{32}O_3$, occurring as a glyceride in the oil from the seeds of a tropical African vine (*Telfairia scandens*).

tel'ford (tĕl'fĕrd), *adj.* [After Thomas *Telford* (1757–1834), Scot. road engineer.] Designating, or pertaining to, a road pavement having a surface of small stone rolled hard and smooth, distinguished from macadam road by its firm foundation of large stones with fragments of stone wedged tightly in the interstices; as, *telford* pavement, road, etc.

tel'ford, *n.* A telford road, etc.

tel'ford·ize (-īz), *v. t.;* TEL'FORD·IZED (-īzd); TEL'FORD·IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To furnish (a road) with a telford pavement.

tel'har·mon'ic (tĕl'här·mŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the telharmonium.

tel'har·mo'ni·um (-mō'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *tele-* + *harmonium.*] An instrument for producing music (**tel·har'mo·ny** [tĕl·här'mō·nĭ]), at a distant point or points by means of alternating currents of electricity controlled by an operator who plays on a keyboard.

te'li (tē'lē), *n.* [Hind. *telī,* fr. *tel* oil.] A member of a low Hindu caste, characteristically oil makers and merchants.

te'li·al (tē'lĭ·ăl; tĕl'ĭ-), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a telium.

tel'ic (tĕl'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *telikos,* fr. *telos* the end.] **1.** Tending toward an end; purposive; teleological.

2. *Gram.* Denoting the final end or purpose; — distinguished from *ecbatic.*

—**tel'i·cal** (-ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* — **tel'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

te·lif'er·ous (tē·lĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *telum* a missile, weapon + E. *-ferous.*] Bearing a dart or weapons *Obs.*

Te·lin'ga po·ta'to (tē·lĭng'gȧ). The yam.

te'li·o·spore' (tē'lĭ·ō·spōr'; tĕl'ĭ-; 181), *n.* [*telium* + *spore.*] *Bot.* One of the thick-walled chlamydospores, or winter spores, developed in the final stage (teliostage) in the life cycle of rust fungi. On germination they give rise to promycelia. See TELIUM. — **te'li·o·spor'ic** (-spŏr'ĭk), *adj.*

te'li·o·spo·rif'er·ous (-spō·rĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj. Bot.* Bearing teliospores.

te'li·o·stage' (tē'lĭ·ō·stāj'; tĕl'ĭ-), *n.* [*telium* + *stage.*] *Bot.* The final, or late summer, stage in the life cycle of a typical rust, characterized by the production of telia; the telial stage. See TELIUM; RUST, 6.

te'li·um (tē'lĭ·ŭm; tĕl'ĭ-), *n.; pl.* TELIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *telos, teleos,* end, completion.] *Bot.* The spore fruit formed during the teliostage of rust fungi, consisting of an aggregate of either sessile or stalked teliospores. Telia are formed beneath the cuticle or epidermis or in the epidermal cells, and may remain embedded or covered or become exposed by the rupture of the host tissue. Cf. AECIUM.

tell (tĕl), *v.; past tense & past part.* TOLD (tōld); *pres. part. & verbal n.* TELL'ING. [AS. *tellan;* akin to D. *tellen* to count, G. *zählen,* OHG. *zellen* to count, tell, say, ON. *telja,* Dan. *tale* to speak, *tælle* to count, and to E. TALE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To mention one by one, or piece by piece; to enumerate; reckon; number; count; as, to *tell* money; to *tell* one's beads (in counting on a rosary the prayers said).

He *telleth* the number of the stars. *Ps.* cxlvii. 4.

2. To relate in detail; to narrate; recount; as, to *tell* a yarn; also, to utter; say; as, to *tell* a lie.

Of which I shall *tell* all the array. *Chaucer.*

3. To make known; disclose; divulge; as, to *tell* the news; to *tell* one's name; to reveal or manifest in any way; as, fossils *tell* much of the past; also, to express in words; as, I cannot *tell* how sorry I am.

4. To inform; to report or communicate to.

Why didst thou not *tell* me that she was thy wife? *Gen.* xii. 18.

5. To order; request; direct; as, he *told* her to go.

6. To discern so as to report; to ascertain by observing; to find out; recognize; decide; as, he *told* the guilty one by his look; how can I *tell* what to do?

7. To inform positively, as of one's own knowledge; to assure emphatically; as, he did do it, I *tell* you.

8. To make account of; to regard; reckon; value. *Obs.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To give an account; to make report.

That I may . . . *tell* of all thy wondrous works. *Ps.* xxvi. 7.

2. To announce; say; speak. *Archaic.*

3. To talk; chat. *Now Dial.*

4. To take effect; to have a marked effect; to be of account; as, every shot *tells;* the hard work *told* on him.

5. To act as a talebearer; to inform;—usually with *on* or *of;* as, to *tell* of a companion in mischief. *Archaic or Colloq.*

Lest they should *tell* on us. 1 *Sam.* xxvii. 11.

6. To serve as evidence or indication; to be significant; — usually with *of;* as, his tanned and wrinkled face *told* of long years of outdoor life.

7. To stand forth clearly; to be apparent, evident, or known.

His strong, clean-cut face *told* manful and self-reliant against the deepening shadows. *Haldane Macfall.*

Syn. — Communicate, impart, reveal; acquaint; report, repeat, rehearse, recite.

tell down. **a** *Scot.* Pay down. **b** *Scot. & Ir.* To deny.

tell it not in Gath. Keep this bad or secret news to yourself lest it become known to those who would rejoice over it; — with allusion to 2 *Sam.* i. 20.

tell no store of. To set no store by. *Obs.*

tell off. **a** To number and set apart; esp., *Mil.,* to number and detail for special duty; as, *to tell off* a squad for police. **b** *Colloq.* To reprimand, denounce.

tell one's, or its, own tale. To need no explanation.

tell (one) where to get off. See *get off* d, under GET, *v.*

tell out. To count out, as a player in a game.

tell tale. To make account; to set store. *Obs.*

tell tales out of school. To tell secrets, or what was not to be told.

tell that to the marines. An expression of disbelief, the marines being traditionally scorned by sailors. *Colloq.*

tell the bees. Folklore. To announce to the bees a death in the family, by putting a bit of black crape on the hives. *Brittany, Scot., Ir.*

tell the world. To tell abroad as a certain truth; hence, to be sure or positive; as, I 'll *tell the world* we won that race. *Colloq.*

tell tother from which. To tell one from another. *Colloq.*

tell (tĕl), *n.* That which is told; talk; tale; account.

Local or Dial.

Then I 'll have a *tell* with you. *Eden Phillpotts.*

tell (tĕl), *n.* [Ar. *tall.*] Hill; mound; specif., *Archaeol.,* in the Near East, an ancient mound.

tell. Dial. var. of TILL.

Tell, Wilhelm *or* **William.** See WILLIAM TELL.

tel'lach (tĕl'ăk), *n.* [OIr.] *Brehon Law.* A seizure of immovable property by a process analogous to a distraint.

Tell' el-A·mar'na (tĕl' ĕl·ä·mär'nȧ). [Ar. *Tall al-'Amārinah* the hill of the *'Amārinah* or the *banu-'Imrān* Bedouins.] A station on the Nile, midway between Thebes and Memphis, forming the site of the capital of Amenhotep IV, whose archive chamber was discovered there in 1887. A collection of tablets (called the *Tell el-Amarna,* or *Amarna, tablets*) was found here, forming the Asiatic correspondence (*Tell el-Amarna letters*) of Amenhotep IV and his father, Amenhotep III, written in cuneiform characters. It is an important source of our knowledge of Asia during the *Amarna Age* (about 1375–1360 B.C.). Cf. ARZAWA, 2; MITANNI.

tell'er (tĕl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who tells, relates, or communicates; an informer, narrator, or describer.

2. A device or apparatus that announces; an annunciator; esp., *Local, Eng.,* one of the strokes made by a church bell in tolling for a death.

3. One who reckons, counts, or the like; specif.: **a** One of four officers of the English Exchequer formerly appointed to receive and count moneys due to the king and to pay moneys payable by the king. **b** One appointed to count the votes in a legislative body, public meeting, assembly, etc.

4. *Banking.* In a bank, any of several employees especially concerned with the direct handling of money received by, or paid out by, the institution; as, a receiving *teller* accepts and records deposits, a paying *teller* pays out money against checks and other collection items, a note *teller* accepts and records payments on notes due to the bank, etc. A *teller* may or may not be an officer of the bank.

5. A telling blow, remark, or the like. *Slang.*

-tell'er. A combining form of the noun *teller,* often written separately, as in:

fortuneteller	newsteller	taleteller
money teller	storyteller	truthteller

tel'ler (tĕl'ĕr). Dial. Eng. var. of TILLER, sprout, shoot.

tell'er·out', *n.* One who tells out, as a mingler or counter.

Tel'li·cher'ry bark (tĕl'ĭ·chĕr'ĭ). [From *Tellicheri,* seaport in India.] The bitter bark of any of several East Indian or African trees of the family Apocynaceae, as *Wrightia zeylanica, Holarrhena antidysenterica, H. africana,* etc., used locally as a remedy for dysentery; Conessi bark.

tel'li·graph (tĕl'ĭ·grȧf), *n.* [Anglo-Lat. *telligraphum.* See TELLURIAN; -GRAPH.] A landbook. *Hist.*

Tel·li'ma (tĕ·lī'mȧ), *n.* [NL., arbitrarily formed from *Mitella.*] *Bot.* A genus of herbs (family Saxifragaceae) of western America, with mostly palmately lobed leaves and delicate flowers resembling those of *Mitella. T. grandiflora* is the false alumroot.

Tel·li'na (tĕ·lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tellinē* a kind of shellfish.] *Zool.* A genus of marine bivalve mollusks having the siphons long and separate, and the foot and labial palpi very large. The shell is thin, delicate, and often handsomely colored. The genus is the type of a family, **Tel·lin'i·dae** (tĕ·lĭn'ĭ·dē), and of an extensive suborder, **Tel'li·na'ce·a** (tĕl'ĭ·nā'shē·ȧ) of the Eulamellibranchia. — **tel'li·na'cean** (-shăn), *adj. & n.* — **tel'li·na'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.* — **tel'li·noid** (tĕl'ĭ·noid), *adj.*

Tellina (*T. donacina*).

tell'ing (tĕl'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of TELL. Hence: *n.* Action of one who or that which tells, in various senses; as, the *telling* of her beads; a good story improved in the *telling.*

tell'ing (tĕl'ĭng), *adj.* Operating with effect; effective; as, a *telling* speech, blow, phrase. — **tell'ing·ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — See PERTINENT.

Ant. — Ineffectual, futile, unavailing.

tell'some (tĕl'sŭm), *adj.* Talkative; esp., officiously forward in offering advice. *Local, U. S.*

tell'tale' (-tāl'), *n.* **1.** One who officiously gives information of the private concerns of others; one who tells what should be withheld; a talebearer; informer.

2. A thing that serves to disclose something or give information; a hint or indication.

3. A device to indicate or record something, esp. to keep a check on employees, as factory hands, drivers, check takers, etc.; esp., a time clock.

4. A tattler (bird).

5. *Music.* An indicator on an organ that shows the amount of wind pressure.

6. *Naut.* **a** A mechanical attachment to the steering wheel, which shows the position of the helm or rudder. **b** A compass in the cabin where the captain can see it.

7. *Plumbing.* A small overflow pipe that indicates by dripping when a tank is full.

8. *Rackets, Squash, etc.* A strip, usually of wood or metal, on the front wall of the court to a height of from 2 to 2½ feet above the ground, over which the ball must be hit.

9. *Railroads.* Any device serving as a warning; as: **a** A row of long strips hung from a bar over the tracks to warn freight brakemen of their approach to a low overhead bridge. **b** A low fender or the like placed near a hole in the permanent way to warn trackwalkers and others of it.

tell'tale', *adj.* **1.** Officiously telling what one should hold secret or in confidence; informing; talebearing.

2. Disclosing or indicating something of a private nature; betraying. "A *telltale* blush." *Poe.*

---

telestial glory. *Mormon Ch.* See CELESTIAL GLORY.

te·le·writ'er, *n.* [1st *tele-* + *writer.*] = TELAUTOGRAPH. *Brit.*

tel'fer, tel'fer·age, tel'fer·way. Vars. of TELPHER, TELPHERAGE, TELPHERWAY.

Tel'-ha·re'sha (tĕl'hȧ·rē'shȧ; -hȧr'ē·shȧ), *or* **Tel'-har'sa** (-här'sȧ). *Bib.*

tel'i·con'o·graph (tĕl'ĭ·kŏn'ō·grȧf). Var. of TELE-ICONOGRAPH.

Te·lin'ga (tē·lĭng'gȧ), *n.* = TELUGU.

te'li·o·so'rus, *n.* [NL., fr. *telium* + *sorus.*] *Bot.* = TELIUM.

tell. ✝ TALE, TILL.

tell'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

tell'clock', *n.* An idler. *Obs.*

tells. ✝ TEAL; TELL; TILL, *v.*

tell'ee' (tĕl'ē'), *n.* See -EE.

tell'er·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

tellt, *past & past part.* of TELL. *Chiefly Scot.*

3. Designating any of various devices for giving warning, keeping a watch or record, etc.; as, a *telltale* pipe, clock; also, designating a process or operation by which such a device warns or records; as, a *telltale* operation.
— **tell′tale′ly,** *adv.*

tell′tale′ (tĕl′tāl′), *v. t.* To perform a telltale operation; as, to *telltale* forgings to determine whether there is sufficient stock for finishing.

tell′truth′ (tĕl′trōōth′), *n.* **1.** Frankness; honesty. *Rare.* **2.** A truthteller; a frank and honest person.

tellur-. *Chem.* A combining form for *tellurium.*

tel·lu′ral (tĕ-lū′răl), *adj.* [L. *tellus, -uris,* the earth.] Of or pertaining to the earth. *Rare.*

tel′lu·rate (tĕl′ū-rāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of telluric acid.

tel′lu·ret′ed, tel′lu·ret′ted (-rĕt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj. Chem.* Combined or impregnated with tellurium; tellurized; as, *tellureted* hydrogen (hydrogen telluride, H_2Te).

tel′lur·eth′yl (tĕl′ûr-ĕth′ĭl), *n.* [*tellur-* + *ethyl.*] *Chem.* Ethyl telluride.

tel′lur·hy′dric ac′id (-hī′drĭk). *Chem.* Hydrogen telluride.

telluri-. *Chem.* A combining form for *telluric.*

tel·lu′ri·an (tĕ-lū′rĭ-ăn), *adj.* [L. *tellus, -uris,* the earth.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the earth.

tel·lu′ri·an, *n.* A dweller on the earth.

tel·lu′ri·an, *n.* Also **tel·lu′ri·on** (-ŏn). An apparatus to illustrate the causation of day and night by the rotation of the earth on its axis, the dependence of the seasons on the sun's declination, etc.

tel·lu′ric (-rĭk), *adj.* [L. *tellus, -uris,* the earth.] Of or pertaining to the earth; proceeding from the earth.

Amid these hot, *telluric* flames. *Carlyle.*

tel·lu′ric, *adj.* [From TELLURIUM.] *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, tellurium; specif., designating those compounds in which the element has a higher valence than in the *tellurous* compounds.

telluric acid. *Chem.* A feeble acid, H_2TeO_4, analogous to sulphuric acid, obtained by oxidizing tellurium.

telluric bismuth. *Mineral.* = TETRADYMITE.

telluric lines. *Astrophysics.* Atmospheric lines.

telluric silver. *Mineral.* Hessite. *Obs.*

tel′lu·ride (tĕl′ū-rīd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* A binary compound of tellurium with another element or a radical; — formerly called *telluret.*

tel·lu·rif′er·ous (-rĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [*telluri-* + *-ferous.*] Containing or yielding tellurium.

tel′lu·rism (tĕl′ū-rĭz′m), *n.* [L. *tellus, -uris,* the earth + E. *-ism;* cf. F. *tellurisme,* G. *tellurismus.*] **1.** A hypothesis of animal magnetism propounded by Dr. Kieser, in Germany, in which the phenomena are ascribed to the agency of a telluric spirit or influence. *Rare.*
2. *Med.* The morbific influence of the earth or soil.

tel′lu·rist (-rĭst), *n.* A believer in tellurism.

tel′lu·rite (-rīt), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A salt of tellurous acid.
2. *Mineral.* Native tellurium dioxide, TeO_2, occurring sparingly in tufts of white or yellowish crystals.

tel·lu′ri·um (tĕ-lū′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tellus, -uris,* the earth.] **1.** *Chem.* A nonmetallic element analogous to sulphur and selenium, occurring sparingly native as a crystalline substance of tin-white metallic luster (sp. gr., 6.24), but usually combined with metals, as with gold and silver in sylvanite. Symbol, *Te;* at. no., 52; at. wt., 127.61. It may be obtained by precipitation as a dark-gray amorphous powder which burns in air with a blue flame, forming the dioxide, TeO_2. Tellurium finds a limited use as an electric rectifier and in coloring glass and porcelain.
2. A place for the care and exhibition of selected flora and fauna, as in a school for instruction purposes.

tellurium glance. Nagyagite.

tel′lu·rize (tĕl′ū-rīz), *v. t.;* -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ′ING (-rīz′ĭng). *Chem.* To combine, impregnate, or treat, with tellurium; — chiefly in *past part.;* as, *tellurized* ores.

telluro-. *Chem.* A combining form for *tellurous.* Specif., designating *bivalent tellurium,* Te<, analogous to *thio-.*

tel·lu·ro′ni·um (tĕl′ū-rō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *tellur-* + *-onium.*] *Chem.* **a** The univalent radical H_3Te, analogous to sulphonium. **b** Less desirably, the bivalent radical H_2Te.

tel′lu·rous (tĕl′ū-rŭs; tĕ-lū′-), *adj. Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, tellurium; specif., designating compounds in which the element has a lower valence than in the *telluric* compounds.

tellurous acid. A feeble acid, H_2TeO_3, obtained as a white amorphous precipitate when a dilute nitric acid solution of tellurium is poured into water, and otherwise.

Tel′lus (tĕl′ŭs), *n.,or* **Tel′lus Ma′ter** (mā′tĕr). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* The goddess of the earth, esp. of cultivated fields, who received and nourished the sown seed. Her special feast was the Fordicidia, April 15, although she was worshiped at other times along with Ceres. See CERES.

tel′ma·to- (tĕl′mȧ-tō-), **telmat-.** A combining form, Greek *telmato-, telmat-,* from *telma, telmatos,* meaning *stagnant water, mud,* as in *telmatology.*

tel′ma·tol′o·gy (tĕl′mȧ-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*telmato-* + *-logy.*] A branch of physiography treating of peat bogs, swamps, etc.
— **tel′ma·to·log′i·cal** (-tō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *adj.*

tel′o- (tĕl′ō-), **tel-.** A combining form Greek *telo-, tel-,* from *telos,* meaning *end,* as in *teloblast, telophase.*

tel′o-. [Gr. *tēlo-,* fr. *tēle* far, far off.] = 1st TELE-, as in *telotype.*

tel′o·blast (tĕl′ō-blăst), *n.* [1st *telo-* + *-blast.*] *Embryol.* One of the large cells which produce lines of smaller cells at the growing end of many embryos, as those of many annelids. — **tel′o·blas′tic** (-blăs′tĭk), *adj.*

tel′o·den′dri·on (-dĕn′drĭ-ŏn), *n.; pl.* -DRIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. 1st *telo-* + Gr. *dendrion,* dim. of *dendron* tree.] *Anat.* **a** The terminal arborization of a dendrite. **b** Loosely, a teleneurite.

tel′o·dy·nam′ic (tĕl′ō-dī-năm′ĭk; -dĭ-năm′ĭk), *adj.* [2d *telo-* + *dynamic.*] Relating to the transmission of power to a distance, specif. by a system of ropes or cables and pulleys.

tel′o·ki·ne′sis (tĕl′ō-kĭ-nē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *telo-* + Gr. *kinēsis* motion.] *Biol.* The rearrangement of nuclei and other bodies in the telophase stage of mitosis.

tel′o·lec′i·thal (tĕl′ō-lĕs′ĭ-thăl), *adj.* [1st *telo-* + Gr. *lekithos* yolk.] *Embryol.* Designating a type of egg in which the food yolk is mainly at one pole. Cf. CENTROLECITHAL.

tel′o·lem′ma (tĕl′ō-lĕm′ȧ), *n. pl.* TELOLEMMATA (-ȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. 1st *telo-* + *-lemma.*] *Anat.* The delicate covering of the end organ of a nerve fiber where it expands on the surface of a muscle fiber.

tel′o·mit′ic (tĕl′ō-mĭt′ĭk), *adj.* [1st *telo-* + Gr. *mitos* a thread + *-ic.*] *Biol.* Having the spindle fibers attached terminally, as certain chromosomes; — distinguished from *atelomitic.*

tel′o·nism (tĕl′ō-nĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. *telos* end.] A nom de plume consisting of the final letters of a person's names. *R.*

Te·lo′pe·a (tē-lō′pē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tēlōpos* seen from afar.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian shrubs and trees (family Proteaceae), notable for their beautiful scarlet terminal flowers, which have a common involucre at the base of the clusters, and which are followed by capsules with winged seeds. *T. speciosissima* is one of the waratahs. See WARATAH, *Illust.*

tel′o·phase (tĕl′ō-fāz), *n.* [1st *telo-* + *phase.*] *Biol.* The final stage of mitosis, in which the entire cell divides and the new nuclei are formed.

tel·op′sis (tĕl-ŏp′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *tel(o)-* + *-opsis.*] *Psychical Research.* Clairvoyance of objects other than mental.

tel·op′tic (tĕl-ŏp′tĭk), *adj.* [1st *tele-* + *-optic.*] Of, pertaining to, or designating, visual telesthesia.

‖**te′los** (tē′lŏs), *n.* [Gr., end.] The ultimate end or object.

tel′o·syn·ap′sis (tĕl′ō-sĭ-năp′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *telo-* + *synapsis.*] *Biol.* End-to-end union of chromosomes at synapsis; — distinguished from *parasynapsis.* — **tel′o·syn·ap′tic** (-tĭk), *adj.* — **tel′o·syn·ap′tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

tel′o·te·rop′a·thy (-tē-rŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. *tēloteros,* adv., *tēloterō,* adv., farther away + *-pathy.*] *Psychical Research.* Telepathy between living beings. — **tel′o·ter′o·path′ic** (-tĕr′ō-păth′ĭk), *adj.* — **tel′o·ter′o·path′i·cal·ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

Tel′o·trem′a·ta (tĕl′ō-trĕ′mȧ-tȧ; -trĕm′ȧ-tȧ) *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *telos* end + *trēma* hole.] *Paleontol.* An order of brachiopods having the opening for the peduncle shared by both valves in earlier stages, but usually confined to one in later stages, and more or less limited below by a pair of deltidial plates. The spiral arms are supported by calcareous bars, loops, or spirals. — **tel′o·trem′a·tous** (-trĕm′ȧ-tŭs; -trē′mȧ-tŭs), *adj.*

tel′o·troch (tĕl′ō-trŏk), *n.* [See TELOTROCHA.] *Zool.* **1.** a The preanal tuft of cilia in the trochophore larva of annelida. **b** A ciliated girdle at the hinder end of the actinotrocha of Phoronis and the tornaria of hemichordates.
2. = TELOTROCHA.

te·lot′ro·cha (tē-lŏt′rō-kȧ), *n.; pl.* -CHAE (-kē). [NL., fr. Gr. *teleos* complete + *trochos* wheel.] *Zool.* The larva of certain annelids having a preoral and a posterior circlet or tuft of cilia. — **te·lot′ro·chal** (-kăl), *adj.* — **te·lot′ro·chous** (-kŭs) *adj.*

tel′o·type (tĕl′ō-tīp), *n.* [2d *telo-* + *-type.*] A printing telegraph; also, an automatically printed telegram.

tel′pher (tĕl′fĕr), *n.* Also **tel′fer.** [Used instead of *telephore,* to avoid confusion with *telephone;* fr. Gr. *tēle* far, far off + *pherein* to bear.] A light car suspended from, and running on, aerial cables, esp. one automatically propelled by electricity. See TELPHERAGE. — *v. t.* To transport by telpher.

tel′pher·age (-ĭj), *n.* Also **tel′fer·age.** [*telpher* + *-age.*] Any system of automatic electric transportation; esp., an automatic electric system in which the cars are hung from, and run on, wire cables suspended in the air; hence, any similar system operated by other than electric power.

telpher carrier. The carriage, car, bucket, or other unit container used in a telpher conveyor system.

telpher line. The route of a telpherage system.

tel′pher·man (tĕl′fĕr-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A telpher operator.

telpher railway. A telpherage system which uses cars for the container units.

tel′pher·way′ (tĕl′fĕr-wā′), *n.* A telpher ropeway.

‖**tel quel** (tĕl kĕl). [F.] **1.** Literally, such as [it is]; — a clause inserted in certain contracts in foreign commerce which are made to hold good in any case, each party to bear any loss that may accrue to him.
2. Designating a bill of exchange which has a currency different from the customary periods, as a bill which matures in seven weeks or in twenty-six days. The rate at which such bills are discounted is known as a *tel quel rate. Brit.*

tel′son (tĕl′sŭn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *telson* a boundary, limit.] *Zool.* The terminal segment of the body of an arthropod or segmented worm, esp. that of a crustacean, as the lobster, where it forms the middle lobe of the tail. The term is used esp. in reference to the embryo. — **tel·son′ic** (tĕl-sŏn′ĭk), *adj.*

Tel′u·gu (tĕl′ōō-gōō), *n.* Also **Tel′e·gu** (tĕl′ĕ-). **1.** *sing. & pl.* One of a Dravidian people in Hyderabad, India, northwest of Madras, now fairly civilized. They number about 20,000,000.
2. A Dravidian language of east central India, spoken by over twenty million people. The language is euphonious, every word ending in a vowel, and employs an alphabet essentially the same as the Kanarese, the characters consisting of graceful curves suitable for palm-leaf writing. See DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES.

Telugu, as a vernacular, is more widely spread than Tamil. It occupies practically the whole of the east of the peninsula till it meets Tamil on the south. *Census of India,* 1901.

Tel′u·gu, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Telugu or the Telugu.

tel′ur·gy (tĕl′ûr-jĭ), *n.* [1st *tel(e)-* + *-urgy.*] The hypothetical action of one person's thought and desire upon the brain of another person by the transmission of some unknown form of energy.

tel′yn (tĕl′ĭn), *n.* [MW.] *Music.* An old Celtic harp.

Tem (tĕm), *n.* [Egypt. *Atumū.*] *Egypt. Relig.* A sun-god regarded as the "closer" of the day, or the setting sun, and often as the creator of the world. He wears the pschent and carries the ankh and a scepter. Called also *Atmu, Atum,* or *Tum.* Cf. RA.

‖**te′ma** (tā′mȧ), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A theme.

Te′ma (tē′mȧ), *n.* A district (modern Taima) and people of northern Arabia. *Gen.* xxv. 15.

te′ma·cha (tā′mä-chä; tä-mä′-), *n.* [Per. *tamākhra* a joke, jest.] A Persian type of comedy or farce, somewhat like an interlude, performed by traveling players.

te′ma·la·ca′tl (tā′mȧ-lä-kä′t'l; -tȧ), *n.* [Nahuatl, lit., spindle stone, fr. *tetl* stone + *malacatl* spindle.] A stone to which victims were attached in the human sacrifices of the Aztecs. Called also *spindle stone,* because of its shape

teman (tĕm′n), *n. sing. & pl.* [Ar. *thumn* one eighth.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Te′man (tē′măn), *n. Bib.* A district in Edom. *Jer.* xl. 20.

Te′man·ite (tē′măn-īt), *n. Bib.* One of the inhabitants of either Teman or Tema.

tem′be (tĕm′bĕ), *n.* [Appar. fr. Bantu *niumba tembe* a few houses, a village; but really an error, as *niumba* means houses, and *tembe* means few.] *Ethnog.* A native house of dried mud or clay, usually square or rectangular with a court. *East Africa.*

‖**tem·be′ta** (tĕn-bā′tȧ), **tem′be·i·te′ra** (tĕn′bā-tā′rȧ), *n* [Pg.] The wooden plug worn in the lower lip, or ear, by the Botocudos.

tem·blor′ (tĕm-blōr′), *n.; pl.* TEMBLORS (-blōrz′); TEMBLORES (-blō′rās). [Sp.] An earthquake. *U. S.*

Tem′bu (tĕm′bōō), *n.* A Kafir of one of the chief tribes, occupying Tembuland, South Africa; — called also *Amatembu.* See KAFFIR, 2.

tem′e·nos (tĕm′ĕ-nŏs), *n.; pl.* TEMENE (-nē). [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* A sacred precinct.

tem′er·ar′i·ous (tĕm′ĕr-âr′ĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *temerarius.* See TEMERITY.] Unreasonably venturous; rash; headstrong; reckless; heedless; also, *Obs.,* chance; fortuitous. — **tem′er·ar′i·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **tem′er·ar′i·ous·ness,** *n*

te·mer′i·ty (tē-mĕr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *témérité,* fr. L. *temeritas,* fr. *temere* by chance, rashly, orig., in the dark; akin to Skr. *tamas* darkness, OIr. *temel,* L. *tenebrae.* Cf. TENEBROUS.] Unreasonable contempt of danger; extreme venturesomeness; rashness.

Syn.—See RASHNESS. **Ant.**—Timidity, caution; cowardice.

tem′er·ous (tĕm′ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* Rash; venturesome; bold. — **tem′er·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **tem′er·ous·ness,** *n. All Rare.*

tem·iak′ (tĕm-yăk′), *n.* [Esk. *tinpmiag, tingmeak,* lit., bird.] An outer coat or jacket of bird skins worn by the Eskimos.

Te·mis′ka·ming (tĕ-mĭs′kȧ-mĭng), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe, living about Lake Temiskaming in Ontario and Quebec.

Tem′ne (tĕm′nē), *n.* **a** A Negro of the dominant tribe, of the interior of Sierra Leone; — called also *Tinni, Timmani,* and *Timneh.* **b** The language of the Temnes, related to Wolof.

tem′no- (tĕm′nō-). *Zool.* A combining form from Greek *temnein,* to cut, sever, as in *temnospondylous.*

tem′no·spon′dy·lous (tĕm′nō-spŏn′dĭ-lŭs), *adj.* [*temno-* + Gr. *spondylos* vertebra.] *Zool. & Paleontol.* **a** Rachitomous. **b** Of or pertaining to a suborder, **Tem′no·spon′dy·li** (-lī), of stegocephalian amphibians having some of the vertebrae rachitomous. *Eryops, Cricotus,* and *Archegosaurus* are genera included in the group.

Tem·pe′an (tĕm-pē′ăn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, **Tem′pe** (tĕm′pē), a valley in Thessaly, celebrated by Greek poets for its beauty; hence, beautiful; charming.

tem′per (tĕm′pĕr), *v.;* TEM′PERED (-pĕrd); TEM′PER·ING. [From AS. *temprian,* but influenced by OF. *temprer,* F. *tempérer;* cf. also F. *tremper* to dip, to soak, to temper (steel); all fr. L. *temperare;* akin to L. *tempus* time. See TEMPORAL pertaining to time; cf. DISTEMPER, TAMPER, TEMPERAMENT, TEMPERANCE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To mingle in due proportion; to prepare by combining; to compound; blend. *Archaic.* "To *temper* poisons." *Shak.*
2. To regulate, esp. by moderating; to qualify, as by an ingredient; hence, to soften; mollify; assuage; as, to *temper* justice with mercy; to *temper* one's ecstasy; also, *Now Rare,* to restore to good health; to cure or heal.

God *tempers* the wind . . . to the shorn lamb. *Sterne.*

3. To fit together; to adjust; accommodate. *Now Rare.*

Thy sustenance . . . serving to the appetite of the eater, *tempered* itself to every man's liking. *Wisdom* xvi. 21.

4. To moisten to a proper consistency and stir thoroughly, as loam for molding, etc.
5. To govern; manage; direct. *Obs. A Latinism.*
6. To attune; to make accordant. *Chiefly Poetic.*

To which the birds *tempered* their matin lay. *Shelley.*

7. *Ceramics.* To mix (clay) with water and knead to a uniform texture.
8. *Glass Mfg.* To anneal or toughen (glass) by a process of gradually heating and cooling.
9. *Leather Mfg.* To make uniformly moist and soft.
10. *Milling.* To moisten (grain) or, sometimes, to remove moisture from (damp grain), to secure the best grinding.
11. *Music.* Orig., to adjust the pitch of (an instrument); to tune; now, specif., to adjust the pitch of (a note, chord, instrument, or the like) to a temperament (sense 6).
12. *Painting.* To mix oil with (colors) in making paint ready for use.
13. *Physics.* To bring to a specified consistency; specif., *Metal.,* etc., to bring (steel, glass, or the like) to a proper degree of hardness and toughness. Steel that has been hardened by high heating and sudden cooling, as by plunging into water, usually requires to be gently reheated to a degree depending on its proposed use, and it is this latter process (called also ***drawing the temper*** or simply ***drawing***) that is *tempering* in the strict sense, although the word is loosely applied to the combined hardening and reheating or the hardening alone, esp. when done in oil (see OIL-TEMPER). The colors assumed by a smooth surface of the steel as a result of the reheating are due to thin films of oxide, and correspond to definite temperatures, as follows: very pale yellow, 430° F.; pale straw, 450°; yellow, 470°; brownish, 490°; purple brown, 510°; purple, 530°; bright blue, 550°; darker blue, 560°; very dark blue, 600°. The reheating temperature for various articles is given as: razors, 450°F.; shears and scissors, 490°; woodworking tools, 530°; swords and springs, 570°; handsaws, 600°. See TEMPER, *n.*, 7; ANNEAL, *v. t.*, 2. Cf. HEAT-TREAT.

Thus steel is in its hardest and most brittle state when hardened; in its softest and toughest when annealed; and in an intermediate condition when *tempered.* *Int. Encyc.*

14. *Sugar Mfg.* To treat (juice), as with lime in clarifying.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To have or get a proper or desired state or quality; esp., to grow soft and pliable.

I have him already *tempering* between my finger and my thumb, and shortly will I seal with him. *Shak.*

2. *Metal.* To produce satisfactory temper (see TEMPER, *n.*, 7); — said of metallic alloys which can be treated to give the desired physical properties.

Syn. — Moderate, adjust, mitigate.

Ant. — Intensify, exaggerate, emphasize.

tem′per (tĕm′pĕr), *n.* [From TEMPER, *v.*] **1.** State of any compound substance resulting from the mixture of ingredients; mixture, esp. due or just mixture of different qualities: as, the *temper* of mortar.

---

tel′lu·ret (tĕl′û-rĕt), *n.* A telluride. *Obs.* [n.]

tel·lu′ri·on. Var. of TELLURIAN.

Tel′-me′lah (tĕl′mē′lȧ). *Bib.*

tel′o·den′dron (tĕl′ō-dĕn′drŏn), *n.* = TELODENDRION.

Tel′oo·goo. Var. of TELUGU.

tel′o·phrag′ma (tĕl′ō-frăg′mȧ), *n.; pl.* TELOPHRAGMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL.] = KRAUSE'S MEMBRANE.

tel′o·troph′ic (-trŏf′ĭk), *adj.* [1st *telo-* + *trophic.*] = ACROTROPHIC.

Tel′ra·mund, Count (tĕl′rȧ-mōōnt), *n.* [G.] See LOHENGRIN.

telt (tĕlt), *past & past part.* of TELL. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*

Tem′a·ni (tĕm′ȧ-nī; tē′mȧ-). *Bib.*

‖**tem′be·ta′ra.** Var. of TEMBETA.

tem·bou′ki grass. Var. of TAMBOOKIE GRASS.

[THEME.]

teme. † TEAM, TEEM, TOOM.

Tem′e·ni (tĕm′ē-nī; tē′mē-). *Bib.*

tem′er·ar′y, *adj.* Rash. *Obs.*

tem′er·ate, *v. t.* [L. *temeratus,* past part. of *temerare.*] To violate; desecrate. *Obs.* — **tem′er·a′tion,** *n. Obs.*

tem′er·ous. † TIMOROUS.

te·min′ (tā-mēn′), *n.* [Turk. *temin,* fr. Ar. *thamīn* one eighth.] = LUIGINO.

Tem′minck's·tint (tĕm′ĭngks). [After C. J. *Temminck* (1778–1858), Dutch naturalist.] See STINT.

temp (tĕmp), *v. t.* = TEMPT. *Chiefly Scot.*

temp (tĕmp). Short for TEMPERATURE, TEMPO.

Tem′pel-L. Swift's′ com′et. [After E. W. L. *Tempel* (see TEMPEL'S COMET) and L. *Swift,* Am astronomer.] See COMET, *Table.*

Tem′pel's com′et (tĕm′pĕlz). [After E. W. L. *Tempel* (1821–89), Ger. astronomer.] See COMET, *Table.*

tem′per. † TAMPER.

2. Constitution or condition of body; temperament; in old writers, the mixture or relative proportion of the four humors, blood, choler, phlegm, and melancholy; also, temperature. *Obs.*
3. Disposition or frame of mind, particularly with regard to the passions and affections; as, a calm or fiery *temper*.
The consequents of a certain ethical *temper*. *J. H. Newman.*
4. Calmness of mind; equanimity; composure. *Archaic*, exc. in the phrases, to keep or lose one's *temper*.
To fall with dignity, with *temper* rise. *Pope.*
5. Heat of mind or passion; irritation; proneness to anger, or the like; as, to display *temper*.
6. Middle state or course; mean; medium. *Obs.*
The perfect lawgiver is a just *temper* between the mere man of theory . . . and the mere man of business. *Macaulay.*
7. The state of a metal or other substance, esp. as to its hardness and toughness. Among steelmakers the word refers to the carbon content of the steel, which affects its hardening properties; among steel users it refers to the actual physical state of the metal as shown by its color in tempering. The two senses are contrasted in the table below (see also TEMPER, *v. t.*, 13). Steelmakers use also

TEMPER	STEELMAKER'S MEANING	STEEL USER'S MEANING
very high	150 carbon or over (= 1.50 per cent carbon)	light straw
high	100 to 120 carbon	straw
medium	70 to 80 "	brown to pigeonwing
mild	40 to 60 "	light blue
low	20 to 30 "	dark blue
soft, *or* dead soft	under 20 "	black

the following nomenclature: *razor temper* (about 150 carbon); *saw-file temper* (140); *tool temper* (125); *spindle temper* (112.5); *chisel temper* (100); *set temper* (87.5); *die temper* (75).
8. A substance added to or mixed with something else to modify the properties of the latter. Specif.: a *Sugar Mfg.* Lime or other substance used in clarifying the juice. b *Metal.* Any of various mixtures of metals added to another metal or metals in making an alloy.
9. *Milling.* The condition of relative dryness (of grain) proper for treatment in processing.
Syn. — Humor, mood. See DISPOSITION.
— ***out of temper.*** Not in good temper; irritated; angry.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
temper-spoiling, temper-trying, temper-wearing.
tem'per·a (tĕm'pĕr·ä; tĕm'pä·rä), *n.* [It.] A process of painting, in which an albuminous or colloidal medium is employed as a vehicle instead of oil. While not entirely distinct from *distemper* in meaning the term *tempera* is usually confined to the field of the fine arts.
tem'per·a·ble (tĕm'pĕr·ä·b'l), *adj.* Orig., temperate; mild; now, capable of being tempered. — **tem'per·a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **tem'per·a·bly,** *adv.*
tem'per·al'i·ty (tĕm'pĕr·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Temper. *Shak.*
tem'per·a·ment (tĕm'pĕr·ä·mĕnt; 59), *n.* [L. *temperamentum* a mixing in due proportion, proper measure, temperament. See TEMPER, *v.*] 1. Internal constitution; mixture of constituents or ingredients in a compound; state with respect to the relative proportion of different qualities, or constituent parts; consistency.
The common law . . . has reduced the kingdom to its just state and *temperament*. *Sir M. Hale.*
2. In ancient physiology, the relative proportions of the elements, dry, moist, hot, and cold, constituting the body; the state of the body as regards these proportions, esp. as affected by their relative quantities. Hence, also in modern usage, the peculiar physical and mental character of an individual; as, the *sanguine, phlegmatic, choleric* (or *bilious*), or *melancholic temperament*, denoting types formerly believed to be due to the preponderance of one or other of these humors. See HUMOR, *n.*, 2.
3. Constitution or frame of mind; temper; disposition; esp., the character of mind or of mental reactions characteristic of an individual. Cf. sense 7, below.
4. Act of tempering, or modifying; adjustment, as of clashing rules, interests, passions, or the like; also, the means or result of such adjustment or the adjustment itself.
Wholesome *temperaments* of the rashness of popular assemblies. *Sir J. Macintosh.*
5. Temperature; also, climate. *Obs.*
6. *Music.* The system or process of slightly modifying the intervals of the pure scale (see 6th SCALE, 11 a) so as to admit of modulations without the use of an inconveniently large number of distinctions in pitch; also, the adjustment so made. A series of pure scales on the different keynotes, C, D, etc., have comparatively few tones coinciding in pitch: thus, c♯ of the key of D differs by a perceptible interval from d♭ of the key of A♭. Temperament produces a set of compromise tones, certain intervals in each scale being made slightly dissonant in order that single tones may answer for two or more of nearly like pitch (as C♯ and d♭) and twelve fixed tones to the octave may answer for all the scales or keys. In treating these dissonances two kinds are distinguished: ***unequal temperament***, which keeps pure or nearly pure intonation in certain keys, and accumulates the dissonances, called the "wolf," in the remaining little used keys; ***equal temperament***, which divides the octave into twelve equal parts, all keys being thus available for modulation. The latter is now universal in keyboard instruments.
7. *Psychol.* The characteristic of an individual which is revealed in his proneness to certain feelings, moods, and desires, and which may depend upon the glandular and chemical characteristics of his constitution.
Syn. — See DISPOSITION.
tem'per·a·ment, *v. t.* To imbue with a temperament, or a characteristic disposition or frame of mind.
tem'per·a·men'tal (tĕm'pĕr·ä·mĕn'tăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to temperament; constitutional; esp., having or showing a sensitive, easily excited temperament. — **tem'per·a·men'tal·ly,** *adv.*
tem'per·a·men'tal·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A temperamental person.
tem'per·a·ment'ed (tĕm'pĕr·ä·mĕn'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Having a temperament.
tem'per·ance (tĕm'pĕr·ăns), *n.* [AF. *temperance*, fr. L. *temperantia*; cf. F. *tempérance*. See TEMPER, *v.*] 1. Habitual moderation in the indulgence of the appetites and passions; moderation; as, *temperance* in eating and drinking; *temperance* in any pleasure; specif., moderation in, or sometimes, narrowly, abstinence from, the use of intoxicants.
2. Moderation of action, thought, or feeling; self-restraint; self-control; calmness. *Archaic.*
He calmed his wrath with goodly *temperance*. *Spenser.*
3. Temperature; esp., moderate temperature. *Obs.*
4. Act of tempering, or mingling; combination, esp. the proper combination to give a desired consistency. *Obs.*
Syn. — See ABSTINENCE.
Ant. — Excess, intemperance, extravagance, overindulgence.
tem'per·ance (tĕm'pĕr·ăns), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, advocating or practicing, temperance; — often predicatively; as, she was strictly *temperance*. *Chiefly Colloq.*
temperance drink. Any nonalcoholic drink; esp., a carbonated or flavored water or extract, as sarsaparilla, root beer, or the like.
temperance hotel. A hotel in which no intoxicating liquors are sold or served.
temperance liquors. Beverages used as temperance drinks; nonintoxicating liquors.
temperance movement, society, etc. A movement, society, etc., to diminish excessive use, or, sometimes, abolish the use, of alcoholic liquors as a beverage.
tem'per·ate (tĕm'pĕr·ĭt; 59), *adj.* [L. *temperatus*, past part. of *temperare*. See TEMPER, *v.*] 1. Moderate; evincing, or characterized by, moderation; not excessive; as, *temperate* heat; a *temperate* climate; *temperate* enthusiasm; specif.: a Moderate in the indulgence of the natural appetites or passions; as, *temperate* in eating and drinking. b Not violent or extravagant; self-controlled; restrained; as, *temperate* language; a *temperate* speaker. c Moderate or abstemious in the use of intoxicating liquors.
2. Having a moderate climate or temperature; mild; as, a *temperate* country; the *temperate* zones.
3. Proceeding from temperance. *Rare.*
The *temperate* sleeps, and spirits light as air. *Pope.*
4. Using one's power in a moderate, considerate way; respecting constitutional limitations. *Rare.*
Our loyal passion for our *temperate* kings. *Tennyson.*
5. Designating a moderate temperature, usually 66°; — a point indicated on some thermometers.
6. *Music.* Tempered; — of an interval or scale.
Syn. — Abstemious, sober, calm, cool. See MODERATE.
Ant. — Ardent, passionate, unrestrained.
— **tem'per·ate·ly,** *adv.* — **tem'per·ate·ness,** *n.*
tem'per·ate (-āt), *v. t.* 1. To render temperate; to moderate; soften; temper. *Now Rare.*
2. = TEMPER. *Obs.*
temperate rain forest. *Ecology.* A woodland found in cool, but mostly frost-free, regions of heavy annual rainfall. It is characterized by having many tree species, but, unlike tropical rain forests, there is usually a dominant one, as in the *Nothofagus* forests of southern South America and the *Podocarpus* forests of New Zealand. Temperate rain forests occur, in any considerable quantity, only in the region of Tierra del Fuego, southeastern Australia, New Zealand, and parts of Japan. See RAIN FOREST.
Temperate Zone. *Geog.* The zone between either tropic and the corresponding polar circle. See ZONE, *Illust.*; NORTH TEMPERATE ZONE; SOUTH TEMPERATE ZONE.
tem'per·a'tive (tĕm'pĕr·ä'tĭv; -ä·tĭv), *adj.* [LL. *temperativus.*] Having power to temper; hence, moderating; soothing.
tem'per·a·ture (-ä·tûr; 59), *n.* [L. *temperatura* due measure, proportion, temper, temperament; cf. F. *température.*]
1. Mixture; compound. *Obs.*
Made a *temperature* of brass and iron together. *Holland.*
2. Constitution; state; temperament; disposition. *Obs.*
The nurse . . . shall be chosen . . . according to the *temperature* of the babe. *J. Jones* (1579).
3. Moderation; freedom from passion, extravagance, or excess; also, mildness, as of climate. *Obs.*
4. Act of tempering, or condition of being tempered; temper, as of a metal. *Obs.*
5. Degree of hotness or coldness measured on a definite scale based on some physical phenomenon (as the expansion of mercury in a thermometer); as, the *temperature* of the air was 20°C. (68° F.); high or low *temperature*. The theoretical lower limit of temperature is *absolute zero* (which see); the lowest temperature actually attained is about 1° absolute, or −272° C. There is no theoretical upper limit; the temperature near the surface of the sun is about 6000° C., while that at its center is supposed to be of the order of 40,000,000° C. See THERMOMETER.
6. *Physiol. & Med.* The degree of heat of the body of a living being; also, loosely, body heat above the normal; a feverish condition. The normal temperature in the mouth of a human adult is approximately 98.6° F.
temperature coefficient. *Physics & Chem.* A numerical value indicating the relation between a change in temperature and a simultaneous change in some other property, as solubility; specif., *Elec.*, the factor α in the equation $R_t = R_0 (1 + \alpha t)$, in which R_t equals the resistance of a conductor at $t°$ Centrigrade and R_0 equals its resistance at 0° Centrigrade.
temperature curve. A graph recording changes in temperature over given periods of time.
temperature gradient. Rate of change of temperature with increase of height; lapse rate.
temperature relay. *Elec.* See RELAY, *n.*, 3.
temperature sensation. A sensation of warmth or cold. Certain points, esp. on the skin (***cold spots***) are sensitive to cold stimuli, and other points (***warm spots***) are sensitive to warm stimuli, whereas the rest of the skin is relatively insensitive to temperature. A cold spot will yield a sensation of cold not only in response to its appropriate stimulus, but also in response to certain electrical, chemical, and mechanical stimuli, and even to heat (40° to 60° C). The so-called sensation of heat results from the joint stimulation of warm and cold spots.
temperature sense. The sense, largely cutaneous, that responds to warmth and cold. See TEMPERATURE SENSATION.
temperature signal. See WEATHER SIGNAL, and *Colored Plate* VII.
temperature spot. A warm spot or cold spot. See TEMPERATURE SENSATION.
temper color. *Metal.* See TEMPER, *v. t.*, 13.
tem'pered (tĕm'pĕrd), *adj.* 1. Having a temper.
2. Moderated, mollified, diminished in intensity or the like by the influence or mixture of an additional ingredient; as, his *tempered* words caused the tension to relax; *tempered* wisdom.
3. Angry; in a bad temper. *Dial., U. S.*
4. *Music.* Conformed to temperament, esp. equal temperament; — said of an interval, intonation, semitone, or scale.
— **tem'pered·ly,** *adv.* — **tem'pered·ness,** *n.*
— **tem'pered.** A combining form of *tempered*, as in:

bad-tempered	hot-tempered	short-tempered
even-tempered	ill-tempered	tender-tempered
good-tempered	quick-tempered	ugly-tempered

tempered lead (lĕd). A lead alloy containing about 1.3 per cent of sodium with a small quantity of antimony and tin. It is harder than lead, and may be rolled into thin sheets.
tempered semitone. See SEMITONE.
tem'per·er (tĕm'pĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which tempers; specif.: a A machine in which lime, cement, etc., are mixed with water. b A workman who tempers metal, clay, etc. c One who mitigates or soothes.
tem'per·ish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Prone to exhibit temper.
temper pin. *Chiefly Scot.* 1. The regulating pin of a spinning wheel.
2. A peg or screw of a violin or similar instrument.
3. Figuratively, temper.
temper screw. 1. A screw link, to which is attached the rope of a rope-drilling apparatus, for feeding and slightly turning the drill at each stroke.
2. A setscrew used for adjusting.
tem'per·some (tĕm'pĕr·sŭm), *adj.* Displaying or marked by a display of temper; hotheaded.
tem'per·y (tĕm'pĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Marked by or showing temper, irritation, or the like.
tem'pest (tĕm'pĕst; -pĭst; 119), *n.* [OF. *tempeste* (F. *tempête*), fr. (assumed) VL. *tempesta*, for L. *tempestas* a portion of time, a season, weather, storm; akin to L. *tempus* time. See TEMPORAL pert. to time.] 1. An extensive violent wind, esp. one attended with rain, hail, or snow; a furious storm; sometimes, *Dial.*, a thunderstorm.
2. Figuratively, any violent tumult, commotion, or agitation; as, a political *tempest*; a *tempest* of tears.
3. See 2d DRUM, 6. *Archaic.*
Syn. — Gale, storm; tumult, turmoil. See WIND.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

tempest-bearing	tempest-loving	tempest-threatened
tempest-beaten	tempest-proof	tempest-torn
tempest-blown	tempest-rent	tempest-tossed
tempest-born	tempest-rocked	tempest-troubled
tempest-clear	tempest-scattered	tempest-walking
tempest-driven	tempest-scoffing	tempest-winged
tempest-flung	tempest-shattered	tempest-worn
tempest-gripped	tempest-sundered	
tempest-harrowed	tempest-swept	

tem'pest, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *tempester.*] To move or to send forth like a tempest; to agitate; storm.
Who straight with thunder of the drums and shot
Tempest their wraths on them that wist it not. *Chapman.*
She *tempested* out of Miss Colton's house. *W. D. Howells.*
Tem'pest, The. A play by Shakespeare, probably written 1611, published 1623. See PROSPERO, ARIEL, MIRANDA, CALIBAN.
tem·pes'ti·cal (tĕm·pĕs'tĭ·kăl), *adj.* Tempestuous. *Dial.*
tempest in a teapot. A great commotion about a matter of small importance.
tem·pes'tive (tĕm·pĕs'tĭv), *adj.* [L. *tempestivus.*] Seasonable. — **tem·pes'tive·ly,** *adv.* *Both Archaic.*
tem·pes·tiv'i·ty (tĕm'pĕs·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *tempestivitas.*] *Obs.* a Seasonableness; timeliness. b A period of timely character.
tem·pes'tu·ous (tĕm·pĕs'tū·ŭs), *adj.* [OF. *tempestueus* (F. *tempêtueux*), fr. LL. *tempestuosus.*] Involving or resembling a tempest; stormy; turbulent; violent; as, *tempestuous* weather; a *tempestuous* night; a *tempestuous* debate. — **tem·pes'tu·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **tem·pes'tu·ous·ness,** *n.*
tem'pest·y (tĕm'pĕst·ĭ; -pĭst·ĭ), *adj.* Tempestuous; stormy.
‖ **tem'pête'** (tăn'pât'), *n.* [F., lit., tempest.] A 19th century dance similar to a quadrille.
tem'plar (tĕm'plĕr), *adj.* Of or pert. to a temple. *Rare.*
Tem'plar (tĕm'plĕr), *n.* [ME. *templere*, fr. OF. *templier*, ML. *templarius.* See TEMPLE church.] 1. One of a celebrated religious and military order first established at Jerusalem about A.D. 1118 for the protection of pilgrims and of the Holy Sepulcher. These ***Knights Templars***, or ***Knights of the Temple***, were so named because for a time they occupied quarters in the palace of Baldwin II in Jerusalem, next to the building known as *Solomon's Temple*. The order was at first limited in numbers, and its members were bound by vows of chastity and poverty. After the conquest of Palestine by the Saracens the Templars spread over Europe and were enriched by donations of money and lands. Their great power and wealth, however, made them political enemies, until, on the accusation of heresy and other offenses, the order was finally suppressed by the Council of Vienne in 1312.

Templar, 1.

2. [*not cap.*] A barrister or student of law who had chambers in the Temple, London, the original buildings having belonged to the Knights Templars. *Eng.*
3. One of an order among temperance men, styled *Good Templars*.
4. *Freemasonry.* = KNIGHT TEMPLAR, 2.
tem'plar·dom (tĕm'plĕr·dŭm), *n.* The field of activity of the Templars; the motives of the Templars; Templars collectively; specif., religious chivalry.
The ideal of the well-born man without possessions was embodied in knight-errantry and *templardom*. *Wm. James.*
tem'plar·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principle ascribed to the order of the Templars; the life, actions, and ideals of the Templars.
tem'plar·y (-ĭ), *n.* a *Obs.* A Templar. b Templars collectively; esp., the Templars (sense 4) as an organization.
tem'plate (-plĭt), **tem'plet** (-plĕt; -plĭt; 119), *n.* [F. *templet*, dim. of *temple*; cf. L. *templum* a small timber. See 3d TEMPLE.] 1. Usually spelled *templet*. A bezel in a cut gem.
2. = 3d LUTE, 2.
3. *Arch.* A short piece placed in a wall under a girder or other beam to distribute the weight or pressure; also, a beam spanning a doorway or the like and supporting joists.
4. *Mach.* A gauge, pattern, or mold, commonly a thin plate or board, or a light frame used as a guide to the form of the work to be executed.
tem'plate, tem'plet, *v. t.* To mark or lay off the pattern or position of with a template; as, to *template* rivet holes. — **tem'plat·er** (-plĭt·ĕr), *n.*
template excavator. An excavator in which a small scoop moves back and forth along the under side of a vertical steel template having the form of the cross section of the ditch to be excavated.
tem'ple (tĕm'p'l), *n.* [F. See TEMPLATE.] *Weaving.* A device in a loom for keeping the web stretched transversely, as a flat wooden bar with small pins at each end.

---

tem'per·an·cy (tĕm'pĕr·ăn·sĭ), *n.* Temperance. *Obs.*
tem'per·ant, *adj.* [L. *temperans*, -*antis*, pres. part.] Temperate. *Obs.*
tem'perd. Tempered. *Ref. Sp.*
tem'per·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
tem'per·ure, *n.* [OF. *tempreüre.*] See TEMPERATURE. *Obs.* = TEMPERATURE. *Obs.*
tem·pes'tious. † TEMPESTUOUS.
tem·pes'tous, *adj.* Tempestuous. *Obs.*
tem'pl. Temple. *Ref. Sp.*
tem'plar·like', *adv.* See -LIKE. — **tem'plar·like'ness,** *n.*
template jig. *Mach.* = CLAMP JIG.
tem'pld. Templed. *Ref. Sp.*

tem'ple (tĕm'p'l), *n.* [OF. (F. *tempe*), fr. (assumed) VL. *tempula*, dim. of L. *tempora*, pl. of *tempus*. See TEMPORAL pertaining to time.] **1.** The space, on either side of the head of man and some other mammals, back of the eye and forehead, above the zygomatic arch and in front of the ear.
2. One of the side bars of a pair of spectacles, jointed to the bows, and passing one on either side of the head.
3. An ornament, as of needlework or jewelry, formerly worn at the side of the head.
4. *Zool.* The posterior or upper part of the gena of an insect.

tem'ple, *n.* [From AS. *temp(e)l*, and fr. OF. *temple*, both fr. L. *templum* a space marked out, sanctuary, temple. See TEMPORAL pertaining to time; cf. CONTEMPLATE, TEMPLAR.] **1.** An edifice dedicated to the worship of a deity, and anciently usually regarded as a residing place of the deity, whose presence was symbolized by a statue or other sacred token. See COLUMNIATION.
2. [*cap.*] One of three successive buildings in ancient Jerusalem for the worship of Jehovah, the original one built by Solomon and destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar about 586 B.C.; the second built by the Jews after the Captivity (c. 537–516 B.C.); and the third begun by Herod the Great, and destroyed by the Romans in A.D. 70.

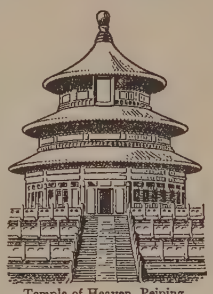
Temple of Heaven, Peiping.

3. Hence, among Christians, an edifice for public worship; a church; esp., in France, a Protestant church.
4. Figuratively: Any place in which the divine presence specially resides. "The *temple* of his body." *John* ii. 21.
Know ye not that ye are the *temple* of God? 1 *Cor.* iii. 16.
5. [*cap.*] Orig., either of two establishments of the Knights Templars in London and Paris; now: **a** Two Inns of Court (*Inner* and *Middle Temple*) which occupy the site of the London establishment. **b** The church of St. Mary, a royal peculiar and the only extant building of the original London establishment; — called *The Temple.*
6. A local organization of Odd Fellows.
7. [*cap.*] *Hort.* A variety of orange of the mandarin type, presumably a hybrid between the mandarin and sweet orange.
8. *Mormon Ch.* A building constructed, dedicated, and used for the administration of sacred ordinances to and for the living, and to the living in behalf of the dead, such as baptism for the dead, the endowment, and sealing in marriage.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
temple-crowned **temple-haunting** **temple-sacred**
temple-guarded **temple-robbing** **temple-treated**

tem'ple, *adj.* Pertaining to, or associated with, a temple.

tem'ple (tĕm'p'l), *v. t.* To build or appropriate a temple to; also, to provide with temples, or churches. *Rare.*

temple axis. A line defined by the masonry of ancient temples, or by pillars, according to which the positions of the celestial bodies could be checked, to determine the time of year or day.

Temple Bar. A famous stone gateway, which formerly (it was removed in 1878 and set up at Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire) stood before the Temple in London at the junction of Fleet Street and the Strand. It marked the boundary between the City proper and Westminster. According to ancient custom the sovereign asked permission of the lord mayor to pass it when he visited the City. The heads of executed traitors, etc., used to be exposed there.

Temple Butte. *Geol.* Designating a limestone formation (**Temple Butte limestone**) representing the Devonian in the Grand Canyon region of Arizona. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

tem'pled (tĕm'p'ld), *adj.* Supplied with a temple or temples, or with churches; also, enclosed in a temple.

temple flower. The frangipani (*Plumiera acuminata*); — from its use as a decorative tree around temples in India.

temple mound. *Amer. Archæol.* **1.** A mound, used as the foundation of a temple, characteristic of Mayan and Aztec architecture. Cf. TEOCALLI.
2. A mound, of a special truncated form, found in the eastern United States, and sometimes supposed to have been the site of an altar, or rude temple. Cf. MOUND BUILDER.

temple name *or* **title.** The posthumous dynastic title of a Chinese emperor.

Temple of Heaven. [Tr. of Chin. (Pek.) *t'ien*[1]-*t'an*[2], lit., heaven's altar.] A group of very important religious buildings in Peiping where the emperor used to offer periodic sacrifices. They are in an enclosed space, over a mile square, and include the *Altar of Heaven*, an exquisite circular, triple-terraced platform of white marble with elaborate carved balustrades and arches, etc. Specif., in this group, the *Temple of Prayer for the Year* (Chin. *Ch'i*[2]-*Nien*[2] *Tien*[4]), a circular, triple-roofed structure on a platform similar to that of the Altar of Heaven. It was constructed in 1420, but has frequently been repaired.

Temple of Onias. *Jewish Hist.* The temple founded at Leontopolis in Egypt, according to tradition, by the Jewish high priest Onias who fled from Jerusalem during the religious persecution by the Seleucids and Hellenizing Jews in the first quarter of the 2d century B.C.

Temple of Reason. The cathedral church of Notre Dame, in Paris, during the period of the French Revolution in which formal Christianity was under the ban of the Republic, and many churches were put to secular use.

Temple of the Sphinx. A building, erected perhaps by Khafre of the IVth dynasty, lying a little to the southeast of the Sphinx, and about 150 feet square. It may have been merely a gate, and not a temple.

temple prostitute. See PROSTITUTION **b.**

Temple Societies. See HOFFMANNITE.

tem'plet (tĕm'plĕt; -plĭt; 119), *n.* [*temple* church + *-et.*] A small temple. Cf. -LET.

tem'plet, *n.* [F. See 1st TEMPLE.] = 1st TEMPLE.

tem'plet, *n.* [F. *templette.* See TEMPLE of the head.] = 2d TEMPLE, 3.

tem'plet (tĕm'plĕt), *n.* [F.] = TEMPLATE. — **tem'plet,** *v. t.*

temple title. = TEMPLE NAME.

Tem'ple·to'ni·a (tĕm'p'l·tō'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after John *Templeton*, Irish botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian shrubs (family Fabaceae) having simple leaves, red or yellow flowers with a reflexed standard, and narrow wings. *T. retusa*, the coralbush, is cultivated.

temple tree. Any tree grown in temple gardens; specif. the temple flower.

tem'plize (tĕm'plīz), *v. i.* To become a temple. *Rare. Fuller.*

‖**tem'plum** (tĕm'plŭm), *n.* [L.] A temple or a place for auguries. See AUGUR, *n.*, 1. Cf. AEDES.

tem'po (tĕm'pō), *n.* [Jap. *tempō.*] An obsolete oval bronze coin of Japan having a square hole in the center, coined in the last period of feudalism called "tempo" (1830–43).

tem'po (-pō), *n.; pl.* TEMPI (-pē), TEMPOS (-pōz). [It., fr. L. *tempus.* See TEMPORAL pert. to time.] **1.** Literally, time; rate of movement; specif., in music, the rate of speed at which a piece or passage moves. The tempo is generally indicated at the beginning of a piece or movement by such adjectives as *largo, adagio, andante, moderato, allegro, presto*, etc., often further qualified by adverbs, as *molto, non troppo*, etc., and by reference to the metronome. Tempo is found in many Italian phrases used as directions: ‖***tem'po co'mo·do*** (tĕm'pō kō'mō·dō). Moderate speed. — ‖***tem'po di bal'lo*** (dē bäl'lō). Dance rhythm. — ‖***tem'po di mar'ci·a*** (mär'chä). March rhythm. — ‖***tem'po di val·zer'*** (väl·tsär'), *or* [F.] ***valse'*** (vals'). Waltz rhythm. — ‖***tem'po gius'to*** (jōōs'tō). Exact tempo. — ‖***tem'po or'di·na'ri·o*** (ôr'dē·nä'rē·ō). Moderate ⅔ tempo. — ‖***tem'po pri'mo*** (prē'mō). The first or original speed, another having intervened. — ‖***tem'po ru·ba'to*** (rōō·bä'tō). Literally, robbed or borrowed time; hence, an irregular tempo in which, for artistic reasons, some tones are made longer, some shorter than their legitimate time.
2. Figuratively, rate of motion, esp. of motion suggesting rhythm or measured movement; rhythm; hence, rate of activity in general; as, the *tempo* of an eight-oared shell; the *tempo* of the speaker's oration; the *tempo* of our age.

tem'po·ral (tĕm'pō·răl), *adj.* [LL. *temporalis*, fr. *tempora* the temples. See 2d TEMPLE.] *Anat. & Zool.* Of or pertaining to the temple or temples or the sides of the skull behind the orbits; of or pertaining to the temporal bone; — applied, specif., to any of one or more elongated scales behind the postoculars and between the parietals and supralabials, in certain reptiles.

tem'po·ral, *n.* A temporal bone, muscle, scale, etc.

tem'po·ral (tĕm'pō·răl), *adj.* [L. *temporalis*, fr. *tempus, temporis*, time, portion of time, the fitting or appointed time; akin to L. *tempus* temple (of the head), *templum* space marked out, sanctuary, Lith. *tempti* to pull, stretch; basic idea: to stretch, extend. Cf. CONTEMPORANEOUS EXTEMPORE, TEMPER, TEMPEST, TEMPLE of the head, TEMPLE church, TEMPO, 1st TEMPORAL, TEMPT, TENSE, *n.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or limited by, time, esp. the present time or some designated time or period. Cf. SPATIAL.
2. Pertaining to, or limited by, time in the sense of the present life, or this world; secular; also, transitory; temporary; — distinguished from *sacred* or *eternal.*
The things which are seen are *temporal*, but the things which are not seen are eternal. 2 *Cor.* iv. 18.
3. Civil or political, as distinguished from *ecclesiastical;* as, *temporal* power; *temporal* courts.
4. Chronological.
5. *Gram.* **a** Pertaining to or distinguished by the quantity of syllables. See AUGMENT, *n.*, 2. **b** Of or pertaining to a tense, or tense distinction; expressive of a distinction as to time; as, a *temporal* clause.
Syn. — See EARTHLY, TEMPORARY.
Ant. — Spiritual; eternal; ecclesiastical.

tem'po·ral, *n.* Anything temporal or secular; a temporality; — chiefly in *pl.*

temporal artery. *Anat.* Any of certain arteries of the sides of the head. The ***deep temporal arteries*** are branches of the internal maxillary supplying the temporal muscle. The ***superficial temporal artery*** of each side is one of the two terminal branches of the external carotid artery, and a direct upward continuation of it. It gives off the ***middle temporal artery*** above the zygoma, and farther up divides into the ***anterior*** and ***posterior temporal arteries.***

temporal augment. See AUGMENT, *n.*, 2.

temporal bone. *Anat.* A compound bone of the side of the human skull. It consists of four principal parts: the *squamous* portion (representing the squamosal of other vertebrates), a large scalelike plate forming part of the wall of the brain case and temporal fossa and bearing externally the zygomatic process; the *petrous* portion, containing the internal ear and representing the periotic bones of lower vertebrates; the *mastoid* process, a posterior and external outgrowth of the petrous portion, containing air cells; and the *tympanic* portion, a plate surrounding the external auditory meatus and forming a vaginal sheath at the root of the styloid process. Other elements are also united with these. As these elements are mostly distinct in other vertebrates and even in many mammals, the term *temporal bone* is little used outside of human anatomy. It has, however, been applied to the sphenotic and hyomandibular bones of teleost fishes, and, in combination, as in *supratemporal* (which see), to other elements.

temporal convolution. *Anat.* One of the three chief convolutions, called, from their position, *superior, middle,* and *inferior*, of the external surface of the temporal lobe of the cerebrum. The sulci forming their lower boundaries are called the *first, second,* and *third, temporal sulci.*

temporal crest. = TEMPORAL LINE.

tem'po·ra'le (tĕm'pō·rä'lē), *n.* [ML., prop. neut. of L. *temporalis* pert. to time.] *Eccl.* That part of the breviary and missal which contains the proper portions of the daily offices in their order, beginning with Advent.

temporal fascia. A broad fascia covering the temporal muscle and attached below to the zygomatic arch.

temporal fossa. *Anat. & Zool.* One of the broad fossae on the sides of the skull behind the orbit, lodging muscles for raising the lower jaw. In man it is separated from the orbit by the zygomatic bone and greater wing of the sphenoid, lying mostly above the zygomatic arch, and is occupied by the temporal muscle. In other mammals and many other vertebrates, a corresponding fossa is recognizable. In many reptiles the supratemporal arch divides it into an upper *supratemporal fossa* and a lower or more lateral *infratemporal* or *lateral temporal fossa.*

temporal gyrus. = TEMPORAL CONVOLUTION.

‖**tem'po·ra'lis** (tĕm'pō·rä'lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The temporal muscle.

tem'po·ral·ism (tĕm'pō·răl·ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The theory favoring the papal claim to temporal power.
2. *Philos.* Any doctrine which emphasizes the ultimate reality of time and temporal things, as contrasted with doctrines which reduce the temporal to a manifestation of the eternal.
— **tem'po·ral·ist** (-ĭst), *n. & adj.*

tem'po·ral'i·ty (tĕm'pō·răl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *temporalitas*, in ML., church possessions.] **1.** State or quality of being temporary or temporal; — opp. to *perpetuity.*
2. The realization of time relations; the conception of time and its opportunities and limitations as affecting man. "The idea of time, or rather, *temporality*, resumed its hold over men's minds." *Am. Mercury.*
3. The laity; temporalty. *Obs.* *Sir. T. More.*
4. *Eccl. Usually pl.* **a** Properties, possessions, and goods of churches and ecclesiastical corporations, and the revenues from dues, fees, tithes, collections, offerings, etc. **b** See SPIRITUALITY, 5 **b.**

tem'po·ral·ize (tĕm'pō·răl·īz), *v. t.* To place or define in time relations; also, to secularize. *Rare.*

temporal line. *Craniol.* Either of two curved lines or ridges on the frontal, parietal, and temporal bones, the *inferior* marking the upper limit of attachment of the temporal muscle and the *superior* marking the upper limit of attachment of the temporal fascia.

temporal lobe. *Anat.* A large lobe of each cerebral hemisphere situated below the fissure of Sylvius, and in front of the occipital lobe. It contains the middle, or descending, cornu of the lateral ventricle.

temporal lord. See LORD TEMPORAL.

temporal muscle. *Anat.* A large muscle in the temporal fossa, serving to raise the lower jaw. In man it is composed of fibers arising from the surface of the temporal fossa and converging to an aponeurosis which contracts into a thick, flat tendon inserted into the coronoid process of the mandible.

temporal nerve. *Anat.* Any of several nerves supplying the structures of the temporal region. They are derived from the facial and mandibular nerves.

temporal pattern. *Psychol.* The unitary impression produced by a succession of stimuli, as in a melody or rhythm.

temporal power of the Pope. Formerly papal sovereignty in the States of the Church; now, such sovereignty in the Vatican State.

temporal ridges. *Anat.* Two nearly parallel curved ridges or lines on each side of the skull, chiefly on the parietal bone.

temporal sign. *Psychol. & Philos.* A character or mark indicating the temporal locus or temporal relations of something perceived.

temporal sulcus. See TEMPORAL CONVOLUTION.

tem'po·ral·ty (tĕm'pō·răl·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [See TEMPORALITY.] **1.** The laity; secular persons. *Obs.*
2. A secular possession; a temporality.

temporal vein. *Anat.* Any of several veins draining the temporal region; specif., the ***superficial temporal vein***, a large vein on each side of the head formed by *anterior* and *posterior* tributaries from the scalp, etc., and receiving a *middle temporal* tributary from the temporal muscle. It unites with the internal maxillary vein to form the posterior facial vein. The ***deep temporal veins***, from behind the temporal muscle, empty into the pterygoid plexus.

tem'po·ra'ne·ous (tĕm'pō·rā'nē·ŭs), *adj.* [LL. *temporaneus* happening at the right time, fr. *tempus, temporis*, time.] **a** *Rare.* Temporary. **b** *Now Rare.* Temporal. — **tem'po·ra'ne·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **tem'po·ra'ne·ous·ness,** *n. Obs.*

tem'po·rar'y (tĕm'pō·rĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -rĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *temporarius*, fr. *tempus, temporis*, time.] **1.** Lasting for a time only; existing or continuing for a limited time; not permanent; ephemeral; transitory; as, *temporary* relief; a *temporary* position.
2. Pertaining to a certain time; timely; also, pertaining to time as contrasted with eternity. *Obs.*
3. Temporal; secular. *Obs.*
Syn. — TEMPORARY, TEMPORAL. TEMPORARY (cf. PROVISIONAL) is opposed to *permanent, lasting;* TEMPORAL (cf. EARTHLY) is opposed to *spiritual, eternal, ecclesiastical;* as, a *temporary* arrangement, a *temporary* scaffolding; *temporal* power, lords *temporal;* "We can inform the detail of life, all that is passing, *temporary*, and insignificant, with beauty and nobility" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "If such *temporal* pride is ridiculous, surely the spiritual is odious and detestable" (*Fielding*).
Ant. — Permanent, enduring, stable. See LASTING.
— **tem'po·rar'i·ly** (tĕm'pō·rĕr'ĭ·lĭ; -rĕr·ĭ·lĭ; *emphat. also* -rär'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **tem'po·rar'i·ness** (-ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

tem'po·rar'y, *n.; pl.* -RARIES (-ĭz). **1.** *pl.* Temporal or secular possessions.
2. A person temporarily in a place or position.

temporary annuity. See ANNUITY, 2.

temporary chairman. A presiding officer not permanently chosen, esp. one serving at the opening of an assembly or meeting; specif., *U. S. Politics*, the presiding officer, usually a prominent member of the party, chosen by the national committee to preside at the opening of a national convention and to deliver the keynote address.

temporary equilibrium price. = EQUATION PRICE.

temporary hardness. See HARDNESS, *n.*, 2.

temporary life annuity. See ANNUITY, *n.*, 2.

temporary nebula. *Astron.* A nebula which undergoes slow changes of brightness analogous in character to those of new or temporary stars.

temporary partial disability. In workmen's compensation, an injury which has temporarily impaired a worker's earning capacity.

temporary star. *Astron.* = NOVA.

temporary total disability. In workmen's compensation, an injury which has temporarily destroyed a worker's earning capacity.

tem'po·ra'tor (tĕm'pō·rā'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. L. *temperator* one that arranges.] A device for regulating temperature.

‖**tem'po·re** (tĕm'pō·rē), *adv.* [L., abl. of *tempus* time.] In the time of; as, *tempore* Henry IV.

‖**tem'po·re re'gis** (rē'jĭs). [L.] In the time of the king.

tem'po·ri·za'tion (tĕm'pō·rĭ·zā'shŭn; -rī·zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *temporisation.*] **a** Act of temporizing; procrastination. **b** *Rare.* Timeserving.

tem'po·rize (tĕm'pō·rīz) *v. i.;* TEM'PO·RIZED (-rīzd); TEM'PO·RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). [F. *temporiser.* See TEMPORAL pert. to time.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To comply with the time or occasion; to humor, or yield, in reality or ostensibly and temporarily, to the current of opinion, circumstances, a demand, or the like; also, to trim, as between parties; as, he dared not refuse, but could not comply fully, so he *temporized.*
2. To delay; procrastinate. *Now Rare.*
3. To negotiate; parley. *Obs.*
—, *Transitive:* To soothe. *Obs.*

tem'po·riz'er (-rīz'ĕr), *n.* One who temporizes; a trimmer; a timeserver.

tem'ple·ful, *n.* See -FUL.
tem'ple·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
tem'ple·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
tem'ple·ward, *adv.* See -WARD.
tem'pli·fy (tĕm'plĭ·fī), *v. t.* To make into a temple. *Obs.*
tem'po·ra (tĕm'pō·rȧ). Var. of TEMPERA.
tem'po·ra. *Pl.* of TEMPUS.
tem'po·ral·ly, *adv.* of TEMPORAL.
tem'po·ral·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖**tem'po·ra mu·tan'tur, nos et mu·ta'mur in il'lis.** [L.] The times are changed, and we are changed with (in) them.
temporat. † TEMPORATE.
temporaunce. † TEMPERANCY.
tem'po·rist, *n.* Temporizer. *Obs.*

tem'po·riz'ing (tĕm'pō·rīz'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of TEMPORIZE. Hence: *adj.* That temporizes. — **tem'po·riz'ing·ly**, *adv.*

tem'po·ro- (tĕm'pō·rō-). *Anat.* A combining form from Latin *tempora*, temples, denoting *temporal and*, as in *temporomaxillary* and the following:

temporoalar	temporofrontal	temporoparietal
temporoauricular	temporohyoid	temporopontine
temporocentral	temporomalar	temporosphenoid
temporocerebellar	temporomastoid	temporosphenoidal
temporofacial	temporooccipital	temporozygomatic

tem'po·ro·man·dib'u·lar (-măn·dĭb'ū·lĕr), *adj. Anat.* Pertaining to the temporal bone and the mandible, or designating the ginglymoarthrodial joint between them.

tem'po·ro·max'il·lar'y (-măk'sĭ·lĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -măk·sĭl'ā·rĭ), *adj. Anat.* Pertaining to the temporal bone or region and the upper jaw; designating the posterior facial vein.

tempt (tĕmpt; 206), *v.;* TEMPT'ED; TEMPT'ING. [ME. *tempten, tenten*, fr. OF. *tempter, tenter* (F. *tenter*), fr. L. *temptare, tentare*, to handle, feel, attack, try, test, urge, intens. fr. *tendere, tentum* and *tensum*, to stretch (see THIN); or perh. orig. *temptare*, with idea of outstretched hand, and akin to Lith. *tempti* to stretch (see TEMPORAL pertaining to time). Cf. ATTEMPT, TAUNT, TENT to probe.] *Transitive*: **1.** To put to trial; to prove; test; try. *Archaic.*

God did *tempt* Abraham. *Gen.* xxii. 1.

2. To endeavor to persuade; to induce; incite.

Tempt not the brave and needy to despair. *Dryden.*

3. To lead, or endeavor to lead, into evil; to entice to what is wrong by promise of pleasure or gain; to seduce.

Every man is *tempted* when he is drawn away of his own lust, and enticed. *James* i. 14.

4. To provoke, as anger or a person to anger.

Ye shall not *tempt* the Lord your God. *Deut.* vi. 16.

5. To endeavor to accomplish or reach; to attempt. *Obs.*

—, *Intransitive*: To offer temptation, inducement, seduction, or the like.

Syn. — Entice, lure, allure.

tempt, *n. & v.* Aphetic for ATTEMPT. *Archaic & Dial.*

tem·ta'tion (tĕmp·tā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *temptation, tentation* (F. *tentation*), fr. L. *tentatio.*] **1.** A testing; trial. *Archaic.*

2. Act of tempting, or enticing to evil; seduction.

3. State of being tempted, or enticed to evil.

Lead us not into *temptation*. *Luke* xi. 4.

4. That which tempts; an inducement; an allurement, esp. to something evil.

Dare to be great, without a guilty crown;
View it, and lay the bright *temptation* down. *Dryden.*

temp·ta'tion·al (-ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to temptation.

temp·ta'tious (tĕmp·tā'shŭs), *adj.* Tempting. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

temp'ta·to'ry (tĕmp'tȧ·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Tempting. *Rare.*

tempt'er (tĕmp'tĕr), *n.* One who tempts or entices; esp., [*cap.*], with *the*, the Devil, as the great enticer to evil.

So glozed the *Tempter*, and his proem tuned. *Milton.*

tempt'ing, *adj.* Adapted to entice or allure; as, *tempting* pleasures. — **tempt'ing·ly**, *adv.* — **tempt'ing·ness**, *n.*

tempt'ress (tĕmp'trĕs; -trĭs), *n.* A woman who tempts.

tempt'some (tĕmpt'sŭm), *adj.* Tempting. *Scot.*

‖**tem'pus** (tĕm'pŭs), *n.; pl.* TEMPORA (-pō·rȧ). [L.] Time as in music and prosody. See MENSURABLE MUSIC.

‖**tem'pus de·li'be·ran'di** (dē·lĭb'ē·răn'dī). [L.] See JUS DELIBERANDI.

‖**tem'pus e'dax re'rum** (ē'dăks rē'rŭm). [L.] Time devouring (all) things. *Ovid* (*Metam.*, XV. 234).

‖**tem'pus fu'git** (fū'jĭt). [L.] Time flies.

‖**tem'pus lu·den'di** (lū·dĕn'dī). [L.] The time for play.

Tem'pyo (tĕm'pyō), *n.* [JAP. *Tempyō.*] *Japanese Hist.* A period covering several eras (729–766), notable for the development of the fine arts, particularly Buddhist sculpture.

temse, tems (tĕms; tĕmz), *n.* [AS. *temes;* akin to D. *teems.*] A sieve. — *v. t. & i.* To sift. *Both Now Dial.*

temse'bread' (-brĕd'), *n.* Bread made of sifted flour. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* Hence: **temse'loaf'** (-lōf'), *n. Obs.*

tem'u·lence (tĕm'ū·lĕns), **tem'u·len·cy** (-lĕn·sĭ), *n.* [L. *temulentia.*] Intoxication. *Rare.*

tem'u·lent (-lĕnt), *adj.* [L. *temulentus.*] Intoxicated. — **tem'u·lent·ly**, *adv. Both Rare.*

tem'u·len'tive (-lĕn'tĭv), *adj.* Somewhat temulent. *Rare.*

ten (tĕn), *adj.* [AS. *tēn, tīen, tȳn;* akin to OFris. *tian*, OS. *tehan*, D. *tien*, G. *zehn*, OHG. *zehan*, ON. *tīu*, Sw. *tio*, Dan. *ti*, Goth. *taihun*, Lith. *deszimt*, Russ. *desyat'*, W. *deg*, Ir. & Gael. *deich*, L. *decem*, Gr. *deka*, Skr. *daśa*, also to E. -TY (as in *twenty, thirty*, etc.), -TEEN. Cf. DEAN, DECADE, DECIMAL, DECEMBER, DICKER, EIGHTEEN, EIGHTY, TEENS, TITHE.] **1.** One more than nine; twice five; — often with ellipsis of the noun; as, to wager *ten* to one.

2. Indefinitely, several, many; as, I had *ten* times rather.

3. Tenth. *Obs.*

4. That has the number ten; as, room *ten*.

☞ *Ten* is combined with a noun (*ten*-acre lot), often with the suffix *-ed* added to the combination (*ten*-cylindered engine), to form compound adjectives, such compounds being written usually with a hyphen, as in:

ten-acre	ten-headed	ten-pound
ten-acred	ten-horned	ten-rayed
ten-armed	ten-horsepower	ten-ribbed
ten-barreled	ten-hour	ten-roomed
ten-bore	ten-inch	ten-second
ten-cell	ten-jointed	ten-shilling
ten-cent	ten-keyed	ten-spined
ten-coupled	ten-league	ten-stringed
ten-course	ten-mile	ten-syllable
ten-cylindered	ten-minute	ten-syllabled
ten-day	ten-month	ten-talented
ten-dollar	ten-oared	ten-ton
ten-fingered	ten-parted	ten-tongued
ten-footed	ten-peaked	ten-toothed
ten-grain	tenpenny	ten-wheeled
ten-guinea	ten-point	ten-year

ten (tĕn), *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than nine; the sum of five and five; also, a group of ten persons, units, or objects.

2. A symbol representing ten units, as 10, X or x.

3. A person or object distinguished by the number ten, often the tenth in a series, as a playing card having ten spots, a contestant bearing the number ten in a game or race, an automobile having ten horsepower, etc.

4. Ten o'clock; — often combined with a number for the minutes past the hour; as, *ten*-five.

5. A ten-dollar bill, a ten-pound note, a tenpenny nail, etc. *Colloq.*

6. Usually *pl.* The numbers occupying the next place to the left of the units, in the Arabic notation, beginning with 10, as 10, 20, 30, etc., to 90, inclusive. Cf. TEENS.

7. A measure of coal, between 48 and 50 tons. *Local, Eng.*

ten (tĕn), *adv.* Ten times. *Obs.*

ten (tĕn). Var. of THEN. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

ten-. = TENO- (which see), as in **te·nal'gi·a.**

ten'a·bil'i·ty (tĕn'ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ; *cf.* TENABLE), *n.* Tenableness.

ten'a·ble (tĕn'ȧ·b'l; tē'nȧ-; 277), *adj.* [F. *tenable*, fr. *tenir* to hold, fr. L. *tenere.* See THIN; cf. ABSTAIN, CONTAIN, CONTINENT, CONTINUE, DETAIN, ENTERTAIN, MAINTAIN, OBTAIN, PERTAIN, RETAIN, SUSTAIN, TENACIOUS, TENANT, TENET, TENOR.] Capable of being held, maintained, or defended, as against an assailant or objector, or against attempts to take or possess; as, a *tenable* fortress; a *tenable* argument or cause. — **ten'a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **ten'a·bly**, *adv.*

ten'ace (tĕn'ās), *n.* [F., tenacious, demeurer *tenace* to hold the best and third-best cards and take both tricks, the adversary having to lead. See TENACIOUS.] *Bridge, Whist, etc.* A combination in one hand of the best and third-best cards remaining, or unplayed, in any suit, which must win two tricks if the intervening card is on the right, and is led through. Ace-queen is called ***major tenace***; king-jack, ***minor tenace***; ace-queen-ten, ***double tenace.***

te·na'cious (tē·nā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *tenax, -acis*, fr. *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE; cf. TENACE.] **1.** Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; inclined to retain what is in possession; pertinacious; — commonly used with *of;* as, men *tenacious* of their rights; hence, holding stoutly to one's opinion, purpose, etc.

2. Apt to retain; retentive; as, a *tenacious* memory.

3. Niggardly; closefisted; miserly. *Obs.*

4. Having parts apt to adhere to each other; cohesive; tough; as, steel is a *tenacious* metal.

5. Apt to adhere to another substance; glutinous; viscous; sticking; adhesive. "*Tenacious* clay." *Cowper.*

Syn. — TENACIOUS, PERTINACIOUS. TENACIOUS may apply either to persons or to things, PERTINACIOUS, to persons or personal qualities only. *Tenacious* implies retentiveness or aptness to adhere; *pertinacious* suggests doggedness, and (sometimes annoying) persistence; as, "the *tenacious* grasp of a falcon" (*Scott*); "He seemed to hold on to life by a single thread only, but that thread was very *tenacious*" (*M. Arnold*); "*tenacious* of his opinions" (*Hazlitt*); a *pertinacious* beggar, *pertinacious* as a mosquito. Cf. OBSTINATE. **Ant.** — Lax, loose, insecure.

— **te·na'cious·ly**, *adv.* — **te·na'cious·ness**, *n.*

te·nac'i·ty (tē·năs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *tenacitas;* cf. F. *ténacité.* See TENACIOUS.] **1.** Quality or state of being tenacious; persistency; as, *tenacity* of memory; *tenacity* of purpose.

2. Miserliness. *Obs.*

3. Cohesiveness; toughness; also, adhesiveness; glutinousness.

4. *Physics.* Tensile strength.

ten'a·cle (tĕn'ȧ·k'l), *n.* [LL. *tenaculum.*] A stalk of a plant; also, *pl.*, the tentacles by which some plants, as ivies, attach themselves in climbing. *Obs.*

te·nac'u·lum (tē·năk'ū·lŭm), *n.; pl.* TENACULA (-lȧ). [LL., a holder, fr. *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE; cf. TENAILLE.] *Surg.* **1.** A slender sharp-pointed hook attached to a handle, used mainly for taking up arteries, etc.

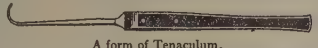

A form of Tenaculum.

2. *Zool.* In insects, a pair of partially fused appendages on the third abdominal segment of Collembola which holds the furcula in place.

te·naille', **te·nail'** (tē·nāl'), *n.* [F., a pair of pincers or tongs, a tenaille, fr. L. *tenaculum*, pl. *tenacula.* See TENACULUM.] *Fort.* An outwork in the main ditch between two bastions. A ***single tenaille*** has two faces forming an obtuse re-entering angle; a ***double tenaille*** has three faces and two re-entering angles. See RAVELIN, *Illust.*

te·naille', **te·nail',** *v. t. Fort.* To furnish with tenailles.

tenaille, *or* **tenail, line.** *Fort.* A line of connected redans forming alternate salient and re-entering angles.

te·nail'lon (tē·nāl'yŭn; -nāl'yŭn), *n.* [F. See TENAILLE.] *Fort.* A work constructed on each side of a ravelin, to increase its strength, procure additional ground beyond the ditch, or cover the shoulders of the bastions.

Te·nak'tak (tē·năk'tăk), *n.* An Indian of a Kwakiutl tribe. See KWAKIUTL, 2.

ten'an·cy (tĕn'ăn·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Cf. OF. *tenance*, ML. *tenentia.* See TENANT.] **1.** *Law.* A holding, or a mode of holding, an estate; tenure; the temporary possession of what belongs to another. Various forms of tenancies designated by the names of the estates possessed by the tenant are sufficiently explained by the definitions of the estates. See CURTESY; *in severalty*, under SEVERALTY; ELEGIT; etc. Others requiring separate definitions are given in their alphabetic places.

2. A piece or parcel of land held of another, esp. formerly, a house for habitation, or place to live in.

3. The period of a tenant's occupancy or possession.

tenancy at, *or* **by, sufferance.** *Law.* The tenancy which arises in an estate (***estate at sufferance***) when a tenant under a lawful demise holds over after his estate is ended. Strictly it is to be regarded merely as a legal fiction to prevent the owner from treating the tenant as a trespasser until he has himself made an actual entry on, or has brought an action to recover, the land, since the landlord's acquiescence changes the tenancy at sufferance to one at will. The tenant at sufferance may at common law be ejected by such force as is reasonably necessary, and is not entitled to emblements. He is liable for use and occupation, but not for rent.

tenancy at will. *Law.* A tenancy of an estate (***estate at will***) terminable at the will of either party. It may be created by parol or by deed. The tenant at will is not responsible for permissive waste. He is entitled to notice to quit, generally for a time equal to the period between two rent days; and he may take the emblements if the tenancy be terminated by the landlord.

tenancy by entireties. *Law.* See ENTIRETY.

tenancy by the rod *or* **par' la verge'** (pär' lȧ vĕrzh'). *Law.* A copyhold (which see). *Obs.*

tenancy from year to year. A tenancy in which the property is held for a year and upon the condition that the tenancy cannot be determined by either party alone except at the end of any number of entire years from the time of its beginning. It may be expressly created, or may arise by operation of law on the termination of a lease for a year or years. At common law notice of termination must be given at least six months before the expiration of the current year; and under the English Agricultural Holding Act (1883) one year's such notice must be given in the absence of a written agreement to the contrary. In some States of the United States the period has been shortened.

tenancy in common. The tenancy of those who hold lands or other property in common. See COMMON, *n.*, 5; cf. JOINT TENANCY.

ten'ant (tĕn'ănt), *n.* [OF., orig. pres. part. of *tenir* to hold. See TENABLE; cf. LIEUTENANT, TENEMENT.] **1.** *Law.* One who holds or possesses real estate, or sometimes personalty (as an annuity), by any kind of right, whether in fee simple, in common, in severalty, for life, for years, or at will; also (as correlative to *landlord*), one who has the occupation or temporary possession of lands or tenements the title of which is in another. See TENEMENT, 1.

2. One who has possession of any place; a dweller; an occupant. "Sweet *tenants* of this grove." *Cowper.*

ten'ant, *v.;* TEN'ANT·ED; TEN'ANT·ING. *Transitive*: **1.** To hold, occupy, or possess as a tenant; as, a farm *tenanted* by Swedes.

2. To house as tenants; as, an apartment house that *tenanted* eight families.

3. To lease or let to a tenant or tenants.

—, *Intransitive*: To occupy a place as a tenant.

ten'ant. Dial. var. of TENON.

tenant at, *or* **by, sufferance, will,** etc. One who has a tenancy at sufferance, at will, etc. See these phrases.

tenant by copy of court roll. See COURT ROLL.

tenant by the curtesy initiate. See INITIATE TENANT BY CURTESY.

tenant by the verge. See VERGE, *n.*, 2.

ten'ant·er (tĕn'ănt·ĕr), *n.* One who occupies a place as a tenant.

tenant farmer. A farmer who tills soil owned by another, paying rent either in cash or in shares of produce. Cf. MÉTAYER.

tenant in cap'i·te (ĭn kăp'ĭ·tē) *or* **in chief.** See IN CAPITE.

ten'ant·like' (tĕn'ănt·lĭk'), *adj.* Conforming to the rights and obligations of a tenant, as in respect of waste, repairs, etc.

tenant right. In Great Britain, the beneficial interest which remains in the tenant after the expiration of his lease; — an indefinite term used of various rights both legal and customary, such as the right to claim compensation for improvements not exhausted at the expiration of the lease, the right to claim fixity of tenure on condition of paying the former rent or some rent not arbitrarily fixed by the landlord, as in the case of the Ulster tenant right and that of judicial rents. Tenant right may be sold by the tenant, and is often of considerable value. — **tenant righter.**

ten'ant·ry (tĕn'ănt·rĭ), *n.* **1.** Tenancy.

2. The body of tenants; as, the *tenantry* of a manor.

3. The holding of, or the premises occupied by, a tenant or tenants. *Chiefly Scot.*

Ten Articles. A series of ten doctrinal religious statements, drawn up in England in 1536. They were modeled in part after the Augsburg Confession. Cf. ARTICLES OF RELIGION.

Ten·as'ser·im ma·hog'a·ny (tĕn·ăs'ĕr·ĭm). [From *Tenasserim*, Burma.] Amboina wood.

Ten Canons *or* **Tables.** = EUSEBIAN CANONS.

ten'-cent' store. = FIVE-AND-TEN.

tench (tĕnch; 105), *n.; pl.* TENCHES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119), sometimes TENCH. See PLURAL, *Note.* [OF. *tenche* (F. *tanche*), fr. LL. *tinca.*] A European fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Tinca tinca*) allied to the dace and ide, noted for its tenacity of life; also, its flesh used as food. It rarely weighs over eight pounds.

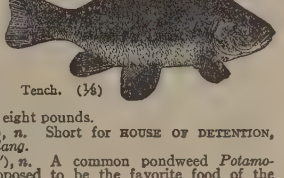

Tench. (1/6)

tench (tĕnch; 105), *n.* Short for HOUSE OF DETENTION, PENITENTIARY. *Slang.*

tench'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* A common pondweed *Potamogeton natans*), supposed to be the favorite food of the tench.

Ten Commandments. **a** The Decalogue, or summary of God's commands, given to Moses at Mount Sinai (*Ex.* xx.). **b** [*not cap.*] *Old Slang.* The ten fingers or fingernails (esp. a woman's) or marks scratched by them.

Tenc'te·ri (tĕngk'tē·rī), *n. pl.* [L.] See ISTVAEONES.

tend (tĕnd), *v. i.* [From INTEND.] To intend; purpose. *Now Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tend (tĕnd), *v.;* TEND'ED; TEND'ING. [Aphetic form of *attend.* See ATTEND, TEND to move.] *Intransitive*: To pay attention; to give heed; apply oneself; as, *tend* to business. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

2. To wait, as attendants or servants; to serve; attend; — with *on* or *upon.* *Shak.*

3. *Obs.* **a** To listen; hearken. **b** To await; to be waiting; to expect. *Shak.*

—, *Transitive*: **1.** To apply oneself to the care of; as: **a** To watch over and care for the wants of; minister to; as, to *tend* the sick; to cultivate or foster, as a plant. **b** To have or take charge of as a caretaker or overseer; as, to *tend* a flock, a tollgate. **c** To manage or oversee the operations of; as, to *tend* store; to work, as a pump or machine.

2. To attend as a retainer or servant; to accompany in order to render service. *Archaic.*

3. = ATTEND, *v. t.*, 5. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

4. *Obs.* **a** To listen to; be attentive to; to attend to. **b** To await; watch for.

tend out on, or, rarely, to. To attend or attend to; as, to *tend out on* church; to *tend out on* the cooking. *Dial., U.S.*

tend (tĕnd), *v.* [OF. *tendre*, fr. L. *tendere, tensum* and *tentum*, to stretch, extend, direct one's course, tend; akin to Gr. *teinein* to stretch. See THIN; cf. TEND to attend, CONTEND, DISTEND, EXTENT, HYPOTENUSE, INTENSE, OSTENSIBLE, PORTENT, PRETEND, TENDER to offer, TENSE, *adj.*, TENT a shelter.] *Intransitive*: **1.** To move or direct one's course in a certain direction; — usually with *to* or *toward.*

Two gentlemen *tending* towards that sight. *Sir H. Wotton.*

---

tem'po·ro·sphe·noi'dal con'vo·lu'tion. = TEMPORAL CONVOLUTION. [TEMPORAL LOBE.]

temporosphenoidal lobe. = ‖**tem'po ru·ba'to** (tĕm'pō rōō·bä'tō). [It.] See 2d TEMPO, 1.

tem'pre, *adj.* [OF. *tempré*, past part. of *temprer* to temper.] Temperate. — **-pre·ly,** *adv. Both Obs.*

temps (*as mod. F.*, tĕn), *n.* [OF. & F., for earlier *tens.* See TENSE, *n.*] = TIME. *Obs.*

temps. † TENSE.

tempse. † TENSE.

temptʼa·ble (tĕmp'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **temptʼa·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **temptʼa·ble·ness,** *n.*

temp·ta'tion·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

temp·ta'tion-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

temp·ta'tor, *n.* [L.] = TEMPTER.

temp'tion, *n.* Temptation. *Obs.*

tems'er, *n.* = TEMSE. *Dial.*

ten'a·bl. Tenable. *Ref. Sp.*

ten'a·cy (tĕn'ȧ·sĭ), *n.* [L. *tenacia* obstinacy.] Tenaciousness; obstinacy. *Obs.* [ITALIAN MILLET.]

te·naï', *n.* [Tamil *tinai.*] = ‖

ten'ant. † TENENT.

ten'ant·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. —

ten'ant·a·ble·ness, *n.*

ten'ant·ism, *n.* See -ISM.

ten'ant·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

ten'ant·ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Rare.*

ten'-a-pen'ny, *n.* = POM-POM. *Soldiers' Slang.*

2. To be directed or have a tendency, conscious or unconscious, to any end, object, or purpose; to exert activity or influence in a particular direction; to serve as a means; conduce; as, such an act must *tend* to weaken confidence.

The thoughts of the diligent *tend* only to plenteousness; but of every one that is hasty only to want. *Prov.* xxi. 5.

3. To extend; reach. *Obs.*

4. *Naut.* **a** To swing, while anchored, with the tide or wind. **b** To lead in a certain direction; — said of the anchor chain; as, the chain *tends* broad off the port bow.

——, *Transitive:* [F. *tendre.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** To proffer; tender. **b** To relate to. **c** To stretch.

2. To provide or supply. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

3. *Naut.* To stand by (a rope or the like), often with hands upon it, in readiness to prevent its fouling or suffering any mischance; — in distinction from *man.*

tend a vessel. To manage an anchored vessel so that in swinging with the tide she shall not foul the cable.

Tending ship is the art of keeping an anchor clear. *Lucc.*

tend (tĕnd), *n.* **1.** Tending; tendency. *Rare.*

2. The angle made by the line of a vessel's keel and the direction of the anchor cable when she is swinging at anchor.

tend, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *tenden,* fr. AS. *tendan* (in comp.). See TIND to kindle.] To kindle; to burn. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tend'ance (tĕn'dăns), *n.* [See TEND to attend; cf. ATTENDANCE.] **1.** Bestowal of attention; ministration; attendance; watchful care.

2. Service done to gain favor; service or homage to the gods for divine favor; — used to render Gr. *therapeia,* as contrasted with *aversion* (translating *apotropē*).

3. *Obs.* **a** State of awaiting or expecting. **b** Persons in attendance; attendants. **c** An object of care.

tend'ant (tĕn'dănt), *adj. & n.* Attendant. *Archaic.*

ten'-day' fern. A widely distributed tropical fern (*Polystichum adiantiforme*), the ultimate pinnae of its large fronds resembling those of the maidenhair.

‖**ten'de-jón'** (tĕn'dā-hōn'; 162), *n.; pl.* TENDEJONES (-hōʼnās). [Sp.] A shop or small store.

tend'en·cy (tĕn'dĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [ML. *tendentia,* fr. L. *tendens, -entis,* pres. part. of *tendere.* See TEND to move.] **1.** Direction or course toward any place, object, effect, or result; drift; hence, inclination; bias.

Writings of this kind, if conducted with candor, have a more particular *tendency* to the good of their country. *Addison.*

2. A proneness to or readiness for a certain type of thought or action; set; drive; propensity.

3. The influential trend of a discourse, writing, etc., esp. when designed. Cf. TENDENZ.

4. A presumptive course of future change in continuation of observed phenomena.

5. *Obs.* **a** Movement in advance. **b** Relation.

Syn. — Inclination, bias, proclivity, propensity, leaning; course, trend, set. — TENDENCY, TENOR, DRIFT. TENDENCY denotes a movement, course, or bias in a particular direction; TENOR suggests rather the prevailing course or (esp.) principle of continuity of the thing itself; DRIFT heightens the implication of intention, and is often (like *tenor*) equivalent to *meaning* or *purport;* as, "All tended to mankind, . . . but in completed man begins anew a *tendency* to God" (*R. Browning*); "the mighty stream of *tendency*" (*Wordsworth*); "Along the cool sequestered vale of life they kept the noiseless *tenor* of their way" (*Gray*); "She thus did keep the *tenor* of her tale" (*Shelley*); the *tenor* of a bond; "[a] treatise . . . which by the . . . *drift,* 't is thought could be the work of none but Swift" (*Swift*); "I see the whole *drift* of your argument" (*Goldsmith*). Cf. BENT, TURN.

tendency chord. *Music.* A dissonant chord of which the inclination to progress to a certain consonant chord is heightened by the dissonance of a particular tone or tones.

tendency play. A play illustrating in favor or disfavor some current tendency (sense 4).

tendency theory. *Theol.* The theory, of F. C. Baur and the Tübingen school, that the books of the New Testament exhibit an underlying practical aim with reference to an alleged Petrine-Pauline controversy.

tend'ent (tĕn'dĕnt), *adj.* [OF. *tendant,* pres. part.] Tending.

ten·den'tial (tĕn-dĕn'shăl), *adj.* Tendentious.

ten·den'tious (-shŭs), *adj.* Having or conforming to a tendency, esp. by design. — **ten·den'tious·ly,** *adv.* — **ten·den'tious·ness,** *n.*

‖**Ten·denz'** (tĕn-dĕnts'), *n.; pl.* -DENZEN (-dĕn'tsĕn). [G.] Tendency (sense 3); — in literary criticism used esp. in the phrase *Tendenz roman,* novel of purpose. — ‖**Ten·denz',** *adj.*

tend'er (tĕn'dĕr), *n.* [From TEND to attend. Cf. ATTENDER.] **1.** One who tends; one who takes care of any person or thing; specif., locally, a waiter.

2. *Naut.* **a** A vessel employed to attend other vessels, to supply them with provisions and other stores, to transport catches of fish, etc., to the market, to convey intelligence. **b** A boat or small steamer for communication between shore and a larger vessel. **c** *U. S. Navy.* A depot ship.

3. *Railroads.* A vehicle attached to a locomotive, for carrying a supply of fuel and water. See LOCOMOTIVE, *Illust.*

-tend'er. A combining form of the noun *tender,* as in *bartender.*

tend'er, *v. t.* To ship on a tender.

ten'der (tĕn'dĕr), *v.;* TEN'DERED (-dĕrd); TEN'DER·ING. [F. *tendre* to stretch, stretch out, extend, offer, fr. L. *tendere.* See TEND to move.] *Transitive:* **1.** *Law.* To offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand or obligation and in order to save a penalty or forfeiture; to make a tender of; as, to *tender* the amount of rent or debt.

2. To offer; to present for acceptance; as, to *tender* one a reception, a gift; to *tender* one's resignation.

——, *Intransitive:* To make a tender for a contract.

ten'der (tĕn'dĕr), *n.* [From TENDER, *v.*] **1.** *Law.* An offer, either of money to pay a debt, or of service to be performed in satisfaction of a debt or an obligation, made in order to save a penalty or forfeiture which would be incurred by nonpayment or nonperformance; as, the *tender* of rent due, or of the amount of a note, with interest. To constitute a valid lawful tender the offer must comply with all the conditions of actual performance as regards time, place, and manner, and must be unconditional. In case of tender of payment there must be an actual production and offer of not less than the amount due in such money as the law requires (see LEGAL TENDER), without condition or demand of change or receipt (unless authorized by statute). In the case of mutual obligations readiness and ability to perform is the essential element. In any case the requirements of a tender may be dispensed with by the positive act or declaration of the person to whom it is made, as by his declaring that some act is unnecessary, or that he will not accept the thing offered, or such show of violence as makes a lawful tender unsafe, etc.

2. Any offer or proposal made for acceptance; as, a *tender* of a loan or of friendship; specif., an offer of a bid for a contract, usually for public supplies or work.

3. The thing offered; esp., money offered in payment.

ten'der (tĕn'dĕr), *adj.;* TEN'DER·ER (-ĕr); TEN'DER·EST. [ME. *tendre,* fr. OF. *tendre,* fr. L. *tener;* perh. akin to L. *tenuis* thin. See THIN; cf. TENDRIL.] **1.** Easily impressed, broken, cut, masticated, or the like; not firm, hard, or tough; soft; fragile; succulent; as *tender* meat; *tender* fruit; *tender* ground.

2. Physically weak; not hardy or able to endure hardship; delicate. Specif., *Scot. & Dial. Eng.,* in feeble health.

3. **a** Expressing, or expressive of, the softer feelings; loving; affectionate; as, a *tender* lover, memory, caress. **b** Susceptible to the softer passions, as love, compassion, kindness; easily excited to pity, forgiveness, or favor.

The Lord is very pitiful, and of *tender* mercy. *James* v. 11.

c Belonging or appropriate to the softer passions and feelings; affectionate; loving; kind.

4. Unwilling to injure, pain, or the like; considerate; careful; — usually with *of* or *over.*

Tender of property. *Burke.*

5. Feeble from immaturity; immature; weak; as, *tender* crops; *tender* knowledge. "*Tender* of age." *Gower.*

6. Adapted to, or conducive to, a delicate, sensitive, or feeble constitution or character; gentle; not rough, harsh, or severe; as, *tender* breeding, culture, handling.

7. Very susceptible to any impression, emotion, or the like, esp. to pain; impressionable; sympathetic; as, a *tender* nerve; a *tender* conscience.

8. Delicate or soft in quality or tone; — said esp. of color, etc.; as, a *tender* light; flowers of *tender* blue.

A *tender* interfusion of violet and gold. *Shelley.*

9. Fragile or delicate, so as to be easily injured or affected; as, a woman's *tender* honor.

10. Apt to give pain unless gently handled; delicate; ticklish; as, a *tender* subject; also, *Dial.,* pathetic; touching; as, a *tender* sight.

11. Sensitive to injury; easily offended; touchy.

12. Careful in avoidance; wary; scrupulous; — usually with *of* or *over.*

Be *tender* of offending the Indians. *B. Franklin.*

13. *Obs.* **a** Slender; thin; tenuous. **b** Sensitive, keen, or the like, in registering impressions; as, a hound's *tender* scent; a *tender* balance. **c** Dear; precious. **d** *Scot.* Akin.

14. *Hort.* Incapable of resisting cold; not hardy.

15. *Naut.* Heeling over too easily when under sail; somewhat crank; — said of a vessel.

Syn. — Effeminate, soft, sensitive; softhearted, kind, humane, merciful, pitiful.

Ant. — Hardy, rugged; strong; hardened, indurated, callous; unfeeling; harsh, stern, rough.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

tender-bearded	tender-footed	tender-nosed
tender-bladed	tender-footedness	tender-personed
tender-bodied	tender-handed	tender-rooted
tender-boweled	tender-hoofed	tender-shelled
tender-colored	tender-hued	tender-skinned
tender-conscienced	tender-looking	tender-souled
tender-eared	tender-minded	tender-taken
tender-eyed	tender-mouthed	tender-tempered
tender-faced	tender-natured	tender-witted

ten'der, *v. t. & i.* To make or become tender; also, *Archaic & Dial.,* to regard or treat with tenderness.

ten'der, *n.* [From TENDER, *adj.,* cf. F. *tendre.*] **1.** Tenderness. *Obs.*

2. One that is tender.

tender annual. *Hort.* An annual not able to withstand cold, as the tomato, squash, etc., which are killed by the first real frost; — opposed to *hardy annual.*

ten'der-dy'ing, *adj.* Dying young. *Shak.*

ten'der-ee' (tĕn'dĕr-ē'), *n.* One to whom something is tendered.

tender emotion. The emotion felt by a parent or by a protector toward the child or the one protected. It is not identical with love, though it is often combined with love.

ten'der·er (tĕn'dĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who tenders.

ten'der·foot' (-fo̅o̅t'), *n.; pl.* -FEET (-fēt'). **1.** A newcomer in a comparatively rough or newly settled region, esp. when not inured to the hardship or rudeness of the life. *Orig. Western U. S.*

2. See BOY SCOUT.

— ten'der·foot', *adj.* — **ten'der·foot'ish** (-ĭsh), *adj.*

ten'der-fore'head·ed (-fôr'ĕd-ĕd; -ĭd-ĭd; 119), *adj.* Modest.

ten'der·ful (tĕn'dĕr-fo̅o̅l; f'l), *adj.* Full of tenderness. — **ten'der·ful·ly,** *adv. Both Rare.*

ten'der·heart' (-härt'), *n.* A tenderhearted person.

ten'der·heart'ed (66), *adj.* Easily moved to love, pity, or sorrow; susceptible to the softer passions or emotions; compassionate; impressionable. — **ten'der·heart'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **ten'der·heart'ed·ness,** *n.*

ten'der·ize (tĕn'dĕr-ĭz), *v. t.* To make tender.

ten'der·ling (tĕn'dĕr-lĭng), *n.* **1.** One made tender by coddling; a weakling; also, a little child.

2. One of the budding antlers of a deer.

ten'der·loin' (-loin'), *n.* **1.** A strip ot tender flesh on either side of the vertebral column, sold as a separate cut of beef and pork. It consists of the psoas muscles.

2. [*cap.*] In New York City, orig. the old twenty-ninth police precinct, west of Broadway between 23d and 42d streets, which afforded the police great opportunities for profit through conniving at vice and lawbreaking, one captain being reported to have said on being transferred there that whereas he had been eating chuck steak he would now eat tenderloin. Hence [*sometimes not cap.*], the region of a city which is the center of night life; a district largely devoted to vice and other forms of lawbreaking which encourage political or police corruption.

ten'der·loin', *v. t.* To make into a tenderloin.

ten'der·ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a tender manner; specif.: **a** Softly; gently. **b** With love, kindness, care, or other tender feeling. **c** Delicately; effeminately. **d** Cautiously.

ten'der·ness, *n.* Quality, state, or instance of being tender; softness; weakness; kindness; compassion; effeminacy; sensitiveness.

tender of amends. *Law.* An offer of satisfaction for a wrong or breach of contract, the effect of a sufficient tender being in general to stop the further accruing of interest and to impose on the plaintiff liability for subsequent costs in the action.

tender of issue. *Law.* A form of words in a pleading, by which a party offers to refer the question raised upon it to the appropriate mode of decision.

tender passion. Love.

ten'der-sid'ed (tĕn'dĕr-sīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119), *adj. Naut.* Tender. *Rare.*

ten'der·some (tĕn'dĕr-sŭm), *adj. & adv.* Tender; tenderly. *Dial. Eng.*

tender wool. Wool which wastes too heavily in combing or is too weak to stand the strain of combing.

tender years. Youth.

ten'di·nal (tĕn'dĭ-năl), *adj.* Also **ten·din'e·al** (tĕn-dĭn'ē-ăl). Tendinous. *Rare.*

tend'ing, *adj.* That tends. — **tend'ing·ly,** *adv.*

ten'di·nous (tĕn'dĭ-nŭs), *adj.* [F. *tendineux.*] **1.** Pertaining to a tendon; of the nature of a tendon.

2. Consisting of tendons; sinewy.

tendinous arch. *Anat.* A thickened fascial arch through which pass vessels or nerves or both, esp. that in the pelvic fascia giving origin to fibers of the levator ani.

tendinous ring of Zinn. *Anat.* A fibrous membrane surrounding the optic foramen and serving as a common origin for the rectus muscles of the eye.

‖**ten'do** (tĕn'dō), *n.; pl.* TENDINES (-dĭ·nēz). [NL.] *Anat.* A tendon.

tendo-. A combining form for *tendo,* equivalent to *teno-,* as in **ten'do·mu'coid, ten'do·plas'ty, ten'do·syn'o·vi'tis, ten'do·tome, ten·dot'o·my, ten'do·vag'i·ni'tis.**

‖**ten'do A·chil'lis** (ȧ-kĭl'ĭs). [NL.] Achilles' tendon.

‖**ten'do cal·ca'ne·us** (kăl·kā'nē-ŭs). [NL.] *Anat.* Achilles' tendon.

ten'don (tĕn'dŭn), *n.* [F. or ML.; F. *tendon,* fr. ML. *tendo,* fr. L. *tendere* to stretch, extend, after Gr. *tenōn* sinew, tendon, *teinein* to stretch. See THIN.] **1.** *Anat.* A tough cord or band of dense, specialized, regularly arranged, white fibrous connective tissue uniting a muscle with some other part and transmitting the force which the muscle exerts; a sinew. Tendons are continuous with the connective-tissue sheaths (epimysium and perimysium) of the muscle and, when inserted into a bone, with the periosteum of the bone. A very broad flat tendon is called an *aponeurosis.*

2. *Zool.* The frenulum of a moth.

ten'don·ous (tĕn'dŭn-ŭs), *adj.* Tendinous. *Rare.*

tendon reflex. *Physiol.* A kind of reflex act in which a muscle is made to contract by a blow upon its tendon. Its absence is generally a sign of disease. See KNEE JERK.

tendon sense. *Psychol. & Physiol.* A sense adjunct to the muscle sense, served by receptors on or near the tendons. Cf. KINESTHESIA.

‖**ten'do o'cu·li** (ŏk'ū-lī), ‖**ten'do pal'pe·bra'rum** (păl'pē-brā'rŭm; 79). [NL.] The medial tarsal ligament.

ten'dour, ten'door (tĕn'dōōr), *n.* [Also *tandour,* fr. F. *tandour,* fr. Ar. *tannūr,* fr. Aram. *tannūra,* fr. Assyr.-Bab. *tinūru* furnace.] A kind of table or seat with a brazier of coals under it, used to sit on in cold weather in the East.

ten'do·vag'i·nal (tĕn'dō-văj'ĭ·năl; -vā-jĭ'năl; -n'l), *adj.* [NL. *tendo-vaginalis.* See TENDON; VAGINAL.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to a tendon and its synovial sheath.

‖**ten'dre** (tän'dr'), *n.* [F.] A tender regard; love.

ten'dresse' (*as F.* tän'drĕs'), *n.* [F.] *Obs. as Eng.* **a** Tender feeling; fondness; also, expression of affection; love. **b** Solicitude; care. **c** Softness; delicacy.

ten'dril (tĕn'drĭl), *n.* [Shortened fr. F. *tendrillon,* fr. *tendron,* fr. *tendre* tender; hence, prop., the tender branch or sprig of a plant. See TENDER, *adj.;* cf. TENDRON.] **1.** *Bot.* A slender, leafless, spirally coiling and sensitive organ of climbing plants serving as a means of attachment to a supporting body or surface. Morphologically, a tendril may be a modified stem axis, as in the grapevine; an axillary branch, as in the passionflower; a stipule, as in *Smilax;* or a modified leaf, as in the pea. Tendrils commonly attach themselves by coiling around the support, afterward contracting by coiling in the reverse direction. In the Virginia creeper they also develop adhesive disks at the tips, which are very sensitive, a slight touch inducing a curvature.

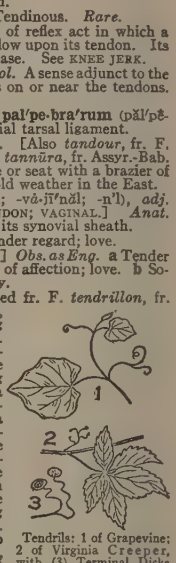

Tendrils: 1 of Grapevine; 2 of Virginia Creeper, with (3) Terminal Disks enlarged.

2. Something tendrillike; as: **a** A ringlet. **b** A fastening device that clings. **c** An influence that seems to cling.

ten'dril, *v. t. & i.* To curl like a tendril.

ten'dril, *adj.* Of, pert. to, or like a tendril; tendriled.

tendril climber. *Bot.* A plant which climbs by tendrils. — **ten'dril·climb'ing,** *adj.*

ten'driled, ten'drilled (tĕn'drĭld), *adj.* Having tendrils.

ten'dril·if'er·ous (tĕn'drĭl-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* Bearing tendrils.

ten'dril·ous (tĕn'drĭ-lŭs), *adj.* Tendriled; also, like a tendril.

ten'dron (tĕn'drŭn), *n.* [F. See TENDRIL.] **1.** A sprout, shoot, or bud. *Now Rare.*

2. A piece of tender cartilage from the bones situated at the extremity of a breast of veal.

ten'dry (-drĭ), *n.* A tender or tendering; an offer; *pl.,* tenets. *Obs.*

-tene (-tēn), *Biol.* A combining form from Greek *tainia,* a ribbon, denoting *a filament in a synaptic stage,* as in amphi*tene,* diplo*tene,* pachy*tene,* zygo*tene.*

ten'e·bra (tĕn'ē-brȧ), *n.* [L.] Darkness.

Ten'e·brae (-brē), *n.* [L., pl., darkness. See TENEBROUS.] *R.C.Ch.* The matins and lauds for the last three days of Holy Week, commemorating the sufferings and death of Christ, usually sung on the afternoon or evening of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, instead of on the following days.

ten'e·brif'ic (-brĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *tenebrae* darkness + *facere* to make.] Rendering dark or gloomy; loosely, tenebrous.

ten'e·brif'i·cate (-ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To make tenebrous.

te·neb'ri·on (tē-nĕb'rĭ·ŏn), *n.* [L. *tenebrio* a shunner of light, trickster; cf. F. *ténébrion* goblin.] A nocturnal spirit or prowler. *Obs.*

tend. + TEND, TENTH.

tend'a·ble, *adj.* Attentive. *Obs.*

tend'ence (tĕn'dĕns). Var. of TENDANCE.

tend'ence, *n.* = TENDENCY.

ten·den'cious, -cious·ly, -ciousness. Vars. of TENDENTIOUS, etc.

ten'der·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — **ten'der·a·bil'i·ty,** *n.* — **ten'der·a·bly,** *adv.*

ten'derd. Tendered. *Ref. Sp.*

ten'der-hef't'ed, *adj.* Tenderhearted. *Obs.*

ten'der·hook'. Var. of TENTER-HOOK.

ten'der·ish, *adj.* See -ISH. **ten'der-voiced',** *adj.* See VOICED.

ten'di·cle, *n.* [L. *tendicula.*] A noose; snare. *Obs.*

ten'di·ni'tis (tĕn'dĭ-nī'tĭs), *n.* [ML.] = TENONITIS.

ten'di·nous·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

tend'ment, *n.* Attendance; care. *Obs.*

ten'drac (tĕn'drăk). Var. of TENREC.

ten'dre. + TENDER, TINDER.

ten'drel, *n.* [Obs. var. of TENDRIL.] A young girl; a lass. *Obs.*

ten'dril·lar (-ĕr), *adj.* = TENDRILOUS.

ten'dril·ly (tĕn'drĭl-ĭ), *adj.* = TENDRILOUS.

tene. Var. of TEEN. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

tene. Obs. past part. of TAKE.

ten'e·bres, *n.* [OF. (F. *ténèbres*).] *Obs.* **a** Darkness; obscurity. **b** Tenebrae.

te·neb'ri·cose (tē-nĕb'rĭ·kōs), *adj.* [L. *tenebricosus.*] = TENEBROUS.

ten'e·brif'i·cous, *adj.* Tenebrific. *Obs.*

Te·neb'ri·on'i·dae (tĕ·nĕb'rĭ·ŏn'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *tenebrio, -onis*, one who loves darkness (cf. F. *ténébrion* a meal worm) + *-idae*.] *Zool.* A large family of heteromerous, firm-bodied, mostly dark-colored, vegetable-feeding beetles, esp. characteristic of arid regions and often with the hind wings vestigial and functionless. Their larvae are usually hard cylindrical worms. They are popularly called *darkling beetles*. **Te·neb'ri·o** (tĕ·nĕb'rĭ·ō), containing the meal worms, is the type genus. — **te·neb'ri·o·nid** (-ō·nĭd), *n. & adj.*

te·neb'ri·ous (tĕ·nĕb'rĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Tenebrous. — **te·neb'ri·ous·ly**, *adv.*

te·neb'ri·ty (tĕ·nĕb'rĭ·tĭ), *n.* Tenebrousness.

te·ne·brose (tĕn'ē·brōs; *see* -OSE), *adj.* Tenebrous.

‖**te'ne·bro'si** (tā'nā·brō'sē), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *tenebroso* somber.] In Italian painting, those artists who affect a very somber tone; — applied esp. to Caravaggio, Ribera, and their followers.

ten'e·brous (tĕn'ē·brŭs), *adj.* [OF. *tenebrus* (F. *ténébreux*), fr. L. *tenebrosus*, fr. *tenebrae* darkness. See TEMERITY.] Dark; gloomy; dusky; obscure; as, *tenebrous* cypress groves. — **ten'e·bros'i·ty** (-brŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **ten'e·brous·ly**, *adv.* — **ten'e·brous·ness**, *n.*

The most dark, *tenebrous* night. *J. Hall* (1565).

ten'e·ment (tĕn'ē·mĕnt), *n.* [OF., a holding, a fief (F. *tènement*), fr. ML. *tenementum*, fr. L. *tenere* to hold. See TENANT.] **1.** *Law.* Orig., that which is the subject of tenure; hence, land, or any of various forms of incorporeal property treated like land, held by a person of another, whatever the nature of the tenant's interest therein (whether an inheritable estate, an estate for life, or an estate for years), or held as owner. Also, specif., an estate of freehold, or frank tenement, in a corporeal or an incorporeal hereditament, as distinguished from a less estate, as an estate for a term of years. Among the common forms of tenement are houses, rents, commons, an office, an advowson, a franchise, a right of common, a peerage, etc.

The thing held is a *tenement*, the possessor of it a "tenant," and the manner of possession is called "tenure." *Blackstone.*

The doubts expressed by some modern lawyers as to whether a term of years is a *tenement* imply a conception of a metaphysical *tenement* which Bracton had not apprehended. *Pollock & Maitl.*

2. Hence: **a** A dwelling house; often specif.: (1) A rented house or one intended to be rented. (2) A tenement house (see below), esp. one of the poorer class. **b** An apartment, a suite or set of rooms, or a single room for use by one tenant or family. Cf. APARTMENT. **c** *Scot.* An edifice of several houses separately tenanted.

3. Dwelling; abode; habitation; hence, the body as the temporary abode of the soul.

ten'e·men'tal (-mĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a tenement; held by or leased to tenants.

ten'e·men'ta·ry (-tā·rĭ), *adj.* Consisting of tenements; tenemental.

ten'e·ment·er (tĕn'ē·mĕnt·ĕr), *n.* The tenant of a tenement.

tenement house. Commonly, a dwelling house erected or used for the purpose of being rented, esp. one divided into separate apartments, or tenements, for families. Often, esp. in reference to large cities, such a building occupied as dwellings by the poorer classes. Cf. APARTMENT HOUSE, 2d FLAT. Sometimes, as for building and sanitary purposes, what shall constitute a tenement has been prescribed by statute, as in New York and Pennsylvania. See *Citation. Tenement house* as used in a covenant (not to erect a tenement house) has been held not to include a modern high-class apartment house (82 *App. Div.* (N.Y. 1)). In the law no distinction is made between flat houses, apartment houses, and the poorest class of tenements popularly called "*tenement houses.*" They all have many parts used in common by the different families of occupants, and receive some quasi-public care and supervision. The definition of tenement house of the New York Tenement House Act (see *Cit.*) is a typical statutory definition.

A *tenement house* is any house or building, or portion thereof, which is rented, leased, let, or hired out to be occupied, or is occupied, as the home or residence of three families or more living independently of each other, and doing their cooking upon the premises, or by more than two families upon any floor, so living and cooking, but having a common right in the halls, stairways, yards, water-closets, or privies, or some of them. *N. Y. Tenement House Act*, c. 1 §§ 1 & 2.

ten'e·ment·ize (tĕn'ē·mĕnt·īz), *v. t.* To make over into tenements. — **ten'e·ment·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zăˈ-), *n.*

te·nen'das (tē·nĕn'dăs), *n.* [L., acc. pl. fem. See TENENDUM.] *Scots Law.* The tenendum of a deed.

te·nen'dum (tē·nĕn'dŭm), *n.; pl.* -DA (-dȧ). [L., fut. pass. part. of *tenere* to hold.] *Law.* The clause formerly used in deeds to designate the kind of tenure vested in the grantee; — so called from the distinguishing word, *tenendum* (in the Latin form), which was retained and annexed to the habendum after the clause was dropped, appearing as the words "to hold" in modern deeds. See HABENDUM.

ten'ent (tĕn'ĕnt), *n.* [L. *tenent* they hold.] A tenet. *Obs.*

ten'ent (tĕn'ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *tenens, -entis*, pres. part., holding.] *Zool.* Adapted for clinging. *Rare.*

ten'ent (tĕn'ĕnt). Var. of TENON.

ten'er·al (tĕn'ĕr·ăl), *adj.* [L. *tener, -eri*, tender, delicate.] *Zool.* Designating a state of the imago of insects immediately after molting, during which it is soft and immature in coloring.

‖**te'ne·ra·men'te** (tā'nā·rä·mĕn'tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Tenderly; — a direction.

Ten'er·iffe' (tĕn'ĕr·ĭf'; -ēf'), *n.* [From *Teneriffe*, better *Tenerife*, one of the Canary Islands.] A white wine. See CANARY, *n.*, 2.

Ten'er·iffe' lace. A needle-point lace made on the Canary Islands, and deriving its name from the island of Tenerife (see TENERIFFE), used chiefly as edging or insertion, and distinguished by wheel motifs.

te·nes'mus (tē·nĕz'mŭs; tē·nĕs'-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *teinesmos*, fr. *teinein* to stretch; cf. L. *tenesmo.*] *Med.* An urgent and distressing sensation, as if a discharge from the intestines or from the bladder must take place, although none can be effected; also, ineffectual and painful straining to cause such an evacuation. — **te·nes'mic** (-mĭk), *adj.*

ten'et (tĕn'ĕt; -ĭt; tē'nĕt; -nĭt; 119; 277), *n.* [L. *tenet* he holds, fr. *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE.] Any principle, dogma, belief, or doctrine, held as true, esp. by an organization; loosely, any opinion so held.

Syn. — See DOCTRINE.

ten'fold' (tĕn'fōld'), *adj.* **a** Ten times as much or as many; decuple; ten times repeated. **b** *Rare.* In ten folds. — **ten'fold'ness**, *n.*

ten'fold' (66), *adv.* To ten times as much or as many.

ten'fold', *v. t.* To increase tenfold.

ten'fold', *n.* An amount ten times as much or as many.

ten'-for'ties (tĕn'fôr'tĭz), *n. pl.* Certain United States five per cent bonds issued in 1864, which were redeemable at any time after ten years and payable at the end of forty years; — popularly so called.

ten'-gal'lon hat (tĕn'găl'ŭn). A large broad-brimmed cowboy's hat. *Western U. S.*

ten'ge·re' (tĕng'gē·rā'; tĕng'grē), *n.* [Turk.] Heavens; sky.

teng'er·ite (tĕng'ĕr·īt), *n.* [After C. *Tenger*, Sw. chemist.] *Mineral.* A mineral supposed to be a carbonate of yttrium, occurring in white powdery coatings.

Teng'ger·ese' (tĕng'gĕr·ēz'; -ēs'), *n. pl.* Also **Teng'gris** (tĕng'grĭs). A primitive tribe of mountaineers of eastern Java, near Tosari, who retain a form of animistic Hinduism.

ten'gu (tĕn'ngōō), *n.* [Jap.] *Japanese Folklore.* Any of certain malevolent winged beings with birdlike beaks; also, their chief, who has a long protruding nose, carries a feather fan, and wears a coronet. Hence, an arrogant person.

‖**te·nien'te** (tā·nyĕn'tā) *n.* [Sp.] Literally, one holding (as a substitute); of certain Spanish officials, a lieutenant; a deputy, in the Philippines, also, a municipal officer, the headman of a barrio.

Te·ni'no (tĕ·nē'nō), *n.* One of a tribe of Shahaptian Indians of northern Oregon, now on the Warm Springs reservation.

te·ni'o (tā·nē'ō), *n.* [Sp. *tenío, teníu*, fr. Araucan *thùniùn*, lit., to be pounded to pieces; with ref. to the medicinal bark.] A timber tree (*Weinmannia trichosperma*) of southern South America; also, its rosy-brown wood suggesting that of the sweet birch.

ten'line', *adj.* Composed of ten lines; specif., *Print.*, having the depth of ten lines of text type.

ten'man·tale' (tĕn'măn·tāl'), *n.* [ME. *ten manna tale*, lit., tale (number, reckoning) of ten men.] *Obs. exc. Hist.* In the parts of medieval England under Danish influence: **a** A tithing. **b** A land tax, or carucage.

ten'nant·ite (tĕn'ănt·īt), *n.* [After Smithson *Tennant* (1761–1815), Eng. chemist.] *Mineral.* A blackish lead-gray mineral, closely related to tetrahedrite, essentially of copper, arsenic, and sulphur ($Cu_3As_4S_7$).

ten'né (tĕn'ā), *n.* [MF. *tenné*, var. of *tanné*. See TAWNY.] **1.** *Her.* A tincture, rarely used, considered as an orange or bright brown; — usually represented in engravings by diagonal lines from sinister to dexter, crossed by vertical.

2. A brown, red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. TAWNY; COLOR.

ten'ner, ten'er (tĕn'ĕr), *n. Slang.* **a** A currency note or bill for ten dollars or pounds. **b** A prison sentence for ten years.

Ten'nes·se'an (tĕn'ē·sē'ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Tennessee. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Tennessee.

Ten'nes·see' war'bler (tĕn'ē·sē'; 66). A small, olive-green, white-breasted warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*) of eastern North America, nesting in the fur countries.

ten'nis (tĕn'ĭs), *n.* [ME. *tenys, tennes, tenetz, teneys*, prob. through F. (whence It. *tenes*, c. 1325) fr. Ar. *Tinnis*, a medieval town in Lower Egypt noted for its fabrics; — the early balls were made of light cloth.] **1.** An ancient and complicated game played with a ball, which is struck with a racket (in early times, with the palm of the hand), in an enclosed court, usually a covered building, of peculiar construction, there being used in play, besides a specially marked out floor with a net crossing it, the main walls, lower inner walls with sloping roof (penthouse), various openings, as the dedans, grille, and winning gallery, a projection in the main wall called the tambour, etc.; — now often called specifically *court tennis*. The ***service side*** is the part of the court between the net and the end wall beyond the dedans penthouse; the ***hazard side*** is the corresponding part opposite beyond the grille penthouse.

2. Short for LAWN TENNIS.

ten'nis, *v. t.* To drive backward and forward, as a ball in playing tennis. — *v. i.* To play tennis. *Both Obs.*

ten'nis, *adj.* Of or pertaining to, used in, or incurred in playing, tennis or lawn tennis; as, a *tennis* ball, court, etc.

Tennis Court Oath. = OATH OF THE TENNIS COURT.

tennis marker. A marker (sense 8).

tennis play. **a** Tennis or lawn tennis. **b** *Obs.* A tennis court. — **tennis player.** — **tennis playing.**

tennis racket. A racket (sense 1) used in tennis.

tennis shoe. A light-soled shoe worn in playing tennis and generally having rubber soles, but frequently made with taps or hemp soles.

ten'nis·y (tĕn'ĭs·ĭ), *adj.* Given to or suggestive of lawn tennis.

Ten·no' (tĕn·nō'), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap. *Tennō*.] Literally, Heavenly Sovereign; — the official designation of the Emperor of Japan, who is said to be a lineal descendant of Amaterasu of the Shinto mythology. There have been 124 tenno, exclusive of the five of the northern court during the period 1331–1392. Cf. AMATERASU, MIKADO.

Ten'ny·so'ni·an (tĕn'ĭ·sō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Alfred (Lord) Tennyson, the English poet (1809–92), or his writings; having characteristics like those of his poetry. — *n.* A student or imitator of Tennyson's writings.

Ten'ny·so'ni·an·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Also **Ten'ny·son·ism** (tĕn'ĭ·sŭn·ĭz'm). A trait or mannerism suggestive of Tennyson's style.

ten'o- (tĕn'ō-), **ten-.** A combining form from Greek *tenōn*, a tendon, equivalent to *tenonto-*, as in *tenotomy* and the following, the meanings of which can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

tenodesis	**tenomyotomy**	**tenorrhaphy**
tenodynia	**tenophony**	**tenostosis**
tenography	**tenophyte**	**tenosuture**
tenology	**tenoplastic**	**tenotome**
tenomyoplasty	**tenoplasty**	**tenovaginitis**

Te·noch'ti·tlan' (tā·nōch'tē·tlăn'), *n.* The ancient name of Mexico City, which with Texcoco and Tlacopan formed the Aztec confederacy, and became the capital of the Aztec Empire. Cf. AZTEC.

ten'on (tĕn'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. *tenir* to hold. See TENABLE.] *Carp. & Join.* A projecting member left by cutting away the wood around it for insertion into a mortise to make a joint, esp. one passing entirely through the piece in which the mortise is cut. Cf. TUSK, TENON. See MORTISE, *Illust.*

ten'on, *v. t. & i.*; TEN'ONED (-ŭnd); TEN'ON·ING. **1.** To cut or fit for insertion into a mortise, as the end of a timber.

2. To unite by or as by a tenon.

ten'on. Var. of TENDON. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tenon auger. A hollow auger for forming tenons on the ends of spokes.

ten'o·nec'to·my (tĕn'ō·nĕk'tō·mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *tenōn* tendon + *-ectomy*.] Surgical removal of a tendon or part of one.

ten'on·er (tĕn'ŭn·ĕr), *n.* A workman or machine that tenons.

Te·no'ni·an (tē·nō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* *Anat.* Discovered or described by J. R. Tenon (1724–1816), a French anatomist, as in ***Tenonian capsule***, Tenon's capsule.

ten'o·ni'tis (tĕn'ō·nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *ten-* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of a tendon.

tenon saw. A fine-toothed backsaw, for cutting tenons, dovetails, etc.

Te·non's' cap'sule (tē·nôNz'). [See TENONIAN.] *Anat.* A thin connective-tissue membrane insheathing the eyeball behind the conjunctiva. The lymph space between it and the sclerotic coat, ***Tenon's space***, is traversed by delicate reticular tissue and by the optic nerve and ocular muscles.

tenont-. = TENONTO- (which see), as in:

tenontagra, tenontitis, tenontodynia.

te·non'to- (tē·nŏn'tō-), **tenont-.** *Med.* A combining form, Greek *tenonto-, tenont-*, from *tenōn, tenontos*, meaning *a tendon*, as in *tenontology*. For words below see the word or element with which *tenonto-* is combined.

tenontography	**tenontomyoplasty**	**tenontoplasty**
tenontolemmitis	**tenontomyotomy**	**tenontothecitis**
tenontology	**tenontophyma**	**tenontotomy**

tenon tooth. See SAW, *n.*, *Illust.*

ten'or (tĕn'ĕr), *n.* [Corrupt. of *tenon*.] A tenon. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

ten'or (tĕn'ĕr), *n.* [OF. *tenour* (F. *teneur*), fr. L. *tenor*, fr. *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE; cf. TENURE.] **1.** A holding on in a continuous course; general tendency or direction; course; procedure; trend.

They kept the noiseless *tenor* of their way. *Gray.*

2. That course of thought which holds on through a discourse, writing, or the like; the general drift of thought; purport; intent; drift; as, the *tenor* of a speech.

Does not the whole *tenor* of the divine law positively require humility and meekness to all men? *Sprat.*

3. Stamp; character; nature; habitual condition.

This success would look like chance, if it were not perpetual, and always of the same *tenor*. *Dryden.*

4. *Finance.* The time between the date of issue of a note or bond, or the date of acceptance of a draft, and the maturity date. Cf. USANCE, *n.*, 3.

5. *Law.* An exact copy of a writing, set forth in the words and figures of it; a transcript.

6. *Mining.* The percentage or average amount of metal or mineral in an ore, a concentrate, tailing, or the like.

7. [OF. *tenour* (F. *ténor*, fr. It. *tenore*), fr. L. *tenor* a holding; — so called because the tenor voice took and held the principal part, the cantus firmus or plain song, to which the other voices supplied a harmony above and below.] *Music.* **a** The highest male voice (except the falsetto), having a compass between about c and c″ (see 4th PITCH, 19). A ***lyric tenor*** is a light, high voice with an upward compass to at least c″. A ***dramatic tenor*** is a full, powerful voice of a lower compass than the preceding, and with a quality approaching that of the baritone. **b** Hence, the part in the harmony adapted to this voice; the second (reckoning from the bass) of the four voice parts, and originally the air, to which the other parts were auxiliary. **c** A person who sings the tenor, or the instrument that plays it, as the viola. **d** *Medieval Music.* (1) The fermata or pause on a final note. (2) The compass or ambitus of a mode. (3) The repercussion or dominant of a mode. **e** See CHANGE RINGING.

Syn. — See TENDENCY.

ten'or, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or adapted to, the tenor (esp. voice or part); as, *tenor* singer, quality, or solo; intermediate in size and compass between the bass and alto of its kind; — of an instrument; as, *tenor* banjo, bassoon, drum, or horn.

ten'or, *v. i.* To sing tenor.

tenor behind. See CHANGE RINGING.

tenor clef. See CLEF.

tenor covering. See CHANGE RINGING.

‖**te·no're** (tā·nō'rā), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A tenor (sense 7); as: ‖***te·no're buf'fo*** (bōōf'fō), a tenor who sings comic roles; ‖***te·no're leg·gie'ro*** (lĕd·jā'rō) or ***di gra'si·a*** (dē grä'tsē·ä), a lyric tenor; ‖***te·no're pri'mo*** (prē'mō), first tenor; ‖***te·no're ro·bus'to*** (rō·bōōs'tō) or ***di for'za*** (dē fôr'tsä), a dramatic tenor; ‖***te·no're se·con'do*** (sä·kōn'-dō), second tenor.

‖**te·no·ri'no** (tā'nō·rē'nō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* Dim. of TENORE; sometimes, a castrato.

ten'or·ist (tĕn'ĕr·ĭst), *n.* One who sings tenor or plays a tenor instrument.

ten'o·rite (tĕn'ō·rīt), *n.* [After G. *Tenore* of Naples.] *Mineral.* Native cupric oxide, CuO, occurring in minute steel-gray or iron-gray scales or black earthy masses. Cf. MELACONITE.

tenor octave. *Music.* A small octave. See PITCH. *Illust.*

ten'o·roon' (tĕn'ō·rōōn'), *n.* [It. *tenorone*, aug. of *tenore* tenor.] *Music.* **a** An oboe di caccia. **b** An incomplete stop found in some old organs.

tenor violin. **a** = VIOLA **a**. **b** (1) *Obs.* Any of several instruments, intermediate between the viola and the violoncello. (2) Specif., a violotta.

ten'o·si'tis (tĕn'ō·sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *teno-* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of a tendon.

te·not'o·my (tē·nŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*teno-* + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* The division of a tendon, or the act of dividing a tendon. — **te·not'o·mist** (-mĭst), *n.* — **te·not'o·mize** (-mīz), *v. t. & i.*

ten'pence (tĕn'pĕns), *n.* The sum or value of, or a coin worth, ten pennies.

ten'pen'ny (tĕn'pĕn'ĭ; -pĕn·ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Valued or sold at tenpence; as, a *tenpenny* cake. See PENNY, *n.*, 1.

2. (*pron.* tĕn'pĕn'ĭ) Specif., designating a size of nails. See -PENNY.

ten'pen'ny, *n.* **1.** A tenpenny coin or nail.

2. A child's reader formerly costing tenpence. *Scot.*

Ten Perfections. *Buddhism.* The virtues which a bodhisattva must exhibit to the highest degree to attain to Buddhahood. They are charity, good conduct, equanimity, energy, concentration in trance, discrimination, the use of convenient means, resolution (in fulfillment of vows), strength, and intelligence.

ten'pin' (tĕn'pĭn'), *n.* One of the pins used in tenpins.

ten'pins' (tĕn'pĭnz'), *n.* A game played, usually on a bowling alley, with ten wooden pins, usually arranged to form a triangle, at which a ball is bowled. In ***American tenpins***, the pins are 15 inches high, with a maximum circumference of 15 inches, and the balls may not exceed 27 inches in cir-

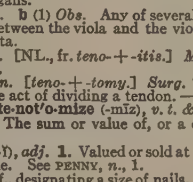

Arrangement of the Spots on which the Pins are placed in Tenpins.

te·nec'to·my (tē·nĕk'tō·mĭ), *n.* = TENONECTOMY.

tener. † TENNER, TENOR, TENURE.

te·ner'i·ty (tē·nĕr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *teneritas*. See TENDER, *adj.*] Tenderness. *Obs.*

‖**te·nez'** (tē·nā'). [F.] Lit., take it; as *interj.*, listen; see.

teng (tĕng). Dial. Eng. var. of TANG, a prong, etc.

teng, *n. sing. & pl.* [Burmese.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

ten'-gauge', *adj. Firearms.* See GAUGE, *n.*, 9.

te'ni·a (tē'nĭ·ȧ), **te'ni·a·cid'al, te'ni·a·cide', te'ni·a·fuge', te'ni·al, te·ni'a·sis, te'ni·cide, te'ni·fuge,** etc. Vars. of TAENIA, etc.

ten'i·ble, *adj.* = TENABLE.

ten'i·fy, *v. i.* [See TENUOUS; -FY.] To make tenuous. *Obs.*

te'ni·o·glos'sate, ten'i·oid, etc. Vars. of TAENIOGLOSSATE, TAENIOID, etc.

ten'-knot'ter, *n.* See -KNOTTER.

ten'ner. † TENDOUR, TENOR.

Ten'nes·see'an. Var. of TENNESSEAN.

ten'ney, ten'ny. Vars. of TENNÉ.

ten'nis·dom, *n.* See -DOM.

ten'o·nos·to'sis (tĕn'ō·nŏs·tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] = TENOSTOSIS.

ten'or. † TENURE. [TENORIST.]

ten'or·is'ter (tĕn'ĕr·ĭs'tĕr), *n.* = **ten'or·less,** *adj.* See -LESS.

ten'our. † TENOR, TENURE.

cumference or 16 pounds in weight. Each player has ten frames, or innings, bowling two balls in each frame. If all of the pins are knocked down by the first ball, it is a ***strike***, if by the second, or first and second, it is a ***spare***, and the player may add to the 10 thus scored whatever he may score on his next ball, or, in the case of a strike, his next two balls. With three successive strikes it is possible to score a maximum of 30 in one frame, 20 being the maximum that can be scored for a spare. The highest possible score for a game is 300. Cf. CANDLEPINS, NINEPINS.

ten′-point′, 10-point (tĕn′point′), *n.* *Print.* See TYPE, *n.*, 17.

ten′-pound′er (-poun′dĕr), *n.* **1.** Any large oceanic tarponlike fish of the genus *Elops*, esp. *Elops saurus* of the tropical Atlantic. See 2d AWA **b**.
2. Anything that weighs ten pounds.
3. A cannon firing a missile that weighs ten pounds.
4. One having the value of ten pounds; as: **a** See 1st POUNDER, 3. **b** *Brit.* A voter occupying property valued at ten pounds' annual income.

Ten Princes, The. The heroes of a Sanskrit prose romance by Dandin (about 6th century A.D.).

ten′rec (tĕn′rĕk), **ten′drac** (-drăk), *n.* [F. *tanrac, tanrec, tenrec, tandrec*, fr. Malagasy *tàndraka, trândraka.*] **a** Any of several mammals, some spiny, of the order Insectivora and family Tenrecidae (syn. *Centetidae*) of Madagascar; esp., a common tailless species (*Tenrec ecaudatus*). When young, it has longitudinal rows of white spines along the back. It feeds chiefly on earthworms. It is very prolific. **b** [*cap.*] The typical genus of tenrecs. Syn. *Centetes.*

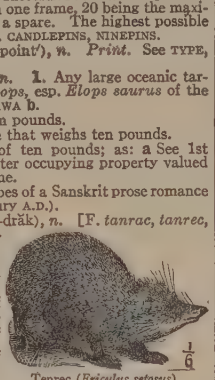
Tenrec (*Ericulus setosus*).

Ten·rec′i·dae (tĕn·rĕs′ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A family consisting of the tenrecs and a few allies. Syn. *Centetidae.*

tense (tĕns; 232), *n.* [OF. *tens* (F. *temps*), fr. L. *tempus* time, tense. See TEMPORAL pert. to time.] **1.** Time. *Obs.*
2. *Gram.* Distinctive form in a verb for the expression of distinctions as to time; the modification of verbal forms to express such distinctions for the action or occurrence signified; an inflectional form or phrase thus expressive of a time distinction. Tense forms are called *point tenses* when they express the action simply as falling at past, present, or future times (*wrote, writes, will write*); they are called *durative tenses* when they express aspects of duration, as the continuance of the act or its completion (*am writing, have written*). See PROGRESSIVE, PERFECT.

tense, *adj.*; TENS′ER (tĕn′sĕr); TENS′EST. [L. *tensus*, past part. of *tendere* to stretch. See TEND to move; cf. TOISE.] **1.** Stretched tight; strained to stiffness; rigid; as, a *tense* fiber, pulse; — opposed to *flaccid, relaxed.*
2. Feeling or evincing nervous tension; mentally strained or high-strung; as, *tense* anxiety.
3. *Phonet.* Uttered with the tongue and associated muscles in a relatively tense state, as ē, ōō contrasted with ĭ ŏŏ; narrow. Cf. LAX, *adj.*, 5, and see *Pron.* § 33.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
tense-drawn, tense-eyed, tense-fibered.
Syn. — TENSE, INTENSE, INTENT, RAPT. That is TENSE (both lit. and fig.) which is tightly stretched or under severe strain; as, "faces . . . delicately tinted . . . under the *tense* silk of parasols" (*H. James*); "Just as a bicycle chain may be too tight, so may one's carefulness and conscientiousness be so *tense* as to hinder the running of one's mind" (*W. James*); "Help him to unbend his too *tense* thought" (*M. Arnold*); "the group of [Poe's] tales . . . with their blazing vividness and *tense* compactness of substance" (*J. M. Robertson*), INTENSE implies extreme, sometimes excessive, strength, depth, acuteness, concentration, susceptibility, and the like; as, "the *intense*, clear, star-sown vault of heaven" (*M. Arnold*); "He was in such an *intense* mood that humor was entirely barred out" (*Mary Wilkins*); "for the *intense* Dante is *intense* in all things" (*Carlyle*); "Poetry should be memorable and emphatic, *intense* and soon over" (*Bagehot*). INTENT (the doublet of *intense*) applies esp. to faculties that are on the stretch or eagerly bent on something; RAPT, as here compared, implies extreme intentness, in which one is, as it were, taken out of oneself; as, "persons whose hearts are wholly bent toward pleasure, or *intent* upon gain" (*Spectator*); "She had sometimes an *intent*, considering, wise look" (*M. Hewlett*); "He [Tennyson] said that scarce any man's face could look so grave and *rapt* as a baby's could at times" (*E. FitzGerald*). Cf. RIGID, STIFF, ABSORBED.
Ant. — Loose, slack, lax, relaxed.
— **tense′ly,** *adv.* — **tense′ness,** *n.*

tense (tĕns), *v. t. & i.*; TENSED (tĕnst); TENS′ING (tĕn′sĭng). To make or become tense, as tendons or muscles.

tense auxiliary. See AUXILIARY VERB.

tense phrase. *Gram.* See VERB PHRASE.

ten′si·ble (tĕn′sĭ·b'l), *adj.* [ML. *tensibilis.* See TENSE, *adj.*] Capable of being extended; tensile. — **ten′si·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), **ten′si·ble·ness,** *n.* — **ten′si·bly,** *adv.*

ten′si·fy (tĕn′sĭ·fī), *v. t.* To make tense.

ten′sile (-sĭl; *see* -ILE), *adj.* [NL. *tensilis.* See TENSE, *adj.*] **1.** Capable of tension; ductile; tensible.
2. Of or pertaining to tension; as, *tensile* strength.
— **ten′sile·ly,** *adv.* — **ten′sile·ness,** *n.* — **ten·sil′i·ty** (tĕn·sĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

ten′sile, *v. t.* To make tensile. *Rare.*

tensile strength. *Physics.* Resistance to rupture; cohesiveness; specif., the greatest longitudinal stress a substance can bear without tearing asunder, usually expressed with reference to a unit area of cross section, as the number of pounds per square inch, or kilograms per square centimeter, necessary to produce rupture.

ten·sim′e·ter (tĕn·sĭm′ē·tĕr), *n.* [*tension* + *-meter.*] Instrument for measuring gaseous tension; manometer.

ten′si·om′e·ter (tĕn′sĭ·ŏm′ē·tĕr), *n.* *Mach.* A device for determining tension, as the surface tension of water, or tautness, as in the wires of an airplane.

ten′sion (tĕn′shŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *tension*, fr. L. *tensio*, fr. *tendere, tensum*, to stretch. See TENSE, *adj.*] **1.** Act of stretching, straining, or tensing; state or degree of being stretched or strained to stiffness; as, the *tension* of the muscles.
2. Hence: **a** Mental strain; intensity of feeling or effort. **b** Nervous discontent and anxiety.
3. A strained condition of relations, as between nations, individuals, or groups.
4. A device to produce a desired tension, or pull, as in a sewing machine or a loom.
5. *Elec.* **a** The quality in consequence of which an electric charge tends to discharge itself, as into the air by a spark, or to pass from a body of greater to one of less electrical potential. It varies as the square of the quantity of electricity upon a given area. **b** Potential.
6. *Mech.* A force (either of two balancing forces) causing, or tending to cause, extension. It is measured usually per unit area of cross section; — the converse of *pressure.* **b** The stress or condition due to these forces in the body or part on which they act. **c** Erron., pressure.
7. *Med. & Psychol.* **a** Strain or pressure; as, arterial *tension.* **b** The feeling of muscular tenseness or of expectancy. **c** Unrest and striving due to inner physiological causes.

ten′sion (tĕn′shŭn), *v. t.*; TEN′SIONED (-shŭnd); TEN′SIONING. **1.** To subject to tension.
2. To tighten to the desired degree, as warp yarns on a loom.

‖**ten′sion′** (tăN′syôN′), *n.* [F.] *Phonet.* On-glide; closure.

ten′sion·al (tĕn′shŭn·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to tension; resulting from stretching; as, *tensional* strain.

tension carriage. *Mach.* A carriage, running on a rail or rails, supporting one wheel of an endless-rope system for power transmission and pulled back so as to regulate the tension on the driving rope.

tension element. *Kinematics.* A flexible link for transmitting tension only, as an endless belt with its pulleys. Cf. PRESSURE ELEMENT.

tension line. A tension zone.

tension pulley. *Mach.* A pulley over which a belt is caused to pass in order to keep it taut.

tension rod. *Engin.* A metal rod used as a tension member.

tension roller. *Mach.* A tightening roller for a belt.

tension zone. *Biogeog.* A zone between two competing plant or animal societies which is usually invaded by pioneers from both.

ten′si·ty (tĕn′sĭ·tĭ), *n.* Tenseness.

ten′sive (tĕn′sĭv), *adj.* [F. *tensif.* See TENSE, *adj.*] Tending to or causing tension.

ten′some (tĕn′sŭm), *adj.* Consisting of ten. — *n.* A company of ten. *Both Scot.*

ten′son (tĕn′sŏn), *n.* [F., lit., strife, fr. L. *tensio*, fr. *tendere, tentum*, to stretch, strive. See TEND to move; cf. CONTENTION.] *Provençal Lit.* A kind of lyric representing a more or less serious dispute, usually between two interlocutors, in alternating stanzas, on some question, esp. one concerning love. Cf. PARTIMEN, DÉBAT.

ten′sor (tĕn′sĕr), *n.* [OF. *tense* protection.] A noncitizen resident licensed as a tradesman. *Obs. exc. Hist.* — **ten′sor·ship,** *n.* *Obs.*

ten′sor (-sôr; -sĕr), *n.* [NL. See TENSION.] **1.** *Anat.* A muscle that stretches a part, or renders it tense.
2. *Geom.* **a** See QUATERNION, 5. **b** A generalized concept of a vector, or vector quantity, requiring for its description more than three components, as the six tensor components by which a strain in a stretched wire may be described as opposed to the three vector components by which a force is described with reference to three orthogonal axes. It is a set of n^r ordered functions of the co-ordinates of an arbitrary point in space of n dimensions which is transformed linearly and homogeneously, according to certain rules, when a transformation of co-ordinates is made. Tensors are called ***covariant, contravariant*** or ***mixed*** according to the law of transformation and the number r is called the rank of the tensor. When a transformation from co-ordinates x to co-ordinates y is made the formulas for a covariant tensor of rank two, for example, are $Y_{pq} = \sum_{\alpha,\beta} X_{\alpha\beta} \frac{\partial x_\alpha}{\partial y_p} \frac{\partial x_\beta}{\partial y_q}$ while those for a contravariant tensor are $Y^{pq} = \sum_{\alpha\beta} X^{\alpha\beta} \frac{\partial y_p}{\partial x_\alpha} \frac{\partial y_q}{\partial x_\beta}$. The components of a covariant tensor are denoted by labels attached as subscripts and of a contravariant tensor by labels attached as superscripts; as X_{rs} (read X subscript r, s) and X^{rs} (read X superscript r, s). The n differentials dx^r of the co-ordinates of a point on a curve constitute a contravariant tensor of rank 1 while the n derivatives, $\frac{\partial\theta}{\partial x_r}$, of a scalar point function θ with respect to the co-ordinates constitute a covariant tensor of rank one. When all the functions which constitute a tensor have the value zero the tensor is said to be zero, and when a tensor is zero in one co-ordinate system it is zero in all. This is a property of decisive significance for the mathematical development of the generalized theory of relativity. Cf. ALTERNATING TENSOR, COVARIANT TENSOR, CONTRAVARIANT TENSOR, FUNDAMENTAL TENSOR. For *curvature tensor*, see CHRISTOFFEL SYMBOLS.
3. That which produces tension.

‖**ten′sor fa′sci·ae la′tae** (tĕn′sôr făs′ĭ·ē lā′tē). Also ‖**ten′sor fa′sci·ae fe′mo·ris** (fĕm′ō·rĭs). [NL. See FASCIA.] *Anat.* A muscle arising from the anterior part of the outer edge of the crest of the ilium and inserted into the fascia lata of the outer side of the thigh.

‖**ten′sor pa·la′ti** (pə·lā′tī). [NL.] *Anat.* The tensor veli palatini.

‖**ten′sor tar′si** (tär′sī). [NL.] *Anat.* A small muscle extending between the orbital surface of the lachrymal bone and the inner part of the tarsal plates.

‖**ten′sor tym′pa·ni** (tĭm′pə·nī). [NL.] *Anat.* A small muscle in a bony canal just above the Eustachian tube, attached by a long tendon to the manubrium of the malleus near its base. It serves to adjust the tension of the tympanic membrane.

‖**ten′sor ve′li pa′la·ti′ni** (vē′lī păl′ə·tī′nī). [NL. See VELUM; PALATE.] *Anat.* A muscle inserted into the hard and soft palate, arising from the scaphoid fossa and angular spine of the sphenoid bone and from the lateral cartilaginous lamina of the Eustachian tube. It renders the soft palate tense, and is said to dilate the Eustachian tube.

ten′-spot′ (tĕn′spŏt′), *n.* *Slang.* **a** A ten-dollar bill. **b** A playing card with ten pips.

ten′-strike′ (-strīk′), *n.* *U. S.* **a** *Tenpins.* A strike. **b** *Colloq.* Any successful and decisive stroke or act. — **ten′-striker** (-strīk′ĕr), *n.* *Slang, U. S.*

tent (tĕnt), *n.* [OF. *tente*, fr. L. *tenta*, fem. of *tentus* stretched out, past part. of *tendere, tentum*, to stretch; cf. ML. *tenta, tentum*, tent. See TEND to move; cf. TENT of lint.] **1.** A portable lodge of skins, canvas, or strong cloth, stretched and sustained by poles, used for shelter, esp. by soldiers in camp. Common varieties are: ***A tent***, a tent whose sides slope unbrokenly from the ridgepole to the ground, the ends, usually closed by flaps, having the form of an A without the crossbar; ***bell tent***, a tent of circular ground plan and a central pole, the sides sometimes being extended by a hoop; ***fly tent***, any tent having a fly (see 2d FLY, 4 **b**); ***shelter tent***, (1) a small A tent, usually two or more pieces of waterproof cotton duck, fixed for buttoning or tying, with accessory cords and poles, each soldier to be sheltered carrying some portion, — called also ***dog tent*** in soldiers' slang; or (2) a tent erected with two poles and a ridge rope, the roof sloping to the rear only, often with a perpendicular drop, the sides being perpendicular and the front closed by a hanging flap, which can be raised as an awning; ***Sibley tent***, a tent of conical shape, sometimes with a perpendicular drop near the bottom (erected on a tripod and having a ventilating device at the top, which permits of a fire being built in the center), — formerly used in the United States Army; ***wall tent***, a tent with sides whose lower parts drop perpendicularly.
2. The occupants of a tent (sense 1).
3. A thing like or likened to a tent (sense 1); as: **a** A hut **b** *Scot.* A wooden pulpit for open-air preaching. **c** The web of a tent caterpillar. **d** *Med.* A tentlike screen for retaining vapors during administration. **e** *Photog.* A box used as a portable darkroom.
4. Figuratively, abode; habitation.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

tent-clad	**tent-fashion,** *adj. & adv.*	**tent pole**
tent-dotted	**tentmate**	**tent-sheltered**
tent-dwelling, *adj.*	**tent pin**	**tent stake**

— ***to your tents, O Israel!*** A rallying cry for a revolt. (1 *Kings* xii, 16).

tent, *v. i.* To lodge in or as in a tent. — *v. t.* Orig., to pitch (a tent); now, to lodge in tents; also, to cover with or as with a tent.

tent, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or used in a tent or tents; dwelling in tents.

tent, *n.* [OF. *tente.* See TENT to probe.] *Surg.* **a** *Obs.* A probe for searching a wound. **b** A roll of lint or linen, or a conical or cylindrical piece of sponge or other absorbent, used chiefly to dilate a natural canal, to keep open the orifice of a wound, or to absorb discharges.

tent, *v. t.*; TENT′ED; TENT′ING. [OF. *tenter.* See TEMPT.]
1. *Obs.* **a** To test. **b** To tempt.
2. **a** *Obs.* To probe, as a wound. **b** To keep open with a tent; as, to *tent* a wound.

tent, *n.* [Aphetic for ATTENT, *n.*, INTENT, *n.*] Attention; heed; care. *Now Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tent, *v. t.* [ME. *tenten.* Cf. TENT attention, TEND to attend.] *Now Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To attend to; care for; watch over or for; tend. **b** To observe; heed. **c** To prevent; hinder; stop. **d** To show; teach. — *v. i.* To take heed; beware.

tent, *adj.* Attentive; intent. *Scot. Rare.*

tent, *v. t.* [Var. of TEND.] To proffer; tender. — *v. i.* To tend; direct itself. *Both Obs.*

tent (tĕnt), *n.* [Sp. *tinto*, prop., deep-colored, fr. L. *tinctus*, past part. See TINGE; cf. TINT, TINTO.] A sweet deep-red wine, made chiefly in the vicinity of Rota, near Cádiz, Spain.

tent, *n.* [See 2d TENTER.] Formerly, a stretching frame, esp. for embroidery.

tent. Var. of TENTH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

ten′a·bil′i·ty (tĕn′tə·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Temptability.

ten′ta·cle (tĕn′tə·k'l; -tĭ·k'l), *n.* [NL. *tentaculum*, fr. L. *tentare* to handle, feel. See TEMPT.] **1.** Any of various elongate, flexible, simple or branched processes, usually tactile or prehensile in function or both (but sometimes with other functions, as respiration or locomotion), borne by animals generally on the head, or about the mouth. The structures so termed in different groups of animals are often not at all homologous. Examples are: The arms of cephalopods, crinoids, and polyps; the fleshy processes (sometimes bearing eyes) on the head of gastropod mollusks and many worms; the threadlike processes bearing stinging cells which depend from the margin of the umbrella of many jellyfishes; the tubular suctorial process of infusorians of the group Suctoria; the numerous small ciliated processes borne on the arms of brachiopods or the lophophore of bryozoans, etc.
2. Anything tentaclelike; as: **a** Figuratively, a tendril; a feeler. **b** *Bot.* Any irritable hair or emergence, as the gland-tipped insect-catching hairs on the leaves of the sundew; also, a tentaculum.
— **ten′ta·cled** (-k'ld), *adj.* — **ten·tac′u·lar** (tĕn·tăk′ū·lĕr), *adj.*

Ten·tac′u·la′ta (tĕn·tăk′ū·lā′tə), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* **a** A class of ctenophores having tentacles retractile into sheaths. These retractile tentacles may be long and pinnate (Cydippida, Platyctenea), small and unbranched (Cestida), or present only in the immature stage (Lobata). **b** The Pelmatozoa. — **ten·tac′u·late** (tĕn·tăk′ū·lāt), *adj.* — **ten·tac′u·lat′ed** (-lāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.*

tentaculi-. Comb. form for *tentaculum*, as in: **tentaculiferous, tentaculiform, tentaculigerous.**

Ten·tac′u·lif′er·a (tĕn·tăk′ū·]ĭf′ĕr·ə), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *tentaculum* + L. *ferre* to bear.] **1.** *Zool.* Syn. of SUCTORIA **a** (subclass of protozoans).
2. *Zool. & Paleontol.* Synonym of TETRABRANCHIA.

Ten·tac′u·li′tes (-lĭ′tēz), *n.* [NL.] *Paleontol.* A genus of small conical fossil shells, supposed to be of annelids or pteropods, found abundantly in some Paleozoic rocks. It is often made the type of a family, **Ten·tac′u·lit′i·dae** (-lĭt′ĭ·dē). — **ten·tac′u·lite** (-tăk′ū·līt), *n.*

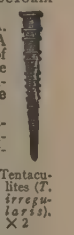
Tentaculites (*T. irregularis*). × 2

ten·tac′u·lo·cyst′ (tĕn·tăk′ū·lō·sĭst′), *n.* [*tentaculum* + *-cyst.*] *Zool.* One of the sense organs situated on the margin of the umbrella of many jellyfishes. They each consist of a greatly modified and reduced tentacle containing a cavity with lithites, and are often sunk in a pit or enclosed in a pouch.

ten·tac′u·loid (-loid), *adj.* [*tentaculum* + *-oid.*] Tentaclelike. — *n.* *Bot.* One of the tentaclelike protuberances through the perigloea, in certain diatoms.

ten·tac′u·lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -ULA (-lə). [NL. See TENTACLE.] **1.** *Zool.* **a** A tentacle. **b** A vibrissa.
2. *Bot.* A hapteron, or holdfast.

tent′age (tĕn′tĭj), *n.* [From TENT a shelter.] Tents collectively; also, tenting.

ten·ta′men (tĕn·tā′mĕn), *n.* [L.] Attempt; experimental trial.

ten·ta′tion (tĕn·tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *tentatio.* See TEMPTATION.] **1.** Tentamen. *Obs.*
2. *Mech.* A mode of adjusting or operating by successive steps, trials, or experiments.

‖**ten′ta′tion′** (tăN′tä′syôN′), *n.* [F.] Temptation; *pl.* specif., esp. in art, temptations of St. Anthony.

ten′ta·tive (tĕn′tə·tĭv), *adj.* [ML. *tentativus*, fr. L. *tentare* to try. See TEMPT.] **1.** Of the nature of an attempt, experiment, or hypothesis to which one is not finally committed; as, primitive *tentative* men; offered or undertaken provisionally; as, *tentative* theories, interpretations.

2. Making trial; testing. *Browning.*
Syn. — See PROVISIONAL.
Ant. — Definite, final, conclusive.
— **ten'ta·tive·ly,** *adv.* — **ten'ta·tive·ness,** *n.*
ten'ta·tive (tĕn'tȧ·tĭv), *n.* [F.] A tentative undertaking, experiment, or offer; also, experimentation.
tent bed. a A bed for use in a tent. b A field bed.
tent caterpillar. Any of several species of gregarious caterpillars which construct on trees large silken webs into which they retreat when at rest. The commonest American species is the larva of a moth *Malacosoma americanum*, the ***apple-tree tent caterpillar*** found on the wild cherry and some fruit trees. The ***forest tent caterpillar*** (*M. disstrium*) feeds on various forest trees.

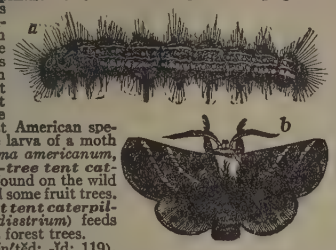

Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma americanum*). *a* Larva; *b* Adult Moth. Both nat. size.

tent'ed (tĕn'tĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Covered with, sheltered by, or provided with, a tent or tents; also, tent-shaped.
tent'er (-tĕr), *n.* One who occupies, or lives in a tent.
ten'ter (tĕn'tĕr), *n.* [ME. *tenture, tentoure;* cf. F. *tenture* hangings, tapestry, prop. a stretching, fr. L. *tendere, tentum,* to stretch. See TEND to move.] A machine or frame for stretching cloth by tenterhooks, so that it may dry even and square; also, a tenterhook.
— ***on tenters.*** On tenterhooks.
ten'ter, *v. t.* To hang or stretch on or as on tenters. — *v. i.* To admit of being tentered.
ten'ter (tĕn'tĕr), *n.* 1. One who has charge or care of something.
2. *Chiefly Brit.* One who takes care of, or tends, machines in a factory; a kind of assistant foreman; one whose work is tending a (specified) thing, as in:
boiler tenter, cupola tenter, loom tenter, switch tenter.
3. See DUCK ON A ROCK.
ten'ter·bel'ly (tĕn'tĕr·bĕl'ĭ), *n.* [*tenter,* v. + *belly.*] One whose gluttony distends his belly. *Obs.*
ten'ter·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who tenters fish, wool, etc.
ten'ter·hook' (-hŏŏk'), *n.* 1. A sharp hooked nail used for fastening cloth on a tenter.
2. Any similar nail, spike, or hook; figuratively, that on or by which something is stretched or strained.
— ***on tenterhooks.*** Undergoing strain as if by stretching; hence, in uneasiness, or suspense, or under a distressing strain.
tent'ful (tĕnt'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* Attentive. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
tenth (tĕnth; 232), *adj.* [From TEN; cf. ME. *tethe,* fr. AS. *tēotha.* See TEN; cf. TITHE.] 1. Next in order after the ninth.
2. Constituting one of ten equal parts into which anything is or may be divided.
tenth, *n.* 1. a The unit or object coming next after the ninth in a series. b The quotient of a unit divided by ten; one of ten equal parts into which anything is or may be divided.
2. A tithe (in sense 1); specif.: (*pl.*) *Eng. Law.* a A temporary aid issuing out of personal property and granted to the king by Parliament; formerly, the real tenth part of all the movables belonging to the subject. b *Eccl. Law.* The tenth part of the annual profit of every benefice, after the first year formerly paid to the Pope, but afterwards (by 26 Hen. VIII, c. 3, 1534) transferred to the crown. It now forms a part of Queen Anne's Bounty.
3. *Music.* a An interval embracing ten degrees of the staff, as that between one of the scale and three of the octave above. Also, a note or tone at this interval; the octave of the third. b An organ stop sounding a tenth above the normal pitch of the digitals played upon; a decima.
4. *Eng. Hist.* See FIFTEENTH, *n.*, 3.
tenth, *v. t.* To decimate; to tithe.
tenth'me'ter, tenth'me'tre (tĕnth'mē'tĕr), *n. Physics.* A unit 10^{10} of which make one meter; the ten millionth part of a millimeter. See MEASURE, *Table.*
tenth muse. 1. Sappho; — so called by Plato
2. A female poet or writer of superior talent.
3. Sometimes, loosely, literary and artistic criticism.
tenth nerve, tenth cranial nerve. The vagus nerve.
ten'—thou'sand-aire' (tĕn'thou'zănd·ârʳ'; 66), *n.* A person rated at a yearly income of ten thousand dollars.
Ten'thre·din'ĭ·dae (tĕn'thrē·dĭn'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tenthrēdōn* a kind of wasp.] *Zool.* An extensive family of Hymenoptera constituted by the sawflies, typified by the genus **Ten·thre'do** (tĕn·thrē'dō). In recent classifications it is restricted to certain typical forms, the entire group of sawflies being regarded as a superfamily called **Ten'thre·di·noi'de·a** (tĕn'thrē·dĭ·noi'dē·ȧ).—**ten·thred'ĭ·nid** (tĕn·thrĕd'ĭ·nĭd), *n. & adj.*—**ten·thred'ĭ·noid** (-noid), *adj. & n.*
tent'ĭ·form (tĕn'tĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*tent* + *-form.*] Resembling a tent in form, as the nests of certain insects.
ten·ti'go (tĕn·tī'gō), *n.* [L.] Priapism; also, satyriasis.
ten·til'lum (tĕn·tĭl'ŭm), *n.; pl.* -TILLA (-ȧ). [NL., dim.] *Zool.* A branch of a tentacle.
tent'ĭ·ly (tĕn'tĭ·lĭ), *adv.* [From dial. *tenty* careful.] Carefully; watchfully. *Scot.*
'ten'tion (tĕn'shŭn), *interj. Mil.* Attention. *Colloq.*
tent'less (tĕnt'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Having no tent.
tent'less, *adj. Scot.* a Careless. b Not cared for; untended.
tent'let (tĕnt'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* [See -LET.] A small tent.
tent'mak'er (tĕnt'măk'ĕr), *n.* 1. One who makes tents.
2. Any of numerous species of moths whose gregarious larvae spin communal nests, usually in trees.
3. [*cap.*] With *the,* Omar Khayyām, Persian poet and philosopher; — so called probably from the occupation of his father [Per. (fr. Ar.) *khayyām* tentmaker.]
— **tent'mak'ing,** *n. & adj.*
tent of meeting. *Bib.* The tabernacle. *Ex.* xxxiii. 7 (*R. V.*).
ten·to'rĭ·al (tĕn·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the tentorium.
tentorial ridge. *Anat.* A bony ridge on the inner surface of the skull, marking the attachment of the tentorium.
tentorial sinus. *Anat.* The straight sinus.
ten·to'rĭ·um (tĕn·tō'rĭ·ŭm; 181), *n.* [L., a tent.] 1. *Anat.* More fully, ‖**ten·to'rĭ·um ce're·bel'lĭ** (sĕr'ē·bĕl'ĭ). An arched fold of dura mater covering the upper surface of the cerebellum and supporting the occipital lobes of the cerebrum. Its posterior and lateral border is attached to the skull; its anterior border is free. In some forms, as the cat, the tentorium is completely ossified.
2. *Zool.* The internal chitinous skeleton of an insect's head. It is formed usually of two or three paired apodemes arising from the chitinous head capsule. Cf. ENDOCRANIUM.
tent pegging. A sport originating in India of riding at a charging pace and endeavoring to uproot on the point of a lance a tent peg in the ground. — **tent pegger.**
Ten Tribes of Israel. The lost tribes.
tent show. A show given in a tent.
tent stitch. A short slanting stitch used in worsted work and embroidery and worked in even lines from left to right; — called also *petit point.*
tent stripe. A long stripe about 1 foot wide by 36 feet long, shuttle-woven with hand-knotted figures, used by Turkoman nomads to tie felt pads down to the wooden frame of a tent.
tent tree. A tall screw pine (*Pandanus forsteri*), confined to Lord Howe's Island.
ten'ture (tĕn'tŭr), *n.* [F.] Wall decorations, esp. paper. *R.*
ten'—twen'ty—thir'ty, *n.* A cheap type of theater or show; — so called from the number of cents paid for admission.
tent'work' (tĕnt'wûrk'), *n.* 1. Tentmaking; work done in or as in tents; also, a tentlike structure.
2. Work made with tent stitch.
tent worm. A tent caterpillar.
tent'wort' (tĕnt'wûrt'), *n.* The wall rue.
tent'y (tĕn'tĭ), *adj.* Careful; attentive; watchful. — *adv.* Carefully; watchfully. *Both Scot.*
ten'u·ate (tĕn'ū·āt), *v. t.* [L. *tenuatus,* past part. of *tenuare* to make thin. See TENUOUS.] To make thin; to attenuate. *Rare.*
‖**te·nue'** (tē·nüʳ'), *n.* [F.] Bearing; mode of dress; manner.
‖**te·nue'** (tē·nüʳ'), *n.* [F., adj.] *Phonet.* A speech sound, or its organic formation, exclusive of on-glide and off-glide.
ten'u·ĭ- (tĕn'ū·ĭ-). A combining form, Latin *tenui-,* from *tenuis,* meaning *thin,* as in **ten'u·ĭ·cos'tate,** having slender ribs, and the following:

tenuifasciate	**tenuifolious**	**tenuirostrate**
tenuiflorous	**tenuirostral**	**tenuistriate**

Ten'u·ĭ·ros'tres (-rŏs'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *tenuis* thin + *rostrum* a beak.] *Zool.* In old classifications, an unnatural group of mostly passerine birds having slender bills, including humming birds, sunbirds, honey eaters, nuthatches, and others. — **ten'u·ĭ·ros'ter** (-tĕr), *n.*
ten'u·is (tĕn'ū·ĭs), *n.; pl.* TENUES (-ēz). [L., thin, fine, weak; used to translate Gr. *psilos* bare, unaspirated (used of these consonants). See TENUOUS.] *Phonet.* One of the three surd mutes (voiceless stops) κ, π, τ (*k, p, t*) in Greek; — so called in relation to their respective middle letters, or mediae, γ, β, δ (*g, b, d*), and their aspirates, χ, φ, θ (*kh, ph, th*). The term is also sometimes applied to the corresponding consonants in other languages.
ten·u'ĭ·ty (tĕn·ū'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *tenuitas,* fr. *tenuis* thin. See TENUOUS.] Quality or state of being tenuous; as: a Of a broad substance, thinness; of anything that is long, slenderness; as, the *tenuity* of a leaf or a hair. b Rarity; rareness; thinness, as of a fluid. c Poverty; indigence; meagerness. d Faintness, as of light or sound.
ten'u·ous (tĕn'ū·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *tenuis* thin. See THIN; cf. TENGIS.] 1. Thin; slender; slim.
2. Rare; subtile; not dense; — said of fluids.
3. Unsubstantial; insignificant; flimsy.
4. Having slight support or basis.
— **ten'u·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **ten'u·ous·ness,** *n.*
ten'ure (tĕn'ŭr), *n.* [OF. *tenure, teneüre,* fr. *tenir* to hold. See TENOR.] 1. Act or right of holding, as property, esp. real estate, properly of a superior; also, the manner of holding real property, or land and tenements, properly of a superior. Tenure, in its strict sense of holding of a superior, is inseparable from the idea of property in land in the theory of the English common law; and this idea of tenure pervades, to a considerable extent, the law of real property in the United States, where the primary title to all land is held essentially in fee simple absolute, and not of a superior. See 2d FEE, 3 b. The main common-law tenures were by knight's service and socage. See these terms, and also GAVELKIND, COPYHOLD, FRANKALMOIGN, 2d SERGEANTY, BURGAGE, etc.
2. A property so held. *Now Rare.*
3. Manner, condition, or term, of holding, in general; as, *tenure* of public office; permanent *tenure* of teachers; the manner in, or the period for, which anything is had and enjoyed; as, to hold a right by a precarious *tenure.*
— **ten·u'rĭ·al** (tĕn·ū'rĭ·ăl), *adj.* — **ten·u'rĭ·al·ly,** *adv.*
tenure in chivalry. = CHIVALRY, 4.
tenure in, *or* **by, free alms.** Frankalmoign.
Tenure of Office Act. *U. S. Hist.* An act passed by Congress, March 2, 1867, by which all persons appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, could be removed only with that consent. It was defiance of this act that led to the impeachment of President Johnson. The act was of doubtful constitutionality and was repealed in 1887. Both this act and a similar act of 1876 were explicitly declared unconstitutional by a decision of the Supreme Court, Oct. 25, 1926 (Myers *v.* the United States).
ten'u·ry (tĕn'ū·rĭ), *n.* Tenure. *Obs.*
‖**te·nu'to** (tā·nōō'tō), *adj.* [It., past part. of *tenere* to hold.] *Music.* Held firmly, as a tone or chord, to its full value; not staccato; — a direction. Abbr. *ten.* — A ***tenuto mark*** is often used. Thus: ▬.
ten'—weeks' stock. A form (*Mathiola incana annua*) of the common stock, blooming the first season. See STOCK, 19 b.
ten'—wheeled' lo'co·mo'tive (tĕn'whēld'), **ten'—wheel'er** (-whēl'ĕr). See LOCOMOTIVE.
Ten Words. *Bib.* The Ten Commandments. *Archaic.*
ten'zon (tĕn'zŭn). Var. of TENSON.
te'o·cal'lĭ (tē'ō·kăl'ĭ; tā'ō·kăl'yē), *n.; pl.* -LIS (-lĭz; -yēz). [Sp., also *teucali,* lit., house of the god, fr. Nahuatl *teocalli,* fr. *teotl* god + *calli* house.] *N. Amer. Archaeol.* A temple of Mexico or Central America, usually a structure built upon the summit of a truncated pyramidal mound; also, the mound itself; a mound of similar form built by the mound builders; specif. [*cap.*], the great temple of the Aztecs at Tenochtitlan. See MOUND BUILDER, TEMPLE MOUND 1. Cf. TEOPAN.
teo'—nong' (tū'nŏng'), *n.* [Annamese *tĩ* + *nong* (written *tư nông*) thick liquid.] An East Indian tree (*Bleekrodea tonkinensis*), family Moraceae, with latex yielding rubber.
te'o·pan (tē'ō·păn; tā'ō·pän'), *n.* [Nahuatl, fr. *teotl* god + *pan* place of.] *Mex. Archaeol.* The precincts of a temple; a walled enclosure containing a teocalli and other buildings devoted to religious uses.
te'o·sin'te (tē'ō·sĭn'tē), *n.* [Sp., fr. Nahuatl *teocentli,* lit., divine maize, fr. *teotl* god + *centli* maize. Cf. CENTEOTL.] A large annual grass (*Euchlaena mexicana*), native to Mexico and Central America, closely related to maize and like it in habit of growth. It is grown for fodder and for cereal in many warm countries.
Te'o·ti'hua·cán' (tā'ō·tē'wä·kän'), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating the Toltec period of Nahua culture; — so called from the ruins of Teotihuacán, near Mexico City. See TOLTEC.
te·pa'che (tā·pä'chā), *n.* [Sp., fr. Nahuatl *tepiatl,* fr. *tepitl,* a kind of maize + *atl* water.] A Mexican beverage made from pulque and coarse sugar, the fermentation of which is retarded by timbe.
tep'al (tĕp'ăl; tē'păl), *n.* [F. *tépale,* fr. *pétale,* by transposition.] *Bot.* A divison of a perianth. *Rare.*
Te'pa·nec' (tā'pä·nĕk'), **Te'pa·ne'ca** (-nā'kä), *n.* An Indian of a Nahuatlan tribe (originally a branch of the Tezcucans) who were dominant in the valley of Mexico before the rise of the Aztecs.
tep'a·ry bean (tĕp'ȧ·rĭ). Also **tep'a·ry,** *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Said to be through Sp. fr. Papago.] An annual twining bean (*Phaseolus acutifolius*), native to the southwestern United States and Mexico. A cultivated variety (*P. acutifolius latifolius*), having roundish, white, yellow, brown, or bluish-black, edible seeds, has high powers of resistance against drought and heat.
Te'pe·ca'no (tā'pā·kä'nō), *n.* An Indian of a Piman tribe of northern Jalisco, Mexico, closely related to the Tepehuane.
te'pee (tē'pē; tĕp'ē), *n.* [Dakota *tipi,* fr. *ti* to dwell + *pi* used for]. An American Indian conical tent, used by most of the Plains tribes. It consists of a covering spread over a frame of poles arranged in the shape of a cone.

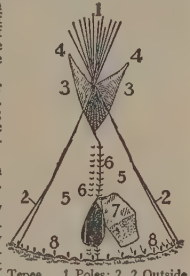

Tepee. 1 Poles; 2, 2 Outside Poles for supporting Flaps (3, 3) for regulating draft and escape of smoke; 4, 4 Ears of flaps, into which ends of outside poles are inserted; 5, 5 Cover (made of hides); 6, 6 Pins holding two sides of cover together; 7 Door (of skin stretched on a frame); 8, 8 Pegs.

te'pe·fy (tĕp'ē·fī), *v. t. & i.;* -FIED (-fĭd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *tepefacere.* See TEPID; -FY.] To make or become tepid. — **tep'e·fac'tion** (-făk'shŭn), *n.*
Te'pe·hua' (tā'pā·wä'), *n.* An Indian of a Totonacan tribe. See TOTONACAN.
Te'pe·hua'ne (tā'pā·wä'nā), **Te' pe·huan'** (-wän'), *n.* An Indian of a Piman tribe, now numbering about 5,000, dwelling in Durango and adjacent States, in northwestern Mexico.
te·phil'lin (tē·fĭl'ĭn), *n. pl.* [Heb. *tĕphillāh* attachment, phylactery; cf. Heb. *tāphal,* fr. *ṭāphal* to join, attach.] *Jewish Relig.* The phylacteries worn by orthodox Jewish males during morning prayers on week days, which consist of a leather strap with two boxes attached, one placed on the arm, one on the head, and secured by knots tied in a prescribed manner. The boxes contain parchment on which are written the biblical passages mentioning phylacteries, Deuteronomy vi. 4–9; xi. 13–21; Exodus xiii. 1–10, 11–16. Also, these passages.
teph'ra·man'cy (tĕf'rȧ·măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *tephra* ashes + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of ashes, esp. from an altar.
teph'rite (tĕf'rīt), *n.* [Gr. *tephra* ashes.] *Petrog.* A volcanic rock consisting essentially of plagioclase, augite, and leucite or nephelite. It differs from basanite in not containing olivine. — **teph·rit'ic** (tĕf·rĭt'ĭk), *adj.*
teph'ro- (tĕf'rō-). A combining form, Greek *tephro-,* from *tephra,* ashes, meaning *ash-gray,* as in *tephroite;* specif., *Med.,* meaning *gray matter,* as in **teph'ro·ma·la'cĭ·a, teph'ro·my'ē·lit'ĭc.**
teph'ro·ite (-ĭt), *n.* [See TEPHROSIA.] A flesh-red or ash-gray silicate of manganese, Mn_2SiO_4, sometimes containing zinc.
Te·phro'sĭ·a (tē·frō'zhĭ·ȧ; tĕf·rō'sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tephros* ash-colored, fr. *tephra* ashes.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs or undershrubs of the pea family (Fabaceae), having handsome flowers. *T. virginiana* of the eastern United States is called *goat's rue* and *catgut.* Syn. *Cracca.*
te·phro'sis (tē·frō'sĭs; tĕf·rō'-). [NL., fr. Gr. *tephrōsis.*] Incineration.
tep'id (tĕp'ĭd), *adj.* [L. *tepidus,* fr. *tepere* to be warm; akin to Skr. *tapati* gives out heat, *tapas* heat, OIr. *tess.*] Moderately warm; lukewarm; as, a *tepid* bath; *tepid* affections. — **te·pid'ĭ·ty** (tē·pĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **tep'id·ly,** *adv.* — **tep'id·ness,** *n.*
tep'ĭ·dar'ĭ·um (tĕp'ĭ·dâr'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [L., prop. neut. of *tepidarius* pertaining to a tepid bath. See TEPID.] A warm room for a bath; orig., in Roman thermae, a room to sit in, intermediate in temperature between the frigidarium and caldarium.
te'po·naz'tli (tā'pō·näz'tlē), *n.* [Nahuatl.] *Mex. Archaeol.* A cylindrical wooden gong, usually decorated with carved figures, and so constructed as to produce two tones.
te'por (tē'pŏr; tĕp'ŏr), *n.* [L. See TEPID.] Gentle heat; tepidness.
te·qui'la (tā·kē'lä), *n.* [Sp., fr. *Tequila* district, Mexico, fr. Nahuatl *Tequilan,* lit., place of the divide.] A Mexican century plant (*Agave tequilana*) much cultivated as one of the chief sources of mescal; also, the distilled liquor made from its juice.
Te·quis'tla·te'ca (tā·kēs'tlä·tā'kä), *n.* The language of the Chontal of southeastern Oaxaca.
Te·quis'tla·te'can (-kăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a minor linguistic family of Mexican Indians, comprising the Chontal on the Gulf of Tehuantepec. See CHONTAL.
-ter (-tĕr). A noun ending, where *-er* agent follows a stem ending in *-t,* as in *mister.*
ter- (tûr-; tĕr-). A combining form, Latin *ter-,* from *ter,* meaning *three times, threefold, thrice,* as in *tercentenary;* specif., *Chem.,* = TRI-, 4, as in *terchloride.*

ten'terd. Tentered. *Ref. Sp.*
ten'ter·hook' wĭl'ley. = FEARNOUGHT, *n.*, 4.
tent'ful, *n.* See -FUL, 2.
tenth'ly, *adv.* of TENTH.
ten'ti·cle, *n.* A little tent. *Obs.*
tent'ie. Var. of TENTY.
ten·tig'ĭ·nous (tĕn·tĭj'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [L. *tentigo, -inis,* a tension, lecherousness, fr. *tendere, tentum,* to stretch.] Lustful; provocative of, or pertaining to, lust. *Obs.*
ten'tion. ✝ TENSION.
ten'tive, *adj.* = ATTENTIVE. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n. All Obs. exc. Dial.*
tent'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
ten'tor. ✝ TENTER.
ten'to·ry, *n.* [L. *tentorium* tent.] A tent; an awning. *Obs.*
tent'-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.
ten'ture. ✝ TENTER.
tent'wards (tĕnt'wĕrdz), *adv.* See -WARDS.
tent'wise', *adv.* See -WISE. [U18.]
ten'u·es (tĕn'ū·ēz), *n., pl.* of TENUIS.
te·nuĭ·ous (tē·nūʳ'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* = TENUOUS. *Now Rare.*
ten'ure. ✝ TENOR. [-IST. *Obs.*
ten'ur·ist (tĕn'ŭr·ĭst), *n.* See
te'pe·ta'te (tā'pā·tä'tā), *n.* = CALICHE. [SHEMONEH ESREH.
Te·phil'lah (tē·fĭl'ȧ), *n.* See
te'poy. Var. of TEAPOY.
ter. ✝ TAR, TARE, TEAR, TOR.
ter (tĕ). Dial. corrupt. of TO.

te'ra (tē'rä), *n.* [Jap.] In Japan, a Buddhist church or monastery.

ter'a·con'ic ac'id (tĕr'ȧ·kŏn'ĭk). [*terebic* + *citraconic.*] *Chem.* A crystalline diacid, $C_7H_{10}O_4$, obtained by the distillation of terebic acid, and otherwise. It is a dimethyl derivative of itaconic acid.

ter'a·cryl'ic ac'id (-krĭl'ĭk), [*terpenylic* + *acrylic.*] *Chem.* An unsaturated acid, $C_7H_{10}O_4$, obtained as a colorless liquid by distillation of terpenylic acid.

ter'a·glin (tĕr'ȧ·glĭn), *n.* [Native name.] *Zool.* A silvery-colored fish (*Otolithes atelodus*), family Otolithidae, becoming about two feet long, common on the coast of New South Wales.

Te'rah (tē'rȧ), *n.* *Bib.* The father of Abraham, who migrated with his family from Ur of the Chaldees to Haran.

Te·ra'i (tĕ·rä'ē; -rī'), *n.* [Hind. *tarāī.*] A swampy lowland belt in India north of the Ganges and at the foot of the Himalayas; hence [*not cap.*], a wide-brimmed, ventilated, felt hat (*terai hat*).

te'ra·ki·hi' (tā'rä·kē·hē'; *colloq.* tä'rä·kē'), *n.* [Maori.] The jackass fish. *New Zealand.*

ter'a·mor'phous (tĕr'ȧ·môr'fŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *teras* monster + *-morphous.*] Having a monstrous form or nature.

te·rap' (tĕ·räp'), *n.* [Malay *tĕrap*, the tree.] A tall Malayan tree (*Artocarpus kunstleri*); also, the coarse fiber from its bark.

ter'a·phim (tĕr'ȧ·fĭm), *n. pl.; sing.* TERAPH (tĕr'ăf), TERAPHIM. [Heb. *tĕrāphīm.*] Images, or other objects, representing the primitive household gods of the Jews and other Semitic peoples (*Gen.* xxxi. 19, 30). Their cults survived into the Greek period of Jewish history, and, possibly, into the early Christian centuries. Originally they may have been connected with ancestor worship. In later times they were esp. used in divination. In medieval cabalist use they are chiefly talismanic figures. Cf. LARES, PENATES.

ter'ras (tĕr'ăs; tĕr'ȧs), *n.; pl.* TERATA (tĕr'ȧ·tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *teras, -atos,* monster.] *Med.* A monster.

ter'a·tism (tĕr'ȧ·tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *teras, -atos,* monster.] **1.** *Med.* Anomaly of form; a monstrosity. **2.** Worship of monsters; also, love of the marvelous. — **te·rat'i·cal** (tĕ·răt'ĭ·kăl) *adj.*

ter'a·to- (tĕr'ȧ·tō-), **terat-.** A combining form, Greek *terato-, terat-,* from *teras, teratos,* meaning *wonder, monster,* as in *teratology, teratoma,* and the following:

teratoblastoma	**teratogenetic**	**teratogenous**
teratogenesis	**teratogenic**	**teratogeny**

ter'a·toid (tĕr'ȧ·toid), *adj.* [*terat-* + *-oid.*] Resembling a monster; abnormal; of a pathological growth, exceedingly complex or highly organized, as a teratoma.

ter'a·toid (tĕr'ȧ·toid), *n.* *Med.* A teratoid tumor.

ter'a·tol'o·gy (-tŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*terato-* + *-logy;* cf. Gr. *teratologia* a telling of wonders.] **1.** Fantastic mythmaking or story telling, in which prodigies and monsters play a large part; a story of this sort, or a collection of such stories. **2.** In discourse, affectation of sublimity; bombast. *Obs.* **3.** *Med.* The study of monstrosities, serious malformations, or marked deviations from the normal type of structure, esp. in man.

☞ *Teratology* is used in this Dictionary as a label for words and meanings in this special medical sense.

— **ter'a·to·log'i·cal** (-tō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **ter'a·tol'o·gist** (-tŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

ter'a·to'ma (-tō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -TOMATA (-tō'mȧ·tȧ), -TOMAS (-tō'mȧz). [NL., fr. *terat-* + *-oma.*] **1.** *Med.* A tumor derived from more than one embryonic layer, made up of a heterogeneous mixture of tissues, as epithelium, bone, cartilage, muscle, etc. **2.** *Plant Pathol.* A plant tumor consisting of a mixture of different tissues with incipient roots or shoots. — **ter'a·tom'a·tous** (-tŏm'ȧ·tŭs; -tō'mȧ·tŭs), *adj.*

ter'a·tos'co·py (tĕr'ȧ·tŏs'kō·pĭ), *n.* [*terato-* + *-scopy.*] Divination by monstrosities.

ter'a·to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *terat-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Monstrosity.

ter'bi·a (tûr'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Terbium oxide, Tb_2O_3, a white solid, one of the rare earths.

ter'bi·um (tûr'bĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Ytterby, in Sweden. Cf. ERBIUM.] *Chem.* A metallic element of the rare-earth group, resembling yttrium, found (in combination) in certain minerals, as gadolinite and samarskite. Symbol, *Tb;* at. no., 65; at. wt., 159.2. It is trivalent. — **ter'bic** (-bĭk), *adj.*

terce (tûrs), *n.* Var. of TIERCE; specif., *Scots Law.,* the widow's right corresponding to the common-law dower.

ter'cel (tûr'sĕl), *n.* [OF. *tercel, tercuel,* fr. (assumed) VL. (ML.) *tertiolus,* dim. fr. L. *tertius* the third; — according to some, because every third bird in the nest is a male; according to others, because the male is a third smaller than the female. See TIERCE.] *Falconry.* The male of various hawks, esp. of the peregrine falcon and the goshawk.

tercel gentle. A male falcon.

ter'cen·te·nar'i·an (tûr'sĕn·tē·nâr'ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.* (One) that is three hundred years old.

ter'cen·ten'a·rize (tûr'sĕn·tĕn'ȧ·rīz; -tē'nȧ·rīz), *v. t.* To celebrate at the tercentenary.

ter·cen'te·nar'y (tûr·sĕn'tē·nĕr'ĭ; 277: *see* CENTENARY), *adj.* [*ter-* + *centenary.*] Including, or relating to, an interval of three hundred years. — *n.* The three hundredth anniversary of any event; also, a celebration of such an anniversary.

ter'cen·ten'ni·al (tûr'sĕn·tĕn'ĭ·ăl), *adj. & n.* Tercentenary.

terc'er (tûr'sĕr), *n.* *Scots Law.* A widow entitled to terce.

ter'ce·ron' (tĕr'sȧ·rŏn'), *n.* [Sp. *tercerón,* fr. *tercero* third (person).] A mulatto.

ter'cet (tûr'sĕt; -sĭt; tûr·sĕt'), *n.* [It. *terzetto,* dim. of *terzo* third, fr. L. *tertius;* cf. F. *tercet.* See TIERCE; cf. TERZETTO.] **1.** A group of three successive verses rhyming together or interlaced in their rhyming scheme with the preceding or succeeding tercet (or both); specif., one in the sestet of a sonnet. **2.** *Music.* = TRIPLET, 6.

ter·chlo'ride (tûr·klō'rĭd; -rĭd), *n.* *Chem.* A trichloride.

ter'cine (tûr'sĭn), *n.* [L. *tertius* the third; cf. F. *tercine.*] *Bot.* A layer of the primine or secundine of an ovule, originally supposed to be a third coat.

ter'ci·o (tûr'sĭ·ō; *Sp.* tĕr'thē·ō; 103), *n.* [Sp., lit., a third.] **a** *Hist.* In the 16th and 17th centuries, a Spanish (or Italian) infantry regiment: hence, the main part of an army. **b** See WEIGHT, *Table.*

ter'di·ur'nal (tûr'dĭ·ûr'năl; -n'l), *adj.* [*ter-* + *diurnal.*] Of three times per day.

ter'e·bate (tĕr'ē·bāt), *n.* [See TEREBINTH.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of terebic acid.

ter'e·bel'la (tĕr'ē·bĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. dim. of L. *terebra* a borer.] **1.** *Surg.* A trephine or trepan. **2.** [*cap.*] *Zool.* A genus of tubicolous marine annelids with very long cephalic cirri, three pairs of gills, and small chaetiferous lobes. It is the type of a family, **Ter'e·bel'li·dae** (-ĭ·dē). Hence, **ter'e·bel'lid** (-ĭd), *n. & adj.* — **ter'e·bel'loid** (-oid), *adj.*

Ter'e·bel'lum (-ŭm), *n.* [ML., supposed to be a corruption of Ptolemy's *tetrapleuron,* lit., a quadrilateral.] A group of four stars at the base of the tail of Sagittarius.

ter'e·bel'lum, *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *terebrum* a borer, trephine.] A cranial perforator.

ter'e·bene (tĕr'ē·bēn), *n.* [See TEREBINTH; cf. TERPENE.] *Chem.* A mixture of terpenes formed by action of sulphuric acid on oil of turpentine and distillation with steam. It should be optically inactive. It is used as an expectorant and antiseptic.

ter'e·ben'thene (-bĕn'thēn), *n.* [See TEREBINTH.] Levopinene (see PINENE).

te·reb'ic (tĕ·rĕb'ĭk; tĕ·rē'bĭk), *adj.* [*terebinth* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a white crystalline lactonic acid, $C_7H_{10}O_4$, obtained by the oxidation of oil of turpentine with nitric acid, and by other methods. It is a dimethyl derivative of paraconic acid.

ter'e·bi·len'ic ac'id (tĕr'ē·bĭ·lĕn'ĭk). *Chem.* A crystalline acid, $C_7H_8O_4$, formed indirectly from terebic acid.

ter'e·binth (tĕr'ē·bĭnth), *n.* [L. *terebinthus,* fr. Gr. *terebinthos;* cf. F. *térébinthe.* See TURPENTINE.] A small European tree (*Pistacia terebinthus*) yielding Chian turpentine; also, formerly, its resin.

ter'e·bin'thic (-bĭn'thĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to, or resembling, turpentine; as, *terebinthic* qualities.

ter'e·bin'thi·na (-bĭn'thĭ·nȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Pharm.* Turpentine.

ter'e·bin'thi·nate (-bĭn'thĭ·nāt), *v. t.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). To impregnate with turpentine. — (-nāt), *adj.* Terebinthinated. — (-nāt), *n.* A medical preparation from turpentine.

ter'e·bin'thine (-thĭn; 156), *adj.* [L. *terebinthinus.*] **a** Of or pertaining to the terebinth tree. **b** Pertaining to, consisting of, or like, turpentine. — *n.* Turpentine. *Obs.*

terebinth tree. The terebinth.

ter'e·bra (tĕr'ē·brȧ), *n.; pl.* -BRAS (-brȧz), -BRAE (-brē). [L., a borer. See THROW.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A drill or auger. **b** A machine used in sieges to start a breach. **2.** *Zool.* **a** The boring ovipositor of a hymenopterous insect. **b** [*cap.*] A genus of marine gastropods having a long, tapering spire, and typifying a family, **Te·reb'ri·dae** (tē·rĕb'rĭ·dē), of the group Toxoglossa. — **ter'e·bral** (tĕr'ē·brăl), *adj.*

ter'e·brant (tĕr'ē·brănt), *adj.* [L. *terebrans, -antis,* pres. part.] Boring, or adapted for boring; of or pertaining to the Terebrantia. — *n.* A bore. *Humorous.*

Ter'e·bran'ti·a (-brăn'shĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* **a** A division, sometimes a suborder, of Hymenoptera including those which have a boring ovipositor, as the sawflies, horntails, and certain parasitic hymenoptera; — disting. from *Aculeata.* **b** A suborder of hairy-winged Thysanoptera in which the females have a sawlike ovipositor.

ter'e·brate (tĕr'ē·brāt), *adj.* [See TEREBRA.] *Zool.* **a** Modified for boring. **b** Provided with a terebra.

ter'e·brate (tĕr'ē·brāt), *v. t.* [L. *terebratus,* past part. of *terebrare,* fr. *terebra* a borer.] To perforate; bore. — *v. i.* To be a bore. *Humorous.*

ter'e·bra'tion (-brā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *terebratio.*] *Now Rare.* **a** A boring; specif., trephining. **b** A boring pain. **c** Perforation.

Ter'e·brat'u·la (tĕr'ē·brăt'ū·lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *terebratus,* past part., perforated. See TEREBRA.] **1.** *Zool. & Paleontol.* A genus of brachiopods with arms borne by a calcareous loop and the larger valve of the shell having a small hole through which the short peduncle projects. It includes many living and a few fossil species, and is the type of a family, **Ter'e·bra·tu'li·dae** (-brȧ·tū'lĭ·dē) of the order Telotremata. **2.** [*not cap.; pl.* -LAE (-lē).] Any brachiopod of this genus; a lamp shell.

— **ter'e·brat'u·lar** (-brăt'ū·lĕr), *adj.* — **ter'e·brat'u·lid** (-lĭd), *n. & adj.* — **ter'e·brat'u·li·form'** (-lĭ·fôrm'), *adj.* — **ter'e·brat'u·line** (-lĭn; -līn; 156), *adj.* — **ter'e·brat'u·loid** (-loid), *adj.*

te·re'do (tē·rē'dō), *n.; pl.* -DOS (-dōz) -DINES (-rē'dĭ·nēz). [L., a worm that gnaws wood, clothes, etc., fr. Gr. *terēdōn.* See TERMES.] **1.** A shipworm. **2.** [*cap.*] *Zool.* The genus of mollusks containing the typical shipworms, the type of a family, **Ter'e·din'i·dae** (tĕr'ē·dĭn'ĭ·dē).

ter'ek (tĕr'ĕk), *n.* [From the *Terek* River, Russia.] A sandpiper (*Terekia cinerea*) of the Old World, breeding in the far north of eastern Europe and Asia and migrating to South Africa and Australia. It frequents rivers.

Terek (*Terekia cinerea*).

Ter'ence (tĕr'ĕns), *n.* [L. *Terentius.*] Masc. proper name.

Ter·en'tian (tĕr·ĕn'shăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Terence (see *Biog.*), or having qualities like those of his comedies, as refinement and poetic finish.

te·re'phah (tē·rā'fä), *n.* [Heb. *ṭĕrēphāh* animal torn (by wild beasts), torn flesh, fr. *ṭāraph* tear, rend, pluck.] *Bib.* The meat of animals killed by beasts of prey, which the Israelites were forbidden to eat. Hence, in later Jewish usage, any food not ritually clean and prepared.

ter'e·ph'tha·late (tĕr·ĕf'thȧ·lāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of terephthalic acid.

ter'eph·thal'ic (tĕr'ĕf·thăl'ĭk), *adj.* [*terebene* + *phthalic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a white crystalline diacid, $C_6H_4(CO_2H)_2$, obtained by oxidation of oil of turpentine. paraxylene, etc. It is para-phthalic acid. See PHTHALIC.

Te·re'sian (tĕ·rē'shăn; -zhăn), *n.* [Sp. *Teresa* Theresa.] *Eccl. Hist.* A barefooted Carmelite living under the rule founded by St. Theresa (1515–82). — **Te·re'sian,** *adj.*

Ter'e·si'na (tĕr'ē·sē'nȧ), *n.* [It. & Sp., dim. See THERESA.] Feminine proper name.

‖**te'res ma'jor** (tē'rēz mā'jôr), [NL. *teres* (sc. *musculus*) a round or smooth muscle + L. *major* greater.] *Anat.* A muscle arising from the lower third of the axillary border of the scapula and from a fibrous septum between itself and the teres minor and infraspinatus muscles, and inserted into the medial lip of the bicipital groove of the humerus.

‖**te'res mi'nor** (mī'nôr). [NL. *teres* (sc. *musculus*) a round or smooth muscle + L. *minor* less.] *Anat.* A muscle arising from the upper two thirds of the axillary border of the scapula and from the fibrous septa between itself and the teres major and infraspinatus muscles, and inserted into the lower part of the great tubercle of the humerus, passing behind the long head of the triceps.

te·rete' (tĕ·rēt'; tĕr'ēt), *adj.* [L. *teres, -etis,* rounded off.] Orig., rounded; now, cylindrical and tapering with circular cross section, as many plant stems.

ter'e·ti- (tĕr'ē·tĭ-). A combining form for *terete,* as in: **tereticaudate, teretifolious, tereticaspular.**

te·reu' (tē·rōō'), *interj.* [L., voc. of *Tereus* (see PHILOMELA, 1).] An exclamation imitating the note of the nightingale. — **te·reu',** *n.*

Te'reus (tē'rŭs; tē'rē·ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Tēreus.*] See PHILOMELA, 1.

ter·fez' (tĕr·fĕz'), *n.* Also **ter·fa'** (tĕr·fä'). [F. *terfez, terfex,* fr. Tuareg *tarfest, tĕrfest,* pl. *tirfas, tĕrfas,* fr. Ar. *tirfās, tirfāsh,* truffle.] The edible fruit of a fungus (genus *Terfezia*) of the desert regions of Africa, Asia, and southern Europe.

Ter·fe'zi·a'ce·ae (tĕr·fē'zĭ·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TERFEZ; -ACEAE.] *Bot.* A family of fungi (class Ascomycetes) closely related to the truffles, having subterranean tuberlike ascomata. — The type genus is **Ter·fe'zi·a** (tĕr·fē'zĭ·ȧ).

ter'gal (tûr'găl), *adj.* [L. *tergum* the back.] *Zool.* Pertaining to the back, or tergum; dorsal.

ter'gant (-gănt), *adj.* Showing the back.

ter·gem'i·nate (tûr·jĕm'ĭ·nāt), *adj.* [See TERGEMINOUS.] Also **ter·gem'i·nal** (-năl; -n'l). *Bot.* Thrice twin; forking with three pairs of leaflets.

ter·gif'er·ous (tûr·jĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *tergum* the back + *-ferous.*] Dorsiferous.

ter'gite (tûr'jīt), *n.* [L. *tergum* the back.] *Zool.* The dorsal plate or dorsal portion of the covering, of a somite of an articulate animal. — **ter·git'ic** (tûr·jĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

ter'gi·ver'sant (tûr'jĭ·vûr'sănt), *adj.* Tergiversating. — *n.* A tergiversator.

ter'gi·ver·sate' (tûr'jĭ·vĕr·sāt'), *v. i.;* -SAT'ED (-sāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -SAT'ING (-sāt'ĭng). [L. *tergiversatus,* past part. of *tergiversari* to turn one's back, to shift, fr. *tergum* back + *versare,* freq. of *vertere* to turn. See VERSION.] To practice tergiversation; to become a renegade; apostatize; to use subterfuges; to shuffle.

ter'gi·ver·sa'tion (-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tergiversatio.*] **1.** Desertion of a cause, party, religious faith, etc.; also, a shifting; equivocation. **2.** A shift, subterfuge, or evasion. **3.** A turning of the back, as in flight.

ter'gi·ver·sa'tor (-sā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who tergiversates.

ter'gi·ver·sa'to·ry (-tō·rĭ; -vûr'sȧ·tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of the nature of tergiversation.

ter'gi·verse (tûr'jĭ·vûrs), *v. i.* To tergiversate.

ter'gi·verse, *adj.* That has tergiversated.

ter'go- (tûr'gō-). A combining form from *tergum,* denoting *tergal and,* as in **ter'go·lat'er·al,** dorsolateral.

ter'gum (tûr'gŭm), *n.; pl.* TERGA (-gȧ). [L., the back.] *Zool.* **a** The back of an animal. **b** A tergite. **c** One of the dorsal plates of the operculum of a barnacle.

-te'ri·a (-tē'rĭ·ȧ). [NL.] Comb. form from *cafeteria,* as in *radioteria.*

ter·lin'gua·ite (tĕr·lĭng'gwȧ·īt), *n.* [From *Terlingua,* Texas.] *Mineral.* A mercuric oxychloride, Hg_3ClO, occurring in yellow monoclinic crystals. H., 2–3. Sp. gr., 8.7.

term (tûrm), *n.* [ME. *terme,* fr. OF. *terme,* fr. L. *terminus* a boundary, limit, end; akin to Gr. *terma, termōn,* and to Skr. *tarati* he crosses over. See THRUM a tuft, TRANS-; cf. DETERMINE, EXTERMINATE, NECTAR, TERMINATE, TERMINUS.] **1.** That which limits the extent of anything; limit; bound; termination; end. *Archaic.*

> Corruption is a reciprocal to generation, and they two are as nature's two *terms,* or boundaries. *Bacon.*

2. A limited or definite extent of time; the time for which anything lasts; duration; tenure; as, a *term* of five years; the *term* of life, of a policy; a presidential *term.*

> Seven years (the usual *term* of transportation). *Byron*

3. A time or date fixed, or agreed upon, for an action or as a boundary between periods. *Archaic.* **4.** *pl.* Propositions, limitations, or provisions, stated or offered, as in contracts, for the acceptance of another and determining the nature and scope of the agreement; conditions; as, the *terms* of a sale; hence, specif., stipulations regarding payment, price, or wages; as, *terms* cash. **5.** A word or expression designative of a definite conception; specif.: **a** A word or expression that has a precisely limited meaning in certain relations and uses, or is peculiar to a science, art, profession, or the like; as, a technical *term.* "*Termes* quaint of law." *Chaucer.* **b** *pl.* Diction of a (specified) kind; as, *terms* of high praise. **6.** Point toward or from which something proceeds; esp., issue, conclusion, or outcome. *Now Rare.* **7.** *pl.* **a** Mutual relationship; relative position; footing; — often with *on* or *upon;* as, to be on good *terms,* on visiting *terms.* "On the closest *terms* of friendship." *Freeman.* **b** Good or even footing; agreement; concord; as, to come to *terms* with one. **8.** Any or each of a series, as of genera or chemical substances.

---

ter'a·fim. Teraphim. *Ref. Sp.*
ter'a·pin. Var. of TERRAPIN.
terat-. = TERATO-.
terbentine. † TURPENTINE.
terbium metals. *Chem.* See RARE EARTH. [of TERRIBLE.]
ter'ble (tĕr'b'l). Dial. Eng. var.
terce'let (tûrs'lĕt; -lĭt), *n.* [AF., dim. See TERCEL.] = TERCEL.
ter'cel·tene (tûr'sĕl·tēn), *n.* = TERCEL. *Obs.*
ter'ci·a (tur'sĭ·ȧ; *Sp.* tĕr'thē·ä; 103), *n.* [Sp. See TERTIARY.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
tere. † TAR, TEAR, TEER.
ter'e·ben'ic (tĕr'ē·bĕn'ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* = TEREBIC.
ter'e·bil'ic (-bĭl'ĭk), *adj.* Also **ter'e·bin'ic** (-bĭn'ĭk). *Chem.* = TEREBIC.
Ter'e·bin·tha'ce·ae (-bĭn·thā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TEREBINTH; -ACEAE.] Syn. of ANACARDIACEAE.
ter'e·bin'thi·an (-bĭn'thĭ·ăn) *adj.* Also **ter'e·bin'thi·al** (-ăl). = TEREBINTHINE.
ter'e·bin'thin. Terebinthine. *Ref. Sp.* [= TEREBINTHINE.]
ter'e·bin'thi·nous (-thĭ·nŭs), *adj.*
Ter'e·bin'thus (-thŭs), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of PISTACIA.
ter'e·brat'u·lite, *n.* See 1st -ITE.
Te·reb'ri·dae (tē·rĕb'rĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See -IDAE.] See TEREBRA, 2 b.
ter'ef. Var. of TARAF.
te·re'fa, **te·re'fe.** Var. of TERPHAH.
te·rel'la. Var. of TERRELLA.
Ter'ence Mul·va'ney. See MULVANEY, TERENCE.
terene. † TERRENE.
ter'-e·quiv'a·lent (tûr'-), *adj.* [*ter-* + *equivalent.*] = TRIVALENT.
Te·re'sa. Var. of THERESA.
‖**te'res at'que ro·tun'dus.** [L.] Smooth [or polished] and round, i. e., complete or perfect like a globe; — said of a wise man. *Horace* (*Satires,* II. vii. 78).
Te'resh (tē'rĕsh). *Bib.*
te·re'tial (tē·rē'shăl), *adj.* = TERETE.
ter'e·ti·pro·na'tor (tĕr'ē·tĭ·prō·nā'tŏr), *n.* [NL., fr. *teretis* + *pronator.*] = PRONATOR TERES.
ter'e·ti·scap'u·la'ris (-skăp'ū·lā'rĭs), *n.* [NL. See TERETI-; SCAPULAR.] = TERES MAJOR.
te·ret'ish (tē·rĕt'ĭsh; tĕr'ĕt·ĭsh), *adj.* See -ISH.
ter'e·tism (tĕr'ē·tĭz'm), *n.* [See TERETE.] An unmelodious verse. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
te·re'tous (-tŭs), *adj.* = TERETE.
ter'ga, *n., pl.* of TERGUM.
ter·gem'i·nous (tûr·jĕm'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [L. *tergeminus,* fr. *ter* thrice + *geminus* twin-born. Cf. TRIGEMINOUS.] = TRIGEMINOUS.
ter'in (tĕr'ĭn). Var. of TARIN.

9. *pl.* Conditions; state; circumstances, esp. circumstances that limit or control. *Obs.*

10. *Arch.* A boundary post or stone; esp., a quadrangular pillar, often tapering downward, adorned on the top with the figure of a head or upper part of the body; — called also *terminal figure* or *statue.* See TERMINUS, 2.

11. *Astrol.* One of the unequal divisions of the 30 degrees of a sign allocated to each of the planets as an essential dignity.

12. *Educ.* In universities, schools, etc., a definite continuous period during which instruction is regularly given to students; as, a school year of three *terms.*

13. *Law.* **a** The time fixed for the payment of rents or interest; esp.: (1) In England and Ireland, a quarter day. (2) In Scotland, either of the four days corresponding to the English quarter days, these being Whitsunday, May 15, and Martinmas, Nov. 11, called *legal terms;* and Candlemas, Feb. 2, and Lammas Day, Aug. 1, specifically called ***conventional terms.*** However, any terms adopted by agreement other than the legal terms are called *conventional terms,* the rent being called ***backhand rent*** when the term is postponed, and ***forehand rent*** when it is accelerated, or fixed at an earlier date. **b** The semiannual day in Great Britain on which a farm or domestic servant is paid or on which a working period begins. **c** (1) The whole period for which an estate is granted, as for the *term* of a life or lives, or for a *term* of years. (2) The estate or interest held by one for a term. Cf. TENEMENT, 1. (3) A space of time granted to a debtor for discharging his obligation. **d** The time for which a court is held, or is open for the trial of causes, during which time alone the powers of the court incidental to actual sittings for the hearing of cases may be validly exercised. In England there were formerly four terms in the year, during which the superior courts were open: ***Hilary term,*** beginning on the 11th and ending on the 31st of January; ***Easter term,*** beginning on the 15th of April, and ending on the 8th of May; ***Trinity term,*** beginning on the 22d day of May, and ending on the 12th of June; ***Michaelmas term,*** beginning on the 2d and ending on the 25th day of November. The rest of the year was called *vacation.* The legal division of the year into *terms* so far as related to the administration of justice was abolished by the Judicature Acts; but there are still four sittings of the Supreme Court in each year, called the *Michaelmas, Hilary, Easter,* and *Trinity, sittings,* coming, in general, in the same parts of the year as the older terms. Terms have been abolished in many States, but statutorily defined terms obtain very generally in the United States.

Roman Term (10). *a* Gaine.

14. *Logic.* **a** A substantive word or phrase used as the subject or predicate of a proposition, or standing as one member of a relation; esp., one of the three substantive elements of a syllogism, each of which appears twice. See MAJOR TERM, MIDDLE TERM, MINOR TERM. Terms are classified as *categorematic* or *syncategorematic,* as *singular* or *general,* as *abstract* or *concrete,* as *collective* or *distributive,* as *positive* or *negative* (see these terms). **b** That which a substantive word or phrase denotes, conceived as a specified thing or object of thought.

15. *Math.* **a** *Alg.* A member of a compound quantity; as, *a* or *b* in $a+b$; *ab* or *cd* in $ab-cd$. **b** Any of the members composing a proportion or ratio. **c** *Rare. Geom.* That which bounds a higher extent; a point, line, or superficies, that limits.

16. *pl. Med.* **a** *Obs.* The menstrual period; also, the menses. **b** Gestation at the normal period.

17. *Naut.* A piece of carved work placed under each end of the taffrail.

18. *Physics.* One of a set of frequencies, or wave numbers, one for each state, assigned to an atomic system, such that the frequencies, or wave numbers, of the light emitted are differences between the members of this set.

Syn. — TERM, WORD are frequently interchangeable. But WORD has the general sense of an expressive vocable; TERM is commonly more specific, and designates a word which has a precisely limited, often technical, use or meaning; as, purity of style depends on the choice of *words,* and precision of style on a clear understanding of the *terms* used; "A very large number of technical *terms* have been translated into English, and thus new meanings have been added to many popular *words*" (*G. L. Kittredge*).

— ***at term.*** At the end of a term, or definite period of time. — ***in terms.*** In set terms. *Obs.* — ***on terms.*** **a** On friendly or sociable terms. **b** *Slang.* On equal footing; even.

term (tûrm), *v. t.;* TERMED (tûrmd); TERM'ING. [See TERM, *n.;* cf. TERMINATE.] **1.** To apply a term to; to name; call.

Men *term* what is beyond the limits of the universe "imaginary space." *Locke.*

2. *Obs.* **a** To express in terms. **b** To state.

ter'ma (tûr'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *terma* end, limit. See TERM.] The lamina terminalis.

Ter'ma·gant (tûr'mȧ·gănt), *n.* [ME. *Termagant, Tervagant,* Termagant (in sense 1), fr. OF. *Tervagan, Tervagant, Trivigan(t),* of unknown origin; cf. It. *Trivigante.*] **1.** An imaginary being supposed by Christians to be a Mohammedan deity. He is represented in ancient moralities, farces, and puppet shows, as vociferous and tumultuous.

2. [*not cap.*] A boisterous, brawling, turbulent person; — now restricted to women; a virago.

ter'ma·gant, *adj.* Tumultuous; turbulent; boisterous; furious; quarrelsome; scolding. — **ter'ma·gan·cy** (-gănsĭ), *n.* — **ter'ma·gant·ish** (-gănt·ĭsh), *adj.* — **ter'ma·gant·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **ter'ma·gant·ly,** *adv.*

ter'ma·gant. Obs. corrupt. of PTARMIGAN.

term'age (tûr'mĭj), *n.* Charge for a term.

ter·mat'ic (tûr·măt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *terma, termatos,* a limit.] Pertaining to, or near, the terma.

term attendant. See OUTSTANDING TERM.

term day. A day which is a term (as a Scottish quarter day), or is a day in a term, as of the sitting of a court; also, one of a series of special days, designated by scientists for making synoptic magnetic, meteorological, or other physical observations.

ter'men (tûr'mĕn), *n.* [L., boundary.] *Zool.* The outer margin of a triangularly shaped wing of an insect.

term'er (tûr'mĕr), *n.* **1.** One who resorted to London during the law term only, esp. one whose object was intrigue, dishonest practices, dissipation, etc. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

2. A person serving for a term, now a term in prison; — used with an ordinal; as, *first termer, third termer.*

Ter'mes (tûr'mēz), *n.* [L. *termes, tarmes, -itis,* a woodworm; akin to Gr. *terēdōn,* and L. *terere* to rub. See THROW; cf. TEREDO, TERMITE.] *Zool.* The typical genus of the family Termitidae.

term fee. *Law.* A fee by the term, chargeable to a suitor, or by law fixed and taxable in the costs of a cause, for each or any term it is in court.

term for years. *Law.* An estate for years.

term hour. See HOUR, *n.,* 11.

ter'min' (tĕr'mĭn'), *n.* In Algeria, a measure equal to ⅙ pik. See PIK.

ter'mi·na·ble (tûr'mĭ·nȧ·b'l), *adj.* [See TERMINATE.] That may be terminated or bounded; limitable; discontinuing after a certain term. — **ter'mi·na·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **ter'mi·na·ble·ness,** *n.* — **ter'mi·na·bly,** *adv.*

ter'mi·nal (tûr'mĭ·nȧl), *adj.* [L. *terminalis.* See TERM.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a term, as an end, extremity, boundary, or terminus; forming or situated at the terminus or extremity; as, a *terminal* pillar.

2. Of or pertaining to a term, or fixed period of time; occurring in a term or in every term; as, a *terminal* dinner, payment, subscription.

3. Constituting, or occurring at the end of, a period or series; final; concluding; as, *terminal* velocity, syllable; hence, ultimate; as *terminal* problems.

4. *Bot.* Growing at the end of a branch or stem.

5. *Logic.* Pertaining to, or constituted by, a term.

6. *Med.* Occurring at the end of life; as, *terminal* pneumonia.

7. *Transportation.* Forming or pertaining to a terminal; connected with the receipt or delivery of freight; as, *terminal* charges or facilities. See TERMINAL, *n.,* 6 b.

Terminal Bud.

ter'mi·nal, *n.* **1.** The part which terminates, or forms the end of, something; termination; extremity; end.

2. A letter, syllable, or word, forming a termination.

3. *Arch.* A terminating and usually ornamental detail, as the carved end of a church pew.

4. *Elec.* A device attached to the end of a wire or cable or to a piece of electrical apparatus for convenience in making connections. A ***terminal board*** is an insulating slab or board upon which terminals are mounted. A ***calibrating,*** or ***testing, terminal*** is one designed for the convenient testing of meters, instruments, etc.

5. *Hort. & Forestry.* An apical growth.

6. *Transportation.* **a** Either end of a carrier line, as a railroad, trucking, or shipping line or airline, with freight and/or passenger stations, yards, and offices. **b** Any freight or passenger station central to a considerable area or a junction station of a carrier line. **c** A rate charged on all freight, independent of the distance, and supposed to cover the expenses of station service, as distinct from ***mileage rate,*** generally proportionate to the distance and intended to cover movement expenses; a terminal charge. **d** A town lying at the end of a railroad; — more properly called a *terminus.*

terminal arborization. *Anat.* The treelike branching at the end of a nerve fiber.

terminal board. *Elec.* See TERMINAL, *n.,* 4.

terminal bond. *Finance.* A bond issued by a railroad, secured by a lien on a terminal to be built.

terminal figure. = TERM, *n.,* 10.

Ter'mi·na'li·a (tûr'mĭ·nā'lĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* A festival held on Feb. 23, the establishment of which was ascribed to Numa, on which neighbors met at their mutual boundaries, made offerings to the termini or boundary stones, and joined in a meal, frolics, etc.

Ter'mi·na'li·a, *n.* [NL. See TERMINAL, *adj.*] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical trees and shrubs, type of the family Terminaliaceae, having entire leaves clustered at the ends of the branches (whence the name) and small apetalous flowers in loose spikes. *T. catappa* is the Malabar almond. The wood of several species is valuable. See MYROBALAN, 1.

Ter'mi·na'li·a'ce·ae (-ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Terminalia* + *-aceae.*] *Bot.* A family of tropical shrubs and trees (order Myrtales), the myrobalan family, with usually entire, often terminal leaves, mostly perfect flowers in spikes, racemes, or heads, and mostly indehiscent fruit. Of the 15 genera, *Bucida, Conocarpus,* and *Terminalia* are the most important, and of 275 species several are commercially important. See MYROBALAN. Syn. *Combretaceae.*

terminal moraine. *Geol.* See MORAINE.

terminal pedestal. A gaine.

terminal quantity. *Logic.* The quantity of a term.

terminal reserve. See RESERVE, *n.,* 13.

terminal shoe. An appliance to permit the transfer of a telpher carrier from a track to the cable without jar or impact.

terminal sinus. *Embryol.* A circular blood sinus bordering the area vasculosa.

terminal statue. = TERM, *n.,* 10.

terminal threshold. See THRESHOLD, 4.

terminal velocity. The limiting uniform velocity attained by a falling body when the resistance of the air has become equal to the force of gravity.

terminal voltage. *Elec.* The voltage at the terminals of an electrical device.

ter'mi·nant (tûr'mĭ·nănt), *adj. Rare.* a Terminating. **b** Determining.

ter'mi·nate (-nāt), *v.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *terminatus,* past part. of *terminare.* See TERM.] *Transitive:* **1.** To set or form a term or spatial limit to; to bound; limit; as, to *terminate* a surface by a line.

2. To put an end to; to make to cease; to end; as, to *terminate* an effort, or a controversy; to form the conclusion of, as a story.

3. Hence, to put the finishing touch to; to bring to completion; to complete; perfect. *Rare.*

4. To express in terms; to apply terms to; to describe. *R.*

I was censuring or rather *terminating* my own soul. *Emerson.*

5. *Obs.* **a** To state in terms. **b** To direct or destine. **c** To restrict; confine; hence, to define.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be limited in space by a point, line, or surface; to stop short; to end in extent; as, the torrid zone *terminates* at the tropics.

2. To come to a limit in time; to end; close.

Policies of insurance which from any cause cease to be in force are said to "*terminate.*" *C. E. Willard.*

3. To have its end, final part, or outcome; — usually with *in;* as words *terminating* in "-ism"; the bout *terminated* in his favor.

Syn. — See CLOSE. **Ant.** — Begin, start, open.

ter'mi·nate (-nĭt), *adj.* Coming to an end or capable of ending; limitable or limited; now specif.: a *Gram.* Indicating an action as a whole. **b** *Math.* Expressed or expressible in a finite number of figures or terms; as, a *terminate* number or decimal.

ter'mi·nate (tûr'mĭ·nĭt), *n.* *Gram.* An aspect or form of the verb indicating an action as a whole.

ter'mi·nat'ing dec'i·mal (tûr'mĭ·nāt'ĭng). *Math.* A terminate decimal.

terminating plan. See BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

ter'mi·na'tion (tûr'mĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. and L.; OF. *terminacion, -tion* (F. *terminaison*), fr. L. *terminatio* a bounding, fixing, determining. See TERM.] **1.** Act of terminating, or of limiting or setting bounds; act of ending or concluding; as, a voluntary *termination* of hostilities.

2. That which ends, limits, or bounds; as: **a** Limit in space or extent; bound; end; as, the *termination* of a line. **b** End in time or existence; conclusion; close; as, the *termination* of life.

3. The ending of a word; a final syllable or letter; esp., *Gram.,* the part added to a stem in inflection; ending; suffix.

4. Outcome; completion; result; as, the dispute was brought to a satisfactory *termination.*

5. *Obs.* **a** Last purpose. **b** Determination; decision. **c** A word; term. *Shak.*

Syn. — TERMINATION, ENDING, TERMINUS. *Termination* and *ending* apply esp. to temporal relations (except as noted below) and are often interchangeable. But TERMINATION emphasizes the idea of a limit set; ENDING, that of a close or conclusion reached; as, before the *termination* of hostilities; after the *termination* of the period agreed on; "The maiden sang as if her song could have no *ending*" (*Wordsworth*). As applied to inflectional syllables and similar formative elements in language, *termination* is the more technical, *ending,* the more familiar term. TERMINUS suggests spatial rather than temporal relations; as, the *terminus* of one's journey (i. e., one's goal or destination); the *termination* of one's journey (i. e., its conclusion in time); a railroad *terminus.* Cf. CLOSE, *v. i.*

Ant. — Beginning, start, inception, origin.

ter'mi·na'tion·al (-ăl), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or forming, a termination, esp. the concluding syllable of a word.

2. *Gram.* Formed by inflectional suffixes; as, *terminational* comparison (*-er, -est*). Cf. PERIPHRASTIC.

ter'mi·na'tive (tûr'mĭ·nā'tĭv; -nȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Tending or serving to terminate; bounding; terminating; concluding; determining; definitive; absolute; specif., *Philol.,* pertaining to or designating a verb or a verbal form which expresses the action as complete, or denotes the end or completion of the action, as Latin *conficere,* to finish. Cf. PERFECTIVE, 3. — **ter'mi·na'tive·ly,** *adv.*

ter'mi·na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* [LL.] **1.** One who or that which terminates.

2. *Astron.* The dividing line between the illuminated and the unilluminated part of the moon's or a planet's disk.

ter'mi·na·to'ry (-nȧ·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Terminal.

ter'mine (tûr'mĭn), *v. t.* [F. *terminer.*] *Obs.* **a** To bound; limit; terminate. **b** To determine; to decide upon. **c** To declare; state. — *n.* = TERM (in various senses). *Obs.*

ter'mi·ner (tûr'mĭ·nĕr), *n.* [F. *terminer* to end, inf. as n.] *Law.* A determining. See OYER AND TERMINER.

ter'mi·nine (-nĭn), *n.* A limit. *Rare.* *Marlowe.*

ter'min·ism (-mĭn·ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of the terminists.

ter'min·ist (-ĭst), *n.* **1.** *Theol.* One who maintains that God has fixed a certain term for the probation of individual persons, during which period, and no longer, they have the offer of grace.

2. *Philos.* An Occamist. See OCCAMISM.

— **ter'min·ist,** *adj.* — **ter'min·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

ter'mi·nize (-mĭ·nīz), *v. t. & i.* [L. *terminus* term + *-ize.*] To supply nomenclature (for).

ter'mi·nol'o·gy (tûr'mĭ·nŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [L. *terminus* term + *-logy;* cf. G. *terminologie.*] The technical or special terms or words used in any business, art, science, or the like; also, nomenclature as a field of study. Cf. NOMENCLATURE, *n.,* 3. — **ter'mi·no·log'i·cal** (-nō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **ter'mi·no·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **ter'mi·nol'o·gist** (-nŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

term insurance. Insurance for a specified term providing for no payment to the insured except upon losses during the term, and becoming void upon its expiration. See LIFE INSURANCE.

ter'mi·nus (tûr'mĭ·nŭs), *n.;* *pl.* -NI (-nĭ), -NUSES (-nŭs·ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [L. See TERM.] **1.** A boundary; border; limit.

2. [*cap.*] *Rom. Relig. & Antiq.* God of boundaries, probably originally a form of Jupiter as god of law and guardian of rights; also [*not cap.*], a boundary stone, or term, often representing Terminus. Cf. HERMA, and see TERM, *n.,* 10.

3. Any post or stone marking a boundary.

4. Termination; end; final goal; also, starting point.

5. Either end of a transportation line; also, the station, or the town or city, at that place.

Syn. — See TERMINATION.

‖**ter'mi·nus ad quem** (ăd kwĕm). [L.] End [or limit] to which, as the end of a way, place of destination of goods, the last of a series, etc.

‖**ter'mi·nus a quo** (ā kwō). [L.] End [or limit] from which; starting point, as of a line of causation or of a journey, of a series, etc.

ter'mi·tar'i·um (tûr'mĭ·târ'ĭ·ŭm; 79), *n.;* *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL. See TERMES.] *Zool.* A termites' nest.

ter'mi·tar'y (tûr'mĭ·tĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *n.* A termitarium.

ter'mite (tûr'mīt), *n.* [See TERMES.] Any of numerous pale-colored, soft-bodied, social insects of the order Isoptera; a white ant. See WHITE ANT. — **ter'mi·tal** (-mĭ·tăl), *adj.* — **ter·mit'ic** (tûr·mĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

Ter·mit'i·dae (tûr·mĭt'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A family of termites, or white ants, including the most highly specialized forms, characterized by having 4-jointed tarsi and a simple radial vein in the wings. In former classifications, it was coextensive with the order Isoptera. — **ter'mi·tid** (tûr'mĭ·tĭd), *n. & adj.*

termito-. A combining form for *termite,* as in **ter'mi·toph'a·gous, ter'mi·toph'i·lous.** See -PHAGOUS, -PHILOUS.

ter·mit'o·phile (tûr·mĭt'ō·fīl), *n.* [See TERMITO-; -PHILE.] *Zool.* A guest insect which lives in termites' nests. See PHYSOGASTRY.

term'less (tûrm'lĕs; 119), *adj.* **1.** Having no term or end; boundless; unending; as, *termless* time, grief.

2. Inexpressible; indescribable; nameless. *Shak.*

3. Unconditioned; unconditional; as, *termless* peace.

term'ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Occurring every term. — *adv.* Term by term; every term; also, periodically; as, ordered *termly.*

term of art. A word or phrase having a specific signification in a particular art, craft, or department of knowledge.

term of thought. The result of a process of thought; the conclusion or upshot of an entire train of considerations.

term'on (tûrm'ŭn), *n.* [MIr. *termonn, termann,* boundary, sanctuary, fr. L. *terminus.*] *Ir. Eccles. Hist.* Land belonging to a religious house; church land, exempt from secular imposition; glebe.

term'or (tûr'mĕr), *n. Law.* One who has an estate for a term of years or for life.

term paper. *Educ.* A paper required in a course as a principal written exercise in a term.

Term Question. A debate since about 1840 among Protestant missionaries in China as to the proper rendering of the word "God" in Chinese.

term rate. *Insurance.* See 3d RATE, 11.

term settlement. *Stock Exchange.* A reckoning between buyers and sellers which occurs periodically instead of daily, as the fortnightly settlement in London.

terms of a proportion (*or* **ratio**). *Math.* The four (or two) members of which it is composed.

term'time' (tûrm'tīm'), *n.* **a** The time during a university, college, school, or legal, term. **b** *Scot. & N. of Eng.* = TERM 13 b.

tern (tûrn), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *terne,* Sw. *tärne,* ON. *therna;* akin to AS. *stearn, stern,* and to E. STARLING. Cf. STERNA.] Any of numerous gull-like birds of *Sterna* and allied genera, constituting in some classifications a subfamily, Sterninae (see STERNA.) Terns are mostly smaller than the true gulls and have a more slender bill and weaker feet, a tail often deeply forked, and a flight more graceful and dashing; — hence the name *sea swallow.* Terns usually carry the bill pointed downward in flight and secure their prey of small fish by plunging into the water. Most are of the genus *Sterna,* typified by the ***common tern*** (*S. hirundo*) of both coasts of the Atlantic. It is pure white with a black cap and a pearl-gray mantle. Entirely white terns of the genus *Gygis* are found on Pacific islands, dark-brownish ones (see NODDY, *n.,* 2 **a**) of *Anous* and *Megalopterus* (syn. *Micranous*) on various tropical coasts; small dark-bodied species of *Chlidonias* (syn. *Hydrochelidon*), called ***black terns*** (which see), are widespread. Most terns nest in colonies, and some have been hunted for their feathers. The terns of the genus *Thalasseus* have elongated nape feathers and are known as ***crested terns.*** *T. bergii,* the ***large crested tern,*** and the smaller *T. bengalensis,* the ***lesser crested tern,*** are large Oriental species. It has a black cap produced into a prominent crest.

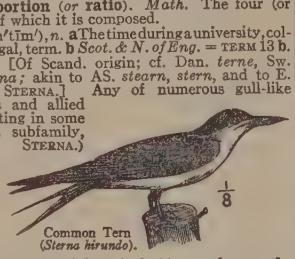

Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*).

tern (tûrn), *adj.* [L. pl. *terni* three each, three; akin to L. *tres* three; cf. TRINE.] Threefold; ternate.

tern, *n.* [F. *terne.* See TERN, *adj.*] **1.** That which consists of, or pertains to, three things or numbers together; specif., a prize in a lottery resulting from the favorable combination of three numbers in the drawing; also, the three numbers themselves. *Mrs. Browning.*
2. *Naut.* A three-masted schooner. Called also *tern schooner. Local, U. S.*

ter'na (tûr'nä), *n.* [L., three (names).] *R.C.Ch.* A list of three nominees for institution into a benefice or bishopric presented to the Pope or other authority.

ter'nal (tûr'nĕl), *adj.* [From TERN, *adj.*] Threefold.

ternal proposition. A trinary proposition.

ter'nar, ter'ner (tûr'nĕr), *n.* [See TERNARY]. A student of the third social rank at St. Andrews University. *Hist.*

ter·nar'i·ant (tĕr·nâr'ĭ·ănt), *n. Math.* A concomitant of a ternary quantic.

ter·nar'i·ous (tĕr·nâr'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *ternarius.*] Ternary.

ter'na·ry (tûr'nȧ·rĭ), *adj.* [L. *ternarius,* fr. *terni.* See TERN, *adj.*] **1.** Threefold; triple.
2. Proceeding by threes; consisting of three; as, the *ternary* number was once held in great veneration.
3. Third in series, order, or rank.
4. *Bot.* Arranged in threes, as petals, leaves, etc.
5. *Chem.* Containing, consisting of, or pertaining to, three different parts, as elements, atoms, groups, or components; thus, sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4, is a *ternary* compound (containing atoms of three kinds); gunpowder is a *ternary* mixture.
6. *Cryst.* Designating, or belonging to, a crystal system in which three-sided forms occur. See SYMMETRY, 3.
7. *Math.* **a** Using three as the radix, or base; — said of a system of numeration. **b** Involving three variables; as, a *ternary* form.
8. *Metal.* Consisting of an alloy of three elements.

ter'na·ry, *n.;* *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A set, group, or multiple, of three; as: *Obs.* **a** A ternion. **b** The trinity.

ternary critical point *Physical Chem.* The point at which two partially miscible liquids (as ether and water) dissolve to form a single phase when a mutual solvent (as alcohol) is gradually added.

ternary form. **a** *Math.* See FORM, *n.,* 27 **a.** **b** *Music.* (1) A form in which the principal subject appears three or more times, as in the rondo. (2) Any three-part form in which the third part is a more or less exact repetition of the first, with a contrasting section in the middle; — called also *ABA form.* See SONG FORM.

ternary lipide. See LIPIDE.

ternary measure. *Music.* Triple time.

ternary steel. A steel of iron and carbon alloyed with one other metal.

ternary system. **a** *Astron.* A system composed of three stars whose orbits are the result of their mutual attractions. **b** *Physical Chem.* A system having three components.

ter'nate (tûr'nāt), *adj.* [NL. *ternatus,* fr. L. *terni* three each. See TERN, *adj.*] Consisting of threes; arranged in threes; trifoliolate; — said esp. of leaves. — **ter'nate·ly,** *adv.*

-ter'nate. A combining form of *ternate,* as in *biternate.*

ternati-. A combining form for *ternate* denoting *ternately,* as in **ter·na'ti·pin'nate, ter·na'ti·sect.**

ter·na'to·pin'nate (tĕr·nā'tō·pĭn'āt), *adj.* [See TERNATE; PINNATE.] *Bot.* Ternately compound with the divisions pinnate, as some leaves.

‖**terne** (tĕrn), *adj.* [F.] Dull in color.

terne (tûrn), *n.* Short for TERNEPLATE. — **terne,** *adj.*

terne (tûrn), *v. t.;* TERNED (tûrnd); TERN'ING. [From TERNEPLATE.] To coat with an alloy of tin and lead.

terne'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* [F. *terne* dull. See TARNISH.] Sheet iron or steel coated with an alloy of approximately 4 parts lead to 1 part tin.

tern'er·y (tûr'nĕr·ĭ), *n.* A place where terns breed gregariously.

ter'ni·on (tûr'nĭ·ŭn), *n.* [L. *ternio,* fr. *terni* three each. See TERN, *adj.*] **1.** The number or a set of three; a ternary.
2. *Bibliog.* A section of three folio sheets.

tern'let (tûrn'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* [See -LET.] Any small tern.

Tern·stroe'mi·a (tûrn·strē'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Christopher *Ternström,* Sw. naturalist.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical American trees and shrubs of the tea family (Theaceae), having bracted flowers with free sepals, and petals slightly coherent at the base. *T. obovalis* is the scarletseed.

terp (tûrp), *n.,* *pl.* TERPEN (tûr'pĕn). [Fris., village mound, village; akin to E. THORP.] *Archaeol.* A mound, especially in Friesland, covering the site of a prehistoric settlement.

ter'pa·di'ene (tûr'pȧ·dī'ēn), *n.* [*terpane* + *-diene.*] *Chem.* = MENTHADIENE.

ter'pane (tûr'pān), *n. Chem.* Menthane.

ter'pene (tûr'pēn), *n.* [*terpentin* (old form of *turpentine*) + *-ene.*] *Chem.* Any one of a series of isomeric hydrocarbons, $C_{10}H_{16}$, prominent constituents of many volatile oils obtained by the distillation of plants, esp. the conifers. Synthetic terpenes have also been prepared. The ***true terpenes*** have a ring structure, and may be divided into two general groups: (1) The ***monocyclic, menthane,*** or ***terpane, group,*** the members of which (the ***menthadienes***) are characterized by ability to unite with four atoms of some univalent element, as bromine. To this group belong limonene, sylvestrene, etc. (2) The ***bicyclic group,*** whose members can take up but two atoms of bromine. Examples are camphene, pinene. There are also ***acyclic, aliphatic,*** or ***olefinic, terpenes,*** having the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, but an open-chain structure, as myrcene; ***hemiterpenes,*** C_5H_8, as isoprene; ***sesquiterpenes,*** $C_{15}H_{24}$, as cedrene; ***diterpenes,*** as colophene; and ***polyterpenes,*** $(C_5H_8)_x$.

-ter'pene. A combining form of *terpene,* as in **hydroterpene.**

terpene alcohol. *Chem.* An alcohol related to a terpene, esp. one of the formula $C_{10}H_{17}OH$ (sometimes called a **terpene hydrate**).

ter'pe·nyl'ic ac'id (tûr'pē·nĭl'ĭk). [*terpene* + *-yl* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline lactonic acid, $C_8H_{12}O_4$, obtained by the oxidation of oil of turpentine and in other ways.

ter·phen'yl (tûr·fĕn'ĭl; -fē'nĭl), *n.* [*ter-* + *phenyl.*] *Chem.* A crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_6H_5.C_6H_4.C_6H_5$, containing three benzene rings.

ter'pi·lene (tûr'pĭ·lēn), *n. Chem.* **a** Dipentene, or a mixture of terpenes consisting principally of dipentene. **b** Terpinene.

ter'pin·ene (-pĭ·nēn), *n. Chem.* A liquid terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on certain terpenes. *γ-terpinene* is identical with crithmene.

ter·pin'e·ol (tûr·pĭn'ē·ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*terpin* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* Any of certain isomeric terpene alcohols or menthenols, $C_{10}H_{17}OH$, occurring in natural essential oils and also made artificially. *α-, β-* and *γ-* terpineol are crystalline solids. The liquid terpineol of commerce is a mixture containing chiefly the *α*-variety and is made by the action of dilute acids on terpinol hydrate. It has a hyacinth or lilac odor and is used in perfumery.

terpin hydrate. *Pharm.* Terpinol hydrate. See TERPINOL **a.** It is used as an expectorant.

ter'pin·ol (tûr'pĭ·nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [See TERPINEOL.] *Chem.* **a** A white crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_{18}(OH)_2$; 1,8-*p*-menthane-diol; — called also *terpin.* It exists in two isomeric forms, the ***cis-*** form being obtained as a hydrate (***terpinol hydrate***) in the form of colorless crystals or a white powder by treating oil of turpentine with dilute acids and in other ways, and the ***trans-*** form which does not form a hydrate and which is produced indirectly from the cis- form. **b** Terpineol, esp. the commercial article.

ter·pin'o·lene (tûr·pĭn'ō·lēn), *n.* [*terpinol* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* A liquid terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, found in the oil of Manila elemi and also prepared artificially; $\Delta^{1,4(8)}$-*p*-menthadiene.

ter·po'di·on (tûr·pō'dĭ·ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *terpein* to gladden, cheer + *ōidē* song.] *Music.* A keyboard instrument something like the clavicylinder, invented in Germany in 1816.

Terp·sich'o·re (tûrp·sĭk'ō·rē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Terpsichorē,* fr. *terpsis* enjoyment (fr. *terpein* to gladden) + *choros* dance, dancing.] *Gr. & Rom. Myth.* The muse of dancing and choral song; hence [*not cap.*], a dancer; dancing.

terp'si·cho·re'al (tûrp'sĭ·kō·rē'ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to dancing; terpsichorean. — **terp'si·cho·re'al·ly,** *adv.*

Terp'si·cho·re'an (tûrp'sĭ·kō·rē'ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Terpsichore; hence [*not cap.*], of or pertaining to dancing.

terp'si·cho·re'an, *n.* A dancer. *Colloq.*

‖**terp'si'cho'rienne'** (tĕrp'sē'kō'ryĕn'), *n.* [F.] A female dancer. *Jocose.*

‖**ter'ra** (tĕr'rä; tĕr'ȧ), *n.* [It. & L. See TERRACE.] The earth; earth; [*cap.*], *Rom. Relig.,* earth as a goddess.

ter'ra al'ba (tĕr'ȧ ăl'bȧ). [L., white earth.] *Com.* Any of several white mineral substances; as: **a** Gypsum, ground for a pigment. **b** Kaolin, used esp. as an adulterant of paints, etc. **c** Burnt alum. **d** Magnesia. **e** Permanent white (barium sulphate).

‖**ter'ra a ter'ra** (tĕr'rä ä tĕr'rä). [It.] Terre à terre.

ter'ra car'i·o'sa (tĕr'ȧ kăr'ĭ·ō'sȧ). [L.] Rottenstone.

terra catechu. [NL.] Catechu.

ter'race (tĕr'ĭs; -ās; 277), *n.* [OF. (F. *terrasse*), fr. (assumed) VL. *terracea,* fr. L. *terra* the earth, land, country, region, orig., dry land; akin to OIr. *tīr* country, region, *tūrim* dry, L. *torrere* to parch. See THIRST; cf. FUMITORY, INTER, *v.,* PARTERRE, SUBTERRANEAN, TERRAIN, TERRESTRIAL, TERRIER, TERRITORY, TRASS, TUREEN.] **1. a** A raised level space, step, or platform, of earth, supported on one or more faces by a wall, a bank of turf, or the like, whether designed for use or pleasure, often one of a series arranged one above the other on a slope; also, such bank of turf, etc., and the raised level collectively, or a natural formation resembling such a raised level and such side or sides. Cf. STEP TERRACE. **b** Any similar formation.

Down the long, quiet *terraces* of the sky. *Amy Lowell.*

2. a An open gallery; a balcony, portico, or colonnade. **b** A flat roof of a house, esp. a Spanish or Oriental house. **c** A besieger's earthwork.
3. a A row of houses along the side or top of rising ground; — often used arbitrarily in naming any street with a similar row of houses. **b** *Local, U. S.* A strip of park in the middle of a street, usually planted with trees and shrubs; also, a street having such a terrace.
4. A flaw in marble, commonly cored out and filled up.
5. *Geol.* A level and ordinarily rather narrow plain, usually with a steep front, bordering a river, a lake, or the sea; a topographic bench. Many rivers are bordered by a series of terraces at different levels, indicating former flood plains formed at different stages of erosion or deposition.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

terrace-banked	**terrace maker**	**terrace-steepled**
terrace-fashion	**terrace-mantling,** *adj.*	**terracework**

ter'race (tĕr'ĭs; -ās), *v. t.;* TER'RACED (-ĭst; -ȧst); TER'RACING (-ĭs·ĭng). To form into a terrace or terraces; to furnish with a terrace or terraces; as, to *terrace* a garden, or a building. — *v. i.* To mount in terraces; also, to promenade on a terrace.

ter'race, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or forming, a terrace or terraces; terraced.

ter'race. Var. of TRASS.

Terrace epoch. *Geol.* The time just after the last ice advance of the early Quaternary glaciation, when streams developed terraces from valley plains aggraded by river deposits during glaciation.

ter·ra'ceous (tĕ·rā'shŭs), *adj.* [See TERRACE.] Earthen.

ter'rac·er (tĕr'ĭs·ĕr), *n.* **1.** One stationed on a terrace.
2. *Agric. Mach.* A horse-drawn implement having a large steel scraper blade set at an angle with the direction of forward motion so that the soil is cut and thrown to the side. It is used in the building of terraces.

ter'rac·ette' (tĕr'ĭs·ĕt'), *n.* A little terrace.

ter·rac'i·form (tĕ·răs'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*terrace* + *-form.*] In the form of terraces.

ter'rac·ing (tĕr'ĭs·ĭng), *n.* A series or structure of terraces.

ter'ra cot'ta (tĕr'ȧ kŏt'ȧ). [It., fr. *terra* earth + *cotta,* fem. of *cotto* cooked, fr. L. *coctus,* past part. of *coquere* to cook. See COOK.] **1.** Clayware of structural character extensively used in the facing of large buildings and for relief ornament or for statuettes, vases, etc. The surface is coated with fine slip or glaze, and colors are freely used.
2. An art product, esp. a figurine or vase, made of this ware; also, lightly fired reddish ware such as Greek pottery.
3. The variable color of hard-baked clay, averaging reddish red-yellow in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
— **ter'ra–cot'ta,** *adj.*

ter'ra–cot'ta lum'ber. Earthenware so prepared as to hold nails driven into it. The clay is left porous, with openings and gaps, so as to be light and easy to pierce or cut.

ter'ra dam·na'ta (tĕr'ȧ dăm·nā'tȧ). [L., condemned earth.] *Alchem.* = CAPUT MORTUUM, 2 **a.**

‖**ter'ra di Si·en'na** (dē sĭ·ĕn'ȧ) *or, better,* **Sie'na** (*It.* syē'nä). [It.] Sienna.

ter'rae·fil'ial (tĕr'ē·fĭl'yăl; -ĭ·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to terraefilii. *Rare.* — **ter'rae·fil'ian,** *adj.*

‖**ter'rae fi'li·us** (tĕr'ē fĭl'ĭ·ŭs); *pl.* **ter'rae fi'li·i** (-ī). [L., son of the earth.] **a** A person of lowly birth. **b** Formerly, a student at Oxford University appointed to make at the Encaenia a satirical speech, freely satirizing the university authorities. Cf. PREVARICATOR, 2.

ter'ra fir'ma (tĕr'ȧ fûr'mȧ). [L.] Firm or solid earth, as opposed to water; also, *Obs.:* **a** Mainland. **b** The Venetian mainland territories. **c** A landed estate.

ter'ra fo'li·a'ta (fō'lĭ·ā'tȧ). [L., leafy earth.] *Old Chem.* Potassium or sodium acetate.

ter'rage (tĕr'ĭj), *n.* [F.] *Feudal Law.* A kind of tax or payment on land (perhaps, the same as *pickage,* or else a toll at a fair paid as rent for a piece of land on which to erect a booth).

ter·rain' (tĕ·rān'; tĕr'ān), *n.* [F. See TERRANE.] **1.** The ground on which one stands. *Obs.*
2. A tract or region of ground immediately under observation; hence, field of activity; environment; milieu.
3. *Geol.* Var. of TERRANE.
4. *Mil.* An area of ground considered as to its extent and topography in relation to its use for a specific purpose, as for a battle or the erection of fortifications.

ter·rain', *adj.* Terrene; terrestrial.

ter'ra in·cog'ni·ta (tĕr'ȧ ĭn·kŏg'nĭ·tȧ); *pl.* **ter'rae in·cog'ni·tae** (tĕr'ē ĭn·kŏg'nĭ·tē). [L.] **a** An unknown land; an unexplored country or field of knowledge or activity.

terrain cure. *Med.* A treatment of disease by systematic exercise in climbing hills or mountains, with regulation of diet.

‖**ter'ra ir're·den'ta** (tĕr'rä ĭr'rā·dĕn'tä). [It.] Unredeemed land; specif., = IRREDENTA, *n.*

ter'ra ja·pon'i·ca (tĕr'ȧ jȧ·pŏn'ĭ·kȧ). [NL.] **a** Gambier. **b** Any catechu.

ter·ral' (tĕ·răl'), *n.* [Sp.] A land breeze.

ter'ra Lem'ni·a (tĕr'ȧ lĕm'nĭ·ȧ). [L.] Lemnian bole or earth.

ter'ra·ma'ra (tĕr'ȧ·mä'rȧ), *n.;* *It. pl.* TERRAMARE (-rā). [It. dial, fr. *terra* earth + dial. *mara* (It. *marna*) marl.]
1. An earthy deposit used as a fertilizer, esp. that found in mounds on the sites of neolithic dwellings in the valley of the Po.
2. One of these neolithic pile dwellings or settlements; also, one of their ancient inhabitants.

terramara culture. The mode of life of the neolithic builders of terramare, esp. in the early Bronze Age.

ter'ra·mare' (tĕr'ȧ·mär'; -mär'), *n.* A mound of terramara.

‖**Ter'ra Ma'ter** (tĕr'ȧ mā'tĕr). [L., lit., mother earth.] **a** Tellus. **b** Nerthus.

ter'ra mi·ra'cu·lo'sa (mĭ·răk'ū·lō'sȧ). [ML., lit., wonderful earth.] Bole. See 2d BOLE, 1.

ter'ra mu'ri·a'ti·ca (mū'rĭ·ăt'ĭ·kȧ). [L. See MURIATIC.] *Old Chem.* Magnesia.

ter·rane' (tĕ·rān'; tĕr'ān), *n.* [F. *terrain,* fr. (assumed) VL. *terranum,* for L. *terrenum,* fr. *terrenus* of earth, fr. *terra* earth. See TERRACE.] *Geol.* A formation, or a group of formations; the area or surface over which a particular rock or group of rocks is prevalent.

ter·ra'ne·an (tĕ·rā'nē·ăn), *adj.* [See SUBTERRANEAN.] Of, on, pertaining to, or from, the earth.

ter·ra'ne·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* **1.** Terrestrial; terranean.
2. *Bot.* Growing on land.

ter'ra no'bi·lis (tĕr'ȧ nō'bĭ·lĭs). [L., noble earth.] The diamond. *Obs.*

‖**ter'ra nul'li·us** (nŭl'ĭ·ŭs). [L.] The land of no one; territory not annexed to any nation.

ter'ra o'rel·la'na (ō'rĕ·lä'nȧ). The color salmon.

Ter'ra·pe'ne (tĕr'ȧ·pē'nē), *n.* [NL. See TERRAPIN.] *Zool.* The genus comprising the box tortoises.

ter'ra·pin (tĕr'ȧ·pĭn), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Abnaki *toarebe,* Lenape *turupe* little turtle.] **1. a** Any of various edible North American turtles of the family Testudinidae living in fresh or brackish water, esp. any of those constituting the genus *Malaclemys,* called ***diamond-back terrapins,*** which live in salt marshes along the Atlantic and

---

term'trot'ter, *n.* A termer. *Obs.*
ter·na'do. † TORNADO.
ter'nate-pin'nate, *adj.* = TERNATOPINNATE.
ter'nize. Aphetic form of ETERNIZE.
‖**ter'no** (tĕr'nō), *n.* [It.] See LOTTERY, 1.
tern schooner. = 3d TERN, 2.
Tern·stroe'mi·a'ce·ae (tûrn·strē'mĭ·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of THEACEAE (in part).
ter·ox'ide (tûr·ŏk'sīd: -sĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** See TER-.
terpane group. *Chem.* See TERPENE.
ter'pene·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
ter'pin (tûr'pĭn), *n.* [See TERPENE.] Also **ter'pine** (-pīn, -pēn), = TERPINOL 3. [TALAMANCA.]
Ter'ra·ba' (tĕr'ȧ·bä'), *n.* See
ter'race·wards, *adv.* See -WARDS.
ter'race·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
ter'ra·cul'ture, *n.* = AGRICULTURE. *Rare.*

Gulf coasts. Of these there are five distinct forms: *M. centrata*, occurring from the peninsula of Florida northward to the coast of North Carolina, where it merges into the northern variety (*M. centrata concentrica*), which extends as far north as Buzzards Bay; *M. pileata*, of the coast of Alabama and Louisiana; *M. pileata macrospilota*, of the west coast of Florida; and *M. pileata littoralis*, of the coast of Texas. They are all highly valued as food. Less highly prized are the *red-bellied terrapin* (*Pseudemys rubriventris*) of the tributaries of Chesapeake Bay, having more or less red on the plastron and carapace and reaching a length of about eighteen inches, and the *yellow-bellied terrapin* (*Pseudemys scripta* and allied species) of the southern United States. **b** The flesh of these turtles as food. **2.** Any of various other, esp. fresh-water, turtles. See 2d TURTLE, 1.

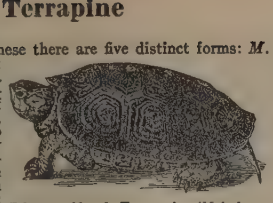

Diamondback Terrapin (*Malaclemys centrata*). (⅙)

3. A brown, red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Called also *grapenuts*. Cf. COLOR.

ter'ra pin'guis (tĕr'ȧ pĭng'gwĭs). [L., fatty earth.] *Old Chem.* A combustible principle supposed by Becher to exist in all combustible substances. Becher's theory led to the doctrine of phlogiston.

terrapin paws. Tongs for capturing terrapins. *Local, U. S.*

terrapin scale. A very destructive, small, brownish, convex scale insect (*Lecanium nigrofasciatum*) infesting a variety of trees, esp. peach, plum, and apple.

Terrapin War. *U. S. Hist.* The war of 1812; — so called by the Federalists because, as they said, the nation, by its Embargo and Nonintercourse acts, caused its trade to stop, shutting itself up in its shell like a terrapin.

ter'ra pon'de·ro'sa (tĕr'ȧ pŏn'dē·rō'sȧ). [L., ponderous earth.] *Old Chem.* Baryta.

ter'ra por'cel·la'ne·a (pôr'sĕ·lā'nē·ȧ). [NL.] Kaolin.

ter'ra poz·zuo'li (tĕr'ȧ pŏt·swō'lē). [It.] The color bole.

ter'ra pu·tu'ra (tĕr'ȧ pū·tū'rȧ). See PUTURE.

ter·ra'que·an (tĕr·ā'kwē·ăn), *adj.* Terraqueous. *Rare.*

ter·ra'que·ous (tĕr·ā'kwē·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *terra* the earth + E. *aqueous.*] Consisting of land and water; living in or extending over land and water.

ter·ra'que·ous·ness, *n.* State or condition of being terraqueous; specif., *Astron.*, the condition of a planet in its evolutionary development when, like the earth at present, it has considerable bodies of water on its surface. Cf. TERRESTRIALITY.

ter'rar (tĕr'ẽr), *n.* [ML. *terrarius liber.* See 3d TERRIER.] A bursar of a religious house; one who kept the terrier (see 3d TERRIER). *Obs. exc. Hist.*

ter·rar'i·um (tĕ·rär'ĭ·ŭm; 79), *n.*; *pl.* E. -IUMS (-ŭmz), L. -IA (-ȧ). [L. *terra* earth + *-arium* as in *aquarium.*] **1.** A vivarium without water.

2. A small indoor glass-enclosed garden.

ter'ra ro'sa (tĕr'ȧ rō'zȧ). [NL.] **a** Red ocher. **b** The color bole.

ter'ra ros'sa (tĕr'rä rōs'sä). [It.] The red-colored residue from the weathering and partial solution of certain rocks, esp. limestone.

ter'ra sal'i·tro'sa (tĕr'ȧ săl'ĭ·trō'sȧ). [NL.] Saltpeter.

ter'ra si·en'na (sĭ·ĕn'ȧ). [It. *terra di Siena.*] **a** *Obs.* Sienna. **b** Raw sienna. See SIENNA.

ter'ra sig'il·la'ta (sĭj'ĭ·lā'tȧ). [ML., lit., stamped earth.] **a** Lemnian bole. Cf. SPHRAGIDE. **b** The color bole. **c** *Rom. Antiq.* Pottery adorned with figures; esp., the glazed red pottery with ornament in relief manufactured in various parts of the Roman Empire, but with special skill at Arretium.

ter'ra si·li'ce·a pu'ri·fi·ca'ta (sĭ·lĭsh'ē·ȧ pū'rĭ·fĭ·kā'tȧ). [NL. Cf. SILICEOUS; PURIFY.] *Pharm.* Kieselguhr purified by boiling with hydrochloric acid and washing with water. It is used as a distributing and filtering medium.

‖**ter'ra ter'ra** (tĕr'rä tĕr'rä). [It.] Along shore. *Obs.*

ter'ra um'bra (tĕr'ȧ ŭm'brȧ). [L. or NL., Umbrian earth. See UMBER pigment.] Umber (the pigment).

‖**ter'ra ver'de** (tĕr'rä vär'dä). [It., green earth.] Terreverte.

ter·raz'zo (tĕr·rät'sō), *n.*, *or* ‖**ter·raz'zo Ve'ne·zia'no** (vē'nā·tsyä'nō). [It. See TRASS, TERRACE.] A kind of flooring made of small chips of marble set irregularly in cement and polished.

terre (tĕr), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *atterrer.*] To cast on the ground. *Obs.*

‖**terre' à terre'** (târ' ȧ târ'). [F.] **a** *Manège.* A gait formerly taught, distinguished by short leaps, in which the feet are raised less high than in the curvet. **b** A mode of dancing without leaping. — *adj.* Without elevation; pedestrian; — of style. — **terre'-à-terre'ish·ly** (târ'ȧ-târ'ĭsh·lĭ), *adv.*

ter·rel'la (tĕ·rĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *terra* the earth.] **1.** A small earth or planet. *Obs.*

2. *Physics.* A spherical loadstone or magnet; an earthkin. *Obs.*

Ter'rell grass (tĕr'ĕl). A coarse American lyme grass (*Elymus virginicus*), useful in some districts for pasturage.

ter're·mo'tive (tĕr'ē·mō'tĭv), *adj.* [L. *terrae motus* earthquake.] Seismic. *Rare.*

ter·rene' (tĕ·rēn'), *adj.* [L. *terrenus.* See TERRANE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the earth; worldly; earthly; terrestrial; mundane; as, *terrene* malice.

2. Of the nature of earth; earthy.

— **ter·rene'ly,** *adv.* — **ter·rene'ness,** *n.*

ter·rene', *n.* [L. *terrenum* land, ground; cf. F. *terrain.*] **1.** The earth; a land or realm; a terrain.

2. *Surv.* The surface of the ground.

‖**ter·re'no** (tĕr·rā'nō), *n.* [It. See TERRANE.] A ground floor.

ter're·ous (tĕr'ē·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *terreus*, fr. *terra* the earth.] Consisting of or pertaining to earth; earthy. *Obs.*

terre'plein' (târ'plān'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *terra* earth + *plenus* full; cf. It. *terrapieno.*] **1.** *Fort.* **a** Orig., the rear talus of a rampart; now, the top or platform of a rampart, for the cannon, behind the parapet. **b** The surface directly behind a parapet, at whatever level.

2. *Civil Engin.* An embankment of earth with a broad level top, which is sometimes excavated to form a continuation of an elevated canal across a valley.

ter·res'tri·al (tĕ·rĕs'trĭ·ăl; tĕ-), *adj.* [L. *terrestris*, fr. *terra* the earth. See TERRACE.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or existing on, the earth; earthly; worldly; mundane; — opposed to *celestial*; as, *terrestrial* seasons.

2. Representing, or constituting, the earth; as, a *terrestrial* globe. "The dark *terrestrial* ball." *Addison.*

3. Consisting of, or pertaining to, land, in distinction from water; as, the *terrestrial* parts of the globe.

4. Belonging to, or inhabiting, the land, or ground, in distinction from trees, water, etc.; as, *terrestrial* serpents.

5. Pertaining to or of the nature of soil. *Obs.*

6. *Astron.* Belonging to the same class with the earth; as, Mercury, Venus, and Mars are *terrestrial* planets.

7. *Bot.* Growing in the ground; — distinguished from *aquatic, epiphytic*, etc.

Syn. — See EARTHLY. **Ant.** — See CELESTIAL.

ter·res'tri·al (tĕ·rĕs'trĭ·ăl; tĕ-), *n.* An inhabitant or creature of the earth; a mortal; a layman; also, *Rare*, the earth.

terrestrial body. See BODY, *n.*, 16 b.

terrestrial deposit. *Geol.* **a** Sedimentary deposits of eolian, fluvial, or lacustrine origin, formed on land; fresh-water deposits; — opposed to marine deposits. **b** *Rare.* Deposits formed by springs, or by underground water in cavities of rocks.

terrestrial eyepiece. An eyepiece used in telescopes for viewing terrestrial objects, consisting of three, or usually four, lenses so arranged as to present the image of the object in an erect position.

terrestrial glory. See CELESTIAL GLORY.

ter·res'tri·al·ism (tĕ·rĕs'trĭ·ăl·Ĭz'm; tĕ-), *n.* Worldliness.

ter·res'tri·al'i·ty (tĕ·rĕs'trĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ; tĕ-), *n.* Quality or state of being terrestrial; specif., *Astron.*, the condition, as of the moon or Mars, of being without bodies of permanent water. Cf. TERRAQUEOUSNESS.

terrestrial latitude. See LATITUDE, 6.

terrestrial longitude. See LONGITUDE, 2.

terrestrial magnetism. **a** The magnetic force exerted by the earth as a whole, recognized by its effect on magnetized needles and bars. **b** The branch of science which treats of the laws of magnetic attraction and repulsion, and of the application of these laws in surveying and navigation.

terrestrial meridian. = MERIDIAN, 9 a & b.

terrestrial planet. See PLANET, *n.*, 1; TERRESTRIAL, *adj.*, 6.

terrestrial refraction. Refraction causing change in the apparent altitude of a distant point, due to the passage of light obliquely through air strata of varying density.

terrestrial telescope. A telescope with a terrestrial eyepiece.

terrestrial vanishing point. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 2.

ter'res·tric'i·ty (tĕr'ĕs·trĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Terrestrialness. *Rare.*

ter·res'tri·fy (tĕ·rĕs'trĭ·fī; tĕ-), *v. t.* [L. *terrestris* terrestrial + E. *-fy.*] To make earthy or mundane. *Obs.*

ter'ret (tĕr'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [From TORRET.] A ring for attaching a string, leash, or chain to an object; esp., one of the rings on the top of a harness pad, through which the reins pass. See HARNESS, *n.*, 2, 1st *Illust.* — **ter'ret·ed,** *adj.*

terre'-ten'ant, ter'ten'ant (târ'tĕn'ănt), *n.* [AF. *terre-tenaunt*, fr. F. *terre* earth, land + *tenant*, pres. part. of *tenir* to hold.] *Law.* One who has the actual possession of land; the occupant of land; often, one seized and in possession of land.

A *terre-tenant* in a general sense is one who is seized or actually possessed of lands as the owner thereof. 114 *Pa.* 146.

terre'-verte' (târ'vûrt'), *n.* [F., fr. *terre* earth + *vert, verte*, green.] **1.** Glauconite, or the similar mineral celadonite, used as a green pigment by artists. The best preparations are very permanent, but of slight intensity, losing character if mixed with other pigments.

2. The color of terre-verte, bluish-green in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

ter'ri·ble (tĕr'ĭ·b'l; 277), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *terribilis*, fr. *terrere* to frighten. See TERROR.] **1.** Adapted, or likely, to excite terror, awe, or dread; dreadful; appalling; fearful.

Prudent in peace, and *terrible* in war. *Prior.*

2. Afflicting severely; hard to endure; painful.

The *terrible* work of keeping clean a vast mansion. *Arnold Bennett.*

3. Excessive; extreme; tremendous. *Colloq.*

Syn. — Frightful, horrible, terrifying. See FEARFUL.

— **ter'ri·ble·ness,** *n.* — **ter'ri·bly,** *adv.*

ter'ri·ble (tĕr'ĭ·b'l), *adv.* Terribly. *Now Dial.*

ter'ri·ble (tĕr'ĭ·b'l), *n.* One who or that which is terrible.

ter·ric'o·list (tĕ·rĭk'ō·lĭst), *n.* One who inhabits the earth. *Obs.*

ter·ric'o·lous (tĕ·rĭk'ō·lŭs), *adj.* [L. *terricola* earth-dweller, fr. *terra* earth + *colere* to inhabit.] *Zool. & Bot.* Living on or in the ground.

ter'rie (tûr'ĭ), *n.* A terrier. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

ter'ri·er (tĕr'ĭ·ẽr), *n.* [F. *terrier, chien terrier*, fr. *terre* the earth, fr. L. *terra*; cf. F. *terrier* a burrow, fr. ML. *terrarium* a hillock (hence, a mound thrown up in making a burrow, a burrow). See TERRACE; cf. 3d TERRIER.] A dog, usually small, of any of several breeds, now kept chiefly as pets but originally used by hunters to dig for small furred game and engage the quarry underground or drive it out of its hole. The chief breeds are *Airedale, Bedlington, Border, Cairn, Dandie Dinmont, Irish, Kerry blue, Manchester, Scottish, Sealyham, Skye, Welsh*, and *West Highland white terriers*, and *bull terrier, fox terrier*, and *schnauzer.*

Cairn Terrier. (½2)

ter'ri·er, *n.* [From *territorial*, after *terrier* dog.] A territorial; — a nickname.

ter'ri·er, *n.* [OF., fr. ML. *terrarius liber*, a book pert. to land or landed estates. See 1st TERRIER; cf. TERRAR.] *Law.* **a** Formerly, a collection or roll of acknowledgments of the vassals or tenants of a lordship, setting out the rents and services they owed to the lord, etc. **b** Hence, a book or roll in which the interests of private persons or corporations in lands are described by site, boundaries, number of acres, etc. **c** An inventory of property in general.

ter·rif'ic (tĕ·rĭf'Ĭk; 277), *adj.* [L. *terrificus*, fr. *terrere* to frighten + *facere* to make. See TERROR; -FIC.] **1.** Exciting, or adapted to excite, great fear or dread; terrible; appalling; as, a *terrific* spectacle; a *terrific* explosion.

2. Tremendous; extreme; excessive. *Colloq.*

— **ter·rif'ic·ly,** *adv.* — **ter·rif'ic·ness,** *n.*

ter'ri·fy (tĕr'ĭ·fī), *v.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'Ĭng). [L. *terrificare*; cf. F. *terrifier.* See TERRIFIC; -FY.] *Transitive:* **1.** To alarm or shock with terror or fear; to frighten.

When ye shall hear of wars . . . be not *terrified.* *Luke* xxi. 9.

2. To drive, impel, deter, etc., by such frightening; — with *into, to, out of*, or *from*; as, *terrified* to death; to *terrify* the wits out of one.

3. *Now Dial.* **a** To annoy; tease; importune; torment. **b** To injure; destroy. **c** To bother.

4. To make terrible. *Obs.*

—, *Intransitive:* To become terrified.

— **ter'ri·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* — **ter'ri·fi'er** (tĕr'ĭ·fī'ẽr), *n.*

ter'ri·fy'ing, *adj.* That terrifies. — **ter'ri·fy'ing·ly,** *adv.*

ter·rig'e·nous (tĕ·rĭj'ē·nŭs), *adj.* [L. *terrigena, terrigenus*, fr. *terra* the earth + *genere, gignere*, to bring forth.] **1.** Earthborn; produced by the earth; autochthonous.

2. *Chem.* Of or pert. to an earth. See 2d EARTH, 9. *Obs.*

3. *Oceanography.* Designating, or pertaining to, the muds and other oceanic sediments derived directly from the waste of the land, as distinguished from deep-sea oozes.

ter·rine' (tĕ·rēn'), *n.* [F. See TUREEN.] **1.** A dish, orig. of earthenware, such as those in which various articles of food are cooked and served; esp., an earthenware jar containing some table delicacy and sold with its contents.

2. A soup tureen.

3. *Cookery.* A kind of ragout formerly cooked and served in the same dish; also, a dish consisting of several meats braised together and served in a terrine.

Ter'ri·te'lae (tĕr'ĭ·tē'lē), **Ter'ri·te·la'ri·a** (-tē·lā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *terra* earth + *tela* web.] *Zool.* An artificial division of spiders including the trap-door spider and others which dig holes and line them with web. — **ter'ri·te·lar'i·an** (-tē·lär'ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

ter'ri·to'ri·al (tĕr'ĭ·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* [L. *territorialis*; cf. F. *territorial.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to territory or the territory of a state; as, *territorial* property, jurisdiction.

2. Limited to or extending over a certain district; as, *territorial* rights.

3. Pertaining to or possessed of landed property.

4. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to all or any one of the Territories of the United States, or a district similarly organized elsewhere; as, *Territorial* governments or governors.

5. *Mil.* Pertaining to or designating forces organized primarily for territorial defense; — used esp. in phrases, as **territorial army, territorial force, territorial reserve.** See ARMY ORGANIZATION.

ter'ri·to'ri·al, *n.* A member of a territorial force.

territorial church. *Ch. of Scotland.* Formerly, a church set up to serve the needs of a special district without regard to existing parish boundaries.

territorial department. *U. S. Army.* An organization for purposes of administration, training, and tactical control of the possessions of the United States lying without the continental limits. The territorial departments are the Hawaiian Department, the Philippine Department, and the Panama Canal Department. See CORPS AREA.

territorial gold. See PRIVATE GOLD COINS.

ter'ri·to'ri·al·ism (tĕr'ĭ·tō'rĭ·ăl·Ĭz'm), *n.* [*territorial* + *-ism.*] **1.** A system under which the landowning class predominates in a state; landlordism.

2. *Eccl.* A system of church polity, established in the lands of the Holy Roman Empire by the Peace of Augsburg in 1555, according to which all the inhabitants of a particular territory must adhere to the religion of the civil ruler, or emigrate; — called also *territorial system.* Cf. COLLEGIALISM.

3. [*cap.*] Among the Jews, a doctrine, theory, or movement which seeks to bring about the settlement of the Jews in some region where they will be autonomous, or at least will have full political privileges and constitute a majority of the population. Cf. ZIONISM.

4. Organization on a territorial basis or on territorial lines.

ter'ri·to'ri·al·ist (-Ĭst), *n.* A representative or advocate of territorialism.

ter'ri·to'ri·al'i·ty (-ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being territorial; status as territorial.

ter'ri·to'ri·al·ize (-tō'rĭ·ăl·Īz; 181), *v. t.*; -IZED (-Īzd); -IZ'ING (-Īz'Ĭng). To make territorial; as: **a** To enlarge by extension of territory. **b** To reduce to, or establish as, a territory. **c** To distribute, as a levy of troops among territories or districts; to cause to be applied to a territory or territories. — **ter'ri·to'ri·al·i·za'tion** (-ăl·Ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-shŭn), *n.*

territorial jurisdiction. *Internat. Law.* The sovereign jurisdiction which a state has over the land within its limits and over its territorial waters and over all persons or property within them. This jurisdiction in general is over all the land within its domain and over rivers and other waters within headlands of its territory, and in addition over the belt of the sea included in its territorial waters. See TERRITORIAL WATERS; cf. EXTERRITORIALITY.

territorial law. See PERSONAL LAW.

territorial minister. The minister of a territorial church.

territorial sea. See TERRITORIAL WATERS.

territorial system. = TERRITORIALISM, 2.

territorial waters. *Internat. Law.* The waters under the territorial jurisdiction of a state, including (1) its ***marginal sea*** (called also ***marine belt*** or ***territorial sea***), that part within three miles of its shore as measured from mean low water mark or from the seaward limit of a bay or mouth of a river, and (2) its ***inland waters***, those inside its marginal sea and those within its land territory.

ter'ri·to'ri·an (tĕr'ĭ·tō'rĭ·ăn), *n.* An inhabitant of a territory.

ter'ri·to'ried (tĕr'ĭ·tō'rĭd *or*, *esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭd), *adj.* Possessed of territory. *Rare.*

ter'ri·to'ry (tĕr'ĭ·tō'rĭ *or*, *esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *territorium*, fr. *terra* the earth; cf. F. *territoire.* See TERRACE.] **1.** The environs under jurisdiction of a town or city. *Obs.*

---

ter'ra·pine. ✝ TERRAPIN.
ter'ra·plene', *n.* [Sp. *terraplén.*] = TERREPLEIN. *Obs.*
ter'rar. ✝ TERRIER. [of TRASS.]
ter·ras', **ter·rass'** (tĕ·răs'). Vars.
ter·ras', **ter·rasse'** (tĕ·răs'). Vars. of TERRACE.
terrasse green. [F. *terrasse* terrace.] = GRASS GREEN.
ter'rast. Terraced. *Ref. Sp.*
terre. ✝ TAR, TARE, TEAR.
ter·rein'. Var of TERRAIN.
ter·rein'. ✝ TERRENE.
ter·re'i·ty (tĕ·rē'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Earthiness. *Obs.*
terre'mote', *n.* [OF., fr. L. *terrae motus.*] An earthquake. *Obs.*
ter·ren'al (tĕ·rēn'ăl), *adj.* Terrene. *Obs.*
ter·rene'. ✝ TUREEN.
ter·ren'i·ty (tĕ·rĕn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Earthiness; earthy matter. *Obs.*
ter·res'tre, *adj.* [F.] Terrestrial. *Obs.*
ter·res·tre'i·ty (tĕr'ĕs·trē'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [ML. *terrestrietas.*] Earthiness; also, earthy matter. *Obs.*
ter·res'tri·al·ize (tĕ·rĕs'trĭ·ăl·Īz), *v. t.* See -IZE. [TRIAL.]
ter·res'tri·al·ly, *adv.* of TERRES-
ter·res'tri·al·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ter·res'tri·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* [See TERRESTRIAL.] = TERRESTRIAL.
ter'ri·bil'i·ty (tĕr'ĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* = TERRIBLENESS. *Rare.*
ter'ri·bl. Terrible. *Ref. Sp.*
ter'rick. Var. of TARRACK.
ter'ri·cole (tĕr'ĭ·kōl), *adj.* Also **ter·ric'o·line** (tĕ·rĭk'ō·lĭn; -lĭn). = TERRICOLOUS.
ter·ric'u·la·ment, *n.* [L. *terriculamentum.*] A means of causing terror; a bugbear. *Obs.*
ter'ri·er·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
ter·rif'i·cal (tĕ·rĭf'ĭ·k·ăl), *adj.* = TERRIFIC. — **ter·rif'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*
ter'ri·fied'ly, *adv.* of *terrified*, past part.
ter·rif'o·quous (tĕ·rĭf'ō·kwŭs), *adj.* [L. *terriloquus.*] Speaking terrible things. *Obs.* — **ter·rif'o·quy** (-kwĭ), *n.* *Obs.*
ter'ris. ✝ TERRACE.
ter·ris'o·nant (tĕ·rĭs'ō·nănt), *adj.* Also **ter·ris'o·nous** (-nŭs). [L. *terrisonus.*] Sounding terribly. *Both Obs.*
ter'rit. Var. of TERRET.
ter'ri·to'ri·al·ly, *adv.* of TERRITORIAL.

2. An extent of land and waters belonging to, or under the jurisdiction or sovereignty of, a prince, state, or government of any form, or any given portion of it; as, the *territory* of a state; the *territories* of the East India Company.
3. Any definite or particular portion of the area of a state considered by itself, as an area or tract of a state not invested with full rights of sovereignty, but governed or ruled as a dependency or subject area, or having a legal system more or less peculiar to itself; as, Tanganyika Territory.
4. A large extent or tract of land; a region; district.

He looked, and saw wide *territory* spread
Before him — towns, and rural works between. *Milton.*

5. The scope of an immaterial entity, as a word or art; field; province.
6. [*cap.*] **a** In the United States, a portion of the country not included within any State, and not yet admitted as a State into the Union, but organized with a separate legislature, under a Territorial governor and other officers appointed by the President and Senate. **b** In Canada and Australia, a similarly organized portion of the country that has not yet been formed into a Province or State; as, Yukon *Territory.*
7. Also **territory wool.** In general, wool grown in the far-western or "range" States, esp. in Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Colorado, and Washington; — so called because that part of the United States was formerly made up of Territories, as distinguished from the States of the central and eastern sections.
8. An assigned or pre-empted area; as: **a** A district assigned to a commercial traveler. **b** The restricted area which a nesting pair of birds pre-empts. **c** *Sports.* Either half of a field as appropriated to a team.
9. *Scots Law.* The district subject to the jurisdiction of a court or judge; — equivalent to JURISDICTION, *n.*, 3.

ter'ror (tĕr'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *terreur*, fr. L. *terror;* akin to L. *terrere* to frighten, Gr. *trein* to flee, fear, Skr. *trasati* he trembles. Cf. DETER.] 1. State or instance of extreme fear; fear that agitates body and mind; violent dread; fright.
2. Terribleness; also, a person or thing that causes dread or extreme fear.

There is no *terror*, Cassius, in your threats. *Shak.*
Her name shall be the *terror* of the earth. *Shelley*

3. One difficult to manage, unreasoning and irascible, a great nuisance, or the like. *Colloq.*
4. [*cap.*] **a** A state of intense fear caused by the systematic use of violent means by a party or faction, as bloodshed, imprisonment, and confiscation, to maintain itself in power, as in the Reign of Terror in France in 1793–94 (which see), or as in Russia, Finland, Hungary, etc., in and after 1917, either where the temporary government in control is revolutionary (*Red Terror*), or monarchistic or reactionary (*White Terror*). **b** The party or movement which inspires this state of fear.

Syn. — See FEAR.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are.

terror-bearing	**terror-haunted**	**terror-stirring**
terror-breathing	**terror-inspiring**	**terror-stricken**
terror-breeding	**terror-mingled**	**terror-striking**
terror-bringing	**terror-lessening**	**terror-struck**
terror-crazed	**terror-preaching**	**terror-threatened**
terror-driven	**terror-ridden**	**terror-troubled**
terror-fleet	**terror-riven**	**terror-wakened**
terror-fraught	**terror-shaken**	**terror-warned**
terror-giving	**terror-smitten**	**terror-weakened**

— *the Terror. Fr. Hist.* The Reign of Terror.

ter'ror, *v. t.* To terrify.
ter'ror·ful, *adj.* Full of terror; terrifying.
ter'ror·if'ic (tĕr'ẽr·ĭf'ĭk), *adj.* Causing terror.
ter'ror·ism (tĕr'ẽr·ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *terrorisme.*] Act of terrorizing, or state of being terrorized; specif.: **a** The system of the Reign of Terror. **b** A mode of governing, or of opposing government, by intimidation. **c** Any policy of intimidation.
ter'ror·ist (-ĭst), *n.* [F. *terroriste.*] 1. One who favors or practices terrorism; one who administers or coerces a government or community by intimidation; specif. [*often cap.*]: **a** An agent or partisan of the revolutionary tribunal during the Reign of Terror in France. **b** A member of a Russian political party aiming to demoralize the government by violence and terror.
2. One who views public affairs with alarm; a scaremonger. — **ter'ror·ist,** *adj.* — **ter'ror·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* — **ter'ror·is'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.*
ter'ror·ize (-īz), *v.;* TER'ROR·IZED (-īzd); TER'ROR·IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *terroriser.*] *Transitive:* 1. To impress with terror; to reduce to a state of terror, as by violence, cruelty, or threats; to coerce by intimidation.

Humiliated by the tyranny of foreign despotism, and *terrorized* by ecclesiastical authority. *J. A. Symonds.*

2. To abash; embarrass. *Colloq.*
—, *Intransitive:* To rule by terrorism; to use intimidation.
— **ter'ror·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* — **ter'ror·iz'er** (tĕr'ẽr·īz'ẽr), *n.*
ter'ror·some (-sŭm), *adj.* Terrorful.
Ter'ry (tĕr'ĭ), *n.* Dim. of THERESA.
ter'ry (tĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* TERRIES (-īz). [Perh. fr. F. *tiré* drawn. Cf. TIRE to pull.] **a** The loop formed for the pile in weaving velvet, plush, etc. **b** Any fabric of this type, in which these loops are left uncut. **c** Specif., such a fabric in cotton; — called also *terry cloth.*
ter'ry, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like, terry.
ter'ry, *n.* [From *territorial,* n. Cf. 2d TERRIER.] A territorial. *Colloq.*
Terry clock. A short shelf clock with light pillars and a scrolled top; — so named from its maker, Eli Terry of Plymouth, Conn. (1772–1852).
ter·sa'cred (tûr·sā'krĕd; -krĭd; 119), *adj.* [L. *ter sacer.*] Thrice sacred.
terse (tûrs), *adj.;* TERS'ER (tûr'sẽr); TERS'EST. [L. *tersus,* past part. of *tergere* to rub or wipe off, of obscure origin. Cf. ABSTERGE.] 1. *Obs.* **a** Appearing as if rubbed or wiped off; rubbed; smooth; polished. **b** Refined; accomplished; — said of persons.
2. Elegantly concise; free of superfluous words; polished to smoothness; neat; succinct; pithy; as, *terse* style.

Terse, luminous, and dignified eloquence. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Pointed, compact. See CONCISE.
Ant. — Prolix, verbose.
— **terse'ly,** *adv.* — **terse'ness,** *n.*
terse, *n.* [Perh. from *Thiers,* France.] A kind of claret. *Obs.*
ter'sion (tûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tergere, tersum,* to rub off. See TERSE, *adj.*] The action or process of wiping or rubbing for the purpose of cleaning. *Now Rare.*
ter·sul'phate (tûr·sŭl'fāt), *n. Chem.* A trisulphate.
ter·sul'phide (tûr·sŭl'fĭd; -fĭd), *n.* Also **-fid, -fide, -phid.** *Chem.* A trisulphide.
ter·sul'phu·ret (-fŭ·rĕt), *n. Chem.* A trisulphide. *Rare.*
ter'sy·ver'sy (tûr'zĭ·vûr'zĭ), *adv.* Topsy-turvy. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
ter'ti·a (tûr'shĭ·ă), *n.* An infantry formation in three divisions. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
‖**ter'ti·a,** *n.* [L.] *Music.* = THIRD, *n.*, 10 a.
ter'tial (tûr'shăl), *adj.* [L. *tertius* third, the tertial feathers being feathers of the third row. See TIERCE.] *Zool.* Designating the flight feathers borne on the basal joint or humerus of a bird's wing. Cf. PRIMARY, *n.*, 9 *a*; SECONDARY, *n.*, 7 *a.* The term is sometimes incorrectly applied to some of the innermost secondaries when different from the others, or even to the scapular feathers. — *n.* A tertial feather.
ter'tian (-shăn), *adj.* [L. *tertianus,* fr. *tertius* the third; cf. OF. *tierçain, terçain.* See TIERCE.] 1. *Med.* Occurring every third day, reckoning inclusively; as, *tertian* malaria, in which the paroxysms occur every other day. In a ***double tertian fever,*** consisting of independent tertian fevers falling on alternate days, the characteristic symptoms occur daily. See MALARIA PARASITE.
2. *Music.* Mesotonic, or meantone.
3. *R.C.Ch.* Undergoing or pertaining to tertianship.
ter'tian, *n.* [L. *tertiana* (sc. *febris*); cf. OF. *tierçaine.*] 1. *Med.* A tertian disease, esp. an intermittent fever.
2. A wine measure. See MEASURE, *Table.*
3. At Aberdeen University, a third-year student in arts.
4. *Music.* A compound organ stop composed of two ranks of open metal pipes tuned a major third apart.
5. *R.C.Ch.* A Jesuit during tertianship; — called also *Tertian Father.*
ter'ti·a'na (tûr'shĭ·ā'nă), *n.* [L. See TERTIAN.] A tertian fever.
ter'tian·ship (tûr'shăn·shĭp), *n. R.C.Ch.* A third period of novitiate or training undertaken by Jesuits after ordination.
ter'ti·ar'y (tûr'shĭ·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -shă·rĭ), *adj.* [L. *tertiarius* containing a third part, fr. *tertius* third. See TIERCE.] 1. Of the third formation, order, or rank; as, a *tertiary* use of a word.
2. *Chem.* Characterized by replacement in the third degree; resulting from the substitution of three atoms or groups; as, a *tertiary* salt or amine. Cf. PRIMARY, *adj.*, 5; SECONDARY, *adj.*, 9. Specif., designating or characterized by a carbon atom which is united by three valences to chain or ring members; as, *tertiary* butyl, $(CH_3)_3C$-.
3. *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to tertiaries.
4. [*cap.*] *Geol.* Designating, or pertaining to, the time interval immediately following the Mesozoic (formerly called *Secondary*) era, and the formations made during this time. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The Tertiary period was originally subdivided into *Eocene* (with very few or no modern species), *Miocene* (less than half modern), and *Pliocene* (more than half modern). Later the *Oligocene* (with a few modern species) was differentiated, being made to include the later part of the Eocene, and the earlier part of the Miocene as classified earlier. During the Tertiary period geographic changes were widespread. The Alps, Caucasus, Himalayas, and other high mountains were formed, and the Cordilleran system, from Alaska to Cape Horn, was developing. The huge reptiles of the Cretaceous period had perished, and the dominant land life was mammalian. The period is also called the *Age of Mammals.* The humbler types of life were distinctly modern.
5. *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a third stage, esp. of syphilis; as, *tertiary* lesions. See SYPHILIS.
6. *Zool.* Tertial.
ter'ti·ar'y, *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). 1. *Eccl.* A member of the third order in any monastic system; as, Franciscan or Dominican *tertiaries.* See THIRD ORDER.
2. A tertiary color.
3. [*cap.*] *Geol.* The Tertiary period or system.
4. *Med.* A lesion of tertiary syphilis. See SYPHILIS.
5. *Zool.* A tertial feather.
tertiary alcohol. *Chem.* An alcohol characterized by the group >COH, which forms part of a chain or ring. On oxidation the tertiary alcohols break down into simpler compounds.
tertiary amine. *Chem.* See AMINE.
tertiary amyl. See 1st AMYL.
tertiary color. A color produced by the mixture of two secondary colors. Such a mixture must include all the elements necessary to produce white (in practice, gray), and a tertiary color is hence merely some primary or secondary color dulled with gray, as russet or olive.
tertiary phosphate. See PHOSPHORIC ACID, 1.
tertiary quality. *Philos.* The quality of a thing as an object of evaluation; — so called by analogy to *primary quality* and *secondary quality.* See QUALITY, *n.*, 13 b.
tertiary radiation. *Physics.* Radiation consisting of X rays produced by the impact on metal of photoelectrons which have been emitted from the same metal under the action of X rays.
tertiary rocks. See PRIMARY ROCKS.
tertiary syphilis. *Med.* See SYPHILIS.
ter'ti·ate (tûr'shĭ·āt), *v. t.* [L. *tertiatus,* past part. of *tertiare* to do for the third time.] *Obs.* **a** To do or perform for the third time. **b** *Ordn.* To examine (a piece of ordnance), usually with calipers, to determine the thickness of the metal in three places.
‖**ter'ti·um quid** (tûr'shĭ·ŭm kwĭd). [L.] **a** A third somewhat; something which escapes a dichotomy supposed to be exhaustive. **b** *Colloq. & Jocose.* A third someone or thing of anomalous quality or of ambiguous status.
tertium sal. [L.] *Chem.* A neutral salt. *Obs.*
‖**ter'ti·us de·na'ri·us** (tûr'shĭ·ŭs dē·nā'rĭ·ŭs). [L.] *A.-S. Law.* Third penny.
‖**ter'ti·us gau'dens** (gô'dĕnz). [L.] A third person who rejoices, or, esp., who profits by a quarrel between others.
ter'ton (tĕr'tŏn), *n.* [Tibetan *ter-tön* discoverer of treasures, written as *gter-ston,* fr. *gter* treasure + *stonpa* show.] A human incarnation of Padmasambhava, the founder of Lamaism.
‖**ter·tu'lia** (tĕr·tōōl'yă), *n.* [Sp.] A meeting for social intercourse; an informal evening party; a club.
Ter·tul'li·an·ist (tĕr·tŭl'ĭ·ăn·ĭst), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Tertullian of Carthage, pioneer Latin theologian of great influence, violent opponent of paganism and heresy, who himself became (about 203) a leader of the Montanist sect. Although happily married, he advocated celibacy, and bitterly opposed second marriages. — **Ter·tul'li·an·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
ter·un'ci·us (tûr·ŭn'shĭ·ŭs), *n.* [L.] The quadrans. See 1st QUADRANS, 1.
ter'u·ter'o (tĕr'ōō·tĕr'ō), **ter'u·ter'u** (-ōō), *n.* [Sp. *terutero, terotero,* fr. Guarani *terutéro, teúteú,* — so named from its cry.] A South American lapwing (*Belonopterus chilensis cayennensis*) similar to the common lapwing, but having a short hind toe and a spur on the bend of the wing.
ter·va'lent (tûr·vā'lĕnt), *adj.* [*ter-* + *valent.*] *Chem.* Trivalent. — **ter·va'lence** (-lĕns), **-va'len·cy** (-lĕn·sĭ), *n.*
ter·var'i·ant (-vâr'ĭ·ănt), *adj.* [*ter-* + *variant.*] *Physical Chem.* Trivariant.
ter'vee (tûr'vĭ), *v. i.* [Cf. TOPSY-TURVY.] To struggle; writhe. *Dial. Eng.*
‖**ter'za ri'ma** (tĕr'tsä rē'mä). [It., a third or triple rhyme.] *Pros.* A scheme of continuous verse (usually iambic pentameter in English poetry) arranged in tercets in which line 2 of each rhymes with 1 and 3 of the next, thus: *aba, bcb, cdc,* etc., as in Dante's *Divina Commedia.*
ter'zet (tĕr'tsĕt; tĕr·tsĕt'). Var. of TERCET; hence, *Music,* a terzetto.
ter·zet'to (tĕr·tsĕt'tō), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [It. See TERCET.] *Music.* A composition in three voice parts; a trio; esp., a vocal trio.
ter·zi'na (tĕr·tsē'nä), *n.* [It.] *Pros.* A triplet or tercet.
ter'zo (tĕr'tsō), **ter'zi·o** (-tsē·ō), *n.* [It. *terzo,* lit., a third, formerly written *tertio;* or Sp. *tercio.*] A legion, or brigade. *Hist.*
te·sack' (tĕ·săk'), *n.* [Czech *tesák.*] A dusack.
tesch'en·ite (tĕsh'ĕn·ĭt), *n.* [From *Teschen,* Moravia.] *Petrog.* Diabaselike rocks containing analcite, the latter supposed to be from original nephelite, hence altered theralite.
tesch'er·mach'er·ite (tĕsh'ẽr·măk'ẽr·ĭt), *n.* [After E. F. *Teschermacher,* Am. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* An acid ammonium carbonate, occurring in yellowish to white crystals in beds of guano. H., 1.5. Sp. gr., 1.4.
Te'shu La'ma (tā'shōō lä'mä). *Lamaism.* The lama second in rank to the Dalai Lama; — so called from the Teshu Lunpo monastery, where the Teshu Lamas have been abbots since the 17th century. Called also the ***Panchhan Rinbochhi*** or ***Panshen Erdeni.***
Te'shup (tā'shŏōp), *n.* Also **Te'shub.** *Anatolian Relig.* The storm-god of the Hurri and the Mitanni, worshiped also by the Hittites.
Tes'la coil, Tes'la trans·form'er (tĕs'lä). [After N. *Tesla,* Am. electrician.] *Elec.* An air-core transformer for high-frequency alternating or oscillating currents; an oscillation transformer.
Tesla current. *Elec.* A high-frequency oscillating current of medium voltage, used in therapeutic treatment.
tes'sa·ra (tĕs'ä·rä), *n. pl.* [Gr., neut. of *tessares* four.] *Math.* Quadrilaterals, esp. spherical or curvilinear.
tessara-. [See TESSARA.] A combining form, Greek *tessara-,* meaning *four,* as in *tessaraglot.*
tes'sa·ra'ce (tĕs'ä·rā'sē), *n.* [Gr. *tessares* four + *akē* point.] A tetrahedral summit.
tes'sa·ra·con'ter (tĕs'ä·rä·kŏn'tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *tessarakontēres,* adj.] *Gr. Antiq.* A ship with forty banks of oars. See GALLEY, *n.*, 2.
tes'sa·ra·dec'ad (-dĕk'ăd), *n.* [Gr. *tessares* four + *dekas, -ados,* decade.] A group or aggregate of fourteen individuals.
tes'sa·ra·glot' (tĕs'ä·rä·glŏt'), *adj.* [*tessara-* + *-glot.*] **a** Containing, written in, or relating to, four languages. **b** Speaking, or versed in, four languages.
tes'sa·raph'thong (tĕs'ä·răf'thŏng; 185), *n.* [*tessara-* + *diphthong.*] A group formed by four vowels.
tes'sa·res'cae·dec'a·he'dron (-rĕs'ĕ·dĕk'ä·hē'drŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tessareskaidekaedros* fourteen + *hedra* seat. See DECAHEDRON.] *Geom.* A solid with 14 faces. *Rare.*
tes'sel (tĕs'ĕl), *n.* [F. *tessellé* tessellated. See TESSELLAR.] *Freemasonry.* Checkerwork.
tes·sel'la (tĕ·sĕl'ä), *n.; L. pl.* -LAE (-ē). [L., dim. of *tessera.* See TESSERA.] A small tessera.
tes'sel·lar (tĕs'ĕ·lẽr), *adj.* [L. *tessella* little cube, dim. fr. *tessera.* See TESSERA.] Formed of tesserae, as a mosaic.
tes'sel·late (-lāt), *v. t.;* TES'SEL·LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); TES'SEL·LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *tessellatus* tessellated. See TESSELLAR, TESSERA.] To form into or adorn with mosaic; to lay with checkered work; as, *tessellated* floors.
tes'sel·late (tĕs'ĕ·lăt), *adj.* [L. *tessellatus.*] Tessellated. — *n.* A tessellated creature or thing.
tes'sel·lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* 1. Formed of little squares, oblongs, or pieces approximating squares, as mosaic work.
2. *Bot. & Zool.* Marked like a checkerboard.
tessellated epithelium. See EPITHELIUM.
tessellated scale. A soft, flattened, dark-brown scale insect (*Eucalymnatus tessellatus*) marked with pale lines. It infests a variety of tropical plants and occurs commonly in greenhouses.
tes'sel·la'tion (tĕs'ĕ·lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of tessellating; state of being tessellated; also, the mosaic work so formed.
tes'ser·a (tĕs'ẽr·ä), *n.; pl.* -SERAE (-ē). [L., a square piece, a die, abbr. of Gr. *tessaragōnos* four-cornered, square. Cf. TETRAGON.] 1. A token or password; — from guest and host sharing a broken die.
2. A small piece of marble, glass, or the like, having a square, or nearly square, face, used in mosaic work, as for making pavements, ornamenting walls, etc.
3. *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A small cube of ivory, bone, wood, etc., used as a die in gambling or in the composition of mosaic (cf. TESSELLA). **b** A similar piece, though often modified in shape, used as a ticket, token, certificate, etc.; as, ‖***tes'se·ra fru'men·ta'ri·a*** (tĕs'ĕ·rä frōō'mĕn·tā'rĭ·ä; 79), a voucher for a dole of provisions; ‖***tes'se·ra hos'pi·ta'lis*** (hŏs'pĭ·tā'lĭs), a pledge of hospitality and friendship, a token half of which was kept by each of two friends; ‖***tes'se·ra mi'li·ta'ris*** (mĭl'ĭ·tā'rĭs; 79), a small billet or tablet of wood bearing a watchword, commander's order, or the like, and distributed through the division of an army; ‖***tes'se·ra num·ma'ri·a*** (nŭ·mä'rĭ·ä; 79), a voucher for a dole of money; ‖***tes'se·ra the'a·tra'lis*** (thē'ä·trā'lĭs), a ticket for admission to the theater.
4. *Zool.* A small rectangular plate of bone, as found in the carapace of the armadillo.
5. A curvilinear rectangle.

ter'ror·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
ter'ror·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
ter'rour. † TERRIER, TERROR.
ter'ru·lent (tĕr'ŭ·lĕnt), *adj.* [LL. *terrulentus* earthly.] Earthy. — **-len·cy, -lent·ness,** *n. All Obs.*
ter'ry. † TODDY.
‖**Ter·sanc'tus** (tĕr·sängk'tŭs), *n.* [L. *ter* thrice + *sanctus* holy.] *Eccl.* = SANCTUS, 1.
terse. † TARSE, TIERCE.
ter'sel, ter'sil. † TERCEL.
ter'set. † TERCET.
ter'ten'ant. Var. of TERRE-TENANT.
ter·ter'ri·fy, *v. i.* [L. *ter* thrice, used intensively + E. *terrify.*] To terrify extremely. *Obs.*
ter'ti·ar'i·an (tûr'shĭ·ăr'ĭ·ăn), *n. Eccl.* = TERTIARY.
tertia tone. = THIRD TONE.
ter'ti·o (tûr'shĭ·ō), *adv.* [L.] Thirdly. *Obs.*
ter'ti·o. † TERCIO.
ter'ti·us (tûr'shĭ·ŭs), *adj.* See PRIMUS, *adj.*
Ter'ti·us (-shĭ·ŭs). *Bib.*
ter·tri'nal, *adj.* See TER-.
Ter·tul'lus (tĕr·tŭl'ŭs). *Bib.*
terve (tûrv), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OHG. *zerben* to turn over, and E. TOPSY-TURVY.] To turn; overturn. *Obs.*
tes·ca'ri·a. † TESKERIA.
tes·ke'ro. = TEZKIRAH.
tes·ke'ri·a, *n.* See TEZKIRAH.
tes'ment (tĕs'mĕnt). Scot. var. of TESTAMENT.
Tess (tĕs), *n.* Dim. of THERESA.
tes'seled, *adj.* = TESSELLATED. *Obs.*
tes'ser (tĕs'ẽr). Var. of TUSSAH.

tes'ser·al (tĕs'ĕr·ăl), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like, a tessera; tessellar.
2. *Cryst.* Isometric.
3. *Math.* Of or pertaining to the tesserae into which a surface is divided by certain parametric lines of a system of orthogonal curvilinear co-ordinates; specif., pertaining to the tesserae into which a sphere is divided by certain meridians and parallels of latitude.

tes'ser·ar'i·an (tĕs'ĕr·ăr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to dice or gambling. *Rare.* *Gibbon.*

tes'ser·at'o·my (-ăt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*tessera-* + dichotomy.] Division into four parts.—**tes'ser·a·tom'ic** (-ă·tŏm'ĭk), *adj.*

‖**tes'si·tu'ra** (tĕs'sē·tōō'rä), *n.* [It., texture.] *Music.* The general range or "lie" of a melody or voice part; that part of the compass in which most of the tones of a melody or voice part lie.

Tess of the D'Ur'ber·villes (dûr'bĕr·vĭlz). Title and heroine of a novel (1891) by Thomas Hardy. "Tess" is a beautiful, passionate, sensitive village girl, who falls an innocent victim to man's vices and to his conventional prejudices.

tes'su·lar (tĕs'ū·lĕr), *adj.* Tesseral.

test (tĕst), *n.* [L. *testis.* See TESTAMENT, TESTIFY.] **1.** A witness; also, testimony. *Obs.*
2. A will; a testament. *Scot.*

test, *n.* [L. *testa* shell, pot. See TEST cupel.] **1.** *Zool.* The external shell or other hard or firm covering of many invertebrates, as Foraminifera, mollusks, many echinoderms, crustaceans, etc.; esp., in tunicates, the thick outer covering of the body, which is secreted by the mantle, but contains cells which have emigrated into it. It varies in consistency in different forms from leathery or cartilaginous to soft and gelatinous, and in compound ascidians usually forms a solid mass in which the zooids are embedded. In appendicularians it is probably represented by the so-called *house.* Cf. TUNICIN.
2. *Bot.* The testa.

test, *v. i.* [OF. *tester,* fr. L. *testari.* See TESTAMENT.] To make a testament, or will. *Obs. exc. Scots Law.*

test, *v. t.* *Law.* To authenticate a written instrument by attestation. See ATTESTATION, 2. *Chiefly Scots Law.*

test, *n.* [OF., test, or cupel, potsherd (F. *têt*), fr. L. *testum* an earthen vessel; akin to *testa* a piece of burned clay, an earthen pot, potsherd, and prob. to Av. *tashta* cup, L. *texere, textum,* to weave, construct. See TECHNICAL; cf. TEST a shell TESTACEOUS, TESTER a covering, TESTUDO, TESTY, TÊTE-À-TÊTE.] **1.** A cupel or cupeling hearth for refining precious metals. See CUPEL. *Chaucer.*
In England the refining is performed in a reverberatory furnace, the bottom of which, called the *test* or cupel, is movable, and into which the lead is fed at intervals from a melting pot in which the rich lead is melted, and poured by a ladle into an iron gutter, serving to convey it to the *test.* *Thorpe.*
2. Examination or trial by the cupel; hence, any critical examination or decisive trial; as, to put a man to a *test.*
3. Hence: **a** Means of trial; discriminative characteristic or fact; specif., subjection to conditions that show the real character of a person or thing in a certain particular; as, absence is a *test* of love; a *test* for color blindness; the tuberculin *test* for tuberculosis. **b** That with which anything is compared for proof of genuineness; touchstone; standard. **c** Specif., the test in the Test Act, or [*cap.*] the act itself.
Our *Test* excludes your tribe from benefit. *Dryden.*
4. *Obs.* **a** Evidence. **b** A witness.
5. *Chem.* A procedure or reaction employed to recognize or distinguish any particular substance or constituent; as, the iodine *test* for starch; also, the reagent used or a positive result obtained.
6. *Cricket.* A test match.
7. *Educ.* Any series of questions or exercises or other means of measuring the skill, knowledge, intelligence, capacities, or aptitudes of an individual or group.
8. *Oil Drilling.* Any well drilled to test the possibilities of an undeveloped area.
9. *Psychol.* A means of measuring an individual's ability in any direction, by use of some standard task or series of tasks to be performed. The individual's speed, or accuracy, or level of performance may be the variable measured.
Syn. — Criterion; proof, experiment. See TRIAL.
☞ PHRASES are:

test bar	test cutter	test man
test boy	test furnace	test marker
test clerk	test house	test room

test, *v.;* TEST'ED; TEST'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To refine, as gold or silver, in a test, or cupel; to subject to cupellation.
2. To put to the test or proof; to try the truth, genuineness, or quality of by experiment, or by some principle or standard; as, to *test* the soundness of a principle, the validity of an argument, the strength of a material.
Experience is the surest standard by which to *test* the real tendency of the existing constitution. *Washington.*
3. *Chem.* To examine or try, as by the use of some reagent; as, to *test* a solution by litmus paper; esp., to examine for the presence of some substance; as, to *test* a salt for calcium.
4. *Educ.* To subject to an examination or test.
5. *Eng. Hist.* To force submission to the provisions of the Test Act as a qualification for holding office. *Obs.*
——, *Intransitive:* To be subjected to a test; also, to have its, or one's, quality, strength, ability, or the like, shown or determined by means of a test; as, a compound that *tests* ten per cent.

test out. To try out.

test (tĕst), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a test or testing; as, a *test* match, act; — often in combination; as, high-*test* gasoline.

test, *n.* [OF. *teste.*] A potsherd. *Obs.*

test. Var. of TASTE. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

tes'ta (tĕs'tä), *n.;* *pl.* -TAE (-tē). [L. *testa* a piece of burned clay, broken piece of earthenware, shell. See TEST cupel.] **1.** *Bot.* The hard external coating or integument of a seed; the episperm.
2. *Zool.* The test.

test'a·ble (tĕs'tä·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Capable of being tested.
2. *Law.* **a** Capable of being disposed of by will. **b** Capable of being witnessed or of witnessing. **c** Qualified to make a will.

Tes·ta'ce·a (tĕs·tā'shē·ä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *testaceum* a shelled animal. See TESTACEOUS.] *Zool.* An order of rhizopods containing forms with shells or tests, as *Arcella* and *Difflugia.* — **tes·ta'cean** (-shăn), *adj. & n.*

tes·ta'ce·og'ra·phy (tĕs·tā'sē·ŏg'rä·fĭ), *n.* [*Testacea* + *-graphy.*] The description of testaceans. *Rare.*

tes·ta'ce·ol'o·gy (tĕs·tā'sē·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* Conchology. *Rare.*

tes·ta'ceous (tĕs·tā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *testaceus,* fr. *testa* a shell. See TEST shell.] **1.** Of or pert. to a shell or shells; of the nature of, or having, a hard shell; — in old usage often designating mollusks and brachiopods and disting. from *crustaceous.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or made of, earthenware. *Obs.*
3. Of any of several colors, averaging the color pheasant.
4. *Zool. & Bot.* Dull brick red or brownish yellow.
— **tes·ta'ceous·ness,** *n.*

test act. An act imposing a test, esp. a religious one, upon persons as a condition of their holding or enjoying public office or privilege; specif. [*caps.*], *Eng. Hist.,* a statute passed in 1673 (25 Chas. II, c. 2), requiring persons holding office, civil or military, or positions of trust under the crown, to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, renounce under oath the right to take arms against the king, receive Communion according to the usage of the Church of England, and abjure belief in transubstantiation. This act was repealed in 1828.

tes'ta·cy (tĕs'tä·sĭ), *n.* [See TESTATE.] *Law.* State or circumstance of being testate, or of leaving a valid will.

tes'ta·ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *testamentum* (fr. *testari* to be a witness, to make one's last will, fr. *testis* a witness); in reference to the Bible, translating Gr. *diathēkē* a last will, a covenention or covenant; cf. F. *testament.* See TESTIFY; cf. INTESTATE.] **1.** A solemn covenant, or, loosely, almost any legal instrument, as a landbook in early English law. *Obs.,* except: *Bib.* **a** [*caps.* with *Old* and *New.*] Either of the two distinct covenants of God respectively called the *First* or *Old Testament* and *New Testament;* a covenant. **b** [*caps.* with *Old* and *New.*] One of the two corresponding general divisions of the Scriptures; as, the Old *Testament* and the New *Testament.* *Heb.* ix. 15. **c** [*cap.*] Colloquially, the New Testament.
2. *Law.* An act by which a person determines the disposition of his property after his death; now, usually, an instrument in writing by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death; a will; — commonly used in the expression *last will and testament,* the word *will* being otherwise in more common use. In early English law the word *testament* was loosely used (as in sense 1, above) for almost any instrument, the English term for will being *quethe* (cf. BEQUEATH, *v. t.,* 2), whether disposing of real or personal estate. But in strict common-law parlance *testament* is used of a testamentary disposition of chattels and *will* of one of realty or as the general term. See 1st WILL, 6.
3. Testimony; — an erroneous use.

tes'ta·ment (-mĕnt), *v. t.* To bequeath. *Scot.* — *v. i.* To make a will, or testament.

tes'ta·men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *adj.* [LL. *testamentalis.*] Of or pertaining to a testament; testamentary. — **tes'ta·men'tal·ly,** *adv.* — **tes'ta·men'tal·ness,** *n.*

tes'ta·men'ta·ry (-tä·rĭ), *adj.* [L. *testamentarius.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a will, or testament, or the administration of a will; as, letters *testamentary.*
2. Bequeathed by will; given by or expressed in a testament.
3. Done or appointed by, or founded on, a testament, or will; as, a *testamentary* guardian, one appointed by will.
4. Of, pertaining to, or based on, the Old or New Testament.

tes'ta·men'tate (-mĕn'tāt), *v. i.* To testate. — **tes'ta·men·ta'tion** (-mĕn·tā'shŭn), *n.* *Both Rare.*

tes'ta·men'tum (-mĕn'tŭm), *n.;* *pl.* -TA (-tä). [L.] *Rom. Law.* A testament.

Tes'ta·men'tum Dom'i·ni (dŏm'ĭ·nī). [L., Testament of the Lord.] A Syriac version of a work, the Greek original of which was probably composed in the 4th century A.D., claiming to give words spoken by Christ to his apostles after the resurrection. It is apocalyptic and highly ascetic in tone, and contains an exposition of church order.

‖**tes'ta·men'tum per·fec'tum** (pĕr·fĕk'tŭm). [L.] A technically correct, complete will duly executed.

tes·ta'mur (tĕs·tā'mĕr), *n.* [L., we testify, fr. *testari* to testify; — so called from its use in the document.] *Eng. Univ.* A certificate of proficiency.

tes'tar (tĕs'tĕr), *n.* [OF. *testarde, testart* (F. *têtard*), fr. *teste* (F. *tête*) head. See TESTER a covering.] A West Indian clingfish (*Gobiesox cephalus*).

tes'tate (tĕs'tāt), *adj.* [L. *testatus,* past part. of *testari.* See TESTAMENT.] *Law.* **a** Having made and left a will; as, a person dying *testate;* — opposed to *intestate.* **b** Disposed of in a will.

tes'tate, *n.* **1.** *Law.* A testate person. *Rare.*
2. A witness; also, a test; testimony. *Obs.*

tes'tate (-tāt), *v. i.;* -TAT·ED (-tāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119)); -TAT·ING (-tāt·ĭng). **1.** To make a testament, or will. *Rare.*
2. To testify; give evidence. *Rare.*

tes·ta'tion (tĕs·tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *testatio.*] **1.** *Law.* Act or power of disposing of property by testament, or will.
2. A witnessing; testimony. *Obs.*

tes·ta'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [F. and L.; F. *testateur,* fr. L. *testator.*] **1.** *Law.* A man who leaves a will, or testament in force at his death.
2. A witness. *Obs.*

tes'ta·to'ry (tĕs'tä·tō'rĭ), *adj.* Of the nature of evidence.

tes·ta'trix (tĕs·tā'trĭks), *n.;* *pl.* -TRICES (-trĭ·sēz). [LL.] *Law.* A female testator.

tes·ta'tum (-tŭm), *n.;* *pl.* -TA (-tä). [L., neut. of *testatus,* past part. of *testari.*] *Law.* **a** That portion of the ordinary purchase deed (beginning with the words "Now this indenture witnesseth") which contains the statement of the consideration, the words incorporating covenants for title, and the operative words. *Eng.* **b** Short for TESTATUM CAPIAS.

‖**tes·ta'tum ca'pi·as,** *or, in full,* **tes·ta'tum ca'pi·as ad sa'tis·fa'ci·en'dum** (kā'pĭ·ăs *or* kăp'ĭ·ăs săt'ĭs·fā'shĭ·ĕn'dŭm). [ML., thou mayest take the writ (for satisfying).] *Law.* A supplementary writ, now little used, issued by a court of one county to the sheriff of another when an ordinary capias has been returned "not found."

test bow. In China, a bow formerly used for testing the strength of military candidates, a set varying in weight from about 65 to 156 pounds.

test case. *Law.* **1.** A case the decision in which is likely to influence or control the decisions of future or pending cases which involve similar points of law.
2. *U. S. Constitutional Law.* A proceeding (usually in the form of a suit for injunction) brought by agreement or on an understanding of the parties to obtain a decision as to the constitutionality of a statute.

tes'te (tĕs'tē), *n.* [From L. *teste,* abl. of *testis* a witness.] *Law.* **a** The witnessing or concluding clause (in which *teste* was the first word) of a writ or other precept. **b** Witness; — often used to indicate that what immediately follows is named as authority for what precedes.

test'ed (tĕs'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Tried by some standard to determine degree of purity, measure of strength, or the like.
2. *Law.* Having the teste, or witnessing clause, duly attached; — said of a writ, deed, etc.

tes·tee' (tĕs·tē'), *n.* [See -EE.] The individual tested.

test'er (tĕs'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which tests, as an assayer, a chauffeur who tests automobiles for a manufacturer, a device for testing the lubricating power of an oil, a test tube in a centrifugal testing machine for milk, etc.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

bench tester	cement tester	milk tester
bobbin tester	cloth tester	silk tester

tes'ter (tĕs'tĕr), *n.* [ME. *testere* a headpiece, helmet, fr. OF. *testiere* (F. *têtière* a head covering), fr. *teste* the head (F. *tête*), fr. L. *testa* an earthen pot, the skull. See TEST cupel; cf. TESTON, TESTIERE.] **1.** A headpiece; helmet. *Obs.*
2. **a** The frame on which the canopy of a bed rests. **b** The canopy of a bed including the frame and its hangings.
3. A flat canopy, as over a pulpit or tomb.

tes'ter (tĕs'tĕr), *n.* = TESTON. *Archaic.*

‖**tes'te Re'ge** (tĕs'tē rē'jē). [L.] Witness, the King; — the attestation of a writ or charter issued originally (in theory) by the King himself. Abbr. *T. R.* Formerly, however, the formula of attestation was ***tes'te me·ip'so*** (mē·ĭp'sō), witness myself (the King). *England.*

tes'tes (tĕs'tēz), *n.,* *pl.* of TESTIS.

test frame. *Ophthal.* Trial frame.

test game. A test match (which see).

test glass. *Chem.* A small glass, often with a foot, for holding a liquid to be tested.

test height. In a leaf spring, the camber under a load serving to test its strength, elasticity, etc.

tes'ti·bra'chi·um (tĕs'tĭ·brā'kĭ·ŭm; -brăk'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *testis* + *brachium.*] *Anat.* The superior cerebellar peduncle. — **tes'ti·bra'chi·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

tes'ti·cle (tĕs'tĭ·k'l), *n.* [L. *testiculus,* dim. of *testis* a testicle. See TESTIS.] *Anat. & Zool.* A male genital gland; a testis.

tes'ti·cond (tĕs'tĭ·kŏnd), *adj.* [L. *testis* testis + *condere* to hide.] *Zool.* Having the testicles naturally concealed within the body, as cetaceans.

tes·tic'u·lar (tĕs·tĭk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* **a** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the testicles. **b** *Bot.* Testiculate.

tes·tic'u·late (-lāt), *adj.* [NL. *testiculatus.*] *Bot.* **a** Shaped like a testicle, ovate and solid. **b** Having two tubers shaped like testicles, as some orchids.

tes·tic'u·lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* *Bot.* Testiculate.

tes·tif'i·cate (tĕs·tĭf'ĭ·kāt), *n.* [L. *testificatus,* past part. of *testificari.*] **a** *Scots Law.* In old procedure, a solemn written assertion not on oath. **b** *Obs. exc. Scot.* Certificate; testimonial.

tes'ti·fi·ca'tion (tĕs'tĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [MF. *testificacion,* fr. L. *testificatio.* See TESTIFY.] **1.** Act of testifying, or giving evidence; testimony; as, *testification* of our homage.
2. A testimonial; certificate; testimony. *Now Rare.*

tes'ti·fi·ca'tor (tĕs'tĭ·fĭ·kā'tĕr), *n.* [NL.] A testifier.

tes'ti·fi·ca'to·ry (tĕs'tĭ·fĭ·kā'tō·rĭ; tĕs·tĭf'ĭ·kā·tō'rĭ), *adj.* Serving to testify; of the nature of evidence.

tes'ti·fi'er (tĕs'tĭ·fī'ĕr), *n.* One who testifies; a witness.

tes'ti·fy (-fī), *v.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *testificari,* fr. *testis* a witness + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See TESTIS; -FY. Cf. ATTEST, CONTEST, DETEST, PROTEST, TESTAMENT.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To make a solemn declaration, verbal or written, to establish some fact; to give testimony for the purpose of communicating something to others.
Jesus . . . needed not that any should *testify* of man, for he knew what was in man. *John* ii. 25.
2. To declare a charge; to protest; to give information; to bear witness; — with *against.*
O Israel, . . . I will *testify* against thee. *Ps.* l. 7.
3. To serve as indication or evidence; as, flowers *testify* of spring; his smile *testified* to his genial spirit.
4. *Law.* To make a solemn declaration under oath or affirmation, for the purpose of establishing, or making proof of, some fact to a court; to give testimony according to the law of legal procedure. Cf. EVIDENCE, *n.,* 4; OATH, *n.,* 1.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To bear witness to; to support the truth of by testimony; to affirm or declare solemnly.
We speak that we do know, and *testify* that we have seen; and ye receive not our witness. *John* iii. 11.
2. To be indication or evidence of; as, acts *testify* intent.
3. To declare or make known freely or publicly.
4. *Law.* To affirm or declare under oath or affirmation before a tribunal, in order to prove some fact.

tes'ti·fy, *n.* Testimony. *Obs. Scot.*

tes'ti·mo'ni·al (-mō'nĭ·ăl), *n.* [Cf. LL. *testimoniales* (sc. *litterae*). See TESTIMONIAL, *adj.*] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** A will, or testament. **b** A warrant or certificate. **c** Testimony; evidence; also, a sign or token.
2. A writing or certificate in favor of one's character, good conduct, ability, etc., or of the value of a thing.
3. A token of regard, respect, or admiration, of obligation for services rendered, or the like, presented to a person, often formally and publicly, or established in his memory.

tes'ti·mo'ni·al, *adj.* [F., fr. LL. *testimonialis.*] **a** *Rare.* Relating to, or containing, testimony. **b** Of, comprising, or pertaining to, a testimonial (sense 3).

tes'ti·mo'ni·al·ist (-Ĭst), *n.* One who presents testimonials. *Rare.*

tes'ti·mo'ni·al·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To present with a testimonial. *Rare.*—**tes'ti·mo'ni·al·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.* — **tes'ti·mo'ni·al·iz'er** (-mō'nĭ·ăl·īz'ĕr), *n.*

tes'ti·mo'ni·um (-ŭm), *n.;* *pl.* -NIA (-ä). [L.] **1.** *Law.* The final or authenticating clause of an instrument, typically beginning "In witness whereof," and reciting when it was signed, before what witnesses, etc.
2. **a** A document serving as evidence. **b** A letter of recommendation.

tes'ti·mo'ny (tĕs'tĭ·mō'nĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -mŭn·ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *testimonium,* fr. *testis* a witness; cf. OF. *testemoine,* ONF. *testimonie.* See TESTIFY.] **1.** A solemn declaration or affirmation made to establish or prove some fact; specif., *Law,* such a declaration made by a witness under oath or affirmation; evidence consisting in declara-

---

tes'ser·act (tĕs'ĕr·ăkt), *n.* [Gr. *tesseres* four + *aktis* ray, beam.] *Math.* = OCTAHEDROID.

tes'ser·a·dec'ade (-ă·dĕk'ăd), *n.* = TESSARADECAD.

tes'se·ra'ic (tĕs'ē·rā'ĭk), *adj.* = TESSELLATED. *Rare.*

tesseral harmonic. *Math.* See SPHERICAL HARMONIC.

Tes'ser·ants (tĕs'ĕr·ănts), *n. pl.* [Cf. F. *tisserand* weaver.] See CATHARI.

tes'ser·ate (tĕs'ĕr·āt), *adj.* Also **tes'ser·at'ed** (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd). [*tessera* + 2d *-ate.*] = TESSELLATED.

tes'ta·men'ta·ri·ly (tĕs'tä·mĕn'tä·rĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of TESTAMENTARY. See -LY.

testamentary guardian. See GUARDIAN, *n.,* 2 b.

testamentary succession. See SUCCESSION, 5 b.

testamentary tutor. = TUTOR TESTAMENTARY. See TUTOR, *n.*

testament dative. See DATIVE, *adj.,* 3 c.

tes'ta·ment·ize (tĕs'tä·mĕn·tīz), *v. i.* To make a will. *Obs.*

Testament of Moses. See PSEUDEPIGRAPHA. [CHURCH ORDERS.]

Testament of our Lord. See

Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs. See PSEUDEPIGRAPHA.

‖**tes·tão'** (tĕs·toun'), *n.* [Pg.] = TOSTÃO.

tes·ta'ta (tĕs·tā'tä), *n.,* *pl.* of TESTATUM.

tes·ta'tor·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

tes'tern (tĕs'tĕrn), *n. t.* To present with a tester. *Obs.*

Tes'ti·car'di·nes (tĕs'tĭ·kär'dĭ·nēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See TEST a shell; CARDO.] Syn. of APTHEROPOMATA. — **tes'ti·car'di·nate** (-nāt), *adj.* — **tes'ti·car'dine** (-dĭn; -dīn), *adj.*

tes'ti·ere' (tĕs'tĭ·ĕr'), *n.* [OF. See TESTER a headpiece.] = 2d TESTER, 1.

testif. + TESTIVE, TESTY.

tes'ti·ly (tĕs'tĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of TESTY.

tes'ti·mo'nage, *n.* [OF. *tesmoignage* (F. *témoignage*).] Testimony. *Obs.*

testimonial of the Great Seal. [= QUARTER SEAL.]

---

tions made according to law by a person as witness, ordinarily given orally and reduced to writing. *Testimony* is a species of *evidence*. See EVIDENCE, *n.*, 4.
2. Affirmation; declaration; an aggregate of approximately consistent statements or their tenor; as, the *testimony* of the church fathers; the *testimony* of historians.
3. Evidence, esp. validating evidence; attestation; as, the *testimony* of fossil-bearing rocks; also, that which serves as evidence; as, a silent *testimony* to his powers; sometimes, a token.
4. A testimonial; a written recommendation. *Obs.*
5. Act of testifying; open attestation; profession.
[Thou] for the *testimony* of truth that hast borne Universal reproach. *Milton.*
6. Evidence or declaration of approval or disapproval; endorsement of something or protest against it. *Archaic.*
When ye depart thence, shake off the dust under your feet for a *testimony* against them. *Mark* vi. 11.
7. *Jewish Antiq.* **a** The tables of the law. *Ex.* xxv. 16. **b** Hence, the divine revelation in general; the Scriptures.
The *testimony* of the Lord is sure. *Ps.* xix. 7.
Syn. — Attestation, witness. See EVIDENCE.

tes'ti·mo'ny (tĕs'tĭ·mō'nĭ; -mŭn·ĭ), *v. t. & i.* To attest. *Obs.*

test indicator. A sensitive gauge, as a dial gauge, combined with an adjustable mount, for testing the accuracy of machined work.

test'ing (tĕs'tĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of TEST. Hence: *adj.* That tests; used in making a test or tests. — **test'ingly,** *adv.*

testing clause. *Law.* The testimonium of an instrument, as a deed or writ.

testing engineering. See ENGINEERING, *n.*, 1. — **testing engineer.**

testing terminal. *Elec.* See TERMINAL, *n.*, 4.

tes'tis (tĕs'tĭs), *n.; pl.* TESTES (-tēz). [L., identical with *testis* witness, lit., a third standing by; akin to E. THREE; STAND. Cf. TESTICLE, TESTIFY.] *Anat. & Zool.* **1.** A male genital or reproductive gland, corresponding to the ovary in the female and producing the spermatozoa; a testicle. In craniate vertebrates there is a pair, developing, like the ovaries, from the genital ridges of the embryo, usually in the body cavity near the kidneys, but in most mammals descending into the scrotum before birth. They consist largely of convoluted tubules, from the epithelial lining of which the spermatozoa develop.
2. Either one of the two inferior corpora quadrigemina.

‖**tes'tis** (tĕs'tĭs), *n.; pl.* TESTES (-tēz). [L.] A witness.

test kitchen. A laboratory in which newly offered household commodities, such as appliances, foods, and cleaning agents, are tested.

test lead (lĕd). *Metal.* Lead free from silver and often finely granulated, used in cupeling, etc.

test match. A match intended to demonstrate the superiority of one contestant or group of contestants over another; orig. and esp. [*often caps.*], one of a series of cricket matches (now usually five) played as a test of superiority between teams representing Australia and England; — now extended to the matches of any similar international series, as between England and South Africa or between Australia and the West Indies. Cf. ASHES, 1 **c**.

test meal. *Physiol.* A meal, usually small, of definite composition and quantity, given to excite gastric secretion and so furnish material to withdraw for examination.

test nail. *Physics.* A piece of soft iron used to examine the attractive power of a magnet at different points by the force necessary to detach it from the magnet.

‖**tes'to** (tĕs'tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* Literally, text: **a** A text or libretto. **b** A theme or subject.

test object. *Optics.* An object which tests the power or quality of a microscope or telescope by requiring a certain degree of excellence in the instrument to determine its existence or its peculiar texture or markings.

test of Abel. = ABEL TEST.

tes'ton (tĕs'tŏn; tĕs·tōōn'), *n.* [F. *teston*, fr. It. *testone*, aug. of *testa* the head, fr. L. *testa*. See TESTER a covering; cf. TESTONE.] *Obs. exc. Hist.* Any of several European coins, originally so called because the obverse type was a head. Specif.: **a** = TESTONE **a**. **b** A French silver coin of the 16th century, worth between 10 and 14½ sous. **c** A shilling of Henry VIII of England, which fell in value to ninepence, then to sixpence (in Shakespeare's time). Hence, a sixpence. **d** A tostão.

tes·to'ne (tĕs·tō'nā), *n.* [It. See TESTON.] *Obs. exc. Hist.* **a** An Italian silver coin of the 15th and 16th centuries. **b** A tostão.

tes·toon' (tĕs·tōōn'), *n.* [See TESTON.] A teston or other similar coin, as the testone.

tes'tor (tĕs'tŏr), *n.* A witness. *Rare.*

test paper. **1. a** *Educ., U. S.* A paper containing a test (sense 7). **b** *Brit. Educ.* A paper set as a preliminary test of a student's readiness for examination.
2. *Chem.* Paper prepared to test certain substances by being saturated with a reagent which changes color when acted upon by those substances; thus, litmus paper is turned red by acids, and blue by alkalies.
3. *Law.* A writing admitted as a standard for comparison of handwriting.

test pit. *Mining.* A shallow shaft or pit sunk in ore or overburden to determine the existence, grade, or extent of a mineral deposit.

tes'trĭl (tĕs'trĭl), *n.* Sixpence. *Rare.* *Shak.*

test solution. *Chem.* A solution used in testing.

test tube. *Chem.* A tube for simple tests, usually a plain tube of thin glass closed at one end, but sometimes having a foot, bulb, graduated scale, or other modification. — **test tubing.**

test type. *Ophthal.* A set of letters arranged in rows of decreasing or increasing size of type, placed at a standard distance from a patient and used to test his acuteness of vision.

tes·tu'di·nal (tĕs·tū'dĭ·năl), **tes·tu'di·nar'i·ous** (-nâr'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* *Zool.* Pertaining to or resembling a tortoise or tortoise shell.

Tes·tu'di·na'ri·a (tĕs·tū'dĭ·nā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *testudo*, *-inis*, tortoise + *-aria*.] *Bot.* A small genus of South African desert vines (family Dioscoreaceae) with huge edible rootstocks, growing partly above ground. The seeds are winged only at the apex. *T. elephantipes* is the elephant's-foot.

tes·tu'di·nate (tĕs·tū'dĭ·nāt), *adj.* [L. *testudinatus*, fr. *testudo*, *-inis*, a tortoise, an arch or vault.] **a** Like a tortoise shell; arched; vaulted. **b** *Zool.* Chelonian. — *n.* A turtle.

tes'tu·din'e·al (tĕs'tū·dĭn'ē·ăl), *adj.* Testudinal.

tes'tu·din'e·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *testudineus*.] **1.** Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a testudo.
2. Slow of movement, like a tortoise.

Tes'tu·din'i·dae (-ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TESTUDO.] *Zool.* A family of turtles comprising the carnivorous fresh-water and the herbivorous, strictly terrestrial species, usually having a strong, thick, convex carapace, broad plastron, and club-shaped feet in which the toes are firmly bound together so that the claws alone are evident. The painted turtle and Greek tortoise are examples of the principal types.

tes·tu'di·nous (tĕs·tū'dĭ·nŭs), *adj.* Testudineous.

tes·tu'do (tĕs·tū'dō), *n.; pl.* -DINES (-dĭ·nēz). [L.; akin to L. *testu* an earthen vessel, *testa* the shell of shellfish, or of testaceous animals. See TEST a cupel; cf. TORTOISE.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* **a** Any of various kinds of sheds, fixed or movable, to protect soldiers engaged in siege operations or the like. **b** A cover or screen which a body of troops in close formation formed by overlapping their shields over their heads.
2. A kind of flat tumor under the scalp; a talpa.
3. *Music.* A kind of lyre; — so called in allusion to Mercury's lyre, fabled to have been made of a tortoise shell.
4. *Rom. Arch.* An arched ceiling or vault, esp. when surbased.
5. [*cap.*] *Zool.* A genus of turtles, type of the family Testudinidae, comprising the typical land tortoises. In old classifications it included all turtles. Cf. GIANT TORTOISE.

tes'ty (tĕs'tĭ), *adj.*; TES'TI·ER (-tĭ·ĕr); TES'TI·EST. [AF *testif*, fr. *teste* head; cf. OF. *testu* obstinate, headstrong (F. *têtu*), fr. *teste* head (F. *tête*). See TESTER headpiece.] Fretful; peevish; petulant; easily irritated; irascible; snappish.
I was displeased with myself; I was *testy*. *Lamer.*
Syn. and Ant. — See IRASCIBLE.

tetani-. *Med.* A combining form for *tetanus*, as in **te·tan'i·form, tet'a·nig'e·nous.** See -FORM, -GENOUS.

‖**te·ta'ni·a** (tē·tā'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Tetany.

‖**te·ta'ni·a pa'ra·thy're·o·pri'va** (păr'ȧ·thī'rē·ō·prī'vȧ), [NL. Cf. PARATHYROID; PRIVATE.] *Med.* Tetany caused by removal or disease of the parathyroid glands.

te·tan'ic (tē·tăn'ĭk), *adj.* Also **te·tan'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). [L. *tetanicus*, fr. Gr. *tetanikos*.] *Physiol. & Med.* **a** Of or pertaining to tetanus; having the character of tetanus.
This condition of muscle, this fusion of a number of simple spasms into an apparently smooth, continuous effort, is known as tetanus, or *tetanic* contraction. *Foster.*
b Producing, or tending to produce, tetanus.
— **te·tan'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

te·tan'ic, *n.* *Physiol. & Med.* A substance (notably nux vomica, strychnine, and brucine) which acts primarily on the spinal cord, and which, when taken in large quantity, produces tetanic spasms. See NEUROTIC, *n.*, **a**.

tetanic contraction. *Med.* Tonic contraction.

tet'a·nil'la (tĕt'ȧ·nĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. See TETANUS.] A mild form of tetany.

tet'a·nine (tĕt'ȧ·nēn; -nĭn), *n.* a *Chem.* Strychnine. *Now Rare.* **b** *Biochem.* See TETANUS TOXIN.

tet'a·nism (-nĭz'm), *n.* [*tetanus* + *-ism*.] *Med.* A persistent muscular hypertonicity resembling tetanus, but not caused by infection with *Clostridium* (syn. *Bacillus*) *tetani*. It is seen esp. in infants.

tet'a·ni·za'tion (-nĭ·zā'shŭn; -nĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* *Physiol.* Tetanizing; the production or condition of tetanus.

tet'a·nize (tĕt'ȧ·nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nĭzd); -NIZ'ING (-nĭz'ĭng). *Physiol.* To throw, as a muscle, into a state of permanent contraction; to cause tetanus in. See TETANUS, *n.*, 2.

tet'a·no- (tĕt'ȧ·nō-). *Med.* A combining form from Greek *tetanos*, tetanus, as in *tetano*toxin.

tet'a·noid (-noid), *adj.* [*tetanus* + *-oid*.] Like tetanus.

tet'a·no·ly'sin (-nō·lī'sĭn; -nŏl'ĭ·sĭn), *n.* [*tetano-* + *lysin*.] A hematolytic toxin produced by the tetanus bacillus.

tet'a·no·mo'tor (-nō·mō'tĕr), *n.* *Physiol.* An instrument for tetanizing a muscle by mechanically shocking its nerve.

tet'a·nus (tĕt'ȧ·nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *tetanos*, fr. *tetanos* stretched, fr. *teinein* to stretch. See THIN.] **1. a** *Med.* A painful and often fatal infectious disease characterized by tonic spasms of several or all the striated muscles, caused by the specific toxin of the microorganism *Clostridium* (syn. *Bacillus*) *tetani*, often introduced through wounds. When confined to the muscles of the lower jaw, usually the first part affected, it is called *lockjaw* or *trismus*. See ANTITOXIN. **b** Loosely, the microorganism causing this disease.
2. *Physiol.* State of a muscle when undergoing continued contraction, as when stimulated by a series of induction shocks.

tetanus toxin. *Biochem.* A toxin produced by the tetanus bacillus and held to be the cause of the tetanic convulsions of tetanus; — called also *tetanospasmin*. Two such compounds have been described, *tetanine*, an alkaline yellow sirup, $C_{12}H_{28}N_2O_4$, and *tetanotoxin*, $C_8H_{11}N$. Cf. TETANOLYSIN.

tet'a·ny (tĕt'ȧ·nĭ), *n.* [See TETANUS.] *Med.* A morbid state resembling tetanus, characterized by intermittent tonic muscular spasms, chiefly in the extremities. It occurs as a complication of several diseases and esp. as a result of disease or removal of the parathyroid glands.

te·tard' (tē·tärd'), *n.* [F. *têtard*. See TESTAR.] **a** A gobioid river fish (*Eleotris pisonis*) common in southern Florida, the West Indies, etc. **b** The testar.

te·tar'te·mo'ri·on (tē·tär'tē·mō'rĭ·ŏn), **tar'te·mo'ri·on** (tär'tē·mō'rĭ·ŏn), *n.* [Gr.] The quarter obol, a minor coin denomination struck in Athens and several small city-states of the Greeks. *Hist.*

te·tar'to- (tē·tär'tō-), **tetart-.** A combining form, Greek *tetarto-*, from *tetartos*, meaning *one fourth*, as in *tetart*ohedral, **te·tar'to·sym'me·try.**

te·tar'to·cone (-kōn), *n.* [*tetarto-* + *-cone* **b**.] *Anat.* The posterior medial cusp of an upper molar tooth.

te·tar'to·co'nid (-kō'nĭd), *n.* [*tetarto-* + *conid*.] *Anat.* The posterior medial cusp of a lower molar tooth.

te·tar'to·he'dral (-hē'drăl), *adj.* [*tetarto-* + *-hedral*.] *Cryst.* Having one fourth the number of planes requisite to symmetry. Cf. HEMIHEDRAL. — **te·tar'to·he'dral·ly,** *adv.* — **te·tar'to·he'drism** (-drĭz'm), *n.*

te·tar'to·he'dron (-drŭn), *n.* *Cryst.* A tetartohedral form.

te·tar'toid (tē·tär'toid), *n.* [*tetart-* + *-oid*.] *Cryst.* A twelve-faced solid belonging to the tetartohedral group of the isometric system. Its faces correspond to one fourth of those of the hexoctahedron.

tetch (tĕch), *n.* [See TETCHY, TECHY.] A fit of irritation or temper; a pet. *Now Dial.*

tetch (tĕch). Var. of TACHE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tetch'y (tĕch'ĭ), *adj.* [See TECHY.] Irritable; highly sensitive; touchy; sometimes, *Dial.*, of land, hard to cultivate.

tete (tăt), *n.* [F. *tête* the head. See TESTER a covering.] A woman's high, ornamented style of wearing the hair. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

tête à tête'. Face to face; privately; familiarly; — said of two persons.

tête'-à-tête' (tăt'ȧ·tăt'; tĕ'tȧ·tât'; 277), *adj.* Being face to face with only two present; hence, sometimes, confidential or familiar with only two persons concerned.

tête'-à-tête', *n.* [F., head to head. See TESTER a covering.] **1.** Private conversation, or a familiar interview, between two persons.
2. A short sofa or other piece of furniture intended to seat two persons, esp. so that they face each other.

‖**tête'-bêche'** (tăt'bȧsh'), *adj.* [F.] *Philately.* Of a pair of stamps, inverted in relation to one another. *Tête-bêche* stamps may be the result of an error in printing or they may be intentionally so printed.

Tête' de Boule' (tăt' dĕ bōōl'); *pl.* TÊTES DE BOULE. [F., lit., ball head.] An Indian of an Algonquian tribe roving in a large territory on the upper Ottawa and St. Maurice rivers, Province of Quebec.

‖**tête'-de-mou'ton'** (tăt'dĕ·mōō'tŏN'), *n.* [F., lit., sheep's head.] A 17th-century coiffure of close, short, thick curls.

‖**tête'-de-pont'** (-pôn'), *n.; pl.* TÊTES-DE-PONT (tăt'-). [F.] *Mil.* A bridgehead.

‖**tête' de veau'** (tăt' dĕ vō'). [F.] = CALF'S HEAD.

te'tel (tā'tĕl) *n.* [Tigré *ṭotel*.] The torah.

‖**tête' mon'tée'** (tăt' mŏN'tā'). [F.] Excited; angry.

teth (tăth; tĕth), *n.* [Heb. *ṭēth*.] The ninth letter (ט) of the Hebrew alphabet, like English *t*, but with firmer articulation and organic compression, thus differing from tav. Numerical value, 9.

teth'e·lin (tĕth'ē·lĭn), *n.* [Gr. *tethēlōs* luxuriant, adj. sense of perf. part. of *thallein* to abound + *-in*.] *Biochem.* A lipide, extracted from the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland, which has an accelerating effect on growth.

teth'er (tĕth'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *tether*, *tethir*, *tedir*; akin to (perh. fr. ON.) ON. *tjóthr*, Dan. *tøir*, Sw. *tjuder*, OFris. *tiader*, OHG. *zeotar* pole of a wagon, D. *tui* mooring rope.] **1.** A rope, chain, or the like, by which an animal is fastened so that it can range or feed only within certain limits.
2. By extension, a rope or cable used in a way suggesting a tether (sense 1, above); specif., *Obs.*, a hangman's noose.
3. The limiting range of one's strength or resources; scope; — esp. in the phrase *at the end of one's tether*, at the limit of one's power or resources.

teth'er, *v. t.*; TETH'ERED (-ĕrd); TETH'ER·ING. **1.** To confine, as an animal, with a rope or chain, as for grazing.
2. By extension, to limit the effectiveness or activity of; to bind.

teth'er·ball' (tĕth'ĕr·bôl'), *n.* A game played with rackets and a ball suspended by a string from an upright pole, the object of each side being to wrap the string around the pole by striking the ball in a direction opposite to the other.

teth'er·dev'il (-dĕv'ĭl), *n.* **a** The bittersweet *Solanum dulcamara*. **b** The matrimony vine (*Lycium halimifolium*).

teth'er·y (-ĭ), *adj.* Tending to become tangled; — said esp. of wool fibers.

te·thy'dan (tē·thī'dăn), *n.* [See TETHYS.] An ascidian.

Te'thys (tē'thĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Tēthys*.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A Titaness, daughter of Uranus, sister of Cronus (Saturn), and wife of Oceanus.
2. *Astron.* See SATURN, 2.
3. *Geol.* A paleographic sea (ancestral to the present Mediterranean), which, coming into existence in early Permian time, connected with the Pacific and Arctic oceans and separated the Permian continents Angara on the north from Gondwana on the south.
4. *Zool.* **a** A genus of large, often conspicuously colored, sluglike marine mollusks (Tectibranchia), the sea hares, having a pair of lateral swimming lobes (*parapodia*) on the foot, and four tentacles. They occur chiefly in the warmer seas. Some emit a purple liquid when disturbed. **b** A genus of nudibranch mollusks, some of them a foot long and brilliantly colored, having a broad fringed disk-shaped head and large branched dorsal gills; — not a valid name, but the current one.

Tethys (*T. depilans*) 4 a. (⅛)

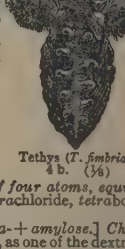
Tethys (*T. fimbriata*) 4 b. (⅛)

tet'ra- (tĕt'rȧ-), **tetr-.** [See FOUR.] **1.** A combining form, Greek *tetra-*, from *tessares* or *tettares*, meaning *four*, *having four* or *four parts*, as in *tetra*chord, *tetra*rch.
☞ The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

tetracapellary	tetrapartite
tetraceratous	tetraphalangeate
tetracerous	tetraphyllous
tetrachromic	tetrasepalous
tetracoccous	tetraspermal
tetrafolious	tetraspermatous
tetragamy	tetraspermous
tetramastigote	tetrathecal

2. *Chem.* Denoting the *presence of four atoms*, *equivalents*, *radicals*, or the like, as in *tetra*chloride, *tetra*boric, *tetra*cid. — **tet'ra** (tĕt'rȧ), *adj.*

tet'ra·am'yl·ose (-ăm'ĭ·lōs), *n.* [*tetra-* + *amylose*.] *Chem.* An amylose of the formula $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_4$, as one of the dextrins.

tet'ra·bas'ic (-bās'ĭk), *adj.* [*tetra-* + *basic*.] *Chem.* **a** Having four hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals; — said of acids, as normal silicic acid (H_4SiO_4). **b** Containing four atoms of a univalent metal, or their equivalent; — said of salts. **c** Having four basic hydroxyl groups; able to react with four molecules of a monoacid; — said of bases. — **tet'ra·ba·sic'i·ty** (-bȧ·sĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*
☞ Some authorities disapprove the use in sense **a**.

tet'ra·bib'los (tĕt'rȧ·bĭb'lŏs), *n.* [Gr. See TETRA-; BIBLE.] A literary work consisting of four allied parts or separate volumes. Cf. QUADRIPARTITE.

testimony meeting. = EXPERIENCE MEETING.
tes'ti·ness (tĕs'tĭ·nĕs; -nĭs), *n.* See -NESS.
tes'tive (tĕs'tĭv), *adj.* Testy. *Obs.* — **tes'tive·ness,** *n.* *Obs.*
test'-tube'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
Tes·tu'di·na'ta (tĕs·tū'dĭ·nā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TESTUDO.] *Zool.* Syn. of CHELONIA, 1.
tes·tu'di·nat'ed (-tū'dĭ·nāt'ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.* = TESTUDINATE **a**.
tes'tule (tĕs'tūl), *n.* [L. *testula*, dim. of *testa* shell.] *Bot.* A frustule. *Obs.*
Te·su'que (tā·sōō'kā), *n.* See TEWA.
‖**tes·vi'no** (tĕs·vē'nō). Var. of TEXGUINO. [*Dial.*]
tet (tĕt), *n.* = TEAT, *n.*, 1. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
Te'ta (tē'tȧ). *Bib.*
tet'a·no·spas'min (tĕt'ȧ·nō·spăz'mĭn), *n.* [*tetano-* + *spasm* + *-in*.] See TETANUS TOXIN.
tet'a·no·thrum (-nō'thrŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *tetanōthron*, fr. *tetanoun* to stretch. See TETANUS.] A salve for wrinkles. *Obs.*
tet'a·no·tox'in (-nō·tŏk'sĭn), *n.* *Biochem.* See TETANUS TOXIN.
tetar. † TETTER. [TETARTOCONE.]
tet'ar·cone (tĕt'ĕr·kōn), *n.* = **tet'ar·co'nid** (-kō'nĭd), *n.* = TETARTOCONID.
tet'bro·thal'ein so'di·um (tĕt'brō·thăl'ĭn; -thăl'ē·ĭn). = TETRABROMOPHENOLPHTHALEIN SODIUM. See TETRABROMOPHENOLPHTHALEIN.
teter. † TETTER.
te·ter'ri·ma, *or* **tae·ter'ri·ma,** bel'li cau'sa. [L.] Most shameful cause [woman] of war.
Horace (*Satires*, I. iii. 107).
Hence: te·ter'ri·mous (tē·tĕr'ĭ·mŭs), *adj.*
tet·ra'i·o·thal'ein so'di·um (tĕt·rā'ĭ·ō·thăl'ĭn; -thăl'ē·ĭn). = TETRAIODOPHENOLPHTHALEIN SODIUM. See TETRAIODOPHENOLPHTHALEIN.
Te'ton (tē'tŏn), *n.* See SIOUX.
te·to'tum (tē·tō'tŭm). Var. of 1st TEETOTUM.
tet'ra·ac'id (tĕt'rȧ·ăs'ĭd). Var. of TETRACID.
Tet'ra·bel'o·don (-bĕl'ō·dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *tetra-* + Gr. *belos* arrow + *-odon*.] Syn. of THILOPHODON. — **tet'ra·bel'o·dont** (-dŏnt), *n.* & *adj.*

tet'ra·bo'rate (tĕt'rȧ·bō'rāt), *n.* A salt or ester of tetraboric acid.

tet'ra·bo'ric (-bō'rĭk; 181), *adj.* Designating a diacid, $H_2B_4O_7$, containing four atoms of boron in the molecule, formed by heating ordinary boric acid. It yields borax.

tet'ra·brach (tĕt'rȧ·brăk), *n.* [Gr. *tetrabrachys.* See TETRA-; TRIBRACH.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A word or foot of four short syllables.

Tet'ra·bran'chi·a (-brăng'kĭ·ȧ), **Tet'ra·bran'chi·a'ta** (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TETRA-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zool. & Paleontol.* A subclass (or order) of cephalopods including among existing forms only the genus *Nautilus*, which differs from the remaining existing cephalopods (Dibranchiata) in having four gills and four auricles to the heart, a large, chambered external shell, etc. See NAUTILUS, 1. The group includes many extinct allied forms constituting the order Nautiloidea. The Ammonoidea are supposed to belong in it, though little is known of their anatomy. — **tet'ra·bran'chi·ate** (-brăng'kĭ·ăt), *adj. & n.* — **tet'ra·branch** (tĕt'rȧ·brăngk), *n. & adj.*

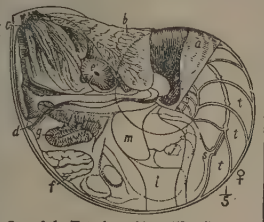

One of the Tetrabranchiata (*Nautilus pompilius*) with shell partly removed to show the Animal. *a* Part of Shell; *b* Hood; *c* Swimming Funnel and Tentacles; *d* Mantle; *e* Eye; *f* Nidamental Gland; *g* Two of the Gills; *h* Crop; *j* Gizzard; *m* Retractor Muscle; *s* Siphuncle; *i*, *l* Chambers of Shell separated by Septa.

tet'ra·bro'mide (-brō'mīd; -mĭd), *n.* Also **-mid.** *Chem.* A compound of an element or radical with four atoms of bromine.

tet'ra·bro'mo- (-brō'mō-), **tetrabrom-.** *Chem.* A combining form, *tetra-* + *bromo-*, denoting the *presence of four bromine atoms*, esp. replacing hydrogen. — **tet'ra·bro'mo** (-mō), *adj.*

tet'ra·bro'mo·eth'ane (-brō'mō·ĕth'ān), **-brom·eth'ane** (-brŏm·ĕth'ān), *n.* [*tetrabromo-* + *ethane.*] *Chem.* Either of two liquids, $C_2H_2Br_4$; specif., the symmetrical variety, $CHBr_2CHBr_2$ (called also *acetylene tetrabromide* and *Muthmann's liquid*), a heavy yellowish liquid used for separating minerals, as a solvent, etc.

tet'ra·bro'mo·phe'nol·phthal'ein (-brō'mō·fē'nōl·thăl'ĭn; -fthăl'ē·ĭn; -fē'nōl-), *n.* [*tetrabromo-* + *phenolphthalein.*] *Pharm.* A dibasic dye, the sodium salt of which (**tetrabromophenolphthalein sodium**) is used in X-ray examination of the gall bladder.

tet'ra·car·box'yl·ate (-kär·bŏk'sĭ·lāt), *n.* [*tetracarboxylic* + 1st *-ate*, 3.] A salt or ester of a tetracarboxylic acid.

tet'ra·car'box·yl'ic (-kär'bŏks·ĭl'ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Designating any of various acids containing four carboxyl groups.

Te·trac'er·us (tē·trăs'ēr·ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tetra-* + *-cerus.*] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the four-horned antelope of India.

tet'ra·chlo'ride (tĕt'rȧ·klō'rīd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* A compound of an element or radical with four atoms of chlorine.

tet'ra·chlo'ro- (-klō'rō-), **tetrachlor-.** *Chem.* A combining form, *tetra-* + *chloro-*, signifying the *presence of four chlorine atoms*, esp. replacing hydrogen, as in **tet'ra·chlo'roph·thal'ic ac'id.** — **tet'ra·chlo'ro** (-rō), *adj.*

tet'ra·chlo'ro·eth'ane (-klō'rō·ĕth'ān), **tet'ra·chlor·eth'ane** (-klōr·ĕth'ān), *n.* *Chem.* Either of two tetrachloro derivatives of ethane, $CHCl_2CHCl_2$ and CH_3ClCCl_3. The former, or symmetrical form, is called also *acetylene tetrachloride.* It is a colorless liquid formed by the union of acetylene and chlorine and is used as a solvent. Its vapor is poisonous.

tet'ra·chlo'ro·eth'yl·ene (-klō'rō·ĕth'ĭ·lēn), **tet'ra·chlor·eth'yl·ene** (-klōr·ĕth'ĭ·lēn), *n.* [*tetrachloro-* + *ethylene.*] *Chem.* A heavy mobile liquid, C_2Cl_4, obtained by passing hexachloroethane vapors through a red-hot tube, and otherwise; — called also *perchloroethylene* and *carbon dichloride.* It is used as a cleaning agent and as an anthelmintic.

tet'ra·chlo'ro·meth'ane (-klō'rō·mĕth'ān), **tet'ra·chlor·meth'ane** (-klōr·mĕth'ān), *n.* Carbon tetrachloride.

tet'ra·chord (tĕt'rȧ·kôrd), *n.* [Gr. *tetrachordon*, fr. *tetrachordos* four-stringed, fr. *tetra-* + *chordē* a chord. See TETRA-; CHORD, CORD.] *Music.* **a** An instrument with four strings. **b** A diatonic series of four tones, with an interval of a perfect fourth between the first and last. In Greek music three standard *tetrachords* were distinguished by the position of the half step in the series:

Dorian (half step lowest)
Phrygian (" middle)
Lydian (" highest)

Two successive tetrachords are ***conjunct*** when the lowest tone of one is the highest of the other; they are ***disjunct*** when those tones are one step apart. See 1st MODE, 7 (1). The ***chromatic tetrachord*** and the ***enharmonic tetrachord***, also recognized by the Greeks, had their intervals as follows: the chromatic: semitone, semitone, minor third; the enharmonic: quarter tone, quarter tone, major third. The tetrachord was the unit of analysis in ancient

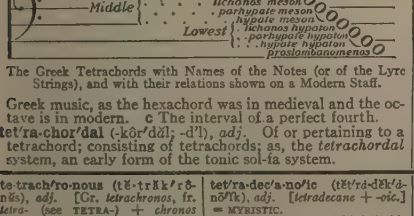

The Greek Tetrachords with Names of the Notes (or of the Lyre Strings), and with their relations shown on a Modern Staff.

Greek music, as the hexachord was in medieval and the octave is in modern. **c** The interval of a perfect fourth.

tet'ra·chor'dal (-kôr'dăl; -d'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a tetrachord; consisting of tetrachords; as, the *tetrachordal* system, an early form of the tonic sol-fa system.

tet'ra·chor'don (tĕt'rȧ·kôr'dŏn), *n.* [Gr. See TETRACHORD.] *Music.* A keyboard instrument in which the digitals press strings against a revolving cylinder of rosined India rubber to produce tones.

tet'ra·cho'ric (-kō'rĭk), *adj.* [*tetra-* + *chori-* + *-ic.*] *Statistics.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a method of correlation between variables which do not admit of exact measurement. When each variable admits only two categories, as tall and short, a fourfold table is involved.

tet'ra·chot'o·mous (-kŏt'ō·mŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *tetracha* in four parts + *temnein* to cut.] *Bot. & Zool.* Having a division by fours; separated into fours.

tet'ra·chro·mat'ic (-krō·măt'ĭk), *adj.* [*tetra-* + *chromatic.*] **a** Having four colors. **b** Dependent upon or sensitive to four primary colors. See COLOR, *n.*, 2.

te·trac'id (tē·trăs'ĭd), *adj.* [*tetr-* + *acid.*] *Chem.* **a** Able to react with four molecules of a monoacid, or two of a diacid, to form a salt or ester; — said of bases and alcohols. **b** Having four hydrogen atoms replaceable by basic atoms or radicals; — said of acids.

☞ Some authorities disapprove the use of *tetracid* in sense **a**.

te·trac'id, *n.* *Chem.* An acid having four acid hydrogen atoms; a tetracid acid.

tet'ra·coc'cus (tĕt'rȧ·kŏk'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tetra-* + *-coccus.*] *Bacteriol.* Any micrococcus occurring in square groups of four.

tet'ra·co'lon (-kō'lŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *tetrakōlon*, neut., with four members.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A period of four cola. — **tet'ra·col'ic** (-kŏl'ĭk), *adj.*

tet'ra·cor'al (tĕt'rȧ·kôr'ăl), *n.* One of the Tetracoralla.

Tet'ra·co·ral'la (tĕt'rȧ·kō·răl'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TETRA-; CORALLUM.] *Paleontol.* In many classifications, a subclass or other group of Paleozoic corals in which the septa, when present, are usually in multiples of four; — called also *Rugosa.* Many of them were of solitary habit. Some reached a large size. — **tet'ra·cor'al·line** (-kôr'ȧ·lĭn; -līn), *adj.*

tet'ra·co·sane' (tĕt'rȧ·kō·sān'), *n.* [*tetra-* + *Gr. eikosi* twenty.] *Chem.* A solid hydrocarbon, $C_{24}H_{50}$, of the paraffin series; specif., the normal variety (melting at 54° C.).

tet'ract (tĕt'răkt), *n.* [*tetr-* + Gr. *aktis, aktinos*, ray.] *Zool.* A four-rayed sponge spicule. — *adj.* Four-rayed; tetractinal.

te·trac'ti·nal (tē·trăk'tĭ·năl; tĕt'răk·tĭ'năl), **te·trac'tine** (tē·trăk'tĭn; -tīn), *adj.* *Zool.* Designating spicules with four rays.

Te·trac'ti·nel'li·da (tē·trăk'tĭ·nĕl'ĭ·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *tetr-* + Gr. *aktis, -inos*, ray, spoke.] *Zool.* A division (usually an order) of siliceous sponges typically having the skeleton formed in part of four-rayed (tetraxon or triaene) spicules. With related forms it constitutes a division, **Tet'rax·on'i·da** (tĕt'răks·ŏn'ĭ·dȧ), of the Demospongiae. — **te·trac'ti·nel'lid** (tē·trăk'tĭ·nĕl'ĭd), *adj. & n.* — **te·trac'ti·nel'li·dan** (-ĭ·dăn), *adj.*, — **te·trac'ti·nel'line** (-ĭn; -īn), *adj.*

te·trac'ti·nose (tē·trăk'tĭ·nōs), *adj.* [See TETRACT.] Tetractinal.

te·trac'tys (-tĭs), *n.* [Gr. *tetraktys.*] A group of four; specif., ten as the sum of one, two, three, and four. *Obs.*

tet'ra·cy'clic (tĕt'rȧ·sī'klĭk; -sĭk'lĭk), *adj.* **a** *Bot.* Having four cycles or whorls. **b** *Chem.* Pertaining to, or containing, four atomic rings.

tet'ra·cy'clo- (-sī'klō-; -sĭk'lō-). A combining form meaning *tetracyclic.*

tet'rad (tĕt'răd), *n.* [Gr. *tetras, -ados.*] **1.** The number four; a collection of four; a quaternion; specif., *Obs.*, a tetractys.

2. *Bot.* A group of four cells, commonly arranged in the form of a tetrahedron, and produced by the successive divisions of a mother cell in two planes. The spores of bryophytes and pteridophytes, and the microspores (pollen grains) of spermatophytes, are commonly formed in this way. Among bacteria, certain of the Coccaceae characteristically form tetrads. Cf. SPORE MOTHER CELL.

3. *Biol.* A grouping of chromosomes of certain organisms by fours in the first meiotic prophase due to precocious longitudinal splitting of paired homologous chromosomes.

4. *Chem.* A quadrivalent atom, radical, or element.

5. *Music.* A chord of four tones, as a seventh chord.

tet'rad, *adj.* *Chem.* Quadrivalent.

tet'ra·dac'tyl, **-tyle** (tĕt'rȧ·dăk'tĭl), *adj.* *Zool.* Tetradactylous. — *n.* A tetradactylous animal. — **tet'ra·dac·tyl'i·ty** (-dăk·tĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **tet'ra·dac'ty·ly** (-dăk'tĭ·lĭ), *n.*

tet'ra·dac'ty·lous (-dăk'tĭ·lŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *tetradaktylos*, fr. *tetra-* (see TETRA-) + *daktylos* finger, toe.] *Zool.* Having four digits.

tet'ra·darch'y (tĕt'rȧ·där'kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *tetradarchia.*] A tetrarchy.

tetrad difference. *Math. & Psychol.* The difference between the products of correlation coefficients of four variables, taken in pairs. If *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d* are the variables, $r_{ab}r_{cd} - r_{ac}r_{bd}$ is a tetrad difference. A value approximating zero for all the tetrad differences for a group of test scores is held to indicate that each is a resultant of two factors: a special factor, which may be different for each test, and a general factor which is the same in all tests of the same individual.

tet'ra·dec'ane (tĕt'rȧ·dĕk'ān), *n.* [*tetra-* + *decane.*] *Chem.* Any hydrocarbon of the formula $C_{14}H_{30}$, of the paraffin series; specif., the normal variety, a liquid found in petroleum.

tet'ra·dec'yl (-dĕs'ĭl; -dē'sĭl), *n.* [*tetra-* + *decyl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical $C_{14}H_{29}$, of which tetradecane is the hydride; specif., the normal variety, $CH_3(CH_2)_{12}CH_2-$.

tetradecyl alcohol. *Chem.* A higher alcohol, $C_{14}H_{29}OH$, of the methane series; esp., the normal variety, a waxy solid prepared by reduction of myristic aldehyde.

Tet'ra·des'mus (tĕt'rȧ·dĕs'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tetra-* + Gr. *desmos* band.] *Bot.* A genus of green algae (family Coelastraceae) segregated from *Scenedesmus* and comprising forms with coenobia of four cells arranged in one plane.

tet'ra·di'a·pa'son (-dī'ȧ·pā'zŭn; -z'n; -sŭn; -s'n), *n.* [*tetra-* + *diapason.*] *Music.* The interval of four octaves; a twenty-ninth.

te·trad'ic (tē·trăd'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a tetrad.

2. *Chem.* Quadrivalent.

Tet'rad·ite (tĕt'rȧ·dīt), *n.* [See TETRAD.] One accused of holding that there are four persons in God; — an epithet applied to Nestorians, Origenists, and others. See DAMIANIST.

tet'ra·drach'ma (tĕt'rȧ·drăk'mȧ), **tet'ra·drachm** (tĕt'rȧ·drăm), *n.* [NL. *tetradrachma*, fr. Gr. *tetradrachmon*, fr. *tetra-* (see TETRA-) + *drachmē* drachm, drachma.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A silver coin of the value of four drachmæ.

2. *pl.* -MAE. See WEIGHT, *Table.*

— **tet'ra·drach'mal** (-drăk'măl), *adj.*

tet'ra·drach'mon (tĕt'rȧ·drăk'mŏn), *n.* [Gr.] A tetradrachma.

te·trad'y·mite (tē·trăd'ĭ·mīt), *n.* [Gr. *tetradymos* fourfold; — from its occurrence in compound twin crystals, or fourlings.] *Mineral.* A mineral which is essentially a telluride of bismuth, Bi_2Te_3, but sometimes contains sulphur and selenium. It is pale steel-gray, of metallic luster, and usually in foliated masses. H., 1.5–2. Sp. gr., 7.2–7.6. Called also *telluric bismuth.*

Tet'ra·dy·na'mi·a (tĕt'rȧ·dĭ·nā'mĭ·ȧ; -dī-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *tetra-* + *-dynamia.*] *Bot.* A formerly recognized Linnaean class of tetradynamous plants. — See TETRADYNAMOUS **b.** **tet'ra·dy·na'mi·an** (-ăn), *adj.* — **tet'ra·dy·na'mi·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

tet'ra·dy'na·mous (-dī'nȧ·mŭs; -dĭn'ȧ·mŭs), *adj.* *Bot.* **a** *Obs.* Belonging to the Tetradynamia. **b** Having six stamens, four of which are longer than the others, as in the Brassicaceae.

tet'ra·eth'yl- (tĕt'rȧ·ĕth'ĭl-). *Chem.* A combining form, *tetra-* + *ethyl*, indicating the *presence of four ethyl groups* in a compound. — **tet'ra·eth'yl** (-ĭl), *adj.*

tet'ra·eth'yl lead (-ĕth'ĭl). *Chem.* A heavy, colorless poisonous liquid, $Pb(C_2H_5)_4$, used as an antiknock agent.

tet'ra·flu'o·ride (tĕt'rȧ·flōō'rō·rīd; -rĭd), *n.* *Chem.* A compound of an element or radical with four atoms of fluorine.

te·trag'a·my (tē·trăg'ȧ·mĭ), *n.* A fourth marriage. *Rare.*

te·trag'e·nous (-trăj'ē·nŭs), *adj.* [*tetra-* + *-genous.*] Designating bacteria growing in square groups of four.

tet'ra·glot (tĕt'rȧ·glŏt), **tet'ra·glot'tic** (-glŏt'ĭk), **tet'ra·glot'ti·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [See TETRA-; -GLOT.] Written or printed in four languages; as, a *tetraglot* dictionary.

tet'ra·gon (tĕt'rȧ·gŏn), *n.* [LL. *tetragonum*, fr. Gr. *tetragōnon*, fr. *tetra-* four + *gōnia* corner, angle. See TETRA-; DIAGONAL.] **1.** *Geom.* A (plane) figure having four angles; a quadrangle, as a square, a rhombus, etc.

2. Hence, an edifice, courtyard, park, or the like quadrangular in shape.

3. *Astrol.* = QUARTILE, *n.*, 2.

— **tet'ra·gon,** *adj.*

te·trag'o·nal (tē·trăg'ō·năl), *adj.* **1.** *Geom.* Of or pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles or sides; as, the parallelogram, square, rhombus, etc., are *tetragonal* figures.

2. *Bot.* Having four prominent longitudinal angles.

3. *Cryst.* Designating, or belonging to, a system (**tetragonal system**) having all three axes at right angles and the two lateral axes equal. See CRYSTALLIZATION.

— **te·trag'o·nal·ly,** *adv.* — **te·trag'o·nal·ness,** *n.*

Tet'ra·go'ni·a (tĕt'rȧ·gō'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tetragōn* a spindle tree, fr. *tetragōnos* square.] *Bot.* A genus of fleshy herbs or undershrubs (family Aizoaceae) of wide distribution having yellow or reddish apetalous flowers, and a winged or quadrangular nut or drupe. *T. expansa* is the New Zealand spinach.

tet'ra·go·nid'i·um (-gō·nĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A tetraspore.

te·trag'o·nous (tē·trăg'ō·nŭs), *adj.* Tetragonal.

tet'ra·gram (tĕt'rȧ·grăm), *n.* [Gr. *tetragrammon.* See TETRA-; -GRAM.] **1.** A word of four letters; specif. [*often cap.*], the tetragrammaton.

2. *Geom.* A quadrilateral; esp., a complete quadrilateral.

— **tet'ra·gram·mat'ic** (-grȧ·măt'ĭk), *adj.*

Tet'ra·gram'ma·ton (-grăm'ȧ·tŏn), *n.* [*sometimes not cap.*] [NL., fr. Gr. *tetragrammaton*, fr. *tetra-* (see TETRA-) + *gramma* a letter.] The four consonants forming the Hebrew "incommunicable name" of the Supreme Being, which in later Jewish tradition is not pronounced save with the vowels of *Adonai* or *Elohim*, so that the true pronunciation is lost. The four consonants are variously written *IHVH, JHVH, JHWH, YHVH, YHWH.* Numerous attempts have been made to represent the supposed original form, as Jahaveh, Jahvah, Jahve, Jahveh, Yahve, Yahveh, Yahwe, Yahweh, etc. See ADONAI, JEHOVAH, YAHWEH. — **tet'ra·gram'ma·ton'ic** (-tŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

Tet'ra·gyn'i·a (-jĭn'ĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *tetra-* + *-gynia.*] *Bot.* A disused Linnaean order of plants including those with four styles or pistils. — **tet'ra·gyn** (tĕt'rȧ·jĭn), *n.* — **tet'ra·gyn'i·an** (-jĭn'ĭ·ăn), *adj.*

te·trag'y·nous (tē·trăj'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* *Bot.* **a** *Obs.* Of the order Tetragynia. **b** Having a gynoecium with four carpels.

tet'ra·he'dral (tĕt'rȧ·hē'drăl), *adj.* [See TETRAHEDRON.] **1.** Pert. to a tetrahedron; having, or made up of, four sides.

2. *Cryst.* **a** Having the form of the regular tetrahedron. **b** Pertaining or related to a tetrahedron, or to the system of hemihedral forms to which the tetrahedron belongs.

tetrahedral angle. *Math.* A solid angle bounded or enclosed by four planes meeting at the vertex of the angle.

tetrahedral complex. *Math.* The quadratic complex of all lines that cut the four faces of a tetrahedron in a constant cross ratio. Its equation is of the form $ap_{12}p_{34} + bp_{31}p_{24} + cp_{13}p_{34} = 0$ where p_{23}, etc., are the Plücker coordinates of any line and *a*, *b*, *c* are constants.

tetrahedral co-ordinates. See 3d CO-ORDINATE, 2.

tetrahedral group. **a** *Math.* The group of the 12 even permutations of 4 things. They represent the 12 rotations, including the zero rotation, that send a regular tetrahedron into itself. **b** *Cryst.* See SYMMETRY, 3.

tetrahedral hypothesis. *Geol.* The hypothesis which postulates that the assumed original spherical form (giving a minimum surface for a given volume) of the earth tended to develop into a tetrahedron (giving a maximum surface for a given volume) as the earth shrank, with the continents as the edges and the ocean basins as the sides.

tetrahedral kite. A box kite of one or more tetrahedral cells open on two sides, invented by Alexander Graham Bell.

tetrahedral numbers. *Math.* = PENTAGONAL NUMBERS.

tet'ra·he'dric (tĕt'rȧ·hē'drĭk), *adj.* Also **tet'ra·he'dri·cal** (-drĭ·kăl). Tetrahedral.

tet'ra·he'drite (-drīt), *n.* [From TETRAHEDRON.] *Mineral.* A fine-grained gray mineral of metallic luster, composed essentially of copper, antimony, and sulphur, Cu_3SbS_3, but often containing also arsenic and iron, zinc, lead, mercury, or silver. It occurs in characteristic tetrahedral crystals and also in massive form. It is often a valuable ore of silver and is also worked for copper. H., 3–4. Sp. gr., 4.4–5.1.

tet'ra·he'droid (-droid), *n.* [*tetrahedron* + *-oid.*] *Geom.* A quartic surface, the envelope of all quadrics that touch 8 fixed lines. The 16 double points lie in fours on the faces of a tetrahedron forming on each face a complete quadrilateral of which the three vertices of the tetrahedron which

---

te·trach'ro·nous (tē·trăk'rō·nŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *tetrachronos*, fr. *tetra-* (see TETRA-) + *chronos* time.] *Pros.* = TETRASEMIC.

tet'ra·cord. Tetrachord. *Ref. Sp.*

tet'ra·dec'a·no'ic (tĕt'rȧ·dĕk'ȧ·nō'ĭk), *adj.* [*tetradecane* + *-oic.*] = MYRISTIC.

Tet'ra·de·cap'o·da (-dē·kăp'ō·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TETRA-; DECAPODA.] Syn. of ARTHROSTRACA. — **tet'ra·dec'a·pod** (-dĕk'ȧ·pŏd), *adj. & n.* — **-de·cap'o·dan** (-dē·kăp'ō·dăn), *adj. & n.* — **-de·cap'o·dous** (-dŭs), *adj.*

tet'ra·e'dron, **tet'ra·e'drum,** *n.* = TETRAHEDRON.

tet'ra·eth'yl·sil'ane (tĕt'rȧ·ĕth'ĭl·sĭl'ān), *n.* [*tetraethyl-* + *silane.*] *Chem.* = SILICON TETRAETHYL.

tetragonal scalenohedron, trisoctahedron, tristetrahedron. *Cryst.* See SCALENOHEDRON, TRISOCTAHEDRON, TRISTETRAHEDRON.

Tet'ra·go'ni·a'ce·ae (tĕt'rȧ·gō'nĭ·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of AIZOACEAE. [PLATYSMA.]

tet'ra·go'nus (-gō'nŭs), *n.*

tet'ra·he'dra, *n., pl.* of TETRAHEDRON.

tet'ra·he'dral·ly, *adv.* of TETRAHEDRAL.

tetrahedrite type. See SYMMETRY, 3.

N O P Q R S T

lie in that face are the diagonal points. The singular surface of a harmonic complex is also called a *tetrahedroid*. — *adj.* Resembling a tetrahedron.

tet'ra·he'dron (tĕt'rȧ·hē'drŭn), *n.; pl.* -HEDRONS (-drŭnz), -HEDRA (-drȧ). [NL., fr. LGr. *tetraedros* with four sides, fr. *tetra-* four + *hedra* seat, base, side. See TETRA-; SIT.] *Geom.* A polyhedron of four faces. In crystallography, it is taken as the hemihedral form of the regular octahedron. In an ***orthogonal tetrahedron***, each pair of opposite edges consists of two lines at right angles to one another. In a ***polar tetrahedron*** (of a given quadric surface), each of the faces is the polar plane of the opposite vertex with respect to the quadric. In a ***polar tetrahedron*** (of a space polarity), each face corresponds to the opposite vertex in the given polarity. The volume of a tetrahedron may be found by multiplying one third the area of its base by its altitude.

Tetrahedron.

tet'ra·hex'a·he'dron (tĕt'rȧ·hĕk'sȧ·hē'drŭn), *n.* [NL., fr. *tetra-* + *hexahedron.*] *Cryst.* A form of the isometric system, bounded by twenty-four equal triangular faces, four to each face of the cube. — **tet'ra·hex'a·he'dral** (-drăl), *adj.*

Tetrahexahedron.

tet'ra·hy'drate (-hī'drāt), *n.* [*tetra-* + *hydrate.*] *Chem.* A compound with four molecules of water. — **tet'ra·hy'drat·ed** (-drāt·ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.*

tet'ra·hy'dric (-drĭk), *adj.* [*tetra-* + *hydric.*] *Chem.* Containing four hydroxyl groups.

tet'ra·hy'dride (-drīd; -drĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-drid.** [*tetra-* + *hydride.*] *Chem.* A compound of an element or radical with four atoms of hydrogen.

tet'ra·hy'dro- (tĕt'rȧ·hī'drō-). *Chem.* A combining form, *tetra-* + *hydro-*, denoting *combination with four hydrogen atoms.* — **tet'ra·hy'dro** (-drō), *adj.*

tet'ra·hy·drox'y- (-hī·drŏk'sĭ-). *Chem.* A combining form, *tetra-* + *hydroxy-*, denoting the *presence of four hydroxyl groups*, esp. replacing hydrogen. — **tet'ra·hy·drox'y** (-sĭ), *adj.*

tet'ra·i·o'do- (-ī·ō'dō-; -ī·ŏd'ō-). *Chem.* A combining form, *tetra-* + *iodo-*, denoting the *presence of four iodine atoms*, esp. replacing hydrogen. — **tet'ra·i·o'do** (-dō; -ō), *adj.*

tet'ra·i·o'do·phe'nol·phthal'ein (-fē'nōl·thăl'ĭn; -fthăl'ē·ĭn; -fē'nōl-), *n.* [*tetraiodo-* + *phenolphthalein.*] *Pharm.* A dibasic dye, the sodium salt of which (**tetraiodophenolphthalein sodium**) is used in X-ray examination of the gall bladder.

tet'ra·kai·dec'a·he'dron (tĕt'rȧ·kī·dĕk'ȧ·hē'drŏn), *n,* [NL., fr. Gr. *tetrakaideka* fourteen + *hedra* base, side-seat.] *Math.* A fourteen-sided figure having six quadrilateral and eight hexagonal faces.

tet'ra·ke'tone (-kē'tōn), *n.* [*tetra-* + *ketone.*] *Chem.* A compound containing four ketone groups.

tet'ra·kis- (tĕt'rȧ·kĭs-). *Chem.* A combining form, Greek *tetrakis-*, from *tetrakis*, meaning *four times*; — used esp. in complex expressions, as, a **tet'ra·kis·az'o** compound (one containing four azo groups). — **tet'ra·kis** (-kĭs), *adj.*

tet'ra·kis·hex'a·he'dron (-hĕk'sȧ·hē'drŭn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tetrakis* four times + *hexahedron.*] *Cryst.* A tetrahexahedron.

tet'ra·lem'ma (-lĕm'ȧ), *n.* [*tetra-* + *dilemma.*] *Logic.* An argument analogous to a dilemma but presenting four alternatives in the premises.

Tet'ra·lin (tĕt'rȧ·lĭn), *n.* Also **-line** (-lĭn; -lēn). [*tetra-* + *-yl* + *-in* (*-ine*).] *Chem.* **a** A trade-mark for oils and greases, applied to: A colorless oil, $C_{10}H_{18}$, obtained by the addition of hydrogen to naphthalene in presence of a catalyst; 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-naphthalene. It is used as a solvent, fuel, lubricant, etc.; also [*sometimes not cap.*], the oil bearing this trade-mark. **b** Less commonly, a tetrachloroethane.

tet'ra·logue (tĕt'rȧ·lŏg; 185), *n.* [*tetra-* + *dialogue.*] *Rare.* **a** A dialogue of four persons. **b** = TETRALOGY.

te·tral'o·gy (tē·trăl'ō·jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. *tetralogia.* See TETRA-; -LOGIA.] **1.** *Gr. Drama.* A group or series of four dramatic pieces, three tragedies and one satyric, or comic, piece, or sometimes of four tragedies, represented consecutively on the Attic stage at the Dionysiac festival.

2. Hence, any series of four connected works, as dramas, operas, etc., as Wagner's *Ring of the Nibelung.* — **tet'ra·log'ic** (tĕt'rȧ·lŏj'ĭk), *adj.*

tet'ra·lo'pho·dont (tĕt'rȧ·lō'fō·dŏnt; -lŏf'ō-), *adj.* [*tetra-* + *loph-* + *-odont.*] Designating, or having, molar teeth with four crests or ridges.

tet'ra·mas'ti·a (-măs'tĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *tetra-* + *-mastia.*] *Anat.* A condition characterized by the presence of four mammary glands or nipples.

te·tram'er·al (tē·trăm'ĕr·ăl), *adj.* Also **te·tram'er·a'li·an** (-ā'lĭ·ăn), **tet'ra·mer'ic** (tĕt'rȧ·mĕr'ĭk). Tetramerous.

te·tram'er·ism (tē·trăm'ĕr·ĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being tetramerous.

te·tram'er·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* [*tetra-* + *-merous.*] **1.** Having, or characterized by the presence of, four parts; specif.: *Bot.* Having the parts arranged in sets of four or multiples of four: — often written *4-merous.*

2. *Zool.* Having four (or apparently only four) joints in each of the tarsi; pertaining to the Tetramera.

Tetramerous Flower.

te·tram'e·ter (-ē·tĕr), *adj.* [LL. *tetrametrus*, fr. Gr. *tetrametron*, fr. *tetra-* (see TETRA-) + *metron* a measure.] *Pros.* Consisting of four measures, either four dipodies (eight feet), as in ancient iambic, trochaic, and anapaestic verse, or four feet, as in modern verse. — *n.* A verse or line of four feet or dipodies.

tet'ra·meth'yl- (tĕt'rȧ·mĕth'ĭl-). *Chem.* Comb. form, *tetra-* + *methyl-*, denoting the *presence of four methyl groups*, esp. replacing hydrogen. — **tet'ra·meth'yl (-ĭl),** *adj.*

tet'ra·meth'yl·am·mo'ni·um (-ă·mō'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [*tetramethyl-* + *ammonium.*] *Chem.* A univalent radical, $(CH_3)_4N$, regarded as ammonium in which all four hydrogen atoms have been replaced by methyl groups. The hydroxide, which has been found as a toxin in the sea anemone *Actinia equina*, is a strong base forming crystalline hydrates; it is called *tetramine.*

tetramethyl base. *Anal. Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_{17}H_{22}N_2$, prepared artificially; tetramethyl-diamino-diphenyl-methane. It is used as a test for ozone, with which it gives a pale-violet color.

tet'ra·meth'yl·ene (tĕt'rȧ·mĕth'ĭ·lēn), *n.* [*tetra-* + *methylene.*] *Chem.* **a** A bivalent radical, $-CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2-$. **b** Cyclobutane.

tet'ra·mine' (tĕt'rȧ·mēn'; tĕ·trăm'ĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-in.** [*tetr-* + *amine.*] *Chem.* **a** A compound containing four amino groups. **b** See TETRAMETHYLAMMONIUM.

tet'ra·morph (tĕt'rȧ·môrf), *n.* [Gr. *tetramorphon*, fr. *tetramorphos* four-shaped. See TETRA-; -MORPH.] *Christian Art.* The union of the four attributes of the Evangelists in a winged figure (evidently suggested by the vision of Ezekiel (ch. i.) standing on winged fiery wheels, the wings covered with eyes. — **tet'ra·mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *adj.*

tet'ra·mor'phism (-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [*tetra-* + *-morphism.*] *Cryst.* The property of crystallizing in four distinct forms.

tet'ra·mor'phous (-fŭs), *adj.* [*tetra-* + *-morphous.*] Pertaining to, or characterized by, tetramorphism.

Te·tran'dri·a (tē·trăn'drĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *tetr-* + *-andria.*] *Bot.* A disused Linnaean class of plants including those with four stamens. — **te·tran'der** (-dĕr), *n.* — **te·tran'dri·an** (-drĭ·ăn), *adj.*

te·tran'drous (-drŭs), *adj.* *Bot.* **a** *Obs.* Belonging to the Tetrandria. **b** Having four stamens.

tet'rane (tĕt'rān), *n.* [*tetra-* + 1st *-ane*, **1 a.**] *Chem.* Butane, the fourth member of the methane series. *Rare.*

tet'ra·ni'trate (tĕt'rȧ·nī'trāt), *n.* A compound having four nitrate groups (NO_3) in the molecule.

tet'ra·ni'tro- (-nī'trō-). *Chem.* A combining form, *tetra-* + *nitro-*, denoting the *presence of four nitro groups.* — **tet'ra·ni'tro** (-trō), *adj.*

tet'ra·ni'tro·an'i·line (-ăn'ĭ·lĭn; -lĭn; -lēn) *n.* [*tetranitro-* + *aniline.*] *Chem.* A powerful explosive, $C_6H(NO_2)_4NH_2$, obtained as a yellow crystalline solid by nitrating aniline. Abbr. *T.N.A.*

Te·tran'y·chus (tē·trăn'ĭ·kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tetra-* + *-onychus.*] *Zool.* A genus of mites allied to *Trombidium.* See RED SPIDER.

Tet'ra·o·don'ti·dae (tĕt'rȧ·ō·dŏn'tĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *tetra-* + *-odont* + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of globefishes, or puffers, in which each jaw is divided by a median suture.

Te·tra'o·don (tē·trā'ō·dŏn), *Lagocephalus*, and *Sphoeroides* are important genera. — **te·tra'o·dont** (-dŏnt), *adj. & n.*

Tet'ra·on'i·dae (tĕt'rȧ·ŏn'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *tetrao* a heath cock, grouse (fr. Gr. *tetraōn*) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A variously limited family of birds (order Galliformes) often restricted to the various kinds of grouse (equiv. to *Tetraoninae*), most of which have the tarsus and nostrils feathered, or including also partridges and quails. **Tet'ra·o** (tĕt'rȧ·ō), now restricted to the capercaillie and close allies, is the type genus. — **te·tra'o·nid** (tē·trā'ō·nĭd), *adj. & n.*

Tet'ra·o·ni'nae (tĕt'rȧ·ō·nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A subfamily consisting of the grouse, ptarmigans, and their allies. See TETRAONIDAE. — **te·tra'o·nine** (tē·trā'ō·nīn; -nĭn), *adj.*

Te·trap'a·nax (tē·trăp'ȧ·năks), *n.* [NL., fr. *tetra-* + Gr. *panax* a certain plant. See OPOPANAX.] *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic shrubs or trees (family Araliaceae) having as the only known species *T. papyriferum*, the rice-paper tree.

tet'ra·pet'al·ous (tĕt'rȧ·pĕt'ăl·ŭs), *adj.* [*tetra-* + *-petalous.*] *Bot.* Having four petals.

tet'ra·phar'ma·con (-fär'mȧ·kŏn), *n.* [NL. *tetrapharmacon*, LL. *tetrapharmacum*, fr. Gr. *tetrapharmakon*, fr. *tetra-* (see TETRA-) + *pharmakon* a drug.] *Med.* A medicine made from four ingredients; esp., an ointment made by compounding wax, resin, lard, and pitch. — **tet'ra·phar'ma·cal** (-kăl), *adj.*

tet'ra·phe'nol (-fē'nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*tetra-* + *phenol.*] *Chem.* Furan. *Now Rare.*

te·traph'o·ny (tē·trăf'ō·nĭ), *n.* [*tetra-* + *-phony.*] *Medieval Music.* Four-part diaphony.

tet'ra·phos'phate (tĕt'rȧ·fŏs'fāt), *n.* [*tetra-* + *phosphate.*] **1.** *Chem.* A salt of **tet'ra·phos·phor'ic ac'id** (-fŏs·fôr'ĭk), $H_6P_4O_{13}$.

2. A fertilizer made by heating ground phosphate rock with calcium, magnesium, and sodium carbonates.

tet'ra·pla (tĕt'rȧ·plȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tetraploos*, *tetraplous*, fourfold.] Any polyglot book with four texts in parallel columns; specif. [*cap.*], a portion of the Old Testament consisting of four different Greek versions arranged in four columns by Origen.

tet'ra·ple'gi·a (-plē'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *tetra-* + *-plegia.*] *Med.* Paralysis both of the arms and the legs.

tet'ra·pleu'ron (-plōōr'ŏn), *n.* [Gr.] A square pillar. *Rare.*

tet'ra·ploid (tĕt'rȧ·ploid), *adj.* [*tetra-* + *-ploid.*] *Biol.* Fourfold in appearance or arrangement; specif., *Biol.*, having four times the basic chromosome number, that is, twice the diploid number, as certain cells. Cf. DIPLOID, TRIPLOID. — **tet'ra·ploi'dic** (-ploi'dĭk), *adj.* — **tet'ra·ploi'dy** (tĕt'rȧ·ploi'dĭ), *n.*

tet'ra·ploid, *n. Biol.* A tetraploid cell; hence, an individual, generation, etc., characterized by the tetraploid chromosome number.

tet'ra·plous (tĕt'rȧ·plŭs), *adj.* [Gr.] Fourfold. *Rare.*

Tet'ra·pneu'mo·nes (tĕt'răp·nū'mō·nēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See TETRA-; PNEUMO-.] *Zool.* A division of Arachnida including those spiders with four lungs; — practically equivalent to the Aviculariomorphae. Syn. **Tet'ra·pneu'mo·na** (-nȧ). — **te·trap'neu·mo'ni·an** (tē·trăp'nū·mō'nĭ·ăn), *n.* — **tet'ra·pneu'mo·nous** (tĕt'răp·nū'mō·nŭs), *adj.*

tet'ra·pod (tĕt'rȧ·pŏd), **te·trap'o·dous** (tē·trăp'ō·dŭs), *adj.* [Gr. four-footed, fr. *tetra-* (see TETRA-) + *pous, podos*, foot *tetrapous.*] Having four feet; specif., pertaining to the Tetrapoda. — **tet'ra·pod,** *n.*

Te·trap'o·da (tē·trăp'ō·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TETRA-; -PODA.] *Zool.* **a** A division of vertebrates including all forms above fishes. **b** A division of butterflies including those with only two pairs of perfect legs.

te·trap'o·dy (-dĭ), *n.* [Gr. *tetrapodia.*] *Pros.* A verse or group of four feet. — **tet'ra·pod'ic** (tĕt'rȧ·pŏd'ĭk), *adj.*

tet'ra·po'lar (tĕt'rȧ·pō'lĕr), *adj.* [*tetra-* + *polar.*] *Biol.* Having four poles, as in certain abnormal mitotic figures.

tet·rap'o·lis (tē·trăp'ō·lĭs), *n.* [Gr., prop., adj., having four cities, fr. *tetra-* (see TETRA-) + *polis* city.] A group or federation of four cities or towns; also, a district with such a group.

tet'ra·pol'i·tan (tĕt'rȧ·pŏl'ĭ·tăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a tetrapolis or group of four cities.

Tetrapolitan Confession. *Eccl. Hist.* A confession of faith prepared by Martin Bucer and W. F. Capito and submitted to the Diet of Augsburg (1530) in the name of the towns of Strassburg (Strasbourg), Constance, Lindau, and Memmingen, denying any physical or corporeal presence of Christ in the Eucharist, while admitting a spiritual one.

tet'ra·pous (tĕt'rȧ·pŭs), *adj.* [Gr. See TETRAPOD.] Having four feet.

tet'ra·pro'style (tĕt'rȧ·prō'stīl), *adj.* [*tetra-* + *prostyle*] Having a portico of four columns in front only.

te·trap'ter·an (tē·trăp'tĕr·ăn), *adj.* [See TETRAPTEROUS.] *Zool.* Having four wings; — said of insects.

te·trap'ter·on (-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *tetrapteros* four-winged. See TETRA-; -PTEROUS.] *Zool.* A four-winged insect.

te·trap'ter·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *tetrapteros*, fr. *tetra-* (see TETRA-) + *pteron* wing.] *Biol.* Having four wings.

tet'rap·tote (tĕt'răp·tōt), *n.* [LL. *tetraptota*, pl., fr. Gr. *tetraptōta*, *tetraptōtos.* See TETRA-; DIPTOTE. Cf. PENTAPTOTE.] *Gram.* A noun that has four cases only.

Tet'rap·tu'rus (-tū'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tetra-* + Gr. *pteron* wing, fin + *oura* tail.] *Zool.* The genus to which the spearfishes belong.

te·trap'tych (tē·trăp'tĭk), *n.* [*tetra-* + Gr. *ptychē* a fold.] An arrangement of pictures in four parts, as for an altar-piece.

tet'ra·py'lon (tĕt'rȧ·pī'lŏn), *n.* [Gr.] An edifice having four gates or portals.

tet'ra·pyr'a·mid (tĕt'rȧ·pĭr'ȧ·mĭd), *n.* *Cryst.* A pyramid in the triclinic system having two parallel faces, i.e., one fourth as many as belong to a pyramid (double pyramid) in the orthorhombic system.

tet'ra·py·re'nous (-pī·rē'nŭs), *adj.* [*tetra-* + 2d *pyrene.*] *Bot.* Having four stones, as certain fruits.

tet'ra·que'trous (-kwē'trŭs), *adj.* [*tetra-* + *-quetrous* as in *triquetrous.*] *Bot.* Having four sharp angles, as some stems.

te·trarch (tē'trärk; tĕt'rärk; 277), *n.* [LL. *tetrarcha*, L. *tetrarches*, fr. Gr. *tetrarchēs*, *tetrarchos*, fr. *tetra-* + *archos* ruler. See TETRA-; -ARCH.] **a** *Class. Antiq.* A governor of the fourth part of a province, as in the Roman Empire; also, a subordinate prince or petty king. **b** Any one of four officials or directors jointly in control.

te·trarch (tē'trärk; tĕt'rärk), *adj.* [Also 2d TETRARCHY.] Having four xylems, strands, or groups, as certain roots.

te·trarch·ate (tē'trär·kāt; tĕt'rär-), *n.* A tetrarchy.

te·trar'chic (tē·trär'kĭk), **te·trar'chi·cal** (-kĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a tetrarchy or a tetrarch.

te·trarch·y (tē'trär·kĭ; tĕt'rär-; 277), *n.; pl.* -TRARCHIES (-kĭz). [L. *tetrarchia*, fr. Gr. *tetrarchia.*] **1.** The district, office, or jurisdiction of a tetrarch.

2. Rule by four persons jointly; also, the four rulers taken together.

te·trarch·y, *n.* [*tetr-* + Gr. *archē* beginning.] State or condition of having four xylems, strands, or groups, as certain roots.

tet'ra·sac'cha·ride (tĕt'rȧ·săk'ȧ·rīd; -rĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-rid.** [*tetra-* + *saccharide.*] *Chem.* Any carbohydrate, as stachyose, yielding on complete hydrolysis four monosaccharide molecules. See SUGAR, *n.*, **2.**

tet'ra·se·le'no·dont (-sē·lē'nō·dŏnt), *adj.* [*tetra-* + *selenodont.*] Having, or designating, molar teeth with four crescentric crests or ridges.

tet'ra·seme (tĕt'rȧ·sēm), *n.* A tetrasemic foot, as a tetrabrach or a spondee.

tet'ra·se'mic (-sē'mĭk), **tet'ra·seme,** *adj.* [LL. *tetrasemus*, fr. Gr. *tetrasēmos*, fr. *tetra-* (see TETRA-) + *sēma* sign.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Consisting of, or of the length of, four morae, as the dactyl, anapaest, and spondee.

tet'ra·skel'i·on (-skĕl'ĭ·ŏn), **tet'ra·skele** (tĕt'rȧ·skēl), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tetraskelēs* four-legged, fr. *tetra-* (see TETRA-) + *skelos* leg.] A figure resembling a triskelion, but having four arms or rays, as the swastika. Cf. TRISKELION. See SWASTIKA, *Illust.*

tet'ra·spher'ic (-sfĕr'ĭk), **tet'ra·spher'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj. Math.* Pertaining to four spheres.

tet'ra·spo·range' (-spō·rănj'), *n. Bot.* A tetrasporangium.

tet'ra·spo·ran'gi·um (-spō·răn'jĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A sporangium producing tetraspores. — **-gi·ate** (-āt), *adj.*

tet'ra·spore (tĕt'rȧ·spōr; 181), *n.* [*tetra-* + *-spore.*] *Bot.* In the red algae (Rhodophyceae), one of the asexual nonmotile spores or gonidia commonly produced in groups of four by the tetrasporangia. — **tet'ra·spor'ic** (-spŏr'ĭk), *adj.* — **te·tras'po·rous** (tē·trăs'pō·rŭs; tĕt'rȧ·spō'rŭs), *adj.*

tet'ra·spo·rif'er·ous (-spō·rĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [See -IFEROUS.] *Bot.* Bearing tetraspores.

te·tras'ter (tē·trăs'tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. *tetr-* + 1st *-aster.*] *Biol.* A mitotic figure characterized by four astral poles instead of the more usual two. In embryology this condition usually results from abnormal polyspermy.

tet'ra·stich (tĕt'rȧ·stĭk; tĕt'răs'tĭk), *n.* [L. *tetrastichon*, fr. Gr. *tetrastichon*, fr. *tetra-* (see TETRA-) + *stichos* a row, verse.] A stanza, epigram, or poem, consisting of four verses or lines. — **te·tras'ti·chal** (tē·trăs'tĭ·kăl), **tet'ra·stich'ic** (tĕt'rȧ·stĭk'ĭk), *adj.*

te·tras'ti·chous (tē·trăs'tĭ·kŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *tetrastichos.* See TETRASTICH.] *Bot.* Four-ranked; — said esp. of flowers arranged in a spike in four vertical rows.

Te·tras'ti·chus (-kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tetra-* + Gr. *stichos* a line.] *Zool.* A genus of minute chalcid flies, sometimes made the type of a family, **Tet'ra·stich'i·dae** (tĕt'rȧ·stĭk'ĭ·dē). It contains numerous hyperparasitic species.

te·tras'to·on (tē·trăs'tō·ŏn), *n.* [Gr. See TETRA-; STOA.] *Class. Arch.* A courtyard enclosed by four porticoes.

tet'ra·style (tĕt'rȧ·stīl), *adj. & n.* [L. *tetrastylon*, fr. Gr. *tetrastylos* with four pillars in front, fr. *tetra-* (see TETRA-) + *stylos* a column.] *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION, **b** & **d.**

tet'ra·sty'lic (-stī'lĭk), *adj.* [*tetra-* + *style* + *-ic.*] Having four styles.

tet'ra·sty'los (-stī'lŏs), *n.* [NL.] A tetrastyle building. See COLUMNIATION **d.**

tet'ra·sty'lous (-lŭs), *adj.* Tetrastylic.

tet'ra·sub'sti·tu'tion (-sŭb'stĭ·tū'shŭn), *n.* [*tetra-* + *substitution.*] *Chem.* Fourfold substitution; substitution of four atoms or groups. — **tet'ra·sub'sti·tut'ed** (-sŭb'stĭ·tūt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.*

tet'ra·sul'phide (-sŭl'fīd; -fĭd), *n.* [*tetra-* + *sulphide.*] Also **-fide, -phid, -fid.** *Chem.* A compound of an element or radical with four atoms of sulphur.

tet'ra·syl·lab'ic (-sĭ·lăb'ĭk), **tet'ra·syl·lab'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Having four syllables.

tet'ra·syl'la·ble (-sĭl'ȧ·b'l), *n.* A word having four syllables.

tet'ra·sym'me·try (-sĭm'ĕ·trĭ), *n.* Fourfold symmetry.

tet'ra·the·ism (tĕt'rȧ·thē·ĭz'm), *n.* [*tetra-* + Gr. *theos* god.] *Theol.* The doctrine that there are three "persons" in the Godhead and a "divine essence," the common origin of the three, interpreted as meaning belief in four Gods. — **tet'ra·the·ite** (-īt), *n.*

tet'ra·thi·on'ic (-thī·ŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [*tetra-* + *thionic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, an unstable acid, $H_2S_4O_6$, known in solution, and in its salts, the **tet'ra·thi'o·nates** (-thī'ō·nāts), formed when thiosulphates are treated with iodine. See THIONIC ACID **a.**

---

tet'ra·i'o·dide (tĕt'rȧ·ī'ō·dīd; -dĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-did.** *Chem.* = TETRAIODIDE.

tet'ra·ko·sane'. Var. of TETRACOSANE.

Te·tram'er·a (tē·trăm'ĕr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TETRAMEROUS.] Syn. of PSEUDOTETRAMERA.

tet'ra·me·thyl'i·um, *n.* = TETRAMETHYLAMMONIUM.

te·tram'mine (tē·trăm'ēn; tĕt'rȧ·mēn'). *n. Chem.* See TETRA-; AMMINE.

tet'ram·mi'no- (tĕt'rȧ·mē'nō-; tē·trăm'ĭ·nō-). A combining form of *tetrammine.*

tet'ra·nu'cle·ar (tĕt'rȧ·nū'klē·ĕr), *adj.* [See TETRA-; NUCLEAR.] *Chem.* = TETRACYCLIC.

tet'ra·ox'y-. *Chem.* Short for TETRAHYDROXY-.

tet'rarc. Tetrarch. *Ref. Sp.*

tet'ra·sal'i·cyl'ide, *n. Chem.* See SALICYLIDE **a.** [TETRASKELE.

tet'ra·scele (tĕt'rȧ·sēl). Var. of

tet'ra·tom'ic (tĕt'rȧ·tŏm'ĭk), *adj.* [*tetr-* + *atomic.*] *Chem.* **a** Consisting of four atoms; having four atoms in the molecule, as phosphorus and arsenic; — the preferable sense. **b** Quadrivalent. **c** Having four replaceable atoms or groups.

tet'ra·tone (tĕt'rȧ·tōn), *n.* *Music.* An augmented fifth.

tet'ra·va'lent (-vā'lĕnt; tē·trăv'ȧ-), *adj.* [*tetra-* + L. *valens, -entis,* pres. part.] *Chem.* Quadrivalent. — **tet'ra·va'lence** (-lĕns), **-va'len·cy** (-lĕn·sĭ), *n.*

te·trax'i·al (tē·trăk'sĭ·ăl), **te·trax'ile** (-sĭl; -sīl), *adj.* [*tetr-* + *axile.*] *Zool.* Having four axes.

te·trax'on (-trăk'sŏn), *n.* [*tetr-* + Gr. *axōn* axis.] A tetraxial sponge spicule. — **te·trax'on,** *adj.*

tet'ra·zane (tĕt'rȧ·zān), *n.* [*tetr-* + *az-* + *-ane.*] *Chem.* A hypothetical compound of nitrogen and hydrogen, $NH_2·NHNHNH_2$, organic derivatives of which are known; — called also *buzane, bihydrazine, tetrazone.*

tet'ra·zene (-zēn), *n.* [*tetr-* + *az-* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* A hypothetical compound of nitrogen and hydrogen, H_2N_2, known in the form of organic derivatives. There are two varieties: 1- or unsymmetrical, NH:N.NHNH$_2$ (called also *buzylene*), and 2- or symmetrical, $NH_2N:N.NH_2$.

tet'ra·zine (tĕt'rȧ·zēn; -zĭn), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*tetraz-* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric parent compounds, $C_2H_2N_4$, which may be regarded as benzene with four CH groups replaced by nitrogen atoms; also, any of various derivatives of them. Symmetrical or 1,2,4,5-tetrazine forms very volatile, unstable, purple-red crystals.

te·traz'o- (tĕ·trăz'ō-), **tetraz-.** *Chem.* A combining form, *tetr-* + *azo-,* denoting: **a** The *presence of four nitrogen atoms,* as in disazo compounds. **b** The *presence of four azo groups* (-N=N-); — in this case better called *tetrakisazo.* — **te·traz'o** (-ō), *adj.*

tet'ra·zole (tĕt'rȧ·zōl), *n.* [*tetraz-* + *-ole.*] *Chem.* A crystalline acid compound, CH_2N_4, which may be regarded as pyrrole in which nitrogen atoms replace three CH groups; also, any of various derivatives of the same. Cf. AZOLE.

tet'ra·zo'li·um (tĕt'rȧ·zō'lĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* A basic radical, CH_3N_4, bearing the same relation to tetrazole that ammonium does to ammonia.

te·traz'o·lyl (tĕ·trăz'ō·lĭl), *n.* [*tetrazole* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical CHN_4, of which tetrazole is the hydride.

tet'ra·zone (tĕt'rȧ·zōn), *n.* [*tetraz-* + *-one.*] *Chem.* **a** Tetrazene; specif., 2-tetrazene. **b** Tetrazane. **c** Any dihydro keto derivative, $C_2H_2N_4O$, of tetrazine.

te·traz'o·tize (tĕ·trăz'ō·tīz), *v. t.* [*tetr-* + *azotize.*] *Chem.* To diazotize doubly; to convert into a compound containing two diazo groups. — **te·traz'o·ti·za'tion** (-tĭ·zā'shŭn; -tī·zā'-), *n.*

tet're·mim'er·al (tĕt'rē·mĭm'ĕr·ăl), *adj.* [*tetr-* + Gr. *hemimerēs* half.] *Pros.* Occurring at the close of four half feet; — said esp. of a caesura.

tet're·van·gel'i·um (tĕt'rē·văn·jĕl'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. ML. *tetrevangelia,* pl. See TETRA-; EVANGEL.] The four Gospels regarded as a single work.

tet'ric (tĕt'rĭk), **tet'ri·cal** (-rĭ·kăl), *adj.* [L. *tetricus, taetricus,* fr. *teter, taeter,* offensive, foul.] Austere; harsh; gloomy. *Now Rare.* — **tet'ri·cal·ness,** *n.* *Obs.* — **tet·ric'i·ty** (tĕt·rĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* *Rare.* — **tet'ri·cous** (tĕt'rĭ·kŭs), *adj.* *Rare.*

Te·trig'i·dae (tē·trĭj'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A family of saltatorial Orthoptera comprising the grouse locusts. They have the pronotum greatly lengthened. — **te·trig'id** (-trĭj'ĭd), *n. & adj.*

te·tri'o·dide (tē·trī'ō·dīd; -dĭd; 157), *n.* [*tetr-* + *iodide.*] Also **-did.** *Chem.* A compound of an element or radical with four atoms of iodine.

Tet'rix (tĕt'rĭks), *n.* [NL. Cf. TETTIX.] *Zool.* A genus (family Tetrigidae) of small, very active, usually dark-colored grouse locusts.

te·tro'bol (tē·trō'bŏl; -trŏb'ŏl), *n.* Also **te·trob'o·lon** (-trŏb'ō·lŏn); *pl.* **-LA** (-lȧ). [Gr. *tetrōbolon.* See TETRA-; OBOL.] A silver coin of ancient Greece worth four obols.

tet'rode (tĕt'rōd), *n.* [*tetr-* + 2d *-ode.*] *Elec.* A form of vacuum tube, as the screen-grid tube, similar to an electron tube except that there are four electrodes instead of three; namely, a heated cathode, an anode, and two additional electrodes.

tet'role (tĕt'rōl), **tet'rol** (tĕt'rōl; -rŏl), *n.* [*tetra-* + benzol.] *Chem.* A hypothetical hydrocarbon, C_6H_4, analogous to benzene.

te·trol'ic (tē·trŏl'ĭk; -trō'lĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a white crystalline acid, $CH_3C{:}C.CO_2H$, of the acetylene series, obtained artificially; methyl-propiolic.

te·tron'ic (tē·trŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [See TETRA-.] Designating, or pertaining to, an acid, $CO.CH_2CO.CH_2O$, the parent of *tetrinic acid* (which is its methyl derivative) and other compounds.

te·tron'y·mal (tē·trŏn'ĭ·măl), *adj.* [*tetra-* + Gr. *onyma* name.] Having four names. *Rare.*

tet'rose (tĕt'rōs), *n.* [*tetr-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* **a** Any of a group of simple sugars, as erythrose, containing four oxygen atoms in the molecule. See MONOSACCHARIDE. **b** A tetrasaccharide.

te·trox'a·late (tē·trŏk'sȧ·lāt), *n.* [*tetr-* + *oxalate.*] An oxalate having four equivalents of acid to one of the base.

te·trox'ide (tē·trŏk'sīd; -sĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-id.** [*tetr-* + *oxide.*] A compound of an element or radical with four atoms of oxygen.

tet'ryl (tĕt'rĭl), *n.* [*tetr-* + *-yl.*] **1.** *Chem.* = BUTYL. **2.** A pale-yellow crystalline explosive made by nitrating dimethylaniline or methylaniline and used esp. as a detonator. Chemically it is *N*,2,4,6-tetranitro-methylaniline, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3N(CH_3)NO_2$.

tet'ter (tĕt'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *teter;* akin to OHG. *zittaroh,* Skr. *dadru, dadruka,* Lith. *dedervinė.*] **1.** Any of various vesicular skin diseases, as ringworm, eczema, and herpes. **2.** A pimple, pustule, or ulcer; a blister. *Obs. or Dial.*

tet'ter, *v. t.;* TET'TERED (-ĕrd); TET'TER·ING. To affect with or as with tetter. — *v. i.* To break out with the tetter; also, to be querulous; to complain.

tetter berry; *pl.* TETTER BERRIES. The white bryony; also, its berry. *Eng.*

tet'ter·ous (tĕt'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Like, or pertaining to, tetter.

tet'ter·wort' (-wŭrt'), *n.* A plant used to cure tetter; specif., in England, the celandine; in America, the bloodroot.

tet'ter·y (tĕt'ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Resembling or suggesting tetter; tetterish.

Tet·tig'i·dae (tĕ·tĭj'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* Syn. of TETRIGIDAE.

tet'tix (tĕt'ĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tettix* a kind of grasshopper.] **1.** The cicada. *Obs. or Rare.* **2.** [*cap.*] *Zool.* Syn. of TETRIX.

Te'tum (tē'tŏŏn), *n.* Also **Tet'tum.** An Indonesian language of Timor island.

Teu'cer (tū'sĕr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Teukros.*] *Gr. & Rom. Lit.* **a** A son of Scamander and first king of Troy. **b** A son of Telamon. Telamon refused to receive him on his return from Troy because, although the best archer of the Greeks, he had failed to avenge the death of Ajax, his stepbrother. He became king of Cyprus and founded Salamis.

Teu'cri·an (-krĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of, or pert. to Teucer, first king of Troy, or to the Trojans, sometimes called **Teu'cri** (-krī).

teu'crin (tū'krĭn), *n.* [See TEUCRIUM.] A crystalline glucoside from species of germander (*Teucrium*).

Teu'cri·um (tū'krĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *teukrion* germander.] *Bot.* A large widely distributed genus of herbs (family Lamiaceae), the germanders, having flowers with four exserted stamens, a short corolla tube, and a prominent lower lip. Several species are ornamental. *T. canadense,* the American germander, is common in eastern North America. See POLY.

Teu'fels·dröckh, Herr (hĕr toi'fĕlz·drĕk). [G., Mr. Devil's dirt (G. *dreck* dirt).] An eccentric German philosopher whose imaginary "life and opinions" are given in Carlyle's *Sartor Resartus.* He is "professor of things in general" in the university in Weissnichtwo [G., I know not where] and expounder of "the philosophy of clothes."

teuk (tūk), *n.* The redshank. *Local, Eng.*

teuk (tūk; tük). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of *took,* past tense of TAKE.

Teu·ta'tes (tū·tā'tēz; *Celt.* tū'tȧ·tĕs), *n.* [L., of Celt. origin; cf. OIr. *tūath* people, tribe. See DUTCH.] A Gaulish divinity, identified by the Romans with Mars or Mercury. See ESUS.

-teu'this (-tū'thĭs). [NL.] *Zool. & Paleontol.* A combining form from Greek *teuthis,* a cuttlefish, used in generic names, as in Geo*teuthis.*

Teu'to- (tū'tō-). A combining form from *Teuton,* denoting: a *The Germans; directed toward that which is German,* as in the following list.

Teutolatry	**Teutophil**	**Teutophobe**
Teutomania	**Teutophile**	**Teutophobia**
Teutomaniac	**Teutophilism**	**Teutophobism**

b *Teutonic and;* — in adjectives, as in **Teu'to–Brit'ish, Teu'to–Celt', Teu'to–Celt'ic.**

Teu'ton (tū'tŏn; -t'n), *n.* [L. *Teutones, Teutoni,* of Teut. origin. See DUTCH.] **1.** One of the ancient German tribe *Teu'to·nes* (tū'tō·nēz), who first appear in history as the allies of the Cimbri. It is uncertain whether they were of Teutonic or Celtic origin.

2. A member of the Teutonic race (which see); esp., a person of German nationality.

— **Teu'ton,** *adj.*

Teu'ton·esque' (tū'tŏn·ĕsk'), *adj.* [See -ESQUE.] Resembling or suggesting a Teuton in appearance, character, habits, etc.

Teu·to'ni·a (tū·tō'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* The country of the Teutons; — a fanciful name.

Teu·ton'ic (tū·tŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *Teutonicus,* fr. *Teutoni,* or *Teutones.* See TEUTON.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Teutons; designating, or pertaining to, the tall blond race characteristic of northern Europe. See TEUTONIC RACE.

2. Pertaining to, belonging to, or designating, the subfamily of Indo-European languages which includes the Scandinavian, Gothic, and the High and Low German tongues. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES; cf. GRIMM'S LAW.

3. Of, pertaining to, or designating an order of Knights. See TEUTONIC KNIGHTS.

Teu·ton'ic, *n.* The Teutonic languages.

Teu·ton'i·cal·ly (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* In the manner or fashion characteristic of a Teuton.

Teu·ton'i·cism (-ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* A mode of speech peculiar to the Teutons; a Teutonic idiom, phrase, or expression; also, a Teutonic mode or custom; a Germanism.

Teutonic Knights. Also **Teutonic Order.** A military and religious order founded at Acre in 1190 as a brotherhood of German crusaders. It became a political rival of the Templars and Hospitalers, exceeding either in its territorial possessions, and winning great power and prestige in its conquest of the heathen Prussians. A branch still exists in Austria as a semireligious knighthood, esp. devoted to the ambulance service.

Teutonic race. One of the most important of the European races, the type being characterized by tall stature, long head and oval face, blue eyes, blond hair and skin, and narrow prominent nose. It is considered by Ripley as probably a variety of the neolithic dolichocephalic race of western Europe (from which also the Mediterranean race in Europe is derived), its distinctive blondness and high stature having been acquired during a long period of isolation in Scandinavia cut off from the Mediterranean branch by the intruding Alpine race. At its appearance in history its habitat comprised most of Germany, the Netherlands, and Scandinavia. In the later years of the Roman Empire and at its breaking up, many Teutonic peoples forced their way into central and southern Europe and even into Africa. Among them were the Burgundians, Goths, Franks, Vandals, Lombards, Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, and later Danes and Norwegians (including the Normans). Hence, central and western Europe received a strong infusion of Teutonic blood, while in English and German colonies the race has spread into most temperate regions. Most of the divisions of the race speak languages of the same family (the Teutonic). Ripley, however, classes as wholly or partly Teuton the Finns and other east Baltic peoples of entirely distinct linguistic affinities.

Teutonic shift. = LAUTVERSCHIEBUNG.

Teu'ton·ism (tū'tŏn·ĭz'm), *n.* [See -ISM.] **1.** Belief in the superiority of the Teutons, esp. of the German race. Cf. NORDICISM.

2. Teutonic civilization or culture.

— **Teu'ton·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

Teu·ton'i·ty (tū·tŏn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Teuton character, or a Teuton characteristic; Teutonic quality.

Teu'ton·ize (tū'tŏn·īz), *v. t. & i.* To make or become Teutonic. — **Teu'ton·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*

Teu'ton·o- (tū'tŏn·ō-). = TEUTO- (which see), as in **Teu'ton·o·ma'ni·a, Teu'ton·o–Per'sic, Teu'ton·o·phobe', Teu'ton·o·pho'bi·a.**

tev'el (tĕv'l), *v. i.* [Origin uncert.] To be violent; to rage. *Scot.*

tev'iss (tĕv'ĭs), *n.* A shilling. *Cant, Eng.*

tew (*dial.* tē'ŏŏ, tū), *v. t.;* TEWED (tē'ŏŏd; tūd); TEW'ING. [ME. *tewen,* var. of *tawen.* See TAW, *v.*] *Obs. exc. Dial.* **a** To prepare by beating or working, as leather or hemp; taw; knead. **b** To beat; also, to tease; vex. **c** To fatigue. — *v. i. Scot. & Dial.* **a** To work hard; to strive. **b** To fuss. — *n.* Laborious struggle; also, state of worry. *Chiefly Dial.*

tew (tū; *Scot. also* tü), *n.* [Cf. TEWEL, TUYÈRE.] A tuyère for a forge fire; also, the long pincers for drawing hot iron from the forge; — written also *teu, tu, tue, too.* Called also *tew iron, tuarn,* etc. *Local, Eng., & Scot.*

tew (*dial.* tē'ŏŏ, tū), *n.* [Cf. D. *tuig* tackle.] *Obs. exc. Dial.* **a** Fishing tackle. **b** Tools; working material.

tew, *v. t.* [Cf. 2d TOW.] To tow; pull. *Obs.*

Te'wa (tē'wä), *n.* An Indian of a group of Tanoan tribes, commonly known by the names of their pueblos, of which the following are still in existence: Nambe, San Ildefonso, San Juan, Santa Clara, and Tesuque, all in New Mexico, and Hano in northeastern Arizona. Cf. PUEBLO.

tew'el (tū'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *tuel,* fr. OF. *tuiel, tuel* (F. *tuyau*), of Teut. origin; cf. LG. *tute* (whence G. *tüte, düte*), Dan. *tud,* Goth. *thuthaurn* trumpet. Cf. TUYÈRE.] **1.** A hole; a bore; a vent; esp., a pipe, funnel, or chimney, as for smoke. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. The tuyère of a furnace.

tewel (tūl). Scot. & N. of Eng., of TOOL.

tew'er (tū'ĕr), *n.* A narrow lane or alley. *Dial. Eng.*

tew'it (tū'ĭt; -ĕt), *n.* [Imitative.] The lapwing. *Local, Brit.*

tew'ly (tū'lĭ), *adj.* Sickly; qualmish; delicate. *Now Dial.*

tew'some (-sŭm), *adj.* Troublesome; also, restless. *Dial.*

Tex'an (tĕk'săn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Texas. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Texas.

Texan buckeye. = SPANISH BUCKEYE.

Texan guan. See CHACHALACA; GUAN.

Texan millet. Texas millet.

Texan pride. The plant *Phlox drummondii.* See PHLOX.

Tex'as (tĕk'sȧs), *n. sing. & pl.* [Sp., fr. Caddo *techas* allies; with ref. to a confederacy of tribes of eastern Texas habitually allied against the Apache.] **1.** An Indian of a large group of Texan tribes, of which the Caddo were the most important, commonly allied against the Apache.

2. = CADDO.

3. A State of the United States.

4. [*not caps.*] [On Mississippi steamboats the staterooms were named after the states, and the officers' were the largest.] A structure on the hurricane deck of a steamer, containing officers' cabins, etc., with the pilothouse in front or on top. *Western U. S.*

Texas adelia. The swamp privet.

Texas ash. = MOUNTAIN ASH **a.**

Texas bedbug. The conenose.

Texas blue bonnet. A perennial herb (*Lupinus texensis*) with showy blue flowers and grayish foliage, common in the southwestern United States.

Texas bluegrass. A vigorous forage grass (*Poa arachnifera*) of the southern United States, resembling Kentucky bluegrass.

Texas brown–eyed Susan. A bristly, annual herb (*Rudbeckia bicolor*) of the southern United States, with ray flowers darker toward the center of the head.

Texas buckeye. = SPANISH BUCKEYE.

Texas buckthorn. A low, spiny shrub (*Condalia obtusifolia*) of Mexico and southern Texas, with rather poor but edible fruit, the root of which yields a substitute for soap; — called also *lotebush.*

Texas cat's–claw. A prickly shrub or small tree (*Acacia wrightii*) of Texas and Mexico. The flowers yield honey.

Texas cattle fever. = TEXAS FEVER.

Texas fever. *Veter.* An infectious disease of cattle transmitted by the cattle tick (which see) and caused by a protozoan (*Babesia,* syn. *Piroplasma, bigemina*) that multiplies in the blood and destroys the red blood cells; — called also *blackwater* and *splenetic fever.* Cf. RED WATER, 3 **a.**

Texas flax. A glutinous herb (*Gutierrezia texana*), family Carduaceae, of Texas, having somewhat the habit of flax.

Texas fly. The horn fly.

Texas Independence, *or* **Flag, Day.** March 2, the anniversary of the declaration of independence of Texas from Mexico (1836) and also the birthday of Sam Houston, American general and first president of Texas.

Texas itch. *Veter.* A form of mange, or scabies, of cattle, usually occurring in winter, caused by a scab mite (*Psoroptes communis bovis*), producing atrophy of the hair follicles, loss of the hair, and desquamation of the epithelium.

Texas leaguer. [From the *Texas* (baseball) *League.*] *Baseball.* A fly that falls too far out to be handled by an infielder and too close in to be caught by an outfielder. *Cant.*

Texas longhorn. = LONGHORN, 1 **b.**

Texas millet. An annual, weedy grass (*Panicum texanum*) somewhat used for hay.

Texas nettle. = SANDBUR **a.**

Texas oak. The Texas red oak.

Texas palmetto. A tall palm (*Inodes texana*) of southern Texas and Mexico, the leaves of which are used for thatching and for chair seats.

Texas pea. A perennial, bushy herb (*Astragalus nuttallianus*) of the southwestern United States, yielding forage for stock.

Texas plume. The tree cypress.

Texas Rangers. The Texas State force of mounted police, organized in 1901.

Texas red oak. A timber tree (*Quercus texana*) of Texas; also, its wood; — called also *Texas oak.*

Texas root rot. *Plant Pathol.* A destructive disease of cotton and other plants in Texas and the vicinity, caused by the fungus *Phymatotrichum* (syn. *Ozonium*) *omnivorum.*

Texas saddle. See SADDLE, 1.

Texas sage. A perennial herb (*Salviastrum texanum*), family Lamiaceae, with tufted hairy stems, and blue flowers in close panicles.

Texas sarsaparilla. The Canada moonseed.

Tet'rax·o'ni·a (tĕt'răks·ō'nĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = DEMOSPONGIAE. — **tet'rax·o'ni·an** (-ăn), **te·trax'o·nid** (tē·trăk'sō·nĭd), *adj.*

tet'ra·zyl (tĕt'rȧ·zĭl; -zīl), *n.* = TETRAZOLYL. [TETRAETHYL-.]

te·treth'yl- (tē·trĕth'ĭl-). Var. of **tet'ri·fol, tetrifolie,** *n.* A kind of herb. Cf. TREFOIL. *Obs.*

te·trin'ic ac'id (tē·trĭn'ĭk). Also **tet'ric ac'id** (tĕt'rĭk). [See TETRA-.] See TETRONIC.

Tet'ro·don'ti·dae (tĕt'rō·dŏn'tĭ·dē), **Tet'ro·don** (tĕt'rō·dŏn). [NL.] *Zool.* Syns. of TETRAODONTIDAE, TETRAODON. — **tet'ro·dont** (-dŏnt), *adj. & n.*

te·trous, *adj.* Foul; loathsome. *Obs.* [RAHYDROXY-.]

te·trox'y-. *Chem.* Short for TET-

tet'ryl·ene (tĕt'rĭ·lēn), *n.* [*tetra-* + *ethylene.*] = BUTYLENE **a.**

tett (tĕt). Scot. var. of TATE.

tet'ter·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

tet'ter·tot'ter. Var. of TITTER-TOTTER.

tet'ti·go·ni'i·dae (tĕt'ĭ·gō·nī'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of LOCUSTIDAE **a.** — **tet'ti·go'ni·id** (-gō'nĭ·ĭd), *n. & adj.*

tet'tish (tĕt'ĭsh), *adj.* [Cf. dial. *teaty, teady, teety, teedy.*] Captious; testy. *Obs.*

tet'ty (-ĭ), *adj.* [Cf. TETTISH.] Testy; peevish; irritable. *Obs.*

te'tur (tē'tŭr). Var. of TITAR.

Tetz·cat'li·po'ca. Var. of TEZCATLIPOCA.

teu. Var. of TEW.

teuch (tūx). Var. of TOUGH. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

teu'chat, teu'chit (tū'xĭt; -xĭt). Scot. vars. of TEWIT.

‖**Teu'fel·hund'** (toi'fĕl·hŏŏnt'), *n.; pl.* TEUFELHUNDE (-hŏŏn'dē). [G.] = DEVIL DOG.

teu'fit (tū'fĭt), *n.* = TEWIT. *Local, Eng.*

teugh (tūx), **teugh'ly, teugh'ness.** Vars. of TOUGH, etc. *Scot.*

teum (tūm; tüm). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of TOOM.

Teu'to·bur'ger Wald (toi'tō·bŏŏr'gĕr vält). See BATTLE, *Table.*

Teu'ton·dom, *n.* See -DOM.

tew'art (tū'ĕrt). Var. of TUART.

tew'el. ✝ TOWEL.

tew'et, tew'hit. Vars. of TEWIT.

tew iron. See 2d TEW.

tewke. Var. of TUKE.

tew'ly. ✝ TULY.

tewne. ✝ TUNE.

tew'taw (tū'tô), **tew'ter** (-tĕr), *v. t.* [See TEW to beat.] To beat; to break, as flax or hemp. *Obs.*

tex, *n.* = TEXT. *Obs.*

Texas snakeroot. A species of birthwort (*Aristolochia reticulata*) of the southwestern United States, resembling in its properties the Virginia snakeroot.

Texas sparrow. A finch (*Arremonops rufivirgatus*) of southern Texas and Mexico. It is olive-green above with inconspicuous rufous stripes on the head and yellow on the wing.

Texas star. **a** A perennial, Texan herb (*Lindheimera texana*), family Carduaceae, sometimes cultivated for its rather showy, radiate, yellow flowers. **b** The prairie sabbatia.

Texas steer. *U. S.* **a** A steer raised in Texas. **b** A small, side-branded steer hide, whether from Texas or elsewhere.

Texas thistle. The basket flower.

Texas Tommy. An obsolete ragtime dance similar to the bunny hug.

Texas umbrella tree. A variety (*Melia azedarach umbraculiformis*) of the China tree, with a crowded often flattened crown. It is of horticultural origin.

text (tĕkst), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *texte*, fr. L. *textus* texture, structure, context, fr. *texere*, *textum*, to weave, construct compose. See TECHNICAL; cf. CONTEXT, PRETEXT, SUBTLE TEST cupel, TEXTILE, TISSUE, TOIL a snare.] **1.** **a** The actual matter of an author's work in distinction from a paraphrase, annotation, or commentary. **b** A composition on which a note or commentary is written.

In plain *text*, withouten need of gloss. *Chaucer.*

2. Any one of two or more written or printed versions of the matter of an author's work or works, often differing in certain passages or expressions; as, issued in a revised *text*; the folio and quarto *texts* of Shakespeare; a *text* showing scribal emendations; a critical edition of the matter contained in such a version or a critical edition based on a collation of two or more such versions; as, Skeat's *text* of Chaucer.

3. **a** The main body of matter on a printed or written page, as distinguished from notes, etc. **b** The letterpress, as distinguished from illustrations and the margins.

4. Short for TEXTBOOK (sense 2).

5. A verse or passage of Scripture, esp. one chosen as the subject of a sermon, or in support of a doctrine.

6. Hence, anything chosen as the subject of an argument, literary composition, or the like; topic; theme.

7. An account; story; tale; also, a saying; maxim; adage. *Obs.*

8. The four Gospels, esp. in manuscript; a textus. *Obs.*

9. *Bib. Crit.* Any one of the various forms that have been assumed to represent the authentic reading of the Scriptures or a part of them. The chief text of the Old Testament, on which all existing manuscripts and versions are based, is the *Masoretic text*, or the text of the Masora. See MASORA. For the New Testament the prevailing text from the 16th century to the 19th, and the basis of the Authorized Version of the English Bible, was the ***Textus Receptus***, or ***received text***, so called from the publisher's advertisement in the Elzevir edition of 1633, which read: *textum ergo habes nunc ab omnibus receptum* (here then you have the text received by all). It was based on the Stephanus (Robert Estienne; see *Bioq*). edition of 1551, which combined the Erasmian and the Complutensian. These in turn rested on manuscripts of the Syrian family, so called because their readings are found in the works of the Syrian Fathers, such as Chrysostom of Antioch in Syria, and hence called the ***Antiochian***, or ***Syrian, text***. This family is now universally regarded as the least reliable because its peculiar readings cannot be traced back beyond the 4th century. There are three other families of early manuscripts (often called as a body **Ante-Nicene text**). The ***neutral***, used by Clement of Alexandria and Origen (represented by B, see CODEX) is commonly regarded as the best. The ***Alexandrian*** is believed by many to be a stylistic revision of the former. The ***Western*** (represented by D, D_2, E_2, and G_3) is so called because first discovered in the Old Latin, but is now known to have circulated also in Egypt and Syria. Its readings, though widely employed in the 2d century, were nevertheless regarded by Westcott and Hort as uncritical emendations, except in the case of omissions, which were called "Western noninterpolations." The present tendency is to give the Western text more serious consideration.

10. *Paleog.* Large writing; text hand; — so called because the text of a document was written in a larger hand than the commentaries which accompanied it.

text (tĕkst), *v. t. & i.* **a** *Now Rare.* To write (on) in large characters, as in text hand. **b** *Obs.* To cite texts (at).

text·ar′i·an (tĕks·târ′ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or based on, a text or texts. *Rare.*

text blindness. = WORD BLINDNESS.

text′book′ (tĕkst′bŏŏk′), *n.* **1.** A book of texts; as: **a** A book with wide spaces between the lines for notes. **b** *Obs.* A reference collection of Scripture texts. **c** A libretto.

2. Orig., a book on which a teacher lectures or comments; hence, any manual of instruction; a book containing a presentation of the principles of a subject, intended to be studied by the pupil and used as a basis of instruction by the teacher.

text hand. A large hand in writing; — so called because it was the practice to write the text of a book in a large hand and the notes in a smaller hand.

text·if′er·ous (tĕks·tĭf′ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*text* + *-iferous.*] Full of texts, as of Scripture. *Contemptuous. Rare.*

text′ile (tĕks′tĭl; -tīl; 155), *adj.* [L. *textilis*, fr. *texere* to weave. See TEXT.] **1.** Pertaining to weaving or to woven fabrics; as, *textile* arts; *textile* machinery.

2. Woven or capable of being woven; formed by weaving; as, cotton and wool are *textile* fibers; *textile* fabrics.

text′ile, *n.* That which is, or may be, woven; a woven fabric or a material for weaving. *Bacon.*

textile engineering. See ENGINEERING, *n.*, **1.** — **textile engineer.**

textile screw pine. A screw pine (*Pandanus tectorius*) found throughout Polynesia. The leaves yield a useful fiber, and a perfume is distilled from the flowers.

textile soap. Any of various soaps used in cleaning textiles.

text′il·ist (tĕks′tĭl·ĭst; -tīl-), *n.* A specialist in the knowledge of textiles; esp., a manufacturer of, or dealer in textiles.

text′let (tĕkst′lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A little, short, or condensed text.

text letter. **1.** A large or capital letter. *Obs.*

2. The type used for the body of a book.

text′man (tĕkst′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **a** *Rare.* A writer of a textbook. **b** A textualist.

tex·to′ri·al (tĕks·tō′rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* [L. *textorius*, fr. *textor* a weaver, fr. *texere*, *textum*, to weave.] Of or pertaining to weaving. *Rare.*

text pen. A lettering pen; specif., a metallic pen for engrossing or for text hand.

tex′trine (tĕks′trĭn), *adj.* [L. *textrinus*, for *textorinus*, fr. *textor* a weaver.] Textorial. *Rare.*

tex′tu·al (tĕks′tŭ·ăl), *adj.* [ME. *textuel*; cf. F. *textuel.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or contained in, the text, specif. the text of the Scriptures; based on, following, or adhering to the text; hence, sometimes, verbal or literal; as, *textual* criticism; a *textual* reading.

2. Serving for, or depending on texts. *Obs.*

3. Familiar with a text or texts so as to cite accurately or criticize competently. *Obs.* "I am not *textual*." *Chaucer.* — **tex′tu·al·ly,** *adv.*

tex′tu·al, *n.* A textualist. *Rare.*

textual criticism. Criticism of the text of a writing, esp. with a view to establishing its original form; — applied esp. to such criticism of the Bible.

tex′tu·al·ism (tĕks′tŭ·ăl·ĭz′m), *n.* Rigid adherence to the letter of the text, specif. of the Scriptures; literalism.

tex′tu·al·ist, *n.* **1.** One well acquainted with a text, esp. that of Scripture.

2. One who rigidly adheres to the letter of a text or texts. specif. the text of the Bible.

tex′tu·ar′ist (-ĕr′ĭst; -ĕr·ĭst), *n.* A textuary. *Rare.*

tex′tu·ar′y (-ĕr′ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the text; textual.

2. Serving as a text; authoritative. *Rare.*

tex′tu·ar′y, *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). **1.** One who is well versed in the text, esp. of the Scriptures; a textualist.

2. One who adheres strictly or rigidly to the text.

3. A book containing a text without critical commentary, notes, parallel readings, etc. *Obs.*

tex′tur·al (tĕks′tŭr·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to texture; as, *textural* change. — **tex′tur·al·ly,** *adv.*

tex′ture (-tŭr), *n.* [L. *textura*, fr. *texere*, *textum*, to weave. See TEXT.] **1.** Act or art of weaving; hence, figuratively, fabrication; intricate composition, as of a plan or plot. *Obs.*

2. That which is woven; a woven fabric; a web; a textile.

3. The characteristic disposition or connection of threads, filaments, or other slender bodies, interwoven; as, a fabric of close *texture*; the *texture* of a spider's web.

4. The disposition or manner of union of the particles or smaller constituent parts of a body or substance; fine structure; as, the *texture* of earthy substances or minerals; the *texture* of a plant or bone.

5. In general, manner of structure; interrelation of parts; structural quality; specif., in artistic composition, the characteristic structure or structural quality resulting from the artist's blending or integration of elements, such as the parts in music, the pigment and brushwork in painting, or words, rhythms, etc., in poetry.

6. *Biol.* A tissue. *Rare.*

7. *Petrog.* Generally, the smaller features of a rock, which depend upon the size, shape, arrangement, and distribution of the component minerals. The larger features, such as foliation, cracking, faulting, jointing, etc., are known as *structures*. Among the common textures are granular, ophitic, porphyritic, hypidiomorphic-granular, xenomorphic-granular, trachytic, and fluidal.

tex′ture (tĕks′tŭr), *v. t.* **a** To make by or as if by weaving. **b** *Rare.* To form a texture of or with.

‖**tex′tus** (tĕks′tŭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [L. See TEXT.] **1.** The text of any writing, book, or literary work, esp. of the Bible.

2. *Anat.* = TISSUE.

tex′tus re·cep′tus (rē·sĕp′tŭs). [L. *receptus*, past part., received.] The commonly received text of a writing or other literary composition, esp. an ancient or learned one; specif. [*caps.*], a text of the Greek Testament. See TEXT, *n.*, 9.

text writer. **1.** Before the use of printing, a copyist of manuscript; an engrosser. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

2. A writer of textbooks.

tez (tĕz), *adj.* [Per.] Pungent; violent.

Tez·cat′li·po′ca (tĕs·kät′lē·pō′kä), *n.* [Nahuatl, prop. *Tezcatlipopoca*, lit., smoking mirror.] One of the principal gods of the Aztec pantheon, the creator, the god of night, music, and the dance. Originally the chief god of the Nahuas, he was identified with many gods of conquered tribes and hence was endowed with manifold forms and functions. Prisoners of war were sacrificed to him, and at his principal festival a youth who had impersonated him for a year was sacrificed on his altar at Tenochtitlan.

Tez·cat′zon·ca′tl (-sōn·kä′t'l; -tĕ), *n.* [Nahuatl, lit., dweller *in Tezcatzonco*, a quarter in Tenochtitlan, lit., place of the mirror on high. Cf. TEZCATLIPOCA, TZONTLE.] One of the fertility gods of the Aztecs. He was believed to preside over the manufacture and use of pulque.

Tez·cu′can (-kōō′kăn), *n.* An Indian of a Nahuatlan tribe which was, for a time, dominant in the valley of Mexico. Later they were confederated with the Aztecs, to whom they became subordinate, although they were considered the most advanced of the Nahua peoples in the arts and sciences. Their last ruler joined Cortes in the siege of Tenochtitlan. Cf. NAHUA, TENOCHTITLAN.

‖**tez·kī′rah** (tĕz·kē′rä), **tes·ke′ri·a** (tĕs·kē′rĭ·ä), *n.* [Ar. *tadhkirah*, colloq. *tazkirah*.] A certificate or license, as a passport.

th. A consonantal digraph. See T; *Pron.*, § 233–236.

th. A contraction of *the*. In Middle English, the article *the*, when the following word began with a vowel, was often written with elision as if a part of the word. Thus in Chaucer, *tharray*, *thegle*, etc., are found for *the array*, *the eagle*, etc. In Modern English, esp. in poetry, **th′** is sometimes written for *the* before a vowel.

-th. [AS.] A suffix forming nouns of *action* from verbs and of *state* or *quality* from adjectives, as in *birth*, *growth*, *health*, *truth*.

-th, *or* (*after a vowel*) **-eth** (119). [AS. *-(o) tha.*] A suffix forming ordinal numbers, as in *tenth*, *twentieth*, *9th*.

-th. An ending of the 3d pers. sing. pres. indicative; as in *doth*, *hath*, etc. See -ETH.

thack (thăk), *n. & v.* [AS. *thaccian* to pat, clap. See TANGENT; cf. THWACK.] Thwack; thump. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

thack (thăk; thâk), *n. & v.* [AS. *thæc*, n., *thaccian*, v. See THATCH.] Thatch; roof. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

thack, *adj.* Thatched. *Scot.*

thack (thăk), *pron.* [Cf. THILK.] That. *Dial. Eng.*

thack and rape. The thatch and rope used to cover a stack. *Scot.* — *in or under thack and rape.* In good order; in shelter or comfort.

thack′er (thăk′ĕr; thâk′-), *n.* A thatcher. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Thack′er·ay·an (thăk′ĕr·ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of W. M. Thackeray or his writings. See *Biog.*

Thack′er·ay·an, *n.* Also **Thack′er·ay·ite** (-īt). An admirer of Thackeray and of his writings.

thack′less, (thăk′lĕs; thâk′-; 119) *adj.* Without thatch; hence, hatless. *Scot.*

Thad·dae′us (thă·dē′ŭs), *n.* [LL.] *Bib.* One of the twelve apostles, named in Mark iii, 18, elsewhere called Lebbaeus and Judas.

Thad′de·us (thăd′ē·ŭs), *n.* [LL. *Thaddaeus*, fr. Gr. *Thaddaios.*] **a** Masculine proper name. L. *Thaddaeus* (thăd·dē′ŭs); It. *Taddeo* (tät·dā′ō); Sp. *Tadeo* (tä·thā′ō; 112); Pg. *Thaddeo* (tä·dā′ōō); G. *Thaddäus* (tä·dā′ōōs). Dim. *Thad*, *Thad′dy*, *Tha′dy*. **b** = THADDAEUS.

Thad′de·us of War′saw. The title and hero of a novel (1803) by Jane Porter. He was a brave young Polish nobleman and exile.

thae (thā), *adj. & pron.* Those; these. *Chiefly Scot.*

Thai (tī). Preferred spelling of TAI, *adj. & n.*

Tha′is (thā′ĭs), *n.* [Gr.] **1.** An Athenian courtesan who accompanied Alexander the Great on his eastern conquests and after his death married Ptolemy Lagos of Egypt. Hence, generically, a courtesan of intelligence and culture.

2. (tä·ēs′; *F.* tà′ēs′). The title and heroine of an opera (1894) by Massenet, based upon a novel of the same title (1890) by Anatole France. She is an Alexandrian hetaera of the 4th century A.D., converted by a monk.

3. *Zool.* A widely distributed genus of marine snails usually having a rough thick shell, sometimes ornamented with tubercles. Many species yield a purple dye. See DOG WHELK b; PURPURA, 2.

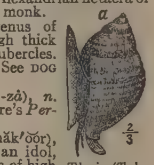

Thais (*T. lapillus*).

Tha·is′a (thā·ĭs′ä; -ĭz′ä; thā′ĭ·sä; -zä), *n.* Daughter of Simonides in Shakespeare's *Pericles*.

tha′kur (tä′kŏŏr; 236), **thack′oor** (thăk′ŏŏr), *n.* [Hind. *thākur*, Skr. *thakkura* an idol, a person entitled to respect.] A man of high rank; esp., a Rajput nobleman, or one of a certain Brahman family in Bengal. *India.* — **tha′kur·ate** (-āt), *n.*

Thal′a·ba (thăl′ä·bä), *n.* The hero of Southey's poem *Thalaba the Destroyer*, founded on Arabian mythology. His life is spent in warfare on the evil spirits of Domdaniel.

thal′a·men·ceph′a·lon (thăl′ä·mĕn·sĕf′ä·lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *thalam-* + *encephalon.*] *Anat.* The diencephalon; the betweenbrain. See BRAIN, 1; DIENCEPHALON. — **thal′a·men′ce·phal′ic** (-mĕn′sē·făl′ĭk), *adj.*

tha·lam′ic (thä·lăm′ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the thalamus, esp., *Anat.*, the optic thalamus.

thalamic radiation. *Anat.* Any of several large bundles of nerve fibers connecting the thalamus with the cerebral cortex by way of the internal capsule.

thal′a·mi·flo′ral (thăl′ä·mĭ·flō′răl; 181), **thal′a·mi·flo′rous** (-rŭs), *adj.* [See THALAMUS; FLORAL.] *Bot.* Bearing the stamens directly on the receptacle, as in the group **Thal′a·mi·flo′rae** (-rē) of De Candolle and of Bentham and Hooker.

thal′a·mite (thăl′ä·mīt), *n.* [Gr. *thalamitēs.*] See GALLEY, 2.

tha·la′mi·um (thä·lā′mĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -MIA (-ä). [NL., dim. fr. L. *thalamus* an inner chamber. See THALAMUS.] *Obs. Bot.* **a** The sporangium in some algae **b** The apothecium of some lichens. **c** A form of hymenium.

thal′a·mo- (thăl′ä·mō-), **thalam-.** A combining form, Greek *thalamo-*, *thalam-*, from *thalamos*, meaning a *chamber*, used for *thalamus*, as in *thalamocele*, *thalamencephalon*. *Thalamo-* denotes also in adjectives *thalamic and*, as in **thal′a·mo·cor′ti·cal**, pertaining to the thalamus and cortex, **thal′a·mo·cru′ral**, **thal′a·mo·lentic′u·lar**, **thal′a·mo·mam′mil·lar′y**, **thal′a·mo·pe·dun′cu·lar**, **thal′a·mo·teg·men′tal.** See CRURAL, etc.

thal′a·mo·cele′, **thal′a·mo·coele′** (thăl′ä·mō·sēl′), *n.* [*thalamo-* + *-cele.*] *Anat.* The third ventricle of the brain.

thal′a·mo-ol′i·var′y, *adj.* *Anat.* Pertaining to or connecting the thalamus and the inferior olivary body; as, the *thalamo-olivary* tract.

thal′a·mus (thăl′ä·mŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -MI (-mī). [L., fr. Gr. *thalamos*; akin to Gr. *tholos* rotunda. See DALE.] **1.** In ancient Greek houses, an inner chamber, esp. the apartment for women; sometimes, a storeroom.

2. *Anat.* The largest subdivision of the diencephalon on either side, consisting chiefly of an ovoid nuclear mass in the lateral wall of the third ventricle. The medial and anterior nuclei are phylogenetically the older part (***paleothalamus***) and are concerned with primitive correlations in connection with the corpus striatum but not the cerebral cortex. Clinical evidence indicates that this part of the thalamus is a center for the crude perception of pain and the affective qualities of other sensations. The lateral part (***neothalamus***) serves as the great relay station of somatic sensory and optic paths to the cerebral cortex, with which it is connected by the ***thalamic radiations***.

3. *Bot.* **a** *Obs.* A thallus. **b** A torus, or receptacle.

Thal·arc′tos (thăl·ärk′tŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thalassa* the sea + *arktos* bear.] *Zool.* A genus consisting of the polar bear.

‖**tha·las′sa** (thä·läs′ä), ‖**tha·lat′ta** (-lät′ä), *n.* [Gr.] The sea! — the exclamation of the Greek soldiers upon reaching the Black Sea, as told by Xenophon in the ANABASIS.

tha·las′sal (thä·läs′ăl), *adj.* Thalassic.

tha·las′si- (thä·läs′ĭ-). A combining form, Greek *thalassi-*, from *thalassios*, meaning *marine*, as in *thalassiarch*.

tha·las′si·an (thä·läs′ĭ·ăn), *n.* [Gr. *thalassa* the sea.] Any sea turtle.

tha·las′si·arch (-ärk), *n.* [Gr. *thalassios* of the sea + *-arch.*] An admiral. *Obs.* — **tha·las′si·arch′y** (-är′kĭ), *n.* *Obs.*

Tex·cat′li·po′ca (tĕs·kät′lē·pō′kä). Var. of TEZCATLIPOCA.

Tex·co′can (tĕs·kō′kăn), *n.* = TEZCUCAN.

tex·gui′no (tĕs·wē′nō), *n.* [Sp. *texguino*, *tejuino*, fr. Nahuatl *teyhuinii* intoxicating. Cf. TESVINO, TISWIN.] = TISWIN. *Mex.*

text′book′less, *adj.* See -LESS.

tex′til. Textile. *Ref. Sp.*

text title. = HALF TITLE.

tex′tu·al′i·ty, *n.* = TEXTUALISM.

tex′tu·ist, *n.* A textualist. *Obs.*

tex′ture·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

tex′tur·y (tĕks′tŭr·ĭ), *n.* = TEXTURE, 1. *Obs.*

tey. ✝ TEA.

te·year′. Var. of TO-YEAR.

teyl. Var. of TELL.

teyne, *n.* [ON. *teinn* rod.] A thin metal rod. *Obs.*

tez·ke′re, *n.* [Turk. *tedhkereh*, colloq. *teskereh*, fr. Ar. *tadhkirah.*] = TEZKIRAH.

t′gal′lant. Var. of TOPGALLANT.

tha (thä). Dial. Eng. of THEE, THOU, THY.

Tha′be·el (thä′bē·ĕl). *D. Bib.*

Thac′a·sin (thăk′ä·sĭn). *D. Bib.*

thach. ✝ THATCH.

Thack′er·ay·a′na (thăk′ĕr·ĭ·ä′nä; -ä′nä; -ăn′ä), *n.* See -ANA.

Thack′er·ay·esque′ (-ĕsk′), *adj.* See -ESQUE.

thack′oor (thăk′ŏŏr). Var. of THAKUR.

thack tile. A roofing tile. *Obs.*

thag (tŭg; 236). Var. of THUG, *n.*

thah (thä). Dial. var. of THOU.

Tha′hash (thä′hăsh). *Bib.*

thai. ✝ THAN.

thai, thais. Obs. pl. forms of THE.

thail. ✝ TAEL.

thaim (thām). Var. of THEM. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

thairm (thärm). Var. of THARM.

thak. Dial. var. of THACK.

thake. Var. of THEEK.

thalam-. = THALAMO-.

thal′a·mi (thăl′ä·mĭ), *n.*, *pl.* of THALAMUS.

Thal′a·moph′o·ra (-mŏf′ō·rä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thalamos* chamber + *phorein* to bear.] *Zool.* Syn. of FORAMINIFERA.

thalass-. = THALASSO-.

Thal′as·sarc′tos (thăl′ä·särk′tŏs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of THALARCTOS.

---

tha·las'sic (thȧ·lăs'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *thalassa* the sea.] Pertaining to the sea or ocean; — sometimes distinguishing from *oceanic*, as applying to seas, gulfs, etc., rather than to oceans.

tha·las'si·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of the color of the sea. *Obs.*

Tha·las'si·nid'e·a (thȧ·lăs'ĭ·nĭd'ē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thalassa* the sea.] *Zool.* A small but widely distributed group of decapod crustaceans having a thin, flexible carapace, a long, soft abdomen and unsymmetrical chelae. They live in burrows which they dig in the sand or mud along the seashore. *Callianassa* and *Upogebia* are characteristic American genera. — **tha·las'si·nid** (-lăs'ĭ·nĭd), *n.* & *adj.* — **tha·las'si·nid'i·an** (-nĭd'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* & *n.* — **tha·las'si·noid** (-lăs'ĭ·noid), *adj.*

tha·las'si·o·phyte' (thȧ·lăs'ĭ·ō·fīt'), *n.* [Gr. *thalassios* of the sea + *-phyte.*] *Rare.* A marine alga. — **tha·las'si·oph'y·tous** (-ŏf'ĭ·tŭs), *adj.*

tha·las'so (thȧ·lăs'ō-), **thalass-.** A combining form, Greek *thalasso-*, *thalass-*, from *thalassa*, meaning *the sea*, as in *thalassotherapy*.

thal'as·soc'ra·cy (thăl'ȧ·sŏk'rȧ·sĭ), *n.* Also **thal'las·soc'ra·cy.** [Gr. *thalassokratia*, fr. *thalassa* sea + *kratein* to rule.] Maritime supremacy. — **tha·las'so·crat** (thȧ·lăs'ō·krăt), *n.*

thal'as·sog'ra·phy (-sŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*thalasso-* + *-graphy.*] Oceanography. — **thal'as·sog'ra·pher** (-fĕr), *n.* — **tha·las'so·graph'ic** (thȧ·lăs'ō·grăf'ĭk). — **-graph'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

thal'as·som'e·ter (thăl'ȧ·sŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*thalasso-* + *-meter.*] A tide gauge.

thal'as·soph'i·lous (-sŏf'ĭ·lŭs), *adj.* [*thalasso-* + *-philous.*] Inhabiting the sea or its shore; fond of the sea.

tha·las'so·pho'bi·a (thȧ·lăs'ō·fō'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *thalasso-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of the sea.

tha·las'so·ther'a·py (-thĕr'ȧ·pĭ), *n.* [*thalasso-* + *-therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by sea air, sea baths, etc.

thalatto-. A combining form, Greek *thalatto-*, Attic for *thalasso-*, from *thalassa*, sea, as in **thal'at·tol'o·gy.** See -LOGY.

thale'—cress' (thăl'krĕs'), *n.* [After Johann *Thal* (1542–83), Ger. physician.] The mouse-ear cress (*Arabidopsis thaliana*).

tha'len·ite (thȧ'lĕn·īt), *n.* [After T. R. *Thalén* (1827–1905), Sw. physicist.] *Mineral.* An yttrium silicate, $2Y_2O_3.4SiO_2.H_2O$, occurring in flesh-red monoclinic crystals. H., 6.5. Sp. gr., 4.2.

tha'ler (tä'lĕr), *n.* A large silver coin of Germany. See TALER.

Tha·le'sian (thȧ·lē'zhăn), *adj.* Pertaining to the Grecian sage Thales (fl. 7th & 6th c. B.C.) or to his doctrine that water, or "the moist," is the prime element of the physical universe.

Tha·les'tris (thȧ·lĕs'trĭs), *n.* [Gr. *Thalēstris.*] An Amazon who figures in mythical stories, chiefly medieval, of Alexander the Great.

Tha·lī'a (thȧ·lī'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Thaleia*, orig., blooming, luxuriant; akin to *thallein* to be luxuriant.] **1.** Gr. *Myth.* **a** The Muse of comedy and bucolic poetry. **b** One of the three Graces. **c** A Nereid.
2. The 23d asteroid, discovered by Hind at London, 1852.
3. (*pron.* thăl'yȧ; thä'lĭ·ȧ) Used as feminine proper name.
4. *Bot.* A small genus of American, mostly aquatic herbs of the arrowroot family (Marantaceae), with broad long-stalked basal leaves, terminal panicles of bracted purple flowers, and globose capsules. *T. dealbata*, a cannalike plant of the southeastern United States, is sometimes cultivated for ornament.
5. *Zool.* Syn. of SALPA.

Tha'li·a'ce·a (thȧ'lĭ·ā'shē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See THALIA.] *Zool.* A small order of tunicates consisting of certain aberrant free-swimming pelagic forms, as *Salpa* and *Doliolum* (see these terms). — **thal'i·a'cean** (-shăn), *adj.* & *n.*

Tha·lī'an (thȧ·lī'ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Thalia; hence [*not cap.*], of or pertaining to comedy; comic; as, his *thalian* talents.

Thal'iard (thăl'yĕrd), *n.* A lord of Antioch in Shakespeare's *Pericles*.

Tha·lic'trum (thȧ·lĭk'trŭm), *n.* [L., meadow rue, fr. Gr. *thaliktron.*] *Bot.* **a** A large widely distributed genus of herbs (family Ranunculaceae), the meadow rues, having ternately decompound leaves, small polygamodioecious, apetalous flowers, and fruit consisting of several achenes. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

thal'ic (thăl'ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, thallium; specif., designating those compounds in which thallium has a valence of three.

thal·lif'er·ous (thȧ·lĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*thallium* + *-ferous.*] Containing or yielding thallium.

thal'li·form (thăl'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*thallus* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Having the form of a thallus.

thal'line (-ĭn; -īn), *adj.* *Bot.* Consisting of a thallus; of the nature of a thallus.

thal'line (-ēn; -īn; 157), *n.* Also **thal'lin** (-ĭn). [Gr. *thallos* a young shoot or branch. Cf. THALLIUM, THALLUS.] *Chem.* **1.** A white crystalline base, $C_9H_{19}(OCH_3)N$, of the quinoline series, obtained artificially; — so called from the green color it forms with oxidizing agents. Its salts are antipyretics.
2. A compound (chemically tetrahydroxy-para-methoxyquinoline) used as an antiseptic and antipyretic in typhoid and malaria. *Trade Name.*

thal'li·um (-ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thallos* a young shoot; — from the characteristic bright *green* line in its spectrum.] *Chem.* A sparsely but widely distributed metallic element of the aluminum family, resembling lead in physical properties. Symbol, *Tl*; at. no., 81; at. wt., 204.39. Sp. gr., 11.8. It is found (combined) in crookesite and lorandite and in smaller quantities in various other minerals, and in plants. It was discovered spectroscopically by Crookes in 1861. Thallium is univalent and trivalent. Salts of it are used in making certain kinds of highly refractive glass.

thal'lo- (thăl'ō-), **thall-.** A combining form, Greek *thallo-*, *thall-*, from *thallos*, meaning *a young shoot*, as in *thallophyte*, *thallium*.

thal'lo·chlore (thăl'ō·klōr; 181), *n.* [*thallo-* + *chlorophyll.*] *Bot.* The form of chlorophyll occurring in lichens.

thal·lo'dal (thȧ·lō'dăl), **thal·lod'ic** (thȧ·lŏd'ĭk), *adj.* [*thall-* + Gr. *eidos* form.] *Bot.* Thalline; thalloid.

thal'lo·gen (thăl'ō·jĕn), *n.* [*thallo-* + *-gen.*] *Bot.* A thallophyte. — **thal·log'e·nous** (thȧ·lŏj'ē·nŭs), **thal'lo·gen'ic** (thăl'ō·jĕn'ĭk), *adj.*

thal'loid (thăl'oid), *adj.* [*thall-* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, a thallus.

thalloid shoot. *Bot.* A shoot which develops only thallus-like branches and no leaf structures, as in certain hepatics.

thal'lome (thăl'ōm), *n.* [*thall-* + *-ome* as in *phyllome*, *plerome.*] *Bot.* A thallus; also, a thalluslike growth. *Rare.*

Thal·loph'y·ta (thȧ·lŏf'ĭ·tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See THALLOPHYTE.] *Bot.* A phylum of plants of very diverse habit and structure, including the algae, bacteria, fungi, and lichens, and in some classifications also the slime molds. The simpler forms, as many blue-green algae, yeasts, bacteria, etc., are unicellular and reproduce vegetatively or by means of asexual spores. In the higher forms the plant body is a *thallus*, which may be filamentous or may consist of plates of cells; it is commonly undifferentiated into stem, leaves, and roots, and shows no distinct tissue systems; the fronds of many algae, however, are modified to serve many of the functions of the above-named organs. Both asexual and sexual reproduction, often of a complex type, occur in these forms. Many of the Thallophyta exist only as gametophytes, the sporophyte being absent or rudimentary. See ALGAE; FUNGI, 2; cf. MYXOPHYTA, BRYOPHYTA, etc.

thal'lo·phyte (thăl'ō·fīt), *n.* [*thallo-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A plant belonging to the Thallophyta. — **thal'lo·phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

thal'lose (thăl'ōs; thȧ·lōs'; *see* -OSE), *adj.* [*thall-* + *-ose.*] *Bot.* Thalloid.

thal'lous (thăl'ŭs), *adj.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, thallium; specif., designating compounds in which the element has a valence of one.

thal'lus (-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-ī); -LUSES (-ŭs·ĕz; -ŭz; 119). [NL., fr. Gr. *thallos* young shoot or branch, frond.] *Bot.* The plant body characteristic of the Thallophyta, showing no differentiation into distinct members, as stem, leaves, and roots, or composed of members resembling, but not homologous with, those of the higher plants. It may be simple or branched, and varies widely in form and size from microscopic one-celled plants to leafike bushy forms, as in some of the larger marine algae. Cf. MYCELIUM.

thal·po'sis (thăl·pō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thalpos* warmth + *-osis.*] *Psychol.* The warmth sense; warmth sensation. See TEMPERATURE SENSATION. — **thal·pot'ic** (-pŏt'ĭk), *adj.*

thal'than, thol'than (tŏl'thăn), *n.* [Manx *tholtan.*] A dilapidated cottage. *Isle of Man.*

‖**thal'weg'** (täl'vāk'), *n.* [G. *t(h)alweg*, fr. *t(h)al* valley + *weg* way. See DALE; WAY.] **1.** *Physiog.* **a** A line following the lowest part of a valley, whether under water or not. **b** The line of continuous maximum descent from any point on a land surface, or that cutting all contours at right angles.
2. *Internat. Law.* The middle or the chief navigable channel of a waterway which constitutes a boundary line between states. *Louisiana v. Mississippi, 202 U. S., 1.*

tha'meng (thä'mĕng), **tha'min** (-mĭn), *n.* [Burmese *ɵamin* (written as *ɵamaṅ*).] A deer (*Cervus eldi*) of Burma, Siam, and the Malay Peninsula, the antlers of which have long curved brow tines.

Thames barge (tĕmz). [From the *Thames* River, Eng.] *Naut.* A kind of round-bowed, transom-sterned, broad-beamed freight boat, usually with a sprit mainsail and small gaff mizzen, plying on the coast and rivers of southern England. The masts and rigging can usually be lowered to pass under bridges.

Thames Embankment, The. See EMBANKMENT, 3.

Tham'e·sis (tăm'ē·sĭs), *n.* [L.] The river Thames; — a personification.

Tham·nid'i·um (thăm·nĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thamnos* a bush.] *Bot.* A genus of bread molds (family Mucoraceae) characterized by branched sporangiophores and two kinds of sporangia. Certain species produce the so-called "whiskers" on meat in cold storage.

tham'ni·um (thăm'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL. Cf. THAMNIDIUM.] *Bot.* The branched or fruticose thallus of certain lichens, as of the genus *Cladonia*.

tham'no- (thăm'nō-), **thamn-.** A combining form, Greek *thamno-*, *thamn-*, from *thamnos* meaning *a bush* or *shrub*.

tham'no·phile (thăm'nō·fīl; -fĭl), *n.* [*thamno-* + *-phile.*] An ant shrike.

Tham·noph'i·lus (thăm·nŏf'ĭ·lŭs), *n.* [NL. See THAMNOPHILE.] *Zool.* The genus of Neotropical hook-billed ant birds consisting of the ant shrikes, sometimes regarded as forming a subfamily. **Tham'no·phi·li'nae** (thăm'nō·fĭ·lī'nē). — **tham·noph'i·line** (thăm·nŏf'ĭ·lĭn; -līn; 156), *adj.*

Tha·mu'dic (thȧ·mōō'dĭk), *adj.* Of or pert. to certain old Semitic inscriptions in characters resembling the Sabaean.

tha·mu'ri·a (-mū'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thamus* often + *-uria.*] *Med.* Abnormal frequency of urination.

Tham'y·ris (thăm'ĭ·rĭs), *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Myth.* A Thracian singer who boasted that he excelled the Muses. He was punished by losing both his sight and his musical power.

than (thăn; 71), *conj.* [ME. *than, thon, then, thanne, thonne, thenne*, than, then, fr. AS. *thanne, thonne, thænne*, then (the older sense), than, orig. prob. from there; akin to OS. *than* then, D. *dan*, OHG. *danne*, G. *dann* then, *denn* than, for, Goth. *than* then, and to E. *the, there, that*. See THAT; cf. THEN.] **1.** Indicating the second member of a comparison expressive of inequality; used after: **a** Adjectives and adverbs of comparative degree, also, formerly, adjectives preceded by *too*; as, softer *than* velvet; easier said *than* done; more often *than* usual; he had rather die *than* admit defeat; I regard him more highly *than* to suspect him; knew better *than* to satisfy; "Too wise *than* to be religious" (*I. Taylor*). **b** Adjectives and adverbs expressing diversity, as *other, else, otherwise*, etc., and, formerly, *differently, opposite*; as, none other *than* Pepys. A noun word forming the second member of the comparison after *than* is usually in the nominative or objective case according as the first member is in the nominative or objective. Frequently in common speech and occasionally in the works of standard authors, however, *than* is followed by the objective, although parallel grammatically to the subject of an elliptical clause, and is then construed as a preposition; — a use now generally regarded as incorrect except in the phrase *than whom*.
2. Short for: **a** *Obs. Rather than.* **b** *Archaic. Other*, or *otherwise, than.*
3. *Dial.* When; — used after *scarcely, hardly.*

than (thăn; 71), *prep.* In comparison with; by way of superiority or inferiority to; — used through failure to construe the statement of comparison as an ellipsis, sometimes perhaps through disinclination to use the nominative case in a final position. See THAN, *conj.*

than (*dial.* thȧn). Var. of THEN, *adv.* *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tha'na (tä'nä; t'hä'-; 236), *n.* Also **ta'na, tan'na, tha'nah.** [Hind. *thānā, thāna.*] A police station; a police division, as a unit of local administration; also, formerly, a military post. *India.*

tha'na·dar' (-där'), *n.* Also **ta'na·dar', tan'na·dar', than'na·dar'.** [Hind. *thānādār*, fr. *thānā*, police station + Per. *dār* holder, holding.] The chief officer of a thana. *India.*

than'age (thān'ĭj), *n.* The district of a thane; thanedom; by extension, the position or jurisdiction of a thane; also, the service due from a thane to his lord.

-tha·na'si·a (-thȧ·nā'zhĭ·ȧ; -zhȧ; -zĭ·ȧ). A combining form from *euthanasia*, denoting manner of death, as in *cacothanasia*, *electrothanasia*.

than'a·tism (thăn'ȧ·tĭz'ĭm), *n.* [See THANATO-.] Belief in annihilation at death. *Rare.* — **than'a·tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

than'a·to- (thăn'ȧ·tō-), **thanat-.** [See THANATOS.] A combining form, Greek *thanato-*, *thanat-*, from *thanatos*, meaning *death*, as in *thanatometer*, *thanatopsis*.

thanatobiologic	**thanatophobe**	**thanatophobiac**
thanatomantic	**thanatophobia**	**thanatophoby**

than'a·to·gno·mon'ic (-nō·mŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [*thanato-* + *gnomonic.*] Indicative of death.

than'a·tog'ra·phy (-tŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*thanato-* + *-graphy.*] An account of the death of someone. Cf. BIOGRAPHY. — **than'a·tog'ra·pher** (-fĕr), *n.* *Both Rare.*

than'a·toid (thăn'ȧ·toid), *adj.* [*thanat-* + *-oid.*] **a** Deathlike; resembling death. **b** Deadly, as a poisonous snake.

than'a·tol'o·gy (-tŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*thanato-* + *-logy.*] The description, theory, or doctrine of death. — **than'a·to·log'ical** (-tō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **than'a·tol'o·gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

than'a·tom'e·ter (-tŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*thanato-* + *-meter.*] *Med.* A thermometer for insertion into a body cavity to determine whether death has occurred.

than'a·to·phid'i·a (-tō·fĭd'ĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See THANATO-; OPHIDIA.] Poisonous snakes. — **-phid'i·an** (-ăn), *adj.*

than'a·top'sis (-tŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *thanat-* + *-opsis.*] A view of death; a meditation on death. Specif. [*cap.*], a poem (1813) by William Cullen Bryant.

Than'a·tos (thăn'ȧ·tŏs), *n.* [Gr., fr. *thanatos* death; akin to Skr. *adhvanīt* it vanished, *dhvānta* darkness.] *Gr. Myth.* Death as a personification, brother of Hypnos (Sleep) and son of Nyx (Night) and a dweller in the lower world. He corresponds to the Roman *Mors*.

than'a·to'sis (thăn'ȧ·tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thanatos* death + *-osis.*] **a** = CATAPLEXY. **b** *Med.* Necrosis. **c** *Zool.* A state of hypnosis or apparent inanition assumed by some insects esp. certain beetles when disturbed. — **than'a·tot'ic** (-tŏt'ĭk), *adj.*

-than'a·tous (-thăn'ȧ·tŭs). A suffix from Greek *thanatos*, death, signifying *producing death*.

than'a·tou'si·a (thăn'ȧ·tōō'sĭ·ȧ; -tou'sĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr.] *Gr. Relig.* Rites in honor of the dead.

thane (thān), *n.* Also, *esp. Hist.*, **thegn.** [Prop. a Scot. form fr. ME. *thein, thegn*, fr. AS. *thegen, thegn*, a thane, man, warrior, follower, servant; akin to OS. *thegan* a follower, warrior, boy, OHG. *thegan, degan*, MHG. *degen* a hero, G. *degen* hero, soldier, ON. *thegn* a thane, a freeman, Gr. *teknon* a child, *tiktein* to bear, beget.] **1.** *O. Eng. Hist.* Among the Anglo-Saxons and Danes, one of a class of free servants or attendants on a lord, acting orig. as household servants and companions and following the lord to war as his bodyguard. There were two classes, the king's thanes, who were nearest to him, answering closely to, and in a sense succeeded by, the greater barons of later days, and the middle or lesser thanes, succeeded by the minor barons. Later, the military duties became paramount and the term designated any of a hereditary military class or caste, who, being qualified by ownership of five hides of land, had assumed a certain relationship, and duties of attendance and military service as mounted, heavy-armed warriors, upon a lord or superior, or any of their descendants. The wergild of all seems to have been 1,200 shillings, but the classes differed in amount of heriots, reliefs, etc.
2. *Scot. Hist.* One holding land of the king; the chief of a clan, who became one of the king's barons.
3. By extension, a Scots peer.
4. *Poet.* A noted warrior.

thane'land' (-lănd'; -lənd), *n.* *Hist.* Land granted to a thane by charter from his liege lord.

than'ess (thăn'ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* The wife of a thane. *Scot.*

thank (thăngk), *n.* [AS. *thanc, thonc*, thanks, favor, thought; akin to OS. *thank* favor, pleasure, thanks, D. & G. *dank* thanks, ON. *thökk*, Dan. *tak*, Sw. *tack*, Goth. *thagks* thanks; — originally, a thought, a thinking, and akin to E. THINK.] **1.** Thought; inquiry. *Obs.* *The Pearl.*
2. Kindly or grateful thought; gratitude; also, grace; favor; as, give *thanks* to God. *Archaic in the sing.*
If ye do good to them which do good to you, what *thank* have ye? for sinners also do even the same. *Luke* vi. 33.
3. An expression of gratitude; an acknowledgment, as by words, for a favor or kindness received; — now used only in the *pl.*, which formerly was sometimes construed as a singular. "This ceremonial *thanks*." *Massinger.*
Macbeth. Good repose the while!
Banquo. Thanks, sir: the like to you. *Shak.*
— ***my, his, or her thanks***, etc. Of my, his, or her own accord; with his or her good will; voluntarily. *Obs. Chaucer.*

thank (thăngk), *v. t.*; THANKED (thăngkt); THANK'ING. [AS. *thancian*; akin to OS. *thankōn*, ON. *thakka*. See THANK, *n.*] To express gratitude, or make acknowledgments, to (one) for a favor or kindness; sometimes, ironically, to hold responsible; to consider (one) to blame.
I *thank* thee for thine honest care. *Shak.*
— *v. i.* To be thankful; to give thanks. *Obs.*
— ***I thank you, or thank you.*** A polite expression used in acknowledgment of a favor or the like, whether accepted or declined. — ***I will thank you.*** A polite expression of request; as, *I will thank you* to open the window; — now often implying strained courtesy. — ***to thank oneself, or to have oneself to thank.*** To blame oneself; to be alone responsible. — ***to thank one's (lucky) stars.*** To acknowledge, esp. to congratulate oneself on, one's own good fortune.

thank'ee (thăngk'ē). Corruption of *thank ye* (*you*).

Thal'as·soch'e·lys (thăl'ȧ·sŏk'ē·lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *thalasso-* + Gr. *chelys* a tortoise.] Syn. of CARETTA.

‖**tha·lat'ta** (thȧ·lăt'ȧ), *n.* See THALASSA.

Tha·le'si·a (thȧ·lē'zhĭ·ȧ; -zĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Thales*, the Greek philosopher.] *Bot.* Syn. of ANOPLANTHUS.

Tha·les'sa (thȧ·lĕs'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of MEGAREYSSA.

thall. = THALLO-.

thal'li (thăl'ī), *n.*, *pl.* of THALLUS.

thal'li·ous (-ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* *Chem.* = THALLOUS.

thal·lof'i·ta. Thallophyta. *Ref. Sp.*

Thal'mud. ✝ TALMUD.

Thal'mud·ist. ✝ TALMUDIST.

tham. ✝ THAT, THE, THEM.

Tha'mah (thā'mȧ). *Bib.*

Tha'mar (-mär). *Bib.*

Tha·ma'ra, *n.* Var. of TAMARA.

thame (thām). Var. of THEM, TEAM. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Tham'muz. Var. of TAMMUZ. See JEWISH CALENDAR.

thamn-. = THAMNO-. [*Bib.*]

Tham'na·ta (thăm'nȧ·tȧ). *D.*

Tham'na·tha (-thȧ). *Bib.*

Tham'nath·ite (-nȧth·īt). *D. Bib.*

Tham'nath·sa'rę (-sär'ē). *D.*

Tham'no·phis (thăm'nō·fĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thamnos* a bush + *ophis* a serpent.] *Zool.* See GARTER SNAKE 8.

Tha·mu'dene (thȧ·mōō'dēn), *adj.* Also **Tha·mu'de·an** (-dē·ăn). = THAMUDIC.

Tha'mus (thā'mŭs), *n.* See THAM.

Tham'y·ras (thăm'ĭ·rȧs), *n.* [L.] = THAMYRIS.

tha·nan'. Var. of TANAN. See MEASURE, *Table*.

thanat-. = THANATO-.

thane'dom, thegn'dom (thān'dĭm), *n.* See -DOM.

thane'hood, thegn'hood (-hōōd), *n.* See -HOOD.

Than'e·bu'meth (thăn'ē·bū'mĕth). *D. Bib.*

thane'ship, thegn'ship, *n.* [Cf. AS. *thegenscipe.*] See -SHIP.

thank'er (thăngk'ĕr), *n.* One who thanks.

thank'ful (thăngk'fŏŏl; -fl), *adj.* [AS. *thancfull.*] **1.** Impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it; grateful; as, a *thankful* heart.

Be *thankful* unto him, and bless his name. *Ps.* c. 4.

2. Given, made, done, or the like, in token of thanks; expressive of thanks or gratitude; as, *thankful* service.

3. *Obs.* **a** Deserving thanks; thankworthy; meritorious; as, a *thankful* act. **b** Agreeable; pleasant.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See GRATEFUL.

— **thank'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **thank'ful·ness,** *n.*

thank'less, *adj.* **1.** Not acknowledging favors; not expressing or feeling thankfulness; ungrateful.

How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a *thankless* child! *Shak.*

2. Not obtaining or deserving thanks; unacceptable or unappreciated; as, a *thankless* task.

— **thank'less·ly,** *adv.* — **thank'less·ness,** *n.*

thank offering. An offering made as an expression of thanks. Specif.: *Jew. Antiq.* See OFFERING, 3.

thanks (thăngks), *n., pl.* of THANK; — now the form in general use. See THANK, *n.,* 2 & 3.

thanks'giv'er (thăngks'gĭv'ĕr), *n.* One who gives thanks.

thanks·giv'ing (thăngks·gĭv'ĭng; thăngks'gĭv'ĭng; 66), *n.* **1.** Act of rendering thanks, or expressing gratitude for favors or mercies; an acknowledgment of favors or benefits.

And taught by thee the Church prolongs
Her hymns of high *thanksgiving* still. *Keble.*

2. A formula expressing gratitude, esp. for divine mercies.

In the *thanksgiving* before meat. *Shak.*

3. **a** A public acknowledgment or celebration of divine goodness and mercies. **b** A day set apart for making this; specif. [*cap.*], *U. S.* Thanksgiving Day.

Thanks·giv'ing Day (thăngks·gĭv'ĭng). In the United States, a day (now the fourth Thursday of November) now generally appointed or recommended annually by the Federal and State executives as a legal holiday to be set apart for thanksgiving and praise to God for the mercies of the year past. It originated with the New England colonists and has been regularly observed since President Lincoln's proclamation in 1863.

thank'wor'thy (thăngk'wŭr'thĭ), *adj.* Worthy of thanks or gratitude; meritorious. 1 *Pet.* ii 19. — **thank'worth'i·ly** (-thĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **thank'worth'i·ness,** *n.*

thank'—you' (thăngk'yōō'), *n.* A polite expression of one's gratitude, as by saying "(I) thank you." (see under THANK, *v.*)

thank'—you—ma'am', *n.* Also **-mam',** **-marm'.** A small ridge or hollow made, usually diagonally, across a road, esp. on a hillside to deflect water. It may cause a person driving over it to bob as if bowing. *Colloq., U. S.*

thapes (thāps), *n. pl.* [Var. of *fapes,* dial. form of FEABERRY.] Gooseberries. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Thap'si·a (thăp'sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [L., a kind of poisonous plant, fr. Gr. *thapsia* a plant from the island of Thapsos.] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of herbs (family Ammiaceae) of the Mediterranean region, having the flowers in compound umbels without involucres, and the fruit broadly winged. *T. garganica* is the deadly carrot. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus. *T. garganica* contains an irritating resin and has been used by malingerers to produce inflammation of the skin to simulate erysipelas.

thar (thär), *v. i.; past tense* THURST, THURT. [ME. *thar, tharf,* AS. *thearf,* infin. *thurfan* to need; akin to OHG. *durfan,* G. *dürfen* to be allowed, ON. *thurfa* to need, Goth. *thaurban.*] To behoove; need. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

thar (thär; thā). Var. of THEIR, THERE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

thar (thär). Variant of TAHR.

tharf (thärf), *adj.* Heavy; stiff; unbending. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tharf'cake' (thärf'kāk'; thä'-), *n.* [AS. *theorf* unleavened.] A thin cake of unfermented dough or meal. *Now Dial. Eng.*

Thar·ge'li·a (thär·gē'lĭ·ȧ; -jē'lĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. *thargēlia;* cf. Gr. *thargēlos artos* bread made from the first fruits.] *Gr. Relig.* An Athenian festival from which the month Thargelion took its name. The principal day fell on the seventh of the month, the birthday of Apollo, and in his honor were held choral contests. Adopted children were officially registered as members of a tribe and a phratry on this day. It was originally a first-fruits celebration, and, as the Pyanepsia, was marked by the eiresione (which see). The event for which it was most famous was the driving forth of two human scapegoats (see PHARMAKOS), indicating that a chief function was the ceremonial purification of the city. Cf. KALLYNTERIA, PLYNTERIA.

Thar·ge'li·on (thär·gē'lĭ·ŏn; -jē'lĭ·ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *Thargēliōn.*] The eleventh Attic month (April–May). See GREEK CALENDAR **a.**

thar·gin'yah (thär·gĭn'yä), *n.* The arrimby. *Australia.*

tharm (thärm), *n.* [AS. *thearm* a gut; akin to D. & G. *darm,* ON. *tharmr,* Sw. & Dan. *tarm.*] *Obs. exc. Dial.* **a** An intestine; the belly. **b** Twisted gut; catgut.

Tha'si·an (thā'shĭ·ăn; -shăn), *adj.* [L. *Thasius,* fr. Gr. *Thasios.*] Of or pertaining to the most northerly island of the Aegean Sea, anciently known as *Thasos* and famous for gold and wine. — *n.* One of the people of Thasos.

Thas'pi·um (thăs'pĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL. So called by Nuttall after "the isle of *Thaspia,* which gave name to the *Thapsia* of the ancients, in allusion to its affinity with that genus."] *Bot.* A small genus of herbs (family Ammiaceae), the meadow parsnips, found in eastern North America. They have yellow flowers, and fruit with all the ribs prominently winged.

that (thăt; 71), *pronoun.* [AS. *thæt,* neut. nom. & acc. sing. of the demonstrative pron. and adj., also used as a relative pron. The nom. masc. *sē* and the nom fem. *sēo* are from a different stem, as also in Gr., Skr., etc., AS. *thæt* is akin to D. *dat,* G. *das,* OHG. *daz,* ON. *that* (masc. *sā,* fem. *sū*), Goth. *thata* (masc. *sa,* fem. *sō*), Gr. *to* (masc. *ho,* fem. *hē*), Skr. *tat* (for *tad,* masc. *sa,* fem. *sā*) OSlav. *to* (masc. *tŭ,* fem. *ta*), Lith. *tai* (masc. *tas,* fem. *ta*), L. *istud* (masc. *iste,* fem. *ista*), Tocharian B *te* (masc. *se,* fem. *sā-u*); cf. Hittite *tā,* neut. pl. (masc. sing. *tas, sas*). Cf. SINCE, THAN, THE, THEIR, THEM, THENCE, THERE, THEY, THIS, THITHER.] **1.** As a demonstrative pronoun (*pl.* THOSE): The person, thing, or idea mentioned, indicated, or understood from the situation or context.

The early fame of Gratian was equal to *that* of the most celebrated princes. *Gibbon.*

Hence, in special bearings and constructions: **a** Referring to a phrase, sentence, or entire discourse.

I will know your business, Harry, *that* I will. *Shak.*

And when Moses heard *that* [all of Aaron's explanation], he was content. *Lev.* x. 20.

b Preceding the noun, or noun phrase or clause, referred to; as, *those* in the basket are good apples; — often to mark the place and bearing of an idea made definite later.

That be far from thee, to do after this manner, to slay the righteous with the wicked. *Gen.* xviii. 25.

c In opposition or contradistinction to *this.* In such cases *this,* like Latin *hic* and French *ceci,* usually refers to the nearer, and *that* like Latin *ille* and French *cela,* to the more remote. When they refer to foregoing words or phrases, *that* usually refers to the former.

Two principles in human nature reign;
Self-love, to urge, and Reason, to restrain;
Nor *this* a good, nor *that* a bad we call. *Pope.*

d For *that which, what;* — used where the reference is emphatically to what precedes. **e** The one of the kind (specified); as, the best ore is *that* from Sweden.

2. As a relative pronoun, equivalent to *who* or *which,* either sing. or pl. "He *that* reproveth a scorner." *Prov.* ix. 7. "A judgment *that* is equal and impartial." *Bp. Wilkins.* Hence in special uses: **a** In early English, often with the demonstratives *he, his, him,* etc., the two together having the force of a relative pronoun; thus, *that he* = who; *that his* = whose; *that him* = whom. **b** *Archaic.* As a correlative of *so* or *such.*

Who is here so rude *that* would not be a Roman? *Shak.*

c *Archaic.* For *that which, what;* — used where the reference is emphatically to what follows.

We . . . testify *that* we have seen. *John* iii. 11.

d Adverbially, for *on, in,* or *at, which;* — after words denoting time; as, each year *that* the lectures were given.

In the day *that* thou eatest thereof. *Gen.* ii. 17.

e As object of a preposition, the preposition being always transposed to the end of the clause.

The ship *that* somebody was sailing in. *Scott.*

f [*often cap.*] As a proper name which is not mentioned or specified; as, Mr. This and *That* listened to the arraignment.

☞ The relative *that* followed the early indeclinable relative *the,* and in the 14th century was the common relative. In the 16th century it was often replaced by *which,* and in the 17th by *who;* in the 18th, however, Steele complained that it was supplanting both *which* and *who.* Present usage generally favors *who* or *which* when the relative clause conveys a qualification or statement simply additional or parenthetic, and *that* when it is definitely restrictive. Thus, "the members, *who* were present," is distinguished from "the members *that* were present," the latter restricting the application to certain members present as opposed to others that were absent. The awkwardness of *that that* (the demonstrative and relative together) is, however, now usually avoided by means of *that which,* and the rule is further disregarded where the relative is to follow a preposition or to be in the possessive case, *that* being impossible in either construction; as, to choose the plans by *which* we work; pleasing to men *whose* opinions concur. The simply descriptive or parenthetic clause is, in any case, distinguished by a comma before the relative.

That *that* dieth let it die; and that *that* is to be cut off, let it be cut off. *Zech.* xi. 9.

Syn. — See WHO.

— ***at that.*** *Colloq.* **a** In that state or form; as it is or is performed, said, understood, etc.; as, let it go *at that.* **b** Though such is the case; also, taking everything into consideration; as, *at that,* we might be worse off. — ***for a' that.*** See *for a' that,* under FOR, *prep.* — ***that is, that is to say.*** The foregoing expression is equivalent to what follows; — introducing an explanation or correction. — ***that's that.*** That is settled or disposed of; so much for that. *Colloq.*

that (thăt), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a person, thing, or idea indicated or understood from the situation or context.

The woman was made whole from *that* hour. *Matt.* ix. 22.

Hence in special uses: **a** Referring esp. to qualities with the force of *such,* and followed by a defining expression, sometimes by a correlative word.

That gentleness . . . as I was wont to have. *Shak.*

b Formerly, sometimes, with the force of the article *the,* esp. in the phrases *that one, that other,* subsequently corrupted into *th' tone, the tother.*

Upon a day out riden knightes two . . .
That one of them came home, *that other* not. *Chaucer.*

c Implying that something is familiar or well known, often with a sense of disparagement; as, *that* bland air of his.

that (thăt; 71), *conj.* A connective derived by loss of stress from the demonstrative *that,* regarded as in apposition with a clause. Thus, "he knew (that) I had come." In older English it is thus used when the clause is object of a preposition, as in "Before *that* thou shalt thrice deny," where now it is omitted, and the preposition is taken as a conjunction. *That* sometimes occurred analogously after a conjunction; as in "If *that* our own be ours," or a relative; as in "When *that* the poor have cried, Caesar hath wept." *Shak.* It is used: **1.** To introduce a clause employed as object, subject, or predicate nominative of a verb.

She tells them 't is a causeless fantasy,
And childish error, *that* they are afraid. *Shak.*

I have shewed before, *that* a mere possibility to the contrary, can by no means hinder a thing from being highly credible. *Bp. Wilkins.*

2. To introduce a reason or cause; — equivalent to *for that, in that, for the reason that, because;* also, seeing that.

He does hear me; And *that* he does, I weep. *Shak.*

3. To introduce a purpose; — usually followed by *may,* or *might,* and often preceded by *so, in order, to the end,* etc.

These things I say, *that* ye might be saved. *John* v. 34.

To the end *that* he may prolong his days. *Deut.* xvii. 20.

4. To introduce a consequence, result, or effect; — usually preceded by *so* or *such,* sometimes by *that.*

He gazed so long
That both his eyes were dazzled. *Tennyson.*

5. To introduce a clause denoting time; — equivalent to *in which time, at which time, when. Archaic.*

Until just *that* we came. *Cromwell.*

6. In an elliptical sentence to introduce a sentence or clause expressing a wish, cause of surprise, indignation, etc.

O God, *that* right should thus overcome might! *Shak.*

7. To take the place of another conjunction, instead of repeating the latter before a clause with which it belongs. Cf. the similar use of the French *que. Archaic.*

When he had carried Rome, and *that* we looked
For no less spoil than glory. *Shak.*

☞ For phrases like *ere that, for that, in that, so that,* see under ERE, FOR, etc.

that, *adv.* To such a degree; so; — used: **a** *Colloq.* With words of degree or extent; as, she did n't go *that* far; I remember you when you were *that* high. **b** *Dial.* With words denoting quality or action; as, he was *that* frightened he could say nothing.

that (thăt), *n.* The word "that"; also, an object as being something which might be referred to by the word "that"; as, the birds place objects, and do not react to them merely as so many *that's.*

that'—a—way' (thăt'ȧ·wā'), *adv.* That way. *Dial.*

thatch (thăch), *n.* [ME. *thacche, thak,* fr. AS. *thæc* a roof; akin to D. *dak* a roof, *dekken* to cover, G. *dach* a roof, *decken* to cover, ON. *thak* a roof, Sw. *tak,* Dan. *tag,* Lith. *stogas,* OIr. *tech* a house, Gael. *teach, tigh,* W. *ty,* L. *tegere* to cover, *tegula* a tile, *toga* a toga, Gr. *tegos, stegos* a roof, *stegein* to cover, Skr. *sthagati* he covers. The final *tch* is due to influence of the verb. Cf. THATCH, *v.,* DECK, INTEGUMENT, TEGMEN, THUG, TILE, TOGA.] **1.** The covering for a roof, grain stack, etc., made of straw, rushes, reeds, or the like, or, in tropical countries, of certain leaves.

2. See THATCH PALM.

3. = CREEK SEDGE.

4. Something resembling or suggesting the thatched covering of a dwelling; esp., thick hair.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

thatch-browed	**thatch peg**	**thatch rod**
thatch cloak	**thatch pin**	**thatch-roofed**
thatch-headed	**thatch rake**	**thatchwork**

thatch, *v. t.;* THATCHED (thăcht); THATCH'ING. [From ME. *thecchen,* fr. AS. *thecc(e)an* to cover; akin to ON. *thekja,* G. *decken,* and AS. *thæc* a roof. The vowel *a* for earlier *e* is due to the influence of 2d THACK. See THATCH, *n.*] To cover with, or with a roof of, straw, reeds, or the like; to cover with or as with thatch; to roof over. — *v. i.* To cover something with thatch, as a roof.

thatch'er (thăch'ĕr), *n.* One who thatches.

thatch grass. **a** In South Africa, a rope grass (*Restio chondropetalus*). **b** = SLOUGH GRASS **b.**

thatch'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of THATCH. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act or art of covering with thatch.

2. The material for making a thatch.

thatch palm *or* **tree.** Any of several palms the leaves of which are used for thatching. In tropical America the name is applied to several palms of the genera *Thrinax, Sabal, Inodes,* etc. See SILVER THATCH **b,** PRICKLY THATCH.

thatch'wood' (thăch'wŏŏd'), *n.* Brushwood, etc., arranged to resemble a thatch, as to face an embankment.

thatch'y (thăch'ĭ), *adj.* Composed of, or resembling, thatch.

that'n (thăt'n; thăt'-), *pron.* That one. *Dial.*

that'n, *adv.* In that way. *Dial.*

that'ness (thăt'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* The quality of anything which makes it "that"; quality of forming a self-existent entity.

that there. That; as, *that there* fellow. *Dial. & Illit.*

thaught (thôt), *n.* [Cf. THWART, *n.*] *Naut.* A thwart.

Thau·man'ti·an (thô·măn'shĭ·ăn; -shăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Iris, called **Thau·man'ti·as** (-shĭ·ȧs) after **Thau'mas** (thô'măs), her father.

thau'ma·site (thô'mȧ·sīt), *n.* [Gr. *thaumazein* to wonder; — from its remarkable composition.] A white mineral consisting of the silicate, carbonate, and sulphate of calcium, with water. H., 3.5. Sp. gr., 1.88.

Thau'maste' (tô'măst'), *n.* An imaginary great English scholar in Rabelais's *Pantagruel.* He went to France to argue by signs with Pantagruel, and was overcome by Panurge.

thau'ma·to- (thô'mȧ·tō-), **thaumat-.** A combining form, Greek *thaumato-, thaumat-,* from *thauma, thaumatos,* meaning *a thing exciting wonder,* used for *miracle, miraculous, magic,* as in *thaumatology, thaumaturgy.*

thau'ma·tog'e·ny (thô'mȧ·tŏj'ē·nĭ), *n.* [*thaumato-* + *-geny.*] The doctrine of the miraculous origin of life; — opp. to *nomogeny. Rare.*

thau'ma·tog'ra·phy (-tŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*thaumato-* + *-graphy.*] Description of natural wonders. *Rare.*

thau'ma·tol'a·try (-tŏl'ȧ·trĭ), *n.* [*thaumato-* + *-latry.*] Worship or undue admiration of wonderful things. *Rare.*

thau'ma·tol'o·gy (-ō·jĭ), *n.* [*thaumato-* + *-logy.*] Science or lore concerning the working of miracles or wonders.

thau'ma·trope (thô'mȧ·trōp), *n.* [Gr. *thauma* a wonder + *-trope.*] An optical instrument or toy for showing the persistence of an impression upon the eye. It consists of a card having on its opposite faces different designs, as figures of a bird and a cage, which, when the card is whirled rapidly round a diameter by the strings that hold it, appear to the eye combined in a single picture, as of a bird in its cage. — **thau'ma·trop'i·cal** (-trŏp'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

thau'ma·turge (-tûrj), *n.* [See THAUMATURGUS.] A worker of miracles or wonders; — used of saints and, now more often, of magicians.

thau'ma·tur'gi·a (-jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thaumatourgia.*] Thaumaturgy.

thau'ma·tur'gic (thô'mȧ·tûr'jĭk), *adj.* Also **thau'ma·tur'gi·cal** (-jĭ·kăl). Of or pertaining to thaumaturgy; magical; wonderful. — **thau'ma·tur'gic** (-jĭk), *n.*

thau'ma·tur'gics (-jĭks), *n.* Miraculous or magical performances; also, the art of the magician. See -ICS.

thau'ma·tur'gism (-jĭz'm), *n.* Thaumaturgy.

thau'ma·tur'gist (thô'mȧ·tûr'jĭst), *n.* A thaumaturge; esp. a magician or sorcerer.

‖ **thau'ma·tur'gus** (thô'mȧ·tûr'gŭs), *n.; pl.* -GI (-jī). [ML., fr. Gr. *thaumatourgos* wonder-working, fr. *thauma* a wonder + *-ergos* worker, working. See THEATER, WORK.] A miracle worker; — a title given to some saints, particularly to Gregory, bishop of Neocaesarea, on account of the numerous miracles ascribed to him.

Thaumaturgus of the West. St. Bernard (1091–1153); — so called by his disciples. His ascetic life, solitary studies, and eloquence, made him the admiration of Christendom.

thau'ma·tur'gy (thô'mȧ·tûr'jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *thaumatourgia.*] The performance of miracles or wonders; specif., magic.

thau'mo·scop'ic (-mō·skŏp'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *thauma* a wonder + *-scopic.*] Of wonderful appearance. *Rare.*

thaw (thô), *v.;* THAWED (thôd); THAW'ING. [AS. *thawian;* akin to D. *dooijen,* G. *tauen* (also verdauen to digest, OHG. *douwen, firdouwen*), ON. *theyja,* Sw. *töa,* Dan. *tøe,* and to Gr. *tēkein* to melt, L. *tabere* to melt, waste away, *tabes* a wasting away. Cf. TABES.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To melt, dissolve, or become fluid or semifluid; — said of a frozen liquid; as, the ice *thaws;* also, to have its frozen liquid contents melted or dissolved; as, the pipe *thawed.*

2. To become so warm as to melt ice and snow; — said in reference to the weather, and used impersonally.

3. To be freed from coldness or reserve; to grow gentle or genial; to unbend.

---

thanks'wor'thy, *adj.* Thankworthy. *Obs.*

thankt. Thanked. *Ref. Sp.*

thank'worth, *adj.* [AS. *thancweorðe.*] Thankworthy. *Obs.*

thank'y (thăngk'ĭ), **thank'ye** (-yē), Vars. of THANKEE. [THANA.]

than'na, **than'nah.** Vars. of than'na·dar'. Var. of THANADAR.

thanne. ✝ THAN, THEN.

thanne, thannes. ✝ THENCE.

Thaph'u·a (thăf'ū·ȧ). *D. Bib.*

tha'ra (thā'rȧ; thär'ȧ; 79). *Bib.*

Thar'a·a (thär'ȧ·ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Thar'a·ca (-ȧ·kȧ). *D. Bib.*

Thar'a·na (thär'ȧ·nȧ). *D. Bib.*

thar'bor'ough. Obs. corrupt. of THIRDBOROUGH.

thare. ✝ THERE, THEIR.

Thar'e·la (thär'ē·lȧ). *D. Bib.*

tharf. ✝ THAR, *v.*

Thar'gum. ✝ TARGUM.

Thar'ra (thär'ȧ). *Bib.*

Thar·se'as (thär·sē'ăs). *D. Bib.*

Thar'shish (thär'shĭsh). *Bib.* Var. of TARSHISH (see *Gen.*).

Thar'sis (-sĭs). *D. Bib.*

Thas'si (thăs'ĭ). *Bib.*

thatch'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

thatcht. Thatched. *Ref. Sp.*

Tha·than'a·i (thd·thăn'ȧ·ī). *D. Bib.*

that's (thăts). Contr. for *that is.*

thau'ma·tur'gi (thô'mȧ·tûr'jĭ), *n., pl.* of THAUMATURGUS.

thave (thāv). Var. of THEAVE.

‖ Foreign Word. ✝ Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals. Abbreviations, Signs, etc., are explained on pages immediately preceding the Vocabulary.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause (something frozen) to thaw. **2.** To free from coldness or reserve; to cause to grow gentle or genial; — sometimes with *out*.
Syn. — See MELT. Ant. — Freeze, congeal.
thaw (thô), *n.* **1.** Act, fact, or process of thawing. **2.** A warmth of weather sufficient to thaw ice. **3.** State of growing less cold or reserved, or more genial.
thaw'-drop', *n.* A drop of water formed by melting ice or snow.
thaw'er (thô'ẽr), *n.* One who or that which thaws.
thaw'y (-ĭ), *adj.;* THAW'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); THAW'I-EST. Thawing, or tending to thaw. *Colloq.*
the (thē, *unaccented before a consonant, as in "the man";* thē *or* thĭ *unaccented before a vowel, as in "the egg";* thē, *emphatic or alone;* 71), *adj.*, or (as usually called) *definite article.* [AS. *thē*, a later form for earlier nom. sing. masc. *sē*, formed under the influence of *thæt* and the oblique cases. See THAT, *pron.;* cf. BOTH.] A demonstrative adjective used chiefly before a noun to individualize, specialize, or generalize its meaning, having a force thus distinguished from the indefinite distributive force of *a, an,* and from the abstract force of the unqualified noun. Thus, *the* man points to a particular man, as distinguished from *a* man and from the generic *man.* Special uses are: **1.** Indicating identity with someone or something previously mentioned; — the most usual sense; as, he knew *the* child; they vetoed *the* measure.
☞ Sometimes used before a relative pronoun. *Archaic & Dial.*

Your mistress, from *the* whom I see
There's no disjunction. *Shak.*

2. Limiting to a concrete application with suggestion of proximity; as, *the* spring is at hand; specif.: **a** Limiting to that which is present or immediate; — with nouns denoting time; as, news of *the* hour; prepare for *the* morrow.
☞ In Scot. & dial. Eng., equivalent to *to-* (in *today*); as,

It's my last words to you *the* night. *Barrie.*

b Limiting to a manifestation or occurrence contemplated as near; — with names of natural phenomena; as, *the* night is cold; *the* heat is intense;

The rain descended and *the* floods came. *Matt.* vii. 25.

☞ Formerly used with abstract nouns. "When she would give him *the* hearing." *Jane Austen.*
c Limiting to an immediate instance; — with gerundial verbal nouns; as, not worth *the* looking up; *the* being obliged to work. **d** Limiting to the part or sphere (in a subject) which is familiar in practice; — with names of arts, sciences, trades, crafts, sports, and other activities; as, at *the* chess; learning *the* dressmaking. *Now Chiefly Dial.,* except in such phrases as *the law, the ministry, the chase.* **e** *Chiefly Dial.* Limiting to the individual thing, part, or supply thought of as at hand; — with names of commodities or appurtenances of daily life; as, *the* sugar is cheap; tired from lying in *the* bed; too fond of *the* booze.
3. Indicating uniqueness or pre-eminence; specif.: **a** Designating an individual or thing that has no fellow; as, *the* moon; *the* ground; *the* Lord; — including geographical names; as, *the* Hudson; *the* Andes; *the* East.
☞ Widely used in titles of literary works, publications, and artistic compositions, as in *The Aeneid, The New York Times, The Last Judgment.*
b Designating a period of time or, esp. formerly, a date; as, New York in *the* nineties. "A year they call *the* Forty-five." *Scott.* **c** Indicating one of a class as the best, most typical, or most worth singling out; as, *the* novelist of the day; this is *the* life.
☞ With titles and personal or class names: (1) Designating the individual of closest familiarity or association; as, *the* President (i. e., of the United States); *the* Mayor; *the* Continent (meaning Europe); *the* Renaissance. (2) Limiting a title to the individual designated by a prepositional phrase or a word in apposition; as, *the* Earl of Pembroke; *the* Lord Chief Justice. (3) Limiting a surname of an Irish or Scottish clan to its chieftain; as, *the* Mackintosh. (4) Taking the place of French *de* meaning "of"; as, *the* Bergundy, meaning "the Duke of Burgundy." (5) Indicating widespread reputation; — before names of literary and artistic compositions; as, *the* "Te Deum"; *the* "Paradise Lost"; *the* "Mona Lisa"; *the* "Moonlight Sonata." Also before names of actresses, singers, etc., in imitation of this use of the article in Italian and French; as, *the* Siddons; *the* Duse.
4. Indicating appurtenance to one previously mentioned or implied; — esp. with parts of the body and (*Colloq.*) names of relatives; as, he led her by *the* hand.
☞ Formerly so used before *own* and *self;* as, unlawful in *the* self; growing of *the* own accord.
5. Each; every; per; — before names of weights, measures, periods of time, etc.; as, ten cents *the* copy; he works by the day. Cf. A, *adj.*
6. Limiting a general term to the individual or class indicated by a succeeding element in the sentence; as: **a** By a clause, usually relative; as, *the* flowers that bloom in the spring; *the* book lying on my table. **b** By a prepositional phrase; as, *the* pure in heart; *the* days of our youth; *the* man in the iron mask; *the* London of Elizabeth. **c** By an infinitive phrase; as, *the* power to save; *the* will to believe. **d** By a word, esp. a proper name, in apposition; as, *the* satirist Dean Swift; *the* astronomer Galileo; — sometimes with the proper name preceding; as, Richard *the* Lionhearted.
7. Limiting a noun to the application specified by an accompanying adjective or adjectival phrase; as *the* church militant; *the* inevitable day; — esp. in conventional epithets; as, *the* Venerable Bede; Peter *the* Great; *the* White House. When a superlative or an ordinal number is used, *the* regularly precedes; as, with *the* utmost dispatch; for *the* hundredth time.
☞ Sometimes the noun so limited is omitted, esp. when it is the name of a language, ship, or well-known building; as, translated from *the* Latin; *the* Mauretania; *the* Covent Garden; *the* Unabridged. Also when the adjective is used absolutely; as, at *the* worst; for *the* best; Tuesday *the* fifth.
8. Indicating that a concrete term is to be understood generically and not individually; — by contrast with *a, an;* as, *the* pen is mightier than *the* sword; specif.: **a** Before names of living creatures (except *man* and *woman*), and precious stones; as, striped like *the* zebra; *the* rose is red, *the* violet blue; hard as *the* diamond.
☞ Used with *man* or *woman* in contrast with *child*, etc.; as, *the* child is father of *the* man.

The grasshopper shall be a burden. *Eccl.* xii. 5.

b Before names of parts of the body, its functions, attributes, ailments, etc.; as, pleasing to *the* eye, *the* appetite, *the* mind; food for *the* soul; sick with *the* mumps, *the* measles. **c** With names of days of the week; as, on *the* Sunday he goes to church (meaning, regularly on Sundays). **d** With words of individual meaning to indicate that they are to be understood typically; as, courtesy distinguishes *the* gentleman; *the* amateur versus *the* professional; to act *the* man, *the* knave.
9. Indicating that a plural noun, usually designating a nation or group, is to be understood collectively; as, laws of *the* Medes and Persians; keeping away from *the* lawyers and *the* doctors; wealthy as *the* Rothschilds.
10. Before an adjective used substantively to indicate either a class, or an abstract idea; as, a word to *the* wise; Burke's essay on *the* sublime and *the* beautiful. "*The* wicked watcheth *the* righteous, and seeketh to slay him."

Ps. xxxvii. 32.

— *the like, the likes of.* See under 5th LIKE.
the (thē), *pron.* [AS., fr. stem of THAT.] Who; which; that; — used as a relative. *Obs.*
the (thē; thĕ), *adv.* [AS. *thē, thȳ* instrumental case of *sē, sēo, thæt,* masc. and neut.] By that; by how much; by so much; on that account; — used before comparatives; as, *the* more, *the* merrier; so much *the* worse.
— *the more, the more . . . the more.* See under MORE, *adv.*
the. Var. of THEE, *pron.;* THY. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
the-. Var. of THEO.
‖**thé** (tā), *n.* [F.] Tea.
The'a (thē'ȧ), *n.* Feminine proper name.
The'a (thē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., taken by Linnaeus fr. Gr. *thea* goddess, as being a divine herb, but orig. fr. the source of E. TEA.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic evergreen trees or shrubs typifying the family Theaceae, characterized by large, usually solitary, white or red flowers with numerous stamens connate at the base. *T. sinensis* is the tea plant. The garden camellias, by some included in the genus *Thea,* are here considered as of the genus *Camellia* (see CAMELLIA b).
The-a'ce-ae (thē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See THEA.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs (order Hypericales); the tea family. They have alternate undivided leaves, large regular pentamerous flowers, and a fleshy or capsular fruit. There are 16 genera and about 175 species, mainly tropical, but widely distributed. *Thea, Stewartia,* and *Gordonia* are ornamental in cultivation. — **the-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*
T head. See T, *adj.*
T'-head'ed, *adj.* Shaped like a T, as a *T-headed* bolt. See 3d BOLT, 5 *Illust.*
The-ag'e-nes *and* **Char'i-cle'ia** (thē-ăj'ē-nēz, kăr'ĭ-klē'yȧ; -klē'ȧ). [Gr. *Theagenēs,* and *Charikleia.*] A pair of lovers in the *Ethiopica,* a Greek romance by Heliodorus (74th century). Theagenes, a Thessalian, and Charicleia, an Ethiopian princess ignorant of her early history and rank, meet in the temple of Apollo at Delphi, and after wonderful adventures finally marry and rule Ethiopia.
the-an'dric (thē-ăn'drĭk), *adj.* Also, *Obs.,* **the-an'dri-cal** (-drĭ-kăl). [Gr. *theandrikos,* fr. *theos* god + *anēr, andros,* a man.] Relating to, or existing by, the union of the divine and the human, whether in operation simply, or in nature, esp., *Theol.,* as attributed to Christ.
the'an-throp'ic (thē'ăn-thrŏp'ĭk), *adj.* [See THEANTHROPOS.] **1.** Designating, or pertaining to a human being believed to incarnate a god, or to be a god. **b** *Theol.* As applied to Christ, divine-human; both divine and human. **2.** *Anthropol.* Partaking of the natures of a god and of man; — applied to sacrificial victims which were held to represent both the sacrificer and the god.
the'an-throp'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* Theanthropic.
the-an'thro-pism (thē-ăn'thrō-pĭz'm), *n.* [See THEANTHROPOS.] **1.** A state of being God and man; esp., *Theol.,* the union of the divine and human natures in Christ. **2.** The ascription of human attributes to the Deity, or to a polytheistic deity; anthropomorphism; also, belief in the incarnation of deity in human form, or in the divinity of a mortal or mortals.
the-an'thro-pist (-pĭst), *n.* One who advocates, or believes in, some form of theanthropism.
the-an'thro-pol'o-gy (thē-ăn'thrō-pŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [See -LOGY.] Theanthropism.
the-an'thro-poph'a-gy (-pŏf'ȧ-jĭ), *n.* [See THEANTHROPOS; -PHAGOUS.] The practice of eating a theanthropos.
the'an-thro'pos (thē'ăn-thrō'pŏs), *n.* [Gr. *theanthrōpos,* fr. *theos* god + *anthrōpos* man.] A god man; a man incarnating, or believed to incarnate, God, or a god.
the-an'thro-pos'o-phy (thē-ăn'thrō-pŏs'ō-fĭ), *n.* A system of belief concerning theanthropism.
the-an'thro-py (thē-ăn'thrō-pĭ), *n.* Theanthropism.
the-ar'chic (thē-är'kĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *thearchikos.* See THEARCHY.] Divinely sovereign or supreme; also, exemplifying, or associated with, thearchy. *Rare.*
the'ar-chy (thē'är-kĭ), *n.; pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. *theos* god + *-archy;* cf. Gr. *thearchia* the supreme deity.] **a** Government by God; divine sovereignty; theocracy. **b** A body or system of divine rulers.
thea'sum (thē'z'ŭm), *n.* These. *Dial. Eng.*
theat (thēt), *n.* [Cf. ON. *thāttr* a single strand of a rope, pl. *thættir.*] *Scot.* **a** A harness trace; — chiefly *pl.* **b** Training; running order; condition; control; as, out of *theat.* **c** Inclination; liking.
theat (thēt). Variant of THIGHT.
the'a-ter, the'a-tre (thē'ȧ-tẽr; thē'-; 116: *obs. or dial.* thē-ā'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *theatre* (F. *théâtre*), fr. L. *theatrum,* fr. Gr. *theatron;* akin to Gr. *theasthai* to see, view, *thea* a sight, *thauma* a wonder, *theōros* a spectator, *theōrein* to look at, *theōria* spectacle, speculation. Cf. THAUMATURGE, THEOREM, THEORY.] **1.** An edifice for dramatic performances or spectacles. The typical Greek theater, as that at Athens, was an auditorium of greater than semicircular plan, constructed or hewn in the hollow of a hillside, in rising concentric tiers of seats accommodating over 10,000 spectators. At first it probably had no stage, the actors and chorus performing together in the circular orchestra, in the center of which stood the altar of Dionysus. But later an actors' booth (*skēnē*) was added beyond the orchestra, with a long screen wall, pierced with openings and serving as a scenic background, and, in time, as the basis of a platform. In the Roman theater — adapted from the Greek — the auditorium was often built up from the level, at first in wood, later in stone. The orchestra was a half circle, and was used for seats of honor, as for senators. At the chord of the half circle was a stage, with a curtain and a rear wall pierced by three or five doors. The medieval mysteries, miracle plays, etc., were generally given without any fixed place. The first permanent theater in London was built in 1576 by James Burbage, whose sons in 1599 built the Globe Theater, in which the principal plays of Shakespeare were produced. The latter was a wooden octagonal structure, partly open at the top, with a pit for the common folk to stand in, galleries running round three sides for the gentry, and special seats on the stage for the gallants. Modern theaters have two main parts: (1) the auditorium, balconies, tiers of boxes flanking the proscenium arch, with the entrance corridors, lobbies, foyer, etc.; (2) the stage, with its side wings and flies, and with dressing rooms, etc., for the actors.

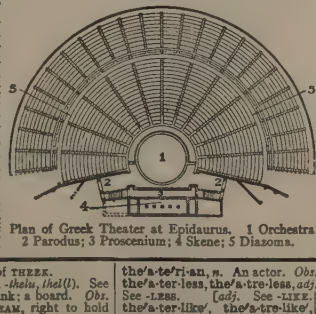

Plan of Greek Theater at Epidaurus. 1 Orchestra; 2 Parodus; 3 Proscenium; 4 Skene; 5 Diazoma.

2. That which resembles a theater (sense 1) in form, use, or the like; as: **a** A place rising by steps or gradations.

Shade above shade, a woody *theater*
Of stateliest view. *Milton.*

b Any room adapted to any exhibition or performance before an assembly, as a lecture, scholastic exercise, surgical clinic, etc. **c** *Rare.* An amphitheater.
3. A place or region where events, esp. of importance, are enacted; a sphere of operation; as, the *theater* of war.
4. The drama, esp. that of some specified country or period; dramatic literature or representation; as, the British *theater;* the modern *theater.*
5. Dramatic works collectively; as, the *theater* of Dryden.
6. Material or method suitable for a theatrical production; as, a play is or is not good *theater.*
the'a-ter-go'er, the'a-tre-go'er (thē'ȧ-tẽr-gō'ẽr; thē'-), *n.* One who frequents the theater. — **the'a-ter-go'ing, the'a-tre-go'ing,** *n.*
theater of operations. *Mil.* That part of the theater of war in which active operations are conducted. It is composed of a combat zone and a communications zone.
theater of war. *Mil.* The whole of the area (land or sea) which is or may become involved directly in the operations of war. It is divided into the theater of operations and the zone of the interior.
The'a-tine, The'a-tin (thē'ȧ-tĭn), *n.* [F. *Théatin,* It. *Teatino.*] *R.C.Ch.* **a** One of an order of Clerks Regular, established in 1524 in Italy. Their aims were to preach the Gospel, to combat Lutheranism, and to elevate clerical and lay morality. Their rule forbade begging and property holding. They trusted solely to the unsolicited generosity of the faithful. Their headquarters are in Rome, but the order is found principally in Colorado. **b** One of a corresponding order of nuns founded by Ursula Benincasa (d. 1618).
the'a-tral (thē'ȧ-trăl), *adj.* [L. *theatralis;* cf. F. *théâtral.*] Of or pertaining to a theater.
the'a-tre. Var. of THEATER. *Chiefly Brit.*
the-at'ric (thē-ăt'rĭk), *adj.* Theatrical; — now rarely used literally, i. e., with direct reference to the theater or drama.

Woods over woods in gay, *theatric* pride. *Goldsmith.*

the-at'ri-ca-ble (-rĭ-kȧ-b'l), *adj.* Producible theatrically.
the-at'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl), *adj.* [LL. *theatricus,* fr. Gr. *theatrikos.*] Of or pert. to a theater or scenic or dramatic representations; as, *theatrical* performances; the *theatrical* profession; also, resembling the manner of dramatic performers; histrionic; hence, in a bad sense, showy; artificial; affected; as, *theatrical* gestures, costumes, declamation.

No meretricious aid whatever has been called in — no trick, no illusion of the eye, nothing *theatrical.* *R. Jefferies.*

Syn. — Stagy. See DRAMATIC.
Ant. — Simple, restrained, genuine.
the-at'ri-cal, *n.* **1.** An action, appearance, or performance of a theatrical nature; acting. **2.** *pl.* See THEATRICALS.
theatrical gauze. A loose linen fabric, more transparent than scrim; — so called from its use for stage scenery.
the-at'ri-cal-ism (thē-ăt'rĭ-kăl-ĭz'm), *n.* A trait or manner-ism suited to or characteristic of the stage.
the-at'ri-cal'i-ty (thē-ăt'rĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Character or state of being theatrical. *Rare.* **2.** A matter connected with or pertaining to drama or the theater; sometimes, a stage performance.
3. Theatrical action or performance.
the-at'ri-cal-ize (thē-ăt'rĭ-kăl-īz), *v. t.* To make theatrical; to dramatize. — *v. i.* **a** To be an actor; to act. **b** To attend the theater, esp. habitually. — **the-at'ri-cal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.*
the-at'ri-cals (-rĭ-kălz), *n. pl.* Dramatic performance, esp. by amateurs.
the'a-tri'cian (thē'ȧ-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* A specialist in the production of plays.
the-at'ri-cism (thē-ăt'rĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Theatricalism.
the-at'ri-cize (-sīz), *v. i.* To render theatrical. — *v. i.* To act; to play on the stage.
the-at'rics (-rĭks), *n., pl. in form but construed as sing.* The art of producing effects suitable to theatrical presentation. See -ICS.
the'a-trize (thē'ȧ-trīz), *v. t.* To theatricize. — *v. i.* To act on or as on the stage.
the-at'ro- (thē-ăt'rō-). A combining form, Greek *theatro-,* from *theatron,* meaning *theater,* as in:

theatromania	theatrophile	theatropolis
theatromaniac	theatrophobia	theatroscope

the'a-troc'ra-cy (thē'ȧ-trŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *theatrokratia.*] Government by the people assembled in their theater, as during the period of the Athenian democracy. *Jowett.*
the'a-tron (thē'ȧ-trŏn), *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* A theater; also, the stage of a theater. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
the-at'ro-phone (thē-ăt'rō-fōn), *n.* [*theatro-* + *-phone.*] A telephonic apparatus for enabling persons at a distance to hear the sounds from the stage of a theater. — **the-at'ro-phon'ic** (-fŏn'ĭk), *adj.*
theave (thēv; thāv), *n.* A young ewe, esp. one that has not yeaned. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
theb (thĕb), *n. sing. & pl.* [Egypt. *ṭebâ, tchebā,* finger.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

thaw'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
thawn (thôn). Archaic or dial. Eng. past part. of THAW.
thay. † THAE, THEY.
thayn. † THANE.
the. † TEA; THEE, *p.;* THEY; THIGH; THO; THOUGH.
thead (thĕd), *n.* A wicker strainer used by brewers. *Obs.*
T'-head' cyl'in-der. See CYLINDER, *n.*, 8.
T-head toggle. See TOGGLE, *n.*, 3.
the'ah (thā'ȧ). Dial. var. of THEEF.
theak. Var. of THEEK.
theal, *n.* [AS. *-thela, thel(l).* See THILL.] A plank; a board. *Obs.*
theam. † TEAM, right to hold court; THEME.
the'a-ter-craft', **the'a-tre-craft',** *n.* See -CRAFT.
the'a-te'ri-an, *n.* An actor. *Obs.*
the'a-ter-less, the'a-tre-less, *adj.* See -LESS. [*adj.* See -LIKE.]
the'a-ter-like', **the'a-tre-like',** **the'a-ter-ward, the'a-ter-wards, the'a-tre-ward, the'a-tre-wards,** *adv.* See -WARD.
the'a-ter-wise', **the'a-tre-wise',** *adv.* See -WISE.
Thé'â'tre Fran'çais' (tā'ȧ'tr' frăn'sā'). See COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE.
the-at'ri-cal-ly, *adv.* of THEATRICAL.
the-at'ri-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
the-at'ro-graph (thē-ăt'rō-grăf), *n.* [*theatro-* + *-graph.*] See MOTION PICTURE.
the'a-try, *n.* = THEATER. *Obs.*
the-ba'ia (thē-bā'yȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Thebaine. *Obs.*

The·ba'ic (thē·bā'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *Thebaicus*, fr. Gr. *Thēbaikos.*] Of or pertaining to Thebes in Egypt; Sahidic. — *n.* Sahidic.

The'ba·id (thē'bā·ĭd; thē·bā'-), **-is** (-ĭs), *n.* [L. *Thebais, -idis.*] **1.** The district about Thebes (Egypt or Boeotia). **2.** A Latin epic poem in twelve books by Statius on the subject of the Seven against Thebes.

The'ba·id, *adj.* Thebaic.

the'ba·ine (thē'bȧ·ēn; thē·bā'ēn; -ĭn), *n.* **Also -in** (-ĭn). [From a kind of Egyptian opium produced at *Thebes*, fr. L. *Thebae*, fr. Gr. *Thēbai, Thēbē*, Thebes.] *Chem.* A white, crystalline, poisonous alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$, found in opium in small quantities, and related chemically to morphine and codeine. It has a sharp astringent taste and a tetanic action like strychnine.

the'ba·ism (thē'bȧ·ĭz'm; thē·bā'-), *n.* *Med.* **a** The morbid condition produced by thebaine. **b** Opiumism.

The'ban (thē'bȧn), *adj.* [L. *Thebanus.*] Of or pertaining to Thebes, esp. the city of Upper Egypt, the capital of ancient Egypt during its period of greatest empire and highest art, or the chief city of ancient Boeotia, the most powerful state in Greece from about 370 to 360 B.C., under Epaminondas. — *n.* One of the people of Thebes.

Theban Eagle, Theban Bard. Pindar; — so called from the sublimity and sustained power of his odes.

Theban year. The Egyptian year of 365 days, 6 hours.

The·be'sian (thē·bē'zhȧn), *adj.* Named after Adam Christian Thebesius (1686–1732), German anatomist.

Thebesian foramina. *Anat.* Openings for the Thebesian veins, on the inner surface of the right auricle.

Thebesian valve. *Anat.* The valve guarding the orifice of the coronary sinus.

Thebesian veins. *Anat.* Small veins which return the blood from the muscle of the heart directly into the right auricle.

the'ca (thē'kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* **THECAE** (-sē). [L., fr. Gr. *thēkē* a case to put anything in. See TICK a cover.] **1.** *Bot.* **A** sac, capsule, or spore case; specif.: **a** The capsule of a moss. **b** The pollen sac of an anther; also, *Obs.*, an anther. **c** An ascus. **d** The sporangium of a fern.

2. *Zool. & Anat.* **A** sheath or case; as: **the cuticle** enclosing an insect pupa; the tubular part of the proboscis of a dipterous fly; the dura mater (‖ ***the'ca ver'te·bra'lis*** [vûr'tē·brā'lĭs]) of the spinal cord; the dense layer of stroma (‖ ***the'ca fol·li'cu·li*** [fŏ·lĭk'ū·lī]) surrounding a mature Graafian follicle; esp.: **a** In hydroids of the group Leptomedusae and in the graptolites, the hydrotheca. **b** In corals, the calcareous wall of a calicle. **c** In infusorians, rotifers, etc., a protective tube secreted by the surface of the body. **d** In crinoids, the dorsal cup of the calyx.

-the'ca [NL.] A combining form, Latin *-theca*, from Greek *-thēkē*, receptacle for, from *thēkē*, a case, as in *pinacotheca*; — used to denote *a* (specified) *type of theca*, as in *Anomatheca, endotheca, myxotheca.*

‖**the'ca fol·li'cu·li** (fŏ·lĭk'ū·lī). [NL.] *Anat.* The outer covering of the Graafian follicle, differentiated from the stroma of the ovary. It consists of two layers, the ‖ ***tu'ni·ca,*** or ‖ ***the'ca, ex·ter'na*** (tū'nĭ·kȧ ĕks·tûr'nȧ), made up of fibrous and muscular tissue, and the ‖ ***tu'ni·ca,*** or ‖ ***the'ca, in·ter'na*** (ĭn·tûr'nȧ), which is highly vascular and takes part in the formation of the corpus luteum.

the'cal (thē'kȧl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a theca; as, a **thecal cyst,** a circumscribed swelling of a tendon sheath.

the'ca·phore (thē'kȧ·fōr; 181), *n.* [*theca* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* **a** A surface or organ bearing a theca. **b** A gynophore.

the'ca·spore (-spōr; 181), *n.* [*theca* + *-spore.*] *Bot.* An ascospore. — **the·cas'po·ral** (thē·kăs'pō·rȧl; thē'kȧ·spō'rȧl), **the'ca·spored** (thē'kȧ·spōrd), **the·cas'po·rous** (thē·kăs'pō·rŭs; thē'kȧ·spō'rŭs), *adj.*

The·ca'ta (thē·kā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thēkē* a case.] *Zool.* Syn. of LEPTOMEDUSAE.

the'cate (thē'kāt), *adj.* Having a theca.

theci-. A combining form for *theca*, as in: **theciferous, theciform, thecigerous.**

the·ci'tis (thē·sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See THECA; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of a sheath, specif. that of a tendon.

the'ci·um (thē'shĭ·ŭm; -sĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIA** (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *thēkē* a case.] **a** In lichens, the fertile part of the apothecium. **b** In fungi, the hymenium.

-the'ci·um. [NL.] *Bot. & Zool.* A combining form from Greek *thēkion*, a small receptacle, dim. of *thēkē* a case, denoting *a small containing structure*, as in *amphithecium, apothecium, endothecium, perithecium, zoothecium.*

Thec'la, Thek'la (thĕk'lȧ), *n.* [L., Gr.] Fem. proper name.

Thec'la (thĕk'lȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. the personal name *Thecla, Thekla.*] *Zool.* **a** The chief genus of hairstreak butterflies. **b** [*not cap.*] A hairstreak butterfly. — **thec'lan** (-lȧn), *adj.*

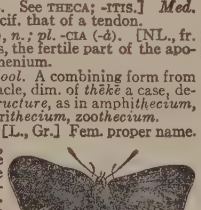

Thecla (*T. melinus*) which feeds on the Hopvine. Nat. size.

Thec'la, Saint. A saint of the early church, who, according to Apocryphal sources, accompanied St. Paul on some of his missionary journeys. She is called the protomartyr among women.

the'co- (thē'kō-), **thec-.** A combining form from Greek *thēkē*, a case, used for *theca*, as in *Thecosomata, thecitis.*

the'co·dont (thē'kō·dŏnt), *adj.* [*thec-* + *-odont.*] *Zool. & Paleontol.* Having the teeth inserted in sockets in the alveoli. — *n.* A thecodont reptile.

the'co·glos'sate (thē'kō·glŏs'āt), *adj.* [*theco-* + *glossate.*] *Zool.* Having the tongue smooth and retractile into a sheath; — said of certain lizards.

The·coph'o·ra (thē·kŏf'ō·rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *theco-* + *-phora.*] *Zool.* **a** Syn. of LEPTOMEDUSAE. **b** Formerly, a division of turtles comprising all recent turtles except the leatherback.

The'co·so'ma·ta (thē'kō·sō'mȧ·tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See THECA; SOMA body.] *Zool.* A formerly recognized primary division of Pteropoda, comprising those with a shell. — **the'co·som'a·tous** (-sōm'ȧ·tŭs; -sō'mȧ·tŭs), *adj.*

‖**thé' dan'sant'** (tā' dăn'săn'); *pl.* **THÉS DANSANTS** (tā' dăn'-săn'). [F.] A tea dance.

thee (thē), *pron.* [AS. *thē*, acc. & dat. of *thū* thou. See THOU.] The objective case of *thou. Thee* is used: **1.** As dative of indirect object: **a** In connection with a direct object.

Solomon the king . . . will not say *thee* nay. 1 *Kings* ii. 17.

b Designating the person addressed as concerned.

I'll devise *thee* brave punishments for him. *Shak.*

c Used with an impersonal verb. "Do what seemeth *thee* good." 1 *Sam.* i. 23. **d** Thyself; — used reflexively.

Get *thee* a sword. *Shak.*

2. As direct object of a verb or preposition.

If thy right eye offend *thee*, pluck it out. *Matt.* v. 29.

Sometimes, reflexively, thyself. "Thou bearest *thee* like a king." *Shak.* *Of thee* is sometimes an emphatic possessive for *thy.* "To break the pate *of thee.*" *Shak.*

3. a Ungrammatically for *thou* in dialect or among Friends, esp. after *than, but*, and in similar disjunctive constructions, or as predicate substitute; as, I would not be *thee.* **b** *Dial. & Illit.* For *thy.*

thee (thē), *v. i.* To use *thee* in discourse instead of *you*, or, after the manner of the Friends, instead of *thou.* — *v. t.* To address as *thee.* Cf. THOU, *v.*

thee, *n.* The word *thee* as used in discourse or conversation.

thee (thē), *v. i.* [AS. *thēon*; akin to OS. *thīhan*, D. *gedijen*, G. *gedeihen*, OHG. *gidīhan*, Goth. *theihan.* See TIGHT.] To thrive; prosper; grow; increase. *Obs.*

thee (thē). Var. of THIGH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

theek (thēk), *v. t.*; **THEEKED** (thēkt); **THEEK'ING.** [Cf. ON. *thekja.* See THATCH, *v.*] To thatch; to cover. — **theek'er** (-ẽr), *n.* *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

theek, *n.* [See THEEK, *v.*] Thatching. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

thee'lin (thē'lĭn), *n.* [Gr. *thēlys* female + *-in.*] *Biochem.* A colorless, crystalline water-soluble hormone that stimulates changes characteristic of oestrus and induces growth of the female genital organs; — called also *oestrin.* It is found esp. in the follicular fluid, but also in the placenta, and blood and urine of pregnant females. It is not specific for any species.

thee'lol (-lōl; -lŏl), *n.* [See THEELIN.] *Biochem.* An oestrus-promoting hormone obtained from the urine of pregnant females and esp. active in immature animals. It is a trihydroxy alcohol. Cf. THEELIN.

theet'see (thēt'sē), *n.* [Burmese *ôitse.* See THITSIOL.] The black-varnish tree; also, the varnish from it.

thee'zan tea (thē'zȧn). [From NL. *Thea.* See THEA.] A Chinese shrub (*Sageretia theezans*) with edible fruit. Its leaves are often used by the poor in place of tea.

theft (thĕft), *n.* [ME. *thefte, thiefthe, theofthe*, fr. AS. *thēoft, thīefth, thȳfth, thēofth.* See THIEF.] **1.** Act of stealing; specif., the felonious taking and removing of personal property, with intent to deprive the rightful owner of it; larceny. In various penal codes in the United States theft is defined so as to include embezzlement and in some cases "any unlawful acquisition of property." ***Constructive theft*** is the misappropriation or wrongful use of personal property originally lawfully taken or received. The various forms of stealing, or wrongful taking of the personal property of another, are differentiated both at common law and under various statutes. *Stealing* and *theft*, esp. in popular use, are broader terms than *larceny*, and may include *swindling* as well as *embezzlement. Burglary* involves the unlawful breaking and entering a building with intent to commit any felony and although stealing is the commonest felony intended it is not necessary to the crime of burglary. *Embezzlement, swindling* and the taking of property by *fraud* are statutory crimes, the definitions varying in different jurisdictions. *Larceny* is the felonious taking of property without the owner's consent, but without violence or intimidation; it usually implies a surreptitious, concealed taking, as in pocket picking. *Robbery* is larceny with violence or intimidation, as in highway robbery or a holdup. See the italicized terms.

2. That which is stolen. *Obs.*

If the *theft* be certainly found in his hand alive, . . . he shall restore double. *Ex.* xxii. 4.

theft'bote' (thĕft'bōt'), *n.* [*theft* + *bote* compensation.] *O. Eng. & Scots Law.* The receiving of a stolen thing or a compensation from a thief, whether by the owner by way of composition or by a judge or other person as an inducement for conniving at the escape of the thief.

theft'dom (-dŭm), *n.* [See -DOM.] Thievery. *Scot.*

theft insurance. See INSURANCE, *n.*, **1.**

thef'tu·ous (thĕf'tū·ŭs), *adj.* Thievish. — **thef'tu·ous·ly,** *adv.*

the·gith'er, -geth'er (thē·gĭth'ẽr; -gĕth'-), **the·gid'der** (-gĭd'ẽr), *adv.* Together. *Chiefly Scot.*

thegn (thān), *n.* A variant of THANE, esp. as used by some recent historians to distinguish the Anglo-Saxon (AS. *thegen*; see THANE, 1) from the Scottish use (see THANE, 2).

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

thegn-born	**thegnhood**	**thegnlike**	**thegnship**
thegndom	**thegnland**	**thegn-right**	**thegnworthy**

thegn'ly (-lĭ), *adj.* [Cf. AS. *thegenlīc* manly, manful.] Of or pertaining to a thane; of the character or status of a thane.

The'ia (thē'yȧ; thī'ȧ), *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Myth.* A Titaness, sister and wife of Hyperion.

the'i·form (thē'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [See THEA; -FORM.] Having the form of tea or of the tea plant.

Thei·le'ri·a (thī·lē'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Sir Arnold *Theiler* (b. 1867), Swiss-Eng. veterinary bacteriologist.] *Zool.* A genus of microparasitic protozoans (class Sporozoa) which produce serious disease in livestock. It was formerly included in *Babesia* (which see).

the'ine (thē'ēn; -ĭn), *n.* Also **the'in** (-ĭn). [F. *théine*, fr. NL. *thea.* See THEA.] *Chem.* Caffeine; — so called from its occurrence in tea.

their (thâr; 71; 134), *pron.* [ME. *thair*, fr. ON. *theirra, theira*, of them, but prop. gen. pl. of the demonstrative pron. and article; akin to AS. *thāra, thǣra*, gen. pl. of the article; some forms perh. fr. AS. *thǣra.* See THEY, THAT.] **1.** The possessive case of *they:* **a** Of them; of themselves; — used in partitive and other constructions having in Old English a genitive case. *Obs.*, except in such phrases as *in their midst.* **b** Of them; — used as an objective genitive; as, in *their* defense. *Their* in all attributive uses is now generally regarded as a possessive adjective. **c** *Archaic & Dial.* Used with nouns simply as a sign of the possessive in the same way as *his.* Cf. HIS, *pron.*

2. = THEIRS. *Obs.*

their, *adj.* [Possessive case of *they.* See THEIR, *pron.*] **1.** Of or belonging to them or themselves as possessors; due to them; inherent in them; associated or connected with them; as, *their* property; *their* political power; *their* neighbors.

2. Of or relating to them as authors, doers, givers, agents, etc.; effected by them; experienced by them as subjects; that they are capable of; as, *their* verses; war prevented *their* continuing the experiment; to do *their* utmost.

3. Of or relating to them as objects of an action; experienced by them as objects; as, *their* subjugation; *their* supporters.

4. That they have to do with or are supposed to possess or to have knowledge or a share of or some interest in; as, they certainly knew *their* Bible.

5. In relation to a singular antecedent, esp. to avoid specification of gender; as, everybody must show *their* ticket; — grammatically incorrect, but in common use.

theirn (thârn), *pron.* Theirs. *Now Only Dial.*

theirs (thârz), *pron.* **1.** The possessive form of *their* used absolutely, that is, without a following noun; — often after *of.* See POSSESSIVE, *n.*

That gloomy friend of *theirs.* *J. T. Fields.*

Theirs not to make reply. *Tennyson.*

2. Their; — used as the first of two possessives before a noun; as, *theirs* or our country. *Obs.*

their·selves' (thâr·sĕlvz'; thẽr-; -sĕlz'), **their·sens'** (-sĕnz'), *pron.* Themselves. *Dial.*

the'ism (thē'ĭz'm), *n.* [NL. *thea* tea + *-ism.*] *Med.* The morbid condition resulting from the excessive use of tea.

the'ism (thē'ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *theos* god; akin to Lith. *dvasė* spirit, soul, ghost, (old & dial.) breath, AS. *dwæscan* to extinguish, MHG. *getwas* ghost, L. *feralis* relating to the dead, OSlav. *duchŭ* breath, spirit, Gaulish *dusios* unclean spirit, demon, incubus, and to L. *bestia* beast, *fumus* smoke. Cf. APOTHEOSIS, BEAST, DEER, DUSIO, ENTHUSIASM, FERALIA, FUME, PANTHEON, REINDEER, THEOLOGY.] Belief in the existence of a god or gods; as: **a** Belief in superhuman powers or spiritual agencies in one or many gods. **b** Esp., belief that there is but one God; monotheism. **c** More exactly, belief in the existence of one God, transcending the universe in his personality yet immanent in it in his knowledge and action; as, Christian *theism.* In all senses, *theism* is opposed to *atheism.* In sense **b** it is opposed also to *henotheism* and *polytheism*; in sense **c**, to *pantheism* and *deism*, although it combines the positive elements of both. Unlike historic deism, it does not deny revelation.

-the'ism (-thē'ĭz'm). A combining form of *theism*, as in:

allotheism	**egotheism**	**nomotheism**
animotheism	**hecastotheism**	**pantheism**
anthropotheism	**henotheism**	**physitheism**
autotheism	**herotheism**	**psychotheism**
chrematheism	**hylotheism**	**sciotheism**
cosmotheism	**monotheism**	**theriotheism**
ditheism	**multitheism**	**sootheism**
dyotheism	**myriotheism**	

the'ist (thē'ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *théiste.*] **A** believer in theism. — **the'ist,** *adj.*

the·is'tic (thē·ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Also **the·is'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kȧl). Of or pertaining to theism or a theist; believing in theism. — **the·is'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

thel-. = THELO- (which see), as in **the·lal'gi·a, the·lon'cus.**

Thé'lème', **Abbey of** (tā'lĕm'). [Gr. *thelēma* will, desire.] An imaginary abbey in Rabelais's *Gargantua*, given to Friar John for helping to subject the people of Lerne. The religious order that is to occupy it is to have as motto: "Fais ce que vouldras" (Do what thou wilt).

The·lem'ite (tā·lĕm'ĭt), *n.* A dweller in Thélème; hence [*not cap.*], one who does as he pleases; esp., a libertine.

Thel'e·pho·ra'ce·ae (thĕl'ē·fō·rā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of fungi (order Agaricales) with mostly leathery or membranous sporophores bearing smooth basidial surfaces. It is typified by the genus **The·leph'o·ra** (thē·lĕf'ō·rȧ).

The·lig'o·num (thē·lĭg'ō·nŭm), *n.* Also **The·lygʼo·num,** a later spelling. [NL., fr. Gr. *thēlygonon*, a certain plant, lit., producing females.] Syn. of CYNOCRAMBE.

the·li'tis (thē·lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *thel-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the nipple.

the'li·um (thē'lĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thēlē* nipple.] *Anat.* **a** A papilla. **b** A nipple.

Thel'lus·son Act (tĕl'ŭ·s'n; tĕ'lŭ'sŏn'). [After Peter *Thellusson* (1737–97), London merchant, whose will, leaving a large fortune to accumulate for several generations, was the occasion of the act.] *Eng.* An act (39 & 40 Geo. III, c. 98, 1800) regulating accumulations. See ACCUMULATION, 2 **c.**

the'lo- (thē'lō-), **thel-.** [See FEMININE.] A combining form, Greek *thēlo-, thēl-*, from *thēlē*, meaning *nipple*, as in **the'lor·rha'gi·a.**

Thel'o·dus (thĕl'ō·dŭs; thē'lō-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thēlys* feminine, tender, delicate + *-odus.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of Silurian and Devonian ostracoderms (order Heterostraci), having small dermal tubercles consisting of dentine and enamel. It typifies a family, **Thel'o·don'ti dae** (-dŏn'tĭ·dē).

Thel·phu'si·dae (thĕl·fū'sĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A family of fresh-water crabs which live in or on banks of rivers in warm countries. The typical genus is **Thel·phu'sa** (-sȧ).—**thel·phu'si·an** (-sĭ·ăn; -shăn) *adj. & n.*

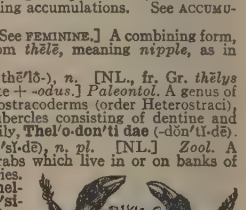

One of the Thelphusidae (*Thelphusa fluviatilis*).

thely-. Comb. form, Greek *thēlys-*, from *thēlys*, meaning *female*, as in **the·lyt'o·ky** (= THELYOTOKY), **thel'y·plas'ty, thel'y·ton'ic.**

thel'y·blast (thĕl'ĭ·blăst), *n.* [*thely-* + *-blast.*] *Biol.* A female genoblast. — **thel'y·blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *adj.* *Both Rare.*

thel'y·ot'o·ky (-ŏt'ō·kĭ), *n.* [*thely-* + *-toky.*] Parthenogenetic production of females. Cf. AMPHEROTOKY. — **thel'y·ot'o·kous** (-kŭs), *adj.*

The·lyph'o·nus (thē·lĭf'ō·nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *thely-* + Gr. *phonos* a killing.] *Zool.* A genus of whip scorpions, the type of a family, **Thel'y·phon'i·dae** (thĕl'ĭ·fŏn'ĭ·dē).

them (thĕm; 71), *pron.* [AS. *thēm*, dat. pl. of the demonstrative pron. and article, but influenced by the ON. use of the corresp. form *theim* as a personal pronoun. See THAT, THEY.] The objective case of *they*, used: **a** As dative of indirect object; as, give *them* drink. **b** As direct object of a verb or preposition. "Go ye rather to *them* that sell." *Matt.* xxv. 9. **c** *Archaic.* As reflexive for *themselves*, either direct or indirect object.

Little stars may hide *them* when they list. *Shak.*

d Ungrammatically for *they* in colloquial and dial. speech; as, it was not *them* we saw; *them* are the ones I mean. **e** In reference to a singular antecedent to avoid specifying gender; as, nobody has more to vex *them.*

☞ The constructions of *them* are analogous to those of *thee*, which is more fully treated. See THEE.

them, *adj.* Those; — often followed by *there. Now Dial.*

The'bes (thē'bēz). *Bib.*

theco-. = THECO-.

the'ca·glos'sate, *adj.* Var. of THECOGLOSSATE.

The'ca·moe'bae (thē'kȧ·mē'bē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *thec-* + *amoeba.*] *Zool.* Syn. of TESTACEA.

theck. Scot. var. of THEEK.

The·co'e (thē·kō'ē). *Bib.*

The·coi'de·a (thē·koi'dē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thēkē* a case + *-oid.*] *Paleontol.* Syn. of EDRIOASTEROIDEA. — **the'coid** (thē'koid), *adj.* & *n.*

The·cu'a (thē·kū'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

The·cu'ath (-kĭth). *D. Bib.*

The·cu'e (-ē). *D. Bib.*

The·cu'ites (-ĭts), *n. pl.* *D. Bib.*

thede. † THEAD.

thee'dom, *n.* [*thee* to prosper + *-dom.*] Success; prosperity; thrift. *Obs.*

Thee·mim' (thē·mĭm'), *n.* [Ar. *tawāim* twins.] See STAR, *Table.*

theer. Dial. Eng. var. of THEIR.

theet. Var. of THIGHT.

theft'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

theft'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

The'gath·pha·la'sar (thē'gĭth·phȧ·lā'sẽr). *D. Bib.*

thei. † THEY, THIGH, THOUGH.

thein. Var. of THANE.

the·i'na (thē·ī'nȧ), *n.* *Chem.* Theine. *Obs.*

the'i·nism (thē'ĭ·nĭz'm), *n.* = THEIN.

their. † THERE.

theke. † THEEK.

Thek'la. Var. of 1st THECLA.

The·la'sar (thē·lā'sẽr). *Bib.*

The·ler'sas (thē·lûr'sȧs). *Bib.*

Thel'gath·phal·na'sar (thĕl'gĭth·făl·nā'sẽr). *D. Bib.*

The·lig'o·na'ce·ae (thē·lĭg'ō·nā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of CYNOCRAMBACEAE. — **the·lig'o·na'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

thel'y·to'ci·a (thĕl'ĭ·tō'shĭ·ȧ). [NL.] = THELYOTOKY.

the'ma (thē'mȧ), *n.; pl.* THEMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [L.; cf. G. *thema*, It. *tema*. See THEME.] **1.** A theme, topic, or subject of discourse or of a written dissertation; a thesis; a theme (sense 1).
2. = THEME, *n.*, 6.
3. *Logic.* A meaning as comprised in a unit of discourse, such as a term or proposition, or in a single argument.
4. *Music.* = THEME, *n.*, 10.

the·mat'ic (thē-mȧt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *thematikos.*] **1.** *Gram.* Of or pert. to the theme, or stem, of a word; of a vowel, attached invariably to a theme or tense stem before an inflectional ending (Gr. luge-; AS. ber-*i*-th). See THEME, *n.*, 11.
2. *Music.* Of, pert. to, or containing, a theme or themes.
3. Of or pert. to a theme; relating to a topic or discourse.

the·mat'i·cal (-ĭ-kȧl), *adj.* Thematic. — **the·mat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

thematic catalogue *or* **index.** *Music.* A catalogue or index of musical works which, besides the title, opus number, etc., gives in notes the opening theme, or first few measures, of a work or of each of its movements.

thematic verb. *Philol.* A verb whose present-tense stem ends in the thematic vowel *e:o*, as Latin *sequ-e: sequ-o.* See THEME, *n.*, 11.

thematic vowel. *Philol.* A vowel ending the stem or theme (see THEME, *n.*, 11) of a noun or verb, but not belonging to the root; esp., the varying *e:o* (see GRADE, *n.*, 11 **a**), as in Latin *serv-o-s* (nom.), *serv-e* (voc.), slave.

the'ma·tist (thē'mȧ-tĭst), *n.* One who composes themes.

theme (thēm), *n.* [ME. *teme*, fr. OF. *teme* (F. *thème*), fr. L. *thema*, fr. Gr. *thema*, fr. root of *tithenai* to set, place. See DO; cf. THESIS.] **1.** A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks; a proposition for discussion or argument.

My *theme* is alway one and ever was. *Chaucer.*

2. Discourse on a certain subject. *Obs.*
3. A brief dissertation or essay required of a student as an exercise; a composition.
4. In the Elizabethan theater, an improvisation in verse on a topic offered from the audience.
5. Means or instrument for effecting something. *Obs.*
6. An administrative division of the Byzantine Empire.
7. *Astrol.* = HOROSCOPE, 1 **c**.
8. *Gram.* A noun or verb not modified by inflections.
9. *Logic.* = THEMA, 3.
10. *Music.* A melodic subject of a composition or a movement; a short melody constituting the basis of variation, development, or other repetition with modification. See SUBJECT, *n.*, 13.
11. *Philol.* The stem of a noun (substantive or adjective) or verb, to which endings for case, number, and person are added, as *servo-* in Latin *servo-s* (*servus*), nom., slave, *ama-* in Latin *ama-s*, thou lovest. It consists of the root in any ablaut grade (see GRADE, *n.*, 11 **a**), unextended, or extended by one or more affixes, an infix, or the thematic vowel (see THEMATIC VOWEL), as in Latin *con-serv-o-s*, fellow slave, *ama-ba-t*, he was loving.
Syn. — Subject, topic, matter.

theme (thēm), *v. t.;* THEMED (thēmd); THEM'ING (thēm'-ĭng). To give a topic, subject, text, or the like, to; to furnish with a subject.

theme and variations. *Music.* One of the standard forms of musical composition. It consists of a simple melody (the *theme*), usually harmonized, presented first in its original unadorned form, then repeated several or many times, the repetitions (the variations) being so varied in treatment that the listener's interest is maintained, but so based on the theme that at least some semblance of its general melodic or harmonic form is evident.

them'er (them'ĕr), *n.* One who prescribes a theme. *Rare.*

theme song. In a musical dramatic performance, a melody recurring so often that it characterizes the production or one of its principal characters; hence, *Colloq.*, an assertion, complaint, or the like, repeated so often as to be regarded as characteristic of its user.

The'mis (thē'mĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Themis*, the same word as *themis* that which is laid down or established by usage, law. See DOOM.] **1.** *Gr. Relig.* A form of the earth goddess viewed, in a moral aspect, as the law and harmony of physical phenomena. In mythology she is a Titaness, daughter of Uranus, and a wife of Zeus. She is also mother of Prometheus. See DELPHIN ORACLE; cf. GAEA; PHOEBE, 1.
2. [*sometimes not cap.*] Divinely or traditionally sanctioned law; — an abstract use.
3. *Astron.* **a** The 24th asteroid, discovered by de Gasparis at Naples, 1853. **b** See SATURN, 2.

The·mis'ti·an (thē-mĭs'tĭ-ȧn; -chȧn), *n.* [ML. *Themistianus.*] An Agnoete. See AGNOETAE **b**.

them·selves' (thĕm-sĕlvz'; 71), *pron.* An emphasized form of the personal pronoun for the 3d person pl.; the plural of *himself, herself,* and *itself.* It is used: **a** For emphasis; — usually in apposition with a pronoun or noun; as, they *themselves* are to blame. **b** Specif., for "their true or normal selves." Cf. HIMSELF, 2. **c** Reflexively; as, they betrayed *themselves.*

then (thĕn), *adv.* [Orig. the same word as *than.* See THAN.] **1.** At that time (referring to a time specified); as, science as it was *then* taught.

Then shall I know even as also I am known. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 12.

2. Soon or immediately after this; for a time thereafter; next after that in order of time; as, *then* came a pause; we *then* retraced our steps; — often implying relation to the preceding act or fact as the means, sign, or cause.

First be reconciled to thy brother, and *then* come. *Matt.* v. 24.
Then I began to half surmise the truth. *Browning.*

3. Following next after this in order of position, narration, enumeration, etc.; in addition to this or these just mentioned; besides.

And *then* she had a charm of strange device. *Shelley.*

4. In that case; specif.: **a** If such be the fact; under such circumstances; as, keep it, *then* (that is, if you insist); after an adversative, to offset or qualify that; as, he won fame, but *then* fame is ephemeral.

If ye wolde have rowthe, . . . *than* wolde I telle yow. *Gower.*

b According to that; as is evident or inferable from what another has said or done; as, you did go there, *then;* in summary or recapitulation; as, the chief conjunctions, *then,* are: and, but, for, or; in consideration of such obligation or argument; as, try hard, *then,* to succeed. **c** As a logical or necessary consequence; as, if the angles are equal, *then* their complements are equal.
5. At another time; again; — chiefly as a correlative of *now.*
Syn. — See THEREFORE.

— and then some. With much more in addition. *Slang, U. S.* — ***by then.*** By the time that; — formerly with *that. Now Dial.* — ***so then.*** See under SO, *adv.* — ***then and there.*** At that very instant and place; on the spot.

then (thĕn), *adj.* Existing, acting at, or belonging to, the time mentioned; as, the *then* current of opinion; the *then* Secretary of State. Cf. ONCE, *adj.*

then (thĕn; thān), *conj.* **1.** = THAN. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. At the time at which; when. *Obs.*

then (thĕn), *n.* That time; as, by or till *then;* also, a specified past or hypothetical time; as, my happy *then.*

then'a·bouts' (thĕn'ȧ-bouts'), *adv.* Near that time.

then'a·days' (-dāz'), *adv.* At that time; then. Cf. NOWADAYS.

the'nar (thē'när), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thenar.*] *Anat.* **a** The palm of the hand. **b** The prominence of the palm at the base of the thumb; the ball of the thumb; — sometimes extended to the corresponding part of the foot.

the'nar (thē'när), **the'nal** (-nȧl), *adj. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the thenar; corresponding to the thenar; palmar.

the·nard'ite (thē-när'dīt; tȧ-), *n.* [After L. J. *Thénard* (1777–1857), French chemist.] *Mineral.* Native anhydrous sodium sulphate, Na_2SO_4, occurring in white or brownish crystals, masses, or crusts, often in connection with salt lakes.

thence (thĕns), *adv.* [ME. *thenne, thanne,* and (with the adverbial *-s*; see -WARDS) *thennes, thannes* (hence *thens,* now written *thence*), fr. AS. *thanon, thanan, thonan;* akin to OHG. *dannana, dannān, danān,* and G. von *dannen,* E. *that, there.* See THAT.] **1.** From that place; — sometimes pleonastically preceded by *from.* "Bid him *thence* go." *Chaucer.*

Then I will send, and fetch thee from *thence.* *Gen.* xxvii. 45.

2. a Formerly, not there; elsewhere. "Wert thou *thence.*" *Shak.* **b** Off or away from there, in distance; as, two miles *thence.*
3. From that time; thenceforth; thereafter; after that. "A fortnight *thence.*" *Scott.*
4. From that circumstance or fact, by inference; therefore; — sometimes used conjunctively; as, hopeless and *thence* helpless.

thence'aft'er (thĕns'äf'tĕr), *adv.* Afterward. *Rare.*

thence'forth' (thĕns'fôrth'; thĕns'fôrth'; 181), *adv.* From that time, or rarely place, forward; thereafter; — sometimes pleonastically preceded by *from.*

thence'for'ward (thĕns'fôr'wĕrd), *adv.* Onward from that place or, esp., time; thenceforth.

thence'for'wards (-wĕrdz), *adv.* Thenceforward.

thence'from' (-frŏm'), *adv.* From that place. *Archaic.*

thence'ward (thĕns'wĕrd), *adv.* Thence.

then'-clause', *n. Gram.* The conclusional clause of a conditional sentence. Cf. IF-CLAUSE.

then'ness (thĕn'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* The state or quality of existence in a specified past time.

the noo (thē nōō). *Scot.* **a** Just now. **b** At present. **c** Immediately.

the'o- (thē'ō-), **the-.** [See THEISM.] A combining form, Greek *theo-, the-,* from *theos,* meaning *god,* as in *theology;* denoting also *theological and.*

theoanthropomorphic	**theognostic**	**theophilist**
theoanthropomorphism	**theohuman**	**theophysical**
theoastrological	**theolepsy**	**theopolitician**
theocollectivism	**theoleptic**	**theopolitics**
theocollectivist	**theomammomist**	**theopolity**
theodemocracy	**theomisanthropist**	**theopsychism**
theodicæa	**theomythologer**	**theoteleological**
theogeological	**theophilanthrope**	**theoteleology**

The'o·bald (thē'ō-bôld, *formerly* tĭb'ȧld; 3), *n.* [Prob. fr. a Latinization *Theobaldus* of the OG. or AS. name; cf. AS. *Thēodbeald,* OG. *Theodbald, Theodebald, Theudebald;* fr. a word meaning people + one meaning bold; cf. F. *Thibaut.* See DUTCH; BOLD. Cf. TYBALT.] Literally, bold for the people; — masculine proper name. F. *Thibaut* (tē'bō'); It. *Teobaldo* (tā'ō-bäl'dō); Sp. *Theudebaldo* (tā'oō-dā-bäl'-dō); Pg. *Theobaldo* (tā'oō-bäl'doō); G. *Dietbold* (dēt'bôlt).

The'o·bro'ma (thē'ō-brō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *theo-* + Gr. *brōma* food.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American trees of the chocolate family (Sterculiaceae), having large, simple leaves, small flowers with inflexed petals, borne on the old wood, and large fleshy fruits. See CACAO.

theobroma oil. Cacao butter. See CACAO, 2.

the'o·bro'mine (thē'ō-brō'mēn; -mĭn), *n.* Also **-min.** *Chem.* A bitter white crystalline compound, $C_7H_8N_4O_2$, the principal alkaloid of cacao beans and chocolate (from *Theobroma cacao*), found in small amounts in the kola nut, tea, etc., and also prepared artificially; 3,7-dimethyl-xanthine. It is closely related to caffeine. Theobromine salts and derivatives are used as diuretics.

the'o·cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk), *adj.* [*theo-* + *-centric.*] Assuming God as the center; making the divine sovereignty and glory the central truth; — applied to theories of the universe or of any part of it. As applied to theology, making God the center of interest. Cf. ANTHROPOCENTRIC; CHRISTOCENTRIC. — **the'o·cen'tri·cism** (-trĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* — **the'o·cen'trism** (-trĭz'm), *n.*

the'o·chris'tic (-krĭs'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *theochristos,* fr. *theos* God + *christos* anointed.] Anointed by God. *Rare.*

the'o·ra·cy (thē-ŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Gr. *theokratia,* fr. *theos* God + *kratein,* to rule, *kratos* authority; cf. F. *théocratie.* See THEISM; HARD. Cf. DEMOCRACY.]
1. Government of a state by the immediate direction or administration of God; hence, government or political rule by priests or clergy as representatives of God.
2. A state so governed, as the Hebrew commonwealth before it became a kingdom.

the·oc'ra·sy (-sĭ), *n.* [G. *theokrasia,* fr. *theos* God + *krasis* a mixing. See CRASIS.] **1.** Also **the'o·kra'si·a** (thē'ō-krā'-zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ). A fusion of the divinities of different religions in the thought of worshipers; a mixture of the worship of different gods, as of Jehovah and idols.
2. *Gr. Relig.* A confusion or identification of deities, common in the later phases of ancient religion, as in the invocation of Zeus-Helios as one god in spite of the fact that in earlier religion Zeus and Helios were quite distinct.
3. *Philos.* An intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation. Cf. NEOPLATONISM.

— **the'o·cras'i·cal** (thē'ō-krăs'ĭ-kȧl), *adj.*

the'o·crat (thē'ō-krăt), *n.* **a** One who rules in or lives under a theocratic form of government. **b** One who favors a theocratic form of government.

the'o·crat'ic (-krăt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **the'o·crat'i·cal** (-ĭ-kȧl). Of or pertaining to, or being, a theocracy; as, a *theocratic* state. — **the'o·crat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

the·oc'ra·tist (thē-ŏk'rȧ-tĭst), *n.* One who holds the principle of theocracy. — **the·oc'ra·tist,** *adj.*

The·oc'ri·tan (-rĭ-tȧn), *adj.* Theocritean.

The·oc'ri·te'an (-tē'ȧn), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or in the manner of, the Greek poet Theocritus; idyllic; pastoral; bucolic; as, a *Theocritean* idyl; *Theocritean* simplicity.

the·od'i·ce'an (thē-ŏd'ĭ-sē'ȧn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to theodicy; having the character of a theodicy.

the·od'i·cy (thē-ŏd'ĭ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [F. *théodicée,* fr. Gr. *theos* God + *dikē* right, justice.] **1.** A vindication of the justice of God, esp. in ordaining or permitting natural and moral evil; — a term originated by Leibnitz, who endeavored to prove that the world as it is is the best possible world, and the existence of evil is a necessary condition of the existence of the greatest moral good.
2. That department of philosophy which treats of the nature and government of God and the destiny of the soul.

the'o·di·dact' (thē'ō-dĭ-dăkt'; -dĭ-dăkt'), *adj. & n.* [Gr. *theodidaktos* taught of God, fr. *theos* God + *didaskein* to teach.] (One) taught by God. *Rare.*

the·od'o·lite (thē-ŏd'ō-līt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Surv.* An instrument for measuring horizontal, and usually also vertical, angles. It consists of a telescope mounted so as to swivel vertically in Y's secured to a revolvable table carrying a vernier for reading horizontal angles. There is usually a graduated arc or circle for altitudes. A horizontal compass is commonly included. Cf. TRANSIT, *n.*, 5. — **the·od'o·lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

The'o·do'ra (thē'ō-dō'rȧ; 181), *n.* [Gr. *Theodōra.* See THEODORE.] Fem. of THEODORE; — feminine proper name. It. *Teodora* (tā'ō-dō'rä); G. *Theodora* (tā'ō-dō'rä). — Dim. *Dora.*

The'o·dore (thē'ō-dōr; 181), *n.* [L. *Theodorus,* Gr. *Theodōros,* fr. *theos* God + *dōron* gift; cf. F. *Théodore.* Cf. DOROTHEA.] Literally, the gift of God; — masc. name. L. *Theodorus* (-dō'rŭs); F. *Théodore* (tā'ō'dōr'); It. *Teodoro* (tā'ō-dō'rō); Sp. *Teodoro* (tā'ō-thō'rō; 112); G. *Theodor* (tā'ō-dōr); Russ. & Pol. *Feodor* (fā.ō'dōr). — Dim. *Tad, Dode, Teddy.*

The'o·do'ric (thē-ŏd'ō-rĭk), *n.* [LL. *Theodoricus, Theodericus,* of Goth. origin; akin to G. *Dietrich,* D. *Diederik, Dierryk.* See DUTCH; RICH. Cf. DERRICK.] Lit., ruler of the people; — masc. prop. name.

The'o·do'si·a (thē'ō-dō'shĭ·ȧ; -shȧ), *n.* [Gr. *Theodosia,* fr. *theos* God + *dosis* a giving, gift.] Literally, gift of God; — feminine proper name. It. *Teodosia* (tā'ō-dō'-zyä); G. *Theodosia* (tā'ō-dō'zĭ·ä).

The'o·do'sian (thē'ō-dō'shȧn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* **1.** A follower of Theodosius of Alexandria, a leader of the Monophysites in the 6th century.
2. A follower of the Russian monk Theodosius, who preached in Lithuania in 1525 against idolatry, and who founded a sect practicing prayer for purification of articles acquired from unbelievers.

The'o·do'sian, *adj.* Of or pert. to Theodosius, particularly either Theodosius I (379–395) or Theodosius II (408–450).

Theodosian Code *or* **Codes.** *Rom. Law.* A code made by 16 commissioners appointed by Theodosius II of all the imperial legislation subsequent to the beginning of the reign of Constantine the Great. It was promulgated in 438 on the same day by Theodosius in the East and Valentinian III in the West, and was in force till superseded by the Justinian Code in the East and the barbarian codes in the West.

The'o·do'tian (thē'ō-dō'shȧn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Theodotus of Constantinople, a 3d century teacher of dynamic monarchianism.

the'o·dy (thē'ō-dĭ), *n.* [It. *teodia.* See THEO-; MELODY.] A hymn praising God.

the·og'a·my (thē-ŏg'ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [*theo-* + *-gamy.*] Marriage of gods.

the·og'o·nal (-ō-nȧl), *adj.* Theogonic.

the'o·gon'ic (thē'ō-gŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Also **the'o·gon'i·cal** (-ĭ-kȧl). Of or pertaining to theogony.

the·og'o·nism (thē-ŏg'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* Belief in a theogony.

the·og'o·nist (-nĭst), *n.* An authority on theogony.

the·og'o·ny (-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Gr. *theogonia,* fr. *theos* a god + the root of *gignesthai* to be born. See THEISM; GENUS.] **1.** The generation or genealogy of the gods; that branch of theology or mythology which deals with the origin and descent of the deities.
2. [*cap.*] A poem attributed to Hesiod giving an account of creation and of the genealogy of the gods. It is the oldest literary monument of Greek mythology.

the·ok'to·ny (thē-ŏk'tō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. *theoktonia* killing of God or gods.] Death of the gods. — **the'ok·ton'ic** (thē'-ŏk-tŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

the·ol'a·try (thē-ŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. *theolatreia,* fr. *theos* a god + *latreia,* service, worship.] Worship of a god. *Rare.* — **the·ol'a·trous** (-trŭs), *adj. Rare.*

the·ol'o·gas'ter (-ō-găs'tĕr; thē-ŏl'ō-găs'tĕr), *n.* [ML. Cf. POETASTER.] A quack in theology. *Rare.* — **the·ol'o·gas'tric** (-găs'trĭk), *adj.*

the·ol'o·gate (thē-ŏl'ō-găt), *n.* [See THEOLOGUE; -ATE.] Among the Jesuits, one of their houses of theological studies.

the'o·lo·gei'on (thē'ō-lō-gī'ŏn). Var. of THEOLOGIUM.

the·ol'o·ger (thē-ŏl'ō-jĕr), *n.* A theologian. *Now Rare.*

the'o·lo'gi·an (thē'ō-lō'jĭ·ȧn), *adj.* Theological. *Rare.*

the'o·lo'gi·an, *n.* [F. *théologien.* See THEOLOGY.] A person well versed in theology, esp. Christian theology; a professor of, or writer on, theology or divinity; a divine.

the'o·log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), *adj.* [F. *théologique.*] Theological.

the'o·log'i·cal (-ĭ-kȧl), *adj.* [ML. *theologicalis,* fr. LL. *theologicus,* fr. Gr. *theologikos.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to theology.
2. Based upon the Bible, viewed as Word of God; — used in the phrase ***the theological virtues*** (faith, hope, and charity [love]). See VIRTUE, *n.*, 2.

— **the'o·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

the'o·log'i·cal, *n.* **1.** *pl.* Questions relating to theology.
2. A theological student.

theological determinism. A deterministic view in which all causation is referred to God.

theological predication. Predication of attributes to God; positive determination of the divine nature.

theological seminary. An institution specifically for the vocational education of students preparing either for the Christian ministry in some form or to teach theological subjects.

theological virtues. See VIRTUE, *n.*, 2.

the'o·lo·gi'cian (thē'ō-lō-jĭsh'ȧn), *n.* A theologian. *Rare.*

The'man (thē'mȧn). *Bib.*	**theme.** † TEAM, THEM.	**then.** † THAN, THEE, THENNE.	**the'o·bro'mic** (thē'ō-brō'mĭk), *adj. Chem.* = ARACHIDIC.	**the'o·di·cæ'a, the'o·di·ce'a** (-dĭ-sē'ȧ), *n.* = THEODICY.
Them'a·ni (thĕm'ȧ-nī). *D. Bib.*	**theme'less,** *adj.* See -LESS.	**thench, thenche, thenk.** † THINK.	**The·oc'a·nus** (thē-ŏk'ȧ-nŭs). *Bib.*	**the·od'i·cee.** Var. of THEODICY. *R.*
Them'a·nite (-nīt). *D. Bib.*	**theme'let,** *n.* See -LET.	**thenne,** *adv.* [See THENCE.] Thence; whence. *Obs.*	**the'o·cra'si·a** (thē'ō-krā'zhĭ·ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *theokrasia.*] = THEOCRASY.	**The'o·do'ti·us** (thē'ō-dō'shĭ·ŭs). *D. Bib.*
the'ma·tism (thē'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *thematismos* a laying down. See THEME.] *Arch.* Composition. *Obs.*	**them·selv',** *n.* Themselves. *Ref. Sp.*	**thenne.** † THAN, THEN, THIN.	**The'o·das** (thē'ō-dăs). *D. Bib.*	**the·od'o·tus** (thē-ŏd'ō-tŭs). *Bib.*
		thense. Thence. *Ref. Sp.*		**the·of'a·ny.** Theophany. *Ref. Sp.*

theogonic myth. See MYTH, 1.
the'o·kra'si·a (thē'ō-krā'zhĭ·ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* = THEOCRASY, 1.
the'o·log. Var. of THEOLOGUE.
the·ol'o·gal (thē-ŏl'ō-gȧl), *n.* [F. *théologal.*] = THEOLOGUS, 2.
the·ol'o·gal, *adj.*

the'o·log'i·co- (thē'ō·lŏj'ĭ·kō-). A combining form for *theologic*, denoting *theological and*, as in:

theologicoastronomical	theologicomilitary
theologicoethical	theologicomoral
theologicohistorical	theologiconatural
theologicometaphysical	theologicopolitical

the'o·log'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Theology. See -ICS. *Rare.*

the·ol'o·gism (thē·ŏl'ō·jĭz'm), *n.* Theological system; also, the manner of thought of a theologian or of theologians; — often derogatory.

the·ol'o·gist (-jĭst), *n.* A theologian. *Now Rare.*

the'o·lo·gi'um (thē'ō·lō·jĭ'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *theologeion.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A platform above the level on which actors usually appeared, for actors of the parts of gods.

the·ol'o·gize (thē·ŏl'ō·jīz), *v. t.;* -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING (-jĭz'ĭng). [ML. *theologizare.*] To render theological; to give divine character to. — *v. i.* To frame a system of theology; to theorize or speculate upon theological subjects. — **the·ol'o·gi·za'tion** (-jĭ·zā'shŭn; -jĭ·zā'-), *n.*

the·ol'o·giz'er (-jīz'ẽr), *n.* One who theologizes.

the'o·lo·gou'me·non (thē'ō·lō·gōō'mē·nŏn; -gū'mē·nŏn), *n.; pl.* -MENA (-nȧ). [Gr. *theologoumenon*, neut. pres. pass. part. of *theologein* to speak of God.] **a** A way of speaking about God, as "Face of Jehovah." **b** Individual opinion about God, as distinguished from authoritative or normative theological doctrine.

the'o·logue (thē'ō·lŏg; 185), *n.* Also **the'o·log.** [L. *theologus*, fr. Gr. *theologos*; cf. F. *théologue.*] 1. A theologian. *Now Rare.*
2. A student in a theological seminary. *Colloq.*

the·ol'o·gus (thē·ŏl'ō·gŭs), *n.; pl.* -GI (-jī). [L.] 1. A theologian.
2. *R.C.Ch.* A lecturer on theology and Scripture in a cathedral or collegiate church.

the·ol'o·gy (-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-ĭz). [OF. *theologie*, fr. L. *theologia*, fr. Gr. *theologia*, fr. *theologos* a theologian. See THEISM; -LOGY.] 1. The ideational element in religion; religious knowledge or belief, esp. about God, and more esp. when methodically formulated. Esp. in its Christian form it is sometimes regarded as a deductive science in which the premises are supplied mainly by authoritative revelation (in the Bible or the teachings of the church); sometimes more empirically, as a more or less scientific systematization of truths learned from religious experience; sometimes as a scientific statement, whether descriptive or normative, not of what God is, but of what the faith of a given church or religious fellowship either is or, in the light of its experience of religious values, ought to be; sometimes as practically identical with speculative philosophy in its more comprehensive developments; and finally, often a combination of two or more of these variant methods or forms.
2. More loosely, theological science; the scientifically critical, historical, and psychological study of religion and religious ideas, specif. of the Bible and historical and contemporary Christianity.

Many speak of *theology* as a science of religion [instead of "science of God"] because they disbelieve that there is any knowledge of God to be attained. *Prof. R. Flint (Enc. Brit.).*

3. A system of religious theory or observance; as, certain pagan *theologies;* Calvinistic *theology.*
4. [*cap.*] In Roman Catholic seminaries, a course of study, embracing Scripture, Church History, Homiletics, Canon Law, Moral and Dogmatic Theology.

-the·ol'o·gy (-thē·ŏl'ō·jĭ). A combining form of *theology*, as in **as·tro·the·ol'o·gy, met'a·the·ol'o·gy, pan'the·ol'o·gy, phys'i·co·the·ol'o·gy.**

the·om'a·chist (thē·ŏm'ȧ·kĭst), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *theomachos.*] One who resists God or the gods, or the divine will.

the·om'a·chy (-kĭ), *n; pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. *theomachia* a battle of the gods, fr. *theos* a god + *machē* a battle.] 1. A fighting against the gods. Cf. TITAN.
2. A battle or strife among the gods.
3. Opposition to God or the divine will. *Bacon.*

the·om'a·gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*theo-* + Gr. *magikos* magic, *magos* one of the magi.] Divine wisdom; esp., miracle working claimed to be by divine help. *Obs.* — **the'o·mag'ic** (thē'ō·măj'ĭk), **the'o·mag'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj. Obs.* — **the'o·mag'ics** (-ĭks), *n. Obs.*

the'o·man'cy (thē'ō·măn'sĭ), *n.* [*theo-* + *-mancy;* cf. Gr. *theomanteia* a spirit of prophecy.] Divination by the responses of oracles supposed to be divinely inspired. — **the'o·man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *adj.*

the'o·ma'ni·a (-mā'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *theomania* a madness caused by a god.] *Med.* Religious madness in which the patient believes that he is the Deity, or is inspired. — **the'o·ma'ni·ac** (-ăk), *n.*

the'o·mas'tix (-măs'tĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. *theo-* + *-mastix.*] A divinely constituted or designated scourge of mortals.

the·om'i·crist (thē·ŏm'ĭ·krĭst), *n.* [*theo-* + Gr. *mikros* little.] One who makes light of God or of divinity.

the'o·mor'phic (thē'ō·môr'fĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *theomorphos*, fr. *theos* god + *morphē* form.] Having the divine form or aspect.

the'o·mor'phism (thē'ō·môr'fĭz'm), *n.* The condition of being in the form or image of God.

the'o·mor'phize (-fīz), *v. t. & i.* To shape or create in the divine image.

the'o·my·thol'o·gy (thē'ō·mĭ·thŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* A mixture of theology and mythology. *Rare.*

the·on'o·my (thē·ŏn'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*theo-* + *-nomy.*] Government by God; also, the state of being subject to God's government.

the'o·pan'tism (thē'ō·păn'tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *theos* God + *pas, pantos*, all.] The mystical doctrine that God is the sole reality. See PANTHEISM.

The'o·pas'chite (-păs'kīt), *n.* [Gr. *theopaschitēs*, fr. *theos* God + *paschein* to suffer.] *Eccl. Hist.* One who held that in Christ's passion God suffered; — a name given about 518 to the Monophysites. Cf. PATRIPASSIAN. — **The'o·pas'chist** (-kĭst), *n.* — **The'o·pas·chit'al·ly** (-păs·kĭt'ăl·ĭ), *adv.* — **The'o·pas·chit'ic** (-kĭt'ĭk), *adj.* — **The'o·pas'chit·ism** (-păs'kĭt·ĭz'm), *n.*

the·op'a·thy (thē·ŏp'ȧ·thĭ), *n.; pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). [Gr. *theos* God + *-pathy.*] Experience, or capacity for experience, of the divine illumination (see MYSTICISM, 2); hence, intense absorption in religious devotion. — **the'o·pa·thet'ic** (thē'ō·pȧ·thĕt'ĭk), **the'o·path'ic** (-păth'ĭk), *adj.*

the·oph'a·gy (thē·ŏf'ȧ·jĭ), *n.* [*theo-* + *-phagy.*] In primitive religious practice, the sacramental eating of a god, often in the form of a man, animal, or image representing the god. — **the'o·phag'ic** (thē'ō·făj'ĭk), *adj.* — **the·oph'a·gite** (thē·ŏf'ȧ·jīt), *n.* — **the·oph'a·gous** (-gŭs), *adj.*

The'o·pha'ni·a (thē'ō·fā'nĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr.] An ancient Greek spring festival at Delphi to celebrate the birthday of Apollo and the epiphany of the god at Delphi.

the·oph'a·ni'a (thē·ŏf'ȧ·nī'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = THEOPHANY.

the·oph'a·ny (thē·ŏf'ȧ·nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [LL. *theophania*, fr. Gr. *theophaneia*, fr. *theos* God + *phainesthai* to appear. Cf. TIFFANY.] **a** A physical manifestation of the presence of God or a god to man, esp. by incarnation in a human body or appearance in human form. **b** *Obs. exc Eastern Ch.* Epiphany. — **the'o·phan'ic** (thē'ō·făn'ĭk), *adj.* — **the·oph'a·nism** (thē·ŏf'ȧ·nĭzm), *n.* — **the·oph'a·nous** (-nŭs), *adj.*

the'o·phil'an·throp'ic (thē'ō·fĭl'ăn·thrŏp'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to theophilanthropism or the theophilanthropists; loving, or characterized by love of, both God and man.

the'o·phi·lan'thro·pism (-fĭ·lăn'thrō·pĭz'm), *n.* Love of both God and man; theophilanthropy; specif., *Hist.*, the doctrines or tenets of the theophilanthropists.

the'o·phi·lan'thro·pist (-pĭst), *n.* [F. *théophilanthrope.*] One who loves both God and man; a practicer of theophilanthropism; specif., *Hist.*, a member of a deistical society established in Paris during the period of the Directory, which aimed to institute in place of Christianity, which had been officially abolished, a new religion, affirming belief in the existence of God, in the immortality of the soul, and in virtue.

the'o·phi·lan'thro·py (-pĭ), *n.* [F. *théophilanthropie.*] Theophilanthropism.

the'o·phile (thē'ō·fĭl; -fīl), *n.* [Gr. *theophilos, theophilēs*, dear to the gods; cf. F. *théophile* loving God.] One loving God or one loved by God.

the'o·phil'o·soph'ic (-fĭl'ō·sŏf'ĭk), *adj.* [*theo-* + *philosophic.*] Combining theism and philosophy, or pertaining to the combination of theism and philosophy.

The·oph'i·lus (thē·ŏf'ĭ·lŭs), *n.* [L. *Theophilus*, fr. Gr. *Theophilos*, fr. *theos* a god + *philos* dear.] 1. Literally, dear to the gods or to God; — masculine proper name. F. *Théophile* (tā'ō'fēl'); It. *Teofilo* (tā.ō'fē·lō); Sp. *Teófilo* (-ō'fē·lō); Pg. *Theophilo* (tā·ō'fē·lōō); G. *Theophilus* (-fĭ·lōōs). — Fem. *The·oph'i·la* (thē·ŏf'ĭ·lȧ).
2. See DOROTHEA, 2 a.

the'o·pho'bi·a (thē'ō·fō'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *theo-* + *-phobia.*] A phobia of which God is the object.

the'o·phor'ic (-fôr'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *theophoros.* See THEO-; -PHORIC.] Theophorous.

the·oph'o·rous (thē·ŏf'ō·rŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *theophoros*, fr. *theos* god + *pherein* to bear.] Derived from or bearing the name of a god, as Serapion from Serapis.

The'o·phras·ta'ce·ae (thē'ō·frăs·tā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs (order Primulales) distinguished from Myrsinaceae mainly by staminodia in the flowers. There are about 5 genera and 45 species, mainly tropical. *Jacquinia* and *Theophrasta* are the chief genera. — **the'o·phras·ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

The'o·phras'tan (-frăs'tăn), *adj.* Also **The'o·phras'te·an** (-tē·ăn). Of, pertaining to, or derived from Theophrastus (see *Biog.*) or his writings on natural philosophy.

the'o·phyl'line (thē'ō·fĭl'ēn; -ĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-lin.** [NL. *thea* tea, the tea plant + Gr. *phyllon* leaf.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_7H_8N_4O_2$, extracted from tea leaves and also prepared artificially; 1,3-dimethyl-xanthine. It is closely related to theobromine and caffeine. It is used as a diuretic.

the'op·neust (thē'ŏp·nūst), **the'op·neus'ted** (-nūs'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Theopneustic. *Rare.*

the'op·neus'tic (-nūs'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *theopneustos* inspired of God, fr. *theos* God + *pnein* to blow, to breathe.] Given by inspiration of the Spirit of God; divinely inspired.

the'op·neus'ty (thē'ŏp·nūs'tĭ), *n.* Also **the'op·neus'ti·a** (-nūs'tĭ·ȧ). [Gr. *theopneustia.*] Divine inspiration; influence of the Divine Spirit in qualifying men to receive and communicate revealed truth.

the·or'bist (thē·ôr'bĭst), *n. Music.* A player on a theorbo.

the·or'bo (thē·ôr'bō), *n.* [F. *théorbe, téorbe*, formerly *tuorbe, tiorbe*, fr. It. *tiorba.*] *Music.* An obsolete 17th-century instrument like a large lute, but having two necks, with two sets of pegs, the upper carrying long bass strings used for open tones. See ARCHLUTE.

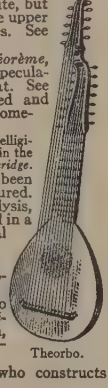

Theorbo.

the'o·rem (thē'ō·rĕm), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *théorème*, fr. L. *theorema*, fr. Gr. *theōrēma* a sight, speculation, theory, theorem, fr. *theōrein* to look at. See THEATER.] 1. That which is considered and established as a principle or law; hence, sometimes, a rule.

Not theories, but *theorems* (*theōrēmata*), the intelligible products of contemplation, intellectual objects in the mind, and of and for the mind exclusively. *Coleridge.*

2. *Math.* **a** A general statement that has been proved or whose truth has been conjectured. Cf. PROBLEM, 2; PROPOSITION, 6. **b** In analysis, a rule or statement of relations as expressed in a formula or by symbols; as, the binomial *theorem;* Taylor's *theorem.*
3. A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

the'o·rem, *v. t.* To formulate into a theorem. *Rare.*

the'o·re·mat'ic (thē'ō·rē·măt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **the'o·re·mat'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). [Gr. *theōrēmatikos.*] Of, pertaining to, comprised in, or consisting of, a theorem or theorems. — **the'o·re·mat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

the'o·rem'a·tist (-rĕm'ȧ·tĭst), *n.* One who constructs theorems.

the'o·rem'ic (-ĭk), *adj.* Theorematic.

theorem of Le Châtelier (lĕ shä't'·lyā'). *Physics.* Le Châtelier's law.

theorem of Pappus (păp'ŭs). See CENTROBARIC METHOD.

theorem of three moments. *Mech.* A theorem for finding the bending moments at the supports of a continuous girder. For any three consecutive supports (A, B, C) of a continuous beam of constant cross section it is $A l_1 + 2B\,(l_1 + l_2) + Cl_2 + \frac{1}{4}(w_1 l_1^3 + w_2 l_2^3) = 0$, where A = bending moment at A, B at B, C at C; l_1 = length of span AB, l_2 of BC; w_1 = load per foot run on AB, w_2 on BC. By writing the equations for each three consecutive supports and putting the bending moments at the free ends equal to zero, the problem of finding the bending moments at the supports is reduced to the solving of a series of simultaneous equations.

the'o·ret'ic (thē'ō·rĕt'ĭk), *n.* 1. Theory; also, theoretics.
2. One given to theory or speculative thought.

the'o·ret'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also **the'o·ret'ic** (-ĭk). [LL. *theoreticus*, fr. Gr. *theōrētikos.*] 1. Pertaining to theory; depending on, or confined to, theory or speculation; speculative; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical; as, *theoretical* learning; *theoretic* sciences.
2. Addicted to speculative thought; given to theorizing; also, having the ability to theorize.
3. *Kantianism.* Pertaining to knowledge or science, as contrasted with moral intuitions or religious beliefs; — contrasted with *practical.* Cf. PRACTICAL REASON.

Syn. — THEORETICAL, HYPOTHETICAL. THEORETICAL is opposed to *practical*, and applies to that which is concerned only with the speculative or scientific aspects of a subject; that is HYPOTHETICAL which is assumed for the purpose of argument or inference; as, "My *theoretical* and his practical knowledge together could not have failed. He should have worked upon my plans" (*Jane Austen*); to state a *hypothetical* case; a *hypothetical* question. Cf. THEORY.

theoretical astronomy. That branch of astronomy which treats of the orbits of the celestial bodies and of their motions.

theoretical chemistry. See CHEMISTRY, *n.*, 1.

theoretical diagram. *Bot.* A floral diagram representing besides the visible members organs rudimentary or wanting, but theoretically a part of the floral structure.

the·o·ret'i·cal·ism (thē'ō·rĕt'ĭ·kăl·ĭz'm), *n.* Theoretical thinking; also, a conclusion, system, etc., existing only in theory.

the'o·ret'i·cal·ly, *adv.* of THEORETICAL.

theoretical mechanics. See MECHANICS, 1.

theoretical reason. See 1st REASON, 3.

the'o·re·ti'cian (thē'ō·rĕ·tĭsh'ăn), *n.* A theorist; — sometimes derogatory.

the'o·ret'i·co- (thē'ō·rĕt'ĭ·kō-). A combining form for *theoretic*, denoting *theoretical and*, as in **the'o·ret'i·co·prac'ti·cal.**

the'o·ret'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [See -ICS.] The speculative part of a science. See -ICS.

theoretic virtues. *Aristotelianism.* The intellectual virtues, understanding, science, and wisdom. See VIRTUE, 2.

‖**the·o'ri·a** (thē·ō'rĭ·ȧ; 181), *n.* [LL. See THEORY.] 1. Contemplation, esp., of logical relations or significance; thoughtful consideration. Cf. THEORY, 1. *Rare.*
2. Spiritually appreciative contemplation, as of ideal beauty. *Ruskin.*

the·o'ri·a (thē·ō'rĭ·ȧ), *n.; pl.* -RIAI (-ĭ). [Gr. *theōria.*] *Gr. Relig.* An official deputation from a Greek state to take part in a religious ceremony or to consult an oracle.

the'o·ric (thē'ō·rĭk), *adj.* Also **the·or'i·cal** (thē·ôr'ĭ·kăl). [See THEORIC, *n.*] = THEORETICAL. — **the·or'i·cal·ly,** *adv. Obs.*

the'o·ric (thē'ō·rĭk), *n.* [OF. *theorique.* See THEORY.] 1. Speculation; theory. *Archaic.*
2. *Obs.* **a** A survey or conspectus. **b** *Astron.* A device for calculating positions of bodies. **c** A contemplative.

the·or'ic (thē·ôr'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *theōrikos.* See THEORICON.] *Gr. Antiq.* Of or pertaining to a public spectacle.

theoric fund. = THEORICON.

the'o·ri'cian (thē'ō·rĭsh'ăn), *n.* One holding, or given to formulating, a theory; a theorist.

the·or'i·con (thē·ôr'ĭ·kŏn), *n.; pl.* -CA (-kȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *theōrikon*, prop. neut. of *theōrikos* belonging to *theōria* a public spectacle. See THEORY.] *Gr. Antiq.* Orig., public money given at Athens to poor citizens to pay for seats for them at the theater; later, public money expended on festivals, sacrifices, public entertainments (esp. theatrical), and gifts to the people; — often in *pl.*

the'o·ries (thē'ō·rĭks), *n.* Theory; theoretical conclusions. See -ICS.

the'o·rism (-rĭz'm), *n.* Act or process of theorizing; speculative thought; the formulation of a theory or theories.

the'o·rist (-rĭst), *n.* One who theorizes; a person given to speculative thought; one who formulates theories, as to account for perceived phenomena; — sometimes derogatory, considered as contrasted to the *practical* man.

the'o·ri·za'tion (-rĭ·zā'shŭn; -rĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or product of theorizing; formation of a theory; speculation.

the'o·rize (thē'ō·rīz), *v. i.;* -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). To form a theory or theories; to form opinions solely by theory; to speculate. — *v. t.* To formulate a theory about; also, to postulate (something stated) as a step in the formulation of a theory. — **the'o·riz'er** (-rīz'ẽr), *n.*

the'o·rum (-rŭm), *n.* A general statement proposed for testing as to its validity; — a term used in Marxian socialism. See SOCIALISM, 1.

the'o·ry (thē'ō·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. or L.; F. *théorie*, fr. LL. *theoria*, fr. Gr. *theōria* a beholding, spectacle, contemplation, speculation. See THEATER.] 1. Contemplation; speculation.
2. The result of contemplation; hence, an analysis or explanation; esp., an analysis of a set of facts in their ideal relations to one another; as, essays in *theory.*
3. The general or abstract principles of any body of facts real or assumed; pure, as distinguished from applied, science or art; as, the *theory* of music or of medicine.
4. A general principle, formula, or ideal construction, offered to explain phenomena and rendered more or less plausible by evidence in the facts or by the exactness and relevancy of the reasoning; as, Lavoisier's *theory* of combustion; Adam Smith's *theory* of moral sentiments.

In its most proper acceptation, *theory* means the completed result of philosophical induction from experience. *J. S. Mill.*

5. A plan or scheme theoretically constructed.
6. A hypothesis offered as a basis of thought on a given subject; loosely, any idea, guess, etc., put forward to be accepted or rejected in seeking the explanation of some condition, occurrence, or the like.
7. *Math.* A body of theorems presenting a clear, rounded, and systematic view of a subject; as, the *theory* of equations, of forms, etc. (see in *Phrases*); the *theory* of probability.

☞ For some phrases beginning with *theory*, see the principal word in the phrase.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

theory-blind	theory-building	theorymonger
theory-blinded	theory-making	theory-spinning

Syn. — THEORY, HYPOTHESIS. In scientific usage, a HYPOTHESIS is a provisional conjecture regarding the causes or relations of certain phenomena; a THEORY is a hypothesis which has undergone verification, and which is applicable to a large number of related phenomena. In ordinary usage, *hypothesis* may denote any assumption without proof; *theory* is opposed to *practice*, sometimes to *fact.* Cf. THEORETICAL; ASSUMPTION; CONJECTURE, *v. i.*

the'o·ry·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

theory of equations. *Math.* The doctrine of the functions of roots of an equation such as may be expressed as rational functions of the coefficients and certain adjoined irrationalities of the equation.

theory of evolution. *Biol.* See EVOLUTION.

theory of exchanges. *Physics.* The theory that when radiation occurs from one body to another, it also takes place in the opposite direction, and therefore that the

question as to whether or not the temperature of either body will change depends upon whether it gains more energy than it loses or loses more than it gains.

theory of forms. *Math.* That branch of the theory of numbers which inquires when a given function of integers may be made to assume a specified integral value by choice of integral values for certain unknowns.

theory of functions. *Math.* The theory dealing with general properties of functions of the complex variable, as distinguished from the *theory of functions of real variables.*

theory of groups. *Math.* The mathematical doctrine dealing with the properties of groups, finite or continuous; — called also *group theory.*

theory of incasement. = INCASEMENT THEORY.

theory of internal relations. See INTERNAL RELATION.

theory of knowledge. = EPISTEMOLOGY.

theory of numbers. *Math.* The theory dealing with properties of integers.

theory of preformation. See PREFORMATION, 2.

theory, *or* **law, of recapitulation.** *Biol.* = RECAPITULATION THEORY, 1.

theory of types. See 1st TYPE, 19.

the′o·soph (thē″ō-sŏf), **the·os′o·pher** (thē-ŏs′ō-fĕr), *n.* A theosophist.

the·os′o·pheme (thē-ŏs′ō-fēm), *n.* [*theo-* + philo*sopheme.*] A theosophical theory or system.

the′o·soph′ic (thē″ō-sŏf′ĭk), *adj.* Also **the′o·soph′i·cal** (-ĭ-kăl). Of or pertaining to theosophy. — **the′o·soph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

the·os′o·phism (thē-ŏs′ō-fĭz′m), *n.* Belief in theosophy.

the·os′o·phist (-fĭst), *n.* An adherent of theosophy. — **the·os′o·phist,** *adj.*

the·os′o·phy (-fĭ), *n.* [ML. *theosophia,* fr. LGr. *theosophia* knowledge of things divine, fr. *theosophos* wise in the things of God, fr. *theos* God + *sophos* wise. See THEO-; -SOPHY.] **1.** Alleged knowledge of God and of the world as related to God arrived at neither by external historic revelation nor by scientific induction, but by direct mystical insight or by philosophical speculation or by a combination of both. See NEOPLATONISM, GNOSTICISM, BOEHMENISM, SWEDENBORGIAN.

2. [*often cap.*] The doctrines and beliefs of a modern school or sect following, in the main, Buddhistic and Brahmanistic theories, esp. in teaching a pantheistic evolution and the doctrine of reincarnation. The "Theosophical Society" was founded in New York in 1875 by Mme. H. P. Blavatsky and Col. H. S. Olcott, its declared aims being: (1) To form a nucleus of a universal brotherhood of humanity without distinction of race, creed, or color. (2) To promote the study of Aryan and other Eastern literatures, religions, and sciences, and demonstrate the importance of that study. (3) To investigate unexplained laws of nature and the psychical powers latent in man. Mme. Blavatsky claimed to receive messages in occult ways from the Mahatmas, or Great White Brotherhood, living in the mountains of Tibet. After the death of Madame Blavatsky (1891) a schism occurred, resulting in the establishment of a second theosophical organization in the United States.

the′o·tech′ny (thē″ō-tĕk′nĭ), *n.* [*theo-* + Gr. *technē* art.] An imaginative world, esp. as represented in poetry, in which gods take part in human affairs; also, such gods collectively; as, the Homeric *theotechny.* — **the′o·tech′nic** (-tĕk′nĭk), *adj.* — **the′o·tech′nist** (thē″ō-tĕk′nĭst), *n.*

the′o·ther′a·py (-thĕr′ə-pĭ), *n.* [*theo-* + *-therapy.*] Divine healing through faith, prayer, etc.

The·ot′o·kos, The·ot′o·cos (thē-ŏt′ō-kŏs), *n.* [Gr. *theotokos,* fr. *theos* god + root of *tiktein* to bear. See THEO-; THANE.] *Theol.* Mother of God; — an epithet of the Virgin Mary. Cf. DEIPARA, NESTORIAN, *n.*

the′ow (thā′ō), *n.* [AS. *thēow, thēow, thēo;* akin to Goth. *thius,* ON. *thjr.*] *O. Eng. Hist.* A slave.

In the earliest English laws such slaves are found; the *theow* or slave simple; . . . the wite *theow* who is reduced to slavery because he cannot pay his debts. *William Stubbs.*

— *adj.* Servile; bond. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

the′ow·dom (-ō-dŭm), *n.* Servitude. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

the′ow·man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [AS. *thēow,* adj., not free.] A theow.

The·rae′an (thē-rē′ăn), *adj.* [L. *Theraeus.*] Of or pertaining to the island of Thera, north of Crete.

the′ra·lite (thĕr′ə-līt), *n.* [Gr. *thēran* to hunt for; — so named because its discovery was anticipated.] *Petrog.* Any of a group of melanocratic granitoid rocks, essentially of plagioclase, nephelite, and augite. The rocks of this group are of comparatively rare occurrence, being found especially in central Europe, northern Russia, Portugal, and Scotland.

ther′a·peu′sis (thĕr′ə-pū′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Therapeutics.

Ther′a·peu′tae (-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *therapeutēs* (pl. *therapeutai*) an attendant, servant, physician. See THERAPEUTICS.] *Eccl. Hist.* A name given to certain ascetics said to have dwelt anciently in the neighborhood of Alexandria, described in a work attributed to Philo.

ther′a·peu′tic (-tĭk), *adj.* [NL. *therapeuticus,* fr. Gr. *therapeutikos,* fr. *therapeutēs* attendant, servant, *therapeuein* to serve, take care of, treat medically, *therapa* attendant, servant.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to the healing art; concerned with remedies for diseases; curative. Cf. PROPHYLACTIC.

ther′a·peu′tic, *n.* A healing or curative medicine.

Ther′a·peu′tic, *n.* One of the Therapeutae. — *adj.* Pertaining to Therapeutae.

ther′a·peu′ti·cal (-tĭ-kăl), *adj.* Therapeutic.

ther′a·peu′ti·cal·ly, *adv.* of THERAPEUTIC, THERAPEUTICAL.

therapeutic light. *Med.* An electric light, esp. one furnishing ultraviolet rays, for treating disease.

therapeutic nihilist. *Med.* One who believes that drugs and other therapeutic measures are of no value in the treatment of disease, and that recovery, if it occurs, is due to the unaided efforts of nature.

ther′a·peu′tics (thĕr′ə-pū′tĭks), *n.* [See -ICS.] That part of medical science which treats of the application of remedies for diseases; therapy. See -ICS.

-ther′a·peu′tics. A combining form of *therapeutics,* as in balneo*therapeutics,* psycho*therapeutics.*

therapeutic test. *Med.* A test to determine the nature of an undiagnosed disease, performed by giving the specific remedy for the disease most suspected. If improvement follows, the presumption is that the disease is the one suspected.

ther′a·peu′tist (thĕr′ə-pū′tĭst), *n.* One skilled in therapeutics.

‖**the′ra·pi′a** (thĕr′ə-pī′ə; thē-rā′pĭ-ə), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Therapy.

‖**the′ra·pi′a ste·rĭ′li·sans mag′na** (stē-rĭl′ĭ-zănz măg′nə). [NL. Cf. STERILE; MAGNATE.] *Med.* Treatment of infectious disease by massive administration of a specific remedy with destruction of all the infecting germs present.

The·rap′si·da (thē-răp′sĭ-də), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *therapa* an attendant.] *Paleontol.* An order of Permian and Triassic reptiles (subclass Synapsida) with upright-walking rather than crawling habits. It includes the ancestors of the mammals. — **the·rap′sid** (-sĭd), *n. & adj.*

ther′a·py (thĕr′ə-pĭ), *n.* [NL. *therapia,* fr. Gr. *therapeia.*] **a** *Med.* Treatment of disease; therapeutics; — now used chiefly in compounds, as hydro*therapy,* arseno*therapy.* **b** Therapeutic quality; as, a *therapy* impaired by light.

-ther′a·py. A combining form of *therapy,* as in:

actinotherapy	frigotherapy	pharmacotherapy
bacteriotherapy	galactotherapy	physiotherapy
balneotherapy	galvanotherapy	psychotherapy
chemotherapy	heliotherapy	pyotherapy
climatotherapy	hemotherapy	radiotherapy
curietherapy	hydrotherapy	roentgenotherapy
dermatotherapy	iodotherapy	serotherapy
electrotherapy	magnetotherapy	thermotherapy
endocrinotherapy	organotherapy	

ther′blig (thûr′blĭg), *n.* [Anagram of the last name of F. B. *Gilbreth* (1868–1924), Am. engineer.] In industrial engineering, one of the component parts of a cycle of the motions that compose the operations of all kinds of work.

there (thâr; 71), *adv.* [ME. *ther, thar,* fr. AS. *thǣr, thǣr, thēr;* akin to D. *daar,* G. *da, dar,* OHG. *dār,* Sw. & Dan. *der,* ON. & Goth. *thar,* Skr. *tarhi* then, and E. *that.* See THAT, *pron.*] **1.** In or at that place; in or at a place other than that of the speaker; at that point; — opposed to *here.*

Darkness *there* might well
Seem twilight here. *Milton.*

2. Into or to that place; thither; — after verbs of motion or direction. "The rarest that e'er came *there.*" *Shak.*

3. At that point, stage, etc., regarded as a distinct place; as, he did not stop *there,* but continued his speech.

4. In that matter, relation, etc.; in that respect.

The law that threaten'd death becomes thy friend
And turns it to exile; *there* art thou happy. *Shak.*

5. Where; wherever; — a relative use. *Obs.*

Spend their good *there* it is reasonable. *Chaucer.*

☞ *There* is sometimes used in exclamation, calling the attention to something, esp. to something distant; as, *there, there! there,* see that! *There* is used like *that* in phrases of encouragement or approval; as, *there's* a good boy. *There* is often used pronominally as a grammatical (esp. anticipatory) subject, and in this use, when introducing a sentence or clause, the verb precedes its subject; as, *there* are many facts to consider; *there* have been thousands who have died in defending this theory.

A knight *there* was, and that a worthy man. *Chaucer.*
There is a path which no fowl knoweth. *Job* xxviii. 7.
Wherever *there* is a sense or perception, *there* some idea is actually produced. *Locke.*

Syn. — See THITHER. **Ant.** — See HITHER.

— ***all there.*** See in the Vocabulary. — ***over there.*** Across the Atlantic, esp. in or into a war area during the World War. *Colloq., U. S.* — ***there and then.*** At that point and moment; then and there. — ***to have been there.*** To know at first hand. *Slang, U. S.*

there, *n.* An abstraction of mere position in apposition (to a "here"); that place. See HERE, *n.*

there, *adj.* **1.** Yonder; being or located a distance away; not right at hand; as, those men *there* can tell you; (*Dial. & Illit.*) that *there* dog. Cf. HERE, *adj.*

2. *Slang.* **a** Able; dependable; reliable; also, ready; equipped; as, when he's needed he's *there* with the goods. **b** At ease, or at home (with).

-there (-thĕr). *Zool.* A combining form from Greek *thēr,* beast, denoting *an individual animal* of the genus or class denoted by the corresponding noun ending in *-therium* or *-theria,* as in megathere, protothere.

there′a·bouts′ (thâr′ə-bouts′), *adv.* Also **there′a·bout′** (-bout′). [AS. *thǣr abūtan.* See THERE; ABOUT.] **1.** Concerning that; about that; in connection with a certain matter or business; as, he busied himself *thereabouts. Now Rare.*

2. Near that place; in the neighborhood.

3. Near that number, degree, or quantity; nearly; as, a thousand people, or *thereabouts,* heard the speech.

there′a·bove′ (-bŭv′), *adv.* **a** Over and above; in addition. **b** In a position over; up above.

there′a·cross′ (-krŏs′; 185), *adv.* Across there; across it.

there·aft′er (thâr-ăf′tĕr), *adv.* [AS. *thǣr æfter* after that. See THERE; AFTER.] **1.** After, or in pursuit or search of, that or them. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. After that; afterward; subsequently.

3. According to that; accordingly.

To have a vigilant eye how books demean themselves as well as men; and *thereafter* to continue, imprison, and do sharpest justice on them as malefactors. *Milton.*

4. *Obs.* **a** Of that sort. "My audience is not *thereafter.*" *Latimer.* **b** In like manner; according.

there·aft′er·ward (-wĕrd), *adv.* Thereafter; subsequently. *Rare.*

there′a·gainst′ (thâr′ə-gĕnst′; *cf.* AGAINST), *adv.* Against that; against it; esp., in opposition; on the contrary.

there′a·mong′ (-mŭng′), *adv.* Also **there′a·mongst′** (-mŭngst′). Among them or it. *Rare.*

there′a·nent′ (-nĕnt′), *adv.* Also **there′a·nents′** (-nĕnts′). With reference to a certain matter, subject, business, etc.

there′a·round′ (-round′), *adv.* In the neighborhood; near by.

there·as′ (thâr-ăz′; 66), *conj. Obs.* **a** There. **b** Whereas.

there·at′ (thâr-ăt′; 66), *adv.* [AS. *thǣr æt.*] **1.** At that place or point; there. *Matt.* vii. 13.

2. At that occurrence or event; upon that; on that account.

For which cause it blusheth *thereat.* *Hooker.*

there′a·way′ (thâr′ə-wā′), **there′a·ways′** (-wāz′), *adv.* = THEREABOUTS, 2 & 3.

there′be·fore′ (-bē-fōr′; 181), *adv.* Also **there′bi·forn′.** Before that time. *Obs.*

there·ben′ (thâr-bĕn′), *adv.* Within; in an inner room. *Scot.*

there′be·side′ (thâr′bē-sīd′), *adv.* Also **there′be·sides′** (-sīdz′). By the side of that. *Rare.*

there′be·tween′ (-twēn′), *adv.* In the space between.

there·by′ (thâr-bĭ′; 66), *adv.* [AS. *thǣrbīg.*] **1.** By that; by that means; in consequence of that. *Job* xxii. 21.

2. Connected with, or with reference to, that. "*Thereby* hangs a tale." *Shak.*

3. Thereabouts; beside that; near by; about that; beside; — said of place, number, etc.

4. By it; in possession of it; — used esp. in the phrase *come thereby,* to come into possession of. *Archaic.* "He might not come *thereby.*" *Chaucer.*

5. Also; in addition; besides.

there·for′ (thâr-fôr′), *adv.* [*there* + *for.* See THEREFORE.] For that; in return for that; because of that; for it; as, the reasons *therefor;* receiving *therefor* a book credit.

there′fore (thâr′fôr; 181; *formerly, as in senses* 1 & 2, there-fore′), *adv.* [ME. *therfore.* See THERE; FORE, *prep.,* FOR. Cf. THEREFOR.] **1.** Therefor. *Obs.*

2. On that point; in that respect. *Rare.* *Chaucer.*

3. For that reason, referring to something previously stated; because of that; on that ground; to that end; consequently; hence; as, they lost the wager; *therefore* they must pay.

He blushes; *therefore* he is guilty. *Spectator.*

Syn. — THEREFORE, WHEREFORE, CONSEQUENTLY, ACCORDINGLY, SO, THEN agree in denoting sequence, usually causal; they differ in the closeness of connection or degree of formality implied. THEREFORE and WHEREFORE are the most formal, and are employed esp. in strict reasoning; CONSEQUENTLY denotes close causal or logical sequence; ACCORDINGLY is freer and less formal; SO and THEN are lighter, and do not necessarily imply a close inference. Cf. BECAUSE.

there′fore, *n.* A proved proposition; an argumentative conclusion; an implication.

there·from′ (thâr-frŏm′; 66), *adv.* From that or it.

Turn not aside *therefrom.* *Josh.* xxiii. 6.

there·in′ (-ĭn′; 66), *adv.* Also. [AS. *thǣrin.*] **1.** In or into that place, time, or thing. *Wycliffe.*

2. In that particular or respect; in such matter.

Therein our letters do not well agree. *Shak.*

3. Inside; within doors. *Scot.*

there′in·aft′er (thâr′ĭn-ăf′tĕr), *adv.* In the following part of that (writing, document, speech, and the like).

there·in′be·fore′ (thâr-ĭn′bē-fōr′; 181), *adv.* In the preceding part of that (writing, document, book, etc.).

there·in′to (-ĭn′tōō; -tōō; -ĭn-tōō′), *adv.* Into that or it.

there′ness (thâr′nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* The condition of being there in position; presence in a place distinguishably there, not here.

there·of′ (thâr-ŏv′; 66; -ŏf′; 277), *adv.* [AS. *thǣrof.*] **1.** Of that or it.

In the day that thou eatest *thereof,* thou shalt . . . die. *Gen.* ii. 17.

2. From that cause or particular; therefrom.

3. *Obs.* **a** With respect to that. **b** Thereby.

the′re·oid (thē′rē-oid), *adj.* [Gr. *thērion* beast + *-oid.*] Like a beast; savage.

the′re·ol′o·gist (thē″rē-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* Therapeutist.

the′re·ol′o·gy (-jĭ), *n.* Therapeutics.

there·on′ (thâr-ŏn′; 66), *adv.* Also, *Rare,* **there·on′to.** [AS. *thǣron.* See THERE; ON.] **1.** On that.

Then the king said, Hang him *thereon.* *Esther* vii. 9.

2. Thereupon; after, or as a result of, some specified thing.

3. About that; in that connection; thereof. *Now Rare.*

there·out′ (-out′), *adv.* [AS. *thǣrūt, thǣrūte.*] **1.** Out of that; therefrom. *Archaic.* *Lev.* ii. 2.

2. On the outside; out of doors. *Now Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. Therefore. *Obs.*

there·o′ver (-ō′vĕr), *adv.* **1.** Over that; above; esp., in a superior position over; also, more than or higher than.

2. With relation to; thereof.

there·right′ (-rīt′), *adv.* Forthwith. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

there′s (thârz). Contraction of *there is;* — sometimes incorrectly used of two or more (*there's* no two ways about it).

The·re′sa (tĕ-rē′sə; -zə), *n.* [F. *Thérèse* or Sp. or It. *Teresa,* fr. L. *Therasia.*] Fem. proper name. F. *Thérèse* (tā′rĕz′); It. *Teresa* (tā-rē′zä); Sp. *Teresa* (tā-rā′sä); Pg. *Theresa* (tĕ-rā′zə); G. *Therese* (tĕ-rā′zĕ). — Dim. *Ter′ry.*

the·rese′ (tĕ-rēs′), *n.* [Prob. so called from Maria *Theresa.*] A large loose headdress made of gauze over wire or whalebone, worn in the late 18th century. *Hist.*

there·through′ (thâr-thrōō′; 66), *adv.* **a** Through that; in or through a specified opening. **b** *Obs.* Because; on account of; thereby.

there·til′, there·till′ (*Scot.* thâr-tĭl′), *adv.* Thither; to it; to that; also, in addition. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

there·to′ (thâr-tōō′; 66), *adv.* [AS. *thǣrtō.*] **1.** To that; as, with all the appurtenances fitting *thereto.*

2. Besides; moreover; also. *Now Rare.* *Spenser.*

there′to·fore′ (thâr′tōō-fōr′; 181), *adv.* Up to that time; until then; before then; — correlative with *heretofore.*

there·to′ward (thâr-tō′ẽrd), *adv.* Towards it. *Rare.*

there·un′der (thâr-ŭn′dĕr), *adv.* [AS. *thǣrunder.*] **a** Under that. **b** Less than; fewer, as in number. **c** In subordination; in a lower position, rank, etc.

there′un·til′ (thâr′ŭn-tĭl′), *adv.* Up to that time; theretofore.

there′un·to′ (thâr′ŭn-tōō′; -ŭn′tōō), *adv.* Unto that; thereto; besides; in addition to that. *Shak.*

there·up′ (thâr-ŭp′), *adv.* **a** *Now Rare.* Up there; above. **b** *Obs.* Thereupon; also, in addition to that.

there′up·on′ (thâr′ŭ-pŏn′; 66), *adv.* [Cf. AS. *thǣr uppan.*]

1. Upon that; on that matter; thereon.

2. On account, or in consequence, of that; therefore.

[He] hopes to find you forward, . . .
And *thereupon* he sends you this good news. *Shak.*

3. Immediately after that; at once; without delay.

The·rev′i·dae (thē-rĕv′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thēreuein* to hunt.] *Zool.* The family constituted by the stiletto flies. The type genus is **Ther′e·va** (thĕr′ē-vä). — **ther′e·vid** (-vĭd), *n. & adj.*

there·while′ (thâr-hwīl′), *adv.* Also **there·whiles′** (-hwīlz′), **there·whilst′** (-hwĭlst′). In the meantime; whilst. *Now Rare.*

there·with′ (thâr-wĭth′; -wĭth′; *cf.* HEREWITH; 234), *adv.* [AS. *thǣrwith.*] **1.** With that.

I have learned in whatsoever state I am, *therewith* to be content. *Phil.* iv. 11.

2. At the same time, or in the same connection. *Obs.*

To speak of strength and *therewith* hardiness. *Chaucer.*

3. Forthwith; thereupon; thereat.

4. Moreover; besides; withal; for all that. *Obs. Chaucer.*

there·with·al′ (thâr′wĭth-ôl′; 66), *adv.* **1.** Over and above; besides; moreover.

And *therewithal* it was full poor and bad. *Chaucer.*

---

the·os′o·fy. Theosophy. *Ref. Sp.*

the·os′o·phis′tic (thē-ŏs′ō-fĭs′tĭk), **the·os′o·phis′ti·cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *adj.* = THEOSOPHICAL. [See -ITE.]

the·os′o·phize (thē-ŏs′ō-fīz), *v. i.*

ther. Var. of THEIR, THERE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

ther-. = THERO-.

Ther′a·ca (thĕr′ə-kə). *D. Bib.*

ther′a·peu′tism (thĕr′ə-pū′tĭz′m), *n.* = ESSENISM.

ther′a·phim. † TERAPHIM.

Ther′a·pho′sa (thĕr′ə-fō′sə), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of AVICULARIA.

Ther′a·phos′i·dae (-fŏs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *therapōn,* dim. of *thērion* wild beast.] Syn. of *Aviculoridae.* — **ther′a·phos′id** (-fŏs′ĭd), *n.* — **ther′a·phos′oid** (-oid), *adj.*

ther′a·pist (thĕr′ə-pĭst). = THERAPEUTIST. *Rare.*

The′ras (thē′răs). *Bib.*

there. † THARE, THE, THEIR.

there′a·gain′, there′a·gains′, *adv.* Thereagainst. *Obs.*

ther′e·binthe. † TEREBINTH.

the·reck′ly (thĕr-rĕk′lĭ). Scot. & dial. corrupt. form of DIRECTLY.

there·down′, *adv.* Downwards; below. *Obs.*

there·fro′, *adv.* Thence. *Obs.*

there·hence′, *adv.* = THENCE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

ther′ence (thâr′ĕns). Dial. var. of THEREENCE.

there·next′, *adv.* Next to it; soon after. *Obs.*

there·nigh′, *adv.* Near to that place. *Obs.*

there·thence′, *adv.* Thence. *Obs.*

N O P Q R S T

2. With that; therewith; at the same time.

Thy slanders I forgive; and *therewithal*
Remit thy other forefeits. *Shak.*

3. At the same time; therewith; thereupon.
4. Moreover; also; withal; for all that. *Obs.*

there'with.in' (thâr'wĭth-ĭn'), *adv.* Within that. *Rare.*

the'ri.ac (thē'rĭ-ăk), *n.* [L. *theriaca.*] Theriaca. — **the'ri.ac,** *adj.*

the.ri'a.ca (thē-rī'ə-kə), *n.* [L., an antidote to snake bites. See TREACLE.] **1.** *Old Med.* An antidote to poison; esp., a mixture of about seventy drugs pulverized and reduced with honey to an electuary; — called also ‖ *the.ri'a.ca An.dro'ma.chi* (ăn.drŏm'ə-kī), and *Venice treacle.* **2.** Treacle; molasses. *British Pharm.*

the.ri'a.cal (thē-rī'ə-kăl), *adj.* [*theriac* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to theriaca; medicinal.

the'ri.al (thē'rĭ-əl), *adj.* Theriacal.

the'ri.an.throp'ic (thē'rĭ-ăn-thrŏp'ĭk), *adj.* [*theri-* + Gr. *anthrōpos* man.] Combining human and animal form, as the centaur; also, pertaining to religions in which the deities worshiped are conceived as partly human, partly animal in form.

the'ri.an'thro.pism (-ăn'thrŏ-pĭz'm), *n.* **a** Therianthropic beliefs. **b** The belief that men may sometimes assume animal form, as the werewolf. See LYCANTHROPY, 2.

the'ri.at'rics (-ăt'rĭks), *n.* [*ther-* + *-iatrics.*] The science of veterinary medicine.

The'ri.di'i.dae (thē'rĭ-dĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thēridion* a small animal + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of spiders, net weavers, usually with a small globose body and slender legs. **The.rid'i.on** (thē-rĭd'ĭ-ŏn) is the type genus. — **the.rid'i.id** (-ĭ-ĭd), *n. & adj.*

the'ri.o- (thē'rĭ-ō-), **theri-.** [See TREACLE.] A combining form, Greek *thērio-, thēri-,* from *thērion,* meaning *beast,* as in *therio*morphic, *theri*anthropic, and in:

theriomaniac	**theriomorphosis**	**theriotrophical**
theriomimicry	**theriotheism**	**theriozoic**

the'ri.od'ic (-ŏd'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *thēriōdēs.*] Malignant.

The'ri.o.don'ti.a (-shĭ-ə), **The'ri.o.don'ta** (thē'rĭ-ō-dŏn'tə), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *theri-* + Gr. *odōn, odontos,* a tooth.] *Paleontol.* A group of reptiles (usually made a suborder of Therapsida) with teeth differentiated into incisors, prominent canines, and multicuspid or tuberculated molars. They are mostly known from skulls found in the Permian and Triassic formations of South Africa. Formerly nearly or quite equivalent to Theromorpha. — **the'ri.o.dont'** (thē'rĭ-ō-dŏnt'), *adj. & n.*

the'ri.o.man'cy (thē'rĭ-ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*therio-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by observation of wild animals.

the'ri.o.morph' (-môrf'), *n.* [*therio-* + *-morph.*] *Archaeol.* Any object, as a vase, shaped in animal form.

the'ri.o.mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *thēriomorphos,* fr. *thērion* wild beast + *morphē* form.] Having an animal form; as, *theriomorphic* gods.

the'ri.o.mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* [*therio-* + *-morph* + *-ism.*] Representation of deity in animal form.

the'ri.o.mor'phous (-fŭs), *adj.* Theriomorphic.

-the'ri.um. [NL.] A combining form, from Greek *thērion,* beast, denoting *a genus of* (mammalian) *beasts,* as in Mega*therium,* Titano*therium.* Corresponding nouns in **-the'ri.a, -the.ri'i.dae, -the'ri.i'nae,** denote respectively subclasses, families, and subfamilies, as in Proto*theria,* Mega*therididae,* etc.

therm (thûrm), *n.* Also **theme.** [F. *thermes,* pl., fr. L. *thermae* hot springs, warm baths, fr. Gr. *thermai,* pl. of *thermē* heat. See WARM.] **1.** A hot bath; hence, any bath, pool of water, bathing place, etc. *Obs.*
2. [Gr. *thermē* heat.] *Physics.* The great calorie, equal to 4.2×10^7 ergs; — a name proposed by a committee of the British Association of Science, in 1896. Sometimes also: **a** The small calorie. **b** A practical unit equal to 1,000 great calories. See CALORIE **a** & **b.**

-therm (-thûrm). A combining form from Greek *thermē,* heat, denoting: **a** *Bot. A plant accustomed to a* (specified) *type of heat,* as in mega*therm,* xero*therm.* **b** *Meteorol. A thermic line,* as in geiso*therm.* **c** *Med. Apparatus for applying heat,* as in colpo*therm.*

therm-. = THERMO-.

therm. Var. of THARM.

ther'ma.co.gen'e.sis (thûr'mə-kō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *therm-* + pharmaco- + *-genesis.*] *Med.* The production of an increase of temperature in the body by a drug.

ther'mae (thûr'mē), *n. pl.* [L. See THERM.] Warm springs or baths; specif., *Rom. Antiq.,* the baths of a public establishment for bathing; also, the establishment.

ther'mal (thûr'məl), *adj.* [Gr. *thermē* heat; cf. F. *thermal.* See THERM.] **1.** Of or pertaining to thermae.
2. Of or pertaining to heat; warm; hot; as, *thermal* water; also, *Rare,* erotic; passionate.
3. *Physics.* Pertaining to a state of matter which depends upon its temperature alone; as, the *thermal* agitation of the molecules of a body.

thermal ammeter. *Elec.* An ammeter operated by the heating of a wire or metal strip. Cf. EXPANSION AMMETER, THERMOAMMETER.

thermal belt. *Meteorol.* A well-defined zone on the sides of many valleys where frost damage is at a minimum; — called also *verdant zone* and *green belt.* It is due to the adiabatic compression (and consequent heating) of the cold air flowing down the hill or mountain sides into the valley.

thermal conductivity. *Physics.* Capability of conducting heat; also, the quantity of heat that passes in unit time through a unit area of plate whose thickness is unity, when its opposite faces differ in temperature by one degree.

thermal cutout. *Elec.* A protective device for automatically opening an overloaded circuit.

thermal efficiency. *Thermodyn.* The ratio of the heat utilized by a heat engine to the total heat units in the fuel consumed. In *indicated thermal efficiency,* the heat utilized is that transformed into work at the piston. In *delivered, or brake, thermal efficiency,* the heat utilized is that transformed into work at the shaft or flywheel; — sometimes called *shaft, or flywheel, efficiency.* In *combined thermal efficiency,* the heat utilized is that transformed into work by the machine driven by the engine. *Plant thermal efficiency* is the ratio of the heat delivered by a heating plant in a given time to the heat supplied by the fuel consumed in the same period.

thermal equator. *Meteorol.* The region of the earth enclosed within the annual isotherms of 80°, including the northern part of South America and the greater part of Africa and India; also, the middle line of this belt.

ther'mal.ge'si.a (thûr'măl-jē'zĭ-ə; -sĭ-ə), *n.* [NL., fr. *therm-* + *algesia.*] *Med.* A condition in which pain is caused by the application of moderate heat.

ther.mal'i.ty (thĕr-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of a body considered with reference to its heat.

ther'mal.ly (thûr'məl-ĭ), *adv.* of THERMAL.

thermal metamorphism. Thermometamorphism.

thermal paradox. *Physics.* A well-known experiment in heat in which a flask of boiling water, having been removed from the flame, corked, and inverted, is made to boil again by the application of cold. The effect of the cold is to reduce the pressure of the vapor and thus lower the boiling point of the water.

thermal parameters (on a surface). *Math.* The parameters u and v (through which x, y, z are expressed) when $ds^2 = E\,(du^2 + dv^2)$, $G = E$, $F = 0$, ds being the curve element and E, F, G the fundamental magnitudes of first order; — so called because of importance in the theory of the conduction of heat. Called also *isometric parameters, isothermal parameters.*

thermal pressure. *Physics.* The pressure, inside a body, which is associated with its temperature. It is opposite in direction to the *internal* pressure and is balanced by the combination of the internal pressure and the pressure on the surface of the body.

thermal spectrum. See SPECTRUM, 2.

thermal spring. *Geol.* A spring whose water issues at a temperature higher than the mean temperature of the locality where the spring is situated. If its water temperature is above 98° F., it is termed a hot spring. Cf. GEYSER. Among noted hot springs are those of Bath, England (117°–120° F.), Karlsbad, Germany (107.7° F.–164° F.), Plombières-les-Bains, France (66°–166° F.), and Hot Springs, Ark. (147° F.).

thermal unit. *Physics.* A unit chosen for the comparison or calculation of quantities of heat, as the calorie or the British thermal unit.

ther.man'tic (thĕr-măn'tĭk), *adj. & n.* [Gr. *thermantikos* capable of heating; cf. F. *thermantique.*] Calefacient. *Now Rare.*

therm.an'ti.dote (thĕr-măn'tĭ-dōt), *n.* [*therm-* + *antidote.*] A device for circulating and cooling the air, consisting essentially of a kind of rotating wheel fitted in a window and encased in wet tatties. *India.*

ther'ma.tol'o.gy (thûr'mə-tŏl'ə-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *thermē* heat + *-logy.*] Science of heat, esp. of using hot springs, baths, etc., in treating disease. — **ther'ma.to.log'ic** (-tō-lŏj'ĭk), *adj.* — **ther'ma.tol'o.gist** (-tŏl'ə-jĭst), *n.*

therm'es.the'si.a, therm'aes.the'si.a (thûrm'ĕs-thē'zhĭ-ə; -zhə; -zĭ-ə), *n.* [NL.] *Physiol.* Sensitiveness to heat; temperature sense.

therm'es.the'si.om'e.ter, therm'aes.the'si.om'e.ter (-zĭ-ŏm'ē-tĕr; -sĭ-), *n.* [See THERMESTHESIA; -METER.] *Physiol.* An instrument for testing thermesthesia.

ther'mic (thûr'mĭk), *adj.* Also **ther'mi.cal** (-mĭ-kəl). [Gr. *thermē* heat.] Of or pertaining to heat; due to heat; thermal; as, *thermic* lines. — **ther'mi.cal.ly,** *adv.*

thermic anomaly. *Meteorol.* The difference of the mean temperature of a place from the normal temperature of its latitude.

thermic balance. See BALANCE, *n.,* 2.

thermic fever. *Med.* Fever caused by heatstroke.

thermic weight. = ENTROPY, 1.

Ther'mi.do'ri.an (thûr'mĭ-dō'rĭ-ăn; 181), *adj.* [F. *thermidorien.* See THERMIDOR.] Lit., of or pertaining to Thermidor; hence, designating, or pertaining to, the Thermidorians. — *n. F. Hist.* One who shared in, or sympathized with, the overthrow of Robespierre, on the 9th Thermidor (July 27), 1794.

therm'i'on (thûrm'ĭ'ŏn), *n.* [*therm-* + *ion.*] *Physics.* An electrically charged particle emitted by an incandescent substance. Thermions are either negatively charged (electrons) or positively charged (ions).

therm'i.on'ic (thûrm'ĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *adj. Physics.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a thermion or thermions. — **therm'i.on'i.cal.ly,** *adv.*

thermionic current. An electric current due to the directed movements of thermions, as in the electric discharge through a vacuum tube with the cathode incandescent.

thermionic emission. *Physics.* The emission of electrons from a hot cathode, as in a vacuum tube; — called also *Richardson effect.*

thermionic instrument. *Electrometry.* An instrument in which a thermionic (vacuum) tube and a direct current meter are combined to measure current.

thermionic rectifier. *Elec.* A rectifier employing the principle of the diode. It consists of a vacuum tube whose cathode is a heated filament, the thermionic discharge from the cathode permitting the passage of current in one direction only; — called also *vacuum-tube rectifier* or *bulb rectifier.*

therm'i.on'ics (thûrm'ĭ-ŏn'ĭks), *n.* The branch of physics dealing with phenomena due to thermions. See -ICS.

thermionic tube. *Elec.* **a** A vacuum tube (sense **b**) in which electron emission is produced by the heating of an electrode. **b** Also **thermionic valve.** = ELECTRON TUBE.

Ther'mit (thûr'mĭt), *n.* [Gr. *thermē* heat + *-ite.*] A trade-mark for a mixture of aluminum in fine grains with an oxide of a chemically weaker metal, usually iron; hence [*sometimes not cap.,* commonly *ther'mite* (-mĭt)], the mixture bearing this trade-mark. On being heated by a priming, the aluminum combines violently with the oxygen of the oxide, generating great heat and setting the other metal free in the molten state. It is used in welding and in incendiary bombs, fire grenades, etc. *Cast-iron Thermit* is a mixture of aluminum, iron oxide, ferrosilicon, and mild-steel forgings.

ther'mo- (thûr'mō-), **therm-.** Comb. form, Greek *thermo-, therm-,* from *thermē,* denoting *heat,* as in *thermo*-chemistry; specif., abbr. of *thermoelectric,* as in *thermo*-battery.

ther'mo.am'me'ter (thûr'mō-ăm'mē'tĕr; -ăm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*thermo-* + *ammeter.*] *Elec.* A thermal ammeter in which the heat effect is indicated by a thermocouple.

ther'mo.an'es.the'si.a, ther'mo.an'aes.the'si.a (-ăn'ĕs-thē'zhĭ-ə; -zhə; -zĭ-ə), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Loss of power to distinguish heat or cold by touch.

ther'mo.bar'o.graph (-băr'ō-grăf), *n. Physics.* An instrument for recording simultaneously the pressure and temperature of a gas; a combined thermograph and barograph.

ther'mo.ba.rom'e.ter (-bə-rŏm'ē-tĕr), *n. Physics.* **a** A hypsometer. **b** A siphon barometer adapted to be used also as a thermometer.

ther'mo.bat'ter.y (thûr'mō-băt'ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). **A** thermopile.

ther'mo.cau'ter.y (-kô'tĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). *Surg.* **a** Cautery by the application of heat. **b** A firing iron.

ther'mo.chem'i.cal (-kĕm'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* Also **ther'mochem'ic** (-ĭk). Of, pertaining to, or obtained by, thermochemistry. — **ther'mo.chem'i.cal.ly,** *adv.*

ther'mo.chem'ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who makes a specialty of or one who is versed in, thermochemistry.

ther'mo.chem'is.try (-ĭs-trĭ), *n.* That branch of chemical science which treats of the relations existing between chemical action and heat. See ENDOTHERMIC, EXOTHERMIC.

ther'mo.chro'ic (-krō'ĭk), *adj.* [*thermo-* + *-chroic.*] Pertaining to or designating heat rays that have undergone selective absorption and are therefore analogous to colored light rays.

ther'mo.chro'sy (thûr'mō-krō'sĭ; thĕr-mŏk'rō-sĭ), *n.* [*thermo-* + Gr. *chrōsis* coloring.] *Physics.* The property of being or becoming thermochroic.

ther'mo.cline (thûr'mō-klīn), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-cline.*] A temperature gradient, esp. one marking sharp change; also, any of the layers (*discontinuity layers*) of water exhibiting this.

ther'mo.cou'ple (thûr'mō-kŭp'l), *n. Elec.* A thermoelectric couple used to measure temperature differences.

thermocouple instrument. *Elec.* An instrument consisting of a thermocouple (or thermocouples) combined with a direct-current meter, used for measuring small values of alternating current and high-frequency currents. The current heats the thermocouple and the resulting electromotive force is measured.

thermocouple meter. *Elec.* An instrument, as an ammeter or voltmeter suitable for a high-frequency circuit, where one or more thermocouples are heated by the current to be measured, and where the electromotive force of the thermocouple actuates a suitable deflecting instrument.

ther'mo.cur'rent (thûr'mō-kûr'ĕnt), *n. Physics.* A current developed or set in motion by heat; specif., an electric current, in a heterogeneous circuit, due to differences of temperature between the junctions of the substances of which the circuit is composed. See THERMOELECTRICITY.

thermo development. *Photog.* Adjustment of the development time in accordance with the developer solution temperature, commonly used for negatives; — called also *time and temperature method.*

ther'mo.dif.fu'sion (-dĭ-fū'zhŭn), *n.* Thermal diffusion.

ther'mo.dy.nam'ic (-dī-năm'ĭk; -dĭ-), *adj.* Also **ther'mo.dy.nam'i.cal** (-ĭ-kăl). *Physics.* Relating to thermodynamics; caused or operated by force due to the application of heat. — **ther'mo.dy.nam'i.cal.ly,** *adv.*

thermodynamic efficiency. The efficiency of a heat engine operating on a Carnot cycle. It is equal to $\frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1}$, in which T_1 and T_2 are the absolute temperatures of the source of heat and of the refrigerator respectively. Called also *Carnot efficiency.*

thermodynamic potential. A quantity of energy which along with other defining quantities determines the condition of a thermodynamic medium.

ther'mo.dy.nam'ics (thûr'mō-dĭ-năm'ĭks; -dĭ-), *n.* The science which treats of the mechanical action or relations of heat. See LAWS OF THERMODYNAMICS; -ICS.

ther'mo.e.lec'tric (thûr'mō-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to thermoelectricity. — **ther'mo.e.lec'tri.cal** (-trĭ-kăl), *adj.* — **ther'mo.e.lec'tri.cal.ly,** *adv.*

thermoelectric couple *or* **pair.** *Elec.* A union of two conductors, as bars or wires of dissimilar metals joined at their extremities, for producing a thermoelectric current. Cf. THERMOCOUPLE.

thermoelectric inversion. Reversal in direction of a current produced by a thermocouple when the difference of temperature is increased beyond a certain neutral point.

ther'mo.e.lec'tric'i.ty (thûr'mō-ē-lĕk'trĭs'ĭ-tĭ; -ē-lĕk'-), *n.* Electricity produced by the direct action of heat, as by the unequal heating of a circuit composed of two dissimilar metals; also, the branch of electricity that deals with such phenomena. Wherever two dissimilar conductors come in contact there is a difference of electric potential, and if their other ends are joined and the two junctions maintained at different temperatures an electric current will be produced in the circuit thus formed. Conversely, when a current passes through such a junction a heating or cooling occurs, according to the direction of the current (Peltier effect). The thermoelectric properties of most metals vary with the temperature, hence electromotive force is also observed at the junction of two differently heated portions of a metal.

thermoelectric multiplier. *Elec.* A thermopile.

thermoelectric pair. *Elec.* = THERMOELECTRIC COUPLE.

thermoelectric pile. A thermopile.

thermoelectric power of a metal. *Physics.* Electromotive force of a pair composed of the metal in question and of a standard metal (lead) when the difference in temperature of the two junctions is one degree centigrade.

thermoelectric series. A series of conductors arranged in the order of their thermoelectric powers.

thermoelectric thermometer. See THERMOMETER.

ther'mo.e.lec'trom'e.ter (thûr'mō-ē-lĕk'trŏm'ē-tĕr; -ē-lĕk'-), *n.* An instrument to measure the strength of an electric current by the heat which it produces, or to determine the heat developed by it.

ther'mo.e.lec'tro.mo'tive (-ē-lĕk'trō-mō'tĭv), *adj.* Pert. to or designating the force causing thermoelectric currents.

ther'mo.el'e.ment (-ĕl'ē-mĕnt), *n. Elec.* A device for measuring small currents, consisting of a wire heating element and a thermocouple in electrical contact with it.

ther'mo.ex.ci'to.ry (-ĕk-sī'tō-rĭ), *adj. Physiol.* Exciting the production of heat in the body.

ther'mo.gal'va.nom'e.ter (-găl'və-nŏm'ē-tĕr), *n. Elec.* A thermoammeter for small currents, usually consisting of a thermoelement and a direct-current galvanometer.

ther'mo.gen (thûr'mō-jĕn), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-gen.*] *Old Chem.* Caloric; heat, regarded as a material but imponderable substance.

ther'mo.gen'er.a'tor (-jĕn'ĕr-ā'tĕr), *n.* A generator of heat.

ther'mo.gen'e.sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *thermo-* + *-genesis.*] **1.** Production of heat as in the body by oxidation, etc.
2. Spontaneous combustion.
— **ther'mo.ge.net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

---

therf. Var. of THARF.

theri-. = THERIO-.

-the'ri.a. See -THERIUM.

the.ri'a.cle, *n.* = TREACLE. *Obs.*

-the.ri'i.dae. See -THERIUM.

the'ri.ol'a.try (thē'rĭ-ŏl'ə-trĭ), *n.* [*therio-* + *-latry.*] = ANIMAL WORSHIP.

therm'aes.the'si.a. Var. of THERMESTHESIA.

therm'aes.the'si.om'e.ter. Var. of THERMESTHESIOMETER.

therm.an'aes.the'si.a. Var. of THERMANESTHESIA.

therm.an'al.ge'si.a, *n.* [NL.] = THERMOANESTHESIA.

therm.an'es.the'si.a, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = THERMOANESTHESIA.

therme (thûrm), *n.* Var. of THERM. [*Bib.*]

Ther'me.leth (thûr'mē-lĕth), ‖ **ther.met'o.graph** (thĕr-mĕt'ō-grăf), **ther.met'ro.graph** (-rō-grăf), *n.* = THERMOMETROGRAPH.

-ther'mi.a (-thûr'mĭ-ə). = -THERMY.

‖ **Ther'mi'dor'** (tĕr'mē'dôr'; E, thûr'mĭ-dôr'), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *thermē* heat + *dōron* gift.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

ther'mo.aes.the'si.a, *n.* = THERMESTHESIA.

ther'mo.an'aes.the'si.a. Var. of THERMOANESTHESIA.

ther'mo.an'al.ge'si.a (-ăn'ăl-jē'zĭ-ə; -sĭ-ə), *n.* = THERMOANESTHESIA.

ther'mo.di.nam'ic. Thermodynamic. *Ref. Sp.* [-IAN.]

ther'mo.dy'na.mi'cian, *n.* See

ther'mo.dy.nam'i.cist (thûr'mō-dĭ-năm'ĭ-sĭst; -dĭ-), **ther'mo.dy'na.mist** (-dĭ'nə-mĭst; -dĭn'ə-), *n.* See -IST.

ther'mo.es.the'si.a (-ĕs-thē'zhĭ-ə; -zhə; -zĭ-ə), *n.* [NL., fr. *thermo-* + *esthesia.*] = THERMESTHESIA.

ther'mo·gen'ic (thûr'mō·jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* Relating to the production of heat; producing heat; thermogenous.

ther·mog'e·nous (thĕr·mŏj'ĕ·nŭs), *adj.* Thermogenic.

ther'mo·ge·og'ra·phy (thûr'mō·jē·ŏg'rə·fĭ), *n.* Geography dealing with the distribution and variation of temperature. — **ther'mo·ge'o·graph'i·cal** (-jē'ō·grăf'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

ther'mo·gram (thûr'mō·grăm), *n. Physics.* The trace or record made by means of a thermograph.

ther'mo·graph (-grăf), *n.* A self-registering thermometer.

ther·mog'ra·phy (thĕr·mŏg'rə·fĭ), *n.* Any process of writing or printing involving the use of heat.

ther'mo·hy'per·es·the'si·a, ther'mo·hy'per·aes·the'si·a (thûr'mō·hī'pĕr·ĕs·thē'zhĭ·ə; -zhə; -zĭ·ə), *n.* [NL., fr. *thermo-* + *hyperesthesia.*] *Med.* Excessive sensitiveness to heat or cold.

ther'mo·in·hib'i·to'ry (-ĭn·hĭb'ĭ·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Inhibiting heat production; specif., *Physiol.*, pertaining to or designating nerves whose function is to inhibit the production of heat in the body.

ther'mo·junc'tion (-jŭngk'shŭn), *n. Elec.* A junction of two dissimilar conductors used to produce a thermoelectric current, as in one form of pyrometer; a thermocouple.

ther'mo·kin'e·mat'ics (-kĭn'ē·măt'ĭks; -kī'nē-), *n.* The study of the motion or motive power of heat. See -ICS.

ther'mo·la'bile (-lā'bĭl; -b'l; 155), *adj.* [*thermo-* + *labile.*] Unstable when heated; — said esp., *Biochem.*, of substances, as enzymes and immune bodies, which lose their characteristic properties on being heated to or above 55° C. — **ther'mo·la·bil'i·ty** (-lə·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

ther·mol'o·gy (thĕr·mŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-logy.*] The science of, or a treatise on, heat. — **ther'mo·log'i·cal** (thûr'mō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

ther'mo·lu'mi·nes'cence (thûr'mō·lū'mĭ·nĕs'ĕns; -'ns; 242), *n. Physics & Chem.* The emission of light by a substance when gently heated. See LUMINESCENCE. — **ther'mo·lu'mi·nes'cent** (-ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.*

ther·mol'y·sis (thĕr·mŏl'ĭ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *thermo-* + *-lysis.*] **1.** *Chem.* Dissociation by heat. **2.** *Physiol.* The loss of heat from the body.

ther'mo·lyt'ic (thûr'mō·lĭt'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to thermolysis.

ther'mo·lyze (thûr'mō·līz), *v. t.;* -LYZED (-līzd); -LYZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). *Chem.* To subject to thermolysis.

ther'mo·mag·net'ic (-măg·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* Pyromagnetic. — **ther'mo·mag'net·ism** (-măg'nĕ·tĭz'm; -nĭ·tĭz'm), *n.*

ther'mo·met'a·mor'phism (-mĕt'ə·môr'fĭz'm), *n. Geol.* Metamorphism due to heat which is not the result of dynamic action or volcanic emanations. — **ther'mo·met'a·mor'phic** (-fĭk), *adj.*

ther·mom'e·ter (thĕr·mŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-meter;* cf. F. *thermomètre.*] An instrument used for determining the temperature of a body or space. It consists essentially of some confined substance, as mercury, whose measurable physical properties, or one of them, as volume, change with a change in temperature. A *thermometer* gives a number to temperature by measuring this change in physical properties. The ordinary household thermometer, or *mercury-in-glass thermometer*, consists of a glass tube of capillary bore with a bulb blown on one end and sealed at the other. It contains mercury, all air having been exhausted, and gives a number to the temperature by measuring the expansion differences between the mercury and the glass container. A numbered scale etched on the tube or attached to it is so placed and so subdivided that the number corresponding to the top of the mercury column indicates the temperature. Thermometric tubes may be made of other substances, as quartz; liquids other than mercury are also used, depending upon the region in which the temperature is to be measured. A *gas thermometer* is one in which the thermometric substance is gas. In the constant-pressure gas thermometer, the pressure is kept unchanged, and changes in temperature are indicated by changes in volume of the enclosed gas. In the constant-volume gas thermometer, the volume is kept unchanged and changes in temperature are indicated by the changes in pressure required to maintain the volume constant. Galileo invented a simple open-air thermometer about 1593, by which he measured temperature changes. Physicists have adopted as a standard the constant-volume, hydrogen, centigrade thermometer. The *metallic thermometer* indicates changes of temperature by the expansion or contraction of rods or strips of metal. *Electric thermometers* are of two kinds: (1) *Resistance thermometers*, based on the increase in the electric resistance of metals with increase in the temperature. Usually the resistance of a platinum wire is measured, when the instrument is called also a *platinum thermometer.* (2) *Thermoelectric thermometers*, essentially thermoelectric couples. Temperatures may also be measured by means of a set of cones fusing at different points, by the calorimeter, etc. Cf. TEMPERATURE, HEAT, CENTIGRADE, FAHRENHEIT, REAUMUR, ABSOLUTE TEMPERATURE, ZERO, BLACK-BULB THERMOMETER, WET-BULB THERMOMETER, DRY-BULB THERMOMETER, ELECTRIC THERMOMETER, DIFFERENTIAL THERMOMETER, GALVANOTHERMOMETER, PYROMETER.

Combination Thermometer showing Centigrade, Fahrenheit, and Reaumur Scales, and their relative gradation.

☞ To reduce degrees Fahrenheit to degrees centigrade, subtract 32° and multiply by 5/9; to reduce degrees centigrade to degrees Fahrenheit, multiply by 9/5 and add 32°. To reduce degrees Reaumur to degrees centigrade, multiply by 5/4. To reduce degrees Fahrenheit to degrees Fahrenheit above absolute zero, add 459.6°. To reduce degrees centigrade to degrees centigrade above absolute zero, add 273.1°.

ther·mom'e·ter (-thĕr·mŏm'ĕ·tĕr). A combining form of *thermometer*, as in:

chronothermometer	geothermometer	opthalmothermometer
diathermometer	heliothermometer	mometer
electrothermometer	hypothermometer	telethermometer
galvanothermometer	lactothermometer	eter

ther·mom'e·ter·ize (thĕr·mŏm'ĕ·tĕr·īz), *v. t.* To measure by a thermometer. *Rare.*

ther'mo·met'ric (thûr'mō·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a thermometer or thermometry; made or ascertained by means of a thermometer.

ther'mo·met'ri·cal (-rĭ·kăl), *adj.* Thermometric.

ther'mo·met'ri·cal·ly, *adv.* of THERMOMETRIC, THERMOMETRICAL.

thermometric conductivity. *Physics.* The thermal conductivity when the unit of heat used is the heat required to raise a unit volume one degree.

ther'mo·met'ro·graph (thûr'mō·mĕt'rō·grăf), *n.* [*thermo-* + *metro-* + *-graph.*] A self-registering thermometer.

ther·mom'e·try (thĕr·mŏm'ĕ·trĭ), *n.* The measurement of temperature.

ther'mo·mo'tive (thûr'mō·mō'tĭv), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the production of motion by heat; — used specif. with reference to hot-air engines.

ther'mo·mo'tor (-tĕr), *n.* A heat engine; a hot-air engine.

ther'mo·mul'ti·pli'er (-mŭl'tĭ·plī'ĕr), *n.* A thermopile.

ther'mo·nas'ty (thûr'mō·năs'tĭ), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-nasty.*] *Plant Physiol.* In plant organs, the assumption of, or tendency to assume, certain positions because of one-sided pressure or growth due to temperature. — **ther'mo·nas'tic** (-năs'tĭk), *adj.*

ther'mo·na'trite (-nā'trĭt), *n.* [*thermo-* + *natron* + *-ite.*] Native hydrous sodium carbonate, $Na_2CO_3.H_2O$, found in some lakes and alkali soils.

ther'mo·neu·ro'sis (-nū·rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* **a** A neurosis caused by exposure to heat. **b** A neurosis causing fever, esp. through vasomotor abnormality.

ther'mo·neu·tral'i·ty (-nū·trăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n. Chem.* Neutrality as regards heat effects. See LAW OF THERMONEUTRALITY.

ther'mo·nous (thûr'mō·nŭs), *adj.* [Gr., fr. *thermos* hot + *nous* mind.] Stimulated mentally or emotionally by heat.

ther'mo·pair' (thûr'mō·pâr'), *n. Elec.* A thermoelectric couple.

ther'mo·pal·pa'tion (-păl·pā'shŭn), *n. Med.* Palpation to note temperature differences in different parts of the body.

ther'mo·pen'e·tra'tion (-pĕn'ē·trā'shŭn), *n. Med.* Heat penetration; specif., a therapeutic method in which, by means of special electrical apparatus, heat is induced in deep parts of the body; diathermy.

ther'mo·phile (thûr'mō·fīl; -fĭl), **-phil** (-fĭl), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-phile.*] *Biol.* An organism growing at a high temperature, as certain bacteria which thrive at 122–131° F. Cf. PSYCHROPHILE. — **ther'mo·phile, -phil,** *adj.* — **ther'mo·phil'ic** (-fĭl'ĭk), *adj.* — **ther·moph'i·lous** (thĕr·mŏf'ĭ·lŭs), *adj.*

ther'mo·phone (thûr'mō·fōn), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-phone.*] **1.** A portable form of teletherm ometer, using a telephone in connection with a differential thermometer. **2.** A telephone involving heat effects, as changes in temperature (hence in length) due to pulsations of the line current in a fine wire connected with the receiver diaphragm.

ther'mo·phore (-fōr; 181), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-phore.*] An apparatus for conveying heat, as a case containing material which retains its heat for a considerable period.

ther'mo·phos'phor (-fŏs'fôr), *n.* [*thermo-* + *phosphor.*] *Physics & Chem.* A substance that exhibits thermoluminescence.

ther'mo·pile (thûr'mō·pīl), *n.* [*thermo-* + *pile* a heap.] *Physics.* An apparatus consisting of a number of thermoelectric couples, as of antimony and bismuth or of copper sulphide and German silver, combined so as to multiply the effect. It is used to generate electric currents for certain purposes and also, in a very sensitive form, for determining slight differences in temperature, in automatic thermostatic systems for fire alarms, etc.

ther'mo·plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *adj.* [*thermo-* + *-plastic.*] Capable of being made plastic by the application of heat.

ther'mo·plei'on (-plī'ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *thermo-* + *pleion.*] *Meteorol.* An area on a map showing positive temperature departures.

ther'mo·pol'y·mer·i·za'tion (-pŏl'ĭ·mĕr·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -pō·lĭm'ĕr·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.* [*thermo-* + *polymerization.*] *Chem.* Polymerization effected with heat.

ther'mo·pol'yp·ne'a (-pŏl'ĭp·nē'ə), *n.* [*thermo-* + *poly-* + Gr. *pnoiē* breath.] *Physiol.* Rapid breathing caused by exposure to heat. — **ther'mo·pol'yp·ne'ic** (-ĭk), *adj.*

Ther·mop'sis (thĕr·mŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thermos* lupine + *-opsis.*] *Bot.* A genus of American and Asiatic showy herbs (family Fabaceae) having trifoliolate stipulate leaves and yellow or purple racemose flowers.

ther'mo·ra'di·o·ther'a·py (thûr'mō·rā'dĭ·ō·thĕr'ə·pĭ), *n.* [*thermo-* + *radiotherapy.*] *Med.* X-ray treatment combined with thermopenetration.

ther'mo·re·duc'tion (-rē·dŭk'shŭn), *n. Chem. & Metal.* Reduction at high temperatures.

ther'mo·reg'u·la'tion (-rĕg'ū·lā'shŭn), *n.* The maintenance or regulation of temperature; specif., *Physiol.*, the maintenance of a particular temperature of the body.

ther'mo·reg'u·la'tor (-rĕg'ū·lā'tĕr), *n. Physics.* A thermostatic device for the regulation of temperature.

Ther'mos bot'tle *or* **flask** (thûr'mŏs). [Gr. *thermos* hot. See THERMAL.] A trade-mark applied to a kind of vacuum bottle or Dewar vessel (which see); hence [*sometimes not cap.*] the bottle bearing this trade-mark. See VACUUM BOTTLE.

ther'mo·scope (thûr'mō·skōp), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-scope.*] *Physics.* An instrument for indicating changes of temperature without accurate measurement in degrees, esp. one contrived by Count Rumford which, as modified by Professor Leslie, was later called the *differential thermometer.*

ther'mo·scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *adj.* [*thermo-* + *-scopic.*] Distinguishing temperature differences. — **ther'mo·scop'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **ther'mo·scop'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ther'mo·si'phon (-sī'fŏn; -fŭn), *n.* An arrangement of siphon tubes for assisting circulation in a liquid.

ther'mo·sta'ble (-stā'b'l), *adj.* Stable when heated; specif., *Biochem.*, capable of being heated to moderate temperatures without loss of special properties; — said of immune substances, enzymes, vitamins, etc. — **ther'mo·sta·bil'i·ty** (-stə·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

ther'mo·stat (thûr'mō·stăt), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-stat.*] **1.** An automatic device for regulating temperature by opening or closing the damper of a heating furnace, regulating supply of gas, or the like; also, one for actuating fire or low-temperature alarms, for controlling automatic sprinklers or fire doors, etc. Thermostats utilize either the differential expansion of solids, liquids, or gases subjected to heat or else the principle of the thermopile. A *fixed-temperature thermostat* operates at predetermined fixed temperatures. A *rate-of-rise thermostat* operates when the rate of increase of temperature exceeds a predetermined rate. **2.** Loosely, any piece of apparatus regulated by a device of the above type, as a constant-temperature chamber.

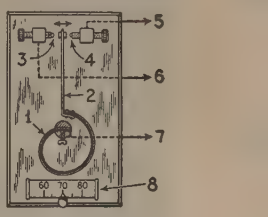

ther'mo·stat'ic (thûr'mō·stăt'ĭk), *adj. Physics.* Of or pertaining to, or made or effected by, the thermostat. — **ther'mo·stat'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

ther'mo·stat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [*thermo-* + *statics.*] *Physics.* That part of the science of heat treating of thermal equilibrium. See -ICS.

ther'mo·stim'u·la'tion (-stĭm'ū·lā'shŭn), *n. Physiol.* Stimulation, as of a nerve, by means of heat.

ther'mo·syn'the·sis (-sĭn'thē·sĭs), *n. Chem.* Synthesis effected with heat.

ther'mo·sys·tal'tic (-sĭs·tăl'tĭk), *adj. Physiol.* Influenced in its contraction by heat or cold; — said of a muscle.

ther'mo·sys'tal·tism (-sĭs'tăl·tĭz'm), *n.* [See THERMO-; SYSTALTIC.] *Physiol.* Muscular contraction caused by temperature change.

ther'mo·tac'tic (-tăk'tĭk), *adj. Biol. & Physiol.* Characterized by or exhibiting thermotaxis; of or relating to thermotaxis.

ther'mo·tank' (thûr'mō·tăngk'), *n.* [*thermo-* + *tank.*] A tank containing pipes through which circulates steam, water, air, or the like, for heating or cooling.

ther'mo·tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *thermo-* + *-taxis.*] *Biol. & Physiol.* **a** A taxis in which a temperature gradient constitutes the directive factor. Thermotaxis is usually considered *positive* when the movement is toward a region of higher temperature, and *negative* when away from it. **b** The regulation of body temperature. — **ther'mo·tax'ic** (-sĭk), *adj.*

ther'mo·ten'sile (-tĕn'sĭl; -sīl; 155), *adj.* Pertaining to the variation of tensile strength with the temperature.

ther'mo·ten'sion (-shŭn), *n.* A process of increasing the strength of wrought iron by heating it to a determinate temperature, and giving to it a mechanical strain or tension in the direction in which the strength is to be exerted.

ther'mo·ther'a·peu'tics (-thĕr'ə·pū'tĭks), *n.* [*thermo-* + *therapeutics.*] The science and art of thermotherapy.

ther'mo·ther'a·py (-thĕr'ə·pĭ), *n* [*thermo-* + *-therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by heat, as by hot air, hot baths, diathermy, etc.

ther·mot'ic (thĕr·mŏt'ĭk), **ther·mot'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *thermotēs* heat, fr. *thermos* hot.] Of, pertaining to, or caused by, heat. — **ther·mot'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ther·mot'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science of heat. See -ICS.

ther'mo·trop'ic (thûr'mō·trŏp'ĭk), *adj. Biol.* Characterized by thermotropism.

ther·mot'ro·pism (thĕr·mŏt'rō·pĭz'm), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-tropism.*] *Biol.* A tropism in which a difference of temperature determines the orientation. It is usually considered *positive* when the orientation is toward the higher temperature and *negative* when away from it.

ther·mot'ro·py (-pĭ), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-tropy.*] *Physical Chem.* The reversible changing of color with change in temperature.

ther'mo·type (thûr'mō·tīp), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-type.*] A picture (as of a slice of wood) obtained by first wetting the object slightly with hydrochloric or dilute sulphuric acid, then taking an impression with a press, and next strongly heating this impression. — **ther'mo·typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *adj.*

ther'mo·typ'y (thûr'mō·tīp'ĭ; thĕr·mŏt'ĭ·pĭ), *n.* The art or process of obtaining thermotypes.

ther'mo·un·sta'ble (thûr'mō·ŭn·stā'b'l), *adj.* = THERMOLABILE.

ther'mo·vol·ta'ic (thûr'mō·vŏl·tā'ĭk), *adj.* [*thermo-* + *voltaic.*] *Physics.* Of or relating to heat and electricity; esp., relating to thermal effects due to voltaic action.

-ther'my (-thûr'mĭ). A combining form from Greek *thermē* heat, denoting *state* or *production of heat*, as in *diathermy*, *hypertermy*.

ther'o- (thĕr'ō-), **ther-.** A combining form, Greek *thēro-*, *thēr-*, from *thēr*, meaning *wild beast*, as in *Theromorpha*, *therodont*, and **the·rol'a·try, the'ro·mor'pho·log'i·cal, the'ro·mor·phol'o·gy.**

the'ro·dont (thĕr'ō·dŏnt), *n.* [*ther-* + *-odont.*] *Paleontol.* Theriodont.

the'roid (thĕr'oid), *adj.* [*ther-* + *-oid.*] Resembling a beast in nature or habit.

the·rol'o·gy (thē·rŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*thero-* + *-logy.*] Mammalogy. — **the'ro·log'ic** (thĕr'ō·lŏj'ĭk), *adj.* — **the'ro·log'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **the·rol'o·gist** (thē·rŏl'ō·jĭst), *n. All Rare.*

The'ro·mor'pha (thĕr'ō·môr'fə), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *thero-* + *-morpha.*] *Paleontol.* An order of reptiles (subclass Synapsida), of Pennsylvanian and Permian age, having biconcave vertebrae, five-toed ambulatory limbs, well-developed pectoral and pelvic arches in which the elements are fused or suturally united, and a skull with fixed quadrate bone and the bones of the temporal region forming a single broad arcade; — formerly used more broadly to include groups (Pareiasauria, Anomodontia, Placodontia, etc.) now classed in other orders. — **the'ro·morph** (thĕr'ō·môrf), *adj. & n.*

the'ro·mor'phi·a (thĕr'ō·môr'fĭ·ə), **the'ro·mor'phism** (-fĭz'm), *n.* [NL. *theromorphia*, fr. *thero-* + Gr. *morphē* form.] Apparent reversion in a human being to a lower animal type in one or more characters.

ther·mog'e·ny (thĕr·mŏj'ĕ·nĭ), *n.* = THERMOGENESIS.

ther'mo·gram. Thermograph. *R.S.*

thermometer pointer. See POINTER, 2 b.

ther·moph'o·bous, *adj.* See -PHOBOUS.

ther'mo·phos'pho·res'cence (thûr'mō·fŏs'fō·rĕs'ĕns; -'ns), *n.* [*thermo-* + *phosphorescence.*] *Physics & Chem.* = THERMOLUMINESCENCE.

ther'mo·ple'gi·a (-plē'jĭ·ə), *n.* [NL., fr. *thermo-* + *-plegia.*] = HEATSTROKE.

ther'mo·pol'yp·noe'a, ther'mo·pol'yp·noe'ic. Vars. of THERMOPOLYPNEA, etc.

Ther·mop'y·lae (thĕr·mŏp'ĭ·lē), *n.* See BATTLE, *Table.*

ther'mo·re·sist'ance (thûr'mō·rē·zĭs'tăns), *n.* See THERMO-. — **ther'mo·re·sist'ant** (-tănt), *adj.*

ther'mo·sy'phon. Var. of THERMOSIPHON.

ther'mo·tel'e·phone, *n.* = THERMOPHONE, 2.

The'ro·mo'ra (thĕr'ō·mō'rə) **The'ro·mo'res** (-rēz), *n. pl* [NL.] Syns. of THEROMORPHA.

the'ro·mor'phic (thē'rō·môr'fĭk), **the'ro·mor'phous** (-fŭs), *adj.* a Pertaining to the Theromorpha. b Pertaining to or showing, theromorphism.

The'ron (thē'rŏn), *n.* [Gr. *Thēron.*] Literally, a hunter; — masculine proper name.

The·rop'o·da (thē·rŏp'ō·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *thero-* + *-poda.*] *Paleontol.* A suborder of carnivorous digitigrade dinosaurs (order Saurischia) with premaxillary teeth, small forelimbs, and simple slender pubic bones meeting in a symphysis. They walked on their hind legs. *Megalosaurus, Ceratosaurus,* and *Compsognathus* are genera. — **the'ro·pod** (thē'rō·pŏd), *adj. & n.* — **the·rop'o·dous** (thē·rŏp'ō·dŭs), *adj.*

Ther·si'tes (thĕr·sī'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Thersitēs.*] The ugliest and most scurrilous of the Greeks before Troy. He reviled all, but chiefly Achilles and Ulysses. He was slain by Achilles for deriding his grief for Penthesilea. Shakespeare introduces him in *Troilus and Cressida.*

ther·sit'i·cal (-sĭt'ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* Also **ther'si·te'an** (thûr'·sĭ·tē'ăn). Pertaining to, or characteristic of, Thersites; loudmouthed; scurrilous.

the·sau'rus (thē·sô'rŭs), *n.; pl.* -SAURI (-rī). [L. See TREASURE.] A treasury or storehouse; hence, a repository, esp. of words, as a dictionary.

thesaurus meritorum. = TREASURY OF THE CHURCH.

these (thēz), *pron. & adj.* [ME. *thes, thæs, thise, these,* var. of *thas,* pl. of *thes* this. See THIS; cf. THOSE.] Plural of *this.*

☞ For the use of *these* with *kind of* or *sort of,* see KIND OF, *Note.*

The·se'um (thē·sē'ŭm), *n.* [L. *These(ī)um,* fr. Gr. *Thēsion,* fr. *Thēseus* Theseus.] *Gr. Antiq.* **1.** A shrine of Theseus, the Athenian hero, near and probably to the east of the Athenian agora, and said to have been built when Cimon brought the reputed bones of the hero to Athens about 469 B.C. It was decorated with paintings by Micon. **2.** A Doric temple on a hill west of the agora of Athens, formerly falsely identified as the shrine of Theseus (def. 1 above). It was built in the 5th century B.C., and is one of the best preserved of ancient temples. Some of its sculptures represent exploits of Theseus, which gave color to the theory identifying it with the shrine of Theseus. But it is now generally believed to be a temple of Hephaestus.

The'seus (thē'sūs; thē'sē·ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Thēseus.*] *Gr. Myth.* The chief Attic hero, son of Aegeus, king of Athens. He rid Attica and the Isthmian region of Procrustes and other evildoers; slew the Minotaur, and carried off Minos's daughter Ariadne (see ARIADNE); conquered the Amazons, and married their queen, variously given as Antiope and Hippolyte; and after her death espoused Phaedra. He was one of the Argonauts, and took part in the Calydonian boar hunt. (See HIPPOLYTUS, PIRITHOUS.) He figures in Chaucer's *Knight's Tale* and Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream.*— **The·se'an** (thē·sē'ăn), *adj.*

the'si·al (thē'sĭ·ȧl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a thesis. *Rare.*

the'si·cle (thē'sĭ·k'l; thĕs'ĭ-), *n.* [Dim. of *thesis.*] A little or subordinate thesis. *Rare.*

the'sis (thē'sĭs *or, esp. in sense* 5, thĕs'ĭs), *n.; pl.* THESES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *thesis,* fr. root of *tithenai* to place, set. See DO; cf. ANATHEMA, APOTHECARY, EPITHET, HYPOTHESIS, PARENTHESIS, SYNTHESIS, THEME, TICK a cover.] **1.** A thing laid down; a statement; a proposition; specif., a position or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain, as by a candidate for scholastic honors, or one which is actually maintained, by argument.

2. A dissertation embodying results of original research, and, strictly, substantiating a specific view; esp., one (or its equivalent) presented by a candidate for a degree or to meet the requirements of a course.

3. *Logic.* An affirmation or proposition to be proved, or one advanced without proof; esp., a positive proposition contrasting with some negation. Specif.: **a** The proposition or point of view defended by an argument. **b** An assumption; a postulate. **c** The consequent of a hypothetical proposition. **d** With Kant, the affirmative member of one of the antinomies or paradoxes of reason. **e** With Hegel, the proposition or conception representing the first and least adequate stage of developing thought, contrasting with the second stage, or *antithesis,* which negates this thesis, and with the third stage, or *synthesis,* in which the partial truths of thesis and antithesis are brought together.

4. *Music.* The accented part of the measure, expressed by the downward beat; — the opposite of *arsis.*

5. *Pros.* **a** The heavier or stressed part of a foot, esp. in quantitative verse; — the original Greek sense. **b** The unaccented syllable or syllables of a foot; — a modern sense resulting from misunderstanding of the Greek terms. See ARSIS, *n.,* 1.

-the·sis (-thē·sĭs). A combining form from Greek *thesis,* position, as in cacothesis.

thesis novel, thesis play. A novel or play which advances, illustrates, or defends a thesis. — **thesis dramatist.** — **thesis novelist.** — **thesis playwright.**

The·si'um (thē·sĭ'ŭm), *n.* [L. *thesium* a kind of plant, fr. Gr. *thēseion.*] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World herbs (family Santalaceae). They are root parasites with small linear or scalelike leaves and diclinous flowers. Several species are called *bastard toadflax.*

Thes'mo·pho'ri·a (thĕs'mō·fō'rĭ·ȧ; 181), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *Thesmophoria,* fr. *Thesmophoros,* an epithet of Demeter; cf. Gr. *thesmos* law, institution, and *pherein* to bear.] *Gr. Relig.* A festival of Demeter (as Thesmophoros), or of Demeter and Kore, celebrated, by women only, on the 11th to the 13th of Pyanepsion. The essential ceremony was the casting of pigs into chasms of the earth and the bringing up of their decaying flesh to be mixed with seed to insure fertility. — **Thes'mo·pho'ri·an** (-ăn), **Thes'mo·phor'ic** (-fŏr'ĭk), *adj.*

Thes·moph'o·ros (thĕs·mŏf'ō·rŏs), *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Relig.* Demeter; — an epithet usually interpreted as meaning the "giver of laws" but probably originally meaning "the giver of riches," that is, of the fruits of the earth. Cf. THESMOPHORIA.

The goddess *Thesmophoros* founded and presided over social order, family life, the functions of women, and the birth of children.
W. M. Ramsay.

thes'mo·thete (thĕs'mō·thēt), *n.* Also **thes·moth'e·tes** (thĕs·mŏth'ē·tēz); *pl.* -TAE (thĕs·mŏth'ē·tē). [Gr. *thesmothetēs,* fr. *thesmos* that which is established, a law (fr. root of *tithenai* to set) + *thetēs* a giver (also fr. root of *tithenai*).] A lawgiver; a legislator; — orig. *Gr. Antiq.* and applied esp. to any of the six junior archons at Athens. See ARCHON.

the'so·cyte (thē'sō·sīt; thĕs'ō-), *n.* [Gr. *thesis* a deposit + *-cyte.*] *Zool.* A sponge cell modified for storing reserve material.

Thes·pe'si·a (thĕs·pē'zhĭ·ȧ; -sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thespesios* divine, wonderful.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical trees of the mallow family (Malvaceae), having undivided leaves and large bracted flowers with a nearly simple style and 5-celled ovary. *T. populnea* is the bendy tree.

Thes·pe'si·us (-shĭ·ŭs), *n.* [NL. Cf. THESPESIA.] *Paleontol.* A genus of dinosaurs perhaps identical with *Claosaurus.* The name antedates *Claosaurus.*

Thes'pi·an (thĕs'pĭ·ăn), *adj.* [From L. *Thespis,* fr. Gr. *Thespis,* the reputed founder of the Greek drama.] Of or pertaining to Thespis (fl. 535 B.C.); hence, relating to the drama; tragic; dramatic; as, the *Thespian* art. — *n.* An actor. *Jocose.*

Thes·sa'li·an (thĕ·sā'lĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *Thessalius.*] Of or pert. to Thessaly in Greece. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Thessaly; also, the dialect of Aeolic Greek spoken there.

Thes'sa·lo'ni·an (thĕs'ȧ·lō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pert. to Thessalonica, a city of Macedonia (now Salonika, Greece).

Thes'sa·lo'ni·an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Thessalonica.

2. *pl.* Either of the two Epistles to the Thessalonians, called *First* and *Second Thessalonians.* See NEW TESTAMENT.

thes·treen' (thĕs·trēn'), *adv.* [*the* (article) + dial. *streen* for *yestreen.*] Last night. *Scot.*

Thes'ty·lis (thĕs'tĭ·lĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Thestylis.*] A female slave mentioned in the second Idyl of Theocritus and in Vergil's second Eclogue; hence, a rustic maiden.

the'ta (thē'tȧ; thā'tȧ), *n.* [Gr. *thēta,* of Sem. origin.] **1.** The eighth letter (Θ, θ, ϑ) of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to *th* in English, but pronounced in classic Greek about like *th* in *hothouse.* Theta is sometimes called the *unlucky letter,* from being used in ancient Greece by the judges on their ballots in passing condemnation on a prisoner, it being the first letter of the Greek *thanatos,* death. Cf. THORN, δ.

2. a An instance of the letter Θ, θ, ϑ, written, printed, etc. **b** As a numeral, 9. Cf. GREEK NUMERAL.

3. Used for classifying, as, *Astron.,* to designate some star, usually the eighth brightest, of a constellation; as, *Theta* (θ) Eridani.

theta function. *Math.* One of the four functions of a complex variable z and a parameter q, whose modulus is less than unity:

$$\vartheta_1(z, q) = 2q^{\frac{1}{4}} \sin z - 2q^{\frac{9}{4}} \sin 3z + 2q^{\frac{25}{4}} \sin 5z - \dots$$
$$\vartheta_2(z, q) = 2q^{\frac{1}{4}} \cos z + 2q^{\frac{9}{4}} \cos 3z + 2q^{\frac{25}{4}} \cos 5z + \dots$$
$$\vartheta_3(z, q) = 1 + 2q \cos 2z + 2q^4 \cos 4z + 2q^9 \cos 3z + \dots$$
$$\vartheta_4(z, q) = 1 - 2q \cos 2z + 2q^4 \cos 4z - 2q^9 \cos 3z + \dots$$

These were introduced and discussed in detail by Jacobi, who used their ratios to express elliptic functions. The term is also extended to similar functions of several variables.

thetch (thĕch), *n.* [Dial. var.] Vetch. *Dial. Eng.*

thetch (thĕch). Var. of THATCH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

the'tic (thĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *thetikos* fit for placing, fr. *thetos* placed, fr. root of *tithenai* to set, lay down. See THESIS.] **1.** Laid down; prescribed; positive; arbitrary.

A *thetic* and dogmatic method. *T. Gale.*

2. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Constituting the thesis, as a syllable; also, beginning with the thesis, as a verse or measure.

thet'i·cal (-ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* Arbitrary; thetic.

thet'i·cal·ly, *adv.* of THETIC, THETICAL.

thet'ics (thĕt'ĭks), *n.* Science or art of proposing principles. See -ICS.

thetic theology. = DOGMATIC THEOLOGY a.

the'tin (thē'tĭn), *n.* Also **-tine** (-tĭn; -tēn). [A blend of *thio* and *betaine.*] *Chem.* Any one of a series of sulphur compounds supposed to contain a four-membered ring analogous to that of betaine; as, dimethyl-*thetin,* $(CH_3)_2{=}SCH_2COO$.

The'tis (thē'tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Thetis.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A Nereid, wife of Peleus and mother of Achilles. Zeus and Poseidon wooed her, but when it was prophesied that her son would be stronger than his father they desisted.

2. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

the·ur'gic (thē·ûr'jĭk), *adj.* [LL. *theurgicus,* fr. Gr. *theourgikos;* cf. F. *théurgique.*] Of or pertaining to theurgy; magical. — *n.* Magician; wonder-worker, esp. one assumed to be divinely inspired.

the·ur'gi·cal (-jĭ·kȧl), *adj.* Theurgic.

the·ur'gi·cal·ly, *adv.* of THEURGIC, THEURGICAL.

theurgic hymns. Songs of incantation. Cf. THEURGY, 2.

the'ur·gist (thē'ûr·jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *théurgiste.*] A wonder-worker; a magician.

the'ur·gy (-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [LL. *theurgia,* fr. Gr. *theourgia,* fr. *theourgos* doing the works of God, fr. *theos* God + *ergon* work; cf. F. *théurgie.* See THEISM; WORK.] **1. a** A divine work; a miracle. **b** The art or science of compelling or persuading a god or supernatural power to do, or refrain from doing, something.

2. A kind of occult art distinguished by certain Neoplatonists, in which the operator by means of self purification and discipline, sacred rites, and knowledge of divine marks, or signatures, in nature, is held to be capable of evoking or utilizing the aid of divine and beneficent spirits. The medieval church, following St. Augustine's condemnations, refused to discriminate between it and magic. With other Neoplatonic doctrines, it had a revival during the Renaissance, and has since been accepted only by sporadic cults.

3. Loosely, any human act, process, power, or state regarded, esp. by its agent or subject, as of supernatural efficacy or origin; also, such acts, etc. collectively.

The·ve'ti·a (thē·vē'shĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after André *Thevet* (1502–90), French traveler and author.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American plants of the family Apocynaceae. *T. nereifolia* is the yellow oleander.

thev'e·tin (thĕv'ē·tĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A poisonous glucoside obtained from the seeds of the yellow oleander (*Thevetia nereifolia*).

thew (thū), *n.* Chiefly used in the *pl.* THEWS (thūz). [ME. *thew, theau,* manner, habit, strength, fr. AS. *thēaw* manner, habit; akin to OS. *thau* custom, habit, OHG. *dau.*] **1.** A manner; custom; habit; form or mode of behavior; mental or moral quality; sometimes, a good quality or trait; a virtue; — usually in the *pl.* *Obs.*

Evil speeches destroy good *thews.* *Wyclife* (1 *Cor.* xv. 33).

2. A muscle; sinew; — usually in the *pl.*; hence, *pl.,* muscular power or development; strength; resolution. *Tennyson.*

thew (thū), *n.* A pillory for women; a cucking stool. *Obs.*

thew, *v. t.* To furnish with thews; to discipline. *Obs.*

thew, *v. t.* [AS. *thēwan.*] To press; oppress. *Obs.*

thew. Var. of THEOW, *n. & adj.*

thew (thū), *past tense* of THAW. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

thewed (thūd), *adj.* **1.** Mannered; behaved. *Obs.*

Yet would not seem so rude and *thewed* ill. *Spenser*

2. Furnished with thews or muscles; as, well-*thewed.*

thew'less (thū'lĕs; -lĭs), *adj.* Feeble; lazy; spiritless *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

thew'y (thū'ĭ), *adj.*; THEW'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); THEW'I·EST. Having strong or large thews or muscles; muscular; sinewy.

they (thā), *pron. pl.; poss.* THEIRS (thârz); *obj.* THEM (thĕm; 71). [ME. *thei, thai,* fr. ON. *their* they, prop. nom. pl. masc. of *sā, sū, that,* demonstrative pron. See THAT; cf. THEIR, THEM.] The plural of *he, she,* or *it. They* is used: **1.** As nominative pl. of the 3d personal pronoun, sometimes without an antecedent and sometimes with a singular antecedent, as *nobody, everybody.*

Jolif and glad *they* went unto *hers* [their] rest. *Chaucer.*

Blessed are *they* which do hunger and thirst after righteousness. *Matt.* v. 6

2. As a demonstrative pronoun; those. *Archaic.*

3. Indefinitely, like Ger. and ME. *man,* and the French *on:* people; men; as, *they* say (Ger. *man sagt,* French *on dit*), that is, it is said by persons not specified.

4. Redundantly with subject nominative. *Archaic.*

Poor birds *they* are not set for. *Shak.*

5. As direct or indirect object; them. *Obs.,* except as emphatic objective in *Dial. Eng.*

they, *adj.* Those; as, *they* men. *Now Dial.*

they. Obs. pl. of THE.

they. Var. of THAE.

they'll (thāl). Colloq. contraction for *they will.*

thi-, = THIO-.

thi'a- (thī'ȧ-). [See THIO-.] *Chem.* A combining form denoting the *presence of sulphur replacing carbon, especially in a ring,* as in *thiadiazole.* — **thi'a** (-ȧ), *adj.*

thi'a·di'a·zole (-dī'ȧ·zōl), *n.* [*thia-* + *diazole.*] *Chem.* Any of four isomeric heterocyclic parent compounds, $C_2H_2N_2S$; also, a derivative of any of these. 1,2,3- *thiadiazole,* or *thia*[ab]*diazole,* is a colorless, feebly basic liquid.

-thi'al (-thī'ăl). *Chem.* A compound suffix, *thi-* + 2d *-al,* attached to the name of a hydrocarbon to designate a *thio aldehyde of the same number of carbon atoms,* as in ethane*thial,* CH_3CHS.

thi·al'dine (thī·ăl'dēn; -dĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-din.** [*thi-* + *aldehyde* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline cyclic compound, $CH_3CH{:}(SCHCH_3)_2{:}NH$, formed by action of ammonia and hydrogen sulphide on ordinary aldehyde; also, by extension, any compound similarly derived from another aldehyde.

thi·am'ide (-ăm'ĭd; -īd), *n.* Also **-id.** [*thi-* + *-amide.*] *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds of the general formula $RCSNH_2$, analogous to the acid amides (see AMIDE b) but containing sulphur in place of oxygen; — called also *thioamide.* They are formed by the action of phosphorus pentasulphide on acid amides, by the addition of hydrogen sulphide to nitriles, etc.

Thian' Shan' sheep (tyän' shän'). [From the *Tien Shan* mountains, Central Asia.] A wild sheep (*Ovis poli*) of central Asia, allied to the argali and the bighorn, but having longer horns.

Thian Shan stag. A very large deer (*Cervus eustephanus* of the Tien Shan mountains of western China, allied to the maral and the American wapiti.

thi·an'threne (thī·ăn'thrēn), *n.* [*thi-* + *anthracene.*] *Chem.* A colorless, crystalline, heterocyclic parent compound, $C_{18}H_{10}S_2$, regarded as anthracene in which the two middle CH groups are replaced by sulphur atoms. It is made by the action of sulphur chloride on benzene in presence of aluminum chloride, and in other ways.

thi'a·site (thī'ȧ·sīt), **thi'a·sote** (-sōt), *n.* [Gr. *thiasitēs, thiasōtēs.*] *Gr. Relig.* One who belongs to a thiasos.

thi'a·sos (thī'ȧ·sŏs), **thi'a·sus** (-sŭs), *n.; pl.* -SOI (-soi), -SI (-sī). [Gr. *thiasos,* L. *thiasus,* Bacchic dance.] *Gr. Antiq.* A society or company formed for the worship or service of some divinity, esp. Dionysus; a religious brotherhood; also, a procession or festival of such a company.

thi'a·zine (thī'ȧ·zēn; -zĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*thi-* + *az-* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds, characterized by a ring composed of four carbon atoms, one sulphur atom, and one nitrogen atom. There are three possible subclasses, ortho, meta, and para, according to the relative position in the ring of the sulphur and nitrogen, but representatives of the last two only are known.

thiazine dye *or* **color.** Any of a class of dyes containing a thiazine ring.

thi'a·zole (thī'ȧ·zōl), *n.* [*thi-* + *azole.*] Also **-zol** (-zōl; -zŏl). *Chem.* A colorless basic liquid, C_3H_3NS, of pyridine odor; also, any of its various derivatives. Thiazole consists of a five-membered ring, and may be regarded as derived from thiophene by the replacement of a CH group by nitrogen.

thi·az'o·line (thī·ăz'ō·lēn; -lĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-lin.** *Chem.* Any of three bases, C_3H_5NS, dihydrides of thiazole; also, any of various derivatives of them.

thick (thĭk), *adj.*; THICK'ER (-ĕr); THICK'EST. [ME. *thicke,* fr. AS. *thicce;* akin to D. *dik,* OS. *thikki,* OHG, *dicchi* thick, dense, G. *dick* thick, ON. *thykkr, thjokkr,* OIr. *tiug,* W. *tew,* Gael. & Ir. *tiugh.*] **1.** Having, or being of, relatively great depth or extent from one surface to its opposite; not thin or slender; as, a *thick* plank, neck, or layer of cake.

2. Measuring in the third dimension (length and breadth being the other two), or in general dimension other than length, or from one surface to its opposite; — said of a solid body; as, a timber seven inches *thick.*

3. Crowded; filled closely or compactly; composed of numerous units densely arranged, disposed, or packed; as, a *thick* forest or head of hair; air *thick* with snow; of the individual units, numerous and closely set or placed; packed or crowded together. "Libel suits were *thick* in the air."
Dorothy Canfield Fisher

4. Having, or being of, relatively great density or consistency, as because of holding much solid matter in suspension or solution; dense; not thin; inspissated; — said of fluids; as, *thick* sirup; *thick* vapors.

Make the gruel *thick* and slab. *Shak.*

5. Hence: **a** Not clear or transparent because filled with extraneous matter; not pure or rare; as, air *thick* with

---

Ther'pha·lites (thûr'fȧ·lĭts), *n. pl. D. Bib.*

therto. † THERETO.

the·saur', *n.* [L. *thesaurus.*] A treasure. *Obs.*

the·saur'a·ry, *n.* Also **the·saur'y.** Treasury; also, treasurership. — **the'saur·al·al,** *adj. All Obs.*

the'saur·er, *n.* A treasurer. *Obs.*

the'saur·ize, *v. t.* [LL. *thesaurizare.*] To treasure up. *Obs.*

thes'ter, *adj.* [AS. *ðēstre, ðīestre,* adj.; *ðēstra, ðīestru,* n.] Dark; gloomy. — **thes'ter·ness,** *n. Both Obs.*

thetche. † THATCH.

thete. Var. of THEAT, *n.*

theth'er. † THITHER.

Theu'das (thū'dȧs). *Bib.*

thewd. Thewed. *Ref. Sp.*

thew'like', *adj.* Also **theow'like'.** Servile. *Obs.*

thew'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

they. † THIGH, THOUGH.

theyn. † THANE.

they're. Contraction for *they are.*

thi. † THIGH. [*exc. Dial.*]

thi (thī). Var. of THE, THY. *Obs.*

thi'a·ce'tic (thī'ȧ·sē'tĭk; -sĕt'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* = THIOACETIC.

thi'a·zine (thī'ȧ·zēn; -zĭn), *n.* [Gr. *theion* sulphur.] *Biochem.* = ERGOTHIONEINE.

thi·bet', Var. of TIBET.

Thi·bet'an (tĭ·bĕt'ăn). Var. of TIBETAN. [= TIBET CLOTH.]

Thi·bet' cloth (tĭ·bĕt'; tĭb'ĕt).

thi'ble. Var. of THIVEL.

thic, thick (thĭk). Dial. Eng. vars. of THILK, this or that one.

fumes; a river *thick* with mud. **b** Of fog, mist, etc., so dense as to impair or destroy visibility. **c** Of weather or of a period in relation to its weather, characterized by dense fogs or mist.

This morning it was *thick* as mud and twice as black. *D. Macmillan.*

d Of darkness, profound; impenetrable; also, of night, black.

6. *Now Chiefly Dial.* **a** Thickset; plump; heavily built. **b** Mentally slow; dull; stupid; obtuse. **c** Of bearing or vision, not acute; slow to perceive.

7. Characterized by huskiness, hoarseness, a rough burr, or the like; guttural; indistinct; inarticulate; muffled; as, a *thick* utterance or voice.

8. Following in quick succession; marked by continuity, frequency, and rapidity; also, filled or crowded with events, or the like. "The startled bells and *thick* puffing of high-stacked river steamers." *Sinclair Lewis.* "For one *thick*, flashing moment." *Owen Wister.*

9. *Colloq.* **a** Intimate; very friendly; familiar.

We have been *thick* ever since. *T. Hughes.*

b Beyond what can be endured with equanimity; going too far, as in vulgarity, indifference to other's rights, or the like; — often in phrases *a bit thick, a little too thick.* *Colloq.*

10. *Phonet.* Formerly, of vowels, back (ä, ō, ōō).

Syn. — Close, solid; gross, coarse. See DENSE, BROAD.

Ant. — Thin, slender; sparse, scattered; light; quick, keen.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

thick-ankled	thick-footed	thick-shadowed
thick-barked	thick-girthed	thick-shafted
thick-barred	thick-haired	thick-shelled
thick-bedded	thick-hided	thick-sided
thick-billed	thick-hidedness	thick-sightsd
thick-blooded	thick-jawed	thick-soled
thick-bodied	thick-kneed	thick-spaced
thick-bossed	thick-knobbed	thick-stalked
thick-bottomed	thick-leaved	thick-stemmed
thickbrained	thick-legged	thick-tailed
thick-breathed	thick-lipped	thick-thronged
thick-cheeked	thick-looking	thick-toed
thick-coated	thick-maned	thick-tongued
thick-decked	thick-necked	thick-toothed
thick-eared	thick-pated	thick-topped
thick-fingered	thick-piled	thick-voiced
thick-flanked	thick-ribbed	thick-walled
thick-fleeced	thick-rinded	thick-wooded
thick-foliaged	thick-rooted	thick-wristed

thick (thĭk), *n.* **1.** The thickest, densest, most crowded, or intensest part, or the time when anything is thickest; as in the *thick* of a crowd, of a fight, or (rarely) of a limb.

2. *Now Rare.* **a** A thicket. "In bloomy *thicks.*" *Leigh Hunt.* **b** *Slang.* A thickheaded or stupid person.

thick, *adv.* [AS. *thicce.*] Thickly.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

thick-beating	thick-growing	thick-spread
thick-blown	thick-grown	thick-spreading
thick-clouded	thick-jeweled	thick-sprung
thick-coming	thick-laid	thick-starred
thick-cut	thick-lined	thick-streaming
thick-descending	thick-packed	thick-swarming
thick-drawn	thick-peopled	thick-warbled
thick-flaming	thick-pleached	thick-woven
thick-flashing	thick-plied	thick-wrought
thick-flowing	thick-rustling	

thick, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *thiccian.*] To thicken; to make, be, or become thick.

thick. Scot. var. of THECK, THEEK.

thick and thin. **1.** Every conceivable or possible situation or, esp., difficulty or obstacle, whether great or small; — chiefly in *through thick and thin,* that is, unflinchingly; unwaveringly; to the bitter end.

2. Unswerving or blind loyalty, as to a political party.

thick′-and-thin′, *adj.* **1.** Ready to go through thick and thin; thoroughgoing; also, blindly devoted; as, a *thick-and-thin* friend or Republican.

2. Designating a block having one sheave thicker than the other, thus taking two sizes of ropes, as a fiddle block.

thick and threefold. In rapid succession; thickly and continuously; also, frequent.

thick′-billed′ gull′le·mot *or* **murre.** See MURRE **a.**

thick-billed parrot. A parrot (*Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha*) of northern Mexico and southwestern United States. It is green marked with red.

thick′en (thĭk′ĕn), *v. t.;* THICK′ENED (-ĕnd); THICK′EN·ING. To make thick or thicker; specif.: **a** To render dense; to inspissate; also, to make turbid or cloudy; as, to *thicken* paint; fumes *thickened* the air. **b** To make close or compact; to fill up interstices in; as, to *thicken,* or full, cloth; to *thicken* ranks of trees or men. **c** To strengthen; to confirm. *Rare.*

And this may help to *thicken* other proofs. *Shak.*

d To make more frequent; as, to *thicken* blows. — *v. i.* To become thick or thicker; specif.: **a** To become dense as in consistency, texture, massing of units or elements, etc. **b** To grow dull, obscure, dark or foggy. "Thy luster *thickens* when he shines by." *Shak.* **c** To become turbid, clouded, or the like. **d** To become more profound, intense, intricate, or the like; to grow complicated; as, the plot *thickens;* the combat *thickens.* **e** To grow more numerous or frequent; hence, to crowd; to flock.

The press of people *thickens* to the court. *Dryden.*

f To become indistinct or inarticulate, as the voice.

Syn. — Stiffen, harden; deepen, intensify.

Ant. — Thin; lighten, clear.

thick′en·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which thickens; specif., *Chem. Engin. & Ore Dressing,* an apparatus for the sedimentation and collection of suspended solids in industrial liquids. See DORR THICKENER.

thick′en·ing, *n.* **1.** Act of making or becoming thick.

2. Something used to thicken, as flour in a gravy, or fuller's earth in fulling cloth.

3. That which has thickened; a thickened part or place.

thick′et (thĭk′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [AS. *thiccet.* See THICK.] **1.** A dense growth of shrubbery; a thick grove or coppice; a closely set plantation of low trees, shrubs, etc.

2. *Forestry.* A stand of saplings.

thick′et·ed (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Provided with a thicket or thickets; abounding in thickets.

thick′et·y (-ĭ), *adj.* Full of thickets.

thick′head′ (thĭk′hĕd′), *n.* **1.** A thickheaded or stupid person; a blockhead. *Colloq.*

2. **a** Any of many Australian and Polynesian birds, mostly of the genus *Pachycephala,* allied to the shrikes. Most have a stout bill and large head, and the males of some are bright-colored. **b** A barbet of the subfamily Capitoninae. **c** A South African thick-knee (*Burhina capensis*).

3. *Veter.* = BLUETONGUE **a.**

thick′head′ed (thĭk′hĕd′ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Having a thick head; usually, dull of intellect; stupid; doltish. — **thick′head′ed·ly,** *adv.* — **thick′head′ed·ness,** *n.*

thickheaded fly. Any dipterous fly of the family *Conopidae* having a more or less elongate, sometimes pedicellate, abdomen and a large head broader than the thorax. The larvae are parasites of other insects, esp. wasps.

thick′-knee′ (-nē′), *n.* Any of certain large, long-legged, three-toed plovers of *Burhinus* (syn. *Oedicnemus*) and allied genera, of the Eastern Hemisphere and South America, somewhat allied to the bustards; a stone curlew. They have a rather large head and large eyes, and are most active at night, frequenting open heaths as well as stony shores. *B. oedicnemus* is the European species. *Burhinus magnirostris* and *Orthorhamphus magnirostris* occur in Australia.

thick l. In English, = DARK L (see CLEAR L); in Swedish and E. Norwegian, an *l* uttered during a quick movement of the tongue tip from the front palate down across the upper gums.

thick lead. *Print.* See 1st LEAD, 6.

thick′leaf′ (thĭk′lēf′), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Crassula,* with thick, succulent leaves.

thick′lips′ (thĭk′lĭps′), *n.* One with thick lips, as a negro.

thick′ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being thick; the extent or degree to which something is thick or thickened; as, to give a wall *thickness;* reduced to the *thickness* of a dime; boiled to the *thickness* of honey.

2. Measurement in the third dimension (length and breadth being the other two), or in general, dimension other than length, or from one surface to its opposite; the third dimension of a solid body of three dimensions; as, five feet in *thickness.*

3. That which is thick, or dense, heavy, etc.; a place or part thicker than the rest, or the thickest place or part; the thick of something; as, to drive through the misty *thickness.*

4. A layer, sheet, or the like; as, two *thicknesses* of silk.

thick′ness, *v. t.* **a** To make uniform in thickness, as flooring planks. **b** To cover or coat in thickness (which see).

thickness gauge. *Mach.* = FEELER, **4 a.**

thick′ness·ing, *n.* A method of making a mold for a plaster cast or a metal casting, in which a temporary thickness of wax or other material is put on the pattern or part of the unfinished mold, and run out by heat or otherwise removed after it has been used to complete the mold; also, the thickness thus applied.

thickness piece. A plate of loam or the like used as a thicknessing.

thick′set′ (thĭk′sĕt′; 66), *adj.* **1.** Closely placed or planted; as, a *thickset* wood.

2. Set or studded thickly or abundantly; as, *thickset* trees.

3. Having a thick body; esp., stout and short; stocky.

thick′set′, *n.* Something thickset. Specif.: **a** A thicket. **b** A kind of cotton cloth resembling velveteen, used chiefly for men's working clothes.

thick shellbark. The big shellbark.

thick′skin′ (thĭk′skĭn′), *n.* A thick-skinned person.

thick′skin′, *adj.* Thick-skinned.

thick′-skinned′ (-skĭnd′; 66), *adj.* Having a thick skin; pachydermatous; hence, not sensitive; callous, as to criticism, ridicule, or the like.

thick′skull′ (thĭk′skŭl′), *n.* A blockhead.

thick′skulled′ (-skŭld′; 66), *adj.* Having a thick skull; hence, dull; heavy; stupid; impervious to ideas; slow to learn.

thick′-sown′ (-sōn′; 66), *adj.* Sown closely together; hence, thickly set, studded, spotted, etc.; as, speech *thick-sown* with French phrases.

thick stuff. *Naut.* Formerly, all plank more than four inches thick and less than twelve.

thick′wind′ (thĭk′wĭnd′), *n. Veter.* A chronic defect of respiration in the horse, due to obstruction to breathing, as by nasal polypi, deformed bones, etc. — **thick′-wind′ed** (66), *adj.*

thick′wit′ (-wĭt′), *n.* A thick-witted person.

thick′-wit′ted (66), *adj.* Mentally slow or stupid; lacking in acuteness or in readiness of wit. — **thick′-wit′ted·ly,** *adv.* — **thick′-wit′ted·ness,** *n.*

thief (thēf), *n.; pl.* THIEVES (thēvz). [ME. *thef, theef,* fr. AS. *thīof, thēof;* akin to OFris. *thiaf,* OS. *theof, thiof,* D. *dief,* G. *dieb,* OHG. *diob,* ON. *thjōfr,* Sw. *tjuf,* Dan. *tyv,* Goth. *thiufs,* thief, *thiubjo* secretly, and perh. to Lith. *tupėti* to squat, crouch down. Cf. THEFT.] **1.** One who steals, esp. stealthily or secretly; one who commits theft, or larceny; also, *Archaic,* a freebooter; a robber. See THEFT, 1.

There came a privy *thief,* men clepeth death. *Chaucer.*

2. Something which takes possession by stealth; — chiefly in proverbial expressions; as, procrastination is the *thief* of time.

3. *Now Dial.* **a** A scoundrel; rascal; scamp. **b** An imperfection in a candlewick causing it to gutter and waste; waster.

4. Also **thief tube.** A device for taking a sample of a liquid from a receptacle at any specified depth below the surface.

5. *Hort.* **a** *Dial. Eng.* The common bramble of Europe. **b** A sucker.

Syn. — THIEF, ROBBER. A THIEF does his work stealthily or secretly; a ROBBER effects his ends by force or intimidation; as, "a night-watching and door-waylaying *thief*" (*Shelley*); "if a servant . . . transporting a sum of money be assailed by *robbers*" (*Shak.*). In earlier usage the words were often employed without distinction. Cf. STEAL.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

thiefcraft	thiefmaker	thiefproof
thiefland	thiefmaking	thief-resisting, *adj.*

thief ant. Any of several minute ants, esp. *Solenopsis molesta,* which nest near the galleries of other ants from which they steal food.

thief′dom (thēf′dŭm), *n.* Thieves collectively or their world; also, *Rare,* thievery.

thief glass. A glass thief. See THIEF, *n.,* **4.**

thief′tak′er (thēf′tāk′ĕr), *n.* A detective whose duty it is to apprehend thieves. *Brit.*

thief tube. = THIEF, *n.,* **4.**

Thie·la′vi·a (tē·lā′vĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after F. von *Thielaw,* Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi of the family Aspergillaceae (sometimes placed in the family Perisporiaceae) having spherical brown perithecia and two kinds of conidia. *T. basicola,* the only species, causes a destructive root rot of tobacco and many other crops.

Thie·la′vi·op′sis (tē·lā′vĭ·ŏp′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Thielavia* + *-opsis.*] *Bot.* A form genus of imperfect fungi (family Dematiaceae) producing continuous conidia of two kinds. *T. paradoxa* causes leaf bite of the coco palm and a rot of banana, sugar cane, and pineapple.

thi′e·none (thī′ē·nōn), *n.* [*thienyl* + ketone.] *Chem.* A white, crystalline ketone, $(C_4H_3S)_2CO$, obtained by the action of phosgene on thiophene in presence of aluminum chloride; 1-thienyl ketone.

thi′e·nyl (-nĭl), *n.* [*thiophene* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical C_4H_3S, of which thiophene is the hydride.

thieve (thēv), *v. i.;* THIEVED (thēvd); THIEV′ING (thēv′ĭng). [AS. *thēofian.*] To practice theft; to steal something. — *v. t.* To steal; to take by theft.

thieve′less, *adj.* [Cf. THEW, *n.*] **a** *Scot. & Ir.* Listless; also, aimless; **bootless. b** *Scot.* Cold; bleak; hence, frigid; forbidding.

thiev′er·y (thēv′ĕr·ĭ), *n.* Act, practice, or an instance, of stealing; theft; also, *Now Rare,* that which is stolen.

thieves′ Latin (thēvz). The cant of thieves.

thieves′ vinegar. Aromatic vinegar; — from a story that four thieves, who plundered during the great plague in London (1665), attributed their immunity to its use.

thiev′ing (thēv′ĭng), *n.* The act of one who thieves; also, a thing stolen.

thiev′ing, *adj.* That thieves or is a thief. — **thiev′ing·ly,** *adv.*

thiev′ish (-ĭsh), *adj.* **1.** Of, like, or characteristic of, a thief or thieves; stealthy; sly; also, *Obs.,* infested by thieves.

Time's *thievish* progress to eternity. *Shak.*

2. Given to stealing; pilfering; as, a *thievish* boy or magpie. — **thiev′ish·ly,** *adv.* — **thiev′ish·ness,** *n.*

thig (thĭg), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *thiggen,* fr. ON. *thiggja* to take, receive (Dan. *tigge* to beg); akin to AS. *thicgan,* OS. *thiggian* to beg.] To beg; borrow; to ask, or ask as, alms or a gift. — *n.* Beggary. *Now Chiefly Scot.* — **thig′ger** (-ĕr), *n.* *Scot.*

thig′ging, *n.* [ME. *thiggen* to receive, solicit, beg. See THIG.] The act or practice of one who thigs; anything collected by thigging. *Now Chiefly Scot.*

thigh (thī), *n.* [ME. *thi, thih, theh,* fr. AS. *thīoh, thēoh, thēh;* akin to OFris. *thiach,* D. *dij, dije,* OHG. *dioh,* ON. *thjō* thigh, rump, Lith. *taukas* fat of animals, *tukti* to become fat, OIr. *tōn* rump, and ult. to L. *tumere* to be swollen. See TOMB.] **1.** The proximal segment of the leg or hind limb, between the knee and the trunk. It has a single bone, the femur (**thigh′bone**). *Thigh* is also loosely or popularly applied to the next lower segment in birds, where the true thigh is hidden by the skin and feathers of the body, and in certain quadrupeds, as the horse.

2. Something resembling or likened to the thigh of an animal, as the lower, larger part of a grapevine. *Obs.*

3. *Zool.* In insects, the femur of the leg.

thigh, *v. t.* To carve (a pigeon, woodcock, or small bird). *Obs.*

thigh boot. A boot whose upper part covers the thigh.

thighed (thīd), *adj.* Having (such) a thigh or thighs.

thight (thīt), *adj.* [ME. See TIGHT.] **1.** *Now Dial.* **a** Thickset; in close formation; esp., planted closely together. **b** Watertight. **c** Close-fitting.

2. Dense in consistency or texture. *Obs.*

— **thight′ness,** *n.*

thig′mo- (thĭg′mō-). A combining form from Greek *thigma,* touch, as in *thigmotactic,* denoting also *thigmotropism.*

thig′mo·neg′a·tive (-nĕg′ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* [*thigmo-* + *negative.*] *Biol.* Characterized by negative thigmotropism or thigmotaxis.

thig′mo·pos′i·tive (-pŏz′ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* [*thigmo-* + *positive.*] *Biol.* Characterized by positive thigmotropism or thigmotaxis.

thig′mo·tax′is (thĭg′mō·tăk′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *thigmo-* + *-taxis.*] *Biol.* Stereotaxis. — **thig′mo·tac′tic** (-tăk′tĭk), *adj.* — **thig′mo·tac′ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

thig·mot′ro·pism (thĭg·mŏt′rō·pĭz′m), *n.* [*thigmo-* + *-tropism.*] *Biol.* Stereotropism. — **thig′mo·trop′ic** (thĭg′mō·trŏp′ĭk), *adj.* — **thig′mo·trop′i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

Thil′a·not·tin′e (thĭl′ȧ·nō·tĭn′ē), *n.* An Indian of a Tinne tribe, closely related to the Chipewyan proper, living in northwestern Saskatchewan. See CHIPEWYAN.

thilk (ŧhĭlk), *pron.* [ME. *thilke, thulke,* such, that, fr. AS. *thylc, thyllic, thyslic, thullic, thuslic,* such.] That same; this; that. *Archaic & Dial.*

thill (thĭl), *n.* [ME. *thille,* fr. AS. *thille* a board, plank, beam; akin to AS. *thel* a plank, MD. *dele,* D. *deel* a plank, floor, G. *diele,* OHG. *dili, dilla,* ON. *thilja* a plank, planking, a thwart, *thili* a wainscot, plank. Cf. FILL thill, DEAL plank.] **1.** Either of two long pieces of wood between which a horse is hitched to a vehicle; a shaft. Cf. **1st** POLE, 2 **e.**

2. [Perh. a different word.] *Mining, Dial. Eng.* **a** The floor of a coal mine. **b** A thin stratum of fire clay. — **thill′y** (-ĭ), *adj.*

thill′er (thĭl′ĕr), *n.* The horse which goes between the thills, or shafts, and supports them; also, the last horse in a team; — called also *thill horse.*

Thi′lo′rier′s′ mix′ture (tē′lō′ryāz′). [After *Thilorier,* a French chemist who early solidified carbon dioxide.] A freezing mixture of solid carbon dioxide and ether, by using which a temperature of −100–110° C. can be attained.

thim′ble (thĭm′b'l), *n.* [AS. *thȳmel,* fr. *thūma* thumb. See THUMB.] **1.** A kind of cap or cover, or sometimes a broad ring, used in sewing to protect the finger when pushing the needle through the material. Usually it is of metal with small pits on its outer surface to prevent the head of the needle from slipping.

2. One of the small cups used in thimblerigging.

3. A thimbleful.

4. **a** The foxglove *Digitalis purpurea.* **b** *pl.* = HAREBELL **a.**

5. A small lump of West African crude rubber.

6. A watch. *Thieves′ Slang.*

7. An outer casing of a rifle ball. *Brit.*

8. *Anal. Chem.* A thimble-shaped paper cup or shell for containing material to be extracted by solvents.

9. *Ceramics.* A small tapering cup with a projecting arm, used as a support for plates during firing.

10. *Mach.* A more or less thimble-shaped appendage or fixture; as: **a** A tubular distance piece through which a bolt or pin passes, as a socket in a door-lock escutcheon plate to receive the knob spindle. **b** A fixed or movable ring, tube, or lining in a hole, as a sleeve. **c** A tubular cone

---

thicke. ✝ THEEK, THICK, THILK.
thick′end. Thickened. *Ref. Sp.*
thick′er, *n.* A fuller. *Obs.*
thick′et·ful, *n.* See -FUL.
thick′-fleshed′ (66), *adj.* See -FLESHED.
thick′ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
thick′ly, *adv.* of THICK.
thick′neck′, *n.* = SCALLION **c.**
thick register. See REGISTER, *n.,* 12 **a** (2). [CURA.
thick′-tailed′ ray. See SAR-
thick tea. = HIGH TEA. *Local, Eng.* [*Obs.*
thick′y (thĭk′ĭ), *adj.* Thickish.
thid′der. ✝ THITHER.
thid′er. ✝ THITHER. [lly. *Obs.*
thief′ly, *adv.* Thievishly; stealth-
thief′wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.
Thier′gar′ten (tēr′gär′tĕn), *n.* Var. of TIERGARTEN.
thiev. Thieve. *Ref. Sp.*
thiev′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
thiov′al, *n.* [Var. of THIVEL.]
Var. of THIVEL. *Scot.*
thieved. Thieved. *Ref. Sp.*
thiev′er, *n.* = THIEF, 1.
thieves (thēvz), *n., pl.* of THIEF.
thigh puff. See SADDLE, *Illust.* A 7.
thikkp. ✝ THICK.
thikky. ✝ THICKY.
thil. Thill. *Ref. Sp.*
thim (thĭm). Corrupt. of THEM.
thim′ber, *adj.* Massive. *Scot.*
thim′bl. Thimble. *Ref. Sp.*

for expanding a flue tube. **d** A circular wall box. **e** A metal socket for fixing a lead pipe to stoneware, etc. **f** A ring of thin metal formed with a grooved outer edge so as to fit within an eye splice, or the like, and protect it from chafing.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

thimble-crowned	thimblemaker	thimble-shaped
thimble-eyed	thimblemaking	thimble-sized

thim'ble (thĭm'b'l), *v. t. & i.* To use a thimble (on or upon); as, to sew or to thimblerig.

thim'ble-ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-Iz). Any of several American raspberries or blackberries having thimble-shaped fruit, esp. *Rubus occidentalis, R. parviflorus,* and *R. argutus.*

thim'bled (-b'ld), *adj.* Having or wearing a thimble.

thim'ble-eye' (thĭm'b'l-ī'), *n.* **1.** The chub mackerel.
2. *Naut.* An eye in a plate, often used as a deadeye.

thim'ble-flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* **a** The selfheal *Prunella vulgaris.* **b** The foxglove *Digitalis purpurea.*

thim'ble-ful (-fŏŏl), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fŏŏlz). As much as a thimble will hold; a very small quantity.

thimble lily. The Australian plant *Blandfordia nobilis,* cultivated for its ornamental, racemose flowers.

thim'ble-man (thĭm'b'l-măn), *n.* A thimblerigger.

thim'ble-pie' (-pī'), *n.* A hit on the head with a thimbled finger.

thim'ble-rig' (-rĭg'), *n.* **1.** A gambler's sleight-of-hand game played with three small cups, shaped like thimbles, and a small ball or pea which is so quickly shifted from under one cup to under another that the person betting on its whereabouts is often misled. It is generally practiced as a swindling operation at fairs, etc. Cf. SHELL GAME.
2. A thimblerigger.

thim'ble'-rig', *v. t.;* -RIGGED' (-rĭgd'); -RIG'GING (-rĭg'ĭng). To swindle by thimblerig; hence, to cheat by any trick. — **thim'ble-rig'ger** (-ĕr), **thim'ble-rig'ging,** *n.*

thimble skein. = 3d SKEIN, 2.

thim'ble-weed' (thĭm'b'l-wēd'), *n.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Rudbeckia;* — so named in allusion to their conical receptacles. **b** The wood anemone of North America. **c** Prairie clover.

thin (thĭn), *adj.;* THIN'NER (-ĕr); THIN'NEST. [ME. *thinne, thenne, thunne,* fr. AS. *thynne;* akin to D. *dun,* G. *dünn,* OHG. *dunni,* ON. *thunnr,* Sw. *tunn,* Dan. *tynd,* Gael. & Ir. *tana,* W. *teneu,* L. *tenuis,* Gr. *tanу-* (in comp.) stretched out, *tanaos* stretched, stretched out, long, Skr. *tanu* thin, slender, also to AS. *thenian* to extend, G. *dehnen,* ON. *thenja,* Goth. *thanjan* (in comp.), L. *tendere* to stretch, *tenere* to hold, Gr. *teinein* to stretch, Skr. *tanoti* stretches, extends, continues. Cf. ATTENUATE, DANCE, TEMPT, TENABLE, TEND to move, TENDER, *adj.,* TENDON, TENUOUS, TETANUS, TONE.] **1.** Having, or being of, relatively little depth or extent from one surface to its opposite; not thick; of a solid body of three dimensions, measuring little in the third dimension; of little thickness; as, *thin* paper.
2. Measuring little in cross section, in the third dimension (other than length and breadth), or between opposite surfaces; of small diameter, as a wire; very low or flat as a biscuit or layer.
3. Not fat, plump, or stout; not filled out; slim; slender; spare; lean; gaunt; as, a *thin* person, face, or ear of corn.
4. Not having the constituent parts or units in close formation; not dense in arrangement; not compactly set or disposed; as, *thin* hair; a *thin* rain; a *thin* forest.
5. Hence: **a** *Obs.* Few in number; scarce; not abundant. **b** Scantily provided or occupied; sparsely furnished, peopled, planted, etc.; as, a *thin* table; the *thin* ranks of veterans. **c** Having less than the usual, expected, or desired number of persons; poorly attended; as, a *thin* congregation. **d** Marked by poor attendance or lessened receipts for attendance; as, a *thin* month for the theater.
6. Of little consistency, density, spissitude, etc.; not thick or sufficiently thick; rare; rarefied; too fluid; as, *thin* air, or batter. Cf. THICK, *adj.,* 4.
7. Wanting substance, strength, or richness, as from lacking some constituent; weak; of liquors, small; as, *thin* broth; a *thin* diet.
8. Of a person, his mind, etc., intellectually not strong, acute, inventive, etc.

He has seemed to some of us a little *thin* and vague. *Birrell.*

9. Wanting in body or volume; not full; faint; weak and somewhat shrill or metallic; as, a *thin* voice; hence, *Music:* **a** Lacking resonance; — said of tones. **b** Lacking richness of texture; — said of harmony.
10. Of light, wanting in radiance; dim; of colors, lacking in intensity or brilliance; dull.

Naked trees on which the *thin* sunlight was still shining. *Willa Cather.*

11. *Colloq.* **a** Lacking in solidity, substance, or force; unsubstantial; inadequate; as, a *thin* book or argument; also, *Slang,* unbelievable; unconvincing; as, your story is too *thin.* **b** Not up to expectations; disappointingly poor or hard; as, to have a *thin* time of it.
12. Transparent; easily seen through or penetrated; flimsy; slight; as, a *thin* curtain, disguise, or pretext.
13. *Agric.* Poor; infertile; as, a *thin* soil.
14. *Phonet.* Formerly, of vowels, front (ĭ, ĕ, ă).
15. *Photog.* Lacking sufficient density or contrast; — said of a photographic negative or print, or of a lantern slide.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

thin-ankled	thin-coated	thin-legged
thin-armed	thin-eared	thin-lipped
thin-barked	thin-faced	thin-necked
thin-bedded	thin-featured	thin-rinded
thin-bladed	thin-flanked	thin-shelled
thin-blooded	thin-fleshed	thin-soled
thin-bodied	thin-haired	thin-stemmed
thin-bottomed	thin-headed	thin-voiced
thin-brained	thin-hipped	thin-walled
thin-cheeked	thin-leaved	thin-wristed

Syn. — THIN, LEAN, SPARE, LANK, GAUNT, HAGGARD are here compared esp. with reference to persons. THIN, the most general word, is opposed to *stout* or *fat,* and often applies to one who is ill or worn; as, "No meager, muse-rid mope, adust and *thin,* . . . but . . . as a partridge plump" (*Pope*); "Her hands were *thin*" (*Shelley*). LEAN, more often than *thin,* suggests a natural state; SPARE implies lack of superfluous flesh, and often suggests abstemiousness or sinewy strength; as, "He was *lean* and skinny" (*De Quincey*); "as *lean* as a greyhound" (*Thackeray*); "He had the *spare* form . . . which became a student" (*G. Eliot*); "My grandfather, albeit *spare,* was wirily elastic" (*Landor*). That which is LANK is often long or slender, sometimes shrunken or flabby, as well as *thin;* as, "Thou art long, and *lank,* and brown" (*Coleridge*); "Meager and *lank* with fasting grown, and nothing left but skin and bone" (*Swift*); "His hair is *lank*" (*Trollope*). GAUNT often adds to *thin* the implication of boniness or angularity; HAGGARD suggests a wild and hollow-eyed appearance, as of one worn or wasted by pain, anxiety, or fatigue; as, "my own *gaunt* scarecrow of a person" (*De Quincey*); "a *gaunt* figure, hook-nosed, like a wizard" (*W. Pater*); "Examine the faces of all the noted gamblers; . . . have you ever seen anything more *haggard,* pinched, and miserable?" (*Goldsmith*); "those . . . whose *haggard* eyes flash desperation" (*Cowper*); "the living face with its roving astonished eyes [betrayed] the *haggard* soul of a *haggard* generation" (*W. Pater*). Cf. SLENDER, GHASTLY.

Ant. — Thick, coarse, heavy, dense; crowded, close, abundant; convincing; strong, rich; deep, resonant, full; plump, fleshy, fat.

— *on thin ice.* On dangerous ground, where one must move, act, or speak warily to avoid embarrassment or trouble. **— *thin edge of the wedge.*** See under WEDGE, *n.*

thin (thĭn), *n.* See THICK AND THIN.

thin (thĭn), *adv.* Thinly, (See FLAT, *adj.,* 11).

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

thin-blown	thin-grown	thin-shot
thin-clad	thin-laid	thin-sown
thin-cut	thin-lined	thin-spread
thin-descending	thin-offered	thin-spun
thin-flowing	thin-peopled	thin-veiled
thin-frozen	thin-pervading	thin-woven
thin-fruited	thin-set	thin-wrought

thin (thĭn), *v. t.;* THINNED (thĭnd); THIN'NING. [AS. *thynnian.*] To make thin or thinner; specif.: **a** To draw or spread out thin; to attenuate; to reduce in thickness or depth. **b** To make less dense, consistent, or viscid; to rarefy; to make more fluid, tenuous, or the like. **c** To make less strong, substantial, or rich; to make weak; to cause to lose force, vigor, effectiveness, etc. **d** To make slender or lean; to cause to lose flesh. **e** To make less populated, crowded, etc., by reducing numbers; to make space between, or between the constituent parts of, by removing units; as, to *thin* sculptures in a collection, or a collection of sculptures. **f** To remove surplus plants or trees from (a bed, nursery, woodland, etc.), to improve the growth of the rest; also, to take out, as superfluous buds, fruits, etc. **— *v. i.*** To grow or become thin or thinner; to become less thick, dense, crowded, or the like; — often with some adverb, as *away, down, off,* or *out,* as, geological strata *thin* out; the crowd *thinned* off.

thin (thĭn). Dial. var. of THEN.

thin'-bel'lied (66), *adj.* Having or covering a thin belly; lean; gaunt.

thine (thīn), *pron.* [ME. *thin,* also *thy, thi,* before a consonant, fr. AS. *thīn,* orig. same as the gen. of *thu, thū,* thou; akin to G. *dein* thine, ON. *thinn,* poss. pron., *thīn,* gen. of *thū* thou, Goth. *theins,* poss. pron., *theina,* gen. of *thu* thou. See THOU; cf. THY.] **1.** The possessive case of *thou:* Of thee or thyself; — used in constructions having in Old English a genitive case (as, *thine* unwitting, without thy knowledge). *Obs.*
2. Used absolutely as possessive of *thou:* **a** In a predicative construction.

Thine are the city and the people of Granada. *Bulwer.*

b By ellipsis of the noun denoting what is possessed; also, thy kindred or family; as, this is my day; *thine* is yet to come. **c** After *of.* "That tongue of *thine.*" *Scott.* See POSSESSIVE, *n.*

☞ *Thine* and *thy* are now superseded in common discourse by *your,* the possessive of *you,* except in solemn discourse, poetry, and the language of the Friends, or Quakers.

thine, *adj. Chiefly Archaic & Poetic.* Thy; — now used only before a vowel or h, except when it follows its noun. Specif.: **1.** Of or belonging to thee or thyself as possessor; associated with thee.

Give every man *thine* ear, but few *thy* voice. *Shak.*

2. Of or relating to thee as author, agent, etc.; as, *thine* answer.
3. Of or relating to thee as object of an action; as, *thine* overthrow.

thing (thĭng), *n.* [AS., a thing, cause, assembly, judicial assembly; akin to AS. *thingan* to negotiate, *thingian* to reconcile, conciliate, D. *ding* a thing, OS. *thing* thing, assembly, judicial assembly, G. *ding* a thing, formerly also, an assembly, court, ON. *thing* a thing, assembly, court, G. *dingen* to bargain, hire, MHG. *dingen* to hold court, speak before a court, negotiate, Goth. *theihs* time. Cf. HUSTING, STORTING.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A legislative or judicial assembly; a council or court; — only in Anglo-Saxon. Cf. 3d THING. **b** A legal action; a charge or case brought before a court. **c** A cause; reason.
2. A matter of concern or business; an affair. Hence: **a** *pl.* State of affairs in general or within a specified or implied sphere, as a business or industry; prevailing conditions or circumstances; as, to hope *things* would change; to promise that *things* would be better. **b** A particular state of affairs; situation; complication; as, a pretty *thing* this family quarrel. **c** A happening; event; circumstance; as, his death was a very tragic *thing.*
3. Something accomplished or to be accomplished; a deed, act, or transaction; as, to wish to do great *things;* to regard swearing as an unholy *thing.*
4. Hence: **a** That which is produced by labor; — used commonly after make, etc.; as, that boy can make *things.* **b** The end or aim of effort or activity; as, the *thing* was to get all home. **c** (First, second, last, or the like) moment or time in a period or a round of activity; as, he closed the windows the last *thing.*
5. Whatever exists, or is conceived to exist, as a separate entity, or as a distinct and individual quality, fact, or idea; any separable or distinguishable object of thought; anything at all; as, there is a name for every *thing.*

Nature to all *things* fix'd the limits fit. *Pope.*

6. More narrowly: **a** An object; anything which can be apprehended or known as having existence in space or time as distinguished from anything which is purely an object of thought; as, goodness is not a *thing,* but an attribute of a *thing.* **b** An inanimate object as distinguished from a living being; hence, now in *pl.,* possessions; goods; as, to assemble the inhabitants, their cattle, and their *things.*
7. A quality, characteristic, detail, etc., of someone or something; a particular; an item; point; as, not a *thing* in the parade escaped the child's attention.
8. A substance or material; specif., a food, drink, medicine, or the like; as, avoid acid *things.*
9. The real or actual essence, substance, etc., as distinguished from that which stands for it as a name (or word) or a symbol; a reality; as, a philosopher who deals with words and not *things.*
10. *Obs.* **a** Property; wealth. **b** A private part; a genital.
11. That which is said, told, thought, or the like; — used commonly as object of *say, tell,* etc.; as, to say the right *thing;* to think hard *things* of a person. Specif.: **a** A written or spoken discourse; a story, tale, argument, poem, etc. "That any *thing* of mine is fit to live." *Shelley.* **b** Hence, any artistic composition, as a piece of music; as, *Lohengrin* is the most popular *thing* Wagner produced. **c** Often *pl.* The subject matter of a composition; a theme. "*Things* unattempted yet in prose or rhyme." *Milton.* **d** A witty retort or story; a jest; as, the funniest *thing* I have ever heard. **e** An idea; a notion; as, do not put *things* into his head. **f** A piece of news; as, the most cheering *thing* you could tell me.
12. *Colloq.* **a** A creature, usually a person; an individual; — often used in pity, contempt, or the like; as, the poor *thing.*

She's still the same beloved, contented *thing.* *Pope.*

b Something for which the name is not used because of forgetfulness, indifference, disdain, or the like; as, bring that *thing* here. **c** Dress; article of apparel; *pl.,* clothes; as, I have n't a *thing* for the winter; put on your *things.* **d** *pl.* Equipment; utensils, dishes, implements, etc.; as, bring in the tea *things.*
13. *Law.* Whatever may be possessed or owned, or be the object of a right; — distinguished from *person.*

Now corporeal *things* are obviously what we have called the "objects" of the right; incorporeal *things* are the advantages which the person entitled can insist upon; in other words, the acts or forbearances to which he is entitled. *T. E. Holland.*

— *a good thing.* A profitable transaction or enterprise. *Colloq.* **— *a thing or two.*** Something worth knowing, telling, or the like; something which proves one's equality or superiority in knowledge; as, he knows a *thing or two;* we shall show them a *thing or two. Colloq.* **— *the thing.*** **a** The proper, right, desirable, or required thing, act, or the like; esp., the mode of dress, living, etc., which fashion dictates or smart society affects.

What was or was not "*the thing*" played a part as important . . . as the inscrutable totem terrors . . . thousands of years ago. *E. Wharton.*

b Oneself, as one is when in good health or spirits.

— My wife's not *the thing* today. *Galsworthy.*

c The important point; that which is necessary or important to do, have, discuss, etc.; as, you have the book, that is *the thing.* See also THING, *n.,* 4 **b,** above

thing (-thĭng). A combining form of *thing,* as in:

anything	nothing	something
everything	plaything	underthing

thing (thĭng), *v. t.* [AS. *thingian.* See 1st THING.] To conciliate. *Obs.* **— *v. i.*** To represent concretely. *Rare.*

‖**thing** (thĭng), ‖**ting** (tĭng), *n.* [ON. *thing,* Dan., Nor., & Sw. *ting.* See 1st THING.] [*often cap.*] In Scandinavian countries, a legislative or judicial assembly, held in a fixed place, the *thing'stead,* — used, esp. in composition, in titles of such bodies; as, Althing, Storting. For *Storting,* see LEGISLATURE, *Table* (Norway).

thing'al (thĭng'ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to things; specif., real. *Rare.*

T hinge. See T, *adj.*

thing'-in-it-self', *n.* [Trans. of G. *ding an sich.*] *Philos.* An ultimate reality, unqualified by the subjective modes of human perception and thought; a metaphysical reality; — contrasted with *phenomenon.* Cf. PHENOMENON, 1 c.

thing'man (thĭng'măn), *n.* **a** *Scand. Hist.* A member of a thing, or parliament. **b** *Scand. & Early Eng. Hist.* A housecarl.

thing'um-bob (thĭng'ŭm-bŏb), **thing'um-a-bob'** (-ă-bŏb'), *n.* [Cf. THINGUM.] A thing; — used pronominally instead of a specific name which one fails to remember or does not know. *Colloq.*

thin'gut' (thĭn'gŭt'), *n.* [*thin,* adj. + *gut.*] A thin or lean person. *Obs.* **— thin'-gut'ted,** *adj. Obs.*

thing'-word', *n. Gram.* A word denoting a thing that has definite shape or limits, and hence qualifiable by a numeral (*dog; day; idea*); — a proposed term. Cf. MASS-WORD.

thing'y (thĭng'ĭ), *adj.* Of, belonging to, or of the nature of, a thing or things; real; material; also, practical.

think (thĭngk), *v. i.; past & past part.* THOUGHT (thôt); *pres. part. & verbal n.* THINK'ING. [ME. *thinken,* var. of *thinchen, thunchen,* fr. AS. *thync(e)an* (pret. *thŭhte*); akin to ON. *thykkja,* Goth. *thugkjan,* G. *dünken,* and to E. THINK to reflect. Cf. METHINKS.] To seem or appear; — chiefly impersonal with indirect object. *Obs.* exc. in *methinks, methought.*

Him *thought,* he rode all of the new jet [fashion]. *Chaucer.*

think dear. To seem right or proper. *Obs.*
think long. To seem long; now, = *think long,* under 2d THINK.

think (thĭngk), *v.; past & past part.* THOUGHT (thôt); *pres. part. & verbal n.* THINK'ING. [ME. *thenken,* var. of *thenchen,* fr. AS. *thenc(e)an* (pret. *thŏhte*), confused with the kindred ME. *thinken* (see THINK to seem). AS. *thenc(e)an,* prop. causative, to cause to seem, is akin to D. *denken* to think, OS. *thenkian,* G. *denken,* ON. *thekkja* to perceive, to know, Goth. *thagkjan* to think, L. *tongere* to know. Cf. THANK, THOUGHT.] *Transitive:* **1.** To form or formulate in the mind; to have the thought, notion, or image of; to conceive; imagine; as, to *think* base thoughts.
2. To have in one's mind as an intention or desire; to purpose; to hope; also, *Now Rare,* to intend doing, making, etc.; as, to *think* to do them harm; to *think* harm to them.
3. To have a judgment or opinion of; to entertain a view of; to esteem; believe; now, often, with object clause or pronominal substitute, to believe likely or possible; to suppose; as, what do you *think?* I *think* it will rain.

Nor *think* superfluous others' aid. *Milton.*

4. To meditate or reflect upon; to let revolve in one's mind; to consider; now usually, to determine by reflection.

Think only what concerns thee and thy being. *Milton.*

For a long time she sat . . . and tried to *think* her way through. *Sherwood Anderson.*

5. To bring before one's mind clearly as by imagining, recalling, conjecturing, etc.; to get an idea, realization, picture, etc. of; as, one cannot *think* infinity; *think* what your father has done for you; he could not bear to *think* what might happen.
6. *Now Chiefly Dial.* **a** To feel; — esp. in phrases *think scorn, think shame* (which see). **b** To anticipate; to expect; as, to *think* no harm from them.

---

thim'ble-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
thim'ble-rig'ger-y, *n.* = THIMBLERIGGING.
thime. Thyme. *Ref. Sp.*
Thim'na-tha (thĭm'nə-thä; thĭm-nā'thə). *Bib.*
thi'mus. Thymus. *Ref. Sp.*
thin-. = THINO-.
thin. † THINE.
thin'-bel'ly, *adj.* = THIN-BELLIED. *Shak.*
thind. Thinned. *Ref. Sp.*
thing'a-ma-bob' (thĭng'ə-mə-bŏb'). Var. of THINGUMBOB.
thing'a-ma-jig'. **thing'e-ma-jig'.** Vars. of THINGUMAJIG.
thing'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
thing'i-ness (thĭng'ĭ-nĕs; 119), **-s.** See -NESS. *Rare.*
thing'ish, *adj.* = THINGY.
thing'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
thing'let, *n.* Dim. of THING.
thing'like', *adj.* See -LIKE. —
thing'like'ness, *n.*
thing'ly, *adj.* = THINGY. —
thing'li-ness, *n.*
thing'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
things'-in-them-selves', *n., pl.* of THING-IN-ITSELF.
things personal. *Law.* = PERSONAL PROPERTY.
things real *Law.* = REAL PROPERTY. See REAL ESTATE.
thing'stead, *n.* [See 3d THING; 1st STEAD.] See 3d THING.
thing'um (thĭng'ŭm), **thing'um-my** (-ĭ), *n.* [From 1st THING.] = THINGUMBOB. *Colloq. or Jocose.*
thing'um-a-jig' (-ə-jĭg'), *n.* = THINGUMBOB. *Colloq.*
think. † THING.

7. To devise mentally; scheme; concoct; — now usually *think out* or *up*.
8. To believe in or assume the existence of. *Rare.*
9. To affect (in a specified way) or to get rid of by thinking; as, to *think* oneself into a state of collapse. "Of *thinking* away whatever it was inconvenient to admit." *Edith Wharton.*
10. To center one's thoughts on; to have one's mind full of; also, to have or to comprehend the thoughts characteristic of (a race, a class, etc.); as, to talk and *think* airplanes; to learn to *think* African.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To direct one's course, steps, etc. **b** To be about (to happen, do, etc.). **c** = 1st think; — in passive only. **d** To have an anticipation or suspicion.
2. To exercise the powers of judgment, conception, or inference, as distinguished from simple sense perception; esp., to reflect for the purpose of reaching a conclusion; to reason; as, *think* before acting; to learn how to *think* clearly; — often with *about*, or archaically with *on*, or *upon*; as, let me *think* about it for a few days. See THOUGHT, *n.*, 1.
Those that *think* must govern those that toil. *Goldsmith.*
3. To have in or call to one's mind a thought; to be or become conscious or mindful; — formerly with *on* or *upon*, now with *of*. See THINK OF, below.
4. To hold a (specified or implied) view or views; as, I don't *think* so. See *think from, think with*, below.
5. To make the object of one's thoughts or attention; to be solicitous; — now usually with *of*; as, he *thinks* of himself before others.
6. To have or form an opinion, mental impression, picture, or notion; — now with *of*; as, to *think* of him as still young.
7. To give consideration to a matter; to reflect upon something; as, *think* twice before acting.
Syn. — Cogitate, contemplate, muse, imagine, suppose, believe.
— ***I don't think.*** **a** *Colloq.* I think not; — a use sometimes criticized on grammatical grounds. **b** *Slang.* I should say not; — used in reversing a statement just made ironically. Cf. 2d think *v. i.* 4.
think better of. **a** To form a more favorable opinion of (anyone). **b** To reconsider (a thing) and alter for the better one's decision as to it.
think fit, good, proper, etc. To decide on good grounds or for good reasons; also, *Obs.*, to give approval or assent.
If ye *think good*, give me my price. *Zech.* xi. 12.
A little narrative I *thought proper* to put forth in October, 1827. *Scott.*
think for. To suppose; suspect; — a use often disapproved but found in good authors.
think from. To dissent from. *Obs.*
think long. To yearn with weariness or impatience. *Chiefly Scot.*
think much. To esteem (something) a great matter or burdensome; to be loath or reluctant. *Obs.* "[He] *thought* not *much* to clothe his enemies." *Milton.*
think nothing of. **a** To regard as worthless. **b** To regard as easy or simple to undertake or carry through.
think of. **a** To be or become conscious, cognizant, mindful, or aware of; to remember, conceive, bethink oneself of, or the like; as, to *think of* his keys at the last moment; too conservative ever to have *thought of* a change in method. **b** To consider, esp. for a time, as practicable, suitable, desirable, eligible, or the like; to entertain the idea of (choosing, adopting, marrying, etc.); as, Jones was *thought of* as a candidate; he once *thought of* marriage or of marrying him. **c** Specif., to consider marrying; to entertain thoughts of courtship, etc., with; as, don't *think of* him any more. **d** With an adverb or an adverbial noun, to hold in regard (to such an extent or in such a manner); to esteem (so); to have affection or admiration for as great or as little as; as, to *think* little or highly *of* one.
think on or upon. = THINK OF. *Archaic & Dial.*
think out. **a** To discover, develop, or perfect by thinking; to excogitate; as, the plan is well *thought out*. **b** = THINK THROUGH. **c** = THINK UP.
think out loud. To utter one's thoughts without addressing anyone.
think over. **a** To give full attention to; to consider attentively. **b** To reconsider or consider maturely; as, *thinking* the matter *over*.
think scorn. **a** *Archaic.* To disdain; scorn. **b** *Obs.* With *of*, to feel scorn for; to despise.
think shame. To be ashamed.
think through. To pursue (a problem, etc.) in thought to a conclusion or to an understanding of the situation, factors involved, etc.
think up. To find or invent by thinking; to devise; as, I will *think up* some possible routes for the trip. *U. S.*
think with. To agree with.

think (thĭngk), *n.* Act of thinking; a meditation; also, something thought; an idea; an opinion. *Chiefly Slang.*
think'a-ble (thĭngk'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* **1.** That can be thought, or conceived mentally; capable of being comprehended or reasoned about; as, to hold that a Supreme Being is not *thinkable*.
2. Conceivably possible; capable of being realized; as, an ocean air line is now *thinkable*. — **think'a-bly,** *adv.* — **think'a-ble-ness,** *n.*
think'a-ble, *n.* Something thinkable. *Rare.*
think'er (thĭngk'ẽr), *n.* One who or that which thinks. Specif.: **a** One who thinks in a specified way; as, a close *thinker*. **b** Specif., one who manifests powers of sustained and deep thinking; one given to study and thought rather than action; often, a philosopher. **c** *Slang.* Mind; brain.
think'ing, *adj.* That thinks; having the faculty of thought; rational; as, a *thinking* being; — often in combination; as, clear-*thinking*, hard-*thinking*. — **think'ing-ly,** *adv.*
think'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or mode of mental procedure of one who thinks; cogitation; reflection; as, plain living and high *thinking* were the ideals of Emerson and his friends.
2. *pl.* That which is thought; thoughts; ideas.
Speak to me as to thy *thinkings*. *Shak.*
3. A judgment; an opinion; — usually in phrases *in* or *to my thinking*; as, in my *thinking*, the affair has gone too far.
thinking cap. Figuratively, mood of consideration or reflection.
thinking part. *Theater.* A role without dialogue.
thinking shop. An institution for study. *Humorous.*
think'-so' (thĭngk'sō'), *n.* An opinion. *Contemptuous.*
thin'ly (thĭn'lĭ), *adv.* In a thin manner; insufficiently; sparsely; as, *thinly* clad; *thinly* settled.

thin'ner (thĭn'ẽr), *n.* One who or that which thins. Specif.: **a** A device for thinning a growing crop. **b** A volatile liquid, as turpentine, used to thin paints and the like to the desired consistency. **c** A machinist who thins lips of heels.
thin'ning, *n.* The act of one that thins; specif., the process of removing surplus or weak plants, trees, fruit, etc. so as to improve conditions of growth or the quality of those that are left; also, a tree or plant so removed.
thin'o- (thĭn'ō-), **thin-.** A combining form from Greek *this, thinos*, beach, as in *thinolite*.
thin'o-lite (thĭn'ō-līt), *n.* [*thino-* + *-lite.*] *Mineral.* A calcareous tufa, in part crystalline, occurring as a shore deposit about the Quaternary lake basins of Nevada.
thin'-skinned' (thĭn'skĭnd'; 66), *adj.* Having a thin skin; hence, sensitive; readily or unduly susceptible to criticism.
thin'-worn', *adj.* Worn until thin; threadbare.
thi'o- (thī'ō-), **thi-.** *Chem. & Pharm.* A combining form from Greek *theion*, brimstone, denoting the *presence of sulphur;* — used specif. to indicate that the oxygen of a compound is more or less replaced by sulphur, as, in *thi*acetic, *thio*carbamic. Cf. SULPHO- c. — **thi'o** (-ō), *adj.*
thi'o-a-ce'tic (-ȧ-sē'tĭk; *cf.* ACETIC), *adj.* [*thio-* + *acetic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless liquid acid, CH_3COSH, made by heating acetic acid with phosphorus pentasulphide and used as a chemical reagent; — better called **thi'ol-a-ce'tic** (thī'ŏl-; -ōl-).
thi'o ac'id (thī'ō). *Chem.* An acid in which oxygen is partly or wholly replaced by sulphur. Organic thio acids are called *thiolic* acids (RCOSH), *thionic* acids (RCSOH), or *dithioic* (or *dithio*) acids (RCSSH), according to the nature of the replacement.
thi'o-al'de-hyde (thī'ō-ăl'dē-hīd), *n.* *Chem.* An aldehyde in which oxygen is replaced by sulphur, having the general formula RCHS.
thi'o-am'ide (thī'ō-ăm'īd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** [*thio-* + *-amide.*] *Chem.* An acid amide (see AMIDE b) in which oxygen has been replaced by sulphur, having the general formula $RCSNH_2$.
thi'o-an'ti-mo-nate (-ăn'tĭ-mō-nāt), *n.* Also **thi'o-an'ti-mo'ni-ate** (-mō'nĭ-āt), *Chem.* Any of a series of compounds regarded as salts of the hypothetical ***thi'o-an'ti-mon'ic ac'id*** (-mŏn'ĭk), H_3SbS_4, and obtained esp. by action of polysulphides on antimony trisulphide and in other ways.
thi'o-an'ti-mo-nite (-ăn'tĭ-mō-nīt), *n.* *Chem.* Any of several compounds regarded as salts of the hypothetical **thi'o-an'ti-mo'ni-ous ac'ids** (-mō'nĭ-ŭs), H_3SbS_3, $HSbS_2$, $H_4Sb_2S_5$, and $H_5Sb_4S_7$.
thi'o-ar'se-nate (-är'sē-nāt), *n.* Also **thi'o-ar-se'ni-ate** (-är-sē'nĭ-āt). *Chem.* Any of a series of compounds regarded as salts of the **thi'o-ar-sen'ic ac'ids** (-är-sĕn'ĭk), H_3AsS_4, $HAsS_3$, and $H_4As_2S_7$, corresponding to the arsenic acids. They are formed by the union of metallic sulphides with arsenic pentasulphide or of polysulphides with the trisulphide, etc. Those of the heavy metals are insoluble.
thi'o-ar'se-nite (-är'sē-nīt), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a series of compounds regarded as salts of hypothetical **thi'o-ar-se'ni-ous ac'ids** (-är-sē'nĭ-ŭs), H_3AsS_3, $HAsS_2$, $H_4As_2S_5$, and produced by the action of metallic sulphides or hydrosulphides on arsenic trisulphide, and in other ways. Those of the heavy metals are insoluble.
Thi'o-ba-cil'lus (-bȧ-sĭl'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *thio-* + *bacillus.*] *Bacteriol.* A genus of small, rod-shaped bacteria of the family Nitrobacteriaceae, found in water, sewage, and soils. They derive energy from oxidation of sulphides, thiosulphates, and elemental sulphur, and obtain carbon from carbon dioxide, bicarbonates, and carbonates in solution. *T. thio-oxidans* occurs in soil near sulphur mines.
Thi'o-bac-te'ri-a (-băk-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *thio-* + *bacteria.*] *Bacteriol.* **a** A division of bacteria comprising the sulphur bacteria and certain forms considered related. **b** [*not cap.*] The sulphur bacteria.
Thi'o-bac-te'ri-a'les (-bȧk-tē'rĭ-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bacteriol.* An order of bacteria (Schizomycetes) of various shapes, containing either sulphur granules or bacteriopurpurin or both, and usually thriving best in the presence of hydrogen sulphide. They very rarely form endospores. The order comprises the Achromatiaceae, Beggiatoaceae, and Rhodobacteriaceae, represented in water, esp. of swamps, in decomposing material, soil, curative muds, etc.
thi'o-bis'muth-ite (-bĭz'mŭth-īt; -bĭs'-), *n.* [*thio-* + *bismuthite.*] *Chem.* A bismuthite in which sulphur replaces oxygen; as, lead *thiobismuthite*, $Pb(BiS_2)_2$.
thi'o-car-bam'ic (-kär-băm'ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid derived from carbamic acid by replacement of oxygen by sulphur.
thi'o-car-ban'i-lide (thī'ō-kär-băn'ĭ-līd; -lĭd), *n.* Also **-lid.** [*thio-* + *carbanilide.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound $(C_6H_5NH)_2CS$, obtained by the action of carbon disulphide on aniline, and used in organic synthesis and as an accelerator in vulcanizing rubber; — called also *diphenylthiourea.*
thi'o-car'bi-mide (-bĭ-mīd; -mĭd), *n.* Also **-mid.** *Chem.* An isothiocyanate; a mustard oil.
thi'o-car'bo- (thī'ō-kär'bō-). *Chem.* A combining form, *thio-* + *carbo-*, denoting the *presence of thiocarbonyl.*
thi'o-car'bon-ate (-kär'bŏn-āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of thiocarbonic acid. The *trithiocarbonates*, as K_2CS_3, are made by digesting the corresponding sulphides with carbon disulphide.
thi'o-car-bon'ic (-kär-bŏn'ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any acid derived from carbonic acid by replacement of oxygen by sulphur; specif., *trithiocarbonic acid*, H_2CS_3, precipitated as a red-brown, ill-smelling oil from its salts by hydrochloric acid.
thi'o-car'bon-yl (-kär'bŏn-ĭl; -ēl), *n.* [*thio-* + *carbonyl.*] *Chem.* The bivalent radical CS; carbonyl in which oxygen is replaced by sulphur.
thi'o-cre'sol (-krē'sōl; -sŏl), *n.* [*thio-* + *cresol.*] *Chem.* Any of three compounds, $CH_3C_6H_4SH$, analogous to the three cresols but containing sulphur instead of oxygen. The ortho variety is a crystalline solid (melting at 15° C.), the meta a liquid, and the para a crystalline solid.
thi'o-cy'a-nate (-sī'ȧ-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of thiocyanic acid; — called also *sulphocyanate, sulphocyanide.*
thi'o-cy'a-nate, *v. t.* To introduce thiocyanogen into, esp. with replacement of hydrogen. — **thi'o-cy'a-na'tion** (-nā'-shŭn), *n.*
thi'o-cy-an'ic (thī'ō-sĭ-ăn'ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless, unstable, liquid acid, HCNS, of

strong odor, obtained by distilling potassium thiocyanate with dilute sulphuric acid, and otherwise; — called also *sulphocyanic.*
thi'o-cy'a-nide (thī'ō-sī'ȧ-nīd; -nĭd), *n.* *Chem.* A thiocyanate.
thi'o-cy'a-no- (thī'ō-sī'ȧ-nō-), **thiocyan-.** *Chem.* A combining form, *thio-* + *cyano-*, denoting the *presence of the radical thiocyanogen*, esp. replacing hydrogen. — **thi'o-cy'a-no** (-nō), *adj.*
thi'o-cy-an'o-gen (-sĭ-ăn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*thio-* + *cyanogen.*] *Chem.* **a** The univalent radical CNS, of which thiocyanic acid is the hydride. **b** An unstable liquid, probably $(CNS)_2$, obtained by the action of halogens on thiocyanates.
thio ether. *Chem.* A sulphide of hydrocarbon radicals, analogous to the ordinary ethers, but with sulphur in the place of oxygen, as ethyl sulphide; a sulphur ether.
thi'o-gly-col'ic ac'id (thī'ō-glĭ-kŏl'ĭk). Also **-col'lic.** A liquid diacid, $CH_2(SH)CO_2H$, analogous to glycolic acid.
thi'o-hy'drate (-hī'drāt), *n.* [*thio-* + *hydrate.*] *Chem.* A compound with hydrogen sulphide, analogous to a hydrate.
thi'o-hy-drol'y-sis (-hī-drŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *thio-* + *hydro-* + *-lysis.*] *Chem.* Decomposition with addition of the elements of hydrogen sulphide. Cf. HYDROLYSIS. — **thi'o-hy'dro-lyze** (-hī'drō-līz), *v. t. & i.*
thi'o-hy-drox'y- (-hī-drŏk'sĭ-). *Chem.* A combining form, *thio-* + *hydroxy-*, denoting *the presence of the group SH, usually replacing hydrogen;* mercapto-.
thi'o-ke'tone (-kē'tōn), *n.* *Chem.* A compound regarded as a ketone in which oxygen is replaced by sulphur. The thioketones polymerize readily.
thi'ol (thī'ŏl; -ōl), *n.* [*thio-* + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* **a** = MERCAPTAN. **b** The univalent radical HS-.
thiol-. *Chem.* **a** A combining form, *thi-* + 1st *-ol*, denoting *the replacement of the oxygen of hydroxyl by sulphur*, as in *thiol*acetic acid, CH_3COSH. Cf. THIONO-. **b** = THIOHYDROXY-.
thi'o-lac'tic ac'id (thī'ō-lăk'tĭk). *Chem.* A thio derivative of lactic acid; specif., α-mercapto-propionic acid, $CH_3CH(SH)CO_2H$, an oily liquid formed by decomposition of keratins and certain other proteins and called also α-**thiolactic acid.**
thion-. A combining form from Greek *theion*, brimstone, denoting the *presence of sulphur.*
thion-. = THIONO-.
thi'o-nam'ic ac'id (thī'ō-năm'ĭk). [1st *thion-* + *-amic.*] *Chem.* Any of a series of acids having the general formula $RNHSO_3H$, obtained by the action of sulphur dioxide on primary amines.
thi'o-naph'thene (thī'ō-năf'thēn), *n.* [*thio*phene + *naphthalene.*] *Chem.* A colorless, crystalline, heterocyclic compound, C_8H_8S, of naphthalenelike odor, found in coal tar; — called also *benzothiophene.*
thi'o-nate (thī'ō-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of a thionic acid.
thi'o-nate (thī'ō-nāt), *v. t.* *Chem.* To combine with sulphur, as in making sulphur dyes. — **thi'o-na'tion** (-nā'-shŭn), *n.*
thi-o'ne-ine (thī-ō'nē-ēn; ĭn), *n.* = ERGOTHIONEINE.
thi-on'ic (thī-ŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [1st *thion-* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or containing sulphur. See THIO ACID.
-thi-on'ic. A combining form of *thionic*, as in poly*thionic.*
thionic acid. **a** Any of a series of unstable acids of the general formula $H_2S_xO_6$, known respectively as ***dithionic acid*** ($H_2S_2O_6$), ***trithionic acid*** ($H_2S_3O_6$), ***tetrathionic acid*** ($H_2S_4O_6$), etc. **b** See THIO ACID.
thi'o-nine (thī'ō-nēn; -nĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-nin.** [1st *thion-* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A dark crystalline thiazine base, $C_{12}H_9N_3S$, artificially prepared.
thi'o-ni'trite (-nī'trīt), *n.* [*thio-* + *nitrite.*] *Chem.* Any of a class of colored compounds formed by the action of organic nitrites on mercaptans and having the general formula RSNO.
thi'o-no- (thī'ō-nō-; thī-ō'nō-), **thion-.** *Chem.* A combining form, *thi-* + *-one* **b** + *-o-*, denoting *the replacement of the oxygen of carbonyl by sulphur*, as in **thi'o-no-ben-zo'ic ac'id,** C_6H_5CSOH. Cf. THIOL-.
thi'o-nyl (-nĭl), *n.* [1st *thion-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A bivalent radical, SO, of sulphur and oxygen. Called also *sulphinyl.*
thi'o-nyl-a-mine' (-ȧ-mēn'; -ăm'ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A compound formed from a primary amine by substituting thionyl for two hydrogen atoms and having the general formula RN:SO.
thionyl chloride. *Chem.* A colorless, volatile, fuming liquid, $SOCl_2$, obtained by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on sulphur dioxide, and in other ways.
thi'o-phene (thī'ō-fēn), **thi'o-phen** (-fĕn), *n.* [*thio-* + *phenyl* + *-ene.*] **a** A colorless liquid, C_4H_4S, occurring in coal tar and prepared in other ways, having a structure analogous to furan and pyrrole. Thiophene resembles benzene, and their corresponding derivatives exhibit the same likeness. Thiophene may be regarded as derived from benzene by replacement of the group CH:CH by sulphur.
thi'o-phe'nic (-fē'nĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, thiophene; specif., designating an acid, $C_4H_3S.CO_2H$, analogous to benzoic acid.
thi'o-phe'nol (-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*thio-* + *phenol.*] *Chem.* **a** A colorless mobile liquid, C_6H_5SH, smelling like garlic and analogous to phenol; — called also *phenyl mercaptan.* It is formed by the action of phosphorus pentasulphide on phenol, and in other ways. **b** See MERCAPTAN.
thi'o-phos'gene (-fŏs'jēn), *n.* [*thio-* + *phosgene.*] *Chem.* A red fuming liquid, $CSCl_2$, made by the action of chlorine or phosphorus pentachloride on carbon disulphide. It is used in making dyes.
thi'o-phos'phate (thī'ō-fŏs'fāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of a thiophosphoric acid.
thi'o-phos'phite (-fŏs'fīt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of a thiophosphorous acid.
thi'o-phos-phor'ic (-fŏs-fŏr'ĭk), *adj.* [*thio-* + *phosphoric.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of a series of acids derived from the phosphoric acids by replacement of one or more atoms of oxygen with sulphur. The ***thi'o-phos'pho-rous ac'ids*** (-fŏs'fō-rŭs; -fŏs-fō'rŭs) are similarly derived from the phosphorous acids.
thi'o-phos'pho-ryl (-fŏs'fō-rĭl), *n.* [*thio-* + *phosphoryl.*] *Chem.* The radical PS, usually trivalent.
thi-oph'thene (thĭ-ŏf'thēn), *n.* [Abbr. of *thio*naphthene.] *Chem.* A doubly cyclic compound, $C_4H_4S_2$, related to thiophene as naphthalene to benzene, and obtained as an oil by heating citric acid with phosphorus trisulphide.

think'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.
think'ing, *n.* See -LING.
thin l. = CLEAR L. [LEAD, 6.]
thin lead (lĕd). *Print.* See LEAD 1.
thin'-lip'ped-ly, *adv.* See -LY.
thin'-lip'ped-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
thin'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
thin'nish, *adj.* See -ISH.
Thi-noo'o-rus (thĭ-nōō'ō-rŭs), *n.*, **Thi'no-cor'i-dae** (thī'nō-kôr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *thino-* + Gr. *korys* lark.] *Zool.* See SEED SNIPE. [12 a (2).]
thin register. See REGISTER, *n.*, 1.
thin'-skinned'ness (thĭn'-skĭnd'nĕs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.
thi'o-ac'e-tal (thī'ō-ăs'ē-tăl), *n.* = MERCAPTAL.

thi'o-al'co-hol, *n.* See MERCAPTAN.
thi'o-car-bam'ide (-kär-băm'īd; -ĭd), *n.* Also -id. = THIOUREA.
thi'o-car'ba-myl (-kär'bȧ-mĭl), *n.* [*thio-* + *carbamyl.*] = THIURAM.
thiocarbonyl chloride. = THIOPHOSGENE.
thi'o-chlo'ride (thī'ō-klō'rīd; -rĭd), *n.* Also -rid. = SULPHOCHLORIDE S.
thiocyan-. = THIOCYANO-.
thi'o-di'a-zole, *n.* = THIADIAZOLE.
thi'o-di-phen'yl-a-mine' (-dī-fĕn'ĭl-ȧ-mēn'; -ăm'ĭn; -fē'nĭl-), *n.* Also -in. = PHENOTHIAZINE.
thi'o-fu'ran (-fū'răn; -fū-răn'), *n.* [*thio-* + *furan.*] Also **-fu'rane** (-rān), **-fur'fu-ran, -fur'fu-rane.** = THIOPHENE.
thi'o-in'di-go red B. See DYE, *Table.*
thi'ol-a-ce'tic (thī'ŏl-ȧ-sē'tĭk; -sēt'ĭk), *adj.* [*thiol-* + *acetic.*] *Chem.* See THIOACETIC.
thi-ol'ic (thī-ŏl'ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* See THIO ACID.
thi-o'ni-um (thī-ō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. Cf. 1st THION-.] See SULPHONIUM.
thi'on-thi-ol'ic (thī'ŏn-thī-ŏl'ĭk), *adj.* [*thionic* + *thiolic.*] = DITHIOIC. See THIO ACID.
thi'o-nu'rate (thī'ō-nū'rāt), *n.* See 1st -ATE, 3.

thi'o·py'ran (thī'ō·pī'răn; -pĭ·răn'), *n. Chem.* A hypothetical parent compound, C_5H_5S, containing a sulphur atom in place of the oxygen of pyran. Penthiophene is the 1,4 variety.

thi'o·res·or'cin·ol (-rĕz·ôr'sĭ·nōl; -nŏl), *n.* Also **-or'cin.** *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_6H_4(SH)_2$, analogous to resorcinol, used as an antiseptic; *m*-benzene-dithiol.

thi'o·sin·am'ine (-sĭn·ăm'ĭn; sī'ō·mēn'; 157), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound, $C_6H_5.NHCSNH_2$, of leeklike odor, obtained by action of ammonia on allyl mustard oil and used in medicine as a resolvent for scar tissue and in photography, esp. in increasing the sensitivity of emulsions; — called also *allylthiourea.*

Thi'o·spi'ra (thī'ō·spī'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *thio-* + *-spira.*] *Bacteriol.* A genus of large spiral, motile bacteria of the family Achromatiaceae. *T. winogradskii* is found in curative mud, and *T. bipunctata,* in salt water.

thi'o·stan'nic (thī'ō·stăn'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating certain thio acids of tin, as H_2SnS_3 and H_4SnS_4, known in the form of their salts, the **thi'o·stan'nates** (-āts).

thi'o·stan'nite (-stăn'ĭt), *n. Chem.* A salt of the hypothetical **thio'stan'nous ac'id** (-ŭs), H_2SnS_2.

thi'o·sul'phate (thī'ō·sŭl'fāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of thiosulphuric acid; — formerly called *hyposulphite.* The sodium salt is still called, in photography, dyeing, etc., ***sodium hyposulphite.*** Those of calcium, strontium, and the alkali metals are soluble in water.

thi'o·sul·phon'ic (-sŭl·fŏn'ĭk), *adj. Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of a series of unstable acids of the general formula RSO_2SH, regarded as derived from sulphonic acids by substitution of sulphur for oxygen. Their esters (the so-called disulphoxides) are liquids of onionlike odor.

thi'o·sul·phu'ric (-fū'rĭk), *adj. Chem.* Pert. to or designating an unstable acid, $H_2S_2O_3$, analogous to sulphuric acid, and formerly called *hyposulphurous* acid. It is known only in solution or in the form of its salts, the *thiosulphates.*

Thi'o·thrix (thī'ō·thrĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. *thio-* + *-thrix.*] *Bacteriol.* A genus of bacteria of the family Beggiatoaceae, consisting of nonmotile attached filaments differentiated into a base and a tip.

thi'o·to'lene (-tō'lēn), *n. Chem.* Either of two isomeric colorless oily liquids, $C_4H_3S.CH_3$, analogous to and resembling toluene, occurring in coal tar; methyl-thiophene.

thi'o·tung'stic (-tŭng'stĭk), *adj. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a thio acid of tungsten, H_2WS_4, known in the form of its salts, the **thi'o·tung'states** (-stāts).

thi'o·u·re'a (-ū·rē'ȧ; -ū'rē·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr *thio-* + *urea.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline bitter compound, $CS(NH_2)_2$, analogous to and resembling urea It is obtained by heating ammonium thiocyanate (cf. UREA) and in other ways.

thi'o·u're·than' (-ū'rē·thăn'; -ū·rēth'ăn), *n* Also **-thane'** (-thān'; -ān). *Chem.* An ester of thiocarbamic acid; specif., ethyl thiol-carbamate, $NH_2COSC_2H_5$, a crystalline compound.

thi·ox'ene (thī·ŏk'sēn), *n.* [*thio*phene + *xylene.*] *Chem.* Any of four isomeric liquid compounds, C_6H_8S, dimethyl derivatives of thiophene, like the xylenes from benzene.

thi·o'zo·nide (-ō'zō·nīd; -nĭd; 157), *n.* [*thi-* + *ozone* + *-ide.*] Also **-nid.** *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds formed by addition of three sulphur atoms to the molecule of unsaturated organic compounds and analogous to the ozonides. The dark-colored reactive form of sulphur used is thought to have the formula S:S:S and has been called **thi·o'zone** (-ō'zōn).

thir (ŧhĭr; ŧhûr), *pron.* These. *Scot., N of Eng., & Ir.*

third (thûrd), *adj.* [ME. *thridde,* fr. AS. *thridda;* akin to D. *derde* third, G. *dritte,* ON. *thrithi,* Goth. *thridja,* L. *tertius,* Gr. *tritos,* Skr. *tṛtīya.* See THREE; cf. RIDING a jurisdiction, TIERCE.] **1.** Next in order after the second; coming after two others; — the ordinal of *three;* as, the *third* hour in the day. "The *third* night." *Chaucer.*
2. Constituting one of three equal parts into which anything is or may be divided; as, the *third* part of a day.
3. Being the last in each group of three in a series; — often preceded by *every;* as, take out every *third* card.
4. Ranking next below the second, as in official status; as, *third* officer; *third* vice-president; in schools, designating the class, etc., higher (occasionally, lower) than the second.
5. Other than the two (sometimes, those) known, mentioned, or participating; as, there cannot be a *third* person in a secret or a family quarrel.
6. Being the third of this name in the line or succession; — as an affix to names of kings, popes, etc. See *the third* under THIRD, *n.*
7. *Gram.* Designating a type of declension or conjugation as coming third in a standard arrangement of the types.
☞ For some *third* phrases, see the second word of the phase.

third, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by three; one of three equal parts into which anything may be divided.
☞ The fractions *one third* and *two thirds* are written as two words except when used as an adjective; as, *one third* of the book; the *two-thirds* rule.
2. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* One part of the booty, fines, etc., of which the king had two thirds, the captors, etc., one third. **b** *pl.* Formerly, the price paid by an entering student at an English university for the furniture in his rooms; — so called because commonly two thirds of that paid by the preceding tenant.
3. The unit or object coming next after the second in any series.
4. Third place, rank, station, etc. "A family in which she had hitherto held so humble a *third.*" *Jane Austen.*
5. The sixtieth part of a second of time or arc.
6. *Automobiles.* The third speed of an automotive vehicle: **a** Properly, the speed next higher than second; hence, in a three-speed transmission, high. **b** Loosely, low.
7. *Baseball.* Short for *third base.*
8. *Com.* An article of merchandise of a third grade or quality, or inferior to seconds; — usually in the *pl.;* specif.: *pl.* **a** *Dial.* Coarse flour or grain with more bran than seconds. **b** Dark-brown sugar obtained from the mass left after extracting seconds.
9. *pl. Law.* The third part of the personal estate of a deceased husband which, by the common-law statute of distribution and by some local statutes, goes (various conditions being fulfilled) absolutely to the widow upon the husband's dying intestate and leaving a child or descendant; sometimes, loosely, a widow's dower.
10. *Music.* **a** An interval embracing three diatonic degrees. See INTERVAL, 8. **b** A tone at this interval. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones a third apart. **d** The third tone of the scale; the mediant.
11. *Paper Mfg. pl.* A size of paper or of cards. See PAPER, *Table.*
12. *pl. Scots Law.* The third part of the revenues of the ecclesiastical benefices taken (in 1562 and 1567) by the king into his hands and appropriated to the support of the acting clergy. In subsequent restorations or changes similar thirds were reserved for the clergy.
— ***the third, or third.*** An affix to a name, indicating the next after the second in a succession, as of monarchs or popes, bearing this name; as, George *the Third;* — often used with Roman numerals; as, Innocent III.

third (thûrd), *v. t.* **1.** To divide into three parts.
2. To follow a seconder in supporting (a motion, etc.).
3. To treat, esp. to hoe, a third time. *Obs.*

third, *adv.* Thirdly; in the third place, rank, etc.; as, to come *third* in a series.

third base. See BASEBALL. — **third baseman.**

third best. In a rating, that one which falls below the second in quality or excellence.

third'bor'ough (thûrd'bŭr'ō), *n. O. Eng. Law.* In a tithing or township, a petty constable. Cf. HEADBOROUGH.

third brass. *Numis.* The reduced as of imperial Rome; — called also *small bronze.* See AS, *n.*, 2.

third class. The third group in a classification; specif., *Brit.,* the third group of persons classed by an examination; a place in or a member of such a group.

third'-class' (66), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a class, rank, or grade next below the second; specif., of or pertaining to a grade of accommodation for travel inferior to second-class.

third'-class', *adv.* By a third-class conveyance; with third-class accommodations, etc.; as, to travel *third-class.*

third'-class', *n.* Third-class traveling accommodations; also, third-class passengers. *Colloq.*

third cousin. See COUSIN, 2.

third day. Tuesday; — so called by Quakers.

third degree. **1.** The degree in a series between the second and the fourth; as, an equation of the *third degree.*
2. Severe examination or treatment of a prisoner commonly by continuous questioning over excessively long periods but at times by starving or physical torture by the police to extort an admission or confession. *Colloq., U. S.*
3. *Freemasonry.* The degree of master mason.

third'de·gree', *v. t.* To give (one) the third degree. *Slang.*

third'en·deal' (thûr'd'n·dēl'), *n.* [ME. *thirden,* prop. an inflected form of *third* + *deal.*] A third part; rarely, a tertian of wine. *Obs.*

third estate. [often *cap.* when used specif.] The third of the political classes or orders in a kingdom, usually the commons, or common people. See ESTATE, *n.*, 4.

third eyelid. = NICTITATING MEMBRANE.

third floor. In the United States, the floor or story second above the ground floor; in England and on the Continent, that which is the third above the ground floor.

Third Founder of Rome. Caius Marius; — so called after his defeat of the Teutones and Cimbri.

third'-hand' (66), *adj.* **1.** Having had previously as something purchased or offered for sale, two owners or users; as, a *third-hand* store; hence, dealing in or selling third-hand merchandise.
2. Derived, as information, from the second after the original or primary source; hence, stale; also, of questionable reliability; as, *third-hand* jests and gossip.

third hand. The third person to own or sell a used article; also, a third-hand source, as of information.
— ***at third hand.*** From a third-hand source; in third-hand condition; hence, indirectly; through intermediaries. "They depend on books to give them . . . *at third hand* what lies before them." *Dorothy Canfield Fisher.*

third house. [*cap.* when used specif.] A legislative lobby, as if it were an additional branch of the legislature. *Political Slang, U. S.*

third'ings (thûr'dĭngz), *n. pl.* [See THIRD.] *Eng. Law.* The third part of the corn or grain growing on the ground at the tenant's death, due to the lord for a heriot.

third inversion. *Music.* A seventh chord with the seventh in the bass. See SEVENTH CHORD.

third'ling (thûrd'lĭng) *n.* The third in order. *Browning.*

third'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In the third place; as the third point to be expounded or argued.

third man. **1.** *Cricket.* See 2d CRICKET, *Illust.*
2. *Philos.* A form of logical paradox, in which the attempt to pass from one thing to another, or to relate one conception to another, reveals the necessity of a third and intervening thing or conception, and hence, leads to an infinite regress; — applied orig. to an argument against the Platonic conception of ideas in their relation to the individual.

third nerve. *Anat.* = OCULOMOTOR NERVE.

third'ness, *n.* The character of being third, a third part, or in the third place.

third of exchange. See EXCHANGE, *n.*, 7 **a.**

third order. *R.C.Ch.* An order forming one of a particular system of religious orders and comprising men and women devoted to a rule of pious living, called the third rule, by a simple vow if they remain seculars, and by more solemn vows if they become regulars. See FRANCISCAN, *n.;* TERTIARY, *n.*, 1.

third'-or'der re·ac'tion. *Chem.* See REACTION, 6.

third'-par'ty, *adj.* Of, involving, or referring to, a third person, or party, or a third political party; as, *third-party* insurance; the *third-party* vote.

third party. *Politics.* In a nation where a two-party system prevails, a party organized to fight for a measure or measures not accepted by the established political parties.

third penny. *A.-S. Law.* The third part of the proceeds arising from fines, forfeitures, etc., in every county, and in every hundred court which had not passed into private hands, belonging to the alderman or earl of the county, except in certain royal pleas.

third person. *Gram.* See PERSON, *n.*, 7.

third position. See SHIFT, 17 **a.**

third rail. *Electric Railways.* A metal rail through which the electric current is led to the motors of an electric locomotive; — called also *conductor rail.* — **third'-rail',** *adj.*

third'-rate' (66), *adj.* Belonging or pertaining to a third class, grade, quality, or the like; third-class; hence, very poor or inferior. — *n.* A vessel of the third rating.

third'-rat'er (thûrd'rāt'ĕr), *n.* A third-rate person or thing. *Slang.*

third reading. The last reading of a bill before an assembly, after it has been engrossed and previous to its final disposition. Cf. ENGROSS, *v. t.*, 1; READING OF A BILL.

Third Republic. The French republic founded in 1871.

third rhyme. = TERZA RIMA.

third sex. A class of unsexed persons; — applied to eunuchs, militant feminists, etc. *Contemptuous.*

thirds'man (thûrdz'măn), *n.* A third person; mediator.

third term. A term of the same office held by the same person for the third time; esp., such a term of a president of the United States.

third termer. See TERMER, 2.

third tone. *Music.* The interval comprising one third of a whole step.

third tongue. A calumniator; — used by early translators of Ecclesiasticus (see OLD TESTAMENT).

third ventricle. *Anat.* The median or unpaired ventricle of the brain bounded by parts of the telencephalon and diencephalon. See BRAIN.

third water. See DIAMOND, 1 **a.**

thirl (thûrl), *v.;* THIRLED (thûrld); THIRL'ING. [ME. *thirlen, thurlen,* fr. AS. *thyrlian, thyrelian,* fr. *thyrel* perforated, as n., a hole, fr. *thurh* through. See THROUGH; cf. NOSTRIL, THRILL.] *Obs. exc. Dial. Transitive:* **1. a** To pierce; perforate; drill. **b** To penetrate; traverse.
2. To pierce with emotion; to thrill; wound.
3. To cause to vibrate or tingle.
4. To hurl; whirl; hurtle. *Obs.*
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make a hole; pierce.
2. To vibrate or tingle; to thrill.
3. To hurl; whirl; hurtle. *Obs.*

thirl (thûrl), *n. Now Dial.* **1.** A hole; perforation; opening; specif.: **a** A window. **b** A nostril. Cf. NOSETHIRL. **c** A cross hole or short passage between breasts or headings in a coal mine, usually for ventilation.
2. A thrill; as, a *thirl* of gladness.

thirl (thûrl), *v. t.* [See THRALL.] *Chiefly Scot.* **1.** To enslave; enthrall. *Obs.*
2. *Scots. & O. Eng. Law.* To subject to thirlage.
3. To restrict; to make bound or tied down.

thirl, *n.* Thirlage; also, sucken. — *adj.* Bound in thirlage. *Both Scot.*

thirl (thûrl), *adj.* Gaunt; thin; shriveled; hungry. *Dial. Eng.*

thirl'age (thûr'lĭj), *n.* [See THRALL.] **1.** *Obs. Scot.* **a** Thralldom. **b** A mortgage.
2. *Early Scots & Eng. Law.* A feudal servitude, right, or service by which the tenants of a certain district, or sucken, are bound to carry the grain produced there to a particular mill for grinding, and to pay the agreed or customary dues; also, the dues so exacted; multure.

thirl'ing (-lĭng), *n. Mining.* = 2d THIRL, 1 **c.**

thirl'ing, *n.* The action of one who thirls, or subjugates; subjection; bondage.

thirst (thûrst), *n.* [ME. *thirst, thurst,* fr. AS. *thurst;* akin to D. *dorst,* OS. *thurst,* G. *durst,* ON. *thorsti,* Sw. & Dan. *törst,* Goth. *thaurstei* thirst, *thaursus* dry, withered, L. *torrere* to parch, *torridus* dried up, Gr. *terseesthai* to become dry, *tersainein* to dry up, Skr *tṛṣyati* he thirsts. Cf. TERRACE, TOAST, TORRID.] **1.** A sensation of dryness in the mouth and throat associated with a craving for liquids; the bodily condition producing this sensation; also, a strong desire for liquids or drink
2. Hence, an ardent desire; a craving or longing; as, the *thirst* for gold or knowledge.
3. A waterless tract, as a desert.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

thirst-abating	thirst-inducing	thirst-raising
thirst-allaying	thirst-maddened	thirst-scorched
thirst-creating	thirst-quenching	thirst-tormented

thirst, *v.;* THIRST'ED; THIRST'ING. [AS. *thyrstan.* See THIRST, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To feel thirsty; to suffer thirst.
2. To have a vehement desire; to long; — followed by *after, for,* or the infinitive.

My soul *thirsteth* for . . . the living God. *Ps.* xlii. 2.

——, *Transitive:* **1.** To have a thirst for; to long for; crave. *Now Rare.*
2. To make suffer from thirst, in order to control, expel, etc.; — usually with an adverb; as, to *thirst* out a horse thief.

thirst'er (thûrs'tĕr), *n.* One who thirsts.

thirst'ing, *adj.* That thirsts; thirsty; dry. — **thirst'ingly,** *adv.*

thirst'ing, *n.* The sensation of thirst; also, a craving; a longing.

thirs'tle (thûrs'l), *n.* The throstle. *Local, Eng.*

thirst'y (thûrs'tĭ), *adj.;* THIRST'I·ER (-tĭ·ĕr); THIRST'I·EST. [AS. *thurstig, thyrstig.* See THIRST, *n.*] **1.** Feeling thirst; having a painful or distressing sensation from want of drink; hence, having an eager desire; longing; avid.
2. Deficient in moisture; dry; parched; arid.

A dry and *thirsty* land, where no water is. *Ps.* lxiii. 1.

3. Producing thirst; as, *thirsty* food. *Now Colloq.*

thir'teen' (thûr'tēn'; 66), *adj.* [ME. *threttene,* fr. AS. *thrēotēne, thrēotȳne.* See THREE; TEN. Cf. THIRTY.] **1.** Ten and three; one more than twelve; — often with ellipsis of the noun.
2. Thirteenth. *Obs.*

thir'teen', *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than twelve; the sum of ten and three; thirteen units or objects.
2. A symbol representing thirteen units, as 13, XIII, or xiii, also, something marked with such a symbol, as a billiard ball, a ticket, etc. Specif.: **a** A size, as of a collar. **b** A number of a room, house, etc. **c** As an affix to names of monarchs, etc., the thirteenth of that name in the succession. **d** The year numbered thirteen in a specified or understood century; — usually written *'13.*
3. An English shilling, which from 1689 to 1825 was worth thirteen pence Irish. *Obs.*
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

thirteen-day	thirteen-ringed	thirteen-stone
thirteen-inch	thirteen-square	thirteen-story

thir'teen'er (thûr'tēn'ĕr), *n.* **1.** = THIRTEEN, *n.*, 3.
2. The thirteenth in a series; esp., the card of a suit left after twelve are played. *Colloq.*

thir'teen'-lined' go'pher *or* **squir'rel.** The striped spermophile. See SPERMOPHILE.

thir'teen'-pence' half'pen·ny. *Obs.* **a** Formerly, the amount paid to a hangman for an official hanging; hence, figuratively, a hanging, or the cost of a hanging. **b** = 1st MARK, 2 **a.**

thir'teenth' (thûr'tēnth'; 66), *adj.* [From THIRTEEN; cf. AS. *thrēotēotha.*] **1.** Next in order after the twelfth.
2. Constituting one of thirteen equal parts into which anything is or may be divided.

thir'teenth', *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by thirteen; one of thirteen equal parts into which anything is or may be divided.
2. The unit or object coming next after the twelfth in any series.
3. In medieval England, a tax comprising the thirteenth part of the value of movables or of an annual rent.
4. *Music.* The interval comprising an octave and a sixth; also, a tone at this interval.

---

third'-class' mail. See 6th MAIL, 3.

third'-rail' lo'co·mo'tive. See ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE.

Thir'l·a (thĭr'lĭ·ȧ). *D. Bib.*

thirl'dom, *n.* = THRALLDOM. *Obs.*

thirle'poole, *n.* A whale. *Obs.*

thirl'roid. Thyroid. *Ref. Sp.*

thirs. † THURSE.

thirst country. Also **thirst'land,** *n.* = THIRST, *n.*, 3. *Chiefly S. Africa.*

thirst'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

thirst'i·ly (thûrs'tĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of THIRSTY.

thirst'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

thirst'less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **thirst'less·ness,** *n.*

thirst'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

thir'sus. Thyrsus. *Ref. Sp.*

thirt (thûrt; thûrt). Var. of THWART. *Obs. exc. dial.*

thir'teen·fold', *adj.* See -FOLD.

—*the thirteenth, or thirteenth.* **a** An affix to a name, indicating the next after the twelfth in a succession, as of monarchs or popes, bearing this name; as, Louis *the Thirteenth;* — often used with Roman numerals; as, Louis XIII. **b** Short for *the thirteenth day* (of a month); as, Friday *the thirteenth* is doubly unlucky.

Thirteenth Amendment. *U. S. Const.* The amendment declaring the freedom of the slaves, in force Dec. 18, 1865. Cf. EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

thir'teenth'ly, *adv.* In the thirteenth place or order, as of topics.

thir'ti·eth (thûr'tĭ·ĕth; -ĭth; 119), *adj.* [From THIRTY; cf. AS. *thrītiġōtha.*] **1.** Next in order after the twenty-ninth. **2.** Constituting one of thirty equal parts into which anything is or may be divided.

thir'ti·eth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by thirty; one of thirty equal parts into which anything is or may be divided. **2.** The unit or object coming next after the twenty-ninth in any series.

thir'ty (thûr'tĭ), *adj.* [ME. *thritty,* fr. AS. *thrītig, thrittig;* akin to D. *dertig,* G. *dreissig,* ON. *thrjátíu, thrjátigi, thrir teger,* Goth. *threis tigjus,* i.e., three tens. See THREE; TEN. Cf. THIRTEEN.] **1.** Being three times ten; consisting of one more than twenty-nine; twenty and ten; — often with ellipsis of the noun; as, promptly at six *thirty.* **2.** Thirtieth. *Obs.*

3. That has the number thirty; as, room *thirty* (or 30).

thir'ty (thûr'tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The sum of three tens, or twenty and ten; thirty units or objects. **2.** A symbol representing thirty units, as 30, XXX, or xxx. **3.** The end; — said of, or written on, the final sheet or line of copy for an edition of a newspaper. *Printers' Slang.* **4.** *Lawn Tennis.* One of the scores in the game of tennis. See LAWN TENNIS.

☞ COMBINATIONS ARE:

thirty-acre, *adj.*	**thirty-hour,** *adj.*	**thirty-seventh**
thirty-day, *adj.*	**thirty-inch,** *adj.*	**thirty-six**
thirty-eight	**thirty-knot,** *adj.*	**thirty-sixth**
thirty-eighth	**thirty-mile,** *adj.*	**thirty-third**
thirty-fifth	**thirty-nine**	**thirty-three**
thirty-first	**thirty-ninth**	**thirty-ton,** *adj.*
thirty-five	**thirty-one**	**thirty-two**
thirty-foot, *adj.*	**thirty-pound,** *adj.*	**thirty-word,** *adj.*
thirty-four	**thirty-second**	**thirty-yard,** *adj.*
thirty-fourth	**thirty-seven**	**thirty-year,** *adj.*

—*the thir'ties* (thûr'tĭz). The numbers thirty to thirty-nine inclusive; specif., the years numbered thirty to thirty-nine in a person's life or in a specified or understood century.

thirty all. One of the scores in the game of tennis. See LAWN TENNIS.

Thirty American Offices' experience table. See MORTALITY TABLE.

thir'ty-gun'ner. *Nav.* A ship of war carrying thirty guns. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

thir'ty-sec'ond note. *Music.* A note with a stem and three pennants, having the time value of one thirty-second of a whole note; a demisemiquaver. See NOTE, *n.,* 14 **a.**

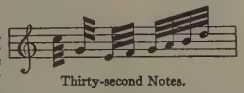

Thirty-second Notes.

thirty-second rest. *Music.* See 3d REST, 12 **b,** *Illust.*

thir'ty-two'mo' (thûr'tĭ·tōō'mō'), *adj.* [See -MO.] Having 32 leaves to a sheet; as, a *thirty-twomo,* or 32mo, book. — *n.* A size of a book, or of its pages, made of such sheets, measuring about 3½ × 5½ inches, as a maximum; also, a book of such size.

Thirty Tyrants. **a** A committee of thirty aristocrats who, at the close of the Peloponnesian War (404 B.C.), undertook, under Spartan protection, the government of Athens, Critias and Theramenes being the leaders. After a reign of terror they were overthrown by a body of exiled citizens under Thrasybulus and a democratic government was resumed. **b** A body of nineteen or twenty adventurers, who, after the defeat of Valerian, and during the reign of his weak successor, Gallienus (A.D. 260–268), aspired to the throne, and by their contests threatened the empire; — so called from a supposed resemblance to the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens.

thirty up. *Lawn Tennis.* = THIRTY ALL. *Colloq.*

Thirty Years' War. See WAR, *Table.*

this (thĭs), *pron.; pl.* THESE (thēz). [ME. *this, thes,* fr. AS. *thēs, thes,* masc., *thēos, thīos,* fem., *this,* neut.; akin to OS. *these,* D. *deze,* G. *dieser,* OHG. *diser, deser,* ON. *thessi;* from the stem of the demonstrative pron. represented by E. *that, the* + a particle *se, si;* cf. Goth. *sai* behold. See THE, THAT; cf. THESE, THOSE.] **A** demonstrative word, referring particularly to what is present or near in place, time, or thought, or to something just mentioned or to be mentioned. It is applied to a person, thing, or idea. Cf. THAT.

When he heard *this,* he was very sorrowful. *Luke* xviii. 23.

This above all: to thine own self be true. *Shak.*

Special senses and constructions of *this* are: **a** Elliptically, for *this person, place, time,* etc.

That our stars should divide our equalness to *this* [point or extremity]. *Shak.*

b As opposed or correlative to *that;* sometimes as opposed to *other* or to a second *this;* the latter. See THAT, *pron.,* 1 c.

c [*often cap.*] As a proper name which is not mentioned or specified; as, Miss *This* and That were present.

this, *adj.* **1.** That is present, near, or just referred to, in time or place; as, *this* morning; *this* last Sunday.

To do battle for her in *this* her cause. *Scott.*

2. These; — like *a, every, that,* etc., applied to a number, as of years, persons, etc., taken collectively or as a whole.

This twenty years have I been with thee. *Gen.* xxxi. 38.

3. The nearer; — as opposed to *that.*

This way and that the wavering sails they bend. *Pope.*

4. That is recent and in vogue; as, speaking of *this* five-day week.

this, *adv.* **1.** In this way or fashion; thus. *Obs.*

2. a *Colloq.* So (much, far, long, etc.). **b** To this extent or degree.

this and that. One thing and another; a number of heterogeneous or pertinent things; as, we chatted of *this and that.* — **this'-and-that',** *n.*

this'-a-way' (thĭs'ȧ·wā'), *adv.* In this way; thus. *Dial.*

this here. This. *Now Dial.*

this'how' (thĭs'hou'), *adv.* In this particular or given way. Cf. SOMEHOW. *Browning.*

this'like' (thĭs'lĭk'), *adj.* Such as this; of this kind. *Rare.*

this'ness (-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* The quality in a thing of being here and now or such as it is; the concrete objective reality of a thing; haecceity.

this'sen (thĭs'n), *adv.* In this way; so; — sometimes with *a. Dial. Eng.*

this'tle (thĭs'l), *n.* [ME. *thistil,* fr. AS. *thistel;* akin to D. & G. *distel,* OHG. *distila, distil,* ON. *thistill,* Sw. *tistel,* Dan. *tidsel.*] **1.** Any of various prickly plants of the Carduaceae, esp. of the genera *Cnicus, Carduus, Cirsium,* and *Onopordon.* Also (with qualifying adjective or attributive), any of numerous prickly plants of other families. The thistle flower is the heraldic and national emblem of Scotland.

Canada Thistle (*Cirsium arvense*).

2. [*cap.*] The Order of the Thistle (see ORDER, *n.,* 1); also, the order as an honor conferred or received.

3. The color cobalt violet.

this'tle, *v. t. & i.* To free from thistles; to root up thistles.

thistle ball. The flower head of the thistle.

thistle beard. = THISTLEDOWN.

this'tle·bird' (thĭs''l·bûrd'), *n.* A goldfinch.

thistle butterfly. A handsome butterfly (*Vanessa,* syn. *Pyrameis, cardui*) whose larva eats thistles.

thistle cock. The corn bunting (*Emberiza calandra*). *Orkney I.*

thistle crown. **1.** A gold coin of four shillings, issued by James I of England; — from the Scotch thistle on the obverse.

2. = THISTLE BALL.

this'tled (thĭs''ld), *adj.* Overgrown with thistles; also, adorned with the thistle, as emblem.

thistle dollar, merk, noble, etc. Any of several Scottish coins having a thistle as a distinctive part of the device. *Hist.*

this'tle·down' (thĭs''l·doun'), *n.* The down, or pappus, from the ripe flower head of a thistle.

thistle family. The Carduaceae.

thistle finch. The European goldfinch.

thistle funnel. A funnel having a bulging body and flaring mouth.

thistle poppy. The prickly poppy *Argemone mexicana;* also, the related plant *A. hispida.*

thistle saffron. = SAFFLOWER, 1.

thistle sage. An annual herb (*Salvia carduacea*) of the western United States, yielding considerable honey.

thistle tube. A tube, usually of glass, with a top like a thistle funnel. See FUNNEL TUBE.

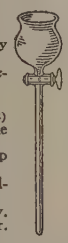

Thistle Funnel.

this'tly (thĭs''lĭ), *adj.* **1.** Consisting of, or abounding in, thistles; as, *thistly* ground.

2. Resembling a thistle or thistles; prickly; thorny.

this'-way'-ward (thĭs'wā'wĕrd) *adv.* Hither. *Rare.*

this'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* [*this* + 1st *-wise.*] Thus. *Now Rare.*

this world. The world known to living men; the world of here and now; — opposed to *other world.* — **this'-world',** *adj.* Mundane. — **this'-world'i·an** (thĭs'wûrl'dĭ·ăn), *n.* — **this'-world'ness,** *n.*

this'-world'ly (66), *adj.* Characterized by or manifesting interest in, or devotion to, things of this world. — **this'-world'li·ness,** *n.*

thith'er (thĭth'ĕr; thĭth'ĕr), *adv.* [ME. *thider,* fr. AS. *thider, thæder,* fr. stem of E. *that;* akin to ON. *thathra* there, Goth. *thathro* thence, Skr. *tatra* there, thither. See THAT, THE.] **1.** To that place; there; — after verbs of motion and opposed to *hither. Archaic.*

Where I am, *thither* ye cannot come. *John* vii. 34.

2. To that point, end, or result. *Rare.*

Syn. — THITHER, THERE. THITHER was formerly in common use with verbs of motion, THERE, with verbs of rest; but in modern usage *there* has displaced *thither,* except in poetical or elevated style. Cf. HITHER WHITHER.

thith'er, *adj.* Being on the other and farther side; farther; more remote; — a correlative of *hither;* as, the *thither* bank of a stream; on the *thither* side of forty.

thith'er, *v. i.* To go or move thither. *Rare.*

thith'er·to' (-tōō'; thĭth'ĕr·tōō'; thĭth'ĕr-), *adv.* **1.** Until that time; up to a past time specified or implied; as, a condition worse than had *thitherto* prevailed; arguments different from those *thitherto* advanced.

2. To that point or place. *Obs.*

thith'er·ward (thĭth'ĕr·wĕrd; thĭth'-), **thith'er·wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* Toward that place; in that direction.

thit'sĭ·ol (thĭt'sĭ·ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [Burmese *θitse,* written as *θacce,* gum, varnish tree (fr. *θit,* written *θac,* wood + *se,* written *ce,* be sticky) + *-ol.* Cf. THEETSEE.] *Chem.* A compound, $C_{33}H_{36}O_5$, obtained as a dark-colored, alcohol-soluble oil from Burmese lacquer.

thi·u'ram (thī·ū'răm; thī'ū·răm'), *n.* [From THIOUREA.] *Chem.* The univalent radical NH_2CS-; — called also *thiocarbamyl.* **Thiuram disulphide,** $(NH_2CSS)_2$, and its derivatives are crystalline compounds used as accelerators in vulcanizing rubber.

thix'el (thĭk'v'l; thĕ'v'l; thĭv''l), *n.* [Cf. ON. *thefja* to beat, stamp, thicken.] A stick or spatula for stirring porridge, etc.; a pudding stick. *Dial. Eng.*

thix'le (thĭk'z'l), *n.* [ME. *thixel, thixil;* akin to OHG. *dehsala* a kind of ax, G. *deichsel, dächsel.*] An ax or hatchet; a cooper's adz. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

thix'o·la'bile (thĭk'sō·lā'bĭl; -b'l), *adj.* [See LABILE.] *Physical Chem.* Exhibiting or characterized by thixotropy.

thix·ot'ro·py (thĭk·sŏt'rō·pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *thixis* a touch + *-tropy.*] *Physical Chem.* The property or phenomenon, exhibited by some gels, of becoming fluid when shaken. The change is reversible. — **thix'o·trop'ic** (thĭk'sō·trŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

Thlas'pi (thlăs'pĭ), *n.* [L., a kind of cress, fr. Gr. *thlaspi.*] *Bot.* A large genus of herbs (family Brassicaceae), the pennycresses, distinguished by the sessile, often orbicular pod with two or more seeds in each cell. The species are natives of temperate regions. The Eurasian *T. arvense* is common as a weed in North America.

thlip'sis (thlĭp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thlipsis* pressure.] *Med.* Compression, as external constriction of vessels.

Tho (thō), *n.; pl.* THOS (thōz). One of a people of northern Tonkin, probably of Tai stock, agriculturists living in pile-built houses.

tho (thō), *adv.* [AS. *thā.*] Then; when. *Obs. exc Dial.*

tho (thō), *pron. pl.* [AS. *thā.* See THE, THAT.] Those; they. *Obs.*

thob (thŏb), *v. i.* [*think* + *opinion* + *believe.*] To think according to one's wishes; to rationalize one's opinions or beliefs. *Slang.*

thoft (thŏft), *n.* [AS. *thofte.* See TAFT.] A rower's bench. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

thoft (thŏft). Scot. var. of TOFT.

thoft'fel'low (-fĕl'ō), *n.* A fellow oarsman. *Rare.*

thoke (thōk), *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *thāce* soft.] To lie abed; idle. *Dial. Eng.*

thok'ish (thŏk'ĭsh), *adj.* Slothful. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

thole (thōl), *n.* [AS. *thol, tholl;* akin to D. *dol,* ON. *thollr* a fir tree, a young fir, a tree, a thole.] **1.** A wooden or metal pin, set in the gunwale of a boat, to serve as a fulcrum for the oar; — commonly called *tholepin.*

2. A peg or pin; specif., the pin, or handle, of a scythe snath.

thole, *v. t. & i.;* THOLED (thōld); THOL'ING (thōl'ĭng). [ME. *tholen, tholien,* fr. AS. *tholian;* akin to OS. *tholōn,* OHG. *dolēn,* G. *geduld* patience, *dulden* to endure, ON. *thola,* Sw. *tåla,* Dan. *taale,* Goth. *thulan,* L. *tolerare, tulisse,* to endure, bear, *tollere* to lift, bear, Gr. *tlēnai* to bear, Skr. *tulayati* he lifts up, weighs. Cf. TOLERATE.] To endure; suffer; bear; allow. *Archaic & Dial.*

thole (thōl), *n.* = THOLOS.

tho'lei·ite (tō'lĭ·ĭt), *n.* [From *Tholei,* now *Tholey,* Saar District, Germany.] *Petrog.* A diabase whose interstitial material is glass, giving an intersertal texture.

Thol'lon' prism (tŏ'lôn'). [After Louis *Thollon* (1829–87), French astronomer.] A form of compound prism for the dispersion of light consisting of a carbon disulphide prism (*a* in *Illust.*) of large angle (113°), between two prisms of crown glass (*c, c*) having each an angle of 31°.

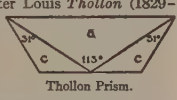

Thollon Prism.

tho'los (thō'lŏs), *n.; pl.* THOLOI (-loi). Also **tho'lus** (-lŭs); *pl.* THOLI (-lī). [Gr. *tholos,* L. *tholus.*] *Gr. Antiq.* **1.** *Archaeol.* A circular tomb of beehive shape, approached by a horizontal passage in the side of a hill; — called also *dome tomb.* The structure of the tomb is that of a corbeled vault. The most famous examples are the so-called Treasury of Atreus and other tombs at Mycenae, and the so-called Treasury of Minyas at Orchomenos. All belong to the Late Helladic period.

2. *Arch.* A round building of classical Greek date and style; as, the *Tholos* at Epidaurus.

Tho·mae'an, Tho·me'an (tō·mē'ăn; thō-), *n.* One of the Christians of St. Thomas (which see).

Thom'as (tŏm'ăs), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *Thōmas,* fr. Aram. *Tē'ōma.*] **1.** Literally, a twin; — masc. prop. name. F. *Thomas* (tō'mä'); It. *Tomaso* (tō·mä'zō); Sp. *Tomás* (tō·mäs'); Pg. *Thomas, Thomaz* (tō·mȧsh'); G. *Thomas* (tō'mäs). — Dim. *Tom, Tom'my* (*Tom'kin,* obs.). — Fem. *Thomasa, Thomasine.*

2. *Bib.* One of the twelve apostles, who, according to John xx. 24–29, doubted until he had proof of Christ's resurrection.

3. Usually *doubting Thomas.* One who will not believe until he sees.

4. Nickname for: **a** A waiter. **b** A tomcat.

Thom'a·sa (tŏm'ȧ·sȧ), *n.* Fem. of THOMAS; — fem. prop. name. Sp. *Tomasa* (tō·mä'sä); G. *Thomasia* (tō·mä'zĭ·ä). — Dim. *Tanzine* (tăn'zĕn).

Thom'as–Gil'christ proc'ess, Thomas process (tŏm'ăs-gĭl'krĭst). *Steel Mfg.* The basic open-hearth process.

Thom'as Grad'grind'. See GRADGRIND, THOMAS.

thom'as·ing (tŏm'ăs·ĭng), *n.* Begging from house to house on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21). *Dial. Eng.*

Thom'as meal (tŏm'ăs). [After S. G. *Thomas* (1850–85), Brit. metallurgist.] Basic slag ground for use as a fertilizer.

Thom'as Row'ley. See ROWLEY, THOMAS.

Thom'as Rym'er *or* **the Rhym'er** (rīm'ĕr). The title and hero of an ancient ballad, preserved in several forms, of the visit of Thomas of Erceldoune (see *Biog.*) to the Queen of Elfland. It is a version of the earlier story of Ogier the Dane and Morgain le Fay.

Thom'as splint (tŏm'ăs). [After H. O. *Thomas* (1834–91), Eng. surgeon.] A metal splint shaped to the limb and held by bandages, used for dislocations and fractures.

Thom'as Trad'dles. See TRADDLES, THOMAS.

Tho·mis'i·dae (thō·mĭs'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thōmix, thōminx,* a cord, string; — from their drawing single threads.] *Zool.* The family constituted by the crab spiders. — **tho'mi·sid** (thō'mĭ·sĭd), *n. & adj.*

Tho'mism (tō'mĭz'm; thō'-), *n.* **1.** The philosophicotheological system of Thomas Aquinas. (See SCHOLASTICISM.) As an eclectic, Aquinas drew freely from all the great philosophers, esp. Aristotle, Augustine, and Averroës; as the great synthesizer of his age he developed an organic body of doctrine which, though original in many ways, is a comprehensive summary of 13th century thought. Some of his characteristic teachings are: (1) Philosophy and theology have separate spheres, one seeking truth through the agency of reason, the other through that of revelation. Their independently reached conclusions do not conflict with, but rather support, each other. (2) All knowledge begins with sense perception. From the data of sense, the intellect abstracts the universals, and, on the basis of these, it proceeds through deduction and induction to science or knowledge of things in their causes, and thence to philosophy, or knowledge of ultimate causality. The philosopher through his discovery of law, order, and causality, in nature comes to the conclusion that the universe is the creation of an infinite, uncreated Being. (3) Everything in nature is composed of matter and form, the potentiality of the former being brought to actuality by the latter. As nothing material comes into existence in its perfection, so nothing such remains fixed in that state. Man alone transcends this law of change except in so far as he has a material body. His substantial form through which only can that which is potential in him be actualized and his specific and individual character be realized, is an immaterial intellectual soul, spiritual and immortal. (4) Everything that is natural is good in

---

thir'ti·fold'. Thirtyfold. *Ref. Sp.*

thirt'o'ver, *adj.* Dial. var. of THWARTOVER.

Thir'ty-five' Ar'ti·cles of Re·lig'ion. See ARTICLES OF RELIGION.

thir'ty-fold' (thûr'tĭ·fōld'), *adj.* See -FOLD.

thir'ty-ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

Thir'ty-nine' Ar'ti·cles. See ARTICLES OF RELIGION.

thir'ty-one', *n.* = ONE-AND-THIRTY.

this. ‡ THESE, THUS.

This'be (thĭz'bē), *n.* See PYRAMUS AND THISBE.

This'be (thĭz'bē). *Bib.*

thisn. Short for *this one. Dial.*

this'tle·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

this'tle·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

this'tler·y, *n.* See -ERY 6.

this'tle·warp', *n.* The thistle finch. *Obs.*

this'tlish, *adj.* See -ISH.

thit'see, **thit'si.** Vars. of THEETSEE.

Thja'zi (thyä'zĕ), *n.* [ON.] See ITHUNN. [= DOGRIB.]

Thling'cha·din'ne, *n., sing. & pl.* [See -ERY 2.]

Thlin'get. Var. of TLINGIT.

Thlin'ket. Var. of TLINGIT.

tho. Var. of THOU. *Now Dial.*

tho. Var. of THOUGH. [*exc. Dial.*]

thoa. Var. of THO, then. *Obs.*

Tho'as (thō'ăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Thoas.*] See HYPSIPYLE.

Tho·bad'a·ni'as (thō·băd'ȧ·nī'ăs). *D. Bib.*

thocht (*Scot.* thŏxt). Var. of THOUGHT. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

thocht. Scot. past & past participle of THINK.

thode, *n.* [AS. *thoden.*] A gust of wind. *Obs.* [*exc. Dial.*]

thof (thŏf). Var. of THOUGH. *Obs.*

thole. ‡ TOLL.

thole'mod, *adj.* [AS. *tholemōd.* See THOLE, *v.;* MOOD.] Patient. *Obs.*

thole'pin', *n.* = 1st THOLE, 1.

tholl. ‡ TOLL. [*Bib.*]

Thol'mai (thŏl'mĭ; -mȧ·ī). *D. Bib.*

Thol'o·mai (-ō·mī). *D. Bib.*

tho·man' (tō·măn'). Var. of TOMAN, a coin. [THOMASA.]

Thom'a·sine (tŏm'ȧ·sēn), *n.* = **Thom'a·site** (tŏm'ȧ·sīt), *n.* [After John *Thomas* (1805–71), Am. physician, the founder.] See CHRISTADELPHIAN.

---

itself and a cause of evil only when used for ends other than those for which it was created, or beyond the limits prescribed by sound reason or divine law. Moral evil and good are therefore directly related to the intellect and will of man. It is the province of the intellect to apprehend that which is good and true, and of the will to seek that which is so apprehended. (5) Because of his rational nature, man is compelled by necessity to seek the highest good. Through obedience to the dictates of reason he can attain a high degree of moral rectitude, but obedience to divine law and acceptance of divinely given means of salvation are also essential to the highest perfection, which is spiritual, and to the attainment of the supreme good, union with God.

2. *Theol.* A theory deriving from Thomas Aquinas which explains the relation between efficacious grace and free will as a free determination of the will accomplished by virtue of a divine physical predetermination. Cf. 1st MOLINISM.

Tho'mist (tō'mĭst; thō'-), *n.* An adherent of Thomas Aquinas or Thomism.

Tho'mist, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Thomism or Thomists.

Tho·mis'tic (tō·mĭs'tĭk; thō-), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the doctrines of, the Thomists.

Tho·mis'ti·cal (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* Thomistic.

Tho'mo·mys (thō'mō·mĭs) *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thōmos* heap + *mys* mouse; — from the heaps of earth thrown out along the burrows.] A genus of pocket gophers of the western United States and Mexico, dist. from the genus *Geomys* by the smooth, ungrooved, upper incisors.

thom'sen·o·lite (tŏm'sĕn·ō·lĭt), *n.* [After Julius *Thomsen*, of Copenhagen. See -LITE.] *Mineral.* A fluoride of aluminum, calcium, and sodium, $NaCaAlF_6.H_2O$, occurring in small, white, prismatic, monoclinic crystals on cryolite.

Thom'sen's dis·ease' (tŏm's'sĕnz). [After A. J. *Thomsen* (1815–96), Dan. physician, who suffered from it and first described it.] *Med.* An affection, apparently congenital, consisting in tonic contraction and stiffness of the striated muscles after a period of muscular inaction.

Thom'son ef·fect' (tŏm's'n; 206). [After Sir William *Thomson*, Eng. physicist, who described it in 1856.] A thermo-electric phenomenon consisting in the production or absorption of heat at the junction of unequally heated portions of a homogeneous conductor traversed by an electric current. Cf. PELTIER EFFECT.

Thom·so'ni·an (tŏm·sō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* **1.** Pertaining to or resembling James Thomson, the author of *The Seasons*.

2. *Med.* Of or pertaining to Thomsonianism.

Thom·so'ni·an, *n.* An adherent of Thomsonianism.

Thom·so'ni·an·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [After the founder, Dr. Samuel *Thomson* (1769–1843), of Mass.] *Med.* A system which assumed that vegetables only are beneficial to the human body and that therefore vegetable medicines alone should be used.

thom'son·ite (tŏm's'n·īt), *n.* [After Thomas *Thomson*, Scot. chemist.] *Mineral.* A zeolitic mineral, a hydrous silicate of aluminum, calcium, and sodium, generally in masses of a radiated structure, rarely in distinct orthorhombic crystals. When pure it is snow-white. H., 5–5.5.

Thomson process. [After Elihu *Thomson*, Am. inventor.] A process of electric welding in which heat is developed by a large current passing through the metal.

Thom'son's ga·zelle' (tŏm's'nz). [After Joseph *Thomson* (1858–95), Scot. explorer.] An East African gazelle (*Gazella thomsoni*), the smallest of the gazelles.

Thomson's hypothesis. [After G. P. *Thomson* (b. 1892), Brit. physicist.] See ATOMIC THEORY.

thon (ŧhŏn), *pron. sing. & pl.; nom.* THON; *poss.* THON'S (ŧhŏnz); *obj.* THON. [Contr. of *that one*.] A proposed genderless pronoun of the third person.

thon (ŧhŏn), *pron. & adj.* That yonder. *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.*

thon (ŧhŏn). Var. of THEN. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

thon'der (ŧhŏn'dĕr), *adv. & adj.* Yonder. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*

Thon·drak'i (thŏn·răk'ĭ), *n. pl.* Also **Thon·drak'i·ans** (-ĭ·ăn̄z), **Thon·dra'cians** (-drā'shăn̄z). A group of Armenian Paulicians founded by Smbat of Thondrak, in the 9th century.

thone (thōn), *adj.* [AS. *thān*.] Damp. *Now Dial. Eng.*

thong (thŏng; 185), *n.* [ME. *thong, thwong, thwang*, fr. AS. *thwang, thwong*; akin to ON. *thvengr* thong, latchet. See also TWINGE.] A strap or strip of leather, as one used as a whip lash, a rein, etc.; esp., a leather or hide strap or strip used for fastening something, as a snowshoe or sandal.

thong, *v. Transitive:* **1.** To furnish or fasten with a thong or thongs.

2. To lash with a thong.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To give a lashing.

2. To become stringy or ropy, as dough. *Dial. Eng*

Thon'ga (tŏng'gȧ), *n.* A Bantu of a group of non-Kaffir tribes chiefly in southern Portuguese East Africa; also, their several Bantu languages, including esp. Ronga. Cf. TONGA.

thonged (thŏngd), *adj.* Provided with a thong, as a shoe.

thong'man (thŏng'măn), *n.* A lasher; hence, *Rare*, a critic.

thong seal. The bearded seal.

thong'y (thŏng'ĭ), *adj.* Stringy; viscous. *Dial. Eng.*

tho'oid (thō'oid), *adj.* [Gr. *thōs, thōos*, the jackal + *-oid*.] *Zool.* Wolflike; — applied to the wolves, dogs, and jackals, as distinguished from the foxes or alopecoid members of the genus *Canis*. — **tho'oid,** *n.*

Tho'pas, Sir (tō'pȧs). The hero of the burlesque *Rime of Sir Thopas* in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, a vainglorious knight-errant in search of the Queen of Faerie. Also, a similar character in Lyly's courtly comedy *Endimion*.

Thor (thôr), *n.* Also, *Rare*, **Thorr.** [ON. *Thōrr*. See THURSDAY.] *Norse Myth.* The god of thunder, the same as the Germanic *Donar*; — called also *Hlorrithi*. In Norway and Iceland Thor was the most widely worshiped of the gods, being conceived, in his character of a god of strength, as a helper in war, as a defender, as the one who gives force to contracts and marriages, wards off demonic influences, heals from disease, etc. He was conceived as in the vigor of youth, with hair and beard red (the color of lightning), riding in a goat-drawn chariot (whose rolling causes the thunder), and armed with a magic hammer, *Mjollnir*, that always returns to him after being cast (the thunderbolt). At Ragnarok he slays and is slain by the Midgard Serpent. See AESIR.

thorac-. = THORACO- (which see), as in **tho'ra·cal'gi·a, tho'ra·ca·or'ta, tho'ra·co·dyn'i·a.**

tho'ra·cec'to·my (thō'rȧ·sĕk'tō·mĭ), *n.* [*thorac-* + *-ectomy*.] Surgical removal of part of the thoracic wall as in thoracoplasty.

tho'ra·cen·te'sis (thō'rȧ·sĕn·tē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thōrax* thorax + *kentēsis* pricking, fr. *kentein* to prick, stab.] *Surg.* The operation of puncturing the chest wall so as to let out liquids contained in the cavity of the chest.

tho·rac'i- (thō·răs'ĭ-). [L. *thorax, thoracis* thorax.] = THORACO-, as in **tho·rac'i·form.** See -FORM.

tho·rac'ic (thō·răs'ĭk), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* Of, pertaining to, located within, or in the region of, the thorax. As applied to the pelvic fins of fishes, it means that they are placed under the pectorals and connected with the shoulder girdle, as in the perch.

Tho·rac'i·ca (-ĭ·kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A division of cirripeds including those which have six thoracic segments, usually bearing six pairs of cirri. The common barnacles are examples.

tho·rac'i·cal (-kăl), *adj.* Thoracic. *Rare.*

thoracic aorta. *Anat.* That part of the aorta beyond the arch, which is contained in the thorax.

thoracic artery. *Anat.* Any of several branches of the axillary artery supplying the pectoral muscles, walls of the thorax, axilla, etc. They are designated (in the order in which they usually branch off) the *superior, acromial, alar*, and *long* (or *lateral*).

thoracic choke. A choked condition seen chiefly in the horse and ox, resulting from obstruction of the thoracic part of the esophagus.

thoracic duct. *Anat.* The main trunk of the system of lymphatic vessels. It lies along the front of the spinal column, beginning on a dilatation (*cisterna chyli*) behind the aorta and opposite the second lumbar vertebra, and extending up through the thorax, where it turns to the left and opens into the left subclavian vein. It receives chyle from the intestine and lymph from the abdomen, the lower limbs, and the entire left side of the body. Cf. RIGHT LYMPHATIC DUCT.

thoracic limbs. *Zool.* The forelimbs of a vertebrate or the appendages of the thorax of arthropods.

thoracic nerve. *Anat.* **a** Any of several nerves arising from the brachial plexus and supplying chiefly certain muscles of the walls of the thorax. The *medial* and *lateral anterior thoracic nerves* supply the pectoral muscles, the *long* or *posterior*, the serratus anterior. **b** Any spinal nerve emerging just below a thoracic vertebra.

tho·rac'i·co- (thō·răs'ĭ·kō-). A combining form for *thoracic*, denoting *thoracic and*, as in **tho·rac'i·co·ab·dom'i·nal, tho·rac'i·co·hu'mer·al.**

tho·rac'i·co·a·cro'mi·al (-ȧ·krō'mĭ·ăl), *adj. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the thorax and the acromial process of the scapula.

thoracicoacromial artery. *Anat.* A short branch of the axillary artery, supplying the deltoid, pectoral, and serratus, anterior muscles.

tho·rac'i·co·lum'bar (thō·răs'ĭ·kō·lŭm'bĕr), *adj. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the thoracic and lumbar regions; specif., designating the sympathetic ganglia of these regions.

thoracic vertebra. One of the vertebrae (twelve in man) dorsal to the thoracic region and characterized by articulation with the ribs; — called also *dorsal vertebra*.

tho·rac'i·spi'nal (thō·răs'ĭ·spī'năl; -n'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the thoracic part of the spinal column or cord.

tho'ra·co- (thō'rȧ·kō-; thō·rā'kō-), **thorac-.** A combining form, Greek *thōrako-, thōrak-*, from *thōrax, thōrakos*, chest, used to denote: **a** *The thorax* or *chest*; — in nouns, as in *thoraco*plasty, *Thora*costaca. **b** *Thoracic and*; — in adjectives, as in *thoraco*lumbar. Cf. THORACI-. For words below, see the word or element with which *thoraco-* is combined:

thoracoabdominal	**thoracodidymus**	**thoracometry**
thoracoacromial	**thoracohumeral**	**thoracomyodynia**
thoracobronchotomy	**thoracolumbar**	**thoracostenosis**
thoracocentesis	**thoracomelus**	**thoracostomy**
thoracocyrtosis	**thoracometer**	**thoracotomy**
thoracodelphus		

tho'ra·co·ce·los'chi·sis (-sē·lŏs'kĭ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *thoraco-* + *coelom* + *-schisis*.] *Med.* Congenital fissure of the thorax and abdominal wall.

tho'ra·co·cyl·io'sis (-sĭ·lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *thoraco-* + Gr. *kyllōsis* crippling.] *Med.* Deformity of the chest.

tho'ra·co·dor'sal (-dôr'săl; -s'l), *adj.* [*thoraco-* + *dorsal*.] *Anat.* Designating the dorsal aspect of the thorax; as, the **thoracodorsal nerve,** extending from the posterior cord of the brachial plexus to the latissimus dorsi muscle.

tho'ra·co·gas·tros'chi·sis (-găs·trŏs'kĭ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *thoraco-* + *gastro-* + *-schisis*.] Thoracoceloschis.

tho·ra'co·graph (thō·rā'kō·grăf; -răk'ō-), *n.* [*thoraco-* + *-graph*.] *Med.* An apparatus for recording graphically the movements and changes in size of the thorax.

tho'ra·col'y·sis (thō'rȧ·kŏl'ĭ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *thoraco-* + *-lysis*.] *Surg.* The freeing of a lung by cutting abnormal adhesions between it and the chest wall.

tho'ra·cop'a·gus (-kŏp'ȧ·gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *thoraco-* + Gr. *pagos* that which is fixed.] *Terat.* A twin monster united at the thorax. — **tho'ra·cop'a·gous** (-gŭs), *adj.*

tho'ra·co·plas'ty (thō'rȧ·kō·plăs'tĭ; thō·rā'kō-), *n.* [*thoraco-* + *-plasty*.] *Surg.* A remodeling or reshaping of the thorax; esp., the operation of removing or resecting one or more ribs, so as to obliterate the pleural cavity in cases of empyema.

tho'ra·cos'chi·sis (thō'rȧ·kŏs'kĭ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *thoraco-* + *-schisis*.] *Med.* Congenital fissure of the thorax.

tho·ra'co·scope (thō·rā'kō·skōp; thō·răk'ō-), *n.* [*thoraco-* + *-scope*.] *Med.* **a** A stethoscope. **b** An instrument for viewing the thoracic cavity. It is equipped with an electric light and inserted through an intercostal space. — **tho'ra·cos'co·py** (thō'rȧ·kŏs'kō·pĭ), *n.*

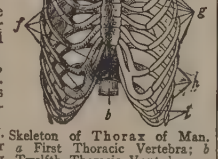

Skeleton of Thorax of Man. *a* First Thoracic Vertebra; *b* Twelfth Thoracic Vertebra; *c* Clavicle; *d* Scapula; *e* Sternum, or Breastbone; *f* Costal Cartilages; *g* Sternal Ribs; *h, i* False Ribs; *i* Floating Ribs.

Tho'ra·cos'te·i (thō'rȧ·kŏs'tē·ĭ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *thorac-* + *-osteus*.] *Zool.* An order of fishes having the body more or less completely covered by bony plates and the pharyngeal bones and other structures about the head more or less undeveloped. It includes the sticklebacks, pipefishes, and sea horses. There are two suborders Hemibranchii and Lophobranchii.

tho'ral (thō'răl; 181), *adj.* [NL. *thorus* couch, bed, for L. *torus*.] Of or pertaining to a bed; hence, nuptial. *R.*

tho'rax (-răks), *n.; pl.* THORAXES (-răk·sĕz; -sĭz), THORACES (thō'rȧ·sēz; thō·rā'-). [L., fr. Gr. *thōrax*.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* The part of the body of man and other mammals situated between the neck and the abdomen, and supported by the ribs, costal cartilages, and sternum; also, the cavity contained in it, in which the heart, lungs, esophagus, etc., are situated. It is only in mammals that its cavity is shut off from that of the abdomen by a diaphragm; in the lower vertebrates a distinct thorax is not recognizable.

2. **a** In insects, the middle of the three chief divisions of the body, consisting of three somites (*prothorax, mesothorax*, and *metathorax*), each commonly bearing a pair of legs, and usually the last two each bearing a pair of wings in the adult. In most crustaceans and arachnids a thorax bearing ambulatory legs is recognizable, but usually fused with the head somites into a *cephalothorax*. **b** In zooids of compound ascidians, the anterior division of the body comprising the branchial sac and surrounding atrium. **c** In many tubicolous Polychaeta, an anterior differentiated part of the body behind the head.

3. *Antiq.* A breastplate, cuirass, or corselet; esp., the breastplate worn by the ancient Greeks.

thore (thôr; 181), *n.* [See THORAL.] Nuptial couch. *Rare.*

tho'ri·a (thō'rĭ·ȧ; 181), *n.* [NL. See THORITE.] *Chem.* Thorium dioxide, ThO_2, a white earthy substance; — formerly called also *thorina*. See THORIUM.

tho'ri·a·nite (thō'rĭ·ȧ·nīt; 181), *n.* [From THORIUM.] A mineral, in black cubic crystals of sp. gr. 9.32, consisting largely of thorium oxide with the oxides of the cerium metals, uranium, etc. It is found in certain of the gem washings of Ceylon and is remarkable for its radioactivity.

tho'ri·ate (-āt), *v. t. Elec.* To impregnate (an electron-tube cathode) with thoria.

thor'ic (thôr'ĭk; thō'rĭk), *adj. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, thorium.

tho·rif'er·ous (thō·rĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*thorium* + *-ferous*.] Containing or yielding thorium.

tho'rite (thō'rīt), *n.* [*Thor* + *-ite*.] **1.** *Mineral.* A rare mineral of a brown to black color (or, as in the variety *orangite*, orange-yellow), consisting essentially of thorium silicate, $ThSiO_4$. In form it resembles zircon. Sp. gr., 4.5–5.4.

2. A high explosive used as a bursting charge for shell.

tho'ri·um (thō'rĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL. See THORITE.] *Chem.* A comparatively rare radioactive element occurring in combination in thorite, monazite, and certain other minerals, and isolated as a heavy, gray, difficultly fusible metal. Symbol, *Th*; at. no., 90; at. wt., 232.12. It was discovered by Berzelius in 1828 in thorite. It has a valence of four; its compounds are analogous to those of zirconium. The oxide, ThO_2, is prepared from monazite on a large scale and used in gas mantles. See WELSBACH BURNER. The radioactive disintegration of thorium proceeds, with the emission of alpha, beta, and gamma rays, as follows (the atomic number of each product being given in parentheses): Thorium (90) → *mesothorium 1* (88) → *mesothorium 2* (89) → *radiothorium* (90) → **thorium X** (88) → *thoron* (86) → **thorium A** (84) → **thorium B** (82) → **thorium C** (83) → **thorium C′** (84) → **thorium Ω** (82). All these products except thoron are solids. Thorium Ω is an isotope of lead.

thorium dioxide. *Chem.* = THORIA.

thorium emanation. *Chem.* = THORON.

thorium nitrate. *Chem.* A salt, $Th(NO_3)_4$, obtained as a white crystalline mass by extraction of monazite sand. It is used in gas mantles.

thorium oxide. *Chem.* Any oxide of thorium, esp. the dioxide (the only undisputed one). See THORIA.

thorn (thôrn), *n.* [AS.; akin to OS. & OFris. *thorn*, D. *doorn*, G. *dorn*, Dan. *torn*, Sw. *törne*, ON. *thorn*, Goth. *thaurnus*, Skr. *tṛṇa* grass, blade of grass, OSlav. *trŭnŭ* thorn. Cf. TURBOT.] **1.** A sharp process or excrescence, as on a plant or an animal; specif., *Bot.*, a short indurated, sharp-pointed, and leafless branch, as of the hawthorn, honey locust, etc. Thorns develop from buds as true branches do. Cf. SPINE, 1; PRICKLE, 1.

2. Fig.: That which pricks, stings, or hurts, as a thorn; a cause of irritation, trouble, affliction or the like; a source of distress.

> There was given to me a *thorn* in the flesh. 2 *Cor.* xii. 7.

3. Any thorn-bearing shrub or small tree or its wood; a thornbush; specif., any plant of the genus *Crataegus*, esp. the hawthorn or blackthorn, or the wood of either.

4. *pl.* Obstacles to growth or progress, esp. spiritual progress; — in allusion to the seed which fell among thorns, that is, thornbushes (*Matt.* xiii. 7).

5. Also *thorn letter.* The Anglo-Saxon letter *þ* (cap. *Þ*), used for either of the sounds of English *th*, as in *thin, then*; — so called because it was the initial letter of *thorn*, a spine. Also, the corresponding Icelandic character, formerly used for either sound of *th*, but in modern use only for *th* as in *thin*. See ANGLO-SAXON ALPHABET, EDH. Thorn continued in English use until about 1500, its form gradually becoming identical with that of *y*. Cf. Y.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

thorn-bearing	**thorn-headed**	**thorn-set**
thorn-bound	**thorn-marked**	**thorn-strewn**
thorn-covered	**thorn-pricked**	**thorn-wounded**
thorn-encompassed	**thorn-resisting**	**thorn-wreathed**

— *on thorns.* In distressing anxiety; in great uneasiness.

-thorn (-thôrn). A combining form of *thorn*, as in:

allthorn	**buckthorn**	**Maythorn**	**waythorn**
blackthorn	**hackthorn**	**quickthorn**	**whitethorn**
boxthorn	**hawthorn**		

thorn (thôrn), *v. t.;* THORNED (thôrnd); THORN'ING. **1.** To furnish with thorns, esp. thorny bushes or branches; to surround or bind with thorns.

2. To prick with or as with a thorn; to hurt or annoy.

thorn, *v. i.* To eat heartily. *Obs. Scot.*

thorn (thôrn), *adj.* Supplied with food. *Obs. Scot.*

thorn apple. **a** A haw; the fruit of the hawthorn; also, rarely, the shrub itself. **b** Any plant of the genus *Datura*, esp. *D. stramonium*.

thorn'back' (thôrn'băk'), *n.* **1.** **a** A European ray (*Raja clavata*) having spines on its back. **b** The three-spined stickleback. See STICKLEBACK.

2. A large European spider crab (*Maia squinado*).

3. A term of opprobrium; specif., an old maid. *Now Rare.*

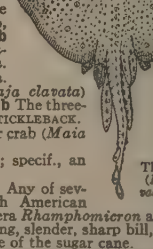

Thornback (*Raja clavata*). (1/40)

thorn'bill' (thôrn'bĭl'), *n.* Any of several small brilliant South American humming birds of the genera *Rhamphomicron* and *Chalcostigma*. They have a long, slender, sharp bill, and feed on honey, insects, and juice of the sugar cane.

Tho'mite (tŏ'mĭt; thō'-), *n.* = THOMAEAN.

Thom'o·l (thŏm'ō·ĭl). *Bib.*

thon. Obs. dative form of THE.

thone. Obs. contract. of *the one*.

thonk, thonky. ✝ THANK.

thoo. ✝ THO.

thoo. Dial. Eng. Var. of THOU.

thoom (thōom). Dial. var. of THUMB.

‖**Tho'ra,** **tho'rah** (tō'rȧ), *n. Jewish Lit.* = TORAH.

thoracicolumbar autonomic system. = SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM **a.**

Tho'ra·cos'tra·ca (thō'rȧ·kŏs'trȧ·kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See THORAX; OSTRACODA.] *Zool.* Syn. of PODOPHTHALMIA. — **tho'ra·cos'tra·can** (-kăn), *adj. & n.* — **tho'ra·cos'tra·cous** (-kŭs), *adj.*

tho'ra·scope, *n.* = THORACOSCOPE.

thorg, thorgh, thorght. ✝ THROUGH.

tho·ri'na (thō·rī'nȧ; thō'rĭ·nȧ), *n.* See THORIA.

tho·ri'num (-nŭm), *n.* [NL. See THORITE.] *Chem.* Thorium. *Obs.*

thorle. ✝ THIRL.

thorn broom. **a** The furze. **b** The needle furze.

thorn'bush' (thôrn'bŏŏsh'), *n.* **1.** Any spiny or thorny shrub or small tree; specif.: **a** Any plant of the genus *Crataegus.* **b** The Californian shrub *Ceanothus incanus.* **c** In South Africa any of various species of *Acacia.* **2.** A low growth of thorny shrubs, usually found in dry tropical regions, esp. in South Africa and parts of Brazil. See THORN FOREST.

thorn crown. = CROWN OF THORNS **a.**—**thorn'-crowned'**, *adj.*

thorn, *or* **thorny, devil.** = MOLOCH, 3.

thorned (thôrnd), *adj.* Having or abounding in thorns or thornbushes; thorny.

thorn'en (thûrn'ĭn), *adj.* Made of thorns. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

thorn forest. A tropical, xerophytic woodland of the savanna type, commonly dominated by thorny trees.

thorn'-head'ed worm. Any worm of the order Acanthocephala.

thorn hedge. A hedge of thornbushes; esp., a hawthorn hedge. — **thorn'-hedged'** (thôrn'hĕjd'), *adj.*

Thorn'hill', Squire (thôrn'hĭl'). In Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield,* the would-be seducer of Olivia, the older daughter of the Vicar, whom he lures into a marriage which he supposes fraudulent but which proves legal. He is the nephew of *Sir William Thornhill,* who, under the name of Mr. Burchell, befriends the Primrose family, finally marrying the younger daughter, Sophia.

thorn'let (thôrn'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A minute thorn.

thorn letter. See THORN, *n.,* 5.

thorn locust. The honey locust.

thorn oyster. = THORNY OYSTER.

thorn palm. Any of various palms with spiny trunks, as of the genera *Bactris Acrocomia, Astrocaryum,* etc.; also, any of the hook climbers, as of the genera *Desmoncus* and *Calamus.*

thorn plum. = THORN APPLE **a.**

thorn poppy. The prickly poppy.

thorn'stone' (thôrn'stōn'), *n.* A scale of calcium carbonate and sulphate formed on thorns used in evaporating brine by graduation.

thorn'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* Any of several Neotropical hummingbirds of the genus *Popelairia;* esp., *P. popelairii,* in which the tail is deeply forked with the outer feathers slender and pointed.

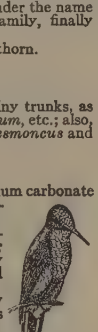

½ Thorntail (*Popelairia conversi*).

thorn tree. **a** The hawthorn. **b** The honey locust. **c** In South Africa, any spiny species of *Acacia.*

thorn'y (thôr'nĭ), *adj.;* THORN'I·ER (-nĭ·ĕr); THORN'I·EST. [AS. *thornig.*] **1.** Full of thorns or spines or thornbushes; rough or thick with thorns; spiny or brambly; as, a *thorny* bush or tree; *thorny* ground. **2.** Figuratively: **a** Beset with trials, vexations, obstacles, etc. "The steep and *thorny* way to heaven." *Shak.* **b** Sharp as a thorn or thorns; keenly distressing; stabbing; as, *thorny* cares. **c** As difficult to handle as a thorny branch or a thornbush; bristling with perplexities, points of controversy, etc.; as the *thorny* question of States' rights.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

thorny-edged	thorny-pointed	thorny-thin
thorny-handed	thorny-pricking	thorny-twining

thorny acacia. **a** In Tennessee, the honey locust. **b** In South Africa, any of many spiny species of *Acacia.*

thorny broom. = THORN BROOM.

thorny devil. = MOLOCH, 3.

thorny locust. The honey locust.

thorny oyster. Any spiny marine bivalve shell of the genus *Spondylus.*

thorny trefoil. A prickly plant (*Fagonia cretica*), family Zygophyllaceae, of southern Europe.

thor'o (thûr'ō). Var. of THOROUGH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

thor'o' (thûr'ō). Contr. of THOROUGH.

tho'ro- (thō'rō-). A combining form for *thorium.*

tho'ro·gum'mite (-gŭm'ĭt), *n.* *Mineral.* A hydrous silicate of thorium and uranium. It is a decomposition mineral in which some of the water in gummite has been replaced by thorium.

tho'ron (thō'rŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *thorium* + 1st *-on.*] *Chem.* A gaseous radioactive element formed from thorium and isotopic with radon and actinon; — called also *thorium emanation.* Symbol, *Tn* or *Th-Em;* at. no., 86; at. wt. 220. See THORIUM.

thor'ough (thûr'ō; 245), *prep.* [ME. *thoru thuruh, thoruh.* See THROUGH.] Through. *Archaic.*

thor'ough, *adv.* **1.** Through; throughout. *Archaic.* **2.** Thoroughly. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

thor'ough-. A combining form of *thorough,* denoting *all the way through, throughout, thoroughly,* in verbs and adjectives, as in:

thorough-bore	thorough-felt	thorough-made
thorough-cleanse	thorough-fought	thorough-ripe
thorough-dress	thorough-humble	thorough-shot
thorough-dry	thorough-line	thorough-stain

thor'ough (thûr'ō; 245), *adj.* [See THOROUGH, *prep.*] **1.** Passing through; through; as, *thorough* openings in a wall. *Now Rare.* **2.** Carried through to completion or attainment; consummately executed or achieved; so complete as to leave nothing unaffected or wanting; thoroughgoing; as, a *thorough* reformation, investigation, or comprehension. **3.** Of a person, his mind, character, work, etc.: **a** Characterized by or evidencing mastery of a profession, art, subject, etc.; consummate; perfect; as, a *thorough* poet or presentation of a theme. **b** That is completely (such); through and through; being in every particular or essential; as, a *thorough* gentleman or rogue. "They were both *thorough* children of the Renaissance." *Gamaliel Bradford.* **c** Painstakingly exact or careful about details; not slipshod or inattentive; as, a slow but *thorough* servant. **Syn.** — Exhaustive, full. **Ant.** — Partial, incomplete; shiftless.

thor'ough, *n.* **1.** A passage or way through; specif., a trench; also, a furrow. *Obs. exc. Dial.* **2.** [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* In the reign of Charles I, the tyrannical policy of Wentworth (Strafford) and Laud; — so called from their expressed determination to carry their schemes "thorough" (i. e., through) every obstacle. **3.** [*often cap.*] Hence, thoroughgoing policy, treatment, action, or the like.

thorough band *or* **bond.** A perpend a through bond.

thorough bass (bās). **1.** *Music.* **a** The representation of chords by figures placed under the bass; a continuous bass voice part with numerals showing stenographically the harmony; figured bass; basso continuo. **b** The system of numerals and other marks so used. Thorough bass was regularly used by the old masters, esp. for noting organ accompaniments in choral and other large scores, but the present practice of writing scores out in detail has relegated the system to textbooks and exercises in harmony. The numerals indicate the intervals between each given bass note and such constituent tones of the chord as are necessary to identify it, showing nothing as to the actual leading of the upper voice parts, which is left to the rules for chord succession. The soprano of the opening chord, however, is often indicated. In two successive chords, any tones of the second that are retained from the first are marked simply by dashes. A chromatic change from the original key is marked by a ♯, ♭, or ♮ alone, if it occurs in the third above the bass; if in any other tone, the accidental is affixed to the numeral for it, except that sharping is marked by a stroke through the numeral itself. The figuring of some important chords is shown in the following list, that for each chord having its numerals in their vertically descending order, as in *Illust.*:

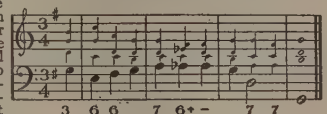

3 6 6 7 6+ – 7 7
5 4 ♭5 4 5
3 3 4

Thorough Bass.

Triad: **a** Fundamental position (usually not figured), 8, 5, 3; **b** 1st inversion, "Chord of the Sixth," 8, 6, 3, abbr. 6; **c** 2d inversion, "Six-four chord," 8, 6, 4, abbr. 6, 4. **Seventh chord:** **a** Fundamental position, 7, 5, 3, abbr. 7; **b** 1st inversion, "Six-five chord," 6, 5, 3, abbr. 6, 5; **c** 2d inversion, "Six-four-three chord," 6, 4, 3, abbr. 4, 3; **d** 3d inversion, "Chord of the Second," 6, 4, 2, abbr. 2. **Ninth chord,** fundamental position, 9, 7, 5, 3, abbr. 9. **Italian Sixth,** 8, 6, 3, abbr. 6+. **French Sixth,** 6, 4, 3. **German Sixth,** 6, 5, 3, abbr. 6+, 5. **Neapolitan Sixth,** 8, 96, 3, abbr. N6. **Triad,** fundamental position with suspended third, 8, 5, 4, abbr. 5, 4.

c In loose uses: (1) Harmony or harmonic composition generally. (2) The accompaniment.

2. A heavy resounding bass; — an erroneous use.

thor'ough-bind', *v. t.* To bind by a thorough band, or perpend.

thorough brace. A leather strap supporting the body of a carriage, and attached to springs, or serving as a spring. Thorough braces were the forerunners of springs in vehicle construction. See CHAISE **a,** *Illust.*

thor'ough·bred' (thûr'ō·brĕd'), *adj.* **1.** Thoroughly trained or skilled; accomplished; as, a *thoroughbred* soldier. *Now Rare.* **2.** **a** [*sometimes cap.*] Narrowly, being of the breed of horses called Thoroughbreds. See THOROUGHBRED, *n.,* 1. **b** Bred from the best blood through a long line; pure-blooded; purebred; — said of horses, dogs, etc. **c** Of a person, having the characteristics of a Thoroughbred, as grace, elegance, high-spiritedness; also, marked by distinction, cultivation, and other signs of good birth and breeding.

thor'ough·bred', *n.* **1.** A thoroughbred animal, esp. a horse. Specif. [*cap.*], one of a breed of horses kept chiefly for racing (running). They originated in England, probably from crosses between the native mares and Arab, Barb, and Turk, stallions which were imported at about the close of the 17th century. **2.** A thoroughbred person.

thor'ough·fare' (thûr'ō·fâr'), *n.* **1.** A place or way through which there is passing or travel; specif.: **a** *Now Rare.* A place, as a town, through which there is much passing of goods or travelers. **b** A passage through, as from one street or opening to another; an unobstructed way open to the public; a public road or street open at both ends; esp., a street or way through which there is much passing.

This world nis [is not] but a *thurghfare* full of woe. *Chaucer.*

c *U. S.* A waterway, as between two bays or lakes. **2.** A passing or going through; passage; transit.

thor'ough·fare', *v. i.* To travel along or through thoroughfares; also, to cross. *Rare.* — **thor'ough·far'er** (-fâr'ĕr), *n. Rare.*

thor'ough·fare'some (-fâr'sŭm), *adj.* Penetrable; suggestive of a thoroughfare. *Rare.*

thor'ough·foot' (-fōōt'), *n. Naut.* The tangled state of a tackle with one or both blocks turned over in the fall.

thor'ough·foot', *v. t.;* -FOOT'ED; -FOOT'ING. To straighten (rope) twisted through coiling.

thor'ough·go'ing (-gō'ĭng; 66), *adj.* Characterized by great thoroughness or intense zeal; going the full length or to extremes; leaving nothing untouched, undone, or the like; as, a *thoroughgoing* investigator, measure, or partisan. — **thor'ough·go'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **thor'ough·go'ing·ness,** *n.*

thor'ough·growth' (-grōth'), *n.* The boneset *Eupatorium perfoliatum.*

thorough light. Light passing through a room, in and out of opposite windows; *pl.,* windows opposite in a room. — **thor'ough–light'ed,** *adj.* *Both Now Rare.*

thor'ough·paced' (thûr'ō·pāst'), *adj.* Thoroughly trained in all paces, as a horse; hence, highly accomplished; thoroughgoing; out-and-out; as, a *thoroughpaced* Tory or Whig.

If she be a *thoroughpaced* impostor. *Scott.*

thor'ough·pin' (-pĭn'), *n. Veter.* A synovial dilatation just above the hock of the horse on both sides of the leg and slightly anterior to the hamstring tendon. It may cause lameness. There is usually an oval swelling on each side of the leg, suggestive of a pin thrust through.

thor'ough·sped' (-spĕd'), *adj.* Fully accomplished; also, penetrating through. *Rare.*

thor'ough·stem' (-stĕm'), *n.* The boneset *Eupatorium perfoliatum.*

thor'ough·stitch' (thûr'ō·stĭch'), *adv.* Thoroughly; completely. *Now Dial.*

thor'ough·stitch' (thûr'ō·stĭch'), *adj.* Also **thor'ough-stitched'** (-stĭcht'). Thoroughgoing. *Now Rare.*

thor'ough·wax' (-wăks'), *n.* [See THOROUGH, THROUGH; WAX to grow.] **a** The hare's-ear *Bupleurum rotundifolium.* **b** The boneset *Eupatorium perfoliatum.*

thor'ough·wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any of several species of *Eupatorium,* esp. the boneset *E. perfoliatum.* See WILD HOARHOUND.

thorp, thorpe (thôrp), *n.* [AS. *thorp, throp;* akin to OS. & ON. *thorp,* Dan. & Sw. *torp,* OFris. *thorp, therp,* Fris. *terp,* D. *dorp,* G. *dorf,* Goth. *thaurp* field, land, estate, farm, L. *trabs, trabes,* a beam, timber, roof, *taberna* hut, OBret. *treb* a dwelling. Cf. TAVERN, TRABEA, TROOP.] A group of houses in the country; a small agricultural community; hamlet; — now chiefly in names of places and persons; as, Al*thorp,* Mable*thorpe.*

Thorr. Var. of THOR.

thort'er (thôr'tĕr), *prep.* [Var. of *thwarter,* THWARTOVER.] Athwart. — *adj.* Lying athwart. *Both Scot.* — *v. t.* **a** To thwart. **b** *Chiefly Scot.* To plough crosswise.

thort'veit·ite (tôrt'vĭt·ĭt), *n.* [After O. *Thortveit,* of Iceland.] *Mineral.* A scandium yttrium silicate, $(Sc.Y)_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2$, occurring in slender grayish-green orthorhombic crystals. H., 6–7. Sp. gr., 3.6.

Thos (thŏs), *n.* [L., a kind of wolf, jackal, fr. Gr. *thōs.*] A subgenus or genus of the Canidae, containing the Asiatic and African jackals.

those (thōz), *pron. & adj.* [ME. *thos, thas,* fr. AS. *thās,* nom. and acc. pl. of *thēs* this. See THIS; cf. THESE.] Pl. of *that* (which see). For the use of *those* with *kind of* or *sort of,* see KIND OF, *Note.*

Thoth (thōth; tōt), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Thōth, Thōyth,* fr. Egypt. *Tehuti.*] **1.** *Egypt. Relig.* The scribe of the gods, measurer of time, and inventor of numbers; hence, the god of wisdom and magic; — called also *Dhouti.* In the judgment hall of Osiris he records the result of the weighing of the heart. Orig. he was a moon god. He was represented with the head of an ibis or as a cynocephalus. He was identified with the Greek Hermes (Mercury).

Thoth (from a Bronze in British Museum).

The god who, above all, created by means of words, was *Thoth;* who appears sometimes, as at Hermopolis, the principal seat of his worship in Upper Egypt, as exercising this function on his own initiative, at other times as acting as the instrument of the creator. *A. Wiedemann.*

2. See EGYPTIAN CALENDAR.

thou (thou), *pron.; singular: nom.* THOU; *poss.* THY (thī) or THINE (thīn); *obj.* THEE (thē); *plural: nom.* YOU (yōō), YE (yē); *poss.* YOUR (yōōr) or YOURS (yōōrz); *obj.* YOU (yōō), YE (yē). [ME. *thou, thu,* fr. AS. *thū, thu;* akin to OS. & OFris, *thu,* G., Dan., & Sw. *du,* ON. *thū,* Goth. *thu,* OSlav. *ty,* Ir. & Gael. *tu,* W. *ti,* L. *tu,* Gr. *sy,* Dor. *ty,* Lith. *tu,* Skr. *tvam.* Cf. THEE, THINE, TE DEUM.] The personal pronoun of the 2d person singular, in the nominative case; the subject pronoun denoting the person addressed. *Thou* was formerly often used with special implication of familiarity, as between intimates, or as used by master to servant; hence, also, with implication of contempt, the polite pl. *ye, you,* replacing it in ordinary speech. At present *thou* is used only (1) in solemn or poetical style; (2) in dial. Eng., often as familiar or contemptuous, sometimes as an emphatic objective; and (3) by the Friends, or Quakers, who, however, instead of *thou,* usually say *thee* with a verb in the 3d person singular; as, "*Thee* tells no lies here." *Thou* is sometimes used disjunctively, by way of address; or for emphasis, esp. after terms of reproach; as, "Thou thing of no bowels, *thou!*" *Shak.*

thou, *v. t.* To address as *thou,* as formerly in familiarity; — now the usage of the Friends, or Quakers, only.

If thou *thouest* him some thrice, it shall not be amiss. *Shak.*

— *v. i.* To use *thou, thy,* etc., in address.

thou (thou), *n.; pl.* THOUS (thouz). A thousand dollars, pounds, etc. *Slang.*

Tho'u·e'ris (thō'ū·ē'rĭs), *n.* Ta-urt.

though (thō), *adv.* [See THOUGH, *conj.*] Despite that; however; all the same; — used in the middle or at the end of a sentence. *Now Colloq.*

A good cause would do well, *though.* *Dryden.*

though (thō), *conj.* See ALTHOUGH, *Note.* [ME. *thogh, thoh, thouh,* fr. Scand.; cf. ON. *thó* yet, still, though, Dan. *dog,* Sw. *dock;* akin to AS. *thēah, thēh* *thēh,* whence ME. *thei(gh), thau(h),* and to OS. *thôh,* OFris. *thach,* D. & G. *doch* but, yet, OHG. *doh* but, yet, though, Goth. *thauh, thau,* than, or, yet. Cf. THOF.] **1.** Granting, admitting, or supposing, that; notwithstanding that; even if; although; albeit; — formerly often followed by *that;* as, he came, *though* ill.

Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him. *Job* xiii. 15.

2. In case that; if; that. *Obs.,* except in the phrase *as though.* See under AS, *conj.*

No marvel, my lord, *though* it affrighted you. *Shak.*

3. Even if, as a matter to be conceded; with the limiting condition or alleviating consideration that; — introducing a concessive clause following and qualifying a main clause; as, we may escape, *though* I think not.

thought (thôt), *n.* [ME. *thoght, thouht,* fr. AS. *thōht, gethōht;* akin to D. *gedachte* thought, MHG. *dāht, gedāht,* ON. *thōttr, thōtti,* and to E. THINK.] **1.** Act or process of thinking; mental concentration on ideas as distinguished from sense perceptions or emotions; reflection; cogitation; as, engaged in *thought;* your remarks stimulate *thought.* **2.** The function or power of thinking, esp. of judging and reasoning; as, man is endowed with *thought.* **3.** Hence, the power to conceive or realize; conception; imagination; as, a beauty beyond *thought.* **4.** That which is thought; specif.: **a** That which is in one's mind whether involving the reasoning powers or not; — often in *pl.;* as, he always speaks his *thought;* to read one's *thoughts.* "The key to every man is his *thought.*" *Emerson.* **b** A product of thinking, reflecting, imagining, etc.; an expressed or unexpressed idea, judgment, opinion, notion, fancy, or the like; as, second *thoughts* are best; a child's *thoughts* of God; I have a bright *thought.* **c** Collectively, the views, principles, or systems, of a specified age, race, or school of thinkers; the philosophy, science, etc., characteristic of a period or group; as, in modern *thought;* a leader of religious *thought.* **5.** Something which stimulates thinking; esp., a remark, an affirmation, etc., that gives food for thought, or reflection; as, he left this *thought* with us; such a *thought* should awaken hope rather than despair. **6.** State or fact of being aware, concerned, or regardful; a being solicitous, heedful, careful, etc.; attention; serious consideration; heed; as, mistakes arising from want of *thought;* give it no *thought;* take no *thought* for the morrow. **7.** *a Obs.* Mental distress or strain; anxiety; melancholy. **b** *Now Dial.* A cause of anxiety; a source of distress. **8.** State, condition, or fact, of being mentally preoccupied; absorption or engrossment of mind; as, to sit lost in *thought.* **9.** Often *pl.* A more or less clearly defined intention; something in the way of a plan; as, I had a *thought* of asking him to dinner; he had *thoughts* of entering the ministry. **10.** *Now Rare.* **a** Recollection; mind. **b** Hope; expectation.

---

thornd. Thorned. *Ref. Sp.*

thorn'head' (thôrn'hĕd'), *n.* = THORN-HEADED WORM.

thorn'i·ly, *adv.* of THORNY.

thorn'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

thorn'less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **thorn'less·ness,** *n.*

thorn'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

thorn'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

thorn'y-backed' *col.* = SPINY EEL.

thor'o, thor'o·fare', etc. Reformed spellings of THOROUGH, THOROUGHFARE, etc.

thor'ough·bred·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

thor'ough-gate', *n.* A thoroughfare. [*Obs.*]

thor'ough·ly, *adv.* of THOROUGH.

thor'ough·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

thor'ough-pierce', *v. t.* To pierce through. *Obs.*

thor'ough-see', *v. t.* To see through. *Obs.* [villager. *Obs.*]

thorpe'man, *n.; pl.* -MEN. A

Thors'day. ✝ THURSDAY.

thort (thûrt). Dial. var. of THWART.

Tho'sa·ite (thō'sä·ĭt). *D. Bib.*

Tho'u (thō'ū). *D. Bib.*

11. A little; a trifle; as, be a *thought* more courteous.

Syn. — Cerebration, ratiocination; consideration, care; reflection, deliberation; opinion, view.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

thought-abhorring	thought-humbled	thought-provoking
thought-bewildered	thought-imaged	thought-reviving
thought-burdened	thought-inspiring	thought-ridden
thought-challenging	thought-instructed	thought-saving
	thought-involving	thought-set
thought-concealing	thought-jaded	thought-shaming
thought-conjuring	thought-kindled	thought-sounding
thought-depressed	thought-laden	thought-stirring
thought-exceeding	thought-lighted	thought-straining
thought-executing	thought-mad	thought-swift
thought-fed	thought-mastered	thought-tight
thought-fixed	thought-meriting	thought-tinted
thought-free	thought-moving	thought-tracing
thought-giving	thought-numb	thought-unsounded
thought-hating	thought-outraging	thought-winged
thought-haunted	thought-pained	thought-working
thought-heavy	thought-peopled	thought-worn
thought-heeding	thought-poisoned	thought-worthy
thought-hounded	thought-pressed	

-thought (-thôt). A combining form of *thought*, as in *afterthought*, *forethought*, *merrythought*.

thought (thôt), *past tense & past part.* of THINK.

thought, *n.* [From THOFT.] = THWART, *n.*, 2. *Now Dial.*

thought'ed (thôt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having thoughts; — chiefly in compounds; as, deep *thoughted*; high-*thoughted*.

thought'ful (-fo͝ol), *adj.* **1.** Of a person, his mind, qualities, actions, etc., characterized by or manifesting depth or richness of thought; marked by mental concentration or contemplation; full of thought; as, a *thoughtful* mind, book, or expression.

2. *Now Rare.* **a** Circumspect; prudent. **b** Oppressed with thought or anxiety; melancholy; moody. **c** Having thoughts (of); mindful; heedful.

3. Mindful of others; attentive to what may be needed for another's comfort; considerate; kind; as, you are always *thoughtful*.

Syn. — Pensive, reflective, meditative. — THOUGHTFUL, CONSIDERATE, SOLICITOUS. THOUGHTFUL, as here compared (see PENSIVE), implies in general regard for others' interests or welfare; CONSIDERATE connotes esp. thought for others' feelings; SOLICITOUS implies concern or anxiety; as, courteous and *thoughtful* attention; "I had two warnings, . . . both most kind and *considerate*" (*Stevenson*); "She anticipated his wants, and was *solicitous* about his feelings" (*G. Eliot*). Cf. CONSIDER, CARE.

Ant. — Blank, empty, vacuous; unthinking, heedless; inconsiderate, selfish.

— thought'ful·ly, *adv.* **— thought'ful·ness,** *n.*

thought'less (-lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* **1.** Not taking or giving thought; not mindful, heedful, or careful; now usually, heedless· rash; reckless; as, *thoughtless* youth or acts.

2. Devoid of or deficient in thoughts or power of thought; sometimes, dull; stupid; also thought-free; as, *thoughtless* brains or hours.

Thoughtless as monarch oaks that shade the plain. *Dryden.*

3. Not thoughtful; inconsiderate; inattentive; as, a *thoughtless* friend.

— thought'less·ly, *adv.* **— thought'less·ness,** *n.*

thought'ness (-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* The quality or fact of being thought or formulated as a thought. *Rare.*

thought'–out' (66), *adj.* That is the result of thinking out, or careful consideration. See *think out*, under 2d THINK.

thought reading. The reading of another person's unspoken thoughts through a study of facial expression or, allegedly, by occult means. Hence, **thought'–read',** *v. t. & i.* — **thought reader.**

thought'sick' (thôt'sĭk'), *adj.* Oppressed with thought or a thought.

thought transference. The transference of thought from one mind to another; specif., telepathy.

thought writing. Any form of writing that conveys ideas directly and without the medium of words or sounds; ideography.

thought'y (*Scot.* thŏx'tĭ), *adj.* *Obs. exc. Scot.* Thoughtful; specif.: **a** Pensive. **b** *Obs.* Anxious. **c** Given to reflection. **d** Alert; attentive.

Thou'let', *or* **Thou'let's', so·lu'tion** (tōō'lĕ', -lĕz'). [After J. *Thoulet*, French chemist.] A heavy liquid consisting of a solution of potassium and mercuric iodides, used for determining specific gravities and separating minerals of different densities. Its maximum sp. gr. is nearly 3.2.

thou'sand (thou'zănd; -z'nd), *n.* [ME. *thousend, thusend*, fr. AS. *thūsend;* akin to OS. *thūsundig, thūsind*, OFris. *thusend*, D. *duizend*, G. *tausend*, OHG. *tūsunt, dūsunt*, ON. *thūsund, thūshund*, Sw. *tusen*, Dan. *tusind*, Goth. *thūsundi*, Lith. *tukstantis*, Russ. *tysyacha;* for the first part cf. Skr. *tavas* strong, *tuvi* much, strong (see TOMB), and for the second cf. E. HUNDRED.] **1.** The number of ten hundred; ten times one hundred units or objects. See HUNDRED, *n.*, 1, *Note.* A *thousand* of nails is 1,200, of slates 1,200, or sometimes 1,260.

2. Hence, indefinitely, a great number.

3. A symbol for one thousand units, as 1000, M, or ↀ.

4. Usually *pl.* The numbers occupying the next place to the left of the hundreds, in the Arabic notation, beginning with 1,000, as 1,000, 2,000, 3,000, etc., to 9,000 inclusive.

thou'sand, *adj.* **1.** Ten hundred; ten times one hundred.

2. Hence, indefinitely, very great in number.

3. Thousandth. *Obs.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

thousand-acre	thousand-handed	thousand-round
thousand-dollar	thousand-headed	thousand-sided
thousand-eyed	thousand-hued	thousand-sou'ed
thousand-footed	thousand-mile	thousand-voiced
thousand-guinea	thousand-pound	thousand-year

thousand and one. An uncounted number of: a very great many; numberless; — always hyperbolic; as, a *thousand and one* things to do.

Thousand and One Nights, The. See ARABIAN NIGHTS.

thou'sand·fold' (thou'zănd·fōld'), *adj.* Multiplied by a thousand; increased or repeated a thousand times; as, a *thousandfold* return.

thou'sand·fold' (66), *adv.* Usually **a thousandfold.** To the extent of a thousand times; a thousand times as much; as, *a thousandfold* more effective; to repay one *a thousandfold*.

thou'sand·fold'ly (thou'zănd·fōld'lĭ), *adv.* In a thousand ways; a thousandfold. *Rare.*

thou'sand–head'ed cab'bage. Brussels sprouts.

thousand–headed kale. A tall, many-branched, leafy type of kale, used as green feed for cattle and poultry.

Thousand Island dressing. Russian dressing with various additions, usually chopped pickle, olive, green pepper, etc.

thou'sand–jack'et, *n.* The ribbonwood of New Zealand, the inner bark of which consists of a great number of layers.

thou'sand–leaf' *n.* Yarrow.

thou'sand–leg'ged ta'ble (thou'zănd·lĕg'ĕd; -ĭd; -lĕgd'). A gate-leg table with eight to twelve legs. *Humorous.*

thou'sand–legs', *n.* A millepede or galleyworm; — called also **thou'sand–leg'ged worm.**

thou'sandth (thou'zăndth), *adj.* **1.** Next in order after the nine hundred and ninety-ninth.

2. Constituting one of a thousand equal parts into which anything is or may be divided; the tenth of a hundredth; hence, hyperbolically, very small; minute.

3. Occurring as one, or as the last one, of very many; — used hyperbolically; as, to call for the *thousandth* time.

thou'sandth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by a thousand; one of a thousand equal parts into which anything is or may be divided.

2. The unit or object coming next after the nine hundred and ninety-ninth in a series.

thou'sand·weight' (thou'zănd·wāt'), *n.* A thousand pounds in weight, a half ton. *Now Rare.*

Thra'cian (thrā'shăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Thrace. See *Gaz.*

Thra'cian, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Thrace; also, the language of the ancient Thracians, an Indo-European language related to the Illyrian, supposed to be the parent of Albanian. See THRACO-ILLYRIAN, THRACO-PHRYGIAN.

thrack (thrăk), *v. t.* [Origin uncert.] To burden; to pack full. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

Thra'co–Il·lyr'i·an (thrā'kō·ĭ·lĭr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Designating, or pert. to, a subfamily of Indo-European languages comprising Thracian, Illyrian, and Albanian. Little is known of the ancient tongues. See THRACIAN, INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES. — **Thra'co–Il·lyr'i·an,** *n.*

Thra'co–Phryg'i·an (-frĭj'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to both Thrace and Phrygia; designating or pertaining to a subfamily of Indo-European languages including Phrygian and Armenian. See THRACIAN, INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES. — **Thra'co–Phryg'i·an,** *n.*

thrail (thrāl), *n.* Flail. *Dial. Eng.*

thrain (thrān), *n.* Refrain. *Scot.*

thrall (thrôl), *n.* [ME. *thral*, fr. AS. *thræl*, fr. ON. *thræll* (Sw. *träl*, Dan. *træl*); prob. akin to AS. *thrægan* to run, Goth. *thragjan;* cf. OHG. *drejil, drigil*, a servant.]

1. A slave; bondman; theow (which see). *Hist.* "Gurth, the born *thrall* of Cedric." *Scott.*

2. Extended senses: **a** A captive; one held for ransom. **b** One in moral or mental slavery or bondage; one bound as by habit; a slave. *Both Archaic.*

3. Slavery; bondage; thralldom; also, oppression; suffering. *Archaic.*

Syn. — See SERF.

thrall, *v. t.* To enslave; enthrall. *Archaic.*

thrall, *adj.* Enslaved; subjugated; subject. *Archaic.*

thrall, *n.* A stand for barrels, milk pans, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

thrall'born' (thrôl'bôrn'), *adj.* Born in slavery.

thrall'dom, thral'dom (thrôl'dŭm), *n.* [Cf. ON. *thrældömr.* See THRALL; -DOM.] The condition of a thrall; slavery; bondage; state of servitude.

thram (thrăm), *v. i.* To thrive. *Scot.*

thram'mle (thrăm''l), *n.* Rope to fasten a yoke to a stall. *Scot.*

thrang'i·ty (thrăng'gĭ·tĭ), *n.* [See THRONG.] Business; bustle. *Scot.*

thra'nite (thrā'nīt), *n.* [Gr. *thranitēs*, fr. *thranos* a bench.] See GALLEY, 2. — **thra·nit'ic** (thrā·nĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

thrash (thrăsh), *v.;* THRASHED (thrăsht); THRASH'ING. Cf. THRESH. [Dial. var. of THRESH.] *Transitive:* **1.** To separate the grain of (wheat, etc.) from the husks and straw by beating; to thresh.

2. Hence: **a** = THRESH, *v. t.*, 2. **b** To swing, beat, or strike in the manner of a rapidly moving flail; as, to *thrash* one's arms together; to *thrash* the water in swimming.

3. To beat soundly, as with a stick or whip; to strike; pound; flog; drub; as, he *thrashed* him well.

4. To defeat decisively or with severe losses; to vanquish; as, to *thrash* the visiting team. *Colloq.*

5. *Naut.* To sail (a ship) to windward in a lively sea.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To thresh grain.

2. To deal blows or strokes in the manner of one using a flail or whip; as, to *thrash* at a hedge with one's cane.

3. To move or stir about violently; to toss about; as, to *thrash* in bed with a high fever.

4. *Naut.* To sail to windward in a fresh breeze and lively sea.

thrash, *n.* Act of thrashing; specif.: **a** *Naut.* Act of sailing to windward in a fresh breeze and a lively sea. **b** *Swimming.* A method of moving the legs employed in the crawl and the backstroke. See CRAWL, *n.*, 2.

thrash (thrăsh), **thresh** (thrĕsh), *n.* A rush (plant). *Scot.*

thrash'er (thrăsh'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who thrashes.

2. A thresher; one who or that which threshes grain. *Now Rare.*

3. = THRESHER, 2.

thrash'er, *n.* [E. dial. *thresher*, fr. *thresh* (cf. AS. *thræsce*); akin to THRUSH bird.] Any of numerous long-tailed thrushlike birds of the American family Mimidae, esp. those of the genus *Toxostoma*. Thrashers are singers and mimics, being closely allied to the mockingbird. The familiar eastern species is the brown thrasher; well-known western forms are the sage, crissal, and California thrashers (see these terms). The *curve-billed thrasher* (*T. curvirostre*) is a common brush bird of western Texas.

Curve-billed Thrasher.

Thra'ko-Il·lyr'i·an, Thra'ko-Phryg'i·an. Vars. of THRACO-ILLYRIAN, THRACO-PHRYGIAN.

thrald. Thralled. *Ref. Sp.*

thral'dom. Var. of THRALLDOM.

thrall'–less, *adj.* See -LESS.

thrall'–like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

thra·neen', thraw·neen' (thrā·nēn'). Vars. of TRANEEN.

thrang (*dial.* thrăng). Var. of THRONG. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

thrap (thrăp), *v. t.* *Naut.* = FRAP, 2. *Rare.*

thrape. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of THREAP.

thrap'ple (thrăp'l). Var. of THROPPLE. *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.*

thrapt. Thrapped. *Ref. Sp.*

Thra·se'as (thrā·sē'ăs). *Bib.*

thrash'el (thrăsh'l; thrĕsh'l). Dial. var. of 2d THRESHEL.

thrash'er·man, *n.* = THRESHERMAN.

thrash'ing, *n.* Act of one that thrashes; a whipping; a beating.

Thra'so (thrā'sō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Thrasōn*, fr. *thrasys* bold, overbold.] A braggart soldier in Terence's *Eunuch.*

thra·son'ic (thrā·sŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Thrasonical. *Now Rare.*

thra·son'i·cal (thrā·sŏn'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [See THRASO. Cf. L. *Thrasonianus.*] Of, pert. to, like, or characteristic of, Thraso; bragging; boastful. — **thra·son'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Caesar's *thrasonical* brag of "I came, saw, and overcame." *Shak.*

thrast (thrăst), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *thrǣstan.*] To press; constrain. *Obs.*

thrave (thrāv), *n.* [ME. *thrave, threve*, of Scand. origin; cf ON. *threfi*, Dan. *trave.*] *Dial.* **a** A measure generally containing twenty-four sheaves, as of grain. **b** (1) A bundle; a number; a quantity. (2) Crowd; throng. **c** *Obs.* A small bundle shaped like a sheaf.

thrave, *v. t.* To bind into sheaves or shocks. — **thrav'er** (thrāv'ĕr), *n.* *Both Dial.*

thrave (thrāv). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of *throve*, past tense of THRIVE.

thraw (thrô; thrä), *n.* [See THROE.] *Chiefly Scot.* **a** Throe; agony. **b** A twist, wrench, or sprain. **c** Ill fortune. **d** Ill-humor; anger.

thraw, *v. i.* To be in pain. *Scot.*

thraw, *adj.* = THRAWART. *Chiefly Scot.*

thra'wart (thrä'wĕrt; thrô'ĕrt), *adj.* [From *froward*, early form of FROWARD.] *Scot.* **a** Crooked; twisted. **b** Stubborn; perverse; peevish. **c** Reluctant; backward. **d** Unpropitious; adverse. — **thra'wart·like',** *adj.* *Scot.* — **thra'wart·ness,** *n.* *Obs. Scot.*

thrawn (thrôn; thrän), *adj.* [Dial. form of *thrown.*] **a** *Scot. & N. of Eng.* Past part. of THROW. **b** *Chiefly Scot.* Crooked; misshapen; perverse; unpleasant, as weather. — **thrawn'ly,** *adv.* — **thrawn'ness,** *n.* *Both Scot.*

Thrax (thrăks), *n.; pl.* THRACES (thrā'sēz). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A Thracian; hence, a gladiator armed like a Thracian.

thread (thrĕd), *n.* [ME. *threed, thred*, fr. AS. *thrǣd;* akin to D. *draad*, G. *draht* wire, thread, OHG. *drāt*, ON. *thrāthr* a thread, Sw. *tråd*, Dan. *traad*, and AS. *thrāwan* to twist. See THROW.] **1.** A very thin continuous filament, esp. one made by spinning the fibers of cotton, flax, silk, etc., and by combining the strands so produced; a tenuous cord made of cotton, linen, or silk, yarns hard twisted and finished, and used chiefly in sewing; also, the yarn or a length of yarn used in weaving. See YARN, 1.

2. By metonymy, something woven from thread; a garment or the smallest conceivable part of a garment; — chiefly in special collocations; as, I haven't a *thread* fit to wear; not a dry *thread* after the storm; a dress worn to the last *thread.*

3. Any threadlike filament, as of metal or living tissue; a fiber, hair, etc.; as, a *thread* of gold or of a spider's web; also, a fine thin stream, ray, etc.; as, admitting only a *thread* of light.

4. Something suggestive of a thread, as in being spun out indefinitely or as being one element in a texture or pattern; as, the *thread* of life or of history; a speech having *threads* of humor, pathos, and satire.

5. Hence, in a discourse, a line of reasoning, a sequence of ideas or events, or a train of thought, which continues from beginning to end, and which serves to connect all parts and details; as, to lose the *thread* of one's story; to take up the *thread* of the argument.

6. In senses based on legends: **a** *Rare.* = THREAD OF LIFE. **b** Something so tenuous or weak as to offer no security; as, his life hangs on a *thread.* See DAMOCLES. **c** = CLEW, 2.

7. A fine slender line or marking, as a thin line of color in decoration, or a thin seam or vein, as of coal.

8. Composition; quality; fineness. *Obs.*

9. See MEASURE, *Table.*

10. *Cookery.* The stream of sirup when it threads.

11. *Mach.* = SCREW THREAD.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

thread cabinet	thread lubricator	thread protector
thread counter	threadmaker	thread-shaped
thread cutter	threadmaking	thread spinner
thread-cutting, *adj.*	thread-marked	thread splicer
thread drawer	thread-measuring, *adj.*	thread spooler
thread dresser	thread-mercerizing, *adj.*	thread winder
thread-leaved	thread-milling, *adj.*	thread-winding, *adj.*
thread-lettered		

thread (thrĕd), *v.;* THREAD'ED; THREAD'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To pass a thread through the eye of; as, to *thread* a needle.

2. To pass or cause to pass through in the manner of a thread; to pierce or penetrate; also, to make (one's way), esp. carefully, through or between obstacles; as, ore that *threads* the rock; to *thread* a football through a mass of players; to *thread* one's way through narrow streets.

3. To connect by or as by passing a thread through; to string together; also, to form by such threading; as, to *thread* beads or a daisy chain.

4. To wind a thread on, as in ornamental glasswork.

5. To interweave or mix with threads of; to intersperse; as, hair *threaded* with white.

6. To cover with threads, or a network of threads; to screen; as, to *thread* plants from destructive birds. *Brit.*

7. *Elec.* To cause lines of force, magnetic flux, to form around (an electric conductor).

8. *Mach.* To form a thread or threads on or in; specif., to form an external thread on, as distinguished from *tap.*

9. *Motion Pictures.* To feed (a camera) with film; to feed film into (a camera).

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To thread or wind one's (or its) way.

2. *Cookery.* To spin a fine hair or thread when dropped from a fork; — of boiling sirup when tested at a certain point.

3. *Elec.* To form a closed loop enclosing a conductor which carries an electric current.

thread (thrĕd), *adj.* Pertaining to, made of, or resembling, thread or threads; as, *thread* stockings; *thread* coconut.

thread angle. *Mach.* The angle between the sides of a screw thread measured in an axial plane.

thread bar. A threaded bar, or rod.

thread'bare' (thrĕd'bâr'), *adj.* **1.** Worn so that the thread is bare or visible; having the nap wholly or partly worn off; as, *threadbare* clothes; also, *Now Rare*, clad in threadbare clothing; shabby.

thought'en (*dial.* thôt'n). Past part. of THINK. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

thought'kin, *n.* Dim. of THOUGHT. See -KIN.

thought'let, *n.* See -LET. [*Obs.*]

thought'some, *adj.* Thoughtful.

thoule. ✝ THOLE.

thou'se (thŏōs). Scot. & dial. Eng. contract. of *thou shalt.* [*exc. Dial.*]

thow (thō). Var. of THAW. *Obs.*

thow. ✝ THO, THOLE, THOSE, THOU, THOUGH, TWO.

thow'el, thowl (thō'ĭl; thōl). Var. of THOLE.

thowle. ✝ THOLE.

thow'less (thou'lĕs). = THEWLESS. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

thowt (*dial.* thôt). Var. of THOUGHT. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Thra'ces, *n. pl.* of THRAX.

thrael (thrăl), *n.* [See THRALL.] ✝ THRALL.

thraep (*Scot.* thrāp). Obs. exc. Var. of THREAP. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

thrasher shark. = THRESHER SHARK. [WHALE.]

thrasher whale. = THRESHER

thrasht. Thrashed. *Ref. Sp.*

Thrask'ite. ✝ TRASKITE.

thra'son·ism, *n.* Boastfulness. *Obs.*

thrast (thrăst). Past tense of THRUST. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

thratch, *n. & v. i.* Gasp, as in the death agony. *Obs. Scot.*

Thrau'pi·das (thrô'pĭ·dĕ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thraupis* a kind of finch + *-idae.*] See TANAGER.

thraw (thrô; thrä). Var. of THRALL. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

thraw (thrô; thrä). Var. of THROW. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

thraw'–crook', thraw'–cruk' (thrô'krŏŏk'; thrä'-). Vars. of THROW-CROOK.

thrawe. ✝ THROW, THROE.

thread'bare'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

2. As shabby, mean, or thin, as a threadbare garment; scanty; barren; as, a *threadbare* history. *Now Rare.*
3. Having lost its freshness or bloom; trite; hackneyed; without novelty or interest; as, a *threadbare* subject.

thread blight. A disease of cocoa, tea, citrus, and other woody plants in semitropical and tropical countries, caused by the fungus *Corticium stevensii*, which forms threadlike strands of mycelium over the surface of leaves and twigs.

thread board. *Cotton Spinning.* In a ring spinner, one of two or more hinged boards holding the wire eyes through which the yarn is drawn after twisting.

thread cell. *Zool.* A nematocyst.

thread count. *Textiles.* The count (sense 8) of threads or yarns.

thread drawing. The process of making drawn work. See DRAWN WORK a.

thread'ed (thrĕd'ĕd; -Id; 119), *adj.* Furnished with a thread or threads.

-thread'ed. A combining form of *threaded*, as in: double-threaded, single-threaded, small-threaded.

thread eel. A snipe eel.

thread'en (thrĕd''n), *adj.* Made of thread. *Archaic & Dial.*

thread'er (thrĕd'ĕr) *n.* A worker or machine that threads textiles, films, etc., or cuts screw threads; as, a pipe *threader.*

thread'er-up', *n.* One who strings or ties up articles.

thread'fin' (thrĕd'fĭn'), *n.* Any fish of the family Polynemidae.

thread'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.*; *pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* a The cutlass fish. b The cobblerfish. c = THREADFIN.

thread'flow'er (thrĕd'flou'ĕr), *n.* a Any plant of the genus *Nematanthus* (family Gesneriaceae); — from the long slender peduncles of the crimson flowers. b Any plant of the genus *Poinciana*; — from the exserted stamens.

thread'foot' (-fo̅o̅t'), *n.* Riverweed.

thread fungus. Any fungus causing dermatomycosis.

thread gauge. *Mach.* A gauge for measuring screw threads or for checking or determining the pitch, thread angle, diameter, and other parts of the thread. One type, the *indicating thread gauge*, has movable contact points to indicate variations in dimensions of a screw thread by means of a motion-magnifying system.

thread generator. *Mach.* A machine in which screw threads, as those of a worm, are produced by a cutter in the form of a helical pinion.

thread herring. a The gizzard shad. b A species of herring (*Opisthonema oglinum*) of the West Indies and east coast of the United States, having the last ray of the dorsal fin long and slender.

thread'ing lathe (thrĕd'ĭng). *Mach.* See 2d LATHE, 1.

threading machine. A threader.

threading tool. *Mach.* A tool for cutting screw threads. Cf. 2d CHASER, 2; *automatic tapping chuck*, under 6th CHUCK, 5; 3d TAP, 10; 3d DIE, 6 c.

thread lace. Lace made of linen thread; also, handmade lace.

threa'dle (thrĕd''l), *v. t.* To thread. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

thread'-leg'ged bug (thrĕd'lĕg'ĕd; -Id; -lĕgd'; 119). A spider bug.

thread mark. In paper currency, a thin thread incorporated in the paper as a protection against counterfeiting.

thread miller. *Mach.* A form of milling machine on which screw threads are milled with a formed cutter or a hob.

thread moss. Any moss of the genus *Bryum* or one resembling mosses of this genus.

thread'-nee'dle, *n.* A kind of children's game in which the participants, forming a line with joined hands, thread their way through the line; also, a similar country dance figure; — called also **thread'-the-nee'dle.**

thread'-nee'dle, *v. i.* To play or move as if playing threadneedle; also, to execute the thread-needle figure.

Thread'nee'dle Street (thrĕd'nē'd'l). A commercial street in the City of London bordering upon the Bank of England.

thread of a stream. = FILUM AQUAE.

thread of life. The course of individual existence, esp. as fabled in ancient times to be spun and cut by the Fates.

thread paper. A strip of folded paper serving to hold skeins of thread in its divisions; hence, something as long and narrow as a thread paper.

thread roller. *Mach.* A roller designed to make a thread or threads, as on a screw.

thread tangle. The sea lace.

thread'-waist'ed wasp. Any of numerous wasps (family Sphecidae); — so called on account of the very slender abdominal petiole.

thread wastes. See WOOL WASTE.

thread'way' (thrĕd'wā'), *n.* A way, as in a nut, for a thread.

thread'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* A red alga of the genus *Nemalion.*

thread'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* Any long, slender nematode, esp. the pinworm, or a species of *Filaria* or an allied genus.

thread'-worn', *adj.* Threadbare; worn in the thread, as a screw.

thread'y (thrĕd'ĭ), *adj.* Like a thread; slender; filamentous; very thin or slight, as in tone; as, *thready* worms or leaves; a *thready* cry; also, containing, consisting of, or covered with, thread; as, *thready* roots or mucus.

thready pulse. *Med.* A scarcely perceptible rapid pulse, feeling like a small string, occurring in shock, comatose states, and shortly before death.

threap, threep (thrēp), *v.*; THREAPED, THREEPED (thrēpt); THREAP'ING, THREEP'ING. [AS. *thrēapian* to rebuke.] *Now Scot. & Dial. Eng.* *Transitive*: 1. To scold; chide; also, to beat; thrash.
2. To assert to be; to affirm or maintain persistently.
3. To urge the acceptance of; to press.
—, *Intrans.*: 1. To dispute; quarrel; wrangle; haggle.
2. To complain; to chide or scold; also, to insist.

threap down. To reduce to silence by threaping.

threap, threep, *n.* *Now Dial.* 1. Act of one who threaps; an accusation.
2. A tradition; legend; report.

threap'er (thrēp'ĕr), *n.* One who threaps. *Now Dial.*

threat (thrĕt), *n.* [ME. *threat*, fr. AS. *thrēat* crowd, oppression; akin to AS. *thrēotan* to vex, G. *verdriessen*, OHG. *irdrioean*, ON. *thrjōta* to fail, want, lack, Goth. *usthriutan* to vex, to trouble, OSlav. *truditi*, L. *trudere* to push. Cf. ABSTRUSE, EXTRUDE, OBTRUDE, THREATEN, THRUST.] 1. Crowd; press; throng; troop. *Obs.*
2. Compulsion through oppression or torture; peril; misery. *Obs.*
3. The expression of an intention to inflict evil or injury on another; the declaration or indication of an evil, loss, or pain, to come; menace; threatening; denunciation; sometimes, *Law*, specif., an expression of an intention to inflict loss or harm on another by illegal means, esp. when effecting coercion or duress of the person threatened.

There is no terror, Cassius, in your *threats.* *Shak.*

threat (thrĕt), *v.* [AS. *thrēatian.* See THREAT, *n.*] *Transitive*: 1. To press; urge; also, to oppress; esp., to compel; maltreat; vex; trouble; reprove; chide. *Obs.*
2. To threaten; to menace. *Archaic & Dial.*
—, *Intransitive*: To threaten. *Archaic & Dial.*

threat'en (thrĕt''n), *v. t.*; THREAT'ENED (-nd); THREAT'EN-ING (-n-ĭng). [AS. *thrēatnian.* See THREAT, *n.*] 1. To utter threats against; to promise punishment, reprisal, or the like, to; as, to *threaten* trespassers with arrest.
2. To charge under pain of punishment; to warn. *Archaic.*

Let us straitly *threaten* them, that they speak henceforth to no man in this name. *Acts* iv. 17.

3. To promise as a threat; to hold out by way of menace or warning; as, to *threaten* punishment to all trespassers.
4. To give signs of the approach of (something evil or unpleasant); to indicate as impending; to portend; as, the sky *threatens* a storm; also, to hang over as a threat; to menace; as, famine *threatens* the city.
5. Loosely, to announce as intended or possible; as, to *threaten* to buy a car.
—, *Intransitive*: 1. To utter or use threat or menaces.
2. To have a menacing appearance; to portend evil.

Though the seas *threaten*, they are merciful. *Shak.*

Syn. — THREATEN, MENACE. THREATEN (the Saxon word) is rather more direct and straightforward in its meaning than MENACE (the Latin), which often suggests a threatening or hostile aspect; as, "The magistrates . . . solicited, commanded, *threatened*, urged" (*Milton*); "Is it not experience which renders a dog apprehensive of pain, when you *menace* him?" (*Locke*); he did not actually *threaten* me, but his tone was *menacing.* Cf. IMMINENT.

threat'en·er (thrĕt''n-ĕr), *n.* One who threatens.

threat'en·ing, *adj.* That threatens; menacing. — **threat'en·ing·ly,** *adv.*

three (thrē), *adj.* [ME. *thre, threo, thri*, fr. AS. *thrī, thrīe*, masc., *thrēo*, fem. and neut.; akin to OFris. *thre*, OS. *thria, threa*, D. *drie*, G. *drei*, OHG. *drī*, ON. *thrīr*, Dan. & Sw. *tre*, Goth. *threis*, Lith. *trys*, Ir., Gael. & W. *tri*, Russ. *tri*, L. *tres*, Gr. *treis*, Skr. *tri.* Cf. DRILL fabric, TERN, *adj.*, TESTIFY, THIRD, THIRTEEN, THIRTY, TIERCE, TRAMMEL, TREY, TRI-, TRIAD, TRINITY, TRIO, TRIPOD.] 1. One more than two; two and one; — often with ellipsis of the noun; as, a child of *three* (years).
2. Third. *Obs.*
3. Indefinitely, a limited number; a very few; — usually in the phrases *two or three, three or four*; as, *two or three* spoke up and agreed with me.
4. Bearing, or distinguished by, the number three; as, room *three.*

☞ *Three* is combined with a noun, often with the suffix *-ed* added to the combination, to form compound adjectives, such compounds being written usually with a hyphen, as in:

three-accent	three-floored	three-ranked
three-acre	three-flowered	three-reel
three-act	three-forked	three-ribbed
three-aisled	three-formed	three-ring
three-angled	three-fruited	three-roll
three-arched	three-grained	three-room
three-arm	three-groined	three-roomed
three-armed	three-groove	three-row
three-awned	three-grooved	three-sail
three-ball	three-guines	three-salt
three-banded	three-hand	three-scene
three-bar	three-headed	three-second
three-bearded	three-hinged	three-seeded
three-blade	three-horned	three-shanked
three-bladed	three-horse	three-shaped
three-bodied	three-hour	three-shilling
three-bolted	three-inch	three-sided
three-bottle	three-index	three-sidedness
three-bottom	three-iron	three-soled
three-bout	three-jointed	three-space
three-branch	three-layered	three-span
three-branched	three-leaf	three-speed
three-bushel	three-letter	three-spined
three-capsuled	three-lettered	three-spored
three-celled	three-life	three-star
three-charge	three-light	three-storied
three-chimney	three-lined	three-story
three-circle	three-lipped	three-strand
three-circuit	three-lobed	three-stranded
three-class	three-man	three-stringed
three-clause	three-minute	three-striped
three-cleft	three-month	three-styled
three-color	three-monthly	three-syllable
three-colored	three-mouthed	three-syllabled
three-component	three-move	three-tailed
three-coned	three-name	three-thorned
three-corded	three-necked	three-thread
three-crank	three-nerved	three-throw
three-crowned	three-ounce	three-tie
three-cup	three-ovuled	three-tier
three-cylinder	three-part	three-tiered
three-day	three-parted	three-time
three-dayed	three-pass	three-tined
three-decked	three-peaked	three-ton
three-deep	three-petaled	three-tongued
three-dip	three-phased	three-toothed
three-dropped	three-pint	three-torque
three-eared	three-plait	three-tripod
three-edged	three-point	three-valved
three-effect	three-pointed	three-volume
three-electrode	three-position	three-week
three-eyed	three-pound	three-weekly
three-faced	three-pounder	three-wheel
three-fathom	three-pronged	three-wheeled
three-fibered	three-quality	three-winged
three-figure	three-quart	three-wormed
three-fingered	three-rail	three-year

three (thrē), *n.* 1. The number greater by a unit than two; also, a group of three persons, units, or objects.
2. A symbol representing three units, as 3, III, or iii.
3. A person or object distinguished by the number three, usually the third in a series, as a playing card, die, or domino, with three spots or pips, a contestant bearing the number three in a game or race, etc.
4. *pl.* A set of three cards of one denomination, as in poker, cribbage, pinochle, piquet, etc.
5. Three o'clock; — often combined with a number for the minutes past the hour; as, *three*-seven.
6. *pl. Finance.* Securities bearing three per cent interest per annum; — often called *three per cents. Colloq.*

three'-aged' (thrē'ājd'), *adj.* Living in the time of three generations. *Rare.*

three'-arm', *or* **three'-armed', pro·trac'tor.** *Surv. & Navig.* A station pointer; — so called from its three arms.

three'-bag'ger (-băg'ĕr), *n.* *Baseball.* A three-base hit.

three'-ball' match. *Golf.* A match in which each of three players has a separate match with each of the other two.

three balls. = GOLDEN BALLS.

three'-band'ed ar'ma·dil'lo. An armadillo, esp. *Tolypeutes tricinctus*, with a shell having three bands. See ARMADILLO, *Illust.*

three'-bar' curve. *Math.* A sextic curve having as triple points the circular points at infinity and traced by a point, P, which either forms part of or is rigidly attached to the middle bar of a system of three rigid bars or rods, the far ends of the end bars of which are fixed. If the point P is on the middle bar, the curve traced is called a *Watt's curve.*

three'-base' hit. *Baseball.* A hit enabling the batter to reach third base without the aid of an error.

three'-beard'ed rock'ling. A small red rockling (*Gaidropsarus ensis*) of the North Atlantic, with three barbels at the tip of the snout.

three'-bid', *n.* At bridge, an offer to win nine tricks, three over the book.

three birds. a A toadflax (*Linaria triornithophora*) of Spain, cultivated for ornament. b = NODDING CAP.

three B's. *Music.* The three great composers Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms.

three'-card', *adj.* Using, or played with, three cards.

three-card lant. Three-card loo. *Local, Eng.*

three-card loo. The game of loo played with three cards. See LOO, *n.*, 1.

three-card monte (mŏn'tē). A game of Mexican origin in which three cards, previously shown and named, are dexterously thrown on the table by a gambler, and the victim is induced to bet that he can pick out one previously designated.

three'-cen'tered, *or* **-cen'tred, arch.** An arch the intrados curve of which is described from three centers. See ARCH, *Illust.* (9).

Three Chapters, the. Three things condemned by the Emperor Justinian in an edict (also called by this name) issued in 543, attempting to reconcile the Monophysites to the church. They were: (1) Theodore of Mopsuestia and his writings, (2) the writings of Theodoret of Cyrrhus in defense of Nestorius, and (3) the letter which Ibas of Edessa is said to have written to the Persian Maris.

three'-cir'cuit switch. A three-way switch. See SWITCH, *n.*, 5.

three'-class' sys'tem. A system of franchise by which the electorate was divided into three classes according to the amount of taxes paid, allowing each class to elect one third of the representatives to the legislature. It originated in Prussia (1850) and was extended to city government, but was abolished (1919) by the Constitution of the Republic.

three'-coat', *adj.* *Arch.* Having, or consisting of, three coats; — commonly referring to plastering which consists of pricking up, floating, and a finishing, coat (called in the United States, a scratch coat, brown coat, and finishing coat).

three'-cocked' (66), *adj.* Three-cornered, as a hat. — *n.* A three-cornered hat.

three'-col'or pho·tog'ra·phy. Any process of color photography wherein three primary colors are used to reproduce the color of the subject photographed. In the additive process, these are blue-violet, green, and red; in the subtractive process, magenta, yellow, blue-green. See COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

three-color process. = THREE-COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

three-color theory. A theory of color vision which assumes three psychologically primary colors. See *Young-Helmholz theory* under COLOR, *n.*, 2.

three'-cor'ner (66), *adj.* Three-cornered.

three'-cor'nered (66), *adj.* 1. Having three corners, or angles; as, a *three-cornered* hat (= COCKED HAT, 1).
2. Involving a group or set of three; as, the race ended in a *three-cornered* tie.
— **three'-cor'nered·ness,** *n.*

three-cornered constituency. *Eng. Hist.* A constituency in which, with three members to be returned at one election, a voter could vote for only two candidates. Several were created in 1867 for purposes of minority representation, but were not found practicable and were abolished in 1885.

three'-course' (66), *adj.* Having or involving three courses; specif., of land cultivation, three-field. See THREE-FIELD, *adj.*

three'-cyl'in·der lo'co·mo'tive. See LOCOMOTIVE.

three'-day' fe'ver. *Med.* Any fever or febrile state lasting three days; specif.: a Sand-fly fever. b Dengue.

three'-deck', *adj.* Having three decks; three-decked.

three'-deck'er (66), *n.* 1. *Naut.* a A vessel of war carrying guns on three decks, as formerly a ship of the line. b A modern cargo steamer having three full decks or two decks and hold beams on which a deck might be laid.
2. Any structure having three floors, stories, or tiers; — often used attributively; as, a *three-decker* tenement.
3. The clerk's desk, reading desk, and pulpit proper, arranged one above the other on three separate levels, as formerly in some English churches. *Colloq.*
4. Loosely, any object of considerable size; esp., a three-volume novel; hence, any unusually long novel. *Colloq.*

three-deck vessel. See DECK, *n.*, 2.

three'-di·men'sion·al, *adj.* Of, or involving, three dimensions; as, *three-dimensional* space.

three'-ech'o, *n.* At bridge, a play of the intermediate card when holding three trumps.

three estates. See ESTATE, 4.

three farthings. An Elizabethan silver coin worth ¾ of an English penny. — **three'-far'thing,** *adj.*

three'-field', *adj.* a Of, pert. to, or involving, three fields. b *Eng. Hist.* Designating, or pert. to, a system of land cultivation (also called *three-course system*) formerly common in England and in the Russian mir (see VILLAGE COMMUNITY). Under this the common land is divided into three parts or fields (sometimes called *trinity fields*), of which one or two in rotation lie fallow in each year, the rest being cultivated. A system by which the common land was divided into two fields and similarly cultivated is called the *two-field*, or *two-course, system.*

Nothing . . . could be rasher than the assumption that the *three-course system* of tillage was common in the England of the 7th cen-

---

thread'bar'i·ty, *n.* = THREADBARENESS. *Rare.*
thread'dle. Var. of THREADLE.
thread'i·ness (thrĕd'ĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.
thread'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
thread'let, *n.* Dim. of THREAD.
thread'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
thread'-the-nee'dle, *n.* = THREAD-NEEDLE, *n.*
threap'en, *v. t. & i.* [See THREAP, *v. t.*] To threaten; rebuke; to assert positively. *Obs.*
threat'en·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
threat'ful, *adj.* See -FUL. —
threat'ful·ly, *adv.*
threat'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
threat'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
threave (thrĕv). Var. of THRAVE.
thred. ✝ THRID.
thred. Thread. *Ref. Sp.*
three'-charge' rate. See 3d RATE, 7.
threed (thrēd). Var. of THREAD.
Obs. exc. Dial.
three'-di·men'sion·al·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
three'-e·lec'trode e·lec'tron tube. = ELECTRON TUBE.

N O P Q R S T

tury. We have little evidence that it was practiced in the 11th, perhaps some evidence that it was not unknown in the 9th. But "the two-course system" can be traced as far, and seems to have been as common, if not commoner, in the 13th century. *F. W. Maitland.*

three'fold' (thrē'fōld'), *adj.* [AS. *thrȳfeald.*] Consisting of three parts; thrice repeated; three times as much or as many; triple: as, *threefold* justice; a *threefold* cord.

three'fold' (66), *adv.* Thrice: triply.

three'fold' (-fōld'), *n.* The buck bean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*).

three'fold'ed (-fōl'dĕd; -dĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Made of three parts. — **three'fold'ed·ness,** *n.*

threefold purchase *or* **tackle.** A tackle of two treble blocks.

three'-foot' (-fo͝ot'), *adj.* Also **three'-foot'ed** (66). **1.** Having a length of three feet.
2. Having three feet.

three fourths. Three of the four quarters into which something is or may be divided; also, broadly, the larger part; most (of a designated thing, amount, etc.). — **three'-fourths',** *adj.* See FOURTH, *n.*, *Note.*

three'-fourths' val'ue clause. *Insurance.* A policy provision limiting the insurer's liability to an amount not greater than three fourths of the cash value of the insured property (but not exceeding the face of the policy), — often required to cause the insured to safeguard the property.

three F's, the. *Econ.* Fixity of tenure, fair rent, and freedom of sale, as advocated by some writers, tenants, etc., in Great Britain and Ireland. See LAND LEAGUE; TENANT RIGHT.

three'-half'pence' (-hā'pĕns; -häf'pĕns; *cf.* HALFPENNY), *n.* **a** The sum of three halfpence (about 3 cents U. S.); one penny halfpenny. **b** A small English silver coin of Queen Elizabeth worth 1½ pence (3 cents U. S. money); also, a silver coin struck under William IV and Queen Victoria for the colonies. — **three'-half'pen·ny** (-hā'pĕn·ĭ; -häp'nĭ), *adj.* — **three'-half'pen·ny·worth',** *n.*

three'-hand'ed (66), *adj.* **1.** Having three hands.
2. *Games.* Performed or played by three hands or players.

three'-high', *adj.* Designating, or pertaining to, a train of three rolls in a rolling mill, set one above another.

three'-hooped' (-ho͝opt'; 66), *adj.* Having three hoops; specif., *Obs.*, designating a drinking vessel bound with three hoops and holding about a quart.

Three Hours' Agony *or* **Service.** A religious service for Good Friday, usually held between 12 M. and 3 P. M., commemorating the three hours' suffering of Christ on the cross.

three'-in-hand', *adj.* Consisting of, or made to be drawn or worn by, three horses driven by one person. — **three'-in-hand',** *n.*

Three in One. The Trinity.

Three Kingdoms. [Trans. of Chin. (Pek.) *san*[1] three + *kuo*[2] kingdom(s).] *Chinese Hist.* The three rival states, Shu, Wei, and Wu, into which the empire was split at the fall of the Han dynasty. Their period (221–265 A.D.) is a favorite setting of stories and plays. The *San Kuo Chih* (*Annals of the Three Kingdoms*) is a popular Chinese historical novel.

Three Kings of Cologne. In medieval legend, the three magi who came to Bethlehem to present gifts to the infant Jesus, and whose bodies are said to have been brought by the Empress Helena to Constantinople, and thence transferred to Milan, and afterwards to Cologne. Their names were Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthasar.

three'-leaved' *adj.* Also **three'-leafed'.** Having three leaves, or, incorrectly, three leaflets; — used attributively; as, *three-leaved* arum, cinquefoil, grass, hop tree, ivy, etc.

three-leaved arum. Jack-in-the-pulpit.

three-leaved cinquefoil. = BARREN STRAWBERRY **c.**

three-leaved hop tree. The common hop tree.

three-leaved Indian turnip. Jack-in-the-pulpit.

three-leaved ivy. The poison ivy.

three-leaved liverwort. The common hepatica (*Hepatica triloba*).

three-leaved maple. The box elder.

three-leaved nightshade. The trillium.

three-leaved rosinweed. The whorled rosinweed.

three-leaved stonecrop. The wild stonecrop.

three'-leg'ged (-lĕg'ĕd; -lĭd; -lĕgd'; 66; 119), *adj.* Having three legs; specif., designating a race between contestants run in pairs having the proximate legs bound together, the pairs being thus conceived of as running on three legs.

three-legged escapement. See ESCAPEMENT, 3.

three'-line', *adj.* Composed of three lines; specif., *Print.*, having the depth of three lines of text type; as, a *three-line* initial; also, designating three-line pica, or 36-point type.

three'-lined' po·ta'to bee'tle. A small yellow leaf beetle (*Lema trilineata*) with three black lines on each elytron. The larva feeds on the potato plant.

three-line octave. *Music.* See 4th PITCH, 19, *Illust.*

three'ling (thrē'lĭng), *n.* [Cf. TRILLING.] *Cryst.* A trilling.

three L's, the. *Naut.* Lead, latitude (or log), and lookout, attention to which is essential to safe navigation.

three'-mast'ed (66), *adj.* Also **three'-mast'.** Having three masts, as a schooner.

three'-mast'er (66), *n.* A vessel having three masts.

three'-mile', *adj.* Of or pertaining to three miles; as, the *three-mile limit*, or the limit of the marine belt (the *three-mile belt* or *zone*) of three miles included in territorial waters (which see) of a state.

three'-mov'er, *n.* *Chess.* A problem requiring three moves for its solution.

Three Musketeers, The, *or* (French) **Les Trois' Mous'que·taires'** (lā trwä' mōōs'kĕ·târ'). A historical romance (1844) by Dumas père. The three musketeers are three close friends, *Aramis* (the Chevalier d'Herblay), educated to take holy orders, the mildest but keenest of the trio; *Athos* (Comte de la Fère), a typical French aristocrat of the pre-Revolution period; and *Porthos* (M. du Vallon), the embodiment of physical strength and good-fellowship. See also ARTAGNAN D'.

three'ness (thrē'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being three.
2. [*cap.*] The Trinity. *Obs.*

three of a kind. See PAIR ROYAL.

three'-on-a-side', *n.* At faro, a bet that cards will come three times one way, win or lose.

three'-out', *n.* A third part of two portions, as of two drinks served to three persons. *Colloq., Eng.*

three'-part' flask. See 1st FLASK, 4.

three-part form. See SONG FORM.

three-part time. *Music.* See TIME, *n.*, 22.

three'pence (thrĕp'ĕns; thrŭp'-; thrōōp'-), *n.* The sum of three pence (about 6 cents U. S.); also, a silver coin of this value. See COIN, *Table.*

three'pen·ny (thrĕp'ĕn·ĭ; *see* THREEPENCE), *adj.* Costing or worth three pence; hence, worth but little; poor; mean.

threepenny bit, threepenny piece. A threepence.

three per cents. *Finance.* See THREE, *n.*, 6. *Colloq.*

three'-phase' (thrē'fāz'), *adj.* Having three phases; specif., *Elec.*, pertaining to a combination of three circuits energized by alternating electromotive forces that differ in phase by one third of a cycle, or by 120 degrees. See PHASE, *n.*, 6. — **three'-phas'er** (-fāz'ĕr), *n.*

three'-piece' (66), *adj.* Having, or made of, three pieces; specif., designating a costume made of three separate parts, as a woman's coat, skirt, and jacket.

three-piece bow (bō). See 3d BOW 2.

three'-pile' (66), *adj.* Three-piled; — said esp. of velvet. — *n.* A three-piled velvet.

three'-piled' (66), *adj.* **1.** Having a pile of treble thickness; hence, best; most costly; hence, extravagant. *Shak.*
2. Accustomed to wearing three-pile; hence, of high rank, or wealth. "*Three-piled* people." *Beau. & Fl.*

three'-pli'er (-plī'ĕr), *n.* A three-ply rivet.

three'-ply' (66), *adj.* Consisting of three distinct parts, as of three webs interwoven, or of three veneers glued together with opposing grains; threefold; also, passing through three thicknesses; as, a *three-ply* rivet.

three'-point' land'ing. *Aviation.* A special mode of landing an airplane in which the two wheels of the landing gear and the tail skid touch the ground simultaneously.

three-point perspective. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 2.

three-point problem. *Navig. & Surv.* The problem of locating the point of observation from the observed angles subtended by three known sides of a triangle, either by mathematical calculation or by plotting with a station pointer. See REVOLVER, *n.*, 2.

three-point switch. *Elec.* A three-way switch. See SWITCH, *n.*, 5.

three'-pound' piece. An English gold coin, issued by Charles I during the Civil War.

three professions, the. See PROFESSION, 4 **a.**

three'-quar'ter (66), **three'-quar'ters,** *adj.* Denoting three fourths of a whole; specif., *Paint.*, designating a portrait measuring 30 by 25 inches, or one showing the figure down to the hips only.

three'-quar'ter, *n.* **a** Short for *three-quarter length* (portrait), *three-quarter face.* **b** *Rugby Football.* Also **three-quarter back.** A player whose regular position is between the halfback and the fullback.

three-quarter binding. A bookbinding in which the material (orig. leather) of the back and, sometimes, corners is different from that of the sides, the material of the back extending upon the boards for one third of their width.

three'-quar'ter-bred', *adj.* Having three-fourths pure blood; — used esp. of race horses and stock.

three'-quar'ter-float'ing ax'le. See AXLE, 1.

three'-quar'ters nel'son. See HALF NELSON.

three-quarter tone. A tone intermediate between the half tones and the darkest tones of an engraving, etc.

three-quarter vamp. See 1st VAMP, 2.

three'-ridge', *n.* A fresh-water clam (*Amblema costata*, syn. *Quadrula plicata*) of the Mississippi drainage system;—so called from the three prominent ridges on the shell.

three'-ringed' (66), *adj.* Having three rings; as, a *three-ringed* circus; hence, containing too much to be comprehended quickly and easily.

three'-rowed' (66), *adj.* Having three rows; as, *three-rowed* barley.

three R's, the. A jocose expression for reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic, taken as the fundamentals of education.

three'score' (-skōr'; 66; 181), *adj.* Thrice twenty; sixty.

three'-seed'ed mer'cu·ry. Any weedy herb of the genus *Acalypha*, esp. *A. virginica* of eastern North America.

three sheets in the wind. See under 5th SHEET, *n.*

Three Sisters, the. *Myth.* The three Fates. See FATE, *n.*, 5.

three'some (thrē'sŭm), *adj.* [*three* + 2d *-some.*] Performed, or engaged in, by three persons; as, a *threesome* dance or match. — *n.* Something in which three persons participate; specif., *Golf*, a match in which three persons participate, one playing his ball against the ball of the other two, the latter playing each stroke alternately.

Three Sorrows of Storytelling. [Ir. *Trī Thruaighe na Scēalaigheachta.*] The collective title of three old Irish tales frequently grouped together. They are: *Fate of the Children of Ler*, *Fate of the Children of Tuirenn*, and *Fate of the Children of Usnech*, of which the first and second are pure romance and the third is founded on history. Cf. LER; USNECH.

three'-spined' stick'le·back'. See STICKLEBACK.

three'-spot', *n.* Something having, or distinguished by, three spots, as a playing card, die, domino, etc., with three pips. — **three'-spot',** *adj.*

three-spot gourami. A small gourami (*Trichogaster trichopterus*) of southeastern Asia, introduced into other countries as an aquarium fish.

three'-spread', *n.*, *or* **three'-way' spread** (sprĕd). *Math.* A three-space or three-dimensional extent; ordinary space.

three'-square' (66), *adj.* **1.** Having an equilateral triangular cross section; — said esp. of a kind of file.
2. Cross; irritable. *Dial. Eng.*
3. Threefold.

three'-square', *n.* The chairmaker's rush; — so called from its prominently triangular stems.

three-square file. See 4th FILE, 1.

three'-step', *n.* A dance characterized esp. by three steps in each movement.

three'-strip'er. *Nav.* See STRIPER.

three'-suit'ed, *adj.* Probably, having but three suits; hence, poor. *Shak.*

three'-syl'la·ble law. *Gram.* A law, as in Latin, limiting the primary accent to one of the last three syllables of a word.

three'-tailed' por'gy. See PORGY.

Three Tai'lors of Too'ley Street (tōō'lĭ). Three tailors who, according to George Canning, began a petition to Parliament with the words: "We, the People of England"; hence, commonly, any small body of men unwarrantedly assuming to represent many.

three thirds *or* **threads.** A drink composed of three malt liquors mixed. Cf. ENTIRE, *n.*, 2. *Obs.*

three'-throw', *adj.* Having three throws; as: **a** = THREE-WAY. **b** *Mach.* Noting three cranks on the same shaft.

three'-tie' joint. *Railroads.* A long spliced joint for rails in which the splice extends over three ties. *Camp.*

three times three. Three cheers thrice repeated.

three'-toed' (66), *adj.* Having three toes or claws; also *Scot.*, having three prongs.

three-toed sloth. See 1st SLOTH, 4.

three-toed woodpecker. Any of several boreal woodpeckers of the genus *Picoides*, in which the inner digit is wanting or vestigial. *P. arcticus* (the *arctic three-toed woodpecker*) and subspecies of *P. tridactylus* (the common Eurasian form) occur in North America.

three'-toes', *n.* Also **three-toed plover.** The golden plover.

three tongues, the. See TONGUE, *n.*, 6 **c.**

three'-toothed' cinque'foil. = CRYSTAL TEA **a.**

three trees. The gallows, as being formed by two uprights and a crosspiece. *Obs.*

three unities, the. In literary composition and criticism, the unities of place, time, and action. See UNITY, 6.

three'-way', *adj.* Pertaining to or connected with three ways; serving to connect three ways or passages, as channels, pipes, etc.; as, a *three-way* cock, plug, etc.

three'-wayed', *adj.* Having three ways or channels.

three-way spread. See THREE-SPREAD.

three-way switch. See SWITCH, *n.*, 5.

three'-wire' gen'er·a'tor. *Elec.* A direct-current generator having both slip rings and a commutator and used for supplying current to a direct-current three-wire system. The neutral wire of the system is connected to the center point of a high-reactance winding that is connected across the slip rings, while the two main conductors of the system are connected to the commutator brushes. Cf. THREE-WIRE system.

three-wire system. *Elec.* An electric system using three wires; a constant potential system of distribution in which lamps or other receiving devices are connected between either one of two main conductors and a third wire or "neutral." Motors are usually connected across the main conductors.

three'-woods', *adj.* Having, or made from, three woods, or kinds of wood.

three-woods bow (bō). See 3d BOW, 2.

three'-year-old', *adj.* Being three years old; as, a *three year-old* child, controversy. — *n.* A three-year-old person, animal, etc.; esp., a three-year-old race horse; as, a race for *three-year-olds.*

threm'ma·tol'o·gy (thrĕm'ä·tŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *thremma, -atos*, nursling + *-logy.*] *Biol.* The science of breeding animals and plants under domestication.

threne (thrēn), *n.* [LD. *threnus*, fr. Gr. *thrēnos.* See DRONE to hum.] Lamentation; threnody; dirge. *Obs.*
The *threnes* . . . of the prophet Jeremiah. *Jer. Taylor.*

thre·net'ic (thrē·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *thrēnētikos.* See THRENE.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a threne; mournful.

thre·net'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Threnetic. "*Threnetical* discourses." *Carlyle.*

thre'node (thrē'nōd; thrĕn'ōd), *n.* [See THRENODY.] A threnody. — **thre·no'di·al** (thrē·nō'dĭ·ăl), **thre·no'di·an** (-ăn), **thre·nod'ic** (-nŏd'ĭk), **thre·nod'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **thren'o·dist** (thrĕn'ō·dĭst), *n.*

thren'o·dy (thrĕn'ō·dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [Gr. *thrēnōidia*, fr. *thrēnos* a dirge + *ōidē* a song. See THRENE; ODE.] A song of lamentation; a dirge or funeral song. — *v. t.* To lament in a dirge.

thre'nos (thrē'nŏs), *n.* [Gr. *thrēnos.*] A song of lamentation; esp., a lyrical lament over a victim or victims of the catastrophe in a tragedy.

thre'ose (thrē'ōs), *n.* *Chem.* An artificial sugar, $C_4H_8O_4$, a stereoisomer of erythrose.

threp·sol'o·gy (thrĕp·sŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *threpsis* nourishment + *-logy.*] *Med.* The science of nutrition.

threp'tic (thrĕp'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *threptikos* feeding, rearing.] *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the feeding or rearing of offspring, esp. among social insects, as ants.

thresh (thrĕsh), *v.*; THRESHED (thrĕsht); THRESH'ING. Cf THRASH. [ME. *threschen*, fr. AS. *threscan, therscan*; akin to D. *dorschen*, G. *dreschen*, OHG. *dreskan*, ON. *threskja*, Sw. *tröska*, Dan. *tærske*, Goth. *thriskan*, and perh. Lith. *trašketi* to crackle, break, Russ. *tresk* a crackling, rattling; cf. L. *terere* to thresh, E. THROW. Cf. THRESHOLD.] *Transitive:* **1.** To beat out grain from (wheat stalks, etc.) by treading, rubbing, striking with a flail, or, by a threshing machine; to beat off, as the kernels of grain.
2. To go over again and again in the manner of one threshing grain; to keep telling, singing, arguing, or the like, as one story, song, or question; — often with *over*; specif., with *out*, to discuss or argue until the truth or a settlement is reached; as, we have *threshed* out the matter.
3. To thrash, or beat; to flog. *Now Rare.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To thresh grain; to operate a flail or threshing machine.
2. To admit of being threshed; — of grain.
3. To thrash; esp., to toss about.

thresh, *n.* Act of threshing; esp., act of threshing grain.

thresh (thrĕsh). Var. of THRASH, a rush. *Scot.*

thresh'el (thrĕsh'l), *n.* Also **thresh'al.** Threshold. *Dial.*

thresh'el, thrash'el (-ĕl), *n.* [AS. *therscel.* See THRESH.] A flail. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

thresh'er (thrĕsh'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which threshes; a threshing machine, or a person tending or operating such a machine.
2. Also **thresher,** *or* **thrasher, shark.** A large shark (*Alopias vulpinus*) of the American and European coasts, remarkable for its great tail, with which it is said to thresh the water to round up the fish on which it feeds; — called also *fox shark.*

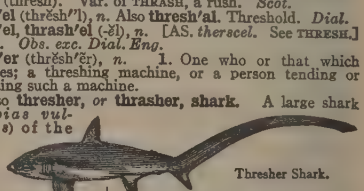
Thresher Shark.

thresh'er·man (thrĕsh'ĕr·măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). Also **thrash'er·man** (thrăsh'ĕr-). One who makes a business of custom threshing.

thresh'ing floor. A floor or ground space for threshing or treading out grain, as in the Orient.

threshing machine. A machine for separating grain from straw.

thresh'ing·time' (thrĕsh'ĭng·tīm'), *n.* The time or season for threshing. See -TIME.

thresh'old (thrĕsh'ōld; -hōld), *n.* [ME. *threswold, threshwold*, AS. *therscwold, therscold*; akin to ON. *threskjöldr*, Sw. *tröskel*, Dan. *tærskel*, and AS. *threscan* to thresh, orig., to tread. See THRESH.] **1.** The plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies under a door, esp. of a dwelling house, church temple, or the like; the doorsill; hence, entrance; gate; door.
2. Hence, the place or point of entering or beginning; entrance; outset; as, the *threshold* of life or of an enterprise.

---

three'fold'ly, (thrē'fōld'lĭ), *adv.* of THREEFOLD.
three'fold'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

three'-min'ute glass. See HOUR-GLASS.
threep. Var. of THREAP.

three'pen·ny·worth', *n.* See -WORTH. [ALTERNATOR.
three'-phase' al'ter·na'tor. See

threip (thrēp). Var. of THREAP.
Obs. exc. Scot.
threp (thrĕp), **threpe** (thrēp).

Dial. vars. of THREAP.
thresh. † THRUSH.
thresher, *or* **thrasher, whale.** A killer. See KILLER, 2.
thresh'fold. Obs. var. of THRESHOLD.

---

3. *Physiol. & Psychol.* The point at which a physiological or psychological effect begins to be produced, as that degree of stimulation of a nerve or nerve center which just produces a response, or that concentration of sugar in the blood at which sugar just begins to pass the barrier of the kidneys and enter the urine, etc.; as, below the *threshold* of consciousness (*Herbart*); near the *threshold* of pain.
4. *Psychol. & Physiol.* A measure of the sensitivity of any organ or function, obtained by finding the limiting value of the appropriate stimulus that will give the response. Three types of threshold are distinguished: the ***absolute threshold*** or ***stimulus threshold***, the lower limit of stimulus magnitude that arouses visual sensation from the eye, contraction from a muscle, etc.; the ***difference threshold***, the smallest difference between two stimuli that gives a difference of response; and the ***terminal threshold*** (mostly undetermined), the upper limit of the stimulus, beyond which no further increase in the specific response can be obtained.

thresh'old (thrĕsh'ōld; -hōld), *adj.* Resembling a threshold; also, suggesting a threshold in its nature, use, or function.
threshold exposure. *Photog.* The least exposure the effect of which is discernible on development.
threshold frequency. *Physics.* The minimum frequency of radiation that will produce a photoelectric effect.

Thres'ki·or·nith'i·dae (thrĕs'kĭ·ôr·nĭth'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Threskiornis*, type genus (fr. Gr. *thrēskia* worship + *ornis, ornithos*, bird) + *-idae*.] *Zool.* A family of birds (order Ciconiformes) consisting of the ibises and spoonbills, or restricted to the former. Syn. *Ibididae.*

Thres'ki·or'ni·thi'nae (-ôr'nĭ·thī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The subfamily of Threskiornithidae consisting of the ibises, as distinguished from the spoonbills. Syn. *Ibidinae.*

Thri'ai (thrī'ī), *n. pl.* [Gr.] Three nymphs of Parnassus, daughters of Zeus, inspired with the gift of prophecy when they ate honey.

thrib'ble (thrĭb'ĕl), *adj.* [From *treble* or *triple*, influenced by *three*.] Triple; threefold. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

thrice (thrīs), *adv.* [ME. *thries*, fr. *thrie* thrice (fr. AS. *thriga, thriwa*) + *-s*, adv. suff. See THREE; -WARDS.] **1.** Three times. *"Thrice in vain."* *Spenser.*
Before the cock crow, thou shalt deny me *thrice.* *Matt.* xxvi. 34.
2. In a threefold manner or degree; hence, more loosely and with intensive force, repeatedly; fully; highly.
Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just. *Shak.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

thrice-blessed	**thrice-great**	**thrice-sold**
thrice-boiled	**thrice-happy**	**thrice-told**
thrice-crowned	**thrice-honorable**	**thrice-venerable**
thrice-famed	**thrice-noble**	**thrice-worthy**

— ***thrice after other.*** Thrice in succession. *Now Dial.*

thrice'-ac'cent·ed oc'tave. *Music.* See PITCH, *Illust.*

thrice'cock' (thrīs'kŏk'), *n.* [For *thrush cock.*] The missel thrush. *Local, Eng.*

thri·da'ci·um (thrĭ·dā'shĭ·ŭm; -sĭ·ŭm), *n.* Also **thrid'ace** (thrĭd'ās). [NL., fr. LL. *thridax* wild lettuce, fr. Gr. *thridax.*] The inspissated expressed juice of lettuce. *Now Rare.*

thrift (thrĭft), *n.* [ME., fr. ON. *thrift, thrif.* See THRIVE.] **1.** A thriving condition; prosperity; good fortune. *Obs.*
"Now good *thrift* have he." *Chaucer.*
2. Good husbandry; economical management; frugality.
They had been trained in *thrift* and economy. *Froude.*
3. Work; occupation; employment. *Now Scot.*
4. Savings accumulated through frugality; hoarded wealth. *Archaic.*
5. Vigorous growth, as of a plant.
6. Any species of *Statice*; esp., a tufted scapose herb (*S. armeria*) found on mountains and seacoasts of the North Temperate Zone. It has heads of pink or white flowers.
Syn. — Economy, providence, husbandry.
Ant. — Extravagance, prodigality, lavishness, wastefulness.

Thrift (*Statice armeria*).

-thrift (-thrĭft). A combining form of *thrift*, as in ding*thrift*, slip*thrift*, spend*thrift*.

thrift (thrĭft), *v. t.* To save in a thrifty way.

thrift'box' (thrĭft'bŏks'), *n.* A box for savings.

thrift society. A voluntary association, usually unincorporated, to promote thrift and for the collective investment of the savings of the members.

thrift stamp. A war-savings stamp of the denomination of 25 cents, issued by the Government from Dec. 3, 1917, to Dec. 31, 1921, and sold to raise war revenue from the loan of small savings and to encourage thrift. See WAR-SAVINGS STAMP, WAR-SAVINGS CERTIFICATE. *U. S.*

thrift'y (thrĭf'tĭ), *adj.*; THRIFT'I·ER (-tĭ·ĕr); THRIFT'I·EST. **1.** Given to, or evincing, thrift; characterized by economy and good management; provident.
He hath so much youth and vigor left, of which he hath not been *thrifty.* *Swift.*
2. Thriving by industry and frugality; increasing in wealth.
3. Evidencing prosperity; hence, estimable; well-considered; worthy. *Obs.*
4. Serviceable; useful; also, befitting; proper. *Obs.*
5. Secured by thrift; well-husbanded. *Obs.*
The *thrifty* hire I saved under your father. *Shak.*
6. Growing vigorously; thriving; as, a *thrifty* plant or colt.
7. Narrow; small. *Rare.*
Syn. — Sparing, economical, saving, careful. See FRUGAL.

thrill (thrĭl), *n.* [AS. *thyrel* an aperture. See THRILL, *v.*] A nostril. *Obs.*

thrill, *v.*; THRILLED (thrĭld); THRILL'ING. [ME. *thrillen* to pierce the same word as *thirlen* to pierce. See THIRL.] *Transitive:* **1.** To perforate with a pointed instrument; to bore; transfix; thirl; drill. *Obs.*
2. To cause to vibrate; to affect so as to produce vibrations or quivering; as, an earthquake *thrills* the land.
3. To affect emotionally as if by something that pierces; to cause to have a shivering, throbbing, or tingling sensation; to penetrate and pervade with feeling; as, to *thrill* one with delight or horror.
4. To hurl; throw; cast (a lance, dart, etc.). *Obs.*
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To pierce, as something sharp; to penetrate; esp., to pass, move, or act, causing a tingling or shivering sensation; to produce a thrill; as, a discordant sound *thrills* through the ear.
2. To feel a tingling or shivering sensation, as from pleasure, pain, or the like; as, to *thrill* with delight or horror.
3. To move or act tremulously; to vibrate; tremble; as, the earth *thrills*; his voice *thrilled* with emotion.

thrill (thrĭl), *n.* **1.** A sensation as of being thrilled; a tremulous excitement; a throbbing; as, a *thrill* of horror or joy.
It is hard to measure the extent or the *thrill* of the new interest in public affairs. *Walter H. Page.*
2. A vibration or tremor, as of the land during an earthquake; a throbbing.
3. An abnormal fine tremor or vibration in the respiratory or circulatory systems on palpation; a fremitus.
4. A cause of thrilling; emotional, stirring, or sensational quality, as in a story; also, a thriller, as a novel. *Slang.*

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

thrill-crazed	**thrill-pursuing,** *adj.*	**thrill seeker**
thrill-exciting, *adj.*	**thrill-sated**	**thrill-seeking,** *adj.*

thrill (thrĭl). Var. of TRILL, *n. & v.*

thrill'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which produces thrills, as of terror and horror; esp., a work of fiction or of drama which produces thrills.

thrill'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of THRILL. Specif.; *adj.* Causing tremulous excitement; deeply moving; as, a *thrilling* romance; also, throbbing; vibrating. — **thrill'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **thrill'ing·ness,** *n.*

thrill'y (thrĭl'ĭ), *adj.*; THRILL'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); THRILL'I·EST. Providing thrills; stirring, sensational, or the like; also, emotionally thrilled; as, a *thrilly* excitement after reading the story. *Colloq.*

thrim'ble (thrĭm'b'l; -'l), *v. t. & i.* *Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** To handle (anything), esp. to test quality, or with hesitation or fumbling; to hesitate; fumble. **b** To squeeze; to press into. **c** To wrestle.

thrim'ble (thrĭm'b'l; -'l). Dial. var. of TREMBLE.

thrimp (thrĭmp), *v. t. & i., & n.* Press; squeeze. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

Thri'nax (thrī'năks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thrinax* a three-pronged fork; — from the shape of the leaves.] *Bot.* A genus of North American fan palms, commonly called *thatch palms*, with orbicular leaves cleft into many indupliate segments, smooth petioles, and monoecious flowers, succeeded by small globose fruits. The leaves are used for thatches, fans, etc.

thring (thrĭng), *v. t. & i.*; *past tense* THRONG (thrŏng); *past part.* THRUNG'EN (thrŭng'gĕn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* THRING'ING. [AS. *thringan.* See THRONG.] *Obs. exc. Dial.* **a** To press; squeeze; crowd; throng. **b** To thrust or cast (down); to crush; batter. **c** To pierce.

thrin'ter (thrĭn'tĕr), *n.* [See THREE; WINTER.] A three-year-old (sheep). — **thrin'ter,** *adj.* Both *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

thri·ob'o·ly (thrī·ŏb'ō·lĭ), *n.* [Gr. *thriobolos* one who throws pebbles into the divining urn.] Divination by means of pebbles.

thrip (thrĭp), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To snap; as, he *thripped* his fingers. — *v. i.* To snap one's fingers, or make a similar noise. *Both Obs.*

thrip (thrĭp), *n.* [From *threepenny* or *threepence.*] A threepenny piece. *Colloq.*

thrip (thrĭp). Variant of THRIPS.

thrip'el (thrĭp'ĕl), *adj.* [See THRIBBLE.] Triple. *Dial.*

thrip'ple (thrĭp'p'l), *n.* An extension frame or rail used on a vehicle for hay, etc. *Eng.*

thrip'ple (thrĭp'p'l), *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *thrŷpel*, an instrument of torture.] To labor hard. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

thrips (thrĭps), *n.* [L., a woodworm, fr. Gr. *thrips.*] **1.** **a** Any of numerous insects of the order Thysanoptera. They are all of small, often minute, size and have narrow, broadly fringed wings with rudimentary nervures, asymetrical mouth parts used for sucking, and the tarsi ending in a peculiar bladderlike structure. Most species feed on plant juices, and some, as the onion and tobacco thrips and those which attack grasses, are often very injurious. **b** [*cap.*] The type genus of a family, **Thrip'i·dae** (thrĭp'ĭ·dē), of the order Thysanoptera.

Onion Thrips. *a* Imago; *b* Larva. Both much enlarged.

2. Popularly, any of various other small injurious insects, esp. the grape leaf hopper or the grapevine flea beetle.

-thrip'sis (-thrĭp'sĭs). [NL.] A combining form from Greek *thripsis*, meaning *a breaking into small pieces, a comminution*, as in amygdalo*thripsis*.

thrive (thrīv), *v. i.*; *past tense* THROVE (thrōv) or THRIVED (thrīvd); *past part.* THRIVED or THRIV'EN (thrĭv'ĕn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* THRIV'ING (thrīv'ĭng). [ME. *thriven*, fr. ON. *thrīfast*, orig., to grasp for oneself, refl. of *thrīfa* to grasp; akin to Dan. *trives* to thrive, Sw. *trifvas.* Cf. THRIFT.] **1.** To prosper by thrift; to win success by industry, economy, and good management; to increase in goods and estate; as, a farmer *thrives* by good husbandry.
2. To prosper by any means; to gain one's end; to be successful or flourishing. "They by vices *thrive.*" *Sandys.*
3. To increase in health, size, weight, etc.; to grow vigorously or luxuriantly, as a plant; to flourish; as, cattle *thrive* in rich pastures; trees *thrive* in good soil.
Syn. — Succeed, prosper, batten. **Ant.** — Fail, decline.

thrive'less (thrīv'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Unsuccessful; without advantage.

thriv'en (thrĭv'ĕn), *past part.* of THRIVE. Specif.: *adj.* **a** *Obs.* Experienced; prudent; wise. **b** *Obs.*, except in combinations. Grown; adult. **c** *Chiefly Dial.* Thriving; prosperous.

thriv'er (thrīv'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which thrives, or prospers.

thriv'ing (-ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of THRIVE. Hence: *adj.* That thrives; prosperous. — **thriv'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **thriv'ing·ness,** *n.*

-thrix (-thrĭks). [NL.] A combining form from Greek *thrix*, the hair, denoting: **a** *Bot. & Zool.* *A genus having a* (specified) *characteristic of hair* or *hairlike filaments*, as in Cladothrix, Streptothrix. **b** *Med. A condition of the hair*, as in lepothrix. Cf. -TRICHIA.

thro (thrō), *adj.* [ON. *thrār.*] Stubborn; sturdy; fierce; eager. *Obs.*

thro, *v. i.* [ON. *thrōast.*] To increase; grow. *Obs.*

thro' (thrōō). Short for THROUGH.

thro (thrō; thrōō). Variant of THROUGH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

throat (thrōt), *n.* [ME. *throte*, fr. AS. *throte, throtu*; akin to OHG. *drozza*, G. *drossel*; cf. OFris. & D. *strot.* Cf. THROPPLE, THROTTLE.] **1.** The part of the neck in front of the spinal column; hence, the passage through it to the stomach and lungs, containing the pharynx and upper part of the esophagus, the larynx, and the trachea.
2. Figuratively, voice; as, he shouted at the top of his *throat*; also, maw; jaws; mouth.
In the very *throat* of sulphurous war. *Thomson.*
3. Something likened to the throat, as being an entrance, a passageway, a constriction, or a narrowed place; as, the *throat* of a vase; the *throat*, or narrowed part, of a stream. Specif.: **a** The part of a house chimney between the portion of the funnel which contracts in ascending, and the flue; also, a similar part in a metallurgical furnace. "The wings of flame gilding the dark *throat* of the chimney." *Christopher Morley.* **b** The contracted part of a wheel spoke just beyond the larger part near the hub. **c** The part of a tennis racket between the head and the handle.
4. *Arch. & Building.* A groove or channel on the underside of a projection, as a stringcourse, coping, etc., to prevent rain water from running back to the walls.
5. *Bot.* The orifice of a tubular organ; the upper part of the tube of a gamopetalous corolla or calyx.
6. *Fort.* = 1st GORGE, 9. *Rare.*
7. *Mach.* **a** The gap in the frame behind the tool in a punching, shearing, vertical-boring, or similar machine, the depth of which limits the size of the work taken. **b** A gullet or clearance space at the bottom of a saw tooth. **c** A short tube connecting larger tubes, or a contracted section of a tube, the tube expanding at each end of the section.
8. *Naut.* **a** The inside of a timber knee. **b** The upper fore corner of a staysail. **c** That end of a gaff next the mast. **d** The curved part of an anchor's arm, where it joins the shank.
9. *Railroads.* **a** The narrowest place between the wing rails of a frog. See FROG, *n.*, 14, *Illust.* **b** The curved space between the flange and tread of a car wheel.
10. *Shoe Mfg.* The opening in an upper at the instep when the tops come together at the vamp.
11. *Welding.* The minimum distance from the root of a fusion weld to its face.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

throat-clearing	**throat-cracking**	**throat-slitting**
throat-clutching	**throat-full**	**throat-swollen**

throat (thrōt), *v. t.*; THROAT'ED; THROAT'ING. **1.** To utter in the throat; to mutter; as, to *throat* threats; also, to sing or chant in a throaty voice.
Those who . . . had *throated* clear their anthems to the sky. *T. Hardy.*
2. To make or provide with a throat; as, to *throat* a wheel spoke or the underside of a stringcourse.

-throat (-thrōt). A combining form of the noun *throat*, as in:

bluethroat	**redthroat**	**tearthroat**
cutthroat	**rubythroat**	**whitethroat**
lilacthroat	**starthroat**	**yellowthroat**

throat'al (thrōt'ăl), *adj.* Throaty.

throat'band' (thrōt'bănd'), *n.* A band for the throat; esp., a throatlatch.

throat brail. *Naut.* A brail running through a block at the throat of a gaff.

throat'ed, *adj.* Having a throat.

-throat'ed. A combining form of *throated*, denoting *having* (such) *a throat*, as in:

black-throated	**full-throated**	**ruby-throated**
blue-throated	**green-throated**	**triple-throated**
calm-throated	**large-throated**	**violet-throated**
clear-throated	**narrow-throated**	**white-throated**
deep-throated	**orange-throated**	**wide-throated**
dry-throated	**red-throated**	**yellow-throated**

throat'ful (thrōt'fŏōl; -fĭl), *n.* Enough to fill the throat, as in drinking. — **throat'ful,** *adj.*

throat halyards. *Naut.* Halyards to raise the throat of a gaff.

throat'i·ly (thrōt'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* Gutturally; with a peculiar tonal quality caused by oral utterance with the throat constricted.

throat'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of THROAT. Hence: *n.* A throat, as under a stringcourse.

throat'lash' (thrōt'lăsh'), *n.* = THROATLATCH. — *v. t.* To rein together (two horses) by a throatlatch. *Cant.*

throat'latch' (-lăch'), *n.* A strap of a bridle or halter, passing under a horse's throat; also, that portion (called also *throttle*) of the horse's throat around which this strap passes. See HARNESS, *Illust.*

throat'let (-lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A slender boa, tippet, or pelerine.

throat plate. The outside plate or sheet on the front end of the locomotive firebox; — called also *throat sheet.*

throat'root' (thrōt'rōōt'; 200), *n.* The bennet *Geum virginianum* of North America.

throat seizing. See SEIZING, *n.*, 2; 2d KNOT, 1, *Table.*

throat sheet. = THROAT PLATE.

throat'strap' (thrōt'străp'), *n.* A throatlatch.

throat sweetbread. See SWEETBREAD.

throat track. One of the tracks connecting passenger-station and ladder tracks with main tracks.

throat'wort' (thrōt'wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any of several bellflowers, etc. the European *Campanula trachelium*, formerly used to cure sore throat. **b** = FOXGLOVE, 1. **c** A figwort, esp. *Scrophularia nodosa* of Europe or *S. marylandica* of America. **d** A gay-feather (*Liatris spicata*).

throat'y (thrōt'ĭ), *adj.*; THROAT'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); THROAT'I·EST. **1.** Uttered with a hard quality caused by the sound coming from the throat rather than from the mouth; guttural; hence, relatively heavy, thick, and deep, as if emitted from low in the throat; as, an entrancing, *throaty* laugh; a rich *throaty* voice; she was very croaky and *throaty* from her cold; a cat's little *throaty* meow.
2. Having a large loose-hanging throat; — said of certain breeds of cattle, dogs, etc.
3. Having a capacious gullet; voracious, as certain fish.

throb (thrŏb), *v. i.*; THROBBED (thrŏbd); THROB'BING. [ME. *throbben*, of imitative origin.] **1.** To pulsate; to vibrate; to beat, as the normal human pulse; as, the *throbbing* chant of birds.
2. To pulsate with abnormal force or rapidity, as from any agitation; to palpitate; — said of the heart, pulse, etc.
Syn. — THROB, BEAT, PALPITATE. BEAT applies esp. to

---

thresht. Threshed. *Ref. Sp.*
threst. ✝ THIRST, THRUST.
threste, thresti. ✝ THIRST, THIRSTY.
thret. Threat. *Ref. Sp.*
thret'en. Threaten. *Ref. Sp.*
thret'nd. Threatened. *Ref. Sp.*
thret'tie. ✝ THIRTY.
threve (thrēv). Var. of THRAVE.

Obs. exc. Dial. [THROW.
threw (thrōō; 242), *past tense* of
thri'am·bew'tic (thrī'ăm·bōō'tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *thriambeuein* to triumph.] Triumphal. *Obs.*
thrid. Archaic & dial. Eng. var. of THREAD.
thrid (thrĭd), **thride, thridde.** Vars. of THIRD. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

thrie. ✝ THREE; THRICE; TRAY, trouble. [THRIFTY. See -LY.
thrift'i·ly (thrĭft'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of
thrift'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
thrift'less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **thrift'less·ly,** *adv.* — **thrift'lessness,** *n.*
thrift'like', *adj.* See -LIKE
thril. Thrill. *Ref. Sp.*

thrild. Thilled. *Ref. Sp.*
thrill'ant (thrĭl'ănt), *adj.* Piercing. *Obs.*
thrill'ful, *adj.* See -FUL. — **thrill'ful·ly,** *adv.*
thrill'-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
thrill'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
thrill'some, *adj.* See -SOME.

thrimsa. ✝ THRYMSA.
thris'sel, thris'sle (thrĭs'l), Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir. var. of THISTLE.
thrist (thrĭst). Vars. of THIRST, THRUST. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
thriste. ✝ THIRST, THRUST, TRUST. [var. of THISTLE.
thris'tle. Scot. & N. of Eng.

thris'ty (thrĭs'tĭ), *adj.* Var. of THIRSTY. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
throat'boll', *n.* [*throat* + *boll* Cf. THROPPLE.] *Obs.* **a** The Adam's apple in the neck. **b** The gullet. **c** The windpipe.
throat'i·ness (thrōt'ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs); *n.* See -NESS.
throat'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

the movement of the heart or pulse; it is often used in a fig. sense; to THROB is to beat or pulsate strongly or violently; to PALPITATE is to beat rapidly, often abnormally; as, "All existence seemed to *beat* with a lower pulse than her own" (*G. Eliot*); "You wild winds, thus can you sleep so still whilst *throbs* the tempest of my breast so high?" (*Shelley*); "Then, delicate and *palpitating* as a silver reed, she stood up in the soft light of the morning" (*M. Hewlett*); "The strong tempestuous treble *throbbed* and *palpitated*" (*Tennyson*); cf. *palpitation* of the heart. Cf. QUIVER, SHIVER.

throb (thrŏb), *n.* A beat, or pulsation, as of the heart and arteries; esp., a violent beating; an excited palpitation.

throb'ber (thrŏb'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which throbs; esp., *Colloq.*, one whose emotions are easily moved.

throb'less (thrŏb'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Having no throbs, beats, or pulsations; also, not causing throbs or thrills; hence, unexciting.

throck (thrŏk), *n.* [AS. *throc.*] The part of a plow to which the plowshare is attached. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

throd'den (thrŏd'n), *v. i.* [See THRODDY.] To grow; thrive. *N. of Eng.*

throd'dy (-ĭ), *adj.* [From *throd*, past part. of THRO to grow.] Well-grown; plump; also, active. *Dial. Eng.*

throe (thrō), *n.* [ME. *throwe, thrawe*, fr. AS. *thrawu*, var. of *thrēa* threatening, oppression, suffering (perh. influenced by Scand.; cf. ON. *thrā* a throe); akin to G. *drohen* to threaten. Cf. THROE, *v. t.*] **1.** Extreme pain; a violent pang; anguish; agony; esp., a pang of travail in childbirth. **2.** Hence, agonized struggle or effort; as, he was in the *throes* of composition, writing furiously day after day.
Syn. — See PANG.

throe, *v. i.*; THROED (thrōd); THROE'ING. [ME. *throwen* to suffer, AS. *thrōwian;* confused with THROE, *n.*] To struggle in extreme pain; to be in agony. — *v. t.* To put in agony. *Rare.* *Shak.*

throe (thrō), *n.* = FROE.

Throg'mor'ton Street (thrŏg'môr't'n; thrŏg·môr't'n; 181). The London Stock Exchange or that which pertains to it; — from the street in London on which it is located.

throm'bin (thrŏm'bĭn), *n.* [See THROMBUS.] *Biochem.* A substance present in serum, that unites with fibrinogen to form fibrin, and in blood clotting; — called also *thrombase* and *fibrin ferment* (although it does not appear to be an enzyme). It is held to be derived from thrombogen.

throm'bo- (thrŏm'bō-), **thromb-.** [Akin to Gr. *trephein* to curdle, congeal. See DRAFF.] A combining form, Greek *thrombo-, thromb-*, from *thrombos*, meaning *lump, curd, clot*, used to denote: **a** *A blood clot*, as in *thrombocyst, thrombin*, **throm'bo·sta'sis.** **b** *Thrombosis*, as in *thrombophlebitis.*

throm'bo·an'gi·i'tis (-ăn'jĭ·ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *thrombo-* + *angiitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a blood vessel, specif. an artery, with thrombus formation.

‖**throm'bo·an'gi·i'tis ob·li'te·rans** (ŏb·lĭt'ĕ·rănz). [NL. See OBLITERATE.] *Med.* Thromboangiitis in which the thrombus formed occludes the lumen of the artery.

throm'bo·ar'te·ri'tis (thrŏm'bō·är'tĕ·rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *thrombo-* + *arteritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of an artery with thrombosis.

throm'bo·cyst (thrŏm'bō·sĭst), *n.* [*thrombo-* + *-cyst.*] *Med.* A cyst sometimes surrounding a thrombus.

throm'bo·cyte (-sīt), *n.* [*thrombo-* + *-cyte.*] *Physiol.* One of the blood platelets, so-called because of their role in thrombus formation.

throm'bo·cy'to·pe'ni·a (-sī'tō·pē'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *thrombocyte-* + *-penia.*] *Med.* A condition in which the number of blood platelets is below normal.

throm'bo·gen (thrŏm'bō·jĕn), *n.* [See THROMBO-; -GEN.] *Biochem.* The precursor of thrombin found in blood plasma; — called also *prothrombin, serozyme.* It is held to be a protein and to react with calcium ions and cephalin to form thrombin. According to some, thrombogen is derived from a substance called *prothrombogen.*

throm'bo·gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* [*thrombo-* + *-genic.*] *Med.* Tending to produce a thrombus.

throm'boid (thrŏm'boid), *adj.* [*thromb-* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling a thrombus.

throm'bo·kin'ase (thrŏm'bō·kĭn'ās; -kĭ'nās), *n.* [*thrombo-* + *kinase.*] *Biochem.* A substance present in the tissues, which accelerates the clotting of blood, presumably by converting thrombogen, in the presence of calcium salts, into thrombin; — called also *cytozyme.*

throm'bo·lym'phan·gi'tis (-lĭm'făn·jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *thrombo-* + *lymphangitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a lymph vessel with thrombus formation.

throm'bo·pe'ni·a (-pē'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* *Med.* [NL., fr. *thrombo-* + *-penia.*] Deficiency in substances necessary for the clotting of blood, esp. the blood platelets; thrombocytopenia; also, the condition of purpura resulting therefrom.

throm'bo·phle·bi'tis (-bō·flē·bī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *thrombo-* + *phlebitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a vein with thrombosis.

throm'bo·plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *adj.* [*thrombo-* + *-plastic.*] *Biochem.* Of, pertaining to or causing acceleration of the clotting of the blood; as, thrombokinase and tissue fibrinogen are *thromboplastic* substances.

throm'bose (thrŏm'bōz; thrŏm·bōs'), *v. t.*; THROM'BOSED (-bōzd; -bōst'); THROM·BOS'ING. To affect with thrombosis.

throm·bo'sis (thrŏm·bō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thrombōsis* coagulation. See THROMBUS.] **1.** *Med.* The formation of a clot, or thrombus, in any part of the vascular or lymphatic system during life.
2. *Plant Pathol.* A disease in which the water-conducting vessels are plugged by the growth of the parasite.
— **throm·bot'ic** (-bŏt'ĭk), *adj.*

throm'bus (thrŏm'bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -BI (-bī). [NL., fr. Gr. *thrombos.* See THROMBO-.] *Med.* A coagulum of blood elements or a growth of cells, as tumor cells, formed in the heart, a blood vessel, or a lymphatic during life.

thron'al (thrōn'ăl; -'l), *adj.* Of, pertaining or suitable to, or used as a throne.

throne (thrōn), *n.* [ME. *trone*, fr. OF. *trone*, fr. L. *thronus*, fr. Gr. *thronos.* See FIRM.] **1.** A chair of state; esp., a royal seat on a dais with a canopy; also, the seat of a prince, bishop (see CATHEDRA), or other high dignitary. Cf. 1st CHAIR, 2.
2. Sovereign (sometimes episcopal) power and dignity; sovereignty; supreme rank or position; also, the one invested therewith; an exalted or dignified personage; — commonly with the definite article.
Only in the *throne* will I be greater than thou. *Gen.* xli. 40
3. *pl.* A high order of angels. See CELESTIAL HIERARCHY.
☞ COMBINATIONS AND PHRASES ARE:
throne-born, throne-capable, throne room, throne-shattering, throne-worthy.

throne (thrōn), *v. t.*; THRONED (thrōnd); THRON'ING (thrōn'-ĭng). [ME. *tronen.* See THRONE, *n.*] To enthrone; to exalt to a throne; hence, to give sovereignty or dominion to; to exalt.
A fair vestal *throned* by the west. *Shak.*
— *v. i.* To be in, or to sit on, a throne; to **be in power**, as if on a throne.
A kind of sanctuary in which she *throned* among his secret thoughts and longings. *Edith Wharton.*

throne'let (-lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A little throne; a throne of small importance. *Rare.*

throng (thrŏng; 185), *n.* [ME. *throng, thrang*, fr. AS. *thrang, gethrang;* akin to AS. *thringan* to crowd, OS. *thringan*, D. & G. *dringen*, OHG. *dringan*, ON. *thryngva thröngva*, Goth. *threihan*, D. & G. *drang* a throng, press, ON. *thröng* a throng, and perh. to Lith. *trenkti* to jolt, *tranksmas* a tumult, and L. *truncus* trunk. Cf. THRING, TRUNK.] **1.** A multitude of persons congregated or collected into a close assemblage; a crowd.
2. Any great number or multitude; a host.
The watery *throng*, wave rolling after wave. *Milton.*
3. The crowding together of many persons; hence, bustle; confusion.
4. Stress or strain; esp., stress of business; close occupation. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
5. Distress; peril; hardship; affliction. *Obs.*
Syn. — See MULTITUDE.

throng, *v.*; THRONGED (thrŏngd; 185); THRONG'ING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To crowd together, as a multitude of persons; to move, pass, go, etc., in multitudes; to crowd.
I have seen the dumb men *throng* to see him. *Shak.*
2. To push ahead; to press; to make one's way, as among a crowd. *Obs.*
3. To cause to be busied or hurried. *Dial. Eng.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To crowd or press upon; to crush.
Much people followed him, and *thronged* him. *Mark* v. 24.
2. To gather or collect in a crowd; to crowd.
3. To crowd into; to fill closely by crowding or pressing into, as a hall or a street.
— **throng'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

throng (thrŏng), *adj.* *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Crowded; thronged. **b** Busy; hurried. "He said he was rather *throng* just now." *Samuel Butler.* **c** Intimate; familiar.

throng, *adv.* [ME. *throng, thrang.* See THRONG, *n.*] **a** *Obs.* Close; constantly. **b** *Scot.* Busily.

throng. Obs. past tense of THRING.

thron'ize (thrŏn'īz), *v. t.* To enthrone. *Rare.*

throp'ple (thrŏp''l), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *throtbolla.* See THROATBOLL.] The throat; the windpipe. *Chiefly Dial.*, except of the windpipe of animals, as the horse. Cf. THROAT-LATCH.

throp'ple, *v. t.* To throttle. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*

thros'tle (thrŏs''l), *n.* [ME. *throstel*, fr. AS. *throstle;* akin to MLG. *drōsle*, MHG. *trostel*, G. *drossel*, ON. *thröstr*, Sw. *trast.* See STRUTHIO; cf. THRUSH the bird.] **1.** A thrush; specif., the European song thrush. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial.*
2. A machine for spinning wool, cotton, etc., from the rove, consisting of a set of drawing rollers with bobbins and flyers, and differing from the mule in having the twisting apparatus stationary and the processes continuous; — so called because it makes a singing noise.

throstle cock. **a** The song thrush. **b** *Local, Eng.* The missel bird.

throt'tle (thrŏt''l), *n.* [Dim. of THROAT.] **1.** The throat or windpipe. See THROATLATCH.
Until their brains and bloods were foul
Enough to make their *throttles* howl. *Masefield.*
2. The neck of a bottle.
3. In an internal-combustion engine, the valve (*throttle valve*) incorporated in or just outside the carbureter, controlling the volume of vaporized fuel charge delivered to the cylinders. **b** The pedal or lever (*throttle lever*) controlling this valve.

throt'tle (thrŏt''l), *v.*; THROT'TLED (-'ld); THROT'TLING (-lĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To compress the throat of; to choke; strangle; hence, to check or suppress by or as if by choking; as, to *throttle* sedition; to *throttle* free speech.
2. To utter brokenly, as if half suffocated. *Rare.* *Shak.*
3. *Engin.* To obstruct the flow of, as steam to an engine esp. by a throttle valve; hence, to reduce the speed of, as an engine, by such means; — often with *down;* as, he *throttled down* the car to twenty miles an hour. See GOVERN, *v. t.*, 5.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To have the throat obstructed so as to be in danger of suffocation; to choke; suffocate.
2. To breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated.

throttle lever. See THROTTLE VALVE.

throt'tler (thrŏt'lĕr), *n.* One who or that which throttles.

throttle valve. *Engin.* A valve for regulating supply, as of steam, or of gas and air, to an engine. It is operated by a handwheel, by a lever (*throttle lever*), or automatically by a governor (*throttling governor*).

throt'tling (thrŏt'lĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of THROTTLE. Hence: *adj.* That throttles. — **throt'tling·ly,** *adv.*

throttling bar. *Ordn.* In some types of hydraulic recoil brakes, a bar of varying cross section which controls the flow of the liquid past the piston.

throttling governor. See THROTTLE VALVE.

through (thrōō), *prep.* [ME. *thurgh, thurh, thuruh, thoruh*, fr. AS. *thurh;* akin to OS. *thurh*, OFris. *thruch*, D. *door*, OHG. *durh, duruh*, G. *durch*, Goth. *thairh*, and to L. *trans.* See TRANS-; cf. THOROUGH, THRILL.] Primarily *through* expresses the general relations of passage from boundary to opposite boundary of anything, penetration to all parts, continuance to the end of a period, and instrumentality. The specific and derived uses are: **1.** In at one side and out at the opposite side of; from end to end or surface to surface of, by passing into and across or along the interior; into and beyond in one direction, as toward an object placed opposite; — indicating a space, material substance, or medium (of light or vision) which is penetrated in passage or extension to the farther side; as, to walk *through* a gate; to bore *through* a board; a bullet passed *through* his hat; to look at a star *through* a telescope; a road *through* the desert.
2. Hence: **a** Into, for subjection to some treatment, and then out of; as, put fabric *through* the dye solution; to pass *through* many hands. **b** Across or along the intervals among; among or in the midst of; between or among the separate or separable units of; as, to advance *through* the trees; the light glimmers *through* a thicket; *through* dangers and privations. **c** By way of; — indicating either a channel or course for passage, or an intervening stage; as, he went out *through* the warehouse. "Passing *through* nature to eternity." *Shak.* **d** By connection with; as, related *through* the Wilsons. **e** With resonance in (nose, throat). **f** Simultaneously with and despite the louder sound of; as, heard *through* the din.
3. Onward from point to point within or among; as, to wander *through* the forest; to float *through* the air.
4. In all directions over the whole surface or extent of; to or in every part or region of; as, to ride *through* the country; to search all *through* the West.
Through the balmy air of night
How they ring out their delight. *Poe.*
5. During and to the end or conclusion of; from the beginning to the end of; as, *through* life; all *through* the year; to study the whole summer *through.*
6. Hence: **a** Along a course or during a period marked or attended by; as, *through* trial and tribulation. **b** By or past the requirements of, for acceptance or approval; along a course terminating in the formal sanction of; as, to get a bill *through* the legislature. **c** Quite to, or at, the conclusion or completion of; to the desired or a satisfactory or successful outcome of; as, to get *through* his college course, an examination, an ordeal, etc.
7. By means of; by the intermediacy of; in the name or as agent of; by the agency of; as, to speak *through* an interpreter; procured *through* a friend. "Material things are presented only *through* their senses." *Cheyne.*
8. By reason of; in consequence of; because of; as, he hid, *through* fear of arrest.
Syn. — See BY.

through (thrōō), *adv.* **1.** From one end or side to the other by passing into the inner part or space; as, to pierce a thing *through;* hence: **a** Over the whole distance; all the way to a destination, often specif. without change or without local stop or stopovers; as, shipped *through* to Chicago. **b** In diameter; as, a tree measuring twelve inches *through.*
2. From beginning to end; along the whole of a due course or process; as, to read a letter *through;* to pass a resolution *through.*
3. Quite to the end or conclusion; to the ultimate purpose; to full accomplishment; as, to carry a project *through;* to win *through* to wealth and fame.
4. Thoroughly; entirely; — except in dialectal use now only following an adjective or participle; as, wet *through.*
Through satiate with the pleasures of this night. *Heywood.*

through (thrōō), *adj.* **1.** Admitting free passage; unobstructed; affording right of way along; as, a *through* way, street, road. Cf. THOROUGHFARE.
2. Extending from one surface to the other; as, a *through* bond, stone, mortise, etc.
3. *Colloq.* Used only predicatively: **a** At a point of issuance from passage through a substance or channel; as, the bit is *through.* **b** Arrived at completion or accomplishment; as, nearly *through* with the book; I am *through* asking questions; after the third try at the examination he is *through;* as soon as he gets *through*, I begin. **c** Arrived at the end of competitive activity or useful employment or at exhaustion of resources; as, according to the trainer the mare is *through.* **d** Having no further concern; as, *through* with gambling.
4. *Transportation.* **a** Extending or going from point of departure to destination, or from one end to the other of a route, without break, change, reshipment, or the like; often, specif., extending, going, or carried over a route that includes two or more lines of transportation without change or reshipment or under a single contract of shipment; as, *through* transportation; *through* traffic; *through* train. **b** Of or pertaining to such traffic or transportation; as, a *through* ticket; *through* business, etc.

through (thrōō), *n.* **1.** The material which falls through something, as through a screen or sieve; specif., *pl., Milling*, the material which passes through any given sieve during the milling process.
2. A through way or road; a thoroughfare. *Dial. Eng.*

through, *v. t.* To go on with; to carry through. — *v. i.* To succeed. *Both Scot.*

through, *n.* [AS. *thrūh.*] **1.** A coffin; a sarcophagus. *Obs.*
2. (*pron.* thrōōf; *Scot.* thrōōk). A flat tombstone. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
3. A through stone; a perpend.

through- (thrōō-). Used formerly as a prefix in many combinations with senses of the preposition and adverb, in some of which we now use *thorough;* as in **through'-bred', through-come', through-know'.**

through-. A combining form of *through*, denoting *all the way through, throughout;* forming verbs or adjectives, as in:

through-blow	through-joint	through-rod
through-carve	through-key	through-shoot
through-cast	through-lance	through-splint
through-drainage	through-mortise	through-swim
through-drive	through-nail	through-thrill
through-formed	through-passage	through-toll
through-galled	through-pierce	through-tube

through and through. **a** Repeatedly thorough; all the way through or from one end to the other. **b** Thoroughly; with searching thoroughness; in every possible regard; as, he is bad *through and through.*

through'-and-through' coal. Large and small coal mixed; run-of-mine coal. *Eng.*

through-bear' (thrōō-bär'), *v. t.* To support; sustain. *Scot.*

through bolt. A bolt passing through all the thicknesses or layers which it binds, or in which it is fixed, and made fast by a nut at the end opposite the head.

through bond. *Building.* A transverse bond formed by a member which extends crosswise through the wall.

through bridge. *Civ. Engin.* **a** One in which the roadway or track passes between the supporting elements, as trusses, girders, or arches. See GIRDER BRIDGE; cf. DECK BRIDGE. **b** = BOTTOM-ROAD BRIDGE.

through check. In lumber, a check extending all the way through from surface to surface.

through cold. A chill. *Obs.*

through cut. *Civil Engineering.* A cut with excavated slopes on both sides of the roadway.

through'gang' (thrōō'găng'), *n.* [*through* + *gang* a going.] *Scot.* **a** A thoroughfare. **b** Overhauling. **c** Labor; energy.

---

throb'bing·ly, *adv.* of *throbbing*, pres. part.
throbd. Throbbed. *Ref. Sp.*
throe'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
thro'-ith'er. Scot. var. of THROUGH-OTHER.
throm (thrŏm). Dial. var. of FROM.
throm. † THRUM.
thremb-. = THROMBO-.
throm'base (thrŏm'bās), *n.* [See THROMBUS.] See THROMBIN.
throne'dom, *n.* See -DOM.
throne'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
throne'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
throne'ship, *n.* Reign. *Obs.*
throne'ward, *adv.* See -WARD.
throngd. Thronged. *Ref. Sp.*
throng'ful, *adj.* See -FUL. *Rare.*
throng'ing·ly, *adv.* of *thronging*, pres. part.
throng'ly, *adv.* of THRONG. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
throng'ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*
throp (thrŏp), **thrope.** Vars. of THROP. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
thros'tle-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
throb. Var. of THROAT. *Chiefly Scot.*
throt'l. Throttle. *Ref. Sp.*
throt'ld. Throttled. *Ref. Sp.*
throu (thrō; thrōō), **through** (thrōōk), **throught** (thrōōt). Vars. of THROUGH. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
through'fare', *n.* A thoroughfare. *Obs.*

through girder bridge. See GIRDER BRIDGE.

through'go'ing (thrōō'gō'ĭng), *adj.* Passing through; also, energetic. *Scot.*

through'go'ing, *n. Scot.* **a** A thoroughfare. **b** An examination; overhauling; also, reprimand.

through'grow' (thrōō'grō'), *n.* The boneset *Eupatorium perfoliatum;* — so called from its perfoliate leaves.

through'ly, *adv.* Thoroughly; through and through. *Archaic.*

through message. *Teleg.* A message relayed by intervening offices from its starting point to its destination.

through'-oth'er (thrōō'ŭth'ĕr), *adv.* In confusion; promiscuously. — *adj.* Confused; disorderly; scatterbrained. *Both Chiefly Scot.*

through-out' (thrōō-out'), *prep.* All the way from one end to the other of; in or to every part of; during the whole course or period of; as, *throughout* the house; *throughout* the year.

through-out', *adv.* **1.** Completely through by penetration; right through to the end; completely. *Obs.*
2. In or to every part; from one end to the other; everywhere; from beginning to end; during the whole time or action; also, in all respects; as, of one color *throughout;* to remain faithful *throughout.*

through-out', *adj.* **1.** Thorough; perfect. *Obs.*
2. Enduring from beginning to end. *Rare.*

through'put' (thrōō'pōōt'), *n.* The amount of material put through the operations in processing in a given time; as, the daily *throughput* of an oil-shale retort.

through rate. *Transportation.* A single rate, made up of two or more separately established rates, for the transportation of a shipment of goods. Cf. JOINT RATE.

through retort. A retort, as used for the distillation of mercury from cinnabar or for producing coal gas for illuminating, having both ends open, being closed by mouthpieces during distillation.

through road. A highway running directly through from one town or city to another; a through way.

through shake. *Lumbering.* A crack or fissure in timber that extends from side to side, edge to edge, or side to edge.

through stone. **a** *Arch.* A bond stone showing through on each side of a wall; a perpend. **b** A flat gravestone; — called also **through stane.** *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

through street. In some American cities, a street in which all vehicles have legal right of way over vehicles coming from intersecting streets.

through switch. See SWITCH, *n.,* 5.

Through the Looking-Glass. See ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND.

through way. A through street.

throw (thrō), *n.* [AS. *thrāh, thrāg.*] Time; while; a brief time; trice. *Obs.* "A little *throw.*" *Chaucer.*

throw, *v.; past tense* THREW (thrōō; 242); *past part.* THROWN (thrōn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* THROW'ING. [ME. *throwen, thrawen,* to throw, twist, fr. AS. *thrāwan* to twist, revolve; akin to D. *draaijen,* G. *drehen,* OHG. *drāen,* L. *terebra* an auger, gimlet, *terere* to rub, wear away, thresh, Gr. *terein* to bore, to turn, *tetrainein* to pierce, *trēma* a hole, *tribein* to rub. Cf. TEREBRA, TERMITE, THRASH, THREAD, TREPAN, TRITE, TURN.] *Transitive:* **1.** To turn or revolve, as a wheel; to twist; whirl; turn; hence, to sprain; to wrench, as in torturing; to rack. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To twist two or more filaments of, as silk, so as to form one thread; to twist together, as singles, in a direction contrary to the twist of the singles themselves; — sometimes applied to the whole class of operations by which silk is prepared for the weaver. Cf. THROWN SINGLES.
3. To turn, or to fashion by turning, on a lathe. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
4. To fashion or frame in a special form, with a suggestion of skill; to change; form; as, he *threw* his thought into a neatly turned phrase; when they failed to understand his question, he *threw* it into French.
5. To fling, cast, or hurl, with a certain whirling motion of the arm; as, to *throw* a ball; hence, to fling or cast in any manner; to propel; hurl; send; as, a gun *throws* a shell; a fire engine *throws* a stream of water; he *threw* an angry glance toward his visitor; to *throw* a card on the table.

Throw physic to the dogs: I'll none of it. *Shak.*

Specif., in certain athletic events, to cast under certain conditions in an attempt to exceed other competitors in distance, accuracy, etc.; as, to *throw* the hammer, the discus, the javelin.
6. To cast (a net, line hook, bait) in fishing.
7. To put, place, present, or the like in a manner suggesting a cast or a throw; as, we *threw* a diamond hitch; the prompter *threw* her the cue; a ponton bridge was quickly *thrown* across the river.

Thou must have seen the bush in the garden in Galilee. It *throws* a white flower, like the acacia. *George Moore.*

8. To put in a (designated) position, condition, or situation; as, thousands of men have been *thrown* idle; he was *thrown* with bad companions.
9. To send forth; to project; as, to see the faint light *thrown* by a distant star.

His colors are bright and vague like flashlights *thrown* on a fog. *Amy Lowell.*

10. To drive or impel by violence; to dash; force; as, a vessel *thrown* on a reef; troops *thrown* into confusion.
11. To cause to fall; to prostrate; to cast down; as, a wrestler *throws* his antagonist; a horse *throws* his rider; also, to check; retard; defeat.
12. To divest or strip oneself of; to put off; to shed; as, on the hard road my horse *threw* a shoe.

There the snake *throws* her enameled skin. *Shak.*

13. To put on hastily; to don; to spread carelessly; — often with *on;* as, he hastily *threw on* his dressing sack and went to the door.

O'er his fair limbs a flowery vest he *threw.* *Pope.*

14. To move quickly; to advance; as, he *threw* a regiment across the river and against the enemy's works.
15. To bring forth; to produce; bear; — commonly said of animals, but also, locally, of soil; as, the mare *threw* a good colt; that field will *throw* a large crop.
16. To allow an opponent to win (a race, game, or contest) by carelessness or by corrupt prearrangement; as, to *throw* a heat. *Cant or Colloq.*
17. To cast, as dice; to venture at dice.
18. To obstruct; thwart; hinder; as, careless workmanship *throws* a mechanic in getting another job. *Scot. & Dial.*
19. *Agric.* To throw up (ridges); to plow several furrow slices together into ridges.
20. *Card Playing.* To play (a card); esp. to discard; to trash.
21. *Logging.* = WEDGE, *v. t.,* 4.
22. *Mach.* To move (a lever) so as to connect or disconnect parts of a clutch, machine, switch, or the like; — often with *over.* Hence, to connect or disconnect by such means, as a clutch, a switch, or the like.
23. *Pottery.* To form or shape on a potter's wheel, as earthen vessels.
24. *Print.* To distribute, as type.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To twist; writhe; also, to turn; revolve. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. To spring or start; as, to *throw* from one's horse. *Obs.*
3. To cast, hurl, or fling; to hurl a dart, lance, or the like.
4. To throw dice; to play at dice.
5. To strike. *Obs.*

Drew he his bright sword, and gan about him *throw.* *Spenser.*

6. To take the opposite side, as in an argument, contest, etc.; also, to quarrel; to be at odds. *Chiefly Scot.*
7. To fall heavily or violently. *Obs.*

Syn. — THROW, CAST, FLING, HURL, TOSS are here compared in their more general senses, without special reference to their numerous idiomatic uses. THROW is now the general word; CAST (except in certain phrases; as, to *cast* a fly, to *cast* one's eye on something, to *cast* a shadow, etc.) is archaic or poetical; to FLING is to throw violently, or (sometimes) angrily or contemptuously; to HURL is to throw with driving or impetuous force; to TOSS is to throw lightly or carelessly, often implying movement to and fro or up and down; as, "People who live in glass houses should not *throw* stones' (*Proverb*); "He that is without sin among you let him first *cast* a stone at her" (*John* viii. 7); "I would sooner take Empedocles's leap, and *fling* myself into Mount Etna" (*Cowper*); "You began your operations in finance by *flinging* away your revenue" (*Burke*); "Him the Almighty Power *hurled* headlong flaming from the ethereal sky" (*Milton*); "Others *tossed* a ball above the fountain jets and back again with laughter" (*Tennyson*); "He *tossed* them human hearts" (*Shelley*); "They . . . discussed a doubt and *tossed* it to and fro" (*Tennyson*).

throw a banquet, dance, party, etc. To give a banquet, dance, party, etc. *Slang.*
throw about. **a** *Rare.* To cast about; to try expedients. **b** *Naut.* To tack; put about.
throw across or over. To build or construct across or over; as to *throw* a bridge *across* a river.
throw a fit. To become greatly excited, disturbed, irritated, or angry. *Slang.*
throw a gun. To draw and aim a pistol.
throw a scare into. To scare; terrify.
throw away. **a** To cast aside as worthless; as, to *throw away* old shoes. **b** To lose by neglect or folly; to waste; squander; as, to *throw away* time or money or an opportunity. **c** *Obs.* To refuse; reject.
throw a wet blanket on. To quench or dampen with a wet blanket. See WET BLANKET.
throw a wrench or monkey wrench. To introduce a disturbing feature or element; to bring in something regarded as destroying harmony or the expected course of procedure. *Colloq.*
throw back. **a** To retort; to cast back, as a reply or accusation. **b** To reject; refuse. **c** To delay; check. **d** To date back (to). **e** To revert to an ancestral type or character; to exhibit atavism.
throw by. To lay aside; to discard as useless; as, to *throw by* a garment.
throw cold water on. Figuratively, to discourage by coldness or indifference.
throw down. **a** To cast or fling down. **b** *Slang.* To reject; as, to *throw down* an offer. **c** To subvert; overthrow; destroy. **d** *Chem.* To precipitate.
throw down the glove or the gauntlet. To challenge; defy; — from the old custom of casting a glove on the ground as a challenge to combat.
throw dust in one's eyes. To mislead; deceive *Colloq.*
throw good money after bad. To lose additional money in trying to recoup a previous loss.
throw in. **a** To inject, as a fluid. **b** To put in; to contribute; as, to *throw in* an occasional comment. **c** *Slang.* To join; as, it's a good crowd, so I think I'll *throw in.* **d** To add gratis, as something extra to clinch a bargain; as, if you'll take ten copies, I'll *throw in* another. **e** To cause to mesh, as gears; to engage, as the clutch of an automobile.
throw in one's hand. To give up; surrender or withdraw from a contest; — from card games where a player signifies his withdrawal from the current hand by throwing his cards in the discard.
throw in one's lot with. To join as an associate; to share the fate of.
throw in one's teeth. To use as a taunt or challenge.
throw in the sponge. See under SPONGE, *n.*
throw in the towel. To give up; surrender; yield; — from pugilism, where a fighter's second throws in a towel in acknowledgment of defeat.
throw into shape. To give form to.
throw into the shade. To make (another) look dim; to obscure by outshining.
throw light on. To clarify; to make clear.
throw off. **a** To free oneself from; as, to *throw off* a coat, a disease. **b** To reject; discard; abandon; as, to *throw off* all sense of shame; to *throw off* a dependent. **c** *Colloq.* To make or utter offhand; as, to *throw off* a sketch, a witty saying. **d** To abate (something from the price); to make a discount of. **e** To cast or deflect to one side; also, to release or disconnect (a part in a machine, etc.) so as to permit such deflection. **f** To make a start with hounds in a hunt or horses in a race; hence, to make a beginning of anything. **g** *Backgammon.* = *bear off,* 3, under 1st BEAR
throw oneself at. To put oneself in the way of, so as to attract attention, or esp. so as to secure an offer of marriage.
throw oneself away. To waste oneself with a person or persons unworthy of one's own character and powers, or in a position below one's abilities.
throw oneself into. To take earnest part in.
throw oneself on or upon. **a** To fall or sink upon; as, he *threw himself upon* his knees. **b** To resign oneself to for favor, clemency, sustaining power, or the like; to repose upon; appeal to; as, to *throw oneself upon* the mercy of the court.
throw one's hat in the ring. See *have, throw, toss,* etc., *one's hat in the ring,* under HAT, *n.*
throw open. **a** To open suddenly and widely; as, the gates were *thrown open.* **b** To remove restrictions from; as, to *throw open* a competition.
throw out. **a** To cast out; to reject or discard; to expel. "The bill was *thrown out.*" *Swift.* **b** To utter; to give utterance to; as, to *throw out* insinuations. "She *throws out* thrilling shrieks." *Spencer.* **c** To distance; to leave behind, as a horse in a race. *Obs. Addison.* **d** To construct in projection; to extend; project; as, to *throw out* a wing to a house. **e** To give forth; to emit; as, a lamp *throws out* light. **f** To put out; to confuse; as, a sudden question often *throws out* an orator. **g** *Baseball.* To assist, by a throw, in putting out (a player). *Cant.* **h** *Cricket.* To run out (a batsman) by throwing the ball so as to break the wicket. See 2d CRICKET, 1. **i** In the game of hazard, to make a losing throw. See 4th MAIN, 1 **a.**
throw out of gear. To disconnect the gears of; to put out of mesh; hence, to stop the smooth functioning of.
throw over. See *throw across,* above.
throw over or overboard. To abandon the cause of; to desert; discard; as, to *throw over* a friend or a suitor; to *throw over* a theory. *Colloq.*
throw over or under. *Engin.* To move so that when the piston is advancing toward the crankshaft the crank is in the upper (or lower) part of its revolution; — said of a horizontal or inclined engine.
throw stones at. To attack viciously, as in speeches, the public press, etc.
throw the bull. To lie glibly; also, to talk fluently. See 6th BULL, 6 **c.** *Slang.*
throw the lead. *Card Games.* To play with intent to lose the trick to another player so that he shall lead.
throw together. **a** To gather or collect hastily and somewhat carelessly; as, on demand he *threw together* a volume of short stories. **b** To unite; join; as, the two families *threw together* to lease the cottage for the season.
throw under. *Engin.* See 2d *throw over,* above.
throw up. **a** To cease to participate, use, engage, or the like; to relinquish; to give up; to demit; as, to *throw up* a commission; to *throw up* one's hand. **b** *Colloq.* To vomit. **c** To construct hastily; as, to *throw up* a breastwork. **d** To raise suddenly; as, he *threw up* his arms at the sudden command. **e** To rise; to thrust up. "There has been no vasty and melodramatic *throwing up* of new peaks." *Mencken.* **f** To bring up or mention repeatedly as a taunt; as, to *throw up* to one an old slander. **g** To make prominent or distinct; esp. *Printing,* to cause to stand out, as by contrast of colors, or by bold-faced type. **h** *Hunt.* To raise the head, as a hound on losing the scent.
throw up another's heels. To trip him. *Now Rare.*
throw up the sponge See under SPONGE, *n.*
throw up in, or on, the wind. To turn (a vessel) windward.

throw (thrō), *n.* **1.** Act of throwing, hurling, or flinging; a driving or propelling from the hand or an engine; a cast; as, the runner was put out by the pitcher's *throw* to first base.
2. A cast of dice; hence, a venture; risk; as, to stake one's fortune on a single *throw.*
3. A light scarf or coverlet, as for draping an easel, etc.; also, *Colloq. or Trade Cant,* a woman's scarf, boa, or the like.
4. A thrust; stroke; blow. *Obs.*
5. The distance which a missile is or may be thrown; — chiefly in the phrase *a stone's throw.*
6. Act of felling timber; also, quantity of trees felled. *Chiefly Brit.*
7. An instrument for turning, as a potter's wheel, or, *Chiefly Dial.,* a turning lathe.
8. *Elec.* The instantaneous deflection of a galvanometer needle or suspension when the instrument is used as a ballistic galvanometer
9. *Geol. & Mining.* The amount of vertical displacement up (*upthrow*) or down (*downthrow*) produced by a fault; sometimes, loosely, a dislocation not vertical, the direction being specified.
10. *Mach.* **a** The extreme movement given to a reciprocating piece by a cam, crank, eccentric, or the like; travel; stroke; as, the *throw* of a switch. **b** The length of the radius of a crank, or the virtual crank radius of an eccentric, cam, or the like; also, a crank web; a crank.
11. *Math.* Four elements of an elementary figure taken in a definite order, as four points on a line. *Rare.*
12. *Motion Pictures.* The distance between the projector lens and the surface upon which the image is focused. *Cant. U. S.*
13. Usually spelled **thraw.** *Wrestling.* A way of throwing one's opponent. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

throw (*dial.* thrō; thrōō). Var. of THROUGH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

throw'a-way' (thrō'ă-wā'), *n.* Anything that is thrown away or rejected.

throw'back' (thrō'băk'), *n.* **1.** *Colloq.* **a** One that tends to throw or set back; a setback. **b** A going back. **c** A reversal or backward deviation from one's path or route.
2. **a** Reversion to an ancestral type or to an earlier phase of civilization; also, an instance or product of such reversion; as, a *throwback* to Puritanism; *Biol.,* a reversion. **b** *Cant. Post Office.* A missorted mail item thrown back to be resorted. **c** *Motion Pictures.* A scene or action from the past, interrupting the action of the present.

throw'-crook', *n.* Any of various devices consisting of or having a crank, as a potter's wheel. *Chiefly Scot.*

throw'down' (thrō'dour'), *n.* Rejection or refusal, as of a request; also, defeat. *Slang.*

throw'er (thrō'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which throws. Specif.: **a** One who throws or twists silk; a throwster. **b** One who shapes vessels on a lathe or a potter's wheel. **c** = GRAINSMAN. **d** = 1st TIPPER.

throw'-in', *n.* Act of throwing in something; as: **a** *Association Football.* A throw made from the touchline to put the ball back in play after it has gone into touch. **b** *Baseball* The act of throwing the ball to the infield after it has been hit to the outfield. **c** *Polo.* A throwing the ball between the opposing ranks of players, each team being on its own side of the line of the throw.

throw'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of THROW. Hence: *adj.* That throws or is used by one who throws.

throwing engine, mill, table, *or* **wheel.** *Pottery.* A potter's wheel with its supports, used in throwing (see THROW, *v. t.,* 23).

throwing knife *or* **iron.** A knifelike weapon, often with several blades set at different angles, used for casting at an enemy or animal. It is common to many central African tribes.

throwing net. A casting net.

throwing power. *Electroplating.* The ability to deposit a plating of uniform depth on a surface of irregular shape.

---

through'gang'ing, through'gaun'. Scot. vars. of THROUGGOING, *n. & adj.* [Obs.]

through'girt', *adj.* Pierced.

through'-han'dling, *n.* Execution of details. *Obs.*

through'-ith'er (thrōō'ĭth'ĕr). Scot. var. of THROUGH-OTHER.

through'-light', *n.* = THROUGH LIGHT. *Obs.*

through'-lighted, *adj.* Thoroughlighted. *Obs.*

through-out'ly, *adv.* Completely. *Obs.* [THOROUGHPACED. *Obs.*]

through'paced', *adj.* = THOR-

through-shine', *v. i.* To shine through. *Obs.* [stitch. *Obs.*]

through'stitch', *adv.* Thorough-

through'-tube' boil'er. See BOILER, *n.,* 6.

throut. ✝ THEREOUT.

throu'ther (thrōō'th ĕr). Scot. var. of THROUGH-OTHER.

throve (thrōv), *past tense* of THRIVE.

throw. ✝ THOROUGH, THRO, THROE.

throwe. ✝ THROE.

throwed (thrōd). Dial. past tense & past part. of THROW.

---

throwing stick. *Anthropol.* An instrument used by various savage races for throwing a spear, as the Australian womera or woomera; — called also *throw stick* and *spear thrower.* One end receives the butt of the spear, as on a hook or thong, and the other is grasped with the hand, which also holds the spear, toward the middle, above the stick with the finger and thumb, so that the place of support is nearer the center of the spear, and the arm is practically lengthened. Cf. ATLATL.

throw lathe. A small hand lathe.

throw line. a *Angling.* A hand line. b *Mach.* A line indicating the throw of a crank, eccentric, or the like.

thrown (thrōn), *past part.* of THROW; specif.: *adj.* Made, cast, shaped, checked, etc., by one who throws; as: a Formed on a potter's wheel. b Turned on a lathe. c Twisted, as filaments of silk, into thread. d Unseated, as from a horse. e Put on one's back, as a wrestler. f Successfully tackled, as a football player.

thrown silk. Silk thread consisting of two or more singles twisted together, in a direction contrary to the twist of the singles themselves. Cf. ORGANZINE, *n.*

thrown singles. Silk thread or cord made by three processes of twisting, first into **singles,** two or more of which are twisted together, and then several of these twisted together to make thrown singles.

throw'off' (thrō'ôf'; 185), *n.* 1. Act of throwing off; specif., the start in a hunt.
2. That which is thrown off, as a reduction or discount from a price. Cf. RAKE-OFF. *Cant, U. S.*
3. That which throws off; as: *Mach.* a A device in a printing press for suspending impression without stopping the machine. b A device in an automatic gun for disengaging the feed wheel to remove a partially empty belt. c An automatic device in many machine tools to stop the feed. d On railroads, a derail. Throwing Sticks.

throw'-on', *n.* Also **throw'-o'ver.** A light wrap which can readily be thrown on or over one's shoulders.

throw'out' (thrō'out'), *n.* 1. Act of throwing out, rejecting, or discarding; also, act of disconnecting; specif., a device for throwing a machine out of gear; in automotive vehicles, the mechanism or assemblage of mechanisms by which the driven and driving plates of a clutch are separated.
2. A device for removing hog carcasses from the scalding tub after scalding.
3. A book insert so made that, when unfolded, its printed content is all outside the edges of the book, facilitating reference.
4. A thing or person rejected or discarded; a reject.

throw rug. A scatter rug.

throw'ster (thrō'stĕr), *n.* [*throw* + *-ster.*] 1. One who throws or twists silk; a thrower.
2. One who casts dice; a gambler.

throw stick. *Anthropol.* a A wooden missile, as a club or boomerang, designed to be thrown with a whirling motion. b = THROWING STICK.

thrum (thrŭm), *n.* Formerly also *thrumb.* [ME. *thrum, throm;* akin to D. *dreum,* G. *trumm* lump, end, fragment, OHG. *drum* end, ON. *thrömr* edge, brim, and L. *terminus* a limit, term. See TERM; cf. TRAM beam, bar.]
1. *Weaving.* a One of the ends of weavers' warp threads. b The fringelike row of such threads on the loom when the web has been cut free. c Any soft, short threads, tufts, or fringes.
2. Hence, any mass of hairs on an animal, or fibers or threadlike leaves on a plant, which suggest thrum (sense 1).
3. Any loose coarse yarn waste; — chiefly in *pl.*
4. A particle; bit; as, not to care a *thrum. Scot.*
5. A tangle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
6. Threepence; a threepenny piece. *Slang, Brit.*
7. A ragged, beggarly lout. *Obs.*
8. *pl. Naut.* Tufts, or short pieces, of rope yarn used in thrumming canvas.

thrum (thrŭm), *adj.* Made of or woven from thrum.
He sits commerceless in his *thrum* nightcap. *Sterne.*

thrum, *v. t.;* THRUMMED (thrŭmd); THRUM'MING. 1. To furnish with, or make of, thrums; to tuft; fringe.
2. To thatch. *Obs.*
3. *Naut.* To insert short pieces of rope yarn or spun yarn in (a piece of canvas), thus making a rough surface or a mat which can be wrapped about rigging to prevent chafing.

thrum, *v.* [Imitative.] *Intransitive:* 1. To play rudely, monotonously, or listlessly on or as on a stringed instrument with the fingers or by keys; to strum.
2. To sound with a repeated monotonous hum, as a string or an instrument when strummed.
3. To repeat a thing over and over; to speak monotonously.
4. To purr. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

—, *Transitive:* 1. To play, as a stringed instrument, in a rude, monotonous, or listless manner.
2. Hence, to drum on; as, to *thrum* the table.
3. To recite or repeat tiresomely; — with *over. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

thrum, *n.* A monotonous sound, as of thrumming.

thrum'-eyed' (thrŭm'īd'), *adj. Bot.* Having the anthers exserted, and visible at the throat of the corolla; — opposed to *pin-eyed.*

thrum'mer (thrŭm'ĕr) *n.* One who thrums an instrument.

thrum'my (thrŭm'ĭ), *adj.* Made of, furnished with, or resembling, thrums; shaggy; as, a *thrummy* cap.

Thrums (thrŭmz), *n.* [Cf. 1st THRUM, 1 & 3.] The name given by Sir James M. Barrie in his stories to his birthplace, Kirriemuir, in Angus County. It is the scene of much of the action in *Auld Licht Idylls, A Window In Thrums, The Little Minister, Sentimental Tommy,* and *Tommy and Grizel.*

thrum'wort' (thrŭm'wûrt'), *n.* a The love-lies-bleeding *Amaranthus caudatus.* b The starfruit. c The water plantain of the Old World.

thrush (thrŭsh), *n.* [D. *tröske,* Sw. *torsk,* and Dan. *tröske* rotten wood.] 1. An affection of the mouth, fauces, etc., occurring esp. in infants and young children, characterized by white patches which coalesce to form a membrane. It is caused by a yeast (*Saccharomyces albicans*), formerly regarded as an imperfect fungus *Oidium albicans.*
2. *Veter.* An inflammatory and suppurative affection of the feet in certain animals. In the horse it is in the frog.

thrush (thrŭsh), *n.* [ME. *thrusche,* fr. AS. *thryssce, thræsce;* akin to OHG. *drosca, droscea, droscela.* See STRUTHIO; cf. 2d THRASHER, THROSTLE.] 1. Any of numerous small or medium-sized passerine birds of the widely distributed family Turdidae (which see) esp. those of the subfamily Turdinae. Typical thrushes are mostly of a plain color, but many have spotted under parts. They feed largely on worms and insect larvae, berries, fruits, etc. The primaries are ten (the first spurious), the tarsi are booted, and the young have the entire plumage spotted. Among them are some of the best songsters. European species are the song thrush, missel thrush, redwing, fieldfare, and blackbird; American species are the robin (or migratory thrush), the hermit thrush, wood thrush, veery, olive-backed thrush, varied thrush, gray-cheeked thrush, etc.

Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*).

2. With a qualifying term, any of numerous birds of various families having real or fancied resemblance to the true thrushes, as the ant thrush, brown thrush, golden-crowned thrush, shrike thrush, and water thrush.
3. The color thrush brown.

thrush blackbird. The rusty blackbird. *Local, U. S.*

thrush brown. A color, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance; — called also *thrush, shagbark.* Cf. COLOR.

thrush'el (thrŭsh'ĕl; -l), **thrush'er** (-ĕr), *n.* The European song thrush. *Now Local, Eng.*

thrush fungus. A yeast (*Saccharomyces, albicans*) causing thrush. See 1st THRUSH, 1.

thrush lichen *or* **moss.** See PELTIGERA.

thrush nightingale. A large nightingale (*Luscinia luscinia*) of eastern Europe.

thrush tit. Any of several mostly rich blue, purple, or greenish birds of the genus *Cochoa,* of southern Asia and Java, usually included in the thrush family, but with some affinity to tits.

thrush'y (thrŭsh'ĭ), *adj.* Having thrush. See 1st THRUSH, 1 & 2.

thrust (thrŭst), *v.; past tense & past part.* THRUST; *pres. part. & verbal n.* THRUST'ING. [ME. *thrusten, thrsten, thresten,* fr. ON. *thrýsta* to thrust, press, force, compel; perh. akin to E. THREAT.] *Transitive:* 1. To push or drive with force; to drive, force, or impel; to shove; — usually followed by an adverb or preposition indicating direction, as, he *thrust* his hand into his pocket; he *thrust* the chair forward.
2. To stab; pierce; — usually with *through.*
3. To crowd; press; throng. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
4. To interpose; interject; as, the best she could do was to *thrust* a word in now and then.
5. To push forth; extend; spread; as, a poplar *thrusts* its rootlets far and wide.

—, *Intransitive:* 1. To push; shove.
That he would *thrust* out a little from the land. *Luke* v. 3.
2. To meet forcibly; to clash; collide. *Obs.*
3. To make a thrust with or as with a pointed weapon; as, he *thrust* at her with a knife.
4. To push in; to force an entrance or passage.
And *thrust* between my father and the god. *Dryden.*
5. To push forward; to crowd; intrude.
Young, old, *thrust* there in mighty concourse. *Chapman.*

Syn. — See PUSH.

thrust on. a To impel; urge. b To put forward in space or time.

thrust out. a To drive out or away; to expel. b To protrude, as a tongue.

thrust to. To rush upon. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

thrust together. To compress.

thrust upon. To force or impose upon; as, "Some have greatness *thrust upon* 'em." *Shak.*

thrust, *n.* 1. A violent push or drive, as with a pointed weapon moved in the direction of its length, or with the hand or foot, or with any instrument; a stab; — a term of ancient spear and sword fight, and of modern fencing.
The *thrust* and parry of debate. *Josiah Royce.*
2. An attack; assault; onset; as, the enemy made a *thrust* on our right wing; more weakly, a jibe; as, he skillfully laughed off the *thrust* in his questioner's words.
3. Strong and continued pressure; stress (cf. sense 6, below); also, a crowding, jostling, or the like; as, the *thrust* of the throng at the race track.
4. A crowd; throng. *Obs.*
5. *Engin.* The force exerted endwise through a propeller shaft, as of a vessel or aircraft, due to reaction of the water or air on the revolving blades or vanes of the propeller and serving to drive the craft ahead.
6. *Geol.* A compressive tangential stress in the earth's crust or the effect of such stress; a thrust fault. See FAULT, *n.,* 6.
7. *Mech.* The force or pressure of one part of a construction against another part; esp., *Arch.,* a horizontal or diagonal outward pressure, as of an arch against an abutment, or of a rafter against a supporting wall.
8. *Mining.* The breaking down of the roof of a gallery under its superincumbent weight.

thrust bearing *or* **block.** A bearing or block to resist end thrust, specif., one provided with collars (**thrust collars**), horseshoe-shaped pieces, or rollers which bear against corresponding collars on the shaft journal. See BALL BEARING a.

thrust deduction. *Naut.* In speed calculations for ships, a deduction made from the observed thrust exerted by a screw propeller on a stationary ship, or by a stationary propeller, to account for the augmentation of resistance due to the action of the propeller when attached to the ship and moving with it through the water.

thrust'er, *n.* 1. One who or that which thrusts; specif.: a *Colloq.* One who intrudes himself; one who pushes himself forward; a pusher. b An expert swordsman.
2. One who rides too close on the hounds. *Dial. Eng.*

thrust fault. See FAULT, *n.,* 6.

thrust hoe. A scuffle hoe.

thrust'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of THRUST. Hence: *n.*
1. Act of pushing with force.
2. *Geol.* Thrust fault.

thrust plane. *Geol.* The surface, never strictly a plane, along which dislocation has taken place in the case of a reverse, or thrust, fault. See FAULT, *n.,* 6.

thrust shaft. *Naut.* That length of the propeller shaft provided with collars for resisting the end thrust of the propeller and held by the thrust block.

thrutch (thrōōch), *n. & v.* [AS. *thryccan* to press.] *Now Dial.* a Push; thrust. b Crowd; press; throng.

thrutch'ings (thrōōch'ĭnz), *n. pl.* Pressed whey. *Eng.*

Thruth'vang' (thrōōth'väng'), **Thruth'vang'r** (-väng'ĕr), *n.* [ON. *Thrúthvangr.*] See ASGARD.

Thrym (thrüm), *n.* [ON. *Thrymr.*] *Norse Myth.* A giant who steals Thor's hammer. *Poetic Edda.*

Thrym'heim' (thrüm'hām'), *n.* [ON. *Thrymheimr.*] *Norse Myth.* The home of the giant Thiazi. See ASGARD.

thrym'sa (thrĭm'zä; -sä), *n.* Also **tryms** (trĭmz), etc. [AS. *thrymsa, trimsa,* gen. pl. of *thrimes, thrymes, trimes,* fr. LL. *tremis* a coin.] A coin or money of account of Anglo-Saxon England, of uncertain value, probably three or four pence. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

Thry'o-no-mys (thrī'ō-nō-mĭs), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. *thryon* a rush + *mys* mouse.] *Zool.* A genus of African rodents. Syn. *Aulacodus.* See GROUND PIG.

Thu·cyd'i·de'an (thū·sĭd'ĭ·dē'ăn), *adj.* [Cf. L. *Thucydidius,* fr. Gr. *Thoukydidēs* Thucydides.] 1. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Greek historian Thucydides (about 471 to 400 B.C.), whose history of the Peloponnesian War is regarded as a model of compact and precise expression, historical accuracy, and philosophical breadth of view.
2. Resembling the device, used by Thucydides, of putting appropriate speeches into the mouths of persons who appear in his history.

thud (thŭd), *n.* [Prob. imitative, but cf. ME. *thuden* to press, push, fr. AS. *thyddan.*] 1. A tempest or gust of wind; a windstorm. *Scot.*
2. A blow, or, collectively, repeated blows.
And they all go to rack ruin beneath the *thud* of the years. *Ezra Pound.*
3. A dull sound like that produced by striking with or against some comparatively soft substance; also, the blow producing such sound; a thump; as, the *thud* of a wave on a vessel; the *thud* of blows in boxing.

thud (thŭd), *v. i. & t.;* THUD'DED; THUD'DING. 1. To move like a tempest or gust of wind; to blow against. *Scot.*
2. To move or strike so as to make a dull sound, or thud.

thud, *adv.* With the sound of a thud.
Thud goes the warworn's drum. *Masefield.*

thud'ding, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of THUD. Hence: *adj.* That thuds. — **thud'ding·ly,** *adv.*

thug (thŭg; *Hind.* t'hŭg; 236), *n.* [Hind. *ṭhag,* fr. Prakrit *ṭhaga,* Skr. *sthaga* a rogue, dishonest, fr. *sthagati* he conceals. See THATCH.] 1. [*often cap.*] A member of a former confederacy or fraternity of northern India, worshipers of Kali (see DEVI, 2), in whose honor murder, usually by strangling, was made a profession, the members of the fraternity deriving their main support from plunder thus secured. They were suppressed by the British, 1830–40.
2. A ruffian; rough; assassin.

thug, *adj.* Having the characteristics of a thug; ruffianly.

thug (thŭg), *v. t.;* THUGGED (thŭgd); THUG'GING. To attack in order to rob, silence, or murder. *Rare.*

thug'gee (thŭg'ē; *Hind.* t'hŭg'ē; 236), *n.* [Hind. *ṭhagī.* See THUG.] The practice of murder and robbery by the thugs.

thug'ger·y (thŭg'ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -GERIES (-ĭz). 1. Thuggee.
2. Ruffianism; murder.

thug'gess (thŭg'ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A female thug.

thug'gish, *adj.* Characteristic of a thug, as in appearance, practices, etc.

Thu·id'i·um (thū·ĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. ML. *thuia* a coniferous tree. See THUJA.] *Bot.* A widely distributed genus of mosses, called *fern mosses,* of the family Leskeaceae.

Thu'ja (thū'jä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thyia.* See THYINE.] *Bot.* 1. a A genus of evergreen shrubs and trees (family Pinaceae) having flat distichous branches, and scalelike, closely imbricated, or compressed leaves. *T. occidentalis* is the common arborvitae. *T. plicata* is the red cedar, or canoe cedar, of the western United States. b [*not cap.*] A tree of this genus, esp. the arborvitae, which yields an oil (**oil of thuja**) and has some use in medicine, chiefly in a decoction and in an ointment made from the leaves. There are many horticultural forms cultivated for ornament.
2. [*not cap.*] The wood of the sandarac tree *Tetraclinis articulata.* See SANDARAC TREE a.

thu'jene (thū'jēn), *n.* [*thujone* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained indirectly from thujone in two varieties: α-thujene a liquid (also found in the oil of the salai tree), and β-thujene, a solid.

thu'jone (-jōn), *n.* [*Thuja* + *-one.*] *Chem.* A colorless oily ketone, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, of agreeable odor, occurring in the oils of thuja, tansy, wormwood, etc. There are two isomeric forms, α and β, the former being the chief constituent of thuja oil, the latter (called also *tanacetone*) of tansy oil.

Thu·jop'sis (thū·jŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Thuja* + *-opsis.*] *Bot.* A genus of Japanese evergreen trees (family Pinacea) having as the only known species *T. dolobrata,* the akeki, or Japanese arborvitae. It has irregular or whorled horizontal branches, the leaves glossy green above and marked with a white band beneath, and is often cultivated for ornament.

thu'jyl (thū'jĭl), *n.* [*thujone* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent radical $C_{10}H_{17}$, of which the hydroxide (*thujyl alcohol*) is formed by the reduction of thujone and is found also in certain essential oils; — called also *tanacetyl.*

Thu'le (thū'lē; -lĕ), *n.* [L. *Thule, Thyle,* fr. Gr. *Thoulē, Thylē.*] The northernmost part of the habitable world; — so called by the ancients. According to some, it was Norway; according to others, Iceland, or more probably Mainland, the largest of the Shetland Islands; — hence the Latin phrase *ultima Thule.* Hence, any very distant, mysterious, or mythical region; also, a remote goal or end.

Thule culture. *Anthropol.* A form of Eskimo culture discovered in Greenland, at the Thule station near Cape York, but later found to extend over most of the arctic lands inhabited by Eskimos.

thu'li·a (thū'lĭ·ä), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Thulium oxide, Tm_2O_3, a greenish-white powder.

throwst, *v. t.* [From THROWSTER.] To throw (silk). *Obs.*

throw'ther. Var. of THROUGHOTHER. [n.]

throw'wort', *n.* = MOTHERWORT

thru (thrōō; *dial. also* thrŭ), Var. of THROUGH.

Thrud'vang' (thrōōth'väng'). Var. of THRUTHVANG. See ASGARD. [Var. of THROUGH.]

thruf (thrŭf; thrōōf). Dial. Eng.

thrum'ble, *v. i.* Stumble. *Obs.*

thrum'ble (thrŭm'b'l: -'l; thrōōm'l), *v. t.* Var. of THRIMBLE.

thrum'mers (thrŭm'ĕrz), *n. pl.* = THRUM, *n.,* 6. *Australia.*

thrung'en. Obs. exc. Dial. past part. of THRING.

thru-out'. Throughout. *Raf. Sp.*

thrup (thrŏp). Dial. Eng. var. of THORP.

thrush'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

thrust'ful, *adj.* See -FUL. —

thrust'ful·ness, *n.*

thrust'ings, *n. pl.* = THRUTCHINGS. *Eng.*

thrus'tle (thrŭs'l; thrōōs'l). Var. of THROSTLE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

thrusty. Var. of THIRSTY. *Dial.*

Thruth'heim' (thrōōth'hām'), *n.* = THRUTHVANG. See ASGARD.

thruv. Ir. & dial. Eng. past tense & past part. of THRIVE.

Thu'ban (thōō'băn), *n.* See STAR, *Table.*

thug'dom, *n.* See -DOM.

thug'gee-ism (thŭg'ē·ĭz'm), **thug'gism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* = THUGGEE.

thu'ja oil (thū'jä). See OIL, *Table I.*

thu'jin (-jĭn), *n. Chem.* = [QUERCITRIN.]

ā̆le, chā̆otic, câre, ă̆dd, ā̆ccount, ärm, ăsk, sofä; ēve, hē̆re (116), ē̆vent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals. Abbreviations, Signs, etc., are explained on pages immediately preceding the Vocabulary.

thu'lir (thōō'lēr), *n. pl.; sing.* THULE (thōō'lē). [ON. *thulr*, pl. *thulir;* akin to AS. *thyle* speaker, orator.] In ancient Norway, a class of bards or poets.

thu'lite (thū'līt), *n.* [*Thule* + *-ite.*] *Mineral.* A rose-red variety of zoisite, found in Tellemarken, Norway, and elsewhere, occasionally cut for use in jewelry.

Thu'lite pink. A color, bluish-red in hue, of high saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

thu'li·um (thū'lĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL. See THULE.] *Chem.* A rare-earth metal found (combined) in certain minerals. Symbol, *Tm;* at.no., 69; at.wt., 169.4. See RARE EARTH.

thu'luth (thōō'lōōth), *n.* [Ar. In Per. & Turk. *th* is pron. as *s*, hence the var. *sooloos.*] One of the chief forms of Arabic and Persian script; — called also *sooloos.*

thumb (thŭm; 97), *n.* [ME. *thombe, thoumbe, thume,* fr. AS. *thūma;* akin to OFris. *thūma,* D. *duim,* G. *daumen,* OHG. *dūmo,* ON. *thumall* thumb of a glove; orig., the big or strong finger, and akin to L. *tumere* to swell. See TOMB; cf. THIMBLE.] **1.** The short and thick first or most preaxial digit of the human hand, differing from the other fingers in having but two phalanges and in having greater freedom of movement, being apposable to the other fingers; the pollex. The term is extended to the corresponding digit in various animals.

2. Something resembling or suggesting a thumb (sense 1), as in appearance, place, or function; as: **a** A thumb-shaped projection from a plant or tree. **b** A thumb-shaped pinnacle of rock.

3. The width of the thumb, considered as equal to one inch. *Now Rare.*

4. The part of a glove or mitten that covers the thumb.

5. A convex molding; an ovolo. See MOLDING, 3, *Illust.*

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

thumb-and-finger	**thumb-kissing**	**thumb-sucking**
thumb ball	**thumb-made**	**thumb-worn**
thumb-fingered	**thumb-shaped**	

— *to have fingers all thumbs.* To be awkward or clumsy in handling anything. — *under one's thumb.* Under one's power or influence; in a state of subservience. *Colloq.*

thumb, *adj.* Pertaining to or operated by the thumbs; small as a thumb.

thumb (thŭm), *v.;* THUMBED (thŭmd); THUMB'ING (thŭm'-ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To handle awkwardly, as a musical instrument; hence, to perform clumsily.

2. To soil or wear with the thumb or the fingers by frequent handling; to run over the pages of, (a book, periodical, newspaper, pamphlet, or the like), as by turning them rapidly with the thumb; also, to cover with the thumb; as, to *thumb* the touchhole of a cannon.

3. To turn or empty (one's glass after drinking) over the thumb in order to show that it has been drunk to the last drop. Cf. 1st. SUPERNACULUM. *Obs.*

4. *Angling.* To retard (the speed of a reel drum) by pressure of the thumb on the line wound on the reel, or by a mechanical device, esp. in order to prevent a backlash.

——, *Intransitive:* To play a musical instrument with or as with the thumb or thumbs; to play clumsily; to thrum.

thumb one's nose at. To point at with extended fingers and the thumb at one's nose; to make a derisive gesture at.

Thumb, Tom. See TOM THUMB.

thumb'–and–fin'ger rule. *Elec.* **a** A rule that when the fingers of the right hand are bent so that the thumb points in the direction of the decrease in flux, or flux, in a magnetic circuit, the fingers will point in the direction of the induced voltage, or current, in the electric circuit linked with the magnetic circuit. **b** A rule that when the fingers of the right hand are bent so that they follow the direction of the flow of current through a helical or coil conductor, the thumb will point in the direction of the flux through the helix or coil. Cf. FLEMINGS RULE, LENZ'S LAW, illustration under ELECTROMAGNET.

thumb'bird' (thŭm'bûrd'), *n.* The European goldcrest. *Local, Eng.*

thumb bottle. A phial.

thumb box. A small box to contain painting materials, a panel for mixing colors, and a small canvas or board, and having thumb hole or other device by which it can be held upon the thumb, like a palette, in making small sketches, usually in oil.

thumb cleat. *Naut.* A small cleat with but one horn, used on yards and booms.

thumbed (thŭmd), *adj.* **1.** Having thumbs.

2. Soiled by handling; hence, much used.

thumb'er (thŭm'ĕr), *n.* One who thumbs.

thumb flint. *Archaeol.* A flint tool having a place for the thumb in grasping, and used probably as a scraper.

thumb hole. An opening in which to insert the thumb; specif., in making paper boxes or similar containers, a cut in the sides or ends to facilitate lifting the cover. — **thumb holing.**

thumb index. A ready-reference book index consisting of rounded thumb notches cut symmetrically on the front or fore edge of a book and a tab, denoting the letter (as on a dictionary) or section reference of the book, affixed on the leaf forming the base of each notch.

thumb knot. An overhand knot. See 2d KNOT, 1, *Table.*

thumb lancet. A lancet with a wide double-edged blade. See LANCET, *n.*, 2, *Illust.*

thum'ble (thŭm'b'l; thōōm'-'l), *v. t.* To handle awkwardly. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

thumb'less (thŭm'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Without a thumb; hence, clumsy.

thumb lock. A lock so devised as to be released by pressure with the thumb.

thumb loose. *Archery.* The release of a bowstring drawn with the thumb.

thumb'mark' (thŭm'märk'), *n.* **a** The mark left by the impression of a thumb, as on the leaves of a book. **b** Specif. *Anthropom.,* an impression from the thumb as a mark of identification. **c** A depression in the sides of a single comb of a fowl, considered a defect in show birds. **d** *Colloq.* A pit or cupule on the exterior of a meteorite.

thumb'mark', *v. t.* To mark with the thumb; also, to take a thumbmark of, as for purposes of identification.

thumb'–marked' (-märkt'), *adj.* Marked with the thumb; esp., soiled by much use; hence, commonplace.

I was beginning to console her with what *thumbmarked* scraps of platitude I could collect. *W. J. Locke.*

thumb'nail' (thŭm'nāl'; 66), *n.* The nail of the thumb; hence, something of the size of such a nail.

thumb'nail', *adj.* Of the size of the thumbnail; hence, small; complete in little; as, a *thumbnail* sketch.

thumb notch. A notch, of a size to admit the tip of a thumb, cut in the outer edges of the pages of a book for the insertion of index letters or headings. See THUMB INDEX.

thumb nut. Any nut designed to be turned by thumb and finger; as: **a** A wing nut. **b** A nut with a knurled edge.

thumb pad. The pad of flesh over the thumb; specif., in certain frogs, a pad over the inner metacarpal bone.

thumb'piece' (thŭm'pēs'), *n.* **1.** An appendage to a handle, as of a vessel, to afford a hold for the thumb.

2. Any part designed to be operated by the thumb, or thumb and fingers; as: **a** A small inside knob for a night latch. **b** A small knob, button, or the like, to operate a catch, as of a bracelet.

3. A covering or guard to protect the thumb.

thumb pin. = THUMBTACK, *n.*

thumb piston. In an organ, a knob which can be pushed in like a piston and pneumatically cause the combination of several stops.

thumb plane. A very small carpenter's plane, used in more or less inaccessible places, as in moldings, rabbets, etc.

thumb pot. *Hort.* The smallest size of flower pot, used for starting seedlings, etc.

thumb'print' (thŭm'prĭnt'), *n.* An impression made by the thumb, esp. a print made by the inside of the first joint and showing its characteristic lineation. Cf. FINGERPRINT. — *v. t.* To make a thumbprint or thumbprints of.

thumb ring. **1.** A ring worn on the thumb.

2. A ring fastened to something, as to a sword guard, to receive or protect the thumb in holding it.

3. A broad ring, made of bone, jade, ivory or the like, to protect the drawing thumb of an Oriental archer.

thumb'rope' (thŭm'rōp'; thōōm'-; thōōm'-), *n.* A rope made by twisting hay or straw round the thumb. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

thumb rule. = RULE OF THUMB.

thumb'screw' (thŭm'skrōō'), *n.* **1.** A screw having a flatsided or knurled head, so that it may be turned by the thumb and forefinger.

2. An old instrument of torture for compressing the thumb by a screw; a thumbkin.

thumb'screw', *v. t.* To torture by use of the thumbscrew; also, to coerce by or as by such torture.

thumbs down. A gesture of condemnation; — from the practice of spectators at a Roman gladiatorial contest of expressing disapproval by extending the thumb from a clenched fist. See POLLICE VERSO.

thumb'stall' (thŭm'stôl'), *n.* **A protective covering** for the thumb; specif.: **a** A kind of thimble or ferrule of iron, horn, or leather, for protecting the thumb in making sails, and in other work. **b** *Eccl.* = POUCER. **c** *Mil.* A pad, or cushion, worn on the thumb, and used to close the vent of an old-fashioned cannon while it is sponged or loaded.

thumb'string' (-strĭng'), *n.* *Music.* On a banjo or other plectrum instrument, the string played with the thumb; the melody string.

thumbs up. **a** A mistranslation of *pollice verso,* equivalent to thumbs down (extended). **b** Erroneously in English use, as if in contrast to *thumbs down* as a gesture to signify approval.

thumb'tack' (thŭm'tăk'), *n.* A short steel point with a broad flat head, for pressing into a board by the thumb, as to secure a sheet of drafting paper.

thumb'tack', *v. t.* To fasten with a thumbtack.

thumb turn. A part designed to be turned by the thumb and finger.

thumb'y (thŭm'ĭ), *adj.* Awkward; clumsy.

Thum'mim (thŭm'ĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *tummīm,* (after a vowel) *thummīm,* pl. of *tōm* completeness, perfection.] See URIM.

thump (thŭmp), *n.* [Imitative. Cf. BUMP.] **1.** A blow or knock, as with something blunt or heavy; also, the sound made by such a blow.

The watchman gave so great a *thump* at my door. *Tatler.*

2. *pl. Veter.* A peculiar throbbing movement of the sides of the chest caused by spasmodic contractions of the diaphragm. It is analogous to hiccups in man. Sometimes confused with palpitation of the heart.

thump, *v.;* THUMPED (thŭmpt); THUMP'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To strike or beat with or as if with something thick or heavy, or so as to cause a dull sound; loosely, to pound; knock; hammer; also, to cudgel; thrash; whip.

2. To force or drive as if by repeated thumps; as, to *thump* knowledge into the thickest of heads.

3. To produce by means of repeated thumps; — usually with *out;* as, to *thump* out a tune on the piano.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To give a thump or thumps; to strike or fall with a heavy blow; to pound; of the heart, to beat heavily.

2. To walk with heavy, pounding steps; to pound along.

thump'–cush'ion, *n.* A minister who tries to gain emphasis by pounding on the cushion of his pulpit. *Colloq.*

thump'er, *n.* **a** One that thumps; esp., a heavy blow. **b** *Slang.* Something extra large or great; a stunner.

thump'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of THUMP. Specif.: *adj.* Heavy; big. *Colloq.* — **thump'ing·ly,** *adv.* *Colloq.*

Thun·ber'gi·a (thŭn·bûr'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after C. P. *Thunberg,* Sw. botanist.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of herbs or twining woody vines (family Acanthaceae), natives of the tropics of the Old World. They have opposite leaves and large flowers succeeded by beaked capsules. *T. alata,* having buff or yellow flowers with a dark-purple center, is cultivated, as are other species. See BLACK-EYED SUSAN, 2 **d.** **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

thun·ber'gi·lene (-lēn), *n.* *Chem.* A liquid sesquiterpene, $C_{15}H_{24}$, found in oil of turpentine from the Japanese pine *Pinus thunbergii.*

thun'der (thŭn'dĕr), *n.* [ME. *thunder, thonder, thoner,* fr. AS. *thunor;* akin to *thunian* to stretch, to thunder, D. *donder* thunder, G. *donner,* OHG. *donar,* ON. *Thōrr* Thor, L. *tonare* to thunder, *tonitrus* thunder, Skr. *stanati stanayati,* it thunders, *tanyatu* a din, a thundering, Gr. *stenein* to moan. Cf. ASTONISH, BLUNDERBUSS, DETONATE, STUN, THURSDAY, TORNADO.] **1.** The sound which follows a flash of lightning, due to the sudden expansion of the air in the path of the discharge. International symbol, T. Since sound travels about 1,100 feet per second and light immensely faster, the interval between the lightning and thunder is about five seconds for each mile of distance between the observer and the discharge. When the distance is considerable the sound becomes rolling, partly because of reflection from the ground, clouds, etc.

2. A discharge of lightning; a thunderbolt; also, a thunderstorm. *Now Rare.*

3. Any noise likened to thunder; as, the *thunder* of cannon.

4. An alarming or startling threat or denunciation.

The *thunders* of the Vatican. *Prescott.*

5. Figuratively, a look betokening indignation and a possible outburst of anger.

Thunder sat imminent upon the missionary's brow. *Owen Wister.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

thunder-armed	**thunder-guiding**	**thunder-smitten**
thunder-baffled	**thunder-hid**	**thunder-splintered**
thunder-breathing	**thunder-laden**	**thunder-split**
thunder-charged	**thunder-named**	**thunder-splitten**
thunder-darting	**thunder-rejoicing**	**thunder-teeming**
thunder-delighting	**thunder-riven**	**thunder-throwing**
thunder-footed	**thunder-scarred**	**thunder-thwarted**
thunder-forging	**thunder-scathed**	**thunder-tipped**
thunder-fearless	**thunder-ruling**	**thunder-tongued**
thunder-fraught	**thunder-shod**	**thunder-voiced**
thunder-free	**thunder-slain**	**thunder-wielding**
thunder-girt		

— *to steal one's thunder.* See under STEAL, *v.*

thun'der (thŭn'dĕr), *v.;* -DERED (-dĕrd); -DER·ING. [ME. *thunderen, thuneren,* fr. AS. *thunrian.* See THUNDER, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To produce thunder; to sound, rattle, or roar as the effect of a discharge of atmospheric electricity; also, formerly, to lighten; — often impersonal; as, it *thundered* loud.

2. To give forth a sound likened to thunder, as a voice.

3. To utter violent denunciation.

4. To move, go, progress with the accompaniment of loud reverberations, suggesting thunder. "When new factory districts were *thundering* into life." *Tarkington.*

——, *Transitive:* **1.** To emit with a noise of, or likened to, thunder; specif., to utter vehemently, as censure.

2. To strike with a sound likened to thunder; — used hyperbolically; as, to *thunder* blows upon an antagonist.

3. To produce, express, convey, or the like by, or with the accompaniment of, a thundering noise; — often with *out;* as, the crowd *thundered* its applause; the cannon *thundered out* a welcome.

thun'der, *interj.* An exclamation expressing emphatic displeasure. *Colloq.*

thunder and lightning. **a** A fabric woven of two contrasting colors, as black and yellow. **b** A cloth of Oxford gray.

thun'der–and–light'ning, *adj.* Of contrasting colors, as black and white; also, of a startling color.

thunder ax. A celt. *Cornwall.*

thun'der·bear'er (thŭn'dĕr·bâr'ĕr), *n.* He who bears the thunder, — an epithet of Jupiter. — **thun'der·bear'ing,** *adj.*

thun'der·bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* **1.** *Zool.* An Australian thickhead (*Pachycephala pectoralis*). The male is marked with black and yellow, with a black crescent on the breast.

2. *Anthropol.* **a** Among American Indians, a mythical bird causing lightning and thunder, frequently a supernatural eagle conceived as the spirit or god of thunder. Similar beliefs are found among certain African tribes. **b** A figure of a bird with outstretched wings, common in aboriginal North American art; — a conventional bird design.

thun'der·blast' (-blăst'; 83), *n.* A peal of thunder. — *v. t.* To blast with thunder (lightning).

thun'der·bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* **1.** A single discharge of lightning with the accompanying thunder; — so called from the idea that it was caused by a bolt thrown by a god.

2. An imaginary bolt, or elongated projectilelike mass, conceived of as the missile cast to earth in the lightning flash.

3. Specif.: **a** A stone or stone implement, such as a hatchet or arrowhead, superstitiously thought to be the material part of lightning. **b** *Rare.* = THUNDERSTONE.

4. A person or thing likened to lightning in suddenness, effectiveness, and destructive power; as, Caesar was a *thunderbolt* of war.

5. Vehement threatening or censure; esp., ecclesiastical denunciation; fulmination. *Hakewill.*

6. *Her.* A twisted bar inflamed at the ends, between two wings, and with four jagged darts issuant from its center.

thun'der·bolt', *v. t.* To assail with thunderbolts. *Obs.*

Thunderbolt of Italy. The French general Gaston de Foix (1489–1512), Duc de Nemours; — so called on account of his rapid and successful maneuvers in Italy.

thun'der·burst' (thŭn'dĕr·bûrst'), *n.* A burst of thunder. *R.*

thun'der·clap' (-klăp'), *n.* **a** A clap or crash of thunder. **b** Something likened to or suggesting a clap of thunder, as in suddenness, sound, and effect; as, the *thunderclap* of the declaration of war.

thun'der·cloud' (-kloud'), *n.* **a** A cloud charged with electricity, and producing lightning and thunder. **b** Something threatening, suggesting a thundercloud (sense **a**).

thun'der·crack' (-krăk'), *n.* A thunderclap.

thun'der–dirt' (-dûrt'), *n.* A New Zealand edible basidiomycete (*Ileodictyon cibarium*). *Colloq., New Zealand.*

thun'der·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which thunders.

Thun'der·er, the. **a** Zeus or Jupiter. **b** The London *Times;* — popularly so called, orig. from the powerful articles contributed by one of its editors, Edward Sterling (1773–1847).

thun'der·fish' (thŭn'dĕr·fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* **a** A European loach (*Misgurnus fossilis*) which burrows in the mud at the bottom of streams and ponds and is supposed to foretell the occurrence of thunderstorms by swimming about in the water. **b** The electric catfish.

thun'der·flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** The stitchwort. **b** The corn poppy. **c** The white campion (*Lychnis alba*).

thun'der–god'. A deity showing itself in thunder or thunder storms; specif., the god, or manito, of thunder, important in the mythologies of the Siouan and Ojibway Indians.

thun'der–gust', *n.* A thunderstorm with wind.

thun'der·head' (thŭn'dĕr·hĕd'), *n.* **a** A rounded mass of cumulus cloud, with shining white edges, often appearing before a thunderstorm. **b** Something menacing, suggesting a thunderhead (sense **a**). — **thun'der·head'ed** (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.*

thun'der·ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of THUNDER. Hence: *n.* Thunder.

thun'der·ing, *adj.* **1.** Emitting thunder or a sound likened to thunder.

Roll the *thundering* chariot o'er the ground. *J. Trumbull.*

2. Big; extraordinary; unusual; as, a *thundering* lie, fish. — **thun'der·ing·ly,** *adv.*

Thundering Legion. The Twelfth Roman legion, said to have been composed of Christians, to whose prayers was attributed a thunderstorm which tended greatly to discomfort the Quadi (A.D. 174). Long before this the Twelfth legion bore on its shields the device of Jupiter brandishing the thunderbolt.

thulir, *n., sing.* of THULIR.

thum. Thumb. *Ref. Sp.*

thumb'kin (thŭm'kĭn), *n.* = THUMBSCREW, *n.*, 2.

thumb'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

thumd. Thumbed. *Ref. Sp.*

thu'mic (thū'mĭk). Var. of THYMIC.

thum'lun·gur, *n. sing. & pl.* [Icel., thumb on a glove, inch. See THUMB.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

thumpt. Thumped. *Ref. Sp.*

Thun'ar (thōōn'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *thunor.* See THUNDER, THOR.] Equiv. of DONAR or THOR.

thun'der·a'tion (thŭn'dĕr·ā'shŭn), *interj.* = THUNDER, *interj. Slang, U. S.*

thun'der·ball', *n.* = THUNDERBOLT, 2.

thun'der·beat', *v. i.* To beat as with a thunderbolt. *Obs.*

thun'der·bounce', *n.* A noise like thunder. *Obs.*

thun'derd. Thundered. *Ref. Sp.*

thun'der·dart', *n.* A thunderbolt. *Obs.*

thun'der·dint', *n.* A stroke of lightning with thunder. *Obs.*

thun'der·ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

thun'der-light (thŭn'dĕr-līt'), *n.* Lightning. *Archaic.*

thunder on the left. A propitious omen; — the Roman augur faced south and thus had the east, which was regarded as the lucky quarter (being the source of light), on his left.

thun'der-ous (thŭn'dĕr-ŭs), *adj.* Producing thunder; also, making or accompanied by a noise like thunder. — **thun'der-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **thun'der-ous-ness,** *n.*

thun'der-peal' (-pēl'), *n.* A thunderclap. — *v. t. & i.* To sound by or as by a thunderclap.

thunder planet. Probably, a comet *Dial. Eng.*

thunder plant. The houseleek.

thun'der-plump' (thŭn'dĕr-plŭmp'), *n.* A heavy rain with a thunderstorm. *Rare exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

thunder pumper. **a** Often **thun'der-pump'.** The American bittern. **b** The fresh-water drumfish. See DRUMFISH.

thunder rod. A lightning rod. *Rare.*

thun'der-show'er (thŭn'dĕr-shou'ĕr), *n.* A shower accompanied with lightning and thunder.

thun'der-smite' (-smīt'), *v. t.;* -SMOTE' (-smōt'); -SMIT'ING (-smīt'ĭng). To strike with or as with a thunderbolt.

thunder snake. **a** The milk snake; also, any of certain closely related species. **b** A reddish, colubrid, ground snake (*Carphophis amoena*) of the eastern United States.

thunder spirit. Thunder-god.

thun'der-squall' (thŭn'dĕr-skwôl'), *n.* A squall attended with lightning and thunder.

thun'der-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **a** A thunderbolt; esp., a more or less cylindrical or tapering stone popularly supposed to be a thunderbolt. These stones may be fossil belemnite shells, prehistoric stone implements, natural concretions, meteorites, etc. Cf. THUNDERBOLT, 3 **a**; ELF ARROW. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

thun'der-storm' (-stôrm'), *n.* A storm accompanied with lightning and thunder. International symbol, ⛈.

thun'der-strike' (-strīk'), *v. t.; past tense* -STRUCK' (-strŭk'); *past part.* -STRUCK', -STRICK'EN (-strĭk'ĕn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -STRIK'ING (-strīk'ĭng). **1.** To strike, blast, or injure by or as by lightning. *Rare.*

2. To astonish, or strike dumb, as with something terrible; — rarely used except in the past participle.

Drove them before him, *thunderstruck.* *Milton.*

thun'der-stroke' (-strōk'), *n.* A stroke by or as by lightning with the attendant thunder.

thun'der-struck' (-strŭk'), *adj.* Also **thun'der-strick'en** (-strĭk'ĕn). Literally, struck by a thunderbolt; hence, struck by astonishment, fear, or the like; astounded; confounded.

thunder tube. A fulgurite. *Colloq.*

thun'der-wood (thŭn'dĕr-wŏŏd'), *n.* The poison sumac.

thun'der-worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A small burrowing worm-like limbless lizard (*Rhineura floridana*) of the family Leposternidae, native of Florida; — so called because it leaves its burrows after a thundershower.

thun'der-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* The houseleek.

thun'der-y (thŭn'dĕr-ĭ), *adj. Collog.* **a** Sounding like thunder. **b** Accompanied with, or indicating, thunder; thunderous. **c** Cross; angry-looking.

thun'drous (-drŭs), *adj.* Thunderous. — **thun'drous-ly,** *adv.*

thunge (thŭnj; thŏŏnj; 140), *n.* [Imitative.] A loud, hollow sound; also, a blow causing it. — *v. i.* To thump; bang. *Both Dial. Eng.*

Thun'ni-dæ (thŭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TUNNY; -IDAE.] *Zool.* The family of fishes (order Percomorphi) to which the tunnies and albacores belong. The type genus is **Thun'nus** (-ŭs).

thuoc (tŭŏk), *n. sing. & pl.* [Annamese *thŭ̀ĕk* (written *thư'o'c*).] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Thur·be'ri·a (thûr·bē'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after G. *Thurber* (1821–90), Am. botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of shrubby herbs of the mallow family (Malvaceae) differing from the closely related cottons (*Gossypium*) in having a 3-celled capsule. *T. thespesioides* of Arizona and Mexico, a kind of wild cotton, is also a host plant of the boll weevil.

Thurberia weevil. A variety of the boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis thurberiae*) native to Arizona, where it feeds on a wild cotton (*Thurberia thespesioides*). It also attacks cultivated cotton in that region. See BOLL WEEVIL.

thu'ri·ble (thū'rĭ·b'l), *n.* [L. *thuribulum, turibulum,* fr. *t(h)us, t(h)uris,* incense, frankincense, fr. Gr. *thyos* incense, sacrifice. See THYME.] *Eccl.* A censer.

thu·rib'u·ler (thū·rĭb'ū·lĕr), *n.* A thurifer. *Rare.*

thu·rib'u·lum (-lŭm), *n.* [L.] A thurible. *Rare.*

thu'ri·fer (thū'rĭ·fĕr), *n.* [L. *thurifer, turifer,* fr. *t(h)us* frankincense + *ferre* to bear.] *Eccl.* One who carries a thurible, formerly an acolyte (in orders), but now usually an altar boy.

thu·rif'er·ous (thū·rĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [See THURIFER.] Producing or bearing frankincense.

thu·rif'i·cate (-ĭ·kāt), *n.* [LL. *thurificatus,* past part.] One of the thurificati.

thu'ri·fi·ca'ti (thū'rĭ·fĭ·kā'tī), *n. pl.* [L.] *Eccl. Hist.* Christians who, to escape death, esp. in the Decian persecution, offered incense to the Roman gods

thu'ri·fy (thū'rĭ·fī), *v. i. & t.* [F. *thurifier.* See THURIFICATE.] To cense. — **thu'ri·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

Thu·rin'gi·an, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Thuringia or the Thuringians; *Geol.,* designating the upper division of the European Permian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

thu·rin'gite (-jīt), *n.* [From *Thuringia.*] *Mineral.* A hydrous aluminum iron silicate, occurring as an aggregation of minute scales having an olive-green color and pearly luster.

Thu'ri·o (thū'rĭ·ō), *n.* A foolish rival to Valentine in Shakespeare's *Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

thurl (thûrl), *n.* The hip joint in cattle.

thurl, thurle. Vars. of THIRL. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

thurm (thûrm), *v. t. Cabinetmaking.* To work (a table leg, molding, etc.) with saw and chisel across the grain, so as to produce, esp. in an upright square member, patterns like those produced by turning.

thur'mus (thûr'ȧ-mŭs), *v. i.* [Ir. *taírmeasc* to shun, forbid, hinder.] To sulk. *Anglo-Ir.*

Thurn and Tax'is (thûrn ȧnd tăk'sĭs; *G.* tōorn). An Austrian princely house which held the postal monopoly of the later Holy Roman Empire; the monopoly was purchased by Prussia in 1867.

Thur'ni·a (thûr'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [After Sir E. F. Im *Thurn* (b. 1852), Eng. colonial official and geographer.] *Bot.* A small genus of rushlike herbs constituting a family, **Thur'ni·a'ce·ae** (-ā'sē-ē), of the order Liliales, with only two species, found in British Guiana. They differ from the closely related *Juncus* in having heads of flowers on 3-angled stalks, with long bracts, and in the perianth parts being all similar.

thur'rock (thûr'ŭk), *n.* [AS. *thurruc.*] **1.** The hold of a ship. *Obs.*

2. A covered drain. *Dial. Eng.*

Thurs'day (thûrz'dĭ; 89), *n.* [ME. *Thursdaye, thuresdai, thoresday,* fr. AS. *Thunres dæg* day of Thunor, and ON. *Thōrsdagr,* fr. *Thōrr* Thor, the god of thunder; cf. D. *Donderdag* Thursday, G. *Donnerstag.* See THUNDER; DAY. Cf. THOR.] The fifth day of the week; the day following Wednesday.

thurse (thûrs), *n.* [AS. *thyre* demon.] **a** *Obs.* A giant. **b** *Obs. exc. in place names.* A wicked spirit or apparition.

Thu'ry' thread (tü'rē'). [After *Thury,* a Swiss designer.] *Mach.* A form of screw thread used in certain Swiss watches. See SCREW THREAD, *Table.*

thus (thŭs), *n.* [L. *thus, tus,* frankincense. See THURIBLE.] A crude, nearly solid turpentine; — called also *gum thus* and *common frankincense.*

thus (thŭs), *adv.* [AS.; akin to OFris. & OS. *thus,* D. *dus,* E. *that;* cf. OHG. *sus.* See THAT.] **1.** In this or that manner, way, etc.; on this wise.

Thus God the heaven created, *thus* the earth. *Milton.*

2. To this degree or extent; so far; so; as, *thus* wise; *thus* peaceable; *thus* bold; *thus* much. *Shak.*

3. Because of this or that; consequently; hence.

thus and so. In a manner stated or to be stated; as, he reported that he had done *thus and so* in the matter.

thus and thus. In this way and in that, explained in detail.

Thu'shi (tōō'shē), *n. sing. & pl.* A small tribe of the Chechen group of north Caucasian Japhetics northwest of Dagestan, Caucasus.

thus'ly (thŭs'lĭ), *adv.* In this manner; to this degree; thus. *Colloq.*

thus'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* Thus; so.

thut'ter (thŭt'ĕr), *n.* [Imitative.] A dull, throbbing, or sputtering sound. — **thut'ter,** *v. i.*

thwack (thwăk), *v. t.;* THWACKED (thwăkt); THWACK'ING. [Cf. THACK to thump, WHACK.] **1.** To strike with something flat or heavy; to bang; whack.

2. To thrash; defeat; crush.

3. To fill to overflowing; to pack. *Obs.*

4. To drive, force, knock, or the like, with thwacks or blows; as, he tried to *thwack* some sense into his head.

5. *Tilemaking.* To beat (a half-dried pantile) into shape.

thwack, *n.* **A** heavy blow with or as if with something flat or heavy; a whack.

thwack'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which thwacks; specif., *Tilemaking,* a wooden implement with which a half-dried pantile is beaten, to take out any warping.

2. Something large or unusual; a whacker; as, that lie was a *thwacker. Colloq.*

thwack'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of THWACK. Hence: *adj.* That thwacks, or is used by one who thwacks. — **thwack'ing·ly,** *adv.*

thwacking frame. *Tilemaking.* A frame to hold the tile for thwacking.

thwacking horse. A kind of table to elevate a thwacking frame.

thwacking knife. A knife to trim the wing of the thwacked pantile.

thwacking stool. A stool to hold a thwacking frame.

thwack'stave' (thwăk'stāv'), *n.* A stave for thwacking; a cudgel.

Thwack'um (thwăk'ŭm), *n.* A pedagogue in Fielding's *History of Tom Jones.* See SQUARE, MR.

thwaite (thwāt), *n.* [ON. *thveit* a piece of land. See WHITTLE.] Forest land cleared and converted to tillage; an assart; a field or piece of land used as a meadow, etc.; — now chiefly in names of places in England, as in Rosthwaite, Stonethwaite. See *Pron.,* § 3, ¶ 9.

thwart (thwôrt; *naut.* thôrt), *adj.* [ME. *thwert,* adv., fr. ON. *thvert,* orig. neut. of *thverr* athwart, transverse; akin to AS. *thweorh* perverse, transverse, cross, D. *dwars,* OHG. *dwerah, twerh,* G. *zwerch, quer,* Dan. & Sw. *tver* athwart, transverse, Sw. *tvär* cross, unfriendly, Goth. *thwairhs* angry. Cf. QUEER.] **1.** Situated or placed across something else; transverse; oblique. *"Thwart* obliquities." *Milton.*

2. *Obs.* **a** Perverse; stubborn; intractable. **b** Pert; saucy.

thwart, *adv.* Thwartly; athwart. See FLAT, *adj.,* 11.

thwart, *prep.* [See THWART, *adj.;* cf. ATHWART.] *Archaic* or *Dial.* **1.** Across; athwart.

2. Across from; opposite to.

thwart, *n.* **1.** Opposition; obstruction. *Obs.*

2. *Naut.* A rower's seat reaching athwart a boat.

3. *Shipbuilding.* One of the short crosspieces supporting the stages and secured to one or two of the uprights erected alongside of a vessel in process of construction.

thwart, *v.;* THWART'ED; THWART'ING. [See THWART, *adj.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To move or pass through or across, as, an arrow *thwarts* the air. *Obs.*

2. To interpose; as, to *thwart* a shield before one. *Obs.*

3. To cross; to place crosswise. *Rare.*

4. To oppose or baffle, as a purpose; to run counter to; to contravene; hence to frustrate or defeat; obstruct; block.

If crooked fortune had not *thwarted* me. *Shak.*

—, *Intransitive: Rare.* **1.** To go or extend in an oblique or crosswise manner.

2. Hence, to be in opposition; clash; quarrel.

Rules that militate and *thwart* with each other. *Blackstone.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See FRUSTRATE.

thwart circle. The ecliptic. *Obs.*

thwart'eous (thwôrt'yŭs), *adj.* Stubborn; obstinate; perverse.

thwart'er (thwôr'tĕr), *n.* [From THWART, *v.*] One who or that which thwarts.

thwart'er, *n.* [From THWARTOVER.] *Veter.* A disease in sheep, indicated by shaking, trembling, or convulsive motions.

thwart'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of THWART. Hence: *adj.* Perverse; contradictory; also, *Obs.,* of eyes, crossed. — **thwart'ing·ly,** *adv.*

thwart'ing, *n.* Crookedness; twisting; indirectness; also, perverseness, as of disposition.

thwart'man (thwôrt'măn; *naut.* thôrt'-), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Naut.* A rower; esp., a rower in a naval cutter or whaleboat.

thwart'-marks', *n. pl. Naut.* Objects on land which, when in range, mark a safe course, a reef, etc. *Rare.*

thwart motion. *Astron.* A star's motion across, or at right angles to, the line of sight.

thwart'o'ver (thwôrt'ō'vĕr), *adj.* [*thwart,* adv. + *over.* Cf. 2d THWARTER.] *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* **a** Transverse; cross. **b** Perverse; also, self-willed.

thwart'o'ver, *prep.* Across. *Obs.*

thwart'saw' (-sô'), *n.* A crosscut saw. *Now Dial.*

thwart'ship (thwôrt'shĭp; *naut.* thôrt'-), *adj. Naut.* Lying, or leading, athwartship; as, a *thwartship* spar or tackle. — **thwart'ships** (-shĭps), *adv.*

Thwing's law (twĭngz). [After C. B. *Thwing* (b. 1860), Am. physicist.] *Elec.* The empirical law that for many substances the specific inductive capacity is about 2.6 times the density.

thwite (thwīt), *v. t.* [AS. *thwītan.* See WHITTLE.] To cut; carve. *Obs. exc. Dial.* — *v. i.* To whittle. *Dial.*

thwit'tle (thwĭt'l), *v. t.* [See THWITE.] To cut or whittle. — *n.* = WHITTLE, a knife. *Both Obs. exc. Dial.*

thy (thī), *pron.* [ME. *thy, thi,* shortened fr. *thin.* See THINE.] Historical possessive case of *thou.* See THINE.

thy, *adj. Chiefly Archaic & Poetic.* **1.** Of or belonging to thee or thyself as possessor; associated or connected with thee; as, for *thy* sake; pick up *thy* staff; *thy* neighbor.

2. Of or relating to thee as author, agent, etc.; as, *thy* rising.

3. Of or relating to thee as object of an action; as, *thy* guide.

Thy·es'te·an (thī·ĕs'tē·ăn; thĭ'ĕs·tē'ăn), *adj.* Also **Thy·es'ti·an** (thī·ĕs'tĭ·ăn). [L. *Thyesteus,* fr. Gr. *Thyesteios.*] Of or pertaining to Thyestes.

Thyestean banquet. A banquet at which human flesh is eaten.

Thy·es'tes (thī·ĕs'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Thyestēs.*] A son of Pelops. See ATREUS.

Thy'iad (thī'ȧd; -ăd), *n.; pl.* THYIADS (-ȧdz; -ădz) or THYIADES (thī·ī'ȧ·dēz; thī'yȧ-). [L. *Thyias, -adis,* fr. Gr. *Thyias, Thyas,* a Bacchante. See FURY.] *Gr. Relig.* One of a group of women devoted to the orgiastic worship of Dionysus, especially as practiced on Mount Parnassus.

thy'ine (thī'ĭn), *adj.* [LL. *thyinus,* fr. Gr. *thyinos,* fr. *thyia, thya,* an African tree; akin to Gr. *thyon* a tree the wood of which was burned as perfume, *thyein* to sacrifice. See THYME; cf. THUJA.] Of or pertaining to the sandarac tree, or its fragrant wood. *Rev.* xviii. 12.

thyine wood. The fragrant and beautiful wood of the sandarac tree of Morocco. See SANDARAC TREE **a.**

The possession of *thyine wood* was supposed to bring good luck, and its sacredness arose from the fact that from it was produced the incense used by the priests. *F. Litchfield.*

thy'la·cine (thī'lȧ·sīn; -sĭn; 156), *n.* [Gr. *thylax* a sack, pouch.] A carnivorous dasyurine marsupial (*Thylacynus cynocephalus*) of Tasmania, slightly larger than a fox and of doglike appearance. It is smooth-haired and grayish brown, with conspicuous black bands on the hinder half of the back and the base of the tapering tail. It is destructive to sheep, and has been nearly exterminated. Called also *Tasmanian wolf.*

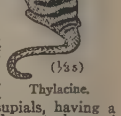

(1/25)

Thylacine.

thy'la·ci'tis (thī'lȧ·sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thylax* a pouch + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the oil-secreting glands of the skin.

Thy'la·co'le·o (-kō'lē·ō), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thylakos* sack + *leōn* lion.] *Paleontol.* A genus of Pleistocene Australian marsupials, having a skull about the size of that of a lion, large tusks, and crushing molars.

Thy·lac'y·nus, *or* **Thy·lac'i·nus** (thī·lăs'ĭ·nŭs; thī'lȧ·sĭ'·nŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the thylacine.

thym-. = 1st THYMO-, as in *thymol.*

thym-. = 2d THYMO- (which see), as in **thy·mec'to·mize, thy·mec'to·my, thy'mel·co'sis.**

thym·ac'e·tin (thĭm·ăs'ē·tĭn), *n.* [*thymol* + *acet-* + *-in.*] *Pharm.* A white crystalline substance, acetyl-amidohydroxyethyl-thymol, used as an antineuralgic.

Thy·mal'li·dae (thī·măl'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Thymallus,* type genus (fr. Gr. *thymallos* an unknown fish) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of salmonoid fishes constituted by the graylings. The type genus is **Thy·mal'lus** (-ŭs).

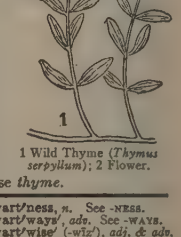

1 Wild Thyme (*Thymus serpyllum*); 2 Flower.

thyme (tīm), *n.* [ME. *tyme,* fr. OF. *tym* (F. *thym*), fr. L. *thymum,* fr. Gr. *thymon;* akin to Gr. *thymiama* perfume, incense, *thyein* to sacrifice, and L. *fumus* smoke. See FUME; cf. STEW, THURIBLE, THYINE, TYPHOID, TYPHOON.] **1.** **a** Any mint of the genus *Thymus.* The common garden thyme (*T. vulgaris*) is a pungent aromatic, used in seasoning and soups. The common wild creeping thyme is *T. serpyllum.* **b** With qualifying word, any of various other plants, as basil *thyme,* horse *thyme.*

thun'der-leit', *n.* Lightning. *Obs.*
thun'der-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
thun'der-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
thun'der-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
thun'der-shot', *adj.* Struck by lightning. *Obs.*
thunderstorm cirrus. See CUMULO-CIRRO-STRATUS.
thun'der-thump', *n.* A thunderbolt. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To stun with noise. *Obs.* [DONAR.]
Thun'er (thōōn'ĕr). Equiv. of
thung, *n. & v. i.* = THUNGE. *Hall Caine.*
thung. Dial. var. of THONG.
thunk. Dial. var. of THONG.
thun'ner (thŭn'ĕr); thōōn'ĕ(r). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of THUNDER.
thun'ny (thŭn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). Rare var. of TUNNY.
Thun'or (thōōn'ôr). [AS.] Equiv. of DONAR or THOR.
thur (thōōr). Dial. Eng. var. of THIR.
thurfte. Obs. past tense of THARF.
thurgh, thurghe. † THROUGH.
thurghfare. † THOROUGHFARE.
thuribule, *n.* [L. *thuribulum.*] A thurible. *Obs.*
thurle'pole. Var. of THIRLEPOOL.
thur'o. Thorough. *Ref. Sp.*
Thursday of Holy Week. See HOLIDAY, 3.
thurse'hole', *n.* Also **thurse'-house'.** [*thurse* + *hole, house.*] A vault in a rock or hill. *Obs.*
thurst. Obs. exc. dial. var. of THRUST; *past tense* of THAR.
thurt. *Past tense* of THAR.
thuruh, thuruth. † THOROUGH.
thus'gate', *adv.* Also **thus'gates'.** In this way; thus. *Obs.*
thus'much' (66), *adv.* To this degree or quantity. *Obs.*
thus'ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare exc. Hum.*
thus'ty. Dial. var. of THIRSTY.
thus'with', *adv.* In this manner. *Obs.*
Thu'ya (thū'yȧ). Syn. var. of THUJA.
thu'yin (-yĭn). Var. of THUJIN = QUERCITRIN.
Thu·yop'sis (thū·yŏp'sĭs), *n.* Syn. var. of THUJOPSIS.
thwackt. Thwacked. *Ref. Sp.*
thwaite shad (thwāt). See SHAD, 1.
thwang (thwăng). Var. of THONG. *Obs. exc. Dial.* [past part.]
thwart'ed·ly, *adv.* of *thwarted,*
thwart'ly, *adv.* of THWART.
thwart'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
thwart'ways', *adv.* See -WAYS.
thwart'wise' (-wīz'), *adj. & adv.* See -WISE. *Rare.* [MOTION.]
thwartwise motion. = THWART'
thwick'-thwack', *n.* Interchange of thwacks. *Obs.*
thworl (thwûrl). Var. of WHORL.
thy. † THIGH.
thy·lo'sis. Var. of TYLOSIS.
thy'mate (thī'măt), *n.* = THYMOLATE.
thym'ay. Var. of THYMY.

2. The color pitch pine.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

thyme-capped thyme-flavored thyme-leaved
thyme-fed thyme-grown thyme-scented

thyme (tīm), *v. t.*; THYMED (tīmd); THYM'ING (tīm'ĭng). To cover with thyme; also, to scent with thyme.

thyme camphor. *Chem.* = THYMOL.

thyme dodder. Clover dodder.

Thym'e·lae'a (thĭm'ē·lē'ȧ; thī'mē-), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, fr. Gr. *thymelaia*, fr. *thymos*, *-mon*, thyme + *elaia* olive tree.] *Bot.* A genus of European and Asiatic herbs and undershrubs, type of the Thymelaeaceae, having small sessile apetalous flowers, the calyx having a spreading border and usually persistent.

Thym'e·lae·a'ce·ae (thĭm'ē·lē·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tough-barked trees, shrubs, and herbs typifying the order Thymelaeales; the mezereon family. They have entire leaves and capitate apetalous flowers succeeded by drupaceous or capsular fruit. There are 38 genera and over 500 species, natives of temperate climates mainly in the Old World. *Thymelaea*, *Daphne*, *Pimelea*, and *Dirca* are the most important genera. — **thym'e·lae·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Thym'e·lae·a'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small order of dicotyledonous plants, mostly shrubs and trees, having apetalous flowers and a single ovule.

thym'e·le (thĭm'ē·lē), *n.* [Gr. *thymelē*.] *Gr. Antiq.* An altar, esp. the small altar of Dionysus standing in the middle of the orchestra of a theater. — **thy·mel'ic** (thī·mĕl'ĭk), *adj.* — **thy·mel'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

thyme'–leaved' pin'weed' (tīm'lēvd'). A low, weedy perennial herb (*Lechea minor*) of eastern North America, with narrow thymelike leaves and inconspicuous flowers.

thyme–leaved sandwort. A Eurasian, annual, sprawling weed (*Arenaria serpyllifolia*) naturalized throughout North America, with opposite entire leaves and paniculate, small, white flowers.

thyme–leaved speedwell. A perennial decumbent herb (*Veronica serpyllifolia*) found throughout Eurasia and the New World, with small, opposite leaves, and blue flowers in short, narrow racemes.

thy·mel'i·ci (thĭ·mĕl'ĭ·sī), *n. pl.* [L., sing. *thymelicus*, fr. Gr. *thymelikos* of the thymele.] *Gr. Antiq.* The chorus in the theater, which dances around the thymele.

thy'mene (thī'mēn), *n.* *Com.* A liquid obtained from certain essential oils in the preparation of thymol, and used for perfuming soap.

thyme oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

thy·met'ic (thĭ·mĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *thymos* soul, spirit, heart.] Of or pertaining to the soul, or innermost essence. *Rare.*

-thy'mi·a (-thī'mĭ·ȧ). [NL.] *Psych.* A combining form, Greek *-thymia*, from *thymos*, spirit, denoting *a* (specified) *condition of mind and will*, as in: **cac'o·thy'mi·a, cy'clo·thy'mi·a, ly'po·thy'mi·a.**

thym'ic (tĭm'ĭk), *adj.* Pert. to, or derived from, thyme.

thy'mic (thī'mĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the thymus.

thymic acid. **a** = THYMOL. **b** *Chem.* An acid obtained by heating the nucleic (adenylic) acid of the thymus gland with water.

thy'mi·co·lym·phat'ic (thī'mĭ·kō·lĭm·făt'ĭk), *adj.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the thymus and lymph glands.

thy'mine (thī'mēn; -mĭn; 157), *n.* Also **thy'min.** *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_5H_6N_2O_2$, obtained on decomposition of the nucleic (adenylic) acid of the thymus gland, and from spermatozoa of fishes; 5-methyl-uracil.

thym'i·o'sis (thĭm'ĭ·ō'sĭs; thī'mĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thymion* wart + *-osis*.] *Med.* **a** A warty condition. **b** Frambesia.

thy·mi'tis (thĭ·mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *thym-* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the thymus.

thy'mo- (thī'mō-), **thym-.** *Chem.* A combining form from Greek *thymon*, thyme, used for *thymol*, as in **thy'mo·quinone'**, *thymacetin.*

thy'mo- (thī'mō-), **thym-.** A combining form from Greek *thymos*, the thymus, as in *thymo*pathy, *thymo*ma, *thymo*cyte, *thymo*privic.

thy'mo- (thī'mō-). A combining form, Greek *thymo-*, from *thymos*, meaning *soul, spirit, emotion*, as in *thymo*genic, *thymo*psyche, **thy'mo·tac'tic.**

thy'mo·cyte (thī'mō·sīt), *n.* [2d *thymo-* + *-cyte*.] *Med.* A cell, esp. a lymphocyte, formed in the thymus.

thy'mo·gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* [3d *thymo-* + *-genic*.] Generated by desire or emotion; as, a *thymogenic* neurosis.

thy'mo·gen'ic, *adj.* [2d *thymo-* + *-genic*.] *Veter.* Designating or pertaining to origin from the thymus gland.

thy'mol (thī'mōl; -mŏl), *n.* [*thyme* + *-ol*.] *Chem.* **a** A white crystalline phenol, $C_{10}H_{13}OH$, of a pleasant aromatic odor and antiseptic properties, occurring in thyme oil and in other essential oils; 3-hydroxy-*p*-cymene. It is isomeric with carvacrol. **b** By extension, any of certain isomers of the above; as, *o-thymol* (2-hydroxy-*m*-cymene), *p-thymol* (4-hydroxy-*m*-cymene).

thy'mo·late (thī'mō·lăt), *n.* [*thymol* + *-ate*.] *Chem.* A salt of thymol, in its capacity of a weak acid.

thy'mo·lize (-līz), *v. t.* To impregnate with thymol, as for preservation against putrefaction.

thy'mol·phthal'ein (thī'mōl·thăl'ĭn; -mŏl·fthăl'ē·ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_{28}H_{30}O_4$, analogous to phenolphthalein. It is used as an indicator.

thy'mol·sul'phone·phthal'ein (-sŭl'fōn·thăl'ĭn; -fthăl'ē·ĭn), *n.* [*thymol* + *sulphonephthalein.*] *Chem.* A greenish crystalline compound, $C_{28}H_{30}O_5S$, made by condensing *o*-sulphobenzoyl chloride with thymol, and used as an indicator under the name *thymol blue.* Its solutions change from red to yellow at *p*H 1.2–2.8, and from yellow to blue at *p*H 8.0–9.6.

thy·mo'ma (thĭ·mō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* THYMOMATA (-mȧ·tȧ), -MAS (-mȧz). [NL., fr. 2d *thym(o)-* + *-oma*.] *Med.* A tumor originating in the thymus.

thy·mop'a·thy (thĭ·mŏp'ȧ·thĭ), *n.* [2d *thymo-* + *-pathy*.] *Med.* **a** Any mental disorder. **b** Any disease of the thymus.

thy'mo·priv'ic (thī'mō·prĭv'ĭk), *adj.* [2d *thymo-* + *privic*.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to any condition resulting from loss or deficiency of the thymus.

thy'mo·psy'che (-sī'kē; -psĭ'-), *n.* [NL., fr. 3d *thymo-* + *-psyche*.] *Psychol.* Emotion and desire.

thy·mot'ic (thĭ·mŏt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **thy'mo·tin'ic** (thī'mō·tĭn'ĭk). *Chem.* Designating certain compounds derived from thymol; as, *thymotic* acids ($C_{11}H_{14}O_3$); *thymotic* alcohol ($C_{11}H_{16}O_2$).

thy·mox'y- (thĭ·mŏk'sĭ-). *Chem.* A combining form, *thym-* (thymyl) + *oxy-*, denoting the *presence of the univalent radical* $C_8H_{13}O$-.

Thy'mus (thī'mŭs), *n.* [NL. See THYME.] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World mints having small entire leaves and clustered, purple, 2-lipped flowers. *T. vulgaris* is thyme.

thy'mus (thī'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thymos*.] *Anat.* A gland of lymphoid character and of very uncertain function, regarded by some as concerned with growth, by others as concerned with blood formation. It is developed from the epithelium of one or more branchial clefts of the embryo, and is present, at least in the young, in nearly all vertebrates. In man it lies in the upper part of the thorax and lower part of the throat. It disappears or becomes rudimentary in the adult. In lambs and calves it is one of the glands called *sweetbread.*

thy'mus, *adj.* Pert. to, or designating, the thymus gland.

thymus death. *Med.* **a** Death caused by enlargement of the thymus. **b** Status thymicolymphaticus.

thymus histone. A basic protein soluble in water and in dilute acids, insoluble in ammonia, and yielding a high proportion of diamino acid on hydrolysis. Cf. HISTONE.

thym'y (tīm'ĭ), *adj.*; THYM'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); THYM'I·EST. Of the nature of or resembling thyme; abounding or fragrant with thyme.

thy'myl (thī'mĭl), *n.* [1st *thym-* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The univalent radical $C_{10}H_{13}$, of which thymo is the hydroxide. — **thy·myl'ic** (thĭ·mĭl'ĭk), *adj.*

Thyn'ni·dae (thĭn'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Thynnus*, type genus (fr. L. *thynnus* tunny; see TUNNY) + *-idae*.] *Zool.* A family of aculeate Hymenoptera, confined mainly to Australia, having the females wingless and much smaller than the winged males. — **thyn'nid** (-ĭd), *n.* & *adj.*

thyr-. = THYRO- **a**, as in **Thy'ra·den** (thī'rȧ·dĕn), a trademark for a certain medicinal compound for the treatment of skin diseases; also [*sometimes not cap.*], any of the compounds bearing this trade-mark.

thy'ra·tron (thī'rȧ·trŏn), *n.* [Gr. *thyra* door + *-tron* as in *electron*.] *Elec.* A gas-filled three-element hot cathode tube in which the grid controls only the start of a unidirectional current.

thy're·o- (thī'rē·ō-), **thyre-.** A combining form from Greek *thyreoeidēs*, thyroid, equivalent to *thyro-*, as in:

thyreoantitoxin	thyreogenic	thyreoiditis
thyreoarytenoid	thyreogenous	thyreoitis
thyreoarytenoideus	thyreoglobulin	thyreosis
thyreocervical	thyreoglossal	thyreotomy
thyreocolloid	thyreohyal	thyreotoxicosis
thyreoepiglottic	thyreohyoid	

Thy're·o·cor'i·dae (-kŏr'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Thyreocoris*, type genus (fr. *thyreo-* + *-coris*) + *-idae*.] *Zool.* A family of Hemiptera including the negro bugs (which see). Syn. *Corimelaenidae.*

thy're·oid (thī'rē·oid), *adj.* & *n.* *Anat.* Thyroid.

☞ *Thyreoid* is preferred by anatomists.

thy're·oid·ec'to·my (-ĕk'tō·mĭ), *n.* *Surg.* Thyroidectomy.

thy're·o·pro'te·in (-ō·prō'tē·ĭn; -tēn), *n.* [*thyreo-* + *protein.*] *Biochem.* The protein constituent of the thyroid gland. Cf. THYROGLOBULIN.

Thy're·us (thī'rē·ŭs), *n.* A friend to Caesar in Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra.*

Thy·rid'i·dae (thī·rĭd'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thyris* a window + *-idae*.] *Zool.* A family of small moths, having the wings marked with translucent spots. **Thy'ris** (thī'rĭs) is the type genus.

thy·rid'i·um (thī·rĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *thyris* a window.] *Zool.* **a** A pale spot in the wing vein of certain insects, esp. of the orders Hymenoptera and Trichoptera. **b** One of a pair of oval pits on the second abdominal tergite of certain hymenoptera. — **thy·rid'i·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

-thy·ris (-thĭ·rĭs). [NL.] *Zool.* A combining form from Greek *thyris*, a small door, valve, cell, used chiefly in generic names.

thy'ro- (thī'rō-). A combining form for *thyroid*, denoting: **a** *The thyroid*; — in nouns, as in *thyro*tomy. **b** *Thyroid and*; — in adjectives, as in *thyro*arytenoid.

thy'ro·an'ti·tox'in (-ăn'tĭ·tŏk'sĭn), *n.* A substance obtained from the thyroid gland, and formerly believed by some to be its active principle. Cf. THYROXINE.

thy'ro·ar'y·te'noid (-ăr'ĭ·tē'noid), *adj.* *Anat.* Connecting the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages of the larynx. — *n.* The thyroarytenoideus.

thy'ro·ar'y·te·noi'de·us (-ăr'ĭ·tē·noi'dē·ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The thyroarytenoid muscle.

thyroarytenoid folds *or* **ligaments.** *Anat.* Either of two pairs of elastic ligaments of the larynx. They are covered by folds of mucous membrane. The superior pair form the false vocal cords, the inferior the true vocal cords. See VOCAL CORDS, LARYNX.

thyroarytenoid muscle. *Anat.* A muscle lying parallel to, and on the outer side of, each true vocal cord.

thy'ro·car'di·ac (thī'rō·kär'dĭ·ăk), *adj.* [*thyro-* + *cardiac.*] *Physiol.* & *Med.* Pertaining to the thyroid gland and the heart, esp. to heart disease caused by primary thyroid disease. — *n.* One suffering from heart disorder caused by thyrotoxicosis.

thy'ro·cele (thī'rō·sēl), *n.* [*thyro-* + *-cele*.] *Med.* A tumor of the thyroid gland; goiter.

thy'ro·cer'vi·cal (-sûr'vĭ·kăl; *Brit. also* -sûr·vī'kăl), *adj.* [*thyro-* + *cervical.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the neck and the thyroid gland.

thyrocervical trunk. *Anat.* A short thick artery arising from the subclavian and dividing almost immediately into the inferior thyroid, the transverse scapular, and the transverse cervical arteries.

thy'ro·col'loid (thī'rō·kŏl'oid), *n.* [*thyro-* + *colloid.*] *Anat.* The colloid substance within the vesicles of the thyroid gland.

thy'ro·ep'i·glot'tic (-ĕp'ĭ·glŏt'ĭk), *adj.* *Anat.* Connecting the thyroid cartilage and epiglottis.

thy'ro·ep'i·glot·tid'e·an (-glŏ·tĭd'ē·ăn), *adj.* *Anat.* Thyroepiglottic.

thy'ro·gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* Also **thy·rog'e·nous** (thī·rŏj'ē·nŭs). [*thyro-* + *-genic.*] *Physiol.* & *Med.* Originating in the thyroid or caused by its action.

thy'ro·glob'u·lin (thī'rō·glŏb'ū·lĭn), *n.* [*thyro-* + *globulin.*] *Biochem.* A substance exhibiting the general properties of the globulins, obtained from the aqueous extract of the thyroid gland.

thy'ro·glos'sal (-glŏs'ăl), *adj.* [*thyro-*+Gr. *glōssa* tongue.] *Anat.* & *Zool.* Pert. to the thyroid gland and tongue; designating a duct in the embryo which is a reminder of the invagination by which the median thyroid gland is formed.

thy'ro·hy'al (-hī'ăl), *n.* *Anat.* & *Zool.* The greater cornu of the hyoid bone; also, the embryonic skeletal element which becomes the greater cornu; in lower forms it may remain as a separate bone or cartilage. See HYOID, *adj.*, **a.**

thy'ro·hy'oid (thī'rō·hī'oid), *adj.* **1.** *Anat.* **a** Connecting the thyroid cartilage of the larynx and the hyoid bone, as the *thyrohyoid* muscle and *thyrohyoid* ligaments. There are two lateral thyrohyoid ligaments and a middle one; the middle is broad and is called the **thyrohyoid membrane.** See LARYNX, *Illust.* **b** Pertaining to the thyrohyoid muscle; as, the *thyrohyoid* nerve, a branch of the hypoglossal nerve.

2. *Embryol.* Designating, or pertaining to, the first branchial arch (third postoral visceral arch).

thy'ro·hy'oid, *n.* A thyrohyoid muscle, nerve, or other part.

thyrohyoid arch. *Anat.* The third branchial arch, the cartilage of which persists as the thyrohyal.

thy'roid (thī'roid), *adj.* [Gr. *thyreoeidēs* shield-shaped, fr. *thyreos* a large, oblong shield + *eidos* form.] Literally, shield-shaped; — used only in certain *Anat.* terms, esp.: **1.** Designating, pertaining to, or derived from, a large ductless gland (the ***thyroid gland*** *or* ***body***) below the pharynx or in the neck. In man it lies close to the larynx and contains vesicles lined with epithelium and filled with a colloid substance. The thyroid gland occurs in all classes of craniate vertebrates, and is considered homologous with the endostyle of tunicates. It arises as a median ventral outgrowth of the pharynx. Commonly two lateral outgrowths also appear, forming ***accessory thyroid glands*** or uniting with the median one as in man. The thyroid gland elaborates a hormone, ***thyroxine***, a complex iodine compound, which increases biological oxidations (basal metabolism) and in young animals has a profound influence on development and growth. Decreased activity of the thyroid gives rise to cystic goiter, suspended activity to cretinism and myxedema. Increased activity causes exophthalmic goiter. There is apparently an important functional relation between the thyroid, the pituitary, and the suprarenals.

2. Designating, or pert. to, the chief cartilage of the larynx.

thy'roid, *n.* **1.** The thyroid gland, cartilage, or other part.

2. *Pharm.* The prepared thyroid gland of certain food animals, used in treating goiter, cretinism, obesity, etc.

thyroid arteries. *Anat.* Arteries supplying not only the thyroid gland, but many muscles and other structures of the front of the neck. The *superior thyroid* arises from the external carotid below the hyoid bone; the *inferior thyroid*, from the thyrocervical trunk.

thyroid axis. = THYROCERVICAL TRUNK.

thyroid cartilage. See LARYNX.

thyroid dislocation. *Surg.* Dislocation of the thigh bone into the obturator (or thyroid) foramen.

thy·roi'de·a (thī·roi'dē·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The thyroid gland. See THYROID, *adj.*, 1.

thy'roid·ec'to·mize (thī'roid·ĕk'tō·mīz), *v. t.* To subject to thyroidectomy.

thy'roid·ec'to·my (-mĭ), *n.* [*thyroid* + *-ectomy.*] The surgical removal of thyroid gland tissue, as in goiter.

thyroid extract. *Med.* A preparation from the thyroid gland of animals, used for myxedema, cretinism, etc.

thyroid foramen. *Anat.* = OBTURATOR FORAMEN.

thyroid ganglion. *Anat.* The middle of the three cervical ganglia of the sympathetic system of each side.

thyroid gland. See THYROID, *adj.*, 1.

thy'roid·ism (thī'roid·ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* **a** A morbid condition caused by excessive use of thyroid extract. **b** Hyperthyroidism. **c** Deficiency in thyroid function, as from defective development or removal of the gland.

thy'roid·i'tis (-ĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *thyroid* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

thy'roid·i·za'tion (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī·zā'-), *n.* *Med.* Treatment (of a patient) with thyroid extract until evidence of physiological effect is secured.

thy'roid·less, *adj.* Having no thyroid. See -LESS.

thyroid membrane. *Anat.* The obturator membrane.

thy'roid·ot'o·my (thī'roid·ŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [See -TOMY.] *Surg.* The operation of cutting into the thyroid gland.

thyroid veins. *Anat.* Veins carrying blood from the thyroid gland and other structures of the front of the neck. The *superior* and *middle* pairs open into the internal jugular veins, the *inferior* pair into the innominate veins.

thy'ro·lin'gual (thī'rō·lĭng'gwăl), *adj.* [*thyro-* + *lingual.*] = THYROGLOSSAL.

thy'ro·nine (thī'rō·nēn; -nĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Biochem.* An amino acid, $C_{15}H_{15}NO_4$, of which thyroxine is the tetraiodo derivative; — called also *desiodothyroxine.*

thy'ro·par'a·thy'roid·ec'to·my (thī'rō·păr'ȧ·thī'roid·ĕk'tō·mĭ), *n.* [*thyro-* + *parathyroid* + *-ectomy.*] Surgical removal of thyroid and parathyroid glands. — **thy'ro·par'a·thy'roid·ec'to·mize** (-mīz), *v. t.*

thy'ro·priv'i·a (-prĭv'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *thyro-* + L. *privare* to deprive.] *Med.* The condition of hypothyroidism resulting from removal or destructive disease of the thyroid gland. — **thy'ro·pri'val** (-prī'văl), **-priv'ic** (-prĭv'ĭk), **-pri'vous** (-prī'vŭs), *adj.*

thy'ro·pro'te·in (-prō'tē·ĭn; -tēn), *n.* The protein constituent of the thyroid gland.

Thy·ros'tra·ca (thī·rŏs'trȧ·kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thyra* door, valve + *ostrakon* shell.] *Zool.* The Cirripedia (barnacles) taken as a subclass of Crustacea. — **thy·ros'tra·can** (-kăn), *adj.* & *n.*

thy'ro·ther'a·py (thī'rō·thĕr'ȧ·pĭ), *n.* [*thyro-* + *therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease with dried thyroid gland or other thyroid preparation.

thy·rot'o·my (thī·rŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*thyro-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of cutting into the thyroid cartilage.

thy'ro·tox'ic (thī'rō·tŏk'sĭk), *adj.* [*thyro-* + *-toxic.*] *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or affected by, thyrotoxicosis.

thy'ro·tox'i·co'sis (-tŏk'sĭ·kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *thyro-* + *toxicosis.*] *Med.* A state of intoxication due to excessive or abnormal activity of the thyroid gland, and characterized by rapid action of the heart, tremors, increased basal metabolism, and structural abnormalities.

thy·rox'ine (thī·rŏk'sēn; -sĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-in** [*thyr-* + 1st *ox-* + *-in.*] *Biochem.* The white, crystalline, active principle, $C_{15}H_{11}I_4NO_4$, of the thyroid gland; tetraiodothyronine. It has been synthesized, and is used for goiter, cretinism, obesity, etc. See THYROID, *adj.*, 1.

thyrse (thûrs), *n.* [F. See THYRSUS.] *Bot.* A thyrsus.

thyrsi-. *Bot.* A combining form for *thyrsus*, as in: **thyrsiferous, thyrsiflorous, thyrsiform.**

Thyr'sis (thûr'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Thyrsis.*] **1.** A herdsman in Theocritus; also, a shepherd in Vergil's seventh Eclogue, who has a poetical contest with Corydon; hence, in modern pastorals, any shepherd or rustic.

2. An elegiac poem (1865) by Matthew Arnold, upon the death of Arthur Hugh Clough.

---

thy'me·gol (thī'mē·gōl; -gŏl), *n.* [*thym-* + *egol.*] See EGOL.

thy'mi·a'ma, *n.* Incense. *Obs.*

thymol blue. See THYMOLSULPHONEPHTHALEIN.

thy'mo·pri'vous (thī'mō·prĭ'vŭs), *adj.* = THYMOPRIVIC.

thym'ous (tīm'ŭs), *adj.* Full of thyme. *Obs.*

thy'ro·o·ad'e·ni'tis (thī'rō·ō·ăd'ē·nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = THYROIDITIS.

thy're·oi'dal (thī're·oi'dăl), **thy're·oi'de·al** (-dē·ăl), **thy're·oi'de·an** (-ăn). = THYROID, etc.

thy're·oi'de·a (-dē·ȧ). Var. of THYREOIDEA.

thy're·o·lin'gual (-ō·lĭng'gwăl), *adj.* = THYROGLOSSAL.

thy'ro·ad'e·ni'tis (thī'rō·ăd'ē·nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] = THYROIDITIS.

thy'ro·cri'coid (-krī'koid), *adj.* = CRICOTHYROID.

thy'ro·hy·oi'de·an (-hī·oi'dē·ăn), *adj.* = THYROHYOID.

thy·roi'dal (thī·roi'dăl), **thy·roi'de·al** (-dē·ăl), **thy·roi'de·an** (-ăn), *adj.* = THYROID, *adj.*

thy'ro·i'o·din (thī'rō·ī'ō·dĭn), *n.* = IODOTHYRIN.

thyr'soid (thûr'soid), *adj.* [Gr. *thyrsoeidēs*, fr. *thyrsos* thyrsus + *eidos* form, shape.] *Bot.* Having somewhat the form of a thyrsus; as, a *thyrsoid* panicle.

thyr·soi'dal (thûr·soi'dăl), *adj.* Thyrsoid.

thyr'sus (thûr'sŭs), *n.; pl.* -SI (-sī). [L., fr. Gr. *thyrsos*. Cf. TORSO.] **1.** *Gr. Relig.* A staff surmounted by a pine cone, or by a bunch of vine or ivy leaves with grapes or berries. It is an attribute of Bacchus, and of the satyrs and others engaging in Bacchic rites.
2. *Bot.* A form of mixed inflorescence in which the main axis is racemose, and the secondary and later axes are cymose, as in the lilac and horse chestnut. See INFLORESCENCE, *Table & Illust.*
3. = PENIS.

thy'sa·no- (thĭ'sȧ·nō-; thĭs'ȧ-), **thysan-.** A combining form, Greek *thysano-, thysan-*, from *thysanos*, meaning *a tassel*, as in *Thysano*ptera, *Thysan*ura.

Thy'sa·no·car'pus (-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *thysano-* + *-carpus*; — from the tassellike pods.] *Bot.* A small genus of annual herbs (family Brassicaceae) of California and Oregon, having pinnatifid basal leaves, entire stem leaves, small white flowers, and an ovate or orbicular one-seeded winged silicle. See FRINGEPOD.

thy'sa·nop'ter (thĭ'sȧ·nŏp'tĕr; thĭs'ȧ-), *n. Zool.* A thysanopteron.

Thy'sa·nop'ter·a (-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *thysano-* + *-ptera*.] *Zool.* An order of insects constituted by the thrips, formerly sometimes included in the Hemiptera. Syn. *Physopoda*. — **thy'sa·nop'ter·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **thy'sa·nop'ter·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

thy'sa·nop'ter·on (-ŏn), *n.; pl.* -TERA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Zool.* One of the Thysanoptera.

Thy'sa·nu'ra (thĭ'sȧ·nū'rȧ; thĭs'ȧ-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *thysan-* + *-ura*.] *Zool.* An order of wingless ametabolic insects with setiform caudal appendages projecting as bristles; the bristletails. It comprises the Cinura and Ectognatha, and sometimes, esp. formerly, also the Collembola. — **thy'sa·nu'ran** (-răn), *adj. & n.* — **thy'sa·nu'ri·form** (-rĭ·fôrm), *adj.* — **thy'sa·nu'rous** (-rŭs), *adj.*

thy·self' (thĭ·sĕlf'), *pron.* An emphasized form of the personal pronoun of the second person singular. Like *thou*, it occurs now only in archaic, solemn, or poetical style, among the Friends, or Quakers, or in dial. Eng. Its uses are: **1.** For emphasis: **a** As simple objective; thee; as, here is one for *thyself*. **b** In apposition with *thou* or *thee*; as, thou *thyself* shalt go. **c** As a subject nominative. "*Thyself* shalt see the act." *Shak.* **d** As a predicate nominative, often with the force of *by thyself, alone*; as, thou shalt go *thyself*.
2. Thy true normal self or condition. Cf. HIMSELF, *pron.*, 2.
3. As a reflexive. "Thou to *thyself* wast cruel." *Milton.*
☞ *Thyself* is often divided, as in "*thy* own *self*," being treated as possessive and noun. See SELF, *n.*, 1.

thy·sen' (-sĕn'), *pron.* Thyself. *Dial. Eng.*

ti (tē), *n. Music.* **a** In modern solmization, the seventh tone of the major scale, formerly called *si*. **b** See SOL-FA SYLLABLES.

ti (tē), *n.* [Maori and Samoan.] **a** Also **ti palm.** Any of several species of Asiatic and Polynesian trees and shrubs of the genus *Cordyline*, esp. *C. terminalis*, called also palm lily. **b** = TEA TREE, 2 **a**.

Tia'hua·na'can (tyä'wä·nä'kăn), *n.* An Indian of a prehistoric people, probably of Aymaran stock, of the highlands of Bolivia and southern Peru. See AYMARA; cf. NASCAN, EPIGONAL, 3. — **Tia'hua·na'can,** *adj.*

ti'al (tī'ăl), *n.* That with which a thing is tied. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

Tia'mat (tyä'mȧt), *n.* [Assyr.-Bab. *Tiāmat* personification of *tiāmtu* ocean.] *Babylon. Relig.* The personification of *tiāmtu*, the marine waters, and the wife of Apsu. Her emblem was a winged dragon. See CREATION EPIC.

tiang (tyăng), *n.* [Dinka.] A topi (*Damaliscus korrigum*) of northeastern Africa; also, its subspecies *D. k. tiang*.

‖**tian'gue** (tyăng'gā), *n.* [Sp., fr. Tag. *tiangi*.] Weekly market day. *Phil. I.*

tiao (dyou), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *tiao*[4].] A Chinese money of account equal to 1,000 cash of account. It is equivalent to about 500 cash coins, but the amount varies.

ti·ar'a (tĭ·ăr'ȧ; tē·ä'rȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *tiara, tiaras*, of unknown origin.] **1.** **a** A form of headdress worn by the ancient Persians. According to Xenophon, the royal tiara was encircled with a diadem, and was high and erect, while those of the people were flexible, and had lappets at the sides of the ears. **b** Recently, the Jewish high priest's headdress.
2. The Pope's triple crown. It was at first a round, high, pointed cap, richly jeweled, but was afterward encompassed with a crown, later with a second, and finally with a third, and surmounted with globe and cross. Hence, figuratively, the papal dignity.
3. A crownlike head ornament; a frontlet or coronet; as, a *tiara* of pearls.
4. **a** Any of several fragrant-flowered shrubs of the genus *Gardenia*, found in Pacific islands. **b** A miter shell. See MITRA, 3.

Tiara, 2.

ti·ar'a, *v. t.* To invest or crown with or as with a tiara.

ti'a·rel'la (tĭ'ȧ·rĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. *tiara*. See TIARA.] A little tiara; [*cap.*] *Bot.*, a small genus of chiefly North American herbs (family Saxifragaceae) having mostly basal, palmately lobed or divided leaves with long petioles, and a slender raceme of delicate white flowers with a one-celled ovary and basal placentae. See FALSE MITERWORT.

Tia'ti·na'gua (tyä'tē·nä'gwä), *n.* An Indian of a Tacanan tribe of Peru and the adjacent borderland of Bolivia. Called also *Chuncho*. See TACANAN.

tib (tĭb), *n.* [See TIB-CAT.] *Obs.* **a** A lass; a loose woman. **b** In gleek, the ace of trumps.

tib, *v. i.* [Origin unknown.] To skip school, home, etc.; to slip (out). *Slang, Brit.*

Tib'bu (tĭb'ōō), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **Tib'u.** **1.** One of a Negro-Berber people whose distribution lies around and in the Tibesti mountains northeast of Lake Chad, by some regarded as representing the older inhabitants of the Sahara. They are tall and black, with wavy hair, fine faces, and aquiline noses, in contrast to the Sudanese Negroes. There are two branches, the *Tedas* in the northern part and the *Dazas* in the southern.
2. The language of the Tibbu, related to Kanuri.

tib'by (tĭb'ĭ), *n.* The head. *Old Slang.*

tib'-cat' (tĭb'kăt'), *n.* [From *Tib*, a woman's name, fr. *Isabel*.] A female cat. *Dial.*

Ti'ber green (tī'bĕr). A color, yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Ti·be'ri·an (tī·bē'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* **1.** [L. *Tiberianus*.] Of or pert. to the Roman emperor Tiberius; like his policies.
2. Of or pert. to the ancient Tiberias, a city of Palestine.

Ti'ber·ine (tī'bĕr·ĭn; -īn; 156), *adj.* [L. *Tiberinus*.] Of or pertaining to the river Tiber.

Ti'ber·i'nus (-ī'nŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* A legendary king of Alba who was drowned in the river Tiber, of which he became the god.

Ti·be'ri·us (tī·bē'rĭ·ŭs), *n.* A Roman praenomen. Abbr., *Ti.*

tib'ert (tĭb'ĕrt), *n.* [OF. *Tibert*, name of the cat in the *Roman de Renard*.] A cat. *Archaic.*

ti·bet', thi·bet' (tĭ·bĕt'; tĭb'ĕt), *n.* Tibet cloth.

Ti·bet'an (tĭ·bĕt'ăn; tĭb'ĕt-; -ĭt-; 91; 119), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Tibet or the Tibetans, or their history, language, culture, ethnology, etc. Specif., designating or relating to the type of polyandry (*Tibetan polyandry*) prevalent among the Tibetans. It is that form in which the husbands are brothers. Cf. PUNALUAN.

Ti·bet'an, *n.* **1.** A member of the native race of Tibet, a distinct Mongolian type, modified in the west and south by intermixture with Indian peoples, and in the east with Chinese. The purest Tibetans are about five feet five inches in height, brachycephalic, with wavy hair, brown or hazel eyes, and skin tawny brown to white; the beard is scant and the nose either flat or prominent. They are strong, energetic, abstinent, and enduring. They are both herders and husbandmen, and are skillful weavers, potters, and metalworkers. Practically all are Lamaists.
2. The language of the Tibetans, which employs three alphabets, all of the Nagari type. See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Tibetan mastiff. A very large, powerful, rough-coated dog, with small drooping ears, bushy tail, and black or black-and-tan hair, of a breed reared in central Asia.

Tibetan terrier. A small dog of a breed which has existed in India for hundreds of years. Except for its size and its curled, well-feathered tail, it is practically identical with the old English sheepdog. The weight is from 22 to 25 pounds. In China it is known as the *chrysanthemum dog*.

Ti·bet' cloth (tĭ·bĕt'; tĭb'ĕt). **a** A fabric made of goat's hair; a kind of camlet. **b** A kind of fine woolen cloth, used for dresses, cloaks, etc.

Ti·bet'o- (tĭ·bĕt'ō-; tĭ·bē'tō-). A combining form from *Tibet*, signifying *Tibetan and*, as in **Ti·bet'o-Bur'man, Ti·bet'o-Chi·nese', Ti·bet'o-Hi·ma'la·yan.** See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.

ti·bey' (tē·bā'ē; 98), *n.* [Sp., of unknown origin.] Any of several plants of the genus *Isotoma* (family Lobeliaceae), the foliage of which is poisonous to cattle. *Puerto Rico.*

tib'i·a (tĭb'ĭ·ȧ), *n.; pl.* TIBIAE (-ē), TIBIAS (-ȧz). [L.] *Anat. & Zool.* **a** The preaxial and in the usual position of the limb the inner, and usually the larger, of the two bones of the leg or hind limb between the knee and ankle. In man the tibia has a large *head* at the end expanded into lateral *tuberosities* with concave upper surfaces for articulation with the condyles of the femur. The shaft has an anterior sharp border or *crest* and an oblique ridge on its upper posterior part. The lower end articulates with the talus by its lower surface, and bears on the inner side a strong downwardly directed process, the medial malleolus. In many animals the fibula (and in birds also tarsal elements) are united with the tibia. **b** The fourth joint of the leg of an insect, counting from the base, lying between the femur and tarsus.
2. A kind of ancient flute, originally fashioned from an animal's leg bone; — now used esp. in names of various labial wood organ stops, as: ‖***ti'bi·a clau'sa*** (tĭb'ĭ·ȧ klô'zȧ), a large-scale, covered stop of 8-foot pitch; ‖***ti'bi·a du'ra*** (dū'rȧ), an open stop of 4-foot pitch; ‖***ti'bi·a ma'jor*** (mā'jŏr), a large-scale, covered, manual stop of 16-foot pitch; ‖***ti'bi·a mi'nor*** (mĭ'nôr), like the tibia major but of 8-foot pitch; ‖***ti'bi·a ple'na*** (plē'nȧ), an open stop of 8-foot pitch and very large scale; ‖***ti'bi·a pro·fun'da*** (prō·fŭn'dȧ), a 16-foot pedal organ stop of very large scale.

tib'i·al (tĭb'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* [L. *tibialis*.] Of or pert. to a tibia.

tibial artery. *Anat.* Either of the arteries of the lower leg formed by the bifurcation of the popliteal artery. The ***posterior***, the larger, divides between the medial malleolus and heel into the two plantar arteries. The ***anterior***, passing forward between the bones, becomes at the ankle the *dorsalis pedis*. The ***recurrent tibial arteries*** are branches of its upper part.

tib'i·a'le (tĭb'ĭ·ā'lē), *n.; pl.* -ALIA (-lĭ·ȧ). [NL.] *Embryol. & Zool.* The most preaxial element of the proximal row of bones of the tarsus. In man it probably forms part of the talus.

‖**ti'bi·a'lis an·te'ri·or** *or* **an·ti'cus** (tĭb'ĭ·ā'lĭs ăn·tē'rĭ·ôr, ăn·tī'kŭs). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), anterior tibial muscle.] *Anat.* A muscle arising from the outer tuberosity and part of the shaft of the tibia, interosseous membrane, etc., and inserted by a long tendon into the first cuneiform and first metatarsal bones.

‖**ti'bi·a'lis pos·te'ri·or** *or* **pos·ti'cus** (pŏs·tē'rĭ·ôr, pŏs·tĭ'kŭs). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), posterior tibial muscle.] *Anat.* A deeply situated muscle of the calf of the leg, arising from the tibia and fibula, interosseous membrane, and intermuscular septa, and inserted (by a tendon passing under the medial malleolus) into the navicular and first cuneiform bones.

tibial nerve. *Anat.* The large nerve in the back of the leg, a continuation of the sciatic, terminating at the medial malleolus in the lateral and medial plantar nerves; — formerly called the *posterior tibial nerve*, as distinguished from the peroneal, or *anterior tibial, nerve*.

tibial spur. *Zool.* A spine or one of several spines borne on the distal end of the tibia of many insects; a calcar. See COLEOPTERA, *Illust.*

tibial veins. *Anat.* The two veins (*anterior* and *posterior*) accompanying the corresponding tibial arteries.

‖**ti·bi'cen** (tĭ·bī'sĕn), *n.* [L.] A player on the tibia.

tib'i·o- (tĭb'ĭ·ō-). A combining form for *tibia*, denoting: **a** *The tibia fused with* (something specified), as in *tibiotarsus*. **b** *Tibial and*, as in the following (see CALCANEAN, etc.):

tibiocalcanean	**tibiometatarsal**	**tibiopopliteal**
tibiofemoral	**tibionavicular**	**tibioscaphoid**

tib'i·o·fib'u·la (-fĭb'ŭ·lȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The fused tibia and fibula, as in the tailless amphibia. — **tib'i·o·fib'u·lar** (-lĕr), *adj.*

ti'ar (tī'ĕr; tē·är'), *n. & v. t.* [F. *tiare*. See TIARA.] = TIARA.

ti·ar'a·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

Tib'bie (tĭb'ĭ), *n.* Dim. of ELIZABETH and ISABEL.

tib'bit. Var. of TABET. *Scot.*

Tib'boo (tĭb'ōō). Var. of TIBBU.

Tiberian punctuation. See PUNCTUATION, *n.*, 2.

tiberune. † TIBURON.

tib'i·o·tar'sus (tĭb'ĭ·ō·tär'sŭs), *n.; pl.* -TARSI (-sī). [NL.] *Zool.* The tibia of a bird; — so called because some of the tarsal elements are fused into its lower end. — **tib'i·o·tar'sal** (-săl), *adj.*

Tib of the buttery (tĭb). A goose. *Obs.*

Tib'ou·chi'na (tĭb'ōō·kĭ'nȧ), *n.* [NL., of Arawakan or Cariban origin.] *Bot.* A large genus of South American shrubs or rarely herbs (family Melastomaceae) having entire 5–7-nerved leaves, and trichotomous panicles of large purple flowers with a hairy calyx, 10 stamens, and a 5-celled ovary. A few are cultivated, under the name *spiderflower*.

ti'bour'bou' (tē'bōōr'bōō'), *n.* [F., fr. Galibi *tibourbou*.] A tropical American tree (*Apeiba tibourbou*), family Tiliaceae, with yellowish flowers in lateral cymes. Its bark yields jangada fiber and its extraordinarily light wood is used along the coast of Brazil for making jangadas.

Tib's eve (tĭbz). [For *St. Tib's eve*, there being no such saint. See TIB-CAT.] A time that never comes. *Scot. & Dial.*

ti'bu·ron' (tē'bōō·rōn'; 98), *n.* [Sp. *tiburón*, fr. Taino.] Any of various large voracious sharks of the West Indies and Central America; esp., *Carcharias fronto* of the Pacific coast of Mexico.

Ti'bur·tine (tī'bĕr·tĭn; -tīn), *adj.* [L. *Tiburtinus*, fr. *Tibur*.] Of or pertaining to Tibur (see in *Gaz.*); — often applied to the Sibyl of Tibur.

tic (tĭk), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Med.* A local and habitual spasmodic motion of certain muscles, esp. of the face; twitching.
2. Hence, an involuntary or habitual mental reaction or response to a particular stimulus.

tic (tĭk), *adj.* Correct. *Slang.*

ti·cal' (tĭ·kăl'; -kôl'; tē'kŭl), *n.; pl.* TICALS (-kälz'; -kôlz'; -kŭlz), TICAL. [Malay *tikal*.] **a** The former coin unit of Siam, replaced in 1928 by the baht (which see); also, a silver coin. **b** A weight. See WEIGHT, *Table.*

tic'ca (tĭk'ȧ), *adj.* [Hind. *ṭhīkā* contract, hire, fare.] Hired; as, a *ticca* gharry. *India.*

‖**tic' dou'lou'reux'** (tēk' dōō'lōō'rŭ'; tĭk' dōō'lōō·rōō'). [F., fr. *tic* a twitching + *douloureux* painful.] *Med.* Spasmodic trigeminal neuralgia; face ague.

tice (tīs), *v. t. & i.* [Aphetic form of *entice*.] To entice. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tice, *n.* **a** An enticement. **b** *Cricket.* A yorker.

tice'ment (tīs'mĕnt), *n.* Enticement. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tic'er (tīs'ĕr), *n.* An enticer. *Rare.*

Tich'borne Claim'ant (tĭch'bôrn). Arthur Orton (1834–98). In 1865 he claimed to be Roger Charles Tichborne, the heir to a baronetcy and large estates in England, who was lost at sea in 1854. Lady Tichborne accepted him as her son. He issued bonds (***Tichborne bonds***) payable upon his obtaining the estates, and brought an ejectment action (***Tichborne Case***) against the trustees. After a lengthy trial in the Court of Common Pleas in 1871, he was exposed and was nonsuited. He was later sentenced for perjury to 14 years' penal servitude.

tich'el (tĭk''l), *n.* A number; troop; lot. *Contemptuous. Scot.*

Ti·chod'ro·ma (tī·kŏd'rō·mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *teichos* wall + *dromos* a running.] *Zool.* The genus of Certhiidae consisting of the wall creeper. — **ti'cho·drome** (tī'kō·drōm), *n.*

tich'or·rhine (tĭk'ō·rīn; -rĭn; 156), *n.* [Gr. *teichos* a wall + *rhis, rhinos*, nose.] The woolly rhinoceros.

tick (tĭk), *n.* [ME. *tike, teke*; akin to D. *teek, tiek*, G. *zecke*.] **1.** Any of numerous arachnids of the order Acarida but larger than the ordinary mites, which attach themselves to man and many animals and birds, and suck their blood. Their young have six legs, the adults eight. Some species are vectors of specific diseases of man and other animals. Ixodidae is the typical family. Cf. CATTLE TICK; ARGAS, *Illust.*
2. Any of certain degraded parasitic dipterous insects, as the bird ticks, sheep tick, and bat ticks.
3. An offensive person; a pest. *Slang.*
4. A tickbean. *Chiefly Dial.*
— ***full as a tick.*** Full to repletion; surfeited. *Slang.*

tick, *n.* [Like D. *tijk*, G. *zieche*, F. *taie*, ult. fr. L. *theca* case, cover (ML. *techa, teca*), fr. Gr. *thēkē;* akin to Gr. *tithenai* to put. See THESIS; cf. THECA, TICKING fabric.]
1. The stout cover, or case, usually of ticking, which when filled with hair, feathers, or the like, forms a mattress, pillow, or bolster.
2. *Colloq.* **a** A mattress. **b** Ticking.

tick (tĭk), *v.;* TICKED (tĭkt); TICK'ING. [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. D. *tikken*, Nor. dial. *tikka*.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To touch or tap a person or thing gently; to pat one affectionately; to fondle; — often in the phrase ***tick and toy***, to flirt. *Now Dial.*
2. To make a tick or a continuous series of ticks, as a watch, the heart, or a meter does.
3. Hence: **a** *Slang.* To click, or make a hit. **b** To come, or recur, in course of time; as, when rent day *ticked* round again.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To touch lightly, as in tag or in fondling; esp., to tag. *Now Dial.*
2. To mark with a tick (see 4th TICK, 4) or ticks; to spot; also, check with a tick. See *tick off* a, below. "Evenly marked head and eyes, muzzle and legs *ticked*."
Dept. of Agric. Bulletin.
3. To mark, note, count, record, give forth, etc., by or as by the ticks of a clock, a clicking device, a telegraph instrument, or the like; as, the clock *ticks* the hours away; the taximeter *ticks* up a huge fare.
tick off. **a** To check off; to get rid of; to dispose of. **b** *Slang.* To identify in kind, type, nature, etc.; "to get the number of"; also, to peach upon; to inform against.

tick, *n.* **1.** A light touch, as in playing tag; a tap; also, the game of tag. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
2. A light quick audible beat, as of a clock.
3. Time taken or indicated by the tick of a clock; a moment or second; as, to do something in three *ticks*.
4. A dot, speck, dash, etc., esp. one, as a crowfoot (sense 3), to direct attention to something or to serve as a check.
— ***not a tick fleid.*** Not a bit alarmed. *Scot.* — ***on or to the tick.*** Just on time. *Colloq.*

tick, *n.* [Abbr. fr. TICKET.] Credit; trust; also, a credit account; as, to buy or sell on *tick*. *Colloq.* — ***to go tick.*** To get trusted; to run in debt. *Colloq.*

tick, *v. i.* To buy or sell on credit; to go tick or to give tick. — *v. t.* To charge (a thing) up to one's account. *Both Colloq.*

tick, *n.* **1.** Crib biting.
2. A tic (sense 2); a fixed idea or notion.

tick, *v. i.* Of a horse, to crib-bite.

tick, *n.* [Named from its noise.] Whinchat. *Local, Eng.*

tick'-a-tick' (tĭk'ȧ·tĭk'; 66), *adv.* [Imitative.] With a continuous ticking sound.

Thy'sa·nou'ra (thĭ'sȧ·nōō'rȧ; thĭs'ȧ-), **thy'sa·nou'ran** (-răn), **-nou'rous** (-rŭs), etc. Syns. of THYSANURA, etc.

thy'sa·nu'ri·an (-nū'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* = THYSANURAN.

thy·sel' (thĭ·sĕl'). Scot. & dial. Eng. of THYSELF.

Tiam (tyăm), *n.* = 2d CHAM. See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES.

Tib'hath (tĭb'hăth). *Bib.* [-AD.]

tib'i·ad (tĭb'ĭ·ăd), *adv.* See 1st, ti·bie'i·nist (tĭ·bĭs'ĭ·nĭst), *n.* = TIBICEN.

Tib'ni (tĭb'nī). *Bib.*

Tib'u (tĭb'ōō). Var. of TIBBU.

ticchen, *n.* [AS. *ticcen*.] A young goat; a kid. *Obs.*

ticht (tĭkt). Scot. & Ir. var. of TIGHT.

tick'bean' (tĭk'bēn'), *n.* Any of certain horse beans having small seeds resembling a tick.

tick'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* A bird that eats ticks infesting quadrupeds, as the beefeater and ani.

tick clover. The tick trefoil.

tick doleru. = TIC DOULOUREUX. *Lamb.*

ticked (tĭkt), *adj.* [From TICK a small mark.] Finely spotted, as a dog; dotted, as a line.

tick'en (tĭk'ĕn; -ĭn), *n.* Ticking. *Brit.*

tick'er (tĭk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who ticks.

2. Something that ticks, or produces a ticking sound, as a clock, a telegraphic sounder, etc. Specif.: **a** *Thieves' Slang.* A watch. **b** *Stock Exchange.* A telegraphic receiving instrument that automatically prints off stock quotations (*stock ticker*) and other news on a paper ribbon or tape (*ticker tape*).

tick'er. *Radio.* Var. of TIKKER.

tick'et (tĭk'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [F. *étiquette* a ticket, label, inscription, prescript, etiquette, fr. OF. *estiquet(te)*, fr. *estiquer* to stick, fr. MD. *steken.* See STICK, *v.*; ETIQUETTE, TICK credit.] **1.** Originally, a note in writing; now, a written, typed, printed, or engraved notice, record, memorandum, or token; a piece of cardboard, a slip, etc., containing such a note or notice; as: **a** A public notice; a placard. **b** A name or identification card; a label. **c** *Now Chiefly Dial.* A visiting card. **d** A tag on merchandise; esp., a price tag.

2. A document that serves as a certificate, license, permit, or the like; a voucher; now specif., a master's, captain's, mate's, pilot's, or airman's certificate.

3. A certificate, evidence, or token of a right, as of admission to a place of assembly, of passage in a public conveyance, of debt, of a chance, or the like; as, a theater *ticket;* a railroad or steamboat *ticket;* a lottery *ticket;* a pawn *ticket.* It is generally held by the courts that a ticket of admission to a public performance, as in a theater, is merely a revocable license; and that common carriers may restrict the use of their tickets to the original purchaser.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

ticket booth	**ticket-making,** *adj.*	**ticket scalper**
ticket-canceling, *adj.*	**ticket office**	**ticket-selling,** *adj.*
ticket clerk	**ticket printer**	**ticket taker**
ticket collector	**ticket-printing,** *adj.*	**ticket varnisher**
ticket-counting, *adj.*	**ticket punch**	**ticket-vending,** *adj.*
ticket-dating	**ticket rack**	**ticket window**
ticket holder	**ticket-registering,** *adj.*	**ticket writer**
ticket maker		

4. **a** A soldier's or sailor's pay warrant or formal discharge with such a warrant. **b** Short for TICKET OF LEAVE.

5. *Colloq.* **a** The suitable, correct, or desirable thing; — with *the.* **b** The action or program planned. **c** *Scot.* A ludicrous object; a sight.

6. A tick, or score; an I O U; also, credit; trust. *Obs.*

7. *Banking.* A record slip of sums, transactions, etc., to be entered, as a deposit slip; in clearinghouse practice, a memorandum of a bank's credit items submitted by its representative.

8. *London Stock Exchange.* The ticket used on name day (SENSE 2).

9. *Mining.* **a** A sealed bid for ore to be sold. **b** *Eng.* = TOKEN, *n.*, 9.

10. *Politics.* A list of candidates, esp. of one party only, to be voted for at an election; a ballot. *U. S.*

tick'et, *v.*; TICK'ET-ED; TICK'ET-ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To distinguish by or as by a ticket; to put a ticket or label on; as, to *ticket* goods with descriptions or prices; hence, to label; to characterize, or describe in a set phrase; as, to *ticket* all reformers as fanatics.

2. To furnish with a ticket or tickets, to book. *U. S.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To issue tickets, esp. railroad tickets. *U. S.*

2. *Mining.* To make a sealed bid, or ticket.

tick'et, *adj.* Concerned with the issuance or collection of tickets; requiring tickets.

tick'et, *n.* A very small amount. *Dial. Eng.*

ticket agent. One who serves as agent or conducts an agency for the selling of tickets, esp. railroad or theater tickets. — **ticket agency.**

ticket chopper. *Railroads.* **a** A ticket-canceling box. **b** The person who operates it. *Both Slang.*

ticket day. Name day. Cf. SETTLEMENT, *n.*, 22.

tick'et-er (tĭk'ĕ-tĕr; -ĭ-tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who tickets; specif., a labeler.

2. One furnished with a ticket.

ticket gate. An exit on a railway platform where passengers issuing from a train surrender their tickets. *Brit.*

tick'et-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who tickets or furnishes tickets.

2. *Mining.* A periodical sale of ore. Cf. 1st TICKET, *n.*, 9 a.

tick'et-mon'ger (tĭk'ĕt-mŭng'gĕr; tĭk'ĭt-), *n.* Formerly, one who bought up seamen's pay warrants at reduced valuation.

ticket night. *Theater.* The night of a benefit performance the receipts of which are shared by several performers according to the number of tickets sold by each.

ticket of leave. A license or permit given to a convict under imprisonment to go at large, and to labor for himself, subject to certain specific conditions. Tickets of leave were first granted to convicts in Van Diemen's Land under the prison reforms of 1840. In the United States a similar license is usually called a *parole.* — **tick'et-of-leave',** *adj.* — **tick'et-of-leav'er, tick'et-of-leav'ism,** *n. All British.*

ticket porter. A London porter having a city license; also, a ticket collector.

tick'ey (tĭk'ĭ), *n.* Also **tick'le.** Threepence. *Colloq., S. Africa.*

tick farcy. Epizootic lymphangitis.

tick fever. **a** *Med.* Any febrile disease transmitted by ticks, as Rocky Mountain spotted fever. **b** *Veter.* Texas fever.

tick'ing (tĭk'ĭng), *n.* [From TICK a bed cover.] A strong, closely woven linen or cotton fabric, of which ticks for beds, pillows, or bolsters are made; also, *Rare,* the bedtick.

tick'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who ticks; specif., *Now Dial.,* wanton trifling.

2. Ticks, or sounds, made by a clock, a telegraph sounder, etc.

tick'ing, *n.* [Cf. 4th TICK, 4.] State of being ticked, esp. of being finely spotted. Hence: **a** Minute distinct color marks on a bird or mammal. **b** A distribution of longer guard hairs throughout the fur.

ticking work. Embroidery on ticking.

tick'le (tĭk'l), *v.*; TICK'LED (-ld); TICK'LING (-lĭng). [Perh. freq. of TICK to beat, pat.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To feel excitement, tingling, or titillation; to tingle or thrill with or as if with pleasure. *Obs.*

He with secret joy therefore
Did *tickle* inwardly in every vein. *Spenser.*

2. To have a tingling or restless sensation; as, my back *tickles;* also, *Now Rare,* to have an itching desire.

3. To excite the surface nerves; to cause a tickle. *Colloq.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To excite or stir up agreeably; to awaken pleasure in; to gratify, esp. sensuously; as, she was *tickled* by his success; food that *tickles* the palate.

2. To touch (one or a part of one's body) lightly with or as with fingers, a feather, etc., so as to excite the surface nerves and to cause uneasiness, laughter, or spasmodic movements; to titillate; to tease by such touching; as, the feather *tickles* her hand.

3. To excite; annoy; provoke; now, usually with *up,* to stir up; to arouse to action.

We must *tickle* 'em up a bit. *Sir Gilbert Parker.*

4. To whip; chastise; to beat.

5. To touch or stir gently; also, to move, take, do, operate, etc., by or as by light touches; to play, touch up, or portray, etc., with light strokes.

I'll *tickle* ye off a Covenanter as readily as old Jack could do a young Prince. *Scott.*

6. To excite amusement or merriment in; to arouse the sense of humor of; to amuse; divert.

The mimic court of justice in the orchard *tickled* him immensely. *Margaret Deland.*

7. *Angling.* To capture (a trout) by groping for it with the hands and sliding the fingers into its gills.

tickle it. To achieve success; tobring to the desired end. *Obs.*

tickle the palm (of). Also ***tickle in the palm.*** To bribe; also, to tip. *Colloq.*

tick'le (tĭk''l), *n.* [From TICKLE, *v.*] Act of tickling or state or fact of being tickled; a tickling touch or touches; a tickling sensation, device, etc.; a tickler.

tick'le, *n.* [From TICKLE, *adj.*] In Newfoundland and Labrador, a narrow water passage, as between two islands to a harbor.

tick'le (tĭk''l), *adj.* [See TICKLE, *v.*] *Archaic & Dial.* **1.** Easily excited or moved; specif.: **a** *Obs.* Frail; wanton. **b** Easily startled or offended; touchy. **c** *Dial.* Easily scared.

2. Unsteady; unstable; insecure; specif., ready to go off or spring, as a gun or trap. See 1st SEAR, 2.

Tickle as the unsteady air. *Spenser.*

3. Requiring delicate handling; specif.: **a** Nice; difficult; ticklish. **b** Delicate; squeamish.

☞ COMBINATIONS (in sense 1) are:

tickle-footed, tickle-headed, tickle-heeled, tickle-tongued.

— **tick'le-ly,** *adv.* — **tick'le-ness,** *n.*

tick'le, *adv.* Ticklingly; ticklishly; insecurely. *Obs.*

tick'le-back' (tĭk''l-băk'), *n.* A stickleback.

tick'le-brain' (-brān'), *n.* A kind of strong liquor; also, one who uses or deals in it. *Old Slang.*

tick'led (tĭk''ld), *adj.* Affected or aroused by tickling; highly pleased, gratified, or amused.

tick'led, *adj.* Filed in a tickler. *Colloq.*

tickle grass. Rough bent.

tick'len-burg (tĭk'lĕn-bûrg), *n.* [From *Tecklenburg,* near Osnabrück, Germany.] A coarse mixed linen fabric.

tick'ler (tĭk''lĕr), *n.* **1.** One who tickles, or is given to teasing by tickling.

2. A device for tickling, esp. for jogging the memory.

3. *Colloq.* **a** A small pocket flask; also, a sip, as of whisky; a dram. **b** *Local, U. S.* A small weapon, as a knife or pistol. **c** A strap, cane, or the like, for whipping. **d** *Eng.* A prong for extracting bungs from casks. **e** A merrymaking device for tickling faces and necks of passers-by.

4. Something puzzling; a ticklish problem or situation. *Colloq.*

5. *Accounts.* A book, file, or set of memoranda, kept, as in a bank, to show the amounts due upon notes, etc., and the days of payment.

6. *Elec.* A tickler coil.

7. *Law.* In some States, a temporary record in the office of the Register, Recorder, or County Clerk, of deeds, mortgages, etc., filed for recording, containing notice of such filing preliminary to actual entry in the official books of record.

tick'ler, *n.* = 3d TICKLE.

Tick'ler, Timothy. Robert Syme, an Edinburgh lawyer; — so called as an interlocutor in Wilson's *Noctes Ambrosianae.*

tickler coil. *Elec.* A feed-back coil.

tickler file. *Com.* A file that serves as a reminder, arranged to bring matters to timely attention; — called also a *calendar file.* Cf. TICKLER, *n.*, 2. *Colloq.*

tick'le-some (tĭk''l-sŭm), *adj.* Ticklish; as: **a** *Now Dial.* = TICKLE, *adj.* **b** Easily tickled.

tick'le-to'by (-tō'bĭ), *n.* [*tickle,* v. + *toby* buttock.] A whip; switch; also, whipping.

tick'le-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* The American hellebore.

tick'ling (tĭk'lĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of tickling; state or sensation of or as of being tickled.

2. Something that tickles; a craving; gratification.

tick'ling, *adj.* That tickles. — **tick'ling-ly,** *adv.*

tick'lish (tĭk'lĭsh), *adj.* **1.** Sensitive to tickling.

2. Easily overturned or unbalanced; not affording security of support; unsteady; unstable; as, a *ticklish* boat or foothold; of persons or their tempers, easily upset; touchy; oversensitive; as, you are *ticklish* on this point.

3. Uncertain; unreliable; changeable; as, *ticklish* weather.

4. Requiring careful handling; delicate; nice; critical; risky; as, a *ticklish* situation, problem, or subject.

— **tick'lish-ly,** *adv.* — **tick'lish-ness,** *n.*

tick'lish, *adv.* Ticklishly. *Now Rare.*

tick'ly (tĭk'lĭ), *adj.* Tickling; ticklish.

tick'ly-bend'ers (-bĕn'dĕrz), *n. pl.* Kittly-benders.

tick'ney (tĭk'nĭ), *n.* Coarse earthenware, as that made at Ticknal. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tick paralysis. A paralysis of sheep caused by the bite of any of certain ticks, as *Dermacentor venustus.*

tick'seed' (tĭk'sēd'), *n.* [*tick* the insect + *seed;* cf. G. *wanzensamen,* lit., bug seed.] **a** The coreopsis. **b** The tick trefoil.

tick'seed' (-sēd'), **tick'seed'ed** (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having a sticky seed that adheres to hair, clothing, etc.

tickseed sunflower. Any of the large-rayed North American species of *Bidens,* esp. *B. coronata* and *B. trichosperma.* See BIDENS.

tick'tack' (tĭk'tăk'), *n.* [Imitative. See TICK to beat, to pat; (for sense 2) cf. TRICKTRACK.] **1.** A noise like that made by a clock or watch or by the heart.

2. An old kind of backgammon played with both men and pegs; tricktrack.

3. A contrivance for making a tapping or rattling sound on a window, door, or the like, and which can be operated from a distance, used esp. by children in practical joking, as on Halloween.

4. Secret signaling between bookmakers at races. *Slang.*

tick'tack' (tĭk'tăk'), *v. i. & t.* To move or sound with a ticktack; also, to signal by ticktack. — **tick'tack'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

tick'tack', *adj.* Using or used in ticktacking, or signaling.

tick'tack', *adv.* With a ticktack.

tick'tack-toe', **tick'tack-too'** (tĭk'tăk-tō', -tōō'), *n.* **1.** A game played by two players who alternately put crosses and ciphers in compartments of a figure formed by two vertical lines crossing two horizontal lines, the object being to get a row of three crosses or three ciphers before the adversary does so; — called also *noughts-and-crosses.*

2. The prank or practical joke of using a ticktack (def. 3).

tick'tick' (tĭk'tĭk'), *n.* A ticking sound; also, a watch.

tick'tock' (tĭk'tŏk'; 66), *n.* A ticking sound, esp. that made by a large clock. — **tick'tock',** *v. i.*

tick trefoil. Any plant of the genus *Desmodium;* — so called from the trifoliolate leaves and roughened, sticky loments which adhere to clothing and to animals.

tick'y (tĭk'ĭ), *adj.* Affected or infested with, or full of, ticks.

tick'y. Variant of TICKEY, *n.*

tic'-po-lon'ga (tĭk'pō-lŏng'gä), *n.* [Singhalese *tikpolañgā,* fr. *tik* spot + *polañgā* viper.] Russell's viper.

Ti-cu'na (tē-kōō'nä), *n.* An Indian of a group of tribes, constituting the Ticunan stock and a linguistic family, dwelling in northeastern Peru and western Amazonas, Brazil. They are naked savages who live by hunting. — **Ti-cu'nan** (-năn), *adj.*

tid (tĭd), *n.* [See TIDE time.] *Chiefly Scot.* **a** The right time or season. **b** Mood; humor; also, ill-humor. — *v. t.* To time.

tid, *adj.* [Cf. TIDBIT.] Fond; tender. *Dial. Eng.*

tid, *adj.* Sprightly; lively; also, childish; silly. *Dial. Eng.*

tid, *n.* = 2d TIT, 2. *Barrie.*

tid'al (tĭd'ăl; -l), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to tides; caused by tides; having tides; periodically rising and falling, or flowing and ebbing; as, *tidal* waters or breathing.

2. Moved or actuated by tides; as, a *tidal* motor.

3. Dependent, as in regard to the time of arrival or departure, upon the state of the tide; as, a *tidal* steamer; a *tidal* train, one run in connection with a *tidal* steamer; also, navigable only at high tide; as, a *tidal* harbor. — **tid'al-ly** (tĭd'ăl-ĭ; -'l-ĭ), *adv.*

tidal air. *Physiol.* The air which passes in and out of the lungs in an ordinary breath. It averages thirty cubic inches in human adults.

tidal amplitude. See TIDAL CONSTANT.

tidal basin. A dock communicating with tidal water through lock gates or locks.

tidal bore. = 4th BORE.

tidal box. *Fish Culture.* A hatching box with an automatic siphon which causes the level of the water in the box to rise and fall alternately.

tidal breeze. *Meteorol.* A light breeze supposed to be caused by tidal action, as in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

tidal clock *or* **watch.** A clock or watch showing the times of high and low water and the state of the tides at any time of day.

tidal constant. Either of the two factors which, combined, completely specify a simple tide, the first being the amplitude of a tide (*tidal amplitude*), or the elevation of high water above mean sea level, and the second, its *epoch* (*tidal epoch*), or the time elapsing between the moon's meridian passage and the ensuing high tide.

tidal crack. A tide crack.

tidal current. = TIDE, *n.*, 6.

tidal day. Tide day.

tidal friction. The frictional effect of the tidal wave, especially in shallow waters, lengthening the tidal epoch and tending to retard the rotational velocity of the earth and so increase very slowly the length of the day.

tidal load. Variation of pressure in the earth due to the movement of the water caused by the tide or due to the stresses produced by the changing positions of the moon and sun relative to the earth.

tidal river. A river, as the Hudson, up the course of which the tides are noticeable for a considerable distance.

tidal stream. = TIDE, *n.*, 6.

tidal theory. *Astron.* **a** Any theory of the evolution of a celestial body that is based on the action of tidal forces; usually, specif., the theory of Sir George Darwin explaining thus the moon's origin and evolution. **b** The theory of the present ocean tides.

tidal watch. See TIDAL CLOCK.

tidal wave. **a** A tide wave. **b** Popularly: (1) The great sea wave that sometimes follows an earthquake. See SEISMIC SEA WAVE. (2) The great rise of water along shore due to exceptionally strong winds, as at Galveston, Texas, in September, 1900. **c** An overwhelming impulse, burst of feeling, majority vote, or the like.

tid'bit' (tĭd'bĭt'), *n.* A titbit. *U. S.*

tid'dle (tĭd''l), *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *tīḡdrian, tīḡedrian,* to grow weak or frail.] To potter; fidget. — *v. t.* To rear carefully; fondle; pamper. *Both Chiefly Dial.*

tid'dle, *v. t.* To tickle. *Dial.*

tid'dley (tĭd''lĭ), *adj.* Very small or trivial. *Slang.*

tid'dling (*dial.* tĭd''lĭn), *n.* An animal or child reared with unusual care; a pampered pet. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

tid'dly-wink' (tĭd''l-ĭ-wĭngk'), *n.* **1.** An unlicensed public house; a beerhouse. *Slang, Eng.*

2. *pl.* A game in which the object is to snap small disks, as of bone, from a flat surface into a small cup or basket.

tid'dly-wink'ing (-ĭng), *n.* Idling; droning; cheating. — **tid'dly-wink'er** (-ĕr), *n. Both Slang, Eng.*

tid'dy (tĭd'ĭ), *n. Games.* In gleek, the four of trumps.

tid'dy, *adj.* Tiny; trivial (cf. TIDDLEY); also, childish; babyish. *Dial. Eng.*

tid'dy, *n.* A small girl or child. *Dial.*

tide (tīd), *n.* [ME. *tide, tid,* fr. AS. *tīd* time; akin to OS. & OFris. *tīd,* D. *tijd,* G. *zeit,* OHG. *zīt,* ON. *tīth,* and prob. to Skr. *dayate* he apportions, Gr. *daiomai* I divide, distribute. Cf. DEMOCRACY, DEMON, TIDING, TIDY, TIME.] **1.** Time; a space of time; period; hour. *Obs.*

They . . . rest their weary limbs a *tide.* *Spenser.*

2. A point or period of time, as in a day, year, or lifetime; a definite moment, period, season, or occasion; esp., an ecclesiastical anniversary; a festival or, often, its season as distinguished from the day on which it falls. *Archaic.* Cf. -TIDE.

3. Fit or opportune time; opportunity. *Archaic.*

Time and *tide* wait for no man. *Old Proverb.*

---

tick'eat'er, *n.* = TICKBIRD.
tick'et-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
tick'le, *n.* See TICKEY.
tick'l, **tick'ld.** Tickle, tickled. *Ref. Sp.*
tick'le-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
tick'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
tick'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
tickt. Ticked. *Ref. Sp.*
tick'weed', *n.* = PENNYROYAL b.
ti-coon', Tycoon. *Ref. Sp.*
tic'tac'. Var. of TICKTACK.
tic'tack'er. Var. of TICKTACKER.
ticktack man. A ticktacker.
tic'tic', Var. of TICKTICK.
tic'toc' Var. of TICKTOCK.
ti'cul (tĭ'kŭl), *n.; pl.* TICULA (-kū-lĭz), TICUL. [See TICAL.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*
Ti'dal (tī'dăl). *Bib.*
tid'der. Var. of TITTER, *adv.*
tid'der (tĭd'ĕr). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of TOTHER.
tid'di-vate (tĭd'ĭ-vĕt). Dial. Eng. var. of TITIVATE.
tid'dle-dy-winks', *n. pl.* = TIDDLYWINK, 2. [LER, 3 e. *Eng.*
tid'dler (tĭd'lĕr), *n.* = 1st TICK-tide. † TIDY.

4. A space of time, as between high tides or during the height of a flood tide, in which certain work can be carried on. *Chiefly Nautical.*

5. The alternate rising and falling of the surface of the ocean, and of gulfs, bays, rivers, etc., connected with the ocean. The tide ebbs and flows twice in each lunar day (24 h. 51 m.). It is occasioned by the attraction of sun and moon (the tide-raising force of the latter being three times that of the former), acting unequally on the waters in different parts of the earth, thus disturbing their equilibrium. High tide upon one side of the earth (*direct tide*) is accompanied by high tide upon the other side (*opposite tide*). Hence, when sun and moon are in conjunction or opposition, as at new moon and full, their combined action produces a tide greater than usual, called *spring tide*, as shown in *Illust.* (right and left). When the moon is at first or third quarter (above or below), the sun's attraction in part counteracts the moon's, causing (under the moon and opposite it) a smaller high tide than usual, called *neap tide*. The flow or rising of the water is called *flood tide*; the reflux, *ebb tide*.

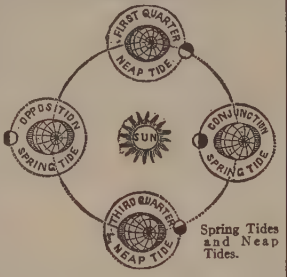

Spring Tides and Neap Tides.

6. The nearly horizontal flow of the sea, forth and back, as in channels and harbors; — often called the *tidal current*, or *stream*.

7. Something which may turn, rise and fall, or decrease or increase, as a tide; as, the *tide* of enthusiasm waned; also, the time during which something is at its height or best.

If I was to die in that *tide* of my fortunes. *Stevenson.*

8. *Chiefly Poetic.* **a** A stream; current; flood; as, a *tide* of blood. **b** The sea. **c** *Local, U. S.* A freshet.

9. A fair occurring on a parish feast day. *Dial. Eng.*

10. *Physiol.* The normal variation in the concentration of certain constituents of the body fluids, correlated with eating, fasting, etc.; as, the fasting *tide;* esp., an increase in some specified constituent or class of constituents; as, the alkaline *tide* during a meal.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

tide-beaten	tide-forsaken	tide-ribbed
tide-beset	tide-free	tide-swept
tide-bound	tide-generating	tide-taking
tide-caught	tide-locked	tide-tossed
tide-covered	tide-marked	tide-trapped
tide-driven	tide-predicting	tide-washed
tide-flooded	tide-producing	tide-worn

-tide (-tĭd). A combining form of the noun *tide*, as in:

Ascensiontide	Michaelmastide	Shrovetide
Bartholomewtide	morrowtide	springtide
Christmastide	nighttide	summertide
Eastertide	noontide	Whitsuntide
eventide	Paschaltide	wintertide
Lammastide	primrosetide	yuletide
Maytide	Rogationtide	

tide (tīd), *adj.* Tidal; as, a *tide* flow, hole, gauge.

tide (tīd), *v.;* TID'ED (tīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); TID'ING (tīd'ĭng). *Intransitive:* **1.** To flow as a tide; to pour forth; to surge.

2. To drift with the tide; esp., *Naut.*, to work into or out of a river or harbor by drifting with the tide, anchoring when it becomes adverse; — often with indefinite object, *it.*

3. To drift; to be carried; to continue; — with *on* or *onward.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to float with the tide; to drive or carry with or as with the tide or stream; as, wreckage *tided* up the river.

2. To carry through or help along in the manner of a boat floated on a high tide; as, the gift *tided* us over that winter.

3. To pass as if drifting (see TIDE, *v. i.*, 2) or drifted with a tide; variously, to surmount, live through, endure, cover, etc.; — always with *over;* as, he *tided* over the difficulty or a hard winter. "The lifetime of Bede *tides* over the first half of the eighth century." *M. R. James.*

4. To proceed along (one's way) by taking advantage of tides.

tide, *v. i.* [AS. *tīdan* to happen. See TIDE, *n.*] To betide; happen; befall. *Archaic.*

tide boat. A small craft plying with the tides.

tide'coach' (tīd'kōch'), *n.* A public coach timed to meet a packet arriving at a certain tide. *Obs.*

tide crack. In the arctic, a crack, caused by the tide, separating the ice foot and sea ice.

tid'ed (tīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Affected by, or having, tides.

tide day. The interval between the arrival of any two consecutive high waters of the direct tide (or of the opposite tide) at any given place, its average length being 24 h. 51 m.

tide'ful (tīd'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1.** Seasonable. *Obs.*

2. Flooded by the tide.

tide gate. **a** An opening, through which water may flow freely when the tide sets in one direction, but which closes automatically and prevents the water from flowing in the other direction. **b** *Obs.* A tideway. **c** *Naut.* A place where the tide runs with great velocity, as through a gate.

tide gauge. A gauge for showing the height of the tide, esp., one for registering its state continuously.

tide'head' (tīd'hĕd'), *n.* The inland limit of the tide.

tide hole. A hole made in ice to observe the tides.

tide'land' (-lănd'), *n.* Land overflowed during flood tide.

tideland spruce. The Sitka spruce.

tide lock. A lock situated between an enclosed basin, or a canal, and the tidewater of a harbor or river, when they are on different levels, so that craft can pass either way at all times of the tide; — called also *guard lock.*

tide'ly (tīd'lĭ), *adv. Obs.* **a** Suitably; fitly. **b** Cleverly; smartly.

tide'mak'er (-māk'ĕr), *n.* **a** An effective cause of tides. **b** A tide boat. — **tide'mak'ing** (-ĭng), *n. & adj.*

tide'mark' (-märk'), *n.* **1.** A high-water, or rarely low-water, mark left by tidal water or a flood; the point it reaches; also, a mark placed to indicate this point.

2. A line on one where the dirt stops. *Colloq.*

tide mill. **a** A mill operated by the tidal currents. **b** A mill for clearing lands from tidewater.

tide pool. A pool left by an ebb tide.

tide predictor. A mechanical device for predicting the times of high and low tide.

tide'race' (tīd'rās'), *n.* A strong tidal current.

tide register. A tide gauge.

tide rip. **1.** A rip (see 4th RIP) due to opposing tides.

2. A tidal wave.

tide'-rode', *adj. Naut.* Swung by the tide, regardless of the wind, when at anchor; — opposed to *wind-rode.*

tides'man (tīdz'măn), *n.* **1.** A tidewaiter (senses 1 & 2).

2. A laborer busy only at certain states of the tide.

tide'sur·vey'or (tīd'sĕr·vā'ĕr), *n.* An executive custom officer who supervises tidewaiters, as still in China.

Tides'well (tīdz'wĕl), *n.* [From *Tideswell*, Derbyshire, Eng.] A morris dance of a formal, processional character.

tide table. A table which indicates the height of the tide in a given harbor at different times of the day and night throughout one year.

tide'wait'er (tīd'wāt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** **a** A customs officer who boards vessels and watches the landing of goods. **b** *Eng.* A dock laborer who tows or warps vessels in or out at full tide.

2. One who bides an opportune time.

tide'wa'ter (-wô'tĕr), *n.* Water overflowing land at flood tide; also, water affected by the ebb and flow of the tide; hence, broadly, the seaboard. — **tide'wa'ter,** *adj.*

tidewater cypress. The bald cypress; also, its wood.

tidewater glacier. A glacier which descends to the sea, esp. if it breaks off into icebergs.

tide wave. A rise and fall of water as the tide moves about the earth.

tide'way' (tīd'wā'), *n.* **1.** A channel in which the tide runs; also, a rush of tidal water through a channel or stream.

2. Figuratively, any similar course or onrush.

tide wheel. A water wheel operated by the tides.

tide work. Work done during a tide (sense 7).

ti'ding (tī'dĭng), *n.* [ME. *tidinge, tithinge, tidinde,* fr. or influenced by ON. *títhindi,* pl. (Dan. *tidende,* sing., Sw. *tidender,* pl.); akin to AS. *tīdung,* G. *zeitung* news, newspaper, and AS. *tīdan* to happen, E. *betide, tide.* See TIDE, *v. i. & n.*] **1.** An event; happening. *Archaic.*

2. An account of what has taken place, but was not before known; a piece of news; a message; — now commonly *pl.*, news; intelligence; as, good *tidings.*

Syn. — Advice, information. See NEWS.

tid'ing (tīd'ĭng), *n.* A tidal flow or ebb; also, a progressing or drifting with the tide.

tid'ley (tĭd'lĭ), *n.* A wren. *Dial. Eng.*

tid·ol'o·gy (tīd·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*tide* + *-logy.*] The science or theory of tides. — **tid'o·log'i·cal** (tīd'ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

ti'dy (tī'dĭ), *adj.;* TI'DI·ER (-dĭ·ĕr); TI'DI·EST. [ME. *tidy, tidi,* fr. *tid* time, season; cf. D. *tijdig* timely, G. *zeitig,* Dan. & Sw. *tidig.* See TIDE, *n.*] **1.** Being in proper time; timely; seasonable. *Obs.*

2. Properly filled-out; plump; comely; healthy. *Now Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. **a** *Obs.* Worthy; upright; skillful; diligent. **b** *Colloq.* Pretty good; fair.

Ye'll make a *tidy* smith one o' these days. *Jeffery Farnol.*

4. Neat in appearance, habits, or arrangement; orderly; kept in order; also, keeping oneself trim, one's house in order, or one's possessions in place; as, a *tidy* room, housekeeper, or sewing basket.

5. Not small in size, amount, extent, etc.; comfortably large or great; as, a *tidy* farm, sum, or success. *Colloq.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See NEAT.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

tidy-kept, tidy-looking, tidy-minded.

ti'dy, *adv.* Tidily. *Dial. & Vulgar.*

ti'dy, *v. t.;* TI'DIED (tī'dĭd); TI'DY·ING. To put in proper order; to make neat or tidy; — often with *up;* as, to *tidy* a room or one's dress. — *v. i.* To make things tidy; — usually with *up.*

ti'dy (tī'dĭ), *n.; pl.* TIDIES (-dĭz). **1.** A piece of fancy work used to protect the back, arms, or headrest of a chair, sofa, etc., from wear or soil.

2. A child's pinafore. *Dial. Eng.*

3. A receptacle with pockets or compartments in which sewing materials, toilet articles, odds and ends, etc., can be kept in order.

ti'dy·tips' (tī'dĭ·tĭps'), *n. sing. & pl.* An annual Californian herb (*Layia elegans*) having yellow-rayed flower heads often tipped with white. See WILD FLOWERS, *Plate.*

tie (tī), *v.; past tense & past part.* TIED (tīd), *Obs.* TIGHT (tīt); *pres. part. & verbal n.* TY'ING (tī'ĭng), TIE'ING. [ME. *tien, teyen,* fr. AS. *tīgan,* fr. *tēag, tēah,* a rope; akin to ON. *taug,* and AS. *tēon* to draw, to pull. See 1st TOW.] *Transitive:* **1.** To fasten or attach (one thing to another) by means of a connecting and knotted rope, band, cord, or the like. "*Tie* the kine to the cart." 1 *Sam.* vi. 7.

2. To unite or join firmly; to connect; *Colloq.*, to marry.

In bond of virtuous love together *tied.* *Fairfax.*

3. To bind, esp. so as to prevent free movement, choice, etc.; to constrain by authority, influence, agreement, or obligation; restrict; confine; as, to *tie* one to secrecy; to be *tied* to one's work or argument; to be *tied* by illness to one's bed. See TIED, *adj.*

4. *Now Rare.* **a** To reduce to bondage. **b** To bind by gratitude or the like; — chiefly in passive. **c** To make binding; to cement.

5. To bring together, bind, or confine, the parts, sides, or ends, of (a thing) by means of a cord, lace, etc., drawn around or through and knotted; to close an opening in by drawing and knotting a cord, attached strings, laces, or the like; as, to *tie* a bonnet, a bundle, an artery, or one's shoes.

6. To form a knot or bow in; to knot; as, to *tie* one's scarf, shoelaces, or sash; also, to fashion by such an action; as, to *tie* a sailor's knot or three bows.

7. To make or have an equal score with, in a contest; hence, *Slang,* to equal; beat.

8. *Agric.* To bind together, as stripped tobacco or stalks, and ears of wheat; to sheaf, or the like.

9. *Elec.* To join electrically (two power stations) so that each can furnish power to the other.

10. *Mach. & Railroads.* To provide or secure with a tie or ties; as, frames *tied* together; to *tie* a railroad track.

11. *Music.* To unite, as notes, by a tie.

—, *Intransitive:* To make a tie; specif.: **a** To make a bond or connection. **b** To make an equal score; to be equal. **c** *Rare.* To pair one's vote. **d** To attach oneself or itself; as, this fact *ties* to no other.

Syn. — TIE, BIND. To TIE is to fasten, esp. by knotting a cord or the like; to BIND is to make fast by or as if by a band or ligature; as, "I'll *tie* [our horses] in the wood" (*Shak.*); "Gather ye together . . . the tares, and *bind* them in bundles" (*Matt.* xiii. 30). Cf. HAMPER.

Ant. — Loose, unfasten, free.

tie by the leg. To tie down completely; to shackle.

tie down. **a** To restrain or confine, by or as by tying or fastening (to something); as, to *tie* one *down* to facts or to a job. **b** To deprive of freedom of choice, range, etc.; to fetter; shackle; as, poets should not be *tied down* by rules.

tie in. **a** To make a connection; to join in; to pitch in. **b** *Weaving.* To join warp threads of one series to another to pull a new set of warp threads through the reed.

tie one's hands. To make one unable to act or proceed in an action.

tie one's tongue. To compel one to remain silent; to impose secrecy upon one.

tie the knot. To perform the marriage ceremony; also, to get married. *Colloq.*

tie up. **a** To attach, fasten, or bind securely; also, to wrap up, as a bundle. **b** To make a connection or connections; to join; also, to relate itself; — with *to* or *with.* **c** To confine, restrain; to hinder from motion or action; to prevent from operating, being used, etc.; as, to *tie up* a railroad, factory, or stores of supplies. **d** To put in such a place, or invest in such a manner, as to make unavailable for other purposes; as, to *tie up* one's money in land. **e** To subject (property) to such restrictions, or bring into such a condition, that sale or alienation is impossible; as, the will *tied up* the estate. **f** To assume a definite association of interest.

— ***tied to a wife's, mother's, etc., apron strings.*** Controlled by, or clinging to, a wife, mother, etc., as if a child.

tie- (tī-). A combining form of the verb *tie*, denoting *that ties* or *serves as a tie*, as in *tie*bar; — often written separately, as in:

tie band	tie knot	tie stay
tie bolt	tie post	tie strap
tie cord	tie rope	tie wall

tie (tī), *n.; pl.* TIES (tīz). [Cf. AS. *tēh, tēah, tēag.* See TIE, *v.*] **1.** A band, cord, rope, chain, string, lace, etc., used for tying; specif., a shoelace.

2. Something which serves as a connecting link or member; a link. See technical senses, below.

3. Figuratively, a bond; specif.: **a** A moral or legal obligation to someone or something; a restraining power, influence, pledge, duty, or the like; as, the *ties* of married life; the *tie* of secrecy. **b** A bond of union or affection between persons; a close relationship or connection; as, the *ties* of friendship or of race.

4. Something that is knotted or is to be knotted when worn; as: **a** A tiewig. **b** A hair knot. **c** A necktie. **d** *pl.* Low laced shoes; oxfords.

5. A tying or knotting; also, a method or an instance of tying. *Rare.*

6. An equality in numbers, as of votes, scores, etc.; equality in any contest, as a race, election, or competition; hence: **a** A match which ends in a tie, or draw. **b** *Brit.* A deciding match played by those who were tied.

7. A sag on the back of developed cattle where the skin is bound down by connective tissue.

8. *Arch., Engin., etc.* A beam, post, rod, or angle, holding two pieces together; a tension member in a construction. Cf. STRUT.

9. *Commerce.* The obligation of a tied house (which see) to purchase its goods of a certain firm. *Brit.*

10. *Music.* **a** A curved line joining two notes indicating the same pitch, to denote a single tone sustained through the time value of the two; a bind. Cf. 5th SLUR, 4 **a**. It is used often simply for rhythmical clearness, as shown in the left-hand figure, in which the second measure might otherwise have been written as at the right. **b** A connecting line in stroked notes.

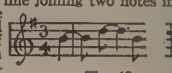
Ties, 10, **a**.

11. *Naut.* **a** = TYE, *n.*, 3. **b** = STOP, *n.*, 19 **a**.

12. *Railroads.* One of the transverse supports to which the rails are fastened to keep them to line, gauge, and grade; — called also (esp., *Brit.*) *sleeper.*

13. *Sports.* Any match in a tournament in which the contestants are paired off two by two, the losers dropping out until only one contestant, the winner, is left.

14. *Stenciling.* A narrow strip of material left in the open part of a stencil to stiffen or hold the design together.

15. *Weaving.* Any method of connecting the threads in a Jacquard loom to produce a desired pattern; hence, the arrangement of threads thus produced.

tie. Variant of TYE.

tie'back' (tī'băk'), *n.* A cord, finished strip of material, or the like used to hold curtains back.

tie bar. **a** A bar used as a tie rod. **b** *Railroads.* A rod between two switch rails to hold them to gauge. **c** *Print.* A bar showing a tie between two letters, as in tū.

tie beam. A beam acting as a tie, as in a roof. See ROOF.

tie breaker. A circuit breaker placed on the line joining two power stations electrically.

tie conductor. A conductor used to join two power stations electrically.

tied (tīd), *adj.* **1.** Secured, bound, or united by a tie; knotted; connected; constricted; constrained; bound down.

2. *Brit.* **a** Bound, as a business or public house. **b** Held, as a cottage, only by a tenant who works for the owner.

3. = Tied-and-dyed.

tied'-and-dyed', *adj.* Designating a method of dyeing in which a design is obtained by bunching and tying portions of the fabric so that they will not absorb the dye; also, dyed in such a manner; as, a *tied-and-dyed* scarf.

tied house. A tied (sense 2 **a**) business house, or, usually, public house, under contract to buy of a certain firm, the contract usually depending on a mortgage given by the tied house to the other. *Brit.*

tied image. *Psychol.* A memory image blended with and completing a sensory impression.

tied letters. *Print.* Two or more characters on one type body.

tie dyeing. Dyeing by the tied-and-dyed method.

tie feeder. *Elec.* See FEEDER, 6.

tie'-in' (tī'ĭn'), *n.* Something that ties in; as: **a** An advertisement placed by a retail dealer near the advertisement of the manufacturer. **b** Comment uniting in one article two otherwise separate advertising items. **c** *Elec.* The electrical joining of two central stations so that each can furnish power to the other.

tie line. **a** *Railroads.* A string used for lining one end of track ties before laying rails when building a track. **b** *Surv.* A line measured on the ground to connect some object to the survey. If distances alone are measured, two tie lines are required to locate a point.

tide'less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **tide'less·ness,** *n.*
tide'like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.
tides'-way', *n.* = TIDEWAY. *Obs.*
tide'wait'er·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
tide'ward (tīd'wĕrd), *adv.* See -WARD.
ti'di·a·ble, *adj.* See ABLE.
ti'did. Tidied. *Ref. Sp.*
tidi'fin. † TYDER, a bird.
ti'di·ly (tī'dĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of TIDY.
tidinde. † TIDING.
ti'di·ness (tī'dĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.
tid'ing·less, *adj.* See -LESS. *Poetic.*
tid'i·ose, *adj.* Anxious; impatient. *Obs.*
tid'ling. Var. of TIDDLING.
ti'dy·ism, *n.* See -ISM.
tie'dog', *n.* = BANDOG. *Obs.*
tie'go (tī'gō; *cf.* VERTIGO), *n.* Vertigo. *Obs.*
tie'ing. Var. of TYING.

tie'mann·ite (tē'mănˑīt), *n.* [After W. *Tiemann*, a German, who discovered it.] *Mineral.* Native mercuric selenide, HgSe, occurring commonly in dark-gray or nearly black masses of metallic luster. Sp. gr., 8.2–8.5.

tie mill. A machine with four circular saws arranged to cut from a log two slabs, two boards, and a cant, or tie, all at one operation.

tien (tyĕn), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *t'ien*[1].] *Chinese Philos.* **a** The sky. **b** [*cap.*] The controlling principle in the universe. See TIEN CHU.

Tien Chu (tyĕn jū). [Chin. (Pek.) *T'ien*[1]*-chu*[3].] Lord of Heaven; — used by the Roman Catholics to translate the word "God" into Chinese. Hence the Roman Catholic Church is known in China as the *T'ien Chu Chiao* (jyou), or *T'ien Chu T'ang* (tăng).

‖ **tien'da** (tyĕn'dä), *n.* [Sp., prop., tent, awning.] A booth or shop where goods are sold.

‖ **tiens** (tyăN), *interj.* [F., imper. sing. of *tenir* to hold.] An expression of surprise; indeed! Well, well! Just think!

tie'–on' (tī'ŏn'), *adj.* Fastened by tying or knotting. Cf. SLIPOVER.

tie'–out' (-out'), *n.* A rope or cable anchorage.

tie periwig. A tiewig.

tie'pin' (tī'pĭn'), *n.* A scarfpin.

tie plate. **a** *Naut.* One of several narrow plates to space and strengthen deck beams. **b** *Mach.* A plate to distribute the pressure of a tie, as on a supporting beam. **c** *Railroads.* A metal plate between the rail and tie to assist in holding the rail to line and to protect the tie from mechanical wear.

tie'–plate', *v. t. Railroads.* To furnish, as a track, with tie plates: — **tie'–plat'er** (-plāt'ĕr), *n.*

ti'er (tī'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who ties; specif., one whose work is tying a (specified) thing, as in:

bale tier	jute tier	warp tier
bobbin tier	knot tier	

2. A child's pinafore tied with tape or cord. *Local, U.S.* **3.** Something used for or in tying, as a band; specif., an awllike tool with an eye near its point, used by butchers as a needle in tying up a roast of beef.

tier (tēr), *n.* [OF. *tire.* See ARTILLERY.] **1.** A row, rank, or layer; esp., one of two or more rows one above another; as, arranged *tier* upon *tier;* three *tiers* of arches; flounces in *tiers;* a *tier* of shelves in a library. **2.** Specif.: **a** A row of guns or gun portholes, as in a warship or fort. **b** A class or grade, as in society. **c** *Colloq., U.S.* A group of counties or States that form a row on a map. **d** A vertical layer of brickwork whose thickness is the width of a brick. **e** In Tasmania, a mountain range. **f** A tiered arrangement; — rare, except in attributive use. **3.** *Naut.* **a** The ranges of the fakes, or windings, of a coiled cable. **b** *Rare.* The hollow space in a coil of cable. **c** A cable tier. **d** A row of moored or anchored ships. **4.** *Radio.* An antenna array consisting of rows of antenna elements placed one above another.

tier (tēr), *v. t. & i.* To place, arrange, or to be arranged, in tiers or layers.

tier building. A building of several stories, the floors of which may or may not have partitions.

tierce (tērs; 37), *n.* [OF. *tierce, terce* (F. *tierce*), fr. L. *tertia,* fem. of *tertius* third. See THIRD; cf. TERCE, TERCEL, TERCET, TERTIARY.] **1.** A third. *Obs.* **2.** A liquid measure. See MEASURE, *Table.* Hence, a cask holding it, larger than a barrel and smaller than a hogshead. **3.** *Card Playing.* A sequence of three cards of the same suit. Tierce of ace, king, queen, is called *tierce major.* **4.** *Eccl.* The third of the canonical hours, or nine A.M.; also, the service or office for that hour;—called also *undernsong.* **5.** *Fencing.* A position in parrying, engaging, etc., in which the wrist is turned inward, the nails turned slightly downward, and the point of the weapon is about on the level of the eye and a little outside the line on the right.

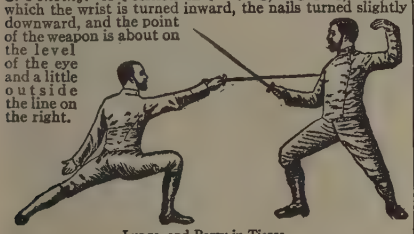

Lunge, and Parry in Tierce.

6. *Music.* **a** A third. **b** The tone two octaves and a major third above a given tone. Also, an organ stop giving tones at this interval from the normal pitch of the digitals. **7.** *Scots Law.* = TERCE.

tierce, *v. t.* To put into tierces. — *v. i.* To parry or lunge in tierce.

tier·cé' (tēr-sā'), *adj.* [F.] *Her.* Divided into three parts of different tinctures; — said of an escutcheon; also in combination; as, *tiercé in bend, tiercé in gyrons* (bend-sinisterwise), *tiercé in pale, tiercé in pile* (from sinister to dexter), etc.

tierce major. See TIERCE, *n.,* 3.

tierce rhyme. [F. *tierce-rime.*] Terza rima.

tier'ce·ron (tēr'sĕ·rŏn), *n.* [F.] *Gothic Arch.* One of the minor ribs in vaulting, springing from the pier on either side of the main diagonal rib, and therefore not passing through the center of the vault.

tiered (tērd), *adj.* Having tiers, rows, or layers; — chiefly in combination; as, triple-*tiered.*

tier'er (tēr'ĕr), *n.* One who tiers; specif., *Naut.,* one of the sailors stationed in the cable tier to stow the chain or cable as it comes in.

‖ **Tier'gar'ten** (tēr'gär'tĕn), *n.* [G.] A zoological garden; specif., a famous park in Berlin containing a zoological garden at one end.

tie rod, or **tie'rod'** (tī'rŏd'), *n.* **1.** A rod used as a tie, or connecting member or brace; a tie bar. **2.** In steering systems of automotive vehicles, a rod connecting one of the arms of each steering knuckle to the corresponding arm of the other.

tier ranger. A thief operating among river tiers (sense 3 **d**).

‖ **tier'ras** (tyĕr'räs), *n. pl.* [Sp., pl. of *tierra* earth.] *Quicksilver Mining.* Fine material of earth or rock mixed with ore.

tiers'–ar'gent' (tyâr'-zär'zhăN'), *n.* [F., fr. *tiers* third + *argent* silver.] A silver alloy containing approximately one third of its weight of silver. In one variety the silver is alloyed with aluminum, in another with German silver.

‖ **tiers' é'tat'** (tyâr'-zā'tä'). [F.] The third estate, or commonalty, in France; — so called in distinction from, and as inferior to, the nobles and clergy. *Hist.*

tier shot. *Mil.* A form of grapeshot in which the shot were arranged in regular tiers, separated by plates.

tiers'man (tērz'măn), *n.* **1.** One who arranges articles, as casks, in tiers. **2.** In Tasmania, one who lives in the mountains.

tie'tick (tē'tĭk), *n.* [Imitative.] The meadow pipit; also, the rock pipit. *Local, Brit.*

tie'–tie' (tī'tī'), *n. Naut.* One of several cords on a hammock by which, instead of a lashing, it may be tied in a roll; any similar cord. — **tie'–tie'**, *adj.*

tie'–up' (-ŭp'), *n.* Act or fact of tying up; state of being tied up; also, something, as a ribbon, or tape, that is tied up or is used in tying up. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* A tiewig. **b** A knockout blow. **c** *U. S.* A suspension of traffic or business, as by a strike of employees, a breakdown of machinery, etc. **d** *Railroads.* The enforced idleness of a train crew because of a rule, or statutory provision, as to the maximum number of hours' work. **e** *Weaving.* = TIE, *n.,* 15. — **tie'–up'**, *adj.*

tie'wig' (tī'wĭg'), *n.* A wig having the back hair tied with ribbon. — **tie'wigged'** (-wĭgd'), *adj.*

tiff (tĭf), *n.* [Perh. orig., a sniff, sniffing; cf. ON. *thefr* a smell, taste, *thefa* to sniff, Nor. *tev* a drawing in of the breath, *teva* to sniff, smell, Sw. dial. *täv* smell, scent, taste. Cf. TIFFIN.] **1.** A small draft of liquor, esp. of punch; also, small beer. *Now Rare.*

tiff, *v. t.* [See TIFFIN.] To drink; sip. *Obs.*

tiff, *v. t.* [ME. *tiffen,* fr. OF. *tiffer, tifer.*] To deck out; to dress. *Obs.*

tiff (tĭf), *n.* [Prob. of imitative origin (cf. HUFF). Cf. TIFT a puff.] A slight fit of anger; an outburst, as of temper; a pet; a petty quarrel.

tiff, *v. i.;* TIFFED (tĭft); TIFF'ING. To be in a tiff or pet; to quarrel in a small way; to be peevish.

tiff, *n. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Order; state; condition. **b** Mood; fit; humor. **c** A stretch of time; a spell.

tiff, *v. i.* [From *tiffing.* See TIFFIN.] To take tiffin; to lunch. *India.*

tif'fa·ny (tĭf'ȧ·nĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [OF. *tiphanie* Epiphany, fr. LL. *theophania;* — perh. so called with ref. to its transparency. See THEOPHANY.] **1.** A species of gauze, originally of very thin silk, but now of muslin; a transparent lawn. **2.** A flour sieve made of tiffany. *Local, Eng.*

tif'fa·ny, *adj.* Like tiffany; flimsy.

tif'fa·ny·ite (tĭf'ȧ·nĭ·īt), *n.* [After Charles Lewis *Tiffany,* Am. jeweler.] *Mineral.* A hydrocarbon assumed to exist in certain very luminescent diamonds.

tif'fie (tĭf'ĭ), *v. t.* To tiffle. *Rare.*

tif'fin (tĭf'ĭn), *n.* [Prop., *tiffing* a quaffing, a drinking, fr. *tiff* to drink, fr. *tiff,* n. See TIFF a drink.] **1.** Luncheon, esp. at midday. *Orig. India.* **2.** A brown, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

tif'fin, *v. i. & t.* To take or provide with tiffin; to lunch. *Colloq.*

tiff'ish (tĭf'ĭsh), *adj.* Inclined to tiffs; peevish; petulant.

tif'fle (tĭf''l), **ti'fle** (tī'f'l; tĭf''l), *v. i.* To potter; idle; trifle. *Now Dial. Eng.*

tif'fle, ti'fle, *v. t.* **1.** To entangle or disarrange; to tumble. *Obs.* **2.** To unravel; fray. *Chiefly Dial.*

tif'fy (tĭf'ĭ), *adj.* Tiffish. *Dial. Eng.*

ti·fi'nagh (tĭ·fē'năK), *adj.* [Tuareg *tifīnagh* writing(s).] Designating, or pertaining to, a Libyan alphabet, apparently descended from the Old Libyan or Numidian characters (derived from the Punic cursive script), and still used by the Tuaregs.

tift (tĭft), *v. t.* Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TIFF.

tift, *n. Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** A puff (of wind); a gust. **b** A whiff; sniff. **c** Hurry; hasty flight; breathlessness.

tift, *v. i.* To pant. *Dial. Eng.*

tift'er (tĭf'tĕr), *n.* A difficulty; a stiff breeze. *Dial. Eng.*

tig (tĭg), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. TICK, *v. i.,* TAG.] **1.** *Scot. & Dial.* **a** To touch; tag; pat. **b** To run about, as cattle pestered by flies. **2.** To tap or touch for a loan. *Slang, Australia.*

tig with. To have dealings with; to meddle or tamper with. *Chiefly Scot.*

tig, *n. Scot. & Dial.* **a** A touch. **b** The game of tag. **c** A fit of ill-humor.

tig. Variant of TYG.

tige (tēzh), *n.* [F., a stalk, fr. L. *tibia* a pipe.] In an early form of rifle, a steel pin in the breech against which the ball was hammered by the ramrod and expanded to fit the grooves. The charge was placed around the tige.

ti·gel'la (tĭ·jĕl'ȧ), **ti·gelle'** (tĭ·jĕl'), *n.* Also **ti·gel'lum** (tĭ·jĕl'ŭm), **ti·gel'lus** (-ŭs). [NL., fr. F. *tigelle,* dim. of *tige* stem, stalk. See TIGE.] *Bot.* A short or rudimentary stem; specif., the hypocotyl. — **ti·gel'late** (-ăt), *adj.*

ti'ger (tī'gĕr), *n.;* *pl.* TIGERS (-gĕrz), sometimes TIGER. See PLURAL, *Note.* [ME. *tigre,* fr. OF. *tigre,* fr. L. *tigris,* fr. Gr. *tigris,* of Iranian origin; cf. Av. *tighri* arrow, *tighra* pointed; akin to Gr. *stizein* to prick. The tiger was named from its swiftness; cf. L. *Tigris* the Tigris river, fr. Gr. *Tigris,* fr. OPer. *Tigra.* See STICK, *v.*] **1.** **a** A large Asiatic carnivorous mammal (*Felis tigris*) of the cat family, of a tawny color transversely striped with black. The long untufted tail is ringed with black and the under parts are mostly white. The tiger has no mane. It slightly exceeds the lion in measurements, its totallength being ordinarily nine to ten feet, but sometimes more than twelve feet. Though able to climb trees, it does not habitually do so. In many districts it lives largely on cattle and often takes to man eating. The tiger ranges from Persia across Asia to the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Java, and northward to southern Siberia. Northern specimens have much longer and softer hair than the southern ones, and are often regarded as a different species or subspecies. Cf. BENGAL TIGER. **b** Any of certain other animals; as, in Spanish America, the jaguar; in South Africa, the leopard; and in Tasmania, the thylacine. **c** Short for TIGER CAT, TIGER SNAKE, etc.

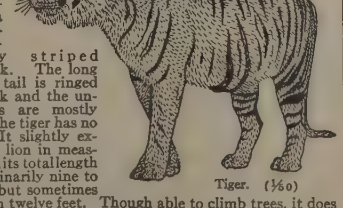

Tiger. (1/60)

2. A ferocious, bloodthirsty person or, more rarely, animal; also, a tigerish nature or temper; as, to rouse the *tiger* in one. **3.** *Old Slang.* **a** A groom in livery, esp. a boy or undersized man, who rides in a vehicle, as a dogcart, driven by his master or mistress. He usually stands on a small platform in the rear. **b** A dissolute or vulgar fellow; a swaggerer, bully, rake, or the like. **4.** [*cap.*] **a** An organization having a representation of a tiger as its emblem; as, the Tammany *Tiger.* **b** A member of such an organization. **5.** *U. S.* **a** A howl or yell (sometimes the word *tiger*) at the end of a round of enthusiastic cheering. **b** A blind tiger. **6.** *Cards.* **a** A poker hand, sometimes played, containing seven high, deuce low, without a pair, straight, or flush. It beats a straight, but loses to a flush. **b** A faro bank. See *buck the tiger,* under BUCK, *v.* **7.** A hardy, fearless native, employed as a carrier by Himalayan exploring parties.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

tiger-footed	tiger-marked	tigerproof
tigerhearted	tiger-minded	tiger-spotted
tiger-looking	tiger-passioned	tiger-striped

— *The Tiger.* A poem in the collection *Songs of Experience* (1794) by William Blake. — *the Tiger.* Georges Clemenceau; — a nickname.

ti'ger, (tī'gĕr), *adj.* Pertaining to or like the tiger; tigerish.

ti'ger, *v. i.* To move like a tiger.

tiger beetle. Any of numerous species of active carnivorous beetles constituting the family Cicindelidae, and mostly of the genus *Cicindela* whose larvae live in tunnels in the soil. They have rapid flight. See INSECT, *Plate.*

Tiger Beetle (*Cicindela hirticollis*). Nat. size.

ti'ger·bird' (tī'gĕr·bûrd'), *n.* **a** The amadavat. **b** The tiger bittern. **c** A barbet of the subfamily Capitoninae.

tiger bittern. Any of several South and Central American herons of the genus *Tigrisoma* having plumage with much buff or chestnut vermiculated with black.

tiger cat. **a** Any of certain wildcats of moderate size and variegated coloration, as the clouded tiger, the marbled tiger cat, the serval, the ocelot, and the margay. **b** In Australia, any of certain dasyures. **c** A domestic cat with tigerlike markings. **d** A fierce or fiercely angry person

Marbled Tiger Cat (*Felis marmorata*).

tiger chop. The tiger's-jaw.

tiger cocoa. See PATASHTE.

tiger cowrie. A tiger shell.

ti'ger·eye' (tī'gĕr·ī'), *n.* **1.** Also **ti'ger's–eye'** (tī'gĕrz·ī'). A chatoyant stone, usually yellow-brown, much used for ornament. It is a silicified crocidolite, in which the fibers penetrating quartz are changed to oxide of iron. A blue variety is called *hawk's-eye.* **2.** *Pottery.* A glaze resembling in look the tigereye.

tiger finch. The amadavat.

tiger fish. A large fresh-water game fish (*Hydrocyon lineatus*) of the rivers of South Africa.

ti'ger·flow'er (tī'gĕr·flou'ĕr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Tigridia;* — in allusion to the flowers, which are spotted or streaked.

Tigerflower (*Tigridia pavonia*).

ti'ger·foot' (-fo̅o̅t'), *n.* A tropical Old World species of *Ipomoea* (*I. pes-tigridis*) having pedately lobed leaves.

tiger frog. **a** The leopard frog. **b** = BULLFROG c.

tiger grass. A low East Indian fan palm (*Nannorhops ritchieana*) used in many ways by the natives.

tiger heart. *Med.* A heart in which stripes of yellowish or white myocardium, caused by fatty degeneration, alternate with stripes of normal color, so that tiger skin is simulated. The condition is seen on the inside of the organ.

ti'ger·ish (tī'gĕr·ĭsh), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a tiger or tigers; also, specif.: **a** Full of tigers. **b** Fierce; bloodthirsty. **c** *Old Slang.* Swaggering; flashy. — **ti'ger·ish·ly,** *adv.* — **ti'ger·ish·ness,** *n.*

ti'ger·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Tigerishness; swagger.

tiger lily. **1.** **a** A common Asiatic garden lily (*Lilium tigrinum*) having nodding orange-colored flowers densely spotted with black, with the perianth segment strongly reflexed. **b** Any of various lilies having similar spotted flowers, as *L. pardalinum, L. philadelphicum,* etc. **2.** A color, yellowish-red in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

ti'ger·ly (tī'gĕr·lĭ), *adj.* Tigerish; tigerlike.

tiger mosquito. The yellow-fever mosquito.

tiger moth. See ARCTIIDAE; APANTESIS; BUTTERFLY, *Plate.*

ti'ger–mouth', *n.* The tiger's-mouth.

ti'ger·nut' (tī'gĕr·nŭt'), *n.* The chufa.

tiger python. A large Indian rock snake (*Python molurus*).

tiger salamander. A widely distributed North American salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum*).

ti'ger's–claw' (tī'gĕrz·klȯ'), *n. Mach.* A boring rod or rifling rod in which the tool is sheathed on entering the bore and is automatically thrust outward on the cutting stroke.

ti'ger's–eye' (-ī'), *n.* A tigereye.

ti'ger's–foot' (-fo̅o̅t'), *n.* A tigerfoot.

tiger shark. Any of several large and voracious sharks irregularly banded and spotted, esp. *Stegostoma tigrinum* of the Indian Ocean and western Pacific, and *Galeocerdo arcticus* (syn. *tigrinus*) of the South Atlantic coast and the West Indies.

---

tie'mak'er, *n.* See MAKER. — **tie'mak'ing,** *n. & adj.*

Tie'mann-Reil'mer re·ac'tion. *Chem.* = REIMER-TIEMANN REACTION.

tiend. Var. of TEIND.

tier. ‡ TEAR, TIRE.

tierced (tērst), *adj. Her.* = TIERCÉ.

tier'cel. Var. of TERCEL.

tier'cet (tēr'sĕt; tûr'-). Var. of TERCET.

tierd. Tiered. *Ref. Sp.*

tier'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

tierse. Tierce. *Ref. Sp.*

tif. Tiff. *Ref. Sp.*

tif·foon'. ‡ TYPHOON.

tif'fle. Var. of TIFFLE.

ti·foon'. Typhoon. *Ref. Sp.*

tift'y (tĭf'tĭ). Var. of TIFFY.

Scot. & Dial. Eng.

ti'tus. Typhus. *Ref. Sp.*

tige (tĭg), *n.* Short for TIGER.

ti'ger·an'tic, *adj.* Tigerish. *Obs.*

ti'ger·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

ti'ger·ine (tī'gĕr·ĭn; -īn; 156) Var. of TIGRINE.

ti'ger·kin, *n.* Dim. of TIGER.

ti'ger·like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE

ti'ger·ling, *n.* Dim. of TIGER.

tiger shell. A large cowrie (*Cypraea tigris*) thickly covered with brown spots on the upper surface.

ti'ger's–jaw' (tī'gĕrz·jô'), *n.* A South African fig marigold (*Mesembryanthemum tigrinum*) having long ciliate teeth on the upturned leaf margins. Cf. CAT-CHOP.

ti'ger's–milk' (-mĭlk'), *n.* **1.** The sap of the plant blind-your-eyes.
2. Gin or other strong liquor. *Slang.*

ti'ger's–mouth' (-mouth'), *n.* Any of several plants of the figwort family, as the foxglove, snapdragon, and toadflax.

tiger snake. **a** In Australia and Tasmania, a very venomous elapine snake (*Notechis scutatus*, syn. *Hoplocephalus curtus*) of a brown color with dark crossbars; — called also *brown-banded snake.* **b** In South and East Africa, a back-fanged snake (*Tarbophis semiannulatus*).

ti'ger's–tail', *or* **ti'ger·tail'** (tī'gĕr·tāl') **spruce.** A Japanese evergreen tree (*Picea polita*) with rigid spiny leaves, often cultivated for ornament.

tiger swallowtail. See SWALLOWTAIL, 2.

tiger wolf. **a** The spotted hyena. See HYENA. **b** The thylacine.

ti'ger·wood' (tī'gĕr·wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** The variegated wood said to be of a tree (*Machaerium schomburgkii*) native to Guiana. **b** The wood said to be of a South American tree (genus *Jacaranda*).

tig'ger (tĭg'ĕr), *n.* One who tigs. *Dial.*

tight (tīt), *adj.*; TIGHT'ER (-ĕr); TIGHT'EST. [ME. *tight, thight,* of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *thētt,* Dan. *tæt,* Sw. *tät;* akin to D. & G. *dicht,* Lith. *tankus,* Skr. *tanakti* it draws together, gathers, *takra* buttermilk, and E. THEE to thrive.] **1.** Compact or close in texture; dense; solid; as, *tight* cloth or tissues. *Now Rare.*
2. So close in structure as not to admit the passage of a liquid or fluid; not leaky; often, watertight; hence: **a** Proof or proofed against entrance or absorption of something specified or implied; as, a *tight* ship or cask; a *tight* (not open-minded) brain. **b** Not permitting flow of mucus.
3. a Held, bound, or fixed securely or firmly; difficult to move, stir, eradicate, etc.; as, a *tight* screw or drawer. **b** Hence, unmoved or steady; as, to sit *tight.*
4. Not slack or loose; firmly stretched or drawn; taut; as, a *tight* knot, belt, or rope.
5. Of persons: **a** *Now Chiefly Dial.* Well-formed; shapely; comely; trim; also, neat; tidy in dress.

Clad very plain, but clean and *tight.* *Evelyn.*

b Capable; energetic; competent; alert; ready; smart.

They were right, *tight* boys, never sulky or slow,
A fruitful, a goodly muster. *S. V. Benét.*

c *Rare.* Faithful; constant.
6. Compact in arrangement or construction; snug; trim; tidy. *Now Dial.*
7. Close-fitting; usually, too close or small for comfort; as, a *tight* coat, shoe, or fit.
8. Difficult to get through or out of; not easily circumvented, coped with, or the like; hard; severe; exacting; — chiefly in colloquial expressions; as, he needs a *tight* hand over him; that was a *tight* squeeze; to be in a *tight* place.
9. Closefisted; stingy; as, *tight* in one's dealings. *Colloq.*
10. Packed close or closely together; highly compressed; without fluency; of language, style, etc., extremely condensed; of a newspaper (*Slang*), pressed for space.

His *tight* little verses an inch in diameter. *Amy Lowell.*

11. Intoxicated; tipsy. *Slang.*
12. *Agric.* Impervious to moisture; as, a *tight* soil.
13. *Coopering.* = WET, *adj.*, 13.
14. *Art.* Lacking freedom or breadth of treatment.

The execution is dry, hard, and *tight.* *Sir W. Armstrong.*

15. *Com.* Scantily supplied or obtainable in proportion to the demand; closely held; dear; not easy; — of money or of a commodity. Also, characterized by such a condition of money; — of the money market. Cf. EASY, *adj.*, 9.
16. *Forestry.* Sound in every way and free from ring shakes and checks; as, logs with *tight* hearts.
17. *Sports.* **a** Of the mode of play, in football, etc., cautious or with the men in close touch or formation. Cf. LOOSE, 14 **b.** **b** Evenly contested; close; as, a *tight* game.
Syn. — TIGHT, TAUT. TIGHT is the general, TAUT, the nautical term. Cf. TENSE.

tight– (tīt-). A combining form of *tight,* adj. & adv.

tight-ankled	tight-gartered	tight-shut
tight-belted	tight-hosed	tight-skinned
tight-bodied	tight-limbed	tight-skirted
tight-booted	tight-lipped	tight-sleeved
tight-bound	tight-looking, *adj.*	tight-stretched
tight-clap, *n.*	tight-made	tight-tie, *n.*
tight-clenched	tight-necked	tight-valved
tight-closed	tight-packed	tight-waisted
tight-draped	tight-pressed	tight-wound
tight-drawn	tight-reining, *adj.*	tight-woven
tight-fit, *adj.*	tight-rooted	tight-wristed
tight-fitting, *adj.*	tight-set	

-tight (-tīt). A combining form of the adjective *tight,* denoting *impervious to,* as in the following and their derivatives in *-ly* and *-ness:*

airtight	hog-tight	smoketight
dust-tight	lighttight	steamtight
fire-tight	oiltight	storm-tight
friction-tight	pig-tight	thought-tight
gastight	raintight	watertight
hand-tight	skintight	windtight

tight (tīt), *adv.* **1.** Tightly; firmly; hard.
2. *Chiefly Dial.* **a** Soundly; vigorously. **b** Fast; quickly. Cf. TITE *adv.*

tight, *v. t.* **1.** To tighten; to make tight, esp. watertight. *Obs.*
2. To put in order; to tidy; — with *up. Now Dial.*

tight, *n.* With *the,* a tight, esp. watertight, condition; also, a tight place, corner, play, etc. *Slang.*

tight, *v. t. & i.* = TEE, draw, etc. *Obs.*

tight, *v. t.* To set or fix; settle upon; appoint; intend. *Obs.*

tight and loose pulleys. Fast and loose pulleys.

tight back. *Bookbinding.* A book back glued solidly to the cover, as distinguished from an *open back* or *spring back.*

tight cooper. = WET COOPER.

tight cooperage. Sets of two round heads and a number of staves held together with hoops, suitable for making containers for liquids. Cf. SLACK COOPERAGE.

tight coupling. *Elec.* Coupling such that currents flowing in the two circuits have a considerable effect on each other, the coupling coefficient being relatively large.

tight'en (tīt'n), *v. t.*; TIGHT'ENED (-'nd); TIGHT'EN·ING. To make tight; to draw tighter; to straiten; to make more close in any sense; as, to ride with *tightened* reins. — *v. i.* To become tight or tighter.
Ant. — Loosen, relax, slacken.

tighten one's belt. To stint oneself, esp. in food; to practice rigid economy.

tighten up. To tighten so as to prevent leakage, etc., or to make firmer, sounder, or the like.

tight'en·er (tīt'n·ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which tightens.
2. *Mach.* An idle pulley or a sprocket wheel pressed against a belt, band, rope, or chain, to tighten it.

tight'en·ing pul'ley. *Mach.* A tightener.

tight'er (tīt'ĕr), *n.* A tightener. *Archaic.*

tight'fist'ed (-fĭs'tĕd; -tĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Closefisted; disposed to parsimony; that is a tightwad.

tight fit. *Mach.* See 5th FIT, 4.

tight'ish (tīt'ĭsh), *adj. & adv.* Rather tight or tightly (in various senses).

tight joint. *Bookbinding.* A book joint against which the cover board is set snugly without the space or depression of the open joint; — called also *smooth joint.*

tight'ly (tīt'lĭ), *adv.*; TIGHT'LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); TIGHT'LI·EST. In a tight manner or state; so as to be tight; tight.

tight'rope' (tīt'rōp'), *n.* A rope stretched taut on which acrobats perform. — **tight'rope',** *adj.*

tight'rope', *v. i.* To walk, dance, etc., on a tightrope.

tights (tīts), *n. pl.* **1.** Close-fitting breeches. *Now Rare.*
2. Skintight garments, usually for the lower part of the body and the legs, worn esp. by performers in public.

tight scrummage. See SCRUMMAGE, *n.*

tight squeeze. A passage, or figuratively, difficulty, which one barely manages to get through. *Colloq.*

tight'wad' (tīt'wŏd'), *n.* [See 1st WAD, 5.] One who keeps his "wad" tightly rolled; one who spends, lends, or gives away money grudgingly, or not at all. *Slang, U. S.*

tight'wire' (-wīr'), *n.* A tightrope made of wire.

tight work. Work at making watertight containers.

tig·lal'de·hyde (tĭg·lăl'dē·hīd), *n.* [*tiglic* + *aldehyde.*] *Chem.* A liquid, C_4H_7CHO, having the odor of bitter almonds, obtained by distilling guaiacum (resin); tiglic aldehyde; — called also *guaiol.*

tig'lic (tĭg'lĭk), *adj.* Also **tig·lin'ic** (tĭg·lĭn'ĭk). [NL. *tiglium* croton-oil plant (*Croton tiglium*), fr. Gr. *tilos* a thin stool; — so named from the purgative property of the seeds. Cf. TILLEY.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white, crystalline, unsaturated acid, $C_4H_7CO_2H$, found as esters in Roman camomile oil, in croton oil (from *Croton tiglium*), etc.; α-methyl-crotonic. It is stereoisomeric with angelic acid.

tiglic aldehyde. *Chem.* Tiglaldehyde.

tig'num (tĭg'nŭm), *n.* [L.] *Civil Law.* Building materials.

Ti·gré' (tē·grā'), *n.* A modern dialect descended from Ethiopic, spoken in the regions north of Tigré. It is closer than Tigriña to Ethiopic. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to Tigré.

ti'gress (tī'grĕs; -grĭs; 119), *n.* [Cf. F. *tigresse.*] A female tiger; also, a tigerish woman.

Ti·grid'i·a (tī·grĭd'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See TIGER. So named from the spotted flowers.] *Bot.* A small genus of Mexican and Central American plants (family Iridaceae), the tiger-flowers, having variegated flowers with spreading perianth segments and 2-parted style branches. Their flowers are handsome but evanescent. See TIGERFLOWER, *Illust.*

Ti·gri'ña, Ti·gri'na, *or* **Ti·gri'nya** (tē·grē'nyä), *n.* A modern dialect descended from Ethiopic, spoken in the region of Tigré proper; — sometimes called *Southern Tigré.* See SEMITIC LANGUAGES.

ti'grine (tī'grĭn; -grīn), *adj.* [L. *tigrinus,* fr. *tigris* tiger.] Of or pertaining to a tiger; like a tiger, esp. in coloring.

Ti'gris (tī'grĭs), *n.* [L., tiger.] *Astron.* The constellation LYNX, a part of which is now Vulpecula; also, Sagitta. *Obs.*

tigro-. A comb. form from *tigroid* denoting *tigroid granules,* as in **ti·groi'y·sis, ti'gro·lyt'ic.** See -LYSIS, -LYTIC.

ti'groid (tī'groid), *adj.* [See TIGER; -OID.] Resembling a tiger; striped or spotted.

tigroid granules. *Med.* The Nissl granules.

Ti'gua (tē'wä), *n.* An Indian of a group of Tanoan tribes, commonly known by the names of their pueblos as Isleta, Picuris, and Taos. Cf. PUEBLO.

Ti'ki (tē'kē), *n.* [Maori.] **1.** *Polynesian Myth.* **a** The first man. **b** The god said to have created the first man; hence, as such, an ancestor.
2. [*not cap.*] **a** In Polynesia, a wood or stone image regarded as the temporary embodiment of a god or other supernatural power, but not worshiped as an idol. **b** In New Zealand, an image, usually large and of wood, or a small greenstone pendant, representing an ancestor.

ti'ki·ti'ki (tē'kē·tē'kē), *n.* [Tag. (Sp. *tiquitiquí*) a kind of rice bran.] An alcoholic extract of rice polishings used in the treatment of beriberi.

tik'ka (tĭk'ȧ), *n.* [Beng. & Marathi *ṭikā,* Panjabi *ṭikkā* spot, mark.] A leaf spot of the peanut caused by the imperfect fungus *Cercospora personata*). *India.*

tik'ker (tĭk'ĕr), *n.* [Adaptation of *ticker.*] *Radio.* A form of interrupter used in the early days of radio as a detector of continuous waves, consisting of a rapidly rotating wheel and a fine wire brush, the current being made and broken by momentary contacts between the brush and a continuous strip of conducting material in the rim of the wheel.

tik'lin (tĭk'lĭn), *n.* [Tag. *tikling.*] An East Indian rail (*Hypotaenidia philippensis*).

tik'o·losh' (tĭk'ō·lŏsh'), *n.* [Xosa *uTikoloshe,* Zulu *uTokolo(t)she.*] In South African folklore, a mischievous spirit, believed to be a short little man living in the water and friendly to children.

tik'or (tĭk'ĕr), *n.* [Hind. *tīkkur.*] A starch or arrowroot made from the tubers of an East Indian herb (*Curcuma angustifolia*); also, the plant itself.

ti·kur', ti·koor' (tē·kōōr'), *n.* [Hind. *tikūr.*] An East Indian tree (*Garcinia pedunculata*) having a large yellow fleshy fruit with a pleasant acid flavor.

til (tĭl; tēl), *n.* Also **teel.** [Hind. *til,* fr. Skr. *tila.*] Sesame; also, the til tree (sense **b**).

‖**til** (tēl), *n.* [Pg.] See TILDE.

til (tĭl). Var. of TILL. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

til'a·ite (tĭl'ȧ·īt), *n.* [From *Tilai* Kamen, on Kosva riv., NW Ural area.] *Petrog.* A melanocratic olivine-gabbro, composed of diopside, olivine, and very little basic plagioclase.

til'a·ka (tĭl'ȧ·kȧ), *n.* [Skr., lit., sesame seed.] An ornamental spot, usually red, worn on the forehead by Hindus (men and women). It is sometimes a sectarian mark.

til'as·ite (tĭl'ȧs·īt), *n.* [After Daniel *Tilas,* Sw. mining engineer.] *Mineral.* A magnesium calcium arsenate containing fluorine. It occurs in violet-gray granular masses. Sp. gr., 3.3.

til'bu·ry (tĭl'bĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [After its designer, *Tilbury,* a London coach builder.] A kind of gig, or two-wheeled carriage, with or without a top.

til'de (tĭl'dē; -dĭ; *Sp.* tēl'dȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *titulus* a superscription, title, token, sign. Cf. TITLE.] A diacritical mark written over *n* in Spanish to form the letter *ñ,* which represents a simple palatal nasal, as in *cañon.* The tilde corresponds to a dash or straight line written instead of *m* or *n,* used often in medieval script and occasionally still in German script. The same mark, called **til,** represents in Portuguese the nasalization of a vowel or diphthong, as in *lã, não, põe.* This use of the til has been widely adopted in the transcriptions of Oriental tongues. The letter *ñ* is often used to transliterate a letter representing a palatalized *n* in Sanskrit and other Oriental languages. In transcriptions of African and Oceanic tongues the letter *ñ* is sometimes written for the guttural nasal sound (ng).

tile (tīl), *n.* [ME. *tile, tigel,* fr. AS. *tigle, tigele, tigule,* fr. L. *tegula.* See THATCH; cf. TEGULAR.] **1.** A plate, or thin piece, of fired clay, stone, concrete, or the like, of a kind used for covering the roofs of buildings, for floors, walls, drains, furnace linings, etc., and often for ornamental work. Also, a piece of metal used for roofing.
2. By extension: **a** A piece of fired clay designed for the construction of fireproof partitions, floor arches, etc. **b** An earthenware drain, as a pipe or gutter; also, such a pipe. **c** A plate, or thin piece, of resilient material, as an asphalt composition, cork, linoleum, rubber, or the like, used for floors, walls, etc.
3. Tiles collectively; tiling.
4. A stiff hat; esp., a high silk hat. *Colloq.*
5. Figuratively, some power essential to mental soundness; — chiefly in the phrase ***to have a tile loose,*** to be slightly crazy; to be cracked.
6. A piece like a small domino, used in mah-jongg.
7. *Metal.* A small flat piece of dried earth or earthenware, used to cover vessels in which metals are fused.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

tile-clad	tilemaking	tileworks
tile-covered	tile-roofed	tilewright
tilemaker	tilework	tileyard

— ***on or upon the tiles.*** On a debauch; caterwauling.

tile, *v. t.*; TILED (tīld); TIL'ING (tīl'ĭng). **1.** To cover with or as if with tiles; as, to *tile* a house.
2. Often **tyle.** To protect (a Masonic lodge) from intrusion; also, to bind or swear to secrecy.
3. To tile-drain.

tiled (tīld), *adj.* **1.** Covered or roofed with or as with tiles; furnished with tiles.
2. Specif.: **a** Imbricated. **b** *Slang.* High-hatted. **c** Sun-dried; — of fish. **d** *Masonry.* Protected from intrusion.

tile drain. A drain made of tiles.

tile'–drain', *v. t. & i.* To drain by, or furnish with, a tile drain.

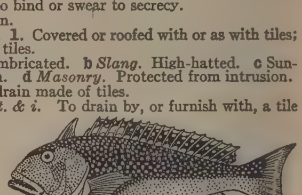

Tilefish. (1/20)

tile'fish' (tīl'-fĭsh'), *n.*; *pl.* (-FISH -FISHES -ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* A large deepwater food fish (*Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps*) more or less thickly covered with large round yellow spots and having a fleshy appendage on the back of the head. It was abundant in 1881 off the eastern United States, in 1882 was nearly exterminated by an environmental change, but is now again plentiful.

tile hook. A piece of iron rod bent at right angles and used to lower drain and sewer tile into a trench.

tile kiln. A tilery.

tile ore. *Mineral.* An earthy cuprite, often mixed with iron oxide.

tile pin. A hardwood pin for securing a roofing tile.

tile pipe. Pipe made of cement or pottery and used for drains, chimney pots, linings for chimney flues, etc.

til'er (tīl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A maker or layer of tiles.
2. Often **tyl'er.** A doorkeeper in a Freemasons' lodge.
3. A kiln or field where tiles are made.
4. *Slang.* **a** A thief, or thieves' accomplice. Cf. ADAM TILER. **b** A roof-prowling cat.

tile red. A color, reddish red-yellow in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

tile'root' (tīl'rōōt'; 200), *n.* [*tile,* n. + *root.*] Any South African plant of the genus *Geissorhiza* (family Iridaceae) in which the rootstock is covered with the imbricated bases of dead leaves.

til'er·y (tīl'ĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [From TILE; cf. F. *tuilerie,* fr. *tuile* a tile, fr. L. *tegula.*] A kiln or field where tiles are made or burned.

tile'seed' (tīl'sēd'), *n.* Any Australian tree of the genus *Geissois* (family Cunoniaceae) having imbricated seeds.

tile'sherd' (-shûrd'), *n.* A fragment of a tile. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tile'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** A tile; tiling. *Obs.*
2. *Geol.* Any of several beds of shale or sandstone, often red in color, belonging to the upper part of the Ludlow group, English Upper Silurian.

Til'i·a (tĭl'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [L., linden. Cf. TEIL.] *Bot.* A genus of the tribe, the lindens, or basswoods, typifying the family Tiliaceae, distinguished by the winglike bract coalescent with the peduncle, and by the indehiscent fruit having one or two seeds. They are natives of temperate regions. Many are planted as shade trees, and the tough fibrous inner bark of *T. vulgaris* affords the Russia matting of commerce.

Til'i·a'ce·ae (-ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, or trees (order Malvales), the linden family, distinguished from related groups mainly by the free stamens and 2-celled anthers. There are about 37 genera (as *Tilia, Grewia,* and *Corchorus*), including about 380 tropical and temperate species. — **til'i·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

til'i·ce'tum (tĭl'ĭ·sē'tŭm), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. *tilia* lime tree; suggested by some L. word in *-cetum*; cf. L. *ilicetum,* fr. *ilex.*] A walk bordered by limes. *Obs.*

til'i·kum (tĭl'ĭ·kŭm), **til'li·cum,** *n. pl.* [Chinook Jargon *tilikum,* fr. Chinook *tilikhum.*] The common people, as distinguished from the chiefs, of Indian tribes. *Northwestern N. A.*

til'ing (tīl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who tiles.
2. a Tiles collectively. **b** A surface of tiles. **c** Tilework.

till (tĭl; 71), *prep.* [ME. *till, til,* fr. AS. (Northumbrian) *til* (perh. fr. ON.); akin to OFris. & ON. *til,* also to AS. *til* good, excellent, G. *ziel* end, limit, object, OHG. *zil,* Goth.

---

ti'ger·y, *adj.* = TIGERISH.
tigh. Obs. past tense of TEE, TIE.
tight. ✝ TITE.
tight'end. Tightened. *Ref. Sp.*
tight'ner (tīt'nĕr). Var. of TIGHTENER.
tight'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Ti·gral', *n.* = TIGRIÑA.
ti'gre. ✝ TIGER.
Ti·gre'an, *n. & adj.* = TIGRÉ.
ti'gress·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
ti'grin. Tigrine. *Ref. Sp.*
ti'grish. Var. of TIGERISH.
tig'tag', *n.* = TAG, the game.
Tig'u·rine (tĭg'ū·rĭn), *adj. & n.* [L. *Tigurinus,* adj.] = ZWINGLIAN. [WEIGHT, *Table.*]
ti·kal', Var. of TICAL (see
tike. ✝ TICK, an insect.
tike. Var. of TYKE.
tik'el. ✝ TICKLE. [See ESKIMO.]
Tik'e·ra'miut (tĭk'ē·rā'mĭut), *n.*
Tik'vah (tĭk'vä). *Bib.*
Tik'vath (-vȧth). *Bib.*
til. ✝ TEIL, TELL, TILE.
tild. Tilled. *Ref. Sp.*
Til'da (tĭl'dȧ), *n.* Dim. of MATHILDA, MATILDA.
tile. ✝ TEIL, TILL, *v.*
tile'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
til·ette' (tĭl·ĕt'), *n.* A small tile, or tessera. *Obs.*
tile'ways', *adv.* See -WAYS.
Til'gath·pil·ne'ser (tĭl'găth·pĭl·nē'zĕr; -sĕr), *n.* *Bib.* = TIGLATHPILESER. See *Biog.*

āle, châotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ask, sofȧ; ēve, hẽre (116), ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ôbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fŏŏt;

‖ Foreign Word. ✝ Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals. Abbreviations, Signs, etc., are explained on pages immediately preceding the Vocabulary.

till, gatile, fit, convenient, and E. *till* to cultivate. See TILL, *v.*] **1.** *Obs. exc. Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** To (place of arrival); through to; as far as; as, *till* an end. **b** To or toward (limit or goal); as, changed *till* a dragon; also, *Obs.*, suitably to; to become; as. **c** To; — introducing an indirect object or complement of certain adjectives and nouns; as, gie it *till* him; aye kind *till* his ain. **d** To; — as sign of the infinitive and introducing infinitives of purpose. **e** *Chiefly Scot.* Variously: At, by, for, of, or concerning.
2. Throughout the interval extending to; during the whole time from the starting point up to; up or down to (a specified time); — with an implication of termination or change at the time mentioned; as, *till* his return; *till* after four o'clock; *till* next week; to live *till* ninety.
3. At any time before or before the arrival, appearance, or beginning of; — used after a negative expression, with an implication that the action or condition did begin or is to begin at the specified time; as, a refund which I did not get *till* ten years later.

till (tĭl; 71), *conj.* [From TILL, *prep.*] **1.** Throughout the interval extending to the time thereafter specified; up to the time when.

And said unto them, Occupy *till* I come. *Luke* xix. 13.

2. Before; — after a negative statement or an injunction; specif.: **a** Previous to the time when; at any time before; unless at some future time; as, you 'll never succeed *till* you concentrate your efforts. **b** *Now Dial.* Up to or at the time when; when; as, he scarcely reached home *till* the rain started.
3. In extent of time intervening before; as, it seemed long *till* dawn came. *Now Dial.*
4. Continuously up to the point at which; for so long that; so that finally; as, he ran and ran *till* he could run no more; — formerly often with *that*, after *so long, such*, etc.
5. While; whilst. *Obs. exc. Scot. & N. of Eng.*

Enjoy the roses *till* they flourish. *T. Wright.*

6. Than; as, more *till* one can play. *Dial.*
7. In order that. *Ir.*
☞ In meaning there is no marked distinction between *till* and *until*; in usage *till* remains the usual form, but its compound *until* is preferred as the opening word of a sentence and often in more formal writing.

till, *adv. Obs.* **a** Forwards; — in the phrase *till and fra.* Cf. TO AND FRO. **b** Right through; even; — with *to, unto, into.*

till (tĭl), *v.;* TILLED (tĭld); TILL'ING. [ME. *tilen, tilien*, fr. AS. *tilian, teolian*, to aim, strive for, till; akin to OS. *tilian* to get, D. *telen* to propagate, G. *zielen* to aim, *ziel* an end, object. See TILL, *prep.*; cf. TILTH.] *Transitive:*
1. To labor or strive for; to earn; gain; get. *Obs.*
2. To plow and prepare for seed, and to sow, dress, raise crops from, etc.; to cultivate; as, to *till* the earth, a farm.
3. Figuratively: **a** To cultivate; to train; to develop, as a mind, by effort. **b** To work upon; to make researches into, as a field of knowledge.
4. To prepare; to set, as a snare. *Now Dial. Eng.*
—, *Intransitive:* To labor, now only on the soil; to cultivate soil or crops.

till, *n.* Act of tilling; tillage. *Chiefly Dial.*

till, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *tillen.* See TILL a drawer.] To draw; entice; charm. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

till (tĭl), *n.* [Earlier *tille, tylle*, fr. ME. *tillen, tyllen, tullen*, to draw, pull, fr. AS. *tyllan* in *fortyllan* to draw away, lead astray, of obscure origin. Cf. TOLL to draw, ring a bell.] **1.** Orig., a tray, box, casket, drawer, etc., in a chest, trunk, or the like; often, a secret drawer or tray in a cabinet; now, such a receptacle for valuables, esp. money; specif., a drawer for money behind a counter or desk, as in a shop or bank.
2. A till basket.
3. *Print.* **a** One of the four spaces between projections above the platen of a hand press. **b** In early hand presses, a piece fitted between the main uprights, in which rested the sleeve with the spindle and screws.

till, *v. t.* To put, as money, in a till.

till, *n.* [Origin uncert. Cf. THILL, 2.] **1.** A kind of coarse, obdurate land. *Chiefly Scot.*
2. *Geol.* Unstratified glacial drift, consisting of clay, sand, gravel and boulders intermingled in any proportions; — called also *boulder clay.*

till, *n.* Short for LENTIL. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

till'a·ble (tĭl'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being tilled; arable.

Til'lae·as'trum (tĭl'ē·ăs'trŭm), *n.* [NL., after M. A. *Tilli*, It. botanist. Cf. TILLAEA.] *Bot.* A genus of 20 species of widely distributed aquatic or mud herbs of the orpine family (Crassulaceae), with minute stems and leaves, tiny greenish flowers, and several-seeded follicles. *T. aquaticum* is the pygmyweed.

till'age (tĭl'ĭj), *n.* **1.** The operation, practice, or art of tilling land; the improving of land for agricultural purposes.
2. A place tilled or cultivated; cultivated land; also, crops.
— *in tillage.* Under cultivation.

Til'la·mook (tĭl'ȧ·mōōk), *n.* An Indian of a Salishan tribe of the coast of Oregon.

Til·land'si·a (tĭ·lănd'zĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Elias *Tillands*, Sw. botanist.] *Bot.* **a** An immense genus of chiefly epiphytic plants of the pineapple family (Bromeliaceae), confined to tropical and subtropical America. They usually bear a rosette of narrow overlapping basal leaves, which often hold a considerable quantity of water. The spicate or paniculate flowers have free perianth segments, and are often subtended by colored bracts. Many are cultivated for ornament. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

till alarm. A device for sounding an alarm when a money drawer is tampered with.

till basket. A rectangular basket formed of two or more pieces of veneer crossed at right angles to fit within a crate.

till'er (tĭl'ẽr), *n.* [From TILL, *v.*] **1.** One who tills; a husbandman; cultivator; plowman.
2. A device for tilling. Cf. FIELD TILLER.

till'er, *n.* [OF. *tellier, telier*, fr. ML. *telarium* weaver's beam, fr. L. *tela* a web. See TOIL a snare; cf. TELARY.] **1.** *a Obs.* The stalk, or handle, of a crossbow; sometimes, the bow itself. **b** *Obs.* A similar shaft fixed on a long bow for use as a crossbow. **c** A notched stick used to hold a bow drawn, esp. in making.
2. A lever of wood or metal fitted to the rudderhead and used for turning the rudder from side to side. Cf. 1st HELM, 1. In small boats it is usually a long lever parallel with the keel and turned by hand; in large vessels it is moved by mechanical appliances, and is usually in the form of a quadrant or arm extending on each side of the rudderhead perpendicular to the keel, from the ends of which ropes or chains (*tiller ropes* or *chains*) lead forward to the wheel or other steering device.
3. **a** *Dial. Eng.* A lever. **b** A handle shaped like a boat's tiller, as the upper handle of a pit saw. **c** A two-handled bar for turning the rope in rope drilling. **d** See FIRE APPARATUS, *Illust.*

till'er (tĭl'ẽr), *v. i. Archery.* To use a tiller.

till'er, *n.* [AS. *telgor* a small branch.] *Obs. exc. Dial.* **a** A young timber tree; also, a stump sprout. **b** A sprout or stalk, esp. one from the root or from the axils of the lower leaves.

till'er, *v. i.;* TILL'ERED (-ẽrd); TILL'ER·ING. *Agric.* To put forth new tillers, or shoots; as, wheat and rye *tiller.* — *v. t.* To send (*out*, etc.), as stalks.

till'er, *n.* A till, or small drawer. *Dryden.*

tiller bow. *Archery.* A crossbow. *Obs.*

tiller chains. See 2d TILLER, 3.

till'er·ing (tĭl'ẽr·ĭng), *n.* [See 4th TILLER.] The extent to which more than one shoot branches from the individual grains of barley in the early stages of growth.

tiller lines. Tiller ropes or chains (see 2d TILLER, 3).

till'er·man (tĭl'ẽr·măn), *n.* One in charge of a tiller.

tiller rope. *a pl.* See 2d TILLER, 3. **b** See WIRE ROPE.

Til·le'ti·a (tĭ·lē'shĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., of uncert. origin.] *Bot.* A genus of smuts typifying the family Tilletiaceae, distinguished by single spores which form a promycelium with a terminal tuft of sporidia. Among the numerous species affecting cereals and other grasses are *T. tritici* and *T. levis* (the stinking smuts of wheat), *T. secalis* of rye, and *T. horrida* of rice.

Til·le'ti·a'ce·ae (-ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* One of the two families of smuts (order Ustilaginales), distinguished from the Ustilaginaceae by the simple promycelium, which bears the sporidia in an apical cluster. It includes numerous genera, some of which, as *Tilletia* and *Urocystis*, attack cultivated plants. See SMUT, *n.*, 2. — **til·le'ti·a'·ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

‖**til'leul'** (tē'yŭl'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A lime tree or its flower.
2. A tisane made from the flowers of the lime tree.
3. Tilleul green.

tilleul green. A color, yellow in hue, of low saturation and very high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

til'ley (tĭl'ĭ), *n., or* **tilley seed.** [F. *tilli*, fr. NL. *tiglium*; cf. It. *tiglia*, NL. *grana tiglia, grana tilli.* See TIGLIC.] The seeds of the croton-oil plant (*Croton tiglium*).

til'ley. Var. of TILLY.

till'ite (tĭl'ĭt), *n.* [9th *till* + 1st *-ite*, 4.] *Geol.* Rock formed of consolidated or lithified till and generally a record of a glacial epoch older than that of the Quaternary.

till money. *Banking.* Money kept by a bank to meet its daily cash requirements.

Til'lo·don'ti·dae (tĭl'ō·dŏn'tĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tillein* to pluck, tear + *-odontia.*] *Paleontol.* A family of insectivores of the Eocene of England and North America, having rodentlike incisors and a skull resembling that of a carnivore. It is sometimes regarded as constituting an order, **Til'lo·don'ti·a** (-shĭ·ȧ). — **til'lo·dont** (tĭl'ō·dŏnt), *adj. & n.*

til'lot (tĭl'ŭt), *n.* [See TOILET.] A cloth for wrapping fabrics. — *v. t.* To put or wrap in tillots. — **til'lot·ter** (-ẽr), *n.*

till'y (tĭl'ĭ), *adj.* Composed of, or of the nature of, till, or clay.

til'ly (tĭl'ē), *n.* [Ir. *tuilleadh.*] Something added for good measure. *Anglo-Ir.*

Til'ly (tĭl'ĭ), *n.* Dim. of MATHILDA, MATILDA.

til'ly (tĭl'ĭ), **tilly seed.** Vars. of TILLEY, TILLEY SEED.

til'ly-val'ly (tĭl'ĭ·văl'ĭ; 66), *interj.* [Origin uncert.] Bosh; nonsense. *Archaic.*

til'mus (tĭl'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tilmos*, fr. *tillein* to pluck, pull.] *Med.* Floccillation.

til oil (tĭl; tēl). Sesame oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

til'pah (tĭl'pä), *n.* [Prob. fr. Sp. *tilma* mantle, blanket, fr. Nahuatl *tilmatli.*] A parti-colored rug or blanket often used between the saddle and the saddle blanket. *Southwestern U. S.*

til seed (tĭl; tēl). [See TIL.] **a** The seed of sesame.
b Niger seed.

tilt (tĭlt), *n.* [ME. *telt* (cf. Dan. *telt*), var. of *teld*, fr. AS. *teld, geteld*, tent; akin to MD. *telde, telte*, G. *zelt*, ON. *tjald*, Sw. *tält, tjäll*, Dan. *telt*, and AS. *beteldan* to cover.]
1. A covering overhead; a canopy; awning; esp., a tent. *Now Obs.*
2. A cloth covering or canopy of a cart, wagon, boat, stall, etc.
3. In Newfoundland and Labrador, a kind of log house in which the logs are set upright.
4. Also **tilt bonnet.** A sunbonnet. *Dial Eng.*

tilt, *v. t.;* TILT'ED; TILT'ING. To cover or provide with a tilt, or awning; as, a *tilted* jousting field.

tilt, *v.* [ME. *tilten, tulten*, to totter, fall, fr. a derivative of AS. *tealt* unstable, precarious; akin to AS. *tealtian* to be unsteady, *tealtrian* to totter, D. *touteren* to swing, ON. *tyllast* to trip (def. 1).] *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to totter or fall; to upset. *Obs.*
2. To cause to slope; to incline; tip; as, to *tilt* a chair back.
3. To pour forth (contents) by tipping; to empty, unload, etc., in such a manner; as, to *tilt* out coal.
4. [From 4th TILT.] **a** To point or thrust in or as in a tilt. **b** To make a tilt or rush at; to charge against.

Sons against fathers *tilt* the fatal lance. *J. Philips.*

5. To hammer or forge with a tilt hammer.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be overturned or upset; to topple. *Obs.*
2. To move or shift so as to lean or incline; to heel over; to tip; also, to slant; slope; as, the board *tilted* up as he stepped on it; the tree *tilts* to the south.
3. To move up and down; to sway unsteadily; to seesaw; of a boat, etc., to pitch.

Little bird . . . *tilting* among the leaves. *Amy Lowell.*

4. [From 4th TILT.] To engage in a tilt, or combat with lances; to ride or charge and thrust with a lance; to joust; also, to charge or fight in a similar manner; to make an impetuous attack; as, to *tilt* at wrongs.
5. To rush or burst, as into a place. *Colloq.*
6. *Seismol. & Geol.* To incline from a horizontal or vertical position; — said of strata, surfaces, buildings, etc.
Syn. — See TIP.

tilt at windmills. To fight imaginary enemies or illusory evils; — from an incident in *Don Quixote.*

tilt (tĭlt), *n.* **1.** A military exercise on horseback, in which two combatants charging with lances, spears, or the like, try to unhorse each other, or a similar exercise in which an armed rider charges at a mark; also, a tournament, or series of tilts. See QUINTAIN. *Hist.*

The doughty chivalry of the age, who frequented *tilt* and tournament. *Scott.*

2. Hence: **a** Any encounter in which opponents attack each other in the manner of tilting knights; as, he had a sharp *tilt* with the manager. **b** A thrust; a stroke. **c** Speed. See FULL TILT. **d** An altercation; a dispute.
3. A place where tilts are held; a tiltyard. *Obs.*
4. The act or fact of tilting, or inclining; the state or position of being tilted; as, an unexpected *tilt* of a board; to give a board a *tilt.*
5. Something which tilts, or slants. Specif.: **a** A slope. **b** *Local, U. S.* A seesaw. **c** A contrivance used in fishing through the ice, in which the tilting of a piece gives notice of the biting of a fish; a tilter; a tiltup. **d** Short for TILT HAMMER.
6. The black-necked stilt. See STILT. *Local, U. S.*
7. *Sports.* Any of various sports resembling or suggesting tilting with lances, as a water sport in which the contestants stand on logs or in canoes or boats and thrust with poles.
— *at tilt.* Atilt.

tilt, *adj.* Pertaining to or used in tilting; also, that is emptied by tilting; as, a *tilt* cart or wagon.

tilt'board' (tĭlt'bōrd'; 181), *n. Psychol.* An apparatus for testing perception of bodily position by rotating a blindfolded person from horizontal to vertical or oblique positions.

tilt boat. *Naut.* A tilt-covered boat; esp., a passenger boat of this type plying between London and Gravesend. *Hist.*

tilt'er (tĭl'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who tilts; specif.: **a** A jouster. **b** A workman who operates a tilt hammer. **c** A workman who tilts out coal.
2. Something that tilts or is used for tilting; specif.: **a** *Old Slang.* A sword. **b** A seesaw. **c** *Fishing.* = 4th TILT, 5 c.
3. **a** The spotted sandpiper. **b** The solitary sandpiper. **c** *Local, U. S.* An avocet.

tilt'er, *v. i.* To swing up and down; to seesaw. *Colloq.*

tilth (tĭlth), *n.* [AS., fr. *tilian* to till. See TILL to cultivate.] **1.** Act or occupation of tilling; cultivation of the soil; figuratively, mental or spiritual cultivation; specif., a plowing or harrowing; as, land in good *tilth.*
2. Produce from tilled ground; crop.
3. Cultivated, or tilled, land, as distinguished from pasture, etc.
4. The state of being tilled; condition when tilled; as, land in good *tilth.*
5. Surface soil as prepared for sowing or planting; the depth of friable earth.

tilth, *v. t.* To till. *Rare.*

tilt hammer. *Mach.* A helve hammer.

tilt'ing (tĭl'tĭng), *adj.* **1.** That tilts, causes to tilt, or may be tilted; slanting; swaying; rising and falling.
2. Used for or in tilting; as, a *tilting* field or lance.

tilting bucket seat. *Automobiles.* A seat, usually in front, which may be tilted forward.

tilting conveyor. *Mach.* A gravity conveyor.

tilting fillet. An arris fillet.

tilting hammer. A tilt hammer.

tilting helmet *or* **helm.** A helmet of great size and strength, worn at tilts. See HELMET, *Illust.*

tilting mill. A tilt mill.

tilting plank. The plank used in teetering.

tilting table. *Veter.* An operating table used in casting a horse.

tilting yard. A tiltyard.

tilt mill. *Metal.* A mill where metal, as steel, is tilted.

til tree (tĭl; tēl). **a** Var. of TEIL TREE. **b** [Pg. *til.*] An ill-smelling tree (*Ocotea foetens*) of the Canary Islands.

tilt roof. *Arch.* A roundheaded roof, like a wagon canopy.

tilt steel. Blister steel beaten out, originally with a tilt hammer, now with a steam hammer.

tilt'up' (tĭlt'ŭp'), *n.* **1.** The spotted sandpiper. *Local, U. S.*
2. *Fishing.* = 4th TILT, 5 c.

tilt'y (tĭl'tĭ), *adj.* Irritable. *Dial. Eng.*

tilt'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A yard or place for tilting.

til'yer (tĭl'yẽr), *n.* The rose-colored starling. *India.*

Ti·mae'us (tĭ·mē'ŭs), *n.* A dialogue by Plato, named from the chief interlocutor, a Pythagorean philosopher. It embodies a theory of the universe, or cosmogony. An incidental passage contains the story of Atlantis.

Ti·ma'li·a (tĭ·mā'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., said to be fr. an E. Ind. name.] *Zool.* A genus of oscine birds formerly extensive, but now restricted to a few species of India and Java. It gives the name to the family **Tim'a·li'i·dae** (tĭm'ȧ·lĭ'ĭ·dē), of uncertain limits and characteristics, to which are referred many genera and species which cannot well be assigned elsewhere. The more typical forms are mostly called *babblers* or *babbling thrushes*, and are characterized by short rounded wings with a large outer primary, a thrushlike bill, and unspotted young. These constitute the subfamily **Ti·ma'li·i'nae** (tĭ·mā'lĭ·ĭ'nē). — **ti·ma'li·ine** (tĭ·mā'lĭ·ĭn; -ĭn; 156), **tim'a·line** (tĭm'ȧ·lĭn; -lĭn; 156), *adj.*

Ti·man'dra (tĭ·măn'drȧ), *n.* A mistress to Alexander in Shakespeare's *Timon of Athens.*

ti·mar' (tē·mär'), *n.; It. pl.* TIMARRI (-rē). [Turk. *tīmār* a military fief, care, fr. Per. *tīmār* sorrow, care.] **1.** The fief held by a spahi. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
2. = TIMARIOT. *Obs.*

ti'ma·rau' (tē'mȧ·rou'), *n.* Also **ti'me·rau'** (-mĕ·rou'). [Prob. Mangyan.] A small buffalo (*Bubalus mindorensis*) of Mindoro, intermediate in character between the water buffalo and the anoa. It is blackish brown, about three and a half feet high, and stocky, with short heavy horns.

ti·mar'i·ot (tē·mär'ĭ·ŏt), *n.* [F.] One holding a timar. *Obs.*

ti·maw'a, ti·mau'a, (tē·mou'ȧ), *n.* [Tag.] A free native. *Phil. I.*

ti'ma·zite (tē'mȧ·zīt), *n.* [From *Timok* Valley, Serbia.] *Petrog.* A variety of andesite.

tim'bal (tĭm'bȧl; 91), *n.* [F. *timbale* (after *cymbale* cymbal), fr. *tamballe* (after *tambour* tambour), fr. Sp. *atabal, atabal.* See ATABAL.] A kettledrum (sense 1); hence, *Zool.*, the vibrating membrane in the shrilling organ of a cicada.

---

till'a·bl. Tillable. *Ref. Sp.*
Til·lae'a (tĭ·lē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of TILLAEASTRUM (in part).
tillede. Obs. past. of TELD.
till'erd. Tillered. *Ref. Sp.*
till'er·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
till'let. Var. of TILLOT.

til'let, *n.* [OF. *teillet, tillet.* See TEIL.] The linden. *Obs.*
till'ey-val'ley. Var. of TILLY-VALLY.
till'il·oum (tĭl'ĭ·kŭm). Var. of TILLIE-VALLIE (tĭl'ĭ·văl'ĭ; tĭl'ĭ·vŭl'ĭ; 66). = TILLY-VALLY. *Scot.*

Til'lim. Var. of TEHILLIM.
till'man (tĭl'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A husbandman. *Obs.*
till'ow (tĭl'ō). *v. i. & t.* Dial. var. of 2d TILLER. [TILLY-VALLY.]
til'ly-fal'ly (tĭl'ĭ·făl'ĭ; 66). Var. of
Ti'lon (tī'lŏn). *Bib.*

Til'sit (tĭl'zĭt), *n.* See TREATY, *Table.*
til'sman, *n.* = TILLMAN. *Obs.*
tilt'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
tilted milling machine. *Mach.* See MILLING MACHINE.
tilt'ish, *adj.* = TILTY. *Obs.* —

tilt'ish·ness, *n. Obs.*
tilt'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
tilt'mak'er, *n.* See MAKER. —
tilt'mak'ing, *n. & adj.* [SLE.]
tilt'-top' ta'ble. = TIP-TOP TABLE.
til'ture, *n.* [From TILL, *v.*; after *culture.*] Tillage. *Obs.*

tim. Scot. var. of TEEM, empty.
Tim (tĭm), *n.* Dim. of TIMOTHY.
Tim. Tiny. See TINY TIM.
tim'a·ble, time'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
Ti·mae'us, *or* **Ti·mae'us** (tĭ·mē'-[ē̆s). *Bib.*
Ti·mai'ni, *n.* = TEMNE 2.

---

tim'bale (tĭm'bȧl; tăn'bȧl'), *n.* [F., prop., **a kettledrum;** — so named from the form of the mold used. See TIMBAL.] **1.** *Cookery.* A seasoned preparation, as of chicken, lobster, cheese, or fish, cooked in a drum-shaped mold; a small pastry shell filled with a cooked mixture; also, such a pastry shell. **2.** (*pron.* tĭm'bȧl). *Zool.* A timbal.

timbale iron. A long-handled utensil with a solid cup-shaped head, used in making pastry shells for timbales.

tim'bang (tĭm'bŭng), *n. sing. & pl.* [Malay *timbaṅ* weight, weighing.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

tim'be (tĭm'bā), *n.* [Prob. fr. Mex. Sp.] The bark or root of any of several Mexican trees and shrubs, esp. *Acacia angustissima* and *Calliandra anomala*, used in the manufacture of tepache.

tim'ber (tĭm'bĕr), *n.* [AS., wood, building; akin to OFris. *timber*, D. *timmer* a room, G. *zimmer*, OHG. *zimbar* timber, a dwelling, room, ON. *timbr* timber, Sw. *timmer*, Dan. *tømmer*, Goth. *timrjan* to build, *timrja* a builder, L. *domus* a house, Gr. *domos* house *demein* to build Skr. *dama* a house. Cf. DOME, DOMESTIC, DOMICILE.] **1.** Originally, a building; a structure; later, material for construction; substance or matter out of which something can be built or formed; — now only figurative.

Such dispositions are the very errors of human nature; and yet they are the fittest *timber* to make politics of. *Bacon.*

2. a *Now Dial.* Wood. **b** Wood suitable for building houses, bridges, ships, etc. whether on the tree or cut and seasoned; wood used in carpentry or joinery.

3. a A squared or dressed piece of wood, esp. one of comparatively large width and thickness (in the United States, four inches or more), ready for use or already forming part of a structure; as, the *timbers* of a roof; bridge or floor *timbers.* **b** *Eng.* Lumber (sense 3). **c** *Eng.* Sawed lumber more than 4½ in. thick and more than 6 in. wide.

4. Land covered by trees from which timber (sense 2 **b**) is produced; forest; wood; trees collectively; also, a tree or its bole. *Chiefly U. S.*

5. Something made of wood; as: **a** *Obs.* The wooden part of an implement or weapon. **b** *Slang.* A wooden leg. **c** *Poetic.* A boat.

6. a Structure or build; specif., of dogs, bony structure. **b** Hence, quality; type; as, there are few men of his *timber.*

7. *Law.* Trees which, as part of the freehold, may not be cut by a life tenant. In England 20-year-old (or older) oak, ash, and elm are timber, and local custom sometimes includes other varieties. *Chiefly British.*

8. *Shipbuilding.* A rib, or a curving frame, branching outward from the keel and bending upward in a vertical direction, usually composed of several pieces united.

9. *Sports.* A wooden gate, fence, stile, or the like. *Eng.*

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

timber-boring, *adj.*	**timber estimator**	**timber preserver**
timber-built	**timber faller**	**timber-producing,**
timber-carrying, *adj.*	**timber-floating,**	*adj.*
timber-ceilinged	*adj.*	**timber-propped**
timber contractor	**timber-framed**	**timber shifter**
timber-covered	**timber-headed**	**timber-skeletoned**
timber cutter	**timber-laden**	**timber-strewn**
timber-cutting	**timber-lined**	**timber tree**
timber-devouring,	**timber loader**	**timber unloader**
adj.	**timber marker**	**timberwright**
timber-eating, *adj.*	**timber measurer**	**timberyard**
timber estimating	**timbermonger**	

tim'ber (tĭm'bĕr), *v.;* -BERED (-bĕrd); -BER-ING. [AS. *timbran, timbrian;* akin to Goth. *timrjan*, ON. *timbra*, G. *zimmern.* See TIMBER, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To build, construct, or contrive, now only of wood. *Archaic.* **2.** To furnish with timber or timbers; to frame, cover, support, stay, shore up, underpier, etc., with timbers.

His bark is stoutly *timbered.* *Shak.*

3. *Obs.* **a** To fuel. **b** To cut into beams, etc.; — with *out.* —, *Intransitive:* **1.** To build or make a nest. *Obs.* **2.** To become timber or fit for timber; — of a tree.

tim'ber, *adj.* **1.** Formed of wood; wooden. *Now Rare.* **2.** Heavy as wood; dull; specif., timbertuned. *Scot.* **3.** Of, pertaining to, or for timber.

tim'ber, *n.* [OF. *timbre*, fr. MLG. *timber, timmer*, lit., lumber; — so called because packed and shipped between two heavy boards. See TIMBER WOOD.] *Com.* **a** A certain number of fur skins, as 40 skins of martens, ermines, sables, etc., or 120 of some other animals. **b** Ten eelskins; — a unit of measurement.

tim'ber. Var. of TIMBRE.

timber and a half hitch. See 2d KNOT, 1.

timber and room. *Shipbuilding.* Room and space.

timber bar. *Railroads.* A kind of crowbar the working end of which has a square section and ends in a right pyramid. See 1st BAR, *Illust.*

timber beetle. Any of various beetles whose larvae bore deeply in the wood of trees, as the ambrosia beetles.

timber borer. Any of numerous insects whose larvae develop in the trunks of trees or in timbers.

timber cruiser. = CRUISER, *n.*, 4 **a.**

tim'bered (tĭm'bĕrd), *adj.* **1.** Furnished with, made of, or covered with, timber or timbers; — often in compounds. **2.** Built; formed; made; contrived; specif., having (such) a timber, or constitution or build. **3.** Covered with growing timber; wooded, as land. **4.** Massive, like timber. *Obs.* "*Timbered* bones." *Spenser.*

-tim'bered (-tĭm'bĕrd). Comb. form of *timbered*, as in:

clean-timbered	**hard-timbered**	**soft-timbered**
half-timbered	**open-timbered**	**well-timbered**

tim'ber-er (tĭm'bĕr-ĕr), *n.* *Mining.* A timberman.

timber forest. High forest.

timber frame. *Sawmills.* A gang of saws set in a sash. *Eng.* Cf. GANG SAW.

timber grapple. A lug hook.

timber grouse. Any grouse that inhabits woods, as the ruffed grouse, as distinguished from a prairie chicken. *Western U. S.*

tim'ber-head' (tĭm'bĕr-hĕd'), *n.* *Naut.* **a** The top end of a timber, used above the gunwale, for belaying ropes, etc.; — called also *kevelhead.* **b** A bollard bolted to the deck where the end of a timber would come.

timber hitch. *Naut.* A hitch used for temporarily securing a rope to a spar. See 2d KNOT, 1. — **tim'ber-hitch'**, *v. t.*

tim'ber-ing, *n.* **1.** The action of one who timbers. **2.** Timbers collectively; timberwork; timber.

tim'ber-jack' (tĭm'bĕr-jăk'), *n.* A lumberjack. *U. S.*

timber jumper. A hunter (horse) skilled in jumping fences, etc. *Slang.*

tim'ber-land' (tĭm'bĕr-lănd'), *n.* Wooded or forested land, esp. when consisting of marketable timber.

timber leader. *Mining & Quarrying.* One who moves planks, props, etc., to working places.

tim'ber-less (tĭm'bĕr-lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* See -LESS.

tim'ber-like' (-līk'), *adj.* See -LIKE.

timber line. On mountains and in the frigid regions, the line above which there are no trees. — **tim'ber-line'**, *adj.*

tim'ber-ling (tĭm'bĕr-lĭng), *n.* [*timber* + 1st *-ling.*] **A** small tree. *Eng.*

tim'ber-man (tĭm'bĕr-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A lumberman; also, *Obs.*, a carpenter. **2.** *Mining.* A man employed in placing timber supports.

timber mare A kind of wooden horse on which soldiers were forced to ride for punishment.

timber mill. a A mill that saws logs into heavy timbers. **b** In a sawmill, the sawing rig as used in cutting logs into heavy timbers.

tim'ber-some (tĭm'bĕr-sŭm). Var. of TIMORSOME. *Dial. Eng.*

tim'bern (tĭm'bĕrn), *adj.* Wooden. *Dial. Eng.*

timber rattlesnake. The banded rattlesnake.

timber right. Ownership of standing timber without ownership of the land.

timber rot. *Plant Pathol.* **a** Any decay of lumber and building timbers; specif., that caused by *Poria incrassata.* **b** A fungous disease of various herbaceous plants caused by *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*, characterized by stem lesions near the ground and white mold on the surface; — so called from the dry granular decay of the stem tissue.

timber scribe. *Forestry.* A bark blazer.

timber toe. A wooden leg. — **tim'ber-toed'**, *adj. Both Slang.*

timber topper. Orig., a timber jumper; now, a hurdle racer. — **timber topping.** *Both Slang.*

timber tower. A portable wooden tower used in sieges. *Rare.*

tim'ber-tuned' (tĭm'bĕr-tūnd') *adj.* Having an unmusical ear or voice. *Scot.*

timber wheels. Logging wheels.

timber wolf. a The large gray wolf of northern North America; — distinguished from the *coyote.* See WOLF. **b** The fur or pelt of this animal.

tim'ber-wood' (tĭm'bĕr-wŏŏd'), *n.* Stoutwood.

tim'ber-work' (-wŭrk'), *n.* Work made of timbers; a timber construction.

timber worm. Any worm infesting timber; a timber borer; specif., the ***chestnut timber worm*** (*Melittoma sericeum*) which lives in the wood of chestnut trees.

tim'ber-y (tĭm'bĕr-ĭ), *adj.* Abounding in timber.

tim'bes-tere (tĭm'bĕs-tĕr), *n.* [See TIMBRE; -STER.] A female timbrel player. *Obs.*

Tim'bi-ra' (tĭm'bē-rä'), *n.* An Indian of a Tapuyan tribe in Brazil.

tim-bo' (tēm-bō'), *n.* [Sp. *timbó*, fr. Guarani *timbó.*] **1.** A beautiful timber tree (*Enterolobium timbouva*) of Argentina, used also for street planting in Buenos Aires; also, its red, easily worked wood, used for furniture and interior woodwork. **2.** An Amazonian woody vine (*Paullinia pinnata*) the bitter bark of which contains a fish poison.

tim'bre (tĭm'bĕr; *F.* tăn'br'), *n.* [OF., a bell to be struck with a hammer, a timbrel, the arched part of a helmet, hence, crest of a helmet, crest, stamp, also (from bell), sound, tone. See TIMBREL.] **1.** A timbrel. *Obs.* **2.** Peculiar or distinctive character, quality, or tone. Cf. 1st TIMBER, 6. **3.** *Her.* The crest on a coat of arms; hence, a miter, coronet, or the like, placed over an achievement. **4.** [F.] *Music.* The quality of tone distinguishing voices or instruments; tone color; clang tint. See TONE, *n.*, 11 **a.** **5.** *Phonet.* The resonance quality of a voiced speech sound, esp. a vowel, by which the ear recognizes and identifies it. Timbre is distinct from loudness, or intensity, and from pitch of the fundamental tone, and depends chiefly on the number and character of the partials, or overtones. See *Pron.*, §§ 27–30.

tim'bre, *v. i.* To play the timbrel. *Obs.* — *v. t. Her.* To surmount and adorn with a timbre.

tim'brel (tĭm'brĕl), *n.* [Dim. of ME. *timbre*, fr. OF. *timbre*, fr. L. *tympanum*, fr. Gr. *tympanon, typanon*, fr. root of *typtein* to strike, beat. See TYPE; cf. TIMBRE, TYMPANUM.] *Music.* A small hand drum or tambourine (which see). *Ez.* xv. 20.

tim'brel, *v. t. & i.* To play upon a timbrel; to accompany with a timbrel. — **tim'breled, tim'brelled** (-brĕld), *adj.* — **tim'brel-er, tim'brel-ler** (-brĕl-ĕr), *n.*

timbrel arch. An arch constructed of two or more layers of flat tile, brick, or the like, laid with their largest faces tangent to the curve of the arch.

timbrel vault. A vault constructed on the principle of the timbrel arch.

tim'bro- (tĭm'brō-). A combining form, French *timbro-*, from *timbre*, meaning *postage stamp*, as in:

timbrologist	**timbromaniac**	**timbrophilism**
timbrology	**timbromanist**	**timbrophilist**
timbromania	**timbrophilic**	**timbrophily**

time (tīm), *n.* [ME. *time*, fr. AS. *tīma;* akin to AS. *tīd* time, and to ON. *tími*, Dan. *time* an hour. See TIDE.] **1.** The period during which an action, process, condition, or the like, continues; the interval between leaving and returning, beginning and ending, etc.; measured or measurable duration; as, gone a long *time;* written in three hours' *time.* **2.** The point or period when something occurs; the moment of an event, process, etc.; an occasion; as, there was no one present at the *time.* **3.** The allotted, appointed, fixed, or customary moment or hour for something to happen, begin, or end; the natural, normal, or expected terminus of a period, as of life (hence, death) or of gestation (hence, parturition or delivery); as, be here on *time;* the leader called *time;* spring came ahead of *time* this year; he died before his *time.*

She was within one month of her *time.* *Clarendon.*

Also, the scheduled moment of arrival or departure; as, find out the *times* of the New York trains. **4.** Fitting moment; proper or due season; favorable opportunity; as, now is the *time* to buy this stock. **5.** The known, fixed, or anticipated period during which a person or thing exists, or a condition persists sometimes normally rather than actually; variously, a lifetime or the duration of gestation, a prison sentence, compulsory military service, apprenticeship, or the like.

One man in his *time* plays many parts. *Shak.*

He was nineteen — not six months out of his *time* — and was in sole charge of a ship. *C. Fox Smith.*

6. A period set apart in some specified or implied way from others in a day, year, lifetime, or the course of history; variously, a spell, a moment (sense 5), a generation, an age, an era, an epoch, etc.; as, the patient has her good *times* more often now; it is his daily *time* for recreation; in our *time;* at the *time* of Elizabeth. **7.** A definite moment, hour, day, or year, as indicated or fixed by the clock or calendar; the precise instant, date, or the like; as, the *time* was midnight; we know only approximately the *time* of Chaucer's birth; also, a point or portion, further specified, of a day, week, year, etc.; as, it is bed-*time;* in the summer *time.* **8.** *Obs.* **a** An hour; also, a year. **b** Weather. **9.** One of a number of recurring or multiplied instances, or repeated acts; a recurrent occasion; as, each *time* that it occurs; write this *50 times;* this has been said *times* without number; also, in *pl.*, a being multiplied or manifolded by a (specified) number; — often equivalent to a sign of multiplication (×), the number preceding it being the multiplier of the number following, or multiplicand; as, four *times* four is sixteen; that is ten *times* better. **10.** Finite, as contrasted with infinite, duration; the duration of one's life or of the material universe; often the present life, as distinguished from the future life; as, when *time* shall be no more.

Till *time* and sin together cease. *Keble.*

11. The uninterrupted succession of days, years, or of events; duration without reference to point or period; the passing of hours, etc.; — often personified (see FATHER TIME) or objectified; as, *time* left its marks on his face; we must leave his cure to *time; time* hangs heavy only on the idle. **12.** A period sufficiently or conveniently long; often, specif., leisure; opportunity; as, it is hard to find *time* for reading your book; also, in debt settlements, an extension of the customary term or period of credit; as, to ask *time* to pay for a piano; to buy goods on *time.* **13.** Usually *pl.* With *the.* Conditions prevalent at present or in a specified or implied period; often specif., the present state of advancement; as, his doctrines did not fit in with the *times;* to move with the *times;* behind the *times.* **14.** One's experience during a specified period or on a definite occasion; the way in which one is affected by an event, a condition, etc.; as, to have a hard *time* in an examination or a good *time* at a dance; specif., a highly enjoyable (or less often, disagreeable) experience; as, a high *time;* he seems to be having a *time* of it. "Off . . . this afternoon again to play tennis. You do have *times!*" *Arnold Bennett.*

15. Reckoning of time; system of reckoning the lapse or progress of time; as, astronomical, mean, sidereal, solar, or standard *time.* **16.** Rate of speed in marching, dancing, speaking, etc.; tempo; as, to march in quick *time;* an actor's sense of *time.* Cf. def. 22.

A trumpeter, taking the *time* from them, blew a call. *Masefield.*

17. The length of the period required for, or consumed in, performing an action or going over a course, as in a railroad journey or race; as, the winner's *time* in the race was 1.20. **18.** Fuss; demonstration; as, to make a *time* over a person. *Colloq.* **19.** *Drama.* The unity of time. See UNITY, 6. **20.** *Geol.* Any division of geologic chronology. **21.** *Labor.* **a** The hours, days, etc., given to, or due to be given to, one's work; as, to make up *time.* **b** The period allotted for a job; as, task *time.* **c** Amount of pay due, esp. according to the hourly rate; as, to get one's *time* or back *time.* **d** Payment for overtime with reference to the regular rate, or time (sense **c**); as, straight *time;* double *time; time* and a half. **22.** *Music.* The grouping of the successive rhythmic beats or pulses into equal measures; — called also *meter*, and *rhythm* (which see). The length of the rhythmic beats is represented by a note — as a half, quarter, eighth, etc. — taken as a time unit, an equal number being marked off to each measure by the principal "grammatical" accent, the position of which is represented by the bar. See TIME SIGNATURE. ***Simple time,*** or ***measure,*** groups the beats or time units by twos or threes and indicates this by a two or a three in the numerator of the signature, as $\frac{2}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$. In ***compound time,*** or ***measure,*** each measure is made up of a group of units in simple time. According to usage in the United States there may be two, three or more such groups in a compound measure as $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{9}{8}$, or $\frac{12}{8}$; according to British usage, only measures which are divisible into groups of three, as $\frac{6}{8}$ or $\frac{9}{8}$, are considered compound. ***Two-part time*** (called also ***duple time*** or ***measure***) has two, or, in the United States, multiples of two units to the measure. It is ***simple duple time*** when $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{2}{2}$, or $\frac{2}{8}$; ***compound duple time*** when $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, or $\frac{9}{8}$ (except in England where these are called ***quadruple time*** or ***measure*** and considered to be simple); $\frac{9}{4}$ and $\frac{9}{8}$ (***sextuple time*** or ***measure***); or $\frac{12}{8}$. See ALLA BREVE, COMMON MEASURE, QUADRUPLE MEASURE.

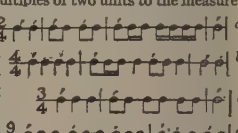

Time. *a* Simple Duple; *b* Compound Duple; *c* Simple Triple; *d* Compound Triple.

Three-part time (called also ***triple time*** or ***measure***) has three units to the measure, the commonest signatures for simple triple time being $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{2}$, and $\frac{3}{8}$, and for compound triple time $\frac{9}{4}$, $\frac{9}{8}$, and $\frac{9}{16}$ (then called ***nine-part***, or ***nonuple, time*** or ***measure***). Irregular times or measures are ***five-part*** or ***quintuple***, and ***seven-part*** or ***septuple.*** Such groups are usually treated as being compounded of ordinary duple and triple measures, quintuple consisting of a duple and a triple measure in combination; and septuple of a triple and a quadruple, there being no fixed principle as to the order of these lesser groups in either case. ***Mixed times*** consist of various irregular combinations of different kinds of measures in the same composition. **23.** *New York Stock Exchange.* 2.15 P.M., before which hour securities must be delivered on contracts maturing on the current day. **24.** *Philos.* That character and relation of all events and things with respect to which they are distinguished as simultaneous or successive, and as becoming, enduring, or passing away; that order of phenomena in general by reference to which all permanence and change are predicated, — usually conceived as a dimension of reality, distinguished from the spatial by the fact that the order of temporal succession is irreversible. The oldest conception of time is that of an absolute flowing, which is a reality apart from the events which fill it and has a fixed uniform rate in terms of which all change is measured. The classic expression of this conception of ***absolute time*** is in Newton's *Principia.* Kant conceived time as having no existence outside the mind and being but a subjective mode in which phenomena appear to us. More recent conceptions take time to be objectively real but emphasize the impossibility of any determination of time apart from the observable process of change in things, and, hence, conceive time as ***relative*** or consisting in the relations of phenomena, not as absolute. The subjective feeling of duration, with its absolutely given present, is sometimes distinguished from the objectively determinable order in which durations are measured and any absolute present is indifferent, the former being called ***subjective time,*** the latter ***objective, mathematical,*** or ***physical time.*** (See def. 24 **a** & **b**.) ***Astronomical time*** is time measured by reference to the mean apparent motion of the fixed stars. According to current concep

tions of mathematical physics, the distinction between temporal and spatial order is not absolute, since all observation of events at a distance occurs not only in a different place from the event but also at a later time. The interval between the event and the observer is thus a space-time interval, and the manner in which the time dimension is separated from space dimensions depends upon the relative motion of the observed system and the observer. Thus for observers whose motion relative to the system observed is different, two events which are simultaneous for one may be successive for another. But if event *A* is later than event *B* for one observer, there can be no other observer for whom *B* will be later than *A*. Thus this conception retains the notion of time as an irreversible direction of change.

25. *Photog.* The shutter setting on any camera for making a time exposure.

26. *Phrenol.* The capacity for judging or measuring intervals, esp. of time.

27. *Physics.* **a** The number that represents the duration of a phenomenon, or the duration between two events. The number is obtained by counting the number of times some recurrent phenomenon, arbitrarily chosen, as the swing of a pendulum, repeats itself. **b** The number, or date, that represents the instant of occurrence of an event. This number is obtained by counting from the time when some especially selected event occurred. Thus if the time that the sun crossed the meridian on some particular day is selected as an epoch, by counting the swings of a pendulum from that instant or by counting the subsequent crossings of the meridian by the sun, numbers or dates indicative of time are obtained. See YEAR. Cf. INSTANTANEOUS, DEFINITE-TIME, INVERSE-TIME.

28. *Pros.* A unit of duration, as a basis for meter; esp., the primary or least unit of quantity, the mora.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

time-authorized	**time-deluding**	**timeproof**
time-battered	**time-discolored**	**time-rent**
time-beguiling	**time-eaten**	**time-rusty**
time-bent	**time-economizing**	**time-served**
time-bettering	**time-enduring**	**time-shrouded**
time-bewasted	**time-gnawn**	**time-taught**
time-blackened	**time-halting**	**time-tested**
time-blanched	**time-hastening**	**time-tried**
time-born	**time-lasting**	**time-wasted**
time-bound	**time-marked**	**time-wasting**
time-breaking	**time-measuring**	**time-wearied**
time-canceled	**time-mellowed**	**time-white**
time-changed	**time-noting**	**time-withered**
time-cleft	**time-pressed**	

— ***at the same time.*** **a** At the same moment or during the same period. **b** However; nevertheless. — ***at times.*** At intervals; now and then; as, *at times* he reads, *at* other *times* he rides. — ***behind the times.*** Backward in adopting things proper or suitable to the present; not up to date. *Colloq.* — ***behind time.*** Late. — ***between times.*** During interims. — ***by times.*** *Obs.* **a** Betimes. **b** Now and then. — ***from time to time.*** Occasionally; once in a while. — ***in good time.*** **a** In time; seasonably or eventually. **b** *Archaic.* Forsooth! indeed! — ***in no time.*** Very rapidly; almost instantaneously. — ***in time.*** **a** In good or due season; sufficiently early; as, he arrived *in time.* **b** In the course of time; eventually; as, you will *in time* recover your health. **c** In correct rhythm or tempo. — ***keep time.*** **a** To run on time. **b** To execute rhythmical movements in unison. **c** To record employees' times, or hours of work — ***on time.*** *Chiefly U.S.* **a** At the appointed time; punctually. **b** Running, as a train, at the scheduled speed. **c** *Com.* On a charge account where payments are made at stated times; on the installment plan; as, to buy *on time.* — ***out of time, out of due time.*** Not in proper time; unseasonably; prematurely; also, too late. — ***the time, the time being.*** The present time. — ***to time.*** **a** *Obs.* Forever; also, until. **b** = AGAINST TIME. — ***what time.*** At the time that. *Archaic.*

-time (-tĭm). A combining form of the noun *time,* as in:

aftertime	**daytime**	**nighttime**	**sometime**
bairntime	**dinnertime**	**noontime**	**springtime**
bedtime	**foretime**	**onetime**	**summertime**
beforetime	**fruittime**	**playtime**	**suppertime**
blossomtime	**harvesttime**	**ragtime**	**teatime**
budtime	**lifetime**	**ringtime**	**termtime**
bytime	**Maytime**	**rosetime**	**threshingtime**
coffeetime	**mealtime**	**schooltime**	**wartime**
cradletime	**morntime**	**seedtime**	**wintertime**

time (tīm), *v.;* TIMED (tīmd); TIM′ING (tīm′ĭng). *Intransitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To happen; befall **b** To fare. **c** To prolong the time; to procrastinate; — usually *time it out.* **d** *Rare.* To give the time.

2. To keep or beat time; to move in time. *Rare.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To arrange, set, find, or choose, a time or times for; to schedule; to bring about at (such) a time or times; as, he *timed* his appearance rightly.

2. To regulate as to time; specif.: **a** To make coincident in time; to cause to keep time, or move, sound, or the like, in unison; as, to *time* one's steps to the music; also, to set the tempo for, as by beating; as, the conductor *timed* the performance admirably. **b** To adjust (a watch, etc.) by tentation so that it keeps correct time. **c** To regulate the speed or stops of (a train, etc.) according to a timetable.

3. To give a fixed or appropriate time or measure to; to give metrical or rhythmical value to (syllables, notes, etc.). Cf. TIMING.

4. To ascertain or record the time, duration, or rate, of; as, to *time* the speed of horses, or work done; also, to calculate or estimate the speed of (a moving body).

5. *Mach.* To dispose so that an action occurs at a desired instant, as ignition in a gas engine.

time (tīm), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to time; as, a *time* pattern; giving, recording, or marking, the time or times; as, a *time* register.

2. Timed so as to ignite, explode, etc., at a given moment; as, a *time* fuse or bomb. See TIME, *v. t.*, 5.

3. *Com.* **a** Of a bill, draft, note, etc., payable on a specified future day or a certain length of time after sight, or presentation for acceptance. **b** Of a transaction, made with the understanding that time, or extended terms, will be given for settlement; also, to be paid for in installments, or on time; as, a *time* bargain, sale, purchase, or payment.

time about (*Scot.* ȧ-bōōt′). Alternately; in turn; by turns.

time allowance. *Yachting.* An allowance of time, usually in seconds per mile, for difference in measurement of yachts in racing. The basis on which time is allowed may be tonnage, length, or other factors.

time and again. Repeatedly.

time and a half. See TIME, *n.*, 21 **d.**

time and temperature method. *Photog.* Thermo development.

time at bat. *Baseball.* A full turn at bat by a batsman, but not so charged against the batsman in the box score if he is hit by a pitched ball, receives a base on balls, makes a sacrifice hit, or is awarded his base because of interference by the catcher.

time azimuth. *Navig.* An observation by compass of the azimuth of a celestial body, the time being noted, as a step in computing the compass error.

time ball. A ball on a pole, arranged to drop suddenly to mark some point of mean time, as noon.

time bargain. *Com.* A contract the time for the execution of which is expressly fixed; specif., a contract for something to be delivered or held at a future day specified.

time′-barred′ (tīm′bärd′), *adj.* Barred by lapse of time under a statute of limitations.

time bill. **a** *Finance.* A bill of exchange payable at a definite future time. Cf. SIGHT BILL. **b** *Brit.* A timetable of trains, etc., esp. one that is posted; also, a guard's record of train departures.

time book. **a** *Rare.* A chronicle. **b** A book in which times of workers, trains, etc., are recorded.

time′card′ (tīm′kärd′), *n.* **1.** A card on which is a timetable.

2. *Labor.* A card on which is kept a daily record of the time one has worked or the time of one's arrival and departure.

time chart. A chart showing the standard times in various parts of the world with reference to a given time or times at a specified place.

time charter. A lease of a manned ship for a specified period.

time charter party. See CHARTER PARTY.

time clerk. A timekeeper.

time clock. A clock with a device to record the times of arrival and departure of employees, or the time at which a given job is begun or completed. Cf. TELLTALE, *n.*, 3.

time constant. **1.** *Electrodynamics.* The time which it takes for a current turned into a circuit, under a steady electromotive force, to reach a definite fraction of its final strength. This fraction is $\frac{e-1}{e} = 0.623$ in which *e*, 2.7183, is the base of the natural system of logarithms. The time constant is the ratio of the inductance of the circuit in henrys to its resistance in ohms.

2. *Electrostatics.* The time required for a charge on a condenser to decrease to $\frac{1}{2.718}$ of its original value in the process of discharging. It is equal to the product of the resistance in ohms of the discharging circuit and the capacity in farads of the condenser.

timed (tīmd), *adj.* Made to occur at or in a set time.

-timed (-tīmd). *Timed,* adj., used in combinations, as in: ill-timed, long-timed, well-timed.

time′-de-lay′ re′lay. *Elec.* See RELAY, *n.*, 3.

time deposit. *Banking.* A bank deposit payable at a definite future date, or upon advance notice to the bank for a specified time. In the United States the Federal Reserve Act classifies time deposits for reserve purposes as comprising all deposits payable after thirty days, all savings accounts and certificates of deposit which are subject to not less than thirty days' notice before payment, and all postal savings deposits.

time derivative. *Math. & Physics.* The derivative with respect to the time. When the dependent variable is a length, its time derivative is called *velocity* (which see). The time derivative of a generalized co-ordinate (see 3d CO-ORDINATE) is called a *co-ordinate velocity.*

time detector. A watchman's time clock, or telltale.

time discount. *Com.* A reduction in an invoice price in consideration of payment within a specified time.

time draft. See TIME, *adj.*, 3 **a.**

time enough. Sufficiently soon; no haste.

time exemplar. *Psychol.* A constant error in the comparison of magnitudes, resulting from the fact that one magnitude follows the other in time.

time′-ex·pired′ (tīm′ĕks-pīrd′), *adj. Mil.* Having completed the term of enlistment, but being still enrolled in the reserves; — said of noncommissioned officers and men of the British Army

time exposure. *Photog.* Exposure for a definite time, usually more than one half second; also, a photograph taken by such exposure. — **time′-ex·po′sure,** *adj.*

time fire. *Mil.* Artillery fire in which the projectile bursts, or is intended to burst, in air.

time fuse. See FUSE, *n.*, 1. — **time′-fused′,** *adj.*

time globe. A globe that makes a revolution by clockwork every twenty-four hours, arranged to indicate local or standard time at all points on the globe.

time gun. *Mil.* A gun fired at a fixed hour or set time.

time hit. A hit made by a time thrust.

time′-hon′ored, *or* **-hon′oured** (tīm′ŏn′ĕrd), *adj.* Honored or revered because of age or long-established usage.

time immemorial. **a** *Eng. Law.* A time antedating (legal) history, and beyond "legal memory" so called, formerly an indefinite time, but in 1276 fixed by statute as the beginning of the reign of Richard I (1189). Proof of unbroken possession or use of any right since that date made it unnecessary to establish an original grant. In England and the United States the *time immemorial* of the common law has been more or less modified by prescription acts. **b** Time so long past as to be indefinite in history or tradition.

time′keep′ (tīm′kēp′), *v. i.* To keep time.

time′keep′er (-kēp′ĕr), *n.* One who or that which keeps, marks, measures, regulates, or determines, the time. Specif.: **a** A timepiece. **b** A person who keeps a record of time spent by workmen at their work; also, *Rare,* a time clock. **c** One appointed to mark and declare the time of participants, or the elapsed time, in races, games, etc. **d** One who marks the time in musical performances. **e** *Rare.* An almanac.

time killer. One who or that which kills, or consumes, time; a diversion for idle moments. — **time′-kill′ing,** *adj.*

time lag. = 4th LAG, 4 **b.**

time′less, *adj.* **1.** Untimely; premature. *Archaic.*

Must I behold thy *timeless,* cruel death? *Shak.*

2. Having no beginning or end; interminable; unending; eternal. "*Timeless* night and chaos." *Young.*

3. Not restricted to a particular time or date; undated; dateless; as, *timeless* art or fame.

4. Without time; specif., outside the categories of time and space; not affected by time.

5. Having no sense of or feeling for time.

— **time′less·ly,** *adv.* — **time′less·ness,** *n.*

time′less, *adv.* Timelessly.

time limit. A fixed period for doing or ending something; specif., *Psychol.,* one for a test intended to measure the amount of work an individual can accomplish in this time. Cf. AMOUNT LIMIT.

time loan. *Finance.* A loan with a definite maturity date; — in contrast to a *demand loan.*

time lock. A lock operated by clockwork and having no keyhole, spindle, or other connection, through the door.

time′ly (tīm′lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *tīmlīce.*] Early; soon; seasonably; opportunely. *Archaic.*

Timely advised, the coming evil shun. *Prior.*

time′ly, *adj.;* TIME′LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); TIME′LI·EST. **1.** **a** *Now Rare.* Showing itself or occurring in good time; early; before its time; also, in due season; occurring at the normal time. "The *timely* dew of sleep." *Milton.* **b** Seasonably or opportunely timed; as, a *timely* joke or editorial.

2. *Obs.* **a** Temporal. **b** Marking or keeping time.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See OPPORTUNE.

— **time′li·ly** (-lĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **time′li·ness,** *n.*

time money. A time loan.

tim′e·nogu′y (tĭm′ĕ-nŏg′ĭ; tĭm′-), *n. Naut.* Any rope to prevent rigging from chafing or fouling, by stretching taut from a projecting obstacle, or by lifting a part clear.

time note. See TIME, *adj.*, 3 **a.**

time of day. **a** The time as indicated by the clock; hence, the present moment, hour, etc.; the present time. **b** A salutation equivalent to "a fine day," or the like; — chiefly in *to pass,* or *give, the time of day.* **c** *Colloq.* The state of the case; the true situation; the correct thing.

time of one's life, the. The time (sense 14) which one has most enjoyed. *Colloq.*

time′ous (tīm′ŭs), *adj.* Timely. *Scot.* — **time′ous·ly,** *adv.*

time′ous (tīm′ŭs), *adv.* Betimes. *Scot. & Ir.*

time out. Time (sense 21 **a**) in which a worker is absent or intermits work; hence, an intermission. *Colloq.*

time out of mind. Time immemorial.

time′piece′ (tīm′pēs′), *n.* A clock, watch, or other device, to measure or show progress of time; a chronometer.

time′pleas′er (-plēz′ĕr), *n.* A timeserver.

time policy. *Insurance.* A policy limited to become void at a specified time. See 3d POLICY, 1.

time quadrature. *Elec.* See QUADRATURE.

tim′er (tīm′ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which times; as: **a** A timekeeper. **b** A timepiece; esp., a stop watch for timing races, etc. **c** A device in the ignition system of an internal-combustion engine, causing the spark to be produced in the cylinder at the correct time, either by the interruption or by the closing of the primary circuit.

2. One who serves, works, etc., a (specified length of) time; one who performs an action, esp. runs a race, in (such) time; one of a (given) time; as, a half-*timer;* old-*timer.*

time rating. See 2d RATING, 4.

time recorder. = TELLTALE, *n.*, 3.

ti·mer′i·ty (tĭ·mĕr′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [See TIMOROUS.] = TIMIDITY. *Obs.*

times (tīmz), *adv.* Many times. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

time′sav′ing (tīm′sāv′ĭng), *adj.* That expedites the matter in hand; as, *timesaving* devices, expedients. — **time′sav′er** (-ĕr), *n.*

time selling. *Com.* Installment selling.

time sense. *Psychol.* The ability to feel the lapse of time and to estimate and compare short intervals.

time series. *Statistics* A series of enumerations, measurements, or estimates, of a phenomenon arranged according to time.

time′serv′er (tīm′sûr′vĕr), *n.* One who practices time-serving.

time service. *Astron.* The determination and announcement of the precise time, usually conducted as a part of the work of an astronomical observatory. It is determined by transit observations of stars, and is announced mainly by telegraphic and radio signals. See TIME SIGNAL.

time′serv′ing (tīm′sûr′vĭng), *adj.* Obsequiously complying with the spirit of the times, or the humors of those in power, implying a surrender of one's independence or integrity. — **time′serv′ing,** *n.* — **time′serv′ing·ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Temporizing. **Ant.** — Forthright, independent.

time sheet. *Labor.* **a** A sheet for recording the time of arrival and departure of workers, and for recording the amount of time spent upon each job. **b** A sheet for summarizing hours worked by each worker during a pay period

time shrapnel. *Mil.* A shrapnel, the case of which is fitted with a time fuse.

time sight. **a** *Astron.* A set of observations, usually made with a transit instrument, for the determination of time. **b** *Navig.* An observation by sextant of the altitude of a heavenly body to determine longitude by comparing the local time with Greenwich time.

time signal. A signal indicating an exact instant of time, sent by telegraph or radio to regulate timepieces.

time signature. *Music.* A sign at the beginning of a composition or movement, placed after the key signature, to indicate its variety of measure; — called also *measure,* or *rhythmical, signature.* It is in the form of a fraction, of which the denominator indicates the kind of note taken as time unit for the beat, and the numerator, the number of these to the measure. See MENSURABLE MUSIC; TIME, 22.

Table of the Common Time Signatures

$\frac{2}{2}$	two-two time or meter, or two-half measure
$\frac{2}{4}$	two-four time or meter, or two-quarter measure
$\frac{2}{8}$	two-eight time or meter, or two-eighth measure
$\frac{3}{2}$	three-two time or meter, or three-half measure
$\frac{3}{4}$	three-four time or meter, or three-quarter measure
$\frac{3}{8}$	three-eight time or meter, or three-eighth measure
$\frac{4}{4}$	four-two time or meter, or four-half measure
$\frac{4}{4}$	four-four time or meter, or four-quarter measure
$\frac{4}{8}$	four-eight time or meter, or four-eighth measure
$\frac{6}{2}$	six-two time or meter, or six-half measure
$\frac{6}{4}$	six-four time or meter, or six-quarter measure
$\frac{6}{8}$	six-eight time or meter, or six-eighth measure
$\frac{6}{16}$	six-sixteen time or meter, or six-sixteenth measure
$\frac{9}{4}$	nine-four time or meter, or nine-quarter measure
$\frac{9}{8}$	nine-eight time or meter, or nine-eighth measure
$\frac{9}{16}$	nine-sixteen time or meter, or nine-sixteenth measure
$\frac{12}{4}$	twelve-four time or meter, or twelve-quarter measure
$\frac{12}{8}$	twelve-eight time or meter, or twelve-eighth measure
$\frac{12}{16}$	twelve-sixteen time or meter, or twelve-sixteenth measure
$\frac{5}{4}$	five-four time or meter, or five-quarter measure
$\frac{5}{8}$	five-eight time or meter, or five-eighth measure
$\frac{7}{4}$	seven-four time or meter, or seven-quarter measure

time. + THEME, THYME.

time′fel′low, *n.* A contemporary. *Obs.*

time′ful, *adj.* = TIMELY, *adj.* —

time′ful·ly, *adv.* — **time′ful·ness,** *n.*

time′ist. Var. of TIMIST.

time′keep′er·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Ti·me′li·a (tĭ·mē′lĭ-ä), **Tim′e·lĭ·i·dæ** (tĭm′ĕ-lĭ′dĭ-ē), **ti·mel′i·ine** (tĭ·mĕl′ĭ-ĭn; -īn; 156). Vars. of TIMALIA, TIMALIIDAE, TIMALIINE.

time′ling, *n.* = TIMESERVER.

‖**ti′me·o Da′na·os et do′na ferentes** (tĭm′ē-ō dăn′ä-ŏs ĕt dō′nä fĕ-rĕn′tēz). [L.] I fear the Greeks even bringing gifts; hence, foes are to be mistrusted even when they make friendly advances. *Vergil* (*Aeneid,* II. 49).

ti′me·rau′ (tē′mĕ-rou′). Var. of TIMARAU.

tim′er·some. Var. of TIMORSOME. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

time space. = SPACE TIME, 1.
time spirit. The Zeitgeist.
Times Square (tīmz). A square in New York City at Broadway and 42d St., where the offices of the New York *Times* are situated. Cf. GREAT WHITE WAY.
time stamp. A clock-actuated device for recording time, as a device for recording the date and time of day that letters, or the like, are received. — **time′-stamp′,** *v. t.*
time star. *Astron.* A clock star.
time switch. *Elec.* A switch which automatically operates at a set time. See SWITCH, *n.*, 5.
time study. *Industrial Engin.* A determination of the time required to do a task. Usually, the task is resolved into its elementary operations and the time needed for doing each of these is determined by means of a stop watch or micro-motion apparatus. The time for doing the job, called the *standard time*, is the sum of the times required for doing each elementary operation plus an allowance for unavoidable delays and fatigue. — **time′-stud′y,** *adj.*
time′ta′ble (tīm′tā′b'l), *n.* **1.** A tabular statement of the time at which, or within which, several things are to take place; a schedule of times; specif., a train sheet; as, a *timetable* of trains, tides, courses, etc.
2. = TIME SHEET **a.**
3. *Music.* A table showing the time value or relative duration of the various notes. See NOTE, *n.*, 1.
time′tak′er (tīm′tāk′ĕr), *n.* A timekeeper. — **time′tak′ing,** *n.*
time′-tem′per-a′ture curve. A graph showing the increase in temperature with time in a furnace test to determine the fire resistance of materials.
time thrust. *Fencing.* An attack delivered between two movements of the adversary's attack.
time ticket. = TIME CARD, 2.
time train. *Horol.* The train of wheels that drives the hands of a timepiece.
time triangle. The astronomical triangle.
time value. **1.** *Econ.* **a** Value measured by hours of labor. **b** Value due to the date of receipt of goods or maturity of obligations.
2. *Music.* The relative duration of a note or rest.
time′work′ (tīm′wûrk′), *n.* Work paid for at so much by the hour or the day. — **time′work′er** (-wûr′kĕr), *n.*
time′worn′ (-wōrn′), *adj.* Worn or impaired by time; hence, antiquated; out-of-date.
time zone. A geographical region within which the same standard time is used.
Tim′i-as (tĭm′ĭ-ăs), *n.* Prince Arthur's squire in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, representing chivalrous honor and, in the allegory, Sir Walter Raleigh.
tim′id (tĭm′ĭd), *adj.*; TIM′ID-ER (-ĕr); TIM′ID-EST. [L. *timidus*, fr. *timere* to fear; cf. F. *timide.*] Feeling or evincing want of courage or self-confidence; easily frightened or overawed; not bold; fearful.

Poor is the triumph o'er the *timid* hare. *Thomson.*

Syn. — Fearful, timorous, cowardly, pusillanimous, faint-hearted, shrinking, retiring, shy. See AFRAID.
Ant. — Brave, fearless intrepid, courageous; bold, assured, confident.
— **tim′id-ly,** *adv.* — **tim′id-ness,** *n.*
ti-mid′i-ty (tĭ-mĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *timiditas*; cf. F. *timidité.*] Quality, state, or manifestation, of being timid.
tim′id-ous (tĭm′ĭ-dŭs), *adj.* = TIMID. *Obs.*
tim′ing (tīm′ĭng), *n.* **1.** An event; happening. *Obs.*
2. Determination of occurrence at a particular time.
3. The art or practice of regulating the tempo in musical performance, utterance, dramatic action, etc., so as to heighten the effectiveness of certain moments by emphasis and of the whole by appropriate variations; also, the effect so produced.
4. *Athletics & Sports.* The regulating of the speed of a motion, stroke, blow, etc., so as to cause it to reach its maximum at the correct moment; also, the co-ordination of movements of body, arms, and hands, to produce this effect.
5. *Boxing.* Measure or degree of co-ordination between a boxer's blows and the opportunities offered for attack.
6. *Fencing.* A time thrust.
timing gears. In internal-combustion engines, the gear train with a two to one reduction through which the crank-shaft drives the camshaft and thus controls valve timing.
timing screw. *Horol.* Any of the screws in the rim of a watch compensation balance, used in timing the watch.
timing valve. *Mach.* In gas engines with hot-tube ignition, an adjustable valve which automatically opens to permit a portion of the compressed explosive mixture to enter the ignition tube, and so cause ignition, at any desired point of the stroke. Cf. TIMER **c.**
tim′ish (tīm′ĭsh), *adj.* Fashionable; modish. *Rare.*
tim′ist (tīm′ĭst), *n.* **1.** A timeserver. *Obs.*
2. One who or that which keeps time.
ti-moc′ra-cy (tĭ-mŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [OF. *tymocracie* (F. *timocratie*), fr. ML. *timocratia*, fr Gr. *timokratia*, fr. *tīmē* honor, worth, value. See -CRACY.] *Polit. Sci.* **a** As defined by Plato (*Rep.* 545 B), a state in which love of honor or glory is the ruling principle. He considered Sparta the type of such a state. **b** As derived from Aristotle, a state in which political and civil honors are distributed according to a rating of property. — **ti′mo-crat′ic** (tī′mō-krăt′ĭk), **ti′mo-crat′i-cal** (tī′mō-krăt′ĭ-kăl), *adj.*
ti′mon (tī′mŏn), *n.* [F. See TEMON.] Helm; rudder. *Obs.*
Ti′mon (tī′mŏn), *n.* The hero of Shakespeare's *Timon of Athens*; hence, a bitter cynic or misanthrope. — **Ti-mo′ni-an** (tĭ-mō′nĭ-ăn), *adj.*
ti′mon-eer′ (tī′mŏn-ēr′), *n.* [F. *timonier.*] Helmsman. *R.*
Ti′mon-ism (tī′mŏn-ĭz′m), *n.* Misanthropy. — **Ti′mon-ist** (-ĭst), *n. & adj.*
Ti′mon-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To play the misanthrope; to be a Timonist.
Ti′mon of Athens (tī′mŏn). A play, partly by Shakespeare, written perhaps 1607 but first published 1623. Its hero, Timon, the Cynic, was an Athenian misanthrope of the time of the Peloponnesian War.
ti′mor (tī′mŏr), *n.* [L.] Dread. *Rare.*
Ti′mo-rese′ (tē′mō-rēz′; -rēs′), *n. sing. & pl.* **a** One of the native inhabitants of Timor Island. **b** Their Indonesian speech.
‖**ti′mo-ro′so** (tē′mō-rō′sō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Timorous; hesitating; — a direction.
tim′or-ous (tĭm′ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [OF. *timoureus, temerous*, fr. LL. *timorosus*, fr. L. *timor* fear. See TIMID.] **1.** Full of fear or fears; timid; lacking in courage; shrinking.
2. Indicating, or caused by, timidity; as, *timorous* doubts.
3. *a Obs.* Causing fear; terrible. **b** *N. of Eng.* Hard to please.
Syn. — See AFRAID. **Ant.** — See BOLD.
— **tim′or-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **tim′or-ous-ness,** *n.*
Ti-mo′te (tē-mō′tā), *n.* An Indian of a group of about thirty closely related tribes, formerly in Mérida and Trujillo in western Venezuela. Their language is now extinct.
— **Ti-mo′te-an** (-tē-ăn; tĭm′ō-tē′ăn), *adj.*
Ti-mo′the-an (tĭ-mō′thē-ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Timotheus, a Monophysite of the 5th century.
Tim′o-thy (tĭm′ō-thĭ), *n.* [F. *Timothée*, fr. L. *Timotheus*, fr. Gr. *Timotheos*; cf. Gr. *timē* honor; *theos* God.] **1.** Lit., honoring God; — masc. prop. name. L. *Timotheus* (tĭ-mō′thē-ŭs); F. *Timothée* (tē′mō′tā′); It. *Timoteo* (tē-mō′-tā-ō); Sp. *Timoteo* (tē′mō-tā′ō); Pg. *Timotheo* (tē′mō-tā′-ōō); G. *Timotheus* (tē-mō′tā-ōōs). — Dim. *Tim* (*Tim′kin*, *Obs.*).
2. *Bib.* **a** A convert, and later a colleague, of St. Paul. **b** Either of the two Epistles to Timothy. See NEW TESTAMENT
3. [*not cap.*] [After *Timothy* Hanson, who carried the seed from New York to Carolina about 1720.] A European grass (*Phleum pratense*) with long cylindrical spikes, grown in the northern United States and in Europe for hay; herd's-grass
timothy grass. Timothy.
tim′pa-ni (tĭm′pȧ-nē), *n. pl.*; *sing.* **tim′pa-no** (-nō). [It. See TYMPANUM.] *Music.* Kettledrums; esp., a set of them, usually two or three, but sometimes four or even five in number, all of which are played by the same performer. See KETTLE-DRUM.
— **tim′pa-nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

Timothy.

Ti-mu′cua (tē-mōō′kwä), *n.* An Indian of the most important of the Timucuan tribes, formerly dwelling along the St. Johns River in Florida. They were Christianized by Spanish missionaries. See TIMUCUAN.
Ti-mu′cuan, Ti-mu′quan (tē-mōō′kwăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating an extinct linguistic family of American Indians, consisting of several important tribes, formerly inhabiting most of Florida. They were almost exterminated during the 18th century by the English and their Indian allies.
tin (tĭn), *n.* [AS.; akin to D. *tin*, G. *zinn*, OHG. *zin*, ON. & Dan. *tin*, Sw. *tenn.*] **1.** A chemical element obtained by smelting as a soft, faintly bluish-white, crystalline metal, malleable at ordinary temperatures, but brittle when heated. Symbol, *Sn*; at. no., 50; at. wt., 118.70. Sp. gr., 7.3. Tin sometimes occurs native. In combination it is found in several minerals, but its only ore is cassiterite, mined chiefly in the Malay States, the Dutch East Indies, and Bolivia. Tin has a low melting point (232° C. or 450° F.) and is purified from iron by liquation. Below 18° C. (64° F.), a gray, pulverulent, allotropic modification (*gray tin*), with sp. gr. 5.75, is the stable form, and ordinary tin in cold climates sometimes changes gradually into this, the transformation being called *tin plague* or *tin pest*. Tin is not oxidized by moist air. It is used chiefly as a coating to protect iron and copper (see TIN PLATE), as tin foil, and in solder, bronze, and other alloys. It is bivalent (stannous) and quadrivalent (stannic), and in each state forms acid and basic compounds.
2. Thin plates of iron or steel covered with tin; tin plate.
3. A box, can, pan, or other vessel, of tin plate; as, a *tin* of biscuits; a pie *tin*; specif., *Chiefly Brit.*, a hermetically sealed can of tin plate for foodstuffs such as preserves; as, a *tin* of peaches. Also, a drinking vessel made of tin.
4. Money. *Slang.*
5. *Dyeing.* A steam-heated iron cylinder for drying yarn, cloth, etc., after dyeing.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

tin-bearing, *adj.*	**tin-covered**	**tin-lined**
tin-bottomed	**tin cup**	**tin-malled**
tin oax	**tin-edged**	**tin pail**
tin-capped	**tin-filled**	**tin-roofed**
tin-colored	**tin-handled**	**tin-tabled**

tin (tĭn), *v. t.*; TINNED (tĭnd); TIN′NING. **1.** To cover or coat with tin; to plate with tin.
2. To put up or pack in tins; to can. *Chiefly Brit.*
3. To cover (a soldering bit, the back of an electrotype shell, etc.) with solder or a tin composition.
tin, *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to tin; tinned; forming or preserved in tin.
2. Figuratively, of base or inferior material; petty; not genuine; — often merely derogatory.

The Little *Tin* Gods harried their little *tin* souls. *Kipling.*

tin (tĭn). Var. of TINE, to shut, TIND, to kindle. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
‖**ti-na′ja** (tē-nä′hä; 162), *n.* [Sp., aug. of *tina*, fr. L. *tina* wine jar.] A large porous water jar for cooling water by evaporation; hence, *Southwestern U. S.*, a water pocket or pothole.
Ti-nam′i-dae (tĭ-năm′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TINAMOU.] *Zool.* A family consisting of the tinamous. *Tin′a-mus* (tĭn′ȧ-mŭs) is the type genus. The family is coextensive with an order, *Ti-nam′i-for′mes* (tĭ-năm′ĭ-fôr′mēz), syns. *Dromaeognathae* and *Crypturi*, of the superorder Palaeognathae.
tin′a-mine (tĭn′ȧ-mĭn; -mīn; 156), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the tinamous.
tin′a-mou (tĭn′ȧ-mōō), *n.* [F., fr. Galibi *tinamu*, fr. *t-*, indef. pref. + *inamu*, *ñamu*, of Tupian origin; cf. Oyampi *inamú*, Tupi *inambú.*] Any of numerous birds constituting the family Tinamidae and the order Tinamiformes, resembling gallinaceous birds in habits, but related to the ratite birds, esp. in the structure of the palate, though the sternum is deeply keeled. The tail is rudimentary, the pygostyle being wanting, and the eggs have a peculiar enamel-like surface. In many localities they are called *partridges* and are much hunted, their flesh being very delicate. *Tinamus*, *Crypturus*, and *Rhynchotus*, are important genera. They are chiefly South American, some ranging into Mexico.

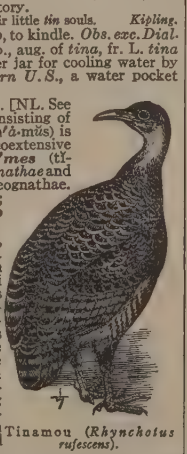
Tinamou (*Rhynchotus rufescens*).

ti′nam-pi′pi (tē′năm-pē′pē), *n.* A fine variety of cloth made from hemp fiber. *Phil. I.*
ti′na proc′ess (tē′nȧ). [Sp. *tina* tub. See TINAJA.] A process for amalgamation of silver ores in tubs.
tin′-bound′, *v. t. & v. i.* To mark boundaries (on) in order to establish tin-mining rights; — chiefly in present participle. — **tin′-bound′er,** *n. Hist.*
tin′cal (tĭng′kăl; -kôl), *n.* [Malay *tinkal*, fr. Per. *tinkāl*, *tinkār*, perh. fr. Skr. {*aṅkaṇa.*] Crude native borax, formerly imported from Tibet, and once the chief source of boric compounds. Cf. BORAX.
tin calciner. See CALCINER.
tin′chel (tĭn′kĕl), *n.* Also **tin′chill.** [Gael. *timchioll* a circuit, compass.] A ring formed by hunters to enclose deer. *Scot.*
tin chloride. *Chem.* **a** Stannic chloride. **b** Stannous chloride.
tin′clad′ (tĭn′klăd′), *adj.* **a** *Colloq.* Very lightly armored or protected. **b** Covered with tin plate or terneplate; as, a *tinclad* door, a wooden door covered with terneplate.
tin′clad′, *n. Nav.* A gunboat protected with light armor against small-arm fire; — first used facetiously of the light ironclads, converted from river steamers, used on western rivers by the Federals in the American Civil War. *Colloq.*
tin cow. A can of condensed or evaporated milk. *Slang, U. S.*
tin cry. The peculiar creaking noise made when a bar of tin is bent, by the grating of the crystal granules on each other.
tin crystals. *Dyeing.* See STANNOUS CHLORIDE.
tinct (tĭngkt), *adj.* [L. *tinctus*, past part. of *tingere* to tinge. See TINGE.] Tinged; tinted; also, delicately flavored. *Poetic.*
tinct, *v. t.*; TINCT′ED; TINCT′ING. [See TINCT, *adj.*, TINGE.] *Obs.* **a** To color or tinge; to tint; dye. **b** To imbue, as with a substance, quality, etc.; to impregnate. **c** *Alchemy.* To imbue with a tincture, or essential principle.
tinct, *n.* [L. *tinctus* a dyeing, dipping. See TINT.] **1.** Color; tinge; tincture; tint. *Poetic.* "Blue of heaven's own *tinct*." *Shak.*
2. *Alchemy.* = TINCTURE, **4 a.**
tinc′tion (tĭngk′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *tinctio* a dipping, fr. L. *tingere*, *tinctum*, to dip, stain.] **1.** Act or process of staining or dyeing; also, coloring matter.
2. *Pharm.* The addition of a substance to a medicinal preparation to impart color.
tinc′to′ri-al (tĭngk′tō′rĭ-ăl; 181), *adj.* [L. *tinctorius*, fr. *tinctor* a dyer, fr. *tingere*, *tinctum*, to dye. See TINGE.] Of or relating to color or colors, or to dyeing or staining; imparting a color. — **tinc′to′ri-al-ly,** *adv.*
tinc′tu-mu-ta′tion (tĭngk′tū-mū-tā′shŭn), *n.* [See TINCT, *n.*; MUTATION.] *Zool.* Color change, esp. that exhibited by certain animals having active chromatophores.
tinc′ture (tĭngk′tūr; 277), *n.* [L. *tinctura* a dyeing, fr. *tingere*, *tinctum*, to tinge, dye. See TINGE; cf. TAINTURE.]
1. A substance which colors, dyes, or stains; hence, a color given a substance by nature or art; a tinge. *Poetic.*

Dye, ever fresh and fresh, our garment's *tincture*. *Browning.*

2. A superadded characteristic or quality; a modification resulting from influence or admixture; a cast; coloring; also, an admixture, esp. a slight one; a trace; vestige; smack; suspicion; as, there was not a *tincture* of fear in his behavior.

All manners take a *tincture* from our own. *Pope.*

3. *Obs.* **a** An imbuing or impregnating with color; act of dyeing or staining. **b** An active principle of a substance; extractive or volatile essence.
4. **a** *Alchemy.* An immaterial, quintessential, active principle believed capable, when infused, of causing material and spiritual transmutations. **b** *Old Chem.* A principle, esp. one obtained by extraction; also, an extract.
5. *Her.* Any of the metals or colors used in armory. The two metals are: gold (called *or*), represented in engraving by a white surface covered with small dots; and silver (*argent*), represented by a plain white surface. The chief colors are represented as follows: red (called *gules*), by a shading of vertical lines; blue (*azure*), by horizontal lines; black (*sable*), by horizontal and vertical lines crossing; green (*vert*), by diagonal lines from dexter chief corner; purple (*purpure*), by diagonal lines from sinister chief corner. The names of *or* and *argent* are not found in English blazonry before the late 16th century.
6. *Pharm.* A solution of a medicinal substance or substances, usually a plant principle, in an alcoholic menstruum (*spirituous tincture*) or in a mixture of alcohol and ether (*ethereal tinctures*).
tinc′ture (tĭngk′tūr), *v. t.*; TINC′TURED (-tūrd); TINC′TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). **1.** To stain with a color; to tinge; dye. "*Tinctured* daintily with florid hues." *Wordsworth.*
2. To imbue (something) with a character or quality foreign to it; to affect by infusion or contamination; to impart a flavor, odor, etc., to; taint.

Sin . . . may . . . *tincture* all our soul. *Barrow.*

tincture of ferric citrochloride. A medicinal preparation containing ferric chloride, ferric citrate, and sodium citrate, used as an iron tonic in mixtures containing tannin.
tincture of iron *or* **steel.** An alcoholic solution of ferric chloride.
tincture press. *Pharm.* A cylindrical press used to express the menstruum adhering to the particles of a drug after extraction.
tind (tĭnd), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *tyndan*, akin to *tendan* (in comp.). See TINDER.] To kindle; to set on fire. *Dial.*
tin′dal (tĭn′dăl), *n.* [Hind. *taṇḍel*, fr. Telugu *taṇḍēlu.*] **1.** A petty or noncommissioned officer of lascar sailors or soldiers; also, the head of a gang of lascar or East Indian workmen.
2. A personal head servant or overseer.
tin′da-lo (tĭn′dȧ-lō; tĕn′-), *n.* [Tag.] A timber tree (*Intsia rhomboidea*) of the Philippine Islands, having hard valuable wood like ipil; also, the wood.
tin′der (tĭn′dĕr), *n.* [ME. *tinder*, fr. AS. *tynder*, *tyndre*; akin to D. *tonder* tinder, G. *zunder*, OHG. *zuntara*, *zuntra*, ON. *tundr*, Sw. *tunder*, Dan. *tönder*, also AS. *tendan* (in comp.) to kindle, G. *zünden*, OHG. *zunten*, ON. *tendra*, Goth. *tandjan* to kindle, *tundnan* to be kindled, to burn. Cf. TEND to kindle.] Something very inflammable; esp., such a material used for kindling fire from a spark, as, formerly, scorched linen, which was ignited in a tinder box, or now often, certain dried fungi, esp. of the genus *Polyporus*. See 1st PUNK, 2.

☞ COMBINATIONS are: **tin′der-cloaked′, tin′der-dry′.**

Ti-me′us. Var. of TIMAEUS.
time′ward, *adj. & adv.* See -WARD. [OTHY.]
Tim′kin, *n.* Obs. dim. of TIM.
tim′mer (tĭm′ĕr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TIMBER.
Tim′na (tĭm′nȧ), **Tim′nah** (-nȧ), **Tim′nath** (-năth), **Tim′na-thah** (tĭm′nȧ-thȧ), **Tim′nath-he′res** (năth-hē′rēz; -rēs), **Tim′nath-se′rah** (-sē′rȧ), **Tim′nite** (tĭm′nīt). *Bib.*
Tim′ne. = TEMNE, **a.**
tim′or-os′i-ty (tĭm′ĕr-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Timorousness. *Obs.*
tim′or-some (tĭm′ĕr-sŭm), *adj.* = TIMOROUS. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
Ti-mo′the-us (tĭ-mō′thē-ŭs). *Bib.*
Tim′o-thy Tick′let. See TICKLER, TIMOTHY.
tim′ous (tĭm′ŭs). Var. of TIMOROUS. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
tim′pan. Var. of TYMPAN.
timse (tĭmz). Var. of TEMSE.
Ti′mu-qua′nan (tē′mōō-kwä′-nän), *adj.* = TIMUCUAN.
tim′-whis′key (tĭm′hwĭs′kĭ), *n.* = WHISKEY, a carriage.
Ti′na (tē′nȧ), *n.* Dim. of ALBERTINA, CHRISTINA.
tin′age, *n.* A tinaja. *Obs.*
tinc′tile, *adj.* [L. *tinctilis* in which something is dipped.] Tinctorial. *Obs.* [RIAL.
tinc′to′ri-ous, *adj.* = TINCTO-
tind. † TINE, prong.

tin'der·box' (tĭn'dĕr·bŏks'), *n.* **1.** A metal box in which tinder is kept, usually with a flint and steel for striking a spark.

Tinderbox, 18th century, with lid to be used as a candlestick.

2. A person or thing suggestive of a tinderbox in inflammability or combustibility; one ready to flare up on the slightest provocation.

tin'dered (tĭn'dĕrd), *adj.* Charred.

tinder fungus. **a** A very destructive pore fungus (*Fomes*, syn. *Polyporus, fomentarius*) which attacks the beech, elm, and various fruit trees. It is used in making tinder and a pliant feltlike material. **b** The hard tinder fungus.

tin'der·ish (tĭn'dĕr·ĭsh), *adj.* Dry and inflammable as tinder.

tin'der·y (tĭn'dĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Like tinder; highly inflammable.

tin dichloride. *Chem.* Stannous chloride.

tin dioxide. *Chem.* Stannic oxide.

tine (tīn), *n.* [ME. *tind*, fr. AS. *tind;* akin to MHG. *zint*, ON. *tindr*, Sw. *tinne*, and prob. to G. *zinne* a pinnacle, OHG. *zinna.*] **1.** A slender, pointed, projecting part, usually one of a set of two or more; a tooth or spike, as of a fork or a harrow; a prong, as of an antler.

2. Act or process of harrowing.

tine, *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with a tine or tines.

2. To harrow. *Rare.*

tine, *v. t.* [AS. *tūnan*, fr. stem of *tūn* an enclosure. See TOWN.] To shut; enclose; also, repair. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tine, *v. t. & i., past & past part.* TINT. [ON. *tīna;* akin to E. TEEN.] To lose or be lost; to destroy; perish. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

tine one's snood. To lose one's virginity. *Scot.*

tine the gate. To lose the, or one's, way. *Scot.*

tine (tīn), *n.* A forfeit; a fine. *Dial. Eng.*

tine, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *tina.*] A tub or vat. *Obs.*

tine, *n.* [ME. See TINY.] A brief time. — *adj.* Tiny. *Both Obs.*

tine, *n.* Pain; trouble; grief; teen.

tine (tīn), *n.* Also **tine'grass'** (-grăs'), **tine'tare'** (-târ'), **tine'weed'** (-wēd'). Any of various plants, as vetches, having twining or clasping tendrils. *Dial. Eng.*

tine (tīn). Var of TIND, to kindle.

tin'e·a (tĭn'ē·ȧ), *n.* [L., worm, moth.] **1.** *Med.* Any fungus skin disease, esp. ringworm. See RINGWORM, 1; SYCOSIS.

2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* The type genus of the family Tineidae.

‖**tī'ne·a cir'ci·na'ta** (tī'nē·ȧ sûr'sĭ·nā'tȧ). [NL. See CIRCINATE.] *Med.* Ringworm of the body, characteristically somewhat circular in outline.

‖**tī'ne·a cru'ris** (krōō'rĭs). [NL. See CRURAL.] *Med.* Ringworm of the inner surface of the thighs and the perineum.

‖**tī'ne·a fa·vo'sa** (fȧ·vō'sȧ). [NL.] *Med. & Veter.* Favus.

‖**tī'ne·a im'bri·ca'ta** (ĭm'brĭ·kā'tȧ). [NL. See IMBRICATE.] *Med.* A form of ringworm characterized by concentric rings of overlapping scales, occurring esp. in the tropics.

tin'e·al (tĭn'ē·ăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, tinea.

tin'e·an (tĭn'ē·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Tineina. — *n.* A moth of that group.

‖**tī'ne·a ton·su'rans** (tŏn·sū'rănz). [NL. *tonsurans.* See TONSURE.] *Veter.* A disease of the skin, caused by the parasitic fungus *Trichophyton tonsurans*, and characterized by circular scurfy patches with irritation and loss of hair.

tined (tīnd), *adj.* Furnished with tines; pronged.

-tined (-tīnd). A combining form of *tined*, as in: two-tined, three-tined, wooden-tined.

Tī·ne'i·dae (tĭ·nē'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TINEA.] *Zool.* The typical family of moths of the superfamily Tineoidea. In old classifications, it was the only family, hence coextensive with the group Tineina. See TINEA, 2. — **tin'e·id** (tĭn'ē·ĭd), *n. & adj.*

Tin'e·ī'na (tĭn'ē·ī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A group, formerly a superfamily, of small moths, nearly coextensive with the modern superfamily Tineoidea. — **tin'e·ine** (tĭn'ē·īn; -ĭn; 156), *adj.*

tine'man (tīn'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [From misreading of AS. *tūnmann(n)* villein, fr. *tūn* manor, estate + *man(n)* man. See TOWN; MAN.] Erroneously, a forester (sense 1).

Tin'e·oi'de·a (tĭn'ē·oi'dē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TINEA; -OID.] *Zool.* A superfamily of small moths comprising the majority of the microlepidoptera, as the clothes moths, carpet moths, leaf miners, etc. They have narrow, simply veined wings broadly fringed with hairs. Cf. TINEINA. — **tin'e·oid** (tĭn'ē·oid), *adj. & n.*

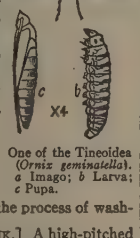

One of the Tineoidea (*Ornix geminatella*). *a* Imago; *b* Larva; *c* Pupa.

tine'ty (tīn'tĭ), *adj.* Tiny. *Chiefly Dial.*

tin foil. **a** Tin in thin sheet form. **b** A similar thin sheet of tin and lead, used in wrapping confections, etc. — **tin'-foil'**, *adj.*

tin'-foil', *v. t.* To cover or coat with, or wrap in, tin foil. — **tin'-foil'er,** *n.*

tin'-foil' pa'per. Paper with tin in a fine state of division (produced by chemical precipitation) pasted on its surface.

tin frame. A kind of buddle used in the process of washing tin ore. *Cornwall.*

ting (tĭng), *n.* [Imitative. Cf. DING, TINK.] A high-pitched sound, such as is made by a light stroke on glass.

ting, *v. t.;* TINGED (tĭngd); TING·ING. **a** To cause to make a ting or tings. **b** *Dial.* To collect (bees) by tings sounded on pans or shovels. — *v. i.* To sound with or emit a ting; to make a ting or tings.

ting (tĭng), *n.* = TANG, prong, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

ting, *n.* = 3d THING. *Shet. & Ork. I.*

Ting (dĭng), *adj.* [Chin. (Pek.) *Ting*[4].] Designating Chinese pottery of the Sung period made at Tingchow in Hopeh province. The best-known variety has a cream or ivory glaze over a soft-looking white body.

ting'-a-ling' (tĭng'ȧ·lĭng'), *n.* [From TING.] The sound of a tinkling bell. — **ting'-a-ling',** *adv.*

tinge (tĭnj; 140), *v. t.;* TINGED (tĭnjd); TINGE'ING *or* TING'ING (tĭn'jĭng). [L. *tingere, tinctum*, to dye, stain, wet; akin to Gr. *tengein*, and G. *tunken* to dip, OHG. *dunkōn.* Cf. DISTAIN, DUNKER, EXTINGUISH, STAIN, TAINT, TINCTURE, TINT.] *Transitive:* **1.** To impart a tint to; to color slightly or superficially by reflection, staining, or the like; to modify the cast or hue of (a color); as, clouds *tinged* with rose, green, and purple; pink *tinged* with silver.

Their white and glittering spires
Tinge not the moon's pure beam. *Shelley.*

2. To impart a trace or traces of one's characteristic flavor, odor, quality, etc., to; to modify slightly by or as by infusion or communication.

Howe'er opinion *tinge* the varied mind. *Gray.*

—, *Intransitive:* To take a (particular) cast or hue.

Syn. — Color, dye, stain.

tinge, *n.* **1.** A slight coloring, cast, flavor, quality, or the like, taken from or imparted by something else; a trace of something extraneous, foreign, or not characteristic; a smack; a shade; a suggestion; as, a *tinge* of red in the brown; not a *tinge* of partisanship in his policy. Cf. TINCTURE.

2. In the trade, a secret sign on a merchandise tag, indicating a premium attached to its sale.

3. *Cotton Mfg.* A yellow discoloration of the lint by the plant juices, resulting from field exposure of mature cotton after frost.

Syn. — See COLOR.

tinged (tĭnjd), *adj.* Having a tinge; stained, discolored, modified, or marked, by or with a tinge.

-tinged (-tĭnjd). *Tinged*, adj., used in combination, as in *yel'low-tinged'*.

tin'gent (tĭn'jĕnt), *adj.* [L. *tingens*, pres. part. of *tingere* to tinge. See TINGE.] Having the power to tinge. *Obs.*

ting'er (tĭn'jĕr), *n.* One who or that which tinges.

Ting·gian' (tĕng·gyän'), **Tin·guian'** (tĕng·gyän'), *n.; pl.* -GIAN *or* -GUIANES (-gyä'nās). One of a peaceable people of northwestern Luzon, mostly pagan, resembling the Ilokano; also, their language.

tin'gi (tĭng'gē), **tin'guy** (-gē), *n.* [Pg. *tingui*, fr. Tupi *tinguí.*] Either of the Brazilian trees *Magonia glabrata* and *M. pubescens* (family Sapindaceae). A soap is made from the seeds; the root bark is a fish poison.

Tin·git'i·dae (tĭn·jĭt'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The family of bugs (order Hemiptera) containing the lace bugs. **Tin'gis** (tĭn'jĭs) is the type genus. — **tin·git'id** (tĭn·jĭt'ĭd), *adj. & n.*

One of the Tingitidae (*Corythuca arcuata*).

tin'glass' (tĭn'glăs'; 83), *n.* **a** Bismuth. *Now Rare.* **b** Tin. *Obs.*

tin'gle (tĭng'gl), *n. Brit.* **a** A tack, or very small nail. **b** A fastening or support, as a strip of metal or lead forming a clip, joint, or the like. **c** *Naut.* A patch on a boat overlapping the hole or leak that it covers.

tin'gle (tĭng'gl), *v.;* TIN'GLED (-g'ld); TIN'GLING (-glĭng). [See TINKLE, TING.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To tinkle. *Now Rare.*

2. To experience or feel a ringing, stinging, prickling, or thrilling, sensation, as from a shrill sound, cold, a sharp slap, nervous excitement, or the like.

The ears of every one that heareth it shall *tingle.* 1 *Sam.* iii. 11.
The pale boy senator yet *tingling* stands. *Pope.*

3. To cause a thrilling, stinging, or prickling, sensation.

The trumpets *tingle* in his ears. *Scott.*

4. To be vibrant or alive; to stimulate one; as, the book *tingles* with interest.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to ring or tinkle. *Now Rare.*

2. To cause a ringing, stinging, or thrilling, sensation in; to stir or stimulate; make vibrate; as, news that *tingles* all hearts.

tin'gle, *n.* **1.** A tinkling sound. *Rare.*

2. A tingling sensation or condition; a state of being tingled; as, to feel a *tingle* in the cheek; to be all in a *tingle.*

tin'gler (tĭng'glĕr), *n.* Something that tingles or causes tingling, as a hard slap. *Colloq.*

tin'gling (-glĭng), *adj.* That tingles; smarting; thrilling; vibrating; tremulous. — **tin'gling·ly,** *adv.*

tin'glish (tĭng'glĭsh), *adj.* Tingling. *Rare.*

tin'gly (-glĭ), *adj.* Tingling or causing tingling.

ting'tang' (tĭng'tăng'; -tȧng'), *n.* [See TING.] The sound of a bell; also, a small or harsh bell; anything inferior. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tin'gua·ite (tĭng'gwȧ·īt), *n.* [From the *Tinguá* Mountains in Brazil, of Tupian origin; cf. Tupi *tinga* white.] *Petrog.* An igneous rock consisting of a dense green aggregate of alkalic feldspar, nephelite, and aegirite needles, sometimes with phenocrysts of feldspar, and generally occurring in narrow dikes and sheets. — **tin'gua·it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

tin'gua·it'ic tex'ture (-ĭt'ĭk). *Petrog.* A texture resembling that found in tinguaite and produced by a granular aggregate of leucocratic minerals of approximately equal size, filled with needles of aegirite, most abundant between the grains of light minerals, but also penetrating them.

tin hare. = ELECTRIC HARE.

tin hat *or* **helmet.** A steel helmet. *Soldiers' Slang.*

tin'horn' (tĭn'hôrn'; 66), *adj.* Having little money, financial strength, power, or ability, though often pretending to such; cheap and flashy; as, a *tinhorn* gambler. — *n.* A tinhorn person. *Both Slang.*

tin'house' (-hous'), *n.* A building used for working tin.

Tin'i·a (tĭn'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [Etruscan.] An Etruscan god whose functions are similar to those of Zeus or Jupiter.

tin'ing (tīn'ĭng), *n.* [From TINE to lose.] Act or fact of losing. *Now Dial.*

— ***between tining and winning.*** Between failure and success; in a doubtful or critical state.

tin'ing (tīn'ĭng), *n.* [From TINE to shut in.] An enclosure; also, wood used to repair a hedge. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

tin'ing, *n. Now Dial.* **a** A harrowing. **b** Tines collectively, esp. of a harrow.

tink (tĭngk), *n. & v.* [ME. *tinken*, of imitative origin. Cf. TING, TINKER, TINKLE.] Tinkle. *Now Rare.*

tink, *n. & v.* Tinker. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

tink'-a-tink', *n.* A series of sounds such as those made by plucking strings of a banjo or guitar.

tink'er (tĭngk'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. TINK, TINKLER.] **1.** A mender of kettles, pans, etc., esp. an itinerant one.

2. a *Chiefly Scot. & Ir.* A gypsy; tramp; vagrant. **b** *Colloq.* A rascal; a rogue; — applied esp. to a child.

3. An unskillful mender or maker; a botcher; a bungler; also, a Jack-of-all-trades.

4. Act of, or effort at, tinkering; a fruitless or unskillful attempt to mend or improve.

Spend their time and money in having a *tinker* at it. *T. Hughes.*

5. a *Local, Canada & Eng.* The razor-billed auk. **b** *Local, Eng.* The common murre *Uria aalge.*

6. Any of various fishes; as: **a** A mackerel about eight or nine inches long and probably two years old. **b** The chub mackerel. **c** A silversides. **d** *Colloq., Eng.* A skate.

tink'er (tĭngk'ĕr), *v.;* -ERED (-ĕrd); -ER·ING. *Intrans.:* **1.** To work, act, or wander, as, or in the manner of, a tinker.

2. To make futile attempts to mend, repair, or improve; to potter fruitlessly; — with *at* or *with;* as, to spoil a poem by *tinkering* at it.

—, *Transitive:* To mend as a tinker, esp. in a makeshift, botching manner; to patch or repair temporarily; to work upon so as to improve or restore to use, etc.; — chiefly with *up.*

I *tinkered* up the barnyard fence, and locked the doors. *E. S. P. Ward.*

tink'er·bird' (tĭngk'ĕr·bûrd'), *n.* Any barbet with a ringing note, esp. *Xantholaema haematocephala. India.*

tink'er·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who tinkers.

tink'er·ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Tinkerlike; bungling; unskillful; botched. "This *tinkerly* verse." *W. Webbe.*

tinker mackerel. The chub mackerel. See also TINKER, *n.*, 6 a.

tink'er's curse *or* **cuss** (tĭngk'ĕrz). Anything as valueless or insignificant as the oath or curse of a tinker or one given to idle profanity.

tinker's damn, *or* **dam.** [*tinker* + *damn*, n.; cf. *tinker's curse, tinkler's curse, trooper's damn, to swear like a tinker.*] Something absolutely worthless; as, not worth a *tinker's damn*; not to care a *tinker's damn*, that is, to be completely indifferent.

tink'er·shire (tĭngk'ĕr·shīr), **tink'er·shue** (-shū), *n.* The common murre *Uria aalge. Local, Eng.*

tinker's root, tinker's weed. [After a Dr. *Tinker* of New Eng.] Feverroot.

tin kettle. A tin-plated kettle; — often with allusion to its being tied to a dog's tail or used in a charivari.

tin'-ket'tle, *v. t.* To annoy with a charivari. — **tin'-ket'tler,** *n.*

tin'kle (tĭng'k'l), *v.;* TIN'KLED (-k'ld); TIN'KLING (-klĭng). [Freq. of TINK. Cf. TINGLE, DINGDONG.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To tingle, as the ears. *Now Rare.*

2. To make, or emit, a series of short, thin, clinking or ringing notes; to ring as one or more tiny bells.

As sounding brass, or a *tinkling* cymbal. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 1.

3. Of things, to make sounds of or like tinkling (sense 2), as in moving, flowing, etc.; of verse, to jingle; of persons, to utter nonsense; to chatter idly.

The grots that echo to the *tinkling* rills. *Pope.*

—, *Trans.:* **1.** To cause to give forth tinkles, or short, thin bell-like sounds; as, to *tinkle* the keys of a piano.

2. To sound or express with tinkles; also, to summon, cause to swarm, as bees, or call attention to, by means of such sounds; as, small clocks *tinkled* the hours.

tin'kle, *n.* A tinkling sound, as from a small bell, a clinking of coins, or a plucking of a stringed instrument; hence, a delicate, often meaningless, rhyme or sound effect in verse or speech.

tin'kle (tĭng'k'l), *v. i.* To tinker. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tin'kler (tĭng'klĕr), *n.* [Cf. TINKER.] A tinker, esp. a traveling one; hence, a vagabond, as a gypsy. *Now Scot & Dial.*

tin'kler (tĭng'klĕr), *n.* One who or that which tinkles, as a small bell. *Colloq.*

tin'kle–tan'kle, *n.* [Redupl. of TINKLE.] A series of sounds such as are made by plucking banjo strings. — **tin'kle–tan'kling,** *n.*

tin'kling (tĭng'klĭng), *n.* **1.** A tinkle, or succession of tinkles. "Drowsy *tinklings* lull the distant folds." *Gray.*

2. A grackle (*Holoquiscalus jamaicensis*), native to Jamaica; — so called from its note. It often associates with domestic cattle, and rids them of insects.

tin'kling *adj.* That tinkles; jingling; also, characterized by sound, not sense. — **tin'kling·ly,** *adv.*

tin'kly (-klĭ), *adj.* Tinkling.

tin'let (tĭn'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A small tin, or can. *Chiefly Brit.*

tin liquor. *Dyeing.* A solution of stannous chloride, used as a mordant.

tin loaf. A loaf of bread baked in a tin; — distinguished from a *cottage loaf.*

tin'man (tĭn'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A maker of, or worker in or on, tin plate; a maker or manufacturer of tin or tin-plate vessels; a tinsmith; also, a dealer in tinware.

tin monoxide. *Chem.* = STANNOUS OXIDE.

Tin'ne, Tin'neh (tĭn'ĕ), *n. pl.* **a** The Indians of the northern division of the Athapascan stock. **b** = ATHAPASCAN.

tinned (tĭnd), *adj.* **1.** Covered, coated, or plated, with tin.

2. Preserved in tins, or cans; canned. *Chiefly Brit.*

3. = CANNED, 2. *Slang.*

tin'nen (tĭn'ĕn), *adj.* Made or consisting of tin. *Obs.*

tin'ner (tĭn'ĕr), *n.* **a** A tin miner. **b** A tinman; tinsmith. **c** *Chiefly Brit.* A canner (sense 1).

tin'ner·y (-ĭ), *n.* Tin mine or works; tin mining.

tin'ni·fied (tĭn'ĭ·fīd), *adj.* Tinny; containing tin. *Rare.*

tin'ning (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** The action or occupation of one who works with tin; specif., tin plating; tin repairing; tin mining; canning foodstuffs; etc.

2. A coating or lining of tin or tin foil.

tin·ni'tus (tĭ·nī'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *tinnire* to jingle.] *Med.* A ringing, whistling, or other sensation of noise, which is purely subjective; — called also ‖***tin·ni'tus au'ri·um*** (ô'rĭ·ŭm).

tin'nock (tĭn'ŭk), *n.* The blue titmouse. See TITMOUSE. *Local, Brit.*

tin'ny (-ĭ), *adj.;* TIN'NI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); TIN'NI·EST. **1.** Of, abounding in, or yielding, tin.

2. Like or suggestive of tin; specif.: **a** Thin, hard, and brittle; metallic. **b** Bright; cheaply splendid. **c** Tasting of tin, as a canned foodstuff. **d** *Slang.* Rich; wealthy. — **tin'ni·ly,** *adv.* — **tin'ni·ness,** *n.*

tin'ny, *n. Scot.* **a** Dim. of TIN, 3. **b** A tinsmith.

Ti'no (tē'nō), *n.* The language of the Sambals. See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES.

tin opener. A can opener. *British.*

---

tin'der·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
tin'der·ous, *adj.* = TINDERISH.
tine'grass', *n.* = 9th TINE.
tinet. + TINNET.
tine'tare', *n.*, **tine'weed',** *n.* = TINE, a vetch.
Tine'wald. Var. of TYNWALD.
tin'ful, *n.; pl.* TINFULS. See -FUL.
Tin·gian' (tĕng·gyän'). Var. of TINGGIAN.
tin'gi·ble (tĭn'jĭ·b'l), *adj.* [L. *tingere* to stain.] See -ABLE. —
tin'gi·bil'i·ty (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*
Tin'gi·dae (tĭn'jĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of TINGITIDAE. — **tin'gid** (-jĭd), *adj. & n.*
tin'gil. Tingle. *Ref. Sp.*
tin'gil. Tingled. *Ref. Sp.*
tin'gle·tan'gle, *n.* = TINGTANG.
Tin·guian'. Var. of TINGGIAN.
tin'guy (tĭng'gē). Var. of TINGI.
ting'wall (tĭng'wôl). Var. of TINWALD.
Tin'gi·dae (tĭn'jĭ·dē). *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of TINGITIDAE.
tin'nij·ly, *adv.* of TINY.
ti'ni·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
tin'kal. Var. of TINCAL.
tink'erd. Tinkered. *Ref. Sp.*
tink'er·dom (tĭngk'ĕr·dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
tink'er·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
tink'er·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
tin'kl. Tinkle. *Ref. Sp.*
tin'kld. Tinkled. *Ref. Sp.*
tin'kler·man, *n.* Erro... for TRINKERMAN.
tinkt. Tinked. *Ref. Sp.*
tin'like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.
tin'net, *n.* = 2d TINSEL. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
Tin'ne·vel'ly sen'na (tĭn'ē·vĕl'ĭ·). [From *Tinnevelly*, Madras, India.] See 1st SENNA, 2.
Tin'ni (tĭn'ĭ), *n.* = TEMNE a.
tin'ni·ent (tĭn'ĭ·ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *tinniens*, pres. part. of *tinnire* to ring, tinkle.] Emitting a clear sound. *Obs.*
tin'ni·ment, *n.* [L. *tinnimentum.*] Tinkling. *Obs.*
Ti·noc'er·as (tī·nŏs'ĕr·ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *teinein* to stretch + *keras* horn.] *Paleontol.* Syn. of UINTATHERIUM.

---

tin ore. Cassiterite.

ti·ño′sa (tē-nyō′sä), *n.* [Sp. *tiñoso* scurfy, scabby.] A tropical black carangoid fish (*Xurel lugubris*) so poisonous that its sale is prohibited in some countries, as Cuba.

tin oxide. *Chem.* **a** Stannic oxide. **b** Stannous oxide.

tin′-pan′, tin′-pan′ny, *adj.* Emitting sounds such as those made by striking a tin pan; tinny; noisy; harsh; — often applied to musical instruments.

tin-pan alley. A street or quarter frequented by musicians, esp. those employed in theaters and dance halls; now, a district largely devoted to the interests of composers, publishers, etc., of popular music; figuratively, the body or realm of such composers, etc.

tin pest. See TIN, *n.*, 1.

tin plague. See TIN, *n.*, 1.

tin plate. Thin sheet iron or steel coated with tin.

tin′-plate′, *adj.* Of tin plate; as, *tin-plate* ware.

tin′-plate′, *v. t.*; -PLATED (-plāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -PLAT′ING. To plate or coat with tin. — **tin plater.**

tin-plate worker. A tinsmith.

tin pot. 1. A pot made of tin or tin plate.
2. In the tin-plating process, the vessel holding the molten tin.

tin′-pot′, *adj.* Very poor or paltry; wretched; inferior; third-rate. — **tin′-pot′ty** (tĭn′pŏt′ĭ), *adj.* — **tin′-pot′ti·ness** (-ĭ·nĕs; 119), *n. All Slang.*

tin′-pot′ter·y, *n.* Tinware.

tin pulp. *Dyeing.* A precipitate of tin ferrocyanide.

tin putty. = PUTTY POWDER.

tin pyrites. Stannite.

tin salt. *Dyeing.* See STANNOUS CHLORIDE.

tin′sel (tĭn′sĕl; -s'l), *n.* [ME. See TINE to lose.] **a** *Obs.* Loss; a being lost. **b** *Scots Law.* Forfeiture. See TINSEL OF THE FEU.

tin′sel, *n.* Brushwood and thorns for hedges. *Obs.*

tin′sel, *n.* [F. *étincelle* a spark, OF. *estincelle.* See STENCIL.] 1. Also **tinsel cloth, satin,** etc. A fabric originally of silk or silk and wool, with a glittering surface produced by the interweaving of gold, silver, or other bright metallic threads, or by overlaying with tinsel (sense 2 below). *Hist.*
2. A shining, metallic or metal-coated, material used in thin sheets, strips, threads, etc., to produce a glittering or sparkling appearance at small expense, as in needlework or in artificial flies.
3. Something having the glitter but not the worth of gold; false show; also, cheap, gaudy ornamentation.
4. The color deep stone.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

tinsel-bright	**tinsel-embroidered**	**tinsel-paned**
tinsel-clad	**tinselmaker**	**tinsel-slippered**
tinsel-covered	**tinselmaking**	**tinselweaver**

tin′sel (tĭn′sĕl; -s'l), *adj.* 1. Interwoven with or overlaid with gold or the like; made of or covered with tinsel (see 3d TINSEL, 2); as, *tinsel* braid, fringe, or netting.
2. Cheaply glittering or gaudy; showily pretentious; specious; tawdry. "*Tinsel* trappings." *Milton.*

tin′sel, *v. t.*; TIN′SELED (-sĕld; -s'ld) *or* TIN′SELLED; TIN′SEL·ING *or* TIN′SEL·LING. To interweave, overlay, or adorn, with or as with tinsel; to give a deceptive brightness, glitter, or richness, to; to make tawdry or specious; — now chiefly in *past part.*

tin′sel·ly (tĭn′sĕl·ĭ; -s'l·ĭ), *adj.* Excessively tinseled. — *adv.* Gaudily.

tinsel of the feu. Forfeiture of the feu right for failure to pay feu duty for two entire years.

tin′sel·ry (tĭn′sĕl·rĭ; -s'l·rĭ), *n.* Tinseled material, ornamentation, or appearance; pretentious display.

tin shop. A shop in which tinware is made or repaired.

tins′man (tĭnz′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A tinsmith.

tin′smith′ (tĭn′smĭth′), *n.* A worker in tin or tin plate; a maker of tinware; a tinner; tinman. Cf. WHITESMITH. — **tin′smith′ing,** *n.*

tin′smith′y (-ĭ), *n.* A tinsmith's workshop.

tin soldier. A toy soldier made of tin; also, *Humorous,* a member of the militia.

tin spirit. *Dyeing.* Any of various solutions of tin compounds used as mordants, called, according to use, *cotton spirits, aniline spirit, red spirit,* etc.

tin spot. A small hard white mass occurring sometimes in phosphor bronze, composed of an alloy of copper, tin, and phosphorus, differing from the body of the mixture and frequently so hard as to be untouched by a file. Tin spots are caused by excess of phosphorus.

tin′stone′ (tĭn′stōn′), *n.* The mineral cassiterite.

tin stream. Also **tin streams.** An alluvial deposit of tin ore.

tin streaming. The washing of tin from a tin stream. — **tin streamer.**

tin′stuff′ (tĭn′stŭf′), *n.* Crude tin ore. *Cornwall.*

tint (tĭnt), *n.* [For older *tinct,* fr. L. *tinctus* a dyeing, dipping, fr. *tingere* to dye; cf. It. *tinta, tinto.* See TINGE; cf. TAINT, TENT wine, TINTA.] 1. A slight coloring; a color, esp. a light color; specif., a slight chroming (see CHROME, *v. t.*, 2). "Like a rose in vermeil *tint.*" *Keats.*
2. A tinge; specif., a pale or faint tinge of any hue; as, white without a *tint* of yellow.
3. A color gradation with reference esp. to the amount of white in the mixture; as, to mix blue paint until it is several *tints* lighter. Cf. SHADE, 5 **a.**
4. *Colors.* A color, which, with respect to brilliance only, resembles white more closely than median gray resembles white; a color lighter, or having a higher brilliance, than median gray; — contrasted with *shade.* Cf. COLOR. See MEDIAN GRAY.
5. *Engraving.* A shaded effect produced by fine parallel lines close together.
6. *Print.* A light-colored surface serving as a background.
Syn. — See COLOR.

tint, *v. t.*; TINT′ED; TINT′ING. To impart or apply a tint to; to color slightly; to tinge. — *v. i.* To acquire a tint.

tint, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A taste; foretaste; a trace. *Dial.*

tint. Past tense & past part. of 4th TINE.

tin′ta (tēn′tä), *n.* [Pg., fem. of *tinto, adj.,* tinged, fr. L. *tinctus.* See TINT.] A red wine. See MADEIRA, 2.

tin tack. **a** A tin-plated tack. **b** *pl.* = BRASS TACKS.

So now let us come down to *tin tacks.* *G. B. Shaw.*

tint′age (tĭnt′ĭj), *n.* Tinting; tints collectively.

Tin·tag′el (tĭn·tăj′ĕl), *or* **Tin·tag′il** (-ĭl), *n.* A castle, now ruined, on Tintagel Head on the coast of Cornwall, connected with the Arthurian legends.

tin′ta·marre′ (tĭn′tä·mär′), *n.* Also **tin′ta·mar′.** [F. *tintamarre.*] A great confused noise; uproar; din. *Archaic.*

tin′tar·ron′ (tēn′tär·rōn′), *n.* [Sp. *tintarón.*] Liquid indigo used for dyeing. *Phil. I.*

tint block. *Engraving & Printing.* A wood or metal plate, with or without design on its face, for printing a background, or for filling in a panel or other space.

tint′ed (tĭn′tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Colored; tinged; given tints or gradations of hue.

-tint′ed. *Tinted,* adj., used in combinations, as in:

amber-tinted	**lilac-tinted**	**ruby-tinted**
azure-tinted	**opal-tinted**	**salmon-tinted**
blue-tinted	**pastel-tinted**	**soft-tinted**
dawn-tinted	**rainbow-tinted**	**topaz-tinted**
gray-tinted	**red-tinted**	**vermeil-tinted**
green-tinted	**rose-tinted**	**warm-tinted**
lavender-tinted	**rosy-tinted**	

tint′er (tĭn′tĕr), *n.* 1. One who makes or applies tints.
2. Something that tints; specif., a piece of colored glass used with the slides in a magic lantern to give the projections a tinted effect.

Tin′tern Ab′bey (tĭn′tĕrn). 1. A ruin in Monmouthshire of a Cistercian monastery founded in 1131.
2. The short title of a reflective poem (1798) by Wordsworth, composed in the vicinity of this ruin.

tin′ter·nell (tĭn′tĕr·nĕl), *n.* [Cf. OF. *tintenele* a little bell.] A certain old tune used for dances, as the bergerette in which verses were recited. — **tin′ter·nel′ling** (-nĕl′ĭng), *adj. Both Obs.*

tin tetrachloride. *Chem.* = STANNIC CHLORIDE.

tin′tie (tĭn′tĭ), *n.* The common wren. *Local, Eng.*

tint′ing, *n.* 1. The action or process of one who tints.
2. *Engraving.* Act or manner of producing tint; also, the tint.
3. *Photog.* The dyeing of the gelatin layer of a transparency, lantern slide, motion-picture film, etc., uniformly with a dye solution.

tin′tin·nab′u·lant (tĭn′tĭ·năb′ū·lănt), *adj.* Tintinnabulary.

tin′tin·nab′u·lar′y (-lĕr′ĭ *or,* *esp. Brit.,* -lĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Also **tin′tin·nab′u·lar** (-lĕr). [L. *tintinnabulum* a little bell, fr. *tintinnare* to ring, to jingle, fr. *tinnire* to jingle.] Of or pertaining to bells or their sounds; jingling; tinkling.

tin′tin·nab′u·late (-lāt), *adj.* Bell-shaped. *Ruskin.*

tin′tin·nab′u·late, *v. i. & t.* To make or cause to make a tintinnabulation.

tin′tin·nab′u·la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* The ringing of bells; a tinkling or jingling sound, as of a bell or bells.

tin′tin·nab′u·lism (tĭn′tĭ·năb′ū·lĭz′m), *n.* Bell ringing. — **tin′tin·nab′u·list** (-lĭst), *n. Both Rare.*

tin′tin·nab′u·lous (-lŭs), *adj.* Tintinnabulary; bell-ringing.

tin′tin·nab′u·lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -ULA (-lä). [L., a bell. See TINTINNABULARY.] 1. A bell; also, an ancient bell rattle.
2. A mechanical rhymester; also, mechanical rhyme or rhythm. *Rare.*

tint′ist, *n.* One skilled in tinting.

tint meter. = TINTOMETER.

tint·om′e·ter (tĭn·tŏm′ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [*tint* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An apparatus for the determination of colors by comparison with arbitrary standards; a colorimeter. — **tin′to·met′ric** (tĭn′tō·mĕt′rĭk), *adj.* — **tint·om′e·try** (tĭn·tŏm′ĕ·trĭ), *n.*

tint photometer. A kind of chromometer.

tint tool. *Engraving.* A fine graver used for cutting the parallel lines which produce tints.

tint′y (tĭnt′ĭ), *adj.* Abounding in tints; tinted too much; having many inharmoniously combined tints, as a painting.

tin′type′ (tĭn′tīp′), *n. Photog.* A ferrotype.

tin′typ′er (-tīp′ĕr), *n.* One who takes tintypes.

tin′wald (tĭn′wôld), *n.* [Cf. ON. *thingvöllr* parliament field. Cf. THING.] 1. Meeting place of a council; — now only in place names. *Scot.*
2. [*cap.*] Var. of TYNWALD.

tin′ware′ (tĭn′wâr′), *n.* Articles, esp. utensils, made of tin plate.

tin wash. = TIN STREAM.

tin washing. = TIN STREAMING.

tin wedding. The tenth anniversary of a wedding or its celebration. See WEDDING, *Note.*

tin′-white′ (66), *adj.* Of the color of tin; bluish-white.

tin′work′ (tĭn′wûrk′), *n.* 1. Work in tin; something made of tin; that part of a structure composed of tin.
2. Usually *pl.* in form, but often construed as a *sing.* An establishment where tin is smelted, rolled, or otherwise worked.
— **tin′work′ing** (-wûr′kĭng), *n. & adj.* — **tin′work′er** (-kĕr)., *n.*

ti′ny (tī′nĭ), *adj.*; TI′NI·ER (-nĭ·ĕr); TI′NI·EST. [ME. *tine,* of uncert. origin.] Very small or diminutive; minute.

When that I was and a little *tiny* boy. *Shak.*

Syn. — See SMALL. **Ant.** — See ENORMOUS.

ti′ny, *n.*; *pl.* TINIES (-nĭz). A very young child; an infant.

Tiny Tim. 1. In Dickens's *Christmas Carol,* the diminutive crippled son of Bob Cratchit.
2. [*not caps.*] A yellow-flowered prairie herb (*Thymophylla aurea*), family Carduaceae.

tin′zen·ite (tĭn′zĕn·īt), *n. Mineral.* A silicate of manganese, aluminum, and calcium, $Mn_3O_4.Al_2O_3.2CaO.4SiO_2$, occurring in yellow, monoclinic crystals at Tinzen, Grisons, Switzerland.

-tion (-shŭn). [F., OF., or L.; OF. *-cion* (F. *-tion*), fr. L. *-tio, -tionis,* prop. *-io, -ionis,* added to a participial stem. Cf. -ION.] A compound suffix forming nouns from verbs and denoting *action, state,* and *concrete instance* or *result,* as in cau*tion,* decep*tion,* conten*tion.* Corresponding adjectives are formed in **-tious** (see -IOUS), as in cau*tious,* conten*tious.* Of similar origin and meaning are **-sion** and **-xion,** as in suspen*sion,* reflex*ion.*

Ti′on·on·ta′ti (tē′ŏn·ōn·tä′tē), **Ti′on·non·ta′tes** (-tās), *n. pl.* An Iroquoian tribe allied with the Huron. See HURON.

Ti′ou′ *or* **Ti′ oux′** (tē′ōō′), *n.* An Indian of a tribe formerly living in Mississippi. See TONIKAN.

tip (tĭp), *v.* [ME. *type,* of uncert. origin. Cf. TIPPLE to tilt, TIPSY.] *Transitive:* 1. To overturn; overthrow; upset; to cause to lose balance, roll over, fall, or the like; as, to *tip* a boat or one out of a boat; to *tip* over a vase.
2. To turn from a vertical or horizontal position; to make incline or slant, as by raising an end or side; to tilt; cant; as, to *tip* a bed, a cart body, or a cask, on its side; also, to raise and tilt forward (one's hat) in salute.
3. To empty (a cart, a cask, etc.) by tilting; hence, *Eng.,* to unload; to dump (rubbish).

Refuse *tipped* there from the barracks. *Masefield.*

4. *Slang.* **a** *Obs.* To intoxicate. **b** To drink (*liquor*) esp. at one draft; — usually with *off.*
5. *Bowling.* To knock down (a pin) otherwise than by direct impact of a bowl; as, the bowled kingpin *tipped* three other pins.
——, *Intransitive:* 1. To fall; to be or become upset or turned on its side; — often with *over;* as, the boat or the lamp *tipped* over.
2. To be or become tilted; to move from the vertical or horizontal; to slant; incline; as, the earth *tips* slightly; a plank *tipped* up; to *tip* back in one's chair.
Syn. — TIP, TILT, CANT, HEEL, CAREEN, LIST. To TIP is to cause to lean slightly; TILT commonly implies a greater disturbance of balance or equilibrium than *tip;* that which is CANTED is often thought of as askew; as, to *tip* a bucket, a table; "their chairs *tilted* back against the wall" (*Hawthorne*); "Her head *canted* a little to one side" (*Mary Wilkins*). HEEL, CAREEN, and LIST (intransitive only) are esp. nautical terms; as, the yacht *careened* before the wind; "[They] had made the vessel *heel,* and laid her on her side" (*Cowper*); to *list* to starboard. Cf. SLANT.

tip off, over, or over the perch. To die. *Chiefly Dial.*

tip the scales or scale, or the beam. To register weight on a scale or balance.

tip (tĭp), *n.* 1. The act, or an instance, of tipping; a tipped position; a tilt; as, give the board a *tip.*
2. A place for depositing something, as rubbish, material for embankments, etc., by tipping or dumping; a dump or dumping ground, as for refuse; also, the material deposited.
3. *Eng.* **a** An elevated runway along which railroad cars or wagons can be run to have their contents tipped or dumped at the end, as into a chute. **b** Such a runway together with a crane (a *tip crane*) which picks up a car or wagon and swings it bodily, so that its contents can be tipped or dumped as desired. Cf. TIPPLE.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

tip car	**tip sled**	**tip van**
tipcart	**tip truck**	**tip wagon**

tip (tĭp), *n.* [ME.; akin to MLG., D., & Dan. *tip,* Sw. *tipp,* G. *zipfel.* Cf. TIP to tap, TIPPET, TIPPLE to drink.]
1. The pointed or rounded end or extremity of anything; an end; as, the *tip* of the finger, of a spear, or of a steeple; also, figuratively, *Obs.,* crown; apex; summit; highest point.
2. An end piece or part; a piece, as a cap, nozzle, ferrule, or point, applied to the extreme end of anything; as, a *tip* for an umbrella, a gas burner, a pointer, etc.
3. The end of a feather or tail of fur used in trimming a hat, a scarf, or the like; specif., a small ostrich plume.
4. **a** = FOOTHOLD, 2. **b** = 1st CAP, 5 **q.**
5. A device for holding a part at an angle with the vertical.
6. *Angling.* **a** The smallest piece or section of a jointed fishing rod. **b** The terminal guide, on the end of the rod farthest from the butt.
7. *Archery.* **a** A protector, as a thimble of leather for the drawing fingers. **b** A pile. **c** A bow tip.
8. *Bookbinding.* Any part of a book treated as an insert and pasted to a text or other section.
9. *Gilding.* A thin, broad brush made of camel's hair, badger's hair, etc., used in laying gold leaf.
10. *Hat Mfg.* **a** The upper part of a hat crown. **b** A piece of stiffened lining pasted on the inside of a hat crown; also, any silk or satin material for lining a hat.
11. *Meats.* **a** The thin part of the loin, esp. of beef, next to the ribs. Hence, **tip roast.** **b** A slice cut from the tip.
12. *Smithing.* A short horseshoe reaching only half round the foot, worn to protect the crust, etc.
13. *pl. Thread Mfg.* Papers for covering the ends of spools.
14. *Wool Trade.* **a** The exposed end of the staple, or fiber, of wool on the sheep. **b** One of the areas or clumps formed by the clotted ends of the fibers and together giving to a sheep's wool its characteristic appearance, the form varying with the shape of the fibers, the action of the yolk, the folds of the skin, and climatic conditions; also, the characteristic formation of these collectively. *Australia.*
—***at the tips of one's fingers.*** Known so thoroughly that one can make immediate use of the knowledge. —***from tip to toe.*** From one end to another; in every single detail; as, fashionably dressed or closely examined *from tip to toe.* —***on, or at, the tip of one's, or the, tongue.*** Just about to be uttered. *Colloq.*

-tip (-tĭp). A combining form of 3d TIP, as in: **fingertip, silvertip, whitetip, withertip.**

tip (tĭp), *v. t.*; TIPPED (tĭpt) or, *Rare,* TIPT; TIP′PING. 1. To form a tip or point upon; to cover or adorn the tip or end of; to apply or attach a tip to; as, a staff *tipped* with gold.
2. *Bookbinding.* To affix (an insert) by pasting it to the binding edge of a book or section; — often with *in* or *into.*
3. *Fur trade.* To change or improve the appearance of (fur) by staining the tips of the hair.
4. *Hort.* To remove the ends of (living shoots); as, to *tip* raspberries.

tip, *v.* [Cf. LG. *tippen* to tap, and TIP a point.] *Transitive:* 1. To strike lightly; to tap; touch.

Then *tipt* their forehead in a jeer,
As who should say, she wants it here. *Swift.*

2. In cricket, to hit (the ball) a glancing blow with the edge of the bat; to snick.
3. To give; variously, to pass, hand out, or send; to perform, sing, or act, for; to bestow or present, etc. *Slang.* "Now, Barbecue, *tip* us a stave." *Stevenson.*
4. To give a tip, or hint, to; to impart information, advice, or warning, to, secretly or stealthily; hence, with *off,* to warn of an approaching arrest, attack, etc., in time to permit escape or preparation. *Colloq.*
5. To make mention of in a tip or tips; — chiefly in passive; as, B is *tipped* for the next Prime Minister. *Colloq.*
6. To give a fee, or gratuity, to; as, to *tip* a servant.
——, *Intransitive:* 1. To move or proceed with or as with light steps; to trip; tiptoe.
2. To give a gratuity or gratuities; as, he *tips* handsomely.
3. To furnish tips, esp. tips on races or shares.

tip one the traveler. To impose upon one's credulity in the manner of a garrulous traveler. *Old Slang.*

tip one the wink. To give one a hint, suggestion, signal, or the like, by or as by a wink. *Slang.*

tip, *n.* [See TIP to strike slightly.] 1. A light touch or blow; a tap.
2. A bit of information (often expert or advance information) imparted privately for one's guidance, as in betting, or for following up, as a clue, hint, or warning; a pointer.
3. A small gift of money; esp., a fee or gratuity to a servant, a waiter, a porter, etc., for a service rendered or expected.

tip, *n.* Short for TIPPLE. *Obs.*

tip. Var. of TUP.

ti palm. = 2d TI **a.**

tip′-and-run′, *n.* A kind of cricket in which the batsman is required to run every time he touches a bowled ball with his bat.

tip′-and-run′, *adj.* 1. *Cricket.* That runs immediately on striking the ball.
2. Hence, characterized by bolting immediately upon striking; hence, consequence-shunning; — originally of World War raids.

tip'burn' (tĭp'bûrn'), *n.* [*tip* a point + *burn*, n.] *Plant Pathol.* A disease of the potato and other cultivated plants characterized by burning or browning of the tips and margins of the leaflets, caused by excessive heat and sunshine. Cf. HOPPERBURN.

tip cap. A peaked cap.

tip'cat' (-kăt'), *n.* A game in which a small piece of wood pointed at both ends, called a *cat*, is tipped, or struck lightly, with a stick or bat, so as to fly into the air and while there is struck by the same player so as to drive it as far as possible; also, sometimes, the cat.

tip cheese. A boy's game resembling tipcat.

tip crane. See 2d TIP, 3 **b**.

tip'–curled', *adj.* Curled at the tip or tips.

tipe (tīp), *n.* [See TIP to tilt.] A trap for catching mice, rabbits, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

tipe, *n.* = 3d TIP, 1. *Obs.*

tipe. Obs. var. and ref. sp. of TYPE.

tip'–fin'ger, *v. i.* To move, as in the dark, by feeling with the tips of one's fingers.

tip'ful (tĭp'fŏŏl; -fl), *adj.* Brimful.

tip'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* The head of a tip, or dump heap.

Tiph'i-a (tĭf'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tiphē* a kind of insect.] *Zool.* A genus of shining black wasps, typifying a family, **Ti·phi'i·dae** (tĭ-fĭ'ĭ-dē), whose larvæ are parasitic in the larvæ of scarabaeid beetles.

ti'pi-ti' (tē'pē-tē'), *n.* [Pg., fr. Tupi *typyti*. See TAPIOCA.] An elastic plaited cylinder of jacitara-palm bark, used in expressing the juice from the root in making cassava. See JACITARA PALM.

tip'le (tĭp'l), *n.* [Sp., prop., soprano, treble.] *Music.* A kind of guitar with ten strings tuned in four groups.

tip'le. Var. of TIPPLE.

tip'man (tĭp'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A workman who tips receptacles of coal, slag, etc.

tip'most (-mōst), *adj.* Endmost.

tip'–off', *n.* A tipping off; esp., a timely warning of an approaching arrest, attack, or the like.

tip'–off', *n.* *Basketball.* = TAP-OFF.

ti·po'ni (tē-pō'nē), *n.* [Hopi.] Among the Hopi Indians, the symbolic standard of a chief, priest, or religious society, usually an ear of corn, decorated with feathers, turquoise, etc.

tip'o'ver fire extinguisher (tĭp'ō'vĕr). A fire extinguisher that is set in operation by inverting.

tip'pa·ble (tĭp'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* That can be tipped.

tip'pa–mal'ku (tĭp'ä-mäl'kōō), *n.* Among the Dieri of Australia, the household wife or husband. Cf. PIRRAURA.

Tip'pe·ca·noe' (tĭp'ē-kȧ-nōō'), *n.* A sobriquet of Gen. W. H. Harrison, afterward President of the United States, from his victory (1811) over the Indians near the Tippecanoe River.

tipped (tĭpt), *adj.* Having or provided with a tip, or end; pointed; headed.

-tipped (-tĭpt). *Tipped*, adj., used in combinations, as in:

buff-tipped	sulphur-tipped	thunder-tipped
square-tipped	talon-tipped	white-tipped

tip·pee' (tĭp-ē'), *n.* One receiving a tip.

tip'per (tĭp'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which tips, or tilts; a tipman.

tip'per, *n.* One who makes or puts on tips, or endpieces.

tip'per, *n.* One who gives tips.

tip'per (tĭp'ĕr), *n.* [After Thomas *Tipper* (d. 1785), brewer of Newhaven, Eng.] A kind of ale brewed with brackish water obtained from a particular well. *Eng.*

tip'pet (tĭp'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [ME. *tipet*, *Tippet*, prob. dim. of *tip*, *tippe*, a point; cf. G. *zipfel*. See TIP a point.] **1.** A long hanging part or adjunct of the dress, as on a sleeve, cape, or hood; specif., a liripipe. *Hist.*

2. A scarf or scarflike garment made of fur, cloth, or the like, and usually having hanging ends.

3. Also **hempen tippet.** A hangman's rope. *Old Slang.*

4. *Angling.* **a** *Scot.* A length of gut or, formerly, of twisted hair, in a fishline, or used as part of a leader, or to fasten a fly to a dropper loop; a snell. **b** A barb of a feather, used as the tail of an artificial fly.

5. *Ch. of Eng.* A long black scarf, the distinguishing ecclesiastical vestment of the clergy in choir.

6. *Zool.* **a** A patagium (process of the prothorax) of an insect. **b** A ruff of feathers on a bird.

tip'pet, *v. t. & i.* To wear or furnish with a tippet.

tippet grebe. The crested grebe. See GREBE. *Local, Eng.*

tip'pet–scuf'fle, *n.* A wrangle among ecclesiastics. *Milton.*

tip'ping, *n.* **1.** The action of one who or that which tips; an instance of such.

2. *Music.* = TONGUING, 2.

tip'ping, *adj.* Topping; ripping. *Slang, Eng.*

tip plant. A plant formed by the rooting in late summer, of the tip of a young cane, as in certain brambles.

tip'ple (tĭp''l), *v.* [Cf. Nor. *tipla* to tipple, to drip, E. dial. *tip* a draft of liquor, as v., to drink, G. dial. *zipfeln* to eat and drink in small parts, and E. TIP a point.] *Transitive:* **1.** To sell (liquor) for drinking on the premises. *Obs.*

2. To drink, as liquor, frequently or by sips or small portions; hence, *Poetic*, to sip; suck, as a bee.

3. *Now Rare.* **a** To make intoxicated. **b** To spend, lose, etc., by tippling liquor.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To sell liquor by the glass, etc. *Obs.*

2. To indulge in intoxicating drinks habitually and often, esp. too often, but in small quantities and usually without absolute drunkenness.

tip'ple, *n.* Liquor; drink; as, a popular *tipple.*

That mead was a drop of pretty *tipple.* *Hardy.*

tip'ple (tĭp''l), *n.* A tapering bundle of hay. — *v. t.* To bind (hay) in tipples." — **tip'pler** (-lĕr), *n.* *All Dial. Eng.*

tip'ple (tĭp''l), *v. t. & i.*; TIP'PLED (-'ld); TIP'PLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of TIP to tilt.] To cause to fall; to tip or throw over; to upset; overturn; tumble; to turn a somersault. *Dial.*

tip'ple, *n.* [From TIPPLE to tilt.] *U. S.* **1.** An apparatus by which loaded cars are emptied by tipping, sometimes including an elevated runway (see 2d TIP, 3 **a**) or framework upon which the cars are run for tipping.

2. The place where such tipping is done; a tip; specif., a coal-screening plant.

tip'pler (-lĕr), *n.* **1.** One who keeps a tippling house. *Obs.*

2. One who tipples, or habitually indulges in intoxicating liquors.

tip'pler, *n.* **1.** One that tipples, or tumbles; a tipper.

2. Specif.: **a** A tipple, as for dumping coal. **b** The operator of a tipple; — called also *tippleman.* **c** A tumbler (lever) in a loom. **d** A stricker of flax.

3. One of an English breed of pigeons similar to the long-faced tumblers but unable to perform in flight. They are chocolate brown and white, mottled, or self-colored.

tip'pling house (tĭp'lĭng). A dramshop. *Chiefly Hist.*

tip'py (-ĭ), *adj.* Tiptop; smart; stylish. *Slang, Brit.*

tip'py, *adj.* Full of tips; also, *Wool Trade*, showing a tip defective because of grease or the like. — *n.* Tippy wool; also, a heavy yolky tip. *Both Eng. & Australia.*

tip'py, *adj.* Given to tipping; liable to tip; unsteady. *Colloq.*

tip·ree' (tĭp-rē'), *n. sing. & pl.* [Marathi *tiprī*.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

tip roast. See 3d TIP, 11.

tip roll. The list of servants to be tipped, or tips given.

tip'si·fy (tĭp'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*tipsy* + *-fy*.] To make tipsy. — **tip'si·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **tip'si·fi'er** (tĭp'sĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.* *Colloq.*

tip slide. A combined slide and tip, as for an awning frame.

tip speed. The velocity of the outer edge of a wheel or the like.

tip'staff' (tĭp'stȧf'), *n.*; *pl.* -STAVES (-stāvz'; -stȧvz'). **1.** A staff tipped with metal.

2. An officer who bears a staff tipped with metal; a constable or bailiff; also, a court attendant.

tip'ster (tĭp'stĕr), *n.* [*tip* a hint + *-ster*.] One who gives or sells tips, or private information, esp. for gambling on the probable issue of events, as horse races, and for stock speculation. *Colloq.*

tip'stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* The detachable or movable fore part of a gunstock, lying beneath the barrel or barrels, and forming a hold for the left hand.

tip'sy (-sĭ), *adj.*; TIP'SI·ER (-sĭ-ĕr); TIP'SI·EST. [From TIP to lean, tilt.] **1.** Being under the influence of strong drink; unsteady, staggering, or foolish, from the effects of liquor, but not absolutely drunk; fuddled.

2. Showing, producing, due to, or marked by, tipsiness.

Tipsy dance and jollity. *Milton.*

3. Tippy; unsteady; out of skew; as, a *tipsy* angle.

tip'sy, *v. t.* To tipsify.

tipsy cake. A cake made of pastry and almonds, or any dry cake, saturated with wine and served with custard sauce.

tipsy key. = BRÉGUET KEY.

tip'sy–top'sy, *adj.* Topsy-turvy. *Rare.*

tip table. A tip-top table.

tip'tail' (tĭp'tāl'), *n.* **1.** The tip or end of the tail or buttocks.

2. The spotted sandpiper.

tip'–tap', *n.* A succession of tapping sounds. — *v. i.* To make a tip-tap.

tip'teer'er (tĭp'tēr'ĕr), *n.* A Christmas mummer. *Local, Eng.*

tip'tilt' (tĭp'tĭlt'), *v. t.* To tilt or turn up at the tip; — chiefly in *past part.*

tip'toe' (tĭp'tō'), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-tōz'). The tip, or end, of a toe; also, the ends of the toes collectively; — used esp. with reference to motion or posture on the balls of the toes; as, to walk on one's *tiptoes.*

— *on tiptoe or a-tiptoe.* Raised on the balls of the toes, esp., so as to see better; hence, roused; alert; as, to stand *on tiptoe; a-tiptoe* with expectation.

tip'toe', *v. i.* To go, step, or walk, on one's tiptoes; to step lightly, quietly, or stealthily; as, to *tiptoe* out of a room.

tip'toe' (tĭp'tō'), *adj.* **1.** Standing or as if standing on tiptoe; hence, raised as high as possible; lifted up; exalted; also, alert; eager.

Above the *tiptoe* pinnacle of glory. *Byron.*

2. Walking or as if walking on tiptoes; cautious; stealthy. "With *tiptoe* step." *Cowper.*

tip'toe', *adv.* On, or as on, tiptoe; expectantly; eagerly; also, quietly; cautiously; warily.

Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands *tiptoe* on the misty mountain tops. *Shak.*

tip'toe'ing, *adj.* That is on tiptoe; moving on one's tiptoes; eager; alert; stealthy. — **tip'toe'ing·ly**, *adv.*

tip'top' (tĭp'tŏp'), *n.* [*tip* end + *top*.] **1.** The very top; the highest or utmost point or degree; the best.

2. Usually *pl.* The highest class in society; the "nobs."

tip'top' (66), *adj.* At the top or highest point; of or characteristic of the highest station, quality, etc.; often, *Colloq.*, prime; first-rate; in the best of health, spirits, etc. "Four *tiptop* voices." *Gray.* "That season had been *tiptop.*" *J. W. Riley.* — **tip'top'** (66), *adv.* *Colloq.*

tip'top'er (tĭp'tŏp'ĕr), *n.* A fine or great gentleman or lady; a swell; a nob. *Colloq.*

tip'–top' ta'ble. A table whose top is hinged to tip to a vertical position; — called also *tip table* and *tilt-top table.*

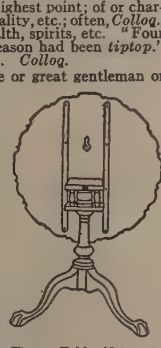

Tip-top Table, 18th cent.

Tip'u·la (tĭp'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L. *tip(p)ula* water spider.] *Zool.* **a** The type genus of a family, **Ti·pu'li·dae** (tĭ-pū'lĭ-dē), constituted by the crane flies. **b** [*not cap.*] A fly of the genus Tipula. — **tip'u·lid** (tĭp'ū-lĭd), *adj. & n.*

Tip'u·la'ri·a (tĭp'ū-lā'rĭ-ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL. See TIPULA.] *Bot.* A genus of terrestrial orchids consisting of two species, one of the Himalayan region, the other, *T. discolor*, the crane-fly orchis, of the eastern United States. They are delicate herbs with solid bulbs, producing in late summer a racemose scape of greenish-purple flowers, and in autumn a single ovate purple leaf which persists through winter.

Tip'u·loi'de·a (-loi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TIPULA; -OIDEA.] *Zool.* A superfamily of Nematocera, including the Tipulidae and their allies. — **tip'u·loid** (tĭp'ū-loid), *adj. & n.*

tip'up' (tĭp'ŭp'), *n.* **1.** The spotted sandpiper.

2. *Angling.* A tilt.

tip'–up', *adj.* Constructed so as to permit being tipped up or out of the way; as, a *tip-up* cart or seat (in a theater).

Tip'u·ra (tĭp'ōō-rä) *n.* One of the natives of the Tripura state, Bengal; also, their language. See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES, *Table.*

tip worm. The larva of a gallfly (*Cecidomyia vaccinis*) that infests the tips of cranberry vines. *Local, U. S.*

‖**ti'queur'** (tē'kŭr'), *n.* [F.] *Med.* One subject to a tic or tics.

ti'rade (tĭ'rād; tĭ'rād'; *now rarely* tĭ-rād'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. It. *tirata* volley, drawing, fr. *tirare* to draw, to fire; akin to F. *tirer*. Cf. RETIRE, TIRE to pull.] **1.** A long-drawn speech or declamatory passage, esp. one marked by intemperate and, usually, vituperative or harshly censorious language; a prolonged fire of invective.

2. *Music.* A rapid run connecting two melody notes.

3. *Rhet. & Pros.* A rhetorical passage or a strophe (sense 2 b) forming a distinct unit because of its single theme, single rhyme, or the like. Specif.: **a** = LAISSE. **b** A long speech in a play; — used esp. of French classic drama.

Syn. — Philippic, screed. **Ant.** — Eulogy, panegyric.

ti·rade' (tĭ-rād'; tĭ'rād), *v. i.* To make a tirade. *Rare.*

‖**ti'rail'leur'** (tē'rȧ'yŭr'; *E.* tĭr'ȧ-lûr'), *n.* [F., fr. *tirailler* to skirmish, wrest, fr. *tirer* to draw, to fire.] *Mil.* In the French army, an infantry skirmisher. The name *tirailleurs* is applied to various bodies of infantry, including all those in the colonial forces composed of native soldiers.

tir'a·lee (tĭr'ȧ-lē), *n.* [Imitative.] A succession of notes, as those in a bugle call, or in a bird's trill.

‖**ti'rasse'** (tē'räs'), *n.* [F.] *Music.* A pedal coupler.

tire (tīr), *v.* [AS. *tȳrian*, *tīerian*, *tīorian*, *tēorian*, of unknown origin.] *Transitive:* **1.** To exhaust or considerably decrease the physical strength of, as by exertion; to weary; fatigue; as, she was *tired* by the walk; eyes *tired* with reading.

2. To exhaust or wear out the patience, attention, interest, or liking, of; to satiate to the point of weariness or aversion; to bore utterly; as, *tired* of an old toy or of fruitless speculation. "The plain truth is that you *tire* me. You talk and talk." *James Branch Cabell.*

3. To wear out; to use up; now, esp., to overwork, as rubber or soil.

——, *Intransitive:* To become weary; to have the strength fail or decrease; to have the patience reduced or exhausted; as, a feeble person soon *tires.*

Syn. — TIRE, FATIGUE, EXHAUST, JADE, FAG. TIRE is the general and ordinary word; FATIGUE is stronger, and implies great lassitude or weariness; to EXHAUST is to fatigue utterly; as, "*Music* that gentlier on the spirit lies than *tired* eyelids upon *tired* eyes" (*Tennyson*); "It *tires* me to death to read how many ways the warrior is like the moon, or the sun, or a rock, or a lion, or the ocean" (*Walpole*); "She flung herself upon a sofa, protesting . . . that she was *fatigued* to death" (*Mme. d'Arblay*); "[My head] is so *fatigued* by breakfast time . . . I am utterly incapable of sitting down to my desk again" (*Cowper*); "I am so *exhausted* as not to be able to write" (*id.*). To JADE is to wear out; it often implies dullness or satiety; FAG is more familiar and colloq.; as, "*jaded* and restless from the dissipations of the day" (*Smollett*); "Each spurs his *jaded* Pegasus apace" (*Byron*); "To the *jaded* . . . eye it is all dead and common, . . . flatness and disgust" (*W. James*); "I worked . . . at correcting manuscript, which *fags* me excessively" (*Scott*). Cf. IRKSOME.

Ant. — Rest, refresh, restore.

tire down. To pursue (game) until it is exhausted.

tire out or to death. To weary or fatigue utterly.

tire (tīr), *n.* **1.** Tiredness; fatigue; weariness. *Chiefly Dial.*

2. *pl. Veter.* = MILK SICKNESS.

tire, *v. t. & i.* [F. *tirer* to draw or pull. Cf. TIRADE.] *Obs.* **a** To seize, pull, or tear, as a hawk preying; to gnaw or prey (upon).

And like a harpy *tires* on my life. *Marlowe.*

b To be intent (upon); to labor as in thought.

Upon that were my thoughts *tiring.* *Shak.*

tire, *n.* *Obs.* **a** A tiring, or gnawing piece. **b** In a loom, a pulling card.

tire (tīr), *v. t.*; TIRED (tīrd); TIR'ING (tīr'ĭng). [Aphetic for ATTIRE.] To attire; to dress, as the hair; also, *Dial.*, to decorate (a church, etc.). *Archaic.*

[Jezebel] painted her face, and *tired* her head. 2 *Kings* ix. 30.

tire (tīr), *n.* [Aphetic for *attire*; ME. *tir*, *atir*. See ATTIRE.] **1.** Furniture; accouterment; equipment; enginery. *Obs.*

2. Attire; apparel; dress; vesture; adornment. *Archaic.* "Having rich *tire* about you." *Shak.*

3. A lady's headdress. Cf. TIARA. *Archaic.*

On her head she wore a *tire* of gold. *Spenser.*

4. A tier, or pinafore.

tire, *n.* [So called as being an attire or covering for the wheel.] **1.** The strakes of a wheel, collectively.

2. A hoop or band forming the tread of a vehicle wheel. The iron or steel tire shrunk on the fellies of a wagon or cart wheel serves also to bind these together. The pneumatic tire (commonly spelled *tyre* in British usage) for a bicycle or automobile serves primarily to reduce vibration or shock.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

tire becker	tire filler	tire pump
tire bender	tire-filling, *adj.*	tire remover
tire-bending, *adj.*	tire finisher	tire repairman
tire borer	tire fitter	tire retreader
tire buffer	tire heater	tire roller
tire case	tire-heating, *adj.*	tire setter
tire changer	tire holder	tire shaper
tire-changing, *adj.*	tire-inflating, *adj.*	tire shoe
tire chipper	tire iron	tire shrinker
tire clamp	tire lacing	tiresmith
tire compressor	tire lock	tire stamper
tire cooler	tiremaker	tire tool
tire core	tiremaking	tire tread
tire cover	tire mold	tire tube
tire curler	tire molder	tire turner
tire dresser	tire preservative	tire upsetter
tire examiner	tire prier	tire valve
tire fastener	tire protector	tire vulcanizer

tire, *v. t.* [From 7th TIRE.] To put a tire on; to provide with tires; as, to *tire* a wheel or wagon.

tire, *n.* [F. *tir*.] A discharge (of cannon). *Obs.*

tire carrier. A bracket or rack at the rear or side of an automotive vehicle for carrying a spare tire.

tire cement. Any cement for repairing a tire or for attaching a patch to a tire or tube.

tire chain. A kind of chain designed to be fastened over the tread of a tire in order to give a firmer grip on a road, to prevent skidding or slipping, etc.

tired (tīrd), *adj.*; TIRED'ER (tīrd'ĕr); TIRED'EST (-ĕst; -ĭst; 119). Weary; fatigued; exhausted of strength, vitality, fertility, patience, or the like; as, *tired* by study, of inaction, or from years of labor; a *tired* child, soil, or shrub. — **tired'ly**, *adv.* — **tired'ness**, *n.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

tired-armed	tired-faced	tired-looking
tired-eyed	tired-headed	tired-winged

tired (tīrd), *n.* Tiredness. *Rare.*

tired, *adj.* Equipped or fitted out with tires; esp., of an automobile, provided with pneumatic tires.

---

tip'-eared', *adj.* See -EARED.
tipe'write'. Typewrite. *Ref. Sp.*
Tiph'aah (tĭf'ȧä). *Bib.*
ti'pi (tē'pē). Var. of TEPEE.
tip'i·cal. Typical. *Ref. Sp.*
tip'l. Tipple. *Ref. Sp.*
tip'ld. Tippled. *Ref. Sp.*
tip'ler. Var. of TIPPLER.
tip'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
tip'let, *n.* Dim. of 3d TIP.
tip'pence (tĭp'ĕns). Scot. var. of TWOPENCE.
tip'pen·ny (-ĕn·ĭ). Var. of TWOPENNY. *Scot.*
tip'per-off', *n.* *Hat Mfg.* = SHAPER, 2.
tip'ple-man, *n.* See 2d TIPPLER, 2.
tip'ply, *adj.* = 3d TIPPY. *Colloq.*
tip'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
tip'si·ly, *adv.* of TIPSY.
tip'si·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
tip'stal'. Tipstaff. *Ref. Sp.*
tip'staves', *n.*, *pl.* of TIPSTAFF.
tipt. Tipped. *Ref. Sp.*
tip'to'. Tiptoe. *Ref. Sp.*
tip'top'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
tip'top'pish, *adj.* See -ISH. —
tip'top'pish·ness, *n.*
tip'top'some, *adj.* See -SOME.
Ti'ras (tī'rȧs). *Bib.*
Ti'rath·ites (tĭ'rȧth·ĭts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
tircel. † TERCEL.
tire. † TEAR; TEER; TIER, a row; TYRE.

-tired (-tīrd). A combining form of 3d *tired*, as in:

cushion-tired	rubber-tired	solid-tired
iron-tired	small-tired	steel-tired
pneumatic-tired	smooth-tired	

tire gauge. A gauge for measuring the air pressure in a tire.

tire'house' (tīr'hous'), *n.* A wardrobe or dressing room (tiring room) in a theater. *Hist.*

tire'less (tīr'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Untiring; unwearying; as, a *tireless* worker; also, rarely, unwearied. — **tire'less·ly,** *adv.* — **tire'less·ness,** *n.*

Syn. — See INDEFATIGABLE.

tire'less, *adj.* Without a tire or tires.

tire'maid' (tīr'mād'), *n.* A tirewoman.

tire'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A wardrobe man and valet, esp. in a theater; also, a tailor. *Hist.*

tire'man' (-măn'), *n.* A manufacturer of, or dealer in, tires.

tire'-mile', *n.* A unit of measure denoting one mile traveled by one tire.

tire press. A press for mounting or demounting solid tires. — **tire pressman.**

tir'er (tīr'ĕr), *n.* An attirer. *Rare.*

tire rack. A tire carrier.

Ti·re'si·as (tī-rē'sĭ-ăs; -shĭ-ăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Teiresias.*] *Gr. Myth.* A blind Theban soothsayer. According to the commonest account, he was made blind by Pallas Athena, whom he saw in the bath. Later, unable to restore his sight, she gave him knowledge of future events and of the language of birds. He prophesies to Odysseus in the *Odyssey,* and has an important role in two great tragedies, the *Oedipus Tyrannus* and the *Antigone* of Sophocles.

tire'some (tīr'sŭm), *adj.* Fitted or tending to tire or bore; wearisome; tedious; also, annoying; irritating; as, a *tiresome* journey, discourse, person; *tiresome* delays. — **tire'some·ly,** *adv.* — **tire'some·ness,** *n.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See IRKSOME.

tire tape. Adhesive tape for binding a tire.

tire'-val'iant, *n.* Some special kind of headdress. *Shak.*

tire'wom'an (tīr'wŏŏm'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn; 119). A lady's maid; esp., in a theater, one who serves as wardrobe woman and lady's maid. *Archaic.*

ti·ri'ba (tē-rē'bä), *n.* [Pg., fr. Tupi *tiribá.*] Any Brazilian parrot of the genus *Pyrrhura.*

tir'ing (tīr'ĭng), *n.* The act of one that tires, or pulls; hence, a piece of tough flesh given a hawk for exercise of its back and neck muscles. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

tir'ing, *n. Archaic.* **a** An attiring, or dressing; a making up, as for the stage. **b** Attire; also, a tire, or headdress.

tir'ing i'rons. Also **tar'ry·ing i'rons.** A puzzle game the object of which is to remove a series of rings from two or more metal loops which have but one opening and are intricately interlinked.

tiring room. [For *attiring room.*] A dressing room, esp. one in a theater. *Archaic.*

tirl (tûrl), *v. t. & i.* [Var. of THIRL, THRILL.] To pluck a string; to make vibrate by plucking. *Scot.*

tirl, *n. Scot.* A thrill or vibration.

tirl, *v. t.* [Cf. TIRR.] To strip the covering from; to uncover; unroof; divest; also, to strip off (a covering of any kind). *Chiefly Scot.*

tirl, *v.* [Var. of TRILL to turn.] *Chiefly Scot. Transitive:* **1.** To cause to revolve; to twirl; whirl; turn rapidly.

2. To rattle (a latch, pin, etc.) by moving rapidly up and down.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To twirl or twist; to whirl in falling or flying.

2. To make a rattling or clattering sound with or as with the thirling pin (which see); hence, to knock or tap repeatedly; to patter.

tirl, *n. Chiefly Scot.* **a** A bout or turn, as at drinking or dancing. **b** Something which revolves, as a turnstile or wheel. **c** A tirling of a pin; also, a tap or rap; a rattle.

tirl. Scot. var. of THIRL.

tir'lie—wir'lie, tir'ly—whir'ly (tûr'lĭ·wûr'lĭ), *n.* [See TIRL; WHIRL.] A whirligig or the like; an ornament consisting of a number of intervolved lines; a flourish or the like; hence, also, an intricate contrivance. — *adj.* Intricate; intervolved. — *adv.* Like a whirligig. *All Scot.*

tirl'ing pin. A device for knocking, variously identified as: **a** The pin, or latch of a door, which was shaken up and down. **b** *Archaic, Scot.* A risp and ring. See RISP, *n.,* 2.

tir'ma (tûr'mä), *n.* The oyster catcher. *Hebrides I.*

Tir' na nOg' (tēr' nä nōg'). [Ir. *tīr na n-ōg* the land of the young.] One of many names for the Elysium of the ancient Irish.

tir'o·cin'i·um (tĭr'ō·sĭn'ĭ·ŭm; tī'rō-), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ä). [L.] **1.** A young soldier's first service or campaign; hence, novitiate; first trial or experience.

2. A band of recruits or novices. *Rare.*

Tir'o·lese' (tĭr'ō·lēz'; -lēs'), *adj.* Also **Tyr'o·lese'.** Of or pertaining to Tirol or its inhabitants. — *n. sing. & pl.* One of the people of Tirol.

T iron. **a** A rod with a short crosspiece at the end, used as a hook. **b** Iron in T bars, used in structures.

Ti·ro'ni·an (tī-rō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *Tironianus,* fr. Marcus Tullius *Tiro,* the learned freedman and amanuensis of Cicero.] Of or pertaining to Tiro; designating, or pertaining to, a system of shorthand said to have been introduced by him into ancient Rome.

tirr (tĭr; tûr), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. TIRVE.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To tear off; strip; uncover. Specif.: **a** To unroof. **b** *Obs.* To undress. **c** In quarrying, to remove the surface soil (from).

tir'ra·lir'ra (tĭr'ä·lĭr'ä), *n.* [Imitative.] An onomatopoeic representation of the note of a lark, robin, or of a like sound.

tir'ret (tĭr'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [See TERRET.] *Her.* A manacle or swivel depicted as a charge.

tir'rit (tĭr'ĭt), *n.* A word used by Mrs. Quickly, hostess in Shakespeare's *Henry IV,* perhaps a blunder for *terror.*

tir'ri·vee *or* **-vie** (tûr'ĭ·vē), *n.* A tantrum; commotion. *Scot.*

tirr'lie (tûr'lĭ), *n.* The kittiwake. *Scot.*

tirr'wirr' (tûr'wûr'), *n. & v.* Wrangle. *Scot.*

Tir·sha'tha (tûr·shä'thä; tûr'shä·thä), *n.* [Heb. *tirshāthā',* fr Av. *tarshta* feared, revered; akin to L. *terrere* to frighten. See TERROR.] *Bib.* A title of the Persian governor of Jerusalem, applied to Nehemiah and other officials.

Ti'ru·ral' (tē'rōō·rĭ'), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a peaceable pagan Malay people on the west coast of Mindanao; also, their language.

tirve (tûrv), *v. t.* [Cf. OHG. *zerben* to turn over. Cf. TERVE.] To strip; uncover; unroof; etc. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

tir'wit (tûr'wĭt), *n.* [Var. of TEWIT.] Lapwing. *Local, Eng.*

'tis (tĭz; 71). A contraction of *it is.*

ti·sane' (tē·zăn'; *F.* tē'zän'), *n.* [F.] **1.** An infusion originally of barley, but now, commonly, of dried leaves, flowers, etc., such as linden blossoms, camomile, or cherry stems, used as a beverage or for mildly medicinal effects; a ptisan.

2. *Pharm.* A decoction, or medicinal tea; — used in French pharmacy.

ti·sar' (tē·zär'), *n.* [F. *tisard, tisart,* door of a furnace.] *Glass Mfg.* A square fireplace or furnace to heat the annealing arch.

Tish'i·ya (tĭsh'ĭ·yä), *n.* [Skr. *tiṣya.*] Sirius.

Tish'ri (tĭsh'rē), *n.* [LHeb., fr. Aram. *Tishri,* fr. Assyr.-Bab. *Tashrītu* the seventh month (beginning the second part of the year).] See JEWISH CALENDAR.

Ti·siph'o·ne (tĭ·sĭf'ō·nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Tisiphonē* avenger of murder.] One of the Erinyes.

tis'su·al (tĭsh'ū·ăl; -ōō·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to tissue.

tis'sue (tĭsh'ū; -ōō; 277), *n.* [OF. *tissu,* fr. *tissu,* past part. of *tistre* (F. *tître, tisser*) to weave, fr. L. *texere.* See TEXT.] **1.** A woven fabric; specif.: **a** *Archaic.* A rich cloth interwoven with gold or silver threads, embossed with figures, or the like. **b** A sheer fabric, usually of silk; a fine gauze.

2. A ribbon, a girdle, or a band to hold a helmet. *Obs.*

> His helm to-hewen was in twenty places,
> That by a *tissue* heng, his bak bihinde. *Chaucer.*

3. An interwoven or interrelated number of things; a meshwork; a web; as, a *tissue* of lies.

4. *Biol.* An aggregate of cells (commonly of one or more particular kind or kinds), together with their intercellular substance, forming one of the structural materials out of which the body of a plant or an animal is built up. In animals, the tissues are numerous and intricately combined and may be classed under four great heads: (1) *epithelial,* including glands, the investing layers of cavities, etc.; (2) *nervous,* including sensory cells and centers of coordination; (3) *muscular;* (4) *connective.* (See EPITHELIUM; NERVE, 2; MUSCLE, 1; CONNECTIVE TISSUE.) In higher plants, all tissues were formerly grouped as *parenchyma* (fundamental tissues) and *prosenchyma* (those specialized for support or conduction); now, usually, the *simple* tissues are classed as *parenchyma, sclerenchyma,* and *collenchyma* (see these terms), while the *complex* tissues are regarded as combinations or modifications of these three, with the exception of the highly specialized conductive tissues (*xylem* and *phloem*) which form a uniform and continuous vascular system throughout the plant.

5. *Paper Mfg.* Short for TISSUE PAPER.

6. *Photog.* Carbon tissue. See CARBON PROCESS.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

tissue-building	tissue-destroying	tissue-producing
tissue-changing	tissue-forming	tissue-secreting

tis'sue, *adj.* Of or like tissue; gauzelike; also, sheer; as, *tissue* gingham.

tis'sue (tĭsh'ū; -ōō), *v. t.;* TIS'SUED (-ūd; -ōōd); TIS'SU·ING (-ū·ĭng; -ōō·ĭng). To weave or interweave; to embroider by or as by interweaving; to make into a tissue. *Now Rare.*

> Covered with cloth of gold *tissued* upon blue. *Bacon.*

tissue culture. *Biol.* The act, process, or science of making body tissue grow in a culture medium outside of the body; also, a culture of tissue, as fibrous tissue or epithelium. See CULTURE, *n.,* 7.

tis'sued (tĭsh'ūd; -ōōd), *adj.* Woven in the manner of a tissue (senses 1 **a** & **b**); having the splendor or delicacy of tissue; also, *Rare,* clothed in tissue; wrapped in tissue paper.

> "*Tissued* flowers." *Cowper.*

tissue fibrinogen. *Biochem.* A substance, formed in the tissues of the body, that unites with the fibrinogen of blood to give fibrin, as in the clotting of blood.

tissue fluid. *Physiol.* The fluid normally present in the tissues, between cells, fibers, etc.

tissue paper. Gauzelike paper, used to protect engravings in books, to wrap up delicate articles, etc.

tis'sue·y (tĭsh'ū·ĭ; -ōō·ĭ), *adj.* Resembling tissue.

tiss'wood' (tĭs'wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** *Tenn.* A snowdrop tree (*Halesia monticola*); also, its wood. **b** *U. S.* The wood of the red bay. **c** The wood of the sandarac tree of Morocco.

tis'ty—tos'ty (tĭs'tĭ·tŏs'tĭ), *n.* A ball of cowslips. *Dial. Eng.*

tis·win' (tĭs·wēn'), *n.* [Sp. *tecuín, tejuino.* See TEXQUINO.] A fermented beverage made by the Apache Indians.

tit (tĭt), *n. & v.* [ME. *titten,* v., of uncert. origin.] Pull; tug; jerk; twitch. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tit (tĭt), *n.* [Prob. orig. a child's word for small animal or thing; cf. ON. *titlingr* small bird, Icel. *tittr* titmouse, small plug or pin, Nor. dial. *tita* small object. Cf. TIT titmouse, TITBIT, TITLARK, TITLING, TITMOUSE, TOMTIT.] **1.** A small or inferior horse; a nag; jade; often, a good little or young horse.

2. A girl or woman; — often in disrespect. *Slang.*

tit (tĭt), *n.* [From TITMOUSE.] A titmouse; also, by extension, esp. with qualifying terms, any of various other small birds, as *hill tit, thrush tit, wren tit.*

tit, *n.* A tap; a return blow; — chiefly in *tit for tat.*

tit, *v. t. & i. Obs. exc. Dial.* **a** To tap. **b** To twit.

tit, *n.* [AS. *tit, titt.* See TEAT.] **1.** A teat; a pap or nipple.

2. *Mach.* **a** = TEAT, *n.,* 2. **b** In nail making, the part that ejects the finished nails.

tit. Var. of TITE, *adv. Obs. exc. Dial.*

tit, *past tense* of TEE, draw. *Obs.*

Ti'tan (tī'tăn; 91), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Titan.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of the primeval deities, children of Uranus and Gaea. The Titans include: Cronus and Rhea, from whom were descended Zeus and the Olympians; Iapetus and Themis and their descendants, Atlas, Epimetheus, Prometheus, Dione, Maia; Coeus and Phoebe and their daughter Leto; Oceanus and Tethys; Hyperion and Theia; Creus and Mnemosyne. The great event in Titan history was the **Ti'tan·om'a·chy** (-ŏm'ä·kĭ), or war with the Olympian gods in Thessaly, which resulted in the overthrow of the Titan dynasty. Cf. CRONUS, PROMETHEUS.

> The *Titans* were the earliest children of the earth, . . . a massive dim-featured race, but with an earthly rather than celestial grandeur, embodiments of mighty force dull to beauty, intelligence, light.
> *G. E. Woodberry.*

2. The sun personified; — from Helios the sun-god's being called *Titan* by Latin poets as the son of the Titan Hyperion.

> Didst thou never see *Titan* kiss a dish of butter? *Shak.*

3. [*not cap.*] One gigantic in size or power; a titanic being or, *pl.,* race.

4. *Astron.* See SATURN, 2.

5. [*not cap.*] Short for TITAN CRANE.

Ti'tan (tī'tăn), *adj.* [*often not cap.*] Titanic.

titan-. = TITANO-.

ti'tan·ate (tī'tăn·āt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of titanic acid.

ti'tan·au'gite (-ô'jĭt), *n.* A basaltic augite, rich in titanium and, usually, alkali.

titan crane. *Mach.* A massive crane with an overhanging counterbalanced arm carrying a traveler and lifting crab, the whole supported by a carriage mounted

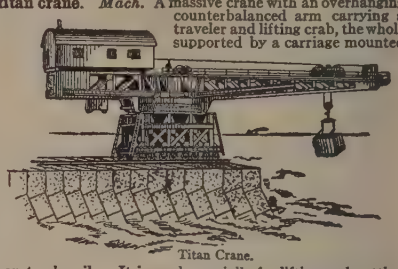

Titan Crane.

on track rails. It is used especially for lifting and setting in place heavy masonry blocks for piers, breakwaters, etc. Cf. GOLIATH CRANE.

Ti'tan·esque' (tī'tăn·ĕsk'), *adj.* [*Titan* + *-esque.*] Characteristic of the Titans; Titanic.

Ti·ta'ni·a (tĭ·tā'nĭ·ä; tī-), *n.* **1.** The wife of Oberon, and queen of the fairies, in Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream.* The name is taken from Ovid (*Metam.* III. 173), who uses it for Diana.

2. *Astron.* See URANUS.

ti·ta'ni·a (tī·tā'nĭ·ä; tĭ-), *n. Chem.* = TITANIUM DIOXIDE.

Ti·tan'ic (tī·tăn'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *Titanikos.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or like, the Titans; as, *Titanic* beings.

2. [*usually not cap.*] **a** Of enormous magnitude; gigantic; colossal; as, *titanic* ships; the *titanic* figures of Michael Angelo. **b** Manifesting or exerting more than human force or power; marked by tremendous brute force; often, earth-shaking; as, *titanic* wars or efforts. **c** Characterized by Titanism.

Ti·tan'ic (tī·tăn'ĭk), *n.* See SHIP, *Table.*

ti·tan'ic (tĭ·tăn'ĭk; tī-), *adj. Chem. & Mineral.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, titanium; specif., designating compounds of titanium in which it has a higher valence (four) as contrasted with *titanous* compounds.

titanic acid. *Chem.* **a** Any of various feeble acids derived from titanium dioxide. Specif.: (1) Normal titanic or orthotitanic acid, $Ti(OH)_4$, (*titanic hydroxide*), obtained as a white amorphous powder. (2) The acid H_2TiO_3, from which the ordinary titanates are derived. **b** Titanium dioxide.

Ti·tan'i·cal (tī·tăn'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Titanic. *Rare.*

Ti·tan'i·cal·ly, *adv.* [*often not cap.*] of TITANIC, TITANICAL.

titanic anhydride. = TITANIUM DIOXIDE.

Ti'tan·ich'thys (tī'tăn·ĭk'thĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *Titan* a Titan + *-ichthys.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of very large toothless archrodiran fishes of the Upper Devonian of Ohio. It constitutes a family, **Ti'tan·ich·thy'i·dae** (-ĭk·thĭ'ĭ·dē).

titanic iron ore. Ilmenite.

titanic oxide. *Chem.* = TITANIUM DIOXIDE.

ti'tan·if'er·ous (tī'tăn·ĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*titanium* + *-ferous.*] Containing or affording titanium.

titaniferous iron ore. Ilmenite.

Ti'tan·ism (tī'tăn·ĭz'ĭm), *n.* The quality or spirit of a Titan, esp. that of defiance and headlong revolt against whatever limits or restrains, esp. against existing social or artistic conventions; specif., a marked tendency to expansiveness in expression, resulting in grandiosity, freedom from all restraint, etc. "The *Titanism* of every kind that has marked our modern emancipation." *Irving Babbitt.*

ti'tan·ite (tī'tăn·īt), *n.* [*titanium* + *-ite.*] *Mineral.* A monoclinic mineral, essentially calcium silicotitanate, $CaTiSiO_5$, commonly in wedge-shaped or prismatic crystals or compact masses and grains, as a constituent of igneous rocks. Specif., the brown to black variety, as disting. from *sphene,* which is yellow, greenish, etc. H., 5–5.5. Sp. gr., 3.4–3.56. Titanite is used to some extent as a gem. — **ti'tan·it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

ti·ta'ni·um (tĭ·tā'nĭ·ŭm; tĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Titani* or *Titanes,* fr. Gr. *Titanes,* the sons of earth.] *Chem.* A metallic element white when pure, found (in combination) in many minerals, its chief ores being ilmenite and rutile. Symbol, *Ti;* at. no., 22; at. wt., 47.90; sp. gr., 4.5; melting point, 1800° C. (3272° F.). Titanium was discovered in 1789 by Gregor. It is widely distributed in small amounts, as in clays. The metal finds use as a constituent of certain alloys, and compounds of it are used as pigments, mordants, dyes, arc electrodes, etc. Titanium is chiefly quadrivalent and resembles silicon in some respects.

titanium dioxide. *Chem.* The compound TiO_2, occurring in three different crystal forms as rutile, octahedrite, and brookite, and also prepared as a white amorphous powder. It is used as a pigment and mordant.

titanium white. A white pigment consisting of titanium dioxide with some barium sulphate or similar material. It has high covering power and is resistant to light and fumes.

Titano-. A combining form, Greek *Titano-,* meaning *Titan,* used to denote *titanic,* as in **Ti'tan·ol'a·ter, Ti'tan·ol'a·try, Ti'tan·o·ma'chi·a, Ti'tan·om'a·chy.**

ti'tan·o- (tī'tăn·ō-; tī·tā'nō-), **titan-.** *Chem.* A combining form for *titanium,* used in designating certain *complex compounds of titanium,* as in **ti'tan·o·co·lum'bate, ti'tan·o·cy'a·nide, ti'tan·o·flu'o·ride, ti'tan·o·mag'ne·tite, ti'tan·o·ni'o·bate,** etc. — **ti'tan·o** (-ō; -nō), *adj.*

Ti'tan·o·sau'rus (tī'tăn·ō·sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Titano-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of South American Cretaceous dinosaurs. — **ti'tan·o·saur'** (tī'tăn·ō·sôr'), *n.*

tire'dom, *n.* See -DOM.

tire'ling, *adj.* Tired. *Obs.*

tire'ment, *n.* Adornment; attire. *Obs.*

tire'room', *n.* = TIRING ROOM.

tire'sol, *n.* A sunshade. *Obs.*

tire'some-weed', *n.* = KELGRASS a.

tire'sum. Tiresome. *Ref. Sp.*

Tir'ha·kah (tûr'hä·kä; tĭr·hä'-). *Bib.*

Tir'ha·nah (tûr'hä·nä; tĭr·hä'-nä). *Bib.*

Tir·hu'ti·a (tĭr·hōō'tĭ·ä), *n.* = MAITHILI.

Tir'ĭ·a (tĭr'ĭ·ä; tī'rĭ·ä). *Bib.*

tiring house. = TIREHOUSE.

tir'ing·ly, *adv.* of *tiring,* pres. part. of 1st TIRE, *v.*

tiring maid. = TIREMAID.

tiring woman. = TIREWOMAN.

tir'i·vee. Var. of TIRRIVEE.

tir'ly-toy', *n.* = TIRLIE-WIRLIE.

tir'o. Var. of TYRO.

ti·roc'i·ny, *n.* = TIROCINIUM. *Obs.*

tiromancy. † TYROMANCY.

ti·ron'ic, ti'ro·nism. Vars. of TYRONIC, TYRONISM.

tir'racks. Scot. var. of TARROCK.

tir'ra·vee, *-vie.* Vars. of TIRRIVEE.

Tir'rit·bi', *n.* See TALAMANCA.

tir'rit. Var. of TERRET.

tir·than'ka·ra (tĭr·tŭngk'kä·rä), *n.* See JAINISM. [*Obs.*

tir'y (tīr'ĭ), *adj.* Tired; weary.

Tir'zah (tûr'zä). *Bib.*

tise. † TICK, to entice.

Tish'ah b'ab' (tĭsh'ä bĭ·äv'). Also **Tish'a bov** (bōv). [Heb. *tishʿāh* ninth (day) + *bʿāb* in Ab.] See JEWISH HOLIDAYS.

Tish'bite (tĭsh'bīt). *Bib.*

tis'ic (tĭz'ĭk). Phthisic. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*

tis'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl). † PHTHISICAL.

tisike. † PHTHISIC.

ti'sis. Phthisis. *Ref. Sp.*

tisse. † THIS.

tissew. † TISSUE.

tis'sick. Dial. var. of PHTHISIC.

tis'sue·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

tis'sue·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

Ti'tan·ess, *n.* Fem. of TITAN.

Ti·ta'ni·an (tĭ·tā'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Titanic. *Rare.*

ti'tan·i·flu'o·ride (tī'tăn·ĭ·flōō'ō·rĭd; -rĭd), *n. Chem.* = FLUOTITANATE.

Ti'tan·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

ti'tan·o·sil'i·cate, *n.* [*titano-* + *silicate.*] = SILICOTITANATE.

Ti'tan·o·the·ri'i·dae (tī'tăn·ō·thē·rī'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Titano-* + Gr. *thērion* (dim. of *thēr* a beast) + *-idae.*] *Paleontol.* A family of gigantic perissodactyls mostly from the Eocene and Oligocene of North America, somewhat allied to the rhinoceroses. The skull was broad and flattened and had two anterior divergent horns.— **ti'tan·o·there** (tī'tăn·ō·thēr; tī·tā'nō·), *n.*

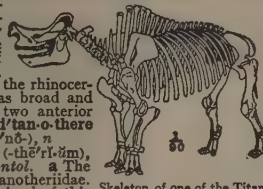

Skeleton of one of the Titanotheriidae (*Titanotherium robustum*).

Ti'tan·o·the'ri·um (-thē'rĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Paleontol.* **a** The typical genus of Titanotheriidae. **b** [*not cap.*] An animal of this genus; a titanothere.

ti·tan'ous (tī·tăn'ŭs; tī'tăn·), *adj. Chem.* Designating certain compounds of titanium in which that element has a lower valence (three) as contrasted with *titanic* compounds.

ti'tan·yl (tī'tăn·ĭl; -ēl), *n.* [*titan-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The bivalent radical TiO.

ti'tar (tē'tär), *n.* [Hind. *tītar.*] A francolin (*Francolinus pondicerianus*) of southern Asia. *India.*

ti'ta root (tē'tä). The root of an Indian herb (*Coptis teeta*), widely used as a remedy for various ills and as a tonic; — called also *mishmee.*

tit babbler. Any of several small East Indian and Asiatic timaliine birds of the genus *Aethostoma*, as *Arostratum.*

tit'bit' (tĭt'bĭt'), *n.* [See 2d TIT; BIT.] A delicate piece of anything eatable; a choice morsel of food, gossip, etc.

tit'bit'ty (-ĭ), *adj.* Full of titbits.

tit drill. *Mach.* A flat drill with a small central tit or teat to guide it, used to counterbore holes.

tite (tīt), *adv.* [ME., fr. ON. *tītt* rapidly, prop., neut. of *tīthr* frequent, eager.] Quickly; soon; promptly; immediately. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tite, *past tense* of TEE, draw. *Obs.*

ti'ter, ti'tre (tī'tēr; tē'tĕr), *n.* [F. *titre.*] **1.** *Chem., Immunol., & Physiol.* **a** The strength of a solution or concentration of a substance in solution as determined by titration. **b** The minimum amount or volume required to bring about a given result in titration.

2. *Chem.* The solidifying point of the fatty acids liberated from a fat. The determination of this point by melting the acids in a tube and noting the temperature at which they solidify again on cooling is called the **titer test.**

tit'fish' (tĭt'fĭsh'), *n.* A teatfish, or trepang.

tit for tat. [Prob. for *tip for tap.* See TIP a slight blow.] Blow for blow; an equivalent; retaliation; hence, a quarrel, argument, conversation, etc., marked by such; as, to give one *tit for tat* in a quarrel, a debate, or the like. "She did not like this tricky *tit for tat.*" *Zangwill.*

tith'a·ble (tĭth'ä·b'l), *adj.* Subject or liable to payment of tithes; as, *tithable* lands or persons.

tith'a·ble, *n.* A person or thing that is tithable.

tith'al (tĭth'ăl), *adj.* Of or relating to tithes. *Rare.*

tithe (tīth), *v. t.;* TITHED (tīth'd); TITH'ING (tīth'ĭng). [AS. *tēothian.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To pay or give a tenth part of, esp. for the support of the church; to pay taxes in the form of tithes (see TITHE, *n.,* 1) on; as, to *tithe* an estate or crop; also, in phrase *to tithe mint, rue, cumin,* etc., to be meticulous regarding petty details and negligent in matters of importance.

2. *Obs.* **a** To give as a tithe. **b** To take a tenth part of or every tenth one from; to divide into tenths. **c** To reduce by or to one tenth of the original number; to decimate.

3. To levy a tenth part on; to tax to the amount of a tenth.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To pay tithes. *Obs.*

2. To levy tithes. *Rare.*

tithe (tīth), *n.* [ME. *tithe, tethe,* properly an adj., tenth, fr. AS. *tēotha, tēogetha,* tenth; akin to AS. *tīen, tīŋn, tēn,* ten, G. *zehnte,* adj., tenth, n., a tithe, ON. *tīund* the tenth, tithe, Goth. *taihunda* tenth. See TEN; cf. TENTH, TEIND.] **1.** A tenth part, or loosely a small part, of some specific thing paid as a voluntary contribution or as a tax to a superior for a public use, or the like; esp., as in British usage, a tenth part of the yearly increase arising from the profits of land, stock, or personal industry, paid, in kind or money, to the church or for religious or charitable uses; hence, any small ratable tax or levy. The levying of tithes in kind was practiced by the Hebrews and other races in the remotest antiquity. The custom of paying tithes survived in the Christian church as a voluntary contribution, but finally became generally established as a legal tax throughout Great Britain and Europe. Ecclesiastical tithes are generally classified as: ***praedial tithes,*** or those arising immediately from the soil, such as grain, hemp, flax, hay, fruit, wood; ***mixed tithes,*** or those arising from things nourished by the immediate products of the soil, such as colts, calves, wool, fowls, milk or cheese, honey and wax, etc.; and ***personal tithes,*** or those derived from the profits of industry in the arts, trades, commerce, etc. A further distinction is often made into ***great tithes*** and ***small,*** or as sometimes called ***privy tithes,*** the exact line of demarcation between which is uncertain, it being settled, however, that mixed and personal tithes are small tithes, and generally agreed that corn, hay, and wood are great tithes. The small tithes are also known as ***vicarage,*** or ***vicarial tithes,*** from the fact that they sometimes belong to the vicar instead of the rector, the great tithes being then known as ***parsonage,*** or ***rectorial tithes.*** In English law tithes are technically incorporeal hereditaments in gross; in the Civil law they are servitudes. In Great Britain and Ireland nearly all tithes have been commuted to a money payment under the various Tithe Commutation Acts. By the Tithe Act of 1925, tithe rent charges attached to benefices are now vested in Queen Anne's Bounty for the benefit of the incumbents. In Scotland tithes are technically called *teinds.*

2. In collective singular: **a** Payments of tithes; taxes. **b** Portions of a crop, etc., set apart or marked as tithes.

3. The tenth part of anything; a tenth; hence, any small or insignificant part or proportion.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

tithebook	**tithe-free**	**tithepayer**
tithe-collecting, *adj.*	**tithe gatherer**	**tithe-paying,** *adj.*
tithe collector	**tithemonger**	**titheright**

tithe, *adj.* [See TITHE, *n.*] Tenth; as, a *tithe* part.

tithe barn. A barn originally built to receive ecclesiastical tithes paid in kind. *Eng.*

tithe man. A tithe collector; also, *Rare,* a tithingman.

tithe pig. A pig set apart or given in payment of tithe.

tithe proctor. A tithe collector.

tith'er (tĭth'ēr), *n.* One who collects, pays, or advocates the payment of, tithes.

tith'er (tĭth'ēr; tĕth'ĕr). Dial. var. of TOTHER.

tith'ing (tīth'ĭng), *n.* [AS. *tēothung.*] **1.** Act of one that tithes; a paying, levying, or taking of tithes.

2. That which is taken or set apart as tithe; a tithe.

3. *English Law.* A small administrative division locally preserved in many parts of England, apparently originally consisting of ten men with their families, or of the tenth part of the hundred. Cf. FRANKPLEDGE, MAINPAST.

There can be no doubt that over a large part of England the persons subject to the law of frankpledge were distributed into groups, each consisting of ten, or in some cases of twelve or more, persons; each group was known as a "*tithing*"; each was presided over by one of the associated persons who was known as the chief-pledge, tithingman, headborough, borsholder, head, or elder, that is, of the borh or pledge. *Pollock & Maitland.*

tith'ing·man' (tīth'ĭng·măn'), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn'). **1.** *Law.* **a** *O. Eng. Law.* The chief man of a tithing. In many of his duties he corresponded to the modern constable. See TITHING, *n.,* 3. **b** Hence: (1) *Eng.* A peace officer; an underconstable. (2) *Local, U. S.* A parish officer annually elected to preserve good order in the church during divine service, to make complaint of any disorderly conduct, and to enforce the observance of the Sabbath.

2. A tithe collector; tithe man.

tith'ing·pen'ny (-pĕn'ĭ), *n. O. Eng. Law.* A small tax or due paid by the tithings to the sheriff to defray court expenses.

ti·thon'ic (tĭ·thŏn'ĭk; tĭ-), *adj.* [See TITHONUS.] Designating actinic rays of light. *Rare.* — **tith'o·nic'i·ty** (tĭth'ō·nĭs'ĭ·tĭ; tĭ'thō-), *n. Rare.*

ti·thon'o·graph'ic (tĭ·thŏn'ō·grăf'ĭk; tĭ-; tĭth'ō·nō-), *adj.* [*tithonic* + *-graph* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or produced by, actinism. *Rare.*

tith'o·nom'e·ter (tĭth'ō·nŏm'ē·tĕr; tĭ'thō-), *n.* [*tithonic* + *-meter.*] An early form of actinometer in which chlorine and hydrogen are allowed to unite under the influence of light.

Ti·tho'nus (tĭ·thō'nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Tithōnos.*] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Laomedon, king of Troy, the favorite of Eos (Aurora), who prevailed on the gods to grant him immortality, but forgot to ask for him immortal youth. He grew old, and was finally changed by Eos into a grasshopper. Eos rises daily from the couch of Tithonus, representing the rose of dawn springing from the gray of dawn.

tith'y·mal (tĭth'ĭ·măl), *n.* [L. *tithymalus,* fr. Gr. *tithymalos.*] Any spurge, esp. *Tithymalus cyparissias.* *Obs.*

Tith'y·ma·lop'sis (tĭth'ĭ·mă·lŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See TITHYMALUS; -OPSIS.] *Bot.* A genus of about eighteen species of North American herbs of the spurge family (Euphorbiaceae), with a milky juice, alternate or whorled leaves, close clusters of small flowers surrounded by often showy involucres, and exserted capsules. *T. corollata,* the flowering spurge, and *T. ipecacuanhae,* the ipecac spurge, are common in the eastern States. Syn. *Euphorbia* (in part).

Tith'y·ma'lus (-mā'lŭs), *n.* [NL. See TITHYMAL.] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of herbs of the spurge family (Euphorbiaceae), closely related to *Tithymalopsis* but differing in not having showy involucres. The flowers are often in umbellate clusters. *T. cyparissias,* the cypress spurge, and *T. peplus,* the devil's-milk, are common weeds in North America. Syn. *Euphorbia* (in part).

ti·ti' (tē·tē'), *n.* [Sp. *tití,* fr. Guarani *titi.*] Any of various small South American monkeys of the genus *Callicebus* (syn. *Callithrix*). They resemble the squirrel monkeys of the genus *Saimiri,* but the head is not so elongated posteriorly and the tail is more thickly haired.

ti'ti (tē'tē), *n.* [Perh. of Am. Ind. origin.] **a** A tree (*Cliftonia monophylla*) of the southern United States, having glossy leaves and racemes of fragrant white flowers succeeded by one-seeded drupes; — called also *buckwheat tree,* and *ironwood.* **b** Any related tree of the genus *Cyrilla,* often disting. as *white titi.* **c** *S. Carolina.* = SORREL TREE **a.** **d** *Australasia.* = 2d TI **a.**

ti'ti (tē'tē), *n.* [Maori.] A blue-footed petrel (*Cookilaria cooki*). *New Zealand.*

Ti'tian (tĭsh'ăn; tĭsh'ĭ-), *n.* **1.** A painting executed by Titian, the artist.

2. [*often not cap.*] A color, used by Titian in his paintings, red-yellow in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

3. One having Titian hair.

Ti'tian, ti'tian (tĭsh'ăn; tĭsh'ĭ-), *adj.* Of the color Titian; loosely, red or reddish-brown; — chiefly of hair.

Ti'tian·esque' (tĭsh'ăn·ĕsk'), *adj.* [*Titian* + *-esque.*] After the manner of, or suggesting the style of, the Venetian painter Titian (Tiziano Vecellio, 1477–1576), who is noted for his breadth of treatment, realism, and rich but subdued coloring.

Ti'ti·an'ic (tĭsh'ĭ·ăn'ĭk), *adj.* Of, or suggestive of, the work of Titian; Titianesque.

ti·tien' (tē·tĕn'; tē'tyăn'), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A West Indian warbler (*Dendroica petechia*).

tit'il·la·bil'i·ty (tĭt'ĭ·lä·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Capability of titillating or of being titillated.

tit'il·lant (tĭt'ĭ·lănt), *n.* [L. *titillans, -antis,* pres. part.] Something titillating.

tit'il·late (tĭt'ĭ·lāt), *v. t. & i.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *titillatus,* past part. of *titillare.*] To tickle; to cause tickling; hence, to excite pleasurably.

tit'il·lat'er (-lāt'ēr), *n.* One who or that which titillates.

tit'il·lat'ing, *adj.* That titillates. — **tit'il·lat'ing·ly,** *adv.*

tit'il·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *titillatio.*] **1.** Act of titillating, or state or sensation of being titillated.

2. A transient reaction; a slight thrill, esp. of pleasure.

Those *titillations* that reach no higher than the senses *Glanvill.*

3. Something titillating. *Rare.*

tit'il·la'tive (tĭt'ĭ·lā'tĭv), *adj.* Tending or serving to titillate.

tit'il·la'tor (-lā'tēr), *n.* A titillater. — **tit'il·la·to'ry** (-lä·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.*

tit'i·vate, tit'ti·vate (tĭt'ĭ·vāt), *v. t. & i.;* -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -VAT'ING (-vāt'ĭng). [Formed, perh. fr. *tidy,* in imitation of words in *-ate* fr. L.] To dress or smarten up; to spruce. — **tit'i·va'tion, tit'ti·va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n.* — **tit'i·va'tor, tit'ti·va'tor** (tĭt'ĭ·vā'tēr), *n. All Humorous.*

"Come here, an' let me *titivate* you." He sat down beside her, and submitted to be dusted. *Quiller-Couch.*

tit'i·vil (tĭt'ĭ·vĭl), **tit'i·vil'ler** (-vĭl'ēr), *n.* A term of contempt, applied variously to lawless persons, talebearers, and flatterers; — used esp. as the name of a character, sometimes a fiend, in early English plays. *Obs.*

tit'lark' (tĭt'lärk'), *n.* [See 2d TIT; LARK.] A pipit.

ti'tle (tī't'l), *n.* [OF. *title* (F. *titre*), fr. L. *titulus* an inscription, label, title, sign, token. Cf. TILDE, TITRATE, TITTLE, TITULAR.] **1.** A notice put over, upon, or under anything to distinguish or explain it; a placard. *Archaic.*

Hang up the *Title;* Our scene is Rhodes. *Kyd.*

2. That which is inscribed; legend; specif., I.N.R.I. (which see, in *Abbreviations,* Appendix) on the Cross or a crucifix. *Hist.*

3. Something carrying an inscription, as a sepulcher, tombstone, boundary stone, etc.; a monument. *Archaic.*

What *title* (*Douay V.,* "monument") is that that I see? . . . It is the sepulcher of the man of God. *2 Kings* xxiii. 17.

4. A document, as a title deed or certificate. *Obs.*

5. *Law.* **a** The union of all the elements which constitute ownership, at common law divided into possession, right of possession, and right of property, the last two now, however, being considered essentially the same. See OWNERSHIP. **b** That which constitutes a just cause of exclusive possession; the facts or events, collectively, which give rise to the ownership of property, real or personal; in a wider sense, as used by Austin, "any fact by the intervention of which the law invests or divests a right, or imposes or withdraws a duty" (2 *Aust. Jur.* 883); as, good *title* to an estate, or an imperfect *title.* **c** The instrument which is evidence of a right. For further *Law* senses see def. 15.

6. That which entitles one; sufficient proof or justification; a valid reason or ground; hence, claim; right; — with *to, of, in,* or the infinitive; as, his services give him a *title* to our gratitude; he has no *title* to anticipate our support; unable to establish his *title* of authorship.

7. A division of an instrument or book, usually one larger than a *section* or *article,* as of a statute or lawbook.

8. The distinctive designation of a written or printed production, as a book, usually placed at the beginning, on a page by itself; the name by which a literary production is known and distinguished. In the narrowest sense the title includes only the principal name or leading title, consisting of a word or phrase, and, in the case of a book, put on the binding in the shortest form that will be distinctive; in a broader sense, it includes everything on the title page preceding the author's name or its substitute, and thus may include a subtitle and various descriptive matter. In bibliography, esp. in old or rare books, or the like, the title is regarded as consisting of all the matter on the title page, including punctuation marks, etc.

9. A descriptive name; an appellation or designation.

Things change their *titles* as our manners turn. *Pope.*

10. An appellation of dignity, distinction, or pre-eminence (hereditary or acquired), given to persons by virtue of rank, office, achievement, or privilege, or as a mark of respect. (See PRECEDENCE.) Titles may be classified as those of: **a** *Sovereignty,* attached to hereditary rank and office, and grouped as (1) higher — Emperor (Czar, Kaiser), King, Sultan, Shah, Mikado; (2) lower — Grand Duke, Duke, Prince, Bey, Khan, Khedive, Raja, Emir. **b** *Nobility,* attached to hereditary rank irrespective of office, and grouped as (1) greater — Prince, Duke (Grand Duke, Archduke), Marquis, Count (Earl), Viscount, Baron; (2) lesser — Baronet, Knight (Chevalier, Ritter, Caballero), Esquire, Noble. **c** *Office,* usually appointive or elective, as those of the State — President, Viceroy, Governor General, Governor, Justice, Mayor, etc.; of the Church — see ORDER, 21 **a**; of the army — Generalissimo, Commander in Chief (Marshal, Field Marshal), General, Lieutenant General, Major General, Brigadier General, Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, Captain, 1st and 2d Lieutenant; of the navy — Admiral, Vice-Admiral, Rear Admiral, Commodore, Captain, Commander, Lieutenant Commander, Senior and Junior Lieutenant, Ensign; of societies, academic bodies, etc. — Grand Master, Warden, Chancellor, Dean, Professor, etc. **d** *Courtesy,* given by social usage. See COURTESY TITLE. **e** *Distinction,* officially conferred and implying recognition of merit, as those of honorary orders (see ORDER, 1 **c**), academic degrees, etc. **f** *Membership,* appointive or elective, and conferring privilege; as, Fellow, Alumnus, Brother. **g** *Forms of reference and address;* as, Majesty, Grace, Excellency.

11. Rank or position conferring or involving a title. *Rare.*

What once had beauty, *title,* wealth, and fame. *Pope.*

12. = TITTLE. *Now Rare.*

13. *Bookbinding.* In various uses: **a** A title page. **b** The first book section, containing the title page. **c** = TITLE SPACE. **d** A gold-stamped leather label for a book back. **e** A specially printed title page for insertion in a de luxe book in place of, or preceding, a text title.

14. *Eccl.* **a** *R.C.Ch.* (1) A parish church or parish. At Rome, titles seem to have been instituted, 25 in number, by Pope Marcellus (304), and to have had commonly two priests attached to each, one the proper titular and the other his subordinate. These priests were styled *cardinal priests,* whence the modern title *cardinal.* (2) A church in Rome or a see near Rome of which a cardinal is a titular head. See CARDINAL, 1. **b** A sphere of work or source of income or maintenance, required by a bishop of a candidate for ordination as a condition precedent to, or a claim in favor of, ordination.

15. *Legislative and Court Law.* **a** The heading forming the name of an act or statute, by which it is distinguished from others. At common law the title forms no part of the act, but in case of ambiguity may be referred to as an aid in interpretation. **b** *Pleading.* The heading which forms the distinctive designation of an action or proceeding, consisting usually of the name of the court, the names of the parties, and the description of the venue. See DECLARATION, 7.

16. *Library Cataloguing.* A literary work or book as distinguished from a particular copy; as, fifty *titles* of fiction and ten copies of each.

17. *Motion Pictures.* A subtitle.

18. *Print.* **a** A title page. **b** Title type. **c** A title border. **d** Any of several styles of type commonly used for titles, as DeVinne, Caslon boldface, and Bodoni boldface.

19. *Sports.* Championship; as, to win the *title.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

title-bearing	**title-hunting**	**title-seeking**
title-holding	**title-mad**	**title-winning**

Syn. — Heading; epithet, appellation. See NAME.

ti'tle (tī't'l), *v. t.;* TI'TLED (tī't'ld); TI'TLING (-tlĭng). [OF. *titler* (F. *titrer*), fr. L. *titulare.* See TITLE, *n.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** To set down or arrange under a title or titles; to record. **b** To ascribe; assign. **c** To give possession, or title, to.

2. To provide a title or titles for (a book, etc.).

3. To call by a title or the title of; to name; designate; entitle; also, to entitle to be called; to confer the title of.

4. *Bookbinding.* To stamp or otherwise print the title of (a book) on the front cover or back.

title bearer. A nobleman.

ti'tle·board' (tī't'l·bōrd'; 181), *n.* In Elizabethan theaters, a board fastened or held up bearing the title of the play.

title border. *Print.* A border surrounding a title page.

title by occupancy. *Law.* A right of property acquired by taking the first possession of a thing, or possession of a thing which belonged to nobody, and appropriating it.

title by possession. *Law.* Such right in property as mere possession of it confers. See POSSESSION, 6; ADVERSE POSSESSION.

title catalogue. *Libraries.* A catalogue in which books, etc., are listed only under their titles, usually arranged alphabetically.

ti'tled (tī't'ld), *adj.* Having or bearing a title, esp. one of nobility; noble.

title deed. *Law.* The deed, or one of the deeds, constituting the muniments or evidences of a person's ownership.

title essay, title poem, etc. The essay, poem, or the like, which gives the title to a book which represents a collection.

title hero. The hero of a play or novel having his name for its title.

ti'tle-hold'er (tī't'l-hōl'dĕr), *n.* One who holds a title; specif., a champion.

title insurance. See INSURANCE.

title letter. *Print.* Title type.

title page. The page of a book, etc., on which is given its full title, usually with the author's and publisher's names, date and place of publication, etc. Cf. IMPRINT, *n.*, 2.

ti'tler (tī'tlĕr), *n.* **1.** One who puts forth a claim to a title, as of possession. *Obs.*
2. One who titles.

title role *or* **part.** The part, or character, which gives the title to a play, opera, etc.; as, to act the *title role* in *Hamlet;* to sing the *title part* in *Elijah.*

title space. *Bookbinding.* The panel for the name, between the bands of the back of a book; — called also *title.*

title type. *Print.* Formerly, the type most commonly used in title pages, a series of capitals of full body depth.

ti'tling (tī'tlĭng), *n.* Act or occupation of one who titles; specif., a marking with a title or titles, as by stamping in gold; also, the title made; as, the *titling* on a book cover.

tit'ling (tĭt'lĭng), *n.* [See 2d TIT; -LING.] **1.** *Local, Brit.* **a** A pipit, esp. the meadow pipit. **b** The hedge sparrow.
2. Stockfish; — formerly so called in customhouses.

tit'mal, tit'mall (tĭt'môl), *n.* The blue titmouse. See TITMOUSE. *Local, Eng.*

tit'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* TITMEN (-mĕn). The smallest in a litter of pigs, etc.; hence, a puny person; a runt.

Tit'marsh, Mi'chael An'ge·lo (mī'k'l ăn'jĕ·lō tĭt'märsh). A pseudonym which Thackeray used for some years, orig. in *Frazer's Magazine.* — **Tit·marsh'i·an** (tĭt·mär'shĭ·ăn), *adj.*

tit'mouse' (tĭt'mous'), *n.; pl.* -MICE (-mīs'). [ME. *titemose, titmase,* fr. *tit* small thing + AS. *māse* titmouse; akin to D. *mees* titmouse, G. *meise,* OHG. *meisa,* ON. *meisingr.* The English form has been influenced by the unrelated word *mouse.* See 2d TIT; cf. TIT titmouse.] Any of numerous widely distributed small oscine birds of *Parus* and allied genera of the family Paridae, allied to the nuthatches but longer-tailed; — commonly shortened to *tit.* They are arboreal and largely insectivorous, but do not creep up and down on tree trunks as do the nuthatches. The plumage is soft and fluffy, gray, black, and white being the prevailing colors in most species. They mostly nest in holes in trees, but some build a pendulous nest. The chickadees and tufted titmouse are the best-known American species (see these terms). Well-known European species are the ***greater,*** or ***great, titmouse*** (*P. major*), the ***coal titmouse*** (*Parus,* or *Periparus, ater*), the ***blue titmouse*** (*Parus,* or *Cyanistes, caeruleus*), the ***marsh titmouse*** (*Parus palustris*), and the ***crested titmouse*** (*Parus,* or *Lophophanes, cristatus*). See LONG-TAILED TITMOUSE.

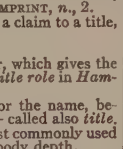
Blue Titmouse (*Parus coeruleus*).

ti'to·ki (tē'tō·kē; *colloq.* tē·tō'kē), *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand tree *Alectryon excelsum.* See ALECTRYON.

Ti'to Me·le'ma (tē'tō mĕ·lā'mä). In Geo. Eliot's *Romola,* a Greek, distinguished for beauty and learning but morally weak, who married Romola.

ti'trat·a·ble (tī'trāt·ȧ·b'l; tĭt'rāt-), *adj. Chem.* Capable of being titrated; as, *titratable* acidity.

ti'trate (tī'trāt; tĭt'rāt), *v. t.;* TI'TRAT·ED (tī'trāt·ĕd; tĭt'rāt-; 119); TI'TRAT·ING (tī'trāt·ĭng; tĭt'rāt-). [F. *titrer,* fr. *titre* standard, title. See TITLE.] To subject to titration; to standardize, analyze, or determine, by titration. — *v. i.* To perform titration.

ti·tra'tion (tī·trā'shŭn; tĭ-), *n. Chem., Immunol., & Physiol.* A method, or the process, of determining the strength of a solution, or the concentration of a substance in solution, in terms of the smallest amount of it required to bring about a given effect in reaction with another known solution or substance, as in the neutralization of an acid by a base, the agglutination of bacteria by a serum, etc. If the reaction in question is itself invisible, an indicator, having a visible reaction, correlated with the invisible, is used. See INDICATOR, 5. In chemical analysis, titration consists in adding a liquid in measured volume to a known volume of another liquid or to a known weight of some substance just until a point (*end point*) is reached at which a certain definite effect is observed; this effect is commonly a change of color, as that of the indicator litmus at the neutral point between acid and base. In immunology, titration consists in making a series of mixtures of measured increasing amounts of a substance in solution with an unvarying amount of a known solution; the mixture having the least amount of the test solution required may be determined by direct observation (as in agglutinin and precipitin reactions) or indirectly by adding, as indicator, a hemolytic system (as in the Wassermann reaction) or by animal inoculation (as in titration of diphtheria antitoxin).

ti tree (tē). *Australasia.* **a** The ti (*Cordyline*). **b** Erron. for TEA TREE, 2 **a**.

ti·trim'e·try (tĭ·trĭm'ĕ·trĭ), *n. Chem.* Measurement or analysis by titration. — **ti'tri·met'ric** (tī'trĭ·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.*

tit screw. *Mach.* A screw having on its end a small projection (tit, or teat) whose diameter is less than the minor diameter of the screw.

tit'ter (tĭt'ĕr), *adv.* [Compar. of TITE soon.] More quickly; sooner; rather. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tit'ter, *v. i.* [See TEETER; cf. TITTER to laugh.] *Now Dial.* **a** To wobble; totter; tremble as with age or nervousness. **b** To seesaw. See TEETER.

tit'ter (tĭt'ĕr), *v. i.;* TIT'TERED (-ĕrd); TIT'TER·ING. [Perh. imitative, but cf. Nor. dial. *titra* to shake with laughter, Sw. dial. *tittra* to giggle, ON. *titra* to shake, tremble, and E. TEETER.] To give some vent to laughter one is seeking to stifle; to laugh with convulsive efforts at suppression; snicker; as, the audience *tittered* nervously. — *v. t.* To utter with a titter.

tit'ter (tĭt'ĕr), *n.* A tittering; partly stifled laugh.

tit'ter·a'tion (tĭt'ĕr·ā'shŭn), *n.* A state or fit of tittering, or laughing in a stifled way.

tit'ter·el (tĭt'ĕr·ĕl), *n.* The whimbrel. *Local, Eng.*

tit'ter·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who titters, or is given to tittering.

tit'ter·ing (-ĭng), *adj.* That titters. — **tit'ter·ing·ly,** *adv.*

tit'ter–tot'ter (-tŏt'ĕr), *n. & v. i.* [See TITTER to wobble; TOTTER.] Teeter; seesaw. — *adv.* In a teetering or swaying manner. *All Now Dial.*

tit'ter·y (-ĭ), *adj.* Inclined or given to tittering.

tit'ter·y, *n.* Gin, the alcoholic liquor. *Obs. Slang.*

tit'tie, tit'ty (tĭt'ĭ; *Scot. also* tĕt'ĭ), *n.* Sister; — an infantile or familiar term; also, a young girl. *Scot. & Dial.*

tit'tle (tĭt'l), *n.* [ME. *titel, titil,* fr. L. *titulus* superscription, label, title, perh. through OF. *title* title, F. *titre* title, mark over a word as a sign of abbreviation. See TITLE; cf. TILDE.] **1.** A point or small sign used as a diacritical, punctuation, or similar mark, in writing or printing; variously: **a** *Obs.* A cedilla. **b** A tilde. **c** The dot over *i* or *j.* **d** A vowel point or accent, as in Hebrew or Arabic.
2. A particle; a minute part; a jot. Cf. 1st JOT.
Every *tittle* of this prophecy is most exactly verified. *South.*

tit'tle, *v. i.* [Cf. TATTLE.] To whisper; tattle; gossip. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

tit'tle (tĭt'l). Dial. Eng. var. of TICKLE.

tit'tle·bat' (-băt'; -bȧt'), *n.* A stickleback. *Dial. Eng.*

tit'tle est a'men' (ĕst ä'mĕn'; ä'mĕn'). In hornbooks, a tittle (usually i) followed by *est amen,* at the end of the alphabet; hence, the end; the outcome; the conclusion. *Obs.*

tit'tler (tĭt'lĕr), *n.* A telltale or tittle-tattle. *Now Dial.*

tit'tle–tat'tle (tĭt'l-tăt'l), *n.* [Redupl. of TATTLE.]
1. Idle, trifling talk, esp. gossip; scandalmongering.
2. An idle, trifling talker; a gossip; a tattler.

tit'tle–tat'tle, *v. i.* To talk idly; to prate; gossip. — **tit'tle–tat'tler** (-lĕr), *n.*

tit'tle–tat'tle, *adj.* Gossiping; given to gossip.

tit'tup (tĭt'ŭp), *n.* [Imitative.] Act of tittuping; lively, gay, or restless behavior or gait; a prance, caper, etc.

tit'tup, *v. i.;* -TUPED (-ŭpt) or -TUPPED; -TUP·ING or -TUP·PING. To behave or move in a lively or restless manner, as a horse or bird; to caper; to frisk; to hop here and there.

tit'tup, *adv.* In a tittupy manner.

tit'tup·y (-ĭ), *adj.* Also **tit'tup·py.** Given to tittuping; gay; lively; prancing; also, *Dial.,* shaky; unsteady.

tit'ty (tĭt'ĭ), *n.* [Dim. of TIT teat.] Childish diminutive of TIT, teat; — used familiarly; also, milk from the breast.

tit'ty. Var. of TITTIE, sister. *Scot. & Dial.*

tit'ty·mouse' (-mous'), *n.* A titmouse. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tit'u·bant (tĭt'ū·bănt), *adj.* [L. *titubans, -antis,* pres. part.] Staggering; tottering; unsteady; vacillating. — **tit'u·ban·cy** (-bȧn·sĭ), *n.* — **tit'u·bant·ly,** *adv.*

tit'u·bate (-bāt), *v. i.* [L. *titubatus,* past part. of *titubare.*] To stagger; totter; to reel or stammer as one tipsy. *Now Rare.*

tit'u·ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *titubatio.*] Act of titubating; specif., a peculiar staggering gait observed in cerebellar and other nervous disturbances.

tit'u·lar (tĭt'ū·lĕr), *adj.* [L. *titulus* title; cf. F. *titulaire.* See TITLE.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or bearing, a title; related to, or arising from, a title; as, *titular* honors or rank.
2. Existing in title or name only; nominal; as, to hold *titular* sovereignty; also, having the title to or honors accruing to an office, dignity, etc., without its duties or any responsibility for their performance; as, the *titular* head of the civil industry.
3. *Eccl.* **a** Designating, pertaining to, or taking the name of, a title (see TITLE, *n.,* 14 **a**); as, a *titular* church at Rome; a cardinal *titular.* **b** Bearing a title derived from a defunct see, monastery, etc.; as, a *titular* abbot or bishop. See ABBOT, TITULAR BISHOP. **c** That is, or that has, the name of a titular (sense 2 **c** below); as, *titular* and patronal dedications of churches. **d** *Rare.* Narrowly, patronal; as, a church's or person's *titular* saint.

tit'u·lar, *n.* **1.** A person holding a title; esp., one having the title and benefits of an office independently of its proper obligations.
2. *Eccl.* **a** A person who is entitled to enjoy a benefice without performing its duties; a titulary. **b** *R.C.Ch.* An incumbent of a title. See TITLE, 14 **a**. **c** The sacred person or thing (as, "Blessed Sacrament") from which a church derives its title or name; — a wider term than *patron,* which in strict usage is a saint or an angel.
3. *Old Scots Law.* A layman having a right to tithes. Called also ***titular of the tithes, of erection, of teind.***

titular abbot. See ABBOT.

titular bishop. *R.C.Ch.* = BISHOP IN PARTIBUS INFIDELIUM. Since 1882 *titular bishop* is the official title.

tit'u·lar'i·ty (tĭt'ū·lăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being titular.

tit'u·lar'y (tĭt'ū·lĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -lĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [See TITULAR.] Of, pertaining to, arising from, or consisting in, a title; titular.

tit'u·lar'y, *n.; pl.* -LARIES (-ĭz). **1.** One holding a title; esp., one vested with title to something, as a benefice; a titular.
2. A list of official or honorary titles, following a name.

tit'ule (tĭt'ūl), *v. t.* To title; characterize; describe. *Now R.*

tit'u·lus (tĭt'ū·lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [L.] **1.** An explanatory or descriptive inscription, often poetical, placed under, over, or upon something; a title.
2. *Law.* Title. See TITLE, 5 & 15.

Ti'tus (tī'tŭs), *n.* [L. *Titus* or Gr. *Titos.*] **1.** Masculine proper name. F. *Tite* (tēt); It., Sp., & Pg. *Tito* (tē'tō).
2. A Roman praenomen. Abbr., *T.*
3. The Epistle to Titus. See NEW TESTAMENT **b**.

Ti'tus An·dron'i·cus (tī'tŭs ăn·drŏn'ĭ·kŭs; *cf.* ANDRONICUS). The usual short title and hero of a play (1593–94), in part (probably) by Shakespeare. He is a noble Roman general in the wars against the Goths. The play is not historical.

Ti'tus Lar'ti·us (lär'shĭ·ŭs). In Shakespeare's *Coriolanus,* a valiant Roman soldier.

Tit'y·re–tu' (tĭt'ĕr·ē·tū'), *n.* [L. *Tityre tu.*] One of a class of roistering brawling young blades in 17th-century London, similar to the Mohocks; — from the first line of Vergil's first eclogue, "*Tityre, tu* patulae recubans sub tegmine fagi" (O Tityrus, thou reclining under the shade of the spreading beech tree). *Hist.*

Tit'y·rus (tĭt'ĭ·rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Tityros.*] A fortunate freedman and shepherd in Vergil's first eclogue and in several of the others. In Vergil he represents the poet himself, who is thus designated also by Propertius. Chaucer is commemorated under this name by Spenser.

Tit'y·us (tĭt'ĭ·ŭs), *n.* [L. *Tityos,* fr. Gr. *Tityos.*] *Gr. Myth.* A giant, son of Gaea or of Zeus, who for offering violence to Leto was slain by her son Apollo. In Hades he lies prone while two vultures gnaw his liver.

Ti'u (tē'ōō), *n.* [AS. *Tīw,* OHG. *Zīu, Zīo.* See ZEUS; cf. TUESDAY, TYR.] *Teut. Myth.* A sky-god and war-god of ancient Teutonic peoples. As a personal god in myths he survives only in the Norse Tyr. His name was originally Tiwaz.

tiv'er (tĭv'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *tīafor.*] Red ocher. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

tiv'o·li (tĭv'ō·lĭ; tē'vō·lē), *n.* Wine made at Tivoli (see *Gaz.*).

tiv'y (tĭv'ĭ), *adv.* [See TANTIVY.] With speed; quickly; — a huntsman's word or cry.

tiv'y, *v. i.* To speed. *Rare.*

ti'za (tē'zȧ), *n.* [Sp. *tiza, tizate,* fr. Nahuatl *tizatl.*] The mineral ulexite.

ti·zeur' (tē·zûr'; tē'zĕr), *n.* [F. *tiseur.*] *Glass Mfg.* A fireman. See TEASER.

Ti·zo'na (tē·thō'nä; 267), *n.* [Sp.] A favorite sword of the Cid.

tiz'zy (tĭz'ĭ), *n.* [Corrupt. of TESTON.] A sixpence. *Slang, Eng.*

‖**tjalk** (tyälk), *n.* [D.] A Dutch type of hoy.

‖**tjan'di** (tyän'dē), *n.* [Jav. *candi.*] An ancient stone temple. *Java.*

tjan'ting (chän'tĭng), *n.* [Jav. *canting.*] A small cup-shaped instrument of copper used in applying the hot wax in batik work. *Java.*

tjen'kal (chĕng'käl), *n. sing. & pl.* [Malay *cĕnkal.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*

tji (chē), *n.* [Sundanese *ci, cai.*] Literally, water, river; — used in many place names in western Java.

tji (chē), *n. sing. & pl.* [Malay *ci.*] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

T joint. **a** = 1st TEE, 2 **a**. **b** = TEE JOINT.

tjo'site (tyō'sĭt), *n.* [From *Tjose* parish, Laurvik, Norway.] *Petrog.* A lamprophyric rock of the alkali-syenite family, composed of augite, olivine, and magnetite in a groundmass of anorthoclase.

tla'co (tlä'kō), **tlac** (tläk), *n.* [Sp. *tlaco,* fr. Nahuatl *tlaco* half; — so called because half a cuartilla.] The half of the cuartillo, or ⅛ real.

Tla'klu·lit (tlä'klōō·lĭt), *n.* An Indian of a Chinookan tribe dwelling on the Columbia River, near The Dalles, in Washington.

Tla·loc' (tlä·lōk'), *n.* [Nahuatl, lit., pulque of the earth, fr. *tlalli* earth + *octli* pulque.] The Aztec god of rain and thunder, one of the principal gods of the pantheon, who shared with Huitzilopochtli the great pyramid at Tenochtitlan. He is identical with the Maya Chac-Mool, and his cult, one of the most ancient in Mexico, was adopted by the Aztecs from the Toltecs. The victims sacrificed to him were usually children and maidens. See MICTLAN.

Tlas·ca'lan (tläs·kä'lăn), *n.* An Indian of a Nahuatlan tribe, formerly occupying the State of Tlaxcala, Mexico, which maintained a precarious independence in the face of numerous Aztec invasions. Defeated by Cortes, they later joined him in the conquest of Mexico. Cf. NAHUA.

Tlin'git (tlĭng'gĭt), *n. pl.* Also **Tlin'kit** (-kĭt). The Indians of a seafaring group of eighteen tribes of southern Alaska constituting the Koluschan stock, the chief tribes being the Chilcat, Sitka, Stikine, and Yakutat. They built substantial houses of cedar adorned with totem poles, and were expert stone carvers and copper workers. Slavery, the potlatch, and the use of immense labrets were characteristic. See KOLUSCHAN.

tme'ma (tmē'mȧ; mē'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-mȧ·tȧ). [Gr. *tmēma.*] **1.** A segment; a section. *Rare.*
2. *Bot.* In bryophytes, esp. mosses, a stalk cell which ruptures and sets free a gemma. It may be slender, a ***dolichotmema,*** or short and disklike, a ***brachytmema.***

Tme·sip'ter·is (tmē·sĭp'tĕr·ĭs; mē-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tmēsis* a cutting + *-pteris.*] *Bot.* A genus of fern allies (family Psilotaceae) having as the only known species *T. tannensis,* the fern clubmoss, of Australasia. It is an epiphytic fernlike plant, with large, lanceolate, green leaves.

tme'sis (tmē'sĭs; mē'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *tmēsis* a cutting; akin to Gr. *temnein* to cut. See TOME.] *Gram.* Separation of parts of a compound word by the intervention of one or more words (*what place soever,* for *whatsoever place*).

t'nead (t'nĕd), *v. t.* To exhaust; tire out. *Scot.*

TNT, *or* **T. N. T.** *Abbr.* Trinitrotoluene, or trinitrotoluol.

T nut. A nut shaped like the head of a T bolt.

to (tōō; *unstressed,* tōō, tŭ; 71), *prep.* [AS. *tō;* akin to OS. & OFris. *tō,* D. *toe,* G. *zu,* OHG. *zuo, zua, zō,* OLith. *do,* OL. *-do, -du,* as in *endo, indu,* in, Gr. *-de,* as in *oikade* homeward. Cf. INDIGENOUS, TOO, TATTOO a beat of drums.] Primarily *to* expresses the relation of direction of approach and arrival making its governed word denote the terminus. Besides bearing the senses which imply movement, *to* represents various aspects of signification denoted by the simple dative case of Anglo-Saxon, which denoted immaterial tendency and affection of the inner interests, in which uses the sphere of *to* verges upon that of *for,* though it contains less the idea of design or appropriation. Thus, *to* connects transitive verbs (such as those of passing, granting, communicating, denying) with their remoter or indirect objects, and intransitive and passive verbs with a following substantive that limits their action or application (this opened *to* me a new world; let us keep the seat *to* ourselves; clinging firmly *to* the rock; these remarks were addressed *to* a large audience); before a pronoun or substantive as indirect object, *to* is necessary when the ordinary word order is departed from (tell a story *to* the class). Likewise, *to* indicates the object or limit of application of the quality, character, capacity, or relation denoted by adjectives and equivalent phrases, and substantives, esp. such as express relations of contiguity, likeness, fitness, proportion, equal-

---

ti'tle·dom, *n.* See -DOM.
ti'tle·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
tit'lene (tĭt'lēn). Dial. var. of TITLING.
tit'tle-proof' (ōō), *adj.* See -PROOF.
ti'tle·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
tit'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
tit'mice', *n., pl.* of TITMOUSE.
ti'trat·ble, *adj. Chem.* = TITRATABLE.
ti'tre, *n.* Var. of TITER.
tit'-tat'-to' (tĭt'tăt'tō'; -tōō'), **tit'tat'toe',** **tit'tat'too'.** Vars. of TICK-TACK-TOE. [Sp.]
tit'tered (tĭt'ĕrd). Tittered. *Ref.*
Tit'ter·y-tu'. † TITYRE-TU.
tit'ti·vate (tĭt'ĭ·vāt), **tit'ti·va'tion,** **tit'ti·va'tor.** Vars. of TITIVATE, etc. [TITLING.]
tit'tlin (tĭt'lĭn). Scot. var. of
Tit'ty·rie, *n.* = TITYRE-TU. *Obs.*
tit'u·la'do, *n.* [Sp.] A titled person; a mere title. *Obs.*
tit'u·lar·ly, *adv.* of TITULAR.
tit'u·la'tion, *n.* = INTITULATION. *Rare.*
tit'-up', *n.* = 4th TILT, 5 **c**.
tit'up, tit'up·py. Vars. of TITTUP, TITTUPPY. [AMPORTAS.]
Ti'tu·rel' (tē'tōō·rĕl'), *n.* See
Tiw (tē'ōō). Var. of TIU.
Ti'was (tē'wăz), *n.* See TIU.
Ti'zi·an (tē'tsĭ·ăn), **Ti'zi·an·esque'** (-ĕsk'). Vars. of TITIAN, TITIANESQUE.
Ti'zite (tī'zĭt). *Bib.*
Tiz'ri (tĭz'rē). Var. of TISHRI. See JEWISH CALENDAR. [WIN.]
tiz·win' (tĭs·wēn'). Var. of TIS-
tiz'zick (tĭz'ĭk). Var. of TISSICK.
Obs. exc. Dial.
tju·run'ga, *n.* = CHURINGA.
‖**tla·chi'que** (tlä·chē'kā), *n.* = AGUAMIEL.
Tla'pal·lan' (tlä'pĕl·yăn'), *n.* [Nahuatl, lit., place of color, fr. *tlapalli* color, esp. red + *-tlan,* locative suff.] See QUETZALCOATL.

---

ity, attraction, connection, disposition, conformance and their opposites (close *to* the line; similar *to* a book; disagreeable *to* the taste; indifferent *to* social prestige; welcome *to* the city; disobedient *to* rules; duty *to* humanity; to take a dislike *to* cities; a friend *to* the poor; son and heir *to* a duke; a victim *to* smallpox; apprentice *to* a doctor). Various extensions of the primary sense of *to* are: **1.** Indicating anything regarded as a terminal point or limit in the direction of which there is movement and at which there is arrival or in the direction of which there is movement or tendency without arrival; — opposed to *from*. Specif.: **a** In the direction of and reaching; hence, so as to attain or reach as a limit of change, succession, transmission, or the like; — often elliptically with omission of a verb of motion; as, to drive *to* town; a trip *to* Niagara Falls; to revert *to* the former subject; he wore a hat *to* school. **b** In the direction of, as unreached object of movement, inclination, tendency; so as to approach; in a position situated in the direction of; as, facing *to* the north; lying *to* the south; inclines *to* obesity; to bow *to* an acquaintance; also, formerly, at (after *looking, smelling*, etc.); also, formerly, governing a noun or pronoun with *-ward* or *-wards* appended; as, *to* uswards or Godward, that is, toward us or God. **c** As far as; so far as to reach as limit in space; as, eighty feet *to* the ground. **d** *Colloq.* In as a place of visit requiring a journey; as, have you ever been *to* Washington? **e** *Dial. & Illit.* At or in as a place of retirement or occupation at some remove; as, *to* home; *to* work; he lives over *to* Smith's.

2. Indicating that which is in position of contact, contiguity, proximity, connection, or opposition; specif.: **a** Close against or by; upon; as, applying soap *to* the surface: a room adjacent *to* mine; finger *to* lips; they engaged hand *to* hand. **b** Before and straight at, often as expressing defiance; as, to denounce him *to* his face. **c** In ready attendance upon; as, to stand *to* one's post.

3. Indicating intention, purpose, or end; specif.: **a** Aiming at; with a view of gaining or engaging in; for the making of; as, means *to* an end; hastened *to* our aid; trained *to* diplomacy; we set ourselves *to* finding an alternative course. **b** For, as object of wish, inclination, or right; as, we drink *to* your health; title *to* property. **c** To receive or endure, as appointed or destined; as, born *to* the purple.

4. Indicating effect, consequence, or resultant condition; specif.: **a** To assume a state or condition of; in such a way or so thoroughly as to become; as, grew *to* a great monarchy; foliage turns *to* brilliant yellows; burn *to* ashes; diminish *to* a speck; former forest growing up *to* scrub oak. As distinguished from *into* after words expressing change, *to* is employed when a thing is merely made different in some respect, esp. in respect of some attendant feature, quality, or condition exchanged or substituted for another; as, he changed the appointment *to* Monday; the court reduced the penalty *to* a fine. **b** With attainment of; so as to bring about or induce; resulting in; as, beaten *to* death; gripped him *to* silence; the cards fell *to* his advantage; they exerted themselves *to* no avail. "The second man was of equal height but broad *to* wonderment." *J. Stephens.* **c** So as to have or regain command or mental possession of; as, she was suddenly brought *to* herself. **d** *Chiefly Archaic.* To serve as; in the capacity or part of; for; as, to take one *to* witness. "Water *to* his drink." *Chaucer.* "Wilt thou have this man *to* thy wedded husband?" *Book of Common Prayer.*

5. Indicating that which sustains addition, attachment, adherence, constituence, attribution, or harmonious accompaniment; specif.: **a** With in addition; besides.

Wisdom he has, and *to* his wisdom, courage. *Denham.*

b With in accompaniment; in harmony with; as, to dance *to* a tune; she sang *to* his guitar. "Trust thyself: Every heart vibrates *to* that iron string." *Emerson.* **c** As a part, constituent, or attribute of; as, to belong *to* a class; the vest *to* my suit; there's no more *to* it. **d** As an appendage, appurtenance, or accessory of; fitting; as, a kite with a tail *to* it; a key *to* the desk; a solution *to* the problem. **e** In the service of; as, tutor *to* a well-to-do family. **f** Without deviating from; in strict observance of; as, to keep *to* the rules; to stick *to* the letter of the law.

6. Indicating the object of reverence or honor; specif., in recognition, honor, or exaltation of; for the worship of; as, a temple *to* Janus; to drink *to* one's country.

7. Indicating that in respect of which there is accordance, appropriateness, equality, correspondence, agreement, or the contrary; specif.: **a** *Archaic.* For as a price; as, ten *to* the shilling. **b** Constituting in accordance with a standard unit; performed during; in; — esp. with the distributive use of *the*; as, sixty pounds *to* the bushel; thirty-four strokes *to* the minute. **c** As compared with, in number or quantity; as against; for; as, four shots *to* the Spaniard's one.

All that they did was piety *to* this. *B. Jonson.*

d Over against by way of comparison of amount or value; as, betting four *to* one; as, five is *to* twenty-five; carried ten *to* three. **e** In accordance with; after; as, not *to* my taste; marked *to* scale. **f** *Rare.* To compare with; equaling. *Marlowe.* **g** In or through the whole extent of; as far as is included or revealed by; within the range of; as, *to* my knowledge he has never broken one. **h** Equaling or fitting or diverging from in point of comparison, correspondence, agreement, or proportion; as compared with; with; — now, after many words, replaced by *with*; as, to find a rhyme *to* "haul." "He's grown quite another creature *to* what he was." *Mme. d'Arblay.* "Strangely contrasted *to* the chill aspect of the lake." *Cooper.* "He seemed to be of another race *to* them." *C. Doyle.* **i** *Obs.* Than; — after a comparative.

8. Indicating the end of a time period or interval or a limit of continuance; specif.: **a** Till; until the time or attainment of; as, *to* the end of time; assured of employment *to* seventy; from seven *to* eight; specif., from a point in the past as far as or until; — with implied continuance in the future; as, the belief survives *to* this day. **b** Before; before the arrival of; as, quarter *to* six. "'T is long *to* night." *Shak.* **c** Repeatedly with each recurrence of. See FROM . . . TO. **d** At or on (a specified time); — obsolete except in compounds, as *today*, and specifically, punctually at or on; as, to say *to* the day.

9. Indicating the final or full extent or degree; specif.: **a** So as to reach in amount; as, from eighty cents *to* a dollar a day. **b** Without excepting or erring by so much as; within; as, the monks were Danes *to* a man; had to pay *to* the last penny; accurate *to* a hair. **c** Reaching or equaling in fullness of extent or degree; not stopping short of; as, damages amounted *to* one hundred dollars; *to* the value of twenty dollars; faithful *to* death; *to* its highest level. **d** In such degree as to cause or result in; as, to love him *to* distraction. **e** So as not to exceed; as, restricted *to* ten dollars a week. **f** In a measurement or series or by successive stages or degrees as far as; as, from ten *to* twenty feet in depth; — often with ellipsis of years; as, likely to live *to* eighty.

10. Indicating that which prompts or encounters an answering action or tendency; specif.: **a** Answering or resisting; heedful of; in compliance with; as, *to* this he said Amen; he came *to* my whistle. "Fate and the dooming gods are deaf *to* tears." *Dryden.* **b** As regards the entry, comprehension, or compliance of; as, to open or close one's garden *to* visitors; blind *to* art; deaf *to* all entreaties. **c** For reception by; as, a fearful blow *to* a nature so sensitive.

11. Indicating that in the direction of which as goal or limit there is application of activity; specif.: **a** At as object of application; as, to fall *to* writing; put everything *to* the hazard; to put a stop *to* the riot.

The mad endeavor Would scourge thee *to* severer pangs. *Shelley.*

b Upon or against as object of force or attack; as, to take a cane *to* him. **c** Facing or against as a subject of force; so as to receive; as, the sail opened *to* the wind. "Ere yet his wings Have spread their glories *to* the gaze of noon." *Shelley.*

12. Indicating relationship based on service or interest or on relative position or direction; specif.: **a** Formerly, by way of; as, *to* name or trade. **b** Concerning; as touching; so far as concerns; as, an earl spoke *to* the resolutions; that's all there is *to* it; what's this *to* me? **c** As regards the direction, plane, or periphery of; as, parallel or perpendicular *to* a line or surface; tangent *to* a circle.

13. Indicating the recipient affected by action causing benefit, disadvantage, and the like, or by feeling, behavior, testifying, seeming, and the like; specif.: **a** So as to be received by; as affecting, upon; as, a son born *to* them; an insult *to* their teacher; as treated or used by; as, serving a food *to* the natives; a prey *to* harpies. **b** In the opinion or view of; in; as, that seems *to* me unwise; a spade was *to* him but a gardener's tool. **c** For the benefit of; at the disposal of; for; as, left much *to* the imagination.

Who have *to* thee Been purest ministers. *Shelley.*

d As for; in support or corroboration of; as, took his oath *to* the truth of the report; a witness *to* one's good character. **e** Governing a reflexive pronoun: (1) For the exclusive use of; with no other attending, interposing, or belonging besides; at the sole disposal of; as, a room *to* myself; to have a friend all *to* oneself; the newcomers kept *to* themselves; a class *to* itself. (2) Secretly within, esp. without addressing another; from the knowledge of all except; for none except; as, thought *to* myself; kept the news *to* himself; singing *to* herself.

14. Indicating scope of percipience or participation or that which participates in bringing an effect, thus bordering upon the idea of agency; specif.: **a** Through the perceptive faculties of; as regards the experience of; as, unbeknown *to* his parents; discernible only *to* the trained eye; incomprehensible *to* the uninitiated. **b** As impressing; as, *to* their trained eyes the outcome was already determined. **c** As an effect of the action or use of; as, twelve birds fell *to* our guns; succumbed *to* corruption; a sacrifice *to* ambition.

15. Introducing an infinitive, from an original use in Anglo-Saxon expressing the relations of direction, inclination, purpose, etc., before an inflected verbal noun in the dative (tō sawenne), which, after reduction by leveling in Middle English to the same form as the simple infinitive, retained *to* and gradually took over in addition the signification and most of the uses of the simple infinitive (see INFINITIVE) chiefly because the presence of *to* served to distinguish it from other verbal forms. In many constructions, thus: **a** Introducing an infinitive as an adverbial modifier: (1) Indicating purpose; as, come *to* help; *to* keep good health one most exercise; good *to* cure insect bites. (2) Indicating action or state in the direction of which the main verb tends; as, begins *to* speak or *to* look sick; aim *to* retire. (3) Indicating the application of adjectives, participles, and adjective phrases; as, difficult *to* curb; competent *to* fill the position. (4) Indicating futurity or appointed lot; as, born *to* prosper. (5) Indicating result or consequence; as, so silly as *to* believe the story; tired enough *to* quit; too long *to* fit. (6) Indicating cause or reason; as, blushed *to* hear such scandal. (7) Indicating condition; as, *to* hear him, one would think civilization doomed. (8) Indicating manner, in colloquial language; as, dressed *to* kill; pedaling *to* beat the cars. **b** Introducing an infinitive as an adjective modifier: (1) Indicating intention or futurity; as, the time *to* come; a house *to* sell; this paper is *to* be read tomorrow. (2) Indicating compulsion or fitness; as, you are *to* follow at once; a decision *to* be approved; no time *to* lose. (3) Indicating possibility; as, nothing *to* prevent one; many books *to* read; something *to* remember me by. (4) Indicating quality or character; as, he is a boy *to* be trusted. (5) Indicating the purpose or function of that which is named by a substantive; as, a room *to* work in. (6) Indicating permissibility because of superfluity; as, to have money *to* burn; rooms *to* spare. (7) Indicating the application of abstract substantives of tendency or quality; as, a longing *to* visit China. **c** As a meaningless sign before an infinitive equivalent to a verbal used as a substantive (now rarely as object of a preposition; cf. "could save the son of Thetis from *to* die" *Spenser*), in which uses the significance is the same as that of the gerund, the action or fact expressed by the verb; as, Americans like *to* travel; he taught his brother *to* read; *to* refuse his request, namely *to* float a loan. **d** Introducing an infinitive used predicatively, and equivalent in meaning to a substantive clause introduced by *that*, after verbs of causing, wishing, permitting, commanding, saying, believing, etc.; as, he ordered the division *to* retreat; I believe him *to* be honest. **e** Introducing an infinitive following an interrogative or relative pronoun or adverb; as, showing when, where, and how *to* attack. **f** Introducing an infinitive in absolute, elliptical, and parenthetic constructions, indicating volition, surprise, indignation, regret, and the like; as, *to* put the matter briefly; O *to* be a boy again! Whither *to* fly? "*To* sleep! perchance *to* dream!" *Shak.* **g** Introducing an infinitive equivalent to a finite verb, as in rapid narration to a past tense or, in obsolete usage, the second of a pair of infinitives following one auxiliary. **h** Standing for and supplying an infinitive already mentioned in the context; — esp. used finally, equivalent to *to be* or *do so*; as, we did not return oftener than we were obliged *to*. *Colloq.*

Syn. — See FOR.

to (tōō), *adv.* **1.** To or in the direction of something; specif.: **a** *Obs.* To that place; thither. **b** In one direction in alternation with the opposite; as, *to* and *to*; neither *to* nor fro. Specif.: (1) Formerly, away; as, *to* and again, that is, backward and forward. (2) Forward; on; — formerly as a command; as, with feathers wrong end *to*. "Goes *to* and back, lackeying the varying tide." *Shak.* **c** *Obs.* In favor; as, either *to* or fro.

2. To or into a certain position or state; specif.: **a** Into contact, attachment, application, or a condition of rest; as, pull the door *to* gently; put the horses *to*, that is, into harness; to heave *to*; to lie *to*. "Can honor set *to* a leg?" *Shak.* **b** In or into agreement or acquiescence. "Forced to use a little fatherly authority to bring her *to*." *Fielding.* **c** To command of one's powers, esp. to a state of restored consciousness or composure; to a realization of the state of affairs; as, that will bring her *to*, if anything will. **d** To the matter or business in hand, often with an implication of vigor; as, we were hungry and fell *to* with a will; they set *to* with their fists; come, men, buckle *to*. **e** *Naut.* Close to the wind; — of a sailing vessel; as, keep her *to*.

3. Till then. *Obs.*

4. Again; — in the phrase *to and again*. *Obs.* *Pepys.*

5. At hand; by; — after *close, near*; as, to see a clown close *to*.

to (tōō), *conj.* Until; till. *Obs.*

to, *adj.* = ONE, 3; — chiefly in *the to*, the one, and *a to-side*, on one side. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

to- (tōō-; tŏō-; *cf.* TO, *prep.*). [AS. *tō-* asunder; akin to OFris. & OS. *te-*, *ti-*, G. *zer-*, Goth. *dis-*, L. *dis-*, *du-* (as in *duplex*), and E. TWO.] An intensive prefix used with verbs, and denoting: **a** *Asunder; to pieces*; as in *to-break*, *to-hew*. **b** *Away; apart*; as in *to-go*. **c** *Archaic & Dial Completely; severely*; as in *to-beat*. Cf. ALL-.

-to. A combining form of the preposition *to*, as in:

hereto	onto	unto	
into	thereto	whereto	

to. Obs. var. of TOE; TOO; TOOK; TWO.

to (tō), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap. *tō*.] See MEASURE, *Table*.

to. Var. of TOU (see MEASURE, *Table*).

to'a (tō'ä), *n.* [Samoan.] **1.** A valiant warrior.

2. Any species of the genus *Casuarina*, esp. the beefwood *C. equisetifolia*. *Polynesia.*

toad (tōd), *n.* [ME. *tode, tade*, fr. AS. *tādie, tādige*, of unknown origin. Cf. TADPOLE, TOADY.] **1.** Any of numerous tailless leaping amphibians of the genus *Bufo* and other more or less nearly allied genera, esp. those of the family Bufonidae. Like *frog* (which see), the term *toad* is not a definitely limited one, and there are many amphibians to which either name is applied. The typical toads are generally terrestrial in their habits, except during the breeding season, when they seek the water. They have a short, squat body, comparatively weak hind legs, and are covered with a rough warty skin in which are glands that secrete an acrid fluid irritating to the lips of an attacking animal, but are otherwise harmless. The belief that they produce warts is without foundation. Most of the species burrow beneath the earth in the daytime and come forth to feed at night. They eat insects, worms, slugs, etc., and are hence most useful to man. The young, which hatch as tadpoles, attain the adult form within a few weeks. The natterjack and the common toad (*Bufo vulgaris*) are familiar European species. The common species of the eastern United States is *B. americanus*. Cf. AGUA TOAD.

European Toad (*Bufo vulgaris*).

2. A hateful person or thing. *Contemptuous.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

toad-bellied	toad-hating	toad-shaped
toad-blind	toad-housing	toad-swollen
toad-green	toad-legged	

— ***eat one's toads.*** To play the toady to one; to be one's servile follower. — ***toad under a harrow.*** A harassed or persecuted person.

toad (tōd), *adj.* Pertaining to or like a toad.

toad, *v. t. & i.* To toady.

toad'back' (tōd'băk'), *adj.* *Arch.* Having a section of three-lobed shape with one of the lobes uppermost, giving a fancied resemblance to the back of a toad; as, a *toadback* handrail. — *n.* *Arch.* A toadback rail, etc.

toad bug. Any of several small predaceous hemipterous insects constituting the family Nerthridae, having a short, broad, flat body, and projecting eyes. The common American species is *Gelastocoris oculatus*.

toad'eat' (tōd'ēt'), *v. t. & i.* To toady.

toad'eat'er (-ēt'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. TOADY.] **1.** A mountebank's boy or assistant who ate, or pretended to eat, toads (popularly supposed to be poisonous), so that his master might show his skill in expelling the poison.

2. A fawning, obsequious parasite; a toady.

3. A servile dependent; a menial hanger-on.

toad'er (tōd'ĕr), *n.* A toady. *Rare.*

toad'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.*; *pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* **a** Any of certain marine fishes with jugular pelvic fins, a large thick head, a wide mouth, and scaleless slimy skin, constituting the family Batrachoididae (syn. *Batrachidae*) and suborder Haplodoci. *Opsanus tau* is the common species along the American Atlantic coast. *O. pardus* is a spotted species of the Gulf coast. Cf. MIDSHIPMAN, 2. **b** A frogfish. **c** A puffer. **d** The angler.

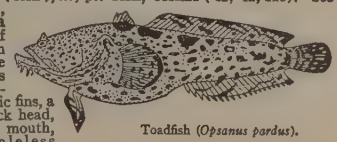

Toadfish (*Opsanus pardus*).

toad'flax' (tōd'flăks'), *n.* **a** A common Eurasian perennial herb (*Linaria vulgaris*), widely naturalized as a weed in the United States. It has showy yellow-and-orange flowers, whence it is called also *butter-and-eggs*, *flaxweed*, *ranstead*, etc. **b** Hence, by extension, any other plant of *Linaria* and, also, of the related genus *Kickxia*. **c** With qualifying adjective, any of various other plants; as, bastard *toadflax*.

toad'flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* A South African succulent plant (*Stapelia bufonia*) with curiously variegated flowers.

toad'-frog' (-frŏg'), *n.* Popularly, any of various tailless amphibians, as a toad or toadlike frog; specif., a spadefoot toad.

toad grass. The toad rush.

toad'head' (tōd'hĕd'), *n.* The golden plover. *Mass.*

toad'i-er (-ĭ-ĕr), *n.* One who toadies.

toad'-in-the-hole', *n.* *Cookery.* A dish of meat boiled, baked, or fried in a batter.

toad'ish (tōd'ĭsh), *adj.* Like a toad.

toad lily. **a** A handsome Japanese herb (*Tricyrtis hirta*); family Melanthaceae, often cultivated for its delicately spotted white flowers. **b** *U. S.* The common white water lily (*Nymphaea odorata*). **c** The cultivated plant *Fritillaria pyrenaica*, of southern Europe.

toad orchis. A tropical African epiphytic orchid (*Megaclinium bufo*) cultivated for its beautiful purple-spotted flowers.

---

to (tō), *n.* *Music.* See SOLMIZATION.

toad'er-y, *n.*; *pl.* TOADERIES. See -ERY.

toad'ess, *n.* Fem. of TOAD (esp. sense 2).

toad'id. Toadied. *Ref. Sp.*

toad'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

toad'let, *n.* See -LET.

toad'like', *adj.* See -LIKE. —

toad'like'ness, *n.*

toad'ling, *n.* See -LING.

---

toad'pipe', toad'pipes' (tōd'pīp', -pīps'), *n.* Any of various horsetails (*Equisetum*). *N. of Eng.*

toad'root' (-rōōt'; 200), *n.* The red baneberry.

toad rush. A low-growing, nearly cosmopolitan rush (*Juncus bufonius*).

toad's'-back' (tōdz'băk'), *n.* A toadback.

toad's'-cheese' (-chēz'), *n.* Any poisonous fungus. *Dial. Eng.*

toad's'-eye' (tōdz'ī'), *n.*, **toad's'-eye' tin.** A variety of cassiterite or tinstone; — so called from its appearance.

toad's'-mouth' (-mouth'), *n.* The snapdragon *Antirrhinum majus.*

toad snatcher. The reed bunting. *Local, Eng.*

toad spittle. = CUCKOO SPIT, 1 a.

toad spot. *Veter.* One of the nonpigmented spots occurring on the genitals in dourine.

toad'-spot'ted (tōd'spŏt'ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.* Covered with spots like a toad; marked by toad spots; hence, foully blemished; infamous.

toad stabber *or* **sticker.** A jackknife. *Slang, U. S.*

toad'stone' (tōd'stōn'), *n.* A bufonite or other petrifaction, stone, or similar object, popularly supposed to have formed in the head or body of a toad. They were often worn formerly as charms, antidotes to poison, etc.

toad'stone', *n.* Greenstone. *Derbyshire, Eng.*

toad'stool' (-stōōl'), *n.* Any of various fungi having an umbrella-shaped cap or pileus; a mushroom, often (esp. in popular usage) one of the poisonous varieties. The name is sometimes extended to other large fleshy fungi, as the morels, puffballs, etc. See MUSHROOM, 1.

toad'y (tōd'ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Like a toad; ugly and repulsive; hideous.
2. Full of toads; as, a *toady* path.

toad'y, *n.; pl.* TOADIES (-ĭz). [From TOAD. Cf. TOADEATER.]
1. A small toad. *Rare.*
2. A toadeater (sense 2); a truckler to the rich or powerful; a sycophant.

toad'y, *v. t. & i.;* TOAD'IED (-ĭd); TOAD'Y-ING. To play the toady (to); to fawn (upon) with sycophancy.

To'ag (tō'ăg), *n.* **1.** = NANTICOKE.
2. An Indian of the fugitive remnants of the Nanticoke, Conoy, and other tribes of Maryland and Virginia dispersed by the Iroquois in the early 17th century.

to and fro. **a** Forward and backward or from one side to the other, alternately; thither and back again; as, waiters hurrying *to and fro.* **b** *Obs.* Here and there in opposite directions. **c** *Obs.* In favor of one side and the other alternately. **d** Governing an object: to and away from or up and down alternately; as, going and coming *to and fro* the bedroom.

to'-and-fro' (tōō'ănd-frō'; 111), *adj.* Forward and backward; characterized by alternation, reciprocation, fluctuation, etc.; as, *to-and-fro* motion or visiting.

to'-and-fro', *n.; pl.* TOS-AND-FROS (tōōz'ănd-frōz'). **1.** To-and-fro motion, movement, activity, etc., as, the *to-and-fro* of a pendulum.
2. Fluctuation; vacillation; specif., *Obs.*, a bandying of words or questions; a discussion.

to'-and-fro', *v. i.* To pass forward and back repeatedly; as, a guard *toing-and-froing* along the rampart.

to-ar-rive' (tōō-ȧ-rīv'), *adj. Com.* Designating a contract providing that goods shipped shall arrive at a specified point, or be shipped from a point of origin, within a prescribed time; as, a *to-arrive* contract.

To a Skylark. **1.** A lyric (1820) by Percy Bysshe Shelley in which the skylark's rapturous song is viewed as the poet's ideal in its escape from earthly restraints.
2. One of two lyrics by Wordsworth, esp. one composed in 1825 apostrophizing the skylark as "type of the wise who soar, but never roam."

toast (tōst), *v.;* TOAST'ED; TOAST'ING. [OF. *toster* to roast, toast, fr. (assumed) VL. *tostare,* fr. L. *torrere, tostum,* to parch, roast. See THIRST.] *Transitive:* **1.** To brown by heat as of the sun or a fire; to dry, parch, etc. by heat; now usually, to brown (bread, cheese, bacon, etc.) by exposure to a fire or a gas or electric flame.
2. To warm thoroughly at a fire; as, to *toast* the feet.
——, *Intransitive:* To become dry and brown with heat; to warm oneself thoroughly at or as at a fire.

toast, *n.* [Cf. OF. *tostée* toasted bread. See TOAST, *v.*]
1. A slice or piece of toasted bread. *Obs.*
Fetch me a quart of sack, put a *toast* in it. *Shak*
2. Sliced bread dried and browned before or over a fire; as, to make *toast;* also, a kind of food prepared by putting slices of toasted bread into milk, gravy, drinks, etc.; as, milk *toast.*
3. A hard drinker; a soak; a tippler. *Obs. Slang.*
4. A brown, red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
— *to get* or *have* (*one*) *on toast.* To swindle; worst; "roast." *Slang, Eng.*

toast, *n.* [So called because toasts were formerly put into the liquor, as a delicacy.] **1.** Originally, a young woman in whose honor admirers drank or often drank; one such whose health was frequently proposed because of her beauty or charm; hence, *Archaic,* the belle of the season; the most admired young woman in her set.
2. Any person whose health is drunk, or anything in honor of which persons drink; a sentiment that is drunk to, as "The land we live in," etc.; as, the customary *toasts* were the king, country, and navy. **b** The act of proposing, or of drinking in honor of, such a toast; as, a dinner without *toasts.*

toast, *v. t.* To propose or drink to as a toast; to drink to the health or in honor of; as, to *toast* a belle, the flag, or one's health.
But now, the Press of America being *toasted,* up got Mr. JEREMY Sharpless. *Mary S. Watts.*
— *v. i.* To drink toasts; to propose a toast.

toast and water. Toast soaked in water; also, toast water.

toast'-and-wa'tered, *adj.* Dieted, as an invalid, on toast and water.

toast color. = 2d TOAST, 4. — **toast'-col'ored,** *adj.*

toast'ee' (tōs'tē'), *n.* One whose health is drunk in a toast.

toast'er (tōs'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which toasts bread, cheese, etc.
2. Specif: **a** = TOASTING FORK. **b** Any of various kitchen utensils, as a double hinged grill for toasting bread over or under a fire or flame; also, an electric contrivance with a grill on which or by the side of which bread is toasted.
3. A thing suitable for toasting. *Colloq. Rare.*

toast'er (tōs'tĕr); *n.* One who proposes toasts; a toastmaster.

toast'ing fork. **a** A long-handled fork on which to toast bread, etc. **b** *Humorous.* A sword, rapier or the like.

toasting iron. = TOASTING FORK **a** & **b**.

toast list. Originally, a list of those to be toasted; now, a toastmaster's list of speakers.

toast'mas'ter (tōst'más'tĕr; *see Pron.,* §83), *n.* At a public banquet, or the like, now, usually, one who presides and introduces the after-dinner speakers.

toast'mas'ter-y (-ĭ), *n.* A toastmaster's office, performance, or skill.

toast rack. A rack for holding several slices of toast edgeways. *Chiefly Brit.*

toast water. Water in which toasted bread has been steeped.

toast'y (tōs'tĭ), *adj.* Having the appearance or taste of toast. — **toast'i-ness** (-tĭ-nĕs; -nĭs), *n.*

toat (tōt), *n.* Handle of a joiner's plane.

to'a-to'a (tō'ä-tō'ä; *colloq.* tō'ȧ-tō'ȧ), *n.* [Maori.] **a** A New Zealand evergreen tree (*Phyllocladus glaucus*) with striking, whorled branches, often cultivated for ornament. **b** Tanekaha.

To'ba (tō'bä), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Tatar tribe which ruled northern China during the 4th–6th centuries.

To'ba (tō'bä), *n.* An Indian of a numerous Guaycuruan tribe of El Chaco, who up to the middle of the 19th century carried on destructive raids against other Indians and the whites.

to-bac'co (tō-băk'ō; tŭ-), *n.; pl.* -OS, sometimes -OES (-ōz). [Sp. *tabaco,* fr. Taino *tabaco* a cigarlike roll of tobacco leaves, a Y-shaped pipe with which the Indians of the Antilles inhaled the smoke through the nostrils, prob. orig. fr. Tupi *tabóca* reed. On meaning cf. COHOBA.] **1.** Any plant of the genus *Nicotiana,* esp. of the species cultivated for their leaves, the most common being *N. tabacum,* of South American origin. It is a tall annual with ample ovate or lanceolate leaves and white or pink tubular flowers.
2. **a** The leaves of this plant, prepared by drying and various manufacturing processes, and used either for smoking or chewing, or as snuff. In ordinary cultivation, the leaves are dried, either separately or on the stalk, tied in bundles (hands) and placed in heaps (bulks) to induce fermentation, which develops the aromas and flavors. The active properties of tobacco are due chiefly to nicotine. Tobacco was introduced into the Old World by a Spanish physician, in 1558. Lane, first governor of Virginia, and Sir Francis Drake brought to England in 1586 the materials and implements of tobacco smoking, which they gave to Sir Walter Raleigh, through whose influence the habit became fashionable. **b** Collectively, a crop of this plant, whether growing or harvested and cured.

Tobacco Plant. 1 Flowering Stem and Leaves, reduced; 2 Detached Flower (½).

3. With qualifying adjective or attributive, any of various other plants used like, or remotely resembling, tobacco; as, Indian *tobacco,* mountain *tobacco,* etc.
4. The manufactured product from tobacco leaves; smoking or chewing tobacco; cigars, cigarettes, etc., collectively; also, smoking as a practice; as, users of *tobacco;* to swear off on *tobacco.*
5. The color tobacco brown.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

tobacco-abusing, *adj.*	**tobacco grater**	**tobacco shaver**
tobacco bagger	**tobacco-growing,** *adj.*	**tobacco shed**
tobacco barn	**tobacco liquorer**	**tobacco shop**
tobacco-breathed, *adj.*	**tobacco machine**	**tobacco smoker**
tobacco carton	**tobacco machinery**	**tobacco-smoking,** *adj.*
tobacco case	**tobacco molder**	**tobacco sprayer**
tobacco chewing, *adj.*	**tobacco panner**	**tobacco spreader**
tobacco cultivator	**tobacco pouch**	**tobacco-stained,** *adj.*
tobacco cutter	**tobacco press**	**tobacco-stemming,** *adj.*
tobacco dryer	**tobacco rack**	**tobacco stripper**
tobacco dust	**tobacco retainer**	**tobacco twister**
tobacco fertilizer	**tobacco roller**	
tobacco granulator		

to-bac'co, *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or for, tobacco; made from tobacco; employed or used in the cultivation, curing, or preparation of tobacco.
2. Used for, or in the smoking of, tobacco; of, or relating to, the use of tobacco; caused by or by using tobacco.
3. Of the color of tobacco; of the color tobacco brown.

tobacco beetle. The cigarette beetle.

tobacco box. **a** *Local, U. S.* Any of several fresh-water sunfishes. **b** The tobacco-box skate. See 1st SKATE.

to-bac'co-box' skate. See 1st SKATE.

tobacco brown. The variable color of tobacco, ranging in hue from red-yellow to yellowish red-yellow, averaging red-yellow, and of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

tobacco bug. A small black bug (*Dicyphus minimus*), family Miridae, having green legs and underside. It sucks the sap of tobacco leaves; — called also *suck fly.*

tobacco camphor. = NICOTIANIN.

tobacco cloth. A sheer cotton fabric designed to shade growing tobacco plants.

to-bac'co-fied (tō-băk'ō-fīd; tŭ-), *adj.* Characterized by indulgence in tobacco. *Rare.*

tobacco flea beetle. See FLEA BEETLE.

tobacco hawk moth. Adult of a tobacco worm.

tobacco heart. *Med.* A functional disorder of the heart, characterized by irritability and irregularity, caused by excessive use of tobacco.

tobacco hornworm. = TOBACCO WORM.

to-bac'co-ism (tō-băk'ō-Īz'm; tŭ-), *n. Med.* A morbid state caused by prolonged excessive use of tobacco.

to-bac'co-ite (-īt), *n.* One who favors the use of tobacco.

tobacco lath. = TOBACCO STICK.

tobacco leaf miner. The splitworm.

tobacco liquor. = TOBACCO WATER.

to-bac'co-man (tō-băk'ō-măn; tŭ-), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). Tobacconist. *Rare.*

toast'mis'tress, *n., fem.* of TOASTMASTER.

to-at'ler (tō-ăt'lĕr), *n.* Apnetic for TEETOTALER. *Dial. Eng.*

Tob (tŏb; tōb). *Bib.*

to-bac'chi-an, *n.* A smoker. *Obs.*

to-bac'co-less, *adj.* See -LESS.

to-bac'co-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

to-bac'co-ner, *n.* = TOBACCONIST. *Obs.*

to-bac'co-nis'ti-cal, *adj.* See -ICAL.

to-bac'co-phil, *n.* See -PHIL.

to-bac'co-root', *n.* = BITTERROOT **a**.

to-bac'co-sick', *adj.* See SICK, 13.

tobacco mildew. *Plant Pathol.* A disease of growing tobacco caused by the downy mildew *Peronospora hyoscyami;* also, the fungus itself.

tobacco mosaic. A virus disease of tobacco; — called also *calico.* See MOSAIC, 7.

to-bac'co-na'li-an (tō-băk'ō-nā'lĭ-ăn; -nāl'yăn; tŭ-), *n.* [*tobacco* + *-nalian* as in bacchanalian.] A tobacco smoker. *Humorous.*

to-bac'co-ning (tō-băk'ō-nĭng; tŭ-), *adj. & n.* Smoking tobacco. *Obs.*

to-bac'co-nist (-nĭst), *n.* **1.** One addicted to the use of tobacco. *Obs.*
2. A dealer in tobacco; also, a manufacturer of tobacco.

to-bac'co-nize (-nīz), *v. t. & i.* To impregnate or saturate with tobacco or tobacco smoke; to smoke tobacco.

tobacco pipe. **1.** A pipe used for smoking tobacco.
2. The Indian pipe (an herb).

to-bac'co-pipe' clay. Pipe clay.

tobacco stick. One of the laths on which tobacco leaves are hung for curing.

tobacco stopper. A device for pressing down tobacco in a pipe.

tobacco thrips. A thrips (*Thrips tabaci*) often injurious to growing tobacco and to onions in Europe and North America. See THRIPS.

tobacco tongs. Metal tongs for taking a live coal from a fire to light a tobacco pipe.

tobacco water. A decoction of tobacco, used as an insecticide in gardening, etc.

to-bac'co-weed (tō-băk'ō-wēd'; tŭ-), *n.* The woolly elephant's-foot.

tobacco wilt. *Plant Pathol.* **a** A bacterial disease of tobacco caused by *Erwinia* (syn. *Bacillus*) *nicotianae.* **b** = GRANVILLE WILT.

tobacco worm. Either of two species of large, green, obliquely white-striped caterpillars with a hornlike process near the posterior end, which feed on the tobacco plant. They are the larvae of the hawk moths *Protoparce quinquemaculata* and *P. sexta.* See HAWK MOTH, *Illust.*

Tobacco Worm (*Protoparce quinquemaculata*).

to-bac'co-y (tō-băk'ō-I; tŭ-), *adj.* Full of tobacco fumes.

tobe (tōb), *n.* [Ar. *thawb* garment.] A piece of cotton cloth, of any of various colors and from 12 to 15 feet long, worn by natives as an outer garment. *No. & Cen. Africa.*

to-be' (tōō-bē'), *n.* [*often cap.*] That which is to be; the future. — *adj.* Future; that is to be.

to-beat', *v. t. & i.* See TO-. *Obs.*

To-bi'ah (tō-bī'ȧ), **To-bi'as** (-ȧs), *n.* [LL. *Tobias,* fr. Gr. *Tōbias, Tōbeias,* fr. Heb. *Tōbhīyāh.*] **1.** Lit., the Lord is (my) good; — masc. proper name. L. *Tobias;* F. *Tobie* (tō'bē'); It. *Tobia* (tō-bē'ä); Sp. *Tobias* (tō-bē'äs); G. & D. *Tobias* (tō-bē'äs). — Dim. *Toby.*
2. In form *Tobias. Bib.* The son of Tobit in the Book of Tobit (see OLD TESTAMENT).

To-bi'as ac'id (tō-bī'äs). [After Georg *Tobias,* Ger. chemist.] *Chem.* See NAPHTHYLAMINESULPHONIC.

To-bi'as fish (tō-bī'ȧs). [Cf. Tobit vi–viii.] The sand launce (*Ammodytes tobianus*).

To'bik-har' (tō'bĭk-härr'), *n.* Any Shoshonean Indian of southern California under the influence of the Spanish missions. Cf. UTO-AZTECAN.

to'bine (tō'bĭn), *n.* [Cf. G. *tobin,* D. *tabijn.* See TABBY.] A kind of tabby, resembling lustring.

to-bi'ra (tō-bī'rȧ), *n.* [Jap., prop., leaf of a door, anything that opens up.] A commonly cultivated shrub (*Pittosporum tobira*) of China and Japan, with ornamental glossy leaves and white, fragrant flowers in terminal umbels.

tobira family. The Pittosporaceae.

To'bit (tō'bĭt), *n. Bib.* **1.** A pious Jew whose story is related in the Book of Tobit.
2. The Book of Tobit. See OLD TESTAMENT, APOCRYPHA.

to-bog'gan (tō-bŏg'ăn), *n.* [Can. F. *tobagan, tabaganne,* of Algonquian origin; cf. Micmac *tobâgun* a drag made of skin, Abnaki *udâbâgân.* Cf. PUNG.] **1.** A kind of long, flat-bottomed, light sled made of a thin board or boards curved up at one end, usually having low handrails at the sides. It is used for coasting, traveling, or transportation on snow or ice.

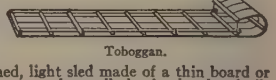
Toboggan.

2. The sport of tobogganing; hence, *Slang:* **a** A sudden, sharp decline, as in value or price. **b** A downhill course; — chiefly in phrase *on the toboggan.*

to-bog'gan, *v. i.;* TO-BOG'GANED (-ănd); TO-BOG'GAN-ING. To coast on a toboggan; to slide rapidly like a toboggan; to decline suddenly and sharply in value, as shares of a corporation.

toboggan cap. A long, knitted, cone-shaped cap, with a tassel or pompon at the apex, worn formerly by toboganners and children.

to-bog'gan-er, to-bog'gan-ist, *n.* One who toboggans.

toboggan slide *or* **chute.** A slide for coasting on toboggans, usually a steep wooden ice-covered chute.

to-bo'sa grass (tō-bō'sȧ). A forage grass (*Hilaria mutica*) of the southwestern United States.

to-break', *v. t. & i.* [AS. *tō-brecan.*] See TO-. *Obs.*

to-burst', *v. t. & i.* [AS. *tōberstan.*] See TO-. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

To'by (tō'bĭ), *n.; pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [From *Tobias.* See TOBIAH.] **1.** Dim. of TOBIAH, TOBIAS.
2. [*not cap.*] *Slang.* **a** *Obs.* The buttock. **b** *Local, U. S.* A kind of inferior, long, slender cigar, tapered at one end.
3. A small jug, pitcher, or mug, generally used for ale, shaped somewhat like a stout man, with a cocked hat forming the brim; hence, so much ale as is served in a Toby.

Toby.

4. Punch's dog in a Punch-and-Judy show, usually wearing a frill with bells to frighten the Devil.

toad'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

toadstool disease. = MUSHROOM ROOT ROT.

toad'stool-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

toad'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

toad'y-ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

toad'y-ism, *n.* See -ISM.

toad'y-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

To'ah (tō'ȧ). *Bib.*

toan'er (tōn'ĕr; tō'ȧn-ĕr). Var. of TONER. *Dial. Eng.*

to'ard (*dial.* tō'ĕrd), **to'art** (-ĕrt). Obs. exc. Dial. Eng. vars. of TOWARD.

toase. Var. of TOZE.

toast'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

To'bi'jah (tō-bī'jȧ). *Bib.*

to-bog'an. Var. of TOBOGGAN.

to-bog'gan-eer', *n.* See -EER.

to-bog'gin. Var. of TOBOGGAN.

to-brast'. Obs. past tense of TOBURST.

to-brost'. Obs. past part. of TOBREAK.

to'by (tō'bĭ), *n.* [Shelta *tobar* road, perh. by deliberate inversion fr. Ir. *bóthar.*] Street; way; highway; also, robbery on such; hence, ***high toby*** (cf. HIGHTOBY, in *Vocab.*), highway robbery by mounted thieves; ***low toby***, such robbery by footpads. *Thieves' Slang.*

to'by, *v. t.* To rob on the highway. *Thieves' Slang.*

To'by, Uncle. See UNCLE TOBY.

Toby Belch, Sir. See BELCH, SIR TOBY.

To'by Fill'pot' jug (tō'bĭ fĭl'pŏt'). = TOBY, 3.

to'by-man (tō'bĭ-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [*toby* road + *man.*] A highwayman. *Thieves' Slang.*

to'ca-lo'te (tō'kȧ-lō'tā), *n.* [Var. of CHICALOTE.] A European annual herb (*Centaurea melitensis*) widely naturalized in the New World and, in California, yielding considerable honey. *Calif.*

toc-ca'ta (tō-kä'tȧ; *It.* tôk-kä'tä), *n.* [It., fr. *toccare* to touch. See TOUCH.] *Music.* A brilliant composition, usually for organ or harpsichord, in free fantasia style, generally with many equal-timed notes in rapid movement.

‖**toc'ca-ti'na** (tôk'kä-tē'nä), *n.* [It.] A short toccata.

Toc H (tŏk āch). [From the initials of *Talbot House, T* being called *toc* in signaling to distinguish it from V, E, P, or B.] An interdenominational Christian organization of men and women for social service and fellowship, having its origin (1915) at Talbot House (named after Gilbert Talbot, a British lieutenant, son of the bishop of Winchester, killed in 1915), a rest and recreation center for soldiers at Poperinghe during the World War. There are branches throughout the British Empire.

To-char'i-an (tō-kăr'ĭ-ăn; -kä'rĭ-), *n.* [From *Tochrĭ*, appar. the name of the language in accompanying Uigur documents; identified with Gr. *Tocharoi* (Strabo), an Asiatic people.] **1.** One of a people, of considerable culture and presumably European origin, dwelling in central Asia in the first millennium of the Christian Era, until they were overrun by the Uigurs. They were known to the Greeks and Hindus, and are mentioned in Chinese annals. See UIGUR. **2.** The language of the Tocharians, recovered in 1904–08 from inscriptions and manuscripts found in temple ruins in northern Chinese Turkestan. These texts, from as early as the 7th century A.D., are for the most part Buddhistic in content and written in a form of the Indian Brahmi alphabet. The language has been established as a basically Indo-European tongue, with definite affinities to the centum languages of Europe, especially to the Italic and Celtic. There are two dialects, distinguished by phonetics, inflection, and vocabulary, but still obscure in their relationship. They are commonly designated as *Tocharian A* and *Tocharian B*, sometimes as *Tocharian* and *Dialect B* or *Tocharian Dialect.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES. — **To-char'i-an,** *adj.*

toch'er (tŏk'ĕr), *n.* [Gael. *tochar, tochradh.*] Marriage portion; dot. — *v. t.* To dower; to give a dower or dot to. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

tocher band. A marriage agreement or settlement. *Scot.*

tocher good. That given as dowry. *Scot.*

-to'ci-a (-tō'shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), **-to'ki-a** (-tō'kĭ-ȧ). [NL.] *Obstetrics.* A combining form, Greek *-tokia*, from *tokos*, denoting *delivery, parturition*, as in *mogitocia*, *prosopotocia.* Corresponding adjectives are formed in *-tocous, -tokous.*

tock (tŏk), *n.* [Pg. *toco.* See TOCO toucan.] An African hornbill of the genus *Lophoceros.*

to-cleave', *v. t. & i.* See TO-. *Obs.*

to'co (tō'kō), *n.* [Pg., fr. Tupi *toco.* See TOUCAN.] A large South American toucan (*Ramphastos toco*). It is chiefly black, with the rump and throat white, the latter tinged with yellow and bordered with red, and the under tail coverts crimson.

to'co (tō'kō), *n.* [From imper. of Hind. *toknā* to stop, check, challenge, blame.] A flogging or thrashing; sometimes a tongue-lashing; — usually in phrase *to catch* or *get toco.* *Slang, Eng.*

toco-. A combining form, Greek *toko-*, from *tokos*, meaning *childbirth, offspring*, as in *tocology*, **toc'o-ge-net'ic, to-cog'o-ny.**

To'co-ba'ga (tō'kō-bä'gä), *n.* An Indian of one of the Timucuan tribes.

toc'o-dy'na-mom'e-ter (tŏk'ō-dĭ'nȧ-mŏm'ē-tĕr; tō'kō-; -dĭn'ȧ-), *n.* [*toco-* + *dynamometer.*] An instrument by means of which the force of uterine puerperal contractions can be measured.

toc'o-kin'in (-kĭn'ĭn), *n.* [*toco-* + *kin-* + *-in.*] A vegetable extract similar to theelin in producing sexual excitation and related physiological effects.

to-col'o-gy (tō-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Also **to-kol'o-gy.** [*toco-* + *-logy.*] The science of obstetrics, or midwifery. — **toc'o-log'i-cal** (tŏk'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl; tō'kō-), *adj.* — **to-col'o-gist** (tō-kŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

to-come' (tōō-kŭm'), *n.* [AS. *tōcyme.*] The future; futurity. "The long Past, and the infinite *Tocome.*" *Hawthorne.*

to'co-ro'ro (tō'kō-rō'rō), *n.* [Sp., from its note.] A Cuban trogon (*Priotelus temnurus*) having the bill serrated and the tail feathers concave at the end.

toc'sin (tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *tocasenh*, fr. *tocar* to touch, strike (akin to F. *toucher*) + *senh* bell (akin to OF. *sein* bell), fr. LL. *signum*, fr. L. *signum* a sign, signal. See TOUCH; SIGN.] An alarm bell, or the ringing of a bell for the purpose of alarm; any warning signal.

The loud *tocsin* tolled their last alarm. *Campbell.*

toc'-toc' (tŏk'tŏk'), *n.* A repeated dull thud.

toc'-toc', *v. i.* To make a toc-toc.

to-cus'so (tō-kōōs'ō), *n.* [Abyssinian *tokusso.*] A grass (*Eleusine tocussa*) cultivated in Abyssinia for its grain.

tod (tŏd), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A fox; hence, a crafty person. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*

Take care of the old *tod;* he means mischief. *Stevenson.*

tod, *n.* [Appar. fr. LG. *tod, todde*, bundle, pack, load.] **1.** An old weight for wool. It was usually 28 pounds (12.70 KG.). **2.** A bundle or load of wool (also hay, straw, etc.) of such weight or an approximate weight. *Now Dial.* **3.** A bush; a thick shrub or mat, as of ivy; a bushy clump.

tod, *v. i.* To produce or obtain a tod (of wool, etc.). *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tod, *n.* Short for TODDY, *U.S.*

To'da (tō'dȧ), *n.* **1.** One of an aboriginal people of light complexion and tall stature residing in the Nilgiri hills of southern India, and in Ceylon. They are a peaceful pastoral people, whose religion is organized around the care and veneration of cattle, especially the buffalo. They practice polyandry. **2.** The language of the Todas. See DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES.

To-cha'ric, To-cha'rish, To'-cha-rese'. = TOCHARIAN.

To'chen (tō'kĕn). *Bib.*

toch'er-less, *adj.* See -LESS.

to-com'e-ter (tō-kŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*toco-* + *-meter.*] = TOCODYNAMOMETER.

-tocous. See -TOCIA.

to-crush', *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*

to-cut', *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*

to-day', to-day' (tōō-dā'; tŭ-; 70), *adv.* [AS. *tō dæge.* See TO, *prep.;* DAY.] **1.** On or for this day; on the present day. **2.** At the present time; nowadays.

to-day', to-day', *n.* The present day; also, the present time or age.

to-day'ish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Of or characteristic of today, or the present.

tod'der (tŏd'ĕr), *v. i.* Blend of TOTTER & DODDER.

tod'der, *n.* Spawn. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

tod'dick (tŏd'ĭk), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *toddy* tiny.] A very small quantity; a tiny bit. *Dial., U.S.*

tod'dit'e (tŏd'ĭt), *n.* [After E. W. *Todd*, of Ontario.] *Mineral.* A niobate containing uranium, iron, etc. and occurring in rounded masses.

tod'dle (tŏd''l), *v. i.;* -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). [Cf. DODDLE, DADDLE.] **1.** To walk with short tottering steps, as a child. **2.** *a Slang.* To take a stroll; to saunter. **b** To walk; go. **c** *U.S.* To dance.

tod'dle, *n.* **1.** Act of toddling; a toddling gait. **2.** A toddler. *Rare.*

tod'dler (tŏd'lĕr), *n.* One who toddles; esp., a young child.

tod'dy (tŏd'ĭ), *n.* [Hind. *tārī* juice of the palmyra tree, fr. *tāṛ* palmyra tree, fr. Skr. *tāla.*] **1.** The fresh or fermented sap of various East Indian palms. **2.** A mixture of spirit (usually specified) and hot water sweetened; as, a rum *toddy;* also, a glass of such. Cf. GROG, 1.

tod'dy, *v. t.* To intoxicate with toddy.

toddy bird. Any of several Indian birds, esp. certain weaverbirds and wood swallows, that feed on palm juice.

toddy blossom. Grog blossom. *Slang.*

toddy cat. A palm civet. *India.*

tod'dy-ize (tŏd'ĭ-īz), *v. t.* To toddy.

toddy ladle. The American century plant (*Agave americana*); — so called from the mistaken idea that it was the chief source of pulque.

tod'dy-man (tŏd'ĭ-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A collector or manufacturer of palm wine.

toddy palm. Any of several wine palms, esp. the jaggery palm (*Caryota urens*).

toddy stick. A stick knobbed or flattened at the end, used in making toddy.

toddy tree. = TODDY PALM.

tode (tōd), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of Dutch fishing boat. *Obs.*

tode (tōd), *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Logging.* A rude sled for hauling logs. — *v. t. & i.* To haul (logs) with a tode.

To'de-a (tō'dē-ȧ; tō-dē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., after H. J. *Todé* (1733–97), Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of delicate African and Australasian ferns (family Osmundaceae), distinguished from *Osmunda* by having the sporangia on the underside of the leaf. *T. superba*, of New Zealand, is the crape fern.

to-deal', to-dele', *v. t.* [AS. *tōdǣlan.*] To divide; separate; distribute; distinguish. *Obs.*

tod-low'rie (tŏd-lou'rĭ), *n.* [*tod* fox + *Lowrie, Lawrie*, a name given to the fox.] A fox or foxlike person. *Scot.*

to-do' (tōō-dōō'; tŭ-), *n.* [*to* + *do.* Cf. ADO.] Bustle; stir; commotion; ado. *Colloq.*

There was a great flurry and *to-do.* *Thackeray.*

to-draw', *v. t.; past tense* TO-DROWE'. [See TO-.] *Obs.* **a** To pull or tear to pieces. **b** To protract; to postpone. **c** To detract.

to-drese', *v. i.* [AS. *tō-drēosan.*] To fall away; perish. *Obs.*

to-dreve', *v. t.* [AS. *tōdrǣfan.*] To disperse. *Obs*

to-drive', *v. t.; past tense* TO-DROF. [AS. *tōdrīfan.*] *Obs.* **a** To drive asunder or away; disperse. **b** To hew in pieces; shiver.

tod's'-tail' (tŏdz'tāl'), *n.* The common club moss. *Scot.*

tod stove. A close stove adapted for burning small round wood twigs, etc. *U.S.*

to'dy (tō'dĭ), *n.; pl.* TODIES (dĭz). [F. *todier*, fr. L. *todus* a kind of small bird.] **a** Any of several tiny nonpasserine insectivorous West Indian birds (order Coraciiformes) constituting the genus ***To'dus.*** They have a long flattened bill with strong rictal bristles. They nest in holes in banks. The ***green tody*** (*Todus todus*) of Jamaica, which is green with a crimson throat and whitish under parts, is the best-known. The todies constitute a family, ***To'di-dae*** (tō'dĭ-dē). **b** Usually with a qualifying word, any of certain other small brightly colored birds, esp. certain American flycatchers. Cf. KING TODY.

Green Tody (*Todus todus*).

toe (tō), *n.* [ME. *too, taa*, fr. AS. *tā, tāhe;* akin to D. *teen*, G. *zehe*, OHG. *zēha*, ON. *tá*, and prob. (with orig. meaning, finger) to Goth. *gateihan* to show. See DICTION, DIGIT.] **1.** One of the terminal members or digits of the foot. In man and most other bipeds the term applies to a digit of a hind or lower limb as distinguished from the fingers of the arm or forelimb, but in quadrupeds generally to a digit of either pair of limbs. **2.** The fore part or end of the foot; — opposed to *heel.* **3.** Any part of anything worn on, or attached to, the foot, corresponding to the toe; as, the *toe* of a boot, skate. **4.** That part of a thing which, by its position, formation, outline, etc., suggests a toe; as, the *toe* of Italy. **5.** *Agric.* The extreme bottom point of a seed trench prepared by a furrow opener of a grain drill. **6.** *Carp.* A board or other part of a structure occupying a low and forward position. **7.** *Engineering.* **a** The lowest part of the slope of an earth embankment. **b** The line of contact between the lower or downstream face and the base of a dam. **8.** *Firearms.* The corner of a gunstock which is lowermost when the gun is in firing position. **9.** *Golf.* The outer end of the hitting surface of a club. **10.** *Mach.* **a** A journal or pivot supported in a step bearing. **b** A lateral projection at one end, or between the ends, of a piece, as a rod or bolt, by which it is moved; a projecting arm, actuated by a cam, on the valve-lifting rod in the beam type of steam engine. **c** A projection from the periphery of a revolving piece, acting as a cam to lift another piece. **11.** *Mining & Quarrying.* **a** The bottom of a bench. **b** The lower edge of a dump. **c** The bottom of a drill hole. **12.** *Organ Building.* A metal tip at the lower end of the boat of some wooden pipes. **13.** *Railroads.* The front end of a frog opposite the heel. — ***on one's toes.*** Active; busy; full of life; also, alert. — ***on the light, fantastic toe.*** In gay dancing movement; — now often without preposition, dancing. — ***toes up.*** Dead. — ***to turn up one's toes.*** To die.

-toe (-tō). A combining form of the noun *toe*, as in *hammertoe, tiptoe.*

toe (tō), *v.;* TOED (tōd); TOE'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To furnish with a toe or toes; as, to *toe* a stocking. **2.** To touch, reach, or drive with the toes or with a toe; as, to *toe* a starting line, a football, or a golf ball. **3.** *Carp.* To drive slantingly or aslant (a nail, spike, rod, or the like); also, to clinch or fasten by or with nails or rods so driven.

—, *Intransitive:* To stand, walk, or be placed so that the toes are held or turned (in a specified position or direction); as, to *toe* in or out; to *toe* in a straight line.

toe the line, mark, etc. To touch with the toes, in standing, a mark indicated as a starting or standing place, or the like; hence, *Colloq.*, to act strictly according to a rule or standard; to come up to the scratch; to stand to one's obligations.

toe'-and-heel', *adj.* = HEEL-AND-TOE, *adj.*

toe'-and-heel', *v. i.* To dance; esp., to do tap dancing, jigging, or the like; — often with *it.*

toe biter. A tadpole.

toe'board' (tō'bōrd'; 181), *n.* A board or the like, for the toes, or at the toe, or base, of something; as, the *toeboard* of a swing; specif.: **a** *pl.* The sloping boards in the floor of an automotive vehicle in front of the forward seat. **b** *Athletics.* A curved piece of wood fastened to the ground at the front of the circle used for shot putting, throwing the weight, etc., to prevent overstepping.

toe box. A piece of leather or fabric placed between the toecap and lining of a shoe and treated with a gum which hardens after the shoe is lasted permanently. Cf. BOX TOE.

toe calk. = 3d CALK, 1.

toe'cap' (tō'kăp'), *n.* A piece of leather covering the toe of a shoe and reinforcing or decorating it. — **toe'capped'** (-kăpt'), *adj.*

toe clip. **1.** A device which fits the toe of a shoe and which is attached to a cycle pedal to receive the foot and keep it from slipping. **2.** *Smithing.* = 2d CLIP, 10.

toe crack. See SAND CRACK.

toed (tōd), *adj.* **1.** Having a toe or toes. **2.** *Carp.* Driven obliquely, as a nail; also, secured by diagonal or oblique nailing, as a board.

-toed (-tōd). A combining form of *toed*, denoting *having* (so many or such) *toes.* Corresponding adverbs are formed in *-ly*, as web-toed*ly;* corresponding nouns are formed in *-ness* as web-toed*ness.*

black-toed	one-toed	square-toed
broad-toed	parrot-toed	thick-toed
curly-toed	pigeon-toed	three-toed
five-toed	round-toed	two-toed
four-toed	sharp-toed	web-toed
long-toed	short-toed	wide-toed
narrow-toed	slender-toed	yoke-toed

toe dance. A dance executed on the tips of the toes. — **toe'-dance',** *v. i.* — **toe dancer.**

toe distance. *Railroads.* The distance between the rails at the front end of a frog. Cf. FROG, 14, *Illust.*

toe dog. *Mach.* A short piece of bar steel (usually from two to four inches long) having one end flattened and the other cupped to receive the end of the setscrew of a screw plug. It is used esp. for clamping thin work to a table.

toe'-drop' (tō'drŏp'), *n.* *Med.* A morbid condition of the foot in which the toe is depressed and the heel elevated. It is due to paralysis of the muscles normally lifting the anterior part of the foot. See TALIPES.

toe hardy. A half-round hardy. See HARDY, *Illust.*

toe hold. **1.** A hold, or place of support, for the toes, as in climbing; hence: **a** A means of gaining entry, surmounting barriers, or the like; as, this profession does not offer you a *toe hold* at present. **b** A slight footing; very little power, influence, territory, etc.; as, at this time the Turks had only a *toe hold* in Europe. **2.** *Wrestling.* A hold in which the aggressor bends or twists his opponent's foot.

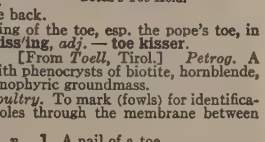

Gotch's Toe Hold.

toe'-in' (tō'ĭn'), *n.* **1.** = CAMBER, 2. **2.** Adjustment of the front wheels of an automotive vehicle so that they are closer together at the front than at the back.

toe kissing. A kissing of the toe, esp. the pope's toe, in obeisance. — **toe'-kiss'ing,** *adj.* — **toe kisser.**

toell'ite (tūl'ĭt), *n.* [From *Toell*, Tirol.] *Petrog.* A diorite-porphyrite with phenocrysts of biotite, hornblende, and garnets in a granophyric groundmass.

toe'-mark', *v. t.* *Poultry.* To mark (fowls) for identification by punching holes through the membrane between the toes.

toe'nail' (tō'nāl'; 66), *n.* **1.** A nail of a toe. **2.** *Carp.* A toed nail.

toe'nail' (66), *v. t. Carp.* To clinch or fasten by toed nails; to toe.

toe piling. *Logging.* Sharpened poles driven next to the upstream face of the mudsills of a dam to prevent water from getting under the foundations.

toe'plate' (tō'plāt'), *n.* A metal tab attached to the toe of a shoe to prevent slipping or the wear due to heavy use; as, a baseball pitcher's *toeplate.*

Toep'ler-Holtz' ma-chine' (tûp'lĕr-hōlts'). [After A. *Toepler* and W. *Holtz*, Ger. inventors.] *Elec.* An induction machine having two circular glass plates, the back one being fixed and having on it field plates of tin foil, the front one rotating and bearing on its face several small disks or carriers of tin foil. The collectors are connected with two Leyden jars, which act as accumulators.

toe ring. **a** A ring worn on the toe. **b** A ferrule, or a heavy ring, on the end of a cant hook.

toer'ne-bohm'ite (tûr'nĕ-bōm'ĭt; tûr'nĕ-), *n.* [After A. E. *Törnebohm*, Sw. geologist.] *Mineral.* A rare silicate of the cerium metals.

to'e-to'e (tō'ē-tō'ē), *n.* Often, less correctly, **to'i-to'i.** [Maori *toetoe.*] Any of several coarse New Zealand sedges and grasses of the genera *Arundo, Cladium*, etc.; specif., *Arundo conspicua*, used for thatching by the Maoris.

toe wall. A low retaining wall; — esp. used of an embankment wall in a railroad cut.

toe weight. A small metal knob attached to a horse's hoof to regulate the gait.

tod'dld. Toddled. *Ref. Sp.*

tod'dle-kins, *n.* See -KINS.

tode. ✝ TOAD.

To'di-dae (tō'dĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See TODY.

tod'le. Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of TODDLE.

to-drowe', *past tense of* TO-DRAW. *Obs.* [TODY.

To'dus (tō'dŭs), *n.* [NL.] See

toe. ✝ TOW.

toe'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

toe'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

toem'bak (tōōm'băk), *n. sing. & pl.* [D., fr. Bugi & Makassar *tumba'*, lit., heap.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

toe-punch', *v. t.* = TOE-MARK.

toe-wan', Var. of TUAN. *Chiefly Malaysia.*

to′–fall′ (tōō′fôl′), *n. Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** A lean-to. **b** A hanger-on. **c** A refuge. **d** *Poetic.* The falling (of night).

toff (tŏf), *n.* [From *toft*, for *tuft*. See TUFT, *n.*, 4.] A dandy; swell. *Brit. Slang.*

tof′fee, tof′fy (tôf′ĭ; 185), *n.* **a** *Chiefly Brit.* Taffy. **b** *U.S.* Taffy in which cream is sometimes used instead of butter.

tof′fee-man, tof′fy-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A taffymaker.

tof′ish (tôf′ĭsh), *adj.* Also **toff′y** (-ĭ). Stylish; smart. *Brit. Slang.*

To-fiel′di-a (tō-fēl′dĭ′ȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Tofield*, Eng. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of perennial herbs (family Melanthaceae), the false asphodels, found in cool regions. They have linear, chiefly basal leaves, and small spicate sessile flowers with 6 anthers and 3 styles. *T. palustris* is common in northern North America.

to-fore′ (tōō-fôr′), **to-forn′** (tōō-fôrn′), *prep., adv. & conj.* [AS. *tōforan*. See TO, *prep.*; FORE.] Before. *Obs.*

toft (tŏft; 185), *n.* [AS., homestead (ME. also, a knoll), fr. ON. *topt, tupt* (Dan. & Sw. *toft*)] **1.** *Now Dial.* **a** The site for (or once used for) a dwelling and outhouses; a homestead. **b** An entire holding comprising a toft (sense **a**) and additional, usually arable, land; a messuage; — originally *toft and croft*.
2. An isolated hill or elevation; a knoll suitable for a house. *Now Dial. Eng.*

toft′er (tŏf′tĕr), *n.* The owner of a toft. *Dial. Eng.*

toft′man (tŏft′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A tofter.

Toft ware (tŏft). Slip-decorated ceramic ware made by Thomas Toft, 17th-century English potter; hence, any similar slip-decorated ware.

to′fu (tō′fōō), *n.* [Jap. *tōfu*.] Bean curd.

tog (tŏg), *n.* [See TOGGERY.] **1.** A coat; an outer garment. *Chiefly Thieves' Slang.*
2. *pl.* Clothes; esp. a set of clothes and accessories for a specified use; as, riding or golf *togs*. *Colloq.*
Put away his shore *togs*. *Conrad.*

tog (tŏg), *v. t. & i.;* TOGGED (tŏgd); TOG′GING (tŏg′ĭng). To put togs on; to dress; — usually with *out* or *up*. *Colloq.*

to′ga (tō′gȧ), *n.; pl.* TOGAS (-gȧz), TOGAE (-jē). [L. See THATCH; cf. TOG.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* The loose outer garment worn by citizens when appearing in public, consisting of a single broad piece of cloth of a shape approaching a semicircle. It was of undyed wool, except the border of the toga praetexta.
2. Loosely: **a** A gown, garb, etc., associated with an office or profession; as, to don the *toga* of a judge. **b** *U.S.* Office; specif., senatorship.

Toga.

‖**to′ga can′di-da** (kăn′dĭ′dȧ). [L. *candida* white. See CANDID.] *Rom. Antiq.* The white toga worn by candidates for office.

to′gaed (tō′gȧd), *adj.* Clad in or as in a toga.

‖**to′ga pal′ma′ta** (păl′mā′tȧ). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A toga embroidered with a pattern of palm branches, worn on certain ceremonial occasions, such as a triumph.

‖**to′ga pic′ta** (pĭk′tȧ). [L. *picta* embroidered.] *Rom. Antiq.* An embroidered toga worn by a general on his triumph, a magistrate who was giving public games, a consul on entering office (in imperial times), and the emperor on festal occasions.

‖**to′ga prae′tex′ta** (prē′tĕks′tȧ). [L. *praetexta* bordered with purple.] *Rom. Antiq.* A toga with a broad purple border, worn by children, magistrates, persons engaged in sacred rites, and in late times by emperors.

‖**to′ga pul′la** *or* **sor′di-da** (pŭl′ȧ, sôr′dĭ-dȧ). [L. *pulla* dark gray, *sordida* soiled.] *Rom. Antiq.* The dark-gray or dingy toga worn by the lower classes, mourners, and accused persons.

‖**to′ga pu′ra** (pū′rȧ). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The toga of plain white color, without ornamental border. Cf. TOGA VIRILIS.

to′gat-ed (tō′găt-ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Also, *Rare*, **to′gate** (-găt). [L. *togatus*, fr. *toga* toga.] Togaed; hence, stately; dignified.

‖**to′ga vi-ri′lis** (tō′gȧ vĭ-rī′lĭs). [L. *virilis* manly.] *Rom. Antiq.* The manly toga; the common toga of plain white, without ornament, assumed by boys about the end of their fourteenth year.

to-geth′er (tōō-gĕth′ĕr; tŭ-; 70). *adv.* [ME. *togedere, togidere*, fr. AS. *tōgædere, tōgædre, tōgadore*, fr. *tō* to + *gador* together. See TO, *prep.*; GATHER.] **1.** In or into one company, assembly, or body, as persons, or one collection, group, mass, or place, as things; as, to call the members *together;* to come *together* for discussion; to gather one's books *together*.
2. In or into association, union, contact, or collision with each other in or into a specified or implied relationship or connection as of companionship, courtship (*Now Dial.*), cohabitation, etc.; as, to fasten, mix, or chain *together;* the foes rushed *together;* the few occasions on which they were *together;* to live *together*.
O youth of the bound black hair,
With whom I was once *together*. *Douglas Hyde.*
3. With reference to time: **a** At one time; coincidently; simultaneously; as, his conflicting aims could never be attained *together*. **b** In succession; without intermission; consecutively; on end; as, to work for hours *together*.
4. By combined action, effort, or the like; conjointly; as, *together* we forced the door open; the family *together* earned one hundred dollars a week.
5. In or into agreement, harmony, concert, unison, or the like; as, unable to get *together* in establishing a policy; the parts of this mechanism work *together* beautifully.
6. In such a manner or with such an effect as to form or reveal a coherent, integral, or undivided whole; in or into a condition or state where the parts constitute a unit or organic whole, the faculties are dominated by the will, etc.; as, the poem hangs *together;* you must pull yourself *together*.
7. With each other; so as to reciprocate (the action of the verb); as, to set friends by the ear *together*.
8. With special verbs: **a** Into a small or compact mass; as, to fold, roll, squeeze, etc., something *together*. **b** *Colloq.* As an intensive after *add, multiply, join, co-operate*, etc.; as, to add a column of figures *together*. **c** To each other, because related or because they are parts of the same whole, set, etc.; as, separate things which belong *together*.
9. As a unit or sum; in the aggregate; as, these examples taken *together* convince one fully. Used also, following *all* or other plural noun, with adjectival force equivalent to "taken, considered, referred to, as a whole; counted or summed up"; as, richer than all his brothers *together;* all *together*, there were 21 entries. Cf. ALTOGETHER.
— ***together with.*** In union with; along with.
Take the bad *together with* the good. *Dryden.*

to-geth′er (tōō-gĕth′ĕr; tŭ-), *n.* Togetherness. *G. Meredith.*

to-geth′er-ness, *n.* State or fact of being or belonging together.

tog′ger-y (tŏg′ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* TOGGERIES (-ĭz). [From *tog*, pl. *togs*, fr. TOGEMAN.] *Colloq.* **a** Clothes, esp. of a particular kind or set; dress; also, trappings, or harness. **b** A haberdashery.

tog′gle (tŏg′′l), *n.* Also **tog′gel.** [Cf. TUG, *v.*] **1.** *Naut.* A pin or bolt tapering at both ends with a groove around its middle, fixed transversely in an eye of a rope or chain to be secured to any loop, bight, or ring; a kind of button or frog capable of being readily engaged and disengaged for temporary purposes.
2. Any crosspiece attached to the end of, or a loop in, a chain, rope, line, strap, belt, etc., to prevent slipping, to serve in twisting or tightening, to hold something attached, or the like; as, the *toggle* of a watch chain; to use a stick as a *toggle* in tightening a rope; also, a chain, rope, etc., with such a device.
3. A rod or screw with a T-head crosspiece (*T-head toggle*) or with a cone-shaped compressible nut (*conehead toggle*) that can pass through a hole in one direction but not in the opposite direction.

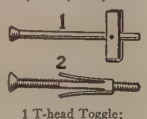

1 T-head Toggle; 2 Conehead Toggle.

4. A short length of rope with a swivel and loop, used to tether an animal, esp. a baby kid.
5. In automobiles, a strap or cord fastened to the rear doorpost as a handhold for passengers.
6. *Logging.* A toggle chain.
7. *Mach.* A toggle joint, or a device having one; also, one of the bars of a toggle joint.

tog′gle (tŏg′′l), *v. t.;* TOGGLED (-′ld); TOGGLING (-lĭng). **1.** To fasten with or as with a toggle; to hold fast with or as if with a toggle iron.
2. To furnish with a toggle or toggles; also, to mend, as a harness, in makeshift fashion with pieces of rope, etc.
I am at my best a *toggled* machine in danger of going to pieces at any moment. *H. Garland.*
— **tog′gler** (-lĕr), *n.*

tog′gle, *adj.* That is, is used as, or is equipped with, a toggle; as, a *toggle* pin or lanyard.

tog′gle, *v. t. & i.* To bungle. *N. of Eng.*

toggle bolt. *Mach.* A bolt having a nut with pivoted flanged wings that close against a spring when passed through a constricted passage and open after emerging.

toggle chain. *Logging.* **a** A device consisting of a short chain with a ring and toggle hook at one end and a ring at the other, for regulating the effective length of a binding chain for a load of logs. **b** A chain of any length with an end hook small enough to be inserted in a loose link that has been passed through a taut link.

toggle hook. A grabhook with a long shank.

toggle iron *or* **harpoon.** *Whaling.* A harpoon with a pivoted crosspiece in a mortise near the point to prevent it from being drawn out when an animal is harpooned.

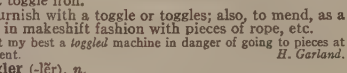
Toggle Iron.

toggle joint. *Mach.* **a** A device consisting of two bars jointed together end to end but not in line, so that when a force is applied to the knee tending to straighten the arrangement, the parts abutting or jointed to the ends of the bars will experience an endwise pressure which increases indefinitely as the bars approach a straight-line position. It is used in stone crushers, the double wagon brake, some kinds of presses, etc. **b** A joint consisting of a bar pivoted at its middle point to a supporting bar so that the former may be turned to any position and hence be used for lifting tanks or the like by inserting the bar through a constricted opening and allowing it to assume a position normal to the supporting bar. — **tog′gle–joint′, tog′gle–joint′ed,** *adj.*

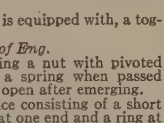

Toggle-joint Wagon Brake. *a* Handwheel that turns Female Screw *b* for raising (or lowering) Male Screw *c* to apply (or release) Brake Blocks *d, d*.

toggle press. A toggle-joint press. See PUNCH PRESS.

toggle riveter. A riveter that upsets the stem and forms the rivethead by the action of a toggle mechanism.

tog′less (tŏg′lĕs; -lĭs), *adj.* Without togs, or clothes for particular occasions.

togs (tŏgz), *n.*, pl. of TOG. Clothes. See TOG, *n.*, 2.

togt (tŏkt), *n.* [D. *togt, tocht*, undertaking, enterprise, draft, drawing.] *S. Afr.* **a** A trading enterprise. **b** Hired labor.

togt′–rid′er (tŏkt′rĭd′ĕr), *n.* [See TOGT.] A transport rider; esp., a man who buys merchandise in town, and trades upcountry for local products. *S. Africa.* — **togt′–rid′ing,** *n. & adj. S. Africa.*

togue (tōg), *n.* [Can. F., of Algonquian origin, prob. Micmac or Passamaquoddy.] The namaycush. *Chiefly Maine.*

togue (tōg), *n.* [See TOGE.] = TOGA, 2 **a**. *Thoreau.*

to–hack′, *v. t.* [AS. *tōhaccian*.] To hack to pieces. *Obs.*

to′he-ro′a (tō′hē-rō′ȧ), *n.* [Maori.] A marine bivalve (*Amphidesma ventricosum*) of New Zealand, used extensively for food.

to–hew′, *v. t.* [AS. *tōhēawan*.] To hew to pieces. See TO-. *Obs.*

to–hew′en, *past part.* of TO-HEW. *Obs.*

to-ho′ (tō-hō′), *interj. Hunting.* Stop; halt; — a call to dogs. *Chiefly Brit.*

To′ho-me′ (tō′hō-mā′), *n.* An Indian of an extinct Muskhogean tribe, of southwestern Alabama, related to the Choctaw.

To′ho-roth′ (tō′hō-rōth′), *n. pl.* [Heb. *ṭĕhārōth, ṭĕhārōth*, pl. of *ṭāhōrāh* purity, purification.] The last of the six orders or sections of the Mishnah.

to′hu-bo′hu (tō′hōō-bō′hōō), *n.* Also **to′hu–bo′hu, tohu and bohu, tohu vabohu,** etc. [Heb. *tōhū wā bōhū* without form and void (*Gen.* i. 2), fr. *tōhū* formlessness, confusion + *bōhū* emptiness.] Chaos; confusion.

to-hu′nga (tō-hōō′ngä; *colloq.* -hŏŏng′gä), *n.* [Maori.] A native priest or performer of sacred rites; a wise man; sage; a master craftsman; loosely, a shaman, or medicine man. *New Zealand.*

toil (toil), *v.;* TOILED (toild); TOIL′ING. [ME. *toilen* to pull about, to toil, fr. OF. *touillier, toeillier*, to pull or drag about, cause to roll or writhe, to make dirty (F. *touiller* to stir), fr. L. *tudiculare* to stir, fr. *tudicula* a small machine for bruising olives, fr. *tudes* a mallet, fr. *tundere* to beat. See STUTTER.] *Transitive:* **1.** To pull about or keep pulling about; to tug; rend. *Obs.*
2. To harass or weary with labor or exertion; to overwork. *Archaic.* "Many who vex and *toil* themselves to get what they have no need of." *I. Walton.*
3. To work on; to till — often with *out*. *Obs.*
Places well *toiled* and husbanded. *Holland.*
4. To accomplish by great labor; to get or effect with effort.
[I] *toiled* out my uncouth passage. *Milton.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To contend in debate or with arms; to make a fight; to struggle. *Obs.*
2. To exert strength with pain and fatigue, esp. of the body, and with continued effort; to labor taxingly.
3. To proceed or advance with laborious exertion or with much effort or strain.
But they, while their companions slept,
Were *toiling* upward in the night. *Longfellow.*

toil, *n.* [AF., turmoil, struggle (OF. *toeil, toeil*, a struggling, a writhing or wallowing, distress). See TOIL, *v.*] **1.** Contention; turmoil; struggle; broil; battle. *Archaic.*
Returning from their famous Trojan *toils*. *Shelley.*
2. A particular task; a laborious effort; a painful struggle to accomplish an end, "Our *toils* obscure." *Burns.* "Various tracts enforce a various *toil*." *Gray.*
3. Labor with pain and fatigue; labor that taxes the body or mind, esp. the body. "Servile *toil*." *Milton.*
4. *Rare.* **a** The product of labor or effort.
Behold Villario's ten years' *toil* complete. *Pope.*
b Those who labor; the working class.
To let the Ghost of Gold Take from *Toil* a thousandfold. *Shelley.*
Syn. — Labor, drudgery; occupation, employment, task. See WORK.
Ant. — Ease; inactivity; pleasure.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

toil-assuaging	**toil-hardened**	**toil-stricken**
toil-beaten	**toil-marred**	**toil-weary**
toil-bent	**toil-oppressed**	**toil-won**
toil-exhausted	**toil-stained**	

toil (toil), *n.* [F. *toiles*, pl., toils, nets, fr. *toile* cloth, canvas, spider web, fr. L. *tela* any woven stuff, a web; akin to *texere* to weave. See TEXT; cf. TILLER of a boat, TOILET.]
1. A net or series of nets spread so as to enclose and entrap game already there or driven there as quarry; — usually in *pl. Archaic.*
Then *toils* for beasts, and lime for birds, were found. *Dryden.*
2. *Chiefly pl.* Any snare or trap that may be likened to a mesh, network, or enclosure; as, a fly in a spider's *toils*. "Jackson has to be moving speedily to escape the *toils* [of enclosing enemy forces]." *Sir Frederick Maurice.*

toil, *v. t.* To ensnare, entrap, or entangle in or as in toils.

toile (twäl), *n.* [F.] Cloth; esp., a kind of sheer linen; also, *Obs.*, a canvas.

‖**toi′lé′** (twȧ′lā′), *n.* [F.] *Lacemaking.* In some laces, a pattern of flat texture resembling woven linen, as contrasted with the net ground.

‖**toile′ ci′rée′** (twäl sē′rā′). [F.] Oilcloth, esp. of fine quality.

‖**toile col′bert′** (kôl′bär′). [F.] Basket cloth.

toiled (toild), *adj.* **1.** Worn with toil; exhausted; wearied. *Now Rare.*
2. Tilled; cultivated. *Obs.*

‖**toile′ de Jou′y′** (twȧl′ dē zhōō′ē′). [F., cloth of Jouy.] = JOUY PRINT.

‖**toile′ de re-li′gieuse′** (rē-lē′zhyûz′). [F.] Nun's veiling.

toil′er (toil′ĕr), *n.* One who toils; specif., a laboring man.

toi′let (toi′lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* [F. *toilette*, dim. of *toile* cloth. See TOIL a net.] **1.** *Obs.* A cloth covering; specif.: **a** A cloth put over the shoulders while shaving or hairdressing. **b** A toilet cover.
2. **a** *Now Rare.* The equipment for a dressing room or table; a toilet service or set. **b** A dressing table.
3. Act or process of dressing; esp., formerly, of dressing the hair; now, usually, a cleansing and grooming of one's person; as, to make a careful *toilet;* also, in the 18th century, the time when a lady completing her toilet received gentlemen callers. Cf. TOILETTE, 2.
The long labors of the *Toilet* cease. *Pope.*
4. Toilette, or attire; also, a toilette, or costume. *Now Rare.*
5. *U.S.* **a** A toilet room; a bathroom. **b** A water closet; esp. the water-flushed bowl and seat for use in defecation and urination.
6. Any cleansing or washing-up; specif., *Surg.*, the systematic cleansing and aseptic dressing of a wound after an operation.
☞ PHRASES are:

toilet article	**toilet cabinet**	**toilet hardware**
toilet atomizer	**toilet case**	**toilet mirror**
toilet bottle	**toilet cup**	**toilet sponge**
toilet brush		

toi′let, *v. i.* To make one's toilet.

toi′let, *adj.* Pertaining to or used in the toilet; as, *toilet* powder, soap.

toilet cloth *or* **cover.** A covering of linen, silk, or tapestry spread over a toilet table.

toi′let-ed (toi′lĕt-ĕd; -lĭt-ĭd; 119), *adj.* Also **toi′let-ted** Having made one's toilet; also, wearing (such) a toilette; costumed.

toilet glass. A looking glass for a toilet table or dressing room.

toilet paper. A thin paper for use in toilet rooms, etc.

toilet powder. A fine powder, usually with soothing or antiseptic ingredients, used to sprinkle or rub over the skin of the body, as after bathing, usually distinguished from powder used as a cosmetic for the face.

toilet room. A room for making the toilet; a bathroom or lavatory esp. one with a toilet (sense 5 **b**).

toi′let-ry (toi′lĕt-rĭ; -lĭt-rĭ), *n. pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [See -RY.]
1. A making of a toilet. *Rare.*
2. An article or preparation used in making one's toilet; — a general term in use in the trade.

---

toffee dipper. See DIPPER.
toff′ing, *n.* See 3d -ING.
to-frush′, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*
toft′stead (tŏft′stĕd), *n.* = TOFT, 1 **a**. *Dial. Eng.*
to′fus (tō′fŭs), *n.* [L., tufa. See TUFA.] Tophus. *Obs. & Ref. Sp.*
tog. ✝ TUG, *v.*
to′ga-like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.
To-gar′mah (tō-gär′mȧ). *Bib.*
to-ga′ta (tō-gä′tȧ), *adj.* See COMOEDIA TOGATA.
to′ga-wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.
togd. Togged. *Ref. Sp.*
toge (tōg), *n.* [F., fr. L. *toga*. See TOGA.] A toga; a coat or cloak. *Obs.*
tog′ed (tōg′ĕd), *adj.* Togaed. *Obs.*
toge′man (tōg′măn), *n.* [*toge* + *man*.] A coat or cloak. *Obs. Slang.*
togen, *past part.* of TEE, draw. *Obs.*
to-geth′er-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
to-geth′er-i-ness, *n.* = TOGETHERNESS.
to-geth′ers (tōō-gĕth′ĕrz; tŭ-), *adv.* Together. *Obs.*
togge. ✝ TUG. [TORPID, *n.*, **a**.]
Tog′ger (tŏg′ĕr), *n.* Corrupt. of
tog′gle-joint′ press. *Mach.* See PUNCH PRESS.
toght. ✝ TAUGHT, THOUGHT, TAUT.
To′gi-ag′miut (tō′gē-ȧg′mūt), *n.* See ESKIMO.
to-go′, *v. i.* [AS. *tōgān*.] To go asunder; part; disperse. *Obs.*
To′hu (tō′hū). *Bib.*
To′i (tō′ĭ; toi), *n.* = 2d TI **a**.
To′i (tō′ĭ; -ĭ). *Bib.*
toild. Toiled. *Ref. Sp.*
toile. ✝ TOOL.
Toilers of the Sea. See TRAVAILLEURS DE LA MER.

---

toilet service. The small articles as brush, comb, mirror, nail file, etc., used in making the toilet.

toilet set. a The vessels used in connection with a washstand. b A toilet service.

toilet soap. Hard soap for the toilet, prepared very often by milling. See MILL, *v. t.*, 12; SOAP, 1.

toilet table. A dressing table.

toi·lette' (toi·lĕt'; *F.* twä'lĕt'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A toilet table. *Rare.*
2. A toilet (sense 3); usually, a lady's toilet including bathing, hairdressing, application of cosmetics, and costuming.
"That evening over her *toilette.*" *Galsworthy.*
3. Attire; esp., formal or fashionable attire; fashion of dressing; hence, a particular attire or costume; a lady's gown; as, noting each detail of her *toilette;* a display of *toilettes.*

toi'let·ware' (toi'lĕt·wâr'; toil'ĭt-), *n.* Merchandise comprising articles for the equipment of dressing room or table or bathroom.

toilet water. A perfumed liquid, usually weakly alcoholic, as cologne or Florida water, used in or after a bath, or as a freshener of the skin.

toil'ful (toil'fŏŏl; -fĭ), *adj.* Full of, or involving, toil; laborious; toilsome; as, *toilful* care. — **toil'ful·ly,** *adv.*

toi'li·net', **toi'li·nette'** (toi'lĭ·nĕt'), *n.* [F. *toilinet.* See TOIL a net.] A cloth for waistcoats, with filling of woolen yarn and warp of cotton and silk.

toil'ing (toil'ĭng), *adj.* That toils. — **toil'ing·ly,** *adv.*

toil'some (-sŭm), *adj.* **1.** Attended with toil or fatigue; laborious; wearisome.
2. *Rare.* a Resulting from toil. *Spenser.* b Toilful.
— **toil'some·ly,** *adv.* — **toil'some·ness,** *n.*

toil'-tried' (-trīd'), *adj.* Affected by toil; toilworn. *Hardy.*

toil'worn' (-wôrn'; 181), *adj.* Worn out with toil.

to'ing and fro'ing (tōō'ĭng, frō'ĭng). A going or carrying to and fro. *Rare.*

toise (twäz), *v. t.;* TOISED (twäzd); TOIS'ING (twäz'ĭng). [F. *toiser.*] To eye; to look (a person) over. *A Gallicism. Rare.*

toise (toiz), *n.* [F., fr. VL. *tesa, tensa,* fr. L. *tendere, tensum,* to stretch, extend. See TENSE, *adj.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*

‖**toi'sech** (thō'shĕk), *n.* [Gael. *tōiseach.*] In ancient Scotland among the Celts, a personage of high rank; later, a chief of a clan.

‖**toi'son'** (twä'zôN'), *n.* [F.] A sheep's fleece.

‖**toi'son' d'or'** (dôr'). [F.] Literally, the Golden Fleece; specif., *la Toison d'or,* the order of the Golden Fleece, or its jewel. See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

toit (toit), *n.* A small seat or hassock; also, a settle. *Dial. Eng.*

toit (toit), *v. i.* To totter; saunter; dawdle. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

toit'ish (toit'ĭsh), *adj.* Also **toit'y** (-ĭ). Irritable. *Dial. Eng.*

to ka·lon' (tō kä·lŏn'). [Gr.] The beautiful; beauty. See BEAUTY, *n.*, 4.

To·kay' (tō·kā'), *n.* [From *Tokay,* Hungary.] **1.** A rich sweet grape of oval shape and whitish or purplish color.
2. a A moderately strong wine of a topaz color, produced in the vicinity of Tokay, in Hungary. Of the different Tokay wines, the *To·ka'ji Sza'mo·rod'ni* is rather dry; *To·ka'ji As'su* is sweet, and the *To·ka'ji Es'sen·cĭ·a* is the richest, best, and rarest. b A similar wine produced in California and elsewhere.

to·kay', *n.* A Malayan house lizard (*Gekko gecko*); — so called from its cry.

toke (tōk), *n.* Food, esp. bread, or a portion of it. *Slang, Eng.*

toke (tōk). Var. of TOOK, past tense of TAKE. *Now Dial.*

to'ken (tō'kĕn), *n.* [ME. *token, taken,* fr. AS. *tācen, tācn;* akin to OFris. *tēken,* OS. *tēkan,* D. *teeken,* G. *zeichen,* OHG. *zeihhan,* ON. *teikn,* Goth *taikns* sign, token, and ult. to Gr. *deiknynai* to show. See DICTION; cf. DIGIT, 2d POLICY, SYNDIC, TEACH, TEEN.] **1.** An outward indication or expression; a visible sign; ocular or sensible evidence or proof; as, there were no *tokens* of his profound grief.
A merchant of Lisbon . . . permitted himself some *tokens* of hilarity at the defeat of the Armada. *Motley.*
2. Something that serves as a symbol or emblem; a symbolic act or thing; as, uncovering is a *token* of respect; a white flag is a *token* of surrender.
3. A divine or miraculous sign; hence, an omen; a portent; an advance sign. "Who sent *tokens* and wonders into the midst of thee, O Egypt." *Ps* CXXV. 9. "The *token* of waning night." *Shelley.*
4. A signal; a prearranged sign. *Archaic.*
He that betrayed him had given them a *token,* saying, Whomsoever I shall kiss, that same is he. *Mark* xiv. 44
5. A distinguishing mark, or feature; a characteristic.
Do you not read some *tokens* of my son
In the large composition of this man? *Shak*
6. Something given or shown as a symbol or guaranty of one's authority, right, identity, etc.; a sign of authenticity, power, or good faith.
Give me some *token* for the surety of it. *Shak.*
7. Something given or treasured as a memento; a gift evidencing esteem, affection, regret at parting, etc.; a souvenir; a keepsake.
A handkerchief, an antique *token* my father gave my mother. *Shak.*
8. a A piece of metal intended for currency issued at a nominal or face value in excess of its real value; hence, any piece of currency similarly issued or current. The term *token* is chiefly applied to the pieces of metal formerly commonly issued by tradesmen to serve as currency, but in a broad sense is applied to coins, bills, or other medium of exchange, issued at a nominal redeemable value in excess of the real value, as the fractional silver currency, copper and nickel coins, paper notes, etc. The issuing of tokens by private persons is now made illegal in the United States and Great Britain and her colonies. Cf. HARRINGTON, JETTON, 2d COUNTER, 2. b The metal fare or ticket issued by a transportation company.
9. *Coal Mining.* A disk or strip of metal or leather having a peculiar mark designating a particular miner, sent with each corf or tub hewn or conveyed. *Eng.*
10. *Eccl.* A piece of metal given beforehand as a warrant or voucher to each person permitted to receive the Communion. In Scotland tokens were later superseded by cards. *Brit. Chiefly Hist.*
11. *Med.* A livid spot upon the body, indicating, or supposed to indicate, the approach of death. *Obs.*
12. *Print.* Formerly: a A quantity of paper sufficient for printing 250 impressions or for one hour's work on the hand press. It varied from half a ream (10 quires) to 11 quires. b A unit of presswork from one form. In some localities, as in Great Britain and New York, it was 250 impressions. In others, as Boston, Mass., it was 500 impressions. Any fraction of a token was reckoned as a full token.
13. *Weaving.* In a Jacquard loom, a colored signal to show the weaver which shuttle to use.
Syn. — See EMBLEM.
— *by token, by the same token, or by this token.* a For the same reason. b Also; furthermore; — introducing an additional statement that confirms, enforces, is related to, or bears upon, what has been said. Cf. *more by token,* under MORE, *adv.*

to'ken (tō'kĕn), *v. i.* [AS. *tācnian;* akin to G. *zeichnen,* and to AS. *tācen* token. See TOKEN, *n.*] **1.** To betoken; to serve as a sign of; to signify; symbolize. *Archaic.*
2. To betroth; — chiefly in passive, to be engaged. *Dial.*

token book. A book listing parishioners receiving Communion tokens. See TOKEN, *n.*, 10. *Hist.*

token coin. = TOKEN MONEY, 1.

to'kened (tō'kĕnd), *adj.* **1.** Marked with a token.
2. Engaged, or betrothed. *Dial.*

token money. **1.** Also **token silver,** etc. Money, silver (coin), etc., which is current for more than its intrinsic value.
2. *Eccl.* An offering, as Easter dues, paid by one receiving his Communion token.

token payment. A partial payment made upon a debt, as one between nations, intended to show the payer's good faith and to be an acknowledgment of the existence of the obligation.

token ring. A ring given as a token; esp., an engagement ring.

token sheet. *Print.* Formerly, the last sheet of each token, turned down to help in counting.

to'ken·worth' (tō'kĕn·wûrth'), *n.* The amount which a token is worth. *Obs.*

to'ko (tō'kō), *n.* [Malay; cf. Jav. *tuku* buy.] A shop or store, usually one kept by Chinese. *Dutch E. Indies.*

to'ko. Var. of TOCO, a flogging.

to'ko·no'ma (tō'kō·nō'mä), *n.* [Jap.] A nichelike recess opening from the living room of a Japanese house, in which a kakemono may be hung.

to'ko·pat' (tō'kō·păt'), *n.* [Assamese *thokopat* bunch of leaves.] An East Indian palm (*Livistona jenkinsiana*) the leaves of which are used for making the umbrellalike hats of the natives in Assam.

tok'-tok'kie (tŏk'tŏk'ĭ), *n.* Also **tok'tok'je** (-yĕ). [Imitative.] Any of several African beetles (genus *Psammodes*) of the family Tenebrionidae.

To'kyo (tō'kyō), *n.* a Capital of Japan. b Figuratively, the government of Japan.

tol (tōl), *n.* [Hind. & Beng. *ṭol,* Oriya *ṭola.*] A Sanskrit school or college. *India.*

tol-. *Chem.* = TOLU-.

to'lan (tō'lăn), *n.* Also **to'lane** (-lān). [From TOLUENE.] *Chem.* A white crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_6H_4.C_2C.C_6H_5$, obtained artificially; diphenyl-acetylene.

tol'booth', **tol'booth'** (tŏl'bōōth'; -bōō*th'), *n.* [ME. *tolbothe.* See TOLL tax; BOOTH stall, shed.] **1.** A place where tolls are paid; tollhouse; customhouse. *Obs.*
2. A town or market hall. *Chiefly Scot.*
3. In Scotland, a burgh, town, or city, jail; hence, a prison.

‖**tol'de·ri'a** (tŏl'dā·rē'ä), *n.* [Sp. See TOLDO.] A village or encampment of Indians. *Argentina.*

tol'–de–rol' (tŏl'dĕ·rŏl'; -rōl'), *n.* A nonsense refrain in some old lusty songs; hence, an exclamation, outburst, or song of such character.

tol'do (tŏl'dō), *n.* [Sp.; akin to F. *taudion,* fr. *taudis,* fr. MF. *tauder, taudir,* of Teut. origin. See TELD.] A South American Indian tent or hut.

tole (tōl), *v. t.* To toll or entice. See 3d TOLL, 1. *Dial.*

tole (tōl). Dial. past tense of TELL.

To·le'dan (tō·lē'dăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Toledo. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Toledo.

To·le'do (tō·lē'dō), *n.; pl.* -DOS (-dōz). A kind of sword or sword blade famous for its fine temper, made at Toledo in Spain.

Toledo tables. = ARZACHEL'S TABLES.

Toledo War. *U. S. Hist.* A dispute, 1835, between Ohio and Michigan, as to the boundary between them esp. involving the town of Toledo. Civil war threatened for a brief time, but the Federal government effected a compromise which included the admission of Michigan as a State (1837).

tol'er·a·ble (tŏl'ĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [F. *tolérable,* fr. L. *tolerabilis.* See TOLERATE.] **1.** Capable of being borne or endured; supportable, either physically or mentally; as, *tolerable* but not agreeable heat; a scarcely *tolerable* state of affairs.
2. Capable of being suffered or permitted; sufferable; allowable. *Obs.*
3. Moderately good or agreeable; merely acceptable; fairly satisfactory; passable; as, a *tolerable* administration, entertainment, or translation.
4. In moderately good health; fairly well. *Dial.*
— **tol'er·a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **tol'er·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **tol'er·a·bly,** *adv.*

tol'er·a·ble, *adv.* Tolerably. *Now Dial.*

tol'er·ance (tŏl'ĕr·ȧns), *n.* [F. *tolérance,* fr. L. *tolerantia.*] **1.** The act or practice of, or capacity for, bearing suffering or hardship; endurance. *Now Rare.*
Diogenes, one terrible frosty morning, came to the market place, and stood naked, quaking, to show his *tolerance.* *Bacon.*
2. The act, practice, or habit of tolerating; the quality of being tolerant; specif., the disposition to tolerate, or allow the existence of, beliefs, practices, or habits differing from one's own; now often, freedom from bigotry; sympathetic understanding of others' beliefs, etc., without acceptance of them; as, there was little religious *tolerance* in the 17th century, yet Sir Thomas Browne had the virtue of *tolerance* in a marked degree.
3. A specified allowance for error in weighing, measuring etc., or for variations from the standard or given dimensions, weight, or the like. Specif.: a *Coinage.* The amount which coins, either singly or in lots, are legally allowed to vary above or below the standard of weight or fineness. b *Mach.* The maximum allowable error in the value of the quantity indicated, as by a testing machine; specif., the difference between the two limiting sizes as a means of specifying the degree of accuracy. Tolerance is distinguished from allowance in that the former is merely a specification of the required degree of accuracy, of a part whereas the latter is a difference between the dimensions of mating parts which is essential for successful functioning. Cf. SCREW-THREAD TOLERANCE. c *Transportation.* The amount allowed for the difference of weight between shipments and billed weight, usually a percentage that varies with the commodity, owing to differences in scales or methods of weighing.
4. *Forestry.* Capability of growth in more or less shade.
5. *Med.* The constitutional or acquired capacity to endure shock, a poison, or, esp., a food or drug which may be harmful if taken in excess; the power of resistance to such, or the point at which such resistance ends; also, the amount of a drug, which may be so tolerated; as, a patient's *tolerance* for digitalis; of a food, the amount which may be ingested without excretion of any of it; as, a diabetic's low *tolerance* for sugar.
Syn. — TOLERANCE, INDULGENCE. TOLERANCE implies an attitude of (esp. intellectual) forbearance with reference to views, opinions, or actions with which one is not opeself fully in sympathy; INDULGENCE suggests more positively the gratification of desires, wishes, or appetites, or the relaxation of restraint; as, a large *tolerance* of differing creeds; a genial *indulgence* of others' whims; cf. self-*indulgence.* Cf. ALLOW, GRATIFY.
Ant. — Bigotry, intolerance.

tol'er·an·cy (tŏl'ĕr·ȧn·sĭ), *n.* [L. *tolerantia.*] The quality of tolerance (sense 2).

tol'er·ant (-ȧnt), *adj.* [F. *tolérant,* fr. L. *tolerans,* pres. part. of *tolerare* to tolerate. See TOLERATE.] **1.** Inclined to tolerate; favoring toleration; characterized by tolerance; forbearing; indulgent.
2. *Rare.* a Susceptible (of). b Of or pertaining to tolerance, or amount allowed or tolerated.
3. *Biol.* Capable of sustaining unfavorable environment.
4. *Forestry.* Capable of growth in more or less shade.
5. *Med.* Capable of enduring or resisting the action of a drug, shock, or the like; esp., capable, through long use, of enduring without injury large doses of a drug, as morphine.
— **tol'er·ant·ly,** *adv.*

tol'er·ant, *n.* A tolerant person; one who tolerates or advocates toleration.

tol'er·ate (tŏl'ĕr·āt), *v. t.;* TOL'ER·AT'ED (-ā'tĕd; -ĭd; 119); TOL'ER·AT'ING (-ā't'ĭng). [L. *toleratus,* past part. of *tolerare,* fr. the same root as *tollere* to lift up, *tuli,* used as perf. of *ferre* to bear, *latus* (for *tlatus*), used as past part. of *ferre* to bear; akin to Gr. *tlēnai* to bear, *tlētos, tlatos,* bearing, enduring, to be endured. See THOLE, *v.;* cf. ATLAS, COLLATION, DILATORY, ELATE, EXTOL, LEGISLATE, OBLATE, PRELATE, RELATE, SUBLATION, SUPERLATIVE, TAEL, TALENT, TELAMON, TOLL tax, TOLL to take away, TRANSLATE.]
1. To bear up under; to endure; *Obs. exc. Med.,* to endure or resist, esp. without injurious effect, the action of, as a poison.
2. To suffer to be, or to be done, without prohibition or hindrance; to allow or permit negatively, by not preventing; as, to *tolerate* doubtful practices.
Crying should not be *tolerated* in children. *Locke.*
3. To bear the existence of through indifference or lack of interest; to put up with.
Only that is real which men love and rejoice in; not what they *tolerate,* but what they choose. *Emerson.*
Syn. — See ALLOW. **Ant.** — See FORBID.

tol'er·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *tolération,* fr. L. *toleratio.*] **1.** Act or practice of tolerating; specif., the policy, usually governmental policy, of permitting the existence of all (or given) religious opinions and modes of worship contrary to, or different from, those of the established church or belief; recognition of the right of private judgment, esp. as to religious matters. See ACT OF TOLERATION.
2. A legal permission or authorization; a license. *Obs.*
3. *Rare.* a = TOLERANCE, 2. b = TOLERANCE, 3 a. c *Med.* = TOLERANCE, 5.

tol'er·a'tion·ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Advocacy or support of toleration. — **tol'er·a'tion·ist** (-ĭst), *n.* & *adj.*

tol'er·a'tive (tŏl'ĕr·ā'tĭv; -ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* That tolerates; permissive.

tol'er·a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* [LL.] One who tolerates.

tol'er·ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Tolerationism. *Borrow.*

Tol'e·tan (tŏl'ē·tăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Toledo [L. *Toletum*] in Spain; Toledan.

tolf·rae'dic (tŏlf·rē'dĭk), *adj.* [Icel. *tölfræthur* duodecimal, fr. ON. *tölfræthr.* See TWELVE; and the 2d element in HUNDRED.] Pertaining to the ancient Scandinavian scale of notation on the basis of a hundred consisting of twelve tens (later it became a combination of the decimal and duodecimal scales).

tol·gua'cha (tŏl·gwä'chȧ), *n.* [Sp. *toloache, toloachi,* fr. Nahuatl *toloatzin,* fr. *toloa* to bow the head + *-tzin,* suff. indicating respect or affection.] a The narcotic annual herb *Datura meteloides,* used ceremonially by certain Californian Indian tribes. b Any of several related species of *Datura.*

tol'i·dine (tŏl'ĭ·dēn; -dĭn), *n.* Also **-din.** [From TOLUENE.] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric bases, $C_{13}H_{14}(CH_3)_2$-$(NH_2)_2$, dimethyl derivatives of benzidine. Specif., *orthotolidine* or *o*-tolidine (4,4′-diamino-3,3′-dimethylbiphenyl), a pearly crystalline compound obtained indirectly from toluene and used in making dyes.

toll (tōl), *n.* [ME. *tol,* fr. AS. *toll,* also *tolne,* like OFris. *tolne,* D. *tol,* OS. *tol, tolna,* G. *zoll,* OHG. *zol,* ON. *tollr* (Sw. *tull,* Dan. *told*), fr. LL. *tolonium,* fr. L. *teloneum* tollhouse, fr. Gr. *telōnion,* fr. *telōnēs* a tax collector, fr. *telos* a tax; akin to Gr. *tlēnai* to bear See TOLERATE; cf. TOLBOOTH.] **1.** A tax or due paid for some liberty or privilege, particularly for the privilege of passing over a highway, as a road or bridge, for that of keeping a booth, vending goods, etc., in a fair, market, or other limited place, as a manor, for importing or exporting goods, etc.
A large part of the [old English] borough's revenue was derived from *tolls,* if we may use that term in its largest sense to include passage, pontage, lastage, stallage, boothage, ewage, tronage, scavage, and the like. *Pollock & Mait.*
2. The right to take toll; also, formerly, in England, the right of a lord to levy a tallage or tax upon his villeins.
3. A compensation taken for services rendered; specif.: a *Now Dial.* A portion of grain taken by a miller as his fee. b A charge for transportation or conveyance; as, railway *tolls.* c A charge for a long-distance call on a telephone.
4. That which is exacted or taken, as if toll; specif., number of casualties; as, a battle's heavy *toll.*
5. Short for TOLLGATE. *Scot.*

---

tol'let·ted, *adj.* Var. of TOILETTED.

tol'less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **tol'less·ness,** *n.*

toil'ous, *adj.* Laborious. *Obs.*

toil'sum. Toilsome. *Ref. Sp.*

toist, *n.* ✝ TYSTE.

to'i·toi' (tō'ē·tō'ē; *colloq.* toi'toi'), *n.* Var. of TOETOE.

·oke. ✝ TUCK.

To'ke·la'u (tō'kĕ·lä'ōō), *n.* See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Tokelau ringworm. [From *Tokelau* islands in the South Pacific.] = TINEA IMBRICATA.

to'kend. Tokened. *Ref. Sp.*

to'ken·le s, *adj.* See -LESS.

To·kha'ri (tō·kä'rĭ·rē), *n.* = TOCHARIAN, *n.*, 2; — called also *Kuchean.* [Var. of TOCHARIAN.]

To·khar'i·an (-kär'ĭ·ăn; -kä'rĭ-). **·to'ki·a.** Var. of -TOCIA.

to·kol'o·gy (tō·kŏl'ō·jĭ). Var. of TOCOLOGY. [GODS, -TOCIA.]

-to·kous, -to·ky. Vars. of -TOCOUS, -TOCY.

toil. ✝ TOLL, to take away; TOOL.

to'la (tō'lä), *n.* [Hind. *tolā.*] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

To'la (tō'lȧ). *Bib.*

To'lad (tō'lăd). *Bib.*

To'la·ites (tō'lȧ·īts), *n., pl. Bib.*

tol'a·mine' (tŏl'ȧ·mēn'; tōl'ȧ·mĕn; -mĭn; 157), *n.* [*tol-* + *amine.*] = CHLORAMINE, 3.

Tol'ba·nes (tŏl'bȧ·nēz; tōl·bā'nēz). *Bib.* [of TELL.]

told (tōld), *past tense & past part.*

told. Tolled. *Ref. Sp.*

tole. ✝ TOLA; TOLL; TOOL.

Toledan liturgy. See LITURGY, 1.

To·le'do·an (tō·lē'dō·ăn), *n.* & *adj.* = TOLEDAN.

tol'er·a·bl. Tolerable. *Ref. Sp.*

tol'er·a·blish (tŏl'ĕr·ȧ·blĭsh), *adj.* See -ISH.

tol'er·ant·ism, *n.* See -ISM.

Toleration Act. = ACT OF TOLERATION.

Toletan tables. = ARZACHEL'S TABLES.

tolibant. ✝ TURBAN.

tolipane. ✝ TURBAN.

tol'ite (tŏl'ĭt), *n.* See TRINITROTOLUENE.

tolk, tolke. ✝ TULK.

6. Short for TOLL CALL. Cf. def. 3 c, above.
Syn. — Tax, custom, duty, impost.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

toll agent	toll inspector	tollpenny
toll clerk	tollmaster	tolltaker
toll farmer		

toll (tōl), *v. Intransitive*: **1.** To take toll; to raise a tax or duty. *Rare.*
Well could he [the miller] steal corn and *toll* thrice. *Chaucer.*
2. To pay toll or tallage. *Rare.* *Shak*
——, *Transitive*: To collect or exact as or by way of toll; to take toll from (a person, grain, etc.).
toll (tōl), *v.*; TOLLED (tōld); TOLL'ING. [ME. *tollen, tullen.* See TILL, to draw, TILL a drawer.] *Transitive*: **1.** Also **tole.** To draw (one) by attraction; to lure along; to entice; allure.
Whatever you observe him to be more frighted at than he should, *tole* him on to by insensible degrees, till at last he masters the difficulty. *Locke.*
Specif.: **a** To entice (game, esp. wild ducks) to approach by arousing their curiosity, as by the antics of a trained dog. **b** To scatter (bait) for attracting fish; to chum.
2. To draw by tugging; to pull; to drag. *Obs.*
3. To pull (a bell) so as to sound a summons, signal, or the like; specif., and now usually, to cause (a deep-toned bell) to sound single strokes spaced at regular intervals, esp. in announcement of a death or the progress of a funeral.
4. Hence: **a** To sound or strike by tolling or as if tolled; as, the clock *tolls* the hour. "The curfew *tolls* the knell of parting day." *Gray.* **b** To announce by tolling; also, to ring a toll for; as, to *toll* a friend's death or a departed friend.
5. To draw or summon by or as by means of a tolling bell.
Forlorn! the very word is like a bell
To *toll* me back from thee to my sole self. *Keats.*
——, *Intransitive*: **1.** *Rare*: **a** To be pulled, drawn, or, as game, decoyed. **b** To hunt ducks or game by tolling, or decoying.
2. To sound or ring, as a bell, with strokes uniformly repeated at intervals, as to announce the death of a person, during a funeral, or (often *toll in*) to call a congregation into the church for the beginning of a service.
toll, *n.* **1.** A lure or decoy. *Obs.*
2. The sound of a bell produced by strokes slowly and uniformly repeated.
toll (tōl), *v. t.* [AF. *toller,* fr. L. *tollere.* See TOLERATE.] *O. Eng. Law.* To take away; to vacate; to annul.
toll, *n.* A clump of trees. *Dial.*
toll (tŏl), *n. sing. & pl.* [Estonian, fr. G. *zoll.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*
toll'a·ble (tōl'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Subject to the payment of toll.
toll'age (-ĭj), *n.* **1.** Toll; also, payment or exaction of toll.
2. Tallage. *Obs.*
toll bait. Chopped bait thrown out to attract fish. *Local, U. S.*
toll bar. A bar, beam, gate, or the like, used at a tollhouse to stop passengers, etc.
toll board. **1.** *Railroads.* A board or schedule of rates put up for public convenience. *Eng.*
2. *Teleph.* A telephone switchboard used mainly for establishing connections over toll lines.
toll'book' (tōl'bo̍ŏk'), *n.* A register of goods for sale or of tax dues. *Obs.*
toll bridge. A bridge for passing over which toll is paid.
toll call. A long-distance telephone call at charges above a local rate.
toll collector. **a** A tollgatherer. **b** A registering device for indicating the number passing through a turnstile or gate. **c** In a gristmill, a contrivance for the automatic separation of the toll (see 1st TOLL, 3 a) from the grist.
toll corn. Corn taken as pay for grinding at a mill.
toll dish. A dish for measuring toll in mills.
toll'er (tōl'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *tollere,* also *tolnere.*] A tollgatherer; also, a mechanical toll collector in a gristmill.
toll'er, *n.* One who or that which tolls; specif.: **a** A dog trained for use in tolling (see 3d TOLL, *v. t.,* 1 **a**). **b** One who tolls a bell; also, a bell suitable for tolling.
toll'er·y (tōl'ẽr·ĭ), *n. Rare.* **a** Toll collection. **b** Tollhouse.
toll'gate' (-gāt'), *n.* A gate across a road, etc., where toll is taken.
toll'gath'er·er (-găth'ẽr·ẽr), *n.* Toll collector; taxgatherer; publican (sense 1).
toll'house' (-hous'), *n.; pl.* -HOUSES (-houz'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). **1.** A tolbooth; esp., a town hall. *Now Local Eng.*
2. A house where a tollgatherer is stationed, esp. such a house at a tollgate or at the end of a toll bridge.
tol'li·ker (tŏl'ĭ·kẽr), *n. Hat Mfg.* A boxwood implement for glossing silk hats.
toll'ing (tōl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that tolls, or lures. *Now Rare* exc. specif.: **a** The decoying of birds by a dog that tolls. Cf. PIPER, *n.,* **7.** **b** Use of toll bait in fishing; also, *pl.,* toll bait.
2. Act of one who tolls a bell; also, the sound so produced.
3. A peculiar sound said to be made by the queen bee before the swarming occurs. *Scot.*
toll'keep'er (-kēp'ẽr), *n.* The keeper of a tollgate or tollhouse.
toll line. A long-distance telephone line used in making toll calls.
toll'man (tōl'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A tollgatherer.
tol'-lol' (tŏl'lŏl'), *adj.* [From TOLERABLE.] Soso; fair; tolerable. — **tol'-lol'-ish** (-ĭsh), *adj. Both Colloq.*
tol'-lol'-de-rol' (tŏl'lŏl'dē·rŏl'; -rōl'), *n.* A nonsense refrain used as an exclamation of pleasure.
toll road. A road for the use of which a toll is taken.
toll thorough. *Eng. Law.* Toll taken by a town for beasts driven through it, or over a bridge or ferry maintained at its cost.
toll traverse. *Eng. Law.* Toll paid for passage or traffic over the private ground, bridge, ferry, or the like, of another.
toll turn. *Eng. Law.* A toll paid at the return of beasts from market.
tol'ly (tŏl'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. TALLOW.] **a** A candle. **b** A cane. **c** A spire. — *v. t.* To light candles after hours. *All School Slang, Eng.*
Tol'mer's grass (tŏl'mẽrz). [After A. *Tolmer.*] A tall, Australian sedge (*Lepidosperma gladiatum*) with rigid, much-flattened stems.
to·lo'sa wood (tō·lō'sȧ). [From *Tolosa,* near Hobart, Tasmania.] A Tasmanian tree or shrub (*Pittosporum bicolor*), family Pittosporaceae; also, its wood.

Tol'o·wa (tŏl'ō·wȧ), *n.* An Indian of an Athapascan coast tribe of Del Norte County, California.
tol·ox'y- (tŏl·ŏk'sĭ-). *Chem.* A combining form, *tol-* + *oxy-,* denoting *presence of the univalent radical* $CH_3C_6H_4O$-; tolyloxy-. There are three varieties (*o-, m-,* and *p-*).
tol'patch (tŏl'păch), *n.* [G. *tolpatsch,* fr. Hung. *talpas,* lit., big-foot.] A foot soldier. — **tol'patch'er·y** (-păch'ẽr·ĭ), *n.* *Carlyle.*
tol'sel. Var. of TOLSEY. *Obs.*
tol'ses'ter (tŏl'sĕs'tẽr; tōl·sĕs'tẽr), *n.* [*toll* tax + ME. & AS. *sester,* a measure, fr. L. See SEXTARIUS.] *O. Eng. Law.* A toll paid to the lord by a tenant for liberty to brew and sell ale.
tol'sey (tŏl'zĭ; -sĭ), **tol'zey** (-zĭ), *n.* [ME. *tollsell, tollseld,* fr. AS. *toll* tax + *sele, sel,* hall, *seld* seat. See TOLL tax.] A tolbooth, also, a merchants' meeting place, or exchange. *Chiefly Hist.*
Tol·stoy'an, Tol·stoi'an (tŏl·stoi'ăn; tŏl'stoi-), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Leo Nikolaevich Tolstoy (1828–1910). — *n.* A follower of Tolstoy, who advocated and practiced manual labor, simplicity of living, nonresistance, etc., held that possession of wealth and ownership of property are sinful, and in religion rejected all teachings not coming from Christ himself.
Tol'stoy·ism (tŏl'stoi·ĭz'm; tŏl·stoi'-), *n.* The doctrines or practices of the Tolstoyans. — **Tol'stoy·ist**(-ĭst), *n. & adj.*
tolt (tōlt), *n.* [AF. *tolte,* fr. ML. *tolta,* fr. L. *tollere* to take away.] *O. Eng. Law.* A writ by which a cause pending in a court-baron was removed into a county court.
tolt, *n.* [Cf. dial. *towte* a low rounded hill.] An isolated peak rising abruptly. *Newfoundland.*
Tol'tec (tŏl'tĕk), *n.* An Indian of the earliest of the Nahuatlan tribes to invade central and southern Mexico. Through contact with the Mayas, they laid the foundations of Nahua culture. They disappeared before later invasions of peoples of their own stock. Cf. MAYA, NAHUA, TEOTIHUACAN.
Tol'tec, *adj.* Toltecan.
Tol'tec·an (-ăn), *adj.* **a** Of or pertaining to the Toltecs **b** = TEOTIHUACAN.
tol'ter (tŏl'tẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. D. *touteren,* AS. *tealtrian,* and E. TOTTER.] To totter or hobble; to move clumsily or heavily. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tol'ter, *adj.* Tottery. *Scot.*
to·lu' (tō·lōo'; 277), *n., or* **tolu balsam.** [Sp. *tolú,* fr. the seaport Santiago de *Tolú,* Colombia.] Balsam of Tolú.
tol'u- (tŏl'ū-), **tol-.** *Chem.* A combining form of *tolu,* denoting *relation to toluene* or *to toluic acid,* as in **tol'u·ni'trile, tol'u·quin·al'dine.**
tol'u·al'de·hyde (tŏl'ū·ăl'dē·hīd), *n.* [*tolu-* + *aldehyde.*] *Chem.* Any of four aldehydes (*o-, m-, p-,* and *α-*), corresponding to the four toluic acids. See PHENYLACETALDEHYDE.
tol'u·ate (tŏl'ū·āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of any of the toluic acids.
tol'u·ene (-ēn), *n.* [*tolu* + benzene.] *Chem.* A light, mobile, colorless, liquid hydrocarbon, $C_6H_5CH_3$, of the aromatic series, originally made by distilling tolu balsam; methylbenzene. Toluene is chiefly obtained from coke-oven vapors and by distillation of coal tar. It is used in the manufacture of dyes and other compounds.
to·lu'ic (tō·lū'ĭk; tŏl'ū·ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of four isomeric acids, $C_7H_7CO_2H$, carboxyl derivatives of toluene. Of these acids, three, called respectively *orthotoluic, metatoluic,* and *paratoluic,* are obtained as white crystalline compounds by oxidation of the three corresponding xylenes, and otherwise. The fourth is called *a-toluic,* or *phenylacetic, acid* (see PHENYLACETIC).
tol'u·ide (tŏl'ū·īd; -ĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* Any of a series of compounds, $RCONHC_6H_4CH_3$, analogous to the anilides and derived from toluidine by the substitution of an acid radical for hydrogen in the amino group.
to·lu'i·dine (tō·lū'ĭ·dēn; -dĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-din.** *Chem.* Any of three isomeric amino derivatives of toluene, $CH_3C_6H_4NH_2$, analogous to aniline and called *orthotoluidine, metatoluidine,* and *paratoluidine,* the first two being liquids and the third a white crystalline compound. They are chiefly obtained by reducing the corresponding nitrotoluenes and are used in making dyes. Ortho*toluidine* is also used in ore flotation and as an accelerator in vulcanizing rubber.
to·lu'i·do- (-dō-). *Chem.* A combining form of *toluide,* denoting: **a** Usually, = TOLUINO-. **b** *Presence of the bivalent radical* $CH_3C_6H_4N<$, of which toluidine is the hydride. — **to·lu'i·do** (-dō), *adj.*
to·lu'i·no- (-nō-). *Chem.* A combining form of *toluidine,* denoting *presence of the univalent radical* $CH_3C_6H_4NH$-, of which toluidine is the hydride. There are three varieties, *o-, m-,* and *p-.* See TOLUIDINE
tol'u·ol (tŏl'ū·ōl; -ŏl), *or* **-ole** (-ōl), *n.* [*tolu-* + benzol.] Toluene, esp. in crude commercial form.
to·lu'ric ac'id (tō·lū'rĭk). [*toluic* + *uric.*] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric crystalline acids, $C_7H_7CO.NH.CH_2CO_2H$, distinguished as *ortho-, meta-,* and *para-toluric acids.* They are toluyl derivatives of glycine.
tolu tree. The tree *Myroxylon balsamum* of northern South America, which yields tolu. Its wood has a red center, and an aromatic rose odor.
tol'u·yl (tŏl'ū·Il), *n.* [*toluic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent acid radical C_7H_7CO, the varieties of which correpond to the different toluic acids. Cf. TOLUIC.
tol'u·yl·ene (tŏl'ū·ĭ·lēn), *n.* **a** Stilbene. **b** Tolylene.
tol'yl (tŏl'Il), *n.* [*toluic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical $CH_3C_6H_4$, of which toluene is the hydride. There are four varieties, *ortho-, meta-, para-* tolyl, and *α-tolyl* (usually called *benzyl*).
tol'yl·ene (tŏl'ĭ·lēn), *n.* *Chem.* **a** The bivalent radical $CH_3C_6H_3$, of which toluene is the hydride. There are several varieties. **b** Benzal; — called specif. *α-tolylene.* **c** Improperly, the bivalent radical $C_6H_4(CH_2)_2$, one of the xylylenes.
tol'yl·ene·di'a·mine' (-dī'ȧ·mēn'; -dī'ȧ·mēn; -mĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-min.** *Chem.* Any of several isomeric crystalline bases, $CH_3C_6H_3(NH_2)_2$, derived from toluene. Two are used in dye manufacture.
Tol'y·peu'tes (tŏl'ĭ·pū'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tolypeuein* to wind, fr. *tolypē* a ball; — because the animal rolls itself into a ball.] *Zool.* The genus of South American armadillos containing the apar. — **tol'y·peu'tine** (-tĭn; -tīn; 156), *adj. & n.*
Tom (tŏm), *n.* **1.** Short for, and diminutive of, *Thomas;* — a masculine proper name often used generically like *Jack;* as, *Tom,* Dick, and Harry.
2. Short for: **a** TOM O' BEDLAM. **b** GREAT TOM. **c** TOM OF LINCOLN. **d** TOM QUAD. **e** [*not cap.*] TOMFOOL. **f** *Slang.* TOMATO.
3. [*not cap.*] At gleek, the jack of trumps. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
4. [*not cap.*] The male of certain animals; — often used adjectively or in composition; as, *tom* turkey, etc.; specif., a male cat; a tomcat.
5. [*not cap.*] A distance piece or small shore, as between frames in shipbuilding.
6. [*not cap.*] See PURSE NET.
7. *Mach.* [*not cap.*] = TOMMY, *n.,* **8.**
8. *Mining.* An inclined trough in which gold-bearing earth or gravel is crudely washed; — usually called *long tom,* because it is longer than the rocker.
tom (tŏm), *v. t.;* TOMMED (tŏmd); TOM'MING. **1.** [*cap.*] To call (one) Tom; to address (a person) familiarly.
2. To separate, support, etc., by a tom, or distance piece; — often with *off.*
Tom. Var. of TOOM. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
Tom, Uncle. See UNCLE TOM.
To'ma (tō'mȧ), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Negro people in adjacent parts of Liberia and Sierra Leone, numbering about 40,000.
-to·ma (-tō·mȧ). [NL.] *Zool.* A combining form from Greek *entoma,* insects, denoting *a genus,* esp. of insects, *marked by a* (specified) *type of segmentation,* as in Neo*toma,* Pleuro*toma.*
tom'a·hawk (tŏm'ȧ·hôk), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Virginian *tomahack,* Lenape *tomahikan* ax, hatchet.]
1. A light ax used both as a missile and as a hand weapon by the North American Indians. Tomahawks include also the *pipe tomahawk,* a combination of tobacco pipe and ax. The aboriginal stone or copper weapon was early replaced by *trade tomahawks* of iron introduced by the whites. Cf. CALUMET, POGAMOGGAN.

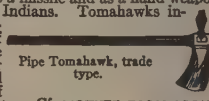
Pipe Tomahawk, trade type.

2. In Australia, the stone hatchet of the aborigines; an ordinary hatchet.
— *to blow tomahawks.* To blow cuttingly and violently; — of a wind; hence, *tomahawk-blow,* a strong, cutting wind. — *to dig up or bury the tomahawk.* = *to dig up* or *to bury the hatchet.* See HATCHET, *n.,* **1.**
tom'a·hawk, *v. t.;* -HAWKED (-hôkt); -HAWK'ING. **1.** To cut, strike, or kill, with a tomahawk.
2. To criticize or attack savagely; to assail mercilessly.
Battered, hacked, scalped, *tomahawked* as I have been for three years. *Hannah More.*
3. To cut (sheep) in unskillful shearing. *Australia.*
— **tom'a·hawk'er** (-hôk'ẽr), *n.*
tom'al'ley (tŏm'ăl'ĭ), *n.* The liver of the lobster, which becomes green when boiled.
to·man' (tō·mȧn'), *n.* [Per. *tūmān,* fr. Turki *tūman* very many, ten thousand.] **1.** A Persian gold coin, varying in value with the changes in the value of silver and with the demand for the gold pieces. Cf. PAHLAVI.
2. Among the Mongols, Tatars, etc., a military division of 10,000 men.
tom'an (tŏm'ăn), *n.* [Gael., fr. *tom.* See TOMB.] A mound or hillock. *Scot.*
to·man' (tō·mȧn'), **to·mand'** (-mȧnd'), *n.* [Ar. *teman.*] See WEIGHT, *Table.*
Tom and Jerry. **a** Corinthian Tom and his friend Jerry Hawthorn, a pair of rakes and sporting men in Pierce Egan's novel (1821) *Tom and Jerry, or Life in London.* **b** A hot sweetened drink of rum and water spiced with cinnamon, cloves, etc., and beaten up with eggs.
Tom'-and-Jer'ry, *adj.* [See TOM AND JERRY.] Designating a low tavern.
Tom'-and-Jer'ry, *v. i.* To indulge in drunken roistering.
to'ma·til'lo (tō'mä·tē'yō; -tē'yō; 170), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *tomate* tomato.] In Spanish America, a small variety of tomato; also, any of several fruits resembling a small tomato, esp. in the genera *Solanum, Physalis, Lycium,* etc.
to·ma'to (tō·mā'tō; tō·mä'tō; 277: *cf.* POTATO), *n.; pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [Sp. *tomate,* fr. Nahuatl *tomatl.*] **1.** **a** A South American perennial herb (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) widely cultivated, usually as an annual, for its fruit. It has interruptedly pinnate leaves and yellow flowers. **b** Its large rounded or oblate pulpy berry which is red or yellow when ripe. **c** One of these fruits served raw or cooked as a vegetable; as, sliced *tomatoes;* also, a dish of cooked, esp. stewed, pulp of tomatoes; as, to pass the *tomato;* to serve *tomatoes* with the dinner.
2. Any other species of *Lycopersicon;* also, its fruit.
3. The color tomato red.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

tomato bouillon	tomato ketchup	tomato sauce
tomato can	tomato-leaf, *adj.*	tomato scalder
tomato-colored	tomato packer	tomato transplanter
tomato-growing, *adj.*	tomato paste	tomato trellis
tomato hanger	tomato pulp	tomato-washing, *adj.*
tomato juice	tomato purée	

tomato black rot. = NAILHEAD SPOT.
tomato blight. = WESTERN TOMATO BLIGHT.
tomato curly top. = WESTERN TOMATO BLIGHT.
tomato eggplant. A tropical annual herb (*Solanum integrifolium*) sometimes grown for its white flowers and scarlet or yellow, inedible fruit resembling the eggplant but smaller.
tomato fern. See FERN, *Table.*
tomato fruitworm. The bollworm.
tomato gall. A large irregular yellowish-green or reddish gall on the grapevine produced by a small two-winged fly (*Lasioptera vitis*).
tomato hawk moth. A tobacco hawk moth. Cf. TOMATO WORM.
tomato leaf blight. *Plant Pathol.* A very common and destructive fungous disease of the tomato caused by *Septoria lycopersici.*
tomato leaf mold. *Plant Pathol.* A fungous disease caused by *Cladosporium fulvum,* esp. severe in greenhouse cultures and in field crops in warm humid regions. All parts of the plant are attacked, the leaves showing yellowish spots above and a purplish mold beneath.
tomato mosaic. *Plant Pathol.* A virus disease of the tomato. See MOSAIC, **7.**
tomato red. A color, reddish red-yellow in hue, of very high saturation and medium brilliance; — called also *tomato.* Cf. COLOR. — **to·ma'to-red',** *adj.*
tomato sphinx. = TOMATO HAWK MOTH.

toll'booth'. Var. of TOLBOOTH.
Tol'le·tan (tŏl'ē·tăn), *adj.* [L. *Toletanus.*] Toledan. *Obs.*
toll'-free' (66), *adj.* See -FREE.
toll'hall', *n.* = TOLBOOTH. *Obs.*
tol'lon (tō'yŏn; 170). Var. of TOYON.
tol'men (tŏl'mĕn). Var. of DOLMEN.
to·lu'i·dide (tō·lū'ĭ·dīd; -dĭd), *n.* Also **-did.** *Chem.* = TOLUIDE.
toluidine red. See DYE, *Table.*
to·lu'i·di'no- (-dē'nō-). = TOLUINO-, — **to·lu'i·di'no** (-nō), *adj.*
Tol'u·if'er·a (tŏl'ū·ĭf'ẽr·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See TOLU; -FEROUS.] *Bot.* Syn. of MYROXYLON.
tol'u·sal'ra·mine (tŏl'ū·săl'ĭ·rȧ·mēn; -mĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-min.** *Chem.* See SAFRANINE, 1.
tol'u·ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tolutim* on a trot.] A pacing or ambling. *Obs.*
tol'u·yl·ene·di'a·mine', *n.* Also **-min.** *Chem.* = TOLYLENEDIAMINE. [= TOLUIC.]
tol'u·yl'ic (tŏl'ū·Il'ĭk), *adj. Chem.*
to'ly. ✝ TULY.
tol'zey, *n.* Var. of TOLSEY.
tom'a·hawked. Tomahawked. *Ref. Sp.* [TAMALE.]
to·ma'le (tō·mä'lē). Var. of
Tom'-a-lin' (tŏm'ȧ·lĭn'), *n.* Var. of TAM LIN. Sometimes erroneously written **Tom'-a-Lin'coln.**
Tom'-and-Jer'ry·ism, *n.* See -ISM.
to·ma'sha. Var. of TAMASHA.
Tom'-a'-Stiles' *or* **-Styles'** (tŏm'ȧ·stīlz'). See RICHARD ROE.
to'ma'ta·ku'ru (tō'mä'tä·kōō'rōō). Var. of TUMATAKURU.

tomato streak. *Plant Pathol.* A virus disease of tomatoes believed to result from a mixed infection of potato mosaic and tomato mosaic, characterized by dark elongated streaks on stems and petioles and necrosis of the leaves at first in spots but later becoming general.

tomato stripe. = TOMATO STREAK.

tomato wilt. *Plant Pathol.* **a** A destructive fungous disease of the tomato caused by *Fusarium lycopersici.* **b** A bacterial disease caused by *Phytomonas* (syn. *Pseudomonas*) *solanacearum.*

tomato worm. A tobacco worm of either of the two species; — so called when found feeding on the tomato plant.

tomato yellows. = WESTERN TOMATO BLIGHT.

tomb (tōōm), *n.* [ME. *tomb(e), toumbe, tumb,* fr. AF. *tumbe,* OF. *tombe,* fr. LL. *tumba,* fr. Gr. *tymbos* sepulchral mound; akin to MIr. *tomm* hillock, L. *tumere* to swell, *tumidus* swollen, *tumor* a swelling, *tumulus* a mound, *tumultus* a tumult, Skr. *tavas* strong, *tumra* strong, fat. See THIGH, THUMB; cf. CATACOMB, THOUSAND, TUMEFY, TUMOR, TUMULT, TUMULUS.] **1.** A cavity in which a corpse is deposited; a grave; now, *Poetic,* any place of interment; the last resting place.
2. A house, chamber, or vault, formed wholly or partly in the earth or entirely above ground, for the reception of the dead. "In a *tomb* of marble stones." *Chaucer.*
3. A monument, as in a church, erected to enclose the body and preserve the name and memory of the dead; also, *Rare,* a cenotaph.
4. A tomblike structure or building; specif., ***the Tombs,*** the city prison of New York.
5. *R.C.Ch.* An altar cavity for relics.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

tomb-black, *adj.*	**tomb maker**	**tomb-robbing,** *adj.*
tomb-breaker	**tomb-making,** *adj.*	**tomb-strewn**
tomb-dwelling, *adj.*	**tomb-paved**	**tomb tower**

tomb, *adj.* Of or serving as a tomb.

tomb, *v. t.;* TOMBED (tōōmd); TOMB'ING (tōōm'ĭng). To place or enclose in or as in a tomb; to bury; entomb.

tom'bac (tŏm'băk), *n.* Also **tom'back, tom'bak, tam'bac.** [F. and Pg.; F. *tombac,* fr. Pg. *tombac,* fr. Malay *têmbaga* copper, fr. Skr. *tāmraka.*] An alloy consisting essentially of copper and zinc, used for cheap jewelry, gilding, etc. One kind of white tombac contains arsenic. All of its varieties are in composition brass. In the form of foil it is often called *Dutch metal,* or *gold.* Cf. BRASS, *n.,* **1.**

tom-bac' (tŏm-băk'). Var. of TUMBAK, tobacco.

tomb'al (tōōm'ăl), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or serving as, a tomb.

tomb bat. Any Old World emballonurine bat of the genus *Taphozous* which inhabits caves and tombs, especially the Egyptian species (*T. perforatus*).

tom-bé' (tŏm-bā'), *n.* [Prob. of S. W. Amer. Ind. origin.] A large Indian drum. *Southwestern U. S.*

tomb house. Tomb; mausoleum.

tomb'ic (tōōm'ĭk), *adj.* Tombal.

tom'bo-la (tŏm'bō-lä), *n.* [It.] A kind of lottery or game in which each number of a set or series on one card must be drawn to win. Cf. LOTTO.

tom'bo-lo (-lō), *n.* [It., prop., tumble, cushion. See TUMBREL, TUMBLE.] A sand-and-gravel bar or reef which connects an island with the mainland.

tom'boy' (tŏm'boi'), *n.* [*Tom* + *boy.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A rowdy; a boisterous boy. **b** A strumpet; a harlot.
2. A romping girl; a hoyden.

tom'boy'ful (tŏm'boi'fōōl; -fl'), *adj.* Tomboyish. *Rare.*

tom'boy'ish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Being or playing the tomboy; hoydenish. — **tom'boy'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **tom'boy'ish-ness,** *n.*

Tom Brown's School Days (brounz). A story (1857) of British public-school life, by Thomas Hughes. It was followed by *Tom Brown at Oxford.* Tom Brown is represented as a hearty young fellow, the typical British schoolboy and undergraduate.

tomb'stone' (tōōm'stōn'), *n.* An inscribed stone placed horizontally over a grave; a ledger; also, any gravestone, or monument; headstone.

tom'cat' (tŏm'kăt'; 66), *n.* [*Tom* + *cat.*] A male cat.

tom'cod' (-kŏd'), *n.* [*Tom* + *cod.*] **a** Any of several small fishes of the genus *Microgadus* closely resembling the

Tomcod (*Microgadus tomcod*).

common codfish except in size, esp. *M. tomcod* of the Atlantic coast, and *M. proximus* of the Pacific coast, of North America. **b** *Local U. S.* = KINGFISH **a.** **c** *Calif.* The bocaccio.

Tom Col'lins (kŏl'ĭnz). A mixed drink of gin, sugar, lime or lemon juice, and soda or Seltzer water.

Tom'-come-tick'le-me, *n.* An old card game.

Tom Cox's trav'erse (kŏk's'ĭz). *Naut.* A method of shirking one's full share of work by prolonging each task; — often used in the phrase, "working *Tom Cox's traverse* — three times round the longboat and a pull at the scuttle butt." *Slang.*

Tom, Dick, and Harry. Persons taken at random; the common run of humanity; when modified by *every,* every body; everyone; — often derogatory.

Tom Drum. See DRUM, JOHN.

tome (tōm), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tomus,* fr. Gr. *tomos* a piece cut off, a part of a book, a volume, akin to Gr. *temnein* to cut. See CONTEMN, TONSURE, cf. ANATOMY, ATOM, ENTOMOLOGY, EPITOME, THESIS, -TOMY.] **1.** A volume forming part of a larger work; also, any book; now, usually, a ponderous volume.
2. *R.C.Ch.* A papal letter containing a dogmatic pronouncement; — used only in specific instances; as, the *Tome of St. Leo,* a letter defining the Church's teaching on the two natures of Christ. *Hist.*

tome. Var. of TAUM.

-tome (-tōm). A combining form, Greek *-tomon,* from *tomos,* a cutting, the agent or result of cutting, denoting: **a** *A part or section,* as in angio*tome,* gono*tome.* **b** *A cutting instrument;* — used chiefly in surgery, as in micro*tome,* pharyngo*tome.* **c** *An intersecting line,* as in isc*tome.*
☞ Corresponding adjectives are formed with **-tom'ic** as in gastro*tomic.*

to-melt', *v. i.* To melt completely. See TO-. *Obs.*

to'ment (tō'mĕnt), *n.* Tomentum.

to-men'tose (tō-mĕn'tōs; tō'mĕn-tōs), *adj.* [NL. *tomentosus,* fr. L. *tomentum* a stuffing of wool, hair, or feathers; cf. F. *tomenteux.*] Covered with densely matted hairs; as, a *tomentose* leaf.

to-men'tous (tō-mĕn'tŭs), *adj.* Tomentose.

to-men'tu-lose (-tū-lōs), *adj.* Minutely or slightly tomentose.

to-men'tum (tō-mĕn'tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tä). [L.] **1.** *Bot.* Pubescence composed of densely matted, woolly hairs.
2. *Anat.* A flocculent investment of the deep surface of the pia mater, made up of minute blood vessels.

Tomes's fibers *or* **fibrils** (tōmz'ĭz). [After Sir John *Tomes* (1815–95), Eng. dental surgeon.] Fibers extending from the odontoblasts into the dental canals; dentinal fibers. See DENTINE.

tom'fool' (tŏm'fōōl'), *n.* [*Tom* + *fool.*] **1.** *Now Rare.* Often **Tom Fool.** **a** A half-wit; a mental defective. **b** A buffoon in a play, pageant, etc.; a professional clown.
2. One lacking in sense or good judgment; a great fool; blockhead.
3. The Jamaican rainbird (*Saurothera vetula*).
4. A Jamaican tyrant flycatcher (*Myiarchus stolidus*).

tom'fool' (tŏm'fōōl'), *v. i.* To act the tomfool. — *v. t.* To make a tomfool of. *Both Colloq.*

tom'fool' (66), *adj.* Extremely foolish, stupid, or doltish; also, of, from, or characteristic of, a tomfool or tomfools.

tom'fool'er-y (tŏm'fōōl'ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Foolish or ridiculous trifling; nonsensical behavior or speech; nonsense; as, to indulge in *tomfoolery.*
2. Any act, practice, speech, or thing regarded as nonsensical, foolish, or useless. "Race horses and football and *tomfooleries* of that sort." *S. Kaye-Smith.*
3. Specif., silly or trumpery trifles, ornaments, or the like. "My absurd craze for filling the house with *tomfoolery.*" *J. K. Jerome.*

tom'fool'ish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Given to tomfoolery; nonsensical. — **tom'fool'ish-ness,** *n.*

tom hurry. A skua gull. *Local, Eng.*

to'mi-al (tō'mĭ-ăl), *adj. Zool.* Pertaining to the tomium.

to-min' (tō-mēn'), *n.; pl.* TOMINES (-mē'nās). [Sp. *tomín,* fr. Ar. *thumn* one eighth. Cf. TOMINI, TOUMNAH.] **1.** See WEIGHT *Table.*
2. A silver coin of certain South American countries; esp., the ⅕ boliviano of Bolivia. See COIN, *Table.*

to'mi-ni' (tō'mē-nē'), *n.* [Ar. *thumni* belonging to one eighth. Cf. TOMIN.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

tom'ish (tōm'ĭsh), *adj.* Suggesting a tome, or large volume, in size, weight, or the like.

To-mis'to-ma (tō-mĭs'tō-mä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tomos* cutting + *-stoma.*] *Zool.* A genus of gavials including one living species. See GAVIAL.

to'mi-um (tō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* TOMIA (-ä). [NL., fr. Gr. *tomos* sharp, cutting.] *Zool.* The cutting edge of the bill of a bird.

Tom Jones (jōnz). The familiar title and hero of a novel (1749) by Fielding, *The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling.* He is goodhearted, frank, generous, and manly, but prone to lapses from virtue. He turns out to be an illegitimate nephew of Squire Allworthy, his benefactor, is made the Squire's heir, and marries the fair Sophia Western.

tom'kin post (tŏm'kĭn). In a grinding mill, the post which forms the fulcrum for the bridgetree.

Tom'mer (tŏm'ĕr), *n.* An actor who plays only in *Uncle Tom's Cabin.* — **Tom'ming** (-ĭng), *n. Theatrical Slang, U. S.*

tom'my (tŏm'ĭ), *n.* [From THOMAS.] **1.** [*cap.*] Familiar for, and diminutive of, THOMAS.
2. A loaf or hunk of bread; a ration of bread; also, provisions; specif., the food carried by workmen as their daily allowance. *Military Slang, & Dial. Eng., & Scot.*
3. a Goods given to a workman instead of money wages; also, the truck system; the exchange of labor for goods instead of money; — hence, ***tommy master,*** one who pays his workmen by the truck system; ***tommy shop or store,*** a shop or store conducted on the tommy system; ***tommy system,*** the truck system etc. **b** Short for TOMMY SHOP, TOMMY SYSTEM, etc. See sense **a.**
4. A simpleton; a fool. *Dial. Eng.*
5. A tomcat. *Colloq.*
6. Pewter solder.
7. A Tommy Atkins; a British soldier.
8. *Mech.* A short rod used as a key, esp. one for turning a capstan screw.

tom'my, *v. t.* To subject to, or oppress by, the tommy, or truck, system.

Tommy and Grizel. See SENTIMENTAL TOMMY.

Tom'my At'kins (ăt'kĭnz). [From *Thomas Atkins,* fictitious name used as model in official blank forms for private soldiers.] Any white regular soldier of the British Army; also, such soldiers collectively.

tom'my-bag' (tŏm'ĭ-băg'), *n.* A bag in which one's tommy, or daily allowance of food, is carried. *Slang & Dial.*

tommy bar. *Mach.* A bar used as a tommy to turn bolts, screws, etc.

tommy book. A book recording one's account with a tommy shop. *Slang & Dial.*

tom'my-cod' (tŏm'ĭ-kŏd'), *n.* A tomcod. *Colloq.*

tommy day. The opening day of a tommy shop. *Slang & Dial.*

tommy hole. *Mach.* A hole in a piece in which to insert the end of a tommy to turn it.

tommy master. See TOMMY, **3 a.**

tommy noddy. A tomnoddy.

tom'my-rot' (tŏm'ĭ-rŏt'), *n.* [*tommy* + *rot.*] Rank foolishness or nonsense. *Slang.*

tommy shop *or* **store.** See TOMMY, *n.,* **3 a.**

tommy system. See TOMMY, **3 a.**

tom'nod'dy (tŏm'nŏd'ĭ), *n.* [*Tom* + *noddy.*] **1.** The puffin *Fratercula arctica. Chiefly Scot.*
2. A fool; dunce; noddy.

tom'noup' (tŏm'nōp'), *n.* The greater titmouse. See TIT-MOUSE. *Local, Eng.*

Tom o' Bed'lam (ō bĕd'lăm). Formerly, a deranged wandering mendicant discharged as incurable from Bethlehem (Bedlam) Hospital, Eng.; hence, a wandering mendicant, either mad or feigning to be so; a madman; a bedlamite.

Tom of Lin'coln (lĭng'kŭn). A famous bell (also called *Great Tom of Lincoln*) which hangs in the central tower of Lincoln Cathedral, England. It weighs 5 tons 8 cwt. It was cast in 1835, in part from an older bell (*Old Tom of Lincoln*), which was cast in 1610 and weighed 4 tons 18 cwt.

To-mop'ter-is (tō-mŏp'tĕr-ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tomos* a cut + *pteron* wing (but taken to mean, fin).] *Zool.* A genus of transparent free-swimming marine annelids having long deeply divided or forked parapodia. It constitutes a family, **Tom'op-ter'i-dae** (tŏm'ŏp-tĕr'ĭ-dē).

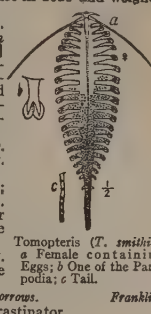

Tomopteris (*T. smithii*). *a* Female containing Eggs; *b* One of the Parapodia; *c* Tail.

to-morn' (tōō-môrn'), *n. & adv.* [*to,* prep. + *morn.*] Tomorrow. *Archaic & Dial.*

to-mor'row (tōō-môr'ō; tŭ-; 70; 185), *adv.* Also **to-mor'row.** [*to,* prep. + *morrow.*] On or for the day after today; on or for the morrow. — **to-mor'row-ness,** *n.*

to-mor'row, *n.* Also **to-mor'row.** The day after the present; the morrow.

One today is worth two *tomorrows.* *Franklin.*

to-mor'row-er (-ō-ĕr), *n.* A procrastinator.

to-mor'row-ing (-ĭng), *adj.* Procrastinating.

to-mo'sis (tō-mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tomos* a cut + *-osis.*] *Plant Pathol.* A disease of cotton characterized by the fraying and perforation of the leaves.

-to-mous (-tō-mŭs). A combining form, Greek *-tomos,* from *tomos* a cut, denoting *cut* or *divided in a* (specified) *way,* used chiefly in *Bot. & Mineral,* as in poly*tomous.*

Tom Pepper. *Naut.* A remarkable liar. *Slang.*

Tom Pinch. See PINCH, TOM.

tom'pi-on (tŏm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* **1.** Var. of TAMPION.
2. An inking pad used in lithography.

Tom'pi-on, *n.* A watch, esp. one made by Thomas *Tompion* (1639–1713). *Now Chiefly Hist.*

tom'pip'er (tŏm'pĭp'ĕr), *n.* A piper; — familiarly so called.

Tom Poker. A child's bogy.

tom pudding. The European dabchick. *Local, Eng.*

Tom Quad (kwŏd). The great quadrangle of Christ Church College, Oxford; — so called from Great Tom (which see).

Tom Saw'yer (sô'yĕr). The familiar title and boy hero of a novel (1876) by S. L. Clemens ("Mark Twain"), *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer,* a story of American boy life in a small Missouri town about the middle of the 19th century. His comrade in adventure is Huckleberry Finn. See HUCKLEBERRY FINN.

Tom Tailor. **1.** Any tailor; the tailor as a type.
2. [*not cap.*] Stormy petrel. *Eng.*

Tomtate.

tom'tate (tŏm'tāt), *n.* A Florida and West Indian grunt (*Bathystoma rimator*); also, any of various allied species.

Tom Thumb (thŭm). **1.** A legendary diminutive personage celebrated in English literature. A ballad of his adventures, printed in 1630, places him in King Arthur's court.
2. Charles Sherwood Stratton (1838–83), a famous dwarf, born at Bridgeport, Conn.; — a pseudonym given to him by P. T. Barnum, who exhibited him in public. Queen Victoria additionally entitled him "General." When first exhibited he was 2 feet high and weighed 16 pounds; he afterwards increased somewhat in height and became stout. In 1863 he married Lavinia Warren, a dwarf.
3. *Hort.* A dwarf type, race, or individual; — often used attributively; as, *Tom Thumb* peas; specif.: **a** *Eng.* The meadow pea. **b** *Eng.* The male orchis.

Tom Thumb nasturtium. The dwarf nasturtium.

Tom Tid'dler's ground (tĭd'lĕrz). In a children's game, a space marked off for the chief player, Tom Tiddler, and invaded, if chance permits, by the others, who then sing, "We're on Tom Tiddler's ground, picking up gold and silver"; hence, any place, as a no man's land, where pickings may be sought or had without effective interference.

Tom Ti'ler, Ty'ler (tĭ'lĕr). *Obs.* **a** Any Tom, Dick, or Harry. **b** A henpecked husband.

tom'tit' (tŏm'tĭt'; tŏm'tĭt'), *n.* [See TOM; 3d TIT.] **a** *Local, Eng.* A titmouse; esp., the blue titmouse. See TIT-MOUSE. **b** *Local, Eng.* The wren. **c** *Ir.* The tree creeper. **d** *New Zealand.* A miro (bird).

tom'-toe' (-tō'), *n.* The great toe. *Dial.*

tom'-tom' (tŏm'tŏm'), *n.; pl.* TOM-TOMS (-tŏmz'). [See TAM-TAM.] **1.** Either of two instruments of percussion known for the harshness and monotony of their tones, and now used somewhat in orchestras for certain effects: **a** A kind of drum of barbaric Eastern origin, of several types and shapes, but commonly beaten with the hands. **b** Usually *tam-tam.* A metallic disklike instrument made of an alloy of copper and tin and beaten with a drumstick or felted hammer; a Chinese gong. See GONG, 1.

Tom-tom, 1 a.

2. In extended use: **a** Something used to make a noise suggestive of the tom-tom's beating. **b** Any insistently monotonous beating, rhythm, or rhythmical sound.

tom'-tom', *v. i.* To sound a tom-tom, esp. as a signal; to make tom-tom sounds. — *v. t.* To sound on the tom-tom; to play or execute on or as if on a tom-tom.

tom'-tom', *adj.* Of or pertaining to the tom-tom; characteristic or suggestive of the tom-tom.

Tom Tower. The tower at Christ Church, Oxford University, in which the bell known as Great Tom hangs.

Tom Tram (trăm). A jester; a professional fool.

tom'-trot' (tŏm'trŏt'), *n.* A kind of toffee. *Eng.*

Tom Tul'li-ver. See TULLIVER, MAGGIE.

Tom Truth. One who tells the plain truth; a blunt person.

-tomy. [Gr. *-tomia* (as in *artĕriotomia* arteriotomy), fr. *tomē* a cutting; akin to Gr. *temnein* to cut. See TOME.] A combining form meaning *a cutting,* as in ana*tomy* specif., *Surg., an operation of incision* or *section,* as in arterio*tomy,* poly*tomy,* stereo*tomy.*
☞ Corresponding adjectives are formed with *-tomic,*

---

to-maun' (tō-môn'). Var. of TOMAN, the coin.

tom'-ax', *n.* [*tomahawk* + *ax.*] = TOMAHAWK. *Rare. Johnson.*

tombd. Tombed. *Ref. Sp.*

tombester. † TUMBESTER.

tom'ble. † TUMBLE.

tomb'less (tōōm'lĕs; -lĭs), *adj.* See -LESS.

tomblester, *n.* = TUMBESTER. *Obs.*

tomb'let, *n.* Dim. of TOMB.

tomb'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

Tomb of Ha'dri-an (hā'drĭ-ăn). See CASTEL SANT' ANGELO.

tom'boy-ism, *n.* See -ISM.

tome. † TOMB, TOOM.

tome'ful (tōm'fōōl), *n.; pl.* TOMEFULS (-fōōls). See -FUL.

tome'let, *n.* See -LET.

-tom'ic. See -TOME, -TOMY.

-to-mist. See -TOMY.

-to-mize. See -TOMY.

tom'john' (tŏm'jŏn'). Corrupt. of TONJON. *Colloq.*

tom'jon. Var. of TONJON.

tom'kin. † TAMPION.

Tom'kin, *n.* Dim. of THOMAS.

tom'me (tŏm'ĕ), *n.* [Dan.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

tom'my-ax', **tom'my-axe',** *n.* [See TOM-AX.] = TOMAHAWK. *Australia.* [TAMMIE NORIE.]

tom-nor'ry (tŏm-nŏr'ĭ). Var. of TOMOLO (tō'mō-lō), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lē). [It.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Tomp'kins King (tŏmp'kĭnz). [From *Tompkins* Co., N. Y.] = KING APPLE. [PION, 2.]

tom'pon (tŏm'pŭn) *n.* = TOM-

tom'rig', *n.* [*Tom* + *rig* a wanton.] Strumpet; tomboy. *Obs.*

Tom-tit'mouse', *n.* = TOMTIT **a.**

as in adenotomic, nouns denoting a specialist in *-tomist*, as in laparotomist, and verbs in *-tomize*, as in laparotomize.

amygdalotomy	fallotomy	ornithotomy
ankylotomy	fasciotomy	ovariotomy
autotomy	gastroenterotomy	phrenicotomy
blepharotomy	gastrotomy	pubiotomy
caecotomy	glossotomy	pulpotomy
cholecystotomy	hebetomy	salpingotomy
cirsotomy	herniotomy	sclerotomy
coccygotomy	hysterotomy	tenotomy
craniotomy	laparotomy	thoracotomy
dichotomy	lithotomy	thyrotomy
duodenotomy	microtomy	tonsillotomy
elytrotomy	neurotomy	trichotomy
enterotomy	orbitotomy	

ton (tŭn), *n.* [ME. *tonne.* See TUN.] **1.** *Com.* A large weight, usually divided into twenty hundredweight. Specif.: **a** The weight of 2,240 pounds avoirdupois (1,016.06 kg.), often called ***long ton, gross ton, shipper's ton,*** or ***shipping ton.*** It is the ton in common use in England, and is employed for certain purposes in the United States and elsewhere. **b** The weight of 2,000 pounds (907.20 kg.), often called ***short ton.*** It is the one in common use in the United States, Canada, South Africa, etc., and is used to a small extent in England, esp. in Liverpool. **c** The weight of 1,000 kilograms (2,204.6 lbs.), usually called ***metric ton.*** Abbr., *M. T.* **d** The weight equal to 21 hundredweight of 112 pounds each, or 2,352 pounds (1,066.-87 kg.); — called specif. ***Cornish mining ton.*** See ASSAY TON.

2. *Naut. & Com.* **a** A unit of internal capacity for ships; 100 cubic feet (2.8317 cu. m.); — called specif. ***register ton.*** See TONNAGE, 5. **b** A unit approximately equal to the volume of a long ton weight of sea water, used in reckoning the displacement of vessels, esp. war vessels; 35 cubic feet; — called specif. ***displacement ton.*** **c** A unit of volume for cargo freight, usually reckoned at 40 cu. ft.; — called specif. ***measurement*** or ***freight ton.***

3. A European unit for measuring timber, equal to 480 board feet.

4. *pl.* A great quantity or amount; heaps; lots. *Colloq.*

-ton. A combining form of the noun TON, used, with a preceding numeral, as an attributive adjective; as, a ten-*ton* truck.

ton, *n.* A tunny. *Obs.*

‖**ton** (tôn), *n.* [F. See TONE.] **1.** The prevailing fashion or mode; the vogue; also, smartness; style.

2. The world of fashion; the smart set.

ton. Var. of TONE, the one; TUN; TURN. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

ton, *n.* Obs. pl. of TOE.

ton, *past part.* of TAKE. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

-ton (70). [See TOWN.] A suffix meaning originally an enclosed piece of ground; later, a village or town; — very common in English place names, as in Boston, Taunton, Charleston. See -TOWN, 2.

ton'al (tōn'ăl), *adj.* [ML. *tonalis.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to tone, tonality, or tonicity.

2. *Music.* Modified, as regards repeated intervals, to conform to a change of tonality; as, a *tonal* fugue. Cf. REAL, *adj.*, 13.

— **ton'al·ly,** *adv.*

ton'al (tŭn'ăl), *n.* *Physics & Mech.* The force which acting on a mass of a ton avoirdupois will impart to it an acceleration equal to one foot per second per second.

to·na'la·ma'tl (tō·nä'lä·mä't'l; -tĕ), **to'nal·ma'tl** (tō'näl-), *n.* [Nahuatl, lit., book of days, fr. *tonalli* day + *amatl* paper book.] In the Mayan and Mexican calendars, a period of 260 days. Cf. MAYAN CALENDAR.

ton'al·ist (tōn'ăl·ĭst), *n.* One who emphasizes tonality; esp. a devotee of tonal music.

to'nal·ite (tō'năl·īt), *n.* [It was first described from *Tonale* in Tirol.] *Petrog.* A granular igneous rock which is a variety of quartz-diorite containing biotite. In the United States any quartz-diorite is generally so called.

to·nal'i·tive (tō·năl'ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* Tending to tonality.

to·nal'i·ty (tō·năl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *tonalité.*] Tonal quality; specif.: **a** *Music.* The principle of key in music; the affinity of a group or series of tones for a central tone or tonic; the character which a composition has by virtue of its key, or through the family relationship of all its tones and chords to the keynote, or tonic, of the whole.

The predominance of the tonic as the link which connects all the tones of a piece, we may, with Fétis, term the principle of *tonality.* *Helmholtz.*

b In the graphic arts, the arrangement or interrelation of the tones or tints of a picture; color scheme; tone system; also, the effect or quality resulting from closely related tones, especially in the darker values.

to'-name' (tōō'nām'), *n.* [AS. *tōnama.* See TO, *prep.*; NAME.] A surname; also, a nickname. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

to'nant (tō'nănt), *adj.* [L. *tonans, -antis,* pres. part.] Emitting thundering tones; blatant.

To'na·tl'uh (tō'nä·tĕ'ōō), *n.* [Nahuatl, lit., he will glow, fr. *tona* he glows; — with ref. to the rising sun.] The Aztec sun-god, worshiped with human sacrifice; — called also *Ipalnemohuani.*

ton·di'no (tŏn·dē'nō), *n.* [It.] *Fine Arts.* **a** A ringlike molding. **b** A metal disk for striking a coin. **c** A small tondo.

‖**ton'do** (tŏn'dō), *n.*; *pl.* TONDI (-dē). [It.] *Art.* A circular painting or sculptured medallion.

tone (tōn), *pron. & adj.* One; — a form due to mistaking *that* (or *thet*) *one, on,* or *an* for *the tone, the tane;* — chiefly with *the,* and commonly correl. to *tother* or *tither.* *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tone (tōn), *n.* [OF. and L.; OF. *ton,* fr. L. *tonus* a sound, tone, a stretching, fr. Gr. *tonos* a stretching, straining, raising of the voice, pitch, accent, measure or meter, in pl., modes or keys differing in pitch; akin to Skr. *tāna* tone, fiber, Gr. *teinein* to stretch, strain. See THIN; cf. MONOTONOUS, TON fashion, TONIC, TUNE.] **1.** Vocal or musical sound, or esp., sound quality; a sound considered as of this or that character; as, *tone* production; variations in *tone;* a low, high, loud, soft, sweet, or harsh *tone.*

Whose *tones* the echoing aisles prolong. *Burns.*

2. Accent, or inflection or modulation of the voice, as adapted to the emotion or passion expressed, or as peculiar to the individual, his class, district, or race; as, English in a Scotch *tone.*

Of Attic phrase and senatorial *tone.* *Cowper.*

3. Artificial modulation (of the voice) in speaking or reading; singsong or affected intonation.

I never liked a man who spoke in a *tone* of voice. *O. Henry.*

4. In writing or speaking, style or manner of approach; method of address; as, he changed his *tone* when the audience became uneasy; to adopt a conciliatory *tone.*

5. Power to function or react under strain or as in health; healthy or normal elasticity; resiliency; as, his mind has lost its *tone;* to restore the *tone* of the body politic.

6. General or prevailing trend, character, or quality of morals, breeding, behavior, or the like; particular tenor, spirit, or tendency; as, a city's low moral *tone;* they give the *tone* to any social affair they attend; judge a school by its *tone.*

7. Frame (of mind); temper; mood; as, a philosophical *tone* of mind.

8. Color quality or value; any tint or shade of color; any modification of a chromatic or achromatic color with respect to brilliance or saturation; also, the color which appreciably modifies a hue or white or black; as, a bright, dark, or light *tone* of blue; the gray walls took on a greenish *tone;* the soft *tones* of the old marble.

9. *Linguistics.* **a** The musical pitch or intonation of a sound, word, or sentence, often used to express differences of meaning or function, as in "go!" and "go?" Called also *inherent,* or *semantic, tone.* See TONE LANGUAGE, PITCH LANGUAGES. **b** Specif., one of the four notes or keys in which Chinese (Pekingese) sounds are pitched. They are often indicated beside the character, or its romanized spelling, by the figures 1, 2, 3, 4. In central China there are five tones in which characters may be pronounced, and in southeastern China as many as eight. Since there are only some 400 sounds in the language, it follows that many words must have the same sound, and in order to reduce this confusion recourse is had to pitching the sounds in various keys. See *On Words from the Chinese,* p. xiv in Introduction.

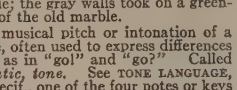

Tones, 9 b, in Pekingese.

10. *Med.* That state of a body, or of any of its organs or parts, in which the animal functions are healthy and performed with due vigor.

11. *Music & Acous.* **a** A sound having such regularity of vibration as to impress the ear with its individual character, esp. as regards pitch, and to enter into harmonic relations; musical sound; — opposed to *noise.* See 6th SOUND, 1 b. A tone is characterized by its pitch (rate of vibration), its degree of loudness (square of amplitude of vibration), and its timbre (complexity of vibration). A *simple* tone is one resulting from a simple vibration at a fixed rate. Its pitch is definite, therefore, although its loudness may vary, and it can hardly be said to have timbre. In scientific nomenclature, *tone* is often used specifically to designate a simple tone. But nearly all musical sounds are *complex* (*composite,* or *compound*), that is, composed of two or more simple tones. These components are called *partial tones,* of which the lowest, which predominates and determines the pitch, is called the *fundamental tone,* or *fundamental,* and the others, *upper partial tones,* or *overtones.* The peculiar *quality* or *timbre* of a tone (called also *tone color,* or *clang tint*) is due to the number, vibration rates, and intensities of its overtones, and varies with the nature of the vibrating body and the mode of excitation. Overtones which are in the harmonic series of the fundamental (that is, having vibration numbers equal to 2, 3, 4, 5, etc., times that of the fundamental) are called *harmonics.* The tone of a tuning fork is nearly simple, that of a well-constructed musical instrument has chiefly harmonics for its overtones, while inharmonic overtones are usually prominent in the tone of a bell. See also HARMONIC, *n.*, 1 a; COMBINATION TONE. **b** The larger interval between contiguous sounds in the diatonic scale, the smaller being a *semitone;* a whole step. **c** = TONE QUALITY.

☞ The use of the word *tone,* both for a sound and for the interval between two sounds or tones, is confusing, and *step* is preferred in the latter sense in careful usage.

12. *Music.* An ecclesiastical mode or a traditional tune or plain chant of the church; as, the Gregorian *tones.*

13. *Painting.* The general effect due to the combination of light and shade, together with color; — commonly implying harmony; as, this picture has *tone.*

14. *Phonet.* **a** Voice; vocal sound. **b** A particular pitch of voice, or change of pitch, considered as an element in the intonation of a phrase or sentence; as, a high, mid, or low *tone;* a rising, falling, high-falling, low-rising *tone,* etc. **c** Pitch, or change of pitch, that serves to express emotion, grammatical relations, etc.; specif.: ***emotional tone*** (conveying various feelings); ***grammatical tone*** (indicating morphological distinctions, as of different forms of a verb); ***syntactical tone*** (determining construction, as of *today* in When was it *today?* — according as it has a rising, or a low-level pitch); ***sentence tone*** (giving a word or phrase the meaning of a sentence); ***tone grammar*** (grammatical relations expressed or affected by tone). **d** = INTONATION, 4. **e** Word stress, or syllabic accent.

15. *Photoengr.* The part of a print bearing the black or the color.

16. *Photog.* The color of an image, as sepia.

17. *Physiol.* The normal tension or responsiveness to stimuli; tonicity; as, arterial *tone.*

18. *Plant Physiol.* The condition of normal balance of a healthy plant in its relations to light, heat, and moisture.

19. *Psychol.* Affective or emotional quality; as, the pleasant *tone* of an experience; feeling *tone.*

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

tone-full, tone pattern, tone-producing, *adj.*, **tone tester.**

— ***in tone.*** In tune; in agreement or harmony. *Obs.* — ***out of tone.*** Out of tune; disordered. *Obs.*

-tone (-tōn). A combining form of the noun *tone,* as in demi*tone,* duo*tone,* penta*tone,* pre*tone.*

tone (tōn), *v.*; TONED (tōnd); TON'ING (tōn'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To intone; to utter with a tone, or in an affected tone. *Now Rare.*

2. To give tone, or a particular tone, to; to impart tone (in any sense) to give a particular intonation or inflection, character, color quality, etc., to; as, fear *toned* his voice; the exercise *toned* his muscles; the shingles will be *toned* in time.

3. To change by treatment the tone, or color, of; to modify in color; specif., *Photog.,* to change the normal silver image of (a print, transparency, or lantern slide) into a colored image, usually one having clear high lights and colored shadows. It is done either by treatment with a solution containing certain inorganic salts, or by mordanting and dyeing.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To assume a tone, esp. a color quality or tint; as, shingles *tone* beautifully in the salt-laden air.

2. To blend with respect to tone or color quality; to harmonize in color; as, the rug *tones* with the woodwork.

tone down. **a** To lower the tone, or sound pitch, character, colors, or the like, of; to give a lower tone to; to moderate; soften; mellow; as, passing years had *toned down* his rashness. "Evening sobers everything, *tones* everything *down.*" *M. Arnold.* **b** To become lower, softer, less emphatic, etc., in tone; as, public enthusiasm has *toned down.* **c** *Painting.* To modify, as color, by making it less brilliant or less crude; to modify, as a composition of color, by making it more harmonious.

tone up. **a** To raise the tone of; to give a higher tone or character to; specif., to invigorate; strengthen; as, medicine to *tone up* the system. **b** To become raised or improved in tone; to grow stronger.

to'ne (tō'nĕ), *n.* = DHONI. *India.*

tone (tōn). Dial. var. of TUNE.

tone. Obs. past part. of TAKE.

tone accent. = PITCH ACCENT, 2.

tone color. *Music.* Timbre. See TONE, *n.*, 11 a.

toned (tōnd), *adj.* [From TONE, *n.*] **a** Having or having been given tone or a tone; characterized or distinguished by a tone or tones; — much used in composition. Cf. -TONED. **b** Having, or characterized by, linguistic tones. See TONE LANGUAGE. **c** Having (such) a tone, or feeling tone.

-toned (-tōnd). A combining form of *toned,* as in:

deep-toned	many-toned	small-toned
dull-toned	rich-toned	soft-toned
fine-toned	rough-toned	sweet-toned
full-toned	shrill-toned	twine-toned
high-toned	simple-toned	weak-toned
low-toned		

tone'–deaf. (66), *adj.* Relatively insensitive to differences in the pitch of musical tones. — **tone deafness.**

tone gap. *Psychol.* A limited range of pitch within which an individual is deaf, although he can hear tones above and below this range.

tone grammar. See TONE, *n.*, 14 c.

tone island. *Psychol.* A limited range of pitch within which an individual can hear tones, although he is deaf to higher and lower tones.

tone language. A language, as Chinese, Sudanic, or one of the Bantu languages, in which variations in tone, or pitch, are regularly used to distinguish words of different meaning that otherwise would sound alike.

tone'less, *adj.* Without tone; devoid of tone, often, of expression; specif., of color, lacking in chroma; white, black or gray. — **tone'less·ly,** *adv.* + **tone'less·ness,** *n.*

tone long. *Heb. Gram.* A vowel that is not long in Semitic or pre-Hebrew, but becomes long in Hebrew by virtue of its position in relation to the accent of the word or phrase, and may be shortened when that position is changed.

to'neme (tō'nēm), *n.* [*tone* + *-eme* as in phon*eme.*] A group of variants of a tone, or intonation, that vary only because of differing phonetic or tonetic situation. See TONE, *n.*, 9.

tone measurer. *Music.* A monochord.

tone painting. *Music.* The employment of tone and esp. the free use of tone colors in creating musical effects, particularly in impressionistic composition.

tone picture. *Music.* A musical composition, usually for orchestra, characterized by pictorial suggestion. Cf. TONE POEM.

tone poem. *Music.* An orchestral composition based on or suggestive of poetic sentiments or images, a variety of the symphonic poem developed esp. by Richard Strauss. — **tone poet.** — **tone poetry.**

tone quality. *Music.* **a** = TIMBRE, *n.*, 4. **b** The character of tones with reference to their richness or perfection. **c** The character of the effect produced by a harmonic combination.

ton'er (tŏn'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which tones. Specif.: **a** An organic pigment that contains no inorganic pigment or inorganic carrying base. **b** A workman who changes colors in photography. **c** A workman who voices organ pipes or tunes pianos.

to'ner (tō'nĕr). Contr. for *the one or the other. Dial. Eng*

tone syllable. An accented syllable.

to·net'ic (tō·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [*tone* + phon*etic.*] Pertaining to linguistic tones or to tone languages; dealing with or expressing intonation (sense 4); as, *tonetic* studies or notation. — **to·net'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

to'ne·ti'cian (tō'nē·tĭsh'ăn; tŏn'ē-), *n.* [See -IAN.] One versed in tonetics.

to·net'ics (tō·nĕt'ĭks), *n.* The use or study of linguistic tones; the science of intonation. See -ICS.

tone'–up', *n.* A toning-up exercise, treatment, or the like.

tone wheel. *Radio.* A high-speed interrupter or commutator used for reception of continuous waves. It is run at a speed slightly different from the synchronous speed for the wave frequency, and thus produces a current of low frequency, or audio frequency.

tong (tŏng; 185), *n.* **1.** Tongs. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

2. One leg of a pair of tongs. *Humorous.*

tong (tŏng; 185), *v. t. & i.*; TONGED (tŏngd); TONG'ING. To take, gather, hold, or handle with tongs; to use tongs; to take or gather something with tongs; as, to *tong* oysters or for oysters; to *tong* logs.

tong, *v. t. & i.* [Imitative. Cf. TANG.] To cause (a bell) to give forth a deep resonant tone or tones; to emit such a sound. — *n.* A tonging sound. *Chiefly Dial.*

tong (tŏng), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *t'ang*² (Cant. *t'ong*), lit., hall.] In China, an association, secret society, or organization of any kind; in the United States, usually, a secret association of Chinese, such as that of the highbinders. — **tong'man** (-măn), *n.*

tong (tŏng; tŏngg). Var. of TONGUE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

ton'ga (tŏng'gä), *n.* [Hind. *tāṅgā.*] A kind of light two-wheeled vehicle, usually for four persons, drawn by ponies or bullocks. *Anglo-Ind.*

Ton'ga (tŏng'gä), *n.* **a** = THONGA. **b** Any of several Bantu peoples and languages found respectively in southern Portuguese East Africa, west of Lake Nyasa, and on the upper Zambezi.

Ton'gan (tŏng'găn), *n.* **1.** A Polynesian of the native tribes of Tonga, among the most enlightened of the Polynesian peoples. They form a native kingdom under British protection.

2. The language of the Tongans. See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Ton'gas (-găs), *n.* An Indian of a Tlingit tribe. See TLINGIT.

tong'kang' (tŏng'kăng'), *n.* [Malay *tonkaṅ* two-masted boat without yards.] A kind of large native boat or junk used in fishing and in local trading. *Malay Archipelago.*

---

ton. † TOWN.

ton'age. † TONNAGE.

tonal gap. = TONE GAP.

tonal island. = TONE ISLAND.

to·na'tion (tō·nā'shŭn), *n.* = INTONATION, *n.*, 4.

Ton'bridge (tŭn'brĭj). Var. of TUNBRIDGE. [TONKA BEAN.]

ton'ca bean (tŏng'kä). Var. of

tŏn'de (tŭn'dĭ), *n. sing. & pl.* [Dan., barrel, cask. See TUN.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

tŏn'de hart'korn' (härt'kôrn'), *sing. & pl.* [Dan. See TUN; HARD; CORN.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

tŏn'de land (lăn), *sing. & pl.* [Dan., See TUN; LAND.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

tone. † TEEN, TOWN, TUN.

tonel. † TUNNEL.

to·nel' (tō·nĕl'), *n.*; *pl.* TONELES (-nĕ'lĕs). [Sp., a cask.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

to'ne·la'da (tō'nā·lä'thä; 112), *n.* [Pg. & Sp.] See WEIGHT, *Table;* MEASURE, *Table.*

tone'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

ton'er (tŭn'ĕr). Var. of TONY, high-toned. *Slang.*

ton'-foot', *n.* = FOOT-TON.

ton'ga bean (tŏng'gä). Var. of TONKA BEAN.

tong borer. See BORER.

tonge. † TONG, TONGUE.

tong'er (tŏng'ĕr), *n.* = TONGSMAN.

tonggre. † TANG.

Ton'gri-an (tŏng'grĭ-ăn), *adj.* [From *Tongres*, Belgium.] *Geol.* Designating or pertaining to the lowest stage of the Oligocene as developed in the Paris Basin, France; Sannoisian. — **Ton'gri-an**, *n.*

tongs (tŏngz; 185), *n. pl.;* sometimes construed as *sing.* [ME. *tonge, tange,* fr. AS. *tang, tange;* akin to D. *tang,* G. *zange,* OHG. *zanga,* Dan. *tang,* Sw. *tång,* ON. *töng,* Gr. *daknein* to bite, Skr. *daśati* it bites.] **1.** Any of numerous instruments or devices for taking hold of something, as a hot coal or piece of metal from a fire or forge, for ease or

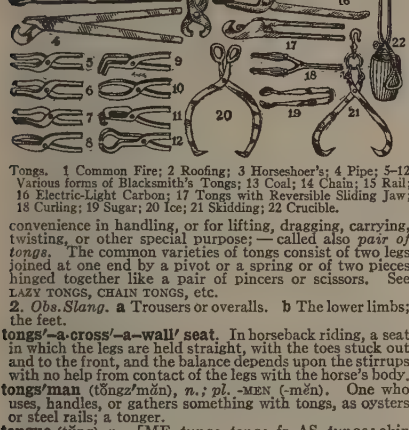

Tongs. 1 Common Fire; 2 Roofing; 3 Horseshoer's; 4 Pipe; 5–12 Various forms of Blacksmith's Tongs; 13 Coal; 14 Chain; 15 Rail; 16 Electric-Light Carbon; 17 Tongs with Reversible Sliding Jaw; 18 Curling; 19 Sugar; 20 Ice; 21 Skidding; 22 Crucible.

convenience in handling, or for lifting, dragging, carrying, twisting, or other special purpose; — called also *pair of tongs.* The common varieties of tongs consist of two legs joined at one end by a pivot or a spring or of two pieces hinged together like a pair of pincers or scissors. See LAZY TONGS, CHAIN TONGS, etc.

2. *Obs. Slang.* **a** Trousers or overalls. **b** The lower limbs; the feet.

tongs'-a-cross'-a-wall' seat. In horseback riding, a seat in which the legs are held straight, with the toes stuck out and to the front, and the balance depends upon the stirrups with no help from contact of the legs with the horse's body.

tongs'man (tŏngz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who uses, handles, or gathers something with tongs, as oysters or steel rails; a tonger.

tongue (tŭng), *n.* [ME. *tunge, tonge,* fr. AS. *tunge;* akin to OFris. *tunge,* D. *tong,* OS. *tunga,* G. *zunge,* OHG. *zunga,* ON. & Sw. *tunga,* Dan. *tunge,* Goth. *tuggo,* OL. *dingua,* L. *lingua.* Cf. LANGUAGE, LINGO, LINGUAL, TANG tongue.] **1.** An organ or process (often protrusible and freely movable) of the floor of the mouth, present in most vertebrates. Its base is attached to the hyoid bone. In man it is soft and fleshy, consisting of muscles of two kinds, *intrinsic,* confined to the tongue itself, and *extrinsic,* connecting its base with other parts; and it serves, among other uses, as an organ of speech, and as the principal organ of taste, its upper surface being thickly covered with small papillae, on some of which taste buds are borne. In birds the tongue is usually chiefly hard and horny. In snakes it is forked and serves as a tactile organ (not a sting, as many suppose). In many toads it is free at the hind end and (as also in the chameleons) can be suddenly protruded to catch insects with its sticky surface. In fishes it is usually hard and immovable.

2. An appearance, figure, or representation of a tongue; as, the Pentecostal *tongues* of fire.

3. The flesh of the tongue of an animal, as the ox or sheep, used as an article of food, esp. after smoking or pickling.

4. The human tongue as the organ of speech; the power of communication through speech; also, the exercise of that power; — now poetic except in partly literal, partly figurative phrases; as, to hold or loose one's *tongue.*

No *tongue* then was able their joy to express. *Burns.*

5. Hence: **a** That which is uttered; spoken words; speech. **b** Act of speaking; discoursing; utterance in words. "Much *tongue* and much judgment seldom go together." *L'Estrange.* **c** Words as mere outward expression, or profession. "My little children, let us not love in word, neither in *tongue,* but in deed and in truth." 1 *John* iii. 18. **d** One who utters something. "Done to death by slanderous *tongues.*" *Shak.*

6. A language; esp., a spoken language. Specif.: **a** The speech used by a particular people or class or in a particular region; a dialect. **b** *Usually pl.* A language other than one's own; a foreign or strange language. See GIFT OF TONGUES. "Would I had bestowed that time in the *tongues* that I have in fencing." *Shak.* **c** *pl.:* with *the.* The learned or classical languages; sometimes, specif., *Obs., the three tongues,* Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. **d** *Archaic.* A people having a distinct language. "I will gather all nations and *tongues.*" *Is.* lxvi. 18.

7. Manner or quality of utterance with respect to tone or sound, the sense of what is expressed, or the intention of the speaker; as, to know a hypocrite by his *tongue;* a soft or flattering *tongue.* "My ear, won by thy *tongue.*" *Gray.*

8. Something uttered or voiced; specif.: **a** A vote; suffrage. *Shak.* **b** *Obs.* Honorable report; fame.

9. The cry of or as of a hound pursuing or in sight of game; — also in phrases *to give* or *throw tongue,* to bark or howl vociferously. Cf. MUSIC, *n.,* 8.

And when the pack crashed into *tongue.* *Masefield.*

10. Something like an animal's tongue in form, function, position, or motion, as a jet of flame, etc.; in technical usage, any of numerous things fastened on or at only the end or side, and often movable; as: **a** The flap of thin leather under the lacing or buckles of a boot or shoe. **b** A bell clapper. **c** A movable pin in a buckle, which passes through a hole in the strap, etc., to be secured; also, the corresponding pin of a brooch or the like. **d** The pole of a vehicle, as of a two-horse carriage or of an oxcart. Cf. SLIP TONGUE. **e** The projecting rib on one edge of a board to fit into a corresponding groove in an edge of another board to make a flush joint (called a *tongue-and-groove joint*). **f** The swiveling part of a carpenter's bevel. **g** The index of a balance or scale. **h** The tang of a sword, etc.

11. **a** A small sole; a tonguefish. **b** The beeweed.

12. *Founding.* A supplementary attachment to a strickle.

13. *Mach.* A feather.

14. *Music.* The free, or vibrating end of a reed.

15. *Naut.* **a** *Now Rare.* A short piece of rope spliced into the rigging so as to form an eye. **b** *Now Rare.* The upper piece of a mast composed of several pieces. **c** A short block of wood or iron so placed in the jaws of a gaff as to facilitate its sliding up and down the mast.

16. *Phys. Geog.* **a** A point, or long narrow strip of land, projecting from the mainland into a sea or other body of water. "A clump of pines . . . on a *tongue* of red earth." *Masefield.* **b** A point of ice projecting, nearly horizontally, as from the submerged part of an iceberg. **c** In a stream, a current that runs rapidly between rocks.

17. *Railroads.* The movable rail of a street railway switch.

18. *Zool.* **a** The radula, or lingual ribbon, of a mollusk. **b** The lingua of an insect; esp., in Lepidoptera, the proboscis; in bees, the proboscis as a whole, or the ligula (sense 3 a), which in the honeybees is long and hairy.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

tongue-baited	tongue-gilt	tongueproof
tongue-bang, *v.*	tongue-haltered	tongue-puissant
tongue-bitten	tongue-hammer, *v.*	tongueusore
tongue-bound	tongue-jangling	tongue-taming, *adj.*
tongue compressor	tongue-kill, *v.*	tongue-taw, *v.*
tonguecraft	tongue-leaved	tonguetip
tongue depressor	tongue-lolling, *adj.*	tongue-valiant
tongue-dumb	tongue-murdering, *adj.*	tongue-wagging, *adj.*
tongue-free		tongue-wanton
tongue-garbled	tongueplay	

— ***tongue in cheek,*** etc. See under CHEEK.

tongue (tŭng), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or done by, the tongue.

tongue- (tŭng-). A combining form of the noun *tongue,* as in *tongue*-lashing; esp., *Phonet.,* in adj. compounds specifying the position of, or the part taken by, the tongue (see *Pronunciation,* § 43, in the Introduction); as in **tongue'-back', tongue'-blade', tongue'-front', tongue'-point'.**

-tongue (-tŭng). Comb. form of the noun *tongue,* as in:

beardtongue	cowtongue	hartstongue
beartongue	deadtongue	horsetongue
beeftongue	deertongue	oaktongue
blacktongue	earthtongue	oxtongue
bluetongue	goosetongue	sparrowtongue

tongue (tŭng), *v.;* TONGUED (tŭngd); TONGU'ING (tŭng'-ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To speak; to utter. *Archaic* exc. specif.: **a** *Now Colloq.* To chide; to scold. "How might she *tongue* me." *Shak.* **b** *Dial.* To pronounce.

2. To give a tongue to; specif., *Poetic,* to give a voice or power of expression to (something).

3. To touch or lick (up) with or as with the tongue or tongues; as, the horse *tongued* its bit; the flames *tongued* up the dry logs.

4. **a** To cut a tongue on; as, to *tongue* a board. **b** To join by means of a tongue and groove, as boards.

5. *Music.* To produce (tones) by tonguing (which see).

In vain did he lip and *tongue* the notes as instructed. *Zangwill.*

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To talk; prate; — often with *it;* as, to *tongue* it incessantly. *Now Rare.*

2. To project like a tongue of land; to throw out tongues, as of flame.

3. *Hort.* To make a cut or slit in the stem of a plant before the operation of layering.

4. *Hunting.* To give tongue. See TONGUE, *n.,* 9.

5. *Music.* To practice tonguing (which see).

tongue and groove. A projecting rib on one edge of a board together with a corresponding groove into which this rib fits on the edge of another board; — commonly attrib., *tongue-and-groove,* as; a *tongue-and-groove* joint, edge; a *tongue-and-groove* bit.

tongue'-and-lip' joint. *Carp.* A tongue-and-groove joint for boards, in which the board with the tongue has also a flush bead which serves to conceal the joint.

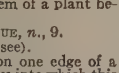

Tongue-and-lip Joint.

tongue bar. *Zool.* One of the downward projecting processes in the branchial clefts of *Balanoglossus* and its allies, and in larval lancelets.

tongue'bird' (tŭng'bûrd'), *n.* The wryneck. *Local, Eng.*

tongue bit. A horse's bit having a plate to keep the tongue under the mouthpiece.

tongue bone. The hyoid bone.

tongued (tŭngd), *adj.* Having a tongue or tongues; hence, expressive; vocal. "More *tongued* with censure of the world's blind greed." *Edwin Markham.*

-tongued (-tŭngd). A combining form of *tongued,* denoting *having* (so many or such) *tongues.* Corresponding adverbs are formed in *-ly;* as trumpet-tongued*ly;* corresponding nouns are formed in *-ness,* as trumpet-tongued*ness.*

black-tongued	honey-tongued	short-tongued
brush-tongued	huge-tongued	shrill-tongued
clod-tongued	ill-tongued	silver-tongued
coarse-tongued	light-tongued	smooth-tongued
double-tongued	long-tongued	soft-tongued
fair-tongued	loose-tongued	thick-tongued
false-tongued	low-tongued	true-tongued
fine-tongued	many-tongued	trumpet-tongued
foul-tongued	mild-tongued	two-tongued
free-tongued	red-tongued	voluble-tongue
glib-tongued	rough-tongued	white-tongued
golden-tongued	sharp-tongued	

tongue'dough'ty (tŭng'dou'tĭ), *adj.* Bold in speech. *Milton.*

tongue'fence' (-fĕns'), *n.* Argument; debate. — **tongue'-fen'cer** (-fĕn'sĕr), *n.* *Both Rare.*

tongue fern. A tropical Asiatic fern (*Cyclophorus lingua*) often cultivated for its tongue-shaped fronds.

tongue'fish' (tŭng'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* A sole; — on the coast of the southern United States, applied esp. to *Symphurus plagiusa,* a small species inhabiting sandy bottoms.

tongue'flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* Any Australian orchid of the genus *Glossodia,* in allusion to the tongue-shaped lip.

tongue'-flow'ered (-ĕrd), *adj.* Having tonguelike flowers or parts.

tongue-flowered orchis. A southern European terrestrial orchid (*Serapias lingua*) having a flower with a tongue-shaped lip.

tongue'ful (tŭng'fŏŏl; -f'l), *n.; pl.* TONGUEFULS (-fŏŏlz; -f'lz). See -FUL.

tongue'-graft', *v. t.* To whipgraft.

tongue grafting, tongue graftage. Whip grafting.

tongue grass. **a** Peppergrass (*Lepidium*). **b** Chickweed.

tongue hero. A self-professed hero; a braggart. *Coleridge.*

tongue joint. A joint with a tongue on one piece secured in a recess in the other.

tongue'-lash', *v. t. & i.* To give a tongue-lashing (to).

tongue'-lash'ing, *n.* A severe scolding. *Colloq.*

tongue'less, *adj.* **1.** Having no tongue.

2. Hence, speechless; mute; not voiced or voiceless.

3. Not spoken of; unheralded. *Shak.*

tongue'let (tŭng'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A small tonguelike part, process, or thing.

tongue'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A speaker. *Rare.*

tongue'man-ship, *n.* Quality of being facile in the use of the tongue, as for storytelling, gossip, speechmaking, etc.

tongue of the trump. The tongue of a jew's-harp; hence, the most important person. *Scot.*

tongue'-pad', *n.* A great or glib talker. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

tongue'-pad', *v. t. & i.* To scold; — with *it,* to play the scold. *Chiefly Dial.*

tongue pipe. *Organ Building.* = REED PIPE.

tongu'er (tŭng'ĕr), *n.* One who tongues; specif.: **a** One who makes or puts on tongues (sense 10). **b** *U. S.* A packing employee who handles tongues.

tongue'-shaped' (tŭng'shāpt'), *adj.* Having the form of a tongue; lingulate.

tongue shell. A brachiopod of *Lingula* or allied genus. See LINGULA.

tongue'shot' (tŭng'shŏt'), *n.* The range of the voice.

tongue speaking. Oral communication. *Obs.*

tongue'ster (tŭng'stĕr), *n.* A glib or talkative person; a voluble speaker; a babbler.

tongue swallowing. *Med.* Backward traction of the tongue into the pharynx causing choking.

tongue'-tack' (tŭng'tăk'), *v.* To make tongue-tied.

tongue'tack'ed (-tăk'ĭt), *adj.* Tongue-tied. *Scot.*

tongue'-tie', *n. Med.* Impeded motion of the tongue due to shortness of the frenum, or to its adhesion to the gums.

tongue'-tie', *v. t.* To deprive of speech or the power of distinct articulation, as by a tongue-tie or a gag; to make speechless, silent, or unable to speak freely.

tongue'-tied' (-tīd'), *adj.* **1.** Suffering from tongue-tie.

2. Unable to speak freely, from any cause, as shyness; as, a *tongue-tied* pupil or witness.

tongue'-ti'er (-tī'ĕr), *n.* That which tongue-ties; a gag.

tongue tree. The tongue of a vehicle.

tongue twister. A word, phrase, sentence, etc., difficult to articulate readily because of a succession of similar sounds, chiefly consonantal sounds varied by small changes, as in "Shall he sell sea shells?"

tongue'-walk', *v. t.* To tongue-lash; scold severely.

tongue work. **1.** Linguistic studies or employment. *Obs.*

2. Talking; esp., public speaking.

tongue worm (wûrm). A parasitic arthropod of the group Linguatulida (which see).

tongue'y, tongu'y (tŭng'ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Ready or voluble in speaking; garrulous.

2. Of the nature of, or affected by, the tongue; as, a *tongue*y voice.

tongu'ing (tŭng'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or employment of one who tongues; also, tongues, as of boards, collectively.

2. *Music.* Modification or interruption of tone for a rapid staccato effect by the performer's tongue, in playing a wind instrument. In *single-tonguing* only one kind of stroke is used, the tongue articulating a rapid "t"; in *double-tonguing,* two strokes, as for "t" and "k," are alternated; in *triple-tonguing,* "t, k, t," etc.

-to'ni-a (-tō'nĭ-ă). [NL.] *Med.* A combining form, Greek *-tonia,* from *tonos* tension, denoting *a condition of tonus,* as in:

hypotonia, isotonia, myotonia, sympathicotonia, vagotonia.

ton'ic (tŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *tonikos;* cf. F. *tonique,* NL. *tonicus.* See TONE.] **1.** Pertaining to or characterized by tension, esp. muscular tension; hence, producing or adapted to produce healthy muscular condition and reaction. Cf. sense 8, below.

2. Increasing or restoring physical or mental tone; having the virtue or effect of a tonic; invigorating; refreshing; bracing.

There was a *tonic* quality in her laughter. *Agnes Repplier.*

3. Of or pertaining to tones or sounds.

4. *Music.* Of or pertaining to the keynote; as, the *tonic* chord.

5. *Painting.* Of or pertaining to tone, or the prevailing effect of color and of light and shade, in a picture or scene.

6. *Philol.* Of or pertaining to linguistic tones or languages using them; employing tones to distinguish words; as, Chinese is a *tonic* language. See TONE, *n.,* 9.

7. *Phonet.* **a** Voiced. **b** Of a sound or a syllable, stressed; accented. Cf. PRETONIC, POSTTONIC.

8. *Physiol. & Med.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by tonus, or tone; characterized by continuous muscular contraction; as, *tonic* convulsions.

9. *Plant Physiol.* Characteristic of or designating a condition of tone; causing or exhibiting normal reactions to external factors; as, a *tonic* influence; a *tonic* relation, etc.

ton'ic, *n.* [Cf. F. *tonique,* NL. *tonicum.*] **1.** *Med.* A medicine having a tonic effect. Cf. TONIC, *adj.,* 2.

2. *Music.* The keynote or key tone. See TONALITY.

3. *Phonet.* A voiced sound.

ton'ic (tŏn'ĭk), *v. t.;* TON'ICKED (-ĭkt); TON'ICK-ING. To give a tonic to; to strengthen by a tonic.

-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk). A combining form of *tonic,* as in:

allaxotonic	mesotonic	semitonic
angiotonic	myotonic	subtonic
anisotonic	neurotonic	supertonic
auxotonic	omnitonic	thelytonic
clonicotonic	polytonic	uterotonic
hypertonic	posttonic	vasotonic
hypotonic	pretonic	
isotonic	protonic	

tonic accent. a Syllabic accent; vocal accent as compared with a written, or graphic, accent. **b** Pitch accent. Cf. ACCENT, *n.,* 1.

ton'i-cal (tŏn'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* Tonic. *Obs.*

ton'i-cal-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a tonic manner.

2. *Med.* Continuously; without relaxation.

3. *Phonet.* In tone or pitch.

tonic immobility. *Physiol.* = CATAPLEXY.

to-nic'i-ty (tō-nĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** The condition or property of possessing tone, esp. muscular, systemic, mental, or moral tone; vigor; health.

2. *Physiol.* The state of healthy tension or partial contraction of muscle fibers while at rest; tonus; tone (sense 17).

The recovery of moral *tonicity* after the Napoleonic debauch is most noteworthy. *W. C. Brownell.*

3. *Plant Physiol.* State of being in tone; normal responsiveness to external stimuli.

ton'i-cize (tŏn'ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To impart tone or tonicity to. *Rare.*

tonic key. *Music.* A key having the same keynote as another.

tonic major. *Music.* The major scale or key having the same tonic as a given minor scale or key.

tonic minor. *Music.* The minor scale or key having the same tonic as a given major scale or key.

tonic motion. In the human body, the constant muscular tension which serves to keep the frame erect. *Obs.*

ton'i-co- (tŏn'ĭ-kō-). A combining form for *tonic,* denoting *tonic and,* as in **ton'i-co-bal-sam'ic, ton'i-co-clon'ic, ton'i-co-stim'u-lant.**

tonic section. *Music.* A section or period in the tonic key of the composition closing with a tonic cadence.

Tong'king-ese' (tŏng'kĭng-ēz'; -ēs'). Var. of TONKINESE.

tong'man, *n.* = TONGSMAN.

tongue'-and-groove' joint. See TONGUE, *n.,* 10 e.

tongue'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

tongue'-pow'der, *n.* Flattery. *Obs.*

tongues'man (tŭngz'măn), *n.* = TONGUEMAN. *Rare.*

tongu'i-ness (tŭng'ĭ-nĕs; -nĭs), *n.* See -NESS.

tonic sol-fa. *Music.* A system of letter notation based on tonality, or key relationship, and replacing the usual staff symbols by the initial letters of the sol-fa syllables or the syllables themselves. The key is shown by a letter indicating the keynote. Upper and lower octaves are indicated by small figures at the right of the letters. Bars divide the letters into measures and various marks of punctuation show the pulses and their combinations and subdivisions. The system was devised in England by Miss Sarah Glover about 1812 and improved by John Curwen about 1841. It is widely used for elementary vocal instruction in England and other parts of Great Britain but has gained but a very slight foothold in the United States. The melody of *America* appears thus in tonic-sol-fa notation:

Key G.

| d:d:r | t₁:-.d:r | m:m:f | m:-.r:d | r:d:t₁ | d:-:-|s:s:s |
| s:-.f:m | f:f:f | f:-.m:r | m:f.m:r.d | m:-.f:s | l.f:m:r | d:-:-||

See MODULATOR, 2. — **tonic sol-faist.**

tonic spasm. *Med.* See SPASM, 1.

ton'i-fy (tŏn'ĭ-fī), *v. t. Rare.* **a** To give ton, or style, to. **b** To tonicize.

to-night' (tō̆ō-nīt'; tŭ-; 70), *adv.* Also **to-night'.** [*to*, prep. + *night.*] **1.** On this present night or the night following this present day.

2. On the night just now past; last night. *Now Dial.*

to-night', *n.* Also **to-night'.** The present or the coming night; the night after the present day.

Ton'i-kan (tŏn'ĭ-kăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating an American Indian linguistic family, formerly inhabiting a small area in Louisiana and Mississippi. The Tunica, now almost extinct, are the only living representatives of this family. The Koroa, Tiou, and Yazoo, whose languages are lost, may have belonged to this stock.

ton'ish (tŏn'ĭsh), *adj.* Tonnish; stylish. — **ton'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **ton'ish-ness,** *n.*

ton'ite (tŏn'īt), *n.* [L. *tonare* to thunder.] An explosive consisting of a mixture of guncotton with a nitrate or nitro compound. It is used for blasting and in grenades.

to-nit'ru-one (tō-nĭt'rōō-ōn), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A device for simulating thunder used in performing program music; a species of gong.

to-nit'ru-ous (tō-nĭt'rōō-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *tonitrus* thunder.] Thundering; fulminating.

ton'jon (tŏn'jŏn), *n.* Also **tom'jon.** [Hind. *tām-jhām.*] A kind of open sedan used in Ceylon, carried by a single pole on men's shoulders.

tonk (tŏngk), *n.* [Imitative.] A heavy unmusical clang, as of a cowbell. — *v. i.* To make such a sound.

ton'ka bean (tŏng'kä). [Appar. trans. of D. *tonquinboontjes* (pl.); the berries (beans, D. *boon*, dim. *boontje*) of *Dipteryx odorata* were used to mix with *Tonkin* tobacco; cf. F. *tonca*, *tonka.*] **a** The seed of a tropical South American tree (*Dipteryx odorata*). It has a pleasant odor, due to the presence of coumarin. It is used in the manufacture of coumarin, in perfumes, as a flavor for tobacco, and in making artificial vanilla extracts. **b** The tree itself.

Ton'ka-wa (tŏng'kä-wä), *n.* An Indian of the chief tribe of Tonkawan stock. — *adj.* = TONKAWAN.

Ton'ka-wan (-wăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating an American Indian linguistic family, now almost extinct, formerly inhabiting central Texas. The chief tribes were the Tonkawa, Ervipiame, Mayeye, and Yojuane. They were despised by the surrounding tribes and were reputed cannibals. A few survivors now live in Oklahoma.

ton'-kil'o-me'ter, *n.* A unit of transportation representative of the transportation of one ton of freight a distance of one kilometer.

Ton'kin-ese' (tŏng'kĭn-ēz'; -ēs'), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Tonkin. — *n.* **a** *sing. & pl.* A native, or natives, of Tonkin. The aboriginals resemble the Annamese, though taller and darker. **b** The Annamese dialect of Tonkin. See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES, *Table.*

ton'let (tŭn'lĕt), *n.* [F. *tonnelet*, lit., little tun; — the bands resemble staves.] In late medieval armor, one of the horizontal bands forming a short skirt.

ton'-mile', *n. Railroads.* A unit of measurement of the freight transportation performed by a railroad during a given period, usually a year, the total of which consists of the sum of the products obtained by multiplying the aggregate weight of each shipment in tons during the given period by the number of miles for which it is carried. — **ton'-mile'** (66), *adj.*

ton'-mile'age, *n. Railroads.* Ton-miles collectively; esp., the total ton-miles performed by a railroad in a given period.

ton'nage (tŭn'ĭj), *n.* [From TON a measure.] **1.** Often **tun'nage** (tŭn'-). A duty formerly levied on every tun of wine imported and exported. *Hist.*

2. The rental of a ship at so much a ton per week or month. *Obs.*

3. A duty or impost on vessels, based on tons carried; also, a duty, toll, or rate on goods per ton transported on canals. See 1st TON, 2.

4. Ships collectively, usually in terms of the total number of tons registered or carried or of the sum of their carrying capacity; as, the *tonnage* built in American shipyards is relatively small; the *tonnage* devoted to Oriental trade.

5. The cubical content or burden of a vessel, or vessels, in tons; or, the amount of weight which one or several vessels may carry. A merchant vessel's tonnage for purposes of registration is her entire internal cubical capacity in tons of one hundred cubic feet each as ascertained in a certain manner prescribed by law (in United States by R. S. 4153, in Great Britain by Merchant Shipping Act, 1894) in different countries. It is of three kinds. ***Gross tonnage*** is such capacity of a vessel without deduction. ***Underdeck tonnage*** is the gross tonnage less the spaces above the second deck from the keel. ***Register,*** or ***net, tonnage*** is the gross tonnage less certain deductions for space occupied by engines, crew's quarters, etc., giving a rough measure of the capacity of the ship for cargo or passengers. The tonnage of war vessels is their ***displacement tonnage,*** or weight of the water displaced by them.

6. Total weight in tons; aggregate of tons shipped, carried, mined, etc.; as, this coal mine's daily *tonnage* is large; a railroad with the year's record for *tonnage.*

7. Capacity, size, or weight, as of a mind or body; — usually humorous.

ton'nage, *v. t.* To levy a tonnage tax upon. *Rare. Milton.* — *v. i.* To have a (specified) tonnage. *Rare.*

tonnage, *or* **tunnage, and poundage.** *Eng. Hist.* A duty, varying in amount, generally two or three shillings on every tun of wine and sixpence to twelve pence per pound on wool and other articles, formerly granted as a subsidy to the crown on all goods exported or imported. The arbitrary collection of this duty by Charles I in 1629 led to an Act of Parliament (1641) prohibiting its levy without the consent of parliament. After the Restoration the amount of tonnage and poundage varied until it was abolished by the Customs Consolidation Act in 1787.

tonnage coefficient. *Naut.* That decimal by which the product of the length, breadth, and depth of a vessel must be multiplied to obtain the gross tonnage.

tonnage deck. *Naut.* That deck the space below which is included in estimating underdeck tonnage. In vessels having more than one deck it is the second from the keel.

tonnage displacement. Displacement tonnage. See TONNAGE, *n.*, 5.

tonnage duty. *Naut.* = TONNAGE, 3.

tonnage opening. *Naut.* An opening left in a shade deck to bring the space covered within the exemptions of a rule for calculating tonnage.

tonnage pool. See 5th POOL, 5 **b** (2).

tonnage train. *Railroads.* A freight train that is operated only when a definite tonnage of freight has accumulated.

‖tonne (tŏn, *almost* tŭn), *n.* [F.] A metric ton. See TON, 1 **c**; WEIGHT, *Table.*

ton-neau' (tŭn-ō'; tō̆ō-nō'), *n.; pl.* TONNEAUS (tŭn-ōz'), TONNEAUX (tŭn-ōz'; *F.* tō̆ō-nō'). [F., lit., cask. See TUNNEL.] **1.** *Automobiles.* Originally, an afterbody with the entrance at the rear (like that of a light two-wheeled cart formerly in use in France); now, an afterbody with sides enclosing the seat or seats, entered by a door now usually at the side; also, the entire body of an automobile having such an afterpart.

2. *pl.* -NEAUX. See WEIGHT, *Table;* METRIC SYSTEM.

ton'neau' de jauge' (tō'nō' d' zhōzh'); *pl.* TONNEAUX DE JAUGE. [F.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

ton'neau' de mer' (mâr'); *pl.* TONNEAUX DE MER. [F.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

ton-neaued' (tŭn-ōd'), *adj.* Having a tonneau.

tonneau lamp. A lamp mounted on the back of the front seat of a vehicle.

tonneau windshield. In some automotive vehicles, a windshield directly in front of the tonneau, usually attached to the back of the front seat.

‖ton'nelle' (tō'nĕl'), *n.* [F.] An arbor.

ton'ner (tŭn'ĕr), *n.* An object considered with reference to its tonnage, as a ship; — used in combination; as, a thousand-*tonner. Colloq.*

ton'nish (tŏn'ĭsh), *adj.* Also **ton'ish.** In the ton; fashionable; modish. — **ton'nish-ly,** *adv.* — **ton'nish-ness,** *n.*

tono-. A combining form, Greek *tono-*, from *tonos*, meaning *strain, tone, mode,* as in *tonogram, tonometer.*

To'no-Bun'gay (tō'nō-bŭng'gā), *n.* A novel (1909) by H. G. Wells; — from a patent medicine invented by the hero.

ton of refrigeration. See REFRIGERATION, 1.

ton'o-gram (tŏn'ō-grăm; tō'nō-), *n.* [*tono-* + *-gram.*] A curve recorded by a tonograph.

ton'o-graph (tŏn'ō-grăf; tō'nō-), *n.* [*tono-* + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* A recording tonometer.

to-nol'o-gy (tō-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*tono-* + *-logy.*] The comparative or historical science of tones, or intonation. — **ton'o-log'i-cal** (tŏn'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl; tō'nō-), *adj.*

to-nom'e-ter (tō-nŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*tono-* + *-meter.*] **1.** *Acoustics & Music.* An instrument or device for determining the exact pitch or the vibration rate of tones, as by a series of graduated tuning forks.

2. *Med. & Physiol.* Any instrument for measuring tension or pressure, as blood pressure, the tension of the eyeball, or the pressure of a gas (aero*tonometer*).

3. *Physical Chem.* Device for measuring vapor pressure.

to-nom'e-try (-ē-trĭ), *n.* Act or art of measuring with a tonometer. — **ton'o-met'ric** (tŏn'ō-mĕt'rĭk; tō'nō-), *adj.*

ton'o-phant (tŏn'ō-fănt; tō'nō-), *n.* [*tono-* + Gr. *phainein* to show.] *Physics.* A modification of the kaleidophon, for showing composition of acoustic vibrations. It consists of two thin steel slips welded together, their length being adjustable by a screw socket.

ton'o-plast (-plăst), *n.* [*tono-* + *-plast.*] *Biol.* The protoplasmic membrane surrounding a vacuole in a living cell; the so-called vacuole wall. *De Vries.*

ton'o-scope (-skōp), *n.* [*tono-* + *-scope.*] *Music.* An acoustical instrument for enabling a singer or player to see instantly the slightest deviation from proper pitch of the tone being produced. It was invented about 1900 by Carl Seashore, an American psychologist.

ton'o-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tono-* + *-taxis.*] *Biol.* A taxis in which a difference of osmotic pressure of the surrounding medium is the directive factor. — **ton'o-tac'tic** (-tăk'tĭk), *adj.*

ton'ous (tōn'ŭs), *adj.* Full-toned; sonorous. *Rare.*

töns'berg-ite (tŭns'bûrg-īt), *n.* [From *Tönsberg*, southern Norway.] *Petrog.* A rock related to the anorthosites, and consisting almost exclusively of soda-microcline rich in lime.

ton'sil (tŏn'sĭl; -s'l), *n.* [L. *tonsillae*, pl.; cf. F. *tonsille.*] **1.** *Anat.* a Either of a pair of prominent masses of lymphoid tissue, one on each side of the throat between the anterior and posterior pillars of the fauces. They are composed of lymph follicles grouped around one or more deep crypts, and (except the exposed surface covered only by epithelium) are surrounded by diffuse lymphoid tissue in a fibrous capsule. The lymph cells may escape into the mouth cavity through this epithelium, and become *salivary corpuscles.* **b** Hence, any of various similar masses of lymphoid tissue. See PHARYNGEAL TONSIL.

2. *Anat.* The amygdala of the cerebellum.

ton'sil-lar, ton'sil-ar (-sĭ-lĕr), *adj. Anat. & Med.* Of or pertaining to the tonsils.

ton'sil-lar-y (-lĕr-ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -lĕr-ĭ), *adj. Anat. & Med.* Tonsillar.

ton'sil-lec'to-my (tŏn'sĭ-lĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [L. *tonsillae* tonsils + *-ectomy.*] The surgical removal of the tonsils. — **ton'sil-lec-tom'ic** (-lĕk-tŏm'ĭk), *adj.* — **ton'sil-lec'to-mize** (-lĕk'tō-mīz), *v. t.*

ton'sil-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.* [From L. *tonsillae* tonsils.] Of or pertaining to the tonsils; tonsillar.

ton'sil-lit'ic, *adj.* [*tonsillitis* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or affected with, tonsillitis.

ton'sil-li'tis (-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See TONSIL; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tonsils or of a tonsil; amygdalitis. When acute and suppurative or phlegmonous, or tending to be so, it is commonly called *quinsy.*

ton-sil'lo- (tŏn-sĭl'ō-), **tonsill-.** A combining form for *tonsil*, denoting *of* or *pertaining to the tonsils*, as in *tonsillotomy, tonsillitis.*

ton-sil'lo-lith (tŏn-sĭl'ō-lĭth), *n.* [*tonsillo-* + *-lith.*] *Med.* A concretion or calculus in a tonsil, usually in a tonsillar crypt.

ton-sil'lo-my-co'sis (tŏn-sĭl'ō-mī-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tonsillo-* + *-mycosis.*] *Med.* Infestation of the tonsils with fungi.

ton-sil'lo-tome (tŏn-sĭl'ō-tōm), *n.* [*tonsillo-* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* An instrument for removing the tonsils.

ton'sil-lot'o-my (tŏn'sĭ-lŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*tonsillo-* + *-tomy.*] The operation of removing all or part of the tonsils. Cf. TONSILLECTOMY.

ton'sor (tŏn'sĕr), *n.* [L.] A barber.

ton-so'ri-al (tŏn-sō'rĭ-ăl; 181), *adj.* [L. *tonsorius*, fr. *tonsor* a shearer, barber, fr. *tondere, tonsum,* to shear. See TONSURE.] Of or pertaining to a barber or his work; — generally used affectedly or humorously; as, *tonsorial* artist.

ton'sur-ate (tŏn'shĕr-ăt), *n.* [ML. *tonsuratus.*] The state of one receiving tonsure (sense **a**).

ton'sure (tŏn'shĕr; 249), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *tonsura* a shearing, clipping, fr. *tondere, tonsum,* to shear, shave; akin to Gr. *tendein* to gnaw, and perh. Gr. *temnein* to cut. See TOME.] Act of clipping the hair or of shaving the crown of the head; also, state of being shorn. *Rare,* exc. *Eccl.*: **a** The shaving of the head, a custom first practiced by monks, and later by some ecclesiastics, becoming in the 7th century a rite denoting admission to the clerical state. Monastic tonsure was called ***Eastern,*** or ***Greek*** (***St. Paul's***), when the whole head was shaved; ***Roman*** (***St. Peter's***), when all but a narrow band round the head was shaved; ***Celtic*** (***St. John's,*** or ***of Simon Magus***) when the head was shaved from forehead to ears. Nowadays, wherever tonsure is canonically obligatory, it is usually in the form of a shaven patch at the point of the head. The rite of tonsure in the Eastern Church accompanies admission to the lectorate, in the Western Church it is conferred by bishop or abbot, not as an ordination rite, but separately as a preparation for orders. **b** The shaven crown or patch worn by monks and ecclesiastics.

ton'sure (tŏn'shĕr; 249), *v. t.;* -SURED (-shĕrd); -SUR-ING (-shĕr-ĭng). To shave the head of; to confer the tonsure upon.

ton'sured (tŏn'shĕrd), *adj.* [Cf. F. *tonsuré*, past part.] Having a tonsure. Specif.: **a** Admitted by the rite of tonsure to the clerical state. **b** Shaven; shorn; clipped. **c** Bald.

ton'tine (tŏn'tēn; tŏn-tēn'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. It. *tontina*, after its inventor, Lorenzo *Tonti*, a Neapolitan banker of the 17th century.] **1.** An annuity shared among a number, or a loan raised on life annuities, with the benefit of survivorship to the beneficiaries in either case; that is, upon the death of each beneficiary of the annuity his share is enjoyed by the survivors, until at last the whole goes to the last survivor, or to the last two or three, according to the terms on which the money is advanced. Also, loosely, those who share the annuity; collectively, the share or right of each individual, or the system on which the annuity is shared.

2. Any arrangement whereby a group of persons share certain benefits or advantages on such terms that upon the death or default of any member a part or all of the advantages enjoyed by him are distributed among the remaining members until on the death of all but one the whole goes to him, or, as in most modern insurance tontines, on the expiration of a given time (called the ***tontine period***) the whole goes to those then remaining in the group. See LIFE INSURANCE.

3. A tontine policy, risk, or the like.

ton'tine (tŏn'tēn; tŏn-tēn'), *adj.* Designating, pertaining to, or involving, the principle or system upon which the tontine is based; as, *tontine* insurance, funds, etc.

ton-tin'er (tŏn-tēn'ĕr), *n.* A sharer in a tontine. *Rare.*

Ton'to (tŏn'tō), *n.* An Indian of an Apache tribe. See APACHE. Also, loosely, applied to Coyotero, Yavapai, Pinaleño, or Tulkepaia.

Tonto group. *Geol.* The Middle and Upper Cambrian of the Grand Canyon region. The Tonto group comprises, from the base up, the Tapeats sandstone, Bright Angel shale and Muav limestone.

to'nus (tō'nŭs), *n.* [L., a sound, tone. See TONE.] **1.** Tonicity; tone; state of responding normally to stimuli.

2. *Med.* A spasm of continuous muscular contraction.

3. *Physiol.* The condition of mild steady activity characterizing normal protoplasm, as in a resting neuron or muscle fiber; as, muscular *tonus.* See CHEMICAL TONUS.

-tonus. [NL.] A combining form of *tonus*, as in electro-*tonus*, geo*tonus.*

to'ny (tō'nĭ), *n.; pl.* TONIES (-nĭz). [Abbr. fr. *Anthony.*] A simpleton. *Obs. Slang.*

ton'y (tŏn'ĭ), *adj.;* TON'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); TON'I-EST. [From TONE.] High-toned; aristocratic; swell. *Vulgar, U. S.*

To'ny (tō'nĭ), *n.* Dim. of ANTHONY, ANTONY.

-tony. *Med.* = -TONIA.

To'ny Bea'ver (tō'nĭ bē'vĕr). A mythical lumberjack corresponding closely to Paul Bunyan (which see). *Local, U. S.*

to'ny-hoop' (tō'nĭ-hōōp'), *n.* A female bullfinch. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

To'ny Wel'ler. See WELLER, SAMUEL.

too (tōō), *adv.* [The same word as *to*, prep. See TO.] **1.** Likewise; also; in addition; sometimes, moreover; — serving as a conjunctive adverb; as, this device is good, *too*, for aligning wheels; will you sell this, *too?* all over a petty trifle, *too!*

2. Over; more than enough; — noting excess of what is needed, fitting, desirable, etc.; as, it is *too* long, short, or wide; *too* high; *too* many; *too* much.

> His will, *too* strong to bend, *too* proud to learn. *Cowley.*
> O that this *too too* solid flesh would melt! *Shak.*

3. To such a degree as to be regrettable, unbearable, shameful, etc.; as, this is *too* bad; you are going *too* far; — often doubled for emphasis; as, he is *too-too* impetuous.

4. Very greatly; extremely; excessively; — merely intensive; as, I am *too* glad. *Colloq.*

Syn. — See ALSO.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all attributive adjectives or their derivatives) are:

too-aged	**too-confident**	**too-familiar**
too-anxious	**too-coy**	**too-fervent**
too-big	**too-dainty**	**too-forced**
too-bigness	**too-devoted**	**too-good**
too-bold	**too-early**	**too-hectic**
too-celebrated	**too-earnest**	**too-large**

ton'i-trant (tŏn'ĭ-trănt), **ton'i-trous** (-trŭs). Misspellings of TONITRANT, TONITRUOUS.

ton'i-tro-cir'rus (tŏn'ĭ-trō-sĭr'ŭs), *n. Meteorol.* = FALSE CIRRUS. See CUMULO-CIRRO-STRATUS.

to-nit'ru-ant (tō-nĭt'rōō-ănt), *adj.* [LL. *tonitruans, -antis*, pres. part.] = TONITRUOUS.

to-nit'ru-ate (-āt), *v. i. & t.* [LL. *tonitruare.*] To thunder. *Obs.*

ton'ka-bean' cam'phor. = COUMARIN.

tonka-bean wood. = SCENTWOOD. *Australia.*

Ton'na (tŏn'ä), *n.* [NL. Cf. TUN.] *Zool.* Syn. of DOLIUM, 2.

tonne. † TON, TUN.

ton'nel. † TUNNEL.

ton-nit'ru-ous. † TONITRUOUS.

tonn'land (tŏn'länd), *n. sing. & pl.* [Estonian, fr. Sw. *tunnland.* Cf. TÖNDELAND.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

tonn'stel'le (tŏn'shtĕl'ē), *n.; pl.* -LEN (-ĕn). [G. *tonne* tun + *stelle* place.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

ton'o-clon'ic (tŏn'ō-klŏn'ĭk), *adj.* = TONICOCLONIC. [TONKA BEAN.]

ton'qua bean (tŏng'kä). =

ton'quin bean (tŏng'kĭn). = TONKA BEAN. [*exc. Dial.*]

tonse, *v. t.* = TONSURE, *n. & t. Obs.*

ton'sile (tŏn'sĭl; -sīl; 155), *adj.* [L. *tonsilis*, fr. *tondere, tonsum,* to shear, clip. See TONSURE.] Clipped, or fit for clipping. *Obs.*

ton'sil-ec'to-my, ton'sil-it'ic, ton'sil-i'tis. Vars. of TONSILLECTOMY, etc.

tonsill. = TONSILLO-.

‖ton-sil'la (tŏn-sĭl'ä), *n.* [L.] = TONSIL.

ton'sil-lec'tome (tŏn'sĭ-lĕk'tōm), *n.* = TONSILLOTOME.

ton'sil-lith (tŏn'sĭl-lĭth), *n.* = TONSILLOLITH.

ton-sil'o-tome (tŏn-sĭl'ō-tōm; tŏn'sĭl'ō-tōm), **ton'sil-ot'o-my** (tŏn'sĭ-lŏt'ō-mĭ). Vars. of TONSILLOTOME, TONSILLOTOMY.

tony. † DRONI.

To'ny Lump'kin. See LUMPKIN.

too. † TOE, TWO.

too-late	**too-old**	**too-soonness**
too-lateness	**too-patient**	**too-timely**
too-laudatory	**too-piercing**	**too-trusting**
too-long	**too-proud**	**too-willing**
too-much	**too-ripe**	**too-wise**
too-muchness	**too-short**	**too-young**
too-near	**too-soon**	

—*but, or only, too.* **a** Regrettably more than is customary or desirable. **b** Even exceedingly; — qualifying *glad, pleased,* or the like, as in polite assent to a request. — *none, or not, too.* Scantly; barely; not very; as, a crop *none too* plentiful.

too (tōō). Var. of TO. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

too (tōō). Var. of TEW.

too'dle (tōō'd'l), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. G. *dudeln* to play the bagpipe.] To make a continuous low sound, as in cooing or playing a small pipe.

too'dle, *v. i.* To capture birds by chasing them until they are winded. *Eton College Slang.*

too'dle-loo'dle (tōō'd'l-lōō'd'l), *n.* The sound of toodling.

too'dle—oo' (tōō'd'l-ōō'), *n.* A word uttered as a familiar and cheery farewell; goodbye. *Slang.*

tool (tōōl), *n.* [ME. *tol, tool,* fr. AS. *tōl;* akin to ON. *tōl,* pl., and Goth. *taujan* to do, to make. Cf. TAW, *v.*] **1.** An instrument of manual operation, as a hammer, saw, plane, file, or the like, used to facilitate mechanical operations, as distinguished from an appliance moved and regulated by machinery; the instrument of a handicraftsman or laborer at his work; an implement; as, the *tools* of a joiner, smith, shoemaker, etc.

2. Any implement or object used in performing an operation or carrying on work of any kind, esp. where the implement or object is used or worked by hand, and is movable, as disting. from power-driven machinery, etc. In this use, as in statutes exempting instruments of earning a livelihood, in engineering contracts, etc., *tool* has been held to designate books, a horse and wagon, a piano, a hand or foot-power printing press, a sewing machine, a floating pile driver and its scow, etc. See def. 8, below. Cf. MACHINE, *n.,* 4.

3. A particular kind of tool (senses 1 & 2): **a** A bookbinder's instrument used in finishing and lettering. **b** A kind of large chisel. **c** A kind of small brush used in painting window sashes.

4. Anything which serves as a means to an end; the instrument by which something is effected or accomplished; as, money should always be regarded as a tool; he has all the *tools* essential to competent scholarship.

5. Figuratively: A weapon; esp., a sword. *Archaic.*

6. A person who is or allows himself to be another's instrument; one used to accomplish another's ends; a dupe; as, a tyrant's *tool.*

I was not made for a minion or a *tool.* *Burke.*

7. *Dial. & Slang.* **a** A useless worker. **b** A mischievous person.

8. *Law.* Any instrument or apparatus necessary to a person in the efficient prosecution of his trade or calling. According to legal decisions, the tools (see def. 1) of a mechanic (including anvils, vises, sawhorses, etc.), a barber's chair and mirror, a photographer's headrest, and in certain cases a doctor's equipage, are *tools* necessary in their respective callings. See also def. 2, above.

9. *Mach.* The cutting or shaping part in a machine or machine tool; also, a machine for shaping metal in any way; a machine tool. See MACHINE, *n.,* 4.

Syn. — See IMPLEMENT.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

tool bag	**tool fitter**	**tool repairer**
tool belt	**tool forge**	**tool roll**
tool boy	**tool forger**	**tool set**
tool cabinet	**tool gauge**	**toolsetter**
tool car	**tool glazer**	**tool sharpener**
tool carriage	**tool grinder**	**tool-sharpening,** *adj.*
tool carrier	**tool grinding**	**tool shop**
tool cart	**tool handle**	**tool socket**
tool case	**toolhead**	**tool spindle**
tool chest	**tool heater**	**tool stamper**
tool-cleaning, *adj.*	**toolholder**	**tool stand**
tool coupling	**toolholding**	**tool storekeeper**
tool-cutting, *adj.*	**tool kit**	**tool table**
tool demagnetizer	**tool lubricant**	**tool tray**
tool-dresser	**tool miller**	**tool treating**
tool-dressing, *adj.*	**tool oil**	**tool truck**
tool examiner	**tool plane**	**tool turner**
tool fasher	**tool press**	**tool-using,** *adj.*
tool fettler	**tool rack**	**tool wagon**
tool filer	**tool reclaimer**	**tool whetter**
tool finder	**tool regrinding**	

tool (tōōl), *v.;* TOOLED (tōōld); TOOL'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To shape, form, or finish with a tool; specif., *Bookbinding, etc.,* to letter or ornament (a book cover) in blind impression or in gold, silver, etc., by means of heated hand tools.

2. To drive, as a coach; to convey or draw in a vehicle. *Slang.*

3. To provide tools or machine equipment for (a factory, etc.).

4. To use as a tool; manage; manipulate. *Colloq.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To use tools, as in bookbinding; to perform manual mechanical operations.

2. To drive or ride in a vehicle; as, to *tool* through the park. *Slang.*

tool. Dial. var. of TOWEL.

tool angle. *Mach.* **a** The angle included between the top and front faces of a cutting tool. **b** Any angle used to designate the form of the cutting edge of a tool, as clearance angle, rake angle, etc. See CLEARANCE, *Illust.*

tool apron. See APRON, 15 c.

tool'box' (tōōl'bŏks'), *n.* **a** A box or chest to hold tradesmen's tools. **b** *Mech.* The adjustable mechanism containing the tool or cutter holder in a planing machine or other machine tool.

tool'build'er (-bĭl'dĕr), *n.* A builder or maker of tools. — **tool'build'ing,** *n.*

tool'er (tōōl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A broad chisel used by stonemasons in random work.

2. One whose work is tooling.

tool house. A house or shed, as in a garden, for storing tools.

tool'ing, *n.* A mechanical operation performed with or an effect produced by a tool or tools. Specif.: **a** Stone dressing in which toolmarks are left showing. **b** Hot-stamped impression in intaglio on ornamental leather work, either gilt or blind. **c** More or less special and ornamental handwork, as with chisels, gouges, etc., in wood, stone, metal, ivory, etc.

too little. Less than enough; insufficiency.

tool'mak'er (tōōl'māk'ĕr), *n.* A machinist who specializes in the construction, repair, maintenance, and calibration of the tools, jigs, fixtures, and instruments of a machine shop.

tool'mak'ing, *n.* The act, process, or art of making tools.

tool'man (tōōl'măn), *n.; pl.* TOOLMEN (-măn). One who works with or makes tools.

tool'mark' (-märk'), *n.* A mark, or impression, made in tooling.

tool'mark'ing, *n.* Toolmarks collectively.

tool'plate' (tōōl'plāt'), *n.* = TOOLBOX b.

tool post. *Mech.* A slotted post or analogous part in a lathe or other machine tool, in which the cutting tool is clamped. Cf. TOOLBOX b.

tool rest. *Mach.* A support for a tool, as an adjustable horizontal bar for supporting a hand tool when turning.

tool'room' (tōōl'rōōm'; 200), *n.* A room where tools are kept; esp., a room in a machine shop in which tools are made, stored, or loaned out to the workmen, each of whom gives a receipt for those he takes.

toolroom lathe. *Mach.* See 2d LATHE, 1.

tool shed. A tool house.

tool'slide' (tōōl'slīd'), *n.* *Mach.* A part that supports a cutting tool, as in a tool post, and that contains or is mounted upon sliding members that may be moved in ways provided for the purpose.

tool'smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* A smith who forges, dresses, hardens, and tempers tools; a toolmaker.

tool steel. **1.** Hard steel, usually crucible or electric steel, capable of being tempered so as to be especially suitable as a material for tools.

2. Any high-carbon or alloy steel used to make a cutting tool for machining metals.

tool'stock' (tōōl'stŏk'), *n.* = TOOL POST.

tool'stone' (tōōl'stōn'), *n.* *Archaeol.* A rude stone implement in natural form. Cf. BANNER STONE.

tool subject. *Educ.* A subject studied chiefly as a means to other ends, and not as an end in itself, as reading and arithmetic. Cf. CONTENT SUBJECT.

tool temper. See TEMPER, *n.,* 7.

toom (tōōm; *dial. also* tûm, tŭm), *adj.* [ME. *tom,* fr. AS. *tōm.* See TEEM to pour.] **a** *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.* Empty. **b** Hence: *Scot.* (1) Lank; lean. (2) Lacking intelligence; empty-sounding.

toom, *v. i.* To empty; pour. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

toom, *n.* A dumping ground. *Scot.*

toom, *n.* [ON. *tōm.* See TOOM, *adj.*] Leisure: spare time. *Obs.*

toom'ly, *adv.* **1.** Emptily; idly; vainly; leisurely. *Obs.*

2. With empty saddle. *Scot.*

too much. More than enough; a surfeit; excess.

toon (tōōn), *n.* [Hind. *tun, tūn,* fr. Skr. *tunna.*] An East Indian and Australian tree (*Toona ciliata*) the flowers of which yield a dye; also, its soft reddish wood, esteemed in India for furniture and general construction. Called also *Indian mahogany.*

toon. Var. of TONE, one. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

toon (tōōn). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of TOWN.

Too'na (tōō'nä), *n.* [NL. See TOON.] **a** *Bot.* A small genus of Old World trees (family Meliaceae) closely related to *Cedrela,* but having a short disk and completely winged seeds. *T. ciliata* is the toon; *T. sinensis,* the Chinese cedar. **b** [*not cap.*] (1) = 1st TOON. (2) In Mexico, the tree *Castilla elastica.*

toon'wood' (tōōn'wŏōd'), *n.* The toon.

toor'ie (tōōr'ĭ), *n.* [Dim. fr. *toor,* Scot. var. of TOWER.] *Scot.* **a** A little tower or heap. **b** A knob of hair; the tassel on a Scots cap.

toor'ock (tōōr'ŭk), *n.* [Dim. of ME. *tour* tower. See TOWER.] A small tower or heap. *Scot.*

too'roo (tōō'rōō), *n.* [Galibi *tourourou.*] A South American palm (*Oenocarpus bataua*), the hard wood of which is used in cabinetwork, for walking sticks, etc.

toosh (tōōsh), *n.* [Shortened fr. dial. *cartoush, curtoush,* prob. fr. OF. *courte houche* (dial. of *houce*) a short robe or cloak.] A short gown or nightgown. *Scot.*

toot (tōōt), *v. i.* [AS. *tōtian.* See TOUT to spy.] *Now Dial.* **a** To stand out; to peep out; to sprout, or show above ground, as grain. **b** To peep; spy; gaze. **c** To pry; to look searchingly.

toot, *n.* [From TOOT to peep out.] An elevation or eminence, esp. one used as a lookout; specif., a rocky promontory. *Now Dial.*

toot (tōōt), *v.;* TOOT'ED; TOOT'ING. [Cf. D. *toeten* to blow a horn, G. *tuten,* Sw. *tuta,* Dan. *tude;* prob. of imitative origin.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To blow or sound a horn or other wind instrument, esp. so as to produce short rapid blasts.

2. To give forth a toot or toots, as a horn.

Tooting horns and rattling teams of mail coaches. *Thackeray.*

3. To utter a similar sound, as certain birds.

4. To proceed, drive, or make one's (or its) way with tooting, esp. of an automobile horn; to motor. *Slang.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to sound, as a horn, the note being modified at the beginning and end as if by pronouncing the letter *t;* to blow; as, to *toot* a whistle; also, to sound on a horn, or the like; as, to *toot* a signal.

2. To spread or trumpet abroad, as a report. *Scot.*

3. To call out, as if tooting; to proclaim; shout; as, he *tooted* his friend's praises wherever he went.

toot one's own horn. = *blow one's own trumpet,* under BLOW, *v.*

toot (tōōt), *n.* **1.** A tooting, or a sound resembling or suggesting a tooting; a short blast, as of a horn.

2. The least sign of interest or concern; as, not to give a *toot* for a project. *Slang.*

toot, *v. i.* **1.** To drink. *Scot.*

2. To carouse; to go on a spree. *U. S*

toot, *n.* **1.** A draft or drink. *Scot.*

2. Carousal; a spree. *Slang, U. S.*

toot, *n.* A worthless person; a fool. *Dial. & Slang.*

toot, *n.* [G. *tüte, düte, tute.*] A grocers' conical paper bag. *Pennsylvania.*

toot (tōōt), *interj.* = TOOTS. *Scot.*

toot (tōōt). Corruption of TUTU.

toot, too't. Contr. of *to it. Now Dial.*

toot'er (tōōt'ĕr), *n.* [From TOOT to peep.] *Obs.* **a** A watchman; a lookout; a spy. **b** Anything that projects or juts out.

toot'er, *n.* One who or that which toots, as a trumpeter or a horn.

tooth (tōōth), *n.; pl.* TEETH (tēth). [ME. *toth, tooth,* fr. AS. *tōth;* akin to OFris. *tōth,* OS. & D. *tand,* OHG. *zand, zan,* G. *zahn,* ON. *tönn,* Sw. & Dan. *tand,* Goth. *tunthus,* Lith. *dantis,* W. *dant,* OIr. *dēt,* L. *dens, dentis,* Gr. *odōn, odontos,* Skr. *danta;* prob. orig. the pres. part. of the verb to *eat.* See EAT; cf. DANDELION, DENT notch, DENTAL, DENTIST, INDENT, MASTODON, TRIDENT, TUSK.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* **a** In most vertebrates, one of the hard bony appendages which are borne on the jaws, or in many of the lower vertebrates on other bones in the walls of the mouth or pharynx, and serve for the prehension and mastication of food, as weapons of offense and defense, etc. The most highly specialized teeth occur in mammals, where their number is generally strictly limited and their differentiation in different parts of the jaws into *incisors, canines,* and *molars* (see these terms), adapted for different purposes, is generally well marked. Most mammals have two sets of teeth, a set of *milk, deciduous,* or *temporary* teeth, developed when young, which are afterwards replaced by a *permanent* set. A typical mammalian tooth consists of a *root* of one or more branches (called *fangs*), implanted in a socket in the jawbone (but not ankylosed with the bone), and a variously shaped *crown,* or projecting portion which may be connected to the root by a somewhat constricted *neck.* It is composed chiefly of *dentine,* surrounding a central *pulp cavity,* containing a vascular, sensitive *pulp,* and coated with *enamel* on the crown, and with *cement* or *cementum* (see these terms) on the root and sometimes also on parts of the crown. It develops deep in the jaw by the deposition of dentine about (and by the activity of certain cells of) a vascular papilla of mesoblastic tissue. The enamel is deposited by a downgrowth of the epithelium of the jaw, the ***enamel organ,*** and is hence (unlike the dentine) of epiblastic origin. In man the permanent teeth are eight in number in each side of each jaw, or 32 in all, and are arranged as shown in the cut. In birds teeth occur only in a few fossil forms. In the lower vertebrates teeth are commonly simpler in shape (often simply conical) and more numerous than in mammals, and are in some animals capable of replacement as often as destroyed or worn out. They may be implanted in long grooves in, or ankylosed to, the bone, or simply embedded in soft tissues. **b** In invertebrates, any of various hard or sharp, usually horny, chitinous or calcareous processes about the mouth or on any jawlike part, in function or appearance like the teeth of vertebrates, as those on the radula of a mollusk. **c** In a broad or loose sense, any toothlike process, as a *hinge tooth* (which see) of a bivalve shell. Cf. TUSK, TRITUBERCULY, DENTAL FORMULA.

Sections of Teeth (def. 1 a). 1 Human Molar Tooth; 2 Molar of Ox; 3 Tusk (Incisor Tooth) of Elephant. After Lydekker.

Permanent Teeth of the Right Side of the Upper and Under Jaw of Man. *a, a* Incisors; *b* Canines or Eyeteeth; *c, c* Bicuspids or Premolars; *d, d, d* Molars; *e* Crown; *f* Neck; *g* Fang or Root.

2. Any angular or rounded projection suggestive of the tooth of an animal in shape, arrangement, gripping, grinding, or cutting power, etc.; as, a *tooth,* or tine, of a fork; the *teeth* of a comb, rake, saw, or file.

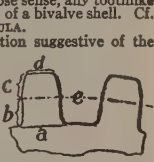

Cycloidal Teeth (def. 2). *a* Root; *b* Flank; *c* Face. *d* Point; *e* Pitch Circle.

3. A sharp, jagged point or projection, as of rock.

With *tooth* and spike and jag . . . under the utmost crag
Of Cornwall. *Shelley.*

4. Eating or appetite for eating; fondness or taste for (something); liking; as, a sweet *tooth;* a great *tooth* for fruit.

5. Something that pierces, gnaws, cuts, poisons, etc., as a tooth, or often, a fang; the power or quality of torturing, etc.; as, the *teeth* of the wind; to escape the *tooth* of time.

Fell sorrow's *tooth* doth never more
Than when he bites, but lanceth not the sore. *Shak.*

6. A human tooth as a sign by its presence, absence, size, etc., of its possessor's age; — chiefly in phrases; as, he has not a *tooth* in his head (that is, he is decrepit); he is long in the *tooth* (that is, he is mature).

7. *pl.* A ship's guns, or cannon.

8. *pl.* A threat of power to compel or constrain; a menacing display of strength, as military or legal strength; as, the prosecution has not yet shown its *teeth;* hence, that which does or can compel submission, enforcement, etc.; as, to put *teeth* into new legislation; to draw the *teeth* of the opposition.

9. A surface, usually a rough surface, produced by mechanical or artificial means or a substance or thing; as, the *tooth* on a ply of asbestos. Specif.: **a** The roughness given an undercoat of paint to anchor the next coat. **b** The roughness raised by the toothing plane on the back surface of veneers to form a hold or key for the glue. **c** A roughness of surface on paper, canvas, or the like, which enables it readily to take ink, crayon, paints, water colors, etc. **d** *Photog.* On a negative film, a fine varnish coating that permits pencil marks in retouching.

10. *Bot.* In general, any small sharp-pointed marginal lobe; specif., one of the processes forming the peristome in a moss.

11. *Carp.* **a** = STUB TENON. **b** Any of the steps of a tusk.

12. *pl. Gems.* The lower zone of facets in a rose-cut diamond. See ROSE, 12, *Illust.*

13. *Mach.* One of the regular projections on the circumference, or sometimes on the face, of a wheel in a machine, etc., that engage with the corresponding projections on another wheel, esp. to transmit force and motion; a cog, as of a cogwheel.

14. *Masonry.* Any of the bricks or stones left projecting from a wall to provide for a subsequent extension.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

tooth-bred	**tooth gauge**	**tooth-pulling,** *adj.*	
tooth caliper	**tooth-leaved**	**tooth pulp**	
tooth-chattering, *adj.*	**tooth mark**	**tooth-rounding,** *adj.*	
tooth cleaner	**tooth-marked**	**tooth-setting,** *adj.*	
tooth doctor	**toothplate**	**tooth-shaped**	
tooth-extracting, *adj.*	**tooth plugger**	**tooth-tempting,** *adj.*	
tooth filling	**toothproof**	**tooth-winged**	
tooth forceps	**tooth puller**		

Syn. — TOOTH, TUSK, FANG are here compared in their

too'a. Var. of TOA.	**took** (tŏŏk). Past tense & dial. past part. of TAKE.	Corruption of KOTUKUTUKU.	**tool'see, tool'si, tool'sy.** Vars. of TULSI.	**toon.** Obs. pl. of TOE.	**toor** (tōōr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TOWER.
too'art (tōō'ärt). Var. of TUART.	**took** (tŏŏk). Scot. var. of TUCK.	**toold.** Tooled. *Ref. Sp.*	**tool'ye, tool'yie** (tōōl'yĭ). Vars. of TUILYIE, *n.* & *v.*	**toon'dra.** Var. of TUNDRA.	**toore.** ✝ TOWER.
tooclef. Obs. past tense of TO-CLEAVE.	**took'en.** Past part. of TAKE.	**Tooley Street, Three Tailors of.** See THREE TAILORS, etc.	**toome.** ✝ TOMB.	**toop** (tūp). Scot. var. of TUP.	**toose.** ✝ TEASE.
tood (tŏŏd). Var. of TOAD. *Obs. exc. Dial.*	*Now Illit.* **took'y-took'** (tŏŏk'ĭ-tŏŏk'), *n.*	**tool'less** (tōōl'lĕs; -lĭs), *adj.* See -LESS.	**toon.** ✝ TONE, TUN.	**toop** (tōōp), *n. sing. & pl.* [Estonian *topp.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*	**toose.** Var. of TOZE.
				toor. Var. of TURF.	**toos'ie.** Scot. var. of TOUSY.

N O P Q R S T

nontechnical uses. TOOTH is general; a TUSK is a long and (esp.) projecting tooth; FANG suggests strength (esp. for seizing) or venomousness; as, "white as . . . Ethiopian's *tooth*" (*Shak.*); "a forted residence 'gainst the *tooth* of time" (*id.*); "swine . . . with bare *tusks*" (*Shelley*); "the icy *fang* . . . of the winter's wind" (*Shak.*); "an equivocation which now turned venomously upon him with the full-grown *fang* of a discerned lie" (*G. Eliot*).
— ***from the teeth outwards.*** Not from the heart; in outward appearance or profession only; on the surface; as, to be friends *from the teeth outward.* — ***in spite of one's teeth.*** In spite of one's opposition, threats, authority, etc.; hence, in defiance of one. *Now Dial.* — ***in the teeth of.*** **a** In or into direct contact or collision with; so as directly to confront or be confronted with; in or into the arms, face, or jaws, of; as, to ride *in the teeth of* a gale; to be stationed *in the teeth of* danger. **b** In direct opposition or contrariety to; in defiance of; as, to proceed *in the teeth of* the law. **c** Following *cast, hit, throw,* etc. (something), so as to show defiance to or bring a reflection or discredit upon (one); as, to hurl an ultimatum *in the teeth of* the enemy; his lack of ambition is often thrown *in his teeth.* — ***to the teeth.*** **a** Fully; thoroughly; completely; as, armed *to the teeth.* **b** Also *to one's teeth.* Openly; overtly.

That I shall live, and tell him *to his teeth.* *Shak.*

c *Rare.* The point of collision or of meeting face to face; to the jaws.

-tooth (-tōōth). A combining form of the noun *tooth,* as in:

bucktooth	**eyetooth**	**picktooth**
dogtooth	**gagtooth**	**sabertooth**

tooth (tōōth; tōōth), *v.;* TOOTHED (tōōtht; tōōthd); TOOTH'ING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To teethe; to cut teeth. *Now Dial.* **2.** To engage by means of teeth, as cogwheels; to gear.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To furnish with teeth.

Toothed with pearl. *Herrick.*

2. To bite; to consume by chewing.
3. To indent; jag; as, to *tooth* a saw.
4. To lock into each other, as wheel cogs. See TOOTH, *n.,* 13.
5. To give a tooth (sense 9) to; to roughen the surface of, as with the toothing plane.

tooth (tōōth), *adj.* Pertaining to or used for the teeth.
tooth'ache' (-āk'), *n.* Pain in a tooth or in the teeth.
toothache grass. A tall grass (*Ctenium aromaticum*) of the southern United States, having dense one-sided spikes and a very pungent taste.
toothache tree. The prickly ash.
tooth'ach'ing (-āk'ĭng), *n.* An attack of toothache.
tooth'ach'y (-āk'ĭ), *adj.* Suffering from toothache; also, like toothache in painfulness, throbbing, etc. *Colloq.*
tooth and nail. Gamely, fiercely, and, sometimes, desperately; employing every available means of attack or defense; as, to fight *tooth and nail.*
tooth ax. A stonemason's axhammer with its cutting edges divided into teeth.
tooth'-ax', tooth'-axe', *v. t.* To dress with a tooth ax.
tooth'bill' (tōōth'bĭl'), *n.* The tooth-billed pigeon.
tooth'-billed' (-bĭld'), *adj.* Having a notched bill.
tooth-billed pigeon. A Samoan bird (*Didunculus strigirostris*), allied to the pigeons and somewhat like the extinct dodo. It is chiefly chestnut brown, becoming greenish black on the head and neck. The lower mandible has several notches near the end. See DIDUNCULUS.
tooth'brush' (-brŭsh'), *n.; pl.* TOOTHBRUSHES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). A brush for cleaning the teeth.
toothbrush tree. An Old World tree (*Salvadora persica*) the twigs of which, bound in clusters, are used as toothbrushes. It is said to be the mustard of the Bible.
tooth'brush'y (-ĭ), *adj.* Like a toothbrush.
tooth chisel. See STONECUTTER'S CHISEL. — **tooth'chis'-eled, -chis'elled** (tōōth'chĭz'ĕld), *adj.*
tooth'comb' (tōōth'kōm'), *n.* A comb with fine teeth. *Eng.*
tooth cough. A cough due to a diseased tooth.
tooth cress. = CORALWORT **a.**
tooth'cup' (tōōth'kŭp'), *n.* The plant *Rotala ramosior.*
tooth'draw'er (-drô'ĕr), *n.* One who extracts teeth; a dentist. — **tooth'draw'ing,** *n.*
toothed (tōōtht; tōōthd), *adj.* **1.** Provided with teeth.
2. *Bot. & Zool.* Having marginal projecting points; dentate.
-toothed. A combining form of *toothed,* denoting *having* (so many or such) *teeth.* Corresponding adverbs are formed in *-ly,* as sweet-toothed*ly;* corresponding nouns are formed in *-ness,* as sweet-toothed*ness.*

angled-toothed	**few-toothed**	**sharp-toothed**
angular-toothed	**fine-toothed**	**short-toothed**
arrow-toothed	**flat-toothed**	**small-toothed**
bristle-toothed	**gap-toothed**	**snaggle-toothed**
buck-toothed	**gat-toothed**	**spiny-toothed**
butter-toothed	**goat-toothed**	**sweet-toothed**
ciliate-toothed	**jagged-toothed**	**three-toothed**
coarse-toothed	**large-toothed**	**triple-toothed**
crenate-toothed	**long-toothed**	**two-toothed**
crooked-toothed	**prickly-toothed**	**wavy-toothed**
cut-toothed	**rough-toothed**	**well-toothed**
dainty-toothed	**saber-toothed**	**white-toothed**
even-toothed	**saw-toothed**	**wry-toothed**

toothed bur clover. The bur clover *Medicago hispida.*
toothed chisel. The tooth chisel. See STONECUTTER'S CHISEL.
tooth edge. The sensation excited in teeth set on edge. *R.*
toothed herring. A mooneye, esp. *Hiodon tergisus,* of the upper Mississippi Valley and northward.
toothed plane. = TOOTHING PLANE.
toothed whale. See WHALE.
toothed wheel. A wheel with teeth.
tooth'er (tōōth'ĕr; tōōth'ĕr), *n.* In making saws, one who or a machine that cuts out teeth.
tooth fever. A fever associated with teething. *Colloq.*
tooth'flow'er (tōōth'flou'ĕr), *n.* A small Asiatic and Polynesian weed (*Dentella repens*), family Rubiaceae, the corolla lobes of which have a small tooth on each side.
tooth'ful (-fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj. Obs.* **a** Full of teeth. **b** Toothsome.
tooth'ful (*Scot.* tōōth'fōō), *n.* A bite of food or a small drink. — *v. i. Scot.* To tipple.
tooth fungus. Any fungus of the family Hydnaceae.
toot'hill' (tōōt'hĭl'), *n.* [See TOOT to peep out; HILL.] A citadel; a watch place. *Obs.,* exc. in place names.
tooth'ing (tōōth'ĭng; tōōth'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Teething. *Dial.*
2. Act or process of furnishing with teeth or a tooth; indentation, surface roughening, etc.; also, the teeth or tooth or indentation so provided.
3. *Masonry.* Bricks alternately projecting at the end of a wall, in order that they may be bonded into a continuation of it when the remainder is carried up.
toothing plane. A plane whose iron is formed into a series of small teeth, for the purpose of scratching and roughening surfaces, as the backs of veneers.
tooth key. = TURNKEY, 2.
tooth'less (tōōth'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* [AS. *tōthlēas.*] Having no teeth; esp., not having cut teeth, as an infant; having lost one's teeth, as an aged person; hence, infantile or decrepit; weak; futile. Cf. TEETHLESS. — **tooth'less-ly,** *adv.* — **tooth'less-ness,** *n.*
tooth'let, *n.* Dim. of TOOTH. — **tooth'let-ed,** *adj.*
tooth ornament. *Arch.* = DOGTOOTH, *n.,* 2.
tooth paste. A paste dentifrice.
tooth'pick' (tōōth'pĭk'), *n.* **1. a** *Chiefly Hist.* A pointed instrument for clearing the teeth of substances lodged between them. **b** A small, flat, tapering splinter used for the same purpose; hence, *pl.,* splinters; fragments.
2. Also **toothpick bishop's-weed.** The bishop's-weed.
3. *Slang.* **a** A bowie knife; — often *Arkansas toothpick;* hence, a native or inhabitant of Arkansas. **b** A slender pointed boat.
tooth'pick', *adj.* Pointed like a toothpick; — said esp. of boots and shoes. *Slang, U. S.*
tooth plane. = TOOTHING PLANE.
tooth powder. A dentifrice in powder form.
tooth rail. = COGRAIL.
tooth rash. = STROPHULUS.
tooth relic. The supposed tooth of the Buddha, now enshrined in the Buddhist temple of Kandy, Ceylon.
tooth sac. The capsule of connective tissue that surrounds the developing tooth; — called also *dentinal sac.*
tooth'-set', *adj.* Set with teeth; having or showing set teeth; jagged in outline.
tooth shell. Any scaphopod mollusk of *Dentalium* or allied genus having a shell shaped like an

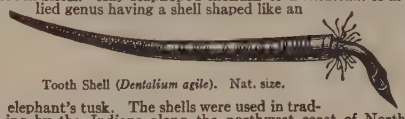

Tooth Shell (*Dentalium agile*). Nat. size.

elephant's tusk. The shells were used in trading by the Indians along the northwest coast of North America. See SCAPHOPODA.
tooth'some (tōōth'sŭm), *adj.* **1.** Pleasing, esp. to the taste; delicious; palatable; agreeable; — now chiefly literal; as, a *toothsome* morsel.
2. Possessed of a discriminating taste for food. *Rare.*
— **tooth'some-ly,** *adv.* — **tooth'some-ness,** *n.*
tooth'stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* Toothpick. *Rare.*
tooth violet. = CORALWORT **a.**
tooth'wash' (tōōth'wŏsh'), *n.* = MOUTHWASH.
tooth wheel. = COGWHEEL.
tooth'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **a** Decorative toothing. **b** *Slang.* The use of teeth, as in eating; also, effective display of teeth, as in smiling.
tooth'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** A European plant (*Lathraea squamaria*) parasitic on the hazel and beech. Its rootstock is covered with tooth-shaped scales. **b** Any cress of the genus *Dentaria;* coralwort; — called also *pepperroot.* **c** *Local, U. S.* The shepherd's-purse. **d** The leadwort *Plumbago scandens;* — in allusion to the use of its caustic roots or leaves as a cure for toothache.
tooth wound. *Med.* A wound inflicted by a tooth.
tooth'y (tōōth'ĭ), *adj.* **a** Toothed; showing prominent or active teeth; hence, ravenous. **b** *Colloq.* Toothsome.
toot'ing-hole' (tōōt'ĭng-hōl), *n.* = PEEPHOLE. *Obs.*
too'tle (tōō't'l), *v.;* TOO'TLED (-t'ld); TOO'TLING (-tlĭng). [Freq. of TOOT.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To toot gently, repeatedly, or continuously, on a wind instrument, as a flute; also, to make a similar noise by any means.

The *tootling robin.* *John Clare.*

2. To write tootle (sense 2).
3. To talk or mutter childishly or foolishly. *Dial.*
—, *Transitive:* To play, discuss, etc., with or as with the tootle of a flute.
too'tle, *n.* **1.** The noise produced by tootling.
2. Feeble or verbose writing; twaddle. *Colloq.*
tootle bug. *Angling.* An artificial fly with dark-brown mottled wings, orange and yellow body with blue butt, brown hackle tied like that of a palmer fly.
too'tler (tōō'tlĕr), *n.* One who tootles, or writes tootle.
too'tlish (-tlĭsh), *adj.* [See TOOTLE, *v.,* 3.] Childish; muttering as an old man. *Dial.*
toot'moot' (tōōt'mōōt'), *n. & v.* Mutter. *Scot.*
toot net (tōōt). A large anchored fishing net. *Scot.*
too'-too', *adv.* To a regrettably excessive degree or extent; as, you are *too-too* kind. See TOO, *adv.,* 3
too'-too', *adj.* Extreme as in opinions or in fashion; ultra; too advanced, smart, aesthetic, etc.; as, her clothes are *too-too;* a *too-too* radical. *Slang.*
too'-too', *v. i.* To make or give forth a sound as if uttering *too-too* or repetitions of such; to blow, call, etc., in this fashion. — *n.* A sound of too-tooing.
toot plant (tōōt). The tutu.
toots (tōōts), *interj.* Also **toot.** Tut. *Scot.*
Toots, Mr. A wealthy, shy, dull, but honest and warm-hearted, friend and unsuccessful suitor of Florence Dombey in Dickens's *Dombey and Son,* whose favorite saying is, "It's of no consequence."
toot'sy (tōōt'sĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). Also **toot'sy-woot'sy** (-wōōt'sĭ). **a** *Childish or Humorous.* Foot. **b** *Humorous.* A term of endearment for a person.
too'zoo (tōō'zōō), *n.* [Imitative.] The ringdove. *Local, Eng.*
top (tŏp; 184), *n.* [AS.; akin to OFris. *top* a tuft, D. *top* top, OHG. *zopf* end, tip, tuft of hair, G. *zopf* tuft of hair, pigtail, top of a tree. ON. *toppr* a tuft of hair, crest, top, Dan. *top,* Sw. *topp* pinnacle, top. Cf. TOPER, TOUPEE, TUFT.] **1.** A crowning tuft, esp. the hair on the head, or a crest, as of a bird or on a helmet; also, the forelock. *Now Dial.*
2. The highest part of the body; the crown; the head; — now chiefly in phrases, as *from top to toe.*
3. The highest point or level of anything; the upper end, edge, or extremity; the uppermost point, side, or surface; summit; as, the *top* of a tree, spire, or hill; the house*tops;* a polished table *top.*
4. The head of a plant; esp., the part of a plant with edible roots that is above ground; as, beet or turnip *tops.*
5. That part which is foremost because nearest the source; as, the *top* of a lake. See TOP OF THE MORNING **a.**
6. The part of a thing without natural elevation regarded as highest; the part assumed to be the highest or given the uppermost position in use; — opposed to *foot;* as, the *top* of the street, a page, or a map; seated at the *top* of the table.
7. The highest degree or pitch conceivable, attainable, or attained; the highest possible reach; the acme; the pinnacle; as, the *top* of one's ambition, career, powers, or voice.
8. The highest realization, embodiment, representative, or example; the most perfect actualization or instance. *Poetic.*

If He [Christ], which is the *top* of judgment, should
But judge you, as you are. *Shak.*

9. The highest place, as in rank or achievement; a position of highest honor or success; the topmost rank or ranks; as, at the *top* of one's profession; he is bound to get to the *top.*
10. One reaching or occupying the highest position; the head; chief; front; as, the *top* of his school or class; — often, with complimentary suggestion only, in familiar address; as, good morning, old *top!* Cf. sense 11 **b.**
11. The choicest part; the best or finest of its lot or kind; the cream; the pick; as: **a** *pl.* The choicest sheep or lambs in a flock. **b** *pl. Slang, Brit.* Aristocrats; swells. **c** See TOP OF THE MORNING **b.**
12. Culminating point; the time just before that which has been advancing recedes; as, at the *top* of the tide; stocks bought at the *top* of the market.
13. A fitted part, attached unit, or the like, which serves as an upper piece, an endpiece, a lid, a covering, etc.; as: **a** The hood of a vehicle. **b** The turn-down part or band on top boots. **c** The upper of a shoe; esp., the parts above the vamp. **d** The gauntlet of a glove. **e** *Obs.* The end of a fishing rod to which a line is attached. **f** *Obs.* The upper part of an earring to which a pendant, or drop, is attached; hence, ***tops and drops,*** a pair of such earrings. **g** An ornamental piece imposed on the upper end of a vertical member of a piece of furniture.
14. **a** An old cheating trick with dice, one die being held in the fingers of the thrower to place as he desired. **b** *Now Dial.* Ceiling; vaulted or beamed roof. **c** A high headdress fashionable in the last part of the 18th century. **d** *pl.* Buttons finished, as by plating, only on the top, or face. **e** *Circus Slang.* A tent.
15. Short for TOP MILK, TOPSAIL, TOP SERGEANT, etc.; also, *pl.,* for TOP BOOTS.
16. *Basketry, etc.* The leaf blades of the unopened new, or top, leaves of the palmetto, used for weaving baskets, hats, etc. *Bahamas.*
17. *Cards.* At bridge, a card or (*pl.*) cards that will win the first or second round of the suit, such as an ace, or king and queen.
18. *Chem.* The most volatile part (passing over first on distillation); — often in *pl.;* as, refinery *tops.*
19. *Games.* A forward spin given to a ball, as in golf, tennis, billiards, cricket, etc., by striking it on or near the top or above the center; also, the blow or stroke so given.
20. *Jewelry.* The part of a cut gem above the girdle; the crown; the bezel (of a brilliant). See BRILLIANT, *Illust.*
21. *Naut.* A platform surrounding the head of the lower mast, which serves to spread the topmast rigging, thus strengthening the mast, and furnishes a standing place for men aloft. On war vessels the *tops* serve as stations for certain members of the fire-control party and their instruments, and may also provide a station for antiaircraft machine guns.

Top, *Naut.*

22. *Textiles.* A bunch of fiber, as of flax, tow, or wool.
23. *Theat. Cant.* The price of the most expensive seats for a performance; as, shows having a three-dollar *top.*
24. *Wool Mfg.* A continuous strand (sliver) of the longer fibers straightened and separated from the short ones (noils) by combing. When drawn and spun it becomes worsted yarn.
Ant. — Bottom, foot, base.
— ***at or to the top of the tree.*** At the head or forefront, esp. in achievement. — ***from top to toe.*** From head to foot; altogether; completely; as, she was spick and span *from top to toe.* — ***on (the) top.*** In high (see HIGH, *n.,* 3 **b**). *Brit.* — ***on top.*** Successfully; ahead of all others; in the position of having accomplished or won what one has worked for; as, he always comes out *on top. Colloq.* — ***on top of (one).*** In a position of advantage, superiority, or domination, esp. in a conflict or competition. — ***on top of the heap.*** Conspicuously successful, popular, or the like; especially prominent in business, society, etc. *Slang.* — ***on top of the world.*** **a** In the Arctic zone; near the North Pole. **b** *Slang.* In a position of eminent success, security, happiness, or the like. — ***over the top.*** **a** *Mil.* Over the front of a trench, esp. in attacking; — usually as a command. **b** *Colloq.* Over the assigned limit or goal.
-top (-tŏp; 184). A combining form of the noun *top,* as in:

bluetop	**flattop**	**maintop**	**skunktop**
browntop	**goldentop**	**redtop**	**steepletop**
finetop	**hilltop**	**roundtop**	**tiptop**
firetop	**housetop**	**silvertop**	**whitetop**

top (tŏp), *v.;* TOPPED (tŏpt) or, *Obs., Poetic, & Ref. Sp.,* TOPT; TOP'PING. *Transitive:* **1.** To remove or cut the top or tops of; specif.: **a** *Obs.* To cut the hair of; to crop. **b** To prune the top or upper part of (a plant, esp. of a root crop). **c** *Obs. exc. Dial.* To snuff (a candle). **d** *Slang.* To execute by beheading or, esp., hanging. **e** To cut, break, or otherwise take off, the top of (a steel ingot) to remove unsound metal. **f** To remove the top, or most volatile parts, from. See TOP, *n.,* 18. **g** To separate the tops, or better animals, from a group; as, a *topped* herd. **h** To cut the top part from (a tree) in logging. Cf. TOPPER, 1 **e.**
2. To cover with a top or on the top; to provide, form, or serve as, a top for; to complete by giving a top or covering, endpiece, finishing touch, or the like; to crown; cap; tip; round off; as, to *top* soil with manure; to *top* furs; to *top* bedposts with carved pineapples; also, to be at the top of; as, this boy *tops* the list.

Like moving mountains *topped* with sun. *Waller.*
The decent church that *tops* the neighboring hill. *Goldsmith.*

3. To exceed or equal in height; to come to or over the top or tops of; hence, to reach or exceed in height, weight, amount, etc., of; as, to *top* his father by four inches; the rising water *topped* the boathouses; a deer that *topped* 300 pounds.
4. To be superior to; to excel; outdo; surpass.

His actions *top* his speech. *Marlowe*

5. To gain ascendancy over; to dominate.

Edmund the base shall *top* the legitimate. *Shak.*

6. To perform (one's part) eminently, or better than before; to better.

From endeavoring universally to *top* their parts, they will go universally beyond them *Jeffrey.*

7. To rise to or reach the top of; to ascend to the summit of; as, the traveler *topped* the ridge; also, to go over the

tooth'ake'. Obs. var. & ref. sp. of TOOTHACHE.
toothed'-billed', *adj.* See -BILLED.
toothenague. † TUTENAG.
tooth'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
tooth'pick'er, *n.* Toothpick. *Obs.*
toot'nague (tōōt'nāg). Var. of TUTENAG.
too-wan'. Var. of TUAN.
too'zle. Scot. & dial. var. of TOUSLE.

top of; to clear; surmount; to rise above; as, the dog *topped* the fence; the sun *topped* the eastern cliff.
8. *Obs.* **a** To cover, as an animal in breeding. **b** To cheat; esp., to cheat at dice. See TOP, *n.*, 14 **a**. **c** To palm off; to impose (something); — with *upon*.
9. **a** To strike the top of, as a wall, with the hind feet, in jumping, so as to gain new impetus; — said of a horse. **b** To arrange, as fruit, with the best on top. **c** To put a stiffening piece or back on (a saw blade).
10. *Breeding.* To improve (domestic animals, esp., sheep) by crossing certain individuals or breeds with others superior.
11. *Dyeing.* To cover with another dye; as, to *top* aniline black with methyl violet to prevent greening and crocking.
12. *Golf.* To strike (the ball) above the center; also, to make (as a stroke) by hitting the ball in this way.
13. *Paint Mfg.* To strike a dye on (a pigment), as in the manufacture of Tuscan red.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To top (in any sense) someone or something.
2. To make an end, finish, or conclusion; to round (*off*); to wind (*up*); — with *with*. See *top off*, below.
top off. **a** To complete by putting on a top, covering, or upper part, or by adding a finishing touch; as, to *top off* a stack of hay; to *top off* a dinner with coffee. **b** To give or serve as a top, cover, finishing touch, etc., to; as, a trip to Europe *topped off* his college course. **c** To end or wind up a meal, education, etc.; — with *with*; as, the banqueters *topped off* with cigars. **d** To finish, as livestock for the market.
top out. **a** = TOP, *v. i.*, 1 **g**. **b** *Building.* To top off; to finish by putting on a cap or top (uppermost) course (*topping-out course*).
top up. **a** = TOP, *v. t.*, 9 **b**. **b** = *top off*, above.
top (tŏp), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or at, the top; highest; topmost; uppermost; as, the *top* floor, branch, crust, or layer; *top* prices or speed.
2. Foremost in order, rank, achievement, value, etc.; chief; head; pre-eminent; as, *top* sporting writer on a paper. Fine writing is, next to fine doings, the *top* thing in the world. *Keats.*
3. First-class; very good; as, *top* ale; to be in *top* form or shape. *Colloq.*
4. Having or fitted with a top; as, a *top* buggy.
top, *adv.* In the topmost position; esp., *Theat. Cant*, at the top price, as for tickets of admission.

I was doin' Louise the blind girl in the *Two Orphans*, playin' thirty cents *top*. *H. L. Wilson.*

top (tŏp), *n.* [ME. *top*, AS. *top*; cf. MD. *dop*, *top*, OHG., MHG., & G. dial. *topf*; also AF. *topet*, and F. *toupie*; perh. akin to G. *topf* a pot.] **1.** A child's toy, commonly cylindrical, pear-shaped, or conoidal, having a tapering, usually steel-shod, point on which it is made to gyrate, as by spinning with a string (see PEG TOP), a spring, with the fingers, or in one variety (*whip top* or *whipping top*) by whipping; — also used in the phrase *to sleep like a top*, to suggest the steady, quiet, unbroken motion characteristic of a spinning top and of breathing in healthy sleep.
2. *Ropemaking.* A plug, or conical block of wood, with longitudinal grooves on its surface, in which the strands of the rope slide in the process of twisting.
top, *v. Transitive:* **1.** To tip over; to upset; topple; to throw overboard. *Now Dial.*
2. *Naut.* To raise one end of, as a yard, so that that end becomes higher than the other.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To tilt; tip; topple over; to tumble. *Now Rare.*
2. *Naut.* To rise at one end, as a yard; — usually with *up*.
top, or top up, one's boom. To heave short one's anchor; to start.
top, *v. t.* To drink at a draft; to drain; — with *off*.
top, *n.* [Cf. Somali *toban* ten.] See MEASURE, *Table*.
top-. = TOPO-.
top and butt. *Shipbuilding.* With the butt of one plank

Planks worked Top and Butt.

brought to the top of the other to make up a constant breadth in two layers; — of a method of working long tapering planks.
top and tail. Something in its entirety; beginning and end; everything. *Obs.*
to'parch (tō'pärk; tŏp'ärk), *n.* [LL. *toparcha*, fr. Gr. *toparchēs*, fr. *topos* place + *archein* to rule.] A ruler or principal man; specif., the governor of a toparchy.
to·par'chi·a (tō·pär'kĭ·ȧ), *n.; pl.* -CHIAE (-ē). [L.] Toparchy.
to·par'chi·cal (-kĭ·kăl), *adj.* Being, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a toparch, or toparchy.
to'parch·y (tō'pär·kĭ; tŏp'är-), *n.; pl.* TOPARCHIES (-kĭz). [L. *toparchia*, fr. Gr. *toparchia*.] A small state, consisting of a few cities or towns; a petty country governed by a toparch; as, Judea was formerly divided into ten *toparchies*.
top'-ar'mor, *or* **top'-ar'mour,** *n. Naut.* A railing of canvas or netting around a top.
to'pass (tō'păs), *n.* Also **to'pas, to'paz** (-păz). [Pg. *topaz*, of obscure origin.] A Christian Indo-Portuguese half-caste. Hence, a soldier of this class; also, a sweeper on board ship. *India. Hist.*
To'pa·to'pa (tō'pȧ·tō'pȧ), *n.* [From *Topatopa* Range, north of Santa Clara Valley, Ventura Co., Calif.] A formation of the California marine Eocene. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*.
to'paz (tō'păz), *n.; pl.* TOPAZES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [ME. *topace*, fr. OF. *topace*, *topase* (F. *topaze*), fr. L. *topazos*, *topazion*.] **1.** *Mineral.* **a** An orthorhombic mineral, occurring frequently in transparent prismatic crystals, and then classed as a semiprecious stone. Its characteristic color is yellow, varying from canary to deep orange, but it is also white, greenish, bluish, etc. Yellow topaz is sometimes made pink or red by heating. Topaz is found also in translucent or nearly opaque masses. Chemically, it is a fluosilicate of aluminum. H., 8. Sp. gr., 3.4–3.6. **b** The yellow sapphire, a precious stone of great value; — called specif. *Oriental topaz*. See CORUNDUM, SAPPHIRE. **c** A yellow variety of quartz, either citrine or cairn-gorm changed in color by heating; — called specif. *false topaz*.
2. Either of two large brilliantly colored South American hummingbirds (*Topaza pella* and *T. pyra*). In the male the two tail feathers next to the central ones are much longer than the rest, curved, and crossed. The throat is metallic yellowish green, with a tint like topaz in the center, the belly is bright crimson, the back red.
3. A brown color, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
4. *Her.* Or; — in blazoning by precious stones.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

topaz-colored	topaz-tailed	topaz-tinted
topaz-green	topaz-throated	topaz-yellow

to'paz·fels' (tō'păz·fĕls'), *n.* [*topaz* + G. *fels* rock.] *Petrog.* A brecciated contact rock composed of fragments of quartz, tourmaline, and topaz, in a matrix of quartz; — called also *topaz rock*.
to'paz·ine (tō'păz·ĭn; -ēn), *adj.* Like a topaz in color or luster.
to'paz·ite (tō'păz·īt), *n.* [*topaz* + 1st *-ite*, 4.] *Petrog.* A rock consisting only of quartz and topaz.
to·paz'o·lite (tō·păz'ō·līt), *n.* [*topaz* + *-lite*; cf. F. *topazolithe*.] *Mineral.* A topaz-yellow (or green) variety of garnet.
to'paz·y (tō'păz·ĭ), *adj.* Topazine.
top beam. = COLLAR BEAM. *Rare.*
top block. *Naut.* A block hung under the cap of a lower mast, used in lowering the topmast.
top boot. *Automobiles.* A covering to fit over the top of a phaeton when it is down.
top boot; *pl.* TOP BOOTS. A high, solid-legged boot, often with light-colored leather bands around the upper part, worn mostly by riders, as in hunting, or in livery; — usually in *pl.*
top burton. *Naut.* See BURTON, *n.*, *Cit.*
top buttons. = TOP, *n.*, 14 **d**.
top canch. See CANCH, *n.*, 1 **b**.
top'cap' (tŏp'kăp'), *n. Mach.* The top part of a journal housing.
top card. = TOP FLAT.
top cart. = TOP TRUCK.
top chain. *Naut.* A chain for use as an emergency support for the lower yards. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
top cleaner. See CLEANER, *n.*, **c**.
top cloth. *Nav.* A canvas used to cover the hammocks which were formerly lashed to the tops in action to protect the topmen. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
top'coat' (tŏp'kōt'), *n.* An outer coat; specif.: **a** A lightweight overcoat. **b** A woman's loose coat, esp. one worn over a suit. — **top'-coat'ed,** *adj.*
top'coat'ing, *n.* Overcoating.
top crop. The last picking of cotton, consisting of the top bolls. *Dial. U. S.*
top cross. *Breeding.* A cross in which superior or pure-bred breeds or individuals (usually males) are mated with inferior stock; a generation of ancestors in which one parent has superior qualities; the product of such a cross; often narrowly, a paternally superior cross only. Cf. TOP, *v. t.*, 10. — **top'-cross',** *adj.*
top crust. **a** The upper crust of a pie. **b** *Slang.* The highest social class.
top'-cut'ter, *n. Coal Mining.* A turret cutter.
top dog. One who comes out on top in a hard-fought competition or conflict; the dominant person, part, race, etc.; — in allusion to a dog fight. Cf. UNDERDOG. *Colloq.*
top'-drain', *v. t.* To drain the surface of, as a field.
top drawer. **a** The highest drawer in a dresser or cabinet. **b** *Slang.* The upper class or classes. — **top'-draw'er,** *adj.*
top'-dress', *v. t.* To apply material to (land, a road, etc.), without working it in; as, to *top-dress* a macadam road.
top'-dress'ing, *n.* The act of one who top-dresses soil, as with fertilizer, a road, as with crushed stone, etc.; also, the material so applied.
top drill. A disk drill. See 1st DRILL, 1 **b**.
tope (tōp), *v. i. & t.;* TOPED (tōpt); TOP'ING (tōp'ĭng). [F. *toper* to cover a stake in playing at dice, to accept an offer, *tope* agreed!, prop., I accept, fr. Sp. *topar*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind., *topo*, orig., to butt with the horns, hence, to strike against, to meet, fr. *tope* upper end, point, fr. OF. *top*. See TOUPEE. From its use in play, it came to be, in English, a drinking term, prob. at first in closing a bargain or wager.] To drink hard or frequently; to drink strong liquors to excess; also, to drain one's glass in a draft. Cf. 7th TOP. *Archaic.*

If you *tope* in form, and treat. *Dryden.*

tope, *interj.* Prob., drink; — used in pledging. *Obs.*
tope, *v. t. & i.* = 6th TOP.
tope down or over. To fall alseep; to die. *Dial.*
tope (tōp), *n.* [Origin uncert.] **a** A European shark (*Galeorhinus*, syn. *Galeus*, *galeus*), which reaches a length of about five feet. The term is often extended to related species common in most warm seas, as the soup-fin shark, and sometimes to others, as the smooth dogfishes. **b** *Australia.* The school shark.

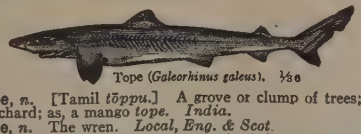

Tope (*Galeorhinus galeus*). ⅛

tope, *n.* [Tamil *tōppu*.] A grove or clump of trees; an orchard; as, a mango *tope*. *India.*
tope, *n.* The wren. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
tope (tōp), *n.* [Hind. *top*, prob. fr. Pali *thūpo*, fr. Skr. *stūpa* a tope, a stupa.] *Buddhist Arch.* A round, cupola-topped building erected as a Buddhist shrine; a stupa. See STUPA.
tope'chee (tōp'chē), *n.* [Turk. *topji*.] An artilleryman. *Obs.*
to·pee', to·pi' (tō·pē'; tō'pē), *n.* [Hind. *topī*.] A hat or cap, esp. a pith hat or helmet, generally made from the sola plant and called *sola topee*. *India.*
to'pee·wal'lah (tō'pē·wŏl'ȧ), *n.* Also **to'pi·wal'a.** [Hind. *topī-wālā*, lit., a hat man. See TOPEE; WALLAH.] *Anglo-Ind.* **a** Any European. **b** A topass.
to'peng (tō'pĕng), *n.* [Jav. *topeñ* mummery, masquerade.] A Javanese dramatic performance in which the actors wear grotesque masks and act in pantomime.
to·pep'o (tō·pĕp'ō), *n.* [A blend of *tomato* and *pepper*.] A tomatolike vegetable supposed to be a hybrid between the tomato and the red pepper *Capsicum grossum*.
top'er (tŏp'ẽr), *n.* One who topes; a drunkard; a sot.
top'er (tōp'ẽr), *n.* A tope (shark).
top'er's-plant' (tŏp'ẽrz·plănt'), *n.* The salad burnet.
top'es·the'si·a, top'aes·the'si·a (tŏp'ĕs·thē'zhĭ·ȧ; -zhȧ; -zĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *top-* + *esthesia*.] *Physiol.* Determination of locality by sense of touch.
top facing. A finishing piece of leather or fabric appearing at the top of a shoe lining and frequently bearing the maker's trade-mark.
top fermentation. An alcoholic fermentation during which the yeast cells are carried to the top of the fermenting liquid. It proceeds with some violence and requires a temperature of 14–30° C. (58–86° F.). It is used in the production of ale, porter, etc., and of wines high in alcohol, and in distilling. Cf. BOTTOM FERMENTATION.
top'filled' (tŏp'fĭld'), *adj.* Brimful. *Obs.*
top flat. In a carding machine, any of a series of flat cards arranged in an endless chain and guided by rollers over the main cylinder, to remove the short and broken fibers.
top'full' (tŏp'fōōl'), *adj.* [*top* + *full*.] Brimful.
top'gal'lant (tŏp'găl'ănt; *naut.* tŏ·găl'ănt), *n.* [See 1st TOP, 21; GALLANT, *adj.*] **1.** *Naut.* Originally, a top above the topcastle, or top (1st TOP, 21); later, and now only, a topgallant mast or sail.
2. Figuratively: **a** Anything loftier or more elevated than others of its kind or other parts of the same structure. **b** The topmost point; the pinnacle; summit.
3. A very great gallant. *Rare.*
top'gal'lant, *adj.* **1.** *Naut.* **a** Situated above the topmast and below the royal mast; designating, or pertaining to, the spars above the topmasts; as, the *topgallant* mast, sail, yards, braces, and the like. See SHIP. *Illust.* **b** Raised above the adjoining portions; — applied to a rail, bulwark, or deck; as, a *topgallant* forecastle. **c** Such that topgallant sails may be used; fresh but light; as, *topgallant* breezes or weather.
2. Figuratively, very exalted; grand; of the best or most excellent of its kind.
topgallant bulwarks. = QUARTER BOARDS.
topgallant forecastle. *Naut.* An extra deck above the forecastle in the bows of some vessels.
topgallant mast. See 3d MAST, 1.
top gear. In the transmission system of an automotive vehicle, the gear giving the highest ratio of driven to driving speed and the lowest multiplication of torque.
top'-graft', *v. t. Hort.* To graft the tops of, as orchard trees.
top grafting. *Hort.* Grafting in which the cions are inserted in the top or branches of the plant. Cf. CROWN GRAFTING, ROOT GRAFTING.
top grass. A tall grass, suitable for hay.
top gun. *Nav.* A rapid-fire gun placed in a military top.
toph (tōf), *n.* Also **tophe** (tōf). [L. *tophus*. See TUFA.] Tufa.
toph (tōf), *n.* [Heb. *tōph*.] *Music.* A small Hebrew drum.
to·pha'ceous (tō·fā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *tophaceus*, *tofaceus*.] Pertaining to toph or tophus; gritty; sandy; rough; stony.
to·phaike' (tō·fāk'), *n.* [Turk. *tufeng*, colloq. *tufek*, fr. Per. *tufak* (*dahan*) blowgun.] A Turkish musket.
top hamper, *or* **top'-ham'per,** *n. Naut.* **a** The upper rigging, spars, etc., of a ship. **b** Rigging, spars, etc., not needed for the time and hence in the way.
top'-ham'pered, *adj. Naut.* Having too much or too heavy rigging aloft; top-heavy. *Rare.*
top'-hand', *adj.* At the top of any scale, as in rank, price, etc. *Colloq.*
top hat. A man's hat, usually of beaver or silk, with tall cylindrical crown, sometimes belled for formal wear; — called also *beaver*, *high hat*. Cf. OPERA HAT.
top'-hat'ted (66), *adj.* Wearing a top hat.
top'-heav'y (tŏp'hĕv'ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Having the top part too heavy for the lower part; lacking in stability or in danger of toppling over because of such improper distribution of weight; as, a *top-heavy* vase or boat
2. Figuratively: **a** Of an organization or personnel, overofficered, esp. at the top. **b** Of a nation, etc., carrying a crushing weight, as of debt or expense. **c** Of a financial structure, overcapitalized.
— **top'-heav'i·ly** (-ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **top'-heav'i·ness,** *n.*
To'phet, To'pheth (tō'fĕt), *n.* [Heb. *tōpheth*.] **1.** A word of uncertain meaning and etymology, occurring several times in the Old Testament. Some, as Milton, have taken it to be another name for the valley of Hinnom, but more scholarly opinion holds it to have been a place, a fireplace, pyre, or furnace, in the valley, where human sacrifices by fire, esp. those of children to Moloch, were performed.

And he defiled *Topheth*, which is in the valley of the children of Hinnom. *2 Kings* xxiii. 10.

2. [*often not cap.*] Hell, or a place likened to it; utter chaos, confusion, darkness, etc. *Literary.*

A place black as *Tophet*. *Conrad.*

to·phet'ic (tō·fĕt'ĭk), **to·phet'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or like Tophet; hellish.
top'-hole' (tŏp'hōl'; 66), *adj.* Excellent; tiptop; first-class. *Slang, Chiefly Brit.*
to'phus (tō'fŭs), *n.; pl.* TOPHI (-fī). [L., tufa. See TUFA.] **1.** Tufa, esp. calcareous tufa, or travertine (**tophus stone**). *Obs.*
2. *Med.* **a** A concretion in the body; specif., one of the mineral concretions about the joints, and in other situations, esp. the cartilages, in gouty persons. They consist usually of urate of sodium.
top'hy'per·i·dro'sis (tŏp'hĭ'pĕr·ĭ·drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *top-* + *hyper-* + *hidrosis*.] *Med.* Excessive localized secretion of sweat.
to'pi (tō'pĭ), *n.; pl.* -PIS (-pĭz). [Of Bantu origin; cf. Swahili *t'ope*, Yao *ndope*, Zigula *ntohe*.] An antelope (*Damaliscus corrigum jimela*) of eastern Central Africa, having a glossy purplish-brown coat with a watered-silk appearance. Also, any of various related varieties native to districts south of the Sahara.
to·pi' (tō·pē'; tō'pē). Variant of TOPEE.
to'pi·a (tō'pĭ·ȧ), *n.* [L. (sc. *opera*) ornamental gardening, fr. Gr. *topos* place.] *Rom. Antiq.* Mural decoration representing landscapes of diverse and fanciful character.
‖**to'pi·a'ri·a** (-ā'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [L. *topiaria* (sc. *ars*). See TOPIARY.] Topiary art or gardening.
to'pi·ar'i·an (-ăr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Topiary; of or pert. to topiary art.
to'pi·a·rist (tō'pĭ·ȧ·rĭst), *n.* One skilled in topiary gardening; a landscape gardener.
to'pi·ar'y (tō'pĭ·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *topiarius* belonging to ornamental gardening. See TOPIA.] Designating the work or art of training, cutting, and trimming, trees or shrubs into odd or ornamental shapes; also, characterized, as a garden, by such work.
to'pi·ar'y, *n.; pl.* TOPIARIES (-ĭz). **1.** Topiary art or gardening; also, a topiary garden.
2. A plant, esp. a box or yew, shaped by topiary art; also, such plants collectively.
top'ic (tŏp'ĭk), *n.* [L. *topica*, title of a work of Aristotle, fr. Gr. *topika*, neut. pl., fr. *topikos* of or for place, concerning *topoi*, or commonplaces, fr. *topos* a place.] **1.** *Rhet. & Logic.* **a** One of the various general forms of argument employed in probable as distinguished from demonstrative

---

top. † TAP. [THESIA.
top'aes·the'si·a. Var. of TOPES-
to·pal'gi·a (tō·păl'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* = TOPOALGIA.
to·paz'i·on, *n.* [L.] Topaz. *Obs.*
topaz rock. *Petrog.* = TOPAZFELS.
top'cast', *n.* = TOPSWARM.
top'cas'tle, *n.* = 1st TOP, 21. *Obs.*
top'chrome', *v. t. & adj. Dyeing.* = AFTERCHROME.
to'pek. Var. of TUFEK.
top'er·dom, *n.* See -DOM.
to·per'ish, *v. i.* [See TO-.] To perish utterly. *Obs.*
top'ful. *adj.* [*top* + *-ful*.] Exalted; lofty. *Obs.*
top'ful'. Var. of TOPFULL.
To'phel (tō'fĕl). *Bib.*
to'phet·ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.
top'hon'ors, *n. pl.* Topsails. *Obs.*
to'phous (tō'fŭs), *adj.* Tophaceous. *Obs.*
to'pi·ar'i·us (tō'pĭ·ăr'ĭ·ŭs), *n.* [L.] = TOPIARIST. *Rare.*

N O P Q R S T

reasoning, denominated by Aristotle *topoi* (literally, places), as being the places or sources from which arguments may be derived, or to which they may be referred; also, a prepared form of argument, applicable to a great variety of cases, with a supply of which the ancient rhetoricians and orators provided themselves; a commonplace of argument or oratory. **b** *pl.* A treatise on forms of argument; a system or scheme of forms or commonplaces of argument or oratory; as, the *Topics* of Aristotle.

In this question by [reason] I do not mean a distinct *topic*, but a transcendent that runs through all *topics*. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. An argument; a reason; a consideration.
3. A heading as in an outlined argument or exposition; a phrase summarizing what is, or is to be, presented in a discourse or a section of it; as, to use *topics* only while preaching.
4. The subject of a discourse or any section of it; the theme; hence, subject matter, as of talk or thought; as, that is the *topic* of his book; to suggest inflation as a *topic* for discussion; *topics* of the day.
5. *Med.* An external local application or remedy, as a plaster, a blister, etc. *Obs.*

top'ic (tŏp'ĭk), *adj. Obs.* **a** Constituting or pertaining to a topic, maxim, or commonplace; also, containing such topics. **b** = TOPICAL, *adj.*, 1.

top'i·cal (tŏp'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *topikos.* See TOPIC, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a place; local or designed for local application; as, a *topical* remedy.
2. Of or pertaining to a topic, or heading or subject; using or characterized by the use of topics; as, a synopsis in *topical* form.
3. Referring to the topics of the day; containing allusions of local or temporary interest (often humorous); as, *topical* allusions in Ben Jonson's plays; a *topical* song.
4. *Rhet. & Logic.* **a** Of or pertaining to a topic (sense 1) or topics; according to topics. **b** *Obs.* Resembling a topic; hence, not demonstrative, but merely probable.

Evidences of fact can be no more than *topical* and probable. *Sir M. Hale.*

top'i·cal, n. *Motion Pictures.* A topical film.

topical coloring. Textile, esp. calico, printing; — so called from the color being applied to limited areas.

top'i·cal'i·ty (tŏp'ĭ·kăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The quality of being topical, esp. of local or immediate interest only.

top'i·cal·ly, *adv.* of TOPICAL.

topic sentence. Also **topical sentence.** In composition, a sentence which states the main or central thought of a paragraph or of a larger unit of discourse, usually at or near the beginning.

top'i·nam'bou (tŏp'ĭ·năm'bōō), *n.* [F. *topinambou, topinambour,* fr. Pg. *tupinambor, tupinambá,* for *batata tupinambá* Tupinamba potato.] The Jerusalem artichoke.

Top'i·nish (tŏp'ĭ·nĭsh), *n.* An Indian of a Shahaptian tribe now living on the Yakima Reservation in Washington.

Top'–Ka'pu (tōōp'kä'pōō), *n.* [Turk. *Tōp Qāpū,* lit., cannon gate, a quarter of Istanbul.] A kind of modern high-grade rug woven in Istanbul, both in silk and in wool, and reproducing antique patterns, esp. of Ghiordes and 16th-century Persian rugs.

top kick. = TOP SERGEANT. *Slang.*

top'knot' (tŏp'nŏt'), *n.* **1.** A knot of ribbon or lace, a tuft of feathers, etc., forming an ornamental headdress; specif., a commode. Cf. COMMODE, *n.*, 1.
2. A crest of feathers, as on a cock; a tuft of hair on the top or forward part of a person's or animal's head.
3. An arrangement of hair in a knot on top of the head.
4. A head; the hair on one's head. *Slang.*
5. A small European flounder (*Phrynorhombus regius*) having the anterior rays of the dorsal fin elongated; also, any closely allied species.
6. Any crested fowl.

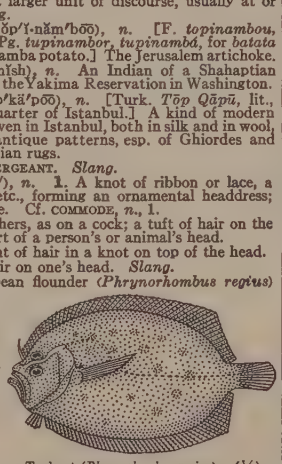

Topknot (*Phrynorhombus regius*). (¼)

topknot pigeon. A crested Australian wild pigeon (*Lopholaimus antarcticus*).

top'knot'ted, *adj.* Having a topknot.

top'less (tŏp'lĕs; -lĭs), *adj.* Without a top; often, *Poetic,* so high as to seem without a top; reaching up beyond sight or estimation; supreme or supremely high.

Topless fortunes. *Beau. & Fl.*

top lift. The outside lift of leather on a heel; the lift on which a shoe rests when standing upright.

top light. **1.** *Naut.* A lantern or light at one of the tops of a vessel, sometimes indicating a flagship
2. Light from above, as from a skylight; also, a skylight. — **top'light'ed,** *adj.*

top'line' (tŏp'lĭn'), *n.* The outline of the top of an animal's body, usually from the head to the tail.

top line. A line at the top, or in the most prominent position, type, or the like; a headline; specif., the first line in a list of actors or performers, as in a theatrical advertisement.

top'–line' (66), *adj.* Named in the top line or lines; most featured or prominently advertised; leading.

top liner. A top-line person or thing; specif., a top-line actor or performer; a star. *Colloq.*

top lining. The lining of a top; specif., *Naut.,* a chafing cloth on the after side of the lower cloths of a topsail.

top'–lit' (tŏp'lĭt'), *adj.* Toplighted.

top load. *Logging.* A load of logs more than one tier high.

top loader. *Logging.* A man who places the logs on the top of a load. *U. S. & Canada.*

top'lof'ti·cal (tŏp'lŏf'tĭ·kăl), *adj.* Toplofty; manifesting toplofttiness; elevated above the average man's taste or understanding.

top'loft'y (tŏp'lŏf'tĭ; 66), *adj.* Very lofty in air or in attitude; haughty; contemptuous of the average or ordinary; disdainful. — **top'loft'i·ly,** *adv.* — **top'loft'i·ness,** *n. All Colloq.*

top'mak'er (-māk'ĕr), *n. Wool Mfg.* One who makes, or commissions others to make, wool into tops. — **top'mak'ing,** *n.*

top'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A workman such as: **a** A top sawyer. See SAWYER, *n.*, 1. **b** A workman who releases coke or coal to charge furnaces, retorts, etc. **c** One who clarifies beer, etc., by the addition of finings. **d** *Mining.* A man employed at the surface.
2. = TOPSMAN **b.**
3. *Naut.* **a** A sailor or marine stationed in a top. **b** *Obs.* A vessel having a top.

top'mast' (tŏp'mĭst'; -măst), *n. Naut.* The second mast from the deck; — in a square-rigged ship that which is next above the lower mast and below the topgallant mast, in a fore-and-aft rig the upper and smaller mast.

top maul. *Naut.* A heavy hammer for use aloft.

top milk. The upper layer of milk in a container, enriched by whatever cream has risen.

top minnow. Any of numerous small viviparous surface-feeding fishes which constitute the family Poeciliidae, esp. *Gambusia patruelis,* abundant in sluggish streams and ditches in the southern United States (see GAMBUSIA). The term is applied also to certain killifishes of the genus *Zygonectes,* esp. *Z. dispar,* of the central United States, having the same habits.

top'most (tŏp'mōst; -măst), *adj.* Highest of all; uppermost; as, the *topmost* cliff or branch of a tree. — **top'most·ly,** *adv.*

top netting. *Nav.* A netting of small rope formerly placed round a top of a man-of-war. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

top notch. The highest point possible or attainable. *Colloq.*

top'–notch' (tŏp'nŏch'; 66), *adj.* Highest or best attained or attainable; tiptop; first-rate; unsurpassed. *Colloq.*

top'notch'er (-ĕr), *n.* Someone or something that is top-notch. *Colloq.*

top note. **a** The note representing the upper limit of a singer's compass. **b** The highest point possible or desirable.

top'o- (tŏp'ō-), **top-.** A combining form, Greek *topo-, top-,* from *topos,* meaning *place,* as in:
toponeural, toponeurosis, topopolitan, topotactic, topotaxis.

to'po (tō'pō), *n.* [Sp. *topo, tupo,* fr. Quechua *tupu.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*

top'o·al'gi·a (tŏp'ō·ăl'jĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *topo-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Local pain, esp. when without apparent cause.

top'o·chem'i·cal (-kĕm'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [*topo-* + *chemical.*] **1.** Pert. to or designating a locally confined chemical reaction, as one which takes place at the surface of a liquid only.
2. *Zool.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a combined tactile and chemical (olfactory) sense, as that of the antennae of insects.

top of the house. The number 99 in the gambling game of house (keno). *Soldiers' Slang, Australia.*

top of the morning. a *Now Rare.* The early hours of the morning. **b** *Ir.* As a greeting, good morning; as, the *top of the morning* to you, sir. *Top* translates Ir. *barr,* crown, cream, choice.

top'og·no'si·a (tŏp'ŏg·nō'sĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *topo-* + *-gnosia.*] Also **top'og·no'sis** (-sĭs). *Psychol.* Recognition of the location of a stimulus on the skin or elsewhere in the body.

top'o·graph (tŏp'ō·grăf), *n. Rare.* **a** A model or draft of a place. **b** A topographic description. **c** A kind of surveying instrument.

to·pog'ra·pher (tō·pŏg'rä·fĕr), *n.* [Gr. *topographos.*] One who is skilled in, or who practices, topography; one who describes, maps, etc., the topography of a particular place or region.

top'o·graph'ic (tŏp'ō·grăf'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *topographikos.*] Of or pertaining to topography; descriptive or delineative of a place or its topography; as, *topographic* studies, surveys, reconnoissance, or relief.

topographic adolescence *or* **youth.** *Phys. Geog.* The condition of a district soon after the beginning of erosion by streams, when main branches have well-developed, narrow valleys, but the areas between the streams are little modified.

top'o·graph'i·cal (tŏp'ō·grăf'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** Topographic; concerned with or exhibiting the topography or configuration of a region; as, a *topographical* description or map; a *topographical* survey.
2. *Psychoanalysis.* Of or pertaining to the mind conceived as made up of different localities or strata, as conscious, preconscious, unconscious, etc.
— **top'o·graph'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

topographic infancy. *Phys. Geog.* The condition of a district freshly exposed to the action of surface waters, when the original hollows are still occupied by lakes and ponds and the plains are imperfectly dissected by narrow stream gorges.

topographic map. A map intermediate between a general map and a plan, on a scale large enough to show roads, plans of towns, contour lines, etc.

topographic maturity. *Phys. Geog.* The condition of a district in which the land is reduced to slopes, the original upland has been completely dissected, and a new plain of erosion has scarcely begun to appear. Many of the individual river valleys are mature but some of the headwaters of the tributaries may still be in the youthful stage. Cf. RIVER.

top'o·graph'i·co- (tŏp'ō·grăf'ĭ·kō-). A combining form for *topographic,* denoting *topographical and,* as in **top'o·graph'i·co–myth'i·cal**

topographic old age. *Phys. Geog.* The condition of a district reduced by erosion nearly to base level. See RIVER, 1.

top'o·graph'ics (tŏp'ō·grăf'ĭks), *n.* Topography. *Rare.*

topographic youth. *Phys. Geog.* = TOPOGRAPHIC ADOLESCENCE.

to·pog'ra·phist (tō·pŏg'rä·fĭst), *n.* A topographer.

top'o·graph'o·met'ric (tŏp'ō·grăf'ō·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* [See TOPOGRAPHIC; METRIC.] Connected with, or devised for, the measurement of heights, angles, and distances, as for topographic maps.

to·pog'ra·phy (tō·pŏg'rä·fĭ), *n.* [LL. *topographia,* fr. Gr. *topographia,* fr. *topos* place + *graphein* to write.] **1.** The description of a particular place, as a city, town, manor, parish, or tract of land. *Obs.*
2. The art or practice of graphic and exact delineation in minute detail, usually on maps or charts, of the physical features of any place or region, esp. in a way to show their relative positions and elevations. Cf. CHOROGRAPHY, 1.
3. Localization; geographical distribution. *Rare.*
4. The configuration of a surface, including its relief, the position of its streams, lakes, roads, cities, etc.; as, a map showing the *topography* of Ohio; hence, loosely, natural or physical features collectively; lay of the land (which see); as, the *topography* of one's mind or ship.
5. Topographic surveying; the profession or work of a topographer.
6. **a** Regional anatomy. See ANATOMY, **2 a.** **b** A chart or illustration showing the location of the parts, bones, organs, etc., as of a bird or animal.

to·pol'a·try (tō·pŏl'ä·trĭ), *n.* [*topo-* + *-latry.*] Worship of, or excessive reverence for, a place. *Rare.*

to·pol'o·gy (-ō·jĭ), *n.* [*topo-* + *-logy.*] **1.** A mnemonic method based on association of ideas with places. *Rare.*
2. Topographical study of a particular place; specif., the history of a region as indicated by its topography.
3. **a** *Anat.* Regional anatomy. See ANATOMY, **2 a.** **b** *Obstet.* The relation between the presenting fetus and the mother's pelvis.
4. *Math.* The doctrine of those properties of a figure unaffected by any deformation without tearing or joining; the theory of the invariants of the group of continuous transformations; analysis situs.
— **top'o·log'ic** (tŏp'ō·lŏj'ĭk), **top'o·log'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

top'o·nar·co'sis (tŏp'ō·när·kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *topo-* + Gr. *narkōsis* a benumbing.] *Med.* Local anesthesia. See ANESTHESIA, 1.

top onion. *Agric.* One of the bulblets often replacing the flowers in the inflorescence of an onion, and used for propagation. See BULBIL.

top'o·nym (tŏp'ō·nĭm), *n.* [From TOPONYMY.] A name of a place; in scientific terminology, a name designating a region, as of the body, or indicating the location or place of origin of the thing named, as of a plant.

to·pon'y·mal (tō·pŏn'ĭ·măl), *adj.* Toponymic. *Rare.*

top'o·nym'ic (tŏp'ō·nĭm'ĭk), *adj.* Also **top'o·nym'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). Of or pertaining to toponyms, toponymics, or toponymy.

top'o·nym'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [*toponym* + *-ics.*] The scientific, esp. the etymological, study of place names, or of personal or family names derived from place names. See -ICS.

to·pon'y·my (tō·pŏn'ĭ·mĭ), *n.* [*top-* + Gr. *-ōnymia.* See HOMONYMY.] **1.** **a** The place names of a region or language. **b** Toponymics.
2. *Anat.* The nomenclature of regional anatomy.

top'o·pho'bi·a (tŏp'ō·fō'bĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *topo-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid fear of certain places.

top'o·phone (tŏp'ō·fōn), *n.* [*topo-* + *-phone.*] A double ear trumpet for estimating the direction from which sounds proceed, esp. designed for the use of navigators.

top or tail. Head or tail.

top'o·type (tŏp'ō·tīp), *n.* [*topo-* + *-type.*] *Zool.* A specimen of a species collected at the locality at which the original type was obtained. — **top'o·typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), **top'o·typ'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

top over tail. Head over heels; topsy-turvy.

top'–o'ver–tail', *v. i.* To tumble heels over head. Cf. 5th TOP.

topped (tŏpt), *adj.* Furnished with a top; also, subjected to topping, as oil or a tree.

-topped. A combining form from *top,* n., denoting *having* (such) *a top,* as in:

cloud-topped	round-topped	tallow-topped
fir-topped	sharp-topped	tress-topped
high-topped	small-topped	turret-topped
open-topped	snow-topped	two-topped
purple-topped	square-topped	white-topped

top'per (tŏp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A person or thing that tops, or removes the top of, something; as, a turnip *topper.* Specif.: **a** A candle snuffer. **b** A cheater at dice. **c** A float (file). See 1st FLOAT, **24 a.** **d** One who tops steel ingots. See TOP, *v. t.*, 1 **e.** **e** *Logging.* One who tops trees and clings to the swinging trunk as the top crashes to the ground; a high-climber; a high-rigger.
2. One who tops, or puts a top on, something; as: **a** A worker who puts a top on boxes, tins, etc. **b** A worker who finishes the top of shirts, heels, furs, etc. **c** A stower who piles articles in tiers.
3. *Chiefly Slang.* One who or that which tops, or is at or on the top; as: **a** A cover or a top layer or part. **b** Someone or something first-rate or surpassingly good.

Mother always says he was a *topper.* *Galsworthy.*

c Superior fruit, or the like, displayed on top of that which is inferior. **d** A top hat. **e** A tobacco leftover, as a cigar stump or the remains in a pipe bowl. **f** A top note. **g** A blow on the head.

top pickle. Grain at the top of the stalk. Cf. 1st PICKLE. *Scot.*

top'piece' (tŏp'pēs'), *n.* Something at the top; as: **a** *Obs.* A masterpiece. **b** A toupee. **c** *Slang.* The head. **d** *Shipbuilding.* = TOP-TIMBER.

top'ping (tŏp'ĭng), *n.* **1.** That which forms the top of anything; esp., a tuft of hair or feathers on the head, as a forelock, topknot, etc.
2. Act of one who tops; esp., the action of removing the top or tops.
3. *pl.* That removed by topping (sense 2); as: **a** The cut tops of plants. **b** Refuse separated from hemp in hatcheling. **c** *Dial.* (1) The finest bran. (2) Milk skimmings after the thick cream has been removed.
4. *Angling.* The tail of an artificial fly; — so called esp. when made of a feather from a golden pheasant's crest, or topping.

top'ping, *adj.* **1.** That tops; esp., that rises above; exceedingly high; as, *topping* mountains; a *topping* cry.
2. Topmost in rank, quality, degree, etc.; highest in favor, amount, etc.; now usually, *Slang,* tiptop; first-rate; extremely good, fine, pleasant, etc.
3. *Colloq.* **a** Fine; gallant. **b** Very well; in excellent health. **c** *U. S.* Proud; pretentious; arrogant.
— **top'ping·ly,** *adv.* — **top'ping·ness,** *n.*

topping lift. *Naut.* A strong tackle or rope running from the masthead, employed to support or raise or top the outer end of a boom or, in old square-rigged ships, a yard.

top plate. *Arch.* One of a series of plates or timbers, as a pole plate or wall plate, on which a roof is raised. See PLATE, 12 & 16.

top'ple (tŏp'l), *v.*; TOP'PLED (-'ld); TOP'PLING (-lĭng). [From TOP to tip, tilt.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To fall forward as from top-heaviness; to tumble down; to pitch headfirst; also, *Dial.,* to somersault.
2. To jut out or overhang, as if tottering or unstable.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To push over, causing to fall by its own weight; to throw down; upset.

He *toppled* crags from the precipice. *Longfellow.*

2. To tip or tilt; to make dangerously unsteady.
3. To overthrow, as one enthroned; to eject from power.

top'ple, *n.* A toppling.

top'pler (tŏp'lĕr), *n.* One who or that which topples; specif., *Dial. Eng.,* a tumbler (acrobat).

top'ply (-lĭ), *adj.* In danger of toppling. *Colloq.*

top'py (-ĭ), *adj. Slang.* **a** Inclined to topple. **b** Showy; stylish; — said esp. of a horse.

top'rail' (-rāl'), *n. Naut.* A bar, or rail, around the rear part of an old-fashioned top.

top rake. *Mach.* The angle between that face of a cutting tool which receives the chip, and the normal to the surface being cut; — called also *front rake.* See CLEARANCE, *Illust.*

---

to'pi·wal'la. Var. of TOPEWALLAH.

top'l. Topple. *Ref. Sp.*

top'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

top'net. † TAPNET. [*Sp.*

to·pog'ra·fer. Topographer. *Ref.*

to·pog'ra·fy. Topography. *R.S.*

topographical anatomy. See ANATOMY.

topographical engineering. See ENGINEERING, *n.*, 1.—**topographical engineer.**

topographical latitude. See LATITUDE, *n.*, 6.

to·pog'ra·phize (tō·pŏg'rä·fīz), *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.

to·pol'o·gist, *n.* See -IST.

to·pon'o·my. Var. of TOPONYMY.

to·pon'y·mist, *n.* See -IST.

top pendant. *Naut.* = TOPROPE.

top'ping-out' course. See *top out* b, under 2d TOP.

top'-proud', *adj.* Extremely proud. *Obs.*

top rider. One riding on top of a vehicle, as a tallyho.
top'-road' bridge. A truss bridge with the roadway carried on top of the trusses.
top'rope' (tŏp′rōp′), *n. Naut.* A rope to hoist or lower a topmast.
top rot. *Plant Pathol.* A rotting of the upper part of a plant, — a symptom of various diseases of sugar cane.
top round (of beef). See ROUND OF BEEF.
top rung. The highest rung of a ladder; hence, the point of utmost attainment, as in rank, etc.
top'sail' (tŏp′sāl′; *naut.* -s′l), *n. Naut.* In a square-rigged vessel, the sail next above the lowermost sail on a mast. In modern ships there are often an upper and lower *topsail*, the name of **double topsails** being given to the rig. In a fore-and-aft-rigged vessel, the sail set above, and sometimes on, the gaff. A **jib topsail** is a small jib set above all. See CUTTER, 9 **b**; 1st SCHOONER, 1; SLOOP, 1; SAIL, *n.*, 1; SHIP, *Illust.* — **top'sail'**, *adj.*
top'sail', *adv.* Also **topsails over.** Headforemost. *Obs.*
top'sail'ite (tŏp′sāl′īt; -s′l-īt), *n.* [From Cape *Topsail*, Isle of Fontaba, Los Islands, W. Africa.] *Petrog.* A lamprophyre, somewhat alkaline, intermediate between kersantite, spessartite, and camptonite. It carries phenocrysts of plagioclase, augite, and titanomagnetite in a groundmass of acid plagioclase, microcline, biotite, augite, and barkevikite.
topsail schooner. *Naut.* A two-masted schooner having square-rigged topsails on the foremast and, rarely, on the mainmast. Once very popular, they are now rare.
top'sail'-tye', *n.* Also **top'sail'-tie'.** A tye used on the topsail.
tops and bottoms. Literally, those at the top and those at the bottom; the extremes: **a** In music-hall cant, the top liners and those listed at the bottom of the billing. **b** Small rolls of dough, baked, cut in halves, and then browned in an oven, used as food for infants.
tops and drops. See 1st TOP, 13 **f.**
top sawing. The work of a top sawyer.
top sawyer. **1.** See SAWYER, *n.*, 1.
2. *Colloq.* A superior person; esp., one who is prominent, as in social or political life.
top sergeant. The first sergeant of a military company, battery, or troop. *Colloq.*
top'-set' beds. *Geol.* The nearly level layers of sediments that rest on the top of a delta and slope. Cf. FORE-SET BEDS.
top'-sew', *v. t.* To hem or seam by sewing over and over; as, to *top-sew* a pillowcase.
top'-shaped' (tŏp′shāpt′), *adj.* Having the shape of a top.
top sheet. See TYMPAN, 4.
top shelf. The highest shelf; or, by extension, the highest place, rank, quality, etc. — **top'-shelf'**, *adj.*
top shell. Any marine snail of the family Trochidae, having a spiral, usually regularly conical, shell with a flat base and rhombic aperture and a multispiral operculum. A few species are used to make pearl buttons.

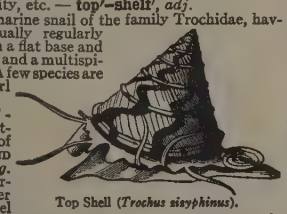
Top Shell (*Trochus sisyphinus*).

top'side' (tŏp′-sīd′; 66), *n.* **1.** Bottom of a round of beef. See ROUND OF BEEF. *Eng.*
2. *Naut.* The portion of the outer surface of a vessel on either side above the water line or, sometimes, esp. in war vessels, above the main deck; — usually in *pl.*
top'side', *adv.* On deck; figuratively, on the top; in the commanding position. *Colloq.*
top sights. *Ordn.* A fixed notched rear sight and plain point front sight used in roughly testing guns.
top slicing. *Mining.* A method of mining large ore bodies from the top downward by consecutively removing a series of horizontal slices under a caved capping.
tops'man (tŏps′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **a** *Scot. & N. of Eng.* A chief or headman; specif., the chief drover of a herd of cattle. **b** *Slang.* A hangman.
top'soil' (tŏp′soil′), *n.* Surface soil, as distinguished from subsoil.
top'soil', *v. t.* To remove the topsoil from (land).
top spit. Topsoil to the depth of a spade. See 6th SPIT.
top starter. *Beekeeping.* A sheet of wax foundation placed in a frame, not extending to the bottom of the frame.
top stock. Cards arranged in the shuffle to be brought to the top of the pack in dealing for the draw, esp. in poker.
top'stone' (tŏp′stōn′), *n.* A stone that is placed on the top, or which forms the top; a capstone.
top story. The topmost story or floor of a building; also *Colloq. & Humorous*, the brain.
top'swarm' (tŏp′swôrm′), *n.* The first swarm of bees from a hive. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
Top'sy (tŏp′sĭ), *n.* In Mrs. Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* a young negro slave girl whose ignorance and unconscious humor provide comic relief. Her replies to questioning, "Never was born" and "I spect I grow'd," have made her the symbol of that which originates spontaneously and develops aimlessly.
top'sy-turn' (-tûrn′), *v. t. & i.* To turn upside down, or topsy-turvy. *Now Rare.*
top'sy-tur'vi-cal (-tûr′vĭ-kăl), *adj.* Topsy-turvy in character, operation, etc.
top'sy-tur'vi-fy (-tûr′vĭ-fī), *v. t.* Also **top'sy-tur'vy-fy.** To make topsy-turvy. — **top'sy-tur'vi-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn) *n.* — **top'sy-tur'vi-fi'er** (-fī′ĕr), *n.*
top'sy-tur'vy (tŏp′sĭ-tûr′vĭ), *adv.* [Earlier *topsy-tervy*, prob. for *top so tervy*, that is, the top so turvy, as it were turvy, where *turvy* prob. means, overturned; cf. ME. *terven* to roll, AS. *oftyrfan* to stone, *torfian* to throw, to stone, *tearfian* to wallow, to roll.] In an inverted posture; with the top or head downward; upside down; as, to fall *topsy-turvy*; hence, in confusion or disorder; in a state where proper or normal places, values, standards, etc., are reversed.
top'sy-tur'vy, *adj.* -TUR′VI-ER (-vĭ-ĕr); -TUR′VI-EST. Turned topsy-turvy; reversed in position, order, value, etc.; confused; greatly disordered. — *n.* A topsy-turvy condition.
top'sy-tur'vy, *v. t.;* -VIED (-vĭd); -VY-ING. To turn or render topsy-turvy.
top'sy-tur'vy-dom (-dŭm), *n.* A topsy-turvy state, existence, or world; also, an instance of topsy-turviness.

top tackle. A tackle for hoisting and lowering the topmast.
top'tail' (tŏp′tāl′), **v. i.** To dive so as to turn the tail up, as a whale.
top'-tim'ber, *n. Shipbuilding.* Any of the highest timbers on the side of a vessel, being above the futtocks.
top tool. A tool used on top along with a bottom tool.
top truck. *Ropemaking.* A truck, or carrier, on which the top is moved as the rope is formed from strands.
top water. Water over the oil in a pool.
top water plug. See PLUG, *n.*, 6.
top weight. *Horse Racing.* The heaviest weight carried; also, a horse carrying it.
top'-work' (tŏp′wûrk′), *v. t.* -WORKED′ (-wûrkt′); -WORK′-ING. *Hort.* To top-graft.
-topy. A combining form, from Greek *topos*, place, denoting *position, location*, as in heterotopy, isotopy.
top yeast. **a** Yeast producing top fermentation. **b** A yeast that develops or is active at low temperatures. *Hansen.*
toque (tōk), *n.* [F., of obscure origin. Cf. TUQUE.] **1.** A type of round hat made of a fabric folded or twisted into shape or drawn over a frame and now, esp., small and brimless.
2. A pad worn under hair dressed pompadour fashion. *Obs.*
3. The bonnet monkey or any monkey having a similarly tufted head; esp., *Macaca pileata* of Ceylon.
4. *U. S.* = TUQUE.
‖**to·quil'la** (tō-kē′yä; -kēl′yä; 170), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *toca* headdress. See TOQUE.] A very flexible and durable fiber derived from the leaves of the Jipijapa, from which Panama hats and other wares are plaited.
tor (tôr), *n.* [AS. *torr.* See TOWER.] A high, craggy hill; a rocky pinnacle or peak; also, *Scot.*, a burial mound.
tor (tôr), *n.* Corrupt. of TAW.
to′ra (tō′rä), *n.* [Amharic.] An East African hartebeest (*Alcelaphus tora*).
to′rah, to′ra (tō′rä), *n.; pl.* -ROTH (-rōth). [Heb. *tōrāh.*] *Jewish Lit.* **a** A law; precept. **b** Divine instruction; revelation. *Tora, . . .* before . . . Malachi, is generally used of the revelations of God's will made through the prophets. *T. K. Cheyne.* **c** [*cap.*] The Pentateuch, or "Law of Moses."
The Hebrew Bible is divided into three parts: (1) The *Torah*, "Law," or Pentateuch. (2) The Prophets . . . (3) The Kethubim, or the "Writings," generally termed Hagiographa. *C. H. H. Wright.*
d Biblical law in general.
To·ra′ja, To·ra′dja (tō-rä′jä), *n.* One of a pagan people of Celebes, closely related to the Dyak of Borneo and to the Igorot of the Philippines.
to′ran (tō′rän), **To·ra·na** (-rä-nä), *n.* [Skr. *toraṇa.*] *Indian Arch.* A gateway, commonly of wood, but sometimes of stone, consisting of two upright pillars carrying one to three transverse lintels. It is often minutely carved with symbolic sculpture, and serves as a monumental approach to a Buddhist temple. Cf. PAI-LOU, TORII.
tor'ban·ite (tôr′băn·īt), *n.* Also **Torbane Hill mineral** (tôr′băn). [From *Torbane* Hill, near Bathgate, Scotland.] Boghead coal. — **tor'ban·it'ic** (tôr′băn·ĭt′ĭk), *adj.*
tor'bern·ite (tôr′bĕrn·īt), *n.* [After *Torbern* Bergman, Sw. chemist.] *Mineral.* A tetragonal mineral of micaceous structure, occurring in green tabular crystals or foliated form. It is a hydrous uranium copper phosphate, $Cu(UO_2)_2(PO_4)_2.8H_2O$. H., 2–2.5. Sp. gr., 3.4–3.6.
tor'cel (tôr′sĕl), *n.* [Origin uncert.] The larva of a South American botfly (*Dermatobia hominis*), that lives beneath the human skin.
torch (tôrch), *n.* [ME. *torche*, fr. OF. *torche*, fr. (assumed) VL. *torca*, for L. *torques, torquis*, a twisted necklace or collar, something twisted like a rope; akin to L. *torquere* to twist. See TORTURE; cf. TORQUES, TRUSS.] **1.** A flaming light, carried usually in the hand and formed of some combustible substance, as resinous wood or twisted tow soaked with tallow, or a chimneyless lamp attached to a pole; a flambeau.
With the countless *torches* lit, with the silent sea of faces and the unbared heads. *Walt Whitman.*
2. Something that flames, burns, illuminates, or enlightens, like a torch; — often with allusion to the lighting of one torch from another or the passing on of a lighted torch as in a torch race; as, succeeding generations have the duty of handing on the *torch* of knowledge.
The *torch* of discord with its fiery hair. *Shelley.*
3. **a** Any of various flowers which suggest a torch, as in being flame-colored, long-stemmed, and raceiform, or whose stalks are treated so as to be used for torches. **b** Specif., the common mullein, or torchwort.
4. Any of various portable devices for emitting a hot flame, as for vaporizing oil to start an oil engine, burning off old paint, melting solder, or the like; as, an acetylene *torch.* See BLOWTORCH, *Illust.*
5. A small, battery-operated, portable electric light; a flashlight.
torch, *v. t.* To light, as with a torch. — *v. i.* To flame (up) like a torch; also, *U. S.*, to use torchlight, as in fishing.
torch, *v. t. Plastering.* To point (slating) with a mixture of lime and hair.
torch'bear'er (tôrch′bâr′ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who carries a torch, as in a race or procession.
2. One who serves as a guardian or transmitter of the light of knowledge, civilization, truth, etc.
Every land has its *torchbearers*, but nowhere else do they all profess to carry the sacred fire. *Agnes Repplier.*
3. See CAMPFIRE GIRL.
— **torch'bear'ing,** *n. & adj.*
torch cactus. The torch thistle.
torch course. = TORCH RACE.
torch dance. A festival dance in which lighted torches are carried.
torch'er (tôr′chĕr), *n.* **a** One that gives light, as with a torch. *Shak.* **b** *U. S.* Specif., one who torches, as in fishing at night.
torch'er, *n.* One who torches slate roofs.
‖**torch'ère'** (tôr′shâr′), *n.* [F.] A small, high, delicate candlestand used in the 18th century, usually having a tripod base.
torch'-fish', *n.* A largemouthed deep-sea fish (*Linophryne lucifer*) having a stalked luminous organ above the snout.
torch flower. = PRAIRIE SMOKE **a.**
torch holder. A support for a torch; a device for holding a torch.
torch'light' (tôrch′līt′), *n.* **1.** The light of a torch or of torches.
Now and then a face glowed . . . in the *torchlight.* *S. Kaye-Smith.*
2. Dusk; nightfall. *Rare.*

torch'light' (tôrch′līt′), *adj.* Composed of torchbearers; also, illuminated by, or as by, torchlights; as, a *torchlight* procession; a *torchlight* political rally.
torch'light'ed (-līt′ĕd; -ĭd), **torch'lit'** (-lĭt′), *adj.* Illuminated with torches.
torch'like' (-līk′), *adj.* Resembling or suggesting a torch, or the light of a torch. — **torch'like'**, *adv.*
torch lily. **a** Any plant of the genus *Kniphofia.* **b** The spear lily (*Doryanthes excelsa*).
torch'man (tôrch′măn), *n.* A torchbearer.
tor'chon (tôr′shŏn; *F.* tôr′shôn′), *n.* [F., a dishcloth, dustcloth.] Short for TORCHON LACE, TORCHON PAPER, etc.
torchon board. Pasteboard made of torchon paper, used for water-color drawings.
torchon lace. A strong bobbin lace made of coarse linen thread in simple geometrical patterns; also, a similar lace, of linen or cotton, made by machinery.
torchon paper. [F. *papier torchon.*] Paper with a rough surface; esp., handmade paper of great hardness for the use of painters in water colors.
torch pine. **a** The pitch pine *Pinus rigida.* **b** The ocote pine. **c** In England, the loblolly pine *Pinus taeda.*
torch race. A race by men carrying torches; esp., *Gr. Antiq.*, a lampadedromy.
torch song. *Music.* A popular sentimental song of unrequited love. Hence, **torch singing, torch singer.**
torch staff; *pl.* STAVES. A staff bearing a torch. *Shak.*
torch thistle. Any of several columnar cacti of the genus *Cereus.* Their stems are used for torches by the Indians.
torch tree. **a** *Eng.* The loblolly pine *Pinus taeda.* **b** An East Indian shrub (*Ixora parviflora*) with scarlet flowers. **c** = OCOTILLO **a.**
torch'-tree' fam'i·ly. The Fouquieriaceae.
torch'weed' (tôrch′wēd′), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Gutierrezia* (family Carduaceae).
torch'wood' (-wŏŏd′), *n.* **a** Any tree of the genus *Amyris*, esp. *A. elemifera*, the Florida balsam; also, its inflammable resinous wood. **b** *Guam.* The shrub *Bikkia mariannensis* (family Rubiaceae); also, its resinous wood.
torchwood family. The Burseraceae.
torch'wort' (-wûrt′), *n.* The common mullein. See TORCH, *n.*, 3 **b.**
tor'cu·lar (tôr′kū·lĕr), *n.* [L.] **a** *Obs.* A press, as for wine. **b** Also ‖**tor'cu·lar He·ro'phi·li** (hĕ·rŏf′ĭ·lī). *Anat.* = CONFLUENS SINUUM. **c** A surgeon's tourniquet.
‖**tor'dion'** (tôr′dyŏn′), *n.* [F., prop., a turning, contortion.] A dance forming the third part of an early French danse basse, and performed like the galliard, but slower.
tor·dril'lite (tôr·drĭl′ĭt), *n.* [From *Tordrilla* Mts., Alaska.] *Petrog.* A leucocratic extrusive rock, corresponding in composition to the plutonic alaskite, and formed essentially of a fine crystalline aggregate of quartz and alkali-feldspar.
tore (tōr; 181), *n.* [W. *tor.*] A pommel, esp. an ornamental knob, on a saddle; an ornamental knob on an article of furniture. *Obs.*
tore, *n.* [F., fr. L. *torus.* Cf. TORUS.] **1.** *Arch.* = TORUS, 2.
2. *Geom.* **a** The surface described by a conic section, esp. a circle, rotating about a straight line in its own plane. **b** The solid of revolution inclosed by such a surface; — sometimes called *anchor ring.*
tore, *v. i.* [Cf. ON. *tōra* to lounge, linger.] To plod along; to persevere. *Dial. Eng.*
tore, *n.* Long pasture grass. *Dial. Eng.*
tore. Past tense & dial. past part. of TEAR.
tor'e·a·dor' (tôr′ē·ä·dôr′; tôr′ē·ä·dôr′; 277), *n.* [Sp., fr. *torear* to fight bulls, fr. *toro* bull, fr. L. *taurus.* See TAURUS; cf. TORERO.] **1.** A bullfighter; esp., a mounted bullfighter. Cf. TORERO.
2. The color Dutch vermilion. See VERMILION, *n.*, 3.
to-rend', *v. t.; past tense & past participle* TO-RENT. [AS. *tōrendan.*] To rend asunder or in pieces. See TO-. *Obs.*
To·re'ni·a (tō-rē′nĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after Olaf *Toren*, ship's chaplain.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of chiefly tropical Asiatic and African herbs (family Scrophulariaceae), having simple opposite leaves and tubular 2-lipped showy flowers with four perfect stamens. *T. fournieri*, with blue-and-yellow flowers, is popular in cultivation. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.
‖**to·re′ro** (tō-rā′rō), *n.; pl.* -ROS (-rōs). [Sp. See TORE-ADOR.] A bullfighter on foot.
to·reu'ma·tog'ra·phy (tō·rōō′mä·tŏg′rä·fĭ), *n.* [ML. *toreumatographia*, fr. Gr. *toreuma, toreumatos*, toreutic work. See -GRAPHY.] The description of toreutic work or methods.
to·reu'ma·tol'o·gy (-tŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *toreuma* embossed work + *-logy.*] The study or the art of toreutics.
to·reu'tic (tō-rōō′tĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *toreutikos*, fr. *toreuein* to bore through, work in relief.] *Sculp.* Pertaining to or designating work wrought in metal by embossing, chasing, etc., or, less commonly, similar work in other materials, especially when comparatively minute and highly finished; — not applied to the sculpturing of statuary.
to·reu'tics (-tĭks), *n. Sculp.* Art or process of making toreutic work. See -ICS.
tor·fa'ceous (tôr·fā′shŭs), *adj.* [Cf. ON. *torf* turf, peat, G. *torf.* See TURF.] Cespitose. *Rare.*
tor'fel, tor'fle (tôr′fĭl; tûr′fĭl), *v. i.* [Origin uncert.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To pine away; to die. **b** To draw back; to be recreant. — *v. t.* To toss about; to overexert (oneself). *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
Tor'gau Ar'ti·cles (tôr′gou). A statement prepared by Luther and his associates at Torgau in 1530, describing changes in ecclesiastical usage insisted on by the Reformers. They were made the basis of the second part of the Augsburg Confession.
Tor'got (tôr′gŏŏt), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **Tor'god** (-gŏŏt), **Tor'gut** (-gŏŏt). One of a division of the Eastern Mongols who migrated to the Volga in the reign of Genghis Khan, but later returned to the valley of the Ili.
tor'ic (tôr′ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to, resembling, or shaped like, a tore, or segment; as, he wore eyeglasses having *toric* lenses. See TORIC LENS.
toric lens. A simple lens having for one of its surfaces a segment of an equilateral zone of a tore. Such a lens has different refracting power in different meridians and is often used in the lenses of eyeglasses.
to-rights' (tōō-rīts′), *adv. Colloq. & Dial.* **a** Straight; in order; as, to put back all the furniture *to-rights*; after the most difficult negotiations, the ambassador was able to set everything *to-rights* again. **b** Just right; perfectly.

tops (tŏps), *n. pl. Forestry.* = 2d SLASH, 4.
top'side-tur'vy, *adv.* Corrupt. of TOPSY-TURVY.
top'si-turn'. Var. of TOPSYTURN.
top'si-tur'vy. Topsy-turvy. *Rif. Sp.*
top's'l. Contraction of TOPSAIL.
Top'sy-fash'ion, *adv.* See -FASHION.
top'sy-tur'vey, top'sy-tur'vey-ly, etc. Vars. of TOPSY-TURVY, etc.
top'sy-tur'vi-ly, *adv.* of TOPSY-TURVY.
top'sy-tur'vi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
top'sy-tur'vy-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
top'sy-tur'vy-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
top'sy-tur'vy-ist, *n.* See -IST.
top'sy-tur'vy-ize, *v.* See -IZE.
topt, *adj.* Intoxicated. Cf. 7th TOP. *Obs.*
topt. Var. & ref. sp. of TOPPED.
to-pull', *v. t.* To pull to pieces. See TO-. *Obs.*
top'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
tor. + TOWER.
to-race', *v. t.* [*to-* + *race* (or *rase*) to tear.] To slash or tear to pieces. *Obs.*
tore (tôrk), *n.* = 1st TORQUE.
torch'et, *n.* A small torch. *Obs.*
torch'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
torch'y, *adj.* Torchlighted. *Obs.*
tor'cu·lus (tôr′kū·lŭs), *n.* [L., pert. to a wine press.] *Medieval Music.* See NEUME.
Tor'de·sil'las (tôr′dā·sēl′yäs), *n.* See TREATY, *Table.*
tored. Dial. past tense & past part. of TEAR.
tor'goch (tôr′gŏx), *n.* [W., fr. *tor* belly + *coch* red.] = SAIBLING **a.**
To'ri (tō′rĭ), *n., pl.* of TORUS.
To'rie. Var. of TORY.
To'ries, *n., pl.* of TORY.
To'ri·est, *adj.* Occasional superl. of TORY.
To'ri·ly (tō′rĭ·lĭ). Var. of TO-RYLY.

to'ri·i (tō'rē·ē), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap.] *Jap. Arch.* A gateway, or gateways, of light skeletonlike post-and-lintel construction designed with delicately curved lines, commonly built at the approach to a Shinto temple. Cf. PAILOU, TORAN.

Torii.

‖**to·ril'** (tō·rēl'), *n.; pl.* TORILES (-rē'lās). [Sp.] *Bullfighting.* A cell from which a bull issues to the ring.

Tor'i·lis (tôr'ĭ·lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *torus* cushion.] *Bot.* A genus of 20 species of annual weedy herbs of the carrot family (Ammiaceae), found in the Northern Hemisphere. They have pinnately decompound leaves, compound umbels of white flowers, and fruit with five primary and four secondary ribs. The European *T. anthriscus* is naturalized in North America.

To'rin·ese' (tō'rĭn·ēz'; -ēs'), *adj.* [It.] Of or pertaining to Turin. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Turin; the people of Turin.

To'ri·ness (tō'rĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 181), *n.* Tory character or influence.

tor'ma (tôr'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MAE (-mē). [NL., fr. Gr. *tormos* tenon, trunnion.] *Zool.* One of a pair of small sclerites lying between the clypeus and labrum in the higher Diptera.

tor·ment' (tôr·mĕnt'), *v. t.;* -MENT'ED; -MENT'ING. [OF. *to(u)rmenter* (F. *tourmenter*).] **1.** To subject to extreme cruelty; to inflict racking pains upon, as in punishing or persecuting; to torture; as, to *torment* prisoners of war. *Now Rare.*

2. To cause acute physical suffering or mental anguish in; to distress; afflict; as, to be *tormented* by a disease, a piercingly cold wind, or doubts.

3. To put into great agitation; to stir up.

[Angels], soaring on main wing, *tormented* all the air. *Milton.*

4. To rack or distort to serve one's purpose, design, ideal, etc.; to force or strain; hence, to make unnatural, oversophisticated, or the like; as, to *torment* a text or one's style.

5. To vex; tease; harass; as, to *torment* one with questions, out of one's wits, or into tears.

Syn. — TORMENT, TORTURE. To TORMENT is to inflict extreme pain or suffering; in present usage the verb often signifies little more than to vex or harass greatly (see HARASS), a weakening of meaning in which the noun has not so fully shared; TORTURE, both verb and noun, still implies the infliction of exquisite pain, whether bodily or mental; as, a horse *tormented* by flies; *tormented* with doubts and fears; "In hell he lift up his eyes, being in *torments*" (*Luke* xvi. 23); "every little living nerve . . . round the *tortured* lips and brow" (*Shelley*); "a scream of agony, by *torture* lengthened out" (*Coleridge*).

Ant. — Soothe, comfort, ease.

tor'ment (tôr'mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *torment, t(o)urment,* fr. OF. *tourment, torment* (F. *tourment*), fr. L. *tormentum* an engine for hurling missiles, an instrument of torture, a rack, torture, fr. *torquere* to turn, to twist, hurl. See TORTURE.] **1.** A military engine for casting stones. *Obs.*

2. A torturing device, as the rack or wheel; also, the infliction of torture, or the torture inflicted by it. *Archaic.*

Drag him away to *torments;* let them be
Subtle and long drawn out. *Shelley.*

3. Anguish of body or mind; distress; agony; as, to live in *torment* until out of debt; — sometimes in *pl.*

Till then I am in *torments,* ineffable *torments.* *W. Beckford.*

4. That which gives pain, vexation, misery, or the like; a source or cause of physical or mental suffering or agitation; also, a tormentor; as, for him there is no greater *torment* than failure; to be a constant *torment* to his parents; you little *torment!*

5. Specif.: **a** A tormenting storm; a tempest; — now *tourmente.* **b** *Dial.* Hell or hell fire.

6. The act of tormenting; persecution; also, *Rare,* an object of torment, or persecution.

tor·men'ta·tive (tôr·mĕn'tȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Prone to torment. *R.*

tor·ment'ed (tôr·mĕn'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* That has been subjected to torment; suffering; greatly annoyed or harassed; also, distorted; strained; racked. — **tor·ment'ed·ly,** *adv.*

tor'men·til (tôr'mĕn·tĭl), *n.* [F. *tormentille,* fr. ML. *tormentilla,* fr. L. *tormentum* pain. So called because it is said to allay pain. See TORMENT.] A yellow-flowered Eurasian herb (*Potentilla tormentilla*), the root of which is powerfully astringent, and is used sometimes in medicine and in tanning and dyeing.

tor'men·til'la (-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL. See TORMENTIL.] **a** [*cap.*] Syn. of POTENTILLA. **b** Tormentil.

tor·ment'ing (tôr·mĕn'tĭng), *adj.* That torments. — **tor·ment'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **tor·ment'ing·ness,** *n.*

tor·ment'ive (-tĭv), *adj.* Tormenting. *Rare.*

tor·men'tor (tôr·mĕn'tĕr), *n.* Also **tor·ment'er** (-mĕn'tĕr). [OF. *tormenteor.*] **1.** One who or that which torments; a torturer; also, *Obs.,* an executioner.

2. A long iron meat fork, used by sea cooks.

3. A toy, usually of wood, which, when drawn down the back of a person, makes a sound like the tearing of cloth; also, a tickler.

4. *Agric. Mach.* An implement for reducing a stiff soil, resembling a harrow, but running on wheels.

5. *Motion Pictures.* A screen covered to prevent echo during the taking of scenes.

6. *Theaters.* A fixed wing or curtain on each side of the stage directly behind the proscenium arch and often projecting slightly beyond it toward the stage.

tormentor wing. A piece of scenery on each side of the stage, extending to, and hiding from the audience, the front end of the side wall or the projecting edge of the front side wing of a stage setting when the latter comes entirely within the opening of the proscenium arch.

tor'ment·ry (tôr'mĕnt·rĭ), *n.* [OF. *tormenterie.*] Torture; pain. *Archaic.*

tor·men'tum (tôr·mĕn'tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L. See TORMENT.] A torment; specif., *Rom. & Medieval Antiq.,* any war machine for throwing projectiles.

tor'mi·na (tôr'mĭ·nȧ), *n. pl.; sing.* TORMEN (tôr'mĕn). [L.] *Med.* Acute, colicky pains; gripes. — **tor'mi·nal** (-mĭ·nȧl), **tor'mi·nous** (-nŭs), *adj.*

tor'mo·dont (tôr'mō·dŏnt), *adj.* [Gr. *tormos* socket + *-odont.*] *Zool.* Having, or designating, teeth set in sockets. *Rare.*

‖**tor·na'da** (tôr·nä'dȧ), *n.* [Pr.] The envoy of a canzone.

tor·nade' (tôr·nād'), *n.* A tornado. *Rare.*

tor·nad'ic (tôr·năd'ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characteristic of, a tornado.

tor·na'do (tôr·nā'dō), *n.; pl.* -DOES, -DOS (-dōz). [Sp. *tronada* thunderstorm, fr. *tronar* to thunder, fr. L. *tonare.* See THUNDER.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A tropical thunderstorm. **b** The season of such storms.

2. Hence, under the influence of the supposed derivation from L. *tornare,* to turn: *Meteorol.* **a** A squall off the west coast of Africa in which a violent wind revolves beneath a broad arch of threatening clouds, analogous to the gust that precedes any severe thunderstorm. **b** A whirling wind accompanied by a funnel-shaped cloud, very violent and destructive and progressing in a narrow path often for many miles over the land. It occurs in many parts of the world, but most frequently in the central Mississippi Valley. The wind is too violent to be measured, and the barometric pressure falls so rapidly (though rarely more than one tenth of its normal value) that wooden structures are often lifted and burst open by the air confined within them. Cf. CYCLONE, 4.

3. Any violent or destructive windstorm; a whirlwind.

4. Something suggestive of a tornado's violence or sweeping force.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
tornado-breeding, tornado-haunted, tornado-swept.

tornado cellar *or* **pit.** A cyclone cellar.

tornado insurance. See INSURANCE, *n.,* **1.**

tornado lantern *or* **lamp.** A lantern so made that its flame is undisturbed by violent winds.

tor·na'ri·a (tôr·nā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.; pl.* -IAE (-ē). [NL., fr. L. *tornare* to turn.] *Zool.* The peculiar free-swimming larva of *Balanoglossus* and most other Enteropneusta, somewhat like an echinoderm larva. — **tor·nar'i·an** (-nâr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.*

torn'-down' (tôrn'dōōn'; tôrn'-), *adj.* Unruly; riotous; rough; violent. — *n.* An unruly person. *Both Dial.*

tor·ne'se (tôr·nā'zā), *n.; pl.* -NESI (-zē). [It., lit., of Tours.] A minor coin of base silver or copper, struck in many of the Italian states prior to the unification.

Tor'nit (tôr'nĭt), *n.* [Esk.] One of a fabulous race in Eskimauan mythology, to which is ascribed the construction of various stone buildings, of unknown origin, the ruins of which are found in Labrador and Baffin Island.

tor'note (tôr'nōt), *adj.* [Gr. *tornōtos* rounded with a lathe. See TORNUS.] Having blunt extremities — *n.* A monaxonic tornote sponge spicule.

tor'nus (-nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *tornus* lathe.] *Zool.* The inner or anal angle of an insect's wing, esp. of moths. — **tor'nal** (-nȧl), *adj. & n.*

to'ro (tō'rō), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A bull.

2. **a** = CATALUFA. **b** A cavalla, as *Caranx hippos.* **c** A cowfish (*Acanthostracion quadricornis*).

to'ro (tō'rō), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand tree, *Myrsine salicina,* with reddish, figured wood used for inlaying.

to'roid (tō'roid), *n.* [*tore* + *-oid.*] *Geom.* **a** A surface generated by the rotation of a plane closed curve about an axis lying in its plane. It is a generalized form of the tore. **b** A curve parallel to an ellipse. It passes through the extremities of equal normals of the ellipse. As the length of these normals increases, the curve gets more like a circle. — **to'roid,** *adj.*

to·roi'dal (tō·roi'dȧl), *adj.* **a** Of or pertaining to a tore or toroid. **b** = TORIC.

toroid coil. A helical winding on a toroid surface.

to'ro·lil'lo (tō'rō·lē'yō; -lēl'yō; 170), *n.* A common tropical American shrub or small tree (*Randia armata*), with very spiny branches, and an oval fruit used to stupefy fish.

To'ro·mo'na (tō'rō·mō'nȧ), *n.* An Indian of a Tacanan tribe dwelling between the Beni, Madidi, and Madre de Dios rivers in northwestern Bolivia. See TACANAN.

‖**to·ron'ja** (tō·rōng'hä; 162), *n.* [Sp.] The grapefruit. *Mex.*

To·ron'to'ni·an (tō·rŏn'tō'nĭ·ăn; tŏr'ŏn·tō'nĭ·ăn), *n.* A resident of Toronto.

to·ro'ro·kom'bu (tō·rō'rō·kŏm'bōō), *n.* [Jap., fr. *tororo* gruel.] Kombu in the form of a stringy pulp.

Tor'o·sau'rus (tŏr'ō·sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *torus* a round place, protuberance + E. *-saurus.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of dinosaurs of the group Ceratopsia of the Laramie formation.

to'rose (tō'rōs; tō·rōs'; *cf.* -OSE), *adj.* [L. *torosus* full of muscle, brawny, fleshy. See TORUS.] **a** Bulging, as with muscles; muscular. **b** Having the surface covered with rounded prominences; knobbed; esp., *Bot.,* cylindrical with alternate swellings and contractions.

to·ros'i·ty (tō·rŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being torose.

to'ro·to'ro (tō'rō·tō'rō), *n.* [Native name.] A kingfisher (*Syma torotoro*) of New Guinea, having an orange-colored beak.

to'rous (tō'rŭs), *adj.* Torose.

‖**torp** (tôrp), *n.* [Sw. See THORP.] Croft; small leased farm.

tor·pe'di·neer' (tôr·pē'dĭ·nēr'), *n.* [See -EER.] One whose duties include the setting and discharge of torpedoes.

Tor'pe·din'i·dae (tôr'pē·dĭn'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TORPEDO; -IDAE.] A family of elasmobranchs (order Batoidei) consisting of the electric rays. Syn. NARCOBATIDAE.

tor·ped'i·nous (tôr·pĕd'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* Being or affecting like a torpedo; benumbing; stupefying. *Rare.*

tor·pe'do (tôr·pē'dō), *n.; pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [L. *torpedo,* -*inis,* stiffness, numbness, torpedo (the fish), fr. *torpere* to be stiff, numb, or torpid. See TORPID.] **1.** An electric ray (fish); a crampfish or numbfish (see ELECTRIC RAY).

2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* **a** The typical genus of electric rays. Syn. *Narcobatus.* **b** Syn. of MALAPTERURUS.

3. Someone or something that paralyzes, benumbs, or stupefies. *Now Rare.*

4. An engine or machine for destroying ships by blowing them up. Specif.: **a** A metal case containing explosives, anchored in a channel, under water or at the surface, or set adrift and so arranged that it will be exploded on contact by a vessel, or electrically by an operator on shore; — now generally called *submarine mine.* **b** A case containing high explosives carried on a long spar projecting from a war vessel or launch and exploded by contact or electrically; — called specif. *spar torpedo.* It is now rarely used. **c** A dirigible, self-propelling, cigar-shaped, submarine projectile carrying an explosive charge, and projected from one vessel, often designed for that purpose, against another vessel at a distance. The motive

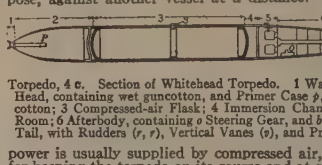

Torpedo, 4 c. Section of Whitehead Torpedo. 1 War Nose; 2 War Head, containing wet guncotton, and Primer Case *p*, with dry guncotton; 3 Compressed-air Flask; 4 Immersion Chamber; 5 Engine Room; 6 Afterbody, containing *o* Steering Gear, and *b* Bevel Gears; 7 Tail, with Rudders (*r, r*), Vertical Vanes (*v*), and Propellers (*p, p*).

power is usually supplied by compressed air, and devices for keeping the torpedo on its course and at a given depth are provided in one of its chambers. In some early forms motive power and direction were transmitted over a wire unreeling from the torpedo. Modern torpedoes are generally 14 to 21 inches in diameter, 18 to 20 feet long, having a range of 2,000 to 10,000 yards and a speed of 26 to 35 knots.

5. *Automobiles.* An automobile with open body somewhat resembling a torpedo (sense **4 c**).

6. *Fireworks.* A small firework which explodes when thrown against a hard object.

7. *Mil.* A charge of explosive enclosed in a container or case. In military use there are various kinds of torpedoes, as the aerial torpedo, submarine torpedo (see sense **4**, above), etc.

8. *Petroleum.* An explosive cartridge or shell lowered or dropped into a bored oil well, and there exploded, to clear the well of obstructions or to open communication with a flame source of supply of oil.

9. *Railroading.* A kind of detonating cartridge or shell placed on a rail, and exploded when crushed under the locomotive wheels; — used as an alarm or fog signal.

tor·pe'do (tôr·pē'dō), *adj.* Pertaining to or like a torpedo; carrying torpedoes.

tor·pe'do (tôr·pē'dō), *v.;* -DOED (-dōd); -DO·ING (-dō·ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To paralyze; benumb. *Rare.*

2. To destroy by, or subject to the action of, a torpedo or torpedoes.

3. To mine, as a channel, with torpedoes.

4. To explode, or bring to naught; to wreck; shatter; ruin; as, to *torpedo* a plan of action.

5. *Petroleum.* To ignite or explode a charge in (a shaft or well); as, to *torpedo* a well at 2,500 feet.

—, *Intransitive:* To use torpedoes; to discharge a torpedo or torpedoes.

torpedo battery. *Fort.* A land battery in coast-defense works for discharging torpedoes.

torpedo boat. A vessel designed for firing torpedoes; specif., a small, very fast, thinly plated vessel with one or more torpedo tubes, carrying only light guns, and relying on speed and inconspicuousness to get within torpedo range. See under SUBMARINE, *n.* — **tor·pe'do–boat',** *adj.*

tor·pe'do–boat', *v. t.* To provide or protect with torpedo boats.

tor·pe'do–boat' catch'er. An early form of torpedo-boat destroyer intended more to catch torpedo boats than to operate against larger war vessels. Cf. TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER.

torpedo–boat destroyer. A larger, swifter, and more powerfully armed type of torpedo boat, originally intended principally for the destruction of torpedo boats, but later used also as a more formidable torpedo boat. See DESTROYER.

torpedo body. An automobile body which is built so that the side surfaces are flush. *Cant.*

torpedo boom. A spar having a torpedo on its end.

torpedo catcher. A torpedo-boat catcher. *Rare.*

torpedo cruiser. A cruiser fitted with torpedoes and tubes. *Obs.*

torpedo director. *Nav.* **a** An instrument consisting of a sector and sliding arms, both graduated, which, when the speeds of a vessel and of a torpedo are known, can be adjusted so that the torpedo will strike the vessel if discharged at the moment the vessel is sighted along an arm. **b** Any similar device for controlling the fire of torpedoes.

tor·pe'do·er (tôr·pē'dō·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which torpedoes.

tor·pe'do·ist (-ĭst), *n.* **1.** A torpedoer.

2. *Nav.* One skilled in the theory or use of torpedoes; also, one who favors the use of torpedoes.

torpedo mine. A submarine mine. See TORPEDO, *n.,* **4 a.**

torpedo net *or* **netting.** *Nav.* A netting made of steel links stretched by booms around a vessel and extending beneath the surface of the water, as a protection against torpedoes. It is not used in the United States Navy.

tor·pe'do·plane' (tôr·pē'dō·plān'), *n.* An airplane specially fitted for carrying and discharging torpedoes.

torpedo ram. *Nav.* A ram having a torpedo tube in her bow, and intended to torpedo an enemy's vessel at the time of ramming. The type has been abandoned.

torpedo room. *Nav.* The compartment in which are located the submerged torpedo tubes, together with the torpedoes and their accessories.

torpedo sand. A coarse, clean sand, the particles of which all pass through a ⅜ inch mesh.

torpedo school. *Nav.* A school for teaching and training officers and men to handle torpedoes, as at a torpedo station. Cf. TORPEDO STATION.

torpedo shell. *Ordnance.* A shell longer than a deck-piercing shell and intended to effect its damage by the explosion which follows on slight resistance. It is used chiefly in 12-inch mortars. *Obs.*

torpedo spar. *Nav.* A torpedo boom.

torpedo station. A headquarters for torpedo boats and their supplies, usually having facilities for repairs and for instruction and experiments. The principal torpedo station of the United States is at Newport, R. I.

torpedo stern. A broad stern without overhang, flattened on the bottom, used in some torpedo and fast powerboats It prevents settling in the water at high speed.

torpedo tube. *Nav.* A tube fixed below or near the water line through which a torpedo is fired. On torpedo vessels the tubes are on deck and usually in broadside, on larger vessels usually submerged in broadside (but formerly sometimes in the bow) and fitted with a movable shield which is pushed out from the vessel's side to protect the torpedo until clear. In submarine torpedo boats they are in the

---

to·rive', *v. t. & i.* [See TO-.] To split or burst asunder. See TO-. *Obs.*

tor'men, *sing.* of TORMINA. *Rare.*

tor·men'ta, *pl.* of TORMENTUM.

tor·ment'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

tor'men·ta'tion, *n.* = TORMENT. *Rare.*

tor·ment'er, Var. of TORMENTOR.

tor'ment·ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

tormentise, *n.* = TORMENT. *Obs.*

tor·men'tous, *adj.* = TORMENTING. *Rare.*

tor·men'tress, *n.* Fem. of TORMENTOR.

Tor'mes, La'za·ril'lo de (lä'thē·rēl'yō dā tôr'mās; 170). See PICARESQUE, *adj.*

tor'mit. Dial. Eng. var. of TURMIT.

torn (tôrn; 181), *past part.* of TEAR.

torn. Var. of TORN. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

torn. ✝ TOURN.

tor'na·chi'le (tôr'nä·chē'lā), *n.* = LONG PEPPER c. *Mex.*

tor·na'do-esque', *adj.* See -ESQUE.

tor·na'do-proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.

tor'na·ment. ✝ TOURNAMENT.

‖**tor·na'ta** (tôr·nä'tä), *n.* [It.] = TORNADA.

tor'ney (tûr'nĭ). Aphetic form of ATTORNEY. *Now Dial.*

tor'ney. ✝ TOURNEY.

tor·nil'ja (tôr·nēl'yä; -nēl'yĭ; 170). Var. of TORNILLO.

tor·nil'lo (tôr·nēl'yō; -nēl'yō; 170), *n.* [Sp., a screw.] = SCREW BEAN b.

tor'ni·quet. Var. of TOURNIQUET.

tornsal, tornsole. ✝ TURNSOLE.

to·ro'ro·ko'bu (tō·rō'rō·kō'bōō), **-kon'bu** (-kŏn'bōō). Vars. of TORORKOMBU.

tor·pe'do·like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.

tor·pe'do·proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.

tor·pe'do·shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.

tor'pe·fy. Var. of TORPIFY.

---

bow, and may also be in the stern or on the broadsides. When the tube is submerged, compressed air is used for ejecting the torpedo.

tor'pent (tôr'pĕnt), *adj.* [L. *torpens*, pres. part. of *torpere* to be numb.] Torpid. *Rare.*

tor·pes'cent (tôr·pĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [L. *torpescens, -entis*, pres. part. of *torpescere*, incho. fr. *torpere*. See TORPID.] Becoming torpid. — **tor·pes'cence** (-ĕns; -'ns), *n. Both Rare.*

tor'pid (tôr'pĭd), *adj.* [L. *torpidus*, fr. *torpere* to be stiff, numb, or torpid; akin to Lith. *tirpti* to become rigid, and perh. to E. *starve*. See EXTIREPATE; cf. STARVE, TORPEDO.]

1. Having lost motion, or the power of exertion and feeling, as a hibernating animal; dormant; numb; benumbed; sluggish in functioning or acting; as, a *torpid* frog, liver, or limb.

2. Lacking in energy or vim; inactive; inert; dull; stupid; apathetic; as, a *torpid* mind, congregation, or electorate; also, torpifying; as, the *torpid* cold of winter.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See INERT.

— **tor'pid·ly**, *adv.* — **tor'pid·ness**, *n.*

tor'pid, *n. Eng.* a [*usually cap.*] *Oxford Univ.* (1) A clinker-built, eight-oared racing boat in which the races of the Lent term are rowed and which, orig., was the second boat of a college. (2) *pl.* The races rowed in such boats. b At Harrow, a boy in the first or second year of school and, as such, eligible for the second eleven.

tor·pid'i·ty (tôr·pĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being torpid; sluggishness; torpidness.

tor'pi·fy (tôr'pĭ·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *torpere* to be torpid + E. *-fy*.] To make torpid; benumb; stupefy.

tor'pi·tude (-tūd), *n.* Torpidity. *Now Rare.*

tor'por (tôr'pĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *torpere* to be torpid.] **1.** A state of mental and motor inactivity with partial or total insensibility; suspended animation; dormancy; sluggishness or stagnation of function.

A deathlike *torpor* has succeeded to her former intellectual activity. *Prescott.*

2. Mental or spiritual sluggishness; lethargy; apathy.

My *torpor* to reprove. *Wordsworth.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See LETHARGY.

tor'por·if'ic (-ĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *torpor* torpor + E. *-fic*.] Producing, or tending to produce, torpor; torpifying.

tor'quate (tôr'kwāt), *adj.* [L. *torquatus* wearing a collar.] Collared; having a torques, or ring, around the neck.

tor'quat·ed (-kwāt·ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.* [L. *torquatus*.] Having, wearing, or formed like, a torque, or twisted chain.

torque (tôrk), *n.* [L. *torques* a twisted neck chain; akin to L. *torquere* to twist. See TORCH.] **1.** A collar or neck chain, usually twisted, esp. one such as was worn by ancient barbaric nations, as the Gauls, Germans, and Britons.

2. [L. *torquere* to twist.] a *Mech.* That which produces or tends to produce rotation or torsion; a moment (of forces); specif., the product of a tangential force multiplied by the radius of the part it rotates; the turning moment of a tangential effort. The torque of measuring instruments is usually expressed in millimeter grams. The ***deflecting torque*** of an instrument is the moment produced by the quantity measured that acts so as to cause the deflection of the pointer. The ***restoring torque*** is the resultant moment acting to return the instrument pointer to a position of equilibrium, usually zero, when displaced from that position. The ***starting***, or ***static, torque*** of an electric motor, or the like, is the torque at standstill; for an induction motor it is the minimum torque for any angular position of the locked rotor. The ***pull-in torque*** is the maximum constant torque under which the motor will accelerate from rest to approximate normal speed. The ***pull-out torque*** is the maximum torque a motor will carry without an abrupt drop in speed. b *Optics.* The twisting or rotatory effect of certain crystals and liquids upon the plane of polarization of plane-polarized light traversing them.

torque arm. In automotive vehicles, an arm to take the torque of the rear axle. At the rear it is connected with the differential case (either rigidly or by a joint); and at the front it is always jointed to a cross member of the frame.

torque converter. *Automobiles.* A device for converting the speed and torque at the driving shaft to that required by the driven shaft.

torqued (tôrkt), *adj.* [L. *torquere* to twist, turn, wind.] Twisted; formed like a torque.

tor'ques (tôr'kwēz), *n.* [L., a necklace. See TORQUE.] **1.** = TORQUE, *n.*, 1. *Now Rare.*

2. *Zool.* A cervical ring consisting of hair, feathers, or modified integument distinguished from the adjacent surface by color or structure; a collar.

torque tube. In automotive vehicles, a tube surrounding the propeller shaft to take the torque, usually a unit with the rear-axle housing at the rear but with a universal joint at the front where it is supported by a cross-frame member or by the rear end of the transmission case.

tor're·fac'tion (tôr'ĕ·făk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *torréfaction*, fr. L. *torrefacere, torrefactum*, to torrefy. See TORREFY.] Act or process of torrefying, or state of being torrefied.

tor're·fy (tôr'ĕ·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). Also **tor'ri·fy** (-ĭ·fī). [F. *torréfier*, fr. L. *torrefacere*, fr. *torrere* to parch + *facere* to make. See TORRENT; -FY.] To subject to heat; to dry or roast by a fire; to parch; scorch. Specif.: a *Rare. Metal.* To subject to scorching heat, so as to drive off volatile ingredients; to roast, as ores. b *Pharm.* To dry or parch, as drugs, on a metallic plate till they are friable, or are reduced to the state desired.

Tor're·jón' tor·ma'tion (tôr'rā·hōn'; 162). [Sp. *torrejón* turret.] *Geol.* A rich fossiliferous Lower Eocene formation of northwestern New Mexico, lying upon the Puerco formation and under the Wasatch formation.

Tor'rens sys'tem (tôr'ĕnz). A system of registration of titles to land (as distinct from registration of deeds) introduced into South Australia by the Real Property (or Torrens) Act (Act 15 of 1857–58), drafted by Sir Robert Richard Torrens (1814–84). Its essential feature is the guaranty by the government of properly registered titles. The system has been almost universally adopted in Australasia, also to some extent in Canada, and in a modified form in South Africa. Between 1896 and 1915 it was adopted in 12 States of the United States and a uniform State law on the same lines has been drafted by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and is beginning to be adopted by the States. This system of registering titles obtains also in central Europe.

tor'rent (tôr'ĕnt; 185), *n.* [F., fr. L. *torrens, -entis*, fr. *torrere* burning, roaring, boiling, pres. part. of *torrere* to dry by heat, to burn. See TORRID.] **1.** A violent stream, as of water, lava, or the like; esp., a rushing stream of water, as a flooded river, or one suddenly raised by a heavy rain or thaw and descending a steep incline.

2. a In Europe, a mountain channel (sense 1) which is often dry, though filled with rushing water at certain times or seasons. b An intermittent branch. See BRANCH, *n.*, 10.

The roaring *torrent* is deep and wide. *Longfellow.*

3. A violent or rapid flow; a strong current; a flood; a downpour; as, a *torrent* of abuse, words, or notes; the rain or gifts came in *torrents.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

torrent-bitten	**torrent-braving**	**torrent-mad**
torrent-borne	**torrent-flooded**	**torrent-swept**

tor'rent (tôr'ĕnt; 185), *adj.* [See TORRENT, *n.*] Of or like a torrent; rolling or rushing in a rapid stream.

Waves of *torrent* fire. *Milton.*

torrent bow (bō). A fragmentary bow of the nature of a rainbow, formed over a torrent.

torrent duck. Any of several ducks allied to the mergansers and constituting the genus *Merganetta*. They inhabit rushing streams of the Andes from Colombia to Chile.

tor'rent·ful, *adj.* Torrential. — **tor'rent·ful·ness**, *n.*

tor·ren'tial (tō·rĕn'shăl), *adj.* **1.** Pert. to, or having the character of, a torrent; as, *torrential* rains; also, caused by, or resulting from, action of rapid streams; as, *torrential* gravel.

2. Like a torrent in violence or rapidity of flow, copiousness, etc.; vigorous and rushing; outpouring; overwhelming; as, *torrential* anger; a *torrential* attack or correspondence.

tor·ren'ti·al'i·ty (tō·rĕn'shĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Character of being torrential. *Rare.*

tor'rent·ine (tôr'ĕn·tĭn; tō·rĕn'tĭn; -tīn), *adj.* Torrential. *Rare.*

tor·ren'tu·ous (tō·rĕn'tū·ŭs), *adj.* Moving or expressing oneself in torrents.

Tor'rey·a (tôr'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after John *Torrey*, Am. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic and North American trees (family Taxaceae) having two-ranked, often ill-scented linear leaves and a large ovoid drupaceous fruit. Syn. *Tumion.* See STINKING CEDAR, CALIFORNIA NUTMEG.

Tor'rey, *or* **Tor'rey's, pine** (tôr'ĭ, -ĭz). A tall coniferous tree (*Pinus torreyana*) of California, with dark-green needles in fives and long, cylindrical cones; — called also *Sabine, Soledad, gray-leaf, pine.*

Torrey tree. The stinking cedar. *Local, U. S.*

Tor'ri·cel'li·an (tôr'ĭ·sĕl'ĭ·ăn; -chĕl'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Torricelli, an Italian physicist and mathematician, who, in 1643, devised the experiment by which the *Torricellian vacuum* is produced and the effect of atmospheric pressure demonstrated. See BAROMETER.

Torricellian tube. A glass tube, open at one end and hermetically sealed at the other, of such length that when filled with a liquid, as mercury, and immersed at the open end in a vessel of the same liquid, allowing the enclosed liquid to descend till it is counterbalanced by the pressure of the atmosphere, as in the barometer, a vacuum (the ***Torricellian vacuum***) will be produced at the upper end. See BAROMETER.

Tor'ri·cel'li's law (tôr'rĕ·chĕl'lēz). *Physics.* The law that the velocity of efflux of a liquid from an orifice is equal to that of a body falling freely through a distance equal to the head of the liquid.

tor'rid (tôr'ĭd; 185), *adj.* [L. *torridus*; cf. F. *torride*. See THIRST; cf. TORRENT.] **1.** Parched; dried with, or exposed to, heat, esp. of the sun; arid and hot; as, a *torrid* plain or desert.

2. So hot as to scorch, parch, or the like; burning; parching; as, a *torrid* climate. "*Torrid* heat." *Milton.*

3. Of emotion, etc., highly inflamed; exceedingly passionate; ardent.

— **tor'rid·ly**, *adv.* — **tor'rid·ness**, *n.*

tor·rid'i·ty (tō·rĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being torrid.

Tor'ri·do'ni·an (tôr'ĭ·dō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* [From Loch *Torridon*, Scotland.] *Geol.* Designating reddish Pre-Cambrian sandstones (**Tor'ri·don sand'stone'** [tôr'ĭ·dŭn]) which occur in Scotland. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Torrid Zone. *Geog.* The belt of the earth between the tropics, over which the sun is vertical at some period of the year. See ZONE, *n.*

Tor·ru'bi·a (tō·rōo'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after José *Torrubia*, Sp. naturalist.] *Bot.* A genus of about fifteen species of tropical American shrubs and trees of the four-o'clock family (Nyctaginaceae), with fleshy leaves, greenish, dioecious, panicled flowers, and fleshy fruit. *T. obtusata*, the blolly, is common in southern Florida and the West Indies.

tor·sade' (tôr·sād'), *n.* [F.] A twisted cord; also, a molded or worked ornament of similar form.

The crown decked with *torsades* of pearls. *Harper's Mag.*

torse (tôrs), *n.* A torso.

torse, *n.* [MF. *torse, torce*, wreath. See TORCH.] *Her.* A wreath as used for the support of a crest, composed of twisted strands.

torse, *n.* [ML. *torsum* something twisted. See TORSION.] *Math.* A developable.

torse, *adj.* Twisted spirally.

tor'sel (tôr'sĕl; -s'l), *n.* [From *tossel*, fr. *tassel*, fr. OF. *tassel* (F. *tasseau*), fr. (assumed) VL. *tassellus*, fr. L. *taxillus* a small die, but influenced by L. *tessella* square piece of stone, cube.] A piece of stone, iron, or wood, to support the end of a beam or joist and distribute the weight.

tor'si·bil'i·ty (tôr'sĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Resistance to torsion; hence, tendency, as of a twisted rope, to untwist.

tor'si·graph (tôr'sĭ·grăf), *n.* [See TORSION; -GRAPH.] A torsion meter.

tor'sile (-sĭl; -sīl; 155), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, torsion.

tor'si·o·gram' (tôr'sĭ·ō·grăm'), *n.* [See TORSION; -GRAM.] A diagram drawn by a torsion meter showing the characteristics of certain torsional vibrations.

tor'si·o·graph' (-grăf'), *n.* [See TORSIGRAPH.] A torsion meter.

tor'sion (tôr'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *torsio, tortio*, fr. L. *torquere, tortum*, to twist. See TORTURE; cf. CONTORTION.] **1.** Act of turning or twisting, or state of being twisted; the twisting or wrenching of a body by the exertion of a lateral force tending to turn one end or part of it about a longitudinal axis, while the other is held fast or turned in the opposite direction.

2. A griping or wrenching pain; tormina. *Obs.*

3. *Math.* The limit of the ratio of the infinitesimal angle between two planes osculating a twisted curve at two neighboring points to the infinitesimal arc of the curve between the points; — sometimes called *second curvature.*

4. *Mech.* The internal moment or couple of restitution which arises in a thread, wire, or rod, when it is twisted.

☞ PHRASES are:

torsion angle, torsion axis, torsion curve, torsion screw, torsion spring.

tor'sion·al (tôr'shŭn·ăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, causing, or resulting from, torsion. — **tor'sion·al·ly**, *adv.*

torsion balance. **1.** An instrument used to measure minute forces, as electrostatic or magnetic attraction and repulsion, by the torsion of a wire or filament, the angle of torsion being proportional to the amount of force exerted.

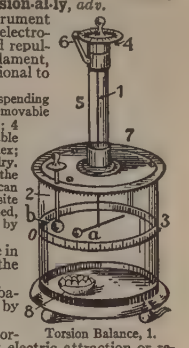

Torsion Balance, 1.

Description of Illust. 1 Fine Wire suspending Shellac Rod with Pith Ball *a*; 2 Removable Glass Rod with Pith Ball *b*; 3 Scale; 4 Torsion Head, a graduated disk movable independently of the Tube (5); 6 Index; 8 Calcium Chloride for keeping air dry. The Torsion Head is turned until the index is at zero; the Cover (7) with 5 can be turned until *a* and *b* touch opposite zero (0). When *a* and *b* are electrified, their attraction or repulsion is shown by the angle of torsion.

2. A variety of the spring balance in which the weight is balanced by the torsion of a wire.

torsion basin. *Phys. Geog.* A basin formed in the earth's surface by torsional force.

torsion electrometer. *Elec.* A torsion balance used for measuring electric attraction or repulsion.

torsion galvanometer. *Elec.* A galvanometer in which current is measured by torsion.

torsion head. That part of a torsion balance from which the wire or filament is suspended.

tor'sion·ing, *n.* The act of twisting, or producing torsion, esp. to close an opening, as of a cut artery.

torsion meter. An instrument for determining the torque on a shaft, and hence the horsepower of an engine, torsional vibrations, etc., esp. of a marine engine of high power, by measuring the amount of twist of a given length of the shaft; — called also *torsimeter, torsiometer, torsometer, torsiograph, torsigraph.*

torsion pendulum. = PENDULUM, 2.

torsion scale. A weighing scale in which the fulcrums of the levers or beams are wires or strips acting by torsion.

tor'sive (tôr'sĭv), *adj. Bot.* Twisted spirally.

torsk (tôrsk), *n.; pl.* TORSK or TORSKS (tôrsks). See PLURAL, *Note.* [Dan. & Sw.; akin to ON. *thorskr* a codfish, G. *dorsch*.] a See CUSK a. b The codfish.

tor'so (tôr'sō), *n.; pl.* TORSOS (-sōz), TORSI (-sē). [It., also, stalk, fr. (assumed) VL. *tursus*, for L. *thyrsus* a stalk, stem, thyrsus, fr. Gr. *thyrsos*. See THYRSUS.] **1.** The trunk of a sculptured representation of a human body; esp., and usually, the trunk of a statue mutilated of head and limbs; as, the *torso* of Hercules.

2. An impressive or structure-revealing part or fragment of an unfinished or mutilated work.

But his (Macaulay's) *History*, magnificent *torso* though it be. *Lord Balfour.*

3. The human trunk; the human figure, as body or, *Rare*, as personality.

tor'so (tôr'sō), *n.* [F. *tors*, past part. of *tordre* to twist (fr. L. *torquere*), *colonne torse* a spiral column. See TORSION.] *Arch.* A twisted or spiral shaft or column.

tor'so·clu'sion (tôr'sō·klōō'zhŭn; 242), *n.* [See TORSO-OCCLUSION.] **1.** *Dentistry.* Torsoocclusion.

2. *Surg.* A cupressure combined with torsion.

tor'so·oc·clu'sion (-ŏ·klōō'zhŭn), *n.* [ML. *torsus* twisted + E. *occlusion*.] *Dent.* Malocclusion characterized by the rotation of a tooth on its long axis.

tort (tôrt), *n.* [OF., fr. (assumed) VL. (ML.) *tortum*, fr. L. *tortus* twisted, crooked, past part. of *torquere* to twist, bend. See TORTURE.] **1.** Wrong inflicted; injury. *Obs.*

2. *Law.* Any wrongful act (not involving a breach of contract) for which a civil action will lie; a civil wrong independent of a contract. See WRONG; cf. TRESPASS, DELICT.

This technical use of the French word *tort* (which at one time was nearly becoming a synonym of wrong in literary English) is not very ancient, and anything like systematic treatment of the subject as a whole is very modern. . . . An offense which is punishable, but for which no one can bring a civil action, is not a *tort*. *Encyc. Brit.*

tort, *adj.* Twisted. *Obs.*

tort, *adj.* Erron. for TAUT.

tort (tôrt). Var. of TOWARD. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tor'ta (tôr'tȧ), *n.* [Sp., a cake, fr. LL. *torta*. See TART.] A flat heap of moist, crushed silver ore, prepared for the patio process.

‖**tor'te** (tôr'tĕ), *n.; pl.* TORTEN (-tĕn). [G. See TORTA.] Literally, cake, esp. of a rich variety. Specif., a sticky cake made of nuts, fruits, white of egg, often crumbs, and very little, if any, flour.

tor'teau, tor'teaux (tôr'tō), *n.; pl.* TORTEAUS, TORTEAUX (-tōz). [F. See TORTA.] *Her.* A roundel gules.

tort'–fea'sor, *n. Law.* One who commits a tort.

tor'ti·col'lar (tôr'tĭ·kŏl'ĕr), *adj.* Affected with torticollis.

tor'ti·col'lis (-lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tortus* twisted + *collum* neck. See TORT; COLLAR.] *Med.* An affection of the neck due to irregular contraction of the muscles and causing twisting of the neck and an unnatural position of the head; wryneck; stiffneck.

tor'ti·cone (tôr'tĭ·kōn), *n.* [L. *tortus* (past part. of *torquere* to twist) + E. *cone*.] *Paleontol.* A turreted spiral cephalopod shell, as distinguished from one with coils in one plane.

tor'tile (tôr'tĭl; 155), *adj.* [L. *tortilis*, fr. *torquere, tortum*, to twist.] Twisted; coiled; also, twistable. — **tor·til'i·ty** (tôr·tĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

‖**tor·til'la** (tôr·tē'yȧ; 170), *n.; pl.* TORTILLAS (*Sp.* -yȧs). [Sp., dim. See TORTA.] A thin flat unleavened cake, as of maize, baked on a heated iron or stone. *Sp. Amer.*

tor'til·lé' (tôr'tē·yā'), *adj.* [F., past part. of *tortiller* to twist.] *Her.* Wreathed with a twisted band, as a Moor's head.

‖**tor'til'lon'** (tôr'tē'yŏn'), *n.* [F., a twisted thing.] In charcoal drawing, a small rolled-paper stump for delicate work. See STUMP, *n.*, 4.

tor'tious (tôr'shŭs), *adj.* [From TORT. Cf. TORTUOUS.] **1.** Injurious; wrongful; also, distorted; misleading. *Obs.*

2. *Law.* Implying or involving tort, or private injury (not a breach of contract), for which the law gives damages.

tortious conveyance. *Law.* See CONVEYANCE, 4.

---

tor'por·ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.

torr. + TOR, *n.*

tor're·a·dor'. Var. of TOREADOR.

tor're·fi·ca'tion (tôr'ĕ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *torrere* to parch + *-ficare* to make. See -FY.] = TORREFACTION.

tor·ren'tial·ly, *adv.* of TORRENTIAL.

tor'rent·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

tor'rent·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

tor'rent·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

tor'ret, *n.* [OF. *toret, touret*, fr. *tor, tour*, circuit. See TOUR; cf. TERRET.] A ring for fastening a string or chain, as on a dog collar. *Obs.*

tor'ret. + TURRET.

tor'ri·fy. Var. of TORREFY.

tor'rion, *n.* [MF., fr. It. *torrione*.] A large tower. *Obs.*

tor'sal. Var. of TORSEL.

tor'si (tôr'sē), *n., pl.* of TORSO.

tor·sim'e·ter (tôr·sĭm'ĕ·tĕr), **tor'si·om'e·ter** (tôr'sĭ·ōm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* = TORSION METER.

tor'sion·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

tor·som'e·ter (tôr·sŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* = TORSION METER.

tortes, tortays, *n.* [OF. *tortis, tortis*.] A kind of light. *Obs.*

tort'til. Tortile. *Ref. Sp.*

tor'tion (tôr'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *tortio*.] = TORSION, 4. *Obs.*

tor'tious·ly, *adv.* of TORTIOUS.

tor'tis, *n.* [OF. *tortis, torkis*.] A large wax candle. *Obs.*

tor'tive (tôr'tĭv), *adj.* [L. *tortivus.*] Twisted; wreathed. *R.*

tor'toise (tôr'tŭs; -tĭs; 277: *see note below*), *n.; pl.* TORTOISES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119), sometimes TORTOISE. See PLURAL, *Note.* [Earlier *tortose, tortuce, tortu,* fr. ML. *tortuca,* and fr. F. *tortue,* fr. (assumed) VL. *tortuca,* prob. fr. L. *testudo, testugo,* with influence of L. *tortus* crooked, twisted (with ref. to the feet). See TESTUDO; cf. 2d TURTLE.]
1. Any reptile of the subclass Chelonia; a turtle; — generally restricted to the land and fresh-water species, or sometimes to the former only. In China it is an emblem of longevity. Cf. GIANT TORTOISE.
2. A person or animal that moves slowly or comparatively slowly; a laggard.
3. Tortoise shell; also, a tortoise-shell comb or the like.
4. A brown, red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
5. *Rom. Antiq.* = TESTUDO, **1.**
☞ The pron. tôr'tŭs (cf. PORPOISE) apparently prevails in both American and British good usage, but tôr'tĭs (see *Etymol.*, and cf. LETTUCE) is nearly as common, at least in American use; tôr'toiz, -tois, -tĭz are also heard.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

tortoise-footed	**tortoise-paced**	**tortoise-roofed**
tortoise-headed	**tortoise-rimmed**	**tortoise-shaped**

tor'toise, *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like the tortoise, as in structure or rate of movement.
2. Made of, or in imitation of, tortoise shell.
3. Of the color tortoise.

Tortoise Beetle (*Coptocycla bicolor*).

tortoise beetle. **a** Any of numerous small tortoise-shaped beetles of the family Chrysomelidae. Many of them have a brilliant metallic luster. The larvae feed upon the leaves of various plants. The ***golden tortoise beetle*** (*Coptocycla bicolor*) is found on the morning-glory vine and allied plants. The ***black-legged tortoise beetle*** (*Jonthonota nigripes*) feeds on the same plants and sometimes injures sweet-potato vines. **b** Any of several Australian tenebrionid beetles of *Helaeus* and allied genera, having broad margins to the elytra and prothorax.

tortoise flower. The turtlehead *Chelone glabra.*

tortoise plant. = ELEPHANT'S-FOOT, **1 b.**

tortoise shell. **1.** The substance of the horny plates covering the shell of certain turtles, that of commerce being obtained almost exclusively from the hawksbill turtle. It is rich brown mottled with yellow. It can be molded and welded when hot, and is used in inlaying and in making various ornamental articles.
2. Short for TORTOISE-SHELL BUTTERFLY, CAT, etc.

tor'toise-shell', *adj.* Made of tortoise shell, or having a mottled coloration suggesting tortoise shell.

tortoise-shell butterfly. Any of several handsomely colored butterflies of the genus *Aglais,* as *A. milberti* and *A. j-album,* both of which in the larval state feed upon nettles.

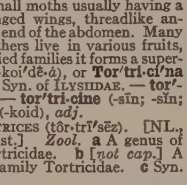
Tortoise-shell Butterfly (*Aglais milberti*).

tortoise-shell cat. A black-and-yellow mottled variety of the domestic cat.

tortoise-shell pottery *or* **ware.** Pottery decorated with colored glazes sponged irregularly over the surface.

tortoise-shell tiger. The clouded tiger.

tortoise-shell turtle. The hawksbill turtle.

Tor·to'ni·an (tôr·tō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* [From *Tortona,* Piedmont, Italy.] Pertaining to or designating the upper division of the European Miocene, esp. in France. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Tor·tric'i·dae (tôr·trĭs'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TORTRIX; -IDAE.] *Zool.* **a** A family of small moths usually having a stout body, oblong lightly fringed wings, threadlike antennae, and a tuft of scales at the end of the abdomen. Many of the larvae are leaf rollers, others live in various fruits, galls, etc. With a few closely allied families it forms a superfamily **Tor'tri·coi'de·a** (tôr'trĭ·koi'dē·ȧ), or **Tor'tri·ci'na** (-sī'nȧ). See LEAF ROLLER. **b** Syn. of ILYSIIDAE. — **tor'tri·cid** (tôr'trĭ·sĭd), *n. & adj.* — **tor'tri·cine** (-sīn; -sĭn; 156), *adj. & n.* — **tor'tri·coid** (-koid), *adj.*

Tor'trix (tôr'trĭks), *n.; pl.* TORTRICES (tôr·trī'sēz). [NL., fr. L. *torquere, tortum,* to twist.] *Zool.* **a** A genus of moths, type of the family Tortricidae. **b** [*not cap.*] A moth of the genus *Tortrix* or family Tortricidae. **c** Syn. of ILYSIA.

tor'tu·la (tôr'tŭ·lȧ), *n.* [NL.] One of the Tortulaceae.

Tor'tu·la'ce·ae (-lā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. LL. *tortula* a small twist + *-aceae.*] *Bot.* A large family of acrocarpous, usually low-growing, mosses (Bryales), having a peristome, when present, of sixteen entire or divided and often twisted teeth. Syn. *Pottiaceae.* — **tor'tu·la'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

tor'tu·ose (tôr'tŭ·ōs; *see* -OSE), *adj.* [L. *tortuosus.* See TORTUOUS.] Tortuous; specif., *Bot.,* flexuous.

tor'tu·os'i·ty (-ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *tortuositas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being tortuous; sinuosity; crookedness; deviousness.
2. A bend or twist; a winding; flexure; a distortion.

tor'tu·ous (tôr'tŭ·ŭs), *adj.* [ME. *tortuos,* fr. OF. *tortuous* (F. *tortueux*), fr. L. *tortuosus,* fr. *tortus* a twisting, winding, fr. *torquere, tortum,* to twist. See TORTURE.]
1. Bent in different directions; full of twists or curves; winding; labyrinthine; as, a *tortuous* stream or road; a *tortuous* leaf or corolla.
2. Injurious; wrongful; — by confusion with *tortious. Obs.*
3. Not straightforward; devious; confusingly roundabout; circuitous; sometimes, deceitful; crooked; as, a *tortuous* policy.
4. *Astrol.* Oblique; — applied to the six signs, Capricorn to Gemini, which ascend obliquely. *Chaucer.*
5. *Math.* Having nonzero torsion; nonplane; — said of a space curve.
Syn. — See CIRCUITOUS.
Ant. — Undeviating, straight, straightforward, candid.
— **tor'tu·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **tor'tu·ous·ness,** *n.*

tor'tur·a·ble (tôr'tŭr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being tortured. — **tor'tur·a·ble·ness,** *n.*

tor'ture (tôr'tŭr), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *tortura,* fr. L. *torquere, tortum,* to twist, to rack, torture; akin to Gr. *atraktos* spindle, Skr. *tarku,* G. *drechseln* to turn on a lathe. Cf. CONTORT, DISTORT, EXTORT, NASTURTIUM, RETORT, TORCH, TORMENT, TORSION, TORT.] **1.** Act or process of inflicting severe pain, esp. as a punishment, in order to extort confession, or in revenge; specif., act of inflicting such pain under judicial or other authoritative order, as by water or fire, by the boot or thumbscrew, by the rack or wheel, etc. As a judicial procedure, torture, common among primitive peoples, survived in Europe until modern times, but is now obsolete in most civilized countries.

> *Torture . . .* was inflicted for the last time in England in the month of May, 1640. *Macaulay.*

2. Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; agony; torment. "Ghastly spasm or racking *torture.*" *Milton.*
3. Something that causes agony or pain; as: **a** *Obs.* A torturing instrument, as the rack or wheel. **b** An affliction; a torment; an occasion of suffering, annoyance, etc.; a painful or utterly trying experience; as, music that was *torture* to his ears; to find all formal affairs a *torture.*
4. The exertion of undue pressure or force; violent straining, distorting, etc.; a tormenting of sense, thought, or the like; as, to justify an interpretation by *torture* of a text.

tor'ture (tôr'tŭr), *v.; -TURED- (-tŭrd); -TUR·ING (-tŭr·ĭng).* [Cf. F. *torturer.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To put to torture, or pressure through torment, as on the rack; to punish with torture; now less concretely, to inflict severe pain upon; to be a cause of anguish to; to cause to suffer acutely; as, to *torture* a prisoner with the third degree; to *torture* his family by his bad habits.
2. To subject to undue strain; to wrench or twist; as, trees *tortured* by winds; a plastic material or a design *tortured* for the sake of an effect; a text *tortured* or distorted for proof of one's point, etc.
3. To arrange by wrenching or twisting; as, to *torture* one's hair into an elaborate coiffure.
4. To torment; subject to pain or distress; as, to *torture* one's mind with fears.
5. To force out or extract by torture; as, to *torture* a confession from a prisoner.
—, *Intransitive:* To cause excruciating pain or anguish.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See TORMENT.

tor'tured, *adj.* That is or has been subjected to torture; tormented; racked; violently strained or wrenched; extremely twisted or distorted; as, a tortured witness or prisoner of war. — **tor'tured·ly** (tôr'tŭrd·lĭ), *adv.*

> Intricately *tortured* chairs and armchairs. *Arnold Bennett.*

tor'tur·er (tôr'tŭr·ẽr), *n.* One who tortures.

tor'tur·ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of TORTURE. Hence: *adj.* That tortures. — **tor'tur·ing·ly,** *adv.*

tor'tur·ous (tôr'tŭr·ŭs), *adj.* [AF. (OF. *tortureus*).] Involving, giving, or resulting in torture; cruelly painful; violently distorted or twisted. — **tor'tur·ous·ly,** *adv.*

to'ru (tō'rōō), *n.* A New Zealand tree, *Persoonia toru,* with reddish wood, similar to toro.

tor'u·la (tŏr'ōō·lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *torus* a semicircular molding.] **1.** Any of certain yeasts which are not spore-bearing and do not produce alcoholic fermentation but are chiefly acid formers. They sometimes cause failures or undesirable fermentation in brewing.
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A form genus of chiefly saprophytic imperfect fungi (family Dematiaceae) having very short conidiophores and conidia in chains.
— **tor'u·la'ceous** (-lā'shŭs), **tor'u·loid** (tŏr'ōō·loid), *adj.*

tor'u·li·form' (-lĭ·fôrm'), *adj.* Like a torula, as in shape. *Rare.*

tor'u·lose (tŏr'ōō·lōs; *see* -OSE), *adj.* [L. *torulus,* dim. of *torus.* See TORUS.] *Bot. & Zool.* Somewhat torose.

tor'u·lo'sis (-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Torula* + *-osis.*] *Med. & Veter.* Infection with the parasitic fungus *Torula histolytica.* The lesions are in general similar to those of tuberculosis and occur chiefly in the brain and leptomeninges, and to a less extent in the lungs, liver, spleen, kidneys, and other organs.

tor'u·lous (tŏr'ōō·lŭs), *adj. Bot. & Zool.* Torulose.

tor'u·lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL., dim. See TORUS.] *Zool.* The socket in which the antenna of an insect articulates.

to'rus (tō'rŭs), *n.; pl.* TORI (-rī). [L., a round, swelling, or bulging place, an elevation. Cf. TORE.] **1.** *Anat.* A smooth rounded protuberance.
2. *Arch.* A large molding of convex profile, commonly occurring as the lowest molding in the base of a column or pilaster, next above the plinth. See MOLDING, *Illust.* (4).
3. *Bot.* **a** That part of the axis of a flower which bears the floral leaves; the receptacle. It is usually somewhat enlarged or thickened, and its structure is often diagnostic. **b** The thickening of the membrane closing a bordered pit.
4. *Math.* The surface or solid formed by rotating a conic section about a straight line lying in the plane of the curve but not intersecting the curve; specif., an anchor ring (which see); — called also *tore.*
5. *Zool.* **a** Thickened vertical ridge bearing rows of uncini, on the segments of many annelids; — more fully ‖**to'rus un'ci·ni'ge·rus** (ŭn'sĭ·nī'jĭ·rŭs). **b** ‖**to'rus lon'gi·tu'di·na'lis** (lŏn'jĭ·tū'dĭ·nā'lĭs). [NL.] *Zool.* A pair of longitudinal projections extending downward from the roof of the midbrain, conspicuous in teleosts.

to'rus pa'la·ti'nus (păl'ȧ·tī'nŭs). [NL.] *Anat.* A smooth rounded protuberance on the surface of the hard palate, marking the junction of the intermaxillary and palatomaxillary sutures.

‖**to'rus tu·ba'ris** (tū·bā'rĭs). [NL.] *Anat.* A protrusion on the lateral wall of the nasopharynx marking the pharyngeal end of the cartilaginous part of the Eustachian tube.

‖**to'rus u're·te'ri·cus** (ū'rē·tĕr'ĭ·kŭs). [NL.] *Anat.* A muscular band joining the orifices of the ureters and forming the base of the trigone of the bladder; — called also *Mercier's bar.*

tor'vi·ty (tôr'vĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *torvitas.*] Severity; grimness; sternness.

tor'vous (-vŭs), *adj.* [L. *torvus.*] Sour or severe of aspect; stern; grim.

To'ry (tō'rĭ; 181), *n.* [Ir. *tóruidhe* pursued man, robber, prop., pursuer; akin to OIr. *toracht* pursuit, progress, Gael. *tóir* pursuit.] **1.** [*sometimes not cap.*] One of the evicted Irish of the 17th century who took to agrarian outrages and highway robbery for a living; later, by extension, any armed Irish Papist or Royalist. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
2. [*not cap.*] An outlaw who terrorizes; a bandit; marauder. *Obs.*
3. *Eng. Politics.* One who sought to maintain the extreme prerogatives of the crown; a member of the party of conservatism, now called the *Conservative* party, as opposed to the progressive party formerly called the *Whig,* and now the *Liberal,* party. See CONSERVATIVE, *adj.,* 4; LIBERAL, *adj.,* 7; WHIG, *n.,* 2. The word *Tory,* as applied to a member of an English political party, first occurs in 1679, during the struggle in Parliament due to the introduction of the bill for the exclusion of the Duke of York from the line of succession, and was applied by the advocates of the bill to its opponents as a title of obloquy or contempt. The Tories later became one of the two great English parties, standing in general for the authority and power of the crown and the Established Church; and their leading principle has been the maintenance of existing political and ecclesiastical conditions. The name is now applied only to a Conservative of extreme conservative views.
4. *Amer. Hist.* One who, in the time of the Revolution, favored submitting to the claims of Great Britain against the colonies; an adherent of the crown; a loyalist.
5. [*often not cap.*] An extreme conservative, or die-hard, in any state or party; in general, one opposed to change in the existing and constituted order.

> You *tories* are all ostriches. *Stuart P. Sherman.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

Tory-hating	**Tory-leaning**	**Tory-ridden**
Tory-Irish	**Tory-Radical**	**Tory-voiced**

To'ry (tō'rĭ; 181), *adj.* [*often not cap.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a Tory or Tories.

To'ry, *v. i. & t.* To be or call a Tory. *Rare.*

Tory Democracy. The principles of a group of English Tories who around 1880 espoused Liberal doctrines. Hence, **Tory Democrat.** *Hist.*

To'ry·fy (tō'rĭ·fī), *v. t.* To make Tory; to influence by Tory principles or propaganda. — **To'ri·fied** (-fīd), *adj.* — **To'ry·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

to'ry·hill'ite (tō'rĭ·hĭl'īt), *n.* [From *Tory Hill,* Monmouth township, Ontario.] *Petrog.* A nephelite rock, differing from nephelite-syenite in containing albite instead of potash feldspar.

To'ry·ism (tō'rĭ·ĭz'm), *n.* Tory principles or practices; also [*not cap.*], ultraconservatism; standpattism. — **To'ry·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

To'sa fowl (tō'sȧ). [From *Tosa* province.] The Japanese fowl.

tos'a·phist (tŏs'ȧ·fĭst; tō'sȧ-), *n.* A writer of tosaphoth.

tos'a·photh (-fōt; -fōt), *n. pl.* [Heb. *tōsāphōth,* lit., additions.] Critical and explanatory glosses on the Talmud, usually marginal.

To'sa school (tō'zȧ). [After one of its masters who assumed the family name *Tosa.*] *Painting.* The school of painters who flourished in Japan after the 12th century; — called also *Yamato school.* Their subjects are chiefly human figures, single or in groups, at rest or in motion, and their manner is gentle and refined. The school has produced most of the *ye-makimono.*

‖**tos'ca** (tŏs'kȧ), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A deposit of calcium carbonate, occurring in the loess of the pampas. Cf. CALICHE.
2. A soft coral limestone deposit in Puerto Rico, used as a farm building material, for road surfacing, ballast, and as fertilizer.

Tos'ca, La (lä tŏs'kä). The title and heroine of an opera (1900) by Puccini, based upon a melodrama of the same name (1887) by Sardou.

tos'ca·nite (tŏs'kȧ·nīt), *n.* [It. *Toscana* Tuscany.] *Petrog.* An extrusive rock, intermediate between rhyolite and calcic-dacite, composed of phenocrysts of hypersthene, biotite, diopside, much labradorite, and less sanidine, in a groundmass of gray or brown glass, often with microlites of diopside, biotite, and sanidine.

To·seph'ta (tō·sĕf'tȧ), *n.* [Aram. *tōsephta* addition.] *Jewish Lit.* A collection of rabbinic interpretations of Biblical law, dating from the period of the Tannaim, and, in general, arranged like the Mishnah. It contains many traditions fuller than those in the Mishnah, but it is not, as a whole, regarded as of equal authority with the latter.

tosh (tŏsh), *adj.* [Cf. OF. *tonsé* shorn, clipped, and E. *tonsure.*] Neat; tidy; also, familiar; intimate. — *adv.* Neatly; also, intimately. — **tosh'ly,** *adv. All Scot.*

tosh, *v. t.* To make tosh, or neat; — usually with *up. Scot.*

tosh (tŏsh), *n.* [Origin unknown.] **1.** Nonsense; trash; bosh. *Slang. Chiefly Brit.*
2. A bathtub; esp., a portable bath.
3. Rubberized canvas used for the bellows of player-pianos.

tosh, *v. i. & t.* To take a bath; to drench or souse. *Both School Slang.*

tosh. Var. of TUSH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

to'sha·kha'na (tō'shȧ·kä'nȧ; 165), *n.* [Per. *tōshahkhānah,* lit., provision house.] A department of a government treasury for keeping articles received as presents. *India.*

tosh'er (tŏsh'ẽr), *n.* [See 3d TOSH.] A wharf thief, esp. one who steals copper from ships' bottoms. *Slang, Brit.*

tosh'er, *n.* [Origin uncert.] A small fishing vessel. *Brit.*

tosh'er, *n.* [Corrupt. of *unattached.*] A student not attached to any college. *Eng. Univ. Slang.*

tosh'nail' (tŏsh'nāl'), *n.* A toed nail. — **tosh'nail',** *v. t. Both Dial. Eng.*

tosh'-up', *n.* A tidying up. *Scot.*

tosh'y (tŏsh'ĭ), *adj.* [See 1st TOSH.] Neat; clean. *Scot.*

tosh'y, *adj.* [See 3d TOSH.] That is or is like tosh; trashy.

to-side', *n.* One side; — used in the phrase *a to-side,* at one side. See TO, *adj.*

Tosk (tŏsk), *n. sing. & pl.* **a** One of the southern divisions of the Albanians. Cf. GHEG. **b** The Albanian dialect of the Tosks; — called also **Tosk'ish** (tŏs'kĭsh). See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.* — **Tosk, Tosk'ish,** *adj.*

toss (tŏs; 185), *v.; TOSSED (tŏst) or, Obs., Poetic, or Ref. Sp.,* TOST; TOSS'ING. [Origin uncert.; cf. Nor. dial. *tossa* to scatter, to spread, Dan. dial. *tusse* to stir, to move.] *Transitive:* **1.** To fling continuously about or to and fro; to keep throwing here and there or backward and forward; to cause to pitch, roll, heave, or the like; hence, to drive involuntarily or aimlessly from place to place; to buffet; as, a ship *tossed* by waves; the wind is *tossing* the leaves.
2. To stir up; agitate; disturb; disquiet; harass.

> Whom devils fly, thus is he *tossed* of men. *Herbert.*

3. To keep actively in play or circulation in one's own or others' minds; to bandy as in heated debate or lively interchange of gossip; to consider or discuss all the pros and cons of; as, to *toss* a matter over in one's mind for some days; her name has been *tossed* about for years.
4. To keep turning the leaves of (a book or books), as in study or investigation; hence, to apply oneself diligently to the study of.
5. To throw with a quick, light, or careless motion or with a sudden jerk; as, to *toss* a ball to the pitcher, a book aside, a bouquet to one's bridesmaids, or, as a horse, a rider from its back.

---

tor'toise-like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.
tor'tor, *n.* [executioner. *Obs.*] [L.] Torturer; also,
tor·tu'ga, *n.* [Sp. See TORTOISE.] A turtle. *Obs.*
tor'tu·lous (tôr'tŭ·lŭs), *adj.* [LL. *tortula* a small twist.] = TORULOSE. *Rare.*
tor'ture-proof', *adj.* See -PROOF.
tor'ture-some, *adj.* See -SOME.
to-ruf'fled, *adj.* [See TO-.] Disarranged. *Obs.*
tor'u·la·form', *adj.* Erron. for
torve (tôrv), *adj.* = TORVOUS. *Rare.*
tor'vid (tôr'vĭd), *adj.* [LL. *torvidus.*] = TORVOUS.
To'ry-dom, *n.* See -DOM.
To'ry-ess, *n.* Fem. of TORY.
To'ry-ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
To'ry-ize, *v.* See -IZE.
to'ry-ro'ry, *adj. & adv.* *Obs.* [Origin uncert.; cf. TORY, 1; ROAR.] Harum-scarum; roistering. *Obs.*
To'ry-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
to'ry-weed' (tō'rĭ-wēd'), *n.* = HOUND'S-TONGUE **a.**
tos. TOSS. *Ref. Sp.*
tos'a·fot (tŏs'ȧ·fōt; tō'sȧ·fōt), **tos'a·fist** (-fĭst). Vars. of TOSAPHOTH, TOSAPHIST.
tos'-and-fros' (tōōz'ănd·frŏz'), *n., pl.* of TO-AND-FRO.
to-scat'ter, *v. t.* To scatter utterly or in pieces. See TO-. *Obs.*
tose. † TOZE.
To·sef'tas (tō·sĕf'tȧz). Var. of TOSEPHTA.
to-shake', *v. t.* To shake to pieces. See TO-. *Obs.*
to-shend', *v. t.* To destroy. See TO-. *Obs.*
tosh'er-y (tŏsh'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* = 3d TOSH, 1. *Slang.*
to-shiv'er, *v. i. & t.* See TO-. *Obs.*
to-shred', *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*
to'sie (tō'zĭ). Var. of TOSY. *Scot.*
to'si·ly, *adv.* of TOSY.

6. To flip or fillip; to toss up. See *toss up*, below.
7. To lift, as a weapon, with a sudden upward fling; hence: **a** *Poetic.* To raise; uplift; rear.

Not to the skies in useless columns *toss*. *Pope.*

b To fling or throw up, as one's head, with a sudden, spirited, or vigorous motion.

There at them thou thy tail may *toss*. *Burns.*

8. To toss off.
9. To fling away; to get rid of lightly.
10. *Ore Dressing.* To stir, or to agitate, (ground ore) in a keeve or similar receptacle. *Cornwall.*

—, *Intrans.:* **1.** To be pitched, flung, or thrown to and fro, etc.; to be tossed about or up and down; to sway or rock.

Silver-green lanterns *tossing* among windy branches. *Amy Lowell.*

2. To be agitated; to be restless; to fling oneself about as in sleep; as, to *toss* all night long.
3. To move with a quick, spirited or disdainful gesture; to fling one's body, head, or skirts in moving; as, to *toss* out of a room.
4. To toss something; esp., to toss up a coin; — often with an ethical dative. See *toss up*, below.

The best way will be to *toss* for it. *J. M. Barrie.*

5. *Handball.* To serve.
Syn. — See THROW.
toss in. To throw in a remark; to interject.
toss oars. *Naut.* In a boat rowed by several oarsmen, to raise the oars smartly to a vertical position at the end of a stroke, each oar held squarely in front of the man holding it, with blades in line fore and aft.
toss off. **a** To drink at a draft; to drink hastily. **b** To dispose of or accomplish quickly and with little effort; as, *to toss off* a dull hour, a task, or an essay.
toss out. To trick out; to dress smartly. *Rare.*
toss up. **a** To toss (a coin or the like) into the air to wager on which side it will fall, or to determine a question by its fall; also, to toss a coin for such a purpose. **b** Also ***toss together.*** To prepare quickly, and often carelessly, as a meal; to concoct quickly.
toss up (in) the sponge. See under SPONGE, *n.*
toss (tôs; 185), *n.* **1.** Act of tossing or state or fact of being tossed; as, the *toss* of a ball or of one's head; a *toss* from a horse; to endure the constant *toss* of the ship.
2. State of agitation; commotion; excitement.

What are you in such a "*toss*" for, brother Rook? *J. C. Powys.*

3. A tossup; a wager; a chance.
4. Tossing distance; as, it is within the *toss* of a ball.
toss, *n.* A drinking cup. *Obs.*
toss, *n.* = 3d TOAST, 1. *Scot.*
toss'er (tôs'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which tosses.
tos'si·cat'ed (tôs'ĭ·kāt'ĭd), *adj.* Intoxicated. *Dial. Eng.*
toss'ing (tôs'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who tosses; the state or fact of being tossed.
2. *Metal.* An operation in refining tin, consisting in taking the molten metal in a ladle and pouring it back in a fine stream to oxidize impurities.
toss'ing, *adj.* That tosses or is tossed. — **toss'ing·ly,** *adv.*
toss'ment (tôs'mĕnt), *n.* A tossing or being tossed. *Rare.*
toss'pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* Toper; drunkard.
toss'up' (-ŭp'), *n.* Act of tossing up, as of a coin to determine a chance; hence, an even chance; an issue as improbable as probable. "This might not be one in the end — but it was clearly a *tossup.*" *Galsworthy.*
toss'y (tôs'ĭ), *adv.* Tossing the head, as in scorn; disdainful. *Rare.*
‖**tos'ta·men'te** (tôs'tä·mĕn'tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Rapidly; — a direction. *Rare.*
tos·tão' (tŭs·toun'), *n.* [Pg.] A Portuguese silver coin equal to 100 reis. Cf. TESTON. *Obs.*
tos'ti·cate (tôs'tĭ·kāt), *v. t. & i.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĭd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). To intoxicate or become intoxicated; also, to distract; harass; — chiefly in past participle. — **tos'ti·ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n. Both Now Dial.*
‖**tos'to** (tôs'tō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Quick; fast.
tos·ton' (tôs·tōn'), *n.* [Sp. *tostón.*] **1.** In various Spanish American countries, a silver coin formerly in use, equal to ½ peso, or four reales.
2. = HOG'S-MEAT **a.** *Puerto Rico.*
to'sy (tō'zĭ), *adj.* [Origin uncert.] Slightly intoxicated; also, snug; comforting. *Scot.*
tot (tŏt), *n.* [L.] **1.** Literally, so much; — a term used in the English exchequer to indicate that a debt had been paid to the collector, as the sheriff, and was good to the king for the sum specified.
2. *Obs.* **a** An item. **b** A marginal note; a jotting.
tot, *v. t.;* TOT'TED; TOT'TING. **1.** To mark with "tot" or a tot; as, a *totted* debt. See 1st TOT, 1.
2. To make a prick or dot after, as after a name or item in a list; to jot down. *Obs.*
tot (tŏt), *n.* **1.** Short for TOTAL.
2. An exercise in addition; a summing up. *Colloq., Eng.*
tot, *v. t.* [From *tot.*, abbr. of TOTAL.] To make up the sum of; to total; add; count; — used commonly with *up. Colloq.*

The last two *tot* up the bill. *Thackeray.*

— *v. i.* To add up figures; to do a sum; also, to amount.
tot (tŏt), *n.* [Origin uncert.; cf. ON. *tuttr* a dwarf, Dan. *tommeltot.*] **1.** Anything small; — often, by way of endearment, pity, etc., a little child.
2. *Chiefly Dial.* **a** A small drinking cup. **b** A drink; an allowance of drink.
tot, *v. i.* To toddle; totter. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tot, *n.* [Origin uncert.] Any of the odds and ends reclaimed from a refuse can, dump, etc., as by someone intending to use or sell the article.
tot. Scot. var. of TOTE, the total number, etc.
‖**to'ta** (tō'tä), *n.* [Amharic *tōta.*] The grivet monkey.
to'tal (tō'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [OF., fr. ML. *totalis*, fr. L. *totus* all, whole. Cf. FACTOTUM, TEETOTAL, TEETOTUM.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or referring to the whole of a thing, specified or implied, or the entire number of things concerned; not partial; as, a *total* eclipse or wreck.
2. Comprising or constituting a whole or the sum of all parts, items, instances, etc.; entire; as, the *total* amount, revenue, output, disbursements, mileage, or membership.
3. Concise; summary; abrupt. *Obs.*
4. Complete; utter; absolute; as, a *total* failure; in *total* ignorance.
Syn. — Complete, perfect. See WHOLE.
Ant. — Partial, incomplete.
to'tal, *n.* **1.** The whole; the whole sum or amount; the aggregate; as, to reach a *total* of five millions.
2. A complete or undivided whole; a unit comprising the total number of parts, members, instances, etc.
Syn. — See SUM.
to'tal (tō'tăl; -t'l), *v. t.;* TO'TALED (-tăld; -t'ld) or TO'TALLED; TO'TAL·ING or TO'TAL·LING. To bring to a total; to ascertain the total of; to add; as, to *total* the amounts.
to'tal, *v. i.* To be in its totality; to amount to; as, his lands *total* 1,000 acres; also, to come (to) in aggregate; as, the contributions *totaled* to 5,000 dollars.
total abstinence. See ABSTINENCE, *n.*, **1.**
total acid value. *Anal. Chem.* = SAPONIFICATION NUMBER.
to'tal·ad·he'sion lo'co·mo'tive. See LOCOMOTIVE.
total and permanent disability insurance. See INSURANCE.
total cleavage. *Embryol.* Holoblastic cleavage. See CLEAVAGE, 3.
total curvature. = INTEGRAL CURVATURE.
total depravity. *Theol.* The entire sinfulness or moral depravity of man, which is due to original sin (sense **b**) and in which he remains until regenerated by the influence of the Spirit of God. See CALVINISM.
total earth. *Elec.* A complete connection to earth.
total eclipse. *Astron.* See ECLIPSE, *n.*, 1.
total heat. *Physics.* The thermal equivalent of the energy required to convert unit mass of a liquid at one temperature, usually the melting point of the substance, into saturated vapor at any other given temperature. The engineer's *total heat* is the amount of heat required to raise 1 lb. of water from 32° F. to the temperature of evaporation and evaporate it under constant pressure at that temperature.
total illumination. See ILLUMINATION, *n.*, 2.
total irradiation. See IRRADIATION, *n.*, 9.
to·tal'i·tar'i·an (tō·tăl'ĭ·târ'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a highly centralized government under the control of a political group which allows no recognition of or representation to other political parties, as in Fascist Italy or in Germany under the Nazi regime. — **to·tal'i·tar'i·an,** *n.* — **to·tal'i·tar'i·an·ism,** *n.*
to·tal'i·ty (tō·tăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [ML. *totalitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being total or a total; entirety; wholeness; as, a plan in its *totality;* to seek *totality* in the state.
2. The whole sum; the whole quantity or amount; the entirety; the aggregate; as, the *totality* of human knowledge.
3. *Astron.* In an eclipse, the period or state of total obscuration; as, *totality* began at 9.05 o'clock.
to'tal·i·za'tion (tō'tăl·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-; tŭ't'l-), *n.* Act of totalizing, or state of being totalized.
to'tal·i·za'tor, to·tal·i·sa'tor (-zā'tĕr), *n.* A pari-mutuel.
to'tal·ize (tō'tăl·īz; tō't'l-), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make total or a total; to combine into a whole. — *v. i.* To register totals; esp., to use a totalizator.
to'tal·iz'er (-īz'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which totalizes; specif.: **a** A totalizator. **b** An adding machine.
total light. See COLOR, *n.*, 2.
total loss. See LOSS, 7.
total loss only policy. See 3d POLICY, 1.
total quantum number. *Physics.* = PRINCIPAL QUANTUM NUMBER.
total reflection. See REFLECTION.
total segmentation. *Embryol.* Holoblastic segmentation.
total slip. *Geol.* That part of a fault displacement which is recorded by the maximum distance of separation, measured in the plane of the fault, of two originally contiguous points.
total utility. See UTILITY, 2.
total variation. *Math.* See VARIATION OF A FUNCTION.
Tot'a·nus (tŏt'ä·nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. It. (Tuscany & Venice) *totano* moor hen.] *Zool.* The typical genus of tattlers. — **tot'a·nine** (-nīn; -nĭn; 156), *adj.*
to'ta·ra (tō'tä·rä; *colloq.* tō·tä'rä), *n.* [Maori.] A tall tree (*Podocarpus totara*), next to the kauri the most valuable timber tree of New Zealand. Its hard reddish wood is used for furniture and building, esp. in wharves, bridges, etc. Called also *mahogany pine.*

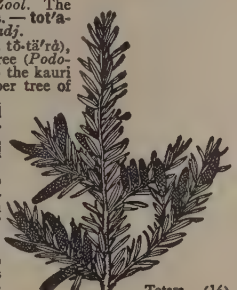

Totara. (¼)

tote (tōt), *v. t.;* TOT'ED (tōt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); TOT'ING (tōt'ĭng). [Origin uncert.] **1.** To carry or bear; to transport, as in a horse-drawn vehicle; haul; more often, to carry or bear in one's arms or on one's shoulders or back. *Colloq., U. S.*

The *tote* road to our clearing where we lived. *Robert Frost.*

2. To lead or conduct, as a horse to water. *Colloq., U. S.*
3. To carry on one's person, esp. secretly. *Slang.*
tote fair. To play fair. *Dial., U. S.*
tote (tōt), *n.* Act of one who totes, or carries or transports something; also, a load; a haul. *Colloq., U. S.*
tote, *adj.* Used in toting, or hauling; as, a *tote* bag, box, road, team, etc. *Colloq., U. S.*
tote, *n.* Handle of a bench plane.
tote (tōt), *n.* [From TOTAL.] **1.** The total number, amount, etc.; the entire group or body; all. *Colloq.*
2. a Short for TOTALIZATOR. **b** *Colloq.* A total abstainer.
tote, *v. t. & i.* [See TOTE the total, 4th TOT.] To tot; total; reckon; count. *Colloq.*
tote (tōt). Var. of TOOT, peep. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
to—tear', *v. t.* [AS. *tōteran.*] To tear asunder. See TO-. *Obs.*
tote'load' (tōt'lōd'), *n.* As great a load as one can tote, or carry. *Southern U. S.*
to'tem (tō'tĕm), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Ojibway *ototeman* his relations, Cree *ototema.*] **1.** a One of a class of living or, sometimes, inanimate objects regarded by any primitive people as having blood relationship to a specific family group or sib; esp., any animal or plant species so regarded; sometimes, an individual's animal guardian spirit. **b** A symbol or representation of the totemic being.

A *totem* is a class of natural phenomena or material objects — most commonly a species of animals or plants — between which and himself the savage believes that a certain intimate relation exists. . . . Whatever . . . [the relation] may be, it generally leads the savage to abstain from killing or eating his *totem*, if his *totem* happens to be a species of animals or plants. Further, the group of persons who are knit to any particular *totem* by this mysterious tie commonly bear the name of the *totem*, believe themselves to be of one blood, and strictly refuse to sanction the marriage or cohabitation of members of the group with each other. *Sir J. G. Frazer.*

2. A color, reddish red-yellow in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliance; — called also *Mars red.* Cf. COLOR.
totem animal. An animal regarded as a totem.
totem badge. A symbol or device worn to indicate the totem of the bearer.
to·tem'ic (tō·tĕm'ĭk); *adj.* Of or pertaining to a totem, or totemism.
to·tem'i·cal·ly (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* In a totemic fashion or method; in relation to totems or totemism.
totemic principle. *Anthropol.* **a** The magical power of the totem. **b** The spirit of the totem animal or object.
to'tem·ism (tō'tĕm·ĭz'm), *n.* Belief in totems and totemistic relationships; esp., a system of distinguishing families, clans, etc., in a tribe by the totem; as, clan *totemism.* See TOTEM, 1, *Cit.*
to'tem·ist, *n.* **1.** One of a clan or tribe having a totem.
2. An anthropologist versed in the history of totems.
to'tem·is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to totemists or totemism.
to'tem·i·za'tion (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.* The process of adopting totems or a totemic system.
totem kin. **a** The members of a totemic group (kinship). **b** The relationship between members of a totemic group as among some savage peoples.
totem pole *or* **post.** A pole or pillar, usually fashioned from a large log, carved and painted with a series of totemic symbols, set up before the houses of certain Indian tribes of the northwest coast of North America, esp. Indians of the Koluschan family.

Haida House with Totem Pole.

tot'er (tŏt'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which totes.
tot'er (tōt'ĕr), *n.* [See TOTE to carry.] A stone roller (fish).
tote shop. A house where betting is conducted by one having a pari-mutuel. *Chiefly Australia.*
toth'er (tŭth'ĕr), *adj.* Also **t'oth'er.** [From ME. *the tother*, for *thet other, that other*, the other. See THAT; OTHER.] *Now Chiefly Dial.* **1.** That other; the other; other.
2. a The second in order; next. **b** Another; an additional.
toth'er, *pron.* Also **t'oth'er.** That other; the other or the next one; — used chiefly with *tone.*
toti-. A combining form from Latin *totus*, whole, wholly, as in *totipalmate.*
to'tient (tō'shĕnt), *n.* [L. *totiens, toties*, so many times.] *Theory of Numbers.* The number of numbers less than a given number and prime to it.
to'ti·es quo'ti·es (tō'shĭ·ēz kwō'shĭ·ēz). [L.] Lit., as often as; repeatedly; — in Roman Catholic usage, specifying an indulgence thus designated may be gained as often as the required works are performed; hence, such an indulgence.
To'ti·pal·ma'tae (tō'tĭ·păl·mā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = PELECANIFORMES.
to'ti·pal'mate (-păl'māt), *adj.* [L. *totus* all, whole + E. *palmate.*] *Zool.* Having all four toes united by a web, as the birds of the order Pelecaniformes (pelicans, cormorants, etc.). — **to'ti·pal·ma'tion** (-păl·mā'shŭn), *n.*
to·tip'o·tent (tō·tĭp'ō·tĕnt), *adj.* [L. *totus* all + E. *potent.*] **1.** *Bot.* Homothallic, as the ascospores of certain fungi.
2. *Zool.* Designating blastomeres capable when isolated of becoming a complete embryo.
— **to·tip'o·tence** (-tĕns), **to·tip'o·ten·cy** (-tĕn·sĭ), *n.*
tot'i·tive (tŏt'ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* [L. *tot* so many.] *Math.* Pertaining to or designating an integer less than and prime to a specified integer.
tot'i·tive, *n.* *Math.* A totitive integer.
to'to (tō'tō; *F.* tō'tō'), *n.* [F.] A baby; esp., the young of any animal.
‖**to'to** (tō'tō), *L. abl. sing.* of TOTUM, all; — used in phrases such as *in toto* (which see).
toto-. A combining form from Latin *totus*, whole, denoting *wholly, total and.* See 2d -o.
‖**to'to cae'lo** (tō'tō sē'lō). [L.] By the whole extent of the heavens; as far apart as possible; diametrically; as, we differ *toto caelo.*
To'to·nac' (tō'tō·năk'), **To'to·na'co** (-nä'kō), *n.* An Indian of a civilized people, who were the first to greet Cortes when he landed in Mexico. Their culture was similar to that of the Nahuas, and they have left remarkable ruins and works of art. Of their Mexicanized descendants, about 90,000 dwell in their former territory. See NAHUA, TOTONACAN.
To'to·na'can (-nä'kăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a Mexican Indian linguistic family comprising the Totonacs and the Tepehuas, formerly occupying parts of the States of Puebla and Veracruz, east of the City of Mexico. Their languages contain many Nahuatl and Mayan loan words, but seem to constitute a distinct stock. See TOTONAC.
to·to'ra (tō·tō'rä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Aymara *totora.*] A South American cattail (*Typha domingensis*) the rushlike stems of which yield a fiber, and are used to make fences. The young shoots are used as food in Peru and Bolivia.
To'to·ro' (tō'tō·rō'), *n.* An Indian of a Coconucan tribe. See COCONUCAN.
tot'quot' (tŏt'kwŏt'), *n.* [L. *tot quot* as many as (there are).] *Obs. exc. Hist. Eccl.* **a** A dispensation permitting unlimited pluralism. **b** A benefice held by such a dispensation. **c** A pluralist.
to—tread', *v. t.* [AS. *tōtredan.*] See TO-. *Obs.*
tot system. The custom of paying wages partly in tots (see 5th TOT, 2 **b**). *S. Africa.*
Tot'tel's Mis'cel·la'ny (tŏt'l'lz). The familiar title of the first important poetic anthology of English literature, issued, 1557, by Richard Tottel (1525–94) and containing 271 previously unpublished poems by Surrey, Wyatt, Heywood, and others. The full title of the original is *Songes and Sonetties written by the ryght honorable Lorde Henry Haward late Earle of Surrey, and other.*

---

tos'sel. Var. of TASSEL. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
tossi·ly, *adv.* of TOSSY.
tossing pan. Also **tossing iron.** A frying pan. *Obs.*
toss'plume', *n.* Swaggerer. *Obs.*
tost. Poetic & archaic past tense & past part. of TOSS. [TO-. *Obs.*]
to-start', *v. i.* To burst apart. See
to-swink', *v. i.* See TO-. *Obs.*
to'tald. Totaled. *Ref. Sp.* [TOR.]
to'tal·i·sa'tor. Var. of TOTALIZA-
to'tal·ly, *adv.* of TOTAL.
tot'al·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
totch'ka (tŏch'kä), *n.* [Russ.
tochka point, dot.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
to'tem·ite (tō'tĕm·īt), *n.* = [TOTEMIST, 1.]
to'tem·y (-ĭ), *n.* = TOTEMISM.
to-tere'. † TO-TEAR.
‖**to'ti·dem ver'bis** (tō'tĭ·dĕm). [L.] In so many words.
to'ti·po·ten'tial (tō'tĭ·pō·tĕn'shăl), *adj.* = TOTIPOTENT. — **to'ti·po·ten'ti·al'ĭ·ty** (-shĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*
‖**to'tis vi'ri·bus** (vī'rĭ·bŭs). [L.] With all one's might, strength, or power.
to-tore', **to-torne',** *past tense & past part.* of TO-TEAR. *Obs.*

tot'ter (tŏt'ĕr), *v.;* TOT'TERED (-ĕrd); TOT'TER·ING. [ME. *toteren,* of uncert. origin; possibly akin to E. dial. *tolter* to hobble, to totter, AS. *tealtrian.* Cf. TOTTLE, TOTTY.] *Intransitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To swing; esp., to hang on the gallows. **b** To pitch or toss, as a ship. **c** To seesaw.
2. To shake, tremble, or rock, as if falling or about to fall; to waver; as, the old tree is *tottering* in the wind; hence, to be dangerously unsteady or unstable; to threaten collapse; as, the bank was *tottering* long before its failure.
3. To be unsteady on the feet in walking or standing; to move feebly or staggeringly; as, to *totter* with age, or under a heavy burden.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To shake. **b** To cause to totter.
2. To proceed along (one's way) or to convey totteringly. *Rare.*

tot'ter, *n.* **1.** A seesaw or swing. *Obs.*
2. A tottering; a waver; a state of unsteadiness.

tot'ter, *n.* One who tots or adds up, as an account.

tot'ter, *n.* One who reclaims odds and ends from refuse cans, dumps, etc., in order to sell them.

tot'ter·er (tŏt'ĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which totters.

tot'ter·grass' (-grăs'), *n.* The quaking grass *Briza media. Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

tot'ter·ing (tŏt'ĕr·ĭng), *adj.* **1.** That totters; threatening to fall or collapse; shaking; shaky; unsteady, esp. in gait.
2. Vacillating; wavering.
3. Changeable; adverse; as, a *tottering* time. *Dial. Eng.*
— **tot'ter·ing·ly,** *adv.*

tot'ter·ish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Tottery; shaky.

tot'ter·y (-ĭ), *adj.* Tottering; unsteady; shaky; weak.

Tot'tie. Tot'ty (tŏt'ĭ), *n.* A Hottentot. *Colloq.*

tot'ting (tŏt'ĭng), *n.* Reclamation of odds and ends from refuse piles. *Slang, Brit.*

tot'tle (tŏt'l), *v. i.* [Cf. TOTTER.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** (1) To boil; simmer. (2) To purl, as a running stream. **b** To topple over. **c** To totter; toddle. — *v. t.* To make tottle.

tot'tle, *v. t.* [Freq. of *tot* to total.] To total, or reckon. *Dial.*

tot'tle, *n.* Count; reckoning. *Rare.*

tot'tlish (tŏt'l·ĭsh), *adj.* Tottery; unstable. *Colloq.*

tot'ty (-ĭ), *adj.* [ME. *toty.* Cf. TOTTER.] Unsteady; shaky; tottery; befuddled; mentally weak; "dotty." — *n.* A totty person. *Both Now Chiefly Dial.*

tot'ty, *n.* Dim. of TOT, a child.

tot'ty·head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A weak-minded person; a fool; a simpleton. — **tot'ty-head'ed,** *adj.*

to·tua'va (tō·twä'vä), *n.* [Sp., prob. of Mex. Ind. origin.] A very large weakfish (*Eriscion macdonaldi*) of the Gulf of California. It reaches a weight of over 150 pounds and is highly prized as food.

to'tum (tō'tŭm; tŏt'ŭm), **tot'tum** (tŏt'ŭm), *n.* A tot; a small child. *Scot. & U. S.*

to'tum (tō'tŭm), *n.* Short for TETOTUM.

‖ **to'tum,** *n.* [L.] The whole; all.

to'ty (tō'tĭ), *n.* Also **to'ty·man** (-măn). [Tamil *toṭi.*] A low-caste laborer or messenger. *India.*

tou·can' (tōō·kăn'; tōō'kăn; 277), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *tucano,* fr. Tupi *tucano, tucan.* Cf. TOCO.] **1.** **a** Any of many fruit-eating birds of tropical America of *Ramphastos, Pteroglossus,* and allied genera constituting the family Ramphastidae. They have a very large, but light and thin-walled beak, often nearly as long as the body. Most of the species are brilliantly colored (beak as well as plumage) with red, yellow, white, and black in striking contrast. **b** *South Africa. Erroneously.* A hornbill, esp. a crowned hornbill.

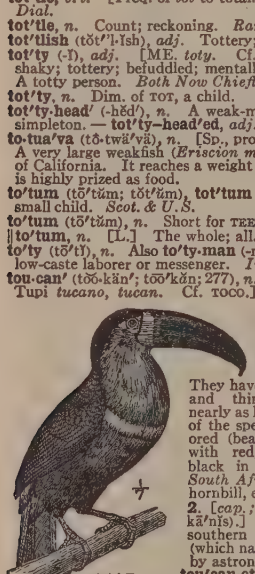

Ariel Toucan (*Ramphastos ariel*).

2. [*cap.; gen.* TOUCANIS (tōō·kā'nĭs).] [NL.] *Astron.* The southern constellation Tucana (which name is the one preferred by astronomers).

tou'can·et (tōō'kăn·ĕt; tōō'kăn·ĕt'), *n.* [Dim. of TOUCAN.] Any of several small South and Central American toucans constituting the genus *Selenidera,* in which the sexes are dissimilar and the beak usually banded or blotched.

Tou'can·id (tōō'kăn·ĭd), *n.* [See 1st -ID **a.**] Any of the meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Toucan.

touch (tŭch), *v.;* TOUCHED (tŭcht); TOUCH'ING. [OF. *tochier, tuchier, touchier* (F. *toucher*), fr. (assumed) VL. *toccare* (cf. It. *toccare,* ONF. *toquer*) to strike (as a bell), fr. *toc,* of imitative origin. Cf. TOCCATA, TOCSIN.] *Transitive:* **1.** To lay the hands, fingers, etc., upon so as to feel; to perceive by means of the tactile sense; as, afraid to *touch* a hot iron; the blind man's hand *touched* the railing.

Nothing but body can be *touched* or *touch.* *Creech.*

2. To bring (one's hand, something held in the hand, etc.) into contact, conjunction, or the like; as, he *touched* his hand to his hat, or his whip to the horse's flanks; to *touch* glasses.
3. To hit or strike lightly; to extend the hand, the foot, a cane, or the like, so as to reach, rest on, examine, stir up, etc.; as, to *touch* a snake with a stick, or a horse with a whip; if you *touch* him, he will awaken.
4. Hence: **a** To take into the hands, to eat or drink; to partake of; as, he will not *touch* liquor. **b** To strike, or play on, with the hands, as a musical instrument; to play (an air, etc.) esp. on a keyed or stringed instrument; also, *Rare,* to sing.

[They] *touched* their golden harps. *Milton.*

A person in the royal retinue *touched* a light and lively air on the flageolet. *Scott.*

c *Hist.* To lay hands upon (one afflicted with scrofula). See KING'S EVIL. **d** To lay the scepter upon, as a sign of royal assent; — said with reference to an act of parliament.
5. To come into, to be in, or to have, physical contact with; specif.: **a** To have sexual intercourse with; now usually, to rape. **b** To impinge upon; to be or become contiguous or adjacent to; to adjoin; as, the tree *touches* the wall; where the edges *touch* each other; their farm *touches* the river.
6. To put hands upon in any way or degree; to lay a finger on; to disturb or affect by handling; often, to commit violence upon; to lay hands on so as to harm; as, I have not *touched* the books; to meddle with; hence, to have to do with; to concern oneself with; as, he will not *touch* the affair.

Let us make a covenant with thee, that thou wilt do us no hurt as we have not *touched* thee. *Gen.* xxvi. 28, 29.

7. Hence, to harm, esp. slightly, by or as by contagion, contamination, blighting, etc.; to taint, blemish, spoil, or otherwise injure, in a slight degree; → chiefly in passive and of a living thing or a part, organ (sometimes implied), etc., of such; as, fruit *touched* by the frost; the horse is *touched* in the wind; his brain is *touched.*
8. To affect (one, one's senses, heart, mind, will, etc.) so as to impress, influence, make respond, move, inspire, or the like; to make hear, feel, comprehend, etc.; often, to stir, as to pity, remorse, or love; to melt; soften; as, she was *touched* to tears by the story. "Pain can *touch* the Sons of Heav'n." *Gray.* "Alas! few verses *touch* their nicer ear." *Pope.* "Lips *touched* by seraphim." *Shelley.*
9. Specif., to offend or wound; to hurt the feelings of; to sting; as, he was *touched* to the quick; sometimes, to discomfit or shame by censure that hits the truth.

Mary, you *touch* me there. *Scott.*

10. Hence, to censure; rebuke; accuse. *Obs.*
11. To leave a visible mark or impression on; variously, to abrade, scratch, cut, corrode, magnetize (*Now Rare*), etc.; as, no file can *touch* this steel; no razor has *touched* his face.
12. Hence, to test or prove, as with a touchstone (which see); to try; assay; also, to stamp or mark (gold, silver) after an official assay. *Chiefly Hist.*
13. To relate to; to concern; affect the interest of; also, to have a perceptible effect or influence upon; as, this discussion *touches* none but us.
14. To relate; tell; explain; now only, to speak or tell of in passing, casually, or cursorily; to make allusion or slight reference to; as, he *touched* many points but developed only a few.
15. To come to; to reach; to attain to; as, he failed to *touch* the goal of his desire; more narrowly, to attain to an understanding of; to fathom; to guess at correctly; to hit. "There you *touched* the life of our design." *Shak.*
16. Hence, to compare with; to come up to; — to approach in quality, value, etc.; — usually with a negative. "Not another woman there to *touch* her." *W. J. Locke.*
17. To make a light application of, as a salve; to spread thinly on; as, to *touch* the gums with iodine.
18. To make or delineate, as with light strokes of the pencil or brush; also, to improve; to modify, or transform, by or as by such strokes; to touch up.

The lines, though *touched* but faintly, are drawn right. *Pope.*
Some Titian colors, *touch'd* into real life. *Keats.*

19. To give a delicate tint, line, or expression, to, in a manner suggesting a touching-up pencil or brush; as, a smile *touched* her lips; clouds *touched* with rose and violet.
20. *Slang.* **a** To steal or procure by underhanded means; to gain by graft or bribery. **b** To induce to give or lend; to borrow from. **c** *Obs.* To tamper with; to bribe. **d** To rob as by swindling or picking pockets.
21. *Geom.* To be tangent to.
22. *Med.* To examine by touching or feeling; to palpate.
23. *Naut.* To cause to touch. See TOUCH, *v. i.,* 11.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To touch (in any sense) someone or something; specif.: **a** To feel something with the hand, foot, or the like. **b** To lay hand or finger on a person to cure disease, esp. scrofula; as, he *touched* for the king's evil.
2. To be in contact; to touch each other; to be in a state of junction, so that no space is perceptible between; as, two spheres can *touch* only at points.
3. Hence, to come close; approach near; verge; — with *at, on, to,* or *upon;* as, his remarks *touch* on blasphemy.
4. To pertain; relate; to have a bearing; — with *to,* or *upon;* as, this *touches* upon his well-being.
5. To treat a topic, etc., in a slight or casual manner; — commonly with *on* or *upon;* as, he merely *touched* upon this.
6. To make an incidental stop at a point on shore, when on a voyage or trip by water; — with *at,* rarely with *on;* as, the ship (or we) *touched* at many ports.
7. *Obs.* **a** To take effect; to make impression.

Strong waters pierce metals, and will *touch* upon gold. *Bacon.*

b To stand a test.
8. To improve or modify something by or as by the touches of a brush or pencil.
9. To have (such) a touch, or feeling when touched. *Rare.*
10. To touch the hat in saluting. *Colloq.*
11. *Naut.* To be brought, as a sail or leech, so close to the wind that the weather leech shakes.

touch and go. **a** *Obs.* To pass quickly, as from point to point in a discourse. **b** *Naut.* To touch bottom lightly and without damage in passing over it, as a vessel in motion.

touch bottom. **a** To reach or to scrape upon the sea bottom; — of a diver, a ship, etc. **b** To reach the lowest point; — said esp. of prices. **c** To get to the roots of a problem, or the like.

touch elbows or shoulders. To be in close contact in work, play, etc.; to have close or intimate association; as, it is a place where one *touches elbows* with many sorts of people.

touch in. *Fine Arts.* To insert (detail) by light strokes of pencil or brush.

touch off. **a** Also ***touch it off.*** To represent, characterize, describe, etc., to a nicety; to hit somebody or something off tellingly. **b** To cause to explode by or as by touching with fire; hence, to release (something pent up) with the sudden violence of an explosion.

These terms . . . have become push buttons which *touch off* emotional reflexes. *W. Lippmann.*

c To top off; to touch up. "[He] sometimes *touched* his greeting *off* with a bit of poetry." *Sir G. Parker.*

touch one's hat. To salute by touching (rather than lifting) one's hat.

touch the spot. See *the spot,* under SPOT, *n. Colloq.*

touch the wind. *Naut.* To keep the ship as near the wind as possible.

touch up. **a** To improve, as a picture by touches of the brush, or a literary work by emendations; to polish up. **b** To stimulate by or as by a touch or flick of a whip; esp., to jog gently (the memory).

touch wood. To put one's hand or fingers on something made of wood as a charm to avert loss of the exemption from misfortune of which one has just boasted.

touch (tŭch), *n.* [From OF. *touche* (fr. the verb), and fr. E. *touch,* v. See TOUCH, *v.*] **1.** A light stroke, tap, or blow; also, a slight or covert verbal knock, rap, or hit.
2. Act, fact, or gesture of touching, or feeling, striking lightly, handling, or coming in contact with something or somebody; as, test the iron's heat by a *touch;* salute with a *touch* of the cap; also, the fact or sensation of being touched; the feeling produced by an impact, pressure, etc.; as, the reassuring *touch* of his hand; spurred by the *touch* of a whip.
3. The sense by which pressure or traction exerted on the skin or mucous membrane is perceived; the tactile sense; — now, though not formerly, distinguished from the pain, temperature, and kinesthetic senses.
4. Hence: **a** A (specified) sensation conveyed through the tactile nerves; feel; as, the velvety *touch* of a fabric. **b** A power of the mind or soul akin to touch; mental or moral sensitiveness, responsiveness, or tact.
5. The act of rubbing gold or silver on a touchstone to test its quality; also: **a** The quality or degree of fineness of gold, etc., so tested. **b** The official stamp upon a tested metal of standard quality.
6. Hence: **a** *Now Rare.* Something touched and approved; tried character and quality; — in phrases *of true touch, true* or *sure as touch* (*Obs.*). "Friends of noble *touch.*" *Shak.* **b** Touchstone, the stone. **c** Criterion; test; trial; proof; as, to put his statement to the *touch* of investigation.
7. A touching upon; a brief mention, hint, or reminder; also, *Obs.,* a covert allusion, as in censure.
8. An agreement or covenant, esp. one sworn while touching something sacred; hence, faith; — usually in phrases to *keep, hold,* or *break touch. Now Rare.*
9. Originally, the impress of one's race, kind, etc.; characteristic or distinguishing feature, trait, or quality; now usually, an outward manifestation or expression of such.

One *touch* of nature makes the whole world kin. *Shak.*

10. An impression, mark, or stamp; a visible effect; as, a face that shows no *touch* of time; the *touch* of October in the forests; as, her clothes have the Paris *touch.*
11. An effect produced by or as by touching (esp. senses *v. t.* 6, 7, & 11); as: **a** *Obs.* Harm; injury; specif., injury to reputation; reproach. **b** A defect; a weakness; as, a *touch* in the brain. **c** A magnetizing through contact.
12. **a** A suddenly aroused or transient emotion or impression; a flash of feeling; as, he had one *touch* of compunction. **b** *Rare.* The power of touching, or exciting emotion.
13. Something slight of its kind; as: **a** A twinge; a light attack, as of disease; as, a *touch* of pain; a *touch* of fever. **b** A small quantity; a trace; a dash; as, a *touch* of summer in the air; not a *touch* of color in the room.
14. A light or delicate stroke in touching up an artistic composition; hence, any effective or touching-up detail; as, that was a vivid *touch* in his last story; the work is complete except for the finishing *touches;* also, an effect produced by or as if by the light stroke of a brush or the pencil; as, the story gave a *touch* of romance to the locality.
15. Distinctive manner or method; characteristic skill of a workman or artist in the manipulation of his instruments or materials; execution; as, the *touch* of a master in art or literature; the billiard player had lost his *touch.*
16. = 3d TAG.
17. A close call; a near approach, as to death.
18. The state of being in contact or communication; esp., close relationship because of physical proximity, unbroken intercourse, intimate understanding or sympathy, etc.; also, the condition or fact of keeping abreast, near at hand, etc.; as, to lose *touch* with a boat in a fog; to be within *touch* at all times; to keep in *touch* with an old friend; to be out of *touch* with the modern spirit.
19. *Slang.* **a** Originally, a mean trick; later, a tricky, clever, or fitting, act or turn. **b** A try; a go. **c** One's proper role or profession; one's "line."

In fact, Elizabethan drama isn't really her *touch.* *Rose Macaulay.*

d A thing that will sell (for a certain amount).

Print my preface in such form as, in the booksellers' phrase, will make a sixpenny *touch.* *Swift.*

e Method of inducing a prospective purchaser to buy; also, a sale. **f** An act of touching, or borrowing, stealing, etc.; also, that which is obtained by touching. **g** *U. S.* Something that touches another in favor, value, etc.; an equal.
20. Short for TOUCHWOOD.
21. *Change Ringing.* A set of changes less than the total number possible.
22. *Med.* Palpation.
23. *Music.* **a** The playing of an instrument, as a lute or piano, with the fingers; also, musical notes or strains so produced. "With sweetest *touches* pierce your mistress' ears." *Shak.* **b** A manner or method of touching or striking an instrument, now esp., the keys of a keyboard instrument; as, requiring a staccato *touch;* to favor the pressure *touch;* also, one's characteristic style in striking keys; as, to have a firm *touch.* **c** Particular or characteristic action of a keyboard instrument with reference to the resistance of its keys to pressure; as, a piano with a stiff *touch.*
24. *Rugby & Association Football.* That part of the ground lying immediately without the field of play on either side, in Rugby including the touchlines.
25. *Shipbuilding.* The broadest part of a plank worked top and butt (see TOP AND BUTT) or anchor-stock fashion (i.e., tapered from the middle to both ends); also, the angles of the stern timbers at the counters.

touch'a·ble (tŭch'ä·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being touched; tangible; also, eatable. — **touch'a·ble·ness,** *n.*

touch and go. **a** Rapid movement from point to point; continuous flitting. "Its swift *touch and go* of actual talk." *J. L. Lowes.* **b** A highly uncertain or precarious situation or condition; often, a state of affairs so critical that the slightest turn may bring disaster, failure, or the like.

I daren't risk it, Ian. It's all absolutely *touch and go* at the moment. *Machail.*

— **touch'-and-go',** *adj.*

touch'-and-heal', *n.* The St.-John's-wort *Hypericum perforatum.*

touch'back' (tŭch'băk'), *n. Amer. Football.* Act or an instance of being in possession of the ball behind one's own goal line when the ball is declared dead, the impetus which caused the ball to pass the goal line having been furnished by an opponent. Cf. SAFETY, *n.,* 8.

touch'bell' (tŭch'bĕl'), *n.* An earwig. *Scot.*

touch body *or* **corpuscle.** *Anat.* A tactile corpuscle.

touch'box' (tŭch'bŏks'), *n.* [Cf. TOUCHWOOD.] A box of lighted tinder, formerly carried by soldiers who used matchlocks, to kindle the match. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

touch cerate. *Pharm.* A lubricant, used in the examination of the vagina.

touch'down' (tŭch'doun'), *n.* **a** *Amer. Football.* (1) Originally, the act of touching the ball down behind the opponents' goal. (2) The act of scoring by being lawfully in possession of the ball on, above, or behind, the opponents' goal line when the ball is declared dead. **b** *Rugby Football.* The act of a player who first puts his hand on the ball on the ground in his own in-goal.

‖ **tou'ché'** (tōō'shā'), *adj.* [F.] Literally, touched, esp. by a fencing opponent's weapon; hence, scored on in argument; — used to acknowledge a home thrust.

touched (tŭcht), *adj.* **1.** That has been subjected to touching, esp. to handling, meddling, improving, etc.
2. Slightly unbalanced mentally; cracked.
— **touched'ness,** *n.*

tot'terd. Tottered. *Ref. Sp.*
tottered. † TATTERED.
tottie. † TOTTY.
toty. † TOTTY.
tou. † TOUCH.
tou (tō), *n. sing. & pl.* [Chin.] (Pek., *tou*[3].] See MEASURE, *Table.*
tou. Var. of THOU. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
To'u (tō'ōō). *Bib.*
Toua'reg, *n.* Var. of TUAREG.
touart. † TOWARD.
tou'art. Var. of TUART.

touch'er (tŭch'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which touches; specif., *Bowls*, a bowl which has touched the jack during its original course on the green.

— *as near as a toucher.* Just at the point of happening, doing, etc. *Brit. Slang.* — **to a toucher.** To a T. *Brit. Slang.*

touch'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* **1.** In old-time cannons or firearms, the vent, or hole through which fire was communicated to the powder.

2. *Mach.* The hole, in the cylinder of a gas engine with tube ignition, in which the tube is inserted.

touch'ing (tŭch'ĭng), *adj.* That touches, esp. the emotions; hence, affecting; moving; pathetic; as, a *touching* tale. — **touch'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **touch'ing·ness,** *n.*

Syn. — See AFFECTING.

touch'ing, *prep.* In reference to; as regards; concerning; — often with as. *Chiefly Archaic.*

Now, as *touching* things offered unto idols. I *Cor.* viii. 1.

touch'-in-goal', *n.* *Rugby Football.* Any of the four areas of the field back of the goal lines extended and outside of the touch-in-goal lines.

touch-in-goal line. *Rugby Football.* A continuation of a touchline extending from a goal line to the nearest dead-ball line. See FOOTBALL, 1st *Illust.*

touch judge. *Rugby Football.* Either of two officials, one stationed on each side of the field, who assist the referee in determining when and where the ball goes into touch, when a goal has been kicked, etc.

touch'line' (tŭch'līn'), *n.* Also **touch line.** *Rugby and Association Football.* Either of the lines, extending at right angles to the goal lines, that bound the sides of the field of play.

touch'-me-not', *n.* **1.** A person or thing that should be avoided or shunned, as a forbidden topic; also, a haughty, aloof person.

2. a Any plant of the genus *Impatiens*, esp. the garden balsam or European noli me tangere. b Squirting cucumber.

3. *Med.* = NOLI ME TANGERE, 5. *Obs.*

touch'-me-not', *adj.* That is a touch-me-not; of the nature of a touch-me-not.

touch method. *Office Practice.* The method of typewriting without watching the keys.

touch needle. *Metal.* A small bar of gold, either pure, or alloyed with silver in a known proportion, for trying the fineness of a gold or silver article by comparing the streaks made by the article and the bar on a touchstone.

touch'ous (tŭch'ŭs; tōōch'ŭs), *adj.* Easily offended; sensitive; touchy. *Dial.*

touch'pan' (tŭch'păn'), *n.* Pan of a flintlock.

touch paper. [Cf. TOUCHWOOD.] *Fireworks.* Paper (usually blue) impregnated with potassium nitrate. It burns steadily without flame.

touch'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* A coin, as an angel, or medal given by various English sovereigns, as late as Queen Anne, to persons touched by them for the cure of the king's evil.

touch reader. A blind person able to read Braille or some other raised type.

touch spot. = PRESSURE SPOT.

touch'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A black siliceous stone allied to flint; Lydian stone; basanite; — so called because used to test the purity of gold and silver by the streak left on the stone when rubbed by the metal.

2. Any test or criterion by which to try a thing's qualities.

Till experience had given him some *touchstone* by which he could judge the values of that old *tragedy.* *Galsworthy.*

Touch'stone', *n.* A facetious and remarkably clever professional clown in Shakespeare's *As You Like It.*

touch typewriting. Typewriting by the touch method. — **touch typewriter.**

touch'-up' (tŭch'ŭp'), *n.* A touching-up; also, a touch or hint.

touch'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* [Perh. for *tachwood*, fr. ME. *tache* tinder (of uncert. origin) + *wood.*] **1.** Wood or a woody substance so decayed, dried, or prepared, as to serve for tinder; spunk; punk.

2. Dried fungi used as tinder; amadou.

3. Specif.: a The sporophores of various polypores, esp. *Fomes fomentarius* and *F. igniarius.* b Punkwood. Cf. TINDER.

4. One, usually a person, as inflammable as touchwood; an irascible or excitable person.

touch writer. One who typewrites by the touch method. — **touch writing.**

touch'y (tŭch'ĭ), *adj.;* TOUCH'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); TOUCH'I·EST. [From *techy*, after *touch.*] **1.** Nervously sensitive to a touch, or open or covert criticism; easily offended; peevish; irritable; irascible; techy.

He was at no time *touchy* about personal attacks. *Saintsbury.*

2. Responding quickly to a touch; acutely sensitive or irritable, as a part of the body; highly explosive or inflammable, as a chemical.

3. Ticklish; not to be touched, except with care or tact; as, a *touchy* subject for public discussion.

4. [From TOUCH.] *Art.* Composed of dots or short strokes.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See IRASCIBLE.

toug (tōōg), *n.* [F., fr. Turk. *tūgh* horse's tail.] A pike with a horse's tail affixed to its point, used formerly in Turkey as a standard.

tough (tŭf; 144), *adj.;* TOUGH'ER (-ĕr); TOUGH'EST. [ME., fr. AS. *tōh;* akin to D. *taai*, LG. *taa, tage, tau*, OHG. *zāhi*, G. *zähe*, and also to AS. *getenge* near to, close to, oppressive, OS. *bitengi.*] **1.** Having the quality of being strong or firm in texture, but flexible and not brittle; yielding to force without breaking; capable of resisting great strain without coming apart; as, the ligaments of animals are *tough;* specif., of meat, vegetables, etc., not easily chewed or masticated.

2. Having great viscosity; glutinous; sticky; tenacious; as, *tough* phlegm or tar.

3. Stiff; vigorous; also, *Obs.*, rigid; not flexible; as, a *tough* gale.

So *tough* a frame she could not bend. *Dryden.*

4. Able to endure strain, hardship, or severe labor; having or manifesting great physical resistance; hardy; robust; as, a *tough* physique or race.

5. Very hard to influence or move; stubborn; unyielding; as, a *tough* will. "*Tough* tenacity of purpose." *J. A. Symonds.*

6. Hence, pertinaciously unruly or vicious; hardened in vice; often, rowdyish; ruffianly; also, of a district, frequented by toughs; as, a *tough* offender; a *tough* neighborhood. *U. S.*

7. Making unduly heavy or severe demands on one; extremely difficult to cope with. "Life's a *tough* job." *Galsworthy.*

But his satires are now *tough* reading. *John Macy.*

8. Stubbornly fought; stoutly maintained; as, a *tough* contest.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

tough-backed	toughhearted	tough-muscled
tough-fibered	tough-lived	tough-shelled
tough-fisted	tough-looking, *adj.*	tough-sinewed
tough-handed	tough-metaled	tough-thonged

— **tough'ly,** *adv.* — **tough'ness,** *n.*

tough (tŭf; 144), *n.* A tough person; esp., a rowdy. *U. S.*

tough, *adv.* Toughly; sturdily. *Obs.* exc. in combination.

tough, *v. i.* To endure hardship or suffering; as, to *tough* it out. *Colloq. U. S.*

tough cake. = TOUGH PITCH b.

tough'en (tŭf'ĕn), *v. i. & t.;* -ENED (-ĕnd); -EN·ING. To grow or make tough or tougher.

tough'ened glass (tŭf'ĕnd). Glass tempered by a control process of sudden cooling.

tough'en·er (tŭf'ĕn·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which toughens.

tough'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*

tough'-mind'ed (tŭf'mīn'dĕd; -dĭd; 66), *adj.* Hard-headed; practical; also, realistic or unsentimental in temper or habitual point of view. — **tough'-mind'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **tough'-mind'ed·ness,** *n.*

tough pitch. *Metal.* a The exact state or quality of texture and consistency of well reduced and refined copper. b Copper of the above quality; — called also *tough cake.*

tough'-skinned' (-skĭnd'; 66), *adj.* Having a tough skin; also, not sensitive; not easily offended; — opposed to *thin-skinned.*

Tou'louse' (tōō'lōōz'), *n.* **1.** Capital of the department of Haute-Garonne, France.

2. A heavy goose of a French breed, having a large head, a short thick bill without a knob, and chiefly gray plumage.

toup (tōōp), *n.* [Malay *tup.*] A three-masted Malay lugger, rather deep and narrow.

tou·pee' (tōō·pā'; -pē'), *n.* [F. *toupet*, dim. of OF. *top, toup*, tuft of hair, of Teut. origin. See TOP apex; cf. TOUPET.] **1.** A curl or lock of false hair worn at the crown of the head; also, a kind of wig worn in the 18th century, crowned by a topknot. *Hist.*

2. Hence, a small wig or small patch of false hair covering a bald spot.

3. A toupeed person. *Rare.*

Here a redcoat, there a smart *toupee.* *Pope.*

tou·peed' (-pād'; -pēd'), *adj.* Wearing a toupee; periwigged.

tou·pet' (tōō·pā'; tōō'pā), *n.* [F.] A toupee; a man of fashion; also, a forelock, or, by extension, a mass of hair.

tour (tōōr; 199), *n.* [F. *tour*, OF. *tor, torn*, fr. L. *tornus* lathe, and fr. OF. *torner*, F. *tourner*, to turn. See TURN.] **1.** One's turn in an orderly arrangement or schedule; a spell; also, a shift, as in a factory; as, three *tours* a day.

2. A circuitous movement; a revolution, as of a heavenly body. *Obs.*

3. A journey in a circuit; a trip or excursion, whether long or short, in which one returns to one's starting point; specif., a circular journey or trip for business, pleasure, education, or the like, in which one visits various places, usually following a planned itinerary; as, to make a *tour* round an island; a wedding or motor *tour;* a year's *tour* in Europe. See GRAND TOUR.

4. Specif., *Now Rare:* a A turn or drive, as in a park. b The road or course taken in such a drive, esp. Rotten Row and the fashionable drive in Hyde Park, London.

5. A round; variously, a circuit, a course around, or an endless series, or circle, as of engagements. *Obs.*

6. *Obs.* a A shift; a resort. b Manner of presenting or expressing thought; an adroit turn or twist, as in phrase, method, etc.; also, the aspect given by such. c The compass or range; the sum and substance. d Outward manner; surface appearance.

7. A false front of hair. *Hist.*

8. A pivoting box or basket set in a wall so that objects can be passed through, from and to persons who do not see each other; esp., such a receptacle for abandoned infants at the door of a foundling hospital. *Chiefly Hist.*

9. Among bird fanciers, one of the distinct portions of a more or less continuous song.

Syn. — See JOURNEY.

— *on tour.* Touring.

tour (tōōr; 199), *v. i.;* TOURED (tōōrd); TOUR'ING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To take a tour, or drive around a park or the like; to go on a drive. *Obs.*

2. To make a tour; as, to *tour* through a country.

3. To turn one's steps; to go; proceed. *Dial.*

Well I'll be *touring* on, missis," said Mr. Critchlow. *A. Bennett.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To make a tour of; as, to *tour* France.

2. To cover (a distance) while on tour.

3. *Theater.* To present on a tour; as to *tour* Uncle Tom's Cabin; to tour with.

tou'ra'co' (tōō'rä'kō'), *n.* [Prob. fr. a W. Afr. name; cf. F. *touraco, tourocco.*] Any of certain African birds of *Turacus, Musophaga,* and allied genera constituting the family Musophagidae, somewhat allied to the cuckoos and often called *plantain eaters.* They are mostly from one to two feet long, and have a long tail, an erectile crest, a short, stout, and often colored, bill, and brilliant coloration. The plumage is lax and fluffy and the red wing-feathers yield a peculiar pigment, *turacin.*

White-crested Touraco (*Turacus corythaix*).

tour·bil'lion (tōōr·bĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *tourbillon* a whirlwind, tourbillion, fr. L. *turbo, -inis*, a whirl, whirlwind.] **1.** Something which whirls round or moves spirally, as a whirlwind; sometimes, a vortex, as of a whirlwind or whirlpool; esp., a firework having a spiral flight.

2. *Anthropol.* The whirl of the hair near the vertex of the head.

tour·bil'lon (tōōr·bĭl'yŭn; *F.* tōōr·bē'yōn'), *n.* [See TOURBILLION.] **1.** = TOURBILLION, 1.

2. *Horol.* A form of rotary carriage to carry the escapement so that position errors are eliminated. See KARUSSEL.

tour conductor. One whose occupation is to conduct a touring party and give information concerning places visited.

tour' de force' (tōōr' dē fôrs'). [F.] A feat of strength or skill; also, a merely adroit or ingenious accomplishment or production.

‖**tou'relle'** (tōō'rĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *torele.* See TOWER.] *Arch.* A small tower; a turret, esp. one springing from corbeling, from a pier, or the like.

tour'er (tōōr'ĕr; 199), *n.* A tourist; also, a touring car.

tour'ing (-ĭng), *adj.* **1.** That tours or is used or suitable for use in touring.

2. *Automobiles.* Of a coupé or sedan, having a permanent top but removable or disappearing panels and frames along the sides, so that they can be made open from windshield to back.

touring car. An automobile for touring; specif., an open car similar to a phaeton except that the body is longer, permitting the use of additional seats in the tonneau.

tour'ism (tōōr'ĭz'm; 199), *n.* **1.** The practice of touring; traveling for recreation.

2. Tourists collectively; touring parties.

3. The guidance or management of tourists, as a business or a governmental function; the provision of itineraries, guidance, accommodations, etc., for tourists.

tour'ist (tōōr'ĭst), *n.* **1.** One who makes a tour; esp., one who travels from place to place for pleasure or culture.

2. Specif., one making a tour by motor; hence, one who stops overnight, as at a hotel or inn.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

tourist-crammed	tourist-infested	tourist-ridden
tourist-haunted	tourist-laden	tourist-trodden

tour'ist, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, suitable for, or serving, tourists; as, a *tourist* agency, inn, ticket, camp, or cabin; *tourist* traffic, travel, or accommodations.

tour'ist, *v. i. & t.* To make a tour or tours (to); to visit in touring. *Colloq.*

tourist baggage insurance. See INSURANCE, *n.*, 1.

tourist car *or* **coach.** A railway car, similar to a Pullman car, providing simple and lower-priced accommodations for long-distance travelers. *Western U. S.*

tour·is'tic (tōōr'ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Also **tour·is'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl). Of or pertaining to a tour or tourism.

tour'ist·ry (tōōr'ĭs·trĭ; 199), *n.* The fact or practice of touring; also, tourists collectively. "All the ruck and rabble of British *touristry* pour unhindered." *Stevenson.*

tour'ist·y (-ĭs·tĭ), *adj.* Of or characteristic of tourists. *Colloq.*

tour'ma·line (tōōr'mȧ·lĭn; -lēn), *n.* Also **tur'ma·line** (tûr'-). [F. *tourmaline*, ult. fr. Singhalese *toramalli* carnelian.] *Mineral.* A complex subsilicate, occurring usually in three-sided, six-sided, or nine-sided prisms vertically striated, but sometimes in compact or columnar masses. H., 7–7.5. Sp. gr., 2.98–3.20. Black tourmaline (*schorl*) is the most common, but blue (*indicolite*), red (*rubellite*), green (*Brazilian emerald*) brown, and (rarely) colorless, or white, also occur. Tourmaline contains boron, aluminum, and either magnesium, iron, or alkali metal, with smaller amounts of other bases. It is strongly dichroic, piezoelectric, and pyroelectric. It shows double refraction, but absorbs one of the rays. When transparent and cut, it makes a gem of great beauty. It is also used in the tourmaline tongs, in measuring the intensity of radium emanations, and in optical work.

tourmaline pink. A color, reddish blue-red in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

tourmaline tongs. A simple form of polariscope consisting of two transparent plates of tourmaline cut parallel to the vertical crystal axis, and mounted on a tongs-shaped support, so that the object to be examined can be held between them. It is used by jewelers for distinguishing glass from crystal, etc.

Tourmaline Tongs.

tour'ma·lin'ic (tōōr'mȧ·lĭn'ĭk), *adj.* Of the nature of, or containing, tourmaline.

tourmalinic acid. *Mineral. Chem.* A complex acid, $H_{11}Al_3B_3Si_4O_{31}$, of which tourmaline is regarded by some as a salt.

tour'ma·lin·i·za'tion (tōōr'mȧ·lĭn·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-) *n.* *Petrog.* Any process by which previously existing minerals are replaced wholly or in part by tourmaline.

tour'ma·lin·ize (tōōr'mȧ·lĭn·īz), *v. t.* To subject to tourmalinization.

tour'ma·lite (-līt), *n.* [*tourmaline* + 1st *-ite*, 4.] *Petrog.* A rock consisting only of tourmaline and quartz.

tourn (tōōrn), *n.* [Var. of TURN.] *Eng. Hist.* The circuit, or turn, of the sheriff to hold a court of record twice a year (within a month after Easter and Michaelmas) in every hundred in his county; also, the court so held. It was abolished by the Sheriff's Act, 1887, sec. 18.

tour'na·ment (tōōr'nȧ·mĕnt; tûr'-; 277), *n.* [ME. *turnement, tornement*, fr. OF. *torneiement, tornoiement* (F. *tournoiement* a turning or wheeling round), fr. *torneier.* See TOURNEY.] **1.** A contest or knightly sport in which mounted armored combatants, armed usually with blunted lances or swords and divided into two parties, engaged one another to exhibit their skill, prowess, and courage, and to win a prize or favor bestowed by the "queen of beauty," or lady of the tournament, chosen for the occasion. Such contests probably existed first in France, whence they spread, and were in greatest favor during the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries. See JOUST, *n.*

2. The whole series of knightly sports, jousts, and tilts occurring at a particular time and place. Before the 16th century these combats had come to be regarded merely as a means of displaying the pomp of royalty and nobility. By A.D. 1600 the tournament had been generally abandoned.

3. Hence, in modern usage, an athletic meeting, comprising contests in a large number of sports; as, a military *tournament*, in which, besides the more usual events, there are many especially adapted to soldiers, as artillery driving, wall scaling, fencing, wrestling on horseback, etc.

touched bill of health, touched bill. See BILL OF HEALTH.

touch'i·ly, *adv.* of TOUCHY.

touch'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

touch'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

touch'-me-not'-ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

touch'y-head'ed, *adj.* Touched in the brain. *Obs.*

‖**Tou'cou'leur'** (tōō'kōō'lûr'). = TUKULOR.

touffon. ✝ TYPHOON.

tough'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

tough'ra. Var. of TUGHRA.

tought (tŏt). Var. of TAUT; *taught*, past tense. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tought, *n.* = TOWGHT.

‖**tou'jours' per'drix'** (tōō'zhōōr' pĕr'drē'). [F.] Literally, always partridge; too much of a good thing.

‖**tou'jours' prêt'** (prē'). [F.] Always ready.

touk. Var. of TUCK.

touker. ✝ TUCKER.

toule. ✝ TOLL, to entice.

toum'nah (tōōm'nä), *n. sing. & pl.* [Ar. *thumn*, colloq. *thumnah*, one eighth. Cf. TOMIN.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

toun. ✝ TON, TONE, TOWN, TUNE.

Tou'na·te'a (tōō'nȧ·tē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Galibi *tounou*, name of one species.] Syn. of SWARTZIA.

tour. ✝ TOWER.

tou'ra grass (tōō'rȧ). = TAMBOOKIE GRASS.

tou'rah. Var. of TORAH.

tourbe. ✝ TURB.

tourd. Toured. *Ref. Sp.*

tourdion. ✝ TORDION.

touret. ✝ TURRET. [TOUR.]

tour'ette' (tōōr'ĕt'), *n.* Dim. of

tour'ist·dom, *n.* See -DOM.

tour'ist-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

tour'ist·ship (tōōr'ĭst shĭp), *n.* See -SHIP.

tour'ize (tōōr'īz), *v. i.* See -IZE.

tour'ma·lin. Tourmaline. *Ref. Sp.*

tour'ma·lin·if'er·ous (tōōr'mȧ·lĭn·ĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* See -FEROUS.

‖**tour'mente'** (tōōr'mĕnt'), *n.* [F.] = TORMENT, *n.*, 5 a.

4. Specif., a sport or contest in which mounted men tilt with sword or lance at suspended rings. *Now Rare.*
5. An encounter; battle; shock of battle; contest.
With cruel *tournament* the squadrons join. *Milton.*
6. Any trial of skill in which there are a series of contests and several or many contestants for championship; as, a tennis *tournament;* a chess *tournament.*

tour'na·men'tal (tōōr'nȧ·mĕn'tȧl; tûr'-), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a tournament.

tour'nant' oil (tōōr'nȧN'), [F. *tournante,* fr. *tournant* wheel (of oil press), lit., turning. See TURN, *v.*] An impure or inferior olive oil obtained from the expressed marc after fermentation.

tour'na·sin (tōōr'nȧ·sĭn; *F.* tōōr'nȧ'zĂN'), *n.* [F. *tourna(s)-sin.*] A knife to take excess slip from baked pottery ware.

tour'nay' (tōōr'nā'), *n.* [From *Tournai,* Belgium.] A printed worsted fabric for upholstery.

tour'nee' (-nā'), *n.* Also **tour'ne'** (-nā'). [F. *tourner* to turn, past part. *tourné.*] *Skat.* A game or task in which the player turns a card from the skat as trump, and can exchange two cards for the skat cards. If he is dissatisfied with the card first turned, and turns the second as trump, he is playing a ***passt-mir-nicht.***

Tour'ne·for'ti·a (tōōr'nĕ·fôr'shĭ·ȧ; -tĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Joseph Pitton de *Tournefort,* French botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical trees and shrubs (family Boraginaceae) having alternate leaves and terminal cymes of small flowers, the fruit being a fleshy or spongy 4-celled drupe. *T. volubilis* is the basket withe.

Tour'ne·for'ti·an (-shĭ·ăn; -tĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or relating to the botanist Joseph Pitton de Tournefort (1656–1708), or his system of classification, nomenclature, etc.

‖**tour'nette'** (tōōr'nĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *tour* (OF. *tourn*), a lathe, wheel. See TURN.] A horizontal revolving tablet, similar to a potter's wheel, on which a piece of pottery is placed for painting.

tour'ney (tōōr'nĭ; tûr'nĭ; 277), *n.; pl.* TOURNEYS (-nĭz). [OF. *tornei, tornoi* (F. *tournoi*), fr. *torneier, tornoier, tournoier,* to tilt, to tourney (F. *tournoyer* to turn round and round). See TURN.] A tournament (esp., senses 1 & 2).

tour'ney, *v. i.;* TOUR'NEYED (-nĭd); TOUR'NEY·ING. [ME. *turnaien,* fr. OF. *torneier.* See TOURNEY, *n.*] To perform in a tournament; to tilt; joust. — **tour'ney·er** (-ĕr), *n.*

tour'ni·quet (tōōr'nĭ·kĕt; *now rarely* tûr'-), *n.* [F., fr. *tourner* to turn. See TURN.] 1. A turnstile. *Now Rare.*
2. *Surg.* A device for arresting bleeding, originally a bandage twisted tight with a stick or the like; now, any of various instruments, as a pad pressed down by a screw, or an elastic rubber bandage, for similar purposes.

‖**tour'nois'** (tōōr'nwä'), *adj.* [F.] Of Tours; — of certain French moneys; as, a denier *tournois.* See LIVRE, 1; GROS TOURNOIS. *Hist.*

‖**tour'nure'** (tōōr'nür'), *n.* [F., fr. *tourner* to turn.] 1. Grace of form or manner; distinguished carriage or bearing; poise.
2. A turn; esp.: **a** Contour; outline. **b** A turning of phrase; expressiveness.
3. A bustle or pad.

tourte (tōōrt), *n.* [F. See TART.] A tart; a pie.

Tourte bow (tōōrt). *Music.* A violin bow made by the famous French bowmaker, François Tourte (1747–1835).

touse (touz; *Scot.* tōōz, tōōs), *v.* [ME. *tousen, tusen* (in comp.); akin to Fris. *tūsen* to pull, to tear, G. *zausen,* and E. TEASE. Cf. TOSE, TOUSLE.] *Now Dial. Transitive:*
1. To pull or handle roughly; to rack; tear; worry.
2. To tousle; rumple; dishevel.
—, *Intransitive:* To handle someone, something, or each other, roughly; to tussle; to indulge in tousing.

touse (touz; tous; *Scot.* tōōz, tōōs), *n.* Disturbance; turmoil; fuss. *Chiefly Dial.*

tous'er (touz'ĕr; tĕ'ōō·zĕr), *n.* A coarse apron. *Dial. Eng.*

tou'sle (tou'z'l), *v.;* TOU'SLED (-z'ld); TOU'SLING (-zlĭng). [Freq. of TOUSE. Cf. TUSSLE.] *Transitive: Colloq.* 1. To disorder by rough handling; to dishevel.
2. To indulge in tussling or horseplay with; to pull or drag here and there; — often with *about, up,* etc.
—, *Intransitive:* To throw things into disorder; to rummage. *Rare.*

tou'sle (tou'z'l; tōō'z'l; tĕ'ōō·z'l), *n.* 1. A tussle; also, rough dalliance. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. A tousled mass or state; specif., a mop of hair.

‖**tous'-les-mois'** (tōō'lā·mwä'), *n.* [F., all the months, i. e., every month, the tubers being edible at all seasons.] Starch from rootstocks of the edible canna (*Canna edulis*), often sold as arrowroot, and used in the preparation of foods for infants and as an adulterant of cocoa.

tou'sly (tou'zlĭ), *adj.* Touseled.

tousť'ie (tōōs'tĭ), *adj.* Testy. *Scot.*

tous'y (touz'ĭ), *adj.* [See TOUSE, *n.* & *v.*] Tousled; tangled; rough; shaggy; rough-and-ready. *Colloq. or Dial.*

tout (tout; *Scot. & dial.* tōōt), *v.;* TOUT'ED; TOUT'ING. [ME. *tuten;* akin to AS. *tōtian* to project, *tȳtan* to peep out, Icel. *tota* tip, D. *tuit* spout, snout. Cf. TOOT to peep out.] *Intransitive: Obs.* 1. **a** To toot, or peep; to peer. **b** *Thieves' Slang.* To keep watch; to be on the lookout.
2. To canvass for customers; to solicit employment, patronage, or votes, as a guide, hotel runner, candidate, etc. *Colloq.*
3. *Horse Racing.* **a** *Slang, Eng.* To spy out the movements of race horses at their trials, or to get by stealth or other improper means the secrets of the stable, for betting purposes. **b** *Slang, U. S.* To act as a tout; to tout, or give a tip on, a race horse. See 2d TOUT, 1 **d**, and TOUT, *v. t.,* 3 **b**, below.
—, *Transitive:* 1. To spy on; to watch closely; also, *Rare,* to show, or conduct, for sightseeing or the like.
2. To solicit; importune. *Colloq.*
3. *Horse Racing Slang.* **a** *Eng.* To spy out information about, as a racing stable or horse. **b** *U. S.* To give a tip on (a race horse) to a better with the expectation of sharing in the latter's winnings.

tout, *n.* 1. One who touts; specif., *Slang:* **a** A spy for a smuggler, thief, or the like. **b** One who solicits custom, as a runner for a hotel, cab, gambling place, stock exchange house, etc. **c** *Eng.* One who secretly watches race horses in training, or gets racing information by improper means, for betting purposes. **d** *U. S.* One who gives a tip on a race horse for an expected compensation, esp. in hopes of a share in any winnings; — usually contemptuous.
2. A touting; watch; lookout; as, to keep *tout. Slang.*

tout (tout; tōōt), *v. t.* To toss; disorder. *Scot.*

tout (tōōt), *n.* [F., all.] In a game, the winning of everything in sight; now, usually, in the game of solo, a proposal to win all eight tricks.

tout (tout), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A fit of illness or ill humor. — *v. t.* To vex; tease. *Both Scot.*

tout (tōōt), *v. t. & i.* To toot, or proclaim loudly.

‖**tout' à fait'** (tōō'-tȧ fĕ'). [F.] Entirely; absolutely; quite.

‖**tout' à l'heure'** (lûr'). [F.] In a moment; presently; also, a moment ago; just now.

‖**tout' au con'traire'** (tōō'-tō kŏN'trâr'). [F.] Quite to the contrary; very far from that.

‖**tout' à vous'** (tōō'-tȧ vōō'). [F.] Wholly yours; at your service.

‖**tout' bien' ou rien'** (tōō'byĂN' ōō ryĂN'). [F.] Everything well (done) or nothing (attempted).

‖**tout' com'pren'dre c'est tout' par'don'ner'** (tōō' kŏN'-prĂN'dr'sȧ tōō' pȧr'dō'nȧ'). [F.] To understand all is to pardon all.

‖**tout' court'** (tōō' kōōr'). [F.] Quite short; very briefly; simply; without explanation; sometimes, brusquely.

‖**tout' de même'** (d' mâm'). [F.] In spite of that; nevertheless.

‖**tout' de suite'** (tōō' d' swĕt'; tōō' t' swĕt'). [F.] Immediately; also, successively.

‖**tout' en'sem'ble** (tōō'-tȧN'sȧN'bl'). [F.] All together; hence, in costume, the fine arts, etc., the general effect of a work as a whole, without regard to details.

tout'er (tout'ĕr), *n.* One who touts or seeks customers, patronage, votes, etc.; a runner; a tout.

‖**tout' est per'du' fors** [*or* **hors**] **l'hon'neur'** (tōō'-tȧ pĕr'-dü' fôr (ôr) lŏ'nûr'). [F.] All is lost save honor; — attributed to Francis I of France after his defeat at Pavia.

‖**tout' le monde'** (tōō' lĕ mōNd'). [F.] Literally, all the world; everybody.

‖**tout' passe', tout' casse', tout' lasse'** (tōō' päs', tōō' käs', tōō' lăs'). [F.] Everything passes, everything breaks, everything wearies; — expressing, in varying arrangement of phrases, the futility of life.

To·va'ri·a (tō·vā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL., after Simón *Tovario,* Sp. physician.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American herbs typifying a family, **To·va'ri·a'ce·ae** (-ā'sē·ē), of the order Papaveraceae. They have trifoliolate leaves and spicate flowers, peculiar in having the sepals, petals, and stamens each eight, while the gynoecium is composed of six carpels. — **to·var'i·a'ceous** (tō·vâr'ĭ·ā'shŭs), *adj.*

to·va'rish, to·va'rich (tō·vä'rĭsh), *n.* [Russ. *tovarishch.*] Comrade; — a title frequently used of members of the Russian Communist party.

tove (tōv), *n. & v.* Chat; talk; babble. *Scot.*

tove, *v. i.* To smoke or emit a smoky smell. *Scot.*

tow (tō), *v.;* TOWED (tōd); TOW'ING. [ME. *towen,* fr. AS. *togian* to pull, to drag; akin to AS. *tēon* to draw, OFris. *toga* to pull about, OHG. *zogōn,* ON. *toga,* AS. *tohlīne* a towline, and also to G. *ziehen* to draw, OHG. *ziohan,* Goth. *tiuhan,* L. *ducere* to lead, draw. Cf. DUKE, TAUT, TEAM, TIE, TOY, TUG, WANTON.] *Transitive:* 1. To drag or pull along; to haul. *Obs.*
They take this man, and *tow* him to the temple. *Jos. of Arim.*
2. To draw or pull along after by a rope or chain; as, to *tow* an automobile to a garage; esp., to draw by a towline through water, as a ship not using its own power; as, to *tow* a ship into its berth.
3. To lead (one) as though pulling him with a rope; as, to *tow* a guest up to the receiving line.
—, *Intransitive:* 1. To move in tow; to be towed.
2. To tug in an attempt to move.

tow, *n.* [From 1st TOW.] 1. Act or instance of towing; the fact or state of being towed; — chiefly in the phrases *to take in tow,* that is, to tow, and *to take a tow,* that is, to avail oneself of towing.
2. A rope or chain used in towing; a towline, or towrope.
3. That which is towed; specif.: **a** A boat in tow or requiring towing; esp., a barge. **b** A string of barges, etc., towed by a single tugboat.
4. That which tows; esp., a towboat or tugboat.
5. *Biol.* The specimens taken in a townet.
— ***in tow.*** **a** Being towed; drawn by a towline or tugboat. **b** Under one's protection, patronage, etc.; also, in the position or character of a devoted follower or admirer.

tow (tō), *n.* [AS. *toh-,* in *tohlīne* towline; akin to OFris. *tow,* D. *touw,* ON. *tog, taug,* AS. *tēag,* and E. *tow* to drag. See 1st TOW.] 1. A rope; specif., a bell rope or a hangman's rope. *Chiefly Scot.*
2. An iron chain; now, *Dial.,* an iron link in a plow.

tow, *v. t.* To lower by a rope. *Scot.*

tow (tō), *n.* [ME. *tow,* fr. AS. *tow* (in comp.) a spinning, a weaving; akin to MD. *touw* tow, ON. *tō* a tuft of wool for spinning, and E. TAW, *v.*] 1. The coarse and broken part of flax, hemp, or jute, separated by the hatchel or swingle, and ready for spinning. See TOW ON ONE'S DISTAFF.
2. Narrowly, the short fibers of hackled flax or hemp.
3. The quantity of hemp fiber that will make 160 fathoms of yarn, being about 3½ pounds.
4. Yarn spun from tow; also, tow cloth; — chiefly in attributive use; as, *tow* rope, string, sheeting, or sacks.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

tow boy	**tow-colored**	**tow-made**
tow carder	**tow-feeder**	**tow miner**
tow carrier	**tow-haired**	**tow-spinning,** *adj.*

tow, *adj.* Pertaining to, of, or for tow.

tow, *v. t.* To reduce to tow by hackling or carding.

tow'age (tō'ĭj), *n.* [From TOW, *v.;* cf. F. *touage.*] Act of towing; also, the price paid for towing.

tō'wa·i (tō'wä·ē; *colloq.* tō'wī), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand tree (*Weinmannia racemosa*), family Cunoniaceae, growing on poor soils and yielding an indifferent timber.

tow'an (tou'ăn), *n.* [Corn.] A sand dune. *Cornwall.*

to'ward (tō'ĕrd; tōrd; 181; 277), *adj.* [AS. *tōweard* impending, future. See TO; -WARD. Cf. TOWARD, *prep.*] 1. Future; coming. *Obs.* "The *toward* victor." *Chapman.*
2. Approaching; about to take place; esp., imminent; — now only in a predicate construction. "His *toward* peril." *Spenser.*
Do you hear aught, sir, of a battle *toward?* *Shak.*
3. *Archaic.* **a** Ready to learn; promising; also, compliant with duty; not froward; tractable; as, a *toward* youth.
Why, that is spoken like a *toward* prince. *Shak.*
b Ready to do what is requested; willing; obliging.
4. At hand; within reach. "Doughty men *toward.*" *Obs.*
5. Near; left; — opposed to *fromward. Dial.*
6. On foot; in progress; going on; — used predicatively.
Now at this very time improvements were *toward* in the Strand. *Forbes-Robertson.*
7. Of a circumstance, favorable. *Rare.*
— **to'ward·ness,** *n.*

to'ward (tō'ĕrd; tōrd; tōō·wôrd'; 181; 277: *the accentuation* to·ward(s)', *given by Dr. Johnson* (1755), *mentioned by Walker* (1791) *as obsolescent, and form. frequent in America, is described by Fowler and Sir Robert Bridges as recently common in Brit. usage*), *prep.* [AS. *tōweard.* See TO; -WARD. Cf. TOWARD, *adj.*] Primarily *toward* denotes the relation of direction or approach without arrival or attainment. Its various uses are: 1. Indicating direction in space; specif.: **a** So as to approach; as, galloping *toward* town. **b** *Obs.* To; — with implication of arrival. "Shall we *toward* the Tower?" *Shak.*
2. Indicating direction and at the same time proximity as to position; specif.: **a** In the direction of and near to; at a point reached just short of; as, up *toward* Stamford; found *toward* the end; formerly, beside; near to; with. **b** So as to face; presented to; as, faces upturned *toward* the speaker; his back was *toward* me.
3. Indicating the limit of application of words and expressions denoting conduct or disposition; specif.: **a** In a way to approach as object or effect; along a course which if pursued is bound to result in; with a view to gaining; to the end or purpose of; as, retrograding *toward* barbarism; efforts made *toward* reconciliation; a long stride *toward* disarmament; a tendency *toward* co-operation. **b** In the treatment of; in the presence, reception, or proximity of; in relation to; for; against; as, intolerance *toward* another sect; sensitized *toward* tuberculin; sympathetic *toward* communism; felt drawn *toward* the wizened creature. **c** *Obs.* As regards; — often *as towards.*
4. Indicating antecedence and proximity as to time; specif., just before; approaching to; close upon; as, *toward* four o'clock; *toward* the close of the century.
5. Indicating that which is furthered or defrayed in part by a contribution; specif.: **a** *Obs.* In promotion of or assistance to. **b** As a share or providing for the support or payment of; as, he paid ten pounds *toward* the restoration of the chancel; to save something *toward* an education.
6. Noncurrent senses: **a** *Obs.* Hanging over or menacing. **b** *Obs. exc. Dial.* Near or close to, in quantity. **c** *Obs.* Approaching in condition; on the verge of. **d** *Archaic.* On the eve of; in readiness for.
☞ *Toward* formerly was often divided, and had its object placed between its elements, as in *to* us*ward,* etc.

to'ward (tō'ĕrd; tōrd), **to'wards** (tō'ĕrdz; tōrdz; 181), *adv.* [See TOWARD, *prep.*] 1. Toward a person or point suggested by the context. *Now Rare.*
2. To or on the near or left side. *Dial. Eng.*
3. Forward; onward. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

to'ward·li·ness (-lĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* State or condition of being towardly, propitious, timely, or favorable; as: *Archaic exc. Dial.* **a** Amenableness to treatment; tractability; docility; — esp. of persons. **b** Friendliness; affability in social intercourse; sociability. **c** Favorable or successful progress; advancement.

to'ward·ly (tō'ĕrd·lĭ; tōrd'lĭ; 181), *adj.* [Cf. AS. *tōweardlic* future.] 1. Favorable; seasonable; timely; as, choose a more *towardly* occasion.
2. Of immature persons, plants, etc., developing rapidly; promising; forward; thriving. *Now Rare.*
A child of *towardly* parts for her age. *Swift.*
3. Compliant; tractable; docile; gentle; kindly; affable.
She was very *towardly* and lenient. *Stevenson.*

to'ward·ly, *adv.* Docilely; tractably. *Archaic & Dial.*

to'wards (tō'ĕrdz; tōrdz; 181), *adj.* Toward (senses 2, 3 b, 4). *Obs.*

to'wards (*see* TOWARD, *prep.*), *prep.* [AS. *tōweardes.* See TO; -WARDS. Cf. TOWARD, *adj.*] 1. Toward (all senses). The form *towards* is now the prevailing form in British usage, whereas *toward* is far more common in the United States, except where *towards* is preferred for euphony.
2. Favorable to. *Rare.*
3. With best wishes for; to the health of. *Dial.*
4. Indicating or pointing to. "Facts and probabilities *towards* the future's greater well-being." *Galsworthy.*

to'wards (*see* TOWARD, *adv.*), *adv.* Toward.

tow'boat' (tō'bōt'), *n.* 1. = TUG, *n.,* 7.
2. *U. S.* A steam or diesel-powered flat-bottomed boat, strongly built and equipped with reinforced structures called "towing knees" at the bow for pushing forward barges lashed together, on inland waterways.

tow cloth (tō). A fabric made of spun tow.

tow'cock' (tou'kŏk'), *n.* [Chin. (Cant.) *tau-kok* string beans, peas in the pod, fr. *tau* bean, pea + *kok* horn, pod.] The cowpea. *India.*

tow'die (tou'dĭ), *n.* A young hen that has not laid; a young unmarried girl. *Scot.*

tow'el (tou'ĕl; 277), *n.* [ME. *towele, towaille,* fr. OF. *toaille* (F. *touaille*), of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *dwahila, dwahilla,* G. *zwehle,* OHG. *dwahan* to wash; akin to D. *dwaal* a towel, AS. *thwēal* a washing, *thwēan* to wash, OS. *thwahan,* ON. *thvā,* Goth. *thwahan.*] 1. A cloth used for wiping, esp. one used for drying anything wet; as, a bath or dish *towel;* also, a piece of absorbent paper so used.
2. *Obs.* **a** A napkin. **b** A piece of cloth wound around the head, as a turban, or around the waist, as a sash. **c** *Eccl.* (1) A vesperal (sense 2). (2) A houseling cloth.
3. *Slang.* **a** A cudgel; a bludgeon. **b** A bullet; a shot.

tow'el, *v.;* -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL·ING or -EL·LING. *Transitive:* 1. To rub or dry with a towel; also, *Rare,* to cover with a towel.
2. To cudgel; thrash. *Slang, Eng.*
—, *Intransitive:* To use a towel.

tow'el·ette' (tou'ĕl·ĕt'), *n.* [See -ETTE.] A small towel.

towel gourd. A dishcloth gourd.

towel horse. A towel rack.

tow'el·ing, tow'el·ling (tou'ĕl·ĭng), *n.* 1. Material for towels; specif., cloth woven in long pieces to be cut as desired, as distinguished from that woven in towel lengths with borders, etc.
2. A piece of cloth used as a towel; a towel. *Browning.*
3. The act of one who towels.

towel rack. A small rack with bars, used in bathrooms for hanging or drying towels.

tow'el·ry (tou'ĕl·rĭ), *n.* Supply of towels; towels.

to-wend', *v. t.* [AS. *tōwendan.*] To overthrow; to divert. — *v. i.* To dispose; go asunder. *Both Obs.*

---

tournay. † TOURNEY.
tourne. † TURN.
‖**tour'ne·dos'** (tōōr'nĕ·dō'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* = FILET MIGNON.
tournee grand. See GRAND, *n.,* 5 b. [court. *Obs.*
tournel, *n.* A small tower; a
tournery. † TURNERY.
tour'ne·sol' (tōōr'nĕ·sôl'). Var. of TURNSOLE.
tour'ny. Tourney. *Ref. Sp.*
Tours (tōōr), *n.* See BATTLE, *Table.*
tourt. † TOURTE.
tousche. See TUSCHE.
tou'sel (tou'z'l; *Scot.* tōō'z'l). Var. of TOUSLE. *Chiefly Dial.*
‖**tous' frais' faits'** (tōō' frĕ' fĕ'). [F.] All expense defrayed.
tous'le. Var. of TOUSY.
tou'sld. Tousled. *Ref. Sp.*
toust, *n.* [AF. See 1st TOLT.] A tax; toll. *Obs. Scot.*
toute, *n.* The buttocks. *Obs.*
toute' suite' (tōōt' swĕt'). Erron. for *tout de suite.*
tout'mout' (tōōt'mōōt'). Var. of TOOTMOOT. *Scot.*
touze (touz), *v. t. & i.* Var. of TOUSE.
tou'zle, tou'zly. Vars. of TOUSLE, TOUSLY.
to'var (tō'vȧr), *n. sing. & pl.* [Serb.& Bulg.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*
tovet, *n.* The measure of half a bushel. *Obs.*
tow. † TOUGH, TWO.
tow'a·ble (tō'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.
towd (tōd). Dial. Eng. past tense & past part. of TELL.
towd. Towed. *Ref. Sp.*
towe. † TWO.
to-wear', *v. t. & i.* To wear to pieces. *Obs.*
tow'eld. Toweled. *Ref. Sp.*
towen, *past part.* of TEE, draw. *Obs.*

tow'er (tou'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *towr, tour, tur, tor,* fr. AS. *torr* (fr. L.), and fr. OF. *tor, tur* (F. *tour*), fr. L. *turris,* like Gr. *tyrsis* tower, of Etruscan or cognate Aegean origin; cf. Gr. *Tyrsēnoi,* L. *Tuscī, Etruscī,* and E. ETRUSCAN, TYRRHENIAN. Cf. TOR, TURRET.] **1.** A building or structure designed primarily with a view to elevation, and hence typically higher than its diameter, or relatively high by its position. A tower may be either isolated, as a campanile or pagoda; or appended to a larger structure, as in the case of a church belfry; or of towers projecting above, or out from, a wall. Modern towers, as in windmill towers, observation towers, etc., are often of skeleton framework.

Anglo-Saxon Tower, Earl's Barton, Eng.

2. Such a structure used as a defense; hence, citadel; fortress; a fortified prison; as, the *Tower* of London.
3. A towerlike structure or mass. Specif.: **a** A very high formation or pile, as of rock or rocks. **b** A fire tower. **c** A castle (sense 3 c) on an elephant's back. **d** A high towerlike headdress, fashionable around 1700.
4. Figuratively: **a** A stronghold; bulwark; esp., a defense or protection; a support.

Thou hast been a . . . strong *tower* from the enemy. *Ps.* lxi. 3.

b *Now Rare.* High flight; a soar; a towering (see TOWER, v. i. 2), as of a bird. **c** A high vantage point; an elevation.

"Yet not alone from Wisdom's *tower.*" *Shelley.* **d** A place of retreat, contemplation, etc.; as, a poet's ivory *tower.* **e** By metonymy, a castle, chateau, etc.; a country seat.

Who now commands the *towers* and the lands. *Burns.*

5. *Astrol.* A mansion; a planetary house. See 3d HOUSE, 14 **b.** *Obs.*
6. *Chem.* A vertical structure, varying in height, through which gases or liquids are passed to cause purification, absorption, or other effect. Cf. GLOVER TOWER.
7. *Chess.* A castle. *Now Rare.*
8. *Mil. Antiq.* A medieval engine of war for storming operations, consisting of a tower on wheels, with several platforms, the lower sometimes occupied by a battering-ram, and the upper by archers and men-at-arms with scaling ladders and the like.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

tower-bearing, *adj.*	**tower-encircled**	**tower-shaped**
tower-capped	**tower-flanked**	**tower-studded**
tower chime	**tower-high**	**tower-supported**
tower-crested	**tower light**	**tower-tearing**
tower-crowned	**towerproof**	**tower window**
tower-dwelling, *adj.*	**tower-razing,** *adj.*	**towerwork**

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES in which *tower* is the terminal element are:

bell tower	**gate tower**	**round tower**
bridge tower	**leaning tower**	**shot tower**
buttress tower	**Martello tower**	**switch tower**
clock tower	**plate tower**	**wall tower**
conning tower	**porcelain tower**	**watchtower**
derrick tower	**prayer tower**	**water tower**
fire tower	**rood tower**	**windmill tower**

tow'er (tou'ĕr), *adj.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing, a tower or towers.
tow'er (tou'ĕr), *v.;* TOW'ERED (-ĕrd); TOW'ER-ING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To reach or rise to a great height or above other objects; to be lofty or very high; as, spires that *tower* to the heavens; he *towered* above all his contemporaries in intellect.
2. To fly aloft as a bird; to soar; specif.: **a** To mount before swooping, as a hawk. **b** To rise vertically before falling, as a wounded bird.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To raise aloft; to elevate; exalt; uplift.
2. *Obs.* **a** To soar into. **b** To furnish with a tower or towers.
tow'er (tō'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which tows.
tow'er (tō'ĕr), *n. Ceramics.* A worker who smooths ware with tow.
tow'er and town (tou'ĕr). = TOWN AND TOWER.
tower bastion. *Fort.* A casemated bastion of masonry.
tower cap. A steel cap at the top of a windmill tower which binds the corner posts together at a point and also provides a bearing for the windmill proper.
tower clock. **a** A clock in a tower. **b** *Horol.* = TURRET CLOCK.
tower cress. A European cress (*Arabis turrita*) having stiff erect stems.
tow'ered (tou'ĕrd), *adj.* Having a tower or towers; adorned or defended by towers; as, a *towered* church. "*Towered* cities." *Milton.*
tower hill. A hill near or dominated by a tower; specif. [*caps.*], the slope near the Tower of London.
tower house. = SWITCH TOWER. *U. S.*
tow'er-ing (tou'ĕr-ĭng), *adj.* **1.** That towers; lofty; rising or soaring aloft; as, a *towering* height or hawk.
2. Hence: **a** Surpassing; extremely high or great; as, *towering* abilities. **b** Extending beyond bounds; overweening; as, *towering* ambitions. **c** Increasing in intensity or violence; as, a *towering rage.*
— **tow'er-ing-ly,** *adv.*
tow'er-ing, *n.* The action or the state of one that towers; specif., *Meteorol.,* the apparent vertical stretching of objects some distance away to unwonted heights, — a form of mirage.
tow'er-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who attends to or works in a tower; specif., *Railroads,* a man employed in a switch tower.
tower mustard. **a** The widely distributed cress *Arabis glabra.* **b** The tower cress.
Tower of Babel. See BABEL, 1.
Tower of Hunger. See UGOLINO DELLA GHERARDESCA.
Tower of London, *or simply* **the Tower.** Originally a keep or fortress, now a large collection of buildings covering about 13 acres, in the eastern part of London on the north bank of the Thames, once used as a royal palace, then (and occasionally still) as a prison for political offenders, and now as an arsenal and repository of various objects of public interest. The *White Tower,* or Tower proper, was begun by William I in 1078.
tower of silence. = DOKHMA.
tower owl. The barn owl. *Brit.*
Tower pound. A pound of 5,400 grains (349.91 grams), which prior to 1527 was the legal mint pound of England; — so called because the standard pound was kept in the Tower of London. It was equal to 0.9375 lb. troy.
tower shell. Any gastropod of the family Turritellidae.
tower stamp. A hallmark.
tower telescope. *Astron.* A long-focus telescope set vertically and fed by a coelostat and mirror.
tower wagon. A wagon or motor truck with a high adjustable platform on which workmen can stand when repairing trolley wires or cleaning and replacing street lamps.
Tower weight. Weight given in Tower pounds.
tow'er-wort' (tou'ĕr-wûrt'), *n.* The tower cress.
tow'er-y (-ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Having towers; towered.
2. Lofty; towering.
towght (tout), *n.* Also **tought, towt.** [Origin obscure.] A link, length, or strand, as in an angler's hair line. *Now Dial.*
tow'head' (tō'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** One having soft whitish hair; also, a head of such hair.
2. One whose hair is tousled.
3. The hooded merganser. *Local, U. S.*
4. A low alluvial island or shoal in a river; esp., such an island with clusters of cottonwood or the like. *Local, U. S.*
— **tow'head'ed,** *adj.*
tow'hee (tou'hē; tō'hē), *n.* Also **towhee bunting.** [Imitative.] Any of certain American finches of the genera *Pipilo* and *Oberholseria,* esp. the common species *P. erythrophthalmus* of eastern North America, called also *chewink.* The male is black, white, and rufous; in the female the black is replaced by brown. In the western United States, Mexico, etc., related species are found, as the ***California towhee*** (*P. crissalis*) which is chiefly plain brown; the ***Oregon towhee*** (*P. maculatus oregonus*) somewhat similar to the common towhee; the ***green-tailed towhee*** (*O. chlorura*) of the Rocky Mountain region, which is greenish above with a chestnut crown and ashy under parts.

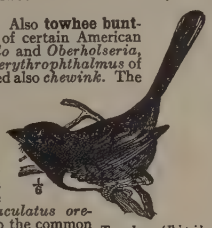

Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*). $\frac{1}{6}$

tow hook. *Ordnance.* A combined hook and hammer sometimes used by artillerymen to open ammunition chests, etc.
tow'ing (tō'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The action of one who tows.
2. Hence: **a** Towage. **b** *Biol.* = 2d TOW, 5; — often in *pl.*
tow'ing, *adj.* That tows; also, of, pertaining to, used in, or engaged in, towing; as, *towing* rope, service, or companies.
towing bridle. *Naut.* **a** A bridle with a hook in the center for a towline to be fastened to when two boats are towed abreast. **b** A length of wire hawser for passing around part of a ship's structure, as an after turret, to the ends of which the towing hawser may be connected by a set of shackles.
towing lights. *Naut.* Two, or three, white lights in a vertical line carried by a steamer towing other vessels.
towing net. See TOWNET.
towing path. = TOWPATH.
towing post *or* **timber.** *Naut.* A heavy timber on deck to which a towline may be attached.
towing spar. = FOG BUOY, **b.**
tow iron. *Whaling.* A harpoon with a towline attached.
tow'line' (tō'lĭn'), *n.* [See 1st TOW; LINE.] A line used in towing; as, he passed a *towline* to the disabled automobile; specif.: **a** *Naut.* A towrope. **b** *Whaling.* A line attached to an iron, or harpoon, by which the boat is made fast to, and often towed by, the whale.
tow'mast' (-măst'), *n.* A pole used on boats being towed along banks, over which the towline runs so as to clear bushes.
tow'mond (tou'mŭnd), **tow'mont** (-mŭnt), *n.* [See TWELVEMONTH.] A twelvemonth. *Scot.*
town (toun), *n.* [ME. *toun, tun,* fr. AS. *tūn* enclosure, fence, manor, village, town; akin to D. *tuin* a garden, G. *zaun* a hedge, fence, OHG. *zūn,* ON. *tūn* an enclosure, homestead, house, OIr. *dūn* a fortress, W. *dūn.* Cf. TINE to enclose.] **1.** An enclosure, as a garden, court, yard, or farm; an enclosed field or common. *Obs.*
2. The enclosed land surrounding a dwelling; a farmstead; sometimes, a manor. *Obs.*
3. A place of abode; the house or houses, barns, etc. within an enclosure. *Now Scot.*
4. Any cluster or aggregation of houses recognized as a distinct place; a settlement with a place name; a vill; village; hamlet. *Now Dial.*
5. In general, a place which is a population and business center and is recognized as such geographically and politically. Hence: **a** A center of population, larger and more fully organized and developed than a village, but not incorporated as a city. **b** *Eng.* A village without urban characteristics or not an episcopal see, but with a periodical fair or market; — more fully ***market town.*** **c** Any large closely populated place, as a city, a borough, or an urban district.
6. Specif., in the United States: **a** In the New England States, a municipal corporation of a less complex character than a city, the sovereign authority generally being the *town meeting,* or general assembly of all the qualified voters, which elects all officers and decides all local governmental matters; a township (not so called in New England). The *town* is the oldest unit of administration, the county having been formed by the grouping of towns for certain purposes. The chief executive officers are called selectmen. Usually towns, when they have grown too large for government by a town meeting, become cities. In some cases in Connecticut, separate municipal corporations (cities and boroughs) have been formed, as a result of the compacting of population, within the town area, their limits being usually smaller than, but in some instances coextensive with, those of the town. This causes a part or the whole of the town area to have a dual government. **b** In other States, a unit of rural administration more or less like the New England town; a township (which see).
7. Without an article: **a** The metropolis or the neighboring large city; specif., *Eng.,* London; as, to commute daily to *town;* to have an apartment in *town.* **b** The particular city or town (sense 5 a) in which the speaker is or is near; as, he has left *town;* he has just come to *town.* **c** The downtown district of a city; the business center; as, the doctor has offices in his home and in *town.*
8. Usually with *the.* The city as contrasted with the country; urban communities or life.

God made the country, and man made the *town.* *Cowper.*

9. Collectively: **a** The body of inhabitants of a town; the townspeople. **b** The citizens, electorate, or qualified voters of a town; the town as a corporation; as, the *town* elects two representatives. **c** *Archaic.* The fashionable society of a city, as of London. **d** The townspeople or citizens, as contrasted with the students of a university, esp. at Oxford or Cambridge; as, a *town* and gown riot. See GOWN, *n.,* 2.
10. Something like a town, as a collection of burrows of the prairie dog or of nests of penguins.
11. A size of cards. See PAPER, *Table.*
— ***about town.*** Frequently seen or well known in the fashionable or sporting circles or the night life of a city; — now only in *man about town.* — ***of the town.*** That is a prostitute; as, a girl *of the town.* — ***on or upon the town.*** **a** *Obs.* In or into a city's fashionable or fast life. **b** *Old Slang.* Engaged in prostitution, pocket-picking, or the like. **c** On or by poor relief furnished by the town or parish; supported by, or living on, such relief.
-town (-toun). **1.** A combining form of *town,* as in cross*town,* down*town,* kirk*town,* shanty*town,* up*town.*
2. A form, substituted for *-ton,* found in place names, as in Charles*town,* Elizabeth*town,* Frederick*town,* George*town.*
town (toun), *adj.* Belonging to, suited to, or characteristic of, a town; urban; not rural, provincial, or the like; also, municipal; as, *town* clothes, activities, or manners; *town* schools or libraries.
town, *v. t. Rare.* **a** To provide with towns. **b** To make (a village) into a town.
town-. Combining form of *town,* noun and adjective, as in:

town-absorbing, *adj.*	**town-frequenting,** *adj.*	**town-loving,** *adj.*
town boomer	**town-girdled**	**town-made**
town-born	**town-goer**	**town park**
town-bound	**town-going,** *adj.*	**town-pent**
town-bred	**town-imprisoned**	**town-sick**
town bridge	**town jail**	**town sickness**
town church	**town-keeping,** *adj.*	**townside**
town-dotted	**town-killed**	**town-tied**
town dweller	**town life**	**town-trained**
town-dwelling, *adj.*	**town-living,** *adj.*	**town wall**
town-flanked	**town-looking,** *adj.*	**town-weary**
town forest	**town lot**	**town yard**

town adjutant. *Mil.* An officer of the staff of a British garrison, with the rank of lieutenant and the general duties or provost marshal. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
town and tower. The city and country. See 1st TOWER, 4 **e.**
town ball. A kind of ball game which preceded and somewhat resembled baseball. *U. S.*
town book. A record book of a town.
town bushel. A merely local bushel measure. *Rare.*
town car. A four-door automobile with a permanently enclosed passenger compartment in the rear, separated from the driver's compartment, which has no fixed roof, by a sliding glass partition.
town clerk. An officer who keeps the records of a town, and enters its official proceedings. See CLERK, 4. — **town clerkship.**
town council. The elective governing body of a town.
town councilor. A member of a town council.
town cress. The garden peppergrass.
town crier. A town officer who makes proclamations; the public crier of a town.
town economy. In economic history, the stage or system in which the center of trade and commerce is a town, often a walled town, with a distinct merchant class and considerable division of labor.
towned (tound), *adj.* Having towns; having many towns.
town'ee' (toun'ē'), *n.* A townsman. *Slang.*
Towne'ley Mys'ter-ies (toun'lĭ). [After the *Towneley* family of Towneley Hall, Lancashire, Eng., which preserved the MS.] A collection of mystery plays found in Northumbrian dialect in a manuscript dating from the 15th century; — called also the *Wakefield Plays.*
town end. One of the ends of a village street or road. *Dial.*
town'er (toun'ĕr), *n.* Town or city dweller. *Slang.*
tow'net' (tō'nĕt'), *or* **towing net.** *Biol.* A fine-meshed net, usually much tapered and more or less conical in shape and kept open by a ring or hoop, to be towed through the water for the capture of plankton, etc.
tow'-net'ting (-ĭng), *n.* Use of a townet; also, *pl.,* the specimens gathered in a townet. — **tow'-net'ter** (-ĕr), *n.*
town'far'ing (toun'fâr'ĭng), *n.* A faring to and from a town or city; commuting. *Rare.*
town'folk' (-fōk'), **town'folks'** (-fōks'), *n. pl.* Townspeople.
town foot. The town end regarded as the lower. *Dial.*
town gas. Gas supplied in a town or city for general use, esp. coal gas or carbureted water gas; — distinguished from *producer gas.*
town'gate' (toun'gāt'), *n.* [*town* + *gate* an opening.] The gate of a walled town.
town'gate (toun'gāt; *Scot.* tōōn'-), *n.* [*town* + *gate* a way.] The main street of a town. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
town guard. *Scot. Hist.* The police or military guard of a town.
town hall. Commonly, a public building belonging to a town and used for public offices and for the meetings of town council, courts, public assemblies, etc.; also, a large hall in such a building.
town head. The town end regarded as the upper. *Dial.*
town house. **1.** A house in town, in distinction from a house in the country; one's city residence.
2. Written **town'house'** (toun'hous'). **a** *Chiefly Eng.* A town hall. **b** In Continental Europe, the official residence of the chief magistrate. Cf. HOTEL DE VILLE. **c** *Chiefly Euphemistic. U. S.* The town poorhouse.
town'i-fy (toun'ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [*town* + *-fy.*] To make townlike.
town'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs; -nĭs), *n.* The quality or state of being towny.
town'ish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Of, belonging to, living in, or characteristic of, a town or towns. — **town'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **town'ish-ness,** *n.*
town'ist (-ĭst), *n.* A townsman. *Rare.*
town'land (toun'lănd; *Scot.* tōōn'-), *n.* **a** *Ir.* A section of land constituted like a township, as part of a parish. **b** *Scot.* The enclosed land of a farm.
town'let (toun'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A small town.
town'like' (-līk'), *adj.* See -LIKE.
town'ling (-lĭng), *n.* See -LING.
town'ly (toun'lĭ), *adj.* Belonging to or characteristic of the town; town-bred.
town major. *Mil.* An officer of the staff of a British garrison having the rank of captain and the general supervision of good order. — **town majorship.** *Both Obs. exc. Hist.*
town'man (toun'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **a** *Obs.* A villein. **b** Townsman.
town manager. The manager of the business of a town, appointed by the annual town meeting or by the selectmen.
town meeting. In a town, a legal meeting of the inhabitants entitled to vote, for the transaction of public business. In the United States those in New England towns have powers of taxation, contract, etc., free from county supervision, but in New York and other States the powers are less and are subject to county supervision.

tower. + TOUR.
tow'erd. Towered. *Ref. Sp.*
tow'er-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
tow'er-let, *n.* Dim. of TOWER.
tow'er-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
tow'er-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
to wit. See 1st WIT, *Note.*
tow'kay (tou'kā), *n.* = MANDARIN, 1 **a.**
towk'er + TUCKER.
towl. + TOLL.
tow'like' (tō'līk'), *adj.* See -LIKE.
town. + TUN.
town'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
town'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
town'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
Town'ley Mys'ter-ies. = TOWNELEY MYSTERIES.

town mouse. A town-bred person; — in allusion to one of Aesop's fables.
town mutual. See MUTUAL, 7.
town officer. An officer of a town; specif., in New England, a selectman.
town people. Townspeople.
town place. A farmyard; also, a hamlet. *Cornwall.*
town planning. = CITY PLANNING. — Hence, **town plan; town planner.**
town reeve. **a** *Hist.* The steward or reeve of a town, esp. in medieval England. **b** The reeve of a Canadian town. See REEVE, 2.
town row. A row of houses in a town or parish; also, figuratively, a list of men of a town.
town's bairn. A native of the town specified or implied. *Scot.*
towns'boy' (tounz'boĭ'), *n.* A town boy; also, a fellow townsman.
Town'send cell (toun'zĕnd). *Chem. Tech.* An electrolytic cell in which the anode and cathode are separated by a diaphragm and an oil is used in the cathode chamber. It was devised by C. P. Townsend for the manufacture of chlorine and caustic soda from brine.
Town·sen'di·a (toun·zĕn'dĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after David *Townsend*, of West Chester, Pa.] *Bot.* A genus of western American mostly low and tufted herbs (family Cardiaceae) with large heads of purple-rayed or white-rayed flowers. The achenes are beset with bristly, forked hairs. The species are abundant in the Rocky Mountains.
towns'fel'low (tounz'fĕl'ō), *n.* A fellow citizen of a town.
towns'folk' (tounz'fōk'), *n. pl.* Townspeople.
Town'shend Acts (toun'zĕnd). [After Charles *Townshend* (1725–67), Eng. statesman.] *Amer. Hist.* Three acts passed by Parliament (1767): (1) levying import duties in the American colonies on glass, paper, paints, and tea; (2) creating a commission to enforce trade laws; and (3) suspending the New York legislature for refusal to furnish supplies for English troops. These measures caused widespread protest in the colonies and were one of the causes of the American Revolution.
town'ship (toun'shĭp), *n.* [AS. *tūnscipe* the inhabitants of a *tūn*. See TOWN; -SHIP.] **1.** *Hist.* **a** The inhabitants of a vill, manor, or medieval town; the community, esp. as a corporate body. Cf. 1st HAMLET **a**, *Cit.* **b** The vill, manor, or town. **c** A social or tribal unit among the Anglo-Saxons; — a theoretical modern use.
2. In England, an ancient unit of administration identical in area with, or a division of, a parish; the area of a parish or chapelry with reference only to the inhabitants. Cf. VILLAGE.
3. An administrative unit, as a self-governing town, in foreign lands; — often the translation of a term such as Lat. *pagus* or the Greek *demos* (deme).
4. In the United States, a primary unit of local government of varying character in different parts of the country. In New England, where it is called *town* (which see), it exists in its primitive form except as modified and partly subordinated by the later formed units, the county and State. In the northwestern States the county is the older unit and the township is a division of the county. In the southern States the county is generally the more important unit, and townships, where they exist, are mere local divisions. Township organization varies greatly. In New England, where it is most important, the governing body is uniformly the town meeting (see TOWN, *n.*, 6 **a**); elsewhere there is either a town meeting with somewhat less extensive powers or only executive machinery, such as supervisors or trustees. In Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont there are unorganized subdivisions of the county called townships, which are simply tracts of land laid off by the State authorities.
5. A geographical rather than a political division; specif.: **a** In surveys of the public land of the United States, a division of territory that is, with certain exceptions, six miles long on its south and east and west boundaries, which follow meridians, and so slightly less than six miles on the north. It contains 36 sections, and has often formed the basis of a later political township. See MEASURE, *Table.* **b** In Canada, a subdivision of certain of the provinces. **c** *Australia.* A townsite (sense 2); also, the temporary settlement on such a site.
6. = MUNICIPAL DISTRICT. *Phil. I.*
7. A farm held jointly. *Scot.*
township lines. *Surv.* Lines that divide southern from northern townships. Cf. RANGE, *n.*, 6 **a**. *Western U. S.*
township road. A highway maintained by a town or township. *U. S.*
town'site' (toun'sīt'), *n.* **1.** The site of a town.
2. Specif., a tract of land laid out with streets and subdivided into lots for the development of a town.
towns'man (tounz'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [AS. *tūnesmann* an inhabitant of a *tūn*. See TOWN.] **1.** An inhabitant of a town; a citizen; hence, a town-bred man; one accustomed to town life.
2. One of the same town as another; a fellow citizen.
3. In New England, a selectman. See SELECTMAN.
4. A citizen of a university town as distinguished from a gownsman, or member of the university.
5. One who goes to towns in canvassing or delivering. *Brit.*
town soviet. See SOVIET, *n.*
towns'peo'ple (tounz'pē'p'l), *n. pl.* The inhabitants of a town or city; town-bred persons; people whose lives and interests are identified with a town; townsfolk.
town talk. The common talk of a place, as of a town; public gossip; also, the subject matter or the object of such gossip.
town tallow. = KITCHEN STUFF, 2.
town top. = PARISH TOP.
town traveler. *Com.* A commercial traveler limited to the town or city which is his employer's place of business. *Eng.*
town way. The road to the town.
town'wear' (toun'wâr'), *n.* Wearing apparel suitable for town; business or street clothes.
town woman. **a** A woman resident in the town, as contrasted with a countrywoman. **b** A girl of the town; a prostitute.
town'y (toun'ĭ), *n.; pl.* TOWNIES (-ĭz). *Slang.* A town dweller; specif.: **a** A townsman, esp. as distinguished from a gownsman. **b** *Brit.* A comrade from one's home town, or, in India, from the town in which one is stationed.
town'y, *adj.* Of, characteristic of, or like, a town. *Colloq.*
tow on one's distaff. Business undertaken; work started.
to-worn', *past part.* of TO-WEAR. Hence: *adj.* Worn to pieces. See TO-. *Obs.*
tow'path' (tō'pȧth'), *n.* A path along a canal, etc., traveled by men or animals towing boats; a towing path.
tow post. A towing post.
tow'-pung' (tō'pŭng'), *n.* A pung. *J. F. Cooper.*
tow'rope' (-rōp'), *n.* A rope used in towing.
towrope horsepower. The horsepower required to tow a vessel at a given speed by means of a towrope.
tow'-row' (tou'rou'; tō'rō'), *n.* Noisy racketing; uproar; rumpus. — *v. i.* To make a tow-row. *Both Colloq.*
tow'-row', *adj.* Tow-rowing. *Rare.*
tow'ser (tou'zĕr), *n.* [See TOUSE to pull about.] **1.** A large dog; also [*cap.*], a name for a dog.
2. A card and count in gleek. *Hist.*
3. A large rough person; one full of energy; — often in phrase *a towser for work. Dial.*
tow team (tō). An extra team of draft animals used to assist a regular team. *Local, U. S.*
tow wheel. A spinning wheel for making coarse tow yarn.
tow'y (tō'ĭ), *adj.* Composed of, or like, tow, or hackled flax, etc.
tox'a (tŏk'sȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A sponge spicule curved like a bent bow.
tox'al·bu'min (tŏk'sȧl·bū'mĭn), *n.* [*tox-*+*albumin.*] *Biochem.* Any of a class of toxic substances of protein nature; a toxin. See TOXIN. — **tox'al·bu'mic** (-mĭk), *adj.*
tox·al'bu·mose (tŏks·ȧl'bū·mōs), *n.* [*tox-*+*albumose.*] *Biochem.* A poisonous albumose.
tox'a·min (tŏk'sȧ·mĭn), *n.* [*tox-*+*-amin.*] *Med.* One of a class of substances said to be present in cereals, and to produce by direct action some of the harmful effects commonly attributed to vitamin deficiency, unless neutralized by the proper vitamins.
tox'a·ne'mi·a (tŏk'sȧ·nē'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* Also **tox'a·nae'mi·a.** [NL.] *Med.* Anemia caused by toxemia.
Tox'ca·tl (tōs'kȧ·t'l; -tȧ), *n.* [Nahuatl *Toxcatl, Tozcatl.*] **a** Among the Aztecs, the new year festival, which was celebrated with a ceremonial including human sacrifice. **b** [*not cap.*] A necklace of dried maize grains worn by some of the participants in the ceremonies of the Aztec new year festival.
tox·e'mi·a, tox·ae'mi·a (tŏks·ē'mĭ·ȧ), *n.; pl.* -AS (-ȧz). [NL., fr. *tox-*+*-emia.*] *Med.* Any morbid condition caused by the presence of toxins or other toxic substances in the blood. See BLOOD POISONING. — **tox·e'mic, tox·ae'mic** (-ē'mĭk; -ēm'ĭk), *adj.*
toxemia of pregnancy. *Med.* One of a class of disorders occurring in and caused by pregnancy, as pernicious vomiting, eclampsia, nephritis of pregnancy, etc.
tox'i- (tŏk'sĭ-). A combining form for *toxic*, and *toxin*, as in **tox'i·der'mic, tox'i·phor'ic.**
tox'ic (tŏk'sĭk), *adj.* [ML. *toxicus*, fr. L. *toxicum* poison, fr. Gr. *toxikon* (sc. *pharmakon*) arrow poison, fr. *toxikos* of or for the bow, fr. *toxon* bow, arrow. Cf. INTOXICATE.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or caused by, poison or a toxin; as, *toxic* drugs, effects, or convulsions.
2. Poisoned; affected by a toxin; as, a *toxic* patient.
3. Acting, or likely to act, as a poison; poisonous; as, eggs are *toxic* to some persons; a *toxic* influence.
tox'ic, *n.* A toxic substance; something poisonous.
toxic-. = TOXICO-, as in *toxic*emia.
toxic adenoma. *Med.* An adenoma, or adenomatous state, specif. of the thyroid, believed to cause symptoms of toxicity, as nervousness, impaired action of the heart, etc.
tox'i·cal (tŏk'sĭ·kȧl), *adj.* Toxic. — **tox'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*
tox'i·cant (tŏk'sĭ·kȧnt), *adj.* Poisonous; producing a toxic effect. — *n.* A poisonous agent or drug, as opium; also, an intoxicant.
tox·ic'a·rol (tŏk·sĭk'ȧ·rōl; -rŏl), *n.* *Biochem.* A greenish-yellow poisonous compound, $C_{42}H_{52}O_7$, obtained from the roots of a tropical herb *Tephrosia toxicaria.*
tox'i·ca'tion (tŏk'sĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *toxicare* to poison, fr. L. *toxicum* a poison.] Poisoning.
toxic goiter. *Med.* Goiter causing, or associated with, symptoms of toxicity, as exophthalmic goiter.
tox·ic'i·ty (tŏks·Is'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality, state, or degree, of being toxic, or poisonous; poisonousness.
toxic jaundice. See JAUNDICE, *n.*, 1.
tox'i·co- (tŏk'sĭ·kō-), **toxic-.** A combining form from Greek *toxikon*, poison, as in *toxic*ology, *toxic*osis, **tox'i·co·pho'bi·a, tox'i·co·trau·mat'ic.**
tox'i·co·den'drol (-dĕn'drōl; -drŏl), *n.* [*Toxicodendron* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* A nonvolatile, irritant oil, the active principle of poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*). It is probably a glucoside.
Tox'i·co·den'dron (-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *toxico-*+*-dendron.*] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of 20 species of trees, shrubs, or woody vines (family Anacardiaceae), comprising the poison ivy, poison sumac, poison oak, etc., and differing chiefly from the closely related genus *Rhus* in having smooth fruits, and foliage poisonous to the touch.
2. [*not cap.*] *Pharm.* The fresh leaves of poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), sometimes used in the form of a tincture as a remedy for rheumatism. The fluid extract is used externally for sprains and gout, and internally for chronic eczema.
tox'i·co·der'ma (-dûr'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *toxico-*+*-derma.*] *Med.* Any disease of the skin caused by a poison.
tox'i·co·der'ma·ti'tis (-tĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Any inflammation of the skin caused by a poison.
tox'i·co·gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* [*toxico-*+*-genic.*] *Physiol. & Med.* **a** Producing toxic products; as, *toxicogenic* bacteria. **b** Produced by toxic substances; as, a *toxicogenic* disease.
tox'i·cog·nath' (tŏk'sĭ·kŏg·năth'), *n.* [NL., fr. *toxico-*+ Gr. *gnathos* jaw.] *Zool.* A poison fang of a centipede.
tox'i·coid (tŏk'sĭ·koid), *adj.* [See TOXIC; -OID.] Like poison.
tox'i·co·log'i·cal chem'is·try (tŏk'sĭ·kō·lŏj'Ĭ·kȧl). Biochemistry related to toxicology.
tox'i·col'o·gy (-kŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*toxico-*+*-logy.* See TOXIC.] The science which treats of poisons, their effects, antidotes, and recognition. — **tox'i·co·log'ic** (-kō·lŏj'Ĭk), *adj.* — **tox'i·co·log'i·cal** (-Ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* — **tox'i·co·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **tox'i·col'o·gist** (-kŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*
tox'i·co·ma'ni·a (tŏk'sĭ·kō·mā'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *toxico-*+*-mania.*] *Med.* Addiction to a drug, as opium or cocaine.
tox'i·cop'a·thy (tŏk'sĭ·kŏp'ȧ·thĭ), *n.* [*toxico-*+*-pathy.*] *Med.* Any disorder due as presumed by a poison or poisons. — **tox'i·co·path'ic** (-kō·păth'Ĭk), *adj.*
tox'i·coph'a·gous (-kŏf'ȧ·gŭs), *adj.* Addicted to toxicophagy.
tox'i·coph'a·gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*toxico-*+*-phagy.*] The custom or practice of eating poisons.
tox'i·co·phid'i·a (-kō·fĭd'Ĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *toxico-*+ *Ophidia.*] Venomous serpents. *Rare.*
tox'i·co'sis (-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *toxic-*+*-osis.*] *Med.* A morbid condition caused by the action of a poison.
toxic smoke. Poison smoke. See 1st GAS, 3.
tox'i·cum (tŏk'sĭ·kŭm), *n.* Also **tox'i·con** (-kŏn). [L. *toxicum*, fr. Gr. *toxikon.*] Poison.
tox·if'er·ous (tŏks·Ĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [See TOXIC; -FEROUS.] *Physiol.* Producing or conveying poison.
tox'i·gen'ic (tŏk'sĭ·jĕn'Ĭk), *adj.* [*toxi-*+*-genic.*] *Bacteriol.* Producing toxin.
tox'in (tŏk'sĭn), *n.* Also **tox'ine** (-sĭn; -sēn). [See TOXIC.] *Biochem.* A poison formed as a specific secretion product in the metabolism of a vegetable or animal organism. Toxins are colloidal, chemically allied to proteins, and usually very unstable; though strongly toxic when introduced to the tissues, almost all are destroyed by the digestive juices. The typical, or "true," toxins (cf. EXOTOXIN) form a class of substances distinguished from inorganic poisons, alkaloids, etc., by inducing the formation of antitoxins when introduced into a suitable animal and by having, in most cases, an incubation period before symptoms of poisoning appear. True toxins are elaborated by plants, esp. in the seeds (as abrin, ricin); by snakes, as in venom; by insects, etc.; as well as by bacteria, as in tetanus, diphtheria, and botulism. See ENDOTOXIN.
-tox'in. A combining form of *toxin*, as in:

antitoxin	**endotoxin**	**neurotoxin**
autotoxin	**ergotoxin**	**phytotoxin**
bacteriotoxin	**hemotoxin**	**pneumotoxin**
cytotoxin	**ichthyotoxin**	**serotoxin**
diphtherotoxin	**immunotoxin**	**tetanotoxin**
ectotoxin	**nephrotoxin**	**urotoxin**

tox'in·an'a·tox'in, *n.* *Immunol.* A mixture of toxin and toxoid, as of diphtheria, used for immunizing against the disease for which they are specific.
tox'in·an'ti·tox'in, *n.* *Immunol.* A mixture of toxin and antitoxin, esp. diphtheria toxin and enough antitoxin to nearly neutralize it, used in immunizing against the disease for which they are specific. It engenders active immunity without the danger attendant upon use of the toxin alone.
tox'i·ne'mi·a, tox'i·nae'mi·a (tŏk'sĭ·nē'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *toxin*+*-emia.*] *Med.* Toxemia caused by specific toxin.
tox'in·fec'tion (tŏk'sĭn·fĕk'shŭn), *n.* [*tox-*+*infection.*] *Med.* Disease with toxic manifestations, in which an infecting microbe is not recognized. — **tox'in·fec'tious** (-shŭs), *adj.*
tox'i·no'sis (tŏk'sĭ·nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *toxin*+*-osis.*] *Med.* Any morbid state due to the presence of a toxin.
‖**tox·i'pha·gus** (tŏks·Ĭf'ȧ·gŭs), *n.; pl.* -PHAGI (-jĭ). [NL.] A toxicophagous person.
tox'i·pho'bi·a (tŏk'sĭ·fō'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *toxico-*+*-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid fear of poisons or of being poisoned.
tox'i·pho'bi·ac (-ăk), *n.* One suffering from toxiphobia.
tox'i·ta·bel'lae (-tȧ·bĕl'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *toxi-*+*tabella.*] *Pharm.* Tablets containing a poisonous ingredient, as mercuric chloride.
tox'i·ty (tŏk'sĭ·tĭ), *n.* Toxicity. *Rare.*
tox'o- (tŏk'sō-), **tox-.** A combining form, Greek *toxo-*, *tox-*, from *toxon*, meaning *bow*, as in *Toxo*glossa.
tox'o-, tox-. A combining form equivalent to *toxico-*, as in *toxo*phil, *tox*emia, **tox'o·gen'e·sis, tox·ol'y·sis.**
Tox'o·don'ti·a (tŏk'sō·dŏn'shĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. 1st *toxo-*+*-odontia.*] *Paleontol.* A suborder (or order) of generalized ungulates of the Miocene to Pleistocene of South America. They were mostly of huge size, equaling a large rhinoceros, and the teeth consisted of large incisors, small lower canines, and high-crowned curved molars mostly growing persistently. The typical and best-known genus is **Tox'o·don** (tŏk'sō·dŏn). — **tox'o·dont** (-dŏnt), *adj. & n.*

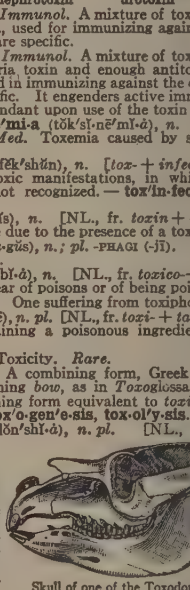

Skull of one of the Toxodontia (*Toxodon burmeisteri*).

Tox'o·glos'sa (-glŏs'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. 1st *toxo-*+*-glossa.*] *Zool.* A group of marine carnivorous gastropods (suborder Stenoglossa), including the Conidae and Terebridae, in which the teeth of the radula are reduced in number, large, and often perforated to serve as poison fangs with which a large poison gland in the esophagus communicates by slender ducts. — **tox'o·glos'sate** (-āt), *adj. & n.*

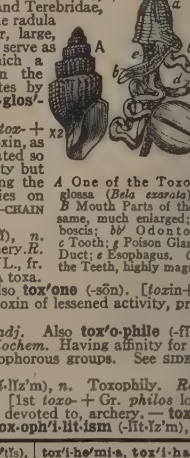

A One of the Toxoglossa (*Bela exarata*). *B* Mouth Parts of the same, much enlarged; *a* Proboscis; *bb'* Odontophore; *c* Tooth; *g* Poison Gland; *d* Its Duct; *e* Esophagus. *C* One of the Teeth, highly magnified.

tox·ol'o·gy (tŏks·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [1st *toxo-*+*-logy.*] Archery. *R.*
tox'on (tŏk'sŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *toxon* bow.] *Zool.* A toxa.
tox'on (tŏk'sŏn), *n.* Also **tox'one** (-sōn). [*toxin*+*-one.*] *Biochem.* An altered toxin of lessened activity, produced by bacteria.
tox'o·phil (tŏk'sō·fĭl), *adj.* Also **tox'o·phile** (-fīl; -fĭl). [2d *toxo-*+*-phil.*] *Biochem.* Having affinity for toxins; — said of certain haptophorous groups. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.
tox·oph'i·lism (tŏks·ŏf'Ĭ·lĭz'm), *n.* Toxophily. *Rare.*
tox·oph'i·lite (-lĭt), *n.* [1st *toxo-*+ Gr. *philos* loving + *-ite.*] One fond of, or devoted to, archery. — **tox·oph'i·lit'ic** (-lĭt'Ĭk), *adj.* — **tox·oph'i·lit·ism** (-lĭt·Ĭz'm), *n.*

---

town'scape, *n.* See -SCAPE.
Town'send's sol'i·taire (toun'zĕndz). [After J. K. *Townsend* (1809–51), Am. naturalist.] See SOLITAIRE, *n.*, 6.
towns'wom'an (tounz'wŏŏm'ȧn), *n.* Fem. of TOWNSMAN.
town'ward (toun'wĕrd), *adv. & adj.* See -WARD. [-WARDS.]
town'wards (-wĕrdz), *adv.* See
to-wond', *past tense* of TO-WEND. *Obs.*
towse. Var. of TOUSE. *New Dial.*
tow'sle. Var. of TOUSLE.
towsy'y. Var. of TOUSY.
towt. Var. of TOWGHT.
towt. † TOUT, peep.
tow'zel (tou'z'l). Var. of TOUSLE. *Rare.*
towz'le. Scot. var. of TOUSY.
tox'i·cate, *v. t.* To poison; intoxicate. *Obs.*
tox'i·ce'mi·a, tox'i·cae'mi·a (tŏk'sĭ·sē'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = TOXEMIA.
tox'i·co-der'ma·to'sis (tŏk'sĭ·kō·dûr'mȧ·tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] = TOXICODERMA.
tox'i·co·der'mi·a (-dûr'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = TOXICODERMA.
tox'i·co·der·mi'tis (-dûr·mĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] = TOXICODERMATITIS.
tox'i·co·he'mi·a, **tox'i·co·hae'mi·a** (-hē'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* = TOXEMIA.
tox'i·der·mi'tis (-dûr·mĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] = TOXICODERMATITIS.
Tox·il'er·a (tŏks·Ĭl'ĕr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *toxon* bow + L. *ferre* to bear.] Syn. of TOXOGLOSSA. — **tox'i·fer** (tŏk'sĭ·fĕr), *n.*
tox'i·he'mi·a, tox'i·hae'mi·a (tŏk'sĭ·hē'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* = TOXEMIA.
tox'i·in·fec'tion (-In·fĕk'shŭn), *n.* = TOXINFECTION. — **tox'i·in·fec'tious** (-shŭs), *adj.* [PEMIA.]
tox'i·nae'mi·a. Var. of TOXI
Tox'o·don'ta (tŏk'sō·dŏn'tȧ), *n. pl.* Var. of TOXODONTIA.
tox'o·no'sis (tŏk'sō·nō'sĭs), *n.* = TOXINOSIS.

tox·oph'i·lite (tŏks·ŏf'ĭ·līt), *adj.* Toxophilitic.
tox·oph'i·ly (-lĭ), *n.* [1st *toxo-* + *-phily.*] The study, practice, and love of archery. — **tox·oph'i·lous** (-lŭs), *adj.*
tox'o·plas·mo'sis (tŏk's·ō·plăz·mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *toxo-* + *plasm-* + *-osis.*] Infection of man (resulting usually in a fatal encephalitis), of dogs and other mammals, or of birds by certain microparasites (genus *Toxoplasma*).
Tox·os'to·ma (tŏks·ŏs'tō·mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *toxo-* + *-stoma.*] *Zool.* A genus of American songbirds closely allied to the mockingbirds, containing most of the thrashers.
tox'o·tae (tŏk'sō·tē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *toxotaí* policemen.] *Gr. Antiq.* Public slaves at Athens, often of Scythian origin, who were armed with bows and served as police.
Tox'o·tes (-tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *toxotēs* an archer.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the archerfish. It constitutes a family, **Tox·ot'i·dae** (tŏks·ŏt'ĭ·dē).
toy (toi), *n.* [D. *tuig* tools, implements, stuff, trash, speel-*tuig* playthings, toys; akin to G. *zeug* stuff, materials, MHG. *ziuc*, ON. *týgi* gear, G. *zeugen* to beget, MHG. *ziugen* to beget, make ready, procure, and to E. *tow* to drag. See 2d TOW.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Amorous dalliance; flirting; seductive act or acts. **b** Pastime; sport; a sportive or amusing act or acts; antic. **c** A wild fancy; an odd conceit; a whim; caprice. **d** Aversion; foolish dislike.
2. A paltry or trifling concern, preoccupation, interest, or the like; something without real or permanent value.
Farewell then Verse, and Love, and ev'ry *Toy.* *Pope.*
3. Something uttered, written, or composed in jest or play or as a pure diversion; a light, gay, or diverting speech, play, tune, etc.; a literary or musical trifle.
4. An ornament; gewgaw; trinket; bauble; knickknack; now often, a trinket, etc., that one toys with.
5. A plaything; something that is merely amusing or diverting; a thing to play with; specif., an article, often an imitation of a living or of a manufactured thing on a small scale, designed and made for the amusement of a child or for his use in play.
6. Hence, something diminutive, or comparatively small; as, beside the steamship the tug seemed a *toy;* specif., any of various very small breeds of animals; — usually in combination, as in *toy* pigeon, *toy* dog, etc.
7. One that can be toyed with; specif.: **a** A mistress; a pet. **b** A butt, or object of contempt or derision. **c** A weakling.
8. [Prob. the same word.] A headdress of linen or woolen, that hangs down over the shoulders, formerly worn by old women of the lower classes. *Scot.*
☞ COMBINATIONS (in sense 5) are:
toyhouse, toymaker, toy-sized, toyland, toymaking, toytown, toy-loving, *adj.*
toy (toi), *v.;* TOYED (toid); TOY'ING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To dally amorously; to indulge in a flirtation.
2. To act as though unconcerned, indifferent, or not serious; to deal lightly or without vigor or purpose; to trifle; as, to *toy* with great issues; to *toy* with one's dinner.
3. To while away the time in sport, play, etc.; to dally; to amuse oneself, as with a plaything.
——, *Transitive:* To spend or use up in toying; also, to bring (oneself) by toying, as *into* or *out of* a specified or implied condition.
toy, *adj.* Of the nature of, or made as, a toy; as, a *toy* chair, automobile, or soldier; also, toylike; suitable only as a toy; diminutive, unsubstantial, etc.; as, to live in a *toy* house.
toy dog. Any very small dog kept as a pet; esp., any of several very small-sized breeds. Cf. ENGLISH TOY SPANIEL.
to–year' (tŭ-yēr'), *adv.* [*to,* prep. + *year.*] This year. *Now Dial.*
toy'er (toi'ĕr), *n.* One who toys.
toy'ful (-fŏŏl; -fĭ), *adj.* Full of trifling play; sportive. — **toy'ful·ness,** *n.* *Both Rare.*
toy'ing (-ĭng), *adj.* That toys or that toys with something; sportive; wanton; also, twirling or fingering idly. — **toy'ing·ly,** *adv.*
toy'ish (-ĭsh), *adj.* *Now Rare.* **a** Wanton; sportive; playful. **b** Frivolous; trivial; of no real value. **c** Whimsical; fantastic; trifling. **d** Toylike; as small, unsubstantial, or useless as a toy; also, fit for a plaything. — **toy'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **toy'ish·ness,** *n.*
toy'man (toi'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who deals in toys; originally, one who kept a trinket shop; now, a maker of or dealer in children's toys.
Toyn'bee Hall (toin'bē). [After Arnold *Toynbee* (1852–83), Eng. social economist.] A university settlement, the first ever established (1884), in the Whitechapel district, London; now a center of educational and industrial activity, and international headquarters of settlement work.
to'yon (tō'yŭn), *n.* [Sp. *toyon, tollon,* prob. of Mex. Ind. origin.] An ornamental evergreen shrub (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) of the North American Pacific coast, having white flowers succeeded by persistent bright-red berries.
toy'shop' (toi'shŏp'), *n.* A shop for the sale of toys, or trinkets, or now esp., children's toys.
toy'some (-sŭm), *adj.* Playful; sportive. *Rare.*
toy spaniel. = ENGLISH TOY SPANIEL.
toy'wort' (toi'wŭrt'), *n.* The shepherd's-purse.
toze (tōz), *v. t.* [ME. *tosen;* akin to AS. *tēsan.* See TEASE.] *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* To tease, or comb, as wool; to disentangle. **b** To pull about; to shake; thrash.
toz'ee (tōz'ē), *n.* *Curling.* The tee. *Scot.*
toz'er (tōz'ĕr), *n.* A carder of wool.
toz'le (tōz'l). Var. of TOSY, tipsy.
toz'le (tōz'l), *n.* [See TOZE.] A shawl made from teased wool. *Scott.*
T piece, pole, plan, etc. A piece, pole, plan, etc., shaped, cut, or drawn in the form of a T.
T plate. A T-shaped plate used as a splice and for stiffening a joint where the end of one beam abuts against the side of another.
tra (trȧ), *n.* [Malay *tēra* stamp, seal.] Also **trah.** In the Malay Peninsula, a coin of tin or pewter, of small value.
tra-. See TRANS-.
tra·ba'co·lo (trȧ·bä'kō·lō), *n.; pl.* -COLOS (-lōz), -COLI (-lē). Also **tra·bas'co·lo** (trȧ·bäs'-). [It.] A small coasting vessel of Italy.
trab'al (trăb'ȧl; trā'bȧl), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a beam; large, like a beam. *Obs.*
2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the trabs cerebri; callosal.
tra·bant' (trȧ·bănt'), *n.* [G. *trabant, drabant.* See DRABANT.] Bodyguard; armed attendant, esp. of royalty, as in some European countries. *Chiefly Hist.*
tra'be·a (trā'bē·ȧ), *n.; pl.* TRABEAE (-ē). *Rom. Antiq.* A type of toga with a border of colored stripes, worn at certain ceremonies by Salii and augurs.
tra'be·at'ed (trā'bē·āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Also **tra'be·ate** (-āt). *Arch.* Designed or constructed of horizontal beams or lintels; not arcuate.
tra'be·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *trabs, trabis,* a beam, a timber.] *Arch.* Beamed, as distinguished from arched, construction; hence, an entablature.
tra·bec'u·la (trȧ·bĕk'ū·lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-lē). [L., a little beam, dim. of *trabs* a beam. See THORP; cf. TRAVE.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* A small bar, rod, bundle of fibers, or septal membrane, in the framework of an organ or part, as the spleen.
2. *Bot.* **a** A row of cells bridging an intercellular space. **b** A fold or ridge projecting into a cell or into a sporangial cavity. **c** In mosses, a row or plate of sterile cells extending across the cavity of a sporangium; also, one of the transverse bars, or thickenings, on the peristome teeth.
3. *Embryol.* In the developing skull of vertebrates, one of a pair of longitudinally directed, more or less curved cartilaginous rods, which develop under the anterior part of the brain, each side of the pituitary body. They subsequently fuse with each other and with the parachordal cartilages, forming the base of the cartilaginous cranium.
‖**tra·be'cu·lae car'ne·ae** (trȧ·bĕk'ū·lē kär'nē·ē). [NL. Cf. CARNAL.] *Anat.* Thick strands of muscular tissue attached to the inner walls of the ventricles of the heart. Some form ridges, others are free except at the ends, and others are the papillary muscles.
tra·bec'u·lar (trȧ·bĕk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a trabecula; having, or consisting of, trabeculae. — **tra·bec'u·lar·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
tra·bec'u·late (-lāt), *adj.* Having or furnished with trabeculae; trabecular; crossbarred.
tra·bec'u·lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Trabeculate.
tra·bec'u·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Anat.* The formation of trabeculae in the lumen or on the walls of an organ, as the bladder.
trab'e·cule (trăb'ē·kūl), *n.* A trabecula. *Rare.*
‖**trabs ce're·bri** (trăbz sĕr'ē·brī). [L., beam of the brain.] *Anat.* The corpus callosum.
‖**tra·bu'co** (trȧ·bōō'kō), *n.; pl.* -COS (-kōz; *Sp.* -kōs). [Sp.] **a** A blunderbuss. **b** A kind of cigar.
‖**tra'cas'se·rie'** (trȧ'kăs'rē'), *n.; pl.* TRACASSERIES (-rē'). [F.] **a** Fretting; bother. **b** Quarrel; squabble; squabbling.
Tra·cau'lon (trȧ·kô'lŏn), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. NGr. *tra* wire, drawn gold + *kaulos* stalk, stem.] *Bot.* A genus of about eighteen species of herbaceous vines (family Polygonaceae) with prickly or bristly stems, found in North America and Asia; — usually called *tearthumb.* They have prickly veined leaves mostly hastate or cordate at the base, racemose flowers, and angled fruits.
trace (trās), *n.* [ME. *trace,* fr. OF. *trace.* See TRACE, *v.*]
1. The course or path which one follows; road; route; also, way of life, conduct, etc. *Obs.*
Now I begin To tread an endless *trace.* *Spenser.*
2. Originally, *pl.,* the line of footprints left by an animal; as, to track down a stag by following its *traces;* now, *sing.,* the line or track left by anything that has passed; as, the *trace* of a sleigh in the snow.
3. Hence, a beaten path; a trail, esp. a marked trail, through woods or over open lands. *U. S.*
4. A footprint; now, figuratively, a vestige; a sign or evidence of something once present, influential, felt, etc.; a mark left behind; as, *traces* of an earlier civilization.
5. A line; a series; specif.: **a** A train; procession; file. **b** *Obs.* A succession of steps, esp. in dancing; a measure.
6. Something traced or drawn; esp., a traced or lightly marked line. Specif.: **a** The marking made by a recording instrument, as a seismograph. **b** An unbroken line of hair, as on the back of certain dogs, darker than the remainder of the coat.
7. A very small amount; a barely discernible quantity, quality, or characteristic; as, he has no *trace* of humor.
8. *Chem.* A very small quantity of a constituent, esp. when not quantitatively determined, because of minuteness.
9. *Fort.* The ground plan of a work or works.
10. *Geom.* The intersection of a line or plane with a plane or other surface, specif. with a plane of projection.
11. *Psychol.* The aftereffect of a neural or mental action whereby repetitions of it are facilitated; an engram.
Syn. — Mark, sign; hint, shade, thought. — TRACE, VESTIGE agree in the idea of a mark or sign, often of something that no longer exists, and are in many cases interchangeable. But VESTIGE frequently suggests some slight remnant of the thing itself; TRACE, the more general word, denotes a faint indication of any sort; as, "Of this ancient custom no *vestige* remained" (*Gibbon*); "The *vestiges* of some knowledge of Latin still appear . . . in his sentences" (*The Nation*); "I love people that leave some *traces* of their journey behind them" (*Gray*); "In one deep reflection of his distant sea, we catch a *trace* of the purest blue" (*Ruskin*).
trace (trās), *v.;* TRACED (trāst); TRAC'ING (trās'ĭng). [ME. *tracen,* fr. OF. *tracier* (F. *tracer*), fr. (assumed) VL. *tractiare,* fr. L. *tractus* a drawing, trailing, a track, fr. *trahere, tractum,* to draw. See DRAW; cf. ABSTRACT, ATTRACT, CONTRACT, DETRACT, DISTRACT, ESTREAT, PORTRAIT, RETRACT, SUBTRACT, TRACT, TRACTION, TRAIL, TRAIN, TREAT.] *Transitive:* **1.** To draw; specif.: **a** To draw; to delineate; sketch; outline; as, to *trace* a design for a fresco. **b** To form, as characters in writing; to write, as letters or figures, carefully or with nicety.
Might as well have *traced* it [a name] in the sands. *Tennyson.*
c To copy, as a drawing, engraving, or manuscript, by following the lines or letters as seen through a transparent sheet superimposed on the original. **d** To impress or imprint (a design, pattern, etc.) as with a tracer; also, to make an imprint of such a design, etc., for (a fabric, metal, etc.). **e** To record in the form of a curved, wavy, or broken line, as the movements of a muscle; to make a tracing (sense 2 **b**) of; as, the cardiograph *traces* the heart action.
2. Hence, to make marks or lines on; to adorn with tracery, chasing, etc.; — chiefly in *past part;* as, *traced* windows in Gothic churches.
3. To walk or travel over; to pass through; to traverse. *Archaic.*
We do *trace* this alley up and down. *Shak.*
4. To follow the footprints of; to pursue the trail of or course or route taken by; to track down; as, to *trace* a criminal to his hiding place or game to its lair.
5. To follow or study out in detail or step by step; to outline or present the development, progress, or history, of; as, to *trace* one's ancestry or the history of a movement.
6. To discover or uncover by going backward over the evidence step by step; to ascertain, establish, attribute, etc., as a result of such retracing or reviewing; as, to *trace* the cause of an epidemic, one's descent from the Pilgrims; to *trace* the failure of a project to indifference.
7. To discover traces, or signs or evidence, of; to prove the existence or occurrence of; as, he could not *trace* the hypothetical source of the Shakespearean play.
8. To make out by finding or examining traces or vestiges or remains; to come to know, understand, etc., by such investigation; as, to *trace* a faint track, the former course of a river, or an inscription on an old monument.
To *trace* him in his word, his works, his ways. *Cowper.*
9. To find by following traces or the trail of; esp., to ascertain the whereabouts or disposition of (as something passing from hand to hand, place to place, etc.); as, unable to *trace* a lost letter or one's relatives.
10. *Fort.* To lay out upon the ground the actual trace of.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To go; make one's way; specif.: **a** To follow a track, trail, or the like.
We *traced* back again across the mountainside by the same way we had come. *Stevenson.*
b *Now Dial., Eng.* To walk; march; trudge; also, to wander aimlessly; to ramble.
2. To step, as in a dance; to dance a measure. *Archaic.*
3. To fall; to rush (down). *Obs.*
Her golden locks . . . down *traced.* *Spenser.*
4. To be traced historically; to owe its origin.
5. *Cataloguing.* To record on the card for the main entry the headings under which added entries have been made.
trace (trās), *n.* [ME. *trays,* pl., fr. OF. *traiz, trais* (F. *traits*), pl. of *trait.* See TRAIT.] **1.** One of two straps, chains, or ropes, of a harness, extending from the collar or breastband to a whippletree attached to a vehicle or thing to be drawn; a tug. See HARNESS, *Illust.; kick over the traces* under KICK, *v.*
2. *Angling.* In a spinning tackle, a short line, usually of gimp or gut, between the main line and the bait.
3. *Bot.* In higher plants, the vascular supply of a leaf or branch consisting of one or more bundles, which are prolongations of the central cylinder; also, one of the individual bundles supplying a leaf or branch. In leaves, they are known as *leaf traces,* in branches, *branch traces.* Cf. GAP, *n.,* 5.
4. *Mach.* A connecting bar or rod, pivoted at each end to the end of another piece, for transmitting motion, esp. from one plane to another; specif., such a piece in an organ-stop action to transmit motion from the trundle to the lever actuating the stop slider. See STOP, *Illust.*
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:
trace buckle, trace fastener, trace holder, trace chain, trace-galled, trace hook, trace connector, trace-high, trace spring
trace, *v. t.* To fasten by traces, as a horse; to hitch up.
trace, *n.* [Cf. TRESS.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A plait of hair. **b** Trimming braid.
2. A plait of straw for tying onions in bunches.
3. A traced (see 6th trace) string, as of onions or ears of corn.
trace, *v. t.* To plait; to braid; specif., to fasten, as onion bulbs, in bunches by tying the necks with straw.
trace'a·ble (trās'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* **a** That may be traced; as, a *traceable* river bed, inscription, or escaped convict. **b** That may be attributed; due; ascribable; — with *to;* as, a failure *traceable* to lack of energy. — **trace'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **trace'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **trace'a·bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*
trace'-bear'er, *n.* = LAZY STRAP.
trace horse. Either of the two outside horses when more than two are driven abreast.
trace of precipitation. *Meteorol.* A minute amount of precipitation; specif., an amount measuring less than 0.01 inch.
trac'er (trās'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which traces, or tracks down or searches out; an investigator. Specif.: **a** A seeker (sense 3 **a**). **b** A person engaged (esp. in the express or railroad service) in tracing, or searching out, missing articles, as packages or freight cars. **c** An inquiry sent out (esp. in transportation service) for a missing article, as a letter or an express package.
2. One who makes tracings or traceries. Specif.: **a** A draftsman, gilder, stainer, etc., who traces designs, patterns, or markings. **b** One who traces drawings, etc., on semitransparent paper or cloth, esp. for blueprint (cyanotype) reproduction. Cf. TRACING PAPER; TRACING CLOTH.
3. A device used in tracing a design, etc., as a stylus, or the like. Specif.: **a** A pointed wheel mounted in a handle, used by tailors, dressmakers, etc., in transferring patterns to cloth. **b** *Metalcraft.* A tempered steel punch used in chasing or repoussé work, as when cutting the outline of a design on a metal surface, or when making and finishing corners, borders, and the like.
4. *Mil.* A small firework attached to a projectile to mark its flight by a trail of smoke or fire.
trac'er, *n.* A trace horse; also, a boy in charge of such a horse.
tracer bullet. A bullet equipped with a tracer (sense 4).
trac'er·ied (trās'ĕr·ĭd), *adj.* Decorated with, or having, tracery.
trac'er·y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** *Arch.* Ornamental work with ramified lines; esp.: **a** Decorative openwork in the head of a Gothic window. It is of two general types: (1) *plate tracery,* common in Italy, consisting of a series of ornamental patterns cut through a flat plate of stone; (2) *bar tracery,* a decorative pattern formed by the curves and intersections of the molded bars of the mullions. Window tracery is imitated in many decorative objects, as panels of wood or metal either pierced or in relief. See *Illusts.* of FLAMBOYANT, FOLIATION, 4. **b** A similar decoration in some styles of vaulting, the ribs of the vault giving off the minor bars of which the tracery is composed.

A Simple Form of Plate Tracery.

2. Any decorative interlacing of lines suggestive of Gothic tracery (see sense 1, above); a pattern wrought by the interweaving or branching out of lines in ornamental or graceful figures; as, the *tracery* on a frosted window.
tra'che- (trā'kē), = TRACHEO- (which see), as in **tra'che·al'gi·a,** *tracheitis.*
tra'che·a (trā'kē·ȧ; trȧ·kē'ȧ; 277: *the second pron. is etymologically correct, but less frequent in actual use*), *n.; pl.* TRACHEAE (-ē). [ML., fr. LL. *trachia,* fr. Gr. *tracheia* (sc. *artēria* windpipe), fr. *trachys* rough, rugged.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* In vertebrates, the main trunk of the system of tubes by which air passes to and from the lungs; the windpipe. In man it is about four inches long and somewhat less than an inch in diameter, and extends down the front of the neck from the larynx, bifurcating to form the bronchi. It has walls of fibrous and muscular tissue, stiffened by incomplete cartilaginous rings, which keep it from

tox'o·phore group (tŏk'sō·fōr; 181). See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.
tox·oph'o·rous (tŏks·ŏf'ō·rŭs), *adj.* Also **tox'o·phor'ic** (tŏk'sō·fōr'ĭk). [*toxin* + *-phorous.*] See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.
tox'o·sis (tŏks·ō'sĭs), *n.* = TOXINOSIS.
tox'o·so'zin (tŏk's·ō·sō'zĭn), *n.* [See TOXIC; SOZIN.] See SOZIN.
Tox'y·lon (tŏk'sĭ·lŏn), *n.* [NL., for *Toxoxylon,* fr. Gr. *toxon* bow + *xylon* wood.] *Bot.* Syn. of MACLURA.
toy'dom, *n.* See -DOM.
toyle. ✝ TOOL.
toy'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
toy'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
toyte. Var. of TOIT, totter.
toy'wom'an, *n.* Fem. of TOYMAN.
traapse. Var. of TRAIPSE.
trass. ✝ TRACE.
tra'be·a'tae (trā'bē·ā'tē), *n. pl.* [L.] See COMOEDIA TOGATA.
tra'bu (trā'bōō). Var. of TRUBU.
tra·buch' (trȧ·bŏŏk'), *n.* [F. *trebuc.*] = TREBUCHET. *Archaic.*
tra·bu'cho, *n.* = TRABUCO.
trace'less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **trace'less·ly,** *adv.*

collapsing, and is lined with mucous membrane whose epithelium is composed of columnar ciliated and mucus-secreting cells. In birds its lower end usually takes part in forming the syrinx, and a part of the trachea may be enlarged and ossified, forming an irregular cavity or box, the *tracheal tympanum* or *labyrinth*.

2. *Bot.* Orig., a duct or water-conveying vessel composed of a series of nonliving cells which have lost their end walls; now, also, one of the cells, or elements, which form such a series or duct; a vessel. Tracheae are shorter and larger in diameter than tracheids and have relatively thinner walls and often more numerous and smaller pits. Cf. TRACHEID; see XYLEM, VESSEL.

3. *Zool.* One of the air-conveying tubules forming the respiratory system of most insects, millipedes, centipedes, many arachnids, and the Onychophora. In the insects they form typically a system of ramifying and anastomosing tubules, enlarged at certain points into air sacs and penetrating to nearly all parts of the body. Their external orifices, placed along the sides of the body in the insects, are called *spiracles* or *stigmata*, and are often provided with valves. The tracheae have a chitinous lining, which is stiffened by a spiral fiber or fiberlike thickening.

Portion of Trachea of an Insect. *a* Taenidium, or spiral Stiffening Fiber, partly unwound.

tra'che·a·ec'ta·sy (trā'kē·ā·ĕk'tȧ·sĭ), *n.* [See ECTASIS.] *Med.* Dilatation of the trachea.

tra'che·al (trā'kē·ăl; trȧ·kē'ăl), *adj.* [NL. *trachealis.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* Of or pert. to the trachea or tracheae; like a trachea.

2. *Bot.* Characterized by, having, or resembling, tracheae or tracheal tissue.

tracheal commissure. *Zool.* In insects, one of the large transverse tubes that unite the tracheal systems of the opposite sides of the body.

tracheal gill. *Zool.* One of the external filaments or leaflike plates connected with the tracheae of the inside of the body, which form part of the respiratory system of some aquatic insect larvae and nymphs, but rarely persist in the adult.

tra'che·a'lis (trā'kē·ā'lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat. & Zool.* A tracheal muscle. In man it consists of the fibers extending transversely between the ends of the cartilages and the intervals between them at the back of the trachea.

tracheal labyrinth. See TRACHEA, 1.

tracheal lung. *Zool.* In many snakes, an extension of the left lung (or sometimes a separate organ) lying alongside of, and usually in communication with, the trachea.

tracheal sac. *Zool.* An air sac of the tracheal system of an insect.

tracheal tissue. *Bot.* Conductive tissue made up of tracheae or tracheids or both; xylem tissue.

tracheal tube. In insects, a trachea or any branch of one.

tracheal tug *or* **tugging.** *Med.* Downward pull of the trachea and larynx, observed in aneurysm of the aorta.

tracheal tympanum. See TRACHEA, 1.

tra'che·an (trā'kē·ăn; trȧ·kē'ăn), *adj.* *Zool.* Having tracheae; tracheal. *Rare.*

Tra'che·a'ri·a (-ā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A division of Arachnida comprising those that have no book lungs. It includes the mites, ticks, book scorpions, and harvestmen. — **tra'che·ar'i·an** (-ăr'ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

tra'che·ar'y (trā'kē·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ēr·ĭ), *adj.* Tracheal; breathing by means of tracheae. — *n.* One of the Trachearia.

tracheary tissue. *Bot.* Tracheal tissue.

Tra'che·a'ta (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A group of arthropods, including most of those which breathe by means of tracheae; sometimes, the class Insecta.

tra'che·ate (trā'kē·āt), *adj. Zool.* Having tracheae as breathing organs. See TRACHEA, 3. — *n.* A tracheate arthropod.

tra'che·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [See -TION.] *Zool.* The distribution and pattern of the tracheae in the developing wing of an insect, previous to the formation of the veins.

tra'che·id (trā'kē·ĭd), *n. Bot.* A long tubelike cell peculiar to xylem and characterized by tapering, closed ends (the end walls not absorbed as in tracheae) and by thickened, strongly lignified walls commonly having bordered pits. Tracheids are water-conducting cells but serve also for support, being esp. characteristic of the wood of coniferous trees. Cf. TRACHEA, 2; see XYLEM. — **tra·che'i·dal** (trȧ·kē'ĭ·dăl; trā'kē·ĭd'ăl), *adj.*

tra'che·i'tis (trā'kē·ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *trache-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the trachea, or windpipe.

trachel-. = TRACHELO- (which see), as in:
trachelagra, trachelectomy, trachelitis, trachelodynia.

trach'e·late (trăk'ē·lāt), *adj.* [Gr. *trachēlos* neck.] Having the look of a neck, as the narrowed prothorax of some insects.

tra'che·lec'to·mo·pex'i·a (trā'kē·lĕk'tō·mō·pĕk'sĭ·ȧ; trăk'-ē-), *n.* [NL., fr. *trachelo-* + Gr. *ektomē* excision + *-pexia.*] *Surg.* Fixation and partial removal of the neck of the uterus.

trach'e·lis'mus (trăk'ē·lĭz'mŭs; -lĭs'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *trachēlismos* a seizing by the throat.] *Med.* Spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the neck.

tra·che'li·um (trȧ·kē'lĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *trachēlos* neck.] *Arch.* The part of the necking above the hypotrachelium, or gorgerin. *Rare.*

tra'che·lo- (trā'kē·lō-; trăk'ē-; trȧ·kē'-), **trachel-.** A combining form, Greek *trachēlo-*, from *trachēlos*, meaning *neck*, as in **tra'che·lo·cyl·lo'sis, tra'che·lol'o·gy**; specif.: **a** *The uterine neck*, as in *trachelo*plasty. **b** *Pertaining to the neck and;* — in adjectives, as in:
trachelobregmatic, trachelocleidoscapular, trachelocervical, trachelohyoid, trachelomastoid, trachelonuchal, trachelopharyngeal, trachelopharyngeus, trachelorrhaphy, trachelospinal, trachelotomy, trachelotomy, trachelovertebral, trachelozygapophysial.

tra'che·lo·a·cro'mi·a'lis (-ȧ·krō'mĭ·ā'lĭs), *n. Anat.* An inconstant muscle slip extending from the occipital bone to the acromion.

tra'che·lo·mas'toid (-măs'toid), *adj. Anat.* Designating the longissimus capitis muscle of the neck.

tra'che·lo·oc·cip'i·tal (-ŏk·sĭp'ĭ·tăl), *adj. Anat.* Pertaining to the neck and occiput; specif., designating the semispinalis capitis muscle.

tra'che·lo·pex'i·a (-pĕk'sĭ·ȧ), *n.* Also **tra'che·lo·pex'y** (trā'kē·lō·pĕk'sĭ; trăk'ē-; trȧ·kē'-). [NL., fr. *trachelo-* + *-pexia.*] *Surg.* The fixation of the neck of the uterus to an adjacent part of the body.

tra'che·lo·plas'ty (trā'kē·lō·plăs'tĭ; trăk'ē-; trȧ·kē'-), *n.* [*trachelo-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* A plastic operation on the neck of the uterus.

tra'che·lor'rha·phy (trā'kē·lŏr'ȧ·fĭ; trăk'ē·lŏr'ȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*trachelo-* + *-rrhaphy.*] *Surg.* The operation of sewing up a laceration of the neck of the uterus.

Tra'che·lo·sper'mum (-lō·spŭr'mŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *trachelo-* + *-spermum.*] *Bot.* A genus of sixteen species of Asiatic woody vines of the dogbane family (Apocynaceae) with opposite leaves, showy flowers in loose cymes, and elongated terete follicles. *T. jasminoides* is the star jasmine.

tra'che·lot'o·my (trā'kē·lŏt'ō·mĭ; trăk'ē-), *n.* [*trachelo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of cutting into the neck of the uterus.

tra·chen'chy·ma (trȧ·kĕng'kĭ·mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *trachea* + *-enchyma.*] *Bot.* Tracheal tissue.

tra'che·o- (trā'kē·ō-; trȧ·kē'ō-), **tra'che-** (trā'kē-). A combining form for *trachea*, denoting: **a** *The trachea*, as in *tracheo*scopy.

☞ For words below, see the word or element with which *tracheo-* is combined.

tracheofissure	**tracheophony**	**tracheobronchial**
tracheopathia	**tracheoplasty**	**tracheostenosis**
tracheopathy	**tracheopyosis**	**tracheostomy**
tracheophonesis	**tracheorrhagia**	**tracheotome**

b *Tracheal and;* — in adjectives, as in:
tracheobronchial, tracheoesophageal, tracheolaryngeal, tracheolingual, tracheopharyngeal.

tra'che·o·bran'chi·a (-brăng'kĭ·ȧ), *n.; pl.* -CHIAE (-ē). [NL. See TRACHEA; -BRANCHIA.] A tracheal gill.

tra'che·o·bron·chi'tis (-brŏng·kī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of the trachea and bronchi.

tra'che·o·cele (trā'kē·ō·sēl; trȧ·kē'ō·sēl), *n.* [*tracheo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* **a** Goiter. **b** Hernial protrusion of the mucous membrane of the trachea.

tra'che·o·lar'yn·got'o·my (-lăr'ĭng·gŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*tracheo-* + *laryngo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Cutting into the trachea and larynx.

tra'che·ole (trā'kē·ōl), *n.* [Dim. of *trachea.* See -OLE.] *Zool.* One of the minute, delicate endings of the branched tracheae of insects, sometimes actually penetrating certain cells of the body. — **tra·che'o·lar** (trȧ·kē'ō·lĕr), *adj.*

Tra'che·o·pho'nae (trā'kē·ō·fō'nē; trȧ·kē'ō-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *tracheo-* + Gr. *phōnē* voice.] *Zool.* A group of clamatorial birds having the syrinx thin-walled and tracheal, the syringeal muscles few, and the semirings few and thin. The chief families are Dendrocolaptidae, Formicariidae, and Conopophagidae. — **tra'che·o·phone'** (trā'kē·ō·fōn'; trȧ·kē'-), *adj. & n.*

tra'che·o·pho'nine (-nĭn; 156), **tra'che·oph'o·nous** (trā'-kē·ŏf'ō·nŭs), *adj.* Tracheophone.

tra'che·os'co·py (trā'kē·ŏs'kō·pĭ), *n.* [*tracheo-* + *-scopy.*] *Med.* Examination of the interior of the trachea, as by means of a laryngoscope. — **tra'che·o·scop'ic** (-ō·skŏp'ĭk), *adj.* — **tra'che·os'co·pist** (trā'kē·ŏs'kō·pĭst), *n.*

tra'che·ot'o·mize (trā'kē·ŏt'ō·mīz), *v. t. Surg.* To perform tracheotomy on.

tra'che·ot'o·my (-mĭ), *n.* [*tracheo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of making an opening into the trachea. — **tra'che·ot'o·mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

Tra·chin'i·dae (trȧ·kĭn'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Trachinus*, type genus, fr. ML. *trachina*, for *trachura*, fr. Gr. *trachouros* the horse mackerel, lit., roughtail.] *Zool.* The family of fishes constituted by the weevers. The type genus is **Tra·chi'nus** (-kī'nŭs). — **tra'chi·noid** (trā'kĭ·noid; trăk'-ĭ-), *adj. & n.*

tra·chi'tis (trȧ·kī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Tracheitis.

tra'chle (trăk'l), *v. t. Scot.* **a** To bedraggle; foul. **b** To tire by overwork or overexertion; to trouble; to hinder. — *v. i. Scot.* To drag oneself along.

tra'chle, *n. Scot.* **a** A long and tiring walk or task; drudgery; trouble. **b** A cause of trouble. **c** A listless sloven.

Tra'cho·don (trā'kō·dŏn; trăk'ō-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *trachys* rough + *-odon.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of large ornithopod dinosaurs of the Upper Cretaceous closely resembling Iguanodon, but having a broad spatulate snout. It is the type of a family, **Tra'cho·don'ti·dae** (-dŏn'tĭ·dē). Syn. *Hadrosaurus.* — **tra'cho·dont** (trā'kō·dŏnt; trăk'ō-), *adj. & n.* — **tra'cho·don'tid** (-dŏn'tĭd), *adj.*

tra·cho'ma (trȧ·kō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *trachōma* roughness, fr. *trachys* rough.] *Med.* A chronic, contagious form of conjunctivitis, characterized by the presence of inflammatory granulations on the conjunctival surfaces which are eventually replaced by scar tissue. Partial or complete blindness may result. — **tra·chom'a·tous** (-kŏm'ȧ·tŭs; -kō'mȧ·tŭs), *adj.*

Tra'cho·me·du'sae (trā'kō·mē·dū'sē; trăk'ō-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* An order of Hydrozoa in which the tentacles arise from the edge of the umbrella and the gonads are developed in connection with the radial canals. — **tra'cho·me·du'san** (-săn), *adj. & n.*

tra'chy- (trā'kĭ-; trăk'ĭ-). A combining form, Greek *trachy-*, from *trachys*, meaning *rough*, as in *trachy*glossate; specif., in mineralogy, *trachytic*, as in *trachy*dolerite.

tra'chy·an'des·ite (trā'kĭ·ăn'dē·zīt; trăk'ĭ-), *n. Petrog.* A lava intermediate in composition between trachyte and andesite. See LATITE.

tra'chy·ba·salt' (-bȧ·sôlt'; -băs'ôlt), *n.* [See TRACHYTE; BASALT.] *Petrog.* A rock intermediate in composition between trachyte and basalt, consequently containing both orthoclase and basic plagioclase. See TRACHYDOLERITE **a**.

tra'chy·car'pous (-kär'pŭs), *adj.* [*trachy-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Rough-fruited.

Tra'chy·car'pus (-pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *trachy-* + *-carpus.*] *Bot.* A small genus of low East Asiatic fan palms (family Arecaceae) having leaf sheaths with a dense fibrous network which is made into ropes, network, etc. *T. excelsa*, the hemp palm, and *T. fortunei*, are often cultivated.

tra'chy·chro·mat'ic (-krō·măt'ĭk), *adj.* [*trachy-* + *chromatic.*] *Anat.* Deeply staining, as certain marrow cells.

tra'chy·dol'er·ite (-dŏl'ĕr·īt), *n.* [See TRACHYTE; DOLERITE.] *Petrog.* **a** Any of a group of effusive rocks intermediate between trachytes and basalts. **b** An alkaline rock, containing a feldspathoid in addition to orthoclase and basic plagioclase.

tra'chy·glos'sate (-glŏs'āt), *adj.* [*trachy-* + Gr. *glōssa* tongue.] *Zool.* **a** Having a rough tongue. **b** Having teeth on the radula, as most gastropods.

Tra'chy·li'nae (-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A group of Hydrozoa including the Trachomedusae and Narcomedusae. — **trach'y·line** (trăk'ĭ·lĭn; -līn; 156), *adj.*

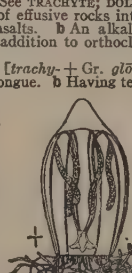
One of the Trachylinae (*Trachynema digitale*).

tra'chy·pho'ni·a (-fō'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *trachyphōnia.*] Roughness of the voice. — **tra·chyph'o·nous** (trȧ·kĭf'ō·nŭs), *adj.*

Tra·chyp'ter·us (trȧ·kĭp'tĕr·ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *trachy-* + Gr. *pteron* wing, fin.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the dealfishes. It usually constitutes a family, **Tra'chyp·ter'i·dae** (trā'kĭp·tĕr'ĭ·dē; trăk'ĭp-). — **tra·chyp'ter·oid** (trȧ·kĭp'tĕr·oid), *adj. & n.*

tra'chy·sper'mous (trā'kĭ·spŭr'mŭs; trăk'ĭ-), *adj.* [*trachy-* + *-spermous.*] *Bot.* Rough-seeded.

tra'chyte (trā'kīt; trăk'ĭt), *n.* [F. *trachyte*, fr. Gr. *trachys* rough, rugged.] *Petrog.* A volcanic rock, usually light in color, consisting of potash feldspar, generally with more or less biotite, amphibole, or pyroxene, and commonly exhibiting a subparallel texture; — so called from the roughness of the fractured surface. Trachyte is the effusive form of syenite and formerly included rhyolite and andesite (in part).

tra·chyt'ic (trȧ·kĭt'ĭk), *adj.* [See TRACHYTE.] *Petrog.* Relating to a texture of igneous rocks in which lath-shaped feldspar microlites are arranged in subparallel lines which flow around the larger phenocrysts. It is that variety of microlitic texture in which the crystals are orthoclase and there is more or less parallelism of arrangement.

trach'y·toid (trăk'ĭ·toid; trā'kĭ-), *adj.* [*trachyte* + *-oid.*] *Petrog.* Resembling trachyte; as, *trachytoid* structure.

trac'ing (trās'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that traces.

2. That which is traced, or marked out. Specif.: **a** A copy of a pattern or design made on a transparent sheet superimposed on an original or by use of transfer paper. **b** A record made by any of several instruments that register graphically movements, action, oscillation, etc.; an ergogram, cardiogram, etc.

trac'ing, *adj.* That traces; esp., used in or for making tracings; as, *tracing* board, instrument, machine.

tracing braid. = SOUTACHE.

tracing cloth. Also **tracing linen.** A fine, transparent linen or cotton cloth, sized on one side, used by architects, designers, etc., for making tracings.

tracing paper. A kind of tough, semitransparent paper for tracing drawings; also, lithographic transfer paper.

tracing thread. *Lacemaking.* A heavy thread, or cluster of threads, used to map out a pattern in outline.

tracing wheel. = 1st TRACER, 3 a.

track (trăk), *n.* [OF. *trac* track of horses, mules, trace of animals, prob. of Teut. origin; cf. D. *trek* a drawing, *trekken* to draw, travel, march; akin to OHG. *trehhan* to push, drag; fr. a root parallel to that of E. DRAW. Cf. TRACK to TOW, TREK, TRIGGER.] **1.** A mark left by something that has passed; variously, a wake of a ship, a wheel, rut or ruts, a succession of footprints, droppings, etc., or a scent; also, a footprint or a fossil of such; as, the *track* of a wagon, a bird, or a dinosaur; the *tracks* of a horse.

2. Hence, a vestige; a trace; a visible mark or sign.

3. The path along which something moves or has moved; as, the *track* of a comet, a tornado, or a nerve.

4. A way or path beaten by the feet; a trail.

5. A way of life, conduct, action, etc.; the course one adopts or follows; method; procedure; — chiefly in semifigurative expressions; as, to leave the beaten *track*.

> May boldly deviate from the common *track*. *Pope.*

6. A succession; a sequence of events or a train of ideas; the order in which things happen or ideas come.

> My pen goes in the *track* of my thoughts. *Burke.*

7. Hence, the state or fact of being aware of, or in touch with, the progress, sequence, count, etc. (of that specified); as, to lose *track* of a friend; to keep *track* of current events, new books, or expenditures.

8. The act of tracking. *Rare.*

9. A way or road constructed and maintained for a specific use; as: **a** A path or course laid out for racing, exercise, etc.; as, a cinder *track;* a half-mile *track*. **b** A metal way for wheeled vehicles; specif., one or more pairs of parallel lines of rails with the fastenings, ties, etc. (sometimes also with the ballast), for a railroad, railway, or tramway.

10. **a** The band of a caterpillar tractor. **b** The tread of a tracklayer. See TRACKLAYER, 2.

11. *Automobiles.* **a** The width between wheels. **b** The tread of an automobile tire. See TREAD, *n.*, **4 b**.

12. *Sports.* **a** A running track (see sense **9 a**, above) on which athletic races are contested; — esp. as contrasted with field (sense **14 b**). **b** Track-and-field sports collectively; also, restrictedly, those sports performed on the running track, as disting. from the field sports. See TRACK-AND-FIELD, *adj.*

13. *Zool.* The lower surface of the foot, esp. of birds; pelma.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

track bolt	**track inspector**	**track shim**
track chisel	**track jack**	**trackside**
track cleaner	**tracklaying**	**track switch**
track-clearing, *adj.*	**track level**	**track tank**
track clip	**track lifter**	**track tool**
track drill	**track liner**	**track-walking**
track gauge	**track mark**	**trackwork**
track guard	**track punch**	**track wrench**

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES in which *track* is the terminal element are:

back track	**double-track**	**sidetrack**
backtrack	**kite track**	**spur track**
by-track	**race track**	**tricktrack**
cat track	**running track**	

— *in one's tracks.* In one's footprints; hence, just where one is, at the moment; on the spot; as, to shoot a thief *in his tracks.* — *off the track.* Having left the right track, as a derailed train, or a dog losing a scent; hence, gone astray; diverging or divergent from the objective, matter under consideration, etc. — *on the track.* On the scent; in close pursuit; — with *of.* — *on track. Com.* In course of transportation in cars; also, on board a freight car at a siding or at a destination; — used also attributively; as, an *on track* sale.

track (trăk), *v.;* TRACKED (trăkt); TRACK'ING. [Cf. F. *traquer* to beat (a wood). See TRACK, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To follow the tracks or traces of; to pursue by following marks made by that pursued; trail; as, to *track* a deer; also, with *down, in* (*Rare*), *out*, or *up*, to trail until caught, discovered, etc.; as, to *track* down the offenders.

2. To mark, beat, or lay out, as a path or course.

3. To ascertain and follow up through tracks, vestiges, etc.; to trace; as, to *track* the course of an ancient wall.

4. To pass over; to traverse; as, to *track* a desert.

5. To make tracks upon, as with muddy shoes; to make tracks with; as, to *track* a floor or mud over a floor. *U.S.*

6. To furnish with tracks, or rails; — commonly in compounds; as, single-*track*, double-*track*, etc.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make one's way; walk; go; travel; — with *around, about, up*, etc. *Now Slang, U.S.*

2. *Rare.* **a** To follow a track in searching; to trace. **b** To make a track; to follow a clear or fixed path.

3. Of a vehicle: **a** To span in width between a pair of wheels or runners; as, this car *tracks* 36 inches. **b** To move in the same track as that which precedes; to be in alignment; — esp. of wheels and vehicles; as, the trailer *tracks* perfectly. **c** To fit a track, or rails.

4. To leave tracks on a floor, or the like. *Colloq. U.S.*

---

tra'che·o·chro·mat'ic e·ryth'ro·blast (trā'kē·ō·krō·măt'ĭk; trȧ·kē'ō-). [Prop. *trachychromatic.*] See TRACHY-; CHROMATIC.] See ERYTHROBLAST.

Tra'chip·ter'i·dae, tra·chip'ter·oid, Tra·chip'ter·us. Vars. of TRACHYPTERIDAE, TRACHYPTEROID, TRACHYPTERUS.

tra'chite. Trachyte. *Ref. Sp.*

Trach'o·ni'tis (trăk'ō·nī'tĭs). *Bib.*

Tra'chy·me·du'sae (trā'kĭ·mē·dū'sē; trăk'ĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *trachy-* + *medusa.*] *Zool.* Syn. of TRACHOMEDUSAE. — **tra'chy·me·du'san** (-săn), *adj. & n.*

trac'ing·ly, *adv.* of TRACING.

track (trăk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a track; esp.: **a** Of or pertaining to a railway track. **b** Of or pertaining to a running track; performed or contested on a track; also, track-and-field. See TRACK-AND-FIELD.

track, *v.* [From D. *trekken* to draw, but influenced by E. *track,* n., a path (cf. TOWPATH). See TRACK, *n.*] *Trans.*: **1.** To draw along; esp., to tow, as a vessel, from the shore. **2.** To draw, or infuse, as tea. *Shetland & Orkney I.*

——, *Intransitive*: To be towed; to travel in a towed boat.

track (trăk), *n.* [From L. *tractus* a drawing, but influenced by E. *track* a mark. See TRACK, *n.*] *Scot.* **a** An odd spectacle; a sight. **b** A teapot; — called also *trackpot.*

track, *n.* = TRACT, a space or period. *Now Dial.*

track'age (trăk'ĭj), *n. Railroads.* **a** Lines of track, collectively. **b** A right to use the tracks of another road; also, the charge for such right.

track'age, *n.* Act of tracking, or towing; towage.

track'–and–field', *adj.* Designating or pertaining to sports performed on a running track and on the field (usually) encircled by it (see FIELD, *n.*, 14 **b**). Running, walking, and hurdling races constitute the ***track*** events, while the ***field*** events consist usually of jumping, vaulting, and weight throwing.

track'bar'row (trăk'băr'ō), *n.* A wheelbarrow with a grooved wheel for use on railroad tracks.

track boat. A boat towed from the shore.

track brake. A brake which presses the track instead of the wheels.

tracked (trăkt), *adj.* **1.** Made by tracking, as a path; followed along one's tracks, as game; caught or discovered by following tracks, as a criminal.
2. Furnished or marked with tracks; as, a *tracked* floor; — often in composition; as, wide-*tracked* wheels.
3. Having caterpillar wheels.

track edge. The steep edge of the furrow of a millstone.

track'er (trăk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which tracks, or traces; esp., one that tracks down game or criminals; sometimes, a hunter's guide.
2. One who makes, tests, or trues up a track.

track'er, *n.* **1.** A tower; also, a tugboat.
2. *Organ Building.* A thin strip of wood connecting (in part) a key and a pallet, to communicate a pulling motion. See ORGAN, 2d *Illust.*

tracker action. See 2d ORGAN, 1 **b**.

tracker bar. *Piano Mfg.* The bar in a mechanical player over which the perforated roll passes. It has a series of holes, one for each key of the piano, these connecting with tubes to the action.

track gauge. *Railroads.* A tool by which the gauge of a track is determined.

track harness. A kind of light harness, used in racing.

track'hound' (trăk'hound'), *n.* A hound which tracks, esp. by scent.

track indicator. *Railroads.* A device to record autographically irregularities of a railroad track.

track'ing·scout' (trăk'ĭng·skout'), *n.* = TRECKSCHUYT.

track instrument. A treadle device on a railroad track, depressed by a passing train to operate an alarm, as near a crossing.

track'lay'er (trăk'lā'ĕr), *n.* **1.** **a** Any workman engaged in work involved in putting railway tracks in place. **b** A machine used in pioneer track construction for advancing the rails and ties from supply cars in the rear to the point where they are to be placed in the track.
2. A tractor whose driving mechanism includes (on both sides) a heavy, steel-chain tread, called a ***track,*** extending the full length of the tractor, and operated by two large sprocket wheels (called ***track sprockets***) geared to the tractor engine. Each of these tracks passes over and is supported, usually, by four rollers, called ***track rollers.*** The two tracks support the weight of the tractor. They have a large bearing and tractive area, so that the unit pressure on the soil is relatively low. The tracklayer is used especially where tractive conditions are poor.

track'–lay'ing trac'tor. A tractor which travels on tracks, or treads, which, as in a tracklayer, are laid down from an endless belt running around sprocket wheels; a species of caterpillar tractor (see CATERPILLAR, *n.*, 4); — called also *crawler tractor, creeper tractor,* etc.

track'less, *adj.* Having no track; untrodden; as, a *trackless* desert; making or leaving no tracks; as, *trackless* footsteps; not running on tracks, or rails; as, a *trackless* trolley. — **track'less·ly,** *adv.* — **track'less·ness,** *n.*

track leveler. *Railroads.* A machine for spreading or leveling the earth on a newly made embankment.

track'man (trăk'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One employed on work on tracks, or rails; specif., a trackwalker.

track map. *Railroads.* A map showing existing physical plant, including tracks, bridges, water service and mains, leases, station facilities, and all other physical property.

track'mas'ter (trăk'măs'tĕr; 83), *n. Railroads.* A roadmaster (sense 1). *U.S.*

track'–mile', *n.* A mile of track, as on a railway line.

track oven. An oven for drying fish, etc., in which the drying racks run on a track over a fire.

track'pot' (trăk'pŏt'), *n.* A track, or teapot. *Scot.*

track road. A towpath.

track roller. See TRACKLAYER, 2.

track scale. *Railroads.* A scale fitted with tracks for the weighing of loaded or empty cars. — **track'–scale',** *adj.*

track'shift'er (trăk'shĭf'tĕr), *n. Railroads.* An appliance used in shifting a track laterally.

track shoe. The shoe of a track brake.

track'sick' (trăk'sĭk'), *adj.* Not responding to the driver; — of a horse in training.

track'side' (-sīd'), *n. Rare.* **a** The space beside a track. **b** A sidetrack.

track spike. *Railroads.* An appliance driven or screwed into a tie to hold the rail and tie plate.

track sprocket. See TRACKLAYER, 2.

track'walk'er (trăk'wôk'ĕr), *n. Railroads.* A person employed to walk over and inspect a section of tracks.

track'way' (-wā'), *n.* **1.** A beaten or trodden path; a roadway.
2. Specif., any of two or more narrow paths, of steel, smooth stone, or the like, laid in a public roadway otherwise formed of an inferior pavement, as cobblestones, to provide an easy way for wheels.

tract (trăkt), *n.* [Short for TRACTATE.] **1.** Exposition; literary treatment; also, a treatise; a dissertation, or a section of such. *Now Rare.*
2. A pamphlet or leaflet issued by a political or religious group for propaganda; esp., one such containing a religious exhortation or a doctrinal discussion.
Syn. — Essay, treatise, dissertation, brochure.

tract (trăkt), *v. t.* To treat; esp., to discuss. *Obs.*

tract (trăkt), *n.* [L. *tractus* a drawing, train, track, course, tract of land, fr. *trahere, tractum,* to draw. See TRACE, *v.*; cf. TRAIT.] **1.** Continued or protracted duration; extent or lapse (of time); also, a period or space (of time). *Now Poetic.*

Foreshorten'd in the *tract* of time? *Tennyson.*

2. Extent (of anything); continuous course, as of action, a narrative, a play, or of events in succession; sequence; train. *Now Rare.*
3. An expanse; an area, large or small; specif., a region, or stretch not definitely bounded; as, a wooded *tract;* an unexplored *tract* of sea. "The deep *tract* of hell." *Milton.*
4. *Obs.* **a** Delay. **b** Trait; feature; lineament. **c** Attractive or drawing power; attraction.
5. *Anat. & Zool.* A system of parts or organs serving some special purpose; as, the digestive *tract,* respiratory *tract;* specif., a bundle of nerve fibers of like origin, termination, and function, esp. such a bundle of the brain or spinal cord (see COLUMN, 3 **c**); as, the olfactory *tract;* optic *tract.*
6. *Ornithol.* A pteryla.
7. [ML. *tractus.*] *R.C.Ch.* In the Roman liturgy, the verses of Scripture which are sung or recited at Mass, after the Gradual, instead of the Alleluia on penitential days, as from Septuagesima to Holy Saturday, on Ember days, and most vigils, and at requiems; — so called because sung, without a break, by one voice.
Syn. — Region, district, quarter, area.

tract, *v. t. Obs.* **a** To tow; haul. **b** To draw out; protract.

tract (*Scot.* trăkt), *n.* A track; mark; trace; path; course. *Now Rare exc. Dial.*

tract (trăkt), *v. t. Obs.* To trace out; track.

trac'ta·bil'i·ty (trăk'tȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *tractabilitas.*] Quality or state of being tractable or docile.

trac'ta·ble (trăk'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* [L. *tractabilis,* fr. *tractare* to draw violently, to handle, treat. See TREAT, *v.*; cf. TREATABLE.] **1.** Capable of being easily led, taught, or controlled; docile; governable; pliant; as, *tractable* children or minds; also, with *to,* ready to listen, yield, conform, etc.

Thou shalt find me *tractable* to any honest reason. *Shak.*

2. Easily handled, managed, wrought, or the like; malleable; as, gold is *tractable.*
3. *Obs.* **a** Endurable; bearable. **b** Tangible; perceptible to touch.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See DUCTILE.
— **trac'ta·ble·ness,** *n.* — **trac'ta·bly,** *adv.*

trac·tar'i·an (trăk·târ'ĭ·ăn), *n.* **1.** One who writes, prints, or distributes tracts.
2. [*cap.*] Specif., one of the authors of the *Tracts for the Times;* hence, any promoter or supporter of Tractarianism (cf. ANGLO-CATHOLIC, *n.*).

trac·tar'i·an, *adj.* Of or pertaining to tractarians or [*cap.*] Tractarianism.

Trac·tar'i·an·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A system of principles set forth in the ***Tracts for the Times,*** a series of pamphlets issued at Oxford (1833–41), aimed at the Erastianism and liberalism of that day and urging the revival of the patristic, sacramental piety and theology of Laud, Andrewes, and Cosin in the 17th century; the doctrines of the early leaders of the movement toward Catholicism in the Church of England known as the ***Oxford movement.*** Impetus was given to the movement by a sermon on national apostasy preached by John Keble in St. Mary's, Oxford, in July, 1833. The tracts which followed maintained that the Church of England was being led astray from its historic position as a branch of the Church Catholic, the visible organization founded by Christ and the Apostles, and that it was necessary to reaffirm its belief in the apostolic succession of its episcopate, in the sacraments as efficacious sources of Divine grace, and, in particular, in baptism as necessary to regeneration, and in the Eucharist as the means of salvation. The series came to an end when ***Tract No. 90,*** written by John Henry Newman, aroused bitter protests, esp. by its argument that the condemnations of Roman Catholic practices in the Thirty-nine Articles were directed largely, though not entirely, to abuses rather than to dogmas. Newman, Ward, and some others later became Roman Catholics, but the Oxford movement continued, profoundly affecting the Church of England. See LAUDIANISM, ANGLO-CATHOLICISM.

trac'tate (trăk'tāt), *n.* [L. *tractatus* a touching, handling, treatise, fr. *tractare.* See TREAT.] **1.** A treatise; dissertation; essay; as, Milton's *tractate* On Education.
2. *Obs.* **a** Treatment or subject treated. **b** *pl.* Dealings; negotiations.

trac·ta'tion (trăk·tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tractatio.*] Treatment, esp. of a subject; discussion; also, management. *Obs.*

trac·ta'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [L., a handler.] One who writes tracts or treatises; specif. [*cap.*], a Tractarian.

trac·tel'lum (-tĕl'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tractus,* past part. of *trahere* to draw; — it being a pulling organ.] *Zool.* An anterior flagellum of a free-swimming protozoan. — **trac·tel'late** (-āt), *adj.*

trac·tif'er·ous (-tĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Carrying or distributing tracts. *Rare.*

trac'tile (trăk'tĭl; -tīl; 155), *adj.* [L. *trahere, tractum,* to draw.] Capable of being drawn, esp. drawn out in length; ductile. — **trac·til'i·ty** (trăk·tĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

tract index. A record kept by the register of deeds or other proper county official, showing the location, size, and name of owner of each plot of land in the county.

trac'tion (trăk'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *tractio,* fr. L. *trahere, tractum,* to draw; cf. F. *traction.* See TRACE.] **1.** Act of drawing, or pulling; the state of being drawn; also, the force exerted in drawing; — contrasted with *pulsion* and *pressure.*
2. Power or influence which attracts; attraction.
3. The drawing of a vehicle (or some body) along a plane or gradient by motive power, as a carriage by horses, a boat by a tug, etc.; also, the (particular) motive power employed in such drawing; as, steam or electric *traction.*
4. Hence: **a** A public utility giving transportation service; often, trolley or tram lines collectively; — chiefly in attributive use; as, *traction* bonds. **b** *Stock Exchange. pl.* Traction bonds or shares.
5. The adhesive friction of a body on a surface on which it moves, as of a wheel on a rail, a rope on a pulley, or the like.
6. *Physiol.* Contraction; as, the *traction* of a muscle.

trac'tion·al (-ăl), *adj.* Of or relating to traction.

trac'tion·eer'ing (-ēr'ĭng), *n.* Tractor operation; the act or process of operating a tractor.

traction engine. A locomotive for drawing vehicles on highways or in the fields. Cf. TRACKLAYER, 2; WALKING ENGINE.

traction sprayer. *Agric. Mach.* A spray outfit on wheels, operated by a power drive from the wheels and used especially for spraying rows of truck crops.

traction wheel. *Mach.* **a** A locomotive driving wheel which acts by frictional adhesion to a smooth track. **b** A smooth-rimmed friction wheel for giving motion to an endless link belt or the like.

Tract'ite (trăk'tĭt), *n.* A Tractarian.

trac·ti'tian (trăk·tĭsh'ăn), *n.* A writer of tracts. *Rare.*

trac'tive (trăk'tĭv), *adj.* [Cf. F. *tractif.*] That draws or is used or exerted in drawing or pulling; also, of or concerned with traction; as, *tractive* power, resistance.

Tract No. 90. See TRACTARIANISM.

tract of Bur'dach (bōō'dăk). [See COLUMN OF BURDACH.] = FASCICULUS CUNEATUS.

tract of Goll (gōl). [See COLUMN OF GOLL.] = FASCICULUS GRACILIS.

tract of Gow'ers (gou'ĕrz). = GOWERS'S TRACT.

tract of Lis'sau·er (lĭs'ou·ĕr). = LISSAUER'S TRACT.

tract of Schul'tze (shōōl'tsē). [After M. J. S. *Schultze* (1825–74), Ger. anatomist.] *Anat.* The comma tract.

tract of Türck (türk). [After L. *Türck* (1810–78), Austrian neurologist.] *Anat.* The direct pyramidal tract.

trac'tor (trăk'tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *trahere, tractum,* to draw.] **1.** That which draws, or is used for drawing. Specif.: **a** A traction engine. **b** An automotive vehicle used for drawing or hauling something, as a vehicle, plow, harrow, or reaper.

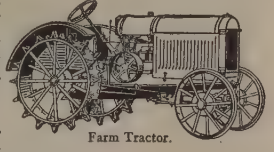

Farm Tractor.

2. Also **tractor airplane.** An airplane having the propeller forward of the main supporting surfaces.
3. *pl. Med.* See TRACTORATION.
4. *Surg.* Any instrument used to hold tissues apart for exposure of the operative area, or to draw them together for placement of sutures.

trac'to·ra'tion (trăk'tō·rā'shŭn), *n. Med.* A kind of metallotherapy first used about 1796 by Dr. Elisha Perkins (1741–99) of Norwich, Conn., consisting in the operation of drawing over an affected part the points of two small rods (called *tractors*) of different metals. It was used in local inflammation or pains, in rheumatism, etc.

trac'tor·ism (trăk'tĕr·ĭz'm), *n.* Tractoration. — **trac'tor·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

trac'tor·ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To use tractors; to adopt tractors for use in; as, to *tractorize* an industry. — **trac'tor·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī·zā'-), *n.*

tractor propeller. *Aeronautics.* A propeller which is placed at the forward end of its shaft and pulls on the thrust bearing instead of pushing. Cf. PUSHER.

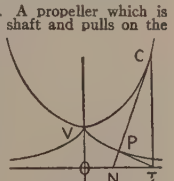

VC Catenary; *VP* Tractrix; *PT* Constant.

trac'trix (trăk'trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* TRACTRICES (trăk·trī'sēz). [NL. See TRACTOR.] *Geom.* A curve such that the part of the tangent between the point of tangency and a given straight line is constant; — so called because it was conceived as described by one end of a tangent line of fixed length as the other end was drawn along the given line. It is an involute of the catenary.

‖**trac'tus** (trăk'tŭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [L.] Tract; specif., *Anat.*, a tract of the brain or spinal cord; a fasciculus.

Tra'cy Tup'man. See TUPMAN, TRACY.

trad'al (trăd'ăl; -l), *adj.* Commercial.

Trad'dles, Thomas (trăd'lz). In Dickens's *David Copperfield,* a young lawyer, friend of David.

trade (trād), *n.* [MLG., track, course; akin to OS. *trada,* OHG. *trata,* and to E. TREAD.] **1.** A track, as of man or beast; a trail; also, a track, or course; path; way. *Obs.*
2. *Obs.* **a** Course, as of action, conduct, or life; manner or method of acting, or living.

The valiant heart's not whipt out of his *trade.* *Shak.*

b *Rare.* (1) Activity; kind of work.

Murderers steeped in the colors of their *trade.* *Shak.*

(2) A course of effort or labor.

Long was my travel, long my *trade* to win her. *Massinger.*

3. Customary action or course; practice; habit. *Obs.*

I sat (as was my *trade*). *Spenser.*

4. [*sometimes cap.*] A trade wind; — chiefly in *pl.* "Giving the ship a famous shove to the northward into the joyous sunshine of the *trade.*" *Conrad.*
5. The business one practices or the work in which one engages regularly; one's calling; occupation; gainful employment; means of livelihood; as, engaged in no lawful *trade;* a cobbler or merchant by *trade;* also, *Now Rare,* the kind of workman as distinguished by occupation.

What *trade* art thou? — Why sir, a carpenter. *Shak.*

6. Hence, in restricted senses: **a** A pursuit requiring manual or mechanical training and dexterity; a craft in which only skilled workers are employed; as, boys eager to learn a *trade;* the *trade* of a smith, a printer, or of bookbinding; workmen engaged in the *trades* are unionized. **b** *Chiefly Brit.* The occupation of a merchant, esp. a retail merchant; as, when it was found out that he was in *trade,* he was no longer received as their equal.
7. Act or business of exchanging commodities by barter, or by buying and selling for money; commerce; traffic; as, international *trade;* adverse influences on *trade;* a slump in the cotton *trade. Trade,* in this sense, comprehends every species of exchange or dealing, either in the produce of land, in manufactures, in bills, or in money; but it is chiefly used to denote the barter or purchase and sale of goods, wares, and merchandise, either by wholesale or retail.
8. *Obs.* **a** Practical use or application. **b** Intercourse; dealing.

Have you any further *trade* with us? *Shak.*

c Travel to and fro; repair.
9. Collectively, those connected with trade or a trade (see senses 5, 6, & 7). Specif.: **a** The firms, corporations, etc., engaged in a (specified, implied, or mutually understood) business or industry; as, of interest to the publishing *trade;* the recent action of the automobile *trade.* **b** A corporation, guild, union, or other organization of craftsmen; as, all the *trades* were represented. **c** A firm's customers; the clientele of a business; as, those who wait on the *trade.*
10. *Rare.* **a** A trading expedition. **b** A convoy of merchantmen.
11. *Now Dial.* **a** Articles of trade or used in a trade, commodities; produce; goods; also, tools or equipment. **b** Stuff; material; also, rubbish; refuse.
12. *Dial.* **a** A fuss; bother. **b** Medicine; physic.

track'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
track'man·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
track'scout', (trăk'skout'), *n.* = TRECKSCHUYT.
trackt. Tracked. *Obs. & Ref. Sp.*
trac·tar'i·an·ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.
trac·ta'triz (trăk·tā'trĭks). Var. of TRACTRIX.
trac·ta·tule (trăk'tȧ·tūl), *n.* Dim. [of TRACTATE.]
trac'ta·ble (trăk'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.
trac'til. Tractile. *Ref. Sp.*
tract'less, *adj.* Not marked off into tracts. Cf. 4th TRACT, 3. *Obs.*
tract'let, *n.* See -LET. *Rare.*
trac'to·ry (trăk'tō·rĭ), *adj.* = TRACTIVE. *Rare.*
Tracts for the Times. See TRACTARIANISM.
trad'a·ble (trăd'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See [-ABLE.]

13. *U.S.* **a** A purchase and sale; a deal. **b** An exchange; a swap; as, a *trade* of horses.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

trade-bound	**trade-facilitating**	**trade-made**
trade-destroying	**trade-laden**	**trade-seeking**

Syn. — TRADE, CRAFT, BUSINESS, PROFESSION. TRADE applies to any of the mechanical employments or handicrafts, except those connected with agriculture (cf. OCCUPATION); CRAFT is often interchangeable with *trade*, but denotes esp. a trade requiring skilled workmanship; as, a carpenter, bricklayer, blacksmith (not farmer, gardener), by *trade*; "this honest shoemaker — a *trade*, by the bye, remarkable for the production of philosophers and poets" (*Coleridge*); "To make a man a good weaver and a good tailor would require . . . much time . . . and, after all, he would be but a poor workman at either *craft*" (*Scott*). BUSINESS, as here compared, applies esp. to occupations of a mercantile or commercial nature; PROFESSION designates the more learned callings; as, the *business* of a merchant, a manufacturer, a stockbroker; the *profession* of a clergyman, a lawyer, a physician, a civil engineer, a teacher; "In the greater part of mechanic *trades*, success is almost certain; but very uncertain in the liberal *professions*" (*Adam Smith*); "that horrid *profession* which he had chosen to adopt — *trade* she called it" (*Thackeray*). Cf. VOCATION, OFFICE, WORKMAN.

— ***in the trade.*** In the particular business or industry implied contextually or mutually understood; among persons engaged in (such) business or industry. — ***the trade.*** Service on submarines. *Slang.*

trade (trād), *v.;* TRAD'ED (trād'ĕd; -Id; 119); TRAD'ING (trād'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To tread; to make one's way through or over; to proceed through; figuratively, to pass, as one's life. *Obs.*

2. *Obs.* **a** To pursue constantly, as a course, an end, or an occupation. **b** To use or employ regularly or habitually. **c** To train or bring (*up*) so as to make practiced, disciplined, conversant, or the like; to school.

3. To resort to for trade; as, to *trade* a country. *Archaic.*

He was captain of a ship *trading* the Indies. *Amy Lowell.*

4. To sell or exchange; to buy and sell; to barter.

To dicker and to swap, to *trade* rifles and watches. *Cooper.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To walk; make one's way; pass. **b** To have traffic, intercourse, or dealings (with); to negotiate or serve as agent (for).

How did you dare to *trade* and traffic with Macbeth? *Shak.*

c To keep oneself occupied or engrossed.

2. To carry on a business of bartering or buying and selling; to be engaged in the exchange, purchase, or sale of goods, wares, merchandise, or anything else; to traffic as a business; as, the firm *trades* with China, in cotton, or at a loss during the off-seasons.

3. To go (to) in order to barter, buy, or sell. *Now Rare.*

4. To profit by unethical dealings, selfishly seeking advantage, or the like; as, to *trade* in pardons or in racial dissensions; to impose (on), esp. unscrupulously, in one's dealings; as, to *trade* on the credulity of a client.

5. To buy one's provisions, supplies, etc.; to deal regularly or frequently as a purchaser; to make one's purchases; as, I shall not *trade* any longer with this merchant; where do you *trade?* *Colloq.*

Syn. — See SELL.

trade in. To turn in as payment or part payment of a purchase or bill; as, to *trade in* one's farm produce at the village store or an old car for a new one.

trade off. To get rid of by bartering or trading in.

trade, *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or used in trade, or commerce; as, a *trade* agent; *trade* currents or centers.

2. Of or serving the trade, or those engaged in the particular business or industry implied or understood; given or issued to the trade, sometimes specif., to the customers; as, a *trade* organization; *trade* journals.

3. Also **trades.** Of, composed of, or representing, the trades or trade-unions; as, a *trade* guild or committee; a *trades* council.

trade, *adv.* In the manner of a trade wind; — chiefly in the phrase *to blow trade,* to blow regularly and steadily in the same direction.

trade acceptance. *Com.* A bill of exchange arising out of a current merchandise transaction, drawn by the seller of the goods on the buyer for the purchase price and accepted by the buyer by a signed acknowledgment upon the instrument. Cf. BANKERS' ACCEPTANCE.

trade agreement. *Trade-Unionism.* An agreement between an employer and a trade-union, or the like, which fixes wages, hours of labor, or working conditions.

trade allowance. = TRADE DISCOUNT.

trade association. An association of tradesmen, businessmen, or manufacturers for the protection and advancement of their common interests.

trade balance. = BALANCE OF TRADE.

trade board. Also **trades board.** A voluntary permanent board of employers and working people in a particular trade, representing their fellows in the same trade.

trade club. A social and partly educational institution with its membership consisting primarily of those belonging to a single trade. *Chiefly Brit.*

trade coin. A coin intended for use in foreign trade, as the United States trade dollar.

trade commissioner. An official of the U. S. Dept. of Commerce stationed in foreign countries, subordinate in rank to the *commercial attaché,* but with similar duties.

trade council. Also **trades council.** A central organization of local trade-unions; a central labor union.

trade'craft' (trād'krăft'), *n. Rare.* **a** A craft of tradesmen. **b** The craft of trading or of a tradesman.

trade cumulus. *Meteorol.* A peculiar small detached cumulus cloud, characteristic of trade-wind regions.

trade cycle. = BUSINESS CYCLE. *Brit.*

trad'ed (trād'ĕd; -Id; 119), *adj. Obs.* **a** Beaten or trodden, as a path. **b** Experienced; thoroughly versed. **c** Of a city, merchant, etc., commercially active; having (such) trade.

trade discount. *Com.* A deduction from the retail or list price of goods allowed by a manufacturer or distributor to a merchant.

trade dollar. See TRADE COIN; DOLLAR, *n.,* 3 **b.**

trade ducat. A coin of certain countries of Europe used for foreign trade. See DUCAT **a.**

trade eruption. *Med.* Any disease of the skin caused by one's trade, as from the handling of such substances as tar, sulphur, lime, salt, etc.

trade fixture. See 1st FIXTURE, 5 **a.**

trade'ful (trād'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* Full of trade; commercial.

trade goods. Wares; merchandise.

trade guild. **1.** A guild, or association, of skilled artisans, experienced merchants, etc., in a single craft, profession, business, or the like; a craft guild. See GUILD, *n.,* 2; CRAFT GUILD.

2. = TRADE-UNION. *Chiefly Brit.*

trade hall. Also **trades hall.** A public hall for meetings of merchants and tradespeople, or of the members of incorporated trades.

trade'-in', *n.* That which is taken in trade; specif., an automobile, radio, etc., taken in trade as part of the purchase price of another. See *trade in,* under TRADE, *v.*

trade journal *or* **paper.** A newspaper or periodical devoted to news of and articles about a particular business, trade, or profession.

trade magazine. A trade journal.

trade'-mark', **trade'mark'** (trād'märk'), *n.* A word, letter, device, or symbol, or some combination of these, used in connection with merchandise and either inherently or by association pointing distinctly to the origin or ownership of the article to which it is applied. A trade-mark is a name or symbol by which goods may be distinguished as coming from a certain, although not necessarily known, source. In countries where the common law prevails (the United States, England, and the English colonies where English law is applied) trade-mark rights result from the use of the mark in trade, so that, by association with goods, the mark becomes a means of identification and hence is a symbol of *good will* (which see). The right is acquired by use and in most cases priority of use is the critical question in determining ownership. Registration does not create the right but gives procedural advantages. In countries where the law is in the form of codes, as in Latin America, the right is created by registration, and the first to register becomes the owner. Infringement of a trade-mark is such an appropriation or imitation as is likely to deceive ordinary or unwary buyers into the acceptance of the goods of one trader as those of another. This is the essence of the wrong, and the legal wrong known as *trade-mark infringement* is rapidly being merged into the broader wrong of *unfair competition* (which see).

trade'-mark', **trade'mark',** *v. t.* **1.** To put or affix a trade-mark upon; to label with a trade-mark.

2. To secure trade-mark rights for; to register the trade-mark of.

trade'-mark'er, **trade'mark'er** (-mär'kĕr), *n.* One who puts on trade-marks.

trade'mas'ter (-mäs'tĕr; 83), *n.* A teacher of a trade.

trade name. **1.** **a** The name by which an article is called among traders, etc.; as, tin spirits is a common *trade name* in the dyeing industry for various solutions of tin salts. **b** An invented or arbitrarily adopted name given by a manufacturer or merchant to an article to distinguish it as one produced or sold by him. It is better called a **trade-mark name** and may be protected as a trade-mark.

2. The name or style under which a concern does business. If a trade name, by association, identifies a particular manufacturer or merchant, it will be protected at common law against the use by others of a similar name which is calculated to deceive. In most countries where common law exists trade names are protected by statute or through international conventions.

trade officer. A prison trademaster. *Brit.*

trade paper. = TRADE JOURNAL.

trade practice. *Commerce.* A method of business procedure; esp., the use of standards, as of size, shape, quality of materials, etc., adopted by a trade or group of trades.

trade price. The price at which goods are sold to members of the same trade by the manufacturers or by wholesalers.

trad'er (trād'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who trades; usually, one engaged in trade or commerce; one who makes a business of buying and selling or of barter; a merchant; as, a *trader* to the East Indies. See TRADESMAN.

2. A vessel engaged in the coasting or foreign trade.

3. *Obs.* **a** *Slang.* A prostitute. **b** *pl.* Token money supplied by tradesman.

4. *Bankruptcy Law.* A person who gets his livelihood by buying and selling for gain (2 *Kent. Comm.* 389). Originally only traders were subject to and had the advantage of bankruptcy.

5. *Stock Exchange.* **a** An exchange member who trades for himself, and not on commission for customers. **b** Anyone who trades extensively in securities.

trade rat. A pack rat; — in allusion to its habit of replacing with some other article any article which it takes away. *Local, Western U. S.*

trade rights. *Law.* Proprietary rights, as the trade name, belonging to a person in connection with a trade or business, usually exclusive of brands and trade-marks.

trade road. = TRADE ROUTE.

trade route. A route followed by traders in caravans, etc.; specif., one of the sea lanes ordinarily used by merchant ships.

trad'er's set'tle·ment (trād'ĕrz). *Eng. Law.* A settlement in which, in general, the land is settled upon trust for sale, the income of the land and of its proceeds being usually given for life to one or more persons, the capital being afterwards divisible among the children of marriage and their descendants; — contrasted with *strict settlement.*

trade sale. An auction by and for the trade, esp. of books.

Trad'es·can'ti·a (trăd'ĕs·kăn'shĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after John *Tradescant* (d. 1638), Eng. traveler and gardener.] *Bot.* **a** A rather large genus of American herbs (family Commelinaceae), the spiderworts, having mostly narrow elongated leaves and large white, pink, or violet, ephemeral, bracteate flowers. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

trade school. A school devoted to drill in the theory and practice of a trade or trades.

trade secret. A process, mode of operation, or use of ingredients, employed in manufacture but not published or divulged. Disclosure of trade secrets by employees, former employees, or others, in breach of confidence or fraudulently, will be enjoined.

trades'folk' (trādz'fōk'), *n. pl.* People in trade; specif., tradesmen.

trades'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [*trade's* + *man.*] **1.** One who trades; one who buys and sells things for a profit or means of living; a shopkeeper; also, one of his employees.

A *tradesman* is differentiated from a trader by being more personally occupied in the actual purchase and sale, and especially the sale of goods, while the trader rather provides them for him.

Dict. of Pol. Econ.

2. A workman in one of the skilled trades; an artisan; a craftsman. *Brit.*

trades'peo'ple (-pē'p'l), *n. pl.* Tradesmen.

trades'per'son (-pûr's'n), *n.* A tradesman. *Rare.*

trade test. *Psychol.* A test of proficiency in a given trade, such as plumbing, standardized by obtaining norms for novices, apprentices, journeymen, and experts in the trade.

trade tomahawk. See TOMAHAWK, *n.,* 1.

trade'-un'ion (trād'ūn'yŭn; trād'ūn'yŭn), *or* **trades'-un'ion** (trādz'-; trādz'-), *n.; pl.* TRADE-UNIONS or TRADES-UNIONS. **1.** A voluntary association of working people organized to further or maintain their rights, privileges, and interests with respect to wages, hours and conditions of labor, efficiency, education, mutual insurance, customs, etc.

2. In a general sense, a voluntary combination for mutual aid of any persons engaged in trade, as of employers, or employers and workmen.

trade'-un'ion·ism (-Iz'm), *or* **trades'-un'ion·ism,** *n.* The system or principles of trade-unions, or adherence to these principles. — **trade'-un'ion·ist** (-Ist), **trades'-un'ion·ist,** *n. & adj.*

trade warranty. *Marine Insurance.* A warranty in the policy restricting the use of the insured vessel to a particular trade, as regards both type of cargo to be carried and geographical area.

trade wind. A drying wind blowing almost continually in the same course, or *trade,* toward the equator but from an easterly direction. The general direction of the trade winds is thus from N. E. to S. W. on the north side of the equator, and from S. E. to N. W. on the south side of the equator. They are produced by the rotation of the earth and the movement of the air toward the equatorial regions in the course of its circulation between the warmer and colder portions of the earth. The trade winds are chiefly limited to two belts in the tropical and subtropical regions, one on each side of the equator and separated by the doldrums. On the sea the trade winds are quite permanent and of great value to navigators. Cf. ANTITRADES. — **trade'-wind',** *adj.*

trade work. Work such as is done by those following the mechanical trades.

trad'i·ment (trăd'ĭ·mĕnt), *n.* [OF., fr. ML. *tradimentum.* See TREASON.] Treachery; treason. *Rare.*

trad'ing (trād'ĭng), *n.* The action of one who trades; trade; also, *Colloq.,* shopping; marketing.

trad'ing, *adj.* **1.** That trades; engaged or used in trade; frequented by traders or purchasers; as, *trading* citizens, vessels, or centers. "The *trading* flood." *Milton.*

2. Of officeholders, etc., jobbing; venal; corrupt.

trading account. *Accounting.* A departmental profit-and-loss account or statement for summarizing trading expenses and revenues; — sometimes called *selling account.*

trading market. *Exchanges.* A market without a definite price trend and with few traders other than the professionals.

trading on the equity. *Finance.* Designating the continued use of borrowed capital to augment the owned capital of a concern. *Slang, Eng.*

trading post. A station of a trader or trading company established in a sparsely settled region where trade, usually in furs, etc., is carried on with the natives.

trading stamp. A printed stamp, with a certain value, given as a premium by a dealer to a customer, and usable instead of money in procuring articles from the issuers of the stamps.

tra·dite' (trȧ·dīt'), *v. i.* [Irreg. fr. *tradition.*] To form traditions. *Rare.*

tra·di'tion (trȧ·dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *tradicion* (F. *tradition*), fr. L. *traditio,* fr. *tradere* to give up, transmit. See TREASON, TRAITOR; cf. EXTRADITE.] **1.** Act of delivering into the hands of another; delivery. "A deed takes effect only from the *tradition* or delivery." *Blackstone.*

2. A surrender; a yielding up; specif., the crime of being a traditor (sense **b**). *Hist.*

3. Oral delivery of something to be learned; instruction by word of mouth; as, the ***tradition of the creed,*** the ceremonial teaching of the Apostles' Creed to the catechumens in the early church. *Now Rare.*

4. The oral transmission of information, opinions, beliefs, customs, etc., from father to son or from ancestors to posterity; the handing down of knowledge through successive generations by oral communication and without written memorials; as, a few details concerning early settlers preserved by *tradition.*

5. That which is transmitted orally through successive generations without the aid of written memorials; a belief, practice, etc., preserved by tradition (sense **4**); as, to subject the *tradition* of a race's origin to severe tests.

6. More generally, any belief, custom, way of life, etc., which has its roots in one's family or racial past; an inherited culture, attitude, or the like; sometimes, a long-established convention. "A certain *tradition* of life which came to mean much for the young Marius." *Pater.*

7. *Rom. Law.* Transfer or acquisition of property by mere delivery with intent of both parties to transfer the title.

8. *Theol.* **a** Among the Jews, an unwritten code of law believed to have been given by God to Moses on Sinai, and later reduced to writing in the Mishnah. **b** Among Christians, that body of doctrine and discipline, or any article thereof, held to have been put forth by Christ or his apostles, and not committed to writing; specif., *R.C. & Eastern Churches,* that body of doctrine accepted as revealed truth, which, in contradistinction to the written revelation in the Scriptures, has been handed down orally.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

tradition-bound	**tradition-following**	**tradition-nourished**
tradition-fed	**tradition-making**	**tradition-ridden**

tra·di'tion, *v. t.* To transmit by tradition; to imbue with traditions. "Trained and *traditioned* against the natural and undisciplined." *H. G. Wells.*

tra·di'tion·al (trȧ·dĭsh'ŭn·ăl), *adj.* [Cf. F. *traditionnel,* ML. *traditionalis.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to tradition, or orally transmitted information, etc.; consisting of, or derived from, tradition; handed down from age to age without writing; as, *traditional* history or revelation.

2. Following or conforming to tradition, or the order, code, practice, etc., accepted from the past; conventional; long-established; as, *traditional* morality, poetic forms, or opinions; also, observant of or holding to such traditions; traditionalist; as, a *traditional* dramatist, political party.

3. [*often cap.*] *Biblical Criticism.* Pert. to or designating the school of English textual critics who maintain that the true text must be primarily founded on the evidence of Greek copies of the New Testament, and secondarily in case of doubt on that of other early versions and quotations.

Syn. — TRADITIONAL, LEGENDARY. That is TRADITIONAL which has been handed down, esp. by word of mouth; the word may or may not imply lack of authenticity; that which is LEGENDARY is commonly unauthentic, and the word is often equivalent to "apocryphal," "fabulous"; as, "this precious specimen of the unspoiled *traditional* ballad" (*F. J. Child*); "Is it [*Beowulf*] entirely mythical and *legendary,* or is there any actual history contained in it?" (*S. A. Brooke*). *Traditional* (not *legendary*) often connotes conservatism; as, "He [Gifford] inclines . . . to the *traditional* in laws and government, to the orthodox in religion" (*Hazlitt*). Cf. FABULOUS, MYTH.

trade'fall'en, *adj.* Out of trade; bankrupt. *Obs.* [*Chiefly Brit.*]

trade'-guild', *n.* = TRADE-UNION.

trade'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

trade-mark infringement. See TRADE-MARK, *n.*

trade-mark name. See TRADE NAME, 1 b.

trad'er·ship (trād'ĕr·shĭp), *n.* [See -SHIP.]

trades board. A trade board.

trades council. A trade council.

trades hall. = TRADE HALL.

trades'man·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

trades'man·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

trades'man·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

trades'wom'an (trādz'wŏŏm'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn). Fem. of TRADESMAN.

tra·di′tion·al·ism (trə·dĭsh′ŭn·ăl·ĭz′m), *n.* The doctrines, principles, or practices, of those who follow or accept tradition or traditions; specif. [*often cap.*]: **a** Acceptance of tradition, or orally transmitted revelation. See TRADITION, *n.*, 8. **b** The beliefs of those opposed to modernism, liberalism, radicalism, etc.; sometimes, fundamentalism. — **tra·di′tion·al·ist** (-lst), *n. & adj.* — **tra·di′tion·al·is′tic** (-lĭs′tĭk), *adj.*

tra·di′tion·al′i·ty (-ăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Traditionalism; conventionality.

tra·di′tion·al·ize (trə·dĭsh′ŭn·ăl·īz), *v. t.* To make traditional; to imbue with traditions or traditionalism.

traditional logic. See LOGIC, *n.*, 1.

tra·di′tion·ar′y (trə·dĭsh′ŭn·ĕr′ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of the nature of a tradition; founded on, or derived from, tradition; full of traditions; traditional; as, a *traditionary* legend or ghost. — **tra·di′tion·ar′i·ly** (-ĭ·lĭ), *adv.*

tra·di′tion·ar′y, *n.; pl.* -ARIES (-īz). [Cf. F. *traditionnaire.*] A traditionalist.

tra·di′tion·ate (-āt), *v. t.* To indoctrinate with tradition; to inculcate a tradition into.

tra·di′tion·ate·ly (-āt·lĭ), *adv.* Traditionally. *Rare.*

tra·di′tion·er (-ĕr), *n.* A traditionist.

tra·di′tion·ist (-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *traditionniste.*] **a** A traditionalist; esp., one adhering to traditionalism (sense **a**). **b** One versed in traditions; one who transmits a tradition. — **tra·di′tion·ist,** *adj.*

tra·di′tion·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

tradition of the creed. See TRADITION, *n.*, 3.

Tradition Sunday. *Eccl.* Palm Sunday; — anciently so called because the tradition of the creed (see TRADITION, *n.*, 3) was given on or about that day.

trad′i·tive (trăd′ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* [L. *tradere, traditum,* to transmit, give up; cf. F. *traditif.*] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, tradition; transmitted or transmissible by tradition (sense 4).

trad′i·tor (-tŏr), *n.; pl.* TRADITORES (-tō′rēz). [L., fr. *tradere, traditum.* See TRAITOR.] **a** *Obs.* A traitor. **b** Specif., one of those Christians who during the Roman persecutions, esp. the Diocletian, gave up to the officers of the law the Scriptures, the sacred vessels, or the names of their brethren.

trad′i·tor, *or* **tra′di·to′re** (trä′dē·tō′rā), **bat′ter·y.** *Fort.* A concealed casemated battery to give a flanking fire along the line of defense.

tra·duce′ (trə·dūs′), *v. t.;* TRA·DUCED′ (-dūst′); TRA·DUC′ING (-dūs′ĭng). [L. *traducere, traductum,* to lead across, lead along, exhibit as a spectacle, disgrace, transfer, derive, fr. *trans* across, over + *ducere* to lead; cf. F. *traduire* to transfer, translate, arraign, fr. L. *traducere.* See DUKE.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** To transport, transfer; to transmit as in generation; to hand down. **b** To deduce; derive; bring forth. **c** To represent; exhibit; specif., to expose to contempt. **d** To lead astray; to seduce. **e** To pervert; to debase by misinterpretation.

2. To turn from one language or form into another; now, humorously, to debase or pervert by translating.

3. To expose to contempt or shame through derogatory or, esp., slanderous remarks; to calumniate; vilify; defame; as, to *traduce* a reputation; also, *Obs.*, to accuse; to censure unjustly.

He had the baseness . . . to *traduce* me in libel. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See ASPERSE.

tra·du′cent (trə·dū′sĕnt), *adj.* [L. *traducens,* pres. part. See TRADUCE.] Slanderous. *Rare.*

tra·duc′er (-dūs′ĕr), *n.* One who traduces; esp., a calumniator.

tra·du′cian (-dū′shăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to traducianism or traducians. — *n.* A believer in traducianism.

tra·du′cian·ism (-ĭz′m), *n. Theol.* The doctrine that human souls are propagated by generation, along with bodies; — opposed to *creationism* and *infusionism.* — **tra·du′cian·ist** (-ĭst), *n & adj.* — **tra·du′cian·is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *adj.*

tra·duc′ing (trə·dūs′ĭng), *adj.* That traduces. — **tra·duc′ing·ly,** *adv.*

tra·duc′tion (-dŭk′shăn), *n.* [OF. and L.; OF. *traduction,* fr. L. *traductio* a transferring. See TRADUCE.] **1.** The act or an instance of traducing; variously, *Now Rare,* transportation, transference, transmission, derivation, propagation, translation, tradition.

2. Act of defaming; defamation; slander.

3. The repetition of a word (or one of its derivatives) or a term with a change in sense for rhetorical or argumentative effect.

4. Something traduced, or transmitted; esp., a tradition. *Obs.*

5. *Logic.* A form of inference, not generally recognized by logicians, in which premises and conclusion are of the same order of generality.

tra·duc′tion·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A traducian.

trad′y (trăd′ĭ), *adj.* Commercial; suggestive of trade. *Colloq.*

Traf′al·gar′ (trăf′ăl·gär′; *often, as in England,* trə·făl′gĕr), *n.* See BATTLE, *Table.*

Tra·fal′gar (trə·făl′gĕr), *n.* [After Nelson's victory at *Trafalgar.*] *Print.* A type size next smaller than canon. *Eng.*

Tra·fal′gar Square. A square in the heart of London, laid out 1829–41, just north of Charing Cross. It contains the Nelson monument and statues of Havelock, Napier, Gordon, and George IV, and has long been a center for political and social meetings and government recruitings and a scene of radical protests.

traf′fic (trăf′ĭk), *n.* [F. *trafic, trafique,* fr. It. *traffico,* fr. *trafficare* to traffic; of obscure origin.] **1.** The business of transporting merchandise; carriage, as by a ship, or exportation or importation, as by a merchant, of goods or commodities; trade between distant countries, communities, etc.; commerce; as, vessels engaged in the slave *traffic. Archaic.*

A merchant of great *traffic* through the world. *Shak.*

2. In modern usage, the business of transporting passengers, goods, etc., as on railroad, steamship, or aircraft lines; any enterprise or, collectively, the enterprises in the class of public carriers; — chiefly in attributive use; as, both the trade and *traffic* interests were represented.

3. The business of bartering or buying and selling; bargaining for profit; trade; as, to carry on *traffic* with the Indians; retail *traffic* in clothing. In a derogatory sense, illicit or unethical sale or selling; as, an extensive *traffic* in votes; white slave *traffic.*

4. Dealings; intercourse; familiarity; also, interchange in familiar intercourse.

This flippant *traffic* of triviality with Clara. *D. H. Lawrence.*

5. That which is transported or carried in trade or business. **a** *Now Rare.* Goods or merchandise; marketable commodity or commodities. **b** The total of passengers or freight transported by a public carrier or carriers within a specified or implied period; as, to prepare for heavy summer *traffic;* a great decrease in *traffic* during the last year. Cf. def. 6. **c** The total of communications, as of telephone calls or telegraphed messages.

6. The passing to and fro along a route, as of trains, boats, vehicles, or persons, or, by extension, of communications by wire or through the air; also, the vessels, vehicles, etc., so passing; specif., the flow of pedestrians and vehicles along a street or highway; as, the *traffic* was directed by a policeman or derouted during the fire; air permeated with radio *traffic.*

7. **a** The business done upon a railway, steamboat line, or other line of transportation, as measured in traffic miles. Cf. TRAFFIC DENSITY, TRAFFIC-MILE. **b** Also, the revenue or return from such business or traffic.

8. *Dial. Eng.* **a** A path; a track or trail. **b** Trash; also, rabble.

Syn. — See COMMERCE.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

traffic beacon	traffic-furrowed	traffic-regulating, *adj.*
traffic-bearing, *adj.*	traffic jam	traffic regulator
traffic-choked	traffic-laden	traffic shifter
traffic-congested	traffic law	traffic signal
traffic constable	traffic officer	traffic squad
traffic control	traffic policeman	traffic-thronged
traffic cop	traffic post	traffic tower
traffic director		

— *all, what, etc., the traffic will bear.* The highest amount possible or calculable under the existing conditions.

traf′fic (trăf′ĭk), *v.;* TRAF′FICKED (-ĭkt); TRAF′FICK·ING (-ĭk·ĭng). [F. *trafiquer.* See TRAFFIC, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To carry on traffic, or trade; to engage in commerce; to barter, buy, or sell goods.

The ordinary world in which we *traffic.* *Wordsworth.*

2. To engage in illicit sale or purchase; to trade in something not properly for sale; as, to *traffic* in benefices or in human beings.

3. To have dealings, intercourse, or familiarity (with); sometimes, to have underhanded dealings; to carry on an intrigue or conspiracy.

4. To pass to and fro; to wander. *Chiefly Dial.*

— *Transitive:* **1.** To pass over or frequent, esp. in trade; as, to *traffic* the seas. *Obs.*

2. To exchange in traffic; to trade; barter.

3. To bargain for; to effect for a consideration. *Rare.*

traf′fic·a·ble (trăf′ĭk·ə·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Capable of being traded or used in trade; marketable.

2. Open, as a road, to traffic; passable.

— **traf′fic·a·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **traf′fic·a·ble·ness,** *n.*

traffic court. A minor court for disposition of petty prosecutions for violation of statutes, ordinances, and local regulations governing the use of highways.

traffic density. The amount of the flow of traffic over a highway or railway. In highway practice it is usually measured by the number of vehicles passing over the highway per unit of time. See DENSITY OF FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

traf′fick·er (trăf′ĭk·ĕr), *n.* One who traffics.

traffic light. One of a set of signal lights used on highways, esp. at intersections, to regulate the movement of traffic.

traffic manager. **1.** The chief officer of the freight or passenger traffic department of a railroad, steamship line, or other common carrier, having charge of traffic solicitation, determination of rates, fares and other charges, and related traffic functions.

2. In a commercial or industrial establishment, a supervisor of its traffic activities and sometimes of all of its transportation affairs.

traf′fic–mile′, *n. Railroad Accounting.* Any unit of the total obtained by adding the passenger-miles and ton-miles in a railroad's transportation for a given period; — a term and practice of restricted or erroneous usage. See PASSENGER-MILE, TON-MILE, DENSITY OF FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

Traffic-mile is a term designed to furnish an excuse for the erroneous practice of adding together two things (ton-miles and passenger-miles) which . . . cannot properly be added. *Hadley.*

traffic sheet. **1.** *Railroads.* A train sheet.

2. In a telephone exchange, office, or hotel, a record of telephone calls.

traf′fic·way′ (trăf′ĭk·wā′), *n.* A route for traffic, as a railway or highway.

trag (trăg), *n.* Trash. *Scot.*

trag′a·canth (trăg′ə·kănth), *n.* [F. *tragacanthe,* the plant, fr. L. *tragacantha,* fr. Gr. *tragakantha,* fr. *tragos* he-goat + *akantha* a thorn.] **a** A gum obtained as a dried exudate from various Asiatic or East European species of *Astragalus,* esp. *A. gummifer.* The most highly prized commercial variety comes in thin white translucent pieces, or flakes, of horny texture and is often called *white leaf.* The gum swells up in water and is used in the arts and as an emulsifying agent and pill excipient in pharmacy. **b** Any shrub or tree yielding this gum.

trag′a·can′tha (-kăn′thə), *n.* [L.] Tragacanth.

trag′a·can′thin (-thĭn), *n.* Also **tra·gan′thin** (trə·găn′thĭn). Bassorin.

Trag′a·sol (trăg′ə·sŏl; -sōl), *n.* A trade-mark for a gummy substance obtained from the seeds of carob beans and used in tanning (in conjunction with tanning materials), in sizing, etc.; also [*sometimes not cap.*], the substance bearing this trade-mark.

tra·ge′di·an (trə·jē′dĭ·ăn), *n.* [ME. *tragedien* (in sense 1), fr. OF. *tragedien* (F *tragédien*).] **1.** A writer of tragedy.

2. An actor or player of tragedy.

3. One who causes a tragic death; a murderer. *Rare.*

tra·ge′di·cal (-kăl), *adj.* Tragical. *Rare.*

tra·ge′di·enne′ (trə·jē′dĭ·ĕn′; *F.* trä′zhā′dyĕn′), *n.* [F.] An actress who plays tragedy.

tra·ge′di·et′ta (trə·jē′dĭ·ĕt′ə; *It.* trä′jā·dyĕt′tä), *n.* [Dim. of It. *tragedia* tragedy.] A short tragic drama.

trag′e·dist (trăj′ĕ·dĭst), *n.* A tragic dramatist. *Rare.*

trag′e·dize (-dīz), *v. t.* To present or dramatize as or in the manner of a tragedy; to make, or make appear, tragic. — *v. i.* To be tragical; to play the tragedian. — **trag′e·di·za′tion** (-dĭ·zā′shŭn; -dĭ·zā′-), *n.*

trag′e·dy (trăj′ĕ·dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [ME. *tragedie,* fr. OF. *tragedie,* fr. L. *tragoedia,* fr. Gr. *tragōidia,* appar., goat-song, prob. from the singers' being clothed in goatskins, fr. *tragos* he-goat + *ōidē* song. See ODE.] **1.** A literary composition, esp. a narrative, which excites pity or terror by a succession of sorrowful events, miseries, or misfortunes, leading to a catastrophe.

Go, litel book, go litel myn *tregedie.* *Chaucer.*

2. A dramatic composition depicting a serious story, in which, typically, the leading character is by some passion or limitation brought to a catastrophe; also, generically, drama of this type, or the composing or acting of it. Greek tragedy is severely simple in plot and incident. The dialogue is in verse and is interspersed with choral odes. The action as a whole is conceived as a manifestation of fate, in which the characters are somewhat passively involved. Modern tragedy is typically complex and varied in plot, and at the present day is more characteristically in prose. The action is conceived as the free working out of the individual characters. See CATHARSIS, 2; CHORUS, 1 **a**; DRAMA, 2.

Tragedy is an imitation of an action that is serious, complete, and of a certain magnitude; in language embellished with each kind of artistic ornament, the several kinds being found in separate parts of the play [i. e., verse in the dialogue; song in the choral parts]; in the form of action, not of narrative; through pity and fear effecting the proper [catharsis, or] purgation, of these emotions. *Butcher (Aristotle).*

3. The theory or art of composing or of acting tragedies.

4. A mournful or fatal event or a series of unhappy events unrelieved in character or culminating in disaster; a tragic happening or series of happenings; as, a wreck that proved a *tragedy;* his life was a *tragedy;* sometimes, a tragic lot.

Hers was the *tragedy* of living on. *Barrie.*

5. *Obs.* **a** Tragic end or fate; a misfortune; misery. **b** A recital of woe or woes; doleful complaint.

trag′e·laph (trăj′ē·lăf), *n.; pl.* TRAGELAPHS (-lăfs). Also **tra·gel′a·phus** (trə·jĕl′ə·fŭs); *pl.,* TRAGELAPHI (-fī). [L. *tragelaphus,* fr. Gr. *tragelaphos.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A fictitious animal, combining the forms of a goat and a stag, probably derived from one of the monsters of Oriental art.

2. An actual stag with a beard like a goat's.

Tra·gel′a·phus (trə·jĕl′ə·fŭs), *n.* [L.] **a** [*not cap.*] = TRAGELAPH. **b** *Zool.* The genus containing the harnessed antelopes. — **tra·gel′a·phine** (-fĭn; -fīn; 156), *adj.*

‖**tra·ghet′to** (trä·gĕt′tō), *n.; pl.* -GHETTI (-tē). [It.] Literally, a ferry; a station for gondolas.

trag′ic (trăj′ĭk), *adj.* [L. *tragicus,* fr. Gr. *tragikos;* cf. F. *tragique.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or having the character of, tragedy or the tragic (see TRAGIC, *n.*, 2); as, a *tragic* poem, story, or career.

His [Pompey's] end was piteous, but scarcely *tragic,* for the cause to which he was sacrificed was too slightly removed from being ignominious. *J. A. Froude.*

2. Characterized by, or involving, death or calamity or the suffering implied in tragedy; terrible; calamitous.

3. Appropriate to, or in the manner of, tragedy as written or performed; tragical; as, *tragic* accents; a *tragic* manner.

Syn. — Calamitous, dire.

Ant. — Comic, farcical. See LAUGHABLE.

trag′ic, *n.* [Cf. F. *tragique.* See TRAGIC, *adj.*] **1.** *Rare.* **a** A writer of tragedy. **b** A tragedy; a tragic drama. **c** A tragic actor. **d** A tragic deed or event.

2. Usually with *the.* The quality or essence of tragedy; esp., the aesthetic quality in tragic drama which excites in the beholder the emotions of pity and terror in such a way as to effect a catharsis (sense 2) of the emotions; hence, a similar quality in any tragedy in life or art whose painfulness or horror are softened or elevated by the sublimity of the struggle and the catastrophe or by the universality of their significance.

trag′i·cal (trăj′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Tragic; esp., having or manifesting the manner, style, or spirit, of tragedy or the tragedian; theatrically mournful, serious, elevated, etc.; doleful.

Why look you still so stern and *tragical?* *Shak.*

trag′i·cal, *n.* A tragic composition. *Rare.*

trag′i·cal′i·ty (-kăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being tragical; — often derogatory.

trag′i·cal·ly, *adv.* of TRAGIC, TRAGICAL.

tragic irony. Dramatic irony which gives special point to a tragic situation.

trag′i·cize (trăj′ĭ·sīz), *v. i.* To become tragic or tragical.

trag′i·co- (-ĭ·kō-). A combining form from Greek *tragikos,* tragic, denoting *tragic and,* as in **trag′i·co·far′ci·cal, trag′i·co·he·ro′i·com′ic.**

trag′i·col′ored (trăj′ĭ·kŭl′ĕrd), *adj.* Having a tragic cast or appearance.

trag′i·co·me′di·an (-kō·mē′dĭ·ăn), *n.* One skilled in acting tragicomedy.

trag′i·com′e·dy (-kŏm′ə·dĭ), *n.* [F. *tragicomédie,* fr. LL. *tragicomoedia,* fr. L. *tragicocomoedia.* See TRAGIC; COMEDY.] **1.** A drama in which serious and comic scenes are blended; a composition partaking of the nature of both tragedy and comedy and not having a fatal issue.

2. Any event, situation, or complex of events having a mixed tragic and comic character.

trag′i·com′ic (-ĭk), *adj.* [Cf. F. *tragi-comique.*] Of or pertaining to tragicomedy; both tragic and comic; also, both saddening and amusing; as, the *tragicomic* plays of Shakespeare; a *tragicomic* episode.

trag′i·com′i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Tragicomic. — **trag′i·com′i·cal·i·ty** (-kăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **trag′i·com′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

trag′i·com′i·pas′to·ral (-păs′tō·răl), *adj.* Of the nature of, or combining, tragedy, comedy, and pastoral poetry. *R.*

trag′i·co·ro·man′tic (trăj′ĭ·kō·rō·măn′tĭk), *adj.* Combining elements of tragedy and romance.

‖**tra·goe′di·a** (trə·jē′dĭ·ə), *n.* [L.] Tragedy.

trag′o·pan (trăg′ō·păn), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tragopan* a fabulous Ethiopian bird, fr. Gr. *tragopan,* lit. goat-Pan. Cf. AEGIPAN.] **a** Any of several brilliantly colored Asiatic pheasants having the back and breast usually covered with white or buff ocelli. In the males the head is ornamented with two bright-colored wattles and a pair of fleshy erectile horns. The *crimson tragopan,* or *horned pheasant* (*Tragopan satyrus*), of India, is one of the best-known species. **b** [*cap.*] The genus constituted by these pheasants. Syn. *Ceriornis.*

Crimson Tragopan (*Tragopan satyrus*).

Trag′o·po′gon (-pō′gŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tragopōgōn,* name of a plant, fr. *tragos* he-goat + *pōgōn* beard; — in

tra·di′tion·al·ly, *adv.* of TRADITIONAL. [ALISM.]

tra·di′tion·ism, *n.* = TRADITION-

tra·di′tion·i′tis (trə·dĭsh′ŭn·ĭ′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] See -ITIS.

tra·di′tion·ize, *v. i. & v. t.* See -IZE. *Rare.*

tra·di′tion·mon′ger, *n.* See -MONGER.

tra·di′tious (trə·dĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* = TRADITIONAL. *Rare.*

trad′i·tor·ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.

tra·drille′. Corrupt. of TREDRILLE.

tra·duce′ment, *n.* See -MENT.

tra·duc′i·ble (trə·dūs′ĭ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. *Now Rare.*

tra·duct′, *v.* A translation. *Obs.*

tra·duct′, *v. t.* [L. *traductus,* past part. of *traducere.* See TRADUCE.] To transmit. *Obs.*

tra·duc′tive (trə·dŭk′tĭv), *adj.* Capable of being transmitted or deduced; derivative. *Obs.*

traf′fick·a·ble. Var. of TRAFFICABLE.

traf′fickt. Trafficked. *Ref. Sp.*

traf′fic·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

traf·fike′ (*Scot.* trə·fĭk′, -fīk′). Var. of TRAFFIC. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

tra′gal (trā′găl), *adj.* Pertaining to the tragus.

tra·ge′di·al, *adj.* = TRAGIC, *adj.*, 1. *Rare.*

tra·ge′di·an·ess, *n.* Fem. of TRAGEDIAN.

tra·ge′di·ous (trə·jē′dĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Like or full of tragedy. *Obs.* — **tra·ge′di·ous·ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

trag′e·dy-proof′ (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

trag′i- (trăj′ĭ-). A combining form for *tragic.*

tra′gi (trā′jĭ), *n., pl.* of TRAGUS.

trag′i·cal·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

trag′i·cas′ter (trăj′ĭ·kăs′tĕr), *adj.* See 2d -ASTER.

trag′ic·com′e·dy, *n.* = TRAGICOMEDY.

trag′ic·ly, *adv.* of TRAGIC. *Now Rare.*

trag′ic·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

trag′i·cose (trăj′ĭ·kōs), *adj.* See -OSE.

allusion to the copious pappas.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World herbs (family Cichoriaceae) having entire linear leaves, and long-pedunculate heads of yellow or purple radiate flowers with a single series of involucral bracts. *T. porrifolius* is the salsify. *T. pratensis* is the yellow goatsbeard.

trag'ule (trăg'ūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *tragule.*] A chevrotain.

Trag'u·lus (-ū·lŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *tragos* he-goat.] *Zool.* The typical and leading genus of chevrotains.

tra'gus (trā'gŭs), *n.; pl.* TRAGI (-jī). [NL., fr. Gr. *tragos* a part of the inner ear.] *Anat.* **a** The prominence in front of the external opening of the ear. See EAR, *Illust.* **b** One of the hairs of the external auditory meatus.

tra·heen' (thrȧ·hēn'), *n.* [Ir. *troighthīn,* dim. of *troigh* foot.] A soleless stocking. *Anglo-Ir.*

‖**tra'hi'son'** (trȧ'ē'zôn'), *n.* [F.] Treachery; infidelity.

traik (trāk), *v. i.* [Origin uncert.; cf. TRACK.] **a** To waste away; to break down. **b** To trudge; tramp. **c** To stray; wander. **d** *Chiefly Scot.* To stroll or go about idly; to lounge. **e** To follow, as on a trail.

traik, *n. Chiefly Scot.* **a** A plague; a pest. **b** Flesh of sheep that died by accident or disease. **c** A fatiguing tramp or journey. **d** *Obs.* Fatigue; also, misfortune. ■ A stroll; saunter.

traik'y (-ĭ), *adj.* Exhausted; wasted away. *Chiefly Scot.*

trail (trāl), *v.;* TRAILED (trāld); TRAIL'ING. [ME. *trailen,* fr. OF. *trailler* to tow (cf. OF. *traille* towline, F., ferryboat, fr. L. *tragula*), fr. (assumed) VL. *tragulare,* fr. L. *tragula* dragnet, sledge, fr. root of *trahere* to draw, drag. See TRACE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To draw or drag along a surface, as something loosely held or attached; to allow to sweep the ground, floor, etc.; in moving, to hold or carry (something) so as to draw an end or part upon a surface; as, to *trail* a log after a wagon, the oars of one's boat, a fishline. **2.** Specif.: **a** To drag, as a limb or one's body, heavily, wearily, etc.; as, he moved slowly, *trailing* his wounded foot. **b** To drag or pull (one) along by force; to hale; often, to drag in the dust.

They shall not *trail* me through their streets. *Milton.*

3. Figuratively: **a** To subject to degradation or indignity by or as by dragging in the dust; as, to *trail* a flag. **b** To carry or bring (along) as an addition, encumbrance, or the like; to have in one's wake; as, he always *trails* along two or three uninvited friends.

Trailing clouds of glory do we come. *Wordsworth.*

c To protract the utterance, discussion, or the like, of.

4. To adorn with something that trails; to decorate as with fluttering ribbons, a tracery, etc. *Archaic.*

5. To leave or make (a trail, track, path, etc.) as by passing over; also, to make a track or trail in; to tread down in a line or path, as grass.

6. To hunt by tracking; also, to pursue in one's track, or trail; to follow after; as, to *trail* a hero to his home.

7. To draw out or lead on, esp. in or as in banter; to make game of. *Colloq., Eng.*

8. To attach (a trailer or trailers) to an automobile, or the like; also, to follow as a trailer; hence, to be behind as a laggard, inferior, etc.; as, to *trail* the wagons of an overland train; he always *trails* his classmates.

9. *Billiards.* To follow the ball with the mace.

10. *Bowls.* To play a bowl so as to strike (the jack) and carry it backward.

11. *Mil.* To carry, as a firearm, pike, etc., at the position of trail arms. See *trail arms.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To hang down so as to be drawn along or to sweep the ground, etc.; to be dragged upon a surface; as, her skirts *trail;* do not let the flag *trail* in the dust; also, *Obs.,* to walk with trailing robes.

2. To walk, move, or proceed, draggingly, heavily, wearily, etc.; to lag; crawl; — sometimes with implication of following or being behind; as, the horse *trailed* until the homestretch; we *trailed* along at three miles an hour.

3. To hang so as to float loosely or touch a surface; as, the tablecloth *trails* on the floor; specif., to grow to such length as to droop over, or rest or creep upon, the ground, as a plant; as, brambles that *trail.*

4. To form a trail or wake behind; to issue, flow forth, or the like, in a manner suggestive of something drawn along after; as, smoke *trailed* from the chimney.

When his brother saw the red blood *trail.* *Spenser.*

5. To extend in an erratic or uneven course or line; to straggle; as, a path that *trails* over the moor; also, usually with *off,* to wander from its course, aim, or original character, so as to be lost or to be merged (into something); to dwindle; as, the discussion *trailed* off into futilities.

A sigh . . . which might have *trailed* into a sob. *J. Stephens.*

6. To follow a trail, as hounds; to track game.

7. To be covered with a trailing vine. *Rare.*

8. To tour with a trailer carrying camping supplies or providing living accommodations.

9. *Angling.* To troll. *Rare.*

10. *Cards.* In cassino, to play a card that cannot be used in building or taking, and therefore accomplishes nothing.

trail a pen. To be a writer.

trail a pike. To be a soldier.

trail arms. *Mil.* To carry arms in a position in which the butt of the rifle is raised a few inches from the ground, and the muzzle inclined forward, so that the barrel makes an angle of about 30 degrees with the vertical; — chiefly as a command.

trail off. See TRAIL, *v. i.,* 5.

trail one's coat tails. To invite a quarrel by one's own readiness to be offended.

trail (trāl), *n.* [From TRAIL, *v.*] **1.** Something that trails or is trailed; something that follows on or as if on a trail, or as if dragged behind; a train; a wake; as, a *trail* of smoke, of hair, of clouds, or of admirers; a meteor's *trail.*

2. Specif.: **a** The train of a gown. **b** A trailing plant; also [partly from TRAIL trellis] a running ornament representing leaves, tendrils, etc., as in Gothic moldings. **c** *Obs.* A sledge. **d** A trail net.

3. A mark, trace, or track left by something that has passed or that has been drawn or dragged along; as, to follow the *trail* of blood.

4. Hence: **a** A scent left by man or beast, as one followed by the hunter. "How cheerfully on the false *trail* they cry!" *Shak.* **b** A track worn by passage through a wilderness or wild region; a beaten path; as, an Indian *trail.* **c** A blazed or otherwise marked path through a forest or mountainous region; as, the State of Vermont provides a 300-mile *trail* for those enjoying walking trips. **d** [*cap.*] In names of highways, a road approximately following a trail (sense **b**) or series of trails left as by Indians or pioneers. **e** = SKIDDING TRAIL.

5. *Rare.* **a** *Obs.* Act of trailing along; a gliding. **b** A following of a scent; the act of hunting. **c** Something dragged so as to provide a scent for hounds.

6. *Dial.* **a** A journey; a tramp; a tedious walk. **b** *Scot.* A lazy and slovenly person.

7. Act of trailing, or drawing out a person. *Colloq., Eng.*

8. *Astron.* A continuous line produced photographically by permitting the image of a celestial body, as a star, to move over the plate.

9. *Mil.* **a** Trailing position (see TRAIL, *v. t.,* 11); — in the phrase *at the trail.* **b** That part of the stock of a gun carriage which rests on the ground when the piece is unlimbered. See FIELDPIECE, *Illust.* **c** In the ballistics of bombs dropped from moving aircraft, the horizontal distance from the point of impact to a vertical line from the airplane, dropped at the instant of impact. See BALLISTICS OF BOMBS, *Illust.*

Syn. — Train; track; path, route.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

trail-blazing, *adj.*	**trailmaking**	**trailside**
trailmaker	**trail-marked**	**trail-weary**

trail (trāl), *n.* [ME. *traile,* fr. OF. *treille.*] *Obs.* **a** Trellis-work for climbing plants; a latticed frame; an arbor. **b** A grating or grill.

trail, *n.* Aphetic form of *entrail;* esp., intestines of certain game birds and of fish. *Now Rare.*

T rail. The common type of rail having a head, a web, and a flat flange base, so that a section resembles the letter T.

trail angle. *Mil.* The angle between the trail sight and a vertical line from the airplane, both lines being drawn at the instant of impact of the bomb. See BALLISTICS OF BOMBS, *Illust.*

trail arms. *Mil.* The position taken by a soldier at the command *trail arms.* See *trail arms,* under TRAIL, *v.*

trail bar. *Ordn.* A trail handspike. *Rare.*

trail'bas'ton (trāl'băs'tŭn), *n.* [AF. *trayllebastoun,* prop. staff carriers. See TRAIL to drag, to carry; BASTON.] A member of a lawless band or class powerful in England about 1300; — supposedly named from their staffs for cudgeling merchants. *Obs.*

trail blazer. One who blazes a trail to guide others through a wilderness or unknown country; hence, a pioneer. — **trail blazing.**

trail board. *Shipbuilding.* One of the curved and carved boards on the sides of the cutwater near the figurehead.

trail breaker. A pioneer.

trail bridge *or* **ferry.** A ferry formed of a boat attached to a pulley running on a rope stretched across the stream, and moved from side to side by the action of the current.

trail car. = TRAILER, 4.

trail cart. = 2d TRAIL, 2 **c.**

trail'er (trāl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who trails, or drags along, as in moving heavy articles, such as bars, coal, timber.

2. One who trails or follows a trail, as a hunter, a tracker, a traveler over a trail, a detective, a follower, etc.

3. Something that trails, or touches the ground in moving or hanging; as: **a** A trailing vine, plant, or branch; a creeper. **b** A fringe or appendage of thongs or strings at the heel of a moccasin. Some Indians believe it to be a protection against rattlesnakes.

4. A vehicle or one in a succession of vehicles hauled, usually, by some other vehicle. Specif.: **a** A car on a street-car line pulled by another car. **b** A light two-wheeled car pulled by a bicycle or motorcycle, etc. **c** A nonautomotive highway vehicle designed to be hauled, as by a tractor, a motor truck, or a passenger automobile. **d** *Logging.* One of several logging sleds that are hauled tandem by steam or gasoline power or by four to eight horses.

5. *Mach.* **a** A trailing wheel, as of a locomotive. **b** A sprag to prevent a vehicle from running backward.

6. *Motion Pictures.* A short film, made by the cast of a feature picture and displayed for advertising purposes a week or so in advance of the feature's presentation; — so called because attached to the end of a long reel.

trail'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* A tracery; a trail (see 2d TRAIL, 2 **b**).

trail ferry. A trail bridge.

trail handspike. *Ordn.* A long, stout handspike, used in moving the trail of a gun carriage.

trail'ing (trāl'ĭng), *adj.* **1.** That trails; esp., drooping or creeping, as a plant.

2. *Locomotive Engin.* Pertaining to or borne by the trailing wheels; as, a *trailing* truck; *trailing* weight. — **trail'ing·ly,** *adv.*

trail'ing, *n.* The act, habit, or practice, of one that trails; specif.: **a** A trailing branch or shoot; a runner. **b** A tracing or tracking, as that done by a detective.

trailing arbutus. See ARBUTUS, 2.

trailing azalea. The alpine azalea.

trailing begonia. A Javanese vine (*Cissus discolor*) frequently cultivated for its variegated leaves somewhat resembling those of a begonia.

trailing edge. *Aeronautics.* The rearmost edge of an airfoil or a propeller blade. Cf. LEADING EDGE.

trailing fire. = TREE CYPRESS.

trailing horn. *Elec.* = TRAILING POLE TIP.

trailing lantana. The weeping lantana.

trailing mahonia. = OREGON GRAPE.

trailing myrtle. = 2d PERIWINKLE, 1.

trailing pea. = GROUNDNUT, 2 **a.**

trail'ing-point' switch. A switch so set that the points are directed away from a passing train; — opp. to *facing-point switch.*

trailing pole tip. *Elec.* The edge of the pole piece of a dynamo or motor which the wires on the armature pass as they enter the gap; — called also *trailing horn.*

trailing sumac. The poison ivy *Toxicodendron radicans.*

trailing sweep. *Physics.* See SWEEP, *n.,* 21.

trailing wheel. **1.** Any hind wheel of a locomotive except one serving as driving wheel.

2. One of the hind wheels of a carriage.

trailing wild bean. A sprawling leguminous vine (*Strophostyles helvola*) of eastern North America, with trifoliolate leaves, purple flowers, and linear, nearly terete pods.

trailing yew. = GROUND HEMLOCK **a.**

Traill's flycatcher (trāl'z). [After T. S. *Traill* (1781–1862), Brit. encyclopedist.] The alder flycatcher.

trail net. A net trailed or drawn behind a boat.

trail plank. A plank support for the trail of a gun carriage.

trail plate. *Ordn.* The plate at the end of the trail of a gun carriage, terminating in the lunette.

trail rope. **a** Any rope used in trailing, as a towrope. **b** The long trailing rope attached to a spherical balloon, to serve as a brake and as a variable ballast.

trail sight. *Mil.* In the ballistics of bombs dropped from moving aircraft, the line of sight from an airplane to the point of impact of its bomb, at the instant of impact. See BALLISTICS OF BOMBS, *Illust.*

trails'man (trālz'mĕn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who follows a trail.

trail spade. *Ordn.* A metal spur, prong, or plate, on the underside of a trail, that is driven into the ground by the recoil and acts as a brake. See FIELDPIECE, *Illust.*

trail spur. *Ordn.* = TRAIL SPADE.

trail'-wise' (trāl'wīz'), *adj.* See 2d -WISE. — *n.* One skilled in picking and following a trail.

trail'y (trāl'ĭ), *adj.* Slow; lazy; slovenly. *N. of Eng.*

train (trān), *n.* [From OF. *traïn, trahin,* F. *train,* and in some senses fr. OF. *traïne,* F. *traine,* both fr. OF. *traïner* to draw. See TRAIN, *v.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A delaying; an extended time. **b** Of a horse, a course of running or racing; also, a kind of gait; a rack. **c** A bringing up; training. **d** = TRAIL, *n.,* 5 **c.**

2. Something which trails or is trailed after or along. Specif.: **a** That part of a gown which trails behind the wearer; esp., an elongated piece falling from the shoulders or waistline of a state or formal robe and resting on or sweeping the floor except when carried by pages or attendants or in the wearer's hands. **b** *Poetic.* A tail; esp., the trailing tail feathers of a peacock, or the like. **c** A luminous trail, or tail, as of a meteor. **d** Something extended in length that trails, or crawls along, as a serpent, a stream, etc.

Draws his [the river Cam] humid *train* of mud. *Gray.*

3. A number of followers; a following; esp., a body of attendants; a retinue; suite; as, *train* of admirers.

4. A number of persons, animals, vehicles, etc., moving or seeming to move in a line or file; a procession; a company proceeding in order; as, a funeral *train;* a camel *train.*

5. Regular or proper succession or order; a condition of preparedness, readiness, etc.

To know that things were in *train* was an immense relief. *Hardy.*

6. Continuous or unbroken line or course of thoughts, actions, events, etc.; orderly sequence of something contextually implied; now, usually, a connected succession or series; a continuous line; a sequence; as a fortunate *train* of events changed the character of his life; to awaken an interesting *train* of thought.

7. A progression of consequent or attendant events, conditions, etc.; results or accompanying circumstances viewed as a set or sequence; as, prosperity came in the *train* of restored confidence; war brings many evils in its *train.*

8. A row; rank; file; line. Specif.: **a** A line of carrion pieces laid as a lure for game. **b** A line of gunpowder laid to lead fire to a charge.

9. A seine, or dragnet. *D. Bib.*

10. A heavy long sleigh used in Canada for the transportation of merchandise, wood, and the like.

11. *Chem.* A series of connected pieces of apparatus; as, a drying *train.*

12. *Gun.* The movement or line of direction of the axis of a piece in a horizontal plane.

13. *Mach.* A complete series of moving pieces, as wheels and pinions, for transmitting and modifying motion; as, the *train* of a watch (connecting the barrel with the escapement); a *train* of gearing.

14. *Mil.* **a** An organization of vehicles, men, and animals, accompanying a military body to transport its baggage, ammunition, supplies, and hospital, bridge, and reserve materials. See COMBAT TRAIN, FIELD TRAIN. **b** *Rare.* = TRAIL, *n.,* 9 **c.**

15. *Nav.* The organization comprising the auxiliary vessels assigned to a fleet or force.

16. *Physics.* A succession of ethereal oscillations or disturbances; as, a wave *train* in radio system.

17. *Railroads.* A connected line of cars, etc., with or without a locomotive; specif., an engine or motorcar, with or without other engines or cars, displaying markers.

18. *Rolling Mill.* A roll train; as, a 12-inch *train.*

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES (sense 17) are:

train caller	**train inspector**	**train staff**
train conductor	**train-lighting,** *adj.*	**train starter**
train crew	**train recorder**	**train stop**
train flagman	**train reporter**	**train ticket**
train foreman	**train robber**	**traintime**
train-giddy	**train schedule**	**train trip**
train hand	**train service**	**train wrecker**
train indicator		

train, *adj.* Of or pertaining to a train or trains.

train (trān), *v.;* TRAINED (trānd); TRAIN'ING. [ME. *traynen,* fr. OF. *trahiner, traïner* (F. *traîner*), fr. (assumed) VL. *traginare,* fr. root of L. *trahere* to draw, drag. See TRAIL; cf. 1st TRAIN.] *Transitive:* **1.** To draw along; to trail; drag; also, to drawl. *Now Rare.*

2. *Obs.* **a** To drag out; protract. **b** To bring in its train. **c** To lead; conduct.

3. To follow the train or trail of; to trace; track. *Obs.*

4. To lead or direct (a plant, a branch, etc.) to, and shape against, a wall or espalier; to form by bending, pruning, etc.; as, to *train* young trees.

5. To form [by instruction, discipline, drill, etc.; to establish in a habit, or in good habits, by teaching or discipline; to educate; to rear; narrowly, to teach so as to be fitted, qualified, proficient, etc.; as, to *train* one's children, oneself, or one's dog; not *trained* for a profession; to *train* soldiers in the use of arms or of gas masks.

6. **a** To make physically or technically prepared for a test, a contest, etc., as by practice, exercise, dieting, etc.; as, to *train* a football team or a race horse. **b** To reduce or control by such exercise, dieting, etc.; — with *down* or *off;* as, to *train* off one's surplus weight.

7. To aim or point at an object; to bring to bear; as, to *train* guns on the enemy or a telescope on a star.

8. To drag or dredge; as, to *train* a river. *Dial. Eng.*

9. To carry in a train of cars, as grain. *Colloq.*

10. *Mining.* To trace, as a mineral appearance, to its source.

—, *Intrans.:* **1.** To drag or trail, as a skirt. *Now Rare.*

2. To subject oneself or be subjected to a course of instruction or discipline; to undergo drilling, regular exercise, dieting, etc., in order to attain the desired proficiency, skill, or physical condition; as, to *train* for the baseball season.

3. To form habits or impart proficiency by teaching, drilling, etc.

4. *Colloq.* **a** *U. S.* To romp; to cut up; to carry on. **b** To associate; to be on familiar terms; as, to *train* with, or in, a fast set. **c** To travel by rail in a train; — often with *it* as an indefinite object; as, to *train* it to Boston.

Syn. — School, rehearse; discipline; direct, focus.

train down. To reduce one's weight by training, or dieting and exercise.

train off. **a** To get out of training; also, to become stale by training. **b** To drop off; to retire. **c** To swerve; — said of a projectile.

train on. To develop in skill, proficiency, etc., by training.

train (trān), *n.* [OF. *traïne* deceit, fr. *traïr* (F. *trahir*) to betray, fr. (assumed) VL. *tradire*, for L. *tradere*. See TRAITOR.] *Obs.* **a** Treachery; guile; trickery. **b** A stratagem; a scheme to deceive or betray; artifice; a lure. **c** A snare; a trap; also, bait or decoy for game. **d** *Falconry.* Something tied to a lure to entice a hawk.

train, *v. t.* To draw by persuasion; to win; esp., to attract by stratagem; to entice; allure. Cf. 3d TRAIN.

Training me on with hints, and signs, and smiles. *Shelley.*

— *v. i.* To be lured; to yield to enticement. *Both Obs.*

train, *n.* Train oil. *Obs.*

train'age (trān'ĭj), *n.* Progress or conveyance in a train or by train.

train'a·graph (trān'ȧ·grăf), *n.* [*train* + *-graph.*] An instrument for automatically recording events or operations, as the action of air brakes, for railroad trains.

‖ **trai'nant'** (trē'nän'), *n.* [F.] *Fr. Hist.* A farmer of the revenue.

‖ **trai'nante'** (-nänt'), *adj.* [F., fem. pres. part. of *traîner* to drag.] Dragging; hence, drawled; as, *traînante* tones.

train'band' (trān'bănd'), *n.* [For *trained band.*] *Eng. Hist.* One of the bands or companies of trained citizen soldiers raised and supported in the counties and London from the 16th century, having no regimental organization until the Commonwealth. All except those of London were discontinued by Charles II in 1662, but were revived and with the London bands developed into the militia.

train'bear'er (-bär'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One whose duty is to hold up the train of a robe or gown, esp. in ceremonies.

2. A long-tailed Colombian hummingbird (*Psalidophrynna victoriae*).

train'bolt' (trān'bōlt'), *n. Nav.* A bolt to which the train tackle of a gun was fastened.

train'boy' (-boi'), *n.* A boy who sells newspapers, candy, etc., on railroad trains. *U. S. & Canada.*

train butcher. A trainboy.

train dispatcher. An official who gives the orders on a railroad as to the running of trains and their right of way. — **train'-dis·patch'ing,** *adj.*

trai'neau' (trē'nō'), *n.* [F.] A sledge or sleigh.

trained (trānd), *adj.* **1.** Formed, shaped, disciplined, etc., by training; brought to proficiency or a desired condition through a course of training.

2. [From TRAIN, *n.*] Having a train; as, a *trained* dress.

trained nurse. *Med.* A nurse who has completed the requirements in an accredited school of nursing.

trai'nel (trā'nĕl), *n.* [OF. *traînel* (F. *traîneau*).] A dragnet. *Obs.*

train'er (trān'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who trains; esp., one who trains or prepares men, horses, etc., for exercises requiring physical agility and strength.

2. One who trains a gun; specif., *U. S. Navy,* one who regulates its direction in azimuth, as distinguished from the *pointer,* who regulates its elevation.

3. One of a trainband; *U. S.,* a militiaman in training. *Obs.*

train'ful (-fōōl; -fĭl), *n.* A trainload; a train's complement of passengers or goods.

train guard. **a** A bodyguard. **b** A force in charge of a military train. **c** A railway guard.

train'ing (trān'ĭng), *adj.* **1.** That trains; used in or for training; as, a *training* bit or halter; used by or adapted to the needs of those in training; as, a *training* camp, table, or diet; *training* quarters.

2. Providing technical or professional instruction usually with practice under supervision; as, a *training* school for nurses or actors; a *training* college for teachers.

train'ing, *n.* **1.** Act, process or method of one who trains; the course followed by one who trains or submits to being trained; education; discipline; specif., systematic drill, exercise and diet under supervision; as, effective mental *training;* to undergo severe *training.*

2. The state of being trained, or educated, developed in strength or ability, proficient, or prepared for a test or a contest; as, he was in perfect *training.*

3. *Hort.* Operation or art of causing plants, vines, young trees, etc., to grow in a desired shape or direction. See FAN TRAINING, HORIZONTAL TRAINING.

Syn. — See EDUCATION.

training bank. = TRAINING WALL.

training day. A day on which a volunteer military company was called out for drill or parade according to law. *Hist.*

training level *or* **pendulum.** *Ordn.* A level or pendulum used in training guns. *Rare.*

training ship. A vessel on which boys are trained as sailors for the navy.

training table. A special eating place, or a table reserved in a regular eating place, for members of a group or squad in training for some athletic event, as in a college or university; as, the football *training table.*

training tackle. *Ordn.* = TRAIN TACKLE.

training wall. A wall, bank, or jetty, built to confine and direct the flow of a river or tide.

train jumper. One who steals rides on trains. *Collog.*

train legs. Power to walk steadily while passing through the aisle of a rapidly moving train. *Slang.*

train line. **a** *Elec. Railways.* A continuous electric control circuit used on electric trains of two or more motor-driven cars for controlling the motors on the rear cars from the master controller in the cab of the first car. **b** *Railroads.* = BRAKE PIPE. — **train'-line'** *adj.*

train'load' (trān'lōd'), *n.* As much as loads, or will load, a train; train capacity.

train'man (-măn), *n.* One of a train crew; esp., a brakeman or, on a passenger train, an employee subordinate to the conductor.

train'mas'ter (-mȧs'tĕr; 83), *n.* An official in charge of the trains operating in a division or subdivision of a railroad.

train'-mile', *n. Railroads.* One mile traversed by one train; — used as a unit of railroad operation in order to estimate economy in running expenses.

train mileage. *Railroads.* Train-miles collectively; the total of train-miles.

train of artillery. *Mil.* = ARTILLERY TRAIN.

train of rolls. = ROLL TRAIN.

train oil. [From earlier *train, trayne, trane,* fr. MLG. *trān;* akin to D. *traan* train oil, *traan* tear, G. *träne.*] Oil from the whale (esp. the right whale) or other marine animal. See OIL, *Table II.*

train pipe. = BRAKE PIPE.

train rope. = TRAIN TACKLE.

train shed. **a** That part of a railway station that covers the tracks. **b** A building to protect trains from the weather.

train sheet. *Railroads.* A plane surface divided with lines, in one direction representing hours and minutes, in the other direction miles, and having diagonals (usually movable strings) representing the speed and position of various trains.

train signal. *Railroads.* A signal conveyed from the cars of a train to the locomotive by some mechanical device.

train'ster (trān'stĕr), *n.* [See -STER.] A trainman.

train tackle. *Ordn.* Formerly, a tackle for training and running out guns, esp. on shipboard.

train'way' (trān'wā'), *n.* A platform which, hinged to a wharf, forms a bridge for the transfer of railroad cars, etc., to a barge, ferryboat, or steamer.

train'y (-ĭ), *adj.* Like train oil. *Rare.* *Gay.*

traipse, trapes (trāps), *v. i. & t.* [E. dial.; cf. dial. *trape,* D. & G. *trappen* to tread, tramp, and E. TRAMP.] *Dial.* **a** To walk; trudge. **b** To wander or flaunt about idly; to gad. — *n.* **a** A slattern. **b** A fatiguing walk; a long dusty or muddy tramp. **c** A gadabout.

trait (trāt; *in British use commonly* trā; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tractus* a dragging, a stretch, extent, tract of land, fr. *trahere* to draw. See TRACE, *v.;* cf. TRACT region, TRACE strap, TREAT.] **1.** A stroke of or as of a pencil or brush; hence, a touch; a note, as of sarcasm or humor.

By this single *trait* Homer makes an essential difference between the *Iliad* and *Odyssey.* *Broome.*

2. A facial line or feature; a lineament.

3. A distinguishing quality of character, mind, etc.; a distinctive definable characteristic; a mark of individuality; a peculiarity; as, a *trait* of character; French *traits.*

Syn. — See CHARACTERISTIC, *n.*

trait'-com'plex (trāt'kŏm'plĕks; trā'-), *n. Anthropol.* A group of functionally related traits in the culture of a people as distinguished from a single trait, as the complex including all the observances, property rights, and processes associated in the making and use of pottery.

‖ **trai'teur'** (trĕ'tûr'), *n.; pl.* TRAITEURS (-tûr'). [F.] The keeper of an eating house.

trai'tor (trā'tĕr), *n.* [ME. *traitour,* fr. OF. *traître, traître,* F. *traître* (fr. the OF. nom. *traître,* whence ME. *treitre*), fr. (assumed) VL. *traditor* (for L. *traditor*), fr. *tradīre,* for L. *tradere, traditum,* to deliver, to give up or surrender treacherously, to betray, fr. *trans* across, over + *dare* to give. See DATE time; cf. BETRAY, TRADITION, TRADITOR, TREASON.] One who betrays a confidence or trust; one who acts perfidiously or treacherously; specif., one who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one who, in breach of trust, delivers his country to an enemy, or yields up any fort or place entrusted to his defense, or surrenders an army or body of troops to the enemy, unless when vanquished; also, one who takes arms and levies war against, or one who aids an enemy to conquer, his country. See TREASON.

trai'tor, *v. t. & i.* To act the traitor (toward); to betray. *Obs.*

trai'tor, *adj.* Traitorous.

trai'tor·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* [Cf. F. *traîtreux.*] **1.** Guilty of, or ready to commit, treason; that is a traitor; treacherous; perfidious; faithless; as, a *traitorous* officer or subject.

2. Consisting in treason; of the nature of treason; implying breach of allegiance; as, a *traitorous* scheme.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See DISAFFECTED.

— **trai'tor·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **trai'tor·ous·ness,** *n.*

traj'ect (trăj'ĕkt), *n.* [L. *trajectus,* fr. *trajicere;* cf. F. *trajet, traject.* See TRAJECT, *v.*] **1.** A place for passing across, esp. a body of water; a crossing route; ferry.

2. Act of passing across a river, a chasm, etc.; a crossing; passage; also, *Rare,* conveyance across; transportation.

3. A trajectory.

4. The projected line of a proposed railway or other route.

tra·ject' (trȧ·jĕkt'), *v. t.;* -JECT'ED; -JECT'ING. [L. *trajectus,* past part. of *trajicere, traicere,* to throw across, fr. *trans* + *jacere* to throw. See JET, *v.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** To cross over; to sail or ferry across. **b** To take or carry across.

2. To throw or cast through, over, or across; to transmit by projecting or impelling through or as through space or a different medium; as, to *traject* sunlight through cross prisms.

tra·jec'tile (trȧ·jĕk'tĭl; 155), *adj.* [Cf. F. *trajectile.*] Of, capable of, or marked by, trajection. — *n.* Something trajected, or impelled, through space.

tra·jec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *trajectio* a crossing over, transposition.] **1.** Act of trajecting, or, esp., of transmitting through space or some medium; the fact of being trajected or an instance of such.

2. A mental projection; a sharp image. *Rare.*

3. *Gram. & Rhet.* Transposition.

traj'ec·ti'tious (trăj'ĕk·tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* Oversea. *Rare.*

tra·jec'to·ry (trȧ·jĕk'tō·rĭ), *adj.* [ML. *trajectorius;* cf. F. *trajectoire.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a trajectory.

tra·jec'to·ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** The curve which a body describes in space, as a planet or comet in its orbit, or a projectile in passing from the muzzle to the first point of impact.

2. Loosely: **a** The height above the sight line attainable by a bullet shot from a gun; — used by manufacturers. **b** A fixed orbit; a conventional course or development.

3. *Dynamics.* A curve in *n*-dimensional space whose various points have as co-ordinates the values of the generalized co-ordinates of the dynamical system at various instants, it being supposed that the system has *n* generalized co-ordinates.

4. *Geom.* **a** A curve (or surface) that cuts all the curves (or surfaces) of a given system at the same angle. If this is a right angle, the trajectory is said to be *orthogonal.* **b** An integral curve of a system of first-order differential equations.

tra'jet' (trā'zhĕ'; trăj'ĭt), *n.* [F.] Traject; passage; course; route; way.

tra'-la-la' (trā'lä·läȧ'), *n. & interj.* A succession of musical or vocal sounds in rising rhythm expressing gaiety, light-heartedness, or sometimes, playful derision.

tral'a·ti'tion (trăl'ȧ·tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [See TRALATITIOUS.] Metaphor.

tral'a·ti'tious (-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *tralatitius, tralaticius.* See TRALATION.] **1.** Having or manifesting a character, force, significance, etc., transferred from something extraneous; specif., metaphorical; figurative; as, the primary and *tralatitious* meanings of a word.

2. Passed along as from hand to hand, mouth to mouth, or from generation to generation; handed down; transmitted, as the portion of the edict of a Roman praetor derived by him from his predecessor (see EDICT, 1).

Among Biblical critics a *tralatitious* interpretation is one received by expositor from expositor. *W. Withington.*

— **tral'a·ti'tious·ly,** *adv.*

tra'li·ra' (trā'lĭ·rä'), *n. & interj.* = TRA-LA-LA.

Tral'les al'co·hol·om'e·ter *or* **hy·drom'e·ter** (trăl'ĕz). [After J. G. *Tralles* (1763–1822), Ger. physicist.] An alcoholometer graduated, like that of Gay-Lussac, so as to indicate percentages by volume, but at 15.6°C. (60°F.).

Tral'li·an (trăl'ĭ·ăn; -yăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Greek Tralles, in Asia Minor, or its people.

Tral'li·an, *n.* [L. *Trallianus.*] One of the people of Tralles.

tram (trăm), *n.* Also **trame.** [F. *trame,* fr. L. *trama.*]

1. A stratagem. *Obs.*

2. A silk thread formed of two or more threads twisted together, used esp. for the weft, or cross threads, of the best velvets and silks.

tram (trăm), *n.* [E. dial. *tram* a coal wagon, the shaft of a cart or carriage, a beam or bar, of LG. origin; cf. LG. *traam* beam, handle of a barrow, MLG. *träme, treme;* beam, rung, bar; akin to ON. *thrömr* edge. See 1st THRUM, cf. TRAMWAY.] **1.** *Dial.* **a** *Scot. & N. of Eng.* A shaft of a vehicle. **b** *Scot.* Leg; limb. **c** *Local, Eng.* A bench for supporting dairy tubs, etc.

2. Any of various vehicles; specif.: **a** A boxlike wagon, often of steel, running on a tramway or railway, as in a mine or logging camp, for conveying coal, ore, or logs. **b** *Brit.* A passenger car of a street railway; a tramcar. **c** A carrier that travels on an overhead cable or rails.

3. **a** *pl.* A tramline or tramlines. **b** A tramway rail. **c** Short for TRAMWAY, TRAMROAD, etc.

☞ COMBINATIONS AND PHRASES are:

tram-borne	**tram load**	**tramsmith**
tram greaser	**tramman**	**tram-traveling,** *adj.*
tram guard	**tram shed**	**tramyard**

tram, *v. i. Brit.* **a** To travel in a tramcar; — often *tram it.* **b** To operate a tram or a tramway system. — *v. t.* To haul, as coal, in a tram, or (lumber) over a tramway.

tram, *n.* **1.** Short for TRAMMEL, *n.,* **6 c.**

2. *Mach.* Correct relative position or adjustment; — in the phrases *in tram, out of tram.*

tram, *v. t. & i.;* TRAMMED (trăm̄d); TRAM'MING. *Mach.* To measure, lay off, align, or adjust, with a trammel.

tra'ma (trā'mȧ), *n.* [L., woof.] *Bot.* In certain fungi (class Basidiomycetes), the loosely woven hyphal tissue forming the central substance of the lamellae or other projections of the hymenophore. — **tra'mal** (trā'mȧl), *adj.*

tram'car' (trăm'kär'), *n.* A tram running on gauged rails, as on a streetcar line (*Brit.*), or in a mine.

tram crane. A crane consisting of a short bridge without a trolley, traveling on overhead rails.

Tra·me'tes (trȧ·mē'tēz), *n.* [NL. See TRAMA.] *Bot.* A genus of pore fungi (family Polyporaceae), having pileate sporophores with the substance extending between the tubes. *T. pini* causes a common heart rot of conifers.

tram'ful (trăm'fōōl; -fĭl), *n.* The quantity or number that a tram holds or will hold.

tram'line' (-līn'), *n.* A streetcar line. *Brit.*

tram'mel (trăm'ĕl; -l), *n.* [OF. *tramail* (F. *trémail*), fr. LL. *tremaculum* a kind of net for taking fish, fr. L. *tres* three + *macula* a mesh. See THREE; MAIL armor.] **1.** A kind of net to catch birds, fishes, etc., as: **a** An anchored gill net. **b** Usually **trammel net.** A rectangular net of three layers, the middle one slack and of fine mesh, the outer ones stretched and of coarse mesh, so arranged that fish attempting to pass in either direction carry some of the fine net through the coarse and are thus pocketed.

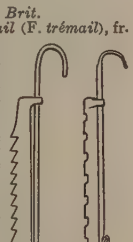

Trammels, 4, 18th century.

2. A kind of shackle used for regulating the motions of a horse and making him amble.

3. Often *pl.* Hence, something impeding activity, progress, or freedom, as a net or shackle; restraint; check.

[They] disdain the *trammels* of any sordid contract. *Jeffrey.*

4. An adjustable pothook for the fireplace crane.

5. *pl.* Braids or plaitings of a woman's hair; also, locks; tresses. *Obs.*

6. *Mach.* **a** An instrument for drawing ellipses, one part of which is essentially a cross with two grooves at right angles to each other, the other being a beam carrying two pins (which slide in those grooves) and also the describing pencil; hence, any of various mechanical devices for drawing ellipses; an ellipsograph. **b** A beam compass; — sometimes called *pair of trammels.* See COMPASS, 8. Hence, sometimes, a trammelhead. **c** Any of various gauges used for aligning or adjusting machine parts, etc.; — more often called *tram.*

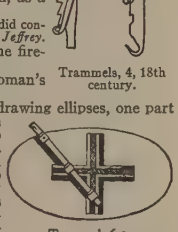

Trammel, 6 a.

tram'mel, *v. t.;* -MELED (-ĕld; -ld) or -MELLED; -MEL·ING or -MEL·LING. **1.** *Obs.* **a** To tie up (a cered corpse). **b** To catch in a trammel or trammel net. **c** To attach trammels (sense 2) to; to shackle.

2. To hold as in a net; to tie or fasten securely; to intercept; — with *up.*

If the assassination could *trammel* up the consequences. *Shak.*

3. To impose restraints upon; to prevent or impede the free play or exercise of; hamper; confine.

These observances, by *trammeling* his every act, annihilate his freedom. *J. G. Fraser.*

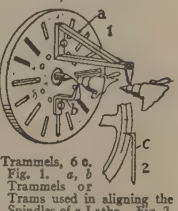

Trammels, 6 c.
Fig. 1. *a, b* Trammels or Trams used in aligning the Spindles of a Lathe. Fig. 2. *c* Trammel or Tram used in setting out a Flywheel Rim.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See HAMPER.

---

train'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
train-ee' (trān-ē'), *n.* See -EE.
train'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
train'ment, *n.* Training. *Obs.*
train'sick', *adj.* = CARSICK. —
train sickness.
trai'soun. † TREASON.
traist, *v. t. & i.* [ON. *treysta* to trust to. See TRUST.] To trust. *Obs.*
traist, *adj.* [Cf. TRAIST, *v.*] *Obs.* **a** Secure. **b** Confident. **c** Trusty.
traist, *n.* [See TRAIST, *v.*] *Obs.* **a** Trust. **b** A trustworthy person.
c A trist.
trait. † TREAT.
trait'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
trai'tor-ess. Var. of TRAITRESS.
trai'tor·ful, *adj.* Traitorous. *Obs.*
trai'tor·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
trai'tor·ism, *n.* See -ISM.
trai'tor·ize, *v. i.* See -IZE. *Rare.*
trai'tor·like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.
trai'tor·ling, *n.* See -LING.
trai'tor·ly, *adj.* Traitorous. *Obs.* — *adv.* Traitorously. *Obs.*
trai'tor·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
trai'tor·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
trai'tor·y, *n.* Treachery. *Obs.*
trai'tress (trā'trĕs; -trĭs; 119), *n.* Fem. of TRAITOR. [TRAVEL.]
trai'vel (trăv'l). Scot. var. of
Tra'jan, Fo'rum of (trā'jăn). See FORUM.
Tra'jan's Arch (-jănz). See MEMORIAL ARCH.
trake. Var. of TRAIK.
tral'a·ti'cian (trăl'ȧ·tĭsh'ăn), *adj.* = TRALATITIOUS. *Rare.*
tral'a·ti'ci·ar'y (-ĭ·ĕr'ĭ; -ĕr·ĭ), **tra·la'tion** (trȧ·lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tralatio, translatio.* See TRANSLATION.] Use of a word in a figurative sense; metaphor. *Obs.*
tralc. Var. of TRAIL. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
tra·lin'e·ate (trȧ·lĭn'ē·āt), *v. i.* [It. *tralineare, tralignare.*] To deviate; esp., to degenerate. *Obs.*
tral'lop (trăl'ŭp). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of TROLLOP.
tra·lu'cent (trȧ·lū'sĕnt), *adj.* [L. *tralucens, translucens,* pres. part.] Translucent. *Obs.* — **tra·lu'cence** (-sĕns), **tra·lu'cen·cy** (-sĕn·sĭ), *n. Obs.*
tra·lu'cid, *adj.* [L. *tralucidus, translucidus.*] Translucent. *Obs.*
tram'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

---

tram'meled, tram'melled (trăm'ĕld; -ld), *adj.* **1.** Confined in or held by a trammel or trammels; braided, as hair; shackled, as a horse; netted, as a fish; fettered or hampered, as a person or his mind.
2. Of a horse, having white marks on the forefoot and hind foot of one side, as if made by a trammel (sense 2).

tram'mel-er, tram'mel-ler (-ĕl-ĕr; -'l-ĕr), *n.* One that trammels; esp., one who fishes or fowls with a trammel net.

tram'mel-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* Either of the sliding parts on the beam of a beam compass. See 1st COMPASS, 7.

tram'mel-ing, tram'mel-ling (-ĭng), *adj.* That trammels. — **tram'mel-ing-ly, tram'mel-ling-ly,** *adv.*

trammel net. = TRAMMEL, *n.*, 1.

trammel wheel. *Mach.* A device consisting of a wheel having two or more diametrical slots (or of an equivalent arrangement) in which gear two or more connected sliding blocks, each moving in its own slot, used esp. for converting reciprocating into rotary motion, or vice versa. Called also *slosh wheel.* Cf. OLDHAM COUPLING.

Trammel Wheel.

tram'mer (trăm'ĕr), *n.* A textile thrower who tends a frame on which silk is twisted into tram.

tram'mer, *n.* One who or that which trams; specif., *Mining,* one who trams coal, ore, waste rock, etc.

tram'ming (-ĭng), *n. Silk Mfg.* Act or process of forming trams.

tram'mon (trăm'ŭn), *n.* [Manx *tramman.*] The elder tree. *Isle of Man.*

‖**tra'mon·ta'na** (trä'mŏn·tä'nä), *n.; pl.* TRAMONTANE (-nā). [It.] **1.** A tramontane.
2. The north wind, esp. a dry, cold, violent, northerly wind of the Adriatic.

tra·mon'tane (trə·mŏn'tān; trăm'ŏn·tān), *adj.* [It. *tramontano,* fr. L. *transmontanus,* fr. *trans* across, beyond + *mons, montis,* mountain.] Lying or being beyond the mountains; coming from the other side of the mountains; narrowly, transalpine. Specif., as influenced by Italian usage or point of view: **a** Of or characteristic of the countries north of the Alps, as France and Germany; — applied esp. to ecclesiastics, jurists, painters, etc. **b** *Now Rare.* Foreign; outlandish; barbarous. **c** Of a wind, coming from the north beyond the Alps. See TRAMONTANA, 2.

tra·mon'tane, *n.* **1.** The North Star; the polestar. *Obs.*
2. One dwelling in a tramontane region. Specif.: **a** An inhabitant of a country north of the Alps. **b** A foreigner; a stranger; a boor.
3. = TRAMONTANA, 2.

tramp (trămp), *v.;* TRAMPED (trămpt); TRAMP'ING. [ME. *trampen;* akin to MLG. *trampen,* G. *trampeln,* MLG. & D. *trappen,* Goth. anatrimpan to press upon, also to D. *trap* a step, G. *treppe* steps, stairs, and ult. to E. TREAD. Cf. TRAMPLE, TRAP rock, TRAP snare, TRAPE, TRIP.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To walk, step, or tread, esp. heavily; as, to *tramp* through a house or on someone's toes.
2. To travel about on foot; to hike; also, to journey as a tramp; — often *tramp it.*
3. To travel on a tramp steamer. *Rare.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To tread on forcibly and repeatedly; to trample, so as to bruise, press down, etc.; as, to *tramp* grapes for wine; to *tramp* down loose soil.
2. To tread down in water, as clothes in washing. *Scot.*
3. To travel or wander through on foot; to hike or trudge through or along; as, to *tramp* the Maine woods. *Colloq.*
4. To affect in a specified or implied manner by walking or stamping vigorously; as, to *tramp* the chill out of one's joints.
5. To crush by riding or driving over; to run over; as, the ox was *tramped* by the railway train. *S. Africa.*
6. To run (a vessel) as a tramp. *Rare.*

tramp, *n.* **1.** A foot traveler; a tramper; often, in a bad sense, a begging or thieving vagrant; esp., a lazy good-for-nothing beggar or sponger who will not work, but who travels about. Cf. 4th BUM, **b** (2); HOBO.
2. A journey on foot; a walking trip; a hike; as, to go on a *tramp;* a long *tramp.*
3. The act of tramping, or treading, stamping, or stepping, heavily upon; also, mark or marks so produced.
4. The succession of sounds made by the beating of feet of marchers or heavy walkers on a pavement, floor, etc.; as, to hear the *tramp* of the approaching policeman.
5. A plate of iron worn to protect the sole of the foot, or the shoe, when digging with a spade; also, the part of the spade against which the foot is forced in digging.
6. *Curling.* **a** A spiked piece of iron worn on the shoe to prevent slipping. **b** Cramp (def. 4).
7. *Naut.* A vessel not making regular trips between the same ports, but taking a cargo when and where it offers and to any port; — applied almost exclusively to steamers.

tramp, *adj.* Tramping; vagrant; without a fixed abode, connection, or destination; as, a *tramp* printer.
A *tramp* and vagrant world, adrift in space. *Wm. James.*

tramp, *n.* Temper, esp. of steel. *Obs.*

tramp'cock' (trămp'kŏk'), *n.* A small stack of hay in the field. *Scot.*

tramp'er (trămp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who tramps; a vagrant; also, a heavy walker; sometimes, one who takes long walks for pleasure, exercise, etc.; a hiker.
2. *pl.* The feet; also, heavy boots. *Chiefly Scot.*
3. *Agric. Mach.* An attachment for a cotton press for compacting the cotton before baling.

tram plate. A flat iron plate used as a rail or runway for trams, esp. one with an outer flange. Cf. RAIL PLATE.

tram'ple (trăm'p'l), *v.;* TRAM'PLED (-p'ld); TRAM'PLING (-plĭng). [ME. *trampelen,* freq. of *trampen.* See TRAMP, *v.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To tramp; specif., to tread heavily so as to bruise, crush, or injure; also, esp. with reference to persons, their powers, rights, etc., to inflict injury or destruction or to make encroachments in a contemptuous or ruthless fashion; — with *on* or *upon;* as, to *trample* on a flower bed or upon one's feelings.
So the spirit *tramples* on the desires of the flesh. *G. A. Birmingham.*
2. To serve as a go-between. See TRAMPLER, 2. *Rare.*
3. To move with a motion or sound likened to treading or stamping; as, the *trampling* of the surf.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To tramp; now usually, to tread underfoot; to press down in walking or by stamping upon; to crush or injure by or as if by treading.
What golden grain we *trample* low
Searching for flowers that never grow! *Mary Mapes Dodge.*
2. To make by trampling, or treading; as, to *trample* a hole in a frock; also, to put (out) by stamping with the feet; as, to *trample* out a grass fire.

tram'ple (trăm'p'l), *n.* Act or sound of trampling; a heavy and repeated tread of or as of many feet.

tram'pler (trăm'plĕr), *n.* **1.** One who tramples.
2. An intermediary; solicitor; lawyer. *Obs.*

tram'po·lin, -line (trăm'pō·lĭn), *n.* [It. *trampoli* stilts.] **a** An exhibition or performance in which the actors or participants are on stilts. **b** *U. S.* In vaudeville, a mat or netted frame used by acrobats in their performance. — *v. i.* To walk on, or as on, stilts.

tram·poose' (trăm·pōōs'), *v. i. & n.* Tramp. *Slang, U. S.*

‖**tram·po'so** (trăm·pō'sō), *n. & adj.* [Sp.] Swindler; trickster; cardsharp.

tram'pot' (trăm'pŏt'), *n. Milling.* The step supporting the lower end of a millstone spindle.

tramp pick. A narrow pointed spade for breaking up hard soil.

tramp ship *or* **steamer.** = 2d TRAMP, 7.

tram rail. A rail for a tram or trams; specif.: **a** In early usage, a rail of tram plates, as distinguished from the later *edge rail.* **b** *Mach.* An overhead rail on which a trolley runs to convey a load, as in a shop.

tram'road' (trăm'rōd'), *n.* [*tram* a coal wagon + *road.*] A road made for trams or wagons, by forming the wheel tracks of beams of wood (usually having a metal face), blocks of stone, tram plates, or rails; esp., a railway in a mine.

tram rod *or* **staff.** *Mech.* A kind of tram or trammel, usually a straightedge, or a pointed steel rod, sometimes bent at one end, used in adjusting, lining up, etc.

tram'way' (trăm'wā'), *n.* A way for trams; as: **a** A tramroad. **b** *Eng.* A streetcar line. **c** An overhead tram rail; also, a ropeway. **d** A light or temporary logging railroad, often with wooden rails and operated by horsepower.

tram'way'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* TRAMWAYMEN (-mĕn). An employee of a streetcar line. *Brit.*

trance (tràns; 83), *v.;* TRANCED (tránst); TRANC'ING (trăn'sĭng). *Now Poetic. Intrans.:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To pass from life; die. **b** To lose consciousness; to swoon. **c** To be in great suspense or benumbing fear.
2. To entrance or enrapture.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To hold benumbed, immobile, or unnaturally still.
A dead, hot silence *tranced* sea, land, and sky. *R. H. Horne.*
2. To throw into ecstasy or rapture; to hold in or as in a trance; to make spellbound; enrapture; entrance.
Ever the fiery Pentecost . . .
Trances the heart through chanting choirs. *Emerson.*

trance (tràns; 83), *n.* [ME. *tra(u)nce,* fr. OF. *transe* fear, trance, swoon, fr. *transir* to pass (usually from life), fr. L. *transire* to pass over. See TRANSIENT; cf. TRANSIT, TROUNCE.] **1.** A state of suspense or uncertainty; now usually, a state of partly suspended animation or of inability to function; a daze; a stupor.
The sleeping trade laws revive from their *trance.* *Burke.*
2. A state of profound abstraction of mind or spirit, as in religious contemplation; rapture that destroys one's consciousness of surroundings; ecstasy.
He fell into a *trance,* and saw heaven opened. *Acts* x. 10, 11.
3. A sleeplike state such as that of deep hypnosis, appearing also in hysteria and in some spiritualistic mediums, with limited sensory and motor contact with the surroundings, and with subsequent amnesia of what has occurred during the state.

trance (tràns), *v. t. & i.* To pass or travel over; to move briskly; prance; tramp. *Now Dial.*

trance, *n.* A trancing, or traveling; a prance; a tramp. *Dial.*

trance (tràns), *n.* [Origin uncert.; cf. TRANS-, TRANSIT.] A passage or passageway, as a hall, entry, or alley. *Scot.*

trance, *n.* Peril. *Obs.*

tranced (tránst), *adj.* Held in or as in a trance; entranced; enraptured; intensely still; immobile; as, to listen with *tranced* attention. — **tranced'ly,** *adv.*
That air, *tranced* with sunlight and silence. *Anne D. Sedgwick.*

‖**tran'chant'** (trăn'shăn'), *fem.* **tran'chante'** (-shănt'), *adj.* [F.] Trenchant; cutting; sharp.

‖**tranche** (trănsh), *n.* [F.] Slice; section; portion; — esp. in the phrase ***une tranche de vie*** (ün trănsh' dĕ vē'), a cross section of life, first used by the dramatist Jean Jullien and applied by the naturalistic school to their own work.

tranche'fer' (trănsh'fâr'), *n.* [F.] Literally, cuts iron; — a name for a sword. *Rare.*

tran'chet' (trăn'shĕ'), *n.* [F.] A chisel-shaped flint implement peculiar to neolithic times.

tran'choir' (trăn'shwär'), *n.* [F.] A trencher.

tra·neen' (thrä·nēn'), *n.* [Ir. *trāithnīn* a little stalk of grass, the herb bennet.] *Anglo-Ir.* **1.** Dog's-tail grass.
2. A blade of grass; a trifle; bit. Cf. RUSH, *n.*, 2.

Tra'ni·o (trä'nē·ō; trā'nĭ·ō), *n.* A servant in *The Taming of the Shrew.*

trank (trăngk), *n.* [Cf. F. *tranche* something cut.] An oblong piece of skin from which glove shapes are cut; also, a shape cut from it. See GLOVE.

tran'ka (trăng'kä), *n.* [Tibetan *ṭaṅka,* fr. Skr. *ṭaṅka.*] = TANGA **b.**

trank'er (trăngk'ĕr), *n.* One who cuts out tranks for gloves.

tran'ky (trăng'kĭ), *n.* [Per. *trānki.*] An undecked bark used in the Persian Gulf.

tran'quil (trăng'kwĭl; trăn'-; 177), *adj.;* TRAN'QUIL·ER, TRAN'QUIL·LER (-ĕr); TRAN'QUIL·EST, TRAN'QUIL·LEST. [L. *tranquillus,* fr. *trans* + a word akin to *quies* calm, rest. See TRANS-, 1 b; QUIET.] Quiet; calm; undisturbed; not agitated; as, a *tranquil* lake; a *tranquil* life, mind.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See CALM.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
tranquil-acting, tranquil-looking, tranquil-minded.

tran'quil·i·za'tion, tran'quil·i·za'tion (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-shŭn), *n.* A tranquilizing; state of being tranquilized.

tran'quil·ize, tran'quil·lize (trăng'kwĭl·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *tranquilliser.*] To render tranquil; to allay the agitation of or in; to make calm and peaceful; as, to *tranquilize* a rebellious population or the mind. — *v. i.* To become tranquil; now usually, to have a calming or soothing effect; as, music that *tranquilizes.*
Syn. — Pacify, appease, soothe; calm, quiet, compose, still.
Ant. — See DISTURB, EXCITE, IRRITATE.

tran'quil·iz'er, tran'quil·liz'er (-īz'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which tranquilizes.

tran'quil·iz'ing, tran'quil·liz'ing (-ĭng), *adj.* That tranquilizes; soothing; calming; pacifying. — **-ing·ly,** *adv.*

tran·quil'li·ty, tran·quil'i·ty (trăn·kwĭl'ĭ·tĭ; trăng-), *n.* [OF. *tranquillité,* fr. L. *tranquillitas.*] Quality or state of being tranquil; calmness; composure; peace; lack of agitation.

‖**tran·quil'lo** (trăng·kwĕl'lō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Tranquil: quiet; — a direction.

trans- (trăns-; *before a voiced sound often* trănz-; 83). [L. *trans* across, over; akin to (prob. pres. part. of) L. *-trare,* in *intrare* to enter, and to Skr. *tiras* through, over, *tarati* he crosses over, passes through. See TERM; cf. ENTER, THROUGH, TRANCE, TRANQUIL, TRANSOM.] A prefix used mostly in words from the Latin. See CIS-, ULTRA-. *Trans-* sometimes appears shortened to *tra-,* as in *traverse, tradition,* and usually drops *s* before a word beginning in *s,* as in *transude, transubstantiate. Trans-* is used to signify: **1.** **a** *Over, across, beyond, through,* chiefly in expressing relations of place, as in *transpose, transfer, transcend, translucent;* also, rarely (and in such cases generally compounded with English words), expressing the idea of change of one thing or quality *over* into another, as in *transdialect,* to translate from one dialect to another, *transfeminate.* **b** *On* or *to the other side of;* — with adjectives and nouns of place, and opp. to *cis-.* These compounds are generally printed as solid words, some of them being derived from Latin compounds, as in *transalpine, transatlantic, transpadane;* some, however, are also or usually written with the hyphen, and the second element capitalized, as in the list below. The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of the words with which *trans-* is combined. (For nouns, see *Gaz.*)

trans-Acherontic	trans-Caspian	trans-Libyan
trans-Adriatic	trans-Congo	trans-Manchurian
trans-African	trans-Cordilleran	trans-Mediterranean
trans-Algerian	trans-Danubian	trans-Mersey
trans-Alleghenian	trans-Egyptian	trans-Mississippi
trans-Altaian	trans-Euphratean	trans-Mississippian
trans-American	trans-Euphrates	trans-Mongolian
trans-Andean	trans-Euphratic	trans-Niger
trans-Andine	trans-Eurasian	trans-Paraguayan
trans-Antarctic	trans-Gangetic	trans-Persian
trans-Apennine	trans-Germanic	trans-Pyrenean
trans-Arabian	trans-Grampian	trans-Rhenish
trans-Asiatic	trans-Himalayan	trans-Sahara
trans-Australian	trans-Hispanic	trans-Saharan
trans-Austrian	trans-Iberian	trans-Severn
trans-Balkan	trans-Indus	trans-Siberian
trans-Baltic	trans-Iraq	trans-Tiberine
trans-Canadian	trans-Jordan	trans-Volga
trans-Carpathian	trans-Kei	trans-Zambezian

c *Completeness of change, through, through and through,* as in *transform, transfigure.* **d** *Transcending; surpassing;* as in *transhuman, transmundane.*
2. In some scientific terms *trans-* has the meaning of *across, transversely,* as in *transfrontal,* across the frontal lobe (of the brain), *transprocess,* a transverse process, or diapophysis, of a vertebra, etc.
3. *Chem. Having certain atoms or groups on opposite sides of the molecule.* See CIS-TRANS ISOMERISM.

trans·ac'ci·den·ta'tion (trăns·ăk'sĭ·dĕn·tā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *transaccidentatio.*] A medieval theory that the accidents of bread and wine were changed in their consecration. Cf. TRANSUBSTANTIATION.

trans·act' (trăns·ăkt'; trăn·zăkt'; 277), *v.;* -ACT'ED; -ACT'-ING. [L. *transactus,* past part. of *transigere.* See TRANSACTION.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To prosecute negotiations; to carry on business; to have dealings; as, unwilling to *transact* with the enemy.
2. To make a transaction (sense 4); to compromise, esp. by compliance or concession in a matter of principle.
—, *Trans.:* **1.** To carry through; to bring about; to perform; more narrowly, to carry on, or conduct, as business; as, he *transacted* the negotiations efficiently.
Of aught *transacted* there in bay or creek. *Wordsworth.*
2. *Now Rare.* **a** To pass back and forth as in negotiations or trade; to bargain or dicker about. **b** To transfer; to turn over, as for settlement.
3. To bring into actuality or real existence.
No nobler heroism . . . *transacted* itself on this earth. *Carlyle.*
4. *Rom. & Civil Law.* To make a transaction (sense 4) of.

trans·act', *n.* A transaction. *Now Dial.*

trans·act', Rare past part. of TRANSACT.

trans·ac'tion (trăns·ăk'shŭn; trăn·zăk'-), *n.* [L. *transactio,* fr. *transigere, transactum,* to drive through, carry through, accomplish, transact, fr. *trans* across, over + *agere* to drive; cf. F. *transaction.* See ACT, AGENT; cf. INTRANSIGENT.] **1.** The act or process of transacting, or an instance of such; as, averse to the *transaction* of business at this time.
2. That which is transacted or in the process of being transacted. Specif.: **a** A business deal; an act involving buying and selling; as, the *transactions* on the exchange. **b** *pl.* The records, esp. the published records, of action taken, addresses read, etc., at the meeting or meetings of a society or association; proceedings. Some societies restrict the term *transactions* to the published addresses, and *proceedings* to the published record of the business done.
3. *Philos.* An action or activity involving two parties or two things mutually affecting or reciprocally influencing one another.
4. *Roman & Civil Law.* An adjustment or compromise of a disputed claim between parties by mutual agreement.
Syn. — Proceeding, action; performance, discharge.

trans·ac'tion·al (-ăl), *adj.* Of the nature of, or involving, a transaction; specif., transacted, or realized in actuality. See TRANSACT, *v. t.*, 3. — **trans·ac'tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

trans·ac'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who transacts anything

trans·al'pine (trăns·ăl'pĭn; -pīn), *adj.* [L. *transalpinus,* fr. *trans* across, beyond + *Alpinus* Alpine, fr. *Alpes* the Alps.]
1. Being on the farther side of the Alps, usually from the point of view of Rome, sometimes from that of England or Northern Europe; also, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the region or the peoples beyond the Alps; tramontane; ultramontane (esp. in sense **b**); as, *transalpine* Gaul, prelates, or gardens; — opposed to *cisalpine.*
2. Crossing the Alps. *Rare.*

trans·al'pine, *n.* A native or inhabitant of a transalpine country.

trans·an'i·mate (trăns·ăn'ĭ·māt), *v. t. & i.* To transfer or animate by metempsychosis. *Rare.* — **trans·an'i·ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

trans·an'nu·lar (-ăn'ū·lĕr), *adj.* [*trans-* + *annular.*] *Org. Chem.* Designating a kind of tautomerism characterized by migration (as of a hydrogen atom) across a ring.

trans·ap'i·cal (-ăp'ĭ·kăl; -ā'pĭ·kăl), *adj.* At right angles to the apical axis or plane.

tram'mel·et, *n.* [Dim. of *trammel.*] A tress of hair. *Obs.*

tra·moun'tain. † TRAMONTANE.

tramp'age (trămp'ĭj), *n.* See -AGE c.

tramp'dom, *n.* See -DOM.

tramp'ess, *n.* Fem. of TRAMP.

tramp'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

tramp'ish, *adj.* See -ISH **b.** —

tramp'ish·ly, *adv.*

tramp'ism, *n.* See -ISM.

tram'pl. Trample. *Ref. Sp.*

tram'pld. Trampled. *Ref. Sp.*

tramp'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

tram'po·line (trăm'pō·lĭn), *n* = TRAMPLIN.

trampt. Tramped. *Ref. Sp.*

tra·na'tion (trə·nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tranare, transnare,* to swim over, fr. *trans* across + *nare* to swim.] Act of swimming across; also, transformation. *Obs.*

trance'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

trance'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

tran·col'dal (trăng·koĭ'dăl), *adj.* [*trance* + *-oidal.*] = TRANCELIKE.

tran'gam (trăng'găm), *n.* [Origin uncert. Cf. TANGRAM.] Something intricate, as a puzzle; also, a gimcrack; gewgaw. *Obs.*

tran'kum (trăng'kŭm), *n.* = 1st TRINKET. *Scott.*

tran'quil·ise, tran'quil·lise, *v. t. & i.* Var. of TRANQUILIZE.

tran'quil·lous (trăng'kwĭ·lŭs), *adj.* Tranquil. *Obs.*

tran'quil·ly, *adv.* of TRANQUIL.

tran'quil·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

trans·ac'tion·eer', *n.* See -EER.

trans·al'pin. Transalpine. *R. S.*

trans·al'pine·ly, *adv.* of TRANSALPINE, *adj.*

trans·al'pin·er (trăns·ăl'pĭn·ĕr), *n.* = TRANSALPINE. *Rare.*

trans'ap·pa·lach'i·an, *adj.* See TRANS-, 1 b.

trans'a·quat'ic, *adj.* See TRANS-, 1 b.

trans'at·lan'tic (trănz'ăt·lăn'tĭk), *adj.* [*trans-* + *Atlantic*, cf. F. *transatlantique*.] **1.** Lying, being, or belonging, to a country or the countries beyond the Atlantic Ocean or their inhabitants; in European use, American; as, *transatlantic* cities, customs, or idioms.
2. Crossing, or extending across, the Atlantic Ocean; as, *transatlantic* ships or cables.
— **trans'at·lan'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

trans'at·lan'tic, *n.* A transatlantic person or thing; hence [*often cap.*], in European use, an American. — **trans'at·lan'ti·can** (-tĭ·kăn), *n.* — **trans'at·lan'ti·cism** (-sĭz'm), *n.*

trans·au'di·ent (trănz·ô'dĭ·ĕnt), *adj.* [See TRANS-; AUDIENT.] Permitting the passage of sound. *Rare.*

trans'bai·kal' (trănz'bī·kăl'), **trans'bai·kal'i·an** (-ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to the part of Siberia east of Lake Baikal.

trans·board' (trănz·bôrd'; 181), *v. t.* To tranship. *Rare.*

trans·bor'der (-bôr'dĕr), *adj.* Situated or living beyond the border or frontier; — chiefly of Asiatic regions or tribes.

trans·ca'lent (-kā'lĕnt), *adj.* [*trans-* + L. *calens*, pres. part. of *calere* to grow warm.] Pervious to, or permitting the passage of, heat. — **trans·ca'len·cy** (-lĕn·sĭ), *n.*

trans'ca·les'cent (trănz'kă·lĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [*trans-* + L. *calescens*, pres. part., growing warm.] Transcalent. *Rare.* — **trans'ca·les'cen·cy** (-ĕn·sĭ; -'n·sĭ), *n. Rare.*

Trans'cau·ca'sian (-kô·kā'shăn; -zhăn; -kăsh'ăn; -kăzh'-ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Transcaucasia. — *n.* One of the people of Transcaucasia.

tran·scend' (trăn·sĕnd'), *v.*; -SCEND'ED; -SCEND'ING. [L. *transcendere, transcensum*, fr. *trans* beyond, over + *scandere* to climb; cf. OF. *transcender*. See SCAN.] *Transitive:* **1.** To cross over; to climb over; also, to ascend to, into, or beyond; mount. *Obs.*
2. To rise above or beyond the limits or powers of; to overpass; to exceed; as, it *transcends* one's comprehension or capacity; he *transcended* his instructions in his zeal.
Thou, colossal Jupiter, . . . *Transcendeth* human dream. *K. L. Bates.*
3. To surpass (in some quality, way, etc.); to be far superior to; excel; outstrip; as, this instrument *transcends* its competitor in power; books that *transcend* all others in interest.
4. To cause to ascend; to elevate; raise. *Rare.*
5. *Philos.* To go or lie beyond the limits of (experience, knowledge, etc.); to escape inclusion in (a category, classification, etc.). "We *transcend* actual experience in terms of possible experience." *C. I. Lewis.*
6. *Theol.* To be transcendent to (the created universe); — of the Supreme Being. See TRANSCENDENCE, *n.*
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To climb; mount; go beyond. *Obs.*
2. To be transcendent; to excel.
Syn. — See EXCEED. **Ant.** — Fall short of.

tran·scend'ence (-sĕn'dĕns), *n.* [ML. *transcendentia.*]
1. The act or fact of transcending; an instance of transcending; also, the quality or state of being transcendent.
2. An exceeding of truth or reality; hyperbole. *Now Rare.*
3. The state of transcending the world of sense, as in mystical experience.
4. *Math.* The quality or property of being transcendental.
5. *Theol.* The relation of God to the universe of physical things and finite spirits, as being, in his essential nature, prior to it, exalted above it, and having real being apart from it; — opp. to *immanence.* See THEISM.

tran·scend'en·cy (-dĕn·sĭ), *n.* Transcendent quality or state; transcendence.

tran·scend'ent (-dĕnt), *adj.* [L. *transcendens, -entis*, pres. part. of *transcendere* to transcend; cf. F. *transcendant*, G. *transcendent.*] **1.** Transcending in act; specif., superior; surpassing; extraordinary; as, *transcendent* worth, gifts, or selfishness.
2. *Philos.* Transcending or going beyond what is given or presented in experience; specif., *Kantianism,* beyond the limits of all possible experience and hence beyond knowledge; — contrasted with *transcendental* (sense 3).
3. *Theol.* Possessing transcendence; not immanent.
The idea that God is *transcendent,* not only exalted above the world by his moral perfection, but separated from it by the infinite reaches of space, is yielding to the idea of God as immanent in his creation. *A. V. G. Allen.*
Syn. — TRANSCENDENT, TRANSCENDENTAL. That is TRANSCENDENT which is of superlative quality; TRANSCENDENTAL, in ordinary language (for philosophical usage see defs.), applies esp. to opinions, theories, or sentiments which are so vague, fantastic, or extravagant, as to pass one's ordinary comprehension; as, "clothed with *transcendent* brightness" (*Milton*); "this thrice-refined pabulum of *transcendental* moonshine" (*Carlyle*). Cf. EXCEED.

tran·scend'ent, *n.* **1.** One who or that which is transcendent.
2. *Philos.* **a** Something which escapes classification in any accepted category; specif., a predicate which cannot be classed among the Aristotelian predicaments. **b** A transcendent reality, or transcendent reality in general; usually, that which transcends all possible experience. See TRANSCENDENT, *adj.*, 2.

tran·scen·den'tal (trăn'sĕn·dĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [ML. *transcendentalis*; cf. F. *transcendantal*, G. *transcendental.*]
1. Transcendent; now, usually, marked by, characteristic of, or redolent of, transcendentalism. Hence: **a** Supranatural; superhuman. "Secure these *transcendental* helps." *Browning.* **b** Of ideas, etc., suprarational; highly abstract, or idealistic; remote from practical affairs or from human comprehension. "*Transcendental* moonshine." *Carlyle.* **c** Supersensual; ethereal; ideal; visionary; — a vague use.
The *transcendental* giving up of life at the moment when life becomes ideal. *A. Symons.*
2. *Math.* Of a number, incapable of being defined by any combination of a finite number of equations with rational integral coefficients. The numbers e (= 2.71828 . . .) and π (= 3.14159 . . .) are *transcendental.* Hermite proved e (in 1873) and Lindemann π (in 1882) to be such.
3. *Philos.* In Kantianism, of or pertaining to the a priori and necessary conditions of human experience, as determined by the constitution of the mind itself; hence, transcending what is determined by the contingent particularity of experience, but not transcending all human knowledge; — contrasted with *transcendent.* Cf. KANTIANISM.
Syn. — See TRANSCENDENT.

tran·scen·den'tal, *n.* **a** A transcendental idea, doctrine, etc. **b** [*sometimes cap.*] A believer in transcendentalism.

transcendental aesthetic. In Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason,* the first part, treating of time and space as the formal and a priori conditions of perception. The **transcendental analytic** forms the second part and treats of the categories as the formal and a priori conditions of conception as an element in knowledge.

transcendental curve. *Math.* A curve whose equations contain transcendental functions.

transcendental equation. *Math.* An equation containing transcendental functions of the unknowns.

transcendental function. *Math.* **a** A function that cannot be expressed by a finite number of algebraic operations upon the variable; thus $y = 10^x$ is a transcendental function of x. **b** A function of the complex variable with one or more essential singularities.

transcendental idealism. A designation applied by Kant to his own doctrine that the objects of perception are conditioned by the nature of the mind as to their form but not as to their content or particularity, and hence that they have a kind of independence of the mind, called "phenomenal reality." He used this designation to contrast his doctrine with the empirical idealism of Berkeley which holds objects in space and time to be merely ideas in the mind. He later called it *critical idealism.*

tran'scen·den'tal·ism (trăn'sĕn·dĕn'tăl·ĭz'm; -t'l·ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *transcendantalisme,* G. *transcendentalismus.*]
1. *Philos.* **a** Sometimes (connoting Kant's philosophy — see KANTIANISM), a philosophic tendency or doctrine which emphasizes a priori conditions of knowledge and experience, or the unknowable character of ultimate reality; more commonly (connoting post-Kantian idealism), a doctrine which emphasizes what transcends sense experience, as the absolute ego of Fichte or spirit in Hegel, as being fundamental in reality. **b** Hence, more widely, any philosophy which asserts the primacy of the spiritual and superindividual as against the material and empirical; esp., the philosophy of Ralph Waldo Emerson and his followers, and the social and religious tendencies to which it gave rise.
The post-Kantian idealists, Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel, assert the eventual identity of the subjective and objective in human knowledge, and consequently the Kantian distinction between *transcendent* and *transcendental* has no place in their philosophy; hence, with them, *transcendentalism* claims a true knowledge of all things, material and immaterial, empirical and transempirical, to be at least possible. It is in this sense that *transcendentalism* is now most used.
2. Quality of being transcendental; esp., idealistic, etc.

tran'scen·den'tal·ist (-ĭst), *n.* An advocate or adherent of transcendentalism. — **tran'scen·den'tal·ist, tran'-scen·den'tal·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

tran'scen·den·tal'i·ty (-dĕn·tăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being transcendental.

transcendental number. *Math.* Any number that is not the root of an algebraic equation with rational coefficients, as the number π.

transcendental object. *Kantianism.* Thing-in-itself, or the mere form of an object, representing in knowledge our reference of the content of experience to an independent object.

transcendental philosophy. The philosophy of Kant, or philosophy characterized by transcendentalism, 1.

transcendental reality. = TRANSCENDENT REALITY.

transcendental school. The group of New England thinkers of whom Ralph Waldo Emerson was leader. Thoreau, Alcott, Ripley, and Margaret Fuller were prominent members.

transcendental truth. See TRUTH, *n.*, **4 b**, 1st *Note.*

transcendental unity of apperception. The unity of the elements of sense in one consciousness, or their relation as parts of a single experience, as a condition of intelligibility and hence of meaningful experience.

tran·scend'ent·ly, *adv.* In a transcendent manner or degree; usually, supremely; superlatively.

tran·scend'ent·ness, *n.* Transcendence.

transcendent reality. *Metaph.* Reality beyond the senses.

tran·scend'ing (trăn·sĕn'dĭng), *adj.* That transcends; surpassing; transcendent. — **tran·scend'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **tran·scend'ing·ness,** *n.*

tran·scen'sion (trăn·sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *transcensio.* See TRANSCEND.] A transcending. *Rare.*

trans·col'or (trănz·kŭl'ĕr), *v. t.* To change to another color. — **trans'col·or·a'tion** (trănz'kŭl·ĕr·ā'shŭn), *n.*

trans'con·duc'tance (trănz'kŏn·dŭk'tăns), *n.* [*trans* + *conductance.*] *Elec.* In a vacuum tube, a mathematical quantity expressing the effect of the voltage of an electrode upon the current to another electrode. A special case of transconductance is *mutual conductance.*

trans·con'dy·loid (-kŏn'dĭ·lĕr), *adj. Anat.* Passing transversely through the condyles, as of the femur. —

trans·con'ti·nen'tal (trănz'kŏn·tĭ·nĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Extending or going across a continent; as, a *transcontinental* railroad; also, situated on or belonging to the other side of the continent; as, *transcontinental* cities, products.

trans'con·ti·nen'tal, *n.* A transcontinental railroad, train, or the like.

trans·cor'po·rate (trănz·kôr'pô·rāt), *v. i.* [LL. *transcorporatus.*] To transubstantiate. — *v. i.* To transmigrate.

trans·cor'ti·cal (-kôr'tĭ·kăl), *adj. Med.* Across the cortex of the brain; designating esp. conditions due to disease of tracts connecting different parts of the cerebral cortex.

trans'cre·ate' (trănz'krē·āt'), *v. t.* To transmit in creating.

tran·scrib'ble (trăn·skrĭb'l), *v. t.* To transcribe carelessly. — **tran·scrib'bler** (-lĕr), *n.*

tran·scribe' (trăn·skrīb'), *v. t.*; -SCRIBED' (-skrībd'); -SCRIB'ING (-skrīb'ĭng). [L. *transcribere, transcriptum,* fr. *trans* over, across + *scribere* to write. See SCRIBE.] **1.** To write a copy of; to copy (an original) in writing; as, the Scriptures were *transcribed* before printing was invented.
2. Hence, to copy in longhand or on a typewriter the shorthand notes of; as, to *transcribe* dictations.
3. *Obs.* **a** To copy, or imitate. **b** To ascribe or impute.
4. *Now Rare.* **a** To reproduce in writing by quoting more or less exactly; to paraphrase. **b** To translate. **c** To transliterate.
5. *Music.* To make a transcription of. See TRANSCRIPTION, 3.

tran·scrib'er (-skrīb'ĕr), *n.* A person who transcribes; also, an instrument for transcribing.

tran'script (trăn'skrĭpt), *n.* [L. *transcriptum,* neut. past part. of *transcribere.* See TRANSCRIBE.] **1.** That which has been transcribed; specif.: **a** A written, typed, or (*Rare*) printed, copy of an original or holograph; as, a *transcript* of a legal document. **b** A copy of a copy; as, a work known only through successive *transcripts.* **c** A letter, record, etc., transcribed from shorthand.
2. Hence, a copy of any kind; an imitation; sometimes, a literary imitation or representation.
Certain episodes were veracious *transcripts* of Page's own life. *Burton Hendrick.*
Syn. — See DUPLICATE.

tran·script' (trăn·skrĭpt'), *v. t.* = TRANSCRIBE. *Obs.*

tran·scrip'tion (trăn·skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *transcription,* fr. L. *transcriptio* a transfer.] **1.** Act or process of transcribing; as, textual errors resulting from *transcription.*
2. A copy; transcript; specif., reproduction, as over a radio system, of some material previously especially prepared for the purpose; as, this program comes by electrical *transcription.*
3. *Music.* An arrangement of a composition, often with some liberty in modification or embellishment, for some other instrument or voice than that for which it was originally written, as the translating of a song, a vocal or instrumental quartet, or even an orchestral work, into a piece for the piano; an adaptation; arrangement.

tran·scrip'tion·al (-ăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resulting from, transcription. — **tran·scrip'tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

tran'scrip·ti'tious (trăn'skrĭp·tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* Of the nature of, or derived from, a transcription. *Rare.*

tran·scrip'tive (trăn·skrĭp'tĭv), *adj.* That transcribes; given to transcription; imitative; also, resulting from or permitting transcribing. — **tran·scrip'tive·ly,** *adv.*

tran·scrip'tur·al (-tŭr·ăl), *adj.* Transcriptional.

trans·crys'tal·line (trănz·krĭs'tăl·ĭn; -ĭn), *adj.* Across or through individual crystals, as opposed to between or around them; — said of fractures or cracks in metals, etc.

trans·cur'rent (trănz·kŭr'ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *transcurrens, -entis,* pres. part., running across.] Extending transversely. — **trans·cur'rent·ly,** *adv.*

trans·di'a·lect (-dĭ'ă·lĕkt), *v. t.* [*trans-* + *dialect.*] To translate from one dialect into another. *Rare.*

trans'di·ur'nal (trănz'dī·ŭr'năl), *adj.* [*trans-* + *diurnal.*] Beyond the day; dark. *Rare.*

trans·duc'er (trănz·dūs'ĕr), *n.* [L. *transducere* to lead across.] *Physics.* A device actuated by power from one system and supplying power in the same or any other form to a second system. For example, a telephone receiver is a transducer, actuated by electric power and supplying acoustic power to the surrounding air.

trans·duc'tion (trănz·dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *transducere, traducere, -ductum,* to lead across or over.] Act of leading or conveying over. *Rare.*

tran·sect' (trăn·sĕkt'), *v. t.*; -SECT'ED; -SECT'ING. [*trans-* + L. *secare, sectum,* to cut.] To cut across or transversely. — **tran·sec'tion** (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.*

tran'sect (trăn'sĕkt), *n.* A cross section of vegetation, esp. of forest trees, tabulated to determine the frequency, size, or yield, of the species in it.

trans·el'e·ment (trănz·ĕl'ĕ·mĕnt), *v. t.* Also **trans·el'e·ment·ate** (-mĕn·tăt), *v. t.* To change or transpose the elements of; to transform in nature. — **trans'el·e·men·ta'tion** (trănz'ĕl·ĕ·mĕn·tā'shŭn), *n.*

trans'em·pir'i·cal (trănz'ĕm·pĭr'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Beyond experience; transcendent; beyond human perception and imagination.

tran·sen'na (trăn·sĕn'ă), *n.*; *pl.* -NAE (-ē). [L., net, latticework.] *Early Christian Arch.* A lattice or screen of stone or metal enclosing and protecting a shrine.

tran'sept (trăn'sĕpt), *n.* [ML. *transseptum,* for L. *transversum septum,* fr. *transversus* transverse + L. *septum, saeptum,* an enclosure. See SEPTUM.] *Arch.* The transversal part of a cruciform church, which crosses at right angles to the greatest length, and between the nave and the apse or choir. In the basilicas this had often no projection at its ends. In Gothic churches these project greatly, and should be called the *arms* of the transept. But it is common to speak of the arms as the *transepts.* — **tran·sep'tal** (trăn·sĕp'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* — **tran·sep'tal·ly,** *adv.*

tran'sept. Erron. var. of 1st TRANSIT, 5.

trans'es·sen'ti·ate (trănz'ĕ·sĕn'shĭ·āt), *v. t.* To change in essence.

trans'-ē·the'ri·an (trănz'ē·thē'rĭ·ăn), *n.* A region or world beyond the luminiferous ether.

trans'e·unt (trăn'sē·ŭnt), *adj.* [L. *transiens, -euntis,* pres. part. of *transire* to go over. See TRANSIENT.] Passing from one to another; operating beyond itself; — also spelled *transient*; as, a *transeunt* cause (see CAUSE, *n.*, 1); — opposed to *immanent.*

‖ **trans'e·unt** (trăn'sē·ŭnt). [L., 3d pers. pl., pres. indic. of *transire* to go over.] Literally, they cross; — formerly common in stage directions to indicate characters crossing the stage.

trans·fer' (trănz·fûr'; trănz'fûr), *v.*; -FERRED' (-fûrd'; -fûrd); -FER'RING. [OF. or L.; OF. *transferer,* fr. L. *transferre,* fr. *trans* across, over + *ferre* to bear. See TRANS-; 1st BEAR.] *Transitive:* **1.** To convey from one place, person, or thing, to another; to transport, remove, or cause to pass, to another place, person, or thing; as, to *transfer* suspicion or a given quality; to *transfer* money by telegraph or baggage from a station.
2. To make over the possession or control of; to make transfer of; to pass; to convey, as a right, from one person to another; as, title to land is *transferred* by deed.
3. To print or otherwise copy from one surface to another; as, to *transfer* a drawing to a lithographic stone.
4. *Filing.* To remove from the current file of (correspondence, etc.) to a transfer case.
——, *Intransitive:* To change from one car, line, or the like, to another for continuing one's journey, esp. when continuing on a transfer (see TRANSFER, *n.*, 6).

trans'fer (trănz'fûr), *n.* **1.** Act of transferring, or state of being transferred; the removal or conveyance from one place, person, or thing, to another; transference; transmission.
2. One who or that which is transferred, as a student from one school to another, or a picture removed from one ground to another, as from wood to canvas.
3. A transfer company or one of its vehicles. *Local, U. S.*
4. *Com.* An order transferring shares of stock, money, etc.; specif., a telegraphic order to pay to one party money deposited by another in a distant office.
5. *Decorative Arts.* A drawing or writing printed in reverse from one surface on another, as in ceramics.
6. In some public transportation systems, a ticket given with or without extra charge to a passenger entitling him to continue on his journey on another route. *U. S.*
7. *Law.* **a** The conveyance of right, title, or property, either real or personal, from one person to another, whether by sale, by gift, or otherwise; any act by which the property of one person is vested in another. **b** Specif.: *Roman Dutch Law.* = TRADITION, *n.*, *7.*
8. *Lithog.* **a** A drawing in lithographic crayon made or

trans·arc'tic, *adj.* See TRANS-, 1 b. [*Local, U. S.*]
trans·bay', *adj.* See TRANS-, 1 b.
tran'scen·den'tal·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE. [TRANSCENDENTAL.]
tran'scen·den'tal·ly, *a d v .* o 1]
tran·scend'i·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
trans·change', *v. t.* To transform. *Obs.* — **trans·chang'er,** *n.* *Obs.* [1 b.]
trans·chan'nel, *adj.* See TRANS-, 1 b.
trans'co·late (trănz'kō·lāt), *v. t.* [*trans-* + L. *colare, colatum,* to strain.] To sieve; strain. *Obs.* — **trans'co·la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
trans·con'scious, *a d j .* See TRANS-, 1 a. [TRANS-, 1 d]
trans'cor·po're·al, *a d j .* See
tran·scrib'a·ble (trăn·skrīb'ă·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.
tran·scrip'tiv. Transcriptive. *Ref. Sp.*
trans·curr' (trănz·kŭr'), *v. i.* [L. *transcurrere, transcursum.*] To run or rove to and fro. *Obs.* —
trans·cur'sive, *adj. Obs.*
trans·cur'sion, *n.* [LL. *transcursio.*] A passing across or through; passage *Obs.*
trans'cur·va'tion *n.* See TRANS-, 2.
trans·der'mic, *adj.* See TRANS-, 2.
trans·des'ert, *adj.* See TRANS-, 1 b. [See TRANS-, 2.
trans'di·a·phrag·mat'ic, *a d j .*
trans'e·qua·to'ri·al, *adj.* See TRANS-, 1 b. [TRANS-, 1 a.
trans'ex·pe'ri·en'tial, *adj.* See
trans·fash'ion, *v. t.* See TRANS-, 1 c.
trans·fea'ture, *v. t.* See TRANS-, 1 c.
trans·fem'i·nate (trănz·fĕm'ĭ·nāt), *v. t.* [*trans-* + L. *femina* woman.] To change in sex from woman to man. *Obs.*

printed on paper and then impressed on stone or other material from which it is to be printed by the lithographic process. **b** A specially prepared sheet of paper containing a design to be transferred from the original stone to a stone or metal printing surface.
9. *Med.* Change from one part of the body to another. Cf. REFERRED PAIN.
10. *Mil.* A soldier removed from one troop or body of troops to another. *Now Rare.*
11. *Naut.* The distance a vessel gains to the right or left from the time the helm is put over until the ship has turned through eight points, or ninety degrees.
12. *Photog.* A picture produced by affixing to a support one or more images originally developed on a separate temporary support. See CARBON TRANSFER, BROMOIL TRANSFER.
13. *Railroading.* **a** A place where cars or trains are transferred to boats or ferries for water transportation; also, a boat or ferry used for this purpose. **b** A station where freight is rehandled before proceeding to final destination. **c** A point where a change is made from one form of power to another, as from electricity to steam. **d** A turnout connecting two tracks at a crossing, with switches outside the end frogs of the crossing; also, a track connecting roads that cross on separated grades.
Syn. — Shift, change; conveyance.

trans′fer (trănsˈfûr), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or permitting, a transfer or transferring; used for or in transferring; done by transferring; as, a *transfer* fee, ticket, station, or elevator; *transfer* ink, work, or gilding.

trans·fer′a·bil′i·ty (trănsˈfûr′ə·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ; trănsˈfĕr-), *n.* Quality or state of being transferable.

trans·fer′a·ble (trănsˈfûr′ə·b'l; trănsˈfĕr-), *adj.* [Cf. F. *transférable.*] **1.** Capable of being transferred, or conveyed from one place or person to another.
2. Capable of being made over from one party to another so as to vest in the transferee all the transferor's legal rights thereto pertaining; negotiable (which see); as, the stocks of most public companies are *transferable;* some tickets are not *transferable.* Cf. ASSIGNMENT, 2 **a.**

transferable vote. *Polit. Science.* In balloting by proportional representation, a vote that may be transferred to a candidate other than the one marked as first choice. See HARE SYSTEM.

transfer agent. *Finance & Stock Exchange.* The individual or corporate agency that keeps the ownership records and makes the transfer of title to corporation securities.

trans·fer′al (trănsˈfûr′əl), *n.* Transference; transfer.

transfer book. A register of transfers, as of shares, from one party to another.

transfer box. **1.** *Com.* A transfer case.
2. *Elec.* A metal box in which one or more corresponding electric circuits are connected or branched.

transfer caliper. *Mach.* See CALIPER, *n.*, 1.

transfer case. A filing unit for storage of inactive correspondence or records.

transfer company. A company which transfers baggage or passengers from the railroad station or between stations.

transfer day. A regular day for the registration of transfers of registered securities, as at the Bank of England for government stock or funds.

trans′fer·ee′ (trănsˈfĕr·ēˈ), *n.* **1.** The person to whom a transfer is made.
2. One who is transferred, as from one position to another.

trans·fer′ence (trănsˈfûr′ĕns; trănsˈfĕr·ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act of transferring; conveyance; passage; transfer.
2. *Psychoanalysis.* Direction of feelings and desires, especially as unconsciously retained from childhood, toward a new object. It is called ***positive transference*** when these feelings are amicable; ***negative transference*** when they are hostile.

transference neurosis. *Psychoanalysis.* A neurosis, such as hysteria or compulsion neurosis, which readily shows the phenomenon of transference.

transference number. *Phys. Chem.* In electrolysis, the fraction of the total current carried either by the anion or the cation. If n is the transference number of the anion, $1 - n$ is that of the cation.

trans·fer′ent (trănsˈfûr′ĕnt; trănsˈfĕr·ĕnt), *adj.* Transferring. *Rare.*

trans′fer·en′tial (trănsˈfĕr·ĕn′shəl), *adj.* Pertaining to transference; involving a transfer or conveyance.

transfer ink. Ink used in transferring designs, as from paper to stone. One variety contains wax, soap, lampblack, and shellac.

transfer of training. The development of ability in one line of study or effort as a result of ability acquired in another

trans′fer·og′ra·phy (trănsˈfĕr·ŏgˈrə·fĭ), *n.* [*transfer* + *-graphy.*] A copying by transfer. *Rare.*

trans·fer′or (trănsˈfûr′ər), *n.* One who makes a transfer, as of a title to real estate. Cf. TRANSFERRER.

trans·fer′o·type, trans·fer′ro·type (-fûr′ō·tīp), *n.* [*transfer* + *-type.*] *Photog.* A bromide print transferred from a paper backing to some other surface; also, the process by which this is done.

transfer paper. A prepared paper used by draftsmen, engravers, etc., for transferring impressions.

transfer picture. A picture transferred, or prepared for transference, as from specially prepared paper, by means of the decalcomania process.

transfer printing. Decalcomania; specif., *Ceramics,* a process of pottery decoration in which designs engraved on copper or drawn on stone are transferred to the ware by the use of tissue paper.

trans′ferred′ ep′i·thet (trănsˈfûrdˈ). An epithet applied to a word with which it is not usually associated (*purple* cow, *guilty* simplicity).

transferred intent. *Law.* Intent to commit a specific crime imputed to a wrongdoer who, in the execution of an intent to do some wrongful act, does some other act constituting the crime.

trans·fer′rer (trănsˈfûr′ər), *n.* One who or that which transfers; one who makes or arranges transfers; also, one who puts on a transfer, as on wood; a transfer printer; sometimes, a transferor.

transfer resistance. *Elec.* An apparent resistance to the passage of a current from the metal to the liquid of a voltaic or electrolytic cell.

trans·fer′ring (trănsˈfûr′ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of TRANSFER. Hence: *adj.* That transfers, or is used in the process of making transfers.

transferring machine. A kind of press for impressing an engraved and hardened steel die on a soft steel roller which is afterward hardened and used to impress a plate, as for printing bank notes, certificates, etc.

transfer stamp. *Stock Exchange.* A sales transfer tax stamp.

transfer table. *Railroads.* A platform with one or more tracks, moving laterally on wheels, for shifting locomotives, cars, etc., from one track to another one parallel to it; a traverse or transverse table.

trans·fig′u·rate (trănsˈfĭg′ū·rāt), *v. t.* [L. *transfigurare.*] To transfigure. *Now Rare.*

trans·fig′u·ra′tion (-rāˈshŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *transfiguratio.*] **1.** A change of form or appearance; esp. [*cap.*], the supernatural change in the personal appearance of Jesus on the mountain (*Matt.* xvii.; *Mark* ix.).
2. [*cap.*] *Eccl.* A feast observed by some branches of the Christian church on the 6th of August, in commemoration of the Transfiguration of Jesus.
3. [*cap.*] An artistic representation of the Transfiguration; as, Raphael's *Transfiguration.*
4. An act or instance of transfiguring, or glorifying, spiritualizing, or similarly exalting, something; as, the poet's *transfiguration* of nature.

trans·fig′u·ra′tive (-fĭg′ū·rāˈtĭv; -rə·tĭv), *adj.* Serving or tending to transfigure.

trans·fig′ure (-fĭg′ûr; *cf.* FIGURE, *n.*), *v.*; -FIG′URED (-ûrd); -FIG′UR·ING (-ûr·ĭng). [ME. *transfiguren,* fr. OF. *transfigurer,* fr. L. *transfigurare, transfiguratum,* fr. *trans* over + *figurare* to form, shape. See FIGURE, *v.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To change the form or appearance of; to metamorphose; transform.
2. To exalt, glorify, illumine, in appearance or character; to idealize; irradiate; — originally with allusion to the Transfiguration.

> How all things are *transfigured* except Love. *Shelley.*

——, *Intransitive:* To transfigure something. *Browning.*
Syn. — See TRANSFORM.

trans·fig′ure·ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Transfiguration. *Rare.*

trans·fi′nite (trănsˈfī′nīt), *adj.* *Math.* Beyond or surpassing any finite number, assemblage, or magnitude.

trans·fi′nite, *n.* *Math.* A transfinite number, assemblage, or magnitude.

transfinite cardinals *or* **numbers.** *Math.* The powers of cardinal numbers of aggregates whose cardinal numbers are not finite. The least transfinite cardinal is alefnull (symbol $\aleph_0$). The others are $\aleph_1$, $\aleph_2$, etc.

transfinite ordinals. *Math.* The indices of infinite manifolds. Of these the simplest is the index of the natural scale, $1, 2, 3, \ldots n, \ldots$ (or any manifold similarly arranged), denoted by ω. All following symbols built up of ω or by direct algebraic processes are *transfinite ordinals.*

trans·fix′ (trănsˈfĭksˈ), *v. t.*; -FIXED′ (-fĭkstˈ); -FIX′ING. [L. *transfixus,* past part. of *transfigere* to transfix, fr. *trans* across, through + *figere* to fix, fasten. See FIX.] To pierce through with or as with a pointed weapon; to transpierce; impale; to hold fixed or motionless by or as by piercing; as, the sword *transfixed* his heart; he was *transfixed* to the spot with surprise.

trans′fix·a′tion (trănsˈfĭk·sāˈshŭn), *n.* Transfixion.

trans·fix′ion (trănsˈfĭk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of transfixing, or state of being transfixed.
2. *Surg.* The piercing of a limb transversely preparatory to cutting the tissues from within outward in amputation.

trans·fix′ture (-fĭksˈtûr), *n.* [From *transfix,* after *fixture.*] A state of being transfixed. *Hardy.*

trans′flu·ent (trănsˈflōō·ĕnt; 249), *adj.* [L. *transfluens,* pres. part. See FLUENT.] Flowing or running across or through.

trans′flux (-flŭks), *n.* A flowing through, across, or beyond.

trans′fo·ra′tion (trănsˈfō·raˈshŭn), *n.* [LL. *transforatio, -onis.*] *Surg.* A boring through, as of the fetal skull; perforation.

trans·form′ (trănsˈfôrmˈ), *v.*; -FORMED′ (-fôrmdˈ); -FORM′ING. [ME. *transformen,* fr. OF. *transformer,* fr. L. *transformare, transformatum,* fr. *trans* across, over + *formare* to form. See FORM, *v.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To change the form of; to metamorphose; specif.: **a** To change in outward shape or semblance; as, a caterpillar *transformed* into a butterfly.

> Love may *transform* me to an oyster. *Shak.*

b To change in structure or composition; rarely, to transmute. **c** To change in nature, disposition, heart, or the like; to convert.

> Be ye *transformed* by the renewing of your mind. *Rom.* xii. 2.

2. *Elec.* To change (a current) in potential, as from high voltage to low voltage, or in type, as from alternating to continuous.
3. *Math.* To change the form of, as an algebraic expression or geometrical figure, without altering the meaning or value; to introduce new co-ordinates.
4. *Physics.* To change (one form of energy) into another, as mechanical energy into electricity.

——, *Intransitive:* To be or become transformed. *Addison.*
Syn. — TRANSFORM, TRANSFIGURE, TRANSMUTE, METAMORPHOSE, CONVERT, TRANSMOGRIFY. TRANSFORM, the general word, implies a thorough or radical change, whether in appearance or nature; TRANSFIGURE, which is strongly influenced by Biblical usage, suggests an exaltation or glorification of the outward appearance; as, "The placid sunshine . . . seems to have been *transformed* in a moment into imperious angry fire" (*W. Pater*); "Jesus . . . was *transfigured* before them; and his face did shine as the sun" (*Matt.* xvii. 2); "If she be guilty, 't will *transform* her to manifest deformity . . . If innocent, she will become *transfigured* into an angel" (*Shelley*). TRANSMUTE implies a complete change of nature or substance, esp. from lower to higher; to CONVERT (often interchangeable with *transmute*) is esp. to turn from one state or condition to another; as, "Physiological activity must be *transmuted* into intellect and conscience" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "Every health which I begin *converts* dull port to bright champagne" (*Shenstone*); "Conviction . . . is worthless till it *convert* itself into conduct" (*Carlyle*). METAMORPHOSE suggests a transformation into something utterly different, often by (or as if by) enchantment; TRANSMOGRIFY is humorous or colloq. for *metamorphose;* as, "*metamorphosed* from seemly shape to birds and ugly beasts" (*Gascoigne*); "The name 'navvie' . . . has been *transmogrified* into 'navigator'" (*Lowell*). Cf. CHANGE, MODIFY.

trans′form (trănsˈfôrm), *n.* [From TRANSFORM, *v.*] *Math.* A figure or expression derived from another by geometrical or analytical transformations.

trans·form′ance (trănsˈfôr′măns), *n.* Transformation. *Rare.*

trans′for·ma′tion (trănsˈfôr·māˈshŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *transformatio.*] **1.** Act or process of transforming; complete or thoroughgoing change of form, structure, composition, or condition. Specif.: **a** *Alchemy.* Transmutation. **b** *Math.* (1) Of a group, the conversion of it into an isomorphic group by forming the transforms of its elements as regards a given element. (2) Change of form, as of an equation, expression, or figure, without altering value or meaning. Cf. POINT TRANSFORMATION. **c** *Mech.* Change of energy from one form into another. **d** *Physiol.* Change of one form into another, as in assimilation; metabolism; metamorphosis. **e** *Theol.* A change in disposition, heart, character, or the like; conversion. **f** *Zool.* Metamorphosis.
2. The form, appearance, character, etc., of that which has been transformed; as, have you seen the *transformation* in Rome?
3. A transformation scene.
4. A false front (sense **a**), wig, etc.

trans′for·ma′tion·al (trănsˈfôr·māˈshŭn·əl), *adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of transformation or a transformation.

transformation by isogonal conjugates. *Math.* = ARGUESIAN TRANSFORMATION.

transformation myth. *Anthropol.* In primitive mythology, a myth which explains a given status of the world as the result of transformations, as topographical features produced by chopping up the body of a giant.

transformation of co-ordinates. *Math.* The introduction of a new set of co-ordinates which are stated distinct functions of the original co-ordinates.

transformation range. The range of temperature between the point of recalescence and the point at which the changes in structure required for heat-treating occur. In carbon steels, the latter point is that at which the ferrite becomes gamma iron. In high-speed steels, it is the point at which the double carbide of tungsten (or molybdenum) goes into solution.

transformation scene. *Theat.* A scene that changes in sight of the audience; specif., formerly, a scene in the pantomime in which the characters were changed to take part in the harlequinade proper.

trans·form′a·tive (trănsˈfôr′mə·tĭv), *adj.* [ML. *transformativus.*] Having power or a tendency to transform.

trans′for·ma′tor (trănsˈfôr·māˈtĕr), *n.* A transformer.

trans·form′er (trănsˈfôr′mĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which transforms.
2. *Anthropol.* In primitive mythology, a supernatural being who caused the present order of the world by changing the previous order; also, a culture hero whose exploits are given in transformation myths.
3. *Elec.* An apparatus for transforming an electric current from a high to a low potential (***step-down transformer***) or vice versa (***step-up transformer***), without changing the current energy; a converter. The term is now usually limited to a stationary apparatus for transforming alternating currents (formerly called ***stationary,*** or ***static, transformer***) consisting essentially of a coil of a few turns of comparatively stout wire and another coil of many turns of fine wire, wound on a laminated iron core (***iron-core transformer***), or enclosed in an iron shell (***shell transformer***), the object of the iron being to increase the lines of force (cf. INDUCTION COIL). One coil (the *primary*) is connected to the line, and the other (the *secondary*) to receiving devices. The ratio of the number of turns in the full high-voltage, or primary, winding to that in the full low-voltage, or secondary, winding is the ***ratio of transformation*** or ***conversion;*** voltages are transformed directly, and currents inversely, in this ratio. The ***voltage ratio*** of a transformer is the ratio of the root-mean-square primary terminal voltage to the root-mean-square secondary terminal voltage under specified conditions of load. Cf. CONVERTER,

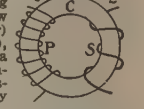

Step-down Transformer. *C* Core or Magnetic Circuit of Laminated Iron; *P* Primary, with many turns of Fine Wire; *S* Secondary, with few turns of Coarse Wire. 1 High Potential, small Current; 2 Low Potential, large Current.

4. A ***hedgehog transformer*** is a variety of transformer, now obsolete, with open magnetic circuit, the ends of the iron-wire core being turned outward and presenting a bristling appearance, whence the name. An ***air-core transformer*** is one in which the space occupied by soft iron in an iron-core transformer contains air only. A ***polar transformer*** is one in which the magnetic circuit is partly in iron and partly in air. An ***instrument transformer*** is one especially designed for use with instruments. A ***current transformer*** is an instrument transformer whose primary winding is connected in series with the circuit carrying the current to be measured or controlled. A ***voltage,*** or ***potential, transformer*** is an instrument transformer whose primary winding is connected in parallel with the circuit whose voltage is to be measured or controlled. A ***control-circuit transformer*** is a voltage transformer used to supply a voltage suitable for the operation of shunt-coil magnetic devices. A ***tripping transformer*** resembles an instrument transformer but is designed to operate tripping or control mechanisms. For ***autotransformer,*** see COMPENSATOR, 3. A ***power transformer*** is one especially designed for efficiency and for use in a power circuit as distinct from an instrument transformer. Power transformers are usually mounted in iron tanks or boxes. In an ***air-cooled transformer,*** air circulates through the windings. In an ***oil-cooled,*** or ***oil-insulated, transformer,*** the tank is filled with oil. The oil serves the double purpose of conducting away the heat and insulating the windings. A ***water-cooled transformer*** is an oil-filled transformer in which the oil is cooled by circulating water. A ***bell transformer*** is a small transformer used to reduce line voltage to one suitable for operating call bells. A ***phasing transformer*** is one of a set of two or more used for changing the current phase. See T CONNECTION. An ***impulse transformer*** is one in which the change in the magnetic flux field is compressed into a small part of one period. Since the induced electromotive force is inversely proportional to the time corresponding to a change in flux, when the time is small, the force is of the nature of an impulse. A ***rotary transformer*** is a synchronous converter.

transformer oil. An oil in which transformers are immersed to prevent heating or short-circuiting. It is now usually a nonvolatile mineral oil freed from water, acids, etc., so that it is a good insulator.

trans·form′ing, *adj.* That transforms or causes transformation. — **trans·form′ing·ly,** *adv.*

trans·form′ism (trănsˈfôr′mĭz′əm), *n.* [F. *transformisme.*] **1.** The doctrine of evolution; esp., a theory of the gradual transformation of species under the influence of environment; — by some preferred to *evolution* because not implying the notion of progress.
2. *Biol.* Change of form; transmutation; esp., a process,

---

trans·fer′a·ble·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
trans·fer′a·bly, *adv.* of TRANSFERABLE.
trans·ferd′. Transferred. *R. S.*
trans·fer′er. Var. of TRANSFERRER. [FERABLE.]
trans·fer′ra·ble. Var. of TRANS-
trans·fer′ral. Var. of TRANSFERAL.
trans·ferred′ (trănsˈfûrdˈ), *past tense & past part.* of TRANSFER.
trans·fer′rence (trănsˈfûr′əns), *n.* Var. of TRANSFERENCE.
trans·fer′ri·ble (trănsˈfûr′ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Var. of TRANSFERABLE. — trans·fer′ri·bil′i·ty (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*
trans·fer′ror, *n.* = TRANSFERRER. [FEROTYPE.]
trans·fer′ro·type, *n.* = TRANS-
trans′fil·tra′tion, *n.* See TRANS-, 1 a.
trans·fixt′. Transfixed. *Ref. Sp.*
trans·flu′vi·al, *adj.* See TRANS-, 1 b.
trans·form′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — trans·form′a·bil′i·ty, *n.*
trans′for·ma′tion·ist, *n.* = TRANSFORMIST. [Sp.]
trans·formd′. Transformed *Ref.*

formerly supposed by some to occur, by which an organism changed to some entirely different organism, as a plant into an animal. *Chiefly Hist.*

3. *Ital. Hist.* The policies and methods pursued, 1876 to 1887, by which Liberal leaders, esp. Agostino Depretis, persuaded Conservatives to accept government positions, thus breaking down normal party lines.

— **trans·form'ist** (-mĭst), *n. & adj.* — **trans'for·mis'tic** (trănsˈfôr·mĭsˈtĭk), *adj.*

transform of a substitution (*t* as regards a substitution *s*). *Math.* The substitution $t_1 = s^{-1}ts$ where s^{-1} is the inverse of *s*.

transform of a substitution group (as regards a substitution *s*). *Math.* The group of the transforms of the various elements of the original group as regards *s*.

trans'fuge (trănsˈfūj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *transfuga*, fr. *trans* over + *fugere* to flee.] One who flees from one side to another; hence, a deserter; apostate. *Rare.*

trans·fuse' (trănsˈfūzʹ), *v. t.*; TRANS·FUSEʹD (-fūzdʹ); TRANS·FUS'ING (-fūzʹĭng). [L. *transfusus*, past part. of *transfundere*, fr. *trans* over, across + *fundere* to pour. See FOUND to cast.] **1.** To pour, as liquid, out of one vessel into another; to transfer by pouring.

2. To cause to pass from one to another; to diffuse itself through; to transmit by infusing; to instill; as, air *transfused* with sunshine.

Into thee such virtue and grace
Immense I have *transfused*. *Milton.*

3. *Med.* **a** To transfer, as blood, from the veins or arteries of one man or animal to those of another. **b** To subject (a patient) to transfusion.

trans·fus'er (-fūzʹẽr), *n.* One who or that which transfuses.

trans·fu'sion (-fūʹzhŭn), *n.* [L. *transfusio.*] **1.** Act of transfusing; the passing from one thing into another, as by translation, transmission, or commingling.

The *transfusion* of sentience with thought. *G. F. Stout.*

2. *Med.* Act or operation of transferring the blood of one human being or animal into the vascular system of another; also, the introduction of any fluid into the blood vessels, as salt solution.

transfusion cell. A cell with thin walls which permit the passage of liquids, found in certain plant tissues.

trans·fu'sion·ist (-ĭst), *n.* *Med.* One skilled in, or an advocate of, the operation of transfusion.

transfusion tissue. Tissue composed of transfusion cells, as in certain gymnosperms.

trans·fu'sive (trănsˈfūʹsĭv), *adj.* Tending, or having power, to transfuse. — **trans·fu'sive·ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

trans·gre'di·ent (-grēʹdĭ·ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *transgrediens, -entis*, pres. part. See TRANSGRESSION.] *Rare.* **a** Transgressing; sinful. **b** = OBJECTIVE, *adj.*, 9 b.

trans·gress' (trănsˈgrĕsʹ), *v.*; -GRESSEDʹ (-grĕstʹ); -GRESS'ING. [F. *transgresser.* See TRANSGRESSION.] *Transitive:* **1.** To go beyond the limits set by; to overpass the bounds established by; to break, as a law or rule; to violate.

2. To pass over (limits, boundaries, or the like); to exceed; as, to *transgress* the limits of one's patience; the sea *transgressed* its bounds.

3. To offend against; to cross; thwart; disobey. *Obs.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To break or violate a command, a pledge, or a law; to sin.

2. *Obs.* **a** To impose (on). **b** To digress.

trans'gress (trănsˈgrĕs), *n.* = TRANSGRESSION.

trans·gress'ing, *adj.* That transgresses. — **trans·gress'ing·ly**, *adv.*

trans·gres'sion (trănsˈgrĕshʹŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *transgressio* a going across, going over, transgression of the law, fr. *transgredi, transgressus*, to step across, go over, fr. *trans* over, across + *gradi* to step, walk. See GRADE.] **1.** Act of transgressing; trespass; sin; a violation of a command, a law, or one's duty.

Forgive thy people . . . all their *transgressions* wherein they have transgressed against thee. 1 *Kings* viii. 50.

2. *Anthropol.* Irregularity or nonconformity in some element in a culture sequence.

3. *Geol.* **a** *Eng.* Unconformability. **b** *U. S.* The spread of the sea over land areas and the consequent unconformable deposition of sediments on older rocks.

Syn. — Fault, offense, crime, misdeed; infringement, trespass.

— **trans·gres'sion·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

trans·gres'sive (-grĕsʹĭv), *adj.* [Cf. LL. *transgressivus* passing over into another class, F. *transgressif.*] **1.** Disposed or tending to transgress, or sin or exceed limits; as, acts *transgressive* of the statutes.

2. *Geol.* Progressively overlapping; as, a *transgressive* sea or formation.

— **trans·gres'sive·ly**, *adv.*

trans·gres'sor (-ẽr), *n.* [LL.; cf. F. *transgresseur.*] One who or that which transgresses; one who breaks a law, or violates any known rule or principle of rectitude; a sinner.

The way of *transgressors* is hard. *Prov.* xiii. 15.

trans·hu'man (trănsˈhūʹmăn), *adj.* Transcending human limits. — **trans·hu'man·ize** (-īz), *v. t.*

Souls *transhumanized* to the divine abstraction of pure contemplation. *James Russell Lowell.*

trans·hu'man·ate (-āt), *v. t.* To transhumanize. — **trans·hu'man·a'tion** (-āʹshŭn), *n.*

trans·hu'mance (-măns), *n.* The seasonal moving of livestock from or to the mountains.

trans·hu'mant (-mănt), *n.* One of a flock in transhumance.

tran'sience (trănʹshĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being transient, or passing, fleeting, or shifting; transitoriness; as, the *transience* of human life or time.

tran'sien·cy (-shĕn·sĭ), *n.* Transience; also, *Rare*, something that is transient.

tran'sient (trănʹshĕnt; 277), *adj.* [L. *transiens* (gen. *-euntis*), pres. part. of *transire, transitum*, to go or pass over, fr. *trans* over, across + *ire* to go. See TRANS-; ISSUE. Cf. TRANCE.] **1.** Passing quickly from existence; of short or uncertain duration; ephemeral; transitory; shortlived; as, a *transient* effect, emotion, or interest. "James, with whom economy was only a *transient* . . . twinge of conscience." *Scott.*

2. Passing beyond itself, as in influence; outwardly effective or efficient; not immanent; — often spelled *transeunt*; as, a poem in which the moral is immanent, not *transient*.

3. Passing or passed, as from one person, place, or state, to another; changing in form, appearance, etc.; flowing; shifting. "Her rapid wings the *transient* scene pursue." *Gray.* "That crumbled with the *transient* clay." *Browning.*

4. Not settled or established, as in place or home; coming and going; migratory; now, commonly, staying for a short time; stopping for a brief period only; not permanent; as, a *transient* boarder or merchant.

Now the legitimate and rightful lord
Is but a *transient* guest, newly arrived. *Cowper.*

5. *Music.* Of a modulation, introduced casually or in passing. See MODULATION, 5.

Syn. — TRANSIENT, TRANSITORY, FUGITIVE, FLEETING, EPHEMERAL, EVANESCENT, MOMENTARY. *Transient* and *transitory* are often interchangeable; but TRANSIENT more frequently emphasizes the fact, TRANSITORY, the (often inherent) quality, of brief duration; as, "At present it [peace of mind] is uncertain and *transient* guest with me" (*Cowper*); "*transient* sorrows" (*Wordsworth*); "A natural fact is permanent and elemental, a historical event is *transient* and superficial" (*M. Hewlett*); "this *transitory* life" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*); "Wise men will apply their remedies to . . . the causes of evil which are permanent, not to . . . the *transitory* modes in which they appear" (*Burke*); "matter, with all its *transitory* shapes" (*Shelley*). FUGITIVE and FLEETING apply to that which passes swiftly, and is gone; that is EVANESCENT which quickly vanishes; as, "Oh Joy! that . . . nature yet remembers what was so *fugitive!*" (*Wordsworth*); "All the forms are *fugitive*, but the substances survive" (*Emerson*); "not merely some *fleeting* fancy of the day, but a constant longing" (*Lowell*); "[It] clothes our *fleeting* days with an eternal beauty" (*B. F. Westcott*); "*evanescent* visitations of thought and feeling . . . arising unforeseen and departing unbidden" (*Shelley*); "the *evanescent* delicacy of each motive and sentiment" (*M. Hewlett*). That is MOMENTARY which is but for a moment; that is EPHEMERAL which is short-lived; as, "showers of *momentary* duration" (*Poe*); "a *momentary* bliss" (*Gray*); "the swarm of *ephemeral* sermons which issue from the press" (*Sydney Smith*); "*ephemeral* successes" (*Lowell*). Cf. BRIEF.

Ant. — Permanent, constant, abiding, persistent, enduring. See LASTING.

— **tran'sient·ly**, *adv.* — **tran'sient·ness**, *n.*

tran'sient (trănʹshĕnt; 277), *n.* **1.** One who or that which is transient; specif., a transient guest or boarder.

2. *Elec.* Electric-current oscillations that occur in a circuit because of sudden load changes or the like.

transient current. *Elec.* A current which flows in a circuit for a short time following an electromagnetic disturbance. It may be oscillatory or aperiodic in character. Cf. OSCILLATING CURRENT, APERIODIC CURRENT.

transient vendor. *Law.* Any person, either principal or agent, who engages in a temporary or transient business, either in one locality or in traveling from place to place selling goods, wares, or merchandise.

tran'si·gent (trănʹsĭ·jĕnt), *n.* [Cf. INTRANSIGENT.] One who can be brought to terms; one willing to compromise. — **tran'si·gent**, *adj.* — **tran'si·gence** (-jĕns), *n.*

trans·il'i·ac (trănsˈĭlʹĭ·ăk), *adj.* *Anat.* Passing transversely through the iliac bones.

tran·sil'i·ence (trănˈsĭlʹĭ·ĕns), *n.* The state or an instance of being transilient; an abrupt change or variation.

tran·sil'i·en·cy (-ĕn·sĭ), *n.* Transilient quality; transilience. *Rare.*

tran·sil'i·ent (-ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *transiliens*, pres. part., leaping across.] **1.** Passing, as by a leap or jump, from one thing to another; marked by breaches of continuity or abrupt transitions or variations; as, *transilient* rocks; a *transilient* series of tones.

2. *Anat.* Designating nerve fibers in the brain passing from one convolution to another not adjacent.

3. *Biol.* Discontinuous; saltatory; as, *transilient* variations.

trans'il·lu'mi·nate (trănsˈĭ·lūʹmĭ·nāt), *v. t.* To pass light through, as through an organ of the body for medical examination. — **trans'il·lu'mi·na'tion** (-nāʹshŭn), *n.*

trans'il·lu'mi·na'tor (-nāʹtẽr), *n.* *Med.* An instrument for effecting transillumination.

trans'im·pres'sion (trănsˈĭm·prĕshʹŭn), *n.* A transeunt impression. *Coleridge.*

trans'in·cor'po·ra'tion (-ĭn·kôrʹpō·rāʹshŭn), *n.* Metempsychosis. *Rare.*

trans'in·di·vid'u·al (trănsˈĭn·dĭ·vĭdʹū·ăl), *adj.* Between individuals; from one to another.

trans·i're (trănsˈĭʹrē), *n.* [L., to pass through or across, to pass. See TRANSIENT.] A customs document, describing the cargo, consignors and consignees, etc., done in duplicate for clearance and entry papers of coasting vessels, the original being used at the port of entry. *Eng.*

trans·is'chi·ac (-ĭsʹkĭ·ăk), *adj.* *Anat.* Passing transversely through the ischial bones.

trans·isth'mi·an (trănsˈĭs·mĭ·ăn; -ĭsthʹ-; *cf.* ISTHMUS), *adj.* Extending across an isthmus, as at Suez or Panama; as, a *transisthmian* canal planned through Nicaragua.

trans'it (trănʹsĭt; -zĭt), *n.* [L. *transitus*, fr. *transire.* See TRANSIENT.] **1.** The action or an instance of passing or journeying across; passage through or over; as, rapid *transit* from city to city; the ferry makes ten *transits* a day; also, figuratively, transition; change; specif., a passing from this life.

In France you are now . . . in the *transit* from one form of government to another. *Burke.*

2. Act or process of causing to pass; conveyance; carriage; as, the *transit* of goods through a country, or from a vendor to a purchaser. Goods shipped from one person to another are said to be *in transit* (cf. IN TRANSITU) from the time when delivered to the carrier by the consignor to that when actually or constructively delivered to the consignee.

3. *Astrol.* The passing over by another planet, after a native's birth, the place of any planet or cusp of house in his nativity.

4. *Astron.* **a** The passage of a celestial body over the meridian of a place, or through the field of a telescope, called *upper transit*, or *upper culmination*, when above, and *lower transit*, or *lower culmination*, when below, the visible pole; — called also *culmination*. **b** The passage of a smaller body across the disk of a larger, as of Venus or Mercury across the sun's disk, or of a satellite or its shadow across the disk of its primary. Observations of parallax during transits of Venus have formed an important method for determining the sun's distance, but other methods are now preferred.

5. *Surv.* A variety of theodolite with the telescope mounted so that it can be transited; — called in full *transit theodolite*. See *Illust.*, 3d column.

trans'it, *v.*; TRANS'IT·ED; TRANS'IT·ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To make a transit across or over; as, to *transit* the Panama Canal; also, *Com.*, to give transit privileges (which see) to the shipper of (a commodity).

2. *Astron.* To pass over the disk of (a celestial body), or over a line of the reticle in (the field of view of a telescope).

3. *Surv.* To turn (a telescope) over, about its horizontal transverse axis.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make a transit; to pass.

2. To be transited, as a telescope; also, to transit a telescope.

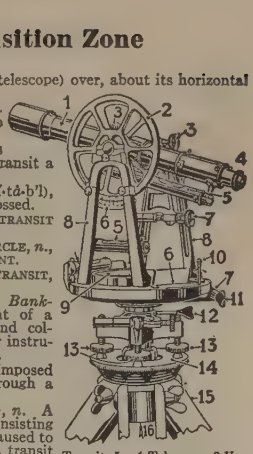

Transit, 5. 1 Telescope; 2 Vertical Circle; 3, 3 Focusing Screws; 4 Eyepiece; 5, 5 Spirit Levels; 6, 6 Vernier Scales; 7, 7 Tangent Screws; 8, 8 Standards; 9 Compass; 10 Compass Stop; 11, 12 Clamps; 13, 13 Leveling Screws; 14 Base Plate; 15 Tripod; 16 Plumb Line.

trans'it·a·ble (trănˈsĭ·tă·b'l), *adj.* That may be crossed.

transit certificate. = TRANSIT PASS.

transit circle. See CIRCLE, *n.*, 12; TRANSIT INSTRUMENT.

transit compass. = TRANSIT, *n.*, 5.

transit department. *Banking.* The department of a bank which clears and collects checks and other instruments. *Colloq., U. S.*

transit duty. A tax imposed on goods passing through a country.

tran'sit·er (trănˈsĭ·tẽr), *n.* A transit attachment consisting of a wire that can be caused to traverse the field of a transit at a rate that will keep it continuously bisecting an object, as a star, passing across the field of view, and of a device for registering its passage across definite points in the field.

transit floater. *Marine Insurance.* A blanket policy covering all types of shipments without requiring the insured to report in advance all the numerous items to the underwriter.

transit instrument. **1.** *Astron.* A telescope mounted at right angles to a horizontal east-west axis, on which it revolves with its line of collimation in the plane of the meridian, — used in connection with a clock and chronograph for observing the time of transit of a celestial body over the meridian of a place. Also a transit instrument is sometimes mounted and used in the *prime vertical*. The combination of a transit instrument and a meridian circle is usually called a *meridian circle*, or *transit circle*. See CIRCLE, *n.*, 12.

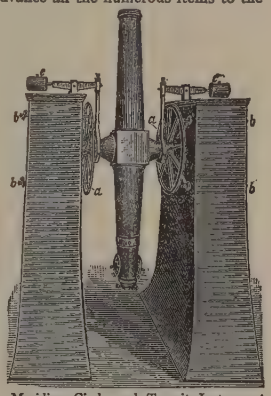

Meridian Circle and Transit Instrument combined. *a, a* Graduated Circles; *b, b* Microscopes passing through the Piers, for reading the Circles; *c, c* Counterpoises to reduce friction on the supporting Y's.

2. *Surv.* = TRANSIT, *n.*, 5.

tran·si'tion (trănzĭshʹŭn; -sĭzhʹ-; -sĭshʹ-; 277), *n.* [L. *transitio.* See TRANSIENT.] **1.** Passage from one place or state to another; change; as, a sudden *transition* from hot to cold.

There is no death, what seems so is *transition*. *Longfellow.*

2. In a historical development, evolution, or the like, a passage from one clearly defined stage, type, or style, to another; a changing from an earlier to a later form with the blending of old and new features; also, the period of such a change; as, the language is in a state of *transition*; to undergo *transition*; during the *transition* in government; — frequent in attributive use; as, *Transition* Middle English; *transition* state; a *transition* style of Gothic.

3. *Music.* **a** A modulation, esp. a transient modulation. **b** A sudden change of key. **c** In tonic sol-fa, a change of key without change of mode.

4. *Rhet.* A passing from one subject to another, esp. without abruptness; a passage of discourse in which a shift of subject is gradually effected.

Syn. — Passage, shift, conversion.

tran·si'tion·al (-ăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, transition; as, *transitional* moods; in a *transitional* stage; resulting from, or produced during, a transition; as, *transitional* types; making or indicating a transition between divisions in an essay, speech, etc.; as, a *transitional* phrase or paragraph. — **tran·si'tion·al·ly**, *adv.*

tran·si'tion·al, *n.* *Anat.* A transitional leucocyte.

transitional epithelium. *Anat.* See EPITHELIUM, 1.

transitional leucocyte. See LEUCOCYTE.

tran·si'tion·ar'y (trănˈzĭshʹŭn·ĕrʹĭ; -ĕrʹĭ; *cf.* TRANSITION), *adj.* Transitional.

transition curve *or* **spiral.** = EASEMENT CURVE.

transition fit. *Mach.* See 5th FIT, 4.

transition form. An intergrade.

tran·si'tion·ist, *n.* One who furthers a transition movement, government, etc.

transition point. *Physical Chem.* A single point at which different phases are capable of existing together in equilibrium. Such a point on a temperature scale is called also the **transition temperature.**

Transition series. *Geol.* Formerly, all stratified rocks, considered collectively, older than the Carboniferous.

transition sound. = GLIDE, *n.*, 8. See *Pron.*, § 23.

transition tint. *Physics & Chem.* The nearly neutral tint through which the color of the field of view of certain forms of polarimeter passes in the transition from red to blue or vice versa, and which is used as the criterion in making measurements with such an instrument.

Transition zone. *Biogeog.* The zone lying between the Boreal and Austral zones of North America. It includes an eastern or humid subdivision (see ALLEGHENIAN) and a western arid one of corresponding temperature comprising the northern Great Plains and the lower slopes of the mountains of the western United States and Mexico. Called also *Neutral zone.* Cf. ZOOGEOGRAPHY.

trans·freight'. ✣ TRANSFREIGHT.

trans·frete' (trănsˈfrĕtʹ), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *transfreter*, fr. L. *transfretare*, fr. *trans* across + *fretum* strait.] To cross or convey across a strait or narrow sea. *Obs.* —

trans'fre·ta'tion, *n.* *Obs.*

trans·fron'tal (-frŭnʹtăl; -frŏnʹ-; -tĭ), *adj.* See TRANS-, 2.

trans'fron·tier' (trănsˈfrŭn·tĕrʹ; trănsˈfrŏn·tĕrʹ), *adj.* See TRANS-, 1 b.

trans·fu'gi·tive (trănsˈfūʹjĭ·tĭv), *n.* [L. *transfugere.*] = TRANSFUGE. *Obs.*

trans·fus'i·ble (trănsˈfūzʹĭ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.

trans·fuze'. Transfuse. *Ref. Sp.*

trans·gress'i·ble (trănsˈgrĕsʹĭ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.

trans·grest'. Transgressed. *Ref. Sp.*

tran·shape'. Var. of TRANSSHAPE.

tran·ship', **tran·ship'ment,** etc. Vars. of TRANSSHIP, etc.

trans·in'su·lar, *adj.* See TRANS-, 1 b.

tran·si'ta·tion (trănˈsĭ·tāʹshŭn), [n. Passage. *Obs.*]

tran·si'tion·al·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

tran'si·tive (trăn'sĭ·tĭv), *adj.* [LL. *transitivus;* cf. F. *transitif.* See TRANSIENT.] **1.** That passes on or away; transient; transitory. *Now Rare.*
2. Characterized by or involving transition; intermediate between one condition and another; transitional; as, a *transitive* state.
3. Resulting from transference of meaning; figurative. *R.*
4. *Gram.* Passing over to an object; as, a *transitive* action; expressing an action as not limited to the agent or subject, but directed upon an object; as, a *transitive* verb form or construction (he *holds* the book). The distinction between a *transitive* and an *intransitive* use is generally based on the presence or absence of the direct object word, since any act that involves an object (such as that of *holding, killing, painting*) may yet be thought of and expressed apart from any specified object (he *paints* well). See ABSOLUTE, *adj.*, 6 d.
5. *Law.* Passing or descending (to some one), as, a **transitive covenant** is one which binds not only its original maker but also his representatives.
6. *Math. & Logic.* Denoting, or characterized by, the property of passing on or being transferred successively from member to member of a class. See TRANSITIVE GROUP; TRANSITIVE RELATION.
7. *Philos.* **a** Transeunt; transient; not immanent.
Causality is *transitive* [not immanent] in so far as anything gives rise to effects which lie outside its own being. *G. F. Stout.*
b That characterize an entity (mind, self, etc.) viewed as a continuum; flowing; moving.
Urging the importance of what he [W. James] called the *transitive* (as set against the more permanent substantive) parts of the stream of consciousness. *M. Bentley.*
— **tran'si·tive·ly,** *adv.* — **tran'si·tive·ness,** *n.*

tran'si·tive, *n.* *Gram.* A verb or construction expressive of transitive force.

transitive group. *Math.* A substitution group in which each element is replaced by each other symbol by some substitution of the group. If any set of *n* elements is replaced by any such set, it is *n-ply* transitive.

transitive relation. *Logic & Math.* A relation such that if A has this relation to B, and B to C, then A has this relation to C. "Greater than," "precedes," "implies," and "ancestor of," are *transitive relations.*

tran'si·tiv·ism (trăn'sĭ·tĭv·ĭz'm), *n.* [See -ISM.] *Psychopathol.* The attributing of one's experiences, actual or fantasied, to another.

tran'si·tiv'i·ty (-tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Character or property of being transitive.

trans'it·man (trăn'sĭt·măn; -zĭt), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who uses the surveyor's or engineer's transit.

tran'si·to'ry (trăn'sĭ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [OF. *transitoire,* fr. L. *transitorius.* See TRANSIENT.] **1.** Continuing only for a short time; not enduring; fleeting; evanescent; temporary.
Matter, with all its *transitory* shapes. *Shelley.*
2. *Obs.* **a** Transitional. **b** Insignificant. *Dryden.*
Syn. and **Ant.** — See TRANSIENT.

tran'si·to'ry, *n.* *Rare.* **a** Something transitory. **b** = TRANSVERSARY. **c** A transit instrument.

transitory action. *Law.* An action which may be brought in any county, as actions for debt, etc.; — opposed to *local action.* In general, personal actions, whether founded on contract or tort, are transitory.

transitory treaty. See TREATY, 3.

transit pass. A document issued by the Chinese customs to prevent the levying of the usual numerous likin charges on goods en route to the interior from the treaty port where they entered and have paid the regular import duty, or on native goods en route to a treaty port for export.

transit prism. A portable transit instrument in which a prism and its reflection image aid in fixing the time of culmination.

transit privileges. *Transportation.* Shippers' rights to through rates for commodities that need further treatment, esp. some manufacturing process, between place of origin and market. See MILLING-IN-TRANSIT.

transit rot. Any decay of perishable products, fruits or vegetables, during transit to market.

transit theodolite. = TRANSIT, *n.*, 5.

transit time. *Astron.* The observed or predicted time of the transit of a celestial body across the meridian.

tran'si·tus (trăn'sĭ·tŭs), *n.* [L.] *Law.* Transit of a person or property en route from one place to another. Cf. IN TRANSITU.

Trans-Jor'dan (trăns·jôr'dăn), **Trans'jor·da'ni·an** (trăns'-jôr·dā'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Arab territory of Trans-Jordan, east of Palestine.

Trans'jor·da'ni·an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Trans-Jordan.

trans·lade' (trăns·lād'), *v. t.* To transfer the cargo of, in transshipping.

trans·late' (trăns·lāt'), *v.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *translatus,* used as past part. of *transferre* to transfer, but from a different root; cf. OF. *translater.* See TRANS-; TOLERATE. Cf. TRANSLATION.] *Transitive:* **1.** To bear, remove, or change, from one place, condition, etc., to another; to carry over; to transfer.
To *translate* the kingdom from the house of Saul, and to set up the throne of David. *2 Sam.* iii. 10.
2. Specif.: **a** To remove to heaven; — originally implying without death.
Enoch was *translated,* that he should not see death. *Heb.* xi. 5.
b To remove (the remains of a saint or hero) for reinterring; as, Byron's body was never *translated* to Westminster Abbey.
3. To turn into one's own or another language; to make a new version of by rendering into another language; as, to *translate* the *Iliad* or a passage from it.
4. Hence, to change the form, expression, or mode of expression of, so as to interpret or make tangible, real, apparent, or the like; to carry over from one medium or sphere (into another); as, to *translate* a poem into prose, thought into action, or ideal beauty into visible form.
5. To change completely; to transform.
New hopes . . . *translated* me into a new creature. *De Quincey.*
6. Specif., to transform (old garments, shoes, etc.) by repairing, renovating, or making from old materials; esp., to cobble. *Brit.* "For two of these the costumes were '*translated*' from old sets." *E. K. Chambers.*
7. To transport or ravish; to enrapture.
8. *Eccl.* To transfer (a bishop) from one see to another.
9. *Mech.* To impart translation to. See TRANSLATION, 3.
10. *Med.* To cause to remove from one part of the body to another; as, to *translate* a disease. *Obs.*
11. *Teleg.* To repeat or forward (a message) by translation.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make a translation; to practice translation; of a work, etc., to admit of translation.
2. *Teleg.* To repeat or forward messages by translation.

trans·late' (trăns·lāt'), *n.* = TRANSLATION. *Obs.*

translating roller. *Ordn.* A double-threaded screw for drawing a breechblock longitudinally from its place in the breech.

trans·la'tion (trăns·lā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. or L.; OF. *translation,* fr. L. *translatio* a transferring, translation, version. See TRANSLATE; cf. TRALATION.] **1.** Act of one that translates (in any sense); the process or an instance of translating; specif., a rendering from one language into another.
2. That produced by one who translates into another language or medium; a version resulting from translation; as, a literal but prosaic *translation; translations* of the Bible; an engraver's *translation* of the Sistine Madonna.
3. *Mech.* Motion in which all the points of the moving body have at any instant the same velocity and direction of motion; — in contrast to or as distinct from *rotation.*
4. *Rhet.* = TRALATION. *Obs.*
5. *Roman & Civil Law.* A transfer of property.
6. *Teleg.* The automatic repeating or forwarding of messages, as by means of a relay connected with a further section of the line. See RELAY, *n.*, 3.
Syn. — See PARAPHRASE.

trans·la'tion·al (-ăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or involving, translation; of motion, characterized by translation (sense 3). — **trans·la'tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

trans·la'tive (-lā'tĭv), *adj.* [L. *translativus* that is to be transferred.] **1.** Figurative; metaphorical. *Rare.*
2. Making or causing a transfer; specif., *Law,* designating an act which operates to transfer a right from one person to another. *Rare.*
Rights are more commonly transferred than altogether extinguished, so that a divestitive fact is very often capable of being regarded, from another point of view, as investitive also. . . . A fact which fulfills this double function is called by Bentham *translative.* *T. E. Holland.*
3. Translational; tending to or involving translation; specif., marked by translation (sense 3).

trans·la'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [OF. or L.; OF. *translatour* (F. *translateur*), fr. L. *translator.*] **1.** One who or that which translates; esp., one who makes a translation.
2. A repairer, as of clothing, umbrellas, or old shoes. *Brit.*
3. *pl.* A pair of old boots or shoes. *Slang, Brit.*
4. *Teleg.* The relay apparatus used in translation; a repeater.
5. *Teleph.* A part of a dial telephone system which controls the routing of the connection.

Translator General. Philemon Holland (1552–1637), translator of Livy, Pliny, Plutarch, Xenophon, and other Greek and Latin authors; — first so called by Dr. Thomas Fuller, in his *History of the Worthies of England.*

trans'la·to'ri·al (trăns'lȧ·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a translator.

trans·la'to·ry (trăns·lā'tō·rĭ), *adj.* **1.** Serving to transfer.
2. Translational; — chiefly of motion.

trans·lay' (-lā'), *v. t.* To reinter. *Rare.*

trans·lei'than (trăns·lī'thăn), *adj.* On the other, or (formerly) Hungarian, side of the river Leitha.

trans·lit'er·ate (-lĭt'ĕr·āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [*trans-* + L. *litera, littera,* letter.] To represent or spell in the characters of another alphabet; as, to *transliterate* Sanskrit words with roman letters. — **trans'lit·er·a'tion** (trăns'lĭt·ĕr·ā'shŭn), *n.* — **trans·lit'er·a'tor** (-lĭt'ĕr·ā'tĕr), *n.*

trans·lo'cate (trăns·lō'kāt), *v. t.;* TRANS·LO'CAT·ED (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); TRANS·LO'CAT·ING (-kāt·ĭng). [*trans-* + *locate.*] To change the location of position of; to dislocate; displace; specif., *Plant Physiol.,* to subject to translocation.

trans'lo·ca'tion (trăns'lō·kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of translocating; displacement.
2. *Plant Physiol.* Transfer of food materials or products of metabolism from one part to another.

trans·loc'a·to'ry (trăns·lŏk'ȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of, or relating to, translocation.

trans·luce' (trăns·lūs'), *v. t.* [L. *translucere.*] To shine through. *Obs.*

trans·lu'cence (-lū'sĕns), *n.* Translucent condition, appearance, or power; a shining through; specif., partial transparency.

trans·lu'cen·cy (-sĕn·sĭ), *n.* Translucence.

trans·lu'cent (-sĕnt), *adj.* [L. *translucens, -entis,* pres. part. of *translucere* to shine through, fr. *trans* through + *lucere* to shine. See LUCID.] **1.** Shining or glowing through; that penetrates so as to illumine; as, the *translucent* rays of the sun.
2. So clear as to admit the passage of light rays; transparent. *Now Rare.*
Under the glassy, cool, *translucent* wave. *Milton.*
3. Specif. and usually, admitting passage of light but diffusing it so that objects beyond cannot be clearly distinguished; partly transparent; as, *translucent* glass is unsuited for most windows.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See TRANSPARENT.
— **trans·lu'cent·ly,** *adv.*

trans·lu'cid (-sĭd), *adj.* [L. *translucidus.*] Translucent. — **trans'lu·cid'i·ty** (trăns'lū·sĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **trans·lu'cid·ness,** *n.*

trans·lu'na·ry (trăns·lū'nȧ·rĭ; trăns'lū·nĕr'ĭ; -nĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [*trans-* + L. *luna* moon.] Beyond the moon; ethereal. Cf. SUBLUNARY.

trans·make' (trăns·māk'), *v t.* To make over; to refashion.

trans'ma·rine' (trăns'mȧ·rēn'), *adj.* [L. *transmarinus,* fr. *trans* beyond + *mare* sea; cf. F. *transmarin.* See MARINE.] Being or coming from beyond or across the sea; passing over or extending across the sea; oversea; as, *transmarine* peoples, imports, railroad, or line.

trans'ma·rine', *n.* A native of or dweller in a transmarine country.

trans·me'di·an (trăns·mē'dĭ·ăn), *adj.* *Zool.* Passing across the median plane. — *n.* A transmedian muscle.

trans'men·ta'tion (trăns'mĕn·tā'shŭn), *n.* [*trans-* + L. *mens, mentis,* mind + *-ation.*] Repentance; — a Latinism. *Rare.*

trans·mew' (trăns·mū'), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *transmuer,* fr. L. *transmutare.* See TRANSMUTE.] To transmute; metamorphose. *Archaic.*

trans·mi'grant (trăns·mī'grănt; trăns'mĭ·grănt), *adj.* [L. *transmigrans,* pres. part. See TRANSMIGRATE.] Migrating or passing from one place or state to another.

trans·mi'grant, *n.* One who transmigrates; specif., an emigrant passing through a country en route to the one in which he will be an immigrant.

trans·mi'grate (trăns·mī'grāt; trăns'mĭ·grāt), *v. t.* [L. *transmigrare, transmigratum,* fr. *trans* over + *migrare* to migrate. See MIGRATE.] To cause to pass from one place or state of existence to another; to transfer; to subject to transmigration. — *v. i.* To pass from one place, condition, body (as in transmigration), or country, to another; to migrate; to have the status of a transmigrant. — **trans·mi'gra·tor** (trăns·mī'grā·tĕr; trăns'mĭ·grā'tĕr), *n.* — **trans·mi'gra·to'ry** (trăns·mī'grȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.*

trans'mi·gra'tion (trăns'mĭ·grā'shŭn; -mĭ-), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *transmigratio.*] **1.** The act or fact of transmigrating, esp. of changing one's abode from one place or country to another; also, an instance of such; as, the Tatar *transmigrations.*
2. Specif., the deportation of Jews known as the Babylonian Captivity; also, the Jews so deported. *Obs.*
3. The passing of the soul at death into another body or successive bodily forms, either human or animal; reincarnation; metempsychosis; also (often **transmigration of souls**), the doctrine that souls so pass. See BUDDHISM.
4. *Obs.* **a** A passing from life; death. **b** A transmogrification; transformation.
5. *Med.* The migration of cells through a membrane, as the passage of white blood corpuscles through the unruptured walls of the blood vessels; diapedesis.

trans'mi·gra'tion·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of transmigration of souls. — **trans'mi·gra'tion·ist,** *n.*

trans·mi'gra·tive (trăns·mī'grȧ·tĭv; trăns'mĭ·grā'tĭv), *adj.* Tending to transmigrate; undergoing or resulting from transmigration. — **trans·mi'gra·tive·ly,** *adv.*

trans·mis'si·ble (trăns·mĭs'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* [Cf. F. *transmissible.*] Capable of being transmitted, in any sense. — **trans·mis'si·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

trans·mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *transmissio.* See TRANSMIT.] **1.** Act, operation, or process, of transmitting; as, the *transmission* of news; the *transmission* of rights or personal qualities from father to son; the *transmission* of light waves.
2. Something that is transmitted; as, telegraphic *transmissions.*
3. *Horol.* The train of a watch, etc.
4. *Mach.* The gear, including the change gear and the propeller shaft or driving chain (or chains), by which the power is transmitted from the engine of an automobile to the live axle (see AXLE, *n.*, 1); — called also *gearbox.* Sometimes, any one of these parts. Cf. SELECTIVE TRANSMISSION.
5. *Physics.* The over-all proportion of radiant energy transmitted. Where radiant energy, homogeneous with respect to wave length, passes through a plate of glass or any other homogeneous, isotropic, nondiffusing medium or series of such media in contact with one another, having plane, nondiffusing, parallel surfaces, and emerges perpendicularly from the last surface, the *transmission* is the ratio of the amount of energy thus leaving the last surface to the amount of energy thus incident upon the first surface.
6. *Radio.* Passage of radio waves in the space between transmitting and receiving stations; also, act or process of transmitting.
☞ PHRASES are:

transmission belting	transmission gear	transmission sheaf
transmission cable	transmission lock	transmission tower
transmission chain	transmission pulley	transmission wheel
transmission clutch	transmission pump	

trans·mis'sion·al (-ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to transmission; of the nature of a transmission.

transmission bands. The bands used in certain types of planetary transmission to clutch and stop the low and reverse speed drums.

transmission case. A jacket, usually of cast iron, for the transmission of an automobile.

transmission dynamometer. *Mach.* A dynamometer in which power is measured, without being absorbed or used up, during transmission. Cf. ABSORPTION DYNAMOMETER.

transmission efficiency. *Elec.* In wire or radio communication, the ratio of the power received over a transmission path to the power transmitted; the ratio of the output to the input power of a circuit or device.

transmission grating. *Optics.* A grating upon a transparent material.

trans·mis'sion·ist, *n.* An adherent of a theory, the **transmission theory,** that consciousness is transmitted by, rather than originated in, the brain.

transmission level. *Elec.* **a** In a communication system, the signaling-power amplitude at any point. **b** In a radio communication system, the radio field intensity at any point.

transmission loss. *Elec.* The loss of power of a transmitted wave or current in passing along a transmission path or through a circuit device, in wire or radio communication. See ABSORPTION, 3; ATTENUATION.

transmission rope. See WIRE ROPE.

transmission shaft. In automotive vehicles, the shaft in the transmission which carries the sliding gears and makes the driving connection between the clutch and the propeller shaft.

transmission unit. *Elec.* = DECIBEL. *Now Rare.*

trans·mis'sive (trăns·mĭs'ĭv), *adj.* That transmits or serves to transmit; that is or is capable of being transmitted; derived; as, the *transmissive* function of the nerves; the *transmissive* powers of a legislature. — **trans·mis'sive·ly,** *adv.* — **trans·mis'sive·ness,** *n.*

trans'mis·siv'i·ty (trăns'mĭ·sĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Transmissive character, power, or activity; specif., *Photometry,* transmittance per unit thickness.

trans'mis·som'e·ter (-sŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [*transmission* + *-meter.*] A photometer or other instrument used for measuring transmission.

trans·mis'so·ry (trăns·mĭs'ō·rĭ), *adj.* Transmissive.

trans·mit' (-mĭt'), *v.;* -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING. [L. *transmittere, transmissum,* fr. *trans* across, over + *mittere* to send. See MISSILE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To send or transfer from one

---

trans'si·tĭ'val (trăn'sĭ·tĭ'vĕl; trăn'sĭ·tĭv·ăl), *adj.* *Gram.* = TRANSITIVE, *adj.*, 4. *Rare.*

tran'si·to'ri·ly (trăn'sĭ·tō'rĭ·lĭ; tĕr·ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of TRANSITORY.

tran'si·to·ri·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

tran'si·to'ri·ous (-tō'rĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *transitorius.*] Transitory. *Obs.*

trans-Jo'vi·an, *adj.* See TRANS-, 1 b.

trans·lat'a·ble (trăns·lāt'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **trans·lat'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **trans·lat'a·ble·ness,** *n.* [TRANSLATOR.

trans·lat'er (-lā t'ĕr), *n.* = TRANSLATOR. [LITERATE. *Rare.*

trans·lat'er·a·cy, *n.* = TRANS-

trans·lat'er·ate, *v. t.* = TRANS-

TRALATITIOUS. *Obs.*

trans·la'tor·ese' (trăns·lā'tĕr·ēz'; -ēs'), *n.* See -ESE.

trans·la'tor·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

trans·la'tress (trăns·lā'trĕs; -trĭs; 119), *n.*, fem. of TRANSLATOR.

trans·la'trix (-trĭks), *n.* = TRANSLATRESS.

trans·lin'guate (trăns·lĭng'gwāt), *v. t.* [*trans-* + *lingua* + *-ate.*] = TRANSLATE, *v. t.*, 3. *Rare.*

trans'lo·ca·i·za'tion, *n.* = TRANSLOCATION. *Rare.*

translucent reflector. See REFLECTOR, 3.

trans·mar'gin·al, *adj.* See TRANS-, 1 b.

trans-Mar'tian, *adj.* See TRANS-, 1 b.

trans'ma·te'ri·al, *adj.* See TRANS-, 1 c.

trans'ma·te'ri·a'tion, *n.* See TRANS-, 1 c.

trans·me'di·al, *adj.* = TRANS-

trans·men'tal, *adj.* See TRANS-, 1 d.

trans'me·rid'i·o·nal, *adj.* See [MEDIAN.

trans·mise', *v. t.* = TRANSMIT. *Obs.*

trans·mis', *v. t.* = TRANSMIT.

Trans'-Mis'sis·sip'pi Ex'po·si'tion (trăns'mĭs'ĭ·sĭp'ĭ). See EXPOSITION, 5, *Table.*

trans·mis'siv. Transmissive. *Ref. Sp.*

person or place to another; to forward by rail, post, wire, etc.; as, to *transmit* dispatches or baggage.
2. To pass something on or down to one's heirs, successors, or the like; to hand down; specif., to impart hereditarily; as, to *transmit* a secret process orally; to *transmit* acquired characteristics.
3. To cause (as light, force, etc.) to pass or be conveyed through space or a medium; as, the telephone *transmits* sound to a great distance; a mechanism *transmitting* motion to the wheels; also, to admit the passage of; to conduct; as, glass *transmits* light; metals *transmit* electricity.
4. *Radio.* To send out (a signal) by means of radio waves.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** *Civil Law.* To pass by transmission.
2. *Radio.* To send out a signal by means of radio waves.
Syn. — See CONVEY.

trans·mit' (trănz·mĭt'), *n.* A transmitting; also (more fully, **transmit warrant**), an order to transmit. *Rare.*

trans·mit'tal (trănz·mĭt'ăl; -l), *n.* Transmission; a transference for custody or consideration, as of a document.

trans·mit'tance (-ăns; -'ns), *n.* Transmission; specif., *Physics,* the proportion of radiant energy transmitted; transmission (sense 5) corrected for reflection at the surfaces.

trans·mit'tan·cy (-ăn·sĭ; -'n·sĭ), *n.* Capacity for transmission; specif., *Physics,* the degree to which a solution transmits radiant energy.

trans·mit'ter (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who transmits; one who serves as a transmitting medium or agent; as, a *transmitter,* rather than an originator, of a doctrine; specif., one who operates a transmitting station.
2. A mechanism or device that transmits; specif.: **a** *Teleg. & Teleph.* (1) On a telephone, a part into which one speaks and which contains a mechanism for converting sound waves into equivalent electric waves. See TELEPHONE. (2) That portion of a telegraph instrument by which the message is sent. **b** *Radio.* (1) A transmitting set. (2) A transmitting station.

trans·mit'ting set. *Radio.* Apparatus for sending out, or transmitting, radio waves; specif., the portion of a complete transmitting station which produces and modulates radio-frequency current and delivers it to the antenna.

transmitting station. *Radio.* An assemblage of equipment to send out, or transmit, radio waves, including an antenna transmitting set, and telephone transmitter or key.

trans·mog'ri·fy (trănz·mŏg'rĭ·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fĭd); -FY'ING (-fĭ'ĭng). [A humorous coinage; cf. TRANSMIGRATE.] To change completely or with absurd effect; to transform. **—trans·mog'ri·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* **—trans·mog'ri·fi'er** (-mŏg'rĭ·fī'ẽr), *n.* *All Humorous.*
Syn. — See TRANSFORM.

trans'mu·ta'tion (trănz'mū·tā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *transmutacion* (F. *transmutation*), fr. L. *transmutatio.* See TRANSMUTE.] **1.** Change in condition, character, or fortune; fluctuation; alternation as in qualities or states of mind. *Now Rare.*
2. A conversion, or transmuting, of one thing into another.
3. *Alchemy.* The conversion of base metals into gold or silver; — more fully **transmutation of metals.**
4. *Biol.* Change of one species into another; evolution.
5. *Chem.* The conversion of one element into another, either naturally, as in radioactive changes, or artificially. See ATOMIC THEORY; ELEMENT, 9.
6. *Gram.* The use of the same word without inflectional change as more than one part of speech. *Rare.*

trans'mu·ta'tion·al (-ăl), *adj.* Of, or pertaining to, or indicative of, transmutation.

trans'mu·ta'tion·ist, *n.* One who believes in the transmutation of metals or of species; esp., a transformist.

trans·mut'a·tive (trănz·mūt'ā·tĭv), *adj.* Of, inducing, or involving, transmutation; serving or tending to transmute; transmutational.

trans·mute' (trănz·mūt'), *v.;* TRANS·MUT'ED (-mūt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); TRANS·MUT'ING (-mūt'ĭng). [L. *transmutare, transmutatum,* fr. *trans* across + *mutare* to change. See MUTABLE; cf. TRANSMEW.] *Transitive:* **1.** To subject to transmutation, in any sense; to change from one nature, form, or substance, into another; to transform; convert; as, to *transmute* mercury into gold, one species into another, or sorrow into joy.
2. To cause removal or transfer of; to transport. *Rare.*
—, *Intransitive:* To achieve or to undergo transmutation.
Syn. — See TRANSFORM.

trans·mut'er (-mūt'ẽr), *n.* One who transmutes.

trans·mut'ing (-ĭng), *adj.* That transmutes; transforming, esp. by changing from base to precious; as, the *transmuting* power of education.

trans·mu'tu·al (-mū'tŭ·ăl), *adj.* Reciprocal; commutual. *Rare.*

trans·nat'u·ral (-năt'ū·răl), *adj.* *Rare.* **a** See TRANS-, 1 d. **b** Changed in nature; transnatured.

trans'ni·hi·la'tion (trănz'nĭ·hĭ·lā'shŭn), *n.* [*trans-* + L. *nihil* nothing + *-ation.*] Transformation into nonentity. *Nonce Word.* *Coleridge.*

trans'o·ce·an'ic (-ō·shē·ăn'ĭk), *adj.* Lying or dwelling beyond the ocean; crossing the ocean; over the ocean.

tran'som (trăn'sŭm), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *transtrum* a cross-beam, transom, fr. *trans* across. See TRANS-; cf. TRESTLE.] **1.** A transverse piece in a structure; a crosspiece. Specif.: **a** A lintel. **b** The horizontal bar of a cross, gallows, etc. **c** The seat of a throne, swing, etc. **d** *Arch.* A horizontal crossbar in a window, over a door, or between a door and a window or fanlight above it, as distinguished from a *mullion,* or vertical bar. See MULLION, *Illust.* **e** *Carp., Engin., etc.* A transverse horizontal strut between parallel or nearly parallel members, as in a frame. **f** *Eccl.* A crossbar on a pastoral staff. **g** *Naut.* (1) A seat or couch built at a side of a cabin or stateroom, having lockers or drawers underneath. (2) The board forming the stern of a square-ended rowboat or small yacht. **h** *Ordn.* A metal piece, usually broad and flat, connecting the cheeks, the side-pieces of the trail, or similar parts of a gun carriage. **i** *Railway Car Building.* A crossbeam joining the side frames of a truck. **j** *Shipbuilding.* (1) Any of several transverse timbers or beams secured to the sternpost. (2) The aftermost frame of the square body, secured to the sternpost and supporting the overhanging stern; — called also *transom frame.* **k** *Surv.* The vane of a cross-staff.
2. A window above a door or other window, built on, and commonly hinged to, a transom; — called also *transom window. Chiefly U. S.*
☞ PHRASES are:

transom adjuster	transom center	transom lift
transom butt	transom chain	transom operator
transom catch	transom eye	transom plate

transom bar. = TRANSOM, 1 d.

tran'somed (trăn'sŭmd), *adj.* Having a transom or transoms; — said of doors or windows.

transom frame. = TRANSOM, 1 j (2).

transom knee. *Shipbuilding.* A knee bolted to the transoms and after timbers.

transom stern. *Shipbuilding.* A stern formed by, or shaped from, a transom frame. **—tran'som-sterned',** *adj.*

transom window. *Arch.* **a** A window divided horizontally by a transom or transoms. **b** = TRANSOM, *n.,* 2.

trans'pa·cif'ic (trăns'pă·sĭf'ĭk), *adj.* Lying or dwelling beyond or across the Pacific Ocean; crossing or extending across the Pacific; also, of or pertaining to the countries beyond the Pacific; as, *transpacific* nations, trade.

trans'pa·dane' (trăns'pă·dān'; trănz·pā'dān), *adj.* [L. *transpadanus,* fr. *trans* across + *Padus* the Po.] On the farther side of the river Po usually with reference to Rome, and therefore on the north side; — opposed to CISPADANE. **—** *n.* A native or inhabitant of a transpadane country.

Transpadane Republic. A republic formed in Lombardy by Napoleon (1796). In 1797 it became a part of the Cisalpine Republic.

trans·pal'a·tine (trănz·păl'ă·tĭn; -tĭn), *adj.* *Zool.* In reptiles, designating the transverse bone (which see) of the skull. **— trans·pal'a·tine,** *n.*

trans·par'ence (trănz·pâr'ĕns; 79), *n.* [F.] Transparent quality, state, or character.

trans·par'en·cy (-ĕn·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [ML. *transparentia.*] **1.** Quality or state of being transparent; transparence.
2. That which is transparent; esp., a picture or other matter for exhibition, made upon glass, thin cloth, paper, porcelain, or the like, intended to be viewed by the aid of light shining through it; hence, a framework covered with thin cloth or paper bearing a device or devices for public display and lighted from within.
3. [*cap.*] A burlesque title of honor; — a literal translation of the German title of honor *Durchlaucht;* as, His *Transparency,* the Duke.

trans·par'ent (-ĕnt; 79), *adj.* [F. and ML.; F. *transparent,* fr. ML. *transparens, -entis,* pres. part. of *transparere* to be transparent, fr. L. *trans* across, through + *parere* to appear. See APPEAR.] **1.** Having the property of transmitting rays of light, so that bodies can be seen through; pervious to light; diaphanous; pellucid; as, *transparent* glass or pool; a *transparent* green or soap; — opposed to *opaque,* and usually distinguished from *translucent.*
2. Pervious, as to any specified form of radiant energy; as, *transparent* to X or heat rays.
3. Luminous; bright; shining. *Poetic.*
4. So loose or fine in texture or open in mesh as not to conceal what lies beyond; sheer; gauzy; as, a *transparent* fabric or yoke.
5. Figuratively: **a** Readily understood; perspicuous; clear; as, a *transparent* literary style. **b** Easily seen through; perfectly evident; unconcealed; detected as such without effort; as, a *transparent* motive or trick; *transparent* flattery or hypocrites. **c** Guileless; open; free from pretense; as, she is as *transparent* as a child.
Syn. — TRANSPARENT, TRANSLUCENT, LUCENT, LUCID, PELLUCID, DIAPHANOUS, LIMPID, LUMINOUS, LUSTROUS. That is TRANSPARENT through which objects can be clearly discerned; that is TRANSLUCENT which admits the passage of light, but does not permit objects to be distinctly seen through it; as, "The water . . . is as *transparent* as the air, so that the stones and sand at the bottom seem, as it were, trembling in the light of noonday" (*Shelley*); "The subtle essence . . . caused the opaque substance of his animal being to grow *transparent,* or, at least, *translucent;* so that a spiritual gleam was transmitted through it" (*Hawthorne*); "under the glassy, cool, *translucent* wave" (*Milton*); "*translucent* flickering wings between the sun and me" (*Stevenson*). LUCENT (chiefly poetical) is sometimes equivalent to *translucent,* sometimes to *luminous;* as, "*lucent* syrops, tinct with cinnamon" (*Keats*); "the sun's *lucent* orb" (*Milton*). LUCID (chiefly poetical except in its figurative use) is sometimes equivalent to *transparent,* sometimes to *bright, luminous;* as, "Abbana and Pharphar, *lucid* streams" (*Milton*); "regions of *lucid* matter taking forms . . . and beelike swarms of suns" (*Tennyson*). PELLUCID and DIAPHANOUS belong to literary rather than to ordinary language; *pellucid* suggests crystal clearness, *diaphanous* sometimes implies delicacy as well as transparency; as, "more *pellucid* streams, an ampler ether, a diviner air" (*Wordsworth*); "a crystal river — *diaphanous* because it travels slowly" (*id.*); "In her flowery loveliness, she looked *diaphanous,* ethereal" (*M. Hewlett*). LIMPID suggests esp. soft clearness as of pure water; as, "a . . . rill of *limpid* water" (*Wordsworth*); "The whole atmosphere has a *luminous* serenity, a *limpid* clearness" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). That is LUMINOUS which is full of light, or which emits light; LUSTROUS (cf. LUSTER) implies sheen or refulgence; as, "many a *luminous* jewel lone" (*Sidney Lanier*); "The southwest wind has filled the day with a *luminous* mist" (*Lafcadio Hearn*); "The *lustrous* salvers in the moonlight gleam" (*Keats*); "as . . . *lustrous* as some huge, precious pearl" (*H. James*). *Transparent, lucid, pellucid, limpid,* and *luminous* are also used figuratively, esp. of literary expression; as, the *transparent* clearness of his style; "*lucid* arrangement" (*Trevelyan*); "[Goldsmith's] *pellucid* simplicity" (*Frederic Harrison*); "that . . . simple, *limpid* style which is the supreme style of all" (*M. Arnold*); a *luminous* interpretation. Cf. CLEAR.
Ant. — Opaque, dull, murky, clouded, obscured.
— trans·par'ent·ly, *adv.* **— trans·par'ent·ness,** *n.*

trans·par'ent (trănz·pâr'ĕnt; 79), *n.* A transparent overdress of a type popular in the 17th century. *Obs.*

transparent chromium oxide. See CHROME GREEN, 3.

transparent slate. A plate of translucent material, as ground glass, on which a copy of a picture beneath can be traced.

trans·pass' (trănz·păs'; 83), *v. t.* [MF. *transpasser.* See TRESPASS.] To pass over. **—** *v. i.* To pass away. *Both Obs.*

tran·spe'ci·ate (trăn·spē'shĭ·āt), *v. t.* [*trans-* + L. *species* form.] To transform into another species. *Rare.* **— tran·spe'ci·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

trans'phe·nom'e·nal (trăns'fē·nŏm'ē·năl), *adj.* *Philos.* Beyond the phenomenal or apparent; pertaining to a reality which is beyond or above that which is apparent to human senses; having to do with what exists in itself and is the ground of what appears to our senses. See THING-IN-ITSELF.

trans·phys'i·cal (trănz·fĭz'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Beyond what is physical or natural; metaphysical; transcendental.

trans'pi·cu'i·ty (trăn'spĭ·kū'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Transpicuous quality or character.

tran·spic'u·ous (trăn·spĭk'ū·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *transpicere* to see or look through, fr. *trans* through + *specere, spicere,* to see. See CONSPICUOUS.] Transparent; clearly seen through or understood. **— tran·spic'u·ous·ly,** *adv.*

trans·pierce' (trănz·pẽrs'), *v. t.;* TRANS·PIERCED' (-pẽrst'); TRANS·PIERC'ING (-pẽr'sĭng). [F. *transpercer.* See TRANS-; PIERCE.] To pierce through; to penetrate; transfix. **—** *v. i.* To pierce through something.

tran'spi·ra'tion (trăn'spĭ·rā'shŭn), *n.* [F. See TRANSPIRE.] **1.** Act, fact, or process of transpiring; also, that which is transpired or transpires. *Rare,* except in specific senses defined below.
2. *Physiol.* Act or process of transpiring, or excreting, in the form of vapor; exhalation, as through the skin or other membranes of the body; as, pulmonary *transpiration,* or the excretion of aqueous vapor from the lungs. Perspiration is a form of transpiration.
3. *Plant Physiol.* The emission or exhalation of watery vapor from the surface of green tissues in plants. It facilitates root absorption, thus allowing a constant supply of mineral food to enter the plant body, promotes gaseous interchange between the tissues and the external air, and is, in part, responsible for the ascent of sap. It is largely effected through, and partly regulated by, the stomata (see STOMA, 2 **a**).
4. *Physics.* The passing of gases through fine tubes, porous substances, or the like, esp. into a vacuum.

transpiration current. *Plant Physiol.* The ascending sap or current of water in plants. The path of the current is through the xylem vessels or woody portion of the vascular bundles.

tran·spir'a·tive (trăn·spĭr'ă·tĭv), *adj.* Tending to transpire. *Rare.*

tran·spir'a·to'ry (-tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tẽr·ĭ), *adj.* Of or relating to transpiration.

tran·spire' (-spĭr'), *v.;* -SPIRED' (-spĭrd'); -SPIR'ING (-spĭr'ĭng). [F. *transpirer,* fr. L. *trans* across, through + *spirare* to breathe. See SPIRIT.] *Transitive:* To exhale or cause to pass through the pores of a tissue or substance, as a gas or a liquid. Specif.: **a** *Physiol.* To excrete, as through the skin; to give off in the form of vapor; perspire. See TRANSPIRATION, 2. **b** *Plant Physiol.* To evaporate (moisture) from living cells.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To exhale moisture, vapor, perfume, etc.; now, specif., *Plant Physiol,* to exhale watery vapor; to effect transpiration, as plants, leaves, tissues, etc.; as, when branches no longer *transpire,* the leaves fall.
2. To be exhaled or emitted, as or as if a vapor, perfume, etc.; to escape or pass off as vapor or insensible perspiration; as, moisture *transpires* through the skin.
3. Hence, to leak out; to come to light; to become known.

Precisely what passed on that occasion never *transpired.*
Lytton Strachey.

4. To come to pass; to happen; to occur.
☞ *Transpire* in this sense has been disapproved by most authorities on usage, although the meaning occurs in the writings of many authors of good standing.
5. To pass; elapse. *Rare.*

tran'spi·rom'e·ter (trăn'spĭ·rŏm'ē·tẽr), *n.* [*transpire* + *-meter.*] *Plant Physiol.* An instrument or apparatus for measuring plant transpiration.

trans·place' (trănz·plās'), *v. t.* *Rare.* **a** To put in another place; transpose. **b** To interchange the places of.

trans·plant' (trănz·plănt'; 83), *v.;* -PLANT'ED; -PLANT'ING. [LL. *transplantare,* fr. *trans* across, over + *plantare* to plant; cf. F. *transplanter.* See PLANT.] *Transitive:* **1.** To remove and plant in another place; specif., to lift and reset in another soil or situation, as out-of-doors; as, to *transplant* seedlings to the forest nursery.
2. To remove in order to settle elsewhere; to transport for colonization or the like; to cause to emigrate; as, to *transplant* the Acadians into Louisiana.
3. *Surg.* To perform the operation of transplantation of.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To emigrate; to settle elsewhere. *Obs.*
2. To admit of being removed from one place or soil to another; as, calendulas do not *transplant* well.

trans'plant (trănz'plănt; 83), *n.* **1.** The act or process of transplanting.
2. That which is transplanted, as a transplanted seedling or transplanted tissue.

trans'plan·ta'tion (trănz'plăn·tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *transplantation.*] **1.** Act of transplanting, or state of being transplanted; as the *transplantation* of forest seedlings.
2. A transplanted person, thing, or group; specif., a body of colonists.
3. *Magic.* The cure of a disease by causing it to pass from the afflicted person to another. *Hist.*
4. Surgical removal of tissue from one part of the body or from one individual and its implantation, or insertion for growth, in another; as, the *transplantation* of a tooth.

trans·plant'er (trănz·plăn'tẽr; 83), *n.* One who or that which transplants; esp., a machine for transplanting plants, as one that makes furrows or holes and that waters each transplant as it is dropped.

---

trans·mit'ta·ble. = TRANSMISSIBLE.

trans·mit'tant (trănz·mĭt'ănt; -'nt), *n.* = TRANSMITTER.

trans·mit'ti·ble (-ĭ·b'l), *adj.* = TRANSMISSIBLE.

transmit warrant. See TRANSMIT, *n.* [1 c.]

trans·mold', *v. t.* See TRANS-, 1.

trans·mon'tane (trănz·mŏn'tăn), *adj.* [L. *transmontanus.* See TRAMONTANE.] = TRAMONTANE.

trans·mor'phism (-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* = TRANSFORMISM, 2. *Rare.*

trans·move' (-mōōv'), *v. t.* [*trans-* + *move;* cf. L. *transmovere* to transfer.] = TRANSFORM. *Obs.*

trans·mue'. Var. of TRANSMEW.

trans·mun'dane, *adj.* See TRANS-, 1 d. [1 b.]

trans·mu'ral, *adj.* See TRANS-, 1.

trans·mus'cle, *n.* See TRANS-, 2.

trans·mut'able (trănz·mūt'ă·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. **— trans·mut'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **trans·mut'a·ble·ness,** *n.* **— trans·mut'a·bly,** *adv.* [mute. *Obs.*

trans'mu·tate, *v. i.* To transmute.

trans·mut'a·tiv. Transmutative. *Ref. Sp.*

trans·mut'a·to'ry (trănz·mūt'ă·tō'rĭ; -tẽr·ĭ), *adj.* = TRANSMUTATIVE. *Rare.*

trans·mut'ive (-ĭv), *adj.* = TRANSMUTATIVE. *Rare.*

trans'na·ta'tion, *n.* See TRANS-, 1 a. [TRANS-, 1 d.]

trans·na'tion·al, *adj.* See TRANS-, 1 d.

trans·na'ture (trăns·nā'tŭr), *n.* See TRANS-, 1 c. *Rare.* **— trans·na'tur·a'tion** (-tŭr·ā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.* [TRANS-, 1 b.]

trans'-Nep·tu'ni·an, *adj.* See

trans·nom'i·nate, *v. t.* [L. *transnominare.*] See TRANS-, 1 a. *Obs.*

trans'nom·i·na'tion, *n.* *Obs.*

trans·nor'mal, *adj.* See TRANS-, 1 d. [OCEANIC.]

trans·o'cean, *adj.* = TRANS-

trans·oc'u·lar, *adj.* See TRANS-, 2. [2.]

trans·or'bit·al, *adj.* See TRANS-,

trans·pal'mar, *adj.* See TRANS-, 2. [1k), *adj.* See TRANS-, 1 b.]

trans'pan·am'ic (trăns'păn·ăm'ĭk), *adj.* See TRANS-, 1 c.

trans·par'ent·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

trans'pa·ri'e·tal, *adj.* See TRANS-, 2. [1 a.

trans·par'ish, *v. t.* See TRANS-,

trans·pass'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. *Obs.* [1 a. *Obs.*

trans·pas'sion, *v. t.* See TRANS-,

trans·pa'tron·ize, *v. t.* See TRANS-, 1 a. *Obs.* [1 a. *Rare.*

trans·peer', *v. i.* See TRANS-,

trans·pen'e·tra·ble, *adj.* See TRANS-, 1 a. *Rare.* [TRANS-, 1 b.]

trans'pen·in'su·lar, *adj.* See

trans·per'i·to·ne'al, *adj.* See TRANS-, 2. — **trans·per'i·to·ne'al·ly,** *adv.* [TRANS-, 1 d.]

trans·per'son·al, *adj.* See **transphysical science.** Metaphysics. *Hist.* [*Ref. Sp.*]

trans·pierst', Transpierced.

trans·spir'a·ble (trăn·spĭr'ă·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. *Obs.* [1 a. *Obs.*

trans·pir'a·bil·i·ty (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

trans·plant'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — **trans'plant·a·bil'i·ty,** *n.*

trans·plan'tar, *adj.* See TRANS-, 2.

trans'plant·ee' (trăns'plăn·tē'), *n.* See -EE. *Rare.*

tran·splen'dent (trăn·splĕn'dĕnt), *adj.* [*trans-* + *splendent.*] See TRANS-, 1 d. — **tran·splen'den·cy** (-dĕn·sĭ), *n.* — **tran·splen'dent·ly,** *adv.* *All Rare.*

trans·pleu'ral, *adj.* See TRANS-, 2. — **trans·pleu'ral·ly,** *adv.*

trans·po'lar, *adj.* See TRANS-, 1 b.

trans·po'ni·ble (trănz·pō'nĭ·b'l), *adj.* [L. *transponere* to set over, remove.] Transposable. — **trans·po'ni·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

trans·pon'tine (trăns·pŏn'tĭn; -tīn), *adj.* [*trans* + L. *pons, pontis*, bridge; cf. F. *transpontin.*] **1.** Being on the other side of a bridge; specif., of, belonging to, or characteristic of, the part of London south of the Thames. **2.** Like, or characteristic of, a class of cheap melodramas once popular in theaters of the part of London south of the Thames; as, a *transpontine* hero.

trans·port' (trăns·pōrt'; 181), *v.;* TRANS·PORT'ED; TRANS·PORT'ING. [OF. *transporter*, fr. L. *transportare*, fr. *trans* across + *portare* to carry. See PORT to bear.] *Transitive:* **1.** To convey; esp., to carry or convey from one place or station to another, as by boat or rail; to transfer; as, to *transport* goods or troops.

2. To carry away with vehement emotion, as joy, sorrow, anger, etc.; to lift out of oneself; to ravish; as, to be *transported* with awe or delight.

3. To remove by death; to cause to die.

To *transport* him in the mind he is Were damnable. *Shak.*

4. To convey, or cause to be conveyed, into banishment, as a criminal; to banish to or as to a penal colony.

5. *Scot.* **a** To transfer (a minister) to another charge. **b** *Eccl. Law.* To remove (a parish church) to another part of the parish.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To emigrate; to transplant oneself. **2.** To have a ravishing effect; to entrance.

Syn. — See BANISH, CONVEY.

trans'port (trănz'pōrt; 181), *n.* [F., fr. the v. See TRANSPORT, *v.*] **1.** Transportation; carriage; conveyance; transference; as, the cost of marine *transport.*

2. The state of being transported, or lifted out of oneself; hence, vehement emotion; passion; ecstasy; rapture; as, *transports* of joy or love.

Oh! what hours of *transport* we shall spend. *Jane Austen.*

3. **a** A vessel employed in transportation, esp. of soldiers, warlike stores, or provisions, or, formerly, of convicts; — called also *transport ship* or *vessel.* **b** Any vehicle, or vehicles collectively, used in transporting; specif., an airplane used in transporting mail, passengers, etc.

4. One transported: specif.: **a** A convict sentenced to exile. **b** *Scot.* A transported, or transferred, minister.

Syn. — See ECSTASY.

trans·port'a·ble (trănz·pōr'tȧ·b'l; 181), *adj.* Capable of being transported; also, incurring, or liable to, punishment by transportation. — **trans·port'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **trans·port'a·ble·ness,** *n.*

trans·port'al (-tăl; -t'l), *n.* Transportation. *Rare.*

trans·port'ance (-tȧns; -t'ns), *n.* Transportation. *Rare.*

trans·por·ta'tion (trănz'pōr·tā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *transportatio.*] **1.** Act of transporting, or state of being transported; carriage; removal; specif., systems and modes of conveyance of persons or goods from place to place.

☞ *Transportation* (in this sense) is prefixed to definitions in this Dictionary to indicate the field in which the word or sense is typically used.

2. *U. S.* **a** Means of conveyance, as vehicles or boats. **b** A ticket, pass, or the like, required to secure transportation on a public conveyance. It does not include checks, etc., for special accommodations.

3. Transport; ecstasy. *Obs.*

4. Banishment to a penal colony. *Penal* transportation is still practiced in Russia and France. It was formerly common in Great Britain, but was abolished by law, Dec. 17, 1868. See DEPORTATION; cf. PENAL SERVITUDE.

5. *Geol.* The natural transfer of rock detritus from one place to another on the earth's surface through the agency of water, ice, or air.

trans'por·ta'tion·al (-ăl), *adj.* Of, or characteristic of, transportation.

trans'por·ta'tion·ist, *n.* An advocate of penal transportation.

trans·port'a·tive (trănz·pōr'tȧ·tĭv; 181), *adj.* That transports or is transportable.

trans·port'ed (-pōr'tĕd; -tĭd; 119; 181), *adj.* **1.** Carried from one place to another; specif., deported to a penal colony.

2. Enraptured; ravished; overcome as with joy or wonder. — **trans·port'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **trans·port'ed·ness,** *n.*

trans·port'er (-pōr'tĕr; 181), *n.* One who or that which transports or serves as a means of transportation; specif., *Mach.*, any of various apparatus for moving loose material with dispatch, esp. in loading or unloading vessels.

trans·port'ing (-tĭng), *adj.* That transports or lifts one in transport. — **trans·port'ing·ly,** *adv.*

trans·por'tive (trănz·pōr'tĭv; 181), *adj.* Tending to transport or to cause transports.

trans·port'ment (-pōrt'mĕnt; 181), *n.* [Cf. OF. *transportement.*] *Obs.* **a** Transportation. **b** Transport; passion.

transport number. = TRANSFERENCE NUMBER.

trans'port rider. One who carries goods, usually on ox wagons. *S. Africa.* — **transport riding.** *S. Africa.*

trans'port ship *or* **vessel.** = TRANSPORT, *n.*, 3.

trans pos'al (trănz·pōz'ăl), *n.* Act of transposing, or state of being transposed; transposition.

trans·pose' (-pōz'), *v.;* TRANS·POSED' (-pōzd'); TRANS·POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [OF. *transposer* (for L. *transponere, -positum*), fr. *trans-* (fr. L. *trans* across) + *poser* to put. See POSE, SUPPOSE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To change in form or nature; to transmute. *Obs.*

Things base and vile Love can *transpose* to form and dignity. *Shak.*

2. To render into another language; to translate. *Obs.*

3. To convert in use, significance, or the like; esp., to convert to a base use, etc. *Obs.*

4. To transfer from one place or (*Rare*) period to another; to remove; convey; transport. *Now Rare.*

5. To change the relative place or order of; to exchange in respect of position; to reverse or rearrange the sequence of; as, to *transpose* letters or words.

6. To discompose; agitate; disturb mentally. *Rare.*

7. *Alg.* To bring, as a term of an equation, from one side to the other, with change of its sign; thus, if $a + b = c$, we may *transpose* b and obtain $a = c - b$.

8. *Elec.* To cause (the wires of a telegraphic or telephonic circuit) to cross at intervals, so as to avoid the effects of induction from neighboring wires.

9. *Gram.* To change the natural order of, as words.

10. *Music.* To write or perform (a composition) in a different key, thus raising or lowering its pitch.

—, *Intransitive:* To transpose something, esp. a musical composition.

trans·pose' (trănz·pōz'), *n.* Transposition. *Obs.*

trans'posed' ma'trix (trănz'pōzd'; 66). *Math.* The matrix obtained from a given matrix by interchanging its rows and columns.

trans·pos'er (trănz·pōz'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which transposes.

trans·pos'ing in'stru·ment (-ĭng). *Music.* **a** Any instrument which sounds pitches different from those indicated by the notation. Thus, a piccolo sounds an octave higher and the contrabass an octave lower than the notes indicate. A clarinet in B♭ sounds a whole step lower and its part must therefore be written a whole step higher than the pitches wanted. A horn in F sounds a perfect fifth lower, therefore its part is written a perfect fifth higher than the pitches wanted. **b** An instrument with a shifting keyboard for mechanically causing the music to sound in a different key.

trans'po·si'tion (trănz'pō·zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *transponere, transpositum*, to set over, remove, transfer, fr. *trans* across, over + *ponere* to place. See POSITION, SUPPOSITION.] Act of transposing, or state of being transposed; also, that which is transposed. Specif.: **a** *Chem.* A rearrangement. **b** *Gram.* A change of the natural order of words in a sentence; as, Latin and Greek admit *transposition* much more readily than English does. **c** *Math.* (1) Bringing of any term of an equation from one side over to the other side with change of its sign. (2) A permutation or interchange of two letters or symbols. **d** *Med.* Abnormal location of an organ, esp. of a viscus. **e** *Music.* (1) A change of a composition or passage into another key. (2) A composition or passage so transposed. **f** *Surg.* Transplantation of a flap of tissue without severing it entirely from its original location until it has united in the new place.

trans'po·si'tion·al (-ăl), *adj.* Of, manifesting, or involving, transposition.

trans·pos'i·tive (trănz·pŏz'ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* Permitting or characterized by transposition, esp. grammatical transposition. — **trans·pos'i·tive·ly,** *adv.*

trans·pos'i·tor (-tĕr), *n.* [L. *transponere, transpositum*, to transfer.] A transposer. — **trans·pos'i·to'ry** (-tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* *Both Rare.*

trans·print' (-prĭnt'), *v. t.* *Rare.* **a** To reprint from another work. **b** To transfer to the wrong place in printing. — *n.* Something transprinted. *Rare.*

trans·prose' (-prōz'), *v. t.* To change from verse into prose. — **trans·pros'er** (-prōz'ĕr), *n.*

trans'py·lor'ic (trănz'pī·lŏr'ĭk; -pĭ-), *adj.* *Anat.* Passing, or regarded as passing, transversely through the pylorus.

trans·rec'ti·fi·ca'tion (trănz·rĕk'tĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* *Elec.* In a vacuum tube, the rectification taking place in the circuit of one electrode when an alternating voltage is applied to another electrode.

trans'rhe·nane' (trănz'rē·nān'; trănz·rē'nān), *adj.* [L. *transrhenanus.*] On the other side of the Rhine; specif., German; hence, Germanic.

trans'rho·da'ni·an (trănz'rō·dā'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Beyond or across the Rhone.

trans'seg·men'tal (trănz'sĕg·mĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* *Anat.* Extending across, or beyond the limits of, a segment.

trans·shape' (trănz·shāp'), *v. t.;* -SHAPED' (-shāpt'); -SHAP'ING (-shāp'ĭng). Also **tran·shape'** (trăn-). [*trans-* + *shape.*] To change into another shape or form; to transform.

Thus did she . . . *transshape* thy particular virtues. *Shak.*

trans·ship' (trănz·shĭp'), *v. t.* Also **tran·ship'** (trăn-). [*trans-* + *ship.*] To transfer for further transportation from one ship or conveyance to another.

trans'ship (trănz'shĭp), *n.* = TRANSSHIPMENT.

trans·ship'ment (trănz·shĭp'mĕnt), *n.* Also **tran·ship'ment** (trăn-). Act of transshipping, or transferring for further transportation, as goods, from one ship or conveyance to another. In British practice, when dutiable goods are transshipped, the customs office receives and retains a note (called the ***transshipment bond note***), forming an entry for the goods, stating that the party named has given security for the due transshipment and exportation of the goods named. The customs officer on the incoming ship is directed by an official note (***transshipment delivery note***) to send the goods named to the dock of the export ship in custody of a customs officer; and the officer on the export steamer is directed by a note (***transshipment pricking note***) to receive the goods on board that steamer for export.

trans'sub·jec'tive (trănz'sŭb·jĕk'tĭv), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a state of being independent of the individual mind, or mode of thinking, though not necessarily independent of the modes of thought common to all men; objective in universal rather than individual experience.

trans·tem'po·ral (trănz·tĕm'pō·răl), *adj.* Crossing the temporal lobe of the cerebrum.

tran'sub·stan'tial (trăn'sŭb·stăn'shăl), *adj.* Capable of, or undergoing, transubstantiation; also transubstantiated; supersubstantial. — **tran'sub·stan'tial·ly** *adv.*

tran'sub·stan'ti·ate (-shĭ·āt), *v.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [ML. *transubstantiatus*, past part. of *transubstantiare* to transubstantiate, fr. L. *trans* over + *substantia.* See SUBSTANCE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To change into another substance; to transform; transmute.

The spider love which *transubstantiates* all,
And can convert manna to gall. *Donne.*

2. *Theol.* To change (the sacramental elements, bread and wine) into the body and blood of Christ; to change or produce by transubstantiation, or conversion of substance.

—, *Intransitive:* To undergo transubstantiation.

tran'sub·stan'ti·ate (-āt). Archaic past part. of TRANSUBSTANTIATE.

tran'sub·stan'ti·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *transubstantiatio*; cf. F. *transubstantiation.*] A transubstantiating, or state of being transubstantiated; specif., *Theol.*, the change, by and at the consecration of the elements in the Eucharist, of the whole substance of the bread and the whole substance of the wine into the body and blood of Christ, only the appearances of the bread and wine remaining, a form of the doctrine of the real presence, held by the Roman Catholic Church and the Eastern Church and distinguished from *consubstantiation* and *impanation.* See REAL PRESENCE.

tran'sub·stan'ti·a'tion·al·ist (trăn'sŭb·stăn'shĭ·ā'shŭn·ăl·ĭst), *n.* One who accepts the doctrine of transubstantiation.

tran'sub·stan'ti·a'tive (trăn'sŭb·stăn'shĭ·ā'tĭv *or, esp. Brit.*, -ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Of the character of transubstantiation; of or pertaining to transubstantiation. — **tran'sub·stan'ti·a'tive·ly,** *adv.*

tran'su·date (trăn'sū·dāt), *n.* A product of transudation; transuded substance.

tran'su·da'tion (trăn'sū·dā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *transudation.*] **1.** Act or process of transuding.

2. A transudate; — chiefly a physiological term.

tran·su'da·tive (trăn·sū'dȧ·tĭv), *n.* Of or pertaining to transudation or a transudate.

tran·su'da·to'ry (trăn·sū'dȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to transudation; passing by, or permitting, transudation.

tran·sude' (trăn·sūd'), *v. i.;* TRAN·SUD'ED (-sūd'ĕd; -ĭd: 119); TRAN·SUD'ING (-sūd'ĭng). [F. *transuder*, fr. L. *trans* through + L. *sudare* to sweat.] To pass as or like sweat through the pores of tissues or textures. — *v. t.* To be exuded through; also, to cause to exude.

tran·sume' (-sūm'), *v. t.;* -SUMED' (-sūmd'); -SUM'ING (-sūm'ĭng). [OF. *transumer*, fr. L. *transumere, transsumere*, to take from one to another, in ML. to transcribe, fr. *trans* across + *sumere* to take.] **1.** To take from one thing, place, or use, to another; to transfer; hence, to transmute; change; transubstantiate. *Obs.*

2. To make a transumpt of. *Archaic exc. Scots Law.*

tran·sumpt' (trăn·sŭmpt'), *n.* [OF., fr. ML. *transumptum*, prop. neut. past part. of *transumere.*] A copy of a writing or document; specif., an exemplified copy. *Archaic exc. Scots Law.*

tran·sump'tion (trăn·sŭmp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *transumptio.*] *Obs.* **a** Act or an instance of transuming, as by quoting, translating, transferring, etc. **b** Metaphor.

tran·sump'tive (-tĭv), *adj.* [L. *transumptivus.*] Taking one thing for another; transferred; *Rhet.*, metaphorical.

trans–U'ral (trăns·ū'răl), **trans'–U·ra'li·an** (trăns'ū·rā'lĭ·ăn), *adj.* Beyond or across the Ural Mountains.

trans'–U·ra'ni·an (trăns'ū·rā'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* *Astron.* Beyond Uranus.

trans·vaal' (trăns·väl'), *adj.* **1.** Beyond the river Vaal, in South Africa; specif. [*cap.*], designating, or pertaining to, the Transvaal province, formerly the South African Republic, and, later, the Transvaal Colony.

2. [*cap.*] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the second from the top of the major divisions of the predominantly sedimentary, unfossiliferous rocks that lie below the Devonian in South Africa. The Transvaal system (called also **Trans·vaal'–Na'ma sys'tem** [-nä'mä]) has a maximum thickness of about 16,000 feet. It overlies the Ventersdorp system.

Trans·vaal', *n.* **1.** With *the*, the Transvaal province.

2. *Geol.* The Transvaal period or system.

Transvaal daisy. The plant *Gerbera jamesonii.* See GERBERA.

Trans·vaal'er (trăns·väl'ĕr), *n.* A native of or resident in the Transvaal.

Trans·vaal'i·an (-ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Transvaal or its inhabitants.

trans·val'ue (trăns·văl'ū), *v. t.* To value on a different basis; to evaluate according to a novel principle, esp. one which repudiates conventional or accepted standards. — **trans'val·u·a'tion** (trăns'văl·ū·ā'shŭn), *n.*

A very mental art where the sharp issues of actual living are strangely *transvalued.* *F. J. Mather, Jr.*

trans·vase' (-vās'), *v. t.* [F. *transvaser*, fr. ML. *transvasare.*] To pour out of one vessel into another.

trans·vec'tant (-vĕk'tănt), *n.* *Math.* A concomitant of two binary forms $f(x)$ and $\phi(x)$; if Ω is the operator $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial y_2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2 \partial y_1}$, the result of operating upon the product $f(x)\ \phi(y)$ by the operator Ω^r times after which y_1 and y_2 are replaced by x_1 and x_2, respectively, and the whole multiplied by $\frac{m-r!}{m!}\frac{n-r!}{n!}$ is the rth transvectant of the two forms.

trans·vec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *transvectio*, fr. *transvehere* to carry across, fr. *trans* across + *vehere* to carry.] **1.** Act of conveying or carrying over. *Rare.*

2. *Math.* The process of forming transvectants.

trans·ven'om (-vĕn'ŭm), *v. t.* To turn into poison; to envenom.

trans·ver'bate (-vûr'bāt), *v. t.* [*trans-* + L. *verbum* word, after *transliterate.*] To translate literally. — **trans'ver·ba'tion** (trăns'vûr·bā'shŭn), *n.*

trans·ver'ber·ate (trăns·vûr'bĕr·āt), *v. t.* [L. *transverberatus*, past part.] To pierce or strike through. — **trans'ver·ber·a'tion** (trăns'vûr·bĕr·ā'shŭn), *n.*

trans·ver'sal (-vûr'săl; -s'l), *adj.* [ML. *transversalis.* See TRANSVERSE.] Running or lying across; transverse; as, a *transversal* line. — **trans·ver'sal·ly,** *adv.*

trans·ver'sal, *n.* **1.** A transverse line, fiber, etc.; also, a deviation; digression. *Obs.*

2. *Geom.* A line that traverses or intersects any system of lines, such as the sides of a triangle or the sides produced.

3. *Roulette.* = TRANSVERSALE.

trans'ver·sale' (trăns'vĕr·săl'), *n.* *Roulette.* A bet taking in three (‖**trans'ver·sale' pleine'** (plĕn'), paying 11 for 1) or six (‖**trans'ver·sale' sim'ple** (săm'pl'), paying 5 for 1) numbers in a row horizontally.

trans'ver·sa'lis (trăns'vĕr·sā'lĭs), *n.* [ML. &] NL.] *Anat.* Any of several transverse muscles and arteries.

trans'ver·sal'i·ty (trăns'vûr·săl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The condition or quality of being transversal.

transversal wall. *Bot.* In archegoniates, the wall which separates the upper and lower halves of a proembryo.

trans·ver'san (trăns·vûr'săn), *adj.* [See TRANSVERSE.] *Bot.* Designating a plane which cuts at right angles the middle point of the pervalvar axis. Cf. PARATRANSVERSAN.

trans·port'age (trăns·pōr'tĭj; 181), *n.* Transportation. *Obs.* **Transportation Act.** See ESCH-CUMMINS TRANSPORTATION ACT.

transportation engineering. See ENGINEERING, *n.*, 1 — **transportation engineer.**

transportation insurance. See INSURANCE. [See -EE.]

trans'port·ee' (trăns'pōr·tē'), *n.*

trans·pos'a·ble (trăns·pōz'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **trans·pos'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **trans·pos'a·ble·ness,** *n.*

transposition cipher. See CIPHER, *n.*, 5.

transposition method. = DOUBLE WEIGHING. [1 a. *Rare.*]

trans·pour', *v. t.* See TRANS-, 1 d.

trans·proc'ess, *n.* See TRANS-, 2.

trans·pul'mo·nar'y, *adj.* See TRANS-, 2.

trans·ra'di·a·ble, *adj.* = RADIABLE. [TRANS-, 1 d.]

trans·ra'tion·al, *adj.* See TRANS-, 1 d.

trans·re'al, *adj.* See TRANS-, 1 d.

trans·riv'er·ine. = TRANSFLUVIAL. See TRANS-, 1 b.

trans'-Sa·tur'ni·an, *adj.* See TRANS-, 1 b.

trans·sec'tion (trăns·sĕk'shŭn). Var. of TRANSECTION.

trans·sen'su·al (trăns·sĕn'shōō·ăl; -sĕns'ū·ăl), *adj.* See TRANS-, 1 d.

trans·sep'tal (trăns·sĕp'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* See TRANS-, 2.

trans·se·pul'chral (trăns'sē·pŭl'krăl), *adj.* See TRANS-, 1 b.

trans·shape' (trăns·shāp'), *n.* = TRANSFORMATION. *Obs.*

trans·shift' (-shĭft'), *v. t. & i.* See TRANS-, 1 a. *Rare.*

trans·sol'id (-sŏl'ĭd), *adj.* See TRANS-, 1 d.

trans·stel'lar (-stĕl'ĕr), *adj.* See TRANS-, 1 b. [See TRANS-, 1 b.]

trans·Styg'i·an (-stĭj'ĭ·ăn), *adj.*

transt. Transcd. *Ref. Sp.*

Trans·tev'er·ine (trăns·tĕv'ĕr·ĭn; -ĭn), *adj. & n.* = TRASTEVERINE.

trans'tha·lam'ic, *adj.* See TRANS-, 2. [TRANS-, 2.]

trans'tho·rac'ic, *adj.* See TRANS-, 2.

tran'sub·stan'ti·a'tion·ite, *n.* = TRANSUBSTANTIALIST.

tran'sub·stan'ti·a'tor (trăn'sŭb·stăn'shĭ·ā'tĕr), *n.* = TRANSUBSTANTIATIONIST. *Obs.* — **tran'sub·stan'ti·a·to'ry** (-ȧ·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* *Rare.*

trans·u'ter·ine, *adj.* See TRANS-, 1 b. *Coleridge.*

trans·val'u·ate, *v. t.* = TRANSVALUE.

trans·va'sate (trăns·vā'sāt), *v. t.* [ML. *transvasare, -atum*, fr. L. *trans* over + **vas,** *vasis*, vessel.] = TRANSVASE. — **trans'va·sa'tion** (trăns'vȧ·sā'shŭn), *n.* *Both Obs.*

‖**trans'ver·sa'lis ab·do'mi·nis** (trăns'vĕr·sā'lĭs ăb·dŏm'ĭ·nĭs). [NL.] = TRANSVERSUS ABDOMINIS.

‖**trans'ver·sa'lis cer·vi'cis** (sûr·vī'sĭs). [NL.] = LONGISSIMUS CERVICIS.

‖**trans'ver·sa'lis col'lī** (kŏl'ī). [NL.] **a** = LONGISSIMUS CERVICIS. **b** = TRANSVERSE CERVICAL ARTERY.

‖**trans'ver·sa'lis hu'me·ri** (hū'mĕ·rī). [NL.] = SUBSCAPULAR ARTERY.

trans·ver'sa·ry (trănz·vûr'sȧ·rĭ), *n.* [L. *transversarium* a crossbeam.] A crosspiece on a nautical cross-staff; also, *Obs.*, the transom of a cross.

trans·verse' (trănz·vûrs'), *v. t.* [OF. *transverser.* See TRANSVERSE, *adj.*] *Now Rare.* **a** To lie or run across; to cross. **b** To traverse, or thwart; to run counter to. **c** To overturn. **d** To alter; transform.

trans·verse' (66), *adj.* [L. *transversus*, past part. of *transvertere* to turn or direct across, fr. *trans* across + *vertere* to turn; cf. F. *transverse*, OF. *transvers.* See VERSION; cf. TRAVERSE.] **1.** Lying or being across, or in a crosswise direction; athwart; — often opposed to *longitudinal.*
2. Not in direct line of descent; collateral. *Obs.*
Syn. — Cross, oblique. — **Ant.** Longitudinal, lengthwise.

trans·verse' (trănz·vûrs'; trănz'vûrs), *n.* **1.** Anything that is transverse, or athwart; specif., a transverse piece, muscle, etc.
2. *Geom.* The longer, or transverse, axis of an ellipse.
3. *Roulette.* = TRANSVERSALE.
— *by transverse.* Transversely, awry. *Spenser.*

trans·verse' (trănz·vûrs'; trănz'vûrs), *adv.* Transversely. See FLAT, *adj.*, 11.

trans·verse' (trănz·vûrs'), *v. t.* [*trans-* + *verse*, n.] To turn into verse; to versify.

transverse artery. *Anat.* Specif., one of the small branches of the basilar artery supplying the pons Varolii, etc.

transverse arytenoid. See ARYTENOID **b**.

transverse axis (of a conic). *Math.* The axis through the foci of the conic.

transverse bone. *Zool.* In some reptiles, a bone connecting the pterygoid and maxilla, forming in some snakes part of the apparatus for erecting the poison fangs.

transverse carpal ligament. A dense transverse band of fibers passing over the flexor tendons at the wrist.

transverse cervical artery. *Anat.* A branch of the thyrocervical trunk passing laterally across the subclavian triangle to the margin of the trapezius, where it divides into branches; — called also *transversalis colli.*

transverse colon. *Anat.* See 1st COLON **a**.

transverse crural ligament. A transverse band of fibers passing over the extensor tendons above the ankle.

transverse dihedral. See DIHEDRAL, *n.*, 2.

transverse facial artery. *Anat.* A branch of the superficial temporal artery which supplies the parotid gland, masseter muscle, etc.

transverse facial vein. *Anat.* A vein of the side of the face, tributary to the temporal vein.

transverse fissure. *Anat.* **a** The cleft below the hemispheres of the brain through which the pia mater extends to form the tela chorioidea and chorioid plexuses. **b** A cleft of the liver. See PORTA HEPATIS.

transverse flute. *Music.* The modern flute; — so called because held sidewise to the mouth, and blown at the side. Formerly known as the *German flute.*

transverse joint. *Anat.* The mediotarsal joint, which can replace the ankle joint in function to some extent when the latter becomes ankylosed.

transverse ligament. *Anat.* Any of various ligaments; as: **a** That which crosses between the greater and lesser tubercles of the humerus. **b** The transverse part of the cruciate ligament of the atlas. **c** That crossing the notch in the lower border of the acetabulum. **d** That connecting the digital ends of the metatarsal bones in the sole of the foot. **e** The coracoid ligament.

trans·verse'ly, *adv.* In a transverse direction or line; crosswise; athwart.

transverse magnet. *Physics.* A bar magnetized transversely, or at right angles to its length. Hence, **transverse magnetism, transverse magnetization.**

transverse mass. *Physics.* The ratio of the accelerating force to the acceleration when the acceleration is perpendicular to the line of motion.

transverse palsy. *Med.* Crossed paralysis.

transverse process. *Anat. & Zool.* A lateral process of a vertebra. Those in higher vertebrates are called *diapophyses*, and are outgrowths of the neural arch. They often articulate with the tubercle of a rib. Those common in lower vertebrates arise from the lower part of the centrum, and are called *parapophyses.*

trans·vers'er (trănz·vûr'sĕr), *n. Surv.* A kind of plane table.

transverse rib. *Arch.* In ribbed vaulting, a rib crossing a nave, aisle, or the like, at right angles to the long axis of the building.

transverse scapular artery. *Anat.* A branch of the thyrocervical trunk, or a separate branch of the subclavian artery, passing laterally across the subclavian triangle and above the coracoid ligament to supply the supraspinatus and infraspinatus muscles.

transverse sinus. *Anat.* Either of two large venous sinuses of the cranium, beginning at the internal occipital protuberance and terminating at the jugular foramen on either side to become the internal jugular vein. The left transverse sinus is usually the continuation of the straight sinus; the right, the continuation of the *superior* sagittal sinus.

transverse suture. *Anat.* The suture between the frontal and facial bones.

transverse table. *Railroads.* A transfer table.

transverse vein. *Zool.* A cross vein.

transverse vibration. See VIBRATION, *n.*, 2.

transverse wave. See WAVE, *n.*, 10.

trans·ver'sion (trănz·vûr'shŭn; -zhŭn), *n.* [See TRANSVERT, 1st TRANSVERSE.] A making or a becoming transverse, or an instance of such; a departure from an alignment; hence, a corruption or perversion.

trans·ver'sion, *n.* [From 5th TRANSVERSE.] A turning into verse; also, a metrical version.

trans·ver'sive (-sĭv), *adj.* Tending or serving to make transverse.

trans·ver'so- (-sō-). A combining form from Latin *transversus*, transverse, denoting: **a** *Transversely*, as in *transversomedial.* **b** *The transverse process*, as in *transversospinal.* **c** *Transverse and*, as in *transversovertical.*

trans·ver'so·ver'ti·cal in'dex (-vûr'tĭ·kăl). *Craniom.* The ratio of the skull's height to its breadth, usually in hundredths of the breadth.

trans·ver'sum (trănz·vûr'sŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The transverse bone of a reptile's skull.

trans·ver'sus (-sŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* Any of several small transverse muscles.

‖ **trans·ver'sus ab·do'mi·nis** (ăb·dŏm'ĭ·nĭs). [NL.] *Anat.* A flat muscle with transverse fibers, forming the innermost layer of the anterolateral wall of the abdomen. Its fibers end in a broad aponeurosis, which joins that of the opposite side at the linea alba, its upper three fourths passing behind the rectus abdominis muscle, the lower fourth in front of it.

‖ **trans·ver'sus pe'ri·ne'i** (trănz·vûr'sŭs pĕr'ĭ·nē'ī). [NL.] *Anat.* Either of two narrow muscles (*deep* and *superficial*) passing from the inner part of the tuberosity of the ischium to the median raphe of the perineum.

‖ **trans·ver'sus tho·ra'cis** (thō·rā'sĭs). [NL.] = TRIANGULARIS STERNI.

trans·vert' (trănz·vûrt'), *v. t.* [L. *transvertere.*] To change or turn about; transform. *Obs.*

trans·vert'er (-vûr'tĕr), *n.* [L. *transvertere* to turn or direct across.] *Elec.* A machine consisting of a fixed transformer, commutator, and brushes that revolve at synchronous speed by which a three-phase alternating current can be converted into a direct current at one end of the line and reconverted into a three-phase alternating current at the terminal point. Only two conductors are required for such transmission, or if the earth be used for the return, one conductor only is required.

trans·vest' (-vĕst'), *v. t. & i.* [*trans-* + L. *vestire* to clothe.] To vest oneself in the garments of another, esp. of the other sex; to disguise.

trans·ves'tite (-vĕs'tĭt), *adj.* That transvests; esp., addicted to wearing garments of the other sex. — **trans·ves'tite,** *n.* — **trans·ves'ti·tism** (-tĭ·tĭz'm), *n.*

trans'vo·la'tion (trănz'vō·lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *transvolare* to fly over or across.] A soaring beyond normal limits.

trans·writ'ten (trănz·rĭt'n), *adj.* Translated; transcribed. *Ruskin.*

Tran'syl·va'ni·an (trăn'sĭl·vā'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Transylvania, formerly a part of Hungary, which was from 1849 to 1860 a crownland of Austria, and is now a part of Rumania.

Tran'syl·va'ni·an, *n.* **1.** One of the people of Transylvania, inhabited by Rumanians, Magyars, Germans, and Slovaks.
2. A type of rug in 17th-century and 18th-century Anatolian weave, with characteristic design, an urn with angular flowers and cartouche border, found chiefly in Transylvanian churches.

trant (trănt; trānt), *v. i.* [Prob. fr. D. *tranten* to walk slowly, *trant* walk, pace.] To work as a tranter. *Now Dial.*

trant'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who does odd jobs of transporting, peddling, etc., usually with a horse and cart. *Dial. Eng.*

trant'lum (trănt'lŭm), *n.* A trifle; trinket; *pl.*, odds and ends. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

‖ **tran·vi'a** (trăn·vē'ä), *n.* [Sp., after E. *tramway.*] A street railway.

Tranz·sche'li·a (trănz·shē'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Tranzschel*, Russ. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of rusts (family Puccinaceae) with 2-celled teliospores resembling those of *Puccinia*, but with two or more attached to a common stalk. *T. punctata* is the common rust of stone fruits.

trap (trăp), *n.* [ME. *trappe*, fr. AS. *treppe, træppe;* akin to MD. *trappe*, OHG. *trapo;* fr. the root of E. *tramp*, as that which is trod upon; cf. F. *trappe*, OF. *trape* (of Teut. origin), which influenced the English word. See TRAMP; cf. CALTROP, ENTRAP.] **1.** A device, as a pitfall, snare, or machine that shuts suddenly as with a spring, for taking game, destructive animals, etc.; a gin.
2. Something by or in which one is unsuspectingly caught, injured, led astray, discovered in lawbreaking, or the like; a condition, device, expedient, etc., for entrapping the unwary; as, a golf course with many *traps;* this stretch is a *trap* for speeding motorists.
3. *Slang.* **a** Trickery; cunning. **b** *Brit. & Colonial.* A detective or policeman. **c** Mouth; as, to shut one's *trap.* **d** A mold for a counterfeit coin.
4. Any of various devices permitting one kind of thing to pass through while restraining another; as: **a** A device to separate sand and silt from flowing water. **b** A steam trap.
5. **a** A place in a water pipe, pump, etc., where something is held, as an air pocket. **b** A recess for oil bottles, etc., in the butt of a musket or rifle.
6. Short for TRAPBALL, TRAP CROP, TRAP DOOR, TRAP NEST.
7. *Fishing.* A net, or a part of a net, so constructed as to lure fish into an enclosed space from which it is difficult for them to escape; a trap net.
8. *Music.* A percussion instrument; specif. and usually, *pl.*, the group of such instruments, esp. in a dance or theater orchestra.
9. *Ore Dressing.* A device to catch mercury or amalgam escaping from amalgamation plates.
10. *Plumbing.* A device for drains, sewers, etc., consisting of a bend or partitioned chamber in which the liquid forms a seal to prevent the passage of sewer gas, etc.; as, a stench *trap.*

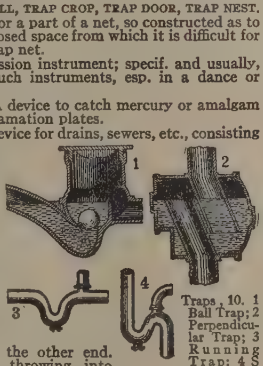

Traps, 10. 1 Ball Trap; 2 Perpendicular Trap; 3 Running Trap; 4 S Trap.

11. *Sports.* **a** A wooden instrument used in playing trapball and consisting of a pivoted arm on one end of which is placed the ball to be thrown into the air by striking the other end. **b** A machine for throwing into the air balls, clay pigeons, etc., to be shot at.
12. [Cf. RATTLETRAP.] *Vehicles.* **a** A light carriage having springs; specif., a two-wheeled one-horse carriage on springs. **b** An open automobile with no top, usually having two seats extending across the width of the body.
13. *Weaving.* A broken place in warp thread, or the resulting fault in the cloth.
Syn. — See SNARE.
☞ PHRASES are:

trap bushing	trap cover	trap screw
trap clamp	trap driver	trap vent
trap cleaner	trap lever	

-trap (-trăp). A combining form of *trap*, as in:

claptrap	fiytrap	rattletrap
deathtrap	mantrap	rattrap
firetrap	mousetrap	springtrap

trap (trăp), *v.;* TRAPPED (trăpt) or *Rare*, TRAPT; TRAP'PING. [ME. *trappen*, fr. AS. *treppan, træppan* (in comp.). See TRAP a snare.] *Transitive:* **1.** To catch, take, or make fall, in or as in a trap; to capture, defeat, detect, confound, etc., by stratagem; to ensnare; entrap; as, to *trap* foxes or beaver; to *trap* a foe, a lawbreaker, or a witness.
2. To provide with a trap or traps; as: **a** To set with traps, or snares; as, to *trap* a field infested with rabbits. **b** To install a trap (sense 10) in; as, to *trap* a drain.
3. To stop and hold by a trap (senses 5 a, 10); to separate by a trap, as water from steam; — sometimes with *out.*
4. To release or discharge from a trap (sense 11 b).
5. *Baseball.* To field (the ball) with a pickup.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To set traps for game; to make a business of trapping game or, esp., fur-bearing animals; as, to *trap* for beaver.
2. To manage a trap (sense 11 b) or traps for shooting.
3. To become trapped, as steam in a radiator by air.
Ant. — Free, liberate, loose, release, extricate.

trap (trăp), *n.* [See TRAPPINGS, TRAP to dress.] **1.** An ornamented cloth covering, esp. for a horse; a trapping; a housing; — chiefly *pl. Obs.*
2. *pl.* Personal belongings; goods; luggage. *Colloq.*
He might pack up his *traps* and go. *De Morgan.*

trap, *v. t.* [ME. *trappen*, fr. ME. *trappe, trappure*, trappings, fr. OF. *drap* cloth, *drapure* a covering for a horse. See DRAPE, DRAB cloth; cf. TRAPPINGS.] To clothe or provide with traps or trappings; caparison; — esp. of horses.
Steeds . . . that *trapped* were in steel all glittering. *Chaucer.*

trap (trăp), *n.* [D. See TRAP rock.] A kind of stepladder or movable flight of steps. *Scot.*

trap (trăp), *n.* Also **trap'rock'** (trăp'rŏk'). [Sw. *trapp;* akin to *trappa* stairs, Dan. *trappe*, G. *treppe*, D. *trap;* — so called because the rocks of this class often occur in large, sheetlike masses, rising above one another, like steps. See TRAMP.] *Geol. & Petrog.* Any of various dark-colored, fine-grained, igneous rocks, including esp. basalt, amygdaloid, etc., used esp. in road making; — a convenient field term.

Tra'pa (trā'pȧ; trăp'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. ML. calcitrapa caltrop. See CALTROP.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World aquatic plants constituting a family, **Tra·pa'ce·ae** (trȧ·pā'sē·ē), of the order Myrtales. They are herbs having the submerged leaves finely dissected and the floating leaves rhombic, with inflated spongy petioles. The solitary white flowers are followed by nutlike horned or spiny fruits, whence the name *water caltrops. T. natans* is the water chestnut.

Trapa (*T. natans*). Mature Fruit.

trap'ball' (trăp'bôl'), *n.* An old game of ball played with a trap; also, the ball used in the game. See 1st TRAP, 11 **a**.

trap bat. A small bat used in playing trapball.

trap brilliant. [D. *trap* a step. See TRAP rock.] *Jewelry.* A brilliant cut so that the bezel and the pavilion are each divided into two parts with slightly different slopes. See BRILLIANT, *n.*

trap crop. *Agric.* A crop planted to attract noxious insects or fungi from near-by or later crops.

trap cut. *Jewelry.* = STEP CUT. — **trap'-cut',** *adj.*

trap door. **1.** A lifting or sliding door covering an opening in a roof or floor; esp., *Theater*, an opening in the floor of the stage through which persons, scenery, etc., may be raised or lowered; also, a similar opening in the scenery.
2. An L-shaped tear in a garment.
3. *Mining.* A ventilating door in a level; — called also *weather door.*
— **trap'-door',** *adj.*

trap'-door' spi'der. Any of several large spiders belonging to *Cteniza* and allied genera which make a nest (*trap-door nest*) consisting of a vertical hole in the earth, lined with silk, and furnished at the top with a hinged lid, like a trap door.

Trap-door Spider and Nest.

trap drummer. *Music.* A performer on traps. See TRAP, *n.*, 8.

trapes (trāps), *v. i. & t.* [See TRAMP; cf. TRAIPSE.] To traipse; to trail along. — *n.* A traipse.

tra·peze' (trȧ·pēz'), *n.* [F. *trapèze.* See TRAPEZIUM; cf. VAMP.] **1.** A gymnastic or acrobatic apparatus consisting of a short horizontal bar suspended at a height by two parallel ropes, one at each end.
2. *Geom.* = TRAPEZIUM, 1.

tra·pe'zi·a (trȧ·pē'zĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See TRAPEZIUM.] A quadrilateral that is not a parallelogram. *Obs.*

tra·pe'zi·a, *n., pl.* of TRAPEZIUM.

tra·pe'zi·al (trȧ·pē'zĭ·ăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a trapezium or trapezius; trapeziform.

tra·pe'zi·an (-ăn), *adj.* Having opposite trapeziform faces. *Rare.*

tra·pe'zi·form (-zĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*trapezium* + *-form;* cf. F. *trapéziforme.*] Like a trapezium in form.

tra·pez'ing (trȧ·pēz'ĭng), *n.* A performing on the trapeze. — **tra·pez'ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

tra·pe'zi·o- (trȧ·pē'zĭ·ō-). A combining form for *trapezium*, denoting *trapezial and*, as in **tra·pe'zi·o·met'a·car'pal.** See METACARPAL.

tra·pe'zi·um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -ZIUMS (-ŭmz), -ZIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *trapezion* a little table, an irregular four-sided figure, dim. of *trapeza* a table, for *tetrapeza*, fr. *tetra-* (see TETRA-) + *peza* foot, akin to *pous* foot; hence, orig., a table with four feet. See FOOT.] **1.** *Geom.* **a** A plane figure formed by four right lines, of which no two are parallel. **b** Rarely in American, now usually in English, usage, a trapezoid. **c** *Hist.* Any irregular quadrilateral; — the original Euclidean sense.

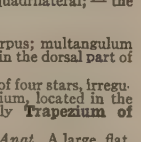
Trapezium.

2. A trapeze. *Rare.*
3. *Anat. & Zool.* **a** A bone of the carpus; multangulum majus. **b** A bundle of transverse fibers in the dorsal part of the pons Varolii.
4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A figure consisting of four stars, irregularly arranged in the form of a trapezium, located in the Great Nebula of Orion; — more fully **Trapezium of Orion.**

tra·pe'zi·us (trȧ·pē'zĭ·ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A large, flat, triangular, superficial muscle of each side of the back, which arises from the occipital bone, ligamentum nuchae, and the spinous processes of the last cervical and all the thoracic vertebrae, and is inserted into the outer part of the clavicle, the acromion, and the spine of the scapula. It rotates the scapula so as to present the glenoid cavity upward.

trans·verse'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
transverse section. See SECTION, 3.
trans·ver'so-cu'bi·tal, *adj.* See TRANSVERSO- **a**.
trans·ver'so-me'di·al, *adj.* See TRANSVERSO- **a**.
trans·ver'so-spi'nal, *adj.* See TRANSVERSO- **b**.
trans·ver'so·ver'ti·cal, *adj.* See TRANSVERSO- **c**.
trans·vest'ism (trănz·vĕs'tĭz'm), *n.* = TRANSVESTITISM.
trans·volve', *v. t.* [LL. *transvolvere* to unroll.] To overturn. *Obs.*
trans·waft', *v. t.* See TRANS-, 1 **a**. *Obs.*
tra·pa'ceous (trȧ·pā'shŭs), *adj.* See -ACEOUS.
tra·pan', *n. & v.* Var. of TREPAN.
trap and ball. = TRAPBALL.
tra·pan'ner. Var. of TREPANNER.
trape (trāp), *v. i.* = TRAIPSE, *v. i. Obs. exc. Dial.*
trap'e·zate (trăp'ĕ·zāt), *adj.* [See TRAPEZIUM.] = TRAPEZIFORM.
trap'e·zi·he'dron (trăp'ĕ·zĭ·hē'drŭn; trȧ·pē'zĭ-). Var. of TRAPEZOHEDRON.

trap'e·zo·he'dral (trăp'ē·zō·hē'drăl; trā·pē'zō-), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a trapezohedron.

trap'e·zo·he'dron (-drŭn), *n.* [NL., fr. *trapezium* + *-hedron.*] *Cryst.* A form whose faces are trapeziums. Specif.: **a** The tetragonal trisoctahedron. See TRISOCTAHEDRON, 2. **b** An eight-faced hemihedral form of the tetragonal system. **c** A twelve-faced hemihedral form of the hexagonal system. **d** A six-faced tetartohedral form of the hexagonal system; — called specif. *trigonal trapezohedron.* Its faces are common on quartz crystals.

trap'e·zoid (trăp'ē·zoid), *n.* [Gr. *trapezoeidēs* trapezoid-shaped, fr. *trapeza* table + *eidos* shape, likeness; cf. F. *trapézoïde.* See TRAPEZIUM.] **1.** *Geom.* **a** A plane four-sided figure with two parallel sides. An *isosceles* trapezoid has the two nonparallel sides equal in length. The area of a trapezoid may be found by multiplying one half the sum of the parallel sides by the distance between them. **b** *Eng.* = TRAPEZIUM, 1 a.
2. *Anat. & Zool.* A bone of the carpus; multangulum minus.

trap'e·zoid, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or in the form of, a trapezoid; sometimes, trapezial.

trap'e·zoi'dal (-zoi'dăl; -dĭl), *adj.* **1.** Trapezoid; trapezoidiform; sometimes, trapeziform.
2. *Cryst.* Trapezohedral.

trapezoidal masonry. *Arch.* Polygonal masonry, etc., in which the stones have usually four sides adjoining the face, but these not at right angles with one another.

trapezoidal projection. *Math.* A projection in which straight parallels and straight converging meridians divide the field into trapezoids.

trapezoidal rule. *Math.* An approximate rule for determining irregular areas, by which an area, divided into trapezoids by equally spaced ordinates, equals the product of the width of a strip into the sum of the intermediate ordinates plus the arithmetical mean of the end ordinates.

trapezoidal thread. *Mach.* = BUTTRESS THREAD.

trap'e·zoid'i·form (trăp'ē·zoid'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* Having the form or shape of a trapezoid.

trapezoid ligament. *Anat.* The outer and anterior fasciculus of the coracoclavicular ligament.

trap'fall' (trăp'fôl'), *n.* A trap door opening downwards; a pitfall.

trap fisher. One who fishes with a trap net.

trap hatch. A hatch with a trap door.

‖**tra·pi'che** (trä·pē'chä), *n.* [Sp.] *Sp. Amer. & Phil. I.* **a** A sugar mill; also, a sugar plantation. **b** A rude mill for grinding ores, minerals, etc.

trap·if'er·ous (trăp·lĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*trap* rock + *-ferous.*] Containing traprock.

trap'light' (trăp'lĭt'), *n.* Any of several devices for collecting insects by attracting them into a trap by means of a light.

trap line. A line or series of traps; hence, the route along which such a line of traps is set.

trap match. A match at trapshooting.

trap nest. A nest equipped with a hinged door which closes behind an entering hen, confining her until released, used to determine the production of individual birds, etc. — **trap'-nest',** *adj.*

trap'-nest' *v. t.* To determine the production, etc., of domestic fowls by means of a trap nest. — **trap'-nest'er,** *n.*

trap net. *Fishing.* = TRAP, *n.*, 7.

trap'pe·an (trăp'ē·ăn; trā·pē'ăn), *adj.* [Cf. F. *trappéen.* See TRAP rock.] *Geol., etc.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, trap.

trapped (trăpt), *adj.* **1.** Caught in a trap; tricked into or as into a trap; unable to escape or free oneself; as, a *trapped* and desperate criminal.
2. Set, provided, or equipped, with a trap or traps.

trapped, *adj. Jewelry.* Trap-cut. See STEP CUT.

trap'per (trăp'ĕr), *n.* [From TRAP to ensnare.] **1.** One who traps; esp., one who makes a business of trapping animals for their furs. *Irving.*
2. One in charge of a trap. Specif.: **a** A boy who attends to the opening and closing of trap doors in a mine. **b** A man who manages a trap for pigeon or glass-ball shooting.
3. A horse which draws a trap; also, a trappy horse. *Colloq.*
4. *Railways.* A pointsman who points, or switches, trucks or cars into a siding. *Brit.*

trap'ping (-ĭng), *n.* The action of catching something or someone in a trap; specif., the occupation of a trapper.

trap'ping, *adj.* That traps. — **trap'ping·ly,** *adv.*

trap'ping, *n.* [See 3d & 4th TRAP.] Commonly *pl.* An ornamental housing for a horse; a horse cloth; hence, *pl.,* ornaments; dress; superficial decorations; external or outward signs. "These but the *trappings* and the suits of woe." *Shak.*

trap'ping, *n.* [D. *trap* step. See TRAP BRILLIANT.] *Jewelry.* Cutting of a gem in the form called the trap, or step, cut, or the cutting of a trap brilliant. See STEP CUT, TRAP BRILLIANT.

Trap'pist (trăp'ĭst), *n.* [F. *trappiste.*] *R.C.Ch.* A monk of a reformed branch of the Cistercian Order established in 1664, at the monastery of La Trappe, in Normandy. The discipline is extremely austere, including frequent religious exercises, the first at 2 A.M., much study, prolonged fasts, manual labor, restricted diet, and perpetual silence except with superiors and confessors, or in choir. The order was introduced into the United States in 1848. In 1892, at the instance of Leo XIII, the Trappists were united with the Cistercians under the title Order of Reformed Cistercians. — **Trap'pist,** *adj.*

trap'pist (trăp'ĭst), *n.* = TRAPPER, 1.

Trap'pist·ine (-ĭs·tĭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** *R.C.Ch.* One of an order of nuns affiliated with the Trappists, instituted in 1796.
2. [*not cap.*] A liqueur made by Trappist monks.

trap'poid (trăp'oid), *adj.* [*trap* + *-oid.*] Pertaining to, or resembling, trap, or traprock.

trap'pose (trăp'ōs; *cf.* -OSE), *adj.* [From TRAP rock.] Of, pertaining to, resembling, or containing, trap, or traprock.

trap'py (-ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Of the nature of, or constituting, a trap, or snare; abounding in traps; as, *trappy* holes in a path; *trappy* golf links.
2. Having a short, quick, rather high, gait; — said of a horse.

trap'py, *adj.* = TRAPPOSE.

traps (trăps), *n. pl.* Personal belongings; esp., what one carries with him on a trip or expedition. See 3d TRAP, 2.

trap'shoot' (trăp'shōōt'), *n.* A match at trap shooting.

trap'shoot'ing (trăp'shōōt'ĭng), *n.* *Sport.* Shooting at pigeons liberated, or at glass balls or clay pigeons sprung into air, from a trap. — **trap'shoot'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

trap shot. **1.** A trapshooter.
2. *Tennis, etc.* A half volley.

trap stair *or* **stairs.** A staircase or ladder leading to a trap door.

trap'stick' (trăp'stĭk'), *n.* A stick used in playing the game of trapball.

trap tree. **1.** The jack, which furnishes a kind of birdlime.
2. *Forestry.* A tree deadened or felled for the purpose of luring insect pests where they can easily be destroyed.

trap tuff. *Petrog.* A tuff composed of traprock material.

trap weir. A weir built in the form of a trap net.

trap window. A glass trap door.

trash (trăsh), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Nor. dial. *trask* trash, *tras* twig(s), ON. *tros* fallen leaves and twigs, rubbish.] **1.** Something no longer useful or not usable; tattered, worn-out, broken up, or otherwise worthless, thing or things; refuse; rubbish; as, household *trash;* furniture reduced to *trash.*
2. Specif.: **a** Loppings, twigs, and leaves of trees, bruised sugar cane, corn husks, etc. In the West Indies the decayed leaves and stems of canes are called ***field trash,*** the bruised or macerated rind is ***cane trash.***
The elephants . . . had stamped the . . . cane to *trash,* the *trash* into slivers. *Kipling.*
b Something in a crumbled or broken condition or mass; as, coral *trash;* specif., trash ice.
3. Someone, something, or a class of persons or things, condemned as worthless, of no account, despicable, or the like. Cf. WHITE TRASH. Specif.: **a** Nonsense; balderdash.
"Now what is the meaning of all this *trash?*" said Nigel. *Scott.*
b Rabble; riff-raff. "Put a bullet past his ear, just to let the *trash* know the sound of it." *Churchill.* **c** *Obs.* Money, regarded as dross.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

trash bag	**trash can**	**trash pile**
trash barrel	**trash gatherer**	**trash shield**

trash (trăsh), *v. t.;* TRASHED (trăsht); TRASH'ING. **1.** To free from trash or refuse; hence, to lop; crop; as, to *trash* trees; to *trash* sugar-cane ratoons.
2. To treat as trash; specif., *Cards,* to discard as useless.

trash (trăsh), *v. i.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *traska* to jog, trudge, thrash, beat.] *Now Dial.* To trudge or tramp; to plod about. — *v. t.* To jade or wear out with exertion.

trash (trăsh), *v. t.* [OF. *trachier,* var. of *tracier* to trace, to track, *chien traçant* a tracking dog, a sleuthhound, and E. TRACE, *v.*] **1.** To hold back by a leash, as a dog in pursuing game; hence, to retard, encumber, or restrain; to clog; to hinder vexatiously.
2. To conceal (a trail) by taking to water. *Local, U. S.*

trash, *n.* [See TRASH to hold back.] A collar, leash, or halter, used to trash a dog; hence, any hindrance.

trash'er·y (trăsh'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* Trash; rubbish.

trash ice. Broken or crumbled ice mixed with water.

trash'trie (trăsh'trĭ), *n.* Trash; rubbish; — esp. of food and drink. *Scot.*

trash turner. An appliance in a sugar mill, consisting of a metal bar and plate which guide the partly crushed canes between the top and back rollers.

trash'y (trăsh'ĭ), *adj.;* -I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); -I·EST. Like trash; containing much trash; worthless; useless; of no account; as, a *trashy* novel.
Syn. — Cheap, rubbishy. **Ant.** — Worthwhile, valuable.

Trask'ite (trăsk'ĭt), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A Seventh-Day Baptist; — so called in the 17th century, after the leader John Trask.

trass (trăs), *n.* [D. *tras* (whence G. *trass*).] *Petrog.* A light-colored volcanic tuff resembling pozzuolana in composition and occurring especially on the lower Rhine, where it is ground for use as a hydraulic cement.

Tras·te've·rine (trăs·tā'vā·rĭn), *adj.* [It. *trasteverino,* fr. L. *transtiberinus.*] Of or pertaining to the **Tras·te've·re** (-rā), the region across the Tiber (Lat. *trans Tiberim*) from Rome. — *n.* An inhabitant of the Trasteverine region.

tra'sy (trā'sĭ), *n.* A spaniel.

trat'ler (trăt'lĕr), *n.* One who trattles. *Scot.*

trat'tle (trăt'l), *n. & v.* Prattle; chatter; gossip. *Scot.*

‖**trat'to·ri'a** (trăt'tō·rē'ä), *n.* [It.] An eating house.

trau'lism (trô'lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *traulismos* a lisping, fr. *traulizein* to lisp, to mispronounce.] A stammering or stuttering.

trau'ma (trô'mä), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-mä·tä), -MAS (-mäz). [NL., fr. Gr. *trauma.*] **1.** *Med.* An injury or wound, or the resulting condition.
2. *Psychiatry.* A mental shock; a disturbing experience to which a neurosis may be traced.

trau·mas·the'ni·a (trô'măs·thē'nĭ·ä; trô·măs'thē·nĭ'ä), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Traumatic neurasthenia.

trau·mat'ic (trô·măt'ĭk), *adj.* [LL. *traumaticus,* fr. Gr. *traumatikos,* fr. *trauma, traumatos,* a wound.] *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or resulting from, a trauma; caused by a wound, injury, or shock; as *traumatic* rheumatism or neurasthenia. — **trau·mat'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

traumatic aneurysm. *Med.* An aneurysm in which the bulging is due to mechanical injury of the coats of the vessel and not to disease.

traumatic cataract. *Med.* A cararact in which the opacity of the crystalline lens is due to mechanical injury, usually a wound perforating the lens capsule.

traumatic fever. *Med.* Fever following injury, because of infection at the injured site or absorption of autolytic products of tissue killed by the injury.

trau·mat'i·cine (trô·măt'ĭ·sēn; -sĭn; 157), *n.* [See TRAUMATIC.] Also **-cin.** *Pharm.* A 5 per cent solution of gutta-percha in chloroform, used in dentistry and surgery as a protective covering.

traumatic neurasthenia. *Med.* Neurasthenia developing after injury.

traumatic neurosis. *Med.* A form of neurosis, seen esp. in soldiers in active warfare, caused by injuries and fear.

trau'ma·tism (trô'mä·tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Med.* The morbid condition of the system due to a trauma; improperly, a trauma.
2. *Plant Pathol.* Natural or artificial wounds or injuries of plant tissues or organs.

trau'ma·tize (-tīz), *v. t.* *Surg.* To wound or injure, esp. while operating.

trau'ma·to- (trô'mä·tō-), **traumat-.** A combining form, Greek *traumato-, traumat-,* from *trauma, traumatos,* meaning *a wound,* as in *traumatology, traumatism.*

trau'ma·tol'o·gy (trô'mä·tŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*traumato-* + *-logy.*] The science or description of wounds.

trau'ma·to·ne'sis (trô'mä·tō·nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *traumato-* + Gr. *nēsis* a spinning.] *Surg.* Suture of a wound.

trau'ma·top·ne'a, trau'ma·top·noe'a (-tŏp·nē'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *traumato-* + Gr. *pnoē, pnoiē,* breath.] *Med.* Passage of air in and out through a wound in the thorax during respiration.

trau'ma·to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *traumat-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Traumatism.

trau'ma·trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk), *adj.* *Biol.* Of or pertaining to or characterized by traumatropism.

trau·mat'ro·pism (trô·măt'rō·pĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *trauma, traumatos,* wound + *-tropism.*] *Biol.* A modification of the orientation of an organ, notably a plant root, as a result of wounding. — **trau'ma·trop'ic** (trô'mä·trŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

‖**Träu'me·rei'** (troi'mĕ·rī'), *n.* [G.] Dreaming; reverie.

Traut'vet·te'ri·a (trôt'vĕ·tē'rĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after Ernst Randolph *Trautvetter,* Russ. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs (family Ranunculaceae) having as the only known species *T. carolinensis,* the false bugbane.

trav'ail (trăv'āl; -l), *n.* [OF., fr. *travaill(i)er.* See TRAVAIL, *v.*; cf. TRAVEL, *n.*] **1.** Labor; toil; esp., painful effort or exertion; also, a laborious task; a heavy piece of work.
2. The labor of childbearing; parturition.
3. Hence, severe agony; racking pain; pangs; suffering; as, to endure much *travail* of spirit.
4. *Obs.* **a** A completed work; esp., a literary work. **b** An eclipse, as of the sun. **c** Travel; a journey.

trav'ail, *v.;* TRAV'AILED (-āld; -ld); TRAV'AIL·ING. [ME. *travailen, travellen,* to labor, to travel, fr. OF. *traveillier, travaillier,* to labor, toil, be in labor, torment, fr. (assumed) VL. *tripaliare,* fr. *tripalium* (LL. *trepalium*) an instrument of torture, fr. L. *tripalis* having three stakes. See TRI-; PALE stakes. Cf. TRAVEL, *v.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To trouble; torment; harass. *Archaic.*
Troubles . . . sufficient to *travail* the realm. *Heyward.*
2. To put to laborious work; to work hard; to drive. *Obs.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To labor hard; to toil; also, to be overburdened by strain of body or agony of spirit.
Come unto me all that *travail* and are heavy laden, and I will refresh you. *Matt.* xi. 28 [*Bk. of Common Prayer.*]
2. To suffer the pangs of childbearing; to be in labor.
3. To travel. *Obs.*

tra'vail' (trā'vāl'y'; trā·vāl'), *n.; pl.* TRAVAILS (trā'vāl'y'; trā·vālz'). [F., fr. (assumed) VL. *tripalium.* See 1st TRAVAIL; cf. TRAVOIS.] **1.** A frame for confining a horse. Cf. TRAVE.
2. [Can. F.] = TRAVOIS 1.

trav'ail·er (trăv'āl·ĕr; -l·ĕr), *n.* [OF. *travailleor* (F. *travailleur*).] A laborer. *Obs.*

‖**Tra'vail'leurs' de la Mer',** **Les** (lā trā'vā'y'ŭr' dĕ lā mâr'). [F., The toilers of the sea.] A novel (1866) by Victor Hugo.

tra·vale' (trā·vāl'; trā·vä'lā), *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Music.* A vibrant effect in tambourine playing, produced by rubbing across the head of the instrument with the wetted finger or thumb. When made in half the time it is called *double* travale.

tra·val'ly (trā·văl'ĭ), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Obs.* **a** = REVEILLE. **b** A disturbance; to-do.

trav'at·ed (trăv'ăt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Divided into traves; — of a ceiling.

trave (trāv), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *trave* a beam, *travée* space between two beams, fr. L. *trabs* a beam. See THORP.] **1.** [Cf. TRAVERSE, *adj. & n.*] *Arch.* A crossbeam; a bay of joists; hence, a division or bay, as in a ceiling, made by or as by crossbeams.
2. [Cf. TRAVAIL frame.] A frame to confine an unruly horse or ox while shoeing.
She sprung as a colt doth in the *trave.* *Chaucer.*

trave. Dial. var. of THRAVE.

trav'el (trăv'ĕl; -l), *v.;* -ELED (-ĕld; -ld) or -ELLED; -EL·ING or -EL·LING. [Prop., to labor, and the same word as *travail.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To travail. *Obs.*
2. To journey to a distant place or to many places; to proceed from one place (to another) by rail, boat, etc.; to make a journey including many places, esp. for sightseeing; as, to *travel* alone, first-class to New York, for one's health.
3. Specif.: **a** *Now Dial.* To go on foot; to walk. **b** To go on a circuit, as an itinerant preacher. **c** To journey from place to place selling, taking orders, collecting accounts, etc.; as, he *travels* for this business house.
4. To pass; to move from point to point; to be transmitted; as, light rays *travel* with incredible speed.
5. To stand transportation, as perishable produce.
6. *Slang.* To move briskly.
7. *Mach.* To move in a given direction or path, or through a given distance; as, the crankpin *travels* in a circular path.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To travail; to torment. *Obs.*
2. To journey over or through; to traverse; as, to *travel* the continent. "I *travel* this profound." *Milton.*
3. To cause or force to journey; as, to *travel* stock.
4. To cover or visit as a commercial traveler; as, to *travel* a given territory.

travel bodkin. See BODKIN (sense 5).

trav'el, *n.* **1.** Travail. *Obs. exc Scot.*
2. Act of traveling, or passing, going, or moving, in any way; passage; movement; as, a year spent in *travel.*
3. A journey, esp. to distant or unfamiliar places; a trip; a tour; — now chiefly *pl.* exc. in attributive or dialect use; as, to write a book about one's *travels.*
4. *pl.* Hence, an account, esp. in book form, of such travels; also, travel literature in general or as a type.
Men read *travels,* history, philosophy, theology. *Agnes Repplier.*
5. Traveling power; speed in movement.
6. The number of those traveling, or by extension, of the vehicles, trains, etc., carrying them; the amount of traffic; as, *travel* was very heavy this summer.
7. *Mach.* Motion, esp. reciprocating motion, along a given line of direction; as, an even *travel* on a lathe carriage; also, the length of stroke; as, a *travel* of four inches.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

travel agent	**travel-infected**	**travel-soiled**
travel-bent	**travel-jaded**	**travel-spent**
travel book	**travel literature**	**travel-stained**
travel-broken	**travel-loving,** *adj.*	**travel-tainted**
travel-changed	**travel-mad**	**travel-tattered**
travel-disordered	**travel-met**	**traveltime**
travel-enjoying, *adj.*	**travel-opposing,** *adj.*	**travel-tired**
travel-famous	**travel-parted**	**travel-toiled**
travel-formed	**travel-planning,** *adj.*	**travel-weary**
travel-gifted	**travel-sated**	**travel-worn**

trap'e·zo·he'dra, *n., pl.* of TRAPEZOHEDRON.

trap'hole', *n.* = TROU-DE-LOUP.

trap'ish (trăp'ĭsh), *adj.* [From *trapes, traipse,* slattern.] Slatternly. *Obs.*

trap'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

trap'mak'er, *n.* See MAKER. — **trap'mak'ing,** *n. & adj.*

trap'per, *n.* = 3d TRAPPING; — chiefly *pl. Obs. exc. Hist.*

trap'per-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

trap'pi·ness (trăp'ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs), *n.* See NESS.

trap'pous (trăp'ŭs), *adj.* = TRAPPOSE.

trap'rock', *n. Petrog.* = 6th TRAP. — **trap'rock',** *adj.*

trapse. Var. of TRAIPSE.

trapt. Archaic and ref. sp. past part. of TRAP, 5.

tras·form'ism (trăs·fôr'mĭz'm), *n.* = TRANSFORMISM, 3.

trash'i·fy (trăsh'ĭ·fī), *v.* [See -FY.] = TRASH, *v. i.*, 1.

trash'i·ly, *adv.* of TRASHY.

trash'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

trash'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

trash'rack', *n.* = 8th RACK, 6.

trasht. Trashed. *Ref. Sp.*

Tras'i·me'nus, Lake (trăs'ĭ·mē'nŭs). = LAKE TRASIMENUS. See BATTLE, *Table.*

trau'chle. Var. of TRACHLE.

traumat-. = TRAUMATO-.

trau'ma·ta, *n., pl.* of TRAUMA.

trau'ma·top'y·ra (trô'mä·tŏp'ĭ·rä), *n.* See -PYRA. [-TACTIC.]

trau'ma·to·tac'tic, *adj.* See

trau'ma·to·tax'is, *n.* See -TAXIS.

trau·neen', Var. of TRANEEN.

traunt. ✝ TRANT, TRUANT.

traunt'er (trănt'ĕr). Var. of TRANTER. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

tra·va'do (trd·vā'dō), *n.* [Pg. *travados,* pl.] A tornado. *Obs.*

trav'ail·ous, *adj.* [OF. *travaillos.*] Laborious; wearisome. *Archaic.* [OUS. *Obs.*

trav'ail·some, *adj.* = TRAVAIL-

travas. ✝ TRAVERSE.

trav'aux' (trá'vō'). Erron. *pl.* of 3d TRAVAIL.

trav'eled, trav'elled (trăv'ĕld; -'ld), *adj.* **1.** Having made journeys, esp. in foreign or unfamiliar places; esp., of persons, having gained knowledge or experience by traveling. "Our *traveled* gallants." *Shak.*
2. Frequented, or showing signs of being frequented, by travelers; as, a *traveled* route or footpath.
3. *Geol.* = ERRATIC, *adj.*, 4.

trav'el·er, trav'el·ler (-ĕl·ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who travels. Specif.: **a** *Now Rare.* A wayfarer; a wanderer. **b** *Now Dial. & Local.* A tramp; a tinker; a swagman. **c** A traveled person; one given to travel; also, one who writes or tells of his travels; as, a born *traveler;* these are just *traveler's tales.* **d** A commercial traveler. **e** *Law.* See GUEST, *n.*, 4.
2. A beast or bird with respect to its speed in covering ground, running, flying, etc.; as, this horse is a good *traveler.*
3. *Com.* A sales ticket given to a customer in some retail stores for use at various counters or departments, each purchase being entered so that all may be paid for together.
4. *Mach.* Any of various devices for carrying or suspending something being transported laterally; esp., a crab or winch moving on an elevated track, used esp. in erecting steel bridges or other large work; also, a traveling crane.
5. *Naut.* **a** An iron ring encircling a rope, bar, spar, or the like, and sliding thereon, as the ring on the inboard block of the sheet of a fore-and-aft sail. **b** A bar or rod running transversely on the deck on which a ring in one end of the sheet or the block of a sheet tackle of a fore-and-aft sail slides; — called also more properly *horse* and *traveler iron.*
6. *Ring Spinning.* Short for RING TRAVELER.
7. *Theater.* A mechanism by which performers are made apparently to fly.

traveler crane. A traveling crane. See CRANE, *n.*, 3 (2).

traveler iron. *Naut.* = TRAVELER, 5 b.

trav'el·er's check (trăv'ĕl·ĕrz). A draft issued by a banker and payable by any of the correspondents of the issuing banker. A number of such checks of small amounts answer the purpose of a letter of credit.

trav'el·er's–de·light', trav'el·ler's–de·light', *n.* = GROUNDNUT 2 a.

trav'el·er's–grass', trav'el·ler's–grass', *n.* Settler's twine.

trav'el·er's–joy', trav'el·ler's–joy', *n.* Any of several climbing species of *Clematis,* esp. the virgin's-bowers *C. vitalba* of Europe, *C. virginiana* of America, and *C. brachiata* and *C. thunbergii* of South Africa.

traveler's letter of credit. See LETTER OF CREDIT b (1).

traveler's palm. The traveler's-tree.

trav'el·er's–tree', trav'el·ler's–tree', *n.* A tree (*Ravenala madagascariensis*), of Madagascar having distichous bananalike leaves, the petioles of which contain large quantities of clear, watery sap, yielding a refreshing drink.

trav'el·ing, trav'el·ling (trăv'ĕl·ĭng), *adj.* **1.** That travels; that is or accompanies a traveler; belonging to, carried or used by, or suited for, one that travels; as, a *traveling* companion; *traveling* bags, clothes, or equipment; a *traveling* salesman.
2. That moves as along a fixed course or from place to place; not stationary or confined to a station; circulating; moved or sent from point to point; as, a *traveling* winch; a *traveling* circus or art collection.
☞ PHRASES are:

traveling agent	**traveling derrick**	**traveling hoist**
traveling bag	**traveling elevator**	**traveling inspector**
traveling case	**traveling examiner**	**traveling tinker**
traveling crab	**traveling grate**	**traveling trunk**

traveling apron. See APRON, *n.*, 15 e.

traveling backstay. *Naut.* A backstay formerly used attached to the mast by a traveler sliding up and down with the yard.

traveling carriage. A carriage, or vehicle, designed for long-distance travel before the introduction of railroads.

traveling clinic. A clinic (sense 3 c) not confined to a station, but offering its services when and where needed.

traveling clock. A small clock or large watch mounted in a folding leather case that serves as an easel when opened.

traveling crane. See CRANE, *n.*, 3 (2); BRIDGE CRANE.

traveling fellowship. A fellowship whose terms permit or direct the holder to travel or go abroad for study or research.

traveling library. A collection of books loaned by a State library commission, library, or the like, to a library, organization, individual, or group, usually for circulation.

traveling man. = COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

traveling museum. An art collection loaned to schools, clubs, etc., on terms approximating those of traveling libraries.

traveling nut. *Mach.* A nut that travels on the screw when the latter is turned, the nut being constrained from rotating.

traveling platform, sidewalk, etc. A contrivance on the principle of the flat horizontal endless belt or conveyer, for transporting objects or persons through a limited distance.

traveling rings. *Gymnastics.* Swinging rings arranged in a row. Cf. FLYING RINGS.

traveling salesman. One who travels and solicits orders for goods; esp., one who represents a particular concern, as a wholesale house, and who often sells after exhibiting samples.

traveling staircase *or* **stairs.** = ESCALATOR.

traveling steady. *Mach.* A follow rest.

Traveling Stock Reserve. *Australian Land Law.* Lands specially reserved by the crown to be used as stock routes, to facilitate the passage of livestock.

traveling table. *Mach.* A table or platform arranged to move on rollers, wheels, or the like.

traveling tympan. See TYMPAN, *n.*, 4.

travel of a projectile. *Ordn.* The distance to the muzzle from the projectile's base when in its seat in the bore.

trav'e·logue (trăv'ĕ·lôg; 185), *n.* [*travel* + *-logue.*] Also **trav'e·log.** A talk or lecture on travel, usually with illustrations, as with the stereopticon or motion pictures. — **trav'e·logu'er** (-lôg'ĕr), *n.*

travel ration. A daily ration supplied to troops when traveling otherwise than by marching and separated from cooking facilities.

travel shot. See SHOT, *n.*, 17.

travel sickness. *Med.* Sickness due to the conditions of travel, as car sickness.

Travels with a Donkey in the Cévennes (sā'vĕn'). An autobiographical account (1879) of a journey in the mountains of southern France, by Stevenson.

Trav'ers (trăv'ĕrz), *n.* A retainer of Northumberland in Shakespeare's 2 *Henry IV.*

trav'ers·a·ble (trăv'ĕr·sȧ·b'l; trȧ·vûr'-), *adj.* **1.** Capable of being traversed, or passed over; as, a *traversable* desert.
2. Deniable; specif., *Law,* such as is proper to be traversed in pleading; as, a *traversable* presentment.

trav'ers·al (trăv'ĕr·sȧl; -s'l; trȧ·vûr'-), *n.* Act or an instance of traversing.

trav'er·sar'y (trăv'ĕr·sĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -sĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *traversus, transversus.* See TRAVERSE, *adj.*] *Astrol.* Transiting a planet, house, or the like; hence, ill-omened; — said of planets.

trav'erse (trăv'ĕrs; -ûrs; trȧ·vûrs'), *v.;* TRAV'ERSED (-ĕrst; -ûrst; -vûrst'); TRAV'ERS·ING (-ĕr·sĭng; -vûr'sĭng). [OF. *traverser,* fr. (assumed) VL. *transversare.* See TRAVERSE, *adj.*] *Trans.:* **1.** *Now R.* **a** To transpierce; to cause to penetrate. "[Torture] *traversing* the human heart." *Browning.* **b** To cross as with a line or lines; to bar, stripe, etc.
2. To cross by way of opposition; to act contrary to; to run or go counter to; to thwart; as, to *traverse* positive instructions; my opinion *traverses* yours.
3. To lie or extend across; to cross. "A small bridge, which *traverses* a rivulet." *Borrow.*
4. To move or travel across; to cross; as, ships that *traverse* the ocean; a current *traversing* a wire; also, to cross and recross; to move backwards and forwards over, as in patrolling; as, to *traverse* a beat; often, to journey across or over; to cover the extent of, as in perambulating or touring; as, to spend a year in *traversing* the Continent.
5. To pass over and examine; to survey or study carefully. The essential individuality of the paintings *traversed.* *R. Cortissoz.*
6. *Rare.* **a** *Obs.* To discuss; to argue. **b** To turn, so as to divert, propel, or the like; to shift. **c** To trace at one stroke (a circle, etc.). **d** To delineate.
7. *Carp.* To plane across the grain of the wood, esp. as a preliminary to trying up, as a board or a floor.
8. *Chiefly Technical.* To move or turn laterally.
9. *Law.* In pleading, to deny formally (an allegation of fact made by the opposite party); to make a traverse of. Specif.: **a** *Criminal Law.* To deny or take issue upon (an indictment); hence, to delay (a trial) by some objection. **b** To deny or impeach the validity of (an inquest of office).
10. *Skiing.* To ski up or down (a slope) at an angle to the straight line of ascent or descent.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To move across or over; to cross over; also, to cross to and fro; to advance and retreat; to pace, step, or run, back and forth, as in dancing, dodging, etc.; hence, figuratively, to shift; alternate.
2. To move or turn laterally; to swivel; pivot.
3. *Falconry.* To make the body move from side to side, as a hawk.
4. *Fencing.* To slide one's blade toward the opponent's hilt while exerting prolonged pressure on his blade.
5. *Hunting.* To carry a gun sideways and in a position dangerous to others.
6. *Manège.* To execute a traverse (sense 14).
7. *Mountaineering.* To make a traverse ascent of a cliff; also, to ascend by means of a traverse (see sense 16).
8. *Surv.* To make a traverse survey.
9. *Skiing.* To traverse a slope.
Syn. — See DENY.

traverse a yard. *Naut.* To brace a yard fore and aft.

trav'erse (trăv'ĕrs; -ûrs), *n.* [OF. *travers,* fr. L. *transversum* cross direction or position (see TRANSVERSE, *adj.*); OF. *traverse,* fr. *traverser* to traverse (see TRAVERSE, *v.*).]
1. Something that traverses or lies or is laid across; a crosspiece, as a rung of a ladder, a crossbeam, a transom of a cross, a bar, etc.; hence, often, a barrier, partition, or the like. Specif.: **a** *Hist.* A sliding door, movable screen, curtain, or the like. **b** A wooden partition, as between stalls. **c** *Obs.* A natural partition, as the diaphragm. **d** *Rare.* A transverse stripe, streak, fissure, or the like.
2. Hence, compartment or recess formed by a partition, curtain, or screen; specif., *Scot.,* a stable stall.
3. Something that traverses, or goes counter to, one's plan, wish, project, etc.; an obstacle; reverse. *Now Rare.*
4. *Obs.* **a** A controversy; quarrel. **b** A trick; subterfuge.
5. The action or an instance of traversing; a crossing; a passage or journey across; also, *Obs.,* a passing through a toll gate, or the like.
6. A route or way across; a road, channel, or the like.
7. *Arch.* **a** Any lateral member or structure across an interior or an opening, as a transom, or a screen, railing, etc., used as a barrier. See CHAMBRANLE. **b** *Obs. Scot.* A screened stall in a church or chapel. **c** A gallery or loft of communication from side to side of a church or other large building.
8. *Engin.* A zigzag road or course up a steep grade.
9. *Fencing.* Act or position of traversing. See *v. i.,* 4.
10. *Fort.* A projecting wall or bank of earth in a trench to protect the occupants of a trench from enfilade fire or to localize shell bursts. Formerly, a parapet from which to attack enfilading lines.
11. *Gun.* The turning of a gun in the horizontal plane so as to point it in any direction.
12. *Law.* A formal denial of some particular matter of fact alleged by the opposite party in any stage of the pleadings. A traverse regularly tenders an issue of fact. A ***technical traverse*** is one preceded by an inducement, or introductory affirmative matter. Such a traverse when preceded by a general inducement and denying all that is last alleged on the opposite side is a ***general traverse;*** when beginning with an absque hoc (which see), or sometimes other equivalent words, as *et non,* and following in general the words of the allegation traversed, it is a ***special traverse.*** A ***common traverse*** is one without the absque hoc of inducement and amounting to a direct denial in common negative language. The common and general traverse must conclude to the country; the special traverse may do so.
13. *Mach.* A traversing, or lateral, movement, as of the saddle of a lathe carriage; also, a device for imparting such movement.
14. *Manège.* A forward oblique movement of a horse, with tail turned to one side and head to the other.
15. *Mil.* Lateral movement of a piece about a pivot to effect change of direction of fire.
16. *Mountaineering.* **a** One of the divisions of a traverse (sense 8); a path cut across the face of a cliff or wall; also, the cliff thus traversed. **b** A climb up one side of a mountain and down the other.
17. *Navig.* The zigzag course or courses made by a sailing ship with contrary winds; a compound course.
18. *Surv.* **a** = TRAVERSE SURVEY. **b** A line surveyed across a plot of ground.
19. *Skiing.* Act of traversing; also, the course followed in traversing, or a zigzag in it.

trav'erse (trăv'ĕrs; -ûrs), *adj.* [OF. *travers,* fr. L. *transversus,* past part. of *transvertere* to turn or direct across. See TRANSVERSE.] Lying across; being in a direction across something else; lying or laid laterally; transverse; also, *Obs.,* oblique; as, *traverse* trenches; *traverse* work.

trav'erse (trăv'ĕrs; trȧ·vûrs'), *adv.* Formerly often *travers.* [Cf. F. *travers* breadth, extent from side to side, à *travers, en travers, de travers,* across, athwart. See TRAVERSE, *adj.*, TRAVERSE, *n.*] Traversely; crosswise.

trav'erse, *prep.* Across. *Obs.*

traverse board. *Naut.* A small board having four points of the compass marked on it, and for each point eight holes bored (one for each half hour in a watch), formerly used to record the courses made by the ship in each half hour.

traverse circle. *Ordn.* A circle or track, usually of iron, on which the wheels of a heavy gun carriage move when the gun is traversed.

trav'ersed (trăv'ĕrst; -ûrst), *adj.* Transverse; held or laid cross-wise; also, furnished, as a fortification, with traverses.

traverse drill. *Mach.* A machine tool for drilling slots, in which the work or tool has a lateral motion back and forth; also, a drilling machine in which the spindle holder can be adjusted laterally.

traverse feed. *Mach.* A feed in a lateral direction.

traverse flute. *Music.* = TRANSVERSE FLUTE.

traverse jury. *Law.* A trial jury; a petit jury.

trav'ers·er (trăv'ĕr·sĕr; trȧ·vûr'sĕr), *n.* **1.** Someone or something that traverses.
2. A form of conveyer, as one for moving fuel to furnaces.
3. A turner who works with a traverse shaper.
4. *Law.* One who traverses, or denies.
5. *Railroads.* A transfer table.

traverse rail. *Spinning.* A rail which has a vertical traversing motion and on which the bobbins rest.

traverse sailing. See SAILING, 1.

traverse shaper. *Machine Shop Practice.* See SHAPER, 4.

traverse survey. *Surv.* A survey in which a series of lines joined end to end are completely determined as to length and azimuth, these lines being often used as a basis for triangulation, — used esp. for long narrow strips of country, as for railroads.

traverse table. **a** *Naut. & Surv.* A table giving the difference of latitude and departure corresponding to any given course and distance. It contains the lengths of the two sides of a right-angled triangle, usually for every quarter of a degree of angle, and for all lengths of the hypotenuse, from 1 to 100. **b** *Railroads.* = TRANSFER TABLE.

traverse wind. *Naut.* An adverse wind, esp. one blowing directly into a harbor when the ship is bound out. *Rare.*

trav'ers·ing (trăv'ĕr·sĭng; trȧ·vûr'sĭng), *n.* Act of one that traverses; also: **a** *Mach.* Lateral motion, esp. of a tool. **b** *Surv.* Act of making a traverse survey.

traversing bridge. A movable bridge, consisting of a girderlike structure which can be drawn backward.

traversing circle. *Ordn.* = TRAVERSE CIRCLE.

traversing crane. A traveling crane. See CRANE, *n.*, 3 (2).

traversing gear. *Gun.* The gear used in traversing a gun.

traversing jack. = TRAVERSING SCREW JACK.

traversing mandrel. *Mach.* A mandrel that traverses; or moves longitudinally; specif., a mandrel in a suitable support, and usually driven by a separate belt, for securing to a lathe carriage or the like, as in order to carry a reamer.

traversing screw jack. A screw jack which, besides the raising and lowering device, has a base piece with a slideway along which the jack proper can be traversed; — called also *swing jack.* See 4th JACK, *Illust.*

tra·ver'sion (trȧ·vûr'shŭn; -zhŭn), *n.* A traversing; also, a traverse, as of a cross. *Rare.*

trav'er·tine (trăv'ĕr·tĭn; -tēn), *n.* Also **trav'er·tin.** [It. *travertino, tivertino, tevertino,* fr. L. lapis *Tiburtinus,* fr. *Tibur* an ancient town of Latium, now Tivoli.] *Mineral.* Crystalline calcium carbonate, either aragonite or calcite formed by deposition from spring waters, especially from hot springs. Some of the more compact varieties are known as onyx marble; porous, friable varieties are sometimes referred to as calcareous tufa. It is used for building. — **trav'er·tine,** *adj.*

trav'es·ti·er (trăv'ĕs·tĭ·ĕr; -ĭs-), *n.* One who travesties.

trav'es·ty (trăv'ĕs·tĭ; -ĭs·tĭ), *adj.* [F. *travesti,* past part. of *travestir* to disguise, to travesty, It. *travestire,* fr. L. *trans* across, over + *vestire* to dress, clothe. See VEST.] Disguised so as to be ridiculous; parodied. *Obs.*

trav'es·ty, *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [From TRAVESTY, *adj.*]
1. A burlesque translation or imitation; a literary or artistic imitation, grotesquely incongruous in style, treatment, or the like; a parody; also any grotesque likeness of something else.
The second edition is not a recast, but absolutely a *travesty* of the first. *De Quincey.*
2. A transvesting; a disguise esp. one effected by wearing garments of the other sex.
Syn. — See CARICATURE.

trav'es·ty, *v. t.;* TRAV'ES·TIED (-tĭd); TRAV'ES·TY·ING. To make a travesty of; to parody; burlesque; also, to disguise, as by transvesting.

Tra·via'ta, La (lä trä·vyä'tä). [It., the woman gone astray.] An opera (1853) by Verdi, based on the story of Dumas's (Dumas fils) *Camille* but transferred in time to the era of Louis XIV.

tra'vis, tra'viss (trā'vĭs), *n.* [Var. of TRAVERSE, *n.*] A partition between stable stalls; also, a stall. *Dial.*

tra·vois' (trȧ·voi'), **tra·voise'** (-voiz'), *n.; pl.* TRAVOIS (-voiz'), TRAVOISES (-voiz'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [Can. F. See TRAVOY.] **1.** A primitive vehicle, formerly used by the Plains Indians of North America, consisting of two trailing poles (***travois poles***) serving as shafts for dog or horse, and bearing a platform or net for the load.
2. A bag or receptacle of skin or leather suspended between travois poles and used for carrying articles.
3. *Logging.* A small sled, without tongue, made from the natural fork of a tree and used in skidding logs on stony or bare ground; — called also *go-devil.*

tra·vois', *or* **tra·voy', road** (trȧ·voi'). [See TRAVOIS, TRAVOY.] = SKID ROAD **a.**

tra·voy' (trȧ·voi'), *v. t. & i.* [Can. F. See TRAVAIL frame.] To haul in or by a travois.

tra·voy', *n.* = 1st TRAVOIS, 3.

trawl (trôl), *n.* **1.** A dragnet; specif., a large bag net with some device for keeping its mouth open, which is dragged at the bottom of the sea; a beam trawl. It is used in gathering forms of marine life.
2. A fishing line, often a mile or more long, anchored at the ends, having many short lines bearing hooks, used for catching cod, halibut, etc.; a boulter.

---

trav'el·a·ble, trav'el·la·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — **trav'el·a·bil'i·ty, trav'el·la·bil'i·ty,** *n.*
trav'eld. Traveled. *Ref. Sp.*

trav'el·dom, *n.* See -DOM.
trav'el·er·ess, *n.,* fem. of TRAVELER.
trav'el·er·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

trav'el·ing-head' shap'er. See SHAPER, 4.
trav'el·la·bil'i·ty, *n.* See TRAVELABLE.
trav'ell, trav'elled, etc. Vars. of TRAVEL, TRAVELED, etc.

trav'erse·ly, *adv.* of TRAVERSE.
trav'erse·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
trav'erse·work', *n.* See -WORK.
trav'erst. Traversed. *Ref. Sp.*

travest, *v. t.* [F. *travestir.*] To travesty. *Obs.*
trav'es·teere', *v. t.* To travesty. *Obs.*

trav'es·tid. Travestied. *Ref. Sp.*
trav'es·ti·ment (trăv'ĕs·tĭ·mĕnt), *n.* = TRAVESTY, *n.*, 2.
travice. ✝ TRAVERSE.

trawl (trôl), *v. i. & t.*; TRAWLED (trôld); TRAWL'ING. [Prob. var. of TRAIL.] To fish or catch with a trawl; also, erroneously, to troll.

trawl'boat' (trôl'bōt'), *n.* A boat used in trawling.

trawl'er (-ẽr), *n.* A person or craft that fishes or dredges by trawling.

trawl'er-man (-mǎn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A fisherman who uses a trawl.

tray (trā), *n.* [ME. *tray, trey*, fr. AS. *trēg, trieg, trīg*; akin to OSw. *trŏ* a wooden grain measure, and E. TREE.] **1.** An open wooden vessel; esp., a shallow wooden bowl, trough, mason's hod, etc.; as, a chopping *tray*. *Chiefly Dial.*
2. Any open receptacle with a flat bottom and a low rim for holding or carrying articles; as, a waiter's *tray*; a trunk *tray*; a lidless low-rimmed box, as one with compartments for displaying wares or specimens; as, a jeweler's or a peddler's *tray*; often, a small flat plate, as of brass, silver, or the like; as, a card *tray*; an ash *tray*.
3. Specif., a tray (sense 2) on which the dishes and food for a meal are carried to one's room; as, the nurse brought in the *tray*; send a *tray* up to Blank's room.
4. A hurdle, as for folding sheep. *Dial. Eng.*
5. The releasable part of a tram fender. *Brit.*
6. *Cards.* A card holder used in duplicate play.
7. *Ordn.* A flat or curved piece of metal used to hold ammunition or any part of the mechanism of a gun; specif., in heavy cannon, a brass or steel part (called also *plugtray*) of the breech mechanism hinged on the rear.
☞ PHRASES are:

tray elevator	tray filler	tray handle
tray emptier	tray frame	tray maker

tray, *v. t.* To arrange on trays, as fruits for dehydration.

tray, *n.* The tres-tine of a deer's antler.

Tray (trā), *n.* [Cf. TROW, TRUE.] A name for a dog, as in Shakespeare's *King Lear*.

tray, *n.* [AS. *trega*.] *Obs.* **a** Anguish. **b** Fatigue. **c** Trouble.

tray (trā), *v. t.* [OF. *traïr* (F. *trahir*). See TRAITOR, TRAIN, *n.*] To betray. *Obs.*

tray. Var. of TREY.

tray cloth. A cloth used under dishes on a meal tray.

tray conveyer. *Mach.* A form of chain conveyer with trays of finger construction, used for picking up and transporting material.

tray'-top' ta'ble. Also **tray table.** A tea table with a raised edge, rim, or gallery, as on a tray.

Tre-. A prefix, signifying *town*, in personal and place names of Cornish origin; as, *Tre*lawney; *Tre*velyan.

By *Tre*, Ros, Pol, Lan, Car, and Pen,
(i.e. by Town, Heath, Pool, Church, Fort, and Height)
Ye shall know the most Cornishmen. *Camden.*

treach'er-ous (trĕch'ẽr-ŭs), *adj.* [OF. *trecheros, -us*. See TREACHERY.] **1.** Characterized by or manifesting treachery; violating, or capable of violating, allegiance or faith pledged; traitorous; perfidious; as, *treacherous* soldiers.
2. Having an appearance that belies; untrustworthy; unreliable; unstable; esp., providing insecure footing or support; as, the *treacherous* sands or floor.
Syn. — Faithless, false, insidious, plotting. See DISAFFECTED.
Ant. — Loyal, steadfast, trustworthy, faithful, devoted.
— **treach'er-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **treach'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

treach'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [ME. *trecherie, tricherie*, fr. OF. *trecherie, tricherie*, deceit, trickery, lying (F. *tricherie* trickery), fr. *trichier, trechier* (F. *tricher*), to cheat, trick, of unknown origin. Cf. TRICK.] **1.** Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence; treasonable or perfidious conduct, character, or act; perfidy; treason. "By *treachery* slain." *Gray.*
The one person who . . . understood her *treacheries*. *S. Kaye-Smith.*
2. Something treacherous, or offering unstable or unreliable support. *Rare.*

trea'cle (trē'k'l), *n.* [ME *triacle* a sovereign remedy, theriac, fr. OF. *triacle* (F. *thériaque*), fr. L. *theriaca* an antidote against venom, fr. Gr. *thēriakē*, fr. *thēriakos* of wild or venomous beasts, fr. *thērion* a beast, a wild beast, dim. of *thēr* a beast. See FIERCE; cf. THERIAC.] **1.** *Old Med.* A remedy against poison. See THERIACA, 1.
2. Hence, a sovereign remedy; a cure. *Obs.*
Christ, which that is to every harm *treacle*. *Chaucer.*
3. Molasses; sometimes, specif., the molasses which drains from the sugar-refining molds; —called also *refiners' sirup* and *sugarhouse molasses*. In the United States *molasses* is the common name; in England, *treacle*.
4. Something treaclelike: **a** *Rare.* A sirupy juice of a tree or plant. **b** A heavily sweet cloying tone of voice, compliment, manner, or the like.

trea'cle, *v. t.* To smear or sweeten with treacle; also, to trap (moths) by so smearing tree trunks. — *v. i.* To flow or issue forth as slowly as treacle; also, to smear tree trunks with treacle. "*Treacling* for moths." *H. G. Wells.*

Treacle Bible. See BIBLE, 2.

treacle mold *or* **mould.** A rounded mold or nosing somewhat deeply undercut. — **treacle molding.**

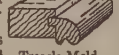
Treacle Mold.

treacle mustard. Any of several plants of the mustard family (Brassicaceae), as *Cheirinia cheiranthoides*, the wormseed mustard, formerly used as an ingredient in Venice treacle, *Conringia orientalis*, etc.

treacle sleep. A sound sleep. *Carlyle.*

treacle water. A cordial variously prepared from a number of ingredients, as hartshorn, roots of various plants, flowers, juices of plants, wines, etc., distilled or digested with Venice treacle. It was once esteemed as a drug.

treacle wormseed. The wormseed mustard.

trea'cle-wort' (trē'k'l-wûrt'), *n.* The pennycress *Thlaspi arvense*.

trea'cly (trē'klĭ), *adj.* Like, composed of, or as cloying as, treacle. — **trea'cli-ness** (-klĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

tread (trĕd), *v.*; *past tense* TROD (trŏd); *past part.* TROD'DEN (trŏd''n), TROD; *pres. part. & verbal n.* TREAD'ING. [ME. *treden*, fr. AS. *tredan*; akin to OFris. *treda*, OS. *tredan*, D. & LG. *treden*, G. *treten*, OHG. *tretan*, ON. *trotha*, Sw. *trāda,träda*, Dan. *træde*, Goth. *trudan*, Skr. *dravati* runs, melts, flows, *drāti* runs, hastens, Gr. *dromos* a running, Skr. *dramati* he runs. See TRAMP; cf. DROMEDARY, TRADE, TROT.] *Transitive:* **1.** To step or walk on; to move about over, esp. by walking; to follow, as a path or road. *Now Poetic.* "I *trod* your level lawn." *Gray.* "The highway which we all *tread*." *Shelley.*
2. To execute by stepping, or dancing; as, to *tread* a measure.
3. To beat or press by walking or stamping upon; to crush, pack, quench, break up, etc., with the feet; — with *down, out, over*, etc.; as, countless footsteps have *trodden* a path to his door; to *tread* a grass fire out; specif., to thresh (grain), to express the juices of (grapes), or to wash (clothes), by walking or tramping upon.
4. To subdue or repress as if by trampling under foot; to conquer by crushing or oppressing.
We *tread* them under that rise up against us. *Ps.* xliv. 5.
5. To copulate with; to cover; — said of male birds.
6. To step upon (a treadle, pedal, etc.) in order to impart motion. See TREAD WATER.
7. *Archery.* To brace (a bow) by pressing the foot against its center.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To walk; to move on foot; variously, to pace, dance, pick one's steps, etc.; as, to *tread* cautiously on the ice.
Ye that . . . stately *tread*, or lowly creep. *Milton.*
2. To set foot; to put one's foot; to step; as, to *tread* on a snake. "Fools rush in where angels fear to *tread*." *Pope.*
3. To set foot so as to press, crush, injure, etc.; to trample; — with *on* or *upon*; as, to *tread* upon the grapes.
4. To copulate; — said of birds, esp. the males.
5. To yield to treading or being trodden upon; to be affected by tramping or trampling. *Chiefly Dial.*
6. *Archery.* To tread a bow.

tread on or upon. To follow closely. "Year *treads on* year." *Wordsworth.*

tread on air. To be highly elated; to be ecstatic with joy.

tread on one's corns, toes, etc. To give offense unintentionally by encroaching on one's rights or privileges, wounding in a tender spot, etc.

tread on the neck of. To oppress; to trample upon.

tread the boards or stage. To act as a stage player; to perform a part in a drama.

tread under foot. To trample; despise; destroy.

tread water. To keep the body nearly upright in the water and the head above water by a treading motion of the feet, usually aided by the hands.

tread (trĕd), *n.* **1.** A mark left by treading or made by a tread (sense 4), as a footprint, a trail of footprints, a beaten track, a rut of a wheel, or the imprint of a tire tread.
2. Act of treading; also, manner or style of stepping or walking; action; gait; sometimes, the sound of one's tread; as, a nimble or a cautious *tread*.
3. Trade; customary course or occupation; employment; labor. *Scot.*
4. That part of a thing which treads or is trodden upon; specif.: **a** The part of the sole of a shoe or boot that touches the ground. **b** The part of a wheel that bears on a road or rail, as, in automobiles, the thickened face of the tire; also, the part of a rail on which the car wheels bear. **c** *Arch.* The upper horizontal part of a step, on which the foot is placed; also, the width of this, or the horizontal distance between consecutive risers; as, a stair with a 12-inch *tread*. See BRIDGEBOARD, *Illust.* **d** *Fort.* The top of the banquette, on which soldiers stand to fire over the parapet.
5. The act of copulation in birds; — used esp. of males.
6. The feel, or feeling, to the foot. *Rare.*
Green of mossy *tread*. *Keats.*
7. A pit in which clay is soaked for the pug mill.
8. **a** The cicatricle of a bird's egg. **b** The chalaza of a bird's egg. Cf. TREADLE.
9. *Naut.* The length between perpendiculars of a keel.
10. *Vehicles.* The distance in inches between the central points of contact with the ground of the two front wheels or the two rear wheels. Cf. WHEEL BASE.
11. *Veter.* Any injury of one foot by another, as in overreaching; — of horses.

tread'board' (trĕd'bōrd'; 181), *n.* *Arch.* The board forming the tread of a stair.

tread'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who or that which treads. Specif.: **a** *Rare.* (1) A treadle. (2) A tread. (3) One on a treadmill. **b** One who treads down cloth, clay, etc.; also, one who works a tread or a treadle.

tread'ing (-ĭng), *n.* The act of one that treads; that which is trodden upon or made by treading.

trea'dle (trĕd''l), *n.* [ME. *tredyl*, fr. AS. *tredel*. See TREAD.] **1.** In a machine actuated by foot power, a swiveling or lever device pressed by the foot to drive the machine. It usually operates a crank by means of a connecting rod. When the treadle is attached directly to the end of a crank, as in a bicycle, it is usually called a *pedal*. Also, any analogous device, as a lever actuated by a passing train to operate an alarm at a crossing.
2. The chalaza of a bird's egg; — so called because formerly believed to be a result of copulation.

trea'dle, *v.*; TREA'DLED (-'ld); TREA'DLING (trĕd'lĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To operate by a treadle.
2. To tread over (clay); as, a brickmaker, with boards or wooden shoes on his feet, *treadles* clay to pick out stones.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To operate a treadle; specif., to proceed by pedaling a bicycle.
2. To tread. *Dial. Eng.*

trea'dler (trĕd'lẽr), *n.* One who treadles; specif., an operator of a treadling machine.

tread'mill' (trĕd'mĭl'), *n.* **1.** **a** A mill worked by persons treading on steps on the periphery of a wide wheel having a horizontal axis, and used, formerly, chiefly in prison discipline. **b** A mill worked by horses, dogs, etc., treading an endless belt, and used esp. on stock farms and ranches to exercise bulls difficult to control, as well as to develop their power for belt operations.
2. Any wearisome routine.

tread'mill', *v. i.* To work a treadmill or as though on a treadmill.

tread'-soft'ly (trĕd'sŏft'lĭ; 185), *n.* Spurge nettle.

tread'wheel' (-hwēl'), *n.* A wheel turned by persons or animals, by treading, climbing, or pushing with the feet, upon its periphery or face. See TREADMILL, 1.

tread'son (trē'z'n), *n.* [ME. *tresun, treisun, traisoun*, fr. OF. *traison* (F. *trahison*), fr. L. *traditio* a giving up, a delivering up, fr. *tradere* to give up, betray. See TRAITOR; cf. TRADITION.] **1.** The betrayal of any trust or confidence; treachery; perfidy; breach of faith. *Now Rare.*
2. In general, the offense of attempting by overt acts to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance, or (in monarchies) to kill or personally injure the sovereign or his family.
3. Specif., in early English law, the betrayal of a lord by his vassal; later, in early feudal law, the violation by a vassal of his allegiance to his superior by any of various undefined acts of a serious nature, such as betrayal to an enemy, adultery with his wife, forgery of his seal, etc. Treason was of two kinds, ***high treason***, when committed against the king, and ***petit,*** or ***petty, treason***, when committed by a vassal against his lord or superior. The Treason Act (25 *Edw. III*, c. 2, 1351) restricted petty treason to: the killing of a husband by his wife, of a master by his servant, and of a prelate by an ecclesiastic owing obedience to him. The same statute defined high treason under five different heads (compassing or imagining the death of the king, queen, or their eldest son and heir; violating the king's companion [queen], his eldest daughter unmarried, or the wife of the king's eldest son and heir; levying war against the king in his realm; giving aid and comfort to the king's enemy; slapping the chancellor, treasurer, or the king's justices while administering justice). Orig. high treason was marked off from all other crimes by a peculiarly ghastly punishment (hanging, drawing, and quartering), by being unclergyable, and by the fact that the traitor's land was forfeited to the king instead of escheating to the lord. See FELONY, 2. Petty treason is now punished only as murder; high treason remains now essentially as under the Treason Act, which was confirmed and made perpetual by 57 Geo. III, c. 6. In the United States treason against the United States is defined by the Constitution (Art. III, sec. 3) to consist "only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving aid and comfort to them." Most of the State constitutions similarly define treason against the State. Cf. 1st MISPRISION, 1.
4. An act or instance of treason, in any sense.
Syn. — See SEDITION. **Ant.** — See LOYALTY.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

treason-breeding, *adj.*	treason-hatching, *adj.*	treasonmonger
treason-canting, *adj.*	treason-haunted	treason-sowing, *adj.*

trea'son (trē'z'n), *v. t. & i.* To commit treason (against).

trea'son-a-ble (-ə-b'l), *adj.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or involving, treason, or partaking of its guilt; as, a *treasonable* act; *treasonable* negotiations.
Syn. — Treacherous, traitorous, perfidious.
Ant. — Loyal, faithful.
— **trea'son-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **trea'son-a-bly,** *adv.*

Treason Act. = STATUTE OF TREASONS.

treason felony. *Law.* Any of various acts partaking of the nature of treason which were (by the ***Treason Felony Act***, 1848) made punishable as felonies, with a milder penalty than death, to facilitate conviction. The acts included devising to deprive or depose the king from the style, honor, or royal name of the imperial crown of the United Kingdom, or of his dominions, or to levy war against him, to compel changes of measures by force of intimidation, etc. *Eng.*

trea'son-ist (trē'z'n-ĭst), *n.* One who commits treason.

trea'son-ous (-ŭs), *adj.* Treasonable. — **-ous-ly,** *adv.*

treas'ur-a-ble (trĕzh'ẽr-ə-b'l), *adj.* Worthy of being treasured; precious.

treas'ure (trĕzh'ẽr; 277), *n.* [ME. *tresor, tresour*, fr. OF. *tresor*, fr. L. *thesaurus*, fr. Gr. *thēsauros* a store laid up, treasure, of uncert. origin. Cf. THESAURUS.] **1.** Money, jewels, plate, or the like, hoarded up; esp., a stock or store of money in reserve; riches; wealth; as buried *treasure*.
2. A thing of great worth or value; something or someone esteemed as rare or precious; as, a house full of *treasures*; the new friend is a *treasure*.
3. A valuable store, accumulation, or reserve supply; a collection of precious things; a thesaurus.
4. A treasure house or chest; storehouse; treasury. *Obs.*
5. Value; worth; as, a crown of great *treasure*. *Rare.*
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

treasure-baited	treasure-filled	treasure quest
treasure-bearing, *adj.*	treasure hunt	treasure room
treasure box	treasure hunter	treasure seeker
treasure chamber	treasure hunting	treasure-seeking, *adj.*
treasure chest	treasure-laden	

treas'ure, *v. t.*; -URED (-ẽrd); -UR-ING (-ẽr-ĭng). **1.** To collect and deposit, as valuables, for future use; to lay up; to hoard; hence, to hold or keep as precious; to cherish, as in the mind; — often with *up*; as, to *treasure* up gold; to *treasure* a recollection, or an old letter.
2. To provide or store with treasure; to enrich. *Rare.*
Syn. — Prize, value; store. **Ant.** — Disregard, reject.

treasure city. A city for stores and magazines. *Ex.* i. 11.

treasure house. A building where treasure is kept; hence, any place or collection where many things of value can be found; as, old records are a *treasure house* to historians.

Treasure Island. A romance of adventure (1882) by Robert Louis Stevenson. It tells of a quest for buried treasure. See SILVER, JOHN.

treasure of merit. *R.C.Ch.* The superabundant satisfaction of Christ for men's sins and the excess of merit of the saints to eternal life forming a store effective to the salvation of others. See TREASURY OF THE CHURCH.

treas'ur-er (trĕzh'ẽr-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who is entrusted with the keeping, guarding, or disbursing, of a treasure or treasures; specif., a guardian of a collection of treasures, as in a church; a curator.
2. One in charge of a treasury; an officer who receives the public money arising from taxes and duties, or other sources of revenue, takes charge of it, and disburses it upon orders made by the proper authority; also, one who has charge of collected funds, as those of private societies or business corporations.
3. One who lays up something; a hoarder. *Obs.*

treasurer general. The chief financial officer of any of certain countries, as of Persia since 1911.

Treasurer of the Household. The officer of the English royal household next in rank to the Lord Steward, usually a peer or a peer's son, and a member of the ministry. See PRECEDENCE.

treasurer of the United States. An officer of the Treasury Department who has charge of all government moneys, and pays warrants properly drawn and countersigned.

treasure ship. A vessel with a cargo of gold, silver, jewels, etc.; esp., in the 16th century, such a ship returning from the New World to Spain.

treas'ure-trove' (trĕzh'ẽr-trōv'; 66), *n.* [*treasure* + OF. *trové* (F. *trouvé*), past part. of *trover* to find (F. *trouver*). See TROVER.] **1.** *Law.* Any money, bullion, or the like, found in the earth, or otherwise hidden, the owner of which is not known. In England under the common law such treasure belongs to the crown; whereas similar treasure found in the sea, or upon the surface of the land, belongs to the finder if no owner appears. In the United States the right has seldom or never been claimed by the States.
2. Figuratively, a discovery, or something discovered, that is full of treasures.

---

trawl board. See OTTER TRAWL.
trawld. Trawled. *Ref. Sp.*
trawl line. = TRAWL, *n.*, 2.
trawl'net', *n.* = TRAWL, *n.*, 1.
traw-neen'. Var. of TRANEEN.
tray boy. = BUS BOY.
tray'-full, *n.* See -FUL.
tray'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
traypse. Dial. Eng. var. of TRAIPSE.
trays. † TRACE.
tray'-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.
tray-trip. † TREY-TRIP.
traz'zo (trăt'so). Var. of TERRAZZO.
treach'er (trĕch'ẽr), *n.* Also **treach'er-er.** [ME. *trechour, trichour*, fr. OF. *tricheor* (F. *tricheur*). See TREACHERY.] A cheater; a traitor. *Obs.*
treach'e-tour, *n.* A treacher. *Obs.*
trea'cl. Treacle. *Ref. Sp.*
trea'cle-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
treading mill. = TREADMILL.
treague (trēg), *n.* [ML., It., & Pr. *tregua*, fr. Goth. *triggwa*; akin to E. TRUCE.] A truce. *Obs.*
trea'son-ful, *adj.* See -FUL.
trea'son-ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
trea'son-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
trea'son-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
trea'ure-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
treas'ur-er-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
treas'ur-ess (trĕzh'ẽr-ĕs; -ĭs), *n.*, fem. of TREASURER.

treas'ur·ous (trĕzh'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Precious. *Obs.*

treas'ur·y (trĕzh'ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-Iz). [ME. *tresorie*, fr. OF. *tresorie.*] **1.** A place or building in which stores of wealth are deposited; esp., a place where public revenues are deposited, kept, and disbursed; hence, the place of deposit and disbursement of any funds.
2. [*often cap.*] That department of a government which has charge of the finances; in the United States, the Treasury Department (see DEPARTMENT, 4). In Great Britain the Treasury is under the Chancellor of the Exchequer.
3. Any repository for treasure or treasures; treasure house.
4. A storehouse of information, etc.; — used in old titles of books.
5. *Rare.* **a** *Obs.* A treasure. **b** A treasury note or bill.
6. The weekly payment of a company. *Theatrical Slang.*
7. [*cap.*] *Antiq.* A beehive tomb (which see); as the *Treasury* of Atreus; the *Treasury* of Minyas.

treasury bench. The first row of seats on the right of the Speaker in the House of Commons, occupied by the Prime Minister (usually the First Lord of the Treasury) and other ministers. *Eng.*

treasury bill. *Finance.* A short-term obligation issued by the government at a discount and redeemed at par. *Brit.*

treasury bond. **a** *Eng.* = EXCHEQUER BOND. **b** [*pl.*] See TREASURY STOCK.

treasury certificate. *Finance.* A certificate of indebtedness issued by the United States Treasury.

Treasury Department. See DEPARTMENT, 4.

treasury letter. A Parliamentary whip or call, issued by the Government.

treasury note. **1.** *U. S. Finance.* A currency note or bill issued from the Treasury Department, and receivable in payment of dues to the government; esp., one issued in payment for silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, the so-called Sherman Act.
2. *English Finance.* See CURRENCY NOTE.

treasury of the Church. *R.C.Ch.* The treasure of merit laid up by Christ and the saints which the Church can dispense through indulgences.

treasury savings certificate. A registered, nontransferable certificate of the United States government, issued between 1921 and 1924, in denominations of $25, $100, and $1,000 maturity value five years from date of issue, the interest rate being about 4½ per cent per annum compounded semiannually, if held to maturity.

treas'ur·y·ship', *n.* = TREASURERSHIP.

treasury stock *or* **bonds.** Issued stock or bonds of an incorporated company held by the company itself.

treasury warrant. A warrant for the payment of money into or from a public treasury.

treat (trēt), *v.;* TREAT'ED; TREAT'ING. [ME. *treten*, fr. OF. *tretier, traitier* (F. *traiter*), fr. L. *tractare* to draw violently, to handle, manage, treat, v. intens. fr. *trahere, tractum*, to draw. See TRACE, *v.;* cf. ENTREAT, RETREAT, 1st TRACT, TRACTABLE, TRAIT, TREATY.] *Intransitive*: **1.** To negotiate; to consider terms of accommodation, settlement, or the like; as, to send envoys to *treat* with the French government, or to *treat* for peace.
2. To handle a subject, esp. in writing or speaking; to discourse; to give an exposition; — now usually with *of;* as, Cicero *treats* of old age and of duties.
3. To pay another's expenses for a meal, drink, or the like, at a public place; to bear the expense of other's entertainment; as, it is my turn to *treat.*
—, *Transitive*: **1.** To negotiate with a view to settling or arranging; to discuss the terms of. *Now Rare.*
2. To deal with (a subject, theme, etc.); to discuss, expound, or argue; as, to *treat* a controversial question with great delicacy; also, to give artistic or literary treatment to; to represent, present, etc., in a specified manner, style, etc.; as, to *treat* the Arthurian legends in a series of frescoes.
3. To bear oneself toward; to assume an attitude or form of behavior to; to use; as, to *treat* a horse cruelly or an old man with reverence; also, to regard (as such) and act toward or deal with accordingly; as, to *treat* life as a joke.
4. *Obs.* **a** To attend to; to be concerned with. **b** To handle; manipulate; touch. **c** To control; govern; lead. **d** Entreat; urge; solicit. **e** To honor; favor; to show kindness to. **f** To speak or discourse to; to address.
5. To entertain, feast, or show hospitality to; to give gratification, esp. of appetite for food or drink, to; more narrowly, to bear the expenses of entertaining, or feasting; to pay for a treat to; specif., to order and pay for a drink or drinks for; — commonly with *to;* as, to *treat* oneself to a trip or a friend to the theater; soldiers must not be *treated.*
6. To care for (a patient) medically or surgically; as, to *treat* one for rheumatism or with X rays; also, to seek cure or relief of (a disease, etc.); as, to *treat* a bruise with hot applications.
7. To subject to some action, as of a chemical reagent; as, to *treat* a substance with sulphuric acid; often, to subject (a natural or manufactured article) to some process to improve its appearance, taste, usefulness, etc.; to process; as, to *treat* rugs by washing; port is a wine that is *treated.*
8. To bring or put a person or thing into a specified or implied condition by treating.

treat (trēt), *n.* [See TREAT, *v.;* cf. TREATY.] **1.** The act or an instance of treating. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* A parley; conference. **b** *Obs.* An entreating. **c** An entertaining; a standing the expense of others' meals or drinks; as, the *treat* is mine today.
2. *Obs.* **a** A plaster. **b** A treatise. **c** [F. *trait.* See 3d TRACE.] A harness trace. **d** [Cf. TRAIT.] *Rare.* A feature.
3. Treatment; the way in which one is treated; specif., reception or welcome. *Obs.*
4. A repast; a feast; now usually, an entertainment, as a picnic, given without expense to those invited; as, to arrange a school *treat.*

When the tir'd glutton labors through a *treat.* *Pope.*

5. That which affords gratification or pleasure; a great satisfaction; a cause of joy, delight, or, sometimes, amusement; as, the concert was a rich *treat.* "He's a *treat.*" *Galsworthy.*

treat, *n.* Bran of medium coarseness. *Now Dial.*

treat'a·ble (trēt'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [ME. *tretable*, fr. OF. *traitable*, fr. L. *tractabilis.* See TREAT; cf. TRACTABLE.] **1.** Easily managed; tractable; responsive to treatment.
2. *Obs.* **a** Conciliatory; pleasant; moderate. **b** Tangible.
3. That may be treated or processed; as, *treatable* fabrics. — **treat'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **treat'a·bly,** *adv.*

treat·ee' (trēt·ē'), *n.* One who is treated. See -EE.

treat'er (trēt'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which treats. Specif.: **a** One who treats with chemicals, as timber, oil, beer, etc. **b** An apparatus for treating materials.

treat'ing (-Ing), *n.* Act of one who treats, esp. of one who treats to food and drink in a public house or the like. In Great Britain this is a statutory offense when done by a candidate to influence voting.

trea'tise (trē'tĭs *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĭz), *n.* [ME. *tretis*, fr. AF. *tretis*, either fr. (assumed) OF. *traiteiz*, fr. *traitier* to treat, or fr. OF. *traitiz, traitis*, well made, fr. (assumed) VL. *tractiicus*, fr. L. *trahere, tractum*, to draw. See TREAT, TRACE, *v.*] **1.** A book or article which treats a subject, esp. in a systematic manner and for an expository or argumentative purpose; a methodical discussion of the facts and principles involved and conclusions reached.
2. *Obs.* **a** An account; a narration. **b** A description. **c** A treating, or negotiating. **d** A treaty; a covenant.

trea'tis·er (trē'tĭs·ĕr), *n.* Writer of a treatise. *Obs.*

treat'ment (trēt'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *traitement.* See TREAT.] **1.** Act, manner, or an instance, of treating, esp. of treating a person or animal, a patient, subject, or a substance, as in processing; handling; usage; as, unkind *treatment* of a child; to require medical *treatment.*
2. Entertainment; treat. *Rare.*
3. Something used in treating, as a fertilizer, preservative, etc.; as, the addition of soil *treatments.*

treat'or (trēt'ĕr), *n.* = TREATER. *Rare.*

trea'ty (trē'tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *tretee*, fr. OF. *traité, traitié*, fr. L. *tractatus* a handling, treatment, consultation, tractate. See TREAT; cf. TRACTATE.] **1.** Treatment, esp. in speech or writing; discussion; also, a discourse; account; treatise. *Obs.*
2. Act of treating, esp. of negotiating; discussion aimed at an adjustment of differences, or the reaching of an agreement; diplomacy. *Now Rare.* "By sly and wise *treaty.*" *Chaucer.*
3. An agreement or arrangement made by negotiation or diplomacy; specif., an agreement, league, or contract, between two or more states (formerly, also, by sovereigns of states), formally signed by representatives duly authorized, and usually ratified by the lawmaking authority of the state; an agreement between two or more independent states; as, a *treaty* of peace; a *treaty* of alliance; a commercial *treaty.* In the United States the treaty-making power is vested in the president, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Senate (*Const.* Art. II, sec. 2); in Great Britain it is vested in the crown (that is, the cabinet) and in France in the cabinet; in these two ratification of important treaties by the parliaments is required. Specific kinds of treaties are ***personal treaties***, relating only to the persons of the contracting parties; ***real treaties***, relating only to the subject matters of the compact; ***transitory treaties***, those carried into effect once for all, and therefore complete when the act has been performed, as a treaty of cession; ***permanent treaties***, stipulating for the continued or repeated performance of acts, as a treaty of neutrality; and ***mixed treaties***, involving two or more of the above.

TABLE OF TREATIES

A table of fifty of the more important treaties of the world's history. In many cases they are the treaties of peace that terminated the wars enumerated in the War Table (see under WAR). For such events of world-wide significance, generally involving treaties or international agreements or alliances of one kind or another, as BERN CONVENTION, ENTENTE CORDIALE, FAMILY COMPACT, FIVE-POWER TREATY, FOUR-POWER TREATY, INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE, KELLOGG PACT, LITTLE ENTENTE, LOCARNO PACT, LOUISIANA PURCHASE, QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE, WASHINGTON CONFERENCE, see in the Vocabulary. See *Congress of Vienna*, under CONGRESS, *Table.*

The following order of facts is given for each entry: **Name**; why so called; date; countries involved; terms (name of war terminated in small capitals when treated in the *Table* under WAR). For further information in regard to many of the place names, see the *Gazetteer.*

Aix-la-Chapelle; city in Germany; 1748, Oct. 18; Austria *vs.* Prussia & allies; ends WAR of AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION; Prussia retains Silesia; Pragmatic Sanction sustained in Austria.

Amiens; city in France; 1802, Mar. 25; England *vs.* France, Holland, & Spain; England restores all conquests to France but receives Trinidad from Spain, and Ceylon from Holland.

Anglo-Japanese; 1902, Jan. 30; England and Japan; mutual assistance in case of war; independence of China and Korea recognized; strengthens friendly relations of the two countries; superseded by Treaty of *Versailles* (1919).

Belgian Neutrality; 1831, Nov. 15; Austria, Belgium, England, France, Prussia, & Russia; Powers guarantee "perpetual neutrality of Belgium": an agreement of the London Conference, 1830–31; accepted by Holland, April, 1839.

Berlin; capital of Germany; 1878, July 13; Russia *vs.* Balkan States; Rumania, Serbia, & Montenegro declared independent; rights of Russia & Turkey formulated.

Bretigny; town in Normandy near Chartres; 1360, May 8; England *vs.* France; closes first part of HUNDRED YEARS' WAR; England renounces claim to French throne; French King John ransomed and France cedes Gascony, Poitou, Guienne, etc., to England.

Bucharest; capital of Rumania; 1913, Aug. 10; Rumania, Serbia, Greece, & Montenegro *vs.* Bulgaria; ends 2d BALKAN WAR; boundaries readjusted; Bulgaria retains part of Thrace, with port of Dedeagach (now Alexandroupolis), but loses parts of Macedonia to Serbia and Greece, and cedes southern Dobruja to Rumania.

Campoformio (Campoformido); town in Venezia, Italy; 1797, Oct. 17; France *vs.* Austria; ends first phase of NAPOLEONIC WARS; Austria cedes Austrian Netherlands (Belgium) to France, gives up Milan, and receives most of the Venetian territories.

Clayton-Bulwer; after John M. Clayton, Amer. Sec. of State, and Sir Henry Bulwer, Brit. diplomatist; 1850, Apr. 19; England and United States; provides for mutual control and protection of any ship canal or other means of transit at the Isthmus of Panama; superseded by the *Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.*

Frankfurt. See VERSAILLES (1871), below.

Ghent; city in Belgium; 1814, Dec. 24; England *vs.* United States; ends WAR OF 1812; all conquests restored; commissions to settle boundary disputes.

Guadalupe Hidalgo; town near Mexico City; 1848, Feb. 2; United States *vs.* Mexico; ends MEXICAN WAR; boundary defined; U. S. acquires New Mexico Territory and most of California and pays $15,000,000 to Mexico; Mexico gives up all claim to Texas.

Hay-Pauncefote; after John Hay, Amer. Sec. of State, and Lord Julian Pauncefote, Brit. diplomatist; 1901, Nov. 18; England and United States; supersedes *Clayton-Bulwer Treaty* (see above); provides for construction and regulation of (Panama) canal by U. S. alone; canal to be neutral with American police rights.

Hubertusburg (Hubertsburg): castle in Saxony; 1763, Feb. 15; Austria *vs.* Prussia; ends SEVEN YEARS' WAR; all German lands practically divided between Austria and Prussia.

Karlowitz; city, then in Hungary; 1699, Jan. 26; Austria, Poland, Venice, and Russia *vs.* Turkey; Turkey's power in Europe suppressed; all tributes paid her by Christian powers abolished; Hungary and Transylvania ceded to Austria; Podolia, Ukraine, etc., ceded to Poland.

Lausanne (1st); city in Switzerland; 1912, Oct. 15; Italy *vs.* Turkey; ends Italo-Turkish War; Turkey gives up Tripoli and Cyrenaica; Italy pledges return of Aegean Islands (Rhodes and Dodecanese) conditionally.

Lausanne (2d); 1923, July 23; France, Great Britain, and Italy *vs.* Turkey; attempts to settle Near Eastern questions arising from the World War; Turkey receives Constantinople, recognizes mandated states of Syria, Iraq, and Palestine, and confirms Italian possession of the Dodecanese; peace declared between Greece and Turkey; all foreign troops withdrawn from Turkey.

London; capital of England; 1913, Apr. 26; Balkan States *vs.* Turkey; ends 1st BALKAN WAR; Balkan territory redistributed; Turkey driven out of Europe except for Constantinople and small surrounding area.

Lunéville; town in eastern France; 1801, Feb. 9; France *vs.* Austria and Spain; ends second phase of NAPOLEONIC WARS; confirms the terms of Campoformio (see above) and restores French power in Italy; Louisiana ceded to France.

Nanking; city in China; 1842, Aug. 29; Great Britain *vs.* China; ends Opium War; five ports (Canton, Amoy, Shanghai, Foochow, and Ningpo) opened as treaty ports; Hong Kong ceded to Great Britain and China pays huge indemnity.

Neuilly; suburb of Paris; 1919, Nov. 27; Allies *vs.* Bulgaria; one of the WORLD WAR treaties; Bulgaria cedes Thrace to Greece and returns Serbian conquests; to pay indemnity in money and coal.

Nijmegen (Nimwegen); town in Holland; 1678–1679, esp. 1678, Aug. 10 & Sept. 17; 1679, Feb. 2; France *vs.* Holland, Spain, Austria, Sweden, and Denmark; a series of six treaties, closing war of France against Holland and her allies; leaves France (Louis XIV) at the height of her power.

Paris; capital of France; 1763, Feb. 10; England *vs.* France and Spain; ends SEVEN YEARS' WAR; France loses Canada and nearly all other possessions in N. America, but her fishing rights in Newfoundland and retention of St. Pierre and Miquelon recognized by England; also, she keeps St. Lucia, Martinique, and Guadeloupe. Spain cedes Florida to England but receives back Havana and Manila.

Paris (*or* **Versailles**); 1783, Sept. 3; Great Britain *vs.* United States (and France and Spain); ends AMERICAN REVOLUTION; independence of the United States (thirteen original States) acknowledged, boundaries established, navigation of Mississippi open to both, right of fishery on the Grand Bank granted to U. S. At Versailles on the same day Great Britain by treaty cedes Tobago and Senegal to France and Minorca and Florida to Spain.

Paris (1st); 1814, May 30; Allied Powers of Europe *vs.* France; French frontier of 1790 slightly increased; all colonies restored except Mauritius, St. Lucia, and Tobago; England retains Malta and the Cape of Good Hope; Germany to form a confederacy and Belgium to be united to Holland.

Paris (2nd); 1815, Nov. 20; Allies *vs.* France; ends NAPOLEONIC WARS; France loses all gains in frontier boundary since 1790, pays indemnity, and restores art treasures.

Paris; 1856, Mar. 30; England, France, Sardinia, and Turkey *vs.* Russia; ends CRIMEAN WAR; the integrity of Turkey guaranteed; Black Sea neutralized and Danubian navigation declared free; Russia restores Kars to Turkey; results (Apr. 16) in *Declaration of Paris* (which see).

Paris; 1898, Dec. 10; United States *vs.* Spain; ends SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR; Spain withdraws from Cuba, cedes Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines to the U. S. and receives $20,000,000 for the Philippines.

Portsmouth; city in New Hampshire; 1905, Sept. 5; Japan *vs.* Russia; ends RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR; Russia acknowledges Japan's paramount interest in Korea, transfers to Japan her lease of the Liaotung peninsula, and cedes to her the southern half of Sakhalin (Karafuto); both powers evacuate Manchuria.

Prague; capital of Bohemia (Czechoslovakia); 1866, Aug. 23; Prussia *vs.* Austria; ends SEVEN WEEKS' WAR; German Confederation dissolved; Germany reorganized without Austria, who agrees to certain annexations to Prussia; Austria pays indemnity and Venice ceded to Italy.

Pressburg (*now* **Bratislava**); former city of Austria; 1805, Dec. 26; France *vs.* Austria; ends third phase of NAPOLEONIC WARS; Austria cedes Venice, Istria, and Dalmatia to Italy, Tirol and part of Swabia to Bavaria, and recognizes the independence of Bavaria, Baden, and Württemberg; leads to the formation (1806) of Confederation of the Rhine.

Rapallo; town near Genoa, Italy; 1920, Nov. 12; Italy *vs.* Yugoslavia; Italy receives Fiume, Zara, and Adriatic islands (Cherso, Lussino, and Unie); Istrian boundary revised; Yugoslavia retains the rest of Dalmatia.

Rastatt; city in Baden; 1714, March 7; Austria *vs.* France; supplements the Treaty of *Utrecht* and is thus one of the treaties ending the War of the SPANISH SUCCESSION; Spanish Netherlands ceded to Austria; most of the articles of the Treaty of Utrecht confirmed but France gains some privileges and territory at the expense of Germany.

Ryswick; town in Holland near The Hague; 1697, Sept. 20; France *vs.* England, Holland, and Spain; ends war (War of the Palatinate) between French and English; William III acknowledged king of England with Anne as his successor; England and France mutually return conquests in America; France retains Alsace; Holland restores Pondicherry to France.

Saint-Germain (Saint-Germain-en-Laye); suburb of Paris; 1919, Sept. 10; Allies *vs.* Austria; one of the WORLD WAR treaties; Austria recognizes independence of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Yugoslavia; cedes territory to Italy; is not to unite with German Reich; to pay reparations and surrender art treasures seized; to guarantee rights of minorities. See ARMY ORGANIZATION, *Table.*

San Stefano; a suburb of Constantinople; 1878, March 3; Russia *vs.* Turkey; ends Russo-Turkish War; Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro recognized as independent; Bulgaria made a principality; the Porte cedes part of Armenia to Russia, pays an indemnity, and promises reforms; supplemented by Treaty of *Berlin.*

Sèvres; a suburb of Paris; 1920, Aug. 10; Allies *vs.* Turkey; one of the WORLD WAR treaties; mandates and spheres of influence of Allies in Turkish lands established; Dardanelles and Bosporus internationalized; Turkish boundaries defined; never ratified by Turkey. See Treaty of LAUSANNE (2d), above.

Shimonoseki; city in S.W. Japan; 1895, April 17; Japan *vs.* China; ends CHINESE-JAPANESE WAR; China acknowledges independence of Korea, cedes Formosa, Pescadores, and Liaotung Peninsula (Port Arthur) to Japan, and pays indemnity; cession of Liaotung not allowed by the Powers and indemnity is increased as compensation.

Tilsit; town in East Prussia; 1807, July 7 & 9; France *vs.* Prussia and Russia; ends fourth phase of NAPOLEONIC WARS; France and Russia combine to dominate Europe; Poland (Duchy of Warsaw) recognized; Prussia loses territory and Russia recognizes Confederation of the Rhine.

Tordesillas; town in Spain; 1494, June 7; Spain *vs.* Portugal; amends papal bull (May 3, 1493) (see BULL OF DEMARCATION) of Alexander VI, delimiting possessions of Spain and Portugal in the New World; shifts the *Line of Demarcation* (an imaginary line running due north and south 100 leagues west of the Azores) 270 leagues farther west; all lands discovered east of the line to belong to Portugal, those west to Spain; the basis of future claims of each in American continent.

Trianon; royal villa (*Grand Trianon*) at Versailles, France; 1920, June 6; Allies *vs.* Hungary; one of the WORLD WAR treaties; Transylvania ceded to Rumania, Croatia to Yugoslavia, and the Banat divided between them; Slovak provinces ceded to Czechoslovakia; Hungary to reduce army and armaments and to share proportionally in Austria-Hungary's debts. See ARMY ORGANIZATION, *Table.*

Troyes; city of northern France, near Paris; 1420, May 21; England *vs.* France and Burgundy; a treaty of the HUNDRED YEARS' WAR (cf. BRETIGNY above); the King of England to be regent and heir of France, to maintain French parliaments and preserve all privileges, to restore revolted towns, castles, etc., and to marry daughter of Charles VII of France.

Utrecht; city in Holland; 1713, April 11; England and allies *vs.* France; ends War of the SPANISH SUCCESSION; Austria gives up claim to Spanish throne and ultimately receives Spanish Netherlands (see RASTATT above); France cedes Newfoundland, Nova Scotia (Acadia), and Hudson Bay Territory to England; Spain cedes Gibraltar to England; commercial treaties signed and boundary of France determined (see BARRIER TREATY **a**, in *Vocab.*).

Vereeniging; town in the Transvaal, S. Africa; 1902, May 31; Great Britain *vs.* Boers; ends BOER WAR; Boers receive honorable terms but lose independence; Transvaal and Orange Free State become crown colonies with appointive legislative councils.

Versailles, *or* **Paris.** See PARIS (1783), above.

Versailles; city near Paris; 1871, Feb. 26; Germany *vs.* France; ends FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR; Alsace-Lorraine ceded to Germany; Germans occupy French territory until indemnity of five billion francs is paid; a preliminary treaty only — terms ratified by Treaty of Frankfurt, May 10, 1871.

Versailles; 1919, June 28; Allies *vs.* Germany; ends WORLD WAR; Part I is Covenant of the League of Nations; in Parts II–XV Allies determine German territorial cessions; provide for plebiscites in certain regions; assign control of Saar basin coal mines to France for 15 years; deprive Germany of her overseas colonies; exact recognition of independence of Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and German Austria; limit German army and navy (see ARMY ORGANIZATION, *Table*); create international labor organizations (see INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE); provide for reparations; and regulate many other economic and commercial matters. See also NEUILLY, SAINT-GERMAIN, SÈVRES, TRIANON, above. See ARTICLE X.

Vienna; capital of Austria; 1735, Oct. (preliminary), and 1738, Nov. 18 (definitive); Austria and Russia *vs.* France, Spain, and Sardinia; ends War of Polish Succession; Stanislaus Lesczinski renounces Polish throne and receives duchies of Lorraine and Bar as compensation; Austria cedes Naples and Sicily to Spain and receives Parma and Piacenza in exchange; France guarantees the *Pragmatic Sanction* (which see).

Vienna (*or* **Schönbrunn**); 1809, Oct. 14; France *vs.* Austria; ends fifth phase of NAPOLEONIC WARS; Austria cedes (1) Tirol and part of Salzburg to Bavaria, (2) part of East Galicia to Russia, (3) West Galicia to Warsaw, (4) lands on eastern Adriatic to France (created by Napoleon as Illyrian Provinces), and breaks off all connection with England.

Villafranca; town, northern Italy; 1859, July 11; France and Sardinia (Italy) *vs.* Austria; ends ITALIAN WAR; Lombardy ceded to Sardinia; former rulers restored in Tuscany, Parma, and Modena; Austria retains Venice; Italy to be reorganized as a federation under the Pope; confirmed by Treaty of Zurich (1859, Nov. 10). A result of Treaty of Villafranca is the return of Nice and Savoy to France, which arouses Garibaldi to his campaign for liberation.

Washington; capital of U. S.; 1871, May 8; United States *vs.* Great Britain; provides: (1) for the settlement of claims concerning the *Alabama* (see ALABAMA CLAIMS); (2) for reference to the German emperor of the dispute as to the northwestern boundary (San Juan Islands), (3) for settlement of the fishery dispute (final award in 1877).

Westphalia; western province of Prussia (treaty signed at Münster); 1648, Oct. 24; France and Sweden *vs.* Germany; ends THIRTY YEARS' WAR; Netherlands and Switzerland recognized as independent; Swedish influence increased; France and Sweden guarantee the peace; in secular affairs, a general amnesty and return to condition of things in 1618; in ecclesiastical affairs, Catholic and Protestant estates to be on an entire equality; political status of modern Europe in large measure determined; principle of balance of power confirmed.

Zurich. See VILLAFRANCA, above.

4. Entreaty; esp., a proposal or proposals tending to an agreement or pacification. *Now Rare.*

Rejects all *treaty*, penetrates all wiles. *Cowper.*

5. *Insurance.* A reinsurance agreement whereby the contracting insurance companies contract to accept a stated percentage of specified insurance assumed by any one of their number; the contracting companies usually being known as **treaty companies.** Cf. REINSURANCE.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

treaty-bound	treaty-favoring	treaty-sealed
treaty-breaking	treaty-making	treaty-secured

Syn. — CAPITULATION, CARTEL, CONVENTION, ENTENTE, MISE, TREATY, UNDERSTANDING. TREATY is often used in a broad sense to include what are specifically called *capitulation, cartel, convention,* etc. A CAPITULATION is an agreement between military commanders with reference to the surrender of a fortified place, army, or fleet under stipulated conditions; a CARTEL is a similar agreement with reference to the exchange of prisoners. CONVENTION is almost as widely used as *treaty* as a comprehensive term, but also often deals with matters that are more formal or of a more specific character. An UNDERSTANDING is a clearing away of differences between two or more states or parties, a more or less informal agreement, and ENTENTE is simply the French and more formal term for it in the language of diplomacy. An *entente* may or may not be set forth in a published document. A MISE (as the *Mise* of Amiens) is primarily the action of determining expenses, accounting, hence a settlement by agreement.

trea'ty (trē'tĭ), *v. i.* To make a treaty. — *v. t.* To affect in a specified manner by a treaty or treaty making.

Treaty Elm. An elm tree formerly standing in a suburb of Philadelphia, under which a treaty was made by William Penn with the Indians in October, 1682.

trea'ty·ist (trē'tĭ·ĭst), *n.* One who treaties.

trea'ty·ite (-īt), *n.* [See 1st -ITE, 1 b.] One in favor of a treaty; — used esp. [*cap.*] of the Irish Free State Treaty of 1921 (see IRISH FREE STATE ACT a).

treaty maker. One who makes, draws up, or negotiates the terms of, a treaty.

treaty making. The act or process of discussing the terms of and drawing up a treaty.

treaty of guaranty. *Internat. Law.* An agreement between two or more powers to secure the observance or execution of specific provisions of a treaty or to require definite action on the part of one or more of the signatories if any other signatory acts adversely to the stipulations. Such *treaties of guaranty* were the treaty of 1831 guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium, and the Locarno Pact of 1925.

Treaty of Mutual Guaranty. = LOCARNO PACT.

treaty port. A sea or river port, later, also an inland city, opened by treaty to foreign trade; — used esp. [*often caps.*] of certain ports in China, and, formerly, in Japan and Korea.

treaty reinsurance. See REINSURANCE.

Tre·bel'li·an (trē·bĕl'yăn; -bĕl'yăn), *adj. Roman Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, the *Senatus Consultum Trebellianum,* made in the reign of Nero, and named after the consul Trebellius Maximus. Under it an heir appointed subject to a fideicommissum was entitled to retain a fourth (often called the ***quarta Trebellianа,*** or ***Trebellian fourth*** or ***portion***) of the net inheritance in any event as against the fideicommissary.

Treb'i·zond' date (trĕb'ĭ·zŏnd'). [From *Trebizond,* Asia Minor.] The fruit of the oleaster.

tre'ble (trĕb'l), *adj.* [ME., fr. OF. *treble, treible,* fr. L. *triplus* threefold. See TRIPLE.] **1.** Having three parts, elements, things, uses, etc.; threefold; as, this policy gives you *treble* protection. "Strokes from the *treble* whips." *Lord Dunsany.*

2. Three times repeated; triple in number or amount; as, to sell for *treble* the price.

3. a Of, pertaining to, or having the range of, a treble (see *n.,* 5); playing or singing treble. "To the swift *treble* pipe, and humming string." *Keats.* b Hence, high-pitched; acute; shrill. "Bob spoke with a sharp and rather *treble* volubility." *G. Eliot.*

4. *Angling.* Designating or pertaining to a fishhook consisting of three single hooks fastened back to back, usually with an angle of 120 degrees between adjacent hooks. Cf. GANG HOOK.

tre'ble, *n.* [OF., prob. orig. a third part, superadded to the alto and bass. See TREBLE, *adj.*] **1.** Something that is treble in construction, uses, amount, number, value, etc. Specif.: a A triple barrier. b A drying rack for newly made or newly printed sheets of paper. c *Cards.* In short whist, a game won by a score of 5 to 0. It scores 3 rubber points. d *Horse Racing.* A win of three races by one horse.

2. *pl.* A kind of lattens. See LATTEN, 2. *Eng.*

3. One of a series of three, esp. three counterparts. *Rare.*

4. A high-pitched or shrill voice, tone, or sound; as a child's shrill *treble* raised in protest.

5. *Music.* a The highest of the four voice parts; the part sung esp. by boys or women; soprano. b A singer or instrument taking this part. c The highest bell of a ring. d A string of a treble pitch.

tre'ble (trĕb'l), *v.;* TRE'BLED (-ld); TRE'BLING (trĕb'lĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To make three times as much, many, great, etc.; to make threefold.

2. To utter in a treble key; to whine. *Rare.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To become threefold.

2. To sing treble; to speak or sing in a treble tone.

tre'ble, *adv.* Trebly. *Obs.*

treble best. See BEST, *adj.,* 2.

treble block. *Mach.* A pulley block with three independent sheaves, usually side by side on one pintle but with partitions between.

treble bob. See CHANGE RINGING.

treble clef. *Music.* a The G clef. See CLEF, *Illust.* b Loosely, the treble staff.

tre'ble-dat'ed, *adj.* Living three times as long as man. *Shak.*

treble gear. *Mach.* A train of three pinions and three gear wheels on four (or sometimes three) spindles, to multiply mechanical effect. Cf. DOUBLE GEAR. — **tre'ble-geared'** (66), *adj.*

treble purchase. A purchase having two treble blocks.

tre'ble-sin'ewed (66), *adj.* Having threefold strength.

treble staff. *Music.* The staff carrying the G clef.

tre'ble·tree' (trĕb'l·trē'; -trĭ), *n.* An arrangement of whippletrees and equalizing bar for three horses.

treble viol. *Music.* A six-stringed viol an octave higher than the bass viol, used chiefly in ensemble playing.

treb'u·chet (trĕb'ū·shĕt), *n.* Also **tre'buck·et** (trē'bŭk·ĕt; -ĭt). [OF. *trebuchet, trabuchet,* an engine of war for hurling stones (F. *trébuchet* a gin, trap, a kind of balance), fr. *trebuchier, trébucher,* to stumble, trip, fall (F. *trébucher*), fr. *tra-, tres-,* over + *buc* body, trunk, of Teut. origin; cf. ON. *būkr,* AS. *būc.*] **1.** A military engine of the Middle Ages for throwing stones, etc. It acted by means of a great weight fastened to the short arm of a lever, which, being let fall, raised the end of the long arm with great velocity, hurling stones with much force.

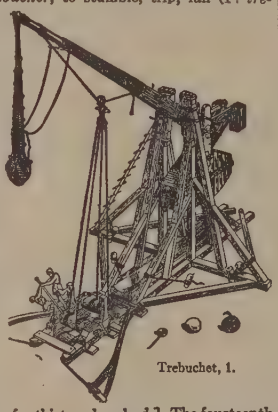

Trebuchet, 1.

2. A cucking stool. *Hist.*

3. A small balance or scale with a pan that tilts.

tre·cen'tist (trā·chĕn'tĭst), *n.* A poet or artist of the trecento.

‖**tre·cen'to** (trā·chĕn'tō), *n.* [It., three hundred, abbr. for thirteen hundred.] The fourteenth century; specif., the fourteenth-century period in Italian literature, art, etc., when Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio were pre-eminent in literature, and Giotto in painting. Cf. CINQUECENTO, QUATTROCENTO. — ‖**tre·cen'to,** *adj.*

trech'mann·ite (trĕk'măn·īt), *n.* [After Charles O. *Trechmann,* of Castle Eden, Durham, Eng.] *Mineral.* A silver thioarsenite, $Ag_3S.As_2S_3$, occurring in small red rhombohedral crystals. H., 1.5–2.

treck'schuyt' (trĕk'skoit'), *n.* [D. *trekschuit,* fr. *trekken* to draw + *schuit* a boat. A covered boat for goods and passengers, used esp. on Dutch and Flemish canals.

‖**tre cor'de** (trā kôr'dā). [It.] Literally, three strings; — a direction in piano music to release the soft pedal. See UNA CORDA.

Tre·cu'li·a (trē·kū'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Auguste *Trécul* (1818–96), French botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of African trees and shrubs of the mulberry family (Moraceae), having undivided coriaceous leaves, dioecious flowers, and large edible fruits. *T. africana* is the African bread-fruit.

tred'dle (trĕd'l), *n.* [AS. *tyrdel,* dim. of *tord* turd.] Dung (of sheep and rabbits). *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

tre·dec'ile (trē·dĕs'īl), *n.* [NL. *tredecilis,* fr. L. *tres* three + *decem* ten.] *Astrol.* The aspect including 108 degrees.

tred'e·fowel' (trĕd'ē·fōōl'), *n.* A cock. *Obs. Chaucer.*

tre·dille' (trē·dĭl'), **tre·drille'** (-drĭl'), *n.* A game at cards for three.

tree (trē), *n.* [ME. *tree, tre, treo,* fr. AS. *trēo, trēow,* tree, wood; akin to OFris. *trē,* OS. *treo, trio,* ON. *trē,* Dan. *træ,* Sw. *trä, träd,* Goth. *triu,* W. *derw* an oak, OIr. *daur,* Gr. *drys* a tree, oak, *dory* a beam, spear shaft, spear, Skr. *dru* tree, wood, *dāru* wood. Cf. DONI, DRYAD, DURE, GERMANDER, HAMADRYAD, LARCH, 2d TAR, *n.,* TRAY, TRIM, TROUGH, TRUE.] **1.** A woody perennial plant having a single main axis or stem (trunk), commonly exceeding 10 feet in height and usually devoid of branches below, but bearing a head of branches and foliage or a crown of leaves at the summit. There is no exact line of demarcation between trees and shrubs, and many plants are capable of assuming either habit. Cf. 2d SHRUB; HERB, 1.

2. Hence, in some collocations, a shrub or bush formed like a tree; as, a rose *tree;* a banana *tree.*

3. The substance of trees; wood; timber. *Archaic.*

4. A piece of timber; a stick, stake, post, pole, or the like; now usually, a wooden pole, bar, lever, etc., forming a part of a structure or implement; — chiefly in composition. See -TREE.

5. Specif., a *Obs.* The shaft of a spear or lance. b *Now Scot.* A cudgel; staff. c *Dial.* A wooden handle, esp. of a spade.

6. *Archaic.* a The cross on which Jesus was crucified. b A gibbet; gallows.

7. A structure of wood; specif.: a *Obs.* A ship. b *Scot.* A barrel or cask, as of ale.

8. Something in the form of, or suggesting, a tree; specif.: a A design, diagram, or diagrammatic representation, which indicates a branching or ramification from an original stem; as, a genealogical *tree.* b *Chem.* A treelike aggregation of crystals; as, a lead *tree* (which see). c *Med.* A much-branched bodily organ or system of vessels; also, a cast of it; as, a bronchial *tree;* a biliary *tree.*

9. Short for: a BOOT-TREE, SADDLETREE, etc. b CHRISTMAS TREE.

☞ PHRASES are:

tree feller	tree holder	tree protector
tree fender	tree insulator	tree tag
tree guard	tree planter	tree trimmer

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

tree-banding	tree-feeding	tree-locked
tree-bordered	tree-fringed	tree-loving
tree-boring	tree-garnished	tree-marked
tree-clad	tree-girt	tree-planted
tree-climbing	tree-great	tree-planting
tree-covered	tree-haunting	tree-pruning
tree-crowned	tree-hewing	tree-sawing
tree-dotted	tree-inhabiting	tree-shaded
tree-dwelling	tree-lined	tree-skirted
tree-embowered	tree-living	tree-spraying

— ***as trees walking.*** Indistinctly; without sharp outlines; — in allusion to *Mark* viii. 24. — ***up a tree*** Cornered; trapped. *Colloq.*

-tree (trē). A combining form of the noun *tree,* as in:

abeltree	crosstree	padtree	swingletree
axletree	doubletree	plugtree	swingtree
axtree	gigtree	rocktree	trebletree
blacktree	hacktree	saddletree	trestletree
bourtree	heeltree	singletree	whiffletree
bridgetree	horsetree	summertree	whippletree
chesstree	manteltree		

tree (trē), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a tree or trees.

2. Wooden. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

3. Dwelling in or on trees; of arboreal habits.

tree (trē), *v.;* TREED (trēd); TREE'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To drive to or up a tree; to cause to take refuge in a tree; as, a dog *trees* a squirrel.

2. Hence, to put to one's last resource; to corner. *Colloq.*

3. To hang, as captured game, on a tree.

4. To furnish, construct, or plant, with a tree or trees.

5. To place upon or fit with a boot-tree.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To take refuge in a tree, as an animal.

2. To become as large as a tree. *Rare.*

3. To take the form of a tree, as crystals.

tree agate. Moss agate when the dendritic markings resemble trees.

tree aloe. The quiver tree.

tree azalea. A tall shrub (*Azalea arborescens*) of the southeastern United States, often cultivated for its very fragrant, white or pink flowers, from which its showy purple stamens protrude.

tree bear. Raccoon. *Local, U. S.*

tree'beard' (trē'bĕrd'), *n.* a The long moss. b Beard moss.

tree belt. The strip of turf between the sidewalk and the curb; — so called because of the line of trees usually planted in it.

tree'bine' (trē'bīn'), *n.* Any of certain cultivated vines of the genus *Cissus.*

tree boa. Any boa of the genus *Epicrates.*

tree bracket. Any bracket-shaped fungus, as species of *Polyporus,* etc.

tree burial. Disposal of the dead by placing the corpse among the branches of a tree upon a platform, or in a hollow trunk; — esp. among certain tribes of North American Indians.

tree cactus. The saguaro.

tree calf. *Bookbinding.* Calfskin leather chemically treated, so as to change its color and produce on it a tree like design.

tree cat. A palm civet.

tree celandine. = PLUME POPPY.

tree class. *Forestry.* One of the commonly recognized size or age groups into which forest trees are divided, as *seedling, sapling, standard, veteran,* etc.

tree clover. The white sweet clover.

tree cobra. A mamba.

tree compass. *Forestry.* An instrument for measuring diameters of trees. It consists of a pair of dividers and a scale bar.

tree cony. Any of several African species of *Dendrohyrax.* See HYRACOIDEA.

tree cotton. a An East Indian cotton plant (*Gossypium arboreum*) cultivated for ornament; also, the cotton obtained from this plant. b The silk-cotton tree. c In Hawaii, a low shrub (*Kokia rockii*), related to the kokio, with very showy crimson flowers.

tree crab. The purse crab.

tree creeper. **1.** Any creeper of the family Certhiidae; esp., the common creeper of Europe (*Certhia familiaris*) and its variety the brown creeper of America. Also, any of various Australian species of the genus *Climacteris.*

2. Any of many South and Central American clamatorial birds of the family Dendrocolaptidae with slender curved bill, stiffened tail feathers, and scansorial habits. The plumage is commonly brownish streaked with whitish.

tree cricket. Any of several nearly white arboreal American crickets belonging to the genus *Oecanthus* noted for their loud stridulation. *O. niveus,* ***snowy tree cricket,*** of the eastern United States is the best-known species.

tree crow. Any of several species of Old World crows belonging to *Crypsirhina, Dendrocitta* (see TREE PIE), and allied genera, intermediate between the true crows and the jays. The tail is long, and the bill is curved and without a tooth.

tree cult. = TREE WORSHIP.

tree cypress. A handsome perennial herb (*Gilia rubra*) of the southern and southwestern United States, with finely dissected leaves, and much cultivated for its paniculate cluster of bright-scarlet, tubular flowers; — called also *standing cypress, Texas plume, trailing fire,* etc.

treed (trēd), *adj.* Having or provided with a tree or trees; subjected to treeing; up a tree; fitted on trees, as boots.

tree dassie. A tree cony.

tree dove. A cuckoo dove or allied arboreal pigeon.

tree duck. Any of several long-legged and long-necked arboreal ducks, mostly of warm regions, of the genus *Dendrocygna,* allied to the sheldrakes and somewhat to the geese. They have a complete bony orbit and the plumage is usually chestnut varied with black and white. Two of the species reach the southern United States, the ***fulvous tree duck*** (*D. bicolor*) and the ***black-bellied tree duck*** (*D. autumnalis*).

---

trea'ty·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
tre'bl. Treble. *Ref. Sp.*
tre'bld. Trebled. *Ref. Sp.*

tre'ble·fold' (66), *adj. & adv.* = THREEFOLD, *adj. & adv. Obs.*
tre'ble·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

treb'let. Var. of TRIBLET.
tre'bly (trĕb'lĭ), *adv.* of TREBLE. See -LY.

‖**tre'cen·tis'ta** (trā'chĕn·tē-ē'tȧ), *n.; pl.* -TI (-tē). = TRECENTIST.
trech'er·ous, trech'er·y. Treacherous; treachery. *Ref. Sp.*
treck (trĕk). Var. of TREK, *v. i. & n.*

treck'pot'. Var. of TRACKPOT.
tred. Tread. *Ref. Sp.*
tred'dle. Var. of TREADLE.

Representative Trees

tree fern. 1. Any fern of arborescent habit, having a woody trunk or caudex. They belong chiefly to the families Cyatheaceae and Marattiaceae, though there are some polypodiaceous tree ferns. They are chiefly characteristic of the tropics, but are also well represented in Australia and New Zealand.

Silver Tree Fern (*Cyathea medullaris*). *a* Pinnule of Secondary Pinna, showing Sori, Nat. size.

2. **a** The gray polypody. **b** The royal fern.

tree'fish' (trē'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-ĕz; -Iz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* A transversely banded Californian market fish (*Sebastocarus serriceps*) of the family Scorpaenidae.

tree frog. **a** In a broad sense, any tailless leaping amphibian of arboreal habits; a tree toad. See TREE TOAD. **b** In a narrow sense, any of numerous Old World arboreal frogs belonging to *Chiromantis*, *Polypedates*, and allied genera of the family Ranidae, as the flying frog. Their toes have suckers for adhesion.

tree fruit. Any fruit produced by a tree; also, a fruit-producing tree; — distinguished from *bush fruit.*

tree fuchsia. = NATIVE FUCHSIA **a.**

tree germander. A shrubby European germander (*Teucrium fruticans*), often cultivated for its blue flowers.

tree'-god', *n.*. A deity inhabiting a tree; also, a deified tree. Hence, **tree'-god'dess**, *n. fem.*

tree goldenrod. An ill-scented shrub (*Bosea yervamora*), family Amaranthaceae, of the Canary Islands.

tree goose. The barnacle goose.

tree'hair' (trē'hâr'), *n.* The horsetail lichen.

tree heath. **a** A shrubby heath (*Erica arborea*) of the Mediterranean and Caucasian region, cultivated for its nearly globular white flowers. **b** Any plant of the genus *Dracaena.* **c** A heathlike shrub or small tree (*Dracophyllum scoparium*) of New Zealand, with tiny white flowers in dense racemes.

tree hoopoe. A wood hoopoe.

tree hopper. Any of many small leaping homopterous insects constituting the family Membracidae, which live chiefly on branches and twigs, and injure them by sucking sap.

Tree Hopper (*Thelia bimaculata*). Nat. size.

tree houseleek. The houseleek tree.

tree huckleberry. The farkleberry.

tree hyrax. = TREE CONY.

tree ipomoea. Any of various shrubby ipomoeas, esp. *Ipomoea crassicaulis*, native to tropical America and the southern United States.

tree jobber. A woodpecker. *Obs.*

tree kangaroo. Any of several arboreal kangaroos of the genus *Dendrolagus*, mostly of New Guinea, but also represented in Queensland. They have a long, slender, furred tail, and hind legs only slightly longer than the front.

tree lark. The tree pipit. *Local, Eng.*

tree lily. Any plant of the genus *Vellozia.*

tree line. Timber line.

tree looker. A timber estimator.

tree lotus. The nettle tree *Celtis australis.*

tree lucern. The tagasaste.

tree lungwort. **a** A lichen (*Sticta pulmonacea*) growing on trees and rocks. The lacunose thallus suggests lung tissue, and was once used in pulmonary diseases. **b** The American lungwort.

tree lupine. A Californian shrub (*Lupinus arboreus*) with blue or violet flowers. It is naturalized in New Zealand where it is used as a sand binder.

tree'mak'er (trē'māk'ĕr), *n.* One who makes saddletrees, etc. — **tree'mak'ing** (-Ing), *n. & adj.*

tree mallow. Any arborescent mallow of the genus *Lavatera.*

tree'man' (trē'măn'; -mən), *n.* 1. One who dwells in a tree. 2. A forester; also, a tree surgeon.

tree marking. A mark, as a birthmark, in the form of a tree.

tree marten. The pine marten.

tree martin. A tree swallow.

tree medic. A South European shrubby medic (*Medicago arborea*) with yellow flowers.

tree mildew. A powdery mildew (*Phyllactinia corylea*) common on many trees and shrubs.

tree milk. **a** The milky juice of an East Indian climbing plant (*Gymnema lactiferum*), family Asclepiadaceae, used by natives for food. **b** The juice of the cow tree *Brosimum galactodendron.*

tree moss. **a** Any moss or lichen inhabiting trees. **b** Any moss or club moss resembling a miniature tree; specif., any moss of the genus *Climacium.*

tree mouse. 1. **a** Any of several African mice of *Dendromus* and allied genera of the Muridae, having long claws and living in trees. **b** Either of two arboreal voles of the genus *Phenacomys*, confined to the Pacific coast of the United States.
2. The white-breasted nuthatch. *Local, U. S.*

tree myrtle. **a** See CEANOTHUS. **b** Any of various species of *Myrtus.*

tre'en (trē'ĕn; -'n), *adj.* [AS. *trēowen.*] 1. Made of wood; wooden.
2. Relating to, or drawn from, trees; as, *treen* foods. *Obs.*

tree'nail', tre'nail' (trē'nāl'; *colloq. or cant* trĕn''l, trŭn''l), *n.* [*tree*+*nail.*] 1. A wooden pin, peg, or spike, ordinarily of dry compressed timber so as to swell in its hole when moistened, as in wooden ships. It is used chiefly for fastening planking and ceiling to the frames.
2. *Arch.* = 1st GUTTA, 3. *Rare.*

tree'nail', *v. t.* To fasten with treenails.

tree nymph. A dryad or hamadryad.

tree of Buddha. The bo tree.

tree of chastity. The agnus castus.

tree of heaven. An ornamental Asiatic tree (*Ailanthus glandulosa*) having ill-scented staminate flowers. It is often naturalized in the United States.

tree of Jesse. See JESSE, 3.

tree of knowledge of good and evil. Also **tree of knowledge.** The tree in the midst of the Garden of Eden whose fruit Adam and Eve tasted in spite of God's prohibition (*Gen.* ii. 17), thereby being driven from paradise; hence, any knowledge forbidden or withheld as destructive of one's moral or spiritual well-being; also, coveted knowledge or experience of that which is unlawful. See FORBIDDEN FRUIT.

tree of liberty. See LIBERTY TREE.

tree of life. 1. *Bib.* In Genesis, a tree growing in the midst of the Garden of Eden, eating of which gave everlasting life; in Revelation xxii. 2, a tree in the heavenly Jerusalem which bears twelve kinds or crops of fruit and whose leaves are for the healing of the nations; figuratively, a source of life or vigor.
2. *Bot.* **a** = ARBORVITAE, 1. **b** *India.* The Bhutan cypress. **c** = 1st DATE, 2.
3. *Oriental Archaeol.* The sacred life-preserving tree represented in the art of the ancient Near East, whence it probably was taken over by the Aegean countries. The cylinder seal was a favorite medium for the depiction of this motif, often in an extremely conventionalized manner. The seven-branched candlestick is believed to have resulted from this process of conventionalization of the tree of life.

tree of long life. A small Malaysian tree (*Leptospermum pubescens*) the leaves of which furnish Benkulen tea.

tree of Por'phy-ry (pôr'fĭ-rĭ). *Logic.* A diagrammatic representation of the logical division of the highest genus, being, or substance, by successive dichotomies; — named from its originator, Porphyry, a Roman philosopher (233–304 ?). The form of this tree which became current in medieval logic is slightly different from the original tree of Porphyry. For the medieval form, see *Illust.*

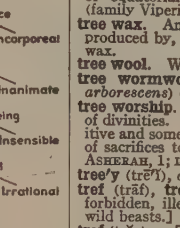

Tree of Porphyry.

tree of sadness. The hursinghar.

tree of the gods. The tree of heaven.

tree of the sun. The sun tree.

tree onion. A variety (*Allium cepa bulbellifera*) of the common onion, which produces bulbs in place of flowers.

tree orchis *or* **orchid.** Any epiphytic orchis of the genus *Epidendrum.*

tree partridge. **a** Any Central American partridge of the genus *Dendrortyx.* **b** Any Asiatic partridge of genus *Arboricola.*

tree peony. A shrubby Chinese peony (*Paeonia suffruticosa*) with biternate leaves and large, showy flowers. It is the only woody cultivated peony and is the source of many horticultural varieties.

tree pie. Any Asiatic bird of the genus *Dendrocitta*, allied to the magpie. The tail is long and graduated and the plumage varied with orange brown, buff, black, and white.

tree pigeon. Any of numerous arboreal pigeons of Asia, Africa, and Australia; a fruit pigeon.

tree pipit. A European pipit (*Anthus trivialis*) of somewhat arboreal habits.

Tree Planters State. Nebraska; — a nickname.

tree planting. The transplanting of a seedling or sapling to a permanent position; also, the exercise, or ceremony, attending such an act.

tree poke. The umbra tree.

tree poppy. **a** The giant poppy. **b** = BUSH POPPY.

tree porcupine. An American porcupine of the family Erethizontidae; esp., one of the South and Central American prehensile-tailed species of the genus *Coendou.*

tree primrose. The evening primrose *Oenothera biennis.*

tree pruner. A long pole or rod with attached shears, operated from below by means of a wire and handle.

tree'-ripe', *adj. Hort.* Ripening on the tree, as fruits. Cf. MARKET-RIPE.

tree root rot. = MUSHROOM ROOT ROT.

tree'-run' (66), *adj.* As taken from the tree without grading or sorting; — of fruits.

tree rune. *Scand. Archaeol.* A runic code or cipher in which oblique lines from a vertical staff indicate the position in the futhorc of any desired rune.

tree runner. A nuthatch, esp. any of certain Australian species of the genus *Neositta.*

tree'scape (trē'skāp), *n.* [See -SCAPE.] A landscape including many trees or groups of trees.

tree scribe. = BARK BLAZER.

tree shrew. A squirrel shrew.

tree snake. Any of various snakes which are usually arboreal in habits.

tree sorrel. A shrubby sorrel or dock (*Rumex lunaria*) of the Canary Islands.

tree sparrow. **a** A European sparrow (*Passer montanus*), smaller than the English sparrow, with a black spot on the ear coverts. **b** An American sparrow (*Spizella arborea*), larger than the chipping sparrow, breeding in northern North America and wintering in the United States.

tree'speel'er (trē'spēl'ĕr), *n.* The European tree creeper. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

tree spirit. A tree-god or tree nymph.

tree squirrel. An arboreal squirrel; esp., a typical squirrel of the genus *Sciurus*, as distinguished from a ground squirrel or spermophile.

tree steppe. *Phytogeog.* A tract consisting predominantly of grassland, but bearing scattered and usually isolated trees, as the veld in South Africa.

tree stool. *Forestry.* A tree stump.

tree sugar. Maple sugar. *Local, U. S.*

tree surgery. Operative treatment of diseases of trees, esp. for decay. — **tree surgeon.**

tree swallow. **a** The white-bellied swallow. **b** An Australian and Polynesian swallow (*Hylochelidon nigricans*) which nests in holes in trees.

tree swift. Any of several peculiar swifts of the genus *Hemiprocne* (syn. *Macropteryx*) of India and the East Indies. They have unusually soft plumage and are mostly crested. The sexes are dissimilar and the young differ markedly from adults.

tree tiger. A leopard.

tree'tise (trē'tĭs; -tĭz). Var. of TREATISE. *Obs.*

tree toad. Any of numerous toadlike or froglike amphibians of arboreal habits, esp. of the family Hylidae; a tree frog. *Hyla* is the largest and most widely distributed genus. The Hylidae commonly have sucking disks on the digits and many of them can change their colors. Some, though small, have notably loud voices. *Hyla arborea*, usually green above and yellowish or whitish below, is the only European species. The common species of the eastern United States (*H. versicolor*) is mottled gray or green. The *Pacific tree toad*, *H. regilla*, is widely distributed in western North America. The largest species, *Hyla vasta* of Dominica, attains a length of five inches. Cf. SPRING PEEPER, TREE FROG.

Tree Toad (*Hyla versicolor*).

tree tobacco. The wild tobacco *Nicotiana glauca.*

tree tomato. A South American treelike shrub (*Cyphomandra betacea*), family Solanaceae; also, its egg-shaped reddish-brown edible fruit, which is in flavor somewhat like a tomato.

tree'top' (trē'tŏp'), *n.* The topmost branches or tuft of a tree; also, *pl.*, the height or line marked by the tops of a row or clump of trees.

tree trunk. The bole, or trunk, of a tree.

tree veld. See VELD.

tree violet. A shrubby violet (*Viola arborescens*) of southern Europe.

tree viper. Any of several arboreal prehensile-tailed vipers of equatorial Africa, constituting the genus *Atheris* (family Viperidae).

tree wax. Any of various fats, waxes, or waxy secretions produced by, or found on, trees or shrubs; specif., Japan wax.

tree wool. Wood wool; esp., pine wool.

tree wormwood. A shrubby wormwood (*Artemisia arborescens*) of Southern Europe.

tree worship. The worship of trees as divinities or seats of divinities. The practice, once widespread among primitive and some civilized peoples, often included the making of sacrifices to, or the hanging of offerings on, trees. Cf. ASHERAH, 1; DRYAD. — **tree worshiper.**

tree'y (trē'ĭ), *adj.* Full of trees; wooded.

tref (trĕf), **tre'fa** (trā'fä), *adj.* [Yiddish *trēf* impure, forbidden, illegal, fr. Heb. *ṭĕrēphāh* an animal torn by wild beasts.] See TEREPHAH.

tref (trĕv), *n.* [W.] *Old Cymric Law.* A homestead or hamlet; specif., a group or area (called also **tref'gordd'** [trĕv'-gôrth'] or [trĕv'-gôrth'ĭ]) acting as a single community as regards cattle and plowing, and constituting a taxable unit. The typical *trefgordd* consisted of 9 houses, one plow, one oven, one churn, one cat, one cock, and one herdsman.

tre'fle (trĕf''l), *n.* [F. *trèfle*, prop., trefoil. See TREFOIL.] A trefoil-shaped thing; specif., *Fort.*, a species of mine in the form of a trefoil.

tré'flé' (trā'flā'), *adj.* [F. See TREFOIL.] *Her.* **a** Having a three-lobed extremity or extremities, as a cross. **b** Ornamented with trefoils as a bearing.

tre'foil (trē'foil), *n.* [OF. and L.; OF. *trefueil*, fr. L. *trifolium.* See TRI-; FOIL leaf. Cf. TREFLE, *n.*] 1. The clover; any plant of the genus *Trifolium;* hence, any of various related trifolioliate herbs, esp. (in England) the black medic.
2. A group or a thing composed of three connected or closely related units.
3. *Arch.* An ornamental foliation of three divisions, or foils.
4. *Her.* A three-lobed flower or leaf, such as the clover leaf, shown with a stalk.

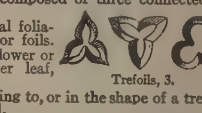

Trefoils, 3.

tre'foil, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or in the shape of a trefoil; three-leaved; three-lobed.

trefoil arch. An arch having its intrados or archivolt developed into a trefoil outline. See ARCH, *Illust.* (12).

tre'foiled (trē'foild), *adj.* Made like a trefoil or with trefoils.

trefoil knot. *Math.* The simplest known knot, in the form of a three-lobed curve of sixth order. See KNOT, TOPOLOGY.

treg'a- (trĕg'ä-), **treg-** (trĕg-). [*trillion* + *mega-, meg-*, as in *meg*ohm.] *Elec.* Combining forms signifying *one million millions* (10^{18} or one trillion); as in, *tregerg, tregohm, tregad*yne.

treg'et·our (trĕj'ĕt·ĕr; -ĭt·ĕr), *n.* [OF. *tresgeteor.* See TRANS-; JET, *v.*] A magician; a juggler. *Archaic.*

tre·ha'la (trē·hä'lä), *n.* [Turk. *tīghāleh*, fr. Per. *tīghāl.*] A substance constituting the cocoons of a certain beetle, probably the coleopterous insect *Larinus maculatus.*

tre'ha·lase (trē'hȧ·lās), *n.* *Biochem.* An enzyme that accelerates the hydrolysis of treh lose.

tre'ha·lose (-lōs), *n.* *Chem.* A colorless crystalline sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, obtained from trehala, ergot of rye, and many fungi, which store it instead of starch. It is a disaccharide and yields on hydrolysis two molecules of dextrose.

treil'lage (trāl'ĭj), *n.* [F. *treillage*, fr. *treille* vine arbor, L. *trichila.*] Latticework for supporting vines, etc.; an espalier trellis; also, a grill.

trei'tour, trei'tre. Vars. of TRAITOR. *Obs*

Treitz's lig'a·ment (trīt's'lĭz). = TREITZ'S MUSCLE **a.**

Treitz's muscle. [After W. *Treitz* (1819–72), Austrian physician.] *Anat.* **a** A band of smooth muscle extending from the junction of the duodenum and jejunum to the left crus of the diaphragm. **b** = RECTOCOCCYGEUS.

trek (trĕk), *v.;* TREKKED (trĕkt); TREK'KING. Also **treck.** [D. *trekken.* See TRACK to tow, TRACK, *n.*] *Transitive:* 1. To draw or pull; as, the oxen *trekked* the wagon. *S. Africa.*
2. To cover in trekking (see *v. i.*).
—, *Intransitive:* To travel by ox wagon; to migrate, esp. in wagons or a train of such, to a new home; hence, loosely, to make one's way slowly or arduously.

trek, *n.* [D.] 1. The act of trekking; a journey by ox wagon; also, a stage of such a journey. *Chiefly S. Africa.*
2. A migration; an expedition, esp. of a group in wagons, to a new home. See GREAT TREK.
3. Loosely, a journey; esp., an arduous journey.

trek, *adj.* Pertaining to or used in trekking; as, a *trek* cart, ox, or rope.

trek'ker (trĕk'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which treks.

trek·om'e·ter (trĕk·ŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [Cf. TRECHOMETER.] *Mil.* A field range finder used in the British service.

trek ox. A draft ox. *S. Africa.*

---

tree'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
tree'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
tree'i·fy (trē'ĭ·fī), *v. t.* See -FY. *Rare.*
tree'i·ness (-I·nĕs; -nĭs), *n.* See [-NESS.]
tree'less, *adj.* See -LESS. —
tree'less·ness, *n.*
tree'let, *n.* Dim. of TREE.
tree'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
tree'ling, *n.* Dim. of TREE.
treen, *n.* Obs. *pl.* of TREE.
tree'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
treet (trēt). Dial. var. of TREAT.
treete, treetee. † TREATY.
tree'ward (trē'wĕrd), *adj.* See -WARD. — **tree'wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* [TREEMAN, 2. *Obs.*
tree'work'er (-wûr'kĕr), *n.* = **tre·fine'.** Trephine. *Ref. Sp.*
tre'foil-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
tre'foil-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.
tre'foil-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
treg'a·dyne' (trĕg'ȧ·dīn'), *n.* See TREGA-.
tregedie. † TRAGEDY.
treg'erg' (-ûrg'), *n.* See TREGA-.
treg'et, *n.* [See TREGITOUR.]
Magic; jugglery. *Obs.* [TREGA-.
treg'ohm' (trĕg'ōm'), *n.* See

---

trek'path' (trĕk'pȧth'), *n.* A track or rough path established by custom and recognized in law, used for driving sheep, goats, cattle, or other farm animals. It is not a public road. *S. Africa.*

trek wagon. A large six-wheeled covered wagon used in trekking. *S. Africa.*

trel'lis (trĕl'ĭs), *n.; pl.* TRELLISES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [ME. *trelis*, fr. OF. *treliz, tresliz*, woven fabric (F. *treillis* trellis, lattice, sackcloth), fr. (assumed) VL. *trilicius*, for L. *trilix, -icis*, triple-twilled, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *licium* thread, thrum. The F. word was influenced by OF. & F. *treille* vine arbor, fr. L. *trichila.*] **1.** A structure or frame of latticework, used as a screen or as a support for climbing plants; also, a bower, summer house, or the like, chiefly or wholly of latticework.

2. *Her.* An alleged modification of the lattice in which the pieces are nailed at the joints without interlacing.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

trellis-bordered **trellis-framed** **trellis-sheltered**
trellis-covered **trellis-shaded** **trellis-woven**

trel'lis, *v. t.;* TREL'LISED (-ĭst); TREL'LIS-ING. **1.** To provide with a trellis; esp., to train on a trellis, as vines.

2. To cross or interlace as in a trellis; to interweave.

trel'lised (trĕl'ĭst), *adj.* Having or furnished with a trellis or a trellislike design; trained upon a trellis; as, *trellised* roses, gardens, or cretonne.

trellised armor. A medieval armor having bands crossing at right angles, with a large rivethead or boss in each intervening square.

trellised clathrus. The fungus *Clathrus cancellatus.* See CLATHRUS.

trel'lis-work' (trĕl'ĭs-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Latticework. See LATTICE, *n.*, 1.

2. A kind of appliqué embroidery imitating a trellis with climbing plants, done on a background which is cut away.

Tre'ma (trē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *trēma* a hole; — because the drupe has holes. See THROW.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical shrubs and trees (family Ulmaceae) having alternate distichous leaves and cymose polygamous flowers succeeded by small drupes. *T. mollis* and *T. lamarckiana* occur in southern Florida.

-tre'ma. [NL.] *Anat. & Zool.* A combining form from Greek *trēma, trēmatos*, a hole, orifice, used chiefly in generic names, as in helico*trema*, Noto*trema*. Names of groups and orders are formed in **-tre'ma·ta**, as in Dero*trema*ta, Telo*trema*ta.

Tre·mad'oc slates (trĕ·măd'ŏk). [From *Tremadoc*, Carnarvonshire, Wales.] *Geol.* The richly fossiliferous, uppermost division of the Cambrian strata in Wales. They are about 1,000 feet thick.

Tre·man'dra (trĕ·măn'drȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tremere* to tremble + Gr. *anēr, andros*, male (taken as anther); — so named from the tremulous anthers.] *Bot.* A genus of two Australian species of low shrubs typifying the Tremandraceae.

Tre'man·dra'ce·ae (trē'măn·drā'sē-ē), *n, pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of exclusively Australian shrubs or undershrubs (order Geraniales), comprising two genera, with solitary pink or purple regular flowers succeeded by 2-celled capsules. — **tre'man·dra'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Tre'ma·to'da (trē'mȧ·tō'dȧ; trĕm'ȧ-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *trēmatōdēs* having holes, fr. *trēma, trēmatos*, hole + *eidos* form.] *Zool.* A class of flatworms including the flukes and their allies. See 1st FLUKE, 2. All are parasitic; most have no cellular epidermis or cilia, but have a chitinous cuticle covering the body, and suckers for adhesion. The alimentary canal is well developed. The class comprises two very different subdivisions or orders: Monogenetica and Digenetica. — **trem'a·tode** (trĕm'ȧ·tōd; trē'mȧ-), *adj. & n.*

trem'a·toid (trĕm'ȧ·toid), *adj. & n.* [Gr. *trēma, trēmatos*, a hole + *-oid.*] Trematode.

Trem'a·to·sau'rus (trĕm'ȧ·tō·sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *trēma, trēmatos* hole + *-saurus.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of large labyrinthodont amphibians from the Triassic rocks of Germany, having an elongated, triangular, roughly sculptured skull.

trem'ble (trĕm'b'l), *v.;* TREM'BLED (-b'ld); TREM'BLING (-blĭng). [OF. *trembler*, fr. (assumed) VL. *tremulare*, fr. L. *tremulus* trembling, tremulous, fr. *tremere* to shake, tremble; akin to Gr. *tremein*, Lith. *trimti.* Cf. TREMENDOUS, TREMOR, TREMULOUS.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, excitement, fatigue, etc.; to shiver; shudder; quiver.

2. Hence, to vibrate; to move, sound, pass, etc., as if shaken or tremulous; totter; quake; as, the building *trembled* but did not fall.

A goat's call *trembled* from nowhere to nowhere. *J. Stephens.*

3. To feel fear, etc.; to be affected with tremulousness; to fear greatly; as, I *tremble* for you or to think of what might have happened.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To fear exceedingly; to shudder at. *Obs.*

2. To make tremble; to cause to tremble. *Poetic.*

3. To speak or say tremulously.

trem'ble, *n.* **1.** A trembling; a fit or spell of involuntary shaking or quivering; a tremor or series of tremors; vibratory movement.

2. The American aspen (*Populus tremuloides*). *Canada.*

3. *pl. Veter.* A disease giving rise to muscular tremors in farm stock, esp. cows, in parts of the central and western United States. Its origin has been traced to the eating of white snakeroot and rayless goldenrod, which grow in uncultivated land. Cf. MILK SICKNESS.

trem'ble·ment (trĕm'b'l·mĕnt; trăn'blē·măn'), *n.* [F.] *Rare.* **a** A trembling or quivering; a tremor. **b** A terrifying thing; a cause of trembling. **c** (*F.* trăn'blē·măn') *Music.* Tremolo; also, a trill or shake.

trem'bler (trĕm'blĕr), *n.* **1.** One who trembles; specif., *Hist.*, a Quaker.

2. Any of certain West Indian birds of the genera *Cinclocerthia* and *Rhamphocinclus*, of the family Mimidae.

3. *Elec.* The vibrating hammer, or spring contact piece of a hammer break, as of the electric ignition apparatus for an internal-combustion engine. See HAMMER BREAK.

trem'bleuse' cup (trăn'blûz'). [F. *trembleuse*, fem., lit., a trembler.] A kind of old cup which fits into a rimmed recess or depression in its saucer.

trem'bling (trĕm'blĭng), *n.* The action or condition of one that trembles; specif., *Veter.*, = LOUPING ILL.

trem'bling, *adj.* That trembles; shaking with fear, emotion, etc.; fearful; vibrating; quaking. — **trem'bling·ly,** *adv.* — **trem'bling·ness,** *n.*

trembling fungus. Any fungus of the order Tremellales.

trembling grass. The quaking grass *Briza media.*

trembling hammer. *Elec.*, = TREMBLER, 3.

trembling poplar *or* **tree.** The aspen (*Populus tremula*) of Europe or its North American relative (*P. tremuloides*).

trembling prairie. = SHAKING PRAIRIE.

trem'bly (trĕm'blĭ), *adj.* Trembling; tremulous; also, shy; timid. *Colloq.*

Tre·mel'la (trē·mĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *tremere* to tremble.] *Bot.* a A genus of fungi typifying the family Tremellaceae. The sporophores are yellowish and gelatinous with brainlike convolutions. **b** [*not cap.*] Any fungus of this genus. — **trem'el·line** (trĕm'ĕ·lĭn; -līn; 156), *adj.*

Trem'el·la'ce·ae (trĕm'ĕ·lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of fungi typifying the Tremellales. — **trem'el·la'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Trem'el·la'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of fungi (class Basidiomycetes) including the majority of the gelatinous forms. They have the basidia divided obliquely or lengthwise, usually into four parts. They occur as watery, gelatinous masses of a white, pink, orange-yellow, or black color on dead wood, agarics, etc.

tre·mel'li·form (trē·mĕl'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*Tremella* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Of the form of the sporophore in *Tremella.*

trem'el·lin'e·ous (trĕm'ĕ·lĭn'ē·ŭs), *adj.* Tremellaceous.

trem'el·loid (trĕm'ĕ·loid), *adj.* [*Tremella* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Like the sporophore of *Tremella*; gelatinous.

trem'el·lose (-lōs), *adj.* [L. *tremere* to tremble + dim. adj. ending.] *Bot.* Gelatinous.

tre·men'dous (trē·mĕn'dŭs), *adj.* [L. *tremendus* that is to be trembled at, fearful, fr. *tremere* to tremble. See TREMBLE.] **1.** Fitted to excite trembling; such as may arouse dread, awe, etc.; terrifying; dreadful.

[A] *tremendous* fact in human experience; that a whole civilization should be dependent on technology. *W. Lippmann.*

2. Astonishingly large, great, powerful, or the like; marvelously big; extraordinary; — used intensively or hyperbolically; as, a *tremendous* bird, building, or speed. *Colloq.*

Syn. — Frightful, terrific, horrible, awful; momentous. See MONSTROUS.

Ant. — Slight, unimportant, trivial.

— **tre·men'dous·ly,** *adv.* — **tre·men'dous·ness,** *n.*

trem'e·tol (trĕm'ĕ·tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [L. *tremere* to tremble + 2d *-ol.*] An unsaturated alcohol, $C_{10}H_{20}O_3$, obtained as an oil of aromatic odor from the white snakeroot (*Eupatorium urticaefolium*). It causes trembles in animals.

trem'ie (trĕm'ĭ), *n.* [F. *trémie* hopper.] *Hydraulic Engin.* An apparatus for depositing and consolidating concrete under water, essentially a tube of wood or sheet metal with a hopperlike top. It is usually handled by a crane.

tre'mo·lan'do (trā'mō·lăn'dō), *adj.* Also **tre'mu·lan'do** (-mōō-). [It.] *Music.* Tremulous; — a direction to perform in a tremolo. — *n.* A tremolo effect, esp. one by strings in an orchestra.

trem'o·lant (trĕm'ō·lănt), *adj.* [It. *tremolante.*] Having a vibrant, tremolo note, as certain organ pipes. — *n.* An organ pipe having a tremolant note; also, a device to impart a vibration causing a tremolant sound, as in a pipe or musical instrument.

trem'o·list (trĕm'ō·lĭst), *n.* One who plays tremolo.

trem'o·lite (trĕm'ō·līt), *n.* [From *Tremola*, a valley in the Alps, where it was discovered.] *Mineral.* A white or gray variety of amphibole, occurring in long, bladelike, or short, stout crystals, and also in columnar, fibrous, or granular masses. It is essentially a calcium magnesium silicate, $CaMg_3(SiO_3)_4$. Sp. gr., 2.9–3.1. — **trem'o·lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

trem'o·lo (trĕm'ō·lō), *n.; pl.* -LOS (-lōz). [It., fr. L. *tremulus.* See TREMULOUS.] **1.** *Music.* **a** The rapid fluttering reiteration of a tone or chord without apparent breaks, so as to produce a tremulous effect. In singing it often involves a perceptible variation of pitch. **b** A mechanical contrivance in an organ for periodically interrupting the flow of tone, causing a tremulous effect.

2. An effect in other arts, in vibratory movements, etc., comparable to a musical tremolo.

— **trem'o·lo,** *adj.*

trem'o·lo, *v. i.* To sing or speak in a tremolo.

‖ **tre'mo·lo'so** (trā'mō·lō'sō), *adj.* [It.] Tremulous; with tremolo.

trem'or (trĕm'ĕr; trē'mĕr; 277), *n.* [OF. *tremour*, fr. L. *tremor*, fr. *tremere* to tremble. See TREMBLE, *v.*] **1.** A trembling; esp., a trembling from disease or physical weakness; a shivering or shaking.

2. A quivering or vibratory motion; as, the *tremor* of a leaf, a ray of light, or of the earth.

3. A state of quivering excitement; a nervous thrill.

4. A headpiece or hood on some colonial cupboards. *Obs.*

Syn. — Quiver, vibration, shake, tremble.

trem'or, *v. i.* To experience tremor.

tremor disk. *Astron.* The enlarged image of a star as registered by a photographic telescope, the enlargement being due to the tremors of the atmosphere.

‖ **trem'plin'** (trăn'plăn'), *n.* [F.] Springboard.

trem'u·lant (trĕm'ū·lănt), *adj.* [ML. *tremulans, -antis*, pres. part.] Tremulous; trembling.

trem'u·lant, *n.* [It. *tremolante.*] = TREMOLO, 1 b.

trem'u·late (-lāt), *v. i.* [ML. *tremulare.*] To tremble; quiver. — *v. t.* To make tremble or quiver. — **trem'u·la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

trem'u·lous (trĕm'ū·lŭs), *adj.* [L. *tremulus.* See TREMBLE.] **1.** Characterized by or affected with trembling or tremors; quivering; palpitating; shaking; vibrating; as, *tremulous* hands, leaves, or jelly.

2. Affected with fear or timidity; timorous; wavering.

The tender, *tremulous* Christian. *Dr. H. More.*

3. Such as is caused or affected by trembling or tremors; unsteady; nervous; as, *tremulous* handwriting.

Her eyes took on a *tremulous* brightness. *Aldous Huxley.*

4. Exceedingly sensitive; easily shaken in response; — with *to*; as, *tremulous* to criticism. *Rare.*

Syn. — Quavering, palsied, vibratory.

Ant. — Steady, firm, unwavering.

— **trem'u·lous·ly,** *adv.* — **trem'u·lous·ness,** *n.*

trench (trĕnch; 105), *v.;* TRENCHED (trĕnchť); TRENCH'ING. [In some senses fr. E. *trench*, n., but orig. fr. OF. *trenchier* to cut (F. *trancher*), appar. fr. L. *truncare* to shorten by cutting, to cut off. See TRUNCATE. Cf. RETRENCH, TRENCHANT, TRINKET.] *Transitive:* **1.** To cut; to cut into, off, through, or up; also, to make, form, or shape, by cutting; to carve; gash; slash; — now chiefly in past and present participles.

Nor quarry *trenched* along the hill. *Tennyson.*

2. To cut a trench or trenches in; to ditch; as, to *trench* land to drain it; hence, to drain by trenches.

3. To fortify with a trench or trenches; to entrench; to protect or surround by or as by trenches.

4. *Rare.* **a** To divert to a new channel. *Shak.* **b** To plant, bury, or set, in a trench.

5 To trench or encroach upon. *Ben Jonson.*

6. *Agric.* To dig or cultivate deeply, as a garden, usually by parallel contiguous trenches, filling each from the next.

7. *Carp.* To groove. *Chiefly Brit.*

—, *Intrans.:* **1.** To cut; esp., to cut its way, as a torrent.

The Colorado River has *trenched* a mile deep here. *J. Harlen Bretz.*

2. To dig a trench or trenches; to entrench.

3. To extend so as to pertain, pass, tend, penetrate, reach, etc.; — with *to* or *into*. *Archaic.*

4. To encroach; trespass; infringe; as, to *trench* upon one's rights or on another's time.

5. To come close, so as to border, verge, or bear (*upon*); to approach.

Conversation, which . . . *trenched* dangerously near the subject of evolution. *Harry H. Johnston.*

Syn. — See TRESPASS.

trench at. To besiege by surrounding with trenches. *Obs.*

trench (trĕnch), *n.* [ME. *trenche*, fr. OF. *trenche* (F. *tranche*), fr. the v.; cf. also F. *trenchée.* See TRENCH, *v.*] **1.** A long cut. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* A way or track cut through a forest or thicket. **b** A ditch; a long narrow excavation. **c** *Mil.* A narrow ditch or excavation, the earth thrown up from which serves as a parapet to protect soldiers under fire; also, *pl.*, the works consisting of such excavations and embankments. See APPROACH TRENCH; COMMUNICATION TRENCH; DELIBERATE TRENCHES; FIRE TRENCH; PARALLEL, *n.*, 8.

2. Something suggestive of a trench; as: **a** A deep facial furrow or scar. **b** *Now Rare.* A fossa.

3. *Obs.* A slice. Cf. TRANCHE.

trench albuminuria. *Med.* The albuminuria manifested in trench nephritis.

trench'an·cy (trĕn'chăn·sĭ), *n.* Quality of being trenchant.

trench'ant (-chănt), *adj.* [ME. *trencha(u)nt*, fr. OF. *trenchant* (F. *tranchant*), pres. part. See TRENCH, *v.*] **1.** Having a sharp edge or point; cutting; biting; as, a *trenchant* blade; *trenchant* satire.

2. Incisive; acute; penetrating; sharply clear; as, a *trenchant* analysis of a situation.

3. Keen; mentally energetic; as, a *trenchant* writer.

4. Sharply defined; clear-cut.

Trenchant divisions between right and wrong. *Edith Wharton.*

5. Susceptible to being cut. *Lamb.*

Syn. — See SHARP. **Ant.** — Gentle, soft.

— **trench'ant·ly,** *adv.* — **trench'ant·ness,** *n.*

trench artillery. *Mil.* Artillery emplaced in forward trench systems; — used to include all artillery employed in the trenches to throw charges of high explosive at high angles to encounter targets at close range.

trench back. *Med.* A painful condition of rigidity of the back often occurring in soldiers, resulting from the constrained position necessary in trench duty.

trench'board' (trĕnch'bōrd'; 105; 181), *n. Mil.* A boardwalk running lengthwise of the bottom of a trench to keep the occupants out of accumulated mud and water.

trench bomb. *Mil.* = HAND GRENADE.

trench cart. *Mil.* A low-wheeled, narrow handcart on which ammunition can be carried through trenches.

trench cavalier. *Mil.* An elevation constructed (by a besieger) of gabions, fascines, earth, etc., often in steps, on the glacis, to command and enfilade the covered way.

trench coat. **1.** *Mil.* A waterproof overcoat, with a removable woolen lining, originally for wear in the trenches.

2. Hence, a type of lined waterproof overcoat.

trench digger. See DIGGER, *n.*, 1 c.

trench disease. *Med.* **a** Trench fever. **b** Trench nephritis.

trenched (trĕnchť), *adj.* Having a trench or trenches; gashed; furrowed; drained or fortified by trenches; also, flowing in a trench.

trench'er (trĕn'chĕr), *n.* [OF. *trencheor, trencheoir* (F. *tranchoir*), fr. *trenchier* to cut. See TRENCH, *v.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A knife. **b** *Hist.* A slice of bread used to hold meat being eaten.

2. A board or wooden plate or platter on which to carve or serve food; also, any platter. *Hist.*

3. A trencher of food; hence, food; the pleasures of the table. *Archaic.*

4. Something resembling a trencher; as: **a** A flat, usually round, piece of wood. **b** = MORTARBOARD **b.**

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

trencher-fed, trencher-maker, trencher-making, trencher-side.

trench'er, *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to eating or meals; attending at meals; used on or with a trencher at meals.

2. That eats at or frequents his patron's table, as a domestic chaplain or a hanger-on; hence, frequenting the tables of the rich or great; sycophantic; parasitical; sponging; fawning.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

trencher attendant **trencher knight** **trencher rascal**
trencher companion **trencher philosopher** **trencher slave**
trencher critic **trencher poetry** **trencher time**

trench'er (trĕn'chĕr), *n.* **1.** One who trenches; specif.: **a** *Obs.* One who carves at table; esp., a servant employed to carve at a side table for the company. **b** One who cuts or digs ditches.

2. A trench coat.

trencher bread. A kind of hard, coarse bread, formerly sliced for use as plates. *Obs.*

trencher buffoon. A jester, as at a court, kept to amuse diners at banquets. *Obs.*

trencher cap. = MORTARBOARD **b.**

trencher friend. One who frequents the tables of others; a sponger; a parasite.

trencher loaf. A loaf of trencher bread. *Obs.*

trench'er·man (trĕn'chĕr·măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A cook. *Obs.*

2. A hearty eater; a gormandizer.

3. One frequenting his patron's table; a sponger.

trencher plate. **a** A trencher or a plate shaped like a trencher. **b** Gold or silver plate made into trenchers.

trench fever. *Med.* A form of relapsing fever, affecting soldiers in the trenches, spread by lice.

trench foot *or* **feet.** *Med.* An affection resembling that attending chilblains, marked by blueness or redness of the feet and in severe cases by gangrene, due to the combined effect of cold and wet upon the feet; — so called from its prevalence among soldiers serving in the trenches.

‖ **trek'schuit',** *n.* = TRECKSCHUYT.

trekt. Trekked. *Ref. Sp.*

tre·lapse', *adj. & n.* [Var. of *trilapse*, fr. L. *tri-* tri- + *lapsus* fallen.] Sinning a third time. *Obs. Scot.*

trel'lis-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

trel'list. Trellised. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **tre·man'do** (trā·măn'dō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* = TREMOLANDO.

-tre'ma·ta. See -TREMA.

Trem'a·to'de·a, Trem'a·to'des, *n. pl.* [NL.] Syns. of TREMATODA.

trem'bla·ble, *adj.* To be trembled at. *Obs.*

trem·blor', *n.* Erroneous for TREMBLER.

trem'or·less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **trem'or·less·ly,** *adv.*

trem'our. Var. of TREMOR.

trem'u·lent (trĕm'ū·lĕnt), *adj.* Var. of TREMULANT.

tre'nail'. Var. of TRENNAIL.

trench'er-fly', *n.* A sponger (sense d). *Obs.*

trench'er·ful, *n.* See -FUL.

trench'er-ing, *n. Obs.* **a** Banqueting. **b** Trenchers, collectively.

trench'er-less, *adj.* See -LESS.

trench'er-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

trench'er-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

trench'er-wom'an, *n.*, fem. of TRENCHERMAN.

trench'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

trench gun *or* **mortar.** A small portable cannon or mortar, usually fired from a trench, used at short range for dropping bombs or similar projectiles into an enemy's trenches.

One form of Trench Gun.

trench'mas'ter (trĕnch'mȧs'tĕr; 83), *n.* An officer commanding a troop of pioneers. *Hist.*

trench'more (trĕnch'mōr; 105; 181), *n.* A boisterous English folk dance or its music in triple time. *Hist.*

trench'more, *adv.* In a lively or boisterous manner.

trench'more, *v. i.* To dance the trenchmore. *Obs.*

trench mouth. *Med.* Inflammation of the mouth common among soldiers in the trenches; Vincent's infection (see VINCENT'S ANGINA). Mild forms of so-called *trench mouth* are probably due to scurvy, resulting primarily from malnutrition.

trench nephritis. *Med.* An acute nephritis, resulting from exposure, occurring in soldiers on trench duty.

trench plow. A kind of plow for trench plowing.

trench'-plow', **trench'-plough',** *v. t.* To plow with deep furrows, usually covering previously made shallow furrows, in order to loosen the land to a greater depth.

trench sickness. **a** Trench fever. **b** Trench nephritis.

trench silo. A concrete-lined trench for the storage of silage. *Northwestern U. S.*

trench warfare. *Mil.* Warfare in which the opposing forces attack and counterattack from relatively permanent trenches. Mining and countermining, the digging of dugouts and shelters, and construction of an elaborate trench system, protected by barbed-wire entanglements, are its chief features.

trend (trĕnd), *v.;* TREND'ED; TREND'ING. [ME. *trenden* to roll or turn about, fr. AS. *trendan;* akin to OFris. *trind, trund,* round, MLG. *trent* ring, boundary, AS. *trendel* a circle, ring, MLG. *trendel* disk, MHG. *trendel* ball. Cf. TRENDLE, TRINDLE, TRUNDLE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To revolve; turn. **b** To pass around a frontier, shore, or the like; to skirt.
2. To have or take a particular direction or course; to turn in a specified or implied direction; to tend; as, the shore *trends* south from this point for a mile or more; our talk *trended* away from this topic.
3. Hence, to have or manifest a trend, tendency, or drift; as, whither does philosophy *trend* today?
——, *Transitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To make turn or roll. **b** To pass around the edge of; to skirt.
2. To wind (as wool) into tops. *Chiefly Dial.*
3. To turn the course of; to bend. *Rare.*

trend, *n.* **1.** *Dial.* **a** A bend in a stream. **b** Trended wool.
2. General direction taken by a stream, a shore line, a mountain range, or the like; the line or course of such; as, the ridge has a northerly *trend.*
3. Underlying or prevailing tendency or inclination; general direction taken by something changing or subject to change; drift; as, the *trend* to collectivism; unable to distinguish a *trend;* also, an instance of such trending; as, modern *trends* in poetry.
4. *Geol. & Mining.* Strike; direction.
5. *Naut.* **a** The lower end of the shank of an anchor where it often begins to thicken. **b** Erron. for TEND.
Syn. — Direction, movement, swing, drift, tendency.

Tren'de·len·burg po·si'tion (trĕn'dē·lĕn·bōōrk), [After F. *Trendelenburg* (1844–1924), Ger. surgeon.] *Med. & Surg.* A position of the body for medical examination or operation, in which the patient is supine on a table inclined at about 45° from the floor, with the head lowermost, the knees uppermost, and the legs over the end of the table.

tren'dle (trĕn'dl), *n.* [AS. *trendel* a circle, ring, disk. See TRUNDLE, TREND, *v.*] **1.** A circular object, as a wheel, hoop, or spindle; a trundle. *Now Rare.*
2. A large, round, shallow tub, trough, or vessel. *Dial.Eng.*

Trent affair (trĕnt). *U. S. Hist.* An affair which for a time threatened war with Great Britain, because of the seizure, Nov. 8, 1861, of the Confederate commissioners Mason and Slidell on board the British mail steamer Trent by Captain Wilkes of the U. S. steamer San Jacinto. The captives were restored to the protection of the British flag.

tren'tal (trĕn'tăl; -t'l), *n.* [ML. *trentale,* fr. (assumed) VL. *trenta, trinta,* fr. L. *triginta* thirty; akin to L. *tres* three. See THREE; cf. TRIGINTAL.] *R.C.Ch.* A series of thirty masses for the dead, celebrated one daily for thirty days, or formerly, sometimes, all in one day. Cf. MONTH'S MIND a. *Hist.*

‖**trente' et qua'rante'** (trăN'-tā kȧ'rĕNt'). [F., lit., thirty and forty.] A gambling game of cards, in which six full packs are used and any number of persons play against the bank, placing bets on one of two colors, red and black, indicated by large diamonds on the table. Cards are dealt, first to black and then to red, until the pip value (court cards counting 10) reaches or passes 31. The number dealt must never exceed 40, and the color wins which has nearest 31. One may bet also as to whether the winning color is that of the first card dealt or not. See REFAIT.

Tren'te·pohl'i·a (trĕn'tē·pōl'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. H. *Trentepohl* (1748–1806), Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of terrestrial, usually reddish or orange-tinted green algae (family Trentepohliaceae), growing partly prostrate on rocks, tree trunks, etc. *T. iolithus* is a fragrant species, called the *rock violet.* See RED RUST c.

Tren'te·pohl'i·a'ce·ae (-ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of aquatic or terrestrial green algae (order Chaetophorales), characterized by branching filaments, without hairs, and both prostrate and upright systems of growth. Sexual reproduction is by similar gametes. *Trentepohlia* is the type genus. — **tren'te·pohl'i·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Tren'tine (trĕn'tēn; -tĭn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Trent, a city of Tirol; esp., pertaining to the Council of Trent. See *Council of Trent,* under COUNCIL, *n., Table.*

Tren'ton (trĕn'tŭn), *n.* [From *Trenton* Falls, New York.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the American Ordovician (Lower Silurian); — sometimes used as the equivalent of the whole Middle Ordovician, and sometimes restricted to a portion of this series. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The *Trenton limestone* of Ohio and eastern Indiana is oil-bearing.

tre·pan' (trē·păn'), *n.* [F. *trépan,* fr. ML. *trepanum,* fr. Gr. *trypanon* a borer, trepan, fr. *trypan* to bore, fr. *trypa* hole. See THROW; cf. TREPHINE.] **1.** *Surg.* A crown saw or cylindrical saw for perforating the skull, turned like a bit or gimlet. See TREPHINE.
2. *Civil Engin. & Mining.* A heavy tool, having vertical chisels fixed to a horizontal bar, used in boring shafts at a single operation.
3. *Mach.* A trepanning tool. See TREPAN, *v. t.,* **2 a.**
4. *Mil.* A siege engine for boring walls. *Obs.*

tre·pan', *v. t.;* TRE·PANNED' (-păndʹ); TRE·PAN'NING. [F. *trépaner.* See TREPAN a saw.] **1.** *Surg.* To perforate (the skull) with a trepan, so as to remove a portion of the bone, usually to relieve the brain from pressure or irritation; to operate with the trepan.
2. *Mach.* **a** To cut a cylindrical piece or a disk out of (a solid plate, ingot, etc.) by means of a cylinder saw or a large pin drill (*trepanning tool*). **b** To turn annular grooves or recesses in, as a block held in a lathe.

Trepan, *v.,* 2. Trepanning Tool.

tre·pan', *n.* Also **tra·pan'** (trȧ-). [Prob. of F. origin. See TRAP a snare.] **a** A deceiver or trickster. **b** A snare; stratagem; trick.

tre·pan', *v. t.* Also **tra·pan'.** To snare; entrap; lure; swindle.

trep'a·na'tion (trĕp'ȧ·nā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *trépanation.*] Act, process, or operation of trepanning.

tre·pang' (trē·păngʹ), *n.* [Malay *tĕripaṅ.*] Any of several large holothurians (sea cucumbers), mostly of the genera *Actinopyga* and *Holothuria.* They are taken in vast quantities in northern Australia and the East Indies, and to some extent along other warm coasts, boiled, dried, and smoked, and then shipped to China, being esteemed by the Chinese for making soup. Called also *bêche-de-mer.*

Trepang (*Holothuria tubulosa*). $\frac{1}{6}$

tre·pan'ner (trē·păn'ĕr), *n.* *Surg.* One who performs the operation of trepanning.

tre·pan'ner, *n.* Also **tra·pan'ner.** One who or that which trepans, or entraps, swindles, etc.

tre·pan'ning, *adj.* That trepans. — **tre·pan'ning·ly,** *adv.*

treph'i·na'tion (trĕf'ĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.* The act or operation or one that trephines.

tre·phine' (trē·fīn'; -fēn'; 277), *n.* [An alteration of 1st *trepan;* cf. F. *tréphine* (fr. E.).] *Surg.* An instrument for trepanning, being an improvement on the trepan. It is a cylindrical saw, with a handle like that of a gimlet, and a little sharp perforator (the *center pin*) for keeping it in place.

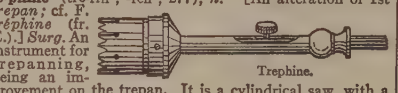

Trephine.

tre·phine', *v. t.;* TRE·PHINED' (-fīndʹ; -fēndʹ); TRE·PHIN'ING (-fīn'ĭng; -fēn'ĭng). To perforate with, or operate upon with, a trephine; to trepan. — **tre·phin'er** (-fīn'ĕr; -fēn'ĕr), *n.*

treph'one (trĕf'ōn), *n.* [Gr. *trephein* to nourish.] *Physiol.* Any of certain substances in the blood serum and body juices of young animals, which accelerate the growth of cells.

trep'id (trĕp'ĭd), *adj.* [L. *trepidus.*] Trembling; quaking; timorous. — **trep'id·ly,** *adv.*

trep'i·dan·cy (trĕp'ĭ·dăn·sĭ), *n.* Trepidation. *Rare.*

trep'i·dant (-dănt), *adj.* Trembling; tremulous.

trep'i·date (-dāt), *v. i.* [L. *trepidare.*] To feel trepidation. *Rare.*

trep'i·da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *trepidatio,* fr. *trepidare* to hurry with alarm, to tremble, fr. *trepidus* agitated, disturbed, alarmed; akin to Skr. *trpa* restless. Cf. INTREPID.]
1. A vibratory oscillation; a quaking; esp., an involuntary trembling, as of a person's hands or limbs, sometimes resulting from paralysis, but often from fear, nervousness, etc.
2. A state of alarm, or trembling agitation; fear; perturbation; also, a time or spell of such alarm or perturbation; as, to be in great *trepidation.*
A . . . series of doubts, anxieties, and *trepidations.* *Borrow.*
3. *Astron.* **a** A libration of the celestial sphere added to the Ptolemaic system in order to account for certain small apparent changes in position of the ecliptic and of the stars. **b** A small fluctuation in the longitude of the sun or of the moon.
Syn. — Disturbance, confusion; dismay, consternation. — TREPIDATION, AGITATION. AGITATION is the general word; TREPIDATION adds the suggestion of fear or alarm; as, "I was . . . agitated by anticipation of uncertain danger and troubles. . . . To this *agitation* the deep peace of the morning presented an affecting contrast" (*De Quincey*); "sudden alarms, hurryings to and fro, *trepidations* of . . . fugitives" (*id.*). Cf. FEAR.
Ant. — Confidence, assurance, sureness, steadiness, calm.

tre·pid'a·to'ry (trē·pĭd'ȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Characterized by trepidation or trepidations.

tre·pid'i·ty (trē·pĭd'ĭ·tĭ), **trep'id·ness,** *n.* Trepidation.

Trep'o·ne'ma (trĕp'ō·nē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *trepein* to turn + *nēma* thread.] *Bacteriol.* **a** A genus of spirochetes parasitic in warm-blooded animals and man, with an undulating or rigid body which has no ridge or columella, but sometimes flagellalike tapering ends. *T. pallidum* (syn. *Spirochaeta pallida*), the type species, causes syphilis; *T. pertenue* (syn. *S. pertenuis*), yaws; and *T. mucosum* is found in pyorrhea. Syn. *Spirochaeta.* **b** [*not cap.;* *pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ), -MAS (-mȧz).] Any organism of this genus. — **trep'o·nem'a·tous** (-nĕm'ȧ·tŭs; -nē'mȧ·tŭs), *adj.*

trep'o·ne·mi'a·sis (-nē·mĭ'ȧ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Treponema* + *-iasis.*] *Med.* Infection with microorganisms of the genus *Treponema.* — **trep'o·ne'mi·at'ic** (-nē'mĭ·ăt'ĭk), *adj.*

Trep'o·sto'ma·ta (-stō'mȧ·tȧ; -stŏm'ȧ·tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *trepein* to turn + *-stomata.*] *Paleontol.* An order of corallike Paleozoic bryozoans having conical or prismatic zooecial tubes with flat or curved partitions. — **trep'o·stom'a·tous** (-stŏm'ȧ·tŭs; stō'mȧ-), *adj.*

Tre'ron (trē'rŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *trērōn* timid, an epithet of wild pigeons.] *Zool.* A genus of fruit pigeons of southern Asia, the East Indies, and other warm parts of the Old World, having the plumage largely green, shading into purple or maroon. It is the type of a subfamily, **Tre'ro·ni'nae** (trē'rō·nī'nē) of the Columbidae or of a family, **Tre·ron'i·dae** (trē·rŏn'ĭ·dē). See FRUIT PIGEON.

‖**très** (trē), *adv.* [F., fr. L. *trans* over, beyond.] Very; exceedingly; — used frequently in musical directions, as: ‖**très' a'ni'mé'** (trē'-zȧ'nē'mȧ'), very animated; ‖**très' len'te·ment'** (trē' lĕNt'mĕNʹ), very slow; ‖**très' vif'** (vēf'), very lively.

tres·ai'el (trĕs·ā'ĕl), *n.* [F. *trisaïeul,* fr. L. *tré-* (akin to *tres* three), after *bisaïeul.* Cf. BESAIEL, AIEL.] *Hist.* See AIEL, 2.

‖**très' bien'** (trē' byĕnʹ). [F.] Very good; very well; — used often with interjectional force.

Tres'ca sec'tion (trĕs'kȧ; trĕs'kȧ'). [After H. E. *Tresca* (1814–85), French scientist.] A cross section having the shape of the letter X.

-tre'si·a (-trē'sĭ·ȧ; -zhĭ·ȧ). [NL.] *Surg.* A combining form from Greek *trēsis,* perforation, as in proctotresia, sphenotresia.

‖**tre·sil'lo** (trā·sēl'yō), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish three-handed card game allowing three alternatives in making the trump.

tres'pass (trĕs'pȧs), *v.;* TRES'PASSED (-pȧst); TRES'PASS·ING. [OF. *trespasser* to go across or over, transgress, die (F. *trépasser* to die), fr. (assumed) VL. *transpassare.* See TRANS-; PASS, *v.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To exceed the bounds of what is lawful, right, or just; to commit an offense or transgression; to violate law, one's obligations, or the rights of others; to sin; to offend; — often with *against.*
We have *trespassed* against our God. *Ezra* x. 2.
2. Hence, to encroach, as on another's privileges, rights, privacy, etc.; to intrude; as, to *trespass* on one's time.
3. To pass from life; to depart; die. *Obs.*
4. *Law.* To commit a trespass; esp., to enter unlawfully upon the land of another.
——, *Transitive: Obs.* **a** To commit (an offense, a sin). **b** To violate (a law). **c** To sin or transgress against.
Syn. — TRESPASS, ENCROACH, TRENCH, ENTRENCH, INFRINGE, INVADE are here distinguished in their nontechnical uses. TRESPASS, as here compared, implies unwarranted or offensive intrusion; as, to *trespass* on another's land. To ENCROACH is to make gradual or stealthy inroads; to TRENCH (less commonly ENTRENCH) is to trespass as if by cutting into another's territory; INFRINGE suggests more strongly a breach or violation of rights; INVADE implies a hostile infringement; as "an ancient manor, deserted as the sea *encroached*" (*W. Pater*); "Impertinence . . . ever *encroaches* when it is tolerated" (*Mme. d'Arblay*); "He almost *trenched* upon the outside verge of that schooling" (*Trollope*); "the physicians whose exclusive distinction seemed *infringed* on" (*G. Eliot*); "He was *infringing* upon the liberties of a man who had never done him any injury" (*Miss Edgeworth*); to *invade* the liberty of private judgment. Cf. INTRUDE, INTERPOSE, INVASION, INFRACTION.

tres'pass (trĕs'pȧs), *n.* [OF. *trespas* a going across, passage, transgression (F. *trépas* death). See TRESPASS, *v.*]
1. An act or instance of trespassing; specif., a transgression of law involving one's obligations to God or to one's neighbor; a violation of moral law; an offense; a sin.
If ye forgive not men their *trespasses,* neither will your Father forgive your *trespasses.* *Matt.* vi. 14.
2. *Law.* An unlawful act committed with force and violence (*vi et armis*) on the person, property or relative rights of another; a tort involving some violence (however slight, though no more than the breaking of a blade of grass); also, the action for injuries done by such an act. The action of trespass seems originally to have been quasi criminal in its nature, and to have been used only in cases of actual breach vi et armis of the king's peace (2 *Poll. & Mait.,* 511 seq.) to the plaintiff's damage; but it later came to be used, as now, in general of all wrongs to person or property directly accomplished by a degree of force, however slight. Sometimes, as distinguished from *trespass on the case,* called **trespass vi et armis.** The action of **trespass quare clausum fregit** (from words in the old Latin writ) is for breach of the close (see 5th CLOSE, 4).
Syn. — Offense, breach, infringement, transgression.

tres'pass·age (trĕs'pȧs·ĭj), *n.* See -AGE. *Rare.*

trespass board *or* **sign.** A notice on private property prohibiting trespass (sense 2).

tres'pass·er (trĕs'pȧs·ĕr), *n.* [ME. *trespassour,* fr. OF. *trespasseor* transgressor.] One who trespasses; specif., *Law,* one who commits a trespass against another or his property.

trespass offering. = GUILT OFFERING.

trespass on the case. *Law.* A form of action introduced by Statute of Westminster II (1286) to redress various wrongs or injuries to person or property which were not the immediate result of alleged violence, and for which no adequate remedy was provided by the common-law action of trespass; — called also *action on the case.*

tres'pas·so'ry (trĕs'pȧ·sō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -sĕr·ĭ), *adj.* *Law.* Designating an action in the nature of an action of trespass, a set of facts analogous to a trespass, or rights and claims having to do with trespass.

trespass to try title. *Law.* An action of trespass quare clausum fregit, or its equivalent under codes and practice acts, brought as a means of determining the title to land.

tress (trĕs), *n.* [ME. *tresse,* fr. OF. *trece* (F. *tresse*), of uncert. origin.] Originally, a braid or plait, esp. of hair; now usually, a long lock of hair; *pl.,* the hair of a woman, esp. when unbound. "Black hair hanging . . . in various *tresses.*" *Lady M. W. Montague.* "Dark *tresses* all loosely strewn." *Shelley.*
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

tress-braiding	tress-lifting	tress-shorn
tress-encircled	tress-plaiting	tress-topped

tress, *v. t.* To braid or plait, as hair. — *v. i.* To hang in braids; to permit braiding. *Rare.*

-tress (-trĕs; -trĭs; 119). An ending in feminine nouns corresponding to masculine agent nouns in *-er, -or,* usually short for *-eress, -oress,* as in:

actress	idolatress	seamstress
arbitress	interpretress	songstress
auditress	ministress	spinstress
comfortress	mistress	temptress
creatress	oratress	traitress
enchantress	painstress	vintress
huntress	protectress	waitress

tressed (trĕst), *adj.* Arranged in tresses; braided; also, having (such or so-adorned) tresses; as, *tressed* locks; the golden-*tressed* child.

Tres'sel (trĕs'ĕl), *n.* A gentleman attendant to Lady Anne in Shakespeare's *Richard III.*

tres'si·late (trĕs'ĭ·lāt), *v. i.* [F. *tressaillir.*] To quiver; to be tremulous. — **tres'si·la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

trench'ing plane. = GROOVING PLANE. *Brit.*
trench'let, *n.* See -LET.
trench'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
trench'ment, *n.* = ENTRENCHMENT. *Obs.*
trencht. Trenched. *Ref. Sp.*
trench'ward (trĕnch'wĕrd), *adv.* See -WARD.
trench'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
trench'work', *n.* See WORK.
tren'dle, *n. i. & t.* Trundle. *Obs.*
trene. † TRENE, TREEN, TRINE.
tren'nel (trĕn'l), *n.* Corrupt form of TRENNAIL. [*Table.*]
Trent (trĕnt), *n.* See COUNCIL, 1.
tre·pand'. Trepanned. *Ref. Sp.*
trep'a·nise, *v. t.* = TREPAN. *Rare.*
trep'o·ne'mi·cide (trĕp'ō·nē'mĭ·sīd), *n.* See TREPONEMA, -CIDE. — **trep'o·ne'mi·cide, trep'o·ne'mi·cid'al** (-sīd'ăl; -l), *adj.*
tresance, *n.* [ML. *tresantiae, triesantia.*] A corridor. *Obs.*
‖**tres'ca** (trĕs'kȧ), *n.* [It.] = TRESCHE. *Hist.*
tresche (trĕsh), *n.* [OF.] A kind of romping dance; a revel. *Obs.*
-tre'sis (-trē'sĭs). = -TRESIA.
tresor. † TREASURE.
tresoun. † TREASON.
tres'past. Trespassed. *Ref. Sp.*
tress. † TRACE.
tres'sel. Var. of TRESTLE.
tress'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.
tress'ile. Var. of TRESTLE.
tress'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
tress'let, *n.* See -LET.
tress'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

tres'son (trĕs'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *tresson, treçon,* fillet, headdress. See TRESS.] A caul, or headdress of net work. *Hist.*

tres'ure (trĕsh'ĕr), *n.* Also **tres'sour.** [OF. *tressure, tresseor, treceor,* fillet or band for the hair, or headdress. See TRESS.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A headdress, as a caul or ribbon. **b** Arrangement of hair; coiffure.

2. *Her.* A charge like a double orle, usually enriched with fleurs-de-lis.

3. *Numis.* An additional border or an ornament enclosing the device, such as a quatrefoil.

— **tres'sured** (trĕsh'ĕrd), *adj.*

tress'y (trĕs'ĭ), *adj.* Having, abounding in, or resembling, tresses.

Tressure Counter-fleury (a double Tressure, with divided Fleurs-de-lis).

T rest. See T, *adj*

tres'-tine' (trĕs'tīn'), *n.* [Cf. L. *tris, tres,* three, and E. *tyne, tine,* a prong.] The third tine above the base of a stag's antler; the royal antler.

tres'tle (trĕs'l), *n.* [ME. *trestel,* fr. OF. *trestel* (F. *tréteau*), fr. (assumed) VL. *transtellum,* for L. *transtillum* a little crossbeam, dim. fr. *transtrum* a crossbeam. See TRANSOM.] **1.** A kind of stool or horse, usually a horizontal piece or beam with three or four braced legs, which is used in pairs to support a horizontal board, plank, etc., as for a table, bench, or scaffolding, or singly for any of many other purposes.

2. A braced frame forming the whole support for a table top, drawing board, or the like.

3. A three-legged stool, bench, or stand; a tripod; a trivet. *Now Dial. & Her.*

4. A leg; a support; a pillar; — often figurative. *Obs.*

5. *Engin.* A braced framework of timbers, piles, or steelwork, usually of considerable height, for carrying a road, railroad, etc., over a depression.

tres'tle, *v.* To set upon a trestle or trestles.

trestle bed. A kind of cot bed supported by a (usually folding) trestle.

trestle bent. A transverse frame which supports the ends of the stringers in adjacent spans of a trestle.

trestle board. A drawing board used by draftsmen and others; — so called because commonly supported by trestles.

trestle bridge. A trestlework bridge. See TRESTLEWORK.

trestle legs. A trestle. *Rare.*

trestle post. A post in trestlework.

trestle table. **1.** = TRESTLE BOARD.

2. An early type of dining table made by placing a board on trestles; — called also ***trestle and board.***

tres'tle-tree' (trĕs''l-trē'), *n.* *Naut.* A strong timber fixed horizontally and fore and aft on the masthead, there usually being two, one on each side, to support the crosstrees, the frame of the top, and the topmast through the fid; — chiefly in *pl.*

tres'tle-work' (trĕs''l-wûrk'), *n.* The system of connected, usually high, trestles, supporting a viaduct, pier, scaffold, or the like; hence, the whole of such a construction.

Trestlework.

tres'tling (trĕs'lĭng), *n.* Trestlework.

très' vif'. *Music.* See TRÈS, *adv.*

tret (trĕt), *n.* [AF. *tret,* F. *trait* turn or pull of the scale, fr. OF. *traire* to draw, fr. L. *trahere.* See TRAIT.] *Com.* An allowance to purchasers of certain articles for waste or refuse, of four pounds added to every 104 pounds of suttle weight, or weight after the tare is deducted. *Hist.*

tre-val'y (trē-văl'ĭ), *n.* [Corrupt. of CAVALLY. See CAVALLA.] An Australian carangoid food fish (*Caranx georgianus*). Extended also to other fishes, as *Siganus nebulosus,* a small spiny-finned fish occurring on the coast of New South Wales, and called *black trevally.*

Tre-vel'yan's rock'er (trē-vĕl'yănz; -vīl'yănz). *Physics.* A triangular bar of brass attached to a rod ending in a ball, and having one of its edges made double by a V-shaped groove, as shown in the illustration, so that when heated and put with this edge resting on the edge of a lead block, it rocks rapidly, making a musical note. The effect is due to the successive expansions of the lead in contact with the hot brass.

Trevelyan's Rocker.

trew (trōō), *v. i.* [AS. *trēowan, trēowian.*] To believe; trust. Cf. TROW. *Scot.*

trews (trōōz), *n. pl.* [See TROUSERS.] Close-fitting breeches and stockings in one piece, formerly worn by Irishmen and Highlanders; hence, *Obs.,* Highlanders. *Scot.*

trews'man (trōōz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A Highlander. *Scot.*

trey (trā), *n.* [ME. *treye,* fr. OF. *trei, treis* (F. *trois*), fr. L. *tres* three. See THREE.] **1.** Three, at cards, dice, or dominoes; a card, die, or domino of three spots or pips.

2. Three; something in a group of three; a threepenny piece.

trey'-ace' (-ās'), *n.* A throw at dice which turns up a trey and an ace.

tri- (trī-). [F. or L. or Gr.; F. *tri-,* fr. L. *tri;* akin to Gr. *tri-,* L. *tres* three, and E. THREE.] A combining form, used chiefly with adjectives and nouns, and meaning: **1.** *Characterized by,* or *having, three,* or *three parts;* as in *tri*crotic, *tri*cycle, *tri*pod.

2. *Three times* or *in three ways;* as in *tri*farious, *tri*sonant; also, *into three,* as in *tri*sect.

3. *Thrice; every third;* as in *tri*weekly, *tri*ennial.

4. *Chem.* Denoting the presence of *three* atoms, groups, or equivalents of that signified by the term to which it is prefixed.

— **tri** (trī), *adj.*

tri'a-ble (trī'ă-b'l), *adj.* [From TRY.] **1.** That may or can be tried; capable of being attempted or put to a test; provable.

2. *Law.* Liable or subject to undergo a judicial examination or trial; as, a case *triable* without a jury.

tri-ac'e-ton-a-mine' (trī-ăs'ē-tŏn-ă-mēn'; -ăm'ĭn), *n.* Also **-am'in.** [*tri-* + *acetone* + *amine.*] *Chem.* A feebly basic crystalline compound, $C_9H_{17}NO$, obtained by action of ammonia on acetone. It is a derivative of piperidine.

tri'a-che'ni-um (trī'ă-kē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *tri-* + *achenium.*] *Bot.* A fruit composed of three mericarps. *Rare.*

tri-ac'id (trī-ăs'ĭd), *n.* *Chem.* An acid having three acid hydrogen atoms, as phosphoric acid; a triacid acid.

tri-ac'id, *adj. Chem.* **a** Able to react with three molecules of a monoacid, or one of a triacid, to form a salt or ester; — said of bases and alcohols. **b** Having three hydrogen atoms replaceable by basic atoms or radicals; — said of acids and acid salts.

☞ Some authorities disapprove the use of *triacid* in sense **a.**

tri'a-con'ta-e-te'rid (trī'ă-kŏn'tă-ē-tēr'ĭd), *n.* [Gr. *triakontaetēris, -idos.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A period of thirty years; also, a religious festival taking place every thirty years.

tri'a-con'tane (-kŏn'tān), *n.* [Gr. *triakonta* thirty + *-ane.*] *Chem.* Any hydrocarbon of the formula $C_{30}H_{62}$; specif., the normal variety, a crystalline solid.

tri'a-con'ter (-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *triakontēres,* fr. *triakonta* thirty.] See GALLEY, 2.

tri'act (trī'ăkt), *n.* [See TRIACTINAL.] *Zool.* A triactinal sponge spicule.

tri-ac'ti-nal (trī-ăk'tĭ-năl; -n'l; trī'ăk-tĭ'-), *adj.* [*tri-* + Gr. *aktis, aktinos,* ray.] *Zool.* Having three rays, as certain spicules.

tri-ac'tine (trī-ăk'tĭn; -tīn; 156), *adj. Zool.* Triactinal.

tri'ad (trī'ăd), *n.* [L. *trias, -adis,* fr. Gr. *trias, -ados,* fr. *treis, tria,* three; cf. F. *triade.* See THREE; cf. TRIAS, TRIO.]

1. A union or group of three, esp. of three closely related persons, beings, or things; a trinity; as, a *triad* of deities.

2. A favorite form of gnomic literature in medieval Wales and Ireland, consisting of short aphorisms grouped in threes, and in prose marked by rhythm and assonance. It was applied to various subjects, especially history, laws, and morals.

3. *Chem.* A trivalent atom, radical, or element.

4. *Math.* A set of three vectors thought together, but not as definitely combined mathematically.

5. *Music.* A chord of three notes or tones, esp. the common chord, consisting of a given tone, or *root,* with its third and fifth, with or without the octave. A triad is named from its root; as, the *triad of D;* the *dominant triad,* etc. A ***major triad*** (fig. 1 in the *Illust.*) has a major third and perfect fifth; a ***minor triad*** (fig. 2) has a minor third and perfect fifth; a ***diminished triad*** (fig. 3) has a minor third and a diminished fifth; an ***augmented triad*** (fig. 4) has a major third and augmented fifth. A triad lacking any of its three tones is an ***imperfect triad,*** a ***perfect triad*** being complete and in its fundamental position, that is, with the root in the bass (fig. 5). A triad having another tone than the root in the bass is an ***inverted triad,*** the third in the bass giving the ***first inversion*** (fig. 6), the fifth in the bass giving the ***second inversion*** (fig. 7). Inverted chords are named from the intervals between the bass and the other tones. See THOROUGH BASS. In textbooks of harmony triads are generally designated by Roman numerals corresponding to the scale tones composing their roots, large numerals being used for major triads, small ones for minor triads, with an added accent or small cipher for an augmented or a diminished triad respectively. The major or minor scale on which a series of triads is founded is sometimes also indicated by a capital or small letter. Thus fig. 8 shows the triads on the scale of *C* major; fig. 9, those on the scale of *a* minor. Inversions are noted by small vertical lines (one for the first, two for the second) at the lower right corner of the numeral, or by figures, or in thorough bass (which see). See figs. 6 and 7.

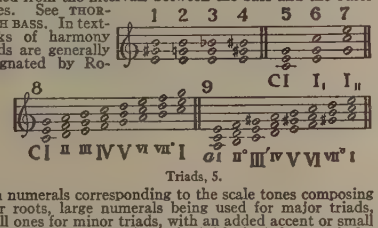

Triads, 5.

tri'ad (trī'ăd), *adj. Chem.* Trivalent.

tri'a-del'phous (trī'ă-dĕl'fŭs), *adj.* [*tri-* + Gr. *adelphos* brother.] *Bot.* Having stamens joined by filaments into three bundles, or fascicles.

Tri'a-de'num (-dē'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *adēn* gland.] *Bot.* A genus of two North American herbs (family Hypericaceae), disting. from *Hypericum* chiefly by the pink or purple flowers and the three large glands alternating with three sets of stamens. *T. virginianum,* the marsh St.-John's-wort, is common in moist places.

tri-ad'ic (trī-ăd'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Having the characteristics of, or constituting, a triad; consisting of a triad or triads.

2. *Chem.* Trivalent.

3. *Eastern Ch.* In honor of the Trias, or Trinity, as a hymn.

4. *Logic.* Of three terms; as, a *triadic* relation.

tri-ad'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* In a triadic group, form, or manner. — **tri-ad'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

tri'ad-ism (trī'ăd-ĭz'm), *n.* State of being a triad or consisting of triads; threefold division or constitution; a system based on a triad.

tri'ad-ist (-ĭst), *n.* A maker of poetic triads. See TRIAD, *n.,* 2.

Triad Society. = HUNG SOCIETY.

tri'ads of Döb'be-rei'ner (dû'bĕ-rī'nĕr). [After J. W. *Döbereiner,* Ger. chemist.] See PERIODIC LAW.

tri'aene (trī'ēn), *n.* [Gr. *triaina* a trident.] *Zool.* An elongated sponge spicule with three divergent rays at one end. — **tri-ae'nose** (trī-ē'nōs), *adj.*

tri'age (trī'ĭj; trē'ăzh'), *n.* [F., a culling, selecting, sifting, fr. *trier* to pick out. See TRY.] The process of grading marketable produce; specif., the lowest grade of coffee berries, consisting of broken material. *Eng.*

tri-ag'o-nal (trī-ăg'ō-năl; -n'l), *adj.* [From *trigonal,* after *tetragonal.*] Triangular.

‖ **tri'a junc'ta in u'no** (trī'ă jŭnk'tă ĭn ū'nō). [L.] Three joined in one; — the motto of the Order of the Bath.

tri'a-kis-i'co-sa-he'dron (trī'ă-kĭs-ī'kō-są-hē'drŭn), *n.* [Gr. *triakis* thrice + *icosahedron.*] *Geom.* A polyhedron formed by 60 congruent triangles that form pyramids on the faces of a regular icosahedron as bases. It is reciprocal to the Archimedean truncated dodecahedron. Cf. ARCHIMEDEAN SOLID. — **tri'a-kis-i'co-sa-he'dral** (-drăl), *adj.*

tri'a-kis-oc'ta-he'dron (-ŏk'tă-hē'drŭn), *n.* [Gr. *triakis* thrice + *octahedron.*] **1.** *Cryst.* A trigonal trisoctahedron. See TRISOCTAHEDRON, *Illust.,* 2.

2. *Geom.* A polyhedron of 24 congruent triangular faces forming pyramids on the faces of a regular octahedron as bases. It is reciprocal to the Archimedean truncated cube. — **tri'a-kis-oc'ta-he'dral** (-drăl), *adj.* — **tri'a-kis-oc'ta-he'dral** (-drĭl), *adj.*

tri'a-kis-tet'ra-he'dron (-tĕt'rā-hē'drŭn), *n.* [Gr. *triakis* thrice + *tetrahedron.*] a *Cryst.* A trigonal tristetrahedron. See TRISTETRAHEDRON, *Illust.,* 1. b *Geom.* A polyhedron formed by 12 congruent triangles that form pyramids on the faces of a regular tetrahedron as bases. It is reciprocal to the Archimedean truncated tetrahedron. Cf. ARCHIMEDEAN SOLID. — **tri'a-kis-tet'ra-he'dral** (-drăl), *adj.*

tri'al (trī'ăl), *n.* [AF., fr. *trier* to try. See TRY.] **1.** The action or process of trying or putting to the proof; subjection of a person or thing to a test, examination, participation in a contest or competition, or the like, to determine something in question, to settle a controversy, etc.; as, to submit to a *trial* by his fellow members: to demand *trials* of the ships before their acceptance.

2. The state or fact of being tried by suffering; esp., a test of one's virtue, faith, patience, etc., by being subjected to affliction or temptation; as, in one's hour of *trial;* purified by *trial;* hence, that which so tries or afflicts; a cross; as, their son's conduct was a severe *trial;* loosely, a source of vexation or annoyance.

Aunt Maria, being rather a *trial* to the Baineses. *A. Bennett.*

3. A trying out as an experiment to test practicability, efficacy, or the like; a temporary and experimental use, application, etc.; as, give this soap or plan a *trial.* See TRIAL AND ERROR.

4. *Obs.* **a** Evidence; proof. **b** Inquiry; investigation. **c** Experience; direct personal knowledge.

5. An act of trying, or making an essay; an effort; an attempt or endeavor to find out, effect, etc.

Only make *trial* what your love can do for Rome. *Shak.*

6. A sample or test piece used in proving the quality of a product or material or the progress and effectiveness of a mechanical operation.

7. An examination, as of a candidate for the Presbyterian ministry; in some English public schools the final examination of the term.

8. *Law.* The formal examination of the matter in issue in a cause before a competent tribunal for the purpose of determining such issue; the mode of determining a question of fact in a court of law. A trial may be of an issue of law, when it is before a judge alone; or of fact, when it is usually before a judge and jury. In a general sense *trial* includes all proceedings from the time when issue is joined, or more usually when the parties are called to try their case in court, to the time of its final determination; in criminal law the term *trial* is, however, generally restricted to proceedings subsequent to swearing in the jury.

9. *Sports.* A trial match.

Syn. — EXPERIMENT, TRIAL, TEST. An EXPERIMENT has for its object esp. the discovery of something as yet unknown, or the verification or illustration of what is already ascertained; it does not necessarily imply that anything is at stake; as, scientific *experiments;* "He was not excessively fond of wine, but he had several times taken too much, simply as an *experiment* in that kind of ecstasy" (*G. Eliot*). *Trial* and *test* suggest more definitely that something is being put to the proof; TRIAL is the wider term; a TEST is a decisive trial or criterion; as, "the world's challenge to make *trial* of it" (*W. Pater*); "those who bring all characters to the *test* of true wisdom" (*Cowper*); "In literary examinations, it is a *test* of good scholarship to be able to construe aright; . . . and those who have acquitted themselves best in the *trial,* will often be disposed to think they have most notably failed" (*J. H. Newman*). Cf. EXAMINATION.

— ***on trial.*** In the state of being examined, tested, or tried out for a period: specif., of merchandise, on approval with the understanding that it may be used for a specified period.

tri'al (trī'ăl), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or employed in a trial or trials.

2. Essayed or entered into as a trial; hence, not permanent or repeated unless successful.

3. Used in trying, testing, fitting, experimenting, etc.

4. Serving as a sample, specimen, proof, or test piece.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

trial engagement	trial order	trial proof
trial glasses	trial package	trial sample
trial heat	trial piece	trial trip
trial lenses		

tri'al (trī'ăl), *adj.* Also **tri'nal** (trī'nĕl; -n'l). [L. *tres, tria,* three.] *Gram.* Designating or pertaining to forms of pronouns or nouns denoting three, as in Polynesian, Melanesian, and other languages. Cf. DUAL, QUADRUAL.

tri'al, *n.* Also **tri'nal.** *Gram.* The trial number, a form denoting it, or a word in that form.

trial and error. A finding out the best way to reach a desired result, a correct solution, or the like, by trying out one or more ways or means, and by noting and eliminating errors or causes of failure; sometimes, a trying this and that until something succeeds. — **trial'-and-er'ror,** *adj.*

tri-a'late (trī-ā'lāt), *adj.* [See TRI-; ALATE.] Three-winged.

trial at nisi prius. A trial conducted as a result of the issuance of a writ of nisi prius. See NISI PRIUS, 2.

trial at (the) bar. *Law.* A trial before all of the judges of the court in which the proceeding is brought; — now seldom used.

trial balance. *Bookkeeping.* A list of the debit and credit balances (or debit and credit totals) of all open accounts in a double-entry ledger at a given date prepared primarily for the purpose of testing their equality.

trial balloon. A balloon sent up to test air currents, wind velocity, etc.; hence, a project or scheme tentatively announced in order to test public opinion. Cf. KITEFLYING.

trial brief. See BRIEF, *n.,* 7 **d.**

trial by battle *or* **combat.** *Law.* A trial of a dispute which is determined by the issue of a personal battle or combat

---

tressour. † TREASURE.

trest, *n.* Trust. *Obs.*

trest (trĕst), *n.* [OF. *treste, traste, trestre, traistre.* See TRESTLE.] = TRESTLE. *New Scot. & Dial.*

trest, *adj.* [See TRAIST, *adj.* & *n.*] = TRAIST. *Obs.* [*Sp.*]

tres'tl, tres'sel. Trestle. *Raf.*

tres'tld. Trestled. *Raf. Sp.*

tres'tle-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

tres'-tyne', Var. of TRES-TINE.

‖**tres'vi-rī** (trĕz'vĭ-rī), *n. pl.* [L.] See EPULO.

tretable. † TREATABLE.

tre'ta yu'ga (trā'tĕ). [Skr. *treitā* triad, trey (on a die), the second age of the world.] See YUGA.

trete. † TREAT, TREATY.

tre'tee. † TREATY. [TISZ.]

tretes, tretice, tretis. † TREA-

tretis, *adj.* [OF. *tratis, tratiss.*] Well-proportioned. *Obs.*

‖**Treu'gä De'i** *or* **Do'mi-ni** (trōō'gä dē'ĭ, dŏm'ĭ-nī). [ML.] Truce of God.

tre-val'i, tre-val'li, *n.* Vars. of TREVALLY.

‖**Trêve' de Dieu'** (trĕv' dĕ dyû'), [F.] Truce of God. [knife.]

trev'et (trĕv'ĭt), *n.* = TRIVET, a

tre'vis, tre'viss (trē'vĭs; trĕv'-ĭs). Scot. var. of TRAVERSE, *n.*

trew. † TREE, THROW, TRUCE, TRUE.

trew'age, *n.* [OF. *treüage.*] *Obs.* a Tribute. **b** Payment, as of a toll or custom. **c** Homage; fealty.

trew'el. † TROWEL.

trewth (trūth; trōōth). Var. of TRUTH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

treye. † TREY. [*Obs.*]

trey'go-bet', *n.* A game at dice.

trey'-trip', *n.* [From TREY a three.] An old dicing game. *Obs.*

trez'-tine' (trĕz'tīn'), Var. of TRES-TINE.

trez'ure, trez'ur-er, trez'ur-y Treasure; treasurer; treasury. *Raf. Sp.*

tri'a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

tri'ace', *n.* See -ACE.

tri-ac'et-am'ide, *n.* Also -id. See AMIDE b.

tri-ac'e-tate, *n.* See TRI-.

tri-ac'e-tin, *n.* Also -tine. See ACETIN. [CLE. *Obs. exc. Scot.*]

tri'a-cle (trī'ă-k'l). Var. of TREA-

---

between the parties; judicial combat; — called also *wager of battle.* This was common in Europe, and in England was a legal form of trial from the time of William the Conqueror till abolished in 1818.

trial by certificate. *Old Law.* A trial in which the issue is determined by the testimony of a person certifying to what is peculiarly within his knowledge, as of an officer that a soldier is absent from the army.

trial by inspection. *O. Eng. Law.* A trial in which the case was settled by the individual observation and decision of the judge upon the testimony of his own senses, without the intervention of a jury.

trial by jury. *Law.* A trial in which the issue is determined by a judge and a jury, usually of 12 members, the province of the jury being to determine issues of fact.

trial by ordeal. *O. Eng. Law.* A trial in which the innocence or guilt of an accused person is determined by the manner in which he sustains some form of ordeal.

trial by record. A trial which is had when a matter of record is pleaded, and the opposite party pleads that there is no such record. In this case the trial is by inspection of the record itself, no other evidence being admissible. See NUL TIEL RECORD.

trial by the country. See COUNTRY, *n.*, 9.

trial case. *Ophth.* A box containing a set of lenses for testing the vision.

trial court. The court before which issues of fact and law are first determined, as distinguished from an *appellate court. Colloq.*

trial docket. See DOCKET, *n.*, 2.

trial frame. *Ophth.* A spectacle frame for holding trial lenses.

tri'al·ism (trī'ăl·ĭz'm), *n.* [See TRIAL, *adj.*; cf. DUALISM.] **1.** Triadism. *Rare.* **2.** A federation or union of three states; specif., [*cap.*], the union proposed (c. 1908–11) of Austria, Hungary, and a new state composed of the Southern Slavs (cf. YUGOSLAV) of Austria-Hungary.
— **tri'al·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

tri·al'i·ty (trī·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *tres, tria,* three.] Triadism; threefold constitution; specif., *Obs.*, a plurality of three benefices. *Rare.*

trial jury. A jury impaneled to try a cause; petit jury.

trial lawyer. A lawyer who engages chiefly in the trial of cases before courts of original jurisdiction, as distinguished from one whose functions are chiefly advisory or chiefly concerned with argument before appellate courts. *Colloq.*

trial marriage. A proposed form of marriage in which a man and woman would be married legally, but for only a stated period. Cf. COMPANIONATE MARRIAGE.

trial of the pyx. The annual testing, in the English mint, of the standard of gold and silver coins.

tri'a·logue (trī'ȧ·lŏg; 185), *n.* [Erron. fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *dialogue;* cf. ML. *trialogus.*] A scene, discourse, or colloquy, in which three persons share. *Rare.*

trial square. = TRY SQUARE.

tri·am'ide (trī·ăm'ĭd; -īd), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* **a** An amide with three amido groups in the molecule. **b** Triazane.

tri'a·mine' (trī'ȧ·mēn'; trī·ăm'ĭn), *n.* Also **tri·am'in.** *Chem.* An amine with three amino groups in the molecule.

tri'a·mi'no- (trī'ȧ·mē'nō-; trī·ăm'ĭ·nō-). *Chem.* A combining form, *tri-* + *amino-*, denoting *presence of three amino groups.* — **tri'a·mi'no** (-nō), *adj.*

tri'am·mi'no- (trī'ă·mē'nō-; trī·ăm'ĭ·nō-). *Chem.* A combining form, *tri-* + *ammino-*, denoting the *presence of an ammine containing three molecules of ammonia.*

tri'am·mo'ni·um (trī'ă·mō'nĭ·ŭm), *adj. Chem.* Containing three ammonium radicals.

tri·am'yl·ose (trī·ăm'ĭ·lōs), *n.* [*tri-* + *amylose.*] *Chem.* An amylose of the formula $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_3$, or $C_{18}H_{30}O_{15}$.

Tri·an'dri·a (trī·ăn'drĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TRI-; -ANDROUS.] *Bot.* A disused Linnaean class of plants having flowers with three stamens. — **tri·an'der** (-dĕr), *n.* — **tri·an'dri·an** (-drĭ·ăn), *adj.*

tri·an'drous (-drŭs), *adj. Bot.* **a** *Obs.* Pertaining to the Triandria. **b** Having three stamens.

tri'an'gle (trī'ăng'g'l), *n.* [OF. or L.; OF. *triangle,* fr. L. *triangulum,* fr. *triangulus* triangular, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *angulus* angle. See ANGLE a corner.] **1.** *Geom.* A figure (formerly the area, now commonly the three bounding lines) formed by three lines intersecting by twos in three points, and so forming three angles (or sets of angles). A

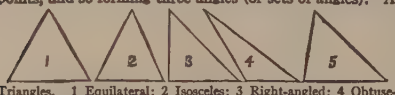

Triangles. 1 Equilateral; 2 Isosceles; 3 Right-angled; 4 Obtuse-angled; 5 Scalene. 1, 2, and 5 are also Acute-angled.

triangle is either *plane, spherical,* or *curvilinear,* according as its sides are straight lines, or arcs of great circles of a sphere, or any curved lines whatever. Without specification, a *plane* triangle is meant. A *plane* triangle is designated as *scalene, isosceles,* or *equilateral,* according as it has no two sides equal, two sides equal, or all sides equal; and also as *right-angled,* or *oblique-angled,* according as it has one right angle, or none; and an oblique-angled triangle is either *acute-angled* or *obtuse-angled,* according as all the angles are acute, or one is obtuse. These terms, except *oblique-angled,* are applied to *spherical* triangles in the same sense as to *plane* triangles. The area of a *plane* triangle may be found by multiplying any side by one half the perpendicular distance of that side from the opposite vertex.

2. A triangular object, marking, area, arrangement, or the like; a triangle-shaped thing; specif.: **a** A thin, flat, right-angled triangular instrument, of wood, celluloid, or the like, used in drafting. The acute angles are usually 45°, or 30° and 60°. **b** A hoisting or weighing device consisting of a tripod of poles or spars from the apex of which is suspended a pulley or balance. **c** The entire forequarter of beef with the exception of the ribs.

3. A set of three; a situation involving three persons; specif., the love of two men for one woman or of two women for one man, and the resulting complications.

4. *Anthropological Art.* The triangle (sense 1) used as a religious symbol or as design or motif in decorative art. It is often difficult to distinguish between religious and decorative uses. In primitive art, with the apex down, it is interpreted as representing the female genitalia, thereby becoming a symbol of life and all that may be associated with life. In Christian art, the equilateral triangle is often a symbol of the Trinity.

5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* **a** A small constellation on the edge of the Milky Way, in the south polar region, containing three bright stars. **b** A small northern constellation bounded by Perseus, Andromeda, Pisces, and Aries.

6. *Ceramics.* A triangular stilt.

7. *Mil.* A kind of frame formed of three halberds or poles stuck in the ground and united at the top, to which soldiers in the British Army at one time were bound when undergoing corporal punishment; — often in *pl.*

8. *Music.* **a** A triangle-shaped virginal. *Pepys.* **b** An instrument of percussion, usually made of a rod of steel, bent into the form of a triangle, open at one angle. It is suspended, and is sounded by striking with a small metal rod.

Triangle, 8, and Rod.

9. *Zool.* In dragonflies, a triangular area near the base of the wing.

tri'an'gle (trī'ăng'g'l), *adj.* Triangular. *Now Rare.*

tri'an'gle, *v. t. Mil.* To punish at the triangles.

tri'an'gled (-g'ld), *adj.* **1.** Having three angles; triangular. **2.** Subjected to triangling.

triangle of forces. *Mech.* The theorem that three forces acting at a point in equilibrium can be diagrammatically represented in magnitude and direction by the sides of a closed triangle taken in order; also, the triangle representing such forces. The converse is also true.

tri'an'gle of Hes'sel·bach (hĕs'ĕl·băk). *Anat.* An area of the abdominal wall bounded laterally by the deep epigastric artery, medially by the margin of the rectus muscle, and below by Poupart's ligament.

tri'an'gle of Scar'pa (skär'pä). = SCARPA'S TRIANGLE.

triangle of similitude (of three directly similar figures). *Geom.* The triangle formed by the three centers of similitude of the figures taken in pairs.

triangle of the elbow. *Anat.* The triangular space in the bend of the elbow.

tri'an'gler (trī'ăng'glĕr), *n.* One who plays on a triangle.

triangles of the neck. *Surgical Anat.* Areas into which each lateral half of the neck is divided. They are bounded above by the border of the jaw and a line joining it to the mastoid process, below by the clavicle, behind by the margin of the trapezius muscle, and in front by an imaginary midline. The sternomastoid muscle divides each area into an ***anterior triangle*** and a ***posterior triangle.*** The former is subdivided by the digastric muscle above, and the anterior belly of the omohyoid below, into the ***inferior carotid, superior carotid,*** and ***submaxillary, triangles*** (naming them from below upward). The posterior belly of the omohyoid divides the posterior triangle into the ***occipital triangle*** above and the ***subclavian triangle*** below.

triangle spider. A small American spider (*Hyptiotes cavatus*) which lives among the dead branches of evergreen trees. It constructs a triangular web, or net, usually composed of four radii crossed by a double elastic fiber. The spider holds the thread at the apex of the web and stretches it tight, but lets go and springs the net when an insect comes in contact with it.

a Triangle Spider, with right legs removed (× 3); *b* One of its Feet (× 25); *c* Its Web (⅛).

triangle winding. *Elec.* = DELTA WINDING.

tri·an'gu·lar (trī·ăng'gū·lĕr), *adj.* [LL. *triangularis;* cf. F. *triangulaire.*] **1.** Of, relating to, or consisting of, a triangle; having three angles, corners, or sides; having the form of a triangle; as, a *triangular* figure; a *triangular* plot of land.

2. That has a base that is a triangle; as some prisms or pyramids; hence, shaped or edged as a triangular prism or pyramid.

3. Of, relating to, or involving, three parts, elements, persons, factions, or the like; as, a *triangular* agreement.
— **tri·an'gu·lar'i·ty** (-lăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **tri·an'gu·lar·ly,** *adv.*

tri·an'gu·lar, *adv.* So as to form a triangle. *Rare.*

triangular compass. See COMPASS, *n.*, 7.

triangular co-ordinates. *Math.* See CO-ORDINATE, *n.*, 2.

triangular crab. Any maioid crab; — so called because the carapace is usually triangular.

triangular exchange. *Finance.* Simple arbitration of exchange. See ARBITRAGE, *n.*, 2.

triangular file. See 4th FILE, *n.*, 1.

‖**tri·an'gu·la'ris men'ti** (trī·ăng'gū·lā'rĭs mĕn'tī; 79), *or* **tri·an'gu·la'ris,** *n.* [NL. (sc. *musculus*), lit., triangular muscle of the chin.] *Anat.* A flat triangular muscle extending from the base of the mandible to the angle of the mouth and upper lip.

‖**tri·an'gu·la'ris ster'ni** (stûr'nī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), lit., triangular muscle of the chest.] *Anat.* A thin layer of muscular and tendinous fibers on the inner surface of the ribs and sternum.

triangular level. A device used in farm surveying, consisting of a large, vertical, triangular wooden frame which is leveled by means of a carpenter's level or by a plumb bob, and the bottom member of which provides a span of about ten feet.

triangular numbers. *Math.* The successive sums, $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$, of the first n natural numbers, namely, 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, . . .; — so called because they can be represented by dots arranged in triangles.

tri·an'gu·late (trī·ăng'gū·lāt), *adj.* Consisting of, or marked with, triangles; having triangular markings.

tri·an'gu·late (-lāt), *v. t.;* TRI·AN'GU·LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); TRI·AN'GU·LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). **1.** To divide into triangles; specif., to survey by triangulation.
2. To make triangular, or three-cornered.

tri·an'gu·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *triangulatio;* cf. F. *triangulation.*] **1.** *Surv.* The series or network of triangles into which any portion of the earth's surface is divided in a trigonometrical survey; the operation of measuring the elements (mainly angles, with a theodolite) necessary to determine these triangles, and thus to fix the positions and distances apart of their vertices. The adjustment of the triangulation is the distribution of the errors, according to the method of least squares, and the reduction of the triangulation is the completion (by means of trigonometric calculations) of the determination of the triangles. The measurement of the *base line,* to which all other measurement and calculations are referred, is no part of the triangulation proper.

2. *Engin.* The system, or designing, of the triangular bays of Warren and lattice girders, etc.

tri·an'gu·la'to- (trī·ăng'gū·lā'tō-). A combining form from NL. *triangulatus,* meaning *triangulate and,* as in **tri·an'gu·la'to-o'vate.** See OVATE.

tri·an'gu·la'tor (trī·ăng'gū·lā'tĕr), *n.* One who triangulates.

Tri·an'gu·lid (-lĭd), *n.* [*Triangula* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in either Triangle (see TRIANGLE, 5).

tri·an'gu·lo- (trī·ăng'gū·lō-). A combining form, from Latin *triangulum,* triangle, meaning *triangularly,* as in **tri·an'gu·lo·py·ram'id·al, tri·an'gu·lo·tri·an'gu·lar.**

tri·an'gu·loid (-loid), *adj.* [L. *triangulum* triangle + E *-oid.*] Somewhat triangular in shape.

Tri·an'gu·lum (-lŭm), *n.* [L.] *Astron.* Either Triangle

Tri·an'gu·lum Aus·tra'le (ôs·trā'lē). [L., southern triangle.] *Astron.* = TRIANGLE, 5 **a.**

Tri·an'gu·lum Mi'nor (mī'nôr). [L.] *Astron.* **a** = TRIANGLE, 5 **a.** **b** Formerly, a small constellation south of Triangulum.

tri·an'nu·al (trī·ăn'ū·ăl), *adj.* **a** *Obs.* = TRIENNIAL, *adj.* **b** *Rare.* Thrice in a year.

tri·an'nu·late (-ăn'ū·lāt), *adj. Zool.* Provided with, or composed of, three rings.

Tri'a'non' (trē'ä'nôn'), *n.* [F.] **1.** One of two small palaces or royal villas situated in the park at Versailles. The ***Grand Trianon*** was built by Louis XIV in 1687; the ***Petit Trianon,*** by Louis XV in 1762–1768. The latter was given to Mme. du Barry, and, later, to Marie Antoinette. See TREATY, *Table.*
2. [*not cap.*] Any small elegant villa, especially one in the grounds of a larger establishment.

tri·an'thous (trī·ăn'thŭs), *adj.* [*tri-* + *-anthous.*] Three-flowered.

tri·ap'si·dal (trī·ăp'sĭ·dăl) *adj. Arch.* Having three apses; — said of a building. The apses in a triapsidal church may be side by side at the east end; or they may be projected from a central tower, or the like.

tri'arch (trī'ärk), *n.* [*tri-* + tetrarch.] The ruler of any one of three divisions of a country; also, *Rare,* a ruler of the third rank in an ascending scale.

tri'arch (trī'ärk), *adj.* [Gr. *triarchos* having three branches, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *archē* beginning.] *Bot.* Having three xylem strands or groups, as certain roots.

tri'arch·ate (trī'är·kāt), *n.* A triarchy. *Rare.*

tri'arch·y (trī'är·kĭ), *n.; pl.* -ARCHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. *triarchia.* See TRI-; -ARCHY.] **a** Government by three persons; a triumvirate. **b** A country under three rulers. **c** One of three districts, each under a ruler.

tri·a'ri·i (trī·ā'rĭ·ī), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *tres, tria,* three.] *Rom. Antiq.* The soldiers of the third line of the Roman army, acting as the reserve. See LEGION, 1.

Tri·ar'thrus (trī·är'thrŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *arthron* joint.] *Paleontol.* A genus of small Ordovician trilobites. *T. eatoni* is one of the few trilobites which have been found with the antennae and appendages in a good state of preservation. It occurs in the Utica formation of New York State.

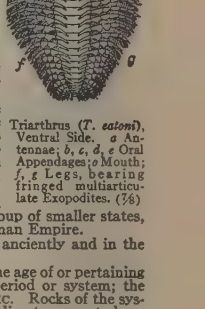

Triarthrus (*T. eatoni*). Ventral Side. *a* Antennae; *b, c, d, e* Oral Appendages; *e* Mouth; *f, g* Legs, bearing fringed multiarticulate Exopodites. (⅞)

tri·ar·tic'u·late (trī'är·tĭk'ū·lāt), *adj. Zool.* Having three joints.

Tri'as (trī'ăs), *n.* [L., triad. See TRIAD.] **1.** The number three; a trinity; a triad. *Now Rare.*
2. *Geol.* The system between the Permian and the Jurassic, and the period during which the system was deposited; — so named by the Germans, from its threefold division in Germany into *Bunter, Muschelkalk,* and *Keuper.* See TRIASSIC.
3. *Ger. Hist.* The threefold political union of Austria, Prussia, and the group of smaller states, regarded as constituting the old German Empire.
4. *Theol.* The Trinity; — so called anciently and in the Eastern Church.

Tri·as'sic (trī·ăs'ĭk), *adj. Geol.* Of the age of or pertaining to the Trias. — *n.* The Triassic period or system; the Trias. See GEOLOGY, *Chart;* JURASSIC. Rocks of the system are largely red sandstone. The climate seems to have been rather arid, and the vegetation scant, at least in the earlier part. Gymnosperms, esp. the cycads, were the most distinctive plants. The amphibians declined, but the reptiles and ammonites developed rapidly. Mammals probably existed, but they were few, small, and primitive. The system contains some workable coal, as in Virginia.

tri·as'ter (trī·ăs'tĕr), *n.* [G., fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + Gr. *astēr* star.] *Biol.* A mitotic figure resulting from tripolar (usually abnormal) division of a nucleus.

tri·at'ic (trī·ăt'ĭk), *adj.* [*tri-* + *-atic.*] *Naut.* A term used in: ***triatic stay,*** a rope, or two pendants of which the lower ends are joined by a span, secured at the ends to the heads of the foremast and mainmast with thimbles spliced to the bight of the rope or the lower ends of the pendants into which stay tackles hook. Also, sometimes, the spring stay between the mastheads of schooners and steamers.

Tri·at'o·ma (trī·ăt'ō·mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of CONORHINUS.

tri'a·tom'ic (trī'ȧ·tŏm'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* **a** Preferably, consisting of three atoms; having three atoms in the molecule. **b** Trivalent. **c** Having three replaceable atoms or groups.
— **tri·at'o·mic'i·ty** (trī·ăt'ō·mĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

tri·ax'i·al (trī·ăk'sĭ·ăl), *adj.* Also **tri·ax'al** (-săl). Having three axes; specif., designating a diagram with three axes for representing graphically three variables.

tri·ax'on (-sŏn), *n.* [NL. See TRI-; AXON.] *Zool.* A triaxial sponge spicule. — **tri·ax'on,** *adj.*

tri'ax·o'ni·an (trī'ăks·ō'nĭ·ăn), *adj. Zool.* Having triaxon spicules, as many calcareous sponges.

tri'a·zane (trī'ȧ·zān), *n. Chem.* A hypothetical compound of nitrogen and hydrogen, $NH_3.NH.NH_3$, known in the form of organic derivatives.

tri'a·zine (trī'ȧ·zēn; -zĭn; trī·ăz'ēn; -ĭn), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*tri-* + *az-* + *-ine, -in.*] *Chem.* Any of three parent compounds, $C_3H_3N_3$, containing a ring of three carbon and three nitrogen atoms; also, any of various derivatives of these. The three varieties are distinguished as *symmetrical, unsymmetrical* (or *α*-), and *vicinal* (or *β*-), *triazine,* according to the position of the nitrogen atoms in the ring. The first, called also *cyanidines* or *cyanurines,* include many polymeric cyanogen compounds.

tri'a·zi'no- (-zē'nō-). *Chem.* A combining form for *triazine.*

---

triammonium phosphate. See AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE.

tri'an'gid. Triangled. *Ref. Sp.*

tri'an'gle-leaved' (66), *adj.* See LEAVED.

tri'an'gle-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.

tri'an'gle-ways', *adv.* See -WAYS.

tri'an'gle-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

tri'an'gle-work', *n.* See WORK.

Tri·an'gu·la (trī·ăng'gū·lȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Astron.* **a** = TRIANGLE, 5 **a.** **b** = TRIANGULUM MINOR **b.**

tri·an'gu·lar-shaped', *adj.* See [-SHAPED.]

tri·an'gu·lar'y (-lĕr'ĭ; -lĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Triangular. *Obs.*

tri·an'gu·late·ly, *adv.* of TRIANGULATE.

tri·an'te·lope (trī·ăn'tē·lōp), *n.* Corrupt. of TARANTULA. *Colloq., Australia.*

tri·ap'sal (trī·ăp'săl), *adj.* = TRIAPSIDAL.

tri·arc'tic, *adj.* = HOLARCTIC.

tri·ar'cu·at'ed, *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

tri·a're·al, *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

tri·ar'i·an (trī·ăr'ĭ·ăn; 79), *n.* One of the triarii. *Obs.*

tri'a·ry, *n.* = TRIARII. *Obs.*

tri·az'o- (trī·ăz'ō-; -ā'zō-). *Chem.* **a** A combining form, *tri-* + *azo-*, denoting the *presence of the univalent group* N_3 (held to have the structure $-N<\begin{smallmatrix}N\\N\end{smallmatrix}$), as in *triazo*benzene, $C_6H_5N_3$; called also *azido-*. **b** Less desirably, = TRISAZO-. — **tri·az'o** (-ō), *adj.*

tri'a·zole (trī'ă·zōl; trī·ăz'ōl), *n. Chem.* Any of four parent ring compounds, $C_2H_3N_3$, regarded as derived from pyrrole by replacement of two CH groups by nitrogen atoms; — called also *pyrrodiazole*. Also, any of various derivatives of these. *Vicinal triazole* is a crystalline compound and is called also *osotriazole;* its derivatives of the type NR.N:CH.CH:N (1,2,5-triazoles) are called also *osotriazoles.* — **tri'a·zol'ic** (trī'ă·zŏl'ĭk), *adj.*

tri·az'o-lo- (trī·ăz'ō-lō-; trī'ă·zō'lō-). *Chem.* A combining form for *triazole.*

trib'ade (trĭb'ăd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tribas, -adis,* fr. Gr. *tribas,* fr. *tribein* to rub. See THROW.] A woman who practices homosexuality. — **trib'a·dism** (-ă·dĭz'm), *n.* — **trib'a·dy** (-dĭ), *n.*

trib'al (trīb'ăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a tribe or tribes; as, *tribal* customs. — **trib'al·ly,** *adv.*

trib'al·ism (-lĭz'm), *n.* Tribal life, organization, or society; also, tribal feeling, peculiarities, or characteristics.

trib'al·ist, *n.* A tribesman. *Rare.*

tri'base (trī'bās), *n.* [*tri-* + *base.*] *Chem.* A base capable of reacting with three equivalents of an acid; a base having three basic hydroxyl groups, as aluminum hydroxide, $Al(OH)_3$.

tri·bas'ic (trī·bās'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* **a** Having three hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals; — said of acids, as phosphoric acid. **b** Containing three atoms of a univalent metal, or their equivalent; as, a *tribasic* phosphate (as Na_3PO_4). **c** Having three basic hydroxyl groups; able to react with three molecules of a monoacid; — said of bases and basic salts. — **trĭ'ba·sic'ĭ·ty** (trĭ'bā·sĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

☞ Some authorities disapprove the use of *tribasic* in sense **a.**

trib'ble (trĭb'l), *n.* A frame on which new paper is dried.

trib'ble. Scot. var. of TROUBLE.

trib'ble. Dial. var. of TREBLE.

tribe (trīb), *n.* [OF. and L.; OF. *tribu,* fr. L. *tribus,* one of the three, later more, divisions of the Roman people, a tribe. See TRIBUTE.] **1.** A social group comprising a series of families, clans, or generations, together with slaves, dependents, adopted strangers, etc.; as, the twelve *tribes* of Israel, traditionally descended from the twelve sons of Jacob. Anthropologists generally treat the *tribe* as a (putatively) consanguineous endogamous group, primitively comprising several exogamous sibs which it unites under one political head, or chief, and often with a special tribal worship distinct from the specific sib cults. Cf. def. 2. See CLAN, 2; FAMILY, 5; SIB.

Although the idea of consanguinity persists, the *tribe,* as it expands, depends more and more on common social and political institutions, and less on actual kinship. *A. H. Keane.*

2. *Anc. Hist.* **a** In ancient Rome, one of the three divisions of the Roman people, the *Ramnes, Tities,* and *Luceres,* traditionally of Latin, Sabine, and Etruscan origin respectively. Later (under Servius Tullius, according to Roman accounts), the tribes were constituted on a territorial basis, four belonging to the city and sixteen to the country. The number was increased in the republican period, but never exceeded thirty-five. Cf. CLASS, *n.,* 1. See CURIA, 1 **a**; GENS, 1. **b** One of the phylae of ancient Athens. See PHYLE **a.**

3. More loosely: **a** Any aggregation of people, esp. in a primitive or nomadic state, believed to be of a common stock and acting under a more or less central authority, as that of a headman or chief. **b** *Rare.* A division of a race or people.

4. A class of persons set apart from others as having a distinct racial origin or religion, or a common ancestry; now usually, a group of persons having a common character or occupation; a kind; — often contemptuous; as, the scribbling *tribe.* "For sufferance is the badge of all our *tribe.*" *Shak.*

5. A flock, as of birds; — said esp. of sparrows.

6. *Biol.* A category of classification to which different ranks have been assigned, usually equivalent to, or ranking just below, a suborder, or used as a subdivision of a family equivalent to, or ranking below, a subfamily. In modern classifications, names of tribes or subfamilies end (*Bot.*) in *-eae* or *-ineae,* as the Bambuseae, Abietineae, and (*Zool.*) in *-ini,* as the Carabini. Also, often, any natural group, irrespective of taxonomic rank; as, the cat *tribe;* rose *tribe,* etc.

7. *Stock Breeding.* A group of animals descended from some particular female progenitor, through the female line; as, the Duchess *tribe,* or family, of Shorthorns.

tribe, *v. t.* To classify by tribes; also, to put in the same tribe. *Rare.*

tribe, *adj.* Tribal.

-tribe (-trīb). A combining form from Greek *tribein,* to rub, denoting: **a** *Bot. Dusting pollen on insect visitors on a* (specified) *part,* as in noto*tribe,* pleuro*tribe.* **b** *Surg. An instrument for crushing, compressing,* or *rubbing,* as in angio*tribe,* osteo*tribe.*

tribe'less (trīb'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Without tribal affiliation.

tribe of Ben (bĕn). A group of poets and wits associated with Ben Jonson in his later years as disciples or admirers.

tribes'man (trībz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A member of a tribe. — **tribes'man·ship,** *n.*

tribes'peo'ple (-pē'p'l), *n. pl.* The people of a tribe.

trib'let (trĭb'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* [F. *triboulet,* of uncert. origin.] Any of various mandrels used in making rings, nuts, etc., or in drawing tubes.

tri'bo- (trī'bō-; trĭb'ō-). A combining form from Greek *tribein,* to rub, denoting *pertaining to,* or *resulting from, friction,* as in:

triboelectric	tribofluorescent
triboelectricity	triboluminescence
tribofluorescence	triboluminescent
	tribophosphorescent
	tribophosphoroscope

Tri·bo'li·um (trĭ·bō'lĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tribolos* three-pointed.] *Zool.* A genus of small, brown beetles (family Tenebrionidae) whose larvae feed on dry cereal products. See FLOUR BEETLE, *Illust.*

tri·bom'e·ter (trĭ·bŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *tribein* to rub + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring sliding friction.

Tri'bo·ne'ma (trī'bō·nē'mă; trĭb'ō-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tribos* track, path, rubbing + *-nema.*] *Bot.* A genus of simple, filamentous, fresh-water yellow-green algae typifying a family, **Tri'bo·ne·ma'ce·ae** (-nē·mā'sē·ē). Asexual spores are formed within the cells and freed by the breaking of the filaments into H-shaped pieces. See CONFERVA, 1, 2.

tri·bor'ough (trī·bŭr'ō; 66), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or connecting, three boroughs; as, a *triborough* subway.

Tri'bou'let' (trē'bōō'lĕ'), *n.* A nickname of Fevrial or Le Feurial (d. 1525 or 1528), court fool of Louis XII and Francis I, figuring in Rabelais's *History of Gargantua* and *Pantagruel* and Victor Hugo's tragedy *Le Roi s'amuse.*

tri'brach (trī'brăk; trĭb'răk), *n.* [L. *tribrachys,* fr. Gr. *tribrachys* consisting of three short syllables, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *brachys* short (see BRIEF.] *Pros.* A poetic foot of three short syllables, of which two belong to the thesis and one to the arsis, as *mĕlĭtŭs;* also, rarely, a foot of three light syllables none of which carries a speech accent. — **tri·brach'ic** (trī·brăk'ĭk; trĭ-), *adj.*

tri'brach (trī'brăk), *n.* [*tri-* + Gr. *brachiōn* arm.] A three-branched object or figure. — **tri·bra'chi·al** (trī·brā'kĭ·ăl; -brăk'ĭ-), *adj.*

tri·brac'e·ate (trī·brăk'ē·āt), *adj. Bot.* Having three bracts.

tri·bro'mide (trī·brō'mīd; -mĭd), *n.* Also **-mid.** *Chem.* A compound of an element or radical with three atoms of bromine.

tri·bro'mo- (trī·brō'mō-), **tribrom-.** *Chem.* A combining form, *tri-* + *bromo-,* denoting the *presence of three bromine atoms,* esp. replacing hydrogen, as in *tribromo*acetic acid, CBr_3CO_2H.

tri·bro'mo·eth'a·nol (-ĕth'ā·nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*tribromo-* + *ethanol.*] *Chem.* A bromine derivative, CBr_3CH_2OH, of ethyl alcohol, used as an anesthetic.

trib'u·al (trĭb'ū·ăl), *adj.* Tribal. — **trib'u·al·ly,** *adv.*

trib'u·late (-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *tribulare* to afflict.] To cause (one) tribulation.

trib'u·la'tion (trĭb'ū·lā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *tribulacion* (F. *tribulation*), fr. LL. *tribulatio,* fr. *tribulare* to press, afflict, fr. *tribulum* a threshing sledge; akin to L. *terere, tritum,* to rub. See TRITE.] **1.** Distress or suffering resulting from oppression, persecution, afflictions, etc.; also, an instance of such suffering; a trial; as, a life of *tribulation;* to endure many *tribulations.*

2. *Rare.* **a** A disturber or disturbers of the peace. *Shak.* **b** State of being in pawn.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See SORROW.

trib'u·loid (trĭb'ū·loid), *adj.* [*Tribulus* + *-oid.*] Having prickly fruit, as in the genus *Tribulus.*

Trib'u·lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L., a kind of caltrop, fr. Gr. *tribolos.*] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical or subtropical herbs (family Zygophyllaceae), having pinnate leaves and yellow or white flowers succeeded by a spiny or prickly fruit of five indehiscent tuberculate carpels. *T. terrestris* and *T. cistoides* have been introduced into the United States. See CALTROP, 3 **b.**

tri·bu'na (trē·bōō'nä), *n.* [It.] **a** = 3d TRIBUNE. **b** [*cap.*] An octagonal room in the Uffizi Gallery in Florence

tri·bu'nal (trī·bū'năl; -n'l; trĭ-), *n.* [L., fr. *tribunus* a tribune who administered justice; cf. F. *tribunal.* See TRIBUNE officer; cf. TRIBUNE elevated place.] **1.** A tribune (see 3d TRIBUNE); specif., the seat of a judge; the bench on which a judge and his associates sit for administering justice; a judgment seat.

[Before] His high *tribunal* thou and I appear. *Gray.*

2. Hence, a court or forum of justice; a person or body of persons having authority to hear and decide disputes so as to bind the disputants; as, the Supreme Court is the highest *tribunal* of the United States. Cf. HAGUE TRIBUNAL; REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL.

3. That which decides or judges; something which determines or directs a judgment or course of action; as, the *tribunal* of public opinion or of one's own conscience.

4. (*Sp. pron.* trē'bōō·näl') [Sp.] In villages of the Philippine Islands, a kind of town hall or municipal building, also used as a prison, quarters for troops, etc.

tri·bu'nal, *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a tribunal; of the nature of a tribunal; decided or permitted at or by a tribunal; judicial.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a Roman tribune.

trib'u·nate (trĭb'ū·nāt), *n.* [F. and L.; F. *tribunat,* fr. L. *tribunatus.*] **1.** State, office, or function of a tribune; tribuneship.

2. [*cap.*] *Fr. Hist.* One of the two legislative bodies of France under the Constitution of the Year VIII (1800). It consisted of 100 members and could discuss, reject, or adopt, proposals for laws.

trib'une (trĭb'ūn; *as the name of American newspapers, often pronounced* trī·būn'), *n.* [L. *tribunus,* properly, the chief of a tribe, fr. *tribus* tribe; cf. F. *tribun.* See TRIBE.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* Originally, a chief or representative of a tribe; a tribal magistrate or official, as of the old patrician tribes or of the tribes of Servius Tullius; hence, an official or magistrate belonging to any of several classes; as: The ‖ ***tri·bu'ni mi'li·ta'res*** or ***mi'li·tum*** (trĭ'·bū'nī mĭl'·ĭ·tā'rēz, mĭl'ĭ·tŭm), or ***military tribunes,*** military commanders (at first three, then six, and later six for each legion) appointed by the consuls until 362 B.C., and from that date elected, at first in part, by the comitia tributa. The ‖ ***tri·bu'ni mi'li·ta'res,*** or ***mi'li·tum, con'su·la'ri po'te·sta'te*** (kŏn'sū·lā'rī pōt'ĕs·tā'tē), military tribunes with consular power (***consular tribunes***), who were the highest officers of state from 444 to 367 B.C., when the office was abolished by the Licinian law. They were elected by the comitia centuriata. The ‖ ***tri·bu'ni ple'bis*** (plē'bĭs), or tribunes of the people, who are generally referred to when *tribune* is used without qualification. Their specific function was to protect the individual citizen, and esp. the plebeian, from the arbitrary action of magistrates, esp. the patrician magistrates. The office was established in 494 B.C. They were elected from the plebeians, at first, probably, by the comitia curiata, afterwards by the comitia tributa; in 457 B.C. their number was increased to ten. They could peremptorily veto any magistrate's judgment against a plebeian, could inflict punishment, even that of death; and their persons were sacrosanct. They gradually acquired greatly increased powers, and became the political leaders of the people. Under the empire much of their power was lost.

2. Hence, a similar officer in any country, as in Venice; also, figuratively, one who defends the common people; often, a demagogue.

trib'u·ne (trĭb'ūn; trĭ'·būn'), *v. t.* To subject to tribunal regulation. — *v. i.* To act as tribune. *Rare.*

trib'une, *n.* [F. and It.; F. *tribune,* fr. It. *tribuna,* fr. L. *tribunal.* See TRIBUNAL.] *Arch.* The raised platform in one end of a Roman basilica, used esp. as the official station of the praetor, and commonly placed in a semicircular apse. Hence: **a** The bishop's throne in a basilican church, or the apsidal structure containing it. **b** Any apsidal structure in a public building, esp. in an Italian church; specif., = TRIBUNA **b.** **c** Any dais or platform from which an assembly is addressed, as the rostrum in the French Chamber of Deputies.

trib'u·ni'tial, trib'u·ni'cial (trĭb'ū·nĭsh'ăl), *adj.* [L. *tribunicius, tribunitius;* cf. F. *tribunitien.*] Tribunitian; tribunal.

trib'u·ni'tian, trib'u·ni'cian (-ăn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a Roman tribune, or his office; tribunal.

tri·bu'ni·tive (trĭ·bū'nĭ·tĭv), *adj.* Of or characteristic of a tribune, or demagogue. *Rare.*

trib'ut·a·ble (trĭb'ū·tă·b'l), *adj.* That is able or may be forced to pay tribute.

trib'u·tar'y (trĭb'ū·tĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ; 277), *adj.* [ME. *tributarie,* fr. L. *tributarius;* cf. F. *tributaire.* See TRIBUTE.] **1.** Paying tribute to another, either from compulsion, as an acknowledgment of submission, or to obtain protection, or to purchase peace; hence, subject; subordinate; as, *tributary* nations.

2. Paid or owed as tribute; of, relating to, or of the nature of, tribute. "*Tributary* tears." *Shak.*

3. Yielding or carrying supplies or accretions of any kind; contributory; auxiliary; as, a *tributary* stream.

trib'u·tar'y, *n.; pl.* -TARIES (-ĭz). **1.** A ruler or state that pays tribute to a conquering power.

2. One that is tributary to another; specif.: **a** A stream feeding a larger stream or a lake. Cf. BRANCH, *n.,* 10. **b** *Anat.* A vein emptying into a larger vein.

trib'ute (trĭb'ūt), *n.* [ME. *tribut,* fr. L. *tributum,* fr. *tribuere, tributum,* to bestow, grant, pay, allot, assign, fr. *tribus* tribe, prob. fr. *tri-* three. See TRI-, THREE; cf. ATTRIBUTE, CONTRIBUTE, RETRIBUTION, TRIBE, TRIBUNE.] **1.** An annual or stated sum of money or other valuable thing, paid by one ruler or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace and protection, or by virtue of some treaty; also, the tax levied for such a payment.

2. Specif.: **a** *Hist.* A tax, impost, duty, rental, or the like, paid by a subject vassal to his sovereign or lord.

Millions for defense, but not one cent for *tribute.* *C. C. Pinckney.*

b *Phil. I. Hist.* A personal tax, estimated, for the purposes of the census, as a family of four persons.

3. Liability or obligation to pay such tribute; as, to lay a people or one's subjects under *tribute.*

4. Something given or contributed voluntarily, as due or deserved; an offering, a gift, a service rendered, or the like, manifesting respect, allegiance, gratitude, etc.; specif., praise; an encomium.

Rich is the *tribute* of the grateful mind. *Burns.*
This *tribute* from a casual friend. *Wordsworth.*

5. *Mining.* A certain proportion of the ore raised, or of its value, given to the miner as his recompense in one system (the *tribute system*) of payment. As originally developed in Cornwall, Eng., bids for certain pitches, or working places, were called for at a Dutch auction, the lowest bidder receiving the contract and usually taking in a number of partners on equal shares, or hiring laborers.

Syn. — Levy, tax, duty, tariff.

— ***a tribute to.*** A praiseworthy thing attributable to; as, their success is a *tribute* to their training; — an expression not approved by most authorities.

trib'ute, *v. t.;* -UT·ED (-ū·tĕd; -tĭd; 119); -UT·ING (-ū·tĭng). [Cf. L. *tributus,* past part. See TRIBUTE, *n.*] To pay as tribute. — *v. i. Rare.* **a** *Obs.* to bear abundantly. **b** *Mining.* To mine on the tribute system.

tribute money. Money paid as tribute; specif., the annual tax, a didrachma, paid by each Jew to support the Temple.

tribute pitch. *Mining.* Part of a lode worked by tributers. *Eng.*

trib'ut·er (trĭb'ū·tĕr), *n.* **1.** A payer of tribute. *Obs.*

2. *Mining.* One who mines a specified section on the tribute system. See TRIBUTE, *n.,* 5.

trib'u·to'ri·an (trĭb'ū·tō'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to tribute; tributary. *Rare.*

tri'ca (trī'kä), *n.; pl.* -CAE (-sē). [NL., fr. L. *tricae* trifles.] *Bot.* In certain lichens, an apothecium having a spherical surface with spiral or concentric ridges and furrows.

tri·cal'ci·um (trī·kăl'sĭ·ŭm), *adj.* Also **tri·cal'cic** (-sĭk). *Chem.* Containing three atoms or equivalents of calcium.

tri'car' (trī'kär'), *n.* A tricycle; esp., a motor tricycle with a forecar.

tri·car'bal·lyl'ic (trī·kär'bă·lĭl'ĭk), *adj.* [*tri-* + *carboxyl* + *allyl* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline triacid, $C_6H_3(CO_2H)_3$, found in unripe beets, and variously produced artificially; 1, 2, 3-propanetricarboxylic.

tri·car'bi·mide (trī·kär'bĭ·mīd; -mĭd), *n.* Also **-mid** [*tri-* + *carbimide.*] *Chem.* Cyanuric acid.

tri·car'bon (-bŏn; -bŏn), *adj. Chem.* Containing three atoms of carbon.

tri·car'box·yl'ic (-bŏk·sĭl'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Containing three carboxyl groups.

trice (trīs), *v. t.;* TRICED (trīst); TRIC'ING (trīs'ĭng). [ME. *trycen, trisen,* fr. MD. *trīsen* to hoist by block and tackle (D. *trijsen,* MLG. *trīssen* to wind, hoist), fr. *trīse* windlass, capstan, pulley (D. *trijs* brace, rope, MLG. *trīsse* rope, pulley), of uncert. origin. Cf. TRICE, *n.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** To pull; to pull or snatch suddenly. **b** With *out,* to deprive by force; despoil.

2. To haul up or in and lash, or secure, with a small rope, as a sail; — usually with *up. Chiefly Naut.*

Prisoners are *triced* up by the wrists or hands. *S. J. Barrows.*

trice, *n.* [From *at a trice,* lit., at one pull. See TRICE, *v.*] A single pull, stroke, or blow; a single effort; hence, an instant; a moment; — now chiefly in the phrase *in a trice.*

-trice. [F. or It., fr. L. *-trix, -tricis.*] = -TRIX. *Obs.*

tri'ce·na'ri·um (trī'sē·nā'rĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *tricenarius* containing thirty.] Thirty Masses celebrated on successive days. Cf. TRENTAL.

tri·ce'na·ry (trī·sē'nä·rĭ), *adj.* Consisting of or numbering thirty; having, or lasting, thirty days.

tri·ce'na·ry, *n. pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A tricenarium.

---

tri'a·zo'ic (trī'ä·zō'ĭk), *adj.* [*tri-* + *azo-* + *-ic.*] = HYDRAZOIC.

tri'barred', *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

tribasic lead acetate. See LEAD ACETATE b.

tri·bas'i·lar, *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

tribe'let, *n.* Dim. of TRIBE.

tribe'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

tribes'folk' (trībz'fōk'), *n.* = TRIBESPEOPLE.

tribe'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

tribes'wom'an, *n.,* f e m . of TRIBESMAN. [TRIPLOBLASTIC.]

tri·blas'tic (trī·blăs'tĭk), *adj.* =

trib'o·let (trĭb'ō·lĕt). Var. of TRIBLET.

trib'ou·let. Var. of TRIBLET.

tri'brac. Tribrach. *Ref. Sp.* [1.]

tri·brac'te·o·late, *adj.* See TRI-,

tribrom-, = TRIBROMO-.

tri·brom'a·ce'tic (trĭ·brōm'ă·sē'tĭk), *adj.* See TRIBROMO-.

tri·bro'mo·phe'nol (-brō'mō·fē'nōl; -nŏl), **tri'brom·phe'nol** (trī'brōm-), *n.* See TRIBROMO-; BROMOL.

tri·brom·phe'nate (trī'brōm·fē'·nĕt), *n.* See TRIBROM-; PHENATE.

trib'u·lar (trĭb'ū·lĕr), *adj.* = TRIBAL. *Rare.*

trib'u·nar'y (trĭb'ū·nĕr'ĭ; -nĕr·ĭ), *adj.* = TRIBUNAL, *adj.,* 2. *Obs.*

trib'une·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

trib'u·ni'ti·ar'y (trĭb'ū·nĭsh'·ĭ·ĕr'ĭ; -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* = TRIBUNAL, *adj.,* 2.

trib'u·ni'tious (-ŭs), *adj.* Tribunitial. *Obs.*

trib'u·tar'i·ly (68), *adv.* of TRIBUTARY.

trib'u·tar'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **tri'bu·ta'ri·us** (trĭb'ū·tā'rĭ·ŭs; 79), *n.; pl.* -RII (-ī). [L.] Short for COLONUS TRIBUTARIUS.

trib'ut·ist (trĭb'ū·tĭst), *n.* = TRIBUTER.

trib'u·tor (-tĕr). Var. of TRIBUTER.

trib'u·to'ry, *adj. & n.* = TRIBUTARY. *Obs.*

tri·bu'tyr·in (trī·bū'tĭr·ĭn), *n. Chem.* See BUTYRIN.

tri·cap'su·lar, *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

tri·car'i·nate, *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

tri·car'i·nat'ed, *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

tri·car'pel·lar'y, *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

tri·car'pel·late, *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

tri·car'pous (trī·kär'pŭs), *adj.* = TRICARPELLARY.

tri·cau'dal, *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

tri·cau'date, *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

tricchery, tricchori. † TREACHERY.

tri·cel'lu·lar, *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

tri'ce·nar'i·ous (trī'sē·nâr'ĭ·ŭs) *adj.* = TRICENARY, *adj. Rare.*

tri·cen'ni·al (trĭ·sĕn'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* [L. *tricennium* thirty years, fr. the source of *triceni* thirty, thirty each, *triginta* thirty + *annus* year; cf. L. *tricennalis.*] Of or pert. to thirty years; occurring once every thirty years. *Rare.*

tri'cen·ten'ni·al (trĭ'sĕn·tĕn'ĭ·ăl), *adj. & n.* Tercentenary.

tri·ceph'al (trĭ·sĕf'ăl), *n.* [See TRICEPHALOUS.] A god represented with three heads.

tri·ceph'a·lous (trĭ·sĕf'ă·lŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *trikephalos.* See TRI-; CEPHALIC.] Three-headed.

tri·ceph'a·lus (-lŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Terat.* A three-headed monster.

tri'ceps (trī'sĕps), *n.; pl.* TRICEPSES (-sĕp·sēz; -sĭz; 119). [NL., fr. L. *triceps* having three heads, fr. *tres, tria,* three + *caput* head; cf. F. *triceps.* See THREE; CHIEF.] *Anat.* **a** The great extensor muscle (more fully termed ‖**tri'ceps bra'chi·i** [brā'kĭ·ī; brăk'ĭ-] *or* ‖**tri'ceps ex·ten'sor cu'bi·ti** [ĕks·tĕn'sôr kū'bĭ·tī]), situated along the back of the upper arm, arising by three heads and inserted into the olecranon at the elbow. The middle, or long, head arises from the scapula immediately below the glenoid cavity; the lateral and medial heads both arise from parts of the shaft of the humerus and the intermuscular fibrous septa. **b** The gastrocnemius and soleus muscles considered as constituting together one muscle (more fully called ‖**tri'ceps su'rae** [sū'rē]).

tri'ceps, *adj.* Tricephalous; tricipital.

Tri·cer'a·tops (trĭ·sĕr'ă·tŏps), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *trikeratos* three-horned (fr. *tri-* tri- + *keras, -atos,*

Triceratops (*T. prorsus*). (1/70)

horn) + *ōps* face.] *Paleontol.* **a** A genus of huge herbivorous dinosaurs of the group Ceratopsia from the Cretaceous of Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado. The skull had two large horns above the eyes, a median horn on the nose, a horny beak, and a great bony hood or transverse crest over the neck. Their toes, five in front and three behind, were provided with hoofs, and the tail was large and strong. **b** [*not cap.*] An animal of this genus.

tri·ce'ri·on (-sē'rĭ·ŏn), **tri·ke'ri·on** (-kē'-), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ă). [NL., fr. LGr. *trikērion.* See DICERION.] *Eastern Ch.* A three-branched candlestick symbolizing the Trinity, used ceremonially, esp. by bishops, as in pronouncing a benediction.

trich'a·tro'phi·a (trĭk'ă·trō'fĭ·ă), *n.* [NL. See TRICHO-; ATROPHY.] *Med.* Atrophy of the hair bulbs, usually leading to brittleness of the hair.

trich·aux'is (trĭk·ôk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *trich-* + Gr. *auxēsis* increase.] *Med.* Hypertrichosis.

Trich·ech'i·dae (trĭk·ĕk'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Trichechus* + *-idae.*] *Zool.* The family consisting of the manatees; — formerly and erroneously used for the walruses. Syn. *Manatidae.* — **trich'e·chine** (trĭk'ĕ·kĭn; -kīn; 156), *adj.*

trich·ech'o·dont (-ō·dŏnt), *adj.* [See TRICHECHUS; -ODONT.] Having molar teeth with rows of tubercles confluent into transverse crests, as in some sirenians, mastodons, and allied forms. — *n.* A trichechodont mammal.

Trich'e·chus (trĭk'ĕ·kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thrix, trichos,* hair + *echein* to have.] *Zool.* The genus comprising the manatees. Syn. *Manatus.* Incorrectly used for the walruses (*Odobenus*).

tri·chev'ron (trĭ·shĕv'rŭn), *n.* A chevron of three bars.

trich'i·a (trĭk'ĭ·ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thrix, trichos,* hair + *echein* to have.] *Med.* = TRICHIASIS **a**.

-trich'i·a (-trĭk'ĭ·ă). [NL.] *Med.* A combining form, Greek *trich-,* stem of *thrix,* hair, + *-ia,* denoting *a condition of the hair,* as in schizo*trichia,* oligo*trichia.*

tri·chi'a·sis (trĭ·kī'ă·sĭs) *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *trichiasis,* fr. *thrix, trichos,* hair.] *Med.* **a** A condition in which the hairs around a natural orifice turn in and cause irritation; specif. such, a condition of the eye. **b** The appearance of hairlike filaments in the urine.

Tri·chil'i·a (trĭ·kĭl'ĭ·ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tricheilos* three-lipped, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *cheilos* lip.] *Bot.* A very large genus of tropical African and American trees and shrubs (family Meliaceae), having odd-pinnate leaves and panicles of rather large flowers with four or five petals. *T. emetica* is the mafura; *T. hirta* is called *bastard ironwood.*

tri·chi'na (trĭ·kī'nă), *n.; pl.* TRICHINAE (-nē). [NL., fr. Gr. *trichinos* hairy, made of hair, fr. *thrix, trichos,* hair.] *Zool.* **1.** A small slender nematode worm (*Trichinella,* or, incorrectly, *Trichina, spiralis*) which, in the larval state, is parasitic, often in immense numbers, in the voluntary muscles of man, the hog, and many other animals. When the larvae, in insufficiently cooked meat, are swallowed, they are liberated, rapidly become adult, pair, and the ovoviviparous females produce large numbers of young which find their way into the muscles, either directly, or indirectly by means of the blood, where they establish themselves in or between the muscle fibers and finally become encysted. Their presence in large numbers produces trichinosis.

Trichina. The Larval Worm in the encysted state in Human Muscle. Much enlarged.

2. [*cap.*] Syn. of **Trichi·nel'la** (trĭk'ĭ·nĕl'ă), the genus containing the worm, trichina.

— **tri·chi'nal** (trĭ·kī'năl), *adj.*

trich'i·nif'er·ous (trĭk'ĭ·nĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Containing trichinae.

trich'i·nize (trĭk'ĭ·nīz), *v. t.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To render trichinous; to affect with trichinae; — chiefly used in past participle; as, *trichinized* pork. — **trich'i·ni·za'tion** (-nĭ·zā'shŭn; -nī·zā'shŭn), *n.*

trich'i·nop'o·ly (-nŏp'ō·lĭ), *n.* [From *Trichinopoly,* India.] A kind of cheroot made in India.

tri·chi'no·scope (trĭ'kĭ'nō·skōp), *n.* [*trichina* + *-scope.*] *Veter.* A form of microscope used to detect trichinae in the flesh of animals, as swine. — **trich'i·nos'co·py** (trĭk'ĭ·nŏs'kō·pĭ), *n.*

trich'i·no'sis (trĭk'ĭ·nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See TRICHINA.] *Med.* The disease caused by trichinae in the intestinal tract and the muscles, and resulting from eating infected pork. It is marked first by intestinal disorders, as colicky pains, nausea, and diarrhea, and later by severe muscular pain and stiffness, dyspnea, fever, and edema caused by migration of trichina larvae to the muscles. It is sometimes fatal through exhaustion or complication.

trich'i·not'ic (-nŏt'ĭk), *adj.* Trichinized; trichinous.

trich'i·nous (trĭk'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* Of or pertaining to trichinae or trichinosis; affected with, or containing, trichinae.

trich'ite (trĭk'ĭt), *n.* [Gr. *thrix, trichos.*] **1.** *Petrog.* A hairlike crystallite, occurring singly or in clusters. See CRYSTALLITE, *Illust.*

2. *Bot.* A minute needle-shaped crystal assumed to be the chief constituent of starch grains in plants.

3. *Zool.* A hairlike siliceous spicule in certain sponges, often occurring in fascicles called *trichite sheaves.*

tri·chit'ic (trĭ·kĭt'ĭk), *adj.* Containing, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, trichite or a trichite.

tri·chi'tis (trĭ·kī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See TRICHO-; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the hair bulbs.

Trich'i·u'ri·dae (trĭk'ĭ·ū'rĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thrix, trichos,* hair + *oura* tail + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family comprising cutlass fishes, scabbard fishes, and a few allied deep-sea forms. The type genus is **Trich'i·u'rus** (-rŭs). — **trich'i·u'rid** (-rĭd), *n. & adj.* — **trich'i·u'roid** (-roid), *adj.*

tri·chlo'ride (trī·klō'rīd; -rĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* A compound of an element or radical with three atoms of chlorine.

tri·chlo'ro- (trī·klō'rō-), **trichlor-.** *Chem.* A combining form, *tri-* + *chloro-,* denoting the *presence of three chlorine atoms,* esp. replacing hydrogen, as in **tri·chlo'ro·meth'yl,** $-CCl_3$. — **tri·chlo'ro** (-rō), *adj.*

tri·chlo'ro·a·ce'tic (trī·klō'rō·ă·sē'tĭk; -sēt'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a strong, deliquescent, crystalline acid, CCl_3CO_2H, made by chlorination of acetic acid, by oxidation of chloral, etc. It is caustic and astringent. See CHLOROACETIC.

tri·chlo'ro·eth'yl·ene (-ĕth'ĭ·lēn), *n* [*trichloro-* + *ethylene.*] *Chem.* A colorless, noninflammable liquid, $CHCl:CCl_2$, obtained usually by heating symmetrical tetrachloroethane with milk of lime, and used as a solvent and an inhalant.

trich'o- (trĭk'ō-; trĭ'kō-), **trich-.** A combining form, Greek *tricho-, trich-,* from *thrix, trichos,* meaning *hair,* as in *trich*opathy, *trich*atrophia.

trich'o·bac·te'ri·a (-băk·tē'rĭ·ă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *tricho-* + *bacteria.*] **a** The filamentous bacteria (as *Beggiatoa* and *Actinomyces*). **b** The flagellated bacteria

trich'o·blast (trĭk'ō·blăst), *n.* [*tricho-* + *-blast.*] *Bot.* An idioblast resembling a hair.

trich'o·bran'chi·a (-brăng'kĭ·ă), *n.* [NL., fr. *tricho-* + *branchia.*] *Zool.* A type of gill in certain decapod crustaceans with filamentous branches arranged in series around the axis. — **trich'o·bran'chi·ate** (-āt), *adj.*

trich'o·car'pous (-kär'pŭs), *adj.* [*tricho-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Hairy-fruited.

tri·choc'la·sis (trĭ·kŏk'lă·sĭs; trĭk'ō·klā'sĭs), *adj.* [NL., fr. *tricho-* + *-clasis.*] *Med.* Brittleness of the hair.

trich'o·cyst (trĭk'ō·sĭst), *n.* [*tricho-* + *-cyst.*] *Zool.* Minute lassoing or stinging organs on the body of many infusorians. They are somewhat similar to small nematocysts in structure, but do not occupy or constitute a separate cell. — **trich'o·cys'tic** (-sĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

tri'chode (trī'kōd), *n.* [Gr. *trichōdēs* like a hair.] *Zool.* A trichome.

Trich'o·der'ma (trĭk'ō·dûr'mă), *n.* [NL., fr. *tricho-* + *-derma.*] *Bot.* A form genus of imperfect fungi (order Moniliales) bearing continuous conidia borne in heads on 2-branched to 3-branched conidiophores. *T. koningi* causes a rot of sweet potatoes.

Trich'o·des'mi·um (-dĕs'mĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *tricho-* + Gr. *desmos* a band, bond.] *Bot.* A small genus of filamentous blue-green algae of the family Oscillatoriaceae. *T. erythraeum* is the sea bloom (which see).

trich'o·ep'i·the'li·o'ma (-ĕp'ĭ·thē'lĭ·ō'mă), *n.* [NL., fr. *tricho-* + *epithelioma.*] *Med.* An epithelial tumor developing from the hair follicles.

trich'o·gen (trĭk'ō·jĕn), *n.* [*tricho-* + *-gen.*] *Zool.* A trichogenous cell.

tri·chog'e·nous (trĭ·kŏj'ĕ·nŭs), *adj.* [*tricho-* + *-genous.*] Producing hair; specif., designating the hypodermal cells of insects and other arthropods that produce the chitinous hairs or spinules on the surface of the body and limbs.

trich'o·gloss'si·a (trĭk'ō·glŏs'ĭ·ă), *n.* [NL., fr. *tricho-* + Gr. *glōssa* tongue + *-ia.*] *Med.* Hairy look of the tongue due to thickening of the papillae.

Trich'o·gloss'si·dae (trĭk'ō·glŏs'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *tricho-* + Gr. *glōssa* tongue + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of small brush-tongued parrots consisting mainly of the lories and lorikeets, often ranked as a subfamily, **Trich'o·glossi'nae** (-glō·sī'nē). — **trich'o·gloss'ine** (-glŏs'ĭn; -īn; 156), *adj.*

Trich'o·gram'ma (-grăm'ă), *n.* [NL., fr. *tricho-* + Gr. *grammē* a line.] *Zool.* A genus of very minute chalcid flies, sometimes made the type of a family, **Trich'o·grammat'i·dae** (-grăm·ăt'ĭ·dē), having the wings hairy. The species are parasitic in the eggs of other insects.

trich'o·gyne (trĭk'ō·jĭn; -jīn), *n.* [*tricho-* + Gr. *gynē* woman, female.] *Bot.* The filamentous receptive portion of a procarp or an archicarp. Cf. CARPOGONIUM. — **trich'o·gyn'i·al** (-jĭn'ĭ·ăl), **trich'o·gyn'ic** (-jĭn'ĭk), *adj.*

trich'oid (trĭk'oid), *adj.* [*trich-* + *-oid.*] Hairlike; capillary.

Trich'o·lae'na (trĭk'ō·lē'nă), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. *tricho-* + Gr. *chlaina* cloak.] *Bot.* A genus of about fifteen species of African grasses with one-flowered, silky spikelets in small open panicles. *T. rosea,* the Natal grass, is used as forage in the southern United States and other warm regions.

trich'o·log'i·cal (trĭk'ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Pertaining to or connected with trichology.

tri·chol'o·gy (trĭ·kŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*tricho-* + *-logy.*] *Med.* The science treating of the hair. — **tri·chol'o·gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

Trich'o·lo'ma (trĭk'ō·lō'mă), *n.* [NL., fr. *tricho-* + Gr. *lōma* border.] *Bot.* A genus of white-spored agarics with a pileus with thin, commonly sinuate, lamellae and no volva or annulus. The species vary in color; some are edible.

trich'o·mal (trĭk'ō·măl), *adj.* See -OID.

trich'i·nosed (trĭk'ĭ·nōzd; trĭk'ĭ·nōst'), *adj.* = TRICHINOUS.

tri·chlo'ro·meth'ane, **tri·chlor'meth'ane** (trī·klō'rō·mĕth'ăn, -klôr'mĕth'ăn), *n. Chem.* = CHLOROFORM.

trichloromethyl chloroformate. = DIPHOSGENE.

trich'o·be'zoar (trĭk'ō·bē'zōr; 181), *n.* [*tricho-* + *bezoar.*] = HAIR BALL.

trich'o·ceph'a·lī'a·sis (-sĕf'ă·lī'ă·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Trichocephalus* + *-iasis.*] = TRICHURIASIS.

Trich'o·ceph'a·lus (-sĕf'ă·lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tricho-* + *-cephalus.*] Syn. of *Trichuris.*

trich'o·cla'si·a (-klā'zhĭ·ă; -zhă; -zĭ·ă), *n.* [NL.] = TRICHOCLASIS.

Trich'o·don't·idae (trĭk'ō·dŏn'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *trich-* + *-odont* + *-idae.*] See SANDFISH **a**.

trich·om'a·tous, *adj. Med.* = TRICHOMATOSE. [TRICHOPHYTOSIS.]

trich'o·phy'ti·a, *n.* [NL.] =

trich'o·spore, *n.* [*tricho-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* A conidium. *Obs.*

tri·cho'ma (trĭ·kō'mă), *n.* [Gr. *trichōma, -ōmatos,* a growth of hair.] **1.** *Bot.* A trichome.

2. *Med.* **a** Trichiasis. **b** Plica.

Tri·chom'a·nes (trĭ·kŏm'ă·nēz), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, fr. Gr. *trichomanes.*] *Bot.* A very large genus of chiefly tropical, often epiphytic, ferns (family Hymenophyllaceae) often called *bristle ferns.* They have delicate, usually much-divided, fronds, with flattened sporangia within a transverse ring. Four species occur in the southern United States.

tri·chom'a·phyte (trĭ·kō'mă·fīt; -kŏm'ă-), *n.* [*trichoma* + *-phyte.*] A cryptogamic growth formerly believed to cause trichomatosis.

tri·chom'a·tose (-kō'mă·tōs), *adj.* [See TRICHOMA.] *Med.* Affected with a disease which causes agglutination and matting; — said of the hair when affected with plica. See PLICA, 1.

trich'o·ma·to'sis (trĭk'ō·mă·tō'sĭs; trĭ·kō'mă-), *n.* [NL. See TRICHOMA; -OSIS.] *Med.* A parasitic disease in which the hair becomes matted; plica.

tri'chome (trī'kōm; trĭk'ōm), *n.* [See TRICHOMA.] **1.** *Bot.* Any epidermal hair structure. Cf. EMERGENCE, 4.

2. *Zool.* A kind of hair, usually of orange color, on the bodies of certain myrmecophilous insects. They occur in tufts and are associated with glands producing a secretion pleasant to the ants.

— **tri·chom'ic** (trĭ·kŏm'ĭk), *adj.*

Tri·chom'o·nas (trĭ·kŏm'ō·năs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tricho-* + *-monas.*] *Zool.* A genus of intestinal flagellates with a pear-shaped body and three to five anterior flagella. *T. hominis* is commonly found in man. It is the type of a family, **Trich'o·mo·nad'i·dae** (trĭk'ō·mō·năd'ĭ·dē). — **trich'o·mon'ad** (-mŏn'ăd), *adj. & n.*

trich'o·mo·ni'a·sis (trĭk'ō·mō·nī'ă·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Trichomonas* + *-iasis.*] *Med. & Veter.* Infestation with a parasite of the genus *Trichomonas.*

trich'o·my·co'sis (-mī·kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See TRICHO-; MYCOSIS.] *Med.* Any disease of the hair caused by fungi.

trich'o·no'sus (-nō'sŭs), **trich'o·no'sis** (-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tricho-* + *-nosus.*] *Med.* Any diseased condition of the hair.

tri·chop'a·thy (trĭ·kŏp'ă·thĭ), *n.* [*tricho-* + *-pathy.*] Any disease of the hair. — **trich'o·path'ic** (trĭk'ō·păth'ĭk), *adj.*

trich'o·phore (trĭk'ō·fōr; 181), *n.* [*tricho-* + *-phore.*] *Biol.* **a** *Bot.* The cell or row of cells which bears the trichogyne. **b** *Zool.* One of the saclike structures from which the setae of annelids arise. — **trich'o·phor'ic** (-fŏr'ĭk), *adj.* — **tri·coph'o·rous** (trĭ·kŏf'ō·rŭs), *adj.*

trich'o·phyl'lous (-fĭl'ŭs), *adj.* [*tricho-* + *-phyllous.*] *Bot.* Having hairlike leaves, or hairlike divisions of the leaf, as certain xerophytes.

trich'o·phyte (trĭk'ō·fīt), *n.* Any fungus of the genus *Trichophyton.*

Tri·choph'y·ton (trĭ·kŏf'ĭ·tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *tricho-* + Gr. *phyton* plant.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of ringworm fungi (family Moniliaceae) with hyaline, continuous spores, parasitic in the skin and hair follicles of man and animals. Cf. EPIDERMOPHYTON; See RINGWORM, 1. **b** [*not cap.*] *pl.* -PHYTA (-tă). A fungus of this genus. — **trich'o·phyt'ic** (trĭk'ō·fĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

tri·choph'y·to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See TRICHOPHYTON; -OSIS.] *Med.* Disease of the skin and hair resulting from the presence of trichophyton; ringworm.

Trich'o·plax (trĭk'ō·plăks), *n.* [NL., fr. *tricho-* + Gr. *plax* a plate.] *Zool.* A genus of minute marine animals often classed as Mesozoa but probably constituting larval hydrozoans, having a completely ciliated discoid body composed of three layers of cells but not otherwise differentiated.

trich'o·pore (trĭk'ō·pōr; 181), *n.* [*tricho-* + *pore.*] *Zool.* A pore in the cuticle of an insect through which a sensory hair or bristle protrudes.

Tri·chop'ter·a (trĭ·kŏp'tĕr·ă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *tricho-* + *-ptera.*] *Zool.* An order of insects consisting of the caddis flies, formerly regarded as a suborder of Neuroptera. — **tri·chop'ter·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.* — **tri·chop'ter** (-tĕr), *n.* — **tri·chop'ter·an** (trĭ·kŏp'tĕr·ăn), *adj. & n.*

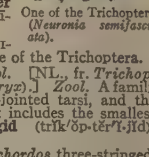

One of the Trichoptera (*Neuronia semifasciata*).

tri·chop'ter·on (-ŏn), *n.; pl.* TRICHOPTERA (-ă). [NL.] *Zool.* One of the Trichoptera.

Tri·chop'ter·yg'i·dae (-ĭj'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Trichopteryx,* type genus (fr. *tricho-* + *-pteryx*).] *Zool.* A family of clavicorn beetles, having three-jointed tarsi, and the wings fringed with long hairs. It includes the smallest beetles known. — **trich'op·ter'y·gid** (trĭk'ŏp·tĕr'ĭ·jĭd), *n. & adj.*

tri'chord (trī'kôrd), *adj.* [Gr. *trichordos* three-stringed, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *chordē* chord or string.] *Music.* Having three strings; hence, **trichord piano,** a piano having three strings, tuned in unison, to each digital throughout most of its compass.

tri'chord, *n. Music.* An instrument, as a lyre or lute, having three strings.

trich'or·rhe'a, **trich'or·rhoe'a** (trĭk'ō·rē'ă), *n.* [NL., fr. *tricho-* + *-rrhea.*] *Med.* Rapidly developing alopecia.

trich'or·rhex'is (-rĕk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tricho-* + Gr. *rhēxis* a breaking.] *Med.* Trichoclasis. — **trich'or·rhex'ic** (-sĭk), *adj.*

Trich'o·san'thes (trĭk'ō·săn'thēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thrix, trichos,* hair + *anthos* flower; — in allusion to the fringed corolla lobes.] *Bot.* A large genus of Asiatic and Australian herbs (family Cucurbitaceae), having entire or lobed leaves and white flowers succeeded by fleshy fruits of various forms. *T. anguina* is the snake gourd.

tri·chos'chi·sis (trĭ·kŏs'kĭ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tricho-* + Gr. *schisis* cleaving.] *Med.* Splitting of the hair.

tri·cho'sis (trĭ·kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See TRICHO-; -OSIS.] *Med.* Any disease of the hair.

trich'o·spo·range' (trĭk'ō·spō·rănj'), **trich'o·spo·ran'gium** (-răn'jĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL. *trichosporangium.* See TRICHO-; SPORANGIUM.] *Bot.* The pluricellular sporangium of fucoid algae. — **trich'o·spo·ran'gi·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

Tri·chos'po·rum (trĭ·kŏs'pō·rŭm; trĭk'ō·spō'rŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thrix, trichos,* hair + *spora* seed; — because the seeds have long hairs.] *Bot.* A genus of East Indian ornamental woody epiphytes (family Gesneriaceae), the blushworts, having red or orange flowers. The seed bears a bristle or hair at the apex and one or more at the base.

Trich'o·ste'ma (trĭk'ō·stē'mă), *n.* [NL., fr. *tricho-* + Gr. *stēma* stamen.] *Bot.* A genus of North American herbs or undershrubs (family Lamiaceae), having axillary whorls of

small blue flowers with four exserted stamens and a deeply lobed ovary. *T. lanatum* of California and Mexico is one of the black sages. *T. dichotomum*, the blue curls, is common in the eastern United States.

Trich'o·stron'gy·lus (trĭk'ō·strŏn'jĭ·lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tricho-* + *Strongylus*.] *Zool.* A genus of roundworms (family Strongylidae) including some of the species formerly classified as belonging to the genus *Strongylus* (which see). — **trich'o·stron'gyle** (-jīl), *n.* — **trich'o·stron'gy·lid** (-jĭ·lĭd), *n.* & *adj.*

trich'o·thal'lic (-thăl'ĭk), *adj.* [*tricho-* + *thallus*.] *Bot.* Having a filamentous thallus or one ending in hairs or hair-like branches.

trich'o·til'lo·ma'ni·a (trĭk'ō·tĭl'ō·mā'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *tricho-* + Gr. *tillein* to pluck, tear + *mania*.] *Med.* Insane desire to pull out one's hair.

trich'o·tom'ic (-tŏm'ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or based upon, a trichotomy; trichotomous.

tri·chot'o·mist (trĭ·kŏt'ō·mĭst), *n.* [Gr. *trichotomein* to cut hair.] A cutter of hair. *Rare.*

tri·chot'o·mize (trĭ·kŏt'ō·mīz), *v. t.* & *i.* To make a trichotomy (of).

tri·chot'o·mous (trĭ·kŏt'ō·mŭs), *adj.* [See TRICHOTOMY.] Trichotomic; divided into three parts, or into threes; three-forked; as, *trichotomous* branching. — **tri·chot'o·mous·ly**, *adv.*

tri·chot'o·my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *tricha* threefold, in three parts + *-tomy*.] Division into three parts, elements, or classes; threefold constitution or grouping; specif., the division of the nature of man into body, soul, and spirit. — **tri·chot'o·mism** (-mĭz'm), *n.* — **tri·chot'o·mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

·trichous. A combining form, Greek *-trichos*, from *thrix*, *trichos*, hair, meaning *-haired*, as in leio*trichous*, peri*trichous*. In *Zool.* corresponding names of divisions, groups, etc., are formed in **-tricha**, as in Gastro*tricha*, Holo*tricha*.

tri·chro'ic (trĭ·krō'ĭk), *adj.* Exhibiting trichroism.

tri'chro·ism (trī'krō·ĭz'm), *n.* [*tri-* + Gr. *chrōs* color.] *Biol.* **1.** The existence of three color forms in one sex of a species, as in certain insects (Lepidoptera) and certain birds. **2.** *Physics.* The property of some crystals of presenting different colors in three different directions. Cf. PLEOCHROISM. — **tri·chro'ic** (trĭ·krō'ĭk), *adj.*

tri'chro·mat (trī'krō·măt), **tri'chro·mate** (-māt), *n.* [See TRI-; CHROMATIC.] *Psychol.* One who sees three primary colors; one who requires a mixture of three lights to match all colors he can see; hence, one with normal or nearly normal color vision.

tri'chro·mat'ic (-krō·măt'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or employing, three colors; esp., pertaining to or designating the three-color process in printing. Cf. COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

2. Of or pertaining to a trichromat; having or relating to a triple receptor mechanism for perceiving color; as, the Young-Helmholtz *trichromatic* theory; *trichromatic* analysis. See COLOR, *n.*, 2.

tri·chro'ma·tism (trĭ·krō'mȧ·tĭz'm), *n.* The quality or state of being trichromatic; the use of three colors, as in photography; trichromatic vision. — **tri·chro'ma·tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

tri'chrome (trī'krōm), *adj.* [*tri-* + Gr. *chrōma* color.] Designating, or pertaining to, an apparatus or machine for printing three colors; as, a *trichrome* typewriter.

tri·chro'mic (trĭ·krō'mĭk), *adj.* [*tri-* + Gr. *chrōma* color.] Trichromatic.

tri·chro'mic, *adj.* [*tri-* + *chromic*.] *Chem.* Containing three atoms of chromium.

tri'chro·nous (trī'krō·nŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *trichronos*, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *chronos* time.] Triseme.

trich'u·ri'a·sis (trĭk'ū·rī'ȧ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Trichuris* + *-iasis*.] *Med.* Infestation with worms of the genus *Trichuris*; trichocephaliasis.

Tri·chu'ris (trĭ·kū'rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *trich-* + Gr. *oura* tail.] *Zool.* A genus of intestinal roundworms (Nematoda) including the whipworm of man. Syn. *Trichocephalus*.

tri·cin'i·um (trĭ·sĭn'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [LL.] *Music.* A trio for unaccompanied voices.

tri·cip'i·tal (-sĭp'ĭ·tăl), *adj.* [See TRICEPS.] *Anat.* Having three heads; designating or pertaining to a triceps muscle.

tri·cir'cu·lar (-sûr'kū·lĕr), *adj.* *Math.* Relating to three circles.

trick (trĭk), *n.* [ONF. *trique*, fr. *trikier* to trick, cheat (OF. *trichier*). See TREACHERY.] **1.** An artifice or stratagem intended to deceive, delude, defraud, or a mean crafty procedure or practice; a cheating device; as, to resort to *tricks* to gain one's end.

2. Hence: **a** A mischievous or roguish act; a prank; as, a childish *trick*. **b** A foolish action; a stupid procedure; — now chiefly in a *fool's trick*, *such tricks*, or the like. **c** A sly, dexterous, or ingenious feat or procedure fitted to puzzle or amuse; as, a bear's *tricks;* a juggler's *tricks*.

3. Knack; specif.: **a** A quick or effective way of getting a result. "Knows the *trick* to make my lady laugh." *Shak.* **b** An artful or artificial expedient or contrivance; sometimes, a mere convention, as in art; as, to learn all the *tricks* of the stage. **c** The art of doing something quickly, effectively, skillfully, etc. "The author . . . must know the *trick* of destroying for the time the reader's own personality." *Birrell.* **d** Instant or skillful effecting of a result; as, that does the *trick*. **e** A feat demanding skill or ingenuity; as, the *trick* is to land the fish.

4. A toy; trifle; knickknack; *pl.*, traps. *Now Local.*

5. A peculiarity or mannerism; a habit; as, a *trick* of frowning or gesturing; also, a characteristic and identifying fashion, feature, trait, tone, etc.

The *trick* of that void, I do well remember. *Shak.*

6. An illusion, as one caused by art or legerdemain; a delusory appearance; hence, *trick of eyesight*, an optical illusion.

7. A turn or spell of duty; shift; as, the night *trick* in a railway dispatch office; specif., the spell of a sailor at the wheel, or helm, usually two hours.

8. Creature; child; girl or boy; — usually *little*, or *pretty*, *trick*. *Dial., U. S.*

9. *Card Playing.* The cards played in one round, collectively, often used as a unit of score; as, in whist, six *tricks* constituted a book.

10. *Her.* An outline sketch. Cf. TRICK, *v. t.*, 5.

Syn. — Wile, ruse, subterfuge, finesse; fraud, cheat, deception, imposture, delusion. See ARTIFICE, MANNER.

trick (trĭk), *v.*; TRICKED (trĭkt); TRICK'ING. [See TRICK, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To deceive by cunning or artifice; to impose on; to defraud; cheat; to affect or induce by deceit or trickery; as, to *trick* another in a sale; to *trick* one into consent or out of his property.

2. To obtain or bring about by trickery. *Rare.*

3. To dress; decorate; to adorn, esp. fancifully; — often with *up*, *off*, or *out*.

Tricked out in all the glory of his office. *Forbes-Robertson.*

4. To put in order; to preen; sleek. *Now Rare.*

5. To draw in outline, as with a pen; specif., *Heraldry*, to delineate or distinguish (a coat of arms, etc.) by outline sketches without color, the tinctures being indicated by abbreviations (*O.* for *or*, *G.* for *gules*, etc.) and the repetition of a charge by numbers.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To practice trickery or fraud.

2. To practice or play tricks, or pranks, etc.; to trifle. *R.*

trick, *adj.* **1.** *Now Rare.* **a** Quick; nimble; adroit. **b** Neat or trim in appearance or dress.

2. Of or pertaining to a trick or tricks; skilled in or used for tricks.

3. Conspicuously smart, attractive, effective, etc.; trickily or intriguingly fashioned or devised. *Slang.*

trick, *adv.* In a trick manner or fashion. *Obs.*

trick and tie. Matching in rivalry with something to spare. — **trick'-and-tie',** *v. i.*

trick'er (trĭk'ĕr), *n.* One who tricks; a trickster.

trick'er. Dial. var. of TRIGGER.

trick'er·y (trĭk'ĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [See TRICK, *n.*] Tricking; the practice or use of tricks, esp. fraudulent tricks; also, such tricks collectively.

Syn. — Cheating, duplicity, double dealing, chicanery.

Ant. — Honesty, straightforwardness, artlessness.

trick'ing, *adj.* That tricks or is given to trickery; tricky. — **trick'ing·ly,** *adv.*

trick'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or practice of one who tricks; trickery; embellishment.

2. *Rare.* **a** Costumes. *Shak.* **b** A tricked drawing.

trick'ish, *adj.* Given to, or characterized by, tricks or trickery; tricky. — **trick'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **trick'ish·ness,** *n.*

trick'le (trĭk'l), *v.*; TRICK'LED (-'ld); TRICK'LING (-lĭng). [ME. *triklen*, prob. for *striklen*, freq. of *striken* to flow, fr. AS. *strīcan*. The loss of *s* may be due to an *s* ending a preceding word, as *tears*. See STRIKE, *v.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To run or fall in drops; to flow in a thin gentle stream; also, to drip with some liquid, as a spout.

The blood began to *trickle*, and then to stream. *Borrow.*

2. To move, go, depart, etc., one by one; — of a crowd; as, the summer visitors are now *trickling* home.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To pour forth, or cause to flow, in drops or in a thin stream.

2. To let pass or go one by one.

trick'le (trĭk'l), *n.* Something that trickles or seems to trickle; a thin slow stream; a drip.

Streams that . . . dwindle to feeble *trickles* of mud. *James Bryce.*

trick'le, *adj.* Characterized by a trickle or trickling.

trick'le, *adj.* = TRICKY. *Obs.*

trickle charger. *Elec.* A device for charging a storage battery at a low rate continuously. Hence, **trickle charge.**

trick'let (trĭk'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A rill; a thin stream.

trick'ling, *adj.* That trickles; flowing or moving by or as by drops. — **trick'ling·ly,** *adv.*

trick'ly (trĭk'lĭ), *adj.* Trickling.

trick'ly, *adj.* = TRICK, *adj.*, 1. — **trick'ly,** *adv.*

trick'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Embellishment. *Rare.*

trick of eyesight. See TRICK, *n.*, 6.

trick score. At bridge, the score counted by the number of tricks won and recorded below the line, which alone counts toward winning games.

trick'some (trĭk'sŭm), *adj.* Full of tricks; addicted to playing tricks; tricksy.

trick'ster (-stĕr), *n.* One who tricks or cheats; one given to trickery; as, political *tricksters*.

trick'ster·ing, *n.* The acts or practices of a trickster.

trick'sy (trĭk'sĭ), *adj.* [From *tricks*, pl. of TRICK.] **1.** Tricked out; artfully embellished; esp., smartly or nattily attired.

The *tricksy* pomp of fairy pride. *J. R. Drake.*

2. Given to tricks or pranks; prankish; roguish; sportive.

3. Having or manifesting the cunning or craftiness of a trickster; hence, uncertain; evasive; deceiving; deceptive.

A wayward and *tricksy* guide. *H. van Dyke.*

trick'track' (-trăk'), *n.* [F. *trictrac*, of imitative origin. Cf. TICKTACK backgammon.] **1.** An old kind of backgammon. Cf. TICKTACK, *n.*, 2.

2. Backgammon; esp., Russian backgammon.

trick valve. *Steam Engine.* A slide valve having a supplementary steam passage (*bb*, in *Illust.*) connecting the forward and back parts of its face, thus reducing the valve travel.

Trick Valve. *a*, *a* Steam Ports, opening into Cylinder Face, on which the Trick Valve slides.

trick work. Work involving a trick, or knack, or the use of tricks, esp. of artificial devices; specif., literary or artistic work characterized solely by technical dexterity.

trick'y (trĭk'ĭ), *adj.*; -I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); -I·EST. **1.** Of or characteristic of a trickster; given to or manifesting trickery; as, a *tricky* diplomat or policy.

2. *Colloq.* **a** Deceptively safe, easy, manageable, etc.; ticklish; as, a *tricky* situation. **b** Intricate; manifesting or requiring skill or knack in doing, making, etc.; as, *tricky* clothes or rhymes. **c** = TRICK, *adj.*, 3.

Tri·clad'i·da (trī·klăd'ĭ·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Triclada*, fr. *tri-* + Gr. *klados* branch; — from their three main intestinal branches.] *Zool.* An order of turbellarian worms having the intestine composed of a median anterior division and two lateral posterior divisions with side branches. It includes marine, fresh-water, and terrestrial forms. See PLANARIAN. — **tri'clad** (trī'-klăd), *adj.* & *n.*

tri'cli·nate (trī'klĭ·nāt; trĭk'lĭ-), *adj.* *Cryst.* Triclinic.

tri·clin'i·arch (trĭ·klĭn'ĭ·ärk), *n.* [L. *tricliniarches*.] One who presides over a feast; sometimes, a chief butler. *Rare.*

tri·clin'i·ar'y (trĭ·klĭn'ĭ·ĕr'ĭ *or*, *esp. Brit.*, -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *triclinialis*. See TRICLINIUM.] Of or pertaining to a triclinium or the mode of dining at it.

tri·clin'ic (-ĭk), *adj.* [*tri-* + Gr. *klinein* to incline.] *Cryst.* Having, or characterized by, three unequal axes intersecting at oblique angles; said of a system (**triclinic system**). See CRYSTALLIZATION; SYMMETRY, 3. All forms in this system consist of two parallel faces, except in the crystals of a few substances where a form has but a single face, then called a *pedion*. Such crystals are referred to the asymmetric or pedial class of the system.

tri·clin'i·um (trĭ·klĭn'ĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *triklinion*, *triklinos*, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *klinē* a couch.] *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A couch for reclining at meals, extending round three sides of a table, and usually in three parts. **b** A dining room furnished with such a triple couch.

tri·cli'no·hed'ric (trī·klī'nō·hĕd'rĭk; -hē'drĭk), *adj.* [*triclinic* + Gr. *hedra* seat.] Triclinic.

tri·coc'cous (-kŏk'ŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *trikokkos* with three grains or berries, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *kokkos* grain, seed.] *Bot.* Having three cocci, or carpels.

tric'o·lette' (trĭk'ō·lĕt'), *n.* [*tricot* + *-lette* as in flanne*lette*. See -ETTE.] A kind of knitted fabric similar to Jersey cloth, but made of cotton, rayon, or silk.

tri·co'lon (trĭ·kō'lŏn), *n.* [Gr. *trikōlon*, neut. of *trikōlos* three-membered.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A period composed of three cola. — **tri·co'lic** (-kō'lĭk; -kŏl'ĭk), *adj.*

tri'col'or, tri'col'our (trī'kŭl'ĕr), *n.* [F. *tricolore*, in *drapeau tricolore* a tricolored flag, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + L. *color* color.] **1.** The national flag of France, consisting of three nearly equal vertical stripes, blue, white, and red, in order from the hoist. It was adopted at the first revolution.

2. Hence, any flag of three colors in nearly equal masses; as, the Italian or Mexican *tricolor*.

tri'col'or, *adj.* Tricolored; specif.: **a** Of flags, banners, etc., of or belonging to a tricolor or a nation with a tricolor; esp., French. **b** Of dogs, black, tan, and white.

tri'col'ored (-ĕrd), *adj.* Having three colors; tricolor.

‖**tri·con'** (trē'kôn'), *n.* [F.] *Card Playing.* Three cards of the same denomination.

tri'conch' (trī'kŏngk'; *see* CONCH), *adj.* [Gr. *trikonchos*. See CONCH.] *Arch.* Designating the plan of a building, as of certain Syrian churches, having apses on three sides of a square central mass.

Tri·con'o·don (trĭ·kŏn'ō·dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *tri-* + Gr. *kōnos* cone + *-odon*.] *Paleontol.* A genus of small generalized Jurassic mammals having teeth with three simple cones. Though often regarded as marsupials, some place them with a few still less known forms in a separate order (or suborder), **Tri·con'o·don'ta** (-dŏn'tȧ).

tri·con'o·dont (trĭ·kŏn'ō·dŏnt), *adj.* *Zool.* **a** Having, or designating, teeth with three simple cones. See TRITUBERCULY. **b** Pertaining to the Triconodonta. — *n.* One of the Triconodonta. — **tri·con'o·dont'y** (-dŏn'tĭ), *n.*

tri'corn (trī'kôrn), *adj.* [F. *tricorne*, fr. L. *tricornis*.] Having three horns or corners.

tri'corn, *n.* **1.** An imaginary three-horned beast.

2. Also **tri'corne.** A three-cornered cocked hat.

3. *Anat.* A lateral cerebral ventricle.

tri·cor'nered (trĭ·kôr'nĕrd), *adj.* Three-cornered; tricorn.

tri'cor·nute' (trī'kôr·nūt'), *adj.* [*tri-* + L. *cornu* horn; cf. L. *tricornis*.] Having three cornua.

tri·cor'po·ral (trĭ·kôr'pō·răl), *adj.* [L. *tricorpor*, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *corpus*, *corporis*, body.] Having three bodies; specif., *Her.*, represented with three bodies conjoined to one head, as a lion.

tri·cor'po·rate (-kôr'pō·rĭt), *adj.* Tricorporal.

tri'cor·y·phe'an (trī'kôr·ĭ·fē'ăn), *n.* [*tri-* + Gr. *koryphē* peak.] Three-headed; three-peaked. *Rare.*

tri'co·sane (trī'kō·sān; trĭk'ō-), *n.* [G. *tricosan*, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + Gr. *eikosi* twenty + *-an*, as in *methan* methane.] *Chem.* Any hydrocarbon of the formula $C_{23}H_{48}$; specif., the normal variety, a crystalline solid obtained from petroleum.

tri'cos·a·none (trī'kōs·ȧ·nōn; trĭk'ōs-), *n.* [*tricosane* + *-one*.] *Chem.* Any monoketone, $C_{23}H_{46}O$, derived from normal tricosane. See LAURONE.

tri·cos'tate (trĭ·kŏs'tāt), *adj.* *Bot. & Zool.* Three-ribbed; having three ribs, or costae.

Tri'co·syl (trī'kō·sĭl; trĭk'ō-), *n.* [*tricosane* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* A univalent radical, $C_{23}H_{47}$, of which tricosane is the hydride. — **tri'co·syl'ic** (-sĭl'ĭk), *adj.*

tri'cot (trē'kō; *F.* trē'kō'), *n.* [F., fr. *tricoter* to knit.] **1.** A fabric of woolen, silk, cotton, or rayon, knitted, or so woven as to resemble knitting.

2. A soft ribbed wool or mixed fabric for dresses.

3. Short for TRICOT STITCH.

tric'o·tee' (trĭk'ō·tē'), *n.* [MF. *tricotée* an involuntary dance while being beaten.] *Obs.* A kind of dance. — *v. i.* To dance a tricotee.

tric'o·tine' (trĭk'ō·tēn'; *F.* trē'kō'tēn'), *n.* [F.] A worsted dress fabric with a double twill.

tricot stitch. *Crochet.* The simplest of crochet stitches, worked with a long hook of uniform size, and producing a plain straight pattern; — called also *fool's, afghan, idiot*, and *railway stitch, fool's crochet*, and *Tunisian crochet*.

tri'cot·y·le'don·ous (trī'kŏt·ĭ·lē'dŭn·ŭs; -lĕd'ŭn-), *adj.* *Bot.* Having three cotyledons.

tri·cre'sol (trĭ·krē'sōl; -sŏl), *n.* *Pharm. & Chem.* A mixture of the three cresols, prepared from coal tar, a colorless liquid of creosotic odor, used as a germicide.

tri·crot'ic (trĭ·krŏt'ĭk), *adj.* [*tri-* + Gr. *krotein* to beat.] *Physiol.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, tricrotism.

tri'cro·tism (trī'krō·tĭz'm; trĭk'rō-), *n.* *Physiol.* That condition of the arterial pulse in which there is a triple beat. Its characteristic sphygmographic pulse curve shows a primary and two secondary crests.

tri·cur'vate (trĭ·kûr'vāt), *adj.* *Zool.* Curved in three places.

tri·cus'pid (trĭ·kŭs'pĭd), *adj.* [L. *tricuspis*, *-idis*, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *cuspis* a point.] **1.** Having three cusps.

2. *Anat. & Med.* Pertaining to the tricuspid valve.

tri·cus'pid (-pĭd), *n.* A tooth having three cusps.

tri·cus'pi·dal (-pĭ·dăl), *adj.* Tricusp'd; tricuspidate.

tri·cus'pi·date (trĭ·kŭs'pĭ·dāt), *adj.* Also **tri·cus'pi·dat'ed** (-dāt'ĕd, -ĭd; 119). Three-pointed; cuspidate with three points; tricuspid; as, a *tricuspidate* leaf.

tricuspid valve. *Anat.* The valve, resembling in structure the mitral valve, but consisting of three triangular membranous flaps, at the opening of the right auricle of the heart into the right ventricle.

tri·cus'sate (trĭ·kŭs'āt), *adj.* [*tri-* + *decussate*.] *Bot.* Having whorls of three leaves, the leaves of each whorl alternating with those above and below.

tri·cy'a·nide (trĭ·sī'ȧ·nīd; -nĭd), *n.* Also **-nid.** *Chem.* A compound of an element or radical with three cyanogen groups.

trichromatic analysis, units. See COLOR, *n.*, 2.

trich'y (trĭk'ĭ), *n.* = TRICHI.

tri'ci·cle. Tricycle. *Ref. Sp.*

tricircular coordinates. *Math.* See CO-ORDINATE, *n.*, 2.

tri'-cit'y, *n.* See TRI-, 1.

trick'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

trick'i·ly (trĭk'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of TRICKY.

trick'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

trick'i. Trickle. *Ref. Sp.*

trick'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

trick'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

trick'-o-the-loop', *n.* = STRAP GAME.

trick'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

trick'si·cal, *adj.* = TRICKSY.

trick'si·ly, *adv.* of TRICKSY.

trick'si·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

trick'stress, *n.* See -STRESS.

trickt. Tricked. *Ref. Sp.*

tri·clin'i·al, *adj.* = TRICLINIARY.

tri·coc'cose, *adj.* = TRICOCCOUS.

tri·col'or·ous (trĭ·kŭl'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Tricolored. *Obs.*

tri'co·lum'nar, *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

tri·com'pound, *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

tri·con'o·don'tid, *n.* = TRICONODONT.

tri·con'o·don'toid, *adj.* See -OID.

tri'con·so·nan'tal (trĭ'kŏn·sō·năn'tăl; -tĭ), *adj.* **a** See TRI-, 1. **b** = TRILITERAL, *adj.*

tri'con·so·nan'tal·ism, *n.* = TRILITERALISM.

tri'cord. Trichord. *Ref. Sp.*

tri'cro·tous (trĭ'krō·tŭs), *adj.* *Physiol.* = TRICROTIC.

tri·cru'ral (trĭ·krōōr'ăl), *adj.* [*tri-* + L. *crus*, *cruris*, leg.] See TRI-, 1.

tric'trac', Var. of TRICKTRACK.

tri·cusp'al (trĭ·kŭs'păl), *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

tri'cy·an'ic ac'id (trĭ'sĭ·ăn'ĭk). *Chem.* See CYANURIC.

tri′cy·cle (trī′sĭk·l), *n.* [F. See TRI-; CYCLE. Cf. BICYCLE.] **a** *Obs.* A kind of three-wheeled coach. **b** A light three-wheeled vehicle to be ridden by one or more persons

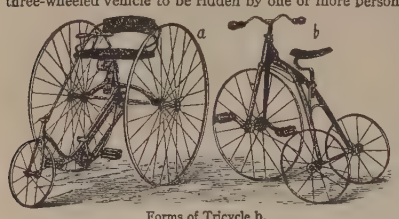

Forms of Tricycle b.

and propelled by treadles or hand levers. Cf. BICYCLE, *n.*, 1; VELOCIPEDE. **c** A three-wheeled motorcycle. Cf. TRICAR.

tri′cy·cle, *v. i.;* -CLED (-′ld); -CLING (-lĭng). To ride a tricycle. — **tri′cy·cler** (-lĕr), *n.* — **tri′cy·clist** (-lĭst), *n.*

tri·cyc′lene (trī-sĭk′lēn; -sī′klēn), *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline, saturated, tricyclic hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, found in crude camphene and also made artificially; — an incorrectly formed name.

tri·cyc′lic (-sī′klĭk; -sĭk′lĭk), *adj.* **1.** Having cycles. **2.** *Chem.* Containing three rings in the molecule, esp. fused rings, as in anthracene.

tri·cy′clo-. *Chem.* A combining form for *tricyclic.*

Tri·cyr′tis (trī-sûr′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tri-* + Gr. *kyrtos* arched.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic herbs (family Melanthaceae) with leafy simple stems, and rather large flowers spotted on the inside, the three outer segments of the corolla saccate. *T. hirta,* the toad lily, is cultivated for ornament. Syn. *Compsoa.*

Tri·dac′na (trī-dăk′nə), *n.* [L., pl., a kind of oysters, fr. Gr. *tridaknos* eaten at three bites, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *daknein* to bite.] *Zool.* A genus of marine bivalves having no anterior adductor muscle, and an equivalve shell the valves of which are very thick and heavy and strongly plicated at the margin. The giant clam (*Tridacna gigas*) of East Indian seas attains a great size, some weighing as much as 600 lb. The genus is the type of a small family, **Tri·dac′ni·dae** (-nĭ·dē) of the suborder Cardiacea.

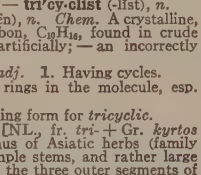

Tridacna (*T. squamosa*). (1/16)

tri·dac′tyl (trī-dăk′tĭl), *adj.* [Gr. *tridaktylos,* fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *daktylos* digit.] Having three fingers or toes, or similar processes.

tri·dai′ly (-dā′lĭ), *adj.* Occurring, made, or the like, three times a day or every third day.

trid′dler (trĭd′lĕr), *n.* The pectoral sandpiper. *New Jersey.*

tri·dec′ane (trī-dĕk′ān; trī′dĕ·kān), *n.* [*tri-* + Gr. *deka* ten; — from the number of carbon atoms in the molecule.] *Chem.* Any hydrocarbon of the formula $C_{13}H_{28}$; specif., the normal variety, a colorless liquid.

tri·dec′ene (-dĕs′ēn; -dē′sēn), *n.* *Chem.* Any normal hydrocarbon of the formula $C_{13}H_{26}$.

tri′dec·i·lat′er·al (trī′dĕs·ĭ·lăt′ĕr·əl), *adj.* [From L. *tredecim* thirteen, after E. *trilateral.*] Having thirteen sides. *Rare.*

tri′de·co′ic (trī′dē·kō′ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating any acid of the formula $C_{13}H_{26}O_2$; specif., the normal acid, a colorless crystalline compound made artificially.

tri·dec′yl (trī-dĕs′ĭl; -dē′sĭl; trī′dĕ·sĭl), *n.* [*tridecane* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical $C_{13}H_{27}$, of which tridecane is the hydride; specif., the normal variety, $CH_3·(CH_2)_{11}CH_2·$.

tri·dec′yl·ene (-dĕs′ĭ·lēn; -dē′sĭ-), *n.* [*tri-* + Gr. *dekatos* tenth + *ethylene.*] *Chem.* Any of a number of isomeric hydrocarbons, $C_{13}H_{26}$, belonging to the ethylene series. One is a colorless liquid found in Burma petroleum.

tri′dent (trī′dĕnt; 128), *n.* [L. *tridens, -entis,* fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *dens* tooth; cf. F. *trident.* See TOOTH.] **1.** *Gr. & Rom. Myth.* A three-pronged spear, the attribute or symbol of authority of Poseidon, or Neptune. See POSEIDON, *Illust.* **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* A three-pronged spear used by retiarii. **3.** A three-pronged fish spear. **4.** A trident (sense 1) borne by Britannia, as in coin devices; hence, the symbol of naval power or supremacy. **5.** Something suggestive of a trident in shape, use, or emblematic significance. **6.** *Geom.* The locus of two points, *M* and *M′,* when a parabola, together with a point, *P,* invariably related to it, is moved parallel to a given direction, the points *M* and *M′* having been determined by the intersection of the parabola and a line joining a fixed point, *F,* with the point *P.* The curve is a rational curve of the third order and resembles a three-pronged spear. Its equation is $xy = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$. Called also *Cartesian parabola.*

tri′dent, *adj.* [L. *tridens.*] Having three teeth or points.

tri·den′tal (trī·dĕn′tăl), *adj.* Pert. to, or having the form of, a trident; trident; also, bearing or wielding a trident.

tri·den′tate (-dĕn′tāt), *adj.* [NL. *tridentatus.* See TRIDENT.] Having three teeth, processes, or points.

trident bat. An Asiatic rhinolophid bat (*Triaenops persicus*), with a trident-shaped nose membrane.

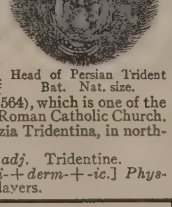

Head of Persian Trident Bat. Nat. size.

tri′dent·if′er·ous (trĭ′dĕn·tĭf′ĕr·əs), *adj.* [L. *tridentifer,* fr. *tridens* trident + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing a trident.

Tri·den′tine (trī·dĕn′tĭn; trĭ-; -tīn), *adj.* [ML. *Tridentinus,* fr. *Tridentum,* Italy.] Of or pertaining to Trent, Italy (formerly in Austria), or the Council of Trent.

Tri·den′tine, *n.* **1.** One who accepts the **Tridentine profession of faith** (that of the Council of Trent, issued by Pope Pius IV in 1564), which is one of the received statements of faith in the Roman Catholic Church. **2.** A native or inhabitant of Venezia Tridentina, in northern Italy.

Tri′den·tin′i·an (trī′dĕn·tĭn′ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Tridentine.

tri·der′mic (trī·dûr′mĭk), *adj.* [*tri-* + *derm-* + *-ic.*] *Physiol.* Derived from all three germ layers.

tri′di·a·pa′son (trī′dĭ·ə·pā′zŭn; *see* DIAPASON), *n.* [*tri-* + *diapason.*] *Music.* A triple octave; the interval of three octaves.

tri·dig′i·tate (trī-dĭj′ĭ·tāt), *adj.* [*tri-* + L. *digitatus* having fingers or toes.] Tridactyl; having three fingerlike lobes.

tri′di·men′sion·al (trī′dĭ·mĕn′shŭn·əl; -′l), *adj.* Of three dimensions. — **tri′di·men′sion·al′i·ty** (-ăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

tri′di·ur′nal (-dī·ûr′nəl; -n′l), *adj.* [*tri-* + *diurnal.*] Lasting three days; tridaily.

tri′do·min′i·um (trī′dō·mĭn′ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *tri-* + *dominium.*] *Internat. Law.* A dominium exercised by three states jointly, as formerly in the case of Samoa.

tri′drachm (trī′drăm), *n.* [Gr. *tridrachmon.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A silver coin of the denomination of three drachmae.

trid′u·an (trĭd′ū·ăn), *adj.* [L. *triduanus,* fr. *triduum.* See TRIDUUM.] Tridiurnal. *Rare.*

trid′u·um (trĭd′ū·ŭm), *n.* [L., space of three days, fr. *tri-* + *dies* day.] A term of three days; specif., *R.C.Ch.,* three days of prayer usually preceding a feast or some important occasion as first Communion.

trid′y·mite (trĭd′ĭ·mīt), *n.* [G. *tridymit,* fr. Gr. *tridymos* threefold; — from its common occurrence in trillings.] *Mineral.* A mineral consisting, like quartz, of silica, SiO_2, but differing in crystallization, being usually in minute thin tabular forms. H., 7. Sp. gr., 2.28–2.33. It is found in cavities in trachyte and similar rocks.

trid′y·mite–tra′chyte, *n.* *Petrog.* A trachyte with a high silica content, owing to secondary tridymite.

tri·dyn′a·mous (trī·dĭn′ə·məs), *adj.* [*tri-* + Gr. *dynamis* power.] *Bot.* Having six stamens, three long and three short.

tried (trīd), *adj.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** Freed from impurities, as by sifting, bolting, or refining; specif., of fat, rendered. **b** Select; choice; excellent. **2.** Proved; tested; faithful; trustworthy; as, a *tried* friend. **Syn.** — See RELIABLE. **Ant.** — Untried, untested.

tri′e·la′i·din (trī′ē·lā′ĭ·dĭn), *n.* The triglyceryl ester of elaidin, $(C_{17}H_{33}CO_2)_3C_3H_5$, a solid fat isomeric with triolein.

tri′ene (trī′ēn), *n.* A compound containing three double bonds.

tri·en′ni·al (trī·ĕn′ĭ·əl), *adj.* [L. *triennium* the space of three years, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *annus* year. See ANNUAL.] **1.** Continuing, or having a term of, three years; as, a *triennial* reign; a *triennial* Parliament. **2.** Happening, coming about, or appearing, once in every three years; as, *triennial* elections; a *triennial* catalogue. — **tri·en′ni·al·ly,** *adv.*

tri·en′ni·al, *n.* **1.** A period of three years. *Rare.* **2.** A triennial event, appearance, occasion; specif., *Ch. of Eng.,* a triennial episcopal visitation. **3.** The third anniversary of any event.

Triennial Act. *Eng. Hist.* **a** An act of the Long Parliament, 1641 (repealed 1664), which provided that Parliament should meet every three years. **b** An act of 1694 (repealed 1716) which limited the life of a Parliament to three years. Cf. SEPTENNIAL ACT.

tri·en′ni·al′i·ty (trī·ĕn′ĭ·ăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* State of being triennial.

tri′ens (trī′ĕnz), *n.; pl.* -ENTES (trĭ·ĕn′tēz). [L., fr. *tres, tria,* three.] *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A bronze coin equal to ⅓ as. **b** A gold coin equal to ⅓ solidus.

tri·en′tal (trī·ĕn′tăl), *adj.* [L. *trientalis.*] *Rom. Antiq* Of or pertaining to a triens, or third part; esp., designating a standard of coinage in which the as weighted one third of a libra, or pound. See 7th AS, 2.

Tri′en·ta′lis (trī′ĕn·tā′lĭs), *n.* [NL. See TRIENTAL.] *Bot.* A genus of delicate Eurasian and North American herbs (family Primulaceae), having a whorl of entire leaves and several white starlike flowers on slender peduncles followed by 5-valved capsules. *T. americana* is the starflower.

tri′er (trī′ĕr), *n.* [From TRY.] **1.** One who tries; specif.: **a** A refiner of metal, oil, etc.; a renderer of fat. **b** An investigator; an examiner. **c** One who makes an effort. **d** An experimenter. **e** A workman who tests pipes, slags, etc. *† Now Dial.* An umpire. **2.** One who tries judicially; a judge. **3.** Something that tries or proves; specif.: **a** An implement for testing quality, kind, condition, etc.; a tester; esp., a taster (see TASTER, 2); as, a butter *trier.* **b** A test of one's character, mettle, etc. **4.** [*cap.*] *Ch. of Eng.* One of a body of Commissioners appointed in 1654 to examine those presented to benefices. *Hist.* **5.** *Eng. Hist.* **a** One of a royal commission that allocated petitions to the proper court or referred them when necessary to Parliament. **b** A member of the House of Lords sitting in judgment on a peer; — more fully *lord trier.* **6.** *Law.* = TRIOR **b.**

tri′er·arch (trī′ĕr·ärk), *n.* [L. *trierarchus,* fr. Gr. *triērarchos,* fr. *triēres* a trireme + *archos* a leader, a chief.] *Gr. Antiq.* a The commander of a trireme. **b** At Athens, one who (singly or jointly with other citizens) had to fit out a trireme for the public service.

tri′er·arch′al (-är′kəl), *adj.* Pertaining to a trierarch or trierarchy.

tri′er·arch′y (trī′ĕr·är′kĭ), *n.; pl.* -ARCHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. *triērarchia.*] **1.** The office or duty of a trierarch. **2.** Trierarchs collectively. **3.** The Athenian plan whereby citizens furnished triremes.

tri′e·ter′ic (trī′ē·tĕr′ĭk), *adj.* [L. *trietericus* fr. Gr. *triētērikos,* fr. *trietēris* (sc. *heortē*) a triennial festival, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *etos* a year.] *Gr. Antiq.* Taking place every third year, or, according to modern reckoning, every second year.

tri′e·ter′ic, *n.* A festival occurring in alternate years.

tri′e·ter′ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* [L. *trieterica,* pl. See TRIETERICAL.] Trieteric games or festivals.

tri·eth′yl- (trī·ĕth′ĭl-). *Chem.* A combining form, *tri-* + *ethyl-,* denoting the *presence of three ethyl groups,* esp. replacing hydrogen. — **tri·eth′yl (-ĭl),** *adj.*

tri·eth′yl·a·mine′ (-ə·mēn′; -ăm′ĭn), *n.* Also **-am′in.** [*triethyl-* + *amine.*] *Chem.* An oily, strongly alkaline liquid, $N(C_2H_5)_3$, a tertiary amine analogous to trimethylamine.

tri·eth′yl·stib′ine (-stĭb′ēn; -ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A liquid, $Sb(C_2H_5)_3$, of garlicliike odor, taking fire in air and behaving like a metal in various reactions.

tri·far′i·ous (trī·fär′ĭ·əs), *adj.* [L. *trifarius* of three sorts or ways, threefold; cf Gr. *triphasios.* Cf. BIFARIOUS.] Facing three ways; specif., *Bot.,* in whorls of three.

trif′er·ous (trĭf′ĕr·əs), *adj.* [L. *trifer.* See TRI-; -FEROUS.] Bearing thrice yearly. *Rare.*

tri′fid (trī′fĭd), *adj.* [L. *trifidus,* fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + root of *findere* to split.] Three-cleft; tridentate; divided part way to the base into three lobes with narrow sinuses; also, *Rare,* tripartite.

Trifid Nebula. *Astron.* A large and bright diffuse nebula in the constellation Sagittarius, divided into three principal irregular masses by dark lanes.

tri·fis′tu·lar′y (trī·fĭs′tū·lĕr′ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -lĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Having three pipes. *Rare.*

tri·flag′el·late (trī·flăj′ĕ·lāt), *adj.* *Zool.* Having three flagella, as certain Protozoa.

tri′fle (trī′f′l), *n.* [ME. *trifle, truffle,* fr. OF. *truffe, truffe* mockery, raillery, trickery, prob. same word as F. *truffe* truffle. See TRUFFLE.] **1.** An idle, nonsensical, or fictitious tale; a jest, a fable, or a fabrication; also, raillery; deceptive or mocking speech. *Obs.*

2. A thing of very little value or importance; a paltry or trivial affair, object, etc.; specif., a small jewel, poem, musical composition, etc., of no great or enduring value; a bauble, a bagatelle.

Small sands the mountain, moments make the year,
And *trifles* life. *Young.*

3. A trifler; a person of no account. *Obs.* **4.** An insignificant or, relatively, small amount, as of money. **5.** Originally, a dish of clotted cream; now usually, a dessert made of spongecake soaked in wine or liqueur, with macaroons, jam, and whipped cream. **6.** A variety of pewter (as one made of 83 parts tin and 17 antimony) used for small utensils, as beer measures. **Syn.** — Bagatelle, nothing, triviality.

— *a trifle.* A little; slightly; as, he was *a trifle* alarmed.

tri′fle (trī′f′l), *v.;* TRI′FLED (-f′ld); TRI′FLING (-flĭng). [ME. *trifelen, truflen,* fr. OF. *truffler, trufer,* to trick, mock. See TRIFLE, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To talk jestingly or mockingly with intent to delude; to indulge in beguiling or misleading talk.

I fear he did but *trifle* and meant to wreck thee. *Shak.*

2. To toy (with something); to play; fidget. **3.** To act without seriousness of purpose or mood or due respect; to speak, write, carry on an affair, etc., with levity or flippancy; to be heedless, indifferent, or frivolous, where concern or respect are desirable; to dally, play, or flirt; — often followed by *with;* as, to *trifle* with one's health or with one of the other sex.

Studious of song . . . I would not *trifle* merely. *Cowper.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To deceive or delude with mocking or flippant speech; befool. *Obs.* **2.** To spend or waste in trifling or on trifles; — usually with *away;* as, to *trifle* away money. "We *trifle* time." *Shak.* **3.** *Rare.* **a** To make, or to treat as, trivial. *Shak.* **b** To speak or utter flippantly or lightly. **c** To toy with. **Syn.** — TRIFLE, DALLY, DAWDLE, POTTER. To TRIFLE (the general word) is to act without seriousness or in a frivolous fashion, or to toy with something; to DALLY is to play or coquet with something, or to linger as if in uncertainty; as, "To *trifle* agreeably is a secret which schools cannot impart" (*Johnson*); "o'er cold coffee *trifle* with the spoon" (*Pope*); "Such a talent in verse as mine is like a child's rattle, very entertaining to the *trifler* that uses it" (*Cowper*); "For so, to interpose a little ease, let our frail thoughts *dally* with false surmise" (*Milton*); "I *dally* with my subject because, to myself, the remembrance of these times is profoundly interesting" (*De Quincey*); "You know at taking leave . . . sometimes a man *dallies* . . . and does not know how to make off" (*Keats*). To DAWDLE is to linger idly or lazily; to POTTER is to busy oneself in an aimless or ineffectual fashion; as, "I looked into . . . the exhibition, in mere unwillingness to work, and desire to *dawdle* away time" (*Scott*); to *potter* about the garden Cf. LINGER, DEFER.

— *not to be trifled with.* Not to be treated disrespectfully or lightly with impunity.

Like a king *not to be trifled with.* *Tennyson.*

tri′fler (trī′flĕr), *n.* One who trifles; esp., a shallow, frivolous person.

tri′flet (-flĕt; -flĭt; 119), *n.* See -LET.

tri′fling, *adj.* **1.** That trifles; frivolous; as, *trifling* talk. **2.** That is a trifle; trivial; insignificant; as, *trifling* gifts. **Syn.** and **Ant.** — See PETTY.

— **tri′fling·ly,** *adv.* — **tri′fling·ness,** *n.*

tri′fling, *n.* The act or actions of one that trifles; hence: **a** Light talk; badinage. **b** Wasting or waste of time; effort or activity without value.

tri·flo′ral (trī·flō′rəl), also **tri·flo′rate** (-rāt), **tri·flo′rous** (-rŭs), *adj.* [*tri-* + L. *flos, floris,* flower.] *Bot.* Three-flowered.

tri·flu′o·ride (-flōō′ō·rīd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* A compound of an element or radical with three atoms of fluorine.

tri′foil (trī′foil), adj. = TREFOIL.

tri′fold′ (trī′fōld′), *adj.* Threefold; triple.

tri·fo′li·ate (trī·fō′lĭ·āt), *adj.* [*tri-* + *foliate.* Cf. TREFOIL.] *Bot.* **a** Having three leaves; as, a *trifoliate* plant. **b** Sometimes, loosely, trifoliolate.

tri·fo′li·at′ed (-āt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Trifoliate.

trifoliate orange. A hardy Chinese orange (*Poncirus trifoliata*) having trifoliolate leaves and small fruits. It is cultivated for ornament and as a stock for budding.

tri·fo′li·o·late (trī·fō′lĭ·ō·lāt), *adj.* *Bot.* Having three leaflets, as the leaf of a clover. Cf. TRIFOLIATE. See LEAF, *Illust.*

tri·fo′li·o′sis (-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Trifolium* + *-osis.*] *Veter.* A disease characterized by redness and inflammation of the buccal mucous membrane and of the white skin of the head and limbs, possibly caused by eating certain clovers.

Tri·fo′li·um (-fō′lĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L., trefoil.] *Bot.* **a** An immense genus of herbs of the pea family (Fabaceae), the clovers, widely distributed in temperate regions. They have digitately or pinnately trifoliolate leaves, and red, purple, pink, or white heads of flowers with a persistent corolla; the pod is membranous and indehiscent. Many species, as *T. repens, T. incarnatum, T. hybridum, T. reflexum,* are forage and hay plants. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus. **2.** [*not cap.*] *Pharm.* The dried inflorescence of *T. pratense,* used as a home remedy for coughs.

trif′o·ly (trĭf′ō·lĭ), *n.* [L. *trifolium.*] Clover (*Trifolium*). *R*

tri·fo′ri·al (trī·fō′rĭ·əl; 181), *adj.* Of or pert. to a triforium.

tri·fo′ri·um (trī·fō′rĭ·ŭm; 181), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ə). [ML., appar. fr. L. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *foris,* pl. *fores,* a door.] *Arch.* The gallery or open space forming an upper story to the aisle of a church, typically an arcaded story between the nave arches and clerestory; — so called as often having three openings to each bay. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.*

---

tricyclic co-ordinates. *Math.* See CO-ORDINATE, *n.*, 2.

tri·dac′tyle. Var. of TRIDACTYL.

tri·dac′ty·lous (trī·dăk′tĭ·ləs), *adj.* = TRIDACTYL.

tri′de·cyl′ic (trī′dē·sĭl′ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* = TRIDECOIC.

tri·den′tat·ed (trī·dĕn′tāt·ĕd; 119), *adj.* = TRIDENTATE.

tri·den′ted (trī·dĕn′tĕd; 119), *adj.* *Obs.* a = TRIDENTATE. b Bearing a trident.

tri′dent-shaped′, *adj.* See -SHAPED.

tri·dep′side, *n.* Also **-sid.** *Chem.* See DEPSIDE.

tri′di·am′e·tral, *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

tri′di·men′sioned (trī′dĭ·mĕn′shŭnd), *adj.* = TRIDIMENSIONAL.

‖**tri′du·o** (trē′dōō·ō), *n.* [It. & Sp.] = TRIDUUM.

tri·e′cious, tri·e′cious·ly. Vars. of TRIOECIOUS, etc. [TRIED.

tri′ed·ly (trī′ĕd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* of

tri·e′dral. † TRIHEDRAL.

tri·en′ni·um (trī·ĕn′ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L. See TRIENNIAL.] = TRIENNIAL, *n.*, 1.

tri·e′qual, *adj.* See TRI-, 2.

tri′er·ar′chic, *adj.* = TRIERARCHAL. [CIN.

tri′e·ru′cin, *n.* *Chem.* See ERU-

tries (trīz), *n.*, *pl.* of TRY.

tri·es′ter, *n.* *Chem.* See TRI-, 4.

tri′e·ter′i·cal (trī′ē·tĕr′ĭ·kəl), *adj.* = TRIETERIC, *adj.* *Obs.*

tri′fa (trī′fə), *adj.* = TREFAH.

tri·fa′cial (trī·fā′shəl), *adj.* & *n.* = TRIGEMINAL.

tri·fas′ci·at′ed, *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

tri·fĭ′liar, *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

tri′fle·dom, *n.* See -DOM.

---

tri′form (trī′fôrm), *adj.* [L. *triformis*, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *forma* form.] Having a triple form, constitution, or character; having three manifestations. "This *triform* antagonism." *I. Taylor.*

tri·form′i·ty (trī·fôr′mĭ·tĭ), *n.* [LL. *triformitas.*] State of being triform.

tri·fur′cate (trī·fûr′kāt), *v. i.* To fork or divide into three branches. — **tri′fur·ca′tion** (trī′fûr·kā′shŭn), *n.*

tri·fur′cate (-fûr′kāt), *adj.* Also **tri·fur′cat·ed** (-kāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119). [L. *trifurcus*, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *furca* fork.] Having three branches or forks; trichotomous.

trig (trĭg), *adj.* [ME. *trigg*, fr. ON. *tryggr.* See TRUE.] **1.** *Dial.* **a** *N. of Eng.* Trusty; faithful. **b** *Scot.* Active; brisk; lively. **c** *N. of Eng.* Full; distended.
2. Trim; neat; spruce; smart.
3. Sound; in good condition; strong; steady.
4. Very precise; stiff; prim; methodical.

trig, *n.* [From TRIG, *adj.*] A fop; dandy. *Obs. B. Jonson.*

trig, *v. t. & i.* [From TRIG, *adj.*] *Dial.* **a** To put in order; to tidy; — usually with *up.* **b** To dress smartly; to deck. **c** To fill; stuff; cram.

trig (trĭg), *v. i.* To trot; run. *Dial. Eng.*

trig, *n.* A trot; run. *Dial. Eng.*

trig, *v. t.* [Cf. ON. *tryggja* to make firm, and E. TRIG, *adj.*] To stop, as a wheel, by placing something under it; to scotch; skid; also, sometimes, to prop or support. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

trig, *n.* [From 6th TRIG, *v.*] **1.** Something used in trigging, as stone or block. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
2. A manually operated eccentric cam mounted near the end of a scale beam, by means of which the beam may be held stationary at the lower limit of its motion.

trig, *n. Dial. Eng.* **a** A line from which to start in a race or game, as in bowling. **b** A trench, esp. as a boundary; also, a path.

trig, *v. i. & t.* To make, or mark with, a trig. *Chiefly Dial.*

trig out. To trace out. *Chiefly Dial.*

trig, *n.* Short for TRIGONOMETRY. *Colloq.*

trig′a·mist (trĭg′ȧ·mĭst), *n.* [See TRIGAMY.] One who commits trigamy.

trig′a·mous (trĭg′ȧ·mŭs), *adj.* [LL. *trigamus* a thrice-married man, fr. Gr. *trigamos* thrice married.] **1.** Being or pertaining to a trigamist or trigamy; living in trigamy.
2. *Bot.* Having staminate, pistillate, and hermaphrodite flowers in the same head.

trig′a·my (trĭg′ȧ·mĭ), *n.* [LL. *trigamia*, fr. Gr. *trigamia.* See TRIGAMOUS.] Act of marrying, or state of being married, three times; esp., the offense of having three husbands or three wives at the same time.

tri·gem′i·nal (trī·jĕm′ĭ·năl), *adj.* [See TRIGEMINOUS.] *Anat. & Zool.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the fifth pair of cranial nerves. They are in man the largest of the cranial nerves, arising by two roots, a small motor root and a large sensory root, which both leave the brain at the side of the pons. The sensory root bears a large ganglion (the Gasserian ganglion) and divides into three main branches, the ophthalmic, maxillary, and mandibular nerves. Only the mandibular is joined by the motor root, supplying the muscles of mastication. The ophthalmic and maxillary branches are sensory only. In other vertebrates the character of the trigeminal nerve often differs considerably from that of man, especially with respect to the relation of its roots to each other and the points of emergence of its branches from the skull. — *n.* A trigeminal nerve.

trigeminal neuralgia. *Med.* Neuralgia, often extreme in degree, of the region supplied by the trigeminal nerve.

trigeminal pulse. *Med.* An abnormal pulse in which a pause follows every third beat.

tri·gem′i·nous (trī·jĕm′ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [L. *trigeminus* born three together, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *geminus* twin. Cf. TERGEMINOUS.] Born three together; being one of three born at the same birth; trigeminal; also, rarely, threefold.

tri′ge·ner′ic (trī′jē·nĕr′ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to three types or kinds; specif.: a *Bot.* Showing characteristics of three genera; as, a *trigeneric* orchis. **b** *Gram.* Having three genders.

Tri′ger′ proc′ess (trē′zhā′). [After M. *Triger*, French engineer.] *Engin. & Mining.* A method of sinking through water-bearing ground, in which the shaft is lined with tubbing and provided with an air lock, work being proceeded with under air pressure. Cf. KIND-CHAUDRON SYSTEM.

tri·ges′i·mal (trī·jĕs′ĭ·măl), *adj.* [L. *trigesimus* thirtieth.] Thirtieth; thirty-day, or monthly. *Rare.*

tri·ges′i·mo-se·cun′do (-jĕs′ĭ·mō-sē·kŭn′dō), *adj. & n.* [L. *in trigesimo-secundo* in the thirty-second.] Thirty-twomo.

trig′ger (trĭg′ĕr), *n.* [For older *tricker*, fr. D. *trekker*, fr. *trekken* to draw, pull. See TREK.] **1.** A piece, as a lever, connected with a catch or detent as a means of releasing it; specif., *Firearms*, the part of a lock moved by the finger to release the cock in firing.
2. A catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity.
3. *Naut.* a *Rare.* A block holding a vessel on the ways, the knocking away of which starts the vessel. Cf. 3d TRIGGER. **b** Usually, a lever pivoted on the ground ways, the upper end forced against the sliding ways by a hydraulic ram against the lower end. The releasing of the trigger allows the ship to slide down the ground ways.
4. *Printing.* = VERGE, *n.*, 17.
— alert, quick, etc., on the trigger. Responding or reacting immediately; ready or alert in action, thought, etc. — ***in the drawing of a trigger.*** Instantaneously.

trig′ger, *v. t. & i.* To release by pressing a trigger; to press a trigger.

trig′ger, *n.* A trig, or skid. Cf. 1st TRIGGER, 2.

trig′ger, *n.* = 8th TRIG a.

trig′gered (trĭg′ĕrd), *adj.* Having a trigger.

trigger finger. **1.** The forefinger, — so called because it is used in pressing the trigger of a firearm.
2. *Med.* A state in which flexion or extension of the finger is obstructed but finally effected with a jerk.

trig′ger·fish′ (trĭg′ĕr·fĭsh′), *n.*; *pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (fĭsh′-ĕz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* Any of numerous deep-bodied fishes constituting *Balistes* and allied genera of the family Balistidae, having the anterior dorsal fin with two or three stout spines; — so called because pressure on the second spine causes the first to snap down when erected. They inhabit chiefly warm seas, and are often fantastically colored. *B. capriscus*, syn. *carolinensis*, occurs in the Mediterranean and on the American coast, and is sometimes eaten. Many species are poisonous. See also OLDWIFE, 1 **b**.

Triggerfish (*Balistes capriscus*).

trigger guard. See GUARD, *n.*, 13.

trigger hair. *Zool.* A cnidocil.

trigger plant. = HAIR-TRIGGER FLOWER.

trigger tube. *Elec.* A vacuum tube having in addition to the usual platinum electrodes another pair of transverse electrodes with ends close together. It is used as a cymoscope by connecting the main electrodes in series with the two ends of an open circuit of a potential not quite sufficient to cause a glow discharge, when a very small discharge sent between the transverse electrodes will cause the tube to burst into glow. Called also *Zehnder trigger tube* (tsān′dĕr), after the inventor, a German physicist.

tri·gin′tal (trī·jĭn′tăl), *n.* [ML. *trigintale*, fr. L. *triginta* thirty.] *R.C.Ch.* A trental.

tri′gin·ten′ni·al (trī′jĭn·tĕn′ĭ·ăl), *adj.* [L. *triginta* thirty + *-ennial* as in *centennial.*] Of or pertaining to the thirtieth anniversary. *Rare.*

Trig′la (trĭg′lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *trigla*, *triglē*, the red mullet.] *Zool.* See GURNARD.

tri·glan′du·lar (trī·glăn′dū·lĕr), *adj.* *Bot.* Having three nutlets in one involucre. *Rare.*

Tri′glav′ (trē′glăf′), *n.* [OSlav. *tri-* three + *glava* head; cf. Lith. *trigalvis* one with three heads.] *Slav. Relig.* The chief god of the Slavs of the Elbe and Oder regions, — to be identified with *Svantovit.*

Tri·glo′chin (trī·glō′kĭn), *n.* [NL., fr. *tri-* + Gr. *glōchin* a point; — from the pronged look of the fruit.] *Bot.* A small widely distributed genus of marsh herbs (family Scheuchzeriaceae) having basal ligulate leaves, small spicate flowers, and tricarpellary fruits. The species are called *arrow grass.*

trig loop. The steel loop in which the end of the weigh beam of a hand-operated grain scale moves up and down.

tri′glot (trī′glŏt), *adj.* [*tri-* + *-glot.*] Containing, printed in, or treating, three languages.

tri′glot, *n.* A triglot book or edition.

tri′glyph (trī′glĭf), *n.* [L. *triglyphus*, fr. Gr. *triglyphos*, fr. *tri-* + *glyphē* carving. See TRI-; GLYPH.] *Arch.* An ornament in the frieze of the Doric order, consisting of a rectangular tablet, slightly projecting, and having two vertical channels of V section, called *glyphs*, and two corresponding chamfers or half channels on the vertical sides, which are reckoned as a third "glyph." The triglyphs are repeated alternately with the metopes. See ORDER, *Illust.*

tri′glyph·al, *adj.* Triglyphic.

tri′glyphed (trī′glĭft), *adj.* Provided or decorated with triglyphs.

tri·glyph′ic (trī·glĭf′ĭk), **tri·glyph′i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Consisting of, pertaining to, or adorned with, triglyphs.

‖**tri′go** (trē′gō), *n.* [Sp.] Wheat.

tri′gon (trī′gŏn), *n.* [L. *trigonum*, fr. Gr. *trigōnon*, fr. *trigōnos* three-cornered, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *gōnia* a corner, angle. See POLYGON.] **1.** A triangle.
2. *Astrol.* **a** = TRIPLICITY, 3. **b** = TRINE, *n.*, 1.
3. *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* **a** A kind of triangular lyre or harp. **b** [L. *trigon.*] A game at ball played by three persons.
4. *Zool.* The cutting region of the crown of an upper molar, usually the anterior part including the protocone, paracone, and metacone. That of a lower molar is the ***tri′go·nid*** (trī′gō·nĭd; trĭg′ō·nĭd). See TRITUBERCULY.

Tri·go′na (trī·gō′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *trigōnos* triangular.] *Zool.* A genus of stingless honeybees (subfamily Meliponinae) of the Old and New World tropics.

trig′o·nal (trĭg′ō·năl), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a triangle; having three angles; triangular; trigonous.
2. Of or pertaining to a, or the, trigon.
3. *Cryst.* Noting that division of the hexagonal system, or the forms belonging to it, characterized by a vertical axis of trigonal or threefold symmetry. Some authors, however, group all such forms in a separate ***trigonal system*** having three equal and equally inclined axes. — **trig′o·nal·ly,** *adv.*

tri′gone (trī′gōn; *F.* trē′gôn′), *n.* [F., lit., a trigon.] *Anat. & Zool.* A triangle; specif., a smooth triangular area on the inner surface of the bladder, limited by the apertures of the ureters and urethra.

Trig′o·nel′la (trĭg′ō·nĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *trigōnos* three-cornered. See TRIGON.] *Bot.* A large genus of widely distributed herbs (family Fabaceae) having pinnately trifoliolate leaves, capitate or racemose flowers, and linear pods. Several species are valuable forage plants, esp. the Australian *T. suavissima.* *T. foenum-graecum* is the fenugreek.

trig′o·nel′line (-ēn; -ĭn), *n.* Also **-lin.** *Chem.* A colorless crystalline alkaloid, $C_7H_7NO_2$, obtained from the seeds of fenugreek, from certain other plants, sea urchins, etc. It is the *N*-methyl betaine of nicotinic acid.

tri′go·neu′tic (trī′gō·nū′tĭk), *adj.* [*tri-* + Gr. *goneuein* to beget.] Having three broods annually. — **tri′go·neu′tism** (-tĭz′m), *n.*

Tri·go′ni·a (trī·gō′nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See TRIGON.] **1.** *Zool.* A genus of pearly bivalve shells (suborder Arcacea), many extinct species of which characterize the Mesozoic rocks. A few living species exist on the coast of Australia. With several extinct genera it constitutes a family, **Trig′o·ni′i·dae** (trĭg′ō·nĭ′ĭ·dē). — **tri·go′ni·a′cean** (trī·gō′nĭ·ā′shăn), *adj.*
2. *Bot.* See TRIGONIACEAE.

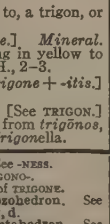
Trigonia (*T. castata*).

Tri·go′ni·a′ce·ae (-ā′sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Trigonia* + *-aceae.*] *Bot.* A family of tropical American shrubs or woody vines (order Geraniales) of two genera, *Trigonia* and *Lightia*, with irregular, often spurred flowers, and 2-celled capsular fruit. *Trigonia floribunda*, with small white flowers and 3-angled capsules, grows at Panama. — **tri·go′ni·a′ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

tri·gon′ic (-gŏn′ĭk), *adj.* Of, or pertaining to, a trigon, or triangle.

trig′o·nite (trĭg′ō·nīt), *n.* [*trigon-* + *-ite.*] *Mineral.* An acid lead manganese arsenite, occurring in yellow to brown triangular wedge-shaped crystals. H., 2–3.

tri′go·ni′tis (trī′gō·nī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; fr. *trigone* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the trigone.

trig′o·no- (trĭg′ō·nō-; trī·gō′nō-), **trigon-.** [From TRIGON.] A combining form, Greek *trigōno-*, *-trigōn-*, from *trigōnos*, meaning *triangular*, as in *trigonometry*, *Trigonella.*

trig′o·no·ce·phal′ic (trĭg′ō·nō·sē·făl′ĭk; trī·gō′nō-), *adj.* Trigonocephalous.

trig′o·no·ceph′a·lous (-sĕf′ȧ·lŭs), *adj.* [*trigono-* + *-cephalous.*] *Zool.* Having a somewhat triangular flat head.

Trig′o·no·ceph′a·lus (-sĕf′ȧ·lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *trigono-* + *-cephalus.*] *Zool.* A formerly recognized genus which included the pit vipers of the genera *Agkistrodon*, *Bothrops*, *Lachesis*, and *Trimeresurus.*

trig′o·no·ceph′a·ly (-lĭ), *n.* Trigonocephalous formation.

trig′o·noc′er·ous (-nŏs′ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*trigono-* + Gr. *keras* horn.] Having horns of triangular cross section, as some goats.

trig′o·no·do′dec·a·he′dron (-nō·dō′dĕk·ȧ·hē′drŭn), *n.* [*trigono-* + *dodecahedron.*] *Cryst.* A trigonal tristetrahedron, the hemihedral form of the isometric trapezohedron. See TRISTETRAHEDRON, *Illust.*, 1.

trig′o·noid (trĭg′ō·noid), *adj.* [*trigon* + *-oid.*] *Geom.* Like a trigon;—said of the plane figure formed by three arcs of equal circles intersecting by twos. — **trig′o·noid,** *n.*

trig′o·nom′e·ter (-nŏm′ē·tĕr), *n.* [*trigono-* + *-meter.*] A device for solving graphically any plane right-angled triangle, as a board with small squares, having a graduated straightedge pivoted to one corner of the diagram.

trig′o·nom′e·ter, *n.* One versed in trigonometry or trigonometrical surveying.

trig′o·no·met′ri·cal (-nō·mĕt′rĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also **trig′o·no·met′ric** (-rĭk). [Cf. F. *trigonométrique.*] Of or pertaining to trigonometry; performed by the rules of trigonometry.

trigonometrical co-ordinates. See CO-ORDINATE, *n.*, 2.

trigonometric, *or* **trigonometrical, canon.** *Math.* A comprehensive set of trigonometric tables.

trigonometric curve. *Math.* A curve whose equation involves trigonometrical (and no higher) functions of the co-ordinates.

trigonometric *or* **trigonometrical function.** *Trig.* Any of various functions of an arc or angle, formerly defined with reference to a circle of unit radius, but now measured by the ratios of pairs of sides of a right-angled triangle. If OX, OY be any two rectangular axes, P any point on any ray OR making any angle α with OX, then the trigonometric functions of α are the following ratios, in which $x = OS$, $y = SP$, $r = OP$, — the sign of x being positive in the 1st and 4th quadrants, negative in the 2d and 3d, y positive in the 1st and 2d, negative in the 3d and 4th, r being always positive; cosine of $\alpha = \frac{x}{r} = \cos \alpha$; sine of $\alpha = \frac{y}{r} = \sin \alpha$; tangent of $\alpha = \frac{y}{x} = \tan \alpha$; cotangent of $\alpha = \frac{x}{y} = \cot \alpha$; secant of $\alpha = \frac{r}{x} = \sec \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha}$; cosecant of $\alpha = \frac{r}{y} = \operatorname{cosec} \alpha = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$; versed cosine of $\alpha = 1 - \sin \alpha$ = coversed sine of α = covers α; versed sine of $\alpha = 1 - \cos \alpha$ = versine of α = vers α.

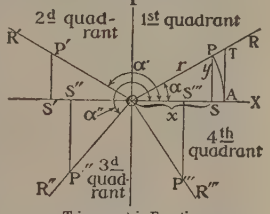

Trigonometric Function.

trigonometric lines. *Math.* Lines representing in length and position, with respect to a unit circle, the various trigonometric functions, sine, cosine, etc., as SP, OS, AT, OT, etc., when OP (see TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTION, *Illust.*) is 1.

trigonometric series. *Math.* A series whose terms proceed by sines and cosines of integral multiples of a variable angle.

trigonometric solution. *Math.* Solution (as of a cubic equation) in terms or by means of trigonometric functions.

trig′o·nom′e·try (trĭg′ō·nŏm′ē·trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [NL. *trigonometria*; cf. F. *trigonométrie.* See TRIGONO-; -METRY.] That branch of mathematics treating of the relations holding among the sides and angles of triangles and among closely related magnitudes, and esp. of methods of deducing from given parts other required parts, and also of the general relations connecting trigonometric (or simply periodic) functions of arcs or angles. Also, a treatise on this science. See PLANE TRIGONOMETRY, SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

tri·go′non (trī·gō′nŏn), *n.* [Gr. *trigōnon* a triangle.] *Music.* = TRIGON, 3 **a**.

trig′o·no·type′ (trĭg′ō·nō·tīp′; trī·gō′nō-), *n.* [*trigono-* + *-type.*] Trigonal trapezohedron.

trig′o·nous (trĭg′ō·nŭs), *adj.* [L. *trigonus*, fr. Gr. *trigōnos.* See TRIGON.] Having three angles, or corners; triangular, in cross sections.

tri′gram (trī′grăm), *n.* **a** A three-letter inscription. **b** A figure made by three lines.

tri′gram·mat′ic (trī′grȧ·măt′ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *trigrammatos*, fr. *tri-* + *gramma* a letter.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, a trigram; triliteral. — **tri·gram′ma·tism** (trī·grăm′ȧ·tĭz′m).

tri′graph (trī′grăf), *n.* [*tri-* + *-graph.*] Three letters spelling a single consonant, vowel, or diphthong; as *sch* (*schism*), *eau* (*beau*). — **tri·graph′ic** (trī·grăf′ĭk), *adj.*

Tri·gyn′i·a (trī·jĭn′ĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *gynē* woman, female.] *Bot.* A formerly recognized Linnaean order of plants having flowers with three pistils. — **tri·gyn′i·an** (-ăn), *adj.* — **tri′gyn** (trī′jĭn), *n.*

trig′y·nous (trĭj′ĭ·nŭs; trĭ′jĭ-), *adj.* *Bot.* a *Obs.* Pertaining to the Trigynia. **b** Having three styles or pistils.

tri·hal′ide (trī·hăl′īd; *see* HALIDE), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* A compound of an element or radical with three atoms of halogen.

tri·he′dral (trī·hē′drăl), *adj.* [See TRIHEDRON.] *Geom.* Having three faces; pertaining to a trihedron.

tri·he′dron (-drŭn), *n.*; *pl.* -DRONS (-drŭnz), -DRA (-drȧ). [NL., fr. *tri-* + Gr. *hedra* a seat, base.] *Geom.* A figure formed by three planes meeting in a point.

tri·hem′er·al (-hĕm′ĕr·ăl), *adj.* [Gr. *triēmeros.*] Of three days' duration. *Rare.*

tri′he·mim′er (trī′hē·mĭm′ĕr), **tri′he·mim′er·is** (-ĭs), *n.* [NL. *trihemimeris.* See TRI-; HEMI-; -MEROUS.] *Class. Pros.* A group of three half feet; a catalectic colon of a foot and a half.

---

tri′formed. Triformed. *Ref. Sp.*

tri′formed, *adj.* = TRIFORM.

tri·for′min (trī·fôr′mĭn), *n.* *Chem.* See FORMIN a.

tri·form′ous, *adj.* = TRIFORM.

tri′fo·ve′o·late, *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

tri′ft′hong. Tripthong. *Ref. Sp.*

tri·fu′ran. *Chem.* See TRI-, 4.

tri·fur′cal, *adj.* = TRIFURCATE.

trig′ger·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

Trig′li·dae (trĭg′lĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* See GURNARD.

trig′lid (-lĭd), *n. & adj.*

tri·glo′chid (trī·glō′kĭd), **tri·glo′chin** (-kĭn), *adj.* [Gr. *triglōchis.*] = TRICUSPID.

trig′ly, *adv.* of TRIG. See -LY.

tri·glyc′er·ide (trī·glĭs′ĕr·īd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* See GLYCERIDE.

tri·glyc′er·yl. *Chem.* See TRI-, [4.]

trig′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

trigon-. = TRIGONO-.

tri′gon. Var. of TRIGONE.

trigonal trapezohedron. See TRAPEZOHEDRON, d.

trigonal trisoctahedron. See TRISOCTAHEDRON, 2.

trigonal tristetrahedron. *Cryst.* See TRISTETRAHEDRON. [GON, 4.]

tri′go·nid, *n.* *Zool.* See TRI-

trig′o·no·dont′, *adj.* [*trigon-* + *-odont.*] See TRITUBERCULY.

trig′o·nom′e·tri′cian, *n.* = 2d TRIGONOMETER.

tri·gō′num (trī·gō′nŭm), *n.* [L.] **a** = TRIGON, 3 **a**. **b** = TRIGONE.

tri′graf. Trigraph. *Ref. Sp.*

tri·gram′mic (trī·grăm′ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *trigrammos.*] = TRIGRAMMATIC.

tri·gut′tu·late, *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

tri'he·mim'er·al (trī'hĕ·mĭm'ĕr·ăl), *adj.* After, or pertaining to, a trihemimer; — said esp. of a caesura.

tri·he'mi·o·bo'li·on (trī·hē'mĭ·ō·bō'lĭ·ŏn), *n.; pl.* -BOLIA (-ȧ). Also **tri·he'mi·ob'ol** (-ŏb'ŏl). [Gr. *triēmiōbolion.*] A silver coin of ancient Greece, equal to 1½ obols.

tri·he'mi·te·tar'te·mo'ri·on (-tē·tär'tē·mō'rĭ·ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *triēmitetartēmorion.*] A small Athenian silver piece, the ⅜ obol.

tri·ho'ral (trī·hō'răl; 181), *adj.* Occurring every three hours.

tri·hour'ly (-our'lĭ), *adj.* Consisting of three hours, as a period; occurring every three hours, as an event.

tri·hy'brid (-hī'brĭd), *n. Biol.* A hybrid whose parents differ by three pairs of contrasting Mendelian characters.

tri·hy'drate (hī'drāt), *n. Chem.* A compound with three molecules of water; also, less correctly, a hydroxide containing three hydroxyl groups.

tri·hy'drat·ed (-drāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj. Chem.* Combined with three molecules of water.

tri·hy'dric (-drĭk), *adj.* **a** Containing three atoms of acid hydrogen. **b** Containing three hydroxyl groups.

tri·hy'dride (-hī'drīd; -drĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-drid.** *Chem.* A compound of an element or radical with three atoms of hydrogen.

tri'hy·drox'y- (trī'hī·drŏk'sĭ-). *Chem.* Comb. form, *tri-* + *hydroxy-*, denotingthe *presence of three hydroxyl groups*, esp. replacing hydrogen. — **tri'hy·drox'y** (-sĭ), *adj.*

tri·i'o·dide (-ī'ō·dīd; -dĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-did.** *Chem.* A compound of an element or radical with three atoms of iodine.

tri'ju·gate (trī'jōō·gāt; trĭ·jōō'gāt; 242), *adj.* [L. *trijugus* threefold, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *jugum* a yoke.] *Bot.* Having three pairs of leaflets; — said of a pinnate leaf.

tri·ka'ya (trĭ·kä'yȧ), *n.* [Skr. *trikāya* having three bodies.] The Mahayana Buddhist doctrine of the three bodies of the Buddha: *nirmanakaya*, the apparitional body; *sambhogakaya*, the form as deity; *dharmakaya*, the ideal form, as Absolute. The doctrine is analogous to that of the Christian Docetae.

tri·ke'to- (trĭ·kē'tō-). *Chem.* A combining form, *tri-* + *keto-*, denoting the *presence of three ketone groups.* — **tri·ke'to** (-tō), *adj.*

tri·ke'tone (trĭ·kē'tōn), *n. Chem.* A compound containing three ketone groups.

tri'kir (trī'kĕr), **tri'ker** (-kĕr), *n. Eastern Ch.* A tricerion.

tri'labe (trī'lāb), *n.* [*tri-* + Gr. *labē* handle, grip, hold, fr. *lambanein* to take.] *Surg.* A three-pronged instrument to remove calculi from the bladder.

tri·la'bi·ate (trĭ·lā'bĭ·āt), *adj.* [*tri-* + L. *labium* lip.] *Bot. & Zool.* Three-lipped.

tri·lam'i·nar (trĭ·lăm'ĭ·nĕr), *adj.* Three-layered.

tri·lat'er·al (trĭ·lăt'ĕr·ăl), *adj.* [L. *trilaterus*, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *latus, lateris*, side. See LATERAL.] *Geom.* Having three sides; three-sided, as a triangle. — **tri·lat'er·al'i·ty** (-ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **tri·lat'er·al·ly,** *adv.* — **tri·lat'er·al·ness,** *n.*

tri·lat'er·al, *n.* A triangle; a figure having three sides.

Tril'by (trĭl'bĭ), *n.* **1.** The title and heroine of a novel (1894) by George du Maurier. She is a Parisian laundress and model, who under the hypnotic influence of Svengali, a repulsive but musically gifted Austrian Jew, develops a wonderful voice, which brings her great fame. The book is a picture of life in the Latin Quarter at the middle of the 19th century.

2. [*not cap.*] In *pl.* **tril'bies** (-bĭz), feet; — from references in the novel (see sense 1) to the beautiful feet of the heroine. *Slang.*

3. [*not cap.*] A kind of soft felt hat. *Brit.*

tri·lem'ma (trĭ·lĕm'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *lēmma* anything received, in logic, an assumption. See DILEMMA.] **1.** *Logic.* An argument analogous to a dilemma but presenting three, instead of two, choices in the premises.

2. A state of things in which it is difficult to determine which one of three courses to pursue.

tri·lin'e·ar (-lĭn'ē·ĕr), *adj.* [See TRI-; LINEAR.] *Math.* Of, pertaining to, or included by, three lines; as, *trilinear* co-ordinates.

tri·lin'gual (-lĭng'gwăl), *adj.* [L. *trilinguis*, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *lingua* tongue, language. See LINGUAL.] Consisting of, having, or expressed in, three languages; also, familiar with, or able to use, three languages.

tri·lin'guar (trĭ·lĭng'gwĕr), *adj.* Trilingual. *Rare.*

tri·lin'o·le'nate (-lĭn'ō·lē'nāt; -lĕn'āt), *n. Chem.* One of the salts or esters of linolenic acid. See TRI-, 4; LINOLENIC.

tri·lin'o·le'nin (-lē'nĭn; -lĕn'ĭn), *n. Chem.* Glyceryl trilinolenate; linolenin.

Tril'i·sa (trĭl'ĭ·sȧ), *n.* [NL., anagram of LIATRIS.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs (family Cardiaceae), distinguished from *Liatris* by the corymbose panicles of flower heads and involucral bracts of two or three series only. The two species are natives of the southern United States. *T. odoratissima* is wild vanilla.

tri·lit'er·al (trĭ·lĭt'ĕr·ăl), *adj.* Consisting of three letters; trigrammatic; specif., *Semitic Philology*, consisting of three consonants. — *n.* A triliteral word. — **tri·lit'er·al·ly,** *adv.* — **tri·lit'er·al'i·ty** (-ăl'ĭ·tĭ), **tri·lit'er·al·ness,** *n.*

tri·lit'er·al·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality of being triliteral; as, *triliteralism* is characteristic of the Semitic languages.

tri'lith (trī'lĭth), *n. Archaeol.* A trilithon.

tri·lith'ic (trĭ·lĭth'ĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to a trilith.

tri'lĭ·thon (trĭl'ĭ·thŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *trilithos* of or with three stones, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *lithos* stone.] *Archaeol.* A monument consisting of two upright megaliths carrying a third as a lintel.

trill (trĭl), *v. i. & t.;* TRILLED (trĭld); TRILL'ING. [ME. *trillen* to roll, turn round, of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *trilla* to roll, Dan. *trille*, Icel. *thyrla* to whirl.] **1.** To turn, twirl, roll, or rock; also, to quiver. *Obs.*

2. To flow in a small stream, or in drops rapidly succeeding each other; to trickle, as a tear. *Shak.*

trill, *v. t.* [It. *trillare*, prob. of imitative origin.] To impart the quality of a trill to; to utter as, or with, a trill; as, to *trill* the *r*; also, to vibrate, shake, or move, to and fro so as to cause a trill.

The sober-suited songstress *trills* her lay. *Thomson.*

— *v. i.* To utter trills or a trill; to play or sing with a trill; to have a trembling sound; to quaver.

trill, *n.* [It. *trillo.* See TRILL to shake.] **1.** *Phonet.* The rapid vibration of one speech organ against another, as of the tip of the tongue against the teethridge, the uvula against the back of the tongue, or the lips against each other; also, a speech sound so made, as a trilled *r*.

2. A letter or a word pronounced with a trill (sense 1).

3. *Music.* **a** The alternation of two tones a degree apart; a shake. See ORNAMENT, *n.*, 5. **b** = VIBRATO.

4. A sound likened to a musical trill; a warble; as, the *trill* of a blackbird.

tril'la·chan (trĭl'ȧ·kȧn), *n.* [Gael. *trilleachan.*] The oyster catcher. *Hebrides.*

‖**tril·lan'do** (trĕl·län'dō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Trilling.

trill'et (trĭl'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* A slight trill. See -LET.

‖**tril·let'to** (trĕl·lĕt'tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A short trill.

Tril'li·a'ce·ae (trĭl'ĭ·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Trillium* + *-aceae.*] *Bot.* A small family of herbs (order Liliales), the trillium family, having perennial rootstocks, entire leaves, variously arranged, and often showy flowers of 3 petals and 3 sepals, with 6 stamens, followed by a globose or 3-lobed berry. *Trillium* and *Medeola* are the chief genera. — **tril'li·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

tril'li·bub (trĭl'ĭ·bŭb), *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Obs. exc. Dial.* **a** Tripe. **b** A trifle.

tril'li·in (trĭl'ĭ·ĭn), *n.* [*Trillium* + *-in.*] *Pharm.* An eclectic resinoid prepared from *Trillium erectum*, used as an astringent and tonic.

tril'ling (trĭl'ĭng), *n.* [Cf. TRI-, and Dan. & Sw. *trilling*, G. *drilling.*] **1.** One of three children born at the same birth; a triplet.

2. *Cryst.* A compound crystal consisting of three individuals. Cf. TWIN.

tril'lion (trĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *trillion*, formed from *tri-* in imitation of *million* a million. Cf. BILLION.] The number denoted by a unit with 12 zeros annexed (in French and American notation) or with 18 zeros (in English notation). See NUMERATION, 2, *Note.* — **tril'lion,** *adj.* — **tril'lionth** (-yŭnth), *n. & adj.*

tril'lion·aire' (trĭl'yŭn·âr'), *n.* [From *trillion*, after *millionaire.*] A person worth a trillion, as of marks, francs, dollars, or other standard of currency.

tril'lion·ize (trĭl'yŭn·īz), *v. t.* To multiply by the trillion.

Tril'li·um (trĭl'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *tri-;* — so called because all species have leaves in sets of three. See TRI-.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A genus of herbs, type of the family Trilliaceae. They have short rootstocks and an erect stem bearing a whorl of three leaves and a large solitary flower at the summit. The corolla is white, pink, purple, yellow, or greenish, and is followed by a many-seeded berry. The species, often called *wakerobin*, are chiefly North American, with a few in Asia; they are often cultivated in wild gardens. The common red or purple species is *T. erectum;* the large-flowered white species is *T. grandiflorum;* the nodding species is *T. cernuum.* **b** [*not cap.*] Any plant of this genus.

Trillium (*T. erectum*).

2. [*not cap.*] *Pharm.* The dried rhizome of *Trillium erectum*, used as an astringent and tonic; — commonly called *bethroot.*

trillium family. The Trilliaceae.

tril'o (trĭl'ō; *It.* trēl'lō), *n.; pl.* -LI (*It.* -lē); -LOES (-ōz). [It.] *Music.* **a** A trill. **b** A tremolo.

tri·lo'bate (trī·lō'bāt; trĭ'lō-), *adj.* Also **tri·lo'bal** (-băl). Having three lobes.

tri·lo'bat·ed (-bāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Trilobate.

tri'lo·ba'tion (trĭ'lō·bā'shŭn), *n.* State of being trilobate.

tri'lobe' (trī'lōb'), *v. t.* To divide into three lobes.

tri'lobe', *n.* Something having or distinguished by three lobes; specif., *Mach.*, a trilobate gear wheel.

tri'lobed' (trĭ'lōbd'; 66), *adj.* Trilobate.

Tri'lo·bi'ta (trĭ'lō·bī'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TRILOBITE.] *Paleontol.* A division of arthropods, commonly regarded as a subclass of Crustacea, or made a separate class, consisting of the trilobites.

tri'lo·bite' (trĭ'lō·bīt), *n.* [NL. *Trilobites, Trilobita.* See TRILOBATE.] Any of numerous extinct marine arthropods constituting the group Trilobita, so called from the division of the segments of the body by furrows on the dorsal surface into three lobes, a median one (the axial lobe or *axis*), and two lateral ones (the *pleura*). They are usually of a flattened oval form, and, besides the longitudinal lobes, present three transverse body regions, head, thorax, and pygidium. The head is covered by a continuous shield, the thorax consists of a variable number of free segments, and the pygidium consists of a number of coalescent segments. The legs, which were delicate and are very rarely preserved, are biramous, and those of the thorax carry gills. Many trilobites could roll the body up into a ball. Trilobites lived during the Paleozoic, reaching their maximum during the Cambrian and Ordovician, and becoming extinct in the Permian. Most of them were an inch or two long, some one or even two feet. See TRIARTHRUS, *Illust.* — **tri'lo·bit'ic** (trĭ'lō·bĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

Trilobite (*Dalmanites*). *AA'* Axis; *BB'* Pleuron; *H* Head; *T, T* Thoracic Segments; *P* Pygidium (United Abdominal Segments); *g* Glabella; *e* Eye; *m* Movable or free Cheek; *f* Fixed Cheek; *a* Genal Spine.

tri·loc'u·lar (trĭ·lŏk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* [*tri-* + *locular.*] Having three cells or cavities.

tri·loc'u·late (trĭ·lŏk'ū·lāt), *adj.* Trilocular.

tril'o·gy (trĭl'ō·jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. *trilogia*, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *logos* speech, discourse; cf. F. *trilogie.* See -LOGY.] **1.** A series of three dramas or, by extension, three literary or musical compositions, which, although each is in one sense complete, have a close mutual relation, and form one theme, historical, poetical, or the like, in nature; as, Schiller's Wallenstein *trilogy.*

2. *Gr. Drama.* A group of three connected tragedies played serially, as at the festival of Dionysus.

3. Loosely, any group of three related things, topics, sayings, etc.; a triad.

— **tri·log'ic** (trĭ·lŏj'ĭk; trĭ'-), **tri·log'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **tril'o·gist** (trĭl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

Tri·loph'o·don (trĭ·lŏf'ō·dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *tri-* + Gr. *lophos* a ridge + *-odon.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of Miocene and Pliocene mastodons, having a long skull and particularly long lower jaws with a pair of long incisors.

tri·loph'o·dont (trĭ·lŏf'ō·dŏnt), *adj.* [*tri-* + *loph-* + *-odont.*] *Zool.* Having or designating teeth with three crests.

tri·lu'mi·nar (trĭ·lū'mĭ·nĕr), **tri·lu'mi·nous** (-nŭs), *adj.* [*tri-* + L. *lumen, luminis*, light.] Having three lights.

trim (trĭm), *v.;* TRIMMED (trĭmd); TRIM'MING. [ME *trimen, trumen*, fr. AS. *trymian, trymman*, to make strong, confirm, set in order, array, fr. *trum* firm, strong; akin to Skr. *druma* tree, Gr. *drymos* forest, and E. TREE. Cf. SHELTER.] *Transitive:* **1.** To put in order for any purpose; to make neat or trim; to dispose; adjust; sometimes, to modify as a compromise, or as a way of furthering one's aim or purpose.

The hermit *trimmed* his little fire. *Goldsmith.*

2. To make trim, neat, ready, or right, by cutting, shortening, clipping, or the like; hence, often with *off* or the like, to cut, clip, or lop; as, to *trim* the hair; to *trim* a tree; to *trim* off rough edges; also, *Dial.*, to castrate.

3. To put in condition for some purpose by equipping; to equip; furnish; dress. *Obs.*

4. To decorate; adorn; esp., to embellish with or as with ribbons, laces, or other ornaments; as, to *trim* a hat; also, to arrange a display of goods in (a shop window).

5. *Colloq.* **a** To rebuke; reprove. **b** To chastise; beat. **c** To defeat, as in a game or contest; sometimes, to defeat unfairly; to cheat.

6. *Aeronautics.* To alter the attitude of an aerostat to a fore-and-aft horizontal plane.

7. *Carp.* To dress, as timber; to make smooth.

8. *Naut.* **a** To adjust to a position in the water, as a ship or small boat, by arranging the ballast, cargo, or persons, esp. on each side of the center and at each end, so that she shall sit well on the water, sail well, etc. **b** To arrange in due order for sailing; as, to *trim* the sails.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To balance; to preserve a balance; specif., to maintain a middle position between parties or the like, so as to appear to favor each equally, or to be neutral between them; sometimes, to compromise; to act according to expediency.

2. *Naut.* Of a vessel, to assume, or, of a person, to cause a boat or other vessel to assume, a certain position, or *trim*, in the water; — used with an adverb or adverbial phrase; as, a boat or rower *trims* badly.

Syn. — Shear, crop, prune; embellish, ornament.

trim by the head or stern. *Naut.* To trim (a vessel) so that she has greater draft forward, or *by the head*, than aft, or vice versa.

trim in. *Carp.* To fit, as a piece of timber, into other work.

trim sail. See TRIM, *v. t.*, 8 b, above; hence, to make one's action, expenditure, or the like, fit the circumstances or conditions.

trim up. **a** To make trim; to put in order. **b** *Colloq.* To defeat.

trim (trĭm), *n.* [From TRIM, *v.*] **1.** Order; condition; disposition; adjustment; as, to put a house in good *trim.*

2. Condition as to personal qualities; character; disposition. *Obs.*

3. Condition as to equipment, furnishings, dress, decoration, or the like; esp., suitable condition; hence, dress; gear; ornaments; as, in hunting *trim.*

4. That which is trimmed off, or cut out for rejection, as in trimming paper, motion-picture film, etc.

5. *Advertising.* Window dressing.

6. *Aeronautics.* The attitude of an aerostat relative to a fore-and-aft horizontal plane. If the forward end is down, the aerostat is said to have "trim by the bow"; if the after end, it has "trim by the stern."

7. *Arch.* **a** The lighter woodwork in the finish of a building, esp. that around openings, usually a molded architrave, to protect the plastering; hence, any framing around openings, the dado, and analogous parts. **b** *Rare. U.S.* The hardware of a house, as locks, hinges, etc.

8. *Automobiles.* The interior furnishings of an automobile body collectively, including the seat, floor, and side-wall coverings, and in a luxury type of vehicle, such accessories as lap robes, foot cushions, armrests, and especially designed hardware and lights.

9. *Bookbinding, Print., etc.* That portion of the top, front, or bottom, edges of printed pages, esp. of a book, that is to be trimmed off.

10. *Naut.* **a** The state of a ship or her cargo, ballast, masts, etc., considered in reference to her readiness and fitness for sailing. **b** The position of a vessel in the water, esp. with reference to the horizontal plane. **c** The difference between the draft of a vessel forward and that aft.

Designed . . . to float at a draft of 12 feet forward and 15 feet aft, giving a *trim* of 3 feet by the stern. *E. L. Atwood.*

d The buoyancy status of a submarine, whether positive, neutral, or negative.

trim (trĭm), *adj.;* TRIM'MER (-ĕr); TRIM'MEST. [See TRIM, *v.*] **1.** Firm; stout; strong. *Obs.*

2. Excellent; fine; also, pleasant; gay. *Obs.*

3. In good order; fitly adjusted, equipped, prepared, or the like; made ready for service or use. *Archaic.*

4. Neat and compact or well ordered; free from anything unkempt or disordered; of clean lines and good proportions; as, a *trim* figure, costume, house, lawn.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See NEAT.

trim, *adv.* Trimly.

trim- (trĭm-). A comb. form of the adj. and adv. *trim*, as in:

trim-ankled	trim-cut	trim-looking
trim-bearded	trim-dressed	trim-suited
trim-bodied	trim-hedged	trim-swept
trim-bodied	trim-kept	trim-waisted

Trim, Corporal. See CORPORAL TRIM.

trim'a·cer (trĭm'ȧ·sĕr), *n.* [Gr. *trimakros*, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *makros* long.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot of three long syllables.

tri·mac'u·lar (trī·măk'ū·lĕr), **tri·mac'u·late** (-lĭt), *or* **tri·mac'u·lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Marked with three maculae.

Tri·mal'chi·o's Din'ner *or* **Ban'quet** (trĭ·măl'kĭ·ōz). An episode in the Latin satirical romance *Satyricon*, attributed to Petronius Arbiter. Trimalchio is a wealthy, tasteless upstart who gives a fantastic dinner.

tri·mas'ti·gate (trĭ·măs'tĭ·gāt), *adj.* [*tri-* + Gr. *mastix* whip, scourge.] *Zool.* Triflagellate.

trim by the bow. A condition in which a vessel, an airship, an airplane, or the like, is lower at the bow than at the stern. The reverse condition is termed **trim by the stern.** Cf. TRIM, *n.*, 6 & 10.

tri'mel·lit'ic (trī'mĕ·lĭt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **tri·mel'lic** (trī·mĕl'ĭk). [*tri-* + L. *mel, mellis*, honey.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless cyrstalline triacid, $C_6H_3(CO_2H)_3$, obtained indirectly from mellitic acid and in other ways; 1,2,4-benzene-tricarboxylic.

tri·hy'drol (trĭ·hī'drōl; -drŏl), *n.* See WATER, *n.*, 1 b.

tri·hy'po·stas'ic, *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

tri·im'ide, *n. Chem.* See TRI-.

tri'ju·gous (trī'jŭ·gŭs; trĭ·jōō'gŭs; 242), *adj.* = TRIJUGATE.

tri·junc'tion, *n.* See TRI-, 1.

trike (trīk), *n. & v.* = TRICYCLE. *Slang.*

tri·ke'ri·on, *n.; pl.* -RIA. = TRICERION.

tri'ko·sane. Var. of TRICOSANE.

tri'la·mel'lar, tri·lam'el·lat'ed, *adj.* See TRI-, 1. [NAR.]

tri·lam'i·nate, *adj.* = TRILAM-

tri·lar'ce·nous, *adj.* See TRI-, 2.

tri·lau'rin (trī·lô'rĭn), *n. Chem.* See LAURIN b.

trild. Trilled. *Ref. Sp.*

trilinear co-ordinates. **a** *Colorimetry.* See COLOR, *n.*, 2. **b** *Math.* See CO-ORDINATE, *n.*, 2.

tri·lin'e·ate, **tri·lin'e·at'ed,** *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

tri·lin'o·late, tri'li·no'le·ate. See TRI-, 4.

trilit, *n.* Also **trilite.** See TRINITROTOLUENE.

tril·lil', *v. i.* To drink; quaff. *Obs.*

tril·lil', *adv.* [Imitative, after *trill.*] Gurglingly. *Obs.*

tri·mar'ga·rate, *n. Chem.* See TRI-, 4. [ADV. 1 a.]

tri·mar'ga·rin, *n.* See MARGA-

trim'ble (trĭm'b'l). Var. of TREMBLE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tri·mem′bral (trĭ·mĕm′brăl), *adj.* [L. *trimembris.*] Having, or composed of, three members.

tri·men′su·al (-mĕn′shōō·ăl; *see* MENSUAL), *adj.* Occurring every three months.

tri′mer (trī′mĕr), *n.* [*tri-* + Gr. *meros* part.] *Chem.* A compound having the same percentage composition as another but three times its molecular weight, esp. one formed by polymerization. — **tri·mer′ic** (trĭ·mĕr′ĭk), *adj.*

Trim′er·e·su′rus (trĭm′ĕr·ē·sū′rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *trimerēs* having three parts + *-urus.*] *Zool.* A genus of Asiatic pit vipers closely related to *Lachesis.*

tri′mer·ite (trī′mĕr·īt), *n.* [Gr. *trimerēs* having three parts + *-ite.*] *Mineral.* A silicate of manganese, calcium, and beryllium, occurring in salmon-colored tabular crystals. H., 6–7. Sp. gr., 3.5.

tri′mer·i·za′tion (-ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ĭ·zā′-), *n.* *Chem.* Polymerization resulting in a trimer.

trim′er·ous (trĭm′ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [See TRI-; -MEROUS.] **a** *Bot.* Having the parts in threes; — said of a flower. Often written 3-*merous.* **b** *Zool.* Having three (or apparently three) joints in each tarsus; pertaining to the Trimera.

tri·mes′ic (trĭ·mĕs′ĭk), *adj.* [*tri-* + *mesi*tylene + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless crystalline acid, $C_6H_3(CO_2H)_3$, formed by the oxidation of mesitylene and in other ways; 1,3,5-benzene-tricarboxylic.

tri′me·sit′ic (trī′mĕ·sĭt′ĭk). [*tri-* + *mesit*ylene + *-ic.*] *Chem.* **a** Trimesic. **b** Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_6H_3NO_6$; 2, 4, 6-pyridine-tricarboxylic acid.

tri·mes′ter (trī·mĕs′tĕr), *n.* [F. *trimestre,* fr. L. *trimestris* of three months, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *mensis* month.] **a** A term or period of three, or about three, months. **b** One of three terms into which an academic year is sometimes divided. — **tri·mes′tral** (-trăl), **tri·mes′tri·al** (-trĭ·ăl), *adj.*

tri·me′syl (-mē′sĭl; -mĕs′ĭl), *n.* *Chem.* The trivalent radical $C_6H_3(CO)_3$, of trimesic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

tri′me·tal′lic (trī′mĕ·tăl′ĭk), *adj.* **a** Pertaining to, or based on the use of, three metals. **b** *Chem.* Containing three atoms or equivalents of a metal.

tri·met′al·lism (trī·mĕt′ăl·ĭz′m), *n.* The policy of using, or the use of, three metals (as gold, silver, and platinum) to form at the same time, in combination with each other, the standard of value. Cf. BIMETALLISM; GOLD STANDARD.

trim′e·ter (trĭm′ē·tĕr), *adj.* [L. *trimetrus,* fr. Gr. *trimetros,* fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *metron* measure. See METER measure.] Consisting of three measures; specif., *Pros.,* consisting of three dipodies (six feet), as in ancient iambic, trochaic, and anapaestic verse, or of three feet, as in modern verse. — *n.* A verse or line of three feet or three dipodies.

tri′meth·ox′y- (trī′mĕth·ŏk′sĭ-). *Chem.* A combining form, *tri-* + *methoxy-,* denoting the *presence of three methoxyl groups,* esp. replacing hydrogen. — **tri′meth·ox′y** (-sĭ), *adj.*

tri·meth′yl- (trī·mĕth′ĭl-). *Chem.* A combining form, *tri-* + *methyl,* denoting the *presence of three methyl groups,* esp. replacing hydrogen. — **tri·meth′yl** (-ĭl), *adj.*

tri·meth′yl·a·mine′ (-ă·mēn′; -ăm′ĭn), *n.* Also **-am′in.** [*trimethyl-* + *amine.*] *Chem.* A colorless gas or volatile liquid, $N(CH_3)_3$, of fishy odor, obtained from herring brine, beets, many other plants, etc. It is strongly alkaline and is regarded as ammonia in which methyl has replaced all hydrogen.

tri·meth′yl·ben′zene (-bĕn′zēn; -bĕn·zēn′), *n.* *Chem.* Any of three trimethyl derivatives of benzene, called respectively *hemimellitene, mesitylene,* and *pseudocumene* (see these terms).

tri·meth′yl·ene (-mĕth′ĭ·lēn), *n.* *Chem.* **a** Cyclopropane. **b** The bivalent radical $-CH_2CH_2CH_2-$.

trimethylene bromide *or* **dibromide.** *Chem.* A colorless liquid, $BrCH_2CH_2Br$, obtained by adding hydrobromic acid to allyl bromide, and in other ways.

tri·meth′yl·stib′ine (trī·mĕth′ĭl·stĭb′ēn; -ĭn), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* A liquid, $Sb(CH_3)_3$, similar to triethylstibine.

tri·met′ric (trī·mĕt′rĭk), *adj.* [*tri-* + Gr. *metron* measure.] **a** *Pros.* = TRIMETER, *adj.* **b** *Cryst.* Orthorhombic.

tri·met′ri·cal (trī·mĕt′rĭ·kăl), *adj.* Trimeter.

Trimetrical Classic. *Chinese Lit.* A textbook arranged in lines of three characters each, until recently universally used in China as a first reader.

trimetric projection. **a** See AXONOMETRIC PROJECTION. **b** *Geom.* A kind of projection (resembling isometric projection) in which each of the three dimensions is measured by a different scale, the angles being chosen arbitrarily.

trim′ly (trĭm′lĭ), *adj.* Being neat, compact, or well ordered or taken care of; trim. *Rare.*

trim′ly, *adv.* of TRIM.

trim′mer (trĭm′ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who by hand or machine trims articles in industrial, esp. in manufacturing, processes or in maintenance work; as, a lamp *trimmer;* specif., a man employed on shipboard to stow coal or freight so as to distribute the weight properly.

☞ COMBINATIONS in this sense are:

brush trimmer	fancy trimmer	hot trimmer
carriage trimmer	feather trimmer	shoe trimmer

2. An instrument or machine with which trimming is done; specif., any of various circular-saw machines with an endless-chain feed, for trimming lumber.

3. One who does not adhere to one set of opinions in politics, or the like; one who fluctuates, or holds a middle position, between parties, so as to appear to favor each; one who for the sake of expediency will modify his policy, position, statement, or the like.

4. One who inflicts chastisement, as by words or blows; anything employed in such chastisement, as a rebuke; hence, anything that makes a deep impression; a "settler"; a "stunner." *Colloq. & Dial.*

5. A virago, scold; vixen. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

6. A night line used in pike fishing; a ligger. *Colloq., Eng.*

7. *Arch.* A beam which receives the end of a header in floor framing, as about a hole left for stairs, or to avoid bringing joists near chimneys. See HEADER, *Illust.*

8. *Coal Storage.* An apparatus for trimming a pile of coal into a regular form, as of a cone or prism.

9. *Naut.* A clinometer to show a vessel's trim. *Rare.*

trimmer arch. *Arch.* An arch built between trimmers in the thickness of an upper floor to support a hearth.

trimmer beam. *Arch.* = TRIMMER 7.

trimmer condenser. *Radio.* A small variable condenser.

trimmer joist. = TRIMMING JOIST.

trimmer signal. *Railroads.* A signal which informs the engineman concerning movements to be made from the classification tracks into the switch and retarder area.

trim′ming (trĭm′ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of TRIM. Hence: *n.* **1.** The act of one who trims; specif., *Colloq.,* the act of one who chastises, defeats, or the like; as, to give one a sound *trimming.*

2. That which serves to trim, make complete, ornament, or the like; esp., necessary or ornamental fittings or appendages, as of a garment; hence, *Colloq.,* any accessories, as of a dish; — usually in *pl.;* as, *trimmings* for a hat; turkey and *trimmings;* educational *trimmings.*

3. *pl.* Parts or pieces removed by trimming, cutting, or the like; specif., wool shorn from the shanks of sheep.

4. *Arch.* **a** Process or manner of supporting joists, etc., by a trimmer or trimmers. **b** Trim.

trim′ming, *adj.* That trims, or is used by one who trims; as, a *trimming* machine.

trimming hatch *or* **hole.** *Shipbuilding.* A hatchway at a distance from a main hatch, through which to load grain or similar cargo to bring it uniformly close up to the deck.

trimming joist. *Arch.* A joist into which timber trimmers are framed. See JOIST, *n.,* **1 a.**

trimming machine. *Woodworking.* A machine consisting of a lever-operated knife and adjustable guides for shearing surfaces true to any required angle.

trimming press. *Mach.* See PUNCH PRESS.

trimming punch. *Mach.* See 7th PUNCH, 1 a.

trimming tank. *Naut.* A tank either forward or aft, usually in the extreme ends, utilized for changing the trim by admitting or discharging water ballast.

‖**tri·mo′da ne·ces′si·tas** (trĭ·mō′dà nē·sĕs′ĭ·tăs). [ML. See TRI-; MODE.] *A.-S. Hist.* Literally, necessity of three kinds; — used to designate a threefold burden or charge (army service, or *fyrd;* repair of strongholds, or *burghbote;* and repair of bridges, or *bridgebote*) on nearly all lands.

trim of the masts. *Naut.* The position of the masts of a ship with regard to the ship and to each other, as near or distant, erect or raking, etc.

tri′mo·lec′u·lar (trī′mō·lĕk′ū·lĕr), *adj.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or formed from, three molecules.

tri·month′ly (trī·mŭnth′lĭ), *adj.* Occurring, done, or coming, once in three months; as to render a *trimonthly* accounting of the conduct of the business.

tri·mo′ric (trĭ·mō′rĭk; 181), *adj.* Having, or equaling in time value, three morae.

tri′morph (trī′môrf), *n.* [See TRIMORPHOUS.] *Cryst.* A substance which crystallizes in three distinct forms; also, any one of these distinct forms. See TRIMORPHISM, 3.

tri·mor′phic (trĭ·môr′fĭk), *adj.* *Biol.* Trimorphous.

tri·mor′phism (-fĭz′m), *n.* [See TRIMORPHOUS.] **1.** *Biol.* Polymorphism in which there are three distinct forms of a species. Cf. DIMORPHISM, 1.

2. *Bot.* Occurrence of three distinct forms of organs, as leaves, flowers, etc., on individuals of the same species; specif., heterogonous trimorphism (which see).

3. *Cryst.* The property of crystallizing in three forms fundamentally distinct, as in the case with titanium dioxide, which crystallizes in the forms of *rutile, octahedrite,* and *brookite.* See PLEOMORPHISM, 1.

tri·mor′phous (-fŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *trimorphos* three-formed, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *morphē* form.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, trimorphism.

trim′stone′ (trĭm′stōn′), *n.* Stone used to trim a wall of brick or stone masonry; stone for copings, cornices, etc.

trim′tram′ (trĭm′trăm′), *n.* [Cf. TRIM, *adj.*] A silly or trifling thing; a gewgaw; a piece of nonsense. *Dial.*

trim′tram′ (trĭm′trăm′), *n.* A lich gate. *Dial Eng.*

Tri·mur′ti (trĭ·mōōr′tĭ), *n.* [Skr. *trimūrti,* fr. *tri* three + *mūrti* shape.] *Hindu Relig.* The triad, or trinity, of Hindu gods, consisting of Brahma (the Creator), Vishnu (the Preserver), and Siva (the Destroyer); — often confused with the three-headed form of Siva. Called also *Hindu triad.*

trin (trĭn), *n.* [Appar. fr. *tri-* + *twin.*] One of a group of three offspring born at one birth; one of triplets; in *pl.,* triplets.

Tri·nac′ri·an (trĭ·năk′rĭ·ăn; trī-), *adj.* [L. *Trinacria* Sicily.] Sicilian.

tri′nal (trī′năl; -n'l), *adj.* [See TRINE.] **a** Threefold. *Milton.* **b** *Gram.* = 3d TRIAL. — *n.* *Gram.* A trial. See 4th TRIAL. — **tri·nal′i·ty** (trī·năl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

tri′nal·ize (-īz), *v. t.* *Gram.* To give (a word) a trinal form and signification. *Rare.*

tri′na·ry (trī′nà·rĭ), *adj.* Ternary. — *n.* A ternary group or set; a triad.

trinary proposition. *Logic.* A proposition in which the copula is distinct from the predicate term.

‖**trin·che′ra** (trĕn·chā′rà), *n.* [Sp.] Entrenchment; hence, an earthwall. *Mex. & Southwestern U. S.*

Trin′cu·lo (trĭng′kū·lō), *n.* In Shakespeare's *Tempest,* a drunken jester in the train of the king of Naples. Together with Stephano and Caliban, he is the butt of some of Ariel's tricks.

trin′dle (trĭn′d'l; *dial. also* trĕn′d'l), *n.* [See TRENDLE; cf. TRUNDLE.] **1.** *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A round or circular object; a trundle; specif.: **a** A wheel, esp. of a wheelbarrow. **b** *Obs. exc. Hist.* A long wax taper.

2. *Bookbinding.* A metallic device for forcing a rounded book into a flat back while the front edge is being trimmed. Cf. *turn up* 1, under TURN, *v.*

trin′dle, *v. t. & i.* To roll; unroll; trundle; bowl along. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial.*

trine (trĭn), *adj.* [OF. *trin, trine,* fr. L. *trinus* triple, fr. *trini* three each, fr. *tres, tria,* three. See THREE; cf. TERN, *adj.*] **1.** Threefold; triple; as, *trine* dimensions.

2. Triune. *Obs.*

3. *Astrol.* Being in trine (see TRINE, *n.,* 1); hence, favorable; auspicious.

trine, *n.* [See TRINE, *adj.*] **1.** *Astrol.* The (favorable) aspect of planets 120 degrees apart; trigon.

2. A triad; trinity; specif. [*cap.*], the Trinity.

3. *Music.* A chord of three tones, consisting of any given tone (considered as the root) with the major third above and the major third below.

trine, *v. t.* To put in the aspect of a trine. *Rare.*

trine (trĭn), *v. t. & i.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *trine.*] *Obs. Cant.* **a** To march; go. **b** To hang.

trine compass. The universe as comprising three parts, earth, sea, and heaven. *Obs.*

trine immersion. In baptism, immersion thrice repeated in allusion to the Trinity.

trine′ly (trĭn′lĭ), *adv.* Threefold.

tri·neu′ral (trī·nū′răl), *adj.* [See TRI-; NEURAL.] *Anat.* Of or pert. to three nerves; as, the *trineural fasciculus,* a bundle of fibers in the upper part of the spinal cord, joined with the ninth, tenth, and eleventh cranial nerves.

T ring. A ring such that T sections are formed by passing normal radial planes through the ring.

Trin′ga (trĭng′gà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *trynga* a kind of bird.] *Zool.* A genus of sandpipers including the solitary sandpipers. — **trin′gine** (trĭn′jĭn; -jĭn; 156), *adj.*

trin′gle (trĭng′g'l), *n.* [F.] **1.** A curtain rod, esp. for a bed.

2. *Arch.* A narrow straight molding, esp. of square section.

3. *Ordn.* A low guard rail on a gun platform to keep the trucks of the gun carriage from running off. *Rare.*

trin′goid (trĭng′goid), *adj.* [*tringa* + *-oid.*] Of or pertaining to the sandpipers; tringine.

Trin′i·dad′ as′phalt (trĭn′ĭ·dăd′). A natural asphalt found in a pitch lake in the Island of Trinidad and widely used in the United States for sheet asphalt pavements. When refined it contains about 44 per cent colloidal clay and 56 per cent bitumen.

Trin′i·dad′i·an (trĭn′ĭ·dăd′ĭ·ăn), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the island of Trinidad. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the island or people of Trinidad.

trin′i·da′do (trĭn′ĭ·dā′dō), *n.* [Pseudo-Sp.] Tobacco from Trinidad. *Archaic.*

Trinidad pitch. Asphalt from Trinidad.

Tri′nil (trē′nĭl), *adj.* [From *Trinil,* Java.] Designating the Java ape man *Pithecanthropus erectus;* — so called from the place of discovery. See PITHECANTHROPUS, *Illust.*

Trinil race. A race of man typified by the ape man and considered by some to be intermediate between ape and man. Cf. PITHECANTHROPUS **b**; TRINIL, *adj.*

Trin′i·tar′i·an (trĭn′ĭ·târ′ĭ·ăn), *adj.* [NL. *trinitarius.* See TRINITY.] **1.** [*sometimes not cap.*] Of or pert. to the Trinity, the doctrine of the Trinity, or believers in that doctrine.

2. [*not cap.*] Being one of a trinity or triad; involving three; triple.

3. *R.C.Ch.* Of or pertaining to the order of Trinitarians.

Trin′i·tar′i·an, *n.* **1.** One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity.

2. *R.C.Ch.* One belonging to the Order of the Holy Trinity, for the Redemption of Captives, a religious order founded in Rome, 1198, by St. John of Matha (1160–1213) and St. Felix of Valois (d. 1212). It is estimated the order redeemed 900,000 Christian slaves from the Mohammedans. There are second and third orders and a reformed branch, the Discalced Trinitarians. They now engage in missionary labors and seek to abolish slavery in Africa, even by purchasing and liberating the captives; — called also *Redemptionist* and *Mathurin.*

Trin′i·tar′i·an·ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The doctrine of the Trinity.

tri·ni′trate (trī·nī′trāt), *n.* *Chem.* A nitrate containing three nitrate (NO_3) groups in the molecule.

tri′ni·tra′tion (trī′nĭ·trā′shŭn), *n.* *Chem.* Act or process of converting into a trinitro derivative or a trinitrate.

tri·ni′tride (trī·nī′trĭd; -trĭd), *n.* Also **-trid.** *Chem.* A compound of an element or radical with three atoms of nitrogen; specif., an azide.

tri·ni′tro- (-trō-), **trinitr-.** *Chem.* A combining form, *tri-* + *nitro-,* denoting the *presence of three nitro* (NO_2) *groups,* esp. replacing hydrogen. See NITRO-, *Note.* —

tri·ni′tro (-trō), *adj.*

tri·ni′tro·cre′sol (trĭ·nī′trō·krē′sōl; -sŏl), *n.* [*trinitro-* + *cresol.*] *Chem.* Any trinitro derivative, $C_7H_5N_3O_7$, of cresol; specif., a high explosive similar to picric acid, made by nitrating metacresol and called also *cresylite.*

tri·ni′tro·meth′ane (-mĕth′ăn), *n.* A compound, $CH(NO_2)_3$. See TRINITRO-; METHANE; NITROFORM.

tri·ni′tro·phe′nol (-fē′nōl; -nŏl), *n.* *Chem.* Any trinitro derivative of phenol; specif., picric acid (see PICRIC).

tri·ni′tro·tol′u·ene (-tŏl′ū·ēn), *n.* Also **-tol′u·ol** (-tŏl′ū·ōl; -ŏl). [*trinitro-* + *toluene.*] *Chem.* Any of six trinitro derivatives, $CH_3C_6H_2(NO_2)_3$, or toluene; specif., the symmetrical, 2,4,6-, or α-derivative, a high explosive resembling picric acid, made by nitrating toluene and called also *tolite, trilit, trinol, tritolo, triton, trotol, trotyl,* etc. It forms pale-yellow crystals darkening to reddish brown and is insensitive to friction or ordinary shock. It is an ingredient of various explosives and is also used alone as a filling for shells. Abbr. *TNT* or *T. N. T.*

tri·ni′tro·xy′lene (-zī′lēn), *n.* [*trinitro-* + *xylene.*] Also **-xy′lol** (-zī′lōl; -lŏl). *Chem.* Any of several isomeric trinitro derivatives, $C_6H(CH_3)_2(NO_2)_3$, of the three xylenes.

Trin′i·ty (trĭn′ĭ·tĭ), *adj.* **1.** Dedicated to or bearing a symbol of the Trinity; also, associated with or occurring on or about Trinity Sunday.

2. Associated with or pertaining to Trinity House.

trin′i·ty, *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). [ME. *trinitee,* fr. OF. *trinité,* fr. L. *trinitas* triad, in LL., Trinity. fr. *trini* three each. See TRINE, *adj.*] **1.** The condition of being three; threeness. *Rare.*

2. [*cap.*] *Theol.* The union of three persons or hypostases (the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost) in one Godhead, so that all the three are one God as to substance, but three persons or hypostases as to individuality.

3. Any symbol of the Trinity in art, esp. the triangle.

4. [*cap.*] Short for TRINITY SUNDAY.

5. Any union of three in one; three units treated as one; a triad; as, the Hindu *trinity,* or Trimurti.

6. **a** = HERB TRINITY. **b** A common North American spiderwort (*Tradescantia virginiana*).

7. [*cap.*] [From *Trinity* River, Texas.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the American Comanchean (Lower Cretaceous). See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

trinity column. *Arch.* A column of triangular plan for all or part of its height, built as a religious memorial.

trinity fields. See THREE-FIELD, *adj.*

Trinity House, Corporation of. A corporation in London chartered by Henry VIII in 1514 for promoting commerce and navigation. It has been granted by acts of Parliament authority to collect light dues on shipping and to erect and maintain the lighthouses, beacons, etc., on the coasts of England and Wales. It also is authorized to license pilots and has many under its jurisdiction.

Trinity Jones. William Jones of Nayland (1726–1800), distinguished for his treatises in defense of the doctrine of the Trinity, and also for having originated *The British Critic.*

Trim′er·a (trĭm′ĕr·ə), *n, pl.* [NL. See TRI-; -MERE.] *Zool.* = PSEUDOTRIMERA. [TRI-, 4.]

tri′mer·cu′ric, *adj.* *Chem.* See

tri′mer·ide, *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* = TRIMER.

tri′me·sin′ic (trī′mē·sĭn′ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* = TRIMESIC.

tri·mes′i·tin′ic (trĭ·mĕs′ĭ·tĭn′ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* = TRIMESITIC.

tri·meth′yl-a·ce′tic, ac′id. [*tri-methyl-* + *acetic.*] *Chem.* See VALERIC.

tri·meth′yl·meth′ane, *n.* *Chem* = ISOBUTANE. See BUTANE.

trimmd. Trimmed. *Ref. Sp.*

trim′ming-ly, *adv.* of TRIMMING.

trim′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

tri′mo·dal′i·ty, *n.,* **tri·mod′al,** *adj.* See TRI-, 2.

trimolecular reaction. *Chem.* See REACTION, *n.,* 6.

tri·mo′ri·on, *n.* [Gr. *trimoros* triple, or *trimoiria* a triple portion.] *Astrol.* In a nativity, the junction of three signs. *Obs.*

tri·mo′tor, *adj.* Also **tri·mo′tored.** See TRI-, 1.

tri·mus′cu·lar, *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

tri′my·ris′tate, *n.* *Chem.* See TRI-, 4.

tri′my·ris′tin, *n.* *Chem.* See MYRISTIN.

tri·na′tion·al, *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

Trin′co·ma·li′ wood (trĭng′kō·mə·lē′). [From *Trincomalee,* Ceylon.] = HALMALILLE.

trin′dle·tail′, *n.* Trundletail. *Obs.*

tri·nerv′ate, *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

tri′nerve′ (trī′nûrv′), **tri′nerved′** (-nûrvd′), *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

Trin′i·tar′y, *n.* = TRINITARIAN. *Obs.*

trinitr-. = TRINITRO-.

tri·ni′trin (trī·ni′trĭn), *n.* [*tri-* + *nitr-* + *-in.*] = NITROGLYCERIN.

tri·ni′tro·car·bol′ic (-trō·kär·bŏl′ĭk), *adj.* = PICRIC.

tri·ni′tro·cel′u·lose, *n.* See CELLULOSE NITRATE.

tri·ni′tro·glyc′er·in (-glĭs′ĕr·ĭn), *n.* = NITROGLYCERIN.

tri·ni′tro·res·or′cin, *n.* *Chem.* Styphnic acid.

trin′i·ty·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

---

trinity lily. The great white trillium.
Trinity season. *Eccl.* The period between Trinity Sunday and Advent.
Trinity sitting *or* **term.** See TERM, *n.*, 13 d.
Trinity Sunday. The Sunday next after Whitsunday, observed as a feast in honor of the Holy Trinity.
trinity violet. The wild pansy.
trink (trĭngk), *n.* A kind of fishing net. *Obs.*
trink, *n.* Trench; channel. *Scot.*
trink'er·man (trĭngk'ĕr·măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A fisherman who uses a trink.
trin'ket (trĭng'kĕt; -kĭt; 119), *n.* [ME. *trenket* a sort of knife, hence, prob. a toy knife worn as an ornament, fr. ONF. *trenquet*, OF. & F. *tranchet* a sort of knife, fr. *trenchier* to cut (F. *trancher*). See TRENCH, *v.*] **1.** A small article of equipment; as, he hastily put up his *trinkets* in his duffel bag.
2. A small ornament, as a jewel, ring, or the like; sometimes, *Derogatory*, a vain ornament; a gaud.
3. A thing of little value; a trifle; a toy.
trin'ket, *v. t.* To bedeck with trinkets. *Rare.*
trin'ket (trĭng'kĕt; -kĭt), *n. Obs.* **a** A porringer. **b** A drinking cup.
trin'ket, *n.* [F. *trinquet* foremast, also, a certain sail (cf. *trinquette* a triangular sail), fr. It. *trincchetto*, prob. fr. L. *triquetrus* triangular.] *Naut.* A three-cornered sail carried on the foremast, prob. on a lateen yard on the topmast. *Obs.*
trin'ket, *n.* A small watercourse. *Dial. Eng., Scot., & Ir.*
trin'ket, *v. i.* To deal clandestinely; to intrigue. — **trin'ket·er,** *n. Both Now Rare.*
trin'ket·ry (-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Trinkets collectively.
trin'ket·y, *adj.* Resembling or suggesting a trinket in nature, appearance, or value; hence, trivial; unimportant.
‖**Trink'geld'** (trĭngk'gĕlt'), *n.* [G.] Literally, drink money; a gratuity, as to a waiter; pourboire.
trin'kle (trĭng'k'l), *v. i.* [Cf. TINKLE.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** To tingle. **b** To tinkle.
trin'kle (trĭng'k'l), *v. i.* = 6th TRINKET, to intrigue; tamper. *Obs.*
trin'kle, *v. i.* [Cf. TRICKLE.] *Scot. & Dial.* To trickle; drip; also, to flow or ripple down, as hair. — *n.* A trickle.
trink'let (trĭngk'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* [*trinket* + *-let.*] A small ornament; a trinket.
‖**Trink'lied'** (trĭngk'lēt'), *n.* [G.] *Music.* A drinking song.
trin'kums (trĭng'kŭmz), *n. pl.* Rarely in *sing.*, TRINKUM, exc. in composition. Also **trin'kum-tran'kums.** [Appar. fr. TRINKET.] Trinkets; frippery. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **trin'kum-tran'kum,** *adj.*
tri·noc'tial (trī·nŏk'shăl), *adj.* [L. *trinoctialis* for three nights, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *nox, noctis*, night.] Lasting during three nights; comprising three nights.
tri·noc'tile (-tĭl; 155), *adj.* [See TRINE, *adj.*; OCTILE.] *Astrol.* Pertaining to the aspect which includes three eighths of the heavens. *Obs.*
tri·nod'al (trī·nōd'ăl), *adj.* [L. *trinodis* three-knotted, fr. *tri-* + *nodus* knot.] **1.** *Anat. & Bot.* Having three nodes.
2. *Geom.* Having three nodal points.
tri'node (trī'nōd), *n. Geom.* Three nodes (that have) coalesced into one.
tri·no'dine (trī·nō'dĭn; -dĭn), *adj.* Trinodal.
tri·no'mi·al (-nō'mĭ·ăl), *adj.* **1.** *Math.* Consisting of three terms; of or pertaining to trinomials; as, a *trinomial* root.
2. *Biol.* Consisting of, or involving the use of, names composed of three words or terms; as, a *trinomial* scientific name, the first name being that of the genus, the second that of the species, and the third that of the subspecies or variety to which the organism belongs. See NOMENCLATURE, 3 a.
— **tri·no'mi·al'i·ty** (-ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **tri·no'mi·al·ly,** *adv.*
tri·no'mi·al (trī·nō'mĭ·ăl), *n.* [*tri-* + *-nomial* as in *binomial.*] **1.** *Math.* An expression consisting of three terms, connected by the sign plus (+) or minus (−), or both; as, $x + y + z$, or $ax + 2b - c^2$.
2. *Biol.* A trinomial name; a trionym.
tri·no'mi·al·ism (-lĭz'm), *n.* A system of nomenclature, as in biological classification, involving the use of trinomial terms. — **tri·no'mi·al·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*
tri·nop'ti·con (trī·nŏp'tĭ·kŏn), *n.* [See TRINE, *adj.*; OPTIC. Cf. STEREOPTICON.] A compound magic lantern of three distinct units, used for dissolving views.
Trin'o·vant (trĭn'ō·vănt), *or* **Trin'o·van'tum** (-văn'tŭm), *n.* [From L. *Trinobantes*, a people in the eastern part of Britain, in Essex, and the southern parts of Suffolk, or from the Celt. source of the Latin name.] An old name of London. Early historians corrupted the name into *Troynovant*, as if from *Troja Nova* (New Troy). See BRUT.
Trin'o·van'tes (-văn'tēz), **Trin'o·ban'tes** (-băn'tēz), *n. pl.* [L. *Trinobantes.*] A tribe of Roman Britain, dwelling in what is now Essex and Suffolk counties.
trin'tle (trĭn't'l), *v. i. Scot.* **a** = 3d TRINKLE, *v. i.* **b** To move slowly. — *n.* Trindle.
tri·nu'cle·ate (trī·nū'klē·ăt), *adj. Biol.* Having three nuclei.
Tri·nu'cle·us (trī·nū'klē·ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Paleontol.* A widely distributed genus of Ordovician trilobites in which the glabella and cheeks form three rounded elevations on the head.

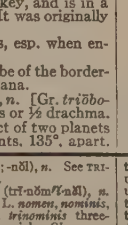

Trinucleus (*T. concentricus*).

tri'o (trē'ō; trī'ō; 277), *n.; pl.* TRIOS (-ōz). [F., fr. It. *trio*, fr. L. *tres, tria*, three. See THREE.] **1.** Three, considered collectively; three in company or acting together, as in performing a musical trio; a set of three; three united.

The *trio* were well accustomed to act together. *Dickens.*

2. In card playing, three of a kind.
3. *Music.* **a** A composition for three voice parts or three instruments; also, the performers of such a composition. **b** The secondary, or episodical, division of a minuet or scherzo, as in a sonata or symphony, or of a march, or of various dance forms. It is usually contrasted in key, and is in a quieter style than the primary division. It was originally played by three instruments.
4. *Poultry.* A male and two female fowls, esp. when entered in an exhibition.
Tri'o (trē'ō), *n.* An Indian of a Cariban tribe of the borderlands of Brazil and British and Dutch Guiana.
tri·ob'ol (trī·ŏb'ŏl), **tri·ob'o·lon** (-ŏb'ō·lŏn), *n.* [Gr. *triōbolon.*] The ancient Greek coin of three obols or ½ drachma.
tri·oc'tile (trī·ŏk'tĭl), *n. Astrol.* An aspect of two planets with regard to the earth when three octants, 135°, apart.
tri'ode (trī'ōd), *n.* [*tri-* + *-ode* as in *cathode.*] A vacuum tube with an anode, a cathode, and a control grid. See ELECTRON TUBE.
tri·o'di·on (trī·ō'dĭ·ŏn), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ă). [Gr. *triōidion.* See TRI-; ODE.] *East. Ch.* A liturgical book containing the offices from the fourth Sunday before Lent to Easter eve; — so called because the canons used have never more than three odes.
Tri'o·don (trī'ō·dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *tri-* + *-odon.*] *Zool.* **a** A monotypic genus of puff-fishes of the East Indies and the eastern coast of Asia, having the fused teeth of the lower jaw forming a single plate and those of the upper jaw two plates, one on each side. It constitutes a family, **Tri'o·don'ti·dae** (-dŏn'tĭ·dē). **b** [*not cap.*] A fish of this genus. — **tri'o·don'toid** (-toid), *adj. & n.*
Tri'o·don·toph'o·rus (trī'ō·dŏn·tŏf'ō·rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tri-* + *odonto-* + *-phorus.*] *Zool.* A genus of roundworms (Nematoda) parasitic in animals.
Tri·oe'ci·a (trī·ē'shĭ·ă), *n. pl.* [NL. See TRIOECIOUS.] *Bot.* The third order of the Linnaean class Polygamia. *Obs.*
tri·oe'cious, tri·e'cious (-ē'shŭs), *adj.* [*tri-* + Gr. *oikos* house.] *Bot.* **a** *Obs.* Pertaining to the order Trioecia. **b** Having staminate, pistillate, and hermaphrodite flowers on different plants. — **tri·oe'cious·ly, tri·e'cious·ly,** *adv.*
tri·oe'cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* The quality or state of being trioecious.
-triol. *Org. Chem.* A combining form, *tri-* + 1st *-ol*, denoting the *presence of three hydroxyl groups replacing hydrogen.*
tri·o'le·fin (trī·ō'lē·fĭn), *n.* Also **-fine** (-fĭn; -fēn). [*tri-* + *olefin*(*e*).] *Chem.* Any of a series of hydrocarbons having the general formula C_nH_{2n-4} and containing three double bonds.
tri'o·let (trī'ō·lĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of *trio.* See TRIO.] **1.** A poem or stanza of eight lines, in which the first is repeated as the fourth and seventh, and the second as the eighth. Its rhyme scheme is *abaaabab.*
2. *Music.* = TRIPLET, 6. *Rare.*
-trione. *Org. Chem.* A combining form, *tri-* + *-one*, denoting the *presence of three ketone groups* or, in a cyclic compound that is not a true triketone, *of three carbonyl groups.*
‖**tri·on'fo** (trē·ŏn'fō), *n.; pl.* TRIONFI (-fē). [It.] **1.** In Italy of the Middle Ages, a spectacular procession.
2. [*cap.*] *pl.* Specif., a series of allegorical and partly narrative lyric poems by Petrarch, as *The Triumph of Love, of Death, of Chastity*, etc.
Tri'o·nych'i·dae (trī'ō·nĭk'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Trionyx*, type genus (fr. *tri-* + Gr. *onyx* a claw) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of soft-shelled, fresh-water turtles containing both fossil (Tertiary) and living forms, typified by the Old World genus **Tri'o·nyx** (trī'ō·nĭks), which formerly contained the North American flapjacks, now placed in the separate genus *Amyda.* It constitutes a suborder, **Tri·on'y·choi'de·a** (trī·ŏn'ĭ·koi'dē·ă). See SOFT-SHELLED TURTLE. — **tri·on'y·chid** (trī·ŏn'ĭ·kĭd), **tri·on'y·choi'de·an** (-koi'dē·ăn), *n. & adj.* — **tri·on'y·choid** (-koid), *adj.*
tri'o·nym (trī'ō·nĭm), *n.* [*tri-* + *-onym.*] *Biol.* A trinomial. — **tri·on'y·mal** (trī·ŏn'ĭ·măl), *adj.*
Tri'ops (trī'ŏps), *n.* [NL., fr. *tri-* + *-ops.*] *Zool.* A genus of fresh-water crustaceans (order Notostraca) having the head and thorax covered with an oval shield-shaped shell. Syn. *Apus.* It typifies a family, **Tri·op'i·dae** (trī·ŏp'ĭ·dē), syn. *Apodidae.*

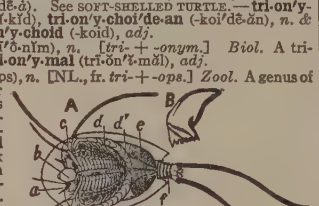

A Triops (*T. cancriformis*), female. *a* Antenna; *b* Labrum; *c* First Pair of Legs; *dd'* Thoracic Legs; *e* Foliaceous Appendages; *f* Abdomen. (½) *B* Mandible, enlarged.

tri'or (trī'ĕr), *n.* Var. of TRIER; specif., *Law:* **a** = TRIER, 2. **b** A person appointed by law to try challenges of jurors.
tri·or'chis (trī·ôr'kĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tri-* + Gr. *orchis* testicle.] A person having three testicles. — **tri·or'chism** (-kĭz'm), *n.*
tri'or·thog'o·nal (trī'ôr·thŏg'ō·năl), *adj. Math.* Trirectangular.
tri'ose (trī'ōs), *n.* [*tri-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* **a** Any simple sugar containing three oxygen atoms. See MONOSACCHARIDE; cf. GLYCERALDEHYDE. **b** Less desirably, a trisaccharide.
Tri·os'te·um (trī·ŏs'tē·ŭm), *n.* [NL., shortened fr. *triosteospermum*, fr. *tri-* + Gr. *osteon* bone + *sperma* seed; — in allusion to the (usually) three bony nutlets of the fruit.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic and North American herbs (family Caprifoliaceae) having connate or perfoliate entire leaves and purple or yellowish tubular flowers, usually sessile in the axils. *T. perfoliatum* is the common feverroot.
tri·o'vu·late (trī·ō'vū·lăt), *adj. Bot.* Three-ovuled.
tri·ox'ide (-ŏk'sĭd; -sĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* An oxide with three atoms of oxygen in the molecule; as, sulphur *trioxide*, SO_3.
tri·ox'y- (trī·ŏk'sĭ-). *Chem.* A combining form, *tri-* + *oxy-*, signifying *thrice*, or *triply*, *oxy-*; — usually equiv. to *trihydroxy-.*
tri·o'zo·nide (-ō'zō·nīd), *n.* Also **-nid.** *Chem.* A compound containing three ozonide groupings.
trip (trĭp), *v.*; TRIPPED (trĭpt), or, *Poetic* or *Rare*, TRIPT; TRIP'PING. [ME. *trippen, trepen*, fr. OF. *tripper, triper, treper*, of Teut. origin; cf. MD. *trippen*, D. *trippelen*; akin to AS. *treppan* to tread, and E. TRAP snare, TRAMP.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To move with light quick steps; to walk or move lightly; to skip; to move the feet nimbly; also, rarely, as of deer, to run; — sometimes with *it* (see IT, *pron.*, 7).

This horse anon began to *trip* and dance. *Chaucer.*
Come, and *trip* it, as you go,
On the light fantastic toe. *Milton.*

2. To make a journey or pleasure excursion; as, to *trip* to Europe. *Now Rare.*
3. To make a false step; to catch the foot; to stumble.
4. To offend against morality, propriety, accuracy, or the like; to slip; err. "Till his tongue *trips.*" *Locke.*
5. *Horol.* To run past the pallet of the escapement; — said of a tooth of the scape wheel.
6. *Shipbuilding.* To be strained out of the perpendicular; — said of the floors between the keel and keelson.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To perform lightly or nimbly, as a dance, a curtsy, etc.
2. To cause to stumble, or take a false step; to cause to lose the footing, as by suddenly checking the motion of a foot or leg; to throw off the balance; — often with *up.*

The words of Hobbes's defense *trip* up the heels of his cause. *Abp. Bramhall.*

3. To cause to fail or be checked by putting an obstacle in the way; to obstruct; halt.

To *trip* the course of law, and blunt the sword. *Shak.*

4. To detect in a misstep, error, inconsistency, or the like.

These her women can *trip* me if I err. *Shak.*

5. *Biol.* To cause the pollination of a flower by moving the anthers against the pistil; — said of insects, as bees.
6. *Bot.* To effect the explosive discharge of pollen from elastically dehiscent anthers of (flowers or stamens), usually by artificial stimulus.
7. *Logging.* To wedge (a tree). See WEDGE, *v.*
8. *Mach.* To release, let fall, set free, etc., as a weight or compressed spring, as by removing a catch or detent.
9. *Naut.* **a** To raise (an anchor) from the bottom, by its cable or buoy rope, so that it hangs free. **b** To pull (a yard) into a perpendicular position for lowering it. **c** To hoist (a topmast) far enough to enable the fid to be withdrawn, preparatory to housing it or sending it down.
trip the light fantastic (*toe*). To dance; — modified from Milton's *L'Allegro*, lines 33–34 (see TRIP, *v. i.*, 1).
trip (trĭp), *n.* [From TRIP, *v.*] **1.** A quick, light step; a light or lively movement of the feet; as, the *trip* of children's feet.
2. A journey, esp. a short journey; as, a week-end business *trip*; often, a journey for one's health or for pleasure; an excursion; also, a voyage (sense 2). Cf. ROUND TRIP.
☞ PHRASES in this sense are:

trip dial	**trip rate**	**trip system**
trip money	**trip slip**	**trip train**

3. A false step or misstep; a stumble; hence, an error; a failure; a mistake.

Imperfect words, with childish *trips.* *Milton.*

4. A stroke, or catch, by which one, esp. a wrestler, causes his antagonist to lose footing.
5. Catch of fish made on a single trip to a fishing ground.
6. *Coursing.* Act of throwing the hare off its feet or of seizing it but losing hold in a dog's futile effort to kill. *Eng.*
7. *Mach.* **a** Act of releasing, or tripping, as a valve held open against a spring; also, a pawl or other device for tripping a catch or detent. Trips are usually automatic. Cf. TRIPPER, 2; AUTOMATIC TRIP. **b** = TUP, *n.*, 3.
☞ The word *trip* is largely used mechanically as a quasi adjective to designate something used in tripping (see TRIP, *v. t.*, 8), or a machine, etc., having a tripping device as a chief essential; as, *trip* catch, die, lever, pin, piece, shaft, etc.
8. *Mining.* A number of cars coupled together and hauled as a train.
9. *Naut.* A single board in beating to windward. *Now R.*
Syn. — See JOURNEY.
trip, *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a trip (see 2d TRIP, 2).
2. That operates by a trip (see 2d TRIP, 7).
trip (trĭp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* **a** A flock. **b** A brood.
trip, *n.* **1.** A morsel (of cheese). *Obs.*
2. A thick, curdy milk cheese. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
trip, *n.* Tripos. *Slang, Brit.*
tri'pal (trī'păl), *n.* [From TRIPE entrails.] A gangling and awkward lout. *Scot.*
tri·pa'le·o·late (trī·pā'lē·ō·lāt; -păl'ē-), *adj. Bot.* With three paleae, as flowers of certain grasses.
tri·pal'mi·tate (-păl'mĭ·tăt), *n. Chem.* A palmitate derived from three molecules of palmitic acid.
tri·pal'mi·tin (-păl'mĭ·tĭn), *n. Chem.* Glycerol tripalmitate.
trip'a·ra (trĭp'ă·rä), *n.* [NL., fr. *tri-* + L. *parere* to bring forth.] *Med.* A woman who has borne three children.
tri'part (trī'pärt), *adj.* Triparted. *Rare.*
tri'part, *v. t.* To divide into three parts. *Rare.*
tri·part'ed (trī·pär'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Parted into three pieces; having three parts or pieces. — **tri·part'ed·ly** (trī·pär'tĕd·lĭ; -tĭd·lĭ), *adv.*
tri·part'i·ble (trī·pär'tĭ·b'l), *adj.* Divisible into three parts.
tri·par'ti·ent (trī·pär'tĭ·ĕnt; -shĭ-), *adj.* [See TRIPARTITE.] *Arith.* Dividing into three parts; — said of a number.
tri·par'tite (trī·pär'tīt; trĭp'ĕr·tīt; 277), *adj.* [L. *tripartitus*, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *partitus*, past part. of *partiri* to part, to divide. See PART, *n.*] **1.** Divided into three parts; consisting of three parts; triparted; as, a *tripartite* leaf.
2. Having three corresponding parts or copies; as, to make indentures *tripartite.*
3. Made between, or involving, three parties; as, a *tripartite* treaty.
4. *Math.* Consisting of three parts or involving three variables or sets of variables.
— **tri·par'tite·ly,** *adv.*
tri·par'tite, *n.* Something divided or made in three parts; esp., a document, agreement, etc., drawn in triplicate.
tri·par'tite, *v. t.* To divide in or among three. *Obs.*
tripartite number. See PARTITION OF NUMBERS.
tri·par·ti'tion (trī'pär·tĭsh'ŭn; trĭp'ĕr-), *n.* A division by threes, or into three parts; also, the taking of a third part.
tri·pas'chal (trī·păs'kăl), *adj.* Including three passovers.
trip catch. See 2d TRIP, 7, *Note.*
trip charter party. See CHARTER PARTY.
trip die. See 2d TRIP, 7, *Note.*
tripe (trīp), *n.* [OF., perh. ult. fr. Ar. *tharb.*] **1.** The entrails; hence, the belly; — usually in *pl. Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. A part of the stomach of a ruminant, esp. of the ox kind, used as an article of food. The parts used are the walls of the paunch or rumen (called *plain tripe*), and the reticulum (called *honeycomb tripe*). Cf. RUMINANTIA.
3. A tripeshop. *Obs.*
4. Figuratively, any poor, worthless (usually offensive) thing, matter, or person; — used derogatively as an epithet. *Slang.*
5. [OF.] A fabric of velvet weave but not of silk; — now called *velveteen.* *Obs.*
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

tripe dresser	**tripemonger**	**tripeshop**
tripe-eating, *adj.*	**tripe seller**	**tripewife**
tripeman	**tripe-selling,** *adj.*	**tripewoman**

trin'i·u'ni·ty (trĭn'ĭ·ū'nĭ·tĭ), *n.* [See TRINE, *adj.*; UNITY.] Trinity. *Obs.*
trin'kle·ment, *n.* = TRINKLET.
Trin'o·ban'tes, *n. pl.* = TRINOVANTES.
‖**tri·no'da ne·ces'si·tas.** Errors for TRIMODA NECESSITAS.
tri'nol (trī'nŏl; -nōl), *n.* See TRINITROPHLOROL.
tri·nom'i·nal (trī·nŏm'ĭ·năl), *n. & adj.* [*tri-* + L. *nomen, nominis*, name; cf. LL. *trinominis* three-named.] Trinomial. *Obs.*
trinq. See PANURGE.
trin·une', *adj.* = TRIUNE. *Obs.*
trin·un'ion, *n.* [See TRINE, *adj.*; UNION.] Trinity. *Obs.* — **trin·un'ion·hood,** *n. Obs.*
trin·u'ni·ty, *n.* = TRIUNITY. *Obs.*
tri·ob'o·lar (trī·ŏb'ō·lĕr), *adj.* Also **tri·ob'o·lar'y.** [ML. *triobolaris*, fr. L. *triobolus* a piece of three oboli, fr. Gr. *triōbolon.* See TRI-; OBOLUS.] Worth three oboli; hence, worthless. *Obs.*
tri·oc'u·lar, *adj.* See TRI-, 1.
Tri'o·don'tes (trī'ō·dŏn'tēz), **Tri'o·don·toi'de·i** (-dŏn·toi'dē·ī). See TRI-, 2. [See OLEIN, 1.]
tri·o'le·in (trī·ō'lē·ĭn), *n. Chem.*
tri·ol'o·gy, *n.* = TRILOGY.
Tri·o'nes (trī·ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [L.] = SEPTENTRIONES.
tri'o·per'cu·late, *adj.* See TRI-, 1.
tri·or'a·zine, *n. Chem.* See TRI-, 4.
tri·ox'y·meth'yl·ene, *n.* [*tri-* + *oxy-* + *methylene.*] See FORMALDEHYDE.
tri·pang', Var. of TREPANG.

tri′pe·dal (trī′pē·dăl; trĭ·pē′-; trĭp′ē·dăl), *adj.* [L. *tripedalis*, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *pes, pedis*, a foot.] Having three feet.

tripe′-de-roche′ (trēp′dĕ·rôsh′), *n.* [F.] Rock tripe.

trip engine. Any engine, esp. one of the Corliss type, with valves worked by a trip gear.

tri·pen′nate (trī·pĕn′āt), *adj. Bot.* Tripinnate.

tri′pen′ny (trī′pĕn′ĭ; trĭp′ĕn·ĭ), *adj.* Of the value of three pennies; hence, of little worth; insignificant.

tri·per′son·al (trī·pûr′sŭn·ăl), *adj.* Consisting of three persons. — **tri·per′son·al′i·ty** (-ăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **tri·per′son·al·ly**, *adv.*

tri·per′son·al·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A Trinitarian. — **tri·per′son·al·ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

trip′er·y (trĭp′ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ER·IES (-ĭz). [OF. *triperie.*] A place where tripe is prepared or sold.

tripe′stone′ (trīp′stōn′), *n.* A variety of the mineral anhydrite composed of contorted plates suggesting pieces of tripe.

tri·pet′al·oid (trī·pĕt′ăl·oid), *adj.* Having the appearance or form of three petals.

tri·pet′al·ous (-pĕt′ăl·ŭs), *adj. Bot.* Having three petals.

trip′–free′ (66), *adj. Elec.* Free to trip on the occurrence of any condition, as an overload, for which provision is made, even if the normal operating lever or the control-switch closing contact is held in the closed position; as, a *trip-free* circuit breaker.

trip gear. *Mach.* A gear for tripping; specif., a rapid cutoff gear, as for a Corliss engine, worked by a trip.

trip hammer. Also **trip′ham′mer**, (trĭp′hăm′ĕr), *n. Mach.* A massive power hammer having a helve that is tripped, and allowed to fall, by cam or lever action.—**trip′ham′mer**, *adj.*

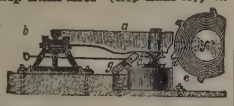

Trip Hammer. *a* Lever or Helve, pivoted at *b*; *c* Hammer Head; *d* Anvil; *f* Shaft carrying Collar *e* with Cams for lifting the Hammer Head; *g* Prop to hold up the Hammer Head when not in use.

tri′pha·si·a (trĭ·fā′zhĭ·ȧ; -zĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *triphasios* triple; — from the triple form of leaves, corolla, and calyx.] *Bot.* A genus of Malayan spiny shrubs (family Rutaceae), having as the only known species *T. trifoliata*, the limeberry.

tri·phen′yl- (trī·fĕn′ĭl-; -fē′nĭl-). *Chem.* A combining form, *tri- + phenyl-*, denoting the *presence of three phenyl groups*, esp. replacing hydrogen. — **tri·phen′yl** (-ĭl; -nĭl), *adj.*

tri·phen′yl·a·mine′ (-ȧ·mēn′; -ăm′ĭn), *n.* Also **-am′in.** *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound, $N(C_6H_5)_3$, analogous to trimethylamine, but a weaker base.

tri·phen′yl·at′ed (trī·fĕn′ĭ·lāt′ĕd; -fē′nĭ-; -ĭd; 119), *adj. Chem.* Containing three phenyl groups.

tri·phen′yl·car′bi·nol (trī·fĕn′ĭl·kär′bĭ·nōl; -nŏl; -fē′nĭl-), *n.* [*triphenyl- + carbinol.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline alcohol $(C_6H_5)_3COH$, obtained by oxidation of triphenylmethane, etc.

tri·phen′yl·meth′ane (-mĕth′ān), *n.* [*triphenyl- + methane.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline hydrocarbon, $CH(C_6H_5)_3$, obtained by the reaction of chloroform with benzene in presence of aluminum chloride and in other ways. It is the parent substance of many synthetic dyes.

triphenylmethane dye *or* **color.** Any of a class of dyes derived from triphenylmethane.

tri·phen′yl·meth′yl (-mĕth′ĭl), *n. Chem.* The univalent radical, $C(C_6H_5)_3$, of which triphenylmethane is the hydride. It was the first organic radical to be obtained in the free state, in the form of very active yellow solutions, by treating triphenylmethyl chloride, $C(C_6H_5)_3Cl$, in solution with finely divided silver, zinc, or the like.

triphenyl phosphate. *Chem.* A colorless, crystalline, noninflammable compound, $(C_6H_5)_3PO_4$, used as a substitute for camphor in celluloid, and for fireproofing and stabilizing cellulose nitrate, airplane dope, and the like.

tri·phen′yl·phos′phine (-fŏs′fēn; -fĭn), *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound, $P(C_6H_5)_3$, formed by the action of sodium on bromobenzene and phosphorus trichloride, and in other ways.

triph′o·ny (trĭf′ō·nĭ), *n.* [ML. *triphonia*, fr. Gr. *triphōnos* three-voiced.] *Medieval Music.* Diaphony for three voice parts.

trip hook. **a** = SLIP HOOK. **b** A medieval instrument of torture.

Triph′o·ra (trĭf′ō·rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *tri- + -phora;* — so called because it usually has three flowers together.] *Bot.* A small genus of American terrestrial orchids (family Orchidaceae), having fleshy tubers, ovate, usually clasping leaves, and few, axillary flowers, with an erect lip, but crestless and spurless. The fruit is a drooping capsule. *T. trianthophora*, the nodding cap, is the only species found in the United States. Syn. *Pogonia* (in part).

triph′thong (trĭf′thŏng; 185), *n.* [*tri- + -phthong* as in *diphthong;* cf. F. *tripht(h)ongue.*] *Phonet.* **1.** Three vowel sounds united in one syllable, as in *fire, sour* (approximately fāĕr, sȧŏr). Such groups tend to become dissyllabic; hence words like *fire, sour*, are often treated in verse as having two syllables, like *higher, shower.* See *Pron.*, § 39.

2. Incorrectly, three letters spelling a single vowel or diphthong. See TRIGRAPH.

triph′y·lite (trĭf′ĭ·līt), *n.* Also **triph′y·line** (-lĭn; -lēn). [*tri-* + Gr. *phylē* a family, class; — in allusion to its containing three bases.] *Mineral.* A grayish-green or bluish orthorhombic mineral, commonly massive. It is a phosphate of lithium and iron, with a little manganese $Li(Fe,Mn)PO_4$. H., 4.5–5. Sp. gr., 3.42–3.56.

tri·phyl′lous (trī·fĭl′ŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *triphyllos*, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *phyllon* leaf.] Three-leaved.

Triph′y·site (trĭf′ĭ·sīt), *n.* [*tri-* + Gr. *physis* nature.] *Eccl. Hist.* One who (in the 7th century) held that Christ had, besides the divine and human natures, a third nature resulting from their union.

tri·pin′nate (trī·pĭn′āt), *adj.* Also **tri·pin′nat·ed** (-āt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119). *Bot.* Thrice pinnate; bipinnate with each division pinnate, as the leaves of species of *Aralia*, many ferns, etc. — **tri·pin′nate·ly**, *adv.*

tri′pin·nat′i·fid (trī′pĭ·nāt′ĭ·fĭd), *adj. Bot.* Thrice pinnately cleft; bipinnatifid with the segments again pinnatifid.

tri′pin·nat′i·sect (-sĕkt), *adj. Bot.* Tripinnatifid with the divisions extending nearly to the base or midrib.

Tri·pit′a·ka (trē·pĭt′ȧ·kȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Tripiṭaka;* cf. Pali *tipiṭaka.*] The three divisions, or "baskets" (*Pitakas*), of Buddhist scriptures, — the Vinayapitaka [Skr. & Pali *Vinayapiṭaka*], or Basket of Discipline; Suttapitaka [Pali *Suttapiṭaka.*], or Basket of Discourses; and Abhidhammapitaka (Pali *Abhidhammapiṭaka.*], or Basket of Metaphysics.

tri′plane′ (trī′plān′), *n.* An airplane with three main supporting surfaces superposed.

Tri·pla′ris (trĭ·plā′rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *triplaris* threefold.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American shrubs and trees of the buckwheat family (Polygonaceae), mostly with hollow stems infested by ants. See ANT TREE. They have dioecious flowers and prominently winged fruit. *T. americana* is common at Panama.

tri·pla′sian (trī·plā′zhăn), *adj.* [Gr. *triplasios* thrice as many.] Threefold. *Rare.*

tri·plas′ic (-plăs′ĭk; trĭ·plăz′ĭk), *adj.* [See TRIPLASIAN.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Having a thesis three times the length of the arsis; — said of feet. *Rare.*

tri′ple (trĭp′ĕl), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *triple*, fr. L. *triplus*, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *-plus* as in *duplus* double. See DOUBLE; cf. TREBLE.] **1. a** Consisting of three, usually united or in series; threefold; as, a *triple* alliance; a *triple* difficulty. **b** By threes or groups of three.

2. Three times repeated; treble.

3. One of three; third. *Obs.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

triple-acting	triple-deck	triple-pole
triple-action	triple-decked	triple-rayed
triple-aisled	triple-dyed	triple-ribbed
triple-apsidal	triple-edged	triple-roofed
triple-arched	triple-entry	triple-stranded
triple-awned	triple-expansion	triple-tailed
triple-barbed	triple-formed	triple-terraced
triple-barred	triple-gemmed	triple-throated
triple-bearded	triple-hatted	triple-throw
triple-bodied	triple-headed	triple-tiered
triple-bolted	triple-hearth	triple-tongued
triple-branched	triple-ingrain	triple-toothed
triple-chorded	triple-line	triple-towered
triple-colored	triple-lived	triple-turreted
triple-crested	triple-lock	triple-veined
triple-cylinder	triple-piled	triple-wick

tri′ple (trĭp′ĕl), *n.* **1.** A triple or threefold sum or quantity; a combination of three, usually of related character and united; a group of three.

2. *Baseball.* A three-base hit.

3. *Math.* = TRIPLET, *n.*, **5.**

4. *Music.* **a** *Rare.* Treble bell or pitch. **b** *pl.* See CHANGE RINGING.

tri′ple, *v.;* TRI′PLED (-′ld); TRI′PLING (-lĭng). [Cf. F. *tripler.* See TRIPLE, *adj.*] *Transitive:* To make threefold, or thrice as much or as many; also, rarely, to be thrice as much or as many as; to treble; as, to *triple* the tax on coffee.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To increase threefold; to treble.

2. *Baseball.* To make a triple.

tri′ple–act′ing press. Also **tri′ple–ac′tion press.** *Mach.* See PUNCH PRESS.

tri′ple–ac′tion die. *Mach.* See 3d DIE, **6 a.**

Triple Alliance. **1.** *Hist.* **a** An alliance between England, Sweden, and the Netherlands, against France, formed in 1668. **b** An alliance between France, Great Britain and the Netherlands, against Spain, formed in 1717. **c** An alliance between Austria, Great Britain, and Russia, against France, concluded in 1795. **d** The Dreibund.

2. An industrial federation, formed in 1916, of the miners, transport workers and railwaymen of England.

triple assessment. A scheme of taxation devised by Pitt and forming the basis of the act 38 Geo. III, c. 16 (1798); — so called because it tripled the amount of taxes paid by one class of persons taxed.

tri′ple·back′ (trĭp′ĕl·băk′), *adj.* Designating a style of sofa or settee, as in Sheraton, having a back in three parts like chair backs.

triple back–geared lathe. *Mach.* See 2d LATHE, **1.**

triple bezique. See RUBICON BEZIQUE.

triple block. A pulley block with three sheaves.

triple bond. *Chem.* A characteristic of acetylene and certain other compounds, analogous to the double bond and represented graphically by a triple line or three dots, thus: HC≡CH or HC:::CH; — called also *acetylene linkage.* Compounds in which it is found are unsaturated, being capable of combining with four atoms of chlorine or the like. Cf. DOUBLE BOND.

triple contract. *Law.* A medieval form of contract, technically one of partnership, in which a partner in his partnership contract also contracts for a guaranty against loss and for a guaranteed profit, in return for a stipulation that he will ask for no more than that. This came to be lawful, and was used to escape the usury laws.

triple counterpoint. *Music.* Three-part counterpoint so written that any part is transposable above or below any other.

triple crown. The papal tiara. See TIARA, *n.*, 2.

tri′ple–crowned′ (trĭp′ĕl·kround′; 66), *adj.* Having three crowns; also, wearing the triple crown, as the Pope.

triple discount. See DISCOUNT, *n.*, 3.

triple engine. A triple-expansion engine. See COMPOUND ENGINE.

Tri′ple En′tente′ (trĭp′ĕl än′tänt′). *Hist.* An entente based on treaty obligations and constituting a virtual alliance between France, Great Britain, and Russia; also, the nations party to this understanding. Important steps in its development were: (1) the consummation of an alliance (*Dual Alliance*) between France and Russia during the years 1890–93; (2) the adjustment (*Entente Cordiale*) in 1904 of questions in dispute between France and Great Britain, as with reference to Egypt, Morocco, etc.; (3) the adjustment in 1907 of points at issue between Great Britain and Russia, esp. as to their relations in Asia. The Triple Entente came to an end in 1917 because of the Bolshevist Revolution in Russia. Cf. TRIPLE ALLIANCE, 1.

tri′ple–en′try sys′tem. *Coal Mining.* A system of development in which three parallel main gangways, or entries, are driven and cross entries for bord-and-pillar mining are turned off from them.

tri′ple–ex·pan′sion en′gine. See COMPOUND ENGINE.

triple first. At Cambridge University (Eng.), a first in three triposes; also, one who wins these honors.

tri′ple·fold′ (66), *adv.* Threefold. *Rare.*

triple fugue. *Music.* A fugue with three subjects.

tri·ple′gi·a (trĭ·plē′jĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *tri- + -plegia.*] *Med.* Hemiplegia plus paralysis of another part, as of a limb on the opposite side or of the face.

triple harp. A harp with three rows of strings.

triple hat. = TRIPLE CROWN.

Triple Hecate. *Gr. Relig.* The goddess Hecate as combining three goddesses in one. See HECATE, *Illust.*

tri′ple–in′grain′ car′pet. A three-ply carpet.

triple lever. See 2d TRIP, 7, *Note.*

triple linkage. *Chem.* = TRIPLE BOND.

triple measure *or* **time.** *Music.* A measure of three beats, the first being accented; also, the rhythm derived from use of this measure. See TIME, *n.*, 22.

tri′ple–nerved′ (trĭp′ĕl·nûrvd′; 66), *adj. Bot.* Having three nerves; — said of a leaf having a prominent nerve or vein on each side of the midrib above the base, as in certain sunflowers.

triple play. *Baseball.* A play during which three men are put out.

triple point. *Physical Chem.* A point representing a set of conditions under which three phases can exist together in equilibrium.

triple point (of a plane algebraic curve or surface). *Math.* A point such that every straight line through the point meets the curve or surface in three coincident points there.

triple rhyme. An end rhyme produced by consonance of three syllables, as *unfortunate, importunate,* and *year to hold, we're too old.*

tri′ple–riv′et, *v. t. Mach.* To rivet (a joint) in such manner that all the rivets used are arranged in three rows.

triple root (of an algebraic equation $f(x) = 0$). *Math.* A root x_0 such that $(x - x_0)^3$ is a factor of $f(x)$ while $(x - x_0)^4$ is not.

triple salt. *Chem.* **a** A salt, as microcosmic salt, yielding three different cations or anions. **b** A salt regarded as a molecular combination of three distinct salts. Cf. DOUBLE SALT.

triple screw. A screw with three parallel threads.

triple standard. = TRIMETALLISM.

triple star. *Astron.* A system of three stars apparently in close proximity.

tri′plet (trĭp′lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* [From TRIPLE.] **1.** A collection or combination of three of a kind or three united.

2. One of three children or offspring born at one birth; *pl.*, a group of three offspring born at one birth.

3. A bicycle made for three riders.

4. *Card Playing.* In poker, three of a kind; — chiefly *pl.*

5. *Math.* A set of three, esp. of three families of surfaces, one member of each passing through each point of space.

6. *Music.* A group of three notes performed in the time of two of the same value. See TIME, *n.*, 22.

7. *Naut.* In *sing.* or *pl.* The three end links of a chain cable attached to the shackle of the anchor by a club link; also, sometimes, the two end links and the club link.

8. *Optics.* A combination of three lenses.

9. *Physics.* A spectrum line having three components; also, *pl.*, three lines in a spectrum closely adjacent, or in sets of three, as in the spectrum of iron.

10. *Poetry.* A metrical unit of three verses usually of the same length and often rhymed.

tri′ple·tail′ (trĭp′ĕl·tāl′), *n.* **a** A large edible marine fish (*Lobotes surinamensis*) of the warm seas and occurring on the American Atlantic coast from Cape Cod to northern South America. The long dorsal and anal fins extend backward, and with the caudal fin appear like a three-lobed tail. Also, either of two closely related species (*L. pacificus* and *L. erate*) of the Pacific and Indian oceans. **b** The berrugate. **c** The spadefish *Chaetodipterus faber.*

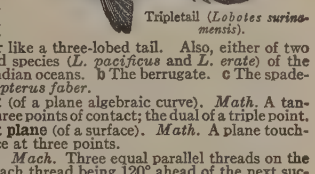

Tripletail (*Lobotes surinamensis*).

triple tangent (of a plane algebraic curve). *Math.* A tangent having three points of contact; the dual of a triple point.

triple tangent plane (of a surface). *Math.* A plane touching the surface at three points.

triple thread. *Mach.* Three equal parallel threads on the same screw, each thread being 120° ahead of the next succeeding. Cf. DOUBLE THREAD.

tri′ple–thread′, *v. t. Mach.* To form a triple thread.

triple threat. *Amer. Football.* Adeptness at running, kicking, and forward passing; also, a player adept at all three.

tri′ple–throw′ switch. A switch that by a single throw makes a triple adjustment, as of circuits in an electrical connection, of organ stops on a console, of tracks in a railroad switchyard, etc.

triple time. See TRIPLE MEASURE.

triplet lily. Any plant of the genus *Brodiaea.*

tri′ple·tree′ (trĭp′ĕl·trē′), *n.* An evener for a three-horse team.

triple tree. The gallows. *Obs.*

tri′ple–turned′, *adj.* **a** *Obs.* Thrice disloyal or renegade. **b** See -TURNED.

triple union. *Chem.* = TRIPLE BOND.

triple valve. *Railroads.* In an automatic air brake, the automatic valve under each car, controlling the brake.

tri′plex (trĭp′lĕks; trī′plĕks), *adj.* [L. See DUPLEX.] **1.** Having three parts; triple; threefold.

2. *Mach.* Having three principal operative parts or motions, producing a threefold effect. Cf. DUPLEX, *adj.*, 3. — **tri·plex′i·ty** (trī·plĕk′sĭ·tĭ), *n.*

tri′plex, *n.* Something which is triplex; specif., *Music,* triple measure.

triplex Mallet locomotive. See LOCOMOTIVE.

triplex process. *Metal.* A process for making steel in which the material is partially treated in a Bessemer converter, transferred without interruption to an open-hearth furnace for the second stage of the treatment, and then finished in an electric furnace.

trip′li- (trĭp′lĭ-). A combining form from Latin *triplex,* triple, as in **trip′li·cos′tate, trip′li·form, trip′li·nerved′.**

trip′li·cate (trĭp′lĭ·kāt), *adj.* [L. *triplicatus,* past part. of *triplicare* to triple, treble, fr. *triplex* threefold. See TRI-; DUPLICATE.] Threefold; triple; made in three identical copies or the like; as, a *triplicate* agreement.

trip′li·cate (-kāt), *n.* A third thing corresponding to two others of the same kind.

— *in triplicate.* Made in three identical copies or the like.

trip′li·cate (-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). To make threefold; to treble; esp., to reproduce twice; as, to *triplicate* a message.

trip′li·cate–pin′nate, *adj. Bot.* Tripinnate.

triplicate ratio. *Math.* The ratio of the cubes of two quantities; thus, the *triplicate ratio* of a to b is $a^3 : b^3$.

trip′li·cate–ter′nate, *adj. Bot* Triternate.

trip′o·da′ne·ous (trĭp′ō·dā′nē·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *tripedaneus.*] Three feet in length. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

tripe′ house′, *n.* A tripeshop.

trip′el, *n.* = TRIPOLI.

tripe′like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.

tri·pep′tide (trī·pĕp′tīd; -tĭd), *n.* See TRI-, 4.

trip-free′ relay. *Elec.* See RELAY, *n.*, 3.

tri′pha. Var. of TRIFA (see TRIFAH).

tri′phase′ (trī′fāz′), *adj.* = THREE-PHASE. [THREE-PHASE.

tri′phas′er (trī′fāz′ĕr), *n.* = **tri·phas′ic,** *adj.* See TRI-, 2.

tri′phy·let′ic, *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

tripl-. = TRIPLO-.

tri′pla (trĭp′lȧ), *n.* [L., fem. of *triplus* triple.] Triple time. *Obs.*

tri′ple·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

tri′ple·tongu′ing, *n. Music.* See TONGUING.

tri′ple·wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.

trip'li·ca'tion (trĭp'lĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *triplicatio;* cf. F. *triplication.*] **1.** Act of tripling, or making threefold, or adding three together; also, that which is triplicated or threefold.
2. *Law.* **a** = SURREJOINDER. **b** See FORMULA, 8.

trip'li·ca'tive (trĭp'lĭ·kā'tĭv), *adj.* Having the property of tripling or trebling; making triple or threefold.

trip'li·ca'to- (trĭp'lĭ·kā'tō-). *Bot.* A combining form from Latin *triplicatus,* triplicate.

trip'li·ca'ture (trĭp'lĭ·kā'tŭr), *n.* Triplication; a triplication.

Tri'pli·ce (trē'plē·chā), *n.* [It.] A triple alliance; specif., the Triple Alliance, or Dreibund. — **Tri'pli·cist** (trĭp'lĭ·sĭst), *n. & adj.*

tri·plic'i·ty (trĭ·plĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *triplicité,* fr. L. *triplex, triplicis,* threefold. See TRIPLICATE, *adj.*]
1. Quality or state of being triple, or threefold; trebleness.
2. A group of three; trinity.
3. *Astrol.* Any of the groups of three signs (each distant 120° from the other) into which the signs of the zodiac are divided; a trigon. The ***airy triplicity*** includes Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius; the ***earthy (earthly) triplicity,*** Taurus, Virgo, and Capricorn; the ***fiery triplicity,*** Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius; the ***watery triplicity,*** Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces.

trip line. **a** A line or light rope used to operate a trip, as to free a dog hook in logging. **b** = HAULBACK **b.**

trip'lite (trĭp'lĭt), *n.* [Cf. F. *triplite.* See TRIPLE.] *Mineral.* A dark-brown monoclinic mineral generally with a fibrous, massive structure. It is a fluophosphate of iron and manganese principally, containing also calcium and magnesium. H., 4–5.5. Sp. gr., 3.44–3.8.

trip'lo- (trĭp'lō-), **tripl-.** **a** A combining form from Greek *triploos,* triple, as in *triplo*blastic, *triplo*pia. **b** *Chem.* A combining form denoting *tripling.*

trip'lo·blas'tic (trĭp'lō·blăs'tĭk), *adj.* [*triplo-* + *-blast* + *-ic.*] *Biol. & Zool.* Having three primary germ layers.

trip'lo·cau·les'cent (trĭp'lō·kô·lĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [*triplo-* + *caulescent.*] *Bot.* Not capable of reproduction until an axis of the third order is attained. Thus in the common plantain the primary axis produces foliage leaves, the secondary axis bracteal leaves, and the tertiary axis the flowers. Cf. DIPLOCAULESCENT, HAPLOCAULESCENT.

trip'loid (trĭp'loid), *adj.* [See -OID.] Trebled in appearance or arrangement; specif., *Biol.,* having three times the basic chromosome number, as a result of nondisjunction during meiosis, as certain cells. Cf. DIPLOID, TETRAPLOID. — **trip·loi'dic** (trĭp·loi'dĭk), *adj.*

trip'loid, *n.* *Biol.* A triploid cell; hence, an individual, generation, etc., characterized by the triploid chromosome number.

trip·loi'dite (trĭp·loi'dĭt), *n.* [See TRIPLITE; -OID.] *Mineral.* A yellowish or reddish brown mineral similar to triplite, containing hydroxyl instead of fluorine.

trip·loi'dy (-dĭ), *n.* *Biol.* State of being triploid.

trip·lo'pi·a (trĭp·lō'pĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *tripl-* + *-opia.*] *Med.* Triple vision; a morbid condition of the eye in which one object appears to be three.

trip'lum (trĭp'lŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *triplus* triple.] *Medieval Music.* **a** The third voice part in polyphony, counting upward from the tenor inclusive; the treble. **b** A composition for three voice parts.

tri·plum'bic (trī·plŭm'bĭk), *adj.* [*tri-* + *plumbic.*] *Chem.* Containing three atoms of lead in the molecule; as, *triplumbic* tetroxide (minium), Pb_3O_4.

tri'ply (trĭp'lĭ), *adv.* In a triple degree; to a triple amount or sum; threefoldly.

tri·ply' (trĭ·plī'), *n.* [From OF. *triplique* third reply, surrejoinder.] *Scots Law.* A surrejoinder. *Obs. exc. Hist.* — *v. t. & i.* To make a surrejoinder (to). *Obs. exc. Hist.*

tri'-ply' (trī'plī'; 66), *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

triply infinite system. *Math.* See INFINITE SYSTEM.

triply orthogonal system. *Math.* Three families of surfaces such that any member of one family cuts any member of either of the other two families at right angles.

tri'pod (trī'pŏd), *n.* [L. *tripus, -odis,* fr. Gr. *tripous,* fr. *tri-* + *pous, podos,* foot. See FOOT; cf. TRIPOS, 2d TRIVET.]
1. Any utensil or vessel, as a stool, table, altar, or caldron, on three feet or legs. Cf. sense 4, below.
2. A three-legged stand for a camera, theodolite, or other such portable instrument. It consists of a small table or head jointed to each of the three legs, which are often telescopic. A turntable attached to the camera base occasionally replaces the tripod head.
3. *Anat. & Zool.* **a** A tripodal bone. **b** A sponge spicule having three equal rays.
4. *Gr. Antiq.* An object supported on three legs, or combined with a stand of three legs; esp., a caldron or kettle on such a stand. It was on such a tripod that the priestess of Apollo at Delphi sat to deliver the oracles; hence, sometimes, the Delphic oracle.

Forms of Tripod, 2.

5. *Motion Pictures.* A three-legged standard, usually of sturdy construction and of adjustable height, having a head which is often fitted with precision screw movements permitting smooth circular motion or tilting of the camera fitted thereon.

tri'pod, *adj.* Having, or supported on, three feet or legs; as, a *tripod* vase.

trip'o·dal (trĭp'ō·dăl), *adj.* **1.** Having three feet or legs; forming a tripod.
2. *Anat.* Designating a bone having three processes.

tri·po'di·al (trī·pō'dĭ·ăl), *adj.* Tripodal.

tri·po'di·an (-ăn), *n.* *Music.* An ancient stringed instrument; — from a resemblance to the Delphic tripod.

tri·pod'ic (trī·pŏd'ĭk), *adj.* [See TRIPOD.] Having or using three feet; three-footed.

tripodic walk. *Zool.* A mode of walking in which two feet on one side and one (median) foot on the other are used simultaneously, as in many insects.

tripod of life. *Physiol.* The heart, lungs, and brain; — so called because their united action is necessary to the maintenance of life.

tripod puller. A stump puller which lifts the stump vertically out of the ground by means of chains that pass over pulleys attached to a tripod.

tripod table. A table supported by a shaft from whose lower end radiate three curved or slanting legs.

trip'o·dy (trĭp'ō·dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [*tri-* + *-pody* as in *dipody.*] *Pros.* A verse or group, consisting of three metrical feet.

tri·point'ed (trī·poin'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Having three points.

tri·po'lar (-pō'lĕr), *adj.* *Biol.* Having three poles.

trip'o·li (trĭp'ō·lĭ), *n.* [From *Tripoli,* Africa.] **a** Orig., very friable, soft, schistose deposits of silica, regardless of their mode of origin, and including diatomaceous earth (diatomite) and kieselguhr. **b** Nondiatomaceous deposits of friable and dustlike silica, possibly derived from the decomposition of siliceous limestone. Cf. DIATOMITE, KIESELGUHR.

Trip'o·line (trĭp'ō·lĭn), *adj.* **1.** Tripolitan.
2. [*not cap.*] Of or pertaining to the mineral tripoli.

Tri·pol'i·tan (trĭ·pŏl'ĭ·tăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Tripoli or its inhabitants; Tripoline. — *n.* One of the people of Tripoli, in Libya, which is chiefly inhabited by Berbers and Arabs, with some European, Turkish, and Negro elements.

tri'pos (trī'pŏs), *n.; pl.* TRIPOSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [L. *tripus* or Gr. *tripous.* See TRIPOD.] **1.** A tripod. *Obs.*
2. *Cambridge Univ., Eng.* **a** The examination, instituted in the first half of the 18th century, for honors in mathematical science (cf. WRANGLER, 3; OPTIME). **b** Since 1824, the final honors examination in classics, to which, until 1850, only those were admitted who had previously obtained honors in mathematics. **c** More recently, any of the honor examinations.
☞ The word *tripos* was first applied to the three-legged stool on which sat a bachelor of arts appointed to dispute humorously with candidates for degrees; then to the man himself; then to a set of verses (***tripos verses***) composed by him and published till 1894 at commencement; then to the list of successful candidates for honors printed on the back of the paper containing the verses; then to the examinations.

‖**tri'pot'** (trē'pō'), *n.* [F.] A gambling establishment. *Slang.*

‖**tri'po'tage'** (trē'pō'tȧzh'), *n.* [F.] Medley; hotchpotch; intrigue; jobbery.

‖**tri'po'ter'** (trē'pō'tȧ'), *v. i.* [F.] To intrigue; to scheme.

trip'pant (trĭp'ănt), *adj.* [*trip,* v. + *-ant.*] *Her.* Tripping.

trip'per (trĭp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who trips; hence: **a** *Colloq., Chiefly Brit.* An excursionist; a tourist. **b** *Cant.* One employed on a conveyance by the trip, as certain extra employees on street railways.
2. *Mach.* A tripping device or mechanism; a trip; as: **a** A contrivance operated by a passing train to work a signal, switch, or alarm. **b** A projecting piece on a railroad track for operating a catch on a passing train to apply the brakes or sound a warning. **c** In a movable dam, a mechanism for releasing the prop of a wicket. **d** A device for causing the load on a conveyer to be discharged into a hopper, etc.

trip'pet (-ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [From TRIP.] **a** *Obs.* The act of tripping a person, or causing him to stumble. **b** *Dial.* The pointed piece of wood used in the game of tipcat. **c** *Mach.* A cam, wiper, or projecting piece that strikes another piece at definite times.

trip'pet (trĭp'ĭt). Dial. Eng. var. of TREIVET.

trip piece. See 2d TRIP, 7, *Note.*

trip pin. See 2d TRIP, 7, *Note.*

trip'ping (-Ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of TRIP. Hence: *adj.* **1.** Quick; nimble; stepping lightly and quickly; as, she walked with a light, *tripping* step.
2. *Her.* Walking; trippant;— said of an animal of the chase.
3. *Naut.* Act of loosing an anchor by its tripping line.
— **trip'ping·ly,** *adv.* — **trip'ping·ness,** *n.*

trip'ping, *n.* **1.** Act of one who or that which trips.
2. A light dance.

> Other *trippings* to be trod of lighter toes. *Milton.*

tripping coil. *Elec.* A coil forming part of an automatic circuit breaker.

tripping line. *Naut.* A small rope attached to a yard or upper mast, used to trip it and guide it to the deck; also, a line used in tripping, or capsizing, a sea anchor.

tripping link. *Naut.* A link consisting of a hook closed by a ring and opened by a pull on the tripping line.

tripping relay. *Elec.* A trip-free relay (see RELAY, *n.,* 3).

tripping transformer. *Elec.* See TRANSFORMER.

trip'pist (trĭp'ĭst), *n.* A tourist; tripper. *Colloq., Brit.*

trip'ple (trĭp'l), *n. & v. i.* [D. *trippelen.*] **Amble.** — **trip'pler** (-lĕr), *n.*

trip'ple (trĭp'l), *v. i.* = TRIP, *v. i.,* 1. *Scot.*

Trip'sa·cum (trĭp'sȧ·kŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tripsis* rubbing, friction, resistance to touch.] *Bot.* A small genus of coarse perennial grasses of the southern United States and South America, having androgynous spikes with the two-flowered staminate spikelets above and the pistillate below, the latter embedded in the joints of the rachis. *T. dactyloides* is the gama grass.

trip shaft. See 2d TRIP, 7, *Note.*

trip'sill' (trĭp'sĭl'), *n.* *Logging.* A timber placed across the bottom of the sluiceway in a splash dam, against which rest the planks closing the dam.

trip'sis (trĭp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tripsis,* fr. *tribein* to rub.] *Med.* **a** Trituration. **b** The act of giving a shampoo or massage.

-trip'sis (-trĭp'sĭs). [NL.] A combining form from Greek *tripsis,* a rubbing, friction, as in:
hemocytotripsis, odontotripsis, syntripsis, xerotripsis.

trip'some (trĭp'sŭm), *adj.* Lively; tripping; dancing. — **trip'some·ly,** *adv.*

-trip'sy (-trĭp'sĭ). [For *-thrypsy,* fr. Gr. *thrypsis* breaking.] *Surg.* A combining form denoting *an operation of crushing,* as in:

basiotripsy	**lithotripsy**	**sphenotripsy**
cephalotripsy	**neurotripsy**	**sympathicotripsy**
cleidotripsy	**omphalotripsy**	

trip'ter·ous (trĭp'tĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*tri-* + Gr. *pteron* wing.] *Bot.* Three-winged, as certain fruits or seeds.

trip'—toe' (trĭp'tō'), *n.* The hobblebush.

Trip·tol'e·mus, Trip·tol'e·mos (trĭp·tŏl'ē·mŭs, -mŏs), *n.* [L. *Triptolemus,* Gr. *Triptolemos.*] *Gr. Relig.* An Attic culture hero, worshiped chiefly at Eleusis in connection with Demeter and Kore. He was reputed to have given grain and its culture to mankind, and in later tradition to have taught the use of the plow. He is often represented in vase painting seated in the winged chariot in which he passed from land to land.

trip'tote (trĭp'tōt), *n.* [LL. *triptota,* pl., fr. Gr. *triptōta, triptōtos.* See TRI-; DIPTOTE. Cf. TETRAPTOTE.] *Gram.* A noun having three cases only. — *adj.* Having only three cases.

trip'o·tych (trĭp'ō·tĭk), *n.* [Gr. *triptychos* consisting of three layers, or plates, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *ptyx, ptychos,* a fold, layer.] **1.** A picture or carving in three compartments side by side; esp., a picture serving as an altarpiece, and consisting of a central panel, and two flanking panels of half its size that fold over it. Cf. DIPTYCH **c,** PENTAPTYCH.
2. A folding writing tablet in three parts.

trip'tyque' (trĭp'tēk'), *n.* [F.] **A customs pass for the** temporary importation of an automobile into one specified country which is represented in the Alliance Internationale de Tourisme.

tri·pu'di·al (trī·pū'dĭ·ăl), *adj.* Also **tri·pu'di·ant** (-ănt). Tripudiary. *Rare.*

tri·pu'di·ar'y (trī·pū'dĭ·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of or pert. to a tripudium; hence, of or pert. to dancing. *R.*

tri·pu'di·ate (-āt), *v. i.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *tripudiare, tripudiatum.* See TRIPUDIUM.] To dance; also, to rejoice. — **tri·pu'di·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Both Rare.*

trip'u·dist (trĭp'ū·dĭst), *n.* A dancer. *Rare.*

tri·pu'di·um (trī·pū'dĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [L. See TRI-; PUDIC.] *Rom. Relig.* **a** A religious dance in the rhythm of a three-step. **b** A form of augury by observation of the feeding of chickens. When these fed so greedily that the food fell from their beaks the omen was good.

trip'y (trĭp'ĭ), *adj.* Resembling or suggesting tripe; hence. *Slang,* trashy; commonplace.

Trip'y·lae'a, Trip'y·le'a (trĭp'ĭ·lē'ȧ), *n. pl.* Also **Trip'y·la'ri·a** (-lā'rĭ·ȧ; 79). [NL., fr. *tri-* + Gr. *pylē* gate.] *Zool.* A suborder of radiolarians in which the central capsule has three openings. — **trip'y·lae'an, trip'y·le'an** (-lē'ăn), **trip'y·lar'i·an** (-lăr'ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

tri'py·re'nous (trī'pĭ·rē'nŭs), *adj.* Having three seeds or kernels. *Rare.*

tri'quad·ran'tal (trī'kwŏd·răn'tăl), *adj.* *Spherical Trig.* Having three quadrants.

tri·que'tra (trĭ·kwē'trȧ; -kwĕt'rȧ), *n.* [L., fem. of *triquetrus.*] A triangle-shaped figure, decoration, or the like.

tri·que'tra, *n. pl.* of TRIQUETRUM.

tri·que'tral (trĭ·kwē'trăl; -kwĕt'răl), *adj.* Triquetrous.

tri·que'tric (-kwĕt'rĭk), *adj.* Of, like, or pert. to, triquetra.

tri·que'trous (trĭ·kwē'trŭs; -kwĕt'rŭs), *adj.* [L. *triquetrus.*] Having three corners or salient angles or edges; trigonal; trigonous; specif.: **a** *Anat.* Designating the triquetra. **b** *Bot.* Having three acute angles, as the stems of many sedges. — **tri·que'trous·ly,** *adv.*

tri·que'trum (-trŭm), *n.; pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [NL.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** The third bone in the proximate row of the carpus. **b** A Wormian bone.
2. *Archaeol.* = TRISKELION.
3. *Astron.* An ancient instrument consisting of three rods, used to measure the altitude of a celestial body.

tri·qui'nate (-kwī'nāt), *adj.* [*tri-* + *quinate,* adj.] *Bot.* Ternate with the divisions quinate.

tri·quin'o·yl (-kwĭn'ō·Ĭl), *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline compound, $(CO)_6$, probably hexa-keto-cyclohexane; — an incorrectly formed name.

tri·ra'di·al (-rā'dĭ·ăl), *adj.* Triradiate. — **-ra'di·al·ly,** *adv.*

tri·ra'di·ate (-āt), *adj.* Having three rays, or radiating branches. — *n.* Something, as a sponge spicule, having three radiating branches. — **tri·ra'di·ate·ly,** *adv.*

triradiate sulcus. *Anat.* The orbital sulcus. See ORBITAL LOBE **a.**

tri·ra'di·a'tion (trī·rā'dĭ·ā'shŭn), *n.* A radiating, or branching out, in three directions.

Tri·rat'na (trē·rŭt'nȧ), *n.* [Skr., three gems.] **a** In Buddhism generally, the triad consisting of Buddha, Dharma, and sangha, that is, the Buddha, the gospel, and the monastic community. **b** In Nepalese (Mahayana) Buddhism, the Absolute, the Relative, and the relation between them. Cf. OM. **c** In Jainism, Right Faith, Right Knowledge, and Right Way.

tri'rec·tan'gu·lar (trī'rĕk·tăng'gŭ·lĕr), *adj.* *Spherical Trig.* Having three right angles.

tri·reg'num (trī·rĕg'nŭm), *n.* [NL. or ML.] **The Pope's** tiara. See TIARA, *n.,* 2.

tri'reme (trī'rēm), *n.* [L. *triremis,* fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *remus* an oar, akin to E. *row.* See ROW with an oar.] *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* A galley having three banks of oars. It was the usual type of warship from the 6th century B.C. throughout the Greek and Roman periods. See GALLEY, 2. — **tri'reme,** *adj.*

tri·rhom'bo·he'dral (trī·rŏm'bō·hē'drăl), *adj.* *Cryst.* Pertaining to or designating a group of the hexagonal system, characterized by three different types of rhombohedrons.

tri'rhom·boi'dal (trī'rŏm·boi'dăl), *adj.* Having three rhomboidal faces.

tris- (trĭs-). A prefix, Greek *tris-,* from *tris,* meaning *thrice,* as in *Tris*agion; specif., *Chem.,* denoting the tripling of an entire complex expression; — disting. from *tri-.* Cf. BIS-.

tri·sac'cha·ride (trī·săk'ȧ·rīd; -rĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* Any of a group of sugars, as raffinose, yielding on complete hydrolysis three monosaccharide molecules.

tri·sac'ra·men·tar'i·an (-rȧ·mĕn·tăr'ĭ·ăn), *n.* *Eccl.* One who recognizes three sacraments, and no more, namely, baptism, the Lord's Supper, and penance. See SACRAMENT, 1.

Tris·ag'i·on (trĭs·ăj'ĭ·ŏn; -ā'gĭ·ŏn), *n.* [Gr., fr. *trisagios* thrice holy, fr. *tris* thrice + *hagios* holy.] *Eccl.* **a** In the Eastern Church, a short hymn or respond, "Holy God, Holy (and) Mighty, Holy (and) Immortal, have mercy upon us." **b** Less properly, the Tersanctus, or Sanctus

tri'salt' (trī'sôlt'), *n.* *Chem.* A normal salt of a triacid.

tris·az'o- (trĭs·ăz'ō-; -ā'zō-). *Chem.* A combining form, *tris-* + *azo-,* denoting the *presence of three azo groups.* — **tris·az'o** (-ō; -zō), *adj.*

tri'sect' (trī'sĕkt'), *v. t.;* -SECT'ED; -SECT'ING. [*tri-* + L. *sectus,* past part. of *secare* to cut. See SECTION.] To cut or divide into three parts, specif., *Geom.,* three equal parts.

tri'sect'ed (trī'sĕk'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Also, *Rare,* **tri'sect'.** Divided into three parts or segments by deep incisions.

tri·sec'tion (trī·sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *trisection.*] The division of a thing into three parts; specif., *Geom.,* the division of an angle into three equal parts.

tri·sec'tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who or that which trisects.

tri·sec'trix (-trĭks), *n.* [See -TRIX.] *Math.* A curve that trisects an arbitrary angle; as, Maclaurin's *trisectrix* $x(x^2 + y^2) = a(y^3 - 3x^2)$.

tri'seme (trī'sēm), *n.* [See TRISEMIC.] A syllable or foot of three morae.

tri·se'mic (trĭ·sē'mĭk), **tri'seme** (trī'sēm), *adj.* [LL. *trisemus,* fr. Gr. *trisēmos,* fr. *tri-* + *sēma* sign.] *Pros.* Equal to, or having the length of, three times, or morae.

trip'ling, *n.* = TREPLET, 1 & 2.

trip'lo·cau'lous (trĭp'lō·kô'lŭs), *adj.* = TRIPLOCAULESCENT.

Trip'lo·chi'to·na'ce·ae (trĭp'lō·kī'tō·nā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *triplo-* + *chiton* + *-aceae.*] *Bot.* Syn. of STERCULIACEAE (in part).

trip'lo·py (trĭp'lō·pĭ), *n.* = TRIPLOPIA.

trip'mad'am (trĭp'măd'ăm), *n.* [F. *tripe-madame;* cf. F. *triquemadame.*] = PRICKMADAM.

tri·pod'i·cal (trī·pŏd'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* = TRIPODIC.

tripolar co-ordinates. *Math.* See CO-ORDINATE, *n.,* 2.

Trip'o·lis (trĭp'ō·lĭs). *Bib.*

trip'o·lite (-lĭt), *n.* = TRIPOLI.

tri·po·tas'si·um, *adj.* *Chem.* See TRI-, 4.

tript. Var. of TRIPPED.

trip'tic. Triptych. *Ref. Sp.*

tri·punc'tal, *adj.* Also **tri·punc'tate.** See TRI-, 1.

triquet, *n.* [Cf. F. *triquètre* three-cornered, fr. L. *triquetrus.*] A three-cornered figure. *Obs.*

tri·ra'di·at'ed, *adj.* = TRIRADIATE.

‖**tri·re'gno** (trĭ·rĕ'nyō), *n.* [It.] = TRIREGNUM.

tri·ric'in·o'le·in, *n.* *Chem.* See RICINOLEIN.

tri·sac'cha·rose, *n.* *Chem.* = TRISACCHARIDE.

tri'sail'. Trysail. *Ref. Sp.*

tri·scep'tral, *adj.* See TRI-, 1

tri·sep'al·ous (trĭ·sĕp'ăl·ŭs), *adj.* [*tri-* + *-sepalous.*] *Bot.* Having three sepals.

tri·sep'tate (-sĕp'tāt), *adj. Bot. & Zool.* Having three partitions, or septa.

tri·se'ri·al (-sē'rĭ·ăl), *adj.* Arranged in three series; specif.: *Bot.* a Arranged in three vertical or spiral rows. b Having only three floral whorls, as some flowers. — **tri·se'ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

tri·se'ri·ate (-sē'rĭ·āt), *adj.* Triserial.

tri·se'ri·a'tim (-ā'tĭm), *adv.* In a triseriate manner.

tri·se'tose (trĭ·sē'tōs), *adj.* Having three setae.

Tri·se'tum (trĭ·sē'tŭm), *n.* [NL. See TRI-; SETA.] *Bot.* A large widely distributed genus of perennial tufted forage grasses having spikelets with several bisexual flowers, the lemma bearing a dorsal awn.

trish'na (trĭsh'nä), *n.* [Skr. *tṛṣṇā* thirst.] *Buddhism.* = TANHA.

tris·kel'i·on (trĭs·kĕl'ĭ·ŏn), *or* **tris'kele** (trĭs'kēl), *n.* [Gr. *triskelēs* three-legged. See TRI-; ISOSCELES.] A figure composed of three branches, usually curved, radiating from a center, as the figure composed of three human legs, with bent knees, which has long been used as a badge or symbol of Sicily and of the Isle of Man.

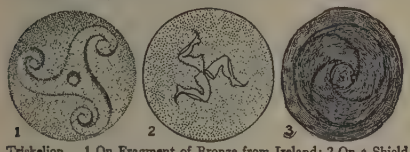

1 2 3

Triskelion. 1 On Fragment of Bronze from Ireland; 2 On a Shield pictured on a Greek Vase from Sicily; 3 On a Shell Disk from a Mound in Tennessee.

tris'me·gist (trĭs'mē·jĭst), **tris'me·gis'tic** (-jĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Trismegistian.

Tris'me·gis'tian (trĭs'mē·jĭs'chăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Trismegistus (see HERMES TRISMEGISTUS). *Obs.*

tris'mus (trĭz'mŭs; trĭs'-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *trismos* gnashing of the teeth.] *Med.* Lockjaw. — **tris'mic** (-mĭk), *adj.*

tris·oc'ta·he'dral (trĭs·ŏk'tȧ·hē'drăl), *adj. Geom.* Pertaining to, or formed like, a trisoctahedron; bounded by 24 equal faces.

tris·oc'ta·he'dron (-drŭn), *n.* [*tris-* + *octahedron.*] 1. *Math.* A polyhedron of 24 congruent faces meeting on the edges of a (regular) octahedron. 2. *Cryst.* The solid described in 1 (fig. 2), frequently called a ***trigonal trisoctahedron*** in distinction from a related solid, also belonging to the isometric system, bounded by 24 quadrilateral faces, the ***tetragonal trisoctahedron,*** or (more frequently) the ***trapezohedron.***

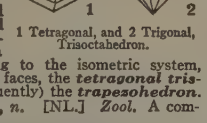

1 2

1 Tetragonal, and 2 Trigonal, Trisoctahedron.

Tri·sot'ro·pis (trĭ·sŏt'rō·pĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A common genus of groupers.

tri'spast (trĭ'spăst), **tri·spas'ton** (trĭ·spăs'tŏn), *n.* [NL. *trispaston,* fr. Gr. *trispastos* drawn threefold, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *span* to draw.] An ancient machine with three pulleys acting together for raising great weights.

tri·sper'mous (trĭ·spûr'mŭs), *adj.* [*tri-* + Gr. *sperma* seed.] Three-seeded.

tri·splanch'nic (-splăngk'nĭk), *adj. Anat.* Pertaining to the three splanchnic cavities (of the head, chest, and abdomen); designating the sympathetic nervous system.

tri·spor'ic (trĭ·spôr'ĭk), **tri·spor'ous** (-spôr'ŭs), *adj. Biol.* Three-spored.

Tris'so'tin' (trē'sō'tăN'), *n.* A pedantic poet and coxcomb in Molière's *Les Femmes Savantes,* satirizing the Abbé Cotin.

trist (trĭst), *adj.* [F. *triste,* fr. L. *tristis.*] Sad; sorrowful. *Archaic.*

trist, *n. & v.* Trust. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

trist, *adj.* [See TRUST, *v. & n.*] Also **trist'y** (trĭs'tĭ). = TRUSTY. *Obs.*

trist, triste (trĭst). Vars. of TRYST. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tri·sta'chy·ous (trĭ·stā'kĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [*tri-* + Gr. *stachys* ear of corn.] *Bot.* Having three spikes.

Tris'tan and I·solde' (trĭs'tăn, ĭ·sōld'). An opera (written 1859, first produced 1865) by Wagner. See TRISTRAM, 2.

Tris·ta'ni·a (trĭs·tā'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Jules Marie Claude *Tristan,* French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of Australasian trees and shrubs (family Myrtaceae) having small yellow or white flowers with numerous stamens united in five columns. Some yield a hard and durable wood. See WATER GUM, RED BOX.

‖**triste** (trēst), *adj.* [F.] Sad; dismal; dull; depressing.

tri·ste'a·rate (trĭ·stē'ȧ·rāt), *n.* [*tri-* + *stearate.*] *Chem.* A stearate derived from three molecules of stearic acid.

‖**tris'tesse'** (trĕs'tĕs'), *n.* [F.] Sadness; also, dullness.

tris·tet'ra·he'dron (trĭs·tĕt'rȧ·hē'drŭn), *n.* [*tris-* + *tetrahedron.*] *Cryst.* A solid of the tetrahedral class of the isometric system having twelve triangular faces, related to the trapezohedron (tetragonal trisoctahedron) of the holohedral class; it is also called a ***trigonal tristetrahedron*** in distinction from the ***tetragonal tristetrahedron,*** which has twelve quadrilateral faces and is related to the (trigonal) trisoctahedron of the holohedral class.

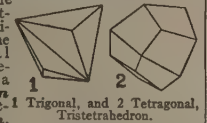

1 2

1 Trigonal, and 2 Tetragonal, Tristetrahedron.

tris'tful (trĭst'fŏŏl; -f l), *adj.* Sad; melancholy. — **tris't'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **tris't'ful·ness,** *n.*

tris'tich (trĭs'tĭk), *n.* [*tri-* + *distich;* cf. Gr. *tristichia.* See TRISTICHOUS.] *Pros.* A group or stanza of three lines, or verses. — **tris·tich'ic** (trĭs·tĭk'ĭk), *adj.*

tris'tich·ous (trĭs'tĭ·kŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *tristichos* in three rows, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *stichos* a row.] In three rows; specif., *Bot.,* arranged in three vertical rows.

tri'stig·mat'ic (trĭ'stĭg·măt'ĭk), *adj.* Tristigmatose.

tri·stig'ma·tose (trĭ·stĭg'mȧ·tōs), *adj.* [*tri-* + *stigma.*] *Bot.* Having three stigmas.

tris·til'o·quy (trĭs·tĭl'ō·kwĭ), *n.* [L. *tristis* sad + *loqui* to speak.] A dull, gloomy character of speech.

The description of the Roman dialect as a *tristiloquy,* the ugliest of all the vernacular dialects. *Saintsbury.*

tris·tis'o·nous (trĭs·tĭs'ō·nŭs), *adj.* [L. *tristis* sad + *sonus* sound.] Having a sorrowful sound.

Tris'tram (trĭs'trăm), *n.* [AF. & OF. *Tristran, Tristan,* fr. OW. *Trystan, Drystan,* which is fr. a Pictish name *Drostan.* The initial *t* was perh. due to influence of L. *tristis* sad.] 1. Masculine proper name.

2. The hero of a medieval romance originally not connected with the Arthurian Cycle of Romances, but early incorporated into it with Tristram represented as a knight of the Round Table. The chief medieval version, in French, dates from about 1170 and was continued later by Hélie de Borron, who connected Tristram with the Arthurian cycle. There is also a voluminous prose form of the story. Tristram is sent to Ireland by King Mark of Cornwall, his uncle, to fetch the king's bride, *Isolde the Beautiful,* and on the return voyage he and Isolde are made to partake of a potion which renders them permanently in love. According to the version adopted by Tennyson in his *Idylls of the King,* Tristram is stabbed by King Mark, who surprised him with Isolde. According to that followed by Matthew Arnold in *Tristram and Iseult,* he flees to Brittany, where he marries another Isolde, called *Isolde of the White Hand.* Being wounded, he sends for Isolde the Beautiful to come and cure him. The messenger is to hoist a white sail if Isolde returns with him. He does so; but Tristram's wife tells him the sail is black, and at this he dies. In Wagner's *Tristan und Isolde* there is only one Isolde, the wife of Mark. The lovers are discovered by the king, and Tristan lets himself be wounded by the king's squire, and then, in his castle, awaits the ship of Isolde. She comes, and he, desiring to meet her as when first he saw her, with bleeding wounds, tears off the bandage and dies in her arms. Isolde falls dead on his body. Swinburne also has treated the story in *Tristram of Lyonesse.*

Tris'tram and I·seult'. A poem (1853) by Matthew Arnold. See TRISTRAM, 2.

Tris'tram Shan'dy (trĭs'trăm shăn'dĭ). The familiar short title and nominal hero of a novel (1760–67) by Sterne, *The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent.* He is the son of *Walter Shandy,* a whimsical man with a too miscellaneous learning, who acts upon the absurd theories of the pedants of past ages. Tristram's mother is the ideal of nonentity of character. See UNCLE TOBY.

tri·sty'lous (trĭ·stĭ'lŭs), *adj.* [*tri-* + Gr. *stylos* style.] *Bot.* Three-styled.

tri'sub·sti·tu'tion (trĭ'sŭb·stĭ·tū'shŭn), *n. Chem.* Threefold substitution; substitution of three atoms or groups. — **tri·sub'sti·tut'ed** (-sŭb'stĭ·tūt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.*

tri·sul' (trĭ·shōōl'), **tri·sul'a** (-shōō'lȧ), *n.* [Skr. *triśūla.*] *Hindu Myth.* A trident or three-pointed emblem or ornament associated with the god Siva.

tri·sul'cate (trĭ·sŭl'kāt), *adj.* Also **tri·sul'cat·ed** (-kāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119). [*tri-* + *sulcate.*] Having three furrows, forks, prongs, or the like.

tri·sul'phate (-sŭl'fāt), *n.* Also **-fate.** *Chem.* A compound containing three sulphate (SO_4) groups.

tri·sul'phide (trĭ·sŭl'fĭd; -fĭd), *n.* Also **tri·sul'phid, tri·sul'fide, tri·sul'fid.** *Chem.* A compound containing three atoms of sulphur combined with an element or radical.

tri·sul'phone (-fōn), *n.* Also **-sul'fone.** *Chem.* A compound containing three sulphone (SO_2) groups.

tri'sul·phon'ic (trĭ'sŭl·fŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Also **-sul·fon'ic.** *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any acid containing three sulphonic groups.

tri'sulph·ox'ide (-sŭlf·ŏk'sīd; -sĭd), *n.* Also **-sulph·ox'id, -sulf·ox'ide, -sulf·ox'id.** *Chem.* A compound containing three sulphoxide (SO) groups.

tris'yl·lab'ic (trĭs'ĭ·lăb'ĭk; trĭ'sĭl-), *adj.* [F. *trissyllabique,* fr. L. *trisyllabus,* fr. Gr. *trisyllabos,* fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *syllabē* a syllable.] Of or pertaining to a trisyllable; having three syllables; as, "syllable" is *trisyllabic.* — **tris'yl·lab'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **tris'yl·lab'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

tri·syl'la·bism (trĭ·sĭl'ȧ·bĭz'm; trĭ-), *n.* Also, *Rare,* **tris'yl·lab'i·ty** (trĭs'ĭ·lăb'ĭ·tĭ). State of being trisyllabic.

tri·syl'la·ble (trĭ·sĭl'ȧ·b'l; trĭ-; 277), *n.* A word of three syllables, as *his-to-ry.* — **tri·syl'la·ble,** *adj.*

tri·tac'tic (trĭ·tăk'tĭk), *adj.* [*tri-* + L. *tangere, tactum,* to touch, or *tactus* a touching.] Tangent at three consecutive points.

tri·tag'o·nist (trĭ·tăg'ō·nĭst; trĭ'-). [Gr. *tritagōnistēs,* fr. *tritos* third + *agōnistēs* actor.] *Gr. Drama.* The player of the third part in importance.

tri·tan'gent (trĭ·tăn'jĕnt), *adj.* [*tri-* + *tangent.*] Touching at three discrete points. — *n.* The coincidence of three nonconsecutive tangents to a curve regarded as an envelope of lines. — **tri'tan·gen'tial** (trĭ'tăn·jĕn'shăl), *adj.*

tri'taph (trĭ'tăf), *n.* [*tri-* + Gr. *taphos* tomb.] *Archaeol.* A tomb containing three small chambers or cists.

trite (trīt), *adj.* [L. *tritus,* past part. of *terere* to rub, to wear out. See THROW; cf. CONTRITE, DETRIMENT, TRIBULATION, TRITURATE.] 1. Worn, as by rubbing. *Obs.*

2. Used until so common as to have lost novelty and interest; hackneyed; stale; as, a *trite* remark; a *trite* subject; such *trite* phrases as "a downy couch," a "deadly missile," "the worse for wear," "a seething mass of humanity."

Syn. — Threadbare, stereotyped, vapid. — TRITE, HACKNEYED, BANAL. TRITE implies esp. lack of novelty or interest; that is HACKNEYED which is worn out, as it were, by constant use; BANAL (a recent word) suggests the vapid or commonplace; as, "a dreary expanse of *trite* sentiments and languid words" (*Sydney Smith*); "It is a *trite* but true observation, that examples work more forcibly on the mind than precepts" (*Fielding*); "the *hackneyed* comparison betwixt blank verse and rime" (*Smollett*); "language . . . worn and *hackneyed* out of all sense and meaning" (*Jane Austen*); "a simple person marvelously protected from vulgarity and the *banal*" (*T. E. Brown*); "just the sort of *banality,* you know, one does come out with" (*M. Arnold*). Cf. COMMONPLACE, PETTY.

Ant. — Fresh, new, interesting, original, pithy.

— **trite'ly,** *adv.* — **trite'ness,** *n.*

tri'te (trĭ'tē), *n.* [Gr. *tritē,* fem. of *tritos* third.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*

Trit'e·le'ia (trĭt'ē·lē'yȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *tri-* + Gr. *teleios* complete; — from its trimerous flowers.] *Bot.* a A genus of American bulbous herbs (family Liliaceae) having grass-like leaves and umbels of white, blue, or violet flowers, with the stamens borne on the tube of the perianth in two series. *T. uniflora,* the spring starflower, is often cultivated. b [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

trit'en·ceph'a·lon (trĭt'ĕn·sĕf'ȧ·lŏn; trĭ'tĕn-), *n.* [NL., fr. *trit-* + *encephalon.*] *Anat. & Zool.* a The third, or hindmost, of the primary brain vesicles. b In insects, the tritocerebrum.

tri·ter'nate (trĭ·tûr'nāt), *adj. Bot.* Thrice ternate; ternately decompound. — **tri·ter'nate·ly,** *adv.*

tri·ter'pene (-tûr'pēn), *n. Chem.* Any polyterpene having the formula $C_{30}H_{48}$. Cf. TERPENE.

tri'te·tar'te·mo'ri·on (trĭ'tē·tär'tē·mō'rĭ·ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *tritetartēmorion.*] A coin of ancient Greece, the ¾ obol. See TETARTEMORION.

tri'the·ism (trĭ'thē·ĭz'm), *n.* [*tri-* + Gr. *theos* God; cf. F. *trithéisme.*] The opinion or doctrine that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three distinct Gods. — **tri'the·ist,** *n. & adj.* — **tri'the·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), **tri'the·is'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.*

tri'the·ite (trĭ'thē·īt), *n.* [Cf. F. *trithéite.*] A tritheist.

tri'thing (trĭ'thĭng), *n.* [For *thriding.* See 1st RIDING.] = 1st RIDING. *Eng.*

tri·thi'o- (trĭ·thī'ō-). *Chem.* A combining form, *tri-* + *thio-,* denoting the *presence of three sulphur atoms,* esp. replacing three oxygen atoms.

tri·thi'o·al'de·hyde (trĭ·thī'ō·ăl'dē·hīd), *n. Chem.* A compound formed by polymerization from three molecules of a simple thioaldehyde.

tri'thi·on'ic ac'id (trĭ'thī·ŏn'ĭk). *Chem.* An unstable acid, $H_2S_3O_6$ (cf. THIONIC ACID a), known in solution and in the form of its salts, the **tri·thi'o·nates** (trĭ·thī'ŏn·āts), formed by interaction of thiosulphates with persulphates, and otherwise.

Tri·thri'nax (trĭ·thrī'năks), *n.* [NL., fr. *tri-* + Gr. *thrinax* a three-pronged fork; — from the form of the leaves.] *Bot.* A small genus of South American fan palms (family Arecaceae) having tough leaves with fibrous spiny sheaths, biconvex petiole, and prominent ligule.

trit'i·cal (trĭt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [From *trite,* after *critical.*] Trite. — **trit'i·cal'i·ty** (-kăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n. Obs.* — **trit'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **trit'i·cal·ness,** *n.*

tri·ti'ceous (trĭ·tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [L. *triticeus* of wheat.] *Anat.* Designating a small nodule of cartilage within the lateral thyrohyoid ligament.

tri·tic'e·um (-tĭs'ē·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A triticeous cartilage.

trit'i·cin (trĭt'ĭ·sĭn), *n.* [See TRITICUM.] *Chem.* A carbohydrate, similar to inulin, obtained from the couch grass *Agropyron repens.*

trit'i·cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* [See TRITICAL.] A trite or commonplace remark or phrase.

trit'i·cold (-koid), *adj.* [L. *triticum* wheat + *-oid.*] Wheat-like.

trit'i·co·nu·cle'ic ac'id (trĭt'ĭ·kō·nū·klē'ĭk). [L. *triticum* wheat + E. *nucleic.*] *Biochem.* A nucleic acid in the embryo of wheat.

Trit'i·cum (trĭt'ĭ·kŭm), *n.* [L., wheat, fr. *terere, tritum,* to grind.] 1. *Bot.* A genus of cereal grasses, the wheats, distinguished by the 2–5-flowered flattened spikelets in a terminal cylindrical spike with a flexuous rachis. *T. vulgare,* the common wheat, has given rise to many subspecies and cultivated varieties. See WHEAT.

2. [*not cap.*] *Pharm.* The dried rhizome of the couch grass *Agropyron repens,* used as a diuretic.

trit'ish (trĭt'ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat trite. *Rare.*

tri'to- (trī'tō-; trĭt'ō-), **trit-.** A combining form, Greek *trito-, trit-,* from *tritos,* meaning *third,* as in *tritocone, tritagonist;* specif., *Chem.,* formerly used to indicate *the third* in a regular series of compounds, and also sometimes (improperly) as equivalent to TRI-. Cf. DEUTO- b.

tri'to·cer'e·brum (-sĕr'ē·brŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *trito-* + *cerebrum.*] *Zool.* The third segment of the brain in insects, innervating the labrum. — **tri'to·cer'e·bral** (-brăl), *adj.*

trit'o·cone (trĭt'ō·kōn), *n. Zool.* The cusp of a mammalian premolar corresponding in position to the metacone of a true molar; the **trit'o·co'nid** (-kō'nĭd) of the lower jaw corresponds to the *metaconid.* See TRITUBERCULY.

Tri'to·I·sa'iah (trĭ'tō-), *n.* Third Isaiah, — according to some Old Testament scholars (as B. Duhm), a 5th-century (B.C.) citizen of Jerusalem and author of *Isaiah* lvi–lxvi.

trit'o·mite (trĭt'ō·mīt), *n.* [G. *tritomit,* fr. Gr. *tritomos* thrice cut; — because on breaking it always shows three sides.] *Mineral.* A complex fluosilicate of calcium, thorium, cerium, yttrium, etc., containing also boron.

Tri'ton (trī'tŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Tritōn.*] 1. *Gr. Myth.* A sea demigod, son of Poseidon and Amphitrite, represented as having the lower part of his body fishlike. His special attribute is a trumpet made of a conch shell, which he blows to raise or calm the waves. Later mythology imagined a multiplicity of Tritons, attendants on the sea gods.

2. A representation in art of this sea demigod; also, any commanding figure like or suggesting Triton (sense 1).

3. *Zool.* a A large genus of marine snails (suborder Taenioglossa) having a stout spiral shell, often handsomely colored and ornamented with prominent varices. They mostly inhabit tropical seas, and some species are among the largest of gastropods. *Triton* is the type genus of the family **Tri·ton'i·dae** (trĭ·tŏn'ĭ·dē). b [*not cap.*] A shell of this genus or of the family Tritonidae.

Triton (*T. variegatum*).

4. *Zool.* a Syn. of TRITURUS. b [*not cap.*] Hence, any of various aquatic salamanders; a newt or eft. See NEWT.

—**Tri·ton'ic** (trĭ·tŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

tri'ton, *n.* [From *trinitrotoluene.*] See TRINITROTOLUENE.

tri'tone' (trī'tōn'), *n.* [Gr. *tritonos* of three tones, fr. *tri-* tri- + *tonos* a tone.] *Music.* An interval of three tones, or whole steps; an augmented fourth, long forbidden in old counterpoint.

tri·sen'so·ry, *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

Tris·hag'i·on (trĭs·hăg'ĭ·ŏn; -hăj'-gĭ·ŏn). Var. of TRISAGION.

trish'trash', *n.* Nonsense. *Obs.*

tris·il'ane (trĭ·sĭl'ăn), *n.* Also **tri·sil'i·cane** (-ĭ·kān). *Chem.* See SILICON HYDRIDE. [CATE.

tri·sil'i·cate, *n. Chem.* See SILI-

tri'si·lic'ic ac'id. *Chem.* See SILICIC ACID.

tri·sil'la·ble. Trisyllable. *Ref. Sp.*

tri·sin'u·ate, tri·sin'u·at'ed, *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

Tris'me·gis'tus (trĭs'mē·jĭs'tŭs), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *Trismegistos.*] See HERMES TRISMEGISTUS.

tris·ni'trate (trĭs·nī'trāt), *n.* [*tris-* + *nitrate.*] *Chem.* = TRINITRATE. *Obs.* [4.

tri·so'di·um, *n. Chem.* See TRI-,

trisodium phosphate. See SODIUM PHOSPHATE.

tri·so'nant, *adj.* See TRI-, 2.

tri·spher'i·cal, *adj.* Composed of three spheres. *Obs.*

tri·spi'nose, *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

tri'square', *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

Tris'tam (trĭs'tăm), **Tris'tan** (-tăn). Old French forms of TRISTRAM.

tri'-State', *or* **tri'state'** (66), *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

triste. † TRIEST, thirst; TRYST.

tri·ste'a·rin, *n. Chem.* See STEARIN, 1.

triste'ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*

‖**tris·te'za** (trĭs·tā'sä; 267), *n.* [Sp., lit., grief.] = TEXAS FEVER.

Tris'ti·cha'ce·ae (trĭs'tĭ·kā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tristichos* three-rowed + *-aceae.*] Syn. of PODOSTEMACEAE.

tris'ti·ly, *adv.* of TRISTY. *Obs.*

tris·ti'ti·ate (trĭs·tĭsh'ĭ·āt), *v. t.* [L. *tristitia* sadness, fr. *tristis* sad.] To make sad. *Obs.*

tris'tive (trĭs'tĭv), *adj.* Sad. *Obs.*

Tris'trem (trĭs'trĕm). Var. of TRISTRAM.

tris't'y (trĭs'tĭ), *adj.* Trusty. *Obs.* See 3d TRIST.

tri'sulc, *adj.* Three-forked. *Obs.*

trit-. = TRITO-.

trit'an·o'pi·a (trĭt'ăn·ō'pĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *trit-* + *anopia.*] See COLOR BLINDNESS. — **trit'an·op'ic** (-ŏp'ĭk), *adj.* — **trit'an·ope** (trĭt'ăn·ōp), *n.*

tri'te·mo'ri·on (trĭ'tē·mō'rĭ·ŏn), *n.* Contracted form of TRITETARTEMORION.

tri'the·ism (trĭ'thē·ĭz'm), *n.* See TRI-, 1.

trith'a·mim'er (trĭth'ē·mĭm'ēr), — **mim'er·al** (-ăl). Vars. of TRIHEMIMER, -MIMERAL.

tritheimeral caesura. See CAESURA, 1 a.

tri'the·oc'ra·cy, *n.* See TRI-, 1.

tri·thi'o·car'bon·ate, *n. Chem.* See THIOCARBONATE.

tri·thi'o·car·bon'ic ac'id. *Chem.* See THIOCARBONIC.

Tri'to·ge·nei'a (trĭ'tō·jē·nī'ȧ), *n.* [Gr.] See ATHENA.

tri·tol'o (trĭ·tŏl'ō), *n.* See TRINITROTOLUENE.

Tri·to'ma (trĭ·tō'mȧ; trĭt'ō-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tritomos* thrice cut, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *temnein* to cut; — so named from the trimerous flowers.] Syn. of KNIPHOFIA.

tri·ton'al, *adj.* See TRI-, 1. — **tri'to·nal'i·ty,** *n.*

Tri′ton·ess (trī′tŏn·ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A female Triton.

Tri·to′ni·a (trĭ·tō′nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *Triton*, taken in the sense of vane, weathercock, in allusion to the variable direction of the stamens in different species.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of South African bulbous plants (family Iridaceae) much cultivated for ornament. They have ensiform leaves and yellow, red, or orange flowers with a tubular perianth, bearing three stamens on the throat. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant, bulb, or flower of this genus. See MONTBRETIA.

Tri′ton·ly (trī′tŏn·lĭ), *adv.* As Triton (with his horn). *Obs.*

tri′ton·oid (-oid), *adj.* [See -OID.] *Zool.* Resembling the genus *Triton*.

Tri′ton's horn (trī′tŏnz). A triton shell.

trit′o·nymph (trĭt′ō·nĭmf), *n.* [*trito-* + *nymph*.] *Zool.* Any of certain acarids in their third developmental stage. Cf. DEUTONYMPH. — **tri′to·nymph′al** (trī′tō·nĭm′făl), *adj.*

tri′to·pat′o·res (trī′tō·păt′ō·rēz), *n. pl.* [Gr.] *Gr. Relig.* In Attic religion, the "fathers of the third degree," that is, ancestors at least three generations removed.

tri′tor (trī′tĕr), *n.* [L., a grinder, fr. *terere* to grind.] *Zool.* A grinding surface developed on a tooth. — **tri′tor·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

tri′to·zo′oid (trī′tō·zō′oid), *n.* [*trito-* + *-zooid*.] *Zool.* A zooid of the third generation in asexual reproduction.

tri·tri′a·con′tane (trĭ·trĭ′ȧ·kŏn′tān), *n.* [*tri-* + Gr. *triakonta* thirty + *-ane*.] *Chem.* Any hydrocarbon of the formula $C_{33}H_{68}$; specif., the normal variety.

trit′ti·chan (trĭt′ĭ·kăn), *n.* The oyster catcher. *Local, Eng.*

trit′–trot′, *n.* [Imitative redupl. of TROT.] A trot. — *v. i.* To go at a trot. *Masefield.*

tri′tu·ber′cu·lar (trī′tū·bûr′kū·lĕr), **-late** (-lāt), *adj.* *Zool.* **a** Having or designating teeth with three cusps or tubercules; tricuspid. **b** Pertaining to trituberculy.

Tri′tu·ber′cu·la′ta (-lā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool. & Paleontol.* A group of mammals with tritubercular teeth; — equiv. to *Pantotheria*.

tri′tu·ber′cu·lism (-bûr′kū·lĭz′m), *n.* *Zool.* Trituberculy.

tri′tu·ber′cu·ly (trī′tū·bûr′kū·lĭ), *n.* [*tri-* + L. *tuberculum* tubercle.] *Zool.* The state of being tritubercular or showing evidence of having developed from a tritubercular ancestral type; specif., a theory of the origin of mammalian molar teeth supposing them to have developed through tritubercular forms, as follows: the primitive, or *haplodont*, stage is that of simple cones, as in reptiles. The simple cone (***protocone***) then developed a smaller cone in front (***paracone***) and another behind (***metacone***), this being the ***triconodont*** stage. Next, a cingulum was developed (see CINGULUM, 2 c) and the three cones became arranged in a triangle, the two smaller cusps having moved to the outer side in upper and to the inner in lower molars. This primitive triangle is called the ***trigon*** and this stage the ***tritubercular*** or ***trigonodont***. The trigon being a cutting apparatus, an extension of the posterior part of the crown, the ***talonid***, was developed in lower molars for crushing, and a smaller corresponding part, the ***talon***, appeared in upper molars. Another large cone, the ***hypocone***, then arose, usually from the cingulum, and took a place in the crown posterior to the protocone. In more complex forms, smaller intermediate cusps appeared, as ***metaconule***, etc. Other small cusps and elements derived from the cingulum are given the termination ***-style***, as ***parastyle***, etc. The crests, composed of several cusps and styles, are given the termination, ***-loph***, as ***protoloph***, etc. The cusps, styles, crests, etc., of the lower jaw are distinguished from those of the upper by the termination ***-id***, as ***protoconid***, etc. Cf. MULTITUBERCULY.

trit′u·ra·ble (trĭt′ū·rȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being triturated.

trit′u·ral (trĭt′ū·răl), *adj.* *Zool.* Adapted for grinding.

trit′u·rate (-rāt), *v. t.*; -RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -RAT′ING (-rāt′ĭng). [LL. *triturātus*, past part. of *triturare* to thresh (grain), fr. L. *tritura* a threshing, rubbing, fr. *terere, tritum*, to rub, rub to pieces. See TRITE.] **1.** To rub, grind, bruise, or thrash.

2. To rub or grind to a very fine or impalpable powder; to pulverize and comminute thoroughly.

trit′u·rate, *n.* A triturated substance; *Pharm.*, a trituration.

trit′u·ra′tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *trituratio*.] **1.** Act of triturating, or state of being triturated; comminution.

2. *Pharm.* A triturated powder; esp., a powder made by triturating a substance with lactose as a diluent.

trit′u·ra′tor (trĭt′ū·rā′tĕr), *n.* [LL.] One who or that which triturates; specif., an apparatus that triturates drugs.

trit′u·ra·ture (-rȧ·tūr), *n.* Act of wearing by friction. *R.*

tri·tu′ri·um (trĭ·tū′rĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *terere, tritum*, to rub.] A vessel for separating liquids of different densities.

Tri·tu′rus (trĭ·tū′rŭs), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. *Tritōn* Triton + *-urus*.] A genus of chiefly aquatic salamanders comprising the typical newts, which have a small tongue free along the sides, four to five toes, and a compressed tail.

Tri·tyl′o·don (trĭ·tĭl′ō·dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *tri-* + Gr. *tylos* knob + *-odon*.] *Paleontol.* A genus of multituberculate mammals from the lower Mesozoic of Africa and Europe, scarcely distinguishable from reptiles, but usually included in the subclass Allotheria. They had premolars similar to the true molars.

Tri′um·fet′ta (trĭ′ŭm·fĕt′ȧ), *n.* [NL., after G. Battista *Trionfetti*, It. botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical herbs and shrubs (family Tiliaceae), clothed with stellate hairs, and bearing yellow flowers. *T. rhomboidea* and *T. semitriloba* yield valuable fiber. See BURBARK.

tri′umph (trī′ŭmf), *n.* [OF. *triumphe* (F. *triomphe*), fr. L. *triumphus*, OL. *trioumpus*, prob. through Etruscan, fr. Gr. *thriambos* a procession in honor of Bacchus. Cf. TRUMP at cards.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* An imposing ceremonial in honor of a general who had gained a decisive victory over a foreign enemy. He was allowed to enter the city crowned with laurel, bearing a scepter in one hand, and a branch of laurel in the other, wearing a toga picta, and riding in a four-horse circular chariot of a peculiar form. He was preceded by the senate and magistrates, musicians, the spoils, the captives in fetters, etc., and followed by his army in marching order. The procession advanced to the Capitoline Hill, where sacrifices were offered and the general was entertained with a public feast.

2. Hence, any triumphal procession or stately, esp. public, show or pageant; also, a triumphal arch. *Obs.*

3. A state of joy or exultation for success; *pl.*, shouts of exultation over a victory.

Great *triumph* and rejoicing was in heaven. *Milton.*

4. Victory; conquest; as, the *triumph* of knowledge.

5. A trump card; also, an old game at cards. *Obs.*

6. *Drama.* In Elizabethan drama, a musical interlude in a play or between separate plays. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

7. [*cap.*] *Hort.* A variety of the kaki, or Japanese persimmon, with yellowish-red, juicy flesh, and a sweet and pleasant flavor when fully ripe.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See VICTORY.

tri′umph (trī′ŭmf; *also, until about* 1700, trĭ·ŭmf′, *as in Dryden*), *v.*; TRI′UMPHED (-ŭmft); TRI′UMPH·ING. [OF. *triumpher* (F. *triompher*), fr. L. *triumphare*. See TRIUMPH, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To receive the honor of a triumph; hence, to celebrate victory or success with exaltation; to exult boastfully.

Sorrow on thee and all the pack of you
That *triumph* thus upon my misery! *Shak.*

2. To obtain victory; to be successful; to prevail.

Triumphing over death, and chance, and thee, O Time. *Milton.*

3. To be prosperous; to flourish.

Where commerce *triumphed* on the favoring gales. *Trumbull.*

4. In an old game of cards, to trump. *Obs.*

—, *Transitive: Obs.* **a** To conquer. **b** To cause to triumph.

tri·um′phal (trī·ŭm′făl), *adj.* [OF. *triumphal* (F. *triomphal*), fr. L. *triumphalis*.] Of, pertaining to, or used in, a triumph; indicating, or in honor of, a triumph; as, a *triumphal* crown, arch, feast.

tri·um′phal, *n. Obs.* **a** A paean. **b** A token of victory. **c** A triumph.

triumphal arch. **a** A memorial arch. See MEMORIAL ARCH. **b** The great arch in an early (esp. basilican) church, leading into the choir or sanctuary; the chancel arch.

triumphal arch motive. *Arch.* A triple bay having an arch in the central, and widest, compartment.

triumphal column. A monumental column commemorating a victor or a victory, as those of Trajan and Antonine in Rome, the Colonne Vendôme in Paris, and Nelson's Trafalgar Column in London.

triumphal cross. = CROSS OF THE RESURRECTION.

triumphal hymn. = SERAPHIC HYMN.

tri·um′phan·cy (trĭ·ŭm′făn·sĭ), *n.* Also **tri·um′phance** (-făns). State of being triumphant. *Rare.*

tri·um′phant (-fănt), *adj.* [MF. *triumphant* (F. *triomphant*), fr. L. *triumphans*, pres. part of *triumphare*. See TRIUMPH, *v.*] **1.** Enjoying a triumph; also, of or pertaining to a triumph; triumphal. *Obs.* "Captives bound to a *triumphant* car." *Shak.*

2. Rejoicing for, or celebrating, victory; expressive of joy for success; exultant; as, a *triumphant* shout.

3. Graced with conquest; victorious.

4. Of shining beauty; magnificent. *Obs.* "A *triumphant* grave." *Shak.*

— **tri·um′phant·ly,** *adv.*

tri·um′phant, *n.* One who has triumphed; a conqueror.

tri′um·pha′tor (trĭ′ŭm·fā′tĕr), *n.* [L.] In Roman antiquity, one who was granted a triumph; hence, anyone to whom an ovation is given, as for a triumph.

tri′umph·er (trĭ′ŭm·fĕr; *cf.* TRIUMPH, *v. i.*), *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* One who was honored with a triumph.

2. One who triumphs, or rejoices for victory; a victor.

tri′umph·ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of TRIUMPH. Hence: *adj.* Having, celebrating, or pertaining to, a triumph; triumphant. — **tri′umph·ing·ly,** *adv.*

tri·um′vir (trī·ŭm′vĕr), *n.*; *pl.* -VIRS (-vĕrz), -VIRI (-vĭ·rī). [L., fr. *trium virorum*, of three men, fr. *tres*, gen. *trium*, three + *vir* a man. See THREE; VIRILE.] *Rom. Antiq.* One of three men united in public office or authority; a member of a triumvirate. — **tri·um′vi·ral** (-vĭ·răl), *adj.*

tri·um′vir, *v. i.* To act as triumvirs. *Obs.*

tri·um′vi·rate (-vĭ·rāt), *n.* [L. *triumviratus*.] **1.** The office or term of a triumvir.

2. Government by three in coalition or association; the term of such a government.

3. A coalition or association of three in office or authority, esp. either of two which grasped the government of Rome. Pompey, Julius Caesar, and Crassus formed the ***First Triumvirate*** (60 B.C.); Mark Antony, Octavius (Augustus), and Lepidus, the ***Second*** (43 B.C.).

4. Any group, party, or association, of three; a trio.

tri·um′vir·ship, *n.* Status of being a triumvir; office or function of a triumvir.

tri′une (trī′ūn), *adj.* [*tri-* + L. *unus* one. See ONE.] Being three in one; — used esp. of unity of the Trinity in the Godhead. — *n.* A triad; esp. [*cap.*], the Trinity.

tri·un′gu·lin (trī·ŭng′gū·lĭn), *n.* [See TRI-; UNGULATE.] *Zool.* **a** The first larval stage of certain beetles which undergo hypermetamorphosis (oil beetles and blister beetles). It is active and of the campodeiform type, but during later development becomes legless and parasitic, the best-known forms feeding on eggs of bees, wasps, or locusts. **b** The somewhat similar larva of strepsipterous insects, parasitic on larval Hymenoptera, or sometimes on Homoptera.

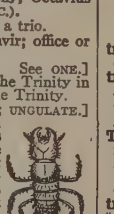

Triungulin of Blister Beetle (*Epicauta vittata*), much enlarged.

tri·un′ni·tar′i·an (trī·ŭ′nĭ·târ′ĭ·ăn), *n.* One who believes in the Trinity; a Trinitarian.

tri·u′ni·ty (trī·ū′nĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being triune; trinity.

tri·u′rid (trī·ū′rĭd), *n.* A plant of the Triuridaceae.

Tri·u′ri·da′ce·ae (-rĭ·dā′sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small family (order Triuridales) of saprophytic, leafless herbs found in the tropics of both hemispheres. They have star-shaped flowers with the perianth segments often fringed or tailed. *Triuris* and *Sciaphila* are the only genera.

Tri·u′ri·da′les (-rĭ·dā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See TRIURIS.] *Bot.* An order of plants coextensive with Triuridaceae.

Tri·u′ris (trĭ·ū′rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tri-* + Gr. *oura* tail; — in allusion to the appendages of the perianth.] *Bot.* A genus of plants typifying the family Triuridaceae.

tri·va′lent (trī·vā′lĕnt; trĭv′ȧ·lĕnt), *adj.* [*tri-* + L. *valens, -entis*, pres. part. See VALENCE.] **a** *Chem.* Having a valence of three. **b** *Genetics.* Triple; — said of homologous chromosomes when three are present and associate in synapsis. — *n.* A trivalent chromosome group. — **tri·va′lence** (-lĕns), **tri·va′len·cy** (-lĕn·sĭ), *n.*

tri′valve′ (trī′văłv′), *or* **tri·valv′u·lar** (trī·văl′vŭ·lĕr), *adj.* Having three valves.

tri·var′i·ant (trī·vâr′ĭ·ănt), *adj.* *Physical Chem.* Capable of threefold variation; having three degrees of freedom; — said of systems. Cf. PHASE RULE.

tri·ver′bi·al (trī·vûr′bĭ·ăl), *adj.* [*tri-* + L. *verbum* a word.] *Rom. Antiq.* Designating or pertaining to the dies fasti, as days on which it was lawful for the praetor to use the three words *do, dico, addico* (grant leave to bring suit, lay down the law, adjudge property to its owner).

triv′et (trĭv′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A knife for severing the loops of the pile threads of velvet, Wilton carpet, or the like; — also called *trevet, trivat*.

triv′et (trĭv′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [AS. *trefet*, fr. L. *tripes, -pedis*, three-footed, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *pes, pedis*, foot. See FOOT; cf. TRIPOD.] **a** A three-legged stand or support of metal, esp. one to hold a kettle or similar vessel near the fire; a tripod. **b** An ornamental metal plate on very short legs for use under a hot dish at table.

trivet table. A three-legged table.

triv′i·a (trĭv′ĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [L. See TRIVIAL.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq* Crossroads.

2. [*cap.*] *Rom. Relig.* Diana as the three-faced goddess. Hecate.

3. [NL.] Trifles; unimportant matters.

triv′i·a (trĭv′ĭ·ȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of TRIVIUM.

triv′i·al (trĭv′ĭ·ăl), *adj.* [F. *trivial*, fr. L. *trivialis*, prop., that is in, or belongs to, the crossroads or streets, hence, that may be found everywhere, common, fr. *trivium* a place where three roads meet, a crossroad, the street, fr. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *via* a way. See VIA, *n.*; cf. VOYAGE.]

1. Common; ordinary; commonplace; trite. *Archaic.*

The *trivial* round, the common task. *Keble.*

2. Of little worth or importance; trifling; petty; paltry; as, a *trivial* affair; *trivial* arguments; also, rarely, of a person, trifling. "As a scholar . . . *trivial*." *De Quincey.*

3. Of or pertaining to the trivium.

— **triv′i·al·ly,** *adv.* — **triv′i·al·ness,** *n.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See PETTY.

triv′i·al, *n.* **a** One of the three liberal arts forming the trivium. **b** Often *pl.* A trivial matter; a trifle.

triv′i·al·ism (-lĭz′m), *n.* A trivial matter, utterance, method, etc.; a triviality. — **triv′i·al·ist,** *n.*

triv′i·al′i·ty (-ăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *trivialité*.]

1. Quality or state of being trivial.

2. That which is trivial; a trifle.

triv′i·al·ize (trĭv′ĭ·ăl·īz), *v. t.* To make trivial; to reduce to triviality.

trivial name. *Bot. & Zool.* **a** *Now Rare.* The specific name of an organism as distinguished from the generic name. **b** *Rare.* The popular, or vernacular, name of an organism as distinguished from the scientific name.

tri·vir′ga (trī·vûr′gȧ), *n.* [*tri-* + L. *virga* rod, stripe.] Three virgas. See NEUME.

tri·vir′gate (-gāt), *adj.* Marked with three lines.

triv′i·um (trĭv′ĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* TRIVIA (-ȧ). [ML. See TRIVIAL.] **1.** The three "liberal" arts, grammar, logic, and rhetoric, classified in medieval schools as the lower group of the liberal arts. See QUADRIVIUM.

2. *Zool.* In echinoderms, the three anterior rays collectively.

Triv′i·um Cha·ron′tis (kȧ·rŏn′tĭs). [L., crossroads of Charon.] A darkish spot or marking on the northern hemisphere of Mars, toward which many canals converge, by some thought to be due to vegetation.

tri·vol′tine (trī·vŏl′tĭn), *adj.* [*tri-* + It. *volta* turn, time.] Designating a race of silkworms having three broods a year. — **tri·vol′tine,** *n.*

triv′vet (trĭv′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *trivent, trivant*, var. of *truant* idle, vain, trifling. See TRUANT.] A flighty, frivolous person. *Dial., U. S.*

tri·week′ly (trī·wēk′lĭ), *adj.* Occurring or appearing every three weeks or three times a week; as, a *triweekly* newspaper. — *adv.* Three times a week.

-trix (-trĭks). [L. *-trix* as in *bellatrix* a female warrior.] A suffix, Latin *-trix*, in feminine agent nouns, corresponding to masculines ending in *-or* (see -OR; -TRESS), as in:

administratrix	**executrix**	**perpetratrix**
aviatrix	**indicatrix**	**persecutrix**
consolatrix	**inheritrix**	**spectatrix**
creatrix	**instigatrix**	**testatrix**
dictatrix	**mediatrix**	**tractrix**
directrix	**narratrix**	

tri·zo′ic (trī·zō′ĭk), *adj.* Containing three sporozoites, as certain spores.

tri·zo′mal (trī·zō′măl), *adj.* [*tri-* + Gr. *zōma* girdle.] *Math.* Related to the sum of three square roots; as, the **trizomal curve** $\sqrt{aX} + \sqrt{bY} + \sqrt{cZ} = 0$, where $X = 0$, $Y = 0$, $Z = 0$ are three curves of a system.

Tro′ad (trō′ăd), *n.* [L. *Troas, -adis*, fr. Gr. *Trōias*.] The region of which ancient Troy was capital, in northwestern Asia Minor, bordering the Hellespont and the Aegean Sea. Hissarlik is the modern name of the presumed site of Troy.

troat (trōt), *v. i.* To cry, as a buck in rutting time. — **troat,** *n.*

‖**tro′ba·dor′** (trō′bȧ·dôr′), *n.* [Pr.] Troubadour.

tro′ca (trō′kȧ), *n.* [From TROCHUS.] Any top shell used to make pearl buttons.

tro′car (trō′kär), *n.* Also **tro′char.** [F. *trocart* (or *trois-quarts*, i. e., three quarters), fr. *trois* three (fr. L. *tres*) + *carre* the side of a sword blade; — so called from its triangular point.] *Surg.* A stylet, usually with a triangular point, used for exploring tissues or for inserting a cannula, or drainage tube; — sometimes applied, by extension, to the cannula.

troch (*Scot.* trŏK). Var. of TROUGH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

-troch (-trŏk). *Zool.* A combining form from Greek *trochos*, a wheel, denoting *a ciliated band*, as in meso*troch*, proto*troch*. Corresponding adjectives are formed in **-trochal** and **-trochous.** Nouns denoting *creatures* and *genera* so characterized are formed respectively in **-trocha** and **-trochus.**

troch-. = TROCHO-.

‖**tro′cha** (trō′chä), *n.* [Sp., bypath, crossroad.] *Mil.* A line of fortifications, usually rough, constructed to prevent the passage of an enemy across a region. *Sp. Amer.*

-trocha. See -TROCH.

tro·cha′ic (trō·kā′ĭk), *adj.* [L. *trochaïcus*, fr. Gr. *trochaïkos, trochaïikos*; cf. F. *trochaïque*. See TROCHEE.] *Pros.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, a trochee or trochees; as, *trochaic* verse.

tro·cha′ic, *n.* *Pros.* A trochaic measure or verse; as:

West′ward, | west′ward | Hi′a|wa′tha
Sailed′ in|to′ the | ši′ery | sun′set.

trochaic dactyl. *Gr. & Lat. Pros* **a** A trochaic foot resembling a dactyl in having three syllables scanned ♩♫; — represented by the symbol –⏑⏑. **b** Sometimes, the cyclic dactyl.

Tri·ton′i·dae (trĭ·tŏn′ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See 1st TRITON, 3.

tri′to·nous (trī′tō·nŭs), *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

trit′o·pine (trĭt′ō·pēn; -pĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-pin.** [G. *tritopin*, fr. *tri-* + *opium*; — so called because it appeared as the third derivative.] *Chem.* = LAUDANIDINE.

tri·tot′ri·um (trĭ·tŏt′rĭ·ŭm; 181), *n.* [NL.] = TRITURIUM.

tri·tox′ide (trĭ·tŏk′sīd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** See TRITO-.

tri·tun′nel, *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

trit′ure (trĭt′ūr), *n.* [L. *tritura*. See TRITURATE.] Trituration. *Obs.*

trit′yl (trĭ′tĭl), *n.* [Gr. *tritos* third + *-yl*.] *Chem.* = PROPYL. *Obs.*

trit′yl·ene (trĭt′ĭ·lēn), *n.* *Chem.* = PROPYLENE b. *Obs.*

tri′umf. Triumph. *Ref. Sp.*

tri·um′fal, **tri·um′fant,** **tri′umft.** Triumphal; triumphant; triumphed. *Ref. Sp.*

tri′umph·wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.

tri·um′vi·ry (trī·ŭm′vĭ·rĭ), *n.* Triumvirate. *Obs.*

tri·u′nal (trī·ū′năl), *adj.* = TRIUNE. *Rare.*

tri·u′ni·ñ·ca′tion, *n.* See TRI-, 1.

tri·un′ion (trī·ūn′yŭn), *n.* = TRINITY.

tri′un·sat′u·rat′ed, *adj.* See TRI-, 4.

tri·val′er·in, *n.* See VALERIN b.

triv′ant (trĭv′ănt). Dial. Eng. var. of TRUANT. — **triv′ant·ly,** *adj.*

triv′at. Var. of 1st TREVET.

tri·ver′bal, *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

triv′et·wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.

Triz′y, **Triz′ie** (trĭk′ĭ). Trix (trĭks). *n.* Dim. of BEATRICE.

tri·zon′al, *adj.* See TRI-, 1.

Tro′as (trō′ăs). *Bib.*

tro·ca′i·cal, *adj.* Trochaic. — **tro·cha′i·cal′i·ty,** *n.* *Both Rare.*

tro′car-shaped′, *adj.* See -SHAPED.

trochaic spondee. A spondee with stress on the first syllable.

tro′chal (trō′kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *trochos* a wheel.] *Zool.* Resembling a wheel.

-trochal. See -TROCH.

trochal disc. *Zool.* The expanded, flat, or somewhat funnel-shaped, disc at the anterior end of a rotifer's body. It serves to draw in food or to propel the animal. See ROTIFERA.

Tro′cha·lop′o·da (trō′kȧ·lŏp′ō·dȧ; trŏk′ȧ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *trochalos* running + *-poda.*] *Zool.* A series of Hemiptera, including the terrestrial families, having the coxae articulated by a ball-and-socket joint. — **tro·chal′o·pod** (trō·kăl′ō·pŏd), *adj. & n.*

tro′cha·lop′o·dous (-dŭs), *adj.* [See TROCHALOPODA.] *Zool.* Having the coxae articulating by a ball-and-socket joint; — said of certain insects.

tro·chan′ter (trō·kăn′tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *trochantēr*, fr. *trechein* to run.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* In many vertebrates, a rough prominence or process at the upper part of the femur serving for the attachment of muscles (in birds for articulation with the ilium). In mammals there are usually two, sometimes but one, though in some, as the horses and rhinoceroses, and rarely in man, there is a third. In man there are normally two, the *great* or *greater*, situated at the outer part of the upper end of the shaft at its junction with the neck, and the *lesser*, at the lower back part of the junction of the shaft and neck.
2. *Zool.* The second segment, counting from the base, of the leg of an insect. It is usually small and short. In some insects it consists of two or, rarely, of several, distinct parts. Cf. TROCHANTIN, **1.**

tro′chan·ter′ic (trō′kăn·tĕr′ĭk), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* Of or pertaining to a trochanter or trochanters.

trochanteric fossa. *Anat.* A depression at the base of the internal surface of the great trochanter of the femur, for the attachment of the tendon of the obturator externus muscle.

tro′chan·te′ri·on (trō′kăn·tē′rĭ·ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Anthropom.* The highest point upon the greater trochanter.

tro·chan′tin, tro·chan′tine (trō·kăn′tĭn), *n.* **1.** *Zool.* The proximal of the two segments into which the trochanter of the leg of an insect may be divided, often united with, and sometimes regarded as belonging to, the coxa.
2. *Anat.* The lesser trochanter of the femur. *Rare.*
— **tro′chan·tin′i·an** (trō′kăn·tĭn′ĭ·ăn), *adj.*

tro′chate (trō′kāt), *adj. Zool.* a Trochal. b Trochiferous.

tro′che (trō′kē; 277), *n.* [Gr. *trochos* anything round or circular, a wheel, prop., a runner, fr. *trechein* to run. Cf. TROCHEE.] *Pharm.* A medicinal tablet or lozenge, esp. one used as a demulcent, as for soreness or irritation in the throat; strictly, one of circular form.

troche (trŏch), *n.* [OF.] A button with three or more jewels; a similar cluster of deer's tines. *Obs.*

troch′e·am′e·ter (trŏk′ē·ăm′ē·tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *trochos* wheel + *-meter.*] An instrument to count the revolutions of a wheel.

tro′chee (trō′kē), *n.* [L. *trochaeus*, fr. Gr. *trochaios* (sc. *pous*), fr. *trochaios* running, fr. *trechein* to run. Cf. TROCHE, TRUCK a wheel.] *Pros.* A foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short, as in the Latin word *ante*, or the first accented and the second unaccented, as in the English word *motion*; a choreus.

tro′chee·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To change into a trochee; to render trochaic.

Troch′el·min′thes (trŏk′ĕl·mĭn′thēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See TROCHO-; HELMINTHES.] *Zool.* A phylum of invertebrates developing from trochophores and including the Rotifera, usually the Gastrotricha. Cf. DINOPHILEA, HISTRIOBDELLA. — **troch′el·minth** (trŏk′ĕl·mĭnth), *n.*

Troch′i·dae (trŏk′ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TROCHUS.] *Zool.* The family of the suborder Rhipidoglossa comprising the top shells. — **tro′chid** (trō′kĭd), *n.*

tro·chif′er·ous (trō·kĭf′ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *trochos* wheel + *-ferous.*] *Zool.* Having a trochal disc or organ.

tro′chi·form (trō′kĭ·fôrm; trŏk′ĭ-), *adj.* [*Trochus* + *-form.*] *Zool.* Shaped like a top or a top shell; pert. to the Trochidae.

tro′chil (trō′kĭl; trŏk′ĭl), *n.* [Cf. F. *trochile.* See TROCHILUS.] = TROCHILUS, **1 a.** *Obs.*

Tro·chil′a (trō·kĭl′ȧ; trŏk′ĭ·lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *trochos* a wheel.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi (family Phacidiaceae) having long, one-celled, hyaline ascospores.

Troch′i·li (trŏk′ĭ·lī), *n. pl.* [NL. See TROCHILUS.] *Zool.* A suborder of Micropodiformes consisting of the hummingbirds.

tro·chil′ic (trō·kĭl′ĭk), *adj.* [See TROCHILICS.] Of or pertaining to rotary motion; having power to draw out or turn round. "By art *trochilic*." *Camden.*

tro·chil′ic, *n.* = TROCHILICS. *Obs.*

tro·chil′ics (-ĭks), *n.* [Gr. *trochilia* the sheaf of a pulley, roller of a windlass, fr. *trechein* to run.] The science of rotary motion, or of wheelwork. See -ICS.

Tro·chil′i·dae (-ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Trochilus* + *-idae.*] *Zool.* The family of picarian birds consisting of the hummingbirds. — **tro·chil′i·dine** (-dĭn; -dīn; 156), *adj.*

tro·chil′i·dist (trō·kĭl′ĭ·dĭst), *n.* [See TROCHILUS.] One who studies hummingbirds. *Rare.*

troch′i·line (trŏk′ĭ·lĭn; -līn; 156), *adj.* [See TROCHILUS.] Of or pertaining to the hummingbird family; trochilidine.

troch′i·lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -ILI (-lī). [L., a kind of small bird, an annular molding, etc., fr. Gr. *trochilos*, fr. *trechein* to run.] **1. a** A crocodile bird. **b** Any of several Old World warblers, as the goldcrest or the willow warbler. **c** A hummingbird.
2. [*cap.*] A genus of hummingbirds, formerly extensive, but now restricted to the long-tailed Jamaican species *T. polytmus* and *T. scitulus.*
3. *Arch.* = 1st SCOTIA.

tro′ching (trō′kĭng), *n.* [OF. *troche* cluster, group. See 2d TROCHE.] A small point of a stag's antler.

tro′chis·ca′tion (trō′kĭs·kā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *trochiscus* a pill + *-ation.*] The process of forming troches or lozenges.

tro·chis′cus (trō·kĭs′kŭs), *n.; pl.* -CI (-kĭs′ī). [LL., fr. Gr. *trochiskos* a small ball, dim. of *trochos* a wheel. See 1st TROCHE.] *Pharm.* A kind of tablet or lozenge; a troche.

tro′chite (trō′kīt), *n.* [Gr. *trochos* a wheel.] A wheel-like joint of the stem of a fossil crinoid. — **tro·chit′ic** (trō·kĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

troch′le·a (trŏk′lē·ȧ), *n.* [L., a case or sheaf containing one or more pulleys, fr. Gr. *trochilia.* See TROCHILICS.] **1.** *Anat.* A structure likened to a pulley, as the articular surface on the medial condyle of the humerus, which articulates with the ulna, or the fibrous ring, in the inner upper part of the orbit, through which the tendon of the trochlear muscle of the eye passes, or the smooth depression on the front of the femur between the condyles.
2. *Mach.* A pulley. *Obs.*

troch′le·ar (trŏk′lē·ĕr), *adj.* [L. *trochlea* block or pulley.] **1.** *Anat.* Shaped like, or resembling, a pulley; pertaining to a trochlea or to the trochlear muscle.
2. *Bot.* Pulley-shaped; round, and narrow in the middle, like the wheel of a pulley.

trochlear fossa. The depression for the attachment of the trochlea of the superior oblique muscle (see OBLIQUE, **4 b**).

troch′le·ar′i·form (trŏk′lē·ăr′ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* Trochlear.

troch′le·a′ris (trŏk′lē·ā′rĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* **a** The trochlear muscle. **b** The trochlear nerve.

trochlear muscle. *Anat. & Zool.* The superior oblique muscle of the eye. See OBLIQUE, **4 b.**

trochlear nerve. *Anat. & Zool.* A nerve of the fourth cranial pair. In man they are the smallest of the cranial nerves and are motor nerves supplying the superior oblique, or trochlear, muscle of the eye. They issue from the dorsal aspect of the brain stem on either side of the anterior medullary velum.

troch′le·ar′y (trŏk′lē·ĕr′ĭ; -ĕr·ĭ), *adj. Anat.* Trochlear.

troch′le·ate (-āt), *adj.* Trochlear.

troch′le·i·form′ (trŏk′lē·ĭ·fôrm′), *adj.* [See -IFORM.] Trochlear.

troch′o- (trŏk′ō-). Also **troch-.** A combining form, Greek *trocho-, troch-*, from *trochos*, meaning *wheel*, as in *Trochodendron*, *Trochelminthes.* Cf. -TROCH.

troch′o·ce·pha′li·a (-sē·fā′lĭ·ȧ), **troch′o·ceph′a·ly** (-sĕf′ȧ·lĭ), *n.* Also **troch′o·ceph′a·lus** (-lŭs). [*trocho-* + Gr. *kephalē* head.] *Anat.* An abnormal roundness of the skull, caused by premature union of the frontal and parietal bones. — **troch′o·ce·phal′ic** (-sē·făl′ĭk), *adj.*

Troch′o·den·dra′ce·ae (trŏk′ō·dĕn·drā′sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *trocho-* + Gr. *dendron* tree; — from the verticillate leaves.] *Bot.* A small family of trees (order Ranales), the katsura-tree family, distinguished from the Magnoliaceae in having apetalous flowers and in not being aromatic. The three genera are *Trochodendron, Euptelea,* and *Cercidiphyllum* (see these terms), all of eastern Asia. — **troch′o·den·dra′ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Troch′o·den′dron (-dĕn′drŏn), *n.* [NL. See TROCHODENDRACEAE.] *Bot.* A genus of evergreen trees, type of the Trochodendraceae, found in Japan and Korea. The only species, *T. aralioides*, is cultivated for ornament. It has bright-green flowers in racemes, and brown fruit.

tro′choid (trō′koid), *n.* [Gr. *trochos* a wheel + *-oid*; cf. F. *trochoïde.* See TROCHE.] **1.** A curve generated by a point on a circle which rolls on a straight line; — used in naval architecture in apportioning the displacement in the afterbody of a vessel.
2. *Anat.* A pivot joint.
3. *Geom.* A roulette (which see).

tro′choid, *adj.* **1.** Trochiform.
2. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a top shell, or any mollusk of the genus *Trochus.*
3. *Anat.* Admitting of rotation on a longitudinal axis.
4. *Geom.* Trochoidal.

tro·choi′dal (trō·koi′dăl), *adj.* **1.** = TROCHOID, **2 & 3.**
2. *Geom.* Of, pertaining to, or having the properties of, a trochoid, or roulette.
— **tro·choi′dal·ly,** *adj.*

tro·choi′des (trō·koi′dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *trochoeidēs* round like a wheel, fr. *trochos* wheel + *eidos* form.] *Anat.* A pivot joint, as that of the odontoid process within the atlas.

tro·chom′e·ter (-kŏm′ē·tĕr), *n.* [*trocho-* + *-meter.*] An odometer for vehicles.

troch′o·phore (trŏk′ō·fōr; 181), *n.* [*trocho-* + *-phore.*] *Zool.* A form of free-swimming larva characteristic of various aquatic invertebrates, as many worms, rotifers, mollusks, etc., in typical cases having a bilaterally symmetrical, ovoid, or pyriform body with an equatorial preoral circlet of cilia. There are a mouth, an intestine, an anal opening, an apical sensory plate, and sometimes nephridial tubes, also frequently a second ciliated band behind the mouth. Cf. CEPHALOTROCHA, *Illust.*

Troch′o·sphaer′i·da (-sfĕr′ĭ·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TROCHOSPHERE.] *Zool.* An order of tailless, globular rotifers, of one genus, **Troch′o·sphae′ra** (-sfē′rȧ), having the trochal disc represented by an equatorial circlet of cilia.

troch′o·sphere (trŏk′ō·sfēr), *n.* [*trocho-* + *sphere.*] *Zool.* A trochophore. — **troch′o·spher′i·cal** (-sfĕr′ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

Troch′o·zo′a (trŏk′ō·zō′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *trocho-* + *zoa.*] *Zool.* In some classifications, a group of Invertebrata including all those whose early larval stage is normally a trochosphere, as the annelids and mollusks. — **troch′o·zo′ic** (-ĭk), *adj.*

troch′o·zo′on (-zō′ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* Any one of the Trochozoa or of a hypothetical ancestral organism.

Tro′chus (trō′kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *trochos* a wheel.] *Zool.* **a** The type genus of Trochidae. See TOP SHELL. **b** [*not cap.*]; *pl.* TROCHI (-kī). A trochal disc.

-trochus. See -TROCH.

trock′er·y (trŏk′ĕr·ĭ), *n.* [See 2d TRUCK; -ERY **d.**] Small articles, collectively. *Scot.*

tro′co (trō′kō), *n.* [It. *trucco* a kind of game with balls on a table; cf. Sp. *truco* a game resembling billiards.] An old English game, supposed by some to have suggested billiards, played on a lawn with wooden balls and cues with spoon-shaped iron tips. Points are scored by sending the player's ball through an iron ring on a pivot in the center of the field or by caroming on the other balls. Called also *lawn billiards.*

troc′to·lite (trŏk′tō·līt), *n.* [G. *troktolit*, fr. Gr. *trōktēs* a nibbler, a sea fish (taken as meaning trout) + *lithos* stone.] *Petrog.* A variety of gabbro consisting principally of labradorite spotted by dark grains of olivine; — so called from its fancied resemblance to the speckled skin of a trout.

trod (trŏd), *v. t.* To trace; to track. *Now Dial.* — *v. i.* To tread; walk. *Local, U. S.*

trod, *n.* [AS. See TRODE.] *Now Dial.* **a** Track; path; footpath. **b** Footstep; tread. **c** Course of action.

trod, *past tense & past part.* of TREAD.

troe′ger·ite, trö′ger·ite (trû′gĕr·īt), *n.* [After R. *Tröger*, inspector of mines in Saxony.] *Mineral.* A hydrous arsenate of uranium, $(UO_2)_3(AsO_4)_2.12H_2O$, occurring in lemon-yellow crystals.

Troe·ze′ni·an (trē·zē′nĭ·ăn), *adj.* [Gr. *Troizēnios.*] Of or pertaining to Troezen, a city of ancient Argolis. — *n.* One of the people of Troezen.

troft (trŏft; 185), *n.* A trough. *Local, U. S.*

trog (trŏg), *n.* [Cf. TRUCK change.] Barter; bargain. — **trog,** *v. i. & t. Both Scot.*

trog′ger (trŏg′ĕr), *n.* A peddler; a dealer in old clothes; a vagrant. *Scot.*

trog′gin (-ĭn), *n.* Peddlers' wares, collectively. *Scot.*

trog′lo·dyte (trŏg′lō·dīt), *n.* [L. *troglodytae*, pl., fr. Gr. *trōglodytēs* one who creeps into holes, fr. *trōglē* a hole, cavern (fr. *trōgein* to gnaw) + *dyein* to enter.] **1.** *Ethnol.* One of any savage race that dwells in caves, natural or artificial; a cave dweller.
2. Hence, figuratively, a person resembling or suggesting a troglodyte (sense 1), as in appearance, ways of living, or degradation or brutality of nature.
3. An anthropoid ape, as the chimpanzee.
— **trog′lo·dyt′al** (-dĭt′ăl), *adj.* — **trog′lo·dyte,** *adj.*

Trog′lo·dy′tes (trŏg′lō·dī′tēz; trō·glōd′ĭ·tēz), *n.* [NL. See TROGLODYTE.] *Zool.* **a** A genus of wrens, in older and broader usage including the common European wren and many others, in restricted modern use limited to the American house wren and near allies. **b** Incorrectly, a genus of anthropoid apes containing the gorilla and chimpanzee.

trog′lo·dyt′ic (trŏg′lō·dĭt′ĭk), *adj.* [L. *troglodyticus*, fr. Gr. *trōglodytikos.*] Of or pertaining to a troglodyte, or dweller in caves; hence, primitive in character; suggesting the prehistoric nature; also, coarse, brutal, or degraded, in appearance, ways of living, or nature.

trog′lo·dyt′i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Troglodytic.

Trog′lo·dyt′i·dae (-ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Troglodytes* + *-idae.*] *Zool.* The family consisting of the wrens, formerly including also the thrashers, mockingbirds, and allied forms. As sometimes regarded, it is a subfamily of Timaliidae called **Trog′lo·dy·ti′nae** (-dĭ·tī′nē).

tro′gon (trō′gŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *trōgōn*, pres. part. of *trōgein* to gnaw.] Any of numerous nonpasserine birds constituting the family Trogonidae, noted for the brilliant color and luster of their plumage. They inhabit tropical forests in America, Africa, and India, but chiefly in America, where the most beautiful species (see QUETZAL) is found. They have a short, stout, dentate bill, and are unique in having heterodactylous feet. A common coloration is shimmering green on the back and rose pink and white on the under parts. The trogons constitute an order, **Trogon′i·for′mes** (trō·gŏn′ĭ·fôr′mēz), coextensive with a family **Tro·gon′i·dae** (-gŏn′ĭ·dē). Also [*cap.*], the typical and largest genus of trogons, including most American species.

tro′gon·oid (trō′gŏn·oid), *adj.* [*trogon* + *-oid.*] Like, or pertaining to, the trogons.

trogs, troggs (trŏgz), *n. pl.* Troth. *Scot. & Ir*

trogs, troggs, *n. pl.* Clothes; togs. *Scot.*

trogue (trōg), *n.* [Var. of TROUGH.] *Mining.* A wooden trough, forming a drain. *Local, Eng.*

Tro′ia·des (trō′yȧ·dēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Trōiades* Trojan women.] A tragedy, by Euripides, of the scenes that follow the capture of Troy, esp. of the trials of Hecuba.

Tro′ic (trō′ĭk), *adj.* [L. *Troicus*, fr. Gr. *Trōikos*, fr. *Trōs.* See TROJAN.] Of or pertaining to Troy, the Troad, or Trojan War; Trojan.

troi′ka (troi′kȧ), *n.* [Russ.] A vehicle drawn by three horses abreast; also, a team of three horses abreast. *Russia.*

tro′i·lite (trō′ĭ·līt), *n.* [After Dominico *Troili*, an Italian of the 18th century.] *Mineral.* Native ferrous sulphide, FeS, occurring in meteorites. Some regard it as identical with pyrrhotite.

Tro′i·lus (trō′ĭ·lŭs; troi′lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Trōilos.*] A son of Priam, killed by Achilles. He is prominent in medieval Troy legend, and is the hero of Chaucer's *Troilus and Criseyde* and Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida.* He seduces Cressida through her uncle Pandarus. She is the daughter of Calchas, the Trojan high priest, who deserted to the Greeks; and when she is sent to her father in exchange for Antenor, she deserts Troilus for the Greek Diomedes.

Tro′i·lus and Cres′si·da (krĕs′ĭ·dȧ). A play of uncertain date (1603?), by Shakespeare. See TROILUS; PANDARUS. The story is medieval, not classic, in origin, resting ultimately on Dictys Cretensis and Dares Phrygius.

Tro′i·lus and Cri·sey′de (krĭ·sā′dē). A poem by Chaucer, based on earlier Italian and French versions of the story. See TROILUS.

tro′i·lus but′ter·fly′ (trō′ĭ·lŭs). [See TROILUS.] A large American butterfly (*Papilio troilus*). It is black, with yellow marginal spots on the front wings, and blue on the rear.

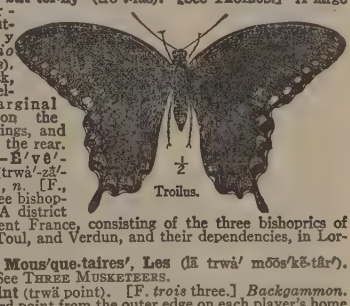

Troilus.

Trois′-Ê′vê′chés′ (trwȧ′-zȧ′-vĕ′shȧ′), *n.* [F., lit., three bishoprics.] A district of ancient France, consisting of the three bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun, and their dependencies, in Lorraine.

‖**Trois′ Mous′que·taires′, Les** (lā trwȧ′ mōōs′kē·târ′). [F.] See THREE MUSKETEERS.

trois point (trwä point). [F. *trois* three.] *Backgammon.* The third point from the outer edge on each player's home table.

Tro′jan (trō′jăn), *adj.* [L. *Trojanus*, fr. *Troja, Troia*, Troy, fr. *Tros*, fr. Gr. *Trōs, Trōos*, Tros, the mythical founder of Troy.] Of or pertaining to ancient Troy or its inhabitants.

Tro′jan, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Troy.
2. One who shows the pluck, endurance, determined energy, or the like, attributed to the defenders of Troy; — used chiefly in the phrase *like a Trojan.*
3. A gay or somewhat disreputable companion. *Old Slang.*
4. One opposed to introducing the study of Greek in English universities at the time of the Reformation. *Hist.*

Trojan group. *Astron.* A group of asteroids exemplifying a particular solution of the problem of three bodies in that their average position continually makes with the sun and Jupiter approximately an equilateral triangle.

Trojan horse, the. See WOODEN HORSE.

Trojan War. In Greek legends, the ten years' war waged by the confederated Greeks under Agamemnon against the

---

tro′char (trō′kär). Var. of TROCAR.

tro′chart. Var. of TROCAR.

troched, *adj.* [OF. *troché.*] Branched, as a stag's horn. *Obs.*

tro′che·ize (trō′kē·īz), *v. i.* Var. of TROCHEEIZE.

tro·che′us, *n.* Var. of TROCHEE. *Obs.*

tro′chi (trō′kĭ), *n., pl.* of TROCHUS [CHUS **b.**]

troch′i·lop′o·dous (trŏk′ĭ·lŏp′ō·dŭs), *adj.* [NL., fr. Gr. *trochilos* a pulley + *-podous.*] = TROCHALOPODOUS.

tro′chisk (trō′kĭsk), *n.* [F. *trochisque.*] = 1st TROCHE. *Obs.*

trochoid joint. = PIVOT JOINT.

-trochous. See -TROCH.

trock (trŏk), *n. & v.* Var. of TRUCK. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

troc′le·a. Trochlea. *Ref. Sp.*

trod′den, *past part.* of TREAD.

trode. Archaic past tense of TREAD.

trod′n. Trodden. *Ref. Sp.*

tro′fy. Trophy. *Ref. Sp.*

troggs. Var. of TROGS.

trogh. † THROUGH, TROUGH.

trog′lo·dite. Troglodyte. *Ref. Sp.*

trog′lo·dyt′ish (trŏg′lō·dĭt′ĭ·tĭsh), *adj.* See -ISH.

trog′lo·dyt′ism (-dĭt·ĭz′m), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of TROGONIFORMES.

Tro·go′nes (trō·gō′nēz), *n. pl.*

Tro·gyl′li·um (trō·jĭl′ĭ·ŭm; -gĭl′ĭ·ŭm). *Bib.*

troil, *v. t.* [OF. *troiller* to deceive.] To beguile; deceive. *Obs.*

Troilus verse. = RHYME ROYAL.

‖**Tro′ja fu′lit.** [L.] = FUIT ILIUM.

Trojans and their allies, caused by the carrying off of Helen by Paris and ending in the destruction of Troy. Its events are told in the *Iliad*, *Odyssey*, and *Aeneid*, by the cyclic poets, in medieval romances, etc. Its traditional date is about 1200 B.C. See 1st PARIS, 1; ACHILLES.

troke (trōk), *v. t. & i.* To barter; traffic; exchange; also, to deal or negotiate. — **trok'er** (trōk'ĕr). *Both Scot.*

troke, *n.* [Cf. TRUCK exchange.] *Scot.* **a** Barter; an exchange; a bargain. **b** Petty wares; trash. **c** Business dealings; a piece of business.

troll (trōl), *n.* [ON. & Sw. *troll*, Dan. *trold*. Cf. TRULL.] *Teut. Myth.* A supernatural being, conceived sometimes as a dwarf, sometimes as a giant, fabled to inhabit caves, hills, and like places. See DWARF, 2; GIANT, 1.

troll (trōl), *v.;* TROLLED (trōld); TROLL'ING. [ME. *trollen* to roll, to wander, perh. fr. OF. *troller* to ramble, F. *trôler* to drag about, to ramble, prob. of Teut. origin; cf. G. *trollen* to roll, ramble, sich *trollen* to be gone, MHG. *trollen* to run with short steps. Cf. TROLLEY, TROLLOP.] *Transitive:* **1.** To move circularly; to revolve; turn; wag. *Obs.*

To dress, and *troll* the tongue, and roll the eye. *Milton.*

2. To roll; bowl; trundle.
3. To send about; to circulate, as a vessel in drinking.
4. a To sing the parts of in succession, as of a round or catch. **b** To sing loudly or freely. **c** To celebrate in song; to sing of. "That all tongues shall *troll* you." *Beau & Fl.* **d** To speak or recite in a rolling voice, or rapidly.
5. To angle for with a trolling line, or with a hook drawn along the water; hence, to allure; entice.
6. To angle in. "*Trolls* the finny deep." *Goldsmith.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To roll; to run, ramble, or walk about; to move around; to circulate; as, to *troll* in a coach and six; also, to pass from hand to hand, as a drinking goblet. *Archaic.*
2. To wag, as the tongue; to speak rapidly.
3. To take part in a troll; to sing or play in a jovial manner; to sound with a rolling tone; of a melody, to be constantly in mind.
4. To fish, esp. by drawing the hook along or through the water, as with a long line behind a moving boat.

troll, *n.* **1.** Act of moving round; routine; repetition.
2. A song sung in parts successively; a catch; round.
3. A reel used on a fishing rod. *Now Rare.*
4. The lure, as a spoon, used in trolling; also, the line with its lure and hook, used in trolling.
5. (*pron.* trōl) A trolley, or coster's cart. *Chiefly Eng.*
6. (*pron.* trōl) A slovenly or loose woman; a trollop. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

troll'-drum' (trōl'drŭm'), *n.* [See 1st TROLL.] A drum employed for shamanistic or magical purposes; — used especially in reference to the practices of the Lapps.

trol'le-ite (trōl'ĕ-īt), *n.* [After H. G. *Trolle*-Wachtmeister, Sw. chemist.] *Mineral.* A hydrous phosphate of aluminum.

troll'er (trōl'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which trolls; as: **a** A singer of catches or rounds. **b** One who fishes with a troll.

trol'ley, trol'ly (trōl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LEYS, -LIES (-ĭz). [Prob. fr. TROLL to roll.] **1.** *Local, Eng.* Any of various vehicles; as: **a** A kind of handcart or barrow. **b** A narrow cart drawn by an animal. **c** A market cart. **d** A low cart, also a kind of sledge, used in farming. **e** A kind of railroad dump car. **f** A low two-wheeled truck, as for moving lithographic stones in a shop.
2. A small wheeled car used for moving lumber from a portable sawmill to the yard. It runs on a wooden track.
3. A wheeled carriage running on an overhead rail or track, as on a parcel railway in a shop or store; esp., the wheeled truck of a traveling crane or of a ropeway, from which the load is suspended. See CRANE, *Illust.*
4. A movable block used on a cable in skidding logs.
5. *Elec. Railways.* **a** A current collector operating in connection with a trolley wire. A ***bow trolley*** has a bow-shaped, current-collecting member mounted on a frame or pole. A ***pantograph trolley*** is a current collector carried by a collapsible pantograph frame. A ***wheel trolley*** consists of a grooved wheel carried at the end of a trolley pole, the wheel making rolling contact with the trolley wire. **b** An electric car; a trolley car.
6. *Mining.* A small truck used underground. *Eng.*

☞ PHRASES are:

trolley attendant	trolley gong	trolley shoe
trolley block	trolley guard	trolley spring
trolley bracket	trolley hoist	trolley track
trolley carrier	trolley insulator	trolley tracking
trolley clip	trolley maker	trolley wagon
trolley cord	trolley pole	trolley wheel
trolley fork	trolley rail	trolley wire
trolley frog		

—*off his trolley.* Mentally disorganized; unable for the time to follow a reasonable and sensible course. *Slang.*

trol'ley, trol'ly, *v. t. & i.* To convey by, or to ride on, a trolley car. *Colloq.*

trol'ley, trol'ly (trōl'ĭ), *n.* Short for TROLLEY LACE.

trolley car. A car, esp. a passenger car, running on tracks with motive power derived through a trolley (see TROLLEY, *n.*, 5 **a**); — in English use called a *tramcar* or *tram.*

trolley catcher. *Electric Cars.* A spring ratchet device for checking and holding the trolley rope when the trolley jumps the wire, while permitting gradual movements of the rope.

trolley harp. *Elec.* = HARP, *n.*, 7.

trolley, *or* **trolly, lace.** [Flemish *trolle* (cf. D. *drol*) a kind of coarsely woven thread.] An English bobbin lace copied from old Flemish patterns, having a net ground and a heavy twisted thread outlining parts of the design.

trolley line. *Elec. Railways.* A system of transportation by means of trolley cars.

trolley locomotive. See ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE.

trol'ley-man, trol'ly-man (trōl'ĭ-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who works on a trolley or electric car; esp., a motorman or conductor of an electric car.

trolley retriever. *Electric Cars.* A trolley catcher with a supplementary movement to pull down the pole.

trolley road. = TROLLEY LINE.

troll'flow'er (trōl'flou'ĕr), *n.* A flower or plant of the genus *Trollius;* a globeflower.

trol'li-mog (trōl'ĭ-mŏg), *n.* A slipshod, dirty woman; trollop. *Dial. Eng.*

troll'ing (trōl'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of TROLL. Hence: *n.* Act of one who trolls; specif., fishing with a troll.

Trol'li-us (trŏl'ĭ-ŭs). *n.* [NL., fr. Hung. *torolya*, name of the herb.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs (family Ranunculaceae), the globeflowers, natives of north temperate regions, having palmately lobed leaves. Several are cultivated for their large yellow or lilac flowers with sepals and petals colored alike. The fruit consists of a head of follicles.

troll'man (trōl'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A wizard; a worker of magic. Cf. 1st TROLL.

trol'lol' (trōl'ŏl'), *v. t. & i.* To troll, as a song.

trol'lop (trōl'ŭp), *n.* [From TROLL to roll, to stroll.] A slovenly woman; a slattern; also, a loose woman.

trol'lop, *v. i.* [See TROLLOP, *n.*] **1.** To work, walk, or act, in a sluggish or slovenly manner; to slump or slouch along. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To dangle or hang soggily; to be bedraggled. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. To gad about; to hurry hither and thither; also, to act as a trollop; to behave in a wanton manner. *Colloq.*

trol'lop, *v. t.* To beat; thrash. *Dial.*

Trol·lop'e·an (trŏl·ŏp'ē·ăn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the works or the style of, Anthony Trollope, English novelist. — **Trol·lop'e·an·ism,** *n.*

trol'lop·ish (trŏl'ŭp·ĭsh), *adj.* Like, or characteristic of, a trollop; slovenly.

trol'lops (trŏl'ŭps), *n.* A sloven; slattern. *Scot. & Dial.*

trol'lop·y (-ŭp·ĭ), *adj.* Trollopish.

troll plate (trōl). *Mach.* A rotative disk with spiral ribs or grooves, by which several pieces, as the jaws of a chuck, can be moved radially in or out.

trol'ly (trŏl'ĭ), *n.* A trollop; a sloven. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

trol'ly. Variant of TROLLEY.

trom'ba (trŏm'bä; *It.* trōm'bä), *n.; pl.* TROMBE (-bā). [It.] *Music.* **a** A trumpet. **b** An organ stop imitating its tone quality.

‖**trom'ba da ti·rar'si** (trōm'bä dä tē·rär'sē). [It.] *Music.* A trumpet with a slide; a small trombone.

trom'ba ma·ri'na (mä·rē'nä). [It.] *Music.* = TRUMPET MARINE.

trom'bi·di'a·sis (trŏm'bĭ·dī'ă·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Trombidium* + *-iasis.*] *Veter.* Infestation with chiggers.

Trom·bid'i·um (trŏm·bĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of red mites having the legs attached in two groups. It is the type of a family, **Trom'bi·di'i·dae** (trŏm'bĭ·dĭ'ĭ·dē). See CHIGGER **b.**

Trombidium (*T. irritans*). Much enlarged.

trom'bone (trŏm'bōn; trŏm·bōn'), *n.* [It., aug. of *tromba* trumpet, fr. OHG. *trumba;* cf. F. *trombone.* See TRUMP trumpet.] **1.** *Music.* **a** A powerful brass wind instrument with a cupped mouthpiece. It was anciently called *sackbut.* In its modern form it consists of a long cylindrical metal tube bent twice upon itself and ending in a bell. The first crook (called the *slide*) is movable and by holding this slide at any one of the seven positions (see POSITION, 8 **c**) the player can control the length of the vibrating column and thus produce any pitch within the compass of the instrument.

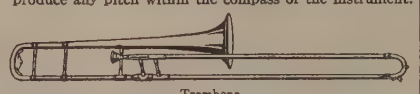

Trombone.

In forte passages the tone is noble and powerful, but soft tones of rich and mellow quality are possible through light and well-controlled blowing. There are several sizes but the *tenor* trombone is most common both in band and orchestra. Its compass is E–b♭′ (see PITCH, *Illust.*). See VALVE TROMBONE. **b** A player on this instrument. **c** A large-scale organ stop of a quality like that of the trombone (sense **a**).
2. *Mil.* An early gun of the blunderbuss type, having a large trumpet-shaped muzzle.

trom'bone, *v. t. & i.* To sound like a trombone; to play the trombone. *Rare.*

trombone coil. A continuous steam or hot-water coil in which each intermediate section of pipe is connected at its ends by return bends to the parallel section on either side.

trom'bon·ist (trŏm'bŏn·ĭst; trŏm·bŏn'ĭst), *n.* A player on the trombone.

trom'bon·y (trŏm'bŏn·ĭ; trŏm·bŏn'ĭ), *adj.* Resembling or suggesting a trombone or its sound. *Colloq.*

trom'mel (trŏm'ĕl), *n.* [Cf. G. *trommel* a drum.] *Ore Dressing.* A screen, usually of cylindrical or conical shape, mounted on a revolving and slightly inclined longitudinal shaft. It is used for screening, or sizing, rock, ore, coal, etc.

tro·mom'e·ter (trō·mŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *tromos* trembling + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring or detecting minute earth tremors. — **trom'o·met'ric** (trŏm'ō·mĕt'rĭk), **trom'o·met'ri·cal** (-rĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **tro·mom'e·try** (trō·mŏm'ĕ·trĭ), *n.*

trompe (trŏmp), *n.* [F. Cf. TRUMP a trumpet.] An apparatus, as for a Catalan forge, in which air is sucked through sloping holes in the upper end of a large vertical wooden tube by a stream of falling water. The water is discharged below, and the air is led to the furnace. A fall of 30 feet gives an air pressure of about 2 lb. per square inch.

tromp'il (trŏm'pĭl), *n.* [F. *trompilles*, pl.] An aperture in a trompe.

trom·pil'lo (trŏm·pē'yō; 170), *n.* [Sp.] A weedy nightshade (*Solanum elaeagnifolium*) ranging from the central United States to South America, with silvery foliage, violet, blue, or white flowers, and a roundish berry widely used by the natives to curdle milk; — called also *prairie berry, purple nightshade,* and *silver-leaved nightshade.*

tro'na (trō'nä), *n.* [Sw., fr. reduced form of Ar. *naṭrūn.* See NATRON.] *Mineral.* A gray-white, or yellowish-white, monoclinic combination of normal and acid sodium carbonate, $Na_2CO_3NaHCO_3.2H_2O$, in crystals or fibrous or columnar masses as a deposit from certain soda-brine springs and lakes; — called also *urao.* It has an alkaline taste. H., 2.5–3. Sp. gr., 2.11–2.14.

tro'na·dor' (trō'nä·thôr'; 112), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] A Central American, Mexican, and West Indian woody herb (*Abutilon trisulcatum*); also, its bast fiber, used for ropes, nets, etc.

tron'age (trŏn'ĭj), *n.* [AF. *trone* steelyard.] A medieval toll or duty for compulsory weighing of coarse goods, esp. wool, at the public trone; also, the act of weighing such goods, or the right of demanding the toll.

tronc (trôn), *n.* [F.] Literally, alms box; — used in ***tronc system,*** a system of pooling tips in use among waiters.

trondh'jem·ite (trŏn'yĕm·īt), *n.* [From *Trondhjem,* Norway.] *Petrog.* A leucocratic, acid plutonic rock composed of white oligoclase-andesine, quartz, rare dark minerals, and sometimes a small amount of potash feldspar.

trone (trōn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *trutina* a balance, fr. Gr. *trytanē.*] **1.** Often *pl.* Any of various weighing machines, specif. one for heavy wares, still used in some towns, having two horizontal bars crossing each other, and beaked at the extremities; also, sometimes, a spring balance. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. *Scot.* **a** = TRONE WEIGHT. **b** A market place, or market. **c** The pillory.

trone, *v. i. & t.* [Cf. TRANT, *v. i.*] To play truant (from). *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

trone. Scot. variant of TRUANT.

tron'er (trōn'ĕr), *n.* [ML. *tronarius.* See TRONAGE.] An official who weighed merchandise and collected the tronage. *Obs.*

trone weight. An old standard of weight formerly used in Scotland, abolished in 1618. The pound contained 21 to 28 ounces avoirdupois.

‖**tronk** (trŏngk), *n.* [S. Afr. D., fr. Pg. *tronco* tree trunk, stock, prison, fr. L. *truncus.* See TRUNK.] A prison; jail; lockup. *S. Africa.*

troo'lie, *or* **troo'ly, palm** (trōō'lĭ). [Galibi *tourlouri, touroulia.*] One of the immense leaves of the bussu, used for thatching; also, the palm itself.

troop (trōōp), *n.* [F. *troupe,* fr. *troupeau,* fr. LL. *troppus* herd, of Teut. origin; cf. AS. *throp, thorp,* a crowd, village. See THORP; cf. TROUPE, TROUPIAL.] **1.** A collection of people or, formerly, also of things; a company.
2. Loosely, a considerable number; a quantity; a lot.

Troops of Indians in scalp locks and war paint. *Parkman.*
A scattered *troop* of seventy or eighty horses. *W. H. Hudson.*

3. Soldiers collectively; an armed force; — usually in *pl.;* as, victorious *troops.* "The plumed *troop.*" *Shak.*
4. A company of actors; a troupe. *Now Rare*

A *troop* of strolling players. *Edgar Lee Masters.*

5. See BOY SCOUT.
6. *Mil.* A body of cavalry, a division of a squadron, commanded by a captain; the unit of formation of cavalry, corresponding to the *company* in infantry. Formerly, also, a company of horse artillery; a battery.

Syn. — See COMPANY.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:
troop-lined, troop-thronged, troop train.

— ***the troops.*** We, or I; — a jocose, British soldiers' phrase used esp. by Australians; as, *the troops* could do with a bit of leave.

troop, *v.;* TROOPED (trōōpt); TROOP'ING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To move or gather in crowds or troops; as, *trooping* to school.
2. To march on; to go forward, off, or away, esp. as one of a throng or number.
3. To associate; to consort in company. *Archaic.*

A snowy dove *trooping* with crows. *Shak.*

—, *Trans.:* To unite with, or form into, a troop or troops. ***troop the colors.*** *Mil.* In the British Army, to perform a ceremony consisting essentially in carrying the colors, accompanied by the band and escort, slowly before the troops drawn up in single file and usually in a hollow square, as in London on the sovereign's birthday.

troop duck. The greater scaup duck.

troop'er (trōōp'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *troupier* soldier.] **1.** A soldier in a body of cavalry; a cavalryman; also, his horse.
2. An army transport, or troopship. *Rare in U. S.*
3. A mounted policeman; specif., one of a body of State constabulary operating chiefly in rural districts. *Australia & U. S.*

troop'fowl' (trōōp'foul'), *n.* The scaup duck. *Local, U. S.*

troop leader. In the British Boy Scout Movement, a scout, usually the one previously senior patrol leader, who acts as leader for the troop as a whole.

troop school. *Mil.* In the United States, a unit in the system of military education for commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men, at which are given basic courses for commissioned officers, and tactical and technical courses for warrant officers and enlisted men.

troop'ship' (trōōp'shĭp'), *n.* A vessel built or fitted for the conveyance of troops; a transport.

troosh'lach (trōōsh'lăk), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *trusdaireachd* filthiness.] Rubbish; trash. *Scot.*

troost'ite (trōōst'īt), *n.* [After Gerard *Troost,* of Nashville, Tenn.] *Mineral.* See WILLEMITE.

troost'ite (trōōst'īt), *n.* [After L. J. *Troost,* French chemist.] *Metal.* A solid solution of carbon in iron occurring in heat-treated steel as a transition substance between martensite and sorbite and having properties intermediate between the properties of these. It is formed either in quenching by the rapid cooling of austenite through the critical range (*primary troostite*), or in tempering by reheating of martensite (*secondary troostite*). — **troost·it'ic** (trōōst·ĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

trop-. *Chem.* A combining form from *atropine,* denoting *relation to atropine.*

‖**trop** (trō), *adv.* [F.] Too much; too. Cf. DE TROP.

tro'pa·co·caine' (trō'pă·kō·kān'; -kō'kān; -kō'kă·ēn; -ĭn), *n.* [Trade name for *benzoylpseudotropeine.*] *Chem. & Pharm.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{19}NO_3$, obtained from coca leaves, esp. those grown in Java, or prepared synthetically. It acts like cocaine, but is about one half as toxic. The hydrochloride is used as a local anesthetic.

tro·pae'o·lin, tro·pe'o·lin (trō·pē'ō·lĭn), *n.* Also **-line.** Any of a series of orange or orange-yellow azo dyes, so called because colored like nasturtium flowers (*Tropaeolum*); as, *tropaeolin* OO (see DYE, *Table*).

Tro·pae'o·lum (trō·pē'ō·lŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *tropaion* trophy. See TROPHY. So named because the climbing plant was considered as representing ancient trophies, with its shield-shaped leaves and its flowers suggesting gilded helmets spattered with blood and punctured with lances.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of tropical American diffuse or climbing pungent herbs constituting the family ***Tro·pae'o·la'ce·ae*** (-lā'sē·ē) (order Geraniales). They have lobed or dissected peltate leaves and showy, variously colored flowers succeeded

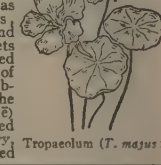

Tropaeolum (*T. majus*).

trold. Trolled. *Ref. Sp.*
trole. ✝ TROLL.
trol'dom, *n.* See -DOM.
trol'ley-er, *n.* = BOGIEMAN.
trol'ley-ful, *n.* See -FUL.
trol'lop-ee' (trŏl'ŭp·ē'), *n.* A loose dress for women. *Obs.*
trolly lace. Var. of TROLLEY LACE.
trol'ly-lol'ly, *n.* A burden in old songs. *Obs.* [MAN.
trol'ly-man. Var. of TROLLEY-
trom'bash. Var. of TRUMBASH.
trombe, *n.* [It. *tromba.*] A hand grenade; also, a mortar for rockets. *Obs.*
trombe. Var. of TRUMPE.
tromp (trŏmp). Dial. var. of TRAMP, *v.*
tromp. Var. of TROMPE.
tromp, trompe. ✝ TRUMP.
trom'ple. Dial. var. of TRAMPLE.
tron (trŏn). Scot. var. of TRONE, weighing machine. [Obs.
tron, *past tense* of TRINE, to go.
tron'cheon, tronchon, tronchoun. ✝ TRUNCHEON.
troncke. ✝ TRUNK.
trone. ✝ THRONE.
tronsoun. ✝ TRUNCHEON.
tron weight. Var. of TRONE WEIGHT.
troop'er-ess, *n.* Fem. of TROOPER.
troop'er's oint'ment. = MERCURIAL OINTMENT.
troop'i·al (trōōp'ĭ·ăl). Var. of TROUPIAL.
troop'mesl', *adv.* [*troop* + *-mesl.*] By crowds. *Obs.*
troopt. Trooped. *Ref. Sp.*
troop'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
troot (trōōt). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of TROUT.
Tro·pae'o·la'ce·ae (trō·pē'ō·lā'·sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See TROPAEOLUM. — **tro·pae'o·la'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*
tro·pa'ion (trō·pā'yŏn; -pī'ŏn), *n.* [Gr.] = TROPHAEUM

by a fruit composed of three distinct rugose carpels. *T. majus* is the well-known Indian cress, or garden nasturtium. *T. peregrinum* is the canary-bird flower. Cf. NASTURTIUM, 2. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus.

trop'al (trŏp'ăl), *adj. Math.* Of, or pertaining to, a trope.

-tro·pal (-trō·păl). A combining form denoting *turning*. See -TROPIC.

tro·pa'ri·on (trō·pā'rĭ·ŏn; 79), *n.; pl.* TROPARIA (-ä). [Gr., dim. of *tropos*. See TROPE.] *Eastern Ch. Hymnody.* A stanza, esp. one in an ode (see ODE, 2), printed as a single prose sentence, but divided into rhythmic clauses by its caesuras. Troparia were, and still chiefly are, patterned after a hirmos, or model stanza. A troparion not so constructed is called *idiomelon*.

tro'pate (trō'pāt), *n.* [See -ATE.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of tropic acid.

trope (trōp), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *trope*, fr. L. *tropus*, fr. Gr. *tropos* a turning, turn; akin to Gr. *tropē* a turn, *trepein* to turn, Skr. *trapate* he is ashamed (turns away), and prob. to L. *turpis* foul, base. Cf. TROPHY, TROPIC, TURPITUDE.] **1.** A phrase, sentence, or clause, with which the sung parts of the Mass (Introit, Kyrie, etc.) were farsed in the Middle Ages. Tropes were abolished by Pius V. *Hist.* **2.** A statement of the basis of certain reasoning or argument; a topical head or heading.

The reasons for doubt are given in the form of the ten *tropes*.
— *Encyc. Brit., 11th Ed.*

3. *Math.* A multiple or other geometric singularity reciprocal to a node.

4. *Medieval Music.* Any one of certain melodic formulas gradually developed in Gregorian music, occasionally employed at the close of psalms and responses.

5. *Rhet.* The use of a word or expression in a different sense from that which properly belongs to it, for giving life or emphasis to an idea; also, an instance of such use; a figure of speech. Tropes are chiefly of four kinds: *metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche,* and *irony*.

-trope (-trōp). A combining form, Greek *-tropos*, from *tropos* or *tropē* a turning [see TROPE], denoting *an instrument which rotates, reverses, or reflects*, as in rheo*trope*, sema*trope*; esp., *one exhibiting optical effects*, as in chroma*trope*, thauma*trope*.

-trope. An adjectival combining form, Greek *-tropos*, from *tropos*, meaning *turning*, equivalent to *-tropic*, as in anis*otrope*, dexio*trope*, hemi*trope*.

tro·pe'ic (trō·pē'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *tropis* keel.] *Zool.* Resembling a keel.

tro'pe·ine (trō'pē·ēn; -ĭn), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* Any of a series of esters of the alkaloid tropine, esp. those artificially prepared. All are crystalline bases.

tro'per (trō'pĕr), *n.* [OF. *tropier.*] A book containing the tropes (sense 1); also, prob., a book containing sequences. *Hist.*

tro·pe'sis (trō·pē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tropē* a turning. See TROPISM.] In the philosophy of Haeckel, the rudimentary will or tendency to action possessed by all substance.

tro·phae'um (trō·fē'ŭm), *n.; pl.* -PHAEA (-ä). [L. See TROPHY.] *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* A monument commemorating a victory.

troph'al·lax'is (trŏf'ăl·lăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *troph-* + Gr. *allaxis* exchange.] *Biol.* Exchange of food, as from salivary or other glands, between organisms; the association of different organisms on the basis of such a (unilateral or mutual) exchange. Trophallaxis occurs in various social insects, taking place between young and adult or, in ants and termites, between them and their guests. — **troph'al·lac'tic** (-lăk'tĭk), *adj.*

troph'e·de'ma (trŏf'ē·dē'mä), *n.* [NL., fr. *troph-* + *edema.*] *Med.* Chronic hereditary edema. It affects the legs and feet.

tro·phe'ma (trō·fē'mä), *n.* [NL., fr. *troph-* + Gr. *haima* blood.] *Anat. & Zool.* The blood of the uterine mucous membrane, which nourishes the embryo.

troph'e·sy (trŏf'ē·sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *trophē* nourishment.] *Med.* Defect in nutrition due to disorder of the trophic nerves. — **tro·phe'si·al** (trō·fē'zĭ·ăl), *adj.*

tro'phi (trō'fĭ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *trophos* a feeder.] *Zool.* **a** The mouth parts of an arthropod (as an insect), collectively, including the labrum, labium, maxillae, mandibles, and lingua, with their appendages. **b** The masticating organs of a rotifer, including the incus and the two mallei. — **tro'phal** (-făl), *adj.*

-tro'phi·a (-trō'fĭ·ä). [NL.] Var. of **-TROPHY,** as in **cac'o·tro'phi·a.**

troph'ic (trŏf'ĭk), *adj.* Also, rarely, **troph'i·cal** (-I·kăl). [Gr. *trophikos* nursing.] *Physiol. & Plant Physiol.* Pertaining to nutrition; as, *trophic* nerves, those believed to influence nutrition. — **troph'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **tro·phic'i·ty** (trō·fĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

-troph'ic (-trŏf'ĭk). See -TROPHY.

tro'phied (trō'fĭd), *adj.* Adorned with trophies; as, the long, *trophied* banquet hall.

Tro'phis (trō'fĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *trophos* feeder; — from use of leaves as fodder.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American trees of the mulberry family (Moraceae), having alternate leaves, small, dioecious green flowers in usually spicate or racemose clusters, and a nearly round, thin-fleshed fruit with a single, rather large seed.

troph'ism (trŏf'ĭz'm), *n.* [*troph-* + *-ism.*] **a** Nutrition. **b** Trophicity.

troph'o- (trŏf'ō-), **troph-.** A combining form, Greek *tropho-, troph-*, from *trephein*, to nourish, meaning *food, nurture*, used to denote *connection with*, or *relation to, nutrition*, as in *trophopathy, trophesy*, **troph'o·phyte, troph'o·spore.**

troph'o·bi·o'sis (-bī·ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tropho-* + *-biosis.*] *Zool.* Symbiosis in which there is a mutual exchange of food; trophallaxis. — **troph'o·bi·ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk), *adj.* — **troph'o·bi'ont** (-bī'ŏnt), *n.*

troph'o·blast (trŏf'ō·blăst), *n.* [*tropho-* + *-blast.*] *Embryol.* A special layer of ectodermic tissue developed on the outer surface of the blastodermic vesicle of many mammals. It destroys the tissues of the uterus with which it comes in contact, and is supposed to supply nutrition to the embryo and to secure the attachment of the egg to the wall of the uterus. It becomes differentiated into an outer syncytial, or plasmodial, layer (*trophoderm*), and an inner cellular layer (*Langhans's layer*). See LANGHANS'S LAYER. In later stages it degenerates and mostly disappears. — **troph'o·blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *adj.*

troph'o·chro'ma·tin (-krō'mä·tĭn), *n.* [See TROPHO-.] *Biol.* Chromatin supposed to be concerned with nutritive functions only. Cf. IDIOCHROMATIN.

troph'o·cyte (trŏf'ō·sīt), *n.* [*tropho-* + *-cyte.*] *Zool.* One of the large cells that form the fat body of insects.

troph'o·disc (trŏf'ō·dĭsk), *n.* [*tropho-* + *disc.*] *Zool.* A mass of endoderm serving to nourish eggs or spermatozoa in the gonophores of certain hydrozoans.

troph'o·dy·nam'ics (-dĭ·năm'ĭks; -dĭ-), *n.* The dynamics of nutrition. See -ICS. — **troph'o·dy·nam'ic** (-ĭk), *adj.*

troph'o·gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* [*tropho-* + *-genic.*] *Biol.* Brought about by or resulting from differences in food or feeding; not blastogenic, as the various castes of social insects. — **troph'o·gen'e·sis** (-ē·sĭs), **tro·phog'e·ny** (trō·fŏj'ē·nĭ), *n.*

tro·phol'o·gy (trō·fŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*tropho-* + *-logy.*] *Physiol.* The science of nutrition.

troph'o·ne'ma (trŏf'ō·nē'mä), *n.; pl.* -NEMATA (-nē'mä·tä; -nĕm'ä·tä). [NL., fr. *tropho-* + *-nema.*] *Zool.* In viviparous elasmobranchs, one of the glandular filaments, or villi, developed from the inner uterine surface, which secrete a nutritive fluid for the embryo.

troph'o·neu·ro'sis (-nū·rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tropho-* + *neurosis.*] *Med.* Any trophic disorder, as atrophy of the skin, due to defective action of the nerves concerned with the nutrition of the part involved. — **troph'o·neu·rot'ic** (-rŏt'ĭk), *adj.*

Tro·pho'ni·an (trō·fō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *Trophonianus*, fr. *Trophonius*, fr. Gr. *Trophōnios.*] *Gr. Relig.* Of or pertaining to Trophonius, said to have built the first temple of Apollo at Delphi. He was worshiped after death at a celebrated cave in Boeotia, where inquirers went for purificatory and mystic experience giving knowledge of the future world. The oracle was probably under Orphic influence. Trophonius seems to have been originally an earth-god.

troph'o·nu'cle·us (trŏf'ō·nū'klē·ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tropho-* + *nucleus.*] **1.** *Biol.* In ciliate protozoans, one (usually the larger) of a pair of nuclei supposed to be concerned with nutrition.

2. *Zool.* In trypanosomes and allied forms, the true nucleus, regarded as primarily trophic or metabolic in function. Cf. KINETONUCLEUS.

tro·phop'a·thy (trō·fŏp'ä·thĭ), *n.* [*tropho-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Any disorder of nutrition.

troph'o·phore (trŏf'ō·fōr; 181), *n.* [*tropho-* + *-phore.*] *Zool.* One of certain amoeboid cells giving rise to gemmules in sponges. — **tro·phoph'o·rous** (trō·fŏf'ō·rŭs), *adj.*

troph'o·plasm (trŏf'ō·plăz'm), *n.* [*tropho-* + *-plasm.*] *Biol.* **a** The nutritive or vegetative cell substance;—distinguished from the *idioplasm*. **b** The less active substance of the cytoplasm; — distinguished from the *kinoplasm* or *archoplasm*. — **troph'o·plas·mat'ic** (-plăz·măt'ĭk), **troph'o·plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *adj.*

troph'o·plast (trŏf'ō·plăst), *n.* [*tropho-* + *-plast.*] *Bot.* A plastid.

troph'o·some (-sōm), *n.* [*tropho-* + 2d *-some.*] The nutritive zooids of a hydroid, collectively. — **troph'o·so'mal** (trŏf'ō·sō'măl), *adj.*

troph'o·sphere (-sfēr), *n.* [*tropho-* + *sphere.*] *Embryol.* The trophoblast of the hedgehog.

troph'o·spon'gi·a (-spŏn'jĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *tropho-* + *-spongia.*] *Anat.* The vascular spongy mucous membrane between the wall of the uterus and the trophoblast. — **troph'o·spon'gi·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

troph'o·spon'gi·um (-spŭn'jĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *tropho-* + *-spongium.*] *Biol.* An intracellular canal system thought by some to be the Golgi apparatus, by others to be ingrowths of surrounding cells.

troph'o·tax'is (trŏf'ō·tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tropho-* + *-taxis.*] *Biol.* A form of chemotaxis in which the stimulating agent may serve as food to the organism.

troph'o·ther'a·py (-thĕr'ä·pĭ), *n.* [*tropho-* + *-therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by nutritional measures.

troph'o·thy'lax (-thī'lăks), *n.* [NL., fr. *tropho-* + Gr. *thylax* pouch.] *Zool.* In certain ant larvae, a depression or pocket on the under side of the body behind the mouth in which food is placed by the attendant worker ants.

troph'o·trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk), *adj. Biol.* Characterized by, or of or pertaining to, trophotropism.

tro·phot'ro·pism (trō·fŏt'rō·pĭz'm), *n.* [*tropho-* + *-tropism.*] *Biol.* A tropism, usually considered a form of chemotropism, in which food or a nutritive substance constitutes the orienting factor.

troph'o·zo'ite (trŏf'ō·zō'ĭt), *n.* [*tropho-* + Gr. *zōion* animal + *-ite.*] A sporozoan during its growth phase.

troph'o·zo'oid (-oid), *n.* [*tropho-* + *-zooid.*] *Zool.* An imperfect zooid or individual of the sexual generation of certain free-swimming tunicates. It never becomes sexually mature or detached from its parent.

tro'phy (trō'fĭ), *n.; pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [F. *trophée*, fr. L. *tropaeum, trophaeum*, fr. Gr. *tropaion* strictly, a monument of the enemy's defeat, prop., neut. adj., fr. *tropē* a turn, esp., a turning about of the enemy, a putting to flight or routing him. See TROPE.] **1.** *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* A memorial of a victory raised on the field of battle, or, in case of a naval victory, on the nearest land, and sometimes in the chief city either of the victorious or the conquered people. It consisted originally of armor, weapons, etc., of the defeated enemy fixed to the trunk of a tree or to a post on an elevated site, with an inscription, and a dedication to a divinity.

2. The representation of such a memorial, as on a medal; esp., *Arch.*, an ornament representing a group of arms and military weapons, offensive and defensive.

3. Anything taken from an enemy and preserved as a memorial of victory, as arms, flags, standards, etc.

4. Any evidence or memorial of victory or conquest; as, the *trophies* of the chase; a tennis or a golf *trophy*.

5. Anything kept as a memento of something gained; also, any memorial or memento; as, *trophies* of an earlier civilization. "On every grave a lying *trophy*." *Shak.*

Syn. — Prize, reward, palm, laurels.

tro'phy, *v. t.* To place trophies on or in. *Rare.*

-tro·phy (-trō·fĭ). A combining form, Greek *-trophia*, from *trephein* to nourish, denoting *nutrition, nourishment, nurture*, as in eu*trophy*, noso*trophy*, pedo*trophy*, and the words in the list below. Corresponding adjectives are formed in **-troph'ic** (-trŏf'ĭk).

cacotrophy	**hypertrophy**	**neurotrophy**
embryotrophy	**hypotrophy**	**osteotrophy**
galactotrophy	**lipotrophy**	**phototrophy**
histotrophy	**lymphotrophy**	

tro'phy cress. = NASTURTIUM, 2.

trophy money, trophy tax. An annual tax for militia equipment by housekeepers, now levied only in the City of London. *Eng.*

trophy room. A room for the keeping and exhibition of trophies.

-tro'pi·a (-trō'pĭ·ä). [NL.] *Ophth.* A combining form, Greek *-tropia*, from *tropē*, a turning, denoting *a condition of deviation in the visual axes*, as in eso*tropia*, hyper*tropia*.

trop'ic (trŏp'ĭk), *adj.* [atropine + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_9H_{10}O_3$, known in three optically different modifications; α-phenylhydracrylic. The inactive form is obtained by decomposition of atropine and certain other alkaloids.

trop'ic, *n.* [L. *tropicus* of or belonging to a turn, i. e., of the sun, fr. Gr. *tropikos* of the solstice, *tropikos* (sc. *kyklos*) the tropic or solstice, fr. *tropē* a turning. See TROPE.] **1.** Either of the solstitial points; figuratively, boundary; limit. *Obs.*

2. *Astron.* Either of the two small circles of the celestial sphere, on each side of and parallel to the equator, at a distance of 23° 27′, which the sun reaches at its greatest declination north or south. The northern circle is called the ***Tropic of Cancer***, and the southern the ***Tropic of Capricorn***, from the two signs at which the tropics touch the ecliptic.

3. *Geog.* **a** Either of the two parallels of terrestrial latitude corresponding to the celestial tropics, and called by the same names. **b** [*often cap.*] *pl.* The region lying between these parallels of latitude, or near them on either side; — usually with *the*; as, life in the *tropics*.

trop'ic, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the tropics; tropical. "Certain gorgeous *tropic* butterflies." *Beebe.*

trop'ic, *adj.* Tropistic.

-trop'ic. [See TROPE.] A combining form, Greek *-tropos*, turning + *-ic*, used to denote *turning, changing*, or *tending to turn* or *change*, esp. *in a* (specified) *manner* or *in response to a* (specified) *stimulus*, as in bacterio*tropic*, enantio*tropic*, geo*tropic*, helio*tropic*, iso*tropic*, photo*tropic*. Cf. -TROPISM.

trop'i·cal (trŏp'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [See TROPIC.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or incident to, the tropics; being within the tropics; as, *tropical* latitudes, heat, fruits.

2. [L. *tropicus*, fr. Gr. *tropikos*, orig., of turning. See TROPE.] Rhetorically changed from its exact original sense; being of the nature of a trope; figurative; metaphorical.

-trop'i·cal. A combining form of *tropical*, as in circum*tropical*, Neo*tropical*.

tropical almond. The Malabar almond.

tropical American mahogany. = MAHOGANY, 2.

tropical apricot. See MAMMEA.

tropical boil. = ORIENTAL SORE.

tropical chlorosis. *Med.* Ancylostomiasis.

tropical duckweed. The water lettuce.

tropical dysentery. See DYSENTERY.

Trop'i·ca'li·a (trŏp'ĭ·kā'lĭ·ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See TROPICAL.] *Zoogeog.* The marine realm that includes all tropical coral-reef seas, or those within the isocrymal lines of 68° F. — **Trop'i·ca'li·an** (-ăn), *adj.*

trop'i·cal'i·ty (trŏp'ĭ·kăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* State of being tropical.

trop'i·cal·ize (trŏp'ĭ·kăl·īz), *v. t.* To render tropical in character, conditions, appearance, or the like.

tropical lilac. The plant *Duranta repens*. See DURANTA.

trop'i·cal·ly, *adv.* In a tropical manner; esp., figuratively, by the use of tropes.

tropical month. See MONTH, 1 **b**.

tropical seal. The West India seal.

tropical signs. *Astrol.* The zodiacal signs beginning at the tropics; Cancer and Capricorn. See SIGN, 12.

tropical sore. = ORIENTAL SORE.

tropical splenomegalia. = KALA AZAR.

tropical ulcer. = ORIENTAL SORE.

tropical year. The solar year; the period occupied by the sun's center in passing from one equinox to the same again, having a mean length of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45.5 seconds. It is 20 minutes, 23.5 seconds shorter than the sidereal year, on account of the precession of the equinoxes.

Tropical zone. *Biogeog.* In America, the zone lying next below the Austral and occupying chiefly the region between the tropics. It is locally divided into humid and arid sections.

tropic bird. Any of several totipalmate birds constituting the genus *Phaëthon*, found chiefly in tropical seas, often far from land. They have some resemblance to terns, but are more nearly allied to the frigate bird and the gannets. The plumage is of a satinlike texture and mostly white with a few black markings. The central pair of tail feathers is greatly elongated and the bill is bright-colored. The ***yellow-billed tropic bird*** (*P. lepturus*), the ***red-billed tropic bird*** (*P. aethereus*), and the ***red-tailed tropic bird*** (*P. rubricauda*) are the principal species.

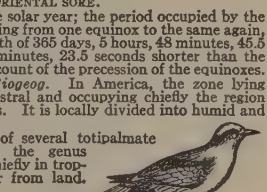

1/24

Yellow-billed Tropic Bird (*Phaëthon lepturus*).

Tropic of Cancer. The parallel of latitude that is 23° 27′ north of the equator. It is the northernmost latitude reached by the overhead sun. See ZONE, *Illust.*

Tropic of Capricorn. The parallel of latitude 23° 27′ south of the equator. It is the southernmost latitude reached by the overhead sun. See ZONE, *Illust.*

trop'i·co·pol'i·tan (trŏp'ĭ·kō·pŏl'ĭ·tăn), *adj.* [*tropic* + Gr. *politēs* citizen.] Inhabiting all tropical countries. — *n.* Any tropicopolitan animal.

trop'i·dine (trŏp'ĭ·dēn; -dĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-din.** [See TROPINE.] *Chem.* An oily alkaloid, $C_8H_{13}N$, of coniine-like odor, obtained by the chemical dehydration of tropine.

trop'i·do- (trŏp'ĭ·dō-). *Zool.* A combining form from Greek *tropis, tropidos*, a ship's keel, used chiefly in generic names.

Trop'i·do·lep'tus (-lĕp'tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tropido-* + Gr. *leptos* small.] *Paleontol.* A genus of brachiopods widely distributed in Devonian formations. It has a concavo-convex shell wide at the hinge and marked by broad, rounded ribs.

tro'pine (trō'pēn; -pĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-pin.** [From ATROPINE.] *Chem.* A poisonous, colorless, crystalline base, $C_8H_{15}NO$, formed by hydrolysis of atropine and other solanaceous alkaloids.

tro'pism (trō'pĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *tropē* a turning.] **1.** *Biol.* Involuntary movement of an organism or any of its parts involving turning or curvature and axial orientation and induced either automatically or in response to one or more stimulating influences, as a chemical agent, light, etc. Cf. CHEMOTROPISM, GEOTROPISM, PHOTOTROPISM. Tropisms may depend upon sensory excitation and response of the organism as a whole, as in blowfly larvae, which turn and creep away from the light, or, esp. in plants, upon differ-

---

tro'pa·ry (trō'pə·rĭ), *n.* = TROPARION.

tro·pe'o·lin, *n.* Var. of TROPAEOLIN.

troph-. = TROPHO-.

tro·phe'al (trō·fē'ăl), *adj.* Of or bearing trophies. *Obs.*

troph·ec'to·derm (trŏf·ĕk'tō·dûrm), *n.* [*troph-* + *ectoderm.*] = TROPHOBLAST.

Troph'i·mus (trŏf'ĭ·mŭs). *Bib.*

troph'o·derm (trŏf'ō·dûrm), *n.* [*tropho-* + *-derm.*] See TROPHOBLAST.

Tro·pho'ni·us (trō·fō'nĭ·ŭs), *n.* [L.] See TROPHONIAN.

troph'o·sperm (trŏf'ō·spûrm), **troph'o·sper'mi·um** (-spûr'mĭ·ŭm), *n.* [*tropho-* + *-sperm.* See TROPHI.] *Bot.* Placenta. *Obs.*

troph'y·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

troph'y·wort' (trō'fĭl·wûrt'), *n.* = NASTURTIUM, 2.

-trop'ics, the. See TROPIC, *n.*, 3 **b**.

ential growth, as of seed shoots, which turn upward, however the seeds are planted. A tropism is *positive* when the orientation is toward the source of stimulation, and *negative* when away from it. When not qualified as positive or negative, various tropisms are sometimes understood to be positive. See TAXIS, 2.
2. Figuratively, any innate tendency to react in a definite manner to stimuli; a natural inborn inclination.

-tro·pism (-trō·pĭz′m). [See -TROPIC; -ISM.] A combining form, 2d *-trope* + *-ism*, denoting *tendency to turn, affinity for, tropism*, in nouns corresponding to adjectives ending in *-tropic*, as in:

chemotropism	**gamotropism**	**parasitotropism**
chromotropism	**geotropism**	**phototropism**
cytotropism	**heliotropism**	**selenotropism**
exotropism	**hydrotropism**	**thermotropism**
galvanotropism	**neurotropism**	

tro′pis·mat′ic (trō′pĭz·măt′ĭk), *adj.* Of the nature of tropism.

trop′ist (trŏp′ĭst), *n.* [See TROPE.] One who deals in tropes; specif., one who avoids the literal sense of the language of Scripture by explaining it as mere tropes.

tro·pis′tic (trō·pĭs′tĭk), *adj. Biol.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, tropism.

tropo-. A combining form from Greek *tropos*, turn, turning, change, as in *tropometer*.

trop′o·log′ic (trŏp′ō·lŏj′ĭk), *adj.* Topological.

trop′o·log′i·cal (-I·kăl), *adj.* [Gr. *tropologikos*. See TROPOLOGY.] Characterized or varied by tropes; tropical. — **trop′o·log′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

tro·pol′o·gize (trō·pŏl′ō·jīz), *v. i.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ′ING (-jīz′ĭng). To use in a topological sense, as a word; to make a trope of. *Rare.*

tro·pol′o·gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [LL. *tropologia*, fr. LGr. *tropologia*, fr. Gr. *tropos* a trope + *logos* discourse; cf. F. *tropologie*.] **1.** A tropologic, or figurative, mode of speech or writing; also, a method of interpreting Scripture in which great stress is laid on the tropical, or figurative, sense of the language.
2. A treatise on tropes.

tro·pom′e·ter (trō·pŏm′ē·tĕr), *n.* [*tropo-* + *-meter*.] *Med.* A device to measure rotation, as of the eyeball or a bone in its socket.

trop′o·pause (trŏp′ō·pôz), *n.* [Gr. *tropos* (as in *troposphere*) + *pausis* a ceasing. See PAUSE, *n.*] *Meteorol.* The top of the troposphere.

trop′o·phil (trŏp′ō·fĭl), *adj. Ecology.* Tropophilous.

tro·poph′i·lous (trō·pŏf′ĭ·lŭs), *adj.* [*tropo-* + *-philous*.] *Ecology.* Thriving under alternating periods of dryness and moisture or of heat and cold; adapted to seasonal changes; as, *tropophilous* vegetation.

trop′o·phyte (trŏp′ō·fīt), *n.* [*tropo-* + *-phyte*.] *Ecology.* A tropophilous plant, as the deciduous trees of temperate regions, which drop their leaves in winter, and those of the tropics which are without foliage in the dry season. — **trop′o·phyt′ic** (fĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

trop′o·sphere (-sfēr), *n.* [F. *troposphère*, fr. Gr. *tropos* a turn, but in sense as if fr. *trope* a turn or change + F. *sphère* sphere. See TROPE; SPHERE.] *Meteorol.* All that portion of the atmosphere below the stratosphere. It is that portion in which temperature generally rapidly decreases with altitude, clouds form, and convection is active.

trop′o·ster′o·o·scope′ (-stĕr′ō·ō·skōp′), *n.* [*tropo-* + *stereoscope*.] A stereoscope essentially of two adjustable tubes side by side provided with caps to hold the images observed.

-tro·pous (-trō·pŭs). [See TROPE.] *Bot.* A combining form, Greek *-tropos*, from *tropein*, to turn denoting *turned* or *curved, in a* (specified) *way*, as in *anatropous*, *campylotropous*, *heterotropous*. Corresponding nouns denoting *state* are formed in **-tro·py** (-trō·pĭ).

trop′o·yl (trŏp′ō·ĭl; -ēl), *n.* [1st *tropic* + *-oyl* as in *benzoyl*.] *Chem.* The univalent radical, $C_8H_9O_2$, of tropic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

‖**trop′po** (trŏp′pō), *adv.* [It.] Too much; — chiefly in musical directions, as in *non troppo presto*, not too fast.

trop·tom′e·ter (trŏp·tŏm′ē·tĕr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the angular distortion of a bar or piece undergoing a torsion test.

-tro·py (-trō·pĭ). [See TROPE.] A combining form, Greek *-tropē*, *-tropia*, from *tropē*, meaning *turning*, used to denote: a See -TROPOUS. **b** = -TROPISM.

tro′pyl (trō′pĭl; -pēl), *n. Chem.* **a** Commonly, tropoyl. **b** The univalent radical, $C_8H_{14}N$, of which tropine is the hydroxide.

Tros (trŏs), *n.* [Gr. *Trōs*.] *Gr. Myth.* Mythical founder of Troy.

tros·te′ra (trŏs·tā′rà), *n.* [Am. Sp., fr. Sp. *trastera* lumber room, garret.] A cupboard of Spanish colonial origin. *Southwestern U. S.*

trot (trŏt), *v.*; TROT′TED; TROT′TING. [ME. *trotten*, fr. OF. *troter* (F. *trotter*), fr. OHG. *trottōn* to tread; akin to E. TREAD.] *Intransitive*: **1.** To ride, drive, or proceed at a trot. See TROT, *n.*, 1.
2. To run; jog; hurry.
3. To use a trot, or "pony," in study. *Slang, U. S.*
—, *Trans.*: **1.** To drive, ride, or cause to go at a trot.
2. To move, ride, or drive around or along at a trot; as, to *trot* the show ring.
3. To use a trot, or "pony," in studying. *Slang, U. S.*
4. To draw (one) out so as to make sport of; to ridicule.

trot in double harness. To live in wedlock. *Slang.*

trot out. To lead or bring out, as a horse, to show his paces; hence, to bring forward, as for exhibition. *Slang.*

trot (trŏt), *n.* [OF., fr. *troter*. See TROT, *v.*] **1.** A gait of the horse and other quadrupeds in which the legs move in diagonal pairs. In a fast trot all four feet are off the ground twice during each stride. See GAIT, *n.*, 3.
2. Hence, the sound made by a horse going at this gait; also, a race between trotters; a trotting race; *Rare*, a trip made on horseback.
3. A jogging pace, as of one hurrying; hence, *Colloq.*, brisk movement; as, servants on the *trot* all day.
4. A toddler; a child; a tot. *Now Rare.*
5 An old woman; — in contempt. *Archaic & Dial.*
6. A translation; a "pony." *Slang, U. S.*

trot, *n. Fishing.* A trotline (which see) or one of the short lines with hooks which are attached to it at intervals.

trot, *v. i.* In fishing, to use a trotline.

trot′co′zy (trŏt′kō′zĭ), *n.* A covering for the head and shoulders worn when riding. *Scot.*

troth (trŏth; trōth; 185; 277), *n.* [ME. *trouthe*, *trouthe*, fr. AS. *trēowth*. See TRUTH; cf. BETROTH.] **1.** Faith; belief. *Obs.*
2. Faith; fidelity; pledged faith; as, plighted *troth*.
3. Truth; verity; veracity; as, by my *troth*. *Shak.*
4. Betrothal. *Archaic.*
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
troth-contracted, troth-keeping, troth-telling.

troth, *v. t.*; TROTHED (trŏtht; trōtht); TROTH′ING. To pledge; to betroth.

troth (trŏth). Var. of TROUGH. *Local, U. S.*

troth′less (trŏth′lĕs; trōth′-; -lĭs), *adj.* **a** *Archaic.* Disloyal; faithless. **b** *Obs.* Wanting in truth.

troth′plight′ (-plīt′), *n.* Betrothal. — *adj.* Betrothed; pledged. *Both Archaic.*

troth′plight′, *v. t.* To betroth. *Archaic.*

troth ring. A betrothal ring. *Rare.*

trot′line′ (trŏt′līn′), *n. Fishing.* A stout line reaching across a stream or for some distance from one bank, bearing at frequent intervals single hooks hung by short lines.

trot′ter (trŏt′ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which trots; esp., a horse trained to be driven in trotting matches.
2. One who runs errands, as a messenger or carrier. *Brit.*
3. The foot of an animal, esp. when used for food; as, pig's *trotters*; also, humorously, the human foot.

trot′ter, *n.* A fisherman who uses a trotline.

trotter cases. Boots; shoes. *Slang.*

trot′tie (trŏt′ĭ), *n.* Toddler. — **trot′tie,** *adj. Both Colloq.*

trot′tles (trŏt′lz), *n.* Sheep's dung. *Dial. Eng.*

‖**trot′toir′** (trō′twär′), *n.* [F., fr. *trotter* to trot. See TROT.] A footpath; pavement; sidewalk. — **trot′toired′** (-twärd′), *adj. Both Rare.*

trot′ty (trŏt′ĭ), *adj.* Going at a trot; hence, lively; brisk. *Colloq.*

Trot′wood, Miss (Mrs.) Betsey (trŏt′wŏŏd). The abrupt, severe, and eccentric but kindhearted, aunt of the hero in Dickens's *David Copperfield*.

trou′ba·dour (trōō′bà·dōōr; -dôr; -dōr; 199), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *trobador*, fr. *trobar* to find, to compose in verse (F. *trouver*), prob. fr. (assumed) VL. *tropare* (cf. LL. *contropare* to compare), perh., to invent. See CONTRIVE; cf. TROUVÈRE, TROVER.] **1.** One of a class of lyric poets and poet-musicians who flourished from the 11th to the end of the 13th century, chiefly in Provence, the south of France, and the north of Italy. They often were knightly amateurs, and cultivated a lyrical poetry intricate in meter and rhyme and usually of a romantic amatory strain. Cf. TROUVÈRE.
2. Hence, any strolling minstrel; loosely, anyone who in music, verse, or rhetorical prose, promotes some cause.
Mr. Bryan is one of the great *troubadours* . . . troubadouring is the thing he does best. *E. G. Lowry.*
— **trou′ba·dour,** *adj.*

trou′ba·dour, *v. i.* To act the part of a troubadour.

troubadour fiddle. *Music.* The stringed instrument on which the troubadour accompanied himself.

trou′ble (trŭb′l), *v.*; TROU′BLED (-′ld); TROU′BLING (-lĭng). [ME. *trublen*, *troblen*, fr. OF. *trubler*, *trobler*, *troubler*, *tourbler*, *turbler*, fr. (assumed) VL. *turbulare*, for L. *turbidare*. See TURBID.] *Transitive*: **1.** To put into confused motion; to disturb; agitate.
An angel . . . *troubled* the water. *John* v. 4.
2. To check; interfere with; disarrange. *Obs.*
3. To agitate mentally or spiritually; to bother; worry.
Now is my soul *troubled*. *John* xii. 27.
The boy . . . so *troubles* me 'T is past enduring. *Shak.*
4. To afflict physically, as an illness; to harm; impair the health of.
5. To put to exertion, inconvenience, or the like; — used in polite phraseology; as, I will not *trouble* you to do it.
—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To become turbid, as water; to become obscured or dark, as the sky before a storm. *Obs.*
2. To take trouble, or pains, or make an effort; as, it was kind of him to *trouble* to call.
3. To worry or be agitated; as, do not *trouble* about it.
Syn. — Stir, disquiet; perturb, distress, grieve, annoy, molest.
Ant. — Calm, quiet; comfort, solace, soothe.

trouble the waters. To disturb the peace; to cause trouble.

trou′ble, *n.* [OF. *truble*, *tourble* (F. *trouble*). See TROUBLE, *v.*] **1.** State of being troubled; uneasiness; annoyance; also, an instance of distress, annoyance, or the like.
Lest the fiend . . . some new *trouble* raise. *Milton.*
2. One who or that which causes disturbance, annoyance, or the like; an annoying or injurious event, experience, or the like, or a person responsible for such.
Alack, what *trouble* was I then to you! *Shak.*
3. Civil disorder; public unrest, demonstrations of dissatisfaction, etc.; as, we watched with concern the *trouble* in the neighboring State; labor *troubles*.
4. Exertion; labor; pains; as, he took the *trouble* to call.
5. A condition of ill health, physical distress, or the like; also, an ailment; affliction; as, lung *trouble*; specif., *Dial. Eng.*, labor in childbirth.
Syn. — Misfortune, adversity, affliction, sorrow; distress, anxiety, perplexity, perturbation, worry; disturbance, disorder. See EFFORT.
Ant. — Well-being, prosperity; happiness, pleasure, cheer, content, gladness, felicity; serenity, calmness.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

trouble-bringing, *adj.*	**trouble-haunted**	**trouble-saving,** *adj.*
trouble-free	**troublemaker**	**trouble-tossed**
trouble-giving, *adj.*	**troublemaking**	**trouble-worn**

— ***to borrow trouble.*** See *borrow trouble*, under BORROW, *v.*

trou′ble, *adj.* [OF.] *Obs.* **a** Troubled; disturbed. **b** Turbulent; stormy.

trou′bled·ly (trŭb′ld·lĭ), *adv.* In a troubled manner.

troubled waters. Figuratively, a state of agitation, discord, or the like.

trou′ble–house′ (trŭb′l·hous′), *n.* One who disturbs a household.

trouble man. A man employed to locate causes of trouble and to correct troubles, as on light and power circuits, gas lines, automobile repair shops, etc.

trou′ble·ment (trŭb′l·mĕnt), *n.* State of trouble. *Colloq. & Dial.*

trou′ble–mirth′ (-mûrth′), *n.* A spoilsport.

trou′bler (trŭb′lĕr), *n.* [OF. *trobleor* (F. *troubleur*).] One who or that which troubles.

trouble shooter. A trouble man. *Colloq.* — **trouble shooting.**

trou′ble·some (trŭb′l·sŭm), *adj.* **1.** Giving trouble or anxiety; disturbing; vexatious.
This *troublesome* world. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*
2. Characterized by disturbance; turbulent. *Archaic.*
3. Afflicted; distressed. *Archaic.*
4. Requiring or involving sustained effort, attention, study, etc.; difficult; burdensome; wearisome.
Syn. — Annoying, bothersome, distressing; difficult, burdensome, oppressive.
Ant. — Satisfying, comforting, pleasant; easy, facile.
— **trou′ble·some·ly,** *adv.* — **trou′ble·some·ness,** *n.*

trou′bling (trŭb′lĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of TROUBLE. Hence: *adj.* That troubles. — **trou′bling·ly,** *adv.*

trou′blous (trŭb′lŭs), *adj.* [OF. *troubleus*.] **1.** Turbid; muddy. *Obs.*
2. Full of trouble; troubled; afflicted; hence, agitated; stormy.
A tall ship tossed in *troublous* seas. *Spenser*
3. Causing trouble; turbulent; disturbing.
My *troublous* dream. *Shak.*
4. Restless; unquiet; disturbed.
— **trou′blous·ly,** *adv.* — **trou′blous·ness,** *n.*

trou′bly (trŭb′lĭ), *adj.* Suffering trouble, fear, anxiety, or the like.

‖**trou′–de–loup′** (trōō′d′lōō′), *n.*; *pl.* TROUS-DE-LOUP (trōō′-). [F., fr. *trou* hole + *de* of + *loup* wolf.] *Mil.* A pit in the form of an inverted cone or pyramid, having a pointed stake in the middle, and forming one of a group constructed as an obstacle to the movements of an enemy; — usually in *pl.* The pits are called also *trapholes*.

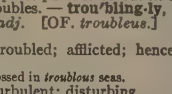
Section of Trous-de-Loup.

trough (trŏf; *dial.* trôth *is widespread in America, and known in England; by Amer. bakers, often* trō; *by Brit. bakers, often* trou; 185), *n.* [ME. *trough*, *troph*, fr. AS. *trog*, *troh*; akin to D., G., & ON. *trog*, Sw. *tråg*, Dan. *trug*, and, as being made of wood, to E. TREE. Cf. TRUG.] **1.** A large, usually fixed, boxlike, open vessel, long and comparatively shallow, as one used to hold water or fodder for cattle.
2. A bowl, tank, or basin, usually of wood, in which something is kneaded, washed, brewed, tanned, or the like.
3. A conduit for water, etc., as a walled drain, a wooden channel forming the headrace of a mill, a gutter for rain water under the eaves of a roof, etc. *Now Dial.*
4. **a** Any long, narrow or shallow channel or depression, as between waves or hills; as, the *trough* of the sea. **b** The concave portion of a water wave.
5. A tomb or coffin. *Now Dial.*
6. A person who swills liquor; a toper.
7. The place where a grindstone stands; — from the oblong vessel of water under a running grindstone.
8. A boat or canoe shaped somewhat like a trough for cattle; esp., a dugout; also, a cradle. *Obs.*
9. *Chem., etc.* A pneumatic trough.
10. *Elec.* The partitioned chamber of a trough battery.
11. *Electroplating.* The vessel for the metallic solution.
12. *Geol.* Any elongated structural depression, as a graben.
13. *Metal.* A fire-clay box in which iron bars are subjected to the cementation process.
14. *Meteorol.* An elongated area of low barometric pressure, usually with a minimum pressure at each end, between two anticyclones.
15. *Mining.* A buddle or other vessel in which slimes are sorted in water.

trough, *v. t.* To make into, or treat in, a trough. — *v. i.* To feed like a pig. *Rare.*

trough, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like a trough.

trough battery. *Elec.* A voltaic battery contained in a vessel divided into cells by partitions. In one form the elements, copper and zinc plates, form the partitions.

trough conveyor. A band conveyor with the sides of the band turned up to form a trough.

trough gutter. *Arch.* A troughlike gutter of rectangular or V-shaped section, usually one hung below the eaves of a house.

trough′ing (trŏf′ĭng), *n.* Troughs collectively; material for troughs; a conduit of troughs.

trough keel. *Shipbuilding.* A keel in a metal vessel, usually a yacht, in the form of a trough into which molten lead is poured as ballast.

trough roof. **a** An M roof. **b** *U. S. & Can.* A roof of hollowed-out split logs, laid from ridge to eaves.

trough room. A room with troughs, as for fish culture.

trough′ster (trŏf′stĕr), *n.* [See -STER.] A feeder at a trough.

Trough′ton lev′el (trou′t'n; trô′t'n). [After Edward *Troughton* (1753–1835), Eng. instrument maker.] A dumpy level.

trough′way′ (trŏf′wā′), *n.* The channel of a trough.

trough′y (-ĭ), *adj.* Having deep troughs.

trounce (trouns; 232), *v. t.*; TROUNCED (trounst); TROUNC′ING (troun′sĭng). [Formerly, to terrify, possibly fr. ME. *traunce* fear. See TRANCE.] To thrash or punish severely; hence: **a** To flog or cudgel. **b** To defeat. **c** To scold; censure. **d** *Now Dial.* To indict; sue.

trounce (trouns; trŏns), *n.* [See TRANCE.] A long tiring ramble or journey. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To ramble, tramp, or take a tedious journey. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

troun′cer (troun′sĕr), *n.* One who trounces; specif., *Naut.*, a waister.

trou′pand (trou′pănt), *n.* [Cf. F. *troupe* flock.] The common roller. *S. Africa.*

troupe (trōōp), *n.* [F., troop. See TROOP.] A company or troop, esp. of performers on the stage.

troupe, *v. i.* To travel in a troupe.

troup′er (trōōp′ĕr). A member of a troupe; esp., an actor.

troup′i·al (trōōp′ĭ·ăl), *n.* [F. *troupiale*, fr. *troupe* flock, troop; — from their habit of congregating in large flocks. See TROUPE.] In a broad sense, any bird of the family Icteridae, including the American blackbirds, grackles, and orioles. More usually, one of the larger brilliant yellow-and-black or orange-and-black orioles of Central and South America; esp. *Icterus icterus*, of northern South America, naturalized in the West Indies.

trouse (trous), *n.* [AS. *trus*, prob. fr. ON. *tros* leaves and twigs used as fuel. See TRASH.] = 1st TRASH, 3. *Now Dial.*

---

trop′o·caine′ (trŏp′ō·kān′), *n.* = TROPACOCAINE. [*Ref. Sp.*]
tro·pof′i·lous. Tropophilous.
trop′o·lite. Tropophyte. *Ref. Sp.*
trosse. † TRUSS.
trossers. † TROUSERS.
troth′ful, *adj.* See -FUL.
troth′like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.
trotht. Trothed. *Ref. Sp.*
troth′tell′ing, *adj.* Truthtelling. *Obs.*
trot′let, *n.* See -LET.
tro′tol (trō′tŏl; -tōl), *n.* See TRINITROTOLUENE. [NITROTOLUENE.]
tro′tyl (trō′tĭl; -tēl), *n.* See TRI-
trouage. † TREWAGE.
trou′ba·dor. Var. of TROUBADOUR.
trou′ba·dour′ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
trou′ba·dour·ism, *n.* See -ISM.
— **trou′ba·dour·ist,** *n.*
trou′ba·ble (trŭb′l·d·b'l), *adj.* Causing trouble. *Obs.*
trou′blance, *n.* Pain. *Obs.*
trou′bld. Troubled. *Ref. Sp.*
trou′bled·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
trou′ble·proof′ (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
trou′ble·state′, *n.* A disturber of the public peace. *Obs.*
trou′ble·town′, *n.* A person who is a public nuisance. *Obs.*
trou′ble·world′, *n.* = TROUBLETOWN. *Obs.*
trough′ful (trŏf′fōōl), *n.* See -FUL.
trough′like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.
trough′-shaped′, *adj.* See -SHAPED.
trough′wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.
troul. † TROLL.
trou′ ma′dame′ (trōō′ mä′dăm′). [F. *trou-madame*.] See BAGATELLE, 2.
troump. † TRUMP.
trouch′man. † TRUCHMAN.
trounst. Trounced. *Ref. Sp.*
trous′-de-loup′, *pl.* of TROU-DE-LOUP.

---

trouse (trōōz; trouz), *n.* [See TROUSERS.] **a** *Obs.* Trews; also, trousers. **b** *Archaic.* Knee breeches.

trou'ser (trou'zĕr), *n.*, *sing.* of TROUSERS: esp., one leg or half of a pair of trousers.

trou'ser, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or for, trousers; as, *trouser* buttons, leg, pocket, stretchers.

trou'ser, *v. i.* To pocket. *Slang.*

trou'sered (trou'zĕrd), *adj.* **1.** Wearing trousers; masculine. **2.** Colored; — of a pipe bowl. *Stevenson.*

trou'ser-ettes' (-zĕr-ĕts'), *n. pl.* [See -ETTE.] Bloomers.

trou-se'ri-an (trou-zē'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to trousers.

trou'ser-ing (trou'zĕr-ĭng), *n.* Material for trousers.

trouser presser. A tailor who presses and creases trousers. — **trou'ser-press',** *v. t.*

trou'sers (trou'zĕrz), *n. pl.*; *sing.*, *Rare*, TROUSER. [Formed, on model of *drawers*, fr. *trouse* (*trews*), fr. Ir. & Gael. *triubhas*, prob. fr. OF. *trebus*, fr. LL. *tubraci*. Cf. TREWS, TROUSE.] **1.** Trews. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
2. An outer garment of men or boys, extending from the waist to the knee or, oftener and almost always with men, to the ankle, and covering each leg separately. Orig. they were of the nature of long hose or tight drawers and were worn esp. by sailors and soldiers. Cf. BREECHES.
3. The baggy pantaloons worn in the Near East.
4. Pantalets. *Now Rare.*
— *to wear the trousers.* See under WEAR, *v.*

‖**trousse** (trōōs), *n.* [F. See TRUSS; cf. TROUSSEAU.] A case for small implements; as, a surgeon's *trousse.*

trous'seau' (trōō'sō'; trōō'sō), *n.*; *pl.* TROUSSEAUX (-sō'), TROUSSEAUS (-sōz'; -sōz). [From OF. *trousseau* a bundle and F. *trousseau* bundle, bride's outfit, dim. of *trousse* a bundle, truss. See TRUSS.] **1.** A bundle. *Obs.*
2. The collective personal outfit of a bride, including clothes, jewelry, and the like.

‖**trousse'queue'** (trōōs'kū'), *n.* [F.] A crupper.

trout (trout), *n.*; *pl.* TROUT, sometimes TROUTS (trouts). See PLURAL, *Note.* [AS. *truht*, fr. LL. *tructa*, *tructus*, fr. Gr. *trōktēs* a sea fish with sharp teeth, from *trōgein* to gnaw.] **1.** Any of certain fishes of the family Salmonidae and genus *Salmo* (and in America also of the genera *Salvelinus* and *Cristivomer*), averaging much smaller in size than the salmons, and highly esteemed by anglers on account of their gameness, finely flavored and rich flesh, and handsome (usually mottled or speckled) coloration. Most of them live all the year in fresh water, many requiring clear cold streams and lakes, but others are anadromous. Authorities are not agreed in regard to the number of forms (esp. of the genus *Salmo*) deserving recognition as species. Two species, the brown, or river, trout *Salmo fario*, inhabiting fresh water, and the sea trout *S. trutta*, which is anadromous, are usually recognized in Great Britain. In western North America, among many forms of the genus *Salmo*, the cutthroat trout, steelhead, and rainbow trout are the most important. The most widely distributed trout of eastern North America is the brook, or speckled, trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*). It is finely and irregularly barred with dark olive or black above and has small round red spots on the sides. The Dolly Varden trout of the Pacific slope is an allied species. See also 4th CHAR, NAMAYCUSH, OQUASSA.

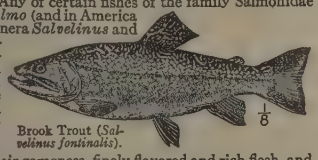
Brook Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).

2. Any of various other fishes, as, in Australia and New Zealand, certain troutlike fishes of the family Galaxiidae; in Louisiana, the largemouthed black bass; in the valleys of the Colorado and Gila rivers, a cyprinoid fish (*Gila elegans*); on the middle and southern Atlantic coast of the U. S., any weakfish. Cf. SEA TROUT, 2; ROCK TROUT.
3. A dish of one or more of any of these varieties of fish prepared and cooked as food; — always *sing.* in this sense.
4. A trusty servant or friend. *Obs.*
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

trout brook	**trout fishing**	**trout stream**
trout-famous	**trout-haunted**	

trout, *v. i. & t.* To fish for trout.

trout bass. = TROUT PERCH c.

trout'bird' (trout'bûrd'), *n.* American golden plover. *U. S.*

trout'-col'ored, *or* **-col'oured** (-kŭl'ĕrd), *adj.* White, with spots of black, bay, or sorrel; as, a *trout-colored* horse.

trout'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who fishes for trout.

trout'flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Erythronium.* *U. S.*

trout fly. Any fly used in fishing for trout.

trout'let (trout'lĕt; -lĭt), *n.* Also **trout'ling** (-lĭng). A fingerling.

trout lily. A troutflower.

Trou'ton's law *or* **rule** (trou't'nz). [After F. T. *Trouton*, Eng. physicist.] *Physical Chem.* The principle that the molecular heats of vaporization of different substances are proportional to their absolute boiling points.

trout perch. Either of two small American fresh-water fishes: **a** *Percopsis omiscomaycus* of the central and eastern United States. **b** *Columbia transmontana* of the Columbia River basin, having an adipose fin like the Salmonidae, but in other characters resembling the perches. **c** The smallmouthed black bass. See BLACK BASS, 1.

trout shad. The squeteague. *Local, U. S.*

trout'y (trout'ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Containing many trout, as a stream.
2. Resembling a trout, as in color or markings.

trout'y, *n.* A little trout.

‖**trou'vaille'** (trōō'vä'y'), *n.* [F.] A lucky find or windfall.

trou'vère' (trōō'vâr'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *trovere*, fr. *trover* to compose. See TROUBADOUR.] One of a school of poets who flourished in northern France from the 11th to the 14th century. Their works, which are typically the chansons de geste, are of a prevailingly narrative character. Cf. TROUBADOUR.

trou'veur' (trōō'vûr'), *n.* A trouvère.

‖**tro'va-to're** (trō'vä-tō'rā), *n.*; *pl.* TROVATORI (-rē). [It.] Troubadour.

Tro'va-to're, Il (ēl). An opera (1853) by Verdi.

trove (trōv), *n.* [OF. *trové*, past part. See TROVER.] A thing found. Cf. TREASURE-TROVE.

trove (trōv), *v. t.* [OF. *trover* (F. *trouver*).] To find out. *Obs.*

tro'ver (trō'vĕr), *n.* [OF. *trover* to find (F. *trouver*); inf. as n. See TROUBADOUR; cf. TREASURE-TROVE.] *Law.* **a** Literally, a finding; hence, any coming into possession. **b** Originally, an action of trespass on the case to recover damages against one who found goods, and would not deliver them to the owner on demand; hence, in modern common law, an action which lies in any case to recover the value of goods wrongfully converted by another to his own use. In this case the finding, though necessary to be alleged, is an immaterial fact or a fiction and not necessary to be proved, the conversion or wrongful detention being considered to be the gist of the action.

trow (trō), *n.* [Dial. var. of TROUGH.] **a** *Sing.* or *pl. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A kind of catamaran or double boat, through the opening in the center of which salmon are speared. **b** A fishing boat with an open well for keeping fish alive. **c** *Brit.* Any of various boats, barges, and smacks.

trow (trō), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *trowen*, fr. AS. *trēowan*, *trēowian*; akin to AS. *trūwian*, ON. *trūa*, Goth. *trauan*, and to AS. *trēow* faith, belief. See TRUE.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** To believe; trust. **b** To hope; expect.
2. To think or suppose. *Archaic.*
A better priest, I *trow*, there nowhere none is. *Chaucer.*
☞ *I trow*, or *trow*, was formerly sometimes added to questions to express contempt or indignant surprise.
What is the matter, *trow?* *Shak.*

trow, *n.* Belief; fancy; faith. *Rare.*

trow (trou; trō). Var. of TROLL. *Scot.*

trow (trō). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TROUGH.

trow'el (trou'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *truel*, fr. OF. *troele*, *truele* (F. *truelle*), fr. LL. *truella*, dim. of L. *trua* a ladle (whence L. *trulla* a trowel); prob. akin to Gr. *torynē* a stirrer, ladle, G. *quirl* a stirrer, MHG. *twirel*, OHG. *dwirl*, ON. *thvara*, AS. *thwiril*. Cf. TRULLAN, TWIRL.] Any of various hand tools or implements, consisting of a flat or, less commonly,

Trowels. 1 Garden; 2 Curbing; 3 Corner (outside); 4 Guttering; 5 Pointing; 6, 10 Brick; 7 Plastering; 8 Circle, or Cove (inside); 9 Radius.

curved blade with a handle, used esp. by bricklayers, plasterers, molders, etc., to apply, spread, shape, and smooth loose or plastic material; also, a scooplike or flat-bladed gardening implement for taking up and setting small plants, etc.

trow'el (trou'ĕl), *v. t.*; TROW'ELED (-ĕld) or TROW'ELLED; TROW'EL-ING or TROW'EL-LING. To smooth, dress, shape, mix, or apply, with or as with a trowel. — **trow'el-er** (-ĕl-ĕr), *n.*

trowel bayonet. A spade bayonet.

trow'el-beak' (trou'ĕl-bēk'), *n.* A broadbill (bird).

trow'el-man (-măn), *n.* A workman who uses a trowel.

trow'ie (trou'ĭ; trō'ĭ), *adj.* [From TROW troll.] Belonging to, or influenced by, a troll. *Scot.*

trow'ing (trō'ĭng), *n.* Belief; creed; opinion.

trowles'worth-ite (trōlz'wûrth-īt), *n.* [From *Trowlesworthy*, Devonshire, England.] *Petrog.* An altered granite chiefly of orthoclase, fluorite, and tourmaline.

trow'man (trō'măn), *n.* One who keeps a trow (sense **b**).

trowth (trōth), *n.* [See TROTH, TRUTH.] Troth; truth. *Obs. exc. Scot.* — *interj.* In truth. *Scot.*

troy (troi), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating the system of weights (*troy weights*) commonly used in England and the United States for gold, silver, etc.; — so named from Troyes in France. In this system —

1 pound (*lb. t.*) = 12 ounces (0.82286 lb. av. or 373.2418 g.)
1 ounce (*oz. t.*) = 20 pennyweights (1.09714 oz. av. or 31.1035 g.)
1 pennyweight (*dwt.*) = 24 grains (0.87771 dr. av. or 1.5552 g.)

The ounce, however, is now preferably divided decimally for weighing bullion. The troy pound thus contains 5,760 grains. It became well known in England during the 14th and 15th centuries and in 1527 replaced the Tower pound (5,400 grains) as the legal mint standard. The troy pound, or more correctly the troy ounce, is also the basis of apothecaries' weight. The *Scotch troy weight*, or *Dutch weight*, was a system of weights formerly used in parts of France, the Netherlands, and Scotland. In it the stone contained 16 pounds; the pound (7,609 grains or 493 grams) contained 16 ounces. It was prohibited in 1707, but long continued in use.

troy, *n.* Troy weight.

Troy'town' (troi'toun'), *n.* A place or state of confusion. *Dial. Eng.*

tru'an-cy (trōō'ăn-sĭ), *n.* Act, instance, or habit, of playing truant, or state of being truant; as, addicted to *truancy.*

tru'and-ise (trōō'ăn-dīz), *n.* [OF.] *Obs.* a Fraudulent begging. **b** Idleness.

tru'ant (trōō'ănt), *n.* [OF. *truant* a vagrant, beggar (F. *truand*), of Celt. origin; cf. W. *tru*, *truan*, wretched, miserable, *truan* a wretch, OIr. *trōg*, miserable, Gael. *truaghan* a poor, distressed, or wretched creature, *truagh* wretched.] **1.** A vagrant; a vagabond. *Obs.*
2. One who stays away from business or any duty; esp., one who stays out of school without leave.
I have a *truant* been to chivalry. *Shak.*

tru'ant, *v. i.* [Cf. MF. *truander*.] Orig., to be a vagrant; now, to idle away time, esp. while shirking some duty; to play truant. — *v. t.* To idle away (time). *Rare.*

tru'ant, *adj.* **1.** Wandering from business or duty; idle, and shirking duty; esp., absent from school without leave; as, a *truant* boy.
2. Like, or characteristic of, a truant; as, a *truant* mood.
Syn. — See VAGRANT.
— **tru'ant-ly,** *adv.* — **tru'ant-ness,** *n.*

tru'ant-ism (trōō'ănt-ĭz'm), *n.* Habitual truancy.

truant officer. A school officer charged with investigating, and in part dealing with, cases of truancy.

tru'ant-ry (trōō'ănt-rĭ), *n.* Orig., roguery; now, truancy.

truant school. A disciplinary institution to which habitual truants are transferred for control and instruction.

trub (trŭb), *n.* [Cf. TRUFFLE.] **1.** A truffle. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. A squat or wanton woman. *Old Slang.*

tru'bu (trōō'bōō), *n.* [Malay *tĕrubo'* (the fish), written as *tĕrubok*.] The roe (used as food after salting and drying) of an East Indian fish (*Alosa toli*) of the family Clupeidae; also, the fish.

truce (trōōs), *n.* [ME. *trewes*, *triwes*, *treowes*, pl. of *trewe* a truce, prop., pledge of fidelity, truth, fr. AS. *trēow* fidelity, faith, troth; akin to ON. *trūggwa*, OHG. *trūwwa*, G. *treue*, and AS. *trēowe* true, faithful. See TRUE.] **1.** A suspension of arms by agreement of the commanders of opposing forces, esp. one of considerable duration; a temporary cessation of hostilities; an armistice; also, *Obs.*, peace.
It is hardly possible to draw a clear line of distinction between suspensions of arms, *truces*, and armistices, though in their more marked forms they are readily to be distinguished. See Vattel (liv. iii. ch. xvi. § 233), Halleck (ii. 342–7), Bluntschli (§§ 668–9), and Calvo (§ 2130). *W. E. Hall (Footnote).*
2. Hence, intermission of action, pain, or contest; temporary cessation; brief quiet.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

trucebreaker	**truce-hating,** *adj.*	**trucemaking**
trucebreaking	**trucemaker**	**truce-seeking,** *adj.*

— *a truce to or with.* Let us have respite from.

truce, *v. i. & t.* To make, or end with, a truce.

truce flag. A flag of truce.

Truce [*also not cap.*] **of God** (*Treuga Dei*). The cessation of hostilities between armies or man and man during part of the week, as from Wednesday evening to Monday morning and during certain holy seasons, enjoined, and imperfectly enforced in western Europe, by the church from 1027 to as late as the 13th century. Existing with this was the institution, established about 990, of the *Peace of God* (*Pax Dei*), or *Peace of the Church* (*Pax Ecclesiae*), which withdrew from private feudal warfare the unarmed ecclesiastic and the husbandman.

‖**Truch'sess** (trōōk'zĕs), *n.*; *pl.* -SESSEN (trōōk'zĕs-ĕn). [G.] *Ger. Hist.* The grand master of a king's or prince's household.

tru'cial (trōō'shăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or bound by the conditions of, a truce; — used esp. with reference to certain Arab tribes (see TRUCIAL CHIEF), or their territory.

Trucial chief. The chief, or leader, of any of certain Arab tribes of the Oman coast which, at various times since 1820 (esp. in 1853), have entered into treaty obligations with Great Britain to co-operate in maintaining the maritime peace of the Persian Gulf and adjacent waters, for which purposes they have joined in a league (*Trucial League*).

tru'ci-da'tion (trōō'sĭ-dā'shăn), *n.* [L. *trucidatio*.] Slaughter.

truck (trŭk), *v.*; TRUCKED (trŭkt); TRUCK'ING. [F. *troquer*, of unknown origin.] *Transitive:* **1.** To exchange; to give in exchange; to barter; as, to *truck* knives for gold dust.
2. To deal with or pay on the truck system.
3. *Obs.* **a** To acquire or dispose of by barter. **b** To traffic in; peddle.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To exchange commodities; to barter.
To *truck* and higgle for a private good. *Emerson.*
2. To negotiate or traffic, esp. underhandedly.
3. *Now Dial.* **a** To have intercourse with. **b** *Scot.* To potter.

truck (trŭk), *n.* [F. *troc*, *troque*, fr. *troquer*. See TRUCK to barter.] **1.** Barter; hence, a trade, bargain, or deal.
2. Intercourse; dealing; association; business; as, he would have no *truck* with such people. *Collog. & Dial.*
3. Commodities appropriate for barter, or for small trade; small commodities; esp., in the United States, vegetables raised for the market; as, garden *truck.*
4. Payment of wages in goods instead of cash. In England it is now forbidden, except in husbandry, by the Truck Acts, 1831 to 1896. See TRUCK SYSTEM.
5. Small articles of little value; hence, rubbish. *Collog.*

truck, *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the truck system.
2. Consisting of or dealing in garden truck.

truck (trŭk), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *trochus* an iron hoop, fr. Gr. *trochos* a wheel, fr. *trechein* to run. Cf. TROCHEE, TRUCKLE, *v.*] **1.** A small wheel, as of a vehicle; specif., a small strong wheel, as of wood or iron, for a gun carriage.
2. A small, usually circular, wooden disk, variously used; specif.: **a** A small wooden cap at the summit of a flagstaff or a masthead, usually having holes in it for reeving flag or signal halyards. **b** One of the balls in a rib-and-truck parrel. See RIB-AND-TRUCK PARREL.
3. Any of numerous vehicles for transporting heavy articles; esp.: **a** A kind of handbarrow or handcart consisting essentially of a strong, braced frame terminating in a pair of handles at one end and supported on a pair of small heavy wheels with broad rim (fig. 1 in *Illust.*). **b** A small heavy rectangular frame supported on four small wheels, used instead of rollers for moving heavy objects, as on a floor (fig. 4 in *Illust.*). **c** Any of various small flat-topped cars for pulling or pushing by hand, with or without a handle and sometimes with stakes or vertical ends to prevent the load from falling off (figs. 2 and 3), used in shops, railroad stations, etc., for moving heavy articles. **d** Any strong heavy cart or wagon, horse-drawn or self-propelled, for heavy hauling. **e** *Brit.* An open railroad freight car; a railway goods wagon; — disting. esp. from a *van*. **f** *U. S.* A rubble car. **g** *Agric. Mach.* A tongue truck.

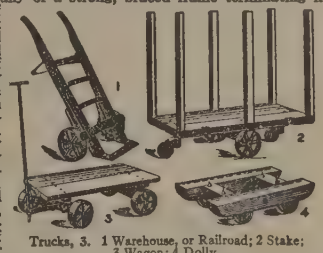
Trucks, 3. 1 Warehouse, or Railroad; 2 Stake; 3 Wagon; 4 Dolly.

trou'ser-dom, *n.* See -DOM.	**trout'like',** *adj.* See -LIKE.	**trow'el-ful,** *n.* See -FUL.	**Troyes** (trwä), *n.* See TREATY, NIAN.	**Tro-ze'ni-an,** Var. of TROEZE.	**tru'ant-ship,** *n.* See -SHIP.
trou'ser-less, *adj.* See -LESS.	**trove'less,** *adj.* See -LESS.	**trow'el-shaped'** *adj.* See -SHAPED.	*Table.* [Var. of TRENOVANT.]	**tru,** ✝ TROW, TRUCE, TRUE.	**tru'bl, tru'bld, tru'blous, tru'bl-sum.** Trouble; troubled; troublous; troublesome. *Ref. Sp.*
trouss, ✝ TRUSS. [TRUTH.	**trow,** ✝ TRUE.	**trowel.** Var. of TRAWL.	**Troy'no-vant** (troi'nŏ-vănt),	**tru'age.** ✝ TREWAGE.	
trouth, ✝ TROY, WOMAN; TRUANT;	**trow'a-ble,** *adj.* Credible. *Obs.*	**trowl** (trōl). Var. of TROLL. *Obs. exc. Dial.* [TROUSERS.	**troy ounce.** See 1st OUNCE, 1 b; WEIGHT, *Table.*	**tru'ant-cy** (trōō'ănt-sĭ), *n.* = TRUANCY. *Rare.*	**truce'less,** *adj.* See -LESS.
trout'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.	**trow'and-ise,** *n.* = TRUANDISE. *Obs.*	**trow'sers** (trou'zĕrz). Var. of	**troy pound.** See 3d POUND, 1;	**tru'ant-like',** *adj.* See -LIKE.	**truch'man** (trŭch'măn), *n.* [F. *trucheman*, of Ar. origin. See DRAGOMAN.] Interpreter. *Obs.*
trouthe. ✝ TROTH, TRUTH.	**trowans.** ✝ TRUANT.	**Troy'an-ish,** *adj.* = TROJAN. *Obs.*	**troy weight.** See TROY, *adj.*; WEIGHT, *Table.*	**tru'ant-ly,** *adj.* = TRUANT.	
trout'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.	**trowd.** Trowed. *Ref. Sp.*				
trout'less, *adj.* See -LESS.	**trow'ed.** Troweled. *Ref. Sp.*				

4. A swiveling carriage, consisting of a frame with one or more pairs of wheels and the necessary boxes, springs, etc., to carry and guide one end of a locomotive or a railroad car, etc. Trucks are necessary in turning sharp curves.

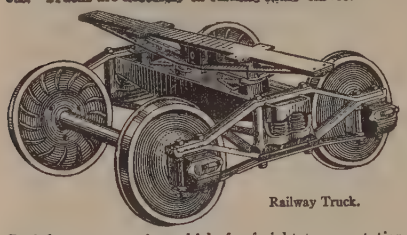

Railway Truck.

5. A large automotive vehicle for freight transportation.

truck (trŭk), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or for a truck or trucks; working with or at trucks.

truck, *v. t.* To load or transport on a truck or trucks. — *v. i.* To transport goods by truck; to be employed in driving a truck.

truck'age (trŭk'ĭj), *n.* Exchange. *Rare.* *Milton.*

truck'age, *n.* Money paid for the conveyance of goods on a truck; freight; also, conveyance by trucks.

truck box. An open body on a motor truck.

truck car. A rubble car.

truck driver. See DRIVER.

Truck'ee (trŭk'ē), *n.* A river of California and Nevada.

Truckee pine. The Jeffrey pine.

Truckee trout. The trout *Salmo henshawi.*

truck'er (trŭk'ĕr), *n.* **a** A barterer. **b** *Obs. exc. Scot.* A huckster; a peddler. **c** *U. S.* A truck farmer.

truck'er, *n.* One who trucks goods; a truck driver.

truck farm. A farm on which vegetables are raised for the market. *U. S.* — **truck farmer.** — **truck farming.**

truck garden. A garden where vegetables are raised for market. — **truck gardener.** — **truck gardening.**

truck horse. A draft horse.

truck house. A storehouse for goods used for or received in barter, as formerly in the trading with Indians.

truck'ing (trŭk'ĭng), *n.* Bartering; also, truck farming.

truck'ing, *n.* Process or business of carting goods on trucks.

truck'le (trŭk''l), *n.* [Dim. of *truck* a wheel; or from the kindred L. *trochlea* a block, sheaf containing one or more pulleys. See TRUCK a wheel.] **1.** A small wheel, as a pulley wheel or sheave; a trundle.
2. a *Now Dial.* A castor. **b** A truckle bed.
3. A one-horse low-wheeled car. *Chiefly Ir.*
4. A small barrel-shaped cheese. *Dial. Eng.*

truck'le, *v. t. & i.* To roll or move on castors; to trundle.

truck'le, *v. i.*; -LED (-'ld); -LING (-lĭng). [From *truckle* in *truckle bed.*] **1.** To sleep in a truckle bed. *Obs.*
2. [In allusion to the fact that the *truckle bed* on which the pupil slept was rolled under the large bed of the master.] To yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another.
Religion itself is forced to *truckle* to worldly policy. *Norris.*
3. To truck; barter; deal. *Rare.*
Syn. — Fawn, toady. **Ant.** — Domineer, tyrannize.

truckle bed. [*truckle,* n. + *bed.*] A low bed on wheels, that may be pushed under another bed; a trundle bed.

truck'ler (trŭk'lĕr), *n.* One who truckles.

truck'ling (-lĭng), *adj.* That truckles.—**truck'ling·ly,** *adv.*

truck'man (trŭk'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [From TRUCK barter.] One who does business in the way of barter.

truck'man, *n.* [From TRUCK a carriage.] One who drives a truck, or whose business it is to convey goods on trucks.

truck'mas'ter (-mȧs'tĕr; 83), *n.* An officer in charge of trade with Indians, esp. among the early settlers. *U. S.*

trucks (trŭks), *n. sing. & pl.* [It. *trucco.*] A table game like billiards played with little bowls. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

truck'ster (trŭk'stĕr), *n.* [*truck* + *-er.*] **1.** A trafficker.
2. A grower of, or dealer in, truck for market.

truck system. The system of paying wages in kind instead of cash or money. Cf. 2d TRUCK, 4.

truck'way' (trŭk'wā'), *n.* A roadway for trucks.

truc'u·lent (trŭk'ū·lĕnt; trōō'kū-; 277), *adj.* [MF. or L.; MF. *truculent,* fr. L. *truculentus,* fr. *trux,* gen. *trucis,* wild, fierce, of uncert. origin.] **1.** Feeling or evincing savage or barbarous ferocity; cruel; scathing.
2. Destructive. *Rare.* "*Truculent* plagues." *Harvey.*
3. Erroneously, mercenary; base.
Syn. — See FEROCIOUS. **Ant.** — See GENTLE.
— **truc'u·lence** (-lĕns), **truc'u·len·cy** (-lĕn·sĭ), *n.* — **truc'u·lent·ly,** *adv.* — **truc'u·lent·ness,** *n. Rare.*

tru·dell'ite (trōō·dĕl'īt), *n.* [After H. W. *Trudell,* of Philadelphia.] *Mineral.* A hydrous basic aluminum chloride and sulphate, occurring in amber-yellow masses.

trudge (trŭj), *v. i.*; TRUDGED (trŭjd); TRUDG'ING (trŭj'ĭng). [Orig., to pack, to be off, possibly fr. F. *trousser* to pack, with *-dg* as in *grudge.* See TRUSS, *v. t. & v. i.*] To walk or march on foot steadily, esp. toilsomely or wearily; also, to depart; be on one's way. — *v. t.* To trudge along, over, or with; as, to *trudge* the floor.

trudge, *n.* **1.** One who trudges; trudging.
2. A tramp or walk, esp. a weary one.

trudg'en stroke, *or* **trudg'en** (trŭj'ĕn), *n. Swimming.* A racing stroke in which a double overarm motion is used and the legs execute a scissors kick; — so called from its use by an amateur named John Trudgen, but often erroneously written *trudgeon.*

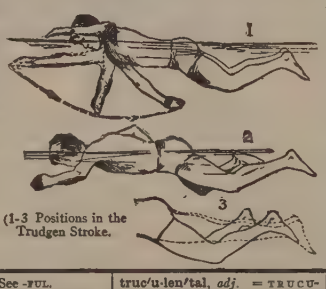

(1-3 Positions in the Trudgen Stroke.

trudg'er (trŭj'ĕr), *n.* One who trudges.

true (trōō; 242), *adj.*; TRU'ER (trōō'ĕr); TRU'EST. [ME. *trewe,* fr. AS. *trēowe* faithful, trusty; akin to AS. *trēow* fidelity, faith, troth, OFris. *triuwe,* adj., *treuwa,* n., OS. *triuwi,* adj. *trewa;* n., D., *trouw,* adj. & n., G. *treu,* adj., *treue,* n., OHG. *gitriuwi,* adj., *triuwa,* n., ON. *tryggr,* adj., *trū,* n., Dan. *tro,* adj. & n., Sw. *trogen,* adj., *tro,* n., Goth. *triggwa,* adj., *triggwa,* n., *trauan* to trust, OIr. *derb* certain, OPruss. *druwis* faith, and prob. to E. TREE. Cf. TRIG, *adj.*, TROW, TRUCE, TRUST, TRUTH.]
1. Steady in adhering to friends, promises, allegiance, or the like; faithful; loyal; not false, fickle, or perfidious; as, a *true* friend, charge, etc.; *true* to his word.
2. Honest; just; upright; as, a *true* man. *Archaic.*
3. To be relied upon; certain; as, a *true* indication.
4. Conformable to fact; in accordance with the actual state of things; correct; not false, erroneous, inaccurate, or the like; as, a *true* relation or narration; a *true* history; a declaration is *true* when it states the facts; — often used elliptically for *it is true,* truly, doubtless.
5. Constant in telling truth; truthful; veracious.
Dare to be *true:* nothing can need a lie. *Herbert.*
6. Sincere; unfeigned; void of deceit; as, *true* love.
7. Properly so called; ideally or typically such; not counterfeit or adulterated; genuine; as, *true* balsam; a *true* Christian; *true* justice.
True piety is cheerful as the day. *Cowper.*
8. Right; proper; such as it should be; as, presented in their *true* order and bearings.
9. Legitimate; rightful; as, the *true* owner.
10. Placed, fitted, or formed, accurately; as, the corner of the square is not *true.*
11. Conformable to a standard, rule, or pattern; exact; accurate; correct; as, a *true* copy; a *true* likeness of the original; a gallop is called *true* when the horse gallops on the right foot when turning to the right, on the left foot in turning to the left.
Making his eye, foot, and hand keep *true* time. *Scott.*
12. Conformable to nature or reality; as, *true* stories.
13. Constant in direction; steady; — of winds.
14. *Biol.* Genuine; real; not deviating from the essential characters of a class; as, a lizard is a *true* reptile; a whale is a *true,* but not a *typical,* mammal. Cf. TYPICAL, *adj.*, 2.
15. *Geog. & Surveying* Determined with reference to the earth's axis rather than the Magnetic Poles; as, *true* north; *true* west; a *true* bearing.
☞ For many *true* phrases, see the second word.
Syn. — Steadfast, unfaltering, devoted; authentic, pure; faithful, precise; lawful; reliable, unerring. See REAL.
Ant. — Perfidious, false, fickle; spurious, imitation, counterfeit; erroneous, incorrect, wrong; inaccurate, inexact; untrustworthy. See FALSE, SPURIOUS.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives or their derivatives) are:

true-blooded	trueheartedly	true-souled
true-breasted	trueheartedness	true-spirited
true-eyed	true-mannered	true-stamped
true-grained	true-paced	true-toned
truehearted	true-seeming	true-tongued

— *true as steel, the gospel, touch* (that is, touchstone), etc. Absolutely true, to be relied on, etc.

true (trōō), *adv.* **1.** Truly; specif.: faithfully; truthfully; accurately; genuinely; rightly; authentically.
2. *Biol.* Conformably to parental type; purely; without change; as, a variety comes *true* from seed.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

true-aimed	true-divining	true-run
true-based	true-felt	true-speaking
true-begotten	true-heroic	true-spelling
true-believing	true-made	true-spoken
true-dealing	true-meaning	true-strung
true-derived	true-meant	true-sublime
true-devoted	true-noble	true-sweet
true-disposing	true-ringing	true-thought

true (trōō), *n.* [AS. *trēow.* See TRUCE.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Fidelity. **b** Compliance; agreement; compact. **c** A truce; a respite. **d** Truth. **e** A true or trusty person; a truelove; specif. [*cap.*], Christ.
2. That which is true; ultimate truth; reality; — usually with *the.*
3. State of being true or accurate, as in alignment, adjustment, or the like, as in phrases *in true, out of true.*

true (trōō), *v. t.*; TRUED (trōōd); TRU'ING (trōō'ĭng) or TRUE'ING. **1.** To verify. *Rare.*
2. To make true; to bring, as by a light turning cut, to its exact and correct condition as to form, place, angle, adjustment, etc.; — often with *up* or *off;* as, to *true* up a board, that is, to make one or more of its surfaces a true plane; to *true* up work in a lathe.

true. Var. of TROW. *Scot.*

true anomaly. See ANOMALY, 3 a.

true bill. *Law.* A bill of indictment returned by the grand jury so endorsed. See INDICTMENT, 2.

true blue. **1.** Originally, some especially fast blue dye or color, probably that of Coventry blue.
2. The blue color adopted from old association of blue with constancy and fidelity by the Covenanters, or Scottish Presbyterians; hence, Presbyterianism.
3. Thoroughgoing or uncompromising loyalty, fidelity, or orthodoxy.

true'-blue' (66), *adj.* Of unswerving loyalty; — used esp. of parties or groups which adopted blue as their special color; as, *true-blue* Presbyterians; a *true-blue* Tory.

true'-blue', *n.* A true-blue person.

true'born' (trōō'bôrn'; 66), *adj.* Genuinely such by birthright.

true branching. See BRANCHING, *n.*

true'bred' (trōō'brĕd'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Of a genuine or right breed.
2. Being of real breeding or culture; — used of persons.

true bug. Any member of the Hemiptera or Homoptera.

true course. *Navig.* The angle of a ship's track with the true meridian.

true dagga. = DAGGA a.

true discount. See DISCOUNT, *n.*, 1 b.

true error. See ERROR, *n.*, 9.

true'-false', *adj.* Containing both what is true and what is false. Hence, *true-false test,* a test in which an individual is required to distinguish true statements from false.

true flint. See POTTER'S FLINT.

true fresco. See FRESCO, 2 a.

true horizon. = HORIZON, *n.*, 5 b.

true inwardness. The esoteric reality.

true level. See LEVEL, *n.*, 6.

true life. Life as lived rather than as portrayed. — **true'-life',** *adj.*

true'love' (trōō'lŭv'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *trēowlufu* faithful love.]
1. Faithful love; — now usually as two words.
2. One truly beloved or loving; a sweetheart.
3. A lover's symbol, probably a truelove knot. *Obs.*
4. a The herb Paris. **b** The trillium *Trillium erectum.*

truelove knot. A complicated knot with symmetrical parts and not readily untying, emblem of mutual love; — called also **true'-lov'er's knot.**

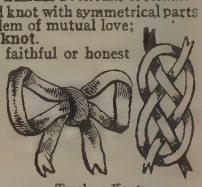

Truelove Knots.

true'man (trōō'măn), *n.* A faithful or honest man. *Archaic.*

true'ness, *n.* [AS. *trēowness.*] Quality of being true; faithfulness; reality; genuineness; also, exactness of adjustment.

true pelvis. See PELVIS b.

true'pen'ny (trōō'pĕn'ĭ), *n.* An honest or trusty fellow. — *adj.* True; genuine.

true plane. In workshop parlance, a plane surface (of metal) made by repeated scraping with a scraper and testing with a surface plate.

true power. *Elec.* See WATT.

tru'er (trōō'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which trues; esp., a device for truing abrasive wheels.

true ratio. *Elec.* In an instrument transformer, the ratio of the root-mean-square primary current or voltage to the root-mean-square secondary current or voltage under specified conditions.

true ribs. *Anat.* Ribs whose costal cartilages connect directly with the sternum, in man the first seven pairs.

true ruby. See RUBY, *n.*, 1.

true skin. *Anat.* The derma.

true stitch. An embroidery stitch taken through the material and exactly alike on both sides.

true time. Apparent, or solar, time; mean time.

true value. Value determined by finding out what one could reasonably expect to get for a property under normal market conditions, rather than by applying some arbitrary mode of assessment fixed by the legislature. See VALUE, 14.

true vocal cords. *Anat.* See VOCAL CORDS.

true white precipitate. Ammoniated mercury.

true wind. *Nav.* The wind at any point not affected by the motion of the observer. Cf. APPARENT WIND.

truff (trŭf), *n.* [OF. *truffe, trufe.*] *Obs.* **a** A piece of trifling. **b** *Scot.* A trick. **c** *Rare.* A truffle.

truff (trŭf), *v. i.* [OF. *truffer, trufer,* to deceive.] To trifle. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To deceive; to steal. *Scot.*

truff, *n.* = BULL TROUT a.

truff. Var. of TURF. *Scot.*

‖**truffes** (trŭf), *n. pl.* [F.] Truffles.

truf'fle (trŭf''l; trōō·f'l; trōōf''l; 277; *see note below*), *n.* [MF. *trufle, truffe,* fr. Pr. *trufa* or It. *truffa,* fr. Oscan-Umbrian form (cf. VL. *tufera*) for L. *tuber* tumor, knob, truffle. See TUBER; cf. TRIFLE.] **a** Any of various European edible subterranean sac fungi of the genus *Tuber;* also, the edible ascus fruit, commonly oblong, with a warty or rugose and blackish surface, highly esteemed as a delicacy. *T. melanosporum* yields the best French truffles. **b** Any of the related fungi of the order Tuberales, esp. of *Terfezia,* etc. Cf. FALSE TRUFFLE.

Truffle.

☞ Walker (1791) recognizes only trōō·f'l, long the preferred pron.; Smart (1836) has trōōf''l; trŭf''l is recent, but apparently prevails in present good usage.

truf'fle, *v. i.* To gather truffles. — **truf'fler** (-lĕr), *n.*

truf'fled (-'ld), *adj.* Cooked, stuffed, garnished, or the like, with truffles.

trug (trŭg; trōōg), *n.* [See TROUGH.] *Local, Eng.* **a** An old measure for wheat. See MEASURE, *Table.* **b** A trough, or tray. **c** A kind of coarse basket made of strips of wood. **d** A milk pail.

trug (trŭg), *n.* Also, *Obs.*, **trug·mal'lion** (-măl'yŭn). A wench; prostitute. *Now Dial.*

tru'ism (trōō'ĭz'm), *n.* [From TRUE.] An undoubted or self-evident truth, esp. one too obvious or unimportant for mention; use of such statements.
Syn. — See COMMONPLACE.

tru'is·mat'ic (trōō'ĭz·măt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **tru·is'tic** (trōō·ĭs'tĭk), **tru·is'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl). Of or pertaining to truisms.

‖**trui'té'** (trwē'tā'), *adj.* [F., fr. *truite* trout.] Having a delicately reticulated surface; — applied to porcelain, etc.

trull (trŭl), *n.* [Cf. G. *trolle, trulle;* perh. akin to Dan. *trold* an elf, imp, Sw. *troll* a goblin, ON. *troll* a giant, fiend, demon. Cf. 1st TROLL.] **1.** A trollop; strumpet.
2. A girl; wench; lass. *Obs.*

trull (trŭl; trōōl). Var. of TROLL. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Trul'lan (trŭl'ăn), *adj.* [ML. *trullus* dome, fr. L. *trulla* ladle, scoop. See TROWEL.] *Eccl. Hist.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, two church councils held in the *trullus,* a domed apartment of the imperial palace at Constantinople. The first Trullan Council was held in 680–681, and is known as the sixth Ecumenical Council. The second Trullan Council or Synod was held in 692, and is regarded as ecumenical by the Greeks, but not by the Latins. It is called also the *Quinisext Council.*

trull'er (trŭl'ĕr; trōōl'ĕr), *n. Mining.* One who trolls ore in a wheelbarrow. *Chiefly Cornwall.*

Trul'li·ber, Parson (trŭl'ĭ·bĕr). A coarse, brutal, uncharitable clergyman in Fielding's *Joseph Andrews.*

trul'li·za'tion (trŭl'ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ-), *n.* [L. *trullissatio,* fr. *trullissare* to trowel, plaster.] Act of laying on plaster with a trowel.

trul'lo (trōōl'lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lē). [It. dial.] *Archaeol.* A kind of rough stone building in southern Italy, akin to the nuraghe.

tru'ly (trōō'lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *trēowlīce.* See TRUE.] **1.** In a true manner; as: **a** Sincerely; honestly; faithfully; as, to be *truly* attached to one; *truly* sorry. **b** In agreement with fact; with truth; also, unfeignedly; genuinely; as, to state facts *truly.* **c** Exactly; accurately; justly; hence, properly; rightly; as, to estimate *truly* the evidence. "A pageant *truly* played." *Shak.* **d** Conformably to law; legally; legitimately. **e** Conformably with nature; realistically. **f** Without variation, esp. from crossbreeding.
2. In fact; in deed; in reality; in truth; — often used for emphasis or interjectionally; as, *truly,* she is fair.

tru'ly, *adj.* That is really such. *Chiefly Dial.*

tru'ly (trōō'lĭ; trŭ'lĭ), *n.* In the phrase *by my truly,* on my word. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

trum'bash (trŭm'băsh), *n.* Also **trom'bash.** [Sudan Ar. *trumbāsh,* of Sudanic origin, appar. fr. Zandeh (Niam-Niam).] A throwing weapon of hardwood, flattened and sharply curved at one end, used by natives of the Sudan.

---

truck'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
trucking house. = TRUCK HOUSE.
truck'l. Truckle. *Ref. Sp.*
truck'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
truck'load', *n.* See -LOAD.
truc'u·len'tal, *adj.* = TRUCULENT. *Rare.* [(-dē). = TRULLO.]
trud'do (trōōd'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DI
trudgd. Trudged. *Ref. Sp.*
trudge'man. † TRUCHMAN.
trudgen crawl. See 2d CRAWL, 2.
trudg'eon. Erron. var. of TRUDGEN.
‖ **tru'di·tur di'es di'e.** [L.] Day is pushed forth by day; one day hurries on another. *Horace* (*Odes,* II. xviii, 15).
Tru'dy (trōō'dĭ), *n.* Dim. of GERTRUDE, EMMENTRUD.
true. † TRUCE.
true'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
true'ly. † TRULY.
truf'fe·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
truf'fi·esque' (trŭ·fĭ'ĕ·ĕsk'; trōō·fĭ'ĕ-; trōōf'-), *adj.* See -ESQUE.
trufle. † TRIFLE, TRUFFLE.
trug'ging house. Also **trug'ging place.** A brothel. *Obs.*
tru'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
trul'li·bub. † TRILLIBUB.

‖**tru′meau′** (trü′mō′), *n.* [F.] *Medieval Arch.* A central pillar in some large doorways, supporting the tympanum.

trum′mel (trŭm′ĕl), *n.* [D. *trommel* drum, tin box.] A round tin box for cake or bread. *Local, U. S.*

trump (trŭmp), *n.* [ME. *trumpe, trompe,* fr. OF. *trompe,* of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *trumpa, trumba,* trumpet, ON. *trumba.* See DRUM; cf. TROMBONE, TRUMP to deceive, TRUMPET, TRUNK a proboscis.] **1.** A wind instrument of music; a trumpet, or sound of a trumpet. *Chiefly Poetic.*

The wakeful *trump* of doom. *Milton.*

2. a *Obs.* A trumpeter. **b** Figuratively, that which summons or proclaims as does a trumpet.

3. A jew's-harp. *Scot. & Ir.*

4. A tube; specif., the trachea (of a crane); also, a proboscis. *Obs.*

trump, *v. i. & t.;* TRUMPED (trŭmpt); TRUMP′ING. [OF. *tromper.* See TRUMP a trumpet.] To sound, make a sound like, or proclaim by, a trumpet. *Now Rare.*

trump (trŭmp), *n.* [A corruption of *triumph;* cf. F. *triomphe* a triumph, a game of cards, a trump. See TRIUMPH; cf. 2d RUFF.] **1.** *Card Playing.* **a** One of a particular suit (usually determined by chance for each deal) any card of which takes any card of the other suits. **b** Loosely, the suit so distinguished; as, clubs are *trumps.* **c** = TRUMP CARD.

2. An old card game like whist; — called also *ruff.*

3. A good fellow (man or woman). *Colloq.*

— *a trump in one's way.* An obstruction or hindrance. *Obs.*

trump, *v.; Transitive:* **1.** To play a trump on when one of another suit has been led.

2. To nonplus; outdo; beat; cap.

3. To impose unfairly; to palm off. *Obs.*

—, *Intransitive:* To play a trump on a trick.

trump in one's way. To cast or get in one's way in order to impede. *Obs.*

trump up. **a** *Obs.* To adduce; allege. **b** To devise; to concoct or construct with unfairness; to fabricate; as, *to trump up* a charge.

trump, *v. i.* [F. *tromper* to deceive, *se tromper de* to mock; the same word as OF. *tromper* to blow a trumpet. See TRUMP trumpet; cf. TRUMPERY.] To impose on; deceive. *Obs.*

trump card. The card turned up as trump; also, loosely, any card of the trump suit; hence, the most important means of obtaining one's end in any matter; as, the production of the missing letter proved a *trump card.*

trumped′-up′ (trŭmpt′ŭp′), *adj.* Unfairly or unscrupulously concocted; as, a *trumped-up* excuse.

trump′er (trŭmp′ĕr), *n.* [F. *tromper* to deceive; cf. F. *trompeur* a deceiver.] A deceiver. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

trump′er·y (-i), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-iz). [F. *tromperie* deceit, fr. *tromper* to deceive. See TRUMP to deceive.] **1.** Deceit; fraud; trickery. *Archaic.*

2. Something deceptively showy; hence, things of no value; rubbish; trash; nonsense.

3. Formerly, rites, relics, decorations, or ceremonial observances, regarded as trumped up or vain.

4. Weeds or other impediments to growing plants. *Dial.*

trump′er·y, *adj.* Deceptively showy; trashy; worthless. — **trump′er·i·ness,** *n.*

trum′pet (trŭm′pĕt; -pĭt; 119), *n.* [ME. *trumpete,* fr. OF. *trompette,* dim. of *trompe.* See TRUMP trumpet.] **1.** A wind instrument consisting of a long metal tube, commonly once or twice curved, with cup-shaped mouthpiece, and ending in a bell. It is typical of the well-known and ancient family of instruments giving their tones by the vibration of the player's lips against the mouthpiece of a long tube. Besides its fundamental tone, a series of harmonics can be produced by varying the force of blowing and the embouchure. Other tones are variously secured, as by means of finger holes and keys, as in the obsolete key bugle and serpent; by a slide, as in the trombone; or by valves, as in the modern cornet-à-pistons, which last give easily all the scale tones of its compass. The modern trumpet used in both bands and orchestras has a brilliant tone of noble quality. It is usually built in B♭ and has a compass of *e*–*bb.* See PITCH, *Illust.* It is a transposing instrument, the trumpet in B♭ sounding a whole step lower than the notation indicates.

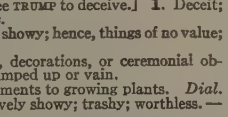

Modern Trumpet with Pistons.

2. A trumpeter; hence, one who praises or acts as the mouthpiece of renown.

3. Fig., that by which proclamation or warning is sounded.

The cataracts blow their *trumpets* from the steep. *Wordsworth.*

4. An 8-ft. organ reed stop with a trumpetlike tone.

5. A natural or artificial trumpet-shaped object, as a trumpet shell or the flare of a car coupling.

6. A trumpet-shaped instrument for collecting, directing, or intensifying, sounds; as, an ear or speaking *trumpet.*

7. a *pl. Southern U. S.* Any of several pitcher plants having long trumpet-shaped leaves, esp. *Sarracenia flava.* **b** The trumpet-shaped flower of any of several plants of the genera *Datura, Campsis, Bignonia,* etc.

8. A sound as of a trumpet; esp., an elephant's cry; also, a hum, as of a mosquito or gnat.

9. *Mach.* A funnel, or short flaring pipe, used as a guide or conductor, as for yarn in a knitting machine.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

trumpet-blowing **trumpet-loud** **trumpet-tongued**
trumpet-hung **trumpet-toned** **trumpet-voiced**

trum′pet, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a trumpet.

trum′pet, *v.;* TRUM′PET·ED; TRUM′PET·ING. [Cf. F. *trompeter.*] *Intransitive:* To sound loudly, or with a tone like a trumpet; to utter a trumpetlike cry, as elephants.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To sound on a trumpet; to utter with a trumpetlike sound or cry.

2. To publish by or as if by sound of trumpet; to noise abroad; to proclaim; as, to *trumpet* good things.

3. To summon, banish, or denounce by or as by sounding a trumpet.

4. To make flaring like the bell of a trumpet.

trumpet animalcule. Any trumpet-shaped infusorian of *Stentor* or an allied genus.

trumpet arch. *Arch.* A diagonal arch, or squinch, of conical form.

trumpet ash. The trumpet creeper. *Eng.*

trum′pet·bush′ (trŭm′pĕt·bŏŏsh′; trŭm′pĭt-; 119), *n.* The yellow elder.

trumpet call. A call sounded on a trumpet; hence, any loud or urgent summons; specif., *Music,* a fanfare.

trumpet conch. A trumpet shell.

trumpet creeper. A North American woody vine (*Campsis radicans*) having pinnate leaves and large, red, trumpet-shaped flowers.

trum′pet-creep′er fam′i·ly. The Bignoniaceae.

trumpet daffodil. A variety of the common daffodil with a conspicuous corona. See DAFFODIL b.

trum′pet·er (trŭm′pĕt·ẽr; -pĭt-), *n.* **1.** One who sounds or plays a trumpet; specif., a soldier, sailor, or herald, who signals with a trumpet.

2. One who or that which proclaims, publishes, or announces.

3. Any of several large long-legged and long-necked South American birds of the genus *Psophia,* esp. *P. crepitans* of Guiana and Brazil, called also *agami.* They are forest dwellers, highly gregarious and easily domesticated, often kept, in Brazil, to protect poultry. The head and beak are very fowllike, the soft plumage mostly blackish with yellowish green or purplish iridescence on neck and breast. Their cry is loud, clear, and prolonged. *P. leucoptera* has the wings partly white; *P. ochroptera* has the same parts ocherous. **b** The trumpeter swan. **c** A pigeon of a domestic breed originating in Russia and having a shell crest and heavily feathered feet.

Trumpeter (*Psophia crepitans*).

4. a Any of several Australian and New Zealand marine spiny-finned fishes (family Latrididae), esp. a choice food fish (*Latris hecateia*) which is silvery with olive longitudinal stripes and reaches a weight of 60 to 80 pounds. The name is extended to other fishes which make a trumpeting noise when caught, as the *trumpeter perch* and the *trumpeter whiting.* **b** The queensland trumpeter.

trumpeter fish. = TRUMPETER, **4.**

trumpeter muscle. A buccinator.

trumpeter perch. A small striped food fish (*Therapon quadrilineatus*) of Australia.

trumpeter swan. A North American wild swan *Cygnus buccinator*) noted for its sonorous voice. It is found chiefly from the Mississippi Valley westward, but is becoming rare. It is pure white and has no yellow on the lores.

trumpeter whiting. An Australian whiting (*Sillago maculata*).

trumpet fish. **a** = BELLOWS FISH **a.** **b** A flutemouth.

trumpet flower. Any plant having trumpet-shaped flowers; also, the flower of such a plant. Specif.: **a** The trumpet creeper. **b** The trumpet honeysuckle. **c** The cross vine. **d** The datura. **e** The yellow elder. **f** The yellow oleander.

trumpet fly. A botfly.

trumpet honeysuckle. A North American honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*) with coral-red or orange flowers.

trumpet hypha. *Bot.* One of the conducting cells in the tissues of the stems of brown algae of the family Laminariaceae. They are long cells with swollen ends.

trum′pet·ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that trumpets.

2. *Mining.* A channel or passage partitioned off from a shaft or left behind the lining, usually running along one corner of the latter. *Chiefly Local, Eng.*

trumpet lily. **a** The garden lily *Lilium longiflorum* of Japan; also, its flower. Cf. BERMUDA LILY. **b** = CALLA, 2.

trumpet major. *Mil.* Chief trumpeter of a band or regiment.

trumpet marine. *Music.* A medieval bowed instrument, trumpet-shaped and about six feet long with one long gut string sounding natural harmonics in playing. Its tone was powerful but coarse, like a rough trumpet tone.

trumpet milkweed. The wild lettuce *Lactuca canadensis;* — in allusion to its hollow stem and milky juice.

trumpet narcissus. The trumpet daffodil.

trumpet plant. = TRUMPET, **7 a.**

trumpet reed. A ditch reed. *W. Ind.*

trum′pet·ry (trŭm′pĕt·rĭ; -pĭt-), *n.* Trumpets, or their sound.

trumpet seaweed. = SEA TRUMPET, **1.**

trum′pet-shaped′, *adj. Bot.* Tubular with the limb dilated.

trumpet shell. Any large marine univalve shell belonging to *Triton* or an allied genus.

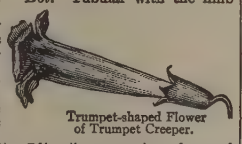

Trumpet-shaped Flower of Trumpet Creeper.

trumpet tree. The trumpetwood.

trumpet vine. **a** The trumpet creeper. **b** The trumpet honeysuckle.

trum′pet·weed′ (trŭm′pĕt·wēd′; -pĭt-), *n.* **a** Any of several herbs; as: (1) The wild lettuce *Lactuca canadensis.* (2) The boneset *Eupatorium perfoliatum.* (3) The joe-pye weed *E. maculatum.* **b** = SEA TRUMPET, **1.**

trum′pet·wood′ (-wŏŏd′), *n.* A tropical American tree (*Cecropia peltata*) having hollow stems used for wind instruments, and large peltate leaves.

trum′pet·y (trŭm′pĕ·tĭ; -pĭ·tĭ), *adj.* Trumpetlike in sounds.

trum′pie (trŭm′pĭ), *n.* A jaeger gull. *Orkney I.*

trump′-poor′ (trŭmp′pŏŏr′; 66; 199), *adj. Card Playing.* Lacking general strength because strong only in trumps.

trump signal. *Whist.* A signal to one's partner to lead trumps, made by playing an unnecessarily high card, followed by a lower one of the same suit, when not attempting to win the tricks.

trun′cage (trŭng′kĭj), *n.* [ML. *truncagium,* fr. L. *truncus* trunk.] A due in tree trunks for tenure of land. *Hist.*

trun′cal (trŭng′kăl; -k′l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the trunk (sense 1).

trun′cate (-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT·ED (-kāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT·ING (-kāt·ĭng). [L. *truncatus,* past part. of *truncare* to cut off, mutilate, fr. *truncus* trunk. See TRUNK; cf. TRENCH.] **1.** To cut off; to lessen by cutting; to lop.

2. *Cryst.* To replace, or cut off, by a plane, as an edge, esp. when equally inclined to the adjoining faces.

trun′cate (-kāt), *adj.* [L. *truncatus,* past part.] Truncated; as: a *Bot. & Zool.* Having the end square or even, as if cut off. **b** *Zool.* Lacking the apex; — said of certain spiral shells in which the apex of the young shell breaks off naturally.

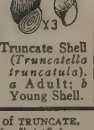

Truncate Shell (*Truncatella truncatula*). *a* Adult; *b* Young Shell.

trun′cat·ed (-kāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Cut off or cut short; hence: **a** Lopped off; maimed. **b** Shortened; abbreviated; as, a *truncated* account or view.

2. Cut off by a line or plane. See TRUNCATE, *v. t.,* **2.**

3. *Zool.* Truncate.

truncated cone *or* **pyramid.** *Geom.* The part left of a cone or pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane, usually parallel to the base.

Truncated Pyramid.

truncated cube. *Math.* A solid bounded by six equal regular octagons and eight equal regular triangles, formed by cutting off the corners of a cube, — one of the 13 Archimedean solids.

truncated cuboctahedron. See CUBOCTAHEDRON.

truncated icosahedron. *Math.* A polyhedron of 20 regular hexagonal and 12 regular pentagonal faces, formed by cutting off the corners of a regular icosahedron.

truncated icosidodecahedron. *Math.* An Archimedean solid formed of 62 regular faces, 30 equal squares, 20 equal hexagons, 12 equal decagons, by cutting off the corners of the icosidodecahedron.

truncated octahedron. *Math.* An Archimedean solid having as faces 6 equal squares and 8 equal regular hexagons, formed by cutting off the corners of a regular octahedron; tessarescaedecahedron.

Trun′ca·tel′la (trŭng′kă·tĕl′ă), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *truncatus,* past part.] *Zool.* A genus of small snails having a small, somewhat cylindrical shell, truncate in the adult, and the ctenidium replaced by a pulmonary sac. They occur usually on land near the sea, occasionally in both salt and fresh water. It is the type of a family, **Trun′ca·tel′li·dae** (-ĭ·dē) of the suborder Taenioglossa. See TRUNCATE, *Illust.*

trun·ca′tion (trŭng·kā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *truncatio.*] **1.** Act or process of truncating; state of being truncated; hence, mutilation; also, the place where a thing is truncated.

2. *Cryst.* The replacement of an edge or solid angle by a plane, esp. one equally inclined to the adjoining faces.

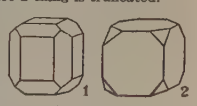

Truncation, 2.

trun·ca′to- (-tō-). A combining form from Latin *truncatus,* denoting *truncately,* as in **trun·ca′to·ro·tund′, trun·ca′·to·sin′u·ate.**

trun′ca·tor (trŭng′kā·tĕr), *n.* One who or that which truncates.

trunch (trŭnch; 105), *n.* [F. *tronche.* See TRUNCHEON.] A stake; post. *Obs.*

trunch, *adj.* Also **trunched** (trŭncht). Short and thick. *Dial.*

trun′cheon (trŭn′chŭn; 105), *n.* [ME. *tronchoun* the shaft of a broken spear, broken piece, fr. OF. *tronchon,* var. of *tronçon* (F. *tronçon*), fr. (assumed) VL. *truncio,* fr. L. *truncus* stem, trunk. See TRUNK.] **1.** A fragment, esp. of a lance or spear. *Archaic.*

2. A short staff or cudgel; a spear shaft; club. *Archaic.*

3. A baton, or staff of command or authority; now esp., a policeman's club.

4. A cutting from a plant for use in grafting.

5. *Obs.* **a** A trunk or stem, esp. one with branches lopped off, to hasten growth. **b** An intestinal worm in horses.

trun′cheon, *v. t.* **1.** To splinter or cut into fragments. *Obs.*

2. To beat with a truncheon.

trun′cheoned (trŭn′chŭnd), *adj.* Having a truncheon.

trun′cheon·er (-chŭn·ẽr), *n.* A person armed with a truncheon. *Obs.*

‖**trun′cus** (trŭng′kŭs), *n.* [L., trunk.] *Anat., Bot., & Zool.* = TRUNK, *n.,* 1 & 3.

‖**trun′cus ar·te′ri·ō′sus** (är·tē′rĭ·ō′sŭs). [NL. Cf. ARTERY.] *Anat. & Zool.* In anamniotes and early developmental stages of amniotes, that portion of the arterial system within the pericardium connecting the ventricle and ventral aorta. It consists of the *conus arteriosus bulbus aortae,* and a tubular region, not differentiated from, and sometimes regarded as a part of, the ventral aorta. Sometimes, narrowly, the term is restricted to that part between the bulbus aortae and ventral aorta.

trun′dle (trŭn′d'l), *n.* [For *trendle,* fr. AS. *trendel* a circle, ring, disk; prob. influenced by *trundle,* v. See TREND, *v.*] **1.** (*pron. also* trŭn′′l, trōōn′d'l, trōōn′′l.) A round or circular object; a trindle; specif.: *Chiefly Dial.* **a** A little wheel, as of a barrow; a caster. **b** A hoop, as a playing hoop, or the iron hoop of a wheel. **c** A round or oval wooden tub. Cf. TRINDLE, *n.,* **1.**

2. a A low-wheeled cart or truck. **b** A trundle bed.

3. A motion or sound as of something moving upon little wheels or rollers; a rolling motion or the sound due to it.

4. Course; path; also, departure. *Dial. Eng.*

5. *Mach.* A lantern pinion; also, any of its bars.

6. *Her.* A quill of gold thread, as borne by the Embroiderers' Company.

7. *Music,* A roller for transmitting movement in the drawstop action of an organ. See STOP, *Illust.*

trun′dle (trŭn′d'l), *v.;* TRUN′DLED (-d'ld); TRUN′DLING (-dlĭng). [Prob. fr. OF. *trondeler* to roll, of Teut. origin. See TRUNDLE, *n.,* TREND, *v.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to roll; to roll along; bowl; as, to *trundle* a hoop or a ball; twirl.

2. To cause to revolve; rotate, as a merry-go-round; also, to whirl or twirl, as a mop.

3. To roll on little wheels, as a bed, wheelbarrow, gun carriage; to wheel (a person).

4. To take or get out of the way.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To go or move on or as if on small wheels; as, a bed *trundles* under another.

2. To roll, or go by revolving, as a hoop; also, to twirl.

3. To go in a wheeled carriage or on wheels; hence, to go quickly or easily; also, to go with a rolling gait.

4. *Cricket.* To bowl. *Colloq.*

trundle bed. A low bed, usually on trundles, that can be pushed under a higher bed; a truckle bed.

trun′dle·head′ (trŭn′d'l·hĕd′), *n.* **1.** *Gearing.* One of the disks forming the ends of a lantern pinion or wheel.

2. *Naut.* The drumhead of a capstan; esp., the drumhead of the lower of two capstans on the same axis.

trun′dler (-dlĕr), *n.* One who or that which trundles.

trun′dle·shot′ (-d'l·shŏt′), *n. Old Ordnance.* A sharpened iron bar with a lead ball near each end, which turned over in flight.

trun′dle·tail′ (-tāl′), *n.* A curly-tailed dog; a cur. *Archaic.*

trun′dling chest (-dlĭng). A wheeled vehicle; a cart or coach. *Old Slang.*

trunk (trŭngk), *n.* [F. *tronc,* fr. L. *truncus.* See THRONG; cf. TRUNCATE, TRUNCHEON.] **1. a** The main stem, or body, of a tree, apart from limbs and roots. **b** The body of an animal or of man, apart from the head or the head and limbs; also, *Obs.,* a corpse.

2. a A tank or pool for keeping fish alive. **b** An open box from which fish are sold. **c** A lobster pot.

3. The main body of anything as distinguished from offshoots, appendages, or the like; as, the *trunk* of an artery.
4. [Confused with *trump*, fr. F. *trompe* proboscis, trumpet See TRUMP a trumpet.] **a** The long, muscular, tubular extension of the nose of the elephant, having the nostrils at its tip; the proboscis. It serves as a prehensile organ, either by coiling about the object to be seized, or by the use of a small movable grasping process at its tip. It is used to convey food to the mouth, in drinking (water being sucked up and blown into the mouth), as a weapon, and otherwise. Also, less often, the proboscis of some other animal. **b** *Slang.* A person's nose.
5. A box or chest, usually covered with leather or cloth, or sometimes made of leather, canvas, or metal, for containing clothes or other goods, esp. one used to convey the effects of a traveler; — in England called *box*.
6. A long, large box, pipe, or conductor, of plank or metal plates, for various uses, as for conveying air to a mine or to a furnace, water to a mill, grain to an elevator, etc.
7. *pl.* Nincholes. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
8. A trunk line.
9. *Obs.* **a** A box or coffer. **b** A speaking tube. **c** A case for explosives, rockets, etc. **d** A long tube through which pellets of clay, peas, etc., were driven by the breath. **e** = 6th SCALE, 2 **a**. **f** A telescope.
10. *Arch.* The shaft of a column or pilaster.
11. *Bot.* See ISOETES.
12. *pl. Costume.* Trunk hose; also, close-fitting short breeches, worn by athletes, swimmers, etc.
13. *Games.* = BAGATELLE, 2. *Obs.*
14. *Mach.* See TRUNK ENGINE.
15. *Mining.* **a** A wooden box, sometimes on sledge runners, for conveying debris from a small heading. **b** A wooden box conduit for carrying air to mine workings. **c** A long box or launder for conveying slimes, etc. **d** *Eng.* A long box or sluice in which ores are separated from slimes.
16. *Naut.* **a** The roof, and the upper part of the sides, of a cabin projecting above the upper deck of a vessel. **b** A box or funnel around an opening in the bottom of a vessel, rising inside above outside water level, as for a centerboard. **c** The casing around a hatch continued between two decks to a hatch above or below, making a shaft. When it extends above the upper deck its top is called a *trunk deck*.
17. *Organ Building.* A wind trunk.
18. *Teleph.* A circuit between two telephone exchanges or telephone switching devices for making connections between subscribers.
19. *Zool.* The thorax of an insect.

trunk (trŭngk), *v. t.* **1.** To enclose in a trunk or casing.
2. *Mining.* To separate (slimes, etc.) by means of a trunk, for further treatment. *Eng.*

trunk up. To uproot with the trunk.

trunk, *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the trunk or a trunk (in various senses).
2. Designating, or pertaining to, a main railroad, telegraph, telephone, or other line, esp. all of any such line between two termini or principal terminals; as, *trunk* call (in telephony), operator, wire, working, etc.

trunk (trŭngk), *v. t.;* TRUNKED (trŭngkt); TRUNK'ING. [L. *truncare.* See TRUNCATE.] To lop off; to curtail; truncate; maim. *Obs.*

trunk'back' (-băk'), *n.* The leatherback turtle.

trunk breeches. Trunk hose. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

trunk cabin. *Naut.* A cabin with a trunk, to give more headroom. See TRUNK, 16 **a**.

trunk deck. *Shipbuilding.* The top of a hatchway trunk that projects several feet above the upper deck; often, also, several such tops joined so as to form a kind of deck.

trunk dial. A spring-driven clock with the case continued some way below the large dial to accommodate a long pendulum.

trunked (trŭngkt), *adj.* **1.** Having a trunk.
2. Clad in trunks.
3. *Her.* With trunk of specified tincture.

-trunked. A combining form of *trunked*, denoting *having* (so many or such) *trunks*, as in:

large-trunked	single-trunked	strong-trunked
short-trunked	straight-trunked	well-trunked

trunked, *adj.* Truncated; having the head cut off. *Obs.*

trunk engine. *Mach.* **a** A steam engine the piston rod of which is a pipe (called a *trunk*) of sufficient diameter to enable one end of the connecting rod to be attached to the crank and the other end to pass within the pipe and be pivoted to the piston, giving compactness. **b** An engine having a trunk piston, as most internal-combustion engines.

trunk'fish' (trŭngk'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-ĕz; -Iz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* Any of several fishes of warm seas, constituting the family Ostraciidae (order Plectognathi), having an angular body covered with a rigid integument of bony plates, leaving only the jaws, fins, eyes, and tail free to move. *Ostracion* and *Aracana*, having the carapace of four-angled cross section, and *Lactophrys*, having it three-angled, are the chief genera. Cf. COWFISH, 2.

Trunkfish (*Lactophrys triqueter*).

trunk hatch *or* **hatchway.** A hatch connected with one above or below by a trunk. See TRUNK, 16 **c**.

trunk hose. Short full breeches, originally part of the hose, reaching about halfway down the thigh, often paned (cut in vertical bands revealing satin lining) and usually padded, worn chiefly in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. — **trunk'-hose'**, *adj.*

French Nobleman, 16th century, wearing slashed Trunk Hose.

trunk'ing (trŭngk'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that trunks.
2. A casing, as that used to protect electrical conductors.

trunk line. *Chiefly U. S. & Canada.* **a** A line connecting an inland commercial center or centers with the seaboard; also, a system handling long-distance through traffic. **b** Any similar main line, as a canal or a telegraph system.

trunk'nose' (trŭngk'nōz'), *n.* The elephant seal.

trunk piston *or* **plunger.** In a single-acting engine or pump an elongated hollow piston, open at the end, in which the end of the connecting rod is pivoted. The piston rod, crosshead, and stuffing box are thus dispensed with.

trunk room. See ROOM.

trunk scald. A winter sunscald. See SUNSCALD.

trunk sleeve. A style of sleeve having a part, usually the upper part, made wide and full, like trunk hose. *Obs.*

trunk steamer. A freight steamer having a high hatch coaming extending almost continuously fore and aft, but not of whaleback form at the sides Cf. TURRET STEAMER.

trunk turtle. The leatherback turtle.

trunk whale. The sperm whale.

trunk'work' (trŭngk'wŭrk'), *n.* Work done on a trunk. *Obs.*

trun'nion (trŭn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *trognon* a core, stalk, of obscure origin; cf. TRUNK.] Either of two opposite pivots, journals, or gudgeons, usually cylindrical and horizontal, projecting one from each side of a piece of ordnance, the cylinder of an oscillating engine, a molding flask, a converter, etc., and supported by bearings, to provide a means of swiveling or turning.

Trun'nion, Commodore Hawser. An eccentric character in Smollett's *Peregrine Pickle.* He is retired from service because of injuries, but retains his nautical and military habits, keeping garrison in his house, obliging his servants to sleep in hammocks and to take turns on watch, etc.

trunnion band. *Ordn.* In built-up guns, the band to which the trunnions are attached.

trunnion carriage *Ordn.* The top carriage of a mortar.

trunnion chain. *Mil.* A chain by which a gun is slung by the trunnions, as under a cart.

trunnion cradle. *Ordn.* A part of the carriage of certain cannon, having branching arms, in the ends of which the trunnions of the gun rest.

trun'nioned (trŭn'yŭnd), *adj.* Having trunnions.

trunnion hoop. *Ordn.* A trunnion band.

trunnion jig. *Mach.* A jig mounted on trunnions so that, when the work is once set in it, the jig can be swung and clamped in several specified positions for the machining operations.

trunnion plate. *Ordn.* **a** = RIMBASE **a**. **b** A metal plate lining the bearings, or recesses, in which the trunnions rest.

trush (trŭsh), *n.* [Var. of TRUSS.] In Kent, a hassock or cushion for kneeling on in church.

tru'sion (trōō'zhŭn), *n.* [ML. *trusio*, fr. L. *trudere, trusum*, to thrust, shove.] Act of pushing or thrusting. *Rare.*

truss (trŭs), *v.* TRUSSED (trŭst); TRUSS'ING. [ME. *trussen*, fr. OF. *trusser, trousser, torser*, prob. fr. (assumed) VL. *torciare*, fr. *torca* bundle, torch. See TORCH; cf. TROUSSEAU, TRUDGE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To pack into a bundle or bundles; to bundle; hence, to make ready by packing; — often with *up;* as, to *truss* up tents, utensils, etc.
2. Hence, to bind, tie, or fasten, in any manner; to secure closely or tightly; — often with *up.*
3. To fasten by or as by a skewer, as a fowl's wings to its body in cooking; to skewer; — often with *up.*
4. *Archaic.* **a** To arrange; to dress, as hair. **b** To fasten or arrange the clothing of; esp., to tighten and tie, as laces, strings, etc. **c** To take fast hold of; to seize and hold firmly; also, to seize and bear off, as a bird its prey. **d** To hang; — usually with *up.*
5. *Obs.* **a** To load; lade. **b** To carry away. **c** To betake (oneself); — used reflexively. **d** To tuck in.
6. *Chiefly Arch. & Engin.* To support by a truss; to strengthen or stiffen, as a beam or girder, by a brace or braces, esp. so as to constitute a truss. See TRUSS, *n.*, 7.
7. To bind together the staves of (a barrel), producing a bulging form and such a deformation of the staves as will keep the hoops in place.
8. *Naut.* To furl (a sail).

—, *Intransitive: Obs.* **a** To pack; be off; to depart; to go. **b** To become shrunk. **c** To be hanged.

truss (trŭs), *n.* [ME. *trusse*, fr. OF. *trousse*, fr. *trousser.* See TRUSS, *v.*] **1.** A bundle; pack; package.

Bearing a *truss* of trifles at his back. *Spenser.*

2. A measured quantity of hay or straw. In England it is regulated by statute as 56 lb. of old or as 60 lb. of new hay, or as 36 lb. of straw, but in usage it varies locally.
3. A padded garment worn under armor, to protect the body from friction; also, *Rare,* a woman's stomacher. *Obs.*
4. *pl.* Tight drawers or breeches. *Obs.*
5. A frock; a costume. *Dial.*
6. *Arch.* A bracket or modillion.
7. *Engin.* An assemblage of members, such as beams, bars, rods and the like, so combined as to form a rigid framework; that is, one which cannot be deformed by the application of exterior force without deformation of one or more of its members. Properly, a truss should be in the form of a triangle or of a combination of triangles, because this is the only polygon whose shape cannot alter without changing the length of its sides. When so designed, the only strains in the members will be those of tension and compression. A long truss is often called a *girder.*
8. *Hort.* A compact flower cluster at the top of a stem.
9. *Naut.* An iron band around a lower mast, with a pivoted attachment to a lower yard at the center, to keep the yard in position and allow it to be braced around; formerly, a rope connection serving the same purpose.
10. *Surg.* An appliance to support a weakened, injured, or deformed part of the body through which deeper contents may protrude. It is used especially in cases of hernia.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:
truss-bound, truss-galled, trussmaker, trussmaking.

truss (trŭs), *adj.* **1.** Compactly framed. *Obs.*
2. Used in trussing; as, a *truss* hoop or barrel.

truss beam. A beam reinforced by a truss (rod) or formed of straight or cambered pieces joined by trussing.

truss bow (bō). *Naut.* A semicircular, jointed portion of a truss holding the center of a lower yard to the mast.

truss bridge. A bridge supported mainly by trusses.

trussed (trŭst), *adj.* **1.** Packed; close-knit.
2. Provided with a truss, as a bridge.

trus'sell (trŭs'ĕl; -I), *n.* [OF. *troussel.* See TROUSSEAU.] The upper or reverse die used in coining. See PILE, 6. *Obs.*

truss'er (trŭs'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A bundle or bandage. *Obs.*
2. **a** One who trusses articles, as casks, fowl, hay, etc. **b** One that trusses; specif., in coopering, a trussing machine. **c** A plant bearing trusses.

truss'er·y (-I), *n.* [See TRUSS; cf. TROUSSEAU.] Luggage. *Obs.*

truss hoop. *Naut.* The band of a truss, encircling the mast; also, one of the truss bands which encircle a yard.

truss'ing (trŭs'ĭng), *adj.* That trusses; specif., *Her.,* depicted as seizing or holding (its prey); — said of a bird of prey.

truss'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who trusses.
2. *Engin.* **a** The members forming a truss. **b** Trusses in general, or the trusses and framework of any structure. **c** Stiffening or bracing with struts, ties, etc., as in a truss.

truss'ing, *adj.* For trussing or being trussed.

trussing bed. A takedown bed. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

trussing machine. A machine for forcing truss hoops on casks.

truss rod. A diagonal rod for trussing a wooden beam, or a tie rod in a truss.

truss'work' (trŭs'wŭrk'), *n.* Work consisting of trusses.

trust (trŭst), *n.* [ME. *trust, trost* (also *trist, trest*), fr. (or perh. akin to) ON. *traust* confidence, security (Dan. & Sw. *tröst* comfort, consolation); akin to G. *trost,* Goth. *trausti* a convention, covenant, AS. *trŭwian* to trust, ON. *trŭa,* AS. *trēowe* faithful; cf. ML. *trustis* trust, protection. See TRUE; cf. TRUST, *v.*, TRYST.] **1.** Assured reliance on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship, or other sound principle, of a person or thing; confidence; faith; belief.

Most take things upon *trust.* *Locke.*

2. Assured anticipation; dependence upon something future or contingent, as if present or actual; hope.

Such *trust* have we through Christ. 2 *Cor.* iii. 4.

3. Quality of being reliable; trustworthiness. *Now Rare.*

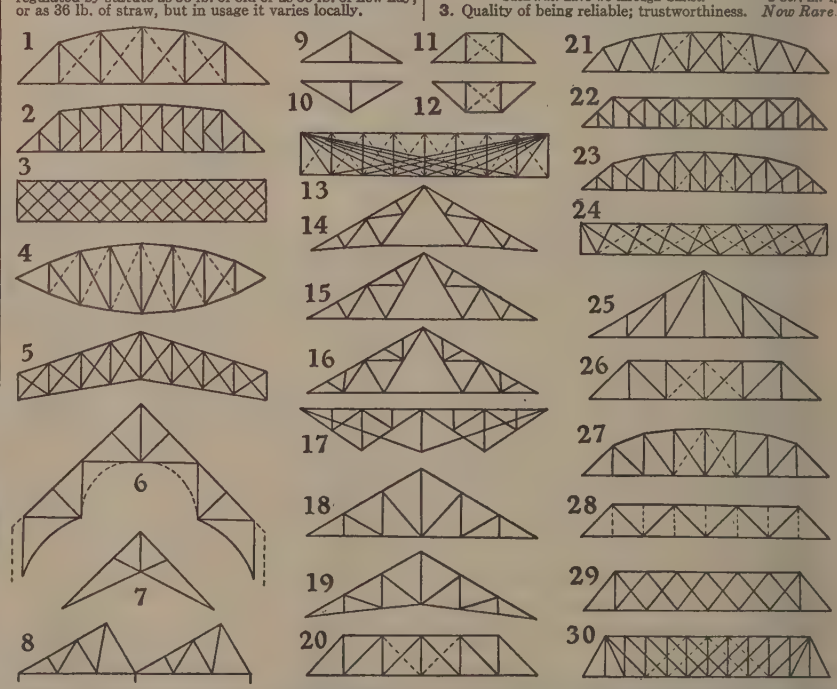

Trusses, 7. 1 Bowstring; 2 K; 3 Lattice; 4 Lenticular; 5 Quadrangular; 6 Hammer Beam; 7 Scissors; 8 Saw-tooth; 9 King, or King-post; 10 Inverted King or King-post; 11 Queen, or Queen-post; 12 Inverted Queen or Queen-post; 13 Bollman; 14 French, Belgian, or Cambered Fink; 15 Fink without Camber; 16 Fan Fink; 17 Fink (obsolete form); 18 Howe with Inclined Top Chords; 19 English, or Cambered Howe; 20 Howe with Parallel Chords; 21 Pegram; 22 Petit with Parallel Chords, or Baltimore; 23 Petit with Curved Top Chord, or Pennsylvania; 24 Post; 25 Pratt with Inclined Top Chords; 26 Pratt with Parallel Chords; 27 Curved Chord, or Camel-back, Pratt; 28 Warren, or (rarely) Zigzag; 29 Quadrangular, or Double Intersection, Warren; 30 Whipple, or Murphy.

trunk'ful, *n.* See -FUL, 2.
trunk'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
trunk'mak'er, *n.* See MAKER.
trunk'way', *n.* = TRUNK, 16 **c**.
trun'nel (trŭn''l). Var. of TREENAIL.
trun'nion-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
trus, **trust.** Truss. *Ref. Sp.*
truse. † TRUCE, TRUSS.
trus'sel (trŭs''l; trŏs''l), **trus'-** **sel·tree',** **trus'sle.** Vars. of TRESTLE, etc.

4. The person or thing in which confidence is reposed; ground of reliance; as, they made penance their *trust*.
5. The condition, obligation, or right, of one to whom anything is confided; responsible charge or office.

[I] serve him truly that will put me in *trust*. *Shak.*

6. Custody; charge; as, a child committed to his *trust*.
7. Credit given; esp., reliance on future payment for merchandise or other property delivered; as, to sell on *trust*.
8. That which is committed or entrusted to one; specif.: **a** A duty, task, or charge, imposed in faith or confidence or by any relation; as, parenthood imposes a *trust*. **b** That committed or entrusted to one to be used or cared for in the interest of another; as, public office is a public *trust*.
9. *Law.* An equitable right or interest in property distinct from the legal ownership thereof; a use (as it existed before the Statute of Uses); also, a property interest held by one person for the benefit of another. Trusts are *active*, or *special*, *express*, *implied*, *constructive*, etc. (see these terms). A trust created by a living donor who prescribed in the instrument of gift how the income shall be used and how the principal sum shall be invested or reinvested is sometimes called a ***living trust***. In a ***passive trust*** the trustee simply has title to the trust property, while its control and management are in the beneficiary.
10. A combination of firms or corporations formed by an agreement legally establishing a trust (sense 9), whereby stockholders in the separate corporations exchange their shares for shares representing proportionate interest in the principal and income of the combination, and surrender to the trustees the management and operation of the combined firms or corporations.
11. A permanent organization of any kind controlling the commercial policy of a number of establishments operated independently, esp. when such an organization is strong enough to control the prices of a line of products in a wide range of markets, suppressing or disregarding competition.

☞ Synonymous terms are: CARTEL, CONFERENCE, CORNER, MONOPOLY, POOL, SYNDICATE, TRUST. A MONOPOLY is the exclusive control of the supply of any commodity in a given market, no matter how obtained. A group of financiers organized to profit by such control is known as a SYNDICATE. Purely temporary and local control, as on the stock or produce exchange on a selling day, constitutes a CORNER. More permanent control, based on agreements regarding output or earnings, constitutes a POOL; when based on any form of intercorporate relation, it is currently known as a TRUST, whether there is any actual trust agreement or not. A CARTEL, in European use a pool or a trust, which may be sanctioned by public authority, sometimes also in British use in place of the older term *conference*, commonly denotes an association of rival firms of different nations joining by mutual agreement in activities in restraint of trade.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

trust agreement	**trust-controlled**	**trust officer**
trust beneficiary	**trust-controlling,** *adj.*	**trust-regulating,** *adj.*
trust-bolstering, *adj.*	**trust maker**	**trust-ridden**
trust-breaking, *adj.*	**trustmonger**	**trust-winning,** *adj.*

Syn. — TRUST, CONFIDENCE, RELIANCE, DEPENDENCE, ASSURANCE. TRUST is an absolute and assured resting on that which is its object, and is often more instinctive, less reasoned, than CONFIDENCE, which is apt to suggest somewhat definite grounds of assurance; as, "O God . . . in thee is my *trust*" (*Ps.* cxli. 8); "He was a gentleman on whom I built an absolute *trust*" (*Shak.*); "those in whom we had no *confidence*, and who reposed no *confidence* in us" (*Burke*); "No subterfuge or pleading shall win my *confidence* again" (*Cowper*). RELIANCE and DEPENDENCE are commonly more objective than *trust* and *confidence*, and suggest the act or state as well as the feeling; as, no *reliance* (or *dependence*) can be placed on his word; he acted in *reliance* (or *dependence*) on the promise that had been made. ASSURANCE, as here compared (cf. CONFIDENCE), adds to *trust* the element of certitude; as, "Faith is the *assurance* of things hoped for, a conviction of things not seen" (*Heb.* xi. 1, *Am. R. V.*). Cf. DEPENDENCE, BELIEF, RELIABLE.

Ant. — Distrust, suspicion, apprehension. See DOUBT.

— ***in trust***. Held by a trustee. See TRUST, *n.*, 9. — ***on or upon trust***. With the sole basis of personal confidence.

trust (trŭst), *v.*; TRUST'ED; TRUST'ING. [ME. *trusten*, *trosten* (also *tristen*, *tresten*), prob. fr. ON. *treysta*, reflexive, to trust, rely; akin to ON. *traust*, n. See TRUST, *n.*] *Intransitive*: **1.** To have trust, or confidence; to rely.

More to know could not be more to *trust*. *Shak.*

2. To be confident, as of something future; to hope.

I will *trust* and not be afraid. *Is.* xii. 2.

3. To sell or deliver on trust; to give credit.

—, *Trans.*: **1.** To place confidence in; to rely on; confide or repose faith in; as, I cannot *trust* him or his word.
2. **a** To commit, or consign, as to one's care; to confer as a trust; as, he *trusted* his wealth to my care. **b** To allow to be or go somewhere or to do something without fear or misgiving; to venture confidently.

To *trust* thee from my side. *Milton.*

3. To give credence to; to believe; credit.

Trust me, you look well. *Shak.*

4. To hope or expect confidently; — usually with a phrase or infinitive clause as object; as, I *trust* we may meet.

I *trust* to come unto you, and speak face to face. 2 *John* 12.

5. To invest with a trust; to commission confidentially; to entrust; — used with *with* before that entrusted.

Whom, with your power and fortune, sir, you *trust*. *Dryden.*

6. To give credit to; to sell to in confidence of future payment; as, most merchants *trust* their customers.

trust to or unto. To depend or rely on.

trust, *adj.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** Secure. **b** Reliable.
2. Held in trust; as, *trust* property; *trust* funds.

trust buster. *U. S.* A Federal district attorney or other public officer who seeks, under the antitrust laws, to secure the dissolution of trusts or one who attempts, usually for political ends, to secure their conviction. — **trust busting.** — **trust'-bust'ing,** *adj.* *All Polit. Slang.*

trust certificate. **a** A document defining the participatory interest of the holder in the trust which issues it, as contrasted with a ***trust bond*** or ***debenture***, which is evidence of a fixed prior claim or lien. **b** A negotiable certificate carrying dividend rights, issued by the controlling board of a trust to those who have deposited corporate securities with them, the voting power of the securities being vested in the trustees.

trust company. **a** Any corporation formed for the purpose of acting as trustee. **b** *U. S.* A bank organized under State laws for handling trusts and also performing all the ordinary banking functions except the issuing of bank notes.

trust deed. *Law.* A deed conveying in trust, — often used as a mortgage.

trus·tee' (trŭs·tē'), *n.* **1.** Orig., a person regarded with trust or to whom something is entrusted; now, one trusted to keep or administer something.
2. *Law.* **a** A person, whether real or juristic, to whom property is legally committed in trust; one entrusted with property for another. **b** *U. S.* One in whose hands the effects of another are attached by the trustee process.

trus·tee', *v. t.* To make a trustee of or over; specif.: *Law.* **a** To commit (property) to the care of a trustee; as, to *trustee* an estate. **b** *U. S.* To attach by the trustee process. See GARNISHMENT, *n.*, 2 **b**. — *v. i.* To serve as trustee.

trustee bank, trustee savings bank. See SAVINGS BANK.

trus·tee'ism, *n.* The system of committing to the care of trustees.

trustee process. *Law.* The process of attachment by garnishment (which see). Cf. EQUITABLE GARNISHMENT. *U. S.*

trustee security. See SECURITY.

trustee stock. *Finance.* High-grade stock or bonds in which trust funds may be legally invested. *Colloq.*

trust'er (trŭs'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who trusts, or credits; specif.: **a** One who believes or accepts a thing as true. **b** One who gives credit; a creditor.
2. *Scots Law.* One who creates a trust; — correl. of *trustee*.

trust'ful (trŭst'fŏŏl; -fl), *adj.* **a** *Obs.* Trustworthy. **b** Full of trust; confiding. — **trust'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **trust'ful·ness,** *n.*

trust fund. Money, securities, or other like property, settled or held in trust.

trust'i·fy (trŭs'tĭ·fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). To form into a trust (esp. in sense 11) or trusts. — *v. i.* To form a trust or trusts. — **trust'i·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

trust'ing, *adj.* That trusts; having trust; trustful. — **trust'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **trust'ing·ness,** *n.*

trust institution. A corporation engaged in the business of administering estates and trusts.

trust'less, *adj.* That may not be trusted; also, distrustful. — **trust'less·ly,** *adv.* — **trust'less·ness,** *n.*

trust'man (trŭst'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One whose occupation is handling trusts, in the service of a trust institution. — **trust'wom'an** (-wŏŏm'ăn), *n.*

trust mortgage. See MORTGAGE, 1.

trust officer. An officer of a trust institution.

trust receipt. a *Banking.* A trust agreement between a bank and its debtor, whereby the bank gives up possession of collateral security to the debtor without abandoning its title to the security, the debtor agreeing to hold the security in trust for the bank, and if the security is sold, to hold the proceeds in trust for the bank, and to pay them to the bank in settlement of the indebtedness. **b** *Com.* A receipt given by an importer to one (as a bank) who has loaned money upon the imported goods, vesting title in the lender, although the goods are in the possession of the importer.

trust'wor'thy (trŭst'wŭr'thĭ), *adj.* Worthy of trust or confidence; reliable. — **trust'wor'thi·ly** (-thĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **trust'wor'thi·ness** (-thĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

Syn. — See RELIABLE. **Ant.** — Irresponsible; sly, tricky.

trust'y (trŭs'tĭ), *adj.*; TRUST'I·ER (-tĭ·ĕr); TRUST'I·EST. **1.** Reposing trust or confidence; trustful; confiding.
2. Admitting of being safely trusted; justly deserving confidence; trustworthy; reliable; as, a *trusty* servitor.
3. Involving trust; as, a *trusty* business. *Rare.* *Shak.*

Syn. — See RELIABLE.

trust'y, *n.* A trusty or trusted person; specif., *U. S.*, a convict considered trustworthy and allowed special privileges.

truth (trōōth; 242), *n.*; *pl.* TRUTHS (trōōthz; trōōths). [ME. *truth*, *truthe*, *treuthe*, *trouthe*, *treowthe*, fr. AS. *trēowth*, *trīewth*. See TRUE; cf. TROTH.] Quality or state of being true or faithful; hence: **1.** Fidelity; constancy. *Archaic.*

Whispering tongues can poison *truth*. *Coleridge.*

2. Veracity; sincerity in character, action, and speech; genuineness in expressing feeling or belief.

If this will not suffice, it must appear
That malice bears down *truth*. *Shak.*

3. **a** True religion; orthodoxy; spiritual reality.

Grace and *truth* came by Jesus Christ. *John* i. 17.

b Conformity with higher, or with ideal, standards.

Truth crushed to earth shall rise again. *Bryant.*

4. **a** Abstractly, conformity to fact or reality; the property in a conception, a judgment or proposition, a belief, an opinion, of being in accord with what is, has been, or must be; as, to seek the *truth*; historical *truth*. **b** Anything, as a judgment, proposition, etc., which has this property; something which is true; as, the *truths* of science; to tell the *truth*.

☞ There are three main types of truth (and of truths): (1) ***Existential, actual***, or ***extensional truth***; that is, exact conformity between the judgment and externally existent things in their actual status and relations. This class includes truths learned by observation or experiment (empirical truths). (2) ***Formal, logical***, or ***intensional truth***; that is, the true elaboration of concepts, meanings, or implications; as, the *truth* of a definition; the *truth* that certain premises give a certain conclusion. Such truths are relatively independent of external existence or nonexistence (necessary truths). (3) ***Normative, ethical***, or ***ideal truth***; that is, the truth about values or an ought. Such truths are presumably not determinable simply by the existence or nonexistence of things, or by logic alone, without reference to something further such as the human will or objective ideals. Some would add: (4) ***Metaphysical*** or ***transcendental truth***; that is, the truth of fundamental reality, conceived as being partly or wholly transcendent of perceived actuality and experience.

☞ Theories of truth are: (1) That it consists simply in accord between ideas in the mind and an independently existent reality — characteristic of naïve realism. (2) That it represents the apprehension of certain objective essences, which external objects may embody or participate in — characteristic of Plato and certain other logical realists. (3) That the ultimate criterion of truth is the coherence of all its parts, or separate truths, with one another and with experience; — called the ***coherence theory of truth***. (4) That an idea has truth when it is, or is capable of being, a pragmatically successful guide to action; that its essence is successful prediction; — called the ***pragmatic theory of truth***.

5. [*cap.*] **a** Abstract truth (sense 4 **a**) personified as a goddess. **b** *Christian Science.* A synonym for God.
6. That which is true; as: **a** Real state of things; fact; reality; actual being or nature. *Shak.* **b** A true statement or proposition; an established principle, fixed law, verified fact, or the like; as, the great *truths* of morals. **c** The body of such truths collectively.

7. Agreement with represented reality; verity; in architecture, avoidance of deceits and imitations; in art, conformity with nature or conviction.
8. Reality; actual existence.

To feel the *truth* and stir of day. *Tennyson.*

9. Conformity to rule; exactness; close correspondence with an example, mood, object of imitation, or the like.
10. *Obs.* **a** Troth; pledge; agreement; promise; betrothal. **b** Faith; trust. **c** Belief. **d** Uprightness; integrity.
11. *Hegelianism.* The fully realized result. The *truth* of the acorn is the oak tree; the *truth* of being is becoming.
12. *Mach.* Accuracy or correctness of formation, adjustment, or position; — chiefly in phrase *out of truth*. *Eng.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

truth-armed	**truth-dictated**	**truth-perplexing**
truth-bearing	**truth-filled**	**truth-revealing**
truth-cloaking	**truth-guarding**	**truth-seeking**
truth-cowed	**truth-instructed**	**truth-shod**
truth-declaring	**truth-led**	**truth-speaking**
truth-denying	**truth-loving**	**truth-tried**
truth-desiring	**truth-mocking**	**truth-writ**
truth-destroying	**truth-passing**	

Syn. — TRUTH, VERACITY, VERITY, VERISIMILITUDE. TRUTH is in general conformity to fact or reality; VERACITY is (esp. habitual) observance of the truth; as, "An honest mind and plain, he must speak *truth*" (*Shak.*); "This same *truth* is a naked and open daylight" (*Bacon*); "Ye shall know the *truth*, and the *truth* shall make you free" (*John* viii. 32); "to vindicate [Geoffrey's] *veracity* as an historian" (*Pope*); "a man of perfect *veracity* in thought, word, and deed" (*Carlyle*); "It [Tennyson's charm] lay in a great *veracity* of soul" (*T. Watts-Dunton*). VERITY is the quality of being true or real; the word often denotes an assured tenet; as, "I could almost as soon doubt the Gospel *verity* as his *veracity*" (*Coleridge*); the eternal *verities*. VERISIMILITUDE is resemblance to truth or reality; as, "There is no *verisimilitude* in the characters, but there is *verisimilitude* in the thoughts; they are true to life, and are always passing through our minds" (*Jowett*); "Scott . . . satisfied himself with seeking *verisimilitude* rather than antiquarian accuracy" (*Walter Raleigh*). Cf. REAL, HONEST.

Ant. — Falsity, falsehood, falseness, untruth, error, wrongness, fallacy, lie, untruthfulness.

— ***in truth***. In reality; in fact. — ***of a truth***. In reality; certainly. — ***the truth***. Among those who hold a particular belief, truth (sense 4 **a**) as imparted peculiarly to them.

truth (trōōth), *v. t.* *Rare.* **a** *Obs.* To betroth. **b** To assert as true; to declare; affirm. **c** To make true (sense 10). — *v. i.* To act or speak with truth. *Rare.*

truth'a·ble (trōōth'ā·b'l), *adj.* Correct. *Rare.*

truth'ful (trōōth'fŏŏl; -fl), *adj.* Disposed to or characterized by truth; veracious; rendering reality accurately. — **truth'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **truth'ful·ness,** *n.*

Truthful James. A character in short poems of F. Bret Harte, often as the supposed speaker.

truth lover. One who loves the truth.

truth seeker. One who endeavors to ascertain truth.

truth serum. A drug administered to induce temporary truthfulness.

truths'man (trōōthz'măn; trōōths'-), *n.* A man devoted to truth.

truth speaker. One who speaks the truth.

truth'tell'er (trōōth'tĕl'ĕr), *n.* One who tells the truth. — **truth'tell'ing,** *n.* & *adj.*

tru'ti·nate (trōō'tĭ·nāt), *v. t.* [L. *trutinatus*, past part. of *trutinari*, fr. *trutina* a balance, fr. Gr. *trytanē*.] To weigh; balance; consider. *Obs.* — **tru'ti·na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

Trut'ta (trŭt'ȧ), *n.* [ML. *trutta* trout. See TRUTTACEOUS.] *Zool.* A subgenus (sometimes a genus) including the black-spotted trouts. They differ from the typical trouts (*Salmo*) in being marked with small black spots and in having smaller scales and fewer vertebrae. The brown trout of Europe, the rainbow trout, and the cutthroat trout of America, are examples.

trut·ta'ceous (trŭ·tā'shŭs), *adj.* [NL. *trutaceus*, fr. ML. *trutta* trout, fr. LL. *tructa*. See TROUT.] Pertaining to or like a trout.

trux·il'lic (trŭks·ĭl'lĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of a group of crystalline acids derived from cyclobutane and having the formula $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$; specif., designating the stereoisomeric 2,4-diphenyl-1,3-cyclobutanedicarboxylic acids, as *α-truxillic acid* (obtained by hydrolysis of *α*-truxilline). The isomeric 3,4-diphenyl-1,2-cyclobutane-dicarboxylic acids are now usually called *truxinic acids*. *β-Truxinic acid* (formerly, and still sometimes, called *β-truxillic acid*) is obtained by hydrolysis of *β*-truxilline.

trux·il'line (-ēn; -ĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-lin.** [From *Truxillo*, better *Trujillo*, Peru.] *Chem.* Either of two isomeric, white, amorphous alkaloids, $C_{26}H_{40}N_2O_6$, obtained from Truxillo coca and distinguished by the prefixes *α*- and *β*-. The mixture of the two was originally named *cocamine*.

try (trī), *v.*; TRIED (trīd); TRY'ING. [ME. *trien* to select, pick out, fr. OF. *trier* to sift, cull, pick out, of obscure origin; cf. Pr. & Catalan *triar*. Cf. TRIAL.] *Transitive*: **1.** To cull out or separate as being proved the best, most useful, or the like; to separate, as one sort from another; — often with *out*; as, to *try* out the wild grain from the good. *Archaic.*
2. To essay by choice; attempt; endeavor; undertake.

Let us *try* . . . to found a path. *Milton.*

3. To test, prove, or make trial of, by or as by actual experiment for determining relative truth, usefulness, accuracy, strength, or other quality; to put to proof; to test; as, life *tries* all. "Let the end *try* the man." *Shak.*
4. To demonstrate to be such; prove.

He hath still been *tried* a holy man. *Shak.*

5. To settle by a test; specif., to decide by an appeal to arms; as, to *try* rival claims by a duel; to *try* conclusions by a trial at law.

Left I the court, to see this quarrel *tried*. *Shak.*

6. **a** To use experimentally; to experiment with; as, to *try* a new remedy or a new horse; also, to test experimentally; as, to *try* one's luck. **b** To experiment or practice upon; to treat experimentally; as, to *try* a sick child with various remedies; to *try* a convalescent's appetite with dainties.
7. To strain; to subject to excessive and harmful uses or tests; as, the light *tries* his eyes.
8. **a** To subject to afflictions or trials; to afflict.

These are the times that *try* men's souls. *Thos. Paine.*

b To torment; annoy; irritate; as, a child whose teasing sorely *tries* his mother.

trust. ✝ TRUSS.

trust'a·ble (trŭs'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **trust'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **trust'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **trust'a·bly,** *adv.*

trus·tee'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

trust'en (trŭs'n), *v. i.* Trust. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

trus'tice, *n.* [Cf. TRUST, *n.*] Trusting; negotiation. *Obs.*

trust'i·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

trust'i·ly (trŭs'tĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of TRUSTY. See -LY.

trust'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

trus'tle (trŭs'l; trŏŏs'l). Dial. Eng. var. of TREESTLE.

trust'ly, *adv.* Trustily. *Obs.*

trute. ✝ TROUT.

truth'i·fy (trōōth'ĭ·fī), *v. i.* = TRUTH. [*n.* See -NESS.

truth'i·ness (trōōth'ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs), **truth'less,** *adj.* See -LESS. — **truth'less·ly,** *adv.* — **truth'lessness,** *n.*

truth'like', *adj.* See -LIKE. — **truth'like'ness,** *n.*

truth'ness, *n.* Truth. *Obs.*

tru'tine, *n.* [L. *trutina*. See TRONE.] A balance. *Obs.* [*Eng.*

truv'at (trŭv'ăt), *n.* = 1st TRIVET.

truwage. ✝ TREWAGE.

truwes. ✝ TRUCE.

Tru·xil'lo co'ca (trōō·hē'yō; 170; 260). See COCA, *n.*, 2.

trux·in'ic ac'id (trŭks·ĭn'ĭk). See TRUXILLIC.

9. To melt out, and procure in a pure state, as oil, tallow, lard, etc.; to render; — often with *out;* as, to *try* out whale oil from the blubber.

The words of the Lord are pure words: as silver *tried* in a furnace of earth, purified seven times. *Ps.* xii. 6.

10. To attempt to seduce (a woman) or cover (a mare).

11. *Obs.* **a** To select; choose. **b** To sift; strain out; hence, to sift out; ascertain. **c** To purify or refine, as metals. **d** To experience; to know by experience.

12. *Carp. & Mech.* To fit or finish with accuracy; specif., to plane with the trying plane; — usually with *up.*

13. *Law.* To examine or investigate judicially; to examine by witnesses or other judicial evidence and the principles of law; to conduct the trial of; as, to *try* a criminal.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To sit in judgment. *Obs.*

2. To prove something by experiment; to make trial.

3. To endeavor; to make an effort, attempt, or search.

4. To do; fare; as, how do you *try?* *Dial. Eng.*

5. *Naut.* To lie, in a gale, head to the wind under very little canvas. *Archaic.*

Syn. — TRY, ATTEMPT, ESSAY, ENDEAVOR. TRY is the general and familiar word; ATTEMPT is more formal, and commonly implies a certain degree of effort; ESSAY is somewhat bookish, and emphasizes the idea of experiment or tentative action; ENDEAVOR heightens the implication of striving or exertion, sometimes suggesting high or aspiring effort. Cf. TRIAL, EFFORT.

try a fall. To try a bout at wrestling.

try and. To try to; — with an infinitive. *Colloq.*

try back. To return over a course; hark back; revert.

try conclusions. To match strength or skill in order to discover the superior; — usually with *with.*

try for. **a** To endeavor to come to, attain, or obtain. **b** In and near Pennsylvania and elsewhere in the Appalachian Mountain regions, to treat a sick person by magic; — said esp. of hex doctors.

try it on. To make experimental use of something, especially to get the better of another. *Slang.*

try on. To put on, as a garment, to ascertain whether it fits the person.

try one's hand. To attempt for the first time tentatively; — usually with *at.*

try on the dog. **a** To test (food) by a dog's acceptance or rejection. **b** To test (a theatrical production) by provincial performance.

try out. To make a preliminary or experimental test of the ability, efficacy, etc., of. *Colloq.*

try (trī), *n.; pl.* TRIES (trīz). **1.** A trial; test. *Shak.*

2. A screen, or sieve, for grain. *Obs.*

3. An attempt; an experimental trial; — usually with *at. Colloq.*

4. **a** In Rugby football, a score (counting three points) made by grounding the ball on or behind the opponents' goal line; — so called because it entitles the side making it to a *try at goal,* a place kick for a goal (counting two points more if successful). Cf. TOUCHDOWN. **b** In American football, short for TRY FOR POINT.

—*at try.* Lying to. *Obs.*

try, *adj.* Choice; good. *Obs.*

try cock. **a** *Steam Boilers.* Any of two or more cocks arranged one above the other to ascertain the water level; a gauge cock. **b** A cock for withdrawing a small quantity of liquid, as for testing.

try'er-out' (trī'ĕr-out'), *n.* One who tries out.

try for point. *Amer. Football.* An attempt, made after scoring a touchdown, to score a goal, again carry the ball across the opponents' goal line, or complete a forward pass in the opponents' end zone, so as to score an additional point.

try'gon (trī'gŏn), *n.* [L. See TRYGONIDAE.] A sting ray.

Try·gon'i·dae (trī·gŏn'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *trygon* sting ray, fr. Gr. *trygōn.*] *Zool.* Syn. of DASYATIDAE. See STING RAY.

try gun. A gun with its stock adjustable to allow the user to determine the size and shape of stock best suited to him.

try'house' (trī'hous'), *n.* A house for trying blubber or lard. See TRY, *v. t.,* 9.

try'ing (-ĭng), *adj.* That tries. — **try'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **try'ing·ness,** *n.*

try'ing, *n.* Act of one who tries.

try'ing, *adj.* Fitted for, or used in, trying.

trying plane. A jointer. See 4th PLANE, 2.

try'ma (trī'mȧ), *n.* [Gr., hole.] *Bot.* A nutlike drupe, in which the epicarp and mesocarp separate as a somewhat fleshy or leathery rind from the hard 2-valved endocarp. The walnut and hickory nut are examples.

tryms (trĭmz). Var. of THRYMSA.

try'—on', *n.* Act or instance of trying on; *Slang,* an attempt, esp. at deceit.

try'out' (trī'out'), *n.* **1.** In sports, a test by which the fitness of a contestant to remain in a certain class is determined.

2. A performance or opportunity for demonstration given as a test. *Colloq., U. S.*

tryp (trĭp), *n.* A trypanosoma.

try'pa (trī'pȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *trypa* hole.] A pore in the front wall of the zooecium of a polyzoan. — **tryp'i·ate** (trĭp'ĭ·ăt), *adj.*

tryp'an blue (trĭp'ăn). [From *Trypanosoma.*] A disazo dye derived from tolidine and H acid, used as a remedy for distemper in dogs and for certain protozoan infections, and as a direct dye for cotton under various names, as *direct blue 3 B.*

tryp'a·no- (trĭp'ȧ·nō-), **trypan-.** A combining form, Greek *trypano-, trypan-,* from *trypanon,* meaning *a borer, trepan,* as in *trypanosome;* specif., *Med., trypanosome,* as in **tryp'a·no·cid'al, tryp'a·no·cide', tryp'a·nol'y·sis, tryp'a·no·lyt'ic.** See -CIDE, -LYTIC, etc.

tryp'a·no·ly'sin (-lĭ'sĭn), *n.* [*trypano-* + *-lysin.*] A specific immune body causing the dissolution of trypanosomes.

Tryp'a·no·so'ma (trĭp'ȧ·nō·sō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *trypanon* auger + *sōma* body.] *Zool.* A genus of parasitic flagellate protozoans (family Trypanosomatidae) having the anterior flagellum expanded into a delicate undulating membrane which runs down the side of the body and sometimes projects as a second flagellum behind; also [*not cap.*], a parasite of this genus. They infest the blood of various animals, including man, being usually transferred by the bite of some species of insect which is an intermediate host of the parasite, and some cause serious or fatal disease. *Trypanosoma gambiense* (transmitted by the fly *Glossina palpalis*), causing the sleeping sickness of Africa; *T. evansii,* causing surra; *T. brucei* (transmitted by the tsetse fly), causing nagana (very fatal to domestic animals in parts of Africa); and *T. cruzi,* causing Chagas' disease in South America, are examples. — **tryp'a·no·so'mal** (-mȧl), **tryp'a·no·so·mat'ic** (-sō·mȧt'ĭk), **tryp'a·no·som'a·tous** (-sōm'ȧ·tŭs; -sō'mȧ·tŭs), **tryp'a·no·som'ic** (-sōm'ĭk), *adj.*

Tryp'a·no·so·mat'i·dae (-sō·mȧt'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TRYPANOSOMA; -IDAE.] *Zool.* A family of protozoans (order Protomonadina) typified by the genus *Trypanosoma.*

tryp'a·no·some' (trĭp'ȧ·nō·sōm'; trĭ·păn'ō-), *n. Zool.* A protozoan parasite of the genus *Trypanosoma.*

tryp'a·no·so·mi'a·sis (-sō·mī'ȧ·sĭs), *n.* [NL. See TRYPANOSOMA; -IASIS.] *Med.* Disease due to infection by trypanosomes; infestation of the body with trypanosomes.

tryp'an red (trĭp'ăn). *Pharm.* A disazo dye derived from benzidine and beta-naphthylamine and used as a remedy in trypanosomiasis and inflammation of the lymph glands.

Tryp'ars·am'ide (trĭp'ärs·ăm'īd; -ĭd; trĭp·ärs'ȧ·mī'd; -mĭd), *n.* [*trypanosome* + *ars-* + *amide.*] *Pharm.* A trade-mark for a trypanocidal agent used in the treatment of African sleeping sickness and syphilis of the central nervous system; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], the preparation bearing this trade-mark.

Try·pet'i·dae (trī·pĕt'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Trypeta,* type genus (fr. Gr. *trypētēs* a borer) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of acalyptrate muscoid flies, having a piercing ovipositor, and having the wings usually banded or spotted. It includes a number of important pests of various fruits. The type genus is **Try·pe'ta** (trī·pē'tȧ). — **tryp'e·tid** (trĭp'ĕ·tĭd), *n. & adj.*

Try·phe'na (trī·fē'nȧ), *n.* [L. *Tryphaena,* fr. Gr. *Tryphaina.*] Lit., delicate; luxurious; — fem. proper name.

Try·pho'sa (trī·fō'sȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Tryphōsa.*] Lit., luxurious; dainty; — feminine proper name.

try plane. A trying plane.

tryp'o·graph (trĭp'ō·grȧf), *n.* [Gr. *trypan* to pierce through + *-graph.*] A kind of mimeograph. — **tryp'o·graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *adj.*

try'—pot' (trī'pŏt'), *n.* A metallic pot used on whalers or on shore for rendering blubber.

tryp'sin (trĭp'sĭn), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. *tryein* to rub down, wear out (hence, to digest) + *pepsin.* Cf. AMYLOPSIN.] *Biochem.* **a** A proteolytic enzyme present in the pancreatic juice, differing from pepsin in acting in a neutral or alkaline medium and in producing a more thorough decomposition of the protein substances. **b** Any of several similar enzymes, occurring in other animal juices and in various plants.

tryp'sin·ize (-īz), *v. t. Bacteriol. & Biochem.* To subject to the action of trypsin.

tryp·sin'o·gen (trĭp·sĭn'ō·jĕn), *n.* [*trypsin* + *-gen.*] *Biochem.* The antecedent of trypsin, a substance contained in the cells of the pancreas and giving rise to the trypsin.

tryp'tase (trĭp'tās), *n. Biochem.* Any enzyme of the trypsin type.

tryp'tic (trĭp'tĭk), *adj.* [From TRYPSIN.] *Physiol.* Relating to trypsin or to its action; produced by trypsin; as, *tryptic* digestion.

tryp'tone (trĭp'tōn), *n.* [G. *trypton,* fr. Gr. *tryein* to rub down + *pepton* peptone.] *Biochem.* A peptone produced by the action of trypsin.

tryp'to·nize (trĭp'tō·nīz), *v. t. Biochem.* To convert into tryptone.

tryp'to·phan (-făn), **tryp'to·phane** (-fān), *n.* [*tryptic* + *-phane.*] *Biochem.* A crystalline amino acid, $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O_2$, a product of tryptic digestion, which gives a red or violet color on oxidation; β-3-indyl-alanine. It is essential to animal life.

try'sail' (trī'sāl'; *naut.* trĭ's'l), *n. Naut.* **a** A fore-and-aft sail bent to a gaff, hoisted on a lower mast or a small mast (*trysail mast*) close abaft, and usually connected to, a lower mast, and used chiefly as a storm sail; — called also *spencer* when at the foremast or mainmast. **b** In a yacht, a small and strongly made sail, either triangular or with a very short gaff, set in place of the mainsail in heavy weather.

try square. An instrument consisting of two straightedges secured at right angles to each other and used for laying off right angles, and testing whether work is square; — called also *right-angle gauge.*

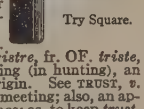

Try Square.

tryst (trĭst; trīst; 277: *in Scot. & Dial.* trĭst *only*), *n.* [ME. *trist, triste, tristre,* fr. OF. *triste, tristre,* a place for watching or waiting (in hunting), an ambush (F. *tître*), prob. of Scand. origin. See TRUST, *v. & n.*] **1.** An appointment to meet; a meeting; also, an appointed place of meeting; a trysting place; as, to keep *tryst.*

2. A set time; an appointed term. *Rare.*

3. *a Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A market or fair; esp., a fixed annual cattle market; as, the *tryst* of Falkirk. **b** A meeting or gathering of people, esp. for merrymaking.

4. A betrothal; engagement; also, an agreement of any sort. *Scot.*

tryst, *v.;* TRYST'ED; TRYST'ING. [See TRYST, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To agree to meet at a certain time or place; to make tryst with. *Chiefly Scot.*

2. *Scot.* **a** To appoint; fix; engage. **b** To afflict; visit; — of evil or good fortune. **c** To engage for marriage; to betroth. **d** To invite; beguile.

3. To bespeak; order beforehand. *Scot. & Ir.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To agree upon a meeting; to make a tryst; also, to meet. *Chiefly Scot.*

2. *Obs.* **a** To fall together in time. **b** To come to terms.

tryst'er (trĭs'tĕr; trīs'tĕr), *n.* One who trysts or comes to a tryst.

tryst'ing (-tĭng), *n.* An appointment; tryst.

trysting day. An arranged day of meeting or assembling.

trysting place. An agreed meeting place; rendezvous.

try'works' (trī'wûrks'), *n.* A brick furnace in which trypots are placed; also, the furnace with the pots.

tsam'ba (tsăm'bȧ), *n.* [Tibetan *tsampa,* written *rtsampa.*] Barley parched and ground; — the chief cereal food in and near Tibet.

tsan'tsa (tsăn'tsȧ), *n.* [Jivaro.] A shrunken head as prepared by Jivaran tribes.

tsa, *n.* = CHA, tea.

tsien (chyĕn). Var. of CH'IEN.

‖**tsi'gane'.** Var. of CZIGANY.

Tsi·ha'lis. Var. of CHEHALIS.

Tsim'shi·an (tsĭm'shĭ·ăn), *adj.* = CHIMMESYAN.

Ts'in. Var. of CH'IN.

Tsin. Var. of CHIN.

tsing. Var. of CHING.

Tsing. = TA CH'ING.

tsouen. Var. of TS'UN.

Ts'ao (tsou), *n. Chinese Hist.* One of the rival states during the 5th century B.C.

tsat'lee' (tsăt'lē'), *n.* [Cant. pron. of Chin. (Pek.) *Ch'i²-li⁴,* lit., seven li, a place noted for silk producing.] Raw Chinese silk from the province of Hupeh, formerly considered the finest.

T scale. *Psychol. & Educ.* A scale for expressing the results of all tests in comparable form, based upon the performance of a representative group of twelve-year-old children, their average being called 50 units, and their standard deviation being taken as 10 units. Raw scores can then be converted into **T scores,** which usually lie between 15 and 85 units on the scale.

tscheff'kin·ite (chĕf'kĭn·īt), *n.* [After K. V. *Tscheffkin;* or *Chevkin,* Russ. general.] *Mineral.* A silicotitanate of the cerium metals with iron and calcium, occurring in velvet-black masses. H., 5–5.5. Sp. gr., 4.5.

tset'se (tsĕt'sē), *n., or,* **tsetse fly.** [S. Afr. D. *tsetse,* of Bantu origin; cf. Sesuto *ntsintsi, ntsi,* fly, Nyanja *nchenche,* Swahili *nzi,* Ila *inzhi;* prob. of imitative origin.] A fly (*Glossina morsitans*), family Muscidae, of central and southern Africa, which by its bite conveys to various animals as cattle, horses, and goats, the parasite (*Trypanosoma brucei*) that causes nagana, and renders certain districts uninhabitable for these domestic animals during certain seasons. A closely related species (*G. palpalis*) is the carrier of the trypanosome *T. gambiense* causing sleeping sickness in man. The Rhodesian form of this disease is caused by *T. rhodesiense* which, as well as nagana, is carried by the tsetse. See SLEEPING SICKNESS, 1.

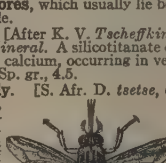

Tsetse Fly (*Glossina morsitans*). (× 1½)

tsetse fly disease. Nagana. *Africa.*

Tshi (chwē), *adj.* Designating a linguistic stock of Negroes of the Gold Coast of West Africa, comprising the Ashanti, Fanti, Akim, Akwapim, and other tribal groups. — *n.* The Tshi language, the chief language of the Gold Coast. The two main groups of dialects are the Fanti and the Akan (Akim, Akwapim). Called also *Twi.* See SUDANIC LANGUAGES.

Tsil·ta'den (tsĭl·tȧ'dĕn), *n.* An Indian of a band of Chiricahua Apache, associated with the Pinaleños. See PINALEÑO.

tsine (tsīn), *n.* [Burmese (*t*)*saiñ* written as *cuiñ.*] The banteng.

tsing'tau'ite (tsĭng'tou'īt), *n.* [From *Tsingtao,* Shantung, China.] *Petrog.* A porphyritic granite porphyry with phenocrysts of orthoclase in a fine-grained groundmass of quartz and alkali feldspar.

tsi·ol'o·gy (tsĭ·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* A dissertation on tea.

T slot. A T-shaped slot. — **T'-slot',** *adj.*

T'—slot' cut'ter. *Mach.* A small side-milling cutter with a necked-down shank, for completing the bottoms of T slots.

Tso Chüan (dzō jwän). *Chinese Literature.* A Chinese writing, for centuries considered a commentary on the Ch'un Ch'iu, but probably of independent origin. See FIVE CLASSICS.

Tso·ne'ca (tsō·nā'kä), *n.* A Tehuelche.

Tso·ne'can, Tso·ne'kan (-kăn), *adj.* Designating, or pertaining to, the linguistic family of South American Indians comprising the Tehuelches, and, according to some philologists, including also the Onas of Tierra del Fuego. Cf. FUEGIAN, PATAGONIAN, TEHUELCHE.

T square. **a** A ruler having a crosspiece or head at one end, used in making parallel lines and as a support for triangles used in drawing lines at different angles to the ruler; — so called from its shape. It is laid on a drawing board and guided by the crosspiece, which is pressed against the straight edge of the board. **b** *Rare.* A try square.

tst, *interj.* A hissed sound enjoining silence.

T steak, *n.* A steak with a T-shaped bone.

tsu'ba (tsōō'bȧ), *n.* [Jap.] The metal guard of the Japanese sword, often elaborately decorated.

Tsu'ga (tsū'gȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Jap. *tsuga* larch.] *Bot.* A small genus of evergreen trees (family Pinaceae), the hemlocks or hemlock spruces, distinguished by the drooping branches, linear leaves with persistent petiole bases, and reflexed cones. Two species occur on the Atlantic coast of North America, two on the Pacific coast; the rest are Asiatic. See HEMLOCK, 2.

tsu'meb·ite (tsōō'mĕb·īt; sōō'-), *n.* [From *Tsumeb,* Otavi dist., South-West Africa.] *Mineral.* A hydrous basic lead copper phosphate occurring in small emerald-green monoclinic crystals. H., 3.5. Sp. gr., 6.1.

ts'un (tsōōn), *n* [Chin. (Pek.) *ts'un⁴.*] A unit of measure equal to one tenth of a ch'ih in old and new (metric) units. See CH'IH.

tsu·na'mi (tsōō·nä'mē), *n.* [Jap., storm wave.] A seismic disturbance of the ocean; a great sea wave produced by submarine earth movement or volcanic eruption.

Tsung'—li' Ya'men (dzōōng'lē' yä'mĕn). [Chin. (Pek.) *tsung³* general + *li³* managing + *ya²men²* office.] The Chinese board or department of foreign affairs through which, from its establishment in 1861 until 1901, communications to the throne and the Six Departments of the government were addressed by the foreign ministers. See WAI-WU PU.

tsung'tu' (dzōōng'dōō'). [Chin. (Pek.) *tsung³* general + *tu¹* superintendent.] A viceroy or governor general, formerly the highest provincial official in China, with civil and military authority over one or more provinces.

tsu·tsu'ga·mu'shi mite (tsōō·tsōō'ngä·mōō'shē). [Jap. *tsutsugamushi,* fr. *mushi* bug.] A small Japanese mite (*Trombidium akamushi*), the carrier of kedani fever.

Tsu'tsu·tsi (tsōō'tsōō·jē), *n.* [Jap. *tsutsuji.*] Any of several Asiatic azaleas, mostly Japanese, with more or less persistent leaves, and showy flowers. Among garden favorites included in the group are *Azalea indica* and *A. yedoense.*

Tu'a·mo'tu·an (tōō'ä·mō'tōō·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Tuamotu Archipelago, or its inhabitants. — *n.* One of the natives of the Tuamotu Archipelago; also, their language; Tuamotu.

tu·an' (tōō·ăn'), *n.* [Malay.] Sir; — applied to Europeans or to a gentleman of any race. *Malaysia.*

try'a·ble, try'al. Vars. of TRIABLE, TRIAL.

tryme. † TREMBLE.

tryne. † TRAIN, TREEN, TRINE.

trypan-. = TRYPANO-.

Tryp'a·ne'i·dae (trĭp'ȧ·nē'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *trypanon* auger.] Syn. of TRYPETIDAE. — **tryp'a·ne'id** (-ĭd), *n. & adj.*

tryp'a·no·so'ma·cide (trĭp'ȧ·nō·sō'mȧ·sīd), *n.* See -CIDE. — **tryp'a·no·so'ma·cid'al** (-sĭd'ăl; -ĭ'ăl), *adj.*

tryp'a·no·so'ma·to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] = TRYPANOSOMIASIS.

Try'phon (trī'fŏn), *Bib.*

tryp'to·gen (trĭp'tō·jĕn), *n.* [See -GEN.] = TRYPSINOGEN.

try't (trīt). Scot. var. of TRIED.

tsa'dik. Var. of SADDIK.

tsar (tsär), **tsar'e·vitch, tsa·ri'na,** etc. Vars. of CZAR, etc.

Tsat'ti·ne. = 1st BEAVER, 8.

Tscekh (chĕk). Var. of CZECH.

Tscher·kess' (chĕr·kĕs'), *n.* = CIRCASSIAN.

tschi·bouque'. Var. of CHIBOUK.

Tsech (tsĕk). Var. of CZECH.

tse're, *n. Heb. Gram.* Var. of SERE.

tse·sar'e·vitch. Var. of CESAREVITCH.

tses'se·be, tses'se·by (tsĕs'ē·bĭ). Vars. of SASSABY.

tsu'bo (tsōō'bō), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Tsu'ma (tsōō'mä), *n.* See QUETZALCOATL.

Tsu'shi'ma (tsōō'shē'mä), *n.* See BATTLE, *Table.*

TT. See SHOT, *n.,* **11.**

tu. Var. of TEW.

tu. Var. of THOU, TO. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tu (dōō), *n. sing. & pl.* [Chin. (Pek.) *tu⁴,* a degree.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

tu'a (tōō'ä), *n.* = TUI. *Phil. I.*

tua, tuae. † TWO.

tualle. † TOWEL.

Tu·a'la·ti (tōō·ä'lä·tĭ), *n.* = ATFALATI.

Tu'a·ma'tef (tōō'ä·mä'tĕf). Var. of DUAMUTEF. See AMENTI.

Tu'a·mo'tu (-mō'tōō), *n.* See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES.

tu'an (tū'ăn). Variant of TAGUAN.

tu·an' mu'da (tōō·ăn' mōō'dä). [Malay *tuan* lord + *muda* young.] Second son; in Sarawak, [*caps.*] a title of the (Eng.) heir presumptive.

‖**tu'ant'** (tū'ănt'), *adj.* [F.] Killing; deadly; trenchant.

Tua'reg (twä'rĕg), *n.* [From *Touareg*, Berber pron. of Ar. *Tawāriq*, pl. of *Tāriq*.] One of the dominant nomads of the central and western Sahara, perhaps descendants of the ancient Gaetulians. They have preserved their Hamitic speech in great purity, as also their alphabet, derived probably from the Punic, but have adopted the Moslem religion. They are very tall, of regular features, and occasionally light-haired. The men wear a cloth wrapped about the face but their women go unveiled. They are divided also as *Imohagh*, in the north, and *Imochagh* or *Imoshagh*, in the south. Cf. TIFINAGH.

tu'art (tōō'ĕrt), *n.* Also **too'art, tou'art, tew'art.** [Native name.] An Australian white gum (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) yielding hard durable timber used for shipbuilding.

tu'a·ta'ra (tōō'ä·tä'rä), *n.* Also **tu'a·te'ra** (-tā'rä). [Maori *tuatāra*, fr. *tua* on the farther side (the back) + *tara* spine.] A large iguanalike reptile (*Sphenodon punctatum*) formerly common in New Zealand, but now confined to certain islets near the coast. It is the only surviving rhynchocephalian and has a pineal body which shows distinct traces of having functioned as an eye in past ages. It reaches a length of two and a half feet, is dark olive-green with small white or yellowish specks on the sides, and has yellow spines along the back, except on the neck.

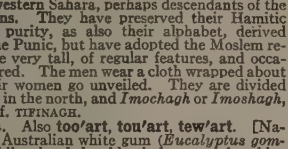
Tuatara. (⅛)

tu'ath (thōō'ä; tōō'ä), *n.* [Ir. See DUTCH.] *Irish Hist.* A state (sense 14); also, the territory occupied by a tuath.

Tu'a·tha De Da'nann (thōō'ä·hä dē dä'nän). [OIr. tribes or folk of the goddess Danu.] The gods of the pagan Irish. According to tradition they came from the northern parts of Europe and landed in Ireland in clouds of mist. After defeat by the Milesians, they betook themselves to *Tír na nOg* and became identified with the fairy people. Cf. FIRBOLG.

tub (tŭb), *n.* [ME. *tubbe, tobbe*, fr. MD. (& MLG.) *tubbe, tobbe* (D. *tobbe*); prob. akin to OHG. *zubar*, G. *zuber, zober*.] **1.** A bucketlike vessel, wide and low, usually about the size of a half barrel, originally formed with wooden staves, round bottom, and hoops.

2. A tubfish. *Local, Eng.*

3. Something shaped like, or likened to, a tub; as: **a** An old form of pulpit. **b** *Slang.* A slow-moving boat or vessel. **c** A very corpulent person. **d** *Local, U. S.* An old-fashioned hand-drawn fire engine.

4. The amount which a tub will hold; the contents of a tub; as, a *tub* of butter, of tea. A tub of oysters varies from ½ to 3 bushels. See MEASURE, *Table.*

5. A vessel to contain water for bathing or tubbing; a bathtub; hence, the act or process of bathing or tubbing; as, a morning *tub. Colloq.*

6. A small cask; esp., a keg or cask holding about four gallons, formerly used by smugglers; as, a *tub* of gin.

7. A sweating tub; a sweating in a tub. *Obs.*

8. *Mining.* **a** A box or bucket in which coal or ore is sent up a shaft. **b** A keeve. **c** A tram used underground. **d** A puddling tub.

9. *Naut.* **a** *Rare.* A cylindrical band attached to a gaff or yard and sliding on the mast as the spar is hoisted or lowered. **b** A pair-oared gig with a place for a coach in the stern. **c** A rack for topsail halliards. See 8th RACK, 14.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

tub-brained	**tub-keeping**, *adj.*	**tubmaking**
tub-coopering, *adj.*	**tubmaker**	**tub-shaped**

— ***the Tub.*** The school of cynics; — from the tradition that Diogenes lived in a tub.

-tub (-tŭb). A combining form of *tub*, as in bath*tub*, wash*tub*.

tub (tŭb), *v.;* TUBBED (tŭbd); TUB'BING. *Transitive:* **1.** To wash or bathe in a tub.

2. To plant or set in a tub; as, to *tub* a plant.

3. *Mining.* To line with tubbing; to keep back (water) by tubbing (sometimes with *off*). See TUBBING, 1 **b**.

4. *Rowing.* To coach in a tub (sense 9 **b**). *Slang.*

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To use a bathing tub; to take a bath. *Colloq.*

2. To undergo washing; as, rayons that *tub* well.

3. *Rowing.* To practice in a tub (sense 9 **b**). *Slang.*

tub, *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like, a tub; using or kept in a tub or tubs.

2. = WASH, *adj.*, 3; as, *tub* goods, silk, dresses.

tu'ba (tū'bä), *n.;* *pl.* TUBAE (-bē), TUBAS (-bäz). [L., trumpet. See TUBE.] **1.** [NL.] *Anat.* A tube.

2. *Music.* **a** A large, deep-toned saxhorn with from three to five valves; — called also *bass saxhorn.* The most common sizes are: the *tenor* (*euphonium*), E♭ *bass*, and BB♭ *double bass.* The latter two are called *bombardons*, or, when circular in form, *helicons* or *sousaphones.* The four-valve E♭ bass with a compass of EE♭–eb' (see PITCH, *Illust.*) constitutes the bass of the brass section in the modern orchestra. The four-valve BB♭ bass with a range of BBB♭–b♭ (see PITCH, *Illust.*) is the ***contrabass*** of the modern band. **b** A powerful organ reed stop of 8-foot pitch.

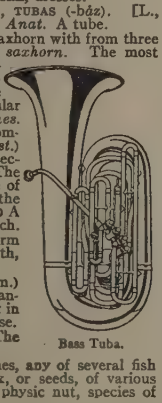
Bass Tuba.

3. *Rom. Antiq.* A trumpet in the form of a straight tube with flaring mouth, usually of bronze.

tu'ba (tōō'bä), *n.* [Ar. (fr. Aram.) *ṭūba* blessed, misinterpreted as meaning tree.] A mythical tree growing in the Mohammedan *jenna*, or paradise.

tu'ba (tōō'bä), *n.* [Tag.] **1.** The physic nut. *Phil. I.*

2. In Malaysia, esp. the Philippines, any of several fish poisons derived from the sap, bark, or seeds, of various plants, esp. cocculus indicus, the physic nut, species of *Dalbergia, Croton tiglium*, etc.

tu'ba (*Span. & Eng. pron.* tōō'bä; *Tagalog* tōō·bä'), *n.* [Tag.] **a** The fermented sap of various palms, esp. the nipa and coconut palms, extensively extracted in the Philippine Islands for the manufacture of alcohol. **b** A strongly alcoholic liquor (beno) distilled from the sap when fermented.

Tu'ba (tōō'bä), *n. sing. & pl.* One of the Tatarized Samoyed.

‖**tu'ba au'di·ti'va** (tū'bä ô'dĭ·tī'vä). [NL.] The Eustachian tube.

tub'age (tŭb'ĭj), *n.* [Cf. F. *tubage.*] **1.** Tubing.

2. *Ordn.* Formerly, act or process of inserting in a gun, usually a smoothbore gun of large caliber, a tube of wrought iron or steel, increasing the strength but decreasing the caliber of the gun.

3. *Surg.* Intubation.

tub'al (tūb'ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a tube, esp. a Fallopian tube.

tub'al, *n.* A Fallopian tube.

Tu'bal (tū'băl), *n. Bib.* A son of Japheth. *Gen.* x. 2.

Tu'bal–cain' (-kān'), *n. Bib.* Son of Lamech, a teacher of artificers in brass and iron. *Gen.* iv. 22.

tubal pregnancy. *Med.* Ectopic pregnancy in a Fallopian tube.

tu'ba·phone (tū'bä·fōn), *n.* [1st *tuba* + *-phone.*] A form of xylophone having, instead of wooden bars, a row of brass tubes.

tu'bar (tū'bĕr), *adj.* Tubular.

tu'bate (-bāt), *adj.* Having or forming a tube or tubes; tubiform; tubular; as, a *tubate* gland.

‖**tu'ba u'te·ri'na** (tū'bä ū'tĕ·rī'nä). [NL.] The Fallopian tube.

tub'ba·ble (tŭb'ä·b'l), *adj.* Suitable for tubbing.

tub'bal (tŭb''l), *n.* [Cf. TWIBIL.] A mattock. *Dial. Eng.*

tub'beck (tŭb'ĕk), *n.* [Burmese *tupet*, written as *tupak*, shawl.] A sash, usually red, worn by women. *Burma.*

tub'ber (tŭb'ĕr), *n.* One who makes or works with tubs; a cooper.

tub'ber, *n.* One who tubs.

tub'ber (tŭb'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. TUBBAL.] A kind of pickax. *Cornwall.*

tub'bie (tŭb'ĭ), *n.* A cooper; also, his helper. *Brit.*

tub'bing (tŭb'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The making of tubs; also, materials for making tubs.

2. Act of using a tub, as for bathing or washing.

3. Act or practice of rowing in a tub (sense 9 **b**).

4. *Engin. & Mining.* A lining of timber or metal for a shaft; esp., a watertight shaft lining consisting of a series of cast-iron cylinders bolted together, used in sinking through water-bearing strata.

tub'bish (tŭb'ĭsh), *adj.* Like a tub.

tub'boe (tŭb'ō), *n.* [Also *tubba;* cf. Fanti *odube* yaws.] *Med.* Yaws of the soles of the feet or palms of the hands.

tub butter. Butter marketed in wooden tubs.

tub'by (tŭb'ĭ), *adj.;* TUB'BI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); TUB'BI·EST. Resembling or suggesting a tub; as: **a** Tub-shaped; round, thick, and clumsy. **b** Sounding dull and without resonance; wanting elasticity or freedom of sound; as, a *tubby* violin.

tub desk. A desk with an open top having divisions for filing cards.

tube (tūb; 242), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tubus;* akin to L. *tuba* a trumpet. Cf. 1st TUBA.] **1.** **a** A hollow cylinder, of any material, to convey liquids or gases or for some other purpose; as, a fire *tube;* a water *tube;* a condenser *tube* (see CONDENSER, 2 **e** & **f**); the *tubes* of a tubular bridge; a friction *tube;* the *tube* of a musical instrument; bronchial *tube;* a priming *tube*, etc. Cf. PIPE. **b** Any similar hollow conduit, often oval, square, or polygonal in section.

☞ The word *tube* is arbitrarily associated with certain articles or devices not customarily called *pipes*, and vice versa, although *tube* and *pipe* are practically synonymous mechanically; as, iron *pipe;* glass or rubber *tube;* gas *pipe;* boiler *tube.*

2. Something with a tube or tubelike part as its chief feature, as a gun or telescope. "Glazed optic *tube.*" *Milton.*

3. A cannon; a firearm. *Poetic.*

4. A cylindrical metal container from which pastes may be squeezed; as, a *tube* of tooth paste.

5. Short for INNER TUBE, TEST TUBE, TUBULAR SKATE.

6. A pipe (sense 11 **a**). *Obs.*

7. *Bot.* The narrow basal portion of a gamopetalous corolla or a gamosepalous calyx; also, the united part of a monadelphous androecium.

8. *Elec.* An electron tube.

9. *Elec. & Magnetism.* A space, usually assumed to be tubular in form, bounded by lines of force or induction; — called specif. *tube of force*, or *tube of induction.* It is the geometrical figure formed when in any vector field a small closed curve is drawn, and through each point of this curve there is drawn a line, prolonged in both directions from the curve, having the direction at each point coinciding with the direction of the vector at that point. If the vector is a solenoidal one, each tube so formed will either have its ends on the boundary of the field or be closed on itself forming a ring or loop. It is customary to consider the entire vector field filled with such tubes and to make them of such cross sections that the number of tubes passing through a unit area perpendicular to the tubes equals the value of the vector at that point. The total number of tubes passing through any surface will then equal the flux of the vector.

10. *Ordn.* The inner cylinder of a built-up gun, usually extending from the inner face of the breechblock to the muzzle. It carries the rifling on its inner surface and is surrounded by the jacket and hoops, if any are used.

11. *Railroads.* A tunnel for an underground, or tube, railway; also, *Colloq.*, a tube railway.

12. *Surg.* A cannula.

13. *Zool.* **a** A more or less cylindrical, sometimes crooked or spirally twisted, case secreted or constructed by many annelids, a few larval insects, and other animals, for protection or concealment. **b** One of the siphons of a bivalve mollusk.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

tube-bearing, *adj.*	**tube-fed**	**tube-shaped**
tube brazer	**tube-filling**, *adj.*	**tubesmith**
tube-curing, *adj.*	**tubemaker**	**tube-straightening**, *adj.*
tube-drawing, *adj.*	**tubemaking**	**tube-weaving**, *adj.*
tube-drilling, *adj.*	**tube-rolling**, *adj.*	**tubework**
tube-eyed	**tube-scraping**, *adj.*	**tubeworks**

tube (tūb), *v. t.;* TUBED (tūbd); TUB'ING (tūb'ĭng). To furnish with, enclose in, or pass through, a tube or tubes; as, to *tube* a well; to *tube* media in bacteriology; also, to form into a tube; to make tubular; as, to *tube* yarn. — *v. i.* To go by underground, or tube, railway. *Colloq.*

tube, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a tube; used or employed in connection with tubes.

tube casts. *Med.* Casts of the tubules of the kidney found in the urine, which are granular, hyaline, etc.

tube coral. An organ-pipe coral or allied fossil coral.

tube culture. *Bacteriol.* A culture in a test tube.

tube door. A door in the smoke chamber of some boilers to permit of access to the fire tubes.

tube'flow'er (tūb'flou'ĕr), *n.* An East Indian shrub (*Clerodendron siphonanthus*) having white flowers with a long slender corolla tube.

tube foot. *Zool.* One of numerous small tentaclelike flexible tubular processes of starfishes, sea urchins, and most holothurians, bearing at the end an adhesive sucker and employed in crawling, or in holding on to objects, and serving also in respiration and as tactile organs. Their cavity is part of the water-vascular system.

tube'form' (tūb'fôrm'), *adj.* Tubiform.

tube generator. *Radio.* A generator of alternating current in which electron tubes are used to convert the applied electric power into radio-frequency power.

tube'head' (tūb'hĕd'), *n.* A tube plate.

tube'heart'ed (-här'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj. Zool.* Having pulsating sinuses functioning as a heart.

tube'man (-măn), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Brit.* **1.** *Naut.* A boiler-tube sweeper.

2. An employee on an underground, or tube, railway.

tube mill. A grinding mill consisting of a long revolving tube containing flint pebbles or steel balls or slugs. It is used esp. in cement manufacturing, for pulverizing ore, etc.

tube'–nosed' (tūb'nōzd'), *adj. Zool.* Having the nostrils prolonged in the form of horny tubes, as in the petrels.

tube of a vector field. *Math.* A tubular surface formed by all the lines of a vector field that pass through a given closed contour.

tube of Bel·lī'ni (bĕl·lē'nē). [After Lorenzo *Bellini*, It. anatomist.] *Anat.* Any one of the large excretory ducts of the uriniferous tubules of the kidney, opening on the free surface of the papillae.

tube of electric force. The electrostatic tube of force.

tube of Fer'rein' (fĕ'răn'). [After A. *Ferrein* (1693–1769), French anatomist.] *Anat.* Any one of the tubes which form the pyramids of Ferrein of the kidney.

tube of force, tube of induction. See TUBE, *n.*, 9.

tube of magnetic flux. The magnetic flux.

tube of magnetic force. The magnetic tube of force.

tube plate *or* **sheet.** *Engin.* A plate or sheet perforated with holes for the reception of tubes, as in a boiler.

tub'er (tūb'ĕr), *n.* **A** workman engaged on tubes, as an annealer, boiler-tube fitter, creeler, or skewerer.

tu'ber (tū'bĕr), *n.* [L., a hump, swelling, knob, truffle; akin to Gr. *typhē* a plant used as stuffing for beds, ON. *thūfa* a mound, knoll, AS. *thūf* tuft, and ult. to L. *tumere* to swell. See TUMID; cf. PROTUBERANCE, TRUFFLE, TUBERCULOSIS, TUBEROSE.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A short fleshy, usually underground stem or shoot bearing minute scale leaves with buds or "eyes" in their axils, as the potato and the Jerusalem artichoke. See BULB, 1. **b** [*cap.*] A genus of fungi (family Tuberaceae) characterized by subterranean tuberlike ascomata. See TRUFFLE.

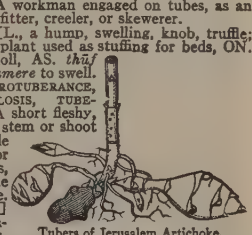
Tubers of Jerusalem Artichoke.

2. Loosely, a potato; any similar underground structure.

3. *Anat.* A tuberosity, tubercle, or protuberance.

Tu'ber·a'ce·ae (tū'bĕr·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TUBER.] *Bot.* A family of fungi typifying the order Tuberales. — **tu'ber·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

tube railway. An underground railway.

Tu'ber·a'les (tū'bĕr·ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of subterranean sac fungi; the truffles. They have tuberlike ascocarps varying in size from that of an acorn to that of a large apple, and asci collected in a wholly enclosed hymenial layer.

tuber aster. A tuberous perennial aster (*Aster gracilis*) of the southeastern United States, with rough foliage and corymbose violet-rayed flower heads.

tu'ber·a'tion (tū'bĕr·ā'shŭn), *n.* Formation of tubers.

‖**tu'ber ci·ne're·um** (tū'bĕr sĭ·nē'rē·ŭm). [L., ashy hump.] *Anat.* An eminence of gray matter on the lower surface of the brain between the optic tracts and in front of the corpora albicantia. Its upper surface forms part of the floor of the third ventricle. Its lower surface bears the infundibulum to which the pituitary body is attached.

tu'ber·cle (tū'bĕr·k'l), *n.* [L. *tuberculum*, dim. of *tuber;* cf. F. *tubercule*, MF. also *tubercle.* See TUBER.] **1.** Any of various small knoblike prominences or excrescences, esp. on some part of an animal or plant.

2. *Anat. & Zool.* **a** A prominence on the crown of a molar tooth. **b** A small rough prominence (smaller than a tuberosity) on a bone, for the attachment of one or more muscles or ligaments, as that on the front of the head of the tibia for the ligamentum patellae, that on the femur at the upper part of the junction of the neck and great trochanter (see TROCHANTER), that on the ulna at the base of the coronoid process, etc. **c** An eminence near the head of a rib which articulates with the transverse process of a vertebra. **d** Any of several prominences in the central nervous system which mark the nuclei of various nerves; as, the acoustic *tubercle.*

3. *Bot.* **a** A nodule on the roots of leguminous plants. **b** A small tuber. **c** A tuberous root which bears adventitious buds, simulating a tuber.

4. *Med.* **a** A small rounded morbid growth in the substance of an organ or in the skin; esp., the specific lesion of tuberculosis, which is a translucent grayish nodule of the size of a millet seed in turn made up of microscopic structures, also called *tubercles*, consisting of collections of lymphocytes, epithelioid cells, and giant cells, usually with a central region of necrosis. **b** Tuberculosis.

tubercle bacillus. *Bacteriol. & Med.* The microorganism *Mycobacterium* (syn. *Bacillus*) *tuberculosis*, which causes tuberculosis. It was discovered in 1882 by the German physician and bacteriologist Robert Koch.

tu'ber·cled (tū'bĕr·k'ld), *adj.* Tuberculated.

tubercled orchis. The green rein orchis.

tu'ber·cle of Dar'win (där'wĭn). The Darwinian tubercle.

tu'ber·cle of Ro·lan'do (rō·lăn'dō). [See ROLANDIC.] The tuberculum cinereum.

tu·ber'cu·lar (tū·bûr'kū·lĕr), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, like, or of the nature of, a tubercle or tubercles; having tubercles; tuberculated. Specif.: *Med.* **a** Nodular; as, *tubercular* leprosy. **b** Loosely, tuberculous.

☞ The best authorities employ *tuberculous* for qualifying lesions of tuberculosis, and restrict *tubercular* to the nonspecific sense of nodular.

— **tu·ber'cu·lar·ly,** *adv.* — **tu·ber'cu·lar·ness,** *n.*

---

tuarn, *n.* See 2d TEW.

tu'a·te'ra (tōō'ä·tā'rä). Var. of TUATARA.

tuberon. † TIBURON.

tu'ba·tox'in (tū'bä·tŏk'sĭn), *n. Chem.* = ROTENONE.

Tu'ba·tu·la'bal (tōō'bä·tōō·lä'bäl), *n.* See KERN RIVER INDIAN.

tub'ba (tŭb'ä), *n.* = TUBBOE.

tub'bi·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

tub'bist, *n.* A tub preacher. *Obs.*

tubd. Tubbed. *Ref. Sp.*

tub drubber. = TUB PREACHER.

tube drawer. See DRAWER.

tube'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

tube'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

tube'let, *n.* See -LET.

tube'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

tu'ber·cled. Tubercled. *Ref. Sp.*

tu'ber·cle·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

tubercul-. See TUBERCULO-.

tu·ber'cu·la, *n.,* *pl.* of TUBERCULUM.

tu·ber′cu·lar (tū·bûr′kū·lĕr), *n.* A person having tuberculosis.

Tu·ber·cu·la′ri·a (tū·bûr′kū·lā′rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi with red or pink sporodochia, typifying the family Tuberculariaceae.

Tu·ber′cu·la′ri·a′ce·ae (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large, mainly saprophytic, family of imperfect fungi (order Moniliales) having the conidia formed typically in sporodochia. — **tu·ber′cu·lar′i·a′ceous** (-lâr′ĭ·ā′shŭs; 79), *adj.*

tu·ber′cu·lar·ize (tū·bûr′kū·lĕr·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZING (-īz′ĭng). [*tubercular* + *-ize.*] *Med.* To infect with tuberculosis; to tuberculize. — **tu·ber′cu·lar·i·za′tion** (-ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ĭ·zā′shŭn), *n.*

tu·ber′cu·late (-lāt), *adj.* [NL. *tuberculatus.*] Tuberculated; also, tubercular. — *n.* The aggregate of tubercules in an iron pipe. — **tu·ber′cu·late·ly**, *adv.*

tu·ber′cu·lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having, or characterized by, a tubercle or tubercles; as, a *tuberculated* surface. — **tu·ber′cu·lat′ed·ly**, *adv.*

tu·ber′cu·la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Formation of, or affection with, tubercles; a growth of tubercles.
2. The collection of tubercules on iron pipes.

tu·ber′cu·la′to- (tū·bûr′kū·lā′tō-). A combining form from NL. *tuberculatus*, tuberculate, denoting *tuberculately*, as in **tuberculatogibbous, tuberculatonodose, tuberculatoradiate, tuberculatospinous.**

tu′ber·cule (tū′bĕr·kūl), *n.* [F. See TUBERCLE.] **1.** *Bot.* Any tuberous root.
2. A tubercle.
3. A small knob or button of rust formed on the inside of an iron pipe.

tuberculi-. A combining form from Latin *tuberculum*, tubercle, as in **tu·ber′cu·lif′er·ous, tu·ber′cu·li·form′.** See -FEROUS, -FORM.

tu·ber′cu·lide (tū·bûr′kū·lĭd; -līd), **tu·ber′cu·lid** (-lĭd), *n.* [F.] *Med.* A tuberculous lesion of the skin, taking on a variety of forms, and due partly, at least, to toxic products of the tubercle bacillus.

tu·ber′cu·lin (-lĭn), *n.* Also **tu·ber′cu·line** (-lĭn; -lēn). *Immunol.* A sterile liquid containing the growth products of, or specific substances extracted from, the tubercle bacillus. The form first prepared (***old tuberculin***) by boiling, filtering, and concentrating, a bouillon culture of tubercle bacilli, was put forth as a cure for tuberculosis by Koch in 1890 (***Koch's lymph***). In various forms it is now used in the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis, esp. in children and cattle. The ***tuberculin test***, as commonly applied, consists in the injection of tuberculin under or into the skin; it has little or no effect in nontuberculous subjects, but causes inflammation at the site of the injection, often with a general rise in temperature, in tuberculous subjects.

tu·ber′cu·lin′ic ac′id (-lĭn′ĭk). *Biochem.* An acid obtained from the tubercle bacillus. It is held to be a nucleic acid.

tu·ber′cu·lin·ize (tū·bûr′kū·lĭn·īz), *v. t. Med.* To treat with tuberculin until its effects are secured. — **tu·ber′cu·lin·i·za′tion** (-ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ĭ·zā′-), *n.*

tu·ber′cu·lize (-līz), *v. t.* To infect with tuberculosis; to make tuberculous. — **tu·ber′cu·li·za′tion** (-lĭ·zā′shŭn; -lī·zā′shŭn), *n.*

tu·ber′cu·lo- (tū·bûr′kū·lō-), **tubercul-.** A combining form from Latin *tuberculum*, tubercle, as in *tuberculosis*; specif.: **a** *Tuberculous*, as in **tu·ber′cu·lo·cele′, tu·ber′cu·lo·ther′a·pist, tu·ber′cu·lo·ther′a·py.** See -CELE, etc. **b** *The tubercle bacillus*, as in **tu·ber′cu·lo·troph′ic,** *tuberculin.* **c** *Tuberculosis*, as in **tu·ber′cu·lo·ma′ni·a, tu·ber′cu·lo·pho′bi·a.** See -MANIA, -PHOBIA.

tu·ber′cu·lo·ci′din (-sī′dĭn), *n.* [See TUBERCLE; -CIDE.] *Biochem.* A special substance contained in tuberculin, supposed to be the active agent of the latter freed from various impurities.

tu·ber′cu·lo·der′ma (-dûr′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *tuberculo-* + *-derma.*] *Med.* Tuberculosis; a tuberculous lesion of the skin.

tu·ber′cu·loid (tū·bûr′kū·loid), *adj.* [*tubercul-* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling a tubercle.

tu·ber′cu·lo′ma (-lō′mȧ), *n.; pl.* -LOMATA (-mȧ·tȧ), -LOMAS (-mȧz). [NL., fr. *tubercul-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A localized growth of tissue caused by the bacillus of tuberculosis; a tuberculous nodule.

tu·ber′cu·lo·pro′te·in (-lō·prō′tē·ĭn; -tēn), *n.* [*tuberculo-* + *protein.*] *Med. & Bacteriol.* The protein of the bacillus of tuberculosis.

tu·ber′cu·lo·sec·to′ri·al (-sĕk·tō′rĭ·ȧl; 181), *adj.* [*tuberculo-* + *sectorial.*] *Zool.* Designating a type of lower molar found in many carnivorous mammals, as the dog, which is laterally compressed with sharp anterior cusps and a heel composed of low blunt cusps.

tu·ber′cu·losed (tū·bûr′kū·lōst), *adj. Med.* Affected with tuberculosis; made tuberculous.

tu·ber′cu·lo′sis (tū·bûr′kū·lō′sĭs; tū′bĕr-), *n.* [NL. See TUBERCLE; -OSIS.] **1.** An infectious disease caused by the tubercle bacillus (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*) and characterized by the production of tubercles (see TUBERCLE, 4). The commonest seat of human tuberculosis is the lungs, but other organs are often involved, as the lymph glands, intestines, serous membranes, larynx, bones, kidneys, suprarenal glands, skin, and generative organs. The disease may generalize (see MILIARY TUBERCULOSIS), affecting almost all the internal organs. Tuberculosis is common in domestic animals, affecting particularly cattle, swine, and chickens. Human, bovine, and avian types of tubercle bacilli are distinguished, the first affecting man, the second cattle, and the third domestic fowls. Both bovine and avian types affect swine. The bovine type of disease is transmissible, through milk, to human beings, esp. children.
2. *Plant Pathol.* Any one of several different bacterial diseases of plants in which enlargements or pockets are formed, as olive knot, a disease of the sugar beet, etc.

-tu·ber′cu·lo′sis. A combining form of *tuberculosis*, as in: **fibrotuberculosis, nephrotuberculosis, paratuberculosis, pseudotuberculosis, scrofulotuberculosis.**

tu·ber′cu·lo·tox′in (tū·bûr′kū·lō·tŏk′sĭn), *n.* [*tuberculo-* + *-toxin.*] *Med.* Any toxic substance from the tubercle bacillus.

tu·ber′cu·lous (tū·bûr′kū·lŭs), *adj.* **a** Orig., having, or characterized by, tubercles; tubercular. **b** *Med.* Affected with, or of the nature of, tuberculosis; caused by, or due to the bacillus of, tuberculosis; as, *tuberculous* meningitis; *tuberculous* pleuritis; *tuberculous* peritonitis. Cf. TUBERCULAR. — **tu·ber′cu·lous·ly**, *adv.* — **-lous·ness**, *n.*

tu·ber′cu·lum (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* -CULA (-lȧ). [L. See TUBERCLE.] A tubercle.

‖**tu·ber′cu·lum ci·ne′re·um** (tū·bûr′kū·lŭm sĭ·nē′rē·ŭm). [NL.] *Anat.* An elevation on the lateral aspect of the medulla oblongata produced by the spinal trigeminal tract and its nucleus.

tuber fern. A common tropical fern (*Nephrolepis cordifolia*) with bright-green leaves on shaggy stipes.

tuberi-. A combining form for *tuber*, as in **tu·ber·if′er·ous, tu′ber·i·form′.** See -FEROUS, -FORM.

tu′ber·in (tū′bĕr·ĭn), *n.* [From TUBER.] *Biochem.* A globulin, the typical protein of the potato tuber.

tuber indexing. Greenhouse growing of single eyes from tubers to test their freedom from disease.

tu′ber·ize (tū′bĕr·īz), *v. i.* To form or develop tubers. — **tu′ber·i·za′tion** (-ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ĭ·zā′-), *n.*

tuber moth. The potato moth.

tu′ber·oid (tū′bĕr·oid), *adj.* [*tuber* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling a tuber.

tu′ber·ose (tū′bĕr·ōs; *see* -OSE), *adj.* Tuberous.

tube′rose′ (tūb′rōz′; tū′bĕr·ōs; 277), *n.* Also, erron., **tube rose.** [NL. *tuberosa*, prop. fem. of L. *tuberosus* tuberous; cf. F. *tubéreuse.* See TUBEROUS.] A Mexican bulbous herb (*Polianthes tuberosa*) commonly cultivated in gardens for its spike of fragrant white lilylike flowers.

tu′ber·os′i·ty (tū′bĕr·ŏs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *tuberosité.*] **1.** a *Now Rare.* State or quality of being tuberous. **b** A swelling.
2. An obtuse prominence; specif., *Anat. & Zool.*, any of certain large prominences on bones, usually serving for the attachment of muscles or ligaments, as the lateral eminences of the head of the tibia, the rough eminence on the ischium on which the body rests when sitting, that on the inner front aspect of the radius for the attachment of the biceps tendon, or any of certain prominences on the cuboid and navicular bones of the foot. Also, the tubercle of a rib.

tu′ber·ous (tū′bĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [F. *tubéreux*, fr. L. *tuberosus.* See TUBER.] **1.** Covered with knobby or wartlike prominences; knobbed.
2. *Bot.* Consisting of, bearing, or like, a tuber or tubers. — **tu′ber·ous·ly**, *adv.* — **tu′ber·ous·ness**, *n.*

tuberous begonia. See BEGONIA, 2.

tuberous pea. = HEATH PEA **a.**

tuberous root. A thick fleshy root like a tuber, but having no buds or scale leaves. Tuberous roots are often fascicled, as in the dahlia. — **tu′ber·ous-root′ed**, *adj.*

tuberous water lily. A water lily (*Nymphaea tuberosa*) resembling the common *N. odorata*, but with larger and odorless flowers.

tuber root. = BUTTERFLY WEED **a.**

tube saw. A tubular saw.

tube set. A radio receiving set containing electron tubes.

tube sheet. A tube plate.

tube shutter. *Nav.* The shutter closing the outboard end of a submerged torpedo tube.

tubes of Mie′scher (mē′shĕr). *Zool. & Med.* Miescher's tubes. See SARCOSPORIDIA.

tube spinner *or* **weaver.** Any of various spiders that construct a flat web connected with a tubular nest in which the spider hides. They belong to *Tegenaria, Agelena*, and other genera.

tube transmitter. *Radio.* A transmitting set using a tube generator.

tube weaver. A tube spinner.

tube well. A driven well.

tube worm. Any annelid building, and living in, a tube, as a serpulid.

tube wrench. A pipe wrench.

tub fast. An old treatment for the pox, by sweating in a close place, or tub, and fasting. *Obs.*

tub′–fast′ (tŭb′făst′), *adj.* See -FAST.

tub′fish′ (tŭb′fĭsh′), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-ĕz; -īz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* The sapphirine gurnard. *Local, Eng.*

tub front. A block front. *Eng.*

tub′hunt′er (tŭb′hŭn′tĕr), *n.* A parasite; sponger. *Obs.*

tubi-. A combining form from Latin *tubus*, a tube.

tu′bi·cen (tū′bĭ·sĕn), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A trumpeter.

tu·bic′i·nate (tū·bĭs′ĭ·nāt), *v. i.* [L. *tubicen* a trumpeter.] To blow a trumpet. — **tu·bic′i·na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.*

Tu·bic′o·la (tū·bĭk′ō·lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TUBI-; -COLOUS.] *Zool. & Paleontol.* An order of annelidan worms, which inhabit tubes of their own construction. The tubes may be membranaceous, chitinous, calcareous, or formed by the agglutination of foreign particles.

Tu·bic′o·lae (-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *tubi-* + L. *colere* inhabit.] *Zool.* **a** = SEDENTARIA **a.** **b** A division of spiders that construct tubular nests.

tu·bic′o·lar (-lĕr), *adj.* Tubicolous.

tu·bic′o·lous (-lŭs), *adj.* [*tubi-* + *-colous.*] **1.** Living in a tube which it constructs, as certain annelids.
2. Spinning a tubular web; as, *tubicolous* spiders.
3. Of or pertaining to the Tubicola or Tubicolae.

tu′bi·corn (tū′bĭ·kôrn), *adj.* [*tubi-* + L. *cornu* horn; cf. F. *tubicorne.*] *Zool.* Hollow-horned. — *n.* A hollow-horned ruminant.

tu′bi·cor′nous (-kôr′nŭs), *adj.* Tubicorn.

tu′bi·fa′cient (-fā′shĕnt), *adj.* [*tubi-* + *-facient.*] *Zool.* Secreting or constructing a tube.

tu′bi·fer (tū′bĭ·fĕr), *n.* [*tubi-* + *-fer.*] An animal that bears a tube. — **tu·bif′er·ous** (tū·bĭf′ĕr·ŭs), *adj.*

Tu′bi·fex (tū′bĭ·fĕks), *n.* [NL. See TUBIFACIENT; cf. PONTIFEX.] *Zool.* A genus of slender red or brown oligochaete worms having four bundles of setae on each segment and living in tubes in fresh or brackish water. It is the type of the family **Tu′bi·fic′i·dae** (-fĭs′ĭ·dē).

tu′bi·flo′rous (tū′bĭ·flō′rŭs), *adj.* [*tubi-* + *-florous.*] Tubuliflorous.

tu′bi·form (tū′bĭ·fôrm), *adj.* Tubular in form; tubeform.

tu′big (tōō′bĭg), *n.* [Tag.] Water. *Phil. I.*

tu′bik (tōō′bĭk), *n.* [Var. of TUPEK.] A skin tent used by Eskimos.

tu′bi·lin′gual (tū′bĭ·lĭng′gwȧl), *adj.* [*tubi-* + L. *lingua* tongue.] *Zool.* Having a tubular tongue, as honey eaters.

Tu′bi·lus′tri·um (-lŭs′trĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* The Feast of Trumpets, held on March 23, in honor of Mars, and again May 23, in honor of Vulcan, when the battle horns (tubae) were consecrated. See MARS, 1.

tu′bi·nar′i·al (-nâr′ĭ·ȧl; 79), **tu′bi·nar′ine** (-ĭn; -īn), *adj.* [*tubi-* + L. *nares* nostrils.] *Zool.* With nostrils tubular; pertaining to the Procellariiformes (syn. *Tubinares*).

tub′ing (tŭb′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of making tubes.
2. A series of tubes; tubes, collectively; a length or piece of a tube; material for tubes; as, leather *tubing.*
3. Tubular seamless casing.
4. *Mach.* A special grade of high-test pipe fitted with threads and couplings of special design.

Tü′bing·en (tü′bĭng·ĕn), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or named from, Tübingen, Germany, the seat of an ancient university; also, of or pert. to the Tübingen school; as, *Tübingen* theology.

Tübingen school. *Theol.* **a** A school of theology founded by Gottlob Christian Storr, professor of theology at Tübingen 1777–97, which stood for Biblical supernaturalism. **b** Esp., a school of theology founded by Ferdinand Christian Baur, professor of theology and church history at Tübingen 1826–60. Baur subjected the New Testament to radical treatment, making out, by applying the Hegelian dialectic to church history and the New Testament, an original Petrine or Jewish party, an opposing Pauline or Gentile party, and a reconciling Johannine party in the primitive church, from which last came most of the New Testament books in the 2d century.

tu·bip′a·rous (tū·bĭp′ȧ·rŭs), *adj.* [*tubi-* + *-parous.*] *Zool.* Secreting material for forming a tube, as certain glands of some annelids, etc.

Tu·bip′o·ra (-ō·rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *tubi-* + *-pora.*] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the organ-pipe coral. It constitutes a family, **Tu′bi·por′i·dae** (tū′bĭ·pôr′ĭ·dē). — **tu′bi·pore** (tū′bĭ·pōr; 181), *adj. & n.* — **tu·bip′o·rid** (tū·bĭp′ō·rĭd), *n.* — **tu·bip′o·roid** (-roid), **tu·bip′o·rous** (-rŭs), *adj.*

tub′man (tŭb′mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** *Obs.* **a** A tub preacher. **b** A cooper.
2. A lavatory attendant. *Eng.*
3. In slaughterhouses and packing houses, a tender of the tubs in which hog carcasses are scalded preparatory to dehairing.
4. *Eng. Law.* One of the two most experienced barristers in the (former) Court of Exchequer; — so called from the tub, used as a measure, beside which he took his stand. Cf. 2d POSTMAN; see EXCHEQUER, 3.

tu′bo- (tū′bō-). A combining form from Latin *tubus*, a tube, denoting *tubular and*; specif.: **a** *Zool. Of tubular and another* (specified) *form*, as in **tu′bo·la·bel′late.** **b** *Anat. & Med.* (1) *Pertaining to a tube*, esp. *an oviduct, and*; — in adjectives, as in:

tuboabdominal	**tuboovarian**	**tubo-uterine**
tuboligamentous	**tuboperitoneal**	**tubovaginal**
tuboovarial		

(2) *Pertaining to the Eustachian tubes* (*and*), as in **tu′bor·rhe′a, tu′bo·tym′pa·nal.** See -RRHEA, TYMPANAL.

tu′bo·cu·ra′rine (-kū·rȧ′rēn; -rĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-rin.** [G. *tubocurarin*, fr. *tubocurare* curare shipped in bamboo reeds (tubes).] *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{14}H_{21}NO_4$, in curare.

tub preacher. A ranting, dissenting preacher. — **tub′–preach′,** *v. t. & i.* — **tub preaching.** — **tub′–preach′ing,** *adj.*

tub′–sized′ (tŭb′sīzd′), *adj.* Designating paper treated by passing through a tub or vat containing a sizing solution, as of gelatin or starch; — contrasted with *engine-sized.* — **tub′–size′,** *v. t.*

tub thumper. A ranter who thumps the pulpit or speaker's desk. — **tub′–thump′,** *v. t. & i.* — **tub thumping.** — **tub′–thump′ing,** *adj.*

tu′bu·lar (tū′bū·lĕr), *adj.* [L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus* tube, pipe. See TUBE.] **1.** Having the form of, or consisting of a tube or tubes; fistular; as, a *tubular* snout; a *tubular* calyx. Also, made or provided with tubes.
2. Of, pert. to, or sounding as if produced through, tubes.

tubular boiler. See BOILER, 6.

tubular breathing. *Med.* A respiratory sound of the air traveling through the larger bronchial tubes heard on auscultation over the lungs in certain diseases and resembling that caused by the passing of air through the trachea. It occurs when the finer air passages are obstructed by exudate.

tubular bridge. **a** A bridge supported chiefly by steel tubes. **b** A plate-girder bridge in the form of a rectangular tube.

tubular chimes *or* **bells.** A set of metal tubes for simulating bell effects in orchestral music.

tubular girder. A plate girder having two or more vertical webs with a space between them and solid members joining them top and bottom to form a tube of rectangular cross-section with one or more cells.

tubular goods. Fabrics knit in tubular forms on a cylindrical knitting machine, and used in the making of hosiery and underwear.

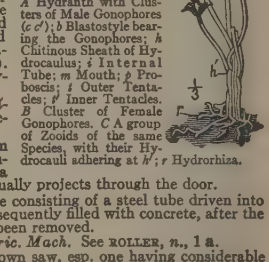

Tubularia (*T. indivisa*). *A* Hydranth with Clusters of Male Gonophores (*c c′*); *b* Blastostyle bearing the Gonophores; *h* Chitinous Sheath of Hydrocaulus; *i* Internal Tube; *m* Mouth; *p* Proboscis; *t* Outer Tentacles; *t′* Inner Tentacles. *B* Cluster of Female Gonophores. *C* A group of Zooids of the same Species, with their Hydrocauli adhering at *h′*; *r* Hydrorhiza.

Tu′bu·la′ri·a (tū′bū·lā′rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* **a** A genus of hydroids, order Anthomedusae, having the hydranths with two circles of tentacles at the summits of long, slender, usually simple, stems. The gonophores are adelocodonic, of small size, and cluster at the bases of the outer tentacles. It is the type of a large and widely distributed family, **Tu′bu·la·ri′i·dae** (-lȧ·rĭ′ĭ·dē). **b** [*not cap.*] A hydroid of this genus.

tu′bu·lar′i·ty (-lăr′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* State of being tubular.

tubular lock. A rim lock with the tumblers contained in a fixed tube which usually projects through the door.

tubular pile. A pile consisting of a steel tube driven into the ground and subsequently filled with concrete, after the enclosed earth has been removed.

tubular roller. *Agric. Mach.* See ROLLER, *n.*, **1 a.**

tubular saw. A crown saw, esp. one having considerable length compared to its diameter; a tube saw.

tubular skate. An ice skate having the frame composed of tubing. See SKATE, *Illust.*

tu′bu·late (tū′bū·lāt), *adj.* Also **tu′bu·lat′ed** (-lāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119). [L. *tubulatus.* See TUBULE.] **a** Provided with a tube. **b** Having the form of a tube.

tu′bu·late (-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). To form into, or to provide with, a tube or a tubulure; as, a *tubulated* bottle or retort. — **tu′bu·la′tor** (-lā′tĕr), *n.*

---

tubercular leprosy. See LEPROSY. [= TUBERCULATE.]
tu′ber·culed (tū′bĕr·kūld), *adj.*
tu·ber′cu·lose (tū·bûr′kū·lōs), *adj.* = TUBERCULATE.
tu′ber·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

tuberon. ✝ TIBURON.
tub′ful (tŭb′fōōl), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fōōlz). See -FUL.
Tu′bi·a′nites (tū′bĭ·ā′nīts), *n. pl. D. Bib.*
Tu′bi·e′ni (tū′bĭ·ē′nī), *n. pl. Bib.*

Tu′bi·flo·ra′les (tū′bĭ·flō·rā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See TUBI-; FLORAL.] Syn. of CAMPANULALES.
Tu′bi·na′res (tū′bĭ·nā′rēz; 79), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of PROCELLARIIFORMES.

tub′let, *n.* See -LET.
tub′like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.
tub′ster, *n.* A tub preacher. *Obs.*
tub′tail′, *n.* A hooped skirt. *Obs.*
tu′bu·lar-flow′ered, *adj.* See -FLOWERED.

Tu′bu·la′ri·ae (tū′bū·lā′rĭ·ē; 79), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of ANTHOMEDUSAE. — **tu′bu·lar′i·an** (-lăr′ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*
Tu′bu·lar′i·da (-lăr′ĭ·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of ANTHOMEDUSAE. — **tu′bu·lar′i·dan** (-dăn), *adj. & n.*
tu′bu·lar·ly, *adv.* of TUBULAR.
tu′bu·lar-pneu·mat′ic ac′tion. See ORGAN, 1 b (2).
tu′bu·lar′y, *adj.* = TUBULAR. *Obs.*

tu'bu·la'tion (tū'bū·lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of shaping or making a tube, or of providing with a tube; arrangement of tubes; also, a tube or tubulure; as, the *tubulation* of a retort.

tu'bu·la·ture (tū'bū·lȧ·tûr), *n. Chem.* A tubulure.

tu'bule (tū'būl), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *tubule*, fr. L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus* tube, pipe. See TUBE.] A small pipe or fistular body; a little tube.

tu'bu·let (tū'bū·lĕt), *n.* [*tubule* + *-et.*] A small tubule.

tubuli-. A combining form for *tubulus*, as in **tu'bu·lif'er·ous, tu'bu·li·form'.** See -FEROUS, etc.

Tu'bu·li·bran'chi·a'ta (tū'bū·lĭ·brăng'kĭ·ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. *tubuli-* + L. *branchia* a gill.] *Zool.* An artificial group of gastropod mollusks including those having a tubular shell, as the genus *Vermetus*. — **tu'bu·li·branch'** (tū'bū·lĭ·brăngk'), *n.* — **tu'bu·li·bran'chi·an** (-brăng'kĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.* — **tu'bu·li·bran'chi·ate** (-āt), *adj. & n.*

Tu'bu·li·den·ta'ta (-dĕn·tā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TUBULE; DENTATE.] *Zool.* An order (or suborder) of edentates consisting of the aardvarks, with teeth composed of a cluster of upright parallel vasodentine columns traversed by individual pulp canals. — **tu'bu·li·den'tate** (-dĕn'tāt), *adj.*

Tu'bu·lif'er·a (-lĭf'ĕr·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TUBULE; -FEROUS.] *Zool.* **a** In some classifications, a group of Hymenoptera comprising the families Proctotrypidae and Chrysididae, or the Chrysididae alone, which have a tubular ovipositor. **b** A suborder of Thysanoptera, including those which have the last segment of the abdomen tubular. — **tu'bu·lif'er·an** (-ăn), *n.*

tu'bu·li·flo'ral (tū'bū·lĭ·flō'rȧl), *adj.* [*tubuli-* + *floral.*] Having tubular flowers.

tu'bu·li·flo'rous (-flō'rŭs), *adj.* [*tubuli-* + *-florous.*] *Bot.* Having all the flowers with tubular corollas, — said of plants of the order Campanulales, esp. of the family Carduaceae.

Tu'bu·lip'o·ra (-lĭp'ō·rȧ), *n.* [NL. Cf. TUBULE, TUBIPORA.] *Zool.* A genus of cyclostomate polyzoans having tubular calcareous calyculi. It is the type of a family, **Tu'bu·li·por'i·dae** (-lĭ·pōr'ĭ·dē). — **tu'bu·li·pore'** (tū'bū·lĭ·pōr'; 181), *n.* — **tu'bu·lip'o·rid** (-lĭp'ō·rĭd), *n.* — **tu'bu·lip'o·roid** (-roid), *adj.*

Tubulipora (*T. serpens*).

Tu'bu·li·za'tion (-lĭ·zā'shŭn; -lĭ·zȧ'-), *n. Surg.* The enclosing of cut ends, esp. of nerves, in a slowly absorbable tubule, as of paraffin.

tu'bu·lo- (tū'bū·lō-). *Med.* A combining form from Latin *tubulus*, denoting: **a** *Due to a tubule;* fistulous; as in **tu'bu·lo·der'moid.** See DERMOID. **b** *Tubular and,* as in **tu'bu·lo·rac'e·mose, tu'bu·lo·sac'cu·lar, tu'bu·lo·stri·a'to.** See RACEMOSE, etc.

tu'bu·lous (tū'bū·lŭs), *adj.* [See TUBULE.] **1.** Like, or in the form of, a tube; specif.: **a** Tubular. **b** *Bot.* Having, or made up of, tubular florets.
2. Containing, or consisting of, tubes or tubules.
— **tu'bu·lous·ly,** *adv.* — **tu'bu·lous·ness,** *n.*

tubulous boiler. A water-tube boiler. See BOILER, 6.

tu'bu·lure (tū'bū·lûr), *n.* [F. *tubulure.*] *Chem.* A short tubular opening, as at the top of a retort; a tubulation.

tu'bu·lus (tū'bū·lŭs), *n.; pl.* -BULI (-lī). [L., a small tube. See TUBULE.] **1.** A tubule.
2. *Bot.* **a** In certain fungi (family Polyporaceae), one of the tubes or hymenial pores. **b** In some sac fungi, the neck.
3. *Zool.* A tubular extensile ovipositor of certain flies.

tub wheel. 1. A danaïde.
2. A drum, used like a tumbling barrel, for washing skins.

Tu·ca'na (tū·kā'nȧ), *n.; gen.* TUCANAE (-nē). [NL.] *Astron.* A modern constellation of the Southern Hemisphere, not far from the pole on the side opposite the Southern Cross; the Toucan.

tu'can·de'ra (tōō'kăn·dā'rȧ), *n.* [Pg. *tocandera, tocandeira,* fr. Tupi *tocanguira, tucanguira,* fr. *tocan, tucan,* toucan + *quira* bird; — so called from its size.] A fierce powerful stinging ant (*Paraponera clavata*) of Brazil.

‖**tu'chun'** (dōō'jŭn'), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *tu¹-chün¹,* lit., overseer of troops.] In China, 1916–1923, the title of the military governor of a province; — superseded by *tupan.*

tu'chun'ate (-āt), *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a tuchun. — **tu'chun·ism** (-īz'm), *n.* — **tu'chun'ize** (-īz), *v.*

tu'-chung' bark (dū'jōōng'). The bark of *Eucommia ulmoides,* said to yield a tonic. See EUCOMMIA. *China.*

tuck (tŭk), *v.;* TUCKED (tŭkt); TUCK'ING. [ME. *tuken* to tug, stretch, reprove, fr. AS. *tūcian* to illtreat; akin to MD. & MLG. *tucken, tocken,* to tug, G. *zucken, zücken,* to jerk, and to E. TUG.] *Transitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To afflict with punishment or torture; to torment. **b** To scold; upbraid. **c** To tug off; pluck; gather.
2. To pull up in a fold or folds and fasten; to shorten or tighten by drawing up or together in folds; — usually with *up;* as, to *tuck* up one's skirt or one's sleeves; also, *Now Rare,* to draw up and gird the clothes of.
3. To fold in the loose or hanging ends of so as to confine; to secure (something) in place by pushing its edges under; also, to cover or wrap snugly or tightly; — with *in, up,* etc.; as, to *tuck* in one's shirt, or a blanket around a child; to *tuck* up a stray lock; to *tuck* the children in bed.
4. To put (something) where it will be held tightly or snugly; to press, cram, or poke; as, to *tuck* a book under one's arm or a dress into a bag; hence, to put where concealed or easily forgotten; — with *away.*
That fellow of mine — where did you *tuck* him away? *Conrad.*
5. To take (fish) from a net with a tuck seine.
6. *Now Dial.* **a** To nip or pinch, as with the fingernail. **b** To put (an infant) into small clothes, or shortclothes.
7. To hamper or cramp by restrictions; also, to wear out; to exhaust; — with *up. Colloq., Brit.*
8. *Slang.* **a** To hang (a person); — with *up.* **b** To put away (food or drink); to consume; eat; — with *in.* **c** To send or put (to bed, sleep, etc.); — with *off.* **d** To make a burdensome addition of; — with *on.*
9. *Sewing.* To make a tuck or tucks in, so as to shorten or ornament; as, to *tuck* a dress.
10. *Textiles.* To dress, or full, (cloth). *Now Local, Eng.*
—, *Intrans.:* **1.** To draw up or together in or as in folds.
2. To make a tuck or tucks.
3. To eat; esp., to eat greedily; to stuff; — with *in* and *into. Slang.*
4. *Textiles.* To work as a fuller. *Now Local.*

tuck one's tail. To be reduced to shame or confusion; — abbr. from the longer phrase, ***tuck one's tail between one's legs,*** as a dog so often does when scolded or punished. *Colloq.*

tuck (tŭk), *n.* [From TUCK to draw up.] **1.** Act or instance of tucking; also, something formed by tucking; specif., a fold made, as in a garment, either in a cluster, as for decoration, or singly, as for shortening, and secured by stitching.
2. Hence, something that takes care of surplus length, size, etc., in the manner of a tuck; as, to take a *tuck* or two in an article going to press.
3. Short for TUCK SEINE.
4. *Slang.* **a** Also **tuck'-in', tuck'-out'.** A feast; a spread. **b** Sweet stuff; jams, sweetmeats, etc. **c** Appetite for food.
5. [Perh. a different word.] Vital spirit; energy; life. *Colloq., U. S.*
It seemed to . . . take the *tuck* all out of me. *Mark Twain.*
6. *Bookbinding.* Also **tuck'-in'.** A flaplike extension of a book cover, that folds over and fits into a slot or band on the opposite side.
7. *Fancy Diving.* In a dive of the somersault type, a series of movements in which a diver clasps his ankles with his hands and rolls himself into a ball in order to increase the rate of his spin. See SOMERSAULT, 2.
8. *Naut.* Act of tucking a strand or rope between or under other strands; also, the joint so made.
9. *Shipbuilding.* The part of a vessel where the ends of the lower planks meet under the stern.

tuck (tŭk; tōōk), *v. t.* [ONF. *toquer* (F. *toucher*) to touch, strike. See TOUCH.] *Now Chiefly Scot.* To sound (a drum or trumpet); to beat. — *v. i.* **a** To sound, as a drum. **b** To blow gustily, as a wind.

tuck, *n.* [From TUCK to beat.] A sound of or as of a drumbeat or trumpet blast.
Danced silently to the *tuck* of drum. *J. G. Fraser.*

tuck (tŭk), *n.* [F. *estoc.* See ESTOC.] A rapier. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

tuck'a·hoe (tŭk'ȧ·hō), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Lenape *p'tuckqueu* it is globular, Virginian *tockawhonghe;* — applied to bulbous roots used as food. Cf. TUCKET ear of corn.] **1.** Either of the American plants *Peltandra virginica,* the arrow arum, and *Orontium aquaticum,* the golden club; also, the rootstock of either, which was cooked and eaten by the Indians. Called also *Indian bread* or *loaf. Obs.*
2. The large edible sclerotium of a subterranean fungus (*Poria cocos*). It is firm and white inside with a hard brown exterior.
3. [*cap.*] An inhabitant of Virginia east of the Blue Ridge. *U. S.*

tuck box. *School Slang.* A box of "tuck" from home. Cf. 2d TUCK, 4 b. *Brit.*

tucked up (tŭkt). **1.** Contracted; appearing as if drawn in or up; — said specif. of the flanks or walls of the abdomen of a horse or other animal.
2. Hampered; cramped; also, exhausted. *Colloq., Brit.*

tuck'er (tŭk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which tucks; specif.: **a** *Now Local.* A fuller of cloth. **b** A device on a sewing machine for making tucks. **c** *Agric. Mach.* The mechanism of a hay press or baler which makes the ends of the bales neat and square.
2. Originally, a narrow piece of linen or lace folded across the breast or attached to a woman's gown; later, a chemisette or detachable collar of some thin material. See BIB AND TUCKER.
Her dress (which had no *tucker*) sloped away from her thin shoulders. *Edith Wharton.*
3. Daily food; meals; board; rations; also, food in general. *Chiefly Australian.*

tuck'er, *v. t.* To provide with food. *Chiefly Australian.*

tuck'er, *v. t.;* TUCK'ERED (-ĕrd); TUCK'ER·ING. [Cf. E. dial. *tucked up* hampered for room, exhausted from overwork.] To tire; fatigue to exhaustion; — usually with *out. Colloq., U. S.*

tuck'er, *n.* A state of weariness. *Colloq. U. S.*

tucker bag. A bag used by travelers in the bush to hold foodstuff (tucker). *Australia.*

Tuck'er cir'cles. [After Robert *Tucker,* Eng. mathematician.] *Math.* The circles each through the six points in which the sides of a variable triangle *A'B'C'* meet the noncorresponding sides of a given triangle *ABC,* with which it is homothetic, the symmedian point of *ABC* being the center of similitude.

tuck'er·in', *n.* A chambermaid. *Slang, Brit.*

tuck'er·man'i·ty (tŭk'ĕr·măn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or characteristic of a conventional type of sonnet; — in scornful allusion to H. T. Tuckerman (1813–71) and his Petrarchan sonnets.

tuck'et (tŭk'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [See TUCK fanfare; cf. TOCCATA.] A trumpet flourish or fanfare.

tuck'et, *n.* [Prob. of Algonquian origin; cf. Lenape *p'tuckqueu* it is round, goes in at the ends, Massachuset *petuhki.* Cf. TUCKAHOE.] An unripe ear of Indian corn, or maize. *Local, U. S.*

tuck'ing (tŭk'ĭng), *n.* Act of one who or that which tucks; also, something made by a tucker; hence: **a** A tuck, or tucks collectively. **b** Cotton, linen, or other fabric, tucked and sold by the yard or length.

tuck'ing, *adj.* That tucks; used in or for tucking or making a tuck or tucks.

tuck'ner (tŭk'nĕr), *n.* A boat carrying a tuck seine. *Hist.*

tuck pointing. *Masonry.* The finishing of joints along the center lines with a narrow ridge of putty or fine lime mortar. — **tuck'-point'ed,** *adj.* — **tuck pointer.**

tuck seine. A seine about 70 fathoms long, very deep in the middle, used to take fish from a larger seine.

tuck'shop' (tŭk'shŏp'), *n.* A confectioner's shop. *Slang, Brit.*

tuck'y (tŭk'ĭ), *n., or* **tucky lily.** The common spatterdock.

tu'co tu'co (tōō'kō tōō'kō), **tu'cu tu'cu** (-kōō). [Sp. *tucotuco, tucutucu,* fr. Guarani *tucutucu,* from its cry uttered under ground.] Any South American octodont burrowing rodent of the genus *Ctenomys;* esp., *C. brasiliensis.* Tuco tucos resemble the North American pocket gophers, but lack cheek pouches.

tu·cum' (tōō·kōōm'), *n.* [Pg.] = TUCUMA.

tu·cu'ma (tōō·kōō'mȧ; tōō'kōō·mȧ'), *n.* [Pg. *tecuma, tucuma, tucumá, tucum,* fr. Tupi *tucumã.*] **a** Any of several Brazilian palms of the genus *Astrocaryum,* esp. *A. tucuma,* the leaf bases of which yield a coarse fiber used for ropes, hats, etc.; also, the fiber itself, and the fruit of certain edible species. See ASTROCARYUM. **b** A low spiny palm (*Bactris setosa*) yielding a similar but inferior fiber; also, the fiber.

-tude (-tūd). A suffix, French *-tude* and Latin *-tudo,* in nouns, chiefly from adjectives and participles, equivalent to *-ness,* as in amplitude, plenitude, rectitude, altitude, fortitude, gratitude, multitude. Cf. 1st -TE; -NESS.

Tu·desque' (tū·dĕsk'), *adj.* [F. *tudesque.* See TEDESCO.] German; — used esp. of the language.

Tu'dor (tū'dĕr), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a royal family of England descended from Owen Tudor of Wales, who married Catherine, the widow of Henry V. The reigning members were Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth; the period of their sovereignty (*Tudor age* or *period*) extended from 1485 to 1603. See *Bosworth Field,* under BATTLE, *Table.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Tudor period, or esp., of the literature or architecture of that period; as, *Tudor* drama.

Tu'dor, *n.* **1. a** A member of the Tudor family. **b** A person, esp. a poet, of the Tudor period.
2. A style of type.

This is 10-point TUDOR Black.

Tudor arch. A four-centered, obtusely pointed, arch, characteristic of English architecture of the Tudor period. See ARCH, *Illust.* (10).

Tudor architecture *or* **style.** The latest variety of English Gothic, that under the Tudors, characterized by flat four-centered arches, shallow moldings, and a profusion of paneling on the walls; the Perpendicular style. See ARCHITECTURE, *Table.*

Tu'dor·esque' (tū'dĕr·ĕsk'), *adj.* Of, or resembling, the manner or style of the Tudor period.

Tudor flower. A trefoil flower used in the decorations of the late English Gothic art.

Tudor rose. The Red Rose of the House of Lancashire and the white rose of the House of Yorkshire united to form the royal badge of England on the marriage of Henry VII of Lancaster to Elizabeth of York in 1486 at the close of the civil war.

‖**tu·e'bor** (tū·ē'bôr). [L.] I will defend; — motto of Michigan.

tue'i'ron (tū'ĭ'ĕrn), *n.* [See TUYÈRE.] **1.** = TUYÈRE.
2. *pl.* A pair of blacksmith's tongs.

Tues'day (tūz'dĭ; 89; 242), *n.* [ME. *Tuesdai, Tiwesday,* fr. AS. *Tīwesdæg;* akin to ON. *Týsdagr, Tīrsdagr,* OFris. *Tīesdei,* OHG. *Ziestac.* A trans. of LL. *Martis dies* day of Mars, in terms of the Teut. god of war. See ZEUS; DAY.] The third day of the week; the day following Monday.

tu'fa (tōō'fȧ; tū'fȧ), *n.* [It. *tufo* soft, sandy stone, fr. L. *tofus, tophus, tufus,* of obscure origin. Cf. TOPH, TOPHUS, TUFF.] *Geol.* **a** A porous rock formed as a deposit from springs or streams; — usually applied to calcareous deposits (travertine), in the phrase *calcareous tufa.* **b** Tuff.

tu·fa'ceous (tōō·fā'shŭs; tū-), *adj.* [Cf. It. *tufaceo,* L. *tofaceus, tofacius.* See TUFA.] Of, pertaining to, or like, tufa.

tu·fan' (tōō·fän'), *n.* [Ar. *ṭūfān.* See TYPHOON.] A violent storm. *India.*

tuff (tŭf), *n.* [F. *tuf,* fr. It. *tufo.* See TUFA.] A rock composed of the finer kinds of volcanic detritus, usually more or less stratified, and in various states of consolidation; — called also *tufa.* There are many varieties.

tuff·a'ceous (tŭf·ā'shŭs), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or like, tuff.

tuff'ing (tŭf'ĭng), *n.* Tufts of wool woven about a bell rope to provide a handgrip.

tuft (tŭft), *n.* [ME. *tuft,* fr. OF. *tufe, tofe, toffe* (F. *touffe*), prob. of Teut. origin; cf. D. *tuife,* and G. *zopf* a weft of hair, pigtail, top of a tree. See TOP summit; cf. TOFF.] **1.** A small cluster of elongated flexible parts or outgrowths, as hairs, feathers, blades of grass, arising close together or attached at the base, but free at their opposite ends.
2. Specif.: **a** An imperial (sense 7); a goatee. **b** A crest of a bird. **c** The top point.
3. More broadly, a cluster; clump; as, a *tuft* of plants.
Green lake, and cedar *tuft,* and spicy glade. *Keble.*
4. A gold tassel formerly worn by titled students at Cambridge and Oxford; also, one who wears such a tuft. *Slang.*
5. One of the clusters of looped or cut threads finishing a tufted quilt, mattress, etc.; hence, a button or leather disk used in place of such.
6. *Anat.* A coil of capillaries; as, a Malpighian *tuft* in the kidney.
7. *Textiles.* One of the clusters of extra warp or filling yarns drawn through the web so as to produce a surface of raised loops, or when these are cut, a pile.

tuft, *v.;* TUFT'ED; TUFT'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To provide with a tuft or tufts; to adorn, as a cap, with a tuft.
2. Specif., to secure padding in (a quilt, mattress, cushioned seat or back, etc.) by drawing stitches tightly through at regular intervals and marking each depression with a tuft (sense 5).
3. To beat, as a covert, for deer; to rouse (game) by beating.
—, *Intransitive:* To grow in, or form, a tuft or tufts.

tuf·taf'fe·ta (tŭf·tăf'ĕ·tȧ), *n.* [See TUFT; TAFFETA.] A silk fabric having a pattern formed by tufts, or pile. See TUFT, *n.,* 7. *Hist.*

tuf·taf'fe·ta, *adj.* Made of or clothed in tuftaffeta. *Obs.*

tuft'ed (tŭf'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.*
1. Having a tuft or tufts; finished or decorated with tufts.
2. Growing in tufts or clusters; tufty.
The *tufted* crowtoe, and pale jessamine. *Milton.*

tufted buttercup. A low perennial buttercup (*Ranunculus fascicularis*) usually growing in tufts in the cooler parts of North America, with yellow flowers and prominently beaked fruits.

tufted columbine. A European meadow rue (*Thalictrum aquilegifolium*) with columbinelike leaves.

Tufted Coquette (*Lophornis ornatus*). ⅓

tufted coquette. A Central American hummingbird (*Lophornis ornatus*) having a large crest and cervical tufts; also, any of various allied species.

tu'bu·lose (tū'bū·lōs), *adj.* = TUBULOUS.

Tu'bus As'tro·nom'i·cus (tū'bŭs ăs'trō·nŏm'ĭ·kŭs). [NL.] *Astron.* Telescopium.

tub'wom'an, *n.* See -WOMAN.

Tu·ca'no (tōō·kä'nō), *n.* See BETOYAN.

tuch. Obs. var. & ref. sp. of TOUCH.

tu'chet (tū'kĕt). Var. of TEWIT.

tu'chit (tū'kĭt). See TEUCHAT.

tucht, tuch'y. Touched; touchy. *Ref. Sp.*

tuck (tŭk). Dial. var. of *took,* past tense of TAKE.

Tuck, Friar. See FRIAR TUCK.

tuck'erd. Tuckered. *Ref. Sp.*

tuck'-in', *n.* **a** = 2d TUCK, 4 a. **b** = 2d TUCK, 6.

tuck net. = TUCK SEINE.

tuck'-out', *n.* = 2d TUCK, 4 a.

tuck plate. *Shipbuilding.* = OXTER PLATE.

tuck·too' (tŭk·tōō'), *n.* [Imitative.] = TOKAY (lizard).

tu'cu·man' (tōō'kōō·mون'), *n.* = TUCUMA. [TUCUMA.]

Tu·cu'na (tōō·kōō'nȧ). Var. of tu'cu tu'cu. = TUCO TUCO.

tu'del (tōō'dl), *v. i.* [Cf. G. *dudeln,* E. TOOTLE.] = 1st TOODLE.

tue (tū; tū). Scot. & dial. Eng var. of TEW.

tue. Var. of TUI, bird.

tu'el. Var. of TEWEL.

tu'el. † TOWEL.

tuf. Tough. *Ref. Sp.*

tuf. Tuff. *Ref. Sp.*

tu'fa·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

tuf'en. Toughen. *Ref. Sp.*

tuff. † TOUGH, TUFT.

tuffe, *n.* A turban. *Obs.*

tuf'fet (tŭf'ĭt; -ĕt). Dial. var. of TUFT. [PHOON.]

tuffon, tufloon, tufon. † TY-

tuft (tŭft). Var. of TOFT, TUFF. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tufted duck. **a** An Old World duck (*Nyroca fuligula*) having a tufted head, but in most characters similar to the scaup ducks. **b** *Local, U. S.* The ring-necked duck.
tufted hair grass. **a** The tussock grass *Poa flabellata*. **b** A slender wiry grass (*Deschampsia caespitosa*) of the North Temperate Zone.
tufted loosestrife. A bog or marsh herb (*Naumburgia thyrsiflora*) of the North Temperate Zone, related to the loosestrifes. It has small yellow flowers in heads or close racemes.
tufted pansy. The horned violet.
tufted pochard. The tufted duck.
tufted puffin. See PUFFIN, 1.
tufted titmouse. A titmouse (*Baeolophus*, syn. *Parus, bicolor*) ashy gray in color with a pointed crest, found in the eastern United States, chiefly south of New England.
tuft'er (tŭf'tĕr), *n.* [*tuft*, v. + *-er.*] **1.** One who or that which tufts.
2. *Hunting.* A hound used to drive deer out of cover.
tuft'hunt'er (tŭft'hŭn'tĕr), *n.* One who seeks association with tufts; a snob (sense 4); hence, any toady or sycophant. See TUFT, *n.*, 4. — **tuft'hunt'ing,** *n. & adj.*
tuft'ing (tŭf'tĭng), *n.* The act of one that tufts; tufted work in upholstery; tufts collectively.
tuft tree. In New Zealand, the common ti tree *Cordyline australis*; — there commonly called *cabbage tree.* It is frequently cultivated for its terminal tuft of showy leaves.
tuft'y (tŭf'tĭ), *adj.* **1.** Abounding with tufts; tufted.
2. Growing in tufts or clusters.
Where *tufty* daisies nod at every gale. *W. Browne.*
tug (tŭg), *v.*; TUGGED (tŭgd); TUG'GING (tŭg'ĭng). [ME. *tuggen, toggen*, intens.; akin to E. *tow* to drag. See 2d TOW; cf. TOGGLE, TUCK to draw up.] *Transitive:* **1.** To ply or pull at strenuously; to strain at.
There sweat, there strain, *tug* the laborious oar. *Roscommon.*
2. To pull or draw with great effort; to drag; haul; as, to *tug* a car out of the mire.
3. Specif.: **a** To lug. **b** To tow with a tugboat.
4. To handle or treat roughly; to maul. *Obs.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To pull with great effort; to strain in labor; as, to *tug* at the oar; to *tug* against the stream.
2. To strive or contend vigorously; to struggle. *Now Rare.*
3. To exert oneself to the utmost; to toil; labor; drudge; as, to *tug* all one's life.
tug, *n.* **1.** Act or an instance of tugging; a violent or strong pull or strain; as, give it a *tug;* to feel a *tug* on a fishline.
2. Specif.: **a** A hard struggle; a supreme effort. **b** Violent strife; tussle.
3. A trace, or drawing strap, of a harness; any rope, chain, etc., used in pulling something along.
4. A vehicle for conveying timber, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
5. = KING'S SCHOLAR. *College Slang, Eng.*
6. *Mining.* An iron hook of a hoisting tub, to which a tackle is affixed.
7. *Naut.* Also **tug'boat'** (tŭg'bōt'). A strongly built, powerful steam or power vessel, used for towing and now also for attendance on vessels; — called also *towboat.*
tug'boat'man (tŭg'bōt'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One employed on a tugboat.
tug chain. A short chain at the end of a harness tug, to attach it to the whippletree; also, the entire tug when made of chain; — called also *heel chain.*
Tu'gend-bund' (tōō'gĕnt-bōōnt'), *n.* [G., league of virtue.] *Ger. Hist.* A patriotic secret society (1808–15) which aimed to destroy Napoleonic power in Germany.
tug'ger (tŭg'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which tugs; specif., *Mining,* a small portable hoist usually mounted on a column and driven by air or electricity.
tug'ger-y (-ĭ), *n.* Tugging; specif., *Slang,* an examination for a king's scholarship. See TUG, *n.*, 5.
tug'ging (-ĭng), *adj.* That tugs. — **tug'ging-ly,** *adv.*
tugh'ra (tōōg'rä; -rä'), *n.* Also **tough'ra.** [Turk. *ṭughra.*] The official signature of former sultans of Turkey. It was an intricate flourish of peculiar shape, originating in the 14th century and customarily used on decrees and state documents, on the Turkish flag, on coins, etc.
tug iron. An iron hook or button to which a tug or trace may be attached, as on a wagon shaft.
tug of war. **a** A decisive contest; a struggle for supremacy; as, when Greek meets Greek, then comes a *tug of war.* **b** An athletic contest in which a number of men pull on a rope against an equal number.
tug'-of-war'ring, *n.* The act of engaging in a tug of war.
tu'gui (tōō'gē), *n.* [Tag.] A kind of yam (*Dioscorea sativa*). *Phil. I.*
tu'i (tōō'ē), *n.* A Philippine tree (*Dolichandrone spathacea*), family Bignoniaceae, used as a dyewood. Its seeds also yield a native remedy for nervous complaints.
tu'i (tōō'ē), *n.* [Maori.] The parson bird.
Tui'ler-ies (twē'lĕr-ĭz; twēl'rē'), *n.* A royal palace in Paris, begun under Catherine de' Medici in 1564, enlarged by Henry IV and Louis XIV, and later connected by wings with the Louvre. It was famous as the scene of revolutionary incidents. In 1871 it was burned by the Commune.
tuille (twēl), *n.* [F. *tuile* tile, fr. L. *tegula.* See TILE.] In plate armor, one of the hinged plates before the thigh. See ARMOR, *Illust.*
tuil-lette' (twē-lĕt'), *n.* [F. *tuilette.*] A small tuille, for protecting the hip.
tuil'yie, tuil'zie (tōōl'yĭ; tīl'yĭ), *n. & v.* [OF. *tooillier* to pull or drag about. See TOIL, *v.*] Quarrel; struggle. *Scot. & Dial.*
tu'ism (tū'ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *tu* thou + E. *-ism.*] **1.** The use of the second person, as in apostrophe or in rhetorical evasion of the first person; also, an instance of such.
2. *Philos.* The theory that thought centers in an ideal or second self, or other person.
Tu-is'to (tū-ĭs'tō) *n.* [L., of Teut. origin.] *Teut. Myth.* In Tacitus, the mythical father of Mannus, progenitor of the Germanic peoples.
tu-i'tion (tū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *tuicion*, MF. *tuition*, fr. L. *tuitio, -onis,* protection, guarding, fr. *tueri, tuitus, tutus,* to watch, guard, protect; prob. akin to OIr. *tüath* to the left, northern (with eastern orientation), prop., lucky, favorable, Goth. *thiuth* that which is good. Cf. INTUITION, TUTOR.] **1.** Protection; care; custody; esp., the care of a tutor or guardian over a pupil or ward; guardianship. *Now Rare.*
2. The act or profession of teaching; the services of a teacher or teachers; instruction; as, to give or seek *tuition* in Latin; the fees for *tuition.*
3. The price of, or payment for, instruction.
4. A teaching or monition; — contrasted with *intuition.*
Syn. — See INSTRUCTION.
tu-i'tion-al (tū-ĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to tuition.
tu-i'tion-ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr-ĭ), *adj.* Tuitional.
tu'i-tive (tū'ĭ-tĭv), *adj. Rare.* **a** Tutorial. **b** Learned; — opposed to *intuitive.*
tuke (tūk), *n.* Also **tewke.** [Origin uncert.] One of several fabrics used in the 15th and 16th centuries; specif., canvas.
tuk'ra (tōōk'rä), *n.* [Hind. *ṭukṛā* piece, bit, scrap.] A disease or malformation of the leaves and shoots of the mulberry tree in India, caused by the feeding of a mealy bug (*Phenacoccus hirsutus*).
Tu'ku-lōr' (tōō'kōō-lôr'), **Tu'ku-ler'** (-lĕr'), *n.* [F. *Toucouleurs,* pl., fr. Wolof *Tokoror,* fr. *Tekrur* (Futa), district in Senegal.] One of a group of Negro tribes in East Senegal. They are a mixed Negroid people, tall and black, chiefly Mohammedans, and are warlike and vigorous.
tu'la met'al (tōō'lä). An alloy of silver, copper, and lead, made at Tula in Russia, used in making niello.
tu'la-re'mi-a, tu'la-rae'mi-a (tōō'lä-rē'mĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *Tulare* Co., Calif. + *-emia, -aemia.*] *Med. & Veter.* A disease of rodents, man, and some domestic animals, caused by a microorganism (*Pasteurella tularensis*, syn. *Bacterium tularense*) transmitted by insects, esp. the deer fly. Occasionally it is transmitted to men by handling infected animals. In man, it produces an irregular fever which continues for several weeks.
tu'la-si (tōō'lä-sē), *n.* = TULSI.
tul'chan (tŭl'kăn), **tul'chin** (-kĭn), *n.* [Gael.] A stuffed calfskin, used to induce a cow to give milk. Hence, ***tulchan bishop,*** one of the bishops appointed in the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland in 1572, who consented to hand over the larger part of the revenues of their dioceses to the lay patrons who had obtained their appointment; — popularly so called. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
tu'le (tōō'lē), *n.* [Sp., fr. Nahuatl *tollin* rush.] **a** Either of two large bulrushes (*Scirpus lacustris* and *S. acutus*) growing abundantly on overflowed land in the southwestern United States and adjacent Mexico, esp. in California, at the junction of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, where large tracts are known as ***tule lands.*** **b** Any of several marsh or aquatic plants other than sedges, as the cattail, the pickerelweed, and the giant reed *Arundo donax.*
tule chicken *or* **hen.** The American coot. *Calif.*
tule goose. The white-fronted goose *Anser albifrons gambeli.*
tule mint. [See TULE.] The Canada mint. *Calif.*
tule potato *or* **root.** The wapatoo. *Calif.*
tule wren. A marsh wren (*Telmatodytes palustris paludicola*) of the western United States.
tu'li-ac (tū'lĭ-ăk), *n.* The skua gull. *Local, Eng.*
tu'lip (tū'lĭp), *n.* [Obs. D. *tulipa* (D. *tulp*), obs. F. *tulipan* (F. *tulipe*), fr. colloq. Turk. *tülbend* turban; — so called (in Europe) from the resemblance of the flower to a turban. See TURBAN.] **1.** **a** Any plant of the genus *Tulipa;* also, its flower or bulb. Tulips have been so long in cultivation that the common garden types are not referable to any existing wild species, though the dwarf early-blooming tulips are commonly classed as *Tulipa suaveolens,* while the later tall forms are considered to belong to *T. gesneriana.* Holland is still the center of tulip cultivation (see TULIPOMANIA), though bulbs for the market are now also raised in the United States. Horticulturally, tulips are classed under two main divisions: early-flowering and May-flowering tulips. Among the May-flowering tulips are found such garden favorites as *cottage, breeder, Darwin,* and *parrot, tulips* (see these terms), each containing a multitude of horticultural varieties. Many wild species, as *Tulipa greigi, T. oculus-solis, T. clusiana, T. praecox,* etc., are also cultivated. **b** In South Africa, any plant of the genus *Homeria* (family Iridaceae), some of which are poisonous to cattle. They somewhat resemble garden tulips.

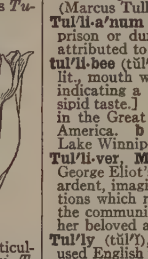
Tulips.

2. Someone or something as gorgeous or showy as a tulip.
3. A small charge of an explosive. *Mil. Slang.*
4. *Ordn.* The swell of the metal at the muzzle of an old-fashioned gun. *Now Rare.*
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:
tulip bed **tulip-fancying,** *adj.* **tulip-growing,** *adj.*
tulip fancier **tulip grower** **tulip-shaped,** *adj.*
Tu'li-pa (tū'lĭ-pä), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large genus of Eurasian bulbous herbs, the tulips, having coated bulbs, linear or broadly lanceolate leaves, and commonly a single showy flower, with six equal perianth segments and six hypogynous stamens. See TULIP, *Illust.*
tulip blight. Tulip fire.
tulip ear. An erect, pointed ear, as of certain dogs. — **tu'lip-eared',** *adj.*
tulip fire. *Plant Pathol.* A destructive disease of tulips caused by *Botrytis tulipae,* producing brown lesions on leaves, petals, scapes, and bulb, sometimes killing extensive areas.
tu'lip-flow'er (tū'lĭp-flou'ĕr), *n.* An Australian timber tree (*Stenocarpus sinuatus*) the tough, hard, light-colored wood of which is used in cabinetwork.
tu'lip-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [See -FEROUS.] Bearing tulips or tuliplike flowers.
tu'lip-ist (tū'lĭp-ĭst), *n.* One devoted to growing tulips.
tulip mold. *Plant Pathol.* Tulip fire; also, the fungus causing the disease.
tu'lip-o-ma'ni-a (tū'lĭp-ō-mā'nĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *tulip* + *-mania.*] A mania for acquiring or growing tulips; specif., such a mania which prevailed in Holland about 1634. The consequent wild speculation in bulbs was ended by governmental interference. — **tu'lip-o-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*
tulip orchid. A Mexican epiphytic orchid (*Cattleya citrina*) much grown for its usually solitary, pendent, very showy, fragrant flower which is yellow throughout except for a white-bordered lip.
tulip poplar. = TULIP TREE, 1.

tulip poppy. A cultivated perennial poppy (*Papaver glaucum*) of Asia Minor, having cup-shaped scarlet flowers.
tulip root. *Plant Pathol.* A disease of various plants and cereals caused by a small nematode worm (*Tylenchus dipsaci*), and characterized by bulblike swellings in the stem, distortions of leaves, etc.
tulip shell. Any of various large, handsomely colored, marine shells of the family Fasciolariidae, esp. *Fasciolaria tulipa,* which is found on the coast of the southern United States.

Tulip Shell.

tulip tree. **1.** A tall North American timber tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) having truncate, somewhat lobed leaves, and large, tuliplike, greenish-yellow flowers. Its soft white wood (called *whitewood, poplar,* or *yellow poplar*) is much used for cabinetwork, woodenware, etc.

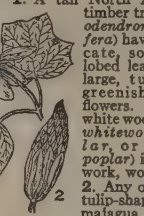
Tulip Tree, 1. 1 Flower and Leaves; 2 Fruit. (⅛)

2. Any of various other trees with tulip-shaped flowers; as: **a** The majagua. **b** The bendy tree. **c** The banana shrub. **d** In Australia: (1) The waratah. (2) The tree *Lagunaria pattersonii* (family Malvaceae).
tu'lip-wood' (tū'lĭp-wōōd'), *n.* **1.** Wood of the tulip tree (*Liriodendron*); whitewood.
2. The handsome striped or variegated wood of any of several trees, or any of the trees themselves: **a** The rose-colored wood of a Brazilian tree (possibly *Physocalymma scabberimum,* family Lythraceae), much used by cabinetmakers for inlaying; also, the tree. **b** In Australia: (1) The wood of the tree *Harpullia pendula,* often distinguished as *Moreton Bay tulipwood;* also, the tree. (2) The wood of the emu apple, or sour plum; also, the tree.
tu'lip-wood', *n.* The color auburn.
tu'lip-y (tū'lĭp-ĭ), *adj.* Full of tulips.
tu'li-san' (tōō'lē-sän'), *n.*; *pl.* -SANES (-sē'nēs). [Tag.] A bandit or ladrone. *Luzon, Phil. I.*
tulk (tŭlk), *v. t.* [ON. *tūlka* to interpet.] To address. *Obs.*
tulk, *n.* [Cf. ON. *tūlkr* interpreter, spokesman. Cf. TULK to address.] A man; soldier; knight. *Obs.*
Tul'ke-pa'la (tōōl'kā-pä'yä), *n.* An Indian of a Yuman tribe, formerly of southwestern Arizona, now living on the San Carlos Reservation in that State.
Tul'king-horn', Mr. (tŭl'kĭng-hôrn'). In Dickens's *Bleak House,* a discreet old bachelor lawyer with a large clientele among noble families.
tulle (tōōl; *F.* tül), *n.* [F., fr. the town *Tulle,* France.] A thin, soft, and fine, plain or dotted net, commonly of silk, used for veils, dresses, etc.
Tul'li-an (tŭl'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [L. *Tullianus,* fr. *Tullius,* a Roman gens.] Belonging to, or in the style of, Tully (Marcus Tullius Cicero); Ciceronian.
Tul'li-a'num (-ā'nŭm), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The state prison or dungeon at Rome, the building of which was attributed to Servius Tullius. See MAMERTINE.
tul'li-bee (tŭl'ĭ-bē), *n.* [Can. F. *toulibi,* fr. Cree *otonabi,* lit., mouth water, fr. *oton* his mouth + *-abi, -dbuy,* suffix indicating a (specified) liquid; — so named from its insipid taste.] **a** A whitefish (*Argyrosomus tullibee*) found in the Great Lakes and other waters of northern North America. **b** A whitefish (*Leucichthys tullibee*) found in Lake Winnipeg and neighboring waters.
Tul'li-ver, Mag'gie (tŭl'ĭ-vĕr). The tragic heroine of George Eliot's *Mill on the Floss,* a miller's daughter whose ardent, imaginative nature led her unwittingly into situations which ran counter to the conventional standards of the community and brought on her the condemnation of her beloved and uncompromising brother **Tom Tulliver.**
Tul'ly (tŭl'ĭ), *n.* Marcus Tullius Cicero; — a formerly used English variant of Tullius. See CICERO, in *Biog.*
Tul'ly (tŭl'ĭ), *n.* [From *Tully,* town near Syracuse, New York.] *Geol.* A minor subdivision of the American Upper Devonian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
Tul'ly's pow'der (tŭl'ĭz). [After W. *Tully* (1785–1859), Am. physician.] *Pharm.* An anodyne and antispasmodic powder composed of a mixture of morphine sulphate, camphor, powdered glycyrrhiza, and precipitated calcium carbonate.
tul'si, tool'si, *or* **tool'sy** (tōōl'sē), *n.* [Hind. *tulsī,* fr. Skr. *tulasī.*] The holy basil. It is grown as a sacred plant in many Hindu homes. *India.*
Tu'lu (tōō'lōō), *n.* **a** *sing. & pl.* One of an advanced Dravidian people in India on the coast near Mangalore. **b** See DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES.
Tu-lu'nid (tōō-lōō'nĭd), *n.* A Mohammedan dynasty which established itself in Egypt sometime in the 9th century; — so called from its founder, Ahmed ben Tulun, the son of a Turkish freedman.
tul-war' (tŭl-wär'; -wôr'), *n.* Also **tul-waur'.** [Hind. *talwār,* fr. Skr. *taravārī.*] A curved saber or scimitar used in the Orient, esp. in northern India.
tum (tŭm), *v. t.*; TUMMED (tŭmd); TUM'MING. [Origin unknown.] *Woolen Mfg.* To card (wool) as a preliminary to finer carding; to open or tease out (wool) before carding; also, sometimes, to mix (various grades or colors of wool).
tum (tŭm), *n.* [Imitative.] The sound of a plucked string, as of a banjo; — usually *tum'-tum'.*
tum, *v. i.* To make a tum or tum-tum (sense 1).
tu'ma'ta-ku'ru (tōō'mä'tä-kōō'rōō), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand shrub or tree (*Discaria toumatou*), family Rhamnaceae, having stout,

Tumatakuru (*Discaria toumatou*). (¼)

tuft'ed-eared', *adj.* See -EARED.
tuft'ed-necked', *adj.* See -NECKED.
tuft'i-ly, *adv.* of TUFTY.
tuft'let, *n.* Dim. of TUFT.
tugd. Tugged. *Ref. Sp.*
tugen. Past tense pl. of TEE, draw. *Obs.*
tug'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
tug'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
tug'man (tŭg'măn), *n.* = TUGBOATMAN.
tu'grik (tōō'grĭk), *n.* [Mongol *dughurik,* lit., round thing, wheel.] See COIN, *Table.*
tu-gu'ri-um (tū-gū'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* = TEGURIUM. [*Obs. exc. Dial.*]
tulk (tŭk; tŭk). Var. of TOOK.
tuk (tōōk). Obs. exc. dial. past & past part. of TAKE.
tuke. † TUCK. [TWANA.]
tul'pa'lip (tŭl'pä-lĭp'lĭp), *n.* See
tu-la're (tōō-lä'rē), *n.* [Sp.] = TULE LAND.
Tul-bagh'i-a (tŭl-bäg'ĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., after Ryk *Tulbagh,* Dutch governor of Cape Colony, 1751–71.] *Bot.* Syn. of AGAPANTHUS.
tul'ze. † TULSI.
tule. † TOOL, TULYIE, TULY.
tu'le-ma' ar'row-root' (tōō'lĭ-mä'). [Corrupt. of TOUS-LES-MOIS.] = TOUS-LES-MOIS.
tu'li-pant', † TURBAN.
tul'i-pe (tŭl'ĭ-pē), **tul'i-pi** (-pĭ). Vars. of TULLIBEE. [*S. Africa.*]
tu'lip-grass', *n.* = TULIP, 1 b.
tu'lip-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
tulle. † TILL, to entice, TOLL.
Tu-los'to-ma (tū-lŏs'tō-mä), **Tu-los'to-ma/co-se** (-mā'kō-sē). Vars. of TYLOSTOMA, TYLOSTOMACEAE.
tu'ly, *n.* [Perhaps orig. from the name of a place.] A scarlet dye or color. *Obs.*
tul'yie (tōōl'yĭ; *cf.* CAPERCAILLIE). Var. of TULYIE.
tum (tōōm), *n.* *sing. & pl.* [Sw.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
Tum (tōōm). Var. of TEM.
tum. Var. of TOOM. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
tŭm (tŭm), *n.* [Estonian.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
tu-main', **tu-man'.** † TOMAN.
tu-ma'sha. Var. of TAMASHA.
tu'ma'tu-ku'ru, *n.* = TUMATAKURU.
tumb. † TOMB.

sharp spines used by the Maoris for tattooing; — called also *matagouri* and *wild Irishman.*

tum·bak' (tŭm·băk'), **tum·bak'i** (-ĭ), *or* **tum·bek'** (-bĕk'), **tum·bek'i** (-ĭ), *n.* [Ar. *tunbak, tunbāk,* Turk. *tanbāku,* colloq. *tumbeki,* both fr. Per. *tanbāku,* ult. (prob. through F. *tabac,* or It. *tabacco*) fr. Sp. *tabaco.* See TOBACCO.] A coarse Persian tobacco.

tum'ble (tŭm'b'l), *v.;* TUM'BLED (-b'ld); TUM'BLING (-blĭng). [ME. *tumblen,* freq. of *tumben, tomben,* to dance, to jump, fr. AS. *tumbian* to turn heels over head, to dance violently; akin to MLG. *tummelen* to turn, leap, dance, D. *tuimelen* to fall, Sw. *tumla,* Dan. *tumle,* ON. *tumba;* prob. orig. of imitative origin; cf. Rumanian *tumbă* somersault. Cf. TUMBREL.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To dance; to leap, spring, etc., rhythmically; now, usually, to perform acrobatic feats, esp. without apparatus, such as somersaults, handsprings, etc.

2. To fall suddenly and violently; to be precipitated; to lose one's balance and fall; as, to *tumble* from a scaffolding; to *tumble* down on the ice.

3. Hence, to collapse; to break down; as, the wall finally *tumbled;* also, of stocks, etc., to fall suddenly and sharply in price or value.

4. To roll over, or to and fro; to roll or toss about; as, the waves *tumble* and toss.

5. To move, go, come, pass, jump, etc., in a hasty disorderly manner; to rush forward confusedly or clumsily; as, the dogs came *tumbling* at his call; the boys *tumbled* out of the bus.

6. To turn end over end, as a tumbler pigeon in falling, etc.; specif., *Gun.,* to turn end over end in the air, as a projectile.

7. To come inadvertently; to stumble; run; happen; — with *into, on,* or *upon;* as, to *tumble* into an old friend in Paris.

8. To slope or veer; to batter. See TUMBLE HOME (in phrases, below).

9. To tumble to something. See TUMBLE TO, below.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to tumble, or fall or roll (over or down); to precipitate; pitch; throw down; overthrow; as, to *tumble* one in wrestling or a hare with a shot; to *tumble* over a barrel.

2. Hence: **a** To throw without care or intent; to fling recklessly or in a heap; as, to *tumble* clothes into a bag. **b** To toss about; to throw or drive here and there.

Tumbled about like a football. *Smollet.*

3. To disorder; rumple; tousle; disheveled.

One gets so *tumbled* in such a crowd. *Jane Austen.*

4. To turn over as in searching or considering; to throw about in a hasty examination; as, to *tumble* books about to find one of interest.

5. To whirl in a tumbler or tumbling barrel, as for polishing (metal), softening (leather goods), or drying (clothes).

6. *Print.* To turn (a sheet to be backed up) from top to bottom instead of from right to left.

tumble home. *Shipbuilding.* To incline inward, above the water line or greatest breadth; — said of the sides of a ship. Cf. WALL-SIDED.

tumble in. **a** To tumble home. **b** *Colloq.* To go to bed.

tumble to. *Slang.* **a** To understand without being told; to become aware of. **b** *Brit.* To accept by yielding to; to fall in with.

tumble up. **a** *Colloq.* To get out of bed; to rise. **b** *Dial.* To roll hay into bundles for pitching. **c** *Naut.* To go or come quickly on deck.

tum'ble (tŭm'b'l), *n.* **1.** Action or an act of tumbling, in any sense; as, to take a *tumble,* or fall; to practice a *tumble;* the *tumble* of the waves.

2. A tumbled state; disorder; messy condition; heap or mass; as, the room was in a *tumble;* a *tumble* of books, papers, pipes, etc.

3. **a** = TUMBLING BARREL. **b** = LICKER-IN.

tum'ble-bug' (-bŭg'), *n.* Any of various scarabaeid beetles (as species of the genera *Scarabaeus, Canthon, Copris,* and *Phanaeus*) which form globular masses of dung, which they roll and bury in holes excavated in the ground. The beetles lay their eggs in these balls, which serve as food for the larvae.

Tumblebug (*Phanaeus carnifex*).

tumble cart *or* **car.** Formerly, a rough dumpcart with wheels solid and made fast to the axle.

tum'bled (tŭm'b'ld), *adj.* Subjected to tumbling; thrown down; disordered; tousled; disheveled.

tum'ble-down' (-b'l-doun'), *adj.* Ready to fall; dilapidated; ruinous, as a shanty. — *n.* A tumble-down building.

tumble grass. = WITCH GRASS b.

tumble home. *Shipbuilding.* Act or fact of tumbling home. See *tumble home,* under TUMBLE, *v.*

tumble mustard. The tall sisymbrium (*Sisymbrium altissimum*).

tum'bler (tŭm'blĕr), *n.* **1.** One who tumbles; esp., one who performs acrobatic tricks, as somersaults, etc.

2. A dog of a breed formerly used in coursing rabbits.

3. One who procures or entices victims for swindlers. *Obs. Slang.*

4. A drinking glass without a foot or stem, orig. made with a pointed or convex base so that it could not be set down until empty; also, the contents of a tumbler.

5. A kind of cart; a tumble cart or a tumbrel. *Chiefly Dial.*

6. Any of certain domestic pigeons having the habit of tumbling, or somersaulting backward in flight or on the ground. The ***short-faced tumblers*** rarely tumble, being bred mainly for color, carriage, shape, etc. They have a very short bill, a high bulging forehead, and a strutting carriage. Cf. ALMOND TUMBLER. The common tumblers and the rollers have a longer bill and head, and are bred for their aërial performances.

7. A movable obstruction in a lock, consisting of a lever, latch, wheel, slide, pin, or the like, which must be adjusted to a particular position by a key or other means before the bolt can be thrown. See LOCK, *n.,* 1, *Illust.* 2.

8. [*cap.*] A member of one of the ruffianly London bands of the early 18th century. Cf. MOHOCK, *n.,* 2. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

9. [*cap.*] A Dunker; — a derisive nickname alluding to the baptismal ceremony of the Dunkers, in which the person is thrice plunged face forward into the water.

10. **a** The pupa of a mosquito; — so called because of its tumbling movements. **b** = TUMBLEBUG.

11. A device or mechanism for tumbling (see TUMBLE, *v. t.,* 5); specif.: **a** A clothes-drying device consisting of a revolving cage in which hot air is agitated by fan action. **b** *Leather Mfg.* A drum in which hides are washed and softened, etc. **c** *Metal.* = TUMBLING BARREL.

12. One who tumbles or operates a tumbler; specif.: **a** *Leather Mfg.* = DRUMMER, 2 a. **b** *Metal.* = BARRELER.

13. A kind of toy, usually a figure of a person, so formed and weighted as to rock or tumble at a slight touch.

14. *Firearms.* A piece attached to, or forming part of, the hammer of a gunlock, on which the mainspring acts and in which are the notches for the sear point to enter.

15. *Mach.* **a** A projecting piece on a revolving shaft or rockshaft, for actuating another piece, as the click which moves the rack in a striking mechanism one tooth for each blow struck. See ROCKSHAFT. **b** The movable part of a tumbler gear.

16. *Naut.* A pin, or one of a pair of pins, engaging the ends of a ring stopper and shank painter.

17. *Weaving.* In certain looms, one of the levers from which the harness is suspended; a tippler.

tumbler bearing. *Mach.* Any of the intermediate swiveling or pivoted bearings for a square shaft (with fixed end bearings), which can be knocked aside by a traveling crab or the like moving along, and gearing with, the square shaft, as in a gantry, etc.

tumbler cart. A horse-drawn two-wheeled farm cart with a tanklike box for handling liquid or semiliquid materials.

tumbler cup. A cup with a pointed or convex bottom. See TUMBLER, *n.,* 4.

tumbler gear. *Mach.* Any of various reversing or speed-changing gears, used esp. in modern machine tools, in which one or more idle wheels are journaled in a swinging frame which is moved and clamped in position by the operator. — **tumbler gearing.**

One Form of Tumbler Gear. *A* Driver; *B* Driven Wheel; *C D* Idle Wheels (all indicated by their Pitch Circles); *E* Rocking Frame, coaxial with *B.* Directions of rotation are indicated by arrows. Gear is reversed by swinging *E* to the left so that *D* gears with both *A* and *B,* and *C* is out of gear entirely.

tumbler pigeon. = TUMBLER, 6.

tumbler switch. *Elec.* See SWITCH, *n.,* 5.

tum'ble-weed' (tŭm'b'l-wēd'), *n.* In the United States, any plant which habitually breaks away from its roots in the autumn, and is driven by the wind, as a light, rolling mass, over the fields and prairies. The commonest tumbleweeds are the bugseed, the winged pigweed, the herb *Psoralea lanceolata,* the wild indigo *Baptisia tinctoria,* the Russian thistle, and species of *Amaranthus* (as *A. graecizans*).

tum'bli·fi·ca'tion (tŭm'blĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [*tumble* + *-fication.*] A tumbling or tossing as at sea. *Jocose.*

tum'bling (tŭm'blĭng), *adj.* That tumbles or is a tumbler; used for tumbling; as, a *tumbling* girl, room, or stone. — **tum'bling·ly,** *adv.*

tumbling barrel. A revolving cask or barrel in which small metal parts are polished, as by mutual attrition, or in which small castings are put to break out their cores; — called also *rattle barrel, rattler, rumble, rumbler,* etc.

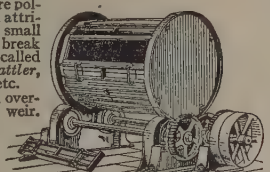

Foundry Tumbling Barrel.

tumbling bay. An overfall in a canal; a weir.

tumbling box. A tumbling barrel for small objects.

tumbling mustard. The tall sisymbrium (*Sisymbrium altissimum*).

tumbling pigweed. The green amaranth *Amaranthus retroflexus.*

tumbling rod. *Mach.* A rod having a cam or lever rigidly attached to transmit an intermittent motion.

tumbling shaft. *Mach.* A camshaft or lay shaft. Cf. TUMBLING ROD.

tumbling verse. *Pros.* An irregular form of early English verse, having four stresses, but no prevailing type of foot and no regular number of syllables.

tum'bly (tŭm'blĭ), *adj.* Inclined to tumble; tumble-down; also, tumbled; in a tumble, or mess.

tum'brel (tŭm'brĕl), **tum'bril** (-brĭl), *n.* [ME. *tomerel, tumerel,* fr. OF. *tomberel, tumeril,* a tip cart (F. *tombereau*), fr. *tomber* to fall, tumble, upset, dance, leap, and *tumer* to dance, turn somersaults, of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *tümōn, tümalōn,* to turn around (G. *taumeln* to reel, stagger, *tummeln* to turn around), of LG. origin. See TUMBLE.] **1.** An instrument of torture; specif., a cucking stool. *Hist.*

2. A cart; specif., a farmer's dumpcart or wagon, esp. one of a rude type used for manure; — also applied to the vehicles used to convey condemned persons to the guillotine during the French Revolution, from the fact that common manure carts were sometimes used. *Archaic & Hist.*

3. *Obs.* **a** A barge, or flat-bottomed boat. **b** A lumbering or a drunken person; also, his belly.

4. An osier or willow cage for fodder. *Local, Eng.*

5. *Mil.* A two-wheeled cart accompanying troops, to convey tools, cartridges, etc. *Archaic.*

tum'bu fly (tōōm'bōō), [Of Bantu origin; cf. Senga *lumbu* a stinging fly (which in some other languages would have pl. *tumbu*), Kongo & Swahili *mbu* mosquito.] An African fly (*Cordylobia anthropophaga*), family Muscidae, whose larva lives as a subcutaneous parasite in various mammals and rarely in man.

tu'me·fa'cient (tū'mĕ·fā'shĕnt), *adj.* [L. *tumefaciens, -entis,* pres. part. of *tumefacere* to tumefy, fr. *tumere* to swell + *facere* to make.] *Med.* Producing swelling; tumefying.

tu'me·fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *tuméfaction.*] **1.** Act of tumefying, or state of being tumefied.

2. A tumor; swelling.

tu'me·fy (tū'mĕ·fī), *v. t.;* TU'ME·FIED (-fīd); TU'ME·FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *tuméfier,* fr. L. *tumere* to swell + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make; cf. L. *tumefacere* to tumefy. See TUMID; -FY.] To swell; to cause to swell, or puff up; to inflate. — *v. i.* To rise in a tumor; to swell; to become swelled.

tu·mes'cent (tū·mĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [L. *tumescens, -entis,* pres. part. of *tumescere* to swell up, v. incho. fr. *tumere* to swell. See TUMID.] Slightly tumid or swollen. — **tu·mes'cence** (-ĕns; -'ns), *n.*

tum'fie (tŭm'fĭ), *n.* A stupid or awkward person. *Scot.*

tu'mid (tū'mĭd), *adj.* [L. *tumidus,* fr. *tumere* to swell. See TOMB; cf. TUBER, TURGID.] **1.** Swollen, enlarged, or distended, esp. as a result of disease; as, *tumid* legs or flesh.

2. Bulging; protuberant; formed as if swollen.

So high as heaved the *tumid* hills. *Milton.*

3. Figuratively: **a** Of style, etc., pompous; inflated; bombastic; turgid. **b** Teeming; bursting.

Syn. — Bloated, bulging, plethoric. See TURGID.

— **tu'mid·ly,** *adv.* — **tu'mid·ness,** *n.*

tu·mid'i·ty (tū·mĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [LL. *tumiditas.*] Quality or state of being tumid.

tum'mals, tum'mels (tŭm''lz), *n. sing. & pl.* [Corn. *tomals.*] A great quantity or heap. *Cornwall.*

tum'mer (tŭm'ĕr), *n.* **a** *Woolen Mfg.* One who tums, or cards. **b** *Cotton Mfg.* A small drum similar to the doffer for transferring the cotton from the first to the second cylinder in double carding.

tum'mock (tŭm'ŭk), *n.* [Dim. fr. Gael. *tom* hillock.] A hillock. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tum'my (tŭm'ĭ), *n.* Stomach. *Humorous.*

tu'mor, tu'mour (tū'mĕr), *n.* [OF. or L.; OF. *tumour* (F. *tumeur*), fr. L. *tumor.* See TOMB.] **1.** A swelling or distending; a tumid condition. *Obs.*

2. A swollen or distended part; a protuberance. *Now R.*

3. Figuratively: **a** Pomposity; arrogance. **b** Turgidity of style; bombast. *Both Now Rare.*

4. Any morbid swelling; specif., *Med.,* an abnormal mass of tissue, not inflammatory and independent in character, arising without obvious cause from cells of pre-existent tissue, possessing no physiological function, and characteristically unrestrained in growth and structure; — often called a *true tumor;* a neoplasm. Cf. -OMA.

tu'mored, tu'moured (tū'mĕrd), *adj.* Swollen with or as with a tumor.

tu'mor·like' (tū'mĕr·līk'), *adj.* See -LIKE.

tu'mor·ous (tū'mĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [LL. *tumorosus* inflated.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Tumid; swollen. **b** Overwrought; overweeningly proud or vain. **c** Inflated; bombastic.

2. *Med.* Of or pertaining to a tumor or tumors.

tump (tŭmp; tōōmp), *n.* [Cf. W. *twmp, twm,* and E. TUMMOCK.] *Local, Eng.* **a** A hillock. **b** A tumulus. **c** A clump of trees on a height. **d** A heap. — *v. t. & i.* To form a tump (around or about). *Local, Eng.*

tump (tŭmp), *v. t.* [See TUMPLINE.] To drag or carry, as a slain deer, by a tumpline. *Local, U. S.*

tump'line' (tŭmp'lĭn'), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Massachuset *tâmpân* a pack strap, Abnaki *mâdûmbi.*] A kind of sling formed by a strap slung over the forehead or chest and used by one carrying a pack on his back or in hauling game, etc. *U. S. & Canada.*

tum'–tum' (tŭm'tŭm'), *n.* **1.** Also **tum'–ti–tum'** (-tĭ-tŭm'). [Imitative.] A reiterated tum; a strumming.

2. [Perh. imitative of the sound of beating.] A dish made in the West Indies by beating boiled plantain quite soft in a wooden mortar.

tum'–tum', *v. i.* To make a tum-tum (sense 1); to strum.

tum'tum (tŭm'tŭm), *n.* [Appar. corrupt. of TANDEM.] A dogcart. *Anglo-Ind.*

tu'mu·lar (tū'mū·lĕr), *adj.* [L. *tumulus* a mound; cf. F. *tumulaire.* See TUMULUS.] Consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling, a tumulus.

tu'mu·lar'y (-lĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -lĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Tumular.

tu'mu·late (-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *tumulatus,* past part. of *tumulare* to tumulate. See TUMULUS.] To entomb. — **tu'mu·la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n. Both Rare.*

tu'mu·lose (-lōs; *see* -OSE), **tu'mu·lous** (-lŭs), *adj.* [L. *tumulosus,* fr. *tumulus* a mound.] Full of small hills or mounds; tumular. — **tu'mu·los'i·ty** (-lŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

tu'mult (tū'mŭlt *or, esp. Brit.,* -mŭlt), *n.* [OF. or L.; OF. *tumulte,* fr. L. *tumultus;* akin to Skr. *tumula* noise, noisy, and L. *tumere* to swell. See TOMB.] **1.** The commotion or agitation of a multitude, usually with great uproar and confusion of voices; as, *tumult* in the city.

2. Hence: **a** An uprising or riot among the people; a popular disturbance. **b** *Obs.* A rioting mob.

3. Violent commotion with confusion of noises; turbulence combined with din; as, the *tumult* of the elements.

4. Violent agitation of mind or feelings; highly disturbing mental or emotional excitement; a violent outburst; as, to give way to a *tumult* of grief; the *tumult* of the passions.

Syn. — Uproar, ferment, disturbance, disorder, confusion, noise, bluster, hubbub, bustle, riot.

Ant. — Peace, quiet, calm, repose, serenity.

tu'mult (tū'mŭlt), *v. t. & i.* To cause a tumult (among).

tu'mult·er (tū'mŭl·tĕr), *n.* One who makes or takes part in a tumult. *Obs.*

tu·mul'tu·ar'y (tū·mŭl'tū·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *tumultuarius;* cf. F. *tumultuaire.*] **1.** Composed of or waged by a disorganized multitude; characterized by mob action or lawlessness.

A *tumultuary* attack of the Celtic peasantry. *Macaulay.*

2. Characterized by haste and confusion; done, carried on, formed, etc., precipitately and without plan; hence, haphazard; impetuous; aimless; senseless. "Those . . . less interested, rushed into a *tumultuary* discussion." *Scott.*

3. Tumultuous; characterized by, or of the nature of, a tumult. *Now Rare.*

— **tu·mul'tu·ar'i·ly,** *adv.* — **tu·mul'tu·ar'i·ness,** *n.*

tu·mul'tu·ar'y, *n.;* *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). A tumultuary, or undisciplined, force.

‖**tu'mul·tu·o'so** (tōō'mōōl·tōō·ō'sō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Tumultuous; impetuous; — a direction.

tu·mul'tu·ous (tū·mŭl'tū·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *tumultuosus;* cf. F. *tumultueux.*] **1.** Characterized or attended by or making tumult or tumults; full of turbulence, commotion, agitation, etc.; as, a *tumultuous* uprising, meeting, throng.

2. Tending or serving to cause or incite a tumult. *Obs.*

Syn. — Disorderly, noisy, confused, violent, agitated, disturbed, boisterous, lawless, riotous.

Ant. — Placid, calm, peaceful, orderly.

— **tu·mul'tu·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **tu·mul'tu·ous·ness,** *n.*

tu'mu·lus (tū'mū·lŭs), *n.;* *pl.* -LI (-lĭ). [L., hillock, sepulchral mound. See TOMB.] An artificial hillock or mound, as over a grave, esp. over the grave of a person buried in ancient times; a barrow.

tumulus scab. See POTATO SCAB.

Tu'mu·pa'sa (tōō'mōō·pā'sä), *n.* See TACANA.

---

tum·beck'. † TOMBAC.

tumbester, *n.* [ME. *tombes, tumbes,* to dance. See TUMBLE; -STER.] A female dancer. *Obs.*

tum'bl. Tumble. *Ref. Sp.*

tum'ble-dung', *n.* = TUMBLEBUG.

tum'bler-ful, *n.* See -FUL.

tum'bler-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

tum'bler-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.

tum'bler-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

Tum·bo'a (tŭm·bō'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. the native name, *tumbo,* at Mossamedes, Angola.] *Bot.* Syn. of WELWITSCHIA.

tume (tūm; tŭm). Var. of TOOM. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

tu'mer·ic (tū'mĕr·ĭk). Var. of TURMERIC.

Tu'mi·on (tū'mĭ·ŏn), *n.* *Bot.* Syn. of TORREYA.

tum'mel, tum'mle (tŭm''l; tōōm''l). Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of TUMBLE.

tum'phy. Var. of TUMPIE.

tu'mu·li, *n.,* *pl.* of TUMULUS.

tu·mul'tu·ate (tū·mŭl'tū·āt) *p. i. & t.* [L. *tumultuatus,* past part. of *tumultuari* to make a tumult.] = TUMULT, *v.* — **tu·mul'tu·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Both Now Rare.*

tun (tŭn), *n.* [ME. *tonne, tunne,* a tun, fr. AS. *tunne* a tun, tub, a large vessel; akin to OHG. *tunna,* G. *tonne* a ton, tun, MLG. *tunne,* MD. *tonne,* D. *ton,* ON. & Sw. *tunna,* Dan. *tønde;* ult. of Celtic origin. See TUNNEL; cf. TON.] **1.** A large cask; an oblong vessel bulging in the middle, like a pipe or puncheon, and girt with hoops; a wine cask.
2. Hence, the capacity of a tun. See MEASURE, *Table.*
3. A large vessel, as a vat, tub, jar, etc.; — obsolete exc. specif., *Brewing,* a fermenting vat.
4. Someone or something suggestive of a tun, as a paunchy person, or a paunch.
5. A chimney; also, a chimney pot. *Now Dial. Eng.*
6. A drinking cup or bowl. *Archaic.*
7. 100,000 of (gold) gulden; — always *tun of gold.* *Obs.*

tun, *v. t.;* TUNNED (tŭnd); TUN'NING. **1.** To put into a tun or tuns; to cask; to store in or as in *tuns;* — often used with *up.*
2. To drink excessively of (liquor); to guzzle.
3. To fill up (a tun, etc.) as with liquor.

tun (tōōn), *n.* [AS. *tūn.* See TOWN.] *A.-S. Hist.* A town. See 2d -TON.

tun (tōōn), *n.* [Maya.] The 360-day year of the Mayan calendar.

tu'na (tōō'nä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Taino *tuna.*] Any of various flat-jointed prickly pears of the genus *Opuntia,* esp. *O. tuna,* common in tropical America; also, the edible fruit. The name is extended to several related species of the southwestern United States, as *O. engelmanni,* etc.

tu'na (tōō'nä), *n.; pl.* TUNA or TUNAS (-näz). See PLURAL, *Note.* Also **tuna fish.** [Am. Sp., fr. Sp. *atún* (see TUNNY), after E. *tunny.*] **1.** A tunny, esp., on the California coast, *Thunnus saliens,* and on the Florida coast, *Neothunnus allisoni,* both species prized as game and food fishes. See TUNNY, *Illust.*
2. The flesh of this fish, used as food.

tu'na (tōō'nä), *n.* [Maori.] An eel (*Anguilla sucklandii*) of New Zealand waters; — also loosely applied to other South Sea eels.

tun'a·ble (tŭn'ä·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Producing harmonious or sweet sounds; tuneful; melodious.
And *tunable* as sylvan pipe or song. *Milton.*
2. Being in tune; not out of tune or harmony; agreeable; pleasing. "Any rhythmical swing *tunable* to modern ears." *Saintsbury.*
3. Capable of being tuned, or adjusted in pitch; also, *Rare,* capable of being musically or poetically expressed.
Some thought that perched there, tame and *tunable.* *Browning.*
— **tun'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **tun'a·bly,** *adv.*

tu'na cheese (tōō'nä). A cheeselike product made in Mexico from certain opuntias (tunas). It is chocolate-colored, pleasantly flavored, and wholesome.

tu'na oil (tōō'nä). See OIL, *Table II.*

tun'bel'ly (tŭn'bĕl'ĭ), *n.* A potbelly. — **tun'bel'lied** (-ĭd), *adj.*

Tun'bridge ware, *or* **Tun'bridge** (tŭn'brĭj), *n.* Inlaid hardwood forming boxes, toys, etc.; — from Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England.

tun'ca (tŭng'kä), *n.* [Hind. *tankhā* (written *tankhwāh*), fr. Per. *tankhāh* (written *tankhwāh*).] *India.* **1.** An assignment on the revenue of a locality in favor of an individual.
2. The wages of a servant hired by the month.

tund (tŭnd), *v. t. & i.* [L. *tundere.*] To pound or bruise; to beat, esp. with a stick. — **tun·da'tion** (tŭn·dā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

tun'dish' (tŭn'dĭsh'; tŏŏn'-), *n.* A funnel. *Now Dial. Eng.*

tun'dra (tōōn'drä; tŭn'-), *n.* [Russ., of Lappic origin.] One of the level or undulating treeless plains characteristic of northern arctic regions in both hemispheres. The tundras mark the limit of arborescent vegetation; they consist of black mucky soil with a permanently frozen subsoil, but support a dense growth of mosses and lichens, as the reindeer moss, and dwarf cespitose herbs and shrubs, often showy-flowered.

tune (tūn; 242), *n.* [ME. *tun, tune,* vars. of *tone.* See TONE.] **1.** A sound; tone; esp., tone of voice. *Now Rare.*
2. A succession of musical tones constituting a melody; also, the musical setting of a ballad, psalm, lyric, etc.; an air; — chiefly applied to short compositions of simple construction whether unison or harmonized; as, a dance *tune;* hymn *tunes;* to the *tune* of Annie Laurie. See AIR, 18 **b.**
3. Hence: **a** Any rhythmical succession of sounds, whether musical or not; as, the *tune* of a brook. **b** Distinguishing or characteristic intonation in speaking; specif., *Phonet.,* speech tune, or speech melody.
A foreigner is known at once by his "*tune.*" *A. J. Ellis.*
4. The state or capacity of giving tones of proper pitch; correct intonation; the condition of an instrument when adjusted so as to harmonize with itself or with others; harmonious accordance; agreement of a voice or instrument in pitch; as, the piano is not in *tune;* to sing out of *tune.*
5. Hence, state of being mentally or emotionally in harmony, adjustment, or readiness; right frame of mind or attitude; mood. "We are always more in *tune* for some pleasures." *H. Sidgwick.* "Individuals a little out of *tune* with the times." *Willa Cather.*
6. Characteristic or prevailing temper or tones; song (sense 5); as, to make a person change his *tune.* *Colloq.*
7. Musical pitch; now, figuratively, pitch, or degree; height.
She alone could touch him . . . to anything like such a *tune.* *H. James.*
8. *Physics.* By extension, harmony or accordance as regards vibrations other than sound; as, to place the receiver of a radio system in *tune* with the transmitter so as to respond to impulses given out by the latter.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
tunemaker, tunemaking, tune-skilled.
— *to call the* (*or one's own*) *tune.* To dictate the course or procedure to be followed. *Colloq.*
— *to the tune of.* To the amount of. *Colloq.*

tune (tūn), *v.;* TUNED (tŭnd); TUN'ING (tūn'ĭng). [From TUNE, *n.;* cf. ENTUNE, *v.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To adjust (a voice or instrument) to a given musical pitch or temperament; to cause to be in tune; as, to *tune* a piano or a violin.
2. To put in tune with itself or another; to make the parts of form or operate as a harmonious whole; to attune (one to another). "That has a mind well strung and *tuned.*" *Cowper.*
3. To adapt in pitch, tone, or esp., mood; to make harmonious; to change the tune or tenor of.
For now to sorrow must I *tune* my song. *Milton.*
4. To train or form with a particular end in view; to make responsive to one's wishes.
5. To express in song; to utter musically; also, to provide with a tune. "*Tune* his praise." *Milton.*
Leave such to *tune* their own dull rhymes. *Pope.*
6. *Now Rare.* **a** To set the tune or pitch for, as congregational singing. **b** *Poetic.* To produce tunes from; to play.
The Cupids *tune* his lyre. *Pope.*
7. *Elec.* To bring (a circuit) into tune with another by adjusting its inductance or capacity (see TUNE, *n.,* 8).
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To utter musical tones; to sing; also, *Dial.,* to hum.
2. To sound in tune; to be attuned; harmonize.

tune in. *Radio.* To adjust the receiving apparatus to resonance with the frequency of a particular transmitting station from which signals are to be received.

tune out. *Radio.* To keep (signals, messages, or the like) from affecting receiving apparatus by tuning or adjusting the latter so that it will not respond to their frequency.

tune up. **a** To adjust instruments for playing together; to tune an instrument to the proper pitch. **b** *Colloq.* To begin to sing or play; to break into song. **c** *Mach.* To make the necessary adjustments, esp. the finer adjustments, which are necessary to bring an engine, as an automobile or airplane engine, into first-class running condition.

Tu·ne'ho (tōō·nā'hō), *n.* An Indian of a group of Chibchan tribes of Boyacá, Colombia, comprising the *Chitas, Guacicos, Morcotes, Pedrazas, Tuneboos* proper, and *Sinsigas.* See CHIBCHAN.

tuned (tūnd), *adj.* Put in tune; harmonized; melodious; also, furnished with a tune or tunes.

-tuned (-tūnd). A combining form of *tuned,* as in: **multiple-tuned, silver-tuned, slow-tuned, timbertuned.**

tune'ful (tūn'fŏŏl; -fl), *adj.* **1.** Tunable; harmonious; melodious; musical; as, *tuneful* songs or rhymes.
2. Producing tunes; uttering or giving forth musical notes or melodies; as, *tuneful* birds.
Syn. — Concordant, euphonious.
Ant. — Discordant, jangling, harsh.
— **tune'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **tune'ful·ness,** *n.*

tune'less (-lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* **1.** Not tuneful; unmelodious; as, *tuneless* verse.
2. Not producing or incapable of producing music; unheard; as, *tuneless* harps or birds.
— **tune'less·ly,** *adv.* — **tune'less·ness,** *n.*

tun'er (tūn'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who tunes. Specif.: **a** One whose occupation is to tune musical instruments. **b** One who tunes up engines, looms, etc.
2. Something used for or in tuning. Specif.: **a** = TUNING PIPE. **b** A device for tuning an organ flue pipe, consisting of an adjustable flap or opening near its top, by which the vibrating length of the air chamber may be changed. **c** *Elec.* An instrument for tuning an electric circuit. **d** *Radio.* The part of a radio receiving set consisting of the circuit or circuits used to tune in.

Tun'ga (tŭng'gä), *n.* [NL., fr. Pg. (in Brazil) *tunga.*] *Zool.* See SARCOPSYLLA.

tung'ate (tŭng'āt), *n.* [*tung* oil + *-ate.*] A salt or ester of one or more of the fatty acids of tung oil.

Tung'–hu' (dōōng'hōō'), *n.* The eastern Tatars.

tun'go (tŭn'gō), *n.* [Native name.] A rat kangaroo. *S. Australia.*

tung oil (tŭng). **a** A poisonous, pungent, fixed drying oil obtained from the seeds in the nuts of the tung tree (*Aleurites fordii*) and allied species; — called also *wood oil* and *nut oil.* Tung oil contains glyceryl esters of unsaturated acids and is the most powerful drying oil known. It is used as a substitute for linseed oil in paints, varnishes, and linoleum, as a waterproofing agent, etc. **b** Japanese wood oil.

tun'–great' (tŭn'grāt'), *adj.* Having the circumference of a tun. *Obs.*

tung'state (tŭng'stāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of tungstic acid.

tung'sten (tŭng'stĕn), *n.* [Sw., fr. *tung* heavy + *sten* stone. See HEAVY.] **1.** *Chem.* A metallic element of the chromium family found combined in certain minerals, as wolframite and scheelite. Symbol, *W* (wolfram); at. no., 74; at. wt., 183.92. When pure, it is white and ductile (though it is more readily obtained in a grayish impure form, hard and brittle). It is as heavy as gold, and has the highest melting point of any of the metals (melting at about 3370° C. or 6098° F.), whence its wide use for electric-light filaments, sparking points for automobiles, electrical contacts, etc. It is also used for alloying steel (see TUNGSTEN STEEL) and for other purposes. Its chief valences are four, five, and six.
2. *Mineral.* Scheelite, or calcium tungstate. *Obs.*

tung·sten'ic (tŭng·stĕn'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, tungsten.

tung'sten·if'er·ous (tŭng'stĕn·ĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* See -FEROUS.

tung'sten·ite (tŭng'stĕn·īt), *n.* *Mineral.* A tungsten sulphide, WS_2, occurring in small lead-gray folia. H., 2.5.

tungsten lamp. An electric glow lamp having filaments of metallic tungsten. Such lamps, because of the refractory nature of the metal, may be maintained at a very high temperature and require an expenditure of one watt per candle power, or less.

tungsten ocher. *Mineral.* Tungstite.

tungsten steel. *Metal.* Steel containing tungsten and noted for its tenacity and hardness, even under a considerable degree of heat. Ordinary tungsten steel used for tools, etc., contains 0.5 to 7 per cent tungsten; that used for permanent magnets contains 5 to 6 per cent tungsten; high-speed steels contain 14 to 18 per cent tungsten together with other alloying elements. See SELF-HARDENING; STEEL, *n.,* 1.

tungsten trioxide. *Chem.* A compound, WO_3, occurring naturally as tungstite, and obtained artificially as a yellow crystalline powder.

tung'stic (tŭng'stĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, tungsten; — said esp. of compounds in which tungsten has a valence of six.

tungstic acid. **a** Formerly, tungsten trioxide. **b** Now, any of various acids corresponding to the above oxide; specif., the simplest one, H_2WO_4, analogous in composition to chromic acid and obtained as a yellow solid. See META-TUNGSTIC ACID, PARATUNGSTIC ACID.

tungstic anhydride *or* **oxide.** = TUNGSTEN TRIOXIDE.

tung'stite (tŭng'stīt), *n.* *Mineral.* Native tungsten trioxide, WO_3, a yellow or yellowish-green pulverulent mineral; — called also **tungstic ocher.**

tung'sto- (tŭng'stō-). *Chem.* A combining form denoting the *presence of tungsten.*

tung'sto·si·lic'ic (tŭng'stō·sĭ·lĭs'ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Solicotungstic; specif., designating a white crystalline acid to which the formula $H_8SiW_{12}O_{40}.20H_2O$ has been assigned.
— **tung'sto·sil'i·cate** (-sĭl'ĭ·kāt) [see -ATE, 3 **b**], *n.*

tung tree (tŭng). [Chin. (Pek.) *yu²- t'ung²,* in which *yu²* means oil.] **a** A Chinese tree (*Aleurites fordii*) grown for the oil of its seeds, which is used for varnishes and paints. See TUNG OIL. **b** Also, any of certain related species of *Aleurites.*

Tun·gus', **Tun·guz'** (tōōn·gōōz'), *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* One of a Mongoloid people widely spread over Eastern Siberia and numbering about 100,000. They seem to be related to the Manchu. Some are now Christians; others are Lamaists; many are pagans. Their modes of life vary according to habitat, but many are still nomads.
2. Also **Tun·gus'ic** (-ĭk). The language of the Tungus. See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES.
— **Tun·gus',** *adj.* — **Tun·gus'ic** (-ĭk), **Tun·gus'i·an** (-ĭ·ăn), *adj.*

tu'nic (tū'nĭk), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *tunique,* fr. L. *tunica,* ult. fr. same source as Gr. *chitōn.* See CHITON.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* An undergarment worn by both sexes, with or without sleeves, reaching to or below the knees, and girdled.
2. A hip-length or longer blouse or coat, usually belted.
3. *Bot.* A natural integument; as, the *tunic* of a seed.
4. *Eccl.* = TUNICLE, 2.
5. *Mil.* Any undress coat worn by British soldiers. *Colloq.*
6. *Zool. & Anat.* A mantle, as of a tunicate; a tunica.

Tu·ni'ca (tōō·nē'kä), *n. sing. & pl.* An Indian of a Tonikan tribe. See TONIKAN.

‖ **tu'ni·ca** (tū'nĭ·kä), *n.; pl.* -CAE (-sē). [NL. See TUNIC.] A tunic; specif., *Anat. & Zool.,* an enveloping or covering membrane or layer of tissue.

‖ **tu'ni·ca ad'ven·ti'ti·a** (ăd'vĕn·tĭsh'ĭ·ä). [NL.] = AD VENTITIA.

‖ **tu'ni·ca al'bu·gi'ne·a** (ăl'bū·jĭn'ē·ä). [NL.] *Anat.* A white fibrous capsule, esp. of the testis, ovary, eye, or spleen.

‖ **tu'ni·ca e·las'ti·ca** (ē·lăs'tĭ·kä). [NL.] *Anat.* **a** = MEDIA, *n.,* 2. **b** The elastic lamina of the intima.

‖ **tu'ni·ca ex·ter'na** (ĕks·tûr'nä), ‖ **tu'ni·ca in·ter'na** (ĭn·tûr'nä). [NL.] See THECA FOLLICULI.

‖ **tu'ni·ca in'ti·ma** (ĭn'tĭ·mä). [NL.] = INTIMA, *n.*

‖ **tu'ni·ca me'di·a** (mē'dĭ·ä). [NL.] = MEDIA, *n.,* 2.

tu'ni·ca pal·ma'ta (păl·mā'tä). [L., fr. *palmatus* embroidered with palm branches.] *Rom. Antiq.* An embroidered tunic worn by generals celebrating a triumph.

tu'ni·car'y (tū'nĭ·kĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -kĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-iz). [L. *tunica* a tunic.] *Zool.* A tunicate. *Obs.*

tu'ni·car'y, *adj.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to a tunic, or covering membrane.

Tu'ni·ca'ta (tū'nĭ·kā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL. See TUNICATE.] *Zool.* A subphylum and class of marine chordates equiv. to *Urochorda* (or a class constituting the subphylum Urochorda), including the ascidians, salpas, and appendicularians; — so called from the characteristic cuticular outer covering (*test,* or *tunic*) of the body.

tu'ni·cate (tū'nĭ·kāt), *n.* One of the Tunicata.

tu'ni·cate, *adj.* [L. *tunicatus,* past part. of *tunicare* to clothe with a tunic, fr. *tunica* tunic.] **1.** *Bot.* Covered with a tunic; coated with layers; specif., having numerous concentric coats or layers, as an onion; — applied to bulbs of this type.
2. *Zool.* **a** Having a tunic, or mantle; of or pertaining to the Tunicata. **b** Having each joint buried in the preceding funnel-shaped one, as in the antennae of certain insects.

‖ **tu'ni·ca va'gi·na'lis** (tū'nĭ·kä văj'ĭ·nā'lĭs). [NL.] *Anat.* The pouch of serous membrane covering the testis, derived from the peritoneum.

tu'ni·cin (tū'nĭ·sĭn), *n.* *Biochem.* A substance in the test, or body covering, of many tunicates, much like the cellulose of plants.

tu'nicked (tū'nĭkt), *adj.* Having or wearing a tunic.

tu'ni·cle (tū'nĭ·k'l), *n.* [L. *tunicula* a little tunic, coat, or membrane, dim. of *tunica* a tunic; cf. OF. *tunicle.*] **1.** A small or short tunic; an outer covering or vesture; also, an integument. *Now Rare.*
2. *R.C.Ch.* **a** The upper vestment worn by a subdeacon at Mass, etc. In form and ornamentation, according to present usage, it is like the dalmatic. **b** A similar short, closefitting vestment (or tunic) used by a bishop at pontifical ceremonies, and worn under the dalmatic.

tun'ing (tūn'ĭng), *n.* The act or process of one who tunes; also, the condition of being tuned; specif., *Radio,* adjustment of receiving apparatus to resonance with the received waves. Cf. FLAT TUNING, SHARP TUNING, etc.

tuning bar. *Music.* A tuning instrument used especially by orchestras and consisting of a steel bar that is set on a resonance box and gives the pitch when struck.

tuning coil. *Elec.* A tuner consisting of a single coil of variable inductance. See TUNER, 2 **c.**

tuning cone. *Music.* A hollow metal cone used in tuning open organ pipes. Its point is pushed into the pipe to increase the flare and raise the pitch; its base is pressed over the pipe to decrease the flare and lower the pitch.

tuning fork. *Music.* A steel instrument consisting of two prongs and a handle, which, being struck, gives a certain fixed tone. It is useful for tuning instruments, and for ascertaining a standard pitch, since its tone is nearly free from harmonics, and is not affected by moderate differences of temperature.

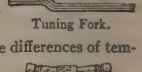
Tuning Fork.

tuning hammer. *Music.* A hammer-shaped wrench with heads hollowed to fit over the tuning pins, used in tuning pianos.

tuning hole. *Music.* The hole near the top of an organ pipe which regulates the length of the vibrating air column, either by means of a sliding cover, or by the manipulation of a curled strip of metal.

tuning horn. = TUNING CONE.

tuning key. = TUNING HAMMER.

tuning lever. = TUNING HAMMER.

tuning pin *or* **peg.** *Music.* A pin to which the strings are fastened, as in pianos and in instruments of the violin family.

tuning pipe. *Music.* A pitch pipe; specif., one of a set of pitch pipes used especially for tuning stringed instruments.

tuning slide. SEE SLIDE, *n.,* 10 **c.**

tuning wrench. = TUNING HAMMER.

1, 2 Forms of Tuning Hammer

tun. Obs. & ref. sp. of TON.
tun, *n.* = 1st TOON. *India.*
tu'na·cle (tū'nä·k'l). Var. of TUNICLE.
tun'dag·slat'ta (tōōn'däg·slăt'tä), *n. sing. & pl.* [Icel. *tundagslátta.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*
tun'der (tŏŏn'dĕr). Obs. exc. dial. var. of TINDER. [ROARER a.]
tun'dun (tŭn'dŭn), *n.* = BULL-tune. † TUN.
tune'a·ble (tūn'ä·b'l). Var. of TUNABLE. — **tune'a·bly,** *adv.* — **tune'a·ble·ness,** *n.*
tune'some (tūn'sŭm), *adj.* = TUNEFUL, 1. *Rare.*
tune'ster (-stĕr), *n.* See -STER.
tun'ey (tŭn'ĭ), *adj.* Var. of TUNY.
tun'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
tung. Tongue. *Obs. & Ref. Sp.*
tung, *n.* Short for TUNG TREE.
tun'gah. † TANGA. [DUNGAN.]
Tun·gan' (tŭn·gän'), *n.* Var. of TUNGH. Tongued. *Ref. Sp.*
tunge. † TONGUE.
tun'hoof' (tŭn'fŏŏf'), *n.* [AS. *tūn* enclosure. See ALEHOOF.] = GROUND IVY a. *Now Dial. Eng.*
‖ **tu'ni·cae, tu'ni·cae ad'ventiti·ae** (tū'nĭ·sē ăd'vĕn·tĭsh'ĭ·ē), **tu'ni·cae va'gi·na'les** (văj'ĭ·nā'lēz). *Pls.* of TUNICA, TUNICA ADVENTITIA, TUNICA VAGINALIS.
Tu'ni·can (tōō'nē·kăn), *adj.* = TONIKAN.
tu'ni·cat'ed (tū'nĭ·kāt'ĕd; -ĭd 119), *adj.* = TUNICATE.
tunicated bulb. See BULB, 1.
tu'niced. Var. of TUNICKED.
tu'nic·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
tun'i·ness (tūn'ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 191), *n.* See -NESS.

Tu'nis grass (tū'nĭs). [From *Tunis* (now Tunisia), N. Africa.] A North African grass (*Sorghum virgatum*) valued for forage.

Tu·ni'sian (tū·nĭzh'ĭ·ăn); -nĭzh'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pert. to Tunisia or the city of Tunis or their inhabitants. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Tunisia or Tunis. They are mostly Berbers and Arabs, with some French and Italians. **2.** The North Arabic dialect of Tunisia.

tunk (tŭngk), *n. & v. t. & i.* [Imitative. Cf. THUMP.] Rap; thump. *Dial.*

tunk'et (tŭngk'ĭt), *n.* An expletive used as a substitute for "devil," "hell," or the like. *Dial.*

tun'moot' (tŭn'mōōt'), *n.* [AS. *tūngemōt.* See TOWN; 1st MOOT.] A town meeting. *Hist.*

tun'nel (tŭn'ĕl; -l), *n.* [OF. *tonel, tonnel* (F. *tonneau*), tun, cask, F. *tonnelle* a semicircular, wagon-headed vault, a tunnel net, an arbor, dim. of *tonne* a tun, fr. early ML. *tunna*, of Celt. origin; cf. OIr. *tonn* skin, hide. See TUN; cf. TONNEAU.] **1.** A broadmouthed net or snare for game, having a pipelike extension that narrows at the end. *Now Rare.* **2.** A chimney flue; a smokestack; also, a pipe or tube. *Now Rare.* **3.** A funnel, or cone-shaped device for pouring. *Now Local.* **4.** A subterranean passageway, esp. one nearly horizontal and open at both ends as to provide a path for a road, railroad, canal, etc., or for a sewer or drain. Cf. SUBWAY; TUBE, *n.*, 11. **5.** A tunnellike passage, canal, or excavation; specif., a burrow. **6.** *Mining.* A horizontal or nearly level passage in a mine, esp. one of considerable length, as an adit; also, loosely, any drift, level, crosscut, or gangway. See MINE, *Illust.* **7.** *Shipbuilding.* The tubelike watertight passage, through which the propeller shaft passes, between the stern tube and either the afterpeak bulkhead or a dwarf bulkhead terminating a small chamber called the ***stuffing-box recess.*** Called also *shaft alley, shaft tunnel.*

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

tunnel-boring, *adj.* **tunnel miner** **tunnel-shaped**
tunnelmaker **tunnel pit** **tunnelway**
tunnelmaking **tunnel shaft**

tun'nel (tŭn'ĕl; -l), *v.;* TUN'NELED (-ĕld; -'ld) or TUN'NELLED; TUN'NEL·ING or TUN'NEL·LING. *Transitive:* **1.** To provide with, or catch in, a tunnel, or tunnel net. **2.** To form into or like a tunnel, or pipe. *Obs.* **3.** To make a tunnel or tunnellike opening through or under, by excavating, blasting, boring, burrowing, etc.; to dig, etc., a tunnel through or under; as, to *tunnel* a mountain or a river; to *tunnel* the snowdrifts. **4.** To make (one's way) by digging or burrowing a tunnel; also, with *out*, to extricate or rescue by digging a tunnel; as, to *tunnel* out a snowbound family.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To dig, cut, blast, etc., a tunnel; to construct a tunnel. **2.** To burrow or excavate as in the soil or in plant tissues, as certain insects.

tunnel anemia. *Med.* Ancylostomiasis.

tunnel disease. *Med.* **a** Caisson disease. **b** Ancylostomiasis.

tun'neled, tun'nelled (tŭn'ĕld; -'ld), *adj.* Having a tunnel; formed by tunneling or like a tunnel; also, enclosed in or drawn through a tunnel.

tun'nel·er, tun'nel·ler (-ĕl·ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who tunnels; specif.: **a** One who uses a tunnel, or tunnel net. **b** One employed in or on a tunnel, esp. in its excavation or construction. **2.** A machine used in tunneling, as one used in mining to cut a drift, or an annular groove so that the drift may easily be made, in a single operation.

tunnel head. *Metal.* The top of a smelting furnace where the materials are put in.

tun'nel·ing, tun'nel·ling (tŭn'ĕl·ĭng), *n.* The action or occupation of one that tunnels; also, a tunnel or a series of tunnels.

tun'nel·ite, tun'nel·lite (-īt), *n.* An advocate of a tunnel, esp. a submarine tunnel under the Strait of Dover.

tunnel kiln. A tunnel-shaped kiln through which the material to be dried, fired, or burned, is moved slowly, usually on cars or trucks.

tun'nel·man (tŭn'ĕl·măn; tŭn'l-), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A signalman placed at a tunnel.

tunnel net. A long conical net for game or fish; a tunnel (sense 1); also, a fyke.

tun'nel of Cor'ti (kôr'tē). *Anat.* See ORGAN OF CORTI.

tunnel right. *Mining.* The mineral right in an area included in a length of 3,000 feet along an exploratory tunnel from its portal and a depth of 1,500 feet on each side of it, given to one who drives the tunnel. *U. S. Mining Law.*

tunnel sickness. = TUNNEL DISEASE.

tunnel stern. A form of stern employed in vessels navigating shoal waters, the bottom being curved upward in the form of an inverted U and the propeller working in this tunnel.

Tunnel Stern.

tunnel vault. *Arch.* = BARREL VAULT.

tunnel weaver. Any territelarian spider.

tunnel worm. The hookworm *Ancylostoma duodenale.*

tun'ner (tŭn'ĕr; tōōn'-), *v. t.* To put (ale, etc.) in tuns or casks. *Dial. Eng.*

tun'ner (tŭn'ĕr; tōōn'-), *n. Local, Eng.* **a** One who tuns liquor. **b** A brewer's workman in charge of a tun. **c** *Dial.* A funnel.

tun'ner·y (tŭn'ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NERIES (-Iz). A place for, or the business of, tunning.

tun'ny (tŭn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-Iz), sometimes TUNNY. See PLURAL, *Note.* [F. *thon*, fr. Pr. *ton*, fr. L. *thunnus, thynnus*, fr. Gr. *thynnos, thynos*, of obscure origin.] Any of several oceanic mackerellike fishes of the family Thunnidae, esp. *Thunnus thynnus*, sometimes distinguished as ***great tunny***, found in all warm seas; a tuna (see 2d TUNA). It sometimes reaches a length of ten feet, and a weight of a thousand pounds or more, and is extensively caught in the Mediterranean. On the northern Atlantic coast of America a closely allied species (*T. secundodorsalis*) is called *horse mackerel;* on the Pacific coast, a third species (*T. saliens*) is much sought for as a game fish. The flesh is coarse and oily, but is often eaten; the oil, esp. from the liver, is sometimes used in currying leather. The *little tunny* (*Gymnosarda alleterata*) of the Mediterranean and North Atlantic, and the *long-finned tunny*, or albacore (see ALBACORE **a**), are smaller species.

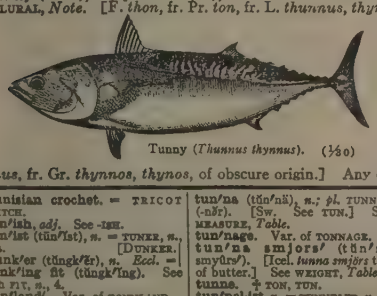

Tunny (*Thunnus thynnus*). (1/30)

tu'no (tōō'nō), *n.* [Sp., of Chibchan or Mosquitoan origin; cf. Rama *túnü*, Mosquito *túno.*] A Central American tree (*Castilla fallax*), closely related to the Central American rubber tree, but producing an inferior, nonelastic rubber; also, the gum (**tuno gum**).

tun pail. A brewer's funnel.

tun shell. Any of the large marine shells of the genus *Dolium* (syn. *Tonna*).

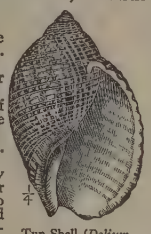

Tun Shell (*Dolium perdix*).

tun'y (tŭn'ĭ), *adj.* Having a tune or tunes; tuneful; melodious. *Colloq.*

tup (tŭp), *n.* [ME. *tuppe, tupe*, of unknown origin.] **1.** A ram (male of the sheep). **2.** One like a ram; specif., a cuckold. *Dial.* **3.** Any of various devices acting by impact; as: **a** The ram or monkey, or falling weight, of a pile driver, drop hammer, etc.; specif., the heavy head of a steam hammer in which the upper pallet is secured. **b** A paver's mallet.

tup, *v.;* TUPPED (tŭpt); TUP'PING. *Transitive:* **1.** To cover; — said of a ram. **2.** To butt, as a ram does. *Local, Eng.* **3.** To beat or upset with a tup (sense 3).

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To butt, as a ram. **2.** To copulate, as a ram.

Tu·pa'ia (tū·pä'yä), *n.* [NL., fr. Malay *tupai* squirrel.] *Zool.* The principal genus of squirrel shrews, type of a family, **Tu'pa·i'i·dae** (tū'pä·ĭ'ĭ·dē). **b** [*not cap.*] A squirrel shrew.

tu'pa·ki'hi (tōō'pä·kē'hē), *n.* [Maori.] The tutu.

‖**tu'pan'** (dōō'bän'), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) tu^1-pan^4, fr. tu^1 oversee + pan^4 manage.] In China during the 1920's, title of the military governor of a province. Cf. TUCHUN.

tu·pa'ra (tōō·pä'rä), *n.* [Maori corrupt. of E. *two-barrel.*] A double-barreled gun. *Dial., New Zealand.*

tu'pek (tōō'pĕk), **tu'pik** (-pĭk), *n.* [Western Esk. *toopik, tupek*, tent.] An Eskimo summerhouse made of material other than snow, esp. a tent of sealskins. Cf. IGLOO, 1.

tu'pe·lo (tōō'pē·lō), *n.; pl.* -LOS (-lōz). [Creek *eto opēlwv*, lit., swamp tree, fr. *eto* tree + *opēlwv* swamp.] **a** The black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*); also, any other tree of the genus *Nyssa*, esp. *N. aquatica* of the southeastern United States. **b** The wood of any of these trees.

tupelo gum. The tupelo or its wood.

tup'-head'ed (tŭp'hĕd'ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Sheep-headed; stupid.

Tu·pi' (tōō·pē'), *n.* **a** Any Tupian Indian. **b** Strictly, any Indian of the group of Tupian tribes forming the northern division of that stock and dwelling in the valleys of the Amazon, the Tapajós, and the Xingú. See TUPIAN. Cf. GUARANI. **c** The language of the Tupis; esp., the northern dialect, *Ñeêngatu* or *lingua geral*, as distinguished from *Guarani* or *Abañeême*, the southern dialect. Both have developed under missionary influence from *Abañeênga*, or primitive Tupi, and are mutually intelligible. The northern dialect was adopted by the Jesuits in Brazil as the language of evangelization, and by the Portuguese colonists for communication with the Indians. It still serves as a lingua franca in the valley of the Amazon. See GUARANI, *n.*, **b.**

Tu·pi'an (-ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating an important linguistic family of South American Indians, comprising more than a hundred tribes, and occupying many scattered areas in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Paraguay, and Peru. The most extensive of these areas are the northern, in the valley of the Amazon with a large expansion to the south in the valleys of the Tapajós and the Xingú, and the southern, in the valley of the Paraná, south of the tropic of Capricorn. See GUARANI, TUPI **b.** The native culture of the Tupis was in some respects superior to that of any other South American Indians outside of the Andean region. Their pottery and their work in polished stone was particularly notable. When uninfluenced by European civilization, they live in semipermanent villages and subsist by hunting, fishing, and a primitive agriculture. Cf. ARAWAKAN, CARIBAN, TAPUYAN.

Tu·pi'-Gua·ra·ni' (tōō·pē'gwä'rä·nē'), *n., or* **Tu·pi' Gua'·ra·ny'.** **1.** = TUPI, *n.*, **b.** **2.** The language of the Tupis, including both the northern and southern dialects, which are usually considered separate languages. See GUARANI, *n.*, **b**; TUPI, *n.*, **c.**

— **Tu·pi'-Gua·ra'ni·an** (-gwä·rä'nĭ·ăn), *adj.*

Tu'pi·nam'ba (tōō'pē·näm'bä), *n.* An Indian of an extinct Tupian tribe, or of any of a large group of closely related tribes, now extinct, which formerly occupied the banks of the lower Amazon, and part of the coast of Brazil. The principal tribes were: the Caites, Cariyos, Nengahibas, Potiguaras, Tamoyos, Taramembes, Tupinambas proper, and the Tupinaquis. See TUPI.

tup lamb. A male lamb; hence, a son.

tup'man (tŭp'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who breeds, or deals in, tups. *Dial. Eng.*

Tup'man, Tra'cy (trā'sĭ). In Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, a very amorous member of the Pickwick Club.

Tup·pe'ri·an (tŭ·pēr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or in the manner or spirit of the *Proverbial Philosophy*, a long series of trite moralizings in blank verse by M. F. Tupper (1810–89); hence, uninspired; commonplace. — **Tup·pe'ri·an,** *n.* — **Tup'per·ish** (tŭp'ĕr·ĭsh), *adj.* — **Tup'per·ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* — **Tup'per·ize** (-Iz), *v. i.*

tu·pu'na (tōō·pōō'nä), *n. sing. & pl.* [Maori.] A grandparent or ancestor exclusive of a parent. *New Zealand & Polynesia.*

tup'-yeld' (tŭp'yĕld'; tĭp'-), *adj.* [See TUP; YELD, *adj.*] Of a ewe, barren. *Scot.*

tuque (tük), *n.* [Can. F. See TOQUE.] A kind of warm cap for winter wear, made from a knit bag with closed tapered ends, by pushing one end up in the other. Also, a similar tight-fitting knitted cap of a single thickness gathered in at the peak and worn with the bottom folded back. Cf. WATCH CAP.

‖**tu quo'que** (tū kwō'kwē). [L.] Thou also; — a retort charging an adversary with being or doing the same as oneself.

tur (tōōr), *n.* [Hind. *tūar*, fr. Skr. *tuvarī.*] The pigeon pea. *India.*

tur (tōōr), *n.* [Russ.] **1.** Aurochs; urus. **2.** Any of several Caucasian wild goats, as *Capra cylindricornis* of the eastern, *C. severtzowi* of the western, and *C. caucasica* of the central Caucasus.

tu'ra·cin (tū'rä·sĭn), *n. Biochem.* An amorphous reddish-violet pigment containing copper, obtained from certain feathers of several species of touraco. Cf. UROPORPHYRIN.

Tu'ra·cus (tū'rä·kŭs), *n.* [NL. See TOURACO.] *Zool.* The typical genus of touracos, including those with feathered nostrils.

Tu·ra'ni·an (tū·rā'nĭ·ăn), *n.* **1.** *Ethnol.* **a** *Hist.* A member of any of the peoples of Ural-Altaic stock; vaguely, a member of any division of a supposed nomadic people who preceded the Aryans in Europe and Asia. **b** *Rare.* A member of any tribe or nationality of Turkic or Tataric stock. **2.** Turanian languages collectively. See TURANIAN, *adj.*

Tu·ra'ni·an, *adj.* [Per. *Tūrān* the region north of the Oxus, Turkestan.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, the agglutinative languages of Asia and Oceania, esp. those now commonly called the Ural-Altaic languages; also, of pertaining to, or designating, the people who speak those languages. *Hist.* — **Tu·ra'ni·an·ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

Tu·ran'ism (tū·rān'Iz'm), *n.* = TURANIANISM.

tu·ran'ose (tū·rān'ōs; tōō·rān'ōs), *n.* [G. *turanos*, fr. *Turan* Turkestan; — because got from Turkestan manna. See TURANIAN.] *Chem.* A crystalline reducing sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, resulting from the partial hydrolysis of melezitose.

turb (tûrb), *n.* [OF. *to(u)rbe*, fr. L. *turba.* See TURBID.] Crowd; clump. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

tur'ban (tûr'băn), *n.* [Turk. and F.; F. *turban*, earlier *turbant, tulban, tolliban*, fr Turk. *dülbend*, colloq. *tülbend*, a length or square of muslin, a turban, fr. Per. *dulband* turban, sash. Cf. TULIP.] **1.** A headdress worn by men in the Levant and by most Moslems of the male sex, consisting of a cap, with a sash, scarf, or shawl, usually of cotton or linen, wound about it, and sometimes hanging down the neck. **2.** Hence: **a** A Moslem. **b** Mohammedanism. **c** An emblematic representation of a turban (sense 1) on a Moslem tombstone (***turban stone***). **3.** A headdress likened to an Oriental turban; as: **a** A headdress resembling a turban fashionable among women in Europe and America in the early 19th century. **b** A bandanna, or square of cotton cloth, worn by negro women in the W.st Indies and the southern United States. **c** A kind of woman's or child's hat with no brim or with brim turned up close to the crown. **4.** A turban squash. **5.** *Cookery.* An entree, fillet, or the like, served in a drum-shaped case or built up or rolled into a drum shape.

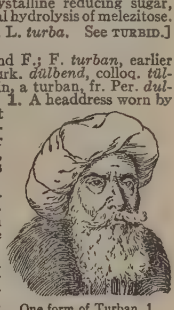

One form of Turban, 1.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

turban-crested, turban-crowned, turban-shaped.

tur'ban, *v. t.* To provide with or as with a turban; to decorate in turban fashion.

turban buttercup. Any of several double-flowered buttercups, all derived from *Ranunculus asiaticus*, and common garden favorites. They have yellow flowers often nearly two inches across.

tur'baned (tûr'băndd), *adj.* Wearing a turban; carved with a turban (the emblem).

turban lily. A European lily (*Lilium pomponium*) cultivated for its deep-red, spotted, turban-shaped flowers.

turban squash. A variety of squash in which the fleshy receptacle does not extend over the ovary, which therefore protrudes like a cap or turban.

turban stone. See TURBAN, *n.*, **2 c.**

tur'ban·top' (tûr'băn·tŏp'), *n.* **a** An edible sac fungus (*Gyromitra esculenta*) with a wrinkled, somewhat globular, pileus. **b** One of the helvellas, or saddle fungi, esp. *Helvella mitra.*

turban toque. A toque encircled with a twisted or folded fabric trimming.

tur'ba·ry (tûr'bä·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [OF. *turberie, tourberie*, peat bog, fr. *tourbe* peat, of Teut. origin; cf. ML. *turbaria* turbary, fr. *turba* turf, peat. See TURF.] *Eng. Law.* An easement to dig turf or peat on another's land; also, the ground where turf is dug.

turbary hog *or* **sheep.** A type of hog or sheep domesticated in prehistoric times; — so called because its remains are found in turbary or peat formations of the period.

tur'beh (tōōr'bĕ), *n.* [Turk. *türbeh*, fr. Ar. *turbah.*] A small domelike edifice over a Mohammedan tomb, esp. over the tomb of a person of rank or importance.

Tur'bel·la'ri·a (tûr'bĕ·lā'rĭ·ä; 79), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *turbellae* a bustle, stir, dim. fr. *turba* disturbance; — so named because the cilia cause tiny currents in the water. See TURBID.] *Zool.* The class of flatworms consisting of the planarians. It formerly included the nemerteans also.

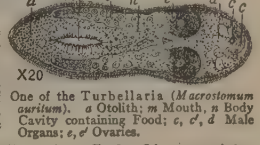

One of the Turbellaria (*Macrostomum aurium*). *a* Otolith; *m* Mouth, *n* Body Cavity containing Food; *c, c', d* Male Organs; *e, e'* Ovaries.

tur'bel·lar'i·an (-lâr'ĭ·ăn), *adj. Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Turbellaria. — *n.* A turbellarian worm.

tur·bes'cen·cy (tûr·bĕs'ĕn·sĭ; -'n·sĭ), *n.* A condition of becoming turbid.

tur'bid (tûr'bĭd), *adj.* [L. *turbidus*, fr. *turbare* to disturb, fr. *turba* a disorder, tumult, crowd; akin to Gr. *tyrbē.* Cf.

Tunisian crochet. = TRICOT STITCH.

tun'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

tun'ist (tŭn'ĭst), *n.* = TUNER, *n.*, 1 a. [DUNKER.]

Tunk'er (tŭngk'ĕr), *n. Eccl.* = **tunk'ing fit** (tŭngk'ĭng). See 5th FIT, *n.*, 4.

tun'land' Var. of TONNLAND.

tun'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

tun'na (tŭn'nä), *n.; pl.* TUNNOR (-nĕr). [Sw. See TUN.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

tun'nage. Var. of TONNAGE.

tun'na smjors' (tŭn'nä smyûrs'). [Icel. *tunna smjörs* tun of butter.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

tunns. † TON, TUN.

tun'nel·ist, *n.* = TUNNELER, *n.*, 1.

tun'nelled, tun'nel·ler, etc. Vars. of TUNNELED, TUNNELER, etc.

tun'nel·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

tun'nel·ly, *adj.* = TUNNELLIKE.

Tun'nit (tŭn'ĭt), *n.* = TORNIT.

tunn'land' (tŏōn'lănd'; tŭn'-), *n. sing. & pl.* [Sw.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

tunny oil. See OIL, *Table II.*

tun of gold. See 1st TUN, 7.

tu'nu (tōō'nōō). Var. of TUNO.

tu'pan'ship, *n.* See 2d -SHIP (5).

tup'-eld' (tŭp'ĕld'). Var. of TUP-YELD.

Tu·pi' (tōō·pē'), *adj.* = TUPIAN.

tu'pik, *n.* Var. of TUPEK.

Tu'pi·na'qui (tōō'pē·nä'kē), *n.* See TUPINAMBA.

tup'pence (tŭp'ĕns), **tup'pen·ny** (tŭp'ĕn·ĭ). *Colloq.* for TWOPENCE, TWOPENNY.

tup'pen·ny-ha'pen·ny (-hā'pĕn·ĭ), *adj. Colloq.* for TWOPENNY-HALFPENNY.

Tu'py (tōō'pĭ). Var. of TUPI.

tu'ra-co', **tu'ra-cou',** **tu'ra-koo'.** Vars. of TOURACO.

tur'ban-esque', *adj.* See -ESQUE.

tur'ban-ette', *n.* Dim. of TURBAN.

tur'ban·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

tur'ban·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

tur·ban'to, *n.* † TURBAN.

tur'ban·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

turbation, *n.* [OF. *turbacion*, fr. L. *turbatio.*] Disturbance; disquiet. *Obs.*

tur'bel·lar'i·form (tûr'bĕ·lâr'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* See -FORM.

tur'bet. † TURBIT, TURBOT.

tur'beth. † TURPETH.

CONTRIVE, DISTURB, PERTURB, TROUBLE, TURBINE, TURBULENT.] **1.** Having the lees or sediment disturbed; roiled; — used of liquids; as, *turbid* water or wine; also, of air, etc., cloudy; heavy with smoke or mist.
2. Hence: **a** Not clear or translucent; clouded; muddy; dull; impure; polluted. **b** Confused in thought or feeling; muddled; not lucid.
Syn. — TURBID, MUDDY. Anything is TURBID when its clearness is disturbed, esp. by the stirring up of sediment of any sort; that is MUDDY which is turbid with mud; both words are used figuratively (*muddy* being the stronger) of that which is confused, disturbed, or cloudy; as, "the *turbid* ebb and flow of human misery" (*M. Arnold*); "Joubert had far less smoke and *turbid* vehemence in him than Coleridge" (*id.*); "'*Turbid* ecstasy' is surely not . . . good. . . . *Turbid* rather suits the *muddy* kind of inspiration which London porter confers" (*Lamb*); his thinking is *muddy*. Cf. DARK.
Ant. — Clear, limpid, pellucid. See TRANSPARENT.
— **tur·bid'i·ty** (tûr·bĭd'ĭ·tĭ), **tur'bid·ness,** *n.* — **tur'bid·ly,** *adv.*
tur·bi·dim'e·ter (tûr'bĭ·dĭm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [ML. *turbiditas* turbidity + *-meter.*] An instrument for comparing the turbidity of liquids by viewing light through them and determining how much light is cut off by them; also, loosely, a nephelometer. — **tur'bi·dim'e·try** (-trĭ), *n.* — **tur'bi·di·met'ric** (-dĭ·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.*
tur'bi·na'ceous (tûr'bĭ·nā'shŭs), *adj.* [Erron. fr. ML. *turba* turf.] Of or pertaining to peat, or turf. *Rare.*
tur'bi·nage (tûr'bĭ·nĭj; tûr'bē'nàzh'), *n.* [F. See TURBINE.] *Sugar Mfg.* Process of separating sugar crystals and molasses by turbines or centrifugals.
tur'bi·nal (tûr'bĭ·năl; -n'l), *adj.* [L. *turbo, turben, -inis,* a top, whirl. See TURBINE.] *Anat. & Zool.* Rolled in a spiral; scroll-like; turbinate; — applied to the thin, plicated, bony or cartilaginous plates covered with olfactory and mucous membrane borne on the walls of the nasal chambers. There are usually several of these plates in each nasal chamber. The turbinals of man are commonly called *turbinated bones* or *nasal conchae.* In fishes *turbinal* has been applied to bones otherwise called *nasals.*

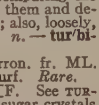

Turbinate, 2. Capsule of Ludwigia.

tur'bi·nal, *n.* A turbinal bone or cartilage.
tur'bi·nate (tûr'bĭ·nāt), *adj.* [L. *turbinatus,* fr. *turbo, turben, -inis,* a whirl, top.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* Turbinal.
2. *Bot.* Shaped like a top, or inverted cone; narrow at the base and broad at the apex.
3. *Zool.* Spiral with whorls decreasing rapidly from base to apex; — said of certain shells.

Turbinate, 4. Shell of *Marsenina prodita.* *a* Front view; *b* Dorsal view. Natural size.

tur'bi·nate (-nāt), *v. i. & t.* To spin or fashion like a top; to whirl. — **tur'bi·na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*
tur'bi·nate (-nāt), *n. Rare.* **a** A turbinate shell. **b** A turbinated bone.
tur'bi·nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Turbinate.
turbinated bone. *Anat.* A turbinal bone or process. In man there are three such bones or processes, borne on the lateral wall of the nasal fossa on each side. The *inferior* and largest is a separate curved bony plate, horizontally placed and separating the inferior and middle meatuses in the nose. The *middle* and *superior* turbinated bones are merely processes of the ethmoid. Now called ***nasal conchae.***
tur'bi·na'to- (tûr'bĭ·nā'tō-). A combining form from Latin *turbinatus,* cone-shaped, denoting *conically,* as in: **turbinatoconcave, turbinatocylindrical, turbinatoglobose, turbinatostipitate.**
tur'bine (tûr'bĭn; -bīn; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *turbo, -inis,* that which spins or whirls round, whirl; akin to L. *turbare* to disturb. See TURBID.] A rotary engine actuated by the reaction, impulse, or both, of a current of fluid subject to pressure. A turbine usually consists of a series of curved vanes on a central spindle arranged to rotate, the whole being enclosed by a casing provided with passageways which permit the inlet and outlet of the fluid in a desired manner. Turbines are classified primarily according to the actuating fluid employed, as *water* (or *hydraulic*), *steam, gas, mercury-vapor,* etc.; and also according to the principal direction of fluid flow, as: the ***parallel-flow,*** or ***axial-flow, turbine,*** in which water enters the turbine through fixed guide blades, passing axially and spirally through the passages and discharges in a direction parallel to the turbine spindle; the ***radial-flow turbine,*** including the ***outward-flow turbine,*** in which water flows axially into the machine, passing through it radially, and discharging radially outward from the rim, and the ***inward-flow turbine,*** in which water enters from the circumference, passing radially inwards, and escaping axially; the ***mixed-flow turbine,*** combining the inward-flow and parallel-flow types. Cf. PELTON WHEEL, WATER WHEEL.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
turbine-driven, turbine-engined, turbine-propelled.
tur'bi·nec'to·my (tûr'bĭ·nĕk'tō·mĭ), *n.* [*turbinal* + *-ectomy.*] Surgical removal of one or more turbinated bones.
tur'bined (tûr'bĭnd; -bīnd), *adj.* Having, or propelled by, a turbine or turbines.
Tur'bi·nel'la (tûr'bĭ·nĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *turbo, -inis,* a top.] *Zool.* A genus of large marine snails (suborder Stenoglossa) having a thick, heavy, pear-shaped shell, with conspicuous folds on the columella. It is the type of a family, **Tur'bi·nel'li·dae** (-lĭ·dē). — **tur'bi·nel'loid** (-oid), *adj.*

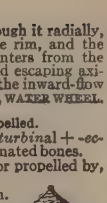

Turbinella (*T. pyrum*), Ceylon. (½)

tur'bin·er (tûr'bĭn·ĕr; -bīn·ĕr), *n.* A turbine-propelled vessel. *Rare.*
Tur·bin'i·dae (tûr·bĭn'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A family of mollusks (suborder Rhipidoglossa) of which *Turbo* is the type.
tur·bin'i·form (tûr·bĭn'ĭ·fôrm; tûr'bĭ·nĭ·fôrm'), *adj.* [See TURBO; -FORM.] *Zool.* Shaped like a shell of the genus *Turbo.*
tur'bi·noid (tûr'bĭ·noid), *adj.* [See -OID.] *Zool.* Resembling *Turbo.*
tur'bi·not'o·my (-nŏt'ŏ·mĭ), *n.* [*turbinal* + *-otomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of cutting into the turbinated bones. — **tur'bi·no·tome'** (tûr'bĭ·nō·tōm'), *n.*
tur'bit (tûr'bĭt), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *turbo* a top.] One of a breed of fancy pigeons derived from the owl pigeons and having a short head and beak, a frilled breast, a peak or a shell crest, variously colored wings except the quills, and a white body.
tur'bit·teen' (tûr'bĭ·tēn'), *n.* [From TURBIT.] One of a breed of Oriental frilled pigeons having a short bill, rounded head, white body, and colored shoulders and head markings.
Tur'bo (tûr'bō), *n.* [L. *turbo, -inis,* a top. See TURBINE.] *Zool.* **1.** A large genus of marine snails typifying the family Turbinidae, usually having a heavy turbinate shell, pearly inside, with a rounded aperture and a calcareous operculum.

Turbo. *a T. marmoratus; b c* Operculum of *T. smaragdus.*

2. [*not cap.*] *pl.* -BINES (-bĭ·nēz), -BOS (-bōz). A shell of this genus or of the family Turbinidae.
tur'bo- (tûr'bō-). A combining form for *turbine,* meaning: **a** *Coupled directly to a driving turbine,* as in **tur'bo·blow'er, tur'bo·com·pres'sor, tur'bo·dy'na·mo, tur'bo·ex·cit'er, tur'bo·fan', tur'bo·gen'er·a'tor, tur'bo·pump',** etc. **b** *Consisting of a turbine,* as in **tur'bo·ma·chine',** a machine of the nature of a turbine, **tur'bo·mo'tor, tur'bo·ven'ti·la'tor,** etc.
tur'bot (tûr'bŭt), *n. sing. & pl.* [ME., fr. OF. *tourbout* (F. *turbot*), fr. OSw. *törnbut.* See THORN; BUTT flatfish. Cf. THORNBUT.] **1. a** A large European flatfish (*Psetta maxima*) highly esteemed as a food fish. It often weighs from 30 to 40 pounds. Its color on the upper side is brownish with small scattered tubercles. The lower, or blind, side is white. **b** Any of numerous flounders more or less like the true turbot, as the halibut, *Hypsopsetta guttulata* in California, and *Ammotretis guntheri* in New Zealand. **c** Locally, as in the West Indies, any of several triggerfishes and filefishes.

Turbot (*Psetta maxima*).

2. The flesh of the turbot used for food.
tur'bu·lence (tûr'bū·lĕns), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *turbulence,* fr. L.L. *turbulentia.*] Quality or state of being turbulent; state of disturbance, violent agitation, or great perturbation; a situation or event characterized by such; as, to check the *turbulence* of the strikers; the revolutionary *turbulences* of 1793.
Syn. — Agitation, commotion, disturbance, impetuosity, tumultuousness, unruliness, rioting, uproar.
Ant. — Calm, peace, quiet, repose, serenity, tranquillity.
tur'bu·len·cy (-lĕn·sĭ), *n.* Turbulence.
tur'bu·lent (-lĕnt), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *turbulent,* fr. L. *turbulentus,* fr. *turba* disorder, tumult. See TURBID.] **1.** Disposed or given to insubordination and disorder; causing or inciting violence, great unrest, or disturbance; as, the *turbulent* subjects of the king; a *turbulent* populace.
2. Being in a state of violent commotion; characterized by great agitation or tumult; tempestuous; as, the *turbulent* ocean; a *turbulent* reign.
3. Causing turbulence; having a disturbing or exciting effect.

Whose heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes. *Milton.*

4. *Thermodyn.* Pertaining to a process in which the system or substance is in equilibrium only when in the initial and final stages.
— **tur'bu·lent·ly,** *adv.* — **tur'bu·lent·ness,** *n.*
tur'co (tōōr'kō), *n.* [Sp. *turco, turca,* fr. Araucan *thurcu.*] A small, short-tailed, South American clamatorial bird (*Hylactes megapodius*). *Chile.*
Tur'co (tûr'kō), *n.; pl.* -COS (-kōz). [F. *turco,* fr. Sabir *turco* an Algerian, fr. It. *turco* a Turk; — Algeria was under Turkish rule from 1518 to 1830. See TURK.] **1.** A Turk; also, a Moor. *Rare.*
2. *Mil.* A member of the force of French Algerian infantry, composed of natives with a sprinkling of French, the chief officers being French. Their uniform has been of the zouave type. The technical name is *Algerian tirailleurs.*
Tur'co- (tûr'kō-). Var. of TURKO-.
Tur'co·man (tûr'kō·măn), *n.; pl.* -MANS (-măn). **a** Var. of TURKOMAN. **b** A Turkoman carpet.
tur'co·pole (-pōl), *n.* [ML. *turcopolus.* See TURCOPOLIER.] A kind of light-armed soldier of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. *Hist.*
tur'co·po·lier' (-pō·lēr'), *n.* [OF. *turcopolier, turcoplier,* fr. *turcople* a kind of light-armed soldier, fr. ML. *turcopulus, -polus,* fr. LGr. *tourkopolos,* lit., son of a Turk.] A high official of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, ex officio the commander of the turcopoles. *Hist.*
turd (tûrd), *n.* [AS. *tord.*] **1.** Ordure; filth; also, a piece of dung. *Now Low.*
2. Someone or something vile or contemptible. *Obs.*
Tur'de·tan (tûr'dē·tăn; tûr·dē'tăn; 91), *adj.* Designating or belonging to an ancient Iberian people who came under Phoenician influence very early, perhaps in the 2d millennium, B.C.
Tur'di·dae (tûr'dĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TURDUS.] *Zool.* A widely distributed family of singing birds containing the true thrushes and a greater or less number of allied groups, often including the bluebirds, wheatears, stonechats, Old World warblers, Old World redstarts, solitaires, and water ouzels, and the mockingbirds and thrashers. In the above broad sense it includes many subfamilies, the true thrushes constituting the subfamily **Tur·di'nae** (tûr·dĭ'nē). The Old World warblers (subfamily Sylviinae), water ouzels (see CINCLUS), and mockingbirds and thrashers (Miminae), are often made separate families. — **tur'dine** (tûr'dĭn; -dīn; 156), *adj.*
tur'di·form (tûr'dĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *turdus* a thrush + *-form.*] *Zool.* Having the form or structure of a thrush.
tur'doid (tûr'doid), *adj.* [*Turdus* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Thrushlike.
Tur'dus (tûr'dŭs), *n.* [L., a thrush. See STRUTHIO.] *Zool.* A genus of thrushes typifying the family Turdidae containing the European blackbird, the missel, fieldfare, ring ouzel, etc., and the American robin. Syn. *Merula.*
tu·reen' (tū·rēn'; tōō-; 277), *n.* [F. *terrine,* fr. (assumed) VL. *terrinus* earthen, fr. L. *terrenus,* fr. L. *terra* earth. See TERRACE; cf. TERRINE.] A large, deep vessel from which soup is served at the table.
turf (tûrf), *n.; pl.* TURFS (tûrfs), TURVES (tûrvz). [AS.; akin to D. *turf* peat, G. *torf* (fr. LG.), OHG. *zurba* turf, Sw. & ON. *torf* turf, peat, Dan. *törv,* Skr. *darbha* a kind of grass, a tuft of grass. Cf. TURBARY.] **1.** The upper stratum of earth and vegetable mold filled with the roots of grass and other small plants, so as to form a kind of mat; sward; sod; also, a piece or slab of this upper stratum cut or pared off; a sod; rarely, a clod.
2. A slab of peat, esp. when used or ready for fuel; peat. See PEAT.

Blowing the *turves* to a whiter heat. *Joseph Campbell.*

3. Usually with *the.* The (or a) track or course for horse racing; hence, horse racing as a sport, business, or sphere of interest.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

turf-boring	**turf-cutting**	**turf-laid**
turf-bound	**turf-digging**	**turf-roofed**
turf-built	**turf-forming**	**turf-spread**
turf-clad	**turf-grown**	**turf-walled**
turf-covered		

turf (tûrf), *v.; TURFED* (tûrft); TURF'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To cover with turf or sod; as, to *turf* a bank or border; hence, to lay under the turf; to bury.
2. To dig for turf; to take the turf from; — sometimes with *out.*
——, *Intransitive:* To gather turfs. *Dial. Eng.*
turf, *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to turf or the turf; made of turf; as, *turf* roofs, fires, or stacks; *turf* gambling or sports; *turf* correspondents.
2. Of or pertaining to turfing; used in or for turfing; as, *turf* time; *turf* knife, spade, or plough.
turf, *n.* [Cf. TERVE.] A turned-up part of a CAP, sleeve, etc. *Obs.*
turf, *v. t.* To decorate with a **turf.** See 4th TURF. *Obs.*
turf accountant. *Horse Racing.* A bookmaker.
turf ant. A small European ant (*Lasius flava*) which makes small ant hills on heaths and commons.
turf cake. A teacake baked in the ashes of a turf fire. *Brit.*
turfed (tûrft), *adj.* Covered with turf or turfs.

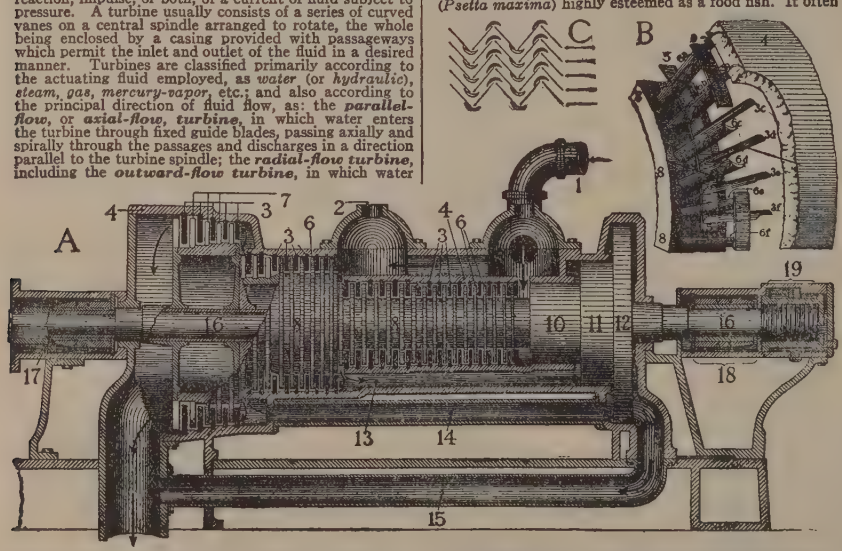

A Steam Turbine. Outer Casing with Stationary Vanes shown in Vertical Longitudinal Section; Inner Revolving Barrel with Attachments shown in the round at the right, and in section at the left. The steam at its highest pressure acts on the short Vanes at the right, and as its pressure decreases it meets the longer Vanes on the larger parts of the Barrel. Black Vanes are stationary; light, are moving in all cases. Arrows show the course of the Steam. 1, 2 Main and Secondary Admission Pipes; 3 Edges of Stationary Vanes fastened to and projecting inward from Casing (4). [In detailed drawing *B*, 3 *a* & 3 *b* are Stationary Vanes held between Casing (4) and Retaining Ring (5); 3 *c*, 3 *d*, 3 *e*, 3 *f*, Similar Vanes shown in section and broken away from Casing.] 6 Retaining Rings surrounding Moving Vanes; 7 Moving Vanes shown in section attached to, and projecting outward from, Moving Barrel (8). [In fig. *B*, 6 *a*, 6 *b*, 6 *e*, 6 *f*, are Moving Vanes between Barrel (8) and Retaining Ring (9); 6 *c*, 6 *d*, Moving Vanes with Retaining Ring removed.] 10, 11, 12 Balancing Pistons against which the steam is brought by Equalizing Pipes (13, 14, 15), to offset the thrust effect; 16 Shaft; 17, 18 Journal Bearings; 19 Thrust Bearing. *B* A Row of Stationary Vanes (black), and Moving Vanes (light) revolving in direction of Arrow 20. *C* Diagram showing cross section of Vanes and of the course of the Steam.

tur·bil'lion (tûr·bĭl'yŭn). Var. of TOURBILLION.
turbine centrifugal pump. *Mach.* See PUMP, 1.
turbine interrupter. = JET INTERRUPTER.
tur'bine-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
turbit. ✝ TURBOT, TURPETH.
tur'bith (tûr'bĭth), *n.* [ME. *turbyte,* fr. OF. *turbit* (F. *turbith*), fr. Ar. *turbad,* colloq. *tirbid,* fr. Per. *tirbid.* Cf. TURPETH.] = TURPETH.
tur'ble. ✝ TROUBLE.
tur'ble (tûr'b'l), *adj.* Corrupt. of TERRIBLE.
tur'bo (tûr'bō), *n.* = TURBINE. *Colloq.*
tur'bo·al'ter·na'tor, *n.* See ALTERNATOR.
tur'bot-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
tur'bu·lous, *adj.* [See TURBULENT; cf. TROUBLOUS.] Turbulent. *Obs.*
Tur'cian (tûr'shăn), *adj.* Also **Tur'cic** (-sĭk). = TURKISH. *Rare.*
Tur'ci·fi·ca'tion (tûr'sĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), **Tur'cism** (tûr'sĭz'm), **Tur'cize** (-sīz). Vars. of TURKIFICATION, TURKISM, TURKIZE.
Türck's' col'umn (türks). *Anat.* = DIRECT PYRAMIDAL TRACT.
tur'cois. Var. of TURQUOISE.
ture (tōōr). Var. of TURE.
tu·reen'ful, *n.; pl.* -FULS. See -FUL.
turf'age (tûr'fĭj), *n.* See -AGE.
turf'dom, *n.* See -DOM.

turf'en (tûr'fĕn), *adj.* Made of turf; turfed.

turf hog. = TURBARY HOG.

turf'ing (tûr'fĭng), *adj.* That turfs or makes turf; used by one who turfs; as, *turfing* spades, irons, or tools.

turfing daisy. A low, densely-tufted, perennial herb (*Chrysanthemum tchihatchewii*) of Asia Minor, with small white heads, used as a ground cover in dry places.

turf'ite (tûrf'ĭt), *n.* A turfman; — often contemptuous. *Colloq.*

turf'man (tûrf'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A votary of the turf, or horse racing.

turf moss. A peat bog. *Dial.*

turf webworm. Grass webworm.

turf'y (tûr'fĭ), *adj.*; TURF'I-ER (-fĭ-ĕr); TURF'I-EST. **1.** Abounding with turf; made of, or covered with, turf; as, *turfy* land or roofs.

2. Having the nature or appearance of turf; as, *turfy* loam.

3. Of, pertaining to, or smacking of the turf, or horse racing; as, *turfy* talk.

tur'gent (tûr'jĕnt), *adj.* [L. *turgens, -entis*, pres. part. of *turgere* to swell. See TURGID.] *Now Rare.* **a** Swelling or swollen; tumid. **b** Pompous; puffed up. **c** Inflated; bombastic. — **tur'gent·ly**, *adv.*

tur·gesce' (tûr·jĕs'), *v. i.*; TUR·GESCED' (-jĕst'); TUR·GESC'ING (-jĕs'ĭng). [L. *turgescere*, v. incho. fr. *turgere* to swell.] To become turgid; to swell or be inflated. *Rare.*

tur·ges'cence (-jĕs'ĕns; -ns), *n.* [Cf. F. *turgescence*. See TURGESCENT.] **1.** Act of swelling; state or quality of being turgescent.

2. Pompousness; inflation; bombast; turgidity.

3. *Physical Chem.* Stiffening resulting from swelling.

4. *Physiol.* Turgor.

tur·ges'cen·cy (-ĕn·sĭ; -'n·sĭ), *n.* Quality or condition of being turgescent.

tur·ges'cent (-ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [L. *turgescens, -entis*, pres. part. of *turgescere*; cf. F. *turgescent*. See TURGESCE.] Becoming turgid, distended, or inflated; swelling; growing big.

tur'gid (tûr'jĭd), *adj.* [L. *turgidus*, fr. *turgere* to swell; akin to L. *tumere* to swell. See TUMID.] **1.** Distended by some internal agent or expansive force; in a normal or abnormal state of distention; inflated; swollen; tumid; bloated; as, *turgid* limbs; healthy living cells are *turgid*.

2. Swelling in style or language; vainly ostentatious; bombastic; pompous; as, a *turgid* style of speaking.

Syn. — TURGID, TUMID, BOMBASTIC, GRANDIOSE, GRANDILOQUENT, MAGNILOQUENT. TURGID and TUMID imply inflation of style; BOMBASTIC is stronger, and suggests extravagance or rant; as, "My poems have been rightly charged with . . . a general *turgidness*. I have . . . used my best efforts to tame the swell and glitter both of thought and diction" (*Coleridge*); "Shall gentle Coleridge pass unnoticed here, to *turgid* ode and *tumid* stanza dear?" (*Byron*); "a theatrical, *bombastic*, windy phraseology" (*Burke*). GRANDIOSE, as here compared (cf. GRAND), implies pompousness of speech; GRANDILOQUENT and MAGNILOQUENT suggest an affectedly large and lofty utterance; as, "Marlowe . . . pushes *grandiosity* to the verge of *bombast*" (*Lowell*); "F. was . . . *grandiloquent*, yet courteous. His delivery of the commonest matters of fact was Ciceronian" (*Lamb*); "She was a trifle more *magniloquent* than usual, and entertained us with stories of colonial governors" (*Thackeray*). Cf. REDUNDANCY, OSTENTATIOUS.

Ant. — Dry, dull, barren; concise, compendious, pointed. — **tur·gid'i·ty** (tûr·jĭd'ĭ·tĭ), **tur'gid·ness**, *n.* — **tur'gid·ly**, *adv.*

tur'gite (tûr'jĭt), *n.* [From *Turginsk*, copper mine, Ural Mts.] *Mineral.* An iron ore intermediate between hematite and limonite, consisting of hydrous ferric oxide, $2Fe_2O_3 \cdot H_2O$; — called also *hydrohematite*.

tur'goid (tûr'goid), *n.* *Physical Chem.* A substance which undergoes turgescence.

tur'gor (tûr'gôr), *n.* [LL., a swelling, turgidity, fr. *turgere* to swell.] **1.** Turgescence; also, turgidity.

2. *Physiol.* The state of normal turgidness and tension in living cells; specif., *Plant Physiol.*, the distention of the protoplasmic layer and cell wall by the fluid contents. Turgor is essential to growth and to the movements of many parts of plants. Wilting, or loss of turgor, in higher plants results from stoppage of the water supply.

Tu'ri (tōō'rē), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Pathan tribe in the upper Kurram Valley, India.

tu'ri·ca'ta (tōō'rĭ·kā'tă), *n.* [Sp., of Mex. Ind. origin.] A Mexican tick (*Ornithodoros turicata*) common on hogs and cattle and annoying to man.

Tu'rin (tū'rĭn; tū·rĭn'), *n.* A city in Italy.

Turin grass. = COUCH GRASS, 1 **a**.

Turin nut. A fossil walnut in Upper Tertiary deposits near Turin.

Turin Papyri. See PAPYRUS, *n.*, 3.

tu'ri·o (tū'rĭ·ō), *n.* [See TURION.] A turion.

tu'ri·on (-ŏn), *n.* [L. *turio, -onis*, a shoot, sprout, tendril.] *Bot.* A scaly shoot developed from a bud on a subterranean rootstock. — **tu'ri·on·lĭ'er·ous** (-lĭ'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.*

tur'ja·ite (tûr'jä·ĭt), *n.* [See TURJITE.] *Petrog.* A coarse-grained plutonic rock composed of melilite, nephelite, and biotite, with accessory melanite, perovskite, magnetite, and apatite, and occasionally olivine.

tur'jite (tûr'jĭt). [From *Turja*, Kola Peninsula, Russia.] *Petrog.* A dike rock composed of yellow mica, analcite, garnet, calcite, and a little aegirite and apatite.

Turk (tûrk), *n.* [OF. *turc*, fr. ML. *Turcus*, fr. Turk., Ar., & Per. *Turk*, of obscure origin. Cf. TURCO, TURKEY, TURQUOISE.] **1.** A member of any of the groups of Asiatic peoples speaking Turkic languages who dwell in the region ranging from the Adriatic to the Okhotsk. They are mixed racially, but are generally regarded as chiefly of the same ancestry as the Mongols.

2. A native or inhabitant of Turkey or the Turkish republic; any member, either Seljuk or Osmanli, of the dominant race of the former Ottoman Empire; also, sometimes, any Moslem subject of the former Turkish Sultan.

3. Hence: **a** *Now Rare.* One of the Moslem faith. **b** One exhibiting any quality attributed to Turks, such as duplicity, sensuality, or brutality. **c** *Obs.* A representation or image of such a person; a bugaboo.

4. [*not cap.*] A scimitar or sword. *Obs.*

5. A Turkish horse; specif., a race of horses related to the Arabs.

6. [*not cap.*] The plum curculio; also, the larva of certain other destructive beetles.

7. *pl.* Turkish bonds.

Turk, *adj. & adv.* Turkish.

Tur·ka'na (tōōr·kä'nä), *n. pl.* A tribe similar to the Masai living between Lake Rudolf and the Nile, East Africa. See MASAI.

tur'ken' (tûr'kĕn'), *n.* [*turkey* + *hen*.] **a** A hybrid of a turkey and a chicken (no embryo has ever been hatched). **b** A chicken inheriting a naked-neck characteristic.

tur'ken (tûr'kĕn), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *torquer*, fr. L. *torquere*.] To turn or twist about. *Obs.*

Turk'er·y (tûr'kĕr·ĭ), *n.* [*Turk* + *-ery* as in *popery*.] The Turkish race, customs, etc.; also, *Obs.*, Mohammedanism.

tur'kess (tûr'kĕs; -kĭs), *v. t.* [Cf. 2d TURKEN.] To alter in form or character, esp. for the worse. *Obs.*

Tur'key (tûr'kĭ), *n.* [See TURK.] **1.** The former Turkish Empire in the southeast of Europe and southwest of Asia, or the modern republic, chiefly in Asia.

2. *Obs.* **a** A turquoise. **b** = TURK, *n.*, 5. **c** Turkey leather.

3. See CRIMEAN WHEAT; WHEAT, 2.

tur'key (tûr'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -KEYS (-kĭz), rarely -KEY. See PLURAL, *Note*. [From *turkey cock*, first applied to the guinea cock, which was imported from Africa through *Turkey* into Europe and with which the Am. bird was for a time identified. See TURKEY.] **1.** Either of two species of large American birds of the family Meleagridae one of which (*Meleagris gallopavo*) is of wide range in North America, represented by several subspecies in different regions, and is widely kept in domestication in most parts of the world. It formerly occurred wild from southern Mexico to New England and Canada, but now is hardly found north of Virginia. It has handsome plumage with a bronze luster, a naked carunculated head, and whitish tips to the upper tail coverts and tail feathers in the typical subspecies (that of Mexico), or chestnut tips to the same in the Eastern subspecies. The male is fond of strutting with the feathers puffed out and the tail spread. The domesticated turkeys are derived from the Mexican. Several color varieties are bred (bronze, buff, black, slate, pure white, and deep reddish brown). The other wild species is the ocellated turkey (which see).

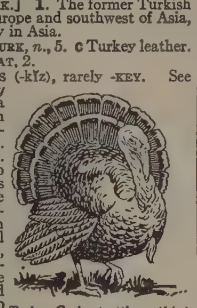

Turkey Cock, strutting. (1/20)

Eastern Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo silvestris*).

2. The flesh of any of these birds used as food.

3. In Australia: **a** A bustard (*Austrotis australis*). **b** A brush turkey (which see).

4. *Slang, U. S. & Canada.* **a** An arrogant or pompous fashion of talking, walking, etc. **b** A lumberman's kit.

tur'key·back' (-băk'), *n.* The greater yellowlegs, esp. one of large size. *Local U. S.*

turkey beard. Any American plant of the genus *Xerophyllum*.

Turkey berry. = PERSIAN BERRY.

tur'key·ber'ry (tûr'kĭ·bĕr'ĭ), *n.* **a** In the West Indies: (1) Either of two plants (*Solanum mammosum* and *S. torvum*); also, their fruit. (2) Also **turkeyberry tree.** The tree *Cordia collococca*; also, its berry. **b** In the United States: (1) The coralberry. (2) = PARTRIDGEBERRY **a**.

turkey bird. The wryneck. *Local, Eng.*

turkey blossom. The yellow caltrop.

Turkey blue. = TURKISH BLUE.

turkey bur. The common burdock.

tur'key·bush' (tûr'kĭ·bōōsh'), *n.* A tropical African spiny shrub (*Caesalpinia oligophylla*) introduced into Australia and forming dense weedy scrub.

turkey buzzard. An American vulture (*Cathartes aura*) common in South and Central America and in the southern United States, but rare north of Pennsylvania. It is blackish brown, with the nearly naked wrinkled skin of the head and foreneck red. It is about five feet in spread of wings and very graceful in flight. It feeds on carrion only. The variety of the United States is *C. aura septentrionalis*.

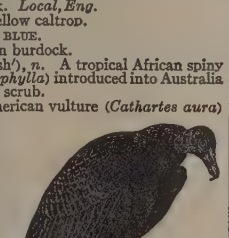

Turkey Buzzard.

turkey call. The gobbling sound made by a turkey cock; also, an instrument imitating such a sound and used as a decoy by hunters of wild turkey.

Turkey carpet. A Turkish carpet; also, in English use, an Oriental rug. — **Tur'key–car'pet·ed**, *adj.*

turkey claw. = SMALL CORALROOT.

turkey cock. A male turkey; also, a strutting, pompous person.

Turkey coffee. Mocha. See COFFEE, 2.

Turkey Company. = LEVANT COMPANY.

turkey corn. The squirrel corn.

Turkey cup sponge. See TURKEY SPONGE.

Tur'key·dom (tûr'kĭ·dŭm), *n.* The Turkish empire or state.

tur'key–feath'er fu'cus. The peacock's-tail (*Padina pavonia*).

turkey fig. **a** The common cultivated fig (*Ficus carica*). **b** *Australasia.* = INDIAN FIG **b**.

tur'key·foot' (tûr'kĭ·fōōt'), *n.* Any of several North American grasses of the genus *Andropogon*; — so called from the shape of the spike.

turkey gnat. A small black fly (*Simulium meridionale*) that injures poultry in the southern and western U. S.

turkey gobbler. A turkey cock. *Colloq.*

turkey grape. A woody vine (*Vitis linescomii*) of the southeastern United States; also, its black, bloomy, pleasant-tasting fruit.

turkey grass. Cleavers. *Local, Eng.*

Turkey gum. See GUM ARABIC.

turkey hen. **a** *Obs.* A guinea hen. **b** The mature female turkey

Turkey hone. Turkey stone.

Tur'key·ism (tûr'kĭ·ĭz'm), *n.* Sympathy with or admiration for Turkish people or institutions.

Turkey leather. A kind of oil-tawed leather, used for bookbindings, etc. *Brit.*

turkey louse. A biting louse (*Lipeurus gallipavonis*) that infests turkeys and eats their feathers.

Turkey morocco. Morocco made in Turkey, or as in Turkey.

turkey mullein. A prostrate soft-leaved annual weed (*Eremocarpus setigerus*), family Euphorbiaceae, of the Pacific coast of the United States, on the small black seeds of which turkeys are said to fatten, and whose herbage is used by Indians to stupefy fish.

Turkey oak. An oak (*Quercus cerris*) which grows throughout the Levant.

turkey oak. **a** *U. S.* The southern red oak *Quercus rubra*. **b** The oak *Quercus catesbaei*, of dry, sandy barrens in the southern United States. It has shining leaves with three to five falcate, bristle-tipped lobes suggesting a turkey's toes.

Turkey oilstone. Turkey stone.

Turkey opium. See OPIUM, *n.*, 1.

turkey pea. *U. S.* **1.** **a** The squirrel corn. **b** The hoary pea. **c** The harbinger-of-spring.

2. *Pharm.* = DEVIL'S-SHOESTRINGS, 2.

turkey pod. The mouse-ear cress.

Turkey red. **1.** **a** A brilliant, durable red produced upon cotton by means of alizarin (or, formerly, madder) in connection with an aluminum mordant and oil or other fatty matter. See DYE, *Table*. **b** Cloth dyed with this red.

2. A color, yellowish-red in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance. Called also *Turkish red, Adrianople red*. Cf COLOR.

— **Tur'key–red'** (66), *adj.*

Tur'key–red' bleach. A process of bleaching cotton cloth preparatory to dyeing with Turkey red. The successive operations are: washing, boiling in water, boiling in caustic soda solution, steeping in dilute sulphuric acid (sour), and final washing.

Turkey–red oil. *Dyeing.* **a** An inferior grade of olive oil used in producing Turkey red. **b** A sulphonated vegetable oil, as castor oil, used with alizarin, as a mordant for basic colors on cotton, etc. See SULPHONATED OIL.

Turkey rhubarb. Chinese rhubarb, formerly imported through Turkey.

Turkey sponge. Any of certain superior commercial sponges of the Adriatic and Mediterranean seas; specif., *Euspongia officinalis mollissima*, the ***Turkey cup sponge***, with fine elastic durable fibers, called also ***Turkey solid sponge*** when not cup-shaped, and *E. o. adriatica*, the ***Turkey toilet sponge***, of fine quality but less valuable.

Turkey stone. Also **Turkey slate.** **1.** A turquoise. *Now R.*

2. A kind of whetstone or oilstone from Turkey; novaculite.

Turkey toilet sponge. See TURKEY SPONGE.

turkey trot. A ragtime dance of the period of the World War danced with the feet well apart and with a characteristic rise on the ball of the foot, followed by a drop upon the heel. — **tur'key–trot'**, *v. i.*

Turkey umber. **a** See UMBER, 1. **b** = RAW UMBER, 2. — **Tur'key–um'ber**, *adj.*

turkey vulture. The turkey buzzard.

Turkey wheat. **a** *Obs.* Indian corn. **b** Crimean wheat.

Turkey, *or* **turkey, work.** **1.** A textile imported from the Orient, in designs and sizes suitable for upholstery.

2. A kind of tapestry work imitating this.

— **tur'key–worked'**, *adj.*

Turk Gregory. Pope Gregory VII; — so nicknamed because of his assertion of papal supremacy. See HILDEBRANDINE.

Tur'ki (tōōr'kē), *adj.* [Per., fr. *Turk*. See TURK.] **1.** Designating or pertaining to the group (*East Turki*) of Turkic languages including Jagatai, or the groups including Jagatai and Turkish (Osmanli), or the groups included in the Turkic subfamily. See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES.

2. Designating, or pertaining to, the peoples of Turkic speech, including the Osmanlis and Chuvashes in Europe and the Uigurs, Seljuks, Uzbeks, Turkomans, and other Tatar tribes in Asia. They are mostly Mohammedans.

Tur'ki, *n.* **a** The Turki languages. **b** One of the Turki peoples.

Tur'kic (tûr'kĭk), *adj.* **1.** Designating or pertaining to a subfamily of the Ural-Altaic languages, or the peoples speaking these languages, esp. the two Turki groups. The Turkic languages spoken over a vast area by diverse peoples, are characterized by remarkable uniformity, by agglutination, and by vowel harmony. Their chief modern representative is Osmanli Turkish. See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES, *Table*.

2. Loosely, equivalent to TURKISH.

Tur'kic, *n.* The Turkic subfamily of languages.

Turk'i·cize (tûr'kĭ·sīz), *v. t.* To cause to become like the Turks.

Turk'i·fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*Turk* + *-fy*.] [*also not cap.*] To make or render Turkish. — **Turk'i·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

tur'kis (tûr'kĭs), *n. pl.* [OF. *turcaises, turquoises* (F. *tricoises*), prob. fr. (assumed) D. *trekijzer* iron for drawing or pulling, but influenced by OF. *turcois* Turkish.] Pincers; nippers. *Scot.*

tur'kis (tûr'kĭs), *n.* Turquoise. *Archaic.*

Turk'ise (tûr'kīz). Var. of TURKIZE.

Turk'ish (tûr'kĭsh), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Turkey or the Turks.

2. Of, pertaining to, or designating, the Turkic subfamily of Ural-Altaic languages, or, specif., the prevalent language of Turkey, Osmanli.

— **Turk'ish·ly**, *adv.* — **Turk'ish·ness**, *n.*

Turk'ish, *n.* The language spoken by Turks, esp. by those of Turkey; Osmanli. It has been much influenced in vocabulary by Arabic and Persian, and has a considerable literature written in an Arabic alphabet, with several Persian characters. In 1928 the Turkish government decreed the adoption of the Roman alphabet. See TURKIC.

tur'kish, *v. t.* [From or influenced by *Turkish*, adj. Cf. TURKESS.] = TURKESS. *Obs.*

Turkish bath. A kind of bath, orig. introduced from the East, in which a profuse perspiration is induced in a superheated room, after which the body is washed, rubbed, kneaded, etc.

Turkish bean. = SCARLET RUNNER.

Turkish blue. A color, reddish-blue in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. It is slightly redder and of slightly higher saturation than Delft blue. Called also *Turkey blue*. Cf. COLOR. — **Turk'ish–blue'**, *adj.*

Turkish boxwood. Boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*).

Turkish, *or* **Turkey, carpet.** A kind of handmade one-piece carpet made in Asia Minor, having a deep, generally woolen pile with a weft of different material; also, an English carpet woven in the Turkish manner. See ORIENTAL RUG.

Turkish coffee. A decoction of pulverized coffee in thin sugar sirup, served with the grounds.

---

turf'i·ness (tûr'fĭ·nĕs; -nĭs), *n.* See -NESS.
turf'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
turf'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
turft. Turfed. *Ref. Sp.*
turf'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

tur'gen·cy, *n.* = TURGIDITY. *Now Rare.*
tur·ges'ci·ble (tûr·jĕs'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* [See -ABLE.]
turgy, *n.* White magic; intercourse with good spirits. *Obs.*

Turk'dom, *n.* See -DOM.
Turk'ess, *n.* Fem. of TURK.
tur'key·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

tur'key's·beard'. Var. of TURKEY BEARD.
turkies. † TURQUOISE.

Turk'ish-cres'cent red. A color, reddish red-yellow in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance; — called also *chrysanthemum.* Cf. COLOR.

Turkish delight *or* **paste.** A confection of jellylike or gummy consistency, usually cut in cubes and dusted with sugar.

Turkish Empire. The Ottoman Empire (which see). The Empire terminated with the declaration of the Turkish Republic by the National Assembly on Oct. 29, 1923.

Turkish geranium oil. = PALMAROSA OIL. See OIL, *Table I.*

Turkish knot. See KNOT *n.*, 6.

Turkish Kurdistan (rug). See KURDISTAN.

Turkish manna. Trehala.

Turkish music. = JANIZARY MUSIC.

Turkish paste. Turkish delight.

Turkish pepper. The bonnet pepper; also, the paprika made from it.

Turkish pound. A Turkish gold coin, the lira. See COIN, *Table.*

Turkish red. = TURKEY RED.

Turkish Revolution. See REVOLUTION, *Table.*

Turkish rocket. A European cress (*Bunias orientalis*), family Brassicaceae, used as a potherb.

Turkish rug. A Turkish carpet.

Turkish saddle. *Anat.* = SELLA TURCICA.

Turkish style. See SARACENIC ARCHITECTURE.

Turkish tobacco. A very aromatic tobacco grown in certain districts in Turkey, Greece, Syria, and elsewhere in the Levant and used in cigarettes.

Turkish, *or* **turkish, towel** *or* **toweling.** A cotton or linen towel or towel fabric having rough surfaces formed by raised loops or a thick pile.

Turkish walnut. The English walnut.

Turkish wheat. = TURKEY WHEAT a.

Turk'ism (tûr'kĭz'm), *n.* Turkish customs, beliefs, institutions, and principles; also, *Rare,* a Turkish idiom.

Turk'ize (tûr'kīz), *v. t.* To render Turkish.

Turk'man (tûrk'mǎn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A native or inhabitant of (Turkmenistan) the Turkomen Soviet Republic; a Turkoman.

Turk'men (-mĕn), *adj.* Turkmenian; as, the *Turkmen* Republic.

Turk·me'ni·an (tûrk·mē'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pert. to the Turkomans or their country, the Turkomen Soviet Republic. — *n.* A Turkoman.

Tur'ko- (tûr'kō-). Also **Tur'co-.** [See TURCO-.] A combining form, Medieval Latin *Turco-,* from *Turcus,* meaning *Turk,* used to denote: **a** *Turkic* or *Turki,* as in *Turko-Tatar.* **b** *Turkish,* as in *Turkophobe.* **c** *Turkish and;* — in adjectives, as in *Turko-Greek.*

Turko-Albanian	Turko-Italian	Turkophilism
Turko-Bulgar	Turkologist	Turkophobe
Turko-Bulgarian	Turkology	Turkophobist
Turko-Byzantine	Turkomania	Turko-popish
Turko-Cretan	Turko-Mongol	Turko-Tatar
Turko-Egyptian	Turko-Persian	Turko-Tataric
Turko-German	Turkophil	Turko-Teutonic
Turko-Greek	Turkophile	Turko-Ugrian
Turko-Imamic	Turkophilia	Turko-Venetian

Tur'ko-I·ra'ni·an (tûr'kō·ĭ·rā'nĭ·ăn), *adj. Ethnol.* Designating, or pertaining to, a mixed racial type represented by the Baluch, Brahui, and Afghans, and characterized chiefly by stature above mean, fair complexion, dark, or sometimes gray, eyes, brachycephaly, and very long, prominent, and moderately narrow, nose. — *n.* A member of any race of this type.

Tur'ko-I·tal'ian War. A war (1911–12) waged successfully by Italy against Turkey because of alleged ill-treatment of Italian nationals and refusal to grant trade concessions in Tripoli.

Tur'ko·man (tûr'kō·mǎn), *n.; pl.* -MANS (-mǎnz). [Per. *Turkmān* Turklike.] **1.** A member of any of a group of tribes of East Turkic stock dwelling in the Turkomen and Uzbek soviet republics and in the Kazak and Kara-Kalpak autonomous republics, and numbering about 500,000. They are closely related to the Kirghiz and the Uzbek. They are tall, brown-skinned, dolichocephalic, bearded, energetic, chiefly Mohammedan Sunnites, and seminomadic.
2. The Turki language of the Turkomans. See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES, *Table.* — **Tur'ko·man'ic** (-mǎn'ĭk), *adj.*

Turkoman carpet *or* **rug.** A kind of carpet or rug made or believed to have been made by the Turkomans. Important varieties are: Afghan, Bokhara, Yomud, Tekke. See ORIENTAL RUG.

Tur'ko-Ta'tar, *adj.* = TURKIC.

Tur'ko-Ta'tar, *n.* A division of the Turkic languages spoken in Central Asia and Eastern Siberia.

Turk's'-cap', *n.* **1. a** Short for TURK'S-CAP LILY. **b** = TURK'S-HEAD, 1.
2. A fez-shaped tea cozy. *Rare.*

Turk's'-cap' lil'y. Either of two lilies having nodding flowers with strongly revolute perianth segments: **a** The garden lily *Lilium martagon,* with rather small, dull purple flowers. **b** The American wild species *Lilium superbum,* with flowers resembling those of the tiger lily.

Turk's-cap moss. The urn moss *Physcomitrium turbinatum.*

Turk's'-head', *n.* **1.** A globular, West Indian cactus (*Cactus intortus*), deeply furrowed and spiny, with a fez-like cap of whitish hairs from which the red flowers and fruit arise; — often called *Turk's-cap.*
2. a = POPE'S HEAD. **b** = TURK'S-HEAD PAN.
3. *Naut.* A knot of turbanlike form worked on a rope with a piece of small line.

Turk's-head grass. = HARE'S-TAIL GRASS.

Turk's-head pan *or* **tin.** A round cake pan with a central tube permitting even baking.

Turk's-herb' (tûrks'ûrb'), *n.* Herniary.

Turk's'-tur'ban, *n.* **a** = TURBAN BUTTERCUP. **b** The tube-flower.

tur'lough (thûr'lŏk), *n.* [Ir. *turloch,* fr. *tur* dry. See LOCH.] A winter lake, dry or marshy in summer. *Ir.*

Tur'lu·pin (tûr'lû·pĭn), *n.* [F.] *Fr. Eccl. Hist.* A member of a sect of the 13th and 14th centuries, like the Brothers and Sisters of the Free Spirit; — a nickname.

turm (tûrm), *n.* [OF. *turme,* fr. L. *turma.*] A troop; company; specif., a turma. *Archaic.*

tur'ma (tûr'mȧ), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A subdivision of the cavalry complement of a legion, orig. 30 men, and later 32 men.

tur'mer·ic (tûr'mĕr·ĭk), *n.* [Earlier *tormerik, tormarith, tarmaret,* fr. F. *terre-mérite* (NL. *terramerita, turmerica*), fr. ML. *terra merita,* lit., deserved, or deserving, earth.]
1. An East Indian herb (*Curcuma longa*); also, its aromatic rootstock, in commerce usually in the form of powder. It is used as a condiment, esp. in India in curry powders, as a yellow dye, in preparing turmeric paper, and as a medicine. See CURCUMIN. Also, any closely related species yielding similar products.
2. Any of several other plants yielding colored juices or dye products; as: **a** Bloodroot. **b** Any of several Australian trees or shrubs of the genera *Acronychia* and *Zieria* (family Rutaceae), esp. *Z. smithii,* the sand-fly bush, with aromatic foliage and small white flowers. The bark is used for tanning and dyeing.

tur'mer·ic (tûr'mĕr·ĭk), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or obtained from, turmeric.

turmeric paper. *Chem.* Paper impregnated with turmeric, used as a test for alkaline substances, which turn it from yellow to brown, and for boric acid, which turns it red-brown.

turmeric root. **a** Bloodroot. **b** Orangeroot.

turmeric tree. = TURMERIC, 2 b.

tur'mit (tûr'mĭt), **tur'met** (-mĕt). Dial. vars. of TURNIP.

tur·moil' (tûr·moil'; tûr'moil), *v. t.* [See TURMOIL, *n.*] To harass; disquiet; worry; upset; toss. *Now Rare.* — *v. i.* **a** *Obs.* To be in a state of confusion or unrest; to be agitated. **b** *Now Dial.* To toil; labor.

tur'moil (tûr'moil; *formerly also* tûr·moil'), *n.* [Origin uncert.; perh. fr. OF. *tremouille* the hopper of a mill, fr. L. *tremere* to tremble; influenced by E. *turn* and *moil.* Cf. TREMBLE.] **1.** A state of turbulence; physical or mental agitation or unrest; harassing confusion of sounds, movements, thoughts, etc.; tumult.

This chasm, with ceaseless *turmoil* seething. *Coleridge.*

2. Harassing labor; trouble; drudgery. *Rare.*

And there I'll rest, as after much *turmoil,*
A blessed soul doth in Elysium. *Shak.*

Syn. — Ferment, disquiet, perturbation, confusion.

Ant. — Calm, peace, tranquillity, quiet.

tur·moil'er (tûr·moil'ĕr; tûr'moil-), *n.* One who makes or causes turmoil.

turn (tûrn), *v.;* TURNED (tûrnd); TURN'ING. [ME. *turnen, tournen,* fr. AS. *turnian, tyrnan,* combined with OF. *torner, turner* (F. *tourner*), both fr. L. *tornare* to turn in a lathe, to round off, fr. *tornus* a lathe, fr. Gr. *tornos* a turner's chisel, a carpenter's tool for drawing circles; akin to E. THROW. Cf. ATTORNEY, CONTOUR, DETOUR, RETURN, TOUR, TOURNAMENT, TOURNIQUET, TURNIP.] *Transitive:*

I. To move circularly.
1. To cause to revolve about, or as if about, a center; to rotate; as, to *turn* a wheel or a spindle.
2. Hence: **a** To revolve mentally; to consider from various aspects; to think over; to ponder; — often with *over;* as, to *turn* a project over in one's mind. **b** To perform or execute by revolving, as handsprings.
3. To shape or fashion (anything) by applying a cutting tool to it while revolving; to form in a lathe; as, to *turn* the legs of tables; to *turn* ivory or metal; hence, to shape or mold gracefully, neatly, etc., as if on a lathe; to give a finished or well-rounded form to; to fashion or perform skillfully; as, to *turn* a phrase or a song.

His limbs how *turned,* how broad his shoulders spread. *Pope.*

4. To cause (a mechanical device, etc.) to move around far enough or enough times to effect a desired end, as of locking, opening, shutting, etc.; as, to *turn* the key in a lock, a cock on a gas range, a screw tight; hence, to shut, open, release, lower, etc., by so operating a mechanism; — usually with an adverb, as *down, off,* or *up;* as, *turn* on the water; *turn* down the light.
5. To cause to change position, posture, or part exposed, by moving through an arc of a circle; to move around a center so as to see or to show another side or angle of; to set in another direction; as, to *turn* a chair to the light, the pages of a book, or a patient in bed; to *turn* a child face about; hence, specif., to turn the leaves of; to search through or read; as, to *turn* many books in one's life.
6. To present by or as if by a turn in position; to exhibit; — often in figurative expressions; as, to *turn* one's back on every friend.

Turn the cheek even to the smiter's hand. *Shelley.*

II. To reverse.
7. To make the uppermost or outermost side or part of the undermost or inmost; to invert; to reverse the sides or surfaces of; as, to *turn* griddlecakes, an hourglass, or silk used for a collar.
8. Specif.: **a** To dig or plow so as to bring the lower soil to the surface; as, the soil should be *turned* after the harvest. **b** To make over (a dress, coat, etc.) by reversing the material; as, this dress has been *turned.*
9. To reverse the order or disposition of; to change drastically the arrangement of things in; as, to *turn* things topsy-turvy; to *turn* a room upside down.
10. To upset; specif.: **a** To derange; unsettle; as, sorrow has *turned* his brain. **b** To sicken (the stomach); to nauseate.
11. To put, pour, cast, etc., by turning, esp. by inverting a container or operating a cock, faucet, etc.; as, *turn* the flour into the bin; *turn* some water into this pitcher.

III. To direct; to make go, move, etc., in another or a specified direction.
12. To cause to have or take another course or direction; to divert; deflect; to bend or change the course of; as, to *turn* the channel of a stream, or a team around a corner; to *turn* one's steps (*Archaic,* oneself) home.
13. To change the drift, tendency, expected result, etc., of; as, to *turn* the talk; a few votes *turned* the election.
14. To divert from an intention, project, mood, or the like; to induce to change one's purpose, attitude, etc.; as, nothing could *turn* their hearts.
15. To influence (one) so as to make him change religion, way of life, attitude, etc.; specif.: **a** *Now Rare.* To make change for the better; to convert. **b** *Rare* To make change for the worse; to pervert. **c** To prejudice; to infuse with hatred; as, to *turn* a child against his mother.
16. Hence: **a** To lead or put (one), as to trouble, by influencing or causing to be involved; — chiefly with *to.* "To think of the teen that I have *turned* you to." *Shak.* **b** To bring by a change in attitude, judgment, or the like; — with *to* or *into;* as, to *turn* religion into ridicule.
17. To make go back; to reverse the direction of; specif.: **a** To cause to retreat; to check; repel; keep out or off; as, to *turn* the attacking party by sharp fire; this fence won't *turn* hogs. **b** To make go back in use, application, etc.; to cause to rebound, recoil, or react.

Lady Flora found the joke was *turned* against her. *L. Strachey.*

c To make look back; to avert; as, *turn* your eyes from this.
18. To move, esp. from a point of rest, so as to aim, point, make play, etc.; to direct; — with *into, on, to, upon,* etc.; as, to *turn* a hose on a fire, one's glance in, or away from, a given direction; it was time to *turn* one's thoughts to business, to study.
19. To direct the employment or use of; to apply; to devote; as, to *turn* everything to account; to *turn* one's talents to the service of one's country.
20. To make go, or move, elsewhere, or to a specified place; to drive; dismiss; order off; — often with *away, off, out of,* etc.; as, to *turn* one adrift; to *turn* the cows to pasture; to *turn* the offender out of his home.
21. To make move or stir; to cause to rise, fall, etc.; — chiefly in set phrases; as, to *turn* the scales; though astounded, he did not *turn* a hair.
22. To keep (money, goods, etc.) moving, circulating, or passing in trade; more narrowly, to dispose of (a stock) to make room for another; also, to make or gain by buying, selling, etc.; as, unable to *turn* a penny in the present market.
23. To change direction by making a turn around or about; to take a circular or elliptical path around; to travel, sail, drive, etc., around; as, the ship has *turned* Cape Horn; to *turn* a corner at full speed.
24. To pass or go beyond (an age, amount, etc.); as, the fund has *turned* the thousand dollar point; she has *turned* her twentieth year.
25. To give or have a bent to; to incline; — commonly in *past part.;* as, a nation always *turned* to thoughts of war.
26. *Obs.* **a** To make over; transfer; — now *turn over.* **b** *Rare.* To lead astray; deceive. **c** To return; render back.

IV. To change.
27. To transform; to metamorphose; as, grief has *turned* his nature.
28. To alter in character, form, quality, aspect, effect, etc.; to convert; — usually with *to* or *into;* as, to *turn* sorrow to joy, blue to green, or prose into verse.
29. Specif.: **a** To translate; to render in another language. **b** To phrase differently; to give a different cast or form to (a phrase, etc.).
30. To ferment; to make acid or sour; to curdle, etc.; as, to *turn* cider or milk.
31. To change (a person or thing) so as to make (such); to affect so as to be or become; as, to *turn* one sick; fright *turned* her pale; age *turned* the silk yellow.
32. To dispose of by exchanging for an equivalent; as to *turn* stock into cash or real estate into personal property.

V. To make curve; to give a curved form to.
33. To make a fold, crook, curve, or bend in as by pressure or meeting resistance; to form, arrange, affect, etc., by twisting or bending; as, to *turn* a lead pipe; to *turn* a razor edge in honing; hence, to ***turn the edge*** or ***point of,*** to blunt; to render dull, harmless, teethless, etc.; as, opposition *turned the edge of* his ambitious design.
34. To cut off the rind or skin of (a fruit, etc.) in a narrow spiral strip.
35. *Arch.* To construct (an arch).
36. *Knitting, Lacemaking, etc.* To perform the operations necessary to make the curved form of (a heel of a sock, a scallop, etc.).

Looking down at her as she sat *turning* a heel. *Barrie.*

——, *Intransitive:* **I.** To move circularly.
1. To move around in circles or in a circle, or through an arc of a circle; to revolve; rotate; swing; pivot; whirl or wheel around; as, the wheel *turned* rapidly, the gate creaked as it *turned* on its hinges; he *turned* on his heels.
2. Hence: **a** Of the head or brain, to become giddy or dizzy; to reel. "I 'll look no more Lest my brain *turn.*" *Shak.* **b** To hinge; depend; as, the decision *turns* on a single fact. **c** To center; to concentrate attention; as, the discussion *turned* upon the feasibility of the scheme. **d** To swing; to come in course; as, the talk *turned* to other subjects. **e** To come by turning leaves of a book; as, *turn* to the third chapter.
3. To operate a lathe; also, to admit fashioning on a lathe; as, ivory *turns* well.

II. To be or become reversed.
4. To reverse one's or its course or direction; to go backward or in the opposite direction; to recede; as, his luck has *turned;* stocks *turned* in the last hour; specif., of a tide, to change from ebb to flow, or flow to ebb.
5. *Obs.* **a** To retrace one's way; return. **b** To flee; desert; — with *to.* "All will revolt from me, and *turn* to him." *Shak.*
6. To have a reactive effect or outcome; specif.: **a** *Now Rare.* To recoil; to bring disaster by way of reaction; — with *upon;* as, war *turns* upon those who provoke it. **b** To redound; to come or flow back as a consequence.

Afflictions shall *turn* to our advantage. *Wake.*

7. To reverse one's course of action, policy, attitude, etc.; specif.: **a** To change from submission or friendliness to resistance or opposition; rebel; as, the worm will *turn.* **b** To make retaliation; to vent resentment or wrath; as, to *turn* upon one's accuser; the people finally *turned* upon the dictator and ousted him.

III. To take a direction.
8. To take a specified or implied direction; to direct oneself or itself; to direct one's steps, one's thoughts, one's gaze, etc.; as, at night, his thoughts *turned* to many things forgotten during the day; when the bell rings, all *turn* to their desks; everyone *turned* to the speaker when he arose; also, to direct one's efforts or interests; to turn one's hand; to devote or apply oneself; as, to *turn* to medicine as a profession.
9. To take a different direction or course; to change one's or its direction; to be deflected or diverted; to shift; as, to *turn* from the road where it *turns* to the north; the wind has *turned.*
10. Specif.: **a** To turn one's head (sometimes one's body) to see someone or something behind or to the side; to face about, esp. in order to see; to glance back or to the side; as, he heard but did not *turn;* she *turned* after they passed without recognizing each other. **b** To avert one's eyes; as, she *turned* from the sight. **c** To divert one's attention, thoughts, etc., from something implied or specified; — with *to;* as, let us *turn* from this to a more pleasing subject; he *turned* to religion in his old age. **d** To incline from a horizontal or straight line; to move from a point of rest; as, these scales will *turn* on the weight of a hair. **e** To be variable or inconstant.

IV. To change.
11. To be changed, altered, or transformed; to change one's (or its) nature, color, character, etc.; also, to become (such) by a change or changes; to grow; as, water *turns* to ice; to *turn* Mohammedan; to *turn* sour, afraid, or pale.
12. Specif.: **a** To become acid, rancid, or putrid; to sour, as milk. **b** To become mentally deranged. **c** To be nauseated; — said of the stomach. **d** To change color; — esp. of leaves. **e** *Chiefly Ir.* To change one's religion; esp., to become a Catholic or a Protestant. Cf. TURNCOAT.

V. To curve.
13. To become curved or bent; hence, of an edge, to be blunted; as, this razor will not *turn* in honing.

---

tur'kle (tûr'k'l), *n.* Corrupt. of TURTLE.
Turk'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
Tur'ko. Var. of TURCO.
tur'kois. Var. of TURQUOISE.
Tur'ko·man·ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.
tur'ky. Turkey. *Ref. Sp.*
tur'lu·pin·ade', *n.* A low or dry jest. *Obs.*
tur'ma·lin. Turmaline. *Ref. Sp.*
tur'ma·line (tûr'mȧ·lĭn). *Mineral.* Var. of TOURMALINE.
tur'ment. Var. of TORMENT. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
tur·moild'. Turmoiled. *Ref. Sp.*
tur·moil'ous, *adj.* Troublous. *Obs.*
tur'mut. Var. of TURMIT.

VI. Technical senses.

14. [G. *turnen*, fr. OHG. *turnēn* to turn, fr. L. *tornare.*] *Gymnastics.* To practice or perform exercises.

15. *Mil. & Nav.* To execute a turn. See TURN, *n.*, 24 & 26.

16. *Naut.* To change direction by tacking.

17. *Obstetrics.* To bring down the feet of a child in the uterus, in order to facilitate delivery.

18. *Print.* To use inverted type of the same thickness as a temporary substitute for a sort which is exhausted.

— *to be turned.* To be advanced in age beyond; — often with *of.* *Dial.* **— *which way to turn.*** What course to follow in a crisis, an embarrassing situation, etc.

turn a blind eye. To refuse to see; to be oblivious.

turn about. **a** *Obs.* To revolve; rotate. **b** To face about; to reverse one's policy, course, etc.

turn a, or the, cold shoulder to. To treat with neglect or indifference; to snub.

turn a corner. = TURN THE CORNER.

turn a deaf ear. To refuse to listen.

turn a flange. *Mach.* To form a flange on, as around a metal sheet or boiler plate, by stretching, bending, and hammering, or rolling the metal.

turn after. To take after. *Dial.*

turn again. **a** To turn back; to return; to revert. **b** *Obs.* (1) = TURN, *v. i.*, 7. (2) = TURN, *v. i.*, 13.

turn a hair. To show a sign of discomposure or disturbance; — used in negative constructions.

turn a, or one's, hand. **a** To engage in manual work; to be or become employed. **b** To make an effort, esp. a slight effort; as, he will not *turn a hand* to help me.

turn a hostile force, turn the enemy's flank, or the like. *Mil.* To pass round it, and take an attacking position behind it or upon its side; to flank.

turn and wind. To move or cause to move in a circuitous or winding path or course; hence, to make pliant or docile. *Now Rare.*

turn around one's (little) finger. To be able to influence (one) with great ease; to get what one wants out of a (person).

turn away. **a** To avert or be averted; avoid; evade. **b** To dismiss as from one's home or service; also, to decline the application of; as, the hotels *turned away* hundreds last week. **c** To leave or start to leave; to go away; depart.

turn back. **a** To return, esp. in rejecting.

> We *turn* not *back* the silks upon the merchants,
> When we have soiled them. *Shak.*

b To cause to return or retrace one's steps; hence, to drive back or away; to repel. **c** To go, move, fold, etc., in the reverse direction. **d** To refuse to go ahead or carry on; as, he was not one who would *turn back* under strain. **e** *U.S.* To return.

turn bridle. To ride back; to retreat.

turn by. To pass over; reject.

turn color. **a** To grow pale. **b** To blush; flush.

turn down. **a** To fold or double down; as, to *turn down* one's coat collar. **b** To turn upside down; to invert; as, to *turn down* cards or a wineglass. **c** To lower, or reduce in size, by turning a valve, stopcock, or the like; as, *turn down* the lights. **d** To take a downward course, direction, or curve; as, the corners of his mouth *turn down.* **e** To refuse to accept; to reject; to decline; as, to *turn down* a proposal, an order, or a candidate. **f** *Chiefly Brit.* To liberate or release for stocking purposes; as, to *turn down* foxes.

turn flukes. Of a whale, to raise the tail and dive.

turn head. To face boldly; to make a stand (against).

turn in. **a** To send or put in; now usually, to deliver up; to hand over; as, to *turn in* his expense account. **b** = TURN UNDER b. **c** To bend or direct so as to bend inward; as, his toes *turn in.* **d** To turn from a road or path so as to enter; as, let us *turn in* here. **e** *Colloq.* To go to bed.

turn into. = *turn in* **d**, above.

turn king's evidence. See KING'S EVIDENCE.

turn loose. **a** To set free, as a tied horse, so as to have the run of a pasture; hence, to free from all restraints; to permit (one) to go one's own way. **b** *Colloq., U.S.* To discharge; to fire.

turn off. **a** To dismiss; discharge. **b** *Obs.* To give over; consign. **c** *Now Rare.* To divert; deflect; also, to be deflected; to go in a different direction. **d** To distract attention from as by a turn (sense 6). **e** To accomplish; execute; turn out. **f** To shut off, or stop the passage of, by a valve, stopcock, or the like; to shut (a faucet, etc.) so as to prevent flow through; as, to *turn off* the water, the gas, the tap. **g** *Slang.* (1) To hang, as a criminal. (2) To marry. **h** *Brit.* To putrefy; decay; become unfit for eating; — of food, etc. **i** *Mach.* (1) To remove (material) by the process of turning. (2) To fashion into a desired form by turning.

turn on. **a** To cause to flow by turning a valve, stopcock, or the like; to give passage to; as, *to turn on* steam. **b** To hinge on. See TURN, *v. i.*, 2 b.

turn one's, or the, back on or upon. **a** To abandon; desert. **b** To treat with contempt; to reject or refuse unceremoniously.

turn one's coat. To change one's uniform or colors; to go over to the opposite party.

turn one's face to the wall. To give up hope of living; to know one is about to die; also, to die.

turn one's hand. **a** *Now Rare.* To lay one's hand (on or upon), esp. to kill. **b** See *turn a hand,* above.

turn one's tale. To change one's tune, story, or attitude. *Obs.*

turn one's thumb down. = *turn down* **e**, above.

turn out. **a** To drive out; to expel; as, to *turn* a man *out* of office or out of a lodging. **b** To put to pasture, as cattle or horses. **c** To produce as the result of labor; to furnish in a completed state. **d** To turn inside out; to reverse. **e** To put out, or extinguish, by turning a stopcock, valve, or the like; as, to *turn out* the lights. **f** *Western U.S.* To abandon, as worn-out land. **g** To pour out, remove, empty out (the contents of something); also, to empty by pouring out or putting out the contents of; as, to *turn out* the bag of sugar; to *turn out* a room for a weekly cleaning. **h** To bend or point outward; to cause to point outward; as, his toes *turn out.* **i** *Colloq.* To rise from bed. **j** *Colloq.* To come or go out; to leave, esp. one's home, to go (to), or in exchange (for); as, to *turn out* to a lecture or for an evening's bridge. **k** To prove in the result or end (to be); to become eventually or in maturity (such or so); to fulfill or satisfy expectations (so, so far, etc.); as, he has *turned out* very well or a successful man; the crops *turned out* poorly. "To be sure Enoch's marriage did not *turn out.* He himself brought it to an end." *S. Anderson.* **l** To equip, dress, finish, etc., in an elaborate or meticulous fashion; as, he is the best *turned out* man in London. **m** *Mil.* To call (the guard) to attention.

turn over. **a** To upset or be upset; overturn; to roll over. **b** To reverse the parts, layers, or units, of, successively; to turn (soil); to search (papers, clothes, etc.) by turning or moving each. **c** To think over; to revolve in the mind. **d** To read or examine, as a book, while turning the leaves. **e** To transfer; hand over; as, *turn over* a business to another. **f** *Obs.* To hang. **g** *Colloq.* To handle in business; to do business to the amount of; as, he *turns over* millions a year. **h** To receive and dispose of (a given stock of merchandise).

turn over a new leaf. To make a radical change, usually for the better, in one's way of living or doing.

turn state's evidence. See STATE'S EVIDENCE.

turn tail. To refuse to face danger or opposition; to run away. "Lord Russell rather *turned tail.*" *Henry Adams.*

turn the cat in the pan. To give a dexterous turn to an affair, a situation, etc.; to turn something into something else as by a trick.

turn the corner. To pass the critical stage; hence, to begin to improve, or to succeed.

turn the die or dice. To change fortune.

turn the edge or point of. See TURN, *v. t.*, 33.

turn the head or brain of. To make giddy, wild, insane, or the like; to cause to become infatuated.

turn the scale or balance. **a** To register weight; — with *at;* as, it *turns the scale* at 60 pounds. **b** To change the preponderance; to decide or determine something doubtful; to prove decisive.

turn the tables. **a** To bring about a reversal of the relative conditions or fortunes of two contending persons or parties; — from the idea of reversing a game board. Cf. TABLE, *n.*, 13. **b** To show that an argument advanced for or against a thesis actually favors the other side.

turn the trick. To bring about the desired result or effect. *Slang.*

turn tippet. To make a change. *Obs.*

turn to. **a** To tend or trend towards. **b** To apply oneself to work; to set to work; to act vigorously; as, all *turned to;* all were *turned to* the task. **c** To have recourse or resort to; to look to for assistance; specif., to refer to; to consult; as, he had no one to *turn to; turn to* the dictionary when you are not certain of a meaning. **d** To use, employ, sell, etc., so as to acquire (profit, advantage, etc.)

turn to windward. *Naut.* To beat to windward.

turn turtle. *Naut.* To capsize bottom upward; — said of a vessel; hence, loosely, to overturn; as, an automobile *turned turtle.*

turn under. **a** To bend or fold or be bent or folded, downward or under. **b** *Agric.* To put, as soil, manure, etc., underneath from the surface by plowing, digging, or the like

turn up. **a** To turn or be turned so as to bring the bottom side on top or to the outside; as, to *turn up* one's coat collar; the brim *turns up.* **b** To bring from beneath to the surface, as in plowing, digging, etc.; as, to *turn up* buried treasure; hence, to find or be found; esp., to appear eventually or suddenly, after having been lost, not seen, etc.; as, the book will *turn up* some day; he always *turns up* when least expected. **c** To happen, or occur, unexpectedly; as, something always *turns up* to interfere with our plans. **d** To give an upward curve to; to tilt; as, to *turn up* the nose in disdain. **e** To raise or increase by turning a valve, stopcock, or the like; as, to *turn up* a light. **f** To turn out to be. "Northanger *turned up* an abbey." *Jane Austen.* **g** To look up (as a word) in a book. **h** To shorten, as a skirt, by increasing the width of the hem; also, *Obs.*, to face a turned-up part of a sleeve, or the like (with a fabric or color). **i** To cause to lie supine; hence, to kill. **j** *Obs. Slang.* To offer (oneself) as a prostitute. **k** *Now Slang.* (1) To turn loose; to free. (2) To abandon; relinquish. **l** *Bookbinding.* To remove the round in the back of (a book) preparatory to trimming the front or fore edge. Cf. TRINDLE. **m** *Naut.* (1) To tack. (2) To sight (a place). (3) To call (a crew) on deck.

turn up one's toes. To die. *Slang.*

turn- (tûrn-). A combining form of the verb *turn,* denoting: **a** *That turns,* as in *turnkey.* **b** *For turning,* as in *turnbuckle.* **c** *That is turned,* as in *turnover.*

-turn. A combining form of the verb *turn,* as in *overturn.*

turn (tûrn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *tour, torn,* fr. L. *tornus.* See TURN, *v.*]

I. A turning around.

1. The action or an act or instance of turning or moving about or as if about a center or axis; revolution; rotation; esp., a single revolution or turning motion; as, the *turn* or *turns* of a wheel; twists and *turns* of the head.

2. Hence, something that revolves, or turns around; specif.: **a** A lathe; now, a watchmaker's lathe. **b** *Now Dial.* A spinning wheel. **c** = TOUR, *n.*, **c**.

3. A round, wind, twist, or coil, of a rope, cord, wire, etc., as about a pin, post, or core; also, a convolution, as a whorl.

4. A reeling; a spell of faintness, dizziness, etc.; an attack; *Colloq.*, a nervous start or shock, as from surprise; as, his sudden appearance gave me a *turn.*

5. A single trip including the return; specif.: **a** *Obs.* A tour; a trip. **b** A short walk, ride, or drive, over a certain course and back or in a circuit; as, a *turn* in the park. **c** *Chiefly Dial.* A round trip made by one team in hauling logs, taking grist to a mill, etc.; also, the quantity carried or work done during such a trip.

II. A turning in a given or different direction.

6. Act or an instance of turning, or giving or taking a direction or a different or reverse direction; a changing of course, position, drift, etc.; a turning in a specified or implied direction, aside, back, face about, etc.; as, we must make a *turn* at the next street; to await the *turn* of the tide; a sudden *turn* in the ball's flight.

7. Hence: **a** A deflection or deviation from a straight course, a normal development, a manifest trend, etc.; a change in tendency, drift, policy, or the like; as, matters have taken a bad *turn;* to await a *turn* in one's luck. **b** A change of direction in conditions or affairs; hence, an occasion; — chiefly in *at every turn,* that is, constantly. **c** Turning point; esp., a place or time when something takes a different direction or course; as, to stop at a *turn* in the road; to expect a *turn* in a sick man's condition tonight. **d** A deviation from the right, usual, or expected, course of procedure; an artifice; trick; stratagem.

8. A hanging; — so called from the practice of causing the criminal to stand on a ladder which was turned over. *Obs.*

III. Something done or occurring in or out of a course.

9. A deed; esp., a service, office, or the like, performed out of the usual course; an incidental or opportune deed as it affects another; as, to do one an ill *turn;* one good *turn* deserves another.

10. The place, time, or opportunity, accorded an individual or unit in a scheduled or alternating order; due course or an orderly arrangement making a time, opportunity, or place, for each person or thing; esp., the chance or opportunity which comes to each one in alternation; as, you must await your *turn;* it will come in *turn;* it will be his *turn* to laugh later.

11. Hence, something that comes in turn, or at intervals, usually regular intervals; specif.: **a** A period affording opportunities of a specified kind, as for work; a spell; as, to get a *turn* of work on the harvest. **b** Hence, *Colloq.*, a job; a piece of work; — often a ***hand's turn,*** an act of manual labor. **c** *Brit.* The period during which one of the persons or groups successively employed is on duty; a shift; a tour. **d** *pl. Colloq.* Monthly courses; menses.

12. A try or trial; specif., a bout; set-to; contest; as, a *turn* at wrestling.

13. A special occasion or exigency; particular need or requirement; as, mere money will not serve his *turn.*

IV. Something different or denoting difference.

14. A change; a variation; a difference in type, kind, etc.

> To express all *turns* and varieties of passions. *Hooker.*

15. Special form or style; specif.: **a** Characteristic quality, mode, fashion, etc. "The *turn* and genius of our language." *Gray.* **b** The shape, mold, etc., in which something is fashioned; cast; as, a man of an evil *turn* of countenance; notice the *turn* of her neck and arms. **c** A turning, or skillful fashioning; something that is turned, or gracefully or neatly executed; as, felicitous *turns* of expression; also, a well-turned phrase or passage. **d** A special twist, construction, or interpretation, as in telling a story; as, to give the old legend a new *turn.*

16. Natural or special ability or aptitude; inclination; bent; as, a *turn* for mechanics or languages; of an inquiring *turn* of mind; also, *Rare:* **a** The fashion, or vogue. **b** Genius. **c** A quality of character.

V. Technical senses:

17. *Coursing.* A sudden change, of less than a right angle, in direction made by the quarry when hotly pursued; as, the hounds gave the hare a *turn.* Cf. WRENCH, *n.*, 3 **b**.

18. *Faro.* Any single act of drawing cards, two at a time, from the dealing box. There are 25 turns to each deal.

19. *Furriery.* A bundle of 60 skins.

20. *Gram.* Voice; — a proposed term.

21. *Law.* = TOURN.

22. *Lead Mining.* A pit sunk in some part of a drift. *Dial. Eng.*

23. *Math.* **a** = DIRECTIONAL COEFFICIENT. **b** = COMPLEX UNIT.

24. *Mil.* A drill maneuver in which troops in line change direction without preserving their alignment. The pivot file faces in the new direction, and the others move up and place themselves in succession in the new line. Cf. WHEEL.

25. *Music.* An ornament consisting of four tones, the first being a degree above, and the third a degree below, the principal tone which comes in the second and fourth positions. The *back,* or *inverted, turn* begins with the tone below instead of the tone above. The time value of the

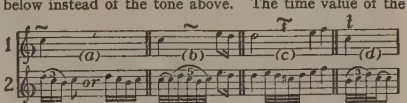

Turn, 25. 1 As written; 2 As performed. *a* With Sign over the note; *b* With Sign following; *c* With Chromatic; *d* Inverted, or Back, Turn.

four tones depends largely on the tempo of the composition. See *Illust.* for the sign and its interpretation.

26. *Nav.* A change of course by a vessel in formation; as, the ship astern made a good *turn;* a simultaneous change of course by the ships of a unit; as, the division made two successive 90° *turns.*

27. *Print.* A type placed bottom up, as in the space needed for one not at hand, or an inverted letter or group.

28. *Shoemaking.* A woman's fine, light, single-soled shoe or slipper made by sewing upper and sole together both wrong side out, removing the last, turning right side out, attaching the heel, and finishing. See TURNED.

29. *Stock Exchange.* **a** A complete transaction, that is, one involving a purchase and sale of securities, or vice versa. **b** *Colloq., Eng.* The middle price between the stock jobber's buying and selling prices.

30. *Theater.* A short act or piece of any kind, esp. one for a variety show; also, its performer.

31. *Veter.* = TURNABOUT, 5.

Syn. — TURN, TWIST, CAST, are all more or less familiar or colloq. TURN (with *to* or, more commonly, *for*) suggests bent, tendency, or inclination; it may also denote characteristic form of expression; TWIST is colloq. for *bias;* CAST is more general, and suggests stamp, mold, style, or the like; it is often equivalent to *tinge, shade, dash* (cf. VEIN, COLOR, TASTE); as, "He told his father . . . that he had 'no *turn* to economy'; but a thief might as well plead that he had 'no *turn* to honesty'" (*Mme. d'Arblay*); "I never had the least *turn* for dress" (*id.*); "That is your Whiggish *twist*" (*G. Eliot*); "New situations give a different *cast* of habit, inclination, temper, taste" (*Cowper*); "what there is of a religious *cast* in the volume" (*id.*). Cf. BENT, TENDENCY, GIFT, PREDILECTION.

— *by turns.* **a** One after another; alternately; in succession. **b** At intervals. "[They] feel *by turns* the bitter change." *Milton.* **— *in turn.*** In due order of succession.

— *on the turn.* In course of turning, or at the point of turning. **— *out of turn.*** Not in turn. **— *to a turn.*** Exactly; perfectly; as, done *to a turn;* — from the practice of cooking on a revolving spit. **— *turn about, or turn and turn about.*** = *by turns* **a**, above.

turn (tûrn). Var. of TOURN.

turn'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

turn'a·bout' (tûrn'ȧ·bout'), *n.* **1.** Also **turn'-a·bout'-face'.** The action or an instance of turning about; esp., a changing from one side, allegiance, etc., to another.

2. A person who changes or advocates change; a radical.

3. Something that revolves; as: **a** *Obs.* A turnstile. **b** *U.S.* A merry-go-round.

4. *Nav.* A turn of 180°; a turn of 16 points; a reversal of course by simultaneous ship movements.

5. *Veter.* A disease of cattle due to inflammation of the brain, characterized by trembling, gritting the teeth, giddiness, staggering, and coma.

turnado. Var. of TORNADO. *Obs.*

turn'a·gain' (-ȧ·gĕn'; -ȧ·gān'), *n.* *Rare.* **a** *Obs.* A maze; a winding. **b** *Obs.* An obstacle to progress. **c** A refrain. **— turn'a·gain',** *adj.*

turn and bank indicator. *Aeronautics.* An instrument combining the functions of a turn indicator and an inclinometer.

turn'a·way' (tûrn'ȧ·wā'), *n.* A turning away; one who turns away, or deserts. *Rare.*

turn'back' (-băk'), *n.* **1.** A coward.

2. A turned-back part, as of a sleeve or shoe.

3. *Harness.* A strap that connects the hames and the hip strap. *Local, U.S.*

turn bench. A watchmaker's lathe.

turn bolt. A bolt that operates by turning.

turn'bout' (tûrn'bout'), *n.* = TURNBUCKLE **a**.

turn bridge. A pivot bridge or swing bridge.

turn'broach' (tûrn'brōch'), *n.* A turnspit. *Archaic.*

turn'buck'le (-bŭk'l), *n.* *Mach.* **a** A loop or sleeve with a screw thread at one end and a swivel at the other, or a right-and-left screw link, used for tightening a rod, stay, etc.

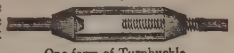

One form of Turnbuckle.

b A gravitating catch, as for fastening a shutter, the end of a chain, or a hasp.

Turn'bull's blue (tûrn'bŏŏlz). *Chem.* A dark-blue amorphous pigment having a coppery luster, formed as a precipitate when potassium ferricyanide and a ferrous salt are brought together in solution. It is regarded by some as ferrous ferricyanide, $Fe_3[Fe(CN_6)]_2$, and by others as identical with soluble Prussian blue. See PRUSSIAN BLUE.

turn'cap' (tûrn'kăp'), *n.* A chimney cap which turns with the wind so as to present its opening to the leeward.

turn'coat' (-kōt'), *n.* One who forsakes his party or his principles; a renegade; apostate.

turn'coat', *v. i.* To be or become a turncoat. — **turn'coat·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

turn'cock' (tûrn'kŏk'), *n.* **1.** A stopcock with a plug which is turned in opening or closing.

2. A person employed to turn on or off water supplied intermittently, as to dwellings, tanks, etc.

turn'–crowned' (-kround'), *adj.* Having, as some pigeons, the feathers on the crown turned, or reversed.

turn'down' (-doun'), *adj.* **1.** Capable of being turned down; specif., *Elec.*, designating, or pertaining to, an incandescent lamp with a small additional filament which can be made incandescent when only a small amount of light is required.

2. Made to wear with the upper part turned down; as, a *turndown* collar.

turn'down', *n.* Act of turning down; rejection; also, something turned down, as a turndown collar.

turn'dun (tûrn'dŭn), *n.* A bull-roarer.

turned (tûrnd), *past tense & past part.* of TURN; — used also, as a predicate adjective, in combination with adverbs to express the direction or manner in which something is turned, as in:

turned-back	turned-on	turned-over
turned-down	turned-out	turned-up
turned-in		

-turned. *Turned*, part. adj., used in combinations, as in:

engine-turned	triple-turned	well-turned
ill-turned		wheel-turned

turned comma. *Print.* A comma inverted, appearing in reversed form at the top of the line.

turned trump. *Whist.* A card, belonging to the dealer, turned to determine the trump suit. Cf. DECLARED TRUMP.

tur'nel (tûr'nĕl), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A tub. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

turn'el (tûr'nĕl), *n.* [OF. *tornel.* See TURN, *v.*] A thing that turns, as a terret, windlass, or turnbuckle. *Obs.*

turn'er (tûr'nĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *tourneur.*] **1.** One who or that which turns, as a utensil for turning cakes in cooking, a device in a sawmill for turning over logs, one who or a device that turns over the collars and wristbands on shirts, etc.

2. *pl.* Furniture made by turning in a lathe. *Obs.*

3. One employed by the copyists of manuscript texts to insert the elaborate initials and capitals; also, *Rare*, a translator. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

4. A variety of tumbler pigeon. *Obs.*

5. *Mach.* **a** One whose occupation is to form articles with a lathe. **b** A tool used for turning.

☞ PHRASES are:

brass turner	chair turner	muffin turner
brush turner	die turner	rough turner
button turner	loom turner	spool turner

turn'er (tûr'nĕr; *G.* tŏŏr'nĕr), *n.* [G., fr. *turnen*, v., fr. F. *tourner.* See TURN, *v.*] Literally, a person who practices athletic or gymnastic excercises; specif., a member of a Turnverein.

tur'ner (tûr'nĕr), *n.* [F. *tournois.*] A 17th-century billon coin of Scotland, modeled on the tournois and worth twopence.

Tur'ner·a (tûr'nĕr·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after William *Turner* (d. 1568), Eng. herbalist.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American plants typifying the family Turneraceae. They are herbs and shrubs having alternate leaves and solitary axillary yellow flowers, the peduncle and petiole often coherent. The drug damiana is obtained chiefly from the Mexican species *T. diffusa. T. ulmifolia* is the yellow alder.

Tur'ner·a'ce·ae (-ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of mostly tropical American herbs or shrubs (order Hypericales) having flowers with five stamens, three styles, and a free ovary. — **tur'ner·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Tur'ner·esque' (-ĕsk'), *adj.* Resembling or suggesting the work of the painter J. M. W. Turner; of the character of Turner's paintings. — **Tur·ne'ri·an** (tûr·nē'rĭ·ăn), *adj.*

turner hall. A turnhall. See TURNHALLE.

turner harp. A harp seal three years old. *Newfoundland.*

turner hood. A hooded seal three years old. *Newfoundland.*

Tur'ner·ism (tûr'nĕr·ĭz'm), *n.* A mannerism, or characteristic of the style, of the painter J. M. W. Turner.

tur'ner·ite (-īt), *n.* [After Edward *Turner* (1798–1837), Eng. chemist and mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A variety of monazite, in small yellow or brown crystals.

turn'er–off', *n.* One who turns off certain kinds of work, as by a machine, from a lathe, etc.; esp., a finisher (of hosiery).

Tur'ner's yel'low (tûr'nĕrz). **a** The color lemon yellow. **b** See LEAD OXYCHLORIDE.

turn'er·y (tûr'nĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *tournerie.*]

1. Art or process of fashioning solid bodies into cylindrical or other forms by means of a lathe.

2. Ornamentation or, collectively, things or forms made by a turner or in the lathe.

> Chairs of wood, the seats triangular, the backs, arms, and legs loaded with *turnery.* *Walpole.*

3. A machine shop, esp. one containing lathes.

tur'ney. Variant of TOURNEY, *n. & v. Now Rare.*

tur'ney (tûr'nĭ), *n.* [See TOURNOIS.] A 14th-century base silver coin of Ireland, modeled on the tournois.

turn file. A burnisher for turning up slight burrs on the teeth of a combmaker's file.

turn'gate' (tûrn'gāt'), *n.* A turnstile.

‖**Turn'hal'le** (tŏŏrn'häl'ĕ), *n.* Also Anglicized, **turn'hall'** (tûrn'hôl'). [G. See 2d TURNER; HALL.] A building used as a school of gymnastics.

Tur·nic'i·dae (tûr·nĭs'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TURNIX; -IDAE.] *Zool.* The family containing the button quails. See TURNIX. It is the chief family of a suborder (**Turni'ces** [tûr·nī'sēz]) of Gruiformes. — **tur'ni·cine** (tûr'nĭ·sĭn; -sīn; 156), *adj.*

Tur'ni·co·mor'phae (tûr'nĭ·kō·môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TURNIX; -MORPHOUS.] *Zool.* A superfamily equiv. to Turnices. — **tur'ni·co·mor'phic** (-fĭk), *adj.*

turn'–in', *n.* That which turns in, or is turned in; specif., *Bookbinding*, the portion of a book covering which overlaps the three edges of both boards and is secured smoothly to them. — **turn'–in'**, *adj.*

turn indicator. *Aeronautics.* An instrument showing when the direction of the line of flight, or the direction of the projection of that line on a horizontal plane, is altering. Some kinds show also the rate of turn, in terms either of the angular velocity or of the radius of curvature.

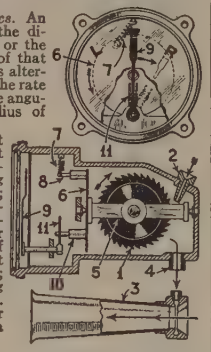

Turn Indicator based on gyroscopic principles. 1 Wheel driven at high speed by stream of air from Jet (2); 3 Venturi Tube, connected by tubing with Nipple (4), for drawing air from chamber; 5 Frame, mounted on pivots, to which Disk (6, 6) is attached; 7, 7 Spring, connected to Pin (8) on disk and also to frame, to resist rotation of disk and maintain vertical position of Pointer (9, 9); 10 Pin riding between prongs of Fork (11, 11) in such a way that the pointer swings in a direction opposite to the rotation of the disk.

turn'ing (tûr'nĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or course of one who or that which turns; specif.: **a** Rotation about an axis; a wheeling or circling. **b** A winding; bend; flexure; as, the *turnings* of the road. **c** Deviation from the way or proper course; also, a reversal of course; an about-face. **d** Act of walking to and fro; a stroll; turn; also, act of changing direction; a wheeling around. **e** Act of one who turns over the earth, as in plowing, or a page of a book, as in reading.

2. The place of a turn; an angle or corner, as of a road.

3. Turnery (in sense 1); forming by use of a lathe; specif., act of shaving leather-hard pottery on a lathe with a thin steel tool before firing.

☞ *Turning* (in this sense) is prefixed to definitions in this Dictionary to indicate the field in which the word or sense is typically used.

4. Hence, figuratively, framing; fashioning; as, the neat *turning* of a phrase.

5. *pl.* The pieces, or chips, detached in the process of turnery from the material turned; also, the work itself.

6. A part, as of cloth, turned or folded under to prevent a raw edge; a fold.

7. In furniture, etc., the shape or workmanship of a turned member; as, a trumpet (shaped) *turning;* fine *turning.*

8. *Mil.* A maneuver by which an enemy or a position is turned.

9. *Obstetrics.* Act of bringing down the feet of the child to facilitate delivery; version.

turn'ing, *adj.* That turns (in various senses).

> Easily the gentle air
> Wafts the *turning* season on. *Housman.*

turning arbor. *Horol.* An arbor on which pieces are mounted for turning in a lathe.

turning basin. An enlargement at the end of a canal or a narrow channel to permit boats to turn around.

turning bridge. See DRAWBRIDGE.

turning chisel. See WOODWORKING CHISEL; CHISEL, *Illust.*

turning engine. **a** An engine lathe. **b** A small engine for turning over a larger engine, as for inspection or adjustment.

turning gouge. See WOODWORKING CHISEL.

turning movement. *Mil.* A form of attack in which a command is separated into two parts, which operate out of mutual supporting distance, one of which is to hold the enemy while the other is to make a wide detour and strike him in the flank or rear. See ENVELOPMENT.

turning pair. *Kinematics.* See PAIR, *n.*, 7.

turning pendant. *Horol.* A device to keep the bow of a watchcase from twisting off.

turning piece. A board template used instead of a built-up centering in turning a small arch.

turning plow. *Agric. Mach.* A moldboard plow. See PLOW, 1.

turning point. **a** The point or place of turning, in any sense; as, the *turning point* of a disease or of a man's career; the *turning point* of a graph. **b** *Surv.* In differential leveling, a point, the height of which is determined before the leveling instrument is moved, used to determine the height of the instrument after the resetting.

turning rest. *Mach.* A rest, as a T rest, for a turning tool.

turning saw. A compass saw.

turning spur. *Railroads.* A spur track with a curved branch returning to the main line, so arranged that a locomotive or train may turn about by leaving the main track and returning to it facing in the opposite direction.

turning square. *Lumber Trade.* A square piece of lumber suitable for turning into a roller.

turning traverse. *Fort.* A trench traverse not connected with the parapet and so allowing passing in front of as well as behind it.

turning value. *Math.* A maximum or minimum value; — said of a function.

tur'nip (tûr'nĭp), *n.* [Formerly *turnep*, appar. fr. *turn*, or F. *tour* a turn, turning lathe + ME. *nepe* a turnip, fr. AS. *nǣp*, fr. L. *napus.* See TURN, *n. & v.*; NAVEW.]

1. a The thick edible root of either of two biennial herbs (*Brassica rapa* and *B. napobrassica*); also, either of these plants. The first species has hairy leaves and greatly flattened roots, much broader than long. The second species includes forms more properly called *Swedish turnip*, or *rutabaga.* Turnips are eaten boiled and are also grown as food for stock. The young leaves are sometimes eaten as greens. **b** A dish of these roots boiled, seasoned, and often mashed or creamed; as, to have *turnip* for dinner.

2. With a qualifying word, any of several plants having turniplike roots, as Indian *turnip*, wild *turnip*, etc.

3. *Slang.* **a** A watch; esp., a large inferior watch. **b** *Humorous.* Fellow; chap; also, blockhead.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

turnip-bearing	turnip-headed	turnip-stemmed
turnip-eating	turnip-leaved	turnip-tailed
turnip-fed	turnip-pointed	turnip-yielding
turnip-growing	turnip-shaped	

tur'nip, *adj.* Of or pertaining to turnips or things made of turnips; used for turnips.

tur'nip, *v. t.* **a** To grow turnips on. **b** To feed (stock) with turnips.

turnip aphid. **a** The cabbage aphid. **b** A greenish plant louse (*Rhopalosiphum pseudobrassicae*) destructive to turnips and related vegetables.

turnip bean. The yam bean.

turnip cabbage. **a** The kohlrabi. **b** The rutabaga.

turnip flea, *or* **turnip flea beetle.** = STRIPED FLEA BEETLE. See FLEA BEETLE.

turnip fly. **a** The turnip flea. **b** The adult of the cabbage maggot. **c** The turnip sawfly.

turnip foot. See BALL FOOT.

turnip grass. A grass (*Panicum bulbosum*) of the southwestern United States and adjacent Mexico, used for hay; — so called from the bulbous base of the stems.

turnip jack. A turnip flea.

turnip leaf miner. The maggot of a small fly (*Scaptomyza flaveola*) imported into America from Europe, and destructive to turnips and allied vegetables.

turnip louse. The turnip aphid.

turnip maggot. The larva of the turnip fly. See TURNIP FLY b.

turnip nigger. See TURNIP SAWFLY. *Colloq., Eng.*

turnip parsnip. A kind of parsnip with a turnip-shaped root.

tur'nip–pate' (tûr'nĭp·pāt'), *n.* Head; noddle. *Slang.*

turnip radish, tur'nip–root'ed rad'ish. A race of radishes with somewhat spherical roots.

tur'nip–root'ed, *adj.* Having a round, flattened, turniplike root.

turnip–rooted cabbage. The rutabaga.

turnip–rooted celery. The celeriac.

turnip–rooted chervil. The edible, spindle-shaped tuber of a European biennial (*Chaerophyllum bulbosum*); also, the plant itself.

turnip–rooted parsley. A variety (*Petroselinum hortense radicosum*) of the common parsley, with a thickened parsniplike root; — often called *Hamburg parsley.*

turnip sawfly. A European sawfly (*Athalia spinarum*) which cuts slits on the margins of turnip leaves in which to lay its eggs. Its larvae are called *black niggers, blackjacks,* or *turnip niggers.*

turnip shell. Any of several large, thick, marine shells of *Rapa* and allied genera of the group Rachiglossa.

tur'nip–stemmed' cab'bage. The kohlrabi.

turnip tops. The fresh leaves of the turnip, used as greens.

tur'nip·weed' (tûr'nĭp·wēd'), *n.* The joe-pye weed *Eupatorium purpureum.*

tur'nip·wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** The bastard rosewood. **b** The Australian rosewood *Dysoxylum fraserianum.* Its fresh bark smells like a rutabaga.

tur'nip·y (-ĭ), *adj.* Like a turnip, as in shape, taste, etc.

Tur'nix (tûr'nĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *coturnix* a quail.] *Zool.* **a** A genus of small three-toed birds of southern Europe, Asia, and northern Africa, often called *button quails,* or *hemipodes.* They have many anatomical peculiarities and show relationship to the plovers and sand grouse. They are mostly buffy or brown, variously striped, barred, and vermiculated with black. They are chiefly solitary and live on grassy plains. Together with the genus *Pedionomus* it constitutes the family Turnicidae. Syn. *Hemipodius.* **b** [*not cap.*] Any bird of this genus; a button quail.

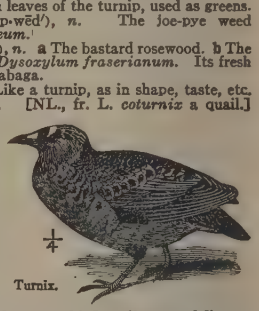

Turnix.

turn'key' (tûrn'kē'), *n.; pl.* TURNKEYS (-kēz'). **1.** A person who has charge of the keys of a prison; a warder.

2. *Dentistry.* An obsolete instrument with a hinged claw, used for extracting teeth by turning with a twist like a key.

turn'–key' job. Any job or contract in which the contractor agrees to complete the work to a certain specified point, and to assume all risk.

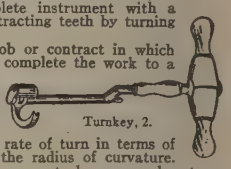

Turnkey, 2.

turn meter. *Aeronautics.* An instrument similar to a turn indicator, but which shows quantitatively the rate of turn in terms of the angular velocity or the radius of curvature.

turn of a hair. The narrowest chance, or closest approach without contact.

turn'off' (tûrn'ôf'; 185), *n.* **a** A turning off (in various senses); also, a place where one turns off. **b** Completed product, as of a loom. — **turn'off'**, *adj.*

turn of life. *Med.* Change of life.

turn of mind. Natural bent or inclination; as, a technical *turn of mind.*

turn of the bilge. See BILGE.

turn'out' (tûrn'out'), *n.* **1.** Act of coming forth; *Scot.*, a stroll; a walk.

2. A labor strike or striker. *Colloq., Chiefly Eng.*

3. A gathering of persons for a special purpose. *Colloq.*

4. Act of turning out or getting up (from bed); also, the appointed time for turning out, or, *Mil.*, a signal for turning out. *Colloq.*

5. A place where something turns out, or branches off; as, on the highway just beyond the *turnout* to the white church; also, a widened space in a highway to enable vehicles to pass each other.

6. A clearing out, or emptying; also, a cleaning or overhauling in the process of which there is a clearing out or emptying; as, she gave the rooms a good *turnout.*

7. An equipage; a coach or carriage together with the horses, attendants, etc.; as, a stylish *turnout;* by extension, any equipment or manner of furnishing; as, the *turnout* of the book reflects credit on the publishers; also, clothes; costume, esp. for a particular occasion or function; getup; as, he quickly put his *turnout* on and attended to his customers; Mrs. Blank topped a fawn *turnout* with a black velvet hat. *Colloq.*

8. Net quantity of produce yielded; output; product.

9. A device or structure, as a joint of pipe, through which material, as water from an irrigation canal, is released.

10. *Railroads.* A track arrangement enabling locomotives and cars to pass from one track to another. It consists of a switch and frog with all connecting and operating parts.

turn'o'ver (-ō'vĕr), *adj.* Admitting of being turned over, made with a part turned over; as, a *turnover* collar, etc.

turn'o'ver, *n.* **1.** Act or result of turning over; an upset; spill; as, a bad *turnover* in a carriage; an acrobat's *turnover* on the trapeze.

---

turnd. Turned. *Ref. Sp.*
tur'nep (tûr'nĕp). Var. of TURNIP. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Tur'ner, Nat. See NAT TURNER'S INSURRECTION. [l.
turn'-fur'row, *n.* = MOLDBOARD,

turn'gid'dy, *n.* Vertigo. *Obs.*
— **turn'gid'di·ness,** *n.* *Obs.*
turn'greys', *n.* [See TURN;

GRECE, GREE, a step.] A winding staircase. *Obs. Scot.*
turn'ing·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

turn'ing-tree', *n.* Gallows. *Obs.*
tur'nip·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
tur'nip-sick', *adj.* See -SICK.

tur'nip·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
turnor. † TURNER.
tournour. † TOURNEYER.

---

2. A turning from one side, place, direction, or the like, to its opposite; a shift; as, before the verdict was given, there had been a complete *turnover* of sentiment among the spectators.
3. A reorganization with a view to a shift in personnel; a shake-up; as, he found that his operating force needed a thorough *turnover*.
4. A part turned or folded over, as the leaf of a book, the flap of an envelope, a welt in a shoe, etc.
5. A semicircular pie or tart made by turning one half of a circular crust over the other, enclosing the fruit, etc.
6. An apprentice in any trade who is handed over from one master to another to complete his time. *Eng.*
7. = SLICE, *n.*, 4 **d**.
8. A small shawl to fold across the shoulders. *Local, Eng.*
9. The amount of business done; by extension, business activity; as, gilt-edged securities were firm but the *turnover* small; esp., the amount of material on which some process has been performed; as, the *turnover* of a mine, machine, etc.; by extension, the rate at which material is processed.
10. Movement, as of goods, animals, or people, into, through, and out of, a place, considered all as a single process; as, a rapid *turnover* of patients in a well-organized hospital; the daily *turnover* of hogs in the stockyards; esp., *Com.*, the receipt, placing on sale, and disposal, of a given stock of merchandise; also, the rate at which goods are sold. Cf. sense 11, below.
11. *Econ.* **a** A cycle of purchase, sale, and replacement, of a stock of goods; as, a *turnover* four times a year; also, the value of goods involved in the process; as, the *turnover* of British trade in 1929. **b** The number of persons hired within a given period to replace those leaving or dropped from a working force, or the ratio of this number to the number in the average force maintained; as, a *turnover* of 50 per cent a year; — called, specif., *labor turnover*.
12. *Journalism.* = RUNOVER, *n.*
13. *Politics.* In an election, a marked shift of votes from one party to another.

turnover door. A door that opens by turning over from a vertical position to a horizontal position above the opening, the top moving inward along a track and the bottom upward in guides.

turnover hinge. A hinge designed so that the door to which it is attached can be swung open flat against the wall.

turnover tax. A tax on gross receipts. *Brit.*

turn'-pen'ny (tûrn'pĕn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -PENNIES (-IZ). One who is anxious to turn a penny, that is, to make a profit.

turn'pike' (-pīk'), *n.* [*turn* + *pike* a sharp point, or *pike* a weapon.] **1.** A revolving frame with pikes, used as a cheval-de-frise; also, a turnstile. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
2. A toll bar or tollgate; also, a turnpike road.
3. A winding spiral stairway. *Scot.*
4. A small cake of meal scalded and allowed to ferment, sometimes used in breadmaking.

turn'pike', *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or having to do with, a turnpike or turnpikes; as, the *turnpike* law.

turn'pike' (tûrn'pīk'), *v. t.*; -PIKED' (-pīkt'); -PIK'ING (-pīk'ĭng). To form, as a road, in the manner of a turnpike road; to throw into a rounded form, as the path of a road.

turnpike geranium. = JERUSALEM OAK **a**.

turnpike man. A man who collects tolls at a turnpike.

turn'pik'er (tûrn'pīk'ĕr), *n.* One who travels the turnpike.

turnpike road. A road that has, or had formerly, turnpikes, or tollgates, established by law to collect from users tolls to defray the cost of building, repairing, etc.

turn'pin' (tûrn'pĭn'), *n.* A pin that turns; esp., *Plumbing*, a tapered hardwood pin or spike used to open the ends of lead pipe, etc.

turn'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* **a** A turntable. **b** *Mining.* = TURNSHEET.

turn'plow', turn'plough' (tûrn'plou'), *n. Agric. Mach.* A moldboard plow. See PLOW, 1.

turn'-round' (-round'), *n.* A turning around; also, a place or opportunity to turn around; in shipping, the process of entering port, discharging cargo and passengers, reloading, and leaving port.

turn'row' (-rō'), *n.* A strip of land at the side or end of a field, often uncropped, upon which a plow, etc., may be turned at the end of the furrow.

turn'screw' (-skrōō'), *n.* A device to turn a screw; a screw driver or wrench.

turn'-serv'er (-sûr'vĕr), *n.* One who looks out solely for his own interests. — **turn'-serv'ing**, *n. & adj.*

turn'sheet' (-shēt'), *n. Mining.* A heavy, flat, iron or steel plate used in place of rails at track intersections, and on which cars are turned from one line to another; — called also *turnplate*.

turn sign. *Music.* The sign of a turn, ∾ or ∽.

turn'skin' (tûrn'skĭn'), *n.* One able to change into an animal, as a werewolf; — rendering Latin *versipellis*.

turn'sole' (-sōl'), *n.* [F. *tournesol*, fr. Sp. *tornasol*, or fr. It. *tornasole*, fr. *tornare* to turn (fr. L. *tornare*) + *sole* the sun, fr. L. *sol*. See TURN; SOLAR. Cf. HELIOTROPE.] **1. a** Any of several plants whose flowers or stems are supposed to follow the movement of the sun; specif.: (1) The heliotrope. (2) The sunflower. (3) The sun spurge. (4) A double-flowered form of *Tulipa suaveolens* of southern Russia. **b** A European annual herb (*Chrozophora tinctoria*), family Euphorbiaceae, the juice of which is turned blue by ammonia.
2. a A purple dye obtained from the turnsole (sense 1 **b**). **b** Litmus.

turn'spit' (-spĭt'), *n.* **1.** One who turns a spit.
2. A small dog of a breed with long body and short crooked legs, formerly used to turn a spit.
3. = ROASTING JACK. *Rare.*

Turnstile, 1.

turn'stile' (-stīl'), *n.* **1.** Orig., a post with four arms pivoted on the top, set in a passageway of any kind so that a person may pass only by turning the arms. Their original use was to prevent the passage of cattle, horses, etc.
2. A similar device, as at a doorway, to register the number of persons passing through, etc.
3. *Mach.* A device resembling in appearance a turnstile, (sense 1) by the hand turning of which the turret slide of a lathe is traversed.

turn stitch. = 3d PURL, 4.

turn'stone' (tûrn'stōn'), *n.* A migratory shore bird of the genus *Arenaria*, ploverlike in form and habits, but allied also to the sandpipers. The common turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*), widely distributed in the Old World and occurring in Alaska, has the upper parts variegated with black and chestnut, the breast black, and the abdomen white. It is represented in most parts of America by the very similar *ruddy turnstone* (*A. i. morinella*). The *black turnstone* (*A. melanocephala*), which has the head and breast brownish black with no chestnut, is chiefly confined to the North American Pacific coast.

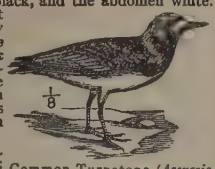
Common Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*).

turn'ta'ble (tûrn'tā'b'l), *n.*
1. A revolvable platform; as: **a** A structure that supports a platform or track and revolves in a horizontal plane for turning wheeled vehicles. **b** Any swiveling platform supporting a swing bridge, a pile driver, etc. **c** A revolvable device used on restaurant tables to hold a sugar bowl, saltcellar, etc. **d** A support having horizontal bearings to support a bar upon which a reel can turn when winding or unwinding rope.
2. *Photog.* A metal ring containing an inner rotatable ring which may be set up by means of a screw clamp. The outer ring is usually set into the camera base band. Projecting pins on the inside of the inner ring engage directly with the tripod legs, thus avoiding the use of a tripod head.

turn'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* **a** One who turns tail and runs away; hence, a deserter; coward. **b** A term coined to express the supposed literal meaning of the term *culvertage* on the erroneous assumption that it came through French from Latin *culus* rump, tail, and *vertere* to turn.

turn'-to' (tûrn'tōō'), *n.* **a** A fight. **b** A turning of one's attention and efforts to the business at hand.

turn'-tree' (-trē'), *n. Mining.* A windlass drum. *Eng.*

turn'-un'der (-ŭn'dĕr), *n.* A turning under, as of soil; also, a curving at or toward the under side; amount of such curvature.

turn'up' (-ŭp'), *adj.* Turned up or straight; made or fitted to be turned up; as, a *turnup* collar. Cf. TURNDOWN, 2.

turn'up', *n. Chiefly Slang.* **a** A disturbance; a fuss; esp., a fist fight; a set-to. **b** One who or that which comes into prominence or appears suddenly. **c** Something turned up, as a card, the hem of a garment, brim of a hat, etc. **d** A stroke of luck.

turnup bed. A folding bed.

turnup card. The card turned face up on the top of the stock. See STARTER, *n.*, 5; 3d TRUMP, 1.

Tur'nus (tûr'nŭs), *n.* [L.] In Vergil's *Aeneid*, the chief of the Rutuli, an Italian tribe, and a rival of Aeneas for Lavinia.

Tur'nus but'ter-fly'. [See TURNUS.] The northern yellow form (*Papilio glaucus turnus*) of the tiger swallowtail.

‖**Turn'ver-ein'** (tōōrn'fĕr-īn'), *n.* [G., fr. *turnen* to exercise + *verein* a club, association. Cf. TURNHALLE.] An association of gymnasts and athletes. Cf. TURNHALLE.

turn'wrest' (tûrn'rĕst'), **turn'wrist'** (-rĭst'), *adj. Agric. Mach.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a swivel plow.

Tu·ro'ni·an (tū-rō'nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [L. *Turones*, a people in Gaul, whence F. *Tours*, a town in France, *Touraine*, an old province of France.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a subdivision of the European Upper Cretaceous. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Tu·ro'ni·an**, *n.*

turp (tûrp), *v. t.* To turpentine. *Slang.*

tur'pen·tine (tûr'pĕn·tīn), *n.* [OF. *turbentine, tourbentine, terbentine* (F. *térébenthine*), fr. L. *terebinthinus* of the turpentine tree, fr. *terebinthus* the turpentine tree, fr. Gr. *terebinthos, terminthos*, of uncert. origin. Cf. TEREBINTH.] **1. a** A yellow to brown semifluid oleoresin, the exudation of the terebinth tree; — called specif. *Chian turpentine*. It is the turpentine of the older writers. **b** An oleoresin derived from various coniferous trees. ***American turpentine*** is the product of various pines, esp. of the Georgia pine and the loblolly *P. taeda*. ***Canada turpentine*** or ***Canada balsam*** is yielded by the balsam fir; ***Venice, Venetian***, or ***larch, turpentine***, by the European larch; ***Strasbourg turpentine***, by the silver fir; ***French***, or ***Bordeaux, turpentine***, by the cluster pine; ***Russian turpentine***, chiefly, by the Scotch pine; ***German, Austrian, Swedish***, etc., ***turpentines***, by the Scotch or various other European pines. These crude turpentines are obtained as exudates from incisions in the tree trunks. They are at first yellowish viscous liquids of characteristic odor and taste, but on exposure usually thicken and solidify.
2. Popularly: **a** The essential oil obtained from the various turpentines (sense 1) by distillation (usually with steam); — called preferably *oil of turpentine* and also *spirits of turpentine, gum spirit*, etc. The oil is a colorless or slightly yellowish, mobile, inflammable liquid, of characteristic odor and pungent biting taste; on exposure to air it solidifies by oxidation. It consists chiefly of a mixture of terpenes, and is widely used in the arts, as in paints, varnishes, etc., and also in medicine. **b** A similar, but usually inferior, oil obtained from pine and other resinous woods (esp. stumps, waste wood, and small branches) by distillation or destructive distillation, or by extraction with solvents; — called also *oil of turpentine*, or (preferably) *wood turpentine, wood spirits of turpentine*, etc.
3. *Bot.* **a** = TURPENTINE TREE, 2 **b**. **b** Turpentineweed.

tur'pen·tine, *v.*; -TINED (-tĭnd); -TIN'ING (-tĭn'ĭng). *Transitive*: **1.** To saturate or rub with turpentine; to apply turpentine to.
2. To extract turpentine from (pine trees) by scarifying or wounding the surface, thereby causing the resin to exude.
—, *Intransitive*: To collect or make turpentine.

turpentine beetle. Any of several bark beetles of the genus *Dendroctonus*, esp. *D. valens*, the ***red turpentine beetle***, and *D. terebrans*, the ***black turpentine beetle***, whose larvae live under the bark of pine stumps or trees.

turpentine camphor. **1.** Camphor prepared synthetically from oil of turpentine.
2. Pinene hydrochloride, which has a camphorlike odor and appearance.

turpentine gum. Gum in the form of white incrustations formed in and about the excavations of the tree in the collection of turpentine.

turpentine moth. Any of several small moths (family Tortricidae), whose larvae eat the tender shoots of pine and fir trees, causing an exudation of pitch or resin.

turpentine oil. = TURPENTINE, 2.

turpentine orchard. A stand of yellow pine that is bled for turpentine.

turpentine pine. The Georgia pine.

turpentine plant. Turpentineweed.

turpentine shrub. = PRAIRIE DOCK **a**.

Turpentine State. North Carolina; — so called because it produces much turpentine.

turpentine substitute. Specif., a petroleum distillate intermediate between gasoline and kerosene.

turpentine sunflower. = PRAIRIE DOCK **a**.

turpentine tree. **1.** Any tree yielding turpentine. See TURPENTINE, 1 **b**.
2. a The terebinth tree. **b** In Australia and New Zealand, any of several trees yielding a resinous fluid; as: (1) *Syncarpia laurifolia*. (2) Any of several Australian gum trees (*Eucalyptus*). (3) The tarata. (4) The tallowwood.

tur'pen·tine·weed' (tûr'pĕn·tĭn·wēd'), *n.* Any of several North American herbs with an actual or fancied turpentine odor; as: **a** Any of various species of *Silphium*, as the prairie dock, rosinweed, etc. **b** The blue-curls *Trichostema lanceolatum*.

tur'pen·tin'ic (-tĭn'ĭk), *adj.* Also **tur'pen·tin'ous** (tûr'pĕn·tĭn'ŭs), **tur'pen·tin'y** (-ĭ). Of or pertaining to turpentine; like turpentine.

tur'peth (tûr'pĕth; -pĭth), *n.* [ML. *turpethum*. See TURBITH.] **1.** The root of a tropical Asiatic and Australian vine (*Ipomoea turpethum*), formerly used in medicine as a purgative; — called also *vegetable turpeth* and *Indian jalap*. Also, the plant.
2. Also **turpeth mineral.** A basic mercuric sulphate, $HgSO_4.2HgO$, obtained as a heavy yellow powder by the action of hot water on the normal sulphate. It is sometimes used in medicine as a purgative.

tur'peth·in (-ĭn), *n.* [*turpeth* + *-in*.] *Chem.* A glucoside, $C_{34}H_{56}O_{16}$, obtained as a brownish-yellow amorphous powder from the dried sap or root of the turpeth (*Ipomoea turpethum*).

tur'pid (tûr'pĭd), *adj.* [Irreg. fr. L. *turpis*.] Low; vile; also, cowardly. — **tur'pid·ly**, *adv. Both Rare.*

tur'pi·fy (tûr'pĭ·fī), *v. t.* [L. *turpis* base + E. *-fy*; cf. L. *turpificatus* made foul.] To besmirch. *Obs.*

Tur'pin, Archbishop (tûr'pĭn). A celebrated knight of the Charlemagne romances, who died by the side of Roland. He bears little or no resemblance to the historical Archbishop Turpin.

‖**tur'pis cau'sa** (tûr'pĭs kô'zȧ). [L.] *Law.* A base or immoral cause or consideration, such a one not being sufficient to support a contract.

‖**tur'pis con·trac'tus** (kŏn·trăk'tŭs). [L.] *Law.* An immoral contract.

tur'pi·tude (tûr'pĭ·tūd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *turpitudo*, fr. *turpis* foul, base. See TROPE.] Inherent baseness or vileness of principle, words, or actions; depravity.

turps (tûrps), *n.* Oil, or spirits, of turpentine. See TURPENTINE, 2. *Colloq.*

tur'quoise (tûr'koiz; tûr'kwoiz; 277), *n.; pl.* TURQUOISES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119), sometimes TURQUOISE. Formerly also **tur·cois', tur·kois'**. [F. *turquoise*, prop. fem. of OF. *turcois, turquois, turqueis*, Turkish; — because first brought from or through Turkey. See TURKEY.] **1.** *Mineral.* A blue, bluish-green, or greenish-gray, hydrous basic aluminum phosphate, $Al_2(OH)_3PO_4.H_2O$, containing a little copper. It usually is in reniform masses with a botryoid surface. H., 6. Sp. gr., 2.60–2.83. It takes a high polish, and when a beautiful sky blue is valued as a gem. The most famous mines are in Persia. It is also found elsewhere, as in Arizona and New Mexico. It sometimes changes to a green tint.
2. The color turquoise blue.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
turquoise-blue **turquoise-encrusted** **turquoise-studded**
turquoise-colored **turquoise-hued** **turquoise-tinted**

tur'quoise, *adj.* **1.** Of turquoise; set, or set off with, turquoises; turquoise-colored.
2. Of the color turquoise blue.

tur'quoise·ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERRIES (-ĭz). A Tasmanian herb (*Drymophila cyanocarpa*), family Liliaceae, with white flowers and blue fruits.

turquoise blue. The color of choice mineral turquoise, greenish green-blue in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance; — called also *turquoise*. Cf. TURQUOISE GREEN, BLUE TURQUOISE, COLOR.

turquoise green. A color, bluish-green in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

turr (tûr), *v. i. & t.* [Origin unknown.] To butt. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

turr (tûr), *n.* [Burmese *tūriya*, fr. Pali *turiya*, fr. Skr. *tūrya* a musical instrument.] *Music.* A Burmese three-stringed viol.

turr (tōōr). Dial. var. of TURF.

tur'rel, tur'rell (tûr'ĕl), *n.* A boring tool used by coopers. *Obs.*

tur'ret (tûr'ĕt; -ĭt; 245), *n.* [ME. *turet, toret, touret*, fr. OF. *torete, tourete*, dim. of *tur, tor, tour*, tower. See TOWER.] **1.** A little tower, often a merely ornamental structure at one of the angles of a larger structure.
2. A small metal ring, as a terret. *Obs.*
3. A holder for several tools; specif., *Mach.*, a pivoted toolholder in a machine tool, by which each of various tools can be presented in quick succession to the work; — called also *turrethead*. See 2d LATHE, *n.*, 1.
4. *Her.* **a** A small tower on top of a larger. **b** = TURRET.
5. *Mil. Antiq.* A movable tall building, often of a square form, sometimes having as many as twenty stories, usually moved on wheels, and carrying soldiers, engines, rams, ladders, casting bridges, and other necessaries for breaching or scaling a wall or firing over it into a besieged place.

Turret ("Tourelle de Marat") of Marat's house in Paris.

6. *Nav. & Mil.* A tower, or tower-like structure, heavily armored and usually revolving, within which heavy guns are mounted. Turrets are used on vessels of war and, less commonly, in land fortifications. On war vessels turrets are always of the revolving type, usually containing two or three guns of not less than 6 or, in the United States Navy, 8 inches caliber. The first practical example of the type was the turret of the U. S. S. *Monitor*, designed by John Ericsson in 1862.
A *turret* is essentially a circular armored structure which protects the breech portion of the guns and revolves with them, and in which elliptical ports are cut . . . ; while the armor of a barbette is fixed, the whole of the gun when in its firing position being above it and unprotected, the barbette armor protecting the loading and other machinery only. *Encyc. Brit.*
7. *Railroads.* The elevated central portion of the roof of a passenger car. Its sides are pierced for light and air.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
turret-shaped, turret-topped, turret-turning, *adj.*

turn'poke', *n.* A large fighting cock. *Obs.*
turns, *n.* = TURN, *n.*, 2 **a**.
turn'sick', *adj.* Affected with vertigo. *Obs.* [= GID.]
turn'-sick', -sick'ness, *n. Veter.*
turn'sol' (tûrn'sŏl'). Var. of TURNSOLE.
turn'tip'pet, *n.* A turncoat. *Obs.*
turn'way', *n.* Also **turn'tale'**. An apostrophe. *Obs.*
tur'quen. Var. of 2d TURKEN. *Obs.*
tur·quet', *n.* [Cf. F. *turquet*, a kind of little dog, prop., a little Turk.] A player in Turkish attire. *Obs.*
tur'quois. Var. of TURQUOISE.
tur'quois·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

tur'ret (tûr'ĕt; -ĭt; 119; 245), *v. t.;* TUR'RET-ED; TUR'RET-ING. To equip or ornament with a turret or turrets.

Her head *turreted* with violet hair. *Symons.*

turret angle-rack tool. *Mach.* A tool for turning short tapers in a turret lathe.

turret captain. *Nav.* In the United States Navy, a first-class petty officer appointed to the command of a **turret crew**, ranking next to the officer while in a turret.

turret clock. A clock for a turret or tower, having one or more dials separate from the movement.

turret cutter. *Coal Mining.* A coal cutter adjustable to various heights of coal cutting and mounted on a pivoted frame; — called also *overcutter* and *top-cutter*.

turret deck. A narrow superstructure running from stem to stern on the upper deck of a steam cargo vessel having a rounded gunwale and sides curved inward convexly.

turret drier. *Leather Mfg.* A wooden building of several, usually five, stories, with ventilating and heating devices, used for drying leather.

turret drill. *Mach.* A single-spindle or gang drill in which the spindle supports a turretlike head carrying a number of tools, and so designed that each tool may in turn be brought to a position suitable for performing its function.

tur'ret-ed, *adj.* **1.** Furnished with a turret or turrets; specif.: **a** *Zool.* Designating shells in which the whorls form a high conical spiral. **b** *Her.* Towered.

2. Shaped like a turret.

turret gun. A gun of large caliber designed to be mounted in a revolving turret.

tur'ret-head' (tûr'ĕt-hĕd'; tûr'ĭt-), *n.* A TURRET. See TURRET, *n.*, 3.

turret lathe. See 2d LATHE, 1.

turret ship. A war vessel, on which heavy guns are mounted within one or more armored revolvable turrets.

turret slide tool. *Mach.* A vertically or horizontally adjustable slide that supports one or more cutting tools for use with a turret lathe.

Turreted Shell (*Trophon clathratus gunneri*). Nat. size.

turret spider. Any wolf spider, genus *Lycosa*, that builds a tube of twigs and mud to lengthen its burrow.

turret steamer. A whaleback steamer with hatch coamings extending almost continuously fore and aft.

turret taper tool. *Mach.* A tool held in the turret of a turret lathe and used for turning tapers.

tur'ri-cal (tûr'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a turret, or tower.

tur·ric'u·la (tŭ-rĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-lē). [L., a little tower.] *Art.* Any tower-shaped utensil, as a candlestick, esp. in ornamental design.

tur·ric'u·lar (-lĕr), *adj.* Turret-shaped.

tur·ric'u·late (-lăt), **-lat'ed** (-lā'tĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* [L. *turricula* little tower, turret.] **a** Having, or formed like, a small turret or turrets. **b** *Zool.* Of shells, turreted.

tur·rif'er·ous (tŭ-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *turris* tower + *-ferous.*] Bearing towers.

tur'ri-form (tûr'ĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [L. *turris* tower + *-form.*] Tower-shaped. *Rare.*

tur·rig'er·ous (tŭ-rĭj'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *turriger.* See -GEROUS.] Turriferous. *Rare.*

Tur·ril'e·pas (tŭ-rĭl'ē-păs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *turris* tower + Gr. *lepas* limpet.] *Paleontol.* A genus of peculiar barnaclelike crustaceans of the early and middle Paleozoic. The shell is high, with four to six rows of overlapping plates.

tur'ri-lite (tûr'ĭ-līt), *n.* [NL. *Turrilites*, fr. L. *turris* tower + Gr. *lithos* stone.] *Paleontol.* Any of a genus (**Tur'ri-li'tes** (tûr'ĭ-lī'tēz) of Cretaceous ammonoid cephalopods having a spiral, sinistral, turreted shell with the later whorls more or less separate. By some the genus is regarded as the type of a family, **Tur'ri-lit'i-dae** (-lĭt'ĭ-dē).

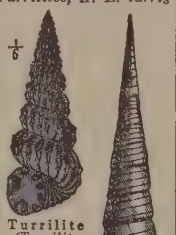

Turrilite (*Turrilites catenatus*).

tur'ri-lit'i-cone (tûr'ĭ-lĭt'ĭ-kōn), *n.* [See TURRILITE; CONE.] *Paleontol.* Any ammonite asymmetrically coiled like a gastropod with a high spire.

Tur'ri-tel'la (tûr'ĭ-tĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *turris* tower.] **a** *Zool.* A genus of marine gastropods having an elongated turreted shell, composed of many whorls with a rounded aperture, and a horny multispiral operculum. It is the type of a family, **Tur'ri-tel'li-dae** (-ĭ-dē), of the suborder Taenioglossa. **b** [*not cap.*] Any shell of this genus or family. — **tur'ri-tel'lid** (-ĭd), *n. & adj.* — **tur'ri-tel'loid** (-oid), *adj.*

Turritella (*T. imbricata*). Nat. size.

turse (tûrs), *n.* [Var. of TRUSS.] A bundle; load. *Scot.* — *v. t. & i.* To truss; to pack up or off; to be off; — also used reflexively. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

Tur'sha (tûr'shȧ), *n., pl.* [Etruscan. Cf. TOWER.] A prehistoric people of the Mediterranean, perhaps ancestors of the historic Tyrrhenians.

tur'si·o (tûr'sĭ-ō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tursio* dolphin, porpoise.] The bottle-nosed dolphin of the North Atlantic, the best-known species of a genus, **Tur'si·ops** (-ŏps).

tur'tle (tûr't'l), *n.* [ME., fr. AS. *turtle*, masc. *turtla*, fr. L. *turtur*, of imitative origin.] A turtledove. *Archaic.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:
turtle-billing, *adj.*, **turtle-haunted, turtle-winged.**

tur'tle, *v. i.* To make love like a turtledove.

tur'tle (tûr't'l), *n.; pl.* TURTLES (-t'lz), sometimes TURTLE. See PLURAL, *Note.* [Corrupt. by sailors (after *turtle* dove) of F. *tortue.* See TORTOISE.] **1. a** Orig., any marine reptile of the order Chelonia; a sea turtle; now, any reptile of that group; a tortoise, in the broadest sense of that word. Besides the bony shell (composed of an upper convex shield, or *carapace*, and a lower flattened shield, or *plastron*) which encloses the trunk, and into which in many species the head, limbs, and tail, may be withdrawn, and the toothless horny beak, the Chelonia have many anatomical peculiarities and form a group which was already differentiated in the Triassic. It now occurs in most parts of the world except the colder regions, and comprises land, fresh-water, and marine, forms. All are oviparous, and most of them bury their eggs in beaches and sandbanks, the young digging their way out when they hatch. Turtles develop slowly, and some live to a great age. Some are herbivorous, but the majority are carnivorous. The flesh of many, as the green turtle and diamond-back terrapins, is esteemed as food. Some writers have tried to restrict the term *turtle* to the aquatic Chelonia (or even to the marine forms only, as originally), calling the others *tortoise* (or, sometimes, the fresh-water forms *terrapin*). The restriction is not warranted by modern usage, though sea turtles are rarely called *tortoise*, and land turtles oftener *tortoise* than *turtle.* Cf. TERRAPIN. **b** The flesh of certain turtles, as the terrapin, the green turtle, etc., prepared, cooked, and served as a dish.

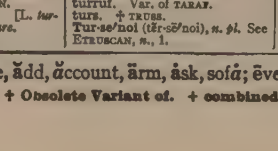

Spotted Turtle (*Clemmys guttata*).

2. The ancient Greek stater of Aegina, having a turtle for its type.

3. The color cocoa.

4. *Printing.* A curved box, one or more newspaper columns in width, into which specially cast linotype matter or a stereotype plate may be locked for attachment to a cylinder on a rotary press, as for addition of late news matter to a previously stereotyped page.

5. *Railroads.* A tie plate. *U. S. & Canada.*

— *to turn turtle.* See *turn turtle*, under TURN.

tur'tle (tûr't'l), *v. i.;* TUR'TLED (-t'ld); TUR'TLING (-tlĭng). To catch turtles, esp. as an occupation.

tur'tle-back' (-băk'), *n.* **1.** A part rounded similarly to the back of a turtle, or something having such a back.

2. A helmet shell (*Cassis tuberosa*), *Jamaica.*

3. A raised obstruction, sometimes illuminated, placed in the pavement at a street intersection for the guidance of traffic.

4. *Archaeol.* A leaf-shaped artifact of stone chipped flat on one side and rounded on the other, assumed to be a blank form from which an implement might be chipped.

5. *Furniture.* An oval boss.

6. *Shipbuilding.* A convex deck at the bow or stern, rarely extending from bow to stern, of a vessel, so made to shed the seas quickly; — called also *turtle deck.*

tur'tle-back', *adj.* Also **tur'tle-backed'.** Having a back shaped like that of a turtle.

turtleback scale. The common brown scale of the orange. See ORANGE SCALE, *Illust.*

turtle-back shooting. *Archery.* Shooting with high trajectory to hit a target laid flat on the ground.

tur'tle-bloom' (tûr't'l-blōōm'), *n.* The turtlehead *Chelone glabra.*

turtle cowrie. A large handsome cowrie (*Cypraea testudinaria*) in coloration resembling the shell of a tortoise.

turtle crawl. **a** The trail of a tortoise between its nest and the water. **b** A pen in which turtles are kept.

turtle deck. *Shipbuilding.* = TURTLEBACK, 6.

tur'tle-dom (tûr't'l-dŭm), *n.* [See *-dom.*] The world of turtles; esp., *Colloq.*, the community of those who feast upon turtles; — applied to local officialdom. *Eng.*

tur'tle-dove' (-dŭv'; 66), *n.* [See 1st TURTLE.] **1.** Any Old World wild dove of *Streptopelia* (syn. *Turtur*) or other allied genus, esp. the common European species (*S. turtur*), noted for its plaintive cooing and affectionate disposition. It is mostly cinnamon brown with a white-bordered back patch on each side of the neck and white-tipped outer tail feathers. The turtledove of Scripture is believed to be *S. senegalensis*, or possibly the ringdove (*S. risoria*).

Turtledove (*Streptopelia turtur*).

2. a *Local, U. S.* The mourning dove. **b** A small Australian dove (*Stictopeleia cuneata*) of terrestrial habits.

3. Fig., a person who is demonstratively affectionate.

4. A nearly neutral gray (slightly reddish), of medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

tur'tle-dove', *v. i.;* -DOVED' (-dŭvd'); -DOV'ING (-dŭv'ĭng). To be affectionately demonstrative, like turtledoves.

tur'tle-foot'ed, *adj.* Slow-footed.

turtle grass. **a** The eelgrass *Zostera marina.* **b** A submerged marine plant (*Thalassia testudinum*), family Hydrocharitaceae, of the coasts of Florida and the West Indies, with elongated linear leaves and dioecious flowers.

turtle green. A color, yellowish yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

tur'tle-head' (tûr't'l-hĕd'), *n.* Any American herb of the genus *Chelone*, esp. *C. glabra;* — called also *snakehead*, and *balmony.*

tur'tle-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make gentle, like a turtledove.

turtle neck. The neck of a turtle; something resembling or suggesting the neck of a turtle; as, a sweater with a *turtle neck.* — **tur'tle-neck'**, *adj.*

turtle peg. A detachable sharp steel spearhead attached to a cord, used in harpooning sea turtles. — **turtle pegger.** — **turtle pegging.**

turtle plate. = TURTLE, *n.*, 4.

tur'tler (tûr'tlĕr), *n.* **1.** One who hunts turtles or their eggs.

2. One who deals in turtles.

turtle shell. **a** The shell of a turtle. **b** Tortoise shell. **c** Turtle cowrie.

turtle stone. A calcareous concretion divided in the interior by cracks partly or wholly filled by crystallized minerals; a septarium; — so called from its resemblance when polished to the back of a turtle.

tur'tlet (tûr'tlĕt; -tlĭt; 119), *n.* A young or small-sized turtle. *Rare.*

tur'tling (-tlĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of TURTLE.

tur·to'sa (tûr-tō'sȧ), *n.* The African oak.

tu·ru'ri (tōō-rōō'rē), *n.* [Of Tupian origin; cf. Tupi *tururi*, name of several trees from which fiber for textiles is obtained.] A woody vine (*Paullinia grandiflora*) of the Andes; also, its tough bast fiber, used for rope-making.

tur'us (thōōr'ŭs), *n.* [Ir.] A journey; tour; pilgrimage. *Ir.*

Tur'vey-drop (tûr'vĭ-drŏp), *n.* A selfish old dandy in Dickens's *Bleak House.* He lived on the earnings of his son, a dancing master, who revered him as a model of deportment. — **Tur'vey-drop'dom** (-drŏp'dŭm), *n.* — **Tur'vey-drop'i-an** (-drŏp'ĭ-ăn), *adj.*

tur'war (tûr'wȧr), *n.* [Hind. *tarvar*, the shrub, fr. Skr *taru* a tree.] A tanbark yielded by the East Indian shrub *Cassia auriculata.*

tur·wär' (tûr-wär'). Var. of TULWAR.

Tu·sa'yan (tōō-sä'yăn), *adj.* Designating or pertaining to the Hopi Indians, their country, or their pueblos. Cf. HOPI.

Tus'ca·loo'sa se'ries (tŭs'kȧ-lōō'sȧ). [From *Tuscaloosa* Co., Ala., fr. Choctaw *Tascalusa*, name of a chief, lit., black warrior; cf. *Black Warrior*, river in Ala.] *Geol.* The Comanchean (Lower Cretaceous) system of Alabama and adjacent States.

Tus'can (tŭs'kăn), *adj.* [L. *Tuscanus*, fr. *Tuscus* a Tuscan, Etruscan. See TOWER.] **1. a** *Rare.* Etruscan. **b** Of or pertaining to Tuscany in Italy.

2. *Arch.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, one of the five classical orders. It is of Roman origin and is rudely plain in style. See ORDER, *n.*, 18 **b** & *Illust.*

3. *Hatmaking.* Of or pertaining to certain plaits made from punta, or to the color of punta. Cf. TUSCAN, *n.*, 2.

Tus'can, *n.* **1. a** A native or inhabitant of Tuscany. **b** The standard dialect of Italian. See ITALIAN, *n.*, 2; INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

2. *Hatmaking.* **a** The color of punta. **b** Any of various plaits, as leghorn, made from punta.

Tuscan atrium. *Rom. Antiq.* An atrium whose ceiling is supported by four horizontal beams crossing at right angles, and without columns.

Tuscan brown. A color, reddish red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Tus'can·ism (tŭs'kăn-ĭz'm), *n.* Literary style of, or considered like that of, the Italians who made Tuscan their standard; a Tuscan characteristic or idiom.

Tus'can·ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To conform to Tuscan.

Tuscan red. **1.** A color, yellowish-red in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

2. A purplish-red pigment, one of the iron reds, made by treating ferric oxide with an alizarin lake.

Tuscan school. The style or school of painting in Tuscany from Giotto to Michelangelo, esp. in: (1) the ***Florentine school***, noted for composition, drawing, and intellectual qualities, and represented by Masaccio, the Lippis, Botticelli, Ghirlandaio, Verrocchio, Fra Bartolommeo, and Andrea del Sarto; and (2) the ***Sienese school***, noted for tenderness and refinement, and represented by Duccio di Buoninsegna, Simone Martini, and the Lorenzetti.

Tus'ca·ny (tŭs'kȧ-nĭ), *n.* **1.** A region of west central Italy. See in *Gaz.*

2. The color colcothar.

Tus'ca·ro'ra (tŭs'kȧ-rō'rȧ), *n.; pl.* -RORA, -RORAS (-rȧz). One of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians formerly living on the Neuse and Tar rivers in North Carolina. It was conquered by the English in 1713, and the remnant joined the Five Nations, forming the Six Nations. It is now settled about equally in New York and Ontario. See IROQUOIS

Tuscarora rice. = WILD RICE **a**.

‖**Tusch** (tōōsh), *n.* [G.] *Music.* **a** A flourish of trumpets and drums. **b** A flourish by the brass-wind instruments of an orchestra in token of applause.

tusch'e (tōōsh'ĕ), *n.* Also **tushe, touche,** etc. [G. *tusche*, fr. F. *toucher* to touch.] A lithographic drawing or painting material of the same nature as lithographic ink. It is also used as a resistant in the etching process. One variety is made by melting together yellow wax, 2 parts; mutton tallow, 2; Marseilles soap, 6; shellac, 3; lampblack, 1–2.

Tus'cu·lan (tŭs'kū-lăn), *adj.* [L. *Tusculanus.*] Of or pertaining to the ancient Tusculum, about fifteen miles southeast of Rome on a mountain. It had numerous villas of Romans (Pompey, Brutus, Cicero, etc.).

Tusculan Disputations. A collection of philosophical discussions by Cicero, in dialogue form, in five books; — so called because staged at his Tusculan villa.

tush (tŭsh), *n.* [ME. *tusch*, fr. AS. *tusc;* akin to OFris. *tusk, tusch*, and to Goth. *tunthus* tooth. See TOOTH; cf. TUSK.] A long, pointed tooth; a tusk; specif.: **a** A horse's canine. **b** A small or dwarfed tusk in certain Indian elephants.

tush (tŭsh), *interj.* An exclamation expressing impatient reprobation or contempt; as, *tush, tush!* do not speak of it. — *n.* The sound made by this exclamation; disdain or contempt thus expressed.

tush, *v. i.;* TUSHED (tŭsht); TUSH'ING. To express contempt, disdain, or rebuke, by exclaiming "Tush!"

Tush (tōōsh), **Tush'in** (tōōsh'ĭn), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a tribe of Georgians north of Tiflis.

tushed (tŭsht), *adj.* [From TUSH, *n.*] Having tushes; tusked.

Tush'e·paw (tōōsh'ĕ-pô), *n.* An Indian of a Shahaptian tribe.

tush'er (tŭsh'ẽr), *n.* One who indulges often in the interjection "Tush." *Rare.*

tush'er·y (-ĭ), *n.* Practice of using frequently the interjection "Tush"; also, the class of people or of literature using this interjection to give an archaic flavor to language or setting.

Tu'si·ta'la (tōō'sē-tä'lä), *n.* [Samoan.] Teller of tales; — an epithet applied by his Samoan friends to Robert Louis Stevenson.

tusk (tŭsk), *n.* [ME. *tusk, tuz*, fr. AS. *tuz*, var. of *tusc.* See TUSH tooth.] **1.** In many animals, as the elephant, walrus, narwhal, wild boar, etc., an elongated greatly enlarged tooth which projects when the mouth is closed and serves to dig up food, as a weapon, etc. Most tusks are canine teeth; those of elephants are incisors.

2. Hence, any long protruding tooth.

3. *Carp.* A kind of small tenon. See TUSK TENON.

Syn. — See TOOTH.

tusk, *v.;* TUSKED (tŭskt); TUSK'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To dig or turn up with the tusk; also, to gash or gore in the manner of an elephant with the tusk.

2. To equip or adorn with or as with tusks.

3 To cut up (a barbel).

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To thrust or dig up the ground with the tusk or tusks.

2. To bare or gnash the teeth. *Obs.*

tusk, *v. t.* [Cf. ON. *tuskast* to wrangle, Nor. dial. *tuska* to make a noise, to tumble about.] *Hunting.* To beat (woods). *Obs.*

tusk, *n.* [Cf. TUSSOCK.] A tuft. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

tusk, *n.* [See TORSK.] = CUSK **a**. *Scot.*

tus'kar (tŭs'kẽr), *n.* [ON. *torfskeri* a turf cutter.] A peat spade. *Scot.*

tusked (tŭskt), *adj.* **1.** Furnished with or having tusks.

2. *Her.* Having teeth or tusks of a specified tincture.

---

tur'ret-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
tur'ri-bant † TURBAN.
tur'ri-cle (tûr'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *turricula.*] = TURRET. *Rare.*
turrion. † TORRION.
turrited. † TURRETED.
turruf. Var. of TARAF.
turs. † TRUSS.
Tur·se'noi (tĕr-sē'noi), *n. pl.* See ETRUSCAN, *n.*, 1.
tur'sion, *n.* Also **tur'son.** The tursio. *Obs.* [Var. of TARTAN.]
Tur'tan (tûr'tăn), *Assyr. Antiq.*
tur'tl. Turtle. *Ref. Sp.*
tur'tle-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
tur'tle-mouthed' (tûr't'l-mouthd'; -mouth'), *adj.* See -MOUTHED.
tur'tur, *n.* [From OF. *t(o)urtre*, and L. *turtur.*] A turtledove; also, the cooing sound made by one. *Obs.*
turuf. Var. of TARAF.
turves. Pl. of TURF.
tus'ar (tŭs'ẽr). Var. of TUSSAH.
Tus'can-col'ored, *adj.* See -COLORED.
Tus'can-like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.
tushe. Erron. for TUSCHE.
tusht. Tushed. *Ref. Sp.*

Tus·ke'gee (tŭs·kē'gē), *n.* An Indian of a small Muskhogean tribe formerly living in eastern Alabama. They became confederated with the Creeks and lost their tribal identity. See CREEK.

tusk'er (tŭs'kĕr), *n.* An elephant, or a wild boar, having large tusks.

tusk shell. A toothshell.

tusk tenon. *Carp.* A tenon strengthened by one or more smaller tenons (*tusks*) underneath forming a steplike outline.

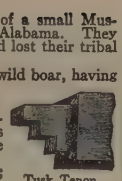

Tusk Tenon.

tusk'y (tŭs'kĭ), *adj.;* TUSK'I·ER (-kĭ·ĕr); TUSK'I·EST. Having a tusk or tusks.

tus'sah (tŭs'ä), **tus'seh** (-ā), *n.* Also **tus'ser** (tŭs'ĕr), **tus'sore** (-ōr). [Hind. *tasar*, fr. Skr. *tasara*, *trasara*, a shuttle.] **a** An Oriental silkworm (*Antheraea paphia*, syn. *mylitta*) of the family Saturniidae, producing a brownish silk (see TUSSAH SILK); also, the silk itself. **b** A wild and cultivated silkworm (*A. pernyi*) of China producing a similar silk (see PONGEE); also, the silk itself.

Tussah Moth (*Antheraea paphia*, syn. *mylitta*). (¼)

tussah, *or* **tusseh, silk.** The strong, coarse fiber produced by various undomesticated Asiatic silkworms, esp. the tussah silkworms *Antheraea paphia*, syn. *mylitta*, and *A. pernyi;* also, cloth which is woven from it. It takes dye poorly and is, therefore, usually woven in its natural dark fawn color. See PONGEE, 1 **a**; SHANTUNG.

tus'sal (tŭs'ăl), *adj.* [L. *tussis* cough.] *Med.* Pertaining to, or manifested by, cough.

tus·sic'u·lar (tŭ·sĭk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* [LL. *tussicularis*, fr. *tussicula*, dim. of *tussis* a cough.] Of or pert. to a slight cough.

Tus'si·la'go (tŭs'ĭ·lā'gō), *n.* [L., coltsfoot.] *Bot.* A Eurasian genus of herbs (family Carduaceae) having as the only known species *T. farfara*, the coltsfoot.

tus'sis (tŭs'ĭs), *n.* [L.] *Med.* A cough.

tus'sive (-ĭv), *adj. Med.* Pert. to, or caused by, a cough.

tus'sle (tŭs''l), *v. i.;* TUS'SLED (-'ld); TUS'SLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of ME. *tusen*, *tousen* (in comp.). See TOUSE, TOUSLE.] To struggle, as in sport; to scuffle; wrestle. — *v. t.* To struggle or scuffle with; also, *Dial.*, to convey or accomplish with a struggle.

tus'sle, *n.* A physical contest or struggle; scuffle; figuratively, a rough argument or controversy.

tus'sock (tŭs'ŭk), *n.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *tuss* a wisp or handful of hay.] **1.** A tuft, as of grass, twigs, hair, or the like; esp., a dense tuft or bunch of grass or sedge.
2. Tussock grass.
3. Short for TUSSOCK MOTH, TUSSOCK SEDGE.

tus'socked (-ŭkt), *adj.* Having, or characterized by the presence of, tussocks; also, covered with tussock grass.

tus'sock·er (-ŭk·ĕr), *n.* A tramp; sundowner. *N. Z.*

tussock grass. a A tall, stout, cespitose, strong grass (*Poa flabellata*), valuable for fodder, introduced into Scotland from the Falkland Islands. **b** The Australian grass *Poa caespitosa*. **c** The smut grass. **d** The great bulrush. **e** Any sedge (*Carex*) which forms dense tufts in wet meadows or boglands, esp. the tussock sedge (*Carex stricta*).

tussock moth. Any of numerous dull-colored moths of the family Lymantriidae whose larvae (*tussock caterpillars*) are covered with long tufts or brushes of hair. The larvae, esp. those of the white-marked tussock moth (*Hemerocampa leucostigma*), eat the leaves of various shade and fruit trees and often become serious pests. In most of the common species the females are wing less.

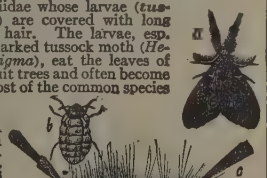

Tussock Moth (*Hemerocampa leucostigma*). *a* Male; *b* Female; *c* Larva. Nat. size.

tussock sedge. A common North American sedge (*Carex stricta*), growing in dense, tufted clumps. Its wiry stems and leaves are much used in making matting.

tus'sock·y (tŭs'ŭk·ĭ), *adj.* Having the form of tussocks; full of, or covered with, tussocks or tufts.

tus'sore (tŭs'ōr), *n.* **a** Var. of TUSSAH. **b** The color seashell pink.

tut (tŭt), *n.* [Origin uncert.; cf. F. *tout* all, L. *totus*, and E. TOTE the whole.] Piece; — in the phrases *upon tut*, and *by the tut* or *by tut* (that is, by tutwork). *Dial. Eng.*

tut (tŭt; *t' -suction click*), *interj.* An exclamation expressing: **a** Impatience at something trivial. **b** Mild rebuke. — *n.* An utterance of "Tut!"

tut, *v. i.;* TUT'TED; TUT'TING. To express disdain, impatience, rebuke, or the like, by exclaiming "Tut!"

tut (tŭt; tōōt), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A game of ball, as rounders; also, a base in rounders.

tut, *n. Music.* In lute playing, the staccato produced by damping a vibrating string with the finger.

tut (tŭt), *n.* A hassock. *Dial. Eng.*

tut (tōōt). Var. of TOOT, peep. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

tu·ta'ni·a (tū·tā'nĭ·ä), *n.* [From *tutenag*, and after Wm. *Tutin* (fl. 1770), Birmingham manufacturer + *Britannia* metal.] A silver-white alloy of tin with certain other metals, as antimony and copper, used for tableware. Varieties are known as *English*, *German*, *Spanish*, etc., *tutania*, differing much in composition.

tut'ball (tŭt'bôl'; tōōt'-), *n.* [See TUT game.] Stoolball; rounders. *Local, Eng.*

tute (tūt), *v. t. & i.* To tutor. *Jocose.*

tu·tee' (tū·tē'), *n.* [*tutor* + *-ee.*] One who is being tutored. *College Slang, U. S.*

tu·te'la (tū·tē'lä), *n., pl.* -LAE (-lē). [L. See TUTELAGE.]
1. *Roman & Civil Law.* The right or power of a tutor over his ward, or his relation to the ward or pupil. The kinds of *tutela* correspond to those of the *tutor* (which see).
2. [*cap.*] See GENIUS, 1.

tu'te·lage (tū'tē·lĭj), *n.* [L. *tutela* protection. See TUITION.] **1.** Act of guarding or protecting; guardianship; protection; as, the king's right of seignory and *tutelage*.
2. State of being under a guardian or tutor; also, the right or power of a tutor over his pupil; tutela; the care or protection enjoyed.
3. Teaching; instruction.
Syn. — Teaching, tutorship, tutorage, oversight.

tu'te·lar (tū'tē·lĕr), *adj.* [LL. *tutelaris*. See TUTELARY.] Tutelary.

tu'te·lar'y (-lĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -lĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *tutelarius* See TUTELAGE.] **1.** Having the guardianship or charge of protecting a person or a thing; guardian; protecting; as, *tutelary* goddesses.
2. Of or pertaining to a guardian, or to the protection afforded by a guardian; as, *tutelary* authority.

tu'te·lar'y, *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). A tutelary deity.

Tu·te'lo (tōō·tā'lō), *n.; pl.* -LOS (-lōz). An Indian of an extinct Siouan tribe dwelling successively upon the Roanoke and Dan rivers in Virginia and North Carolina, in central Pennsylvania, and finally in New York and Canada with the Cayugas.

tu'te·nag (tū'tē·năg), *n.* Also **tu'te·nague.** [Pg. *tutenaga*, *tutanaga* (whence F. *toutenague*), fr. Tamil *tuttanāgam* impure zinc, fr. Skr. *tuttha* blue vitriol + *nāga* lead, tin. See TUTTY.] *Com.* Crude zinc; also, an alloy rich in zinc, as paktong or bidri.

tu'tin (tōō'tĭn; -t'n), *n.* [2d *tutu* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A poisonous crystalline glucoside, $C_{11}H_{20}O_7$, obtained from the tutu and other species of *Coriaria*.

Tu'ti·vil'lus (tū'tĭ·vĭl'ŭs), *n.* In medieval legend, a demon who collected the fragments of words which the priests skipped over or mutilated in the service, and bore them to hell.

tut'ly (tŭt'lĭ), *adv.* In capricious, irritable manner; captiously. *Dial., U. S.*

tut'man (tŭt'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [From TUT a piece.] A tutworker. *Local, Eng.*

tut money. Pay for tutwork, overtime, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

tut'-mouthed' (tŭt'moutĥd'; -moutht'), *adj.* Having a projecting jaw. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

‖**tu'toie'ment'** (tū'twä'mänⁿ'), *n.* [F.] The use of the second person singular of pronouns and verbs in familiar address. See TUTOYER.

tu'tor (tū'tĕr; 242), *n.* [ME. *tutor* (fr. L.), *tutour*, fr. OF. *tutour* (F. *tuteur*), fr. L. *tutor*, fr. *tueri*, *tuitus*, *tutus*, to watch, protect. See TUITION; cf. TUTELARY.] **1.** A guard or keeper; a guardian. *Obs.*
2. One who has charge of the instruction of another in any branch, or in various branches, of learning; specif.: **a** A private teacher or instructor. **b** *Eng. Univ.* A college officer (usually a fellow) who supervises the study, discipline, etc., of undergraduates specially assigned to him. **c** In some American colleges and universities, a teacher ranking below an instructor; at Harvard and some other colleges, a teacher who gives individual instruction. Cf. ACADEMIC RANK.
3. A manual of instruction; a textbook. *Obs.*
4. *Roman & Civil Law.* One who has the charge of the person and estate of a pupil, or child under the age of puberty (which see). Cf. CURATOR, 1; GUARDIAN, 2. There are three main classes of tutors: the *tutor testamentary* or *nominate*, L. ‖*tu'tor tes'ta·men·ta'ri·us* (tū'tôr tĕs'tä·mĕn·tā'rĭ·ŭs), one nominated by the father by will; the *tutor at law*, *tutor legitim*, or *legitimate tutor*, L. ‖*tu'tor le·gi'ti·mus* (lē·jĭt'ĭ·mŭs), one becoming tutor by operation of law; and, failing either of these, the *tutor dative*, L. ‖*tu'tor da·ti'vus* (dä·tī'vŭs), one appointed by a magistrate. See DATIVE, 3 **c**. At Roman law originally only a male agnate could be a tutor at law, but Justinian allowed cognates also to be tutors. In the Scots common law only male relatives on the father's side can become tutors.

tu'tor (tū'tĕr), *v.;* TU'TORED (-tĕrd); TU'TOR·ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To have the guardianship, tutelage, or care, of.
2. To teach; instruct, esp. in a special subject or for a particular occasion.
3. To treat sternly, as a tutor might.
4. To pamper; humor; indulge. *Dial.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To do the work of a tutor, or instructor; esp., *Colloq., U. S.*, to give private instruction as a tutor.
2. To be tutored, or instructed, esp. privately; as, he *tutored* in Latin through the first term. *Colloq., U. S.*
Syn. — School, ground, coach.

tu'tor·age (tū'tĕr·ĭj), *n.* Office, function, or work, of a tutor; tutorship; also, a charge made for tutoring.

tu'tor·er (-ĕr), *n.* Tutor; instructor.

tu'tor·ess (-ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* **a** A woman tutor. **b** An instructress.

tu'tor·hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* **a** State of being a tutor; office or function of a tutor; also, tutors collectively. **b** State of being tutored, or under guardianship or instruction.

tu·to'ri·al (tū·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* [L. *tutorius*.] Of or pertaining to, or exercised by, a tutor; as, a *tutorial* position.
— **tu·to'ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

tu·to'ri·al, *n.* A conference of a student with his tutor.

tutorial system. A system of instruction, usually collegiate, in which each student's work is supervised by a tutor, who often acts also as instructor, advisor, and intermediary in official business with the school or college.

tu·to'ri·ate (tū·tō'rĭ·ĭt; 181), *n.* [See TUTORIAL; 1st -ATE.] Tutors collectively; the tutorial body, as in a college.

tu'tor·ism (tū'tĕr·ĭz'm), *n.* Tutorship. *Rare.*

tu'tor·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To act as tutor to. *Rare.* — **tu'tor·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n. Rare.*

tu'tor·ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to or befitting a tutor.

tu'tor·ship, *n.* Office, duty, care, function, or practice, of a tutor; guardianship; tutelage; instructorship.

tu'tor·y (tū'tĕr·ĭ), *n.* Tutorage; tutelage. *Obs, exc. Law.*

tu'toy·er' (tū'twä'yā'), *v. t.* [F., fr. *tu* thou.] To address familiarly, as with the second person singular of pronouns and verbs instead of the formal second person plural; — from the use of the second person singular form in French to express this familiar relationship. Cf. TUTOIEMENT.

tut'san (tŭt'săn), *n.* [F. *toute-saine*, lit., all-healing prob. fr. ML. See TOTAL; SANE.] A Eurasian St.-John's-wort (*Hypericum androsaemum*), from which a healing salve is made in Spain. Hence, any other species of this genus.

tut'ster (tŭt'stĕr), *n.* A tutworker. *Local, Eng.*

‖**tut'ta** (tōōt'tä), *adj.; fem.* of TUTTO; *pl.* -TE (-tā). [It.] All; whole.

‖**tut'ta for'za** (fôr'tsä). [It.] *Music.* Fortissimo.

‖**tut'ti** (tōōt'tē), *adj., masc. pl.* of TUTTO. [It.] *Music.* For all voices or instruments together; — opposed to *solo*.

tut'ti (tōō'tē), *n.; pl.* -TIS (-tēz). **a** A passage performed by all the players or singers. **b** The total tonal effect produced by an orchestra or chorus performing together; as, to swell the mass, or *tutti*, of the orchestra.

tut'ti–frut'ti (tōō'tē·frōō'tē), *n.* [It., lit., all fruits.] A confection consisting of different kinds of preserved fruits. — *adj.* Flavored with, or containing, various fruits.

tut'ti·man, tut'ty·man (tŭt'ĭ·măn), *n.* Tithingman. *Eng.*

‖**tut'to** (tōōt'tō), *adj. masc. pl.* -TI (-tē). [It.] All; entire; — chiefly in musical directions.

tut'-tut' (tŭt'tŭt'; *see* TUT), *interj.* A reduplication of *tut*, expressing mild surprise, reproof, etc. — *n.* The sound or expression of the interjection "Tut-tut." — *v. i.* To say "Tut-tut"; to express mild reproof or objection by this interjection.

tut'ty (tŭt'ĭ), *n.* [F. *tutie*, through Ar. fr. Per. *tūtiyā'*, fr. Skr. *tuttha*, also *tūtaka*, of unknown origin; cf. Marathi, Beng., etc. *tutiyā*, fr. Per. Cf. TUTANIA, TUTENAG.] A yellow or brown amorphous substance obtained as a sublimation product in the flues of smelting furnaces of zinc, and consisting of a crude zinc oxide.

tut'ty (tŭt'ĭ), *adj.* [Cf. TETTY.] Testy. *Dial. Eng.*

tut'ty, *n.* Flower; nosegay. *Now Dial. Eng.*

tu'tu', **tu'tuh'** (dōō'dōō'), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *tu¹-tu¹* commander in chief.] In China, 1911–16, the title of the military governor of a province. Cf. TUCHUN.

tu'tu (tōō'tōō; *collog.* tōōt), *n.* [Maori, abbr. of *tutupakihi*.] A New Zealand shrub (*Coriaria ruscifolia*) having angled branches and drooping panicles of handsome flowers. Its leaves yield a poison; the fruit also is poisonous, though its juice is harmless.

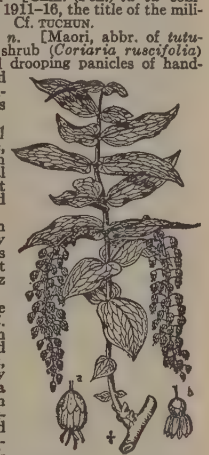

Tutu (*Coriaria ruscifolia*). *a* Pistillate Flower; *b* Staminate Flower. (¼)

tu'tu·lus (tū'tū·lŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A coiffure, Etruscan in origin, in which the hair is plaited in conical form above the forehead. It was worn by the flamen and his wife.

Tu·tu'ni (tōō·tōōt'nē), *n.* An Indian of a group of closely related Athapascan tribes formerly dwelling on the coast of Oregon, now on the Siletz reservation in that State.

tut'work' (tŭt'wûrk'), *n.* [See TUT piece.] Piecework. *Dial. Eng.* Specif.: *Mining.* In Cornwall, excavation paid for by measure or by weight, an extra credit being usually allowed for timberwork and a debit charged for certain sundries, as candles, explosives, tools, etc., supplied by the mine owner. — **tut'-work'er** (-wûr'kĕr), *n.*— **tut'-work'man** (-wûrk'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). Cf. TRIBUTE, *n.*, 5.

‖**tu'um** (tū'ŭm), *n.* [L.] Thine; — used in the phrase *meum and tuum*. See MEUM.

tu–whit' (tōō-hwĭt'), *n. & interj.* A word imitating notes of the owl; — often with *tu-whoo*. — *v. i.* To utter the cry *tu-whit* or *tu-whoo*.

tu–whoo' (tōō-hwōō'), *n. & interj.* See TU-WHIT. — *v. i.* To utter the cry *tu-whoo*.

tux·e'do (tŭk·sē'dō), *n.; pl.* -DOS, -DOES (-dōz). Often shortened to TUX (tŭks). [From the name of a country club at *Tuxedo* Park, near *Tuxedo* Lake, N. Y., fr. Lenape *p'tukasĭ*, an esoteric term for wolf, lit., he has a round foot, the name of the Wolf subtribe of the Delawares.] An evening dress for men's wear on occasions not requiring the formal full dress suit. See EVENING DRESS, 2 **b**.

tuxedo coat *or* **jacket.** See EVENING DRESS, 2 **b**.

tu'yère' (twē'yâr'; tü'yâr'; twēr), *n.* [F., fr. stem of *tuyau* a pipe. See TEWEL.] A nozzle through which the air blast is delivered to a forge, blast furnace, etc.

tuyère arch. Tuyère notch.

tuyère box. An air belt or air chamber from which air is supplied to the tuyères in a Bessemer converter, etc.

tuyère notch. An opening in the wall of a furnace hearth or crucible for a tuyère.

Tu'yu·nel'ri (tōō'yōō·nā'rē), *n.* An Indian of a tribe, constituting a distinct stock, in southeastern Peru. — *adj.* Pertaining to or designating the linguistic family of the Tuyuneiris.

tu'za (tōō'sä; tū'zä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Nahuatl *tuzan*, *tozan*.] A pocket gopher. *Mexico.*

Tuz'la (tōōs'lä), *n.* A central Anatolian rug very similar to Konia.

Tvash'tar (twŭsh'tär), *n.* Also **Tvash'tri** (-trē). [Skr. *Tvaṣṭṛ*.] *Vedic Myth.* The divine artificer; maker of the divine weapons and all manner of objects of skill. Cf. VISHVAKARMA.

Twad'dell (twŏd'l), *n., or* **Twad'dell's hy·drom'e·ter** (-'lz). [After the inventor.] A form of hydrometer for liquids heavier than water, graduated with an arbitrary scale such that the readings when multiplied by .005 and added to unity give the specific gravity.

twad'dle (twŏd''l), *v. i. & t.;* TWAD'DLED (-'ld); TWAD'DLING (-lĭng). [See TWATTLE.] To talk in a weak and silly manner; to prate; prattle; gabble.

twad'dle, *n.* **a** Silly talk; gabble; trash and nonsense; also, bombastic talk; fustian. **b** A twaddler.
The cant and *twaddle* that's talked of boxing. *T. Hughes.*

Twad'dle. Erroneous for TWADDELL.

---

tusk'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
tusk'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
tusk'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
tusk't. Tusked. *Ref. Sp.*
tusk'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
tus'sa. Var. of TUSSAH.
tus'sac (tŭs'ăk). Var. of TUSSOCK. [GRASS.]
tussac grass. Var. of TUSSOCK.
tus'sar (tŭs'ĕr). Var. of TUSSAH.
tus·seel'dar'. ✝ TAHSILDAR.
tus'seh (tŭs'ē), **tus'ser** (-ĕr). Vars. of TUSSAH.
tus'sel. Var. of TUSSLE.
tus'sid. Tussled. *Ref. Sp.*
tus'soch. Var. of TUSSOCK.
tus'sor (tŭs'ĕr). Var. of TUSSAH.
tus'suck. Var. of TUSSOCK.
tus'sur. Var. of TUSSAH.
tu'ta·ment, *n.* [L. *tutamentum*.] Protection. *Obs.*
tutch. Var. of TOUCH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
tute (tūt). Var. of TOOT, peep.
tutel, *n.* The beak; mouth; lip. *Obs.* [tattle. *Obs.*]
tutel, *v. i.* To whisper; talk;
tut'ele (tū'tĕl), *n.* [F. *tutelle*, fr. L. *tutela*. See TUTELAGE.] = TUTELAGE. *Obs.*
tuth (tŭth; tōōth). Var. of TOOTH. *Obs. exc. Dial.* [*Obs.*
tutia, *n.* [See TUTTY.] = TUTTY.
tut'ie. Var. of 1st TOTTY.
tu'ti·or·ism (tū'shĭ·ôr·ĭz'm; tū'tĭ·-), *n.* [L. *tutior*, compar. of *tutus* safe.] See PROBABILISM, 2. — **tu'ti·or·ist,** *n.* [*Scot.*
tutivillar, *n.* A wrongdoer. *Obs.*
tut'ler, *n.* A tattler; talebearer; a person of evil tongue. *Obs.*
tu'tord. Tutored. *Ref. Sp.*
tu'tor·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
tu'tor·sick', *adj.* See -SICK.
‖**tu'toy·ê'** (tü'twä'yā'). French past part. of TUTOYER.
tu'tress, tu'trice, tu'trix, *n.* = TUTORESS. *Rare.*
tuts. = TUT. *Scot. & Ir.*
‖**tut'te,** *adj., pl.* of TUTTA.
‖**tut'te le cor'de** (tōōt'tā lā kôr'dā). [It.] *Music.* = TRE CORDE.
Tut'tle's com'et (tŭt'lz). [After Horace P. *Tuttle* (b. 1839), Am. astronomer.] See COMET, *Table.*
Tut'tle tooth (tŭt'l). See SAW, *n.*, *Illust.*
tu'wi (tōō'wē), *n.* = TUI. *Phil. I.*
tux (tŭks), *n.* Short for TUXEDO.
tuz (tŭz), *n.; pl.* TUZZES. [Cf. TOUSE.] A lock of hair. *Obs.*
tuz'sle. Var. of TUSSLE. *Dial.*
tuz'zy-mus'zy (tŭz'ĭ·mŭz'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. dial. *tuzzy* ruffled, ragged, disheveled, and E. *touse*.] Posy; nosegay. *Obs.* [*Obs. exc. Dial.*
twa (twā; twō). Var. of TWO.
twad'dl. Twaddle. *Ref. Sp.*
twad'dld. Twaddled. *Ref. Sp.*
twad'dle-dom, *n.* See -DOM.
twad'dle-ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.

twad'dle-ment (twŏd''l-mĕnt), *n.* Twaddle. *Rare.*
twad'dler (-lĕr), *n.* One who writes or talks twaddle.
twad'dly (-lĭ), *adj.;* TWAD'DLI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); TWAD'DLI-EST. Twaddling; resembling or suggesting twaddle.
twad'dy (twŏd'ĭ), *n.* Idle trifling; twaddle. *Rare.*
twag (twăg), *n.* A word to announce success. *Thieves' Slang. Obs.*
twag'ger (twăg'ĕr), *n.* A lamb. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
twain (twān), *adj. & n.* [ME. *twein, tweien, tweyne,* fr. AS. *twēgen,* masc. See TWO.] Two. *Now Chiefly Poetic.*
And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him *twain.* *Matt.* v. 41.
— *in twain.* In halves; into two parts; asunder. *Dryden.*
twain, *v. t. & i.* [See TWAIN, *adj.*] To sunder. *Archaic.*
twain cloud. Cumulo-stratus.
twale (twāl), *n.* Twilight. *Dial.*
twal'pen-ny (twal'pĕn-ĭ; twôl'-; twäl'-), *n.* [*twal* twelve + *penny.*] A shilling Scots. See SHILLING, *n.,* 2 a. — **twal'pen-ny-worth** (-wûrth'). *Both Scot.*
twalt (twält; twôlt), *adj.* Twelfth. *Scot.*
Twa'na (twä'nä), *n.* An Indian of a group of three closely related Salishan tribes of western Washington: the Colcine, Skokomish, and Tulalip.
twang (twăng), *v.;* TWANGED (twăngd); TWANG'ING (twăng'-ĭng). [Of imitative origin; cf. TANG a sharp sound.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To sound with a quick, harsh, ringing noise, as that made by a tense bowstring suddenly released.
2. To produce a twang or twangs, as from a musical instrument played by plucking the tense strings.
3. To speak with or have a nasal twang, as a person's voice.
4. To make a shot with or as with a bow; hence, by extension, to make a guess or conjecture; to surmise. *Rare.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To make to sound with a twang.
Sounds the tough horn, and *twangs* the quivering string. *Pope.*
2. To express with or as with a twang or twanging instrument; to play (a tune or composition) on a stringed instrument, as a banjo, guitar, mandolin, etc.
3. To utter or pronounce with a nasal twang.
4. To discharge (an arrow) from a bow.
twang, *n.* **1.** A harsh, quick, ringing sound, like that of a tense bowstring pulled and suddenly released.
2. Hence: **a** A sharp vibrant nasal tone; — often called *nasal twang;* also, enunciation or utterance characterized by such a tone. "A *twang* in his discourse." *Arbuthnot.* **b** A sound likened to or suggesting the nasal twang or the twang of a bowstring, as the croak of a bullfrog.
3. A sharp slap or blow, as that delivered by the release of the drawn bowstring.
— **twang'y** (twăng'ĭ), *adj.*
twang (twăng), *n.* = TANG, a flavor, taste.
twang (twăng; twäng), *n.* A twinge. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
twang'er (twăng'ĕr), *n.* **a** A player on a stringed instrument. **b** *Slang.* Anything unusually large or outstanding.
twan'gle (twăng'g'l), *v. i. & t.* [Freq. of *twang.*] To twang. *Rare.* — *n.* A twang. *Rare.*
twan'gler (twăng'glĕr), *n.* One that twangles.
twank (twăngk; twängk), *v. i. & t.* To sound or cause to sound like a twang sharply cut off; to slap smartly. — **twank'er** (-ĕr), *n. Both Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
twank (twängk), *n.* = 2d TWANG. *Rare.*
Twan'kay tea (twăng'kā). [From Chin. (Pek.) *T'un²-ch'i* (or *-hsi*), town in Anhwei province, lit., the camp by the stream.] A kind of green tea. See TEA, 1 b.
twank'ing (twängk'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of TWANK. Hence: *adj.* That twanks; also, peevish; twanky. — **twank'ing-ly,** *adv. Both Chiefly Dial.*
A poor *twanking* woman like her. *T. Hardy.*
twank'y (twängk'ĭ; twängk'ĭ), *adj.* Peevish. *Dial. Eng.*
twarl'y (twär'lĭ), *adj.* [Cf. QUARREL.] Peevish. *Dial.*
twat (twŏt), *n.* Some part of a nun's garb. *Erron. Browning.*
twatch'el (twăch'ĕl), *n.* [Cf. ANGLETWITCH.] An earthworm. *Archaic.*
twat'ter-light' (twŏt'ĕr-lĭt'), *n.* Twitterlight; twilight. *R.*
twat'tle (twŏt''l), *v.;* TWAT'TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). [Cf. TATTLE, TWADDLE.] *Intransitive:* To talk much and idly; to prate; chatter; twaddle; as, a *twattling* gossip.
—, *Transitive:* **1** To tell or repeat foolishly. *Now Rare.*
2. To make much of; to fondle, as a pet. *Dial. Eng.*
twat'tle, *n.* Act of prating; idle talk; twaddle.
twat'tle, *adj.* Trifling; petty. *Obs.*
twat'tle-bas'ket, *n.* A prattler.
twat'tler (twŏt'lĕr), *n.* One who twattles.
twat'tling (-lĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of TWATTLE. Hence: *adj.* Gossiping; also, trivial. — *n.* Gossiping chatter; idle talk. *Both Rare.*
tway (twā), *adj. & n.* [ME. *twei.* See TWAIN.] Two. *Archaic.*
tway'blade' (twā'blād'), *n.* [See TWAY; BLADE. Cf. TWY-BLADE, TWIBIL.] Any of several orchids having a pair of leaves; esp., any species of *Listera* or *Liparis.*
twaz'zy (twăz'ĭ), *adj.* Peevish. *Dial. Eng.*
tweak (twēk), *v. t. & i.;* TWEAKED (twēkt); TWEAK'ING. [ME. *twikken,* orig. the same word as *twicchen;* cf. LG. *twikken.* See TWITCH.] To pinch and pull with a sudden jerk and twist; to jerk; to twitch; snatch; as, to *tweak* the nose. "The fifty acres the commissioners had *tweaked* from his father." *Kaye-Smith.*
tweak, *n.* **1.** Act of tweaking; a sharp pinch or jerk; a twist or twitch as, a *tweak* of the nose.
2. Trouble; distress; agitation. *Obs.*
tweak (twēk), *n.* A harlot. *Obs.*
tweak'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which tweaks.
2. A slingshot. *Slang, Eng.*
tweak'y (-ĭ), *adj.* Of the nature of a tweak, or twitch; hence, sharp or biting. *Colloq.*
Some marmalade . . . not quite to his taste. "A bit *tweaky,*" he pronounced it. *Booth Tarkington.*
twee (twē), *n.* [Imitative.] A thin, piping note, as of certain small birds.
twee (twē), *n.* [From *etwee.* See TWEEZE.] = TWEEZE. *Obs.*
tweed (twēd), *n.* [By error fr. *tweel,* Scot. form of *twill,* but associated with the Tweed river. See TWILL.] **1.** A soft flexible fabric, of wool except in some inferior kinds, dyed, often in two or more colors, before weaving, and used esp. for suits and coats.
2. A tweed suit; in *pl.,* tweed clothing.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
tweed-clad, tweed-covered, tweed-suited.

tweed (twēd), *adj.* Made of tweed; as, a *tweed* suit.
tweed'ed (twēd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Wearing tweeds.
2. Twilled.
twee'dle (twē'd'l), *v. i. & t.* [Prob. imitative. Cf. TWIDDLE.] **a** To sing or whistle; to play (an instrument). **b** [Influenced by *wheedle.*] To wheedle by music; to cajole.
twee'dle, *n.* A sound of tweedling.
twee'dle. Var. of TWIDDLE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
twee'dle-dee' (twē'd'l-dē'), *n.* **1.** An unskillful fiddler; also, a shrill, piping, high-pitched instrument; — often used as a contrast to **twee'dle-dum'** (-dŭm'), a low-pitched instrument.
2. One of two things practically alike; — used with *tweedledum.* See TWEEDLEDUM AND TWEEDLEDEE.
twee'dle-dee', *v. i.* To sing or play in a high, piping tone.
twee'dle-dum' and twee'dle-dee' (twē'd'l-dŭm', -dē'). [See TWEEDLE.] **1.** Two things practically alike; — a phrase coined by John Byrom in his satire *On the Feuds between Handel and Bononcini.*
2. [*caps.*] Characters in Lewis Carroll's *Through the Looking Glass.*
Tweed Ring (twēd). *U. S. Hist.* A group of Tammany Hall politicians under the leadership of William M. Tweed, who between 1865 and 1871 got political control of New York City and robbed it of many millions of dollars. It was broken up in 1871, Tweed being convicted and imprisoned.
tweed'y (twēd'ĭ), *adj.* Of tweed; resembling or suggesting tweed.
tweeg (twēg), *n.* [Lenape *tuechque, twi'kw.*] The hellbender.
tweel (twēl), *n.* A clay covering for the mouth of a glass furnace.
tweel (twēl). Scot. var. of TWILL.
'tween (twēn), *prep.* Aphetic form of ATWEEN; also, contr. of BETWEEN; — formerly written **tween.**
'tween'-brain', *n. Anat.* The diencephalon.
'tween'-deck', *adj.* Located or carried between decks.
'tween decks. = BETWEEN DECKS.
'tween'light' (twēn'lĭt'), *n.* Dawn or, esp., evening, as the period between night and day.
tweesh (twēsh), **tweesht** (twēsht), **tweest** (twēst), *prep.* Between. *Scot.*
tweet (twēt), *n.* A low chirping note; — often reduplicated, **tweet'-tweet'.** — *v. i.* To utter a tweet.
tweeze, tweese (twēz), *n.* [For *twees, etwees,* pl. of *etwee,* fr. F. *étui* a case, sheath, box, fr. OF. *estui;* cf. OF. *estuier, estoier,* to enclose, put in a case. Cf. ETUI, TWEEZERS.] **1.** A surgeon's case of instruments. *Obs.*
2. *pl.* Tweezers.
tweeze, *v. i. & t.* To wrench; squeeze; twist. *Scot.*
tweez'er (twēz'ĕr), *v. t.;* TWEEZ'ERED (-ĕrd); TWEEZ'ER-ING. To draw with or as with tweezers. — *v. i.* To use tweezers. — *n.* A small instrument case; an etui. *Obs.*
tweez'er (twēz'ĕr), *n.* American merganser. *Local, U. S.*
tweez'ers (twēz'ĕrz), *n. pl.* [See TWEEZE.] **1.** A small pincerlike implement for grasping or extracting.
2. A tweeze, or surgeon's instrument case. *Obs.*
tweil (twēl), *v. i.* To toil; struggle. *Dial. Eng.*
twelfth (twĕlfth), *adj.* [ME. *twelfthe, twelfte,* fr. AS. *twelfta;* akin to D. *twaalfde,* G. *zwölfte.*] **1.** Next in order after the eleventh; — the ordinal of *twelve.*
2. Constituting one of twelve equal parts into which anything is or may be divided.
twelfth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by twelve; one of twelve equal parts into which anything is or may be divided.
2. The unit or object next after the eleventh in any series.
3. [*cap.*] Short for TWELFTH-DAY, TWELFTHTIDE.
4. *Music.* **a** An interval comprising an octave and a fifth. **b** A tone at this interval. **c** An organ stop giving tones at this interval above the pitch indicated by the notation.
Twelfth Amendment. *U. S. Const.* The amendment providing for the separate election of president and vice-president, in force Sept. 25, 1804.
twelfth'-cake', *n.* Also **Twelfth'-night' cake.** A cake made for a Twelfth-night celebration, containing a bean or sometimes a coin. Pieces are allotted to the company, the person getting the bean acting as master (or mistress) of ceremonies.
Twelfth'-day', *n.* = TWELFTHTIDE.
twelfth nerve. *Anat.* The hypoglossal nerve.
Twelfth'-night', *n.* The evening of January 6, the feast of Epiphany, or Twelfth-day, the concluding period of medieval Christmas festivities; less correctly, the eve of the Epiphany, or January 5.
Twelfth Night, *or* **What You Will.** A comedy (probably acted 1599–1600, but not published until 1623) by Shakespeare. See VIOLA; MALVOLIO; OLIVIA; BELCH, SIR TOBY.
twelfth'-sec'ond, *n. Physics.* A unit for the measurement of small intervals of time, such that 10^{12} (one trillion) of these units make one second.
Twelfth'tide' (twĕlfth'tĭd'), *n.* The twelfth day after Christmas; Epiphany; — called also *Twelfth-day.*
twelve (twĕlv), *adj.* [ME. *twelve, twelf,* fr. AS. *twelf;* akin to OFris. & OS. *twelif,* D. *twaalf,* G. *zwölf,* OHG. *zwelif,* ON. *tólf,* Goth. *twalif,* Lith. *dvylika;* — lit., (ten and) two left (over). See TWO; LOAN. Cf. ELEVEN.] **1.** One more than eleven; two and ten; twice six; a dozen; — often with ellipsis of the noun; as, the most impulsive of the *Twelve* (Apostles).
2. That has the number twelve; as, room *twelve.*
3. Twelfth. *Obs.*
☞ *Twelve* is combined with a noun, often with the suffix *-ed* added to the combination, to form compound adjectives, such compounds being usually hyphened, as in:

twelve-acre	twelve-handed	twelve-rayed
twelve-armed	twelve-hole	twelve-seated
twelve-banded	twelve-horsepower	twelve-shilling
twelve-button	twelve-inch	twelve-sided
twelve-candle	twelve-labor	twelve-spoke
twelve-carat	twelve-legged	twelve-spotted
twelve-cut	twelve-line	twelve-starred
twelve-dram	twelve-minute	twelve-stone
twelve-feet	twelve-oared	twelve-stranded
twelve-foot	twelve-ounce	twelve-thread
twelve-footed	twelve-part	twelve-towered
twelve-fruited	twelve-pint	twelve-verse
twelve-gated	twelve-point	twelve-word
twelve-gemmed	twelve-pound	twelve-year

twelve (twĕlv), *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than eleven; the sum of ten and two; twice six; twelve units or objects; a dozen.
2. A symbol representing twelve units, as 12, XII, or xii.
3. *pl.* = DUODECIMO.
4. Something having as an essential feature twelve units or members, as a domino with twelve spots, or pips.
5. Twelve o'clock; — often combined with the number of minutes past the hour; as, *twelve*-twenty.
— *the Twelve.* The Twelve Apostles. See APOSTLE, 1.
Twelve Apostles. **a** *Bib.* See APOSTLE, 1. **b** *Mormon Ch.* See APOSTLE, 4.
Twelve Apostles of Ireland (*or* **Erin**). Twelve disciples of St. Finnian (d. 550) at the school of Clonard, who, in turn, became founders of schools or monasteries and were famous as teachers or missionaries.
twelve'-bore', *adj.* = TWELVE-GAUGE. See GAUGE, *n.,* 9, *Note;* 3d BORE, 3.
twelve'-day' writ. *Eng. Law.* A writ in a certain summary procedure on negotiable paper.
twelve disciples. See *the disciples* under DISCIPLE.
twelve'fold' (twĕlv'fōld'), *n.* An amount twelve times as much or as many.
twelve'fold', *adj.* Consisting of twelve things or parts; twelve times as much or as many; as, a *twelvefold* division.
twelve'fold' (66), *adv.* To twelve times as much or as many.
twelve'-gauge', *adj. Firearms.* See GAUGE, *n.,* 9, *Note.*
twelve'-hour' (twĕlv'our'), *adj.* **a** *Scot.* Belonging to twelve o'clock noon. **b** Consisting of twelve hours. **c** Turning once in twelve hours, as a wheel.
twelve hours. Usually in form **twal hours.** *Scot.* **a** Noon; sometimes, midnight. **b** Refreshment at noon.
twelve'-hours', *adj. Scot.* Midday.
twelve'-mile', *adj* Of or pertaining to twelve miles; as, the *twelve-mile limit,* or the extended limit of the marine belt (see THREE-MILE) included in the territorial waters of a state, chiefly for enabling a government better to act against vessels engaged in illegal trade.
twelve'month' (twĕlv'münth'), *n.* A year, which consists of twelve calendar months.
twelve'-month'ly, *adv.* Annually; yearly.
Twelve Nights. *Teutonic Folklore.* The twelve nights from Christmas to Epiphany, during which was orig. the old pagan festival of the winter solstice, when the gods, esp. Woden and his wife, Frigg, with the good spirits, held their procession. It is the time of the Wild Hunt (which see) and of the activity of Holda, Perchta, etc.
Twelve Peers *or* **Paladins of France.** The douzepers. See DOUZEPERS, 1.
twelve'pence (twĕlv'pĕns), *n.* The sum of twelve pence; a shilling.
twelve'pen-ny (-pĕn-ĭ; -pĕn'ĭ), *adj.* Sold for, worth, or costing, a shilling; hence, figuratively, of relatively little worth.
twelve'-point' sphere (of an orthogonal tetrahedron). *Geom.* The sphere through the centroids of the faces, their orthocenters and the points one third the distance from the orthocenter to the four vertices; analogous to the *nine-point circle* of a triangle.
twelve'-pound'er, *n.* See 1st POUNDER, 2.
Twelve Prophets. The Minor Prophets. See OLD TESTAMENT.
twelve'score' (twĕlv'skōr'; 66), *adj.* Twelve times twenty.
twelve'-spot'ted as-par'a-gus bee'tle. An asparagus beetle (*Crioceris duodecimpunctata*).
Twelve Tables. *Rom. Hist.* A celebrated body of Roman laws, framed 451–449 B.C. The first ten of the tables were framed by patrician decemvirs elected in 452. They took office in 451, and their laws were published on ten bronze tables in 450. Then their powers were extended a year or new decemvirs were elected, and framed more laws, which were probably the source of the two additional tables published under the consuls Valerius and Horatius in 449. The laws were largely declaratory of previously existing customary secular law, and applied to patricians and plebeians alike. In them religious rules and sanctions are secondary. The tradition that they were based on the report of commissioners sent to Greece is not certainly authentic.
twelve'-wired' bird of par'a-dise. A bird of paradise (*Seleucides ignotus*).
twelve'-year-old', *n.* A person, animal, or thing of the age of twelve years. — *adj.* Of the age of twelve years.
Twem'low, Mr. Mel'vin (twĕm'lō). In Dickens's novel *Our Mutual Friend,* a poor relation of a peer, and hanger-on at the edge of aristocratic society.
twen'ties (twĕn'tĭz), **the.** The numbers twenty to twenty-nine inclusive; specif., the years numbered twenty to twenty-nine in a person's life or in a particular century.
twen'ti-eth (twĕn'tĭ-ĕth; -ĭth; 119), *adj.* [ME. *twentithe,* fr. AS. *twentigotha.* See TWENTY.] **1.** Next in order after the nineteenth; tenth after the tenth.
2. Constituting one of twenty equal parts into which anything is or may be divided.
twen'ti-eth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by twenty; one of twenty equal parts into which anything is or may be divided.
2. The unit or object coming next after the nineteenth in any series.
Twentieth Amendment. *U. S. Const.* See CONGRESS, *n.,* 4; cf. *Lame Duck Act,* under LAME DUCK b.
twen'ti-eth-cen'tu-ry, *attrib. adj.* Of or pertaining to the twentieth century.
twentieth-century cut *or* **brilliant.** See BRILLIANT, *n.,* 1.
twen'ty (twĕn'tĭ), *adj.* [ME. *twenty, twenti,* fr. AS. *twēntig, twentig;* akin to OFris. *twintich,* OS. *twēntig,* D. & LG. *twintig,* OHG. *zweinzug,* G. *zwanzig,* Goth. *twai tigjus* two tens. See TWAIN, TWO; TEN.] **1.** One more than nineteen; twice ten; — often with ellipsis of the noun; as, mature at *twenty* (years of age).
2. Indefinitely, many; ever so many.
3. That bears the number twenty; as, room *twenty.*
4. Twentieth. *Obs.*
twen'ty, *n.;* *pl.* TWENTIES (-tĭz). **1.** The number greater by a unit than nineteen; the sum of twelve and eight, or twice ten; twenty units or objects; a score.
2. A symbol representing twenty units, as 20, XX, or xx.
3. Something having as an essential feature twenty units or members; specif.: **a** A squad or company of twenty men. **b** *pl.* A size of yarn of which twenty thicknesses will just fill a half-inch tube. **c** See TWENTIES, THE.

twad'dle-mon'ger, *n.* See -MONGER.
twad'dle-some, *adj.* See -SOME.
twad'dling, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of TWADDLE.—**twad'dling-ly,** *adv.*
twae (twā), **twae'some** (-sŭm), **twae'three'.** Scot. vars. of TWO, TWOSOME, TWO-THREE.
twa'fauld' (twä'fôld'; -fäld'), **twa'fald'.** Scot. vars. of TWOFOLD.
twaite (twāt). Var. of THWAITE.
twalte (twält), *n., or* **twaite** shad. See SHAD. *Local, Eng.*
twal, twall (twäl; twôl; twäl), **twal hours** (ōōrz). Scot. vars. of TWELVE, TWELVE HOURS.
twane. Obs. past tense of TWINE.
twangd. Twanged. *Ref. Sp.*
twang-dil'low (twăng-dĭl'ō), *n.* Harping; twanging. *Obs.*
twang'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
twan'kle (twängk'k'l), *v. t.* = TWANGLE. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
't wa'n't (twŏnt; twōnt). Dial. contraction of *it was not.*
't was (twŏz; 71). A contraction of *it was.*
twa'some. Scot. var. of TWO-SOME.
tweag (twēg). Dial. var. of TWEAK.
tweakt. Tweaked. *Ref. Sp.*
twech. † TOUCH.
twee'did. Tweedled. *Ref. Sp.*
Tweed'side' burr (twēd'sīd'). See 1st BURR, 13 a.
tween'ie. Var. of TWEENY.
'tween'-watch', *n.* = DOGWATCH.
tween'y (twēn'ĭ), *n.* Short for BETWEENMAID.
tweer. † TWIRE, TUYÈRE.
tweez. Tweeze. *Ref. Sp.*

twel (twĕl), **twelf** (twĕlf). Vars. of TWELVE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
twel (twĕl). Dial. var. of TILL, *prep.*
twelf'hyn'de (twĕlv'hĭn'dē), *n.* See HYNDE. — **twelf'hyn'de man.**
twelfth'ly, *adv.* of TWELFTH.
twell, twel (twĕl). Dial. var. of TILL, *prep.*

twelv. Twelve. *Ref. Sp.*
twelve'hyn'de, *n.* Twelfhynde. See HYNDE. — **twelve'hyn'de man.** (MORRIS.)
twelve-men's morris. See 4th.
twelve'mo (twĕlv'mō), *n. & adj.* = DUODECIMO, *n. & adj.*
Twelve'tide', *n.* = TWELFTHTIDE. *Obs.*
twen'ti-eth-ly, *adv.* of TWENTIETH.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

twenty-acre	twenty-hour	twenty-pound
twenty-carat	twenty-inch	twenty-round
twenty-centimeter	twenty-knot	twenty-second
twenty-cubit	twenty-line	twenty-seven
twenty-day	twenty-man	twenty-seventh
twenty-dollar	twenty-mark	twenty-shilling
twenty-eight	twenty-mesh	twenty-six
twenty-eighth	twenty-meter	twenty-sixth
twenty-fifth	twenty-mile	twenty-third
twenty-first	twenty-minute	twenty-thread
twenty-five	twenty-nigger	twenty-three
twenty-foot	twenty-nine	twenty-ton
twenty-four	twenty-ninth	twenty-two
twenty-fourth	twenty-one	twenty-wood
twenty-gauge	twenty-ounce	twenty-word
twenty-grain	twenty-payment	twenty-yard
twenty-gun	twenty-plume	twenty-year

twen'ty–eight', *n.* [So named from its note.] A West Australian yellow-collared parakeet (*Barnardius zonarius semitorquatus*).

Twen'ty–first' A·mend'ment. *U. S. Const.* An amendment repealing the Eighteenth (prohibition) Amendment, passed by Congress in March, 1933, approved by the necessary thirty-six states by Nov. 7, 1933, and effective December 6, 1933.

twen'ty·fold' (twĕn'tĭ·fōld'), *adj.* Twenty times as many or as large; twenty times over. — **twen'ty·fold'**, *n.*

twen'ty–four'mo (-fōr'mō; 181), *adj. Bookbinding & Print.* Having 24 leaves to a sheet; as, a *twenty-fourmo*, or 24mo, book. — *n.* A size of a book, or of its pages, resulting from folding each sheet into 24 leaves, measuring about 3¾ x 6 inches, as a maximum; also, a book of such size.

twen'ty–fourth' of May. Empire Day (which see).

twen'ty·mo (twĕn'tĭ·mō), *adj.* [See -MO.] *Bookbinding & Print.* Having 20 leaves to a sheet. — *n.* A book whose pages are formed by folding a sheet into 20 leaves.

twen'ty–one', *n. Cards.* = VINGT-ET-UN.

Twen'ty–one' De·mands'. A series of demands of far-reaching character made by Japan upon China Jan. 18, 1915, presented, with certain omissions, as an ultimatum May 7, 1915, and accepted by China two days later. They secured for Japan railway, mining, and industrial privileges, and a promise from China not to cede or lease territory along her coast.

twenty–one point cassino. See CASSINO.

Twen'ty–ounce', *n.* A widely grown variety of fall apple with very large yellowish-red fruit.

twen'ty–pen'ny (twĕn'tĭ·pĕn'ĭ), *adj.* Designating a size of nails. See -PENNY.

twenty questions. A guessing game; — from the number of questions allowed before guessing.

twen'ty–sec'ond, *n. Music.* **a** An interval of three octaves. **b** A tone at this interval.

twen'ty–three', *n.* **1.** In railway telegraphy, a signal to signify a message of the greatest urgency.
2. A number signifying the end or completion; hence, a command to go or move away; as, he said *twenty-three*, so I had to skip. *Slang.*

twi- (twī-). [AS.; akin to ON. *tvī-*, Skr. *dvi-*. See TWO, TWICE.] A prefix used with nouns and adjectives, and meaning *two, double, doubly, twice*, as in *twi*-faced, **twi'–cir'cle.**

Twi (twē), *n.* = TSHI.

twi'–banked', *adj.* Having two banks (of oars).

twi'bil', twi'bill' (twī'bĭl'), *n.* [AS. *twibill*, fr. *twi-* two + *bill, bil*, an ax, hoe, bill. See TWI-; BILL a cutting instrument.] **1.** A double-headed battle-ax. *Hist.*

Since at Byzantium many a year ago
My father bore the *twibil* valiantly. *William Morris.*

2. A kind of mattock, or ax; esp., a tool like a pickax, but having, instead of the points, flat terminations, one perpendicular to it.
3. A tool for making mortises. *Obs.*
4. A reaping hook, esp. for cutting beans. *Local, Eng.*
5. = ROARING BOY. *Obs.*

twi'billed' (-bĭld'), *adj.* Armed or provided with a twibil.

twice (twīs), *adj.* Happening or done twice.

twice (twīs), *adv.* [ME. *twies* (where the *s* is the adverbial ending; see -WARD), *twie*, fr. AS. *twigea, twiga, twiwa;* akin to *twi-* (in comp.) two, G. *zwie-*, OHG. *zwi-*, ON. *tvī-*, L. *bi-*, Gr. *di-*, Skr. *dvi-*, and E. *two*. See TWO.] **1.** Two times; once and again; on two separate occasions; as, he tried *twice*.
2. Doubly; in twofold quantity or degree; as, *twice* the sum; he is *twice* as fortunate as his neighbor.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

twice-abandoned	twice-audited	twice-cheated
twice-abolished	twice-authorized	twice-chosen
twice-absent	twice-avoided	twice-cited
twice-accented	twice-baked	twice-claimed
twice-accepted	twice-balanced	twice-collected
twice-accomplished	twice-bankrupt	twice-commenced
twice-accorded	twice-baptized	twice-commended
twice-accused	twice-barred	twice-committed
twice-achieved	twice-bearing	twice-competing
twice-acknowledged	twice-beaten	twice-completed
twice-acquired	twice-begged	twice-compromised
twice-acted	twice-begun	twice-concealed
twice-adapted	twice-beheld	twice-conceded
twice-adjourned	twice-beloved	twice-condemned
twice-adjusted	twice-bent	twice-conferred
twice-admitted	twice-bereaved	twice-confessed
twice-adopted	twice-bereft	twice-confirmed
twice-affirmed	twice-bested	twice-conquered
twice-agreed	twice-bestowed	twice-consenting
twice-alarmed	twice-betrayed	twice-considered
twice-alleged	twice-bid	twice-consulted
twice-allied	twice-bit	twice-contested
twice-altered	twice-blamed	twice-continued
twice-amended	twice-blessed	twice-converted
twice-angered	twice-blooming	twice-convicted
twice-announced	twice-blowing	twice-copyrighted
twice-answered	twice-boiled	twice-corrected
twice-anticipated	twice-borrowed	twice-counted
twice-appealed	twice-bought	twice-cowed
twice-appointed	twice-branded	twice-created
twice-appropriated	twice-broken	twice-crowned
twice-approved	twice-brought	twice-cured
twice-arbitrated	twice-buried	twice-damaged
twice-arranged	twice-called	twice-dared
twice-assaulted	twice-canceled	twice-darned
twice-asserted	twice-canvassed	twice-dead
twice-assessed	twice-captured	twice-dealt
twice-assigned	twice-carried	twice-debated
twice-associated	twice-caught	twice-deceived
twice-assured	twice-censured	twice-declined
twice-attained	twice-challenged	twice-decorated
twice-attempted	twice-changed	twice-decreed
twice-attested	twice-charged	twice-deducted
twice-defaulting	twice-needed	twice-salvaged
twice-defeated	twice-negligent	twice-sampled
twice-deferred	twice-negotiated	twice-sanctioned
twice-defied	twice-nominated	twice-saved
twice-delayed	twice-noted	twice-scared
twice-delivered	twice-notified	twice-scattered
twice-demanded	twice-numbered	twice-scolded
twice-denied	twice-objected	twice-scorned
twice-depleted	twice-obligated	twice-sealed
twice-deserted	twice-occasioned	twice-searched
twice-deserved	twice-occupied	twice-secreted
twice-destroyed	twice-offended	twice-secured
twice-detained	twice-offered	twice-seen
twice-diminished	twice-offset	twice-seized
twice-dipped	twice-omitted	twice-selected
twice-directed	twice-opened	twice-sensed
twice-disabled	twice-opposed	twice-sent
twice-disappointed	twice-ordered	twice-sentenced
twice-discarded	twice-originated	twice-separated
twice-discharged	twice-orphaned	twice-served
twice-discontinued	twice-overdue	twice-set
twice-discounted	twice-overtaken	twice-settled
twice-discovered	twice-overthrown	twice-severed
twice-disgraced	twice-owned	twice-shamed
twice-dismissed	twice-paid	twice-shared
twice-dispatched	twice-painted	twice-shelled
twice-divided	twice-pardoned	twice-shelved
twice-divorced	twice-parted	twice-shielded
twice-doubled	twice-partitioned	twice-shot
twice-doubted	twice-patched	twice-shown
twice-drafted	twice-pensioned	twice-sick
twice-drugged	twice-permitted	twice-silenced
twice-dyed	twice-persuaded	twice-sketched
twice-earned	twice-perused	twice-soiled
twice-effected	twice-petitioned	twice-sold
twice-elected	twice-pinnate	twice-soled
twice-enacted	twice-placed	twice-solicited
twice-encountered	twice-planned	twice-solved
twice-endorsed	twice-pleased	twice-sought
twice-engaged	twice-pledged	twice-sounded
twice-enlarged	twice-poisoned	twice-spared
twice-ennobled	twice-pondered	twice-specified
twice-essayed	twice-posed	twice-spent
twice-evaded	twice-postponed	twice-spinning
twice-examined	twice-praised	twice-stabbed
twice-excelled	twice-predicted	twice-staged
twice-excused	twice-preferred	twice-stated
twice-exempted	twice-prepaid	twice-stolen
twice-exiled	twice-prepared	twice-stopped
twice-exposed	twice-prescribed	twice-straightened
twice-expressed	twice-presented	twice-stress
twice-extended	twice-preserved	twice-stretched
twice-fallen	twice-pretended	twice-stricken
twice-false	twice-prevailing	twice-struck
twice-favored	twice-prevented	twice-subdued
twice-felt	twice-printed	twice-subjected
twice-filmed	twice-procured	twice-subscribed
twice-fined	twice-professed	twice-substituted
twice-folded	twice-prohibited	twice-sued
twice-fooled	twice-promised	twice-suffered
twice-forgiven	twice-promoted	twice-sufficient
twice-forgotten	twice-proposed	twice-suggested
twice-forsaken	twice-prosecuted	twice-summoned
twice-fought	twice-protected	twice-suppressed
twice-foul	twice-proven	twice-surprised
twice-fulfilled	twice-provided	twice-surrendered
twice-gained	twice-provoked	twice-suspected
twice-garbed	twice-published	twice-suspended
twice-given	twice-punished	twice-sustained
twice-granted	twice-pursued	twice-sworn
twice-grieved	twice-qualified	twice-tabled
twice-guilty	twice-questioned	twice-taken
twice-handicapped	twice-quoted	twice-tamed
twice-hazarded	twice-raided	twice-taped
twice-healed	twice-read	twice-taught
twice-heard	twice-realized	twice-taught
twice-helped	twice-rebuilt	twice-tempted
twice-hidden	twice-recognized	twice-tendered
twice-hinted	twice-reconciled	twice-terminated
twice-hit	twice-reconsidered	twice-tested
twice-honored	twice-recovered	twice-thanked
twice-humbled	twice-redeemed	twice-thought
twice-hurt	twice-re-elected	twice-threatened
twice-identified	twice-refined	twice-thrown
twice-ignored	twice-reformed	twice-tied
twice-imposed	twice-refused	twice-torn
twice-improved	twice-regained	twice-touched
twice-incensed	twice-regretted	twice-trained
twice-increased	twice-rehearsed	twice-transferred
twice-indulged	twice-reimbursed	twice-translated
twice-infected	twice-reinstated	twice-transported
twice-injured	twice-rejected	twice-treated
twice-insulted	twice-released	twice-tricked
twice-insured	twice-relieved	twice-tried
twice-invented	twice-remedied	twice-trusted
twice-invited	twice-remembered	twice-turned
twice-issued	twice-remitted	twice-undertaken
twice-jailed	twice-removed	twice-undone
twice-judged	twice-rendered	twice-united
twice-kidnaped	twice-rented	twice-unpaid
twice-knighted	twice-repaired	twice-upset
twice-lamented	twice-repeated	twice-used
twice-leagued	twice-replaced	twice-uttered
twice-learned	twice-reported	twice-vacant
twice-left	twice-reprinted	twice-vanished
twice-lengthened	twice-requested	twice-varnished
twice-levied	twice-required	twice-ventured
twice-liable	twice-reread	twice-verified
twice-listed	twice-resented	twice-vetoed
twice-loaned	twice-resisted	twice-victimized
twice-lost	twice-restored	twice-violated
twice-mad	twice-restrained	twice-visited
twice-maintained	twice-resumed	twice-voted
twice-marketed	twice-revenged	twice-waged
twice-married	twice-reversed	twice-waived
twice-mastered	twice-revised	twice-wanted
twice-mated	twice-revived	twice-warned
twice-measured	twice-revolted	twice-wasted
twice-menaced	twice-rewritten	twice-weaned
twice-mended	twice-rich	twice-welcomed
twice-mentioned	twice-right	twice-whipped
twice-merited	twice-risen	twice-widowed
twice-met	twice-roasted	twice-wished
twice-missed	twice-robbed	twice-withdrawn
twice-mistaken	twice-roused	twice-witnessed
twice-modified	twice-ruined	twice-won
twice-mortal	twice-sacked	twice-worn
twice-mourned	twice-sacrificed	twice-wounded
twice-named	twice-said	twice-yielded
twice-necessitated		

— *at twice.* *Archaic or Dial.* **a** At two different times or operations; as, to pay a debt *at twice*. **b** At the second time or operation; as, to succeed *at twice*.

twice'–born' (66), *adj.* **1.** Born a second time; reincarnated.
2. Regenerate; — an epithet applied to one who has experienced a spiritual rebirth, or fundamental moral and religious renewal, this being effected, presumably, by divine agency.
3. *Hinduism.* Spiritually born again; — applied to the three upper castes, esp. the Brahman, regarded as spiritually reborn by investiture with the sacred thread. See CASTE, *n.*, 2. Cf. REGENERATION, *n.*, 6.

twice'–laid' (66), *adj.* **a** Made from the ends of rope and strands of used rope; as, *twice-laid* rope. **b** Designating a dish made from leftovers, esp. of salt fish. **c** Hence. made from odds and ends, refuse, etc.

You *twice-laid* thing from Port Mahon! *Masefield.*

twic'er (twīs'ĕr), *n.* [From TWICE.] **1.** One who does a thing twice, or who does two things; esp., in English trade cant, a printer who works both as compositor and pressman.
2. Something twice as large, strong, valuable, etc., as expected. *Slang.*

twice'–stabbed' la'dy·bird'. A small black predatory beetle (*Chilocoris bivulnerus*), family Coccinellidae, marked with a bright-orange dot on each wing cover.

twice'–told' (66), *adj.* **1.** Told twice, or repeatedly; hence, trite; hackneyed; as, a *twice-told* tale.
2. Counted twice; computed once and then again.

Twice–Told Tales. A collection of short stories (the first volume, 1837) by Nathaniel Hawthorne. A second volume appeared in 1842, and some later editions add *The Snow Image*.

twi'child (twĭch'ĭld; -ĭl; -l), *n. & adj.* [See TWI-; CHILD.] Second childhood; (one) in second childhood. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

Twick'en·ham (twĭk''n·ăm), *n.* A suburb of London, in which were located the villa of Alexander Pope and the "Gothic Castle" of Horace Walpole (at Strawberry Hill). See in *Gaz.*

twi'–col'ored, twi'–col'oured, *adj.* Twice colored; varicolored. "*Twi-colored* leaves." *Aldous Huxley.*

twid'dle (twĭd''l), *v.;* TWID'DLED (-'ld); TWID'DLING (-lĭng). [Prob. imitative; cf. Nor. dial. *tvidla* to stir. Cf. TWEEDLE, QUIDDLE.] *Transitive:* To touch lightly, or play with; to twirl; to fiddle with; as, to *twiddle* one's thumbs; to *twiddle* a watch key; sometimes, to wriggle. "He *twiddled* his toes a second time." *Kipling.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To play or trifle with anything; hence, to be busied with trifles; to act, speak, twitter, or the like, triflingly; to fiddle.
2. To quiver or shake lightly, as a pendent ornament; to tremble; vibrate; twirl.

twid'dle, *n.* Act of twiddling, or lightly twirling something; a slight twist or twirling motion with or as with the fingers.

twid'dle (twĭd''l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TWEEDLE.

twid'dler (-lĕr), *n.* One who or that which twiddles; as: **a** One who trifles; a trifler. **b** *Cricket.* A twister.

twid'dle–twad'dle, *n.* [Redupl. of TWADDLE.] Silly, commonplace chatter; twaddle. — **twid'dle–twad'dle,** *adj.*

twid'dling (twĭd'lĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of TWIDDLE. Hence: *adj.* That twiddles; hence, trifling.

twiddling line. *Naut.* **a** *Obs. exc. Hist.* A small rope used to steady or secure the wheel. **b** A cord attached to a gimbal and leading out through the binnacle, by which the compass can be jerked free if caught.

twid'dly (twĭd'lĭ), *adj.* Twiddling; twisting; as, a *twiddly* road.

twi'fal'low (twī'făl'ō), *v. t.* [*twi-* + *fallow.*] To plow or fallow for the second time. *Obs.* — **twi'fal'low,** *n. Obs*

twi'foil' (twī'foil'), *n.* [*twi-* + *foil* leaf.] The twayblade *Listera cordata.*

twi'fold' (-fōld'), *v. t.* To fold double. *Poetic.*

twi'fold', *adj. & adv.* [AS. *twifeald.* See TWI-; cf. TWOFOLD.] = TWOFOLD. — **twi'fold'ly,** *adv. Both Archaic.*

twi'–formed' (twī'fôrmd'), *adj.* Also **twi'-form'** (-fôrm'). Formed of two elements. *Now Rare.*

twig (twĭg), *v.;* TWIGGED (twĭgd); TWIG'GING (twĭg'ĭng). [Gael. *tuig*, or Ir. *tuigim* I understand.] *Transitive:* **1.** To understand the meaning of; to comprehend. *Colloq.*
2. To observe slyly; also, to perceive; discover. *Colloq.*

As if he were looking right into your eyes and *twigged* something there which you had half a mind to conceal. *Hawthorne.*

—, *Intransitive:* To understand. *Colloq.*

twig (twĭg), *n.* [AS. *twig, twigge;* akin to D. *twijg*, OHG. *zwīg*, G. *zweig*, and to AS. *twi-* two. See TWI-.] **1.** A small shoot or branch; a portion of stem of no definite length or size.

The Britons had boats made of willow *twigs*, covered on the outside with hides. *Raleigh.*

2. A divining rod.
3. *Anat.* A minute branch of a nerve or artery.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

twig-formed	twig-lined	twig-suspended
twig-green	twig-strewn	twig-wrought

twig, *v. t.* To beat, as with a twig or twigs; to switch.

twig, *n.* Fashion; mode; style. *Colloq., Eng. & Ir.*

A plan she formed for going to the ball in proper *twig*. *S. Lever.*

twig, *n. & v.* [Cf. TWICK.] Pull; twitch; tweak. *Dial.*

twig, *v. i.* To be energetic; to work hard. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

twig beetle. Any of various small beetles, esp. bark beetles, that bore in twigs.

twig blight. *Plant Pathol.* Any dying back of the terminal branches or twigs of woody plants, as that occurring in fire blight, brown rot, etc. Cf. DIEBACK, WITHERTIP.

twig borer. Any of certain small beetles, or their larvae or the larvae of small moths, which bore in twigs of trees or shrubs, as the *apple twig borer, peach twig borer* (see these terms).

twig caterpillar. Any of several slender measuring worms (family Geometridae) which assume a resting and protective position on the side of a twig, attached by the anal prolegs.

twig drop. *Plant Pathol.* The shedding of twigs or small branches caused by nutritional disturbances.

twig gall. Any of numerous galls that develop on the twigs of trees or shrubs.

twigged (twĭgd), *adj.* Having twigs, as of a specified kind or color; — often used in combination; as, gray-*twigged*.

twig'gen (twĭg'ĕn), *adj.* Made of twigs; covered with wickerwork. *Archaic & Dial.*

twig'ger (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who twigs (in any sense).
2. A fornicator. *Obs.*

twig girdler. = GIRDLER, 4.

twig'gy (twĭg'ĭ), *adj.;* TWIG'GI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); TWIG'GI·EST. Of, pertaining to, like, or suggesting, a twig or twigs; as: **a** Slight, as a twig; thin and delicate.

The sandpipers staggered on *twiggy* legs. *C. Morley.*

b Full of or abounding in twigs. "*Twiggy* trees," *Evelyn.*

twig insect. A stick insect.

twig'let (twĭg'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A small twig. *Rare.*

Twenty-five Methodist Articles of Religion. See ARTICLES OF RELIGION.

'twere (twûr; *cf.* WERE). A contraction of *it were.*

twey. ✝ TWAY.

twey'fold', *adj.* Twofold. *Obs.*

twice'–ac·cen'ed co'tate. See PITCH, *Illust.*

twice pinnate. See PINNATE.

twicet (twīst; 232). Dial. var. of TWICE.

twich. ✝ TOUCH, TOUGH.

twich. Var. & ref. sp. of TWITCH.

twicht. Twitched. *Ref. Sp.*

twick (twĭk), *n. & v.* [AS. *twician.* See TWITCH; cf. TWEAK.] = 1st & 2d TWITCH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

twi'er (twī'ĕr). Corrupt. of TOUPÉE.

twi'–faced' (twī'fāst'), *adj.* [*twi-* + *faced.*] Two-faced. *Obs.*

twi'–forked' (twī'fôrkt'), *adj.* Bifurcated. *Obs.*

twig'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

twight. Obs. past part. of TWITCH.

twight. ✝ TWIT.

twig'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

twig'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

twig pruner. Any of numerous small beetles whose larvae bore in twigs of trees cutting them off as if pruned, as those of the genus *Hypermallus* (see PRUNER, 2) infesting various hardwood trees in America.

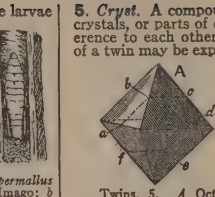

Twig Pruner (*Hypermallus parallelus*). *a* Imago; *b* Section of Twig containing Pupa. (× 1¼)

twig rush. Any rushlike sedge of the genus *Cladium*, esp. *C. mariscoides*, most of which have harsh-edged leaves.

twig'with'y (twĭg'wĭth'ĭ; -wĭth'ĭ), *n.* [*twig* + *withy*.] The osier willow.

twi'light' (twī'lĭt'), *n.* [ME., fr. AS. *twi-* two + *lēoht* light; cf. LG. *twelecht*, D. *tweelicht*, G. *zwielicht*. See TWI-; LIGHT.] **1.** The light from the sky between full night and sunrise, or between sunset and full night. Twilight is sunlight scattered once or (the fainter) twice by the atmosphere and its dust. **2.** Hence, a faint light; a dubious, obscure, or uncertain, medium through which anything is viewed.

The *twilight* of probability. *Locke.*

3. Figuratively, an intermediate state; a condition considered as suggesting the transition from light to darkness; as, people entering the *twilight* of life.

4. The color twilight blue.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

twilight-enfolded twilight-hushed twilight-seeming
twilight-hidden twilight-loving twilight-tinctured

twi'light', *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the twilight; as, *twilight* dews; *twilight* thoughts; also, appearing in, or haunting, the twilight; as, a *twilight* bat. **2.** Imperfectly illuminated; shaded; obscure.

O'er the *twilight* groves and dusky caves. *Pope.*

3. Suggestive of the condition of twilight, as being intermediate between what is bright and clear and what is dark and obscure. "In the civilized world there prevails a *twilight* mood which finds expression in all sorts of odd aesthetic fashions." *T. Carver.*

twi'light', *v. t.* To illuminate faintly. *Rare.*

twilight arch. *Meteorol.* A pinkish band along the eastern horizon, at and after sunset, which slowly rises as the sun descends, and forms an arch with a dark bluish area beneath, being the earth's shadow on the sky.

twilight blue. A color, greenish-blue in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

twilight home. A charitable institution providing a home for aged people. *Colloq., Australia.*

Twilight of the Gods. = RAGNAROK.

twilight parallel. The small circle of the celestial sphere parallel to the horizon and 18° below it, on the sun's crossing which twilight ceases or dawn begins.

twilight sleep. [Trans. of G. *dämmerschlaf*.] A condition of partial anesthesia, or subconsciousness, which dulls awareness to pain and softens or effaces memory of pain, as from childbirth. It is produced by hypodermic injection of morphine and scopolamine. Used also figuratively.

twilight state. *Psychiatry.* A dreamy state, lacking touch with present reality, occurring in epilepsy, hysteria, dementia praecox, and some other abnormal conditions.

twilight vision. *Psychol.* Rod vision by the dark-adapted eye in dim light; scotopia. See DUPLICITY THEORY, PURKINJE EFFECT.

twi'light'y (twī'lĭt'ĭ), *adj.* Like or suggestive of twilight.

twilight zone. **1.** See OCEANIC AREA.

2. An undefined boundary region where distinctions are not clear, as in political science, economics, racial geography (see GRAY ZONE), or religion.

twi'lit' (twī'lĭt'), *adj.* Lighted by or as by twilight; dimly illuminated.

twill (twĭl), *n.* [ME. *twile* (obs. E. *twilly*), fr. AS. *twili*, fr. *twi-*; cf. G. *zwillich* twilled cloth. See TWI-; cf. TWEED.] **1.** An appearance of diagonal lines or ribs produced in textile fabrics by passing the weft threads over one and under two or more warp threads, instead of over one and under the next.

2. A fabric woven with a twill.

twill, *v. t.;* TWILLED (twĭld); TWILL'ING. To weave, as cloth, so as to produce the appearance of diagonal lines or ribs on the surface.

twill, *v. t.* To quill, or flute, as cloth.

twill, *n.* [Var. of QUILL.] A quill; reed; spool. *Dial. Eng.*

't will (twĭl; 71). Contraction of *it will.*

twilled (twĭld), *adj.* Perhaps, covered with reeds or sedges; reedy; sedgy; or, having ridges; ridgy. The meaning in Shakespeare's *Tempest*, IV. i. 64, is in dispute.

twill'er (twĭl'ẽr), *n.* One who or a machine that twills.

twill'-wo'ven, *adj.* Woven with a twill, as certain fabrics.

twil'ly (twĭl'ĭ), *n.* Also **twilly devil.** [Cf. WILLY.] A willow for cleansing or loosening wool, etc.

twill'y, *n.* [See TWILL.] A kind of coarse woolen stuff. *Obs.*

twi'-mind'ed, *adj.* Of two opinions (about a question); doubtful as to which course to pursue, answer to give, etc.

twin (twĭn), *adj.* [ME., fr. AS. *twinn*; akin to D. *tweeling* a twin, G. *zwilling*, OHG. *zwiniling*, ON. *tvennr*, *tvinnr*, two and two, twin, and to AS. *twi-* two. See TWI-.] **1.** Twain; two. *Obs.*

2. Made up of two distinct, nearly related, and equal, members; double; twofold.

3. Specif.: **a** Consisting of, or being, twins, or a pair; as, *twin* boys. **b** Composed of two like or nearly related parts or factors; of two parts joined or acting as one. **c** *Bot.* Didymous.

4. Standing in the relation of a twin; esp., being one of two born at a birth; as, a *twin* brother or sister.

5. *Cryst.* Of the nature of a twin; formed by twinning.

twin, *n.* **1.** A couple; a pair; two. *Obs.*

2. a One of two persons or things closely related by ties of birth, resemblance, or the like. **b** Specif., one of two produced at a birth, esp. by an animal that ordinarily brings forth but one at a birth; — chiefly *pl.* and applied to the young of beasts as well as to human young. ***Identical twins*** develop from a single fertilized egg cell by its complete division, or separation in the two-cell stage; they are markedly similar mentally and physically and always of the same sex. ***Fraternal twins*** develop from two eggs, are not necessarily of the same sex, and may be quite unlike.

☞ Colloquially, the phrase *a pair of twins* is commonly used to designate two offspring born at one birth.

3. An aerial of twin, or two similar, strands.

4. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Astron.* = GEMINI, 1 **a.**

5. *Cryst.* A compound crystal composed of two or more crystals, or parts of crystals, in reversed position with reference to each other. The relative position of the parts of a twin may be explained by supposing one part to be re-

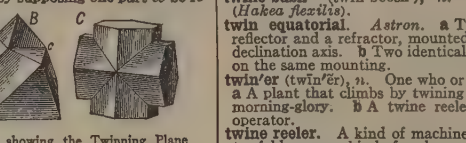

Twins, 5. *A* Octahedron showing the Twinning Plane *a b c d e f*. *B* Twinned Octahedron (Contact Twins). *C* Penetration (Cruciform) Twin of Staurolite.

volved 180° about a certain axis (the ***twinning axis***), this axis being normal to a plane (the ***twinning plane***) which is usually one of the fundamental planes of the crystal. This revolution brings the two parts into parallel position, or vice versa. A ***contact twin*** is one in which the parts are united by a plane surface, called the ***composition face***, usually the same as the twinning plane. A ***penetration twin*** is one in which the parts interpenetrate each other, often very irregularly. Twins are also called, according to form, *cruciform*, *geniculate*, etc. When more than two simple crystals are involved, the twinning is said to be *repeated*. ***Polysynthetic twinning*** is repeated twinning in parallel, which sometimes, as in the case of the triclinic feldspars, is shown as a series of striations on the surface. Repeated twinning not in parallel, i.e., in which the successive twinning planes are inclined to one another, tends to produce cyclic forms, which often resemble simple crystals of another system.

6. *Oil Drilling. Usually pl.* Any well drilled on the same location as an existing oil well or gas well to tap a different producing formation. An oil well may have four or five twins.

twin (twĭn), *v.;* TWINNED (twĭnd); TWIN'NING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To bring forth twins.

2. To be mated, or coupled, with another; specif., to be born at the same birth.

—, *Transitive:* To bring forth as twins; to cause to be twins, or like twins, in any way; to couple; to match; as, eye and hand are *twinned* in action.

twin-. A combining form of *twin*, n. or *twin*, adj., forming adjectives:

twin-balled	twin-headed	twin-spiked
twin-bearing	twin-hued	twin-spired
twin-begot	twin-leaved	twin-spot
twin-blossomed	twin-lens	twin-striped
twin-cylinder	twin-light	twin-towered
twin-engined	twin-named	twin-towned
twin-existent	twin-peaked	twin-tractor
twin-float	twin-power	twin-wheeled
twin-forked	twin-roller	twin-wire
twin-gun		

twin (twĭn), *v. t. & i.* To part; sever; sunder; deprive (of). *Obs. exc. Scot.* "Ere that we farther *twin*." *Chaucer.*

twin band mill. A mill with both a right-hand and a left-hand saw. The saws are adjustable and may be mounted on separate frames.

twin'ber'ry (twĭn'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr-ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** A shrubby North American honeysuckle (*Lonicera involucrata*) with purple involucrate flowers. **b** = PARTRIDGE-BERRY **a.**

twin boat, *or* **twin ship.** *Naut.* A vessel whose deck and upper works rest on two parallel hulls, sometimes with a single paddle-wheel between them, as in some river steamers.

twin'born' (twĭn'bôrn'; 66), *adj.* Born at the same birth.

twin Brethren *or* **Brothers.** Castor and Pollux. See DIOSCURI; GEMINI, 1 **a.**

Twin Cities. St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota; — a nickname.

T winding. *Elec.* T connection.

twine (twĭn), *n.* [AS. *twīn*, prop., a twisted or double thread; akin to D. *twijn*, ON. *tvinni*, G. *zwirn* thread, E. *twist*, and to AS. *twi-* two. See TWI-; cf. TWICE, TWIST.] **1.** A strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together, used for various purposes, as for binding small parcels, making nets, and the like. A pound of ordinary four-ply cotton twine is about 5,280 feet in length.

2. Act of twining, or winding, round; a twining.

3. A twist, as formed by winding; a convolution. *Rare.*

Typhon huge, ending in snaky *twine*. *Milton.*

4. An entwining, or interlacing; a twined or interlaced part, or an object distinguished by having such parts; hence, a snarl, or tangle; also, an interlaced branch or spray of a plant, an ivy, etc.

5. A peculiar ocean ripple preceding a southeast gale on the coast of Great Britain; — locally so called.

6. A color, reddish-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance; — called also *anamite*, *dune*. Cf. COLOR.

7. *Basketry.* A lattice of rods bound closely together by a wrapping of pliable material.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

twine-bound twine holder twine spinner
twine braider twinemaker twine-spinning, *adj.*
twine-colored twinemaking twine-toned
twine cutter twine polisher twine-twisting, *adj.*

twine (twĭn), *v.;* TWINED (twĭnd); TWIN'ING (twĭn'ĭng). [ME. *twynen*; akin to D. *twijnen* to twine, ON. & Sw. *tvinna*, Dan. *tvinde* and to E. TWINE, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To twist together; also, to form by twisting or winding of threads; loosely, to weave; as, fine *twined* linen.

2. To twist; turn. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. To wind, as one thread around another, or as any flexible substance around another body; to wreathe.

Let me *twine* mine arms about that body. *Shak.*

4. To wind about; to embrace; entwine; encircle.

Let wreaths of triumph now my temples *twine*. *Pope.*

5. To prolong; to stretch out. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

6. To interweave; intermingle; mingle; mix. *Obs.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be wound, woven, or twisted, together; to intertwine; twist.

2. To wind; bend; turn; also, to coil or curl, as a vine.

As rivers, though they bend and *twine*,
Still to the sea their course incline. *Swift.*

3. To turn round; to revolve. *Obs.*

4. To warp; to bend out of shape. *Obs.*

Syn. — Wrap, infold, coil.

twine (twĭn), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. ME. *twinnen* to separate, and E. TWIN.] To part; sunder. *Scot.*

twine. Dial. var. of WHINE.

twin earthquake. See EARTHQUAKE.

twine binder. *Agric. Mach.* **a** The binding mechanism of a binder. **b** A binder using twine to bind the grain or fodder into bundles. — **twine'-bind'ing,** *adj.*

twine'bush' (twĭn'bŏŏsh'), *n.* An Australian shrub (*Hakea flexilis*).

twin equatorial. *Astron.* **a** Two telescopes, often a reflector and a refractor, mounted on the two ends of the declination axis. **b** Two identical photographic telescopes on the same mounting.

twin'er (twĭn'ẽr), *n.* One who or that which twines; esp.: **a** A plant that climbs by twining about a support, as the morning-glory. **b** A twine reeler (which see); also, its operator.

twine reeler. A kind of machine for twisting twine, esp. twofold yarns; a kind of mule, or spinning machine.

twin'flow'er (twĭn'flou'ẽr), *n.* Either of the low, prostrate, vinelike plants *Linnaea borealis*, of northern Europe and Asia, and *L. americana*, of northern North America. They have opposite leaves and fragrant flowers in pairs on slender, upright stalks. See LINNAEA.

twin'fold' (-fōld'), *adj.* Twofold.

twinge (twĭnj), *v.;* TWINGED (twĭnjd); TWING'ING (twĭn'jĭng). [ME. *twengen*, fr. AS. *twengan* to pinch, squeeze; akin to ME. *twingen* to pain, afflict; cf. OFris. *thwinga* to constrain, D. *dwingen*, OS. *thwingan*, G. *zwingen*, OHG. *dwingan* to press, oppress, overcome, ON. *thvinga*, Sw. *tvinga* to subdue, constrain, Dan. *tvinge*. Cf. THONG.] *Transitive:* **1.** To afflict; oppress; constrain. *Obs.*

2. To pull with a twitch; to tweak; twitch. *Rare.* "He would willingly *twinge* the cheeks of all nine." *Leigh Hunt.*

3. To affect with a sharp, sudden pain; to torment with pinching or sharp pains.

A sly spark
Of admiration *twinged* him like a pain. *Amy Lowell.*

—, *Intransitive:* To have a sudden, sharp, local pain, like a twitch; to suffer a keen, darting, or shooting, pain.

twinge, *n.* **1.** A pinch; tweak; twitch.

2. A sudden sharp pain; a darting local momentary pain; as, a *twinge* in the arm; a *twinge* of conscience.

Syn. — See PANG.

twin'gle (twĭng'g'l; -'l), *v. i. & t.* To turn; wind. *Scot. & Dial.*

twin'gle-twan'gle (twĭng'g'l-twăng'g'l; twĭng''l-twăng''l), *n. & v.* Also **twing'-twang'.** Twang.

twink (twĭngk), *v. i & t.* Twitter; chirp. *Rare.*

twink, *n.* The chaffinch. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

twink, *n. & v.* [See TWINKLE.] Wink; twinkle.

twink, *v. i.* To tinkle; clink. *Obs.*

twink, *v. t.* To punish; thrash.

twin'kle (twĭng'k'l), *v.;* TWIN'KLED (-k'ld); TWIN'KLING (-klĭng). [ME. *twinklen*, AS. *twinclian*; akin to ME. *twinken* to blink, wink, G. *zwinken*, *zwinkern*.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To open and shut the eye rapidly or twitchingly; to blink; wink; also, of the eyelids, to open and close rapidly and twitchingly.

The owl fell a moping and *twinkling*. *L'Estrange.*

2. To shine with an intermittent light; to flash, or appear to flash, at intervals; to sparkle; scintillate; as, a star that *twinkles*.

3. To appear at intervals while moving rapidly to and fro or backward and forward; as, feet *twinkling* in a dance.

The *twinkling* leaves that twirl on summer trees. *F. Thompson.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to twinkle; to blink; wink; shake. "He would half open his wings, and *twinkle* them caressingly." *Burroughs.*

2. To discharge in quick intermittent gleams; as, fireflies *twinkle* a faint light.

3. To affect or influence by or as if by twinkling. *Rare.*

twin'kle (twĭng'k'l), *n.* **1.** A closing or opening, or a quick motion, of the eye; a wink or sparkle of the eye.

2. A brief or an intermittent flash or gleam; a flicker; a glimmer; sparkle.

3. The time occupied by a single wink; a twinkling.

twin'kle, *v. i.* = 1st TINKLE, 2 & 3.

twin'kle-dum (twĭng'k'l-dŭm), *n.* The strum of a guitar.

twin'kler (twĭng'k'lẽr), *n.* One who or that which twinkles; specif., in fireworks, a kind of small sparkler.

twin'kles (-k'lz), *n. pl.* Pine needles. *Dial.*

twin'kling (twĭng'klĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that twinkles; a quick movement of the eye; a wink; twinkle.

2. A momentary variation in brightness of a star, due to the varying density of the air, which produces constantly changing refractive and interference effects; scintillation.

3. The time occupied by a single wink; a moment.

In a moment, in the *twinkling* of an eye. 1 *Cor.* xv. 52.

— ***in the twinkling of a bedstaff or bedpost.*** Instantaneously; with lightning speed; — orig. from the use of the bedstaff as a weapon. Cf. BEDSTAFF. *Now Rare.*

twin'kling, *adj.* That twinkles; gleaming intermittently. — **twin'kling-ly,** *adv.*

twin'kly (twĭng'klĭ), *adj.* Twinkling; sparkling.

twin'leaf' (twĭn'lēf'), *n.* The plant *Jeffersonia diphylla*.

twin'-lens' cam'er-a. A camera fitted with two lenses optically corrected to make them identical in their application.

twin'ling (twĭn'lĭng), *n.* [*twin* + 1st *-ling*.] A twin.

twin'ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Resembling or suggesting a twin in appearance, character, function, or the like.

twin mill. *Mach.* Either of a pair of straddle mills.

twin'-mo'tor (66), *adj.* Also **twin'-mo'tored.** Having two similar motors, as some airplanes.

twinned (twĭnd), *adj.* *Cryst.* Formed by twinning.

twin'ner (twĭn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who bears twins.

2. An operator of a machine (**twinning machine**) for cutting two combs out of each blank.

twin'ning (twĭn'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of TWIN. Hence: *n.* **1.** The bearing of twins; production of a pair instead of one, as of nut kernels.

2. Loosely, the coupling of two related persons or objects for some special purpose or consideration.

The usual *twinning* of Homer and Vergil. *Saintsbury.*

3. *Cryst.* The assemblage of two or more crystals, or parts of crystals, in reversed position with reference to each other in accordance with some law, called a ***twinning law***; also, a similar assemblage, called ***secondary twinning***, produced by external conditions, sometimes artificial, as by pressure in a rock mass, after formation of the mineral.

twin'ning, *n.* [See TWIN to separate, TWIN, *adj.*] Separation. *Obs.*

twinning axis, twinning plane. See TWIN, *n.*, 5.

twin'-screw', *adj.* *Shipbuilding.* Having two propeller screws, one on each side of the plane of the keel, one right-handed and one left-handed.

twig'some, *adj.* See -SOME.
twil, twild. Twill; twilled. *R. S.*
twi'light'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
twi'light'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
twill'ing, *n.* = 1st TWILL, 2.
twilt (twĭlt). Var. of QUILT, *n. & v.* *Obs. exc. Dial.*
twin'a-ble (twĭn'ē-b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.
twind, *v. t. & i.* [From *twine*, after *twined*, or *wind*, v.] To twist; twine. *Obs.*
twind. Twinned. *Ref. Sp.*
twin'dle (twĭn''l), *n. & v.* = TWIN, *n. & v.* *Obs. exc. Dial.*
twine'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
twine'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
twine'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
twin'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
twin'ing-ly (twĭn'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *twining*, pres. part. [-ISM b.
twin'ism (twĭn''ĭz'm), *n.* See
twin'kl, twin'kid. Twinkle;
twinkled. *Ref. Sp.* [-PROOF
twin'kle-proof' (66), *adj.* See
twink'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
twin'like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.
twin'ness (twĭn'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* See -NESS. [MING.
twinning law. See 1st TWIN-

twin-screw pump. *Mach.* A displacement pump consisting of a casing containing two parallel screws with intermeshing threads fitted to prevent backward movement of the fluid.
twin ship. See TWIN BOAT.
twin sister. **a** A girl born as one of twins. **b** A twin-flower (*Linnaea americana*).
twin sisterhood. The relation of being twin sisters; hence, close affinity in interests, sympathies, and ways of life.
twin'-six', *n.* **a** An internal-combustion engine having twelve cylinders arranged in two banks of six cylinders each, arranged in a V. **b** An automobile having such an engine.
twin'some·ness (twĭn'sŭm·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* The state or quality of being as like as twins; resemblance in appearance, sympathies, function, or the like.
Twin Stars. *Astron.* Castor and Pollux.
twin stock. *Beekeeping.* A beehive containing two colonies of bees.
twin suns. *Astron.* A binary, or double star, whose components are nearly equal in magnitude.
twin tap. In a surface carburetor, a mixing chamber having two valves, one to regulate the air supply to dilute the mixture from the carburetor proper, and the other the supply of mixture to the engine.
twin telescope. *Astron.* A twin equatorial.
twin'ter (twĭn'tĕr), *n.* [AS. *twiwintre* of two years.] A sheep two years old; — also applied to cattle and horses. — **twin'ter,** *adj.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
twin valve. A valve with one supply and two discharge openings.
twin'y (twīn'ĭ), *adj.* **a** Of twine; like or suggestive of twine. **b** Twining; interlacing.
twiny leg. The marsh painted cup. *Dial. Eng.*
twire (twīr), *v. i.* [Cf. MHG. *zwieren.*] *Obs. exc. Scot.* **a** To glance obliquely; to peer; leer. **b** To gaze earnestly. **c** To twinkle; glance; gleam.
twire, *n.* A sly look; leer. *Obs.*
twire, *v. t.* To curl or twist. *Obs.*
twire, *n.* A twisted filament; a thread. *Obs.*
twirl (twûrl), *v.;* TWIRLED (twûrld); TWIRL'ING. [Cf. AS. *þwiril* a churn staff, a stirrer, flail, *þweran, āþweran,* to agitate, twirl, G. *zwirlen, quirlen, querlen,* to twirl, to turn round or about, OHG. *dweran,* Nor. dial. *tvirla* to twirl. Cf. TROWEL.] *Transitive:* **1.** To move or turn round rapidly; to whirl round; to turn rapidly with the fingers.

Taught with dexterous hand to *twirl* the wheel. *Dodsley.*

2. To twist, as threads; esp., to twist the hairs of (one's mustache, or beard).
3. *Baseball.* To pitch. *Slang.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To revolve rapidly; to be whirled round; to spin; whirl.
2. To coil; to writhe in a twisting motion, as a serpent; to twine.
3. *Baseball.* To pitch. *Slang.*
Syn. — TWIRL, WHIRL. To TWIRL is to turn lightly and rapidly, esp. with the fingers; WHIRL implies greater velocity or energy of rotation; as, "whirligigs *twirled* round by skillful swains" (*Pope*); "The great brand . . . flashing round and round, and *whirled* in an arch, shot like a streamer of the northern morn" (*Tennyson*).
twirl, *n.* **1.** Act of twirling; a rapid circular motion; a whirl or whirling; quick rotation.
2. A twist; coil; eddy; convolution.

Do you take off your hat when you meet a dust *twirl?* *J. Stephens.*

twirl'er (twûr'lĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which twirls; specif.: **a** *Ceramics.* One who operates a lathe in making pottery; a turner. **b** *Textile Mfg.* A twister.
2. A skeleton key. *Slang.*
3. *Baseball.* A pitcher. *Slang.*
twirl'y (-lĭ), *adj.* Twisting; curling; coiling.
twis'el (twĭs''l; twĭz''l), *n. & v.* [AS. *twisel* (in comp.); cf. AS. *twislian* to fork. See TWI-.] Fork. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
twist (twĭst), *v.;* TWIST'ED; TWIST'ING. [ME. *twisten* to twist, to strip of leaves, fr. AS. *twist* (in comp.) a rope, as made of two (twisted) strands; cf. also ME. *twist* a twist, tendril, twig, AS. *twist* a branch; akin to D. *twist* a quarrel, dissension, G. *zwist,* ON. *tvistra* to scatter, separate. See TWINE, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To unite by winding one thread, strand, or other flexible substance, round another; to form by or as by twining or winding separate threads, strands, or the like, into a single thread; as, to *twist* yarn or thread; to *twist* wool or cotton.

Was it not to this end
That thou began'st to *twist* so fine a story? *Shak.*

2. Hence, to wreathe; twine; wind; encircle; as, to *twist* her curls around her finger; to *twist* silk thread on a reel.

Longing to *twist* bays with that ivy. *Waller.*

3. To wrench; turn; contort; twirl into spiral shape; specif.: **a** To crook spirally; to writhe; convolve. **b** To distort, as a solid body, by turning one part relatively to another about an axis passing through both; to subject to torsion; as, to *twist* a shaft. **c** To compress, constrain, or bring, by or as by torsion; to wring; press; hence, to wring; torment; torture; also, to confuse; perplex.

I felt death mine heart *twist.* *Chaucer.*
And with a dexterous jerk soon *twists* him down. *Cowper.*

d To turn from the true form or meaning; to pervert; as, to *twist* a passage cited from an author.
4. To wind into; to insinuate; — used reflexively; as, avarice *twists* itself into all human concerns.
5. In *Obs.* uses: **a** *Dial. Eng.* To strip of leaves; prune; lop. **b** To nauseate. **c** To hang.
6. *Life Insurance.* To induce (a person), esp. by misrepresentation or trickery, to drop a policy already in force in a company other than that of the twisting agent for one in the agent's company.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be united by being twisted or wound together; to be intertwined.
2. To coil; wind; wreathe.
3. To be contorted or distorted by or as if by torsion; specif.: **a** To curve in the form of a spiral; to be bent or turned; hence, to writhe. **b** To move with a turning motion; to revolve in motion; as, a slow *twisting* ball. **c** To follow a winding route; to meander; as, the river *twisted* through the meadows to the sea.
4. To be or become parted or divided; to separate. *Obs.*
twist round one's finger or little finger. To influence (a person) at will.
twist the lion's tail. To speak or act with the purpose of arousing British resentment. *Slang, U. S.*
twist (twĭst), *n.* [See TWIST, *v.*] **1.** That which is formed by twisting, convoluting, or winding together, parts; specif.: **a** A cord, thread, or anything flexible, formed by winding strands or separate things round each other. **b** A kind of closely twisted, strong, sewing silk, used by tailors, saddlers, etc. **c** A kind of tightly twisted cotton yarn. **d** A roll of twisted dough, baked. **e** Tobacco in the form of a thick twisted roll.
2. Act or manner of twisting, or state of being twisted; specif.: **a** The manner of twisting or twining together strands or flexible substances; interlacing or interweaving; hence, a knot, web, or the like, formed by twisting.

He found fault with the length . . . and the *twist.* *Arbuthnot.*

b A bending; convolution; flexure; deviation; turning.

Not the least turn or *twist* in the fibers of any one animal which does not render them more proper for that particular animal's way of life than any other cast or texture. *Addison.*

c Act of imparting a turning or twisting motion, as to a pitched ball; a twirl; spin; also, the motion thus imparted; as, the *twist* of a billiard ball. **d** A wrenching or distorting; a twisting, turning, or straining out of place; a wrench; as, he fell and gave his knee a bad *twist.* **e** A strong individual tendency, or bent; a marked inclination; a bias; — often implying tendency in a peculiar or unusual direction; as, a *twist* toward religious fanaticism.

There must be a peculiar *twist* in his father's brain. *Arnold Bennett.*

3. **a** Torque or torsional stress applied to a body, as a rod or shaft. **b** Torsional strain. **c** The angle through which a thing is twisted.
4. A twig, branch, tendril, or spray. *Obs.*
5. A hinge. *Obs.*
6. A beverage made by mixing liquors. *Slang, Eng.*
7. An appetite. *Slang, Brit.*
8. A woman; a "skirt." *Low Slang.*
9. **a** *Rare.* The bifurcated part of the human frame; fork. **b** In animals, the fleshing between the hind legs where the thighs come together.
10. The curved tail of certain animals, as the pug.
11. *Cordage.* The number of turns of the strands of a cord per unit length.
12. *Fancy Diving.* Any front or back dive in which the diver, beginning usually at the highest point of the diver, executes, in corkscrew fashion but without bending the body, a half turn (*half twist*) or a complete turn (*full twist*), the turn being accomplished by twisting the shoulders sideways so that the body follows the movement.
13. *Firearms.* **a** A material for gun barrels, consisting of iron and steel twisted and welded together; as, Damascus *twist.* **b** The spiral course of the rifling of a barrel.

By *twist* of rifling is meant the inclination of the groove, at any point, to the axis of the gun. When this inclination is constant, the *twist* is said to be uniform; when it increases gradually from the breech, the *twist* is said to be increasing. *U. S. Coast Artillery Drill Regs.*

14. *Glass Mfg.* A spiral line, often colored, in the stem of glasses. See AIRTWIST.
15. *Plant Pathol.* A disease of wheat and rye caused by the fungus *Dilophospora alopecuri,* in association with the eelworm *Tylenchus tritici,* which causes earcockle of wheat. See EARCOCKLE.
16. *Weaving.* One of the threads of a warp, usually more tightly twisted than the filling.
Syn. — See TURN.
— ***a twist in one's tongue.*** An impediment in one's speech.
Twist, Oliver. See OLIVER TWIST.
twist belting. Belting twisted into a helical curve.
twist bit. A boring bit like the twist drill. See SPUR BIT; 1st BIT, 9, *Illust.*
twist drill. A drill having one or more (usually two) deep helical grooves extending from the point to the smooth portion of the shank. See 1st DRILL, 1 **a**.
twist'ed (twĭs'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *past tense & past part.* of TWIST. — **twist'ed·ly,** *adv.*
twisted beard grass. See GRASS, *Table.*
twisted cubic. *Math.* A cubic space curve, cut by an arbitrary plane in three points.
twisted curve. *Geom.* A space curve; one not lying wholly in a plane.
twisted eglantine. The common honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*) of Europe.
twisted flower. Any plant of the genus *Strophanthus.*
twisted gear wheel, etc. *Mach.* A screw wheel, esp. one having its axis parallel to another wheel that meshes with it.
twisted heath. A low, evergreen shrub (*Erica cinerea*) of southern Europe, with small, bell-shaped, rosy-purple flowers; — called also *Scotch heath.* It is naturalized at Nantucket.
twist'ed-horn', *n.* The screw tree.
twisted pine. **a** The coast form (*Pinus contorta*) of the lodgepole pine (which see). **b** The ocote.
twisted shovel. *Agric. Mach.* A shovel cultivator with a curved and twisted surface, used for throwing soil toward the roots of cultivated crops.
twist'ed-stalk', *n.* Any plant of the genus *Streptopus,* family Liliaceae, esp. *S. roseus* of eastern North America. It has a slightly twisted stem, nodding, usually greenish or purplish flowers, and red berries.
twisted surface. *Geom.* A surface described by a straight line moving according to any law so that two consecutive positions of the line shall in general not be in one plane; a skew surface; scroll.
twisted suture. = HARELIP SUTURE.
twist'ened (twĭs't'nd), *adj.* Twisted; tangled. *Dial. Eng.*
twist'er (twĭs'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who twists; specif.: **a** *Weaving.* The person who joins warp threads by twisting. **b** One who rotates, coils, rolls, or bends something. **c** *Colloq.* One who grossly exaggerates or who lies; one who turns his statements this way and that to escape telling a truth which may have an unpleasant effect; also, the lie or evasion thus uttered.
2. One that twists, or a device operated by twisting; specif.: **a** A ball with a combined onward and spinning motion, as in *Baseball* a curve, in *Cricket* a break or swerve, in *Billiards* a ball with English, or side, etc. **b** A machine or device for twisting in spinning, in manufacture of thread, etc. **c** = SPANISH WINDLASS. **d** *Agric. Mach.* A swivel plow. See PLOW, *n.,* 1. **e** A device, as a tourniquet, by which a torsion is exerted. **f** A device used for twisting small stumps out of the ground. **g** A device, sometimes used in subduing a violent prisoner, by which an arm or hand may be painfully twisted.
3. A tornado, waterspout, sand column, or dust whirl, in which the rotatory ascending movement of a column of air is specially apparent. *Local, U. S.*
4. A somersault in which the acrobat performs a difficult twist of his body in air.
5. A writhing, twisting movement by which a horse may try to unseat his rider. *Colloq.*
6. A twisted roll, doughnut, or cruller.
7. A tree having a twisted grain. *Local, U. S.*
8. The inner part of the thigh, the proper place to rest upon when on horseback. *Craig.*
9. The mallard. *Local, Ill.*
10. *Carp.* A girder. *Obs.*
twist'er, *v. t. & i.* To wind; turn; twist. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
twist'i·cal (twĭs'tĭ·kăl), *adj.* Evasive; sly; underhanded. *Dial. or Slang., U. S.*
twist'i·fi·ca'tion (twĭs'tĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* Something twisting or twisted; esp., *Local, U. S.,* a country-dance in which the dancing couples are continually weaving in and out around a circle.
twist'ing (twĭs'tĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of TWIST. Hence: *adj.* That twists (in various senses). — **twist'ing·ly,** *adv.*
twisting machine. A machine for twisting, as thread into fancy yarn, rope strands into cordage, etc.; specif., *Silk Mfg.,* a machine similar to the spinner but twisting the silk in the opposite direction from the spinning.
twisting pair. See PAIR, *n.,* 12.
twist'i·wise' (twĭs'tĭ·wīz'), **twist'i·ways'** (-wāz'), *adv.* [See -WISE; -WAYS.] In a twisty shape or manner; twistily.
twis'tle (twĭs''l), *n. & v.* [See TWIST.] Twist; wrench. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
twist stitch. An embroidery stitch made by twisting the thread over and over a straight thread fastened on the material; — called also *cord stitch.*
twist'y (twĭs'tĭ), *adj.* **1.** Twisted; having a twist or twists; winding; coiling; curving; bending.
2. Fretful; also, evasive; elusive; tricky; dishonest.
twist'y, *n.* The screw tree.
twist'y-wist'y (-wĭs'tĭ), *adj.* Twisting; winding. *Colloq.*
twit (twĭt), *v. t.;* TWIT'TED; TWIT'TING. [ME. *atwiten,* fr. AS. *ætwītan* to reproach, blame, fr. *æt* at + *wītan* to reproach, blame; orig. to observe, see, hence, to observe what is wrong (cf. the meanings of E. *animadvert*); akin to G. *verweisen* to censure, OHG. *firwīzan,* Goth. *fraweitan* to avenge, L. *videre* to see. See VISION, WIT.] To reproach, taunt, or upbraid, esp. by reminding of a fault, defect, misfortune, or the like; to taunt; — now usually followed by *with;* as, to *twit* one with low birth.

Aesop minds men of their errors, without *twiting* them for what is amiss. *L'Estrange.*

Syn. — See RIDICULE. **Ant.** — Compliment, praise.
twit, *n.* Act of twitting; a taunting allusion or reminder.
twit, *n.* An entanglement or unevenness in yarn, usually formed in spinning or drawing.
twit, *v. i.* *Weaving.* To develop twits.
twit (twĭt), *v. i. & n.* Twitter; chirp. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
twitch (twĭch), *v.;* TWITCHED (twĭcht); TWITCH'ING. [ME. *twicchen;* akin to AS. *twiccian,* AS. angel*twicce* a worm used for bait, lit., a hook twitcher, LG. *twikken* to tweak, G. *zwicken.* Cf. TWEAK.] *Transitive:* **1.** To pull with a jerk or quick motion; to snatch; pluck; as, to *twitch* one by the sleeve; to *twitch* off grapes.

Thrice they *twitched* the diamond in her ear. *Pope.*

2. Hence, to draw or pluck distractingly; to distract; perplex; confuse. *Obs.*
3. To fasten or tie tightly; to squeeze; nip. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
4. *Logging.* To skid (logs). *Northern U. S. & Canada.*
5. *Mining.* To press down upon and close; — said of rock closing upon a lode.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To move jerkily, convulsively, or spasmodically; as, muscles *twitch* nervously.
2. To give a short quick tug or tugs; to pick; pluck; as, his fingers *twitched* at the bedclothes.
3. To utter taunts; to twit; carp. *Rare.*
4. *Mining.* = PINCH, *v. i.,* 7. *Obs. exc. Local, Eng.*
twitch, *n.* **1.** Act of twitching; a pull with a jerk; a short, sudden, quick pull; as, a *twitch* at the sleeve.
2. A short spastic contraction of the fibers or muscles; a simple muscular contraction; as, convulsive *twitches;* often, such a contraction accompanied by sharp pain; a twinge; pang.
3. A pair of tweezers. *Obs.*
4. A stick with a hole in one end through which passes a loop, to be drawn tightly over the upper lip or an ear of a horse. The stick is twisted to force the animal to keep quiet during a slight surgical operation.
5. A leather thong with a noose secured by a slipknot, used to bind a prisoner's wrists. *Span. Amer.*
6. *Mining.* = PINCH, *n.,* 12. *Obs. exc. Local, Eng.*
twitch, *n.,* = TWITCH GRASS. — *v. t. & i.* To clear (land) of twitch grass.
twitch'el (twĭch''l), *n.* A noose; a twitch (see 2d TWITCH, 4). — *v. t.* To tie up as with a twitchel. *Both Dial. Eng.*
twitch'el, *n.* [Cf. AS. *twicen* a forked road.] A path between hedges. *Dial. Eng.*
twitch'el·ing (twĭch'ĕl·ĭng), *n.* A crease in the lower face of a horseshoe in which the nail holes are placed.
Twitch'ell proc'ess (twĭch'ĕl). [After Ernst *Twitchell,* Am. chemist.] A process for saponifying fats with the use of an aromatic sulphonic acid (***Twitchell reagent***), which acts as a catalyst.
twitch'er (twĭch'ĕr), *n.* **a** One who or that which twitches. **b** *pl.* Tweezers. **c** *Dial.* A hard blow; also, a sharp pang. **d** = 2d TWITCH, 4.
Twitch'er, Jemmy. **a** A cunning robber in Gay's *Beggar's Opera.* **b** John Montagu, fourth Earl of Sandwich (1718–92); — so called from his use of bribery and political jobbery.
twitch'et (twĭch'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [From *twitch.*] A fit of nervousness; a fidget. *Dial., U. S.*
twitch'et·y (-ĕ·tĭ; -ĭ·tĭ), *adj.* Fidgety; restless. *Colloq.*
twitch'fire' (twĭch'fīr'), *n.* A fire for burning twitch grass from land.

He was a man with wide and patient eyes, gray, like the drift of *twitchfires* blown in June. *John Drinkwater.*

twitch grass. [See QUITCH GRASS.] **a** The couch grass *Agropyron repens.* **b** The slender foxtail.
twitch road. A logging road.
twitch'y (twĭch'ĭ), *adj.* Fidgety; irritable. *Colloq.*
twitch'y, *adj.* Made of, or abounding in, twitch, or couch, grass. *Dial. Eng.*
twite (twīt), *n.,* or **twite finch.** [Of imitative origin.] A linnet (*Carduelis flavirostris*) of northern Europe and Great Britain.

twin'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
twint, *n.* [Cf. MD. *twint* nothing, not a jot, LG. *twint, twink,* a blinking of the eye, a mere nothing.] A jot; a particle. *Obs.*
twi'rea'son, *n.* [*twi-* + *reason.*] A twofold reason. *Obs.*
twire'-pipe', *n.* One who peeps or pries. *Obs.* [or twirl. *Obs.*]
twirk (twûrk), *v. i. & n.* Twitch]
twirld. Twirled. *Ref. Sp.*
twirl'i·gig', *n.* [From *twirl,* after *whirligig.*] = WHIRLIGIG.
twis'car (twĭs'kär), *n.* Var. of TUSKAR. *Scot.*
twis'sle (twĭs''l). Var. of TWIZZLE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
twist'a·ble (twĭs'tă·b'l), *n.* See -ABLE.
twist'er·er, *n.* *Weaving.* = TWISTER, 1 **a**.
twist'i·ly, *adv.* of TWISTY.
twist'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
twist'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
twitch. † TOUCH.
twitch'i·ly, *adv.* of TWITCHY.
twitch'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
twitch'ing·ly, *adv.* of TWITCHING, pres. part.
twite. † THWITE.

twite (twīt), *v. t.* = TWIT, *v. t.* *Obs. exc. Dial.*

twit'lark' (twĭt'lärk'), *n.* [*twit*, an imitative syllable + *lark*.] The meadow pipit. *Local, Eng.*

twit'ten (twĭt''n), *n.* [Cf. 2d TWITCHEL.] A narrow passageway. *Local, Eng.*

twit'ter (twĭt'ĕr), *v.* [ME. *twiteren*, of imitative origin; cf. G. *zwitschern*, OHG. *zwizzirōn*, D, *kwetteren*, Sw. *qvitra*, Dan. *kvidre*.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises.

The swallow *twittering* from the straw-built shed. *Gray.*

2. To titter; giggle.

3. [Perhaps influenced by *twitch*.] To have a slight trembling of the nerves; to be excited or agitated.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To utter with a twitter.

2. To shake back and forth; to twiddle. *Rare.*

3. To spin unevenly, as thread. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

twit'ter, *n.* **1.** Act of twittering; a small, tremulous, intermitted noise, as that made by a swallow.

2. A half-suppressed laugh; a titter; giggle; loosely, light conversation interspersed with laughter; chatter.

3. A slight trembling or agitation of the nerves.

4. *Plant Pathol.* A malformation of the carnation plant induced by insects.

twit'ter, *v. t.* To twit; taunt.

It doth not become such a one as you to *twitter* me. *Fielding.*

twit'ter (twĭt'ĕr), *n.* [From TWIT.] One who twits.

twit'ter, *n.* Thin-spun thread; hence, anything slender or feeble. *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.*

twit'ter, *n.* [See QUITTOR.] *Whaling.* The refuse of the case of a sperm whale after the oil is pressed out; also, the thick tough tissue lining the case.

twit'ter·a'tion (twĭt'ĕr·ā'shŭn), *n.* A twitter. *Colloq.*

twit'ter·er (twĭt'ĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which twitters.

twit'ter·ing (-ĭng), *part. adj.* That twitters. — **twit'ter·ing·ly,** *adv.*

twit'ter·ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that twitters; esp., the chirping of small birds, frogs, tree toads, or the like.

2. A slight nervous excitement or agitation, such as is due to desire, expectation, or suspense.

twit'ter·ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Nervous; trembling. *Colloq.*

twit'ter·y (-ĭ), *adj.* Finespun; flimsy. *Scot. & Ir.*

twit'ting·ly (twĭt'ĭng·lĭ), *adv.* Tauntingly.

twit'–twat' (twĭt'twŏt'), *n.* The house sparrow.

twit'ty (twĭt'ĭ), *adj.* Having twits; uneven; — said of yarn.

'twixt (twĭkst). Aphetic form of ATWIXT; also, a contr. of BETWIXT; — formerly written *twixt.* *Poet. & Dial.*

'twixt'brain' (twĭkst'brān'), *n.* *Anat.* The diencephalon.

twiz'zle (twĭz''l), *n. & v.* [Cf. TWISTLE.] Twist; twirl. *Dial. & Colloq.*

twiz'zle–twig' (-twĭg'), *n.* A common spart or rush (*Juncus articulatus*) of the North Temperate Zone. *Eng.*

two (tōō), *adj.* [ME. *two, twa*, prop. fem. & neut., *twei, twein, tweien*, prop. masc. (whence E. *twain*), fr. AS. *twā*, fem. & neut., *twēgen*, masc., *tū*, neut.; akin to OFris. *twēne*, masc., *twā*, fem. & neut., OS. *twēne*, masc., *twā*, fem., *twē*, neut., D. *twee*, OHG. *zwēne, zwō, zwei*, G. *zwei*, ON. *tveir, tvær, tvau*, Sw. *två*, Dan. *to*, Goth. *twai, twos, twa*, Lith. *du*, Russ. *dva*, Ir, & Gael. *da*, W. *dau, dwy*, L. *duo*, Gr. *dyo*, Skr. *dva, dvi*. Cf. BALANCE, BAROUCHE, BETWEEN, BI-, COMBINE, DEUCE, DOUBLE, DOUBT, DOZEN, DUAL, DUEL, DUET, DYAD, REVEL, TO-, TWAIN, TWELVE, TWENTY, TWICE, TWIG, TWILIGHT, TWILL, TWIN, TWINE, TWIST.] **1.** One and one; twice one; — often with ellipsis of the noun; as, cut in *two*. "*Two* black clouds." *Milton.*

2. Two different; — an emphatic use; as, there can be no *two* opinions about this.

☞ *Two* is combined with a noun, often with the suffix *-ed* added to the combination, to form compound adjectives, such compounds being written usually with a hyphen, as in:

two-angle	two-gallon	two-position
two-arched	two-grained	two-pound
two-armed	two-groove	two-principle
two-aspect	two-grooved	two-pronged
two-barred	two-guinea	two-quart
two-barreled	two-gun	two-rail
two-base	two-handled	two-ranked
two-beat	two-hinged	two-rate
two-bedded	two-horned	two-rayed
two-bid	two-horse	two-roomed
two-bill	two-horsepower	two-row
two-blade	two-hour	two-seated
two-bladed	two-humped	two-seeded
two-bodied	two-inch	two-shafted
two-bond	two-leaf	two-shanked
two-bottle	two-leaved	two-shaped
two-branched	two-legged	two-sheave
two-bristled	two-life	two-shilling
two-bushel	two-light	two-shillingly
two-capsuled	two-lined	two-shillingness
two-celled	two-lobed	two-soused
two-cent	two-lunged	two-spined
two-chamber	two-man	two-spored
two-chambered	two-mast	two-spotted
two-charge	two-masted	two-stall
two-circle	two-membered	two-stalled
two-circuit	two-mile	two-storied
two-cleft	two-minded	two-story
two-coat	two-minute	two-stream
two-colored	two-monthly	two-stringed
two-component	two-named	two-striped
two-cylinder	two-necked	two-stroke
two-day	two-needle	two-suit
two-deck	two-nerved	two-syllable
two-dimensioned	two-oar	two-teeth
two-dollar	two-oared	two-tined
two-eared	two-ounce	two-toed
two-edged	two-parted	two-toothed
two-em	two-party	two-topped
two-ended	two-pass	two-track
two-eye	two-peaked	two-tusked
two-eyed	two-petaled	two-twisted
two-factor	two-piece	two-unit
two-family	two-pile	two-valved
two-figure	two-piled	two-volume
two-fingered	two-pipe	two-wheel
two-floor	two-place	two-wheeled
two-flowered	two-platoon	two-wicked
two-fluid	two-plowed	two-woods
two-footed	two-pointe	two-word
two-formed	two-pole	two-year

☞ For the use of the superlative in comparing *two* persons or things, see COMPARISON, *n.*, 3.

☞ For the expressions *first two* and *two first*, see FIRST, *adj.*, *Note.*

two (tōō), *n.*; *pl.* TWOS, *Obs.* TWOES (tōōz). **1.** The number next greater than one; the sum of one and one; two units or objects.

2. A symbol representing two units, as 2, II, or ii.

3. **a** A group of two individuals; a pair. **b** In various games or sports, a side or team of two.

4. Something having, or regarded as having, a value of two units, or something marked with a symbol or symbols representing two units; as: **a** A card, domino, billiard ball, etc., of such value or so marked. **b** A two-dollar bill. **c** A stroke, play, etc., scoring two points, runs (as at cricket), or the like. **d** A bid of two, at cards. **e** A rubber at bridge won by a margin of "two" (that is, two hundred).

5. Two o'clock; — often combined with a number for the minutes past the hour; as, *two-four.*

☞ See COMPARISON, *n.*, 3; FIRST, *adj.*, *Note.*

— *two for his heels.* *Cribbage.* A peg of two points for a jack turned up as a starter, — made before playing.

two'–a–day', *adj.* Occurring, performed, etc., twice daily; — said specif. of vaudeville in which the entire bill is given twice a day. — **two'–a–day',** *n.*

two'–a·long', *n.* *Bookbinding.* A method of hand sewing in which the threads are fastened on alternate ends of the kettle stitch.

two'–base' hit, *or* **two'–bag'ger** (tōō'bāg'ĕr; 66), *n.* *Baseball.* A hit on which the batter reaches second base without the aid of an error.

two'–bit', *n.* = TWO BITS (see 3d BIT, 8 **b**); hence, a trifling amount; something of small worth. *Colloq., U.S.* — **two'–bit',** *adj.*

two'–block', *v. t.* *Naut.* To haul up (an article) so that the two blocks of the tackle are chockablock; also, to hoist to the full extent of the hoist.

two'–blocks', *adv.* *Naut.* Chockablock.

two'–bod'ies prob'lem. *Physics.* The problem of determining the previous or subsequent motion, and the data for computing the places at any time, of two bodies, when given the Newtonian law of gravitation, and the masses of two bodies with their positions and motions at any moment.

two'–by–four' (tōō'bĭ·fōr'), *adj.* Measuring two units by four; hence, *Colloq.*, small; petty; also, cramped. — *n.* Something, as a board, that is two-by-four.

two'–cen'tered, two'–cen'tred (66), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or having, two centers.

two–centered arch. An arch with intrados curve described from two centers. See ARCH, *Illust.*, (4), (5).

two'–col'or, two'–col'our, *adj.* Of or pertaining to two colors; specif., designating or pertaining to a photomechanical process in which printing in two colors is used. Cf. COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

two'–cy'cle, *n.* *Thermodyn.* A two-stroke cycle for an internal-combustion engine. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE. — **two'–cy'cle,** *adj.*

two'–cy'cle en'gine. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE.

two'deck'er (66), *n.* **a** An old-time war vessel with guns on two decks. **b** Hence, something having two levels, layers, or the like. — **two'–deck'er,** *adj.*

two'–di·men'sion·al, *adj.* *Math.* Having two dimensions; having the co-ordinates of its points depending on two independent variables.

two estates. *Eng. Hist.* The lords and commons. See ESTATE, *n.*, 4.

two'–eye' ber'ry. **a** The partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*). **b** The twinflower *Linnaea americana.*

two'–eyes', *n.* The partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*).

two'–faced' (tōō'fāst'; 66), *adj.* Having two faces; hence, double-dealing; false. — **two'–fac'ed·ly** (-fās'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; -fāst'lĭ), *adv.* — **two'–fac'ed·ness** (-nĕs; -nĭs), *n.*

two'–fam'i·ly house (66). A house for two families; — applied, according to locality, to houses of different types; as: **a** A house divided vertically, designed for two families living side by side but separated by a party wall. **b** A house divided horizontally, designed for two families occupying separate apartments one above the other.

two'–feed'er, *adj.* Fed by two persons; — said esp. of a printing press, a machine, or the like.

two fifths, *or* **two'–firths',** *n.* See FIFTH, *n.*, 1, *Note.*

two'–fist'ed (66), *adj.* **a** *Dial., Eng.* Clumsy. **b** *Colloq., U.S.* Virile; vigorous; as, a *two-fisted* fighter; a fine, *two-fisted* story of life in the Far West.

two'fold' (tōō'fōld'), *adj.* [Cf. TWIFOLD.] Consisting of two things or parts; twice as much or as many; double; dual; duplex; as, a *twofold* nature; a *twofold* sense. — **two'fold'ly,** *adv.* — **two'fold'ness,** *n.*

two'fold' (66), *adv.* **1.** To twice as much or as many; doubly.

2. So as to be doubled up. *Scot.*

two'fold', *v. t.* To fold double.

twofold purchase. A purchase of two double blocks, the standing part of the rope being fast to that from which the hauling part comes.

twofold tackle. See TACKLE, *n.*, 3.

two'–foot', *adj.* Measuring two feet; two feet long, thick, or wide; as, a *two-foot* rule.

two'–forked' (-fôrkt'; 66), *adj.* Divided into two parts, somewhat after the manner of a fork; dichotomous.

Two Gentlemen of Verona, The. A comedy (1591?, pub. 1623) by Shakespeare. See 1st VALENTINE, 2; SILVIA, *n.*, 1; LAUNCE.

two'–hand', *adj.* **a** Employing two hands. See DACTYLOLOGY. **b** Two-handed.

two'–hand'ed (66), *adj.* **1.** Having two hands; — often equivalent to *large, stout,* or *strong.* "*Two-handed* sway." *Milton.*

2. Used with both hands; as, a *two-handed* sword.

3. Using either hand equally well; ambidextrous; also, dexterous; ready with one's hands.

4. Requiring two persons for operation, as some saws.

— **two'–hand'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **two'–hand'ed·ness,** *n.*

two–handed crack. A tête-à-tête. *Scot.*

two'–head'ed (66), *adj.* Having, or controlled by, two heads or two chiefs; as, a *two-headed* commission.

two–headed snake. **a** Any blind snake of the family Typhlopidae. **b** The rubber boa. **c** Popularly, any limbless lizard of the family Amphisbaenidae.

two'–high', *adj.* Designating, or pertaining to, a rolling mill with two rolls, one over the other. Cf. THREE-HIGH.

two'–leaved' Sol'o·mon's–seal'. The bead-ruby.

two leg. *Cricket.* = MIDDLE AND LEG.

two'–line', *adj.* *Print.* Having the depth of two lines (of the size of type named); as, *two-line* pica; — sometimes distinguished from *double* as designating a type that lines with the letter of the second of two lines placed at its side, *double* denoting type of the same size with its normal shoulder. *Double* is not now much used, the type being named by its number of points (see POINT SYSTEM) except with reference to use of a letter as an initial, which for two lines is always called *two-line.* For larger sizes similar adjectives are used, as *three-line, four-line, ten-line.*

two'ling (tōō'lĭng), *n.* [*two* + 1st *-ling*.] A twin crystal.

two'–lipped' (-lĭpt'; 66), *adj.* Having two lips; *Bot.*, bilabiate.

two'–mast'er, *n.* A ship having two masts.

two'–name', *adj.* *Banking.* Having or bearing two names; as, *two-name paper*, that is, negotiable paper on which at least two persons are severally liable as separate makers, or, usually, one as maker and one as endorser. *Colloq.*

two'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being two; duality.

Two Noble Kinsmen. A play treating the story of Palamon and Arcite (produced 1625, pub. 1634), often attributed to Shakespeare but now generally thought to be chiefly by Fletcher with some other collaborator.

two old cat. See CAT, *n.*, 6 **d**.

two or three. A few; several. Cf. TWO-THREE. *Colloq.*

two'–pair', *adj.* Situated on the second story, above two flights (pairs) of stairs; as, a *two-pair* front room.

two pairs. *Poker.* A pair of one denomination and another of different denomination held in the same hand. They rank between one pair and triplets. The odds against holding them are 20 to 1. Cf. FULL HOUSE.

two'–part', *adj.* Having two parts, as a founder's flask.

two'–part', *n.* Two thirds. *Scot.*

two–part form. See SONG FORM.

two'pence (tŭp'ĕns; *in England pron'd* tōō pĕns *only when two words*), *n.* The sum of two pence; also, a small silver coin of this value, now issued only on special occasions, as for maundy money. See COIN, *Table.*

two'pen·ny (tŭp'ĕn·ĭ; *cf.* TWOPENCE), *adj.* Of the value of, or costing, twopence; hence, cheap; mean.

two'pen·ny, *n.* **a** *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Weak ale; orig., ale sold at twopence for a quart or more. **b** *Scot.* A child's primer.

twopenny grass. The moneywort.

two'pen·ny–half'pen·ny (-hā'pĕn·ĭ; -hāp'nĭ), *adj.* Of the value of, or costing, twopence halfpenny; hence, petty.

Twopenny Tube. The Central London Railway, an underground electric road or "tube" in London, Eng.; — so called from its uniform fare of twopence. *Colloq.*

two'–ply' (tōō'plī'), *adj.* **1.** Consisting of two thicknesses.

2. Woven double, as cloth or carpeting, by incorporating two sets of warp thread and two of filling.

3. Of two strands or filaments; as, *two-ply* cord.

two–ply ingrain carpet. See INGRAIN CARPET.

two'–point', *adj.* Having, or concerned with, two points.

two–point perspective. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 2.

two–point problem. *Surv.* A problem in plane-tabling in which two points are mapped on the paper and a third is occupied on the ground, to do which a fourth point is occupied temporarily.

two–point threshold *or* **limen.** *Psychol.* The smallest separation at which two points applied simultaneously to the skin can be distinguished from one.

two'–ranked' (-răngkt'; 66), *adj.* Having two ranks; specif., *Bot.*, distichous.

two'–rev'o·lu'tion, *adj.* *Print.* Having a cylinder which makes two revolutions to each impression; — said of printing presses.

two'–rowed' (-rōd'; 66), *adj.* Having two rows; as, *two-rowed barley*, a barley having only the central one of the three spikelets of each cluster fertile, so that the spike is two-rowed.

two'–seat'er, *n.* A vehicle, airplane, or the like, having seats for two. See -SEATER.

two'–sid'ed (-sīd'ĕd; -Id; 66; 119), *adj.* Having two sides; in *Math.* applied specif. to a surface, and opp. to *one-sided.* Hence: **a** Double-faced; hypocritical. **b** *Law.* Bilateral. — **two'–sid'ed·ness** (-sīd'ĕd·nĕs; -Id·nĭs; 119), *n.*

two'some (tōō'sŭm; *Scot.* twä'sŭm), *adj.* [*two* + 2d *-some*.] Consisting of, or done by, two. — *n.* **a** *Scot. & Dial.* A couple. **b** *Colloq.* A tête-à-tête. **c** *Golf.* Incorrectly, a match between two players; — properly called a *single.*

two'–speed', *adj.* Adapted for producing or for receiving either of two speeds;—said of a power-transmitting device.

two'–spot', *n.* At cards, a two of any suit; hence, an unimportant person or thing. *Colloq.*

two'–step', *n.* A ballroom dance executed with a sliding step in march or polka time, popular early in the 20th century; also, a piece of music for this dance. — **two'–step',** *adj.* — **two'–step',** *v. i.* *U.S.*

two'–strip'er, *n.* See STRIPER.

two'–suit'er, *n.*, *or* **two'–suit' hand.** *Bridge.* A hand containing two suits, either strong enough for an opening bid.

two'–third'er, *n.* *Print.* A workman, less skilled than a journeyman, who receives about two thirds of a journeyman's wage.

two thirds. See THIRD, *n.*, 1, *Note.* — **two'–thirds',** *adj.*

two'–thirds' rule. *U.S. Politics.* In Democratic presidential conventions, the rule requiring a vote of at least two thirds of the delegates for nomination.

Two Thousand Guineas. *Horse Racing.* An annual race for three-year-old colts and fillies, run since 1809 at Newmarket, Eng.

two'–three' (tōō'thrī'; tō'-; *Scot.* twä'-), *adj.* Literally, two or three; — used for a few, or, sometimes, a number. *Scot. & Dial.*

two'–throw' (tōō'thrō'), *adj.* *Mach.* **a** Capable of being thrown or cranked in two directions, usually opposite to one another; as, a *two-throw* crank; a *two-throw* switch. **b** Having two cranks set near together and opposite to one another; as, a *two-throw* crankshaft.

two'–toed' ant'eat'er. The anteater *Cyclops didactylus.* See EDENTATA, *Illust.*

two–toed sloth. See 1st SLOTH, 4.

two'–tongued' (tōō'tŭngd'; 66), *adj.* Double-tongued; deceitful.

two'–to–one', *adj.* *Mach.* Designating, or pert. to, a gear for reducing or increasing a velocity ratio two to one.

twit'ter-boned', *adj.* [See QUITTOR.] Having an excrescence on the hoof. *Obs.*

twit'terd. Twittered. *Ref. Sp.*

twit'ter·light', *n.* [Cf. TWITTER, *v. i.*,] Twilight. *Obs.*

twit'tle, *v. i.* [Cf. TWITTER, *v. i.*] To chatter; also, to twitter. *Obs.*

twit'tle-twat' (twĭt'l·twŏt'), *n.* A chatterer. *Obs.*

twit'tle-twat'tle (-twŏt''l), *n* Also **twit'ter-twat'ter.** = TITTLE-TATTLE, *n.*

twiz'zened (twĭz''nd). Dial. Eng. var. of TWISTENED.

Two'-and-a-half' In'ter·na'tion·al. See INTERNATIONAL, *n.*, 2 k.

two-and-a-half stripes. *Nav.* See LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

two'-and-one'-half' stripe'er. See STRIPER, *n.*, 2.

two'-charge' rate. See 3d RATE, [7.]

two'-cir'cuit switch. See SWITCH, *n.*, 5. [See THREE-FIELD.]

two'-sys'tem. *Eng. Hist.*

two'-deck' ves'sel. See DECK, 2.

two'-di·men'sion·al mo'tion. *Physics.* = UNIPLANAR MOTION.

two'-em' dash. See 2d DASH, 13.

two'-field' sys'tem. *Eng. Hist.* See THREE-FIELD, *adj.*

two'-foot' oc'tave. *Music.* = ONCE-ACCENTED OCTAVE. See PITCH, *Illust.* [SIOUX.]

Two'-Ket'tle (tōō'kĕt'l), *n.* See

two'-lined' chest'nut bor'er. See CHESTNUT BORER.

two'-line' oc'tave. *Music.* See PITCH, *Illust.*

two-part time *or* **measure.** *Music.* See TIME, *n.*, 22.

two'-phase', *adj.*, **two'-phas'er** (-fāz'ĕr), *n.* *Elec.* = DIPHASE, DIPHASER. See PHASE, *n.*, 6.

two'-piece' bow. See 3d BOW, 2.

two'-pin' es·cape'ment. See ESCAPEMENT, 3.

two'-pla·toon' sys'tem. See PLATOON SYSTEM.

Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists. See BAPTIST, *n.*

two shots in. See BILLIARDS.

two'-spined' stick'le·back'. See STICKLEBACK.

two'-stroke'-cy'cle en'gine. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE.

two'-thirds' speed. *Nav.* See STANDARD SPEED.

Two to One. See YANKEE-DOODLE, 1.

two'-up', *n.* A gambling game somewhat like pitch and toss. Two coins are tossed from a small piece of wood called a kip, and bets are laid on their both falling heads or tails, no other fall counting. *Australia.*

two'-way', *adj.* Literally, having two ways; in *Math.*, having two ways of variation; as, a *two-way* series. Specif.: **a** Passing or allowing passage in either of two directions. **b** *Mech.* Designating a cock or valve that will connect a pipe or channel with either of two others at will.

two'-way', *n. Math.* A spread or extent of two dimensions.

two-way plow. *Agric. Mach.* A swivel plow. See PLOW, *n.*, 1.

two-way plug. *Elec.* = CURRENT TAP.

two'-wheel'er, *n.* A two-wheeled vehicle; specif., a two-wheeled cab or hansom. *Colloq.*

two'-winged', *adj.* Having one pair of wings; dipterous.

two-winged fly. A dipteron.

two'-year-old', *adj.* Of the age of two years. — **two'-year-old',** *n.*

Two Years Before the Mast. An account of life as a common sailor (1837), by Richard Henry Dana, the Younger (see *Biog.*).

Twyne's case (twinz). The early leading case (3 *Co.* 80) on fraudulent conveyances.

ty (tī). Dial. var. of TIE.

-ty. [AS. *-tiġ;* akin to D. *-tiġ,* G. *-zig,* ON. *tigr,* Goth. *tigus.* See TEN.] A suffix in numbers, denoting *tens, times ten,* as in twen*ty,* thir*ty,* fif*ty.* In ordinal numbers *-ty* appears as *-ti-,* as in twenti*eth,* forti*eth.*

-ty. [ME. *-tie, -tee, -te,* fr. OF. *-té,* fr. L. *-tas, -itas.* Cf. -ITY.] A suffix forming abstract nouns of *quality, state, condition,* and the like, in words from French or Latin, as in beau*ty,* liber*ty,* novel*ty.* Cf. -ITY.

Ty (tü; tē). Var. of TIU, TYR.

Tyb'alt (tĭb'ält), *n.* [F. *Tibaut,* OF. also *Tibaut, Tiebaut,* of Teut. origin. See THEOBALD.] **1.** Masc. proper name.

2. A fiery nephew to Lady Capulet in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet.* He kills Mercutio and is slain by Romeo in a duel.

Ty'burn (tī'bûrn), *n.* A former small tributary of the Thames in London; also, a former place of public execution on it near where is now the Marble Arch, Hyde Park.

Ty·bur'ni·an (tī·bûr'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Tyburnia (so called from the Tyburn), a fashionable quarter of London to the north and east of Hyde Park. — **Ty·bur'ni·an,** *n.*

Tyburn ticket. [In allusion to *Tyburn,* the former place of execution.] *Eng. Law.* Formerly, a certificate given to one who prosecuted a felon to conviction, which (by 10 & 11 Wm. III. c. 23) exempted him or his first assignee from parish and ward offices where the crime was committed.

Tyburn tippet. A hangman's rope or halter. *Obs.*

Tyburn tree. The gallows, orig. the gallows at Tyburn.

Ty'che (tī'kē), *n.* [Gr. *Tychē.*] *Gr. Relig.* Goddess of fortune. Each city, especially in later times, had its own Tyche, similar to the Roman *genius loci.* She was the object of a widely extended popular cult, especially in the Hellenistic and Roman periods, and is often represented in art. Cf. FORTUNA.

ty'chism (tī'kĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *tychē* fortune, chance + *-ism.*] Any theory which conceives chance as an objective reality; esp., a theory of evolution which considers that variation may be purely fortuitous. Cf. UNIFORMITARIANISM, 2.

ty'chite (tī'kīt), *n.* [Gr. *tychē* chance; — in reference to its chance discovery.] *Mineral.* A rare mineral crystallizing in regular octahedrons and having the composition $2MgCO_3 2Na_2CO_3 . Na_2SO_4$. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 2.59.

ty'cho- (tī'kō-), **tych-.** A combining form, Greek *tycho-, tych-,* from *tychē,* meaning *fortune, chance,* as in **ty'cho·po·tam'ic.**

Ty·chon'ic (tī·kŏn'ĭk), **Ty·cho'ni·an** (-kō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pert. to Tycho Brahe or his system of astronomy.

ty'cho·par'the·no·gen'e·sis (tī'kō·pär'thē·nō·jĕn'ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tycho-* + *parthenogenesis.*] *Zool.* Parthenogenesis occurring abnormally in a species.

Ty'cho's star (tī'kōz; tīī'-). *Astron.* A new or temporary star in Cassiopeia, first seen by Tycho Brahe in November, 1572, which became as bright as Venus, being even visible by day, but not now known, even as a telescopic star.

ty·coon' (tĭ·kōōn'), *n.* [Jap. *taikun,* lit., great lord.] **1.** A title of the shogun; — used by foreigners in the middle of the 19th century; — not a correct title. See SHOGUN.

2. An industrial magnate. *Colloq., U. S.*

ty·coon'ate (-ăt), *n.* The shogunate.

tydd'yn (tĭd'ĭn), *n.* [W., lit., house hill.] *Old Welsh Law.* A small farm; a homestead.

Ty'deus (tī'dūs; tĭd'ē·ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Tydeus.*] *Gr. Lit.* One of the "Seven against Thebes" (which see).

Ty·dī'des (tĭ·dī'dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Tydeidēs.*] Son of Tydeus; — a patronymic of Diomedes.

tyd'ie (tĭd'ĭ), *n.* A small bird, variously identified as the wren or the blue titmouse. Cf. TIDLEY.

tye (tī), *n.* **1.** Archaic var. of TIE.

2. *Mining.* A kind of launder for washing ores. *Eng.*

3. *Naut.* A chain or rope, one end of which has been taken through the mast, or through a block called the *tye block,* and is made fast to the center of a yard, the other end being attached to a tackle, by means of which the yard is hoisted or lowered.

tye, *v. t. Mining.* To wash (ores) in a tye. *Eng.*

tye, *n.* [AS. *tēag, tēah.* Cf. 4th TYE.] A case or casket for jewels. *Obs.*

tye (tī), *n.* [AS. *tēag* a tie, band, enclosure. See TIE, *n.*] **a** *Obs.* A close or enclosure. **b** *Local, Eng.* A large pasture or common.

tye (tī), *n.* Bed; esp., feather bed. *Dial. Eng.*

ty'ee' (tĭ'ē'), *n.* [Chinook Jargon, fr. Nootka *taiyi* chief.] Chief.

tyg, tig (tĭg), *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Ceramics.* A kind of drinking cup with two or more handles.

Ty'igh (tĭ'ē; -ĭK), *n.* An Indian of a Shahaptian tribe now living on Warm Springs reservation, Oregon.

ty'ing (tī'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of TIE. Hence: *n.* Act of one who ties; specif.: *Com.* **a** The requirement of a contract that one party shall purchase specified products exclusively from the second party, or shall maintain prices set by the latter. **b** The stipulation of a loan contract between two countries that the borrowing country shall expend a loan, or part thereof, on goods of the lending country.

tyke, tike (tīk), *n.* [ON. *tīk* a bitch; akin to Sw. *tik,* MLG. *tike.*] **1.** A dog; cur. "Bobtail *tike* or trundletail." *Shak.*

2. A clumsy, churlish, or eccentric person; a country bumpkin. *Archaic exc. Scot. & Dial.*

3. A lively or mischievous child;—chiefly playful. *Colloq.*

4. In full **Yorkshire tyke.** A Yorkshireman; — not regarded as opprobrious.

tyk'en (tĭk'ĕn), **tyk'ing** (-ĭn), *n.* Ticking. *Scot.*

ty'la·rus (tī'lā·rŭs), *n.; pl.* -LARI (-rī). [NL., fr. Gr. *tylē* a cushion.] One of the pads on the under surface of birds' toes.

Ty·len'chus (tĭ·lĕng'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tyl-* + Gr. *enchos* a spear.] *Zool.* A large, widely distributed genus of nematodes many of which are parasitic on plants. They have, at the anterior end, a hollow spearlike structure for piercing the tissues and sucking the juices of plants. *T. tritici* causes a disease of wheat, and *T. dipsaci* attacks alfalfa, red clover, and strawberries.

Ty'ler·ism (tī'lĕr·ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Theol.* The doctrinal system of Bennet Tyler (1783–1858), professor of theology at East Windsor, Conn. (1833–57), who represented in general the theology of Edwards; — opposed to *Taylorism.*

2. *U. S. Politics.* Policy or action like President Tyler's (1841–45) in opposing the Whig party which elected him.

Ty'ler·ite (-īt), *n.* One who practices or upholds Tylerism.

Ty'ler·ize (-īz), *v. i.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *U. S. Politics.* To practice Tylerism. *Obs. or Hist.*

tyl'i·on (tĭl'ĭ·ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tylē* a swelling, a pad.] *Craniol.* The point on the anterior edge of the optic groove at the median line of the skull.

ty'lo- (tī'lō-), **tyl-.** A combining form, Greek *tylo-, tyl-,* from *tylē,* meaning *a knob,* as in *Tylo*saurus, *tylo*sis.

ty·lo'ma (tĭ·lō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tylōma.*] *Med.* A callus.

Ty·lop'o·da (tĭ·lŏp'ō·dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *tylo-* + *-poda.*] *Zool.* A division of artiodactyl ungulate mammals constituted by the family Camelidae (which see). — **ty'lo·pod** (tī'lō·pŏd), *n.* — **ty·lop'o·dous** (tĭ·lŏp'ō·dŭs), *adj.*

Ty'lo·sau'rus (tī'lō·sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tylo-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of large pythonomorphous reptiles from the Upper Cretaceous of Kansas, New Mexico, and Texas. They have a short body, long tail, and pentadactyl, paddlelike limbs.

ty'lose (tī'lōs), *n. Bot.* A tylosis.

ty·lo'sis (tĭ·lō'sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *tylos* a lump, knot.] **1.** *Bot.* An intrusive growth from one cell into the cavity of another, sometimes forming there an irregular mass of cells. Tyloses block up the tracheal cavities during the transformation of sapwood to heartwood.

2. *Med.* A thickening and hardening; callosity.

ty'lo·ste·re'sis (tī'lō·stē·rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tylo-* + Gr. *sterēsis* deprivation.] *Surg.* The removal of a callus.

Ty'lo·sto·ma'ce·ae (tī'lō·stō·mā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *tylo-* + *stoma-* + *-aceae.*] *Bot.* A family of fungi (order Sclerodermatales), the stalked puffballs, having sporocarps similar to the Lycoperdaceae, but with the unchambered gleba raised on a stalk. The principal genus is **Ty·los'to·ma** (tĭ·lŏs'tō·mȧ).

ty'lo·style (tī'lō·stīl), **ty'lo·sty'lus** (-stĭ'lŭs), *n.* [NL. *tylostylus,* fr. *tylo-* + Gr. *stylos* pillar.] *Zool.* A uniradiate pointed sponge spicule with a knob at the blunt end. — **ty'lo·sty'lar** (-stĭ'lĕr), *adj.* — **ty'lo·sty'lote** (-lōt), *adj.*

ty'lo·tate (tī'lō·tāt), *adj.* [See TYLOTE.] *Zool.* Knobbed at both ends, as a tylote.

ty'lote (tī'lōt), **ty·lo'tus** (tĭ·lō'tŭs), *n.* [NL. *tylotus,* fr. Gr. *tylōtos* knobbed, fr. *tylos* knob.] *Zool.* A slender elongate sponge spicule with a knob at both ends.

ty·lot'ic (tĭ·lŏt'ĭk), *adj.* Pert. to, or marked by, tylosis.

ty'lo·tox'e·a (tī'lō·tŏk'sē·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tylōtos* knobbed + *oxys* sharp.] *Zool.* A rodlike sponge spicule tapering toward the ends, one sharp, one knobbed. — **ty'lo·tox'e·ate** (-ăt), *adj.*

ty'lus (tī'lŭs), *n.; pl.* TYLI (-lī). [NL., fr. Gr. *tylos* knob.] *Zool.* A central prominence on the upper front side of the head of some Hemiptera.

ty'lwyth teg' (tĭ'lŭth tĕg'). [W. *tŷ* house + *llu* throng + *teg* fair.] *Welsh Folklore.* The fairies.

tymp (tĭmp), *n.* [See TYMPAN.] In an open-front iron blast furnace, the stone or the water-cooled iron casting protecting the top of the opening through which molten slag and iron continually pass into the forehearth, the slag flowing over the dam, while the iron is tapped through a lower opening in the dam. In modern practice the blast furnace has a closed front, and slag and iron are tapped periodically through separate openings, thus doing away with the tymp and the forehearth.

tym'pan (tĭm'păn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *tympanum* a kettledrum, panel of a door. See TYMPANUM; cf. TYMP.] **1.** a *Obs.* The tympanum. **b** *Rare.* A membrane, or membranous plate.

2. *Arch.* A panel; a tympanum.

3. *Music.* **a** A drum. **b** A Celtic bowed instrument, probably a kind of crowd.

4. *Printing Presses.* The sheet of paper, cloth, or other material, placed between the impression surface (platen, impression cylinder, or the like) and the paper to be printed. On hand presses the tympan is double and consists of two parts, usually of cloth, stretched on the *tympan frame* (consisting of the *inner* tympan frame over which the tympan is drawn, and an *outer* tympan frame holding the tympan in place). Between these frames is placed the packing of blankets, rubber, or the like. *Tympan* is sometimes applied to the tympan frame. In power presses the tympan is a sheet stretched over the platen, as in a job press, or over the impression cylinder, as in a rotary press or in a perfecting press, and covers packing, make-ready, etc. Often a tympan is considered to include also the accompanying backing, the outside sheet then being distinctively called the *drawsheet* or *top sheet.* In perfecting presses the tympan over the second impression surface receives the offset (setoff) of the first side printed and is variously devised, as by changing the sheet (*shifting,* or *traveling, tympan*), to avoid soiling the printed paper. In lithographic hand presses the tympan is a sheet of blanket or leather or of thin metal (as zinc or copper) placed between the paper to be printed and the scraper or other impressing surface.

tym'pa·nal (tĭm'pȧ·năl), *adj. & n. Anat. & Zool.* Tympanic.

tympan frame. See TYMPAN, 4.

tym·pan'ic (tĭm·păn'ĭk), *adj.* [See TYMPANUM.] **1.** Like a tympanum, or drum; as, a *tympanic* membrane.

2. *Anat. & Zool.* Of or pertaining to the tympanum (in any sense); designating, or pertaining to, the tympanic bone. See TYMPANIC BONE.

3. *Arch.* Of or pertaining to a tympanum. See TYMPANUM, *n.*, 3.

4. *Med.* Resonant on percussion, as the abdomen in tympanites.

tym·pan'ic, *n. Anat. & Zool.* A tympanic bone, nerve, etc.

-tym·pan'ic. A combining form of *tympanic,* adj., as in intra*tympanic,* masto*tympanic.*

tympanic antrum. *Anat.* A large air-containing cavity in the mastoid process, communicating with the tympanum. It is often the seat of dangerous inflammation.

tympanic bone. *Anat. & Zool.* In mammals, a bone of the skull which encloses a part of the tympanum and supports the tympanic membrane. In man it is represented by the *tympanic plate,* which in the adult fuses with the petrous part of the temporal bone, though forming a distinct incomplete ring (*tympanic ring*) in the fetus. In many mammals it bears a rounded enlargement, the *tympanic bulla* (*bulla tympani*). In the other vertebrates the term has been applied to several bones regarded as representing the above.

tympanic canal. *Anat.* A minute canal leading into the middle ear and transmitting the tympanic nerve of Jacobson.

tympanic cavity. *Anat.* The cavity of the middle ear.

tym'pa·ni·chord' (tĭm'pȧ·nĭ·kôrd'; tĭm·păn'ĭ·kôrd), *n.* The chorda tympani. — **tym'pa·ni·chor'dal** (-kôr'dăl; -d'l), *adj.*

tym'pa·nic'i·ty (tĭm'pȧ·nĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n. Med.* The quality of being tympanic; tympany.

tympanic membrane. *Anat. & Zool.* A thin membrane closing externally the cavity of the middle ear, like the head of a drum. See 1st EAR, 1. In mammals it is deeply located at the bottom of the external auditory meatus, in birds and reptiles more superficially, and in frogs and toads on the surface. Cf. SECONDARY TYMPANIC MEMBRANE.

tympanic nerve. *Anat.* **a** A branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve arising from the petrosal ganglion and distributed to the walls of the tympanum of the ear, where it takes part in forming a plexus, the *tympanic plexus;* — called also *Jacobson's nerve.* **b** A branch of the facial nerve to the stapedius muscle.

tympanic notch. *Anat.* A notch in the tympanic plate (see TYMPANIC BONE), filled by Shrapnell's membrane.

tym'pa·ni·form' (tĭm'pȧ·nĭ·fôrm'; tĭm·păn'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*tympanum* + *-form.*] Resembling a tympanum.

tym'pan·ing, *n. Print.* Material used in making a tympan.

tym'pa·nism (tĭm'pȧ·nĭz'm), *n. Med.* Tympanites.

tym'pa·nist (-nĭst), *n.* [F. *tympaniste,* fr. L. *tympanista,* fr. Gr. *tympanistēs.*] One who beats a drum; now usually, specif., a member of an orchestra who plays the percussion instruments.

tym'pa·ni'tes (-nī'tēz), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *tympanitēs,* fr. *tympanon* a kettledrum.] *Med.* A distention of the abdomen, caused by accumulation of air or gas in the intestinal tract or peritoneal cavity; meteorism. Cf. BLOAT, *n.*, 2.

tym'pa·nit'ic (-nĭt'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *tympaniticus.*] *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with, tympanites; also, hollow-sounding.

tympanitic resonance. *Med.* The sound produced by percussion of a hollow region, as an abdomen distended with gas.

tym'pa·ni'tis (tĭm'pȧ·nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See TYMPANUM; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the middle ear.

tym'pa·nize (tĭm'pȧ·nīz), *v. t. & i.* To distend with or as with tympany. *Obs.*

tym'pa·no (tĭm'pȧ·nō), *n.; pl.* TYMPANI (-nē). Var. of TIMPANO.

tym'pa·no- (tĭm'pȧ·nō-), **tympan-.** A combining form from *tympanum,* denoting: **a** *Of or pertaining to the tympanum,* as in *tympano*tomy, *tympan*itis. **b** In adjectives, *tympanal and,* as in **tym'pa·no·cer'vi·cal,** pertaining to the tympanum and cervix.

☞ For words below, see the word with which *tympano-* in combined:

tympano-Eustachian	**tympanomastoid**	**tympanosquamosal**
tympanomalleal	**tympanomaxillary**	**tympanostapedial**
tympanomandibular	**tympanoperiotic**	**tympanotemporal**

tym'pa·no·hy'al (-hī'ăl), *adj, Anat. & Zool.* Of or pertaining to the tympanum and the hyoid arch; designating the proximal segment in the hyoid arch, becoming a part of the styloid process of the temporal bone in adult man. — **tym'pa·no·hy'al,** *n.*

tym'pa·no'sis (-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Tympanites.

tym'pa·not'o·my (-nŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*tympano-* + *-tomy.*] Myringotomy.

tympan sheet. *Print.* A sheet on or in a tympan, as, formerly on a hand press, a sheet pasted on the tympan to serve as a guide in laying the sheets evenly for printing; a sheet used in underlaying; now, generally, the outer sheet of a tympan.

Tym'pa·nu'chus (tĭm'pȧ·nū'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tympanon* (see TYMPANUM, 6) + *echein* to have.] *Zool.* The genus of American grouse consisting of the prairie chickens.

tym'pa·num (tĭm'pȧ·nŭm), *n.; pl.* -NUMS (-nŭmz), -NA (-nȧ). [L., a drum. See TIMBREL; cf. TYMPAN.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* **a** The eardrum, or middle ear. See 1st EAR, 1. **b** The tympanic membrane.

2. A water-raising wheel resembling a kind of Persian wheel. See PERSIAN WHEEL, *Illust.*

3. *Arch.* **a** The recessed face of a pediment within the frame made by the upper and lower cornices, being usually a triangular space or table. **b** The space within an arch, and above a lintel or a subordinate arch, spanning the opening below the arch.

4. *Bot.* = EPIPHRAGM, 2 **b.**

5. *Elec.* The diaphragm of a magnetotelephone.

6. *Zool.* **a** One of the naked areas, on the neck of the prairie chicken and other grouse, expanded when the esophagus is inflated in display. **b** = TRACHEAL TYMPANUM (see TRACHEA, 1). **c** A thin tense membrane covering an organ of hearing in a leg or other part of an insect; also, a membrane in a sound-producing organ that acts as a resonator.

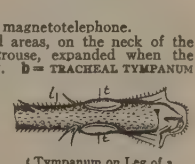

t Tympanum on Leg of a Katydid. Much enlarged.

tym'pa·num. Var. of TYMPANON.

---

two'-wheeled' scrap'er. See SCRAPER, *n.*, 6.

two'-woods' bow. See 3d BOW, 2.

twy-. Var. of TWI-.

twy'blade' (twī'blād'). Var. of TWAYBLADE.

twy'er (twī'ĕr). Var. of TUYÈRE.

twy'hyn'de (twŭ'hĭn'dē; twē'-), *n.* See HYNDE.—**twyhynde man.**

twynne. † TWAIN, TWIN.

ty'-ally. † TIAL.

tyauve (tyăv; tyŏv; chyăv; chyŏv). Scot. var. of TAVE.

Ty'bi (tē'bē), *n.* See EGYPTIAN CALENDAR.

Tych'i·cus (tĭk'ĭ·kŭs). *Bib.*

ty·con'na (tĭ·kŏn'ȧ), **tye·ka'na** (tĭ·kā'nȧ). Vars. of TAKKHANA.

ty'er (tī'ĕr). Var. of TIER (one that ties).

ty'er (tī'ĕr). Var. of TAYIR.

tyer. † TEAR, TIER, TIRE.

tyeuve (tyōōv; chyōōv). Scot. past tense of TAVE.

ty·khā'na (tĭ·kā'nȧ). Var. of TAKKHANA.

tyl-. = TYLO-.

tyle'ber'ry (tīl'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), *n.* = CORAL PLANT, 2 **a.** [*Archaic.*]

tyl'er (tīl'ĕr). Var. of TILER.

Ty'ler's Re·bel'lion (tī'lĕrz). See PEASANTS' REVOLT.

Tyll Eu'len·spie'gel. See EULENSPIEGEL, TYLL.

Ty'lo·su'rus (tĭ'lō·sū'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tylo-* + *-urus;* — in allusion to the caudal keel.] *Zool.* See NEEDLEFISH.

tym'bal (tĭm'băl). Var. of TIMBAL, kettledrum.

tym'ba·lon (tĭm'bȧ·lŏn), *n.* Erron. for TIMBAL, kettledrum.

tyme. † THEME, TIME.

tym'pa·neo'to·my (tĭm'pȧ·nē'ō·tō·mĭ), *n.* [*tympan-* + *-ectomy.*] = MYRINGODECTOMY.

tym'pa·ni, *n., pl.* of TYMPANO

tym'pa·nit'i·cal, *adj.* Tympanitic. *Obs.*

tym'pa·non (tĭm'pȧ·nŏn), *n.; pl.* TYMPANA (-nȧ). *Music.* **a** = TYMPAN. **b** *Rare.* = TIMPANO. See TIMPANI.

tym'pa·nous, *adj.* [*tympan-* + *-ous.*] Swollen; bombastic. *Obs.*

tym′pa·ny (tĭm′pȧ·nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PANIES (-nĭz). [ML. *tympanias*, fr. Gr. *tympanias*, fr. *tympanon* a kettledrum. See TYMPANITES.] **1.** Inflation; distention; hence, conceit; bombast; turgidness. "Thine's a *tympany* of sense." *Dryden.*
2. *Med.* **a** Tympanites. **b** Resonance on percussion.
3. *Music.* **a** = TYMPAN. **b** = TIMPANO. See TIMPANI.

tymp stick (tĭmp). *Music.* A timpani drumstick.

Tyn′dall ef·fect′ *or* **phe·nom′e·non** (tĭn′dȧl; -d′l). [After J. *Tyndall*, Eng. physicist.] *Physical Chem.* The scattering of a beam of light when passed through a medium containing small suspended particles, as smoky or mist-laden air. The luminous beam or cone so formed is called a *Tyndall beam* or *cone*. The entering light is broken up by the particles so that the transmitted beam is complementary in color to the light which is emitted at right angles to it and which is plane-polarized. Blue light so emitted or any blue color so produced is called *Tyndall blue*.

Tyn′dall·i·za′tion (tĭn′dȧl·ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ĭ·zā′shŭn), *n.* [After John *Tyndall*, Eng. physicist.] Fractional sterilization. See STERILIZATION. — **Tyn′dall·ize** (tĭn′dȧl·īz), *v. t.*

Tyndall meter, *or* **tyn′dall·me′ter** (tĭn′dȧl·mē′tĕr), *n.* An apparatus for measuring the brightness of the Tyndall beam.

Tyn·da′re·us (tĭn·dā′rē·ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Tyndareos*, also *Tyndareōs*.] *Gr. Myth.* The husband of Leda. See LEDA, 1.

Tyn·dar′i·des (tĭn·dăr′ĭ·dēz), *n.*; *pl.* -IDAE (-dē). [L., fr. Gr. *Tyndaridēs*.] A male descendant, or a child, of Tyndareus.

Tyn′wald (tĭn′wôld), *n.* [Cf. ON. *thingvöllr*, lit., parliament field. See 1st THING.] An assembly of the legislature of the Isle of Man, composed of: (1) a governor, representing the sovereign; (2) a council which acts as the upper house; and (3) the House of Keys.

typ′al (tīp′ȧl; -′l), *adj.* Relating to a type or types; belonging to types; serving as a type; typical.

ty·par′chi·cal (tĭ·pär′kĭ·kȧl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to rulers over type or printing. *Nonce Word.*

type (tīp), *n.* [L. *typus* a figure, image, a form, type, character, fr. Gr. *typos* the mark of a blow, impression, form of character, model; akin to Gr. *typtein* to beat, strike, L. *stuprum* dishonor, *stupere* to be stunned. See STUB; cf. STUPID, STUPRATE, TIMBREL.] **1.** The mark or impression of something; a distinctive stamp; sign; emblem.

The faith they have in tennis, and tall stockings,
Short blistered breeches, and those *types* of travel. *Shak.*

2. A figure or representation of something to come; a token; sign; symbol; — correlative to *antitype*.

A *type* is no longer a *type* when the thing typified comes to be actually exhibited. *South.*

3. The general character, form, or structure common to a number of individuals and distinguishing them as a class, group, or kind. See def. 8, below.
4. A particular kind, class, or order; as, the seedless *type* of orange; criminals of the most dangerous *type;* also, *Colloq.*, kind; sort; as, he won't stand for that *type* of thing.
5. That which or one who possesses or exemplifies characteristic qualities; a model; standard; exemplar; as, a novelist whose characters are *types;* he is the *type* of chivalry; also, sometimes, an archetype, or original pattern.
6. *Anthropol.* The pattern or average of the characteristics which define an inbreeding division of man (as a tribe or nation), or of the fundamental characteristics which define a race, or of the characteristics of a homogenous group as determined by measurements on the skeleton or the body, the average and range of variability considered as defining the type for the group.
7. *Agric.* Of livestock, the combination of characters appropriate to a special kind of use; as, beef *type;* hence, an animal or group having such a combination of characters.
8. *Biol.* **a** A form of being having the morphological and physiological characteristics by which a number of individuals may be classified together. **b** An individual, species, genus, etc., considered as typical of a higher group. The type may or may not be the ideal representative of its group. **c** *Bot. & Zool.* In some classifications, a group or division of animals or plants having the same general plan of structure; — more or less equiv. to *class* or *phylum*. **d** Short for TYPE GENUS, TYPE SPECIES, TYPE SPECIMEN.
9. *Biol. & Physiol.* A group classified according to the physiological and morphological characters of the individuals and to their specific interreaction; as, a blood *type*. See BLOOD GROUP.
10. *Chem.* A simple compound, used as a model or pattern to which other compounds are conveniently regarded as being related, and from which they may be actually or theoretically derived. See TYPE THEORY.
11. *Com.* A sample of the quality, crop, etc., dealt in when grain, coffee, sugar, or other produce, is sold "to arrive."
12. *Cryst.* A form of structure common to a group of crystals; also, the group having this form. See SYMMETRY.
13. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* An edict issued by the Emperor Constans II, A.D. 648, repealing the Ecthesis and forbidding all discussion of Monotheletism and Dyotheletism.
14. *Math.* The simplest of the forms equivalent with respect to a group of transformations.
15. *Numis.* The figure or object on either side of a coin or medal.
16. *Philately.* Any one of two or more stamps having identical designs but with minor variations.
17. *Print.* **a** A rectangular block, usually of metal or wood, having its face so shaped as to produce, in printing, a letter, figure, or other character; — often used attributively; as, *type* matter; *type* body; *type* face; *type* design; *type* gauge; etc. **b** Such blocks, or the letters or characters impressed, collectively.

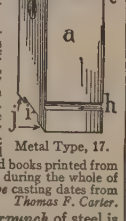

Metal Type, 17.

The use of movable *type* began in China between the years of 1051 and 1058. The inventor's name was Pi Sheng and the *types* were made of clay. Neither these clay *types* nor the *types* of tin, strung on a wire, that followed them, gained very wide use. More widely used were the wooden *types* carefully described by Wang Cheng in 1314. A number of these wooden *types*, not in Chinese but in the language of the Uigurs, were found by Dr. Pelliot at Tun Huang and are dated by him at about 1300. The invention of the *type* mold and the use of metal *type* is first heard of in Korea, and books printed from metal *types* appeared in large numbers in Korea during the whole of the fifteenth century. The earliest record of *type* casting dates from 1403, and the earliest extant book from 1409. *Thomas F. Carter.*

In the cutting of type by hand, a *counterpunch* of steel is first prepared, from a design, and is sunk into a bar of soft steel. The outlines of this model letter are tooled and finished to proper shape; smoke proofs are taken to aid in comparison with the original design. After the model letter, or punch, is completed it is hardened and then driven into a bar of copper, producing a strike, or matrix, which is finished and fitted to a mold for casting. The matrix is now usually made by a machine, and the casting is also mechanical. As the type is cast and emerges from the mold, the jet or sprue is broken off, the bottom groove is cut to make the feet. The whole block is planed and finished in a continuous operation. In the illustration, *a* is the *body;* *b*, the *face*, or part from which the impression is taken; *c*, the *shoulder*, or top of the body; *d*, the *counter;* *e*, *serifs;* *f*, *stem* (or *shank*); *g*, *beard* (or *neck*); *h*, the *nick;* *i*, the *groove*, made in the process of finishing; *j*, the *feet*. The nicks, of which there are on each type from one to four variously grouped, are cast in the mold, and assist the compositor in distinguishing front from back, and also one font from another. The different alphabets of body type used in book composition consist of roman CAPITALS, SMALL CAPITALS, and lower-case letters, and *italic CAPITALS* and *lower-case* letters, with accompanying figures, points, ligatures or tied letters, accented letters, and a few special characters, in all over 230 characters.
The three classes of type are these:

black letter roman *italic*

In England black letter is sometimes called *Gothic*. Among the derivations and variations of the original three classes, type founders list the following:

old-style roman modern roman
old-style italic *modern italic*
cursive sans-serif (Gothic)

The following table shows the old names and the sizes of type used in bookwork; the column of black squares shows the sizes of the corresponding em quad, and the numbers refer to the nearest equivalent in the American point system. See POINT SYSTEM.

Name	Specimen	Em quad	Point
Diamond	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz		4½
Pearl	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz		5
Agate	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwx		5½
Nonpareil	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvw		6
Minion	abcdefghijklmnopqrstu		7
Brevier	abcdefghijklmnopqrstu		8
Bourgeois	abcdefghijklmnopqrs		9
Long Primer	abcdefghijklmnopqr		10
Small Pica	abcdefghijklmnop		11
Pica	abcdefghijklmn		12
English	abcdefghijklm		14
Columbian	abcdefghijk		16
Great Primer	abcdefghij		18

Excelsior (3 points) and ***brilliant*** (3½ points) are seldom used. Before the adoption of the point system, sizes larger than great primer were ***paragon*** (or double long primer), ***double small pica, double pica, double English, double great primer, double paragon***, and ***canon***. Above this the sizes were called ***five-line pica, six-line pica***, and so on, increasing by picas. Today, however, in America as well as in Europe, type sizes are almost universally indicated in points, as 8-, 12-, 18-, 24-, 36-, 48-, 60-point, etc. The standard height of type, technically called *height-to-paper*, is 0.9186 of an inch. According to its width, type is described as *standard* or *normal*, *condensed*, *extra-condensed*, and *extended*. The following line illustrates these four different widths:

standard condensed
extra-condensed **extended**

The weight of a type face (its lightness or heaviness of tone) is indicated by the terms *standard, lightface, boldface, extrabold*.

standard lightface
boldface **extrabold**

18. *Psychol.* A class of individuals regarded as differing in kind from other classes; as, the blond, the pyknic, or the introvert, *type*.
19. *Symbolic Logic.* A classification or order of logical terms; as, individuals, classes of individuals, and classes of classes of individuals, are three different *types*. According to the ***theory of types*** (of Bertrand Russell) the arguments for which a propositional function is significant are restricted to some one *type*.
Syn. — See EMBLEM.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) and PHRASES are:

type-blackened	type-casting	type matter
type block	type-distributing	type measure
type cabinet	type-dressing	type plate
type case	type gauge	type rack
type caster		

type (tīp), *adj.* Typal; serving as the, or a, type.

type (tīp), *v.*; TYPED (tīpt); TYP′ING (tīp′ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To represent beforehand as a type; to prefigure.
2. To produce a copy of; also, to represent; typify.

Let us *type* them now in our own lives. *Tennyson.*

3. To typewrite.
4. *Med.* To determine the type of (a sample of blood), and hence its suitability for use in a blood transfusion. See BLOOD GROUP.
—, *Intransitive:* To typewrite.

type, *n.* [Origin uncert.] A small cupola or dome. *Obs.*

-type (-tīp). A combining form, Greek *-typon*, from *typos*, impression, signifying: **a** *Typical form; type; representative;* — used chiefly in the natural sciences, as in:

archetype	genotype	plastotype
autotype	haplotype	prototype
biotype	holotype	topotype
coenotype	isotype	

b [From *type*.] *Impressed form, stamp, print*, as in:

albertype	ferrotype	phototype
ambrotype	intagliotype	stenotype
chromotype	linotype	stereotype
collotype	lithotype	tintype
daguerreotype	monotype	zincotype
electrotype		

type bar. **1.** In a typewriting machine, a bar, or one of a number of bars, bearing type for printing.
2. A bar, or slug, cast with a line of type on its face, as by the Linotype machine.

type characteristic. *Hydraul.* = CHARACTERISTIC SPEED.

type class. *Math.* The assemblage of all order types (or ordinals) corresponding to a given transfinite cardinal.

type cutter. An engraver of punches for making type. — **type cutting.** — **type′-cut′ting,** *adj.*

Ty′pee′ (tĭ′pē′), *n.* An autobiographical novel (1846) by Herman Melville, of adventure in the Typee valley of the Marquesas Islands.

Ty′pees′ (tĭ′pēz′), *n. pl.* A warlike tribe of Nukuhiva, described by Herman Melville, now written *Taipi. Marquesas Islands.*

type face. *Print.* The face of a type, esp. with reference to its shape, form, model, or character.

type founder. One who casts or makes type. — **type founding.** — **type foundry.**

type genus. *Biol.* That genus of a family or subfamily from which the name of the family or subfamily is formed (see FAMILY, *n.*, 8; SUBFAMILY). In practice, the type genus has more often been selected because it was the largest, best-known, or earliest-described genus, or the one first used as the basis of a family or subfamily name, than (as is theoretically preferable) because its structure was most representative of the family as a whole.

type′-high′, *adj.* *Print.* Exactly as high as type (usually 0.9186 of an inch).

type′hold′er (tīp′hōl′dĕr), *n.* A pallet to hold type for stamping by hand.

type locality. **a** *Biol.* The place where a type specimen was collected. **b** *Geol.* The place whence a geological formation, series, etc., derives its name and where it is typically displayed, or where a fossil, particular kind of igneous rock, or other geologic feature, was first recognized and described.

type metal. An alloy used in making type, stereotype plates, etc., and in backing up electrotype plates. It consists essentially of lead, antimony, and tin, often with a little copper. It expands slightly on cooling, thus preserving in all its sharpness the form of the mold.

type object. The object on which the original scientific description of a given class of objects is based.

type page. The part of a printed page that is covered by the type or letterpress.

typ′er (tīp′ĕr), *n.* **a** *Colloq.* A typist. **b** *Textile Mfg.* A marker.

type′script′ (tīp′skrĭpt′), *n.* **a** Typewritten matter, esp. copy. **b** A type that imitates handwriting.

type′set′ (-sĕt′), *adj.* Made up, or printed, from movable types; — said of some postage stamps, surcharges, or overprints.

type′set′ter (-sĕt′ĕr), *n.* One who or that which sets type; specif.: **a** A compositor. **b** A typesetting machine.

type′set′ting, *n.* Act or process of setting type. — **type′-set′ting,** *adj.*

typesetting machine. Any of various keyboard machines for automatically composing printers' types. One style casts and assembles single metal types; several others assemble matrices and from these cast type lines; still another style assembles matrix bars from which a type line is cast. The first machine to set type mechanically was patented (1822) in England by Dr William Church. The first patents for machines distributing the type after use were those taken out by Étienne Robert Gaudens (England, 1840) and Frederick Rosenberg (America, 1843). Many other attempts followed but the first practical machine for composing and distributing was that of Joseph Thorne (1880), which is still used. Those chiefly used at present are the type-casting machines: the Linotype, invented by Ottmar Mergenthaler (1878), and the Monotype, invented by Tolbert Lanston (1885). See LINOTYPE; MONOTYPE, 3.

type slug. *Print.* = TYPE BAR, 2.

type species. *Bot. & Zool.* That species of a genus upon which the generic name depends, theoretically the one most perfectly exemplifying the characters of the genus; a genotype. If the genus originally contained but one species, that species is the type species. Recent authors in describing new genera usually designate a type species for each, but many of the earlier authors described genera of many species without designating one as the type, and much disagreement of later authors has resulted.

type specimen. The specimen or individual on which the original scientific description of a given species or subspecies is based. Cf. COTYPE, TOPOTYPE, PARATYPE.

type station. *Archaeol.* The place of discovery of prehistoric remains that have been agreed upon as the standard, or type, for a specified culture, as La Madeleine for the Magdalenian epoch.

type theory. *Hist. Chem.* The theory that chemical compounds, esp. organic ones, are derived by substitution from a limited number of type compounds, as hydrogen (H_2), water (H_2O), ammonia (NH_3), and methane (CH_4). It developed into the modern unitary theory.

type wash. *Print.* An ink solvent, as gasoline or lye, for cleaning type or plates.

type wheel. A wheel with raised characters on its periphery, used in some typewriters, printing telegraphs, etc.

type′write′ (tīp′rīt′), *v. t. & i.* To write with a typewriter.

type′writ′er (-rīt′ĕr), *n.* **1.** Any of various instruments or machines for writing in characters similar to those produced by printers' types. In the prevailing designs the characters are produced by striking the paper through an inked ribbon by steel types, the latter being actuated by corresponding keys on a keyboard (see TYPE BAR, TYPE WHEEL). The paper is clipped to a platen which is automatically traversed along with a carriage when a key is struck. A machine for typing letters was patented as early as 1714 by Henry Mill (English); but the prototype of modern machines was that invented (1833) by Xavier Progin (French), having bars of type. Among Americans Charles Thurber is noteworthy as the inventor (1843) of letter spacing by means of a cylinder moving longitudinally. The first practical machine was the combined invention (1867) of three Milwaukee men, Christopher Latham Sholes, Carlos Glidden, and Samuel W. Soulé.
2. One who operates a typewriter.
3. *Print.* A style of type imitating typewriting.

☞ This is Typewriter type.

☞ PHRASES are:

typewriter brush	typewriter holder	typewriter ribbon
typewriter cabinet	typewriter key	typewriter roller
typewriter case	typewriter mat	typewriter stand
typewriter cover	typewriter oil	typewriter table
typewriter desk	typewriter pad	typewriter type
typewriter eraser	typewriter paper	

tynd (tīnd; tĭn). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of TINE, prong.

Tyn′dale's Bi′ble (tĭn′dȧlz; -d′lz). See BIBLE, 2.

tyne. Var. of TINE. [TYNWALD.]
Tyne′wald (tīn′wôld). Var. of

tyng. † THING.
tynke. † THINK.

tynt. † TENT.
typ-. = TYPO-.

type. † TIP.
typet. † TIPPET.

type'writ'ing (tīp'rīt'ĭng), *n.* Act or art of using a typewriter; also, a print made with a typewriter.

typewriting telegraph. A telegraph system using apparatus similar to a typewriter as transmitter or receiver, or both.

typh-. = TYPHO-.

Ty'pha (tī'fȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *typhē.* See TUBER.] *Bot.* A genus of plants constituting a family, **Ty·pha'ce·ae** (tĭ-fā'sē-ē), order Pandanales. They are tall erect herbs with sword-shaped leaves and monoecious flowers in dense spikes, the staminate being uppermost. The species are natives of fresh and salt marshes in both hemispheres. They are known as *cattail, reed mace, flag,* etc.

ty·phe'mi·a, ty·phae'mi·a (tĭ-fē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Bacillemia due to typhoid bacilli.

typh' ĭe'ver (tĭf' ē'vĕr), *n.* Typhus or typhoid fever. *Rare.*

ty'phi·a (tī'fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. Cf. TYPHUS.] *Med.* Typhoid fever.

ty'phic (tī'fĭk), *adj.* Of or pert. to typhus; also, typhoid.

ty'phi·za'tion (tī'fĭ-zā'shŭn), *n. Med.* Production of the typhic state, as in an individual or a population.

typhl-. = TYPHLO- (which see), as in:

typhlatonia	**typhlectasis**	**typhlenteritis**
typhlatony	**typhlectomy**	

typh·li'tis (tĭf-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *typhl-* + *-itis.* See DEAF.] *Med.* Inflammation of the caecum; — formerly applied to the condition now known as *appendicitis.* — **typh·lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

typh'lo- (tĭf'lō-), **typhl-.** A combining form from Greek *typhlon,* the caecum, as in *typhlosole.* For words below, see the word or element with which *typhlo-* is combined:

typhloalbuminuria	**typholithiasis**	**typholostenosis**
typhlocele	**typhlomegaly**	**typhlostomy**
typhloempyema	**typhlopexia**	**typhlotomy**
typhloenteritis	**typhlopexy**	**typhlo-ureterostomy**
typhlohepatitis	**typhloptosis**	

typh·lol'o·gy (tĭf-lŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*typhlo-* + *-logy.*] The scientific study of blindness, its causes, effects, etc.; the branch of science that deals with blindness.

Typh'lo·mol'ge (tĭf'lō-mōl'jē), *n.* [NL., fr. *typhlo-* + *Molge.*] *Zool.* A genus of aquatic, cave-inhabiting, Texas salamanders having as the only known species *T. rathburni,* noted for its degenerate eyes.

typh'lo·phile (tĭf'lō-fīl; -fĭl), *n.* [*typhlo-* + *-phile.*] One benevolent to the blind.

Typh·lop'i·dae (tĭf-lŏp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Typhlops,* type genus (fr. Gr. *typhlōps* blind) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A widely distributed family of small burrowing snakes having the whole body covered with uniform cycloidal scales, the mouth not distensible, and the teeth restricted to the upper jaw. See BLIND SNAKE **a.** The typical and best-known genus is **Typh'lops** (tĭf'lŏps). The Leptotyphlopidae (syn. *Glauconiidae*) were formerly included in this family. —

typh·lop'id (tĭf-lŏp'ĭd; tĭf'lō-pĭd), *n.*

typh·lo'sis (tĭf-lō'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *typhlōsis.*] *Med.* Blindness.

typh'lo·sole (tĭf'lō-sōl), *n.* [Gr. *typhlos* blind + *sōlēn* channel.] *Zool.* A longitudinal fold of the wall projecting into the cavity of the intestine in bivalve mollusks, some annelids, starfishes, and other animals. — **typh'lo·so'lar** (-sō'lĕr), *adj.*

ty'pho- (tī'fō-), **typh-.** *Med.* A combining form, Greek *typho-, typh-,* from *typhos,* meaning *vapor, fever stupor,* used for *typhus* and *typhoid,* as in *typhosepsis.*

ty'pho·bac'il·lo'sis (tī'fō-băs'ĭ-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *typho-* + *bacillus* + *-osis.*] *Med.* **a** Septicemia due to typhoid bacilli. **b** Any bacillosis with typhoid symptoms.

Ty·pho'ĕ·an (tī-fō'ē-ăn), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or like, Typhoeus. ☞ Sometimes incorrectly written and pronounced *Typhoe'an* or *Ty·phe'an* (tī-fē'ăn).

ty'pho·e'mi·a, ty'pho·ae'mi·a (tī'fō-ē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Typhemia.

Ty·phoe'us (tī-fō'ŭs), *n.* [Gr. *Typhōeus, Typhōs.*] *Gr. Myth.* A monster, according to Hesiod a son of Tartarus and Gaea, or of Hera alone, having a hundred heads with fearful eyes and voices. He begot the unfavorable or dangerous winds and tried to gain the sovereignty of gods and men, but was conquered by Zeus with a thunderbolt and buried in Tartarus under Mt. Etna. Later he is identified with Typhon (which see).

ty'pho·gen'ic (tī'fō-jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* [*typho-* + *-genic.*] *Med.* Producing typhus or typhoid fever.

ty'phoid (tī'foid), *adj.* [*typh-* + *-oid;* cf. F. *typhoïde,* Gr. *typhōdēs.* See TYPHUS.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to typhus or, now, typhoid fever; resembling typhus; stuporous, as in typhus; as, *typhoid* symptoms. — *n.* Typhoid fever. See also FOWL TYPHOID.

-ty'phoid. A combining form of *typhoid,* as in bronchotyphoid, pneumo*typhoid.*

ty·phoi'dal (tī-foi'dăl; -dĭ'l), *adj. Med.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, typhoid fever.

typhoid carrier. *Med.* A carrier of typhoid fever. See CARRIER.

typhoid fever. *Med.* An infectious febrile disease caused by a bacterium (*Eberthella typhi,* syn. *Bacillus typhosus*), the **typhoid bacillus,** introduced into the system with the food or drinking water, and characterized by inflammation of the intestines, enlargement and necrosis of Peyer's patches (which see), enlargement of the spleen and mesenteric glands, (usually) a peculiar eruption on the abdomen and chest, appearing on the seventh, eighth, or ninth day and consisting of small, slightly elevated, rose-colored spots, which disappear on pressure and come out in successive crops, diarrhea, continued fever, and marked prostration or stupor.

typhoid fly. The housefly.

ty·phoi'din (tī-foi'dĭn; -d'n), *n.* [*typhoid* + *-in.*] *Med.* A preparation from the typhoid bacillus, analogous to tuberculin from the tubercle bacillus, used as a skin-testing material in the detection of present or previous typhoid infection.

ty'phoid·like' (tī'foid·līk'), *adj.* See -LIKE.

typhoid spine. *Med.* A painful state of the spine, occurring sometimes after typhoid fever.

typhoid state. *Med.* A condition in many diseases, characterized by profound prostration and other symptoms like those of typhus or typhoid fever.

ty'pho·ly'sin (tī'fō-lī'sĭn), *n.* [*typho-* + *-lysin.*] *Immunol.* A lysin which acts upon typhoid bacilli.

ty'pho·ma·lar'i·a (tī'fō-mȧ-lâr'ĭ-ȧ; 79), *n. Med.* **a** A combination of typhoid fever and malaria, frequently reported in the American Civil War. **b** A disease with typhoid symptoms, assumed to be of malarial origin.

ty'pho·ma·lar'i·al (-ăl), *adj. Med.* Pertaining to typhoid fever and malaria, or to typhomalaria.

ty'pho·ma'ni·a (tī'fō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *typho-* + *mania.*] *Med.* A low delirium common in typhus or typhoid fever.

Ty'phon (tī'fŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Typhōn.* See TYPHOON.] *Gr. & Rom. Myth.* A monster, according to Hesiod the son of Typhoeus and the father by Echidna of Cerberus, the Chimera, the Sphinx, and other monsters. Later he is identified with Typhoeus and by the Greeks with the Egyptian Set.

Ty·pho'ni·an (tĭ-fō'nĭ-ăn), **Ty·phon'ic** (tĭ-fŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Of, like, or pertaining to, Typhon; — usually with reference to the Egyptian Typhon, that is, Set.

ty·phon'ic (tī-fŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, like, or suggestive of, a typhoon.

ty·phoon' (tī-fōōn'), *n.* [From Chin. (Cant.) *tai-fung,* (Pek.) *ta⁴-fēng¹,* lit., great wind, whence Jap. *taifū,* but influenced in E. by earlier *tuphan, tufan, toofan,* fr. Ar. *ṭūfān,* fr. Gr. *typhōn, typhōs;* akin to Gr. *typhos* smoke, vapor, Skr. *dhūma.* See FUME; cf. TYPHOID, TYPHON.] A tropical cyclone occurring in the region of the Philippines or China Sea. See CYCLONE, n., 4.

ty'pho·pneu·mo'ni·a (tī'fō-nū-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* **a** Pneumonia with typhoid symptoms. **b** Pneumonia occurring in typhoid fever.

ty'phose (tī'fōs), *adj. Med.* Resembling typhoid fever.

ty·pho'sis (tī-fō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Typhoid state.

ty'pho·tox'ine (tī'fō-tŏk'sēn; -sĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-in.** [*typho-* + *-toxin.*] *Biochem.* A basic compound, $C_7H_{17}NO_3$, formed by growth of typhoid bacilli. It induces in small animals lethargy and liquid excrements.

ty'phous (tī'fŭs), *adj.* [Cf. F. *typheux.*] *Med.* Of or pertaining to typhus; of the nature of typhus.

Typh'u·la (tĭf'ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *typh-* + *-ula.*] *Bot.* A genus of the club fungi (family Clavariaceae) with simple or slightly branched filamentous sporophores.

ty'phus (tī'fŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *typhos* smoke, cloud, stupor arising from fever. See TYPHOON.] *Med.* A serious rickettsial febrile disease lasting two to three weeks and marked by prostration, delirium, and intense red exanthema. It is caused by *Rickettsia prowazekii,* transmitted esp. by body lice. Called also *typhus exanthematicus, jail fever, famine fever, spotted fever,* etc.

‖**ty'phus ab·do'mi·na'lis** (ăb·dŏm'ĭ-nā'lĭs). [NL.] Typhoid fever.

‖**ty'phus ex·an'the·ma'ti·cus** (ĕks·ăn'thē·măt'ĭ·kŭs). [NL.] See TYPHUS.

typ'ic (tĭp'ĭk), *adj.* Typical.

-typ'ic. A combining form, *-type* or *-typy* + *-ic,* chiefly in adjectives corresponding to nouns in *-type* and *-typy,* as in stereo*typic;* — used also for *typical,* as in hypo*typic.*

typ'i·cal (tĭp'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [ML. *typicalis,* fr. L. *typicus,* fr. Gr. *typikos,* fr. *typos* type. See TYPE.] **1.** Of the nature of a type; representing something by a form, model, or resemblance; emblematic; prefigurative. "The Levitical priesthood was only *typical* of the Christian." *Atterbury.* **2.** a Combining or exhibiting the essential characteristics of a group; of the nature of a type. **b** Conforming to a type; as, a *typical* species or specimen.

Syn. — See REGULAR.

Ant. — Abnormal, exceptional, uncommon.

— **typ'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **typ'i·cal·ness,** *n.*

typ'i·cal'i·ty (tĭp'ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Typicalness.

typ'i·con (tĭp'ĭ-kŏn), **typ'i·cum** (-kŭm), *n.; pl.* **-ca** (-kȧ), [NL., fr. Gr. *typikon,* prop. neut. of *typikos* typical.] *Eastern Ch.* **a** A book containing rules and rubrics for divine service; — analogous to the Latin Ordo, but much more explicit. **b** *pl.* A short selection of verses taken from the Psalter as expressing the thought of a feast, or the like.

typ'i·fi·ca'tion (tĭp'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of typifying.

typ'i·fier (tĭp'ĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.* One that typifies.

typ'i·fy (-fī), *v. t.;* TYP'I·FIED (-fīd); TYP'I·FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *typus* type + *-fy.*] **1.** To represent by an image, form, model, or resemblance; to prefigure.

Our Saviour was *typified,* indeed, by the goat that was slain, and the scapegoat in the wilderness. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. To embody the essential or salient characteristics of; to be the type of; as, the genus *Rosa typifies* the family Rosaceae, which in turn *typifies* the order Rosales.

typ'i·fy (tĭp'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*type* + *-fy.*] To put in print. *R.*

typ'ist (tīp'ĭst), *n.* A person who operates a typewriting machine; a typewriter.

typ'o (tĭ'pō), *n.; pl.* TYPOS (-pōz). [Abbr. of *typographer.*] A printer; specif., a compositor. *Colloq.*

typ'o- (tĭ'pō-; tĭp'ō-), **typ-.** A combining form, Greek *typo-, typ-,* from *typos,* meaning *type, image, model,* as in *typology, typonym.*

typ'o·bar' (tĭ'pō-bär'), *n. Print.* A typesetting machine, now obsolete, that assembled matrices in a line and impressed the line on a bar of soft metal.

typ'o·cos'my (tĭ'pō-kŏz'mĭ; tĭp'ō-), *n.* [*typo-* + Gr. *kosmos* the world.] A system of terms, names, etc., purporting to cover all used in business, art, science, etc., in the world; a universal nomenclature or terminology. *Rare.*

ty·pog'ra·pher (tĭ-pŏg'rȧ-fĕr; tĭ'-), *n.* [See TYPOGRAPHY.] A printer, or one who designs or arranges printing; now more esp., a printer of exceptional ability, or one who is a master craftsman.

typ'o·graph'i·a (tĭ'pō-grăf'ĭ-ȧ; tĭp'ō-), *n. pl.* [NL.] Matters of information or interest about typography.

typ'o·graph'ic (tĭ'pō-grăf'ĭk; tĭp'ō-; 277), **typ'o·graph'i·cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [Cf. F. *typographique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the act or art of representing by types or symbols; emblematic; figurative; typical. *Obs.*

2. Of, pertaining to, expressed by or in, or concerning, typography or printing; as, *typographic* art; a *typographical* error.

— **typ'o·graph'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ty·pog'ra·phist (tĭ-pŏg'rȧ-fĭst; tĭ'-), *n.* A student of the art and history of printing. *Rare.*

ty·pog'ra·phy (-fĭ), *n.* [F. *typographie,* fr. ML. *typographia.* See TYPO-; -GRAPHY.] **1.** Act or art of expressing by types or symbols; emblematic representation. *Obs.*

2. Art of printing with type; use of type to produce impressions on paper, vellum, etc.; also, the style, arrangement, or appearance of matter printed from type.

-ty·pog'ra·phy. A combining form of *typography,* as in:

autotypography	**palaeotypography**	**stereotypography**
chromotypography	**phototypography**	**xylotypography**
heliotypography		

ty'po·li·thog'ra·phy (tĭ'pō-lĭ-thŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*typo-* + *lithography.*] A branch of lithography in which impressions from printers' types are transferred to stone for reproduction. — **ty'po·lith'o·graph'ic** (-lĭth'ō-grăf'ĭk), *adj.*

ty'po·log'i·cal (tĭ'pō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* Also **ty'po·log'ic** (-ĭk). **a** Of or pertaining to types; based upon or concerned with the study of types. **b** *Theol.* Of or pertaining to typology.

— **ty'po·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ty·pol'o·gy (tī-pŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*typo-* + *-logy.*] **1.** The study of types of individuals.

2. *Theol.* The doctrine of types or symbols; specif., the doctrine that things in the Christian dispensation are symbolized or prefigured by things in the Old Testament, as the sacrifice of Christ and the Eucharist by the sacrifice of the Paschal Lamb.

— **ty·pol'o·gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

ty'po·ma'ni·a (tĭ'pō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* A mania for writing for publication. *Nonce Word.*

ty·pom'e·try (tī-pŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*typo-* + *-metry.*] *Print.* The measurement of types.

ty'po·nym (tĭ'pō-nĭm), *n.* [*typo-* + *-nym.*] *Bot. & Zool.* **a** A name based on an indication of a type specimen or type species, not on a description or diagnosis. **b** A rejected isogenotype. — **ty·pon'y·mal** (tī-pŏn'ĭ-măl), **ty'po·nym'ic** (tĭ'pō-nĭm'ĭk), **ty·pon'y·mous** (tī-pŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *adj.*

ty'po·phile (-fīl; -fĭl), *n.* [*typo-* + *-phile.*] A lover of printed matter or typography.

ty'po·ra'ma (-rȧ'mȧ), *n.* [*typo-* + Gr. *horama* a sight, a spectacle.] A facsimile model or representation. *Rare.*

ty'po·tel'e·graph (-tĕl'ē-grăf), *n.* A printing telegraph. — **ty'po·te·leg'ra·phy** (-tē-lĕg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.*

Ty'po·the'ri·a (tĭ'pō-thē'rĭ-ȧ; tĭp'ō-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *typo-* + Gr. *thērion* animal.] *Paleontol.* A suborder (or order) of small South American Tertiary and Pleistocene mammals somewhat similar to the rodents but allied to the toxodonts. They possessed clavicles, were mostly five-toed, and had simple, persistently growing teeth. The leading family is **Ty'po·the·ri'i·dae** (-thē-rī'ĭ-dē). — **ty'po·there** (tĭ'pō-thēr), *n.*

ty·poth'e·tae (tī-pŏth'ē-tē; tĭ'-; tĭ'pō-thē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *typo-* + Gr. *tithenai* to put, set.] Printers; — used in the names of associations of master printers in the United States and Canada.

typp (tĭp), *n.* [thousand yards *per* pound.] A unit of count for all yarns. It is the number of thousands of yards weighing one pound.

typ·tol'o·gy (tĭp·tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *typtein* to beat, strike + *-logy.*] Theory or lore of spirit rappings. — **typ'to·log'i·cal** (tĭp'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* — **typ·tol'o·gist** (tĭp·tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

typ'y (tĭp'ĭ), *adj.* Possessing the characteristic form or type; typical. *Colloq.*

-typy. A combining form, Greek *-typia,* from *typē,* impression, used to denote a *state, process,* or *art,* of that expressed by a corresponding noun in *-type,* as in:

artotypy	**daguerreotypy**	**phonotypy**
autotypy	**electrotypy**	**phototypy**
chemitypy	**heliotypy**	**physiotypy**
chiasmatypy	**homotypy**	**stenotypy**
chromotypy	**lithotypy**	**stereotypy**
collotypy	**megatypy**	**thermotypy**

Tyr (tür), *n.* [ON. *Týr.* See ZEUS; cf. TIU, TUESDAY.] *Teut. Myth.* In Norse mythology, a war-god, the son of Odin, by whom he is largely replaced. He is one-handed, having lost one hand at the binding of Fenrir. At Ragnarok he slays and is slain by Garm. Orig. he was probably a sky-god, the chief god of the Teutonic peoples, equivalent to Tiu.

tyr-. = TYRO-.

tyr'a·mine' (tĭ'rȧ-mēn'; tĭr'ȧ-; tĭ-răm'ĭn; tĭ'-), *n.* Also **-ram'in.** [*tyrosine* + *-amine.*] *Biochem.* A white crystalline base, $C_8H_{11}NO$, obtained from tyrosine by bacterial action and found also in the secretions of cephalopods and in certain plants, as mistletoe and ergot.

tyrann-. = TYRANNO-.

tyr'an·ness (tĭr'ăn·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* A female tyrant.

Ty·ran'ni (tĭ-răn'ĭ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TYRANT.] *Zool.* A suborder of birds (order Passeriformes) having the tendon of the hind toe separate and the intrinsic muscles of the syrinx reduced to usually one pair, the ends of which are inserted on the sides instead of the tips of its cartilaginous semirings. They have little power of song. It comprises the South American ant birds, ovenbirds, and wood hewers, besides the tyrant flycatchers and their allies of both hemispheres (see TYRANNIDAE). Syn. *Clamatores* (in part).

ty·ran'ni·al (tĭ-răn'ĭ-ăl; tĭ-), *adj.* Tyrannical. *Rare.*

ty·ran'nic (tĭ-răn'ĭk; tĭ-), *adj.* Tyrannical. — **-nic·ly,** *adv.*

ty·ran'ni·cal (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [L. *tyrannicus,* fr. Gr. *tyrannikos;* cf. F. *tyrannique.* See TYRANT.] Of or pertaining to a tyrant; befitting a tyrant; unjustly severe in government; despotic; arbitrary; as, a *tyrannical* prince, rule, act. — **ty·ran'ni·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **ty·ran'ni·cal·ness,** *n.*

Syn. — See DESPOTIC. **Ant.** — Fair, just.

ty·ran'ni·cide (-ĭ-sīd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tyrannicidium* the killing of a tyrant, *tyrannicida* killer of a tyrant, fr. *tyrannus* tyrant + *caedere* to kill. See TYRANT; -CIDE.] Act of killing a tyrant; also, one who kills a tyrant. — **ty·ran'ni·cid'al** (-sīd'ăl; -l), *adj.*

— *the Tyrannicides.* Harmodius and Aristogiton, who were associated in slaying Hipparchus; also, a marble group in the Museo Nazionale at Naples representing them and copied probably from the group by Critius and Nesiotes which stood in the market place at Athens.

Ty·ran'ni·dae (tĭ-răn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *tyrannus* tyrant + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A large exclusively American family of passerine birds (order Tyranni), most numerous in South and Central America, but well represented in the United States and Canada; the American flycatchers or tyrant flycatchers. Most of the species are strictly insectivorous and take their prey on the wing. The bill is flattened, often hooked at the tip, and usually bristly at the gape. With the pittas, cotingas, and allied forms, the family constitutes a superfamily, **Ty·ran'ni·des** (-dēz). The typical subfamily, **Tyr'an·ni'nae** (tĭr'ȧ-nī'nē), includes the well-known kingbirds, phoebe, etc. — **tyr'an·nine** (tĭr'ȧ-nĭn; -nīn; 156), *adj.* — **tyr'an·noid** (-noid), *adj.*

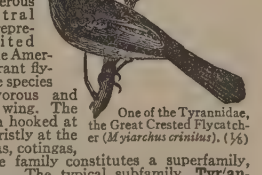

One of the Tyrannidae, the Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*). (⅓)

tyr'an·nism (tĭr'ȧ-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Tyrannous rule. *Rare.*

2. Morbid propensity to exercise cruelty.

tyr'an·nize (tĭr'ȧ-nīz), *v.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). [F. *tyranniser;* cf. Gr. *tyrannizein* to take the part of tyrants.] *Intransitive:* To act the tyrant; to exercise

typ'ey. Var. of TYPY.

ty·pha'ceous (tĭ-fā'shŭs), *adj.* See -ACEOUS. [PHOEAN.]

Ty·phe'an, *adj.* Erron. for Ty-

ty·phin'i·a (tĭ-fĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *typhine,* the bacillus of typhoid fever.] *Med.* = RELAPSING FEVER.

typh'o·lex'i·a (tĭ'fō-lĕk'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *typho-* + *-lexia.*] Word-blindness.

typh'lon (tĭf'lŏn), *n.* [Gr.] = CAECUM. [MIA.]

ty'pho·se'mi·a. Var. of TYPHOE

ty·pho'ni·a (tī·fō'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = TYPHOMANIA.

ty·phoon'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

ty'pho·sep'sis, *n.* See -SEPSIS.

typical bathyal zone. See BATHYAL DISTRICT. [DINE.]

typical eurhodine. See EURHO-

ty·pog'ra·fer, **ty'po·graf'i·cal,** **ty·pog'ra·fy.** Typographer, typographical, typography. *Ref. Sp.*

ty'po·script (tĭ'pō-skrĭpt), *n.* = TYPESCRIPT.

ty'ran (tĭ'rănn), *n. & v. & adj.* = TYRANT. *Obs.*

ty·ran'ni·ous, *adj.* [Cf. TYRANNOUS.] = TYRANNICAL. *Obs.* — **ty·ran'ni·ous·ly,** *adv. Obs.*

arbitrary power; to rule with unjust and oppressive severity; — often with *over*; as, no habit could *tyrannize* over him. —, *Transitive*: **1.** To treat tyrannically; to oppress.

2. To make tyrannical or oppressive, as a law. *Obs.*

tyr'an·niz'er (tĭr'ă·nīz'ĕr), *n.* One that tyrannizes.

tyr'an·niz'ing (-ĭng), *adj.* That tyrannizes. — **ty'ran·niz'ing·ly**, *adv.*

ty·ran'no- (tĭ·răn'ō-; tī-), **tyrann-**. A combining form, Greek *tyranno-, tyrann-*, from *tyrannos*, meaning *tyrant*, as in **ty·ran'no·pho'bi·a.** See -PHOBIA.

Ty·ran'no·sau'rus (tĭ·răn'ō·sô'rŭs; tī-), *n.* [NL., fr. *tyranno-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of theropod dinosaurs from the Upper Cretaceous of Montana and Wyoming, closely related to *Ceratosaurus.* The only known species (*T. rex*) reached a length of about 47 feet and is the largest carnivorous dinosaur. — **ty·ran'no·saur** (-răn'ō·sôr), *n.*

tyr'an·nous (tĭr'ă·nŭs), *adj.* Tyrannical; unjustly severe; despotic. — **tyr'an·nous·ly**, *adv.* — **tyr'an·nous·ness**, *n.* **Syn.** — See DESPOTIC. **Ant.** — Fair, just.

Ty·ran'nus (tĭ·răn'ŭs), *n.* [NL. See TYRANNIDAE.] *Zool.* The typical genus of Tyrannidae, formerly extensive, but now restricted to the kingbird and closely allied species.

tyr'an·ny (tĭr'ă·nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [ME. *tirannye*, fr. OF. *tirannie* (F. *tyrannie*); cf. Gr. *tyrannia, tyrannis.* See TYRANT.] **1.** The government or authority of a tyrant in the ancient Greek sense; the office, tenure, or system of administration, of an absolute ruler called a tyrant (which see). Cf. AUTOCRACY, 2.

2. Hence, arbitrary or despotic exercise of power; exercise of power over subjects and others with a rigor not authorized by law or justice, or not requisite for the purposes of government; a tyrannical government; despotism.

Where law ends *tyranny* begins. *Wm. Pitt.*

3. A tyrannical act; an instance of cruel or despotic government or discipline; as, petty *tyrannies* of a master.

4. Severity; rigor; inclemency. "The *tyranny* of the open night's too rough For nature to endure." *Shak.*

ty'rant (tī'rănt), *n.* [ME. *tyran, tirant*, fr. OF. *tiran* (F. *tyran*), *tyrant* (from confusion with the pres. part. of verbs), fr. L. *tyrannus*, Gr. *tyrannos*, orig., lord, prob. of Aegean origin; cf. Etruscan *Turan* Venus.] **1.** An absolute ruler; a sovereign unrestrained by law or constitution; a usurper of sovereignty.

Free governments [in Greece] having superseded the old hereditary sovereignties (*basileiai*), all who obtained absolute power in a state were called *tyrannoi, tyrants*, or rather despots; — for the term rather regards the irregular way in which the power was gained, whether force or fraud, than the way in which it was exercised, being applied to the mild Pisistratus, but not to the despotic kings of Persia. However, the word soon came to imply reproach, and was then used like our *tyrant.* *Liddell & Scott.*

2. Specif.: **a** A monarch, or other ruler, who exercises absolute power oppressively or brutally; a despot. **b** A master or person who exercises unlawful authority, or lawful authority in an unlawful or oppressive manner; one who by taxation, injustice, or cruel punishment, or the demand of unreasonable services, imposes burdens and hardships on those under his control; a cruel master; an oppressor. "This false *tyrant*, this Nero." *Chaucer.*

3. Short for TYRANT FLYCATCHER.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

tyrant-bought **tyrant-hating**, *adj.* **tyrant-ridden**
tyrantcraft **tyrant-quelling**, *adj.* **tyrant-scourging**, *adj.*

ty'rant, *v. i.* To act the tyrant; to tyrannize.

tyrant flycatcher Also **tyrant bird.** A flycatcher of the family Tyrannidae; an American flycatcher.

tyrant wren. A small yellow crested South American bird (*Tyrannulus elatus*), formerly included in the Tyrannidae, but now referred to the Cotingidae.

ty·rem'e·sis (tĭ·rĕm'ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tyros* cheese + *emesis* vomiting.] *Med.* Vomiting of curdy matter, as in infants.

Tyr'i·an (tĭr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *Tyrius*, fr. *Tyrus* Tyre, fr. Gr. *Tyros.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to ancient Tyre or its people. See PHOENICIAN.

2. Of the color Tyrian purple.

Tyr'i·an, *n.* [L. *Tyrius.*] A native of Tyre.

Tyrian alphabet. The Moabite alphabet, which prevailed in Phoenicia during the ascendancy of Tyre.

Tyrian blue. A color, blue in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Tyrian Cynosure. *Astron.* The constellation Ursa Minor, the guide of the sailors of Tyre.

Tyrian dye. = TYRIAN PURPLE **a.**

Tyrian Era. See ERA, *Table.*

Tyrian pink. A color, reddish blue-red in hue, of very high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Tyrian purple. **a** A celebrated crimson or purple dye used by the Greeks and Romans, prepared from the adrectal glands of certain mollusks. See PUNICIN. **b** A color, bluish-red in hue, of very high saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR. — **Tyr'i·an-pur'ple,** *adj.*

Tyrian rose. A color, bluish-red in hue, of very high saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

ty·ri'a·sis (tĭ·rī'ă·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tyro-* + *-iasis.*] *Med.* **a** Elephantiasis. **b** Alopecia.

ty'ro, ti'ro (tī'rō), *n.; pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [ML., fr. L. *tiro* a newly levied soldier, a beginner.] A beginner in learning; one who is in the rudiments of any branch of study; a person imperfectly acquainted with a subject; a novice.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See NOVICE.

ty'ro- (tī'rō-), **tyr-**. A combining form, Greek *tyro-, tyr-*, from *tyros*, meaning *cheese*, as in *tyro*mancy, *tyro*ma.

Ty·rog'ly·phus (tĭ·rŏg'lĭ·fŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *tyro-* + Gr. *glyphein* to carve.] *Zool.* An important genus of mites, most of which feed on animal substances, as the cheese mite, etc. It is the type of a family, **Ty'ro·glyph'i·dae** (tĭ'rō·glĭf'ĭ·dē). — **ty·rog'ly·phid** (tĭ·rŏg'lĭ·fĭd), *n. & adj.*

Tyr'o·lese' (tĭr'ō·lēz'; -lēs'), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Tirol or its inhabitants. — *n. sing. & pl.* One of the natives or inhabitants of Tirol.

☞ The spelling *Tyrolese* is still quite common, although *Tirol* has largely superseded *Tyrol* as a geographical term. Cf. TIROLESE.

Tyrolese green. The color malachite green.

Tyr'ol green (tĭr'ōl; *G.* tē·rōl'). [From *Tirol*, Austria.] = TERRE-VERTE, 2.

Ty'ro'lienne' (tī'rō'lĭy'ĕn'), *n.* [F., prop., fem. of *tyrolien* Tirolese.] **1** A Tirolese peasants' dance, or the song or melody for it, characterized by the yodel.

tyr'o·lite (tĭr'ō·līt), *n.* [From *Tirol*, where it occurs.] *Mineral.* A hydrous copper arsenate occurring in pale-green or bluish-green crystalline masses.

tyrolite green. A color, green in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

ty·rol'o·gy (tĭ·rŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*tyro-* + *-logy.*] Instruction for tyros. *Rare.*

Tyrol sumac. Venetian sumac.

ty·ro'ma (tī·rō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-mȧ·tȧ), -MAS (-máz). [NL., fr. *tyr-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* Any cheesy matter or growth. — **ty·rom'a·tous** (-rōm'ȧ·tŭs; -rō'mȧ·tŭs), *adj.*

ty·ro·man'cy (tĭ'rō·măn'sĭ), *n.* [*tyro-* + *-mancy*; cf Gr. *tyromantis* one who divines from cheese.] Divination by means of cheese. *Obs.*

ty·rone' (tĭ·rōn'), *n.* [It. *tirone.* See TYRO.] A tyro. *R.*

ty·ron'ic (tĭ·rŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a tyro; amateurish. — **ty'ro·nism** (tĭ'rō·nĭz'm), *n.*

ty'ro·sin·ase (tĭ'rō·sĭn·ās'; tĭr'ō-; tī·rŏs'ĭ·nās), *n.* An enzyme that accelerates the oxidation of tyrosine. It occurs in plants and animals.

ty'ro·sine (tĭ'rō·sēn; -sĭn; tĭr'ō-; 157), *n.* Also **-sin.** [Gr. *tyros* cheese.] *Biochem.* **a** A white crystalline amino acid, $C_9H_{11}NO_3$, formed in quantity from the decomposition of protein matter by various means, as by pancreatic digestion, by putrefaction as of cheese, by boiling acids, etc.; *p*-hydroxy-phenylalanine. **b** By extension, either of two crystal line compounds, ortho and meta isomers of the above, called specif., *ortho-* (o-) and *meta-* (m-) *tyrosine.*

ty'ro·si·nu'ri·a (tĭ'rō·sĭ·nū'rĭ·ȧ; tĭr'ō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *tyrosine* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence or excretion of tyrosine in the urine.

ty'ro·syl (tĭ'rō·sĭl; tĭr'ō-), *n.* *Chem.* The univalent radical, $C_9H_{10}NO_2$, of tyrosine. Cf. BENZOYL.

ty'ro·tox'i·con (tĭ'rō·tŏk'sĭ·kŏn; tĭr'ō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *tyro-* + Gr. *toxikon.* See TOXIC.] *Biochem.* A poisonous substance in putrid cheese and other dairy products, producing symptoms similar to cholera infantum; — so named by Vaughan, according to whom it is identical, in chemical and physiological behavior, with diazobenzene butyrate.

ty'ro·tox'ine (-sēn; -sĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-in.** *Biochem.* A ptomaine obtained from cheese, resembling curare in its effects.

Tyr'rel's case (tĭr'ĕlz). The case (*Dyer*, 155 *a*) that held that there could not be a use upon a use.

Tyr·rhe'ni (tĭ·rē'nī), *n. pl.* [L. See TYRRHENIAN; cf. TURSHA.] The Etruscan people; also, loosely, the supposed immigrant ancestors of the historic Etruscans. See ETRUSCAN.

Tyr·rhe'ni·an (-nĭ·ăn), **Tyr'rhene** (tĭr'ēn; tĭ·rēn'), *adj.* [L. *Tyrrhenus*, Gr. *Tyrrhēnos.* See TOWER.] Of or pertaining to the Tyrrheni; hence, Etruscan.

Tyrrhenian Transition region. *Biogeog.* A division almost equivalent to the Mediterranean subregion.

Tyr·tae'an (tĕr·tē'ăn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or in the manner of, the Spartan poet Tyrtaeus, noted as a writer of spirited martial and patriotic songs in the 7th century B.C.

ty'son·ite (tī'sŭn·īt), *n.* [After S. T. *Tyson.*] *Mineral.* A fluoride of the cerium metals occurring in hexagonal crystals of a pale-yellow color, and in masses.

Ty'son's gland (tī'sŭnz; -s'nz). = GLAND OF TYSON.

tys'te, tys'tie (tĭs'tĭ; tĭs'-), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Nor. *teiste*, ON. *theist, theisti.*] The black guillemot. *Scot.*

tyt, tyte, *adv.* = TITE, *adv.*

Ty'to (tī'tō), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tytō* owl, of imitative origin.] *Zool.* A cosmopolitan genus consisting of the barn owls; syns. *Strix* (sense **a**), *Aluco.* It constitutes a family, **Ty·ton'i·dae** (tĭ·tŏn'ĭ·dē), differing from other owls in having an unnotched sternum and large clavicles fused with it. Cf. STRIGIDAE.

tzar (tsär). Var. of CZAR, the title of the former emperors of Russia.

tza·ri'na (tsä·rē'nȧ). Var. of CZARINA, the title of the former empresses of Russia.

Tzen·tal' (tsĕn·täl'), *n.; pl.*, TZENTALES (-tä'lās). Also **Tzen·dal'** (-däl'), *n.; pl.* TZENDALES (-dä'lās). An Indian of a Mayan tribe of central Chiapas, Mexico. See MAYA, *n.*, MAYAN.

‖**tzi'gane'** (tsē'gȧn'), *n.* [F. See CZIGANY.] A gypsy, esp. of Hungary. — **tzi'gane',** *adj.*

tzon'tle (tsŏn'tlā), *n.* [Sp. *zontle, zoncle*, fr. Nahuatl *centzoltli* four hundred, lit., one head of hair. Cf. TEZCATZONCATL.] An old unit of currency in Mexico, equal to 20 score of beans.

Tzo·tzil' (tsō·tsēl'), *n.; pl.* TZOTZILES (-tsē'lās). An Indian of a Mayan tribe dwelling in central Chiapas, Mexico. See MAYA, *n.*; MAYAN.

Tz'u'-chou' (tsōō'jō'), *n.* [Chin. *tz'ŭ²-chou*[1], fr. *tz'ŭ²* porcelain + *chou*[1] department, district.] A type of ancient (Sung period) Chinese pottery made in Honan province. It has a cream-colored glaze over a buff or gray body.

Tzu'tu·hil' (tsōō'tōō·ēl'), *n.; pl.* TZUTUHILES (-ē'lās). An Indian of a Mayan tribe dwelling in western Guatemala. See MAYA, *n.*, MAYAN.

Ty·ran'nus (tĭ·răn'ŭs). *Bib.*
ty'rant-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
ty'rant-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
tyr'a-sole. Erron. for KITTYSOL.
tyre. ✝ TIER.
Tyre (tīr). *Bib.*
tyre, *n.* A kind of sweet wine. *Obs.*
tyre (tīr). Var. of TAYIR.
tyre. Var. of TIRE (of a wheel). *Chiefly Eng.*
tyret. ✝ TERRET.
tyr'i·an'thine (tĭr'ĭ·ăn'thĭn; -thīn), *adj.* [Gr. *tyrianthinos*; cf. F. *tyrianthin.*] Having a purple color. *Obs.* [TUM.
ty'ro·cin'i·um. Var. of TIROCIN-
Tyrr. See TYR.
Tyr·se'noi (tĕr·sē'noi), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Tyrsēnoi.* See TOWER.] = TYRRHENI.
Ty'rus (tī'rŭs). *Bib.*
tyxt. ✝ TEXT.
Tza'po·tec' (tsä'pō·tĕk'). Var. of ZAPOTEC.
tzar'dom, tzar'ism, tzar'ist, etc. Vars. of CZARDOM, CZARISM, etc. [RINA.
tza·rit'za (tsä·rĭt'sȧ), *n.* = TZA-
tze'ran (tsē'răn). Var. of DZERAN.
tzet'ze. Var. of TSETSE.
‖**tzi'ga·ny** (tsĭ'gȧn·y). Var. of CZIGANY.
tzirid. ✝ JERRID.
tzol'kin (tsōl'kēn), *n.* = TONALAMATL.
Tzo·ne'can. Var. of TSONECAN

U

U, u (ū), *n.; pl.* U's, u's, Us, us (ūz). **1.** The twenty-first letter of the English alphabet. It is a cursive form of the letter V (see V), with which it was formerly used interchangeably, both letters having either vocalic or consonantal value (cf. I and J). As early as the 10th century, however, V came to be used by preference as the capital initial form, and U as the uncial or cursive medial form. The consonantal sound usually occurring initially and the vowel or semivowel sound medially, V gradually became specialized to represent the former and U the latter, but small u and small v were used interchangeably as late as the 15th century. In dictionaries of English, U and V were not given separate alphabetical positions until about 1800. The vowel sound of *u* in Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, was the sound which it still retains in most of the languages of Europe, that of long *oo*, as in *tool*, and short *oo*, as in *wood*, but in Modern English *u* has various sounds. See *Pron.*, §§ 239–253. In cognate words English *u* and *ou* correspond to German *u, au*, Latin *u*, Greek *y*, Sanskrit *u*, as in dumb, G. *dumm*, Gr. *typhlos* (blind); *young*, G. *jung*, L. *juvencus*, Skr. *yuvaśa*; *mouse*, G. *maus*, L. *mus*, Gr. *mys*, Skr. *mūs*. See ALPHABET.
2. a An instance of the letter U, u, printed, written, painted, etc. b A printer's type, a stamp, etc., for the letter U, u. c The sound, or any sound, of the letter U.
3. Anything having the shape of the letter U.
4. Short for UNIVERSITY; — usually with *the*. *Slang.*
5. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate anyone or anything arbitrarily or conveniently so designated, esp. as the twentieth or (cf. K, *n.*, 4) the twenty-first in order or class.
6. As an *abbreviation:* see *Abbreviations*, in Appendix.

U, u, *adj.* **1.** Twentieth or (cf. K, *adj.*, 1) twenty-first in order or class.
2. [*cap.*] Having the form of capital U; as, a U bar.

ua-. For various words beginning *ua-*, see corresponding forms beginning VA-, WA-.

ua·ka'ri (wä·kä'rē). Var. of OUAKARI.

uang (wäng), *n.* [Achinese *uĕñ.*] The rhinoceros beetle (*Oryctes rhinoceros*). *Malaysia.*

Ua'ray·cu' (wä'rī·kōō'), *n.* An Indian of an Arawakan tribe of western Brazil.

Ua're·ke'na (wä'rā·kā'nä), *n.* An Indian of an Arawakan tribe of eastern Colombia.

ua·yeb' (wä·yĕb'), *n.* [Maya.] The five supplementary days added at the end of each year to complete 365 days. See MAYAN CALENDAR.

u'ber·ant (ū'bĕr·ănt), *adj.* [L. *uberans, -antis*, pres. part. See UBERATE.] Abundant. *Rare.*

‖Ü'ber·mensch' (ü'bĕr·mĕnsh'), *n.; pl.* -MENSCHEN (-mĕn'·shĕn). [G.] Overman; superman. See SUPERMAN.

u'ber·ous (ū'bĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [ML. *uberosus*, fr. L. *uber.*] Fruitful; copious; plentiful; abundant. — **u'ber·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **u'ber·ous·ness,** *n.*

‖u·ber'ri·ma fi'des (ū·bĕr'ī·mä fī'dēz). [L.] *Law.* The most perfect good faith. Cf. BONA FIDE.

u'ber·ty (ū'bĕr·tĭ), *n.* [L. *ubertas.*] Fruitfulness; plenty.

u'bi·ca'tion (ū'bĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [NL. *ubicatio*, fr. L. *ubi* where.] Whereness. *Rare.*

u·bi'e·ty (ū·bī'ĕ·tĭ), *n.* [NL. *ubietas*, fr. L. *ubi* where.] Quality or state of being in a place; as: a The state of being placed in a definite local relation; position; location. b The abstract quality of being in position; whereness.

U'bi·i (ū'bĭ·ī), *n. pl.* A tribe of the Istvaeones. See ISTVAEONES.

‖u'bi jus, i'bi re·me'di·um (ū'bī jŭs, ī'bī rē·mē'dĭ·ŭm). [L.] *Law.* Where there is a right, there is a remedy.

‖u'bi jus in·cer'tum, i'bi jus nul'lum (ĭn·sûr'tŭm, nŭl'·ŭm) [L.] *Law.* Where the law is uncertain, there is no law.

u'bi·quar'i·an (ū'bĭ·kwär'ĭ·ăn; 79), *adj.* Ubiquitous. *Rare.*

U'bi·quar'i·an, *n. Eccl. Hist.* A ubiquitarian.

‖u·bi'que (ū·bī'kwē). [L.] Everywhere; anywhere.

u·biq'ui·ous (ū·bĭk'wĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Ubiquitous. *Rare.*

U'bi·quist (ū'bĭ·kwĭst), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A ubiquitarian.

u·biq'uit (ū·bĭk'wĭt), *v. t.* To make ubiquitous. *Rare.*

u·biq'ui·tar'i·an (ū·bĭk'wĭ·târ'ĭ·ăn; 79), *adj.* **1.** Omnipresent.
2. [*cap.*] *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to the Ubiquitarians.

U·biq'ui·tar'i·an, *n.* [L. *ubique* everywhere; cf. F. *ubiquiste, ubiquitaire.* See UBIQUITY.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a school of Lutheran divines which held that, as Christ is omnipresent, his body is everywhere, esp. in the Eucharist. — — **U·biq'ui·tar'i·an·ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

u·biq'ui·tar'y (ū·bĭk'wĭ·tĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *ubique* everywhere. See UBIQUITARIAN.] Ubiquitous. — **u·biq'ui·tar'i·ness** (-I·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

u·biq'ui·tar'y, *n.; pl.* -IES (-Iz). *Rare.* a One who exists everywhere. b [*cap.*] A Ubiquitarian.

U·biq'ui·tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* Ubiquitarianism. *Rare.* — **U·biq'ui·tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

u·biq'ui·tous (ū·bĭk'wĭ·tŭs), *adj.* [See UBIQUITY.] Existing or being everywhere at the same time; omnipresent.
Syn. — See OMNIPRESENT.
— **u·biq'ui·tous·ly,** *adv.* — **u·biq'ui·tous·ness,** *n.*

u·biq'ui·ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ubique* everywhere, fr. *ubi* where, for *cubi* (cf. *alicubi* anywhere); akin to L. *quis* who, E. *how*; cf. F. *ubiquité.* See WHO.] **1.** Presence in more than one place, or in an indefinite number of places, at the same time; omnipresence; as, the *ubiquity* of God.
The arms of Rome . . . were impeded by . . . the wide spaces to be traversed and the *ubiquity* of the enemy. *C. Merivale.*
2. Situation; locality. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
3. *Theol.* The doctrine, as formulated by Luther, that Christ's glorified body is omnipresent.

‖u'bi su'pra (ū'bī sū'prä). [L.] Where above (mentioned).

U'-boat' (ū'bōt'), *n.* [G. *U-boot*, for *unterseeboot.* See UNDER; SEA; BOAT.] A submarine; — generally restricted to German or Austrian submarines, as in the World War.

u'bus·su' (ōō'bŏō·sōō'), *n., or* **ubussu palm.** [*Pg. ubussu*, fr. Tupi *ubu-ussú.* See BUSSU.] The bussu.

U'ca (ū'kä), *n.* [NL., formerly *Uçá*, fr. Tupi *uça, usá*, fiddler crab, whence Pg. *uçá* a kind of Brazilian ant.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the fiddler crabs.

U·cal'e·gon (ū·kăl'ē·gŏn), *n.* [L. *Ucalegon*, fr. Gr. *Oukalegōn.*] In Trojan legend, one of the ancient counselors who sat with Priam on the wall. Aeneas speaks of the flames reaching Ucalegon's house, next to that of Anchises, before he fled from the city. Hence, a next-door neighbor, or a neighbor whose house is on fire.

uch, uche (ŭch), *adj.* [Cf. AS. *ȳlc*, var. of *ǣlc.* See EACH.] = EACH. *Obs.*

U·che'an (ū·chē'ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating an American Indian linguistic family, consisting of a single tribe, the Yuchi, or **U'chee** (ū'chē). See YUCHI.

U'-cut', *adj.* Cut in the form of the letter U. See U, *adj.*, 2.

u'dal (ū'dăl; ōō'dăl; -d'l), *n. & adj.*, **u'dal·er** (*or* **u'dal·ler**), **u'dal·man,** etc. Vars. of ODAL, etc. *Obs.*, exc. in Shetland and the Orkney Islands, where *udal* designates land (*udal land*) held in fee simple without any charter and free of any feudal character.

u·da'si (ōō·dä'sē), *n.* [Skr. *udāsī*, fr. *udāsa* indifferent, stoical.] Any religious mendicant, esp. a Sikh. *India.*

ud'der (ŭd'ēr), *n.* [ME. *udder, uddyr, uder*, fr. AS. *ūder;* akin to D. *uijer*, G. *euter*, OHG. *ūtar, ūtiro*, ON. *jūgr*, Sw. *juver, jur*, Dan. *yver*, L. *uber*, Gr. *outhar*, Skr. *ūdhar.* Cf. EXUBERANT.] A mammary gland or milk gland, when large, pendent, and provided with two or more nipples or teats, as in cows.
A lioness, with *udders* all drawn dry. *Shak.*

ud'der (ŭd'ĕrz ōōd'-). Var. of OTHER. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

ud'dered (ŭd'ĕrd), *adj.* Having an udder or udders.

ud'der·ful (-ĕr·fōōl), *adj.* Having the udders full.

ud'der·less, *adj.* Destitute or deprived of an udder; hence, lacking a mother's nourishment; motherless. *Poetic.*

u·dell' (ū·dĕl'), *n.* [Var of ALUDEL.] An aludel.

U'di (ōō'dē), *n.* Also **U'dic** (-dĭk), **U'dish** (-dĭsh). A North Caucasian language. See CAUCASIAN, *adj.*, 2.

u'do (ōō'dō), *n.* [Jap.] A stout Japanese herb (*Aralia cordata*), the blanched young shoots of which are edible.

u·dom'e·ter (ū·dŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [L. *udus* wet, moist + *-meter.*] *Meteorol.* A rain gauge. — **u'do·met'ric** (ū'dŏ·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* — **u·dom'e·try** (ū·dŏm'ē·trĭ), *n.*

u·dom'o·graph (ū·dŏm'ō·grăf), *n.* [*udometer* + *-graph.*] *Meteorol.* A self-registering rain gauge.

ue-. For various words in *ue-*, see the forms in VE-.

Uf·fi'zi Gal'ler·y (ōōf·fēt'sē). Also **the Uffizi.** The art gallery in Florence, Italy, founded by the Medici and containing one of the finest collections of paintings in the world.

ug (ŭg; ōōg), *v. i.* [ME. *uggen*, fr. ON. *ugga* to fear. See UGLY.] To feel fear, disgust, or nausea *Scot. & Dial.* — *v. t.* To affect with abhorrence; also, to abhor. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

ug, *n.* A feeling or object of disgust. *Scot. & Dial.*

U·gan'da bark (ū·găn'dä; ōō·găn'dä). The bark of a tropical African tree (*Brachystegia spicaeformis*) yielding a bast fiber used for cordage.

U·gan'dan (-dăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Uganda.

U'ga·ro'no (ōō'gä·rō'nō), *n.* An Indian of a Samucan tribe of Bolivia. See SAMUCAN.

ug'gle·some (ŭg'l·sŭm), *adj.* [See UG; 1st -SOME.] Horrible. *Archaic.*

ugh (ŭ; ōō; ŭK), *interj.* [Imitative.] An exclamation expressing: a A cough. b An Indian's grunt of assent. c Disgust, horror, or recoil; — usually accompanied by a shudder.

ugh'ten, *n.* [AS. *ūhta.*] Morning twilight. *Obs.*

ug'li·fy (ŭg'lĭ·fī), *v. t.* [*ugly* + *-fy.*] To make ugly. — **ug'li·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* — **ug'li·fi'er** (ŭg'lĭ·fī'ĕr), *n.*

ug'li·ly (ŭg'lĭ·lĭ), *adv.* In an ugly manner; with deformity.

ug'li·ness (ŭg'lĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Quality or state of being ugly; also, an instance of this. In aesthetics, *ugliness* is the opposite of beauty. The ugly has, however, been conceded to possess aesthetic value by various writers, either as being true to life and having an intrinsic interest of its own, or as enhancing beauty by contrast, or as essential to the attainment of unity in variety (which see). Cf. GROTESQUE.

ug'ly (ŭg'lĭ), *adj.;* UG'LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); UG'LI·EST. [ME. *ugly, uglike*, fr. ON. *ugglígr* fearful, dreadful, fr. *uggr* fear (akin to ON. *ugga* to fear) + *-lígr* (akin to E. *-ly, like*).] **1.** Frightful; terrible; horrible. *Obs.*
2. Offensive to the sight; contrary to beauty; of disagreeable or loathsome aspect; unsightly; hideous.
Like the toad, *ugly* and venomous. *Shak.*
3. Hideous or offensive from a moral aspect; repulsive; as, *ugly* crimes; *ugly* habits.
4. Ill-natured; cross-grained; quarrelsome; as, an *ugly* temper; to feel *ugly.* *Colloq., U. S.*
5. Unpleasant; disagreeable; likely to cause trouble or loss; as, an *ugly* rumor; an *ugly* customer. *Colloq.*
6. Threatening; — applied to the weather.
Syn. — Ill-favored, unlovely; loathsome; crabbed, cranky.
Ant. — Attractive; pleasant. See BEAUTIFUL.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

ugly-clouded	ugly-faced	ugly-omened
ugly-conditioned	ugly-headed	ugly-tempered
ugly-eyed	ugly-looking	ugly-visaged

ug'ly, *adv.* Uglily. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

ug'ly, *n.* **1.** A folding shade for the face, made of silk and wired so as to project from the bonnet, worn about the middle of the 19th century; also, a large sunbonnet. *Colloq., Eng.*
2. An ugly person or animal. Cf. PLUG-UGLY. *Colloq.*

ug'ly, *v. t.* To make ugly.

Ugly Duckling, The. The title of a story (? 1835) by Hans Christian Andersen of a swan hatched by a duck. Hence [*not cap.*], an unpromising child who develops into a person of unusual beauty, intelligence, or the like.

U'go·lin'o del'la Ghe'rar·des'ca (ōō'gō·lē'nō dĕl'lä gā'rär·dĕz'kä). [It.] A Pisan noble and partisan leader of the 13th century. Having been defeated in a battle with the Ghibellines under Archbishop Ruggieri, he was imprisoned, with two sons and two nephews, and left to starve in the tower of the Gualandi (afterwards — it was pulled down in 1655 — called the *Tower of Hunger*). Dante has immortalized his name and sufferings, representing him as voraciously devouring the head of Ruggieri in hell, where they are frozen up together in a lake of ice.

U'gri·an (ōō'grĭ·ăn; ū'-), *n.* A member of the eastern division of the Finno-Ugric peoples, which includes the Magyars, Voguls, and Ostyaks. — *adj.* Designating or pertaining to the Ugrians; Ugric; Finno-Ugric. — **u'gri·an·ize** (-Iz), *v. t.*

U'gric (-grĭk), *adj.* Designating or pertaining to the languages of the Ugrians. See FINNO-UGRIC LANGUAGES.

U'gro- (-grō-). A combining form denoting *Ugrian and*, as in **U'gro–Al·ta'ic** (= URAL-ALTAIC), **U'gro–Ar'yan, U'gro–Finn'ic** (= FINNO-UGRIC), **U'gro–Finn'ish, U'gro–Sla·von'ic, U'gro–Ta·tar'i·an.**

U'groid (-groid), *adj.* Like the Ugrians in type or qualities.

ug'some (ŭg'sŭm; ōōg'-), *adj.* [See UG.] Frightful; abhorrent; horrid. *Now Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.* — **ug'some·ly,** *adv.* — **ug'some·ness,** *n.*

uh'–huh' (ŭ'hŭ'), *interj.* [Inarticulate. Cf. UGH, UNH-UNH, EH.] An exclamation signifying an affirmative answer.

uh'lan (ōō'län; ōō·lăn'; ū'lăn), *n.* [G. *uhlan, ulan*, fr. Pol. *ulan, hulan*, fr. Turk. *ōghlān* a youth, lad. Cf. ICHOGLAN.] **1.** One of a certain kind of Tatar militia.
2. *Mil.* One of a kind of lancers of Tatarian origin, first introduced into European armies in Poland, but especially prominent in the Prussian armies, notably in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. They are armed with lances, pistols, sabers, and, recently, carbines, and are employed chiefly as skirmishers and scouts. Their Oriental dress has been gradually abandoned.

uhl'lo (ŭl'ō; ŭl'-), *n.* [Maidu *ŭlo* wampum made of ear shells.] *Amer. Indian.* A shell currency of abalones formerly used by certain Californian Indians.

Uh'ro–Ru·sin'i·an (ōō'rō·rō·ō·sĭn'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to a Russian people, descendants of the Ruthenians living in the southern Carpathians.

uht'song' (ōōKt'·ŏng'; 185), **uh'ten·sang'** (ōōk'tĕn·săng'), *n.* [AS. *ūhtsang*, fr. *ūht* ughten + *sang* song. See UGHTEN; SONG.] Nocturns or matins. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

ui-. For various words formerly spelled *ui-*, see VI-, WI-.

Ui'gur (wē'gōōr), *n.* **1.** A member of a Turkic people who developed a powerful kingdom and a considerable culture in Mongolia and East Turkestan between the 8th and 12th centuries A.D.
2. The language of the Uigurs, an East Turki tongue, with a Buddhist and Moslem literature, written in the *Uigur alphabet*, which was of Sogdian origin (see SOGDIAN), and from which were derived the scripts of the Mongols, Manchus, and Kalmucks. After the conversion of the Uigurs to Islam the Uigur script was gradually replaced by the Arabic. See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES; cf. ORKHON. — **Ui'gur, Ui·gu'ri·an** (wē·gōō'rĭ·ăn), **Ui·gu'ric** (-rĭk), *adj.*

ui·nal' (wē·năl'), *n.* [Maya.] A period, or month, of 20 days. See MAYAN CALENDAR.

U·in'ta (ū·ĭn'tä), *n.* [From *Uinta* Mts., Utah, fr. *Uinta*, name of a Shoshonean tribe.] **1.** *Geol.* A subdivision of the nonmarine Eocene of the Cordilleran region, consisting mainly of lacustrine sediments with abundant fossil remains of mammals.
2. Also **U·in'tah.** An Indian of a division of the Ute, formerly ranging in northeastern Utah, now on reservations in that State. See UTE.

u·in'ta·ite, u·in'tah·ite (ū·ĭn'tä·īt), *n.* [See UINTA.] *Mineral.* A black lustrous kind of asphalt, occurring on a large scale in Utah; — called also *gilsonite.* It is useful in the arts.

U·in'ta·the'ri·um (ū·ĭn'tä·thē'rĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Uinta* Co., Wyo. + *-therium.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of large herbivorous ungulate mammals of the order Amblypoda from the Eocene of Wyoming, which approached elephants in size and in the conformation of their limbs, and had three pairs of bony protuberances on the skull on the parietal, maxillary, and nasal bones, respectively. They had a pair of canine tusks guarded by downwardly directed processes of the lower jaw, but no upper incisors. The brain was proportionately very small. Syn. *Dinoceras.* The genus is made the type of a family, **U·in'ta·the·ri'i·dae** (-thē·rĭ'ĭ·dē). — **u·in'ta·there** (ū·ĭn'tä·thēr), *n.*

Uintatherium beds. *Geol.* The Bridger formation of the Eocene.

uint'jie (oint'yē; ŭnt'-), *n.* [S.Afr.D.] The edible corm of various plants, mostly Iridaceae. When boiled the corms taste like chestnuts. *S. Africa.*

Ui'ra·co'cha (wē'rä·kō'chä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Quechua *Uiracocha*, prob. lit., foam of the sea, fr. *uira, vira*, foam, grease + *ccocha* sea.] A deified culture hero of the Aymaras, later adopted by the Incas and worshiped as the Creator. Many local and tribal gods throughout the empire were identified with him, and before the Spanish conquest he had absorbed most of the gods except those of the official pantheon headed by Inti, the Sun. Through this syncretism he became a god of complex attributes, with many names and titles, and the center of a complicated mythology, in which he was sometimes represented as a white man with a history somewhat similar to that of the Mexican Quetzalcoatl and other American Indian deities. Called also *Con Ticsi, Illa Ticsi, Pachacamac.* Cf. QUETZALCOATL.

Ui·ri'na (wē·rē'nä), *n.* An Indian of an Arawakan tribe, dwelling on the Rio Negro in northwestern Brazil.

Ui'ten·hage se'ries (ū'tĕn·häg; *Du.* oi'tĕn·hä'gĕ). [From *Uitenhage*, S. Africa.] *Geol.* The Cretaceous strata of the southern folded belt of the Cape Province, South Africa.

‖uit'lander (oit'lăn'dĕr; ŭt'-), *n.* [D. See OUTLANDER.] [*often cap.*] A foreigner; outlander; — applied esp. to British residents in the former South African republics of the Transvaal and Orange Free State. *S. Africa.*

U

‖u'a ma'u ke e'a o ka a'i·na i ka po'no (ōō'ä mä'ōō kā ā'ē ō kä ī'ē·nä ē kä pō'nō). [Hawaiian.] The life of the land is established in righteousness; — the motto of Hawaii.

uanwit. ✝ WANWIT.

Ua'u·pe' (wä'ōō·pā'), *n.* = PUINAVI. See PUINAVIAN.

Ub'ben·ite (ŭb'ĕn·īt), **Ub'bonite** (ŭb'ŏn-), *n.* = OBBENITE.

u·be' (ōō·bē'). Var. of UBI.

u·be'i·ty (ū·bē'ĭ·tĭ). Var. of UBIETY.

UBIEM. [YAM. *Phil. I.*]

u·bi' (ōō·bē'), *n.* [Malay.] = UVI

U'cal (ū'kăl). *Bib.* [COCAMA.]

U'ca·ya'le (ōō'kä·yā'lā), *n.* = U-cha'ti-us bronze *or* met'al (ū·kā'shĭ·ŭs; ōō·kā'tsĭ·ōōs). [After Franz, Baron *Uchatius*, Austrian general and inventor.] = STEEL BRONZE.

uck'i·a (ŭk'ĭ·ä), *n.* [Ar. *ughīyah*, fr. Gr. *ounikia*, fr. L. *uncia.* See OUNCE.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

'Ud (ŭd), *interj.* = OD; — chiefly possessive and in composition.

u'dad (ōō'dăd). Var. of AOUDAD.

u·da'lut. Var. of ADAWLUT.

ud'der·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

udge. ✝ JUDGE.

U·dol'pho (ū·dŏl'fō), *n.* See MYSTERIES OF UDOLPHO.

U·dol'pho·ish, *adj.* See ISH.

'Uds (ŭdz). See 'UD.

ue'ba (wā'bä). Var. of WHIBA (see MEASURE, *Table*).

U'el (ū'ĕl). *Bib.*

Ue·ue'te·o'tl (wā·wā'tā·ō'tĕ'; -tĕ), *n.* = XIUHTECUTLI.

u'fer, *n.* = UPHER.

U'ga·lak'miut (ōō'gä·lăk'mŭt), *n.* See ESKIMO.

ugge. Var. of UG, v.

ugh. ✝ YEW.

Ug'ju·lirmiut (ōōg'yōō·lēr'mŭt), *n.* See ESKIMO.

ug'li·some, *adj.* [See 1st -SOME.] = UGLY. *Rare.*

U'go·Finn' (ōō'gō·fĭn'; ū'-), *n.* See FINN.

Ui'ghur, Ui·ghu'ri·an, Ui·ghur'ic. Vars. of UIGUR, etc.

uil'y, *adj.* Scot. var. of OILY.

Ui'rad (wē'räd), *n.* = KALMUCK.

Uis'nech (ōōsh'nĕk). Var. of USNECH.

Ui·to'tan (wē·tō'tăn; -t'n), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a South American Indian linguistic family comprising several tribes dwelling in the middle valleys of the Caquetá, Putumayo, and Napo rivers in Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. See OREJON, 3; WITOTO.

uit·span' (oit·spăn'; -spän'; ūt-), *v. t. & i.* [See OUTSPAN.] To outspan. *S. Africa.*

u'ji (ōō'jĭ), *n.* [Jap., maggot.] A silkworm disease in Japan caused by the parasitic larva of a tachina fly, the **uji fly** (*Sturmia sericaria*).

u·kase' (ū·kās'; ū'kās), *n.* [Russ. *ukaz*, lit., a command; cf. F. *ukase.*] **1.** In Russia, a published proclamation or imperial order, having the force of law.
2. Hence, any official decree or proclamation.

u'ki'yo-ye (ōō'kĭ'yō-yē), *n.* [Jap., fr. *ukiyo* this passing world.] *Painting.* A Japanese popular school, producing simple paintings and color prints of everyday life. It began in the 17th century, appealing chiefly to the lower bourgeoisie, but gradually became elaborated, till it declined in artistic quality in the 19th century.

U·krain'i·an (ū·krān'ĭ·ăn; ū·krīn'-), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Ukraine, its people, or their language. — *n.* **a** An inhabitant of Ukraine. **b** The Ukrainian language; Little Russian. See RUSSIAN, *n.*; cf. RUTHENIAN. **c** *Eccl.* A Ruthenian (sense 2).

Ukrainian Greek Catholic. A Uniat Ukrainian; — often so designated in the United States and Canada, where their bishops are directly subject to the Pope.

u'ku·le'le (ū'kŭ·lā'lē; *Hawaiian* ōō'kōō·lā'lā), *n.* [Hawaiian, fr. *ukulele* a flea, fr. *uku* insect + *lele* to jump, leap; — so called from the movement of the fingers.] *Music.* A small guitar of Portuguese origin which became popular in Hawaii about 1877. It has, typically, four strings which are plucked or strummed with the fingers in accompanying songs or dances.

Ukulele.

ul-. For words formerly spelled *ul-*, see EL-.

u'la (ū'lă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *oula.*] *Anat.* The gums. See GUM, 1st *n.*

-ula. See -ULUS.

-ular. [L. *-ularis*, fr. *-ulus* + *-aris.* See -ULE; -AR.] A suffix in adjectives corresponding to nouns in *-ula*, *-ule*, *-ulum*, *-ulus*, as in *regular*, *cellular*, *secular*, *popular*.

u'la·tro'phi·a (ū'lă·trō'fĭ·ă), **u·lat'ro·phy** (ū·lăt'rō·fĭ), *n.* [NL. *ulatrophia*, fr. Gr. *oulon* gum + *atrophia* atrophy.] *Med.* Atrophy of the gum tissue.

ul'cer (ŭl'sĕr; 232), *n.* [L. *ulcus*, *ulceris*; akin to Gr. *helkos*, Skr. *arśas* hemorrhoids.] **1.** *Med.* A solution of continuity occurring upon the surface of the skin or any of the mucous membranes, resulting from necrosis of the tissues and loss of the covering epithelium; a sore discharging pus. It originates commonly in a superficial infection. It is distinguished from an *abscess*, which has its beginning, at least, in the depth of the tissues.
2. Figuratively, anything that festers and corrupts like an open sore; a vice in character.

ul'cer, *v. i. & t.* To ulcerate.

ul'cer·ate (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'-ĭng). [L. *ulceratus*, past part. of *ulcerare* to make sore, fr. *ulcus* ulcer.] To affect with or as with an ulcer or ulcers; as, *ulcerated* sore throat; his heart was *ulcerated* by rage. — *v. i.* To undergo ulceration.

ul'cer·ate (-ĭt), *part. adj.* Ulcerated. *Obs.*

ul'cer·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ulceratio.*] *Med.* The process of forming an ulcer, or of becoming ulcerous; state of being ulcerated; also, an ulcer.

ul'cer·a'tive (ŭl'sĕr·ā'tĭv *or, esp. Brit.,* -ă·tĭv), *adj.* Of or pertaining to ulcers.

ulcerative cloacitis. *Veter.* A contagious disease of fowls, characterized by ulceration of the mucosa of the cloaca and by a chronic discharge.

ulcerative lymphangitis. Pseudoglanders.

ul'cered (ŭl'sĕrd), *adj.* Ulcerous; ulcerated.

ul'cer·o·mem'bra·nous (ŭl'sĕr·ō·mĕm'brā·nŭs), *adj.* [See ULCER; MEMBRANE.] *Med.* Characterized by ulceration and the formation of a membrane, esp. a false membrane.

ul'cer·ous (ŭl'sĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *ulcerosus.*] **1.** Having the nature or character of an ulcer.
2. Affected with an ulcer or ulcers; ulcerated.
— **ul'cer·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **ul'cer·ous·ness,** *n.*

‖**ul'cus** (ŭl'kŭs), *n.; pl.* ULCERA (-sĕr·ă). [L.] *Med.* Ulcer.

ul'cus·cle (ŭl'kŭs·'l), **ul·cus'cule** (ŭl·kŭs'kūl), *n.* [L. *ulcusculum*, dim. of *ulcus.* See ULCER.] A little ulcer. *Rare.*

‖**ul'cus de·cu'bi·tus** (ŭl'kŭs dē·kū'bĭ·tŭs). [NL. See ULCER; DECUBITUS.] *Med.* A bedsore.

u'le (ōō'lā), *n., or* **ule tree.** [Sp. *ule*, *hule*, fr. Nahuatl *olli*, *ulli*, rubber, lit., rubber ball, fr. *ol* to be round. Cf. GUAYULE.] Any tree (genus *Castilla*) yielding caucho; also, the caucho itself.

-ule (-ūl). [F. or L.; F. *-ule*, fr. L. *-ulus*, *-ula*, *-ulum.*] A suffix forming diminutives, as in capsule, floccule, plumule, spicule, tubule. Cf. -ULUS.

u'le·ma' (ōō'lē·mä'), *n.* [Turk. '*ulema*, fr. Ar. '*ulamā'* learned men.] **a** *Moslem Law.* A body of scholars trained in Moslem religion and law and recognized as authorities in these and cognate fields; specif., formerly a body of Moslem theologians who under the headship of Sheikh ul Islam in Constantinople formed the theocratic element of the Turkish government. **b** Sometimes, erroneously, a Moslem learned man or Theologian.

u·le'mor·rha'gi·a, u·lae'mor·rha'gi·a (ū·lē'mŏ·rā'jĭ·ă), *n.* [NL.] Hemorrhage from the gums.

-ulent. [F. or L.; F. *-ulent*, fr. L. *-ulentus.*] A suffix denoting *abounding in*, *having in marked amount* or *degree*, as in corpulent, florulent, fraudulent, truculent.

u·ler'y·the'ma (ū·lĕr'ĭ·thē'mă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *oulē* scar + NL. *erythema.*] *Med.* Any of several skin diseases marked by erythema and scar formation.

u·let'ic (ū·lĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *oulon* a gum.] Of or pertaining to the gums.

U'lex (ū'lĕks), *n.* [L., a kind of shrub.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of Eurasian spiny shrubs (family Fabaceae) including the common furze, usually destitute of true leaves and having solitary or racemose yellow flowers with a 2-lipped, colored calyx. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

u·lex'ine (ū·lĕk'sēn; -sĭn; 157), *n.* [See ULEX.] Cytisine from the seeds of the furze *Ulex europaeus.*

u'lex·ite (ū'lĕk·sīt; ū·lĕk'sĭt), *n.* [After G. L. *Ulex*, Ger. chemist.] *Mineral.* A hydrous sodium calcium borate, in white rounded crystalline masses. **H.,** 1. Sp. gr., 1.65.

U·lid'i·a (ū·lĭd'ĭ·ă), *n.* The eastern part of Ulster. — **U·lid'i·an** (-ăn), *adj.* *Ir. Hist.*

u·lig'i·nose (ū·lĭj'ĭ·nōs), **u·lig'i·nous** (-nŭs), *adj.* [L. *uliginosus*, fr. *uligo*, *-inis*, moisture, fr. *udus* wet, fr. *uvidus.* See HUMOR.] Muddy; oozy; swampy; also, growing in muddy places.

u·li'tis (ū·lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *oulon* gum + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the gums.

ull (ŭl). Dial. Eng. var. of WILL, *v.*

Ull (ōōl), **Ullr** (ōōl'r), *n.* [ON. *Ullr*; akin to AS. *wuldor* glory, Goth. *wulthus.*] *Norse Myth.* One of the Aesir, probably orig. one of the chief gods in very early times. He was the son of Sif, the stepson of Thor, known for beauty and for skill with the bow and on skis.

ul'lage (ŭl'ĭj), *n.* [OF. *eullage*, *ouillage* (cf. Pr. *ulhage*, *oulhage*), the filling up of a cask, fr. *ouillier*, *oillier*, *euillier*, *aouillier*, to fill a wine cask, properly, to fill up to (OF. *a*, fr. L. *ad*) the bunghole, lit., eye, fr. *ueil*, *oil*, eye, opening, fr. L. *oculus* eye. See EYE.] **1.** *Com.* **a** The amount which a vessel of liquor, as a cask, lacks of being full; wanage; deficiency. **b** Loss of commodities by sifting, as seed, grain, etc., in bags.
2. Liquor dregs or lees. *Dial. & Slang, Eng.*

ul'laged (-ĭjd), *adj.* Short of the full measure of its contents; as, an *ullaged* cask.

ul'la·gone' (ŭl'ä·gōn'), *n.* [Ir. *olagōn*, *olagān*, of imitative origin.] A cry of sorrow; a dirge. — *v. i.* To wail; lament. — *interj.* Alas! *All Ir.*

ul'la grass (ōōl'ä). [Beng. *ulu.*] An East Indian grass (*Themeda gigantea*) said to be valuable for paper pulp. It is found also in Australia, where it is called *oat grass* and *kangaroo grass.*

ul'ler (ŭl'ĕr), *n.* [See ULLAGE.] A utensil employed in filling the ullage of a cask.

ul'ling (ŭl'ĭng), *n.* Act of filling the ullage of a vessel of liquor.

ull'mann·ite (ŭl'măn·īt), *n.* [After J. C. *Ullmann* (1771–1821), Ger. chemist.] *Mineral.* Nickel sulphantimonide, NiSbS, usually containing a little arsenic, and massive, with steel-gray color and metallic luster.

Ul·lo'a's bow *or* **cir'cle** (ōōl·yō'ăz). [After Antonio de *Ulloa*, Sp. scientist.] A fogbow.

ul·lu'co (ōō·yōō'kō; 170), *n.* [Sp. *ulluco*, *ullucu*, fr. Quechua *ullucu.*] A Peruvian climbing plant (*Ullucus tuberosus*), family Basellaceae, with tuberous roots used in place of potatoes.

Ul·ma'ce·ae (ŭl·mā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ULMUS.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs, the elm family (order Urticales), distinguished by the alternate stipulate leaves and small apetalous perfect or unisexual flowers. There are about 13 genera (as *Ulmus*, *Celtis*, *Trema*, and *Planera*) and 130 species. — **ul·ma'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

ulme (ŭlm), *n.* [L. *ulmus.*] = ELM. *Obs.*

ul'min (ŭl'mĭn), *n.* [L. *ulmus* elm + *-in.*] Any of a group of brown to black organic substances occurring in soil, peat, coal, etc., and obtained artificially by the action of certain reagents on sugars. — **ul'mic** (-mĭk), **ul·min'ic** (ŭl·mĭn'ĭk), *adj.*

ul'mo (ōōl'mō), *n.* [Sp., fr. Araucan.] The muermo.

Ul'mus (ŭl'mŭs), *n.* [L., elm. See ELM.] *Bot.* A genus of trees, the elms, typifying the family Ulmaceae, of wide distribution in temperate regions. They have serrate oblique leaves and often drooping branches; the fascicled perfect flowers unfold before the leaves and are succeeded by orbicular samaras. Most species are valuable ornamental trees. See ELM.

ul'na (ŭl'nä), *n.; pl.* -NAE (-nē), -NAS (-näz). [L., elbow. See ELL.] **1.** An ell.
2. *Anat. & Zool.* **a** The postaxial or inner one of the two bones of the forearm or like part of the forelimb of vertebrates above fishes. In man, the ulna and the humerus form the elbow joint, the ulna articulating with the humerus by a deep cavity, the ***semilunar notch*** or ***greater sigmoid cavity***, and with the side of the head of the other bone of the forearm (the *radius*) by a laterally placed articular surface (the ***lesser sigmoid notch*** or ***cavity***). The ulna extends beyond the elbow joint, forming a large process (***olecranon***). In front of the elbow joint is the much smaller ***coronoid process.*** The distal and smaller end is called the *head.* The ulna serves as a pivot in rotation of the hand. In many animals the ulna is fused with the radius, and is then often much reduced. **b** The hypercoracoid bone of a fish.

ul'nad (ŭl'năd), *adv.* [See 1st -AD.] *Anat.* Toward the ulna.

ul'nar (ŭl'nĕr), *adj.* *Anat. & Zool.* Of or pertaining to the ulna; on the same side of the forearm as the ulna.

ul'nar, *n. Zool.* = ULNARE.

ulnar artery. The larger of the two terminal branches of the brachial artery. It runs along the ulnar side of the forearm, giving off near its origin the anterior and posterior ***ulnar recurrent arteries***, small branches to structures of the upper forearm and elbow region.

ul·na're (ŭl·nā'rē; 79), *n.; pl.* ULNARIA (-rĭ·ä). [NL. See ULNA.] *Zool.* The third (counting from the radial side) carpal bone or element of the proximal row; — in *Human Anat.* termed the *cuneiform.* The so-called *ulnare*, or ***ulnar carpal***, of birds probably represents the ulnare and centrale and sometimes also the fifth metacarpal.

ulnar nerve. *Anat.* A large nerve arising from the medial part of the brachial plexus and passing down the inner side of the arm and forearm, resting upon the medial epicondyle of the humerus at the elbow.

ulnar vein. *Anat.* Any of several veins of the forearm. The ***anterior*** and ***posterior ulnar veins*** run up the anterior and posterior aspects respectively of the inner side of the forearm and open into the median basilic vein (either separately, or uniting to form a short single trunk, the ***common ulnar vein***), forming with it the basilic vein.

ul'no- (ŭl'nō-). A comb. form from *ulna*, denoting *ulnar and*, as in **ul'no·car'pal, ul'no·met'a·car'pal, ul'no·ra'dĭ·al.**

ul'no·con'dy·lar (-kŏn'dĭ·lĕr), *adj.* [*ulno-* + *condylar.*] *Anat.* Designating or pertaining to the medial epicondyle of the humerus.

ulnocondylar foramen. The entepicondylar foramen.

ulo-. A combining form from Greek *oula*, the gums, used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the gums*, as in **u'lo·car'ci·no'ma, u'lor·rha'gi·a, u·lor'rha·gy, u'lor·rhe'a.** See CARCINOMA, -RHAGIA, etc.

U'lo·bor'i·dae (ū'lō·bōr'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Uloborus*, type genus, fr. Gr. *ouloboros* with deadly bite.] *Zool.* A family of spiders having a cribellum and calamistrum and spinning an orb web. The triangle spider (***Hyptiotes cavatus***) is an example. The type genus is **U·lob'o·rus** (ū·lŏb'ō·rŭs). — **u·lob'o·rid** (-rĭd), *n. & adj.*

u'loid (ū'loid), *adj.* [Gr. *oulē* scar + *-oid.*] *Med.* Scarlike.

U'lo·na'ta (ū'lō·nā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Formerly, a division of insects nearly equivalent to Orthoptera.

u·lon'cus (ū·lŏng'kŭs), *n.* [NL., see ULO-; -ONCUS.] *Med.* A tumor of the gums, as epulis.

U'lo·pho·ci'nae (ū'lō·fō·sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *oulos* woolly + *phōkē* seal.] *Zool.* A subfamily consisting of the fur seals.

-u·lose (-ū·lōs). [L. *-ulosus*, fr. *-ulus* + *-osus.* See -ULE; -OSE.] A suffix denoting *characterized by* or *having in marked degree*, as in granulose. Cf. -ULOUS.

U'lo·thrix (ū'lō·thrĭks), *n.* [NL. See ULOTRICHI.] *Bot.* A genus of green algae typifying the family Ulotrichaceae. The species are common in ponds, etc.; they consist of simple filaments with band-shaped green chloroplasts.

U·lot'ri·cha'ce·ae (ū·lŏt'rĭ·kā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of green algae typified by the genus *Ulothrix*, classed in the Ulotrichales or Chaetophorales. — **u·lot'ri·cha'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

U·lot'ri·cha'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** In some classifications, an order, comprising several families of green algae (Chlorophyceae), including the Ulotrichaceae and Ulvaceae (sea lettuces). They have a multicellular thallus consisting usually of simple or branched filaments. Asexual reproduction is effected by zoospores and sexual by fusion of planogametes or of differentiated egg and sperm cells. They grow in fresh or salt water. **b** Syn. of CHAETOPHORALES (in the broad sense).

u·lot'ri·chan (ū·lŏt'rĭ·kăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the ulotrichi. — *n.* One of the ulotrichi.

U·lot'ri·ches (-kēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See ULOTRICHI.] In Haeckel's classification (now obsolete), those races having woolly hair.

U·lot'ri·chi (-kī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *oulothrix*, *oulotrichos*, woolly-haired, fr. *oulos* woolly + *thrix*, *trichos*, hair.] *Anthropol.* In Huxley's classification, the races having woolly or crispy hair. — **u·lot'ri·chous** (-kŭs), *adj.*

ul·ot'ri·chy (-kĭ), *n.* Condition of having woolly or crispy hair. See HAIR, *n.*, 2.

-ulous. [See -ULE, -ULOSE.] An adjectival suffix from Latin denoting: **a** [L. *-ulus.*] *Tending* or *addicted to*; *-ive*; as in credulous, garrulous, tremulous. **b** [L. *-ulosus.*] = -ULOSE, as in fabulous, meticulous, populous.

Ul'ri·ca (ŭl'rĭ·kä), *n.* [Fem. in L. form of G. *Ulrich*, fr. OHG. *Uolrīch*, *Uodalrīch*, fr. the stem of *uodil*, *uodal*, inheritance, home (cf. AS. *æthelo* nobility, noble family), and *rīhhi* rich, powerful (G. *reich*).] **1.** Literally, rich; — feminine proper name. F. *Ulrique* (ül'rēk'); It. *Ulrica* (ōōl·rē'kä); G. *Ulrike* (ōōl·rē'kĕ).
2. A hideous old woman in Sir Walter Scott's *Ivanhoe.* She was the daughter of a Saxon thane and had been the victim of Front de Boeuf's father.

ul'rich·ite (ŭl'rĭk·īt), *n.* [After Karl *Ulrich*, Viennese radiochemist.] *Petrog.* A melanocratic tinguaite-porphyry.

ul'ster (ŭl'stĕr), *n.* **1.** A long, loose overcoat, worn by both sexes, orig. made of frieze in Belfast, Ulster, Ireland.
2. [*cap.*] *Her.* Short for ULSTER KING-OF-ARMS.

Ul'ster cus'tom (ŭl'stĕr), **Ulster tenant right.** [From *Ulster*, Ireland.] See TENANT RIGHT.

Ulster Cycle. Also **Ulster epic cycle.** The earlier of the two great cycles of Irish heroic legend (the *Fenian* being the other), going back, in the earliest known redaction, substantially to the 8th or 7th century. Most of the historical events with which it is connected took place at about the beginning of the Christian era, but the civilization it depicts corresponds to that of the *Iliad.* Its principal elements consist of the rivalries and wars of Ulster, ruled by King Conchobor, against Connacht, where Queen Medb reigned, and the exploits of Cuchulainn and the champions of the Red Branch. To this cycle belongs the *Tain Bo Cuailnge.*

ul'stered (ŭl'stĕrd), *adj.* Wearing an ulster.

ul'ster·ette' (ŭl'stĕr·ĕt'), *n.* [*ulster* + *-ette.*] A light ulster.

Ul·ste'ri·an (ŭl·stē'rĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.* [From *Ulster* Co., N. Y.] *Geol.* Designating a division of the American Middle Devonian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

ul'ster·ing (ŭl'stĕr·ĭng), *n.* Cloth for making ulsters.

Ul'ster·ite (ŭl'stĕr·īt), *n.* [See 1st -ITE, 1.] **1.** An Ulsterman.
2. One of a political group of northern Ireland, strongly Protestant and opposed to Home Rule.

Ulster King-of-Arms. *Her.* See KING-OF-ARMS.

Ul'ster·man (ŭl'stĕr·măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A native or inhabitant of Ulster (now Northern Ireland).

ul·te'ri·or (ŭl·tē'rĭ·ĕr), *adj.* [L., compar. of *ulter* (preserved in adv. abl., *ultra*, *ultro*, beyond, on the other side), compar. of *uls* beyond; akin to OL. *ollus* that, L. *olim* formerly, and to E. ELSE. Cf. OUTRAGE, ULTIMATE, ULTRA.] **1.** Situated beyond, or on the farther side; thither; — correlative of *hither.*
2. Further; remoter; more distant; succeeding; often specif., beyond what is manifest or avowed; as, *ulterior* demands or propositions; *ulterior* views: *ulterior* motives. — **ul·te'ri·or·ly,** *adv.*

ul·te'ri·or, *n.* The ulterior side or part. *Rare. Coleridge.*

‖**ul'ti·ma** (ŭl'tĭ·mä), *adj.* [L., fem. of *ultimus* last. See ULTIMATE.] Most remote; farthest; final; last.

ul'ti·ma (ŭl'tĭ·mä), *n.* [L., fem. of *ultimus* last.] *Gram. & Pros.* The last syllable of a word.

ul'ti·ma·cy (ŭl'tĭ·mä·sĭ), *n.* [From ULTIMATE.] State or quality of being ultimate.

ul'ti·ma ra'ti·o (ŭl'tĭ·mä rā'shĭ·ō). [L.] The last or final argument; the last resort, as force; — often with modifying words, as in: ***ul'ti·ma ra'ti·o re'gum*** (rē'gŭm) (of kings), that is, use of military weapons; force; war; ***ul'ti·ma ra'ti·o re'rum*** (rē'rŭm) (of things); ***ul'ti·ma ra'ti·o po'pu·li*** (pŏp'ū·lī) (of people or commonalty), that is, forcible resistance. *Ultima ratio regum* was made by Louis XIV an inscription on French cannon.

‖**ul'ti·mate** (ŭl'tĭ·mĭt), *adj.* [LL. *ultimatus*, past part. of *ultimare* to come to or be at an end, fr. *ultimus* the farthest, last, superl. of *ulter.* See ULTERIOR; cf. ULTIMATUM.] **1.** Farthest; most remote in space or time; extreme; last; final; as, man's *ultimate* destiny.
2. Last in a train of progression or consequences; tended toward by all that precedes; arrived at as the last result.
Those *ultimate* truths and those universal laws of thought which we cannot rationally contradict. *Coleridge.*

Ui·to'to (wē·tō'tō). Var. of WITOTO.

Ul'tzil·o·poch'tli (wē'tsē·lō·pōch'tlē). Var. of HUITZILOPOCHTLI. [ULKULELE.]

u'ka·le'le, u'ke·le'le, *n.* Vars. of **uke** (ūk), *n.* Short for UKULELE. *Colloq.*

Uk'nas (ŭk'năz). *Bib.*

U·krain'er (ū·krān'ĕr; -krīn'-), *n.* = UKRAINIAN. *Rare.*

U'ku·sik'sa·lir'miut (ōō'kōō·sĭk'sä·lĭr'mūt), *n.* See ESKIMO.

u·lae'mor·rha'gi·a. Var. of ULEMORRHAGIA.

U'lai (ū'lī; ū'lā·ī). *Bib.*

U'lam (ū'lăm). *Bib.* [ULEMA.]

u'la·ma' (ōō'lä·mä'). Var. of ULEMA.

u'lan. Var. of UHLAN.

ul'cer·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

ul'cer·y, *adj.* See -Y.

ulche. † EACH. [of EULACHON.]

ul'chen. ul'ken (ŭl'kĕn). Vars. of EULACHON.

U'len·spie'gel (ōō'lĕn·shpē'gĕl; -spē'gĕl), *n.* [G.] = EULENSPIEGEL.

ul'i·can' (ŭl'ĭ·kăn'). Var. of ULCAN.

ul'i·ma' (ŭl'ĭ·mä'). Var. of ULAGONE. *Ir.*

ul'i·con (ŭ'lĭ·kŏn). Var. of EULICON.

u'li·kan, u'li·kon (ū'lĭ·kăn, -kŏn), *n.* Vars. of EULACHON.

Ul'la (ŭl'ä). *Bib.*

ul'lo. Var. of UHLLO.

Ullr (ōōl'r). Var. of ULL.

Ul·ma'ri·a (ŭl·mä'rĭ·ä; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. medieval name of the gostsbeard, and this from resemblance of its leaves to elm leaves. See ULMUS.] Syn. of FILIPENDULA.

ul'mic (ŭl'mĭk), **ul'mous** (-mŭs), *adj.*, **ul'min** (ŭl'mĭn), *n.* [L. *ulmus* elm.] See ULMUS.

ul'nage (ŭl'nĭj), **ul'nag·er** (-nĭ·jĕr). † ALNAGE, ALNAGER.

ul'lo. Var. of UHLLO.

ul'ti·ma'ta (ŭl'tĭ·mā'tä), *n. pl.* of ULTIMATUM.

3. Incapable of further analysis, division, or separation; elemental; as, an *ultimate* particle or constituent; specif., *Chem.*, elementary; as, *ultimate* analysis (see ANALYSIS, 4 b); *ultimate* composition.
4. *Mech.* Maximum; as, *ultimate* strain, strength, etc., or that at the instant of breaking or rupture.
Syn. — Conclusive. See LAST.
Ant. — Initial, beginning; preceding.
— **ul'ti·mate·ness,** *n.*

ul'ti·mate (ŭl'tĭ·mĭt), *n.* That which is ultimate; something final or fundamental.

ul'ti·mate (-māt), *v. t. & i.*; -MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -MAT'ING (-māt'ĭng). To bring or come to an end or issue; to eventuate; end. *Rare.*

ultimate analysis. The final analysis; specif., *Chem.*, see ANALYSIS, 4 b.

ultimate belief. A first principle incapable of proof; an intuitive truth; an intuition. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

ultimate buyer. One who buys for personal use.

ultimate consumer. = CONSUMER, 2.

ultimate destination. *Internat. Law.* The final destination of goods, esp. contraband, under the doctrine of continuous voyage (which see).

ultimate lines. *Astrophysics.* See RAIES ULTIMES.

ul'ti·mate·ly, *adv.* Finally; at last; in the end.

ultimate mortality table. See MORTALITY TABLE.

ultimate ratio. *Math.* The limiting value of a ratio, or that value toward which a ratio tends.

ul'ti·ma'tion (ŭl'tĭ·mā'shŭn), *n.* Act or result of ultimating; state of being ultimate, or that which is ultimate; ultimatum. *Rare.*

ul'ti·ma'tum (-tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TUMS (-tŭmz), -TA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. LL. neut. past part. See ULTIMATE.] **1.** A final proposition or condition; esp., the final propositions, conditions, or terms, offered by either of the parties in a diplomatic negotiation; the best terms that a negotiator will offer, the rejection of which usually ends negotiations. **2.** The ultimate; the farthest point or stage to be reached; a final objective or end; also, something fundamental.

ul'ti·mo (ŭl'tĭ·mō), *adv.* [L. *ultimo* (*mense*) in the last month.] In the month preceding the present; — usually abbreviated to *ult.* Cf. INSTANT, *adj.*, 2; PROXIMO.

ul'ti·mo·bran'chi·al (ŭl'tĭ·mō·brăng'kĭ·ăl), *adj.* [L. *ultimus* last + *branchia* + *-al.*] *Embryol.* Pertaining to or derived from the last gill pouch, as the *ultimobranchial body*, a hollow vesicle of the embryo, said to be derived from the fifth pharyngeal pouch.

ul'ti·mo·gen'i·ture (-jĕn'ĭ·tŭr), *n.* [L. *ultimus* last + *genitura* a begetting.] *Law.* A system of inheritance by which the youngest son succeeds to the estate, as borough-English in England; — opposed to *primogeniture.*
— **ul'ti·mo·gen'i·tar'y** (-tĕr'ĭ; -tēr-ĭ), *adj.*

ul'ti·mum (ŭl'tĭ·mŭm), *n.* [L.] Ultimate point. *Rare.*

‖**ul'ti·mum mo'ri·ens** (ŭl'tĭ·mŭm mō'rĭ·ĕnz). [L., lit., dying last.] *Med.* The part of the body showing the last movement in dying, as the right atrium, the upper part of the trapezius muscle, or the eyelids.

‖**ul'ti·mus he'res** *or* **hae'res** (-mŭs hē'rēz). [L.] *Law.* The last heir; — in feudal law often applied to the lord, as the king, taking property when other capable heirs fail.

Ul·to'ni·an (ŭl·tō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* [ML. *Ultonia* Ulster, fr. OIr. *Ulaid.*] Of or belonging to Ulster. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Ulster.

ul'tra (ŭl'trȧ), *adj.* [L., adv. & prep., beyond, on the other side. See ULTERIOR.] **1.** Going beyond others, or beyond due limit; extreme; fanatical; uncompromising; as, an *ultra* reformer; *ultra* measures.
2. *Fr. Politics.* Ultraroyalist. See ULTRA, *n.*, 2.

ul'tra, *n.* **1.** An ultraist; extremist; radical.
2. *Fr. Politics.* An ultraroyalist; — used chiefly about the 1820's.

ul'tra- (ŭl'trȧ-). [See ULTRA, *adj.*] A prefix, Latin *ultra-*, meaning *beyond*, used to signify: **a** *Beyond in space; on the other side; trans-;* as in *ultra*marine, *ultra*montane, *ultra*mundane, *ultra*tropical. **b** *Beyond the range or limits of; transcending; super-;* as in *ultra*microscopic. **c** *Excessively, exceedingly, beyond what is common, ordinary, natural, right, proper,* or the like; *hyper-;* as in *ultra*critical, *ultra*modern. Used also with nouns.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

ultra-abolitionism	ultraevangelical	ultramulish
ultra-abstract	ultraexcessive	ultranegligent
ultra-academic	ultraexclusive	ultranice
ultra-affected	ultraexpeditious	ultranonsensical
ultra-aggressive	ultrafantastic	ultraobscure
ultra-ambitious	ultrafashionable	ultraobstinate
ultra-angelic	ultrafastidious	ultraofficious
ultra-Anglican	ultrafederalist	ultraoptimistic
ultra-apologetic	ultrafeudal	ultraornate
ultra-arbitrary	ultraformal	ultraorthodox
ultra-argumentative	ultra-French	ultraorthodoxy
ultra-auspicious	ultrafrivolous	ultraoutrageous
ultrabelieving	ultragallant	ultrapapist
ultrabenevolent	ultra-Gallican	ultra-Peckspniffian
ultrabrilliant	ultragenteel	ultraperfect
ultra-Byronic	ultra-German	ultrapersuasive
ultra-Byronism	ultragood	ultrapious
ultra-Calvinist	ultragrave	ultraplausible
ultracentralizer	ultraheroic	ultra-Pluralism
ultraceremonious	ultrahonorable	ultra-Pluralist
ultra-Christian	ultraimperialism	ultrapopish
ultrachurchism	ultraimperialist	ultra-Presbyterian
ultracivil	ultraimpersonal	ultra-Protestantism
ultracomplex	ultrainclusive	ultraproud
ultracosmocomitant	ultraindifferent	ultraprudent
ultraconfident	ultraindulgent	ultra-Puritan
ultraconscientious	ultraingenious	ultra-Puritanical
ultraconservatism	ultrainsistent	ultraradical
ultraconservative	ultraintimate	ultraradicalism
ultracordial	ultrainvolved	ultrarapid
ultracosmopolitan	ultra-Julian	ultrareactionary
ultracredulous	ultralaborious	ultrarefined
ultradandyism	ultralenient	ultrarefinement
ultradeclamatory	ultraliberal	ultrareligious
ultrademocratic	ultraliberalism	ultraremuneration
ultradespotic	ultralogical	ultrarepublican
ultradignified	ultraloyal	ultrarevolutionary
ultradiscipline	ultra-Lutheran	ultrarevolutionist
ultraeducationist	ultra-Lutheranism	ultraritualism
ultraeligible	ultraluxurious	ultra-Romanist
ultraemphasis	ultramaternal	ultraromantic
ultraenergetic	ultramaximal	ultraroyalism
ultraenforcement	ultramelancholy	ultraroyalist
ultra-English	ultraminute	ultrasanguine
ultraenthusiasm	ultramoderate	ultrascholastic
ultraenthusiastic	ultramodest	ultraselect
ultraepiscopal	ultramorose	ultraserville
ultrasevere	ultrastrenuous	ultrauncommon
ultrashrewd	ultrastrict	ultraurgent
ultrasolemn	ultrasubtle	ultravicious
ultraspartan	ultrasystematic	ultraviolent
ultraspecialization	ultratechnical	ultravisible
ultraspiritualism	ultratense	ultrawealthy
ultrasplendid	ultra-Tory	ultra-Whig
ultrastandardization	ultra-Toryism	ultrawise
	ultratrivial	ultrayoung
ultrasterile	ultraugly	ultrazealous

ul'tra-a·tom'ic, *adj. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, particles smaller than atoms. See ELECTRON, 2.

ul'tra·bas'ic (ŭl'trȧ·bās'ĭk), *adj.* Extremely basic; — applied, *Petrog.*, to certain igneous rocks, as limburgite, peridotite, etc., very low in silica and rich in ferromagnesian minerals.

ul'tra·bas'ite (-īt), *n.* [*ultrabasic* + 1st *-ite*, 4.] *Mineral.* A thioantimonite of silver, lead, and germanium with the ultrabasic formula, $Ag_{32}Ge_2Pb_{28}Sb_2S_{61}$ occurring in black, metallic, orthorhombic crystals. H., 5. Sp. gr., 6.

ul'tra·brach'y·ce·phal'ic (-brăk'ĭ·sē·făl'ĭk), *adj.* [See ULTRA-.] *Anthropom.* Having a cephalic index of 90 or more than 90. — **ul'tra·brach'y·ceph'a·ly** (-sĕf'ȧ·lĭ), *n.*

ul'tra·cen'te·nar'i·an (-sĕn'tē·nâr'ĭ·ăn; 79), *n.* A person more than a hundred years old. — **ul'tra·cen'te·nar'i·an·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ul'tra·cen'tri·fuge (-sĕn'trĭ·fūj), *n. Physical Chem.* A very high-speed centrifuge.

ul'tra·con·dens'er (-kŏn·dĕn'sĕr), *n. Micros.* The condenser of a dark-field microscope.

ul'tra·crep'i·dar'i·an (-krĕp'ĭ·dâr'ĭ·ăn; 79), *adj.* [L. *ultra crepidam* beyond the sole (sandal), after *ne sutor supra crepidam judicaret* let the cobbler stick to his last.] Going beyond one's province or sphere; presumptuous; as, an *ultracrepidarian* critic. — **ul'tra·crep'i·dar'i·an,** *n.* — **ul'tra·crep'i·dar'i·an·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ul'tra·crep'i·date (-krĕp'ĭ·dāt), *v. i.* [See ULTRACREPIDARIAN.] To go beyond one's sphere or province; to presume.

ul'tra·crit'i·cal (-krĭt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Hypercritical.

ul'tra·dol'i·cho·ce·phal'ic (-dŏl'ĭ·kō·sē·făl'ĭk), *adj.* Ultradolichocranial. — **ul'tra·dol'i·cho·ceph'a·ly** (-sĕf'ȧ·lĭ), *n.*

ul'tra·dol'i·cho·cra'ni·al (-krā'nĭ·ăl), *adj.* [See ULTRA-.] *Anthropom.* Having a cephalic index below 65.

ul'tra·el·lip'tic (-ē·lĭp'tĭk), *adj.* Hyperelliptic.

ul'tra·e'qui·noc'tial (-ē'kwĭ·nŏk'shăl), *n.* A dweller beyond the equator. *Obs.*

ul'tra·fid'i·an (-fĭd'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *ultra fidem* beyond faith.] Going beyond faith; ultracredulous. — **ul'tra·fid'i·an,** *n.* — **ul'tra·fid'i·an·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ul'tra·fil'ter (ŭl'trȧ·fĭl'tĕr), *n.* A special dense filter, used for the filtration of a colloidal solution, that holds back the dispersed particles but not the liquid. — **ul'tra·fil'ter** (-fĭl'tĕr), *v. t. & i.* — **ul'tra·fil'ter·a·bil'i·ty** (-ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **ul'tra·fil'ter·a·ble** (-fĭl'tĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* — **ul'tra·fil'trate** (-trāt), **ul'tra·fil·tra'tion** (-fĭl·trā'shŭn), *n.*

ul'tra–Gan·get'ic (-găn·jĕt'ĭk), *adj.* Beyond (east of) the river Ganges. See ULTRA- **a.**

ul'tra·gas'e·ous (-găs'ē·ŭs; *cf.* GASEOUS), *adj. Physics.* Having the properties exhibited by gases under pressures of one millionth of an atmosphere or less.

ul'tra·ism (ŭl'trȧ·ĭz'm), *n.* [See ULTRA-.] **a** The principles of those who advocate extreme measures, as radicalism. **b** An instance or example of radicalism. — **ul'tra·ist** (-ĭst), *n. & adj.* — **ul'tra·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

ul'tra·le·gal'i·ty (-lē·găl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* A condition of extreme legality or regulation of rights by laws. *Maine.*

ul'tra·ma·rine' (-mȧ·rēn'), *adj.* [ML. *ultramarinus.* See ULTRA-; MARINE.] Beyond the sea.

ul'tra·ma·rine', *n.* [Cf. Sp. *ultramarino.* So called because the lapis lazuli was originally brought from beyond the sea, from Asia.] **a** Formerly, a costly pure blue pigment, prepared by powdering lapis lazuli. **b** An artificial pigment resembling the above in composition and color, but having commonly a purplish or greenish tinge; — called also *French blue, new blue,* etc. It is usually prepared by powdering the product from roasting a mixture of kaolin, soda ash, sulphur, and charcoal, and often sodium sulphate (yielding *sulphate ultramarine*) and silica. It is inexpensive and is extensively used in painting, calico printing, papermaking, bluing, etc. **c** Any of several pigments, most of which are produced by modifications of the above process, or by replacing the sodium or the sulphur in ordinary ultramarine by other elements; as, *ultramarine* violet; yellow *ultramarine;* silver *ultramarine.* **d** The color ultramarine blue.

ultramarine ash *or* **ashes.** **1.** *Paint.* A delicate gray or bluish-gray pigment got as a residuum from lapis lazuli after the extraction of ultramarine. The old masters used it as a middle or neutral tint for flesh, skies, and draperies.
2. The color of ultramarine ash, varying from blue of high saturation and low brilliance to nearly neutral gray of high brilliance Cf. COLOR.

ultramarine blue. **1.** A color, blue in hue, of very high saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
2. The pigment ultramarine.

ultramarine green. **a** Green ultramarine (pigment). See ULTRAMARINE **b.** **b** A color, greenish yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and very low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

ultramarine yellow. **a** = YELLOW ULTRAMARINE **a.** See BARIUM CHROMATE. **b** Light chrome yellow. See CHROME YELLOW.

ul'tra·mi·crom'e·ter (ŭl'trȧ·mī·krŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [See ULTRA-.] An extremely sensitive micrometer, as one capable of measuring to one millionth of an inch or less.

ul'tra·mi'cro·scope (-mī'krō·skōp), *n. Optics.* An apparatus for rendering visible, by scattered light, particles too small to be perceived by the ordinary microscope. It consists of an arc light and lenses for throwing a concentrated pencil of light upon the solid or liquid to be examined, and a compound microscope for viewing it. The microscope is set up in relation to the illuminating beam so that what is actually seen is the light scattered by the small particles, rather than the particles themselves. — **ul'tra·mi·cros'co·py** (-mĭ·krŏs'kō·pĭ; -mī'krō·skŏp'ĭ), *n.*

ul'tra·mi'cro·scop'ic (-mī'krō·skŏp'ĭk), **ul'tra·mi'cro·scop'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** Too small to be seen with an ordinary microscope; as, *ultramicroscopic* particles.
2. Of or pert. to an ultramicroscope or ultramicroscopy.

ul'tra·mod'ern (-mŏd'ĕrn), *adj.* [*ultra-* **c** + *modern.*] Beyond the norm of the modern; extreme in typically modern ideas or tendencies. — **ul'tra·mod'ern,** *n.* — **ul'tra·mod'ern·ism** (-ĕr·nĭz'm), *n.* — **ul'tra·mod'ern·ist** (-nĭst), *n.* — **ul'tra·mod'ern·is'tic** (-nĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

ul'tra·mon'tane (ŭl'trȧ·mŏn'tān), *adj.* [ML. *ultramontanus*, fr. L. *ultra* beyond + *mons, montis*, mountain; cf. F. *ultramontain*, It. *oltramontano.* See ULTRA-; MOUNTAIN.] Beyond the mountains; esp., beyond the Alps. Specif.: **a** Orig., beyond the Alps from Italy, that is north of them; of or pertaining to the countries north of the Alps; tramontane. **b** Later, beyond the Alps from the countries of central or northern Europe, that is, situated south of the Alps; Italian; hence, of or pertaining to the Italian party in the Roman Catholic Church; esp., of or pertaining to ultramontanism or ultramontanes; supporting ultramontanism. See ULTRAMONTANE, *n.*, 2; ULTRAMONTANISM.

ul'tra·mon'tane, *n.* **1.** One who lives beyond the mountains, esp. the Alps; a foreigner.
2. Specif.: **a** Formerly, one who lived north of the Alps; hence, one who maintained the rights of the northern churches, such as the Gallican, against the papal supremacy; one opposed to papal supremacy. **b** One who lives south of the Alps; hence, one identified with the Italian party in the Roman Catholic Church, which favored papal supremacy; now, a Roman Catholic who takes an exaggerated view of papal supremacy.

ul'tra·mon'ta·nism (-mŏn'tȧ·nĭz'm), *n.* [F. *ultramontanisme.*] The principles of the ultramontanes, esp. of those advocating extended papal supremacy. — **ul'tra·mon'ta·nist** (-nĭst), *adj. & n.*

ul'tra·mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *adj.* [L. *ultramundanus.* See ULTRA-; MUNDANE.] Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system.

ul'tra·na'tion·al·ism (-năsh'ŭn·ăl·ĭz'm), *n.* Great or excessive devotion to, or advocacy of, national interests, rights, etc., esp. as opposed to international considerations. — **ul'tra·na'tion·al,** *adj.*, **ul'tra·na'tion·al·ist,** *n. & adj.*

ul'tra·par'al·lel (-păr'ȧ·lĕl), *adj.* [See ULTRA-.] *Geom.* Not intersecting even at infinity; — said of straight lines in hyperbolic geometry.

ul'tra·pho'to·mi'cro·graph (-fō'tō·mī'krō·grăf), *n.* A photograph taken through an ultramicroscope.

ul'tra·red' (-rĕd'), *adj.* Infrared.

ul'tra·son'ic (-sŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Supersonic.

ul'tra·stel'lar (-stĕl'ĕr), *adj.* Being or reaching beyond the stars.

ul'tra·trop'i·cal (-trŏp'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Beyond the tropics; extratropical; also, having or designating an excessively tropical temperature; warmer than the tropics.

‖**ul'tra va·lo'rem** (ŭl'trȧ vȧ·lō'rĕm). [L.] *Law.* Beyond the value.

ul'tra·vi'o·let (-vī'ō·lĕt;*-lĭt; 119), *adj. Physics.* Outside the visible spectrum at its violet end; — said of rays more refrangible than the extreme violet rays, and opposed to *infrared.* See LIGHT, *n.*, 18 **a**; SPECTRUM, 2.

‖**ul'tra vi'res** (vī'rēz). [Law L., fr. L. *ultra* beyond + *vires*, pl. of *vis* strength.] Beyond power; transcending authority; esp., beyond or exceeding legal power or authority; — used often in relation to acts by corporations in excess of their chartered or statutory rights, or in a more extended sense of the acts of the directors or other agents of the corporation in excess of their powers as such. An act ultra vires in the first sense is void even if unanimously agreed to by all the corporators; an act ultra vires in the second sense does not bind the dissenting members, but may be ratified by them.

ul'tra·vir'tu·ous (-vûr'tū·ŭs), *adj.* Excessively virtuous; — sometimes with implication of hypocrisy.

ul'tra·vi'rus (-vī'rŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Bacteriol.* An ultramicroscopic or filtrable virus.

ul'tra·zo·di'a·cal (-zō·dī'ȧ·kăl), *adj. Astron.* Outside the zodiac; having a path not confined to the zodiac proper, as Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and many other asteroids.

ul·tro'ne·ous (ŭl·trō'nē·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *ultroneus.*] **1.** Spontaneous; voluntary.
2. *Scots Law.* Designating a witness who voluntarily offers testimony without being cited.
— **ul·tro'ne·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **ul·tro'ne·ous·ness,** *n.*

u·lu (ōō'lōō), *n.* [Esk.] Among the Eskimos, a woman's knife with a semicircular blade.

u·lu'a (ōō·lōō'ȧ), *n.* [Hawaiian.] Any of several large cavallas (genus *Caranx*) of Hawaiian waters highly prized as food and game fishes.

u·lu'hi (ōō·lōō'hē), *n.* [Hawaiian.] Any of several ferns in Oceania; specif.: **a** Any species of *Platycerium.* **b** Any fern of the genus *Gleichenia.*

U'lu–juz' (ōō'lōō·yōōz'), *n. sing. & pl.* One of the major divisions of the Kazak Kirghiz. See KIRGHIZ **a.**

u'u·lant (ū'ū·lănt; ŭl'-), *adj.* [L. *ululans*, pres. part.] Howling; wailing.

u'u·late (-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *ululatus*, past part. of *ululare*, of imitative origin.] To howl, as a dog or a wolf; to wail; as, *ululating* jackals; also, to hoot, as an owl.

u'u·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ululatio.*] A howling, as of a dog or wolf; a wailing.

u'u·la'tive (ū'ū·lā·tĭv; -lȧ·tĭv; ŭl'-), *adj.* [See ULULATE.] Howling; yelling. *Rare.*

u'u·la·to'ry (-lȧ·tō'rĭ; 68), *adj.* Ululant.

u'lu·lu' (ōō'lōō·lōō'), *n.* [Imitative.] A wail or wailing cry.

-u·lus, -u·la, -u·lum. [L. masc., fem., and neut. diminutive endings.] Noun suffixes forming diminutives, as in mod. *ulus*, tubu*lus*, formu*la*, siphon*ula*, capit*ulum*, septu*lum.*

Ul'va (ŭl'vȧ), *n.* [L., sedge.] *Bot.* A genus of green seaweeds, the sea lettuces, typifying the family Ulvaceae. They have a thin, flat thallus like a lettuce leaf; it is sometimes eaten. See LAVER.

Ul'va (ōōl'vä), *n.* ‖An Indian of a tribe dwelling on the headwaters of the Bluefields River, or of any of a group of some twenty closely related tribes, of primitive culture, constituting the Ulvan stock, occupying the upper valleys of the rivers of the Mosquito Coast in Honduras and Nicaragua. See ULVAN; cf. CHONTAL.

Ul·va'ce·ae (ŭl·vā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A widely distributed family of several genera of green marine seaweeds (order Ulotrichales) having either a flat or a hollow tubular thallus, and reproducing by the conjugation of planogametes or of zoospores. They are usually classed among the Ulotrichales, but sometimes made a separate order, **Ul·va'les** (-lēz). — **ul·va'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Ul'van (ōōl'vȧn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a linguistic family of Central American Indians, comprising the Ulva. By some philologists their languages are believed to be related to those usually classified as Matagalpan and Mosquitoan. See ULVA.

ul'ti·ma Thu'le (ŭl'tĭ·mȧ thū'lē). [L.] See THULE.

ul'time (ŭl'tĭm), *adj.* [OF., or fr. L. *ultimus.*] Ultimate. *Obs.*

ul·tim'i·ty (ŭl·tĭm'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [Cf. ML. *ultimitas.*] = ULTIMATE. *Now Rare.*

ul'tion (ŭl'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *ultio.*] Vengeance; revenge. *Obs.*

ul'trage. ✝ OUTRAGE.

ul'tra·hu'man, *adj.* See ULTRA- **b.**

‖**ul'tra li'ci·tum** (lĭs'ĭ·tŭm). [L.] Beyond what is allowable or lawful.

‖**ul'tra ma're.** [L.] Beyond the sea; foreign lands. Cf. OUTREMER.

ul'tra·Mar'tian, *adj.* See ULTRA- **a.**

ul'tra·mi'cron, *n.* [See ULTRA- **b.**] *Physical Chem.* = SUBMICRON.

ul'tra·nat'u·ral, *adj.* See ULTRA- **b.**

ul'tra·Nep·tu'ni·an, *adj.* See ULTRA- **a.**

ul'tra·Pau'line, *adj.* See ULTRA- **b.**

ul'tra·plan'et·ar'y, *adj.* See ULTRA- **a.**

ul'tra·rap'id pic'ture. See SLOW-MOTION PICTURE.

ul'tra·sim'i·an, *adj.* See ULTRA- **b.**

ul'tra·ter·rene', *adj.* See ULTRA- **a.**

ul'tra·ter·res'tri·al, *adj.* See ULTRA- **a.**

ul'tra·to'tal, *adj.* See ULTRA- **b.**

Ul'u·a, *n.* [NL.] = ULVA.

U'lu-yuz', Var. of ULU-JUZ.

ul·vose' (ŭl·vōs'; *see* -OSE), *adj.* [LL. *ulvosus.*] Full of sedge. *Obs.*

ul'yie (ŭl'yĭ; -ĭ), **ul'zie** (-yĭ; -zĭ; -ĭ; *cf.* CAPERCAILZIE), *n.* Oil. *Scot.*

U·lys'ses (ū-lĭs'ēz), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Ulysses.

U·lys'ses (ū-lĭs'ēz), *n.* [L., better *Ulixes*, fr. Gr. *Odysseus;* akin to Gr. *odyssomai* I hate. See ODIUM.] **1.** Literally, a hater; — masculine proper name.
2. Odysseus; — *Ulysses* is the commoner form in English literature before the present century.
3. The title and hero of a poem (1842) by Tennyson.
4. Title and hero of a drama (1902) by Stephen Phillips.
5. A novel (1922) by James Joyce.

um (ŭm), *pron.* [See 'EM them, HEM them.] Them. *Dial.*

um (ŭm), *interj.* [Imitative.] A murmured interjection expressing hesitation or indicating inarticulateness.

um (ōōm), *interj.* See OM.

um-. = UMBE-. *Obs.*

-um (-ŭm). A suffix, Latin *-um*, in nouns from or simulative of Latin (cf. -ON), as in *forum*, *medium*, *opium*, *phyllum*, *platinum*. See also METAL, *n.*, 8, *Note.*

U magnet, *n.* A U-shaped magnet.

u·man'gite (ōō-mäng'gīt; ū-mäng'-), *n.* [From the Sierra de *Umango*, mts. in Argentina.] *Mineral.* A copper selenide, $CuSe.Cu_2Se$, in dark-red masses. H., 3. Sp. gr., 5.62.

U'ma·tĭl'la (ū'mȧ-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* An Indian of a small Shahaptian tribe of northeastern Oregon.

U·mau'a (ōō-mou'ä), *n.* An Indian of a group of closely related Cariban tribes in southeastern Colombia. The most important tribes are the Carijonas, the Guaques, and the Hianakotos.

um'be (ŏŏm'bĕ), *prep. & adv.* [From ON. *umb*, and fr. AS. *ymbe*, *ymb*, *embe*; akin to OHG. *umbi*, G. *um*. See AMBI-.] About. *Obs.*

um'be-. [See UMBE.] A prefix meaning *about*, *around*, as in **um'be-cast'**, to pass or search about, surround. *Obs.*

um'bel (ŭm'bĕl; -b'l), *n.* [L. *umbella* parasol, umbrella. See UMBRELLA.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A racemose inflorescence in which the axis is very much contracted, so that the pedicels (known as *rays*) appear to spring from the same point, and are all of equal length, forming a flat or rounded flower cluster. It is the characteristic inflorescence of the carrot family, of some milkweeds (family Asclepiadaceae), and of various other plants. An umbel in which each pedicel, or ray, bears a smaller or secondary umbel, as in many members of the carrot family (Ammiaceae), is termed *compound*. Cf. FALSE UMBEL; see INFLORESCENCE, *Table & Illust.* **b** *Obs.* A plant bearing umbels.

Umbel of Wild Onion (*Allium vineale*).

2. *Zool.* Any similar arrangement of parts.

um'beled, um'belled (ŭm'bĕld; -b'ld), *adj. Bot.* Bearing or producing umbels; umbellate.

um·bel'la (ŭm·bĕl'ȧ), *n.* [L. See UMBEL.] *Bot.* An umbel.

Um'bel·la'les (ŭm'bĕ·lā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the umbellifers and allies.

um'bel·lar (ŭm'bĕl·ẽr), *adj.* Pert. to an umbel; umbellate.

um'bel·late (ŭm'bĕl·ăt), *adj.* Also **um'bel·lat'ed** (-ăt'ĕd; -ĭd). [NL. *umbellatus.*] *Bot.* Bearing, or consisting of, umbels; umbellike; arranged in umbels. — **um'bel·late·ly,** *adv.*

umbellate cyme. A false umbel.

um'bel·let (ŭm'bĕl·ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n. Bot.* An umbellule.

umbelli-, umbell-. A combining form from Latin *umbella* (see UMBEL), denoting *umbel*, *umbellate*, as in **um·bel'li·flo'rous, um·bel'li·form, um'bel·loid.**

um·bel'lic (ŭm·bĕl'lĭk), *adj. Chem.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, certain umbellifers.

umbellic acid. **a** *Obs.* Anisic acid. **b** An acid, $C_6H_3(OH)_2CH{:}CHCO_2H$, formed as a yellow powder by warming its lactone, umbelliferone, with caustic potash solution; 2,4-dihydroxy-cinnamic acid.

um·bel'li·fer (ŭm·bĕl'ĭ·fẽr) *n.* [NL. See UMBELLIFEROUS.] Any plant of the carrot family (Ammiaceae).

um'bel·lif'er·one (ŭm'bĕ·lĭf'ẽr·ōn), *n.* [G. *umbelliferon;* — so named as derived from *Umbelliferae* and as being isomeric or polymeric with quinone.] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound, $C_9H_6O_3$, found in the bark of the mezereon and also obtained by the distillation of certain resins from various umbellifers as galbanum, asafetida, etc., and in other ways; 7-hydroxy-coumarin.

um'bel·lif'er·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* [*umbel* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* **a** Producing umbels. **b** Pertaining to the Umbelliferae.

Um·bel'lu·la (ŭm·bĕl'ū·lȧ), *n.* [NL. See UMBELLULE.] *Zool.* A genus of deep-sea Alcyonaria consisting of a cluster of large flowerlike polyps at the summit of a long, slender stem which stands upright in the mud, supported by a bulbous base. It is the type of a family, **Um'bel·lu'li·dae** (ŭm'bĕ·lū'lĭ·dē).

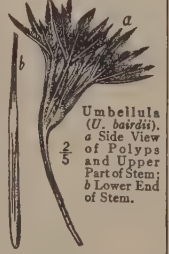

Umbellula (*U. bairdii*). *a* Side View of Polyps and Upper Part of Stem; *b* Lower End of Stem.

Um·bel'lu·la'ri·a (ŭm·bĕl'ū·lā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL. See UMBELLULE.] *Bot.* A genus of trees (family Lauraceae) having as the only known species *U. californica*, the California laurel.

um·bel'lu·late (ŭm·bĕl'ū·lăt), *adj.* Disposed in umbellules.

um'bel·lule (ŭm'bĕl·ūl; ŭm·bĕl'ūl), *n.* [NL. *umbellula*, dim. of *umbella.* See UMBEL.] *Bot.* One of the small or secondary umbels in a compound umbel.

um·bel'lu·lif'er·ous (ŭm·bĕl'ū·lĭf'ẽr·ŭs), *adj.* [*umbellule* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing umbellules.

um'bel·wort' (ŭm'bĕl·wûrt'), *n.* [*umbel* + *wort.*] An umbellifer.

um'ber (ŭm'bĕr), *n.* [F. *ombre, terre d'ombre*, It. *terra d'ombra*, prob. orig., earth from *Umbria*, fr. L. *Umbria*, but confused with It. *ombra* shade, F. *ombre*, fr. L. *umbra.* See UMBRAGE.] **1.** A brown earth highly valued by artists as a permanent pigment and used either in the *raw* state, or calcined or *burnt*, in which latter case it has a slight reddish hue. Its color is due to manganese and iron oxides. The best variety comes from Cyprus and is called *Turkey umber.*

2. Either of the colors raw umber or burnt umber.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are: **umber-black, umber-brown, umber-colored, umber-rufous.**

um'ber (ŭm'bĕr), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, umber; of the color raw umber or burnt umber.

um'ber, *v. t.;* UM'BERED (-bĕrd); UM'BER·ING. To make umber, as by staining.

um'ber (ŭm'bĕr), *n.* [OF. *umbre* (F. *ombre*), fr. L. *umbra.* See UMBRAGE.] **1.** Shade; shadow. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. The European grayling.
3. [Cf. UMBRERE.] An umbrere, or visor. *Obs.*
4. Also **umber bird.** [Cf. UMBRETTE.] The umbrette.

um'ber, *v. t.* To shade; protect. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

um'ber·ty (ŭm'bĕr·tĭ), *n.* Abundance. *Obs.*

um'be·think' (ŭm'bē·thĭngk'), *v. t. & i.* [See UMBE.] To bethink oneself; consider; recollect. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

um·bil'ic (ŭm·bĭl'ĭk), *adj.* = UMBILICAL. *Rare.*

um·bil'ic, *n.* [L. *umbilicus.* See NAVEL.] **1.** The navel; the center. *Obs.* "The *umbilic* of the world." *Sir T. Herbert.*
2. *Geom.* = UMBILICUS, **4 b.**

um·bil'i·cal (ŭm·bĭl'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [ML. *umbilicalis.* See UMBILIC.] **1.** Of or pertaining to, from, or used at, the navel.
2. Pertaining to or occupying the center; central.
3. Related in the maternal line of descent.

umbilical artery. *Anat. & Embryol.* Either of a pair of arteries arising from the hypogastric arteries of the fetus of mammals, which pass through the umbilical cord to the placenta, to which they carry the impure blood from the fetus. These arteries, with the corresponding *umbilical vein* or *veins* (which see), pertain to, or at least accompany, the allantois in the early stages. With the assumption of the nutritive function by the placenta, these vessels supersede in function those of the yolk sac.

umbilical cord. **a** *Anat. & Embryol.* The cord or stalk arising from the navel, which connects the fetus of a mammal with the placenta, and contains the two *umbilical arteries* and the *umbilical vein* through which blood circulates between the fetus and the placenta; the navel string. In man it attains an exceptional length (about twenty inches) and a thickness of nearly half an inch, and consists, in the later stages of pregnancy, of little more than the above-mentioned vessels embedded in a mass of gelatinous embryonic connective tissue (*jelly of Wharton*), invested by an epiblastic epithelium, the other structures present in it in the early stages having become obliterated. **b** *Bot.* The funicle.

umbilical fissure. *Anat.* The anterior part of the longitudinal fissure on the under surface of the liver, which lodges the umbilical vein in the fetus.

umbilical hernia. *Med.* Hernia of abdominal viscera, as a loop of intestine at the umbilicus.

um·bil'i·cal·ly, *adv.* of UMBILICAL.

umbilical point. *Geom.* = UMBILICUS, **4 b.**

umbilical region. *Anat.* See ABDOMINAL REGIONS, *Illust.*

umbilical vein. *Anat. & Embryol.* A vein, passing through the umbilical cord to the fetus, returning the purified and nutrient blood from the placenta to the fetus. In the human fetus it discharges most of the blood into the portal vein, some directly into the liver, and some (by the *ductus venosus*) into the inferior vena cava. Two are present in early stages, one afterwards disappearing. After birth, the part in the body degenerates, becoming the round ligament of the liver.

umbilical vesicle. *Embryol.* In the embryo of most mammals, the yolk sac, or a sac containing fluid representing the yolk sac of oviparous vertebrates. Its cavity communicates, for a time at least, with the embryonic alimentary canal through the umbilicus, by the ***vitelline duct.***

um·bil'i·car (ŭm·bĭl'ĭ·kẽr), *adj. Math.* Of or pertaining to an umbilicus.

Um'bil·i·ca'ri·a (ŭm'bĭl·ĭ·kā'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. UMBILICUS.] A small genus of foliose umbilicate lichens of the family Gyrophoraceae. *U. pustulata* is common on rocks in mountains. See ROCK TRIPE.

um·bil'i·cate (ŭm·bĭl'ĭ·kăt), *adj.* [L. *umbilicatus.* See UMBILIC.] **1.** Depressed in the middle, like a navel; navel-shaped; having an umbilicus; as, an *umbilicate* smallpox vesicle.
2. *Zool.* In mollusks, perforate.

um·bil'i·cate (-kăt), *v. i.* To become umbilicate.

um·bil'i·cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Umbilicate.

um·bil'i·ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **a** A navellike depression, or dimpling. **b** The state of being umbilicated.

um'bi·lic'i·form (ŭm'bĭ·lĭs'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *umbilicus* navel + *-form.*] Navellike.

um·bil'i·cus (ŭm·bĭl'ĭ·kŭs; ŭm'bĭ·lī'kŭs), *n.; pl.* **-LICI** (-sī). [L. See UMBILIC.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* The scar on the middle of the abdomen where the umbilical cord or the yolk sac was attached; the navel; hence, *Vertebrate Embryol.*, the place (which the navel of the adult marks) where the extraembryonic structures are continuous with those of the body proper of the embryo.
2. Any similar depression or hollow.
3. *Bot.* **a** The hilum. **b** A rootlike attachment of the thallus in certain lichens.
4. *Geom. Obs.* **a** A focus. **b** A point of a surface at which the curvatures of all normal sections are equal, or the indicatrix is a circle. An algebraic surface of degree $n \geq 2$ has $n(10n^2 - 28n + 22)$ umbilics.
5. *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* An ornamental ball or boss at each end of the stick on which manuscripts were rolled.
6. *Paleog.* The stick upon which a papyrus manuscript was rolled, to which the last sheet was attached; also, an ornamental knob, button, or boss, at the ends of such a stick.
7. *Zool.* **a** A depression or pit in the center of the base of many spiral shells around which the whorls coil. **b** A minute pit or depression on the shaft of a feather where the vane begins. **c** The opening at the basal end of a feather.

u Umbilicus (7 a).

um·bil'i·form (ŭm·bĭl'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*umbilicus* + *-form.*] Shaped like an umbilicus, or navel.

um'bil·root' (ŭm'bĭ·rōōt'), *n.* [From ME. *umble* humble, low-growing.] The showy lady's-slipper.

um'ble pie (ŭm'b'l). [See UMBLES.] A pie made of umbles.

um'bles (ŭm'b'lz), *n.* [Var. of NUMBLES.] Numbles. *Obs.*

um'bo (ŭm'bō), *n.; pl.* UMBONES (ŭm·bō'nēz), UMBOS (ŭm'bōz). [L.] **1.** The boss of a shield, placed at or near the middle and having, sometimes, a sharp spike.

2. Any elevation suggestive of the boss; a rounded elevation (often accompanied by a corresponding depression on the opposite surface), in a plage, disk, or membrane, as in the tympanic membrane of the ear where the malleus is attached, or as in the cone scales of certain pines.
3. *Zool.* **a** Bivalve of the lateral prominences just above the hinge of a bivalve shell; a beak of a shell. It is the first formed part of the valve. **b** Any boss or protuberance bearing a spine.

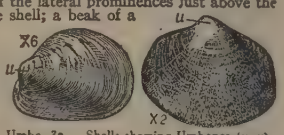

Umbo, 3a. Shells showing Umbones (*u*, *u*).

um'bo·lat'er·al (ŭm'bō·lăt'ẽr·ăl), *adj.* [*umbo* + *lateral.*] At or pertaining to the sides of the umbo.

um'bo·nal (ŭm'bō·năl; ŭm·bō'năl), *adj.* Pertaining to, or like, an umbo or umbos.

um'bo·nate (-nāt), *adj.* [NL. *umbonatus.* See UMBO.] Having or forming an umbo.

um'bo·nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To make umbonate. — **um'bo·na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

um'bo·nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.* Umbonate.

Umbonate Pileus of Mushroom.

um'bone (ŭm'bōn), *n.* [L. *umbo*, *umbonis.* See UMBO.] **1.** A pistil; a style. *Obs.*
2. An umbo (sense 3 a).

um·bon'ic (ŭm·bŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Also **um·bo'ni·al** (-bō'nĭ·ăl). Umbonal.

um·bon'u·late (ŭm·bŏn'ū·lăt), *adj.* [Dim. fr. *umbonate.*] Diminutively or slightly umbonate.

um'bo·nule (ŭm'bō·nūl), *n.* A small umbo. *Rare.*

um'bra (ŭm'brȧ), *n.; pl.* UMBRAE (-brē). [L., a shadow. See UMBRAGE.] **1.** **a** A ghost; a phantom. **b** Shade; shadow. **c** A vestige; a mere shadow. **d** Something which overshadows.

His memory was eclipsed in the *umbra* of a more compelling personality. *Irvin S. Cobb.*

2. [L.] Any of several food fishes of the genus *Umbrina* (family Sciaenidae), esp. the Mediterranean species (*U. cirrhosa*), which is much esteemed as a market fish.

Umbra (*Umbrina cirrhosa*).

3. *Astron.* **a** The conical shadow projected from a planet or satellite, on the side opposite the sun, within which a spectator could see no portion of the sun's disk. Cf. PENUMBRA, 1. **b** The central dark portion, or nucleus, of a sunspot. **c** Formerly, the fainter part of a sunspot; — now called *penumbra.*
4. *Optics.* A complete shadow, within which no light is received from a given source. Cf. PENUMBRA.
5. *Rom. Antiq.* A shadow (sense 14 b).
6. [*cap.*] *Zool.* The genus containing the mud minnows.

um·brac'u·late (ŭm·brăk'ū·lăt), *adj.* Umbraculiform.

umbraculi-. A combining form for *umbraculum*, as in **um·brac'u·lif'er·ous, um·brac'u·li·form'.**

um·brac'u·lum (ŭm·brăk'ū·lŭm), *n.* [L., umbrella, dim. of *umbra* a shade.] *Bot.* An umbrella-shaped appendage.

um'brage (ŭm'brĭj), *n.* [OF. (F. *ombrage*), fr. L. *umbraticus* pert. to shade, fr. *umbra* shadow, of obscure origin. Cf. SOMBER, UMBEL, 1st & 2d UMBER, UMBRA, UMBRELLA, UMBRERE, UMBRETTE.] **1.** Shade; shadow. *Obs.*
2. The shade or shadow from foliage, etc.; hence, that which casts it; foliage.
3. Shadowy resemblance or indication; semblance; trace. *Archaic.* "No . . . *umbrage* of reason." *Woodward.*
4. Suspicion of injury or wrong; offense; resentment; as, to take *umbrage* at another's advancement.
5. *Obs.* **a** Shelter; protection. **b** Doubt; suspicion or a ground of suspicion. **c** Disfavor; disesteem; disgrace. **d** A pretext.
Syn. — See PIQUE.

um'brage, *v. t.* **1.** To shade; also, to overshadow.
2. To give umbrage; to offend.
3. To cloak, as with pretext or disguise. *Obs.*

um·bra'geous (ŭm·brā'jŭs), *adj.* [F. *ombrageux* shy, skittish, suspicious, in OF., also, shady. See UMBRAGE.]
1. Forming or affording a shade, or being shaded; shady; shaded; as, *umbrageous* trees, foliage, caves.
2. Overshadowed; affording no clear view.
3. Feeling jealousy or umbrage; taking, or disposed to take, umbrage; suspicious.
4. Obscure, as if from being shaded; also, dubious. *Obs.*
— **um·bra'geous·ly,** *adv.* — **um·bra'geous·ness,** *n.*

um'bral (ŭm'brăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to an umbra. — **um'bral·ly,** *adv.*

umbral notation. *Math.* Any notation in which symbols are used that have no meaning in themselves, but only in connection with other symbols omitted; as where (ks) is written for the constituent in the kth column and sth row of a matrix, as by Vandermonde (1735–96) and Sylvester.

umbral symbol. *Math.* A symbol indicating substitution in turn of each of n given values followed by addition of the results obtained; as, the *umbral symbol* α in the expression $x^n y_\alpha$ which stands for $x^n y_1 + x^n y_2 + \ldots + x^n y_n$; — of frequent occurrence in the calculus of tensors.

um'bra·tile (ŭm'brȧ·tĭl; -tīl), *adj.* [L. *umbratilis.*]
1. Of, pertaining to, or like, a shadow or shadows; hence, formerly, unreal; unsubstantial.
2. Dwelling in or pursued in seclusion; recluse; private.
3. Affording shade.

um·brat'i·lous (ŭm·brăt'ĭ·lŭs), *adj.* = UMBRATILE. *Obs.*

um'bra tree (ŭm'brȧ). [Sp. *ombú*, fr. Guarani *ombú*, *umbú*, but influenced in E. by Sp. *umbra* shade; cf. Sp. *bellasombra* umbra tree, lit., beautiful shade. Cf. UMBU-RANA.] A South American tree (*Phytolacca dioica*) cultivated in southern Europe. It has large dark leaves, and a somber aspect. The juice of its berries is used for coloring wine.

um·brel' (ŭm·brĕl'), *n.* **a** *Obs. exc. Illit.* [From UMBRELLA.] An umbrella. **b** *Obs.* [See UMBRIL.] An umbrere, or visor.

U'ma (ōō'mȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Umā.*] See DEVI.

U·may'yad (ŭ·mī'yăd). Var. of OMMIAD.

um·bar'ry (ŭm·bĕr'ĭ). Var. of AMBARRE, howdah.

um'be·clad', *adj.* See UMBE-.

um'be·lap', *v. t.* [See UMBE.] To wrap round; enfold. *Obs.*

Um'bel·lif'er·ae (ŭm'bĕ·lĭf'ẽr·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See UMBELLIFEROUS.] *Bot.* Syn. of AMMIACEAE.

um'be·set', *v. t.* [AS. *ymbēsettan.*] To encompass. Cf. UMBE-. *Obs.*

um'bi·lec'to·my (ŭm'bĭ·lĕk'tȯ·mĭ), *n.* [*umbilicus* + *-ectomy.*] = OMPHALECTOMY.

um·bil'i·cal'i·ty (ŭm·bĭl'ĭ·kăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Umbilical connection. *Obs.*

um·bo'nes, *n., pl.* of UMBO.

um·bra'cious (ŭm·brā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *umbra* shade.] = UMBRAGEOUS. — **um·bra'cious·ness,** *n.*

um'bra·cle (ŭm'brȧ·k'l), *n.* [L. *umbraculum.*] A shady place. *Obs.*

um·braid', *n. & v.* [Cf. UMBE; UPBRAID.] Reproach. *Obs.*

um·bra'na, *n.* [Cf. It. *ombrina*, E. UMBRINE, UMBER, the fish.] The grayling. *Obs.*

um'brate (ŭm'brāt), *v. t.* [L. *umbratus*, past part. of *umbrare* to shade.] To shadow or foreshadow. *Obs.* — **um·bra'tion** (ŭm·brā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

um·brat'ic (ŭm·brăt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **um·brat'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). [L. *umbraticus*, fr. *umbra* shade. See UMBRAGE.] *Obs.* **a** Foreshadowing. **b** Secluded.

umbrawe. † OMBRAH.

um'bre. † OMBRE, UMBER.

um·brel'la (ŭm·brĕl'ȧ), *n.* [It. *ombrella* (after It. *ombra* shade), fr. L. *umbella*, in glosses *umbrella* (after *umbra* shade), a little shadow, parasol, umbrella, dim. of *umbra* shade. See UMBRAGE.] **1.** A shade, screen, or guard, carried in the hand for sheltering one from rain, sun, etc. It is of silk, cotton, or other fabric, extended on strips of steel, or other elastic material, fastened to a rod or stick, usually by pivots or hinges so as to allow of being opened and closed with ease. See PARASOL.
2. Anything serving to screen, shelter, or protect.
3. An umbrella-shaped structure or device.
4. *Obs.* **a** A disguise. **b** A sun blind.
5. *Naut.* A sea anchor.
6. *Zool.* **a** The bell-shaped or saucer-shaped structure composed chiefly of jellylike mesogloea which forms the chief part of the body of most jellyfishes. By its contractions, due to muscular ectodermal cells, lining its lower (concave) surface, it serves as a swimming organ. **b** [*cap.*] The typical genus of umbrella shells.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:
umbrella maker **umbrella man** **umbrella stand**
umbrella making **umbrella-shaped** **umbrella-topped**

um·brel'la, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like, an umbrella; used for umbrellas.

um·brel'la, *v. i.* To go with umbrellalike motion.

umbrella ant. A leaf-cutting ant; — so called because it sometimes carries bits of leaves over its back.

umbrella bird. Any of several South and Central American birds of the genus *Cephalopterus;* esp., *C. ornatus* of Guiana and Brazil. It is about the size of a jackdaw and the male is entirely black with a radiating crest curving forward over the head and a long feathered lappet depending from the breast.

Umbrella Bird. 1/4 s

umbrella bush. A small Australian acacia (*Acacia oswaldi* used for hedges.

umbrella catalpa. A very commonly cultivated tree (*Catalpa bignonioides nana*) grafted and trimmed as a standard, and grown mostly for its umbrella-shaped crown of leaves, usually under the incorrect name of *Catalpa bungei*.

um·brel'laed (ŭm·brĕl'ȧd), *adj.* Provided with, or sheltered by or as by, an umbrella.

umbrella fern. **a** The common brake (*Pteridium aquilinum*). **b** Any Australasian fern of the genus *Gleichenia*, esp. the Australian *G. flabellata*.

umbrella fir. The umbrella pine.

umbrella grass. Any of several plants having outspread inflorescence; as: **a** The Australian millet. **b** An Australian grass (*Aristida ramosa*). **c** Any plant of the genus *Fuirena*, esp. *F. squarrosa*.

umbrella leaf. A North American herb (*Diphylleia cymosa*) with two large peltate stem leaves and a solitary lobed basal one.

umbrella palm. **a** A pinnate-leaved palm (*Hedyscepe canterburyana*) native to Lord Howe's Island, but common in cultivation. It has a crown of gracefully recurved leaves. **b** The umbrella plant *Cyperus alternifolius*.

umbrella pine. A tall Japanese evergreen tree (*Sciadopitys verticillata*) having a handsome symmetrical crown, and often cultivated. The needle-shaped leaves are borne in umbrellalike whorls at the ends of the twigs.

umbrella plant. **a** An African sedge (*Cyperus alternifolius*) bearing large terminal whorls of slender leaves. It is often cultivated as an ornamental aquatic, like the papyrus, which it resembles. **b** In the western United States, any of several plants of the genus *Eriogonum;* — so called from the shape of the flower cluster. **c** = MAY APPLE **a**.

umbrella pulley. *Mach.* A pulley having a skeleton semispherical projecting boss.

umbrella sedge. = UMBRELLA PLANT **a**.

umbrella shell. A marine univalve (suborder Tectibranchia) belonging to *Umbrella* or a related genus. It has a large thick foot, small head, and small, external, limpetlike shell which only partly covers the body.

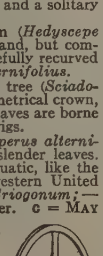
Umbrella Pulley.

umbrella tree. **a** An American magnolia (*Magnolia tripetala*) having large leaves clustered at the ends of the branches. **b** In Australia: (1) The tree *Brassaia actinophylla* (family Araliaceae), having digitate leaves arranged like the ribs of an umbrella. (2) The umbrella bush. **c** Any of various other trees or shrubs so called from the shape of their leaves or the position of their crown of foliage, as the blue dogwood, the bendy tree, the Malabar almond, and an umbrella-shaped variety (*Melia azedarach umbraculiformis*) of the China tree.

Umbrette. 1/12

um·brel'la-wort' (ŭm·brĕl'ȧ-wûrt'), *n.* Any species of *Allionia*.

um·brette' (ŭm·brĕt'), *n.* [F. *ombrette*, NL. *umbretta*. See UMBER shade.] An African wading bird (*Scopus umbretta*) allied to the storks and herons. It is about two feet long and has a large head, a heavy bill, and a thick crest on the back of the head. Its color is uniform brown except a few purplish bars on the tail. It builds a bulky nest of sticks with an entrance in the side and sometimes several chambers.

Um'bri·an (ŭm'brĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Umbria, in central Italy, or its inhabitants or their language.

Um'bri·an (ŭm'brĭ·ăn), *n.* **a** An inhabitant of modern Umbria. **b** One of a people occupying that region in ancient times. See ITALIAN, *n.* **c** The language of the ancient Umbrians, an Italic tongue of Oscan origin, preserved chiefly in the Eugubine tables. See OSCAN, INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES; cf. EUGUBINE, VOLSCIAN.

Umbrian school. **a** The group of painters (Gentile da Fabriano, Piero della Francesca, Melozzo da Forli, Perugino, Lo Spagna, etc.) working in the 15th and 16th centuries in several small towns of *Umbria*, such as Foligno, Barga, Sansepolcro and Gubbio. **b** The followers and imitators of Raphael; — a loose and inaccurate use.

Um'bri·el (ŭm'brĭ·ĕl), *n.* **1.** In Pope's *Rape of the Lock*, a moody sprite whom Spleen supplies with sighs and tears.
2. *Astron.* See URANUS.

um·brif'er·ous (ŭm·brĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *umbrifer*, fr. *umbra* a shade + *ferre* to bear.] Casting a shade; umbrageous. — **um·brif'er·ous·ly,** *adv.* **·ous·ness,** *n.*

um'brine (ŭm'brĭn; -brīn), *n.* [Sp. & It. *umbrina*. See UMBRA.] Umbra (fish).

Um'bro- (ŭm'brō-). A combining form from Latin *Umber*, denoting *Umbrian and*, as in:
Umbro-Etruscan **Umbro-Oscan** **Umbro-Samnite**
Umbro-Florentine **Umbro-Roman** **Umbro-Sienese**
Umbro-Latin **Umbro-Sabellian**

um·brose' (ŭm·brōs'; *see* -OSE), *adj.* [L. *umbrosus*.] Shady; umbrageous. — **um·bros'i·ty** (-brŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n. Both Rare.*

um'brous (ŭm'brŭs), *adj.* [F. *ombreux*, fr. L. *umbrosus*.] Overspread with shade.

Um'bun·du' (ōōm'bōōn·dōō'), *n.* The Bantu language spoken by the Bunda in central Angola. Cf. KIMBUNDU.

um'bu-ra'na (ōōm'bōō·rä'nä), *n.* [Tupi, fr. *umbu* umbra tree + *rana* false. Cf. PACA-RANA, UMBRA TREE, URUCURANA.] A South American timber tree (*Torresia cearensis*), family Fabaceae, yielding a yellow wood prized for furniture; — called *roble* in Argentina.

u·me' (ōō·mĕ'; *Jap.* nmĕ), *n.* [Jap.] The Japanese apricot.

u'mest (ē'mĭst), *adj.* [AS. *ufemest*.] Uppermost. *Scot.*

‖**um'faan** (ŭm'fän), *n.* [S. Afr. D., fr. Zulu *umfana* boy, dim. of *umfo* man, person.] A small boy, esp. a Zulu or Kaffir boy employed to look after small children; a nurse. *S. Africa.*

um'gang' (ōōm'gängs'), *n.* [AS. *ymbgang*.] A going round; circuit. *Obs.*

‖**Um'gangs·spra'che** (ōōm'gängs·shprä'kĕ), *n.* [G.] The speech of everyday life; colloquial language; the ordinary speech of cultivated people, intermediate between dialect and literary language.

um'-hum', *interj.* [See UH-HUH.] An exclamation signifying an affirmative answer, or merely continued attention to a speaker's remarks; — also *un-hunh, m-hum. Colloq.*

u'mi·ak (ōō'mĭ·ăk), *n.* Also **oo'mi·ac, oo'mi·ak, u'mi·ack.** [Eskimo *umiak*.] An open Eskimo boat about 30 feet long and 8 feet wide, consisting of a wooden frame covered with skins, and propelled usually with broad paddles, by women.

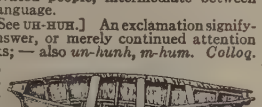
Umiak.

u'mi·ri' (ōō'mĭ·rē'), *n.* [Pg. *umiri*. See HUMIRIA.] A fragrant balsam derived from South American trees of the genus *Humiria*, esp. *H. floribunda* and *H. balsamifera* of Brazil; also, any of the trees of this genus.

um'laut (ōōm'lout), *n.* [G., fr. *um* about + *laut* sound. See LOUD.] **1.** *Philol.* The change of a vowel caused by partial assimilation to a succeeding sound, esp. the palatalization of a back vowel, as *a, o,* or *u,* caused by a (front) *i* or *j* originally standing in the following syllable, but now generally lost or altered; vowel mutation; modification; also the vowel resulting from such partial assimilation. Umlaut, though occurring in other Indo-European languages, is esp. characteristic of the Teutonic languages. It was common in Anglo-Saxon and is highly developed in Icelandic. In German the umlauted vowels resulting from *a, o, u,* followed by old *i,* are written *ä, ö, ü,* or *ae, oe, ue;* as, *männer* or *maenner*, men, from *mann*, man. Examples of forms in modern English resulting from umlaut are: *geese*, pl. of *goose; men*, pl. of *man;* etc. Cf. U- O-UMLAUT.
2. Loosely, the two dots used in German to indicate a vowel affected by umlaut.

um'laut, *v. t.* To affect, form, or sound, with umlaut.

um'pir·age (ŭm'pĭr·ĭj; ŭm'pī·rĭj), *n.* [From UMPIRE.] The office, power, right, or authority, of an umpire; also, the act of umpiring; arbitrament.

um'pire (ŭm'pīr), *n.* [ME. *nompere, nounpere*, fr. OF. *nomper, nonper*, uneven (F. *non-pair*), hence the meaning, uneven, i. e., third, person, fr. *non* not + *per* even, equal, peer, F. *pair;* cf. L. *impar* uneven, unequal. *Umpire*, without initial *n-*, arose through the incorrect division of *a numpire* as *an umpire* (cf. APRON). See NON-; PEER an equal.] **1.** A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred; now specif., one chosen to rule on the plays of a game, as cricket, baseball, or the like. Cf. REFEREE, *n.* **c.**
2. That by which a matter is decided.
The sword is now the *umpire* to decide. *Rowe.*
3. *Law.* A third person who is to decide a matter submitted to arbitrators in case of their disagreement.
Syn. — See ARBITER.

um'pire, *v. t.;* UM'PIRED (-pīrd); UM'PIR·ING (-pīr·ĭng). To decide or supervise as umpire.
Judges appointed to *umpire* the matter in contest. *South.*
— *v. i.* To act as umpire.

umpire assay. *Mining & Metal.* An assay to decide the value of a shipment of ore, concentrate, bullion, or like material, when previous assays made by the buyer and seller are not in agreement.

um'pir·ess (ŭm'pīr·ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A female umpire.

um'ple (ŭm'p'l), *n.* [OF. *omple* sort of cloth.] Fine gauze or lawn. *Obs.*

Ump'qua (ŭmp'kwȧ), *n.* An Indian of an Athapascan tribe, formerly living on the upper Umpqua River in Oregon, now on the Grande Ronde Reservation in that State.

ump'teen' (ŭmp'tēn'; 66), *n.* [*ump-*, indef. syllable for indef. no. + *-teen*.] A large indeterminate number. —
ump'teenth' (-tēnth'; 66), *adj.* — **ump'ti·eth** (-tĭ·ĕth; -ĭth; 119), *adj.* — **ump'ty** (-tĭ) *adj. All Humorous.*

ump'tek·ite (ōōm'tĕk·īt), *n.* [From *Umptek*, mt. in the Kola Peninsula, Russia.] *Petrog.* A syenite chiefly of alkalic feldspars and arfvedsonite, and very subordinate nephelite.

um·quhile' (ŭm·hwīl'; -hwĭl'), *adv.* [See UMBE; WHILE, *n.*]
1. At times; sometimes. *Obs.*
2. At one time; once; formerly. *Archaic.*
3. At some time; later. *Obs.*

um·quhile', *adj.* Former; of old; late; deceased. *Archaic.*

um·set' (ŭm·sĕt'), *v. t.* [*um-* + *set*, v.] To beset round about. *Obs.*

um'stroke' (ŭm'strōk'), *n.* [*um-, umbe* + *stroke*.] Edge; boundary. *Obs.*

um suff (ōōm sōōf). [Ar. *umm ṣūf* sudd, lit., the mother of wool, fr. *ṣūf-al-baḥr*, a maritime plant, lit., the wool of the sea (also, Nile). Cf. SUFISM.] A wiry grass (*Vossia procera*) found in the Nile and often making up a considerable part of the sudd in that river.

u'mu (ōō'mōō), *n.* [Polynesian.] In Polynesia, a native earth oven or baking pit filled with preheated stones upon which bundles or baskets of food wrapped in leaves are placed and covered over with packets of dried leaves.

u'mu-. A prefix in Bantu meaning man, human. See M-.

un- (ŭn-; *see note below*). [ME. *un-*, fr. AS. *un-*, *on-*, the unaccented form of the accented prefix *and-* (cf. ANSWER); akin to D. *ont-*, G. *ent-*, OHG. *int-* Goth. *and-*. See ANTI-.] An inseparable verbal prefix used: **a** With verbs (esp. when intransitive) to express the *contrary*, or *reversal*, and not the simple negative, of the action of the verb to which it is prefixed, as in *unbend, uncoil, undo, unfold*. **b** With nouns to form verbs expressing *removal* or *privation of* (or *release from*) the thing, quality, or state expressed by the noun, as in *unfrock, unman, unsex, unyoke*; also, *removal of someone* or *something from*, as in *unearth, unfrock, unhorse*. Sometimes participles and participial adjectives formed with this prefix coincide in form with compounds of the negative prefix *un-* (see 2d UN-), as in *undone* (from *undo*) meaning unfastened, ruined, and *undone* (from 2d *un-* and *done*) meaning not done, not finished. *Un-* sometimes merely intensifies a negative already expressed in a word, as in *unloose*. Cf. DIS-.
☞ Usually unaccented or under secondary accent only, but the accent, or the emphasis, esp. in direct contrast, is often stronger than in 2d *un-*. See *Pron.*, § 66.

un- (ŭn-; *see note below*). [ME. & AS. *un-*; akin to OFris. *un-*, D. *on-*, OS., OHG., & G. *un-*, ON. *ō-, ū-*, Sw. *o-*, Dan. *u-*, W. *an-*, L. *in-*, Gr. *an-, a-*, Skr. *an-, a-*. See NO, *adv.*; cf. A- not, IN- not, NE.] An inseparable prefix, signifying *not; in-; non-. Un-* may be attached to almost any adjective (esp. in derivative forms) or adverb, and (though less freely) to nouns, from which it may be desired to form a corresponding negative. No attempt is here made to enter all the compounds of *un-* in the Vocabulary. Of those entered, such as are merely negations of the word (which may be coined from another root word and some simple suffix such as *-able, -ed, -ing, -like*) are in general sufficiently explained by substituting *not*. Definitions are given for: **a** Such as have acquired an opposing or contrary meaning, as *unfriendly, ungraceful, unpalatable, unquiet, unbelief, unrest*, or else a special intensive sense, as *unending, unparalleled, undisciplined, undoubted, unsafe*. **b** Such as have the value of independent words, the simple words being less often used, as *unconscionable, undeniable, unspeakable, unprecedented, unruly*, or the compound being used in a special sense as *unaccountable, unalloyed, unbelieving, unpretending, unreserved*, or the compound being felt as positive rather than negative, as *uncertain, uneven*. **c** Such as are anomalous or provincial, etc., as *unpure*, for *impure, unsatisfaction* for *dissatisfaction*. As distinguished from *in-* (*im-*), *un-* is used primarily with words of native rather than of Latin, origin, and is sometimes confined to a *neutral* rather than *contrary* meaning, as in *inartistic, unartistic; immoral, unmoral*. See also 1st AN-.
☞ Compounds with *un-*, not, are freely formed with: (1) adjectives, as in *uncertain, unfair*; (2) nouns and their adjective derivatives in *-ful, -like, -some*, etc., as in *unrepose, unreposeful, unchildlike, unfrolicsome*; (3) derivatives of most transitive verbs, such as participial adjectives in *-ed* and *-ing* and adjectives in *-able, -ive, -ory*, as in *unendured, unenduring, unendurable, unrestrictive, uncompulsory*; (4) adjectives formed by adding *-ed* to nouns, as in *unraftered, untasseled*. Corresponding adverbs and nouns are formed from such adjectives by the addition of *-ly* and *-ness*, as in *unenduringly, unreposefulness*.
☞ The accent in compounds of *un-* often varies with the position of the word, as an *un'born'* child, a child *un'born'*, etc. See *Pron.*, § 66.

un (ŭn), *n.* An instance of the use of *un-*, not; a word formed with *un-*.

un (ŭn). Colloq. & dial. var. of ONE.

un (ŭn). Dial. var. of HIN, him.

U'na (ū'nȧ), *n.* [L., fem. of *unus* one.] **1.** A lovely lady in Spenser's *Faerie Queene* (Bk. I), intended as a personification of Truth. See REDCROSS KNIGHT.
2. Used as feminine proper name.

un'a·bil'i·ty (ŭn'ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Inability.

un·a'ble (ŭn·ā'b'l; 66), *adj.* Not able; incapable; unqualified; incompetent; inefficient; also, *Poetic*, impotent; helpless. "Sapless age and weak *unable* limbs." *Shak.*
Syn. — See INCAPABLE. See ABLE, POWERFUL, EFFICIENT.
— **un·a'ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·a'bly,** *adv.*

un·a'ble, *v. t.* [Cf. 1st UN-.] To disable; to incapacitate. *Obs.*

U'na boat (ū'nȧ). *Naut.* A catboat.

un'a·bridged' (ŭn'ȧ·brĭjd'), *adj.* Not abridged; complete.

un'ab·solv'a·ble (ŭn'ăb·sŏl'vȧ·b'l; -zŏl'vȧ·b'l), *adj.* That one cannot be absolved from.

un'ac·cept'a·ble (-ăk·sĕp'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not acceptable; not pleasing or welcome. — **un'ac·cept'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un'ac·cept'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un'ac·cept'a·bly,** *adv.*

un'ac·ces'si·ble (-sĕs'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Inaccessible. — **un'ac·ces'si·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un'ac·ces'si·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un'ac·ces'si·bly,** *adv.*

---

um·brel'la·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
um·brel'la·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
um·brel'la·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
um·brel'lo. ✝ UMBRELLA.
um·brere' (ŭm·brĕr'), *n.* [MF. *embriere* a sunshade. See UMBRELLA.] = VISOR, 2. *Obs.*
um·bret', Umbrette. *Ref. Sp.*
um'bril, *n.* = UMBRELLA. *Obs.*
um'bril, *n.* [Also *umbrel*, fr. OF. *embrel* shade. See UMBRERE.] = VISOR, 2. *Hist.*
u·meen' (ū·mēn'). Var. of AMEEN.
umh. ✝ UMPH (humph).
Um'mah (ŭm'ȧ). *Bib.*
um'man. Dial. var. of WOMAN.
um·may'ad (ŭ·mĭ'ȧd). Var. of OMMIAD.
ump (ŭmp), *n.* Short for UMPIRE. — **ump,** *v. t. & i. Both Slang.*
umph, *interj. & v. i.* = HUMPH.
um'pir·er (ŭm'pīr·ĕr), *n.* = UMPIRE. *Rare.*
um'pire·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
um'pir·ism (ŭm'pīr·ĭz'm), *n.* = UMPIRAGE.
umpra. ✝ OMRAH.
um'teen', **um'teenth'.** Vars. of UMPTEEN, etc.
um·while'. Var. of UMQUHILE.
u'my·ak (ōō'mĭ·ăk), *n.* Var. of UMIAK.
um'-yum', *interj.* = YUM-YUM.
un'a·ban'doned, *adj.,* **un'a·based'** (-d·bāst'), *adj.,* **un'a·bas'ed·ly,** *adv.,* **un'a·bash'a·ble,** **un'a·bashed',** *adj.,* **un'a·bash'ed·ly,** *adv.,* **un'a·bat'a·ble,** **un'a·bated** (-d·bāt'ĕd; 119), *adj.,* **un'a·bat'ed·ly,** *adv.,* **un'a·bat'ing** (-bāt'ĭng), *adj.,* **un'a·bat'ing·ly,** *adv.,* **un'ab·bre'vi·at'ed,** *adj.,* **un'a·bet'ted,** *adj.,* **un'a·bet'tedness,** *n.,* **un'ab·horred',** *adj.,* **un'a·bid'ing** (-d·bīd'ĭng), *adj.,* **un'a·bid'ing·ly,** *adv.,* **un'a·bid'ing·ness,** *n.* See UN-, not.
un·ab'ject, *adj.,* **un'ab·jured',** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un'a·bol'ish·a·ble, **un'a·bol'ished,** *adj.,* **un'ab·rad'ed** (-ăb·rād'ĕd; 119), *adj.,* **un'ab·rase'd',** *adj.,* **un'a·bridg'a·ble,** **un·ab'rogat'ed** (ŭn·ăb'rō·gāt'ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.,* **un'ab·rupt',** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un'ab·sent', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·ab'so·lute, *adj.,* **un'ab·solved',** *adj.,* **un'ab·solv'ed·ness,** *n.* See UN-, not.
un'ab·sorb', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un'ab·sorb'a·ble, **un'ab·sorbed'** (-sŏrbd'), **un'ab·sorb'ent,** *adj.,* **un·ab'stract,** *adj.,* **un·ab·surd',** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un'a·bun'dance, *n.,* **un'a·bun'dant,** *adj.,* **un'a·bun'dant·ly,** *adv.,* **un'a·bused'** (-d·būzd'), *adj.,* **un'ac·a·dem'ic,** **un'ac·a·dem'ical,** *adj.,* **un'ac·cel'er·at'ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un'ac·cent', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un'ac·cent'ed, **un'ac·cen't'uat'ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un'ac·cept', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un'ac·cept'ance, *n.,* **un'ac·cept'ant,** **un'ac·cept'ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un'ac·ces'sion·al, *adj.,* **un'ac·ces'so·ry,** *adj.,* **un'ac·ci·den'tal,** *adj.,* **un'ac·ci·den'tal·ly,** *adv.,* **un'ac·ci·dent'ed,** *adj.,* **un'ac·cli'mat·ed,** *adj.,* **un'ac·cli·ma'tion,** *n.,* **un'ac·cli'ma·ti·za'tion,** *n.,* **un'ac·cli'ma·tized,** *adj.,* **un'ac·com'mo·da·ble,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un'ac·com'mo·date, *adj.* Not adapted; not accommodated; unaccommodated. *Obs.*

un'ac·com'mo·dat'ed (ŭn'ă·kŏm'ō·dāt'ĕd; -Id; 119), *adj.* Not accommodated or adapted; also, not having accommodations. — **un'ac·com'mo·dat'ed·ness,** *n.*

un'ac·com'mo·dat'ing (-Ing), *adj.* Not accommodating. — **un'ac·com'mo·dat'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **un'ac·com'mo·dat'·ing·ness,** *n.*

un'ac·count'a·ble (ŭn'ă·koun'tă·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Not accountable or responsible; free from control.
2. Not to be accounted for; inexplicable; not consonant with reason or rule; strange; mysterious.
3. Uncountable; countless. *Obs.*
Syn. — Irresponsible; unfathomable.
Ant. — Answerable; understandable, obvious.
— **un'ac·count'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un'ac·count'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un'ac·count'a·bly,** *adv.*

un'ac·count'a·ble, *n.* A person or thing that is unaccountable.

un'ac·count'ed–for', *adj.* Not accounted for; unexplained.

un·ac'cu·rate (ŭn·ăk'ū·rĕt), *adj.* Inaccurate. — **un·ac'cu·rate·ly,** *adv.* — **un·ac'cu·rate·ness,** *n.*

un'ac·cus'tom·ar'i·ly (ŭn'ă·kŭs'tŭm·ĕr'ĭ·lĭ; -ĕr·ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* As not customary. *Obs.*

un'ac·cus'tomed (-tŭmd), *adj.* **1.** Not usual; uncommon; strange; new.
What *unaccustomed* cause procures her hither? *Shak.*
2. Not habituated; unfamiliar; — with *to.*
— **un'ac·cus'tomed·ly,** *adv.* — **un'ac·cus'tomed·ness,** *n.*

‖**u'na cor'da** (ōō'nä kôr'dä). [It.] *Music.* Literally, one string; — a direction in piano music to use the soft pedal, which, in some early instruments, shifts the hammers so that they strike only one of the three strings for each tone. In modern grand pianos the shifted hammers strike two strings, but the old term is retained.

un'ac·quaint'a·ble (ŭn'ă·kwān'tă·b'l), *adj.* Not acquaintable.

un'ac·quaint'ance (-kwān'tăns), *n.* Quality or state of being unacquainted; want of acquaintance; ignorance.

un'ac·quaint'ed (-tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Unusual; strange. *Obs.*
2. Not acquainted; also, inexperienced; lacking knowledge (of).
— **un'ac·quaint'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **un'ac·quaint'ed·ness,** *n.*

un·ac'tu·al (ŭn·ăk'tŭ·ăl), *adj.* Not actual. — **un'ac·tu·al'i·ty** (ŭn'ăk·tŭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·ac'tu·al·ly,** *adv.*

un'a·dapt'a·ble (ŭn'ă·dăp'tă·b'l), *adj.* Not adaptable. — **un'a·dapt'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un'a·dapt'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un'a·dapt'a·bly,** *adv.*

un'ad·di'tioned (ŭn'ă·dĭsh'ŭnd), *adj.* Untitled. *Obs.*

un'ad·dress' (ŭn'ă·drĕs'; ŭn·ăd'rĕs), *n.* Want of address.

‖**u'ña de ga'to** (ōō'nyä dā gä'tō). [Sp., lit., cat's claw.] Any of various shrubs or trees of the southwestern United States and Spanish America having sharp recurved prickles or thorns, as *Pithecolobium unguiscati, Acacia greggii, Celtis iguanaea, Pisonia aculeata, Rosa montezumae,* etc.

un·ad'e·quate (ŭn·ăd'ē·kwĭt), *adj.* Inadequate. — **un·ad'e·quate·ly,** *adv.* — **un·ad'e·quate·ness,** *n.*

un'ad·her'ent (ŭn'ăd·hēr'ĕnt), *adj.* Not adherent. — **un'ad·her'ence** (-ĕns), *n.* — **un'ad·her'ent·ly,** *adv.*

un'ad·vanced' (-ăd·vänst'), *adj.* Not advanced; specif., unbeneficed. — **un'ad·vanc'ed·ly** (-vän'sĕd·lĭ; -sĭd·lĭ), *adv.* — **un'ad·vanc'ed·ness,** *n.*

un'ad·vert'en·cy (-vûr'tĕn·sĭ), *n.* Inadvertency.

un'ad·vis'a·ble (-vīz'ă·b'l), *adj.* Inadvisable. — **un'ad·vis'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un'ad·vis'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un'ad·vis'a·bly,** *adv.*

un'ad·vised' (-vīzd'), *adj.* **1.** Not prudent; indiscreet.
2. Done without due consideration; rash; inconsiderate.
3. Not having been advised; without consultation.
4. *Obs.* **a** Unwarned. **b** Unannounced.
—**un'ad·vis'ed·ly** (-vīz'ĕd·lĭ), *adv.*—**un'ad·vis'ed·ness,** *n.*

un'ad·vised' (ŭn'ăd·vīzd'), *adv. Obs.* **a** Unwarily. **b** Unexpectedly.

un'af·fect'ed (ŭn'ă·fĕk'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Not affected; as: **a** Free from affectation; plain; simple; natural; real; sincere; genuine; as, *unaffected* sorrow. **b** Uninfluenced; untouched or unmoved. **c** Unaltered. **d** Exempt from pathological affection. **e** *Obs.* Unbiased. — **un'af·fect'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **un'af·fect'ed·ness,** *n.*

un'af·fec'tion·ate (-fĕk'shŭn·ĭt), *adj.* Lacking affection; not affectionate. — **un'af·fec'tion·ate·ly,** *adv.*

un'af·fied' (ŭn'ă·fīd'), *adj.* Not affianced or allied. *Rare.*

un'a·gree'a·ble (ŭn'ă·grē'ă·b'l), *adj.* Disagreeable; also, unsuitable. — **un'a·gree'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **·gree'a·bly,** *adv.*

un'a·kin' (ŭn'ă·kĭn'), *adj.* Not akin; unrelated.

u'na·kite (ū'nă·kīt), *n.* [From the *Unaka* (Great Smoky) Mts., Tenn. & N. C.] *Petrog.* A granitic rock consisting of quartz, pink feldspar, and much green epidote. Cf. HELSINGKITE.

u'nal (ū'năl; -n'l), *adj.* [L. *unus* one + *-al.*] Single. Cf. DUAL.

un·al'ien·a·ble (ŭn·āl'yĕn·ă·b'l), *adj.* Inalienable. — **un·al'ien·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·al'ien·a·bly,** *adv.*

u'nal·ist (ū'năl·ĭst; ū'n'l·), *n.* [L. *unus* one.] *Eccl.* A holder of but one benefice.

un'al·lied' (ŭn'ă·līd'), *adj.* Not allied; having no connection or relation; as, *unallied* species or genera. — **un'al·li'ed·ly** (-lī'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ), *adv.* — **un'al·li'ed·ness,** *n.*

un'al·loyed' (ŭn'ă·loid'), *adj.* Not alloyed; unmixed; unqualified; pure; as, *unalloyed* metals, happiness.

un·almsed' (ŭn·ämzd'), *adj.* Not having received alms.

un·al'ter·a·ble (ŭn·ôl'tĕr·ă·b'l), *adj.* Not alterable. — **un'al·ter·a·bil'i·ty** (ŭn'ôl·tĕr·ă·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·al'ter·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·al'ter·a·bly,** *adv.*

un·al'tered (ŭn·ôl'tĕrd), *adj.* **1.** Not altered or changed.
2. Not alterable. *Obs.*

un'am·bi'tion (ŭn'ăm·bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Lack of ambition. *Rare.*

un'am·bi'tious (-ŭs), *adj.* Devoid of ambition. — **un'am·bi'tious·ly,** *adv.* — **un'am·bi'tious·ness,** *n.*

un'a·me'na·ble (ŭn'ă·mē'nă·b'l; -mĕn'ă·b'l), *adj.* Not amenable. — **un'a·me'na·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un'a·me'na·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un'a·me'na·bly,** *adv.*

un'–A·mer'i·can, *adj.* Not American; not characteristic of, or consistent with, American customs, principles, etc. — **un'–A·mer'i·can·ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

un'–A·mer'i·can·ize (-Iz), *v. t.* To render un-American. — **un'–A·mer'i·can·i·za'tion** (-I·zā'shŭn; -I·zā'-), *n.*

un·a'mi·a·ble (ŭn·ā'mĭ·ă·b'l), *adj.* Not amiable. — **un·a'mi·a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·a'mi·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·a'mi·a·bly,** *adv.*

u·na'mo (ōō·nä'mō), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A South American palm (*Jessenia polycarpa*), the seeds of which yield an oil.

U'nam Sanc'tam (ū'năm săngk'tăm). [L., acc.] A bull issued by Boniface VIII in 1302 during his quarrel with Philip IV of France, asserting that the Pope is sole head of the church, that the temporal is subject to the spiritual power, and that, to be saved, every human creature must be subject to the Roman Pontiff.

un'a·mu'sive (ŭn'ă·mū'zĭv; -sĭv), *adj.* Not amusing. *Rare.*

un·an'ces'tried (ŭn·ăn'sĕs'trĭd; -sĭs·trĭd), *adj.* Also **un·an'ces'tored** (-tĕrd). Having no notable ancestry.

un·an'chor (ŭn·ăng'kĕr), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *anchor.*] To loosen from the anchor or anchorage. *Rare.*

un'a·neled' (ŭn'ă·nĕld'), *adj.* Not aneled; not having received extreme unction. *Archaic.*

un·an'i·mate (ŭn·ăn'ĭ·măt), *adj.* Unanimated.

u·nan'i·mate (ū·năn'ĭ·măt), *adj.* Unanimous. — **u·nan'i·mate·ly,** *adv.* *Both Rare.*

u·nan'i·mate (-măt), *v. t.* To make unanimous.

un·an'i·mat'ed (ŭn·ăn'ĭ·măt'ĕd; -Id; 119), *adj.* Inanimate; also, not enlivened; dull. — **un·an'i·mat'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **un·an'i·mat'ed·ness,** *n.*

u·nan'ime, *adj.* [F.] Unanimous. *Obs.*

u·nan'i·mism (ū·năn'ĭ·mĭz'm), *n.* [F. *unanimisme.*] The doctrine, sponsored by the French writer Jules Romains (b. 1885), that the unifying principles in human groups are more significant, as for representation in literature, than are personal individualities. — **u·nan'i·mist,** *n. & adj.* — **u·nan'i·mis'tic** (-mĭs'tĭk), *adj.* — **u·nan'i·mis'ti·cal·ly** (-tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

‖**u'na·ni'mi·ter** (ū'nă·nĭm'ĭ·tĕr), *adv. Law.* Unanimously.

u'na·nim'i·ty (ū'nă·nĭm'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *unanimité,* fr. L. *unanimitas.*] **1.** State or quality of being unanimous.
2. Continuousness without variation.

u·nan'i·mous (ū·năn'ĭ·mŭs), *adj.* [L. *unanimus, unanimis,* fr. *unus* one + *animus* mind. See ONE; ANIMATE. Cf. UNITY.] **1.** Being of one mind; agreeing in opinion, design, or determination; consentient; as, the assembly was *unanimous;* the members of the council were *unanimous* in their approval of the report.
2. Formed with or indicating unanimity; having the agreement and consent of all; as, a *unanimous* opinion, vote.
— **u·nan'i·mous·ly,** *adv.* — **u·nan'i·mous·ness,** *n.*

unanimous consent. *Parl. Practice.* In matters of routine or of small importance, the silent consent of an assembly to a matter proposed by the chairman.

un·an'swer·a·ble (ŭn·ăn'sĕr·ă·b'l), *adj.* Not answerable; irrefutable; conclusive; decisive; also, not responsible. — **un'an·swer·a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·an'swer·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·an'swer·a·bly,** *adv.*

un·an'swered (-sĕrd), *adj.* **1.** Not answered; not replied to; as, an *unanswered* letter or request.
2. Not refuted; as, an *unanswered* argument.
3. Not responded to in kind, as affection; unrequited.

un'ap·peal'a·ble (ŭn'ă·pēl'ă·b'l), *adj.* Not appealable; not subject to appeal. — **un'ap·peal'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un'ap·peal'a·bly,** *adv.*

un'ap·pre·hen'sive (ŭn'ăp·rē·hĕn'sĭv), *adj.* Not apprehensive or fearful; also, not ready at apprehending or understanding; not cognizant. — **un'ap·pre·hen'sive·ly,** *adv* — **un'ap·pre·hen'sive·ness,** *n.*

un'ap·pro'pri·ate (ŭn'ă·prō'prĭ·āt), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *appropriate,* v. t.] To take from private possession; to restore to the possession or right of all, as a monopoly. *Rare.*

un'ap·pro'pri·ate (-Ĭt), *adj. Rare.* **a** Inappropriate; unsuitable. **b** Not appropriated. — **un'ap·pro'pri·ate·ly,** *adv.* — **un'ap·pro'pri·ate·ness,** *n.*

un'ap·pro'pri·at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *adj.* [*un-* not + *appropriated.*] **1.** Not specially appropriate; of no special application.
2. Not appropriated; specif.: **a** Not granted to any one to the exclusion of others, as lands. **b** Not granted for, or applied to, any specific purpose, as moneys.

un'ap·proved' (ŭn'ă·prōōvd'), *adj.* **1.** Not approved.
2. *Obs.* **a** Not proved. **b** Untried.

un·apt' (ŭn·ăpt'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Unadapted; unfit. *Obs.*
2. Unsuitable; inappropriate; as, an *unapt* citation.
3. Not accustomed and not likely; not disposed.
I am a soldier and *unapt* to weep. *Shak.*
4. Inapt; slow; dull; backward.
— **un·apt'ly,** *adv.* — **un·apt'ness,** *n.*

un·apt', *v. t.* To render unapt. *Obs.*

un·ar'gued (ŭn·är'gūd), *adj.* **1.** Not argued or debated.
2. Not argued against; undisputed.
3. Not censured; — a Latinism. *Obs.*

un·ark' (ŭn·ärk'), *v. i.* To disembark from the ark. *Rare.*

un·arm' (ŭn·ärm'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *arm.*] To disarm.

un·armed' (ŭn·ärmd'; 66), *adj.* [*un-* not + *armed.*]
1. Not armed or armored; having no arms or weapons.
2. *Nat. Hist.* Having no hard and sharp projections, as spines, prickles, spurs, claws, etc.
— **un·arm'ed·ly** (-ĕd·lĭ), *adv.* — **un·arm'ed·ness,** *n.*

---

un'ac·com'pa·na·ble, un'ac·com'pa·nied, un'ac·com'pa·ny·ing, *adj.*, un'ac·com'plish·a·ble, un'ac·com'plished, *adj.*, un'ac·com'plished·ness, *n.* See UN-, not.

un'ac·com'plish·ment, *n.* State of being unaccomplished. *Obs.*

un'ac·cord', *n.*, un'ac·cord'a·ble, *adj.*, un'ac·cord'ance, *n.*, un'ac·cord'ant, *adj.*, un'ac·cord'ed, un'ac·cord'ing, *adj.*, un'ac·cord'ing·ly, *adv.*, un'ac·cost'a·ble, *adj.* un'ac·cost'ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'ac·cou'nt'ed, *adj.*, un'ac·cou'tered, un'ac·cou'tred, *adj.*, un'ac·cred'it·at'ed, un'ac·cred'it·ed, *adj.*, un'ac·crued', un'ac·cu'mu·la·ble, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'ac·cu'mu·late, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un'ac·cu'mu·lat'ed, *adj.*, un'ac·cu'mu·la·tive, *n.*, un·ac'cu·ra·cy, *n.*, un'ac·curs'ed, *adj.*, un'ac·cus'a·ble, *adj.*, un'ac·cus'a·bly, *adv.* See UN-, not.

un'ac·cuse', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un'ac·cus'ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'ac·cus'tom, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un'a·chiev'a·ble, un'a·chieved', un'ach'ing (ŭn·äk'ĭng), *adj.*, un'a·cid'u·lat'ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'ac·know'l·edged, *adj.*, un'ac·know'l·edged·ness, un'ac·know'l·edg·ment, *n.*, un'ac·know'l·edg·ing, *adj.*, un'a·cous'tic, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'ac·quaint', *adj.* = UNACQUAINTED. *Obs.*

un'ac·quaint', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un'ac·qui·es'cent, *adj.*, un'ac·quir'a·ble (ŭn'ă·kwīr'ă·b'l), *adj.*, un'ac·quir'a·ble·ness, *n.*, un'ac·quir'a·bly, *adv.*, un'ac·quired' (-kwīrd'), *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'ac·quit', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un'ac·quit'ta·ble, un'ac·quit'ted, *adj.*, un'ac·quit'ted·ness, *n.* See UN-, not.

un·act', *v. i.* See UN-. *Rare.*

un'act·a·bil'i·ty, *n.* un·act'a·ble, un·act'ed, un·act'ing, *adj.*, un'ac·tin'ic, *adj.*, un·ac'ti·vat'ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·ac'tor·like', *adj.*, un·ac'tu·at'ed, *adj.*, un'a·cute', *adj.*, un'a·cute'ly, *adv.* See UN-, not.

un'a·dapt', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un'a·dapt', un'a·dapt'ed, *adj.*, un'a·dapt'ed·ly, *adv.*, un'a·dapt'ed·ness, *n.*, un'a·dap'tive, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·add', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·add'a·ble, un·add'ed, *adj.*, un'ad·dict'ed, *adj.*, un'ad·dict'ed·ness, *n.*, un'ad·di'tion·al, *adj.*, un'ad·dressed', *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'ad·he'sive, *adj.*, un'ad·ja'cent, *adj.*, un'ad·ja'cent·ly, *adv.*, un'ad·jo'ined, un'ad·joined', *adj.*, un'ad·journed', *adj.*, un'ad·journ'ment, *n.*, un'ad·judged', *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'ad·just', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un'ad·just'a·bly, *adv.*, un'ad·just'ed, *n.*, un'ad·just'ment, *n.*, un'ad·min'is·tered, *adj.*, un·ad'mi·ra·ble, *adj.*, un'ad·mire', *v. t.*, un'ad·mired', un'ad·mir'ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'ad·mis'si·ble, *adj.*, un'ad·mis'sion, *n.*, un'ad·mis'sion, *n.*, un'ad·mit'ta·ble, *adj.*, un'ad·mit'ta·bly, *adv.*, un'ad·mit'ted, *adj.*, un'ad·mit'ted·ly, *adv.*, un'ad·mit'ting, *adj.*, un'ad·mon'ished, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'a·dopt', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un'a·dopt'a·ble, *adj.*, un'a·dopt'a·bly, *adv.*, un'a·dopt'ed, *adj.*, un'a·dop'tion, *n.*, un'a·dor'a·ble, *adj.*, un'ad·o·ra'tion, *n.*, un'a·dored', *adj.*, un'a·dor'ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'a·dorn', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un'a·dorn'a·ble, un'a·dorned', *adj.*, un'a·dorn'ed·ly, *adv.*, un'a·dorn'ed·ness, *n.*, un'a·dorn'ment, *n.*, un'ad·ro'it, *adj.* *dr.* **a**, un'a·dul'ter·at·ed, *adj.*, un'a·dul'ter·at'ed, *adj.*, un'a·dul'ter·at'ed·ly, *adv.*, un'a·dul'ter·at'ed·ness, *n.*, un'a·dul'ter·ate·ly, *adv.*, un'a·dul'ter·ous, *adj.*, un'a·dul'ter·ous·ly, *adv.* See UN-, not.

un'ad·van'ced, un'ad·van'ta·geous, *adj.*, un'ad·ven'tured, un'ad·ven'tur·ing, un'ad·ven'tur·ous, *adj.*, un'ad·ven'tur·ous·ly, *adv.*, un'ad·verse', *adj.*, un'ad·verse'ly, *adv.*, un'ad·verse'ness, *n.*, un'ad·ver'tised, *adj.*, un'ad·ver'tise·ment, *n.* un'ad·ver·tis'ing, *adj.*, un·ad'vocat'ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·a'er·at'ed (ŭn·ā'ĕr·āt'ĕd), *adj.*, un'aes·thet'ic, un'aes·thet'i·cal, *adj.*, un'a·fea'rd', un·afeared', *adj.*, un·af'fa·ble, *adj.*, un·af'fa·bly, *adv.*, un'af·fect'ing, *adj* See UN-, not.

un'af·fec'tioned, *adj.*, un'af·fi'anced, *adj.*, un'af·fil'i·at·ed (-āt'ĕd), *adj.*, un'af·fil'i·a'tion, *n.*, un'af·fir·ma'tion, *n.*, un'af·firmed' (-fûrmd'), *adj.*, un'af·fixed', un'af·flict'ed, *adj.*, un'af·flict'ed·ly, *adv.*, un'af·flict'ing, *adj.*, un'af·flic'tion, *n.* See UN-, not.

un'af·ford'a·ble, *adj.*, un'af·ford'ed, *adj.*, un'af·fran'chised, *adj.*, un'af·fright'ed, *adj.*, un'af·fright'ed·ly, *adv.*, un'af·front'ed, *adj.*, un'a·fire', *adj.*, un'a·float', *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'a·flow' (ŭ'nă·flō'), *adv.* Var. of UNFLOW. [*adj.* See UN-, not.

un'a·fraid', *adj.*, un·Af'ri·can, un·aged' (-ājd'; -ā'jĕd; -jĭd; 119), *adj.*, un·ag'gra·vat'ed (-vāt'ĕd), *adj.*, un·ag'gra·vat'ing, *adj.*, un·ag'gre·gat'ed, *adj.*, un'ag·gre·sion, *n.*, un'ag·gres'sive, *adj.*, un'ag·gres'sive·ly, *adv.*, un'ag·gres'sive·ness, *n.*, un'a·ghast', *adj.*, un·ag'ile, *adj.*, un'a·gil'i·ty, *n.*, un·ag'ing (-ā'jĭng), *adj.*, un·ag'ri·tat'ed (-tāt'ĕd), un·ag'ri·tat'ed·ly, *adv.*, un·ag'ri·tat'ed·ness, *n.*, un'ag·i·ta'tion, *n.* See UN-, not.

un'ag'o·nize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·a·grar'i·an, *adj.*, un'a·greed', un'a·gree'ing, *adj.*, un'a·gree'ment, *n.*, un'ag·ri·cul'tur·al, *adj.*, un·aid'a·ble, un·aid'ed, *adj.*, un·aid'ed·ly, *adv.*, un·aid'ing, *adj.*, un·ail'ing, *adj.*, un·aimed', un·aim'ing, *adj.*, un·aired', *adj.*, un·aisled', *adj.* See UN-, not.

U'na·kho'ta·na' (ōō'nä·kō'tä·nä'), *n.* See KROTANA.

U'na·lach'ti·go (ōō'nä·läch'tĭ·gō), *n. sing. & pl.* See DELAWARE.

un·al'ar·ming, *adj.* See 1st UN-.

un'a·larm', *n.*, un'a·larmed', un'a·larm'ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.

U'na·las'ka (ōō'nä·läs'kä). See ALEUT.

un·al'co·hol·ized, *adj.*, un·al'der·man·ly, *adj.*, un'a·lert', *adj.*, un'a·lert'ly, *adv.*, un'a·lert'ness, *n.*, un'al·ge·bra'i·cal, *adj.*, un·al'ien·at·ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·al'iened, *adj.* = UNALIENATED. *Obs.* [See ESKIMO.]

U'na·lig'mtut (ōō'nä·lĭg'mŭt), *n.*

un'a·lign'a·ble, un'a·ligned', *adj.*, un'a·like', *adj. & adv.*, un'al·i·men'ta·ry, *adj.*, un'a·live', *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'al·lay'a·ble, *adj.*, un'al·lay'a·bly, *adv.*, un'al·layed', *adj.*, un'al·leged', *adj.*, un'al·le·gor'i·cal, *adj.*, un'al·le'vi·a·bly, *adv.*, un'al·le'vi·at·ed (-āt'ĕd), *adj.*, un'al·le'vi·a'tion, *n.*, un'al·li'a·ble, *adj.*, un'al·lot'ment, *n.*, un'al·lot'ted, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'al·low', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un'al·low'a·ble, un'al·lowed', *adj.*, un'al·low'ed·ly, *adv.*, un'al·low'ing, *adj.*, un'al·lur'a·ble, un'al·lured', un'al·lur'ing, *adj.*, un'al·lur'ing·ly, *adv.* See UN-, not.

un'a·lone', *adj.*, un'a·loud', *adj.*, un'al·pha·bet'ed, un'al·pha·bet'ic, un'al·pha·bet'i·cal, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'al·ter·a·ble, *n.*, un'al·ter'ing, *adj.*, un·al'ter·nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd), *adj.*, un'a·mal'gam·a·ble, un'a·mal'ga·mat'ed, un'a·mal'ga·mat'ing, *adj.*, un'a·massed', *adj.*, un'a·mazed' (ŭn'ă·māzd'), *adj.*, un'a·maz'ed·ly, *adv.*, un'am·bi·gu'i·ty, *n.*, un'am·big'u·ous, *adj.*, un'am·big'u·ous·ly, *adv.*, un'am·big'u·ous·ness, *n.* See UN-, not. [not.

un'am·bro'si·al, *adj.* See UN-,

un·am'bush, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un'a·mend', *n.* See 1st UN-.

un'a·mend'a·ble, un'a·mend'ed, *adj.*, un'a·mend'ed·ly, *adv.*, un'a·mend'ing, *adj.*, un'a·mend'ment, *n.*, un'a·merced' (ŭn'ă·mûrst'), *adj.* See UN-, not.

U·na'mi (ōō·nä'mē), *n.* See DELAWARE.

un'a·mi'ca·ble, *adj.*, un·am'i·ca·bly, *adv.*, un'a·miss', *adj.*, un'a·mor'ti·za'tion, *n.*, un'a·mor'tized, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·am'ple, *adj.*, un·am'pli·fi·a·ble, un·am'pli·fied, *adj.*, un·am'ply, *adv.*, un·am'pu·tat'ed, un'a·pa·ge'ic, un'a·pa·ge'ic·al (ŭn'ă·pă·jē'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*, un'a·mus'a·bly, *adv.*, un'a·mused' (-mūzd'), *adj.*, un'a·muse'ment, *n.*, un'a·mus'ing (-mūz'ĭng), *adj.*, un'a·mus'ing·ly, *adv.* See UN-, not.

un'–A·nac're·on'tic, *adj.*, un'an·a·log'i·cal, un'a·nal'o·gous, *adj.*, un'a·nal'o·gous·ly, *adv.*, un'a·nal'o·gous·ness, *n.*, un'a·n·a·lyt'ic, un'an·a·lyt'i·cal, *adj.*, un'an·a·lyz'a·ble (-līz'ă·b'l), un·an'a·lyzed (-līzd), un·an'a·lyz'ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'a·nat'o·miz'a·ble (-mĭz'ă·b'l), *adj.*, un'a·nat'o·mized (-mīzd), *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·an'ch·ored, *adj.*, un·an'chylosed, *adj.*, un·an'cient, *adj.*, un'an·gel'ic, un'an·gel'i·cal, *adj.*, un·An'gli·can, *adj.*, un·An'gli·cized, *adj.*, un·an'gri·ly, *adv.*, un·an'gry, *adj.*, un·an'gular, *adj.*, un·an'i·mal·ized, *adj.*, un'an·nealed', *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'an·nex', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un'an·nexed', *adj.*, un'an·nex'ed·ly, *adv.*, un'an·nex'ed·ness, *n.*, un'an·ni'hi·la·ble, un'an·ni'hi·lat·ed, *adj.*, un·an'no·tat'ed, *adj.*, un'an·nounced', *adj.*, un'an·noyed', un'an·noy'ing, *adj.*, un'an·nul'la·ble, un'an·nulled', *adj.*, un'a·noint'ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·an'swer·ing, *adj.*, un'an·tag'o·nis'tic, un'an·tag'o·niz'a·ble, un·an·tag'o·nized, un'an·tag'o·niz'ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'an·tic'i·pat'ed, un'an·tic'i·pat'ing, *adj.*, un'an·tic'i·pa'tion, *n.*, un'an·tic'i·pa'tive, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·an'ti·quat'ed, *adj.*, un·an'ti·quat'ed·ness, *n.*, un'an·tique', *adj.*, un'an·tiq'ui·ty, *n.* See UN-, not.

un'an·ti·ty, *n.*, un·anx'ious, *adj.*, un·anx'ious·ly, *adv.*, un·anx'ious·ness, *n.* See UN-, not.

un·a·part', *adj.*, un'a·poc'ryphal, *adj.*, un'a·pol'o·get'ic, un'a·pol'o·giz'ing, *adj.*, un'a·pos'ta·tized, *adj.*, un'ap·os·tol'ic, un'ap·os·tol'i·cal, *adj.*, un'ap·os·tol'i·cal·ly, *adv.*, un'a·pos'tro·phized, un'ap·palled', *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'ap·par'el, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *apparel.*] To undress. *Obs.*

un'ap·par'eled, *adj.*, un'ap·par'ent, *adj.*, un'ap·par'ent·ly, *adv.*, un'ap·pa·ri'tion·al, *adj.*, un'ap·pealed', *adj.*, un'ap·peal'ing, *adj.*, un'ap·peas'a·ble, *adj.*, un'ap·peas'a·ble·ness, *n.*, un'ap·peas'a·bly, *adv.*, un'ap·peased', *adj.*, un'ap·peas'ed·ly, *adv.*, un'ap·peas'ed·ness, *n.*, un'ap·pen'daged, *adj.*, un'ap·per·ceived', *adj.*, un'ap·per·tain'ing, *adj.*, un'ap·pe·tiz'ing, *adj.*, un'ap·plaud'ed, un'ap·plaud'ing, un'ap·plau'sive, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'ap·pli'a·ble, *adj.*, un'ap·pli'a·ble·ness, *n.*, un'ap·pli'a·bly, *adv.*, un'ap·pli'anced, *adj.*, un·ap'pli·ca·ble, *adj.*, un·ap'pli·cable·ness, *n.*, un·ap'pli·ca·bly, *adv.*, un'ap·plied', un'ap·ply'ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'ap·point', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un'ap·point'a·ble, *adj.*, un'ap·point'a·ble·ness, *n.*, un'ap·point'ed, *adj.*, un'ap·por'tioned, *adj.*, un·ap'po·site, *adj.*, un·ap'po·site·ly, *adv.*, un'ap·praised', *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'ap·pre'ci·a·ble, *adj.*, un'ap·pre'ci·a·ble·ness, *n.*, un'ap·pre'ci·a·bly, *adv.*, un'ap·pre'ci·at'ed, un'ap·pre'ci·at'ing, *adj.*, un'ap·pre'ci·a'tion, *n.*, un'ap·pre'ci·a'tive, *adj.*, un'ap·pre'ci·a'tively, *adv.*, un'ap·pre'ci·a'tive·ness, *n.* See UN-, not.

un'ap·pre·hend'a·ble, *adj.*, un'ap·pre·hend'a·ble·ness, *n.*, un'ap·pre·hend'a·bly, *adv.*, un'ap·pre·hend'ed, un'ap·pre·hend'ing, un'ap·pre·hen'si·ble, *adj.*, un'ap·pre·hen'si·ble·ness, *n.*, un'ap·pre·hen'sion, *n.* See UN-, not.

un'ap·pren'ticed, *adj.*, un'ap·prised' (ŭn'ă·prīzd'), *adj.*, un'ap·pris'ed·ly, *adv.*, un'ap·pris'ed·ness, *n.*, un'ap·proach'a·bil'i·ty, *n.*, un'ap·proach'a·ble *adj.*, un'ap·proach'a·ble·ness, *n.*, un'ap·proach'a·bly, *adv.* See UN-, not.

un'ap·prov'ing, *adj.*, un'ap·prov'ing·ly, *adv.*, un'ap·prox'i·mate, *adj.*, un'ap·prox'i·mate·ly, *adv.*, un'a·proned, *adj.*, un'ap·ro·pos', *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·ap'ti·tude, *n.*, un·ar'bi·trar'i·ness, *n.*, un·ar'bi·trar'i·ness, *n.*, un·ar'bi·trar'y, *adj.*, un·ar'bitrat'ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·arch', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·arch'des'con, *n.* See 1st UN-.

un·arched', *adj.*, un'ar·chi·tec'tur·al, *adj.*, un·ar'du·ous, *adj.*, un·ar'gu·a·ble, *adj.*, un·ar'gu·able·ness, *n.*, un·ar'gu·a·bly, *adv.*, un·ar'gu·ing, *adj.*, un'ar·gument'a·tive, *adj.*, un'ar·gument'a·tive·ly, *adv.*, un'a·ris'en (ŭn'ă·rĭz'n), *adj.*, un'a·ris'ing (-rīz'ĭng), *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'a·ris'to·crat'ic, *adj.*, un'a·ris'to·crat'i·cal·ly, *adv.*, un'ar·ith·met'i·cal, *adj.*, un'ar·ith·met'i·cal·ly, *adv.* See UN-, not.

unarmed tapeworm. See TAPEWORM.

un·ar′mored, un·ar′moured (ŭn·ärʹmĕrd; 66), *adj.* Not armored; specif.: *Nav.* Not protected against gunfire by metal armor plates.

un′ar·ray′ (ŭn′ə·rāʹ), *v. t.* To undress. *Obs.*

un·art′ed (ŭn·ärtʹĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj. Obs.* **a** Ignorant or destitute of the arts. **b** Not artificial; plain.

un·art′ful (ŭn·ärtʹfo͝ol; -fĭl), *adj.* Lacking art or craft; artless; also, lacking skill. — **un·art′ful·ly,** *adv.* — **un·art′ful·ness,** *n.*

un′ar·tic′u·lat′ed (ŭn′är·tĭkʹū·lāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Not articulated; hence, unorganized; structureless.

un′ar·ti·fi′cial (ŭn′är·tĭ·fĭshʹəl), *adj.* Inartificial. — **un′ar·ti·fi′cial·i·ty** (-shĭ·ălʹĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un′ar·ti·fi′cial·ly,** *adv.*

un′ar·tis′tic (-tĭsʹtĭk), *adj.* Also **un′ar·tis′ti·cal** (-tĭ·kəl). Not artistic; inartistic. — **un′ar·tis′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

u′na·ry (ūʹnə·rĭ), *adj.* [L. *unus* one + *-ary.*] *Chem.* Occurring as molecules of only one kind.

u·nas′i·nous (ū·năsʹĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [From L. *unus* one + *asinus* ass, after *unanimous.*] Alike in stupidity.

un′as·sent′ed (ŭn′ə·sĕnʹtĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Not assented; — said specif. of stocks or bonds the holders of which refuse to deposit them by way of assent to an agreement altering their status, as in a readjustment.

un′as·soiled′ (-soildʹ), *adj.* Not assoiled; unabsolved.

un·as′sue·tude (ŭn·äsʹwē·tūd), *n.* Unaccustomedness.

un′as·sum′ing (ŭn′ə·sūmʹĭng), *adj.* Not assuming; not bold or forward; not arrogant or presuming; modest; retiring. — **un′as·sum′ing·ly,** *adv.* — **un′as·sum′ing·ness,** *n.*
Syn. — Shy, diffident, unostentatious.
Ant. — Forward, presumptuous.

un′as·sured′ (ŭn′ə·sho͝ordʹ), *adj.* **1.** Unsafe. *Obs.*
2. Not assured; not bold or confident.
3. Not insured against loss; as, *unassured* goods.
— **un′as·sur′ed·ly** (-sho͝orʹĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ), *adv.* — **un′as·sur′ed·ness,** *n.*

un′a·ton′a·ble (ŭn′ə·tōnʹə·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Inexpiable.
2. Not to be brought into harmony; irreconcilable.

un′at·tached′ (ŭn′ə·tăchtʹ), *adj.* Not attached; as: **a** Not adhering. **b** Having no engagement; free. **c** Not belonging or assigned to anyone. **d** Noncollegiate. **e** *Law.* Not attached; not taken or arrested. **f** *Mil. & Nav.* Not assigned to any specific duty; awaiting orders.

un′at·taint′ed (-tānʹtĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Not attainted; hence, impartial. — **un′at·taint′ed·ly,** *adv.*

un′at·tire′ (ŭn′ə·tīrʹ), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *attire.*] To undress.

u·nau′ (ū·nôʹ; o͞o·nouʹ), *n.* [F., of Tupian origin; cf. Oyampi *unau,* Omagua *apey-ohne.*] The two-toed sloth *Choloepus hoffmanni.* See 1st SLOTH, 4.

un·au′di·ble (ŭn·ôʹdĭ·b'l), *adj.* Inaudible. — **un·au′di·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·au′di·bly,** *adv.*

un·au′di·enced (ŭn·ôʹdĭ·ənst; -ôdʹyənst), *adj.* Not given an audience.

un′aus·pi′cious (ŭn′ôs·pĭshʹŭs), *adj.* Inauspicious. — **un′aus·pi′cious·ly,** *adv.* — **un′aus·pi′cious·ness,** *n.*

un·au′thor·ize (ŭn·ôʹthĕr·īz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *authorize.*] To repudiate.

un·au′thor·ized (-īzd; 66), *adj.* Not authorized. — **un·au′thor·iz′ed·ly** (-īz′ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ), *adv.* — **un·au′thor·iz′ed·ness,** *n.*

unauthorized clerk. *London Stock Exchange.* An attendant to a member on the floor of the exchange, to check bargains, etc., having no power to transact business on behalf of the member.

un′au·tor′i·tied (ŭn′ô·tŏrʹĭ·tĭd), *adj.* Unauthorized. *Obs.*

un′a·vail′a·ble en′er·gy (-ə·vālʹə·b'l). *Thermodyn.* The difference between the heat energy supplied to a system and the available energy of the system. Cf. AVAILABLE ENERGY.

For a reversible cycle, the unavailable energy is $\frac{Q}{T_1}T_2$, in which Q is the quantity of heat taken from the source, T_1 the absolute temperature of the source, and T_2 the absolute temperature of the condenser. Cf. ENTROPY.

‖**u′na vo′ce** (ūʹnə vōʹsē). [L.] With one voice; unanimously.

un′a·void′a·ble (ŭn′ə·voidʹə·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Not avoidable; incapable of being shunned or prevented; inevitable.
2. Not voidable; incapable of being made null or void.
Syn. — See INEVITABLE.
Ant. — Avoidable, escapable, unnecessary.
— **un′a·void′a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un′a·void′a·bly,** *adv.*

unavoidable casualty *or* **accident.** An inevitable accident.

unavoidable hemorrhage. *Obstetrics.* Hemorrhage produced because the placenta is over the mouth of the uterus, so that the placenta must be detached before the child can be born.

un′a·void′ed (ŭn′ə·voidʹĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Not avoided.
2. Unavoidable; inevitable. *Obs.*

u′na vol′ta. See 1st VOLTA, 3.

un′a·ware′ (ŭn′ə·wärʹ; 79), *adj.* Not aware; ignorant; also, giving no heed; unwary. — **un′a·ware′ness,** *n.*

un′a·ware′, *adv.* Unawares; — now chiefly in poetry.

un′a·warɛd′ (-wärdʹ), *adj.* Not made aware. — **un′a·war′ed·ly** (-wärʹĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ), *adv.*

un′a·wares′ (-wärzʹ), *adv.* Without design or preparation; without premeditation; also, suddenly; unexpectedly. "Mercies lighting *unawares.*" *J. H. Newman.*
— ***at unawares,*** *or* ***at unaware.*** Unexpectedly; by surprise.

un′a·wares′, *adj.* Unperceived; unknown; — with *to.*

un·backed′ (ŭn·băktʹ; 66), *adj.* **1.** Never mounted by a rider; unbroken. "*Unbacked* colts." *Shak.*
2. Not supported or encouraged; unaided.
3. Not backed by bets.
4. Having no back.

un·bag′ (ŭn·băgʹ), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bag.*] To pour, or take, or let go, out of a bag or bags.

un·bain′ (o͞on·bānʹ), *adj.* Disobliging; also, inconvenient. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

un·balt′ed (ŭn·bôltʹĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Not baited.

un·baized′ (ŭn·bāzdʹ; 66), *adj.* Not covered with baize.

un·baked′ (-bākt′; 66), *adj.* Not baked; hence, immature.

un·bal′ance (ŭn·bălʹəns), *n.* Want of balance; derangement. — *v. t.* To put out of balance.

un·bal′anced (-ənst), *adj.* [In senses 1 and 2, *un-* not + *balanced;* in sense 3, 1st *un-* + *balance.*] **1.** Not balanced; specif., not in equipoise; having no counterpoise, or having insufficient counterpoise.
2. *Com.* Not adjusted or brought to an equality of debt and credit; as, an *unbalanced* account, books.
3. Being, or being thrown, out of equilibrium; hence, disordered or deranged in sense; as, an *unbalanced* mind.
Syn. — Uneven, one-sided; deranged.
Ant. — Balanced; sane.

un·bal′last (ŭn·bălʹəst), *adj.* Not ballasted. *Obs.*

un·bal′last, *v. t.* -LAST·ED; -LAST·ING. [1st *un-* + *ballast.*] To free from ballast; to discharge ballast from.

un·bal′last·ed, *adj.* Not furnished with ballast; not steadied by ballast; unsteady; as, *unballasted* vessels, wits.

un·bank′ (ŭn·băngkʹ), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bank.*] **1.** To remove a bank from, as to permit a stream to overflow.
2. To remove banked ashes from (a fire).

un·banked′ (ŭn·băngktʹ; 66), *adj.* Not deposited in a bank.

un′bap·tized′ (ŭn′băp·tīzdʹ), *adj.* Not baptized; hence, heathenish; profane.

un·bar′ (ŭn·bärʹ), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bar.*] To remove a bar or bars from; to unbolt; to open. — **un·bar′,** *v. i.*

un·barbed′ (ŭn·bärbdʹ; 66), *adj.* Not barbed; as: a *Obs.* Unsheared; not shorn. **b** Unarmed. **c** Not having a barb.

un·bare′ (ŭn·bârʹ), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bare,* v.] To strip; uncover.

un·bark′ (ŭn·bärkʹ), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bark* rind.] To deprive of the bark; to decorticate; to strip; as, to *unbark* a tree.

un·bark′, *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *bark* the vessel.] To disembark. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

un·bar′rel (ŭn·bärʹəl), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *barrel.*] To remove or release from a barrel or barrels.

un·bat′ed (ŭn·bātʹĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Not bated; unabated.
2. Not blunted, as a sword without a button. *Archaic.*

un·be′ (ŭn·bēʹ), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *be.*] To make not to be.
— *v. i.* To cease to be; to lack being.

un·bear′ (ŭn·bârʹ), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bear* to support.] To remove or loose the bearing rein of (a horse).

un·bear′a·ble (-ə·b'l), *adj.* Not bearable; unendurable.
— **un·bear′a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·bear′a·bly,** *adv.*

un·beard′ed (ŭn·bērʹdĕd; -dĭd; 119), *adj.* [Cf. AS. *ungebyrd.*] Having no beard.

un·beast′ (ŭn·bēstʹ), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *beast.*] To deliver from the form or nature of a beast. *Rare.*

un·beast′ (ŭn·bēstʹ), *n.* [*un-,* intensive + *beast;* cf. D. *ondier,* G. *untier.*] Wild beast; monster. *Obs.*

un·bea′vered (ŭn·bē′vĕrd), *adj.* Without a beaver or hat; with the helmet beaver open.

un′be·come′ (ŭn′bē·kŭmʹ), *v. i.* To pass from existence into nonexistence. — *v. t.* Not to become; to misbecome.

un′be·com′ing (-kŭmʹĭng), *adj.* [*un-* not + *becoming.*] Not becoming; unsuitable; indecorous; improper.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See IMPROPER.
— **un′be·com′ing·ly,** *adv.* — **un′be·com′ing·ness,** *n.*

un·bed′ (ŭn·bĕdʹ), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bed.*] To rouse from bed; disembed.

un·bed′ded (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Not bedded; as: **a** Not brought to the marriage bed, as a bride. **b** Not being in beds or layers.

un′be·fit′ (ŭn′bē·fĭtʹ), *v. t. & i.* To be unfitting (for).

un′be·fit′ting (-ĭng), *adj.* Not befitting; unsuitable. — **un′be·fit′ting·ly,** *adv.* — **un′be·fit′ting·ness,** *n.*

un′be·fool′ (ŭn′bē·fo͞olʹ), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *befool.*] To deliver from fatuity; to awaken the mind of; undeceive. *Rare.*

un′be·friend′ (-frĕndʹ), *v. t.* To fail to befriend. *Rare.*

un′be·get′ (-gĕtʹ), *v. t.* To undo the begetting of.

un′be·gilt′ (-gĭltʹ), *adj.* Not gilded; hence, not rewarded with gold.

un′be·gin′ning (-gĭnʹĭng), *adj.* Having no beginning. — **un′be·gin′ning·ly,** *adv.* — **un′be·gin′ning·ness,** *n.*

un′be·got′ (ŭn′bē·gŏtʹ), *adj.* Unbegotten. *Poetic.*

un′be·got′ten (-gŏtʹn), *adj.* Not begotten or generated; also, having never been generated; self-existent; eternal. — **un′be·got′ten·ly,** *adv.* — **un′be·got′ten·ness,** *n.*

un′be·guile′ (ŭn′bē·gīlʹ), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *beguile.*] To undeceive. *Rare.*

un′be·gun′ (-gŭnʹ), *adj.* Not yet begun; without beginning.

un′be·hov′ing (-hōvʹĭng; hŏovʹĭng), *n.* State or quality of not deserving.

un·be′ing (ŭn·bēʹĭng), *n. Rare.* Nonexistence. — **un·be′ing,** *adj.*

un′be·jug′gled (ŭn′bē·jŭgʹld), *adj.* Not deceived by trickery.

un′be·known′ (-nōnʹ), *adj.* Unknown; also, apart from (one's) knowledge; — often with *to.*

un′be·knownst′ (-nōnstʹ), *adj.* Unbeknown. *Dial.*

un′be·lief′ (-lēfʹ), *n.* [*un-* not + *belief;* cf. AS. *ungelēafa.*] Withholding of belief; incredulity or skepticism, esp. in matters of religious faith.
Syn. — UNBELIEF, DISBELIEF, INCREDULITY. UNBELIEF may suggest a mere withholding of belief; DISBELIEF implies a positive rejection of what is stated or asserted; as, an attitude of general *unbelief,* with reference to a given rumor, may be changed by evidence to one of absolute *disbelief.* In Biblical usage, however, *unbelief* has the stronger sense of disbelief in divine revelation, as, "He upbraided them with their *unbelief*" (*Mark* xvi. 14); "They could not enter in because of *unbelief*" (*Heb.* iii. 19). INCREDULITY implies indisposition to believe, or (often) a skeptical frame of mind; as, "the stare of petulant *incredulity*" (*Johnson*).
Ant. — Faith, credence, credit. See BELIEF.

un′be·lief′ful (-lēfʹfo͝ol), *adj.* Unbelieving. — **un′be·lief′ful·ness,** *n.*

un′be·liev′a·ble (-lēvʹə·b'l), *adj.* Not believable; incredible.
— **un′be·liev′a·bil′i·ty** (-bĭlʹĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un′be·liev′a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un′be·liev′a·bly,** *adv.*

un′be·lieve′ (-lēvʹ), *v. t. & i.* To disbelieve.

un′be·lieve′, *v. t.* To reject from belief.

un′be·lieved′ (-lēvdʹ), *adj.* **1.** Not believed.
2. *Obs.* **a** Unbelieving. **b** Unbelievable.

un′be·liev′er (-lēvʹĕr), *n.* **1.** One who does not believe; an incredulous person; a doubter; a skeptic.
2. A disbeliever; esp., one who does not believe in some given divine revelation; an infidel.
3. One who has not exercised saving faith in Christ.
Syn. — See INFIDEL. **Ant.** — Believer.

un′be·liev′ing (-ĭng), *adj.* **1.** Not believing; incredulous; doubting; distrusting; skeptical.
2. Disbelieving, esp. some given divine revelation.
— **un′be·liev′ing·ly,** *adv.* — **un′be·liev′ing·ness,** *n.*

un·belt′ (ŭn·bĕltʹ), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *belt.*] To ungird; also, to remove, by loosing the belt. — **un·belt′,** *v. i.*

un·bend′ (ŭn·bĕndʹ), *v.; past tense & past part.* UN·BENT′ (-bĕntʹ); *pres. part. & verbal n.* UN·BEND′ING. [1st *un-* + *bend.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To free from flexure; to make, or allow to become, straight; to loosen; as, to *unbend* a bow.
2. To remit from a strain or from exertion; to set at ease for a time; to relax; as, to *unbend* the mind from study.
3. *Obs.* **a** To slacken. **b** To uncock.
4. *Naut.* **a** To unfasten, as sails, from the spars or stays. **b** To cast loose or untie, as a rope.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To cease to be bent; to become straight or relaxed, as a bow.
2. To relax in severity, stiffness, austerity, or the like; hence, to give oneself to affability, mirth, or amusement; as, to *unbend* in social diversion.

un·bend′ed (-bĕn′dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *adj.* **a** Unbent. **b** Relaxed.

un·bend′er (-dĕr), *n.* One that unbends. *Obs.*

---

un′ar·mo′ri·al, *adj.*, un′a·ro′ma·tized, *adj.*, un′a·rous′a·ble, un′a·roused′, un′a·rous′ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un′ar·raign′a·ble (ŭn′ə·rān′ə·b'l), *adj.*, un′ar·raigned′, *adj.*, un′ar·ranged′ (-rānjdʹ), *adj.*, un′ar·rayed′, *adj.*, un′ar·rest′a·ble, un′ar·rest′ed, un′ar·rest′ing, *adj.*, un′ar·riv′al (-rīvʹəl), *n.*, un′ar·rived′, un′ar·riv′ing, *adj.*, un·ar′ro·gance, *n.*, un·ar′ro·gant, *adj.*, un·ar′ro·gat′ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·ar′ti·cled, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un′ar·tic′u·late, *adj.* = INARTICULATE. [not.|
un′ar·tic′u·lat′ed, *adj.* See UN-,|
un′ar·tist′·like′, *adj. & adv.* See UN-, not.
un′as·cend′a·ble, *adj.*, un′as·cend′a·ble·ness, *n.*, un′as·cend′ed, *adj.*, un′as·cer·tain′a·ble, *adj.*, un′as·cer·tain′a·bleness, *n.*, un′as·cer·tain′a·bly, *adv.*, un′as·cer·tained′, *adj. & adv.* See UN-, not.
un′as·cribed′ (ŭn′ə·skrībdʹ), *adj.* [See ASCRIBE.] Not described. *Obs.*
un′a·shamed′, *adj.*, un′a·shamʹed·ly, *adv.*, un′a·shamʹed·ness, *n.*, un′-ə·si·at′ic, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·ask′a·ble, un·asked′, un·asking, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un′a·sleep′, *adj.*, un′as·persed′, *adj.*, un·as′phalt·ed, *adj.*, un·as′pi·rat′ed, *adj.*, un′as·pir′ing·ness, *n.*, un′as·sail′a·ble, *adj.*, un′as·sail′a·ble·ness, *n.*, un′as·sail′a·bly, *adv.*, un′as·sailed′, un′as·sail′ing, *adj.*, un′as·sas′si·nat′ed, *adj.*, un′as·sault′a·ble, un′as·sault′ed, *adj.*, un′as·sayed′, un′as·say′ing, *adj.*, un′as·sem′bled, *adj.*, un′as·sent′ing, *adj.*, un′as·sert′ed, *adj.*, un′as·ser′tive, *adj.*, un′as·ser′tive·ness, *n.*, un′as·sess′a·ble, *adj.*, un′as·sess′a·ble·ness, *n.*, un′as·sessed′, *adj.*, un′as·sib′i·lat′ed, *adj.*, un′as·sid′u·ous, *adj.*, un′as·sign′a·ble, *adj.*, un′as·sign′a·bly, *adv.*, un′as·signed′, *adj.*, un′as·sim′i·la·ble, *adj.*, un′as·sim′i·lat′ed, un′as·sim′i·lat′ing, un′as·sim′i·la′tive, *adj.*, un′as·sist′ed, un′as·sist′ing, *adj.*, un′as·so′ci·a·ble, *adj.*, un′as·so′ci·a·bly, *adv.*, un′as·so′ci·at′ed, un′as·so′ci·a′tive, *adj.*, un′as·so′ci·a′tive·ness, *n.* See UN-, not.
un′as·sort′ed, *adj.*, un′as·suage′a·ble, un′as·suaged′, un′as·suag′ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un′as·sum′a·ble, un′as·sumed′, *adj.*, un′as·sur′ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·as′ter·isk, *v. t.*, un′as·ton′ish, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un′as·ton′ished, *adj.*, un′as·ton′ish·ment, *n.*, un′as·tray′, *adj.*, un′-A·the′ni·an, *adj.*, un′a·thirst′, *adj.*, un′ath·let′ic, *adj.*, un′ath·let′i·cal·ly, *adv.*, un′at·mos·pheric, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un′a·toned′, un′a·ton′ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un′at·tach′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un′at·tach′a·ble, *adj.*, un′at·tach′a·ble, *adj.*, un′at·tach′a·ble·ness, *n.*, un′at·tack′a·ble, *adv.*, un′at·tacked′, *adj.*, un′at·tain′a·bil′i·ty, *n.*, un′at·tain′a·ble, *adj.*, un′at·tain′a·ble·ness, *n.*, un′at·tain′a·bly, *adv.*, un′-at·tained′, un′at·tain′ing, *adj.*, un′at·tain′ment, *n.* See UN-, not.
un′at·tainʹ, *adj.* = UNATTAINTED.
un′at·tem′pered, *adj.*, un′at·tempt′a·ble, un′at·tempt′ed, un′at·tempt′ing, *adj.*, un′at·tend′ance, *n.*, un′at·tend′ant, un′at·tend′ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un′at·ten′tive, *adj.*, un′at·ten′u·at′ed, *adj.*, un′at·test′ed, *adj.*, un′at·test′ed·ness, *n.*, un·At′tic, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un′at·tired′, un′at·tirʹd), *adj.*, un′at·tract′a·ble, *adj.*, un′at·tract′a·ble·ness, *n.*, un′at·tract′ed, un′at·tract′ing, un′-at·trac′tive, *adj.*, un′at·trac′tive·ness, *n.*, un′at·trib′ut·a·ble, un′at·trib′ut·ed, *adj.*, un′at·tuned′, *adj.*, un·auc′tioned, *adj.*, un·au′dit·ed, *adj.*, un′-Au·ge′an, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un′aug·ment′a·ble, un′aug·ment′ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un′aus·tere′, *adj.*, un′-Aus·tral′ian, *adj.*, un′au·then′ti·ca, un′au·then′ti·cal, *adj.*, un′au·then′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*, un′au·then′ti·cat′ed, *adj.*, un′au·then·tic′i·ty, *n.*, un·au′thor·ish, *adj.*, un′au·thor′i·ta′tive, *adj.*, un′-au·thor′i·ta′tive·ly, *adv.*, un′au·thor′i·ta′tive·ness, *n.*, un′au·thor′i·tied, *adj.*, un′au·thor′i·tive·ness, *n.*, un·au′thor·iz′a·ble (-īz′ə·b'l), *adj.* See UN-, not.
un′au·to·mat′ic, *adj.*, un′au·tum′nal, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un′a·vail′a·bil′i·ty, *n.*, un′a·vail′a·ble, *adj.*, un′a·vail′a·ble·ness, *n.*, un′a·vail′a·bly, *adv.*, un′a·valeʹd, *adj.*, un′a·vail′ful, un′a·vail′ing, *adj.*, un′a·vail′ing·ly, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un′a·venge′a·ble, *adj.*, un′a·venged′, un′a·venʹging, *adj.*, un·av′e·nued, *adj.*, un·av′eraged, *adj.*, un′a·verred′, *adj.*, un′a·ver′red, *adj.*, un′a·vert′i·ble, *adj.*, un′a·vert′i·ble·ness, *n.*, un′a·vert′i·bly, *adv.*, un·a′vi·an, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un′a·vised′, † UNADVISED.
un′a·void′al, *n.*, un′a·void′ing, *adj.*, un′a·vouch′a·ble, *adj.*, un′a·vouch′a·ble·ness, *n.*, un′a·vouch′a·bly, *adv.*, un′a·vouched′ (ŭn′ə·vouchtʹ), *adj.*, un′a·vow′a·ble, *adj.*, un′a·vow′a·ble·ness, *n.*, un′a·vow′a·bly, *adv.*, un′a·vowed′, *adj.*, un′a·vow′ed·ly, *adv.*, un′a·wak′a·ble, *adj.*, un′a·wak′a·ble·ness, *n.*, un′a·wake′, un′a·waked′, *adj.*, un′a·wak′ened (ŭn′ə·wāk′ənd), *adj.*, un′a·wak′ened·ness, *n.*, un′a·wak′en·ing, un′a·wak′ing, *adj.*, un′a·ward′a·ble, *adj.*, un′a·ward′a·ble·ness, *n.*, un′a·ward′a·bly, *adv.*, un′a·ward′ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un′a·way′, *adj.*, un·awed′, *adj.*, un·aw′ful, *adj.*, un·aw′ful·ly, *adv.*, un·awk′ward, *adj.*, unawned′, *adj.*, un·ax′led (ŭn·ăkʹs'ld), *adj.*, un·az′o·tized, *adj.* See UN-, not. [not.|
un′-Bab·y·lo′ni·an, *adj.* See UN-,|
un·back′board′ed, *adj.*, unback′ward, *adj.*, un·badged′, *adj.*, un·baf′fled, un·baf′fling, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·bagged′ (ŭn·băgdʹ; 66), *part. adj.* of UNBAG.
un·bagged′, *adj.*, un·bail′a·ble, *adj.*, un·bail′a·ble·ness, *n.*, unbailed′, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·bait′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·bal′ance·a·ble, *adj.*, un·bal′ance·a·bly, *adv.* See UN-, not.
unbalanced gyroscope. See GYROSCOPE.
un·bal′ance·ment, *n.*, un·bal′anc·ing, *adj.*, un·bal′co·ned, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·baleʹ, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·balkedʹ, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·bal′lasted, *adj.* = UNBALLASTED. *Obs.*
un·bal′lot·ed, *adj.*, un·band′age, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·band′aged, *adj.*, un·band′ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·band′ed [1st *un-* + *band* + *-ed*], *adj.* Unfastened. *Obs.*
un·bane′. Var. of UNBAIN.
un·ban′ished, *adj.*, un·bank′a·ble, *adj.*, un·bank′a·ble·ness, *n.*, un·bank′a·bly, *adv.*, un·bank′rupt, *adj.*, un·ban′nered, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un′bap·tize′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·barbʹ, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·bar′ba·rize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·bar′ba·rous, *adj.*, un·bar′bered, *adj.*, un·bar′gained, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·bark′ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·bar′o·net, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·bar′ra·ble, un·barred′, *adj.*, un·bar′reled, *adj.*, un·bar′ren, *adj.*, un·bar′ren·ness, *n.* See UN-, not.
un′bar·ri·cadeʹ, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·bar′ri·cad′ed, *adj.*, un′bar·ri·ca′doed, *adj.*, un·base′, *adj.*, un·based′, *adj.*, un·bas′ed·ness, *n.* See UN-, not.
un·bashed′, *adj.* Unabashed. *Obs.*
un·bash′ful, *adj.*, un·bash′fully, *adv.*, un·bash′ful·ness, *n.* See UN-, not.
un·bas′ket, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·bas′tard·ized, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·baste′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·bat′ed (ŭn·bāsʹtĕd), *adj.*, un′bas·tilled′ (ŭn′băs·tĭldʹ), *adj.*, un′bas·ti·na′doed, *adj.*, unbathed′ (ŭn·bāthdʹ), *adj.*, unbat′ing (-bātʹĭng), un·bat′ted, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·bat′ten, *v. t.*, un·bay′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·bat′ter·a·ble, un·bat′tered, *adj.*, un·bat′tling, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·bay′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·beachedʹ, *adj.*, un·bea′coned, *adj.*, un·beadʹed, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·beardʹ, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·beard′ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·beat′a·ble, *adj.*, un·beat′able·ness, *n.*, un·beat′a·bly, *adv.*, un·beat′en, *adj.*, un·beated′ (ŭn·bōdʹ), *adj.*, un·beat′te·ous, *adj.*, un·beau′te·ous·ly, *adv.*, unbeau′te·ous·ness, *n.*, un·beau′ti·fied, *adj.*, un·beau′ti·ful, *adj.*, un·beau′ti·ful·ly, *adv.*, unbeau′ti·ful·ness, *n.* See UN-, not.
un·beau′ti·fy, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un′be·clogged′, *adj.*, un′be·cloud′ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un′be·dab′bled, *adj.*, un′bedag′gled, *adj.*, un′be·dashed′, *adj.*, un′be·daubed′, *adj.*, un′bedecked′ (ŭn′bē·dĕkt′), *adj.*, un′-be·deed′ (-dēdʹ), *adj.*, un′be·dimmed′, *adj.*, un′be·dinned′, *adj.*, un′be·diz′zened, *adj.*, un′-be·drag′gled, *adj.*, un′be·friended′, *adj.*, un′be·fringed′ (ŭn′bē·frĭnjdʹ), *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·beg′gar, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·begotʹ, *adj.*, un′be·girt′, *adj.*, un′be·greased′ (ŭn′bē·grēstʹ; -grēzd′), *adj.*, un′be·grimed′ (-grīmd′), *adj.*, un′be·grudged′ (-grŭjd′), *adj.*, un′be·gauled′ (-gôld′), *adj.*, un′be·guile′ful, *adj.*, un′be·having (-hāv′ĭng), *adj.*, un′be·head′ed, *adj.*, un′be·held′, *adj.*, un′be·hold′a·ble, *adj.*, un′be·hold′en, *adj.*, un′be·hold′en·ness, *n.*, un′be·hold′ing, *adj.*, un′be·hove′ful, *adj.*, un′be·lied′ (ŭn′bē·līdʹ), *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·bell′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·bel′li·cose, *adj.*, un′bel·ligʹer·ent, *adj.*, un′be·long′ing, *adj.*, un′be·loved′ (ŭn′bē·lŭvdʹ), *adj.*, un′be·moaned′, *adj.*, un′be·mourned′, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·bench′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·bend′a·ble, *adj.* See 1st UN-.
un·bend′a·ble·ness, *n.*, un·bend′a·bly, *adv.*

---

un·bend'ing, *adj.* That unbends; given to relaxation.

un·bend'ing (66), *adj.* [*un-* not + *bending.*] Not bending; unyielding; specif., unyielding in will; inflexible; resolute. — **un·bend'ing·ly**, *adv.* — **un·bend'ing·ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Rigid; stern, inexorable.
Ant. — Yielding. See FLEXIBLE.

un'be·nev'o·lent (ŭn'bĕ·nĕv'ō·lĕnt), *adj.* Lacking benevolence. — **un'be·nev'o·lence** (-lĕns), *n.* — **-lent·ly**, *adv.*

un·bent' (ŭn·bĕnt'; 66), *adj.* Not bent; unbowed; unwrinkled; unsubdued.

un'be·reft' (ŭn'bĕ·rĕft'), *adj.* Also **un'be·reav'en** (-rĕv'ĕn). Not bereft.

un'be·ru'fen (ōōn'bĕ·rōō'fĕn), *interj.* [G.] An exclamation equivalent to *Heaven forfend.*

un'be·seem' (ŭn'bĕ·sēm'), *v. t.* [*un-* not + *beseem.*] To be unbecoming or not befitting to; to misbecome.

un'be·seem'ing, *adj.* Not beseeming; not befitting. — **un'be·seem'ing·ly**, *adv.* — **un'be·seem'ing·ness**, *n.*

un'be·think' (ŭn'bĕ·thĭngk'), *v. i.* To forget; — used reflexively. *Dial. Eng.*

un'be·think' (ŭn'bĕ·thĭngk'). Dial. Eng. var. of *umbethink.*

un'be·thought' (ŭn'bĕ·thôt'), *adj. Chiefly Dial.* **a** Unpremeditated. **b** Forgotten. **c** Unthought of.

un'be·tide' (-tīd'), *v. i.* To fail to betide or happen.

un'be·willed' (-wĭld'), *adj.* Not calling the will into play.

un'be·witch' (-wĭch'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bewitch.*] To disenchant.

un'bi'as (ŭn·bī'ăs), *v. t.*; -BI'ASED (-ăst) or -BI'ASSED; -BI'AS·ING or -BI'AS·SING. [1st *un-* + *bias.*] To free from bias.

un·bi'as·a·ble, **un·bi'as·sa·ble** (-ā·b'l), *adj.* That cannot be made biased.

un·bi'ased, **un·bi'assed** (-ăst), *adj.* [*un-* not + *biased.*] Free from bias; esp., unprejudiced; impartial. — **un·bi'ased·ly**, **un·bi'assed·ly**, *adv.* — **un·bi'ased·ness**, **un·bi'assed·ness**, *n.*
Syn. — See FAIR. **Ant.** — Prejudiced, biased.

unbiased error. An accidental error. See ERROR, *n.*, 9.

un·bid' (ŭn·bĭd'), *adj.* Unbidden.

un·bid', *v. t. & i.* See 1st UN-.

un·bid'a·ble, **un·bid'ā·b'l**), *adj.* Unbearable.

un·bid'da·ble (ŭn·bĭd'ā·b'l), *adj.* Intractable. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

un·bid'den (ŭn·bĭd''n; 66), *adj.* [Cf. AS. *unbeden* unasked.] **1.** Not bidden; not commanded.
2. Uninvited; as, *unbidden* guests.
3. Without having been prayed for. *Spenser.*

un·bigged' (ŭn·bĭgd'), *adj.* [ON. *ūbygthr* uninhabited. See UN- not.] Unbuilt. *Chiefly Scot.*

un·bind' (ŭn·bīnd'), *v.*; UN·BOUND' (-bound'); UN·BIND'ING. [AS. *unbindan.* See 1st UN-; BIND.] *Transitive:* **1.** To remove a band from; to free from shackles or fastenings; to untie; unfasten; loose; as, *unbind* your fillets; to *unbind* a load; figuratively, to undo; dissolve, as vows.
2. *Obs.* **a** To absolve. **b** To deliver. **c** To release. **d** To detach.
——, *Intransitive:* To become unbound or loosened.

un·bird'ly (ŭn·bûrd'lĭ), *adj.* Unlike or unworthy of a bird.

un·bish'op (ŭn·bĭsh'ŭp), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bishop.*] To deprive of a bishop or of status as bishop.

un·bitt' (ŭn·bĭt'), *v. t.*; -BITT'ED; -BITT'ING. [1st *un-* + *bitt.*] To remove the turns of (a rope or cable) from the bitts.

un·bit'ted (-bĭt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Not bitted or bridled; uncontrolled.

un·blam'a·ble (ŭn·blām'ā·b'l), *adj.* Not blamable. — **un·blam'a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **un·blam'a·bly**, *adv.*

un·blem'ished (-blĕm'ĭsht), *adj.* Not blemished; pure; spotless. — **un·blem'ished·ness**, *n.*

un·blenched' (-blĕncht'; 105), *adj.* Not disconcerted; undaunted; also, unstained.

un·bless' (-blĕs'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To divest of blessing.

un·blessed' (ŭn·blĕst'; 66), *adj.* [*un-* not + *blessed.*] Not blessed; as: **a** Unconsecrated. **b** Unholy; evil; accursed. **c** Unfortunate; wretched. **d** Excluded from, or having received no, blessing, esp. religious blessing. — **un·bless'ed·ness** (-blĕs'ĕd·nĕs; -ĭd·nĭs; 119), *n.*

un·blest' (-blĕst'; 66), *adj.* Unblessed.

un·bliss' (-blĭs'), *n.* Want of bliss; unhappiness.

un·blithe' (ŭn·blīth'), *adj.* Sad; joyless. — **un·blithe'ly**, *adv.*

un·block' (-blŏk'), *v. t. & i.* To free something from being blocked; specif., in playing cards, to get rid of (high cards) in order to avoid being put or left in the lead.

un·blocked' (-blŏkt'; 66), *adj.* Not mounted on a block, or base.

un·blood'ed (-blŭd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Not blooded; specif., not thoroughbred.

un·blood'y (ŭn·blŭd'ĭ), *adj.* Not bloody; not bloodthirsty. — **un·blood'i·ly** (-ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **un·blood'i·ness**, *n.*

unbloody sacrifice. **a** A sacrifice in which no victim is slain. **b** *R.C.Ch.* The Mass.

un·bloom' (ŭn·blōōm'), *v. i.* To become without bloom.

un·blown' (-blōn'; 66), *adj.* Not blown; as: **a** Not inflated. **b** Not sounded. **c** Not yet in blossom.

un·blush'ing (-blŭsh'ĭng), *adj.* Not blushing; shameless. — **un·blush'ing·ly**, *adv.* — **un·blush'ing·ness**, *n.*

un·boat' (-bōt'), *v. t. & i.* To disembark.

un·bod'ied (ŭn·bŏd'ĭd; 66), *adj.* Having no body, as: **a** Incorporeal. **b** Disembodied. **c** Without form.

un·bod'i·ly (-bŏd'ĭ·lĭ), *adj.* Incorporeal. — **un·bod'i·li·ness** (-ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

un·bod'kined (ŭn·bŏd'kĭnd), *adj.* Not fastened by a bodkin.

un·bod'y (ŭn·bŏd'ĭ), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *body.*] To disembody or become disembodied.

un·bold' (-bōld'), *adj.* [AS. *unbeald.*] Timid; cowardly. — **un·bold'ly**, *adv.* — **un·bold'ness**, *n.*

un·bolt' (ŭn·bōlt'), *v. t. & i.*; -BOLT'ED; -BOLT'ING. [1st *un-* + *bolt.*] To withdraw a bolt (from); to unfasten; to unbar; to open; explain.

un·bolt'ed (-bōl'tĕd; -tĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Not fastened by bolts.

un·bolt'ed, *adj.* Not bolted or sifted; hence, coarse; gross.

un·bone' (ŭn·bōn'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bone.*] **1.** To bone.
2. To twist about, as if boneless. *Rare.* *Milton.*

un·boned' (-bōnd'; 66), *adj.* [From UNBONE.] Not boned; boneless.

un·bon'net (ŭn·bŏn'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *v. t. & i.* [See 1st UN-.] To take a bonnet from; to take off one's bonnet; to uncover.

un·bon'net·ed, *adj.* Having no bonnet (or cap, etc.) on; uncovered; bareheaded.

un·bon'ny (ŭn·bŏn'ĭ), *adj.* Ugly; unhealthy. *Scot.*

un·booked' (ŭn·bŏŏkt'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Not written in a book; unrecorded. "*Unbooked* English life." *Masson.*
2. Not bookish; also, without books; illiterate.

un·book'learned' (ŭn·bŏŏk'lûrnd'; -lûr'nĕd; -nĭd), *adj.* Illiterate.

un·boot' (-bōōt'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *boot.*] To take off the boots (from).

un·born' (ŭn·bôrn'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Not born; not yet brought into life; still to appear; future; as, *unborn* generations.
Some *unborn* sorrow, ripe in fortune's womb. *Shak.*
2. Existing without birth.

un·bos'om (ŭn·bŏŏz'ŭm; *cf.* BOSOM); *v. t.*; UN·BOS'OMED (-ŭmd); UN·BOS'OM·ING. [1st *un-* + *bosom.*] To disclose, as thoughts or secrets; to confess; — often reflexively. — *v. i.* To make a disclosure. — **un·bos'om·er** (-ĕr), *n.*

un·bot'tomed (ŭn·bŏt'ŭmd; 66), *adj.* Having no bottom; as: **a** Bottomless. **b** Unfounded. **c** Unfathomable.

un·bought' (-bôt'; 66), *adj.* [AS. *unboht.*] Not bought.

un·bound' (-bound'; 66), *adj.* Not bound; as: **a** Unfastened. **b** Unconfined; also, excess. **c** Not apprenticed. **d** Not having the leaves fastened or sewn together; — used of books, illustrations, etc.

un·bound' (-bound'), *v. t.* To divest of bounds.

un·bound', *adj.* Unbounded. *Obs.*

un·bound', *past tense & past part.* of UNBIND.

un·bound'ed, *adj.* Having no bound or limit; as, *unbounded* space; hence, unchecked; uncontrolled; unrestrained. — **un·bound'ed·ly**, *adv.* — **un·bound'ed·ness**, *n.*

un·bound'less, *adj.* Boundless. *Rare.*

un·bow' (ŭn·bō'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bow.*] To unbend. *Rare.*

un·bow'a·ble (-bō'ā·b'l), *adj.* Not to be bowed or bent.

un·bowed' (ŭn·boud'; 66), *adj.* [*un-* not + *bowed.*] Not bent or arched; not bowed down; hence, unsubdued.

un·bow'el (ŭn·bou'ĕl), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bowel.*] To disembowel; hence, to empty; open up; disclose; display.

un·bow'eled, **un·bow'elled** (-ĕld), *adj.* Having no bowels; hence, pitiless.

un·bow'ered (-bou'ĕrd), *adj.* Not shaded. *Rare.*

un·bow'some (ŭn·bōō'sŭm), *adj.* [See UN- not; BUXOM.] Unbending; inflexible. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

un·boy' (ŭn·boi'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *boy.*] To divest of or outgrow boyhood.

un·brace' (ŭn·brās'), *v.* [See 1st UN-.] *Transitive:* **1.** To free from the braces of clothing or armor; to undo; hence, to relax; loosen; as, to *unbrace* a drum, the nerves; also, to enfeeble; weaken.
2. To free from concealment; to set forth; reveal.
3. To carve; disjoint. *Obs.*
——, *Intransitive:* To unbrace one, esp. oneself.

un·braid' (-brād'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *braid.*] To separate the strands of; to undo, as a braid; to unravel.

un·brained' (ŭn·brānd'), *adj.* [See UN- not.] Not having, or deprived of, brains; also, not having the brains dashed out.

un·breast' (-brĕst'), *v. t.* To unbosom.

un·breath' (-brĕth'), *v. t.* To give up breath; to die.

un·breathed' (ŭn·brēĕthd'; 66), *adj.* Not breathed; as: **a** *Obs.* Not exercised; unpracticed. **b** Unrespired. **c** Unuttered.

un·bred' (ŭn·brĕd'; 66), *adj.* Not bred; as: **a** *Obs.* Unborn; unbegotten. **b** *Rare.* Not taught or trained; — with *to.* **c** Not well-bred; ill-bred.

un·breech' (ŭn·brēch'; *cf.* BREECH), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *breech.*]
1. To remove the breeches of; to divest or strip of breeches.
2. To free the breech of, as a cannon, from fastenings.

un·brent' (-brĕnt'), *adj.* Unburnt.

un·brewed' (-brōōd'), *adj.* Not brewed; unmixed; genuine.

un·brick' (-brĭk'), *v. t.* To clear by removal of bricks.

un·bri'dle (ŭn·brī'd'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bridle.*] To free or loose from the bridle; to set loose. — *v. i.* To halt.

un·bri'dled (-d'ld; 66), *adj.* [*un-* not + *bridled.*] **a** Not confined by the bridle; hence, unrestrained; licentious; violent. **b** Having no bridle. — **un·bri'dled·ly**, *adv.* — **un·bri'dled·ness**, *n.*

un·broid' (-broid'), *v. t.* [*un-* not + *broiden*, old past part. of *braid.*] To unbraid. *Obs.*

un·broke' (-brōk'), *adj.* Unbroken. *Archaic & Dial.*

un·bro'ken (ŭn·brō'kĕn; 66), *adj.* Not broken; as: **a** Unviolated. **b** Whole; intact. **c** Unsubdued; untamed. **d** Not interrupted; continuous. **e** Unplowed; undug. **f** Not disorganized. — **un·bro'ken·ly**, *adv.* — **un·bro'ken·ness**, *n.*

unbroken tea. A superior kind of tea consisting of unbroken leaves. See BROKEN TEA.

un·brute' (ŭn·brōōt'), *v. t.* Also **un·bru'tal·ize** (-brōō'tăl·īz), **un·bru'ti·fy** (-tĭ·fī), **un·brut'ize** (-brōōt'īz). To dispossess of, or free from, the character of a brute. *All Rare.*

un·buck'le (ŭn·bŭk'l'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *buckle.*] To loose the buckles of; to unfasten; as, to *unbuckle* a shoe; hence, to detach; display. — *v. i.* To loosen buckles; hence, to relax; become slack.

un·buck'ramed (ŭn·bŭk'rămd), *adj.* Not lined with buckram; hence, not stiff.

un·budge'a·ble (-bŭj'ā·b'l), *adj.* That cannot be budged. — **un'budge·a·bil'i·ty** (ŭn'bŭj·ā·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·budge'a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **un·budge'a·bly**, *adv.*

un·build' (ŭn·bĭld'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *build.*] **1.** To demolish; to raze. "To *unbuild* the city." *Shak.*
2. To decrease; — said of magnetization.

un·build'ed (-bĭl'dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *adj.* Unbuilt.

un·built' (ŭn·bĭlt'; 66), *adj.* Not built; not yet constructed.

un·bun'dle (ŭn·bŭn'd'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bundle.*] To release, as from a bundle; to disclose.

un·bung' (-bŭng'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bung.*] To remove the bung from.

un·bur'den (ŭn·bûr'd'n), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To relieve from or as from a burden; reveal; also, to throw off, as a burden; unload. — **un·bur'den·ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

un·bur'i·a·ble (ŭn·bĕr'ĭ·ā·b'l), *adj.* Not ready or not proper to be buried.

un·bur'i·al (-ăl), *n.* Disinterment.

un·burn' (ŭn·bûrn'), *v. t.* To deoxygenate.

un·bur'row (ŭn·bŭr'ō), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *burrow.*] To force or come out from a burrow; to unearth.

un·bur'y (ŭn·bĕr'ĭ), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bury.*] To disinter; to exhume; figuratively, to disclose.

un·bush' (ŭn·bŏŏsh'), *v. t.* To clear of bush.

un·bus'ied (-bĭz'ĭd), *adj.* Unemployed; not busy.

un·busk' (ŭn·bŭsk'), *v. t. & i.* [See 1st BUSK.] To undress.

un·but'ton (ŭn·bŭt''n), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *button.*] To loose the buttons (of); to unfasten by loosing the buttons. — **un·but'ton·ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

un·but'toned (-'nd), *adj.* **a** Not buttoned; hence, not under constraint; free and easy. **b** Having no buttons.

un·bux'om (-bŭk'sŭm), *adj.* **a** Disobedient. *Obs.* **b** Not buxom. — **un·bux'om·ly**, *adv.* — **un·bux'om·ness**, *n.*

un'ca (ŭng'kä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *unca*, fem. of *uncus* hooked.] *Music.* An eighth note.

un'ca (ŭng'kä). Var. of UNCO.

un·cage' (ŭn·kāj'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cage.*] To loose, or release, from or as from a cage.

un·called'-for', *adj.* Not called for or needed; gratuitous.
Syn. — See GRATUITOUS. **Ant.** — Necessary; merited.

un·cal'low (ŭn·kăl'ō), *n.* = CALLOW, *n.*, 2. — *v. t. & i.* To remove the callow (from). — **un·cal'low·er** (-ĕr), *n.* *All Local, Eng.*

un·calm' (ŭn·käm'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To disturb; disquiet.

un·camp' (ŭn·kămp'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *camp.*] To break up the camp of; to dislodge from camp.

un·bend'some, *adj.*, un·ben'e·ficed (ŭn·bĕn'ĕ·fĭst), *adj.*, un·bene'fi·cent, *adj.*, un'ben·e·fi'cial, *adj.*, un·ben'e·fit·a·ble, *adj.*, un·ben'e·fit'ed, *adj.*, un·ben'e·fit'ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'be·net'ted, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·be·night', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un'be·night'ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·be·nign' (ŭn'bĕ·nīn'), *adj.*, un'be·nig'nant, *adj.*, un'be·nig'ni·ty, *n.*, un'be·nig'nant·ly, *adv.*, un'be·nign'ly, *adv.* See UN-, not.

un'be·numb', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un'be·numbed', *adj.*, un'be·queath'a·ble, *adj.*, un'be·queathed', *adj.*, un'be·reaved', *adj.*, un'be·rouged' (ŭn'bĕ·rōōzhd'), *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·berth', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·be·seem'ly, *adj.*, = UNSEEMLY.

un'be·set', *adj.*, un'be·sieged', *adj.*, un'be·smeared', *adj.*, un'be·smut'ted, un'be·smirched', *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'be·sot', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un'be·sot'ted, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'be·speak', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un'be·spoke', *adj.*, un'be·spo'ken, *adj.*, un'be·sprin'kled, *adj.*, un'be·starred' (-stärd'), *adj.*, un'be·stowed', *adj.*, un·bet', *adj.*, un'be·teared' (-tēr'd'), *adj.*, un'be·to'ken, *v. t.* See UN-, not.

un'be·tray', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un'be·trayed', *adj.*, un'be·tray'ing, *adj.*, un'be·trothed' (-trō̆th'; -trō̆thd'), *adj.*, un·bet'ter·a·ble, *adj.*, un·bet'tered, *adj.*, un·bev'eled, *adj.*, un'be·wailed', *adj.*, un'be·wail'ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'be·ware', un'be·wares', *adv.* = UNAWARE, UNAWARES. *Obs.*

un'be·wil'der, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un'be·wil'dered, *adj.*, un'be·witched', *adj.*, un'be·witch'ing, *adj.*, un'be·wrayed', *adj.*, un'be·writ'ten, *adj.*, un·bib'i·ca·al, *adj.*, un·Bib'li·cal·ly, *adv.*, un·bib'u·lous, *adj.*, un·bick'ered, *adj.*, un·blick'er·ing, *adj.*, un·bid'da·ble, *adj.* See UN-, not.

‖un bien'fait' n'est ja'mais' per'du' (ŭN byăN'fĕ' nĕ zhā'mĕ' pĕr'dü'). [F.] A kindness is never lost (unrewarded).

un·big'ot·ed, *adj.*, un·billed', *adj.*, un·bil'let·ed, *adj.*, un·bind'a·ble, *adj.*, un·bind'ing, *adj.*, un·bi·o·graph'i·cal, *adj.*, un'bi·o·log'i·cal, *adj.*, un·bird'like', *adj.*, un·bird'limed', *adj.*, un·birth'day', *adj.*, un·bish'op·ly, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·bi'ties, *n. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·bit', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·bit', *adj.*, un·bit'ing, *adj.*, un·bit'ten, *adj.*, un·bit'ter, *adj.*, un·blacked', *adj.*, un·black'ened, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·blade', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·blam'a·ble (-blām'ă), *adj.*, un·blam'ing (-blām'ĭng), *adj.*, un·blanched', *adj.*, un·blan'ket·ed, *adj.*, un·blas·phemed', *adj.*, un·blast'ed, *adj.*, un·bla'zoned, *adj.*, un·bleached', *adj.*, un·bleach'ing, *adj.*, un·bled', *adj.*, un·bleed'ing, *adj.*, un·blem'ish·a·ble, *adj.*, un·blem'ish·ing, *adj.*, un·blench'ing, *adj.*, un·blench'ing·ly, *adv.*, un·blend'a·ble, *adj.*, un·blend'ed, *adj.*, un·blent', *adj.*, un·blight'ed (-blīt'ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.*, un·blight'ed·ly, *adv.*, un·blight'ed·ness, *n.*, un·blind', *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·blind', *v. t.*, un·blind'fold', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·blink'ing, *adj.*, un·blink'ing·ly, *adv.*, un·bliss'ful, *adj.*, un·bliss'tered, *adj.*, un·blocked'ed, *adj.*, un·blood'ied (-blŭd'ĭd), *adj.*, un·bloomed', *adj.*, un·bloom'ing, *adj.*, un·blos'somed, *adj.*, un·blos'som·ing, *adj.*, un·blot'ted, *adj.*, un·blotted', *adj.*, un·bloused' (-blouzd'), *adj.*, un·blued' (-blōōd'), *adj.*, un·blue'stock'ing·ish, *adj.*, un·bluffed', *adj.*, un·bluff'ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·blun'der, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·blun'dered, *adj.*, un·blun'der·ing, *adj.*, un·blunt'ed, *adj.*, un·blurred', *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·blush', *v. i.* See 1st UN-.

un·board'ed, *adj.*, un·boast'ed, *adj.*, un·boast'ful, *adj.*, un·boast'ful·ly, *adv.*, un·boast'ing, *adj.*, un·bod'ing (-bōd'ĭng), *adj.*, un·bod'y·like', *adj.*, un·bog'gy, *adj.*, un·boiled', *adj.*, un·boil'er·ous, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·bog', *v. t.*, un'bo·he'mi·an·ize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

unbokel. † UNBUCKLE.

un·bold'en (-bōl'd'n), *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·bolled' (-bōld'), *adj.* See un-, [not.]

un·bol'ster, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·bol'stered, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·bom·bast', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·bond'a·ble, *adj.*, un·bond'a·ble·ness, *n.*, un·bond'ed, *adj.*, un·book'ish, *adj.*, un·booted, *adj.*, un·bo'raxed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·bor'der, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·bor'dered, *adj.*, un·bored', *adj.*, un·bor'ing, *adj.*, un·borne', *adj.*, un·bor'ough, *n.*, un·bor'rowed, *adj.*, un·bor'row·ing, *adj.*, un·bosomed', *adj.*, un'Bos·to'ni·an, *adj.*, un'bo·tan'i·cal, *adj.*, un·both'ered, *adj.*, un·both'er·ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·bot'tle, *v. t.*, un·bot'tom, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·bound'a·ble, *adj.*, un·bound'a·ble·ness, *n.*, un·bound'a·bly, *adv.*, un·boun'teous, *adj.*, un·boun'ti·ful, *adj.*, un·boun'ti·ful·ly, *adv.*, un·boun'ti·ful·ness, *n.*, un·bowd'ler·ized, *adj.*, un·bow'ing (-bou'ĭng), *adj.*, un·bow'ing·ness, *n.*, un·bowled' (-bōld'), *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·box', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·boxed', *adj.*, un·boy'ish, *adj.*, un·boy'like', *adj.*, un·braced' (ŭn·brāst'), *adj.*, un·braced'ness, *n.* See UN-, not.

un·brace'let, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·brace'let·ed, *adj.*, un·brac'ing (-brās'ĭng), *adj.*, un·bragged', *adj.*, un·brag'ging, *adj.*, un·Brah·min'ic, *adj.*, un·braid'ed, *adj.*, un·brailed', *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·bran', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·branched', *adj.*, un·branch'ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·brand', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·brand'ed, *adj.*, un·bran'died, *adj.*, un·brave', *adj.*, un·braved', *adj.*, un·brave'ly, *adv.* See UN-, not.

un·braze', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un'·Bra·zil'ian, *adj.*, un·breach'a·ble, *adj.*, un·breached', *adj.*, un·bread'ed, *adj.*, un·break'a·ble, *adj.*, un·break'a·ble·ness, *n.*, un·break'a·bly, *adv.*, un·break'fast·ed, *adj.*, un·break'ing, *adj.*, un·breath'a·ble, *adj.*, un·breath'a·ble·ness, *n.*, un·breath'ing, *adj.*, un·breeched' (-brĕcht'), *adj.*, un·breez'y, *adj.*, un·brib'a·ble (-brīb'ā·b'l), *adj.*, un·brib'a·ble·ness, *n.*, un·brib'a·bly, *adv.*, unbribed' (-brībd'), *adj.*, un·brib'ing (-brīb'ĭng), *adj.*, un·bride'groom'like', *adj.*, un·bridge'a·ble, *adj.*, un·bridged', *adj.*, un·bri'dling, *adj.*, un·brief', *adj.*, un·brief'ed, *adj.*, un·bri'ef'ly, *adv.*, un·bright', *adj.*, un·bright'ened, *adj.*, un·bril'liant, *adj.*, un·brim'ming, *adj.*, un·brined' (-brīnd'), *adj.*, un·Brit'ish, *adj.*, un·brit'tle, *adj.*, un·broached', *adj.*, un·broad', *adj.*, un·broad'cast'ed, *adj.*, un·brod'ered, *adj.*, un·broiled', *adj.*, un·bronzed', *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·brooch' (ŭn·brōch'; -brōōch'), *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·brood'ed, *adj.*, un·brook'a·ble, *adj.*, un·brook'a·bly, *adv.*, un·broth'ered (-brŭth'ĕrd), *adj.*, un·broth'er·like', *adj.*, un·broth'er·ly, *adj.*, *adv.*, un·broth'er·li·ness, *n.*, un·brought', *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·brown', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·browned', *adj.*, un·bruised' (-brōōzd'), *adj.*, un·brushed', *adj.*, un·bru'tal·ized, *adj.*, un·brute'like', *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·bud', *v. i.* See 1st UN-.

un·bud'ded, *adj.*, un·Bud'dhist, *adj.*, un·budged', *adj.*, un·budg'et·ed, *adj.*, un·budg'ing, *adj.*, un·buffed', *adj.*, un·buf'fered, *adj.*, un·buf'fet·ed, *adj.*, un·bulk'y, *adj.*, un·bulled' (-bŏld'), *adj.*, un·bul'le·tined, *adj.*, un·bumped', *adj.*, un·bump'tious, *adj.*, un·bunched', *adj.*, un·bun'dled, *adj.*, un·bun'gling, *adj.*, un·buoy'ant, *adj.*, un·buoyed', *adj.*, un·bur'dened, *adj.*, un·bur'den·some, *adj.*, un·bur'dens·some·ness, *n.*, un·burgessed, *adj.*, un·bur'ied (-bĕr'ĭd), *adj.*, un'bur·lesqued', *adj.*, un·bur'ly, *adj.*, un·burn'a·ble, *adj.*, un·burned', *adj.*, un·burn'ing, *adj.*, un·bur'nished, *adj.*, un·burnt', *adj.*, un·bur'rowed, *adj.*, un·burst', *adj.*, un·burst'a·ble, *adj.*, un·burst'a·ble·ness, *n.* See UN-, not.

un·bur'then (ŭn·bûr'thĕn). Var. of UNBURDEN.

un·bus'i·ly (-bĭz'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.*, un·busi'ness (bĭz'nĕs; -nĭs), *n.*, un·busi'ness·like' (-bĭz'nĕs·līk'; -nĭs·līk'), *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·bus'kin, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·bus'kined, *adj.*, un·bus'tling, *adj.*, un·busy (-bĭz'ĭ), *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·busy (-bĭz'ĭ), *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·butch'ered, *adj.*, un·butch'er·like', *adj.*, un·but'tered, *adj.*, un·but'tressed, *adj.*, un·buy'a·ble, *adj.*, un·buy'a·ble·ness, *n.*, un·buy'ing, *adj.*, un·cab'ined, *adj.*, un·ca'bled, *adj.*, un·ca'denced, *adj.*, un·caged', *adj.* See UN-, not.

unc, *pron.* [AS., dat. & acc. dual.] Us two. *Obs.*

un·cake', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·cal·car'e·ous, *adj.*, un·cal'cified, *adj.*, un·cal·cined', *adj.*, un·cal'cu·la·ble, *adj.*, un·cal'cu·la·ble·ness, *n.*, un·cal'cu·la·bly, *adv.*, un·cal'cu·lat'ed, *adj.*, un·cal'cu·lat'ing, *adj.*, un·cal'cu·lat'ing·ly, *adv.*, un·cal'en·dered, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·calk', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·calked', *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·call', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·called', *adj.*, un·calm', *adj.* & *n.*, un·calmed', *adj.*, un·calm'ly, *adv.*, un·ca·lum'ni·ated, *adj.*, un·cam'bered, *adj.*, un·cam'er·at'ed, *adj.*, un·cam·ou·flaged', *adj.*, un·camped', *adj.*,

un·can′dor, un·can′dour (ŭn·kăn′dĕr), *n.* Want of candor.

un·can′ny (ŭn·kăn′ĭ), *adj.* **1.** *Scot. & N. of Eng.* a Not canny; not safe to deal with; dangerous. b Careless; awkward. c Severe, as a blow or fall.
2. Ghostly; mysterious; eery; weird; unnatural.
Syn. — See WEIRD.
— **un·can′ni·ly,** *adv.* — **un·can′ni·ness,** *n.*

un·can′on·ize (ŭn·kăn′ŭn·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [See 1st UN-.] To deprive of canonical authority or status.

un·can′on·ized (-īzd), *adj.* Not canonized.

un·cap′ (ŭn·kăp′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cap.*] To remove a cap or cover from; specif., *Beekeeping,* to remove the covering of (a honeycomb or its cells) preparatory to extracting the honey. — *v. i.* To remove the cap or hat, as in salutation.

un·ca′pa·ble (ŭn·kā′pȧ·b'l), *adj.* Incapable. — **un·ca′pa·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·ca′pa·bly,** *adv.*

un′ca·pac′i·tate (ŭn′kȧ·păs′ĭ·tāt), *v. t.* To incapacitate.

un·cap′per (ŭn·kăp′ĕr), *n.* One who or that which uncaps.

un·cared′-for′, *adj.* Not cared for; unheeded.

un·care′ful (ŭn·kâr′fo͝ol; 66), *adj.* **1.** Not taking care; careless.
2. Having no care; carefree.
— **un·care′ful·ly,** *adv.* — **un·care′ful·ness,** *n.*

Un·ca′ri·a (ŭng·kā′rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *uncus* hook.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical Asiatic woody vines, family Rubiaceae, having axillary heads of yellow flowers with valvate corollas succeeded by large septicidal many-seeded capsules. *U. gambir* yields the important tanning material gambier. Syn. *Ourouparia.*

un·car′nate (ŭn·kär′nāt), *adj.* Not incarnate. *Rare.*

un·car′nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *carnate.*] To unflesh. *Rare.*

un·cart′ (ŭn·kärt′), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To take or discharge from a cart.

Un′cas (ŭng′kȧs), *n.* [Mohegan *Wonkus,* prop., fox, lit., the circles.] The "Last of the Mohicans" in Cooper's novel of that name, a young Delaware chief of great courage and nobility, called by the French "Le Cerf agile" (agile deer).

un·case′ (ŭn·kās′), *v.* [1st *un-* + *case.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To take out of, or free from, a case or covering; to uncover; disclose.
2. To strip; undress; also, *Obs.,* to skin; flay.
3. To display, or spread to view, as the colors.
—, *Intransitive:* To remove the case or cases; undress.

un·caste′ (ŭn·kăst′; 66), *adj.* Having or of no caste.

un·cas′tle (ŭn·kăs′'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *castle.*] To dispossess of a castle or of status as a castle. — *v. i. Chess.* To take back the move of castling.

un′cate (ŭng′kāt), *adj.* [LL. *uncatus* hooked.] Hooked; uncinate.

un′ca·the′draled (ŭn′kȧ·thē′drăld), *adj.* Lacking cathedrals. *Rare.*

un·caused′ (ŭn·kôzd′; 66), *adj.* Having no antecedent cause; uncreated; self-existent; eternal.

un·cau′te·lous (ŭn·kô′tē·lŭs), *adj.* Incautious; unwary. *Obs.*

un·cau′tious (ŭn·kô′shŭs), *adj.* Incautious. — **un·cau′tious·ly,** *adv.* — **un·cau′tious·ness,** *n.*

unce (ŭns), *n.* [L. *uncus* hook.] A claw. *Obs.*

un·ceas′a·ble (ŭn·sēs′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being ended.

un·ceas′ing (-sēs′ĭng), *adj.* Not ceasing; unintermittent; incessant. — **un·ceas′ing·ly,** *adv.* — **un·ceas′ing·ness,** *n.*

un·cel′lar (ŭn·sĕl′ĕr), *v. t.* To remove from a cellar.

un·cen′ter, un·cen′tre (ŭn·sĕn′tĕr), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To remove from its center.

un·cen′tu·ry (-sĕn′tŭ·rĭ), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To remove from its century. *Rare.*

un′cer·e·mo′ni·ous (ŭn′sĕr·ē·mō′nĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Not ceremonious; informal. — **un′cer·e·mo′ni·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **un′cer·e·mo′ni·ous·ness,** *n.*

un·cer′tain (ŭn·sûr′tĭn; -t'n; 66), *adj.* [*un-* not + *certain.* Cf. INCERTAIN.] Not certain; as: **1.** Indeterminate as to time, number, amount, extent, etc.; as, at *uncertain* hours; an *uncertain* quantity.

For some *uncertain* moments lent. *Shelley.*

2. Not certain to occur; subject to accident, chance, or change; indefinite; problematical; as, *uncertain* riches; an *uncertain* prospect.

From certain dangers to *uncertain* praise. *Dryden.*

3. Not assured or reliable; untrustworthy as a course or agent; as, *uncertain* friends.

Wandering in *uncertain* ways. *Keats.*

4. a Not known beyond doubt; dubious; as, their relation is *uncertain.* b Not having certain knowledge, not assured; doubtful; as, *uncertain* of the truth. c Ambiguous; as, in no *uncertain* voice. d Not clearly identified, defined, or located; as, of *uncertain* authorship or age.
5. Not definitely directed; undecided.

Soon bent his bow *uncertain* in his aim. *Dryden.*

6. Not constant; changeable; unsteady; variable; fitful; as, an *uncertain* person; an *uncertain* breeze.

Syn. — See PRECARIOUS.
Ant. — Certain, sure; confident; unerring, unwavering.
— **un·cer′tain·ly,** *adv.* — **un·cer′tain·ness,** *n.*

un·cer′tain (ŭn·sûr′tĭn; -t'n), *adv.* Uncertainly.

un·cer′tain, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *certain;* or fr. *uncertain,* adj.] To make uncertain. *Rare.*

un·cer′tain·ty (ŭn·sûr′tĭn·tĭ; -t'n·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being uncertain; lack of certainty; doubt.
2. That which is uncertain; something unknown.

uncertainty principle *or* **relation.** The principle of indeterminacy.

un·cer′ti·tude (ŭn·sûr′tĭ·tūd), *n.* Incertitude.

un·ces′sant (-sĕs′ȧnt), *adj.* Orig., incessant; now, unceasing. — **un·ces′sant·ly,** *adv.* — **un·ces′sant·ness,** *n.*

un·chain′ (ŭn·chān′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *chain.*] To free by or as by removing a chain.

un′chance′ (ŭn′chȧns′), *n.* [See UN-, not.] Mischance. *Chiefly Scot.*

un·chanc′y (ŭn·chăn′sĭ), *adj.* [*un-* not + Scot. *chancy* fortunate, safe.] *Chiefly Scot.* a Ill-fated; ill-omened; unlucky. b Unsafe to meddle with; dangerous. c Unseasonable; inconvenient.

un·change′a·ble (ŭn·chān′jȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not changeable; immutable. — **un′change·a·bil′i·ty** (ŭn′chān·jȧ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·change′a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·change′a·bly,** *adv.*

un·charge′ (ŭn·chärj′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *charge.*] To free from or as from a charge or load; to unload; to acquit.

un·charged′ (ŭn·chärjd′; 66), *adj.* Not charged; as: a *Obs.* Unsummoned. b Unburdened. c Unassaulted. d Having no heraldic charge. e Not loaded. f Bearing no load. g Unaccused. h Having no electric charge. i Not placed on a charge account.

un·char′i·ta·ble (ŭn·chăr′ĭ·tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not charitable; contrary to charity; severe in judging; harsh; censorious. — **un·char′i·ta·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·char′i·ta·bly,** *adv.*

un·char′i·ty (-tĭ), *n.* Uncharitableness.

un·charm′ (ŭn·chärm′), *v. t.* To divest of power to charm; also, to free from or as from a charm.

un·char′nel (ŭn·chär′nĕl), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *charnel.*] To remove from a charnel house or the grave; exhume.

un·char′tered (-tĕrd), *adj.* Not chartered; irregular.

un·char′y (ŭn·châr′ĭ), *adj.* Not chary or frugal; incautious. — **un·char′i·ly,** *adv.* — **un·char′i·ness,** *n.*

un·chaste′ (ŭn·chāst′; 66), *adj.* Not chaste; specif.: a Not continent; lewd. b Not chaste in style or taste. — **un·chaste′ly,** *adv.* — **un·chaste′ness,** *n.*

un·chas′ti·ty (ŭn·chăs′tĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being unchaste; lewdness; incontinence.

un·check′ (ŭn·chĕk′), *v. t.* To impose no check on.

un·cheer′ful (ŭn·chēr′fo͝ol), *adj.* Not cheerful; cheerless; gloomy; grudging. — **un·cheer′ful·ly,** *adv.* — **un·cheer′ful·ness,** *n.*

un·child′ (ŭn·chīld′), *v. t.* **1.** To bereave of children.
2. To divest of childhood or childlike characteristics.

un·child′ish (ŭn·chīl′dĭsh), *adj.* Not childish; also, not fit for children. — **un·child′ish·ly,** *adv.* — **un·child′ish·ness,** *n.*

un·chris′om (ŭn·krĭz′ŭm), *adj.* [See 1st UN-.] Unchristened. *Lamb.*

un·christ′ (-krīst′), *v. t.* To divest of Christ. *Obs.*

un·chris′ten (-krĭs′tĕn), *adj.* = UNCHRISTIAN. *Obs.*

un·chris′ten (-krĭs′'n), *v. t.* [See 1st -UN.] To annul the christening or baptism of; also, *Obs.,* to unchristianize; profane.

un·chris′tened (-'nd), *adj.* [*un-* not + *christened.*] Not made Christian; not christened; unnamed.

un·chris′tian (-krĭs′chăn), *adj.* [*un-* not + *Christian;* cf. AS. *uncristen.*] Not Christian; specif.: a Not of the Christian faith; heathen; pagan. b Contrary to Christianity or the Christian spirit or character; not like or becoming to a Christian; as, *unchristian* conduct. c Not according with Christian civilization; uncivilized; barbarous; — often, *Colloq.,* applied hyperbolically; as, an *unchristian* price. — **un·chris·tī·an′i·ty** (ŭn′krĭs·chĭ·ăn′ĭ·tĭ; -tĭ·ăn′-). — **un·chris′tian·ness,** *n.*

un·chris′tian, *n.* One who is not a Christian.

un·chris′tian, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To make unchristian. *Obs.*

un·chris′tian·ize (-īz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *Christianize.*] To make unchristian; to turn from Christianity.

un·chris′tian·ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Unchristian. — *adv.* In an unchristian manner.

un·church′ (ŭn·chûrch′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *church.*] **1.** To expel, or cause to separate, from a church; to excommunicate.
2. To deprive of a church or of status as a church.

un·churched′ (-chûrcht′; 66), *adj.* [*un-* not + *churched.*] Not belonging to or connected with any church.

unci-. A combining form from Latin *uncus,* a hook, as in **un′ci·form.** See -FORM.

un′ci·a (ŭn′shĭ·ȧ), *n.; pl.* UNCIAE (-ē). [L. See OUNCE a weight.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A twelfth part; specif.: a A twelfth of the libra; an ounce. See WEIGHT, *Table.* b A twelfth of the pes; an inch. c A twelfth of the juger. See MEASURE, *Table.* d A bronze coin of the Roman Republic, the 1/12 as (see 7th as, 2). e In the bronze coinage of Sicily, the 1/12 litra.
2. *Alg.* A numerical coefficient of any particular term of the binomial expansion. *Obs.*

un′ci·al (ŭn′shĭ·ăl; -shȧl; 159), *adj.* [L. *uncialis* inch-high, fr. *uncia* inch. See UNCIA.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an uncia; hence, a twelfth part, as an inch or ounce.
2. Designating, pertaining to, or written in form of, majuscule script. See UNCIAL, *n.,* **1.** Hence, loosely, capital; large-lettered.
— **un′ci·al·ly,** *adv.*

un′ci·al, *n.* **1.** An uncial letter, or uncial writing. Uncials are somewhat rounded, and certain letters have cursive forms. They were used as early as the 3d century B.C., seldom after the 10th century A.D., being superseded by the minuscule.

NON HABEMUS REGEM
NISI CAESAREM
Uncial Letters from a Latin Bible.

2. A manuscript written in the uncial style.

un′ci·al·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make uncial in form. *Rare.*

‖**un′ci·a′tim** (ŭn′shĭ·ā′tĭm), *adv.* [L.] Ounce by ounce.

un′ci·form proc′ess (ŭn′sĭ·fôrm). *Anat.* a The hamulus of the os hamatum. b The uncinate process of the ethmoid bone.

un′ci·na·rī′a·sis (ŭn′sĭ·nȧ·rĭ′ȧ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Uncinaria* (fr. L. *uncinus* hook, barb) + *-iasis.*] Ancylostomiasis. — **un′ci·nar′i·at′ic** (-nâr′ĭ·ăt′ĭk), *adj.*

Un′ci·na′ta (-nā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See UNCINATE.] *Zool.* A division of marine chaetopod annelids having uncini.

un′ci·nate (ŭn′sĭ·nāt), *adj.* [L. *uncinatus,* fr. *uncinus* a hook, *uncus* a hook.] Hooked; bent at the tip like a hook.

un′ci·nate, *n.* An uncinate process.

un′ci·nat′ed (ŭn′sĭ·nāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Uncinate.

uncinate gyrus *or* **convolution.** *Anat.* A subdivision of the hippocampal convolution, containing olfactory association centers, and characterized by a thick layer of myelinated fibers upon its surface.

Uncinate Prickles of Smilax.

uncinate process. a *Zool.* A backwardly directed, often somewhat curved, process on many ribs of birds, in such a position that it crosses or overlaps one or more other ribs, serving to stiffen the walls of the thorax. Called also *epipleura.* b *Anat.* An irregular downwardly and backwardly directed process of each lateral mass of the ethmoid bone. It articulates with the inferior turbinated bones.

Un·cin′u·la (ŭn·sĭn′ŭ·lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *uncinus* hook.] *Bot.* A genus of powdery mildews (family Erysiphaceae) having perithecia with several asci and simple or rarely forked appendages hooked or coiled at the apex. *U. necator* is the common powdery mildew of the grape.

un·ci′nus (ŭn·sī′nŭs), *n.; pl.* UNCINI (-nī). [L., a hook.] *Zool.* A small hooklike structure or process; specif.: a One of the minute chitinous hooks found in large numbers in the tori of certain tubicolous annelids. b One of the hooklike lateral teeth of the radula of a gastropod. c A hooked cilium of certain infusorians.

XI70

Uncinus of Annelid (*Amphitrite*).

un·ci′pher (ŭn·sī′fĕr), *v. t.* To decipher.

un·cir′cum·cised (-sûr′kŭm·sīzd), *adj.* Not circumcised; hence, not of the Israelites; also, heathen; irreligious. — **un·cir′cum·cis′ed·ness** (-sĭz′ĕd·nĕs; -ĭd·nĭs; 119), *n.*

un′cir·cum·ci′sion (ŭn′sûr·kŭm·sĭzh′ŭn), *n.* **1.** Absence or want of circumcision; uncircumcised condition.
2. *Bib.* People not circumcised; the Gentiles; also (1 *Macc.* i. 15), the concealment of circumcision.

un·cir′cum·script (ŭn·sûr′kŭm·skrĭpt), *adj.* Not circumscribed.

un·cir′cum·stanced (-stănst; -stȧnst), *adj.* Without circumstance.

un′cir·cum·stan′tial (ŭn′sûr·kŭm·stăn′shăl), *adj.* **1.** Not circumstantial; not entering into minute particulars.
2. Not important; not pertinent; trivial. *Obs.*

un′ci·ros′trate (ŭn′sĭ·rŏs′trāt), *adj.* [*unci-* + *rostrate.*] Having a hooked bill. *Rare.*

un·cit′y (ŭn·sĭt′ĭ), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *city.*] To make no longer a city.

un·civ′il (ŭn·sĭv′ĭl; -'l), *adj.* Not civil; as: a Not civilized; savage; barbarous; uncivilized. b Not civil, or courteous; ill-mannered; impolite; rude; as, *uncivil* treatment. c Unsuitable; indecorous. d Uncivic.
Syn. — Discourteous, ungracious. **Ant.** — Polite. See CIVIL.

un′civ·i·li·za′tion (ŭn′sĭv·ĭ·lĭ·zā′shŭn; -lĭ·zā′-), *n.* State of being uncivilized; savagery or barbarism. *Rare.*

un·civ′i·lized (ŭn·sĭv′ĭ·līzd), *adj.* Not civilized; not reclaimed from savage life; rude; barbarous; savage; as, *uncivilized* tribes, manners. — **un·civ′i·lized·ness,** *n.*

---

un·cam′phor·at′ed, *adj.,* **un′Ca·na′di·an,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·can′cel, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·can′cel·a·ble, un·can′cel·la·ble, *adj.,* **un·can′celed, un·can′celled,** *adj.,* **un·can′did,** *adj.,* **un·can′did·ly,** *adv.,* **un·can′didness,** *n.,* **un·can′died,** *adj.,* **un·caned′,** *adj.,* **un·can′kered,** *adj.,* **un·canned′,** *adj.,* **un′ca·non′ic,** *adj.,* **un′ca·non′i·cal,** *adj.,* **un′ca·non′i·cal·ly,** *adv.,* **un′ca·non′i·cal·ness,** *n.,* **un·can′opied** (-kăn′ō·pĭd), *adj.,* **un·can′toned,** *adj.,* **un·can′ton·ized,** *adj.,* **un·can′vass·a·bly,** *adv.,* **un·can′vassed,** *adj.,* **un′ca·pa′cious,** *adj.,* **un′ca·par′i·soned** *adj.,* **un·cap′i·tal·ized,** *adj.,* **un·capped′** *adj.,* **un′cap·siz′a·ble** (ŭn′kăp·sīz′ȧ·b'l), *adj.,* **un′cap·sized′,** *adj.,* **un·cap′tained,** *adj.,* **un·cap′tioned,** *adj.,* **un·cap′tious,** *adj.,* **un·cap′tious·ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.
un·cap′ti·vate, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·cap′ti·vat′ed, *adj.,* **un·cap′ti·vat′ing,** *adj.,* **un·cap′tived,** *adj.,* **un·cap′tur·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·cap′tured,** *adj.,* **un·car′bon·at′ed,** *adj.,* **un·car′boned,** *adj.,* **un·car′bu·ret′ed,** *adj.,* **un·card′ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·car′di·nal, *n.* See 1st UN-.
un·car′di·nal·ly, *adv.,* **un′ca·ressed′,** *adj.,* **un·car′goed,** *adj.,* **un·car′i·ca·tured,** *adj.,* **un·car′ing** (-kâr′ĭng), *adj.,* **un′car·nif′e·rous,** *adj.,* **un·car′oled** *adj.,* **un·car′pen·tered,** *adj.,* **un·car′pet·ed,** *adj.,* **un·car′riage-a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·car′ried** *adj.,* **un·cart′ed,** *adj.,* **un′car·tooned′,** *adj.,* **un·carved′,** *adj.,* **un·cased′,** *adj.,* **un·case′mat·ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·cask′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·casked′, *adj.,* **un·cas′ket·ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·casque′ *v. t.,* **un·cas′sock,** *v. t.,* **un·cast′,** *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·cast′, *adj.,* **un·cas′ti·gat′ed,** *adj.,* **un·cas′tled,** *adj.,* **un·cas′trat·ed,** *adj.,* **un·cas′u·al,** *adj.*
un·cat′a·logued (-kăt′ȧ·lôgd), *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·cat′a·chize′ (-kăt′ȧ·kīzd), *adj.,* **un·cat′e·chiz′ed·ness,** **-chis′ed·ness** (-kĭz′ĕd·nĕs), *n.,* **un·cat′e·go·rized,** *adj.,* **un·cath′o·lic** *adj. & n.,* **un·cath′ol·i·cal,** *adj.,* **un·ca·tholi·cal·ness,** *n.,* **un·cath·o·lic′i·ty,** *n.* See UN-, not.
un·ca·thol′i·cize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·cath′o·lic·ly, *adv.,* **un·cau′cus·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·caught′,** *adj.,* **un·caus′a·tive·ly,** *adv.,* **un·cau′ter·ized,** *adj.,* **un′cav·a·lier′,** *adj.,* **un′cav·a·lier′ly,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·cave′ *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·ceased′, *adj.,* **un·ced′ed** (-sēd′ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.,* **un·celled′** (-sĕld′), *adj.,* **un·cell′inged,** *adj.,* **un·cel′e·brat′ed,** *adj.,* **un·cel′e·brat′ing,** *adj.,* **un′ce·les′tial,** *adj.,* **un′ce·les′tial·ized,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un′ce·ment′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un′ce·ment′ed, *adj.,* **un′ce·ment′ing,** *adj.,* **un·cen′sored,** *adj.,* **un′cen·so′ri·ous,** *adj.,* **un′cen·so′ri·ous·ly,** *adv.,* **un′cen·so′ri·ous·ness,** *n.,* **un·cen′sur·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·cen′sured,** *adj.,* **un·cen′sur·ing,** *adj.,* **un·cen′tered,** **un·cen′tred** (-tĕrd), *adj.,* **un·cen′tral,** *adj.,* **un′cen·tral′i·ty,** *n.,* **un·cen′tral·ly,** *adv.,* **un·cere′clothed′** (-sēr′klōthd′; 185), *adj.,* **un·cere′ment·ed,** *adj.,* **un′cer·e·mo′ni·a′,** *adj.,* **un·cer′ti·fi′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·cer′ti·fi′a·ble·ness,** *n.,* **un·cer′tified** (-fīd), *adj.,* **un·cer′ti·fi′ed·ness,** *n.,* **un·cer′ti·fy′ing,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
unch. ✝ INCH.
un·chafed′ (ŭn·chāf′), *adj.,* **un·chain′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·chained′,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·chair′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·chalked′, *adj.,* **un·chalked′,** *adj.,* **un·chal′lenge·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·chal′lenge·a·ble·ness,** *n.,* **un·chal′lenge·a·bly,** *adv.,* **un·chal′lenged,** *adj.,* **un·chal′lenging,** *adj.,* **un·cham′bered,** *adj.,* **un·cham′fered,** *adj.,* **un·cham′pi·oned,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·chan′cel·lor, *v. t.* **un·change′,** *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·changed′ (-chānjd′). *adj.,* **un·chang′ed·ness** (-chān′jĕd·nĕs), *n.,* **un·change′ful,** *adj.,* **un·change′ful·ness,** *n.,* **un·chang′ing** (-chān′jĭng), *adj.,* **un·chang′ing·ly,** *adv.,* **un·chang′ing·ness,** *n.,* **un·chan′neled,** **un·chan′nelled,** *adj.,* **un·chant′ed,** *adj.,* **un·chap′er·oned** (-shăp′ĕr·ōnd), *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·chap′lain, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·chap′let·ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·chap′ter, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·chap′tered, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·char′ac·ter, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·char′ac·tered, *adj.,* **un·char′ac·ter·is′tic** *adj.,* **un·char′ac·ter·is′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.,* **un·char′ac·ter·ized,** *adj.,* **un·charge′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·charg′ing,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·charm′a·ble, *adj.,* **un·charmed′,** *adj.,* **un·charm′ing,** *adj.,* **un·charred′,** *adj.,* **un·chart′ed,** *adj.,* **un·chased′,** *adj.,* **un·chas′tened** *adj.,* **un·chas·tis′a·ble** (ŭn′chăs·tĭz′ȧ·b'l), *adj.,* **un′chas·tis′ing** (-tĭz′ĭng), *adj.,* **un′chas·tis′ing** (-tĭz′ĭng), *adj.,* **un·chat′eled,** *adj.,* **un′chauffeured′,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·chawed′ *adj.* = UNCHEWED.
un·cheat′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·cheat′ed, *adj.,* **un·cheat′ing,** *adj.,* **un·check′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·checked′,** *adj.,* **un·check′ered,** *adj.,* **un·cheer′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·cheered′,** *adj.,* **un·cheer′i·ly,** *adv.,* **un·cheer′i·ness,** *n.,* **un·cheer′ing,** *adj.,* **un·cheer′y,** *adj.,* **un·chem′i·cal,** *adj.,* **un·chem′i·cal·ly,** *adv.,* **un·cher′ished,** *adj.,* **un·cherish·ing,** *adj.,* **un·chest′ed,** *adj.,* **un·chev′roned,** *adj.,* **un·chew′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·chew′a·bleness,** *n.,* **un·chewed′,** *adj.,* **un·chid′** (ŭn·chĭd′), *adj.,* **un·chid′den** (-'n), *adj.,* **un·chid′ed** (-chĭd′ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.,* **un·chid′ing** (-ing), *adj.,* **un·chid′ing·ly,** *adv.,* **un·child′like′,** *adj.,* **un·chilled′** (-chĭld′), *adj.,* **un·chim′ing** (-chĭm′ĭng), *adj.,* **un·chi·nese′,** *adj.,* **un·chinked′,** *adj.,* **un·chipped′,** *adj.,* **un·chis′eled,** **un·chis′elled,** *adj.,* **un·chis′el·ric,** *adj.,* **un·chiv′al·rous,** *adj.,* **un·chiv′al·rous·ly,** *adv.,* **un·chiv′al·rous·ness,** *n.,* **un·chiv′al·ry,** *n.,* **un·chlo′ri·nated,** *adj.,* **un·choice′ly,** *adv.,* **un·chok′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·choked′,** *adj.,* **un·chol′er·ic,** *adj.,* **un·choos′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·chopped′,** *adj.,* **un·cho′ral,** *adj.,* **un·chord′ed,** *adj.,* **un·cho′sen,** *adj.,* **un·chris′tian·ized,** *adj.,* **un·chris′tian·like′** *adj.,* **un·christ′ian·ly,** *adj.,* **un·Christ′like′,** *adj.,* **un·Christ′like′ness,** *n.,* **un·Christ′li·ness,** *n.,* **un·Christ′ly,** *adj.,* **un·Christ′mas·like′,** *adj.,* **un·chron′i·cled,** *adj.,* **un′chron·o·log′i·cal,** *adj.,* **un′chron·o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.,* **un·church′like′,** *adj.,* **un·church′ly,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·churn′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un′ci (ŭn′sī), *n., pl.* of UNCUS.
un·cic′a·trized, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·cif′er·ous (ŭn·sĭf′ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *uncus* hook + E. *-ferous.*] *Zool.* Bear as a hook or hooklike structure. See -FEROUS.
un′ci·form, *n.* = HAMATUM.
un·cil′i·at′ed, *adj.,* **un·cinct′,** *adj.,* **un·cinc′tured,** *adj.* See UN-, not. [CINATE.]
un′ci·nal (ŭn′sĭ·năl), *adj.* = UN-
Un′ci·na′ri·a (ŭn′sĭ·nā′rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of NECATOR.
un′ci·na′tum (ŭn′sĭ·nā′tŭm), *n.* [NL. See UNCINATE.] = HAMATUM.
un·cinch′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·cir′cu·lar, *adj.,* **un·cir′cular·ized,** *adj.,* **un·cir′cu·lat′ed,** *adj.,* **un′cir·cum·locu′tu·ro′ry,** *adj.,* **un′cir·cum·scrib′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·cir·cum·scribed′,** *adj.,* **un′cir·cum·scribed′ness,** *n.,* **un′cir·cum·scrip′ti·ble,** *adj.,* **un′cir·cum·scrip′tion,** *n.,* **un·cir′cum·spect,** *adj.,* **un·cir′cumspect′ly,** *adv.,* **un′cir·cum·spection,** **un·cir′cum·spect′ness,** *n.* See UN-, not.
un·cite′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·cit′ed (-sīt′ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.,* **un·cit′ied** (-sĭt′ĭd), *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·cit′i·zen, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·cit′i·zen·like′, *adj.,* **un·cit′i·zen·ly,** *adj.,* **un·civ′ic,** *adj.,* **un·civ′i·lize′a·ble,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·civ′il·ish, *adj.,* **un′ci·vil′i·ty,** *n.,* **un·civ′il·ly,** *adv.,* **un·civ′ilness,** *n.* See UN-, not.
un·civ′i·lize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·civ′i·lized·ly, *adv.* of UNCIVILIZED.

un·clamp' (ŭn·klăm'p'), *v. t.* To loosen the clamp of; to free from a clamp.

un·clasp' (ŭn·klăsp'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *clasp.*] To loose the clasp (of); to open, as something fastened with or as with a clasp; as, to *unclasp* a book, the hands, one's heart.

un·clas'si·fy (ŭn·klăs'ĭ·fī), *v. t.* To divest of classification. — **un'clas·si·fi·ca'tion** (ŭn'klăs·ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

un'cle (ŭng'k'l), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *oncle, uncle* (F. *oncle*), fr. L. *avunculus* maternal uncle; akin to L. *avus* grandfather, Lith. *avynas* uncle, Goth. *awo* grandmother, ON. *āi* great-grandfather, AS. *ēam* uncle, G. *oheim, ohm.* Cf. AVUNCULAR, EME.] **1.** The brother of one's father or mother; also, an uncle-in-law; — the correlative of *aunt* in sex, and of *nephew* and *niece* in relationship. *Uncle* is sometimes used as a kindly or familiar title for an elderly man, and, esp. in the southern United States, for a worthy old negro; as, "*Uncle* Remus."

Plain old *uncle* as he [Socrates] was, with his great ears, — an immense talker. *Emerson.*

2. *Slang.* **a** A pawnbroker. **b** A source of financial aid.

un'cle, *v. t.* **1.** To call (one) uncle.

2. To swindle. Cf. COZEN, *v. t. Old Slang.*

un·clead' (ŭn·klēd'), *v. t.* [See CLEAD.] To undress. *Archaic.*

un·clean' (ŭn·klēn'; 66), *adj.* [AS. *unclǣne.* See UN-, not; CLEAN.] Not clean; as: **a** Foul; dirty; filthy. **b** Ceremonially impure; needing ritual cleansing; **c** Morally impure. **d** Unwholesome; — of fish. — **un·clean'ly** (-klĕn'lĭ), *adv.* — **un·clean'ness,** *n.*

unclean animals. *Bib.* Animals which the Israelites were forbidden to use for food. See *Lev.* xi. and *Deut.* xiv. 4–20.

un·clean'ly (ŭn·klĕn'lĭ), *adj.* [AS. *unclǣnlīc.*] Not cleanly; filthy; also, unchaste. — **un·clean'li·ly,** *adv.* — **un·clean'li·ness,** *n.*

un·cleanse' (ŭn·klĕnz'), *v. t.* To make or pronounce to be unclean.

unclean spirit. *Bib.* A wicked spirit; a demon. *Mark* i. 27.

un·clear' (ŭn·klēr'; 66), *adj.* Not clear; as: **a** Indistinct; dark; obscure. **b** Not free from blame. **c** Confused or uncertain in statement or understanding. **d** Not clearly understood.

un·cleared' (-klēr'd; 66), *adj.* Not cleared, as of debt, guilt, encumbrances, or impurities; also, unexplained.

un·cleave' (-klēv'), *v. i.* To become detached.

un'cle–in–law', *n.* **1.** The husband of one's aunt.

2. The uncle of one's husband or wife.

un·clem'ent (ŭn·klĕm'ĕnt), *adj.* Inclement. — **un·clem'ent·ly,** *adv.* — **un·clem'ent·ness,** *n.*

un·clench' (ŭn·klĕnch'; 105), *v. t. & i.* To loosen from being clenched; unclasp; relax; open.

un·clench', *v. t. & i.* = 1st UNCLINCH.

Un'cle Re'mus (rē'mŭs). The pretended narrator of several collections of tales (published from 1880 to 1907) by Joel Chandler Harris. He is an old plantation darky with a great store of stories and songs illustrative of negro folklore and dealing mainly with "Br'er [i. e., Brother] Rabbit," and other animal characters.

Uncle Sam. [From *U. S.*] The United States government. *Colloq.*

☞ The name originated in the war of 1812 and in the region of Troy and Albany, N.Y., and it may have arisen from the fact that Samuel Wilson, of Troy, locally known as "Uncle Sam," acted as inspector for a government contractor and stamped barrels of meat for troops encamped near Albany with the initials *U. S.* — *E. A.*, for United States — Elbert Anderson (the contractor).

Un'cle To'by (tō'bĭ). The real hero of Sterne's novel *The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent.*, a retired captain, wounded at the siege of Namur. He is celebrated for kindness, courage, gallantry, simplicity, and modesty, his love passages with the Widow Wadman, and his military habits. Cf. TRUNNION, COMMODORE HAWSER.

Uncle Tom. The hero of an influential novel, short title **Uncle Tom's Cabin,** written (1851–1852) by Harriet Beecher Stowe. Uncle Tom is an idealized elderly negro, pious and faithful. The novel presents an imaginary description of the evils of negro slavery in the United States. See LITTLE EVA; TOPSY; LEGREE, SIMON.

un·clev'er (ŭn·klĕv'ĕr), *adj.* Not clever. — **un·clev'er·ly,** *adv.* — **un·clev'er·ness,** *n.*

un'cli·fy (ŭng'klĭ·fī), *v. t.* To make (one) an uncle.

un·clinch' (ŭn·klĭnch'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *clinch.*] To cause to be no longer clinched; to open; as, to *unclinch* the fist.

un·clinch', *v. t. & i.* = 1st UNCLENCH.

un·cling' (-klĭng'), *v. i. & t.* [1st *un-* + *cling.*] To cease or loosen from clinging. *Rare.*

un·cloak' (ŭn·klōk'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *cloak.*] To remove a cloak or cover (from); hence, to unmask; reveal.

un·clog' (ŭn·klŏg'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *clo.*] To disencumber of a clog, or of difficulties and obstructions.

un·clois'ter (ŭn·klois'tĕr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cloister.*] To release from a cloister or confinement; to set free.

un·close' (ŭn·klōz'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *close.*] To open; hence, to disclose; to expand; to reveal.

un·close' (ŭn·klōs'; 66), *adj. Rare.* **a** Open; unreserved. **b** Not intimate.

un·closed' (ŭn·klōzd'; 66), *adj.* [*un-* not + *closed.*] Not closed; as: **a** Not separated by enclosures; open. **b** Not finished; not concluded; not settled. **c** Not sealed.

un·clothe' (ŭn·klōth'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *clothe.*] To strip of clothes or cloths; hence, to divest or strip of anything.

un·cloud' (ŭn·kloud'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *cloud.*] To make or become free from clouds; to clear from obscurity, gloom, sorrow, or the like.

un·club'ba·ble, un·club'a·ble (ŭn·klŭb'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Also **un·club'by** (-ĭ). Not clubbable; unsocial.

un·clutch' (ŭn·klŭch'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *clutch.*] To unclinch; specif., *Mach.*, to disengage, as a clutch.

un·co (ŭng'kō), *adj.* [Scot., fr. UNCOUTH.] *Scot. & N. of Eng.* Strange; specif.: **a** Unknown; foreign. **b** Uncanny; weird. **c** Shy; awkward. **d** Uncommon; extraordinary. **e** Very. **f** Great. — *adv.* Remarkably; uncommonly; extremely. *Scot. & N. of Eng.* — *n.* Anything strange, wonderful, or new; hence: **a** *Scot.* Excitement; wonder. **b** *Scot.* A stranger. **c** *pl. Scot. & N. of Eng.* Tidings; news.

un·coach' (ŭn·kōch'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *coach.*] To remove from a coach.

un'co·act'ed (ŭn'kō·ăk'tĕd; -tĭd), *adj.* [See UN- not; COACT.] Voluntary; unforced.

un·cock' (ŭn·kŏk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cock.*] *Firearms.* Orig., to remove (the match) from the cock; now, to remove the hammer of (a firearm) from the position of cock.

un·cock', *v. i.* To spread from a cock, or heap, as hay.

un·cock', *v. t.* To let down the brim of (a cocked hat).

un·cof'fer (ŭn·kŏf'ĕr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *coffer.*] To remove from a coffer.

un·cof'fle (-kŏf'l), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To release from a coffle.

un·coft' (ŭn·kŏft'), *part. adj.* [See UN- not; COFF.] Unbought. *Obs. Scot.*

un·cog'i·ta·ble (ŭn·kŏj'ĭ·tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Unthinkable. *Rare.*

un'co guid' (ŭng'kō güd'; gwĕd'). Those who profess a strict morality. *Scot.* — **un'co·guid'ism,** *n.*

un'co·her'ent (ŭn'kō·hēr'ĕnt), *adj.* Incoherent. — **un'co·her'ent·ly,** *adv.* — **un'co·her'ent·ness,** *n.*

un·coif' (ŭn·koif'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *coif.*] To deprive of the coif or cap.

un·coil' (ŭn·koil'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *coil.*] To unwind or open the coils (of), as a rope; to release as from coils.

un·coin' (ŭn·koin'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *coin.*] To deprive (metallic money) of its character as coin. *Rare.*

un·coined' (-koind'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Not coined, or minted.

2. Not fabricated; not artificial or counterfeit; natural.

un'co·like' (ŭng'kō·līk'), *adv.* Strangely. — *adj.* Strange. *Both Scot.*

un'col·lect'ed (ŭn'kō·lĕk'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Not collected; as: **a** Not gathered into one place or body. **b** Not yet collected; payable, but not paid. **c** Not self-composed; disconcerted. — **un'col·lect'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **un'col·lect'ed·ness,** *n.*

un'col·lect'i·ble (-tĭ·b'l), *adj.* That cannot be collected. — **un'col·lect'i·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un'col·lect'i·bly,** *adv.*

un·colt' (ŭn·kōlt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *colt.*] To unhorse. *Rare.* *Shak.*

un·combed' (ŭn·kōmd'; 66), *adj.* Not combed; unkempt.

un'com·bin'a·ble (ŭn'kŏm·bīn'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not combinable. — **un'com·bin'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un'com·bin'a·bly,** *adv.*

un'com·bine' (-bīn'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *combine.*] To separate.

un'com·bined' (-bīnd'), *adj.* Not combined; free.

un·come' (ŭn·kŭm'), *adj.* Not arrived. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

un'come (ŭn'kŭm), *n.* = ANCOME. *Obs.*

un'–come–at'–a·ble (ŭn'kŭm·ăt'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Inaccessible; unattainable. — **un'–come–at'–a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un'–come–at'–a·bly,** *adv.*

un·come'ly (ŭn·kŭm'lĭ), *adj.*; -COME'LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); -COME'LI·EST. Not comely; also, unbecoming; unsuitable; indecent. — **un·come'li·ly,** *adv.* — **un·come'li·ness,** *n.*

un·come'ly, *adv.* Uncomelily. *Obs.*

un·com'fort·a·ble (ŭn·kŭm'fĕrt·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not comfortable; as: **a** Feeling discomfort; uneasy; ill at ease, bodily or mentally. **b** Affording no comfort; causing discomfort; unpleasant; as, an *uncomfortable* seat, season, position, predicament. **c** *Obs.* Inconsolable. — **un·com'fort·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·com'fort·a·bly,** *adv.*

un'com·mer'cia·ble (ŭn'kŏ·mûr'shȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not marketable. *Rare.*

un'com·mer'cial (-shăl), *adj.* Not commercial; as: **a** Not engaged in, or related to, commerce. **b** Not conformable to commercial principles. — **un'com·mer'cial·ly,** *adv.* — **un'com·mer'cial·ness,** *n.*

un'com·mit'ted (ŭn'kŏ·mĭt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Not committed; as: **a** Not delegated or consigned. **b** Undone. **c** Not imprisoned. **d** Not bound by previous decision.

un'com·mixed' (-mĭkst'), *adj.* Unmingled.

un'com·mo'di·ous (-mō'dĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Not commodious. — **un'com·mo'di·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **-ous·ness,** *n.*

un·com'mon (ŭn·kŏm'ŭn), *adj.*; -COM'MON·ER (-ĕr); -COM'MON·EST. Not common; unusual; infrequent; rare; hence, remarkable; strange; as, an *uncommon* degree of cold or heat; *uncommon* courage.

Syn. — Exceptional, extraordinary, unaccustomed, unusual, unwonted; scarce. Cf. STRANGE.

Ant. — See USUAL, GENERAL, COMMON.

— **un·com'mon·ly,** *adv.* — **un·com'mon·ness,** *n.*

un·com'mon, *adv.* Uncommonly. *Chiefly Dial.*

un'com·mu'ni·ca·ble (ŭn'kŏ·mū'nĭ·kȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not to be told; incommunicable; also, *Rare*, uncommunicative. — **un'com·mu'ni·ca·ble·ness,** *n.* — **-mu'ni·ca·bly,** *adv.*

un'com·mu'ni·cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** a Not told, as a secret. **b** Not imparted, as a disease.

2. Not having partaken of the Communion.

un'com·mu'ni·ca'tive (-kā'tĭv; -kȧ·tĭv), *adj.* **1.** Illiberal. *Obs.*

2. Not disposed to talk or to impart information; reserved. — **un'com·mu'ni·ca'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **un'com·mu'ni·ca'tive·ness,** *n.*

un'com·pact' (ŭn'kŏm·păkt'), *adj.* Also **un'com·pact'ed** (-păk'tĕd; -tĭd). Incompact.

Un'com·pah'gre (ŭn'kŏm·pä'grē), *n.* An Indian of a division of the Ute, formerly dwelling in southwestern Colorado. About 400 survivors are now on a reservation in Utah. See UTE.

un'com·pah'grite (-grīt), *n.* [From *Uncompahgre* Peak, Colo.] *Petrog.* A granular intrusive rock consisting of over 50 per cent melilite, with pyroxene, melanite, octahedrite, perovskite, apatite, and in certain localities, biotite and calcite.

un·com'pa·nied (ŭn·kŭm'pȧ·nĭd), *adj.* **1.** Unaccompanied.

2. Having no fellow or match.

un'com·pan'ioned (ŭn'kŏm·păn'yŭnd), *adj.* Having no companion, equal, or source of companionship.

un·com'passed (ŭn·kŭm'pȧst), *adj.* Having no compass; deprived of a compass.

un·com'passed, *adj.* Unbounded; unlimited.

un'com·pat'i·ble (ŭn'kŏm·păt'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Incompatible. — **un'com·pat'i·bly,** *adv.*

un'com·pli'a·ble (-plī'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not complying readily. — **un'com·pli'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un'com·pli'a·ble·ness,** *n.*

un'com·posed' (ŭn'kŏm·pōzd'), *adj.* Not composed; as: **a** Not composite. **b** Not organized. **c** Unregulated; disordered. **d** Not brought into accord.

un'com·pound'ed (-kŏm·pound'ĕd; -dĭd; 119), *adj.* Also, *Obs.*, **un·com'pound.** Not united in, or not being, a compound; unmixed; also, not involved or adorned; simple. — **un'com·pound'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **un'com·pound'ed·ness,** *n.*

un'com·pre·hend' (ŭn'kŏm·prē·hĕnd'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To fail to comprehend. *Obs.*

un'com·pre·hen'sive (-hĕn'sĭv), *adj.* **1.** Not comprehensive; not including much.

2. *Obs.* **a** Unable to comprehend. **b** Incomprehensible — **un'com·pre·hen'sive·ly,** *adv.* — **un'com·pre·hen'sive·ness,** *n.*

un·com'pro·mis'ing (ŭn·kŏm'prō·mīz'ĭng), *adj.* Not making or admitting of compromise; making no truce or concessions; unyielding; inflexible. — **un·com'pro·mis'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **un·com'pro·mis'ing·ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Unbending, strict, rigid. **Ant.** — Liberal, tolerant.

un·compt' (-kŏmpt'), *adj.* Not near or elegant. *Obs.*

un'con·ceiv'a·ble (ŭn'kŏn·sēv'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Inconceivable. — **un'con·ceiv'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un'con·ceiv'a·bly,** *adv.*

un'con·ceiv'ing (-ĭng), *adj.* Not conceiving; *Obs.*, thoughtless.

un'con·cern' (ŭn'kŏn·sûrn'), *n.* Want of concern; absence of interest; freedom from solicitude; indifference. — *v. t. & i.* To make or be devoid of concern. *Obs.*

Syn. — See INDIFFERENCE.

Ant. — Anxiety, solicitude. See CARE.

un'con·cerned' (-sûrnd'), *adj.* Not concerned; as: **a** Not involved. **b** Not occupied. **c** Not anxious or solicitous; easy in mind; indifferent; as, *unconcerned* about the future. — **un'con·cern'ed·ly** (-sûr'nĕd·lĭ; -nĭd·lĭ), *adv.* — **un'con·cern'ed·ness,** *n.*

un'con·cern'ing (-sûr'nĭng), *adj.* Not concerning or pertaining; unimportant; irrelevant.

un'con·cern'ment (-sûrn'mĕnt), *n.* Unconcern.

un'con·clud'ent (-klōōd'ĕnt), *adj.* Inconclusive. *Obs.*

un'con·clud'ing (-ĭng), *adj.* Inconclusive. — **un'con·clud'ing·ness,** *n.* *Both Rare.*

---

un'cl. Uncle. *Ref. Sp.*
un·clad', *adj.*, **un·claimed',** *adj.*, **un·claim'ing,** *adj.*, **un·clam'orous,** *adj.*, **un·clamped',** *adj.*, **un·clar'i·fied,** *adj.*, **un·clar'i·fy'ing,** *adj.*, **un·clar'i·ty,** *n.*, **un·clash'ing,** *adj.*, **un·clasped',** *adj.*, **un·class'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·class'a·bleness,** *n.*, **un·class'a·bly,** *adv.*, **un·classed',** *adj.*, **un·class'i·ble,** *adj.*, **un·clas'si·cal,** *adj.*, **un·clas'sical·ly,** *adv.*, **un·clas'si·fi'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·clas'si·fi'a·ble·ness,** *n.*, **un·clas'si·fied,** *adj.*, **un·clas'sify'ing,** *adj.*, **un·clawed',** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·clay', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·clayed' (-klād'), *adj.*, **un·clean'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·cleaned',** *adj.*, **un·cleansed',** *adj.*, **un·cleans'edness,** *n.*, **un·cleared',** *adj.*, **un·clear'ing,** *adj.*, **un·clear'a·ble,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un'cle·dom, *n.* See -DOM.
un·cleft', *adj.* See UN-, not.
un'cle·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
un·cler'gy, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·cler'gy·a·ble, *adj.*, **un·cler'ical,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·cler'i·cal·ize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·cler'i·cal·ly, *adv.*, **un·cler'ical·ness,** *n.*, **un·clerk'like',** *adj.*, **un·clerk'ly,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un'cle·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
un·clev'er, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·clew', *v. t.*, **un·click',** *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·cli'ent·ed, *adj.*, **un·cli'maxed,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·climb', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·climb'a·ble (ŭn·klīm'ȧ·b'l), *adj.*, **un·climb'a·ble·ness,** *n.*, **un·climb'a·bly,** *adv.*, **un·climbed'** (-klīmd'), *adj.*, **un·climb'ing,** *adj.*, **un·clin'i·cal,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·clip', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·clip'per, *n.*
un·clipped', *adj.*, **un·cloak'able,** *adj.*, **un·cloaked',** *adj.*, **un·clogged',** *adj.*, **un·clois'tered,** *adj.*, **un·clois'tral,** *adj.*, **un·close'a·ble** (-klōz'ȧ·b'l), *adj.*, **un·closet·ed,** *adj.*, **un·clothed'** (-klōth'd'), *adj.*, **un·cloth'ed·ly** (-klōth'ĕd·lĭ), *adv.*, **un·cloth'edness,** *n.*, **un·clot'ted,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·cloud'ed, *past part.* of UNCLOUD, **un·cloud'ed,** *adj.*, **un·cloud'edly,** *adv.*, **un·cloud'ed·ness,** *n.*, **un·cloud'y,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·clout', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·clo'ven, *adj.*, **un·cloy'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·cloyed',** *adj.*, **un·cloy'ing,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·club', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·clue', Var. of UNCLEW.
un·clus'tered, *adj.*, **un·clus'tering,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·clut'ter, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·clut'tered, *adj.*, **un·clutch'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·clutched',** *adj.*, **un·coach'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·coach'a·ble·ness,** *n.*, **un·coached',** *adj.*, **un'co·ag'u·la·ble,** *adj.*, **un'co·ag'u·lat'ed,** *adj.*, **un'co·ag'ulat'ing,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·coat', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·coat'ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.
uncoated ginger. = WHITE GINGER (see GINGER, *n.*, 2).
un·coat'ed·ness, *adj.*, **un·coax'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·coaxed',** *adj.*, **un·coax'ing,** *adj.*, **un·cocked',** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·cock'ney·fy, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·coct'ed, *adj.*, **un·cod'ded,** *adj.*, **un·cod'dled,** *adj.*, **un·cod'ed** (-kŏd'ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.*, **un·cod'i·fied,** *adj.*, **un'co·erced',** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·cof'fin, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·cof'fined, *adj.*, **un·co'gent,** *adj.*, **un·cogged',** *adj.*, **un·cog'ni·za·ble,** *adj.*, **un·cog'ni·zant,** *adj.*, **un·cog'nized,** *adj.*, **un'cognos'ci·bil'i·ty,** *n.*, **un'cog·nos'ci·ble,** *adj.*, **un'co·he'sive,** *adj.*, **un·coiled',** *adj.*, **un·coiled',** *adj.*, **un·coked',** *adj.*, **un·cok'ing,** *adj.*, **un'col·lapsed',** *adj.*, **un'col·laps'i·ble,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·col'lar, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·col'lared, *adj.*, **un'col·lat'ed** (ŭn'kŏ·lāt'ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.*, **un'collat'ed·ness,** *n.*, **un·col'leged** (-kŏl'ĕjd; -ĭjd), *adj.*, **un'col·le'gi·an,** *n.*, **un'col·le'gi·ate,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un'col·le'gi·ate, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un'col·lo'qui·al, *adj.*, **un'col·lo'qui·al·ly,** *adv.*, **un·colo'nel·like'** (-kûr'nĕl·līk'; -n'l·līk'), *adj.*, **un'co·lo'ni·al,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·col'o·nize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·col'o·nized, *adj.*, **un·col'or·a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·col'or·a·bly,** *adv.*, **un·col'ored,** *un·col'oured,* *adj.*, **un·col'ored·ly,** *un·col'oured·ly,* *adv.*, **un·col'ored·ness,** *un·col'oured·ness,* *n.* See UN-, not.
un'co·ly (ŭng'kō·lĭ), *adv.* [*unco* + *-ly.*] = UNCO. *Scot.*
un·comb'a·ble (ŭn·kōm'ȧ·b'l), *adj.*, **un·com'bat·able,** *adj.*, **un·com'bat·ed,** *adj.*, **un'com·bin'ing** (-kŏm·bīn'ĭng), *adj.*, **un'combin'ing·ness,** *n.*, **un'com·bus'ti·ble,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·com'fort, *n. & v.* = DISCOMFORT.
un·com'fort·ed, *adj.*, **un·com'fort·ing,** *adj.*, **un·com'fy,** *adj.*, **un·com'ic,** *adj.*, **un'com·mand'ed,** *adj.*, **un'com·mand'ed·ness,** *n.*, **un'com·mand'er·like',** *adj.*, **un'com·mem'o·rat'ed,** *adj.*, **un'com·menced',** *adj.*, **un'com·mend'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un'com·mend'a·ble·ness,** *n.*, **un'com·mend'a·bly,** *n.*, **un'com·mend'ed,** *adj.*, **un'com·men'su·rabil'i·ty,** *n.*, **un'com·men'su·rable,** *adj.*, **un'com·men'su·ra·bleness,** *n.*, **un'com·men'su·rate,** *adj.*, **un'com·ment'ed,** *adj.*, **un'com·ment'ing,** *adj.*, **un'com·min'gled,** *adj.*, **un·com'mi·nut'ed,** *adj.*, **un'com·mis'er·at'ed,** *adj.*, **un'com·mis'er·at'ing,** *adj.*, **un'com·mis'sioned,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un'com·mit'ting, *adj.*, **un·com'mon·a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·com'mon·place',** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un'com·mu'ni·cate, *part. adj.* = UNCOMMUNICATED. *Obs.*
un'com·mu'ni·cat'ing, *adj.*, **un'com·mut'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un'com·mu'ta·tive,** *adj.*, **un'com·mut'ed,** *adj.*, **un'com·pan'ion,** *adj.*, **un'com·pan'ioned,** *adj.*, **un·com'pa·ra·ble,** *adj.*, **un·com'pa·ra·bly,** *adv.*, **un'compared',** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·com'pass, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·com'pass·a·ble, *adj.*, **un'com·pas'sion,** *n.*, **un'com·pas'sion·ate,** *adj.*, **un'com·pas'sionate·ly,** *adv.*, **un'com·pas'sionate·ness,** *n.*, **un'com·pas'sionat'ing,** *adj.*, **un'com·pas'sioned,** *adj.*, **un'com·pel'la·ble,** *adj.*, **un'com·pelled',** *adj.*, **un'compel'ling,** *adj.*, **un'com·pen'sable,** *adj.*, **un·com'pen·sat'ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·com'pe·tent, *adj.* = INCOMPETENT, *adj.*, 1.
un'com·pet'i·tive, *adj.*, **un'compiled',** *adj.*, **un'com·pla'cent,** *adj.*, **un'com·plained',** *adj.*, **un'com·plain'ing,** *adj.*, **un'com·plain'ing·ly,** *adv.*, **un'com·plain'ing·ness,** *n.*, **un'complaint',** *n.*, **un'com·plai'sance,** *n.*, **un'com·plai'sant,** *adj.*, **un'com·plai'sant·ly,** *adv.*, **un'complem'ent·al,** *adj.*, **un'com·plet'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un'com·plete',** *adj.*, **un'com·plet'ed,** *adj.*, **un'com·plete'ly,** *adv.*, **un'com·plete'ness,** *n.*, **un'com·plex',** *adj.*, **un'com·pli'ance,** *n.*, **un'com·pli'ant,** *adj.*, **un'com·pli·cat'ed,** *adj.*, **un'com·pli·men'ta·ry,** *adj.*, **un'com·pli·ment'ed,** *adj.*, **un'com·pli·ment'ing,** *adj.*, **un'com·ply'ing,** *adj.*, **un'com·pos'a·ble,** *un'com·pose'a·ble,* *adj.* See UN-, not.
un'com·pound'a·ble, *adj.*, **un'com·pound'ing,** *adj.*, **un'com·pre·hend'ed,** *adj.*, **un'com·prehend'ing,** *adj.*, **un'com·prehend'ing·ly,** *adv.*, **un'com·prehend'ing·ness,** *n.*, **un'com·pre·hen'si·ble,** *adj.*, **un'com·pre·hen'sion,** *n.*, **un'com·pressed',** *adj.*, **un'com·press'i·ble,** *adj.*, **un'com·prised'** (-prīzd'), *adj.*, **un'com·pris'ing** (-prīz'ĭng), *adj.*, **un'com·pris'ing·ly,** *adv.*, **un'com·pro·mised** (-mīzd), *adj.* See UN-, not.
un'com·pul'sive, *adj.*, **un'compul'so·ry,** *adj.*, **un'com·put'a·ble** (-pūt'ȧ·b'l), *adj.*, **un'com·put'a·ble·ness,** *n.*, **un'com·put'a·bly,** *adv.*, **un'com·put'ed** (-pūt'ĕd), *adj.*, **un·com'rad·ed,** *adj.*, **un'con·cat'e·nat'ed,** *adj.*, **un'con·cat'e·nat'ing,** *adj.*, **un'con·ceal'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un'con·ceal'a·ble·ness,** *n.*, **un'con·ceal'a·bly,** *adv.*, **un'con·cealed',** *adj.*, **un'con·ceal'ing,** *adj.*, **un'con·ceal'ing·ly,** *adv.*, **un'con·ceal'ment,** *n.*, **un'con·ced'ed** (-sēd'ĕd), *adj.*, **un'con·ceit'ed,** *n.*, **un'con·ceived',** *adj.*, **un'con·cert'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un'con·cert'ed,** *adj.*, **un'con·cert'ed·ly,** *adv.*, **un'concert'ed·ness,** *n.*, **un'con·ces'sible,** *adj.*, **un'con·cil'i·a·ble,** *adj.*, **un'con·cil'i·at'ed,** *adj.*, **un'concil'i·at'ed·ness,** *n.*, **un'con·cil'i·at'ing,** *adj.*, **un'con·cil'i·a·to'ry,** *adj.*, **un'con·clud'a·ble** (-klōōd'ȧ·b'l), *adj.*, **un'con·clud'ed** (-klōōd'ĕd), *adj.* See UN-, not.

---

un'con·clu'sive (ŭn'kŏn·klōō'sĭv), *adj.* Inconclusive. — **un'con·clu'sive·ly,** *adv.* — **un'con·clu'sive·ness,** *n.*

un'con·coct'ed (ŭn'kŏn·kŏk'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Not concocted; as: **a** Undigested. **b** Not conditioned; crude. **c** Unelaborated.

un'con·dit'ed (-dĭt'ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.* [See CONDITE, *adj.*] Unseasoned. *Obs.*

un'con·di'tion·al (-dĭsh'ŭn·ăl), *adj.* Not conditional, limited, or conditioned; made without conditions; absolute; unreserved; as, an *unconditional* surrender, offer. — **un'con·di'tion·al·i·ty** (-ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un'con·di'tion·al·ly,** *adv.* — **un'con·di'tion·al·ness,** *n.*

Unconditional Surrender Grant. General U. S. Grant (see *Biog.*); — so called from his demand for "unconditional surrender" at the fall of Fort Donelson (1862).

un'con·di'tion·ate (ŭn'kŏn·dĭsh'ŭn·ăt), *adj.* Unconditional. — **un·con·di'tion·ate·ly,** *adv.*

un'con·di'tioned (-ŭnd), *adj.* Not conditioned; as: **a** Unconditional; not subject to or dependent on conditions. **b** *Educ.* Admitted or promoted without a condition. **c** *Metaph.* Not subject to limitations; infinite; absolute; hence, also, inconceivable; unknowable. **d** *Psychol.* Not dependent upon conditioning or learning; natural; as, an *unconditioned* reflex or stimulus. — **un'con·di'tioned·ly,** *adv.* — **un'con·di'tioned·ness,** *n.*

un'con·di'tioned, *n. Philos.* With *the,* that which is inconceivable and beyond the realm of reason; whatever is inconceivable under logical forms or relations; specif., in Sir Wm. Hamilton's philosophy, the Absolute, conceived as the unconditionally limited, and the Infinite, conceived as the unconditionally unlimited. Cf. CONDITIONED, *n.*

un·con'fi·dence (ŭn·kŏn'fĭ·dĕns), *n.* Want of confidence.

un'con·fine' (ŭn'kŏn·fīn'), *v. t.* To release from confinement or restraint. — **un'con·fine'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

un'con·firmed' (-fûrmd'), *adj.* Not confirmed; as: **a** Having not yet received confirmation. **b** Uncorroborated. **c** Unsanctioned by authority. **d** Uninstructed.

un'con·form'a·ble (ŭn'kŏn·fôr'mȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not conformable; as: **a** Not correspondent. **b** Not conforming. **c** *Eng. Hist.* Not conforming to the practices and teachings of the Church of England, esp. in the 17th century; nonconforming. **d** *Geol.* Exhibiting unconformity. — **un'con·form'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un'con·form'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un'con·form'a·bly,** *adv.*

un'con·form'ist (-fôr'mĭst), *n.* A nonconformist.

un'con·form'i·ty (-fôr'mĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Want of conformity; incongruity; inconsistency.
2. Nonconformity. *Obs.*
3. *Geol.* **a** Lack of continuity in deposition between strata in contact, corresponding to a period of diastrophism and erosion and consequently to a gap in the stratigraphic record.

Unconformity. *ef, ab* Horizontal Strata resting upon the Inclined Strata beneath; *cd* are also Unconformable to these Strata, both above and beneath.

It is often, but not always, marked by want of parallelism between the strata of the two series. **b** The surface of contact between unconformable strata.

un'con·gen'ial (ŭn'kŏn·jēn'yăl; -jē'nĭ·ăl; 159), *adj.* Not congenial; as: **a** Inappropriate. **b** Unsympathetic. **c** Not to one's taste. **d** Lacking affinity. — **un'con·ge'ni·al'i·ty** (-jē'nĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ; -jēn·yăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un'con·gen'ial·ly,** *adv.*

un'con·gen'ial, *adv.* Out of conformity.

un'con·nect'ed (ŭn'kŏ·nĕk'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Not connected; as: **a** Not joined or linked together; separate. **b** Having no family or other personal ties. **c** Not coherent; disconnected; rambling. **d** *Math.* Having no common element and such that no one contains a limit point of another; — said of aggregates, or assemblages. — **un'con·nect'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **un'con·nect'ed·ness,** *n.*

un·con'quer·a·ble (ŭn·kŏng'kĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not conquerable; indomitable. — **un·con'quer·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·con'quer·a·bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Invincible. Cf. INDOMITABLE.

Ant. — Conquerable.

un·con'quered (-kĕrd), *adj.* Not conquered.

un·con'quest (ŭn·kŏng'kwĕst; ŭn'kŏn·kwĕst'), *part. adj.* Unconquered. *Obs.*

un·con'sienced (ŭn·kŏn'shĕnst), *adj.* Lacking conscience.

un·con'scion·a·ble (ŭn·kŏn'shŭn·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Not conscionable; unreasonable; as, an *unconscionable* demand.
2. Not guided or controlled by conscience; unscrupulous.
Ungenerous as well as *unconscionable* practices. *South.*
3. Outrageous; egregious.

Syn. — Exorbitant. Cf. EXCESSIVE.

Ant. — Reasonable, moderate.

— **un·con'scion·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **-scion·a·bly,** *adv.*

un·con'scion·a·ble (ŭn·kŏn'shŭn·ȧ·b'l), *adv.* = UNCONSCIONABLY.

un·con'scious (ŭn·kŏn'shŭs), *adj.* **1.** Not conscious; in a state unaccompanied by conscious experience; as, a person in a swoon is *unconscious.* Also, with *of,* not realizing or appreciating; not aware; as, *unconscious* of his error.
2. Not known or apprehended by consciousness, esp. by self-consciousness; as: **a** Not present in attention; pertaining to liminal consciousness or to subconsciousness; as, *unconscious* inference. **b** Not realized; not brought home to the intelligence; as, an *unconscious* mistake. **c** Not directly affecting consciousness; — said of stimulations or processes which fail of their normal effect on consciousness. **d** Not analyzed or understood; as, *unconscious* humor; bias. **e** Free from self-consciousness.
3. Nonconscious; not possessed of mind or consciousness; as, metals are *unconscious* substances.
4. *Philos.* Entirely without sensation, feeling, and thought; — said of that which is nevertheless supposed to possess some characteristics of mind or spirit, or is connected with conscious states; as, the *unconscious* processes behind conscious mental states.
5. *Psychoanalysis.* Excluded from consciousness by repression.

Syn. — Ignorant, unaware; insensible.

Ant. — See CONSCIOUS.

— **un·con'scious·ly,** *adv.* — **un·con'scious·ness,** *n.*

un·con'scious, *n.* With *the:* **a** In the philosophy of E. von Hartmann, the absolute principle of the universe. Cf. PANPNEUMATISM. **b** *Psychoanalysis.* That great part of the individual psyche which is inaccessible to consciousness, consisting largely of repressed desires and their associated ideas. It frequently disturbs the course of conscious life, in dreams, symptomatic acts, phobias, hysterical symptoms, etc.

un·con'se·crate (ŭn·kŏn'sē·krăt), *adj.* Unconsecrated. *Archaic.*

un·con'se·crate (-krăt), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To deprive of consecration; desecrate.

un·con'se·crat'ed (-krăt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Not consecrated. — **un·con'se·crat'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **-crat'ed·ness,** *n.*

un'con·sent' (ŭn'kŏn·sĕnt'), *v. i.* To withhold consent. *Obs.*

un'con·se·quen'tial (ŭn'kŏn·sē·kwĕn'shăl), *adj.* Inconsequential. — **un'con·se·quen'tial·ly,** *adv.* — **un'con·se·quen'tial·ness,** *n.*

un'con·sid'er·ate (ŭn'kŏn·sĭd'ĕr·ĭt), *adj.* Inconsiderate. — **un'con·sid'er·ate·ly,** *adv.* — **un'con·sid'er·ate·ness,** *n.*

un'con·sid'ered (-ĕrd), *adj.* Not considered, thought of, or attended to. — **un'con·sid'ered·ly,** *adv.* — **un'con·sid'ered·ness,** *n.*

un'con·sist'ent (-sĭs'tĕnt), *adj.* Inconsistent.

un·con'so·nant (ŭn·kŏn'sō·nănt), *adj.* Incongruous. — **un·con'so·nan·cy** (-năn·sĭ), *n.* — **un·con'so·nant·ly,** *adv.*

un·con·spic'u·ous (ŭn'kŏn·spĭk'ū·ŭs), *adj.* Inconspicuous. — **un·con·spic'u·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **un·con·spic'u·ous·ness,** *n.*

un·con'stan·cy (ŭn·kŏn'stăn·sĭ), *n.* Inconstancy.

un·con'stant (-stănt), *adj.* Inconstant. — **un·con'stant·ly,** *adv.* — **un·con'stant·ness,** *n.*

un·con·sti·tu'tion·al (ŭn'kŏn·stĭ·tū'shŭn·ăl; -l), *adj.* Not constitutional; esp., not according to, or consistent with, the terms of a constitution of government; contrary to the constitution; as, an *unconstitutional* law. — **un'con·sti·tu'tion·al'i·ty** (-ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un'con·sti·tu'tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

un'con·strained' (ŭn'kŏn·strănd'), *adj.* Not constrained; not acting or done under constraint; spontaneous; natural; unrestrained. — **un'con·strain'ed·ly** (-străn'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **un'con·strain'ed·ness,** *n.*

un'con·straint' (-strănt'), *n.* Freedom from constraint.

un'con·sult' (-sŭlt'), *v. i.* To neglect to consult for counsel.

un'con·tain'a·ble (ŭn'kŏn·tăn'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That cannot be contained or repressed. — **-a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **-a·bly,** *adv.*

un'con·tam'i·nate (-tăm'ĭ·năt), *adj.* Uncontaminated. *Archaic.*

un'con·tent' (-tĕnt'), *adj.* Uncontented. — *n.* Want of contentment.

un'con·tent'ed (-tĕn'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Discontented. — **un'con·tent'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **un'con·tent'ed·ness,** *n.*

un'con·test'a·ble (-tĕs'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Incontestable. — **un'con·test'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un'con·test'a·bly,** *adv.*

un'con·trol' (ŭn'kŏn·trōl'), *n.* Lack of control.

un'con·trol'la·ble (-trōl'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Incapable of being controlled; ungovernable; as, an *uncontrollable* temper.
2. Indisputable; as, an *uncontrollable* title. *Obs.*

Syn. — Unmanageable, intractable, wild.

Ant. — Mild, governable, submissive.

— **un'con·trol'la·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **un'con·trol'la·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un'con·trol'la·bly,** *adv.*

un'con·trolled' (ŭn'kŏn·trōld'), *adj.* Not controlled; specif.: **a** Not governed; free. **b** Unrestrained; uncontrollable. **c** *Obs.* Not disproved or refuted. — **un'con·trol'led·ly** (-trōl'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **un'con·trol'led·ness,** *n.*

un'con·tro·ver'so·ry (ŭn'kŏn·trŏ·vûr'sŏ·rĭ), *adj.* Not involving controversy. *Obs.*

un'con·tro·vert'a·ble (-vûr'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Incontrovertible. — **un'con·tro·vert'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un'con·tro·vert'a·bly,** *adv.*

un'con·tro·vert'i·ble (-tĭ·b'l), *adj.* Incontrovertible. — **un'con·tro·vert'i·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un'con·tro·vert'i·bly,** *adv.*

un'con·ven'ience (ŭn'kŏn·vēn'yĕns), *n.* Inconvenience *R.*

un'con·ven'ient (-yĕnt), *adj.* Inconvenient. — **un'con·ven'ient·ly,** *adv. Both Chiefly Dial.*

un'con·ven'tion·al (-vĕn'shŭn·ăl), *adj.* Not conventional; not bound by, or accordant with, convention; free from conventionality. — **un'con·ven'tion·al'i·ty** (-ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un'con·ven'tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Informal, unceremonious, casual.

Ant. — Conventional, ceremonious, punctilious.

un'con·ven'tioned (-shŭnd), *adj.* Devoid of convention.

un'con·vers'a·ble (-vûr'sȧ·b'l; *cf.* CONVERSABLE), *adj.* Not helpful to, inclined to, or suited to, conversation or sociability. — **un'con·vers'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un'con·vers'a·bly,** *adv.*

un'con·vers'ing (ŭn'kŏn·vûr'sĭng), *adj.* Uncompanionable. *Obs.*

un'con·ver'sion (-vûr'shŭn; -zhŭn), *n.* State of being unconverted; impenitence. *Rare.*

un'con·vert'ed (-vûr'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Not converted; as: **a** Not exchanged. **b** Not changed, esp. in opinion or action; specif., not having been led to accept a religious faith; esp., *Theol.,* not having yet accepted Christianity or abandoned a state of sin; impenitent; unregenerate. — **un'con·vert'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **un'con·vert'ed·ness,** *n.*

un·cord' (ŭn·kôrd'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cord.*] To release from cords; to loosen the cord or cords of. — **un·cord'ed,** *adj.* — **un·cord'ing,** *n.*

un·cork' (ŭn·kôrk'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] **1.** To draw a cork from.
2. To release from a sealed or pent-up state, as one's feelings; also, *Slang,* to let go with a sudden burst, as a wild pitch.
3. To draw out (a cork, stopper, plug, etc.).
— **un·cork'er,** *n.* — **un·cork'ing,** *n.*

un·cor'po·ral (ŭn·kôr'pō·răl), *adj.* Incorporeal.

un'cor·rect'ed (ŭn'kŏ·rĕk'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Not made correct; not subjected to correction or improvement by discipline; not neutralized.

un'cor·re·spond'ent (ŭn'kŏr·ē·spŏn'dĕnt), *adj.* Not correspondent. — **un'cor·re·spond'en·cy** (-dĕn·sĭ), *n.*

un·cor'ri·gi·ble (ŭn·kŏr'ĭ·jĭ·b'l), *adj.* Incorrigible. — **un·cor'ri·gi·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·cor'ri·gi·bly,** *adv.*

un'cor·rupt' (ŭn'kŏ·rŭpt'), *adj.* Incorrupt.

un'cor·rupt'i·ble (-rŭp'tĭ·b'l), *adj.* Incorruptible. — **un'cor·rupt'i·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un'cor·rupt'i·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un'cor·rupt'i·bly,** *adv.*

un'cor·rup'tion (-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* Freedom from corruption; incorruption.

un·cor'ven (ŭn·kôr'vĕn), *adj.* [*un-* + ME. *corven,* past part., fr. AS. *corfen,* past part. of *ceorfan.* See CARVE.] Not cut or trimmed. *Obs.*

un·cost' (ŭn·kôst'), *n.* Want of cost.

un·couch' (ŭn·kouch'), *v. t.* Orig., to lift from a couch; hence, to rout out from its lair. — *v. i.* To issue from its lair. — **un·couched'** (-koucht'), *adj.* — **un·couch'ing,** *n.*

un·coun'sel·a·ble, un·coun'sel·la·ble (ŭn·koun'sĕl·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That will not or cannot be counseled; also, rarely, inadvisable.

un·count'a·ble (ŭn·koun'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Innumerable; impossible to count, as because of rapidity, weakness, or irregularity; also, inestimable. — **un·count'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·count'a·bly,** *adv.*

un·count'a·ble, *n. Gram.* See COUNTABLE, *n.,* 2.

un·count'ed (ŭn·koun'tĕd; -tĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Not counted; also, innumerable.

un·coun'ter·feit (ŭn·koun'tĕr·fĭt), *adj.* Unfeigned.

un·coun'ter·feit, *v. t.* To undisguise. *Rare.*

un·cou'ple (ŭn·kŭp'l), *v.* [1st *un-* + *couple.*] *Transitive:*
1. To loose, as dogs, from their couples; also, to disconnect (something coupled); as, to *uncouple* railroad cars.
2. *Music.* To throw off or release a coupler of (an organ).
—, *Intransitive: Obs.* **a** To have free course, as a hound released from couplings. **b** To unleash hounds for the chase.
— **un·cou'pled** (-l'd), *adj.* — **un·cou'pler** (-lĕr), *n.*

un·coursed' (ŭn·kôrst'; 181), *adj.* Not laid or placed in courses; — said esp. of masonry.

un·cour'te·ous (ŭn·kûr'tē·ŭs), *adj.* Lacking in courtesy.

---

un'con·coct', *adj.* = UNCONCOCTED. *Obs.*

un·con·cord'ant, *adj.,* **un·con'crete,** *adj.,* **un'con·cret'ed** (-krĕt'ĕd), *adj.,* **un·con·cur'rent,** *adj.,* **un·con·cur'ring,** *adj.,* **un'con·dem'na·ble,** *adj.,* **un·con·demned'** (-dĕmd'), *adj.,* **un·con·den'sa·ble,** *adj.,* **un·con·den'sa·ble·ness,** *n.,* **un·con·densed',** *adj.,* **un·con·dens'ing,** *adj.,* **un'con·de·scend'ing,** *adj.,* **un·con·de·scen'sion,** *n.* See UN-, not.

un·con·di'tion, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

unconditionally convergent. *Math.* = ABSOLUTELY CONVERGENT.

un·con·di'tion·at'ed, *adj.* = UNCONDITIONED.

un·con·doled', *adj.,* **un·con·dol'ing,** *adj.,* **un·con·duc'ing,** *adj.,* **un·con·du'cive,** *adj.,* **un'con·du·cive·ness,** *n.,* **un·con·ducted,** *adj.,* **un·con·duc'tive,** *adj.,* **un·con·duc'tive·ness,** *n.,* **un'con·fect'ed,** *adj.,* **un·con·fed'er·at'ed,** *adj.,* **un·con·ferred',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·con·fess', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·con·fessed', *adj.,* **un'con·fess'ing,** *adj.,* **un·con·fid'ed,** *adj.,* **un·con·fi·dent,** *adj.,* **un·con·fi·den'tial,** *adj.,* **un·con·fi·den'tial·ness,** *n.,* **un·con·fi·dent·ly,** *adv.,* **un·con·fid'ing,** *adj.,* **un'con·fin'a·ble** (ŭn'kŏn·fīn'ȧ·b'l), *adj.,* **un·con·fined'** (-fīnd'), *adj.,* **un·con·fin'ed·ly** (-fīn'ĕd·lĭ), *adv.,* **un·con·fin'ed·ness,** *n.,* **un·con·fin'ing** (-fīn'ĭng), *adj.,* **un·con·fis'ca·ble,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·con·firm', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·con·firm'a·tive, *adj.,* **un·con·firm'ing,** *adj.,* **un·con·fis·cat'ed,** *adj.,* **un·con·flict'ing,** *adj.,* **un'con·flict'ing·ly,** *adv.,* **un'con·flict'ing·ness,** *n.* See UN-, not.

un·con·form', *adj.* *Obs.* **a** Unconformed. **b** Unconforming.

un·con·formed', *adj.,* **un·con·form'ed·ly,** *adv.,* **un·con·form'ing,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·con·found', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·con·found'ed, *adj.,* **un·con·found'ed·ly,** *adv.,* **un·con·front'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·con·front'ed,** *adj.,* **un·con·fus'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·con·fus'a·bly,** *adv.,* **un·con·fused',** *adj.,* **un·con·fus'ed·ly,** *adv.,* **un'con·fut'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·con·fut'ed,** *adj.,* **un·con·fut'ing,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·con·geal', *v. i.* See 1st UN-.

un·con·geal'a·ble, *adj.,* **un·congealed',** *adj.,* **un·con·gest'ed,** *adj.,* **un·con·glo'bat·ed,** *adj.,* **un·con·glom'er·at'ed,** *adj.,* **un'con·glu'ti·nat'ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·con·grat'u·late, *v. t.* See 1st **un'con·grat'u·lat'ed,** *adj.,* **un'con·grat'u·lat'ing,** *adj.,* **un·con·gra·ta'ti·ng,** *adj.,* **un'con·gre·ga'tion·al,** *adj.,* **un'con·gres'sion·al,** *adj.,* **un·con·gru'ous,** *adj.,* **un·con·jec'tur·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·con·jec'tured,** *adj.,* **un'con·joined',** *adj.,* **un·con·ju·gal,** *adj.,* **un·con'ju·gat'ed,** *adj.,* **un·con·junc'tive,** *adj.,* **un'con·jured',** *adj.,* **un·conned'** (ŭn·kŏnd'), *adj.,* **un'con·nived',** *adj.,* **un·con·niv'ing,** *adj.,* **un·con'scient,** *adj.,* **un'con·sci·en'tious,** *adj.,* **un'con·sci·en'tious·ly,** *adv.,* **un'con·sci·en'tious·ness,** *n.* See UN-, not.

unconscious inference. See INFERENCE, 1.

un'con·se·cra'tion, *n.,* **un'con·sec'u·tive,** *adj.,* **un'con·sent',** *n.,* **un'con·sen·ta'ne·ous,** *adj.,* **un'con·sent'ed,** *adj.,* **un'con·sent'ing,** *adj.,* **un'con·serv'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un'con·serv'a·tive,** *adj.,* **un'con·served',** *adj.,* **un'con·serv'ing,** *adj.,* **un·con·sid'er·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·con·sid'er·ing,** *adj.,* **un'con·sid'er·ing·ly,** *adv.,* **un'con·sign'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·con·signed',** *adj.,* **un'con·so'ci·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un'con·so'ci·at'ed,** *adj.,* **un'con·sol'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un'con·sol'a·bly,** *adv.,* **un·con·soled',** *adj.,* **un'con·sol'i·dat'ed,** *adj.,* **un'con·sol'i·dat'ing,** *adj.,* **un'con·sol'i·da'tion,** *n.,* **un'con·sol'ing,** *adj.,* **un·con'so·nous,** *adj.,* **un'con·spired',** *adj.,* **un'con·spir'ing,** *adj.,* **un'con·spir'ing·ly,** *adj.,* **un'con·spir'ing·ness,** *n.,* **un·con'stel·lat'ed,** *adj.,* **un·con'sti·pat'ed,** *adj.,* **un·con'sti·tut'ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·con·sti·tu'tion·al·ism, *n.* See -ISM.

un·con·strain'a·ble, *adj.,* **un'con·strain'ing,** *adj.,* **un'con·strict'ed,** *adj.,* **un'con·stru'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un'con·struct'ed,** *adj.,* **un'con·struc'tive,** *adj.,* **un'con·struc'tur·al,** *adj.,* **un'con·strued',** *adj.,* **un·con'su·lar,** *adj.,* **un'con·sult'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un'con·sult'ing,** *adj.,* **un'con·sum'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un'con·sumed',** *adj.,* **un'con·sum'ing,** *adj.,* **un'con·sum'mate,** *adj.,* **un·con'sum·mat'ed,** *adj.,* **un'con·sump'tive,** *adj.,* **un'con·ta'gious,** *adj.,* **un·contained',** *adj.,* **un'con·tam'i·na·ble,** *adj.,* **un'con·tam'i·nat'ed,** *adj.,* **un'con·temned'** (-tĕmd'), *adj.,* **un'con·tem'ned·ly** (-tĕm'nĕd·lĭ), *adv.,* **un·con'tem·plat'ed,** *adj.,* **un'con·tem'po·ra'ne·ous,** *adj.,* **un'con·tem'po·rar'y,** *adj.,* **un'con·temp'tu·ous,** *adj.,* **un'con·tend'ed,** *adj.* **un'con·tend'ing,** *adj.,* **un'con·tent'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un'con·tent'ing,** *adj.,* **un'con·tent'ing·ness,** *n.,* **un'con·ten'tious,** *adj.,* **un'con·ten'tious·ly,** *adv.,* **un'con·ten'tious·ness,** *n.,* **un'con·test'ed,** *adj.,* **un'con·test'ed·ly,** *adv.,* **un'con·test'ed·ness,** *n.,* **un·con'ti·nence,** *n.,* **un·con'ti·nent,** *adj.,* **un'con·ti·nen'tal,** *adj.,* **un·con'ti·nent'ed,** *adj.,* **un·con'ti·nent·ly,** *adv.,* **un'con·tin'u·al,** *adj.,* **un'con·tin'ued,** *adj.,* **un'con·tin'u·ous,** *adj.,* **un'con·tort'ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·con·tract', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·con·tract'ed, *adj.,* **un'con·tract'ed·ness,** *n.,* **un'con·trac'tile,** *adj.,* **un·con·tra·dict'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un'con·tra·dict'a·ble·ness,** *n.,* **un'con·tra·dict'a·bly,** *adv.,* **un'con·tra·dict'ed,** *adj.,* **un'con·tra·dict'ed·ly,** *adv.,* **un'con·tra·dic'tious,** *adj.,* **un·con·tra·dic'to·ry,** *adj.,* **un'con·trast'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·con·trast'ed,** *adj.,* **un'con·trast'ing,** *adj.,* **un'con·trib'ut·ed,** *adj.,* **un'con·trib'ut·ing,** *adj.,* **un'con·trib'u·to·ry,** *adj.,* **un·con'trite** (*for pron. see* CONTRITE), *adj.,* **un'con·trived',** *adj.,* **un'con·triv'ing,** *adj.,* **un'con·trol'ling,** *adj.,* **un·con·tro·ver'sial,** *adj.,* **un'con·tro·ver'sial·ly,** *adv.,* **un·con'tro·ver·ted,** *adj.,* **un·con'tro·ver·ted·ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.

un·con've·na·ble, *adj.* **Unsuitable.** *Obs.*

un·con·ven'a·ble (ŭn'kŏn·vēn'ȧ·b'l), *adj.,* **un·con·vened'** (-vĕnd'), *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·con·ven'tion·al·ism, *n.* See [-ISM.

un·con·ven'tion·al·ize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·con·ver·sant, *adj.,* **un·con·ver·sa'tion·al,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·con·vert', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·con·vert'i·bil'i·ty, *n.,* **un'con·vert'i·ble,** *adj.,* **un·con·vey'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·con·veyed',** *adj.,* **un·con·vict'ed,** *adj.,* **un'con·vict'ing,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·con·vince', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·con·vinced' (-vĭnst'), *adj.,* **un·con·vinc'ed·ly** (-vĭn'sĕd·lĭ), *adv.,* **un·con·vinc'ed·ness,** *n.,* **un'con·vinc'i·bil'i·ty,** *n.,* **un·con·vinc'i·ble,** *adj.,* **un·con·vinc'ing,** *adj.,* **un·con·vinc'ing·ly,** *adv.,* **un·con·vinc'ing·ness,** *n.,* **un·con'vo·lut'ed,** *adj.,* **un'con·voyed',** *adj.,* **un·con·vulsed',** *adj.,* **un·cook'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·cooked',** *adj.,* **un·cooled',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·coop', *v. t.* See 1st UN-. — **un·cooped',** *adj.* — **un·coop'ing,** *n.*

un'·co·op'er·at'ing, *adj.,* **un'·co·op'er·a'tive,** *adj.,* **un·coop'ered,** *adj.,* **un'·co·or'di·nate,** *adj.,* **un'·co·or'di·nat'ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·cope', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·cop'i·a·ble, *adj.,* **un·cop'ied,** *adj.,* **un·co'pi·ous,** *adj.,* **un·cop'y·right'ed,** *adj.,* **un·co·quet'tish,** *adj.,* **un'co·quet'tish·ly,** *adv.,* **un·cor'dial,** *adj.,* **un'cor·dial'i·ty,** *n.,* **un·cor'dial·ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.

un·core', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·cored' (ŭn·kôrd'; 181), *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·corked', *part. adj.* of UNCORK.

un·corked', *adj.,* **un·corned',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·cor'ner, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·cor'o·nat'ed, *adj.,* **un·cor'o·net'ed,** *adj.,* **un·cor'pu·lent,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'cor·rect', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un'cor·rect', *adj.,* **un'cor·rect'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un'cor·rect'i·ble,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'cor·rect'ly, *adv.* of UNCORRECT. — **un'cor·rect'ness,** *n.*

un·cor're·lat'ed, *adj.,* **un'cor·re·spond'ing,** *adj.,* **un'cor·rob'o·rat'ed,** *adj.,* **un·cor·rod'ed,** *adj.,* **un·cor'ru·gat'ed,** *adj.,* **un'cor·rupted,** *adj.,* **un·cor'rupt·ed·ly,** *adv.,* **un'cor·rupt'ed·ness,** *n.,* **un'cor·rupt'ing,** *adj.,* **un'cor·rup'tive,** *adj.,* **un'cor·rupt'ly,** *adv.,* **un'cor·rupt'ness,** *n.,* **un·cor'set·ed,** *adj.,* **un·cos'set·ed,** *adj.,* **un·cost'li·ness,** *n.,* **un·cost'ly,** *adj.,* **un·cos'tumed,** *adj.,* **un·cot'toned,** *adj.,* **un·cou'seled,** *adj.,* **un·coun'seled,** *adj.,* **un·coun'te·nanced,** *adj.,* **un'counter·act'ed,** *adj.,* **un'counter·bal'anced,** *adj.,* **un·coun'ter·feit'ed,** *adj.,* **un'coun·ter·mand'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·coun·ter·mand'ed,** *adj.,* **un'coun·ter·vailed',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·coun'ess, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·coun'tes, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·coun'tri·fied, *adj.,* **un·cou'pled,** *adj.,* **un·cou·ra'geous,** *adj.,* **un·court'ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·cour'te·ous·ly (-kûr'tē·ŭs·lĭ), *adv.* of UNCOURTEOUS.

un·cour·te·ous·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

un·cour'te·sy, *n.* Discourtesy. *Obs.*

un·court'ier·like', *adj.,* **un·court'ing,** *adj.,* **un·court'·like',** *adj.,* **un·court'li·ness,** *n.*

---

un'cous (ŭng'kŭs), *adj.* [L. *uncus.*] Hooklike; hooked. *R.*

un·couth' (ŭn·kōōth'; 66), *adj.* [ME., fr. AS. *uncūth* unknown, strange, fr. *un-* not + *cūth* known, old past part. of *cunnan* to know. See UN- not; COUTH. Cf. UNCO, UNKID.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Unknown. **b** Unacquainted; also, unknowing; ignorant.

2. Unfamiliar or strange. Specif.: **a** *Now Scot.* Strange or unfamiliar to a person as never before or infrequently traveled or visited. **b** *Obs.* Strange or alien; belonging to or coming from a foreign people or country. **c** *Now Rare.* Uncommon or rare; wonderful, as seldom experienced; exquisite. "Harness . . . so *uncouth* and so rich." *Chaucer,* **d** Mysterious; uncanny; dreadful. "An *uncouth* fear." *Shak.* **e** *Obs.* Strange and unseemly or offensive. **f** Seldom visited; unfrequented; solitary; as, an *uncouth* desert or coast. **g** *Archaic.* Desolate; comfortless. "*Uncouth* reflections." *Stevenson.* **h** *Rare.* Dismal; disconsolate. *Pepys.*

3. Strange, odd, or clumsy, in shape or appearance; outlandish; as, an *uncouth* hill pony; awkward and uncultivated in appearance or bearing; rude; boorish; as, *uncouth* ways; of language, actions, etc., rugged and untrained or unpolished; unpleasantly harsh or blunt; unrefined. "*Uncouth* in guise and gesture." *I. Taylor.*

The *uncouth* speech of the countryside. *Edna Ferber.*

Syn. — See AWKWARD. **Ant.** — Graceful; polished, refined.

— un·couth'ly, *adv.* **— un·couth'ness,** *n*

un·couth' (ŭn·kōōth'; -kōōth'), *n.* *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* **a** A stranger. **b** A wonder; *pl.,* news.

un·couth'ly (ŭn·kōōth'lĭ), *adj.* Uncouth in appearance or manner.

un·couth'some (-sŭm), *adj.* Uncouth; esp., distasteful; inclement. *Rare.*

un·cov'e·na·ble (ŭn·kŭv'ĕ·nȧ·b'l), *adj.* Unsuitable. *Obs.*

un·cov'e·nant·ed (-năn·tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Not covenanted; not granted or entered into under a covenant; not sanctioned by a covenant; lying outside of a covenant, esp. a divine covenant.

2. *Theol.* Not having entered into relationship with God through the appointed means; also, not assured by the divine promises or conditions; as, *uncovenanted* mercies.

3. Designating, or pertaining to, the East Indian civil service of employees (chiefly natives) not subject to statutory restrictions; — opposed to *covenanted.* This service is now mostly replaced by the *provincial* service.

4. Not having joined in a league, or assented to a covenant or agreement, as the Solemn League and Covenant of the Scottish people in the times of the Stuarts.

Grudged their allegiance to an *uncovenanted* king. *Sir T. E. May.*

un·cov'er (ŭn·kŭv'ĕr), *v. t.;* UN·COV'ERED (-ĕrd); UN·COV'ERING. [1st *un-* + *cover.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To lay bare or make known; to disclose; reveal; often specif., to display as an unsuspected accomplishment.

2. To expose to view by removing some covering object or material; as, winds had *uncovered* human bones; specif., to lay bare or make naked by removing clothes.

3. To take the cover from; to divest of covering; as, to *uncover* a box, kettle, or shed.

4. Specif.: To divest of the hat or cap; to bare the head of, esp. in token of reverence; as, to *uncover* one's head.

5. To drive from cover, as a fox.

6. *Mil.* To expose successively (lines of troops when deploying) by the moving to right or left of the leading lines.

—, *Intransitive:* To remove a cover or covering. Specif.:

1. To take off the hat or cap in token of respect.

2. To remove the covers from dishes, or the like. *Shak.*

un·cov'er·a·ble (-ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being covered.

un·cov'ered (ŭn·kŭv'ĕrd), *adj.* Not covered; specif.: **a** Devoid or divested of a covering as a roof or cover, or of clothing or a hat; naked; bareheaded; unveiled. **b** Remaining without covering or without being covered; as, a table *uncovered* by a cloth. **c** Not protected by another, as in chess or military formation. **d** Not covered by collateral, as a note, or by insurance. **— un·cov'ered·ly,** *adv.*

un·cowl' (ŭn·koul'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cowl.*] **1.** To divest or deprive of a cowl; hence, to deprive (a monk) of his membership in a religious order.

2. To remove the cowl, or the like, from, as the face.

un·craft'y (ŭn·krăf'tĭ), *adj.* **1.** Lacking skill or ingenuity. *Obs.*

2. Not crafty or guileful; ingenuous.

— un·craft'i·ly, *adv.* **— un·craft'i·ness,** *n.*

un·crazed' (ŭn·krāzd'), *adj.* Sound in mind.

un'cre·ate' (ŭn'krē·āt'), *adj.* [*un-* not + *create,* adj.] Uncreated.

un·cre·ate', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *create.*] To deprive of existence; to annihilate. **— un'cre·at'ing** (-āt'ĭng), *n.* **— un'cre·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

un'cre·at'ed (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* [*un-* not + *created.*] **1.** Not yet created or existent; as, misery *uncreated. Milton.*

2. Not existing by creation; self-existent; eternal. *Locke.*

— un'cre·at'ed·ness, *n.*

un·cred'i·ble (ŭn·krĕd'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Incredible; incredulous. **— un·cred'i·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **— un·cred'i·bly,** *adv.*

un·cred'it·a·ble (-ĭ·tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Discreditable. **— un·cred'it·a·ble·ness,** *n.* **— un·cred'it·a·bly,** *adv.*

un·crin'kle (ŭn·krĭng'k'l), *v. t.* To restore from a crinkled state. **— *v. i.*** To become free from crinkles. **— un·crin'kled** (-k'ld), *part. adj.* **— un·crin'kling** (-klĭng), *verbal n.*

un·crit'i·cism (ŭn·krĭt'ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* Uncritical criticism.

un·crook' (ŭn·krŏŏk'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To unbend; open.

2. To keep or remain undeviating from probity.

— un·crook'ing, *part. adj. & verbal n.*

un·cross' (ŭn·krŏs'; 185), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cross.*] To change so as no longer to be crossed; as, to *uncross* the legs or a foot.

un·crown' (ŭn·kroun'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *crown.*] **1.** To deprive or divest of a crown; hence, to discrown; dethrone; to displace as sovereign.

2. To reveal by doffing the crown; to unveil.

— un·crown'ing, *part. adj. & verbal n.*

un·crud'ded (ŭn·krŭd'ĕd), *adj* [See UN- not; CURD.] Not curdled. *Spenser.*

un·crum'ple (ŭn·krŭm'p'l), *v. t.* To smooth the creases and wrinkles or crumples from. **— *v. i.*** To become, form, or grow, free of crumples.

unc'tion (ŭngk'shŭn; 177), *n.* [L. *unctio,* fr. *ungere, unctum,* to anoint. See UNGUENT.] **1.** Act of anointing, as with oil or ointment, esp. for medical purposes, or as a symbol of consecration; as, king by sacred *unction.*

2. That which is used for anointing; an unguent; an ointment; hence, anything soothing or lenitive.

Lay not that flattering *unction* to your soul. *Shak.*

3. Benign influence from a spiritual source.

4. That quality in language, address, or the like, which expresses or excites sober and fervent emotion; religious fervor, originally explained as due to the anointing or *unction* of the Holy Spirit; sometimes, a simulated or factitious fervor or emotional gush; unctuousness.

5. Earnestly sympathetic absorption and enjoyment of the theme in narrating, acting a part, etc.

unc'tion, unc'tion·eer'. Scot. vars. of AUCTION, AUCTIONEER.

unc'tion·al (ŭngk'shŭn·ăl), *adj.* Full of or characterized by unction, esp. spiritual or devotional fervor.

unc'tious (ŭngk'shŭs), *adj.* Unctuous.**—unc'tious·ness,** *n.*

unc·to'ri·an (ŭngk·tō'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *unctor* an anointer.] Pertaining to anointing. *Obs.*

unc'tu·os'i·ty (ŭngk'tŭ·ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [OF. *unctuosité* (F. *onctuosité*).] Quality or state of being unctuous.

unc'tu·ous (ŭngk'tŭ·ŭs), *adj.* [ML. *unctuosus,* fr. L. *unctus* an ointment, fr. *ungere, unctum,* to anoint. See UNGUENT.] **1.** Of the nature or quality of an unguent or ointment; fatty; oily; greasy. "The *unctuous* cheese." *Longfellow.*

2. Hence: **a** Abounding or rich in oil or fatty substance; as, *unctuous* meat. **b** Rich in organic matter and easily workable; as, *unctuous* soil. **c** Plastic; as, *unctuous* clay. **d** Having a smooth, greasy feeling to the touch or a soapy feel, as certain minerals; smeary or smudged in appearance; suggestive of fat or unguent; as, *unctuous* feel or touch. "*Unctuous* with kitchen smoke." *Hawthorne.* **e** Having qualities of or redolent of grease; oleaginous.

3. Full of unction; bland; suave; also, fervid; as, an *unctuous* speech; esp., displaying or characterized by a flabby, smugly or ingratiatingly sentimental, pretense of spirituality in speech or attitude; insincerely suave or gushing.

4. Having outlines, colors, etc., agreeably smoothing out or flowing into each other; gratefully soothing, esp. to the sight; as, *unctuous* shadows; *unctuous* little vignettes.

Syn. — See SUAVE. **Ant.** — Gruff, harsh.

— unc'tu·ous·ly, *adv.* **— unc'tu·ous·ness,** *n.*

un·cubbed' (ŭn·kŭbd'), *adj.* Deprived of cubs.

un'cu·lar (ŭng'kū·lĕr), *adj.* Avuncular. *Rare.*

un·cult'ed (ŭn·kŭl'tĕd; 119), *part. adj.* Also **un·cul'tived** (-kŭl'tĭvd). Untilled. *Obs.*

un·cul'ture (ŭn·kŭl'tûr), *n.* Want of culture.

un·cul'tured (-tûrd), *adj.* Not subjected to cultivation; not improved by education or marked by culture; unrefined.

un·cum'bered (ŭn·kŭm'bĕrd), *adj.* Unencumbered.

un·cun'ning (ŭn·kŭn'ĭng), *adj.* Ignorant; unskillful. **— un·cun'ning·ly,** *adv.* **— un·cun'ning·ness,** *n.*

un·cun'ning, *n.* Ignorance. *Obs.*

un·cur'a·ble (ŭn·kūr'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Incurable. **— un·cur'a·ble·ness,** *n.* **— un·cur'a·bly,** *adv.*

un·curb' (ŭn·kûrb'), *v. t.* To free from a curb. **— un·curb'ing,** *part. adj. & verbal n.*

un·curl' (ŭn·kûrl'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *curl.*] To straighten out from a curled or coiled position; to unroll. **— un·curl'ing,** *part. adj. & verbal n.*

un·cur'rent (ŭn·kûr'ĕnt), *adj.* Not current; specif.: **a** Not passing in common payment; not receivable at par or full value. **b** Invalid; — of warrants. **— un·cur'rent·ly,** *adv.* **— un·cur'rent·ness,** *n.*

un·curse' (ŭn·kûrs'), *v. t.* To free from a curse. *Rare.*

un·cur'tain (ŭn·kûr'tĭn; -t'n), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *curtain.*] To remove a curtain from; reveal; unveil. **— un·cur'tained** (-tĭnd; -t'nd), *part. adj.*

un'cus (ŭng'kŭs), *n.; pl.* UNCI (ŭn'sĭ). [L., hook, barb. See 1st ANGLE.] *Zool. & Anat.* A hook or claw; specif.: **a** *Anat.* The anterior curved end of the hippocampal convolution. **b** *Zool.* In rotifers, the head of the malleus of the mastax, which is often hooked, or bears one or more teeth. **c** *Zool.* A median beaklike plate or process dorsal to the copulatory apparatus of male insects.

un·cus'tomed (ŭn·kŭs'tŭmd), *adj.* **1.** Not subject to, or not having paid, customs duties.

2. *Archaic.* **a** Unaccustomed; unwonted. **b** Unusual.

un·cut' (ŭn·kŭt'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Not cut; as: **a** Not cut down or off or cut into; having suffered no surgical or other incision. **b** Not separated by cutting or otherwise.

2. Not reduced or shaped by cutting; not ground, or otherwise cut, into a certain shape; as, an *uncut* diamond.

3. Having suffered no curtailment; as, an *uncut* text or salary.

4. *Bibliography.* Of books, periodicals, etc., not having the edges of the leaves trimmed subsequent to the printing of the sheets. Such a book is called *uncut* although the folds of the leaves have been slit; if the folds are intact it is called *unopened.*

5. Loosely, not having the folds of the leaves slit.

uncut velvet. A fabric woven like velvet, but with the loops of the warp threads uncut.

un'da ma'ris (ŭn'dȧ mā'rĭs). [L., wave of the sea.] *Organ Building.* An 8-foot stop producing undulations (sense 3 **b**) from two ranks of pipes tuned slightly apart or from one tuned slightly flat and used in connection with other stops. Cf. VOIX CELESTE.

un·damped' (ŭn·dămpt'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Not stifled, checked, or depressed; as, proceed with *undamped* ardor.

2. Not checked or retarded, as by a damper; as, *undamped* vibrations or musical strings.

3. Not dampened by moisture.

4. *Elec. & Physics.* Not damped; undiminished in amplitude. See OSCILLATION, 5.

un·dan'gered (ŭn·dăn'jĕrd), *adj.* Not endangered. *Rare.*

un·dark' (ŭn·därk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dark.*] To dispel the darkness of. *Obs.*

un·dashed' (-dăsht'), *adj.* **1.** Not dashed; not qualified or diluted; as, belief *undashed* with doubt; undaunted.

2. Provided with no dash or dashes.

un'date (ŭn'dāt), **un'dat·ed** (-dāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* [L. *undatus,* fr. *unda* a wave. See UNDULATE.] *Bot.* Wavy; undulate. *Rare.*

un'dat·ed (ŭn'dāt·ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.* *Obs.* **a** = UNDÉ. **b** Having wavy markings.

un·dat'ed (ŭn·dāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* [*un-* not + *dated.*] **1.** Not dated; bearing no date; as, an *undated* letter.

2. Having no specified date of termination; having no limit or no end.

3. Devoid of outstanding events; uneventful.

— un·dat'ed·ness, *n.*

un·daugh'ter·ly (ŭn·dô'tĕr·lĭ), *adj.* Unbecoming a daughter. **— un·daugh'ter·li·ness** (-lĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.*

un·daunt'a·ble (ŭn·dôn'tȧ·b'l; ŭn·dän'-), *adj.* Incapable of being daunted; intrepid; fearless; indomitable.

un·daunt'ed (-tĕd; -tĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* **1.** Not daunted; courageous with an undiminished resolution or boldness; undismayed; undashed; fearless.

2. *Obs.* **a** Not broken to the bit; untamed. **b** Unchecked; unbridled. **c** Uncouth; turbulent. **d** Unconquered.

Syn. — Bold, fearless, brave, courageous, intrepid.

Ant. — Cowardly, fearful, pusillanimous, timid.

— un·daunt'ed·ly, *adv.* **— un·daunt'ed·ness,** *n.*

un·daz'zle (ŭn·dăz'l), *v. i.* [See 1st UN-.] To recover from a daze. *Rare.*

un'dé, un'dée (ŭn'dā), *adj.* [OF. (F. *ondé*), fr. L. *unda* a wave.] *Her.* Waving or wavy; — applied to ordinaries, or division lines.

un·deaf' (ŭn·dĕf'; -dēf'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *deaf.*] To free from deafness. *Obs.*

un·dean' (-dēn'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dean.*] To deprive of deanship; to divest of the character or bearing of a dean.

un·dear' (ŭn·dēr'), *adj.* [AS. *undēore.*] Not dear; disesteemed; cheap.

un'dec·a- (ŭn'dĕk·ȧ-), **undec-.** A combining form from Latin *undecim,* eleven, as in *undecagon, undecane.*

☞ In many chemical names in this Dictionary *hendeca-* is preferred to *undeca-,* as Greek prefixes prevail in the series.

un·dec'a·gon (ŭn·dĕk'ȧ·gŏn), *n.* [*undeca-* + 1st *-gon.*] *Geom.* A figure having eleven angles and eleven sides.

un'de·ceiv'a·ble (ŭn'dē·sēv'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** That cannot be deceived.

2. Not deceitful. *Obs.*

— un'de·ceiv'a·ble·ness, *n.* **— un'de·ceiv'a·bly,** *adv.*

un'de·ceive' (ŭn'dē·sēv'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *deceive.*] **1.** To free from deception, fraud, fallacy, or mistake.

2. To teach by disposing of an error.

— un'de·ceiv'er (-sēv'ĕr), *n.* **— un'de·ceiv'ing** (-ĭng), *verbal n.*

un·de'cen·cy (ŭn·dē'sĕn·sĭ; -s'n·sĭ), *n.* Indecency.

un'de·cen'ni·al (ŭn'dē·sĕn'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* [L. *undecim* eleven (fr. *unus* one + *decem* ten) + *-ennial* as in *decennial.* Cf. DECENNIAL, UNDECENNARY.] Occurring or observed every eleventh year; belonging to, or continuing, a period of eleven years.

un·de'cent (ŭn·dē'sĕnt; -s'nt), *adj.* Indecent. *Archaic exc. Dial.* **— un·de'cent·ly,** *adv.* *Archaic exc. Dial.*

un'de·cep'tion (ŭn'dē·sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Action of undeceiving; a being undeceived.

un'de·cide' (-sīd'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *decide.*] To unmake a decision (about). *Rare.* **— un'de·cid'ing** (-sīd'-ĭng), *part. adj.* *Rare.*

un'de·cid'ed (-sīd'ĕd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Not yet determined; unsettled.

2. Wavering; inconstant; irresolute.

Syn. — Irresolute, unresolved; doubtful, problematical.

Ant. — Firm, determined; sure, settled.

— un'de·cid'ed·ly, *adv.* **— un'de·cid'ed·ness,** *n.*

---

un·court'ly, *adj.,* **un·cous'in·ly,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·couth'ie, *adj.* See UN-, not. *Scot.*

un·cov'e·nant, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·cov'et·ed, *adj.,* **un·cov'eting,** *adj.,* **un·cov'et·ing·ly,** *adv.,* **un·cov'et·ous,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'cow (ŭng'kō; -kŭ). Var. of UNCO. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

un·cowed' (ŭn·koud'), *adj.,* **un·coy',** *adj.,* **un·cracked',** *adj.,* **un·cra'dled,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·cram', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·cramp', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·cramped', *adj.,* **un·cramped'ness,** *n.,* **un·cranked',** *adj.,* **un·cran'nied,** *adj.,* **un·crat'ed** (-krăt'ĕd), *adj.,* **un'cra·vat'ted,** *adj.,* **un·cra'ven,** *adj.,* **un·crav'ing** (-krāv'ĭng), *adj.,* **un·crav'ing·ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.

un·cream', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·creased', *adj.,* **un'cre·at'a·bil'i·ty,** *n.,* **un'cre·at'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un'cre·at'a·ble·ness,** *n.,* **un·cre·a'tive,** *adj.,* **un·cre·a'tive·ness,** *n.,* **un·cre'ture·ly,** *adj.,* **un·cre'den'tialed,** **un·cre·den'tialled,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·cred'it, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] Discredit. *Obs.*

un·cred'it·ed, *adj.,* **un·cred'iting,** *adj.,* **un·cred'u·lous,** *adj.,* **un·creep'ing,** *adj.,* **un·cre'o·sot'ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·crest', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·crest'ed, *adj.,* **un'crevassed',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·crib', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·cried', *adj.,* **un·crime',** *n.,* **un·crim'i·nal,** *adj.,* **un·crim'i·nal·ly,** *adv.,* **un·crip'pled,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·crisp', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·cris'tal·ed, *adj.,* **un·cri'tical·ly,** *adv.,* **un·cri'ti·cize'a·ble,** **un·cri'ti·cis'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·cri'ticized,** **un·cri'ti·cised,** *adj.,* **un·cri'ti·ciz'ing,** **un·cri'ti·cis'ing,** *adj.,* **un·cri'ti·ciz'ing·ly,** **un·cri'ti·cis'ing·ly,** *adv.,* **un·croch'et·y,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·croked' (ŭn·krōkt'), *part. adj.* of UNCROOK.

un·crooked' (ŭn·krŏŏk'ĕd; -krŏŏk'ĕd), *adj.,* **un·cropped',** *adj.,* **un·crop't',** *adj.,* **un·cross'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·cross'a·ble·ness,** *n.,* **un·crossed',** *adj.,* **un·cross'ex·am'i·na·ble,** *adj.,* **un·cross'ex·am'ined,** *adj.,* **un·cross'ly,** *adv.,* **un·crowd'ed,** *adj.,* **un·crowned',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·crowned', *part. adj.* of UNCROWN.

un·cru'ci·fied, *adj.,* **un·crude',** *adj.,* **un·cru'el,** *adj.,* **un·crum'bled,** *adj.,* **un·crum'pling,** *adj.,* **un·crush'a·ble,** *adj.,* **uncrushed',** *adj.,* **un·crust'ed,** *adj.,* **un·cry'ing,** *adj.,* **un·crys'taled,** **un·crys'talled,** *adj.,* **un·crys'tal·line,** *adj.,* **un'crys·tal·liz'a·bil'i·ty,** *n.,* **un·crys'tal·liz'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·crys'tal·lized,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·cub'bed·ness, *adj.* See -LESS.

unc·to'ri·um (ŭngk·tō'rĭ·ŭm; 181), *n.* [L.] = ELAEOTHESIUM.

unc'tu·ose, *adj.* = UNCTUOUS.

un·cu'bic, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·cuck'old, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·cuck'old·ed, *adj.,* **un·cudg'elled,** *adj.,* **un·cuffed',** *adj.,* **uncuiled',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·cul'pa·ble, *adj.* Inculpable. *Obs.*

un·cul·ti·va·bil'i·ty, *n.,* **un·cul'ti·va·ble,** *adj.,* **un·cul'ti·vate,** *adj.,* **un·cul'ti·vat'ed,** *adj.,* **un'cul·ti·va'tion,** *n.,* **un·cul'tur·a·ble,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·cum'ber, *v. t.* = DISENCUMBER.

un·cum'brous, *adj.,* **un·cupped',** *adj.,* **un·curb'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·curbed',** *adj.,* **un·curb'ed·ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.

un·curd', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·curd'dled, *adj.,* **un·cur'dling,** *adj.,* **un·cured',** *adj.,* **un·cu'ri·ous,** *adj.,* **un·cu'ri·ous·ly,** *adv.,* **un·curled',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·curled', *part. adj.* of UNCURL.

un'cur·ric'u·lar·ized, *adj.,* **un·curr'ied,** *adj.,* **un·cursed',** *adj.,* **un·curs'ing,** *adj.,* **un·curst',** *adj.,* **un'curt·tailed',** *adj.,* **un·curt'tained,** *adj.,* **un·cush'ioned,** *adj.,* **un·cusped',** *adj.,* **un·cus'tom·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·cus'tom·ar'i·ly,** *adv.,* **un·cus'tom·ar'i·ness,** *n.,* **un·cus'tom·ar'y,** *adj.,* **un'cu·tic'u·late,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·cuth' (-kūth'; -kōōth'). Var. of UNCOUTH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

un·cut'ta·ble, *adj.,* **un·cyn'i·cal,** *adj.,* **un·cyn'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.

un'cy·a (ŏŏn'sĭ·ȧ), *n. sing. & pl.* [Pol., fr. L. *uncia.*] See OUNCE.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

un·cy'press, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·dab'bled, *adj.,* **un·dag'gled,** *adj.,* **un·dai'ly,** *adj.,* **un·dain'tiness,** *n.,* **un·dain'ty,** *adj.,* **undal'ly·ing,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·dam', *v. t.* See 1st UN-. — **undam'ming,** *part. adj. & verbal n.* **un·dam'age·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·dam'aged,** *adj.,* **un·dam'ag·ing,** *adj.,* **un·dam'asked,** *adj.,* **undammed',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·damn', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·dam'ni·fied, *adj.* [See DAMNIFY.] Uninjured. *Obs.*

undamped waves. *Radio.* = CONTINUOUS WAVES b.

un·danc'ing, *adj.,* **un·dan·di'acal,** *adj.,* **un·dan'dled,** *adj.,* **un·dan'ger·ous,** *adj.,* **un·dan'ger·ous·ness,** *n.,* **un·dared',** *adj.,* **un·dar'ing,** *adj.,* **un·dark',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·dark'en, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·dark'ened, *adj.,* **un·darned',** *adj.,* **un·dat'a·ble,** **un·date'a·ble,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·daub', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·daubed', *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·daugh'ter, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·daunt'ing, *adj.,* **un·dawned',** *adj.,* **un·dawn'ing,** *adj.,* **undazed',** *adj.,* **un·daz'ing,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·daz'zled, *part. adj.* of UNDAZ-[ZLE.]

un·daz'zled, *adj.,* **un·daz'zling,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·dead', *adj.,* **un·dead'ened,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·dead'ly, *adj.* Immortal. *Obs.* — **un·dead'li·ness,** *n.* *Obs.*

un·deal', *adj.,* **un·deal'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·deal't',** *adj.,* **un·debarred',** *adj.,* **un'de·based',** *adj.,* **un'de·bat'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un'debat'ed,** *adj.,* **un'de·bat'ing,** *adj.,* **un'de·bauched',** *adj.,* **un'de·bil'i·tat'ed,** *adj.,* **un'de·bil'i·tat'ing,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·dec'a·naph'thene (ŭn·dĕk'ȧ·năf'thēn), *n.* *Chem.* See UNDECANE; NAPHTHENE.

un'de·cane (ŭn'dē·kān), *n.* [*undec-* + 1st *-ane.*] *Chem.* = HENDECANE.

un·dec'a·to'ic (ŭn·dĕk'ȧ·tō'ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* = HENDECOIC.

un'de·cay'a·ble, *adj.,* **un'de·cay'a·ble·ness,** *n.,* **un'de·cayed',** *adj.,* **un'de·cayed'ness,** *n.,* **un'de·cay'ing,** *adj.,* **un'de·ceased',** *adj.,* **un'de·ceit'ful,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'de·ceived', *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'de·cen'na·ry (ŭn'dē·sĕn'ȧ·rĭ), *adj.* = UNDECENNIAL.

un'de·cep'tious, *adj.,* **un'de·cep·ti'tious** (ŭn'dē·sĕp·tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.,* **un'de·cep'tive,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'de·cid'a·ble, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·dec'i·mal (ŭn·dĕs'ĭ·măl), *adj.* [L. *undecim* eleven.] Marked by or having eleven constituents, appendages, divisions, etc.

un·dec'i·man (-măn), *adj.* [See UNDECIMAL.] Relating to eleven o'clock.

un·dec'i·mole (-mōl), *n.* [L. *undecim* eleven, or *undecimus* eleventh. Cf. SESTOLE.] *Music.* A group of eleven notes to be given the time of eight.

un·de·ci'pher (ŭn'dē·sī'fĕr), *v. t.* **1.** To decipher. **2.** To render undecipherable.

un·de·ci'pher·a·ble (-ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being deciphered; indecipherable. — **un'de·ci'pher·a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un'de·ci'pher·a·bly**, *adv.*

un'de·ci'phered (-fĕrd), *adj.* Not deciphered.

un'de·ci'sive (-sī'sĭv), *adj.* Indecisive. — **un'de·ci'sive·ly**, *adv.* — **un'de·ci'sive·ness**, *n.*

un·deck' (ŭn·dĕk'), *v. t.* To divest of ornament.

un·decked' (ŭn·dĕkt'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Not decked; unadorned. **2.** Not having a deck; as, an *undecked* vessel.

un'de·clare' (ŭn'dē·klâr'), *v. t.* To withdraw or retract.

un'de·clin'a·ble (-klīn'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** *Gram.* Indeclinable. **2.** That cannot be refused or rejected. **3.** That cannot be inclined or deflected. **4.** That cannot be avoided. — **un'de·clin'a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **un'de·clin'a·bly**, *adv.*

un'de·col'ic ac'id (ŭn'dē·kŏl'ĭk). [*undec*ylenic + propi*olic*.] *Chem.* A crystalline acid, $C_{11}H_{18}O_3$, of the propiolic acid series, obtained indirectly from undecylenic acid.

un'de·coyed' (ŭn'dē·koid'), *adj.* Provided with no decoys; also, lured by no decoy; not ensnared.

un'de·cree' (ŭn'dē·krē'), *v. t.* To disestablish from being decreed.

un·dec'yl (ŭn·dĕs'ĭl; -dē'sĭl), *n.* [*undec*ane + *-yl*.] *Chem.* Hendecyl.

un·dec'yl·ene (ŭn·dĕs'ĭ·lēn), *n.* [*undecyl* + *-ene*.] *Chem.* An olefinic hydrocarbon having the formula $C_{11}H_{22}$.

un·dec'y·len'ic (-lĕn'ĭk; -lē'nĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any olefinic acid having the formula $C_{11}H_{20}O_2$; specif., designating a colorless crystalline acid of normal structure obtained by distilling ricinoleic acid.

un'de·cyl'ic (ŭn'dē·sĭl'ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Related to, derived from, or containing, undecyl; specif., designating a white crystalline fatty acid (*n*-hendecoic acid), $C_{11}H_{22}O_2$, artificially prepared.

un·deed'ed (ŭn·dēd'ĕd; 119), *adj.* Not exploited in deeds.

un·deed'ed, *adj.* Not deeded or transferred by deed.

un·deemed' (ŭn·dēmd'), *adj.* [See DEEM, *v.*] **a** *Obs.* Unjudged; uncensured. **b** Undreamed.

un·deem'ous (ŭn·dēm'ŭs), *adj.* [*un-* not + dial. form of *doom* + *-ous*.] Incalculably large; extraordinary. *Scot.* — **un·deem'ous·ly**, *adv.* *Scot.*

un'deep' (ŭn'dēp'), *n.* A shallow. *Rare.*

un'de·fat'i·ga·ble (ŭn'dē·făt'ĭ·gȧ·b'l), *n.* Indefatigable.

un'de·fea'si·ble (-fē'zĭ·b'l), *adj.* Indefeasible.

un·def'e·cat'ed (ŭn·dĕf'ē·kāt'ĕd; -Id; 119), *adj.* Unpurged.

un'de·fen'si·ble (ŭn'dē·fĕn'sĭ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Unavoidable; not to be prevented. *Obs.* **2.** That cannot be defended, vindicated, or justified.

un'de·fin'a·ble (ŭn'dē·fīn'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Indefinable. — **un'de·fin'a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **un'de·fin'a·bly**, *adv.*

un'de·fine' (-fīn'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To make indefinite.

un·de'i·fy (ŭn·dē'ĭ·fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [1st *un-* + *deify*.] To degrade from the state of deity. — **un'de·i·fi·ca'tion** (ŭn'dē·ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

un'de·lay'ed·ly (ŭn'dē·lā'ĕd·lĭ), *adv.* Without delay. *Rare.*

un'de·light' (-līt'), *n.* Want of delight; unhappiness. *Rare.*

un'de·liv'er·y (ŭn'dē·lĭv'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* Also **un'de·liv'er·ance** (-ăns). Nondelivery.

un'de·lud'a·ble (-lūd'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not to be deluded, or deceived.

un'de·moc'ra·tize (-mŏk'rȧ·tīz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *democratize*.] To cause to cease to be democratic. *Rare.*

un'de·mon'stra·ble (-mŏn'strȧ·b'l), *adj.* Indemonstrable. — **un'de·mon'stra·bly**, *adv.*

un'de·mon'stra·tive (ŭn'dē·mŏn'strȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Restrained or reserved as to expression of feeling; not effusive. — **un'de·mon'stra·tive·ly**, *adv.* — **-stra·tive·ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Cold, restrained, reserved.
Ant. — Effusive, demonstrative.

un'de·ni'a·ble (ŭn'dē·nī'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Incapable of denial; palpably true; indisputable; incontestable; not to be controverted; as, *undeniable* evidence or witnesses. **2.** Unquestionably excellent; as, a person of *undeniable* connections. "An *undeniable* servant." *Galsworthy.* — **un'de·ni'a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **un'de·ni'a·bly**, *adv.*

‖**un'de ni'hil ha'bet** (ŭn'dē nī'hĭl hā'bĕt). [L.] *Law.* Literally, whence she has nothing: — the name of an old writ (so beginning) open to a widow to whom dower had not been assigned.

un'de·nom'i·na'tion·al (ŭn'dē·nŏm'ĭ·nā'shŭn·ăl), *adj.* Without restriction to a denomination; unsectarian. — **un'de·nom'i·na'tion·al·ism** (-lĭz'm), *n.* — **un'de·nom'i·na'tion·al·ist** (-lĭst), *n.* — **un'de·nom'i·na'tion·al·ize** (-līz), *v. t.* — **un'de·nom'i·na'tion·al·ly**, *adv.*

un'de·pend'ing (-pĕn'dĭng), *adj.* Not depending; specif., independent.

un'de·priv'a·ble (ŭn'dē·prīv'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** That cannot be deprived; not deposable. **2.** That one cannot be deprived of.

un'der (ŭn'dĕr), *prep.* [AS., prep. & adv.; akin to OFris. *under*, OS. *undar*, D. *onder*, G. *unter*, OHG. *untar*, ON. *undir*, Sw. & Dan. *under*, Goth. *undar*, L. *infra* below, *inferior* lower, Skr. *adhara* lower, *adhas* below. Cf. INFERIOR.] **1.** Indicating position lower in elevation and in the same vertical line or plane, with various implications, as envelopment, protection, or concealment; — opposed to *over*; as: **a** Lower than and overhung by; having perpendicularly overhead; in the shelter of; at or along the foot of; as, *under* sunny skies, a roof or tree, or one's arm; to anchor *under* an island or fort; hence, specif., formerly and in astrology, overhung by or during the ascendency of, with the implication of influence upon human or individual destiny; as, born *under* Saturn; an *under*-Jupiter person.

Ah luckless babe, born *under* cruel star. *Spenser.*

b Lower than and close to: below the surface of and in or through the midst of; as, *under* the earth or sea; passed *under* mercury; below and close to or attached to the bottom of; as, to put runners *under* a sleigh or skids *under* a log; to insert a blade *under* the bark; below and supporting or conveying; as, two horses shot from *under* him; *under* arms; at a point below and close to; as, smote him *under* the short ribs; to run a line *under* the words. **c** Holding or having overhead; esp., topped or crowned with; holding up or surmounted by as a mark of allegiance, means of propulsion, etc.; as, *under* a hat or periwig; marching *under* the Japanese flag; proceeding *under* topgallant sails. **d** Below or beneath so as to be covered or enveloped; immersed in; wearing; as, keeping the plane *under* cover; a cellar *under* the house; *under* a cloud or blanket; land *under* water; to dive or swim *under* water; also, inside of; as, wearing a sweater *under* his coat; sent *under* separate cover. **e** Using or by using for concealment; by means of simultaneous use of; as, *under* cover of night; *under* pretense of ignorance; he hid a gasp *under* a cough. **f** *Scot.* During, esp. while shielded or concealed by; as, *under* night. **g** Devoted to the cultivation or rearing of; planted to; as, a pasture *under* sheep; the total area *under* sugar cane.

2. Indicating subjection, guidance, or control; specif.: **a** Subject to the bidding or authority of; led by; hence, during the reign or administration of; as, he fought *under* Cromwell; national prestige rose *under* Cleveland. **b** Subject to the guidance and instruction of; as, he studied physics *under* Maxwell. **c** Suffering restriction, restraint, or control by; limited in range of activity by the force or constraint of; as, *under* guard or quarantine; hundreds of cattle *under* fence; living *under* rules or discipline; a ship *under* the sea, that is, lying to, helpless to combat the sea. **d** Weighed upon, oppressed, or controlled by, either (1) physically; as, to travel *under* a heavy load; or (2) as by affliction, subjection, authority, obligation, liability, or the like; as, brave *under* trials; *under* the penalties of the law; the condition *under* which one enters office; *under* a misapprehension. **e** In a condition of owing performance, payment, protection, or the like, because of; required or obliged by; as, *under* obligation, contract, or oath; theft *under* trust; *under* the necessity of selling. **f** Sustaining, receiving, or undergoing the action, treatment, or application, of; suffering the effect of; exposed to; swayed or affected by; as, *under* the surgeon's knife; *under* suspicion or surveillance; *under* sentence; *under* full steam; *under* the impression that it was larger; also, in process of; as, *under* repair, construction, or discussion; in or into an insensible state through the effect of; as, *under* ether. **g** Liable to; as, *under* pain of punishment. **h** Depending for rights upon; as, holding *under* the first tenant.

3. Indicating that in which assignment, inclusion, or assumption, is made; specif.: **a** As part of, by grouping or designation; beneath, with reference to category, division, class, etc.; as, items *under* this head; classified *under* Coleoptera. **b** With as name, heading, or title; in the section designated as; as, reorganized *under* the old name; you will find the information *under* Natural History. **c** In, undergoing, or sustaining, by way of limiting circumstance; as, *under* the short ballot; *under* national prohibition; *under* bail. **d** Substantiated, attested, or warranted, by; subscribing (to a writing) with the authority, sanction, or guarantee, of; as, *under* one's signature, hand, seal, etc. Over is often substituted for the idiomatic *under* in the idea that it is position that is represented. **e** In accordance or conformity with; as, *under* the terms of the contract. **f** Within the range or bounds determined by; as, the angle *under* which we see objects.

4. Indicating the form or manner of appearance assumed or presented; specif.: **a** Having, bearing, or assuming, as to outward form; as, the sacrament *under* both kinds; *under* a solemn countenance. **b** Assuming or presenting for the sake of concealment or disguise; beneath, with reference to cover or pretext; as, *under* an incognito or nom de plume; *under* show of friendship.

5. Indicating deficiency or inferiority in respect of a standard or rank; specif.: **a** Inferior or subordinate to, or exceeded by, in number, size, weight, or the like; falling short of; as, to exempt incomes *under* four thousand dollars; all weights *under* twelve ounces; he is now something *under* fifteen; hence, at, with, or for, less than; within; as, to sell a car *under* the list price; he cannot do it *under* an hour. Specif., *London Stock Exchange*, one thirty-second less than; as, *under* ½ means $\frac{15}{32}$. **b** Lower than in quality, rank, or condition; as, no one *under* an admiral would do. **c** Formerly, unworthy of; unbecoming to. **d** Lacking the full requirement as to; inferior to the standard or requisite degree of; as, *under* size, weight, or age; *under* test; *under* the truth. **e** With subdued or scant force of; as, *under* the breath, that is, in a whisper.

6. *Card Games.* To the right of (another player).
Syn. — See BELOW. **Ant.** — See ABOVE.
— ***under one.*** Together; at the same time. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

un'der (ŭn'dĕr), *adv.* **1.** In a position along, or downward, under something; below; beneath; underneath; specif., farther or lower down in a writing; inside of the clothing; below the horizon or the surface of water; as, one tied on top and one *under*; slide your scalpel *under*; to carry the gunwale *under*.

2. In or into a condition of subjection, regulation, or subordination; as, to bring the new servants *under*; to keep the passions *under*; specif., to defeat, ruin, or death; as, one of the rival firms is sure to go *under*.

3. So as to be covered or concealed, as by a flood, accumulation, or the like; as, in the election we snowed him *under*.

4. So as to be short of or less than the appointed sum, period, etc.; as, his estimates fell far *under*.

un'der (ŭn'dĕr), *adj.* **1.** That lies or is placed or that moves below or beneath something else; lower; immersed; as, *under* parts or deposits; lying below a corresponding part; as, *under* teeth; specif., placed or lying on the ventral side of an animal or bird's body; placed or growing underneath the wing, throat, or other part.

2. Enclosed beneath a covering or sheath; as, an *under* layer of a bud.

3. Facing or protruding downwards; as, the *under* surface of a leaf.

4. Lower in rank or authority; subject; subordinate; as, an *under* order or overlooker; *under* classes. See 1st UNDER-.

5. Lower or less in amount, quality, degree, etc., than usual or proper; short; as, *under* measure; an *under* dose.

6. Subdued; as, an *under* tone or key.

7. Used predicatively or postpositively: **a** Held in a condition of subjection; as, to keep his passions *under*. **b** Lower in amount; as, he finds my estimates far *under*.

un'der, *n.* **1.** A condition of being low or below par. *Dial.* **2.** *pl.* Underclothes.

un'der, *v. t.* To keep or force under. *Rare.*

un'der- (ŭn'dĕr-; 66). A prefix, used chiefly with verbs and nouns, meaning in general *below*, *sub-*, and opposed to *over-*, as: **a** *Below in position; moving to* or *from a lower position; from, against, toward,* or *on the under side;* — used chiefly with verbs, and their derivative adjectives and nouns, as in:

underarch
underbelly
underbillow
underbottom
underbrace
underbrew
underbridge
underbubble
undercarry
undercarve
undercellar
undercircle
underclutch
undercourse
undercrawl
undercrest
undercurl
undercurve
underdead
underdepth
underdig
underdip
underdive
underdot
underdraft
underdraught
undereast
underfood
underfloor
underflow
underfolded
undergarnish
undergloom
underglow
undergraw
undergore
undergroan
undergrow
undergrub
underhang
underhid
underhole
underlife
underlift
underlight
underlodging
undermark
undermentioned
undername
undernoted
underpeep
underpeer
underpetticoated
underpier
underpile
underpitch
underpoint
underprompt
underprop
underpry
underrooted
underrule
underrun
underrut
undersap
undersaw
underscoop
underscore
underseated
undersee
undershine
undershore
undershorten
underslip
underspar
underspecified
underspin
undersplice
underspread
underspring
undersprout
understay
understeer
understrap
understratum
understream
understrew
understrike
understuff
undersuck
undersuit
undersweep
underswell
underthaw
underthrob
undertided
undertie
undertint
undertruss
undertub
undervaulted
undervaulting
undervarmth
underwash
underwind
underwoke

b *Placed,* or *to be placed, below* or *inside* (that which is specified); *lower*; also, *lying below*; — used with nouns, as in *under*clothing, *under*frame; also, *beneath the surface of; on the side beneath*; as in *under*feathering, *under*growth, *under*tow. Hence, *kept from view; covert;* as in *under*dealing, *under*look. Thus:

underabyss
underagitation
underbasal
underbeak
underbeam
underbed
underbewiling
underbodice
underbough
underbox
underbranch
underbud
underbuoy
underbush
undercap
undercarry
undercase
undercasing
underceiling
undercellar
underchamber
underchap
underchin
underchord
undercloak
undercloth
undercoloring
undercoloriousness
undercountenance
undercover
undercrust
undercrypt
undercup
underdish
underdown
underdrawers
underedge
undereye
underface
underfeathering
underfeeling
underfiend
underfitting
underflame
underflannel
underflooring
underforebody
underframework
underfringe
underfrock
undergarb
undergraining
undergrass
underhabit
underhammer
underhatch
underheaven
underhistory
underjacket
underjaw
underjungle
underland
underlash
underleather
underlid
underlimit
underloft
undermath
undermeaning
undermist
undermount
underpacking
underpain
underpen
underpetticoat
underpier
underpilaster
underplain
underplate
underply
underporch
underprospect
underpuke
underregion
underriddle
underrobe
underroom
underscript
underseam
undersearch
undersheathing
undershield
undershoe
undersill
underskin
undersky
underslip
undersneer
undersoil
undersole
undersoul
understem
understep
understrain
understrife
understuff
understuffing
undersuggestion
undersuit
undersupport
undersward
underthirst
underthought
undertide
undertitle
undertruck
undertunic
undertwig
undervalve
undervegetation
underverse
undervest
underwaistcoat
underwave
underweft
underwrap

un·de·ci'sion, *n.* = INDECISION.

un·de·claimed', *adj.*, un'de·claim'ing, *adj.*, un·de·clam'a·to'ry, *adj.*, un·de·clar'a·ble, *adj.*, un'de·clared', *adj.*, un·de·clined', *adj.*, un'de·clin'ing, *adj.*, un·de·coct'ed, *adj.* See UN-, not. [*Chem.* = HENDECOIC.]

un·de·co'ic (ŭn'dē·kō'ĭk), *adj.*

un'de·com·pos'a·ble (ŭn'dē·kŏm·pōz'ȧ·b'l), *adj.*, un'de·composed' (-pōzd'), *adj.*, un'de·compound'ed, *adj.*, un·dec'o·rat'ed, *adj.*, un·dec'o·ra'tive, *adj.*, un·jec'o·rous, *adj.*, un·dec'o·rous·ly, *adv.*, un·dec'o·rous·ness, *n.*, un'de·cor'ti·cat'ed, *adj.*, un'decreased', *adj.*, un'de·cress'ing, *adj.*, un'de·creed', *adj.*, un'de·cried', *adj.*, un·ded'i·cate (*Poetic*), un·ded'i·cat'ed, *adj.*, un'de·duct'ed, *adj.*, un'de·duc'i·ble, *adj.* See UN-, not. un'dée. Var. of UNDÉ.

un·deep', *adj.*, un'de·face'a·ble, *adj.*, un'de·faced', *adj.*, un'de·fal'cat·ed, *adj.*, un'de·famed', *adj.*, un'de·fam'ing, *adj.*, un'de·fault'ed, *adj.*, un'de·fault'ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'de·feat', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un'de·feat'a·ble, *adj.*, un'defeat'ed, *adj.*, un'de·feat'ed·ly, *adv.*, un'de·feat'ed·ness, *n.*, un'de·fect'i·ble, *adj.*, un'de·fec'tive, *adj.*, un'de·fec'tive·ness, *n.*, un'de·fend'a·ble, *adj.*, un'de·fend'a·ble·ness, *n.*, un'defend'a·bly, *adv.*, un'de·fend'ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'de·fen'sa·ble, *adj.* = UNDEFENSIBLE. *Obs.*

un'de·fense', *n.*, un'de·fensed', *adj.*, un'def·er·en'tial, *adj.*, un'def·er·en'tial·ly, *adv.*, un'deferred', *adj.*, un'de·fi'ant, *adj.*, un'de·fi'cient, *adj.*, un'de·fied', *adj.*, un'de·fil'a·ble (-fīl'ȧ·b'l), *adj.*, un'de·filed', *adj.*, un'defil'ed·ly (-fīl'ĕd·lĭ), *adv.*, un'defil'ed·ness, *n.* See UN-, not.

un'de·fined', *part. adj.* of UNDEFINE.

un'de·fined', *adj.*, un'de·fin'ed·ly (-fīn'ĕd·lĭ), *adv.*, un'de·fin'ed·ness, *n.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*]

un·def'i·nite, *adj.* Indefinite.

un'de·flect'ed, *adj.*, un'de·flow'ered, *adj.*, un'de·formed', *adj.*, un'de·form'ed·ness, *n.* See UN-, not.

un'de·fouled', *adj.* [See DEFOUL, DEFILE to make foul.] Undefiled. *Obs.*

un'de·fraud'ed, *adj.*, un'de·frayed', *adj.*, un·def', *adj.*, un'de·gen'er·a·cy, *n.*, un'de·gen'erate, *adj.*, un'de·gen'er·at'ed, *adj.*, un'de·gen'er·at'ing, *adj.*, un'degrad'ed, *adj.*, un'de·grad'ing, *adj.*, un·de'i·fied, *adj.*, un'de·la'ti·cal, *adj.*, un'de·ject'ed, *adj.*, un'de·lat'ed, *adj.*, un'de·lay'a·ble, *adj.*, un'de·layed', *adj.*, un'de·lay'ing, *adj.*, un'de·lay'ingly, *adv.*, un'de·lect'a·ble, *adj.*, un'de·lect'a·bly, *adv.*, un·del'egat'ed, *adj.*, un'de·let'ed, *adj.*, un'de·lib'er·ate, *adj.*, un'de·lib'erat'ed, *adj.*, un'de·lib'er·ately, *adv.*, un'de·lib'er·ate·ness, *n.*, un'de·lib'er·at'ing, *adj.*, un'de·lib'er·at'ing·ly, *adv.*, un'de·lib'er·a'tive, *adj.*, un'de·lib'er·a'tive·ness, *n.* See UN-, not.

un·del'i·ble, *adj.* = INDELIBLE.

un'de·lic'ious, *adj.*, un'delight'ed, *adj.*, un'de·light'ful, *adj.*, un'de·light'ful·ly, *adv.*, un'de·light'ful·ness, *n.*, un'delight'ing, *adj.*, un'de·light'some, *adj.*, un'de·lim'it·ed, *adj.*, un'de·lin'e·at'ed, *adj.*, un'de·liv'er·a·ble, *adj.*, un'de·liv'er·able·ness, *n.*, un'de·liv'ered, *adj.*, un'de·lude', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un'de·lud'ed, *adj.*, un'de·lud'ing, *adj.*, un·del'uged, *adj.*, un'de·lu'sive, *adj.*, un'de·lu'sive·ly, *adv.* See UN-, not.

un·delve', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·delved', *adj.*, un'de·mand'ed, *adj.*, un'de·mand'ed, *adj.*, un'de·mised' (ŭn'dē·mīzd'), *adj.*, un'dem·o·crat'ic, *adj.*, un'dem·o·crat'i·cal·ly, *adv.*, un'de·mol'ish·a·ble, *adj.*, un'de·mol'ished, *adj.*, un·dem'on·strat'a·ble, *adj.*, un·dem'on·strat'ed, *adj.*, un'de·mure', *adj.*, un'de·mur'ring, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·den', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un'de·nayed', *adj.* [OF. *denier* to deny. See DENY, *v.*] Undenied. *Obs.*

un'de·nied', *adj.*, un'de·ni'ed·ly (-nī'ĕd·lĭ), *adv.*, un·den'izened, *adj.*, un'de·nom'i·nat'ed, *adj.*, un'de·not'ed, *adj.*, un'de·nounced', *adj.*, un'de·nud'ed' *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'de·part'a·ble, *adj.* Inseparable. *Obs.* — un'de·part'a·bleness, *n.* — un'de·part'a·bly, *adv.*, un'de·part'ed, *adj.*, un'de·part'ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'de·pend'a·ble, *adj.* See UN-, not. — un'de·pend'a·ble·ness, *n.* — un'de·pend'a·bly, *adv.*

un'de·pend'ent, *adj.*, un'dephleg'mat·ed, *adj.*, un'de·pict'ed, *adj.*, un'de·plet'ed, *adj.*, un'de·plored', *adj.*, un'de·port'ed, *adj.*, un'de·pos'a·ble, *adj.*, un'de·posed', *adj.*, un'de·pos'it·ed, *adj.*, un'de·praved', *adj.*, un'de·prav'ed·ness, *n.*, un·dep're·cat'ed, *adj.*, un'de·pre'ci·at'ed, *adj.*, un'de·pressed', *adj.*, un'de·press'i·ble, *adj.*, un'de·press'ing, *adj.*, un'de·prived', *adj.*, un·dep'u·rat'ed, *adj.*, un'de·put'ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

N O P Q R S T U

c *One subordinate* or *subsidiary to;* — used with nouns, esp. designating officials (cf. SUB-, VICE-) as in:

underaccident	undergovernor	underroller
underadmiral	underguard	underrunner
underadventurer	underguardian	underruler
underagency	undergunner	undersacristan
underagent	underhangman	undersatisfaction
underaim	underhelp	undersavior
underalderman	underhill	undersawyer
underbailiff	underhint	underscheme
underbarber	underhorseman	underschool
underbeadle	underhousemaid	underscribe
underbishop	underinstrument	undersect
underbishopric	underissue	underseedman
underbrigadier	underjailer	undersequence
underbuilder	underjanitor	underservant
underbursar	underjobbing	underservice
underbutler	underjudge	undersexton
undercaptain	underjuryman	undershepherd
undercarder	underkeeper	undersheriff
undercarter	underking	undersheriffry
undercause	underkingdom	undersheriffship
undercellarer	underlaborer	undersheriffwick
underchamberlain	underlapper	undershire
underchancellor	underlaundress	undershrievalty
underchanter	underlawyer	undershunter
underchief	underlegate	undersignalman
undercitizen	underlessee	undersociety
underclearer	underlieutenant	undersorcerer
underclerk	underlineman	undersort
underclerkship	undermaid	undersoul
undercoachman	undermaker	undersovereign
undercollector	undermanager	undersow
undercommander	undermarshal	underspecies
underconstable	undermarshalman	underspinner
undercook	undermaster	understage
undercooper	undermate	understeward
undercourtier	undermediator	understewardship
undercrier	undermiller	underswain
underdauber	underminister	underswearer
underdeacon	underministry	undertapster
underdebauchee	undermotion	undertreacher
underdevil	undernurse	underteller
underdistinction	underofficer	undertenter
underdistributor	underofficial	undertenure
underdoctor	underorb	underthane
underdrudgery	underoverlooker	underthief
underengraver	underpartner	undertrader
underescheator	underplan	undertreasurer
underfaction	underporter	undertribe
underfactor	underpossessor	underturnkey
underfaculty	underprefect	undertutor
underfalconer	underprentice	undertyrant
underfarmer	underpresser	underusher
underfeature	underpriest	undervassal
underfeeder	underprincipal	undervicar
underfootman	underprior	undervintner
underform	underprompter	undervillain
underfurnisher	underproposition	undervinedresser
undergamekeeper	underqueen	underwarden
undergaoler	underranger	underwatcher
undergardener	underreader	underweapon
undergeneral	underrealm	underwitch
undergentleman	underreceiver	underworkman
undergod	underroarer	underzealot
undergoverness	underrogue	

d *Below standard in quality, rate,* or *amount; insufficiently; imperfectly; deficient;* — used with verbs, adjectives, and nouns, as in:

underaccommodated	underfurnish	underreckon
underadjustment	undergovernment	underrecompense
underargue	undergrieve	underregistration
underaverage	underheat	underrepresent
underbake	underhonest	underrepresentation
underbalance	underhorse	underrespected
underballast	underhorsed	underrigged
underbank, *v.*	underjudge	underripe
underbeaten	underlanguaged	underripened
underbite	underliking	underroast
underboated	underlimbed	undersaturate
underboil	underlunged	undersaturation
underboom	undermade	underscrupulous
undercanvass	undermeasure	underseedled
undercapitaled	undermimic	undersight
underchurched	undermoated	undersighted
underclad	undermoral	undersleep
underclothed	underofficered	undersow
undercomment	underopinion	understaff
underconcerned	underorganization	understain
underconsume	underoxidize	understamp
underconsumption	underpaid	understimulus
undercook	underparticipation	understress
undercorrect	underpay	undersupply
underdevelop	underpayment	undertalk
underdevelopment	underpeopled	undertaxed
underdose	underpitched	underterrestrial
underdressed	underpopulate	undertest
underdry	underpopulation	undertrained
underdunged	underpot	underventilation
undereat	underpraise	undervitalized
undereducated	underpressure	undervocabularied
underemployment	underprize	underwage
underfed	underproduce	underweighted
underfinance	underproficient	underwheel
underfootage	underqualified	underyield
underfortify	underrealize	underzeal
underfrequency		

e Of sound, *subdued; low-toned;* — used with nouns; as in:

underbeat	undergabble	underring
underbreath	undergrowl	undersound
underchime	underhum	undertalk
undercry	undermelody	undertune
underdialogue	undermusic	undervoice
underdrumming	undernote	underwhistle

un′der- (ŭn′dĕr-). The preposition *under* used in composition (with any of its various senses), to form adjectives and adverbs, as in *under*foot, *under*hand; and as in:

underbreath	underlevel	underproficient
underfloor	undermountain	underswamp
underguard		

un′der-act′ (ŭn′dĕr-ăkt′), *v. t.* To act feebly, as a dramatic part. — **un′der-act′ed,** *adj.* — **un′der-act′ing,** *adj. & n.*

un′der-ac′tion (ŭn′dĕr-ăk′shŭn; ŭn′dĕr-ăk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Subordinate action; a minor action incidental or subsidiary to the main story; an episode.
2. (*pron.* ŭn′dĕr-ăk′shŭn) Subnormal or insufficient action.

un′der-ac′tor (-tĕr), *n.* A subordinate actor.

un′der-age′ (ŭn′dĕr-āj′; 66), *adj.* **1.** Of less than mature age.
2. Of an age below the norm.

un′der-age′ (ŭn′dĕr-āj′), *n.* The time of a person's minority. *Obs.*

un′der-age (ŭn′dĕr-ĭj), *n.* Shortage; deficit.

un′der-aid′ (ŭn′dĕr-ād′), *v. t.* To aid clandestinely. *Obs.*

un′der-air′ (ŭn′dĕr- âr′), *n.* The lowest strata of the atmosphere.

un′der-air′ (-âr′), *v. t.* To give insufficient air to, as for drying, ventilation, etc.

un′der-arm′ (ŭn′dĕr-ärm′), *adj.* **1.** Placed under, or on the under side of, the arm; as, *underarm* seams.
2. *Sports.* Underhand; — sometimes used adverbially.

un′der-arm′ing (-är′mĭng), *adj.* To be worn under armor. *Obs.*

un′der-back′ (-băk′), *n.* *Brewing.* A vessel which receives the wort as it flows from the mash tun.

un′der-bar′ring (-bär′ĭng), *n.* *Poultry.* Barring on that part of the feathers not visible on the surface.

un′der-bear′ (ŭn′dĕr-bâr′), *v. t.* [AS. *underberan.* See UNDER; BEAR to support.] **1.** To support; endure. *Now R.*
2. To line or trim at the bottom. *Rare.* *Shak.*

un′der-bear′er (ŭn′dĕr-bâr′ĕr), *n.* Formerly, one who assists at a funeral in bearing the coffin. *Chiefly Dial.*

un′der-bear′ing (-bâr′ĭng), *adj.* Unassuming.

un′der-be′ing (ŭn′dĕr-bē′ĭng), *n.* A being of less than divine nature; a mortal. *Obs.*

under bevel. See 1st BEVEL, 1.

un′der-bid′ (ŭn′dĕr-bĭd′), *v. t.* To bid less than, when a contract or service is offered to the lowest bidder; to offer to contract, sell, or do, for a less price than; also, *Obs.*, to undervalue. — *v. i.* To offer too little in bidding. — **un′der-bid′** (-bĭd′), *n.* — **un′der-bid′der** (-bĭd′ĕr), *n.*

un′der-bill′ (-bĭl′), *v. t.* *Com.* To bill at less than the real amount.

un′der-bind′ (ŭn′dĕr-bīnd′), *v. t.* To bind with a fastening beneath; to bind down. *Obs.*

un′der-bit′ (-bĭt′), *n.* An earmark for cattle corresponding to the overbit, but on the lower side of the ear. — **un′der-bit′ted** (-ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.*

un′der-bite′ (-bīt′), *v. t.* *Etching.* **a** To etch insufficiently. **b** To undercut. — **un′der-bit′ten** (-bĭt′n), *adj.*

un′der-board′ (ŭn′dĕr-bōrd′; 181), *adv.* *Obs.* **a** Under the board, or table; under deck. **b** Clandestinely; underhand.

un′der-bod′y (-bŏd′ĭ), *n.* **1.** The lower part of the body of an animal, vehicle, aircraft, etc.; the underwater part of the hull of a vessel; *Obs.*, the lower part of a woman's dress.
2. A corset cover. *Dial., U. S.*

un′der-born′ (-bôrn′; 66), *adj* Not normally developed when born.

un′der-bowed′ (-bōd′; 66), *adj.* *Archery.* Using a bow that is too weak or beneath one's strength.

un′der-boy′ (-boi′), *n.* A schoolboy of a lower or junior school.

un′der-braced′ (-brāst′), *adj.* Not sufficiently braced; specif., designating a truss that depends upon some of its joints for its rigidity, as a simple queen-post truss.

un′der-breath′ing (-brĕth′ĭng), *adj.* Suppressed. *H. Brooke.*

un′der-bred′ (ŭn′dĕr-brĕd′; 66), *adj.* **1.** Not of, or marked by, good breeding; ill-bred.
2. Not of pure breed; as, an *underbred* dog.

un′der-bred′ (ŭn′dĕr-brĕd′), *n.* An underbred animal.

un′der-breed′ing (-brēd′ĭng), *n.* Condition or quality of being underbred.

un′der-bright′ (ŭn′dĕr-brīt′), *n.* A streak of very bright light occasionally seen below clouds near the horizon.

un′der-brim′ (-brĭm′), *n.* A facing on the underside of a hat brim.

un′der-brush′ (-brŭsh′), *n.* Shrubs, bushes, small trees, etc., growing beneath large trees in a wood or forest; brush.

un′der-brush′, *v. t. & i.* To clear of underbrush; to cut or clear away underbrush. *Colloq.*

un′der-build′ (ŭn′dĕr-bĭld′), *v. t.* **1.** To build a supporting structure underneath; to build beneath.
2. To build below the standard of (one's position).
3. To fall short of standards of construction in building.

un′der-burn′ (-bûrn′), *v. t.* **a** *Obs.* To burn up. **b** To burn insufficiently. **c** To burn, as clay, at a less than normal temperature. — **un′der-burned′** (-bûrnd′), **un′der-burnt′** (-bûrnt′), *part. adj.*

un′der-bur′y (-bĕr′ĭ), *v. t.* To charge less than (another) for burying.

un′der-buy′ (-bī′), *v.* *Transitive:* **1.** To buy at less than the real value or worth.
2. To buy cheaper than; as, to *underbuy* a rival.
——, *Intransitive:* To buy insufficient quantities.

un′der-can′o·py (ŭn′dĕr-kăn′ō-pĭ), *n.* *Forestry.* The understory.

un′der-cap′i·tal·ize (-kăp′ĭ-tăl-īz), *v. t.* To supply with insufficient capital, esp. for highly productive or efficient operation.—**un′der-cap′i·tal·i·za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ĭ-zā′-), *n.*

un′der-car′riage (ŭn′dĕr-kăr′ĭj), *n.* **1.** The supporting framework of anything; as, the *undercarriage* of a gun; esp., the supporting framework under the body of a carriage, wagon, or automobile.
2. The landing gear of an aircraft. See LANDING GEAR.

un′der-carved′ (-kärvd′), *adj.* Carved below. *Rare.*

un′der-cast′ (ŭn′dĕr-kăst′), *n.* *Mining.* A passage for air carried under a road or floor.

un′der-cast′ (-kăst′), *v. t.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To cast down; to subject (oneself). **b** To subject, as to a penalty. **c** To cast about in mind.
2. To cast or carry underneath or on the lower side of.

un′der-charge′ (-chärj′), *v. t.* **1.** To charge less than is usual or suitable for; as, to *undercharge* goods or services; also, to charge (a person) too little for something.
2. To load with too small an explosive charge, as a gun; to magnetize with a lower magnetic charge than another.

un′der-charge′ (ŭn′dĕr-chärj′), *n.* A charge that is less than is usual or suitable.

un′der-charged′ (-chärjd′), *adj.* **1.** Containing less than the proper explosive charge.
2. *Mil. Mining.* Having a crater narrower than that of a common mine.

un′der-class′ (ŭn′dĕr-klăs′), *n.* Usually *pl.* The freshman or the sophomore class. — *adj.* Belonging or pertaining to the underclasses.

un′der-class′man (-klăs′măn), *n.* A member of the freshman or sophomore class in a college or secondary school.

un′der-clay′ (ŭn′dĕr-klā′), *n.* A layer of clay beneath a coal bed, often containing roots of coal plants, esp. *stigmaria;* fire clay.

un′der-cliff′ (-klĭf′), *n.* A terrace or subordinate cliff on a shore, consisting of material fallen from the cliff above.

un′der-clothe′ (-klōth′), *v. t.* To clothe in or supply with underclothes.

un′der-clothes′ (ŭn′dĕr-klōthz′; *cf.* CLOTHES), *n. pl.* Clothes worn under others, esp. those worn next the skin.

un′der-cloth′ing (-klōth′ĭng), *n.* Underclothes.

un′der-club′ (-klŭb′), *v. t. & i.* *Golf.* To use a club not designed to yield the distance needed to be covered.

un′der-coat′ (ŭn′dĕr-kōt′), *n.* **1.** A coat worn under another.
2. A growth of short hair or fur partly concealed by a longer growth; as, a dog's *undercoat.*
3. a A coat of paint under another. **b** Hence, a paint prepared for use under a finishing coat.
4. The course of crushed stone that is immediately under the wearing surface of a bituminous pavement. *Eng.*
5. An underskirt or petticoat. *Now Dial.*
— **un′der-coat′ed** (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.*

un′der-col′or (ŭn′dĕr-kŭl′ĕr), *n.* The color of basal parts of the hair or feathers of mammals or birds.

un′der-col′ored (-kŭl′ĕrd; 66), *adj.* **1.** Having less color than needed or proper; not sufficiently colored.
2. (*pron.* ŭn′dĕr-kŭl′ĕrd) Having, or pertaining to, undercolor.

un′der-com·pound′ed (-kŏm·poun′dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *adj.* *Elec.* Of a dynamo or motor, having the shunt and series field coils so related that the voltage decreases with increasing load.

un′der-con·di′tion (ŭn′dĕr-kŏn·dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* An inferior or subordinate condition.

un′der-con·sump′tion (-kŏn·sŭmp′shŭn), *n.* Consumption of less than is produced; consumption of less than the usual amount.

un′der-cool′ (-kōōl′), *v. t. & i.* **a** To cool less than required for some purpose (specified or understood). **b** *Physical Chem.* To supercool.

un′der-cov′er (-kŭv′ĕr), *adj.* Acting or executed in secret; surreptitious; specif., *Colloq.*, employed or engaged in spying investigation.

undercover man. One who undertakes to secure evidence of criminal or illegal actions by working with or among those who are under suspicion; also, one who secures a position, as in a business, factory, or the like, for the purpose of illicitly obtaining confidential information.

un′der-cov′ert (ŭn′dĕr-kŭv′ĕrt), *n.* **1.** A covert of underbrush.
2. Also **under covert.** One of the small basal feathers of the under side of a bird's wing or tail.

un′der-craft′ (-krăft′), *n.* A sly trick. *Obs.*

un′der-creep′ (-krēp′), *v. t.* To get beneath by creeping; also, to overreach or outdo. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

un′der-crest′ (-krĕst′), *v. t.* To support or bear as a crest. *Obs.*

un′der-croft′ (ŭn′dĕr-krôft′; 185), *n.* [*under* + *croft* a vault.] *Arch.* A subterranean room of any kind; esp., a vaulted chamber under a church (see CRYPT, 1), or one used as a chapel or for any sacred purpose.

un′der-crop′ (-krŏp′), *n.* An earmark for cattle, corresponding to the *overcrop* but on the lower side of the ear.

un′der-cur′rent (-kûr′ĕnt), *n.* **1.** A current below the upper currents or surface of water, air, etc.
2. Hence, a tendency of feeling, opinion, or the like, more or less hidden, and often contrary to that publicly shown; as, an *undercurrent* of sentiment in favor of one.
3. *pl.* In placer mining, broad branch sluices, set at small inclination, into which water carrying fine gold is diverted from the main sluice to lessen the velocity of flow in order to promote the settling. See SLUICE, *Illust.*
4. *Elec.* A current whose intensity is lower than a specified amount.

un′der-cur′rent, *adj.* Running under the surface; passing in secret; hidden; as, *undercurrent* protest.

un′der-cur′rent, *v. i.* To accompany or parallel with an undercurrent, as of gestures or ejaculations.

un′der-cut′ (-kŭt′), *n.* **1.** An action of cutting away from the under side of anything or a part so cut away; as, the *undercut* of a vehicle; the *undercut* of a tooth cavity for anchoring a filling.
2. *Cooking.* **a** *Eng.* The lower or under side of a sirloin of beef; the fillet; the tenderloin. **b** *U. S.* A piece of beef for roasting boned out from under the shoulder blade.
3. *Golf.* Backspin.
4. *Lawn Tennis.* A cut made with an underhand stroke.
5. *Logging.* In felling trees, the notch cut in the base of the tree to determine the direction of falling and to prevent splitting; — called also *nick.*
6. *Mining.* = KERF, *n.*, 6.

un′der-cut′ (-kŭt′), *v.* *Transitive:* **1.** To cut away the under part of; to cut away below or at the base; as, to *undercut* a vein of ore.
2. To cut away or shape, as the under part of the side of an object, so as to leave an overhanging portion or portions in relief, as in carving and sculpture.
3. To offer to sell at lower prices than (a competitor), or to work for lower wages, serve for lower fees, etc., than (another); to accept or offer to accept a lower scale of (prices or wages) than is standard or general.
4. *Bookbinding.* **a** To cut into (a book cover) because of an improperly prepared die. **b** To cut or trim with a knife or tool operating upward instead of downward.
5. *Etching.* To eat under so as to leave without proper support; — said of the action of acid on the lines, etc., of the printing surface.
6. *Field Hockey.* To hit (the ball) with the face of the stick laid back.
7. *Golf.* **a** To strike obliquely down against (the ball) so as to impart backspin. **b** Sometimes, to strike (the ball) on the under side so as to give elevation.
8. *Lawn Tennis.* To cut (the ball) with an underhand stroke.
——, *Intransitive:* To perform the action of cutting away a base, undercutting a surface, a ball, a rival, etc.
— **un′der-cut′ting,** *part. adj. & verbal n.*

un′der-cut′ (-kŭt′; 66), *adj.* Cut away below or on the under side; having under material cut or carved away so as to be left standing out in relief; as, *undercut* rims and figures on pottery.

un′der-cut′, *v. t.* To cut less timber than the growth of (a forest) and less than the estimated annual cut. — **un′der-cut′,** *n.*

un′der-cut′ter (ŭn′dĕr-kŭt′ĕr), *n.* One who or that which undercuts or makes undercuts; specif.: **a** A woodsman who chops the undercut in a tree that is to be felled. **b** One who undercuts a competitor, prices, or wages.

under damping. *Elec.* See DAMPING **a.**

un′der-deal′ing (ŭn′dĕr-dēl′ĭng), *n.* Underhanded dealing. *Obs.* — **un′der-deal′er** (-ĕr), *n.* *Obs.*

un′der-deck′ (-dĕk′), *n.* A lower deck of a ship. — *adj.* Belonging to or carried on an underdeck.

underdeck tonnage. See TONNAGE, *n.*, 5.

un′der-ditch′ (-dĭch′), *v. t.* To dig an underground ditch or ditches in (a field or farm), so as to drain the surface.

un′der-do′ (-dōō′), *v. i.* To do less than one can, or than is requisite or proper. — *v. t.* To do less thoroughly than one can, or less than is requisite; specif., *Eng.*, to cook rare, as meat; also, formerly, to underact. — **un′der-do′er** (-dōō′ĕr), *n.* — **un′der-do′ing,** *part. adj.*

un′de·ranged′ (ŭn′dē·rānjd′), *adj.* See UN-, not.
un′der-borne′, un′der-bought′, *part. adjs.* of UNDERBEAR, UNDERBUY.
un′der-bound′, *part. adj.* of UNDERBIND.
un′der-bow′ser, *n.* = UNDERBURSAR.
un′der-build′ing, *n.* = SUBSTRUCTURE **a.**
un′der-bush′, *n. & v.* = UNDERBRUSH.
un′der-cliff′, *n.* = UNDERCLIFF.
un′der-coat′er, *n.* = UNDERCOAT, 3 **b.**
un′der-coat′ing, *n.* = UNDERCOAT, 3.
un′der-cov′er·ing, *n.* = UNDERCOAT, 2.
undercurrent relay. *Elec.* See RELAY, *n.*, 3.

un′der·dog′ (ŭn′dĕr·dŏg′; 66; 185), *n.* The dog that is losing or has lost in a fight; hence, the loser in any struggle; esp., a victim of social injustice or of ruthless persecution.

under dominant. = SUBDOMINANT.

un′der·done′ (ŭn′dĕr·dŭn′; ŭn′dĕr·dŭn′; 66), *adj.* Not thoroughly done; esp., cooked for a comparatively short or an insufficient time; rare; as, an *underdone* chop.

un′der·dose′ (ŭn′dĕr·dōs′), *n.* A dose less than is required; an insufficient dose.

un′der·dose′ (-dōs′), *v. t. & i.* To give an underdose or underdoses (of); to practice giving insufficient doses.

un′der·drag′ (ŭn′dĕr·drăg′), *n. Geol.* Hypothetically, the combined tensile stresses, or pull, exerted by an overthrust rock mass upon rocks which overlie it, but are not themselves under the compressive thrusting stresses, and hence tend to be stretched, or broken by normal faulting.

un′der·drag′ (-drăg′), *v. t. Geol.* To pull on the under side (an overlying mass of rock). — *v. i.* To be affected by pull from the under side.

un′der·drain′ (ŭn′dĕr·drān′), *n.* A concealed drain with openings through which the water enters when the water table reaches, or is higher than, the level of the drain, as one laid below a filter bed, sludge bed, cultivated field, etc.

un′der·drain′ (-drān′), *v. t.* To drain by forming an underdrain or underdrains in. — **un′der·drain′er,** *n.*

un′der·drain′age (ŭn′dĕr·drān′ĭj), *n.* The drainage of soil by means of drains placed beneath the surface.

un′der·draw′ (-drô′), *v. t.* **1.** To draw a line under; to underscore.
2. To draw or depict inadequately.
3. To overlay or line, as a roof or ceiling, with thin boards, lath and plaster, or the like.
4. To draw from (an account) less than the amount credited.

un′der·drawn′ (ŭn′dĕr·drôn′; 66), *past part.* of UNDERDRAW. Specif.: *adj. Arch.* **a** Covered beneath, as by plasterwork; — said of a previously exposed floor. **b** Designating a floor or set of beams so placed beneath the roof as to form a garret.

un′der·dress′ (-drĕs′), *v. i.* To dress less well or fully than is fit.

un′der·dress′ (ŭn′dĕr·drĕs′), *n.* Clothing worn under outer clothing.

un′der·drive′ (-drīv′), *v. t.* To drive from beneath.

un′der·drive′ (ŭn′dĕr·drīv′), *n. Mach.* A transmission gear which transmits to the driven shaft a speed less than engine speed or less than the speed provided by the normal gear set.

un′der·earth′ (-ûrth′), *adj.* Also, *Obs.*, **un′der·earth′ly** (-ûrth′lĭ). Subterranean.

un′der·earth′, *n.* **1.** The soil or a layer, as of clay, beneath the earth's surface.
2. The depths of the earth.

un′der·eat′en (-ēt′n), *adj.* Eaten or worn away from beneath.

un′der·en′ter (-ĕn′tĕr), *v. t.* To enter as of less than the actual quantity.

un′der·er (ŭn′dĕr·ĕr), *n.* An underling. *Rare.*

un′der·es′ti·mate (-ĕs′tĭ·māt), *v. t. & i.* To set too low a value on; to estimate below the truth.
Syn. — Undervalue, underrate, minimize.
Ant. — Overestimate, exaggerate.

un′der·es′ti·mate (ŭn′dĕr·ĕs′tĭ·mât), **un′der·es′ti·ma′tion** (-mā′shŭn), *n.* Act of underestimating; also, too low an estimate.

un′der·ex·cit′ed (-ĕk·sīt′ĕd; -ĭd; -ĭk·sīt′-; 119), *adj. Elec.* Operated under conditions when the exciter is working below normal.

un′der·ex′er·cise (-ĕk′sĕr·sīz), *v. i. & t.* To exercise too little. — *n.* Inadequate amount of exercise.

un′der·ex·pose′ (-ĕks·pōz′; -ĭks·pōz′), *v. t. Photog.* To expose (a plate or film) for less time than is needed. — **un′der·ex·po′sure** (-pō′zhĕr), *n.*

un′der·fall′ (-fôl′), *v. i.* To succumb. *Obs.*

un′der·fall′ (ŭn′dĕr·fôl′), *n.* A lower mountain slope; — usually in *pl.*

un′der·feed′ (-fēd′), *v. t.* **1.** To feed with too little food.
2. To feed with fuel from the under side.

un′der·feed′ (ŭn′dĕr·fēd′), *adj. Mach.* Being fed or feeding from beneath, as of a stoker that pushes, by mechanical means, the green fuel beneath the ignited fuel bed.

un′der·feel′ (-fēl′), *v. t.* To feel out underhandedly. *Obs.*

un′der·feet′ (-fēt′), *adv.* Underfoot.

un′der·fel′low (ŭn′dĕr·fĕl′ō), *n.* **1.** A low fellow. *Obs.*
2. A subordinate.

un′der·fill′ (-fĭl′), *n.* A rolled material having parts that were not completely filled in the rolling operation. — *v. i.* To produce an underfill.

un′der·fill′ing (-fĭl′ĭng), *n.* The filling below or beneath; the under part of a building.

un′der·find′ (-fīnd′), *v. i.* [Cf. D. *ondervinden* to find out.] To understand. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

un′der·fire′ (-fīr′), *v. t.* **1.** *Ceram.* To fire insufficiently.
2. To fire from beneath.

un′der·fleece′ (ŭn′dĕr·flēs′), *n.* The short thick fleece under the outer fleece of any woolly animal.

un′der·flow′ (-flō′), *n.* A flowing under, or that which flows under.

un′der·fold′ (-fōld′), *v. t.* To fold within so as to hide.

un′der·fold′ (ŭn′dĕr·fōld′), *n.* A fold lying under or beneath a surface, or beneath another fold.

un′der·fong′ (-fŏng′), *v. t.* [AS. *underfangen*, past part. of *underfōn* to receive, undertake, fr. *under* under + *fōn* to take. See FANG to seize.] *Obs.* **1.** To undertake; receive; sustain.
2. To ensnare; circumvent; entrap. *Spenser.*

un′der·foot′ (-fo͝ot′), *adv.* **1.** Under the foot or feet, esp. against the ground; as, to trample the hated emblem *underfoot;* also, on the bottom of the foot or feet, as for wear.
2. Below at one's feet; as, violets growing *underfoot;* also, underground.
3. In the way of or obstructing one's feet; in the way. *Colloq.*
4. In or into subjection; under control; as, to hold his anger *underfoot.*
5. Under cover of secrecy.
6. Under the current price or value. *Obs.*

un′der·foot′ (ŭn′dĕr·fo͝ot′; 66), *adj.* **1.** That is under the foot or feet.
2. Low; base; abject; downtrodden.

un′der·foot′ (-fo͝ot′), *v. t.* **1.** To support beneath; to prop; underpin.
2. To replace the footings beneath.

un′der·frame′ (ŭn′dĕr·frām′), *n.* The lower or lowermost of two or more superimposed frames; a frame supporting a superstructure, as of a railroad car; in an automotive vehicle, a frame which carries the engine and is supported by the main chassis. — **un′der·fram′ing** (-frām′ĭng), *n.*

un′der·freight′ (-frāt′), *v. t.* To underlet for transportation of goods or passengers.

un′der·fur′ (ŭn′dĕr·fûr′), *n.* The thick soft fur, sometimes curly and barbed, lying beneath the longer and coarser hair of an animal, esp. of a fur-bearing animal, as a beaver. Cf. 1st FUR, 3; UNDERCOAT, 2.

un′der·fur′row (-fûr′ō), *v. t.* To cover as under a furrow; to plow in; as, to *underfurrow* seed or manure.

un′der·gar′ment (ŭn′dĕr·gär′mĕnt), *n.* A garment to be worn under another, esp. under the outer clothing.

un′der·gauge′, un′der·gage′ (-gāj′), *n. Mach.* A not-go gauge of the limit-gauge type used for sheets, plates, etc.

un′der·gear′ (-gēr′), *n.* **1.** Gear placed below, or under, something else.
2. Undergarments. *Colloq.*

un′der·gird′ (-gûrd′), *v. t.* **1.** To gird below or round the bottom. "*Undergirding* the ship." *Acts* xxvii. 17.
2. To invest with support or bracing strength.
— **un′der·gird′er** (ŭn′dĕr·gûr′dĕr), *n.* — **un′der·gird′ing,** *n.*

un′der·gir′dle (-gûr′d'l), *v. t.* To pass a girdle underneath; to encompass with supporting or sustaining power.

un′der·gir′dle (ŭn′dĕr·gûr′d'l), *n.* A girdle or belt passed or worn underneath outer clothing.

un′der·girth′ (-gûrth′), *n.* The band or rope used in undergirding.

un′der·glaze′ (ŭn′dĕr·glāz′), *adj. Ceramics.* Applied under the glaze, that is, before the glaze is put on; fitted to be so applied; — said of colors in porcelain and earthenware decoration. Cf. OVERGLAZE.

un′der·go′ (-gō′), *v.; past tense* UN′DER·WENT′ (-wĕnt′) *past part.* -GONE′ (-gŏn′; 185); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -GO′ING. [Cf. AS. *undergān* to undermine, ruin, *under gangan* to undergo (cf. GANG go). See UNDER; GO.] *Transitive:* **1.** In *Obs.* uses: **a** To injure by weakening; to undermine. **b** To go, move, or pass, under or underneath; as, besiegers *underwent* the city wall; to die and *undergo* the earth. **c** To bear or carry (a burden). **d** To find out or understand. **e** To take charge of or perform (a duty, office, etc.). **f** To be the bearer of; to partake of. "To *undergo* such ample grace." *Shak.* **g** To go under (a name).
2. To be subjected or submit to; to bear up against; to endure; suffer; sustain; as, to *undergo* pain, grief.
3. To be exposed or liable, or expose oneself, to; to experience; as, to *undergo* a storm or jealousy.
Claudio *undergoes* my challenge. *Shak.*
4. To pass through or to experience (a change, metamorphosis, improvement, etc.).
5. To undertake or take upon oneself; to engage in. *Now Rare.*
To *undergo* with me an enterprise. *Shak.*
6. To do service under; to serve. *Rare.*
Made our language *undergo* you. *Browning.*
—, *Intransitive:* To endure. *Rare.*
— **un′der·go′er,** *n.* — **un′der·go′ing,** *part. adj.*

un′der·go′ (ŭn′dĕr·gō′), *n.* A shirt. *Dial.*

un′der·gov′ern·ment (-gŭv′ĕrn·mĕnt), *n.* Inadequate exercise of the powers of government, — sometimes with an implication of weakness on the part of the governing authority. — **un′der·gov′ern·ment,** *adj.*

un′der·gown′ (ŭn′dĕr·goun′), *n.* A gown worn under another, or under some other article of dress.

un′der·grade′ (-grād′; 66), *adj.* **1.** Below or inferior to standard grade.
2. *Railroads.* **a** Below the grade of the track. **b** Designating a (deck) bridge.

un′der·grad′u·ate (-grăd′ū·ăt), *n.* **1.** A student in a university, a college, etc., who has not taken a degree.
2. One whose training is not yet perfect; a novice.

un′der·grad′u·ate, *adj.* **1.** Insignificant. *Obs.*
2. Ranked as or being an undergraduate.
3. Of or pertaining to an undergraduate or the body of undergraduates; consisting of or designed for undergraduates.

un′der·grad′u·ette′ (-grăd′ū·ĕt′), *n.* = CODED.

un′der·green′ (ŭn′dĕr·grēn′), *adj.* Green underneath or on the under side.

un′der·groan′ (-grōn′), *v. t.* To groan beneath. *Obs.*

un′der·grope′ (-grōp′), *v. i.* To seek underhandedly to learn. *Obs.*

un′der·ground′ (ŭn′dĕr·ground′), *adv.* **1.** Beneath the surface of the earth.
2. In secret; stealthily; surreptitiously; in or into hiding or secret operation.

un′der·ground′ (ŭn′dĕr·ground′), *adj.* **1.** Being, growing, or situated, below the surface of the ground; as, an *underground* story or apartment.
2. Dwelling in an underworld.
3. Used or adapted for use or wear underground, as in a cave or mine; employed or performing duties underground; as, *underground* foremen, stokers, surveyors.
4. Done or occurring underground, esp. away from public knowledge; conducted or conveyed by secret or stealthy means.

un′der·ground′, *n.* **1.** The place or space beneath the surface of the ground; a subterranean space or channel.
2. Ground or soil lying beneath the surface or beneath something else.
3. An underground railway system, esp. that in London.

un′der·ground′, *v. t.* To lay underground, as wires. *Colloq.*

underground cable. *Elec.* A cable in which each conductor is insulated and the assembly of conductors is surrounded by belt insulation, the whole being enclosed in a lead sheath and laid underground. See CABLE, *n.*, 5.

un′der·ground′er (-groun′dĕr), *n.* One who works underground or rides on an underground railway.

underground insurance. Insurance written in contravention of a local or state law. *Hist., U. S.*

underground railroad. **a** = UNDERGROUND RAILWAY. **b** [*usually caps.*] Formerly, a system of co-operation among certain active antislavery people in the United States, by which fugitive slaves were secretly helped to reach the North or Canada.

underground railway. A railway running in a subway, esp. one beneath the street level of a city.

un′der·grove′ (ŭn′dĕr·grōv′), *n.* A grove of shrubs or low trees under taller ones.

un′der·grow′ (ŭn′dĕr·grō′), *v. i.* **1.** To grow beneath something or up from beneath.
2. To grow to an inferior, or less than the usual, size or height. *Rare.*

un′der·grown′ (ŭn′dĕr·grōn′; 66), *adj.* **1.** Of small stature; not grown to full height or size.
2. Grown over with an undergrowth.

un′der·growth′ (ŭn′dĕr·grōth′), *n.* **1.** The underbrush, together with the associated herbs on the forest floor.
2. A fine growth of hair underneath the coarser outer hair of a pelt.
3. Short undeveloped stems, as of wheat or flax.
4. A condition of incomplete or imperfect growth.

un′der·hand′ (-hănd′; 66), *adv.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** In hand; in subjection. **b** In course of progress.
2. By secret means; unobtrusively; in a clandestine manner; slyly; hence, by fraud; unfairly.
3. With the hands hung or swinging low; as: **a** *Dial.* (Borne) by slings held in the bearers' hands. **b** With an underhand motion.
4. *Archery.* From below the bow hand.
5. *Baseball, Cricket, etc.* In an underhand manner; — said of pitching or bowling.

un′der·hand′, *adj.* **1.** Performed with hands swinging downward from the shoulders; making delivery underhand.
2. Grasped or directed by the hand or hands.
3. Secret; sly; clandestine; hence, mean; unfair; fraudulent; as, to win by *underhand* means.
4. Employed or conducted so as to evade notice; unobtrusive.
5. Working as a subordinate, assistant, or helper. *Brit.*
6. *Archery.* Seen below the bow hand.
7. *Baseball, Cricket, etc.* Done, as pitching, with the hand lower than the shoulder, or, as bowling, with the whole movement of the arm approximately in a vertical plane below the shoulder, the ball being delivered after the hand has passed the lowest point of its swing.
8. *Mining.* Designating a manner of mining from above downwards.
Syn. — See SECRET. **Ant.** — Aboveboard, honest, open.

un′der·hand′, *n.* **1.** A ball delivered underhand or a method of underhand delivery.
2. A position of subordination or dependence.

underhand bundler. See BUNDLER.

un′der·hand′ed (66), *adj.* **1.** Underhand; clandestine.
2. Insufficiently provided with hands or workers; short-handed; also, *Rare,* sparsely populated.
3. Undersized. *Dial.*
4. Set below, as farther on in a book.
— **un′der·hand′ed·ly,** *adv.* — **un′der·hand′ed·ness,** *n.*

underhand stope. *Mining.* See STOPE, *n.*; MINE, *Illust.*

un′der·hang′ing (ŭn′dĕr·hăng′ĭng), *n.* Protrusion, esp. of the lower jaw. — *adj.* Having a protruding lower jaw.

un′der·head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* **1.** A stupid person. *Obs.*
2. A subordinate, assistant, or deputy.

un′der·heat′ brood′er (ŭn′dĕr·hēt′). A brooder in which the chicks reside usually on about two inches of sand, heated electrically or otherwise.

un′der·hew′ (-hū′), *v. t.* To hew less than usual or proper; specif., to hew (a piece of timber which should be square) so that it appears to contain more cubic feet.

un′der·hive′ (-hīv′), *v. t.* To hive (bees) in insufficient space.

un′der·hold′ (ŭn′dĕr·hōld′), *n. Wrestling.* A hold in which the opponent is grasped under his arms.

un′der·hole′ (-hōl′), *v. t. & i. Mining.* To cut away the lower portion of, or to cut under (a coal seam). *Local, U. S.*

un′der·hung′ (ŭn′dĕr·hŭng′; 66), *adj.* **1.** Projecting beyond the upper jaw; — said of the lower jaw. Also, having the lower jaw projecting; undershot.
2. Suspended so that the point of support is beneath the load; underslung; specif., resting on a track at the bottom, instead of being suspended from above; — said of a sliding door.

un′der·jawed′ (ŭn′dĕr·jôd′; 66), *adj.* Having the under jaw prominent.

un′der·keep′ (-kēp′), *v. t.* To keep under; suppress. *Obs.*

un′der·laid′ (ŭn′dĕr·lād′; 66), *adj.* **1.** Laid or placed underneath.
2. Having something laid or lying underneath, esp. as a supporting or strengthening layer or force.
3. Furnished from underneath, as with water.

un′der·lap′ (-lăp′), *v. i. & t.* To project under the edge or end of (something); as, the forward end of each plank *underlaps* the overlapping rear end of the next.

un′der·lay′ (-lā′), *v. t.* [AS. *underlecgan.* See UNDER; LAY, *v. t.*] **1.** To cover, line, or traverse, the bottom of; to give support to on the under side or below; to place a line or layer beneath or inside of;—followed by *with;* as, to *underlay* the channel with a cable; slates *underlaid* with roofing paper; to *underlay* the pavement with traprock.
2. Specif.: **a** To raise or support by something laid under; as, to *underlay* a cut, plate, or the like, for printing. **b** *Obs.* To put a tap on (a shoe). **c** Hence, *Obs.*, to rectify or readjust fundamentally, as early indiscretions.
3. To place or interpose beneath or in an under or supporting position; as, to *underlay* a thin strip of board to raise the lid.
4. To bury. *Obs.*
5. **a** To lie beneath, or under, as beneath a stratum of coal, under a ban, etc. **b** = UNDERLIE, 3.

un′der·lay′ (ŭn′dĕr·lā′), *n.* **1.** That which underlays or underlies something; specif.: **a** A tap affixed to the sole of a shoe. **b** A piece inserted underneath as a prop. **c** Foundation material lining a silk garment. **d** *Beekeeping.* = EKE, *n.*, 2. **e** *Print.* A thickness of paper or the like placed under type, etc., to bring it to the proper height for printing.
2. A basic trend not evident upon the surface; an undercurrent.
3. = ZEUXIS, 2. *Obs.*

un′der·lay′er (-lā′ĕr), *n. Obs.* **1.** That which underlays something else, esp. as a foundation or support.
2. A cobbler.

un′der·lay′er (ŭn′dĕr·lā′ĕr), *n.* A layer that underlies another; a substratum.

un′der·lay′ing (-lā′ĭng), *n.* The action of laying or interposing something beneath; a line or layer or the like laid underneath.

un′der·leaf′ (-lēf′), *n.* **1.** A kind of apple used for cider.
2. The under side of a leaf.
3. *Bot.* An amphigastrium.

---

un′der·drift′, *n.* = UNDERCURRENT.

un′der·driv′en, *past part.* of UNDERDRIVE. Specif., *adj.* (*pron.* ŭn′dĕr·drīv′ĕn), *Mach.*, see OVERDRIVEN.

un′der·fo′, *v. t.* = UNDERFONG, 1. *Obs.*

un′der·fre′quen·cy re·lay′. *Elec.* See RELAY, *n.*, 3.

un′der·fur′nish, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un′der·gang′, *v. t.* [AS. *undergangan.*] = UNDERGO. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

un′der·glaze′ col′ors. See POTTERY, *n.*, 3 b.

un′der·grad′ (ŭn′dĕr·grăd′). Short for UNDERGRADUATE.

un′der·grad′u·ate·dom, *n.* See -DOM.

un′der·grad′u·ate·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

un′der·grad′u·ate·ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.

un′der·grad′u·at·ish (-ĭt·ĭsh), *adj.* See -ISH.

un′der·ground′ling, *n.* = UNDERGROUNDER. *Jocose.*

un′der·rid′ed, *adj.*, **un′der·rid′ing,** *adj.*, **un′der·rī′sive,** *adj.*, **un′de·riv′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′de·riv′a·tive,** *adj.*, **un′de·rived′,** *adj.*, **un′de·riv′ed·ly,** *adv.*, **un′de·riv′ed·ness,** *n.* See UN-, not.

un′der·keel′, *n.* = UNDERCROP. *Dial. U. S.*

un′der·lain′, *past part.* of UNDERLIE.

un'der·lease' (ŭn'dĕr·lēs'), *n.* *Law.* A lease by a tenant or lessee; esp., one for only a part of his term or, sometimes, for only a part of the premises; a sublease.

un'der·lease' (-lēs'), *v. t. & i.* To underlet.

un'der·let' (ŭn'dĕr·lĕt'; 66), *adj.* Let in or introduced from below or from the bottom.

un'der·let', *n.* Anything underlet; specif., *Brewing*, the water introduced into the mash tun from beneath the false bottom.

un'der·let' (-lĕt'), *v. t.* **1.** To let below the real value. **2.** To let to a second party after hiring, renting, etc., for a term from the proprietor; to grant an underlease of; to sublet.

un'der·let'ter (-ĕr), *n.* A tenant who underlets property to another (the **un'der·les·see'** [-lĕ·sē']).

un'der·lev'el (ŭn'dĕr·lĕv'ĕl; -'l), *adj.* That lies or is directed beneath a certain level. — **un'der·lev'el**, *n.*

un'der·le'ver (-lē'vĕr; -lĕv'ĕr), *n.* A lever operating on the underside or beneath. — *adj.* Acting as or worked by an underlever.

un'der·lie' (-lī'), *v.; past tense* -LAY' (-lā'); *past part.* -LAIN' (-lān'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -LY'ING (-lī'ĭng). [AS. *underlicgan.* See UNDER; LIE to be prostrate.] *Transitive:* **1.** To submit to; specif.: **a** *Obs.* To be subordinate to; to submit to the will or direction of. **b** To undergo or submit to the imposition or infliction of; as, to *underlie* a penalty or judgment. **c** To be subject or amenable to.

The knight of Ivanhoe . . . *underlies* the challenge of Brian de Bois Guilbert. *Scott.*

d *Scot.* To yield or surrender oneself to (law). **e** *Obs.* To take charge of, or assume the responsibility or expense of. **2.** To lie or be situated under; as, a stratum of clay *underlies* the surface gravel; *underlain* by the Sioux quartzite. **3.** To be at the basis of; to form the foundation of; to support; as, a doctrine *underlying* a theory.

Private possession *underlay* everything worth having. *Galsworthy.*

4. To lie concealed beneath the obvious exterior of; as, cultural proclivities *underlying* his uncouthness.

5. *Finance.* To exist as a claim or security anterior and prior to (another); as, a first mortgage *underlies* a second. —, *Intransitive:* **1.** To lie beneath; to be buried. *Obs.* **2.** *Mining.* To incline from the vertical; to hade. *Eng.*

un'der·lie' (ŭn'dĕr·lī'), *n.* *Mining.* The angle made by the center line of a stull with a line normal to the hanging wall at their point of incidence; — called also *underset.*

un'der·li'er (-lī'ĕr; ŭn'dĕr·lī'ĕr), *n.* **1.** That which underlays or underlies something.

2. *Finance.* An underlying company. *Colloq.*

un'der·life' (ŭn'dĕr·līf'), *n.* Life beneath the surface, or concealed from common knowledge; also, an inferior level of life.

un'der·line' (-līn'), *v. t.* To provide with an underlining.

un'der·line', *v. t.* **1.** To mark with a line below, as words in a manuscript; to underscore.

2. Hence: **a** To mark with a lower boundary line; as, silver *underlined* with blue. **b** To put emphasis upon; to stress in utterance.

3. To announce in advance by or as if by an underline: as, his book is *underlined* for publication next month.

4. To direct basically though unobtrusively. *Obs.* — **un'der·lin'er** (-līn'ĕr), *n.*

un'der·line' (ŭn'dĕr·līn'), *n.* A line underneath; specif.: **a** *Theater.* A line announcing a performance shortly to follow, under the notice of a current performance. **b** The outline of the lower part of an animal's body; esp., in quadrupeds, the line between the front and rear legs; also, the lower border of the flank of a domestic animal, as a sheep. **c** *pl.* A set of guiding lines placed underneath a sheet.

un'der·line', *adv.* Below the water line or level of the sea.

un'der·lin'e·a'tion (ŭn'dĕr·lĭn'ē·ā'shŭn), *n.* The action of underlining or the markings so made.

un'der·lin'en (ŭn'dĕr·lĭn'ĕn; -ĭn; 119), *n.* Linen underclothes; loosely, any underwear, esp. of cotton.

un'der·ling (ŭn'dĕr·lĭng), *n.* [Late AS. See UNDER; 1st -LING.] **1.** An inferior person; one who is under another's orders; a subordinate; an underofficial; — used esp. with implication of meanness or servility; hence, a mean, sorry fellow.

2. An underdeveloped, imperfect, or weakly, offshoot or offspring. *Dial.*

Syn. — Menial, inferior.

Ant. — Superior, chief, boss, head.

un'der·ling, *adj.* **1.** Subordinate or inferior in authority or prestige to another; serving under another.

2. Underdeveloped, imperfect, or weakly; also, low or scrubby in growth.

3. Insignificant; trifling.

un'der·lin'ing (ŭn'dĕr·līn'ĭng), *n.* Lining placed on the under or the inner side of something.

un'der·lin'ing, *n.* The action of drawing lines underneath in writing or printing, or lines so drawn; underscoring.

un'der·lip' (-lĭp'; 66), *n.* **1.** The lower lip.

2. *Organ Building.* The lower edge, or lip, of the mouth in an organ pipe. See FLUE PIPE, *Illust.*

un'der·live' (-lĭv'), *v. t.* **1.** To live on a plane beneath (oneself). *Obs.*

2. To live at a lower cost than.

un'der·load' (ŭn'dĕr·lōd'), *n.* A load markedly below the capacity of the conveyer; an inadequate or insufficient load. — **un'der·load'** (-lōd'), *v. t.*

underload starter. *Elec.* A motor starter provided with an underload switch.

underload switch. *Elec.* A switch which opens a circuit when the current falls below a certain predetermined value, used to protect certain types of motors from running at excessive speed upon decrease of load.

un'der·lock' (ŭn'dĕr·lŏk'), *n.* A lock of wool hanging from a sheep's belly.

un'der·look' (-lŏŏk'), *v. t.* **1.** To look or glance at from underneath or from under lowered eyes or covertly.

2. To miss or omit because one has looked too low. — **un'der·look'** (ŭn'dĕr·lŏŏk'), *n.*

un'der·look'er (ŭn'dĕr·lŏŏk'ĕr), *n.* An assistant to a manager, esp. of a mine, usually engaged in superintendence and overseeing.

un'der·lout' (-lout'), *adj.* [AS. *underlūtan*, v. i., submit, past. part. *underloten.*] Subjected; submissive. *Obs.*

un'der·lout', *n.* Underling; subject; servant. *Now Dial.*

un'der·ly (ŭn'dĕr·lĭ), *adj.* Below the mean. *Now Rare.*

un'der·ly'ing (-lī'ĭng; 66), *adj.* **1.** Lying under or beneath; fundamental; as, *underlying* strata; *underlying* principles or pride; also, innate or organic but evident only on close inspection; as, an *underlying* identity about the motley immigrants.

2. *Finance.* Anterior and prior in claim; as, an *underlying* mortgage.

underlying company. *Finance.* A company which is part of a larger consolidated organization, but which is kept in existence only because of nontransferable rights or franchises which it possesses. *Colloq., U. S.*

un'der·man' (ŭn'dĕr·măn'), *v. t.* To furnish with an inadequate force of men, so as to leave short-handed; to understaff; as, it should be a felony to *underman* a ship. — **un'der·manned'** (-mănd'), *part. adj.* — **un'der·man'ning** (-măn'ĭng), *n.*

un'der·man (ŭn'dĕr·măn), *n.* A man who is subordinate to, inferior to, or in some way disadvantageously placed with respect to, another person or other persons.

un'der·mast'ed (ŭn'dĕr·más'tĕd; -tĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* *Naut.* Having masts too small for the proper sails.

un'der·match' (-măch'), *n.* One who falls short of being a match for another in competition. *Obs.*

un'der·match' (-măch'), *v. t.* **1.** To compare to one's or its disadvantage.

2. To match with a spouse of inferior rank or condition. — **un'der·matched'** (-măcht'), *part. adj.*

un'der·meal' (ŭn'dĕr·mēl'), *n.* [ME. *undermel*, fr. AS. *undernmǣl*, *undermǣl*, morning time. See UNDERN; MEAL a repast.] The afternoon, or undern; also, afternoon meal or nap. *Obs.*

under mediant. *Music.* = SUBMEDIANT.

un'der·mine' (ŭn'dĕr·mīn'), *v. Transitive:* **1.** To excavate the earth beneath, or the under part of, esp. for the purpose of causing to fall or be overthrown; to form a mine under; to sap; as, to *undermine* a wall.

2. To wash away supporting material from under; to make a passage or passages underneath, esp. in a way to render insecure or liable to collapse; as, a stream *undermines* a glacier; a structure *undermined* by burrowing animals.

3. To win over by craft or cunning.

4. To interrogate, inquire, or discover, in an underhand or crafty manner. *Obs.*

5. To remove the foundation or support of covertly or by clandestine means; to subvert or weaken insidiously or secretly; as, to *undermine* authority or the judicial system; to ruin in an underhand or surreptitious way; as, to *undermine* reputation or a child's faith in his teacher.

6. To weaken or ruin by degrees, as one's health.

7. *Med.* To erode underneath or the under layer of; as, an ulcer may *undermine* the adjacent mucous membrane. —, *Intransitive:* **1.** To excavate a military mine; to render a foundation insecure.

2. To effect the overthrow or ruin of someone or something by underhand or insidious means.

Syn. — Subvert, weaken, enfeeble.

Ant. — Fortify, strengthen.

un'der·mine' (ŭn'dĕr·mīn'), *n.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** A military mine. **b** A cave.

2. An insidious undercurrent.

un'der·min'er (-mīn'ĕr), *n.* One who undermines.

un'der·mirth' (ŭn'dĕr·mûrth'), *n.* Undercurrent of mirth. *Obs.*

un'der·mon'ey (-mŭn'ĭ), *v. t.* To get possession of by the corrupting use of money.

un'der·most (ŭn'dĕr·mōst), *adj.* [See UNDER; cf. AFTERMOST.] Lowest, as in place, rank, or condition; placed, or being, in the lowest or lower position.

un'der·most, *adv.* In the lowest or lower position.

un'der·mus'lin (ŭn'dĕr·mŭz'lĭn), *n.* Muslin underwear.

un'dern (ŭn'dĕrn; ŏŏn'-), *n.* [AS., the third hour of the day; akin to OS. *undorn*, OHG. *untarn*, *untorn*, ON. *undorn* midafternoon, midforenoon, Goth. *undaurnimats* the midday meal; prop., betweentime, and akin to L. *inter* between. See INTER-; cf. UNDERMEAL, UNDERTIME.] *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** *Obs.* Nine in the morning; morning, esp. the latter part of the forenoon. **b** *Obs.* Midday; noon. **c** Afternoon; the time from noon to sundown. **d** A lunch in the middle of the afternoon or, often, morning.

un'der·nat'u·ral (ŭn'dĕr·năt'ū·răl), *adj.* Below the natural or average; subnormal.

un'der·neath' (ŭn'dĕr·nēth'; -nēth'), *adv.* [ME. *undernethe*, fr. AS. *underneothan*, *undernythan*. See UNDER; BENEATH.] **1.** Under or below a surface, level, overhanging object, etc., often with the implication of being covered or concealed; specif., beneath in the way of a support; under or inside of clothing; farther or lower down on a sheet.

Or sullen mole, that runneth *underneath.* *Milton.*

2. On the lower or downward side; as, all black or hollow *underneath.*

un'der·neath' (ŭn'dĕr·nēth'; -nēth'), *prep.* **1.** Close under, in spatial position; directly beneath; esp., under so as to be covered or hidden; as, he scrawled his name *underneath* the portrait; stowed away *underneath* the floor.

2. Under subjection or submission to; as, to groan *underneath* a weight of toil.

3. Under the aspect, guise, or protection, of; as, lurking *underneath* a mask of friendliness.

4. Below in level or amount. *Obs.*

un'der·neath', *n.* **1.** The bottom or under side.

2. Formerly, an undergarment.

un'der·neath', *adj.* **1.** Secret; surreptitious. *Dial.*

2. Lying or belonging underneath; under. *Colloq.*

un'der·ness (ŭn'dĕr·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* The state of being below or short of something; insufficiency.

un'der·nice'ness (-nīs'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* A want of niceness; indelicacy.

un'der·nim' (-nĭm'), *v. t.; past tense* UN'DER·NAM' (-năm'; -nām'), *pl.* -NO'MEN (-nō'mĕn); *past part.* -NU'MEN (-nōō'mĕn), -NO'ME(N) (-nō'mē(n)). [ME. *undernimen*, fr. AS. *underniman.* See NIM.] *Obs.* **a** To perceive; to understand. **b** To take upon oneself; to undertake. **c** To rebuke; reprove. **d** To take; seize; capture.

un'der·nour'ish (-nûr'ĭsh), *v. t.* To supply with insufficient nourishment or less than the minimum quantity of foods essential for sound health and growth. — **un'der·nour'ished** (-ĭsht), *part. adj.*

un'der·nour'ish·ment (-ĭsh·mĕnt), *n.* *Med.* Lack of sufficient nourishment, or the state due to this lack.

un'dern·song' (ŭn'dĕrn·sŏng'; 185), *n.* *Eccl.* An office sung at the third hour of the day; — an old name for tierce.

un'dern·tide' (ŭn'dĕrn·tīd'; ŏŏn'-), *n.* Also **un'dern·time'** (-tīm'). [AS. *underntīd.*] = UNDERN. *Archaic.*

un'der·nu·tri'tion (ŭn'dĕr·nū·trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Undernourishment.

un'der·oc'cu·pied (-ŏk'ū·pīd), *adj.* Having insufficient occupation.

un'der·paint'ing (ŭn'dĕr·pān'tĭng), *n.* Preliminary painting; specif., such painting done on a canvas or panel and covered by the impasto of the finished painting.

un'der·pan' (ŭn'dĕr·păn'), *n.* In automotive vehicles, a protective metal covering fitting under the engine, clutch, and transmission case.

un'der·pants' (ŭn'dĕr·pănts'), *n. pl.* Drawers. *Colloq.*

under part. A part lying on the lower side or underneath; specif., one of the parts on the ventral side of a bird or animal's body; as, a rodent with *under parts* approaching pure white.

un'der·part' (ŭn'dĕr·pärt'), *n.* **1.** A subordinate or auxiliary part or role.

2. A subdivision.

un'der·part' (-pärt'), *v. t.* = SUBDIVIDE. *Rare.*

un'der·pass' (ŭn'dĕr·păs'), *n.* A passage beneath, esp. a passageway for highway traffic under a railway.

un'der·pas'sion (-păsh'ŭn), *n.* A secret, repressed, or subsidiary, passion.

un'der·pick' (-pĭk'), *adj.* Also **un'der·picked'** (-pĭkt'). Of a loom or picking motion, having the picking arm, or shuttle-driving device, under the shuttle boxes. Cf. OVERPICK, *adj.*

un'der·pick', *n.* An underpick loom or picking motion; also, the mode of picking used in one.

un'der·pin' (-pĭn'), *v. t.;* UN'DER·PINNED' (-pĭnd'); UN'DER·PIN'NING. **1.** To lay stones, masonry, etc., under, as under the sills of a building, on which it is to rest.

2. To support by a foundation; to place struts, props, or the like, underneath for support, as when foundations are temporarily removed.

3. To maintain, vindicate, or substantiate; to justify or support.

4. To form or be part of the foundation of.

un'der·pin'ner (ŭn'dĕr·pĭn'ĕr), *n.* A subordinate pinner of cattle.

un'der·pin'ner, *n.* A supporting brace; a prop; also, *pl.*, the legs.

un'der·pin'ning (ŭn'dĕr·pĭn'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of UNDERPIN. Hence: *n.* (*pron.* ŭn'dĕr·pĭn'ĭng) **1.** *Arch.* **a** That by which a building is underpinned; the material and construction used for support, introduced beneath a wall already constructed. **b** *Local, U. S.* The foundation, esp. of a frame house.

2. A method of lining a shaft by supporting the upper section of brickwork on a curb by shores or props, excavating below and building up to this curb from another curb inserted lower down, and so on.

3. Supporting foundation or justification; also, a prop.

un'der·pitch' (ŭn'dĕr·pĭch'), *v. t.* [ME. *underpicchen.* See UNDER; PITCH to throw, fix.] To support underneath; prop; stuff. *Obs.*

un'der·pitch' (ŭn'dĕr·pĭch'), *adj.* *Arch.* Designating a groining or vault formed by the incomplete intersection of unequal, usually cylindrical, vaults springing from the same level. See VAULT, *Illust.*

un'der·plant' (-plănt'), *v. t.;* UN'DER·PLANT'ED; UN'DER·PLANT'ING. To plant under; specif., *Forestry*, to plant (young trees) under an existing stand.

un'der·play' (-plā'), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To play in an inferior manner; to underact a part.

2. *Card Games.* To play a losing card (from) when holding a winning one, with a view to future advantage.

un'der·play' (ŭn'dĕr·plā'), *n.* **1.** Act or instance of underplaying, as at cards or in acting.

2. Hidden or underlying play, as of emotion.

3. Underhand action or an instance of it; a clandestine scheme; a trick.

un'der·plot' (-plŏt'), *n.* **1.** A series of events in a play, collateral with the main story but subservient.

2. A secret or clandestine plot or trick.

un'der·plot'ter (-plŏt'ĕr), *n.* An underhand plotter.

un'der·pole' (-pōl'), *v. t.* **1.** To provide with poles insufficient in number or in height.

2. *Metal.* To pole insufficiently. Underpoled copper contains more oxide than is desirable. See POLING, 3.

un'der·pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* To place underneath for support.

un'der·pow'er (ŭn'dĕr·pou'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A subordinate or auxiliary power.

2. A condition of lack of power.

un'der·pow'er (-pou'ĕr), *v. t.* To drive or provide (a machine) with a motor that is too small.

un'der·pres'ence (ŭn'dĕr·prĕz'ĕns), *n.* A force or personality felt as present in the background or in one's spiritual depths.

un'der·price' (-prīs'), *n.* A price below a current or standard price; an unfairly low or cut price.

un'der·price' (-prīs'), *v. t.* To set an underprice upon; also, to set a lower price or prices than (a competitor).

un'der·print' (-prĭnt'), *v. t.* **1.** To print or impress on the under side of.

2. To print with less density or firmness of outline than is needed.

un'der·priv'i·leged (-prĭv'ĭ·lĭjd), *adj.* Less privileged than others; specif., deprived, as through social or economic oppression, of some of the fundamental rights theoretically belonging to all members of a civilized society.

un'der·pro·duc'tion (-prō·dŭk'shŭn), *n.* *Econ.* The production of less than is demanded, or of less than the usual supply. — **un'der·pro·duc'tive** (-tĭv), *adj. & n.*

un'der·proof' (ŭn'dĕr·prōōf'; 66), *adj.* Containing less alcohol than proof spirit (which see).

un'der·prop' (-prŏp'), *v. t.* **1.** To prop up from below; underpin.

2. To uphold; support; as, to *underprop* a reputation.

3. To serve as a prop or support underneath. — **un'der·propped'** (ŭn'dĕr·prŏpt'; 66), *adj.* — **un'der·prop'ping** (-prŏp'ĭng; 66), *adj.*

un'der·prop' (ŭn'dĕr·prŏp'), *n.* A prop placed underneath or supporting something.

un'der·pro·por'tion (-prō·pōr'shŭn; 181), *v. t.* To provide in inadequate proportion to something else.

un'der·pro·por'tioned (-shŭnd), *adj.* Of inadequate or inferior proportions; small; poor.

un'der·prop'per (ŭn'dĕr·prŏp'ĕr), *n.* One that underprops; a support for a ruff.

un'der·prop'ping (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** The action of underpropping something.

2. That which is used to underprop.

un'der·pull' (-pŏŏl'), *v. i.* To exert one's influence secretly. *Obs.* — **un'der·pull'er** (-ĕr), *n.* *Obs.*

un'der·put' (-pŏŏt'), *v. t.* To put under or provide by putting under; to subjugate. *Obs.*

un'der·put' (ŭn'dĕr·pŏŏt'), *n.* A leman. *Obs.*

un'der·quote' (-kwōt'), *v. t.* To quote at a lower price than another; to quote a lower price than; as, to *underquote* one's competitors in the effort to get business.

---

un'der·line'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
un'der·lye', *n.* *Soap Mfg.* = BENT LYE. See SOAP, *n.*, 1.

un'der·min'a·ble (ŭn'dĕr·mīn'ə·bl'), *adj.* See -ABLE.
un'der·min'ing (-ĭng), *part. adj.* of UNDERMINE, v. — **un'der·min'ing·ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*]
un'der·mon'ied, *adj.* Bribed.

un·der'o·gat'ing, *adj.*, **un'der·rog'a·to'ry**, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un'der·pight'. Obs. past & part. of UNDERPITCH.
un'der·poise', *v. t.* To rate below what is due. *Obs.*

un'der·pow'er re·lay'. *Elec.* See RELAY, *n.*, 3. [*Obs.*]
un'der·put'ter, *n.* A procurer.

un'der·rate' (ŭn'dĕr·rāt'), *n.* A rate or price lower than a current, normal, or fair one.
un'der·rate', *adj.* Inferior.
un'der·rate' (-rāt'), *v. t.* To rate too low; to set too low an estimate upon, as to value, worth, amount, extent, etc.; to undervalue.
Human nature is consistently *underrated* in business. *Galsworthy.*
— **un'der·rate'ment** (-rāt'mĕnt), *n.* — **un'der·rat'ing** (-rāt'ĭng), *part. adj.*
un'der·reach' (-rēch'), *v. t.* To reach under or below; to clear under (a log, etc.), as to pass a chain.
un'der·reach' (ŭn'dĕr·rēch'), *n.* A pole used to lever up a bogged log, etc.
un'der·read' (-rēd'), *v. t.* To take a reading below the correct reading of (a test); to read (a temperature, measurement, weight, etc.) as lower than that actually registered.
un'der·ream' (-rēm'), *v. t.* To enlarge (the bore of a drilled well). See UNDERREAMER.
un'der·ream'er (ŭn'dĕr·rēm'ĕr), *n.* A reamer for operating under the tube or casing of a borehole, as for a well, to enlarge the hole for the reception of the pipe, and contrived so as to be readily withdrawn.
un'der·rent' (-rĕnt'), *v. t.* To rent at an unduly low rate; to make return of (rent) at an insufficient rate. — **un'der·rent'ed**, *adj.* — **un'der·rent'ing**, *n.*
un'der·riv'er (ŭn'dĕr·rĭv'ĕr), *adj.* Passing or providing passage or place underneath a river.
un'der·roll' (-rōl'), *v. i.* To roll or undulate underneath or below the surface.
un'der·roof' (ŭn'dĕr·rōōf'; 200), *n.* A roof under or below another roof; also, a heavenly canopy, as of mist, below the vault of the sky.
un'der·root' (-rōōt'; 200), *v. t.* To cause to grow roots from the under side.
un'der–round' (ŭn'dĕr·round'), *v. t. Phonet.* To round (the lips or a vowel) less than usual. — **un'der–round'**, *adj.*
un'der·run' (-rŭn'), *v.* [Cf. AS. *underirnan.* See RUN.] *Transitive:* **1.** To run or pass under.
2. *Naut.* To pass along and under, as in a boat under a cable or net, for the purpose of taking it in, or of examining it; specif., to lift (a hose) up at one end, then walk along shifting one hand after another so that the water will run out; to separate the parts of (a tackle) and put them in order.
3. To pull in (a net) for emptying.
4. To attend in an underlying or implicit form.
——, *Intransitive:* To flow or persist in a suppressed or underlying stream or strain.
un'der·run' (ŭn'dĕr·rŭn'), *n.* **1.** An undercurrent.
2. In manufacturing, a run deficient in quantity, esp. short of the quantity ordered by a customer.
3. *Elec.* The lower contact surface of a third rail or trolley wire.
un'der·run'ning (-rŭn'ĭng), *n.* A method of trawling in which the line is drawn across a boat and the hooks are cleared of the fish and baited in one operation.
un'der·sail' (-sāl'), *v. i.* To sail under the lee of the shore. *Obs.*
under sail. See under SAIL, *n.*
un'der·sailed' (ŭn'dĕr·sāld'), *adj.* Equipped with too small or too few sails.
un'der·sal'ly (-săl'ĭ), *n.* A ringing in which the rim of the bell is swung up to a level with the support.
un'der·say' (-sā'), *v. t.* To say in derogation or contradiction. *Obs.*
un'der·scale' (-skāl'), *v. t.* To underrate.
un'der·score' (-skōr'; 181), *v. t.* To draw a mark or line under; to underline; hence, to emphasize. — **(ŭn'dĕr·skōr'),** *n.* An underscoring or underscored line.
un'der·scrib'er (-skrīb'ĕr), *n.* One who undersigns. *Obs.*
un'der·scrub' (ŭn'dĕr·skrŭb'), *n.* **1.** An undersized or inferior person.
2. Scrubby growth under trees; underbrush.
un'der·sea' (-sē'), **un'der·seas'** (-sēz'), *adv.* Under the sea; beneath the surface of the sea; as, a submarine moving *undersea.*
un'der·sea', *adj.* Being, or carried on, under the sea, or under the surface of the sea; as, *undersea* fighting; designed for use under the surface of the sea.
un'der·sea', *n.* The sea lying below the surface; a sea's depths.
un'der·sea'man (ŭn'dĕr·sē'măn), *n.* One who works undersea or makes undersea investigations; a diver; a member of a submarine's crew.
un'der·sec're·tar'y (-sĕk'rē·tĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *n.* Also **under secretary, un'der–sec're·tar'y.** A subordinate or assistant secretary; specif., a secretary immediately subordinate to a principal secretary; as, in England, the *undersecretary* for India. In England, an undersecretary represents the ministry in the House in which the chief secretary does not sit. In the United States, there are undersecretaries in several Departments of the Government. — **un'der·sec're·tar'y·ship,** *n.*
un'der·sell' (-sĕl'), *v. t.* **1.** To sell articles at a lower price than; to sell cheaper than (the same article offered elsewhere).
2. To sell (an article, commodity, or the like) for less than its intrinsic value.
— **un'der·sell'er,** *n.* — **un'der·sell'ing,** *n. & adj.*
un'der·sense' (ŭn'dĕr·sĕns'), *n.* A subconsciousness; an inner awareness.
un'der·serve' (-sûrv'), *v. t.* To serve inadequately; also, formerly, to serve or contribute to in a subordinate way.
un'der·set' (-sĕt'), *v. t.* **1.** To strengthen by means of props or a supporting foundation; to prop or support.
2. To strengthen, maintain, or provide, immaterial support for; as, *underset* with counsel.
3. To set underneath, esp. as support or blocking.
4. *Obs.* **a** To put under subjection. **b** To hold or furnish by placing something underneath.
5. To underlet; sublet. *Eng.*
un'der·set' (ŭn'dĕr·sĕt'), *n.* **1.** *Mining.* **a** An underlying vein of ore. **b** *Eng.* = UNDERLIE, *n.*
2. *Naut.* = UNDERCURRENT.
un'der·set'ter (-sĕt'ĕr), *n.* One that undersets; specif.: **a** *Obs.* A prop; support; pedestal. **b** *Eng.* One who sublets.
un'der·set'ting, *n.* Something set or built under as a support.
un'der·set'tle (-sĕt'l), *n.* [Cf. AS. *setla* (in comp.) a dweller.] *Eng. Hist.* One of a class of subtenants under the peasant proprietors. *F. W. Maitland.* — **un'der·set'tler** (-lĕr), *n.* — **un'der·set'tling** (-lĭng), *n.*
un'der·shap'en (-shāp'ĕn; 66), *adj.* Under the usual shape or size; imperfectly shaped.
un'der·sharp' (ŭn'dĕr·shärp'), *n.* An earmark for cattle, corresponding to the *oversharp* but on the lower side of the ear.
un'der·sher'iff (ŭn'dĕr·shĕr'ĭf), *n.* A sheriff's deputy; specif., one on whom the sheriff's powers devolve in case of the latter's incapacity or a vacancy in the office. Hence, **un'der·sher'iff·ry** (-rĭ), **un'der·sher'iff·ship,** *n.*
un'der·shin'ing (-shīn'ĭng), *adj.* That shines with less brilliance than another.
un'der·shirt' (ŭn'dĕr·shûrt'), *n.* A shirt worn next the skin, under another shirt.
un'der·shoot' (-shōōt'), *v. t.* To shoot short of (a mark), as a gun in sighting or firing on a target, an airplane in making a landing, etc. Cf. OVERSHOOT.
un'der·shoot' (ŭn'dĕr·shōōt'), *n.* Act or an instance of undershooting.
un'der·shoot', *n.* A shoot, as of a plant, that springs out below some higher or more important shoot.
un'der·shore' (-shōr'; 181), *v. t.* **1.** To shore up.
2. To furnish support or justification for; to uphold.
un'der·shot' (ŭn'dĕr·shŏt'), *adj.* **1.** Having the lower incisor teeth projecting beyond the upper ones when the mouth is closed, as in a bulldog; also, of persons, underhung.
2. Moved by water passing beneath and striking against curved blades set in the outer rim; — said of a water wheel (***undershot wheel***) having an efficiency of about 40%.

Undershot Water Wheel.

un'der·shot', *n.* An undershot wheel or mill.
un'der·shrub' (-shrŭb'), *n.* A low shrub; a low woody plant, whether growing beneath trees or in open ground; a subshrub.
un'der·shrub', *adj.* Partly shrublike.
un'der·shrub'by (-shrŭb'ĭ), *adj.* Shrubby or woody at the base. — **un'der·shrub'bi·ness** (-ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*
un'der·shut' (-shŭt'), *adj.* Shut from beneath; also, *Obs.,* not entirely shut.
un'der·side' (-sīd'; 66), *n.* Also **under side.** The side or surface lying underneath. — **un'der·side'**, *adj.*
un'der·sign' (-sīn'), *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of, as a letter or any legal instrument.
— ***the un'der·signed'*** (-sīnd'; 66). The person whose name is signed, or the persons whose names are signed, at the end of a document; the subscriber or subscribers.
un'der·sign'er (-sīn'ĕr), *n.* One who undersigns; the undersigned.
un'der·sing'ing (ŭn'dĕr·sĭng'ĭng), *n.* The singing of a second part.
un'der·size' (-sīz'), *n.* **1.** Size or a size below the normal or average.
2. *Ore Dressing.* That portion of ground material that passes through any specific size of screen.
un'der·sized' (-sīzd'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Also **un'der·size'.** Of a size less than is common, proper, normal, or average.
2. *Paper Mfg.* Not sufficiently sized; — said of paper.
un'der·skirt' (-skûrt'), *n.* A petticoat; the skirt worn under a dress or outside skirt.
un'der·sleeve' (-slĕv'), *n.* A sleeve worn under another and often showing beneath, esp. through a slash or opening.
un'der·slope' (-slōp'), *n.* An earmark for cattle, corresponding to the *overslope* but on the lower side of the ear.
un'der·sluice' (-slōōs'), *n.* A sluice covered from view or lying beneath another structure; specif., *Irrigation,* a wasteway for cleaning or sluicing out canals, in which the waste escapes beneath other structures.
un'der·slung' (-slŭng'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Slung below or underneath.
2. Suspended below the axles; — said esp. of the frame of an automotive vehicle.
un'der·some'thing (-sŭm'thĭng), *n.* An underling of some sort.
un'der·song' (-sông'; 185), *n.* **1.** The burden of a song; an accompanying strain; a refrain.
2. Hence, underlying meaning; undertone.
In the very best [poetry] there is often an *undersong* of sense which none beside the poetic mind . . . can comprehend. *Landor.*
un'der·sparred' (ŭn'dĕr·spärd'; 66), *adj. Naut.* Having spars too small to spread the proper amount of canvas.
un'der·spend' (-spĕnd'), *v. t.* To spend less than or less than the whole of.
un'der·sphere' (ŭn'dĕr·sfēr'), *n.* **1.** A sphere smaller than, and in its movements subject to, another; a satellite.
2. An inferior sphere or field of action. *Rare.*
un'der·sphere' (-sfēr'), *v. t.* To subject to or serve as satellite to.
un'der·spin' (ŭn'dĕr·spĭn'), *n. Golf.* Backspin.
un'der·spore' (-spōr'; 181), *v. t.* To raise as with a spar. *Rare.* *Chaucer.*
un'der·spread' (ŭn'dĕr·sprĕd'; 66), *adj.* Spread underneath.
un'der·spring' (ŭn'dĕr·sprĭng'), *n.* A spring issuing beneath or at the bottom.
un'der·spring', *adj.* Having springs underneath.
un'der·spur'leath'er (-spûr'lĕth'ĕr), *n.* A humble attendant or underling. *Archaic.*
un'der·stairs' (ŭn'dĕr·stârz'), *n.* **1.** The basement or cellar.
2. A compartment underneath a staircase.
un'der·stairs', *adj.* Situated downstairs in basement or cellar or under a staircase; hence, humble; originating in the servants' quarters; as, *understairs* gossip.
un'der·stand' (ŭn'dĕr·stănd'), *v.; past tense & past part.* UN'DER·STOOD' (-stōōd'); *archaic past part.* UN'DER·STAND'ED; *pres. part. & verbal n.* UN'DER·STAND'ING. [ME. *understanden,* fr. AS. *understandan* to understand, lit., to stand under; cf. AS. for*standan* to understand, G. ver*stehen.* The development of sense is not clear. See UNDER; STAND.] *Transitive:* **1.** To apprehend the meaning of; to grasp the idea of; to comprehend. Specif.: **a** To apprehend the purport or meaning of, esp. by knowing what is conveyed by the words or signs used; as, to *understand* a foreign language, an inscription, or a signal; to *understand* a wink; to comprehend the discourse of; as, the jury fails to *understand* the witness.
A tongue not *understanded* of the people. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*
b To apprehend or grasp mentally by way of information or explanation; to make out clearly; as, I did not *understand* why he came; we must make every member *understand* that this is a definite obligation. **c** To have thorough or technical acquaintance with or expertness in the practice of; as, to *understand* finance, a solution by means of calculus, the mixing of colors; to grasp so as to become fully conversant with or have full knowledge of; as, to *understand* the Einstein theory (see RELATIVITY). **d** To be thoroughly familiar with the character or underlying nature and propensities of.
To be told that he *understood* women enraptured him. *L. Merrick.*
2. a *Now Rare.* To learn or grasp fully from information received; to be apprised of. **b** To get as an impression; to gather, or infer, usually in absence of explicit statement: as, I *understand* that you spread these rumors.
3. To take or take to mean, according to one's individual interpretation; to recognize or hold as being or signifying; to interpret; explain.
The most learned interpreters *understood* the words of sin, and not of Abel. *Locke.*
4. a To take or accept as the signification; as, what is one to *understand* by the words "reasonably certain"? **b** To signify; as, now *understood* by the slang term "applesauce."
5. To accept, whether or not explicitly stated, as established or laid down as a condition.
6. To imply tacitly; to take for granted; to assume; as, conditions expressed or *understood.*
7. *Chiefly Gram.* To supply in thought as if present; to take as meant, though not expressed; as, in "measures, not men" a verb is *understood;* to *understand* a substantive after the participle.
8. To stand below or beneath; as, notes *understanding* the text.
9. *Obs.* **a** To give attention or heed to. **b** To study and digest the contents of (a document, etc.). **c** To know how to carry (oneself) with proper bearing. *Shak.* **d** To keep (oneself) fully possessed of one's faculties. **e** To support or prop up. *Shak.*
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To have the use of the intellectual faculties; to have the power of comprehension; to be an intelligent being.
2. To gain comprehension or full mental grasp of the nature, significance, or explanation, of something.
The more he was educated, the less he *understood.* *Henry Adams.*
3. To gain or receive knowledge; to learn or be informed. *Archaic.*
I came to Jerusalem, and *understood* of the evil that Eliashib did for Tobiah. *Neh.* xiii. 7.
4. To believe or infer to be the case, from what one has observed or been told; — usually in a parenthetical phrase; as, your proposal is, I *understand,* still open.
5. To comprehend fully the implications of a situation and have a consequently tolerant, sympathetic, or indulgent attitude; as, I'm sure you'll *understand* my reasons.
6. *Obs.* **a** To give attention or heed. **b** To know how. **c** To stand below, specif. on the ground, to watch a theatrical exhibition.
— ***to give one to understand.*** **a** To inform one, usually without positive assertion; to cause one to infer or conclude from what is told. **b** To make (something) absolutely clear and plain to the understanding of a person; to tell one plainly and forcibly.
understand each other. To have a secret understanding or agreement; to be in collusion.
un'der·stand'a·bil'i·ty (ŭn'dĕr·stăn'dȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The quality of being understandable.
un'der·stand'a·ble (-stăn'dȧ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Capable of being readily understood; intelligible.
2. Able to understand or comprehend. *Obs.*
— **un'der·stand'a·bly,** *adv.* — **un'der·stand'a·ble·ness,** *n.*
un'der·stand'er (-dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who understands.
2. A supporting or sustaining instrumentality.
3. *Obs.* **a** A leg or foot. **b** A boot. **c** A spectator standing on the ground.
un'der·stand'ing, *n.* [AS.] **1.** Act of one who understands a thing, in any sense of the verb; knowledge, discernment, comprehension, interpretation, or explanation.
2. Power to understand; capability of comprehending and judging; as, men of *understanding;* the intelligence; the rational powers taken collectively; the power to distinguish truth from falsehood, and to adapt means to ends.
The power of perception is that which we call the *understanding.* Perception, which we make the act of the *understanding,* is of three sorts: 1. The perception of ideas in our mind; 2. The perception of the signification of signs; 3. The perception of the connection or repugnancy, agreement or disagreement, that there is between any of our ideas. All these are attributed to the *understanding,* or perceptive power, though it be the two latter only that use allows us to say we understand. *Locke.*
In its wider acceptation, *understanding* is the entire power of perceiving and conceiving, exclusive of the sensibility; the power of dealing with the impressions of sense, and composing them into wholes . . . ; and in its most comprehensive meaning it includes even simple apprehension. *Coleridge.*
3. Specif., the faculty of subsuming the particular under the general, or of apprehending general relations of particulars; the judgment (see JUDGMENT, 10); hence, the power to render experience intelligible by bringing perceived particulars under appropriate concepts. The distinction between *understanding* and *reason* is no longer maintained with precision, but historically it is important. This distinction was drawn by Plato under the terms *noēsis* (reason) and *dianoia* (understanding), the model of the latter being mathematical deduction, or analysis (sense 5 **a**). Aristotle, with empirical or practical applications in view, substituted for the latter term *technē* (empirical rationality), though he also uses *dianoia.* The Schoolmen preserved the distinction under the terms *intellectus* (reason) and *ratio* (understanding). This use of *ratio* is responsible for the use of *reason* in English in both senses. In Germany, Kant and Hegel emphasized the distinction, employing *Vernunft* (reason) and *Verstand* (understanding). See REASON, 3; VERNUNFT; VERSTAND.
I use the term *understanding,* not for the noetic faculty, intellect proper, or place of principles, but for the dianoetic or discursive faculty in its widest signification, for the faculty of relations or comparisons; and thus in the meaning in which "Verstand" is now employed by the Germans. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
4. The intellectual power or the capacity of a particular person or persons to form reasoned judgments; as, a mean opinion of our *understanding.*
5. a A specified kind of personal relationship, esp. as marked by amicability or harmony of sentiments.
He hoped the loyalty of his subjects would concur with him in the preserving of a good *understanding* between him and his people. *Clarendon.*
b An agreement of opinion or feeling; an adjustment of differences; anything mutually understood or agreed upon; as, to come to an *understanding* with another. **c** A mutual agreement not formally entered into but having definite engagements; as, an *understanding* between two nations; often, *Colloq.,* a commitment to eventual union in wedlock.
6. *Obs.* **a** That which is signified or an explanation of it; a meaning. **b** Intelligence; news.
7. *Slang.* **a** Footwear. **b** Feet.
Syn. — Concept, perception, agreement, compact; penetration. See REASON, TREATY.
un'der·stand'ing, *pres. part.* of UNDERSTAND. Hence: *adj.* **1.** Knowing; intelligent; skillful; as, he is an *understanding* man; very *understanding* in court procedure.

un'der·shrieve', un'der·shriev'·ery. Vars. of UNDERSHERIFF, UNDERSHERIFFRY.
un'der·sit'ter, *n.* = UNDERSETTLE.
un'der·skink'er, *n.* An undertapster. *Obs.*
un'der·square', *n.* = UNDERCROP. *Dial.*
un'der·stand'ed. Archaic past part. of UNDERSTAND.
un'der·stand'i·ble. † UNDERSTANDABLE.

2. Endowed with or displaying understanding; as, the *understanding* heart of Solomon.
3. Possessed of a tolerant, kindly, humane, or sympathetic, attitude.
Promise to have an *understanding* man as bailiff. *Thomas Hardy.*
4. Capable of being understood. *Obs.*
— **un'der·stand'ing·ly**, *adv.* — **un'der·stand'ing·ness**, *n.*

un'der·state' (ŭn'dĕr·stāt'), *v. t. & i.* To state or represent as less, or less strongly, than may be done truthfully.

un'der·state'ment (-stāt'mĕnt), *n.* Act of understating, or a statement below the truth.

un'der·stock' (-stŏk'), *v. t.* To stock or store with less than the number or quantity for some purpose (specified or understood). — *n.* An inadequate stock, store, or supply.

un'der·stock' (ŭn'dĕr·stŏk'), **un'der·stock'ing** (-stŏk'ĭng), *n.* A stocking for the lower leg. *Archaic.*

un'der·stood' (-stōōd'), *past tense & past part.* of UNDERSTAND. Specif.: *adj.* 1. Fully apprehended or known as to purport, meaning, or explanation.
2. Settled or settled upon by common agreement; as, at the *understood* price.
3. To be supplied or implied in the thought of a sentence.

un'der·sto'ry (ŭn'dĕr·stō'rĭ), *n.* *Forestry.* A layer of foliage in a forest below the level of the main canopy; also, the trees forming such a layer.

un'der·strap'per (ŭn'dĕr·străp'ĕr), *n.* A petty fellow; an inferior agent; an underling.

un'der·strap'ping, *adj.* Being or becoming an understrapper; subservient.

un'der·stride' (-strīd'), *n.* A stride shorter than normal or accustomed or a gait of such strides. — *v. i.* To travel with understrides, as from lack of room. — **un'der·strid'ing** (-strīd'ĭng), *n.*

un'der·string' (-strĭng'), *v. t.* To string (a bow) with too long a cord.

un'der·stroke' (-strōk'), *v. t.* To underline or underscore.

un'der·stroke' (ŭn'dĕr·strōk'), *n.* A stroke executed underneath or with a downward sweep. — *v. i.* To make or execute an understroke.

un'der·strung' (-strŭng'; 66), *adj.* Having too long and hence too low a string; — said of a bow.

un'der·stud'y (-stŭd'ĭ), *v. i.* *Theater.* To study another actor's part, in order to be his substitute in an emergency. — *v. t.* To study (a part or character) as understudy; to prepare as understudy to (an actor). — *n.* One who is prepared to act another's part.

un'der·sur'face (-sûr'fĭs), *n.* Also **under surface.** The surface which lies underneath; the underside. — **un'der·sur'face**, *adj.*

un'der·sweat' (-swĕt'), *v. t.* To oppress by the sweating of employees; to outdo in abuse of employees by sweating.

un'der·take' (-tāk'), *v.; past tense* UN'DER·TOOK' (-tŏŏk'); *past part.* UN'DER·TAK'EN (-tāk'ĕn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* UN'DER·TAK'ING (-tāk'ĭng). [*under* + *take.*] *Transitive:* 1. To take upon oneself; to engage in; to enter upon; to take in hand; set about; attempt; as, to *undertake* a task, a journey.
2. Specif., to take upon oneself solemnly or expressly; to lay oneself under obligation, or to enter into stipulations, to perform or to execute; to covenant; contract.
I'll *undertake* to land them on our coast. *Shak.*
3. Hence, to guarantee; be surety for; promise.
And he was not right fat, I *undertake.* *Chaucer.*
4. To accept or take over as a charge; to accept responsibility for the care of; to engage to look after or attend to; as, to *undertake* a patient or guest. Formerly, specif.: a To engage with, as in a duel or combat. *Shak.* b To engage with in argument, competition, etc.
5. In various *Obs.* senses: a To overtake or seize. b To reprove; chide. c To receive or accept; to take in or have knowledge of, as by hearing; to grasp with the understanding. d To assume, as a character or what belongs to a character.
—, *Intransitive:* 1. To enter into an engagement or contract; to pledge.
2. To give a promise or guarantee or assume responsibility; to be surety; — usually with *for.* *Archaic.*
3. *Obs.* a To engage in an enterprise or venture. b To engage in combat or contention.

un'der·take' (ŭn'dĕr·tāk'), *n.* = UNDERTAKING. *Obs.*

un'der·take', *v. i.* To perform the functions of an undertaker; esp., to conduct funerals. — *v. t.* To conduct a funeral for. *Colloq.*

un'der·tak'er (ŭn'dĕr·tāk'ĕr; ŭn'dĕr·tāk'ĕr), *n.* 1. One who undertakes; one who launches an enterprise; one who engages in any project or business; one who takes the risk and management of business; an entrepreneur.
2. Specif.: *Obs.* a One engaged in scholarly and scientific exploration of a subject. b One engaged upon the compiling or composition of a work for publication. c A book publisher. d An organizer of a stage production; a manager.
3. One who stipulates or covenants to perform any work for another; a contractor. *Chiefly Archaic.*
4. (*pron.* ŭn'dĕr·tāk'ĕr) Specif.: One whose business is to prepare the dead for burial and to take the charge and management of funerals.
5. [*usually cap.*] a *Irish Hist.* One of those English settlers to whom were transferred the lands (declared forfeited in 1586) of the Earl of Desmond. b *Eng. Hist.* One of those political leaders, c. 1614–88, who undertook to influence members of Parliament, esp. in the granting of liberal supplies to the sovereign. c *Scot. Hist.* One of a body of gentlemen, chiefly proprietors in Fife, who by the authority of James VI undertook to colonize and civilize some of the Hebrides.
6. *Obs.:* a One who reproves; a rebuker. b One who makes himself answerable or responsible for another; one who is surety for another; a sponsor; specif., a godfather or godmother. c One who assists or supports; sustaining power. d One who accepts a challenge. *Shak.*

un'der·tak'er·y (ŭn'dĕr·tāk'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* The business of conducting funerals.

un'der·tak'ing (-tāk'ĭng), *n.* 1. Act of one who undertakes, or engages in, any project or business; specif. (*pron.* ŭn'dĕr·tāk'ĭng) the business of an undertaker (sense 4), or the management of funerals.
2. Anything undertaken; any business, work, or project, which one engages in, or attempts; an enterprise.
3. A promise or pledge; a guarantee; specif., any promise or security required by law, as in judicial proceedings.

un'der·tak'ing, *adj.* *Obs.* a Willing to undertake an enterprise, assuming the risks, as organizer, manager, or the like; ready to engage in literary production or act as publisher. b Bound by a pledge; responsible. — **un'der·tak'ing·ly**, *adv.*

un'der·teamed' (ŭn'dĕr·tēmd'; 66), *adj.* Not sufficiently supplied with teams.

un'der·ten'ant (-tĕn'ănt), *n.* The tenant of a tenant; one who holds lands or tenements by an underlease or sublease — **un'der·ten'an·cy** (-ăn·sĭ), *n.*

Under the Greenwood Tree. A novel (1872) by Thomas Hardy.

un'der·thing' (ŭn'dĕr·thĭng'), *n.* 1. Something inferior or of little worth. *Obs.*
2. *pl.* Underclothes.

un'der·think' (-thĭngk'), *v. t.* a To apprehend the underlying nature or action of. b *Obs.* To underestimate. — *v. i.* To give inadequate thought or analysis.

un'der·throat'ing (ŭn'dĕr·thrōt'ĭng), *n.* *Arch.* The cove of an outside cornice used as a drip.

un'der·thrust' (-thrŭst'), *v. t.* 1. To thrust underneath or along the under side.
2. *Geol.* To insert or move (a rock mass) into position by underthrust faulting.

un'der·thrust' (ŭn'dĕr·thrŭst'), *n.* 1. The action or result of underthrusting.
2. *Geol.* a The insertion, by compressive stresses and faulting, of one mass of rock under another. The result of underthrusting may be identical with overthrusting and the distinction between the two types of thrust is rarely possible. b The stress which produces an underthrust (sense 2 a).

un'der·thrust', *adj.* *Geol.* Inserted by underthrust faulting.

un'der·time', *n.* [AS. *underntīma.*] 1. Undern. *Obs.*
2. The latter part (of the year). *Rare.* *Spenser.*
3. A time less than the time allotted, as for the performance of some task.

un'der·time' (-tīm'), *v. t.* To allow too short a time for, as for a photographic exposure.

un'der·timed' (ŭn'dĕr·tīmd'; 66), *adj.* *Photog.* Allowed too little time, as an exposure; underexposed.

un'der·tint' (ŭn'dĕr·tĭnt'), *n.* A subdued tint.

un'der·tone' (-tōn'), *n.* 1. A low or subdued tone or utterance; a tone less loud than usual.
2. A subdued color; specif.: a The color of a pigment thinly laid on a white or light-colored ground. b A color seen through and modifying another or other colors. c The color of the light transmitted, as by a paint or varnish film. Cf. OVERTONE, 2.
3. A state of health low in physical tone.
4. *Acoustics.* = COMBINATION TONE.
5. *Stock Exchanges.* An underlying stability in price level of a stock or commodity.

un'der·tone', *v. t.* To express in, or attend as, an undertone.

un'der·toned' (-tōnd'; 66), *adj.* 1. Low or subdued in sound.
2. Faulty in tone.
3. Low in physical tone or vigor.

un'der·tow' (-tō'), *n.* The current beneath the surface that sets seaward or along the beach when waves are breaking upon the shore.

un'der·tread' (-trĕd'), *v. t.* To tread beneath the feet; to subjugate or oppress. — **un'der·trod'den** (-trŏd'n), *part. adj.*

un'der·treat' (-trēt'), *v. t.* To show want of respect to; to slight.

un'der·trick' (ŭn'dĕr·trĭk'), *n.* *Solo Whist & Bridge.* A trick, or any of the tricks, by which the maker fails to make his contract.

un'der·trump' (-trŭmp'), *v. t. & i.* *Card Playing.* To trump with a lower trump than one already on the trick; to trump lower than (one's partner).

un'der·turf' (ŭn'dĕr·tûrf'), *adj.* Underlying the turf.

un'der·turn' (-tûrn'), *v. t.* To turn so as to lie underneath, esp. underground.

un'der·type' (ŭn'dĕr·tīp'), *adj.* *Elec.* Designating, or pert. to, a dynamo having the armature under the field magnets.

un'der·val'u·a'tion (-văl'ū·ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of undervaluing; also, a rate or value not equal to the real worth.

un'der·val'ue (-văl'ū), *v. t.* 1. To value, rate, or estimate, below the real worth; to set too low a value upon; to underjudge the worth of.
2. To esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth.
3. To cause to decrease in value or estimation; to depreciate.
4. *Obs.* a To judge to be inferior in value. b To be inferior in value to.

un'der·val'ue (ŭn'dĕr·văl'ū; ŭn'dĕr·văl'ū), *n.* 1. A rate or price less than the real worth.
2. The action of undervaluing or depreciating. *Rare.*
3. *Obs.* a A falling short in worth. b An underestimate.

un'der·val'ue·ment (-văl'ū·mĕnt), *n.* Undervaluation. *R.*

un'der·val'u·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who undervalues.

un'der·val'u·ing (-ĭng), *adj.* That estimates of too low a value or depreciates. — **un'der·val'u·ing·like'**, *adj.* — **un'der·val'u·ing·ly**, *adv.*

un'der·vest' (ŭn'dĕr·vĕst'), *n.* An undershirt.

un'der·volt'age (-vōl'tĭj), *adj.* *Elec.* Devised so as to become operative when the voltage in a line drops below a definite value.

undervoltage protection. *Elec.* The protection of a circuit against operation on reduced voltage, as by using an automatic trip that causes and maintains the interruption of power on the reduction or failure of voltage.

undervoltage relay. *Elec.* See RELAY, *n.*, 3.

undervoltage release. *Elec.* The automatic release of power to the main circuit, as by the use of an automatic trip, during an interval of reduced or no voltage, without preventing the automatic re-establishment of the circuit on the resumption of normal voltage.

un'der·waist' (ŭn'dĕr·wāst'), *n.* A waist for wear under another; specif., = WAIST, *n.*, 4 b.

un'der·walk' (-wôk'), *n.* A lower or side walk; a bywalk or bypath.

un'der·ward' (-wôrd'), *n.* A lower enclosure or yard. *Archaic.*

un'der·warp' (-wôrp'), *n.* The warp underneath; underlying material.

un'der·watch' (-wŏch'), *v. t.* To watch secretly or furtively.

un'der·wa'ter (ŭn'dĕr·wô'tĕr), *n.* 1. Underground water.
2. = UNDERTOW. *Rare.*
3. Water entering a ship below the water line.

un'der·wa'ter, *adj.* 1. Lying, growing, performed, worn, etc., below the surface of the water.
2. That is below the water line of a ship.

under way. Also **un'der·way'** (ŭn'dĕr·wā'), *adv.* Into motion from a standstill; as, an electric train gets *under way* rapidly.

un'der·wear' (ŭn'dĕr·wâr'), *n.* Underclothes.

un'der·weigh' (ŭn'dĕr·wā'), *v. i.* To fall short in weight, as short of a required or standard weight. — *v. t.* To record or represent as having less than the actual weight; to weigh less than (another).

un'der·weigh', *v. i.* To set under way; — through confusion of *under way* with *weigh anchor.*

un'der·weight' (ŭn'dĕr·wāt'), *n.* 1. Weight below normal, average, or requisite, weight; want of weight, or the amount of the deficiency.
2. The condition of weighing less than the normal weight or the normal weight for the age.
3. An individual or article whose weight is less than normal.
4. *Lumber.* Reduction in weight of lumber as compared with the usual or standard shipping weight, as in kiln-dried stock.

un'der·weight' (66), *adj.* Weighing less than the normal amount; esp., below the normal weight for the age.

un'der·wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* 1. *Zool.* One of the posterior wings of an insect, esp. of a moth.
2. Any of numerous noctuid moths belonging to *Catocala* and allied genera, in which the hind wings are banded with red and black or other contrasting colors.

Underwing (*Catocala ultronia*). *a* Adult; *b* Larva.

un'der·wing', *adj.* Placed or growing underneath the wing.

un'der·wit' (-wĭt'), *n.* a Wit of mediocre or inferior quality. b An underwitted person; a half-wit.

un'der·wit'ted (-wĭt'ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Weak in intellect; half-witted.

un'der·wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* 1. Undergrowth; underbrush; — formerly used in *pl.*
2. The sprout growth in a cutover forest, which is reproducing itself. — **un'der·wood'ed**, *adj.*

Un'der·wood Tar'iff Act (ŭn'dĕr·wŏŏd). An act of Congress, passed October 3, 1913; — so called from Oscar W. Underwood, representative from Alabama. See TARIFF, *n.*, 1 h.

un'der·work' (-wûrk'), *v.; past & past part.* -WORKED' (-wûrkt'); or -WROUGHT' (-rôt'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -WORK'ING. *Intransitive:* 1. To work or operate in secret or clandestinely. *Obs.*
2. To do less work than is proper or suitable.
3. To do work for a less price than current rates.
—, *Transitive:* 1. To injure, destroy, or overthrow, by clandestine measures; to undermine. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. a To expend too little work upon; as, to *underwork* a painting. b To exact too little work from.
3. To do like work at a less price than; as, one mason may *underwork* another.

un'der·work' (ŭn'dĕr·wûrk'), *n.* 1. Anything working underneath the surface, as an undertow. *Obs.*
2. A structure built underneath, esp. as support.
3. Inferior or subordinate work; petty business.
4. Covert or underhand work.

un'der·work'er (-wûr'kĕr), *n.* 1. One who underworks.
2. An inferior or subordinate workman.

un'der·work'ing, *n.* Covert or insidious action.

un'der·work'ing, *adj.* Working underneath; undermining; clandestine.

un'der·world' (-wûrld'), *n.* 1. The world lying below, orig. under the heavens; this terrestrial world; the earth.
2. The place of departed souls; Hades.
3. A subterranean or suboceanic region.
4. The world of activity among the lower forms of life.
No hum from the *underworld.* *William Beebe.*
5. The side of the globe opposite to one, or the regions below one's horizon; as, a friend from the *underworld.*
6. Any region lying below the level of ordinary life or experience; hence, the lower, debased, or criminal, portion of humanity.

un'der·write' (-rīt'), *v.; past tense* UN'DER·WROTE' (-rōt'), *Obs.* UN'DER·WRIT' (-rĭt'); *past part.* UN'DER·WRIT'TEN (-rĭt'n), *Obs.* UN'DER·WRIT'; *pres. part. & verbal n.* UN'DER·WRIT'ING (-rīt'ĭng). [After L. *subscribere* to subscribe; cf. AS. *underwritan* to sign. See UNDER-; WRITE.] *Transitive:* 1. To write under something else, esp. under written matter, or at the end of a document; to subscribe; formerly, to sign one's name to; as, additions and changes here *underwritten.*
2. To write one's name under, or set one's name to (a slip or policy of insurance, orig. marine insurance), for the purpose of thereby becoming answerable for a designated loss or damage, on consideration of receiving a certain premium per cent; hence, to insure on life or property; also, to assume (a certain sum or risk) by way of insurance.
3. a To subscribe or agree to; to confirm; as, a new generation *underwrites* the old convention. b Hence, *Obs.*, to submit to. *Shak.*
4. a To agree to purchase on a fixed date at a fixed price (normally the entire amount, but in exceptional instances a portion, of an issue to be made of bonds, capital stock, or the like). b Sometimes, loosely, to guarantee, or subscribe to (any large business enterprise).
5. *Now Rare.* a To guarantee to pay or to do. b To pledge or promise.
—, *Intransitive:* 1. *Obs.* a To subscribe or agree, as to a proposal. b To give a guarantee or become surety.
2. To do the business of an underwriter.

un'der·write', *v. t.* 1. To portray in an aspect or manner inadequate to represent the real worth or importance.
2. To drop below (a person or standard) in quality of writing.

un'der·writ'er (ŭn'dĕr·rīt'ĕr), *n.* 1. One who underwrites his name or a business venture. *Obs.*
2. An underclerk.
3. One who underwrites a slip or policy of insurance; an insurer.
4. *Finance.* One who underwrites or shares in underwriting a loan, stock issue, or the like.
5. *Insurance.* One who determines the risks to be solicited and plans programs of insurance; as, a life *underwriter;* a fire *underwriter.* *Colloq., U. S.*

un'der·writ'er's door, floor, etc. A style of door, floor, etc., endorsed by insurance companies as effective against fire.

un'der·writ'ing (-rīt'ĭng), *n.* 1. The appending of writing, of one's name, or of footnotes, esp. beneath written matter; also, that which is so appended.
2. The business of an underwriter.
3. The action of undertaking to purchase shares in a new business.

---

un'der·stond'. ✝ UNDERSTAND.
un'der·stum'ble (ŭn'dĕr·stŭm'b'l), *v. t.* To understand. *Obs.*

un'der·tak'a·ble (-tāk'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. [TAKING. *R.*
un'der·take'ment, *n.* = UNDER-

un'der·tak'er·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
un'der·tak'er·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

un'der·tak'er·ly, *adj.* = UNDERTAKERISH. [TREASURER. *Obs.*
un'der·the·sau'er, *n.* = UNDER-

un'der·took' (ŭn'dĕr·tŏŏk'), *past tense* of UNDERTAKE.
underwater plug. See PLUG, *n.* 6.

un'der·ween', *v. t.* To undervalue. *Obs.* [DERGO.
un'der·went', *past tense* of UN-

un'der-writ'ing (ŭn'dĕr-rīt'ĭng), *n.* The earlier writing in a palimpsest.

un'de-scrib'a-ble (ŭn'dē-skrīb'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Indescribable. — **un'de-scrib'a-bly,** *adv.*

un'de-script' (-skrĭpt'), *adj.* Nondescript. *Rare.*

un'de-sert' (ŭn'dē-zûrt'), *n.* Undeservingness.

un'de-serve' (-zûrv'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *deserve.*] To fail to deserve. — **un'de-serv'er** (-zûr'vĕr), *n.*

un'de-signed' (-zīnd'), *adj.* Not designed. — **un'de-sign'ed-ly** (-zīn'ĕd-lĭ; -ĭd-lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **-ed-ness,** *n.*

un'de-sign'ing (-zīn'ĭng), *adj.* Having no artful, ulterior, or fraudulent, purpose; sincere; artless; simple. — **un'de-sign'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **un'de-sign'ing-ness,** *n.*

un'de-sir'a-ble (ŭn'dē-zīr'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* **a** Not desirable. **b** Objectionable or unwanted, as on grounds of alien race, radical views, or lack of social amenities. — *n.* An objectionable person. — **un'de-sir'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **un'de-sir'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un'de-sir'a-bly,** *adv.*

un'de-sire' (ŭn'dē-zīr'), *n.* Absence of desire.

un'de-stroy'a-ble (-stroi'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Indestructible.

un'de-ter'mi-na-ble (-tûr'mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *adj.* Indeterminable.

un'de-ter'mi-nate (-nāt), *adj.* Indeterminate.

un'de-ter'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Indetermination. *Rare.*

un'de-ter'mined (-tûr'mĭnd), *adj.* **1.** Not yet definitely or authoritatively decided, settled, or fixed; not yet positively identified or ascertained.
2. Not bounded by definite limits or restrictions; not fixed or precise in signification or use; vague.
3. Not determinate in form or character.
4. Undecided in purpose.

‖**un'de vi'** (ŭn'dē vī'). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Literally, whence by force; — applied to a interdict for protecting a person illegally ejected by force from property occupied by him.

un-dev'il (ŭn-dĕv'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *devil.*] **1.** To free from diabolical possession.
2. To divest of the character of a devil.

un'de-vo'tion (ŭn'dē-vō'shŭn), *n.* Want of devotion.

un'dies (ŭn'dĭz), *n. pl.* Underwear; esp., feminine undergarments. *Colloq. & Trade.*

un-dif'fer-ence (ŭn-dĭf'ĕr-ĕns), *v. t.* Not to differentiate. *Obs.*

un-dif'fer-enced (-ĕnst), *adj.* Undifferentiated.

un-dig' (ŭn-dĭg'), *v. t.* To uncover by digging.

un-dig'e-nous (ŭn-dĭj'ē-nŭs), *adj.* [L. *unda* a wave + *-genous.*] Generated by water. *Rare.*

un'di-gest'ed (ŭn'dĭ-jĕs'tĕd; -tĭd; -dī-), *adj.* **1.** Not digested.
2. *Finance.* Not sold; — said of securities which the underwriters or bankers have not been able to sell to the public. *Colloq.*

un'di-gest'i-ble (-jĕs'tĭ-b'l), *adj.* Also **un'di-gest'a-ble** (-tȧ-b'l). Indigestible. *Rare.*

un'di-ges'tion (-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* **1.** Indigestion. *Obs.*
2. Nondigestion.

un-dight' (ŭn-dīt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dight.*] To disarray; unfasten. *Obs.*

un-dight', *adj.* Not put in order; undressed.

un-dight'ed (-dīt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Undressed.

un-dig'ni-fy (ŭn-dĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* To take dignity from.

un-dine' (ŭn-dēn'; ŭn'dēn), *n.* A glass vessel used by physicians for irrigating a part, as the eye or a nasal passage.

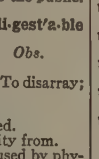
Undine.

un-dine' (ŭn-dēn'; ŭn'dēn), *n.* [G. *undine,* F. *ondine,* fr. NL. *Undina,* fr. L. *unda* a wave, water. See UNDULATE.] **1.** One of a class of fabled female water spirits who might receive human souls by intermarrying with mortals; — a name given currency by Paracelsus, who conceived them as the elementary beings of water. Cf. 2d GNOME; SYLPH, 1; NIX; SALAMANDER, 1 b.
2. (*G. pron.* ōōn-dē'nĕ) [*cap.*] The title and heroine of a romance (1814) by De la Motte Fouqué. She was an elemental water spirit (cf. sense 1, above), a changeling in the hut of a fisherman, where Sir Huldbrand fell in love with her and married her. But he soon neglected his wife for the Lady Bertalda, and Undine was carried away by her sisters into the sea. She returned on the day of her husband's wedding with Bertalda, and gave him a fatal kiss.
3. [*cap.*] Feminine proper name.
4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A planetoid (92).

un-dined' (ŭn-dīnd'), *adj.* Unfed by dining.

un-di'o-cesed (ŭn-dī'ō-sēst; -sĭst), *adj.* Unprovided with a diocese; having no diocese.

un'di-rect' (ŭn'dĭ-rĕkt'; -dī-), *adj.* Indirect. — **un'di-rect'ly,** *adv.* — **un'di-rect'ness,** *n.*

un'di-rect'ed (-rĕk'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* [In senses 1 and 2, *un-* not + *directed;* in sense 3 properly 1st *un-* + *directed.*]
1. Not directed; not guided; left without direction.
2. Not addressed; not superscribed, as a letter.
3. Misdirected; misled; led astray. *Rare.*

un'dis-cern'i-ble (ŭn'dĭ-zûr'nĭ-b'l; -sûr'-), *adj.* Indiscernible. — **un'dis-cern'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un'dis-cern'i-bly,** *adv.*

un'dis-cern'ing, *n.* Want of discernment. *Rare.*

un-dis'ci-plined (ŭn-dĭs'ĭ-plĭnd), *adj.* Lacking in, or not subjected to, discipline; unruly; wild; also, untrained. — **un-dis'ci-plined-ness,** *n.*

un'dis-close' (ŭn'dĭs-klōz'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To keep close or secret. *Obs.*

un'dis-coursed' (ŭn'dĭs-kōrst'; ŭn-dĭs'kōrst; 181), *adj.* Not subjected to or making discourse or talk. *Rare.*

un'dis-creet' (ŭn'dĭs-krēt'), *adj.* Indiscreet. — **un'dis-creet'ly,** *adv.* — **un'dis-creet'ness,** *n.*

un'dis-cre'tion (-krĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Indiscretion.

un'dis-ful-filled' (ŭn'dĭs-fōōl-fĭld'), *adj.* Not unfulfilled.

un'dis-guise' (ŭn'dĭs-gīz'), *v. t. & i.* To remove a disguise (from).

un'dis-guise', *n.* Absence of disguise or pretense.

un'dis-may' (ŭn'dĭs-mā'), *n.* Freedom from dismay.

un'dis-pensed' (ŭn'dĭs-pĕnst'), *adj.* **1.** Not dispensed.
2. Not freed by dispensation. *Tooker.*

un'dis-pens'ing (-pĕn'sĭng), *adj.* **1.** Allowing no dispensation.
2. Indispensable. *Obs.*

un'dis-play' (-plā'), *n.* Advertising, usually in the classified columns of a newspaper, set solid, without illustration or surrounding white space.

un'dis-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* Indispose. *Now Rare.*

un'dis-posed' (-pōzd'), *adj.* **1.** Not disposed; specif.: **a** Disinclined. **b** Not disposed (of); not distributed, placed, sold, or otherwise assigned to a use.
2. *Now Rare.* **a** Deranged; ill-conditioned. **b** Indisposed as to health.
3. *Obs.* **a** Ill-prepared or ill-adapted. **b** Ill-disposed; antagonistic.
— **un'dis-pos'ed-ness** (-pōz'ĕd-nĕs; -ĭd-nĭs; 119), *n.*

un'dis-pri'va-cied (ŭn'dĭs-prĭ'vȧ-sĭd), *adj.* Not deprived of privacy.

un-dis'pu-ta-ble (ŭn-dĭs'pū-tȧ-b'l; ŭn'dĭs-pū'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Indisputable. — **un-dis'pu-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un-dis'pu-ta-bly,** *adv.*

un'dis-tinct' (ŭn'dĭs-tĭngkt'), *adj.* Indistinct. — **un'dis-tinct'ly,** *adv.* — **un'dis-tinct'ness,** *n.*

un'dis-tinc'tive (-tĭngk'tĭv), *adj.* Not distinctive; also, making no distinctions; not discriminating; impartial.

un'dis-tin'guish (-tĭng'gwĭsh), *v. t.* To render indistinguishable.

un'dis-tin'guish-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Indistinguishable. — **un'dis-tin'guish-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-guish-a-bly,** *adv.*

un'dis-tin'guished (-gwĭsht), *adj.* Not distinguished; esp.: **a** Not to be distinguished or set off as separate, often from others or each other; not recognized as distinct. **b** Confusedly mingled with something else; as, an *undistinguished* shriek in the general uproar. **c** Indistinctly heard or seen. **d** Incapable of resolution into constituent parts or forms by the perceptive powers. **e** *Rare.* Knowing, or capable of making, no distinctions; not recognizing as distinct. **f** Unmarked by any distinction or elevation above the rest; receiving no special respect; having no special fame, honor, etc. **g** Not distinguished in appearance.

un'dis-tress' (ŭn'dĭs-trĕs'), *n.* Want of distress.

un-dis-trib'ut-ed (-trĭb'ū-tĕd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Not distributed.
2. *Logic.* Having the character of a term in a proposition which does not convey information about every member of the class which that term denotes (see DISTRIBUTE, *v. t.,* 5). The *fallacy of the undistributed middle term* is the fallacy of the syllogistic argument in which neither premise distributes the middle term. Thus in the syllogism, "All men are sinners, and all weaklings are sinners, therefore all men are weaklings," the argument is fallacious because neither premise tells us anything about every sinner. If the second premise were, "All sinners are weaklings," the middle term "sinners" would be distributed and the conclusion would be valid.

un-distributed cost. *Econ.* In accounting, cost or expense not definitely allocated to any single account.

un'dis-turb'ance (ŭn'dĭs-tûr'bȧns), *n.* State of being free from disturbance.

un'dĭ-vid'a-ble (ŭn'dĭ-vīd'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Indivisible. — *n.* An indivisible thing. — **un'dĭ-vid'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un'dĭ-vid'a-bly,** *adv.*

un'dĭ-vid'ed (-vīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Not divided; not separated or disunited; unbroken; continuous; whole.
2. Showing, or affected by, no division of opinion or dissension; as, an *undivided* front.
3. Not set off or made actually separate by division, as the share of a partner in a continuing business or the share of a tenant in common of real estate; as, an *undivided* interest.
4. Not directed or given to more than one object; as, *undivided* attention or affection.
5. Not shared by or among others; as, *undivided* responsibility.
6. *Bot.* Not lobed, cleft, or branched; entire.
7. *Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, property held by two or more persons by the same title, whether their rights be equal or unequal in quantity or value.
— **un'dĭ-vid'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **un'dĭ-vid'ed-ness,** *n.*

undivided profits. Earnings of a corporation or business concern which have been allowed to accumulate instead of being distributed as dividends or profits; specif., *Accounting,* a corporation account showing accumulated profits which have not been transferred to the surplus account. Cf. SURPLUS, 4.

un'dĭ-vid'u-al (ŭn'dĭ-vĭd'ū-ȧl), *adj.* Indivisible. *Obs.*

un'dĭ-vorc'ing (ŭn'dĭ-vōr'sĭng; 181), *n.* Failure or refusal to countenance divorce.

un-do' (ŭn-dōō'), *v.; past tense* UN-DID' (-dĭd'); *past part.* UN-DONE' (-dŭn'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* UN-DO'ING. [AS. *undōn, ondōn.* See 1st UN-; DO to perform.] *Transitive:* **1.** To open or loose by releasing a lock, lacing, bandage, or other binding device, or by uncovering; to unfasten; to take to pieces; untie; as, to *undo* a door, a box, or clothing; to release, as a button, clasp, knot, lock, etc.
2. Hence, to gain the solution of; to expound or resolve; to unravel; solve; as, to *undo* a riddle or a knotty problem; (*Obs.*) to *undo* a dream.
3. To render null or ineffective or as if not done, decided, imposed, etc.; to bring to naught; as, to *undo* a jury's findings; to reverse, as what has been done, by restoring the original condition or form; as, workmen *undid* the partition.

What's done cannot be *undone.* *Shak.*

4. To bring to ruin, disaster, or destruction; to ruin, as in property, reputation, morals, hopes, or the like.

That quaffing and drinking will *undo* you. *Shak.*

5. To ruin by seducing. *Now Rare.*
6. *Obs.* **a** To cut away; to cut open with a knife. **b** To cut up (game); to break; — a hunting term.
7. To render inadequate; to battle. *Obs.* *Shak.*
8. *London Stock Exchange.* To cover (a transaction) by a purchase or sale with another; — said esp. of a jobber who has failed.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To undo what has been done.
2. To become unfastened. *Now Rare.*

un-do' (ŭn-dōō'), *v. t.* To leave not done. — **un-do'er** (-dōō'ĕr), *n.* — **un-do'ing-ness,** *n.* *All Rare.*

un-dock' (ŭn-dŏk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dock.*] *Naut.* To take out of dock. — *v. i.* To move away from a dock.

un-doc'i-ble (-dŏs'ĭ-b'l), *adj.* = INDOCIBLE. *Obs.*

un-doc'tor (ŭn-dŏk'tĕr), *v. t.* To make unlike a doctor. *R.*

un-do'er (ŭn-dōō'ĕr), *n.* **1.** An interpreter. *Obs. Wycliffe.*
2. One who undoes anything; esp., one who ruins another; often, a seducer.

un-dog' (ŭn-dŏg'; 185), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dog.*] To loose from a fastening dog, or catch; as, to *undog* a door.

un-do'ing (-dōō'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The reversal of what is done; annulment.
2. Destruction; a condition or an instance of being undone; ruin or cause of ruin.

The utter *undoing* of some. *Hooker.*

Syn. — Downfall, destruction, overthrow. **Ant.** — Making.

un-do'ing, *adj.* Effecting nullification, reversal, or ruin.

un'do-mes'ti-cate (ŭn'dō-mĕs'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *domesticate.*] To deprive of, or turn from, domestic life or habits; to make wild.

un'do-mes'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A making, or state of being, undomesticated.

---

un'der-wrought', *past tense & past part.* of UNDERWORK.

un'de-scend'ed, *adj.,* un'de-scend'i-ble, un'de-scend'a-ble, *adj.,* un'de-scribed' (-skrĭbd'), *adj.,* un'de-scried' (-skrīd'), *adj.,* un'de-scrip'tive, *adj.,* un'de-scry'ing, *adj.,* un'de-sert'ed, un'de-sert'ing, *adj.,* un'de-served', *adj.,* un'de-serv'ed-ly, *adv.,* un'de-serv'ed-ness, *n.,* un'de-serv'ing, *adj.,* un'de-serv'ing-ly, *adv.,* un'de-serv'ing-ness, *n* See UN-, not.

un'de-sev'ered. ‡UNDISSEVERED.

un'de-sign', *n.,* un-des'ig-nat'ed, *adj.,* un'de-sired', *adj.,* un'de-sir'ed-ly, *adv.,* un'de-sir'ing, un'de-sir'ous, *adj.,* un'de-sir'ous-ly, *adv.,* un'de-sir'ous-ness, *n.,* un'de-sist'ing, *adj.,* un'de-spaired', un'de-spair'ing, *adj.,* un'de-spair'ing-ly, *adv.,* un'despatched', *adj.,* un'de-spised', un'de-spis'ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'des-pit'e-ous, *adj.* Not without feeling. *Obs.*

un'de-spoiled', *adj.,* un'de-spond'ent, *adj.,* un'de-spond'ent-ly, *adv.,* un'de-spond'ing, *adj.,* un'des-pot'ic, *adj.,* un'des'tined, *adj.,* un'de-stroyed', *adj.,* un'de-struct'i-ble, *adj.,* un'de-struct'ive, *adj.,* un'de-tach'a-ble, un'de-tached', *adj.,* un'de-tailed', *adj.,* un'de-tain'a-ble, un'de-tained', *adj.,* un'de-tect'a-ble, un'de-tect'ed, un'de-tect'i-ble, *adj.,* un'de-te'ri-o-rat'ed, un'de-te'ri-o-rat'ing, *adj.,* un'de-ter'min-ing, *adj.,* un'de-terred', un'de-ter'ring, *adj.,* un'de-test'ed, un'de-test'ing, *adj.,* un'de-thron'a-ble, un'de-throned', *adj.,* un'de-tract'ing, *adj.,* un'de-tract'ing-ly, *adv.,* un'det-ri-men'tal, *adj.,* un'de-vel'op-a-ble, un'de-vel'oped, un'de-vel'op-ing, *adj.,* un'de-vi-at'ed, un'de-vi-at'ing, *adj.,* un'de-vi-at'ing-ly, *adv.,* un'de-vious, *adj.,* un'de-vi-ous-ly, *adv.* un'de-vis'a-ble, un'de-vised', *adj.,* un'de-vot'ed, *adj.,* un'de-vo'tion-al, *adj.,* un'de-voured', *adj.,* un'de-vout', *adj.,* un'de-vout'ly, *adv.,* un'de-vout'ness, *n.,* un-dewed', *adj.,* un-dew'y, *adj.,* un-dex'ter-ous, un-dex'trous, *adj.,* un-dex'ter-ous-ly, un-dex'trous-ly, *adv.,* un-di'a-demed (-dĕmd), *adj.,* un'di-ag-nos'a-ble, un'di-ag-nosed', *adj.,* un-di'ȧled, un-di'ȧlled, *adj.,* un-di'a-lyzed, *adj.,* un'di-a-met'ric, *adj.,* un-di'a-mond-ed, *adj.,* un-di'a-pered, *adj* un'di-aph'a-nous, *adj.,* un'di-a-ton'ic, *adj.,* un'di-hot'o-mous, *adj.,* un-di'tat-ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un-did', *past tense* of UNDO.

un'di-dac'tic, *adj.,* un-di'et-ed, *adj.,* un-dif'fer-ent, *adj.,* un'differ-en'tial, *adj.,* un'dif-fer-en'tiat-ed, *adj.,* un-dif'fi-cult, *adj.,* un-dif'fi-dent, *adj.,* un'diffract'ed, *adj.,* un'dif-fused', un'dif-fus'ĭ-ble, un'dif-fu'sive, *adj.* See UN-, not. [Obs.]

un'di-gest', *adj.* = UNDIGESTED.

un'di-gest'ing, *adj.,* un-digged', *adj.,* un-dig'ĭ-tat'ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un-digne', *adj.* Unworthy. *Obs.* — un-digne'ly, *adv.* *Obs.*

un-dig'ni-fied, *adj.,* un-dig'ni-fied'ly, *adv.,* un-dig'ni-fied'ness, *n.,* un-diked', *adj.,* un'dilap'i-dat'ed, *adj.,* un'di-lat'a-ble, *adj.,* un'di-lat'ed, *adj.,* un-dil'ȧ-to'ry, *adj.,* un-dil'i-gent, *adj.,* un-dil'i-gent-ly, *adv.,* un'di-lute', *adj.,* un'di-lut'ed, *adj.,* un'di-lu'tion, *adj.,* un'di-lu'vi-al, *adj.,* un-dim', *adj.,* un'dimen'sioned, *adj.,* un-dim'er-ous, *adj.,* un'di-mid'i-ate, *adj.,* un'di-min'ish-a-ble, *adj.,* un'di-min'ish-a-bly, *adv.,* un'di-min'ished, un'di-min'ish-ing, *adj.,* un'di-min'u-tive, *adj.,* un-dimmed', *adj.,* un-dim'pled, *adj.,* un-dint'ed, *adj.,* un-diph'thong-ize, *v. t.* See UN-, not.

un'di-plo'maed (-mȧd), *adj.* See UN-, not; -ED.

un'dip-lo-mat'ic, *adj.,* un-dipped', un-dipt', *adj.,* un'direc'tion-al, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un-dirk', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un'dis-a'bled, *adj.,* un'dis-ad'van-ta'geous, *adj.,* un'dis-a-gree'a-ble, *adj.,* un'dis-ap-pearing, *adj.,* un'dis-ap-point'a-ble, un'dis-ap-point'ed, un'dis-ap-point'ing, *adj.,* un'dis-armed', *adj.,* un'dis-as'trous, *adj.,* un'dis-band'ed, *adj.,* un'dis-barred', *adj.,* un'dis-bur'dened, *adj.,* un'dis-bursed', *adj.,* un'dis-card'a-ble, un'dis-card'ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'dis-cern'a-ble, *adj.* = UNDISCERNIBLE. — un'dis-cern'a-ble-ness, *n.,* un'dis-cern'a-bly, *adv.* *All Obs.*

un'dis-cerned', *adj.,* un'discern'ed-ly, *adv.,* un'dis-cern'ing, *adj.,* un'dis-cern'ing-ly, *adv.,* un'dis-charge'a-ble, *adj.,* un'dis-charged', *adj.,* un'dis-cip'lined, *adj.,* un-dis'ci-plin-a-ble, *adj.,* un'dis'ci-pline, *n.,* un'dis-claimed', *adj.,* un'dis-closed', *adj.,* un'dis-col'ored, -col'oured, *adj.,* un'dis-com'fit-a-ble, *adj.,* un'dis-com'fit-ed, *adj.,* un'dis-com-posed', *adj.,* un'dis-concert'ed, *adj.* un'dis-con-nect'ed, *adj.,* un'dis-con-tin'ued, *adj.,* un'dis-cord'ant, *adj.,* un'dis-cord'ing, *adj.,* un-dis'count-ed, *adj.,* un'dis-cour'age-a-ble, un'dis-cour'aged, un'dis-cour'aging, *adj.,* un'dis-cov'er-a-ble, *adj.,* un'dis-cov'er-a-ble-ness, *n.,* un'dis-cov'er-a-bly, *adv.,* un'dis-cov'ered, *adj.,* un'dis-cred'it-a-ble, un'dis-cred'it-ed, *adj.,* un'dis-crim'i-nat'ed, un'dis-crim'i-nat'ing, *adj.,* un'dis-crim'i-nat'ing-ly, *adv.,* un'dis-crim'i-nat'ing-ness, *n.,* un'dis-crim'i-na'tive, *adj.,* un'dis-cur'sive, *adj.,* un'dis-cuss'a-ble, un'discussed', *adj.,* un'dis-dained', un'dis-dain'ing, *adj.,* un'dis-eased', *adj.,* un'dis-es-tab'lished, *adj.,* un'dis-fig'ured, *adj.,* un'dis-fran'chised, *adj.,* un'dis-gorged', *adj.,* un'dis-graced', *adj.,* un'dis-guis'a-ble, un'dis-guised', *adj.,* un'dis-guis'ed-ly, *adv.,* un'dis-guis'ed-ness, *n.,* un'dis-gust'ed, *adj.,* un'dis-heart'ened, *adj.,* undished', *adj.,* un'dis-hev'eled, *adj.,* un'dis-hon'ored, -hon'oured, *adj.,* un'dis-il-lu'sioned, *adj.,* un'dis-in-fect'ed, *adj.,* un'dis-in-her'it-a-ble, un'dis-in-her'it-ed, *adj.,* un'dis-in'tegrat'ed, *adj.,* un'dis-in'ter-ested, *adj.,* un'dis-joined', *adj.,* un'dis-joint'ed, *adj.,* un'dis-liked', *adj.,* un-dis'lo-cat'ed, *adj.,* un'dis-lodge'a-ble, *adj.,* un'dis-lodged', *adj.,* un'dis-man'tled, *adj.,* un'dis-may'a-ble, un'dis-mayed', *adj.,* un'dis-may'ed-ly, *adv.,* un'dis-mem'bered, *adj.,* un'dis-missed', *adj.,* un'dis-mounted, *adj.,* un'dis-o-be'di-ent, *adj.,* un'dis-o-beyed', *adj.,* un'dis-o-blig'ing, *adj.,* un'dis-or'dered, *adj.,* un'dis-or'der-ly, *adj.,* un'dis-or'gan-ized, *adj.,* un'dis-owned', un'dis-own'ing, *adj.,* un'dis-par'aged, *adj.,* un'dis-pa'ri-ty, *n.,* un'dis-pas'sion-ate, *adj.,* un'dis-patch'a-ble, un'dis-patched', un'dis-patch'ing *adj.,* un'dis-pel'la-ble, un'dis-pelled', *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'dis-pen'sa-ble, *adj.* = INDISPENSABLE. *Obs.*

un'dis-persed', un'dis-pers'ing, *adj.,* un'dis-place'a-ble, un'dis-placed', *adj.,* un'dis-plant'ed, *adj.,* un'dis-play'a-ble, un'dis-played', un'dis-play'ing, *adj.,* un'dis-pleased', *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'dis-po-si'tion, *n.* Indisposition. *Obs.*

un'dis-prov'a-ble, un'disproved', un'dis-prov'ing, *adj.,* un'dis-pu-ta'tious, *adj.,* un'dis-pu-ta'tious-ly, *adv.,* un'dis-put'ed, *adj.,* un'dis-put'ed-ly, *adv.,* un'dis-put'ed-ness, *n.,* un'dis-put'ing, *adj.,* un'dis-qual'i-fi'a-ble, un'dis-qual'i-fied, *adj.,* un'dis-qui'et-ed, *adj.,* un'dis-rep'ut-a-ble, *adj.,* un'dis-robed', *adj.,* un'dis-rupt'ed, *adj.,* un'dis-sect'ed, *adj.,* un'dis-sem'bled, *adj.,* un'dis-sem'bled-ness, *n.,* un'dis-sem'bling, *adj.,* un'dis-sem'bling-ly, *adv.,* un'dis-sem'i-nat'ed, *adj.,* un'dis-sent'ing, *adj.,* un'dis-sev'ered, *adj.,* un'dis-sim'u-lat'ed, *adj.,* un'dis-si'pat'ed, *adj.,* un'dis-so'ci-at'ed, *adj.* See UN-, not. [SOLUBLE.]

un'dis-sol'u-ble, *adj.* = INDISSOLUBLE.

un-dis'so-lute, *adj.,* un'dis-solv'a-ble. un'dis-solved', un'dis-solv'ing, *adj.,* un-dis'so-nant, *adj.,* un'dis-suad'a-ble, *adj.,* un'dis-suad'a-bly, *adv.,* un'dis-suade', *v. t.* See UN-, not. [Obs.]

un'dis-tained', *adj.* Unstained.

un'dis-tanced, *adj.* Distanced.

un'dis-tant, *adj.,* un-dis'tant-ly, *adv.,* un'dis-tast'ed, *adj.,* un'dis-taste'ful, *adj.,* un'dis-tem'pered, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'dis-tend', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un'dis-tend'ed, *adj.,* un'dis-tilled', *adj.,* un'dis-tin'guish-ing, *adj.,* un'dis-tin'guish-ing-ly, *adv.,* un'dis-tort'ed. un'dis-tort'ing, *adj.,* un'dis-tract'ed, *adj.,* un'dis-tract'ed-ly, *adv.,* un'dis-tract'ed-ness, *n.,* un'dis-tract'ing, *adj.,* un'dis-tract'ing-ly, *adv.,* un'dis-trained', *adj.,* un'dis-traught', *adj.,* un'dis-tressed', *adj.* See UN-, not.

undistributed cost. See 3d COST, 6.

un'dis-trust'ed, *adj.,* un'dis-trust'ful, *adj.,* un'dis-turb'a-ble, *adj.,* un'dis-turbed', *adj.,* un'dis-turb'ed-ly, *adv.,* un'dis-turb'ed-ness, *n.,* un'dis-turb'ing, *adj.,* un-dis-turb'ing-ly *adv.,* un-ditched', *adj.,* un'dith-y-ram'bic, *adj.,* un-dit'toed, *adj.,* un'di-u-ret'ic, *adj.,* un'di-ur'nal, *adj.,* un-div'a-ble, *adj.,* un'diverg'ent, *adj.,* un'di-verg'ing, *adj.,* un'di-verse', *adj.,* un'diver'si-fied, *adj.,* un'di-vert'ed, *adj.,* un'di-vert'i-ble, *adj.,* un'divert'i-bly, *adv.,* un'di-vert'ing, *adj.,* un'di-vest'ed, *adj.,* un'divest'ed-ly, *adv.,* un'di-vid'ing, *adj.,* un'di-vin'a-ble, *adj.,* un'di-vined', *adj.,* un'di-vine'like', *adj.,* un'di-vine'ly, *adv.,* un'divin'ing, *adj.,* un'di-vis'i-ble, *adj.,* un'di-vi'sive, *adj.,* un'di-vorced', *adj.,* un'di-vorc'ed-ness, *n.,* un'divorc'ing, *adj.,* un'di-vulged', un'di-vulg'ing, *adj.,* un-diz'ened, *adj.,* un-diz'zied, *adj.* See UN-, not. [-ABLE.]

un-do'a-ble (-dōō'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* See]

un-do'a-ble, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un-doc'il, *adj.* Not docile. *Obs.*

un-doked', *adj.,* un-doc'tored, *adj.,* un-doc'tri-nal, *adj.* un-doc'trined, *adj.,* un'doc-u-ment'a-ry, *adj.,* un-doc'u-ment'ed, *adj.,* un-doc'u-ment'ed-ness, *n.,* un-dodged', *adj.,* un-doffed', *adj.,* un'dog-mat'ic, un'dog-mat'i-cal, *adj.,* undolled', *adj.,* un-dol'or-ous, *adj.,* un-domed', *adj.,* un'do-mes'tic, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'do-mes'ti-cat'ed, *part. adj.* of UNDOMESTICATE.

un-dom'i-cil-a-ble (-dŏm'ĭ-sĭl-ȧ-b'l), un-dom'i-ciled, *adj.,* un-dom'i-nat'ed, *adj.,* un'dom-i-neer'ing, *adj.,* un'do-min'i-cal, *adj.,* un'-Do-min'i-can, *adj.,* undom'i-noed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un-don', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un-do'nat-ed, un-do'nat-ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un-done' (ŭn-dŭn'), *past part.* of UNDO. — **un-done'ness,** *n. Rare.* "He felt *undone,* powerless." *W. J. Locke.*

un-done', *adj.* [*un-* not + *done.*] Not performed; neglected. — *n.* That which remains unperformed.

un'dose (ŭn'dōs; *see* -OSE), *adj.* [L. *undosus* wavy.] Undulate; undulated; formerly, varying in force or strength.

un-dou'ble (ŭn-dŭb'l), *v.* [1st *un-* + *double.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To unfold, or render single; to unclench. **2.** *Chess.* To move (a pawn) from the file on which it is doubled, as by capture of an adverse pawn.

—, *Intransitive:* To straighten out or become unfolded — unclenched.

— **un-dou'bled** (-'ld), *adj.*

un-doubt'a-ble (ŭn-dout'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Indubitable. *Now Rare.* — **un-doubt'a-ble-ness,** *n. Rare.*

un-doubt'a-bly (-blĭ), *adv.* Indubitably; undoubtedly. *Obs. exc. Dial. & Illit.*

un-doubt'ed (ŭn-dout'ĕd; 119), *adj.* Not doubted or called in question; indubitable; as, *undoubted* proof; an *undoubted* hero.—**un-doubt'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**un-doubt'ed-ness,** *n*

un-doubt'ed, *adv.* Undoubtedly. *Obs.*

un-drape' (ŭn-drāp'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *drape.*] To strip of drapery; to uncover or unveil.

un-draw' (ŭn-drô'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *draw.*] To draw aside or open; to draw back, as a curtain. — *v. i.* To move or be drawn back or aside.

un-drawn' (ŭn-drôn'; 66), *adj.* Not drawn; specif.: **a** That has not been milked, tapped, eviscerated. **b** That has not been pulled or dragged out. **c** Not represented or delineated in a drawing.

un-dreamed' (ŭn-drēmd'; 66), *adj.* Also **un-dreamt'** (-drĕmt'). Not dreamed, or dreamed of; not thought of; not imagined;—often with *of.* "*Undreamed* shores." *Shak.*

un-dress' (ŭn-drĕs'), *v.* [1st *un-* + *dress.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To divest of clothes; to strip. **2.** To divest of ornaments or formal garments; to disrobe. **3.** To deprive or divest, as of reputation or vanity. **4.** To array in scant or light attire. **5.** To unbind or muss (the hair). *Obs.* **6.** To take the dressing or covering from (a wound).

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To take off one's clothes; to strip. **2.** To make a shift in dress. *Obs.*

un'dress' (ŭn'drĕs'; ŭn-drĕs'), *n.* **1.** A loose, informal dress, as for resting or lounging. **2.** Ordinary dress, as distinguished from *full dress;* specif., *Mil. & Nav.,* an authorized uniform of officers and soldiers, but not full-dress uniform. The term is no longer officially used in the United States Army.

un'dress', *adj.* Constituting or belonging to undress.

un-dressed' (ŭn-drĕst'; 66), *adj.* Also **un-drest'.** **1.** Not dressed; as: **a** Not trimmed, brushed, curried, pruned, prepared for cooking, etc. **b** Unkempt; ungroomed. **c** Disorderly in arrangement or appearance. **d** Having a surface not finished or dressed. **2.** Arrayed in scant or no clothing. **3.** Wearing informal or ordinary dress; in undress; not calling for full dress.

undressed kid. Kid leather finished with a nap surface, usually on the flesh side of the skin.

undress parade. *Mil.* A substitute for dress parade (no longer used in the United States Army), allowed in bad weather, the companies forming without arms, and the ceremony being shortened.

‖**und so wei'ter** (ōōnt zō vī'tĕr). [G.] And so forth; et cetera. Abbr. *usw.*

un-du'bi-ta-ble (ŭn-dŭ'bĭ-tȧ-b'l), *adj.* Indubitable. — **un-du'bi-ta-bly,** *adv.*

un-due' (ŭn-dū'; ŭn'dū'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Not due; not yet payable; as, an *undue* debt, note, or bond. **2.** Inappropriate or unsuitable; improper as to time or manner. **3.** Not right; not lawful or legal; violating legal or equitable rights; improper; as, an *undue* proceeding. **4.** Not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty; excessive; immoderate; inordinate; as, an *undue* attachment to forms; an *undue* rigor in the execution of law.

Syn. — Extreme, exorbitant, unwarranted.

Ant. — Condign, proper.

undue influence. *Law.* Such influence over another as destroys his free agency in the eye of the law; such influence as prevents a person from exercising his own will and substitutes in its place the will of another, as by constraint, machination, urgency of persuasion, or otherwise.

un-duke' (ŭn-dūk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *duke.*] To deprive of dukedom. *Rare.*

un'du-lant (ŭn'dŭ-lănt), *adj.* Undulating.

undulant fever. *Med.* A long-persisting disease characterized by an undulating, or remittent, fever, profuse perspiration, pain and swelling in the joints, and an enlarged spleen. First recognized on the Mediterranean coasts, it is called also *Malta fever, Mediterranean fever, Neapolitan fever,* and *Rock fever.* The disease is caused by bacteria of the genus *Brucella* contracted from infected goats, swine, or cattle chiefly through milk or meat products. In the United States *B. suis* of swine is a major source of infection. See BRUCELLA. Cf. INFECTIOUS ABORTION.

un'du-lar (ŭn'dŭ-lĕr), *adj.* Having undulations or the appearance of waves; wavy. — **un'du-lar-ly,** *adv.*

un'du-late (ŭn'dŭ-lāt), *adj.* [L. *undulatus* undulated, wavy, fr. *unda* a wave. See WATER; cf. ABOUND, INUNDATE, REPOUND, SURROUND, UNDINE.] **1.** Undulated; wavy; bending in gradual curves, as the margin of a leaf. Cf. REPAND, SINUATE. **2.** Undulating. "Slumber in *undulate* rhythms." *Amy Lowell.*

un'du-late (-lāt), *v.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). *Intransitive:* **1.** To move in, or have, undulations or waves; to wave; as, *undulating* air. **2.** To rise and fall as if on waves; to surge. **3.** To show a surface formed of or as if of waves.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to move backward and forward, or up and down, in undulations or waves. **2.** To form into waves or give the appearance of waves or of having a wavy surface.

Syn. — See FLUCTUATE.

— **un'du-lat'ance** (-lāt'ŭns; -'ns), *n.*

un'du-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *part. adj.* **1.** Resembling, or in the nature of, waves; having a wavy surface or wavelike markings; undulatory. **2.** *Bot. & Zool.* Undulate.

un'du-late-ly (-lāt-lĭ), *adv.* In wavelike form or with wavelike markings.

un'du-lat'ing (-lāt'ĭng), *part. adj.* Rising and falling like waves; resembling wave form or motion; undulatory; rolling; wavy; as, *undulating* ground.—**un'du-lat'ing-ly,** *adv.*

undulating current. *Elec.* An undulatory current.

un'du-la'tion (ŭn'dŭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ondulation.*] **1.** The action of undulating, esp. rising and falling on or as if on waves; a waving or wavelike motion; of sound, pulsation or a pulsation. **2.** A wavy appearance, outline, or margin; a wavelike surface; waviness. **3.** Rhythmic succession of wavelike crests and hollows or of higher and lower levels in an expanse; such a succession or one such rise and fall in level. **4.** *Geom.* A point of a plane curve counting as four (or any higher even number of) intersections of the curve with its tangent so that the tangent does not cross the curve. **5.** *Music.* **a** The tremulous tone produced on a bowed instrument by a vibrating movement of the finger on a string; a vibrato or tremolo. **b** The pulsation caused by the vibrating together of two tones not quite in unison; — called also *beat.* **6.** *Physics.* A motion to and fro, up and down, or from side to side, in any fluid or elastic medium, propagated continuously among its particles, but with little or no permanent translation of the particles themselves in the direction of the propagation; a vibration; a wave.

un'du-la'tion-ist, *n.* An advocate of the undulatory theory.

un'du-la'tive (ŭn'dŭ-lā'tĭv *or, esp. Brit.,* -lȧ-tĭv), *adj.* Consisting in, or accompanied by, undulations; undulatory.

un'du-la-to'ry (-lȧ-tō'rĭ; -tĕr-ĭ; 68; 277), *adj.* [Cf. F. *ondulatoire.*] Of or pertaining to undulation; moving in the manner of undulations; resembling the motion or appearance of waves; also, undulating.

undulatory current. *Elec.* A current of undulating or gradually changing strength, whether continuous or alternating.

undulatory theory. See 1st LIGHT, 18.

undulatory winding. See DRUM WINDING.

un'du-loid (ŭn'dŭ-loid), *n.* [See UNDULATE; -OID.] *Math.* A surface of revolution obtained by rotating about a given line the path traced out by a focus of an ellipse rolling on the given line.

un'du-lose (ŭn'dŭ-lōs; *see* -OSE), *adj.* Undulous. *Rare.*

un'du-lous (ŭn'dŭ-lŭs), *adj.* Undulating; undulatory.

un-du'ly (ŭn-dū'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Not in accord with law or right; unjustly; irregularly. **2.** In a wrong or careless way. *Obs.* **3.** Beyond a proper degree; more than is due; excessively.

un-dust' (ŭn-dŭst'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dust.*] To free from dust.

un-dust'ed, *adj.* **1.** Not dusty or dust-covered. **2.** Not wiped clean of dust; dusty.

un-du'ti-ful (ŭn-dū'tĭ-fŏŏl), *or* **un-du'te-ous** (-tē-ŭs), **will.** *Rom. & Civil Law.* A will which does not make the minimum provision required by law for some heir or heirs of the testator. It may be set aside at suit of the heir unprovided for.

un-du'ty (ŭn-dū'tĭ), *n.* Failure in duty.

un-dwelt' (ŭn-dwĕlt'), *adj.* Not lived (in).

un'dy (ŭn'dĭ), *adj. Her.* Undé.

un-dy'ing (ŭn-dī'ĭng), *adj.* Not dying; unending; immortal. — **un-dy'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **un-dy'ing-ness,** *n.*

une (ūn), *v. t.* [F. *unir,* fr. L. *unire.*] To make one; to unite. *Obs.*

un-eared' (ŭn-ērd'), *adj.* [Cf. AS. *unered.*] Untilled. *Obs.*

un-earned' (ŭn-ûrnd'; 66), *adj.* Not earned; unmerited; also, not gained by labor or service.

unearned income. *Finance.* Income derived from sources other than wages, salaries, fees, etc. Such income is usually taxed at a higher rate than earned income.

unearned increment. *Econ.* An increase in the value of land or other property due to no labor or expenditure on the part of the owner, but to natural causes making an increased demand for it, such as the increase of population or the general progress of society. Sometimes it is especially taxed.

unearned premium reserve. See RESERVE, *n.,* 13.

un-earth' (ŭn-ûrth'), *v. t.;* UN-EARTHED' (-ûrtht'); UN-EARTH'ING. [1st *un-* + *earth.*] To drive or draw from the earth or from underground; to exhume; hence, to bring from concealment; to bring to light, as a secret. — *v. i.* To come out from the earth, as from a burrow.

Syn. — Expose, discover, uncover.

Ant. — Secrete, bury, hide.

un-earthed' (-ûrtht'), *adj.* **1.** Not buried. **2.** *Elec.* Not earthed or grounded.

un-earth'ly (-ûrth'lĭ), *adj.* Not earthly; as: **a** Not terrestrial. **b** Supernatural; preternatural; hence, weird; appalling; terrific; as, an *unearthly* sight or sound. **c** Outlandish; preposterous. — **un-earth'li-ness,** *n.*

un-ease' (ŭn-ēz'), *n.* Uneasiness; disquiet or discomfort.

un-ease', *v. t.* To disturb; trouble. *Obs.*

un-ease'ful (ŭn-ēz'fŏŏl), *adj.* Restless; toilsome. —**un-ease'ful-ness,** *n.* See -NESS.

un-eas'y (ŭn-ēz'ĭ), *adj.;* -EAS'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -EAS'I-EST. **1.** Not easy; difficult; troublesome. *Now Rare.* **2.** Occasioning want of ease; constraining; cramping; disagreeable. "His *uneasy* station." *Milton.*

A sour, untractable nature makes him *uneasy* to those who approach him. *Addison.*

3. Not easy in manner; constrained; stiff; awkward; not graceful; as, an *uneasy* bearing. **4.** Restless or disturbed by pain, anxiety, or the like; disquieted; perturbed; as, *uneasy* about one's health.

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. *Shak.*

5. Experiencing physical discomfort; restless; hence, moving as if disturbed or restless. **6.** *Obs.* **a** Hard to traverse or handle. **b** Displeased. **c** Dissatisfied.

Syn. — Restless, inquiet, worried.

Ant. — Placid, quiet, serene.

— **un-eas'i-ly,** *adv.* — **un-eas'i-ness,** *n.*

un-eas'y, *adv.* Uneasily.

un-eas'y, *v. t.* To render uneasy. *Chiefly Dial.*

un-eath' (ŭn-ēth', -ēth'), *adv.* [AS. *unēathe.*] Not easily; with difficulty; hardly; scarcely; barely. *Archaic.*

un-eath', *adj.* [AS. *unēathe,* fr. *un-* not + *ēathe* easily, easy; akin to OS. *ōthi* easy, OHG. *ōdi.* Cf. EATH.] Not easy; difficult; hard. *Archaic.*

un-e'bri-ate (ŭn-ē'brĭ-āt), *adj.* That does not intoxicate; also, not intoxicated. *Rare.*

un-ed'i-ble (ŭn-ĕd'ĭ-b'l), *adj.* Inedible. — **un-ed'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un-ed'i-bly,** *adv.*

un-ed'u-ca-ble (ŭn-ĕd'ū-kȧ-b'l), *adj.* Not educable. — **un-ed'u-ca-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un-ed'u-ca-bly,** *adv.*

un-ed'u-cate (-kāt), *adj.* Uneducated. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

un-ed'u-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* To annul the education of.

un-ef'fa-ble (ŭn-ĕf'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Ineffable. *Obs.*

un'ef-fec'tu-al (ŭn'ĕ-fĕk'tū-ăl), *adj.* Ineffectual. — **un'ef-fec'tu-al-ly,** *adv.* — **un'ef-fec'tu-al-ness,** *n.*

un-e'gal (ŭn-ē'găl), *adj.* [Cf. F. *inégal.*] Unequal. — **un-e'gal-ly,** *adv.* — **un-e'gal-ness,** *n. All Obs.*

un-el'e-gant (ŭn-ĕl'ĕ-gănt), *adj.* Inelegant. — **un-el'e-gant-ly,** *adv.* — **un-el'e-gant-ness,** *n.*

un-el'i-gi-ble (ŭn-ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *adj.* Ineligible. — **un'el-i-gi-bil'i-ty** (ŭn'ĕl-ĭ-jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un-el'i-gi-bly,** *adv.*

un'em-bar'rassed (ŭn'ĕm-băr'ăst), *adj.* Not embarrassed; specif., free from perplexity or mental confusion, from pecuniary difficulties, or from perplexing connection. — **un'em-bar'rassed-ly,** *adv.* — **un'em-bar'rassed-ness,** *n.* — **un'em-bar'rass-ing** (-ăs-ĭng), *adj.* — **un'em-bar'rassment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

un'em-bod'ied (-bŏd'ĭd), *adj.* [See 1st UN-.] Disembodied.

un'em-bod'ied, *adj.* Not embodied; not collected into a body; not yet organized; as, *unembodied* militia.

un'em-bod'i-ment (ŭn'ĕm-bŏd'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* Absence of embodiment.

un'e-mo'tion-al (ŭn'ē-mō'shŭn-ăl), *adj.* Not showing, feeling, or inducing, emotion. — **un'e-mo'tion-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **un'e-mo'tion-al-ly,** *adv.* — **-al-ness,** *n.*

un'e-mo'tioned (-shŭnd), *adj.* Impassive. *Rare.*

un'em-phat'ic (ŭn'ĕm-făt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **un'em-phat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). Not emphatic. — **un'em-phat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

un'em-phat'ic, *n.* An unstressed syllable.

un'em-ploy' (ŭn'ĕm-ploi'), *n.* Unemployment. *Rare.*

un'em-ploy'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Not employable. — *n.* An unemployable person. — **un'em-ploy'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un'em-ploy'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un'em-ploy'a-bly,** *adv.*

un'em-ployed' (-ploid'), *adj.* **1.** Not accompanied with employment; as, his lazy, *unemployed* existence. **2.** Not employed in manual or other labor; having no regular work; specif., not employed at any paid labor. **3** Not invested or used; as, *unemployed* capital.

un'em-ployed', *n.* An unemployed person; with *the,* unemployed persons collectively.

un'em-ploy'ment (ŭn'ĕm-ploi'mĕnt), *n.* State of being not employed; lack of employment.

Syn. — Idleness, inactivity. **Ant.** — Work, employment.

unemployment benefit. Payment to a worker, who is out of employment, of a sum of money per week by his union, his employer, or the state. Cf. DOLE, 4.

unemployment insurance. See INSURANCE, *n.,* 1.

un-empt' (ŭn-ĕmpt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *empt.*] To empty. *Dial. Eng.*

un-don'key, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un-don'nish, *adj.*, un-doomed', *adj.*, un-doped', *adj.*, un-Dor'ic, *adj.*, un-dor'mant, *adj.*, undosed', *adj.*, un-dot'ing, *adj.*, un-dot'ted, *adj.*, un-dou'bled, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un-doubt'ful, *adj.*, un-doubt'fully, *adv.*, un-doubt'ful-ness, *n.*, un-doubt'ing, *adj.*, undoubt'ing-ly, *adv.*, un-doubt'ing-ness, *n.* See UN-, not. [Obs.]
un-doubt'ous, *adj.* Undoubting.
un-douched', *adj.*, un-dough'ty, *adj.*, un-dove'like', *adj.*, undow'eled, un-dow'elled, *adj.*, un-dow'ered, *adj.*, un-downed', *adj.*, un-down'ty, *adj.*, un-drab', *adj.*, un-draft'a-ble, un-draft'ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un-drag', *v. i.* See 1st UN-.
un-drag'oned, *adj.*, un'dragooned', *adj.*, un-drain'a-ble, *adj.*, un-drained', *adj.*, un'dramat'ic, un'dra-mat'i-cal, *adj.*, un'dra-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv.*, un-dram'a-tis'a-ble, un-dram'a-tised, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un-draped', *part. adj.* of UNDRAPE.
un-draped', *adj.*, un-dra'per-ied, *adj.*, un-draw'a-ble, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un-drawn', *part. adj.* of UNDRAW.
un-dread'ed, *adj.*, un-dread'ful, *adj.*, un-dread'ful-ly, *adv.*, un-dread'ing, *adj.*, un-dream'ing, *adj.*, un-dream'like', *adj.*, undream'y, *adj.*, un-dredged', *adj.*, un-dreg'gy, *adj.*, un-drenched', *adj.*, un-dried', *adj.*, un-drill'a-ble, *adj.*, un-drilled', *adj.*, un-drink'a-ble, *adj.*, un-drink'a-ble-ness, *n.*, un-drink'a-bly, *adv.*, un-drink'ing, *adj.*, un-drip'ping, *adj.*, un-driv'a-ble, *adj.*, un-driv'a-ble-ness, *n.*, un-drived, *adj.*, un-drone'like', *adj.*, un-droop'ing, un-dropped', *adj.*, un-drop'si-cal, *adj.*, undross'y, *adj.*, un-drowned', *adj.*, un-drubbed', *adj.*, un-drugged', *adj.*, un-drunk', *adj.*, un-drunken, *adj.*, un-dry', *adj.* See UN-, not.
un-dry', *v. i.* [1st *un-* + *dry.*] To become wet. *Obs.*
un-dry'a-ble, *adj.*, un-dry'ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un-du'al-ize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un-dub', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un-dubbed', *adj.* See UN-, not.
un-du'bi-tate, *adj.* Undoubted. *Obs.*
un-du'cal, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un-duch'ess, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un-du'el-ling, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un-due'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
un-dug', *adj.* See UN-, not.
un-dull', *adj.*, un-dulled', *adj.*, un-dull'ness, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-dumped', *adj.* See UN-, not.
un-dunce'like', *adj.*, undunged' (-dŭnjd'), *adj.*, undup'a-ble, *adj.*, un-duped', *adj.*, un-du'pli-ca-bil'i-ty, *n.*, un-du'pli-ca-ble, *adj.*, un-du'pli-c'i-ty, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-dur'a-ble, *adj.* See UN-, not. — un-dur'a-ble-ness, *n.* — undur'a-bly, *adv.*
un-dure', *adj.* [See DURE hard.] Soft; crumbled. *Obs.*
un-du'te-ous, *adj.*, un-du'ti-able, *adj.*, un-du'ti-ful, *adj.*, undu'ti-ful-ly, *adv.*, un-du'ti-fulness, *n.*, un-dwarfed', *adj.* See UN-, not. [Table. *Obs.*]
un-dwell'a-ble, *adj.* Uninhabit-
un-dwin'dling, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un-dye', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un-dye'a-ble, un-dyed', *adj.*, un-ea'ger, *adj.*, un-ea'ger-ly, *adv.*, un-ea'ger-ness, *n.*, un-ea'gled, *adj.*, un-ear'ly, *adj.*, un-ear'nest, *adj.*, un-east'ern, *adj.*, un-eat'a-ble, *adj.*, un-eat'a-ble-ness, *n.*, un-eat'en, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un-eaths', *adv.* = 1st UNEATH. *Obs.*
un-eat'ing, *adj.*, un-ebbed', *adj.*, un-ebb'ing, *adj.*, un'ec-cen'tric, *adj.*, un'ec-cle'si-as'ti-cal, *adj.*, un-ech'oed, *adj.*, un-ech'o-ing, *adj.*, un'ec-lec'tic, *adj.*, un'eclipsed', *adj.*, un'e-co-nom'ic, *adj.*, un'e-co-nom'i-cal, *adj.*, un'e-co-nom'i-cal-ly, *adv.*, un'eco-nom'i-cal-ness, *n.*, un'e-con'o-mis'ing, *adj.*, un'ec-stat'ic, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un-edge', *v. t.* See 1st UN-. — un-edged', *adj.*
un-ed'i-fied, *adj.*, un-ed'i-fy'ing, *adj.*, un-ed'it-a-ble, *adj.*, un-ed'it-ed, *adj.*, un-ed'u-cat'ed, *adj.*, un-ed'u-cat'ed-ly, *adv.*, un-ed'u-cat'ed-ness, *n.*, un-ed'u-ca'tive, *adj.*, un'e-duced', *adj.*, un-ef'face'a-ble, *adj.*, un'ef-face'a-bly, *adv.*, un'ef-faced', *adj.*, un'effect'ed, *adj.*, un'ef-fect'i-ble, *adj.*, un'ef-fec'tive, *adj.*, un'effect'less, *adj.*, un'ef-fec'tu-at'ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un'ef-fem'i-nate, *v. t.* See 1st UN-. — un'ef-fem'i-nat'ed, *adj.*, un'ef-fer-ves'cent, *adj.*, un'effete', *adj.*, un'ef-fi-ca'cious, *adj.*, un'ef-fi'cient, *adj.*, un'ef-fig'i-at'ed, *adj.*, un'ef-fused', *adj.*, un'ef-fus'ing, *adj.*, un'ef-fu'sive, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un-e'go-ist, *n. & adj.*, un'e-go-is'tic-cal, *adj.*, un'e-go-is'tic-ally, *adv.*, un'e-gre'gious, *adj.*, un'-E-gyp'tian, *adj.*, un'e-jac'u-lat'ed, *adj.*, un'e-ject'ed, *adj.*, un'e-lab'o-rate, *adj.*, un'e-lab'orat'ed, *adj.*, un'e-lab'o-rate-ly, *adv.*, un'e-lab'o-rate-ness, *n.*, un'e-lapsed', *adj.*, un'e-las'tic, *adj.*, un'e-las'tic-i-ty, *n.*, un'e-lat'ed, un'e-lat'ing, *adj.*, un-el'bowed, *adj.*, un-el'der-ly, *adj.*, un'e-lect', un'e-lect'a-ble, un'e-lect'ed, un'e-lec'tive, *adj.*, un'e-lec'tric, un'e-lec'tri-cal, un'e-lec'tri-fied, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un'e-lec'tri-fy, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un'e-lec'tri-fy'ing, *adj.*, un'e-lec'trized, *adj.*, un'e-lec-tron'ic, *adj.*, un'el-ee-mos'y-nar'y, *adj.*, un'el-e-ment'al, *adj.*, un'el-e-men'ta-ry, *adj.*, un'el-e-vat'ed, *adj.*, un'e-lic'it-ed, *adj.*, un'e-lid'ed, *adj.*, un'e-lid'i-ble, *adj.*, un'e-lim'i-nat'ed, *adj.*, un'-E-lis'a-be'than, *adj.*, un'e-lon'gat-ed, *adj.*, un'e-loped', *adj.*, un'e-lop'ing, *adj.*, un-el'oquent, *adj.*, un-el'o-quent-ly, *adv.*, un'e-lu'ci-dat'ed, *adj.*, un'e-lu'ci-dat'ing, *adj.*, un'e-lud'ed, *adj.*, un'e-lu'sive, *adj.*, un'ema'ci-at'ed, *adj.*, un'e-man'cipa-ble, *adj.*, un'e-man'ci-pat'ed, *adj.*, un'e-mas'cu-lat'ed, *adj.*, un'em-balmed', *adj.*, un'embanked', *adj.*, un'em-based', *adj.*, un'em-bat'tled, *adj.*, un'em-bayed', *adj.*, un'em-bel'lished, *adj.*, un'em-bez'zled, *adj.*, un'em-bit'tered, *adj.*, un'em-ble'zoned, *adj.*, un'em-bossed', *adj.*, un'em-bow'elled, *adj.*, un'em-bow'ered, *adj.*, un'embrace'a-ble, *adj.*, un'em-braced', *adj.*, un'em-broi'dered, *adj.*, un'em-broiled', *adj.*, un'em-bryon'ic, *adj.*, un'e-mend'a-ble, *adj.*, un'e-mend'ed, *adj.*, un'emerged', *adj.*, un'e-merg'ing, *adj.*, un-em'i-grat'ing, *adj.*, un-em'i-nent, *adj.*, un-em'i-nently, *adv.*, un'e-mit'ted, *adj.*, un'e-mol'u-men'ta-ry, *adj.* See UN-, not. [UN-, not; -ED.]
un'e-mol'u-ment'ed, *adj.* See
un'em-pan'eled, un'em-pan'elled, *adj.*, un'em-pir'i-cal, *adj.*
un'em-plr'i-cal-ly, *adv.*, un'em-poi'soned, *adj.*, un'em-pow'ered, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'en·cum'ber (ŭn'ĕn·kŭm'bĕr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *encumber.*] To disencumber.

un'en·cum'bered (-bĕrd), *adj.* Not encumbered; specif., *Law,* free from any temporary estate or interest, as a mortgage, lien, or dower right, in the nature of a lien, burden, or charge; free from any encumbrance. — **un'en·cum'bered·ly,** *adv.* — **un'en·cum'bered·ness,** *n.*

un·end'ed (ŭn·ĕn'dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *adj.* Not ended; endless.

un·end'ing (-dĭng), *adj.* Not ending; endless. — **un·end'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **un·end'ing·ness,** *n.*

unending decimal. *Math.* A number expressed or expressible not exactly, but to any required degree of exactness, in an endless succession of tenths, hundredths, etc.; as, $\frac{1}{7} = 0.1428571\ldots$; $\pi = 3.14159\ldots$.

un·end'ly (ŭn·ĕnd'lĭ), *adj.* [*un-* not + *end* + *-ly.*] Unending; endless. *Obs.*

un·eng'lish (ŭn·ĭng'glĭsh), *v. t.* To translate into a language not English. *Rare.*

un'en·tan'gle (ŭn'ĕn·tăng'g'l), *v. t.* To disentangle. — **un'en·tan'gle·ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* — **un'en·tan'gler** (-glĕr), *n.*

un·en'ter·ing (ŭn·ĕn'tĕr·ĭng), *adj.* Not entering; making no impression.

un'en·trance' (ŭn'ĕn·trăns'), *v. t.* To disentrance.

un'e·pis'co·pal (ŭn'ē·pĭs'kō·păl), *adj.* Not episcopal; as: **a** Without bishops. **b** Not episcopalian. **c** Not befitting a bishop. — **un'e·pis'co·pal·ly,** *adv.*

un·eq'ua·ble (ŭn·ĕk'wȧ·b'l; -ē'kwȧ·b'l), *adj.* Inequable. — **un·eq'ua·bly,** *adv.* — **un·eq'ua·ble·ness,** *n.*

un·e'qual (ŭn·ē'kwăl), *adj.* [Cf. INEQUAL.] Not equal; as: **1.** Not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, strength, talents, acquirements, age, station, or the like; as, the fingers are of *unequal* length; peers and commoners are *unequal* in rank.
2. Ill balanced or matched; uneven; as, an *unequal* fight.
3. Not uniform; variable; irregular; uneven; as, *unequal* pulsations; an *unequal* poem.
4. Not adequate or sufficient; — now with *to;* as, the man was *unequal* to the task; timber *unequal* to the strain.
5. Odd; — of numbers.
6. Contracted between unequals; as, *unequal* marriages or treaties.
7. *Obs.* **a** Not equitable; unjust; unfair.
To punish me for what you made me do
Seems much *unequal.* *Shak.*
b Partial; acting unfairly. **c** Disproportionate.
8. *Nat. Hist.* Asymmetrical. See CLEAVAGE, 3.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
unequal-lengthed unequal-lobed unequal-tempered
unequal-limbed unequal-sided unequal-valved
— **un·e'qual·ly,** *adv.* — **un·e'qual·ness,** *n.*

un·e'qual, *n.* One who or that which is not on a footing of equality with another; — usually in *pl.*

un·e'qual, *adv.* Unequally.

unequal cleavage. See CLEAVAGE, 3.

unequal counterpoint. *Music.* Counterpoint in which the parts move in unequal notes.

un·e'qualed, un·e'qualled (ŭn·ē'kwăld), *adj.* Not equaled; unmatched; unparalleled; unrivaled; surpassing.

unequal hour. A planetary hour (sense 8).

un'e·qual'i·ty (ŭn'ē·kwŏl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Inequality.

un·e'qual·ly pin'nate. *Bot.* Odd-pinnate.

unequal temperament. *Music.* See TEMPERAMENT, 6.

unequal voices. *Music.* Mixed voices.

un·e'qui·axed (ŭn·ē'kwĭ·ăkst), *adj.* Not having equal axes.

un·eq'ui·ta·ble (ŭn·ĕk'wĭ·tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Inequitable. — **un·eq'ui·ta·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·eq'ui·ta·bly,** *adv.*

un'e·quiv'o·cal (ŭn'ē·kwĭv'ō·kăl), *adj.* Not equivocal; not doubtful; not ambiguous; clear; sincere; plain. — **un'e·quiv'o·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **un'e·quiv'o·cal·ness,** *n.*

un·er'ra·ble (ŭn·ûr'ȧ·b'l; ŭn·ĕr'-), *adj.* Infallible. — **un·er'ra·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·er'ra·bly,** *adv.*

un·err'ing (ŭn·ûr'ĭng; -ĕr'ĭng), *adj.* Committing no mistake; incapable of error or failure; certain; sure; unfailing. — **un·err'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **un·err'ing·ness,** *n.*

Syn. — See INFALLIBLE. **Ant.** — Inaccurate.

un'es·cap'a·ble (ŭn'ĕs·kăp'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Inescapable. — **un'es·cap'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un'es·cap'a·bly,** *adv.*

un·es'sence (ŭn·ĕs'ĕns; -ns), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To take essential character from.

un'es·sen'tial (ŭn'ĕ·sĕn'shăl), *adj.* Not essential; not indispensable; unimportant; also, *Rare,* void of essence, or real being. — *n.* Something not constituting essence, or not indispensable or, loosely, important. — **un'es·sen'tial·ly,** *adv.* — **un'es·sen'tial·ness,** *n.*

un'es·tab'lish (ŭn'ĕs·tăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *establish.*] To disestablish.

un·es'ti·ma·ble (ŭn·ĕs'tĭ·mȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not estimable; inestimable. — **un·es'ti·ma·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·es'ti·ma·bly,** *adv.*

un·eth'ic (ŭn·ĕth'ĭk), *adj.* Unethical.

un·eth'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Not ethical; hence, *Colloq.,* not according to business or professional standards. — **un·eth'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **un·eth'i·cal·ness,** *n.*

un·e'ven (ŭn·ē'vĕn), *adj.* [AS. *unefen.* See UN- not; EVEN, *adj.*] **1.** *a Now Rare.* Unequal. **b** Not even; not level; not uniform; rough; rugged; as, an *uneven* road or way; *uneven* ground.
2. *a* Not of equal length. **b** Not parallel.
Hebrew verse consists of *uneven* feet. *Peacham.*
3. Not divisible by two without a remainder; odd; — said of numbers; as, 3, 7, and 11 are *uneven* numbers.
4. *Obs.* a Unfair; unjust. **b** Ill-matched or ill-assorted.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
uneven-aged uneven-handed uneven-priced
uneven-carriaged uneven-numbered uneven-roofed
— **un·e'ven·ly,** *adv.* — **un·e'ven·ness,** *n.*

un·e'ven, *adv.* Unevenly.

un·e'ven, *v. t.* To make uneven.

un·e'ven·ly, *adj.* Uneven; unequal. *Obs.*

un'e·vent'ful (ŭn'ē·vĕnt'fo͝ol), *adj.* Not eventful; without noteworthy occurrences. — **un'e·vent'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **un'e·vent'ful·ness,** *n.*

un·ev'i·dent (ŭn·ĕv'ĭ·dĕnt), *adj.* Not evident; obscure.

un·ev'i·ta·ble (-tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Inevitable. — **un·ev'i·ta·bly,** *adv.*

un'ex·act' (ŭn'ĕg·zăkt'; ŭn'ĭg-), *adj.* Inexact. — **un'ex·act'ly,** *adv.* — **un'ex·act'ness,** *n.*

un'ex·am'pled (-zăm'p'ld; 83), *adj.* Having no example or similar case; unprecedented; unparalleled. — **un'ex·am'pled·ness,** *n.*

un'ex·cep'tion·a·ble (ŭn'ĕk·sĕp'shŭn·ȧ·b'l; ŭn'ĭk-), *adj.* Not liable to any exception or objection; beyond reproach. — **un'ex·cep'tion·a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un'ex·cep'tion·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un'ex·cep'tion·a·bly,** *adv.*

un'ex·cep'tive (-tĭv), *adj.* Not exceptive; not including, admitting, or being, an exception.

un'ex·clu'sive (ŭn'ĕks·klo͞o'sĭv), *adj.* Not exclusive; inclusive. — **un'ex·clu'sive·ly,** *adv.* — **un'ex·clu'sive·ness,** *n.*

un'ex·cus'a·ble (-kŭz'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Inexcusable. — **un'ex·cus'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un'ex·cus'a·bly,** *adv.*

un'ex·em'pli·fied (ŭn'ĕg·zĕm'plĭ·fīd; ŭn'ĭg-), *adj.* Not exemplified; unexampled.

un'ex·haust'ed teind (-zôs'tĕd; -tĭd; 119). See TEIND COURT.

un'ex·haust'i·ble (-zôs'tĭ·b'l), *adj.* Inexhaustible. — **un'ex·haust'i·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un'ex·haust'i·bly,** *adv.*

un'ex·pect' (ŭn'ĕks·pĕkt'; ŭn'ĭks-), *adj.* Unexpected. *Obs.*

un'ex·pec·ta'tion (ŭn'ĕks·pĕk·tā'shŭn), *n.* Want of forethought. *Obs.*

un'ex·pect'ed (ŭn'ĕks·pĕk'tĕd; ŭn'ĭks·pĕk'tĭd; 119), *adj.* Not expected. — **un'ex·pect'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **un'ex·pect'ed·ness,** *n.*

un'ex·pe·di·ent (-pē'dĭ·ĕnt), *adj.* Inexpedient.

un'ex·pen'sive (-pĕn'sĭv), *adj.* Inexpensive. — **un'ex·pen'sive·ly,** *adv.* — **un'ex·pen'sive·ness,** *n.*

un'ex·pe'ri·ence (-pē'rĭ·ĕns), *n.* Inexperience. — *v. t.* To lack experience of.

un'ex·pe'ri·enced (-ĕnst), *adj.* **a** Not experienced; being without experience; inexperienced. **b** Untried; — applied to things. — **un'ex·pe'ri·enced·ness,** *n.*

un'ex·pe'ri·ent (-ĕnt), *adj.* Inexperienced. *Shak.*

un'ex·pert' (ŭn'ĕks·pûrt'), *adj.* Inexpert. — **un'ex·pert'ly,** *adv.* — **un'ex·pert'ness,** *n.*

un·ex'pli·ca·ble (ŭn·ĕks'plĭ·kȧ·b'l), *adj.* Inexplicable. — **un·ex'pli·ca·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·ex'pli·ca·bly,** *adv.*

un'ex·press' (ŭn'ĕks·prĕs'; ŭn'ĭks-), *adj.* Informal; casual.

un'ex·press'a·ble (-ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Inexpressible. — **un'ex·press'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un'ex·press'a·bly,** *adv.*

un'ex·press'i·ble (-ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Inexpressible. — **un'ex·press'i·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un'ex·press'i·bly,** *adv.*

un'ex·pres'sive (-prĕs'ĭv), *adj.* **1.** Not expressive; not having the power of utterance; inexpressive.
2. Inexpressible; ineffable. *Obs.*
— **un'ex·pres'sive·ly,** *adv.* — **un'ex·pres'sive·ness,** *n.*

un·ex'pur·gat'ed (ŭn·ĕks'pĕr·gāt'ĕd; ŭn'ĕks·pûr'gāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Not expurgated. — **un·ex'pur·gat'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **un·ex'pur·gat'ed·ness,** *n.*

un'ex·tin'guish·a·ble (ŭn'ĕks·tĭng'gwĭsh·ȧ·b'l; ŭn'ĭks-), *adj.* Inextinguishable. — **un'ex·tin'guish·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un'ex·tin'guish·a·bly,** *adv.*

un·ex'tri·ca·ble (ŭn·ĕks'trĭ·kȧ·b'l), *adj.* Inextricable.

un·eyed' (ŭn·īd'), *adj.* Unobserved or unseen

un·face' (ŭn·fās'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To remove the face from; unmask.

un·fad'ing (ŭn·fād'ĭng), *adj.* Not fading; enduring in its prime. — **un·fad'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **un·fad'ing·ness,** *n.*

un·fail'a·ble (ŭn·fāl'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Infallible. — **un·fail'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·fail'a·bly,** *adv.*

un·fail'ing (-ĭng), *adj.* Not failing or liable to fail; as: **a** Unyielding; unflagging. **b** Inexhaustible. **c** Infallible; certain. — **un·fail'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **un·fail'ing·ness,** *n.*

un·fain' (ŭn·fān'), *adj. Archaic & Dial.* **a** Not fain; displeased; sorry. **b** Reluctant; feeling dislike.

un·fair' (-fâr'; 66), *adj.* [AS. *unfæger* unlovely. See UN-, not; FAIR, *adj.*] **1.** Not comely; unseemly. *Archaic.*
2. Not fair in act or character; disingenuous; using or involving trick or artifice; dishonest; unjust; as, *unfair* methods; *unfair* competition.
3. Unfavorable; — of the wind.
4. Uneven; as, *unfair* holes or seams.
5. Not equitable in business dealings, esp. as regards competition, wages, or attitude toward labor unions.
— **un·fair'ly,** *adv.* — **un·fair'ness,** *n.*

un·fair', *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To deprive of fairness or beauty. *Rare.*

unfair competition. **a** *Law.* Competition effected by acts which violate the legal or equitable rights of the competitor or the public, such as acts in effect a fraud on the public. Hence, any improper or inequitable obtaining by one competitor of the benefits belonging to another. **b** Any competitive practice contrary to the ethical standards of business.

unfair list. A published list of employers said to be unfair to organized labor.

unfair practice. *Law.* Under the Clayton Antitrust Act, any practice which, with respect to the public or some competitor, is forbidden by the statute and hence is subject to control by the commission.

un·faith' (ŭn·fāth'), *n.* Absence or want of faith; faithlessness; distrust; unbelief.

un·faith'ful (-fo͝ol), *adj.* Not faithful; as: **a** Not observant of vows, allegiance, or duty; not performing a function or duty; as, an *unfaithful* subject, agent, or servant. **b** Not possessing faith; infidel. **c** Wanting in good faith; dishonest. **d** Inaccurate; untrustworthy; as, an *unfaithful* copy. **e** Not faithful to marriage vows. — **un·faith'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **un·faith'ful·ness,** *n.*

un·fal'cat·ed (ŭn·făl'kāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj* Having no deductions; not curtailed. *Obs.*

un·fal'li·ble (ŭn·făl'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Infallible. — **un·fal'li·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·fal'li·bly,** *adv.*

un'fa·mil'iar (ŭn'fȧ·mĭl'yĕr), *adj.* Not familiar; not well known or not knowing well; as, the place is *unfamiliar* to me; I am *unfamiliar* with the place. — **un'fa·mil'i·ar'i·ty** (-ĭ·ăr'ĭ·tĭ; -yăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un'fa·mil'iar·ly,** *adv.*

un·fa'mous (ŭn·fā'mŭs), *adj.* Not famous; infamous. *Obs.*

un·emp'ti·a·ble, un·emp'tied, *adj.* un·emp'ty, *adj.,* un·em'u·la'tive, *adj.,* un·em'u·lous, *adj.,* un'e·mul'si·fied, *adj.,* un·en·a'bled, *adj.,* un·en·act'ed, *adj.,* un·en·am'eled, *adj.,* un·en·am'ored, un·en·am'oured, *adj.,* un'en·camped', *adj.,* un·en·chafed', *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'en·chant', *v. t.* See 1st UN-. — un·en·chant'ed, *adj.*

un·en·cir'cled, *adj.,* un·enclosed', *adj.,* un·en·com'passed, *adj.,* un·en·cored', *adj.,* un·encoun'ter·a·ble, un·en·coun'tered, *adj.,* un·en·cour'aged, un·en·cour'age·ing, *adj.,* un·encroached', un·en·croach'ing, *adj.,* un·en·cum'ber·ing, *adj.,* un·en·cyst'ed, *adj.,* un·end'a·ble, *adj.,* un·en·dam'aged, *adj.,* un·en·dan'gered, *adj.,* un·endeared', *adj.,* un·en·dea'vored, *adj.,* un·en·dors'a·ble, un·endorsed', *adj.,* un'en·dowed' (-doud'), un·en·dow'ing, *adj.,* un·en·dued', *adj.,* un·en·dur'a·bil'i·ty, *n.,* un·en·dur'a·ble, *adj.,* un·en·dur'a·bly, *adv.,* un'en·dured', *adj.,* un·en·dur'ing, *adj.,* un·en·dur'ing·ly, *adv.,* un·energet'ic, *adj.,* un·en·er·gized, *adj.,* un·en·er·vated, *adj.,* un·en·fee'bled, *adj.,* un·en·fi·lad', *v. t.* See UN-, not.

un·en·fired', *adj.* See UN-, not. *Obs.*

un'en·force'a·ble, *adj.,* un·enforced', *adj.,* un·en·forc'ed·ly, *adv.,* un·en·forc'ed·ness, *n.,* un·en·fre'ti·bil'i·ty, *n.,* un·en·fran'chised, *adj.,* un·en·gaged', un·en·gag'ing, *adj.,* un·en·gen'dered, *adj.,* un·en·gi·neered', *adj.,* un·Eng'lish, *adj.,* un·Eng'lished, *adj.,* un·Eng'lish·manlike', *adj.,* un·en·graved', *adj.,* un·en·grav'en (-grāv'ĕn), *adj.,* un'en·grossed', *adj.,* un·enhanced', *adj.,* un·en·joined', *adj.,* un·en·joy'a·ble, *adj.,* un·en·joyed', *adj.,* un·en·joy'ing, *adj.,* un·en·joy'ing·ly, *adv.,* un·en·kin'dled, *adj.,* un·en·larged', *adj.,* un·en·light'ened, un·enlight'en·ing, *adj.,* un·en·list'ed, *adj.,* un·en·liv'ened, un·en·liv'en·ing, *adj.,* un·en·no'bled, un'en·no'bling, *adj.,* un·ennounced', *adj.,* un·en·quired', un'en·quir'ing, *adj.,* un·enraged', *adj.,* un·en·rap'tured, *adj.,* un·en·rich'a·ble, *adj.,* un·en·rich'a·ble·ness, *n.,* un·en·riched', un·en·rich'ing, *adj.,* un·en·robed', *adj.,* un·enrolled', *adj.,* un·en·shrined', *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·en·slave', *v. t.* See 1st UN-. — un·en·slaved', *adj.,* un·ensnared', *adj.,* un·en·souled', *adj.,* un·en·sured', *adj.,* un·entailed', *adj.,* un·en·tan'gle·a·ble, un·en·tan'gled, *adj.,* un·en·ter'a·ble, un·en·tered, *adj.,* un·enter·prise, *n.,* un·en·ter·prised, un·en·ter·pris'ing, *adj.,* un·en·ter·pris'ing·ly, *adv.,* un·en·ter·pris'ing·ness, *n.,* un·en·ter·tain'a·ble, un·en·ter·tained', un·en·ter·tain'ing, *adj.,* un·enter·tain'ing·ly, *adv.,* un·en·ter·tain'ing·ness, *n.,* un·enthralled', un·en·thral'ling, *adj.,* un·en·throned', *adj.,* un·en·thu'si·asm, *n.,* un·en·thu'si·as'tic, *adj.,* un·en·thu'si·as'ti·cal·ly, *adv.,* un·en·ticed', un·en·tic'ing, *adj.,* un·en·tire', *adj.,* un'en·ti'tled, *adj.,* un·en·tombed', *adj.,* un·en·to·mo·log'i·cal, *adj.,* un·en·tranced', *adj.,* un·en·trapped', *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·en·treat'a·ble, *adj.* Not entreatable. *Obs.*

un·en·treat'ed, *adj.,* un·entreat'ing, *adj.,* un·en·trenched', *adj.,* un·en·twined', *adj.,* un·entu'mes·a·ble, *adj.,* un·e·nu'mer·a·ble, *adj.,* un·en·vel'oped, *adj.,* un·en·ven'omed, *adj.,* un·en'vi·a·ble, *adj.,* un·en'vi·a·bly, *adv.,* un·en·vied, *adj.,* un·en'vied·ly, *adv.,* un·en'vi·ous, *adj.,* un·en'vi·ous·ly, *adv.,* un·en·vironed, *adj.,* un·en'vy·ing, *adj.,* un·en·wo'ven, *adj.,* un·ep'au·let'ed, *adj.,* un·e·phem'er·al, *adj.,* un·ep'ic, *adj.,* un'ep·i·cure'an, *adj.,* un·ep·i·gram·mat'ic, *adj.,* un·ep'i·logued (-lôgd), *adj.,* un·e·pis'to·lar'y, *adj.,* un·ep'i·taphed, *adj.,* un·ep·i·the'lial, *adj.,* un'ep·pit'o·mized, *adj.,* un·e'qual·a·ble, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·e·qual·ize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-. un·e'qual·ized, *adj.,* un'e·quat'ed, *adj.,* un·e·qua·to'ri·al, *adj.,* un'e·ques'tri·an, *adj.,* un'e·quin'gu·lar, *adj.,* un·e·qui·lat'eral, *adj.,* un'e·qui·li'brat·ed, *adj.,* un·e'quine, *adj.,* un·e·quipped', *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·eq'ui·ty, *n.* Inequity. *Obs.*

un·e·quiv'a·lent, *adj.,* un·e'quivalve, *adj.,* un·e'qui·valved, *adj.,* un'e·rad'i·ca·ble, *adj.,* un'e·rad'i·cate'd, *adj.,* un'e·ras'a·ble, un'e·rased', un'e·ras'ing, *adj.,* un'e·rect', *adj.,* un'e·rect'ed, *adj.,* un·er'mined, *adj.,* un'e·rod'ed, *adj.,* un·er'ran·cy, *n.,* un·er'rant, *adj.,* un'er·rat'ic, *adj.,* un'er·ro'ne·ous, *adj.,* un'er·ro'ne·ous·ly, *adv.,* un'er·udite, *adj.,* un·e·rupt'ed, *adj.,* un·e·rup'tive, *adj.,* un'es·ca·lad'ed, *adj.,* un'es·cal'loped, *adj.,* un'es·caped', *adj.,* un'es·cheat'ed, *adj.,* un'es·chew'a·ble, *adj.,* un'es·chew'a·bly, *adv.,* un'es·chewed', *adj.,* un'es·cort'ed, *adj.,* un'es·cutch'eoned, *adj.,* un'es·o·ter'ic, *adj.,* un'es·pied', *adj.,* un'es·pous'a·ble, *adj.,* un'es·poused', *adj.,* un'es·sayed', *adj.,* un'es·tab'lish·a·ble, un'es·tab'lished, *adj.,* un'es·tab'lishment, *n.,* un'es·teemed', *adj.,* un·es·ti·mated, *adj.,* un'es·tuated', *adj.,* un'es·tranged', *adj.,* un·etched', *adj.,* un'e·ter'nal, *adj.,* un'e·ter'nized, *adj.* See UN-, not.

uneth, unethe. ✝ UNEATH.

un'e·the're·al, *adj.* See UN-, not.

unethes. ✝ UNEATHS.

un'e·tho·log'i·cal, *adj.,* un·eth'yl·at'ed, *adj.,* un'-E·trus'can, *adj.,* un'et·y·mo'lo·gic'a·ble, *adj.,* un'eu·cha·ris'ti·cal, *adj.,* un'eu·gen'ic, *adj.,* un·eu'logized, *adj.,* un'eu·phe·mis'tical, *adj.,* un'eu·phon'ic, *adj.,* un'eu·pho'ni·ous, *adj.,* un'eupho'ni·ous·ly, *adv.,* un'eu·pho'ni·ous·ness, *n.,* un'-Eu·ro·pe'an, *adj.,* un'e·vac'u·at'ed, *adj.,* un'e·vad'a·ble, *adj.,* un'e·vad'ed, *adj.,* un'e·val'u·at'ed, *adj.,* un'ev·a·nes'cent, *adj.,* un'e·vangel'ic, un'e·van·gel'i·cal, *adj.,* un·e'van·ge·lized, *adj.,* un'e·vap'o·rate, *adj.,* un'e·vap'o·rat'ed, *adj.,* un'e·va'sive, *adj.,* un'e·vert'ed, *adj.,* un'e·vict'ed, *adj.,* un·ev'i·denced, *adj.,* un'ev·i·den'tial, *adj.,* un·e'vil *adj.,* un'e·vinced', *adj.,* un·e'vi·rat'ed, *adj.,* un'e·vis'cer·at'ed, *adj.,* un'e·vok'a·ble, un'e·voked', *adj.,* un'e·vo·lu'tion·ar'y, *adj.,* un·evolved', *adj.,* un'ex·ac'er·bat'ed, *adj.,* un'ex·act'ed, *adj.,* un'ex·act'ed·ly, *adv.,* un'ex·act'ing, *adj.,* un'ex·act'ing·ly, *adv.,* un'ex·ag'ger·a·ble, *adj.,* un'ex·ag'ger·at'ed, un'ex·ag'ger·at'ing, *adj.,* un'ex·alt'ed, *adj.,* un'ex·am'i·na·ble, un'ex·am'ined, un'ex·am'in·ing, *adj.,* un'ex·as'per·at'ed, un'ex·as'per·at'ing, *adj.,* un·ex'ca·vated, *adj.,* un'ex·ceed'a·ble, un'ex·ceed'ed, *adj.,* un'ex·celled', un'ex·cel'ling, *adj.,* un·ex'cel·lent, *adj.,* un'ex·cept'a·ble, *adj.,* un'ex·cepted, un'ex·cept'ing, *adj.,* un'ex·cep'tion·al, *adj.,* un'ex·cep'tion·al·ly, *adv.,* un'ex·cep'tion·al·ness, *n.,* un'ex·cerpted, *adj.,* un'ex·ces'sive, *adj.,* un'ex·change'a·ble, *adj.,* un'ex·change'a·ble·ness, *n.,* un'ex·changed', *adj.,* un'ex·cised', *adj.,* un'ex·cit'a·bil'i·ty, *n.,* un'ex·cit'a·ble, *adj.,* un'ex·cit'ed, un'ex·cit'ing, *adj.,* un'ex·claiming, *adj.,* un'ex·clud'a·ble, *adj.,* un'ex·clud'ed, un'ex·clud'ing, *adj.,* un'ex·cog'i·ta·ble, *adj.,* un'ex·cog'i·tat'ed, *adj.,* un'ex·commu'ni·cat'ed, *adj.,* un'ex·co'ri·at'ed, *adj.,* un'ex·cor'ti·cat'ed, *adj.,* un'ex·cres'cent, *adj.,* un'ex·cret'ed, *adj.,* un'ex·cru'ci·at'ing, *adj.,* un'ex·cul'pa·ble, *adj.,* un'ex·cul'pa·bly, *adv.,* un'ex·cul'pat'ed, *adj.,* un'ex·cur'sive, *adj.,* un'ex·cused', *adj.,* un'ex·cus'ed·ly, *adv.,* un'ex·cus'ed·ness, *n.,* un'ex·cus'ing, *adj.,* un·ex'e·crat'ed, *adj.,* un·ex'e·cut'able, *adj.,* un·ex'e·cu'ted, un·ex'e·cut'ing, *adj.,* un'ex·ec'u·to'rial, *adj.,* un'ex·em'pla·ry, *adj.,* un'ex·em'pli·fi'a·ble, *adj.,* un'ex·empt', un'ex·empt'ed, un'ex·empt'i·ble, un'ex·empt ing, *adj.,* un·ex'er·cis'a·ble, *adj.,* un·ex'er·cise, *n.,* un·ex'er·cised, *adj.,* un'ex·ert'ed, *adj.,* un'ex·hal'a·ble, *adj.,* un'ex·haled', *adj.,* un'ex·haust'ed, *adj.,* un'ex·haust'ed·ness, *n.,* un'ex·haus'tion, *n.,* un'ex·haus'tive, *adj.,* un'ex·haus'tive·ness, *n.,* un'ex·hib'it·a·ble, *adj.,* un'ex·hib'it·a·ble·ness, *n.,* un'ex·hib'it·ed, *adj.,* un'ex·hil'a·rat'ed, un'ex·hil'a·rat'ing, *adj.,* un'ex·hort'ed, *adj.,* un'ex·humed', *adj.,* un·ex'i·gent, un·ex'i·la·ble, *adj.,* un·ex'iled, *adj.,* un'ex·ist'ence, *n.,* un'ex·ist'ent, *adj.,* un'ex·ist'ing, *adj.,* un'ex·on'er·a·ble, *adj.,* un'ex·on'er·at'ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·ex'o·ra·ble, *adj.* = INEXORABLE. — un·ex'o·ra·ble·ness, *n.*

un'ex·or'bi·tant, *adj.,* un·ex'or·cis'a·ble, *adj.,* un·ex'or·cis'a·bly, *adv.,* un·ex'or·cised, *adj.,* un'ex·ot'ic, *adj.,* un'ex·pand'a·ble, un'ex·pand'ed, un'ex·pand'ing, *adj.,* un'ex·pan'sive, *adj.,* un'ex·pect'a·ble, un'ex·pect'ant, *adj.,* un'ex·pect'ing, *adj.,* un'ex·pect'ing·ly, *adv.,* un'ex·pec'to·rat'ed, *adj.,* un'ex·ped'i·tat'ed, *adj.,* un'ex·pe'dit·ed, *adj.,* un'ex·pe·di'tious, *adj.,* un'ex·pelled', *adj.,* un'ex·pend'a·ble, un'ex·pend'ed, *adj.,* un'ex·pe'ri·en'tial, *adj.,* un'ex·per'i·men'tal, *adj.,* un'ex·per'i·mented, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·ex'pi·a·ble, *adj.* = INEXPIABLE.

un·ex'pi·at'ed, *adj.* = INEXPIATED.

un'ex·pired', *adj.,* un'ex·pir'ing, *adj.,* un'ex·plain'a·ble, *adj.,* un'ex·plain'a·ble·ness, *n.,* un'ex·plain'a·bly, *adv.,* un'ex·plained', *adj.,* un'ex·plain'ed·ly, *adv.,* un'ex·plain'ed·ness, *n.,* un'ex·plain'ing, *adj.,* un'ex·plan'a·to'ry, *adj.,* un'ex·pli·cat'ed, *adj.,* un'ex·plic'it, *adj.,* un'ex·plic'itly, *adv.,* un'ex·plic'it·ness, *n.,* un'ex·ploded, *adj.,* un'ex·ploi·ta'tion, *n.,* un'ex·ploit'ed, *adj.,* un'ex·plor'a·ble, *adj.,* un'ex·plor'ative, *adj.,* un'ex·plored', *adj.,* un'ex·plo'sive, *adj.,* un'ex·port'a·ble, *adj.,* un'ex·port'ed, *adj.,* un'ex·port'ing, *adj.,* un'ex·pos'a·ble, *adj.,* un'ex·posed', *adj.,* un'ex·pos'tu·lat'ing, *adj.,* un'ex·pound'a·ble, *adj.,* un'ex·pounded, *adj.,* un'ex·pressed', *adj.,* un'ex·press'ed·ly, *adv.,* un'ex·press'ly, *adv.* See UN-, not.

un'ex·prim'a·ble, *adj.* = INEXPRESSIBLE. *Obs.*

un'ex·pro'pri·a·ble, *adj.,* un'ex·pro'pri·at'ed, *adj.,* un'ex·pug'na·ble, *adj.,* un'ex·punged', *adj.,* un'ex·tended, *adj.,* un'ex·tend'ed·ly, *adv.,* un'ex·tend'ed·ness, *n.,* un'ex·tend'i·ble, *adj.,* un'ex·ten'si·ble, *adj.,* un'ex·ten'u·a·ble, *adj.,* un'ex·ten'u·at'ed, *adj.,* un'ex·ten'u·at'ing, *adj.,* un'ex·ter'mi·na·ble, *adj.,* un'ex·ter'mi·nat'ed, *adj.,* un'ex·ter'nal, *adj.,* un'ex·ter·nal'i·ty, *n.,* un'ex·ter'ri·to'ri·al'i·ty, *n.,* un'ex·tinct', *adj.,* un'ex·tinct'ness, *n.,* un'ex·tin'guished, *adj.,* un·ex'tir·pat'ed, *adj.,* un'ex·tolled', *adj.,* un'ex·tor'ta·ble, *adj.,* un'ex·tort'ed, *adj.,* un'ex·tract'a·ble, *adj.,* un'ex·tract'ed, *adj.,* un'ex·tra·dit'ed, *adj.,* un'ex·tra'ne·ous, *adj.,* un'ex·traor'di·nar'y, *adj.,* un'ex·trav'a·gance, *n.,* un'ex·trav'a·gant, *adj.,* un'ex·trav'a·gat'ing, *adj.,* un'ex·trav'a·sat'ed, *adj.,* un'ex·treme', *adj.,* un·ex'tri·cat'ed, *adj.,* un'ex·trin'sic, *adj.,* un'ex·trud'ed, *adj.,* un'ex·u'ber·ant, *adj.,* un'ex·ud'ed, *adj.,* un'ex·ult'ant, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·eye', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un'ey·e'a·ble, *adj.,* un·fa'bled, un·fa'bling, *adj.,* un·fab'ri·cat'ed, *adj.,* un·fab'u·lous, *adj.,* un'fa·çad'ed, *adj.,* un·face'a·ble, *adj.,* un·faced', *adj.,* un·fac'eted, *adj.,* un·fa·ce'tious, *adj.,* un·fac'ile, *adj.,* un·fa·cil'i·tat'ed, *adj.,* un·fact', *n.,* un·fac'tional, *adj.,* un·fac'tious, *adj.,* un·fac·ti'tious, *adj.,* un·fac'tora·ble, *adj.,* un·fac'tored, *adj.,* un·fac'tu·al, *adj.,* un·fad'a·ble, *adj.,* un·fad'ed, *adj.,* un·fagged', *adj.,* un·fag'ot·ed, *adj.,* un·failed', *adj.,* un·faint', *adj.,* un·faint'ing, *adj.,* un·faint'ly, *adv.,* un'fair·mind'ed, *adj.,* un·fair'y·like', *adj.,* un·faked', *adj.,* un'fal·la'cious, *adj.,* un'fal·la'cious·ly, *adv.,* un·fall'en, *adj.,* un·fall'en·ness, *n.,* un·fall'ing, *adj.,* un·fal'lowed, *adj.,* unfalse', *adj.,* un·fal'si·fi'a·ble, un·fal'si·fied, *adj.,* un·fal'si·fi'ed·ness, *n.,* un·fal'si·ty, *n.,* un·fal'ter·ing, *adj.,* un·fal'ter·ing·ly, *adv.,* un·famed', *adj.,* un·fa·mil'iar·ized, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·far′dle (ŭn·fär′dl′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fardel.*] To unpack. *Obs.*

un·far′rowed (ŭn·făr′ōd), *adj.* Without a farrow.

un·fash′ion (ŭn·făsh′ŭn), *v. t.* To undo the fashioning of; to discompose.

un·fash′ion, *n.* Want of fashion.

un·fash′ion·a·ble (ŭn·făsh′ŭn·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** That cannot be fashioned. **b** Unshapely; distorted.
2. Not in accord with or not following current fashion.
— un·fash′ion·a·ble·ness, *n.* **— un·fash′ion·a·bly,** *adv.*

un·fash′ion·a·ble, *n.* An unfashionable person.

un·fash′ioned (ŭn·făsh′ŭnd), *adj.* Not fashioned; as: **a** Unwrought. **b** *Obs.* Unrefined; also, unfashionable.

un·fast′ (ŭn·făst′), *adj.* [Cf. AS. *unfæst.*] Unfirm or untrue; insecure.

un·fas′ten (ŭn·făs′n), *v. t. & i.* [See 1st UN-.] To make or become loose; unfix; undo; detach; open; untie.

un·fa′thered (ŭn·fä′thĕrd), *adj.* **1.** Having no father; fatherless; as, the *unfathered* offspring of Hera; hence: **a** Illegitimate; bastard. **b** Unauthenticated; spurious.
2. Unfatherly. *Rare.*

un·fa′vor·a·ble, -fa′vour·a·ble (ŭn·fā′vĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not favorable; not propitious; adverse; contrary; also, repulsive in looks; ugly. **—** *n.* An unfavorable prospect or result.
— un·fa′vor·a·ble·ness, -fa′vour·a·ble·ness, *n.* **— un·fa′vor·a·bly, -fa′vour·a·bly,** *adv.*

un·fear′y (ŭn·fē′r'ĭ), *adj.* [See FEIRIE.] Infirm. *Scot.*

un·fea′sa·ble (ŭn·fē′zȧ·b'l), *adj.* Unfeasible. **— un·fea′sa·ble·ness,** *n.* **— un·fea′sa·bly,** *adv.*

un·fea′si·ble (ŭn·fē′zĭ·b'l), *adj.* Not feasible; impracticable. **— un′fea·si·bil′i·ty** (ŭn′fē·zĭ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **— un·fea′si·ble·ness,** *n.* **— un·fea′si·bly,** *adv.*

un·feast′ly (ŭn·fēst′lĭ), *adj.* [Cf. FEASTLY, FEAST, *n.*] Wanting cheer; jaded. *Obs.*

un·feath′er (ŭn·fĕth′ĕr), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *feather.*] To deprive of or lose feathers; to strip; to be without feathers.

un·fea′tured (ŭn·fē′tŭrd), *adj.* **1.** Having ill-formed features.
2. Lacking features; unvaried.
3. Not featured in a dramatic production.

un·feat′y (ŭn·fēt′ĭ), *adj.* [*un-* not + *feat,* adj.] Unskillful; clumsy. *Obs.*

un·feel′a·ble (ŭn·fēl′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Without feeling; insensible. *Obs.*
2. That cannot be felt; impalpable.

un·feel′ing (ŭn·fēl′ĭng), *adj.* **1.** Destitute of feeling; void of sensibility; insensible; insensate.
2. Without kind feelings; cruel; hardhearted.
Syn. — Insensitive, insusceptible, unimpressionable, callous.
Ant. — Tender, warm-hearted, compassionate. See SUSCEPTIBLE.
— un·feel′ing·ly, *adv.* **— un·feel′ing·ness,** *n.*

un·feel′ing, *n.* Want of feeling.

un·feign′a·ble (ŭn·fān′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That cannot be feigned. **— un·feign′a·ble·ness,** *n.* **— un·feign′a·bly,** *adv.*

un·feigned′ (-fānd′; 66), *adj.* Not feigned; not counterfeit; not hypocritical; real; sincere; genuine. **— un·feign′ed·ly** (-fān′ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* **— -ed·ness,** *n.*

un·feign′ing (-fān′ĭng), *adj.* Not feigning; sincere. **— un·feign′ing·ly,** *adv.* **— un·feign′ing·ness,** *n.*

un·fele′ (ŭn·fēl′), *adj.* *Obs. exc. Dial.* [AS. *unfǣle* evil.] **a** *Obs.* Evil; improper; ungracious; uncivil. **b** Rough; rude; coarse. **c** Unpleasant; uncomfortable.

un′fe·lic′i·tous (ŭn′fē·lĭs′ĭ·tŭs), *adj.* Infelicitous. **— un′fe·lic′i·tous·ly,** *adv.* **— un′fe·lic′i·tous·ness,** *n.*

un·fel′lowed (ŭn·fĕl′ōd), *adj.* [See UN-, not; FELLOW, *v.*] Being without a fellow; unmatched; unmated.

un·fer′tile (ŭn·fûr′tĭl; -t'l; -tīl; 155), *adj.* Not fertile. **— un·fer′tile·ness,** *n.* **— un′fer·til′i·ty** (ŭn′fĕr·tĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

un·fes′ti·val (ŭn·fĕs′tĭ·văl), *adj.* Not in accord with a festival or festivals.

un·fet′ter (ŭn·fĕt′ĕr), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To loose from fetters or from restraint; to unchain; unshackle; liberate.

un·feu′dal·ize (ŭn·fū′dăl·īz; -d'l·īz), *v. t.* To defeudalize.

un·feued′ (ŭn·fūd′), *adj.* Not in feu. *Scot.*

un·fig′ured (ŭn·fĭg′ûrd; *Brit.* -ĕrd), *adj.* Not figured; as: **a** Having no figures of speech, numerical figures, or persons artistically represented. **b** Not represented in a figure.

un·fil′i·al (ŭn·fĭl′ĭ·ăl; -fĭl′yăl; 159), *adj.* Not observing, or according to, the obligations of a son or a daughter; undutiful. **— un·fil′i·al·ly,** *adv.* **— un·fil′i·al·ness,** *n.*

un·fil′a·ble (ŭn·fīl′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That cannot be filled; insatiable.

un·fil′let·ed (ŭn·fĭl′ĕt·ĕd; -ĭt·ĭd; 119), *adj.* Unbound.

un′fi·nan′cial (ŭn′fī·năn′shăl; ŭn′fī-), *adj.* *Trade-Unionism.* Of a member, not financially in good standing, by reason of being in arrears of dues, fines, or liabilities to the union. Cf. FINANCIAL, 2.

un·fin′gered (ŭn·fĭng′gĕrd), *adj.* Having no fingers.

un·fin′ish (ŭn·fĭn′ĭsh), *n.* Lack of finish.

un·fin′ished (-ĭsht), *adj.* Not finished; as: **a** Not brought to an end; imperfect; incomplete; as, an *unfinished* poem. **b** *Textile Mfg.* Subjected to no other processes after coming from the loom; — said of wool fabrics. **— un·fin′ished·ly,** *adv.* **— un·fin′ished·ness,** *n.*

unfinished business. *Parl. Practice.* Matters postponed from a previous meeting or that were pending at its adjournment.

un·firm′ (ŭn·fûrm′; 66), *adj.* Not firm; as: **a** Not compact. **b** Unstable; insecure. **c** *Obs.* Flighty. **d** *Obs.* Feeble; infirm. **— un·firm′ly,** *adv.* **— un·firm′ness,** *n.*

un·fir′ma·ment′ed (ŭn·fûr′mȧ·mĕn′tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Having no bounding firmament; unbounded.

un·fit′ (66), *adj.* [*un-* not + *fit.*] **1.** Not fit; unsuitable.
2. Not fitted; insufficiently adapted.
3. Physically not in fit condition
Syn. — UNFIT, INCOMPETENT are sometimes interchangeable. UNFIT commonly implies inherent or natural want of suitability for something; INCOMPETENT suggests rather lack of the requisite qualifications for performing a given act, service, etc.; as, "Constitutionally *unfit* for violent exercise" (*J. A. Symonds*); "An Englishman is the *unfittest* person on earth to argue another Englishman into slavery" (*Burke*); *incompetent* to manage a business; an *incompetent* teacher.
Ant. — Suitable, proper; qualified, adapted. See ABLE, FIT.
— un·fit′ly, *adv.* **— un·fit′ness,** *n.*

un·fit′, *adv.* Unfitly.

un·fit′ (ŭn·fĭt′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fit.*] To make unsuitable or incompetent; to disable; incapacitate; disqualify.

un·fit′, *n.* One who or that which is unfit; esp., a group of persons unqualified for any (specified or understood) service, duty, or experience.

un·fit′ty (ŭn·fĭt′ĭ), *adj.* Also **un·fit′ten** (-′n). Unfit. *Nov Dial.*

un·fix′ (ŭn·fĭks′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fix.*] To loosen from a fastening; to detach from anything that holds; to unsettle; as, to *unfix* a bayonet; to *unfix* the mind or affections; also, to dissolve. **—** *v. i.* To become unfixed.

un·flag′ (ŭn·flăg′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *flag.*] To remove flagging from.

un·flag′ging (-ĭng), *adj.* Not flagging; continuing with vigor. **— un·flag′ging·ly,** *adv.* **— un·flag′ging·ness,** *n.*

un·flame′ (ŭn·flām′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *flame.*] To take the flame from. *Obs.*

un·fledged′ (ŭn·flĕjd′; 66), *adj.* Not fledged; not feathered; hence, not fully developed; immature. **— un·fledged′ness,** *n.*

un·fleece′ (ŭn·flēs′), *v. t.* To fleece.

un·flesh′ (ŭn·flĕsh′), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To deprive of flesh; reduce to a skeleton.

un·fleshed′ (ŭn·flĕsht′; 66), *adj.* Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; untried.

un·flesh′ly (ŭn·flĕsh′lĭ), *adj.* Not of the flesh; spiritual. **— un·flesh′li·ness,** *n.*

un·flesh′y (-ĭ), *adj.* Fleshless.

un·flex′i·ble (ŭn·flĕk′sĭ·b'l), *adj.* Inflexible. **— un·flex′i·ble·ness,** *n.* **— un·flex′i·bly,** *adv.*

un·flinch′ing (ŭn·flĭn′chĭng; 105), *adj.* Not flinching or shrinking; unyielding.
Syn. — Stanch, steadfast, unwavering.
Ant. — Cringing, shrinking.
— un·flinch′ing·ly, *adv.* **— un·flinch′ing·ness,** *n.*

un·flow′er (ŭn·flou′ĕr), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To strip of flowers.

un·flush′ (ŭn·flŭsh′), *v. i.* To lose its flush.

un·fold′ (ŭn·fōld′), *v. t. & i.* [See 1st UN-.] To release or come forth from a fold, or pen.

un·fold′ (ŭn·fōld′), *v.* [AS. *unfealdan.* See 1st UN-; 1st FOLD.] *Transitive:* **1.** To open the folds of; to expand; to spread out; as, to *unfold* a tablecloth.
Unfold thy forehead gathered into frowns. *Herbert.*
2. To open, as anything covered or close; to lay open to view or contemplation; to bring out in the details, or by successive development; to display; disclose; reveal; as, to *unfold* one's designs; to *unfold* the principles of a science.
Unfold the passion of my love. *Shak.*
3. To remove from the folds of; unwrap; release.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To open; expand; to become disclosed or developed; as, buds *unfold* in the sun.
2. *Philol.* To develop a parasitic vowel by anaptyxis.
Syn. — Spread, open, unfurl; divulge.
Ant. — Fold; cover, hide.

un·fold′ed (-fōl′dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *adj.* Not confined in a fold.

un·fold′ed, *adj.* Also **un·fold′en** (-fōl′dĕn). Not folded; open.

un·fold′er (ŭn·fōl′dĕr), *n.* One who or that which unfolds.

un·fold′ing, *n.* Act, process, or an instance, of expanding or opening out from a fold; as, the *unfolding* of a bud.

un·fold′ment (ŭn·fōld′mĕnt), *n.* Act or process of unfolding.

un·fool′ (ŭn·fōōl′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fool.*] To restore from folly, or from being a fool.

un·foot′ed (ŭn·fōōt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Untrodden.

un′for·bade′ (ŭn′fôr·băd′), *adj.* Unforbidden.

un·forced′ (ŭn·fôrst′; 181), *adj.* Not forced; voluntary. **— un·forc′ed·ly** (-fôr′sĕd·lĭ), *adv.* **— un·forc′ed·ness,** *n.*

un′fore·see′ (ŭn′fôr·sē′), *v. t.* [From UNFORESEEN.] To fail to foresee.

un·fore′skinned′ (ŭn·fôr′skĭnd′), *adj.* Circumcised. *Obs.*

un′for·get′ta·ble (ŭn′fôr·gĕt′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not forgettable; enduring in memory. *"Unforgettable truths."* *Emerson.*
— un′for·get′ta·ble·ness, *n.* **— un′for·get′ta·bly,** *adv.*

un′for·give′ness (-gĭv′nĕs; -nĭs), *n.* Unforgivingness.

un′for·giv′er (-gĭv′ĕr), *n.* One who does not forgive. *Rare.*

un′for·giv′ing (-ĭng), *adj.* Not forgiving; cherishing offense. **— un′for·giv′ing·ly,** *adv.* **— -giv′ing·ness,** *n.*

un·for′mal (ŭn·fôr′măl), *adj.* Informal. **— un′for·mal′i·ty** (ŭn′fôr·măl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **— un·for′mal·ly,** *adv.* **— un·for′mal·ness,** *n.*

un·formed′ (ŭn·fôrmd′; 66), *adj.* Not formed; not arranged in regular shape, order, or relations; shapeless; amorphous; specif., *Biol.,* unorganized; as an *unformed* ferment.

unformed stars. *Astron.* Sparsile stars. See SPARSILE.

un·for′tu·nate (ŭn·fôr′tū·nĭt), *adj.* Not fortunate; unsuccessful; not prosperous; unlucky; attended with or resulting in misfortune; as, an *unfortunate* venture; an *unfortunate* man. **—** *n.* An unfortunate person; specif: **a** A prostitute. **b** *Irish.* An insane person. **— un·for′tu·nate·ly,** *adv.* **— un·for′tu·nate·ness,** *n.*

un·for′tu·nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To render unfortunate.

un·for′tune (ŭn·fôr′tŭn), *n.* Misfortune

un·found′ (ŭn·found′), *v. t.* To disestablish. *Obs.*

un·found′ (66), *adj.* Not found; remaining unknown.

un·found′ed, *adj.* **1.** Unstable. *Obs.*
2. Not founded; not built or established.
3. Having no foundation; baseless; vain; idle; as, *unfounded* expectations.
Syn. — Groundless.
Ant. — Well-founded, established.
— un·found′ed·ly, *adv.* **— un·found′ed·ness,** *n.*

un·frame′ (ŭn·frām′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *frame.*] **1.** To take apart, or destroy the frame of. *Obs.*
2. To take out of a frame, as a picture.

un·fran′gi·ble (ŭn·frăn′jĭ·b'l), *adj.* Infrangible. *Obs.*

un·fraught′ (ŭn·frôt′), *v. t.* To disburden. *Obs.*

un·fraught′, *adj.* Not fraught; not burdened.

un·free′ (ŭn·frē′; 66), *adj.* Not free; lacking freedom; not made free. **— un·free′ly,** *adv.* **— un·free′ness,** *n.*

un·free′dom (-dŭm), *n.* Want of freedom.

un·free′man (-măn), *n.* One who is not a freeman.

un–French′ (ŭn·frĕnch′; 105), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To translate from French. *Obs.*

un–French′ (66), *adj.* Not French; unlike what is French.

un·fre′quent (ŭn·frē′kwĕnt), *adj.* Infrequent. **— un·fre′quen·cy** (-kwĕn·sĭ), *n.* **— un·fre′quent·ly,** *adv.* **— un·fre′quent·ness,** *n.*

un′fa·nat′i·cal, *adj.,* un·fan′ci·a·ble, *adj.,* un·fan′cied, *adj.,* un·fan′ci·ful, *adj.,* un·fan′fare, *n.,* un·fanged′, *adj.,* un·fan′nel, *v. t.,* un·fanned′, *adj.,* un′fan·tas′tic, *adj.,* un′fantas′ti·cal, *adj.,* un′fan·tas′ti·cal·ly, *adv.,* un·far′, *adj.,* un·farced′, *adj.,* un·far′ci·cal, *adj.,* un′fare·welled′, *adj.,* un·farmed′, *adj.,* un·farm′ing, *adj.,* un′far·sight′ed, *adj.,* un·fas′ci·at′ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·fas′ci·nate, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·fas′ci·nat′ed, *adj.,* un·fas′ci·nat′ing, *adj.,* un·fas′ten·a·ble, *adj.,* un·fas′tened, *adj.,* un·fas′ten·er, *adj.,* un′fas·tid′i·ous, *adj.,* un′fas·tid′i·ous·ly, *adv.,* un′fas·tid′i·ous·ness, *n.,* un·fast′ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·fa′ther, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·fa′ther·like′, *adj.,* un·fa′ther·li·ness, *n.,* un·fa′ther·ly, *adj.,* un′fath·om·a·bil′i·ty, *n.,* un·fath′om·a·ble, *adj.,* un·fath′om·a·ble·ness, *n.,* un·fath′om·a·bly, *adv.,* un·fath′omed, *adj.* See UN-, not. [ble. *Obs.*

un·fat′i·ga·ble, *adj.* Indefatiga-

un′fa·tigue′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un′fa·tigue′a·ble, *adj.,* un′fatigued′, un′fa·tig′uing, *adj.,* un·fat′ta·ble, un·fat′ted, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·fat′ten, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·fau′cet·ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·fauld′, Scot. var. of UNFOLD.

un·fault′find′ing, *adj.,* un·fault′y, *adj.,* un·fa′vored, -fa′voured, *adj.,* un·fa′vor·ing, un·fa′vour·ing, *adj.,* un·fa′vor·ite, *adj.,* un·fawn′ing, *adj.,* un·fe′al·ty, *n.,* un·feared′, *adj.,* un·fear′ful, *adj.,* un·fear′ful·ly, *adv.,* un·fear′ing, *adj.,* un·fear′ing·ly, *adv.,* un·feast′ed, *adj.,* un·feath′ered, *adj.,* un·fee′cund, *adj.,* un·fe′cundat′ed, *adj.,* un·fed′, *adj.,* un·fed′er·al, *adj.,* un·fed′er·at′ed, *adj.,* un·fee′ble, *adj.,* un·feed′, *adj.,* un·feed′a·ble, un·feed′ing, *adj.* un·fee′ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·feel′. Var. of UNFELL.

un′fe·lic′i·tat′ed, *adj.,* un′fe·lic′i·tat′ing, *adj.,* un·fe′line, *adj.,* un·fell′a·ble, un·felled′, *adj.,* un·fel′lies, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·fel′low, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·fel′low·like′, *adj.,* un·fel′low·ly, *adv.,* un·fel′low·shiped, *adj.,* un·fel′on, *adj.,* un′fe·lo′ni·ous, *adj.,* un′fe·lo′ni·ous·ly, *adv.,* un·fel′o·ny, *n.,* un·felt′, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·felt′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·felt′ed, *adj.,* un·fe′male, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·fem′i·nine, *adj.,* un·fem′i·nine·ly, *adv.,* un·fem′i·nine·ness, *n.,* un′fem·i·nin′i·ty, *n.,* un·fem′i·nist, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un′fen′di·nate, *v. t.,* un·fence′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·fenced′, *adj.,* un·fend′ered, *adj.,* un′fe·nes′trat·ed, *adj.,* un·Fe′ni·an, *adj.,* un·feoffed′, *adj.,* un′fer·ment′a·ble, *adj.,* un′fermen′ta·ble·ness, *n.,* un′fermen′ta·bly, *adv.,* un′fer·ment′ed, *adj.,* un′fer·ment′ing, *adj.,* un·fern′like′, *adj.,* un′fe·ro′cious, *adj.,* un·fer′ret·ed, *adj.,* un·fer′ried, *adj.,* un·fer′ti·liz′a·ble, *adj.,* un·fer′ti·lized, *adj.,* un·fer′vent, *adj.,* un·fer′vid, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·fes′tered, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·fes′tered, *adj.,* un·fes′tive, *adj.,* un·fes′tive·ly, *adv.,* un′festooned′, *adj.,* un·fetch′a·ble, *adj.,* un·fetched′, *adj.,* un·fet′ed, *adj.,* un·fet′tered, *adj.,* un·feu′dal, *adj.,* un·feu′dal·ized, *adj.,* un·fe′vered, *adj.,* un·fe′ver·ish, *adj.,* un·few′, *adj.,* un·fibbed′, *adj.,* un·fib′bing, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·fi′ber, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·fi′bered, *adj.,* un·fi′brous, *adj.,* un·fick′le, *adj.,* un′fic·tĭ′tious, *adj.,* un·fi′del·i·ty, *n.,* un·fidg′et·ing, *adj.,* un·field′ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·fiend′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·fiend′like′, *adj.,* un·fierce′, *adj.* un·fi′er·y, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·fight′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·fight′a·ble, *adj.,* un·fight′ing, *adj.,* un·fig′ur·a·ble, *adj.,* un·fig′ur·a·tive, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un′fil·a·ment′ous, *adj.,* un·filched′, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·file′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·filed′, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·fill′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·filled′, un·fill′ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·film′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·filmed′, *adj.,* un·fil′tered, *adj.,* un·fil′trat·ed, *adj.,* un·fin′a·ble, *adj.,* un·fine′, *adj.,* unfined′, *adj.,* un·fi·nessed′, *adj.,* un·fin′i·cal, *adj.,* un·fin′ish·a·ble, *adj.,* un·fi′nite, *adj.,* un·Finn′ish, *adj.,* un·fired′, *adj.,* un·fire′proof′, *adj.,* un·fir′ing, *adj.,* un′-first′-class′, *adj.,* unfis′cal, *adj.,* un·fish′a·ble, *adj.,* un·fished′, *adj.,* un·fish′ing, *adj.,* un·fish′like′, *adj.,* un·fis′sile, *adj.,* un·fis′tu·lous, *adj.,* un·fit′ta·ble, *adj.,* un·fit′ted, *adj.,* un·fit′ted·ness, *n.,* un·fit′ting, *adj.,* un·fit′ting·ly, *adv.,* un·fit′ting·ness, *n.,* un·fix′a·ble, *adj.,* un·fix′at·ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·fixed′, *part. adj.* of UNFIX.

un·fixed′, *adj.,* un·fix′ed·ness, *adj.,* un·fix′ing, *adj.,* un·fix′i·ty, *n.,* un·flagged′, *adj.,* un′fla·gi′tious, *adj.,* un·fla′grant, *adj.,* un·flak′y, *adj.,* un′flam·boy′ant, *adj.,* un·flam′ing, *adj.,* unflanged′, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·flank′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·flanked′, *adj.,* un·flap′ping, *adj.,* un·flash′ing, *adj.,* un·flat′, *adj.,* un·flat′ed, *adj.,* un·fe′vered, *adj.,* un·flat′ter·a·ble, un·flat′tered, un·flat′ter·ing, *adj.,* un·flat′ter·ing·ly, *adv.,* unflaunt′ed, *adj.,* un·fla′vored, -fla′voured, *adj.,* un·flawed′, *adj.,* un·flayed′, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·flead′ (-flĕd′; -flēd′), *adj.* Not flayed. See 4th FLEA.

un·flecked′, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·fledge′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·fledge′, *adj.* = UNFLEDGED. *Obs.*

un·fleeced′, *adj.,* un·flee′ing, *adj.,* un·fleet′ing, *adj.,* un·Flem′ish, *adj.,* un·fletched′, *adj.,* un·flexed′, *adj.,* un·flick′er·ing, *adj.,* un·flick′er·ing·ly, *adv.,* unflight′y, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·flint′i·fy, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·flip′pant, *adj.,* un′flir·ta′tious, *adj.,* un·flitched′, *adj.,* un·float′a·ble, *adj.,* un·float′ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·flock′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·flog′ga·ble, un·flogged′, *adj.,* un·flood′ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·floor′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·floored′, *adj.,* un·Flor′entine, *adj.,* un·flor′id, *adj.,* un·floss′y, *adj.,* un·flounced′, unfloured′, *adj.,* un·flour′ished, unflour′ish·ing, *adj.,* un·flout′ed, *adj.,* un·flow′ered, *adj.,* un·flow′ing, *adj.,* un·flown′, *adj.,* un·fluc′tu·at′ing, *adj.,* un·flu′ent, *adj.,* un·flu′id, *adj.,* un·fluked′, *adj.,* un·flunked′, *adj.,* un′flu·o·res′cent, *adj.,* un·flur′ried, *adj.,* un·flushed′, *adj.,* un·flus′tered, *adj.,* un·flut′ed, *adj.,* un·flut′ter·a·ble, *adj.,* un·flut′tered, *adj.,* un·flut′ter·ing, *adj.,* un·flu′vi·al, *adj.,* un·flux′ile, *adj.,* un·fly′ing, *adj.,* un·foaled′, *adj.,* unfo′cused, *adj.,* un·fo′cused, unfo′cussed, *adj.,* un·fog′gy, *adj.,* un·foil′a·ble, *adj.,* un·foiled′, *adj.,* un·foist′ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·fold′a·ble, *adj.* That cannot be unfolded. *Obs.*

un·fold′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

un·fold′a·ble, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·fold′ure, *n.* = UNFOLDMENT.

un·fo′li·aged, *adj.,* un·fo′li·at′ed, *adj.,* un·fol′low·a·ble, un·fol′lowed, un·fol′low·ing, *adj.,* un′fo·ment′ed, *adj.,* un·fond′, *adj.,* un·fon′dled, *adj.,* un·fond′ness, *n.,* un·food′ful, *adj.,* un·fool′able, un·fooled′, un·fool′ing, *adj.,* un·fool′ish, *adj.,* un·foot′sore′, *adj.,* un·fop′pish, *adj.,* un·for′aged, *adj.,* un′for·bear′ance, *n.,* un′for·bear′ing, *adj.,* un′for·bid′, *adj.,* un′for·bid′den, *adj.,* un′for·bid′den·ness, *adj.,* un′for·bid′ding, *adj.,* un·force′a·ble, *adj.,* un·forced′, *adj.,* un·fore′ly, *adv.,* un·forc′i·ble·ness, *n.,* un·forc′i·bly, *adv.,* un·ford′a·ble, *adj.,* un·ford′a·ble·ness, *n.,* un·ford′ed, *adj.,* un′fore·bod′ed, *adj.,* un′fore·bod′ing, *adj.,* un′fore·cast′ed, *adj.,* un′fore·gone′, *adj.,* un′fore·go′ing, *adj.,* un′fore·know′a·ble, *adj.,* un′fore·known′, *adj.,* un′fo·ren′sic, *adj.,* un′fore·or·dained′, *adj.,* un′fore·see′a·ble, *adj.,* un′fore·see′a·bleness, *n.,* un′fore·see′a·bly, *adv.,* un′fore·see′ing, *adj.,* un′fore·see′ing·ly, *adv.,* un′fore·seen′, *adj.,* un′fore·seen′ly, *adv.,* un′fore·seen′ness, *n.,* un′fore·short′ened, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·for′est, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un′fore·stall′a·ble, un′fore·stalled′, *adj.,* un·for′est·ed, *adj.,* un′fore·tell′a·ble, *adj.,* un′fore·tell′ing, *adj.,* un′for·get′a·bil′i·ty, *n.,* un′for·get′ful (un′fôr·thĕt′fōōl; un′fôr·thĕt′fōōl; -f'l; 181), *adj.,* un′fore·told′, *adj.,* un′fore·warned′, *adj.,* un′fore·warn′ed·ness, *n.,* un·for′feit, *adj.,* un·for′feit·a·ble, *adj.,* un·for′feited, *adj.,* un′for·gi′ve·bil′i·ty, *n.,* un·forge′a·ble, *adj.,* un·forged′, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un′for·get′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un′for·get′ful, *adj.,* un′for·get′ting, *adj.,* un′for·get′ting·ly, *adv.,* un′for·giv′a·ble, *adj.,* un′for·giv′a·ble·ness, *n.,* un′for·giv′a·bly, *adv.,* un′for·giv′en, *adj.* [cf. AS. *unforgiefen*], un·forgone′, *adj.,* un′for·got′, *adj.,* un′for·got′ten, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·fork′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·forked′, *adj.,* un·fork′ed·ness, *n.,* un′for·lorn′, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·form′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·for′mal·ized, *adj.,* un·form′a·tive, *adj.,* un·for′mi·da·ble, *adj.,* un·for′mu·la·ble, *adj.,* un·for′mu·lar·i′z·a·ble, *adj.* See UN-, not. [UN-.]

un·for′mu·lar·ize, *v. t.* See 1st

un·for′mu·lat′ed, *adj.,* un′for·mu·lis′tic, *adj.,* un′for·sak′en, un′for·sak′ing, un′for·sook′, *adj.,* un·for′ci·ble·ness, *n.,* un·forc′i·bly, *adv.,* un·ford′a·ble, *adj.,* un·ford′ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·for′ti·fy, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un′for·tu′i·tous, *adj.* See UN-, not. [ate. *Obs.*

un·for′tun·a·ble, *adj.* Unfortun-

un·for′tu·na·cy, *n.* Misfortune. *Obs.*

unfortunate signs. *Astrol.* = UNFROPITIOUS SIGNS (see NOCTURNAL SIGNS).

un·for′ward, *adj.,* un·for′warded, *adj.,* un′fos·sil·if′er·ous, *adj.,* un·fos′sil·ized, *adj.,* un·fos′tered, *adj.,* un·fought′, *adj.,* unfought′en, *adj.,* un·foul′, unfoul′a·ble, un·fouled′, *adj.,* unfound′ered, *adj.,* un·found′tained, *adj.,* un·fowl′like′, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·foxed′, *adj.* Sober. *Obs.*

un·fox′y, *adj.,* un·frac′tured, *adj.,* un·fra′grance, *n.,* un·fra′grant, *adj.,* un·fra′grant·ly, *adv.,* un·frail′, *adj.,* un·fram′a·ble, *adj.,* un·fram′a·ble·ness, *n.,* unfram′a·bly, *adv.,* un·framed′, *adj.,* un·fran′chised, *adj.,* un′-Fran·cis′can, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·frank′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·frank′, *adj.,* un·frank′a·ble, *adj.,* un·frank′ed, *adj.,* unfrank′ly, *adv.,* un·frank′ness, *n.,* un′fra·ter′nal, *adj.,* un·fraz′er·niz′ing, *adj.,* un·fraud′ulent, *adj.,* un·frayed′, *adj.,* unfreck′led, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·free′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·freed′, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·free′hold′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·free′ly, *adv.,* un′-free′-trade′, *adj.,* un·freez′a·ble, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·freeze′, *v. t. & i.* See 1st

un·freez′ing, *adj.,* un·freight′ed, *adj.,* un·french′i·fied, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·french′i·fy, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·fren′zied, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un′fre·quent′ (ŭn′frē·kwĕnt′), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To cease to frequent. *Obs.*

un′fre·quent′ed, *adj.* [*un-* not + *frequented.*] Rarely visited; seldom or never resorted to by human beings. — **un′fre·quent′ed·ness,** *n.*
Syn. — Lonely, deserted. **Ant.** — Crowded, thronged.

un·fret′ (ŭn·frĕt′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fret.*] To smooth. *Obs.*

un·friend′ (ŭn·frĕnd′), *n.* **1.** An enemy. *Chiefly Scot.* **2.** One not a Friend.

un·friend′ed (ŭn·frĕn′dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *adj.* Having no friends; not befriended. — **un·friend′ed·ness,** *n.*

un·friend′ing, *adj.* Not befriending.

un·friend′ly (ŭn·frĕnd′lĭ), *adj.* **1.** Not friendly; not kind or benevolent; hostile; as an *unfriendly* nation. **2.** Not favorable; not adapted to promote or support any object; as, weather *unfriendly* to health. — **un·friend′li·ly,** *adv.* — **un·friend′li·ness,** *n.* — **un·friend′ly,** *adv.*

un·fright′ed (ŭn·frīt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Unfrightened; fearless.

un·frock′ (ŭn·frŏk′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *frock.*] To deprive or divest of a frock; specif., to deprive of priestly character or privilege; as, to *unfrock* a priest.

un·fro′zen (ŭn·frō′z'n), *past part.* of UNFREEZE.

un·fro′zen, *adj.* Not frozen; uncongealed.

un·fruc′ti·fy (ŭn·frŭk′tĭ·fī), *v. t.* To make unfruitful.

un·fruc′tu·ous (-tū·ŭs), *adj.* Unfruitful. — **un′fruc·tu·os′i·ty** (ŭn′frŭk·tū·ŏs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·fruc′tu·ous·ly,** *adv.*

un·fruit′ful (ŭn·frōōt′fŏōl), *adj.* Not producing fruit or offspring; infertile; barren; unproductive; not remunerative; unprofitable. — **un·fruit′ful·ly,** *adv.* — **un·fruit′ful·ness,** *n.*

un′ful·fill′, un′ful·fill′ (ŭn′fŏōl·fĭl′), *v. t.* To fail to fulfill. — **un′ful·fill′ment, un′ful·fil′ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

un·fumed′ (ŭn·fūmd′; 66), *adj.* Not exposed to fumes; not fumigated; also, not distilled.

un·fund′ed (ŭn·fŭn′dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *adj.* Not funded; floating; as, an *unfunded* debt.

un·fur′ (ŭn·fûr′), *v. t.* To strip of fur.

un·furl′ (ŭn·fûrl′), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *furl.*] To loose from a furled state; to unfold; to expand; to open or spread; as, to *unfurl* sails; to *unfurl* a flag.

un·fur′nish (ŭn·fûr′nĭsh), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *furnish.*] To strip of what furnishes, now esp. of furniture; to divest; to dismantle.

un·fur′ther·some (ŭn·fûr′thĕr·sŭm), *adj.* Hampering; difficult. *Scot.*

un·fu′si·ble (ŭn·fū′zĭ·b'l), *adj.* Infusible. — **un·fu′si·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·fu′si·bly,** *adv.*

un·gain′ (ŭn·gān′), *adj.* [ME. *ungein.* See UNGAINLY; cf. GAIN, *adj.*] *Archaic & Dial.* **a** Inconvenient of access or passage; hence, inconvenient; unpleasant; disagreeable. **b** Clumsy; ungainly; unskilled.

un·gain′like′ (-lĭk′), *adj.* Unseemly.

un·gain′ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In an ungainly manner.

un·gain′ly, *adj.* [ME. *ungeinliche,* adv., fr. *ungein* inconvenient. See UN- not; GAINLY.] **1.** Not gainly; clumsy; awkward; uncouth; as, an *ungainly* walk. **2.** Unsuitable; unprofitable. *Obs.* *Hammond.*
Syn. — See AWKWARD. **Ant.** — Graceful.
— **un·gain′li·ness,** *n.*

un·gain′ness (ŭn·gān′nĕs), *n.* Awkwardness.

un′ga·ite (ōōng′gä·ĭt), *n.* [From *Unga* I., Kamchatka.] *Petrog.* An oligoclase-dacite.

un·gal′lant (ŭn·găl′ănt; *see* GALLANT, *adj.*), *adj.* Not gallant. — **un·gal′lant·ly,** *adv.* — **un·gal′lant·ness,** *n.*

un′ga·ro (ōōng′gä·rō), *n.* [It *ungaro,* lit., Hungarian.] Also **on′ga·ro** (ŏng′-). A gold coin of ducat size issued (15th century) by Matthias Corvinus of Hungary, having the Madonna for type; — popularly so called in Italy, where it was imitated widely.

un·gear′ (ŭn·gēr′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *gear.*] **1.** To unharness. **2.** To strip of gear; to throw out of gear. **3.** To disconnect the gears or gearing of.

un·gen′dered (ŭn·jĕn′dĕrd), *adj.* Not engendered. *Obs.*

un·gen′er·ous (ŭn·jĕn′ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Not generous; illiberal; exacting, harsh, mean, or the like. — **un·gen′er·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **un·gen′er·ous·ness,** *n.*

un·gen′ial (ŭn·jēn′yăl; -jē′nĭ·ăl), *adj.* Not genial (esp. in sense 2); disagreeable; uncongenial. — **un′ge·ni·al′i·ty** (ŭn′jē·nĭ·ăl′ĭ·tĭ; ŭn′jēn·yăl′-), *n.* — **un·gen′ial·ly,** *adv.* — **un·gen′ial·ness,** *n.*

un·gen′i·tured (ŭn·jĕn′ĭ·tûrd), *adj.* [*un-* not + *geniture.*] Without genitals; impotent. *Rare.* *Shak.*

un′gen·teel′ (ŭn′jĕn·tēl′), *adj.* Not genteel; inelegant. — **un′gen·teel′ly** (-lĭ), *adv.* — **un′gen·teel′ness,** *n.*

un·gen′tle (ŭn·jĕn′t'l), *adj.* **1.** *Archaic.* **a** Not of or befitting one of gentle birth. **b** Unmannerly; discourteous. **2.** Not gentle; rude; rough; harsh.
— **un·gen′tle·ness,** *n.* — **un·gen′tly** (-tlĭ), *adv.*

un·gen′tle·man (-măn), *n.* One not a gentleman. *Obs.*
— *v. t.* To disqualify as a gentleman.

un·gen′tle·man·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To render not a gentleman. *Rare.*

un·gen′tle·man·ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Not gentlemanly; unbecoming in a gentleman; ill-bred. — **un·gen′tle·man·li·ness,** *n.*

un·get′ (ŭn·gĕt′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *get.*] To undo the getting or begetting of.

un·gift′ed (ŭn·gĭf′tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Being without gifts, esp. native gifts or endowments. — **un·gift′ed·ness,** *n.*

un·gild′ (ŭn·gĭld′), *v. t.* To remove gilding from.

un·gill′ (ŭn·gĭl′), *v. t.* To remove from a gill net, as fish.

un·gird′ (ŭn·gûrd′), *v. t.* [AS. *ungyrdan.* See 1st UN-; GIRD.] To loose the girdle or band of; to unbind.

un·girt′ (ŭn·gûrt′; 66), *adj.* Having the girdle off or loose; hence, slack, loose; not braced.

un·girt′ (ŭn·gûrt′), *v. t.* = UNGIRD. *Obs.*

un·girth′ (-gûrth′), *v. t.* To release by or as by undoing a girth.

un·give′ (ŭn·gĭv′), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* (intensive) + *give.*] To yield; relax. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

ung′ka, ung′ka pu′ti (ŏŏng′kä pōō′tĭ), *n.* [Malay *uṅka* gibbon + *puteh* white.] A gibbon; esp., the siamang.

un·glaze′ (ŭn·glāz′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *glaze.*] To remove the glass from, as a window.

un·glazed′ (ŭn·glāzd′; 66), *adj.* Not glazed; also, not furnished with glass, esp. glass windows.

un′gle (ŭng′g'l), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *ongle,* fr. L. *ungula.*] Claw; nail; also, an ungula. *Obs.*

un·glee′ (ŏŏng·glē′), *n. sing. & pl.* [Hind. *uṅglī,* fr. Skr. *aṅguli* finger.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

un·glo′ri·ous (ŭn·glō′rĭ·ŭs; 181), *adj.* Inglorious. — **un·glo′ri·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **un·glo′ri·ous·ness,** *n.*

un·glo′ry (-rĭ), *v. t.* To strip of glory.

un·glove′ (ŭn·glŭv′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *glove.*] To take off the glove or gloves of, as the hand.

un·glue′ (ŭn·glōō′; 242), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *glue.*] To part or open (anything fastened with or as with glue); hence, to open; detach; dissolve.
She stretches, gapes, *unglues* her eyes. *Swift.*

un·gnaw′ (ŭn·nô′), *v. t.* To free by gnawing.

un·god′ (ŭn·gŏd′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *god.*] **1.** To undeify. **2.** To make godless or atheistic. *Obs.*

un·god′ly (-lĭ), *adj.* **1.** Not godly; not having regard for God; disobedient to God; wicked; impious; sinful. **2.** Marked by wickedness. "This *ungodly* day." *Shak.* **3.** Atrocious; outrageous; unearthly. *Colloq.*
— **un·god′li·ly,** *adv.* — **un·god′li·ness,** *n.*

un·gone′ (ŭn·gŏn′; 185), *adj.* Not yet gone.

un·good′ (ŭn·gŏŏd′), *adj.* [AS. *uṅgōd.*] Not good; bad.

un′good′ (ŭn′gŏŏd′), *n.* Evil; wickedness.

un·got′ten (ŭn·gŏt′n), *adj.* Also **un·got′** (-gŏt′). **1.** Not begotten. **2.** Not got or obtained.

un·gov′ern·a·ble (ŭn·gŭv′ĕr·nȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not governable; not capable of being governed, ruled, or restrained; licentious; wild; unbridled; as, *ungovernable* passions. — **un·gov′ern·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·gov′ern·a·bly,** *adv.*
Syn. — Irrepressible, unruly, wild.
Ant. — Tractable, docile.

un·gown′ (ŭn·goun′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *gown.*] To strip of a gown; to unfrock, as a priest.

un·grace′ (ŭn·grās′), *n.* Want of grace.

un·grace′ful (ŭn·grās′fŏŏl), *adj.* Not graceful; inelegant; awkward; clumsy; as, *ungraceful* manners or speech. — **un·grace′ful·ly,** *adv.* — **un·grace′ful·ness,** *n.*

un·gra′cious (ŭn·grā′shŭs), *adj.* Not gracious; as: **a** *Obs.* (1) Graceless; wicked. (2) Not favorable; unfortunate. (3) Unmannerly. **b** Not acceptable; disliked; unpleasant; unattractive; offensive. **c** Not courteous; rude.
— **un·gra′cious·ly,** *adv.* — **un·gra′cious·ness,** *n.*

un·grad′ed (ŭn·grād′ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Not graded; as: **a** Not laid out with gradients. **b** Not classified in grades. **c** Not assigned to a grade.

ungraded school. A school in which pupils are not classified by grades.

un′gram·mat′i·cal (ŭn′grȧ·măt′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also **un′gram·mat′ic** (-ĭk). Not grammatical; not according to, or not following, the rules of grammar; incorrect. — **un′gram·mat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **un′gram·mat′i·cal·ness,** *n.*

un′gram·mat′i·cism (-ĭ·sĭz′m), *n.* *Gram.* An instance of faulty grammar.

un·grate′ful (ŭn·grāt′fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* **1.** Not grateful; not thankful for favors; making no returns, or making ill return, for kindness, attention, etc.; ingrateful. **2.** Unpleasing; unacceptable; disagreeable; as, harsh sounds are *ungrateful* to the ear.
— **un·grate′ful·ly,** *adv.* — **un·grate′ful·ness,** *n.*

un·grave′ (ŭn·grāv′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + 5th *grave,* 4.] To disinter.

un·grave′, *adj.* [*un-* not + *grave,* adj.] Not serious; light. *Obs.*

un·grave′ly, *adv.* Not gravely; indecently.

un·gree′a·ble (ŭn·grē′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Disagreeable. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

un·green′ (ŭn·grēn′; 66), *adj.* [Cf. AS. *unǣrēne* not green.] Sere; withered.

un·green′ (ŭn·grēn′), *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·gripe′ (ŭn·grīp′), *v. t.* To loosen.

un·ground′ed (ŭn·groun′dĕd; -dĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Not grounded; as: **a** Baseless; unfounded. **b** Uninformed; uninstructed. **c** *Elec.* Not connected with the ground.
— **un·ground′ed·ly,** *adv.* — **un·ground′ed·ness,** *n.*

un′gual (ŭng′gwăl), *adj.* [L. *unguis* a nail, claw, hoof. See NAIL.] Pertaining to, resembling, or bearing, a nail, claw, or hoof.

un′gual, *n.* A nail, hoof, or claw.

un·guard′ (ŭn·gärd′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *guard.*] To remove the guard from.

un·guard′ed (ŭn·gär′dĕd; -dĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Not guarded; as: **a** Unprotected. **b** Incautious; careless. **c** Not screened off. — **un·guard′ed·ly,** *adv.* — **un·guard′ed·ness,** *n.*

un′gue·al (ŭng′gwē·ăl), *adj.* [Cf. F. *onguéal.* See UNGUAL.] Ungual. *Rare.*

un′guent (ŭng′gwĕnt), *n.* [L. *unguentum.* See OINTMENT; cf. UNCTION, UNCTUOUS.] A lubricant or salve for sores, burns, or the like; an ointment or cerate. — **un′guent,** *adj.*

un′guent, *v. t.* To anoint with or as with an unguent.

un′guen·tar′i·um (ŭng′gwĕn·tär′ĭ·ŭm; 79), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [L. *unguentarius* pertaining to ointment. See UNGUENT.] *Class. Antiq.* A vessel used to hold unguents. Cf. ALABASTRUM **a**; AMPULLA, 1; ARYBALLUS; LECYTHUS.

un′guen·tar′y (ŭng′gwĕn·tĕr′ĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *n.* Also **un′guen·tar′i·an** (-tär′ĭ·ăn). [L. *unguentarius.*] A maker of or dealer in unguents. *Obs.*

un′guen·tar′y, *adj.* [L. *unguentarius.*] Like an unguent; for or connected with unguents.

unguenti-. A combining form for *unguent,* as in **un′guen·tif′er·ous.** See -FEROUS.

un·guen′to (ŭng·gwĕn′tō), *n.* [It.] An unguent. *Obs.*

un·guen′tous (ŭng·gwĕn′tŭs), *adj.* Unguentary.

un·guen′tum (ŭng·gwĕn′tŭm), *n.* [L.] *Pharm.* An ointment, esp. simple ointment. See OINTMENT, 1.

ungui-. A combining form from Latin *unguis,* a nail or claw, as in **un·guif′er·ous, un′gui·form.**

un′gui·corn (ŭng′gwĭ·kôrn), *n.* [*ungui-* + *-corn.*] *Zool.* The dertrotheca.

Un·guic′u·la′ta (ŭng·gwĭk′ū·lā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *unguiculus* finger nail.] *Zool.* The Mammalia having claws or nails, as disting. from hoofed animals (Ungulata) and cetaceans. It is no longer considered a natural group, though in use as a convenient collective designation.

un·guic′u·late (ŭng·gwĭk′ū·lăt), *adj.* **1.** Furnished with nails, claws, or hooks; clawed; specif., *Zool.,* pertaining to the Unguiculata. **2.** *Bot.* Tapering below into a claw or a stalklike base; — said of certain petals, as those of the pink, wallflower, etc.

un·guic′u·late, *n.* One of the Unguiculata.

un′gui·cule (ŭng′gwĭ·kūl), *n.* [F. (Rabelais), fr. L. *unguiculus.*] Fingernail. *Obs.*

un·guiled′ (ŭn·gīld′), *adj.* Unbeguiled. *Scot.*

---

un·fret′, *adj.,* **un·fret′ful,** *adj.,* **un·fret′ting,** *adj.,* **un·fri′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·fri′ar·like′,** *adj.,* **un·fric′a·tive,** *adj.,* **un·fric′tioned,** *adj.,* **un·fried′,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·friend′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·friend′like′, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·friend′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

un·fright′en·a·ble, *adj.,* **un·fright′ened,** *adj.,* **un·fright′ened·ness,** *n.,* **un·fright′ful,** *adj.,* **un·frig′id,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·frill′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·frilled′, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·fringe′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·fringed′, *adj.,* **un·frisk′y,** *adj.,* **un·friv′o·lous,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·frizz′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·friz′zled, *adj.,* **un·friz′zy,** *adj.,* **un·frocked′,** *adj.,* **un·frog′like′,** *adj.,* **un·frol′ic·some,** *adj.,* **un·front′ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·frost′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·frost′ed, *adj.,* **un·frost′y,** *adj.,* **un·frounced′,** *adj.,* **un·fro′ward,** *adj.,* **un·fro′ward·ly,** *adv.,* **un·frown′ing,** *adj.,* **un·froze′,** *adj.,* **un·fruc′ted,** *adj.,* **un·fruc′ti·fied,** *adj.,* **un·fru′gal,** *adj.,* **un·fru′gal·ly,** *adv.,* **un·fru′gal·ness,** *n.,* **un·fruit′y,** *adj.,* **un·frus′tra·ble,** *adj.,* **un·frus′tra·bly,** *adv.,* **un·frus′trat·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·frus′trat·ed,** *adj.,* **un·fud′dled,** *adj.,* **un·fu′eled,** **un·fu′elled,** *adj.,* **un·full′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′ful·filled′,** *adj.,* **un′ful·fill′ing,** *adj.,* **un·full′,** *adj.,* **un·fulled′,** *adj.,* **un·ful′ly,** *adv.,* **un·ful′mi·nat′ed,** *adj.,* **un·ful′some,** *adj.,* **un·fum′bled,** **un·fum′bling,** *adj.,* **un·fu′mi·gat′ed,** *adj.,* **un·func′tion·al,** *adj.,* **un′fun·da·men′tal,** *adj.,* **un·fun′ni·ly,** *adv.,* **un·fun′ni·ness,** *n.,* **un·fun′ny,** *adj.,* **un·fur′be·lowed,** *adj.,* **un·fur′bished,** *adj.,* **un·fur′cate,** *adj.,* **un·fu′ri·ous,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·furl′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

un·fur′nished, *adj.,* **un·fur′nished·ness,** *n.,* **un·fur′ni·tured,** *adj.,* **un·furred′,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·fur′row, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·fur′row·a·ble, *adj.,* **un·fur′rowed,** *adj.,* **un·fused′,** *adj.,* **un·fussed′,** **un·fuss′ing,** *adj.,* **un·fuss′y,** *adj.,* **un·fu′tile,** *adj.,* **un′fu·tur·is′tic,** *adj.,* **un·ga′bled,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·gag′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·gaged′, *adj.,* **un·gagged′,** *adj.,* **un·gain′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·gained′,** **un·gain′ful,** *adj.,* **un·gain′ful·ly,** *adv.,* **un·gain′ful·ness,** *n.,* **un·gain′ing,** *adj.,* **un′gain·said′** (ŭn′gān·sĕd′; ŭn·gān′sĕd′), *adj.,* **un·gain·say′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′gain·say′a·bly,** *adv.,* **un′gain·say′ing,** *adj.,* **un·gain′·some,** *adj.,* **un·gain′some·ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.

un·gall′ing, *adj.,* **un·gal′va·nized,** *adj.,* **un·gam′bol·ing,** **un·gam′bol·ling,** *adj.,* **un·game′like′,** *adj.,* **un·ganged′,** *adj.,* **un·gan′grened,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·garbed′, *adj.,* **un·gar′bled,** *adj.,* **un·gar′dened,** *adj.,* **un·gar′·gled,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·garland, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·gar′land·ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·gar′ment, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·gar′ment·ed, *adj.,* **un·gar′nered,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·gar′nish, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·gar′nished, *adj.,* **un·gar′ri·soned,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·gar′ter, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·gar′tered, *adj.,* **un·gashed′,** *adj.,* **un·gassed′,** *adj.,* **un·gas′tric,** *adj.,* **un·gath′ered,** *adj.,* **un·gaud′y,** *adj.,* **un·gauged′,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·gaunt′let, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·gaunt′let·ed, *adj.,* **un·gas′ket′ed,** *adj.,* **un·gas′ting,** *adj.,* **un·geared′,** *adj.,* **un′ge·lat′i·niz′a·ble,** **un′ge·lat′i·nized,** *adj.,* **un·geld′ed,** *adj.,* **un·gelt′,** *adj.,* **un·gem′i·nat′ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·gen′der·ing, *adj.* See UN-, not. *Archaic.* [not.]

un·gen′er·a·ble, *adj.* See UN-,

un·gen′er·al, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·gen′er·aled, **un·gen′er·alled,** *adj.,* **un·gen′er·al·ized,** *adj.,* **un·gen′er·ate,** *adj.,* **un·gen′er·at′ed,** *adj.,* **un·gen′er·a·tive,** *adj.,* **un·gen′ner′ic,** *adj.,* **un′ge·ner′i·cal,** *adj.,* **un′gen·er·os′i·ty,** *n.* See UN-, not.

un·gen′ial, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·gen′tile, *adj.* See UN-, not.

ungentile. ✝ UNGENTEEL.

un′gen·til′i·ty, *n.* See UN-, not.

un·gen′til·ize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·gen′tled, *adj.,* **un·gen′tle·man·like′,** *adj.,* **un·gen′tle·man·like′ness,** *n.,* **un·gen′tle·wom′an·like′,** *adj.,* **un·gen′u·ine,** *adj.,* **un·gen′u·ine·ly,** *adv.,* **un·gen′u·ine·ness,** *n.,* **un′ge·o·det′i·cal,** *adj.,* **un′ge·o·graph′ic,** *adj.,* **un′ge·o·graph′i·cal,** *adj.,* **un′ge·o·graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.,* **un′ge·o·log′i·cal,** *adj.,* **un′ge·o·met′ric,** **un′ge·o·met′ri·cal,** *adj.,* **un′ge·o·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.,* **un′ge·o·met′ri·cal·ness,** *n.,* **un·Geor′gi·an,** *adj.,* **un·Ger′man,** *adj.,* **un′·Ger·man′ic,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·Ger′man·ize, *v. t.* See 1st

un·ger′mi·nat′ed, *adj.,* **un·ger′mi·nat′ing,** *adj.,* **un·germ′like′,** *adj.,* **un′ge·ron′tic,** *adj.,* **un·gest′ing,** *adj.,* **un·ges′tur·ing,** *adj.,* **un′·get·at′·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′·get·at′·a·ble·ness,** *n.,* **un·get′·ta·ble,** *adj.,* **un·ghost′like′,** *adj.,* **un·ghost′ly,** *adj.* See UN-, not. [See 1st UN-.]

un·gi′ant, *v. t.,* **un·gib′bet,** *v. t.,* **un·gid′dy,** *adj.,* **un·gild′ed,** *adj.,* **un·gilt′,** *adj.,* **un·gin′gled,** *adj.,* **un·ginned′,** *adj.,* **un·gird′ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·gir′dle, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·gir′dled, *adj.,* **un·girl′ish,** *adj.,* **un·girthed′,** *adj.,* **un·give′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·giv′en,** *adj.,* **un·giv′ing,** *adj.,* **un·gla′ci·at′ed,** *adj.,* **un·glad′,** *adj.* [AS. *unglæd.*] See UN-, not.

un·glad′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·glad′den, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·glad′dened, *adj.,* **un·glad′ly,** *adv.,* **un·glad′ness,** *n.,* **un·glad′·some,** *adj.,* **un·glam′or·ous,** *adj.,* **un·glan′du·lar,** *adj.,* **un·glassed′,** *adj.,* **un·gleaned′,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·glee′ful, *adj.,* **un·glimpsed′,** *adj.,* **un·glis′ten·ing,** *adj.,* **un·glit′ter·ing,** *adj.,* **un·gloat′ing,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·globe′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·glob′u·lar, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·gloom′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·gloomed′, *adj.,* **un·gloom′y,** *adj.,* **un·glo′ri·fied,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·glo′ri·fy, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·glo′ri·fy′ing, *adj.* See UN-, not. [UNGLOZED.]

un·glosed′ (-glōzd′), *adj.* Var. of

un·gloss′a·ried, *a d j .,* **u n·glossed′,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·gloss′y, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·gloss′i·ly, *adv.* — **un·gloss′i·ness,** *n.*

un·gloved′, *adj.,* **un·glow′ing,** *adj.,* **un·glozed′,** *adj.,* **un·glued′,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·glu′ti·nate, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·glut′ted, *adj.,* **un·glut′ton·ous,** *adj.,* **un·gnarred′,** *adj.,* **un·gnawn′,** *adj.,* **un·gnos′tic,** *adj.,* **un·goad′ed,** *adj.,* **un·goat′like′,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·god′dess, *n.* See 1st UN-.

un·god′like′, *adj.,* **un·god′·moth′ered,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·gold′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·gold′en, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·good′ly, *adj. & adv.* See UN-, not. — **un·good′li·ness,** *n.*

un·gored′, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·gorge′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·gorged′, *adj.,* **un·gor′geous,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·gos′pel, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·gos′pel·ized, *adj.,* **un·gos′pelled,** *adj.,* **un·gos′pel·like′,** *adj.,* **un·gos′sip·ing,** *adj.,* **un·goth′ic,** *adj.,* **un·gouged′,** *adj.,* **un·gout′y,** *adj.,* **un·gov′erned,** *adj.,* **un·gov′erned·ness,** *n.,* **un·gov′ern·ing,** *adj.,* **un·gowned′,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·grace′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·graced′, *adj.,* **un·gra′dat·ed,** *adj.,* **un·grad′u·at′ed,** *adj.,* **un·grad′u·at′ing,** *adj.,* **un·grad′u·al,** *adj.,* **un·grad′u·al·ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.

un·graft′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·graft′ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·grain′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·grain′a·ble, **un·grain′ed,** *adj.,* **un·gram′mar,** *n.,* **un·gram′mared,** *adj.,* **un·grand′,** *adj.,* **un′·Gran·di·so′ni·an,** *adj.,* **un·grant′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·grant′ed,** *adj.,* **un·gran′u·lat′ed,** *adj.,* **un·graph′ic,** *adj.,* **un·graph′i·tized,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·grap′ple, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·grap′pler, *n.*

un·grap′pled, *adj.,* **un·grasp′a·ble,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·grasp′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·grasped′, *adj.,* **un·grasp′ing,** *adj.,* **un·grassed′,** *adj.,* **un·grass′y,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·grate′, *adj. & n.* = INGRATE. *Obs.*

un·grate′ly, *adv.* *Obs.*

un·grat′ed, *adj.,* **un·grat′i·fi′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·grat′i·fied,** *adj.,* **un·grat′i·fy·ing,** *adj.,* **un·grat′ing,** *adj.* See UN-, not. [TUDE. *Obs.*]

un·grat′i·tude, *n.* = INGRATI-

un·graved′, *adj.,* **un·grav′eled,** *adj.,* **un·grav′el·ly,** *adj.,* **un·grav′en,** *adj.,* **un·grayed′,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·grazed′, *adj.,* **un·greased′,** *adj.,* **un·great′,** *adj.,* **un·great′·ly,** *adv.,* **un·great′ness,** *n.,* **un·Gre′cian,** *adj.,* **un·greed′y,** *adj.,* **un·Greek′,** *adj.,* **un·green′a·ble,** *adj.* [*Table.*]

ungreenable black. See DYE,

un·greened′, *adj.,* **un·greet′ed,** *adj.,* **un·greg′ar·ious,** *adj.,* **un′·Gre·go′ri·an,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·grieve′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·grieved′, *adj.,* **un·griev′ing,** *adj.,* **un·grilled′,** *adj.,* **un·grimed′,** *adj.,* **un·grind′a·ble,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·grip′, *n. & t.* See 1st UN-.

un·grip′zled, *adj.,* **un·groan′ing,** *adj.,* **un·groined′,** *adj.,* **un·groomed′,** *adj.,* **un·grooved′,** *adj.,* **un·grope′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·gross′,** *adj.,* **un′gro·tesque′,** *adj.,* **un·ground′,** *adj.,* **un·ground′·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·ground′a·bly,** *adv.,* **un·group′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·grouped′,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·grow′, *v. i.* See 1st UN-.

un·grow′ing, *adj.,* **un·grown′,** *adj.,* **un·grubbed′,** *adj.,* **un·grudged′,** *adj.,* **un·grudg′ing,** *adj.,* **un·grudg′ing·ly,** *adv.,* **un·grudg′ing·ness,** *n.,* **un·grue′·some,** *adj.,* **un·gruff′,** *adj.,* **un·grum′bling,** *adj.,* **un′guar·anteed′,** *adj.,* **un·guard′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·guer′doned,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un′gues, *n., pl.* of UNGUIS.

un·guess′a·ble, *adj.,* **un·guess′·a·ble·ness,** *n.,* **un·guessed′,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

‖**un′gui·bus et ros′tro.** [L.] With claws and beak.

un′gui·cal (ŭng′gwĭ·kăl), *adj.* [L. *unguis* a nail or claw. See UNGUAL.] = UNGUAL, *adj.*

un·guic′u·lar (ŭng·gwĭk′ū·lẽr), *adj.* [L. *unguiculus,* dim. of *unguis* a nail.] = UNGUAL, *adj.*

un·guic′u·lat′ed, *adj.* = UNGUICULATE, 1.

un·guid′a·ble, *adj.,* **un·guid′a·ble·ness,** *n.,* **un·guid′a·bly,** *adv.,* **un·guid′ed,** *adj.,* **un·guid′ed·ly,**

---

un·guile'ful (ŭn·gīl'fŏŏl), *adj.* Not guileful; guileless. — **un·guile'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **un·guile'ful·ness,** *n.*

un·guilt'less (ŭn·gĭlt'lĕs), *adj.* Innocent. *Obs.*

un·guilt'y (ŭn·gĭl'tĭ), *adj.* Not guilty; innocent. [AS. *ungyltig.*] — **un·guilt'i·ly,** *adv.* — **un·guilt'i·ness,** *n.*

un'gui·nous (ŭng'gwĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [L. *unguinosus,* fr. *unguen, -inis,* fat, ointment. See OINTMENT.] Consisting of, or resembling, fat or oil; oily; unctuous; oleaginous.

un'gui·ros'tral (-rŏs'trăl), *adj.* [L. *unguis* nail, claw + E. *rostral.*] Having a horny nail at the end of the bill, as ducks.

un'guis (ŭng'gwĭs), *n.; pl.* UNGUES (-gwēz). [L., nail, claw, or hoof. See NAIL.] A nail, claw, or hoof; hence: **a** That on a digit of a vertebrate. **b** One of the tarsal claws or terminal chitinous hooks on the foot of an insect. **c** *Anat.* (1) Short for *os unguis* (the lachrymal bone). (2) The hippocampus minor. **d** *Bot.* A clawlike base of a petal.

un'gu·la (ŭng'gū·lä), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-lē). [L., a claw, hoof, fr. *unguis* nail, claw, hoof. See UNGUIS.] **1.** A hoof; also, a claw, or nail.

Ungula, 3.

2. *Bot.* = UNGUIS **d.**

3. *Geom.* A section or part of a cylinder, cone, or other solid of revolution, cut off by a plane oblique to the base; — so called from its resemblance to the hoof of a horse.

Un'gu·la'ta (ŭng'gū·lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL. See UNGULATE.] *Zool.* An extensive group consisting of the hoofed mammals, formerly ranked as an order and including only the suborders Artiodactyla (ruminants, swine, etc.) and Perissodactyla (horses, tapirs, rhinoceroses). Other extinct groups, — Condylarthra, Amblypoda, Ancylopoda, Typotheria, and Toxodontia, — have been discovered, and these connect the Artiodactyla and Perissodactyla so completely with the Proboscidea (elephants) and with the Hyracoidea (conies) that all these groups, living and extinct, are now included in the order Ungulata as suborders, or are treated as orders, Ungulata being made a superorder or abandoned as a group of classification, though kept as a convenient collective name. The Ungulata are mostly large or rather large; nearly all are exclusively herbivorous, and many have horns, being the only mammals so provided.

un'gu·late (ŭng'gū·lāt), *adj.* [LL. *ungulatus.* See UNGULA.] **1.** Shaped like a hoof; having hoofs.

2. Of or pertaining to the Ungulata.

un'gu·late, *n.* Any hoofed quadruped; one of the Ungulata.

un'guled (ŭng'gūld), *adj.* [L. *ungula* a claw.] *Her.* Having hoofs of a specified tincture.

un'gu·li·grade' (ŭng'gū·lĭ·grād'), *adj.* [L. *ungula* hoof + *gradi* to walk.] Having, or walking on, hoofs.

un'gu·lous (-lŭs), *adj.* [See UNGULA.] Ungulate; like, or pertaining to, a hoof. *Rare.*

un·gyve' (ŭn·jīv'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *gyve.*] To free from gyves or fetters; to liberate.

un·hab'it (ŭn·hăb'ĭt), *v. t.* To rid of a habit.

un·had' (ŭn·hăd'), *part. adj.* Unobtained. *Rare.*

un·hair' (ŭn·hâr'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *hair.*] To deprive of or lose the hair; specif., to deprive (hides, etc.) of hair, as by scraping with a blunt two-handled knife, or by passing between drums rotating at different speeds, one of which is armed with spiral scrapers. — **un·hair'er,** *n.* — **un·hair'ing,** *n. & adj.*

un·hal'low (-hăl'ō), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hallow.*] To profane; desecrate. "Vanity *unhallows* the virtue." *L'Estrange.*

un·hal'lowed (-ōd), *adj.* [*un-* not + *hallowed;* cf. AS. *unhālgod.*] Not consecrated; hence, profane; unholy. — **un·hal'lowed·ness,** *n.*

un·halsed' (ŭn·hôlst'; -hôst'; -hăst'), *part. adj.* Not saluted. *Scot.*

un·hal'ter (ŭn·hôl'tĕr), *v. t.* To loosen the halter of.

un·hand' (ŭn·hănd'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hand.*] To loose from the hand or grasp; to let go.

un·hand'some (ŭn·hăn'sŭm), *adj.* Not handsome; as: **a** Not beautiful; not comely; plain; homely. **b** Unbecoming or unseemly; discourteous. **c** Wanting noble or liberal qualities; mean; indecorous; as, *unhandsome* treatment or imputations. **d** *Obs.* (1) Unhandy; clumsy; awkward; inconvenient. (2) Inexpert. (3) Unfortunate. (4) Unpleasant. — **un·hand'some·ly,** *adv.* — **un·hand'some·ness,** *n.*

un·hand'some, *adv.* Unhandsomely.

un·hand'some, *v. t.* To make unhandsome.

un·hand'y (ŭn·hăn'dĭ), *adj.* Not handy; clumsy; awkward; inconvenient; as, an *unhandy* man or implement. — **un·hand'i·ly,** *adv.* — **un·hand'i·ness,** *n.*

un·hang' (ŭn·hăng'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hang.*] **1.** To divest or strip of hangings, as a room.

2. To remove (something hanging or swinging) from that which supports it; as, to *unhang* a gate, a carcass.

un·hap' (ŭn·hăp'), *n.* Ill luck; mishap. *Archaic.*

un·hap'py (ŭn·hăp'ĭ), *adj.;* UN·HAP'PI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); UN·HAP'PI·EST. **1.** Causing misfortune.

2. Not happy or fortunate; unfortunate; unlucky; as, an *unhappy* event.

3. Subject to misfortunes; unsuccessful; ill-fated.

4. Not cheerful or glad; sad; sorrowful; wretched.

5. Marked by infelicity; specif.: **a** Inauspicious; calamitous. "This *unhappy* morn." *Milton.* **b** Not felicitous or apt; inappropriate.

6. *Obs.* **a** Mischievous; evil. **b** Unfavorable.

Syn. — Miserable, wretched, sad, dejected.

Ant. — See LUCKY, PERTINENT.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

unhappy-eyed unhappy-happy unhappy-seeming
unhappy-faced unhappy-looking unhappy-witted

— **un·hap'pi·ly,** *adv.* — **un·hap'pi·ness,** *n.*

un·hap'py *v. t.* To make unhappy. *Obs.*

un·har'bor, -har'bour (ŭn·här'bĕr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *harbor.*] To drive from harbor or shelter.

un·har'bored, -har'boured (-bĕrd), *adj.* [*un-* not + *harbored.*] **1.** Having no harbor or shelter; unprotected.

2. Affording no harbor or shelter. *Obs.*

un·hard' (ŭn·härd'), *adj.* Not hard; easy.

un·har'dy (ŭn·här'dĭ), *adj.* Not hardy; weak; frail. — **un·har'di·ly,** *adv.* — **un·har'di·ness,** *n.*

un'har·mo'ni·ous (ŭn'här·mō'nĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Inharmonious. — **un'har·mo'ni·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **un'har·mo'ni·ous·ness,** *n.*

un·har'ness (ŭn·här'nĕs; -nĭs), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *harness.*] **1.** To strip of harness; to loose from harness or gear.

2. To disarm; to divest of armor.

un·hasp' (ŭn·hăsp'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hasp.*] To unloose the hasp of; unfasten; unclose; disclose.

un·haste' (ŭn·hāst'), *n.* Want of haste.

un·hat' (-hăt'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *hat.*] To take off the hat of; to remove one's hat, esp. as a mark of respect.

un·head' (ŭn·hĕd'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *head.*] **1.** To take out the head of; as, to *unhead* a cask.

2. To deprive of a head; *Obs.,* to decapitate.

un·head'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who unheads casks.

un·heal' (ŭn·hēl'), *n.* [AS. *unhælu.*] Sickness; infirmity; misfortune. *Obs.*

un·heal', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·heal', Var. of UNHELE, *v. t.*

un·health' (ŭn·hĕlth'), *n.* [AS. *unhælth.*] Ill-health; unsoundness; disease; sickness.

un·health'ful (-fŏŏl), *adj.* Not healthful; causing ill-health. — **un·health'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **un·health'ful·ness,** *n.*

un·health'some (-sŭm), *adj.* Unwholesome; also, unhealthy. — **un·health'some·ness,** *n.*

un·health'y (-hĕl'thĭ), *adj.;* -HEALTH'I·ER (-thĭ·ĕr); -HEALTH'I·EST. Not healthy; as: **a** Not in a state of health; unwell; diseased. **b** Not evincing health; as, an *unhealthy* complexion. **c** Not conducive to health; unwholesome; as, *unhealthy* locations, foods, habits. **d** Morally or spiritually unsound; as, *unhealthy* ideas, fiction. **e** *Colloq.* Adverse to one's well-being. — **un·health'i·ly** (-thĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **un·health'i·ness,** *n.*

un·heard' (ŭn·hûrd'), *adj.* **1.** Not heard; not perceived by the ear; as, words *unheard* by those present.

2. Not granted a hearing; not allowed to speak; not having made a defense, or stated one's side of a question; disregarded; unheeded; as, to condemn a man *unheard.*

3. Not known to fame; unknown; strange.

un·heard'-of', *adj.* Not heard of; unprecedented.

un·hearse' (ŭn·hûrs'), *v. t.* To take from the hearse (sense 1). *Obs.*

un·heart' (ŭn·härt'), *v. t.* Also **un·heart'en** (-här't'n). [See 1st UN-.] To dishearten.

un·heart'some (ŭn·härt'sŭm), *adj.* Cheerless; sad. *Chiefly Scot.*

un·heart'y (ŭn·här'tĭ), *adj.* Not hearty; as: **a** *Obs.* Faint-hearted. **b** Lacking in cordiality. **c** *Scot.* Dispirited; listless.

un·heav'en (ŭn·hĕv'ĕn), *v. t. & i.* To remove from heaven.

un·heed' (ŭn·hēd'), *v. t.* To disregard.

un·heired' (ŭn·ârd'), *adj.* Having no heir.

un·hele', **un·heal'** (ŭn·hēl'), *v. t.* [AS. *unhelian.* See 1st UN-; HELE to cover.] To uncover. — **un·hel'er** (-hēl'ĕr), *n. Both Now Dial.*

un·helm' (ŭn·hĕlm'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *helm.*] To deprive or relieve of the helm or helmet. — **un·helm',** *v. i.*

un·hel'met (ŭn·hĕl'mĕt; -mĭt; 119), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *helmet.*] To deprive of the helmet.

un·help' (ŭn·hĕlp'), *n.* Hindrance. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To hinder.

un·hende' (ŭn·hĕnd'), *adj.* [*un-* not + *hend,* adj.] Discourteous; rude. — **un·hend'ly,** *adv. Both Obs.*

un·hent' (ŭn·hĕnt'), *adj.* [See UN- not; HENT, *v.*] Uncaught. *Obs.*

un·hep'pen (ŭn·hĕp'ĕn), *adj.* [*un-* not + *heppen.*] Ungainly; awkward; unskillful; also, untidy. *N. of Eng.*

un·herd' (ŭn·hûrd'), *v. t. & i.* To disperse or separate from a herd.

un·her'o·ism (ŭn·hĕr'ō·ĭz'm), *n.* Want of heroism; an unheroic act.

un·hes'i·tat'ing (ŭn·hĕz'ĭ·tāt'ĭng), *adj.* Acting or done without hesitation. — **un·hes'i·tat'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **un·hes'i·tat'ing·ness,** *n.*

un·hid'a·ble, un·hide'a·ble (ŭn·hīd'ä·b'l), *adj.* That cannot be hidden. — **un·hid'a·ble·ness, un·hide'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·hid'a·bly, un·hide'a·bly,** *adv.*

un·hide' (ŭn·hīd'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hide.*] To disclose; discover.

un·hide', *v. t.* To deprive of hide.

un·hinge' (ŭn·hĭnj'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hinge.*] **1.** To take from the hinges; as, to *unhinge* a door; to unlock; open.

2. To render unstable or wavering; to unsettle; as, to *unhinge* one's mind or opinions; to *unhinge* the nerves.

3. To displace; detach; to unfix by violence.

un·hitch' (ŭn·hĭch'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hitch.*] To free from or as if from being hitched; to unfasten; loose.

un·hive' (ŭn·hīv'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hive.*] To drive or remove from or as from a hive.

un·hoard' (ŭn·hôrd'; 181), *v. t* [1st *un-* + *hoard.*] To take or steal from a hoard; to pilfer.

un·hold' (ŭn·hōld'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hold.*] To cease to hold; release. *Rare.*

un·holp'en (ŭn·hōl'pĕn), *adj.* [*un-* not + old past. of *help.*] Unhelped. *Archaic.*

un·ho'ly (ŭn·hō'lĭ), *adj.;* UN·HO'LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); UN·HO'LI·EST. [AS. *unhālig.*] Not holy; unhallowed; not consecrated; hence, profane; wicked; impious; also, *Humorous,* scandalous; shocking. — **un·ho'li·ly,** *adv.* — **un·ho'li·ness,** *n.*

un·ho'ly, *v. t.* To make unholy.

un·ho'ly, *n.* One that is unholy.

un·home' (ŭn·hōm'), *v. t.* To deprive of a home.

un·hon'est (ŭn·ŏn'ĭst), *adj. Archaic & Dial.* **a** Uncomely or unseemly; repulsive. **b** Morally unfit; dishonorable or discreditable; disreputable. **c** Dishonest. — **un·hon'est·ly,** *adv.*

un·hon'es·ty (-ĭs·tĭ), *n.* Dishonesty; improper behavior. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

un·hon'or·a·ble, un·hon'our·a·ble (ŭn·ŏn'ĕr·ä·b'l), *adj.* Not honorable; dishonorable. — **un·hon'or·a·bly, un·hon'our·a·bly,** *adv.*

un·hood' (ŭn·hŏŏd'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hood.*] To remove a hood or disguise from.

un·hook' (ŭn·hŏŏk'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *hook.*] **1.** To loose, or to become loosed, from a hook; to loosen the hooks of.

2. To disengage from being hooked.

un·hoop' (ŭn·hōōp'; 200), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hoop.*] To strip or deprive of hoops. — **un·hoop'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

un·hoop'a·ble (-ä·b'l), *adj.* Not to be confined; unlimited. *Obs.*

un·hoped' (ŭn·hōpt'; 66), *adj.* Not hoped or expected. — **un·hop'ed·ly** (-hōp'ĕd·lĭ), *adv.* — **un·hop'ed·ness,** *n.*

un·hoped'-for', *adj.* Unhoped.

un·hope'ful (ŭn·hōp'fŏŏl), *adj.* Not hopeful. — **un·hope'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **un·hope'ful·ness,** *n.*

un·hopped' (-hŏpt'), *adj.* Made without hops, as wort.

un·horse' (ŭn·hôrs'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *horse.*] To throw from a horse; also, to take a horse or horses from; as, to *unhorse* a rider; to *unhorse* a carriage; to overthrow; dislodge; unharness. — *v. i.* To dismount.

un·hos'pi·ta·ble (ŭn·hŏs'pĭ·tä·b'l), *adj.* Inhospitable. — **un·hos'pi·ta·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·hos'pi·ta·bly,** *adv.*

un·hos'pi·tal (ŭn·hŏs'pĭ·tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Inhospitable. *Obs.*

un·house' (ŭn·houz'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To drive from a house or habitation; dislodge; to deprive of shelter.

un·hu'man (ŭn·hū'măn), *adj.* Not human; as: **a** Inhuman; cruel. **b** Superhuman. **c** Nonhuman; other than human. — **un·hu'man·ly,** *adv.* — **un·hu'man·ness,** *n.*

un·hu'man, *v. t.* To make unhuman.

un'-hunh', *interj.* [See UH-HUH.] An exclamation signifying an affirmative answer. Also **um'-hum',** **m'-hum'.** *Colloq.*

unh'-unh', *interj.* [Cf. UH-HUH.] An exclamation signifying a negative answer. It is pronounced with a strong glottal explosion before each vowel (see Pron., §44 (5)). *Colloq.*

un·hur'ried (ŭn·hŭr'ĭd), *adj.* Not hurried; leisurely. — **un·hur'ried·ly,** *adv.* — **un·hur'ried·ness,** *n.*

un·husk' (-hŭsk'), *v. t.* To strip the husk from; expose.

U'ni (ū'nĭ), *n.* An Etruscan goddess identified with Juno.

u'ni- (ū'nĭ-). A combining form, Latin *uni-,* from *unus* (see ONE), meaning *one, single,* as in *uniform;* — often with adverbial force, as in *uniaxial, unicellular. Uni-* forms many adjective compounds denoting *characterized by,*

---

adv., **un'guil·lo·tined',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'gui·nal (ŭng'gwĭ·năl), *adj.* = UNGUAL, *adj.* [UNGUAL, *adj.*]

un'gu·lar (ŭng'gū·lĕr), *adj.* = **un'gu·lat'ed,** *adj.* Ungulate.

un·gull', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·gulp', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·gum', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *gum.*] = STRIP, 23 a.

un·gummed', *adj.,* **un·gush'ing,** *adj.,* **un·gut'ted,** *adj.,* **un·gut'tur·al,** *adj.,* **un·guyed',** *adj.,* **un·guz'zled,** *adj.,* **un·gym·nas'tic,** *adj.,* **un·gyp'sy·like',** *adj.,* **un·gyved',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·hab'ile, *adj.* [*un-* not + *habile.*] † INHABILE, UNABLE.

un·hab'it·a·ble, *adj.,* **un·hab'it·a·ble·ness,** *n.,* **un·hab'it·ed,** *adj.,* **un·ha·bit'u·al,** *adj.,* **un·ha·bit'u·al·ly,** *adv.,* **un·ha·bit'u·ate,** *adj.,* **un·ha·bit'u·at·ed,** *adj.,* **un·hacked',** *adj.,* **un·hack'led,** *adj.,* **un·hack'neyed·ness,** *n.* See UN-, not.

un·haft', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·haft'ed, *adj.,* **un·hag'gled,** *adj.,* **un·hag'gling,** *adj.,* **un·hail'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·hailed',** *adj.,* **un·haired',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·hair'y, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·hair'i·ly, *adv.* — **un·hair'i·ness,** *n.*

un·hale', *adj.* [AS. *unhāl.*] Unhealthy; unsound. *Obs.*

un·hale', Var. of UNHELE, *v. t.*

un·ha'loed, *adj.,* **un·hal·loced',** *adj.,* **un·halt'ed,** *adj.,* **un·hal'tered,** *adj.,* **un·halt'ing,** *adj.,* **un·halved',** *adj.,* **un'-Ham·lĕt'lic,** *adj.,* **un·ham'mered,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·ham'per, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·ham'pered, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·hand'cuff', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·hand'cuffed', *adj.,* **un·hand'i·capped,** *adj.,* **un·hand'dled,** *adj.,* **un·hand'seled,** *adj.,* **un·hanged',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·hap'pen, *v. i.* See 1st UN-.

un·ha·rangued', *adj.,* **un·har'assed,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·hard'en, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·hard'en·a·ble, *adj.,* **un·hard'ened,** *adj.,* **un·hard'i·hood,** *n.,* **un·hard'ness,** *n.,* **un·harked',** *adj.,* **un·harm'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·harmed',** *adj.,* **un·harm'ful,** *adj.,* **un·harm'ful·ly,** *adv.,* **un·harm'less,** *adj.,* **un·harmon'ic,** **un·har·mon'i·cal,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·har'mo·nize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·har'mo·nized, *adj.,* **un·har'mo·ny,** *n.,* **un·har'nessed,** *adj.,* **un·harped',** *adj.,* **un·har'ried,** *adj.,* **un·harr'owed,** *adj.,* **un·harsh',** *adj.,* **un·har'vest·ed,** *adj.,* **un·hashed',** *adj.,* **un·hasped',** *adj.,* **un·hast'ed,** *adj.,* **un·has'tened,** *adj.,* **un·hast'i·ly,** *adv.,* **un·hast'i·ness,** *n.,* **un·hast'ing,** *adj.,* **un·hast'y,** *adj.,* **un·hatch·a·bil'i·ty,** *n.,* **un·hatch'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·hatched',** *adj.,* **un·hatch'eled, or -elled,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·hate', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·hat'ed, *adj.,* **un·hate'ful,** *adj.,* **un·hat'ing,** *adj.,* **un·hat'ing·ly,** *adv.,* **un·hat'ted,** *adj.,* **un·hauled',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·haunt', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·haunt'ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·have', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·hawked', *adj.,* **un·hayed',** *adj.,* **un·haz'ard·ed,** *adj.,* **un·hazard·ing,** *adj.,* **un·haz'ard·ous,** *adj.,* **un·haz'ard·ous·ness,** *n.,* **un·hazed',** *adj.,* **un·head'ed,** *adj.,* **un·head'y,** *adj.,* **un·heal'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·heal'a·ble·ness,** *n.,* **un·heal'a·bly,** *adv.,* **un·healed',** **un·heal'ing,** *adj.,* **un·heaped',** *adj.,* **un·hear'a·ble,** **un·hear'ing,** *adj.,* **un·hearsed',** *adj.,* **un·heat'a·ble,** **un·heat'ed,** *adj.,* **un·hea'then,** *adj.,* **un·heaved',** *adj.,* **un·heav'en·ly,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·heavy, *adj.* See UN-, not. — **un·heav'i·ly,** *adv.* — **un·heav'i·ness,** *n.*

un·He·bra'ic, *adj.,* **un·He'brew,** *adj.,* **un·hec'tored,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·hedge', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·hedged', *adj.,* **un·heed'ed,** *adj.,* **un·heed'ed·ly,** *adv.,* **un·heed'ful,** *adj.,* **un·heed'ful·ly,** *adv.,* **un·heed'ful·ness,** *n.,* **un·heed'ing,** *adj.,* **un·heed'ing·ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.

un·heed'y, *adj.* Heedless. — **un·heed'i·ly,** *adv.* — **un·heed'i·ness,** *n. All Obs.*

un·heeled', *adj.,* **un·heel'piece·d,** *adj.,* **un·heft'ed,** *adj.,* **un·height'ened,** *adj.,* **un·heid',** *adj.,* **un'-Hel·len'ic,** *adj.,* **un·helmed',** *adj.,* **un·hel'met·ed,** *adj.,* **un·help'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·help'a·ble·ness,** *n.,* **un·helped',** *adj.,* **un·help'ful,** *adj.,* **un·help'ful·ly,** *adv.,* **un·help'ful·ness,** *n.,* **un·help'ing,** *adj.,* **un·helved',** *adj.,* **un·hemmed',** *adj.,* **un·her'ald·ed,** *adj.,* **un'he·ral'dic,** *adj.,* **un·herd'ed,** *adj.,* **un'he·red'i·tar'y,** *adj.,* **un'he·ret'i·cal,** *adj.,* **un·her'it·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·her·met'ic,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·he'ro, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·he·ro'ic, **un'he·ro'i·cal,** *adj.,* **un·he·ro'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.

un·he'ro·ize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·he'ro·like', *adj.,* **un·hes'i·tant,** *adj.,* **un'heu·ris'tic,** *adj.,* **un·hew'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·hewed',** *adj.,* **un·hewn',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·hex', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un'-Hi·ber'ni·cal·ly, *adv.,* **un·hid',** *adj.,* **un·hid'at·ed** (ŭn·hīd'āt·ĕd), *adj.,* **un·hid'den,** *adj.,* **un·hide'bound',** *adj.,* **un·hide'e·ous,** *adj.,* **un'hi·er·at'ic,** *adj.,* **un·high',** *adj.* [cf. AS. *unhēah*], **un'hi·lar'i·ous,** *adj.,* **un·hin'der·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·hin'der·a·bly,** *adv.,* **un·hin'dered,** **un·hin'der·ing,** *adj.,* **un·Hin'du,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·hinge'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

un·hinted, *adj.,* **un·hipped',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·hired', *adj.,* **un·hissed',** *adj.,* **un'his·tor'i·ic,** **un·his·tor'i·cal,** *adj.,* **un·his·tor'i·cal·ly,** *adv.,* **un·his'to·ry,** *n.,* **un·his·tri·on'ic,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·hit', *adj.,* **un·hitched',** *adj.,* **un·hit'ta·ble,** *adj.,* **un·hoard'ed,** *adj.,* **un·hoard'ing,** *adj.,* **un·hoar'y,** *adj.,* **un·hoaxed',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·hob'ble, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·hocked', *adj.,* **un·hoed',** *adj.,* **un·hogged',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·hoist', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·hoist'ed, *adj.,* **un·hol'i·day,** *adj.,* **un·hol'low,** *adj.,* **un·hol'lowed,** *adj.,* **un·home'like',** *adj.,* **un·home'like·ness,** *n.,* **un·home'li·ness,** *n.,* **un·home'ly,** *adj.,* **un'-Ho·mer'ic,** *adj.,* **un·hom'ish,** *adj.,* **un'ho·mo·ge·ne'i·ty,** *n.,* **un'ho·mo·ge'ne·ous,** *adj.,* **un'ho·mo·ge'ne·ous·ly,** *adv.,* **un'ho·mol'o·gous,** *adj.,* **un·honed',** *adj.,* **un·hon'eyed,** **un·hon'ied,** *adj.,* **un·hon'ored,** **un·hon'ored,** *adj.,* **un·hood'ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·hood'wink', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·hood'winked, *adj.,* **un·hoofed',** *adj.,* **un·hooked',** *adj.,* **un·hooped',** *adj.,* **un·hoot'ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·hope', *n.* Despair. *Obs.*

un·hop'ing, *adj.,* **un·hop'ing·ly,** *adv.,* **un·hop'ped,** *adj.,* **un'-Hora'tian,** *adj.,* **un'ho·ri'zoned,** *adj.,* **un'hor·i·zon'tal,** *adj.,* **un·horned',** *adj.,* **un·horn'y,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·hor'o·scop'ic, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·hos'tile, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·hos'tile·ly, *adv.* — **un·hos'tile·ness,** *n.* — **un'hos·til'i·ty,** *n.*

un·hot', *adj.,* **un·hound'like',** *adj.,* **un·housed',** *adj.,* **un·hous'ed,** *adj.,* **un·house'like',** *adj.,* **un·house'wife'ly,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·hud'dle, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·hugged', *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·hull', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·hulled', *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·hu'man·ize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·hu'man·ized, *adj.*

un·hum'ble, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·hum'ble·ness, *n.* — **un·hum'bly,** *adv.*

un·hum'bled, *adj.,* **un·hum'bled·ness,** *n.,* **un·hum'bugged',** *adj.,* **un·hu'mid,** *adj.,* **un·hu·mil'i·at'ed,** *adj.,* **un·hu'mored,** **un·hu'moured,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·hu'mor·ous, *adj.* See UN-, not. — **un·hu'mor·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **un·hu'mor·ous·ness,** *n.*

un·hung', *adj.,* **un·hunt'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·hunt'ed,** *adj.,* **un·hur'died,** *adj.,* **un·hurled',** *adj.,* **un·hur'ry·ing,** *adj.,* **un·hur'ry·ing·ly,** *adv.,* **un·hurt',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·hurt'ed, *part. adj.* = UNHURT. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

un·hurt'ful, *adj.,* **un·hurt'ful·ly,** *adv.,* **un·hurt'ful·ness,** *n.,* **un·hurt'ing,** *adj.,* **un·hus'banded,** *adj.,* **un·hus'band·ly,** *adj. & adv.* See UN-, not.

un·hush'a·ble, *adj.,* **un·hushed',** *adj.,* **un·hush'ing,** *adj.,* **un·husked',** *adj.,* **un·hus'tled,** *adj.,* **un·hus'tling,** *adj.,* **un·hutched',** *adj.,* **un'hu·zaed',** *adj.,* **un'hy·drau'lic,** *adj.,* **un·hy'dro·lyzed,** *adj.,* **un'hy·gi·en'ic,** *adj.,* **un'hy·gi·en'i·cal·ly,** *adv.,* **un'hy·gro·met'ric,** *adj.,* **un'hy·me·ne'al,** *adj.,* **un·hy·mmed',** *adj.,* **un·hy'phen·at'ed,** *adj.,* **un·hy'phened,** *adj.,* **un'hyp·not'ic,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·hyp'no·tiz'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

un·hyp'no·tize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un'hyp·o·crit'i·cal, *adj.,* **un'hyp·o·crit'i·cal·ly,** *adv.,* **un'hy·poth'e·cat'ed,** *adj.,* **un'hy·pothet'i·cal,** *adj.,* **un'hys·ter'i·cal,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

---

consisting of, or *having, but one*, as in *unicorn*, *unison*, *universal*. Cf. MONO-, ONE, *adj.*, *Note*.

uniangulate	**uniembryonate**	**uninuclear**
uniarticular	**unifacial**	**uninucleate**
uniarticulate	**uniflagellate**	**uninucleated**
uniauriculate	**uniflorat**	**uniocular**
uniauriculated	**uniflorate**	**uniovular**
unibasal	**uniflorous**	**uniovulate**
unibracteate	**uniflowered**	**uniparental**
unibracteolate	**unifocal**	**unipeltate**
unibranchiate	**unifoliar**	**unipetalous**
unicalcarate	**uniglandular**	**uniphonous**
unicamerate	**uniglobular**	**uniplicate**
unicapsular	**uniguttulate**	**uniradial**
unicarinate	**unijugous**	**uniradiate**
unicarinated	**unilabiate**	**uniradiated**
unicentral	**unilabiated**	**uniradical**
unicellate	**unilamellar**	**uniramose**
uniciliat	**unilamellate**	**uniramous**
unicolor	**unilaminar**	**unirhyme**
unicolorate	**unilaminate**	**unisepalous**
unicolored	**unilinear**	**uniseptate**
unicolorous	**unilobal**	**uniserial**
unicorneal	**unilobar**	**uniserially**
unicornous	**unilobate**	**uniseriate**
unicornuted	**unilobed**	**uniseriately**
unicostate	**unilobular**	**uniserrate**
unicotyledonous	**unilocular**	**uniserrulate**
unicuspid	**unilocularity**	**unisilicate**
unicuspidate	**uniloculate**	**unisoil**
unidactyl	**unimacular**	**unispiculate**
unidactyle	**unimodular**	**unispinose**
unidactylous	**unimolecular**	**unisulcate**
unidentate	**unimolecularity**	**unitentacular**
unidentated	**unimucronate**	**unituberculate**
unidenticulate	**unimultiplex**	**uniunguiculate**
unidigitate	**unimuscular**	**uniungulate**
unidimensional	**uninervate**	**univalvate**
unidirected	**uninerved**	**univalvular**
unidirection	**uninodal**	**univerbal**
unidirectional		

‖**u′ni′** (ū′nē′), *adj*, [F., prop., united.] Designating a plain weave; — applied to fabrics.

U′ni·at (ū′nĭ·ăt), *n*. Also **U′ni·ate** (-āt). [Russ. *uniyat*, fr. *uniya* union (i. e., with the Roman church).] A Christian of an Eastern rite in union with the Pope and acknowledging his primacy, but not belonging (except when an Italo-Greek) to the Latin Patriarchate; such a Christian whose church agrees with the Latin church in matters of faith, but differs from it in liturgy, in discipline, esp. in having married priests, and in being governed by a Patriarch of its own; a member of any of the distinct bodies formed by converts to Catholicism from the Orthodox, Nestorian, Coptic, Jacobite, Armenian, Monothelete, and Abyssinian, churches; a Catholic of an Eastern Church. There are eight Uniat churches: (1) Byzantine Uniats, of which there are seven groups, all following the Byzantine rite (see LITURGY, 1), the Melchites, Uniat Greeks (in Turkey and Greece), Georgians in Constantinople (Istanbul), Ruthenians, Bulgarian Uniats, Rumanian Uniats, and Italo-Greeks; (2) Chaldeans; (3) Uniat Copts; (4) Catholic Abyssinians; (5) Catholic Syrians; (6) Uniats of Malabar; (7) Catholic Armenians; (8) Maronites. Most of these bodies have representatives in the United States.

u′ni·at, *adj*. Also **u′ni·ate**. Designating or pertaining to a Uniat, or a body of Uniats.

u′ni·ax′i·al (ū′nĭ·ăk′sĭ·ăl, *adj*. [*uni-* + *axial*.] Having but one axis; as: **a** *Cryst.* Having but one optic axis, or line of no double refraction. In *uniaxial* crystals, the optic axis has the direction of the vertical crystallographic axis. All tetragonal and hexagonal crystals are *uniaxial*. **b** *Biol.* Developing along a single line. — **u′ni·ax′i·al·ly**, *adv*.

u′ni·bi·va′lent (-bī·vā′lĕnt; -bĭv′ȧ·lĕnt), *adj*. *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an electrolyte that dissociates into two univalent ions and one bivalent ion, as sodium carbonate, Na_2CO_3.

u′ni·ble (ū′nĭ·b'l), *adj*. [L. *unire* unite.] That may be united.

u′ni·cam′er·al (ū′nĭ·kăm′ĕr·ăl), *adj*. [*uni-* + LL. *camera* chamber. See CHAMBER.] Having, or consisting of, a single chamber; — said of a legislative assembly. Cf. BICAMERAL. — **u′ni·cam′er·al·ism**, *n*. — **u′ni·cam′er·al·ist**, *n*. & *adj*.

u′ni·cell′ (ū′nĭ·sĕl′), *n*. *Bot.* A unicellular plant.

u′ni·cel′late (-sĕl′ăt), *adj*. [*uni-* + L. *cella* cell.] *Zool.* Having a single prong, as a simple sponge spicule.

u′ni·cel′lu·lar (-ū·lĕr), *adj*. Also **u′ni·celled′** (ū′nĭ·sĕld′). *Biol.* Having, or consisting of, a single cell. — **u′ni·cel′lu·lar′i·ty** (ū′nĭ·sĕl′ū·lăr′ĭ·tĭ), *n*.

unicellular animals. The Protozoa.

unicellular gemma. See GEMMA.

unicellular gland. *Anat.* **a** A gland consisting of a single cell. **b** A gland whose cells serve both as secretory units and as walls of the duct discharging the secretion.

u′ni·chord (ū′nĭ·kôrd), *n*. *Music.* A monochord.

u′ni·cism (ū′nĭ·sĭz′m), *n*. Belief in unicity. — **u′ni·cist**, *n*. & *adj*.

u·nic′i·ty (ū·nĭs′ĭ·tĭ), *n*. [L. *unicus* single. See UNIQUE.] State of being solitary in its kind; oneness; uniqueness.

Not unity, but what the schoolmen call *unicity*. *De Quincey.*

u′ni·con′stant (ū′nĭ·kŏn′stănt), *adj*. Having, or characterized by, one constant; as, the *uniconstant* theory of isotropy.

u′ni·corn (ū′nĭ·kôrn), *n*. [ME. *unicorne*, fr. OF. *unicorne* (F. *u-nicorne*, *licorne*), fr. L. *unicornis*, lit., one-horned (fr. *unus* one + *cornu* a horn), trans. of Gr. *monokerōs* monoceros. See ONE; HORN.] **1.** A fabulous animal with one horn; the monoceros.

Unicorn, in British Royal Coat of Arms.

2. A Scottish gold coin of the 15th and 16th centuries, which weighed 59 grains; — so called from the figure of a unicorn on the obverse.

3. A team of three horses harnessed with one as leader to a pair; also, the whole equipage; a spike team.

4. Short for UNICORN BIRD, FISH, SHELL, etc.

5. *Obs.* **a** The one-horned rhinoceros. **b** Unicorn's horn.

6. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = MONOCEROS, 2.

7. *Bib.* A two-horned animal called *rēʼēm* in Hebrew; — the rendering of the Authorized Version in Deut. xxxiii. 17 and elsewhere. See REEM.

8. *Chinese Myth.* See CHI-LIN.

9. *Her.* **a** A representation of the unicorn (sense 1) as a supporter or charge. **b** See PURSUIVANT, *n*., 1.

10. *Mil.* A howitzer. *Obs.*

u′ni·corn (ū′nĭ·kôrn), *adj*. Of, pertaining to, or like, a unicorn; specif., *Obs.*, cuckolded.

u′ni·corn, *adv*. With a unicorn (sense 3).

unicorn antelope. A takin.

unicorn beetle. Any of various large beetles having a hornlike prominence on the head or prothorax, as some Scarabaeidae.

unicorn bird. The horned screamer. See SCREAMER, 7 **a**.

unicorn fish. **a** The narwhal. **b** Any of several fishes (genus *Acanthurus*) of the Pacific Ocean, related to the tangs, having a long, bony, hornlike projection extending forward from the skull above the eye. **c** Any of various filefishes having a long dorsal spine, esp. *Osbeckia*, syn. *Alutera*, *scripta* of tropical seas.

unicorn hawk moth. The morning-glory sphinx.

u′ni·cor′nic (ū′nĭ·kôr′nĭk), *adj*. Like a unicorn.

unicorn moth. A moth (*Schizura unicornis*), family Notodontidae, whose caterpillar has a horn on its back.

Unicorn Moth. *a* Larva; *b* Imago.

unicorn plant. A North American annual herb (*Martynia louisiana*) having large whitish or yellowish flowers mottled with purple or yellow within, and a capsule with a long curving beak.

u′ni·corn–plant′ fam′i·ly. The Martyniaceae.

unicorn ram *or* **sheep.** A variety of barwal sheep with the horns closely pressed together as the result of searing with a hot iron at the beginning of growth.

unicorn root. **a** = COLICROOT, 1 **a**. **b** The blazing star *Chamaelirium luteum*. **c** The swamp pink *Helonias bullata*.

unicorn shell. Any of several marine snails (Rachiglossa) having a prominent spine on the lip of the shell. Most of them belong to the genera *Monoceros* and *Latirus*.

Unicorn Shell (*Latirus cingulatus*).

u′ni·corn′s horn. **a** Formerly, horn supposedly from the unicorn (sense 1), regarded as a preventive or antidote against poison. **b** Unicorn root.

unicorn whale. The narwhal.

u′ni·cum (ū′nĭ·kŭm), *n*. [L. See UNIQUE.] A thing unique in its kind.

u′ni·cur′sal (ū′nĭ·kûr′săl), *adj*. [*uni-* + L. *cursus* a running, a course.] *Math.* **a** Homaloidal. **b** Of an irreducible curve, having its co-ordinates expressible rationally through a single parameter. — *n*. A rational curve. — **u′ni·cur·sal′i·ty** (-kûr·săl′ĭ·tĭ), *n*. — **u′ni·cur′sal·ly**, *adv*.

u′ni·cy′cle (ū′nĭ·sī′k'l), *n*. A vehicle with only one wheel. — **u′ni·cy′clist** (-klĭst), *n*.

un′i·de′aed (ŭn′ĭ·dē′ăd), *adj*. Having no ideas; senseless.

un′i·de′al (-ăl), *adj*. **1.** Not ideal; as: **a** Unimaginative; material. **b** Having no ideal. **c** Lacking ideal character, features, or traits.

2. Undeaed. *Obs.*

u′ni·dex′tral (ū′nĭ·dĕks′trăl), *adj*. [See UNI-; DEXTROUS. Cf. AMBIDEXTROUS.] Preferring the use of one hand; either right-handed or left-handed. — **u′ni·dex·tral′i·ty** (-dĕks·trăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n*.

u′ni·di·rect′ (-dĭ·rĕkt′; -dī-), *v. t.* *Elec.* To cause to go in a single direction; to commutate.

un·i′dle (ŭn·ī′d'l), *adj*. Not idle; busy. — **un·i′dle·ness**, *n*. — **un·i′dly**, *adv*.

u′nie (ū′nĭ), *n*. A unicorn fish.

u′ni·e·quiv′a·lent (ū′nĭ·ē·kwĭv′ȧ·lĕnt), *adj*. *Chem.* Univalent.

u′ni·face (ū′nĭ·fās), *adj*. Also **u′ni·faced** (-fāst). Having a design on one side only; — applied to medals or coins.

u′ni·fac·to′ri·al (-făk·tō′rĭ·ăl), *adj*. Of or pertaining to a unit factor.

u′ni·far′i·ous (ū′nĭ·fâr′ĭ·ŭs; 79), *adj*. [*uni-* + *-farious* as in *bifarious*.] Being in a single rank or series; uniserial.

u′ni·fi′a·ble (ū′nĭ·fī′ȧ·b'l), *adj*. Capable of being unified.

u·nif′ic (ū·nĭf′ĭk), *adj*. [*uni-* + *-fic*.] Making one or unity.

u′ni·fi·ca′tion (ū′nĭ·fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n*. [See UNIFY.] **1.** Act, process, or result, of unifying; state of being unified.

2. *Organ Building.* The use of the same set of pipes for securing on the same manual two or more stops at different pitches. In order to make unification possible, the ordinary compass of the set of pipes is extended by one or more octaves.

u′ni·fied (ū′nĭ·fīd), *adj*. Made one; specif.: **a** *Finance.* Consolidated; issued to take up and replace by a common debt previous issues; — said of stock or bonds. **b** *Organ Building.* Secured by unification; — of stops. — **u′ni·fi′ed·ly** (-fī′ĕd·lĭ; -fīd′lĭ), *adv*. — **u′ni·fi′ed·ness**, *n*.

unified field theory. A mathematical theory of fields developed by Einstein, which involves Maxwell's electromagnetic theory and Einstein's mathematical theory of gravitation as special cases.

u′ni·fi′er (ū′nĭ·fī′ĕr), *n*. One who or that which unifies.

u′ni·fi′lar (ū′nĭ·fī′lĕr), *adj*, [*uni-* + L. *filum* a thread.] Having, or involving use of, only one thread, wire, or fiber.

unifilar magnetometer. A magnetometer consisting of a bar suspended at its center of gravity by a single thread.

u′ni·flow′ (ū′nĭ·flō′), *adj*. [*uni-* + *flow*.] Flowing in one direction without reversal.

uniflow engine. *Mach.* An engine in which the steam or gas, entering through admission valves at the ends of the cylinder, escapes through exhaust ports uncovered by the piston as it nears the end of its stroke.

u′ni·fo′li·ate (ū′nĭ·fō′lĭ·ăt), *adj*. *Bot.* Having only one leaf; — often used erron. for *unifoliolate*.

u′ni·fo′li·o·late (ū′nĭ·fō′lĭ·ō·lāt; -fō·lĭ′ō·lāt), *adj*. *Bot.* Compound with but a single leaflet, as the leaf of the orange. Such leaves are distinguishable from simple leaves by the basal joint.

Unifoliolate Leaf of Orange

u′ni·form (ū′nĭ·fôrm), *adj*. [F. *uniforme*, fr. L. *uniformis*, fr. *unus* one + *forma* form.] **1.** Having always the same form, manner, or degree; not varying or variable; unchanging; homogeneous; as, the dress of Asiatics has been very *uniform*; the temperature is *uniform*; a stratum of *uniform* clay.

2. Of the same form with others; agreeing with each other; conforming to one rule or mode; consonant; alike.

The only doubt is . . . how far churches are bound to be *uniform* in their ceremonies. *Hooker.*

3. Presenting an undiversified appearance of surface, pattern, color, etc.

4. Consistent in character, conduct, opinion, etc.

5. *Math.* **a** Having but one value, said of functions; as, the function $w = z^2$ is *uniform*, while the function $w = \sqrt{z}$ is not. **b** *Rare.* Constant.

Syn. — Unvarying, invariable, consistent. See EQUABLE.

Ant. — Variable, varied; uneven.

— **u′ni·form′ly**, *adv*. — **u′ni·form′ness**, *n*.

u′ni·form, *v. t.* **1.** To make conformable. *Obs.* *Sidney.*

2. To bring into uniformity.

3. To clothe with a uniform; as, to *uniform* soldiers.

u′ni·form, *n*. [F. *uniforme*. See UNIFORM, *adj*.] Dress of a particular style or fashion worn by persons in the same service, order, or the like, by means of which they have a distinctive appearance; as, the *uniform* of the artillery, of the police, of Knights Templars; also, a suit or garment of such a style; as, a showy *uniform*.

u′ni·form, *adj*. Pertaining to or serving for uniforms; also, uniformed.

u′ni·for′mal·ize (ū′nĭ·fôr′măl·īz), *v. t.* To make uniform. — **u′ni·for′mal·i·za′tion** (-ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ĭ·zā′-), *n*.

uniform bill of lading. The form of a bill of lading in general use on United States railroads and approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission. *U. S.*

u′ni·formed (ū′nĭ·fôrmd), *adj*. Dressed in uniform.

uniform function. *Math.* A function that has only one value for any one value of its argument, no matter how the argument attains that value.

u′ni·form′ist, *n*. One who advocates uniformity.

u′ni·form′i·tar′i·an (ū′nĭ·fôr′mĭ·târ′ĭ·ăn), *n*. A believer in uniformitarianism; an advocate of uniformity. — **u′ni·for′mi·tar′i·an**, *adj*.

u′ni·form′i·tar′i·an·ism (-ĭz′m), *n*. **1.** *Geol.* The view or doctrine, less strictly held than formerly, that existing processes, acting in the same manner and with essentially the same intensity as at present, are sufficient to account for all geological changes. Cf. CATASTROPHISM.

2. *Philos.* The doctrine that the world is subject to law; — opposed to *tychism*.

u′ni·form′i·ty (ū′nĭ·fôr′mĭ·tĭ), *n*. [F. *uniformité*, fr. LL. *uniformitas*.] **1.** State or instance of being uniform, or unvarying, conformed to one pattern, etc.

2. Conformity; compliance, esp. in religion.

3. Sameness; monotony.

Syn. — Evenness, consistency, homogeneity.

Ant. — Variety, diversity.

Uniformity Act. *Eng. Hist.* See ACT OF UNIFORMITY.

uniformity of, *or* **in the course of, nature.** The doctrine or principle of the invariability or regularity of nature, according to which identical antecedent states or causes are uniformly followed by indentical effects. *J. S. Mill.*

The *uniformity of nature* stands to induction as the axioms of syllogism do to syllogism; they are not premises, but conditions of inference, which . . . men use spontaneously. *Encyc. Brit.*

u′ni·form·ize (ū′nĭ·fôr·mīz), *v. t.* To make uniform. — **u′ni·form′i·za′tion** (-fôr′mĭ·zā′shŭn; -mĭ·zā′-), *n*.

uniform magnetic field. A field in which the magnetic force has everywhere the same value and direction and in which the lines of force are therefore straight and parallel.

uniform motion *or* **velocity.** The motion or velocity of a body when it passes over equal spaces in equal times.

Uniform Partnership Act. See PARTNERSHIP, 3.

u′ni·form–proof′, *adj*. See -PROOF.

uniform system. *Photog.* A system of diaphragm or stop marking, the numbers of which are proportional to the intensities of the light permitted to pass and hence to the times required for exposure. In it No. 1 corresponds to *f*/4, No. 2 to *f*/5.6, No. 4 to *f*/8, No. 64 to *f*/32, etc. Abbr. *U. S.*

uniform trust. *Finance.* A form of investment trust based upon a fund contributed by a large group of persons, the investment of the funds being handled by trustees.

uniform twist. *Firearms.* A twist of which the spiral course has an equal pitch throughout.

uniform velocity. See UNIFORM MOTION.

u′ni·fy (ū′nĭ·fī), *v.*; U′NI·FIED (-fīd); U′NI·FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [F. or ML.; F. *unifier*, fr. ML. *unificare*. See UNI-; -FY.] *Transitive*: **1.** To cause to be one; to make into a unit; to unite.

Perception is thus a *unifying* act. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. *Organ Building.* To secure (a stop or stops) by unification.

—, *Intransitive*: To become one; to consolidate.

Syn. — Consolidate, merge.

Ant. — Multiply, diversify, scatter.

u′ni·gen′e·sis (ū′nĭ·jĕn′ē·sĭs), *n*. [*uni-* + *genesis*.] Asexual reproduction. — **u′ni·ge·net′ic** (-jē·nĕt′ĭk), *adj*.

u′ni·gen′i·tal (ū′nĭ·jĕn′ĭ·tăl), *adj*. [LL. *unigenitus*.] Only-begotten.

u′ni·gen′i·ture (-jĕn′ĭ·tûr), *n*. [LL. *unigenitus* only-begotten. See UNI-; GENITURE.] State of being the only-begotten.

U′ni·gen′i·tus (ū′nĭ·jĕn′ĭ·tŭs), *n*. [LL., only-begotten.] *Eccl. Hist.* A bull issued by Clement XI, in 1713, condemning 101 propositions from the *Moral Reflections on the New Testament* of Pasquier Quesnel, Oratorian and Jansenist; — so named from its first word.

u·nig′e·nous (ū·nĭj′ē·nŭs), *adj*. [L. *unigena*, fr. *unus* one + *genere*, *gignere*, to beget.] *Biol.* Being of one and the same kind.

u′ni·grav′i·da (ū′nĭ·grăv′ĭ·dȧ), *n*. [NL. See UNI-; GRAVID.] *Med.* A woman in her first pregnancy.

u·nij′u·gate (ū·nĭj′ŏŏ·gāt; ū′nĭ·jŏŏ′gāt; 242), *adj*. [*uni-* + L. *jugum* yoke, pair; cf. L. *unijugus* having one yoke.] *Bot.* Having but one pair of leaflets; — said of a pinnate leaf.

Unijugate Leaf.

un′i·am′bic, *adj*., **un′i·am′bi·cal·ly**, *adv*. See UN-, not.

u′ni·ax′al (ū′nĭ·ăk′săl), *adj*. = UNIAXIAL. — **u′ni·ax′al·ly**, *adv*.

un′-I·be′ri·an, *adj*. See UN-, not.

u·nic′. + UNIQUE.

u′ni·cal (ū′nĭ·kăl), *adj*. [See UNIQUE.] Unique. *Obs.*

un·ice′ (ŭn·īs′), *n. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·iced′, *adj*., **un′-Ice·lan′dic**, *adj*. See UN-, not.

u′ni·corn·like′, *adj*. See -LIKE.

un′i·de′al·ism, *n*., **un′i·de′al·ist**, *adj*., **un′i·de′al·is′tic**, *adj*., **un′i·de′al·ized**, *adj*., **un′i·den′ti·fi′a·ble**, *adj*., **un′i·den′ti·fi′a·bly**, *adv*., **un′i·den′ti·fied**, *adj*., **un′i·den′ti·fi′ed·ly**, *adv*., **un′i·den′ti·fy′ing**, *adj*., **un′id·e·o·graph′ic**, *adj*., **un′id·i·o·mat′ic**, *adj*., **un′id·i·o·mat′i·cal·ly**, *adv*., **un′i·dol′a·trous**, *adj*., **un·i′dol·ized**, *adj*., **un′i·dyl′ic**, *adj*. See UN-, not.

unidirectional current. = CONTINUOUS CURRENT. See DIRECT CURRENT.

unidirectional illumination See ILLUMINATION, 2.

u′ni·fi·ca′tion·ist, *n*. & *adj*. See -IST.

u′ni·fi·ca′tor (ū′nĭ·fĭ·kā′tĕr), *n*. [A unifier.]

U′ni·fo′li·um (ū′nĭ·fō′lĭ·ŭm), *n*. [NL., fr. *uni-* + L. *folium* leaf; — because the first-named species, *U. bifolium*, has apparently but one leaf.] *Bot.* Syn. of MAIANTHEMUM.

u′ni·for′ma·ble, *adj*. [See UNIFORM, *v.*] Uniform. *Obs.*

u′ni·for′mal, *adj*. = UNIFORM. — **u′ni·for′mal·ly**, *adv*.

u′ni·for·ma′tion (ū′nĭ·fôr·mā′shŭn), *n*. = UNIFORMIZATION.

u′ni·formd. Uniformed. *Ref. Sp.*

u′ni·form′less, *adj*. See -LESS.

u·nig′e·nist (ū·nĭj′ē·nĭst), *n*. = MONOGENIST. — **u′ni·ge·nis′tic** (ū′nĭ·jē·nĭs′tĭk), *adj*.

un′ig·nit′a·ble, *adj*., **un′ig·nit′ed**, *adj*., **un′ig·nit′i·ble**, *adj*., **un′ig·no·min′i·ous**, *adj*., **un·ig′no·rant**, *adj*., **un′ig·nored′**, *adj*. See UN-, not.

u·ni·lat′er·al (ū′nĭ·lăt′ĕr·ăl), *adj.* **1.** One-sided; done, made, undertaken, or shared, by one of two or more persons or parties; treating or relating to one side of a subject. **2.** *Bot. & Zool.* Produced or arranged on, or directed toward, one side. **3.** *Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, a contract or engagement by which an express obligation to do or forbear is imposed on but one party, as in a deed poll. In a unilateral simple contract, a promise is exchanged for an act. **4.** *Mach.* Having for a nominal diameter the smallest or largest size that the specified tolerances permit. **5.** *Math.* Having only one side; — said of a surface (*unilateral surface*) on which a continuous path may be drawn from any point to any other point, even to the exactly opposite point through the surface, without piercing the surface or crossing its border, as in *Möbius's sheet* (which see). **6.** *Med.* Affecting but one side of the body. **7.** *Phonet.* Pronounced with the oral passage open on one side of the tongue only, as *l* in the pronunciation of some persons. Cf. LATERAL, *adj.*, 6. **8.** *Psychol.* Preferring to use one side of the body. **9.** *Sociol.* Tracing descent through or from one side or line only; as, the *unilateral* clan or family. — **u·ni·lat′er·al·ism,** *n.* — **u·ni·lat′er·al·ist,** *n.* & *adj.* — **u·ni·lat′er·al·i·ty** (-ăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **u·ni·lat′er·al·ly,** *adv.*

unilateral scroll. See SCROLL, *n.*, 6.

unilateral surface. See UNILATERAL, *adj.*, 5.

unilateral system. *Mach.* A system of tolerances and allowances as applied to cylindrical mating surfaces having for its basis unilateral holes. The high and low limits of tolerance are measured in one direction from the basic size.

u·ni·lin′gual (ū′nĭ·lĭng′gwăl), *adj.* [See UNI-; LINGUAL. Cf. BILINGUAL.] Composed in or using one language only. — **u·ni·lin′gual·ism,** *n.*

u·ni·lit′er·al (-lĭt′ĕr·ăl), *adj.* Consisting of one letter only.

u·ni·lobe (ū′nĭ·lōb), *n.* *Mach.* A unilobed gear wheel.

un′im·ag′i·na·ble (ŭn′ĭ·măj′ĭ·nȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not imaginable. — **un′im·ag′i·na·ble·ness,** *n.* — **-nably,** *adv.*

un′im·ag′i·na′tive (-nā′tĭv; -nȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Not imaginative. — **un′im·ag′i·na′tive·ly,** *adv.* — **un′im·ag′i·na′tive·ness,** *n.*

u·ni·man′u·al (ū′nĭ·măn′ū·ăl), *adj.* [See UNI-; 1st MANUAL.] Of or pertaining to one hand; executed with one hand.

un′im·bat′tled (ŭn′ĭm·băt′'ld), *adj.* Without battlements. *Obs.*

u·ni·me′di·al (ū′nĭ·mē′dĭ·ăl), *adj.* [See UNI-; 1st MEDIAL.] Transmitted through a single medium.

un·im′i·ta·ble (ŭn·ĭm′ĭ·tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Inimitable. — **un·im′i·ta·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·im′i·ta·bly,** *adv.*

un′im·mer′gi·ble (ŭn′ĭ·mûr′jĭ·b'l), *adj.* Not submergible.

u·ni·mod′al (ū′nĭ·mōd′ăl; -'l), *adj.* *Statistics.* Having a single mode; as, a *unimodal* distribution. — **u·ni·mo·dal′i·ty** (-mō·dăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

u·ni·mod′u·lar trans′for·ma′tion (-mŏd′ū·lĕr). *Math.* A linear transformation whose determinant is equal to 1.

un′im·pas′sioned (ŭn′ĭm·păsh′ŭnd), *adj.* Not impassioned. — **un′im·pas′sioned·ly,** *adv.* — **un′im·pas′sioned·ness,** *n.*

Syn. — See DISPASSIONATE.

Ant. — Ardent. See PASSIONATE.

un′im·peach′a·ble (-pēch′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not impeachable; not to be called in question; exempt from liability to accusation; irreproachable; blameless; as, an *unimpeachable* reputation. — **un′im·peach′a·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un′im·peach′a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un′im·peach′a·bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Unquestionable, unexceptionable.

Ant. — Dubious, doubtful.

un′im·ped′ed (-pĕd′ĕd; -Ĭd; 119), *adj.* Not impeded; specif.: *Phonet.* Of vowels and some consonants (*l*, *m*), uttered without audible friction in the oral passage. *R. J. Lloyd.* — **un′im·ped′ed·ly,** *adv.* — **-ed·ness,** *n.*

un·im′pli·cate (ŭn·ĭm′plĭ·kĭt), *adj.* Not implicated.

un′im·por′tant (ŭn′ĭm·pôr′tănt), *adj.* Not important. — **un′im·por′tance** (-tăns), *n.* — **un′im·por′tant·ly,** *adv.*

un′im·pressed′ (-prĕst′), *adj.* Not impressed; as: a *Obs.* Unrestrained. **b** That bears no impress. **c** Not moved to serious regard.

un′im·pres′sive (-prĕs′ĭv), *adj.* Not impressive. — **un′im·pres′sive·ly,** *adv.* — **un′im·pres′sive·ness,** *n.*

un′im·prov′a·ble (ŭn′ĭm·prōōv′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not improvable. — **un′im·prov′a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **prov′a·bly,** *adv.*

un′im·proved′ (-prōōvd′), *adj.* Not improved; as: a Not used; not employed; esp., not used or employed for a valuable purpose; as, *unimproved* opportunities. **b** Not tilled, cultivated, or built upon, as land. **c** Not improved in health. — **un′im·prov′ed·ly** (-prōōv′ĕd·lĭ; -Ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **un′im·prov′ed·ness,** *n.*

un′in·cor′po·rate (ŭn′ĭn·kôr′pō·rāt), *adj.* Unembodied; also, unincorporated.

un′in·cor′po·rat′ed (-rāt′ĕd; -Ĭd; 119), *adj.* Not incorporated. — **un′in·cor′po·rat′ed·ly,** *adv.* — **-ed·ness,** *n.*

un′in·cul′cat·ed (ŭn′ĭn·kŭl′kāt·ĕd; see INCULCATE, *v.*), *adj.* Not inculcated.

un′in·debt′ed (ŭn′ĭn·dĕt′ĕd; -Ĭd; 119), *adj.* Not indebted; free from debt. — **un′in·debt′ed·ly,** *adv.* — **-ed·ness,** *n.*

un′in·dent′ed (-dĕn′tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Not indented; as: a Having no indentation. **b** Not indentured. **c** *Print.* Composed without indention.

un′in·dif′fer·ent (-dĭf′ĕr·ĕnt), *adj.* Not indifferent; as: a *Obs.* Favorable to one side. **b** Not impartial; prejudiced. **c** Interested. — **un′in·dif′fer·ence** (-ĕns), *n.* — **un′in·dif′fer·en·cy** (-ĕn·sĭ), *n.* — **un′in·dif′fer·ent·ly,** *adv.*

un′in·dwell′a·ble (-dwĕl′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Uninhabitable. *Obs.*

un′in·gen′ious (ŭn′ĭn·jēn′yŭs), *adj.* Not ingenious. — **un′in·gen′ious·ly,** *adv.* — **un′in·gen′ious·ness,** *n.*

un′in·gen′u·ous (-jĕn′ū·ŭs), *adj.* Disingenuous. — **un′in·gen′u·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **un′in·gen′u·ous·ness,** *n.*

u·ni·nom′i·nal (ū′nĭ·nŏm′ĭ·năl), *adj.* [*uni-* + *nominal.*] **1.** Consisting of, or pert. to, a single name or term; specif., noting a nomenclature in which objects have single names. **2.** Containing but one name, as a ballot.

un′in·quis′i·tive (ŭn′ĭn·kwĭz′ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* Not curious or inquisitive. — **un′in·quis′i·tive·ly,** *adv.* — **-tiveness,** *n.*

un′in·struc′tive (-strŭk′tĭv), *adj.* Not instructive.

un′in·tel·lec′tu·al (ŭn′ĭn·tĕ·lĕk′tū·ăl), *adj.* Not intellectual. — **un′in·tel·lec′tu·al·ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.* — **un′in·tel·lec′tu·al′i·ty** (-ăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un′in·tel·lec′tu·al·ly,** *adv.*

un′in·tel′li·gent (ŭn′ĭn·tĕl′ĭ·jĕnt), *adj.* Lacking intelligence; unwise; ignorant. — **un′in·tel′li·gence** (-jĕns), *n.* — **un′in·tel′li·gent·ly,** *adv.*

un′in·tel′li·gi·ble (-jĭ·b'l), *adj.* Not intellizible. — **un′in·tel′li·gi·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un′in·tel′li·gi·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un′in·tel′li·gi·bly,** *adv.*

un′in·ten′tion·al (-tĕn′shŭn·ăl), *adj.* Not intentional. — **un′in·ten′tion·al′i·ty** (-ăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un′in·ten′tion·al·ly,** *adv.* — **un′in·ten′tion·al·ness,** *n.*

un·in′ter·est·ed (ŭn·ĭn′tĕr·ĕs·tĕd; *see* INTERESTED), *adj.* Not interested; as: a *Obs.* Impartial; disinterested. **b** Not having an interest, esp. a property interest (in something); not personally concerned. **c** Not having the mind or feelings engaged; inattentive; apathetic; indifferent; — now the usual sense. — **un·in′ter·est·ed·ly,** *adv.* — **-ed·ness,** *n.*

un′in·ter·mis′sion (ŭn′ĭn·tĕr·mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Want or failure of intermission.

un′in·tro′i·tive (ŭn′ĭn·trō′ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* [See UN- not; INTROITORY.] Tending not to enter.

un′in·ven′tive (-vĕn′tĭv), *adj.* Not inventive. — **un′in·ven′tive·ly,** *adv.* — **un′in·ven′tive·ness,** *n.*

un′in·vite′ (-vīt′), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To annul an invitation of. *Rare.*

U·ni·o (ū′nĭ·ō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *unio* unity, union, a single large pearl. See UNION.] *Zool.* **a** A genus of fresh-water mussels (family Unionidae) having an oblong shell pearly within and covered with a greenish or blackish epidermis. The genus is now limited to forms occurring in Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. **b** [*not cap.*] Any mussel of *Unio* or a related genus. — **u′ni·oid** (-oid), *adj.*

U·ni′o·la (ū·nĭ′ō·lȧ), *n.* [LL., a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A small genus of handsome North American perennial grasses having ample panicles of 2-edged spikelets, the lowermost glumes of which are empty. Several species are sand binders, esp. *U. paniculata*, the sea oat.

un′ion (ūn′yŭn), *n.* A large, fine pearl. *Archaic.*

un′ion (ūn′yŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *unio* oneness, union, a single large pearl, a kind of onion, fr. *unus* one. See ONE; cf. ONION.] **1.** Act or instance of uniting or joining two or more things into one; state of being so united; junction; coalition; combination. **2. a** A spiritual uniting to bring about concord or agreement; also, the unity so produced.

The *union*, peace, and plenty of the kingdom. *Clarendon.*

b In mystical language, the conscious identification of one's will with that of God; the third and highest stage in mystical striving in which the soul has experimental knowledge of God; — called also the *unitive way.*

3. A uniting into a nation, political body, or association; specif., any of various political changes affecting the political union of the different parts of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; as: that of 1535, uniting Wales to England; that of 1706, uniting the kingdoms of England and Scotland on and after May 1, 1707; or that of 1800, establishing a legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland on and after January 1, 1801; also, that of 1909 uniting by the *South Africa Act* the colonies of South Africa.

4. A uniting in marriage.

5. a That which is united, or made one; something formed by a combination or coalition of parts or members; a confederation; a consolidated body; a league; as, the United States of America are often called "the *Union.*" Cf. POSTAL UNION, ZOLLVEREIN. **b** Short for UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.

6. A device emblematic of union, used on a national flag or ensign, sometimes, as in the military standard of Great Britain, covering the whole field, sometimes, as in the flag of the United States, and the British naval reserve flag (*blue ensign*) and merchant flag (*red ensign*), occupying the upper inner corner; also, by extension, the upper inner corner or canton of a flag, occupied by the union. The *union* of the United States ensign is a cluster of white stars, denoting the union of the States, and equal in number to that of the States, on a blue field. The *union* of the United States Coast Guard flag is the eagle of the national coat of arms and thirteen stars in blue on a white field. The *union* of the United States yacht ensign is a foul anchor surrounded by thirteen stars in white on a blue field. See *Plate I.* The *union* of the British ensign combines the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, denoting the union of England, Scotland, and Ireland, on a blue field. See *Plate V*; ENSIGN, 1; cf. GREAT UNION.

7. *Eng.* **a** A union of local administration for rating, poor relief, etc., formed by uniting two or more parishes under the government of a body called the board of guardians. Their formation and government are now chiefly regulated by the Local Government Act of 1894. Called also *poor-law union.* **b** A workhouse maintained by such a union.

8. a A league or association for a common purpose, as for religious or debating purposes. **b** A trade-union (which see).

9. [*cap.*] An organized social center of a college or university; also, the building in which it usually is housed; — from the name of a debating club at Oxford.

10. *Obs.* a Oneness. **b** A unicum.

11. *Brewing.* A trunnioned cask used in burtonization.

12. *Chem.* = BOND, *n.*, 11.

13. *Eccl.* A consolidation of benefices or churches.

14. *Mach.* Any of various devices for connecting machine parts, or the like, as the elastic pipe connecting a tender with the locomotive feed pipe; esp., a coupling for pipes, or pipes and fittings, facilitating connection or disconnection. Cf. FLANGE UNION.

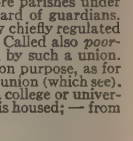

Pipe Union, partly cut away to show construction.

15. *Surg.* The growing together of severed parts.

16. *Textiles.* A fabric woven of two or more materials, as cotton, silk, or wool.

Syn. — UNION, UNITY. UNION suggests either the act of bringing two or more things together, or the resulting state; UNITY denotes state of being one, or property of oneness; it may be predicated either of what is simple, or of a close and intimate union in a complex whole; as, a *union* of interests resulting in a *unity* of aim; "Such harmony alone could hold all heaven and earth in happier *union*" (*Milton*); "How good . . . it is for brethren to dwell together in *unity!*" (*Ps.* cxxxiii. 1); "Many a bard . . . has linked our names together . . . and our knights . . . have pledged us in this *union*" (*Tennyson*); "It was but *unity* of place that made me dream I ranked with him" (*id.*). Cf. COMBINATION, JOIN.

Ant. — Separation, break, division, severance.

---

u·ni·lat′er·al·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE. — **u·ni·lat′er·al·i·za′tion,** *n.*

un′il·lu′de′d·ly, *adv.*, **un′il·lumed′,** *adj.*, **un′il·lu′mi·nat′ed,** *adj.*, **un′il·lu′mi·nat′ing,** *adj.*, **un′il·lu′mi·na′tion,** *n.*, **un′il·lu′mined,** *adj.*, **un′il·lu′sioned,** *adj.*, **un′il·lu′so·ry,** *adj.*, **un·il′lus·trat′ed,** *adj.*, **un·il·lus′tra·tive,** *adj.*, **un′il·lus′tri·ous,** *adj.*, **un·im′aged,** *adj.* See UN-, not. **un·im·age′ine,** *v. t.* See 1st UN-. **un′im·ag′i·nar′y,** *adj.*, **un′im·ag′ined,** *adj.*, **un′im·banked′,** *adj.*, **un′im·bel′lished,** *adj.*, **un′im·bez′zled,** *adj.*, **un′im·bibed′,** *adj.*, **un′im·bib′ing,** *adj.*, **un′im·bit′tered,** *adj.*, **un′im·bod′ied,** *adj.*, **un′im·bold′ened,** *adj.*, **un′im·bor′dered,** *adj.*, **un′im·bos′omed,** *adj.*, **un′im·bowed′** (-bōd′), *adj.*, **un′im·bow′ered,** *adj.*, **un′im·broiled′,** *adj.*, **un′im·browned′,** *adj.*, **un′im·brued′,** *adj.*, **un′im·bued′,** *adj.*, **un·im′i·tat′ed,** *adj.*, **un·im′i·tat′ing,** *adj.*, **un·im′i·ta′tive,** *adj.*, **un′im·mac′u·late,** *adj.*, **un·im′ma·nent,** *adj.*, **un′im·me′di·ate,** *adj.*, **un′im·merged′,** *adj.*, **un′im·mersed′,** *adj.*, **un·im′mi·grat′ing,** *adj.*, **un·im′mo·lat′ed,** *adj.*, **un′im·mor′tal,** *adj.* See UN-, not. [UN-.] **un′im·mor′tal·ize,** *v. t.* See 1st| **un′im·mor′tal·ized,** *adj.*, **un′im·mov′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′im·mured′,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un′im·pair′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-. **un′im·pair′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′im·paired′,** *adj.*, **un′im·part′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′im·part′ed,** *adj.*, **un′im·par′tial,** *adj.*, **un′im·pas′sionate,** *adj.*, **un′im·pa′tient,** *adj.*, **un′im·pawned′,** *adj.*, **un′im·peached′,** *adj.*, **un′im·pearled′,** *adj.*, **un·imped′,** *adj.*, **un′im·ped′i·ble,** *adj.*, **un′im·pelled′,** *adj.*, **un′im·pen′e·tra·ble,** *adj.*, **un′im·per′a·tive,** *adj.*, **un′im·per′i·al,** *adj.*, **un′im·pe′ri·al·is′tic,** *adj.*, **un′im·per′i·ous,** *adj.*, **un′im·per′ti·nent,** *adj.*, **un′im·ping′ing,** *adj.*, **un′im·plant′ed,** *adj.*, **un·im′pli·ca·ble,** *adj.*, **un·im′pli·cat′ed,** *adj.*, **un′im·plic′it,** *adj.*, **un′im·plic′it·ly,** *adv.*, **un′im·plied′,** *adj.*, **un′im·plor′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′im·plored′,** *adj.*, **un′im·poi′soned,** *adj.*, **un′im·port′ed,** *adj.*, **un′im·port′ing,** *adj.*, **un′im·por′tu·nate,** *adj.*, **un′im·por′tu·nate·ly,** *adv.*, **un′im·por·tuned′,** *adj.*, **un′im·posed′,** *adj.*, **un′im·pos′ed·ly,** *adv.*, **un′im·pos′ing,** *adj.*, **un′im·pos′trous,** *adj.*, **un′im·pound′ed,** *adj.*, **un′im·pow′ered,** *adj.*, **un′im·pre′cat′ed,** *adj.*, **un′im·preg′na·ble,** *adj.*, **un′im·preg′nate,** *adj.*, **un′im·preg′nat·ed,** *adj.*, **un′impressed′,** *adj.* See UN-, not. **un′im·press′i·ble,** *adj.* See UN-, not. — **un′im·press′i·bil′i·ty,** *n.* — **un′im·press′i·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un′im·press′i·bly,** *adv.*

un′im·pres′sion·a·bil′i·ty, *n.*, **un′im·pres′sion·a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′im·print′ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not. **un′im·pris′on,** *v. t.* See 1st UN-. **un′im·pris′on·a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′im·pris′oned,** *adj.*, **un′im·pro′pri·at′ed,** *adj.*, **un′im·prove′ment,** *n.*, **un′im·prov′ing,** *adj.*, **un′im·pro·vised′,** *adj.*, **un′im·pugn′a·ble** (-pūn′ȧ·b'l), *adj.*, **un′im·pugned′** (-pūnd′), *adj.*, **un′im·pul′sive,** *adj.*, **un′im·pur′pled,** *adj.*, **un′im·pu′ta·ble,** *adj.*, **un′im·put′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·au′gu·rat′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·can′toned,** *adj.*, **un′in·car′cer·at′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·car′nate,** *adj.*, **un′in·car′nat·ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·censed′,** *adj.*, **un′in·cho′a·tive,** *adj.*, **un′in·ci·den′tal,** *adj.*, **un′in·cised′,** *adj.*, **un′in·ci′sive,** *adj.*, **un′in·cit′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·clin′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′in·clined′,** *adj.*, **un′in·clining′,** *adj.*, **un′in·closed′,** *adj.*, **un′in·clos′ed·ness,** *n.*, **un′in·clud′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′in·clud′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·clu′sive,** *adj.*, **un′in·clusive·ness,** *adj.*, **un′in·con·ven′tenced,** *adj.*, **un′in·crease′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′in·creased′,** *adj.*, **un′in·creas′ing,** *adj.*, **un·in′cu·bat′ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un′in·cum′bered, *adj.* = UNENCUMBERED. **un′in·dem′ni·fied,** *adj.*, **un′in·dent′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′in·den′tured,** *adj.*, **un·in′dexed,** *adj.*, **un·In′di·an,** *adj.*, **un·In′di·an·like′,** *adj.*, **un·in′di·ca·ble,** *adj.*, **un·in′di·cat′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·dic′a·tive,** *adj.*, **un′in·dict′a·ble** (-dīt′ȧ·b'l), *adj.*, **un′in·dict′ed** (-dīt′ĕd), *adj.*, **un′in·di·gent,** *adj.*, **un′in·di′gnant,** *adj.*, **un′in·di·vid′u·al,** *adj.* See UN-, not. [UN-.] **un′in·di·vid′u·al·ize,** *v. t.* See 1st| **un′in·di·vid′u·al·ized,** *adj.*, **un′in·di·vid′u·at′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·dorsed′,** *adj.*, **un′in·duced′,** *adj.*, **un′in·duc′tive,** *adj.*, **un′in·dulged′,** *adj.*, **un′in·dul′gent,** *adj.*, **un′in·dul′gent·ly,** *adv.*, **un′in·du·rat′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·dus′trial,** *adj.*, **un′in·dus′tri·al·ized,** *adj.*, **un′in·dus′tri·ous,** *adj.*, **un′in·dus′tri·ous·ly,** *adv.*, **un′in·dwell′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′in·e′bri·at′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·e′bri·at′ing,** *adj.*, **un′in·fal′li·bil′i·ty,** *n.*, **un′in·fal′li·ble,** *adj.*, **un′in·fat′u·at′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·fect′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′in·fect′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·fec′tious,** *adj.*, **un′in·fec′tious·ness,** *n.*, **un′in·fe′ft,** *adj.*, **un′in·ferred′,** *adj.*, **un′in·fest′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·fi′nat·ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·fi′nite,** *adj.*, **un′in·fi′nite·ness,** *n.*, **un′in·fixed′,** *adj.*, **un′in·flamed′,** *adj.*, **un′in·flam′ma·bil′i·ty,** *n.*, **un′in·flam′ma·ble,** *adj.*, **un′in·flat′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·flect′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·flect′ed·ness,** *n.*, **un′in·flict′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·flu·ence·a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′in·flu·enced,** *adj.*, **un·in′flu·enc·ing,** *adj.*, **un′in·flu·en′tial,** *adj.*, **un′in·flu·en′ti·al·i·ty,** *n.*, **un′in·fold′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·formed′,** *adj.*, **un′in·form′ing,** *adj.*, **un′in·fract′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·fringe′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′in·fringed′,** *adj.*, **un′in·fringi′ble,** *adj.*, **un′in·fu′ri·at′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·fused′,** *adj.*, **un′in·ge·nu′i·ty,** *n.*, **un′in·gest′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·graft′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·grained′,** *adj.*, **un′in·hab′it·a·bil′i·ty,** *n.*, **un′in·hab′it·a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′in·hab′it·a·ble·ness,** *n.*, **un′in·hab′it·a·bly,** *adv.*, **un′in·hab′it·ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·hab′it·ed·ness,** *n.*, **un′in·haled′,** *adj.*, **un′in·her′it·a·bil′i·ty,** *n.*, **un′in·her′it·a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′in·her′it·ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·hib′it·ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·hib′i·tive,** *adj.*, **un′in·hum′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·im′i·cal,** *adj.*, **un′in·iq′ui·tous,** *adj.*, **un′in·i′tialed,** *adj.*, **un′in·i′tiated,** *adj.*, **un′in·i′ti·ate,** *adj.* & *n.*, **un′in·i′ti·at′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·i′ti·at′ed·ness,** *n.*, **un′in·i′ti·a′tion,** *n.*, **un′in·ject′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′in·ject′ed,** *adj.*, **un·in′jur·a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·in′jured,** *adj.*, **un·in′jured·ness,** *n.*, **un·in′jur·ing,** *adj.*, **un′in·ju′ri·ous,** *adj.*, **un′in·ju′ri·ous·ly,** *adv.*, **un′in·ju′ri·ous·ness,** *n.*, **un·inked′,** *adj.*, **un′in·kin′dled,** *adj.* See UN-, not. *Obs.*

un′in·laid′, *adj.* See UN-, not. **un·inn′,** *v. i.* & *t.* See 1st UN-. **un·in′nate,** *adj.*, **un′in·no·cence,** *n.*, **un·in′no·cent,** *adj.*, **un·in′no·cent·ly,** *adv.*, **un′in·noc′u·ous,** *adj.*, **un′in·no·vat′ing,** *adj.*, **un′in·oc′u·la·ble,** *adj.*, **un′in·oc′u·lated,** *adj.*, **un′in·quired′,** *adj.*, **un′in·quir′ing,** *adj.*, **un′in·quis′i·tor·i·al,** *adj.*, **un′in·sane′,** *adj.*, **un′in·sa′ti·a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′in·scribed′,** *adj.*, **un′in·sert′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·shrined′,** *adj.*, **un′in·sin′u·at′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·sist′ent,** *adj.*, **un′in·sol′vent,** *adj.*, **un′in·spect′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·spir′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′in·spired′,** *adj.*, **un′in·spir′ing,** *adj.*, **un′in·spir′ing·ly,** *adv.*, **un′in·spir′it·ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·spis′sat·ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·stalled′,** *adj.*, **un·in′stanced,** *adj.*, **un′in·stat′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·sti·gat′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·stilled′,** *adj.*, **un′in·sti·tut′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·struct′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·struct′ed·ly,** *adv.*, **un′in·struct′ed·ness,** *n.*, **un′in·struc′i·ble,** *adj.*, **un′in·struct′ing,** *adj.*, **un′in·struc′tive·ly,** *adv.*, **un′in·struc′tive·ness,** *n.*, **un′in·stru·men′tal,** *adj.*, **un·in′su·lar,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·in′su·late, *v. t.* See 1st UN-. **un·in′su·lat′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·sult′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′in·sult′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·sult′ing,** *adj.*, **un·sur′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.*, **un·sur′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′in·sured′,** *adj.*, **un·in′te·grat′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·tel′lec′tive,** *adj.*, **un′in·tel′li·gent′si·a,** *n.*, **un′in·tend′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·tend′ed·ly,** *adv.*, **un′in·ten′sive,** *adj.* See UN-, not. **un′in·tent′,** *adj.* See UN-, not. **un′in·tent′ly,** *adv.* — **un′in·tent′ness,** *n.* **un′in·ter′ca·lat′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter·cept′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter·change′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter·dict′ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not. **un·in′ter·essed,** *adj.* Uninterested. *Obs.* **un′in·ter·est·ing,** *adj.*, **un·in′ter·est·ing·ly,** *adv.*, **un·in′ter·est·ing·ness,** *n.*, **un′in·ter·fered′with′,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter·ject′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter·laced′,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter·lard′ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not. **un′in·ter·leaved′,** *v. t.* See 1st UN-. **un′in·ter·lessed′,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter·linked′,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter·locked′,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter·mar′ry·ing,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter·me′di·ate,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter·min′gled,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter·mis′sive,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter·mit′ted,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter·mit′ted·ly,** *adv.*, **un′in·ter·mit′ted·ness,** *n.*, **un′in·ter·mit′tent,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter·mit′ting,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter·mit′ting·ly,** *adv.*, **un′in·ter·mit′ting·ness,** *n.*, **un′in·ter·mixed′,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter·na′tion·al,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter·plead′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter′pol·lat′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter·posed′,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter·pos′ing,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter′pret·a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter′pret·ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·terred′,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter′ro·ga·ble,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter′ro·gat′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter·rupted′,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter·rupt′ed·ness,** *n.*, **un′in·ter·rupt′i·ble,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter·rupt′i·ble·ness,** *n.*, **un′in·ter·rupt′ing,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter·rup′tion,** *n.*, **un′in·ter·sect′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter·sper′sed,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter·ven′ing,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter·viewed,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter·volved′,** *adj.*, **un′in·ter·wo′ven,** *adj.* See UN-, not. **un′in·thralled′,** *adj.* Not enthralled. *Obs.* **un′in·throned′,** *adj.*, **un·in′ti·mate,** *adj.*, **un·in′ti·mat′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·tim′i·dat′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·tit′led,** *adj.*, **un′in·tombed′,** *adj.*, **un′in·toned′,** *adj.*, See UN-, not. **un′in·tox′i·cat′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·tox′i·cat′ed·ness,** *n.*, **un′in·tox′i·cat′ing,** *adj.* See UN-, not. **un′in·trench′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′in·trenched′,** *adj.*, **un·in′tri·cate,** *adj.*, **un′in·trigued′,** *adj.*, **un′in·tri′guing,** **un′in·tro·duced′,** *adj.*, **un′in·tro·duc′i·ble,** *adj.*, **un′in·tro·mit′ted,** *adj.*, **un′in·tro·spec′tive,** *adj.*, **un′in·trud′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·trud′ing,** *adj.*, **un′in·tru′sive,** *adj.*, **un′in·tru′sive·ly,** *adv.*, **un′in·trust′ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not. **un′in·tu′i·tive,** *adj.*, **un′in·twined′,** *adj.*, **un′in·tu′bated,** *adj.*, **un′in·ured′,** *adj.*, **un′in·urned′,** *adj.*, **un′in·vad′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′in·vad′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·vag′i·nat′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·val′i·dat′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·veigh′ing,** *adj.*, **un′in·vei′gled,** *adj.*, **un′in·vent′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·vent′ful,** *adj.*, **un′in·ven′ti·ble·ness,** *n.* See UN-, not. **un′in·ven′tive,** *adj.*, **un′in·ven′tive·ly,** *adv.*, **un′in·vert′ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not. **un′in·vest′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·ves′ti·ga·ble,** *adj.*, **un′in·ves′ti·gat′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·ves′ti·gat′ing,** *adj.*, **un′in·ves′ti·ga′tive,** *adj.*, **un′in·vid′i·ous,** *adv.*, **un′in·vid′i·ous·ly,** *adv.*, **un′in·vig′o·rat′ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not. **un′in·vin′ci·ble,** *adj.*, **un′in·vit′ed,** *adj.*, **un′in·vi′ted·ly,** *adv.* **un′in·vi′ting,** *adj.* See UN-, not. **un′in·voiced′,** *adj.*, **un′in·voked′,** *adj.*, **un′involved′,** *adj.*, **un′in·weaved′,** *adj.*, **un′in·wo′ven,** *adj.*, **un′in·wrapped′,** *adj.*, **un′in·wreathed′,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'ion (ūn'yŭn), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or supporting, a union, esp. in sense 5, or [*cap.*] the Union.
2. *Textiles.* Made of union (sense 16).
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church. See METHODIST, *n.*, 2.
union bow. See 3d BOW, 2.
union by the first, *or* **second, intention.** = HEALING BY THE FIRST, OR SECOND, INTENTION. See INTENTION, *n.*, 8.
union card. **a** A card certifying personal membership in a labor union. **b** A certificate that the shop to which it is issued employs only union labor.
union catalogue. *Libraries.* A catalogue combining in one series a number of catalogues, or the contents of more than one library.
Union Central Executive Committee. In the Russian Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the legislative and executive parliament prior to the constitution of Dec. 5, 1936, which reconstituted it as the ***Supreme Soviet*** or ***Council*** (see SOVIET). It now consists of two elective bodies, the ***Council of the Union*** and the ***Council of Nationalities*** (see LEGISLATURE, *Table*). It appoints the ***Union Council of Ministers*** (prior to 1946, ***of People's Commissars***) and elects from its members a presidium (which see). Abbr., *U. C. E. C.*
union cord. A strong white cord made of cotton and linen, and used for stay laces.
Union Day. See HOLIDAY, 3 (South Africa).
union district. A school district made by uniting two or more elementary school districts for the maintenance of a ***union school.*** This may be a graded school, a high school, or a combination of the two.
union down. *Naut.* With the flag reversed, thus turning its union downward, a signal of distress at sea.
union dye *or* **color.** Any of various direct azo dyes used for coloring union fabrics; — called specif. **union black, union blue,** etc., often with added letters; as, **union orange G.**
un'ioned (ūn'yŭnd), *adj.* [*union* + *-ed.*] United. *Rare.*
union elbow. An elbow pipe union.
union flag. A flag symbolizing the union of two or more states; specif., the national flag or ensign of Great Britain since 1606; the union jack. See UNION, 6.
union grass. Any grass of the genus *Uniola.*
union house. = UNION, *n.*, 7 **b.**
un'i·on'ic (ūn'ĭ·ŏn'ĭk), *adj.* See UN-, not.
un'–I·on'ic, *adj.* See UN-, not.
U'ni·on'i·dae (ū'nĭ·ŏn'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See UNION.] *Zool.* A very large family of fresh-water mussels (suborder Submytilacea) having a pearly often roughly sculptured shell with a thick epidermis. Their larvae pass through a glochidium stage. The family is represented in nearly all parts of the world, but chiefly in North America. — **u'ni·o·nid** (ū'nĭ·ŏ·nĭd), *n.* — **u'ni·on'i·form** (-ŏn'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* — **u'ni·o·noid** (ū'nĭ·ŏ·noid), *adj.*
un'ion·ism (ūn'yŭn·ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The principle of union, or the sentiment of attachment to a union; specif. [*cap.*], attachment to the federal union of the United States.
2. The principles, or the system, of combination among workmen engaged in the same occupation or trade.
3. Adherence to, or advocacy of, the principles or policy of the Unionist party of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
un'ion·ist, *n.* **1.** One who advocates or promotes union.
2. An adherent of unionism; specif.: **a** A member or supporter of a trade-union. **b** [*usually cap.*] An adherent or supporter of the federal union of the United States, esp. at the time of the Civil War. **c** [*cap.*] In British politics, formerly, a member of the Liberal party who refused to support Gladstone's Home Rule bill; a Liberal Unionist (which see); later, a member of the combined Conservative and Liberal-Unionist parties; now, since the establishment of the Irish Free State, generally, a Conservative.
un'ion·ist, *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to union, unionism, or unionists; promoting or preserving union.
2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Unionists; as, the *Unionist* party.
un'ion·is'tic (ūn'yŭn·ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or favoring, union or unionists.
2. [*cap.*] Of, relating to, or somewhat resembling, Unionism or Unionists.
un'ion·ize (ūn'yŭn·īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To form into or incorporate in a union.
2. To cause to become a member of, or subject to the rules of, a trade-union; to organize in a trade-union or trade-unions; as, to *unionize* employees or a shop.
— **un'ion·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*
union jack. [*often caps.*] *Nav.* A jack (sense 27) consisting of the union of the national ensign; loosely, the union flag.
union jet burner. A gas burner in which two jets unite to produce a single flat flame.
union joint. *Mach.* **a** A joint formed by means of a union. **b** A piece of pipe made in the form of the letter T.
union label. A trade-mark attached to goods made by union labor.
Union Labor party. *U. S. Politics.* A party formed in 1887, which in 1888 nominated national candidates. It succeeded the Greenback-Labor party and in 1894 a majority of its members went over to the Populist party.
Union League. *U. S. Hist.* A secret political society formed in the North in 1862 to support the government and oppose the activities of Southern organizations.
un'ion–made' (66), *adj.* Made by union labor.
Union Methodist Free Churches, Union Methodist Church. See METHODIST, *n.*, 2.
union nut. An Australian tree (*Bosistoa sapindiformis*), family Rutaceae, yielding a useful, yellowish, close-grained cabinet wood.
Un'ion of Kal'mar *or* **Cal'mar** (käl'mär). *Hist.* A union of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway into a single monarchy (1397–1523), effected at Kalmar under Queen Margaret.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The federal state that was organized 1922–23 in the territories belonging to the Russian Empire before 1918. As reorganized by the 1936 constitution and added to by acquisitions of World War II it includes the Russian S.F.S.R. and the Armenian, Azerbaidzhan, Estonian, Georgian, Karelo-Finnish, Kazakh, Kirgiz, Latvian, Lithuanian, Moldavian, Tadzhik, Turkmen, Ukrainian, Uzbek, and White Russian Soviet Socialist Republics. Abbr. *U.S.S.R.*
Union of the Crowns. The union (1603) of England and Scotland under one sovereign, James I.
Union party. *U. S. Hist.* The Republican party, esp. in the presidential campaign of 1864 when it was supported by War Democrats.

‖**U'nion' Sa'crée'** (ü'nyôn' sä'krā'), [F., sacred union.] *Fr. Hist.* A coalition of all political parties, formed in 1914 at the outbreak of the World War. It was succeeded in 1919 by the National Bloc. Hence [*not caps.*], any union involving cessation of opposition or competition.
union school. See UNION DISTRICT.
union shop. An establishment in which the employer by agreement is free to hire nonmembers as well as members of the union but retains nonmembers on the payroll only on condition of their becoming members of the union within a specified time.
Union Soviet Congress. The Union Congress of Soviets.
union station. A station used jointly by two or more railroad companies. *U. S. & Canada.*
union suit. An undergarment with shirt and drawers in one piece.
union tannage. Tannage by means of a mixture of hemlock and oak or hemlock and chestnut products.
union tee. A T pipe union.
u'ni·o'val (ū'nĭ·ō'văl; -v'l), *adj.* Having but one egg.
u·nip'a·ra (ū·nĭp'ə·rə), *n.* [NL. See UNIPAROUS.] A woman who has borne one child.
u'ni·par'i·ent (ū'nĭ·pâr'ĭ·ĕnt), *adj.* Uniparous.
u·nip'a·rous (ū·nĭp'ə·rŭs), *adj.* [*uni-* + *-parous.*] **1.** *Zool.* Producing but one egg or offspring at a time.
2. *Bot.* Producing but one axis at each branching.
u'ni·par'tite (ū'nĭ·pär'tīt), *adj.* **1.** Not divided into parts.
2. *Math.* **a** Enumerating a single set of objects all of the same kind. **b** Having all its real points comprised in one continuous branch; as, the *unipartite* cubic curve $y^2 = x(x^2 + a)^2$.
u'ni·ped (ū'nĭ·pĕd), *n.* [*uni-* + *-ped.*] A person or creature having only one foot or leg. — **u'ni·ped,** *adj.*
u'ni·pe'ri·od'ic (-pē'rĭ·ŏd'ĭk), *adj.* [*uni-* + *periodic.*] Having a single period; specif., *Elec.*, pertaining to or designating an alternating current having a frequency of one, or completing a cycle in one second.
u'ni·per'son·al (-pûr'sŭn·ăl), *adj.* Existing as one, and only one, person. — **u'ni·per'son·al'i·ty** (-ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*
u'ni·per'son·al·ist, *n.* *Theol.* One who believes that the Deity is unipersonal.
u'ni·pla'nar (-plā'nĕr), *adj.* [*uni-* + *planar.*] *Mech.* Lying or occurring in one plane; as, *uniplanar* motion.
uniplanar motion. *Physics.* Motion of a rigid body or fluid such that each point or particle moves in a plane parallel to a given plane; — called also *two-dimensional motion.*
uniplanar point (of a surface). *Math.* A double point at which the proper cone of tangent lines degenerates into two coincident planes or one doubly laid plane; — called also *unode.*
u'ni·po'lar (ū'nĭ·pō'lĕr), *adj.* [*uni-* + *polar.*] Having but one pole. Specif.: **a** *Physics.* Having, produced by, or acting by, one pole only. **b** *Anat.* Designating nerve cells having but one process, as in spinal ganglia. — **u'ni·po·lar'i·ty** (-pō·lăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*
unipolar armature. *Elec.* An armature which does not reverse its polarity during a complete revolution.
unipolar dynamo. See HOMOPOLAR DYNAMO.
unipolar induction. *Elec.* Induction, as in a conducting circuit, by only one pole of a magnet.
unipolar machine. *Elec.* A direct-current machine in which the voltage generated in the active conductors keeps the same direction with reference to the conductors.
unipolar stimulation. *Physiol.* The stimulation of a nerve produced when one electrode of an induction apparatus is applied to the skin over the nerve and the other electrode is placed at a remote point, usually the back of the neck.
unipolar winding. *Elec.* An armature winding in which the induced electromotive force is always in the same direction.
u·nip'o·rous (ū·nĭp'ō·rŭs), *adj.* [*uni-* + *porous.*] Having one pore; specif., *Bot.*, having wood cells with a single row of bordered pores or disk-shaped markings.
u·nip'o·tent (ū·nĭp'ō·tĕnt), *adj.* Having power in one way only. — **u·nip'o·tence** (-tĕns), *n.*
u'ni·pulse' (ū'nĭ·pŭls'), *n.* [*uni-* + *pulse.*] *Elec.* A single wave.
u'ni·quan'tic (-kwŏn'tĭk), *adj.* [*uni-* + *quantum* + *-ic.*] *Physical Chem.* Pertaining to, or giving rise to, a single quantum of energy.
u·nique' (ū·nēk'), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *unicus;* akin to Goth. *ainaha,* and to L. *unus* one. See ONE; cf. OUNCE a weight.]
1. Single; sole.
2. Being without a like or equal; single in kind or excellence; unequaled; hence, loosely, unusual; notable.
3. Peculiar; odd; queer. *Chiefly Dial.*
4. *Math.* Single-valued; admitting only one value for any one set of argument values, as a function; capable of being performed in only one way; as, the factorization of a number into its prime factors is *unique.*
Syn. — Matchless. See SINGLE. **Ant.** — Ordinary, common.
— **u·nique'ly,** *adv.* — **u·nique'ness,** *n.*
u·nique', *n.* A unique specimen, thing, circumstance, or person.
u·nique'ness the'o·rem. *Math.* The theorem stating that a given problem has at most one solution.
u·niq'ui·ty (ū·nĭk'wĭ·tĭ; ū·nē'kwĭ-), *n.* Uniqueness. *Rare.*
u'ni·reme (ū'nĭ·rēm), *n.* [*uni-* + L. *remus* oar.] A galley having but one bank, or tier, of oars.
u'ni·sexed' (-sĕkst'), *adj.* Having members of one sex only.
u'ni·sex'u·al (-sĕk'shoō·ăl; -sĕks'ū·ăl), *adj.* [*uni-* + *sexual.*] Of one sex; as: **a** Restricted to one sex; not coeducational. **b** *Bot.* Diclinous. **c** *Zool.* Either male or female; not hermaphrodite. — **u'ni·sex'u·al'i·ty** (-ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **u'ni·sex'u·al·ly,** *adv.*
u'ni·son (ū'nĭ·sŭn; -s'n; -zŭn; -z'n; 277), *n.* [F. *unisson,* fr. ML. *unisonus* having the same sound, fr. L. *unus* one + *sonus* a sound; cf. It. *unisono.* See ONE; SOUND noise.]
1. A tone identical in pitch with another or others; also, a tone from which intervals are reckoned. *Now Rare.*
2. *Music.* **a** Identity in pitch; the interval of a perfect prime, represented by the vibration ratio 1 : 1. **b** State of being so tuned or sounded. Parts played or sung in octaves are also loosely said to be in *unison,* esp. when in octaves between male and female voices, or between high-toned and low-toned instruments of the same class. A piece or passage is said to be sung or played in *unison* when all the voices or instruments perform the same part, as distinguished from performing in *harmony.* **c** A unison string.
3. A single unvaried tone. *Rare.* *Pope.*
4. **a** Harmony; agreement; concord; union. "Attuned to happy *unison* of soul." *Thomson.* **b** *Now Rare.* An instance or means of such agreement; a sympathetic response; an assent; as, *unisons* of overmastering thoughts.
u'ni·son (ū'nĭ·sŭn; *see the noun*), *adj.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** Sounding together. **b** Concordant; consonant. **c** Equivalent.
2. *Music.* **a** Identical in pitch; unisonant; unisonous; as, *unison* singing; a *unison* passage. **b** Tuned to the same pitch; — said of a string, esp. any one of two or three piano strings (***unison strings***) which are struck by one hammer. **c** Having a pitch that corresponds with the notation; — said of organ stops, instruments, etc. See TRANSPOSING INSTRUMENT.
unison interval. See INTERVAL, *n.*, 8.
‖**u'ni·so'no** (ōō'nē·sō'nō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* In unison; — a direction, esp. in ensemble instrumental music.
u·nis'o·nous (ū·nĭs'ō·nŭs), *adj.* [ML. *unisonus* See UNISON.] **1.** Being in unison; having the same degree of gravity or acuteness; sounded alike in pitch.
2. Alike in nature; concordant; agreeing.
u'ni·spark'er (ū'nĭ·spär'kĕr), *n.* [See UNI-; SPARK.] *Mach.* Part of an ignition system for internal-combustion engines, consisting of a contact breaker, governor, and distributor arranged as a unit.
u'ni·spi'ral (ū'nĭ·spī'răl), *adj.* [*uni-* + *spiral.*] *Bot.* Having a single coil, as the elaters in some liverworts.
u'ni·styl'ist (-stīl'ĭst), *n.* A person having but one style.
u'nit. Var. of UNITE, *n.*
u'nit (ū'nĭt), *n.* [From UNITY.] **1.** A distinct part or member analyzable in an aggregate or whole.
Each *unit* he dissevers by his art. *H. More.*
2. Any determinate amount or quantity (as of length, time, heat, value) adopted as a standard of measurement for other amounts or quantities of the same kind. See *List of Units,* below.
3. A substance used as a standard for measuring specific gravity.
4. A single thing or person, or a group regarded as an individual member of a number of groups; as, the *units* of a military force; a system of government which makes the township the *unit.*
5. That which contains or produces a unit; as, an electric power station of three *units;* one *unit* was idle.
6. One of the sections combined in assembling an article of manufacture, as a bookcase, kitchen cabinet, or compressor.
7. *Biol., Immunol., etc.* The amount of a drug, serum, antigen, or the like, required to produce a certain result under specified conditions; as, a clinical *unit;* specif., the quantity of such a drug, etc., required to produce a particular effect upon a particular animal or upon animal tissues (cf. BIOLOGICAL ASSAY); as, a rat *unit* of pituitary extract.
8. *Educ.* **a** A basic amount of work used in calculating credits, amounting in secondary schools to approximately 120 hours of classroom work in a completed course, and in higher education variously to a term, semester, or year hour. See HOUR, *n.*, 11. **b** The credit secured by completing such an amount. See POINT, *n.*, 19.
9. *Math.* **a** *Arith.* The least whole number; one. **b** A single thing, as a magnitude or number, regarded as an undivided whole. **c** Any integral element of an associative algebra possessing a modulus whose product by any other integral element is the modulus.
10. *Mil.* A military force, whether of personnel, animals, or material, having a prescribed organization. In the United States Army units vary in size from the squad to the army.
11. *Type Founding.* One eighteenth the width of the widest character in a font.
☞ In physics, units are: ***fundamental units,*** or those of mass, length, and time; and ***derived units,*** such as those of area, velocity, acceleration, etc., which are determined by reference to the fundamental ones. In electricity and magnetism, there are certain ***absolute units,*** and ***practical units*** derived from such of the former as are unsuitable for practical use.

LIST OF UNITS

PHYSICAL UNITS

A ***physical unit*** is a value or magnitude conventionally adopted as a unit or standard in physical measurement.
An ***absolute unit*** is one which has an unchanging value at all times and places.
An ***absolute system of units*** is one based on certain absolute units (specifically, the centimeter, gram, and second) arbitrarily taken as fundamental, and from which other units are derived.
A system is *consistent* when the units in it have such values that the formulae expressing physical laws are correct without proportionality factors; thus, force *equals* mass times acceleration. In physics the units generally taken as fundamental are the units of *length, mass,* and *time;* that is, *L, M,* and *T.* The ***centimeter-gram-second system,*** known as the ***C.G.S. system,*** is a consistent system based on the centimeter as the unit of length, the gram as the unit of mass, and the second as the unit of time. (See CENTIMETER; 2d GRAM; 1st SECOND, 1.)
The dimensions of a quantity in any system are found by expressing the quantity algebraically in terms of the fundamental units of that system; thus velocity is a length divided by a time, and in a length-mass-time system has the dimensions LT^{-1}.
The dimensions of a quantity indicate how its unit will be changed by any change in the fundamental units; thus, if the unit of length is changed from the centimeter to the meter, the unit of velocity is increased one hundred fold; if the unit of time is changed from the second to the minute, the unit of velocity is decreased as 1:60. Since quantities of like kind have the same dimensions, an equation containing physical quantities will be correct only when each term has the same dimensions.

MECHANICAL UNITS

The derived mechanical units of the C.G.S. system are as follows. The dimensions of the physical quantity are given in parentheses. — ***unit acceleration,*** $a = v \div T$. An acceleration of one centimeter per second per second (LT^{-2}). — ***unit angle,*** a = arc ÷ radius. An angle which subtends an arc equal to its radius. This unit is called a *radian.* Since an angle is a number expressing a ratio, independent of fundamental units, it has no dimensions. See RADIAN. — ***unit angular velocity,*** $\omega = a \div T$. An angular velocity of one radian per second (T^{-1}). — ***unit force,*** $F = M \times a$. A force which, acting for one second upon a mass of one gram, increases its velocity at the rate of one centimeter per second (LMT^{-2}); the C.G.S. unit of force is called a *dyne.* (In engineering mechanics *force* is

---

u'ni·phase, *adj.* [*uni-* + *phase.*] *Elec.* Single-phase. — **u'ni·phas'er** (-fāz'ĕr), *n.* [TENT.]
u'ni·po·ten'tial, *adj.* = UNIPO-
un'i·ra'ni·an, *adj.*, **un'i·ra'ni·ble,** *adj.*, **un'i·ren'ic,** *adj.*, **un'i·ri·des'cent,** *adj.*, **un·ĭ'rish,** *adj.*, **un·ĭ'rish·ly,** *adv.*, **un·ĭ'roned,** *adj.*, **un'i·ron'i·cal,** *adj.*, **un'ir·ra'di·at'ed,** *adj.*, **un·ir'ri·gat'ed,** *adj.*, **un·ir'ri·ta·ble,** *adj.*, **un·ir'ri·tant,** *adj.*, **un·ĭr'ri·tat'ed,** *adj.*, **un·ir'ri·tat'ed·ly,** *adv.*, **un·ir'ri·tat'ing,** *adj.*, **un·ĭ'so·la·ble,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·ĭ'so·late, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·ĭ'so·lat'ed, *adj.*, **u·n'i·so·mer'ic,** *adj.*, **un'i·so·met'ri·cal,** *adj.*, **un'i·so·mor'phic,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
u·nis'o·nal (ū·nĭs'ō·năl), *adj.* = UNISONOUS, 1. — **u·nis'o·nal·ly,** *adv.*
u·nis'o·nant (-nănt), *adj.* [*uni-* + *sonant.* See UNISON.] = UNISONOUS, 1. — **u·nis'o·nance** (-năns), *n.*
un'i·so·trop'ic, *adj.*, **un·is'u·a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·is'ued,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

N O P Q R S T U

commonly considered as a fundamental quantity and *mass* as a quantity which is derived according to the relation $M = F \div a$. ***unit mass*** is then defined as a mass which when acted on by unit force for one second has its velocity changed at the rate of one centimeter per second.) — ***unit kinetic energy***, $W = \frac{1}{2} Mv^2$. The energy of a mass of one gram moving with a velocity of one centimeter per second (L^2MT^{-2}); the C.G.S. unit is called an *erg*. See ERG. — ***unit moment of inertia*** $M \times L$. The moment of inertia of one gram at a distance of one centimeter from the axis with reference to which the moment is computed (L^2M). — ***unit momentum***, $M \times v$. The momentum of one gram moving with a velocity of one centimeter per second (LMT^{-1}). — ***unit power***, $P = W \div T$. The power when work is done at the rate of one erg per second (L^2MT^{-3}). — ***unit pressure***, $F \div S$. A pressure of one dyne per square centimeter ($L^{-1}MT^{-2}$). — ***unit surface*** $S = L \times L$. The area of a square centimeter (L^2). — ***unit torque*** or ***moment***, $F \times L$. A torque or moment produced by a force of one dyne acting on a lever arm or radius of one centimeter (L^2MT^{-2}). See *unit work*, below. — ***unit velocity***, $v = L \div T$. A velocity of one centimeter per second (LT^{-1}). — ***unit volume***, $V = L \times L \times L$. The volume of a cubic centimeter (L^3). — ***unit work***, $W = F \times L$. The work done by a force of one dyne acting through a distance of one centimeter (L^2MT^{-2}); the C.G.S. unit of work is called an *erg*. In expressing dimensions as above, no distinction is made between lengths in different directions, a distinction which should be made since a length has a vector character; thus work and moment are given the same dimensions L^2MT^{-2}, but in work the two lengths are in the same direction, while in moment they are at right angles to each other. The difference may be indicated by using L_x and L_y as symbols for dimensions of lengths at right angles; then the dimensions of work are L^2MT^{-2} and those of moment are $L_xL_yMT^{-2}$.

Magnetic and Electric Units

There are primarily two systems founded on the C.G.S. units of length, mass, and time. They are: (1) ***electromagnetic system***, based on the force exerted between two magnetic poles and that exerted on a magnetic pole by an electric current; (2) ***electrostatic system***, based upon the force exerted between two quantities of electricity. In addition there is the ***practical system***, the units of which are multiples or submultiples of the units in the electromagnetic and electrostatic systems. The principal units of these systems are given below; dimensions and defining equations are given in *Table I* and *Table II*. — ***unit flux density***. A unit flux of magnetic induction per unit area; one line of force or one *maxwell* per square centimeter. In air or a medium of permeability one (1), the magnetic induction is equal numerically to the intensity of the field and in such a medium the unit of flux density is the *gauss*. See GAUSS. — ***unit intensity of magnetic field*** (***magnetic force*** or ***magnetizing force***). An intensity which acts on unit pole with the force of one dyne; a magnetizing force produced by unit magnetomotive force (one *gilbert*) per centimeter; the C.G.S. unit is called a *gauss*. — ***unit intensity of magnetization***. The intensity of magnetization of a magnet with unit magnetic moment per unit volume (see *unit susceptibility*, below). — ***unit magnetic flux***. The flux produced by unit magnetomotive force through unit reluctance; one line of force; the C.G.S. unit is called a *maxwell*. See MAXWELL. — ***unit magnetic moment***. The magnetic moment of two unlike unit poles at a distance apart of one centimeter. — ***unit magnetic pole***. A pole which in a vacuum will repel with a force of one dyne another equal and like pole at a distance of one centimeter. — ***unit magnetomotive force*** (or ***magnetic potential***). A magnetomotive force which will produce unit flux (one maxwell) through unit reluctance (one oersted); the magnetomotive force of $1 \div 4\pi$ C.G.S. units of current in one turn (0.7958 ampere turn); the C.G.S. unit is commonly called a *gilbert*, a name not yet authorized by any international electrical congress. See GILBERT. — ***unit permeability***. The permeability of a nonmagnetic material (as air) in which a unit flux density is produced by unit magnetizing force. — ***unit reluctance***. The reluctance of a cubic centimeter of a material with unit permeability; a reluctance in which unit magnetomotive force produces unit magnetic flux; the C.G.S. unit is commonly called an *oersted*, a name not yet authorized by any international electrical congress. See OERSTED. — ***unit reluctivity***. The reluctivity of a material with unit permeability. — ***unit susceptibility***. The susceptibility of a substance which has unit intensity of magnetization. The usage, common in early writing, of stating magnetic properties in terms of susceptibility and intensity of magnetization, has been largely abandoned. With the development of electrical engineering, it has become more usual to express such properties in terms of permeability and flux density.

Electromagnetic Units

unit capacity. A capacity which is charged to unit potential by unit quantity. — ***unit current***. A steady current which in passing through a conducting wire bent in the form of a circle of one centimeter radius will produce a magnetic field whose intensity at the center of the circle is 2π gausses. — ***unit electromotive force***. The electromotive force generated in a closed conducting loop by a variation of one maxwell per second in the magnetic flux through the loop. This is also the unit of difference of potential. — ***unit energy***. The energy expended in a circuit in which an unvarying unit electromotive force causes an unvarying unit current to flow for one second; the C.G.S. unit is called an *erg*. — ***unit inductance***. An inductance such that unit electromotive force is induced by a current varying at the rate of one unit per second. — ***unit magnetic pole***. A magnetic pole which will repel an equal and like pole at a distance of one centimeter in a vacuum with a force of one dyne. A unit magnetic pole sends out 4π lines of magnetic flux. — ***unit magnetic tube of force***. A magnetic force whose cross-sectional area, at right angles to the lines of force and at a point where the magnetic field is unity, is one square centimeter. From Coulomb's law, it follows that: (1) the magnetic force at any point is equal to the number of unit tubes per square centimeter of an area at right angles to the lines of force; and (2) the product of the magnetic force and the area of a tube at right angles to the lines of force is constant throughout the length of the tube. — ***unit power***. The power corresponding to an expenditure of unit energy per second. — ***unit quantity***. The quantity conveyed by unit current in one second. — ***unit resistance***. A resistance through which unit electromotive force will cause unit current to flow.

Electrostatic Units

unit capacity. A capacity charged to unit potential by unit quantity, in a medium whose dielectric constant is one (1). A sphere one centimeter in radius has unit capacity. — ***unit charge***. = *unit quantity*, below. — ***unit current***. A current conveying unit quantity in unit time (1 second). — ***unit dielectric constant***. That of a standard medium to which the number one is arbitrarily assigned. On the C.G.S. system, this is a vacuum. — ***unit difference of potential***. A difference requiring expenditure of an erg of work to move a unit quantity from one point to another. This is also the unit of electromotive force. — ***unit electrostatic flux***. A unit tube of electrostatic flux. — ***unit electrostatic tube of force***, or ***unit tube of electric force***. An electrostatic tube of force whose cross-sectional area, at right angles to the lines of force and at a point where the electrostatic field is unity, is one square centimeter. From Coulomb's law, it follows that: (1) the electric field strength at any point equals the number of unit tubes per square centimeter of an area at right angles to the lines of force; and (2) the product of the electric force and the area of a tube at right angles to the lines of force is constant throughout the length of the tube. — ***unit intensity of field***. The intensity of a field in which unit quantity is acted on by unit force. — ***unit quantity***. A quantity which in a medium of unit dielectric constant repels with a force of one dyne another equal and like quantity at a distance of one centimeter. It is equal to $\frac{10^{10}}{4.77}$ electrons and sends out 4π lines of electrostatic flux. — ***unit resistance***. A resistance between the ends of which there will be unit difference of potential. ☞ Also, see 2d AB-.

Practical Units

The units of the ***practical system*** are multiples of the C.G.S. units, established for convenience in practical use by the International Electrical Congress of 1881 (and later), and so related as to form a *consistent system* (see above, under Physical Units); the *ohm* and the *ampere* were the practical units first established, the volt and other practical units being defined in terms of these two; and for definiteness the system might be designated the ***ohm-ampere system***. Electrical formulae are correct when units of any *one* system are used consistently throughout: thus, Ohm's law (current = electromotive force ÷ resistance), which is true in C.G.S. electromagnetic or electrostatic units, is also true in practical units, — the values of current, electromotive force, and resistance, being expressed in amperes, volts, and ohms, — but it would not be true if, for example, the value of resistance were given in *megohms*. (*Practical unit* is often, less properly, used for *any* unit practically used, whether a unit of the practical system or not. By this usage, a *megohm* would be *called* a practical unit.)

The fundamental units on which the practical system is based are 10^9 centimeters as unit of length, 10^{-11} *grams* as unit of mass, and the *second* as unit of time.

The *only* units of the practical system which have names and are used are given below; for other quantities the units of the C.G.S. system are more convenient.

1 ampere = 10^{-1} C.G.S. electromagnetic units of current.
= $10^{-1} \times (3 \times 10^{10}) = 3 \times 10^9$ C.G.S. electrostatic units.
1 coulomb = 10^{-1} C.G.S. electromagnetic units of quantity.
= $10^{-1} \times (3 \times 10^{10}) = 3 \times 10^9$ C.G.S. electrostatic units.
1 farad = 10^{-9} C.G.S. electromagnetic units of capacity.
= $10^{-9} \times (9 \times 10^{20}) = 9 \times 10^{11}$ C.G.S. electrostatic units.
1 henry = 10^9 C.G.S. electromagnetic units of inductance.
= $10^9 \div (9 \times 10^{20}) = \frac{1}{9} \times 10^{-11}$ C.G.S. electrostatic units.
1 joule = 10^7 C.G.S. electromagnetic units of energy.
= 10^7 C.G.S. electrostatic units.
1 ohm = 10^9 C.G.S. electromagnetic units of resistance.
= $10^9 \div (9 \times 10^{20}) = \frac{1}{9} \times 10^{-11}$ C.G.S. electrostatic units.
1 volt = 10^8 C.G.S. electromagnetic units of potential.
= $10^8 \div (3 \times 10^{10}) = \frac{1}{300}$ C.G.S. electrostatic units.
1 watt = 10^7 C.G.S. electromagnetic units of power.
= 10^7 C.G.S. electrostatic units.

Magnetic units of the practical system are not used. The International Electrical Congress of 1900 gave the name *maxwell* to the C.G.S. (electromagnetic) unit of magnetic flux and the name *gauss* to the C.G.S. unit of intensity of magnetic field. The C.G.S. unit of reluctance is commonly called *oersted;* the C.G.S. unit of magnetomotive force, *gilbert*. See GAUSS, GILBERT, OERSTED, MAXWELL.

Miscellaneous Units

units of light and illumination. See CANDLE POWER, BOUGIE DECIMALE, HEFNER CANDLE, LUMEN, LUX, FOOT-CANDLE. — ***units of heat, thermal units***. See CALORIE, BRITISH THERMAL UNIT. — ***Board of Trade unit*** (B.O.T. unit, B.T.U., or simply a *unit*), *or* **unit of electricity**. A name used in England for one kilowatt-hour. — ***rational units***. A system of magnetic and electrical units, first suggested by O. Heaviside, in which the number 4π, instead of one, is assigned the dielectric constant and the permeability of a vacuum.

TABLE I: MAGNETIC UNITS*

Name of Quantity	Symbol and Equation	Dimensions: Electromagnetic	Dimensions: Electrostatic
Pole strength[a]	$m = \sqrt{FL^2\mu}$	$L^{3/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{1/2}$	$L^{1/2}M^{1/2}k^{-1/2}$
Magnetic moment[b]	$\mathfrak{M} = mL$	$L^{5/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{1/2}$	$L^{3/2}M^{1/2}k^{-1/2}$
Intensity of magnetization[a]	$\mathfrak{I} = \frac{\mathfrak{M}}{V}$	$L^{-1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{1/2}$	$L^{-3/2}M^{1/2}k^{-1/2}$
Field intensity or magnetizing force[b]	$\mathfrak{H} = \frac{F}{m}$	$L^{-1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{-1/2}$	$L^{1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-2}k^{1/2}$
Susceptibility[c]	$\kappa = \frac{\mathfrak{I}}{\mathfrak{H}}$	μ	$L^{-2}T^2k^{-1}$
Permeability[c]	$\mu \begin{cases} = \frac{m^2}{FL^2} = \frac{\mathfrak{B}}{\mathfrak{H}} \\ = 1 + 4\pi\kappa \end{cases}$	μ	$L^{-2}T^2k^{-1}$
Reluctivity[d]	$\nu = \frac{1}{\mu}$	μ^{-1}	$L^2T^{-2}k$
Reluctance[d]	$\mathfrak{R} = \frac{L}{S\mu}$	$L^{-1}\mu^{-1}$	$LT^{-2}k$
Magnetic flux[e]	$\phi = \mu\mathfrak{H}S$	$L^{3/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{1/2}$	$L^{1/2}M^{1/2}k^{-1/2}$
Flux density[e]	$\mathfrak{B} = \frac{\phi}{S} = \mu\mathfrak{H}$	$L^{-1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{1/2}$	$L^{-3/2}M^{1/2}k^{-1/2}$
Magnetomotive force[b]	$\mathfrak{F} \begin{cases} = \phi\mathfrak{R} \\ = 4\pi N \dagger I \\ = \mathfrak{H}L \end{cases}$	$L^{1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{-1/2}$	$L^{5/2}M^{1/2}T^{-2}k^{1/2}$

* For magnetic quantities, the C.G.S. *electromagnetic* units are universal; the use of electrostatic units is rare (see note ** following *Table II*). There are no magnetic units in the practical system.
† N = number of turns.

TABLE II: ELECTRIC UNITS**

Name of Quantity	Symbol and Equation	Dimensions: Electromagnetic	Dimensions: Electrostatic
Electromotive force[a]	$E = \frac{\phi}{T}$	$L^{3/2}M^{1/2}T^{-2}\mu^{1/2}$	$L^{1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}k^{-1/2}$
Current[b]	$I = \frac{Q}{T} = \frac{E}{R}$	$L^{1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{-1/2}$	$L^{3/2}M^{1/2}T^{-2}k^{1/2}$
Resistance	$R = \frac{E}{I}$	$LT^{-1}\mu$	$L^{-1}Tk^{-1}$
Quantity[b]	$Q \begin{cases} = \sqrt{FL^2k} \\ = IT \end{cases}$	$L^{1/2}M^{1/2}\mu^{-1/2}$	$L^{3/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}k^{1/2}$
Capacity[d]	$C = \frac{Q}{E}$	$L^{-1}T^2\mu^{-1}$	Lk
Inductance[c]	$L = E\frac{T}{I} = \frac{\phi}{I}$	$L\mu$	$L^{-1}T^2k^{-1}$
Capacitive reactance[c]	$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi fC}$	$LT^{-1}\mu$	$L^{-1}T^2k^{-1}$
Inductive reactance[c]	$X_L = 2\pi fL$	$LT^{-1}\mu$	$L^{-1}Tk^{-1}$
Electric work or energy[f]	$W = EIT$	L^2MT^{-2}	L^2MT^{-2}
Electric power[g]	$P = EI$	L^2MT^{-3}	L^2MT^{-3}
Intensity of electric field (electric force)[e]	$e = \frac{F}{Q} = \frac{E}{L}$	$L^{1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-2}\mu^{1/2}$	$L^{-1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}k^{1/2}$
Surface density[b]	$\sigma = \frac{Q}{S}$	$L^{-3/2}M^{1/2}\mu^{-1/2}$	$L^{-1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}k^{1/2}$
Current density[b]	$\frac{I}{S}$	$L^{-3/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{-1/2}$	$L^{-1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-2}k^{1/2}$
Conductance	$G = \frac{1}{R}$	$L^{-1}T\mu^{-1}$	$LT^{-1}k$
Resistivity (specific resistance)[e]	$\rho = \frac{S}{L}R$	$L^2T^{-1}\mu$	Tk^{-1}
Conductivity (specific conductance)[d]	$\gamma = \frac{1}{\rho}$	$L^{-2}T^{-1}\mu$	$T^{-1}k$
Dielectric constant[d]	$k = \frac{Q^2}{FL^2}$	$L^{-2}T^3\mu^{-1}$	k
Displacement[b]	$D = \frac{k}{4\pi}e$	$L^{-3/2}M^{1/2}\mu^{-1/2}$	$L^{-1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}k^{1/2}$

** The dimensions of μ and of k are not known, but the product μk is known to have the dimensions of the reciprocal of the square of a velocity, $L^{-2}T^2$. Commonly μ and k are *suppressed* from the dimensional formulae, it being assumed in the *electromagnetic* system that μ is a number without dimensions and that k has accordingly the dimensions $L^{-2}T^2$, and in the *electrostatic* system that k is a number without dimensions and that μ has the dimensions $L^{-2}T^2$. The velocity appearing in the ratio between the electrostatic and electromagnetic units has been found to be approximately 3×10^{10}, the velocity of light.

[a] The C.G.S. electrostatic unit is equal to the C.G.S. electromagnetic unit multiplied by 3×10^{10}. The electrostatic dimensions are equal to the electromagnetic dimensions multiplied by $L^{-1}T\mu^{-1/2}k^{-1/2}$.

[b] The C.G.S. electrostatic unit is equal to the C.G.S. electromagnetic unit divided by 3×10^{10}. The electrostatic dimensions are equal to the electromagnetic dimensions multiplied by $LT^{-1}\mu^{1/2}k^{1/2}$.

[c] The C.G.S. electrostatic unit is equal to the C.G.S. electromagnetic unit multiplied by 9×10^{20}. The electrostatic dimensions are equal to the electromagnetic dimensions multiplied by $L^{-2}T^2\mu^{-1}k^{-1}$.

[d] The C.G.S. electrostatic unit is equal to the C.G.S. electromagnetic unit divided by 9×10^{20}. The electrostatic dimensions are equal to the electromagnetic dimensions multiplied by $L^2T^{-2}\mu k$.

[e] The C.G.S. electrostatic unit equals the C.G.S. electromagnetic unit. Electrostatic and electromagnetic dimensions are alike.

† f = frequency.

u'nit (ū'nĭt), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, forming, or caused by a unit; unitary; individual.

u·nit'a·ble (ū·nīt'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Also **u·nite'a·ble.** Capable of union, by growth or otherwise; that can be joined together. — **u·nit'a·bil'i·ty, u·nite'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **u·nit'a·bly, u·nite'a·bly,** *adv.*

u'nit·al (ū'nĭ·tăl), *adj.* = UNITARY.

un'-I·tal'ian, *adj.*, **un'-I·tal'ian·ate,** *adj.*, **un'i·tal'i·cized,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

U'ni·tar'i·an (ū'nĭ·târ'ĭ·ăn; 79), *n.* [Cf. F. *unitarien*, NL. *unitarius.* See UNITARY, UNITY.] **1.** *Theol. & Eccl.* One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, believing that God exists only in one person; a unipersonalist; also, one of a denomination of Christians holding this belief. The churches of the Unitarian denomination are congregational in polity, except in Hungary where they are organized under a bishop. They have never issued any authoritative confession of faith, one of their most distinctive principles being the right of private judgment in theological matters. They formerly differed widely among themselves, the conservatives holding a belief in supernaturalism and in various doctrines modified from those of the orthodox Trinitarian bodies; the radical school rejected supernaturalism. Later there came to be virtual unity on the broad basis of the doctrines of "the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, the leadership of Jesus, salvation by character, and the progress of mankind onward and upward forever" but the denomination now includes in its ministry as well as its membership a number of nontheistic humanists. See HUMANISM, 4. Unitarian views are held by the Hicksite Friends, by many Universalists, and some others. See PRESBYTERIAN, *adj.*
2. A monotheist, esp. a Mohammedan.
3. [*not cap.*] **a** One who rejects the principle of dualism: a monist. **b** An advocate of unity or a unitary system: specif., one who advocates centralization in government. **c** *Drama.* An observer of the dramatic unities.

u'ni·tar'i·an (ū'nĭ·târ'ĭ·ăn; 79), *adj.* **1.** Unitary.
2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Unitarians or their doctrines.
3. *Philos.* Monistic.
4. *Polit. Sci.* Designating, pertaining to, or advocating, a form of government in which the general governmental powers are vested in one sovereign body; — opposed to *federal;* as, a *unitarian* constitution.
In a *unitarian* or consolidated constitution, like that of Great Britain, organic changes may be effected with greater facility and safety than in a federal constitution such as that of the United States. *Quick & Garran.*

U'ni·tar'i·an·ism (-Yz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *unitarianisme.*]
1. The doctrines of Unitarians.
2. [*sometimes not cap.*] Any unitarian or unitary system, as of government.

U'ni·tar'i·an·ize (-Iz), *v. t. & i.* To make or become Unitarian.

u'ni·ta·rism (ū'nĭ·tə·rĭz'm), *n.* A unitary theory or system. — **u'ni·ta·rist**, *n. & adj.*

u'ni·tar'y (ū'nĭ·tĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [Cf. F. *unitaire,* NL. *unitarius.* See UNIT, UNITY.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a unit or units; relating to, based upon, or characterized by, unity; as, the *unitary* method in arithmetic; a *unitary* or monistic tendency.
2. Having the character of a unit; not divided; integrated; as, a *unitary* government; a *unitary* action.
3. Composed of, or in part composing, a unit.
4. Serving as a unit (sense 2).
— **u'ni·tar'i·ly**, *adv.* — **u'ni·tar'i·ness**, *n.*

unitary colors. The psychological primaries.

unitary field theory. The unified field theory.

unitary linear transformation. *Math.* A homogeneous linear transformation of *n* variables whose matrix is unitary.

unitary theory. *Chem.* The modern theory which regards molecules as units whose parts are bound together in definite structure, with mutual and reciprocal influence on each other. Cf. DUALISTIC SYSTEM.

‖**U'ni·tas Fra'trum** (ū'nĭ·tăs frā'trŭm). [L.] *Eccl. Hist.* Literally, Unity of Brethren; — the official Latin title of the Moravian Church. See BOHEMIAN BRETHREN.

u'ni·ta'tion (ū'nĭ·tā'shŭn), *n.* [*unit* + *-ation.*] Uniting; a joining or junction. *Obs.*

unit banking. *Banking.* Banking carried on by individual banks without branches or corporate relationships with other banks. Cf. CHAIN BANKING, BRANCH BANKING.

unit character. *Biol.* A trait inherited singly in accord with Mendel's law; a Mendelian character.

unit cost. **a** The cost of a single item. **b** The total cost over a period of time, divided by the number of items produced.

u·nite' (ū·nīt'), *v.;* U·NIT'ED (-nīt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); U·NIT'ING (-nīt'ĭng). [L. *unitus,* past part. of *unire* to unite, fr. *unus* one. See ONE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To put together so as to make one; to join, as two or more constituents, to form a single whole; to combine; connect; to cause to adhere; as, to *unite* bricks by mortar; to *unite* bars by welding; to *unite* two armies.
2. To join by a legal or moral bond, as families by intermarriage, nations by treaty, men by opinions; to join in interest, affection, fellowship, or the like.
3. To incorporate; amalgamate; consolidate.
4. To have in union or combination, as qualities or traits.
— *Intransitive:* **1.** To become one or as one; to become cemented or consolidated or incorporated together; to combine, as by adhesion or mixture; to coalesce; to grow together.
2. To join in an act; to act in concert; as, all parties *united* in signing the petition.
3. To enter into an association, as of alliance or marriage, or a group formed for some purpose in common.
Syn. — Consolidate, amalgamate, fuse. See JOIN.
Ant. — Separate, divide, disunite, scatter.

u'nite (ū'nīt; ū·nīt'), *n.* An English gold coin first issued by James I, which was current at 20 shillings; — so called in reference to the union of England and Scotland. A variety on which the monarch's head is crowned with laurel was called a *laurel.*

u·nite' (ū·nīt'), *adj.* [L. *unitus,* past part. See UNITE, *v.*] United; joint. — **u·nite'ly**, *adv.* — **u·nite'ness**, *n. All Obs.*

u·nite'a·ble (-ə·b'l). Var. of UNITABLE.

u·nit'ed (ū·nīt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Combined; joined; made one.
2. Conjoint; pertaining to or produced by joint action; as, their *united* consent.
3. Formed by, or resulting from, union.
4. In agreement; harmonious; as, a *united* family.
— **u·nit'ed·ly**, *adv.* — **u·nit'ed·ness**, *n.*

United American Freewill Baptists. See BAPTIST, *n.,* 2, *Table.*

United Armenians. Uniat Armenians. See UNIAT.

United Baptists. *Eccl.* See BAPTIST, *n.,* 2, *Table.*

United Brethren in Christ. *Eccl.* An evangelical denomination resembling the Methodists in doctrine and polity, founded by Philip William Otterbein and Martin Boehm in Frederick County, Maryland, in 1800. It is now divided into the United Brethren in Christ and the United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution), differing as to the constitutionality of the act of the General Conference of 1885 creating a commission to revise the confession of faith and the constitution.
The *United Brethren in Christ* are sometimes confounded with the Unitas Fratrum or Moravian Brethren. *H. K. Carroll.*

United Christian Church. An offshoot (about 1864) from the United Brethren in Christ.

United Church of Canada. A church formed by the union of the Methodists, Congregationalists, and a majority of the Presbyterians, of Canada in 1925.

United Colonies. *U. S. Hist.* **a** The four colonies that formed the *New England Confederation* (which see). **b** Sometimes, the thirteen original colonies that after the Revolution became the United States of America.

United Communist Party. The official Communist organization in the United States, formed in 1920 by a merger of small groups. It is outlawed by the government and its alien members are subject to deportation.

United Danish Lutheran Church. A church of the American Lutheran Conference. See LUTHERAN, *n.*

United Evangelical Church. A religious sect which separated in 1891 from the Evangelical Association (which see), but was reunited with the parent body in 1922 under the name of the Evangelical Church. See also EVANGELICAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

United Farmer party, or **United Farmers.** *Politics.* A political party in Canada, esp. in the central West, advocating free trade, public ownership of public utilities, proportional representation, etc.

United Free Church of Scotland. See PRESBYTERIAN, *adj.*

United Greek. *Eccl.* A Uniat.

united inches. The sum in inches of the two larger dimensions, as the width and height of a light of glass.

United Irishmen, Society of. A society formed in Ireland in 1791 by Theobald Wolfe Tone, aiming to unite Protestants and Roman Catholics for the purpose of securing a repeal of the penal laws, an extension of the suffrage, etc. It failed of its object and was proclaimed illegal. About 1795 it was reorganized as a secret society with the avowed aim of separating Ireland from the British empire and was influential in bringing about the rebellion of 1798.

United Kingdom, the. Great Britain and Ireland; — so called from January 1, 1801, when the Legislative Union went into operation, to 1922, when, after the establishment of the Irish Free State, the remaining portion was officially called the *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.* By act of Parliament, 1927, the words "United Kingdom" were omitted from the title of the king.

United Labor party. *U. S. Hist.* A political party organized in 1886 representing independent labor, advocating esp. the single tax. In 1888 it nominated a national ticket.

United Lutheran Church in America. See LUTHERAN, *n.*

United Methodist Church, United Methodist Free Church. See METHODIST, *n.,* 2.

United Original Seceders, Synod of. See PRESBYTERIAN, *adj.*

United Presbyterian Church. See PRESBYTERIAN, *adj.*

United Press. An association of newspapers for the collection and distribution of news. *U. S.*

United Provinces. The seven provinces, Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overijssel, and Gelderland, which formed a union under the treaty of Utrecht in 1579, that led to the Dutch republic, or the Netherlands.

United Secession (Church). See PRESBYTERIAN, *adj.*

United Society of Believers. The Shakers (see SHAKER, 3); — a name used by themselves.

United Society of Christian Endeavor. See CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR, YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY OF.

United Spanish War Veterans. A patriotic and fraternal order, founded in 1904 and consisting of veterans of the foreign wars of the United States between Apr. 21, 1898 and July 4, 1902 (Spanish-American War, insurrection in the Philippines, and Boxer uprising).

united states. **a** A federation of states, esp. [*caps.*] one forming a nation in some (specified) territory; specif.: (1) The United Provinces. (2) The United States of America. Construed as *sing.* when considered as a nation and as *pl.* when regarded collectively. **b** [*cap.*] English as spoken and written distinctively in the United States of America.
— **U·nit'ed–States'i·an** (ū·nīt'ĕd·stāts'ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

United States Army. The united land force of the United States of America. See ARMY ORGANIZATION.

United States Christian Commission. An organization in the North, during the American Civil War, which supplied material comforts, reading matter, etc., to the Union soldiers, and performed services of a religious character in the field and in hospitals.

United States Code. See 1st CODE, 2.

U·nit'ed–States'–man, *n.* A native or citizen of the United States.

United States Military Academy. *Mil.* A unit in the system of military education to which young men are appointed with the rank of cadet, and at which they are given a comprehensive and general education of collegiate grade, and sufficient basic military training to enable them to enter upon the duties of second lieutenants in the Army. It is located at West Point, N. Y. See CORPS OF CADETS.

United States Navy. The complete organization of the United States for naval warfare.

United States note. One of the legal-tender obligations of the United States commonly called greenback. *Official Name.*

United States rifle, Model of 1903. *Mil.* The official designation of the .30 caliber rifle adopted for use by the United States Army. It is a breechloading, magazine rifle of the bolt type, weighing 8.69 pounds, and having a barrel 24.006 inches long. Called also *Springfield rifle.*

United States standard thread. *Mach.* American National coarse thread. See SCREW THREAD.

United States value. *Com.* The value of imported merchandise obtained by deducting from its value in United States wholesale markets certain enumerated expenses of importation. *U. S. Customs.*

United States Weather Bureau. = WEATHER BUREAU.

United Synagogue. An organization of British Jews, with spiritual jurisdiction over congregations in the British Empire.

United Synod in the South. See LUTHERAN.

United Zion's Children. See RIVER BRETHREN.

un·i'tem·ized (ŭn·ī'tĕm·īzd), *adj.* Not itemized.

u·nit'er (ū·nīt'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which unites.

unit factor. *Biol.* A gene, or factor, responsible for the inheritance of a unit character.

unit fraction. *Math.* A fraction whose numerator is unity, the denominator being an integer.

u·nit'ing (-ĭng), *adj.* That unites. — **u·nit'ing·ly**, *adv.*

u·ni'tion (ū·nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [ML. *unitio,* fr. L. *unire.* See UNITE, *v.*] Act of uniting; state of being united; junction.

u'nit·ism (ū'nĭt·īz'm), *n.* Monism.

u'nit·is'tic (-īs'tĭk), *adj.* Favoring a unitary theory.

u'ni·tive (ū'nĭ·tĭv), *adj.* [ML. *unitivus;* cf. F. *unitif.*] Characterized by, or tending to produce, union. — **u'ni·tive·ly**, *adv.* — **u'ni·tive·ness**, *n.*

unitive way. = 2d UNION, 2 **b**; — called also **unitive life.**

u'nit·ize (ū'nĭt·īz), *v. t.* To unify.

unit line. **a** *Geom.* The line whose equation in homogeneous co-ordinates of points in a plane is $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$. **b** *Physics.* See LINE OF FORCE.

unit lock. A lock set whose parts are permanently combined and which can be applied to a door as a single unit.

unit matrix. *Math.* See MATRIX, 11.

unit of account. A monetary unit or measure of value, usually a coin, in terms of which accounts are kept and values stated; — called also *pecuniary unit.*

unit of value. **a** The amount of some one thing taken as a standard by comparison with which to reckon the value of other things. **b** More properly **unit of assessment.** The unit of length, surface, capacity, or weight, which an assessor uses in calculations of taxes or values.

unit of work. *Physics.* The amount of work done by a unit force acting through a unit distance, or the amount required to lift a unit weight through a unit distance against gravitation. See ERG, FOOT-POUND, KILOGRAM-METER.

u'ni·tooth' (ū'nĭ·tōōth'), *adj. Elec.* Having one slot per pole per phase.

unit organ. An organ with comparatively few sets of pipes which, by the use of duplexing (or borrowing) and unification, are made available by means of different stop names on all manuals and at various pitches.

unit plane. *Geom.* The plane whose equation in homogeneous space co-ordinates is $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0$.

unit point. *Geom.* The point all of whose homogeneous co-ordinates, in a plane or in space, are equal.

unit price. *Com.* **a** A price for an individual size and kind of merchandise. **b** A separate price on each unit of merchandise in a shipment.

unit prism. See PRISM, 4.

unit pyramid. See PYRAMID, 4

u'ni·tri·va'lent (ū'nĭ·trī·vā'lĕnt; -trĭv'ə·lĕnt), *adj.* [See UNI-.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an electrolyte that dissociates into three univalent ions and one trivalent ion, as Na_3PO_4.

u'ni·trope (ū'nĭ·trōp), *n.* [*uni-* + *-trope.*] *Math.* A singular plane of a surface, regarded as an envelope of planes, in which the conic locus of points of contact degenerates into two coincident points; the dual singularity to a uniplanar point.

unit rule. *U. S. Politics.* The rule, adopted by some delegations, that the entire vote of the delegation shall be cast as a unit as determined by a majority vote. In national conventions it applies only to the Democratic party.

u'nit–set', *adj. Print.* Having a width that is a multiple of one eighteenth of an em; — said of type cast in a monotype machine. Cf. POINT-SET.

unit solid angle. A steradian.

unit stress. The amount of force per unit of area of surface over which the stress is distributed.

unit switch. *Elec.* See SWITCH, *n.,* 5.

unit tare. *Com.* **a** A tare allowance expressed as a certain amount per package or other packing unit. **b** A tare expressed as a certain weight per package or case.

u'ni·tude (ū'nĭ·tūd), *n.* Unity; oneness. *Rare.*

unit vector. *Math.* A vector whose representative line segment is of unit length.

unit watermark. *Philately.* See WATERMARK, 2.

u'ni·ty (ū'nĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *unitee, unite,* fr. OF. *unité,* fr. L. *unitas,* fr. *unus* one. See ONE; cf. UNIT.] **1.** State of being one; oneness; singleness.
Whatever we can consider as one thing suggests to the understanding the idea of *unity.* *Locke.*
2. Concord; harmony; conjunction; agreement; accord; uniformity; as, a *unity* of sentiment, proofs, doctrine.
Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in *unity!* *Ps.* cxxxiii. 1.
3. A uniting or being united into one body; unification; hence [*cap.*], a body formed by union.
4. **a** Quality or fact of constituting a whole. **b** A totality of related parts; a complex or systematic whole. Cf. ORGANIC UNITY.
Sentient both in *unity* and part. *Shelley.*
5. A thing that is or seems complete in itself.
6. Continuity without deviation or change, as in purpose or action; absence of diversity.
7. In literary and art criticism, a combination or ordering of parts such as to constitute a whole, or promote an undivided total effect; the reference of the elements of a composition to a single main idea or point of view; also, conformity to this principle, or the singleness of effect or symmetry and consistency of style and character secured.
8. *Drama.* Any of the three principles (***unities of place, time, and action***) governing the structure of drama derived by writers of the French classical school from Aristotle's *Poetics.* As rigidly formulated they required that the action of a play be represented as occurring in one place, within one day, and with nothing irrelevant to the plot.
9. *Law.* Any of the peculiar characteristics of any estate held by several in joint tenancy. They are fourfold: unity of *interest,* unity of *title,* unity of *time,* and unity of *possession;* in other words, joint tenants have one and the same interest, accruing by one and the same conveyance, commencing at the same time, and held by one and the same undivided possession. ***Unity of possession*** is also a joint possession of two rights in the same thing by several titles, as when a man, having a lease of land, afterward buys the fee simple, or, having an easement in the land of another, buys the servient estate.
10. *Math.* **a** Any definite quantity, or aggregate of quantities or magnitudes, taken as one, or for which 1 is made to stand in calculation; thus, in a table of natural sines, the radius of the circle is regarded as *unity.* **b** That multiplier in any system multiplication by which leaves the multiplicand unchanged. It is not the same as *unit,* which enters into addition. In any system there may be many *units,* as 1 and *i* in complex numbers, yet only one if any *unity.* But the unit 1, when it is not applied to any particular thing, is generally called *unity.* **c** *Obs.* A unit.
Syn. — See UNION. **Ant.** — Diversity, disparity, discord.
— ***at unity.*** At one; in harmony.

unity in variety. The principle that aesthetic value, or beauty in art, depends on the fusion of a variety of elements into an organic whole which produces a single impression.

Unity of Brethren. See UNITAS FRATRUM.

unity of God. The doctrine that the distinctions, as of person or attribute, in the divine nature do not preclude substantial unity.

unity stress. *Phonet.* Accent that unites the meanings of words, as of *up* and *on* in *upon.*

u'ni–u'ni·va'lent (ū'nĭ·ū'nĭ·vā'lĕnt; -ū·nĭv'ə·lĕnt), *adj.* [See UNI-.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an electrolyte that dissociates into two univalent ions, as sodium chloride, NaCl.

u'ni·va'lent (ū'nĭ·vā'lĕnt; ū·nĭv'ə·lĕnt), *adj.* [*uni-* + L. *valens, -entis,* pres. part. See VALENCE.] **1.** *Biol.* Single; — said esp. of a chromosome which fails to unite with, or lacks, a synaptic mate.
2. *Chem.* Also **u'ni·val'id** (ū'nĭ·văl'ĭd). Having a valence of one.
— **u'ni·va'lence** (-lĕns), **u'ni·va'len·cy** (-lĕn·sĭ), *n.*

u'ni·va'lent, *n. Biol.* A univalent chromosome.

u'ni·valve' (ū'nĭ·vălv'), *adj.* Also **u'ni·valved'** (-vălvd'). *Zool. & Bot.* Having one valve only; as, a *univalve* shell.

u'ni·valve', *n.* [*uni-* + *valve.*] *Zool.* A mollusk shell consisting of one piece; also, any mollusk with a univalve shell; specif., any gastropod. Cf. BIVALVE, *n.*

u'ni·var'i·ant (ū'nĭ·vâr'ĭ·ănt; 79), *adj.* [*uni-* + *variant.*] *Physical. Chem.* Having one degree of freedom; — said of systems. See PHASE RULE.

u'ni·ver'sal (ū'nĭ·vûr'săl; -s'l), *adj.* [OF. *universal, universel* (F. *universel*), fr. L. *universalis.* See UNIVERSE.] **1.** Including or covering the whole or all, either collectively or distributively; unlimited; general; all-pervading; as, *universal* ruin, suffrage, benevolence, anger.
2. Of or pertaining to the universe; present everywhere or in all. "*Universal* as the air." *S. Rogers.*
3. Constituting, or considered as, a whole; total; entire; whole; as, the *universal* world.
4. Versed or interested in, or embracing, a wide range of subjects, pursuits, etc.; as, a *universal* genius.
5. Issuing from all persons or all of a (specified) group; as, the *universal* voice of mankind.
6 Used or for use among all, esp. all peoples; as, a *universal* language.
7. *Obs.* **a** Constituting the total; — with *pl.* nouns. **b** Constant; continual.
8. *Logic.* General; generic; relatively unrestricted in application; specif.: **a** Having the character of a proposition which affirms or denies something of every member of a class; — opposed to *particular.* "All men are animals" is a *universal* affirmative, and "No man is omniscient" is a *universal* negative. **b** Having the character of a general term or one denoting any member of a class; thus, "Man" is *universal* but "John Smith" is singular. **c** Common, as a property, quality, or character, to all members of a genus or logical classification; also, having the character of what is so named; abstract; as, color is a *universal* attribute of visible objects. See UNIVERSAL, *n.,* 4 c.

9. *Mach. & Elec.* Adapted or adaptable to all or to various uses, shapes, sizes, etc.; as, a *universal* bevel, bevel protractor, bridge (for electrical measurements), drafting machine (replacing the T square and various instruments on the drawing board), driving shaft, gear cutter, grinder, milling machine, ratchet, (tilting) table (for machine tools), turner, switch, vise, plane, etc.

10. *Roman & Civil Law.* Of or pertaining to the totality of a person's rights and liabilities; as, a *universal* partnership. Cf. UNIVERSAL SUCCESSION.

Syn. — All, whole, total; local. See GENERAL.

Ant. — Particular, limited, restricted.

u'ni·ver'sal (ū'nĭ·vûr'săl; -s'l), *n.* **1.** The entirety of something (specified); — with *the*.

2. One who or that which is universal, esp. in power, currency, interest, or scope.

3. *Obs.* **a** The universe. **b** An item of general news. **c** A remedy affecting the entire system.

4. *Logic.* **a** A universal proposition (see UNIVERSAL, *adj.*, 8 a). **b** One of the five predicables, namely genus, species, difference, property, accident, named collectively ***the universals***. **c** A general concept or that in reality to which it corresponds; an abstract and general term or what such a term denotes; an abstraction; the essence of some logical genus. One of the perennial problems of logic and philosophy concerns the reality of universals and the relation of universal to particular. Logical realists, such as Plato, maintain that universals are real in their own right, independently of the particulars subsumed under them; nominalists hold all reality to consist of concrete particulars, and the universal to be a mere word denoting ambiguously some one or another particular; conceptualists hold the intermediate position that universals do not have independent reality but that universal concepts comprehend a genuinely common quality of the denoted particulars.

5. *Metaph.* Any metaphysical being which preserves or evinces an identity of nature through a series of changes or as embodying different relations, as the ego or self. Cf. CONCRETE UNIVERSAL.

Self-consciousness, wherein the *universal*, or self, is the organic total of the facts of consciousness. *Josiah Royce.*

u'ni·ver'sal, *adv.* Universally.

universal affirmative. *Logic.* See UNIVERSAL, *adj.*, 8 a; MODE, 5 a, first figure.

universal agent. One to whom has been delegated powers to act for the principal in all matters that can be delegated; a general agent (see AGENT, *n.*, 5).

universal algebra. See ALGEBRA, 2.

Universal Bishop. A title assumed by Pope Boniface III (Feb. 15–Nov. 12, 606).

universal calling. The divine summons to all men to repent and accept the gospel. See EFFECTUAL CALLING.

universal cause. The ultimate or all-comprehensive cause (*Urgrund*); first cause; in theological conceptions, God.

universal chuck. See 6th CHUCK, 5.

universal church. The church universal.

universal compass. See COMPASS, *n.*, 7.

universal conversion. *Logic.* Conversion of a proposition into a universal proposition.

universal council. See COUNCIL, *n.*, 2 a.

universal coupling. A universal joint.

universal dial. A sundial with an adjustable gnomon, by which the hour may be found in any part of the world, or under any elevation of the pole.

Universal Doctor. [L. *Doctor Universalis.*] **a** Albertus Magnus (1193?–1280). **b** Thomas Aquinas (1225?–74?). **c** Alain de Lille (1114–1203?).

universal donor. *Med. & Physiol.* In blood transfusion, a donor whose red blood corpuscles are not agglutinated by the blood serum of any other person.

universal form. *Theory of Numbers.* A form capable of representing every integer.

universal geometry. *Math.* Geometry in its most general aspects, as the doctrine of *n*-dimensional spaces or continua.

universal glut. *Econ.* A glut of all commodities taken together simultaneously.

universal grammar. See GRAMMAR, 6.

u'ni·ver·sa'li·a (ū'nĭ·vĕr·sā'lĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Logic.* Universals.

U'ni·ver·sa'li·an (-ăn), *adj.* Universalist. *Rare.*

universal instrument. *Astron.* A species of altazimuth. The object end of the telescope is sometimes placed at right angles to the eye end, with a mirror, or totally reflecting prism, at the angle between the two, and the eye end constitutes a portion of the horizontal axis.

universal involucre. See UNIVERSAL UMBEL.

U'ni·ver'sal·ism (ū'nĭ·vûr'săl·ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *universalisme.*] **1.** *Theol.* The doctrine that all men will eventually be saved, or restored to holiness and happiness.

2. [*not cap.*] A thing universal in scope; also, addiction to universal knowledge or pursuits.

3. The state of being universal; universality.

U'ni·ver'sal·ist (-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *universaliste.*] **1.** *Theol.* One who believes in Universalism; specif., one of a denomination of Christians holding this doctrine as their distinctive article of belief. The denomination is chiefly confined to America, its polity is a modified Presbyterianism, at the head of which is a general convention, and its conditions of fellowship are the acceptance of certain general principles, viz.: the universal fatherhood of God, the spiritual authority and leadership of Jesus Christ, the trustworthiness of the Bible as containing a revelation from God, the certainty of just retribution for sin, and the final harmony of all souls with God; also, the acknowledgment of the authority of the general convention and assent to its laws. Early leaders were James Relly (1720–78), in England; John Murray, Relly's disciple, who came to America in 1770; and Hosea Ballou (1771–1852). Cf. RELLYAN.

2. [*not cap.*] **a** One who affects or is credited with universal knowledge, interests, or aptitudes. **b** One who regards, or acts with regard to, the whole.

U'ni·ver'sal·ist, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Universalism or its adherents; also [*not cap.*], universalistic.

u'ni·ver'sal·is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the whole; universal in scope or nature.

2. Of or pertaining to universalism or the universal; like, or tending toward, universalism.

3. [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the Universalist church or doctrine.

universalistic hedonism. *Ethics.* The doctrine that the supreme good, and the determining consideration of moral conduct, is the greatest happiness of the greatest number; utilitarianism. Cf. EGOISTIC HEDONISM.

u'ni·ver·sal'i·ty (ū'nĭ·vûr·săl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *universalité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being universal, as in extent, occurrence, or application.

2. Universal comprehensiveness in range, as in subjects, pursuits, or acquaintances; unrestricted versatility or power of adaptation or comprehension; as, the *universality* of Shakespeare's insight.

3. The entire body of a (specified) group; the mass of the people. *Archaic.*

4. *Obs.* **a** The universe. **b** A generality. **c** Knowledge or a subject considered as a whole. **d** A universal being. **e** A panacea.

u'ni·ver'sal·ize (-vûr'săl·īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *universaliser.*] To make universal, as in character, application, or distribution. — **u'ni·ver'sal·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* — **u'ni·ver'sal·iz'er** (-vûr'săl·īz'ĕr), *n.*

universal joint. *Mach.* Any of various joints or couplings permitting swiveling or turning at any angle within defined limits, as in the ball-and-socket joint. For power transmission the single *Hooke's joint* and the *Cardan joint* are widely used, the former transforming a uniform into a variable motion, and the latter transmitting the motion unchanged. The single variety consists, in its simplest form, of a cross pivoted at its ends to the forked ends of the two shafts, the axes of which must, in every case, intersect.

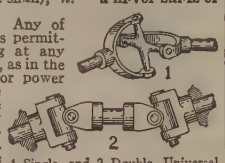

1 Single, and 2 Double, Universal Joint.

universal keyboard. *Office Practice.* A standard arrangement of keys on a typewriter.

universal language. An international auxiliary language.

universal lay. A lang lay.

universal legacy. *Civil Law.* A legacy by which the testator gives to one or more persons (***universal legatees***) all his estate.

universal maid. A maid of all work.

universal mill. A rolling mill in which the metal is acted upon by two sets of rollers, commonly horizontal and vertical, at each pass. It is used in rolling girder and channel-bar sections, etc.

universal milling machine. *Mach.* See MILLING MACHINE.

universal negative. *Logic.* See UNIVERSAL, *adj.*, 3 a; MODE, 5 a, first figure.

universal notation. *Music.* The use of modified G clefs in writing music for fretted instruments so as to eliminate F and C clefs. One stroke through the clef (𝄞) forms the tenor clef and indicates that all tones are to sound an octave lower. This clef is often found in tenor banjo music. Two strokes through the clef (𝄞) indicate the bass clef, and the sounding of all tones two octaves lower.

universal partnership. *Roman & Civil Law.* A partnership which includes all the property, present and future, of the partners and all burdens or losses which without fraud are incurred by either partner, whether by negligence or otherwise. Such a partnership includes profits, inheritances, legacies, gifts, etc., and it is liable for alimony, keeping up public offices, dowries of children, etc. It is exemplified by the community of property between husband and wife in Roman Dutch law and the Civil law.

Universal Postal Union. See POSTAL UNION.

universal postulate. The criterion of truth proposed by Herbert Spencer, namely, that that must be true the negative of which is inconceivable.

universal proposition. *Logic.* See UNIVERSAL, *adj.*, 8 a.

universal rule. *Yachting.* A rule of measurement for the racing of yachts, first proposed by N. G. Herreshoff in 1903, and including as factors the water-line length, sail area, and displacement, with modifying limitations.

universal scale. An architect's or engineer's scale.

universal solvent. *Alchemy.* = ALKAHEST.

universal succession. *Roman & Civil Law.* Succession to the totality of a man's estate, including both his rights and liabilities, according to the principle that *heres est eadem persona cum defuncto*, "the heir is the same person as the deceased." The most important of the six modes of universal succession mentioned by Justinian are: *hereditas* (see HERES) and *bonorum possessio* (which see). Hence, **universal successor.**

universal suffrage. *Polit. Science.* Suffrage of all, that is, of all adults not legally disqualified by the laws of a country, as criminals, idiots, and aliens; formerly, manhood suffrage, but now in most countries including also those entitled to vote under woman suffrage. — **universal suffragist.**

universal syllogism. *Logic.* A syllogism the conclusion of which is a universal proposition.

universal theorem. *Mach.* A theorem that extends to any quantity without restriction.

universal time. *Astron.* Greenwich time.

universal umbel. *Bot.* A primary or general umbel; the first or largest set of rays in a compound umbel. It is often subtended by a ***universal involucre.***

universal vise. *Mach.* A vise that can be swung either horizontally or vertically, as certain milling-machine vises. Cf. SWIVEL VISE.

universal woodworker. A woodworking machine universal as to adjustments of spindle, table, and other parts, to adapt it for the production of irregular as well as regular patterns or other woodwork by mortising, tenoning, radius cutting, forming bends, etc.; — called also *mechanical worker.*

u'ni·ver·san'i·mous (ū'nĭ·vĕr·săn'ĭ·mŭs), *adj.* [L. *universus* universal + *animus* mind.] Being of one mind; unanimous. *Rare.*

u'ni·verse (ū'nĭ·vûrs), *n.* [F. *univers*, fr. L. *universum*, fr. *universus*, universal, fr. *unus* one + *vertere, versum*, to turn, that is, turned into one, combined into one whole. See ONE; VERSION.] **1.** All created things viewed as constituting one system or whole; the whole body of things, or of phenomena; the *to pan* of the Greeks, the *mundus* of the Latins; the creation; the cosmos.

2. This world; the world of human experience; also, mankind.

3. Any distinct field or province of thought or reality conceived as forming a closed system or self-inclusive and independent organization; often, specif. in logic, a universe of discourse (which see).

4. *Astron.* **a** Properly, the entire celestial cosmos; the totality of the observed or postulated physical whole; — formerly restricted to our immediate structure of stars called the Galaxy, or Milky Way. Modern physical theory suggests that the universe is finite in extent but that it is continually expanding (***expanding universe***). **b** An aggregate of stars comparable to the Galaxy. See ISLAND UNIVERSE.

— ***in universe.*** Universally. *Obs.*

u'ni·verse·ful', *n.* See -FUL.

universe of discourse. *Logic.* That collection of facts or ideas which is tacitly implied and understood in a given statement or discussion; thus, a proposition concerning "Americans" may be intended to apply only to American aborigines, or to citizens of the United States, it may include all North Americans, or be extended to South Americans as well, the *universe of discourse* in each case being determined by the sense in which the WORD is taken.

universe vine. = BEARBERRY a.

u'ni·ver'si·tar'i·an (ū'nĭ·vûr'sĭ·târ'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* [See -ARIAN.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a university. — **u'ni·ver'si·tar'i·an·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

‖**u'ni·ver'si·tas** (ū'nĭ·vûr'sĭ·tăs), *n.* [L. See UNIVERSITY.] *Law.* **a** *Roman & Civil Law.* Anything (whether composed of one or of more units) treated as an indivisible totality or whole by the law; as in: ***u'ni·ver'si·tas ju'ris*** (jōō'rĭs; 242), the totality of the rights and liabilities of a person; ***u'ni·ver'si·tas per'so·na'rum*** (pûr'sō·nā'rŭm; 79), a number of persons treated as an individual entity at law, as a college or corporation, the state, etc.; ***u'ni·ver'si·tas re'rum*** (rē'rŭm) a totality of objects treated (in one or more respects) as a whole in law. **b** Short for *universitas personarum*, above.

u'ni·ver'si·tize (ū'nĭ·vûr'sĭ·tīz), *v. t.* To change into a university.

u'ni·ver'si·ty (ū'nĭ·vûr'sĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *universite*, fr. OF. *université*, fr. L. *universitas* all together, the whole, the universe, (LL.) a number of persons associated into one body, a society, corporation, (ML.) university, fr. *universus* all together, universal. See UNIVERSE.] **1.** An institution organized for teaching and study in the higher branches of learning, and empowered to confer degrees in special departments, as theology, law, medicine, and the arts. The universities of Europe in the Middle Ages were in greater part the outgrowth of church schools. The most famous were those of Bologna and Paris, established in the 12th century, the former being devoted chiefly to law, the latter to theology. These and other great schools that had won general prestige were called *studia generalia*, as being resorts of scholars from all parts, the word *universitas* being originally used only of the scholastic guild or guilds within a *studium*. The teaching in the medieval universities was organized under four faculties, from which are descended the modern faculties of theology, law, medicine, and philosophy. Matters of student organization and discipline were in the hands either of bodies known as "nations," or of endowed colleges for student residence. The former system was predominant in continental Europe, the latter in England. The two English universities Oxford and Cambridge are each made up of a number of colleges, which are complete in their individual organizations, and provide lodging and instruction for their students, but are federated into a corporation which holds examinations and confers degrees. In the United States a university typically comprises a college and one or more graduate or professional schools; but the term is sometimes loosely used.

2. A body or group, esp. of persons, treated as a unit in the law, as a corporation, guild, association, or the like, as in ancient Rome; a universitas. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

3. *Obs.* **a** The whole; all things. **b** The universe. **c** A body of persons; a corporation. **d** The body of the people.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

university-bred **university-going** **university-taught**
university-conferred **university-sponsored** **university-trained**

u'ni·ver'si·ty, *adj.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a university; as, a *university* course, library, professor.

u'ni·ver'si·ty, *v. t.* To provide with a university. *Rare.*

university extension. Originally, extramural instruction, primarily for the working classes, conducted by a university or college; now, broadly, any similar instruction, as by a State board of education for the general public.

university settlement. A social settlement conducted by university men and women. See SETTLEMENT, 17.

University Tests Act. An act of Parliament of 1871 abolishing subscriptions to the Thirty-nine Articles, all declarations and oaths respecting religious belief, and all compulsory attendance at public worship in the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham.

university wits, the. Among the Elizabethan dramatists, a coterie of those who had university training, including Lyly, Peele, Greene, Lodge, and Nash.

u'ni·ver·sol'o·gy (ū'nĭ·vûr·sŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*universe* + *-logy.*] Science of the universe. — **u'ni·ver'so·log'i·cal** (ū'nĭ·vûr'sō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **u'ni·ver·sol'o·gist** (-vûr·sŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

u·niv'o·ca·bil'i·ty (ū·nĭv'ō·kȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [See UNIVOCAL.] The principle that each sign should have but one function, and each function be indicated by only one sign.

u·niv'o·ca·cy (ū·nĭv'ō·kȧ·sĭ), *n.* [See UNIVOCAL; cf. ADVOCACY.] Quality or state of being univocal. *Rare.*

u·niv'o·cal (ū·nĭv'ō·kăl), *adj.* [LL. *univocus*, fr. *unus* one + *vocare* to call. See ONE; VOICE.] **1.** Having one meaning only; — contrasted with *equivocal.* Hence, indubitable; unmistakable.

2. Characteristic of or restricted to things of the same nature; as, *univocal* action; *univocal* generation.

3. *Obs.* a Symptomatic of but one thing. **b** Unanimous. **c** Uniform. **d** Unisonous.

— **u·niv'o·cal·ly,** *adv.*

u·niv'o·cal, *n.* A word having but one meaning.

u·niv'o·ca'tion (ū·nĭv'ō·kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *univocation.*] Agreement of name and meaning. *Obs.*

u'ni·voc'i·ty (ū'nĭ·vŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [*univocal* + *-ity.*] The character of being univocal.

u'ni·vol'tine (ū'nĭ·vŏl'tĭn), *n.* [*uni-* + It. *volta* turn, time.] A silkworm that produces one brood a year. — **u'ni·vol'tine,** *adj.*

u·niv'o·rous (ū·nĭv'ō·rŭs), *adj.* [*uni-* + *-vorous.*] *Bot.* Living upon a single host, as certain fungi; — disting. from *plurivorous.*

---

u'ni·ver'sal·ly, *adv.* of UNIVERSAL.
u'ni·ver'sal·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
u'ni·ver'si·tar'y (ū'nĭ·vûr'sĭ·tĕr'ĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [See -ARY.] = UNIVERSITARIAN.
u'ni·ver'si·ty·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
u'ni·ver'si·ty·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
u'ni·ver'si·ty·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
un·i'vied (ŭn·ĭ'vĭd), *adj.* See UN-, not.
u·niv'o·cal·ized, *adj.* See UNI-.
un·jack'et·ed, *adj.*, **un'·Jac·o·be'an,** *adj.*, **un·jad'ed,** *adj.*, **un·jag'ged,** *adj.*, **un·jailed',** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·jam', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un'·Jap·a·nese', *adj.*, **un'·jap·panned',** *adj.*, **un·jarred',** *adj.*, **un·jar'ring,** *adj.*, **un·jaun'·diced,** *adj.*, **un·jaun'ty,** *adj.*, **un·jeal'ous,** *adj.*, **un·jeal'oused,** *adj.*, **un'·Jef·fer·so'ni·an,** *adj.*, **un·jel'lied,** *adj.*, **un·jest'ing,** *adj.*, **un'·jes·u·it'i·cal,** *adj.*, **un'·jes·u·it'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*, **un·jes'u·it·ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·jew'el, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·jew'eled, **un·jew'elled,** *adj.*, **un·Jew'ish,** *adj.*, **un·jilt'ed,** *adj.*, **un'·jo·cose',** *adj.*, **un·joc'und,** *adj.*, **un·jogged',** *adj.*, **un·jog'·ging,** *adj.*, **un'·John·so'ni·an,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·join', *v. t. & i.* See 1st UN-.
un·join'a·ble, *adj.* See UN-, not.

ā̇le, chāotic, cāre, ȧdd, ȧccount, ȧrm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre (116), ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo̍o̍t;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals. Abbreviations, Signs, etc., are explained on pages immediately preceding the Vocabulary.

un′ju·di′cious (ŭn′jōō·dĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* Injudicious. — **un′ju·di′cious·ly**, *adv.* — **un′ju·di′cious·ness**, *n.*

un·just′ (ŭn·jŭst′; 66), *adj.* **1.** Characterized by injustice; contrary to justice and right; wrongful; as, an *unjust* judge; an *unjust* sentence; an *unjust* demand or accusation. **2.** Dishonest; faithless. *Now Rare.* **3.** *Obs.* **a** Improper. **b** Inaccurate. — **un·just′ly**, *adv.* — **un·just′ness**, *n.*

unjust enrichment. *Law.* Acquisition of property under such circumstances that one is legally or equitably bound to make return of or for it, as in mistake of fact, injury by tortious act where the tort is waived, and default on a contract.

un·just′i·fi′a·ble (ŭn·jŭs′tĭ·fī′ä·b'l), *adj.* Not justifiable. — **un·just′i·fi′a·ble·ness**, *n.*, — **un·just′i·fi′a·bly**, *adv.*

un·just′i·fied (-fīd), *adj.* Not justified. — **un·just′i·fī′ed·ly** (-fī′ĕd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **un·just′i·fī′ed·ness**, *n.*

Un′kar group (ŭng′kär). [From the *Unkar* Valley, tributary of the Grand Canyon, Ariz.] *Geol.* The lower division of the Algonkian rocks in the Grand Canyon region, Arizona, consisting mainly of sandstone, with some limestone and conglomerate. It is nearly 7,000 feet in thickness.

un·kembd′ (ŭn·kĕmd′), *adj.* [See UNKEMPT.] Uncombed; unkempt. *Archaic & Dial.*

un·kempt′ (ŭn·kĕmpt′; 66), *adj.* [*un-* not + *kempt*, past part. of KEMB to comb.] **1.** Not combed; disheveled; as, *unkempt* hair. **2.** Not smoothed; unpolished; rough; unrefined. **Syn.** — Tousled, ruffled, disarrayed. **Ant.** — Neat, tidy. — **un·kempt′ly**, *adv.* — **un·kempt′ness**, *n.*

un·ken′ (ŭn·kĕn′), *v. t. & i.* Not to know. *Scot.*

un·kenned′ (-kĕnd′; *Scot.* -kĕnt′), *adj.* Unknown; strange. *Archaic & Dial.*

un·ken′nel (ŭn·kĕn′ĕl; -'l), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *kennel.*] **1.** To drive, take, or come, from a kennel or hole. **2.** To discover; disclose.

un·ken′ning (ŭn·kĕn′ĭng), *part. adj.* [See 1st KEN.] Not knowing; ignorant. *Scot.*

un·ken′some (-sŭm), *adj.* Unknown. *Scot.*

un·kept′ (ŭn·kĕpt′; 66), *adj.* Not kept; as: **a** Neglected. **b** Disregarded. **c** Undefended. **d** Not stored.

un′kid (ŭng′kĭd; ŏŏng′kĭd), **un′ked** (-kĕd), *adj.* [ME, *unkid*, fr. *un-* not + AS. *geçȳdd*, *geçȳthed*, past part. of *çȳthan* to make known, fr. *cūth* known. See UNCOUTH.] *Archaic & Dial.* **a** Unknown; strange; odd. **b** Uncouth; awkward; — of persons. **c** Uncomfortable; inconvenient. **d** Desolate; lonely. **e** Uncanny; weird; ghastly.

un·kind′ (ŭn·kīnd′; 66), *adj.* [AS. *uncȳnde* unnatural. See KIND, *adj.*] **1.** Not kind; esp., wanting in kindness, sympathy, or the like; hence, cruel; harsh.

The most *unkindest* cut of all. *Shak.*

2. *Now Dial.* **a** Unsuitable; unfavorable. **b** Not thriving. **c** Ungenial; rough. **3.** *Obs.* **a** Strange; foreign; unnatural. **b** Ungrateful; undutiful. **c** Bad; degenerate; vile. **d** Ungenerous; severe; cruel. — **un·kind′ly**, *adv.* — **un·kind′ness**, *n.*

un·kind′ly, *adj.* **1.** Not kindly; ungracious; harsh. **2.** *Now Dial.* **a** Not naturally well; not thriving. **b** Inclement; unfavorable. **3.** *Obs.* **a** Unnatural; strange; contrary to nature. **b** Lacking natural feeling; wicked; cruel; vile. — **un·kind′li·ly**, *adv.* — **un·kind′li·ness**, *n.*

un·kin′dred (ŭn·kĭn′drĕd; -drĭd; 119), *adj.* Not of the same kin. — **un·kin′dred·ly**, *adj.*

un·king′ (ŭn·kĭng′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *king.*] **a** To cause to cease to be a king. **b** To deprive of having a king. — **un·king′er** (-ĕr), *n.*

un·king′ship (-shĭp), *n.* Kinglessness; abolition of monarchy. *Obs.*

un·kiss′ (ŭn·kĭs′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *kiss.*] To cancel by a kiss (what was sealed by a kiss); also, to undo the kissing of.

un·knit′ (ŭn·nĭt′), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *uncnyttan* to unknot, untie. See 1st UN-; KNIT.] **a** To undo or unravel (what is knitted). "*Unknit* that threatening unkind brow." *Shak.* **b** Hence, to disunite; disperse; dissolve; relax.

un·knit′ (66), *adj.* Not knit.

un·know′ (ŭn·nō′), *v. t. & i.* [See UN- not.] To be ignorant (of).

un·know′, *v. t. & i.* [See 1st UN-.] To cease to know; forget.

un·know′a·ble (ŭn·nō′ä·b'l), *adj.* Not knowable; that cannot be comprehended; specif., *Philos.*, beyond the limits of human experience, or of human powers of apprehension or understanding. See *the Unknowable*, below. — **un′know·a·bil′i·ty** (ŭn′nō·ä·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), **un·know′a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **un·know′a·bly**, *adv.*

un·know′a·ble, *n.* An unknowable thing.

— *the Unknowable.* Absolute reality, conceived as lying beyond human experience or human understanding; specif., with Kant, the reality of things as they are in themselves, which is outside space and time and underlies phenomena as they appear to human minds; with Herbert Spencer, that ultimate reality which we experience but which we can understand only in terms of images and symbols inadequate to its true nature.

un·know′ing (ŭn·nō′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Ignorance. *Rare.* **2.** An unknowing person.

un·know′ing ŭn·nō′ĭng), *adj.* Not knowing; as: **a** Ignorant. **b** *Obs.* Unmindful. **c** *Now Dial.* Unknown; — with *to.* — **un·know′ing·ly**, *adv.* — **un·know′ing·ness**, *n.*

un·know′ing, *adv* Unknowingly.

un·knowl′edged (ŭn·nŏl′ĕjd; -ĭjd; 119), *adj.* Not acknowledged or recognized. *Obs.*

un·known′ (ŭn·nōn′; 66), *adj.* **1.** Not known; as: **a** Strange; unfamiliar. **b** Not apprehended; not ascertained. **c** Incalculable; inexpressible. **2.** *Obs.* **a** Not knowing; ignorant. **b** Not having had sexual intercourse. **c** Not disclosed. — **un·known′ly**, *adv.* — **un·known′ness**, *n.*

un·known′, *n.* That which or one that is unknown.

unknown god. The nameless god whose altar St. Paul found at Athens and whom he associated with his evangelical message. *Acts* xvii. 23.

unknown quantity. **a** *Alg.* A quantity whose value is sought, usually denoted by one of the last letters of the alphabet, as *x*, *y*, *z*. **b** Anything regarded as a factor whose bearing and importance is undetermined.

Unknown Soldier. [*also not caps.*] An unidentified soldier whose body is selected as a representative of all of the same nation who died in a war, esp. in one of the World Wars, to receive national honors.

un·knownst′ (ŭn·nōnst′), *adj.* Unknown. *Chiefly Dial.*

Unknown Warrior. = UNKNOWN SOLDIER. *Eng.*

un·la′bored, -la′boured (ŭn·lā′bĕrd), *adj.* **1.** Not produced by labor or toil. "*Unlabored* harvests." *Dryden.* **2.** Not cultivated; untilled; as, an *unlabored* field. **3.** Not laboriously produced, or not seeming so; natural; spontaneous; as, an *unlabored* style or work.

un·lace′ (ŭn·lās′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *lace.*] **1.** To loose by undoing a lacing; as, to *unlace* a shoe; hence, *Obs.*, to untangle; unravel. **2.** To loose the dress of; to undress; hence, *Obs.*, to expose to disgrace; as, to *unlace* one's reputation. **3.** *Naut.* To loose and take off (a bonnet from a sail), or to cast off or untie (any lacing in the rigging). **4.** To carve. *Obs.*

un·lade′ (ŭn·lād′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *lade.*] **1.** To take the load from; to take out the cargo of; as, to *unlade* a ship. **2.** To unload; to remove, or to have removed, as a load or a burden; to discharge.

There the ship was to *unlade* her burden. *Acts* xxi. 3.

un·la′dy·fied, un·la′di·fied (ŭn·lā′dĭ·fīd), *adj.* Having lost the status of a lady. *Rare.*

un·laid′ (-lād′), *adj.* **1.** Not laid or placed; not fixed. **2.** Not allayed; not pacified; not laid finally to rest. *Rare.* "Stubborn, *unlaid* ghost." *Milton.* **3.** Not laid out, as a corpse. *Rare.* *B. Jonson.* **4.** With *open*, *out*, etc., not opened, spread forth, etc. **5.** *Naut.* Not twisted; — said of a rope, or its strands.

un·land′ (ŭn·lănd′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *land.*] To deprive of lands.

un·lap′ (ŭn·läp′), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *lap.*] To uncover; unfold.

un·lash′ (ŭn·lăsh′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *lash.*] To loose, as that which is lashed or tied down; to untie the lashing of; also, to loose or undo (a lashing). — **un·lash′er** (-ĕr), *n.*

un·latch′ (ŭn·lăch′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *latch.*] **a** To open or loose by lifting the latch. **b** *Rare.* To unlace; to untie. — *v. i.* To become loosed or opened.

un·lat′ined (ŭn·lăt′ĭnd), *adj.* Uninstructed in Latin. *Obs.*

un·law′ (ŭn·lô′), *n.* [AS. *unlaqu* violation of law. See UN- not; LAW.] Violation of law; disregard of the restraints of law; lawlessness; illegality; also, a fine or amercement for a violation of law.

Times of "*unlaw*" alternate with times of law. *Pollock & Mait.*

un·law′ (ŭn·lô′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *law.*] **1.** To deprive of the character of a law; to annul. *Obs. exc. Hist.* **2.** *Scots Law.* To impose a fine upon; to fine.

un·lawed′ (ŭn·lôd′), *adj.* Not lawed or expeditated; — said of dogs. See EXPEDITATE.

un·law′ful (ŭn·lô′fŏŏl), *adj.* **1.** Not lawful; illegal. **2.** Irregular; contrary to normal or acceptable procedure; esp., not morally right or conventional. **3.** Acting contrary to, or in defiance of, the law; disobeying or disregarding the law; — of persons. **4.** Born of an unlawful union; illegitimate. — **un·law′ful·ly**, *adv.* — **un·law′ful·ness**, *n.*

unlawful assembly. *Law.* A meeting of three or more persons in pursuance of a common plan and in such a way as to cause a reasonable apprehension that they will disturb the peace tumultuously.

un·lay′ (ŭn·lā′), *v. t. & i.*; UN·LAYED′ (-lād′); UN·LAY′ING. [1st *un-* + *lay.*] *Naut.* To untwist, as a rope.

un·lead′ (ŭn·lĕd′), *v. t.* To remove lead or leads from, as from between lines of type.

un·lead′ed (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Stripped of lead. **2.** *Print.* Not having leads between the lines.

un·leared′ (ŭn·lĕrd′), *part. adj.* Unlearned. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

un·learn′ (ŭn·lûrn′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *learn.*] **1.** To put out of memory (what has been learned).

It took him a long time to *unlearn* the puritanism of his childhood. *Aldous Huxley.*

2. To teach the contrary of; to cause to forget or to disbelieve (something one has learned). **3.** To fail to learn. *Obs.* *Dr. H. More.*

un′learn·a·bil′i·ty (ŭn′lûr·nä·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Inability to learn.

un·learn′ed (ŭn·lûr′nĕd; 119), *adj.* [*un-* not + *learned.*] **1.** Not learned; untaught; uneducated; ignorant; illiterate. **2.** (*pron.* -lûrnd′). **a** Not gained by study; not known. **b** Not dependent upon experience, training, or the process of learning; natural; as, breathing is an *unlearned* act. **3.** Not exhibiting learning; as, *unlearned* verses. — **un·learn′ed·ly**, *adv.* — **un·learn′ed·ness**, *n.*

un·learn′ed, *n.* Ignorant persons collectively; the uneducated class or classes of people.

Unlearned Parliament. *Eng. Hist.* The Parliament of 1404, under Henry IV, to which no lawyers were admitted.

un·leash′ (ŭn·lēsh′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *leash.*] To free from a leash, or as from a leash; to release, as dogs.

un·leave′ (ŭn·lēv′), *v. t.* To strip of leaves. — *v. i.* To grow bare of leaves. *Rare.*

un·leav′ened (-lĕv′ĕnd), *adj.* Not leavened; containing no leaven; as, *unleavened* bread, which is usually mixed with water and salt only. See FEAST OF UNLEAVENED BREAD.

un·lede′, un·lead′ (ŭn·lĕd′), *n.* [AS. *lēod* people, country, *lēod* a man. See UN- not; LEDE.] An outlaw; a wicked person. *Obs.* — *adj.* Wicked; also, wretched. *Obs.*

un·lee′ful (ŭn·lē′fŏŏl; -fĭ), *adj.* [*un-* not + *leeful.*] Unlawful; wrong; bad. *Obs.*

un·lee′some (-sŭm), *adj.* [*un-* not + *leesome.*] Unlawful. *Scot.*

un′le·git′i·mate (ŭn′lē·jĭt′ĭ·mĭt), *adj.* Illegitimate. — *v. t.* To render illegitimate. *Both Obs.*

un·lei′sured (ŭn·lē′zhĕrd; -lĕzh′ĕrd; *see* LEISURE), *adj.* Having no leisure. — **un·lei′sured·ness**, *n.* *Both Rare.*

un·less′ (ŭn·lĕs′; ŭn-), *conj.* [Formerly, *onles*, *onlesse*, *onlesse that*, that is, in less, in a less case than. See ON; LESS.] **1.** With *than*, introducing a clause: *Obs.* **a** Upon any less condition (than) that; — after a negative statement. **b** In any other case (than) that. **2.** Lest. *Obs.* **3.** If not; supposing that not; were it not that; except that; — formerly often followed by *that*; as, we shall fail *unless* we are industrious.

un·less′, *prep.* Except; excepting; — now rarely preceding nouns, but still sometimes preceding adverbial clauses, esp. as reduced by ellipsis to phrases; as, "Which, *unless* on occasions, nobody else did ride." *Trollope.*

Here nothing breeds *unless* the nightly owl. *Shak.*

un·less′, *n.* A conditional provision; a reservation.

un·let′ted (ŭn·lĕt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* [See LET to hinder.] Unhindered. *Obs.*

un·let′tered (ŭn·lĕt′ĕrd), *adj.* **a** Not lettered; also, illiterate. **b** Not marked with letters, as for a direction or address. — **un·let′tered·ly**, *adv.* — **un·let′tered·ness**, *n.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See IGNORANT.

un·lev′el (ŭn·lĕv′ĕl; -'l), *v. t.* To destroy the level character of; to render uneven.

un·lew′ty (ŭn·lū′tĭ), *n.* [*un-* not + *lewty.*] Disloyalty. *Obs.*

un·licked′ (ŭn·lĭkt′), *adj.* Not licked; hence, not properly formed; ungainly. Cf. *lick into shape*, under LICK, *v.*

un·lid′ (ŭn·lĭd′), *v. t.* [AS. *onhlīdan* to open, unclose.] To uncover.

un·lief′ (ŭn·lēf′), *adj.* [AS. *unlēof.*] Not dear; unpleasant; loathsome. *Obs.*

un·light′ (ŭn·līt′), *v. i.* To alight, as from a vehicle or horse. *Dial. Eng.*

un·light′ed (ŭn·līt′ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Not lighted; as: **a** Unkindled. **b** Not illuminated. — **un·light′ed·ly**, *adv.* — **un·light′ed·ness**, *n.*

un·light′some (-sŭm), *adj.* Wanting light; gloomy. *Obs.*

un·like′ (ŭn·lĭk′; 66), *adj.* **1.** Not like; dissimilar; diverse; having no resemblance; as, the cases are *unlike*. *Unlike* may be used adverbially with the sense of *in a dissimilar manner*, as in "to behave *unlike* a soldier," where, by omission of *to*, it is sometimes construed as a preposition. **2.** Irregular; uneven. *Obs.* **3.** Not likely; improbable; unlikely. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

un·like′, *adv.* **1.** Differently; in a manner out of the ordinary. *Now Rare.* **2.** Unlikely. *Obs.*

un·like′, *n.* A person or object having marked differences from another under observation or consideration.

un·like′, *v. t. & i.* To make or be displeased. *Obs.*

un·like′, *v. t. & i.* To stop liking; to dislike.

unlike charges. *Elec.* Charges of unlike nature, one being positive and the other negative.

un·like′li·hood (ŭn·lĭk′lĭ·hŏŏd), *n.* **a** *Obs.* Unlikeness. **b** Improbability; also, something improbable.

un·like′ly, *adj.*; UN·LIKE′LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); UN·LIKE′LI·EST. **1.** Not likely; improbable; as, an *unlikely* event. **2.** Not holding out a prospect of success; likely to fail; unpromising; as, *unlikely* means; an *unlikely* venture. **3.** Not such as to inspire liking; unattractive; objectionable; disagreeable; also, unsuitable; unfit. *Now Dial.*

The *unlikely* eld of me. *Chaucer.*

4. Not resembling; not like. *Obs.* — **un·like′li·ness**, *n.*

un·like′ly, *adv.* In an unlikely manner.

un·lik′en (ŭn·lĭk′ĕn), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *liken.*] To make unlike; to dissimilate. *Obs.*

un·lik′en, *adj.* Unlike; dissimilar. *Dial., U. S.*

---

un·joint′, *v. t. & i.* See 1st UN-.

un·joint′ed, *adj.*, **un·joint′ed·ness**, *n.*, **un·join′tured**, *adj.*, **un·jok′ing**, *adj.*, **un·jok′ing·ly**, *adv.*, **un·jol′ly**, *adj.*, **un·jolt′ed**, *adj.*, **un·jos′tled**, *adj.*, **un·jour′nal·ized**, *adj.*, **un·jo′vi·al**, *adj.*, **un·jo′vi·al·ly**, *adv.*, **un·joyed′**, *adj.*, **un·joy′ful**, *adj.*, **un·joy′ful·ly**, *adv.*, **un·joy′ful·ness**, *n.*, **un·joy′ous**, *adj.*, **un·joy′ous·ly**, *adv.*, **un·joy′ous·ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.

un·Ju′da·ize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·judg′a·ble, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·judge′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·judged′, *adj.*, **un·judge′like′**, *adj.*, **un·judg′ing**, *adj.*, **un·ju′di·ca·ble**, *adj.*, **un·ju·di′cial**, *adj.*, **un′ju·di′cial·ly**, *adv.*, **un·jug′gled**, *adj.*, **un·juiced′**, *adj.*, **un·juicy′**, *adj.*, **un·jum′bled**, *adj.*, **un·jump′a·ble**, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·jus′tice, *n.* = INJUSTICE.

un·jus·ti′ci·a·ble, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·jus′ti·fy, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·Jus′tled, *adj.*, **un·ju′ve·nile**, *adj.*, **un·kai′ser·like′**, *adj.*, See UN-, not.

un·kamed′ (ŭn·kāmd′). [var. of UNKEMBD.] Scot.

un·Kant′i·an, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un′ked (ŭng′kĕd; ŏŏng′-). Dial.

un·keeled′ (ŭn·kēld′), *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·kenned′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

un·ken′neled, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·kent′ (ŭn·kĕnt′), *adj.* = UNKENNED. *Obs. Scot.*

un·ker′chiefed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un′ket (ŭng′kĕt; ŏŏng′-). Var. of [UNKID.] **un·key′**, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·keyed′, *adj.*, **un·kicked′**, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·kill′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·kill′a·bil′i·ty, *n.*, **un·kill′a·ble**, *adj.*, **un·killed′**, *adj.*, **un·kill′ing**, *adj.*, **un·kilned′**, *adj.*, **un·kin′**, *a. i.* See 1st UN-.

un·kind′-heart′ed, *adj.*, **un·kin′dled**, *adj.*, **un·kin′dled·ness**, *n.*, **un·kin′dling**, *adj.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*]

un·kind′ship, *n.* Unkindness.

un·king′dom, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·kinged′, *adj.*, **un·king′like′**, *adj.*, **un·king′ly**, *adj.* & *adv.* See UN-, not.

un·kink′, *v. t. & i.* See 1st UN-.

un·kin′like′, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·kirk′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·kisse′d′, **un·kist′**, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·knave′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·knead′ed, *adj.*, **un·kneel′ing**, *adj.*, **un·knelled′**, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·knew′, *past tense* of UN-[KNOWN.]

un·knight′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·knight′ed, *adj.*, **un·knight′like′**, *adj.*, **un·knit′ta·ble**, *adj.*, **un·knit′ted**, *adj.*, **un·knit′ting**, *adj.*, **un·knocked′**, *adj.*, **un·knock′ing**, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·knot′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·knot′ted, *adj.*, **un·knot′ty**, *adj.* See UN-, not. [UNKNOWN.]

un·know′en. Archaic var. of

un·knowl′edge·a·ble, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un′ko. Var. of UNCO.

un·ko′daked, *adj.*, **un′-Ko·re′an**, *adj.*, **un·ko′shered**, *adj.* See UN-, not. [UN-, not.

un·la′beled, -la′belled, *adj.* See

un·la′bi·al·ize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·la′bi·ate, *adj.*, **un·la′bor·a·ble**, *adj.*, **un·la′bor·ing**, **-la′bour·ing**, **un·la·bo′ri·ous**, *adj.*, **un′la·bo′ri·ous·ly**, *adv.*, **un′la·bo′ri·ous·ness**, *n.*, **un·laced′**, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·laced′, *past part.* of UNLACE.

un′-Lac·e·dae·mo′ni·an, *adj.*, **un·lac′er·at′ed**, *adj.*, **un·lack′-eyed**, *adj.*, **un·lac′quered**, *adj.*

un·lad′en, *adj.*, See UN-, not.

un·lad′en, *past part.* of UNLADE.

un·la′dled, *adj.*, **un·la′dy·like′**, *adj.*, **un·lag′ging**, *adj.*, **un·lame′**, *adj.*, **un·lamed′**, *adj.*, **un′la·ment′ed**, *adj.*, **un′lam·pooned′**, *adj.*, **un·lanced′**, *adj.*, **un·land′ed**, *adj.*, **un·land′marked′**, *adj.*, **un·lan′guaged**, *adj.*, **un·lan′guid**, *adj.*, **un·lan′guish·ing**, *adj.*, **un·lan′terned**, *adj.*, **un·lapped′**, *adj.*, **un·lapsed′**, *adj.*, **un·laps′ing**, *adj.*, **un·lard′ed**, *adj.*, **un·large′**, *adj.*, **un·lashed′**, *adj.*, **un·las′soed**, *adj.*, **un·last′ing**, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·lath′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·lathed′, *adj.*, **un·lath′ered**, *adj.*, **un·Lat′in**, *adj.*, **un·lat′inized**, *adj.*, **un·lat′ticed**, *adj.*, **un·laud′a·ble**, *adj.*, **un·laud′a·ble·ness**, *n.*, **un·laud′a·bly**, *adv.*, **un·laud′ed**, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·laugh′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·laugh′ing, *adj.*, **un·launched′**, *adj.*, **un·laun′dered**, *adj.*, **un·lau′reled, -lau′relled**, *adj.*, **un·laved′**, *adj.*, **un·lav′ing**, *adj.*, **un·law′ish**, *adj.*, **un·lav′ished**, *adj.*, **un·law′-learn′ed**, *adj.*, **un·law′like′**, *adj.*, **un·law′ly**, *adv.*, **un·law′yered**, *adj.*, **un·law′yer·like′**, *adj.*, **un·lay′a·ble**, *adj.*, **un·leached′**, *adj.*, **un·lead′er·ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.

un·leaf′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·leafed′, *adj.*, **un·leagued′**, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·lea′guer, *v. t.* See 1st UN-. *Rare.*

un·leak′a·ble, *adj.*, **un·leak′y**, *adj.*, **un·leal′**, *adj.*, **un·lean′**, *adj.*, **un·learn′a·ble**, *adj.*, **un·learn′a·ble·ness**, *n.*, **un·learn′-ing**, *n.*, **un·learnt′**, *adj.*, **un·leas′a·ble**, *adj.*, **un·leased′**, *adj.*, **un·leashed′**, **un·leasht′**, *adj.*, **un·leath′ered**, *adj.*, **un·leaved′**, *adj.*, **un·leav′en·a·ble**, *adj.*, **un·lec′tured**, *adj.*, **un·led′**, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·leek′. Obs. past tense of UNLOCK.

un·left′, *adj.*, **un·leg′a·cied**, *adj.*, **un·le′gal**, *adj.*, **un·le′gal·ized**, *adj.*, **un·le′gal·ly**, *adv.*, **un·le′gal·ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.

un·leg′ate, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·leg′is·la′tive, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·lei′sum. Var. of UNLEI-

un·lei′sure·ly, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·lek′. Obs. past tense of UNLOCK. [ity. *Obs.*]

un·length′, *n.* Shortness; brev-

un·le′ni·ent, *adj.*, **un·lensed′**, *adj.*, **un·lent′**, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·lered′ (ŭn·lĕrd′), *adj.* [*un-* not + *lered.*] Unlearned; untaught. *Obs.*

un·less′ened, *adj.*, **un·les′soned**, *adj.*, **un·let′**, *adj.*, **un·let′ta·ble**, *adj.*, **un·let′ter·ing**, *adj.*, **un·let′ter·like′**, *adj.*, **un·lev′el**, *adj.*, **un·lev′eled**, **un·lev′elled**, *adj.*, **un·lev′el·ly**, *adv.*, **un·lev′el·ness**, *n.*, **un·lev′ied**, *adj.*, **un·lev′ied·ness**, *n.*, **un·lex′i·co·graph′ic·al**, *adj.*, **un′li·a·bil′i·ty**, *n.*, **un·li′a·ble**, *adj.*, **un·li′beled**, *adj.*, **un·lib′er·al**, *adj.*, **un·lib′er·al·ized**, *adj.*, **un·lib′er·at′ed**, *adj.*, **un′lib·ĭd′i·nous**, *adj.*, **un·li′censed**, *adj.*, **un′li·cen′ti·at′ed**, *adj.*, **un′li·cen′tious**, *adj.*, **un·li′chened**, *adj.*, **un·lick′a·ble**, *adj.*, **un·lid′ded**, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·lie′, *v. i.* See 1st UN-.

un·life′like′, *adj.*, **un·lift′a·ble**, *adj.*, **un·lift′ed**, *adj.*, **un·lift′ing**, *adj.*, **un·lig′a·ble**, *adj.*, **un·lig′a·tured**, *adj.*, **un·light′**, *adj.*, **un·light′ened**, *adj.*, **un·lig′ni·fied**, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·lik′a·ble, un·like′a·ble, *adj.* See UN-, not. — **un·lik′a·ble·ness, un·like′a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **un·lik′a·bly, un·like′a·bly**, *adv.*

un·liked′, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·like'ness (ŭn·lĭk'nĕs; nĭs; 119), *n.* **a** Quality, or an instance, of being unlike or dissimilar; dissimilarity. **b** A poor resemblance, copy, or the like.

un·lik'ing (ŭn·lĭk'ĭng), *adj.* [See UN- not; LIKE, *v.*] Unfit; improper; scurvy. *Obs.*

un·lik'ing, *n.* Dislike.

un·limb' (ŭn·lĭm'), *v. t.* To dismember.

un·lim'ber (ŭn·lĭm'bĕr), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *limber.*] To detach the limber (from) and so make ready; as, to *unlimber* a gun for action; hence, figuratively, to get ready for action.

My fingers are so numb I don't know's I can *unlimber* 'em enough to cast off. *Jos. Lincoln.*

un·lim'ber, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·lime' (ŭn·lĭm'), *v. t.* **1.** To disunite; unfasten. *Obs.* **2.** To remove lime from, as from hides.

un·lim'it·a·ble (ŭn·lĭm'ĭt·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Illimitable. — **un·lim'it·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·lim'it·a·bly,** *adv.*

un·lim'it·ed (-ĭ·tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Not limited; having no bounds; boundless; as, an *unlimited* expanse of ocean. **2.** Undefined; indefinite; not bounded by proper exceptions; as, *unlimited* terms; *unlimited* generalities. **3.** Unconfined; unrestricted; as, *unlimited* power.

Ascribe not unto God such an *unlimited* exercise of mercy as may destroy his justice. *Rogers.*

Syn. — Unbounded, limitless, indeterminate.

Ant. — Circumscribed, definite, restricted, fixed.

— **un·lim'it·ed·ly,** *adv.* — **un·lim'it·ed·ness,** *n.*

unlimited company. *Finance.* A company in which liability of members is not limited. *Eng.*

unlimited function. *Math.* A function that does not possess an upper and lower bound in a given interval or over a given set of points.

unlimited policy. See POLICY.

unlimited problem. *Math.* A problem that admits of an infinite number of solutions.

unlimited pump. A kind of deep-well pump placed at water level and operated from above.

un·line' (ŭn·līn'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *line.*] To take the lining out of; hence, to empty; as, to *unline* one's purse.

un·link' (ŭn·lĭngk'), *v. t.;* UN·LINKED' (-lĭngkt'); UN·LINK'·ING. [1st *un-* + *link.*] To separate or undo, as links; to uncoil; unfasten. — *v. i.* To become unlinked or unfastened.

un·liq'ui·dat'ed (-lĭk'wĭ·dāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Not liquidated.

un·liq'uored (ŭn·lĭk'ĕrd), *adj.* **a** Not moistened or lubricated with liquor; dry. **b** Not in liquor; sober.

un·list' (ŭn·lĭst'), *v. t.* To remove from a list.

un·list'ed (ŭn·lĭs'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj. Stock Exchange.* Not listed; not admitted to trading on an exchange.

un·lis'tened (ŭn·lĭs''nd), *adj.* Not listened to; hence, not heard.

un·list'y (ŭn·lĭs'tĭ), *adj.* [See LIST desire, LIST to please.] Listless. *Now Dial.*

un·lit' (ŭn·lĭt'; 66), *adj.* Not lighted; as: **a** Not kindled. **b** Not illuminated.

un·lit'er·al (ŭn·lĭt'ĕr·ȧl), *adj.* Not literal. — **un·lit'er·al·ly,** *adv.* — **un·lit'er·al·ness,** *n.*

un·lit'tle (ŭn·lĭt''l), *adj.* [AS. *unlytel.*] Not little; considerable. *Obs.*

un'li·tur'gi·cal (ŭn'lĭ·tûr'jĭ·kȧl), *adj.* Not liturgical.

un·lit'ur·gize (ŭn·lĭt'ĕr·jīz), *v. t.* To deprive of a liturgy. *R.*

un·live' (ŭn·lĭv'), *v. t.* **1.** To live in a contrary manner, as a life; to live in a manner contrary to. **b** To live down; to annul, as a memory or reputation gained from some experience. **2.** To deprive of life; to kill. *Obs.*

un·liv'er·y (ŭn·lĭv'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* Unloading; discharge of cargo.

un·load' (ŭn·lōd'), *v.* [1st *un-* + *load.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To take the load from; to discharge of a load or cargo; to disburden; as, to *unload* a ship; to *unload* a beast. **2.** Hence, to relieve from anything onerous; as, to *unload* one's heart in passionate utterance. **3.** To discharge or remove, as a load or a burden; as, to *unload* the cargo of a vessel; to *unload* one's resentment. **4.** To sell in large quantities, as stock; to get rid of. *Brokers' Cant, U. S.* **5.** *Cards.* To discard (worthless or nontaking cards) from one's hand in the course of play; to trash. **6.** *Mil.* To draw the charge from; as, to *unload* a gun; — also, in the imperative, used as a word of command to effect the act of unloading.

——, *Intransitive:* To perform the act of unloading anything; as, the ship arrived in port and began to *unload;* specif.: **a** *Brokers' Cant, U. S.* To sell large quantities of stock, either to strengthen one's position or to get rid of securities known to be really worth less than the quoted value. **b** *Cards.* To clear one's hand of worthless or nontaking cards by discarding them in the course of play; to trash.

un·load'en (-'n), *v. t.* To unload.

un·load'er (-ĕr), *n.* One whose work is unloading a (specified) thing, or in a (specified) place; as, an ore *unloader.*

un·lo'cat·ed (ŭn·lō'kāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Not located or placed. **2.** Not surveyed, or designated by marks, limits, or boundaries, as appropriated; as, *unlocated* lands.

un·lock' (ŭn·lŏk'), *v.* [Cf. AS. *unlŭcan.* See 1st UN-; LOCK a fastening.] *Transitive:* **1.** To unfasten or undo, as what is locked; as, to *unlock* a door or a chest. **2.** To open, in general; to lay open; to undo.

[Lord] *unlock* the spell of sin. *J. H. Newman.*

3. Hence, to disclose; reveal; to furnish a key to. **4.** Broadly, to free from restraints, restrictions, inhibitions, or the like; as, the reaction to the shock *unlocked* a flood of emotions.

The Latin in her *unlocked* a torrent of wrath. *W. J. Locke.*

5. To spread out. *Obs.* *Piers Plowman.*

——, *Intransitive:* To become unlocked, unfastened, or freed from restraints, etc.

— **un·lock'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

un·lodge' (ŭn·lŏj'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *lodge.*] To dislodge; to deprive of lodgment.

un·log'ic (ŭn·lŏj'ĭk), *n.* Want of logic.

un·log'i·cal (-ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* Illogical. — **un·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **un·log'i·cal·ness,** *n.*

un·look' (-lŏŏk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *look.*] To recall or retract, as a look.

un·looked' (ŭn·lŏŏkt'), *adj.* [*un-* not + *looked.*] Not observed or foreseen; unexpected; — generally with *for,* and when used attributively written **un·looked'-for**'; as, an *unlooked-for* guest. "*Unlooked* success." *Denham.*

She comes *unlooked* for, if she comes at all. *Pope.*

un·loose' (ŭn·lōōs'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* (intensive) + *loose.*] To make or become loose; loosen; to set, or become, free.

un·loos'en (-lōōs''n), *v. t.* [1st *un-* (intensive) + *loosen.*] To loosen; to unloose.

un·lord' (ŭn·lôrd'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *lord.*] To deprive of the rank or position of a lord.

un·lord'ed (-lôr'dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *adj.* [*un-* not + *lorded.*] **a** Deprived of the rank of a lord. **b** Not raised to the rank of a lord.

un·lord'ly (-lôrd'lĭ), *adj.* Not lordly; specif., not arbitrary.

un·lous'y (ŭn·louz'ĭ), *adj.* [*un-* not + *lousy.*] Free from lice.

un·love' (ŭn·lŭv'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *love.*] To cease to love; to put out love for. *Rare.*

un'love' (ŭn'lŭv'), *n.* Absence of love; hate.

un·loved' (ŭn·lŭvd'), *adj.* Not loved.

un·love'ly (ŭn·lŭv'lĭ), *adj.;* UN·LOVE'LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); UN·LOVE'LI·EST. Not lovely; not amiable; possessing qualities that excite dislike; disagreeable; displeasing; unpleasant. — **un·love'li·ly,** *adv.* — **un·love'li·ness** (-lĭ·nĕs), *n.*

un·lov'er·like' (-lŭv'ĕr·lĭk'), *adj.* Also **un·lov'er·ly** (-lĭ). Unlike a lover.

un·love'some (-lŭv'sŭm), *adj.* Unlovely; ugly; hateful. *Obs.*

un·lov'ing (ŭn·lŭv'ĭng), *adj.* Not loving; not giving or reciprocating affection. — **un·lov'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **un·lov'ing·ness,** *n.*

un·luck' (ŭn·lŭk'; 66), *n.* Misfortune; bad luck. *Dial., U. S.*

Luck and *unluck* is all the way there is. *Maristan Chapman.*

un·luck'ful (ŭn·lŭk'fŏŏl), *adj.* [*un-* not + *luck* + *-ful.*] Untoward; mischievous. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

un·luck'ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Unlucky. *Obs.*—*adv.* Unluckily. *Obs.*

un·luck'y (ŭn·lŭk'ĭ), *adj.;* UN·LUCK'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); UN·LUCK'I·EST. **1.** Not lucky; not successful; unfortunate; ill-fated; — implying that the failure or unhappiness results from chance, rather than lack or feebleness of effort; as, an *unlucky* man; an *unlucky* adventure. **2.** Bringing bad luck; ill-omened; inauspicious; as, he was born under an *unlucky* star. **3.** Mischievous; as, an *unlucky* wag. *Archaic & Dial.*

— **un·luck'i·ly** (-lŭk'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **un·luck'i·ness,** *n.*

un·lust' (ŭn·lŭst'), *n.* [AS. See LUST.] *Obs.* **a** Listlessness; disinclination; displeasure; sorrow. **b** *pl.* Idle persons. **c** Distaste.

un·lust'y (-lŭs'tĭ), *adj.;* UN·LUST'I·ER (-tĭ·ĕr); UN·LUST'I·EST. [*un-* not + *lusty.*] *Obs.* **1.** Idle; slothful. **2.** Dull; listless; also, unhappy. **3.** Weak; delicate; unmanly. **4.** Disagreeable; unpleasant; objectionable.

— **un·lust'i·ly,** *adv.* — **un·lust'i·ness,** *n.*

un·lute' (ŭn·lūt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *lute.*] To separate, as things cemented or luted; to take the lute or the clay from.

un'ly·can'thro·pize (ŭn'lĭ·kăn'thrō·pīz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *lycanthrope* + *-ize.*] To change back from a wolf into a man. *Rare.*

un·mack'ly (ŭn·măk'lĭ), *adj.* [Dial. *makly* seemly, well-proportioned. See MACK, *adj.*] Unshapely; deformed. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

un'made-up', *adj.* **1.** Not made, worked up, or manufactured, into final form; as, an *unmade-up* satin. **2.** Not made up, as with cosmetics, wigs, and the like.

un·mag'is·trate (ŭn·măj'ĭs·trāt), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *magistrate.*] To divest of magistracy. *Obs.*

un·maid'en (-măd'n), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *maiden.*] To ravish; deflower. *Obs.*

un·mail' (ŭn·māl'), *v. t.* To unloose the links of mail armor; to take the mail armor from. *Hist.*

un·mail'a·ble (ŭn·māl'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not of a character permitting mailing, or posting. — **un·mail'a·ble·ness,** *n.*

un·make' (ŭn·māk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *make.*] **1.** To undo the creation of; to destroy the form and qualities of; to deprive of being; to uncreate. "God does not make or *unmake* things to try experiments." *T. Burnet.* **2.** To depose from a rank, position, or the like; to reduce to a lower grade. **3.** To destroy; ruin. **4.** To unfasten or unlock, as a door. *Dial. Eng.*

un·mak'er (-māk'ĕr), *n.* One who unmakes.

un·man' (ŭn·măn'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *man.*] **1.** To deprive of the distinctive qualities of man, as reason, or the like. *R.* **2.** To emasculate; to deprive of virility. **3.** To deprive of the courage and fortitude of a man; to break or subdue the manly spirit in; to dishearten; to make womanish. "Let's not *unman* each other." *Byron.* **4.** To deprive of men; as, to *unman* a ship.

Syn. — Unnerve, crush. **Ant.** — Fortify, brace.

un·man' (ŭn·măn'), *n.* **A** creature of manlike appearance but not human; a monster.

un·man'a·cle (ŭn·măn'ȧ·k'l), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To free from manacles.

un·man'hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* Unmanliness. *Obs.*

un·man'i·a·ble (ŭn·măn'ĭ·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Unmanageable. *R.*

un·man'ly (-lĭ), *adj.;* UN·MAN'LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); UN·MAN'LI·EST. Not manly; specif.: **a** Not having a man's character or qualities. **b** Unbecoming a man. — **un·man'li·ly** (-lĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **un·man'li·ness,** *n.*

un·man'ly, *adv.* **a** In an inhuman manner; hence, savagely. **b** With lack of manly strength or fortitude.

un·manned' (ŭn·măndʹ; 66), *past tense & past part.* of UNMAN. Hence: *adj.* Deprived of masculinity, virility, or manhood.

un·manned', *adj.* Not manned; as: **a** Of a ship, without its complement of men. **b** Unassisted or unaided by men **c** Unpeopled; uninhabited.

un·manned' (ŭn·măndʹ) *adj.* [*un-* not + *man* + *-ed.*] *Falconry.* Not tamed; not made familiar with man. *Obs.*

Hood my *unmanned* blood bating in my cheeks. *Shak.*

un·man'nered (-măn'ĕrd), *adj.* Not having good manners; rude; discourteous. — **un·man'nered·ly,** *adv.*

un·man'ner·ly (ŭn·măn'ĕr·lĭ), *adj.* Not mannerly; rude. — *adv.* Uncivilly. — **un·man'ner·li·ness** (-lĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.*

un·man'tle (-t'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *mantle.*] To divest of a mantle; to uncover. — *v. i.* To remove one's mantle.

un'man·u·mis'si·ble (ŭn'măn·ū·mĭs'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Unredeemable. *Rare.*

un·mar'riage·a·ble (ŭn·măr'ĭj·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not marriageable; not fit for, or capable of, being married. — **un'marriage·a·bil'i·ty** (ŭn'măr·ĭj·ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

un·mar'ried (-ĭd), *adj.* Not married; specif., *Law,* designating: **a** One who has not been married. **b** One who has been divorced; also, sometimes. a widow or widower.

un·mar'ry (-ĭ), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *marry.*] To divorce.

un·mask' (ŭn·măsk'; 83), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *mask.*] To strip of a mask or disguise; to lay open; to expose. — *v. i.* To put off a mask or disguise, specif. at a certain stage in a masquerade party; hence, to reveal one's true appearance, character, or the like. — **un·mask'er** (-măs'kĕr), *n.*

un'ma·ture' (ŭn'mȧ·tūr'), *adj.* Immature. — **un'mature'ly,** *adv.* — **un'mature'ness,** *n.* — **un'ma·tu'ri·ty** (-tū'rĭ·tĭ), *n.*

un·maze' (ŭn·māz'), *v. t.* To disentangle or relieve, as from a maze.

un·mean'ing (ŭn·mēn'ĭng), *adj.* **1.** Having no meaning or signification; as, *unmeaning* words. **2.** Not indicating intelligence or sense; senseless; expressionless; as, an *unmeaning* face; hence, silly; simple; foolish; lacking depth, or seriousness.

— **un·mean'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **un·mean'ing·ness,** *n.*

un·meant' (-mĕnt'), *adj.* Not meant; unintentional.

un·meas'ur·a·ble (ŭn·mĕzh'ĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Immeasurable.

— **un·meas'ur·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·meas'ur·a·bly,** *adv.*

un·meas'ur·a·ble, *adv.* Unmeasurably. *Obs.*

un·meas'ured (ŭn·mĕzh'ĕrd; 66), *adj.* Not measured; hence, boundless; vast; huge; also, of emotion unrestrained.

— **un·meas'ured·ly,** *adv.* — **un·meas'ured·ness,** *n.*

un·meas'ure·ly (-mĕzh'ĕr·lĭ), *adv.* Immoderately. *Obs.*

un'me·chan'i·cal (ŭn'mĕ·kăn'ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* Also **un'me·chan'ic** (-ĭk). Not mechanical. — **un'me·chan'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

un·mech'a·nize (ŭn·mĕk'ȧ·nīz), *v. t.* To undo or put out of gear the mechanism of. *Rare.*

un·med'dle (-mĕd''l), *v. i.* To repair or undo the effect of meddling.

un'me·dic'i·na·ble (ŭn'mĕ·dĭs'ĭ·nȧ·b'l; -mĕd'sĭn·ȧ·b'l; *cf.* MEDICINABLE), *adj.* **1.** Not able to cure. *Obs.* **2.** That cannot be cured.

un·med'ul·lat'ed (ŭn·mĕd'ŭ·lāt'ĕd; -mĕ·dŭl'āt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* [See UN- not.] *Anat.* Having no medullary sheath, as certain nerve fibers.

un·meed'ful (-mēd'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* Not deserving reward. *Obs.*

---

un·limed', *adj.;* **un·lim'it·less,** *adj.;* **un·linned',** *adj.;* **un·limp',** *adj.;* **un·lin'e·al,** *adj.;* **un·lined',** *adj.;* **un·lin'ger·ing,** *adj.;* **un·linked',** *adj.;* **un·lip'on·like',** *adj.;* **un·liq'ue·fi'a·ble,** *adj.;* **un·liq'ue·fied,** *adj.;* **un·liq'uid,** *adj.;* **un·liq'ui·dat'a·ble,** *adj.;* **un·liq'ui·dat'ed,** *adj.;* **un·liq'ui·dat'ing,** *adj.;* **un'liq·ui·da'tion,** *n.;* **un·lisp'ing,** *adj.;* **un·lis'ten·ing,** *adj.;* **un·lit'er·ar'y,** *adj.;* **un·lit'er·ate,** *adj.;* **un·lit'i·gat'ed,** *adj.;* **un·lit'ten,** *adj.;* **un·lit'tered,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·liv'a·ble, **un·live'a·ble,** *adj.* See UN-, not. — **un·liv'a·ble·ness,** **un·live'a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**un·liv'a·bly,** **un·live'a·bly,** *adv.*

un·live'ly, *adj. & adv.* See UN-, not. — **un·live'li·ness,** *n.*

un·liv'er·ied, *adj.;* **un·liv'ing,** *adj.;* **un·liz'ard·like',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·load'ed, *adj.* See 1st UN-.

un·load'ed, *adj.;* **un·loaf'ing,** *adj.;* **un·loan'a·bly,** *adj.;* **un·loaned',** *adj.;* **un·loan'ing,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·loath', *adj.;* **un·loathed',** *adj.;* **un·loath'ful,** *adj.;* **un·loath'ly,** *adj.;* **un·loath'some,** *adj.;* **un·lobed',** *adj.;* **un·lo'cal·ized,** *adj.;* **un·lo'cal·ly,** *adv.;* **un·lock'a·ble,** **un·locked'** (-lŏkt'), *adj.;* **un·lock'ing,** *adj. & n.;* **un'lo·co·mo'tive,** *adj.;* **un·lodged',** *adj.;* **un·loft'y,** *adj.;* **un·logged'** (ŭn·lŏgd'), *adj.;* **un·lone'ly,** *adj.;* **un·longed'-for',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·loop', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·looped', *adj.;* **un·loos'a·ble,** *adj.;* **un·loos'a·bly,** *adv.;* **un·loos'en·ing,** *adj.;* **un·loos'ing,** *adj.;* **un·loot'ed,** *adj.;* **un·lopped'** (-lŏpt'), **un·lopt',** *adj.;* **un'loqua'cious,** *adj.;* **un·los'a·ble** (-lōōz'ȧ·b'l), *adj.;* **un·los'a·bleness,** *n.;* **un·lost',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·lot'ha·ble, **un·loth'ly.** Vars. of **un·loth'ness,** *n.* [*un-* not + *loath,* adj. + *-ness.*] Innocence. *Obs.*

un·lot'ted, *adj.* See UN-, not.

unlouk, **unlouken.** † UNLOCK.

un·lov'a·ble, **un·love'a·ble,** *adj.;* **un·lov'a·bly,** **un·love'a·bly,** *adv.* See UN-, not. — **un·lov'a·ble·ness,** **un·love'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·lov'a·bly,** **un·love'a·bly,** *adv.*

un·low'ered, *adj.;* **un·low'ly,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·loy'al, *adj.* See UN-, not. — **un·loy'al·ly,** *adv.* — **un·loy'al·ty,** *n.;* **un·lu'bri·cate'ed,** *adj.;* **un·lu'cent,** *adj.;* **un·lu'cid,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

unlucky letter. See THETA, *n.*, 1.

un·lu'cra·tive, *adj.;* **un·lu'dicrous,** *adj.;* **un·luffed',** *adj.;* **un·lugged',** *adj.;* **un'lu·gu'bri·ous,** *adj.;* **un·lu'mi·nous,** *adj.;* **un·lumped',** *adj.;* **un·lu'nar,** *adj.;* **un·lured',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·lust'ie. Var. of UNLUSTY.

un·lus'trous, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·lut'ed, *adj.;* **un·Lu'ther·an,** *adj.;* **un·lux'at·ed,** *adj.;* **un'lux·u'ri·ant,** *adj.;* **un'lux·u'ri·ous,** *adj.;* **un·ly'ing,** *adj.;* **un·lyr'ical,** *adj.;* **un·lyr'i·cal·ly,** *adv.;* **un'ma·cad'am·ized,** *adj.;* **un·mac'er·at'ed,** *adj.;* **un'·Mach·i·a·vel'li·an,** *adj.;* **un'ma·chin'a·ble** (ŭn'mȧ·shēn'ȧ·b'l), *adj.;* **un·mad',** *adj.;* **un·mad'ded,** **un·mad'dened,** *adj.;* **un·made',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·mag'ic, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·mag'i·cal, *adj.;* **un'mag·is·te'ri·al,** *adj.;* **un·mag'is·tra·tel·like',** *adj.;* **un'mag·nan'i·mous,** *adj.;* **un'mag·net'ic,** *adj.;* **un'·mag·net'i·cal,** *adj.;* **un·mag'net·ized,** *adj.;* **un·mag'ni·fied,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·mag'ni·fy, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·Mag'yar, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·maid', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·maid'en·like', *a d j .,* **u n·maid'en·li·ness,** *n.,* **un·maid'en·ly,** *adj.,* **un·mailed',** *adj.,* **un·ma·im'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·maimed'** (ŭn·māmd'), *adj.,* **un'·main·tain'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un'main·tained',** *adj.,* **un'ma·jes'tic,** *adj.,* **un·mak'a·ble** (-māk'ȧ·b'l) *adj.,* **un'·Ma·lay',** *adj.,* **un'ma·lev'o·lent,** *adj.,* **un'ma·li'cious,** *adj.,* **un'ma·lig'nant,** *adj.,* **un'ma·ligned',** *adj.,* **un'mal·le·a·bil'i·ty,** *n.,* **un·mal'le·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·mal'le·a·ble·ness,** *n.,* **un·malled',** *adj.,* **un·malt'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·malt'ed,** *adj.,* **un'·Mal·tese',** *adj.,* **un'mam·ma'lian,** *adj.,* **un·mam'mon·ized,** *adj.,* **un·man'a·ciled,** *adj.,* **un·man'age·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·man'age·a·ble·ness,** *n.,* **un·man'age·a·bly,** *adv.,* **un·man'aged,** *adj.,* **un·man'ci·pat'ed,** *adj.,* **un·man'dat·ed,** *adj.,* **un·man'dated,** *adj.,* **un·man'dated',** *adj.,* **un'ma·néged',** *adj.,* **un·man'ful,** *adj.,* **un·man'ful·ly,** *adv.,* **un·man'gled,** *adj.,* **un·ma'nia·c,** *adj.,* **un'ma·ni'a·cal,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'·Man·i·chae'an·ize, **u n' - Man·i·che'an·ize,** *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·man'i·cured, *adj.,* **un·man'i·fest,** *adj.,* **un·man'i·fest·ed,** *adj.,* **un'ma·nip'u·lat'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un'ma·nip'u·lat'ed,** *adj.,* **un·man'like',** *adj. & adv.* See UN-, not.

un·man'ner, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·man'nish, *adj.,* **un·man'ored,** *adj.,* **un·man'tled,** *adj.,* **un'man·u·fac'tur·a·ble,** *a d j .,* **un'man·u·fac'tured,** *adj.,* **un'·man·u·mit'ted,** *adj.,* **un'man·nur'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un'ma·nured',** *adj.,* **un·map'pa·ble,** *adj.,* **un·mapped',** *adj.,* **un·mar'bled,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·march', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·march'ing, *adj.,* **un·mar'gin·al,** *adj.,* **un·mar'gin·at'ed,** *adj.,* **un'ma·rine',** *adj.,* **un·mar'i·time,** *adj.,* **un·mark'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·marked'** (-märkt'), *adj.,* **un·mar'ket·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·mar'ket·ed,** *adj.,* **un·marled',** *adj.,* **un·marred'** (-märd'), *adj.* See UN-, not. [RIAGEABLE.]

un·mar'ri·a·ble, *adj.* = UNMAR-

un·mar'ring, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·mar'ry·ing, *adj.,* **un·mar'shaled,** **un·mat'shalled,** *adj.,* **un·mar'tial,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·mar'tyr, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·mar'tyred, *adj.,* **un·mar'vel·ous,** **un·mar'vel·lous,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·mas'cu·late, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *masculate.*] To emasculate. *Obs.*

un·mas'cu·line, *a d j .,* **u n·mashed',** *adj.,* **un·masked',** *adj.,* **un·mask'ing,** *adj.,* **un·mas'sacred,** *adj.,* **un·massed',** *adj.* See UN-, not. [UN-.]

un·mas·quer·ade', *v. t.* See 1st

un·mas'r, *n. t.,* **un·mas'ter,** *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·mas'ter·a·ble, *adj.,* **un·mas'tered,** *adj.,* **un·mas'ter·ful,** *adj.,* **un·mas'ti·ca·ble,** *adj.,* **un·mas'ti·cat'ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·mate', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·match'a·ble, *a d j .,* **u n·match'a·ble·ness,** *n.,* **un·match'a·bly,** *a d v .,* **un·matched',** *adj.,* **un·matched'·ness** (-măcht'nĕs; -măch'ĕd·nĕs; 119), *n.,* **un·mat'ed** (-māt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.,* **un·ma·te'ri·al,** *adj.,* **un'ma·te'ri·al·is'tic,** *adj.,* **un'ma·ter'i·ate,** *adj.,* **un'ma·ter'nal,** *adj.,* **un'math·e·mat'i·cal,** *adj.,* **un'math·e·mat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.,* **un·mat'ing,** *adj.,* **un'ma·tric'u·lat'ed,** *adj.,* **un'mat·ri·mo'ni·al,** *adj.,* **un·ma·tron·like',** *adj.,* **un·mat'ted,** *adj.,* **un'ma·tured'** (ŭn'mȧ·tūrd'), *adj.,* **un'ma·tur'ing,** *a d j .,* **u n·mauled',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·meas'ure, *n.* [*un-* not + *measure.*] Excess. *Obs.*

un·meat'ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'mech·a·nis'tic, *adj.,* **un·mech'a·nized,** *adj.,* **un·med'alled,** *adj.,* **un·med'dled,** *adj.,* **un·med'dlesome,** *adj.,* **un·med'dling,** *adj.,* **un·med'dling·ly,** *adv.,* **un·med'dling·ness,** *n.,* **un·me'di·at'ed,** *adj.,* **un·me'di·a·tized,** *adj.,* **un·med'i·ca·ble,** *adj.,* **un·med'i·cal,** *adj.,* **un·med'i·cal'ed,** *adj.,* **un·med'i·ca'tive,** *adj.,* **un'me·dic'i·nal,** *adj.,* **un'me·di·e'val,** **un'·me·di·æ'val,** *adj.,* **un·med'i·tat'ed,** *adj.,* **un·med'i·ta'tive,** *adj.,* **un'·Med·i·ter·ra'ne·an,** *a d j .,* **un'me·di·um·i·s'tic,** *a d j .,* **un·**

---

un·meed'y (ŭn·mēd'ĭ), *adj.* Without reward. *Obs.*
un·meek' (-mēk'), *adj.* Not meek; also, *Obs.*, fierce; cruel; unkind. — **un·meek'ly**, *adv.* — **un·meek'ness**, *n.*
un·meet' (ŭn·mēt'), *adj.* [AS. *unmǣte.* See UN- not; MEET *adj.*] **1.** Unmeasured; immense. *Obs.* **2.** Unevenly matched; not equal or even in strength, skill, etc. *Obs.* **3.** Not meet or fit; unbecoming; unsuitable; also, incompetent: — usually followed by *for.*

For war's rough game *unmeet.* *Conington.*
Unmeet to be the owner's peer. *Scott.*

— **un·meet'ly**, *adv.* — **un·meet'ness**, *n.*
un·meet'ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Unfitting; unseemly. *Obs.*
un·melt' (ŭn·mĕlt'), *adj.* Unmelted. *Obs.*
un·mem'ber (-mĕm'bĕr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *member.*] To deprive of membership, as in a church.
un·men'tion·a·ble (-mĕn'shŭn·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not to be mentioned, or spoken of; not of a fit nature to be talked about. — **un·men·tion·a·bil'i·ty** (ŭn'mĕn·shŭn·ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **un·men'tion·a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **un·men'tion·a·bly**, *adv.*
un·men'tion·a·bles (ŭn·mĕn'shŭn·ȧ·b'lz), *n. pl.* Unmentionable things; sometimes specif., *Jocose*, breeches; trousers.
un·mer'chant·a·ble (ŭn·mûr'chăn·tȧ·b'l), *adj. Com.* Not merchantable; not fit for market; unsalable.
un·mer'ci·a·ble (-mûr'sĭ·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [*un-* not + *merciable.*] Unmerciful. *Obs.* — **un·mer'ci·a·bly** (-blĭ), *adv. Obs.*
un·mer'cied (ŭn·mûr'sĭd), *adj.* Unmerciful. *Obs.*
un·mer'ci·ful (-sĭ·fo͝ol; -f'l), *adj.* **1.** Not merciful; indisposed to mercy or grace; cruel; inhuman; merciless; unkind. **2.** Loosely, excessive; extreme; as, a *sermon of unmerciful* length.
— **un·mer'ci·ful·ly**, *adv.* — **un·mer'ci·ful·ness**, *n.*
un·mer'ci·less (-sĭ·lĕs; 119), *adj.* [*un-* not (intensive) + *merciless.*] Merciless. *Obs.*
un·mer'it·a·ble (-mĕr'ĭ·tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Unmeritorious; also, *Obs.*, unmerited.
un·mesh' (ŭn·mĕsh'), *v. t.* **1.** To free from meshes, as of a net; hence, to disentangle. **2.** Of gears, gear teeth, and the like, to release from meshing, or engaging, with each other.
un·meth', *adj.* [See UN-, not; METHE.] Immense; immoderate. *Obs.*
un·mew' (ŭn·mū'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *mew* to confine.] To release from confinement or restraint.
un'might (ŭn'mĭt), *n.* [AS. *unmiht, unmeaht.*] Impotence; infirmity. *Obs.*
un·might'y (ŭn·mĭt'ĭ), *adj.* [AS. *unmihtig, unmehtig.*] Impotent; weak. *Archaic.*
un·mild' (-mīld'), *adj.* [AS. *unmilde.*] Not mild; cruel; fierce; rough; severe. — **un·mild'ness**, *n. Both Obs.*
un·mil'i·tar'y (-mĭl'ĭ·tĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Not military in character; as: **a** Not in accordance with military standards. **b** Not of or attached to the military profession. — **un·mil'i·tar'i·ly** (-ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **un·mil'i·tar'i·ness**, *n.*
un·mind' (ŭn·mīnd'), *v. i.* To forget. — *v. t.* To cause to forget. *Both Obs.*
un·mind', *n.* The quality of being without mind.
un·mind'ed (ŭn·mīn'dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *adj.* Forgotten; also, disregarded; unnoticed.
un·mind'ing (-dĭng), *n.* A not calling to mind. *Obs.*
un·min'gle (ŭn·mĭng'g'l), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To separate, as things mixed. — **un·min'gle'a·ble** (-g'l·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* — **un·min'gled**, *adj.*
un·mist' (ŭn·mĭst'), *v. t.* To clear from mist.
un'mis·tak'a·ble (ŭn'mĭs·tāk'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being mistaken or misunderstood; clear; plain; obvious; evident. — **un'mis·tak'a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **un'mis·tak'a·bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Patent, open, apparent.
Ant. — Ambiguous, equivocal, debatable.

un·mi'ter, un·mi'tre (ŭn·mī'tĕr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *miter.*] To deprive of a miter; to depose or degrade from the rank of a bishop.
un·mit'i·gat'ed (-mĭt'ĭ·gāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Not mitigated; not softened or lessened. — **un·mit'i·gat'ed·ly**, *adv.* — **un·mit'i·gat'ed·ness**, *n.*
un·mo'ble (ŭn·mō'b'l), *adj. & n.* Unmovable; immovable. *Obs.*
un·mod'er·ate (-mŏd'ĕr·ĭt), *adj.* Immoderate. — **un·mod'er·ate·ly**, *adv.* — **un·mod'er·ate·ness**, *n.*
un·mod'ern·ize (-mŏd'ĕr·nīz), *v. t.* To render not modern; to give an appearance of antiquity to.
un·mold', **un·mould'** (ŭn·mōld'), *v.* [1st *un-* + *mold.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To change or destroy the form of; to reduce from any form. **2.** To remove from a mold, as jelly or the like.
—, *Intransitive:* To lose shape.
un'mo·lest' (ŭn'mō·lĕst'), *adj.* Unmolested. *Obs.*
un·mon'eyed (ŭn·mŭn'ĭd), *adj.* Also **un·mon'ied.** Moneyless; penniless.
un'mo·nop'o·lize (ŭn'mō·nŏp'ō·līz), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To recover or release from the state of being monopolized. *Rare.*
un·moor' (ŭn·mo͝or'; 199), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *moor.*] *Naut.* **a** To cause (a vessel) to ride with one anchor after having been moored by two or more anchors. **b** To loose (a vessel) from moorings or anchorage. See MOOR, *v. t.*, 2.
un·mor'al (ŭn·môr'ăl), *adj.* Having no moral perception, quality, or relation; not involving morality; — disting. from *moral* and *immoral.* — **un·mor'al·ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **un'mo·ral'i·ty** (ŭn'mō·răl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·mor'al·ly**, *adv.* — **un·mor'al·ness**, *n.*
un·mor'al·ized (ŭn·môr'ăl·īzd), *adj.* **1.** Not restrained or tutored by morality. **2.** Not having undergone moralizing.
un·mor'al·iz'ing (-īz'ĭng), *adj.* **1.** Not moralizing. See UN-, not. **2.** Demoralizing. *Rare.*
un·mor'ised (ŭn·môr'ĭst), *adj.* Not arrayed in the dress of a morris dancer. *Obs.*
un·mor'tal·ize (-môr'tăl·īz), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To slay. *Obs.*
un·mor'tise (ŭn·môr'tĭs), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To loosen, unfix, or separate, as a mortise, or things mortised together.
un·moth'ered (-mŭth'ĕrd), *adj.* [1st *un-* + *mother.*] **1.** Deprived of a mother; motherless. **2.** Deprived of a mother's character, sentiment, or feelings.
un·mo'tived (ŭn·mō'tĭvd), *adj.* Having no motive; not connected with, or contributing to, the motive or main action or purpose; as, an *unmotived* part of a work of art.
un·mot'tled curl'y dwarf (-mŏt'l'd). *Plant Pathol.* A virus disease of the potato producing dwarfing but no mottling, as in mosaic.
un·mount' (ŭn·mount'), *v. t.* **a** To unfasten and take off, down, or apart. **b** To dismount from. — *v. i.* To dismount.
un·mount'ed (ŭn·moun'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Not mounted; as: **a** Not on horseback; as, *unmounted* police. **b** Not affixed to a mount, carriage, backing, or setting; as, an *unmounted* photograph; *unmounted* artillery.
un·mov'a·ble (ŭn·mo͞ov'ȧ·b'l), *adj. & n.* Immovable. — **un·mov·a·bil'i·ty** (ŭn·mo͞ov·ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·mov'a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **un·mov'a·bly** (ŭn·mo͞ov'ȧ·blĭ), *adv.*
un·mov'a·ble·ty (-b'l·tĭ), *n.* Unmovableness. *Obs.*
un·moved' (ŭn·mo͞ovd'; 66), *adj.* Not moved; as: **a** Firm; remaining in the same place or position; unshaken. **b** Calm; apathetic; undisturbed emotionally. **c** *Rare.* Not purged. — **un·mov'ed·ly** (-mo͞ov'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.*
un·mud'dle (-mŭd'l), *v. t.* To straighten out from a muddle.
un·muf'fle (ŭn·mŭf'l), *v.* [1st *un-* + *muffle.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To take a covering from, as the face; to uncover. **2.** To remove the muffling of, as a drum.
—, *Intransitive:* To remove the muffling, or covering.
un·mu'ta·ble (-mū'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Immutable. *Obs.*
un·muz'zle (ŭn·mŭz'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *muzzle.*] To loose from a muzzle; to remove a muzzle from.
un·mys'ter·y (-mĭs'tĕr·ĭ), *v. t.* To divest of mystery. *Rare.*
un·nail' (ŭn·nāl'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *nail.*] To remove the nails from; to unfasten by removing nails.
un·nap'kined (ŭn·năp'kĭnd), *adj.* Without a napkin.
un·napped', **un·napt'** (ŭn·năpt'), *adj.* Not having a nap.
un·nat'u·ral (ŭn·năt'ū·răl), *adj.* Not natural; as: **a** Contrary, or not conforming, to the order of nature; as, an *unnatural* picture; hence, artificial. **b** Without, or acting contrary to, natural traits or instincts; as, an *unnatural* parent or child. **c** Hence, abnormally cruel or wicked; also, strange; abnormal.

Syn. — Strange. See FACTITIOUS; cf. ARTIFICIAL.
Ant. — Ordinary, usual.

— **un·nat'u·ral·ly**, *adv.* — **un·nat'u·ral·ness**, *n.*
un·nat'u·ral·ism (ŭn·năt'ū·răl·ĭz'm), *n.* Want of natural feeling or of naturalness. — **un·nat'u·ral·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*
un'nat·u·ral'i·ty (ŭn'năt·ū·răl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **a** *Rare.* Unnaturalness; artificiality. **b** *Obs.* Imbecility. *Scot.*
un·nat'u·ral·ize (ŭn·năt'ū·răl·īz), *v. t.* **1.** To make unnatural. *Rare.* **2.** To take away the rights of citizenship from.
un·na'ture (-nā'tûr), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To divest of (one's) nature.
un·na'ture, *n.* [*un-* not + *nature.*] The contrary of nature; that which is unnatural. *Rare.*
un·nealed' (ŭn·nēld'), *adj.* Unannealed. *Obs.*
un·near' (-nēr'), *prep.* Not near. *Obs.*
un·neath' (-nēth'), *prep.* Underneath. *Obs.*
un·nec'es·sar'y (ŭn·nĕs'ĕ·sĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -sĕr·ĭ), *adj.* **a** Not necessary; not required under the circumstances; useless; needless; as, *unnecessary* labor, care, or rigor. **b** *Obs.* Not needing much, as for sustenance. *Shak.* — **un·nec'es·sar'i·ly** (-ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **un·nec'es·sar'i·ness** (-ĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.*
un·nec'es·sar'y, *n.* Something not needed or required; an unessential.
Un·nef'er (o͞on·nĕf'ĕr), *n.* [Egypt. *Unn-nefer*(ʜ), lit., being-good, good being.] *Egypt. Myth.* A surname of Osiris.
un·neigh'bored, -neigh'boured (ŭn·nā'bĕrd), *adj.* Being without neighbors.
un·neigh'bor·ly, -neigh'bour·ly (-bĕr·lĭ), *adj.* Not neighborly; not friendly and courteous to a neighbor. — **un·neigh'bor·li·ness, -neigh'bour·li·ness** (-lĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.*
un·neigh'bor·ly, *adv.* In an unneighborly manner.
un·nerve' (ŭn·nûrv'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *nerve.*] To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; hence, to deprive of courage, steadiness, strength, or the like; to weaken; to cause to lose control of oneself; as, to *unnerve* the arm; he was *unnerved* by the disaster.

The *unnerved* father falls. *Shak.*

Syn. — UNNERVE, ENERVATE. To UNNERVE is to deprive of strength or to unman, esp. as by some calamity or sudden shock; ENERVATE implies relaxation of (esp. moral) fiber, under the influence of luxury, indolence, effeminacy, and the like; as, "Government was *unnerved*, confounded, and in a manner suspended" (*Burke*); "That beloved name *unnerved* my arm" (*M. Arnold*); he was completely *unnerved* by the accident; "those unhappy people whose tender minds a long course of felicity has *enervated*" (*Bolingbroke*); "The people sink into sloth, and luxury, and prostitution. [The kingdom] is *enervated* at home — becomes contemptible abroad" (*Fielding*).
Ant. — Fortify, strengthen, brace, hearten.
un·nest' (-nĕst'), *v. t. & i.* To go or put forth from, or as from, a nest.
un·net' (-nĕt'), *adj.* [*un-* not + past part. of ME. *neden* to compel, fr. AS. *nīedan.*] Unconstrained; not confined in or as in a net. *Obs.*
un·newsed' (-nūzd'), *adj.* Unprovided with news. *Obs.*
un·nimbed' (-nĭmbd'; -nĭmd'), *adj.* Not having a nimbus. *Rare.*
un·no'ble (-nō'b'l), *v. t.* To deprive of nobility; to render ignoble. *Rare.*
un·no'ble, *adj.* Ignoble; common; undistinguished. — **un'no·bil'i·ty** (ŭn'nō·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·no'ble·ness**, *n.* — **un·no'bly**, *adv.*
un·nooked' (-nŏŏkt'), *adj.* Without nooks; hence, guileless. *Obs.*
un·nose' (-nōz'), *v. t.* To deprive of one's nose.
un·no'tice·a·ble (ŭn·nō'tĭs·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not noticeable; so slight, small, vague, or the like, as to escape notice. — **un·no'tice·a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **un·no'tice·a·bly**, *adv.*
un·no'ticed (-tĭst), *adj.* Not noticed, or noted.
un·no'ti·fy (ŭn·nō'tĭ·fī), *v. t.* To withdraw a notice of.

---

meet'a·ble, *adj.*, **un·mel'an·choly**, *adj.*, **un·mel'lo·rat'ed** (ŭn·mĕl'yō·rāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.*, **un·mel'low**, *adj.*, **un·mel'lowed**, *adj.*, **un'me·lod'ic**, *adj.*, **un·me·lo'di·ous**, *adj.*, **un'me·lo'di·ously**, *adv.*, **un'me·lo'di·ous·ness**, *n.*, **un·mel'o·dized** (ŭn·mĕl'ō·dīzd), *adj.*, **un'mel·o·dra·mat'ic**, *adj.*, **un·melt'a·ble**, *adj.*, **un·melt'a·ble·ness**, *n.*, **un·melt'a·bly**, *adv.*, **un·melt'ed**, *adj.*, **un·melt'ed·ness**, *n.*, **un·melt'ing**, *adj.*, **un·mem'oired**, *adj.*, **un·mem'o·rable**, *adj.*, **un'me·mo'ri·al·ized**, *adj.*, **un·mem'o·ried**, *adj.*, **un·me·mo·rized**, *adj.*, **un·men'aced**, *adj.*, **un·men'ac·ing**, *adj.*, **un·mend'a·ble**, *adj.*, **un·mend'a·ble·ness**, *n.*, **un·mend'a·bly**, *adv.*, **un'men·da·cious**, *adj.*, **un·mend'ed**, *adj.*, **un·me'ni·al**, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·mense'ful, *adj.* See UN-, not. *Scot. & Dial.*
un·men'stru·at'ing, *adj.*, **un·men'sur·a·ble** (ŭn·mĕn'shŏr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.*, **un·men'tal**, *adj.*, **un·men'tioned**, *adj.*, **un·mer'can·tile**, *adj.*, **un·mer'ce·nar'i·ness**, *n.*, **un·mer'ce·nar'y**, *adj.*, **un·mer'cer·ized**, *adj.*, **un·mer'chant·like'**, *adj.*, **un·mer'chant·ly**, *adj. & adv.*, See UN-, not.
Unmerciful Parliament. = WONDERFUL PARLIAMENT.
un'mer·cu'ri·al, *adj.*, **un'mer·e·tri'cious**, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·merge', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·merged', *adj.*, **un'me·rid'i·o·nal**, *adj.*, **un·mer'it·ed**, *adj.*, **un·mer'it·ed·ly**, *adv.*, **un·mer'it·ed·ness**, *n.*, **un·mer'it·ing**, *adj.*, **un'mer·i·to'ri·ous**, *adj.*, **un'mer·i·to'ri·ous·ly**, *adv.*, **un'mer·i·to'ri·ous·ness**, *n.*, **un·mer'ry**, *adj.*, **un'mes·mer'ic**, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·mes'mer·ize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·mes'mer·ized, *adj.*, **un·met'**, *adj.*, **un·met'aled**, **un·met'alled**, *adj.*, **un·met'al·ized**, *adj.*, **un'me·tal'lic**, *adj.*, **un'met·al·lur'gical**, *adj.*, **un'met·a·mor'phosed**, *adj.*, **un'met·a·phor'i·cal**, *adj.*, **un'met·a·phys'ic**, *adj.*, **un'met·a·phys'i·cal**, *adj.* See UN-, not.
unmete. † UNMEET.
un·met'ed (ŭn·mēt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.*, **un'me·te·or·o·log'i·cal**, *adj.*, **un·me'tered**, **-me'tred** (-mē'tĕrd), *adj.*, **un'me·thod'i·cal**, *adj.*, **un'me·thod'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*, **un'me·thod'i·cal·ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un·Meth'od·ize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·meth'od·ized, *adj.*, **un·meth'od·iz'ing**, *adj.*, **un·me·thod·ist**, *adj.*, **un'me·tic'u·lous**, *adj.*, **un·met'ric**, *adj.*, **un·met'ri·cal**, *adj.*, **un·met'ri·cal·ly**, *adv.*, **un·met'ri·cal·ness**, *n.*, **un'met·ro·pol'i·tan**, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·met'tle·d, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·mewed', *adj.*, **un·Mex'i·can**, *adj.*, **un'mi·ca'ceous**, *adj.*, **un'mi·cro'bic**, *adj.*, **un'mi·cro·scop'ic**, *adj.*, **un·mid'wifed'**, *adj.*, **un·mi'grat·ing**, *adj.*, **un·mil'dewed**, *adj.*, **un·mil'i·tant**, *adj.*, **un'mil·i·ta·ri'tic**, *adj.*, **un·mil'i·ta·rized**, *adj.*, **un·milked'** (ŭn·mĭlkt'), *adj.*, **un·milled'** (-mĭld'), *adj.*, **un·mil'li·nered**, *adj.*, **un·milt'ed**, *adj.*, **un'-Mil·ton'ic**, *adj.*, **un·mim'icked**, *adj.*, **un·min'a·ble**, *adj.*, **un·minced'**, *adj.*, **un·min'cing**, *adj.*, **un·mind'ful**, *adj.*, **un·mind'ful·ly**, *adv.*, **un·mind'ful·ness**, *adj.*, **un·mind'ing**, *adj.*, **un·mined'**, *adj.*, **un·min'er·al·ized**, *adj.*, **un·min'gling**, *adj.*, **un·min'i·mized**, *adj.*, **un·min'ished**, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·min'is·ter, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·min'is·tered, *adj.*, **un'min·is·te'ri·al**, *adj.*, **un'min·is·te'ri·al·ly**, *adv.*, **un·mint'ed**, *adj.*, **un'·mi·nut'ed**, *adj.*, **un·mir'a·cled**, *adj.*, **un'mi·rac'u·lous**, *adj.*, **un'·mi·ra·cu'lous·ly**, *adv.*, **un·mired'**, *adj.*, **un·mir'rored**, *adj.*, **un·mirth'ful**, *adj.*, **un·mirth'ful·ly**, *adv.*, **un·mirth'ful·ness**, *n.*, **un·mir'y** (ŭn·mīr'ĭ), *adj.*, **un'mis·an·throp'ic**, *adj.*, **un'·mis·car'ry·ing**, *adj.*, **un·mis'chie·vous**, *adj.*, **un·mis'ci·ble**, *adj.*, **un'mis·con·ceiv'a·ble**, *adj.*, **un·mis'er·ly**, *adj.*, **un'mis·giv'ing**, *adj.*, **un'mis·giv'ing·ly**, *adv.*, **un'mis·guid'ed**, *adj.*, **un'mis·in·ter'pret·a·ble**, *adj.*, **un'mis·led'**, *adj.*, **un·miss'a·ble**, *adj.*, **un·missed'** (ŭn·mĭst'), *adj.*, **un·mis'sion·ar'y**, *adj.*, **un·mis'sionized**, *adj.*, **un'mis·tak'ed·ly**, *adv.*, **un'mis·tak'en**, *adj.*, **un'mis·tak'ing·ly**, *adv.*, **un·mis'tressed**, *adj.*, **un'mis·trust'ed**, *adj.*, **un'mis·trust'ful**, *adj.*, **un'mis·trust'ing**, *adj.*, **un'mis·un·der·stand'a·ble**, *adj.*, **un'mis·un·der·stand'ing**, *adj.*, **un'mis·un·der·stood'**, *adj.*, **un·mit'i·ga·ble**, *adj.*, **un·mit'i·ga·bly**, *adv.*, **un·mit'i·ga'tive**, *adj.*, **un·mit'tened**, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·mix'a·ble, *adj.*, **un·mix'a·ble·ness**, *n.*, **un·mixed'**, **un·mixt'**, *adj.*, **un·mix'ed·ly** (ŭn·mĭk'sĕd·lĭ; -mĭkst'lĭ), *adv.*, **un·mix'ed·ness**, *n.*, **un·moaned'**, *adj.*, **un·moat'ed**, *adj.*, **un·mobbed'**, *adj.*, **un·mob'i·lized**, *adj.*, **un·mocked'**, *adj.*, **un·mock'ing**, *adj.*, **un·mocking·ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un·mod'el, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·mod'eled, **un·mod'elled**, *adj.*, **un·mod'er·at'ing**, *adj.*, **un·mod'ern**, *adj.*, **un·mo·der'ni·ty**, *n.*, **un·mod'ern·ized**, *adj.*, **un·mod'est**, *adj.*, **un·mod'i·fi'a·ble**, *adj.*, **un·mod'i·fi'a·bly**, *adv.*, **un·mod'i·fi'a·bly**, *adv.*, **un·mod'i·fied**, *adj.*, **un·mod'i·fied·ness**, *n.*, **un·mod'ish** (ŭn·mōd'ĭsh), *adj.*, **un·mod'u·lat'ed**, *adj.*, **un'·Mo·ham'med·an**, *adj.*, **un·moiled'**, *adj.*, **un·moist'**, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·mois'ten, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·mold'a·ble, *adj.*, **un·mold'ed**, *adj.*, **un·mold'ered**, *adj.*, **un·mold'er·ing**, *adj.*, **un·mold'y**, *adj.*, **un'mo·lest'ed**, *adj.*, **un'mo·lest'ed·ly**, *adv.*, **un'mo·lest'ing**, *adj.*, **un·mol'li·fi'a·ble**, *adj.*, **un·mol'li·fied**, *adj.*, **un·mol'li·fied**, *adj.*, **un·mol'li·fy'ing**, *adj.*, **un·mol'ten** (-mōl'tĕn; -t'n), *adj.*, **un·mo'men·tar'y**, *adj.*, **un'·mo·men'tous**, *adj.*, **un'mo·men'tous·ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un·mon'arch, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·mon'ar·chi·cal, *adj.*, **un'mo·nas'tic**, *adj.*, **un·mon'e·tar'y**, *adj.*, **un'·Mon·go'li·an**, *adj.*, **un'mo·nis'tic**, *adj.*, **un·mon'i·tored**, *adj.*, **un·monk'ish**, *adj.*, **un·monk'ly**, *adj.*, **un'mo·nop'o·lized**, *adj.*, **un'mo·nop'o·liz'ing**, *adj.*, **un'mo·not'o·nous**, *adj.*, **un·mon'u·ment'ed**, *adj.*, **un·moored'**, *adj.*, **un·Moor'ish**, *adj.*, **un·moot'ed**, *adj.*, **un·mopped'**, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·mor'al·ize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·mor'al·iz'ing, *adj.*, **un·mor'bid**, *adj.*, **un·mor'dant·ed**, *adj.*, **un·mor'i·bund**, *adj.*, **un·Mor'mon**, *adj.*, **un'mo·rose'**, *adj.*, **un'mor·pho·log'i·cal**, *adj.*, **un·mor'tal**, *adj.*, **un·mor'tared**, *adj.*, **un·mort'gage·a·ble**, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·mort'gage, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·mort'gaged, *adj.*, **un·mor'tified**, *adj.*, **un·mor'ti·fied·ly**, *adv.*, **un·mor'ti·fied·ness**, *n.*, **un·mor'tised**, *adj.*, **un'·Mo·sa'ic**, *adj.*, **un·Mos'lem**, *adj.*, **un·Mos'lem·like'**, *adj.*, **un·mossed'**, *adj.*, **un·moth'-eat'en**, *adj.*, **un·moth'er·ly**, *adj.*, **un·mo'tion·a·ble**, *adj.*, **un·mo'ti·vat'ed**, *adj.*, **un·mo'ti·vat'ed·ly**, *adv.*, **un·mo'ti·vat'ed·ness**, *n.*, **un·mo'tor·ized**, *adj.*, **un·mot'tled**, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·mould', **un·mould'ed**, **un·mould'er·ing**, **un·mould'y.** Vars. of UNMOLD, UNMOLDED, UNMOLDERED, UNMOLDERING, UNMOLDY.
un·mound'ed, *adj.*, **un·mount'a·ble**, *adj.*, **un·mount'ain·ous**, *adj.*, **un·mount'ing**, *adj.*, **un·mourned'**, *adj.*, **un·mourn'ful**, *adj.*, **un·mourn'ing**, *adj.*, **un·mouth'a·ble**, *adj.*, **un·mouthed'**, *adj.*, **un·mouth'pieced'**, *adj.*, **un·mov'ing** (-mo͞ov'ĭng), *adj.*, **un·mov'ing·ly**, *adv.*, **un·mov'ing·ness**, *n.*, **un·mowed'**, *adj.*, **un·mown'**, *adj.*, **un·mu'ci·laged**, *adj.*, **un·mud'ded**, *adj.*, **un·mud'dled**, *adj.*, **un·mud'dy**, *adj.*, **un·muf'fled**, *adj.*, **un·mulct'ed**, *adj.*, **un·mul'ish**, *adj.*, **un·mulled'**, *adj.*, **un·mul'tioned**, *adj.*, **un·mul'ti·pli'a·ble**, *adj.*, **un·mul'ti·plied**, *adj.*, **un·mul'ti·plied·ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un·mul'ti·ply, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·mum'mied, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·mum'mi·fy, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·munched', *adj.*, **un·mun'dane**, *adj.*, **un·mun'di·fied**, *adj.*, **un'mu·nic'i·pal·ized**, *adj.*, **un'·mu·nif'i·cent**, *adj.*, **un'mu·ni'tioned** (ŭn'mū·nĭsh'ŭnd), *adj.*, **un·mu'ral**, *adj.*, **un·mur'mur·ing**, *adj.*, **un·mur'mur·ous**, *adj.*, **un·mus'cled**, *adj.*, **un·mus'cular**, *adj.*, **un·mu'si·cal**, *adj.*, **un'·mu·si·cal'i·ty**, *n.*, **un·mu'si·cally**, *adv.*, **un·mu'si·cal·ness**, *n.*, **un'mu·si'cian·ly**, *adj.*, **un·musked'**, *adj.*, **un·mus'sised'**, *adj.*, **un·must'ed**, *adj.*, **un·mus'ter·a·ble**, *adj.*, **un·mus'tered**, *adj.*, **un·mu'tat·ed**, *adj.*, **un·mut'ed**, *adj.*, **un·mu'ti·lat'ed**, *adj.*, **un·mu'ti·nous**, *adj.*, **un·mut'tered**, *adj.*, **un·mu'tu·al**, *adj.*, **un·mu'tu·al·ized**, *adj.*, **un·muz'zled**, *adj.*, **un·muz'zling**, *adj.*, **un·my'e·linat'ed**, *adj.*, **un'mys·te'ri·ous**, *adj.*, **un'mys·te'ri·ous·ly**, *adv.*, **un·mys'ti·cal**, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·mys'ti·cize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·mys'ti·fied, *adj.*, **un·myth'ical**, *adj.*, **un·nabbed'**, *adj.*, **un·nagged'**, *adj.*, **un·nag'ging**, *adj.*, **un·nailed'**, *adj.*, **un·nak'ed**, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·nam'a·ble, **un·name'a·ble**, *adj.* See UN-, not. — **un'nam·a·bil'i·ty**, **un'name·a·bil'i·ty**, *n.* — **un·nam'a·ble·ness**, **un·name'a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **un·nam'a·bly**, **un·name'a·bly**, *adv.*
un·name', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·named' (-nāmd'), *adj.*, **un'·nar·cot'ic**, *adj.*, **un'nar·rat'ed**, *adj.*, **un·nar'row**, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·na'tion, *n. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·na'tion·al (ŭn·năsh'ŭn·ăl), *adj.*, **un·na'tion·al·ized**, *adj.*, **un·na'tive**, *adj.*, **un·nat'ur·al·is'tic**, *adj.*, **un·nat'u·ral·iz'a·ble**, *adj.*, **un·nat'u·ral·ized**, *adj.*, **un·nau'ti·cal**, *adj.*, **un'nav·i·ga·bil'i·ty**, *n.*, **un·nav'i·ga·ble**, *adj.*, **un·nav'i·ga·ble·ness**, *n.*, **un·nav'i·ga·bly**, *adv.*, **un·nav'i·gat'ed**, *adj.*, **un·neaped'**, *adj.*, **un'·Ne·a·pol'i·tan**, *adj.*, **un·near'a·ble**, *adj.*, **un·neared'**, *adj.*, **un·near'ly**, *adv.*, **un·near'ness**, *adj.*, **un·neat'**, *adj.*, **un·neat'ly**, *adv.*, **un·neat'ness**, *n.*, **un·neb'u·lous**, *adj.*, **un'ne·ces'si·tat'ed**, *adj.*, **un'ne·ces'si·tat'ing**, *adj.*, **un'ne·ces'si·ty**, *n.*, **un·need'ed**, *adj.*, **un·need'ful**, *adj.*, **un·need'ful·ly**, *adv.*, **un·need'ful·ness**, *n.*, **un·need'y**, *adj.*, **un'ne·far'i·ous**, *adj.*, **un'ne·gat'ed**, *adj.*, **un'neglect'ed**, *adj.*, **un·neg'li·gent**, *adj.*, **un'ne·go'ti·a·ble**, *adj.*, **un'ne·go'ti·a·ble·ness**, *n.*, **un'ne·go'ti·a·bly**, *adv.*, **un'ne·go'ti·at'ed**, *adj.*, **un·ne'gro**, *adj.*, **un·neigh'bor·like'**, *adj.*, **un'neph·rit'ic**, *adj.*, **un·nerved'**, *adj.*, **un·nerv'ous**, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·nes'tle, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·nes'tled, *adj.* See UN-, not.
unneth, unnethe. † UNEATH.
unnethes, unnethis. † UNEATHS.
un·net'ted, *adj.*, **un·net'tled**, *adj.*, **un'neu·rot'ic**, *adj.*, **un·neu'tral**, *adj.*, **un·neu'tral·ized**, *adj.*, **un·neu'tral·ly**, *adv.*, **un·new'**, *adj.*, **un·new'ly**, *adv.*, **un·new'ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
Un'ni (ŭn'ĭ). *Bib.*
un·nibbed', *adj.*, **un·nib'bled**, *adj.*, **un·nice'**, *adj.*, **un·nice'ly**, *adv.*, **un·nice'ness**, *n.*, **un·niched'**, *adj.*, **un·nicked'** (ŭn·nĭkt'), *adj.*, **un·nick'eled**, **un·nick'elled**, *adj.*, **un·nick'named'**, *adj.*, **un·nig'gard**, *adj.*, **un·nig'gard·ly**, *adj.*, **un·nigh'**, *adj.*, **un·nim'ble**, *adj.*, **un·nim'ble·ness**, *n.*, **un·nim'bly**, *adv.*, **un·nipped'**, *adj.*, **un·ni'tro·genized**, *adj.*, **un'no·bil'i·tat'ed**, *adj.*, **un·noised'**, *adj.*, **un'nomad'ic**, *adj.*, **un·nom'i·nat'ed**, *adj.*, **un'non·sen'si·cal**, *adj.*, **un·noosed'**, *adj.*, **un·nor'mal**, *adj.*, **un·Nor'man**, *adj.*, **un·north'ern**, *adj.*, **un'-Nor·we'gian**, *adj.*, **un·nosed'**, *adj.*, **un·not'a·ble**, *adj.*, **un·notched'** (-nŏcht'), *adj.*, **un·not'ed** (-nōt'ĕd; 119), *adj.*, **un·note'wor'thy**, *adj.*, **un·not'ice·ing**, *adj.*, **un·not'i·fied**, *adj.*, **un·not'ing**, *adj.*, **un·nour'ishable**, *adj.*, **un·nour'ished**, *adj.*, **un·nour'ish·ing**, *adj.*, **un·nou'sel**, *adj.*, **un'no·ver'cal**, *adj.*, **un·nu'cleat'ed**, *adj.*, **un·nul'li·fied**, *adj.*, **un·numbed'**, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·num′ber·a·ble (ŭn·nŭm′bĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Innumerable. — **un·num′ber·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·num′ber·a·bly,** *adv.*

un·num′bered (ŭn·nŭm′bĕrd), *adj.* Not numbered; as: **a** Not counted or estimated; innumerable. **b** Not marked with a number. — **un·num′bered·ness,** *n.*

un·nu′mer·a·ble (-nū′mĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Innumerable. *Obs.*

un·nun′ (ŭn·nŭn′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *nun.*] To remove from the condition of being a nun. *Obs.*

‖**u′no a′ni·mo** (ū′nō än′ī·mō). [L.] With one mind; unanimously.

‖**u′no a u′no** (ōō′nō ä ōō′nō). [It.] *Music.* One by one.

un′o·be′di·ent (ŭn′ō·bē′dĭ·ĕnt; 159), *adj.* Disobedient. — **un′o·be′di·ence** (-ĕns), *n.* — **un′o·be′di·ent·ly,** *adv.*

un′ob·jec′tion·a·ble (-ŏb·jĕk′shŭn·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not objectionable. — **un′ob·jec′tion·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un′ob·jec′tion·a·bly,** *adv.*

un′o·blig′ing (-ō·blīj′ĭng), *adj.* Not obliging; disobliging. — **un′o·blig′ing·ly,** *adv.* — **un′o·blig′ing·ness,** *n.*

un′ob·lit′er·a·ble (ŭn′ŏb·lĭt′ĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That cannot be obliterated.

un′ob·serv′ance (ŭn′ŏb·zûr′vȧns), *n.* Want or neglect of observance; inobservance; inattention.

un′ob·serv′ant (-vȧnt), *adj.* Not observant; not noticing. — **un′ob·serv′ant·ly,** *adv.* — **un′ob·serv′ant·ness,** *n.*

un′ob·served′ (ŭn′ŏb·zûrvd′), *adj.* Not observed, or perceived. — **un′ob·serv′ed·ly** (-zûr′vĕd·lĭ; -vĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.*

un′ob·serv′ing (-zûr′vĭng), *adj.* Not observing or noticing. — **un′ob·serv′ing·ly,** *adv.*

un′ob·struct′ed (-strŭk′tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Not obstructed; as, an *unobstructed* view, effect, policy. — **un′ob·struct′ed·ly,** *adv.* — **un′ob·struct′ed·ness,** *n.*

un′ob·tain′a·ble (-tān′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not obtainable, or procurable. — **un′ob·tain′a·bleness,** *n.* — **un′ob·tain′a·bly,** *adv.*

un′ob·tru′sive (-trōō′sĭv), *adj.* Not obtrusive; modest. — **un′ob·tru′sive·ly,** *adv.* — **un′ob·tru′sive·ness,** *n.*

un·oc′cu·pied (ŭn·ŏk′ū·pīd), *adj.* Not occupied; as: **a** Not occupied, as by tenants; empty. **b** Not busy; unemployed. **c** *Insurance.* Designating premises in which no one is living, although the furniture and fixtures have not been removed. Cf. VACANT, *adj.*, 6. — **un·oc′cu·pied·ly,** *adv.* — **un·oc′cu·pied·ness,** *n.*

u′node (ū′nōd), *n.* [L. *unus* one + E. *node.*] *Math.* = UNIPLANAR POINT.

un′of·fend′ed (ŭn′ō·fĕn′dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *adj.* Not offended; not taking offense. — **un′of·fend′ed·ly,** *adv.*

un′of·fend′ing, *adj.* Not offending, or offensive; esp., not harming; harmless; innocuous. — **un′of·fend′ing·ly,** *adv.*

un′of·fen′sive (ŭn′ō·fĕn′sĭv), *adj.* Inoffensive. — **un′of·fen′sive·ly,** *adv.* — **un′of·fen′sive·ness,** *n.*

un′of·fi′cial (ŭn′ō·fĭsh′ȧl), *adj.* **a** Not official; not being authoritative, or from official sources. **b** *Pharm.* Not recognized by the legal standards or government of a country. The legal standards of countries differ; hence a drug may be official in one country but not in another. — **un′of·fi′cial·ly,** *adv.* — **un′of·fi′cial·ness,** *n.*

un′of·fic′i·nal (ŭn′ō·fĭs′ĭ·nȧl; -n'l), *adj.* *Pharm.* Not commonly kept in stock.

un·of′ten (ŭn·ŏf′ĕn; -'n; 185), *adv.* Also **un·oft′** (-ŏft′). Not often; seldom.

un·oil′ (ŭn·oil′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *oil.*] To remove or extract the oil from.

un·old′ (-ōld′), *adj.* Not old; young.

un·old′, *v. t.* To rejuvenate. *Rare.*

U·no′na (ū·nō′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *Uvaria,* its old name + *Anona,* or *Annona,* name of a related genus.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic and African trees, shrubs, or woody vines (family Annonaceae), having flowers with flat spreading petals succeeded by an aggregate of stalked berries. The aromatic bark and fruit of several species are used medicinally and in perfumery.

un·oped′ (ŭn·ōpt′), *adj.* Unopened. *Poetical.*

un·o′pen (-ō′pĕn), *v. t.* Not to open; to leave closed.

un·o′pen, *adj.* Not open; closed. — **un·o′pen·ly,** *adv.* — **un·o′pen·ness,** *n.*

un·o′pened (-pĕnd), *adj.* Not opened; specif., *Bibliography,* of books, periodicals, etc., not having the leaves separated by slitting, trimming, or otherwise, the outer folds being intact. Cf. UNCUT, 4.

un·op′er·a′tive (ŭn·ŏp′ĕr·ā′tĭv; -ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Inoperative.

un′o·per′cu·late (ŭn′ō·pûr′kū·lĭt), *adj.* Also **un′o·per′cu·lat·ed** (-lāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119). Inoperculate.

un′op·por·tune′ (-ŏp′ŏr·tūn′; 66), *adj.* Not opportune or timely; inopportune. — **un′op·por·tune′ly,** *adv.* — **un′op·por·tune′ness,** *n.*

un′or·dained′ (ŭn′ôr·dānd′), *adj.* **a** Not ordained in the ministry or priesthood. **b** *Obs.* Inordinate. **c** Not decreed, as by ordinance.

un·or′der (ŭn·ôr′dĕr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *order.*] To countermand an order for. *Rare.*

un·or′dered (-dĕrd), *adj.* Not ordered; as: **a** Disordered; not arranged in order; also, disorderly; unruly. **b** Not decreed; uncommanded. **c** *Rare.* Not belonging to an order.

un·or′der·ly (-dĕr·lĭ), *adj.* Disorderly; disordered.

un·or′di·nar′y (ŭn·ôr′dĭ·nĕr′ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -nĕr·ĭ, -d'n·rĭ), *adj.* Not ordinary; esp., out of the ordinary; unusual; extraordinary. — **un·or′di·nar′i·ly,** *adv.* — **-i·ness,** *n.*

un·or′di·nate (ŭn·ôr′dĭ·nāt), *adj.* Inordinate. — **un·or′di·nate·ly,** *adv.* — **un·or′di·nate·ness,** *n.*

un·or′ganed (ŭn·ôr′gȧnd), *adj.* Deprived of vital organs. *Obs.*

un′or·gan′ic (ŭn′ôr·găn′ĭk), *adj.* Also **un′or·gan′i·cal** (-ĭ·kȧl). Inorganic. — **un′or·gan′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **un′or·gan′i·cal·ness,** *n.*

un·or′gan·ized (ŭn·ôr′gȧn·īzd), *adj.* Not organized; without organic structure; as: **a** Not brought into a coherent or well-ordered whole. **b** Not having the characteristics of a living organism. — **un·or′gan·ized·ly,** *adv.* — **un·or′gan·ized·ness,** *n.*

unorganized ferment. See FERMENT, *n.*, 1.

un·o′ri·ent′ed (-ō′rĭ·ĕn′tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Not oriented; as: **a** Not having the position, direction, and bearings, definitely ascertained. **b** *Petrog.* Pertaining to a texture in igneous rocks in which the individual crystals lie crisscross in orientation.

un′o·rig′i·nal (ŭn′ō·rĭj′ĭ·nȧl; -n'l), *adj.* **1.** Not original; secondhand.

2. Having no origin. *Rare.* *Milton.*

— **un′o·rig′i·nal′i·ty** (-năl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un′o·rig′i·nal·ly,** *adv.* — **un′o·rig′i·nal·ness,** *n.*

un′o·rig′i·nal, *n.* An unoriginal person or thing; an imitator.

un′o·rig′i·nate (ŭn′ō·rĭj′ĭ·nāt), *adj.* Unoriginated. — *n.* An unoriginate being. — **un′o·rig′i·nate·ly,** *adv.* — **un′o·rig′i·nate·ness,** *n.*

un′o·rig′i·nat′ed (-nāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Not originated; existing from all eternity; uncreated.

2. Not yet caused to be, or to be made.

— **un′o·rig′i·nat′ed·ness,** *n.*

un′o·rig′i·na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* Unoriginatedness.

un′o·rig′i·na′tive (-rĭj′ĭ·nā′tĭv), *adj.* Not originative, or original; having no talent for originating. — **un′o·rig′i·na′tive·ly,** *adv.* — **un′o·rig′i·na′tive·ness,** *n.*

un·orn′ (ŭn·ôrn′), *adj.* [AS. *unorne.*] *Obs.* **a** Plain; poor; rude; coarse. **b** Feeble; decrepit. — **un·orn′ly,** *adv.*

un·or′tho·dox (-ôr′thō·dŏks), *adj.* Not orthodox; not in accord with approved, standardized, or conventional doctrine, method, thought, or the like. — **un′or·tho·dox′i·cal·ly** (ŭn′ôr·thō·dŏk′sĭ·kȧl·ĭ), *adv.* — **un·or′tho·dox′y** (ŭn·ôr′thō·dŏk′sĭ), *n.*

un′os·ten·ta′tious (ŭn′ŏs·tĕn·tā′shŭs; -ŏs·tĕn-), *adj.* Not ostentatious; not showy or flamboyant; quiet and restrained in taste. — **un′os·ten·ta′tious·ly,** *adv.* — **un′os·ten·ta′tious·ness,** *n.*

un′out·speak′a·ble (-out·spēk′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Inexpressible.

un′o·ver·com′a·ble (ŭn′ō·vĕr·kŭm′ȧ·b'l), **-come′a·ble,** *adj.* Invincible. *Obs.*

un′o·ver·pass′a·ble (-pȧs′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Insuperable. *Obs.*

un′o·ver·trow′a·ble (-trou′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [Cf. ME. *ortrowien* to suspect, AS. *ortrŭwian* to despair, *ortrēowe* despairing, faithless.] Not to be suspected. *Obs.*

un·owed′ (ŭn·ōd′; 66), *adj.* **1.** Ownerless. *Obs.*

2. Not owed; as, to pay money *unowed.*

un·own′ (ŭn·ōn′), *v. t.* To disown; to refuse to acknowledge or avow.

un·owned′ (ŭn·ōnd′; 66), *adj.* [*un-* not + (sense **a**) *owned* possessed, and (sense **b**) *owned* acknowledged.] Not owned; as: **a** Having no owner; as, an *unowned* dog. **b** Not acknowledged; not avowed; as, an *unowned* act.

un·pac′i·fied (-pȧs′ĭ·fīd), *adj.* Not pacified; esp., not reduced to a state of peace and order, as a district or province after rebellious disturbances. — **un·pac′i·fied·ly,** *adv.* — **un·pac′i·fied·ness,** *n.*

un·pack′ (ŭn·păk′), *v.* [1st *un-* + *pack.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To separate and remove, as things packed; to open and remove the contents of; as, to *unpack* a trunk.

2. To relieve of a pack or burden. *Rare.*

—, *Intransitive:* To unpack a trunk, crate, case, or the like.

un·pack′er (-ĕr), *n.* One who unpacks.

un·paid′ (ŭn·pād′; 66), *adj.* **1.** Not paid; serving without pay.

2. Not presented as payment; of a debt, not cleared by payment.

3. Unavenged. *Obs.*

un′paid-let′ter stamps. Postage-due stamps.

un·paint′ (ŭn·pānt′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *paint.*] To remove the paint from; to efface, as a painting.

un·paint′a·ble (-pān′tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not paintable; esp., not suitable for artistic presentation on canvas. — **un′paint·a·bil′i·ty** (ŭn′pān·tȧ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·paint′a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·paint′a·bly,** *adv.*

un·paint′ed (-tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Not painted, as a house, or a scene. — **un·paint′ed·ly,** *adv.* — **un·paint′ed·ness,** *n.*

un·paired′ (ŭn·pârd′; 66), *adj.* **1.** Not paired; esp., not matched or mated. "Minds *unpaired.*" *Crabbe.*

2. *Zool.* Situated in the median plane of the body; having no mate on the opposite side.

unpaired fins. *Zool.* The median (dorsal, anal, and caudal) fins of a fish.

un·pal′sied (ŭn·pȧl′zĭd), *adj.* [*un-* + *palsie, peise,* to weigh.] Not weighed duly. *Obs.*

un·pal′at·a·ble (-pȧl′ĭt·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not palatable; unpleasant to the taste. — **un′pal·at·a·bil′i·ty** (ŭn′pȧl·ĭt·ȧ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·pal′at·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **-a·bly,** *adv.*

un·pale′ (ŭn·pāl′), *v. t.* To deprive of palings; as a fence.

un·palped′ (-pȧlpt′), *adj.* Destitute of a palp (see PALPUS).

un·pan′el (-păn′ĕl; -'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *panel.*] To remove a panel from; specif. (*Obs.* **un·pan′nel**), to unsaddle.

un·pa′per (-pā′pĕr), *v. t.* To strip paper from, as from a wall, a book cover, etc.

un·par′a·dise (-pȧr′ȧ·dīs), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *paradise.*] To deprive of paradise, or of happiness as of paradise; to render unhappy. *Rare.*

un·par′a·goned (-pȧr′ȧ·gŏnd; -gŭnd), *adj.* Also **un·par′a·gon·ized** (-gŏn·īzd). Having no paragon or equal; matchless; peerless.

un·par′al·leled (ŭn·pȧr′ȧ·lĕld), *adj.* Having no parallel or equal; unequaled; unmatched.

The *unparalleled* perseverance of the armies of the United States, under every suffering and discouragement. *Washington.*

Syn. — Peerless, inimitable, unique.

Ant. — Matched, equaled.

— **un·par′al·leled·ly,** *adv.* — **un·par′al·leled·ness,** *n.*

un·parch′ (-pärch′), *v. t.* To render not parched. *Rare.*

un·par′don·a·ble (ŭn·pär′d'n·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not admitting of pardon or forgiveness; inexcusable. — **un·par′don·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·par′don·a·bly,** *adv.*

unpardonable sin, the. *Bib.* The sin against the Holy Ghost (*Mark* iii. 28, 29); continued conscious sin, without repentance. According to the Christian religion, no sin wholeheartedly repented of is unpardonable, but all conscious sin is unpardonable until there is sincere repentance.

un·par′e·gal (ŭn·pär′ē·gȧl), *adj.* [*un-* not + *paregal.*] Unequal. *Obs.*

un·par′ent·ed (ŭn·pär′ĕn·tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Having no parent, or no acknowledged parent.

un′par·lia·men′ta·ry (ŭn′pär·lĭ·mĕn′tȧ·rĭ), *adj.* **a** Not parliamentary; contrary to the practice of parliamentary bodies. **b** Loosely, designating behavior or language contrary to good taste, accepted standards, convention, etc.

un·par′rel (ŭn·pär′ĕl), *v. t.* *Naut.* To remove a parrel or parrels from.

un·par′rot·ed (-ŭt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Not uttered by rote, as if by a parrot. *Rare.*

un·part′ed (-pär′tĕd; -tĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Not parted or separated; as, *unparted* bullion is gold containing silver, or silver containing gold, which has not been subjected to the operation of separating the two metals.

un·par′tial (-pär′shȧl), *adj.* **a** *Obs.* Impartial. **b** Without fondness. — **un′par·ti·al′i·ty** (ŭn′pär·shĭ·ăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·par′tial·ly,** *adv.* — **un·par′tial·ness,** *n.*

un·pass′a·ble (ŭn·pȧs′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Impassable; also, not passable or current. — **un·pass′a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·pass′a·bly,** *adv.*

un·pas′sion·ate (ŭn·pȧsh′ŭn·ĭt), *adj.* **a** Not passionate; dispassionate. **b** *Obs.* Unbiased; not prejudiced. — **un·pas′sion·ate·ly,** *adv.* — **un·pas′sion·ate·ness,** *n.*

un·pas′teur·ized (-pȧs′tĕr·īzd; *popularly also* -pȧs′tûr·īzd), *adj.* Not pasteurized. See PASTEURIZATION.

un·pas′tor (-pȧs′tĕr), *v. t.* To deprive of pastorship. *Rare.*

un·pathed′ (-pȧtht′), *adj.* Not having a path; pathless.

un·path′wayed′ (ŭn·pȧth′wād′), *adj.* Pathless. *Rare.*

un·pa′tience (-pā′shĕns), *n.* Impatience. *Obs.*

un·pa′tient (-shĕnt), *adj.* Impatient. — **un·pa′tient·ly,** *adv.* — **un·pa′tient·ness,** *n.* *All Now Chiefly Dial.*

un′pa·tri·ot′ic (ŭn′pā·trĭ·ŏt′ĭk; *Brit.* -păt·rĭ-), *adj.* Not patriotic; not indicative of proper regard for one's own country and its interests. — **un′pa·tri·ot′i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kȧl·ĭ), *adv.* — **un·pa′tri·ot·ism** (ŭn·pā′trĭ·ŭt·īz′m; -păt′rĭ-), *n.*

un′pa·trolled′ (ŭn′pȧ·trōld′), *adj.* Not patrolled; esp., not traversed by sentinels, police, or the like; as, an *unpatrolled* section of the highway.

un·pa′tron·ized (ŭn·pā′trŭn·īzd; -păt′rŭn-), *adj.* Not patronized; having little or no patronage, as a store, theater, etc.

un·pave′ (-pāv′), *v. t.* To remove the paving from.

un·paved′ (ŭn·pāvd′; 66), *adj.* **1.** Not paved; not furnished with a pavement.

2. Castrated. *Obs.* "*Unpaved* eunuch." *Shak.*

un·pawn′ (-pôn′), *v. t.* To redeem from pawn. *Rare.*

un·pay′ (-pā′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + 2d *pay.*] To make undone; undo. *Obs.*

un·pay′, *v. t.* To fail to pay. *Obs.*

un·peace′ (-pēs′), *n.* Lack of peace.

un·peace′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *peace.*] To disquiet. *Obs.*

un·ped′i·greed (ŭn·pĕd′ĭ·grēd), *adj.* Not distinguished by a pedigree.

un·peel′ (-pēl′), *v. t.* To remove the peel, or rind, from.

un·peeled′ (-pēld′), *adj.* [1st *un-* (intensive) + *peel.*] Having the peel removed; hence, figuratively, thoroughly stripped; pillaged. *Rare.* *Shak.*

unpeeled ginger. See GINGER, *n.*, 2 **a**.

un·peer′a·ble (ŭn·pēr′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Incapable of having a peer, or equal.

---

un/nu·mer′i·cal, *adj.*, un·nu′mer·ous, *adj.*, un·nur′tured, *adj.*, un′nu·tri′tious, *adj.*, un·nu′tri·tive, *adj.*, un·nuz′zled, *adj.*, un·nymph′like′, *adj.*, un·oared′, *adj.*, un·ob′du·rate, *adj.*, un′o·bey′, *adj.*, un′o·bey′ed, *adj.*, un′o·bey′ing, *adj.*, un′ob·ject′ed, *adj.*, un′ob·jec′tion·al, *adj.*, un′ob·jec′tive, *adj.*, un′ob·li·gat′ed, *adj.*, un′ob′li·ga·to′ry, *adj.*, un′o·bliged′, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un′ob·lit′er·at′ed, *adj.*, un′ob·liv′i·ous, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un′o·ob·nox′ious, *adj.*, un′ob·scene′, *adj.*, un′ob·scure′, *adj.*, un′ob·scured′, *adj.*, un′ob·se′qui·ous, *adj.*, un′ob·se′qui·ous·ly, *adv.*, un′ob·se′qui·ous·ness, *n.*, un′ob·serv′a·ble, *adj.*, un′ob·sessed′, *adj.*, un·ob′so·lete, *adj.*, un·ob′sti·nate, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un′ob·struct′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un′ob·struc′tive, *adj.*, un·ob′stru·ent, *adj.*, un′ob·tained′, *adj.*, un′ob·trud′ed, *adj.*, un′ob·trud′ing, *adj.*, un′ob·tund′ed, *adj.*, un′ob·tund′brat·ed, un′ob·vert′ed, *adj.*, un·ob′vi·at′ed, *adj.*, un·ob′vi·ous, *adj.*, un′oc·ca′sion·al, *adj.*, un′oc·ca′sioned, *adj.*, un′oc·ci·den′tal, *adj.*, un′·oc·clud′ed, *adj.*, un·oc′cu·pancy, *n.*, un′oc·cu·pa′tion, *n.*, un′·oc·cur′ring, *adj.*, un′o·ce·an′ic, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·oc′u·lar, *adj.* = UNIOCULAR.

un·o′di·ous, *adj.*, un′o·dor·if′er·ous, *adj.*, un′oec·u·men′ic, un′oec·u·men′i·cal, *adj.*, un·of·fend′a·ble, *adj.*, un′of·fend′er, *n.*, un·of′fered, *adj.*, un·of′ficed, *adj.*, un·of′fi·cered, *adj.*, un·of′fi·cer·like′, *adj.*, un′of·fi′cial·dom, *n.*, un′of·fi′ci·at′ing, *adj.*, un′of·fi′cious, *adj.*, un′of·fi′cious·ly, *adv.*, un′of·fi′cious·ness, *n.*, un·off′set′, *adj.*, un·o′gled, *adj.*, un·oiled′, *adj.*, un·oil′ing, *adj.*, un·oil′y, *adj.*, un′-O·lym′pi·an, *adj.*, un·o′mened, *adj.*, un·om′i·nous, *adj.*, un′o·mit′ted, *adj.*, un′om·nip′o·tent, *adj.*, un′om·nis′cient, *adj.*, un·on′er·ous, *adj.*, un′on·to·log′i·cal, *adj.*, un′o·paque′, *adj.*, un·o′pen·able, *adj.*, un·o′pen·ing, *adj.*, un·op′er·a·bly, *adj.*, un·op′er·at′ed, *adj.*, un·op′er·at′ic, *adj.*, un·op′er·at′ing, *adj.*, un′o·pined′, *adj.*, un′o·pin′ion·at′ed, *adj.*, un′op·pig′no·rat′ed, *adj.*, un′op·pos′a·ble, *adj.*, un′op·posed′, *adj.*, un′·op·pos′ed·ly, *adv.*, un′op·pos′ed·ness, *n.*, un·op′po·site, *adj.*, un′·op·pressed′, *adj.*, un′op·pres′sive, *adj.*, un′op·pres′sive·ly, *adv.*, un′op·pres′sive·ness, *n.*, un′op·prest′, *adj.*, un′op·pro′bri·ous, *adj.*, un′op·pugned′, *adj.*, un·op′u·lence, *n.*, un·op′u·lent, *adj.*, un′or·a·to′ri·al, un′·or·a·tor′i·cal, *adj.*, un′orbed′, *adj.*, un·or′bi·tal, *adj.*, un·or′ches·trat′ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un′or·dain′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un′or·dain′a·ble, *adj.*, un·or′der·a·ble, *adj.*, un·ord′nanced, *adj.*, un·or′gan·iz′a·ble, *adj.*, un′·o·ri·en′tal, *adj.*, un′o·ri·en′tal·ness, *n.*, un·o′ri·ent·ed, *adj.* See UN-, not. [-NESS.]

un′o·rig′i·nat′ed·ness, *n.* See

un′or·na·ment′ed, *adj.*, un′or·na·men′tal·ness, *n.*, un·or′na·ment′ed, *adj.*, un′or·nate′, *adj.*, un′or·ni·tho·log′i·cal, *adj.*, un·or′phaned, *adj.*, un·or′tho·dox·ly, *adv.*, un′or·tho·dox′ness, *n.*, un′or·tho·graph′i·cal·ly, *adv.*, un·os′cil·lat′ing, *adj.*, un·os′cu·lat′ed, *adj.*, un·os′si·fied, *adj.*, un′os·ten′si·ble, *adj.*, un′os·ten·ta′tion, *n.*, un′out·grown′, *adj.*, un′out·lawed′, *adj.*, un′·out·ra′ged, *adj.*, un′out·spo′ken, *adj.*, un′out·worn′, *adj.*, un′·o·ver·cloud′ed, *adj.*, un′o·ver·come′, *adj.*, un′o·ver·done′, *adj.*, un′o·ver·drawn′, *adj.*, un′o·ver·flow′ing, *adj.*, un′o·ver·hauled′, *adj.*, un′o·ver·leaped′, *adj.*, un′·o·ver·looked′, *adj.*, un′o·ver·paid′, *adj.*, un′o·ver·pow′ered, *adj.*, un′o·ver·ruled′, *adj.*, un′o·vert′, *adj.*, un′o·ver·tak′en, *adj.*, un′o·ver·thrown′, *adj.*, un′·o·ver·val′ued, *adj.*, un′o·ver·whelmed′, *adj.*, un′-O·vid′i·an, *adj.*, un·ow′ing, *adj.*, un·ox′i·dable, *adj.*, un·ox′i·dat′ed, *adj.*,

un·ox′i·diz′a·ble, *adj.*, un·ox′i·dized, *adj.*, un·ox′y·gen·at′ed, *adj.*, un·ox′y·gen·ized, un·pa′ca·ble, *adj.*, un·paced′, *adj.*, un·pac′i·fi′a·ble, *adj.*, un′pa·cif′ic, *adj.*, un·pac′i·fist, *adj.*, un·packed′, *adj.*, un·pad′ded, *adj.*, un·pad′locked′, *adj.*, un·pa′gan, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·pa′gan·ize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·paged′, *adj.*, un·pag′i·nal, *adj.*, un·pained′, *adj.*, un·pain′ful, *adj.*, un·pain′ing, *adj.*, un·pains′tak′ing, *adj.*, un·pal′a·tal, *adj.*, un·pa·la′tal, *adj.*, un·pale′, *adj.*, un·paled′, *adj.*, un·pal′isad′ed, *adj.*, un′pal·i·sa′doed, *adj.*, un·palled′, *adj.*, un·pal′li·a·ble, *adj.*, un·pal′li·at′ed, *adj.*, un·pal′pa·ble, *adj.*, un·pal′pi·tat′ing, *adj.*, un·pal′sied, *adj.*, un·pam′pered, *adj.*, un·pan′e·gy·rized, *adj.*, un·pan′eled, un·pan′elled, *adj.*, un·panged′, *adj.*, un·pan′ic·strick′en, *adj.*, un·pan′nered, *adj.*, un·pan′o·plied, *adj.*, un·pan·the·is′tic, *adj.*, un·pant′ing, *adj.*, un·pa′pal, *adj.*, un·pa·pa′er·ous, *adj.*, un·pa′pered, *adj.*, un·pa·rad′ed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·par′a·dox, *n.* See 1st UN-.

un·par′a·graphed, *adj.*, un·par′al·lel, *adj.*, un·par′al·lel′a·ble, *adj.*, un·par′al·lel·ness, *n.*, un·par′a·lyzed, *adj.*, un·par′a·phrased, *adj.*, un·par′a·sit′i·cal, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·par′cel, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·par′celed, un·par′celled, *adj.*, un·par′cel·ing, un·par′celling, *adj.*, un·parched′, *adj.*, un·parch′ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·par′don, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·par′doned, *adj.*, un·par′donned·ness, *n.*, un·par′don·ing, *adj.*, un·pared′, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·par′fit. Var. of UNPERFECT. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

un·par′get·ed, *adj.*, un′-Pa·ri′sian, *adj.*, un′-Pa·ri′sian·ized, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·park′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·parked′, un·par′ked·ness, *n.*, un·par′lia·ment′ed, *adj.*, un·par′o·died, *adj.*, un·par′ri·a·ble, *adj.*, un·par′ried, *adj.*, un·par′ry·ing, *adj.*, un·parsed′, *adj.*, un′par·si·mo′ni·ous, *adj.*, un′·par·son′ic, *adj.*, un·par·son′i·cal, *adj.*, un·part′a·ble, *adj.*, un·part′a·ble·ness, *n.*, un·part′a·bly, *adv.*, un·par·tak′en, *adj.*, un′par·tak′ing, *adj.*, un′par·tic′i·pant, *adj.*, un′par·tic′i·pat′ed, *adj.*, un′par·tic′i·pat′ing, *adj.*, un′par·tic′i·pa′tive, *adj.*, un′·par·tic′u·lar, *adj.*, un′par·tic′u·lar·ized, *adj.*, un′par·tic′u·lar·iz′ing, *n.*, un·par′ti·san, un·par′ti·zan, *adj.*, un′par·ti′tioned, *adj.*, un·part′nered, *adj.*, un′par·took′, *adj.*, un·par′ty, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·pass′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·passed′, *adj.*, un·pass′ing, *adj.*, un·pas′sioned, *adj.*, un·pas′sive, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·paste′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·past′ed, *adj.*, un·past′ing, *adj.*, un·pas′to·ral, *adj.*, un·pas′tured, *adj.*, un·patched′, *adj.*, un·pat′ent, *adj.*, un·pat′ent·a·ble, *adj.*, un·pat′ent·ed, *adj.*, un′pa·ter′nal, *adj.*, un′pa·thet′ic, *adj.*, un′pa·tri·ar′chal, *adj.*, un′pa·tri′cian, *adj.*, un′pa·tris′tic, *adj.*, un·pa′tron·iz′a·ble, *adj.*, un·pa′tron·iz′ing, *adj.*, un·pat′ted, *adj.*, un·pat′terned, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·pa′unch′, *v. t.* = PAUNCH, 1.

un·paunched′, *adj.*, un·pau′per·ized, *adj.*, un·paus′ing, *adj.*, un·paus′ing·ly, *adv.*, un′pa·vil′ioned, *adj.*, un·pav′ing, *adj.*, un·pawed′, *adj.*, un·pawned′, *adj.*, un·pay′a·ble, *adj.*, un·pay′a·ble·ness, *n.*, un·pay′a·bly, *adv.*, un·pay′ing, *adj.*, un·pay′ment, *n.*, un·peace′a·ble, *adj.*, un·peace′a·ble·ness, *n.*, un·peace′a·bly, *adv.*, un·peace′ful, *adj.*, un·peace′ful·ly, *adv.*, un·peace′ful·ness, *n.*, un·pealed′, *adj.*, un·pearled′, *adj.*, un·peb′bled, *adj.*, un·pec′ca·ble, *adj.*, un·pecked′, *n.*, un′pe·cu′ni·ar′i·ly, *adv.*, un′·ped·a·gog′i·cal, *adj.*, un′pe·dan′tic, *adj.*, un·ped′dled, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·ped′es·tal, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·peel′a·ble, *adj.*, un·peel′a·ble·ness, *n.* See UN-, not.

un·peered' (ŭn-pĕrd'), *adj.* Having no peer; unparalleled.

un·peg' (ŭn-pĕg'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *peg.*] **1.** To remove a peg or pegs from; to unfasten; open.
2. *Exchanges & Finance.* To cease pegging transactions in (a security or a currency). See PEG, *v. t.*, 8.

un·pen' (ŭn-pĕn'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pen;* cf. AS. *onpennian.*] To release from a pen or from confinement.
If a man *unpens* another's water. *Blackstone.*

un·pen', *v. t.* [Cf. PEN.] Prob., to deprive of plumage. *Obs.*

un·pen'i·tent (-pĕn'ĭ-tĕnt), *adj.* Impenitent. — **un·pen'i·tent·ly,** *adv.* — **un·pen'i·tent·ness,** *n.*

un·peo'ple (ŭn-pē'p'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *people.*] To deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate.

un·peo'pled (-p'ld), *adj.* Unpopulated; uninhabited.

un·per·ceived' (ŭn'pĕr-sēvd'), *adj.* Not perceived, noticed, or remarked. — **un·per·ceiv'ed·ly** (-sēv'ĕd-lĭ; -ĭd-lĭ; 119), *adv.*

un·per·cep'ti·ble (-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *adj.* Imperceptible. *Rare.* — **un·per·cep'ti·bly** (-blĭ), *adv. Rare.*

un·perch' (ŭn-pûrch'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *perch.*] To remove from a perch.

un·per'fect (-pûr'fĕkt; -fĭkt), *adj.* **a** Not perfect or completed; imperfect. **b** Not skilled; poorly trained. — **un·per'fect·ly,** *adv.* — **un·per'fect·ness,** *n.*

un·per·fect' (ŭn'pĕr-fĕkt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *perfect.*] To mar or destroy the perfection of. *Obs.*

un·per·fect'ed (ŭn'pĕr-fĕk'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Not brought to completion; unfinished; also, poorly trained; inexpert. — **un·per·fect'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **un·per·fect'ed·ness,** *n.*

un·per·fec'tion (ŭn'pĕr-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* Imperfection. *Obs.*

un·per'fo·rat'ed (ŭn-pûr'fô-rāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Not perforated; specif.: *Philately.* = IMPERFORATE, 3.

un·per·form'ing (ŭn'pĕr-fôrm'ĭng), *n.* Also **un·per·form'ance** (-fôr'mŭns). Nonperformance.

un·per'ish·a·ble (ŭn-pĕr'ĭsh-ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Imperishable. — **un·per'ish·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·per'ish·a·bly,** *adv.*

un·per'ma·nent (-pûr'mȧ-nĕnt), *adj.* Impermanent. — **un·per'ma·nen·cy** (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.* — **un·per'ma·nent·ly,** *adv.*

un·per·plex' (ŭn'pĕr-plĕks'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To free from perplexity. *Rare.*

un·per·se·ver'ing (-pûr-sē-vēr'ĭng), *adj.* Not persevering; not continuing one's effort. — **un·per·se·ver'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **un·per·se·ver'ing·ness,** *n.*

un·per·sua'sion (ŭn'pĕr-swā'zhŭn), *n.* The state of not being persuaded; doubt. *Rare.*

un·per·turbed' (-tûrbd'), *adj.* Not perturbed; unworried. — **un·per·turb'ed·ly** (-tûr'bĕd-lĭ; -bĭd-lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **un·per·turb'ed·ness,** *n.*

un·per·vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pervert.*] To free from perversion.

‖**un peu'** (ŭN pû'). [F.] A bit; a little; somewhat.

un·phi·los'o·phize (ŭn'fĭ-lŏs'ô-fīz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *philosophize.*] To degrade from the character of a philosopher. *Rare.*

un·phras'a·ble (ŭn-frāz'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Not phrasable; not readily expressible in language. — **un·phras'a·ble·ness,** *n.*

un·phrased' (-frāzd'), *adj.* Not phrased; not expressed in language.

un·pick' (ŭn-pĭk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* (intensive) + *pick.*] To pick out; to undo by picking; also, to open with a pick. — *v. i.* To pick out stitches.

un·pic·tur·esque' (ŭn'pĭk-tŭr-ĕsk'), *adj.* Not picturesque. — **un·pic·tur·esque'ly,** *adv.* — **un·pic·tur·esque'ness,** *n.*

un·piece' (ŭn-pēs'), *v. t.* To take to pieces; dissect; analyze.

un·pile' (-pīl'), *v. t.* **a** To raze (a pile); to pull down, tear down, knock down, or otherwise destroy (a pile). **b** To take from a pile or heap. — *v. i.* To become separated or disentangled from a pile; as, at the referee's whistle the players *unpiled.*

un·pilled' (ŭn-pĭld'), *adj.* [See PILL.] *Obs.* **a** = UNPEELED. **b** Not robbed.

un·pin' (ŭn-pĭn'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pin.*] To loose from pins; to remove the pin or pins from; to unfasten; as, to *unpin* a frock; to *unpin* a frame; specif., to unbolt; in chess, to free (a piece) from being pinned — *v. i.* To become unpinned.

un·pin'ion (ŭn-pĭn'yŭn), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pinion.*] To loose from pinions or manacles; to free from restraint.

un·pinked' (-pĭngkt'), *adj.* Not pinked; specif., not pierced with eyelet holes. *Rare.* *Shak.*

un·pinned' (-pĭnd'), *adj.* Loosed from pins or bolts.

un·pit'e·ous (ŭn-pĭt'ē-ŭs), *adj.* **a** *Obs.* Impious; wicked. **b** Destitute of pity. — **un·pit'e·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **un·pit'e·ous·ness,** *n.*

un·pit'ied (ŭn-pĭt'ĭd), *adj.* **1.** Not pitied.
2. Pitiless; merciless. *Obs.* *Shak.*
— **un·pit'ied·ly,** *adv.* — **un·pit'ied·ness,** *n.*

un·pit'y (-ĭ), *n.* Want of piety. *Obs.*

un·pit'y·ing, *adj.* Not pitying; unmerciful. — **un·pit'y·ing·ly,** *adv.* — **un·pit'y·ing·ness,** *n.*

un·pla'ca·ble (ŭn-plā'kȧ-b'l; -plăk'ȧ-), *adj.* Implacable. — **un·pla'ca·bly,** *adv.*

un·place' (ŭn-plās'), *v. t.* To displace.

un·placed' (ŭn-plāst'; 66), *adj.* **a** Not placed; not having a place, position, station, office, or the like. **b** Not remembered; not recalled in memory. **c** *Horse Racing.* Not winning one of the first three places.

un·plaid' (-plăd'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To deprive of a plaid.

un·plain' (-plān'), *adj.* Not plain; esp., not clear to the understanding. — **un·plain'ly,** *adv.* — **un·plain'ness,** *n.*

un·plained' (ŭn-plānd'), *adj.* Unlamented. *Obs.*

un·plained', *adj.* Not made plain; not explained. *Rare.*

un·plait' (ŭn-plāt'; *cf.* PLAIT, *n.*), *v. t.* **1.** To unfold. *Obs.*
2. To undo the plaits of.

un·plank' (-plăngk'), *v. t.* To remove the planks from.

un·planned' (-plănd'), *adj.* Not planned; hence, unaccounted for, or unexpected. — **un·planned'ly,** *adv.* — **un·planned'ness,** *n.*

un·plant' (ŭn-plănt'; *cf.* PLANT, *n.*), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To remove or uproot (a plant); to strip or deprive of plants.

un·plant'ed (-plăn'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* [See UN- not.] Not planted; as: **a** Uncultivated; characterized by native or spontaneous growth. **b** Of districts, regions, etc., not colonized; not settled. **c** Not placed in position; not set out.

un·plat' (ŭn-plăt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *plat.*] To take out the folds or twists of, as something previously platted; to unfold; to unwreathe.

un·plau'sive (ŭn-plô'sĭv), *adj.* Not approving. *Obs.*

un·play'a·ble (-plā'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Not playable; as: **a** Not capable of being played on a musical instrument. **b** Being in a position where a stroke or shot is impossible; as, an *unplayable* lie in golf; an *unplayable* shot in tennis.

un·pleas'ant (ŭn-plĕz'ănt; -'nt), *adj.* Not pleasant; not amiable or agreeable; displeasing; disagreeable; offensive. — **un·pleas'ant·ly,** *adv.*

un·pleas'ant, *v. t.* To make unpleasant. *Rare.*

un·pleas'ant·ish, *adj.* Somewhat unpleasant.

un·pleas'ant·ness, *n.* **1.** Quality of being unpleasant; disagreeableness; also, an unpleasant situation, experience, or the like; — sometimes euphemistically used of a serious experience; as, the late *unpleasantness* (alluding to a recent war).
2. *Psychol.* That one of the two general recognized elementary feelings which is ordinarily awakened by painful or disagreeable stimuli.

un·pleas'ant·ry (-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** Want of pleasantry. *Rare.*
2. A state of disagreement; a falling out.
3. Want of pleasantness; discomfort. *Rare.*

un·pleased' (ŭn-plĕzd'), *adj.* **1.** Not pleased or satisfied; also, not pleasant or agreeable; unpleasant.
2. Implacable. *Obs.*

un·pleas'ing (-plēz'ĭng), *adj.* Not pleasing; disagreeable. — **un·pleas'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **un·pleas'ing·ness,** *n.*

un·plea'sive (ŭn-plē'zĭv), *adj.* Unpleasant. *Obs.*

un·pleas'ur·a·ble (ŭn-plĕzh'ĕr-ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Not pleasurable; not giving pleasure, satisfaction, or the like. — **un·pleas'ur·a·bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

un·pleas'ure (-ĕr), *n.* Lack of pleasure; *Psychol.,* unpleasantness; disagreeable quality, as of an experience.

un·pleat' (-plēt'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To remove the plaits of.

un·pledged' (-plĕjd'), *adj.* Not pledged; as: **a** Not bound by a pledge, vow, or the like. **b** Not affianced. **c** Not pawned.

un·plight' (ŭn-plīt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *plight* fold.] To unfold; explain; evolve. *Obs.*

un·plug' (-plŭg'), *v. t.* To take out a plug from.

un·plumb' (-plŭm'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *plumb.*] To remove lead from, or to remove from lead casing. *Rare.*

un·plumbed' (-plŭmd'), *adj.* Not plumbed; as: **a** Not sealed with lead. **b** Not supplied with plumbing. **c** Not tested with a plumb line. **d** Not measured with a plumb, or plummet; figuratively, never explored as to depth, intensity, etc.; as, the *unplumbed* depths of human emotion.

un·plume' (ŭn-plōōm'; 242), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *plume.*] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to humiliate.

un'po·et'ic (ŭn'pō-ĕt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **un'po·et'i·cal** (-t'ĭ-kăl). Not poetic; not having the quality, rhythm, or other characteristics, of poetry. — **un'po·et'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **un'po·et'i·cal·ness,** *n.*

un·poised' (ŭn-poizd'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Not poised or balanced.
2. Not poised or weighed; hence, regardless of consequences; unhesitating. *Obs.*

un·poi'son (-poi'z'n), *v. t.* To rid of poison. *Rare.*

un'po·liced' (ŭn'pō-lĭst'), *adj.* Not policed; as: **a** Not cleaned up and put in order. **b** Not guarded by police.

un·pol'i·ced (ŭn-pŏl'ĭ-sĭd), *adj.* **1.** Not having civil polity or a regular form of government.
2. Impolitic; imprudent. *Obs.*

un·pol'ish (ŭn-pŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *polish.*] To deprive of polish; specif., to make impolite.

un–Pol'ish (-pŏl'ĭsh), *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·pol'ished rice (-pŏl'ĭsht). Rice from which the hulls, germs, and outer bran layers, but not the inner bran layers, have been removed.

un'po·lite' (ŭn'pō-līt'), *adj.* Not polite; impolite; rude. — **un'po·lite'ly,** *adv.* — **un'po·lite'ness,** *n.*

un·pol'i·tic (ŭn-pŏl'ĭ-tĭk), *adj.* Impolitic. — **un·pol'i·tic·ly,** *adv.*

un·polled' (ŭn-pōld'; 66), *adj.* Not polled; as: **a** Not cut; unshorn. **b** Not counted, measured, or the like. **c** Not enumerated or registered; as, an *unpolled* vote or voter.

un'pol·lut'ed (ŭn'pō-lūt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Not polluted; hence, clean; as, an *unpolluted* water supply. — **un'pol·lut'ed·ly,** *adv.*

un·pope' (ŭn-pōp'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pope.*] **1.** To divest of the character, office, or authority, of a pope.
2. To deprive of a pope. *Obs.*

un·pop'u·lar (-pŏp'ū-lĕr), *adj.* Not popular; viewed or received unfavorably by the public. — **un'pop·u·lar'i·ty** (ŭn'pŏp-ū-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un·pop'u·lar·ly,** *adv.* — **un·pop'u·lar·ness,** *n.*

un·pop'u·lar·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To render unpopular.

un·pop'u·late (ŭn-pŏp'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To drive the inhabitants from; to lessen radically, or to wipe out, the inhabitants of.

un·pop'u·lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Not populated; not occupied, settled, or inhabited.

un·port'a·ble (-pôr'tȧ-b'l), *adj.* Not portable; unbearable.

un·por'tu·nate (ŭn-pôr'tū-nĭt), *adj.* Importunate. *Obs.* — **un·por'tu·nate·ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

un·por'tu·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* Having no ports. *Rare. Burke.*

un'pos·sess' (ŭn'pŏ-zĕs'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To dispossess. *Obs.*

un·pos'si·ble (ŭn-pŏs'ĭ-b'l), *adj.* Impossible. — **un'pos·si·bil'i·ty** (ŭn'pŏs-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un·pos'si·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·pos'si·bly,** *adv.* *All Now Dial.*

un·pow'er (-pou'ĕr), *n.* Want of power. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

un·pow'er, *v. t.* To dispossess of power. *Obs.*

un·pow'er·ful, *adj.* Not powerful. — **un·pow'er·ful·ness,** *n.*

un·prac'ti·ca·ble (ŭn-prăk'tĭ-kȧ-b'l), *adj.* Impracticable. — **un'prac·ti·ca·bil'i·ty** (ŭn'prăk-tĭ-kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un·prac'ti·ca·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·prac'ti·ca·bly,** *adv.*

un·prac'ti·cal (-kăl), *adj.* Not practical; impractical. — **un'prac·ti·cal'i·ty** (ŭn'prăk-tĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un·prac'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **un·prac'ti·cal·ness,** *n.*

un·prac'ticed, un·prac'tised (ŭn-prăk'tĭst), *adj.* Not practiced; hence, not skilled; inexpert.

un·prais'a·ble (ŭn-prāz'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* **a** Not of a kind or nature to draw praise. **b** Inestimable.

un·praise' (-prāz'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *praise.*] **a** *Rare.* To withhold praise from; to deprive of praise. **b** *Obs.* To dispraise.

un·pray' (-prā'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pray.*] To recall or revoke by prayer. *Rare.*

un·pray'a·ble (-prā'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Not to be influenced by prayers. *Rare.*

un·prayed' (-prād'; 66), *adj.* Not prayed for; unsolicited; uninvited; — often with *for;* as, the *unprayed*-for rain; rain that comes *unprayed* for.

un·preach' (ŭn-prēch'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *preach.*] To undo by preaching; also, to retract in preaching. *Rare.*

un·preach'ing, *adj.* Not preaching; failing to preach; specif., *Obs.,* not accustomed to preach.

un·prec'e·dent'ed (ŭn-prĕs'ē-dĕn'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Having no precedent or example; novel; new; unexampled. — **un·prec'e·dent'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **un·prec'e·dent'ed·ness,** *n.*

un'pre·dict' (ŭn'prē-dĭkt'), *v. i.* To retract a prediction. *Obs.*

un'pre·dict'a·ble (-dĭk'tȧ-b'l), *adj.* Not predictable; not to be foretold. — **-a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **-a·bly,** *adv.*

un·preg'na·ble (ŭn-prĕg'nȧ-b'l), *adj.* Impregnable. *Obs.*

un'pre·ju'di·cate (ŭn'prē-jōō'dĭ-kāt; 242) *adj.* Unprejudiced. — **-cate·ly,** *adv.* — **-cate·ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*

un'pre·ju'di·cat'ing (-kāt'ĭng), *adj.* Not prejudging. *Obs.*

un·prej'u·dice (ŭn-prĕj'ŭ-dĭs), *n.* Freedom from prejudice.

un·prej'u·dice, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·prej'u·diced (-prĕj'ŭ-dĭst; 242), *adj.* **1.** Not prejudiced; free from undue bias, warp, or prepossession; impartial; as, an *unprejudiced* judge; an *unprejudiced* judgment.
2. Not prejudiced or impaired.
— **un·prej'u·diced·ly,** *adv.* — **un·prej'u·diced·ness,** *n.*

un'pre·med'i·tate (ŭn'prē-mĕd'ĭ-tāt) *adj.* Unpremeditated. *Archaic.* — **un'pre·med'i·tate·ly** *adv.*

un'pre·med'i·tat'ed (ŭn'prē-mĕd'ĭ-tāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Not premeditated, — **un'pre·med'i·tat'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **un'pre·med'i·tat'ed·ness,** *n.*
Syn. — See EXTEMPORE. **Ant.** — Planned, prepared.

un'pre·med'i·ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Want of premeditation

---

un·pe'jo·ra'tive, *adj.,* **un'pe·lag'ic,** *adj.,* **un'-Pel·o·pon·ne'sian,** *adj.,* **un·pelt'ed,** *adj.,* **un·pe'nal,** *adj.,* **un·pe'nal·ized,** *adj.,* **un·pen'anced,** *adj.,* **un·pen'ciled, un·pen'cilled,** *adj.,* **un·pen'e·tra·ble,** *adj.,* **un·pen'e·trat'ed,** *adj.,* **un·pen'e·trat'ing,** *adj.,* **un·penned',** *adj.,* **un·pen'nied,** *adj.,* **un·pen'noned,** *adj.,* **un·pen'sion·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·pen'sion·a·ble·ness,** *n.,* **un·pen'sioned,** *adj.,* **un·pen'sion·ing,** *adj.,* **un·pent',** *adj.,* **un'pe·nu'ri·ous,** *adj.,* **un·peo'pling,** *adj.* & *n.,* **un'per·cep'tive,** *adj.,* **un·perched',** *adj.,* **un'per·cip'i·ent,** *adj.,* **un·per'co·lat'ed,** *adj.,* **un'per·cussed',** *adj.,* **un'per·fid'i·ous,** *adj.,* **un'per·fat'ed,** *adj.,* **un·per'fo·rate,** *adj.,* **un'per·form'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un'per·formed',** *adj.,* **un'per·form'ing,** *adj.,* **un'per·fumed',** *adj.,* **un·per'i·lous,** *adj.,* **un'pe·ri·od'ic,** *adj.,* **un'pe·ri·od'i·cal,** *adj.,* **un·per'i·phrased,** *adj.,* **un·per'ish·ing,** *adj.,* **un·per'jured,** *adj.,* **un·per'me·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·per'me·at'ed,** *adj.,* **un'per·mis'si·ble,** *adj.,* **un'per·mis'sive,** *adj.,* **un'per·mit'ted,** *adj.,* **un'per·mit'ting,** *adj.,* **un'per·mixed',** *adj.,* **un'per·ni'cious,** *adj.,* **un'per·pen·dic'u·lar,** *adj.,* **un·per'pe·trat'ed,** *adj.,* **un'per·pet'u·at'ed,** *adj.,* **un'per·plexed',** **un'per·plext',** *adj.,* **un'per·plex'ing,** *adj.,* **un·per'se·cut'ed,** *adj.,* **un·per'se·cu'tive,** *adj.,* **un'per·se·ver'ance,** *n.,* **un-Per'sian,** *adj.,* **un·per'son·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·per'son·a·ble·ness,** *n.,* **un·per'son·al,** *adj.,* **un'per·son·al'i·ty,** *n.,* **un'per·son'i·fied,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'per·son'i·fy, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·per·spic'u·ous, *adj.,* **un'per·spir'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un'per·spir'ing,** *adj.,* **un'per·suad'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un'per·suad'a·ble·ness,** *n.,* **un'per·suad'a·bly,** *adv.,* **un'per·suad'ed,** *n.,* **un'per·suad'ed·ness,** *n.,* **un'per·sua'si·ble·ness,** *n.* See UN-, not.

un'per·sua'sive, *adj.,* **un'per·sua'sive·ly,** *adv.,* **un'per·sua'sive·ness,** *n.,* **un'per·tain'ing,** *adj.,* **un·per'ti·nent,** *adj.,* **un·per'ti·nent·ly,** *adv.,* **un·peruked',** *adj.,* **un'pe·rused',** *adj.,* **un'per·vad'ed,** *adj.,* **un'per·verse',** *adj.,* **un'per·vert'ed,** *adj.,* **un·per'vi·ous,** *adj.,* **un'pes·si·mis'tic,** *adj.,* **un·pes'tered,** *adj.,* **un'pes·ti·len'tial,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·pet'al, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un'pe·ti'tioned, *adj.,* **un'-Pe·trar'chan,** *adj.,* **un·pet'ri·fied,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·pet'ri·fy, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·pet'ti·coat'ed, *adj.,* **un·pet'u·lant,** *adj.,* **un'phar·a·sa'ic, un'phar·a·sa'i·cal,** *adj.,* **un·phased',** *adj.,* **un'phe·nom'e·nal,** *adj.,* **un'-Phil·a·del'phi·an,** *adj.,* **un'phil·an·throp'ic,** *adj.,* **un'phil·an·throp'i·cal·ly,** *adv.,* **un'phil·o·log'i·cal,** *adj.,* **un'phil·o·soph'ic,** *adj.,* **un'phil·o·soph'i·cal·ly,** *adv.,* **un'phil·o·soph'i·cal·ness,** *n.,* **un'phi·los'o·phized,** *adj.,* **un'phi·los'o·phy,** *n.,* **un'phleg·mat'ic,** *adj.,* **un'pho·net'ic,** *adj.,* **un'pho·net'ic·ness,** *n.,* **un·pho'no·graphed,** *adj.,* **un·phos'pha·tized,** *adj.,* **un·pho'to·graphed,** *adj.,* **un'phren·o·log'i·cal,** *adj.,* **un·phys'i·cal,** *adj.,* **un'phys·i·cal·ly,** *adv.,* **un'physi·cian·like',** *adj.,* **un·phys'icked,** *adj.,* **un·phys'i·o·log'i·cal,** *adj.,* **un'pic·a·resque',** *adj.,* **un·pick',** *v. t.,* **un·picked',** *adj.,* **un·pick'et·ed,** *adj.,* **un·pick'led,** *adj.,* **un'pic·to'ri·al,** *adj.,* **un'pic·to'ri·al·ly,** *adv.,* **un'pic·tur·a·bil'i·ty,** *n.,* **un·pic'tur·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·pic'tured,** *adj.,* **un·pierced',** *adj.,* **un·pierce'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·pile',** *v. t.,* **un·pier'ce·ne,** *adj.,* **un·pi'e·ty,** *n.,* **un·pig'ment·ed,** *adj.,* **un·piled',** *adj.,* **un·pil'fered,** *adj.,* **un·pil'grim·like',** *adj.,* **un·pil'laged,** *adj.,* **un·pil'laged,** *adj.,* **un·pil'lared,** *adj.,* **un·pil'lo·ried,** *adj.,* **un·pil'lowed,** *adj.,* **un·pil'lot·ed,** *adj.,* **un·pin',** *v. t.,* **un·pin'pled,** *adj.,* **un·pinned',** *adj.,* **un'-Pin·dar'ic,** *adj.,* **un'-Pin·dar'i·cal,** *adj.,* **un'-Pin·dar'i·cal·ly,** *adv.,* **un·pin'ing,** *adj.,* **un·pin'ioned,** *adj.,* **un·pi'ous,** *adj.,* **un·piped',** *adj.,* **un·piqued',** *adj.,* **un·pi'rat·ed,** *adj.,* **un·pi'rat·ic,** *adj.,* **un·pit'i·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·pit'i·a·bly,** *adv.,* **un·pit'i·ful,** *adj.,* **un·pit'i·fully,** *adv.,* **un·pit'i·ful·ness,** *n.* See UN-, not.

unpitous. ✝ UNPITEOUS.

un·pit'ied, *adj.,* **un·pla'cat·ed,** *adj.,* **un·pla'ce·ble,** *adj.,* **un·pla'gi·a·rized,** *adj.,* **un·plagued',** *adj.,* **un·plaited,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·plan', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·planed', *adj.,* **un·plan'ished,** *adj.,* **un·planked',** *adj.,* **un·plant'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·plant'like',** *adj.,* **un·plashed',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·plas'ter, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·plas'tered, *adj.,* **un·plas'tic,** *adj.,* **un·plat'ed,** *adj.,* **un'-Pla·ton'ic,** *adj.,* **un'-Pla·ton'i·cal·ly,** *adv.,* **un·plat'ted,** *adj.,* **un·plau'si·ble,** *adj.,* **un·plau'si·bly,** *adv.,* **un·plau'si·ble·ness,** *n.,* **un·plau'si·bly,** *adv.,* **un·played',** *adj.,* **un·play'ful,** *adj.,* **un·play'ing,** *adj.,* **un·pleached',** *adj.,* **un·plead'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·plead'ed,** *adj.,* **un·plead'ing,** *adj.,* **un·pleas'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·pleat'ed,** *adj.,* **un'ple·be'ian,** *adj.,* **un·pledged',** *adj.,* **un·plen'ished,** *adj.,* **un·plen'te·ous** *adj.,* **un·plen'ti·ful,** *adj.,* **un·plen'ti·ful·ness,** *n.,* **un·pli'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·pli'a·ble·ness,** *n.,* **un·pli'a·bly,** *adv.,* **un·pli'an·cy,** *n.,* **un·pli'ant,** *adj.,* **un·pli'ant·ly,** *adv.,* **un·plied',** *adj.,* **un·plight',** *v. t.,* **un·plod'ding,** *adj.,* **un·plot'ted,** *adj.,* **un·plot'ting,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·plow', **un·plough',** *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·plowed', **un·ploughed',** *adj.,* **un·plucked',** **un·pluck'd',** *adj.,* **un·plugged',** *adj.,* **un·plug'ging,** *adj.,* **un·plumb',** *adj.,* **un·plumed',** *adj.,* **un·plum'met·ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·plump', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·plun'dered, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·plunge', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·plunged', *adj.,* **un'plu·to·crat'ic,** *adj.,* **un'plu·to·crat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.,* **un·poached',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·pock'et, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·pock'et·ed, *adj.,* **un·pod'ded,** *adj.,* **un'po·et'i·cized,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·po'et·ize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·po'et·ized, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·poign'ard, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·point'ed, *adj.,* **un·point'ing,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·poise', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·pol'son·a·ble, *adj.,* **un·pol'soned,** *adj.,* **un·pol'son·ous,** *adj.,* **un·pol'lar·iz'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·pol'lar·ized,** *adj.,* **un·poled',** *adj.,* **un'po·lem'i·cal,** *adj.,* **un'po·lem'i·cal·ly,** *adv.,* **un·pol'ish·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·polished,** *adj.,* **un·pol'ished·ness,** *n.,* **un'po·lit'i·cal,** *adj.,* **un'po·lit'i·cal·ly,** *adv.,* **un·pol'lard·ed,** *adj.,* **un'pol·lut'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un'pol·lut'ing,** *adj.,* **un·pol'y·mer·ized,** *adj.,* **un·pom'pous,** *adj.,* **un·pon'dered,** *adj.,* **un'pon·tif'i·cal,** *adj.,* **un·pooled',** *adj.,* **un·pop'u·lous,** *adj.,* **un·pop'u·lous·ness,** *n.,* **un·po'rous,** *adj.,* **un'por·tend'ed,** *adj.,* **un'por·ten'tous,** *adj.,* **un·por'tioned,** *adj.,* **un·port'ly,** *adj.,* **un'port·man·teaued,** *adj.,* **un·por'trait·ed,** *adj.,* **un'por·tray'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un'por·trayed',** *adj.,* **un·Por'tu·guese,** *adj.,* **un·posed',** *adj.,* **un·pos'ing,** *adj.,* **un·pos'i·tive,** *adj.,* **un'pos·sess'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un'pos·sessed',** *adj.,* **un'pos·sess'ed·ness,** *n.,* **un'pos·sess'ing,** *adj.,* **un·post'ed,** *adj.,* **un·pos'tered,** *adj.,* **un·post'hu·mous,** *adj.,* **un·post'marked',** *adj.,* **un'post·pon'a·ble,** *adj.,* **un'post·poned',** *adj.,* **un·pos'tu·lat'ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·pot', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·pot'ted, *adj.,* **un·pouched',** *adj.,* **un·pouch'ed,** *adj.,* **un·pounced',** *adj.,* **un·pound'ed,** *adj.,* **un·poured',** *adj.,* **un·pow'dered,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·prac'tice, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un'prag·mat'i·cal, *adj.,* **un·praised',** *adj.,* **un·praise'ful,** *adj.,* **un·praise'wor'thy,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·pranked', *adj.,* **un·prayer'ful,** *adj.,* **un·pray'ing,** *adj.,* **un·preached',** *adj.,* **un'pre·can'i·ous,** *adj.,* **un'pre·cau'tioned,** *adj.,* **un'pre·ced'ed,** *adj.,* **un'pre·ce·dent'ed,** *adj.,* **un'pre·dent·ly,** *adv.,* **un·pre'cious,** *adj.,* **un'pre·cip'i·tate,** *adj.,* **un'pre·cip'i·tat'ed,** *adj.,* **un'pre·cise',** *adj.,* **un'pre·cise'ly,** *adv.,* **un'pre·cise'ness,** *n.,* **un'pre·clud'ed,** *adj.,* **un'pre·clud'i·ble,** *adj.,* **un'pre·co'cious,** *adj.,* **un'pre·da'cious,** *adj.,* **un'pre·des'tinat'ed,** *adj.,* **un'pre·des'tined,** *adj.,* **un·pred'i·ca·ble,** *adj.,* **un·pred'i·cat'ed,** *adj.,* **un'pre·dict'ed,** *adj.,* **un'pre·dict'ed·ness,** *n.,* **un'pre·dict'ing,** *adj.,* **un'pre·dis·posed',** *adj.,* **un'pre·dis·posing,** *adj.,* **un'-pre·empt'ed,** *adj.,* **un·preened',** *adj.,* **un·pref'aced,** *adj.,* **un·pref'er·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un'-pre·ferred',** *adj.,* **un'pre·fig'ured,** *adj.,* **un·pre·fined',** *adj.,* **un'-pre·fixed',** *adj.,* **un·preg'nant,** *adj.,* **un'pre·judged',** *adj.,* **un'-pre·ju'di·cat'ed,** *adj.,* **un'pre·ju·di'cia·ble,** *adj.,* **un'pre·ju·di'cial,** *adj.,* **un'pre·ju·di'cial·ly,** *adv.,* **un'pre·ju·di'cial·ness,** *n.,* **un'pre·lat'ic, -lat'i·cal,** *adj.,* **un'-pre·lud'ed,** *adj.,* **un'pre·ma·ture',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un′prep·a·ra′tion (ŭn′prĕp·ȧ·rā′shŭn), *n.* Want of preparation.

un′pre·pare′ (-pârd′), *v. t.* To cause to be unprepared; to render unfit.

un′pre·pared′ (-pârd′), *adj.* Not prepared, as for war, death, or recitation; presented without preparation; as, an *unprepared* entrance. — **un′pre·par′ed·ly** (-pâr′ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd-lĭ; 119), **un′pre·par′ed·ness** (-pâr′ĕd·nĕs; -pârd′- 119), *n.*

un′pre·pos·sess′ing (ŭn′prē·pō·zĕs′ĭng), *adj.* Not prepossessing; not creating at first a favorable impression. — **un′pre·pos·sess′ing·ly**, *adv.* — **un′pre·pos·sess′ing·ness**, *n.*

un′pre·sent′a·ble (-prē·zĕn′tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not presentable. — **un′pre·sent′a·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un′pre·sent′a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **un′pre·sent′a·bly**, *adv.*

un·prest′ (ŭn·prĕst′), *adj.* [See PREST, *adj.*] Not ready or willing. *Obs.*

un′pre·tend′ing, *adj.* Not pretending; esp., unpretentious. — **un′pre·tend′ing·ly**, *adv.* — **un′pre·tend′ing·ness**, *n.*

un′pre·ten′tious (ŭn′prē·tĕn′shŭs), *adj.* Not pretentious; not ostentatious, pompous, or the like; simple and in good taste. — **un′pre·ten′tious·ly**, *adv.* — **un′pre·ten′tious·ness**, *n.*

un′pre·vent′a·ble (-vĕn′tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not preventable; as, an *unpreventable* contagion, hysteria, attack. — **un′pre·vent′a·ble·ness**, *n* — **un′pre·vent′a·bly**, *adv.*

un′pre·vent′ed (ŭn′prē·vĕn′tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Not prevented or hindered; as, *unprevented* sorrows.
2. Not preceded by anything. *Obs.*

un·priced′ (ŭn·prīst′; 66), *adj.* Not priced; being without a fixed or certain value; also, rarely, priceless

un·priest′ (-prēst′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *priest.*] To deprive of priesthood; to unfrock.

un·prime′ (ŭn·prīm′), *adj.* Of furs, not prime, as those taken out of season when the animal is molting and growing a new coat.

un·prince′ (-prĭns′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *prince.*] To deprive of the status of a prince.

un·prin′ci·ple (-prĭn′sĭ·p'l), *v. t.* [*un-* not + *principle.*] To disestablish the moral principles of.

un·prin′ci·pled (ŭn·prĭn′sĭ·p'ld), *adj.* [*un-* not + *principled.*] Being without principles; esp., being without right moral principles; also, characterized by absence of principle. — **un·prin′ci·pled·ly**, *adv.* — **un·prin′ci·pled·ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Unscrupulous, perfidious.
Ant. — Conscientious, idealistic.

un·print′a·ble (-prĭn′tȧ·b'l), *adj.* That cannot be printed; esp., of a character unfit to be printed; as, an *unprintable* epithet. — **un·print′a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **un·print′a·bly**, *adv.*

un·pris′on (ŭn·prĭz′n), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *prison.*] To take or deliver from prison.

un·priv′i·leged (-prĭv′ĭ·lĭjd), *adj.* Not privileged; not enjoying special rights, benefits, etc.; as, the *unprivileged* classes in modern society.

un·priz′a·ble (ŭn·prīz′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Beneath or beyond valuation.

un·prob′a·ble (-prŏb′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Improbable. *Obs.*

un·prob′a·ble, *adj.* [See 2d UNPROBABLY.] Not provable. *Obs.*

un·prob′a·bly (-blĭ), *adv.* [*un-* not + *probably.*] Improbably. *Obs.*

un·prob′a·bly, *adv.* [*un-* not + L. *probabilis* approvable, fr. *probare* to approve. See PROBABLE.] In a manner not to be approved. *Obs.*

un′pro·claimed′ (ŭn′prō·klāmd′), *adj.* Not proclaimed; unannounced.

un·pro′cre·ate (ŭn·prō′krē·ăt), *adj.* Not procreated. *Obs.*

un′pro·duce′a·ble (ŭn′prō·dūs′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** = UNPRODUCIBLE.
2. Unproductive.
— **un′pro·duce′a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **un′pro·duce′a·bly**, *adv.*

un′pro·duc′i·ble (-dūs′ĭ·b'l), *adj.* That cannot be produced (in various senses). — **un′pro·duc′i·ble·ness**, *n.* — **un′pro·duc′i·bly**, *adv.*

un′pro·duc′tive (ŭn′prō·dŭk′tĭv), *adj.* Not productive. — **un′pro·duc′tive·ly**, *adv.* — **un′pro·duc′tive·ness**, **un′pro·duc·tiv′i·ty** (ŭn′prō·dŭk·tĭv′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

unproductive consumption. Consumption of food, fuel, or materials, without creation of corresponding values in some other form.

un′pro·fes′sion·al (ŭn′prō·fĕsh′ŭn·ăl; -'l), *adj.* Not professional; esp., designating language, action, or method, not befitting one's profession; as, *unprofessional* language, advertising. — **un′pro·fes′sion·al·ly**, *adv.* — **un′pro·fes′sion·al·ism**, *n.*

un′pro·fi′cient (-fĭsh′ĕnt), *adj.* Not proficient. — **un′pro·fi′cien·cy** (-ĕn·sĭ), *n.* — **un′pro·fi′cient·ly**, *adv.*

un·prof′it (ŭn·prŏf′ĭt), *n.* Want of profit; unprofitableness.

un·prof′it·a·ble (ŭn·prŏf′ĭt·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not profitable; useless. — **un·prof′it·a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **un·prof′it·a·bly**, *adv.*

un·prof′it·ed (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Profitless. *Rare.*

un′pro·gres′sive (ŭn′prō·grĕs′ĭv), *adj.* Not progressive; esp., not devoted to or showing continual improvement; backward. — **un′pro·gres′sive·ly**, *adv.* — **un′pro·gres′sive·ness**, *n.*

un·prom′ise (ŭn·prŏm′ĭs), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *promise.*] To revoke or annul, as a promise.

un·prom′is·ing (ŭn·prŏm′ĭs·ĭng), *adj.* Not promising; not giving favorable promise. — **un·prom′is·ing·ly**, *adv.* — **un·prom′is·ing·ness**, *n.*

un′pro·nounce′a·ble (ŭn′prō·noun′sȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not pronounceable; presenting difficulty in correct pronunciation.

un·prop′ (ŭn·prŏp′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *prop.*] To remove a prop or props from; to deprive of support.

un·prop′er (-ĕr), *adj.* Not proper: **a** Not peculiar. **b** Improper. — **un·prop′er·ly**, *adv.* — **un·prop′er·ness**, *n.*

un·prop′er·tied (ŭn·prŏp′ĕr·tĭd), *adj.* Having no property or properties; propertyless.

un′pro·pice′ (ŭn′prō·pĭs′), *adj.* [See UN- not; PROPICE.] Unpropitious. *Obs.*

un′pro·pi′tious (ŭn′prō·pĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* Not propitious. — **un′pro·pi′tious·ly**, *adv.* — **un′pro·pi′tious·ness**, *n.*

unpropitious signs. *Astrol.* See NOCTURNAL SIGNS.

un′pro·por′tion (-pōr′shŭn), *n.* Want of proportion.

un′pro·por′tion·al (-ăl; -'l), *adj.* Not proportional. — **un′pro·por′tion·al′i·ty** (-ăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un′pro·por′tion·al·ly**, *adv.*

un′pro·por′tion·ate (-ĭt), *adj.* Not proportionate. — **un′pro·por′tion·ate·ly**, *adv.* — **un′pro·por′tion·ate·ness**, *n.*

un′pro·por′tioned (-shŭnd), *adj.* Disproportioned. — **un′pro·por′tioned·ly**, *adv.* — **un′pro·por′tioned·ness**, *n.*

un′pro·pri′e·ty (ŭn′prō·prī′ĕ·tĭ), *n.* Impropriety. *Rare.*

un·pros′e·lyte (ŭn·prŏs′ĕ·lĭt), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To convert or recover from being proselyte.

un′pros·per′i·ty (ŭn′prŏs·pĕr′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Want of prosperity.

un′pro·tect′ed (ŭn′prō·tĕk′tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Without protection or defense. — **un′pro·tect′ed·ly**, *adv.* — **un′pro·tect′ed·ness**, *n.*

unprotected cruiser. A cruiser having no armor or special protection against damage by gunfire. Cf. *protected cruiser*, under CRUISER, 2 **b**.

un·prot′es·tant·ize (ŭn·prŏt′ĕs·tănt·īz), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To render other than Protestant; to cause to change from Protestantism to some other form of religion; to deprive of some Protestant characteristic.
The attempt to *unprotestantize* the Church of England. *Froude.*

un·prov′a·ble (ŭn·prōōv′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not provable. — **un′prov·a·bil′i·ty** (ŭn′prōōv·ȧ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·prov′a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **un·prov′a·bly**, *adv.*

un′pro·vide′ (ŭn′prō·vīd′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *provide.*] To deprive of necessary provision; to unfurnish. *Rare.*

un′pro·vid′ed (-vīd′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Not provided; unprepared.
2. Not foreseen. *Obs.*
— **un′pro·vid′ed·ly**, *adv.* — **un′pro·vid′ed·ness**, *n.*

un·prov′i·dent (ŭn·prŏv′ĭ·dĕnt), *adj.* Improvident. — **un·prov′i·dent·ly**, *adv.*

un′pro·vised′ (ŭn′prō·vīzd′), *adj.* [Cf. IMPROVISE.] Sudden; unlooked for. *Obs. Scot.*

un′pro·vis′ed·ly (-vīz′ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* Unadvisedly. *Obs.*

un′pro·vi′sion (-vĭzh′ŭn) *n.* Want of provision.

un·pru′dent (ŭn·prōō′dĕnt; 242), *adj.* Imprudent. — **un·pru′dence** (-dĕns), *n.* — **un·pru′dent·ly**, *adv.*

un·pub′lished (-pŭb′lĭsht), *adj.* Not published; not made available for general reading, as in a book; as, *unpublished* memoirs.

un·puck′er (ŭn·pŭk′ĕr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pucker.*] To smooth away the puckers or wrinkles of.

un·puff′ (-pŭf′), *v. t.* To humble. *Obs.*

un·pulled′ (ŭn·pōōld′), *adj.* Not pulled; specif., *Obs.*, not plucked; not shredded.

un·pun′ished (-pŭn′ĭsht), *adj.* Not punished. — **un·pun′ished·ly**, *adv.* — **un·pun′ished·ness**, *n.*

un·pun′ish·ing, *n.* Impunity.

un·pure′ (ŭn·pūr′; 242), *adj.* Not pure; impure. — **un·pure′ly**, *adv.* — **un·pure′ness**, *n.*

un·pured′ (-pūrd′), *adj.* = UNPURIFIED. *Obs.*

un·purse′ (-pūrs′), *v. t.* **1.** To bag money.
2. To take (a purse); to rob.
3. To relax, as one's lips; as, to *unpurse* one's mouth.

un·pursed′ (ŭn·pûrst′; 66), *adj.* [1st *un-* + *purse* + *-ed.*]
1. Robbed of a purse, or of money. *Rare.*
2. Taken from the purse; expended. *Obs.*

un′pur·veyed′ (ŭn′pûr·vād′), *adj.* Unprovided.

un·puz′zle (ŭn·pŭz′'l), *v. t.* To puzzle out; to decipher.

un·quailed′ (ŭn·kwāld′), *adj.* Undaunted.

un′qual·i·fi·ca′tion (ŭn′kwŏl·ĭ·fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.* Want of qualification.

un·qual′i·fied (ŭn·kwŏl′ĭ·fīd), *adj.* Not qualified; as: **a** Not fit; not having requisite qualifications. **b** Not modified or restricted by reservations; as, an *unqualified* denial. — **un·qual′i·fied·ly**, *adv.* — **un·qual′i·fied·ness**, *n.*

un·qual′i·fy (-fī), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *qualify.*] To disqualify.

un·qual′i·tied (-kwŏl′ĭ·tĭd), *adj.* [1st *un-* + *quality.*] Not qualified; specif., deprived of the usual faculties. *Obs.*

un·qual′i·ty (-tĭ), *adj.* Not of the quality (sense 5).

un·quan′ti·fied (ŭn·kwŏn′tĭ·fīd), *adj.* Not quantified; specif., *Logic*, not qualified by an adjective of quantity, as *all*, *some*, or the like; as, an *unquantified* term.

unquantified proposition. *Logic.* A proposition, such as "Chinese are industrious," which cannot be determined as universal or particular because the subject is unquantified.

un·quar′rel·a·ble (ŭn·kwŏr′ĕl·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Unimpugnable. *Obs.*

un·queen′ (ŭn·kwēn′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *queen.*] To divest of the rank or authority of queen.

un·queme′ (-kwēm′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *queme*, v.] To unsettle; to stir up. *Obs.*

un·queme′, *adj.* [*un-* not + *queme*, adj.] Unpleasant. *Obs.*

un·queme′ly, *or* **un·queme′ful·ly**, *adv.* Unpleasantly. *Both Obs.*

un·quert′ (-kwûrt′), *adj.* [*un-* not + ME. *quert* healthy.] Hurtful; hostile. *Obs.*

un·quert′, *n.* Distress; harm *Obs.*

un′ques·tion·a·bil′i·ty (ŭn′kwĕs·chŭn·ȧ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **a** Character of being unquestionable. **b** *Rare.* A thing not to be questioned.

un·ques′tion·a·ble (ŭn·kwĕs′chŭn·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Not questionable; indisputable; as, an *unquestionable* title.
2. Acknowledged as beyond question or doubt; as, an *unquestionable* status as a statesman.
3. Averse to questions or conversation. *Rare.*
— **un·ques′tion·a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **-tion·a·bly**, *adv.*

un·ques′tion·ate (-kwĕs′chŭn·ăt), *adj.* Unquestioned.

un·ques′tioned (ŭn·kwĕs′chŭnd), *adj.* **1.** Not called in question; not doubted.
2. Not interrogated; not examined or examined into.
3. Not to be opposed or disputed.
Their *unquestioned* pleasures must be served. *B. Jonson.*
— **un·ques′tioned·ly**, *adv.* — **un·ques′tioned·ness**, *n.*

un·ques′tion·ing, *adj.* Not questionable; hence, accepting without examination or hesitation; as, *unquestioning* obedience to authority. — **un·ques′tion·ing·ly**, *adv.* — **un·ques′tion·ing·ness**, *n.*

un·quick′ (ŭn·kwĭk′), *v. i.* To become lifeless, inert, or inactive.

un′qui·es′cent (ŭn′kwī·ĕs′ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* Not quiescent. — **un′qui·es′cence** (-ĕns; -'ns), *n.* — **-es′cent·ly**, *adv.*

un·qui′et (ŭn·kwī′ĕt), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *quiet.*] To disquiet.

un·qui′et, *adj.* [*un-* not + *quiet.*] **a** Not quiet; agitated; disturbed; also, disturbing. **b** Physically restless; uneasy. — **un·qui′et·ly**, *adv.* — **un·qui′et·ness**, *n.*

un·qui′et, *n.* A state of uneasiness or disturbance; disquiet; unquietude.

un·qui′et·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* = UNQUIET. *Obs.*

un·qui′e·tude (ŭn·kwī′ĕ·tūd), *n.* Uneasiness; inquietude.

un·quit′ (ŭn·kwĭt′), *adj.* *Obs.* **a** Not discharged. **b** Unrequited; unpaid.

un·quod′ (-kwŏd′), *adj.* [See UN- not; QUOTH.] Untold. *Obs.*

un′quote′ (ŭn′kwōt′), *v. t.* To end a quotation; — used esp. in telegrams, reading aloud, etc.

un·raced′ (-rāst′), *adj.* [See UN- not; RACE to scratch.] Unbroken. *Obs.*

un·raced′, *adj.* = UNRAZED. *Rare.*

un·rake′ (ŭn·rāk′), *v. t.* To rake off the top or cover of; to expose with raking.

un·ram′ (-răm′), *v. t.* To undo the ramming of. *Rare.*

un·rank′ (-răngk′), *v. t.* **a** To deprive of rank; to demote. **b** To destroy the ranks, or orderly formation, of; to throw into confusion.

un·rat′ed (ŭn·rāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Not rated.

unrated bimetallism. A proposed system of so-called bimetallism in which there is free coinage and circulation of gold and silver without a fixed ratio. *Rare.*

un·rat′i·fied (ŭn·răt′ĭ·fīd), *adj.* Not ratified; not sanctioned, approved, or confirmed.

un·rat′tled (-răt′'ld), *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·rav′aged (-răv′ĭjd), *adj.* Not ravaged, pillaged, or despoiled; not plundered or devastated. See UN-, not.

un·rav′el (ŭn·răv′ĕl; -'l), *v.*; UN·RAV′ELED or UN·RAV′ELLED (-ĕld; -'ld); UN·RAV′EL·ING or UN·RAV′EL·LING. [1st *un-*

un′pre·mon′ished, *adj.*, un′pre·mon′strat·ed, *adj.*, un′pre·nom′i·nat·ed, *adj.*, un·pren′ticed, *adj.*, un′pre·oc′cupied, *adj.*, un′pre·or·dained′, *adj.*, un′pre·par′ing, *adj.*, un′pre·pon′der·at′ed, *adj.*, un′pre·pon′der·at′ing, *adj.*, un′pre·possess′ed·ly, *adv.*, un′pre·pos′terous, *adj.*, un′pre·saged′, *adj.*, un′pre·sage′ful, *adj.*, un′pre·sag′ing, *adj.*, un′pres·byt′er·at′ed, *adj.*, un′-Pres·by·te′ri·an, *adj.*, un′pre·scient, *adj.*, un′pre·scind′ed, *adj.*, un′pre·scribed′, *adj.*, un′pre·sent′ed, *adj.*, un′-pre·serv′a·ble, *adj.*, un′pre·served′, *adj.*, un′pres·i·den′tial, *adj.*, un′pre·sid′ing, *adj.*, un·pressed′, *adj.*, un′pre·sum′a·ble, *adj.*, un′pre·sumed′, *adj.*, un′-pre·sum′ing, *adj.*, un′pre·sum′ing·ness, *n.*, un′pre·sump′tuous, *adj.*, un′pre·sump′tu·ously, *adv.*, un′pre·sup·posed′, *adj.*, un′pre·tend′ed, *adj.*, un′pre·ter·mit′ted, *adj.*, un′pre·ter·nat′ural, *adj.*, un·pret′ti·ness, *n.*, un·pret′ty, *adj.*, un′pre·vail′ing, *adj.*, un′pre·vaj′uent, *adj.*, un′-pre·var′i·cat′ing, *adj.*, un′pre·vent′i·ble, *adj.*, un′pre·ven′tive, *adj.*, un·price′a·bly, *adj.*, un·pricked′, *adj.*, un·prick′led, *adj.*, un·prick′ly, *adj.*, un·priest′like′, *adj.*, un·priest′ly, *adj. & adv.*, un·prig′gish, *adj.*, un·prim′, *adj.*, un·primed′, *adj.*, un·prim′i·tive, *adj.*, un·primmed′, *adj.*, un·prince′like′, *adj. & adv.*, un·prince′li·ness, *n.*, un·prince′ly, *adj. & adv.* See UN-, not.

un·prin′cess, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·prin′ci·pal, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·print′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·print′ed, *adj.*, un′pri·or′i·ty, *n.*, un′pris·mat′ic, *adj.*, un·pris′on·a·ble, *adj.*, un·pris′oned, *adj.*, un·pri′vate, *adj.*, un·prized′, *adj.*, un·pro′bat·ed, *adj.*, un′pro·ba′tion·ar′y, *adj.*, un·probed′, *adj.*, un·prob′i·ty, *n.*, un′prob·lem·at′ic, un′prob·lem·at′i·cal, *adj.*, un·proc′essed, *adj.*, un′pro·cras′ti·nat′ed, *adj.*, un·pro′cre·ant, *adj.*, un·pro′cre·at′ed, *adj.*, un·proc′tored, *adj.*, un′pro·cur′a·ble (ŭn′prō·kūr′ȧ·b'l), *adj.*, un′pro·cur′a·ble·ness, *n.* See UN-, not.

un′pro·cure′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·pro·cured′, *adj.*, un·prod′ded, *adj.*, un′pro·duced′ (-dūst′), *adj.*, un′pro·duc′ed·ness, *n.*, un′pro·fan′a·ble, *adj.*, un′pro·fane′, *adj.*, un′profaned′ (-fānd′), *adj.*, un′pro·fessed′ (-fĕst′), *adj.*, un′pro·fess′ing, *adj.*, un′prof·es·so′ri·al, *adj.*, un·prof′fered, *adj.*, un′prof·it·eer′ing, *adj.*, un·prof′it·ing, *adj.*, un′pro·found′, *adj.*, un′pro·fuse′, *adj.*, un′pro·fuse′ly, *adv.*, un′pro·fuse′ness, *n.*, un′progno′sti·cat′ed, *adj.*, un′pro·gressed′, *adj.*, un′pro·hib′it·ed, *adj.*, un′pro·hib′it·ed·ness, *n.*, un′pro·hib′i·tive, *adj.*, un′pro·ject′ed, *adj.*, un′pro·ject′ing, *adj.*, un′pro·lif′er·ous, *adj.*, un′-pro·lif′ic, *adj.*, un′pro·lix′, *adj.*, un′pro·logued, *adj.*, un′pro·longed′, *adj.*, un′pro·mis′cuous, *adj.*, un·prom′ised, *adj.*, un′pro·mot′a·ble, *adj.*, un′-pro·mot′ed, *adj.*, un·prompt′ed, *adj.*, un·prompt′ly, *adv.*, un′pro·mul′gat·ed, *adj.*, See UN-, not.

un′pro·nounce′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un′pro·nounced′, *adj.*, un′pro·nounc′ing, *adj.*, un·proof′read′, *adj.*, un·prop′a·gat′ed, *adj.*, un′-pro·pelled′, *adj.*, un′pro·pense′, *adj.*, un·proph′e·sa′ble, *adj.*, un′proph·e·sied, *adj.*, un′pro·phet′ic, un′pro·phet′i·cal, *adj.*, un′pro·phet′i·cal·ly, *adv.*, un·proph′et·like′, *adj.*, un′pro·pi′tia·ble (ŭn′prō·pĭsh′ĭ·ȧ·b'l), *adj.*, un′pro·pi′ti·at′ed (-āt′ĕd; 119), *adj.*, un·proph′e·sa′ble, *adj.*, un′pro·pi′ti·a·tor′y, *adj.*, un′-pro·por′tion·a·ble, *adj.*, un′pro·por′tion·a·ble·ness, *n.*, un′pro·por′tion·a·bly, *adv.*, un′pro·posed′ (-pōzd′), *adj.*, un′pro·pos′ing, *adj.*, un′pro·pound′ed, *adj.*, un·propped′, un·propt′, *adj.*, un′pro·pugned′, *adj.* See UN-, not. *Obs.*

un′pro·rogued′, *adj.*, un′pro·sa′ic, *adj.*, un′pro·scrib′a·ble, *adj.*, un′pro·scribed′, *adj.*, un′pros′e·cut′a·ble, *adj.*, un′pros′e·cut′ed, *adj.*, un′pros′e·cut′ing, *adj.*, un′pros′e·lyt′ed, *adj.*, un′-pro·sod′ic, *adj.*, un·pros′pected, *adj.*, un′pro·spec′tive, *adj.*, un′pros′per·a·bly, *adj.*, un·pros′pered, *adj.*, un·pros′perous, *adj.*, un·pros′per·ous·ly, *adv.*, un·pros′per·ous·ness, *n.*, un·pros′ti·tute, *adj.*, un′pros′ti·tut′ed, *adj.*, un′pro·tan′ge·ra, *adj.*, un′pro·tect′a·ble, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un′pro·tec′tive, *adj.*, un′prot′es·tant, *adj.*, un-Prot′es·tant, *adj.*, un-Prot′es·tant·like′, *adj.*, un′pro·test′ed, *adj.*, un′pro·test′ing, *adj.*, un′pro·trud′ed (ŭn′prō·trōōd′ĕd; 119), *adj.*, un′-pro·trud′ing, *adj.*, un′pro·tru′sive, *adj.*, un·proud′, *adj.*, un·proved′ (-prōōvd′), *adj.*, un·prov′ed·ness (-prōōv′ĕd·nĕs; -prōōvd′-), *n.*, un·prov′en (-prōōv′ĕn), *adj.*, un′pro·ver′bial, *adj.*, un′pro·vid′a·ble, *adj.*, un·prov′i·denced, *adj.*, un′pro·vi·den′tial, *adj.*, un′pro·vin′cial, *adj.*, un·prov′ing, *adj.*, un′pro·vi′sioned, *adj.*, un′pro·voc′ative, *adj.*, un′pro·vok′a·ble, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un′pro·voke′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un′pro·voked′ (-vōkt′), *adj.*, un′-pro·vok′ed·ly (-vōk′ĕd·lĭ), *adv.*, un′pro·vok′ed·ness, *n.*, un′pro·vok′ing (-ĭng), *adj.*, un′prox·im′i·ty, *n.*, un·pruned′ (ŭn·prōōnd′), *adj.*, un·Prus′sian, *adj.*, un·Prus′sian·ized, *adj.*, un·pry′ing, *adj.*, un·psy′chic, *adj.*, un′psy·cho·log′i·cal, *adj.*, un′pub′lic, *adj.*, un′pub·lic′i·ty, *n.*, un·pub′lish·a·ble, *adj.*, un·pub′lish·a·ble·ness, *n.*, un·pub′lish·a·bly, *adv.*, un·puck′ered, *adj.*, un·pud′dled, *adj.*, un·pud′ded, *adj.*, un·puf′fing, *adj.*, un′pu·gi·lis′tic, *adj.*, un′pug·na′cious, *adj.*, un·pul′leyed, *adj.*, un·pulped′, *adj.*, un·pul′ver·a·ble, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·pul′ver·ize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·pul′ver·ized, *adj.*, un·pul′vi·nate, un·pul′vi·nat′ed, *adj.*, un·pu′mi·cat′ed, *adj.*, un·pum′meled, un·pum′melled, *adj.*, un·pump′a·ble, *adj.*, un·pumped′, *adj.*, un·punched′, *adj.*, un·punc′tat·ed, *adj.*, un′-punc·til′i·ous, *adj.*, un·punc′tu·al, *adj.*, un·punc·tu·al·i·ty, *n.*, un·punc′tu·al·ly, *adv.*, un-punc′tu·at′ed, *adj.*, un·punc′tu·at′ing, *adj.*, un·pun′ish·a·ble, *adj.*, un·pun′ish·a·bly, *adv.*, un·pun′ish·ed, *adj.*, un·quest′ed, *adj.*, un·pun′ish·ing, *adj.*, un·pun′ishing·ly, *adv.* See UN-, not.

un·pur′chas·a·ble, *adj.*, un·pur′chased, *adj.*, un·purge′a·ble, *adj.*, un·purged′ (ŭn·pūrjd′), un·pu′ri·fi′a·ble, *adj.*, un·pu′ri·fied, *adj.*, un·pu·ri·fy′ing, *adj.*, un·pu′ri·tan, *adj.*, un·purled′, *adj.*, un′pur·loined′, *adj.*, un·pur′pled, *adj.*, un′pur·port′ed, *adj.*, un·pur′posed, *adj.*, un·pur′pose·like′, *adj.*, un·pur′pose·ly, *adj.*, un·pur′pos·ing, *adj.*, un′-pur·su′a·ble, *adj.*, un′pur·sued′, *adj.*, un·pur·su′ing, *adj.*, un·pushed′, *adj.*, un·put′, *adj.*, un·put′re·fi′a·ble, *adj.*, un·pu′re·fied, *adj.*, un·pu′trid, *adj.*, un·put′tied, *adj.*, un′-Py·thag′o·re′an, *adj.*, un·quad′ded, *adj.*, un·quaffed′ (ŭn·kwăft′), *adj.*, un·quail′ing, *adj.*, un·quail′ing·ly, *adv.*, un·quak′er·like′, (-kwăk′ĕr·lĭk′), *adj.*, un·quak′er·ly, *adj.*, un·quaking, *adj.*, un·qual′i·fi′a·ble, *adj.*, un·qual′i·fy′ing, *adj.*, un·qual′i·fy′ing·ly, *adv.*, un·quan′ti·ta′tive, *adj.*, un·quar′an·tined, *adj.*, un·quar′reled, un·quar′relled, *adj.*, un·quar′rel·ing, un·quar′rel·ling, *adj.*, un·quar′rel·some, *adj.*, un·quar′rid, *adj.*, un·quar′tered (-kwŏr′tĕrd), *adj.*, un·quashed′, *adj.*, un·quayed′, *adj.*, un·queened′, *adj.*, un·queen′ing, *adj.*, un·queen′like′, *adj.*, un·queen′ly, *adj.*, un·quell′a·ble, *adj.*, un·quelled′, *adj.*, un·quench′a·ble, *adj.*, un·quenched′ (ŭn·kwĕnchd′), *adj.*, un·que′ried, *adj.*, un·quest′ed, *adj.*, un·quib′bled, *adj.*, un·quib′bling, *adj.*, un·quick′, *adj.*, un·quick′ened, *adj.*, un·quick′ly, *adv.*, un·quick′sil′vered, *adj.*, un·qui′et·a·ble, *adj.*, un·qui′et·ed, *adj.*, un·qui′et·ing, *adj.*, un·quil′let·ed, *adj.*, un·qui·lit′ed, *adj.*, un·quit′a·ble, *adj.*, un·quit′ted, *adj.*, un·quiv′ered, *adj.*, un·quiv′er·ing, *adj.*, un·quizz′a·ble, *adj.*, un·quizzed′, *adj.*, un·quot′a·ble (-kwōt′ȧ·b'l), *adj.*, un·quot′ed (-ĕd), *adj.*, un·rab′bet·ed, *adj.*, un′rab·bin′i·cal, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·rack′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·racked′, *adj.*, un·rack′ing, *adj.*, un·ra′di·at′ed, *adj.*, un·rad′i·cal, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·rad′i·cal·ize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·raf′fled, *adj.*, un·raft′ered, *adj.*, un·raid′ed, *adj.*, un·railed′, *adj.*, un·rail′road′ed, *adj.*, un·rail′waged′, *adj.*, un·rain′y, *adj.*, un·raised′ (-rāzd′), *adj.*, un·raked′ (-rākt′), *adj.*, un·rak′ing, *adj.*, un·ral′loied, *adj.*, un·ram′bling, *adj.*, un·ram′i·fied, *adj.*, un·rammed′ (ŭn·rămd′), *adj.*, un·ramped′, *adj.*, un·ranched′, *adj.*, un·ran′cid, *adj.*, un·ran′cored, un·ran′coured, *adj.*, un·ran′dom, *adj.*, un·ranked′, *adj.*, un′ran·sacked′, *adj.*, un·ran′som·a·ble, *adj.*, un·ran′somed, *adj.*, un′ra·pa′cious, *adj.*, un·raped′, *adj.*, un·rap′tured, *adj.*, un·rare′, *adj.*, un·rar′e·fied, *adj.*, un·rash′, *adj.*, un·rasped′, *adj.*, un·rat′a·ble, *adj.*, un·ra′tion·al (ŭn·răsh′ŭn·ăl), *adj.*, See UN-, not.

+ *ravel.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To disentangle; to disengage or separate the threads of; as, to *unravel* a stocking. **2.** Hence, to clear from complication or difficulty; to unfold; solve; as, to *unravel* a plot. **3.** To separate the connected or united parts of; to undo; disorder; confuse. *Obs.* "Nature all *unraveled.*" *Dryden.* —, *Intransitive:* To become unraveled, in any sense. — **un·rav′el·a·ble, un·rav′el·la·ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *adj.* — **un·rav′el·er, un·rav′el·ler** (-ėr), *n.* — **un·rav′el·ment** (-mėnt), *n.*

un·ray′ (ŭn·rā′), *v. t. & i.* To undress. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

un·read′ (ŭn·rĕd′; 66), *adj.* **1.** Not read, as a book. **2.** Not versed in literature; illiterate.

un·read′a·ble (ŭn·rēd′ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Not readable. — **un′·read·a·bil′i·ty** (ŭn′rēd·ȧ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·read′a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·read′a·bly,** *adv.*

un·read′y (ŭn·rĕd′ĭ), *adj.;* UN·READ′I·ER (-ĭ·ėr); UN·READ′I·EST. **1.** Awkward; clumsy; slow. *Obs.* **2.** Not ready or prepared; unfit for action. **3.** Not dressed; undressed. *Obs.* **4.** Lacking rede or counsel; — sometimes so explained as the epithet of Ethelred II of England. *Freeman.* — **un·read′i·ly** (-ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **un·read′i·ness** (-ĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.*

un·read′y, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *ready.*] To undress. *Obs.*

un·re′al (ŭn·rē′ăl; -rē′ăl), *adj.* Not real; unsubstantial; fanciful; ideal; visionary. — **un·re′al·ly,** *adv.* — **un·re′al·ness,** *n.*

un·re′al·ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The contrary of realism. — **un·re′al·ist,** *n.*

If I have called the world to which he [Spenser] transports us a world of unreality, I have wronged him. It is only a world of *unrealism.* *Lowell.*

un·re·al′i·ty (ŭn′rē·ăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The quality or state of being unreal; want of reality; also, something unreal; something visionary.

He felt like a man walking in *unrealities.* *D. H. Lawrence.*

2. Lack of ability to perceive the real, as distinguished from the imaginary, objects, purposes, or the like; tendency toward being visionary.

un·re′al·ize (ŭn·rē′ăl·īz; -rē′ăl-), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *realize.*] To make unreal; to idealize.

His fancy . . . *unrealizes* everything at a touch. *Lowell.*

un·re′al·ized (-īzd), *adj.* Not realized; as: **a** Not reduced to real or actual form. **b** Not known or fully appreciated; as, each of us has *unrealized* powers of endurance under suffering.

un·rea′son (ŭn·rē′z'n), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *reason.*] **a** To destroy the reason, or sanity, of. **b** *Obs.* To reason away or prove to be unreasonable.

un·rea′son, *n.* [*un-* not + *reason.*] **a** Want of reason; unreasonableness; irrationality; absurdity. **b** Action or an act contrary to what is reasonable.

un·rea′son·a·ble (-ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Not reasonable; as: **a** Not endowed with reasoning ability. **b** Not conformable to reason; irrational; also, not governed or influenced by reason. **c** Beyond the bounds of reason or moderation; immoderate; exorbitant.

Syn. — Absurd, irrational, senseless; excessive, exorbitant, extravagant, immoderate. See IRRATIONAL; cf. EXCESSIVE. **Ant.** — Sensible; moderate. See REASONABLE. — **un′rea·son·a·bil′i·ty** (ŭn′rē·z'n·ȧ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·rea′son·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·rea′son·a·bly,** *adv.*

un·rea′son·a·ble, *adv.* Unreasonably; immoderately. *Obs.*

un·rea′soned (ŭn·rē′z'nd), *adj.* **a** Not having the power to reason; irrational. **b** Not founded on reason or reasoning; unreasonable. "*Unreasoned* habits." *Burke.*

un·rea′son·ing, *adj.* Not reasoning; esp., giving away to emotions without the guidance of reason and judgment; as, *unreasoning* fear, panic, joy. — **un·rea′son·ing·ly,** *adv.*

un·reave′ (ŭn·rēv′), *v. t.* [Cf. 1st UN-; REAVE to tear, break.] To unwind; disentangle; loose. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

The web is plaiting which nothing *unreaves.* *Amy Lowell.*

un′re·buk′a·ble, un′re·buke′a·ble (ŭn′rē·būk′ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Not deserving rebuke or censure; blameless. — **un′re·buk′·a·bly, un′re·buke′a·bly,** *adv.*

un′re·call′ing (-kôl′ĭng), *adj.* **a** Not recalling. **b** *Obs.* Not recallable.

un·reck′less (ŭn·rĕk′lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Heedless. *Obs.*

un′rec·og·ni′tion (ŭn′rĕk·ȯg·nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Want of recognition.

un·rec′og·niz′a·ble (ŭn·rĕk′ȯg·nīz′ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Not recognizable. — **un·rec′og·niz′a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·rec′og·niz′a·bly,** *adv.*

un·rec′on·cil′a·ble (ŭn·rĕk′ŏn·sīl′ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Irreconcilable. — **un·rec′on·cil′a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·rec′on·cil′a·bly,** *adv.*

un′rec·on·cil′i·a·ble (ŭn′rĕk·ŏn·sĭl′ĭ·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Unreconcilable. *Obs.*

un′re·con·struct′ed (ŭn′rē·kŏn·strŭk′tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Not reconstructed; specif.: *U. S. Hist.* Not yet having undergone reconstruction (which see); also, *Colloq.,* of a secessionist, not reconciled to the political results of the Civil War.

un′re·cord′ed (ŭn′rē·kôr′dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *adj.* Not recorded; esp., not made a matter of official record; as, an *unrecorded* deed to the property.

un′re·cov′ered (-kŭv′ėrd), *adj.* **1.** Not recovered; esp., not regained. **2.** Irrecoverable. *Obs.*

un′re·cur′ing (ŭn′rē·kūr′ĭng), *adj.* Incurable. *Obs.*

un·red′ (ŭn·rĕd′), *adj.* [*un-* not + *red* for *read,* past part. of *read,* v., taken in the sense of to count, tell.] Untold of. *Rare.* *Spenser.*

un′re·deemed′ (ŭn′rē·dēmd′; 66), *adj.* Not redeemed. — **un′re·deem′ed·ly** (-dēm′ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **un′re·deem′ed·ness,** *n.*

un·red′uct′ (-dŭkt′), *adj.* Unreduced. *Rare.*

un·reel′ (ŭn·rēl′), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *reel.*] To unwind from a reel; — often used figuratively; as, to *unreel* a long story.

un·reeve′ (ŭn·rēv′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *reeve,* v.] *Naut.* To withdraw, or take out, (a rope) from a block, thimble, or the like. — *v. i.* To become unrove; — said of a rope.

un′re·fine′ (ŭn′rē·fīn′), *v. t.* To take away or destroy the refinement of.

un′re·fined′ (-fīnd′), *adj.* Not refined; as: **a** Not freed from dross; as, *unrefined* ore. **b** Not having or showing the social graces or usual courtesies; uncultivated. — **un′re·fin′ed·ly** (-fīn′ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **un′re·fin′ed·ness,** *n.*

un′re·fine′ment (-fīn′mĕnt), *n.* Want of refinement; esp., lack of the usual social courtesies; lack of cultivation.

un′ref·or·ma′tion (ŭn′rĕf·ôr·mā′shŭn), *n.* State of being unreformed. *Obs.*

un′re·gard′ (-rē·gärd′), *n.* Want of regard; lack of respect.

un′re·gard′, *v. t.* To disregard. *Obs.*

un′re·gen′er·a·cy (ŭn′rē·jĕn′ėr·ȧ·sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being unregenerate.

un′re·gen′er·ate (-ĭt), *adj.* Also **un′re·gen′er·at′ed** (-āt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119). Not regenerated; not renewed in heart; remaining or being at enmity with God. — **un′re·gen′er·ate·ly,** *adv.* — **un′re·gen′er·ate·ness,** *n.*

un′re·gen′er·ate, *n.* One who is unregenerate.

un′re·gen′er·ate (-āt), *v. t.* To cause the unregeneracy of; to reduce to an unregenerate state.

un′re·gen′er·a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Unregeneracy. *Rare.*

un·reg′is·tered (ŭn·rĕj′ĭs·tĕrd), *adj.* Not registered; not having complied with the requirements of registration (in various senses); of a citizen, not having registered his name on the voting list.

un·reg′u·lar (-rĕg′ū·lėr), *adj.* Irregular.

un·reg′u·lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Not regulated; as: **a** Not well ordered or arranged. **b** Not well controlled or disciplined.

un·rein′ (ŭn·rān′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *rein.*] To loosen the reins of; to remove restraint from.

un′re·lent′a·ble (ŭn′rē·lĕn′tȧ-b'l), *adj.* Unrelenting. *Obs.*

un′re·lent′ance (-tȧns), *n.* Lack of relentance; failure to relent.

un′re·lent′ing (-tĭng), *adj.* Not relenting; as: **a** Unyielding; inexorable; rigorous; hard; stern; severe. **b** Not letting up; maintaining the same speed, vigor, pace, or the like. — **un′re·lent′ing·ly,** *adv.* — **un′re·lent′ing·ness,** *n.*

un′re·lent′less, *adj.* Relentless. *Obs.*

un′re·len′tor (ŭn′rē·lĕn′tėr), *n.* One who does not relent; a relentless or implacable person.

un·rel′e·vant (ŭn·rĕl′ē·vȧnt), *adj.* Irrelevant. *Rare.*

un′re·li′a·ble (ŭn′rē·lī′ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Not reliable; undependable; untrustworthy. — **un′re·li′a·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un′re·li′a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un′re·li′a·bly,** *adv.*

Alcibiades . . . was too unsteady, and (according to Mr. Coleridge's coinage) "*unreliable*"; or perhaps, in more correct English, too "unrelyuponable." *De Quincey.*

un′re·li′ance (-ăns), *n.* Want of reliance.

un′re·li′gion (ŭn′rē·lĭj′ŭn), *n.* Irreligion. *Rare.*

un′re·li′gious (-lĭj′ŭs), *adj.* **1.** Irreligious. **2.** Having no connection with, or relation to, religion; involving no religious import or idea; nonreligious; as, *unreligious* education. — **un′re·li′gious·ly,** *adv.* — **un′re·li′gious·ness,** *n.*

un′re·me′di·able (-mē′dĭ·ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Irremediable. *Rare.*

un′re·mem′ber (-rē·mĕm′bėr), *v. t.* Not to remember or recall; forget.

un′re·mem′brance (ŭn′rē·mĕm′brȧns), *n.* Want of remembrance; forgetfulness.

un′re·mit′ting (ŭn′rē·mĭt′ĭng), *adj.* Not remitting; incessant; persevering; as, *unremitting* exertions. — **un′re·mit′ting·ly,** *adv.* — **un′re·mit′ting·ness,** *n.*

un′re·morse′less (-môrs′lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Remorseless. *Obs.*

un′re·moved′ (-mōōvd′), *adj.* **a** Not removed. **b** *Obs.* Irremovable; fixed; steadfast.

un′re·mu′ner·at′ed (ŭn′rē·mū′nėr·āt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Not remunerated; unpaid.

un′re·mu′ner·a′tive (-ā′tĭv; -ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Not remunerative; not yielding adequate return, as in money, for the service given or effort spent. — **un′re·mu′ner·a′tive·ly,** *adv.* — **un′re·mu′ner·a′tive·ness,** *n.*

un′re·nav′i·ga·ble (-năv′ĭ·gȧ-b'l), *adj.* That one cannot navigate in returning. *Obs.*

un′re·nowned′ (ŭn′rē·nound′), *adj.* Not renowned, famous, or well known — **un′re·nown′ed·ly** (-noun′ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **un′re·nown′ed·ness,** *n.*

un′re·pair′ (-rē·pâr′), *n.* Want of repair.

un′re·pair′a·ble (-ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Irreparable. *Rare.*

un′re·pent′a·ble (-pĕn′tȧ-b'l), *adj.* That cannot repent or be repented of. *Rare.*

un′re·pent′ance (-pĕn′tȧns), *n.* Impenitence. *Rare.*

un′re·pli′a·ble (ŭn′rē·plī′ȧ-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be replied to; unanswerable. *Obs.* — **un′re·pli′a·bly** (-blĭ), *adv. Obs.*

un′re·port′ed (ŭn′rē·pōr′tĕd; -tĭd; 119; 181), *adj.* Not reported. — **un′re·port′ed·ly,** *adv.* — **un′re·port′ed·ness,** *n.*

Unreported Parliament. *Eng. Hist.* The Parliament that sat from 1768 to 1774; — so called with reference to a struggle with the press concerning the printing of reports of debates, surreptitiously obtained. The privilege, although forbidden, was tacitly conceded after 1771.

un′rep·re·sen·ta′tion (ŭn′rĕp·rē·zĕn·tā′shŭn), *n.* Want of representation.

un′rep·re·sent′a·tive (-zĕn′tȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Not representative; as: **a** Failing to portray the original. **b** Not typical or illustrative of a class. **c** Not adequately representing the character or will of the electorate; — said of a legislative or elected body.

un′re·proach′a·ble (ŭn′rē·prōch′ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Irreproachable. — **un′re·proach′a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un′re·proach′a·bly,** *adv.*

un′re·proved′ (-prōōvd′), *adj.* **1.** Not reproved. **2.** **a** Blameless. **b** *Obs.* Not disproved. — **un′re·prov′ed·ly** (-prōōv′ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **un′·re·prov′ed·ness,** *n.*

un′re·pug′na·ble (ŭn′rē·pŭg′nȧ-b'l; -pūn′ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Incontrovertible; irresistible. *Obs.*

un·rep′u·ta·ble (ŭn·rĕp′ū·tȧ-b'l), *adj.* Disreputable. *Rare.*

un′re·quest′ (ŭn′rē·kwĕst′), *v. t.* To withdraw (a request). *Obs.*

un′re·quit′er (ŭn′rē·kwĭt′ėr), *n.* One who does not requite.

un′re·search′a·ble (-sûr′chȧ-b'l), *adj.* Unsearchable. *Obs.*

un′re·serve′ (ŭn′rē·zûrv′), *n.* Absence of reserve; frankness; communicativeness.

un′re·served′ (-zûrvd′), *adj.* Not reserved; as: **a** Not kept back, or withheld in part; unrestricted, as in devotion. **b** Not reserved in manner or speech; frank; open. — **un′·re·serv′ed·ly** (-zûr′vĕd·lĭ; -vĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **un′re·serv′ed·ness,** *n.*

un′re·sist′a·ble (-zĭs′tȧ-b'l), *adj.* Irresistible. — **un′re·sist′a·bly,** *adv.*

un′re·sist′ant (-tȧnt), *adj.* Not resistant. — **un′re·sist′·ance** (-tȧns), *n.* — **un′re·sist′ant·ly,** *adv.*

un′re·sist′ed (-zĭs′tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Not resisted; unopposed. **2.** Resistless; as, *unresisted* fate. *Obs.* — **un′re·sist′ed·ly,** *adv.* — **un′re·sist′ed·ness,** *n.*

un′re·sist′i·ble (-tĭ·b'l), *adj.* Irresistible. — **un′re·sist′·i·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un′re·sist′i·bly,** *adv.*

un′re·sist′ing, *adj.* Not resisting; yielding. See UN-, not. — **un′re·sist′ing·ly,** *adv.* — **un′re·sist′ing·ness,** *n.*

un·res′o·lute (ŭn·rĕz′ō·lūt; 242), *adj.* Irresolute.

un′re·solve′ (ŭn′rē·zŏlv′), *n.* Want of resolve, or decision.

un′re·solve′, *v. i.* [See 1st UN-.] To revoke, as a resolution.

un′re·spect′ (-rē·spĕkt′), *n.* Want of respect. *Obs.*

un′re·spect′, *adj.* Lacking respect.

un′re·spec′tive (-spĕk′tĭv), *adj.* **a** *Obs.* Inconsiderate; also, unheeded; common. **b** Indiscriminative; not distinguishing. — **un′re·spec′tive·ly,** *adv.* — **un′re·spec′tive·ness,** *n.*

---

un·rav′eled, un·rav′elled, *adj.,* **un·rav′el·ing, un·rav′el·ling,** *n. & adj.,* **un·rav′ing,** *adj.,* **un·rav′·ished,** *adj.,* **un·rav′ish·ing,** *adj.,* **un·rayed′,** *adj.,* **un·razed′** (ŭn·rāzd′), *adj.,* **un·ra′zored** (-rā′·zĕrd), *adj.,* **un·reach′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·reach′a·bly,** *adv.,* **un·reached′** (-rēcht′), *adj.,* **un′re·act′ive,** *adj.,* **un·read′,** *adj.,* **un′re·al·is′tic,** *adj.,* **un·re′al·iz′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·re′al·ized,** *adj.,* **un·re′al·iz′·ing,** *adj.,* **un·realmed′,** *adj.,* **un·reaped′** (ŭn·rēpt′), *adj.,* **un·reared′** (-rērd′), *adj.,* **un′re·as·sur′ing,** *adj.,* **un′re·as·sur′ing·ly, un·reas′ing,** *adj.,* **un·re′bated,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un′re·bel′, *v. i.* See 1st UN-.

un′re·bel′lious, *adj.,* **un′re·buff′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·buff′a·bly,** *adv.,* **un′re·built′,** *adj.,* **un′re·buked′,** *adj.,* **un′re·but′ta·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·but′ta·ble·ness,** *n.,* **un′re·but′ted,** *adj.,* **un′re·call′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·call′a·bly,** *adv.,* **un′re·called′** (-kôld′), *adj.,* **un′re·cant′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·cant′ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·cap′tured,** *adj.,* **un′re·ced′ing** (ŭn′rē·sēd′ĭng), *adj.,* **un′re·ceipt′ed** (-sēt′ĕd; 119), *adj.,* **un′re·ceiv′a·ble** (-sē′vȧ-b'l), *adj.,* **un′re·ceived′** (-sēvd′), *adj.,* **un′re·ceiv′ing,** *adj.,* **un·re′cent,** *adj.,* **un′re·cep′tant,** *adj.,* **un′re·cep′tive,** *adj.,* **un′re·cep·tiv′i·ty,** *n.,* **un′re·cip′ro·cal,** *adj.,* **un′re·cip′ro·cal′ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·cit′ed** (ŭn′rē·sīt′ĕd; 119), *adj.,* **un·recked′** (ŭn·rĕkt′), *adj.,* **un·reck′ing,** *adj.,* **un·reck′ing·ness,** *n.* See UN-, not.

un·reck′on, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·reck′on·a·ble, *adj.,* **un·reck′·oned,** *adj.,* **un′re·claim′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·claim′a·bly,** *adv.,* **un′re·claimed′,** *adj.,* **un′re·claim′·ed·ness,** *n.,* **un′re·claim′ing,** *adj.,* **un′re·clined′,** *adj.,* **un′re·clin′ing,** *adj.,* **un′rec·og·nized,** *adj.,* **un′rec·og·niz′ing,** *adj.,* **un′rec·og·niz′ing·ly,** *adv.,* **un′re·coined′,** *adj.,* **un′rec·ol·lect′ed,** *adj.,* **un′rec·om·mend′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′rec·om·pen′sa·ble,** *adj.,* **un′rec·om·pensed,** *adj.,* **un·rec′·on·ciled** (-sĭld), *adj.,* **un′rec·on·dite,** *adj.,* **un′rec·on·noi′tered, un′rec·on·noi′tred,** *adj.,* **un′re·con·sid′ered,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un′re·cord′a·ble, *adj.,* **un′re·cord′ed·ness,** *n.,* **un′re·cord′ing,** *adj.,* **un′re·count′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′·re·count′ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·cov′er·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·cov′er·a·ble·ness,** *n.,* **un′re·cov′er·a·bly,** *adv.,* **un′rec′re·ant,** *adj.,* **un′rec′re·at′ed,** *adj.,* **un′rec′re·at′ing,** *adj.,* **un′re·crim′i·na′tive,** *adj.,* **un′re·cruit′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·cruit′ed,** *adj.,* **un′rec·tan′gu·lar,** *adj.,* **un′rec′ti·fi′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′rec′ti·fi′·a·bly,** *adv.,* **un′rec·ti′fied,** *adj.,* **un′re·cum′bent,** *adj.,* **un′re·cu′per·at′ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un′re·cur′a·ble, *adj.* = UNRECOVERABLE. *Obs.*

un′re·cur′rent, *adj.,* **un′re·cur′·ring,** *adj.,* **un·rec′u·sant,** *adj.,* **un′re·dact′ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·deem′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·deem′a·ble·ness,** *n.,* **un′re·deem′a·bly,** *adv.,* **un′re·deem′ing,** *adj.,* **un′re·deis′tic,** *adj.,* **un′re·dressed′** (ŭn′rē·drĕst′), *adj.,* **un′re·duce′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·duced′,** *adj.,* **un′re·duci′bile** (ŭn′rē·dūs′ĭ·b'l), *adj.,* **un′re·duc′i·ble·ness,** *n.,* **un′re·duc′i·bly,** *adv.,* **un·reefed′,** *adj.,* **un·reel′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·reeled′,** *adj.,* **un·reel′ing,** *adj.,* **un′·re·em·bod′ied,** *adj.,* **un·reev′ing,** *adj.,* **un·ref′er·enced,** *adj.,* **un′re·ferred′,** *adj.,* **un′re·filled′,** *adj.,* **un′re·fin′ing,** *adj.,* **un′re·flect′ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·flect′ing,** *adj.,* **un′re·flect′ing·ly,** *adv.,* **un′re·flect′ing·ness,** *n.,* **un′·re·flec′tive,** *adj.,* **un′re·flec′tively,** *adv.,* **un′re·form′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·formed′,** *n.,* **un′re·form′ed·ness,** *n.,* **un′re·form′ing,** *adj.,* **un′re·fract′ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·fract′ing,** *adj.,* **un′re·frain′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·frained′,** *adj.,* **un′re·frain′ing,** *adj.,* **un′re·freshed′,** *adj.,* **un′re·fresh′ful,** *adj.,* **un′re·fresh′ing,** *adj.,* **un′re·fresh′ing·ly,** *adv.,* **un′re·frig′er·at′ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·ful′gent,** *adj.,* **un′re·fund′ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·fund′ing,** *adj.,* **un′re·fus′a·ble** (ŭn′rē·fūz′ȧ-b'l), *adj.,* **un′re·fus′a·bly,** *adv.,* **un′re·fused′** (-fūzd′), *adj.,* **un′·re·fus′ing** (-fūz′ĭng), *adj.,* **un′re·fus′ing·ly,** *adv.,* **un·ref′u·ta·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·fut′ed** (-fūt′ĕd; 119), *adj.,* **un′re·fut′ing,** *adj.,* **un′re·gain′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·gained′,** *adj.,* **un′re·gal,** *adj.,* **un′re·galed′,** *adj.,* **un′re·gal′i·ty,** *n.,* **un′re·gal′·ly,** *adv.,* **un′re·gard′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′·re·gard′ant,** *adj.,* **un′re·gard′ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·gard′ed·ly,** *adv.,* **un′re·gard′ful,** *adj.,* **un′re·gen′er·a·ting,** *adj.,* **un′re·gen′er·a·tive,** *adj.,* **un′re·gres′sive,** *adj.,* **un′re·gret′ful,** *adj.,* **un′re·gret′ful·ly,** *adv.,* **un′re·gret′ful·ness,** *n.,* **un′·re·gret′ta·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·gret′ted,** *adj.,* **un′re·gret′ting,** *adj.,* **un′re·gu′la·tive,** *adj.,* **un′re·gur′gi·tat′ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·ha·bil′i·tat′ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·hears′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·hearsed′,** *adj.,* **un′re·hears′ing,** *adj.,* **un′re·ign′ing,** *adj.,* **un′re·im·bod′ied,** *adj.,* **un′re·ined′,** *adj.,* **un′re·in·stat′ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·it′er·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′·re·it′er·at′ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·ject′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·joiced′** (ŭn′rē·joist′), *adj.,* **un′re·joi′ing** (-joiz′ĭng), *adj.,* **un′re·ju′ve·nat′ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·laps′ing,** *adj.,* **un′re·lat′ed** (ŭn′rē·lāt′ĕd; 119), *adj.,* **un′re·lat′ed·ness,** *n.,* **un′re·lat′·ing,** *adj.,* **un′re·la′tion·al,** *adj.,* **un·rel′a·tive,** *adj.,* **un·rel′a·tively,** *adj.,* **un′re·lax′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·laxed′,** *adj.,* **un′re·lax′ing,** *adj.,* **un′re·lax′ing·ly,** *adv.,* **un′·re·leas′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·leased′** (ŭn′rē·lēst′), *adj.,* **un′re·leas′ing,** *adj.,* **un·rel′e·gat′ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·lent′ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·liev′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·liev′a·ble·ness,** *n.,* **un′re·lieved′,** *adj.,* **un′re·lier′ed·ly,** *adv.,* **un′re·li′gioned,** *adj.,* **un′re·lin′quish·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′·re·lin′quish·a·bly,** *adv.,* **un′re·lin′quished,** *adj.,* **un′re·lin′·quish·ing,** *adj.,* **un·rel′ish·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·rel′ished,** *adj.,* **un·rel′·ish·ing,** *adj.,* **un′re·luc′tant,** *adj.,* **un′re·luc′tant·ly,** *adv.,* **un′·re·lu′ma·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·mand′ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·mark′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·marked′,** *adj.,* **un′re·mar′ried,** *adj.,* **un′re·mem′ber·ed** (ŭn·rēm′ē·dĭd), *adj.,* **un′re·mem′ber·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·mem′bered,** *adj.,* **un′re·mem′ber·ing,** *adj.,* **un′re·min′ded,** *adj.,* **un′re·miss′i·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·mit′ta·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·mit′ted,** *adj.,* **un′re·mit′ted·ly,** *adv.,* **un′re·mit′tent,** *adj.,* **un′re·mit′tently,** *adv.,* **un′re·mon′strant,** *adj.,* **un′re·mon′strat·ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·mon′strat·ing,** *adj.,* **un′re·morse′ful,** *adj.,* **un′re·morse′·ful·ly,** *adv.,* **un′re·mot′e,** *adj.,* **un′re·mote′ly,** *adv.,* **un′re·mount′ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·mov′a·ble** (ŭn′rē·mōōv′ȧ-b'l), *adj.,* **un′·re·mov′a·ble·ness,** *n.,* **un′re·mov′a·bly,** *adv.,* **un′re·mu′ner·at′ing,** *adj.,* **un′ren′der·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′ren′dered,** *adj.,* **un′re·new′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·newed′** (ŭn′rē·nūd′), *adj.,* **un′re·nounce′·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·nounced′** (-nounst′), *adj.,* **un′re·nounc′ing,** *adj.,* **un′ren′o·vat′ed** (ŭn·rĕn′ō·vāt′ĕd; 119), *adj.,* **un·rent′,** *adj.,* **un·rent′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un·rent′ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·pa·ired′,** *adj.,* **un′re·paired′,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·rep′a·ra·ble, *adj.* Irreparable. *Obs.*

un′re·part′a·ble, *adj.,* **un′re·part′ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·peal′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·peal′a·ble·ness,** *n.,* **un′re·peal′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.,* **un′re·peal′a·bly,** *adv.,* **un′re·pealed′** (ŭn′rē·pēld′), *adj.,* **un′re·peat′·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·peat′ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·pel′la·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·pelled′** (-pĕld′), *adj.,* **un′re·pel′·lent,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un′re·pent′, *v. i.* See 1st UN-.

un′re·pent′ant, *adj.,* **un′re·pent′ant·ly,** *adv.,* **un′re·pent′·ant·ness,** *n.,* **un′re·pent′ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·pent′ing,** *adj.,* **un′re·pent′ing·ly,** *adv.,* **un′re·pent′·ing·ness,** *n.,* **un′re·pet′i·tive,** *adj.,* **un′re·pin′ed′** (ŭn′rē·pīnd′), *adj.,* **un′re·pin′ing** (-pin′ĭng), *adj.,* **un′re·pin′ing·ly,** *adv.,* **un′·re·piqued′,** *adj.,* **un′re·place′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·placed′** (-plāst′), *adj.,* **un′re·plen′ished,** *adj.,* **un′·re·plev′i·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·plev′·ished,** *adj.,* **un′re·plied′,** *adj.,* **un′·re·ply′ing,** *adj.,* **un′re·port′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·pose′,** *n.* **un′re·posed′** (ŭn′rē·pōzd′), *adj.,* **un′re·pos′e·ful,** *adj.,* **un′re·pose′ful·ness,** *n.,* **un′re·pos′ing** (-pōz′ĭng), *adj.,* **un′re·pos·sessed′,** *adj.,* **un′re·pre·hend′ed,** *adj.,* **un′rep·re·sent′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′rep·re·sent′·ed,** *adj.,* **un′rep·re·sent′ed·ness,** *n.,* **un′re·pressed′** (ŭn′rē·prĕst′), *adj.,* **un′re·press′i·ble,** *adj.,* **un′·re·priev′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·priev′·able,** *adv.,* **un′re·prieved′** (-prēvd′), *adj.,* **un·rep′ri·mand′·ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·print′ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·proached′,** *adj.,* **un′re·proach′ful,** *adj.,* **un′re·proach′·ful·ly,** *adv.,* **un′re·proach′ing,** *adj.,* **un′re·proach′ing·ly,** *adv.,* **un′rep′ro·bat′ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·pro·duci′ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·prov′·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·prov′a·ble·ness,** *n.,* **un′re·prov′a·bly,** *adv.;* **un′re·prov′ing,** *adj.,* **un′re·pub′·li·can,** *adj.,* **un′re·pu′di·a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·pu′di·at′ed,** *adj.,* **un′·re·pug′nant,** *adj.,* **un′re·puls′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·pulsed′,** *adj.,* **un′·re·puls′ing,** *adj.,* **un′re·pul′sive,** *adj.,* **un′re·put′ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·qual′i·fied,** *adj.,* **un′re·quest′ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·quick′ened,** *adj.,* **un′·re·quired′,** *adj.,* **un·req′ui·site.** *adj.,* **un′re·quit′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′·re·quit′al,** *n.,* **un′re·quit′ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·quit′ed·ly,** *adv.,* **un′re·quit′ed·ness,** *n.,* **un′re·quite′·ment,** *n.,* **un′re·quit′ing,** *adj.,* **un′re·sciad′ed,** *adj.,* **un·res′·cued,** *adj.,* **un′re·sea′soned,** *adj.,* **un′re·sem′bling,** *adj.,* **un′·re·sent′ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·sent′ful,** *adj.* **un′re·sent′ing,** *adj.,* **un′re·sift′ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·signed′** *adj.,* **un′re·solv′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·solved′** (-zŏlvd′), *adj.,* **un′re·solv′ed·ly,** *adv.,* **un′re·solved′·ness,** *n.,* **un′re·solv′ing,** *adj.,* **un′·res′o·nant,** *adj.,* **un′re·sound′·ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·sound′ing,** *adj.,* **un′re·source′ful,** *adj.,* **un′re·source′ful·ness,** *n.,* **un′re·spect′·a·bil′i·ty,** *n.,* **un′re·spect′a·ble,** *adj.,* **un′re·spect′ed,** *adj.,* **un′re·spect′ful,** *adj.,* **un′re·spect′ful·ly,** *adv.,* **un′re·spect′ful·ness,** *n.,* See UN-, not.

N O P Q R S T U

un're·spect'less (ŭn'rē·spĕkt'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Careless; thoughtless. *Obs.*

un're·spon'sal (-spŏn'săl; -s'l), *adj.* Irresponsible. *Obs.*

un're·spon'si·ble (-sĭ·b'l), *adj.* Irresponsible. — **un're·spon'si·ble·ness,** *n.*

un're·spon'sive (-sĭv), *adj.* Not responsive; not reacting readily or sympathetically. — **un're·spon'sive·ly,** *adv.* — **un're·spon'sive·ness,** *n.*

un·rest' (ŭn·rĕst'), *n.* Want of rest; as: **a** Lack of repose or quiet. **b** A disturbed state; uneasiness; esp., disquiet, sometimes amounting to insurgency.
Syn. — Restlessness, disquiet; motion.
Ant. — Serenity, placidity, tranquillity.

un·rest', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·rest'ed (-rĕs'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Not rested; as **a** Not refreshed by repose and quiet. **b** *Rare.* Not buried.
2. Out of the (spear) rest. *Obs.*

un·rest'ing, *adj.* Not resting; as: **a** Taking no repose; continually active. **b** Unceasing; as, his *unresting* efforts.

un're·strained' (ŭn'rē·strānd'), *adj.* Not restrained; free from restraint; not limited in course or scope. — **un're·strain'ed·ly** (-strān'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **un're·strain'ed·ness,** *n.*

un're·straint' (-strānt'), *n.* Freedom from restraint; license.

un·rest'y (ŭn·rĕs'tĭ), *adj.* Restless; restive. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

un·rev'e·nued (ŭn·rĕv'ē·nūd), *adj.* Not having a revenue.

un·rev'er·ence (-rĕv'ĕr·ĕns), *n.* Irreverence.

un·rev'er·end (ŭn·rĕv'ĕr·ĕnd), *adj.* **1.** Not reverend; not deserving reverence or special respect.
2. Disrespectful; irreverent. *Obs.* *Shak.*
— **un·rev'er·end·ly,** *adv.*

un·rev'er·ent (-ĕnt), *adj.* Irreverent. — **un·rev'er·ent·ly,** *adv.* — **un·rev'er·ent·ness,** *n.*

un·rev'o·ca·ble (ŭn·rĕv'ō·kȧ·b'l), *adj.* Irrevocable. — **un·rev'o·ca·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·rev'o·ca·bly,** *adv.*

un're·ward'ed (ŭn'rē·wôr'dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *adj.* Not rewarded; not receiving proper reward or recognition. — **un're·ward'ed·ly,** *adv.*

un·rid' (ŭn·rĭd'), *adj.* Unridden.

un·rid', *adj.* Disordered. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

un·rid'dle (ŭn·rĭd'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *riddle.*] **1.** To read the riddle of; to solve or explain; as, to *unriddle* a mystery.
2. To explain a riddle to. *Rare.*

un·rid'dle·a·ble (ŭn·rĭd'l·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Inexplicable. *Rare.*

un·rid'dler (-lẽr), *n.* One who unriddles.

un·ride' (-rīd'), *adj.* [AS. *ungerȳde* rough, violent.] *Obs.* **a** Immense; enormous; hence, cumbersome; unwieldy; numerous. **b** Cruel; harsh; sharp; rough. — **un·ride'ly,** *adv.*

un·rig' (ŭn·rĭg'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *rig.*] **1.** *Chiefly Naut.* To strip of rigging; as, to *unrig* a ship.
2. To unclothe; undress. *Colloq.*

un·right' (-rīt'), *adj.* [AS. *unriht.* See UN- not; RIGHT.] Not right; as: **a** *Archaic.* Wrong; unjust. **b** *Obs.* Incorrect; not precise or exact. — *adv.* Wrongly. *Obs.*

un·right', *n.* [AS. *unriht.*] Wrong; injustice; a wrong. *Archaic.*

un·right', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *right.*] To wrong. *Obs.*

un·right'eous (ŭn·rī'chŭs), *adj.* [ME. *unrightwis,* fr. AS. *unrihtwīs.* See UN- not; RIGHTEOUS.] **1.** Not righteous; evil; wicked; sinful; as, an *unrighteous* man, act.
2. Specif., contrary to equity; unjust; not merited; as, an *unrighteous* decree or sentence.
— **un·right'eous·ly,** *adv.* — **un·right'eous·ness,** *n.*

un·right'ful (ŭn·rīt'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* Not rightful; esp., unjust. — **un·right'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **un·right'ful·ness,** *n.*

un·right'ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Wrong; false. *Obs.* — *adv.* Wrongly; unjustly. *Rare.*

un·right'wise' (-wīz'), *adj.* Unrighteous.

un·rind' (ŭn·rīnd'), *v. t.* To remove the rind from; figuratively, to undress.

un·ring' (-rĭng'), *v. t.* To deprive of a ring or rings.

un·ringed' (ŭn·rĭngd'; 66), *adj.* Not having or wearing a ring.

un·rip' (ŭn·rĭp'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To rip; as: **a** To cut open; to slit apart. **b** To tear off; to strip off (some covering). **c** Figuratively, to tear the covering from; to reveal; disclose. "*Unrip* your plan." *Barrie.*

un·ripe' (ŭn·rīp'; 66), *adj.* [AS. *unrīpe.*] **1.** Not ripe; not yet mature; as, *unripe* fruit.
2. Precocious; premature; also, unseasonable.
3. Not ready for use; not fully processed and prepared for use; as, *unripe* varnish. *Cant.*
— **un·ripe'ly,** *adv.* — **un·ripe'ness,** *n.*

un·ri'pened (-rī'pĕnd), *adj.* Not ripened; specif., of cheeses, ready for use without curing.

un·ri'valed, un·ri'valled (-rī'vŭld), *adj.* Having no rival; without a competitor; peerless. — **un·ri'valed·ly, un·ri'valled·ly,** *adv.* — **un·ri'valed·ness, un·ri'valled·ness,** *n.*

un·riv'et (ŭn·rĭv'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *rivet.*] **1.** To take out, or loose, the rivets of, as boiler plates.
2. Figuratively, to detach; unloose; undo

un·ro' (ŏŏn·rō'), *n.* [AS. *un-* not + *rōw* rest, quiet; cf. ON. *úrō.*] Want of rest; disquiet; trouble. *Obs.*

un·road'ed (ŭn·rōd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having no roads.

un·roast' (-rōst'), *adj.* Unroasted. *Rare.*

un·robe' (ŭn·rōb'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *robe.*] To disrobe; to undress; to take off one's robes.

un·roll' (ŭn·rōl'), *v.* [1st *un-* + *roll.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To open, as what is rolled, as cloth.
2. Figuratively, to display; spread forth to view; disclose.
3. To remove from a roll or register, as a name. *Now Rare.*
—, *Intransitive:* To become unrolled; to unfold.
— **un·roll'er,** *n.* — **un·roll'ment,** *n.*

un·Ro'man·ized (ŭn·rō'mȧn·īzd), *adj.* **a** Not subjected to Roman arms or customs. **b** *Eccl.* Not subjected to the principles or usages of the Roman Catholic Church.

un'ro·man'tic (ŭn'rō·mȧn'tĭk), *adj.* Not romantic; not fanciful, or entertaining fanciful ideas; matter-of-fact. — **un'ro·man'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **un'ro·man'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **un'ro·man'ti·cal·ness,** *n.*

un·roof' (ŭn·rōōf'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *roof.*] To strip off the roof or covering of, as a house.

un·roost' (-rōōst'), *v. t.* To drive from the roost; hence, to drive away from a customary resting place. — *v. i.* To leave a roost.

un·root' (ŭn·rōōt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *root.*] To tear up by the roots; to eradicate; uproot. — *v. i.* To be or become uprooted.

un·rope' (-rōp'), *v. t.* To remove a rope or ropes from; also, to free by unloosing a rope; as, to *unrope* a horse.

un·rough' (ŭn·rŭf'), *adj.* **a** Not rough. **b** *Obs.* Specif., smoothfaced; unbearded.

un·round' (-round'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] *Phonet.* **a** To spread (the lips) laterally, as in the pronounciation of ē. **b** To pronounce (a sound usually rounded) without lip rounding, or with decreased rounding. Cf. 4th ROUND, 11.

un·rove' (-rōv'), *past tense & past part.* of UNREEVE. Hence: *adj. Naut.* That has been taken out from a block, thimble, or the like.

un·row' (ŭn·rō'), *v. i. Naut.* To cease rowing and lay the oars out of the rowlocks. *Rare.*

un·roy'al (ŭn·roi'ăl), *adj.* Not royal. — **un·roy'al·ly,** *adv.* — **un·roy'al·ness,** *n.*

un·roy'al·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A person not of royal blood. *Rare.*

un·rude' (-rōōd'; 242), *adj.* [See UNRIDE.] Rough; rude. *Obs.*

un·rue'ful·ly (-rōō'fŏŏl·ĭ; -f'l·ĭ), *adv.* **a** Not ruefully. **b** *Obs.* Without mercy.

un·rufe', *n.* [See UNRO.] Trouble; toil. *Obs. Scot.*

un·ruf'fle (ŭn·rŭf'l), *v. i.* [1st *un-* + *ruffle.*] To cease from being ruffled or agitated. — *v. t.* To calm; quiet.
Syn. — Smooth, mollify, soothe.
Ant. — Agitate, disturb, upset.

un·rule' (ŭn·rōōl'), *n.* **1.** Misrule. *Obs.*
2. Lack of rule or government.

un·ruled' (ŭn·rōōld'), *adj.* **1.** Not governed or controlled.
2. Unruly. *Obs.*
Their *unruled* acts show their mind's estate. *Chapman.*
3. Not ruled or marked with lines; as, *unruled* paper.
— **un·rul'ed·ly** (-rōōl'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **un·rul'ed·ness,** *n.*

un·rule'ful, *adj.* Ungovernable. *Scot. & Ir.*

un·rul'i·ment (ŭn·rōōl'ĭ·mĕnt), *n.* Unruliness. *Obs.*

un·rul'y (ŭn·rōōl'ĭ), *adj.;* UN·RUL'I·ER (-l·ẽr); UN·RUL'I·EST. [*un-* not + *ruly.* Cf. RULY.] **1.** Not submissive to rule or restraint; turbulent; ungovernable; refractory; as, an *unruly* boy, conduct, temper; *unruly* facts.
2. Marked by unrest; disorderly; as, an *unruly* city, district, region.
Syn. — See OBSTINATE. **Ant.** — See MANAGEABLE, GENTLE.
— **un·rul'i·ly** (-l·ĭlĭ), *adv.* — **un·rul'i·ness,** *n.*

un·rum'ple (ŭn·rŭm'p'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *rumple.*] To free from rumples; to spread or lay even.

un·ruth' (-rōōth'), *n.* Lack of pity or mercy. *Archaic.*

-uns. A suffix of little or no force, a form of *ones,* used after plural pronouns; as, we-*uns. Dial.*

un·sack' (ŭn·săk'), *v. t.* To remove the sack from; also, to remove from a sack.

un·sac'ra·ment (-săk'rȧ·mĕnt), *v. t.* To deprive of status as a sacrament. *Obs.*

un·sad' (-săd'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sad.*] To free from sadness. *Obs.*

un·sad', *adj.* [AS. *unsæd* unsated. See UN- not; SAD.] Unsteady; unsettled; fickle. *Obs.*

un·sad'den (-săd'n), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sadden.*] To free from sadness. *Rare.*

un·sad'dle (-săd'l), *v.* [1st *un-* + *saddle.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To strip of a saddle; to take the saddle from, as a horse.
2. To throw from the saddle; to unhorse.
—, *Intransitive:* To remove the saddle from a horse.

un·sad'ness (ŭn·săd'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* [From UNSAD.] Infirmity; weakness. *Obs.*

un·safe' (-sāf'), *adj.;* UN·SAF'ER (-sāf'ẽr); UN·SAF'EST. Not safe; exposed or exposing to danger; unreliable. — **un·safe'ly,** *adv.* — **un·safe'ness,** *n.*

un·safe'ty (-tĭ), *n.* Want of safety; unsecurity.

un·said' (ŭn·sĕd'), *adj.* Not said; not spoken or expressed in words.

un·saint' (-sānt'), *v. t.* To deprive of status as a saint.

un·saint'ly, *adj.* Unbecoming to a saint.

un·sa'ked (ŏŏn·sāk'kĕd), *adj.* [*un-* not + *saked.*] Guiltless. *Obs.*

un·sal'a·ble, un·sale'a·ble (ŭn·sāl'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not salable; unmerchantable. — *n.* That which cannot be sold. — **un'·sal·a·bil'i·ty, un'sale·a·bil'i·ty** (ŭn'sāl·ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **un·sal'·a·ble·ness, un·sale'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·sal'a·bly, un·sale'a·bly,** *adv.*

un·same' (-sām'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To alter. *Obs.*

un·sam'pled (-sam'p'ld), *adj.* Not sampled; as: **a** Not tried; not tested by taking a sample from. **b** *Obs.* Not matched or equalled; unequalled.

un'sanc·ti·fi·ca'tion (ŭn'săngk·tĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* Absence or lack of sanctification.

un·sanc'ti·fied (ŭn·săngk'tĭ·fīd), *adj.* Not holy or sanctified; not made sacred or holy, or reserved for religious use. — **un·sanc'ti·fi'ed·ly** (-fī'ĕd·lĭ; -fīd'lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **un·sanc'ti·fi'ed·ness,** *n.*

un·sanc'ti·fy (-fī), *v. t.* To remove the sanctification from; to render unsanctified.

un'sanc·ti·mo'ni·ous (ŭn'săngk·tĭ·mō'nĭ·ŭs; 159), *adj.* Not making a show of, or giving the appearance of, sanctity; hence, irreligious; unholy. — **un'sanc·ti·mo'ni·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **un'sanc·ti·mo'ni·ous·ness,** *n.*

un·sanc'tion (ŭn·săngk'shŭn), *v. t.* To remove the sanction from; to divest of authority.

un·sane' (-sān'), *adj.* Wanting in sanity.

un·san'i·tar'y (-săn'ĭ·tĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tẽr·ĭ), *adj.* Not sanitary; insanitary. — **un·san'i·tar'i·ness** (-l·nĕs; 119), *n.*

un'san·i·ta'tion (ŭn'săn·ĭ·tā'shŭn), *n.* Lack of sanitation, or of proper sanitary precautions.

un·sash' (ŭn·săsh'), *v. t.* To remove the sash from.

un·sa'ti·a·ble (-sā'shĭ·ȧ·b'l; -shȧ·b'l), *adj.* Insatiable. — **un'sa·ti·a·bil'i·ty** (ŭn'sā·shĭ·ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ; -sā·shȧ-), *n.* — **un·sa'ti·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·sa'ti·a·bly,** *adv.*

un·sa'ti·ate (-sā'shĭ·ăt), *adj.* Insatiate.

un'sat·is·fac'tion (ŭn'săt·ĭs·făk'shŭn), *n.* Want of satisfaction.

un'sat·is·fac'to·ry (-tō·rĭ), *adj.* Not satisfactory; as: **a** Not yielding content. **b** Not meeting the issue, problem, or the like; not answering the question. **c** Failing to make amends, or to give satisfaction. — **un'sat·is·fac'to·ri·ly** (-rĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **un'sat·is·fac'to·ri·ness** (-rĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.*

un·sat'is·fy (ŭn·săt'ĭs·fī), *v. t.* To fail to satisfy. *Obs.*

un·sat'is·fy'ing, *adj.* Failing to satisfy, or yield satisfaction; as, an *unsatisfying* meal, book, letter. — **un·sat'is·fy'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **un·sat'is·fy'ing·ness,** *n.*

un·sat'u·ra·ble (ŭn·săt'ū·rȧ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Not saturable.
2. Insatiate. *Obs. Scot.*

un·sat'u·rat'ed (-rāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Not saturated; as: **a** Capable of absorbing or dissolving to a greater degree; as, an *unsaturated* solution. **b** *Chem.* Capable of taking up, or of uniting with, certain other elements or compounds, without the elimination of any side product; thus, aldehyde, ethylene, and ammonia are *unsaturated.* **c** *Petrog.* Relating to minerals which generally do not form in the same rock with quartz, as nephelite, leucite, etc. — **un·sat'u·rat'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **un·sat'u·rat'ed·ness,** *n.*

unsaturated vapor. Superheated vapor, which can be further compressed or cooled without condensation.

un'sat·u·ra'tion (ŭn'săt·ū·rā'shŭn), *n.* Quality or state of being unsaturated.

un·saught' (ŏŏn·sŏŏkt'), *n.* [Cf. ON. *ūsǽtt* disagreement. See UN- not; SAUGHT, *n.*] Discord. *Obs.*

un·saught', *adj.* [Cf. ON. *ūsǽttr.* See UN- not; SAUGHT, *adj.*] At strife or out of accord. *Obs.* — **un·saught'ly,** *adv. Obs.*

un·sa'vor (-sā'vẽr), *v. i.* To lack savor; be unsavory. *Obs.*

un·sa'vored, un·sa'voured (-vẽrd), *adj.* Not savored. — **un·sa'vored·ly, un·sa'voured·ly,** *adv.* — **un·sa'vored·ness, un·sa'voured·ness,** *n.*

un·sa'vor·ly (ŭn·sā'vẽr·lĭ), *adv.* = UNSAVORILY. *Obs.*

un·sa'vor·y, un·sa'vour·y (ŭn·sā'vẽr·ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Not savory; insipid; tasteless.
2. Unpleasant to taste or smell; disagreeable; figuratively, morally offensive; as, an *unsavory* reputation.
— **un·sa'vor·i·ly, un·sa'vour·i·ly** (-ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **un·sa'vor·i·ness, un·sa'vour·i·ness** (-ĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.*

un·say' (ŭn·sā'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *say;* cf. AS. *onsecgan* to renounce, abjure.] To make as if not said; to recant, recall, or retract.

un·scale' (ŭn·skāl'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *scale.*] To divest of scales; to remove scales from.

---

un're·spir'a·ble (ŭn'rē·spīr'ȧ·b'l; ŭn·rĕ·spī'rȧ·b'l), *adj.* un're·spired', *adj.*, un·res'pit·ed, *adj.*, un'resplend'ent, *adj.*, un're·spond'ing, *adj.*, un're·spons'ible, *adj.*, un're·sta'ble, *adj.*, un·rest'ful, *adj.*, un·rest'ful·ly, *adv.*, un·rest'ful·ness, *n.*, un·rest'ingly, *adv.*, un·rest'ing·ness, *n.*, un're·sto'ra·ble, *adj.*, un're·stored', *adj.*, un're·strain'a·ble, *adj.*, un re·strain'a·bly, *adv.*, un're·strict'a·ble, *adj.*, un're·strict'ed, *adj.*, un're·strict'ed·ly, *adj. & adv.*, un're·strict'ed·ness, *n.*, un're·stric'tive, *adj.*, un're·sul'tive, *adj.*, un're·sumed', *adj.*, un're·sump'tive, *adj.*, un'retain'a·ble, *adj.*, un're·tained', *adj.*, un're·tali·a'ted, *adj.*, un're·tal'i·at'ing, *adj.*, un're·tard'a·ble, *adj.*, un're·tard'ed, *adj.*, un·re·ten'tive, *adj.*, un·ret'icent, *adj.*, un·ret'i·nued, *adj.*, un're·tired', *adj.*, un're·tir'ing, *adj.*, un're·tort'ed, *adj.*, un're·touched', *adj.*, un're·tract'a·ble, *adj.*, un're·tract'ed, *adj.*, un're·treat'ing, *adj.*, un're·trench'a·ble, *adj.*, un're·trenched', *adj.*, un're·triev'a·ble, *adj.*, un're·trieved', *adj.*, un're·triev'ing·ly, *adv.*, un·ret'ted, *adj.*, un're·turn'a·ble, *adj.*, un're·turn'a·bly, *adv.*, un're·turned', *adj.*, un're·turn'ing, *adj.*, un're·turn'ing·ly, *adv.*, un're·veal'a·ble, *adj.*, un're·vealed', *adj.*, un're·veal'ed·ness, *n.*, un're·veal'ing, *adj.*, un're·veal'ing·ly, *adv.* See UN-, not.

un'rev·e·la'tion·ize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un're·venged' (ŭn'rē·vĕnjd'), *adj.*, un're·venge'ful, *adj.*, un're·venge'ful·ness, *n.*, un're·veng'ing, *adj.*, un're·veng'ingly, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un·rev'e·nue, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un're·ver'ber·at'ed, *adj.*, un're·vered' (ŭn'rē·vẽrd'), *adj.*, un·rev'er·enced, *adj.*, un'rev·er·en'tial, *adj.*, un're·vers'a·ble, *adj.*, un're·versed', *adj.*, un're·vers'ible, *adj.*, un're·vert'ed, *adj.*, un're·vert'i·ble, *adj.*, un're·vert'ing, *adj.*, un're·vest'ed, *adj.*, un're·vet'ted, *adj.*, un're·view'a·ble, *adj.*, un're·viewed', *adj.*, un're·viled', *adj.*, un're·vised', *adj.*, un're·viv'a·ble, *adj.*, un're·vived', *adj.*, un're·voked', *adj.*, un're·volt'ed, *adj.*, un're·volt'ing, *adj.*, un'rev·o·lu'tion·ar'y, *adj.*, un'rev·o·lu'tion·ized, *adj.*, un're·volved', *adj.*, un're·volv'ing, *adj.*, un're·ward'a·ble, *adj.*, un're·ward'ing, *adj.*, un're·word'ed, *adj.*, un'rhe·tor'i·cal, *adj.*, un'rhe·tor'i·cal·ly, *adv.*, un'rhe·tor'i·cal·ness, *n.* See UN-, not.
un·rhyme', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·rhymed' (ŭn·rīmd'), *adj.*, un·rhyth'mic (ŭn·rĭth'mĭk; -rĭth'mĭk), *adj.*, un·rhyth'mi·cal (-mĭ·kăl), *adj.*, un·rhyth'mi·cal·ly, *adv.*, un·ribbed', *adj.*, un·rib'boned, *adj.*, un·rich', *adj.*, un·riched', *adj.*, un·ricked', *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·richt' (ŭn·rĭkt'). Scot. var. [of UNRIGHT.]

un·rid'a·ble (-rīd'ȧ·b'l), *adj.*, un·rid'a·ble·ness, *n.*, un·rid'a·bly, *adv.*, un·rid'den, (-rĭd'n), *adj.*, un·rid'dled, *adj.*, un·rid'dling, *adj.*, un·rid'ered, un·ridged', *adj.*, un·rid'i·culed, *adj.*, un'ri·dic'u·lous, *adj.*, un·rife', *adj.*, un·rif'fled, *adj.*, un·ri'fled, *adj.*, un·rift'ed, *adj.*, un·rigged', *adj.*, un·rig'ga, *adj.*, un·right'a·ble, *adj.*, un·right'ed, *adj.*, un·rig'id, *adj.*, un·rig'or·ous, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·rimed' (ŭn·rīmd'). Var. of UNRHYMED.
un·rim'pled, *adj.*, un·ring'a·ble, *adj.*, un·ring'ing, *adj.*, un·rinsed', *adj.*, un·ri'ot·ed, *adj.*, un·ri'ot·ing, *adj.*, un·ri'ot·ous, *adj.*, un·ripped', *adj.*, un·rip'en·ing, *adj.*, un·rip'pa·ble, *adj.*, un·ripped', *adj.*, un·rip'ping, *adj.*, un·rip'pled, *adj.*, un·rip'pling, *adj.*, un·rip'pling·ly, *adv.*, un·rip'ped (ŭn·rĭz'n), *adj.*, un·ris'ing, *adj.*, un·risk'a·ble, *adj.*, un·risked', *adj.*, un·risk'y, *adj.*, un·rit'u·al, *adj.*, un·rit·u·al·is'tic, *adj.*, un·ri'val·a·ble, *adj.*, un·rived', *adj.*, un·riv'en (ŭn·rĭv'ĕn), *adj.*, un·riv'et·ed, *adj.*, un·riv'et·ing, *adj.*, un·road'wor·thy, *adj.*, un·roam'ing, *adj.*, un·roast'ed, *adj.*, un·robbed', *adj.*, un·robed', *adj.*, un'ro·bust', *adj.*, un·rocked', *adj.*, un'ro·co'co, *adj.*, un·rod'ded, *adj.*, un·rolled', *adj.*, un·roll'a·ble, *adj.*, un·rolled', *adj.*, un·roll'ing, *adj.*, un·Ro'man, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·Ro'man·ize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un'ro·man'ti·cized, *adj.*, un·roofed', *adj.*, un·roof'ing, *adj.*, un·room'y, *adj.*, un·roost'ed, *adj.*, un·roost'ing, *adj.*, un·root'ed, *adj.*, un·root'ing, *adj.*, un·roped', *adj.*, un·rosed', *adj.*, un·ros'ined, *adj.*, un·ros'trated, *adj.*, un·ro'tat·ed, *adj.*, un·ro'tat·ing, *adj.*, un·rot'ted, *adj.*, un·rot'ten, *adj.*, un'ro·tund', *adj.*, un·rouged', *adj.*, un·rough'ened, *adj.*, un·round'ed, *adj.*, un·round'ing, *adj.*, un·rous'a·ble, *adj.*, un·roused', *adj.*, un·rout'a·ble, *adj.*, un·routed, *adj.*, un·rot'ed, *adj.*, un·row'ing, *adj.*, un·rowed', *adj.*, un·row'eled, *adj.*, un·roy'alized, *adj.*, un·rubbed', *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·rub'bish, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·ru'bi·fied, *adj.*, un·ru'bricated, *adj.*, un·ru'bri·cat'ed, *adj.*, un·ruck'ered, *adj.*, un·rud'dled, *adj.*, un·rue'ful, *adj.*, un·ruff'a·ble, *adj.*, un·ruffled', *adj.*, un·ruf'fled, *adj.*, un·ruf'fling, *adj.*, un·rug'ged, *adj.*, un·ru'in·a·ble, *adj.*, un·ru'in·at'ed, *adj.*, un·ru'ined, *adj.*, un·rul'a·ble, *adj.*, un·rul'a·ble·ness, *n.*, un·ru'ral, *adj.*, un·rul'ed, *adj.*, un·ru'ral·nat'ing, *adj.*, un·ru'ral·nat'ing·ly, *adv.*, un·rum'maged, *adj.*, un·ru'mored, *adj.*, un·rum'pled, *adj.*, un·run', *adj.*, un·rung', *adj.*, un·rup'tured, *adj.*, un·rus'tical, *adj.*, un·rushed', *adj.*, un·Rus'sian, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·rust', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·rust'ed, *adj.*, un·rus'tic, *adj.*, un·rus'ti·cated, *adj.*, un·rus'tling, *adj.*, un'sab·bat'i·cal, *adj.*, un·sa'bered, un·sa'bred, *adj.*, un·sa'bled, *adj.*, un'sac·char'ic, *adj.*, un'sac·er·do'tal, *adj.*, un'sacer·do'tal·ly, *adv.*, un·sacked', *adj.*, un'sac·ra·men'tal, *adj.*, un'sac·ra·men'tal·ly, *adv.*, un'sac·ra·ment·tar'i·an, *adj.*, un·sa'cred, *adj.*, un·sa'cred·ly, *adv.*, un·sac'ri·fice·a·ble, *adj.*, un·sac'ri·fice·a·bly, *adv.*, un·sac'rificed, *adj.*, un'sac·ri·fi'cial, *adj.*, un·sac'ri·fic'ing, *adj.*, un'sac·ri·le'gious, *adj.*, un·sad', *adj.*, un·sad'dened, *adj.*, un·sad'dled, *adj.*, un·sad'dling, *adj.*, un·safe'guard'ed, *adj.*, un'sa·ga'cious, *adj.*, un·sage', *adj.*, un·sag'ging, *adj.*, un·sail'a·ble, *adj.*, unsailed', *adj.*, un·sai'lor·like', *adj.*, un·saint'ed, *adj.*, un·saint'like', *adj.*, un·sal'a·ri·ed, *adj.*, un·sales'man·like', *adj.*, un·sa'line, *adj.*, un·sal'i·vat'ed, *adj.*, un·sal'ly·ing, *adj.*, un·salm'on·like', *adj.*, un·salt', *adj.*, un·salt'a·ble, *adj.*, un·sal'tu·ta'ry, *adj.*, un·salt'ed, *adj.*, un'sa·lu'bri·ous, *adj.*, un·sal'u·tar'y, *adj.*, un·salu'ter·ed, *adj.*, un·sa·lut'ing, *adj.*, un'sal·va·bil'i·ty, *n.*, un·sal'vable, *adj.*, un·sal'va·ble·ness, *n.*, un·sal'vaged, *adj.*, un·salved' (ŭn·sălvd'), *adj.*, un·sanc'ti·fying, *adj.*, un·sanc'tion·a·ble, *adj.*, un·sanc'tioned, *adj.*, un·sanc'tion·ing, *adj.*, un·sanc'titude, *n.*, un·sanc'ti·ty, *n.*, unsanc'tu·ar'ied, *adj.*, un·san'·daled, *adj.*, un·sand'ed, *adj.*, unsan'gui·nar'y, *adj.*, un·san'guine, *adj.*, un·san'guine·ly, *adv.*, un·san'guine·ness, *n.*, un'san·guin'e·ous, *adj.*, un'sanguin'e·ous·ly, *adv.*, un·san'tat'ed, *adj.*, un·san'i·ty, *n.*, un'sa·pon'i·fi'a·ble, *adj.*, un'sapon'i·fied', *adj.*, un·sapped', *adj.*, un·sap'py, *adj.*, un'·Sar·a·cen'ic, *adj.*, un·sar·cas'tic, *adj.*, un'·sar·don'ic, *adj.*, un'sar·to'ri·al, *adj.*, un·sashed', *adj.*, un·sat'a·ble, *adj.*, un'sa·tan'ic, *adj.*, un·sat'ed, *adj.*, un·sat'ed·ly, *adv.*, un·sat'ed·ness, *n.*, un·sat'i·at'ed, *adj.*, un·sa'ti·at'ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·sat'in, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·sat'ire, *v. t.*, un·sat'i·rize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un'sa·tir'i·cal, *adj.*, un'sa·tir'ical·ly, *adv.*, un·sat'i·rized, *adj.*, un·sat'i·fi'a·ble, *adj.*, un·sat'isfi'a·ble·ness, *n.*, un·sat'is·fi'a·bly, *adv.*, un·sat'is·fied, *adj.*, un·sat'is·fied·ly, *adv.*, un·sat'is·fiedness, *n.*, un·sat'yr·like', *adj.*, unsauced', *adj.*, un·sau'ri·an, *adj.*, un·saw'a·ble, un·sawe'a·ble, *adj.*, un·saw'ed, un·saw'ing, *adj.*, un·sawed', *adj.*, un·sawn', *adj.*, un·Sax'on, *adj.*, un'say·a·bil'ity, *n.*, un·say'a·ble, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·scab'bard, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·scab'bard·ed, *adj.*, unscabbed', *adj.*, un·scal'loped, *adj.*, un·scal'a·ble, un·scal'ed, *adj.*, un·scal'a·ble, *adv.* See UN-, NOT.

---

un·scale' (ŭn·skāl'), *v. i.* To climb down.
un·scaled' (-skāld'), *adj.* Not scaled; having no scales. — **un·scaled'ness,** *n.*
un·scap'a·ble (ŭn·skāp'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not to be escaped. *Obs.*
un·scathed' (-skāthd', -skăthd'), *adj.* Wholly unharmed; not injured. — **un·scathed'ly,** *adv.* — **un·scathed'ness,** *n.*
un·scent' (ŭn·sĕnt'), *v. t.* To deprive of scent.
un·scent'ed (-sĕn'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Deprived of scent; having no scent; as, an *unscented* soap or talcum powder.
un·schol'ar (-skŏl'ẽr), *n.* One not a scholar. *Obs.*
un·schol'ar, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·schooled' (ŭn·skōōld'), *adj.* **1.** Not schooled; untaught; untrained; hence, not artificial.
2. Having no school.
— **un·school'ed·ly** (-skōōl'ĕd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **un·school'ed·ness,** *n.*
un·sci'ence (ŭn·sī'ĕns), *n.* Absence or reverse of science. *Obs.*
un·sci'enced (-ĕnst), *adj.* Unversed in science.
un'sci·en·tif'ic (ŭn'sī·ĕn·tĭf'ĭk), *adj.* Not scientific; as: **a** Not used in scientific work. **b** Not in accord with the principles and methods of science. **c** Not showing scientific knowledge, or familiarity with scientific methods. — **un'sci·en·tif'i·cal** (-I·kȧl), *adj.* — **un'sci·en·tif'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*
un·scotch' (ŭn·skŏch'), *v. t.* To take a scotch from under, as from under a wheel.
un·scot'ti·fy (-skŏt'ĭ·fī), *v. t.* Also **un–Scotch'** (-skŏch'). To render not Scotch; to deprive of Scotch character or characteristics.
un·scram'ble (ŭn·skrăm'b'l), *v. t.* To separate a conglomeration into its original elements; — originally in the phrase "You can't *unscramble* eggs," attributed to **J. P. Morgan** (1837–1913), American financier, referring to the attempt to dissolve certain trusts.
un·scraped' (-skrāpt'), *adj.* Not scraped.
unscraped ginger. See GINGER, *n.*, **2 a.**
un·screen' (ŭn·skrēn'), *v. t.* To remove the screen from; unveil.
un·screw' (ŭn·skrōō'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *screw.*] To draw the screws from; to loose from screws; also, to loosen or withdraw (anything, as a screw) by turning it. — *v. i.* To be or to become unscrewed; to admit of being unscrewed.
un·scru'pu·lous (ŭn·skrōō'pū·lŭs), *adj.* Not scrupulous; unprincipled. — **un'scru·pu·los'i·ty** (ŭn'skrōō·pū·lŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·scru'pu·lous·ly,** *adv.* — **un·scru'pu·lous·ness,** *n.*
Syn. — Unprincipled, untrustworthy.
Ant. — Honorable. See SCRUPULOUS.
un·scru'ta·ble (ŭn·skrōō'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Inscrutable. *Rare.*
un·scutch'eoned (-skŭch'ŭnd), *adj.* Lacking an escutcheon.
un·seal' (ŭn·sēl'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *seal.*] **1.** To break or remove the seal of; to open, as what is sealed, as a letter.
2. To disclose, as a secret. *Obs.*
un·seal'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who or that which unseals.
un·seam' (ŭn·sēm'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *seam.*] To open the seam or seams of; to rip; to cut open.
un·search'a·ble (ŭn·sûr'chȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not searchable or explorable; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious. — **un·search'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·search'a·bly,** *adv.*
un·search'a·ble, *n.* An unsearchable thing.
un·sea'son (ŭn·sē'z'n), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *season.*] To deprive of seasoning; to impair the seasoned fitness of.

Why do I send this rustic madrigal,
That may thy tuneful ear *unseason* quite? *Spenser.*

un·sea'son, *n.* The wrong season. *Obs.*
un·sea'son·a·ble (-ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not seasonable; being, done, or occurring, out of the proper season; ill-timed; untimely; too early or too late; as, *unseasonable* advice; *unseasonable* cold; *unseasonable* food. — **un·sea'son·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·sea'son·a·bly,** *adv.*
un·sea'son·a·ble, *adv.* Unseasonably. *Obs.*
un·sea'soned (-z'nd), *adj.* **1.** Not seasoned.
2. Not in season; esp., not developed to maturity in regular course; figuratively, lacking age and experience; immature; formerly also, specif., untimely.
3. = UNFRIME (of furs).
un·seat' (ŭn·sēt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *seat.*] **1.** To throw from one's seat; to deprive of, or remove from, a seat.
2. Specif., to deprive of the right to sit in a legislative or like body, as for fraud in election.
un·seat'ed (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Not seated; as: **a** Having lost one's seat, as a rider; unhorsed. **b** Having lost one's right to sit in a legislative or like body. **c** *Obs.* Not settled; unoccupied.
2. *U. S. Hist.* Designating: **a** Lands not yet possessed or actually occupied, as formerly in the western parts of North America. **b** In Pennsylvania, lands subject to taxation but not yet actually taxed or occupied.
un·sea'wor'thy (ŭn·sē'wûr'thĭ), *adj.* Not seaworthy; not in proper condition to go to sea. — **un·sea'wor'thi·ness** (-thĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*
un·sec'ond·ed (ŭn·sĕk'ŭn·dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Not seconded; not supported, aided, or assisted; as, the motion was *unseconded;* the attempt was *unseconded.*
2. Not exemplified a second time. *Obs.*
un·se'cre·cy (ŭn·sē'krĕ·sĭ), *n.* Want of secrecy.
un·se'cret (-krĕt; -krĭt; 119), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *secret.*] To disclose. *Obs.* — **un·se'cret,** *adj.*
un'sec·tar'i·an (ŭn'sĕk·târ'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Not sectarian; not bound to one sect, or devoted to the promotion of the interests of a sect. — **un'sec·tar'i·an·ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*
un·sec'u·lar·ize (ŭn·sĕk'ū·lẽr·īz), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To cause to become not secular; as: **a** Not firmly fastened or placed. **b** Not safe.
un'se·cure' (ŭn'sē·kūr'), *adj.* Insecure. — **un'se·cure'ly,** *adv.* — **un'se·cure'ness,** *n.* — **un'se·cu'ri·ty** (-kū'rĭ·tĭ), *n.*
un·se·cured' (-kūrd'), *adj.* Not secured; as: **a** Not fastened or bound. **b** Not made safe. **c** *Com. & Finance.* Not having security provided for payment; as, *unsecured* debts; an *unsecured* note. — **un'se·cur'ed·ly** (-kūr'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **un'se·cur'ed·ness,** *n.*
un·see' (ŭn·sē'), *v. t.* To fail to see; sometimes, to forget the sight of.
un·seel' (-sēl'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *seel.*] To open, as the seeled eyes of a hawk; hence, to enlighten. *Obs.*
un·seel'i·ness (-sēl'ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Unhappiness. *Obs.*
un·seem'ing (-sēm'ĭng), *adj.* Unfitting; unseemly. *Archaic.* — **un·seem'ing·ly,** *adv.* *Archaic.*
un·seem'ly (ŭn·sēm'lĭ), *adj.;* UN·SEEM'LI·ER (-lĭ·ẽr); UN·SEEM'LI·EST. Not seemly; unbecoming; indecent. "An *unseemly* outbreak of temper." *Hawthorne.*
— **un·seem'li·ly,** *adv.* — **un·seem'li·ness,** *n.*
Syn. and **Ant.** — See IMPROPER.
un·seem'ly, *adv.* Not seemly.
un·seen' (ŭn·sēn'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Not seen or discovered; sometimes, specif.: **a** Invisible; as, the *unseen* audience over the radio; the *unseen* world which lies about us. **b** Not hitherto seen; specif., *Colloq.,* = SIGHT, *adj.* See UNSIGHT, *adj.*
2. Unskilled; inexperienced. *Obs.*
un·seen', *n.* **a** Something not seen. **b** Something hitherto unseen; specif., *Colloq.,* a passage for sight translation.
un·seize' (-sēz'), *v. t.* To detach; let go of. *Obs.*
un·sel' (ŏŏn·sĕl'), *n.* [AS. *unsæl.*] A bad, unhappy, or useless, person. *Obs.*
un·sel'dom (ŭn·sĕl'dŭm), *adv.* **a** Frequently. **b** In the phrase *not unseldom,* infrequently; — a misuse.
un·self' (ŭn·sĕlf'), *v. t.;* UN·SELF'ED (-sĕlft'); UN·SELF'ING. To do away with selfhood or selfishness in.
un·self', *n.* That which is not self.
un·self'ish (-sĕl'fĭsh), *adj.* Not selfish; generous. — **un·self'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **un·self'ish·ness,** *n.*
un·self'ish, *v. t.* To render unselfish.
un·self'ness, *n.* Unselfishness. *Rare.*
un·selth' (ŏŏn·sĕlth'), *n.* [AS. *unsælth.*] Misfortune; disadvantage. *Obs.*
un·se'ly (ŭn·sē'lĭ), *adj.* [AS. *unsæliq.* See UN- not; SILLY.] Not blessed or happy; wretched; miserable; also, wicked; harmful. — **un·se'li·ness** (-lĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* *Both Obs.*
un·sem'i·nared (ŭn·sĕm'ĭ·nẽrd), *adj.* [See 1st UN-; SEMEN.] Deprived of seminal energy. *Obs.*
un'sen·sa'tion·al (ŭn'sĕn·sā'shŭn·ăl), *adj.* Not sensational; as: **a** Not involving or inducing sensation. **b** Not startling, exciting, or appealing by melodramatic means.
un·sense' (ŭn·sĕns'), *n.* Want of sense.
un·sense', *v. t.* To render insensible. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
un·sensed' (ŭn·sĕnst'), *adj.* Wanting a distinct meaning. *R.*
un'sen·si·bil'i·ty (ŭn'sĕn·sĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Want of sensibility. *Rare.*
un·sen'si·ble (-sĕn'sĭ·b'l), *adj.* Insensible. — **un·sen'si·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·sen'si·bly,** *adv.* *All Chiefly Dial.*
un·sen'su·al·ize (-sĕn'shōō·ȧl·īz; -sĕns'ū·), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To elevate from the domain of the senses; to purify.
un·sen'tenced (ŭn·sĕn'tĕnst), *adj.* **1.** Not sentenced.
2. Not pronounced, as a sentence or judgment.
un·sent'-for', *adj.* Not sent for.
un'sen·ti·men'tal (ŭn'sĕn·tĭ·mĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* Not sentimental; not characterized or dominated by sentiment. — **un'sen·ti·men·tal'i·ty** (-mĕn·tăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un'sen·ti·men'tal·ly,** *adv.*
un'sen·ti·men'tal·ist (-Ĭst), *n.* One not a sentimentalist.
un·sep'a·ra·ble (ŭn·sĕp'ȧ·rȧ·b'l), *adj.* Inseparable. — **un·sep'a·ra·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·sep'a·ra·bly,** *adv.*
un·sep'tate (ŭn·sĕp'tāt), *adj.* Not septate or partitioned.
un·sep'tat·ed (-tāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Unseptate.
‖**Un'ser Fritz'** (ŏŏn'zĕr frĭts'). [G.] Lit., Our Fritz; — a nickname of Prussian soldiers for Crown Prince Frederick William (1831–88), afterwards Frederick III, of Germany.
un·served' (ŭn·sûrvd'), *adj.* **1.** Not served; not waited on; not furnished with something.
2. Of churches, parishes, etc., not having a priest, minister, or the like, in attendance.
3. Of legal writs, summonses, etc., not served on a person.
un·serv'ice (-sûr'vĭs), *n.* Want or neglect of service. *Obs.*
un·serv'ice·a·ble (-ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not serviceable. — **un'serv·ice·a·bil'i·ty,** *n.* — **un·serv'ice·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·serv'ice·a·bly,** *adv.*
un·set' (ŭn·sĕt'), *v. t.* **a** To undo the setting of. **b** To unsettle; dislocate.
un·set' (ŭn·sĕt'), *adj.* Not set; as: **a** Not fixed in place; of plants, not planted. **b** Not fixed in time; not appointed. **c** Not fixed as a fact; undetermined. **d** Not fixed in a setting; not mounted; as, *unset* diamonds. **e** Of a broken bone, not set so as to mend properly.
un·set'ting (ŭn·sĕt'ĭng), *adj.* Not setting.

Where seems *unsetting* light the sky
And flowers and fruit abound. *J. H. Newman.*

un·set'ting (ŭn·sĕt'ĭng), *n.* *Civil Engin.* A method of supporting, by buttresses resting on inverted arches, the opposite masonry walls of a cutting through loose strata.
un·set'tle (ŭn·sĕt'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *settle.*] To move or loosen from a settled position or state; to make unstable; to unfix; displace; disorder. — *v. i.* To become unsettled or unfixed; to be disordered.

His wits begin to *unsettle.* *Shak.*

un·set'tled (-'ld), *adj.* Not settled; as: **a** Not fixed in position. **b** Not fixed in character; restless. **c** Not calm, tranquil, or the like; disturbed; unquiet. **d** Not settled down and cleared of sediment, as a liquid. **e** Not decided in mind; undetermined. **f** Not paid or discharged, as a debt. **g** Not occupied by settlers. — **un·set'tled·ness,** *n.*
un·set'tle·ment (-'l·mĕnt), *n.* State or fact of being unsettled.
un·sev'en (ŭn·sĕv'ĕn), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *seven.*] To render other than seven. *Obs.*
un·sew' (ŭn·sō'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sew.*] To undo, as something sewn, or something enclosed by sewing; to rip apart; to take out the stitches of.
un·sew'ered (-sū'ẽrd), *adj.* Not provided with a sewer, or drain.
un·sex' (ŭn·sĕks'), *v. t.;* UN·SEXED' (-sĕkst'); UN·SEX'ING. [1st *un-* + *sex.*] To deprive of sex, or of qualities becoming one's sex; esp., to make unfeminine in character, manners, occupation, or the like; as, to *unsex* a woman.
un·shack'le (ŭn·shăk'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *shackle.*] To loose from shackles or bonds; to set free from restraint.
un·shad'ow (-shăd'ō), *v. t.* To rid of shadow or shadows; hence, to clear up; to reveal.
un·shaked' (ŭn·shāk'ĕn), *adj.* Unshaken. *Obs.*
un·shak'en (-shāk'ĕn), *adj.* Not shaken; steady. — **un·shak'en·ly,** *adv.* — **un·shak'en·ness,** *n.*
un·shale' (-shāl'), *v. t.* To strip the shale from; hence, to reveal. *Obs.*
un·shame'ful (-shām'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* Without shame; immodest. — **un·shame'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **un·shame'ful·ness,** *n.*
un·shape' (ŭn·shāp'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *shape.*] To deprive of shape, or of proper shape; to disorder; derange.
un·shaped' (ŭn·shāpt'; 66), *adj.* [See UN- not.] Not shaped; shapeless; misshapen. — **un·shaped'ness,** *n.*
un·shap'en (-shāp'ĕn), *adj.* Unshaped. — **un·shap'en·ly,** *adv.* — **un·shap'en·ness,** *n.*
un·sharp'en (-shär'pĕn), *v. t.* To remove the sharpness of; to make dull.
un·shave' (-shāv'), *adj.* Unshaven. *Obs.*
un·shaved' (-shāvd'), *adj.* Unshaven. — **un·shav'ed·ly** (-shāv'ĕd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **un·shav'ed·ness,** *n.*
un·shav'en (-shāv'ĕn), *adj.* Not shaved; hence, hairy. — **un·shav'en·ly,** *adv.* — **un·shav'en·ness,** *n.*
un·shawl' (-shôl'), *v. t.* To remove (one's) shawl.
un·sheaf' (-shēf'), *v. t.* To take from a sheaf; as, to *unsheaf* grain.
un·sheathe' (ŭn·shēth'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sheath.*] To draw or remove from or as from sheath or scabbard, as a sword.

Their power to *unsheathe* the taste and spur the flagging appetite. *John Burroughs.*

un·shed' (ŭn·shĕd'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Not parted or divided, as the hair. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
2. Not given off, let fall, thrown off, etc.; as, *unshed* tears.
un·sheet' (-shēt'), *v. t.* To divest of a sheet.
un·shell' (ŭn·shĕl'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *shell.*] To strip the shell from; to take out of the shell; specif., to hatch.
un·shel'ter·a·ble (-shĕl'tẽr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not shelterable; also, not to be sheltered from.
un·shelve' (-shĕlv'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To remove from or as from a shelf.
un·shent' (-shĕnt'), *adj.* Unharmed; unspoiled. *Archaic.*
un·sher'iff (-shĕr'ĭf), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sheriff.*] To depose from the office of sheriff. *Rare.*
un·shewed' (-shōd'), *adj.* Unshown.
un·shift'a·ble (-shĭf'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not shiftable; as: **a** Not capable of being changed from place to place. **b** *Obs.* Shiftless; helpless.
un·shift'i·ness (-tĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Shiftlessness.
un·ship' (ŭn·shĭp'), *v.* [1st *un-* + *ship.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To take out of a ship or vessel; as, to *unship* goods; hence, broadly, to unload; unburden.
2. *Naut.* To remove or detach, as an oar, tiller, etc., from its proper position or connection when in use.
—, *Intransitive:* **a** To become detached or removed. **b** To be unloaded.
un·ship'ment, *n.* Act of unshipping, or state of being unshipped; displacement. *Rare.*
un·shoe' (ŭn·shōō'), *v. t.* To remove a shoe or shoes from.
un·shook' (-shŏŏk'), *adj.* Unshaken. *Obs.*

---

un·scal'loped, *adj.*, **un·scal'y,** *adj.*, **un·scamped',** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·scan'dal·ize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·scan'dal·ized, *adj.*, **un·scan'dal·ous,** *adj.*, **un·scan'na·ble,** *adj.*, **un·scanned',** *adj.*, **un·scant'ed,** *adj.*, **un·scant'y,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·scarb', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·scarce', *adj.*, **un·scared',** *adj.*, **un·scarfed',** *adj.*, **un·scar'i·fied,** *adj.*, **un·scarred',** *adj.*, **un·scat'tered,** *adj.*, **un·scav'en·gered,** *adj.*, **un·sce'nic,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·scep'tered, un·scep'tred, *adj.*, **un·scep'ter, un·scep'tre,** *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·sched'uled, *adj.*, **un'schem·at'ic,** *adj.*, **un·sche'ma·tized,** *adj.*, **un·schol'ar·like',** *adj.*, **un·schol'ar·ly,** *adj.*, **un'scho·las'tic,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·school', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·scin'til·lat·ing, *adj.*, **un·sci'oned,** *adj.*, **un·scis'sored,** *adj.*, **un·scoffed',** *adj.*, **un·scoff'ing,** *adj.*, **un·scolded',** *adj.*, **un·sconced',** *adj.*, **un·scooped',** *adj.*, **un·scorched',** *adj.*, **un·scored',** *adj.*, **un·sco'ri·fied,** *adj.*, **un·scor'ing,** *adj.*, **un·scorned',** *adj.*, **un·scorn'ful,** *adj.*, **un·scorn'ful·ly,** *adv.*, **un·scorn'ful·ness,** *n.*, **un·scotched',** *adj.*, **un·Scot'tish** *adj.*, **un·scoured'** (-skourd'), *adj.*, **un·scourged** (-skûrjd'), *adj.*, **un·scowl'ing,** *adj.*, **un·scram'bling,** *adj.*, **un·scraped',** *adj.*, **un·scratch'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·scratched',** *adj.*, **un·scratch'ing,** *adj.*, **un·scratch'ing·ly,** *adv.*, **un·scrawled',** *adj.*, **un·screen'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·screen'a·bly,** *adv.*, **un·screened',** *adj.*, **un·screw'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·screwed',** *adj.*, **un·screw'ing,** *adj.*, **un·scrib'al,** *adj.*, **un·scrib'bled,** *adj.*, **un·scribed',** *adj.*, **un·scrimped',** *adj.*, **un·scrip'tur·al·ism,** *n.*, **un·scrip'tur·al·ist,** *n.*, **un·scrip'tur·al·ity,** *n.*, **un·scrip'tur·al·ly,** *adv.*, **un·scrip'tur·al·ness,** *n.*, **un·scrubbed',** *adj.*, **un·scru'pled,** *adj.*, **un·scru'ti·nized,** *adj.*, **un·scru'ti·niz'ing,** *adj.*, **un·scru'ti·niz'ing·ly,** *adv.*, **un·sculp'tur·al,** *adj.*, **un·sculp'tured,** *adj.*, **un·scummed',** *adj.*, **un·sea'far'ing,** *adj.*, **un·seal'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·sealed',** *adj.*, **un·seal'ing,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·sea'man·like', *adj.*, **un·sea'man·ship,** *n.*, **un·seamed',** *adj.*, **un·seam'ing,** *adj.*, **un·searched',** *adj.*, **un·search'er·like',** *adj.*, **un·search'ing,** *adj.*, **un·seared',** *adj.*, **un'se·ced'ing,** *adj.*, **un'se·cluded',** *adj.*, **un'se·clu'sive,** *adj.*, **un·sec're·tar'y·like',** *adj.*, **un'se·cret'ed,** *adj.*, **un'se·cret'ing,** *adj.*, **un·se'cret·ly,** *adv.*, **un·se'cret·ness,** *n.* See UN-, not.
un'sec·tar'i·an·ize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·sec'tion·al, *adj.*, **un·sec'u·lar,** *adj.*, **un·sec'u·lar·ized,** *adj.*, **un'se·date',** *adj.*, **un·sed'en·tar'y,** *adj.*, **un'se·di'tious,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un'se·duce', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un'se·duced', *adj.*, **un'se·duc'ible,** *adj.*, **un'se·duc'tive,** *adj.*, **un·sed'u·lous,** *adj.*, **un·see'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·seed'ed,** *adj.*, **un·see'ing,** *adj.*, **un·seek'ing,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·seeled', ✝ UNCELLED.
unseely. ✝ UNSELLY.
un·seethed', *adj.*, **un·seg'mented,** *adj.*, **un·seg're·ga·ble,** *adj.*, **un·seg're·gat'ed,** *adj.*, **un·seg're·gat'ed·ness,** *n.*, **un·seg'nor'ial,** *adj.*, **un·seig'nic,** *adj.*, **un·seiz'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·seized',** *adj.*, **un'se·lect',** *adj.*, **un'se·lect'ed,** *adj.*, **un'se·lect'ing,** *adj.*, **un'se·lec'tive,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·self-as·ser'tive, *adj.*, **un'self·cen'tered,** *adj.*, **un'self·cen'tred,** *adj.*, **un'self·change'ing,** *adj.*, **un'self·con'fi·dent,** *adj.*, **un'·self·con'scious,** *adj.*, **un'self·con'scious·ly,** *adv.*, **un'self·con'scious·ness,** *n.*, **un'self·de·ny'ing,** *adj.*, **un'self·de·ter'mined,** *adj.*, **un'self·ev'i·dent,** *adj.*, **un'self·in·dul'gent,** *adj.*, **un'self·know'ing,** *adj.*, **un·self'like',** *adj.*, **un'self·o·pin'ion·at'ed,** *adj.*, **un'self·pos·sessed',** *adj.*, **un'self·re·flect'ing,** *adj.*, **un'self·right'eous,** *adj.*, **un'self·sac'ri·fic'ing,** *adj.*, **un'self·suf·fi'cient,** *adj.*, **un'·self·sup·port'ed,** *adj.*, **un'self·val'u·ing,** *adj.*, **un'self·willed',** *adj.*, **un'self·willed'ness,** *n.* See UN-, not.
un·sell'ing, *adj.*, **un'·Se·mit'ic,** *adj.*, **un'sen·a·to'ri·al,** *adj.*, **un'·se·nes'cent,** *adj.*, **un·sen'si·tive,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·sen'si·tize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·sen'si·tized, *adj.*, **un·sen'sory,** *adj.*, **un·sen'su·al,** *adj.*, **un·sen'su·al·ized,** *adj.*, **un·sen'su·al·ly,** *adv.*, **un·sen'su·ous,** *adj.*, **un·sen'su·ous·ness,** *n.*, **un·sent',** *adj.*, **un·sen·ten'tious,** *adj.*, **un·sen'tient,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un'sen·ti·men'tal·ize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·sen'ti·neled, un·sen'ti·nelled, *adj.*, **un·sep'a·rate,** *adj.*, **un·sep'a·rat'ed,** *adj.*, **un·sep'ul·cher,** *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·sep'ul·chered, un·sep'ul·chred, *adj.*, **un·se·pul'chral,** *adj.*, **un·sep'ul·tured,** *adj.*, **un·se'quenced,** *adj.*, **un'se·quen'tial,** *adj.*, **un'se·ques'tered,** *adj.*, **un'se·raph'ic,** *adj.*, **un·Ser·bi·an,** *adj.*, **un'ser·e·nad'ed,** *adj.*, **un'se·rene',** *adj.*, **un·ser'like',** *adj.*, **un·se'ri·ous,** *adj.*, **un·se'ri·ous·ness,** *n.*, **un·ser'rat·ed,** *adj.*, **un·ser'ried,** *adj.*, **un·serv'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·serv'ice·like',** *adj.*, **un·ser'vile,** *adj.*, **un'ses·qui·pe·da'li·an,** *adj.*, **un·set'ting,** *adj.*, **un·set'tle·a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·set'tling,** *adj.*, **un·sev'er·a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·sev'er·a·ble·ness,** *n.*, **un'se·vere',** *adj.*, **un·sev'ered** (ŭn·sĕv'ẽrd), *adj.*, **un·sev'ered·ly,** *adv.*, **un·sev'ered·ness,** *n.*, **un·sewed',** *adj.*, **un·sew'ing,** *adj.*, **un·sewn',** *adj.*, **un·sexed',** *adj.*, **un·sex'ing,** *adj.*, **un·sex'like',** *adj.*, **un·sex'ual,** *adj.*, **un·shack'led,** *adj.*, **un·shack'ling,** *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·shade', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·shad'ed (-shăd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.*, **un·shad'ow·a·ble** (-shăd'ō·ȧ·b'l), *adj.*, **un·shad'owed** (-ōd), *adj.*, **un·shad'y** (-shăd'ĭ), *adj.*, **un·shaft'ed,** *adj.*, **un·shak'a·ble,** **un·shake'a·ble** (-shāk'ȧ·b'l), *adj.*, **un·shak'a·bly,** **un·shake'a·bly,** *adv.*, **un'·Shake·spear'e·an,** *adj.*, **un·shak'ing,** *adj.*, **un·shak'ing·ness,** *n.*, **un·shaled',** *adj.*, **un·sham'a·ble,** **un·shame'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·sham'a·ble·ness,** **un·shame'a·ble·ness,** *n.*, **un·sham'a·bly,** **un·shame'a·bly,** *adv.*, **un·shamed',** *adj.*, **un·shame'faced',** *adj.*, **un·shame'faced'ness,** *n.*, **un·shammed',** *adj.*, **un·shanked',** *adj.*, **un·shap'a·ble,** **un·shape'a·ble** (ŭn·shāp'ȧ·b'l), *adj.*, **un·shap'li·ness,** *n.*, **un·shape'ly,** *adj.*, **un·shar'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·shared',** *adj.*, **un·shar'ed·ness,** *n.*, **un·shar'ing,** *adj.*, **un·sharp',** *adj.*, **un·sharped',** *adj.*, **un·sharp'ened,** *adj.*, **un·sharp'en·ing,** *adj.*, **un·sharp'ing,** *adj.*, **un·shat'tered,** *adj.*, **un·shav'a·ble,** **un·shave'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·sheared',** *adj.*, **un·sheathed',** *adj.*, **un·sheath'ing,** *adj.*, **un·sheet'ed,** *adj.*, **un·sheet'ing,** *adj.*, **un·shelled',** *adj.*, **un·shell'ing,** *adj.*, **un·shel'tered,** *adj.*, **un·shel'ter·ing,** *adj.*, **un·shep'herd·ed,** *adj.*, **un·shep'herd·ing,** *adj.*, **un·shield'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·shield'ed,** *adj.*, **un·shield'ing,** *adj.*, **un·shift'ed,** *adj.*, **un·shift'ing,** *adj.*, **un·shifty,** *adj.*, **un·shim'mer·ing,** *adj.*, **un·shin'gled,** *adj.*, **un·shin'ing,** *adj.*, **un·ship'like',** *adj.*, **un·shipped',** *adj.*, **un·ship'ping,** *adj.* & *n.*, **un·ship'shape',** *adj.*, **un·ship'wrecked',** *adj.*, **un·shirk'ing,** *adj.*, **un·shirt'ed,** *adj.*, **un·shiv'ered** (-shĭv'ẽrd), *adj.*, **un·shiv'er·ing,** *adj.*, **un·shock'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·shocked'** (-shŏkt'), *adj.*, **un·shod',** *adj.*, **un·shod'den,** *adj.*, **un·shoed',** *adj.*, **un·shoe'ing,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·shop' (ŭn·shŏp'), *v. t.* To deprive of a shop; to put out of employment.

un·shot' (-shŏt'), *adj.* [*un-* not + *shot.*] **a** Not hit by a shot; also, not discharged or fired off. **b** Of grain, not sprouted.

un·shot', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *shot.*] To remove the shot from, as from a shotted gun; to unload.

un·shoul'der (-shōl'dĕr), *v. t.* To remove from one's shoulder.

un·shout' (-shout'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *shout.*] To recall (a shout). *Obs.*

un·shrine' (-shrīn'), *v. t.* To remove from, or as from, a shrine. — **un·shrine'ment,** *n.*

un·shrink' (-shrĭngk'), *v. t.* To break the contact between (parts which have been assembled by shrinking).

un·shroud' (ŭn·shroud'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *shroud.*] To remove the shroud from; hence, to uncover; reveal; expose.

un·shrubbed' (-shrŭbd'), *adj.* Being without shrubs.

un·shun'ning (-shŭn'ĭng), *adj.* Inevitable. *Obs.*

un·shut' (-shŭt'), *v.* [1st *un-* + *shut.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To open; disclose. *Obs.*

2. To unyoke or unharness (a team). *Dial. Eng.*

—, *Intransitive:* To be open; to swing open; to open.

un·shut'ter (ŭn·shŭt'ĕr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *shutter.*] To open or remove the shutters of.

un·sib' (-sĭb'), *adj.* Not akin. *Obs.*

un·sick'er (-sĭk'ĕr), *adj.* [*un-* not + *sicker,* adj.] Unsure; deceptive. — **un·sick'er·ly,** *adv.* — **un·sick'er·ness,** *n. All Obs. exc. Scot.*

un·sick'led (ŭn·sĭk'ld), *adj.* Uncut by the sickle.

un·sid'ed (-sīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Disordered; untidy. *N. of Eng.*

un·siege' (-sēj'), *v. t.* To relieve from siege.

un·sight' (ŭn·sīt'), *adj.* [Cf. UNSIGHTED.] Not sighted or seen; not seeing or examining; — in the colloquial phrase ***unsight, unseen***; as, to buy a thing ***unsight, unseen,*** that is, without seeing it.

un·sight', *n.* Want of seeing.

And in vain do I urge my *unsigh.*
To conceive my lost prize. *Thomas Hardy.*

un·sight', *v. t.* To deprive of means of seeing; also, to make invisible. "Nor God nor demon can undo the done, *unsight* the seen." *Thomas Hardy.*

un·sight'a·ble (ŭn·sīt'ă·b'l), *adj.* Invisible. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

un·sight'ed, *adj.* **1.** Not sighted, or seen; unperceived.

2. Not aimed by means of a sight; as, an *unsighted* shot; also, not furnished with a sight; as, an *unsighted* cannon.

un·sight'ing, *adj.* Not using sight.

un·sight'ly (ŭn·sīt'lĭ), *adj.;* UN·SIGHT'LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); UN·SIGHT'LI·EST. Not sightly; not comely. — **un·sight'li·ness,** *n.*

un·sign'a·ble (ŭn·sīn'ă·b'l), *adj.* **a** Not signable. **b** *Obs.* That cannot be brought to sign.

un'sig·nif'i·cant (ŭn'sĭg·nĭf'ĭ·kănt), *adj.* Lacking significance; insignificant. — **un'sig·nif'i·can·cy** (-kăn·sĭ), *n.* — **un'sig·nif'i·cant·ly,** *adv.*

un·si'lenced (ŭn·sī'lĕnst), *adj.* **1.** Not silenced.

2. Not to be silenced. *Obs.*

un·sim'i·lar (-sĭm'ĭ·lĕr), *adj.* Dissimilar. — **un'sim·i·lar'i·ty** (ŭn'sĭm·ĭ·lăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·sim'i·lar·ly,** *adv.*

un'sim·plic'i·ty (ŭn'sĭm·plĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Lack of simplicity or an instance of it; artfulness.

un·sin' (ŭn·sĭn'), *v. t.* **a** To recall or undo (a sin). **b** To destroy the sinful character of (an act); to render sinless.

un'sin·cere' (ŭn'sĭn·sēr'), *adj.* Insincere. — **un'sin·cere'ly,** *adv.* — **un'sin·cere'ness,** *n.* — **un'sin·cer'i·ty** (ŭn'·sĭn·sĕr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

un·sin'ew (ŭn·sĭn'ū), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sinew.*] To deprive of sinews or of strength; hence, to enfeeble.

un·sing' (ŭn·sĭng'), *v. t.* To recant (what has been sung).

un·sing'a·ble (ŭn·sĭng'ă·b'l), *adj.* Not fitted for singing, as beyond a singer's power or range. — **un'sing·a·bil'i·ty** (ŭn'sĭng·ă·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **un·sing'a·ble·ness,** *n.*

un·sis'ter (-sĭs'tĕr), *v. t.* To separate, as sisters. *Rare.*

un·sis'ter·ly, *adj.* Not sisterly; not characteristic of the relations between sisters; as, an *unsisterly* remark, attitude, criticism. — **un·sis'ter·li·ness,** *n.*

un·sist'ing, *adj.* Prob., unresisting. *Obs.*

un·sit'ting, *adj.* Unsuitable. *Obs.* — **un·sit'ting·ly,** *adv. Obs.*

un·sized' (ŭn·sīzd'), *adj.* Not fashioned to a size, or to regular sizes.

un·sized', *adj.* Not sized; not treated with size or sizing; — used esp. of paper.

un·skill' (ŭn·skĭl'), *n.* **1.** Want of reason; ignorance; folly. *Obs.*

2. Want of skill. *Archaic.*

un·skilled' (ŭn·skĭld'; 66), *adj.* **a** Not skilled; not having or displaying skill. **b** Not requiring skill. — **un·skilled'ly,** *adv.* — **un·skilled'ness,** *n.*

unskilled labor. Labor which (as regards any specific state of facts) is not dependent upon training and experience for its efficacy. See SKILLED, *adj.*, 2.

un·skill'ful, un·skil'ful (ŭn·skĭl'fŏol; -f'l), *adj* **1.** Not skillful; inexperienced; awkward; as, an *unskillful* surgeon.

2. Lacking discernment; injudicious. *Archaic.*

Though it make the *unskillful* laugh. *Shak.*

3. Unreasonable; unseemly. *Obs.*

— **un·skill'ful·ly, un·skil'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **un·skill'ful·ness, un·skil'ful·ness,** *n.*

un·skimmed' (ŭn·skĭmd'; 66), *adj.* **a** Not skimmed; as, *unskimmed* milk. **b** *Plastering.* Not covered with a skim coat.

un·skin' (-skĭn'), *v. t.* To take off the skin of; to flay.

un·skir'mished (-skûr'mĭsht), *adj.* Unengaged in skirmishing. *Obs.*

un·slaked' (ŭn·slākt'; *cf.* SLAKE, *v. t.*), *adj.* Not slaked; as, *unslaked* thirst; also, unrelaxed.

un·slate' (-slāt'), *v. t.* To remove the slate from.

un·slave' (-slāv'), *v. t.* To restore to freedom; to free; liberate.

un·sleeve' (-slēv'), *v. t.* To remove a sleeve from, as from a garment.

un·slept' (-slĕpt'), *adj.* Having been without sleep.

un·sling' (ŭn·slĭng'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sling.*] **a** To take (a thing) from where it has been slung; as, to *unsling* a rifle. **b** *Naut.* To take off the slings of, as a yard, a cask, or the like; to release from slings.

un·slip' (-slĭp'), *v. t.* To slip; to free; as, *unslip* the dogs.

un·slit' (-slĭt'), *adj.* Not slit.

un·slock'ened (-slŏk'ĕnd), *adj.* Unslaked. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

un·slogh', *adj.* Perh., horrible. *Obs.*

un·slot' (ŭn·slŏt'), *v. t.* To unbar. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

un·sloth'ful (-slōth'fŏol; -slŏth'-; -f'l), *adj.* Not slothful. — **un·sloth'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **un·sloth'ful·ness,** *n.*

un·sluice' (ŭn·slōōs'; 242; *cf.* SLUICE), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To sluice; to open the sluice or sluices of; to let flow.

un·smart' (-smärt'), *adj.* **1.** Not smart.

2. Slack; limp. *Obs. Scot.*

— **un·smart'ly,** *adv.* — **un·smart'ness,** *n.*

un·smooth' (-smōōth'), *v. t.* To roughen; to make uneven.

un·smote' (-smōt'), *adj.* Unsmitten. *Rare.*

un·snap' (-snăp'), *v. t.* To loosen or free by undoing a snap. — *v. i.* To loosen with a snap.

un·snare' (-snär'), *v. t.* To release from a snare or snares.

un·snarl' (-snärl'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *snarl.*] To undo the entanglement of.

un·sneck' (-snĕk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sneck.*] To unlatch. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

un·so'ber (-sō'bĕr), *v. t.* To make unsteady, or less serious, sober-minded, or the like.

un·so'ber, *adj.* Not sober; as: **a** Marked by extremes; excessive. **b** Not serious, sober-minded, or the like; light. **c** Intoxicated. — **un·so'ber·ly,** *adv.* — **un·so'ber·ness,** *n.*

un'so·bri'e·ty (ŭn'sō·brī'ĕ·tĭ), *n.* Want of sobriety.

un·so'cia·ble (ŭn·sō'shă·b'l), *adj.* Not sociable; as: **a** Not inclined to society or conversation; solitary; reserved; as, an *unsociable* person or temper. **b** Not accordant one with another; not compatible or sympathetic. **c** Not affording opportunity for sociability; as, the *unsociable* oceans. — **un'so·cia·bil'i·ty** (ŭn'sō·shă·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **un·so'cia·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·so'cia·bly,** *adv.*

un·so'cial (ŭn·sō'shăl), *adj.* Not social; not enjoying the society of one's fellows. — **un·so'cial·ly,** *adv.* — **un·so'cial·ness,** *n.*

un·sock'et (-sŏk'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To loose or take from a socket.

un·sod'den (-sŏd''n), *adj.* Not sodden; as: **a** Not soaking wet. **b** Not seethed, or boiled.

un·soft' (-sŏft'; 185), *adj.* Not soft. *Rare.*

un·soft', *adv.* [AS. *unsōfte.* See UN- not; SOFT.] Not softly. *Obs.*

un·soil' (-soil'), *v. t.* To strip the top layer of soil or mold from. — *v. i.* To remove the soil, as in opening a deposit of clay for brickmaking.

un·sol'der (ŭn·sŏd'ĕr; *cf.* SOLDER, *n.*), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *solder.*] To separate or disunite (what has been soldered); hence, to divide; sunder.

un·sol'dier (-sōl'jĕr), *v. t.* To take the soldierly character or status from.

un·sol'diered (ŭn·sōl'jĕrd), *adj.* **a** Lacking soldiers. **b** *Obs.* Unsoldierly.

un·sol'dier·ly (ŭn·sōl'jĕr·lĭ), *adj.* Not characteristic of, or befitting, a soldier.

un·sol'dier·y (-ĭ), *adj.* Unsoldierly. *Obs.*

un·sol'em (ŭn·sŏl'ĕm), *adj.* **1.** Not solemn; not solemnized by formalities.

Solemn admissions, or admissions in judicio . . . ; and *unsolemn* admissions, extra judicium. *Greenleaf.*

2. Not celebrated; obscure. *Obs.*

3. *Civil Law.* Designating an informal will, specif. one that fails to name an executor.

— **un·sol'emn·ly,** *adv.* — **un·sol'em·ness,** *n.*

un·sol'em·nize (-sŏl'ĕm·nīz), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To divest of solemnity.

un'so·lic'it·ed (ŭn'sō·lĭs'ĭ·tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Not solicited; unasked; as, an *unsolicited* recommendation. — **un'so·lic'it·ed·ly,** *adv.*

un'so·lic'it·ous (-ĭ·tŭs), *adj.* Not solicitous; not inquiring; not concerned or anxious. — **un'so·lic'it·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **un'so·lic'it·ous·ness,** *n.*

un·sol'u·ble (ŭn·sŏl'ū·b'l), *adj.* Insoluble. — **un'sol·u·bil'i·ty** (ŭn'sŏl·ū·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

un·solv'a·ble (-sŏl'vă·b'l), *adj.* Not solvable. — **un·solv'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·solv'a·bly,** *adv.*

un·solve' (-sŏlv'), *v. t.* To solve, as a problem. *Obs.*

un·some' (ŏŏn·sŏm'), *adj.* [Cf. AS. *ungesōm* at variance, *unsōm* disagreement.] Unfriendly; at variance. *Obs.*

un·son' (ŭn·sŭn'), *v. t.* To render not a son. *Rare.*

un·son'sy (ŭn·sŏn'sĭ), *adj.* Also **un·son'sie** (-sĭ). [*un-* not + *sonsy.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Boding or causing misfortune; fatal. **b** Ill-favored; unpleasant; also, slovenly.

un'so·phis'ti·cate (ŭn'sō·fĭs'tĭ·kāt), *adj.* Unsophisticated. — *n.* An unsophisticated person.

un'so·phis'ti·cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **a** Not sophisticated; not worldly-wise. **b** Simple; ingenuous; pure; innocent; genuine. **c** Not changed or mixed with something else; genuine. — **un'so·phis'ti·cat'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **un'so·phis'ti·cat'ed·ness,** *n.*

Syn. — See SIMPLE. **Ant.** — Blasé, worldly, sophisticated.

un'so·phis'ti·ca'tion (-tĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* Lack of, or freedom from, sophistication.

un·sor'rowed (ŭn·sŏr'ōd), *adj.* Not sorrowed for; unlamented.

un·sort'ed (ŭn·sôr'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Not sorted; not classified; as, a lot of *unsorted* goods.

2. Not well selected; ill-chosen. *Obs.*

un·sought' (ŭn·sôt'), *adj.* Not sought; as: **a** Not searched for; not obtained by effort; as, *unsought* honors, riches. **b** Not requested or solicited. **c** Not explored. **d** Not tried; untried.

un·soul' (-sōl'), *v. t.* To deprive of soul or spirit.

un·sound' (ŭn·sound'; 66), *adj.* Not sound; as: **a** Not healthy or whole; not in good condition. **b** Not valid or true; incorrect. **c** Not morally right; wicked. **d** Not mentally normal; not wholly sane. **e** Not firmly made, placed, fixed, or the like. **f** Of sleep, not profound or undisturbed. — **un·sound'ly,** *adv.* — **un·sound'ness,** *n.*

un·sound', *adv.* Unsoundly.

un·spar' (-spär'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *spar.*] To take the spars, stakes, or bars, from.

un·spar'a·ble (ŭn·spär'ă·b'l), *adj.* That cannot be spared.

un·spar'ing (ŭn·spär'ĭng), *adj.* [*un-* not + *sparing,* pres. part.] **1.** Not sparing; profuse; as, *unsparing* praise.

2. Not merciful or forgiving; hard. *Rare.*

— **un·spar'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **un·spar'ing·ness,** *n.*

un·speak' (ŭn·spēk'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To unsay.

un·speak'a·ble (-ă·b'l), *adj.* [See UN- not.] **a** Not speakable; inexpressible; unutterable; ineffable; as, *unspeakable* grief or rage; sometimes, specif., unspeakably bad; as, the *unspeakable* Turk.

Ye rejoice with joy *unspeakable* and full of glory. 1 *Pet.* i. 8.

b Not speaking; dumb.

Syn. — See INEFFABLE. **Ant.** — Delightful, pleasing.

— **un'speak·a·bil'i·ty** (ŭn'spēk·ă·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·speak'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·speak'a·bly,** *adv.*

un·speak'a·ble, *adv.* Unspeakably.

un·speak'a·ble, *n.* A being or thing beyond the power of language to describe.

un·spe'cial·ized (ŭn·spēsh'ăl·īzd), *adj.* Not specialized; esp., *Biol.,* not adapted, or modified, for any particular purpose or function.

un·spec'i·fied (-spĕs'ĭ·fīd), *adj.* Not specified. — **un·spec'i·fied'ly,** *adv.*

un'spec·tac'u·lar (ŭn'spĕk·tăk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* Not spectacular. — **un'spec·tac'u·lar·ly,** *adv.*

un·spec'u·la'tive (ŭn·spĕk'ū·lā'tĭv; -lă·tĭv) *adj.* Not speculative; as: **a** Not pondering, or given to thought. **b** Not risky; of sound value; — used of securities. **c** Designating a conservative operation; — used esp. of dealings in securities. — **un·spec'u·la'tive·ly,** *adv.*

un·sped' (ŭn·spĕd'), *adj.* **1.** Unsuccessful.

2. Not performed.

un·speed' (-spēd'), *n.* [AS. *unspēd* want, penury.] *Obs.*

1. Misfortune; unsuccessfulness.

2. Hindrance; disadvantage.

un·speed'ful, *adj.* Unsuccessful; inefficacious. *Obs.*

un·spell' (ŭn·spĕl'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *spell.*] To break the power of, or release from, a spell.

un·sphere' (ŭn·sfĕr'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sphere.*] To remove, as a planet from its sphere.

un·spi'a·ble (ŭn·spī'ă·b'l), *adj.* That cannot be espied.

un·spike' (-spīk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *spike.*] To remove a spike from, as from the vent of a cannon; also, to loose by taking out a spike.

un·spill'a·ble (-spĭl'ă·b'l), *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·spin' (ŭn·spĭn'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *spin.*] To untwist, as something spun.

un·shore', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·shored' (ŭn·shōrd'; 181), *adj.*,

un·shorn' (-shôrn'; 181), *adj.*,

un·short', *adj.*, **un·short'ened,** *adj.*, **un·shot'ted,** *adj.*, **un·shout'ed,** *adj.*, **un·shout'ing,** *adj.*, **un·shoved',** *adj.*, **un·shov'eled,** *adj.*, **un·show'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·showed',** *adj.*, **un·show'man·like',** *adj.*, **un·shown',** *adj.*, **un·show'y,** *adj.*, **un·shred'ded,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·shrew', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·shrewd', *adj.*, **un·shrew'ish,** *adj.*, **un·shrill',** *adj.*, **un·shrined'** (-shrĭnd'), *adj.*, **un'shrink·a·bil'i·ty,** *n.*, **un·shrink'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·shrink'ing,** *adj.*, **un·shrink'ing·ly,** *adv.*, **un·shrived'** (ŭn·shrīvd'), *adj.*, **un·shriv'eled,** **un·shriv'elled** (-shrĭv''ld), *adj.*, **un·shriv'en** (-ĕn), *adj.*, **un·shroud'ed,** *adj.*, **un·shrug'ging,** *adj.*, **un·shrunk',** *adj.*, **un·shrunk'en,** *adj.*, **un·shud'der·ing,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·shuf'fle, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·shuf'fled, *adj.*, **un·shun'na·ble,** *adj.*, **un·shunned'** (ŭn·shŭnd'), *adj.*, **un·shunt'ed,** *adj.*, **un·shut',** *adj.*, **un·shut'tered,** *adj.*, **un·shy',** *adj.*, **un·shy'ly,** *adv.*, **un·shy'ness,** *n.*, **un'·Si·ber·ri·an,** *adj.*, **un·sib'ĭ·lant,** *adj.*, **un·sic'cat·ed,** *adj.*, **un'·Si·cil'ĭ·an,** *adj.*, **un·sick',** *adj.*, **un·sick'ened,** *adj.*, **un·sick'ly,** *adj.*, **un·sid'ing,** *adj.*, **un·sift'ed,** *adj.*, **un·sighed'·for',** *adj.*, **un·sigh'ing,** *adj.*, **un'sig·mat'ic,** *adj.*, **un·sig'naled,** *adj.*, **un·sig'nal·ized** (-sĭg'nă·līzd), *adj.*, **un·sig'na·tured,** *adj.*, **un·signed'** (-sīnd'), *adj.*, **un·sig'net·ed,** *adj.*, **un'sig·nif'i·ca·tive,** *adj.*, **un·sig'ni·fied,** *adj.*, **un·sig'ni·fy'ing,** *adj.*, **un·si'lence·a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·si'lence·d,** *adj.*, **un·si'lent,** *adj.*, **un·si·len'tious,** *adj.*, **un·si'lent·ly,** *adv.*, **un'·si·lic'ified,** *adj.*, **un·sil'ly,** *adj.*, **un·sil'vered,** *adj.*, **un·sim'ple,** *adj.*, **un·sim'pli·fied,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·sim'pli·fy, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·sim'u·lat'ed, *adj.*, **un'·si·mul·ta'ne·ous,** *adj.*, **un·sin'·Sla'vic,** *adj.*, **un·sin'·Slav'ic,** *adj.*, **un·sin'·Slav'o·nic,** *adj.*, **un·sin'·slea'ved,** *adj.*, **un·sin'·slea'ved,** *adj.*, **un·sin'ew·ing,** *adj.*, **un·sin'ew·y,** *adj.*, **un·sin'ful,** *adj.*, **un·sin'ful·ly,** *adv.*, **un·sin'ful·ness,** *n.*, **un·singed'** (-sĭnjd'), *adj.*, **un·sin'gle,** *adj.*, **un·sin'gled** (-sĭng'g'ld), *adj.*, **un·sin'gleness,** *n.*, **un·sin'gu·lar,** *adj.*, **un·sin'is·ter,** *adj.*, **un'·sink·a·bil'i·ty,** *n.*, **un·sink'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·sink'ing,** *adj.*, **un·sin'na·ble,** *adj.*, **un·sin'ning,** *adj.*, **un·sin'ning·ness,** *n.* See UN-, not.

un·si'phon, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·sipped', *adj.*, **un·sis'tered** (ŭn·sĭs'tĕrd), *adj.*, **un·siz'a·ble,** **un·size'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·siz'a·ble·ness,** **un·size'a·ble·ness,** *n.* See UN-, not. [Var. of UNSCATHED.]

un·skaith'd' (ŭn·skāth'd'). Scot.

un·skep'ti·cal, **un·scep'ti·cal,** *adj.*, **un·sketch'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·sketched',** *adj.*, **un·skewed',** *adj.*, **un·skew'ered,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·skil'ful, un·skil'ful·ly, un·skil'ful·ness. Vars. of UNSKILFUL, etc.

un·skinned', *adj.*, **un·skirt'ed,** *adj.*, **un·slack',** *adj.*, **un·slacked',** *adj.*, **un·slack'ened,** *adj.*, **un·slack'en·ing,** *adj.*, **un·slack'ing,** *adj.*, **un·slagged',** *adj.*, **un·slain',** *adj.*, **un·slak'a·ble,** **un·slake'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·slammed',** *adj.*, **un·slan'dered,** *adj.*, **un·slan'derous,** *adj.*, **un·slapped',** *adj.*, **un·slashed',** *adj.*, **un·slat'ed,** *adj.*, **un·slat'ing,** *adj.*, **un·slaugh'tered,** *adj.*, **un·Slav'ic,** *adj.*, **un·slay'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·sleaved',** *adj.*, **un·sleek',** *adj.*, **un·sleep'a·bly,** *adv.*, **un·sleep'ing,** *adj.*, **un·sleep'ing·ly,** *adv.*, **un·sleep'y,** *adj.*, **un·sleeved',** *adj.*, **un·slen'der,** *adj.*, **un·sliced',** *adj.*, **un·slid'ing,** *adj.*, **un·slight'ed,** *adj.*, **un·slipped',** *adj.*, **un·slip'per·y,** *adj.*, **un·slip'ping,** *adj.*, **un·sloped',** *adj.*, **un·slopped',** *adj.*, **un·slot'ted,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·sloughed', *adj.*, **un·slough'ing,** *adj.*, **un·slow',** *adj.*, **un·slug'gish,** *adj.*, **un·sluiced',** *adj.*, **un·slum'ber·ing,** *adj.*, **un·slum'ber·ous,** *adj.*, **un·slum'brous,** *adj.*, **un·slung',** *adj.*, **un·slurred',** *adj.*, **un·sly',** *adj.*, **un·smacked',** *adj.*, **un·smeared',** *adj.*, **un·smelled',** *adj.*, **un·smell'ing,** *adj.*, **un·smelt'ed,** *adj.*, **un·smiled',** *adj.*, **un·smil'ing** (ŭn·smīl'ĭng), *adj.*, **un·smil'ing·ly,** *adv.*, **un·smil'ing·ness,** *n.*, **un·smirched'** (ŭn·smûrcht'), *adj.*, **un·smirk'ing,** *adj.*, **un·smit'ten,** *adj.*, **un·smok'a·ble,** **un·smoke'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·smoked'** (ŭn·smōkt'), *adj.*, **un·smok'i·fied,** *adj.*, **un·smok'ing,** *adj.*, **un·smok'y,** *adj.*, **un·smooth',** *adj.*, **un·smoothed',** *adj.*, **un·smooth'ly,** *adv.*, **un·smooth'ness,** *n.*, **un·smoth'er·a·ble** (ŭn·smŭth'ĕr·ă·b'l), *adj.*, **un·smoth'ered,** *adj.*, **un·smudged',** *adj.*, **un·smug'gled,** *adj.*, **un·smutched',** *adj.*, **un·smut'ted,** *adj.*, **un·smut'ty,** *adj.*, **un·snaf'fled,** *adj.*, **un·snagged',** *adj.*, **un·snag'gled,** *adj.*, **un·snak'y,** *adj.*, **un·snapped',** *adj.*, **un·snared',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·snatch', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·snatched', *adj.*, **un·sneer'ing,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·snib', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·snipped', *adj.*, **un·snob'bish,** *adj.*, **un·snor'ing,** *adj.*, **un·snout'ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·snow', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·snub'ba·ble, *adj.*, **un·snubbed',** *adj.*, **un·snuffed',** *adj.*, **un·soaked',** *adj.*, **un·soaped',** *adj.*, **un·soar'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·social·ism,** *n.*, **un'so·cial·is'tic,** *adj.*, **un'so·ci·al'i·ty,** *n.*, **un·so'cial·iz'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·so'cialized,** *adj.*, **un'so·ci·o·log'i·cal,** *adj.*, **un'·So·crat'ic,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·sod', *adj.* = UNSODDEN. *Obs.*

un·soft'ened (ŭn·sŏf'ĕnd; 185), *adj.*, **un·soft'en·ing,** *adj.*, **un·sog'gy,** *adj.*, **un·soiled',** *adj.*, **un·soil'ed·ness,** *n.*, **un·sol'aced,** *adj.*, **un·sol'ac·ing,** *adj.*, **un·sol'lar,** *adj.*, **un·sold',** *adj.*, **un·sol'dered** (ŭn·sŏd'ĕrd; *cf.* SOLDER, *n.*), *adj.*, **un·sol'der·ing,** *adj.*, **un·sol'dier·like',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·sole', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·soled', *adj.*, **un·sol'em·nized,** *adj.*, **un'so·lic'i·tat'ed,** *adj.*, **un·sol'id,** *adj.*, **un'sol·i·dar'i·ty,** *n.*, **un'so·lidi·fi'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un'solidi·fied,** *adj.*, **un'so·lidi·ty,** *adj.*, **un'sol·id·ly,** *adv.*, **un·sol'id·ness,** *n.*, **un·sol'i·tar'y,** *adj.*, **un·solv'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·solved',** *adj.*, **un'so·mat'ic,** *adj.*, **un·som'ber,** **un·som'bre,** *adj.*, **un·so'na·ble,** *adj.*, **un·so'nant,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·son'cy. Var. of UNSONSY.

un·son'like', *adj. & adv.*, **un·son'net·ed,** *adj.*, **un'so·no'rous,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·soot', *adj.* = UNSWEET. *Obs.*

un·sooth'a·ble, *adj.*, **un·soothed',** *adj.*, **un·sooth'fast',** *adj.*, **un·sooth'ing,** *adj.*, **un·soot'y,** *adj.*, **un'so·phis'ti·cal,** *adj.*, **un'so·phis'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*, **un'soph·o·mor'ic,** *adj.*, **un·sor'did,** *adj.*, **un·sore',** *adj.*, **un·sor'row·ing,** *adj.*, **un·sor'ry,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·sort', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·sort'a·ble, *adj.*, **un·sort'ing,** *adj.*, **un·sot'ted,** *adj.*, **un·soul'ful,** *adj.*, **un·soul'ful·ly,** *adv.*, **un·soul'ish,** *adj.*, **un·sound'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·sound'a·ble·ness,** *n.*, **un·sound'ed,** *adj.*, **un·sound'ing,** *adj.*, **un·sour',** *adj.*, **un·soured'** (ŭn·sourd'), *adj.*, **un·soused',** *adj.*, **un·South'ern,** *adj.*, **un·sov'er·eign,** *adj.*, **un·sowed'** (ŭn·sōd'), *adj.*, **un·sown',** *adj.*, **un·spaced',** *adj.*, **un·spa'cious,** *adj.*, **un·spad'ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·span', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·span'gled, *adj.*, **un·Span'iard·ized,** *adj.*, **un·Span'ish,** *adj.*, **un·spanked',** *adj.*, **un·spanned',** *adj.*, **un·spared',** *adj.*, **un·spar'kling,** *adj.*, **un·sparred',** *adj.*, **un·sparse',** *adj.*, **un·Spar'tan,** *adj.*, **un·spa'tial,** *adj.*, **un'·spa·ti·al'i·ty,** *n.*, **un·spat'tered,** *adj.*, **un·spawned',** *adj.*, **un·spayed',** *adj.*, **un·speak'ing,** *adj.*, **un·speared',** *adj.*, **un·spe'cial·iz'ing,** *adj.*, **un'spe·ci'fic,** *adj.*, **un·spe'cious,** *adj.*, **un·specked',** *adj.*, **un·speck'led,** *adj.*, **un·spec'ta·cled,** *adj.*, **un·spec'ter·like',** **un·spec'tre·like',** *adj.*, **un·spec'u·lat'ing,** *adj.*, **un·speed'y,** *adj.*, **un·speered',** *adj.*, **un·spell'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·spelled',** **un·spelt',** *adj.*, **un·spend'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·spend'ing,** *adj.*, **un'·Spen·se'ri·an,** *adj.*, **un·spent',** *adj.*, **un·spewed',** *adj.*, **un·spheared',** *adj.*, **un·spher'ing,** *adj.*, **un·spiced',** *adj.*, **un·spic'y,** *adj.*, **un·spied',** *adj.* See UN-, not

un·spin'ster·like' (ŭn·spĭn'stĕr·lī'k), *adj.*, **un·spin'ster·like'ness,** *n.*, **un·spi'ral,** *adj.*, **un·spired',** *adj.*, **un·spir'it·ed,** *adj.*, **un·spir'it·ed·ly,** *adv.*, **un·spir'it·ing,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·spir'it·u·al·ized, *adj.* **un·spin'sat·ed,** *adj.*, **un·spit'ed,** *adj.*, **un·spite'ful,** *adj.*, **un·spit'ted,** *adj.*, **un·splashed',** *adj.*, **un·splat'tered,** *adj.*, **un·splayed',** *adj.*, **un·spleen'ish.** *adj.*, **un·spleen'ish·ly,** *adv.*, **un·splen'did,** *adj.*, **un·spliced',** *adj.*, **un·splint'ed,** *adj.*, **un·splin'tered,** **un·split',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·spoil'a·ble, *adj.* See UN-, not. — **un·spoil'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·spoil'a·bly,** *adv.*

un·sponged', *adj.*, **un·spon'gy,** *adj.*, **un·spon'sored,** *adj.*, **un·spon·ta'ne·ous,** *adj.*, **un·spon·ta'ne·ous·ly,** *adv.*, **un·spook'ish,** *adj.*, **un·sport'ed,** *adj.*, **un·sport'ful,** *adj.*, **un·sport'ing,** *adj.*, **un·sport'ive,** *adj.*, **un·sports'man·ly,** *adj. & adv.*, **un·spot'light'ed,** *adj.*, **un·spot'ta·ble,** *adj.*, **un·spoused',** *adj.*, **un·spous'e·like',** *adj.*, **un·spout'ed,** *adj.*, **un·sprained',** *adj.*, **un·sprayed',** *adj.*, **un·spread',** *adj.*, **un·spring'ing,** *adj.*, **un·spring'like',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·sprin'kled, *adj.*, **un·sprin'kled,** *adj.*, **un·sprout'ed,** *adj.*, **un·sprout'ful,** *adj.*, **un·sprout'ing,** *adj.*, **un·spruced',** *adj.*, **un·spun',** *adj.*, **un·spurned',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·spurred', *adj.*, **un·spy'ing,** *adj.*, **un·squan'dered,** *adj.*, **un·squar'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·squared',** *adj.*, **un·squashed',** *adj.*, **un·squeam'ish,** *adj.*, **un·squeez'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·squeezed',** *adj.*, **un·squelched',** *adj.*, **un·squint'ing,** *adj.*, **un·squired',** *adj.*, **un·squire'like',** *adj.*, **un·squirt'ed,** *adj.*, **un·stabbed',** *adj.*, **un·sta'bled,** *adj.*, **un·stab'lished,** *adj.*, **un·stacked',** *adj.*, **un·staffed',** *adj.*, **un·staged',** *adj.*, **un·stag'gered,** *adj.*, **un·stag'ger·ing,** *adj.*, **un·stag'nat·ing,** *adj.*, **un·stag'y,** *adj.*, **un·stain'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·stain'a·ble·ness,** *adj.*, **un·stained',** *adj.*, **un·staled',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

unstalked hydatid. *Anat.* = HYDATID OF MORGAGNI b.

un·stalled', *adj.*, **un·stam'mering,** *adj.*, **un·stamped',** *adj.*, **un·stan'ched,** *adj.*, **un·stanch',** **un·staunch',** *adj.*, **un·stanch'a·ble,** **un·staunch'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·stand'ard,** *adj.*, **un·stand'ardized,** *adj.*, **un·stan·za'ic,** *adj.*, **un·starched',** *adj.*, **un·star'like',** *adj.*, **un·starred',** *adj.*, **un·start'ed,** *adj.*, **un·start'ing,** *adj.*, **un·start'led,** *adj.*, **un·starved',** *adj.*, **un·stat'a·ble,** **un·state'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·stat'ed,** *adj.*, **un·state'ly,** *adj.*, **un·states'man·like',** *adj.*, **un·stat'ic,** *adj.*, **un·stat'ing,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·sta·tion·ary, *adj.*, **un·sta·tis'tic,** *adj.*, **un·sta·tis'ti·cal,** *adj.*, **un·stat'ued,** *adj.*, **un·stat·u·esque',** *adj.*, **un·stat'u·ta·ble,** *adj.*, **un·stat'u·ta·bly,** *adj.*, **un·staunch',** *adj.*, **un·staunch'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·staunched',** *adj.*, **un·stav'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·stave'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·staved',** *adj.*, **un·stay'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·stay'ing,** *adj.*, **un·stead'ied,** *adj.*, **un·stead'y·ing,** *adj.*, **un·stealth'y,** *adj.*, **un·steamed',** *adj.*, **un·steaming,** *adj.*, **un·stecked',** *adj.*, **un·steeled',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·steep', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·steeped', *adj.*, **un·stee'pled,** *adj.*, **un·steered',** *adj.*, **un·stem'ma·ble,** *adj.*, **un·stemmed',** *adj.*, **un·sten·to'ri·an,** *adj.*, **un·ster'co·rat'ed,** *adj.*, **un·ste're·o·typed',** *adj.*, **un·ster'ile,** *adj.*, **un·stern',** *adj.*, **un·steth'o·scoped,** *adj.*, **un·stew'ard·like',** *adj.*, **un·stewed',** *adj.*, **un·stick'ing,** *adj.*, **un·stick'ing·ness,** *n.*, **un·stick'y,** *adj.*, **un·stiff'ened,** *adj.*, **un·sti'fled,** *adj.*, **un·stig'ma·tized,** *adj.*, **un·stilled',** *adj.*, **un·stilt'ed,** *adj.*, **un·stim'u·lat'ed,** *adj.*, **un·stim'u·lat'ing,** *adj.*, **un·stinged'** (-stĭngd'), *adj.*, **un·sting'ing,** *adj.*, **un·stint'ed,** *adj.*, **un·stint'ed·ly,** *adv.*, **un·stint'ing,** *adj.*, **un·stint'ing·ly,** *adv.*, **un·stip'pled,** *adj.*, **un·stip'u·lat'ed,** *adj.*, **un·stir'ra·ble,** *adj.*, **un·stirred',** *adj.*, **un·stir'ring,** *adj.*, **un·stitched',** *adj.*, **un·stitch'ring,** *adj.*, **un·stocked',** *adj.*, **un·stock'ing,** *adj.*, **un·stock'inged,** *adj.*, **un·sto'ic,** *adj.*, **un·sto'i·cal,** *adj.*, **un·sto'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*, **un·stoked',** *adj.*, **un·sto'len,** *adj.*, **un·ston'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·stoned',** *adj.*, **un·ston'i·ness,** *n.*, **un·ston'y,** *adj.*, **un·stoop'ing,** *adj.*, **un·stop'pa·ble,** *adj.*, **un·stop'pered,** *adj.*, **un·stormed',** *adj.*; **un·storm'y,** *adj.*, **un·stout',** *adj.*, **un·stoved',** *adj.*, **un·strad'dled,** *adj.*, **un·strafed',** *adj.*, **un·straight',** *adj.*, **un·straight'ened,** *adj.*, **un·straight·for'ward,** *adj.*, **un·straight'ness,** *n.*, **un·strait'ened,** *adj.*, **un·strand'ed,** *adj.*, **un·strange',** *adj.*, **un·strap'pered,** *adj.*, **un·stran'gled,** *adj.*, **un·stran'gu·la·ble,** *adj.*, **un·strapped',** *adj.*, **un·stra·te'gic,** *adj.*, **un·stra·te'gi·cal·ly,** *adv.*, **un·stray'ing,** *adj.*, **un·streaked',** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·strength'ened, *adj.*, **un·strengthened,** *adj.*, **un·strin'gent,** *adj.*, **un·strin'ged,** *adj.*, **un·stringed'** (-strĭngd'), *adj.*, **un·strin'gent,** *adj.*, **un·stripped',** **un·strip'ped,** *adj.*, **un·striv'ing,** *adj.*, **un·stroked',** *adj.*, **un·struc'tur·al,** *adj.*, **un·strug'gling,** *adj.*, **un·stubbed',** *adj.*, **un·stub'born,** *adj.*, **un·stuc'coed,** *adj.*, **un·stuck',** *adj.*, **un·stud'ded,** *adj.*, **un·stud'ti·ous,** *adj.*, **un·stuffed',** *adj.*, **un·stuff'ing,** **un·stuff',** *adj.*, **un·stul'ti·fied,** *adj.*, **un·stum'bling,** *adj.*, **un·stung',** *adj.*, **un·stunned',** *adj.*, **un·stunt'ed,** *adj.*, **un·stu'pe·fied,** *adj.*, **un·stu'pid,** *adj.*, **un·stut'tered,** *adj.*, **un·stut'ter·ing,** *adj.*, **un·styled',** *adj.*, **un·sub·di·vid'ed,** *adj.*, **un·sub·du'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·sub·du'a·ble·ness,** *n.*, **un·sub·du'a·bly,** *adv.*, **un·sub·duced'ed,** *adj.*, **un·sub·dued',** *adj.*, **un·sub·du'ed·ly,** *adv.*, **un·sub·du'ed·ness,** *n.* See UN-, not.

un·sub·ject', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·sub·ject'a·ble, *adj.*, **un·sub·ject'ed,** *adj.*, **un·sub·ject'ed·ness,** *n.*, **un·sub·jec'tion,** *n.*, **un·sub·jec'tive,** *adj.*, **un·sub·jec'tive·ly,** *adv.*, **un·sub·jec'tive·ness,** *n.*, **un·sub'ju·gate,** *adj.*, **un·sub'ju·gated,** *adj.*, **un·sub·lim'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·sub'li·mat'ed,** *adj.*, **un·sub·limed',** *adj.*, **un·sub·merged',** *adj.*, **un·sub·mer'gible,** *adj.*, **un·sub·merg'ing,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·sub·mis'sive, *adj.* Not submissive. — **un·sub·mis'sive·ly,** *adv.* — **un·sub·mis'sive·ness,** *n.*, **un·sub·mit'ted,** *adj.*, **un·sub·mit'ting,** *adj.*, **un·sub·or'di·nate,** **un·sub·or'di·nat'ed,** *adj.*, **un·sub·orned',** *adj.*, **un·sub·poe'naed,** *adj.*, **un·sub·scribed',** *adj.*, **un·sub·scrib'ing,** *adj.*, **un·sub·ser'vi·ent,** *adj.*, **un·sub·sid'ed,** *adj.*, **un·sub·sid'i·ar'y,** *adj.*, **un·sub·sid'ing,** *adj.*, **un·sub'si·dized,** *adj.*, **un·sub·stanced,** *adj.*, **un·sub·stan'ti·at'ed,** *adj.*, **un·sub·sti·tut'ed,** *adj.*, **un·sub·tract'ed,** *adj.*, **un·sub·ven'tioned,** *adj.*, **un·sub·ven'tionized,** *adj.*, **un·sub·ver'sive,** *adj.*, **un·sub·vert'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·sub·vert'ed,** *adj.*, **un·sub·vert'ive,** **un·suc·ceed'ed,** *adj.*, **un·suc·ceed'ing,** *adj.*, **un·suc·cinct',** *adj.*, **un·suc'cor·a·ble,** **un·suc'cored,** *adj.*, **un·suc'cu·lent,** *adj.*, **un·suc·cumb'ing,** *adj.*, **un·sucked',** *adj.*, **un·suck'led,** *adj.*, **un·sued',** *adj.*, **un·suf'fer·ing,** *adj.*, **un·suf·ficed',** *adj.*, **un·suf·fic'ing,** *adj.*, **un·suf·fic'ing·ness,** *n.*, **un·suf·fis'ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·suf'fo·cate, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·suf'fo·cat'ed, *adj.*, **un·suf'fo·ca'tive,** *adj.*, **un·suf·fused',** *adj.*, **un·sug'ared,** *adj.*, **un·sug'ary,** *adj.*, **un·sug·gest'ed,** *adj.*, **un·sug·gest'ed·ness,** *n.*, **un·sug·ges'tive,** *adj.*, **un·sug·ges'tive·ness,** *n.*, **un·suit'ed,** *adj.*, **un·suit'ing,** *adj.*, **un·sulk'y,** *adj.*, **un·sul'len,** *adj.*, **un·sul'li·a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·sul'pho·nat'ed,** *adj.*, **un·sul·phu're·ous,** *adj.*, **un·sul'phur·ized,** *adj.*, **un·sul'try,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·sum'ma·ble, *adj.*, **un·sum'ma·ried,** *adj.*, **un·sum'mer·like',** *adj.*, **un·sum'mer·ly,** *adj.*, **un·sum'mon·a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·sum'moned,** *adj.*, **un·sump'tu·ar'y,** *adj.*, **un·sump'tu·ous,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·sun', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·sun'burned', *adj.*, **un·Sun'day·like',** *adj.*, **un·sun'dered,** *adj.*, **un·sunk',** *adj.*, **un·sunk'en,** *adj.*, **un·sun'ny,** *adj.*, **un·su·per·an'ti·ated,** *adj.*, **un·su·per·ph'i·ous,** *adj.*, **un·su·per·ph'cial,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·su·per'flu·ous, *adj.*, **un·su·pe'ri·or,** *adj.*, **un·su·per'la·tive,** *adj.*, **un·su·per·nat'u·ral,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·su·per·nat'u·ral·ized, *adj.*, **un·su·per·scribed',** *adj.*, **un·su·per·sed'ed,** *adj.*, **un·sup·plant'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·sup·plant'ed,** *adj.*, **un·sup'ple,** *adj.*, **un·sup'pled,** *adj.*, **un·sup'ple·ment'ed,** *adj.*, **un·sup·pli'a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·sup'pli·cat'ed,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

---

un·spir'it (ŭn·spĭr'ĭt), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *spirit.*] To dispirit.

un·spir'it·u·al (ŭn·spĭr'ĭt·ū·ăl), *adj.* Not spiritual. — **un'·spir·it·u·al'i·ty** (ŭn'spĭr·ĭt·ū·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·spir'it·u·al·ly,** *adv.* — **un·spir'it·u·al·ness,** *n.*

un·spir'it·u·al·ize (-īz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *spiritualize.*] To deprive of spirituality.

un·spit' (ŭn·spĭt'), *v. t.* To take or release from a spit.

un·spleened' (ŭn·splēnd'; 66), *adj.* [1st *un-* + *spleen.*] Deprived or devoid of a spleen.

un·spoil' (ŭn·spoil'), *v. t.* **1.** To despoil; to undress. *Obs.* **2.** To restore from being spoiled.

un·spoiled' (-spoild'; 66), **un·spoilt'** (-spoilt'), *adj.* Not spoiled; as: **a** Not pillaged. **b** Not rotted; also, not injured by use. **c** In a pure or unmixed condition; — said of a primitive culture. **d** Not pampered.

un·spoke' (-spōk'), *adj.* Unspoken. *Archaic.*

un·spo'ken (-spō'kĕn), *adj.* Not spoken; unuttered. — **un·spo'ken·ly,** *adv.*

un·sports'man·like' (-spōrts'măn·līk'), *adj.* Not sportsmanlike; not characteristic of, or exhibiting, good sportsmanship.

un·spot' (-spŏt'), *v. t.* To remove a spot or spots from.

un·spot'ted (ŭn·spŏt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Not spotted; free from spot or stain; esp., free from moral stain; immaculate; as, an *unspotted* reputation. — **un·spot'ted·ly,** *adv.* — **un·spot'ted·ness,** *n.*

un·spot'ten (-spŏt'n), *adj.* Unspotted. *Archaic.*

un·spread' (-sprĕd'), *v. t.* To spread out.

un·spright'ly (-sprīt'lĭ), *adj.* Not sprightly, lively, or active. — **un·spright'li·ness** (-lĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

un·spring' (ŭn·sprĭng'), *v. t.* To loosen the spring of; also, to loosen or release by pressing a spring. — *v. i.* To spring open.

un·sprung' (-sprŭng'), *adj.* Without springs.

unsprung weight. Weight not supported by springs.

un·square' (ŭn·skwâr'), *v. t.* To lose its squareness. — *v. t.* To destroy the squareness of.

un·squire' (-skwīr'), *v. t.* To deprive of status as squire.

un·sta'ble (ŭn·stā'b'l), *adj.* [Cf. INSTABLE.] Not stable; not firm, fixed, or constant; subject to change or overthrow; hence: **a** Fluctuating; irregular. **b** Fickle; vacillating. **c** Unsteady; not solid. **d** *Chem.* Of compounds, readily decomposing or changing into other compounds. **e** *Psychol.* Characterized by emotional instability (which see). — **un'sta·bil'i·ty** (ŭn'stă·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·sta'ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·sta'bly,** *adv.*

un·sta'bled (ŭn·stā'b'ld), *adj.* Not established; not made stable.

unstable equilibrium. See EQUILIBRIUM, 1.

unstable oscillation. *Physics.* An oscillation, as of an airplane, whose amplitude increases continuously until an attitude is reached from which there is no tendency to return toward the original attitude, the motion becoming a steady divergence.

un·stack' (ŭn·stăk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *stack.*] To remove from a stack; to undo the stacked condition of. — **un·stack'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

un·staid' (ŭn·stād'), *adj.* Not staid; as: **a** Not demure, reserved, or well-ordered, in behavior. **b** Unsettled; unstable. **c** Changeable; vacillating. — **un·staid'ly,** *adv.* — **un·staid'ness,** *n.*

un·stain' (-stān'), *v. t.* To free from stain.

un·stained', *adj.* Not stained. — **un·stain'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **un·stain'ed·ness,** *n.*

un·stalked' (ŭn·stôkt'; 66), *adj.* Not having a stalk or stalks.

un·star' (-stär'), *v. t.* To disestablish (an actor) as a star.

un·starch' (ŭn·stärch'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *starch.*] To free from starch; to make limp or pliable.

un·state' (ŭn·stāt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *state.*] **1.** To deprive of state or dignity.

> Caesar will *unstate* his happiness. *Shak.*

2. To deprive of statehood. *Rare.*

un·stath'el·fast, *adj.* [AS. *unstatholfæst.*] Unsettled; unstable. *Obs.*

un·stayed' (ŭn·stād'), *adj.* Not stayed; as: **a** Not hindered or checked. **b** Not supported or upheld. **c** Not held in by stays. — **un·stayed'ness,** *n.*

un·stayed'. Obs. var. of UNSTAID.

un·stead'fast (-stĕd'făst; -fäst), *adj.* Not steadfast. — **un·stead'fast·ly,** *adv.* — **un·stead'fast·ness,** *n.*

un·stead'y (ŭn·stĕd'ĭ), *adj.*; UN·STEAD'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); UN·STEAD'I·EST. Not steady; as: **a** Not firm, solid, or fixed. **b** Vacillating; fluctuating; flickering. **c** Irregular; not uniform or even. — **un·stead'i·ly,** *adv.* — **un·stead'i·ness,** *n.*

un·stead'y, *v. t.* To make unsteady.

un·steck' (-stĕk'), *v. t.* Also **un·steek'** (-stēk'). [1st *un-* + *steck.*] To unfasten. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

un·steel' (ŭn·stēl'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *steel.*] To render not steellike; to disarm; soften.

un·step' (ŭn·stĕp'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *step.*] *Naut.* To remove, as a mast, from its step.

un·ster'i·lized (-stĕr'ĭ·līzd), *adj.* Not sterilized; as, *unsterilized* milk.

un·stick' (-stĭk'), *v. t.* To release, as something stuck.

un·stiff'en (-stĭf'ĕn), *v. t.* To take the stiffening out of; to render limp or flexible.

un·still' (-stĭl'), *adj.* Not still. — **un·still'ness,** *n.*

un·sting' (ŭn·stĭng'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sting.*] To disarm of a sting; to remove the sting of. *Rare.*

un·stitch' (ŭn·stĭch'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *stitch.*] To open by picking out stitches; to take out, or undo, the stitches of.

un·stock' (ŭn·stŏk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *stock.*] To deprive of a stock, to remove the stock from, or to remove from a stock or stocks; as: **a** To remove (a vessel) from the stocks. **b** To take (cattle, horses, sheep, fish) from a place where they have been kept. **c** To free (a prisoner) from the stocks.

un·sto'i·cize (ŭn·stō'ĭ·sīz), *v. t.* Also **un·sto'ic** (-ĭk). To deprive of stoic character.

un·sto'ken (-stō'kĕn), *adj.* [*un-* not + ME. *stoken,* past part. of *steken* to fix, fasten, close. Cf. STICK, *v. t.*] Unstecked; unbarred; opened. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

un·stone' (-stōn'), *v. t.* To clear of stone or stones, as a meadow.

un·stop' (-stŏp'), *v.* [1st *un-* + *stop.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To take the stopple or stopper from; as, to *unstop* a bottle or a cask.

2. To free from any obstruction; to open.

3. To draw out the stops of (an organ).

4. *Phonet.* To change from a stop to a continuant, as *d* of ME. *fader* to *th* of *father.*

—, *Intransitive:* To become freed from obstructions; to open; clear.

un·stopped' (ŭn·stŏpt'; 66), *adj.* Not stopped; as: **a** Not stoppered, corked, or the like. **b** Not covered; as, an *unstopped* rabbit hole. **c** *Phonet.* Of consonants, open; continuant. **d** *Prosody.* Of lines of verse, not closing with a stop.

un·stop'per (-stŏp'ĕr), *v. t.* To remove the stopper from; to unstop, as a bottle.

un·stop'ple (-'l), *v. t.* To remove a stopple from; to open by taking the stopple off or out.

un·store' (ŭn·stōr'; 181), *v. t.* To take the store or stock from; to unstock; also, to take out of store, or storage.

un·stored' (-stōrd'), *adj.* **a** Not having a supply on hand. **b** Not placed in storage; also, not hoarded.

un·sto'ried (-stō'rĭd), *adj.* Not built in stories; as, an *unstoried* wall.

un·sto'ried, *adj.* Not having a history; not told or celebrated in story.

un·stow' (ŭn·stō'), *v. t.* *Chiefly Naut.* To empty of cargo or contents; to unload.

un·stowed' (ŭn·stōd'; 66), *adj.* Not stowed; specif.: *Naut.* **a** Not stowed carefully, but lying loose on deck or in the hold; as, *unstowed* cargo. **b** Unloaded; not filled with stowed cargo. **c** Emptied of cargo or contents.

un·strain' (-strān'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *strain.*] To relieve from a strain.

un·strained' (ŭn·strānd'; 66), *adj.* [*un-* not + *strained.*] Not strained; as: **a** Not cleared or purified by straining; as, *unstrained* oil or milk. **b** Not put under strain; not unduly stretched. **c** Not forced; natural; not showing undue effort; as, an *unstrained* deduction.

un·strand' (-strănd'), *v. t.* To remove from the strand or shore.

> And bid him quick *unstrand* his boat. *Amy Lowell.*

un·strap' (-străp'), *v. t.* To remove or loose a strap from, as from a box, trunk, or parcel.

un·strat'i·fied (ŭn·străt'ĭ·fīd), *adj.* Not stratified; specif., *Geol.*, not bedded; — applied to massive rocks, as granite, porphyry, etc., and also to deposits of loose material, as the glacial till, which occur in masses without layers or strata.

un·streng' (ŭn·strĕng'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *streng,* v.] To weaken. *Obs.*

un·strength' (ŭn·strĕngth'), *n.* Want of strength; weakness.

un·strength'en (-strĕng'th'n), *v. t.* To render weak; to weaken.

un·stressed' (ŭn·strĕst'; 66), *adj.* Not stressed or emphasized; specif., *Phonet.*, not bearing a stress or accent. — **un·stress'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **un·stress'ed·ness,** *n.*

un·stretch' (-strĕch'), *v. t. & i.* To release the tension (of); hence, to relax.

un·stride' (-strīd'), *v. t.* To dismount from (a horse or the like). *Obs.*

un·strike' (-strīk'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To unstring (a hawk's hood).

un·string' (ŭn·strĭng'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *string.*] **1.** To deprive of a string or strings; also, to take from a string; as, to *unstring* beads; hence, loosely, to separate.

2. To loosen or remove the string or strings of; as, to *unstring* a harp.

3. To relax the tension of; to loosen.

> His garland they *unstring.* *Dryden*

4. Figuratively, to render weak or disordered; — usually in passive; as, he was all *unstrung* by the news; nerves *unstrung* by fear.

5. *Archery.* To relax (a braced bow) by disengaging the string from one nock.

un·strip' (ŭn·strĭp'), *v. t. & i.* To strip.

un·striped' (ŭn·strīpt'; -strĭp'ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Not striped or striated.

unstriped muscle. *Anat.* Nonstriated muscle. See 2d MUSCLE, 1.

un·strong' (ŭn·strŏng'; 185), *adj.* [AS. *unstrang.*] Infirm; feeble. *Now Dial.* — *v. t.* To enfeeble. *Obs.*

un·strung' (ŭn·strŭng'; 66), *adj.* Not strung; as: **a** Having the strings loose or detached, as a musical instrument. **b** Nervously tired, anxious, fearful, or the like; seriously discomposed.

un·stud'ied (ŭn·stŭd'ĭd), *adj.* Not studied; as: **a** Not pursued diligently with mental appreciation, as a subject, text, etc. **b** Not acquired by study. **c** Unlabored; unforced; natural.

un·stuff' (ŭn·stŭf'), *v. t.* To take the stuffing from or out of.

un·sty' (-stī'), *v. t.* To turn out of a sty.

un·styl'ish (-stīl'ĭsh), *adj.* Not stylish. — **un·styl'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **un·styl'ish·ness,** *n.*

un'sub·mis'sion (ŭn'sŭb·mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Want of submission. *Rare.*

un'sub·stan'tial (-stăn'shĕl), *adj.* Not substantial; as: **a** Wanting matter or substance; not of solid matter. **b** Having no physical or real existence; visionary; as, the *unsubstantial* fabric of a dream. — **un'sub·stan·ti·al'i·ty** (-shĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un'sub·stan'tial·ly,** *adv.* — **un'sub·stan'tial·ness,** *n.*

un'sub·stan'tial·ize (-īz), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To make unsubstantial. *Rare.*

un'sub·stan'ti·ate (-shĭ·āt), *v. t.* To divest of substantiality; to make unsubstantial. — **un'sub·stan'ti·a·tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

un·sub'tle (ŭn·sŭt'l), *adj.* Not subtle. — **un·sub'tleness,** *n.* — **un·sub'tle·ty** (-tĭ), *n.* — **un·sub'tly** (-sŭt'lĭ), *adv.*

un'suc·ceed'a·ble (ŭn'sŭk·sēd'ă·b'l), *adj.* Not able or likely to succeed. *Rare.*

un'suc·cess' (ŭn'sŭk·sĕs'), *n.* Want of success; failure.

un'suc·cess'ful (-fŏŏl), *adj.* Not successful; not producing the desired event; meeting with, or resulting in, failure. — **un'suc·cess'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **un'suc·cess'ful·ness,** *n.*

un'suc·ces'sive (-sĕs'ĭv), *adj.* Not successive; not following in order or in series. — **un'suc·ces'sive·ly,** *adv.* — **un'suc·ces'sive·ness,** *n.*

un·suf'fer·a·ble (ŭn·sŭf'ĕr·ă·b'l), *adj.* Intolerable. — **un·suf'fer·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·suf'fer·a·bly,** *adv.*

un·suf'fered (-ĕrd), *adj.* **a** Not suffered. **b** *Obs.* Insufferable.

un'suf·fi'cient (ŭn'sŭ·fĭsh'ĕnt), *adj.* Insufficient — **un'suf·fi'cience** (-ĕns), *n.* — **un'suf·fi'cien·cy** (-ĕn·sĭ), *n.* — **un'suf·fi'cient·ly,** *adv*

un·suit' (ŭn·sūt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *suit.*] **a** *Obs.* To be unfit for. **b** To make unfit.

un·suit'a·ble (-ă·b'l), *adj.* Not suitable or fitting; unbecoming — **un'suit·a·bil'i·ty** (ŭn'sūt·ă·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·suit'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·suit'a·bly,** *adv.*

un·sul'lied (ŭn·sŭl'ĭd), *adj.* Not sullied; as, a gown *unsullied* with the mud; an *unsullied* reputation. — **un·sul'lied·ly,** *adv.* — **un·sul'lied·ness,** *n.*

un·summed' (-sŭmd'; 66), *adj.* Uncounted; unnumbered.

un·sum'mered (ŭn·sŭm'ĕrd), *adj.* Deprived of, or wanting the character of, summer.

un·sung' (ŭn·sŭng'; 66), *adj.* Not sung; as: **a** Not rendered in song. **b** Not celebrated in song or verse; as, *unsung* heroes.

un·sunned' (-sŭnd'), *adj.* **a** Not exposed to sunlight; also, not sunstruck. **b** Not revealed to public knowledge; not disclosed.

un·su'per·a·ble (-sū'pĕr·ă·b'l), *adj.* Insuperable.

un'su·per·sti'tious (ŭn'sū·pĕr·stĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* Not superstitious.

un'su·per·vised' (-vīzd'), *adj.* Not supervised; not under constant inspection. — **un'su·per·vis'ed·ly** (-vīz'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adj.*

un·supped' (ŭn·sŭpt'), *adj.* Supperless. *Rare.*

un'sup·plied' (ŭn'sŭ·plīd'), *adj.* Not supplied; as: **a** Not furnished; unprovided. **b** Of a want or lack, not satisfied; unfilled.

---

un·sure′ (ŭn·shŏŏr′; 66), *adj.* Not sure; as: **a** Not certain; doubtful; precarious. **b** Not safe; hazardous; dangerous. **c** Not reliable; untrustworthy. **d** Not strong; infirm; weak; as, he was still *unsure* on his feet. **e** Not confident; not assured.

un·sured′ (ŭn·shŏŏrd′), *adj.* Not made sure. *Obs.*

un·sure′ty (-shŏŏr′tĭ), *n.* Want of surety; uncertainty; insecurity. *Obs.*

un′sur·mised′ (ŭn′sûr·mīzd′), *adj.* Not surmised; unguessed.

un′sur·mount′a·ble (-moun′tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Insurmountable. — **un′sur·mount′a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **-a·bly,** *adv.*

un′sur·pass′a·ble (-sûr·pȧs′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not surpassable; not to be exceeded. — **un′sur·pass′a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un′sur·pass′a·bly,** *adv.*

un′sur·passed′ (-pȧst′), *adj.* Not surpassed; hence, supremely good of its kind.

un′sus·cep′ti·ble (ŭn′sŭ·sĕp′tĭ·b'l), *adj.* Not susceptible; esp., not easily moved by emotion. — **un′sus·cep′ti·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un′sus·cep′ti·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un′sus·cep′ti·bly,** *adv.*

un′sus·pect′ (ŭn′sŭs·pĕkt′), *adj.* Unsuspected. *Obs.*

un′sus·pect′a·ble (-pĕk′tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not to be suspected. — **un′sus·pect′a·bly,** *adv.*

un′sus·pect′ed (-pĕk′tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Not suspected; as: **a** Not known to exist. **b** Not subject to suspicion; not regarded as suspicious. — **un′sus·pect′ed·ly,** *adv.* — **un′sus·pect′ed·ness,** *n.*

un′sus·pect′ing, *adj.* Not suspecting. — **un′sus·pect′ing·ly,** *adv.* — **un′sus·pect′ing·ness,** *n.*

un′sus·pi′cion (ŭn′sŭs·pĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Want of suspicion.

un′sus·pi′cious (-ŭs), *adj.* Not suspicious; unsuspecting. — **un′sus·pi′cious·ly,** *adv.* — **un′sus·pi′cious·ness,** *n.*

un·swad′dle (ŭn·swŏd′'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *swaddle.*] To take a swaddle from; to unswathe.

un·swathe′ (ŭn·swāth′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *swathe.*] To take a swathe from; to relieve from a bandage.

un·swear′ (ŭn·swâr′), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *swear.*] To recant or recall (an oath), esp. by a second oath; to adjure.

un·sweat′ (ŭn·swĕt′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sweat.*] To relieve from perspiration; to ease or cool after exercise or toil. *Rare.*

un·sweet′ (ŭn·swēt′), *adj.* [Cf. AS. *unswēte.*] Not sweet; as: **a** Not sweet to the taste. **b** Not soothing, pleasant, or agreeable. — **un·sweet′ly,** *adv.* — **un·sweet′ness,** *n.*

un·sweet′en (-'n), *v. t.* To render not sweet.

un·swell′ (ŭn·swĕl′), *v. i.* [1st *un-* + *swell.*] To subside.

un′syl·lab′ic (ŭn′sĭ·lăb′ĭk), *adj.* Nonsyllabic.

un′sym·met′ri·cal (ŭn′sĭ·mĕt′rĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also **un′sym·met′ric** (-rĭk). Wanting in symmetry; asymmetrical; not symmetrical. — **un′sym·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **un′sym·met′ri·cal·ness,** *n.*

unsymmetrical carbon atom. An asymmetric carbon atom.

unsymmetrical relation. *Logic & Math.* A relation which is not symmetrical (see SYMMETRICAL, 5); a relation R such that if $a\ R\ b$ holds, it does not follow that $b\ R\ a$ will hold, though in a particular instance it may hold. As applied to relations, *unsymmetrical* is simply the negative of *symmetrical*; *asymmetric* is its opposite. Thus, "equal to" is *symmetrical*, because from $a = b$ it follows that $b = a$. "Is less than" is *asymmetric*, because from $a < b$ it follows that $b < a$ is false. "Is less than or equal to" is *unsymmetrical*, because from $a \leq b$, it does not follow that $b \leq a$. According to the best usage, *unsymmetrical* is restricted in application to relations which are neither *symmetrical* nor *asymmetric*, of which "is less than or equal to" is an example.

un·sym′me·try (ŭn·sĭm′ĕ·trĭ), *n.* Want of symmetry.

un′sym·pa·thet′ic (ŭn′sĭm·pȧ·thĕt′ĭk), *adj.* Not sympathetic; unresponsive. — **-thet′i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

un·sym′pa·thy (ŭn·sĭm′pȧ·thĭ), *n.* Absence or lack of sympathy.

un′sys·tem·at′ic (ŭn′sĭs·tĕm·ăt′ĭk), *adj.* Not systematic; not characterized by systematic arrangement, method, etc. — **un′sys·tem·at′i·cal,** *adj.* — **un′sys·tem·at′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

un·sys′tem·a·tized (ŭn·sĭs′tĕm·ȧ·tīzd), *adj.* Not systematized; not planned, ordered, or done according to a system. — **un·sys′tem·a·tiz′ed·ly** (-tīz′ĕd·lĭ; 119), *adv.*

un·tack′ (ŭn·tăk′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tack.*] To separate (what is tacked) as by the withdrawal of tacks; hence, to disjoin; release.

un·tack′le (ŭn·tăk′'l), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To take the tackle from, as from a ship; to rid of tackling; to unharness.

un·tact′ful (ŭn·tăkt′fŏŏl; f'l), *adj.* Not tactful. — **un·tact′ful·ly,** *adv.* — **un·tact′ful·ness,** *n.*

un·taint′ed (ŭn·tān′tĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Not tainted, or spoiled, spotted, sullied, or the like.
2. Not attainted; unattainted. *Obs.*
— **un·taint′ed·ly,** *adv.* — **un·taint′ed·ness,** *n.*

un·tal′ent·ed (ŭn·tăl′ĕn·tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Not talented; not endowed by nature with superior talent or talents.

un·talked′-of′ (ŭn·tôkt′ŏv′), *adj.* Not talked about; not mentioned.

un·tamed′ (ŭn·tāmd′), *adj.* Not tamed; unsubdued. — **un·tamed′ly,** *adv.* — **un·tamed′ness,** *n.*

un·tan′gi·ble (ŭn·tăn′jĭ·b'l), *adj.* Intangible. — **un′tan·gi·bil′i·ty** (ŭn′tăn·jĭ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·tan′gi·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·tan′gi·bly,** *adv.*

un·tan′gle (ŭn·tăng′g'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tangle.*] To loose from tangles or intricacy; to disentangle; fig., to resolve.

un·tap′ (ŭn·tăp′), *v. t.* To loose the tap of; hence, to draw off through the tap.

un·tap′pice (ŭn·tăp′ĭs), *v. i.* [1st *un-* + *tappice*, var. of *tapis.*] To come out of concealment. *Obs.*

un·tar′ (ŭn·tär′), *v. t.* To extract tar from; to take a covering of tar from.

un·taste′ (ŭn·tāst′), *n.* Want of taste.

un·taste′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *taste.*] To deprive of a taste.

un·taught′ (ŭn·tôt′; 66), *adj.* Not taught; as: **a** Uninstructed; ignorant. **b** Natural; naïve; spontaneous.

un·tax′ (ŭn·tăks′), *v. t.* To take a tax or taxes from; to remove from taxation.

un·teach′ (ŭn·tēch′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *teach.*] To cause to forget, to disbelieve, or to believe the opposite of (what one has been taught); to teach the contrary of (something specified or understood); — taking either the person or thing taught as object.

Experience will *unteach* us. *Sir T. Browne.*

un·teach′a·ble (-ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not teachable. "*Unteachable* stupidity." *Lord Balfour.* — **un·teach′a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·teach′a·bly,** *adv.*

un·team′ (ŭn·tēm′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *team.*] To unyoke a team from. *Rare.*

un·tech′ni·cal (ŭn·tĕk′nĭ·kăl), *adj.* Not technical. — **un·tech′ni·cal·ly,** *adv.*

un·tech′ni·cal·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make untechnical.

un·teem′ (ŭn·tēm′), *v. t.* [See 1st TEEM.] To discharge the contents of.

un·tell′ (ŭn·tĕl′), *v. t.* To render not, or as if not, told; to nullify the telling of.

un·tell′ing, *adj.* Innumerable; indescribable. *Chiefly Scot.*

un·tem′per (ŭn·tĕm′pĕr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *temper.*] To deprive of temper, or of the proper temper; to make soft.

un·tem′per·ance (-ȧns), *n.* Want of temperance. *Obs.*

un·tem′per·ate (-ĭt), *adj.* Not temperate. — **un·tem′per·ate·ly,** *adv.* — **un·tem′per·ate·ness,** *n.*

un·ten′a·ble (ŭn·tĕn′ȧ·b'l; -tē′nȧ-), *adj.* Not tenable. — **un′ten·a·bil′i·ty** (ŭn′tĕn·ȧ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·ten′a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·ten′a·bly,** *adv.*

un·ten′ant (-ănt), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tenant.*] To remove a tenant or tenants from; also, to leave; quit. *Rare.*

un·ten′ant·ed (-ăn·tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Not tenanted; not leased to or occupied by a tenant.

un·tend′ed (ŭn·tĕn′dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *adj.* Not tended or cared for.

un·ten′der (ŭn·tĕn′dĕr), *adj.* Not tender; as: **a** Ungentle; rough. **b** Tough. — **un·ten′der·ly,** *adv.* — **-der·ness,** *n.*

un·ten′i·ble (ŭn·tĕn′ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Untenable. — **un·ten′i·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·ten′i·bly,** *adv.*

un·tent′ (ŭn·tĕnt′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tent.*] To bring out of a tent. *Rare.*

un·tent′ed (ŭn·tĕn′tĕd; -tĭd), *adj.* [*un-* not + *tented*, past part. of *tent* to probe.] Not tented. See 5th TENT.

The *untented* woundings of a father's curse. *Shak.*

un·tent′ed, *adj.* Unheeded. *Scot. & Arch.*

un·tent′ed, *adj.* [*un-* + *tent* a covering.] Having no tent or tents, as a soldier or a field.

un·tent′y (ŭn·tĕn′tĭ), *adj.* [See UN- not; TENTY.] Inattentive; incautious. *Scot.*

Un′ter den Lin′den (ŏŏn′tĕr dĕn lĭn′dĕn). [G., under the lindens.] A broad avenue in Berlin about one mile long, extending from the Brandenburg Gate on the west to the palace of former Emperor William I, and famous for its stately and public buildings.

un·termed′ (ŭn·tûrmd′), *adj.* Unlimited. *Obs.*

un·ter′mi·na·ble (ŭn·tûr′mĭ·nȧ·b'l), *adj.* Interminable. — **un·ter′mi·na·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·ter′mi·na·bly,** *adv.*

un·terred′ (ŭn·tûrd′), *adj.* Not interred. *Obs.*

‖**Un′ter·see′boot′** (ŏŏn′tĕr·zā′bōt′), *n.* [G. See U-BOAT.] Submarine.

un·tes′tate (ŭn·tĕs′tāt), *adj.* Intestate. *Obs.*

un·teth′er (ŭn·tĕth′ĕr), *v. t.* To loose from a tether.

un·tewed′ (ŭn·tē′ŏŏd; -tūd′), *adj.* [See TEW to taw.] Uncombed; untrimmed. *Chiefly Dial.*

un·thank′ (ŭn·thăngk′), *n.* [AS. *unthanc.* See UN- not; THANK.] Ingratitude; displeasure; ill will. *Obs.*

un·thank′, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To withdraw thanks given to. *Obs.*

un·thank′ful (ŭn·thăngk′fŏŏl), *adj.* [Cf. AS. *unthancfull.*] Not thankful; as: **a** Marked by ingratitude, or lack of courteous acknowledgment; unappreciated. **b** Not giving thanks; unappreciative. **c** Not of a nature to call for thanks, or gratitude; not agreeable or pleasant. — **un·thank′ful·ly,** *adv.* — **un·thank′ful·ness,** *n.*

un·thatch′ (ŭn·thăch′), *v. t.* To remove the thatching of; hence, to disclose; reveal.

un·thaw′ (ŭn·thô′), *v. t. & i.* To thaw, or thaw out.

un·then′de (ŏŏn·thăn′dĕ), *adj.* [*un-* not + old pres. part. (AS. *thēonde*) of *thee* to thrive.] Not thriving or prosperous; poor; miserable. *Obs.*

un·thewed′ (ŭn·thūd′), *adj.* Wrongly disposed; ill-behaved. *Obs.*

un·think′ (ŭn·thĭngk′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *think.*] To retract in the mind, as a thought; to change the mind about.

un·think′, *v. t.* To put out of mind; to erase thought of.

un·think′a·ble (ŭn·thĭngk′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not thinkable; not conceivable by the mind. — **un′think·a·bil′i·ty** (ŭn′thĭngk·ȧ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·think′a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·think′a·bly,** *adv.*

un·think′a·ble, *n.* Something unthinkable or inconceivable.

The realm of the disharmonic *unthinkables.* *A. E. Wiggam.*

un·think′er (ŭn·thĭngk′ĕr), *n.* [*un-* not + *thinker.*] A person who does not think. *Rare.*

un·think′ing, *adj.* **1.** Not thinking; not heedful; thoughtless; inconsiderate; as, *unthinking* youth.
2. Not indicating thought or reflection; thoughtless.

With earnest eyes, and round *unthinking* face, *Pope.*

3. Not having the power of thought; as, instinctive, *unthinking* brutes.
Syn. — Heedless, casual. **Ant.** — Thoughtful, considerate
— **un·think′ing·ly,** *adv.* — **un·think′ing·ness,** *n.*

un·thole′a·ble (ŭn·thōl′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Intolerable. *Scot.* — **un·thole′a·bly,** *adv.* *Scot.*

un·thought′ (ŭn·thôt′), *n.* Want of thought.

un·thought′, *adj.* Not thought; not thought of; not expected.

un·thought′ed, *adj.* **a** *Rare.* Not thought of. **b** *Dial.* Thoughtless; ill-considered. — **un·thought′ed·ly,** *adv.* *Dial.*

un·thought′ful (ŭn·thôt′fŏŏl), *adj.* Not thoughtful; esp., thoughtless; ill-considered. — **un·thought′ful·ly,** *adv.* — **un·thought′ful·ness,** *n.*

un·thought′-of′ (ŭn·thôt′ŏv′), *adj.* Not thought of; not considered; not imagined; also, now less commonly, unthought-on; unremembered.

un·thought′-on′ (-ŏn′), *adj.* Not thoroughly considered or thought over; also, not called to mind; not remembered.

un·thrall′ (ŭn·thrôl′), *v. t.* To free from thralldom; to liberate.

un·thread′ (-thrĕd′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *thread.*] **1.** To draw or take out a thread from, as a needle.
2. To deprive of ligaments; to loose the ligaments of.

He with his bare wand can *unthread* thy joints. *Milton*

3. To make one's way through; to traverse, as a trail.

un·thrid′den (ŭn·thrĭd′'n), *adj.* Also **un·thrid′** (-thrĭd′), Unthreaded. *Chiefly Dial.*

un·thrift′ (ŭn·thrĭft′), *n.* **a** Extravagance; wastefulness; also, an extravagant person. **b** *Obs.* Worthlessness; folly.

un·thrift′ (66), *adj.* Unthrifty; lavish; extravagant.

un·thrift′i·head (ŭn·thrĭf′tĭ·hĕd), *n.* Unthriftiness. *Obs.*

un·thrift′i·hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* Unthriftiness. *Rare.*

un·thrift′y (ŭn·thrĭf′tĭ), *adj.*; UN·THRIFT′I·ER (-tĭ·ĕr); UN·THRIFT′I·EST. Not thrifty; as: **a** Profuse; extravagant; prodigal. **b** *Now Rare.* Profitless; foolish. **c** Not thriving or prospering. **d** Characterized by unthrift; wasting; ruinous; as, *unthrifty* destruction. **e** Profligate; wanton.
— **un·thrift′i·ly** (-tĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **un·thrift′i·ness** (-tĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

un·thrive′ (ŭn·thrīv′), *v. i.* To be unsuccessful; to fail to thrive. *Obs.*

un·thriv′en (-thrĭv′ĕn), *adj.* Not thriving. *Scot.*

un·thriv′ing (-thrĭv′ĭng), *adj.* Not thriving. — **un·thriv′ing·ly,** *adv.* — **un·thriv′ing·ness,** *n.*

un·throne′ (ŭn·thrōn′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *throne.*] To remove from or as from a throne; to dethrone.

un·ti′dy (ŭn·tī′dĭ), *adj.*; UN·TI′DI·ER (-dĭ·ĕr); UN·TI′DI·EST.
1. Unseasonable; untimely; also, unfit; unsuited.

A long and *untidy* story about a dinner party. *Stephen McKenna.*

2. Not tidy or neat; careless; slovenly.
— **un·ti′di·ly** (-dĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **un·ti′di·ness** (-dĭ·nĕs), *n.*

un·ti′dy, *v. t.* To disarrange; disorder.

un·tie′ (ŭn·tī′), *v.* [AS. *untīgan.* See 1st UN-; TIE, *v.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To loosen, as something interlaced or knotted; as, to *untie* a knot; to disengage the parts of.
2. To free from fastening or restraint; to let loose; unbind.

The evils of an *untied* tongue. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. To resolve; to unfold; to clear.
—, *Intransitive:* To become untied or loosed.

un·tied′ (-tīd′; 66), *adj.* Not tied; hence, figuratively, unrestrained; dissolute.

un·tight′ (ŭn·tīt′), *adj.* Not tight; loose, leaky, or the like. — **un·tight′ness,** *n.*

un·tight′en (-'n), *v. t.*; -ENED (-'nd); -EN·ING. [1st *un-* + *tighten.*] To make less tight; to loosen.

un·til′ (ŭn·tĭl′; ŭn-), *prep.* [ME. *until, until*, fr. *un-* (as in *unto*) + *til* till; cf. Dan. *indtil*, Sw. *intill.* See UNTO; TILL, *prep.*] **1.** *Obs. exc. Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** = TILL, 1 a, b, c. **b** Close against.
2. During the whole time before; up to the time of, implying cessation or reversal at that time; as, to remain *until* evening or the end of the month. Cf. TILL, 2.
☞ In ordinary use, as well as in contracts and other legal documents, the question as to whether *until* is inclusive or exclusive of the date mentioned generally depends upon

---

un′sup·port′a·ble, *adj.* Insupportable. — **un′sup·port′a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un′sup·port′a·bly,** *adv.*

un′sup·port′ed, *adj.*, **un′sup·port′ed·ly,** *adv.*, **un′sup·port′ed·ness,** *n.*, **un′sup·port′ing,** *adj.*, **un′sup·pos′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′sup·posed′,** *adj.*, **un′sup·pressed′,** *adj.*, **un′sup·press′i·ble,** *adj.*, **un′sup·press′i·bly,** *adv.*, **un′sup·pu·rat′ed,** *adj.*, **un′sup·pura′tive,** *adj.*, **un′su·preme′,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un′sur·charge′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un′sur·charged′, *adj.*, **un·sur′faced,** *adj.*, **un·sur′feit·ed,** *adj.*, **un·sur′feit·ing,** *adj.*, **un·sur′gi·cal,** *adj.*, **un·surg′ing,** *adj.*, **un′sur·mis′ing,** *adj.*, **un′sur·mount′ed,** *adj.*, **un·sur′named′,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·sur′plice, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·sur′pliced, *adj.*, **un′sur·prised′,** *adj.*, **un′sur·pris′ing,** *adj.*, **un′sur·ren′dered,** *adj.*, **un′sur·ren′der·ing,** *adj.*, **un′sur·round′ed,** *adj.*, **un′sur·vey′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′sur·veyed′,** *adj.*, **un′sur·vived′,** *adj.*, **un′sur·viv′ing,** *adj.*, **un′sus·cep′tive,** *adj.*, **un′sus·pect′ful,** *adj.*, **un′sus·pect′fulness,** *n.*, **un′sus·pect′i·ble,** *adj.*, **un′sus·pec′tive,** *adj.*, **un′sus·pend′ed,** *adj.*, **un′sus·tain′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′sus·tained′,** *adj.*, **un′sus·tain′ing,** *adj.*, **un·su′tured,** **un·swabbed′,** *adj.*, **un·swad′dled,** *adj.*, **un·swad′dling,** *adj.*, **un·swal′low·a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·swal′lowed,** *adj.*, **un·swan′like′,** *adj.*, **un·sup′ped′,** *adj.*, **un·swarm′ing,** *adj.*, **un·swath′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·swathed′,** *adj.*, **un·swath′ing,** *adj.*, **un·sway′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·swayed′,** *adj.*, **un·swayed′ness,** *n.*, **un·sway′ing,** *adj.*, **un·swear′ing,** *adj.*, **un·sweat′ed,** *adj.*, **un·sweat′ing,** *adj.*, **un·Swed′ish,** *adj.*, **un·sweet′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·sweet′ened,** *adj.*, **un·sweet′ened·ness,** *n.*, **un·swelled′,** *adj.*, **un·swell′ing,** *adj.*, **un·swel′tered,** *adj.*, **un·swept′,** *adj.*, **un·swerv′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·swerved′,** *adj.*, **un·swerv′ing,** *adj.*, **un·swerv′ing·ly,** *adv.*, **un·swilled′,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·swing′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·swin′gled, *adj.*, **un·Swiss′,** *adj.*, **un·switched′,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·swiv′el, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·swoll′en, *adj.*, **un·swoon′ing,** *adj.*, **un·sworn′,** *adj.*, **un·swung′,** *adj.*, **un·syl′la·bled,** *adj.*, **un′syl·lo·gis′ti·cal,** *adj.*, **un′sym·bol′ic,** *adj.*, **un′sym·bol′i·cal;** *adj.*, **un′sym·bol′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*, **un′sym·bol′i·cal·ness,** *n.*, **un·sym′bolized,** *adj.*, **un·sym′me·trized,** *adj.*, **un′sym·pa·thiz′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.*, **un·sym′pa·thiz′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·sym′pa·thized,** *adj.*, **un·sym′pa·thiz′ing,** *adj.*, **un·sym′pa·thiz′ing·ly,** *adv.*, **un′sympho′ni·ous,** *adj.*, **un′symp·tom·at′ic,** *adj.*, **un·syn′chro·nized,** *adj.*, **un·syn′chro·nous,** *adj.*, **un·syn′co·pat′ed,** *adj.*, **un·syn′di·cat′ed,** *adj.*, **un′syn·ried,** *adj.*, **un′syn·on′y·mous,** *adj.*, **un′syn·tac′ti·cal,** *adj.*, **un′syn·thet′ic,** *adj.*, **un·syr′inged,** *adj.*, **un·sys′tem·iz′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·sys′tem·a·tiz′ing,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·tab′er·nac′led, *adj.*, **un·tab′bled,** *adj.*, **un·tab′u·lat′ed,** *adj.*, **un·tacked′,** *adj.*, **un·tack′ing,** *adj.*, **un·tack′led,** *adj.*, **un·tagged′,** *adj.*, **un·tailed′,** *adj.*, **un·tai′lor·like′,** *adj.*, **un·tai′lor·ly,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·taint′, *v. t.*, **un·taint′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·taint′ing,** *adj.*, **un·tak′a·ble,** **un·take′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·tak′a·ble·ness,** **un·take′a·ble·ness,** *n.*, **un·tak′en,** *adj.*, **un·tak′ing,** *adj.*, **un·talk′a·tive,** *adj.*, **un·talked′,** *adj.*, **un·talk′ing,** *adj.*, **un·tall′,** *adj.*, **un·tal′lied,** *adj.*, **un·tal′lowed,** *adj.*, **un·tam′a·ble,** **un·tam′a·ble·ness,** *n.*, **un·tame′,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·tame′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·tame′ly, *adv.*, **un·tame′ness,** *n.*, **un·tam′pered,** *adj.*, **un·tangen′tial,** *adj.*, **un·tan′gled,** *adj.*, **un·tan′gling,** *adj.*, **un·tanned′,** *adj.*, **un·tan′ta·lized,** *adj.*, **un·tan′ta·liz′ing,** *adj.*, **un·taped′,** *adj.*, **un·ta′pered,** *adj.*, **un·ta′per·ing,** *adj.*, **un·tap′es·tried,** *adj.*, **un·tap′pa·ble,** *adj.*, **un·tapped′,** *adj.*, **un·tar′nish·a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·tar′nished,** *adj.*, **un·tarred′,** *adj.*, **un·tar′ried,** *adj.*, **un·tar′ry·ing,** *adj.*, **un·tar′ta·rized,** *adj.*, **un·tasked′,** *adj.*, **un·tas′seled,** *adj.*, **un·tast′a·ble,** **un·taste′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·tast′ed,** *adj.*, **un·taste′ful,** *adj.*, **un·taste′ful·ly,** *adv.*, **un·taste′fulness,** *n.*, **un·tast′ing,** *adj.*, **un·tast′y,** *adj.*, **un·tat′tered,** *adj.*, **un·tat′tooed′,** *adj.*, **un·taught′ness,** *n.*, **un·taunt′ed,** *adj.*, **un·taut′,** *adj.*, **un·tau·to·log′i·cal,** *adj.*, **un·tax′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·tawed′,** *adj.*, **un·tax′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·taxed′,** *adj.*, **un·tax′ing,** *adj.*, **un·teach′er·like′,** *adj.*, **un·teach′ing,** *adj.*, **un·teamed′,** *adj.*, **un·team′ing,** *adj.*, **un·tear′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·teased′,** *adj.*, **un·tea′sled,** *adj.*, **un·ted′ded,** *adj.*, **un·te′di·ous,** *adj.*, **un·teem′ing,** *adj.*, **un·teethed′,** *adj.*, **un·tel′e·graphed,** *adj.*, **un·tell′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·tell′a·bly,** *adv.*, **un·tem·per·a·men′tal,** *adj.*, **un·tem′pered,** *adj.*, **un·tem′pering,** *adj.*, **un·tem′pest·ed,** *adj.*, **un·tem·pes′tu·ous,** *adj.*, **un·tem′pled,** *adj.*, **un·tem′po·ral,** *adj.*, **un·tem′po·rar′y,** *adj.*, **un·tem′po·riz′ing,** *adj.*, **un·tempt′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·tempt′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.*, **un·tempt′a·bly,** *adv.*, **un·tempt′ed,** *adj.*, **un·tempt′i·ble,** *adj.*, **un·tempt′i·bly,** *adv.*, **un·tempt′ing,** *adj.*, **un·tempt′ing·ly,** *adv.*, **un·tempt′ing·ness,** *n.*, **un′te·na′cious,** *adj.*, **un′te·nac′i·ty,** *n.*, **un·ten′ant·a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·ten′ant·a·ble·ness,** *n.*, **un·ten′dered,** *adj.*, **un·ten′der·ly,** *adv.*, **un·ten′ta·tiv′e,** *adj.*, **un·ten·tac′u·late,** *adj.*, **un·ten′tered,** *adj.*, **un·ter′mi·nat′ed,** *adj.*, **un·ter′mi·nat′ing,** *adj.*, **un·ter′raced,** *adj.*, **un′ter·res′tri·al,** *adj.*, **un·ter′ri·ble,** *adj.*, **-ri·bly,** *adv.*, **un·ter′ri·fi′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′ter·ri′fic,** *adj.*, **un·ter′ri·fied,** *adj.*, **un·ter′ri·fy′ing,** *adj.*, **un·ter′ror·ized,** *adj.*, **un·tes′sel·lat′ed,** *adj.*, **un·test′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′tes·ta·ment′a·ry,** *adj.*, **un·test′ed,** *adj.*, **un·tes′ti·fy′ing,** *adj.*, **un·teth′ered,** *adj.*, **un·teth′ering,** *adj.*, **un′·Teu·ton′ic,** *adj.*, **un·tex′t·al,** *adj.*, **un·thanked′,** *adj.*, **un·thank′ing,** *adj.*, **un·thatched′,** *adj.*, **un·thawed′,** *adj.*, **un·thaw′ing,** *adj.*, **un′·the·at′ric,** *adj.*, **un′·the·at′ri·cal,** *adj.*, **un′the·at′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*, **un′the·is′tic,** *adj.*, **un′the·mat′ic,** *adj.*, **un′the·o·log′i·cal,** *adj.*, **un′the·o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.

un′the·ol′o·gize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un′the·o·ret′ic, *adj.*, **un′the·o·ret′i·cal,** *adj.*, **un′the·o·riz′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un′ther·a·peu′ti·cal,** *adj.*, **un·Thes′pi·an,** *adj.*, **un·thick′,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·thick′en, *v. i.* See 1st UN-.

un·thick′ened, *adj.*, **un·thiev′ish,** *adj.*, **un·thinned′,** *adj.*, **un·thin′ning,** *adj.*, **un·thirst′ing,** *adj.*, **un·thirst′y,** *adj.* See UN-, not

un·this′tle, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·thorn′, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·thorn′y, *adj.*, **un·thor′ough,** *adj.*, **un·thought′like′,** *adj.*, **un·thralled′,** *adj.*, **un·thrashed′,** *adj.*, **un·thread′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·thread′ed,** *adj.*, **un·thread′ing,** *adj.*, **un·threat′ened,** *adj.*, **un·threat′en·ing,** *adj.*, **un·threshed′,** *adj.*, **un·thrift′like′,** *adj.*, **un·thrilled′,** *adj.*, **un·thrill′ing,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·throb′, *v. i.* See 1st UN-.

un·throned′, **un·throng·ed′,** *adj.*, **un·thron′ging,** *adj.*, **un·throt′tled,** *adj.*, **un·throw′a·ble,** *adj.*, **un·thrown′,** *adj.*, **un·thrush′like′,** *adj.*, **un·thrust′,** *adj.*, **un·thumbed′,** *adj.*, **un·thumped′,** *adj.*, **un·thun′dered,** *adj.*, **un·thwacked′,** *adj.*, **un·thwart′ed,** *adj.*, **un·ti·ar′sed,** *adj.*, **un·tick′et·ed,** *adj.*, **un·tick′led,** *adj.*, **un·tid′al,** *adj.* See UN-, not.

the connection or circumstances in which the word is used. The weight of judicial decisions is that *until* is prima facie exclusive (111 N. Y. 621; 120 Mass. 94; 66 Kan. 512; 10 Neb. 524; 64 Vt. 566; 44 Fed. 369; 119 Ind. 72; 82 Ind. 498).
3. At any time before; — after a negative expression, implying performance or occurrence at the time mentioned; as, not available *until* tomorrow or *until* after the harvest. Cf. TILL, 3.

un·til' (ŭn·tĭl'; ŭn-), *conj.* **1.** Up to the time that or when; till such time as; — formerly often followed by *that*.

Sorely she wept *until* the night came on. *Keats.*

2. After negatives, *hardly*, etc.: before the time that; — formerly often followed by *that*; also, *Now Dial.*, when; to the time when.

Her loveliness I never knew *Until* she smiled on me. *H. Coleridge.*

3. To the point or degree that; so long or so far that; as, he struggled *until* he loosed the knot; also, *Obs.*, that as a result.

un·tile' (ŭn·tīl'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tile.*] To take the tiles from.

un·tiled' (-tĭld'; 66), *adj.* Not supplied with tiles.

un·time' (ŭn·tīm'), *n.* [AS. *untīma.* See UN- not; TIME.] An unseasonable time. *Obs.*

un·time'less (-lĕs; -lĭs), *adj.* Untimely. *Obs.*

un·time'ly (ŭn·tīm'lĭ), *adj.*; UN·TIME'LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); UN·TIME'LI·EST. Not timely; as: **a** Done or happening at an unnatural, unusual, or improper, time; unseasonable; inopportune; as, *untimely* frosts; *untimely* remarks; an *untimely* death. **b** Esp., premature; occurring unexpectedly early. **c** Not observing the due or proper time, season, or occasion. — **un·time'li·ness,** *n.*

During the performance of music when *unkimely* people come in or go out. *Owen Wister.*

un·time'ly, *adv.* Out of the natural or usual time; inopportunely; prematurely; unseasonably.

un·time'ous (ŭn·tīm'ŭs), *adj.* Also **un·tim'ous.** Untimely. — **un·time'ous·ly,** *adv. Both Chiefly Scot.*

un·tin' (ŭn·tĭn'), *v. t.* To deprive of tin; to remove tin from.

un·tinct' (ŭn·tĭngkt'), *adj.* Untinged. *Poetic.*

un·tine' (ŭn·tīn'), *v. t.* [AS. *untīynan.*] To unfasten; open. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

un·tire' (ŭn·tīr'), *v. t.* [See 5th TIRE.] To undress. *Obs.*

un·tire', *v. i.* [See 1st TIRE.] To rest; refresh.

un–Ti'taned (ŭn·tī'tănd; 91), *adj.* Sunless. *Obs.*

un·ti'tled (ŭn·tī'tl'd), *adj.* **1.** Not titled; having no title, or appellation of dignity or distinction.
2 Being without title or right; not entitled.
3. Not designated or nominated; not named.

un'to (ŭn'tōō; -tōō; 71), *prep. Archaic & Poetic.* [ME. *unto*, fr. *un-* (only in *unto, until*) unto, as far as + *to* to; this *un-* is akin to AS. *ōth* until OFris. *und*, OS. *und* until, conj. (cf. OS. *untō* unto, OHG. *unzi*), Goth. *und* unto, until. See TO; cf. UNTIL.] The compound *unto*, formed on the analogy of *until* and commonly current from the beginning of the 14th century to the 18th, expresses not only the primary relation of *to*, the relation of direction and destination of movement, but also the various relations of tendency and concern taken over by *to* from the old dative case. Thus *unto* connects verbs with their remoter objects and verbs and adjectives with substantives limiting their application and otherwise coincides, in archaic and poetic style, with *to* in signification and use except that *unto* does not introduce infinitives (compare for fuller definitions the corresponding senses of *to*). Its uses are: **1.** Indicating the direction of movement reaching its object or of approach, inclination, or tendency, in respect of an unreached object.

Day by day *unto* this school hath gone. *Wordsworth.*
I lift up my hand *unto* the Lord. *Coverdale.*

2. Indicating the limit of juxtaposition, contact, union, or attendance; as, to press thee *unto* my fond bosom; his hands bound fast *unto* the jailer's.
3. Indicating aim, purpose, or destiny; as, he went *unto* his prayers; sent *unto* their assistance; doomed *unto* perdition.
4. Indicating result or attainment or consequent condition; as, to provoke him *unto* ire; to have him *unto* our king.

To destroy and bring us *unto* nought. *Draylon.*

5. Indicating the possessor or that which receives addition, appendage, or attribution, or is attended in harmony; as, cousin *unto* the king; singing *unto* a harp.

I should have given him tears *unto* entreaties. *Shak.*

6. Indicating that which receives what is offered in reverence or honor; as, *unto* the unknown god.
7. Indicating that which serves as a standard or unit of comparison, accordance, fitness, equality, inclusion, or the contrary. "Sufficient *unto* the day is the evil thereof." *Matt.* 6. 34.

And *unto* this he frames his song. *Wordsworth.*

8. Indicating the end of an interval of time or continuance; as, he served our Lady *unto* his life's end.
9. Indicating a limit in amount, extent, or degree, or a margin of precision; as, even *unto* the one half of my kingdom.

My throte is cut *unto* my neckke bone. *Chaucer.*

10. Indicating that in respect of which there is response or responsive action; as, to yield *unto* their prayers; forced to comply *unto* the match.
11. Indicating the mode or object of application of activity; as, spread *unto* light of the stars.

And I am prest *unto* it. *Shak.*

Removal by the stress of ax I . . . lay *unto* thy root. *Browning.*

12. Indicating reference, concern, or interest; as, dead *unto* sin. "That I might live *unto* God." *Gal.* 2. 19.
13. Indicating the person affected by benefit, favor, trust, or their opposites, or by conduct, show of feeling, attestation, seeming, and the like; as, she hath borne *unto* me three sons; he took *unto* himself a village maid.

Unto the pure all things are pure. *Titus* i. 15.

14. Indicating range of percipience; as, known *unto* few.

un'to (ŭn'tōō; -tōō), *conj.* = UNTIL. *Obs.*

un·tog'gle (ŭn·tŏg'l), *v. t.* To unfasten, or loose, by removing a toggle from its loop. — **un·tog'gler** (-lĕr), *n.*

un·toiled' (ŭn·toild'), *adj.* Not toiled; as: **a** *Rare.* Unworked; not tilled or cultivated. **b** Obtained or accomplished without toil; unlabored.

un·told' (ŭn·tōld', 66), *adj.* **1.** Not told; as: **a** Not related or recounted; not revealed; as, *untold* secrets. **b** Uninformed.
2. Not numbered or counted; hence, too great for computation; vast; as, *untold* wealth.
Syn. — Unrevealed, unrelated; incalculable, boundless, immeasurable.

un·tol'er·a·ble (ŭn·tŏl'ĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Intolerable. — **un·tol'er·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·tol'er·a·bly,** *adv.*

un·tol'er·at'ed (-ăt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Not tolerated or endured.

un·tolled' (ŭn·tōld'), *adj.* Not having paid the toll, or tax. *Obs.*

un·tomb' (ŭn·tōōm'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tomb.*] To take from the tomb; to exhume; to disinter.

un'to·nal'i·ty (ŭn'tō·năl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Want of tonality. *Rare.*

un·tone' (ŭn·tōn'), *v. t.* To put out of tone.

un·tongue' (ŭn·tŭng'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tongue.*] To deprive of a tongue or of voice. *Obs.*

un·tooth' (ŭn·tōōth'), *v. t.* To take out the teeth of.

un·top' (ŭn·tŏp'), *v. t.* To remove the top from; hence, to reveal.

un·topped' (-tŏpt'), *adj.* Not topped; as: **a** Not having the top removed. **b** Not excelled; not exceeded.

un·touch' (ŭn·tŭch'), *v. t.* To leave untouched.

un'touch·a·bil'i·ty (ŭn'tŭch·ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being untouchable.
2. *Hinduism.* The defiling quality of very low-caste persons or non-Hindus from the point of view of a strict Hindu of high caste, esp. of Brahmans.

un·touch'a·ble (ŭn·tŭch'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That cannot be touched; as: **a** Beyond the reach; out of reach. **b** Not tangible; intangible; immaterial. **c** Forbidden to the touch; as, *untouchable* treasures in a museum. **d** Of a character not inviting handling; as, *untouchable* lepers. — **un·touch'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·touch'a·bly,** *adv.*

un·touch'a·ble, *n.* One who or that which is untouchable; specif., in India, an outcast, one of the lowest classes, whose touch is a defilement to members of the higher castes, especially to Brahmans.

un·touched' (ŭn·tŭcht'; 66), *adj.* Not touched (in various senses). — **un·touched'ness,** *n.*

un·to'ward (ŭn·tō'ĕrd; -tōrd'; 181: *see* TOWARD, *prep.*), *adj.* [*un-* not + *toward.*] **1.** Froward; perverse; difficult to guide, manage, or influence.

Save yourselves from this *untoward* generation. *Acts* ii. 40.

2. Awkward; ungraceful. "*Untoward* manner." *Swift.*
3. Inconvenient; troublesome; vexatious; unlucky; unfortunate; as, an *untoward* wind or accident.

Anything *untoward* was now sedulously kept from James. *Galsworthy.*

4. Indecorous; not in accord with propriety; improper; as, *untoward* behavior.
— **un·to'ward·ly,** *adv.* — **un·to'ward·ness,** *n.*

un·to'ward·ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Not towardly; unbecoming; perverse; awkward; unfavorable. — **un·to'ward·li·ness** (-lĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

un·town' (ŭn·toun'), *v. t.* To disestablish as a town.

un·trace' (ŭn·trās'), *v. t.* To loose from a trace or traces.

un·trace'a·ble (-ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not traceable. — **un·trace'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·trace'a·bly,** *adv.*

un·trac'ta·ble (ŭn·trăk'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not tractable. — **un'·trac·ta·bil'i·ty** (ŭn'trăk·tȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·trac'ta·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·trac'ta·bly,** *adv.*

un·tract'ed (ŭn·trăk'tĕd; -tĭd), *adj.* Untracked. *Obs.*

un·trad'ed (ŭn·trād'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Not dealt with in trade; not visited for purposes of trade. *Obs.*
2. Unpracticed; inexperienced. *Obs.*
3. Not traded in or bartered; hence, formerly, not hackneyed; unusual; not common.

un·trained' (ŭn·trānd'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Not trained; as, an *untrained* ivy climbing the wall; an *untrained* runner in a race; an *untrained* gown.
2. Specif., *Mil.*, not having undergone a course of military training; as, *untrained* troops.
3. Not trainable; indocile. *Obs.*
— **un·train'ed·ly** (-trān'ĕd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **un·train'ed·ness,** *n.*

un·tram'meled, un·tram'melled (ŭn·trăm'ĕld), *adj.* Not trammeled, bound, or fettered; hence, figuratively, free; unlimited. — **un·tram'meled·ness, un·tram'melled·ness,** *n.*

un·trance' (ŭn·trȧns'; 83), *v. t.* To rouse from a trance.

un·tran'quil·lize (ŭn·trăng'kwĭl·īz), *v. t.* To make untranquil; to disturb the quiet of.

un'trans·lat'a·ble (ŭn'trȧns·lāt'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not translatable. — **un'trans·lat'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un'trans·lat'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un'trans·lat'a·bly,** *adv.*

un'trans·par'ent (-pär'ĕnt), *adj.* Opaque.

un·trav'eled, un·trav'elled (ŭn·trăv'ĕld), *adj.* **1.** Not traveled; not trodden by passengers; as, an *untraveled* forest.
2. Not having traveled, esp. in foreign countries; not having gained breadth of view or culture by travel.

un·tread' (ŭn·trĕd'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tread.*] To tread back; to retrace.

un·treas'ure (ŭn·trĕzh'ĕr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *treasure.*]
1. To bring forth or exhibit, as treasures. "He *untreasured*, as by rote, the stores of his memory." *J. Milford.*
2. To rob or deprive of a treasure. *Rare.*

un·treat'a·ble (ŭn·trēt'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Incapable of being treated; specif., not practicable. — **un·treat'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·treat'a·bly,** *adv.*

un·treat'a·ble, *adj.* Inexorable; intractable. *Obs.*

un·trenched' (ŭn·trĕncht'; 105), *adj.* **a** Not trenched. **b** *Obs.* Intact.

un·trend' (ŭn·trĕnd'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *trend* to turn.] To unroll. — *adj.* Not rolled up. *Obs.*

un·tressed' (ŭn·trĕst'; 66), *adj.* Not tied up in tresses, as the hair.

un·tried' (ŭn·trīd'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Not tried; as: **a** Not tested, as by experience; not proved by actual trial. **b** Not tried in court; as, an *untried* case.
2. Not noted or examined. *Obs.*

untried horse. *Horse Racing.* A horse whose get are maidens.

un·trim' (ŭn·trĭm'), *v. t.* To strip of trimming; to put in disorder.

un·trimmed' (-trĭmd'; 66), *adj.* Not trimmed. — **un·trimmed'ness,** *n.*

un·tripe' (ŭn·trīp'), *v. t.* To disembowel.

un·trist' (ŭn·trĭst'), *adj.* Untrusty. *Obs.*

un·tri'umph·a·ble (ŭn·trī'ŭm·fȧ·b'l), *adj.* Admitting no triumph. *Obs.*

un·tri'umphed (-ŭmft), *adj.* **1.** Not having triumphed.
2. Not triumphed over. *Obs.*

un·trod' (ŭn·trŏd'), *adj.* Also **un·trod'den** (-'n). Not trod; untraversed. — **un·trod'den·ness,** *n.*

un·troth' (ŭn·trŏth'; -trōth'; 185), *n.* Untruth. *Obs.*

un·trou'ble (ŭn·trŭb'l), *v. t.* To free from trouble.

un·trou'bled (-'ld), *adj.* Not troubled. — **un·trou'bled·ly,** *adv.* — **un·trou'bled·ness,** *n.*

un·trow'a·ble (ŭn·trō'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Incredible. *Obs.*

un·trowed' (ŭn·trōd'), *adj.* [See UN- not; TROW.] Unbelieved. *Archaic.*

un·truced' (ŭn·trōōst'), *adj.* Without truce. *Obs.*

un·true' (ŭn·trōō'; 66), *adj.* [AS. *untrēowe.*] Not true; as: **a** False; contrary to fact. **b** Not accordant with a standard of correctness; as, an *untrue* note in singing. **c** Not true to one's obligation; not faithful; disloyal. **d** Not honest; wrong. — **un·true'ness,** *n.* — **un·tru'ly** (-trōō'lĭ), *adv.*

un·true', *adv.* Untruly.

untrue wool. Wool fiber in which the diameter varies in thickness, as from poor feeding or sickness.

un·tru'ism (ŭn·trōō'ĭz'm), *n.* Something obviously not true. Cf. TRUISM.

un·trunked' (ŭn·trŭngkt'), *adj.* [1st *un-* + *trunk.*] Separated from its trunk. *Rare.*

un·truss' (ŭn·trŭs'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *truss.*] **1.** To loose from a truss, or as from a truss; to untie or unfasten; to let out; to undress; hence, rarely, to unload.
2. By extension: *Obs.* **a** To expose; reveal. **b** To take to pieces.

un·truss', *n.* = UNTRUSSER. *Obs.*

un·truss'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who untrusses; one who untrusses another in order to flog him.

un·trust' (ŭn·trŭst'), *n.* **a** Distrust. **b** *Obs.* Untrustworthiness.

un·trust'ful (-fŏŏl), *adj.* **1.** Not trustful or trusting; distrustful.
2. Not to be trusted; not trusty; untrustworthy. *Rare.*

un·trust'wor·thy (ŭn·trŭst'wŭr·thĭ), *adj.* Not trustworthy. — **un·trust'wor·thi·ly,** *adv.* — **un·trust'wor·thi·ness,** *n.*

un·trust'y (ŭn·trŭs'tĭ), *adj.* Not trusty. — **un·trust'i·ness,** *n.*

un·truth' (ŭn·trōōth'), *n.* [AS. *untrēowth.*] **1.** Quality of being untrue; falsehood; want of veracity; also, treachery; faithlessness; disloyalty.
2. That which is untrue; a false assertion; a falsehood; a lie; also, an act of treachery or disloyalty.
Syn. — See FALSITY. **Ant.** — Fact, truth.

un·truth'er (-ĕr), *n.* A teller of untruths.

un·truth'ful (-fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* Not truthful; unveracious; not in accord with the truth or the fact. — **un·truth'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **un·truth'ful·ness,** *n.*

un·tuck' (ŭn·tŭk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tuck.*] To unfold or undo, as a tuck; to release from a tuck or fold.

un·tuck'ered (ŭn·tŭk'ĕrd), *adj.* Having no tucker on.

un·tune' (ŭn·tūn'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tune.*] To put out of tune; to make incapable of harmony or harmonious action; hence, to disarrange; discompose.

un·turf' (ŭn·tŭrf'), *v. t.* To take the turf from.

un·turn' (ŭn·tŭrn'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *turn.*] To turn in a reverse way, esp. so as to open something, as a key.

un·tu'tored (ŭn·tū'tĕrd), *adj.* Not tutored; as: **a** Unlearned; not educated in schools or by an instructor. **b** Unsophisticated; naïve; artless. — **un·tu'tored·ly,** *adv.* — **un·tu'tored·ness,** *n.*
Syn. and **Ant.** — See IGNORANT.

un·twind' (ŭn·twīnd'), *v. t.* To untwine. *Obs.*

un·twine' (ŭn·twīn'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *twine.*] To undo (that which is twined); to disentangle; untie; unwind; as, to *untwine* the ties of custom. — *v. i.* To become untwined.

un·twirl' (ŭn·twŭrl'), *v. t.* To untwist; to undo.

---

un·till', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·till'a·ble, *adj.*, un·tilled', *adj.*, un·till'ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·tilt', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·tilt'ed, *adj.*, un·tilt'ing, *adj.*, un·tim'bered, *adj.*, un·timed', *adj.*, un·tim'ed·ness, *n.*, un·time'some, *adj.*, un·tim'or·ous, *adj.*, un·tinct'ured, *adj.*, untinged' (-tĭnjd'), *adj.*, un·tin'kered, *adj.*, un·tinned', *adj.*, un·tin'seled, *adj.*, un·tint'ed, *adj.*, un·tip'pa·ble, *adj.*, un·tipped', *adj.*, un·tip'pled, *adj.*, un·tipt', *adj.*, un·tir·a·bil'i·ty, *n.*, un·tir'a·ble, *adj.*, un·tired', *adj.*, un·tir'ed·ly, *adv.*, un·tir'ing, *adj.*, un·tir'ing·ly, *adv.*, un·tis'sued, *adj.*, un·tith'a·bil'i·ty, *n.*, un·tith'a·ble, *adj.*, un·tithed', *adj.*, un·tit'ter·ing, *adj.*, un·tit'u·lar, *adj.*, un·toad'y·ing, *adj.*, un·toast'ed, *adj.*, un·to'gaed, *adj.*, un·toi'let·ed, *adj.*, un·toil'ing, *adj.*, un·tombed', *adj.*, un·toned', *adj.*, un·tongued', *adj.*, un·tongue'·tied', *adj.*, un·ton'sured, *adj.*, un·tooled', *adj.*, un·toothed', *adj.*, un·tooth'some, *adj.*, un·tooth'some·ness, *n.*, un·top·o·graph'i·cal, *adj.*, un·top'ping, *adj.*, un·tor·ment'ed, *adj.*, un·torn', *adj.*, un·tor·pe'doed, *adj.*, un·tor'pid, *adj.*, un·tor'rid, *adj.*, un·tor'tu·ous, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·tor'ture, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·tor'tured, *adj.*, un·tossed', *adj.*, un·to'taled, un·to'talled, *adj.*, un·to'ter·ing, *adj.*, un·touch'ing, *adj.*, un·tough', *adj.*, un·toured', *adj.*, un·tour'ist·ed, *adj.*, un·tow'ered, *adj.*, un·town'like', *adj.*, un·traced', *adj.*, un·trac'er·ied, *adj.*, un·tracked', *adj.*, untrac'ta·ble, *adj.*, un·trac·tar'i·an, *adj.*, un·trac'ti·ble, *adj.*, un·trac'ti·ble·ness, *n.*, un·trade'a·ble, *adj.*, un·trades'man·like', *adj.*, un·trad'ing, *adj.*, un·tra·di'tion·al, *adj.*, un'·tra·duced', *adj.*, un·traf'fick·a·ble, *adj.*, un·traf'ficked, *adj.*, untrag'ic, un·trag'i·cal, *adj.*, untrailed', *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·train', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·train'a·ble, *adj.*, un·trai'tored, *adj.*, un·trai'tor·ous, *adj.*, un·trammed', *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·tramped', *adj.*, un·tram'pled, *adj.*, un·tran'quil, *adj.*, un·tran'quil·ized, un·tran'quil·lized, *adj.*, un·trans·act'ed, *adj.*, un·tran·scend'ed, *adj.*, un'·tran·scen·den'tal, *adj.*, un'·tran·scrib'a·ble, *adj.*, un·transcribed', *adj.*, un·trans·fer'a·ble, *adj.*, un·trans·ferred', *adj.*, un·trans·fig'ured, *adj.*, un'·trans·fixed', *adj.*, un·transform'a·ble, *adj.*, un·transform'ed, *adj.*, un·trans·form'ing, *adj.*, un·trans·fused', *adj.*, un·trans·fus'i·ble, *adj.*, un'·trans·gressed', *adj.*, un·tran'sient, *adj.*, un·tran·sit'a·ble, *adj.*, un·tran·si·tive, *adj.*, un·tran'si·to·ry, *adj.*, un·trans·lat'ed, *adj.*, un·trans·mi'grat·ed, *adj.*, un·trans·mis'si·ble, *adj.*, un'trans·mit'ted, *adj.*, un'·trans·mut'a·ble, *adj.*, un·transmut'ed, *adj.*, un·trans·pas'a·ble, *adj.*, un·tran·spired', *adj.*, un·tran·spir'ing, *adj.*, un·trans·plant'ed, *adj.*, un·trans·port'a·ble, *adj.*, un·trans·port'ed, *adj.*, un·trans·posed', *adj.*, un·trans·sub·stan'ti·at'ed, *adj.*, un·trap'pa·ble, *adj.*, un·trapped', *adj.*, un·trashed', *adj.*, un·trav'el·a·ble, un·trav'el·la·ble, *adj.*, un·trav'el·ing, un·trav'el·ling, *adj.*, un·trav'ers·a·ble, *adj.*, un·trav'ersed, *adj.*, un·trav'es·ted, *adj.*, un·treach'er·ous, *adj.*, un·tread'a·ble, *adj.*, un·tread'ing, *adj.*, un·trea'son·a·ble, *adj.*, untreas'ured, *adj.*, un·trea'ted, *adj.*, un·treed', *adj.*, untrekked', *adj.*, un·trel'lised, *adj.*, un·trem'bling, *adj.*, un·trem'bling·ly, *adv.*, un·tremen'dous, *adj.*, un·trem'u·lous, *adj.*, un'tre·panned', *adj.*, un·tres'passed, *adj.*, un·tres'pass·ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·tress', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·tri'a·ble, *adj.*, un·trib'al, *adj.*, un·trib'u·tar'y, *adj.*, untriced', *adj.*, un·trick'a·ble, *adj.*, un·tricked', *adj.*, un·tri'fling, *adj.*, un·trig', *adj.*, un'trig·o·nom'e·tri·cal, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·trill', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·trim'ma·ble, *adj.*, un·trin·i·tar'i·an, *adj.*, un·trip'pa·ble, *adj.*, un·tripped', *adj.*, un·trip'ping, *adj.*, un·trite', *adj.*, un·trit'u·rat'ed, *adj.*, un'tri·um'phant, *adj.*, un'tro·cha'ic, *adj.*, un·trolled', *adj.*, un·tro'phied, *adj.*, un·trop'i·cal, *adj.*, un·trot'ted, *adj.*, un·trou'bla·ble, *adj.*, un·trou'ble·some, *adj.*, un·trou'ble·some·ness, *n.*, un·trounced', *adj.*, un·tru'ant, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·truck', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un·truck'led, *adj.*, un·truck'ling, *adj.*, un·trumped', *adj.*, un·trum'pet·ed, *adj.*, un·trump'ing, *adj.*, un·trun'dled, *adj.*, un·trussed', *adj.*, un·truss'ing, *adj.*, un·trust'a·bly, *adj.*, un·trust'ed, un·trust'ing, *adj.*, un·tubbed', *adj.*, untucked', *adj.*, un·tuck'ing, *adj.*, un·Tu'dor, *adj.*, un·tuft'ed, *adj.*, un·tugged', *adj.*, un·tum'bled, *adj.*, un·tu'me·fied, *adj.*, un·tu'mid, *adj.*, un·tu·mul'tuous, *adj.*, un·tun'a·ble, un·tune'a·ble, *adj.*, un·tun'a·bly, un·tune'a·bly, *adv.*, un·tun'able·ness, un·tune'a·ble·ness, *n.*, un·tuned', *adj.*, un·tune'ful, *adj.*, un·tune'ful·ly, *adv.*, un·tune'ful·ness, *n.*, un·tun'ing, *adj.*, un·tun'neled, *adj.*, un·tupped', *adj.*, un·tur'baned, *adj.*, un·tur'bid, *adj.*, un·tur'bu·lent, *adj.*, un·turfed', *adj.*, un·tur'gid, *adj.*, un·Turk'ish, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·turn'a·ble, *adj.*, unturned', *adj.*, un·turn'ing, *adj.*, un·tur'pen·tined, *adj.*, un·tur'ret·ed, *adj.*, un·Tus'can, *adj.* See UN-, not.
un·tusked', *adj.*, un·tu'te·lar, *adj.*, un·twilled', *adj.*, un·twin'a·ble, un·twine'a·ble, *adj.*, untwined', *adj.*, un·twin'ing, *adj.*, un·twin'kling, *adj.*, untwinned', *adj.*, un·twirled', *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·twist' (ŭn·twĭst'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *twist.*] To separate and open, as twisted threads; to turn back, as that which is twisted; to untwine; disentangle; free. — **un·twist'er** (-twĭs'tĕr), *n.*

un·twist', *n.* A twist in the reverse direction.

un·twit'ten (ŭn·twĭt'n; 66), *adj.* Not carped at. *Obs.*

untz (ōōnts), *n. sing. & pl.* [Sw. *uns,* fr. L. *uncia.* See OUNCE.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

U·nuk' al Hay' (ū·nŭk' ăl hā' or hī'). [Ar. *'unq al ḥayyah* the neck of the snake.] See STAR, *Table.*

un'u·nan'i·mous (ŭn'ū·năn'ĭ·mŭs), *adj.* Not unanimous. — **un'u·na·nim'i·ty** (ŭn'ū·nȧ·nĭm'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un'u·nan'i·mous·ly,** *adv.*

un·u'ni·form (ŭn·ū'nĭ·fôrm), *adj.* Not uniform. — **un'u·ni·form'i·ty** (ŭn'ū·nĭ·fôr'mĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·u'ni·form'ly,** *adv.* — **un·u'ni·form'ness,** *n.*

un'u·nit'a·ble (ŭn'ū·nĭt'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not unitable. — **un'u·nit'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un'u·nit'a·bly,** *adv.*

un'u·nit'ed (-ĕd; -Ĭd; 119), *adj.* Disunited.

un'u·ni·ver'si·ty (ŭn'ū·nĭ·vûr'sĭ·tĭ), *v. t.* To deprive of status as a university.

un·up'right' (ŭn·ŭp'rīt'), *adj.* Not upright. — **un·up'right'ly,** *adv.* — **un·up'right'ness,** *n.*

un·ured' (-ūrd'), *adj.* Unused. *Obs.* — **un·urn'** (-ûrn'), *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·us'a·ble (ŭn·ūz'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not usable. — **un·us'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·us'a·bly,** *adv.*

un·us'age (-ūs'ĭj; -ūz'ĭj), *n.* Want or lack of usage. *Obs.*

un·use' (ŭn·ūs'), *n.* A leaving unused.

un·used' (ŭn·ūzd'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Not used; as, an *unused* room.

2. (*see* USED) Not habituated; unaccustomed.

> *Unused* to bend, impatient of control. *Thomson.*

3. Not usual; unwonted. *Rare.*

— **un·us'ed·ness** (ŭn·ūz'ĕd·nĕs; -Ĭd·nĭs), *n.*

un·u'su·al (ŭn·ū'zhōō·ăl), *adj.* Not usual; uncommon; rare; as, an *unusual* season; *unusual* learning. — **un'u·su·al'i·ty** (ŭn'ū·zhōō·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·u'su·al·ly,** *adv.* — **un·u'su·al·ness,** *n.*

un·ut'ter·a·ble (ŭn·ŭt'ĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not utterable: **a** Not capable of being uttered; unpronounceable. **b** Inexpressible; ineffable; unspeakable; as, *unutterable* anguish. — **un'ut·ter·a·bil'i·ty** (ŭn'ŭt·ĕr·ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·ut'ter·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·ut'ter·a·bly,** *adv.*

un·ut'ter·a·ble, *n.* An unutterable or unmentionable thing.

un·ut'tered (ŭn·ŭt'ĕrd), *adj.* Not expressed in words.

un·vac'ci·nat'ed (ŭn·văk'sĭ·nāt'ĕd; -Ĭd; 119), *adj.* Not vaccinated. See VACCINATE, *v. t.*

un·val'id (ŭn·văl'ĭd), *adj.* Invalid. — **un'va·lid'i·ty** (ŭn'·vȧ·lĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·val'id·ly,** *adv.* — **un·val'id·ness,** *n.*

un·val'u·a·ble (ŭn·văl'ū·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Invaluable. *Obs.*

2. Not valuable; specif., *Philos.,* of negative value; having the quality of unvalue.

> Unvalues are indeed realities, but in their *unvaluable* form do not fit in with the world of empirical things generated within the whole space time and cannot therefore persist in the measure assigned empirically to their kind. *S. Alexander.*

— **un·val'u·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·val'u·a·bly,** *adv.*

un·val'ue (-ū), *n.* **1.** Want of value.

2. *Philos.* Negative value; the opposite of positive value; esp., ethical or aesthetic badness. See UNVALUABLE, *adj.,* 2, *Cit.*

un·val'ue, *v. t.* To deprive of value. *Rare.*

un·val'ued (ŭn·văl'ūd), *adj.* **1.** Not valued or appraised; also, not valued, or prized; hence, disregarded; as, an *unvalued* estate. "*Unvalued* persons." *Shak.*

2. Having inestimable value; invaluable. *Obs.*

unvalued policy. See POLICY.

un·var'i·a·ble (ŭn·vâr'ĭ·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Invariable. — **un·var'i·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·var'i·a·bly,** *adv.*

un·var'ied (-Ĭd), *adj.* Not varied; esp., not enlivened by changes; as, an *unvaried* existence. — **un·var'ied·ly,** *adv.*

un·var'nished (ŭn·vär'nĭsht), *adj.* Not varnished; hence, not embellished; as, the *unvarnished* truth. — **un·var'nished·ly,** *adv.* — **un·var'nished·ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Plain, unglossed, unembellished.

Ant. — Embellished.

un·var'y·ing (ŭn·vâr'ĭ·ĭng), *adj.* Not varying. — **un·var'y·ing·ly,** *adv.* — **un·var'y·ing·ness,** *n.*

un·vas'sal (ŭn·văs'ăl; -'l), *v. t.* To set free from vassalage.

un·veil' (ŭn·vāl'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *veil.*] To remove a veil from; to divest of a veil; to uncover; to disclose to view; to reveal; as, she *unveiled* her face. — *v. i.* To remove a veil; to reveal oneself. — **un·veil'er** (-ĕr), *n.* — **un·veil'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

un·veiled' (-vāld'; 66), *adj.* Not veiled. — **un·veil'ed·ly** (-vāl'ĕd·lĭ), *adv.* — **un·veil'ed·ness,** *n.*

un·venged' (ŭn·vĕnjd'), *adj.* Unavenged. *Archaic.*

un·ven'om (ŭn·vĕn'ŭm), *v. t.* To deprive of venom.

un·ven'ued (ŭn·vĕn'ūd), *adj.* [See UN- not; VENUE, *n.,* 2.] Unhit in fencing.

un've·rac'i·ty (ŭn'vĕ·răs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Want of veracity.

un·ver'bal·ized (ŭn·vûr'băl·īzd), *adj.* Not named or expressed in words.

un·ver'i·fi'a·ble (ŭn·vĕr'ĭ·fī'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not verifiable. — **un·ver'i·fi'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·ver'i·fi'a·bly,** *adv.*

un·ver'i·fied (-fīd), *adj.* Not verified. — **un·ver'i·fi'ed·ness** (-fī'ĕd·nĕs), *n.*

un·ver'i·ty (ŭn·vĕr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Want of verity.

un·versed' (ŭn·vûrst'; 66), *adj.* Not versed. — **un·vers'ed·ly** (-vûr'sĕd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **un·vers'ed·ness,** *n.*

un·versed', *adj.* Unversified.

un·vest' (ŭn·vĕst'), *v. t.* To divest; take off or away.

un·vic'ar (ŭn·vĭk'ĕr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *vicar.*] To deprive of the position or office of a vicar. *Rare.*

un·vin'ci·ble (ŭn·vĭn'sĭ·b'l), *adj.* Also **un·vince'a·ble.** Invincible. *Obs.*

un'vin·dic'tive (ŭn'vĭn·dĭk'tĭv), *adj.* Not vindictive; not seeking revenge. — **un'vin·dic'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **un'vin·dic'tive·ness,** *n.*

un·vi'o·late (ŭn·vī'ō·lāt), *adj.* Inviolate. *Obs.*

un·vir'gin (ŭn·vûr'jĭn), *v. t.* To divest of virginity; to deflower.

un'vi·ril'i·ty (ŭn'vĭ·rĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Want of virility.

un·vir'tue (ŭn·vûr'tū), *n.* Want of virtue.

un·vir'tu·ous (ŭn·vûr'tū·ŭs), *adj.* Not virtuous. — **un·vir'tu·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **un·vir'tu·ous·ness,** *n.*

un·vis'i·ble (ŭn·vĭz'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Invisible. — **un·vis'i·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·vis'i·bly,** *adv.*

un·vis'or (ŭn·vĭz'ĕr; -vī'zĕr), *v. t.* To remove a visor from.

un·vi'ti·at'ed (ŭn·vĭsh'ĭ·āt'ĕd; -Ĭd; 119), *adj.* Not vitiated. — **un·vi'ti·at'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **un·vi'ti·at'ed·ness,** *n.*

un·viz'ard (ŭn·vĭz'ĕrd), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *vizard.*] To unvisor.

un·vo'cal (ŭn·vō'kăl), *adj.* Not vocal; esp., not given to expressing one's emotions in language.

un·voice' (ŭn·vois'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *voice.*] To deprive of voice or of vocal tone; to utter without voice; to pronounce as surd instead of sonant. — *v. i.* To lose voice or vocal tone; to become voiceless; — said of voiced sounds.

un·voiced' (-voist'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Not voiced or expressed; as, her *unvoiced* sympathy; without voice; as, a nonspeaking pipe in a pipe organ is said to be *unvoiced.*

2. *Phonet.* Devocalized, or changed from voiced to voiceless; as, *z unvoiced* becomes *s;* changed from normally voiced to voiceless; as, English *r* is partly *unvoiced* in *tree;* not voiced, voiceless; as, *sh* is an *unvoiced* sound. See *Pron.,* § 41.

un·voic'ing (-vois'ĭng), *n. Phonet.* Devocalization, as of the *z* sound in *these* to the *s* sound in *this.*

un·vol'un·tar'y (ŭn·vŏl'ŭn·tĕr'ĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Involuntary. — **un·vol'un·tar'i·ly,** *adv.* — **un·vol'un·tar'i·ness,** *n.*

un·vote' (ŭn·vōt'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *vote.*] To reverse or annul by vote, as something previously voted; also, to deprive of a vote, or of the suffrage.

un·vouched' (ŭn·voucht'; 66), *adj.* Not vouched. — **un·vouch'ed·ly** (-vouch'ĕd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **un·vouch'ed·ness,** *n.*

un·vow'eled, un·vow'elled (ŭn·vou'ĕld), *adj.* Having no vowel sounds or signs.

un·vul'gar·ize (-vŭl'gĕr·īz), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To divest of vulgarity; to make not vulgar.

un·waged' (ŭn·wājd'; 66), *adj.* Without wages; unpaid. *Obs.*

un·waged', *adj.* Not waged, or fought.

un·walk'a·ble (ŭn·wôk'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Unfit for walking. *Rare.*

un·walk'ing, *adj.* Not given to walking. *Rare.*

un·wal'let (ŭn·wŏl'ĕt; -Ĭt), *v. t.* To remove from a wallet.

un·wal'lowed (ŭn·wăl'ŭd; -wŏl'ŭd), *adj.* Unfaded. *Scot.*

un·wan' (ōōn·wän'), *n.* [Ar. (& Per.) *'unwān* heading.] The title of a book or of a chapter, in Oriental books often gilded and highly ornamented; title page; frontispiece.

un·wan'dered (ŭn·wŏn'dĕrd), *adj.* Untraveled.

un·wap'pered (ŭn·wŏp'ĕrd), *adj.* Not made tremulous. *Obs.*

un·ward'ed (ŭn·wôr'dĕd), *adj.* Not warded; unguarded. *Obs.*

un·ware' (ŭn·wâr'), *adj.* [AS. *unwer* unwary. Cf. UNWARY.] *Archaic.* **1.** Unaware or unwary; unsuspicious.

2. Happening unexpectedly; unforeseen; unknown.

— **un·ware'ly,** *adv.* — **un·ware'ness,** *n.*

un·ware', *adv.* Unawares.

un·wares' (ŭn·wârz'), *adv.* Unexpectedly. *Archaic.* — *adj.* Unexpected. *Obs.*

un·war'like' (ŭn·wôr'lĭk'), *adj.* Not warlike; peaceful. — **un·war'like'ness,** *n.*

un·warm' (ŭn·wôrm'), *v. t. & i.* [See 1st UN-.] To deprive of or to lose warmth; to cool.

un·warned' (ŭn·wôrnd'; 66), *adj.* [AS. *unwarnod.*] Not warned; receiving no warning. — *adv.* Without announcement. *Obs.* — **un·warn'ed·ly** (-wôr'nĕd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **un·warn'ed·ness,** *n.*

un·warn'ing (-wôr'nĭng), *n.* Lack of warning or announcement. *Obs.* — *adj.* Giving no warning.

un·war'nished (ŭn·wôr'nĭsht), *adj.* [*un-* not + past part. of ME. *warnischen* to furnish, fr. OF. *warnir,* var. of *garnir,* to furnish, warn. See GARNISH.] Unfurnished. *Obs.*

un·warp' (ŭn·wôrp'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *warp.*] To restore from a warped state.

un·war'rant (ŭn·wŏr'ănt), *v. t.* Not to warrant; to disallow. *Rare.*

un·war'rant·a·ble (-ăn·tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not warrantable; indefensible; not justifiable. — **un'war·rant·a·bil'i·ty** (ŭn'·wŏr·ăn·tȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·war'rant·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·war'rant·a·bly,** *adv.*

un·war'rant·ed (-tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Not warranted; being without warrant, authority, or guaranty. — **un·war'rant·ed·ly,** *adv.* — **un·war'rant·ed·ness,** *n.*

un·war'rayed (-wŏr'ăd), *adj.* [OF. *werreier,* var. of *guerreier* to make war, to attack (F. *guerroyer*).] Not attacked. *Obs.*

un·warred' (ŭn·wôrd'), *adj.* Free from war. *Obs.*

un·war'ren (ŭn·wŏr'ĕn), *v. t.* To divest of status as a warren. *Obs.*

un·war'y (ŭn·wâr'ĭ; 79), *adj.* [Cf. UNWARE. See UN- not; WARY.] **1.** Not vigilant against danger; not wary or cautious; unguarded; precipitate; heedless; careless.

2. Unexpected. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

— **un·war'i·ly,** *adv.* — **un·war'i·ness,** *n.*

un·washed' (ŭn·wŏsht'; 66), *adj.* Not washed; esp., of persons, not having bathed, or not accustomed to bathing. — *the great unwashed.* See GREAT UNWASHED.

unwashed wool. Raw, untreated wool, containing the grease, dirt, etc.

un·wash'en (ŭn·wŏsh'ĕn), *adj.* Not washed. *Archaic.*

un·wa'ter (ŭn·wô'tĕr; -wŏt'ĕr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *water.*] To drain the water from; specif., *Mining,* to free from water by draining, pumping, or hoisting.

un·wa'tered (-wô'tĕrd; -wŏt'ĕrd), *adj.* Not watered; as: **a** Not supplied with water; as, an *unwatered* desert; not sprinkled with water; as, an *unwatered* lawn. **b** Not diluted with water, as alcohol. **c** Of fabrics, not calendered to give a wavy appearance. **d** *Finance.* Of security issues, not put out in amounts far exceeding the value of the property or business.

un·wa'ver·ing (ŭn·wā'vĕr·ĭng), *adj.* Not wavering; as: **a** Not trembling; not flickering. **b** Not yielding; steadfast; firm; as, *unwavering* allegiance. — **un·wa'ver·ing·ly,** *adv.*

un·wax' (ŭn·wăks'), *v. i.* To become less; to wane.

un·wax', *v. t.* To take the wax from.

un·wayed' (ŭn·wād'), *adj. Obs.* **a** Having no roads; pathless. **b** Unaccustomed to roads; hence, restive.

un·weal' (ŭn·wēl'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *wel,* adv., well, *wela* weal, prosperity.] Evil; hardship. *Rare.*

un·weal'some·ness (-sŭm·nĕs; -nĭs), *n.* [See UN- not; WELL, *adv.;* -SOME; -NESS.] Ill success; wretchedness. *R.*

un·weaned' (ŭn·wēnd'; 66), *adj.* Not weaned; hence, very immature.

un·weap'on (ŭn·wĕp'ŭn), *v. t.* To take away the weapon or weapons of; to unarm.

un·wea'ri·a·ble (ŭn·wē'rĭ·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not weariable. — **un'wea·ri·a·bil'i·ty** (ŭn'wē·rĭ·ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **un·wea'ri·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·wea'ri·a·bly,** *adv.*

un·wea'ried (ŭn·wē'rĭd), *adj.* Not wearied; hence, indefatigable. — **un·wea'ried·ly,** *adv.* — **un·wea'ried·ness,** *n.*

un·wea'ry (ŭn·wē'rĭ), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To relieve of weariness. *Obs.*

un·wea'ry, *adj.* [AS. *unwērig.*] Not weary. — **un·wea'ri·ly,** *adv.* — **un·wea'ri·ness,** *n.*

un·wea'ry·ing, *adj.* Not wearying; not tiring; as, *unwearying* in good works. — **un·wea'ry·ing·ly,** *adv.*

un·weath'ered (ŭn·wĕth'ĕrd), *adj.* Not weathered; not changed by exposure to air or weather, as rock dust.

un·weave' (ŭn·wēv'), *v. t.* To unfold; undo; ravel, as what has been woven; hence, to explain something perplexing or complicated. — *v. i.* To be or become unwoven.

un·web' (ŭn·wĕb'), *v. t.* To unravel the web of. *Rare.*

un·wed' (ŭn·wĕd'), **un·wed'ded** (-ĕd; -Ĭd), *adj.* Not wedded. — **un·wed'ded·ly,** *adv.* — **un·wed'ded·ness,** *n.*

un·wedge'a·ble (ŭn·wĕj'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* **a** Not to be split with wedges. **b** Not to be moved by wedges.

> Bacon lacked the *unwedgeable* and gnarled strength of the dramatist. *Saintsbury.*

un·weel' (ŭn·wēl'), *adj.* Unwell; ailing. — **un·weel'ness,** *n. Both Scot.*

un·weet'ing (ŭn·wēt'ĭng), *adj.* [See UN- not; WEET, WIT.] Unwitting. — **un·weet'ing·ly,** *adv. Both Archaic.*

un·weft' (ŭn·wĕft'), *adj.* Unwoven.

un·wel'come (ŭn·wĕl'kŭm), *n.* Want of welcome.

un·wel'come, *v. t.* To greet uncordially. *Rare.*

un·wel'come, *adj.* Not welcome. — **un·wel'come·ly,** *adv.* — **un·wel'come·ness,** *n.*

un·welde' (ŭn·wĕld'), *adj.* Unwieldy. *Obs.*

un·well' (ŭn·wĕl'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Not well; indisposed; not in good health; somewhat ill; ailing.

2. Specif., ill from menstruation; menstruant.

3. Evil; wicked. *Obs.*

— **un·well'ness,** *n.*

un·welth' (ŭn·wĕlth'), *n.* [See UN- not; WEALTH.] Impotency; misfortune. *Obs.*

un·wemmed' (ŭn·wĕmd'), *adj.* [AS.] Not blemished. *Archaic.*

un·whet'ted (-hwĕt'ĕd; -Ĭd; 119), *adj.* Not whetted.

un·whig' (ŭn·hwĭg'), *v. t.* To take away the Whiggish character, policies or beliefs, of.

---

un·twirl'ing, *adj.,* un·twist'ed, *adj.,* un·twist'ing, *adj.,* un·twitched', *adj.,* un·ty'ing, *adj.,* See UN-, NOT.

un·typ'i·cal, *adj.,* un·typ'i·cally, *adv.,* un·ty·ran'nic, un·tyran'ni·cal, *adj.,* un·ty'rant·like', *adj.,* un'u·biq'ui·tous, *adj.,* un·ugly, *adj.,* un·ul'cer·at'ed, *adj.,* un·ul'tra, *adj.,* un·um'pired, *adj.,* un'un·der·stand'a·ble, *adj.,* un'un·der·stand'a·bly, *adv.,* un'un·der·stand'ing, *adj.,* un'un·der·stood', *adj.,* un'un·der·tak'en, *adj.,* un·un'du·la·to'ry, *adj.* See UN-, not.

U·nun'gun (ōō·nōōng'gōōn), *n. pl.* See ALEUT.

un·u'ni·fi'a·ble, *adj.,* un·u'nified, *adj.,* un·u'ni·formed, *adj.,* un'u·nit'ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un'u·ni·var'si·ty·like', *adj.,* un'up·braid'ed, *adj.,* un'up·braid'ing, *adj.,* un'up·braid'ing·ly, *adv.,* un'up·set', *adj.,* un'up·hol'stered, *adj.,* un'up·set'table, *adj.,* un·ur'ban, *adj.,* un'urbane', *adj.,* un·urged', *adj.,* un·ur'gent, *adj.,* un·urg'ing, *adj.,* See UN-, not.

un·urned', *adj.,* un·use'ful, *adj.,* un·use'ful·ly, *adv.,* un·use'fulness, *adj.,* un·ush'ered, *adj.,* un'·u·su'ri·ous, *adj.,* un'u·surped', *adj.,* un'u·surp'ing, *adj.,* un·u'·ti·liz'a·ble, *adj.,* un'ux·o'ri·al, *adj.,* un'ux·o'ri·ous, *adj.,* un·va'cant, *adj.,* un·vac'il·lat'ing, *adj.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*]

un·vail'a·ble, *adj.* Unavailing.

un·vain', *adj.,* un·val'et·ed, *adj.,* un'val·e·tu'di·nar'y, *adj.,* un·val'iant, *adj.,* un·val'i·dat'ed, *adj.,* un·val'i·dat'ing, *adj.,* un·val'or·ous, *adj.,* un·van'ished, *adj.,* un·van'ish·ing, *adj.,* un·van'quish·a·ble, *adj.,* un·van'quished, *adj.,* un·van'taged, *adj.,* un·va'por·ized, *adj.,* un·var'iant, *adj.,* un·var'i·e·gat'ed, *adj.,* un·vas'cu·lar, *adj.,* un·vat'ted, *adj.,* un·va·ult'ed, *adj.,* un·vault'ing, *adj.,* un·vaunt'ed, *adj.,* un·vaunt'ing, *adj.,* un·vaunt'ing·ly, *adv.,* un·Ve'dic, *adj.,* un·veer'ing, *adj.,* un·veil'ing, *adj.,* un·veined', *adj.,* un·vel'vet·y, *adj.,* un·vend'a·ble, *adj.,* un·vend'a·ble·ness, *n.,* un·vend'ed, *adj.,* un·vend'i·ble, *adj.,* un·vend'i·ble·ness, *n.,* un'·ve·neered', *adj.,* un·ven'er·a·ble, *adj.,* un·ven'er·at'ed, *adj.,* un'·ve·ne're·al, *adj.,* un'·Ve·ne'tian, *adj.,* un·ve'ni·a·ble, *adj.,* un·ve'·ni·al, *adj.,* un·ven'omed, *adj.,* un·ven'om·ous, *adj.,* un·vent'able, *adj.,* un·vent'ed, *adj.,* un·ven'ti·lat'ed, *adj.,* un·ven'tured, *adj.,* un·ven'tur·ous, *adj.,* un'·ve·ra'cious, *adj.,* un·ver'dant, *adj.,* un·ver'dured, *adj.,* un'·Ver·gil'i·an, *adj.,* un've·rid'i·cal, *adj.,* un·ver'i·ta·ble, *adj.,* un'·ver·mic'u·lat'ed, *adj.,* un·ver'min·ous, *adj.,* un'ver·nic'u·lar, *adj.,* un·ver'sa·tile, *adj.,* un·ver'si·fied, *adj.,* un·ver'ti·cal, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·ves'sel, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·ves'seled, *adj.,* un·vest'ed, *adj.,* un·ve'toed, *adj.,* un·vexed', *adj.,* un·vi'a·ble, *adj.,* un·vi'brat·ed, *adj.,* un·vi'brat·ing, *adj.,* un·vi·car'i·ous, *adj.,* un'·vi·car'i·ous·ly, *adv.,* un·vi'cious, *adj.,* un·vic'tim·ized, *adj.,* un'·Vic·to'ri·an, *adj.,* un'vic·to'ri·ous, *adj.,* un·vic'tualed, un·vic'tualled, *adj.,* un'·Vi·en·nese', *adj.,* un·view'a·ble, *adj.,* un·viewed', *adj.,* un·vig'i·lant, *adj.,* un·vig'or·ous, *adj.,* un·vig'or·ous·ly, *adv.,* un·vil'i·fied, *adj.,* un·vil'laged, *adj.,* un·vin'dicat'ed, *adj.,* un·vi'nous, *adj.,* un·vin'taged, *adj.,* un·vi'o·lable, *adj.,* un·vi'o·lat'ed, *adj.,* un·vi'o·lenced, *adj.,* un·vi'o·lent, *adj.,* un'vi·o·lined' (ŭn'vī·ō·lĭnd'), *adj.,* un'·Vir·gil'i·an, *adj.,* un·vir'gin, *adj.,* un·vir'gin·al, *adj.,* un'·Vir·gin'i·an, *adj.,* un·vir'gin·like', *adj.,* un·vir'ile, *adj.,* un·vir'u·lent, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·vi'sion, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·vi'sion·ar'y, *adj.,* un·vi'sioned, *adj.,* un·vis'it·a·ble, *adj.,* un·vis'it·ed, *adj.,* un·vis'ored, *adj.,* un·vis'u·al·ized, *adj.,* un·vi'tal, *adj.,* un·vi'tal·ized, *adj.,* un·vi'tal·ness, *n.,* un'vi·tres'cibil'i·ty, *n.,* un'vi·tres'ci·ble, *adj.,* un·vit'ri·fi'a·ble, *adj.,* un·vit'rified, *adj.,* un·vit'ri·o·lized, *adj.,* un'vi·tu'per·at'ed, *adj.,* un'vi·va'cious, *adj.,* un·viv'id, *adj.,* un·viv'i·fied, *adj.,* un·viz'ard·ed, *adj.,* un·vo'cal·ized, *adj.,* un'vocif'er·ous, *adj.,* un·voice'ful, *adj.,* un·void'a·ble, *adj.,* un·void'ed, *adj.,* un·vol'a·tile, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·vol'a·til·ize, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·vol'a·til·ized, *adj.,* un'vol·can'ic, *adj.,* un'vo·li'tioned, *adj.,* un'·Vol·tair'i·an, *adj.,* un'volu'mi·nous, *adj.,* un'vol·un·teer'ing, *adj.,* un'vo·lup'tu·ous, *adj.,* un·vom'it·ed, *adj.,* un'vora'cious, *adj.,* un·vot'ed, *adj.,* un·vot'ing, *adj.,* un'vouch·safed', *adj.,* un·vowed', *adj.,* un·voy'age·a·ble, *adj.,* un·voy'aging, *adj.,* un·vul'can·ized, *adj.,* un·vul'gar, *adj.,* un·vul'garized, *adj.,* un·vul'gar·ly, *adv.,* un·vul'ner·a·ble, *adj.,* un·wad'a·ble, un·wade'a·ble, *adj.,* un·wadd'ed, *adj.,* un·wad'ed·ness, *n.,* un·wad'ing, *adj.,* un·wafd'ed, *adj.,* un·wa'gered, *adj.,* un·wag'ga·ble, *adj.,* un·wag'ga·bly, *adv.,* un·wagged', *adj.,* un'·Wag·ne'ri·an, *adj.,* un·wailed', *adj.,* un·wail'ing, *adj.,* un·wain'scot·ed, *adj.,* un·wait'ed, *adj.,* un·wait'ing, *adj.,* un·waked', *adj.,* un·wake'ful, *adj.,* un·wake'ful·ness, *n.,* un·wak'ened, *adj.,* un·wak'en·ing, *adj.,* un·wak'ing, *adj.,* un·walked', *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·wall', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·walled', *adj.,* un·wan'dering, *adj.,* un·wan'ing (-wān'ĭng), *adj.,* un·want'ed, *adj.,* un·wan'ton, *adj.,* un·war'bled, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·war'i·ly, *adv.* of UNWARY. See UN-, not; -LY.

un·war'i·ness, *n.* See UN-, not.

un·warm'a·ble, *adj.,* unwarmed', *adj.,* un·warm'ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·warn', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·warp'a·ble, *adj.,* unwarped', *adj.,* un·warp'ing, *adj.,* un·wash'a·ble, *adj.,* unwash'ed·ness, *n.,* un'·Wash·ington'ni·an, *adj.,* un·was'sail·ing, *adj.,* un·wast'a·ble, *adj.,* unwast'ed, *adj.,* un·waste'ful, *adj.,* un·waste'ful·ly, *adv.,* un·wast'ing, *adj.,* un·wast'ing·ly, *adv.,* un·watch'a·ble, *adj.,* unwatched', *adj.,* un·watch'ful, *adj.,* un·watch'ful·ly, *adv.,* unwatch'ful·ness, *n.,* un·watch'ing, *adj.,* un·wa'ter·like', *adj.,* un·wa'ter·marked', *adj.,* unwa'ter·y, *adj.,* un·wat'tled, *adj.,* un·waved', *adj.,* un·wa'ver·able, *adj.,* un·wa'vered, *adj.,* unwav'ing, *adj.,* un·waxed', *adj.,* un·way'ward, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·weak'en, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·weak'ened, *adj.,* unwealth'y, *adj.,* un·weap'oned, *adj.,* un·wear'a·ble, *adj.,* unwear'ing, *adj.,* un·wea'ri·some, *adj.,* un·wea'ri·some·ness, *n.,* un·weath'er·ly, *adj.,* un·weath'er·wise', *adj.,* un·weav'ing, *adj.,* un·webbed', *adj.,* un·web'bing, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·wedge', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·wedged', *adj.,* un·wed'ded, *adj.,* un·weeded', *adj.,* un·weep'ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·weigh'a·ble, *adj.,* unweighed', *adj.,* un·weigh'ing, *adj.,* un·weight'ed, *adj.,* unweight'y, *adj.,* un·wel'comed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·weld', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·weld'a·ble, *adj.,* un·weld'ed, *adj.,* un·Welsh', *adj.,* un·welt'ed, *adj.,* un·wept', *adj.,* unwest'ern, *adj.,* un·west'ern·ized, *adj.,* un·wet', *adj.,* un·wet'table, *adj.,* un·wet'ted, *adj.,* unwhe'ded, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·wheel', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·wheeled', *adj.,* un·whelmed', *adj.,* un·whelped', *adj.* See UN-, not.

---

un·whole' (ŭn·hōl'; 66), *adj.* [AS. *unhāl.* See UN- not; WHOLE.] Not whole; sick; imperfect; unsound. *Obs.*

un·whole'some (-sŭm), *adj.* Not wholesome; as: **a** Not healthy; sick; also, not conducive to good health. **b** Not conducive to good morals; morally noxious; also, morally corrupt; immoral. — **un·whole'some·ly,** *adv.* — **un·whole'some·ness,** *n.*

un·wield' (ŭn·wēld'), *adj. Obs.* **a** Feeble. **b** Unwieldy.

un·wield'ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Unwieldy; clumsy; awkward.

un·wield'some (-sŭm), *adj.* Unwieldy. *Obs.*

un·wield'y (ŭn·wēl'dĭ), *adj.;* UN·WIELD'I·ER (-dĭ·ĕr); UN·WIELD'I·EST. Not wieldy; as: **a** *Obs.* Feeble; weak. **b** Awkward; clumsy. **c** Not easily wielded or carried; unmanageably bulky or ponderous. **d** Disposed to resent or resist control, regulation, or management; restive; insubordinate.

Syn. — Awkward, bulky, cumbersome, ungainly.

— **un·wield'i·ly,** *adv.* — **un·wield'i·ness,** *n.*

un·wifed' (ŭn·wīft'), *adj.* Not married.

un·wild' (-wīld'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *wild.*] To tame; subdue. *Obs.*

un·will' (-wĭl'), *n.* Also **un·wille'.** [AS. *unwil(l), unwilla.*] Displeasure; also, disinclination. *Obs.*

un·will' (ŭn·wĭl'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *will.*] **1.** To reverse the will in regard to; to change the mind of.

2. To annul, reverse, or revoke (one's will or testament).

3. To take away or destroy the will power of.

un·willed' (-wĭld'; 66), *adj.* **a** Deprived of the faculty of will or volition. **b** Not decided or intended by the will, or volition; unintended.

un·willed', *adj.* Not willed; not devised by will, or testament.

un·will'ful (ŭn·wĭl'fŏŏl), *adj.* Not willful; as: **a** Not intentional; involuntary; unintentional. **b** Not stubborn or perverse; amenable. — **un·will'ful·ly,** *adj.* — **un·will'ful·ness,** *n.*

un·will'ing (-lĭng), *adj.* **a** Not willing; loath; reluctant; also, rarely, involuntary; as, *unwilling* ears. **b** Done reluctantly; yielded, expressed, given, manifested, etc., against one's will or inclination; as, *unwilling* obedience, admiration, praise. — **un·will'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **un·will'ing·ness,** *n.*

un·wil'y (ŭn·wīl'ĭ), *adj.;* UN·WIL'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); UN·WIL'I·EST. Not wily. — **un·wil'i·ly,** *adv.* — **un·wil'i·ness,** *n.*

un·wim'ple (ŭn·wĭm'p'l), *v. t.* To unveil. *Obs.*

un·win' (ŭn·wĭn'), *n.* [ME., also *unwinne, unwunne,* fr. *un-* not + *winne, wunne,* delight, pleasure, fr. AS. *wynn.* See WINSOME.] Sorrow; sadness. *Obs.*

un·winc'ing (ŭn·wĭn'sĭng), *adj.* Not wincing; unflinching. — **un·winc'ing·ly,** *adv.*

un·wind' (ŭn·wīnd'), *v. t.;* UN·WOUND' (-wound'); UN·WIND'ING. [AS. *unwindan.* See 1st UN-; WIND to coil.] To wind off; to loose or separate, as what is wound or convolved, as a ball of yarn; hence: **a** To uncoil. **b** To disentangle; to straighten out (something involved or complicated). **c** To trace backward to a source or origin, or forward to an issue or end; as, to *unwind* a tale of ancient times. — *v. i.* To be, become, or admit of being, unwound.

un·wind' (ŭn·wīnd'), *v. t.* To take the wind out of.

un·wind'ing (ŭn·wīn'dĭng), *adj.* Not winding; straight. — **un·wind'ing·ly,** *adv.*

un·wink' (ŭn·wĭngk'), *v. i.* [1st *un-* + *wink,* v.] To open (the eyes). *Obs.*

un·wink'ing, *adj.* Not winking; not closing the eyes; hence, watchful; alert. — **un·wink'ing·ly,** *adv.*

un·win'ly (ŭn·wĭn'lĭ), *adv.* [See UNWIN sorrow; -LY.] Sorrowfully; sadly; unpleasantly. *Obs.*

un·win'ter (ŭn·wĭn'tĕr), *v. t.* To destroy the wintry character of.

un·wire' (ŭn·wīr'), *v. t.* To remove the wire from.

un·wired' (-wīrd'; 66), *adj.* Not wired; not equipped with wires; also, not passing over wires, as electric current.

un·wis'dom (ŭn·wĭz'dŭm), *n.* [AS. *unwīsdōm.*] Want of wisdom; unwise conduct or action; folly.

We smile at the *unwisdom* which could expect to regulate private habits and manners by statute. *J. A. Froude.*

un·wise' (ŭn·wīz'; 66), *adj.* [AS. *unwīs.* See UN- not; WISE, *adj.*] Not wise; defective in wisdom; injudicious; foolish; as, an *unwise* man, king, measure. — **un·wise'ness,** *n.*

un·wise'ly, *adv.* [AS. *unwīslīce.*] In an unwise manner, degree, etc.; injudiciously; foolishly.

un·wish' (ŭn·wĭsh'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *wish.*] **1.** To wish not to be; to destroy by wishing. *Obs.*

2. To annul or withdraw as a wish; to stop wishing (something).

un·wist' (ŭn·wĭst'), *adj.* [See UN- not; cf. WISE to inform.] **a** *Archaic.* Not known; unknown. **b** *Obs.* Not knowing; unwitting. **c** Not recognized; unrecognizable.

un·wit' (ŭn·wĭt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *wit.*] To deprive of wit. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To be ignorant. *Obs.*

un·witch' (ŭn·wĭch'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *witch.*] To free from enchantment.

un·with·hold'en (ŭn'wĭth·hōl'd'n), *adj.* Unwithheld. *Archaic.*

un·wit'nessed (ŭn·wĭt'nĕst; -nĭst; 119), *adj.* Not witnessed; as: **a** Not seen; having no witnesses. **b** Not authoritatively subscribed to by a witness or by witnesses, as a legal document.

un·wit'ted (ŭn·wĭt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having no wits; witless; also, *Rare,* unrecognized.

un·wit'ting, *n. Obs.* **a** Ignorance. **b** Madness.

un·wit'ting, *adj.* [Cf. AS. *unwitende.*] **1.** Unknown. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

2. Not knowing; unconscious; unaware; hence, disregarding; paying no attention.

3. Done without the doer's knowledge; unintentional or unconscious; as, an *unwitting* activity.

Syn. — Unknowing. **Ant.** — Deliberate, considered.

— **un·wit'ting·ness,** *n.*

un·wit'ting·ly, *adv.* Unconsciously, inadvertently.

un·wit'ty (ŭn·wĭt'ĭ), *adj.* [AS. *unwittig* without understanding.] Not witty; as: **a** Wanting in intellect; witless. **b** Silly; foolish. **c** Not clever at conversation, repartee, or the like. — **un·wit'ti·ly,** *adv.*

un·wived' (ŭn·wīvd'), *adj.* Without, or bereaved of, a wife.

un·wom'an (ŭn·wŏŏm'ăn), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *woman.*] To deprive of womanly qualities. *Rare.*

un·wom'an·ly, *adj.* Not proper or suitable to womanly character; not womanly in appearance, characteristics, or the like. — **un·wom'an·ly,** *adv.*

un·won'der (ŭn·wŭn'dĕr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *wonder.*] To divest of the quality of wonder or mystery; to explain. *Rare.*

un·wont' (ŭn·wŭnt'), *adj.* Unwonted. *Archaic.*

un·wont'ed (ŭn·wŭn'tĕd; -tĭd; 119: *see* WONT), *adj.* **1.** Not wonted; unaccustomed; unused; not made familiar by practice; as, a child *unwonted* to strangers; *unwonted* customs.

2. Uncommon; unusual; infrequent; rare; as, *unwonted* changes. "*Unwonted* lights." *Byron.*

— **un·wont'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **un·wont'ed·ness,** *n.*

un·wood'ed (ŭn·wŏŏd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Not wooded; treeless.

un·woof' (ŭn·wŏŏf'), *v. t.* To take the woof from.

un·word'ed (ŭn·wŭr'dĕd; -dĭd), *adj.* Deprived of speech. *Obs.*

un·word'y (ŭn·wŭr'dĭ), *adj.* Not wordy; as: **a** Not worded, or expressed in words. **b** Not speaking; silent; also, terse of speech; of few words.

un·work' (ŭn·wŭrk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *work.*] **a** To undo or destroy, as work previously done. **b** To work loose or free; to release; detach.

un·work', *n.* A misdeed. *Obs.*

un·work'a·ble (ŭn·wŭr'kȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not workable; unpracticable. — **un·work'a·bil'i·ty** (ŭn'wŭr·kȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.,* **un·work'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **un·work'a·bly,** *adv.*

un·work'er (-wŭr'kĕr), *n.* **a** One who does not work; an idler. **b** One who unworks.

un·work'man·like' (ŭn·wŭrk'măn·līk'), *adj.* Not workmanlike; poorly or imperfectly done, made, etc. — **un·work'man·like',** *adv.*

un·work'man·ly, *adj. & adv.* Unworkmanlike.

un·world' (ŭn·wŭrld'), *v. t.* To render not of, or of the nature of, the world. *Rare.*

un·world'ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Not worldly; as: **a** Not moved by worldly considerations; not sordid. **b** Not belonging to this world; unearthly; esp., spiritual. — **un·world'li·ness,** *n.*

un·wormed' (-wŭrmd'; 66), *adj.* Of a dog, not wormed; not having had the worm, or lytta, cut out.

un·worm'wood'ed (-wŭrm'wŏŏd'ĕd), *adj* Not embittered. *Obs.*

un·worn' (ŭn·wōrn'; 66; 181), *adj.* Not worn; as: **a** Not previously donned as a garment. **b** Not impaired by use. **c** Not wearied.

un·wor'ried (-wŭr'ĭd), *adj.* Not worried, anxious, distressed, or the like. — **un·wor'ried·ly,** *adv.* — **un·wor'ried·ness,** *n.*

un·wor'ship (ŭn·wŭr'shĭp), *n.* [AS. *unweorthscipe* dishonor. See UN- not; WORSHIP.] Lack of worship or honor; discredit. *Obs.*

un·wor'ship, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To dishonor; discredit. *Obs.*

un·worth' (ŭn·wŭrth'), *n.* Unworthiness; lack of merit.

un·worth', *adj.* [AS. *unweorth.*] Worthless; unworthy.

un·worth', *adj.* [*un-* not + *worth,* adj.] Not worth; unworthy of; as, to be *unworth* notice.

un·wor'thy (ŭn·wŭr'thĭ), *adj.;* UN·WOR'THI·ER (-thĭ·ĕr); UN·WOR'THI·EST. **1.** Not worthy. Specif.: **a** Wanting merit, value, or the like; — said of persons or things. **b** Not deserving something; — often with *of;* as, men *unworthy* of respect. **c** Not fit or suitable; unbecoming; unseemly; — usually with *of;* as, an act *unworthy* of man. **d** Despicable; contemptible; dishonorable.

2. Undeserved; unmerited. *Obs.*

— **un·wor'thi·ly,** *adv.* — **un·wor'thi·ness,** *n.*

un·wor'thy, *adv.* In an unworthy manner; esp., in an unseemly or unbecoming way.

un·wor'thy, *n.* An unworthy person, esp. one not deserving honor or respect.

un·wor'thy, *v. t.* To render not worthy; to bring discredit upon; to disgrace. *Obs.*

un·wrap' (ŭn·răp'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *wrap.*] To open or undo, as what is wrapped or folded; hence, to free from wrappings; to liberate; also, *Rare,* to reveal; disclose. — *v. i.* To become unwrapped. — **un·wrap'per** (-ĕr), *n.*

un·wreaked' (ŭn·rēkt'), *adj.* Not wreaked or revenged.

un·wreak'en (-rēk'ĕn), *adj.* [*un-* not + old past part. of *wreak;* cf. AS. *unwrecen.*] Unrevenged. *Obs.*

un·wreathe' (ŭn·rēth'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *wreathe.*] **a** To untwist, uncoil, or untwine, as anything wreathed. **b** To remove a wreath or wreaths from.

un·wrench' (ŭn·rĕnch'; 105), *v. t.* To wrench open or off.

un·wrest' (ŭn·rĕst'), *v. t.* To wrest loose; undo; dislocate. *Obs.*

un·wrest' (ŭn·rĕst'), *adj.* [AS. *unwræst* weak, wretched, fr. *un-* not + *wræst* delicate, excellent.] *Obs.* **a** Feeble; worthless. **b** Deceitful; wicked.

un·wrin'kle (ŭn·rĭng'k'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *wrinkle.*] To reduce from a wrinkled state; to smooth. — *v. i.* To be or become smooth.

un·writ' (ŭn·rĭt'), *adj.* Unwritten. *Archaic.*

un·write' (ŭn·rīt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *write.*] To cancel or erase, as writing. *Rare.*

un·writ'ten (ŭn·rĭt'n; 66), *adj.* [AS. *unwriten.*] **1.** Not written; not reduced to writing; oral; traditional; as, *unwritten* agreements, knowledge, doctrines, codes.

2. Containing no writing; blank; as, *unwritten* paper.

unwritten constitution. A constitution, such as that of Great Britain, not embodied in a single document but one implied in the institutions and customs of the country as expressed in charters, statutes, judicial decisions, the body of common law, precedents and traditions, etc. It may be modified at any time by any legislative act. See CONSTITUTION, 6.

unwritten law. **a** *Law.* Law not committed to writing at its origin, but originated in custom or otherwise than as formally made and declared by the sovereign legislative power, as the common law of England or the United States See WRITTEN LAW. **b** The assumed rule or custom that a measure of immunity shall be given to those guilty of certain criminal acts of revenge (cf. SELF-HELP), esp. in avenging injury to family honor arising from seduction or adultery, often referred to as existing in communities where persons guilty of such acts of revenge escape punishment by reason of a public sentiment justifying their acts.

un·wrok'en (ŭn·rōk'ĕn), *adj.* [*un-* not + old past part. of *wreak;* cf. AS. *unwrecen.*] Unrevenged. *Obs.*

un·wrought' (ŭn·rôt'), *adj.* Not wrought; as: **a** Not done, made, or performed; incomplete or uncompleted. **b** Not fashioned by labor; unfashioned or unworked; rough. **c** Not worked or developed, as land, ore in a mine, etc.

un·wry' (ŭn·rī'), *v. t.* [AS. *unwrēon.*] To uncover; disclose. *Obs.*

u·ny' (ū·nĭ'), *v. t.* [F. *unir* (cf. past part. *uni*), fr. L. *unire.*] To unite; join. *Obs.*

un·yeaned' (ŭn·yēnd'), *adj.* Not born; unborn.

un·yield'ing (ŭn·yēl'dĭng), *adj.* Not yielding; as: **a** Unbending; stiff. **b** Not surrendering; unsubmissive. **c** Stubborn; obstinate. — **un·yield'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **un·yield'ing·ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Adamant, hard, rigid, uncompromising.

Ant. — Soft, complaisant.

un·yoke' (ŭn·yōk'), *v.* [AS. *ungeocian.* See 1st UN-; YOKE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To loose or free from a yoke, as oxen.

2. To part; disjoin; disconnect.

—, *Intransitive:* To become loosed from or as from a yoke.

un·yoked' (ŭn·yōkt'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Not yet yoked; not having worn the yoke.

2. Freed or loosed from a yoke.

3. Unrestrained; licentious; as, *unyoked* passions.

un·yol'den (ŭn·yōl'd'n), *adj.* Not yielded, as to a foe; also, unreturned. *Obs.*

un'ze (ŏŏn'tsĕ), *n.; pl.* -ZEN (-tsĕn). [G., fr. L. *uncia.* See OUNCE.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

un'ze (ŏŏn'sĕ), *n.; pl.* -ZEN (-sĕn). [Dan. *unze, unse.*] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

un·zoned' (ŭn·zōnd'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Not zoned; not girdled.

2. Not confined to a zone; unrestricted. *Obs.*

uo-. For words formerly spelled *uo-,* see VO-.

u-o umlaut. A vowel change caused by the influence of *u* or *o* in the following syllable, as the Anglo-Saxon change of *a, e, i* to *ea, eo, io* (AS. *eofor,* boar, from *efor*). See UMLAUT.

-uous. [F. or L.; OF. *-uous* (F. *-ueux*), fr. L. *-uosus.* Cf. -OUS.] A suffix meaning *of* or *of the nature of,* as in ambi*guous,* impet*uous,* strenu*ous,* virtu*ous.*

up (ŭp), *adv.* [AS. *up, upp,* up, *uppe* on high, up; akin to OFris. *up, op,* D. *op,* OS. *up, uppa,* OHG. *ūf,* G. *auf,* ON. & Sw. *upp,* Dan. *op,* ON. *uppi,* Goth. *iup* upwards, up, *uf* under, and to E. *over.* See SUB-, OVER; cf. EAVES, EVIL, OPEN, SUM, SUPINE.] Primarily *up* denotes direction of movement contrary to the direction of gravity, that is, radially away from the center of the earth. It may likewise indicate position of rest or position after removal away in a vertical direction from the level of the earth's surface or other point of observation or departure. Thus the primary signification of *up* is: Toward or at a point above or overhead; from a lower to a higher level in space; in a higher place or position than before or than something else; above or away from the ground or toward the sky; — opposite to *down.* Specific uses of *up* are: **1.** With respect to movement, position, or direction in space: **a** Toward, or to the height of, the head or shoulders from below; above the head; as, to hold *up* one's hand or a banner; lift the child *up* so that he can see. **b** From a lowered or relaxed position, from a prone or horizontal position, or from lying in bed, sitting, stooping, etc., to an upright or erect position; in an erect position; as, to draw oneself *up;* to help one *up* after a fall; to get *up* early; standing *up* in the stirrups. **c** Away from any given surface or level so as to rise into the air; to or toward a point or level above the former or usual level, whether the ground, sea level, floor, or some elevated position; skyward; overhead; aloft; as, the oil shot *up* two hundred feet; to run the flag *up;* soaring high *up;* hidden *up* in the attic; to or in a position of being raised and suspended or affixed; as, to string *up* a thief; to hang *up* a sword or paintings; placards posted *up.* **d** From out of the ground or water or from beneath, to the surface or into view; as, the shoots spring *up;* to pull *up* the beets; to dredge *up* rocks; to belch *up* gas. **e** From or upon the ground as a foundation or basis of construction or accumulation; as, a cliff rises *up* one hundred feet; to heap *up* ordure; to block *up* the underpinning. **f** To a higher point or level by gradual rise; at a point one or more steps or degrees toward the top or source; against the current; upstairs; upstream; to or at a higher elevation or farther inland; as, two steps or two flights *up;* follow the river ten miles *up;* *up* in the hill country. **g** Toward some higher point in space, esp. of directing vision; as, to lift *up* one's eyes; a telescope pointed *up.*

2. Hence, in figurative senses: **a** From a lower to a higher or better condition or status; to a greater prominence or affluence or higher estimation; as, coming *up* in his profession; to write *up* what one approves and write down the rest; to climb *up* in the world or in one's class. **b** To a higher spiritual condition or state of resolution; to a condition of intense activity or excitement; to a higher rate, as of speed; as, to brace *up;* to stir *up* passions; to blow *up* the fire; working *up* for war. **c** To or toward an advanced or perfected state, as of fortitude, skill, maturity; as, trained *up* in theology; brought *up* to privation; to, or in search of, the source or origin; back; as, to follow *up* a clue; to trace *up* one's lineage. **d** Into existence, evidence, prominence, or prevalence; to the attention; into operation or practical form; as, to draw *up* a will; scare *up* a partridge; stir *up* old animosities; work *up* enthusiasm; a missing trinket turns *up;* to bring a matter *up* for consideration; to set *up* vibrations; getting *up* steam. **e** So as to be heard; to in-

---

un·whig'like', *adj.,* un·whim'sical *adj.,* un·whin'ing, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·whip', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·whipped', un·whipt', *adj.,* un·whirled', *adj.,* un·whisked', *adj.,* un·whis'kered, *adj.,* un·whis'per·a·ble, *adj.,* un·whis'pered, *adj.,* un·whis'per·ing, *adj.,* un·whis'tled, *adj.,* un·white', *adj.,* un·whit'ed, *adj.,* un·whit'ened, *adj.,* un·white'washed', *adj.,* un·wid'ened, *adj.,* un·wid'owed, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·wield'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

un·wife'like', *adj.,* un·wife'ly, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·wig', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·wigged', *adj.,* un·wild' (ŭn·wild'), *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·wil'ful, un·wil'ful·ly, etc. Vars. of UNWILLFUL, UNWILLFULLY, etc.

un·wilt'ed, *adj.,* un·wilt'ing, *adj.,* un·wind'a·ble (ŭn·wīn'dȧ·b'l), *adj.,* un·win'dowed, *adj.,* un·wind'y (-wĭn'dĭ), *adj.,* un·wing'a·ble, *adj.,* un·winged', *adj.,* un·win'na·ble, *adj.,* un·win'ning, *adj.,* un·win'nowed, *adj.,* un·win'some, *adj.,* un·win'try, *adj.,* un·wiped', *adj.,* un·wished', *adj.,* un·wish'ful, *adj.,* un·wish'ing, *adj.,* un·wist'ful, *adj.,* un·witched', *adj.,* un'with·draw'a·ble, *adj.,* un'with·draw'ing, *adj.,* un'with·drawn', *adj.,* un·with'er·a·ble, *adj.,* un·with'ered, un·with'er·ing, *adj.,* un'with·held', *adj.,* un·with·hold'ing, *adj.,* un'with·stand'ing, *adj.,* un'with·stood', *adj.,* un·wit'less, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·wive', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·woe'ful, un·wo'ful, *adj.,* un·wom'an·ish, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·wom'an·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

un·wom'an·ized, *adj.,* un·wom'an·like', *adj.,* un·wom'an·liness, *n.* See UN-, not.

un·womb', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un·won', *adj.,* un·won'der·ful, *adj.,* un·won'der·ing, *adj.,* unwooed', *adj.,* un·wool'y, *adj.,* un·word'a·ble, *adj.,* un·word'a·bly, *adv.,* un'-Words·worth'i·an, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·word'y, un·word'i·ly. Scot. vars. of UNWORTHY, UNWORTHILY.

un·worked', *adj.,* un·worked'ness, *n.,* un·work'ing, *adj.,* unworm'-eat'en, *adj.,* un·worm'y, *adj.,* un·wor'shiped, un·worshipped, *adj.,* un·wor'ship·ful, *adj.,* un·wor'ship·ing, un·wor'ship·ping, *adj.,* un·wot'ting, *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·wound' (ŭn·wound'), *adj.,* un·wound'a·ble (-wōōn'dȧ·b'l), *adj.,* un·wound'a·ble·ness, *n.,* un·wound'ed (-wōōn'dĕd; -dĭd), *adj.,* un·wo'ven, *adj.,* un·wran'gling, *adj.,* un·wrapped', *adj.,* un·wrap'ping, *adj.,* unwrath'ful, *adj.,* un·wrath'fully, *adv.* See UN-, not.

un·wreathed', *adj.,* un·wreath'ing, *adj.,* un·wrecked', *adj.,* unwrenched', *adj.,* un·wrest'ed·ly, *adv.,* un·wrest'ing, *adj.,* un·wres'tled, *adj.,* un·wretch'ed, *adj.,* unwrig'gled, *adj.,* un·wrin'kle·a·ble, *adj.,* un·wrin'kled, *adj.,* unwrit'a·ble, un·write'a·ble, *adj.,* un·writ'ing, *adj.,* un·wronged', *adj.,* un·wrong'ful, *adj.,* unwrung', *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·wunt'ed. Unwonted. *R. S.*

un·yachts'man·like', *adj.,* un·Yan'kee, *adj.,* un·yearned', *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·yearn'ing, *adj.,* un·yield'ed, *adj.,* un·yok'ing, *adj.,* un·young', *adj.,* un·youth'ful, *adj.,* un·youth'ful·ly, *adv.* See UN-, not.

un·zeal'ous, *adj.,* un·zeal'ously, *adv.,* un·zeal'ous·ness, *n.* See UN-, not.

un·zeph'yr·like', *adj.* See UN-, not.

un·zone', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

N O P Q R S T U

creased volume or higher pitch; as, a bell strikes *up;* to sing *up* to high C. **f** In or into a position of facing or meeting; in or into contact; closely; as, to snuggle *up;* close *up* to the wall; to run or knock *up* against, that is, to meet with. **g** Before, or into the hands of, another, as for decision or judgment; in confession, or by way of surrender; as, to send *up* a petition; to own *up;* to yield *up* a prisoner. **h** Into a place or condition of closure, bondage, compression, or constriction; into union or combination; as, tied, boxed, or covered, *up;* to gather *up* in bundles; to dam *up* a stream; puckered or shirred *up;* made *up* of two elements. **i** Aside, so as not to be in use; by; as, to lay *up* riches; put *up* your weapons. **j** *Now Dial.* To a condition of being open; as, to set *up* the door. **k** To a condition of being ruptured, or separated into fragments; all to bits; as, a roof ripped *up* by a shell; books torn *up*. **l** In continuance or continuously from a previous to a later point in time or in life; — often followed by *to* or *till;* as, *up* through the ages; *up* to manhood he persisted in the endeavor. **m** Beyond a stated quantity, amount, price, etc.; over; as, children of twelve years and *up*.

3. So as to approach, arrive at, or overtake, the person, point, or time at present under consideration; to a position of equal advance or equality; as, to wait for the baggage to come *up;* a courier hurries *up;* to pull *up* short; to even *up* scores; to come *up* with the enemy; bring accounts *up* to date; he never got caught *up* in his work; to keep *up* with one's competitors. See *up to*, below.

4. To a state of or approaching completion, totality, or finality; — used as an intensive after certain verbs with implications such as the following, often in colloquial speech redundantly with negligible import: **a** To a state of demolition, dissolution, exhaustion, or the like; wholly; utterly; as, to eat *up* or burn *up* food; to live *up* one's income; to use *up* fuel; formerly, to kill *up* (*B. Jonson*); to spend *up* (*Prov.* xxi. 20). **b** To the limit; so that the action can be carried no further; thoroughly; as, to dry *up* the fens; to beat *up* eggs; to clear *up* debts; to load *up* a wagon; to pay *up*. **c** So as to attain or result in a desired condition; effectually; as, to hunt *up* a new room; wait for a wound to heal *up;* to dress *up* one's style; to clean *up* politics. **d** By counting or adding to form a total; to a total; as, to run *up* a heavy debt; to reckon *up* the profits; with the reinforcements they make *up* a hundred thousand.

5. In a direction conventionally or temporarily considered as the opposite of down, regardless of actual ascent; at or toward a point thought of as higher; as, he has gone *up* north to hunt deer; specif.: **a** In such direction as to approach a place of greater importance, as a center of activity, a headquarters, a main office, or the like; as, he was sent *up* to the State capital or the legislature; *up* to London or the university; going *up* to college in the fall. **b** Conversely, to, at, or in, a remote or outlying district, the rear of the stage in a theater, etc.; as, to go *up* to the farm for a vacation; divan *up* right (stage direction). **c** In a northerly direction or as situated toward the top on a map; as, *up* in Canada; sailing *up* from Cuba.

6. *Baseball.* At bat; as, he had three hits in four times *up*.

7. *Journalism.* Completed; — said of the writing of copy. *U. S.*

8. *Naut.* Toward the point from which the wind blows; into the wind; to windward; aweather; as, to put the helm *up*.

9. *Sports.* In tennis, etc., each; apiece; also, ahead (of one's opponent); as, two (games) *up*. *Colloq.*

☞ *Up* is used elliptically for *get up, rouse up, lift up*, etc., often with the force of a verb. See UP, *v.*

☞ For various phrases containing *up*, sometimes as the first word, see in the Vocabulary, esp. under the first main word of the phrase sought.

— ***up and down.*** See 1st UP AND DOWN, in Vocab. — ***up from the ground, or from the ground up.*** In or through every department or phase; down to the smallest detail; thoroughly. — ***up helm.*** An order to the helmsman to put the helm aweather, that is, to windward. — ***up to.*** **1.** Up (in various senses) toward or as far as; — following verbs of motion or tendency; as: **a** Above or overhead in the direction of; upward toward; as, to raise one's hands *up to* heaven. **b** From below to the same height with; as, water rose *up to* the floor, then *up to* the window; climbing *up to* the roof; so as to be covered or immersed to the level of; as, he sank *up to* his armpits. **c** So as to reach in position, level, or extent; as far as; all the way to the time of; as, to draw *up to* the courthouse; sink a blade *up to* the hilt; the stocks moved *up to* 94; so as to reach equality with in attainment, value, vote, etc.; as, striving to get *up to* the pace of the times. **d** Before the attention or consideration of; as, he put the question squarely *up to* his instructor. **e** To or in complete fulfillment of; so as to satisfy or conform to; as, to come *up to* expectations; live *up to* one's promise or profession; write *up to* a certain literary standard. **f** So as to exert or employ to the full; as, to practice *up to* one's knowledge. **g** As much as; inclusive of all below (a limit); not in excess of; as, a bridge will carry *up to* ten tons. **h** At or about, as by instigation, incitement, sly prompting, or the like; as, to put or set one *up to* a daring or mischievous act. **i** Fully according to; as, colored *up to* nature. "Marry her *up to* my liking." *Fielding.*

2. Predicatively or postpositively: **a** Capable of performing, bearing, or dealing with; prepared to meet, undertake, or participate in; quite competent to cope with; equal to; as, one could scarcely believe him *up to* such villainy, or sentimentality; he is *up to* the emergency; quite *up to* the sharpers and their wiles. **b** Acquainted with; quite cognizant or discerning of; "wise to"; as, until you are *up to* their tricks you will think them earnest; not yet *up to* the ropes. **c** Engaged in or busy about, esp. in secrecy; — often with an implication of mischief; as, try to discover what he is *up to;* I'll wager she's *up to* some deviltry. **d** On equality or a level with; as, prices *up to* the 1929 level; satisfying or conforming with; as, a specimen not quite *up to* exhibition standards; abreast of; apace with, as in social or scientific achievement; as, trying to keep *up to* the times. **e** Covered or immersed to the level of; as, he was found *up to* his waist in quicksand. **f** Before the attention or consideration of, as for decision; as, the problem is now *up to* the American electorate. **g** *Slang.* Incumbent upon; devolving or obligatory upon; falling or resting as an obligation upon; being the turn of or the specially appointed or exclusive responsibility of; as, the meeting of expenses is *up to* the management; she thought it *up to* her to prove women as capable as men.

— ***up with.*** **a** *Colloq.* To raise or heave up. **b** To put (the helm) up. **c** Abreast with, esp. an overtaking.

-up (-ŭp). A combining form of the adverb *up*, as in:

backup	getup	line-up	tie-up
blowup	grownup	lockup	tilltup
breakup	holdup	make-up	tossup
checkup	hookup	pickup	turnup
cleanup	kickup	setup	windup
cockup	knockup	showup	write-up
cutup	letup	smashup	

up (ŭp), *prep.* In its primary and fundamental signification *up* expresses the relation of approach to the highest point or a higher point or part. Specific uses are: **1.** From a lower to a higher place on or along; in ascent of; toward the zenith of; as, climbing *up* a ladder, a stair, or a tower; mercury moving *up* a scale; at a higher place upon; toward, near, or at the top of; as, living *up* three flights; above or aloft in or on; as, *up* attic; *up* a tree (colloquially, in a dilemma or predicament).

2. From the mouth toward the source of; toward the inlet or northerly end of; as, to sail *up* the Hudson; *up* the lake; in a direction contrary to that of; against; directly into; as, *up* the wind.

3. Toward or near to the inner part or interior of; esp., toward or within the inland section of; toward or near to the rear of; as, traveling *up* the country; living *up*-State; *up* the drawing room or the stage of a theater.

4. Along the horizontal length or course of, in the direction of the higher end or the end regarded as higher or more remote from the center; as, *up* a street; *up* the shore.

5. [From an AS. *uppan* which in Middle English coalesced with *up*, adv.] *Obs.* in senses equivalent to *upon* or *on*: **a** Indicating destination or direction of motion, orig. of ascension, later also of attack or opposition. "And ley thy rewle *up* that same day." *Chaucer.* **b** Indicating place of rest or suspension or means of support. **c** Indicating the object of superiority; — equiv. to *over*. **d** Indicating that to or on which there is nearness, dependence, accordance, etc. **e** Indicating that which is set up by way of security or penalty. "And ye shul seen, *up* peril of my lyf." *Chaucer.* **f** Indicating a point in time; also, of time, equivalent to *after*.

— ***up and down.*** See 2d *up and down*, in the Vocabulary. — ***up a tree.*** In difficulties. *Slang.* — ***up hill and down dale.*** Up and down the country in all directions, taking it as it comes.

up (ŭp), *adj.; Obs.* UP'PER (ŭp'ĕr); UP'PEST. **1.** Dwelling or situated in remotely inland country or at high altitude.

2. Inclining, moving, or directed up; tending upward; as, an *up* glance; on the *up* trend.

3. Bound in a direction regarded as up (see UP, *adv.*, 5); pertaining to upbound traffic, coaches, etc.; as, an *up* train, coach, boat; the *up* platform, schedule, or trip.

4. In a position higher than before or than any given level; in a higher status or any condition regarded as resulting from raising up; — used predicatively. Specific literal senses are: **a** Above the horizon, esp. so as to be visible; as, as soon as the sun is *up;* high in the sky; as, the constellation Cancer is well *up*. **b** Lifted or held erect; as, to keep his head or a standard *up;* in parliamentary usage, standing for or while delivering a speech; as, the member who was *up* at the time. **c** Of a device or part, raised above normal, usual, or closed, position; as, with his coat collar *up;* keep the flood gates *up*. **d** Mounted on the back of a horse; as, with a new jockey *up*. **e** Of tide or a stream, high; flooding. **f** Above the ground, as growing or built; as, until the corn is *up;* only the frame is *up*. **g** Risen from, or not yet retired to, bed; as, to be *up* with the birds; to be *up* late. **h** In a forward position in respect to others; in a place regarded as central or otherwise important; as, his horse was well *up; Colloq., Brit.*, at school or university. **i** Turned toward one looking from above; as, with the face or the bottom *up;* butter side *up*. **j** Removed; as, he found the track *up* for a hundred yards.

5. Hence, in figurative senses: **a** In a state of activity, agitation, or excitement; initiating some action; aroused to a high pitch of activity or emotion or in a highly incensed state; risen in rebellion; as, when passions are *up;* let us be *up* and doing; the Opposition was *up* immediately; the Boers were reported *up*. Specif., ***up in arms***, organized into an armed force, esp. for resistance; united in vehement protest. **b** Of a beverage, effervescent; hence, excited; animated. **c** Exerting force or pressure; as, the wind is *up;* exerting pressure sufficient for immediate use; as, to keep steam *up*. **d** *Colloq.* On foot; in progress; going on; as, wondering what was *up*. **e** Standing high or higher in status, esteem, affluence, etc.; as, at graduation he appeared well *up* in his class. "Those that are *up* themselves kept others low." *Spenser.* **f** Advanced in some measurable condition; at a high level; as, prices are *up;* a man *up* in years; a note *up* in the treble. **g** In a position of equal advance or of equality; satisfying a certain standard, as of accomplishment, quality, etc.; — usually followed by *to* or *with;* as, he is still *up* with his competitors; the boy is not yet *up* in his studies. Cf. *up to*, 2 **d**, under UP, *adv.* **h** Prepared, informed, or competent; as, to be *up* in heraldry or masonry. **i** Expired; at an end; as, his term is *up;* played out or thwarted; rendered fruitless; as, our scheme is *up*. **j** Presented or considered publicly or widely; as, shares *up* for sale; his name was *up* for alderman; in prominence; widely known about or spoken of; also, *Obs.*, prevalent; in force. "His name was *up* through all the adjoining provinces." *Milton.* **k** *Colloq.* Confronting or confronted; face to face; inescapably meeting or pressing; — followed by *against;* as, to find himself *up* against an insuperable obstacle; to know what he is *up* against is a satisfaction. "You don't know till you've had the whole thing *up* against you." *Henry James.* **l** *Colloq.* Before a magistrate or court, esp. for trial; as, to be *up* for assault. **m** *Brit.* Of an assembly, adjourned.

6. *Archery.* Blowing from the mark to the shooter; — said of the wind.

7. *Elec.* Highly charged; — esp. of batteries.

8. *Gambling.* At stake; as, money *up* on a game.

9. *Games.* **a** Necessary for completion or winning; as, the game is fifteen points *up*. **b** Completed, as by the scoring of an agreed number of points; as, the first round is *up*. **c** Ahead of one's opponent or opponents; as, in spite of being beaten four tricks they were still *up*.

10. *Golf.* **a** In advance of one's opponent; as, to be one *up;* — opposed to *down*. **b** On the green; as, the ball was well *up*.

11. *Naut.* Of a tiller, placed so as to hold the rudder far to leeward.

12. *Printing.* Printed in one form or impression; — usually in combination; as, two-*up*.

— ***all up.*** Completely frustrated; reduced to utter ruin; as, it's *all up* now; — esp. in the phrase "it's *all up* with a person," that is, he is reduced to a hopeless or helpless condition or is completely swallowed up in disaster. *Slang.* — ***up against it.*** Face to face with a seemingly insuperable obstacle; at the limit of one's resources; having one's back to the wall; in desperate straits. *Slang.* — ***up in arms.*** **a** Having taken arms for battle. **b** Roused to opposition. — ***up in the air.*** In a state of uncertainty or perplexity; also, intensely angered or excited. *Colloq.*

up (ŭp), *n.* **1.** One who or that which is up or moving or directed up; as: **a** One enjoying a rise of fortune, a position of vantage, high rank, prosperity, or the like. **b** A slope toward higher ground; an elevation. **c** An upward course. **d** An upbound train, bus, or the like.

2. An action of rising or lifting up; as: **a** A rise or betterment in fortune or position; a prosperous state; an advancement in status or esteem; — often in contrast with *down;* as, we seldom value fully the *ups* of life; they had their *ups* and downs. **b** A rise in value or price. **c** *Rare.* An uprising from bed. *Marston.*

3. *Produce Exchanges.* A privilege or option equivalent to a call, esp. in grain futures. Cf. 8th DOWN, *n.*, 5.

— ***up and down, up-and-up,*** *n.* See in the Vocabulary.

up (ŭp), *v.;* UP'PED (ŭpt); UP'PING (ŭp'ĭng). [From UP, *adv.*; cf. AS. *uppian* to rise, *uppan, uppan*, to bring up or forth, to disclose.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To raise oneself up, as from a sitting or recumbent position; to stand on one's feet; to arise or rouse oneself, esp. in readiness for action, as setting out, fighting, etc. Cf. UP, *adv.*, 1st *Note*

> *Up, up*, my friend! and quit your books. *Wordsworth.*

2. To move or climb up or upwards; to ascend; — sometimes with expletive *it*.

> We will, fair queen, *up* to the mountain's top. *Shak.*

3. To take strength or a brace; as, *up*, heart, for the last fight.

4. To make a start abruptly or with a surprising shift in attitude; — followed usually by *and* with another verb denoting the action initiated. *Dial. & Colloq.*

> Why don't we *up* and find out? *H. G. Wells.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To raise or lift up, as a burden or gun to one's shoulder; to move, haul, or heave up, as a net or an anchor.

2. To put (the helm) up.

3. To cause to rise; to increase or advance; to increase the value or price of; as, to *up* prices, production. *Colloq.*

4. May success attend upon or upon the cause of; may all forces unite to speed and prosper; — used in the imperative mood as an eager expression of commendation or endorsement; as, *Up* the workers! *Up* peace, down war!

5. Formerly, to capture (swans) for putting the owner's mark on the beak. By corruption the practice was often called *swan-hopping. Eng.*

6. To make up or construct. *Obs.*

up and at it, them, etc. To rouse oneself and attack; to set upon; to set to work on.

up with. To raise; to bring, as a weapon, into a position of readiness; as, to *up with* one's gun.

up- (ŭp-). [AS. *up-, upp-*. See UP, *adv.*] The adv., adj., and preposition *up* used in composition, as: **a** The adverb, forming verbs, esp. in the specific senses: (1) *In* or *to an elevated position; aloft; on high;* as in *up*bear, *up*raise. (2) *Thoroughly; completely; wholly;* — often used merely intensively, as in *up*bind, *up*tear. (3) *At, toward*, or *to a higher point* or *degree of age, rank, education, amount, pitch*, etc., as in *up*breed. (4) *Aside, so as not to be in use;* as, to *up*lay riches that is, to hoard. **b** The adjective, forming nouns, with the sense *locating, tending*, or *inclining up; upward;* as in *up*blast, an upward blast. **c** The preposition, forming adverbs and adjectives, esp. in the specific senses: (1) *From a lower to a higher place on, upon*, or *along; upward* or *aloft in* or *on;* as in *up*hill, *up*street. (2) *From the coast toward the interior of*, or *from the mouth toward the source of*, or the like, as in *up*country, *up*stream. The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

upaisle	upcry	upleg	upspeed
upalley	upcurl	uplick	upspew
uparch	upcurrent	uplight	upspire
uparise	upcurve	uplimb	upsplash
uparm	upcushion	upline	upspout
upattic	updart	uplock	upspread
upavenue	updeck	uploom	upsprinkle
upbar	updelve	uploop	upsprout
upbay	updome	upmast	upspurt
upbear	updrag	upmix	upstaff
upbearer	updraw	upmount	upstamp
upbelch	updrink	upmountain	upstartle
upbelt	updry	upmove	upstaunch
upbend	upeat	up-page	upsteal
upbid	upfield	uppent	upsteam
upbind	upfill	upperch	upstem
upblacken	upflame	uppile	upstep
upblast	upflare	upplough	upstick
upblaze	upflash	upplow	upstretch
upblow	upflee	uppluck	upstrike
upboil	upflicker	uppoint	upstrive
upbolster	upfling	uppoise	upstruggle
upbolt	upfloat	uppop	upstuck
upboost	upflood	uppour	upsup
upborne	upflow	upprick	upswallow
upbotch	upflower	upprop	upsway
upboulevard	upflung	uppuff	upswell
upbound	upfly	uppull	uptable
upbrace	upfold	uppush	uptear
upbred	upfollow	upquiver	uptemper
upbreed	upframe	upreach	uptend
upbreeze	upfurl	uprein	upthunder
upbrighten	upgale	uprend	uptide
upbrim	upgape	uprender	uptie
upbristle	upgather	uprestore	uptilt
upbroken	upgaze	uprid	uptorn
upbrook	upget	upridge	uptoss
upbubble	upgird	uprip	uptower
upbuoy	upgirt	uprive	uptrace
upbuoyance	upglean	uproad	uptrack
upbulging	upglide	uproom	uptrail
upburn	upgorge	uprouse	uptree
upburst	upgrow	uproute	uptrunk
upbuy	upgully	uprun	uptruss
upcall	upgush	uprush	uptube
upcanal	uphang	upscale	uptuck
upcanyon	upharbor	upscrew	uptwined
upcarry	upharrow	upseal	uptwist
upcatch	uphasp	upseize	upvalley
upcaught	upheal	upsend	upvomit
upchannel	upheap	upshaft	upwaft
upchariot	uphoard	upshear	upwall
upchimney	uphoist	upsheath	upwarp
upchoke	uphung	upshore	upwax
upcity	uphurl	upshoulder	upwell
upcock	upisland	upshove	upwheel
upcoil	upjerk	upshut	upwhelm
upcolumn	upjet	upsit	upwhir
upconjure	upkindle	up-sky	upwhirl
upcourse	upknell	upslant	upwork
upcover	upknit	upslope	upwrap
upcrane	upladder	upsmite	upwreathe
upcrawl	uplaid	upsnatch	upwrench
upcreek	uplake	upsoak	upwring
upcreep	uplane	upsoar	upyard
upcrop	uplay	upsolve	upyoke
upcrowd	uplead	upspeak	

up′-a-dai′sy (ŭp′ə-dā′zĭ), *interj.* A playful exclamation of encouragement, as to a small child when it is being lifted.

u·paith′ric (ū-pĭth′rĭk), *adj.* Hypaethral.

up′a·long′ (ŭp′ə-lŏng′), *adv.* Upward; esp., up the street. *Chiefly Dial.*

u′pa·na′ya·na (ōōp′ə-nŭ′yə-nə), *n.* Also **u·pa′na·ya** (ōōpŭn′ə-yə). [Skr.] The ceremonial in which a Hindu of the "twice-born" castes is invested with the sacred thread See CASTE, 2.

up-an′chor (ŭp-ăng′kĕr), *v. i. Naut.* To heave up the anchor at starting. — **up-an′chor,** *n.*

up′-and-com′ing, *adj.* Alertly active; smart; enterprising. — **up′-and-com′ing·ness,** *n. Both Colloq., U. S.*

up'-and-do'ing, *adj.* Enterprisingly active. *Colloq.*

up and down. **a** With rising and falling motion; to and fro; hither and thither from one state or position to another; backward and forward. "Let them wander *up and down.*" *Ps.* lix. 15. **b** At this and that point over or throughout something; here and there; as, they sought it *up and down* in the reference books. **c** Into a vertical position; as, to heave the cable *up and down;* predicatively, vertical in position or direction; specif., *Naut.*, perpendicular; — said of the cable when the anchor is under, or nearly under, the bow. **d** *Now Dial.* In every point or particular. **e** *Colloq., U.S.* In blunt or downright fashion. **f** *Obs. exc. Dial.* Upside down. **g** At various points along the length or course of; to and fro in or through; as, wandering *up and down* the hall; here and there throughout; as, rumored *up and down* the countryside; alternately to a higher and lower position in or on; as, *up and down* the stairs.

up and down. In, on, or through, alternately, either backward and forward, or here and there, or above and below; as, *up and down* the street, the hill.

Whispered *up and down* London. *Macaulay.*

up'-and-down', *adj.* **1.** That is directed, moves, or proceeds, alternately upward and downward; as, *up-and-down* looks.
2. Perpendicular; erect; hence, *Colloq., U.S.*, direct, downright.
3. Uneven in surface or course; as, an *up-and-down* roof, life.

up and down; *pl.* UPS AND DOWNS. **1.** *pl.* **a** The alternating or irregular upward and downward inclines of the earth's surface; similar undulations of the sea. **b** Alternating upward and downward movements or impulses, as of a barometer. **c** The alternatingly or varyingly better and worse fortunes attending one's progress or life; as, the *ups and downs* of matrimony. **d** Alternations or fluctuations in amount, condition, quality, etc.; as, the *ups and downs* of a fever.
2. Alternating rise and fall, esp. of fortunes or successes; as, the *up and down* of a political career; fluctuation in force or intensity, as of an emotion.
3. An undulating surface or line; as, an *up and down* of notes in a score.
4. A boat-shaped swing. *Dial. Eng.*
5. A cursory survey.
— **up'-and-down'ish**, *adj.* — **up'-and-down'ish·ness**, *n.* — **up'-and-down'y**, *adj.*

up'-and-down' in'di·ca'tor. A device for showing the extent a timepiece is run down.

up and up. Progressively in motion toward a higher point or better state. — **up'-and-up'**, *n.*
— *on the up-and-up. Colloq.* **a** In a course of betterment. **b** Honest; "on the level."

U·pan'i·shad (ōō·pŭn'ĭ·shăd), *n.* [Skr. *upaniṣad.*] One of a class of speculative treatises, concerned with the nature of man and the universe, forming a late part of the Vedic literature. The fundamental doctrine of these treatises is that of the identity of the individual soul or self (atman) with the universal Self (Brahma). It is the source of the later Vedanta philosophy (monism) systematized by Shankara. The earliest of the Upanishads, of which there are an indefinite number, dates probably from the 8th century B.C. Cf. VEDA; VEDANTA; PANTHEISM. — **u·pan'i·shad'ic** (-shăd'ĭk), *adj.*

u'pa·pu·ra'na (ōōp'ä·pōō·rä'nä), *n.* [Skr. *upapurāṇa.*] See PURANA.

up·arch'ing (ŭp·ärch'ĭng), *n. Geol.* The bending of rocks into an anticline or dome.

u·par'na (ōō·pŭr'nä), *n.* [Hind. *uparnā.*] A cotton scarf; a dopatta. *India.*

u'pas (ū'păs), *n.* [Malay *pohon upas* tree of poison.] **1.** **a** A tall Javanese tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*), the **upas tree,** which yields an intensely poisonous, milky juice used as an arrow poison (see POISONOUS PLANTS, *Plate*). It was formerly reputed to destroy any living thing that approached it. Called also *bohun upas.* This and a related species (*A. innoxa*) furnish a coarse fiber found below the outer bark. **b** A shrub or tree (*Strychnos tieuté*) of the same region, also yielding an arrow poison.
2. The sap or juice of either of these trees. That of *Antiaris* is **upas antiar;** that of *Strychnos,* **upas tieuté.**
3. Figuratively, a poisonous or harmful influence or institution.

up·band' (ŭp·bănd'), *v. t.* To band, or bind, up. *Obs.*

up'bank' (ŭp'băngk'; 66), *adj. & adv.* Uphill. *Dial. Eng.*

upbank thaw. A thaw on hills while the frost is unbroken in the valley below.

up·bar' (ŭp·bär'), *v. t.* **1.** To fasten with a bar. *Rare.*
2. To unbar, as a gate. *Obs.*

up'beat' (ŭp'bēt'), *n.* **1.** *Music.* An unaccented beat in any kind of measure; specif., the last beat of the measure. See OFFBEAT.
2. *Pros.* An arsis; also, an anacrusis.

up'-bow' (ŭp'bō'), *n. Music.* In playing a bowed instrument, a stroke toward the nut end of the bow. Cf. DOWN-BOW.

up-bow sign. *Music.* In bowed instrument music, the sign indicating an *up-bow* (∨).

up·braid' (ŭp·brād'), *v.;* -BRAID'ED; -BRAID'ING. [ME. *upbreiden,* fr. AS. *upbregdan,* fr. *upp, ūp,* up + *bregdan* to draw, twist, weave; perh. influenced in sense by a kindred Scand. word; cf. ON. *bregtha* to draw, brandish, braid, deviate from, change, break off, upbraid, also AS. *ūpgebrēdan* to upbraid. See UP; BRAID to weave.] *Transitive:* **1.** To reproach with something wrong or disgraceful; to charge, accuse, or reprove, reproachfully; — followed by *with* or *for,* and formerly *of,* before the thing imputed; as, he *upbraided* me for my statement.

And *upbraided* them with their unbelief. *Mark* xvi. 14.

2. To be, or to act as, a reproach to; to put to shame.

How much doth thy kindness *upbraid* my wickedness. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. To make (the stomach) queasy. *Now Dial.*
4. *Obs.* **a** To urge as a matter of reproach; to cast up; — with *to* or *against.* **b** To censure. **c** To utter.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To utter upbraidings.
2. To rise in the stomach. *Now Dial.*
3. To start up, as from a swoon. *Obs.*
Syn. and **Ant.** — See REPROVE.

up·braid', *n.* Upbraiding; reproach; contumely. *Obs.*

up·braid'er, *n.* One who or that which upbraids.

up·braid'ing, *n.* Act or utterance of one who upbraids; a reproof or reproach; also, *Obs.*, regurgitation.

up·braid'ing, *adj.* That upbraids. — **up·braid'ing·ly,** *adv.*

up·brast' (ŭp·brăst'), *past tense.* Burst open. *Obs. Spenser.*

up·break' (ŭp·brāk'), *v. t.* To break up or open. — *v. i.* To force a way up or to the surface. — **up'break'** (ŭp'brāk'), *n.*

up·breathe' (ŭp·brēth', ŭp·brēth'), *v. t.* To breathe up or out; to exhale. *Obs.*

up·bring' (ŭp·brĭng'), *v. t.;* UP·BROUGHT' (-brôt'); UP·BRING'ING. **1.** To bring up. *Rare.*
2. To rear and train in breeding (a young person).

up·brow' (ŭp·brou'), *adv. Mining.* Up the slope or dip of an ore or coal bed. *Eng.*

up'brow' (ŭp'brou'), *n.* A slope or incline driven up the dip. *Eng.*

up·build' (ŭp·bĭld'), *v. t.;* -BUILT' (-bĭlt'); -BUILD'ING. To build up, in any sense. — **up·build'er,** *n.*

up'by' (ŭp'bī'; 66), **up'bye',** *adv.* Upyonder. *Chiefly Scot.*

up·cast' (ŭp·kăst'), *v. t.* **1.** To cast, turn, or throw, up.
2. To reproach. *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.*

up'cast' (ŭp'kăst'), *n.* **1.** Act of casting upward, or state of being cast up; also, anything cast up.
2. A taunt; a reproach or cause of reproach. *Chiefly Scot.*
3. An upward dislocation of a stratum.
4. An upset, as from a carriage. *Scot.*
5. *Chiefly Mining.* The ventilating shaft up which the air passes after circulation.

up'cast' (ŭp'kăst'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Cast up; directed upward; as, with *upcast* eyes or glance; an *upcast* spray.
2. *Mining.* Having an upward draft; as an *upcast* shaft.

up'cham'ber (ŭp'chām'bĕr; -chăm'bĕr), *adv.* Upstairs. *Dial.*

up·chance', *adv.* Peradventure; perchance. *Obs.*

up·cheer' (ŭp·chēr'), *v. t.* To encourage. *Obs.*

Up'church' ware (ŭp'chûrch'). *Ceramics.* A dark-gray Roman pottery found esp. near Upchurch, in Kent, Eng.

up·climb' (ŭp·klīm'), *v. t. & i.* To climb up; ascend.

up'climb' (ŭp'klīm'), *n.* Ascent by or as by climbing.

up·close' (ŭp·klōz'), *v. t. & i.* To close up; shut. — **up·clos'er** (-klōz'ĕr), *n.*

up'coast' (ŭp'kōst'), *adj.* Situated or going up the coast.

up·come' (ŭp·kŭm'), *v. i.* To come up; arrive; grow up.

up'come' (ŭp'kŭm'), *n.* **a** *Scot.* A coming up; ascent; also, growth; the final point. **b** Output; outcome.

up'com'ing (ŭp'kŭm'ĭng), *n.* Act or process of coming up.
— *adj.* Coming up.

up'coun'try (ŭp'kŭn'trĭ; 66), *adj.* Living or lying remote from the seacoast; being in the interior; as, an *upcountry* residence. *Colloq.* — *n.* The interior of the country. *Colloq.*

up'coun'try (66), *adv.* In an upcountry direction; as, to live *upcountry. Colloq.*

up·cut' (ŭp·kŭt'), *v. t. Mach.* To cut (the work) while the tool is moving upwards. — **up'cut'** (ŭp'kŭt'), *n.*

up·dive' (ŭp·dīv'), *v. i.* To spring upward; to rise. *Rare.*

up'draft' (ŭp'drăft'), *n.* An upward movement of gas, air, or the like. — **up'draft',** *adj.*

up·dress' (ŭp·drĕs'), *v. t.* To set up. *Obs.*

up·end' (ŭp·ĕnd'), *v. t. & i.* To set, stand, or rise, on end.

u·pey'gan (ōō·pā'găn), *n.* [Of Mashona origin.] The borele, or black rhinoceros.

up'feed' (ŭp'fēd'), *adj.* Having its direction of feeding upwards.

up'fin'gered (ŭp'fĭng'gĕrd), *adj.* Having a finger raised.

up'gang' (ŭp'găng'), *n.* [AS., a going up.] Ascent; passage up. *Now Dial.*

up·give' (ŭp·gĭv'), *v. t.* To give up or out; to yield; declare. *Archaic.*

up·go' (ŭp·gō'), *v. i.* To ascend. — *n.* (*pron.* ŭp'gō'); *pl.* UPGOES (-gōz'). An ascent.

up'grade' (ŭp'grād'; 66), *n.* An upward grade or slope, as of a road; hence, an ascent toward a better state. — **up'-grade'** (66), *adj. & adv.*

up·grave' (ŭp·grāv'), *v. t.* To dig up.

up'growth' (ŭp'grōth'), *n.* The process or a result of growing up; development; also, a thing grown up.

The new and mighty *upgrowth* of poetry in Italy. *J. R. Green.*

up·hale' (ŭp·hāl'), *v. t.* To draw up. *Obs.*

up'hand' (ŭp'hănd'), *adj.* **a** Marked by a raising of the hand; as, *uphand* emphasis. **b** Lifted by the hand, or by both hands.

up'heart'ed (ŭp'härt'tĕd; -tĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Buoyant in spirit.

up·heav'al (ŭp·hēv'ăl), *n.* Act or instance of upheaving, esp. of part of the earth's crust; hence, a violent social commotion or agitation; a striking alteration.

up·heav'al·ist (-ĭst), *adj.* An advocate of upheaval, as in explaining geological changes or in agitating for social reforms.

up·heave' (ŭp·hēv'), *v. t.* To heave or lift up from beneath; to raise. — *v. i.* To rise.

up·helm' (ŭp·hĕlm'), *v. i. Naut.* To put the helm to windward.

up'hel·y·a' (ŭp'hĕl·y·ä'), *n.* [*up,* adj., 51 + *haliday,* var. of HOLIDAY.] The festival of Epiphany. *Scot.*

u'pher (ū'fĕr), *n.* [D. *juff* r, the same word as *juffer, juffrouw, jufvrouw,* young woman, fr. *jong* young + *vrouw* woman. See YOUNG; 1st FROW. Cf. EUPHROE.] A fir pole of from 4 to 7 inches diameter, and 20 to 40 feet long, sometimes roughly hewn, used for scaffoldings, etc. *Eng.*

up'hill' (ŭp'hĭl'; 66), *n.* **1.** An ascent; rising ground.
2. *pl.* Dice that cast high scores.

up'hill' (ŭp'hĭl'; 66), *adv.* Upwards on or as on a hillside.

up'hill' (ŭp'hĭl'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Elevated in situation.
2. Ascending; going up; as, an *uphill* road; hence, laborious; difficult; as, *uphill* work.
3. Striving under difficulty or against odds.

up·hold' (ŭp·hōld'), *v. t.* **1.** To hold up; to raise.
2. To keep erect; to support; sustain; maintain.

Honor shall *uphold* the humble in spirit. *Prov.* xxix. 23.

3. To aid by approval or encouragement; to countenance.
4. To provide with food. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
Syn. — Defend; abet, aid, back, encourage. Cf. ASSERT.
Ant. — Denounce, repudiate. See RENOUNCE, OPPOSE.

up'hold' (ŭp'hōld'; -ŏd'), *n.* Support; stay. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

up·hold'en (ŭp·hōl'd'n), *adj.* That is held up. *Poetic.*

up·hold'er (-dĕr), *n.* [*up* + *holder.* Cf. UPHOLSTERER.]
1. One who or that which upholds; a supporter; defender.
2. *Obs.* **a** A tradesman; a retail dealer. **b** An undertaker, or provider for funerals. **c** An upholsterer.

up·hol'ster (ŭp·hōl'stĕr), *v. t.* [From UPHOLSTERER.] *Transitive:* **1.** To furnish (a room) with hangings, curtains, etc.
2. To stuff (chairs, furniture, etc.) and to cover (the stuffed parts) with fabric, usually decorative.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To furnish a room with hangings.
2. To provide furniture, etc., with cushions; to stuff furniture, etc.; to cover with fabric.

up·hol'ster (ŭp·hōl'stĕr), *n.* = UPHOLDER, 2 & c.

up·hol'stered (ŭp·hōl'stĕrd), *adj.* Furnished with or as with upholstery.

up·hol'ster·er (ŭp·hōl'stĕr·ĕr), *n.* [From *upholster, upholdster,* for older *upholder,* in ME., a tradesman. See UPHOLDER; -STER.] One who provides upholstery; one who upholsters.

upholsterer bee. A leaf-cutting bee.

up·hol'ster·ous (ŭp·hōl'stĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Given to using upholstery.

up·hol'ster·y (-ĭ; 59), *n.* **1.** Furniture or interior fittings, as hangings, cushions, curtains, coverings, etc., covered or made with textile materials, leather, and the like; esp., material used to stuff or cover furniture.
2. The art or business of an upholsterer.

U'pis (ū'pĭs), *n.* [Gr. *Oupis.*] *Gr. Relig.* Artemis or Nemesis; — an ancient name. In early times Upis was a goddess of childbirth; later, a goddess who watched over human deeds.

up·keep' (ŭp·kēp'), *v. t.* To keep up; support; maintain.

up'keep' (ŭp'kēp'), *n.* Act or cost of keeping up, or maintaining; maintenance; also, state of being kept up; repair.

Small outlays for . . . *upkeep* of buildings. *A. R. Colquhoun.*

up'la (ōōp'lä), *n.* [Hind. *uplā.*] Dried cow dung, in cakes, used for fuel. Cf. ARGOL, BOIS DE VACHE. *India.*

up'land (ŭp'lănd), *n.* The country, as distinguished from populous districts, or the neighborhood of towns. *Obs.* — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the country, as disting. from the neighborhood of towns; rustic; also, rude; unpolished. *Obs.* — *adv.* In the rural districts. *Obs.*

up'land' (ŭp'lănd'; -lănd), *n.* High land, esp. far from the sea; ground elevated above the lowlands along rivers or between hills; a district of such land. — *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or living on, upland; inland; also, growing or found on high ground. — *adv.* In the interior regions.

upland boneset. A thoroughwort (*Eupatorium sessilifolium*) closely related to the true boneset (*E. perfoliatum*).

upland cotton. A short-staple cotton derived chiefly from *Gossypium herbaceum,* and cultivated in some parts of the United States.

upland cranberry. = BEARBERRY **a.**

upland cress. Any of several cresses of the genus *Barbarea,* esp. *B. vulgaris* and *B. verna.*

up'land·er (ŭp'lăn·dĕr), *n.* One dwelling in or native to upland.

upland goose. A Patagonian wild goose (*Chloëphaga magellanica*).

upland hickory. The shagbark *Carya ovata.*

up'land'ish (ŭp·lăn'dĭsh; ŭp'lăn'dĭsh), *adj.* **a** *Obs.* = 1st UPLAND, *adj.* **b** *Now Rare.* = 2d UPLAND, *adj.* **c** *Obs.* Outlandish.

upland moccasin. See MOCCASIN, 2.

upland plover. A large sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) of eastern North America, which frequents fields and uplands; — so called because it resembles a plover in its short bill and general appearance, and in habits. It is a fine game bird and has already been nearly exterminated in some States.

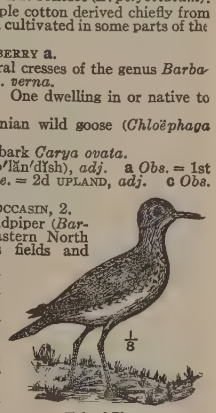

Upland Plover.

upland speedwell. The speedwell *Veronica officinalis.*

upland sumac. The smooth sumac *Rhus glabra.*

upland white aster. A tufted, rigid North American perennial herb (*Aster ptarmicoides*) with rather open, loose clusters of white-rayed heads.

upland willow oak. = BLUEJACK, 2.

up·lean' (ŭp·lēn'), *v. i.* To lean; recline. *Obs. Spenser.*

up·leap' (ŭp·lēp'), *v. i.* To leap up; to bound with joy. — **up'leap'** (ŭp'lēp'), *n.*

up·lift' (ŭp·lĭft'), *adj.* Uplifted. *Archaic.*

up·lift' (ŭp·lĭft'), *v.; past tense* -LIFT'ED; *past part.* -LIFT'ED, *Obs. exc. Poetic* -LIFT'; *pres. part. & verbal n.* -LIFT'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To lift or raise aloft; to raise; elevate; as, to *uplift* the arm, the head, a rock.

Satan, talking to his nearest mate,
With head *uplift* above the wave. *Milton.*

2. To improve or to attempt to improve the condition of, esp. morally, socially, or intellectually; as, a movement to *uplift* the drama.
3. To collect, as wages; lift, as rents, bonds, etc. *Scot.*
—, *Intransitive:* To raise or elevate someone or something; to engage in uplift.

up'lift' (ŭp'lĭft'), *n.* Act, process, or result, of uplifting; as: **a** An elevation; esp., *Geol.*, upheaval, not necessarily sudden or violent. **b** A bettering in condition, esp. mentally or emotionally. **c** A social movement to uplift morally, aesthetically, etc.; the work or cause of uplifting.

up·lift', *adj.* Pertaining to or engaged in uplift (sense **c**).

up·lift'ed (ŭp·lĭf'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Raised; elevated; also, *Now Dial.*, elated. — **up·lift'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **up·lift'ed·ness,** *n.*

up·lift'er (-tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which uplifts.
2. A person engaged in or devoted to uplift (sense **c**).

up·lift'ing, *adj.* That uplifts. — **up·lift'ing·ly.** *adv.* — **up·lift'ing·ness,** *n.*

up·lim'ber (ŭp·lĭm'bĕr), *v. i. Mil.* To limber up. *Brit.*

up'long' (ŭp'lŏng'; 185), *prep.* Up along. — *adj.* Extending upwards. — *adv.* Upalong.

up'long', *n.* A bar along the sail of windmills.

up·look' (ŭp·lŏŏk'), *v. i.* To look upward. — *n.* (*pron.* ŭp'lŏŏk'). A look upward. — **up·look'er,** *n.*

up·ly'ing (ŭp·lī'ĭng), *adj.* Located or growing on upland.

up'mak'ing (ŭp'māk'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of making up; make-up.
2. Material for making or filling up, as courses of planks between the bilge ways and a ship's bottom before launching.

up'mak'ing, *adj.* That makes up for something; also, that seeks closer acquaintance.

up'most (ŭp'mōst), *adj.* [Cf. UPPERMOST.] Uppermost.

u·po' (ū·pō'), *prep.* Upon. *Archaic & Dial.*

up oars. *Naut.* A command at which the oars, that have been lying in the boat, are raised smartly to a vertical position, in line, with blades fore and aft.

---

up·bray', *n. & v.* = UPBRAID. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
up·brought', *past & past part.* of UPBRING. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
upfeed system. See GRAVITY HOT WATER HEATING.
u·phar'sin (ū·fär'sĭn). *Bib.* See MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN.
up·haud' (ŭp·hôd'). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of UPHOLD.
U'phaz (ū'făz). *Bib.*
up·heav'en (ŭp·hĕv'ĕn). Archaic past part. of UPHEAVE.
up·held', *past tense & past part.* of UPHOLD.
up·hill'ward, *adj. & adv.* See -WARD.
up·hold',up·howd'. Dial. vars. of UPHOLD, *v.*
up·hol'ster·y·dom, *n.* See -DOM.
up·hol'stress, *n.* Also **up·hol'ster·ess.** Fem. of UPHOLSTERER.
u'phroe. Var. of EUPHROE.
U pin, or **U'-pin',** *n.* See U, *adj.*
Up Jenkins. = JENKINS, *n.*, 2.
U plate, or **U'-plate',** *n.* See U, *adj.*
up·lift'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
up·lift·i'tis, *n.* See -ITIS.
up·lift'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
up'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

up·on' (ŭ·pŏn'; 71), *prep.* [ME. *upon, uppon,* fr. *up* up + *on, an,* on. See UP, *adv.;* ON, *prep.*] On; — in all its senses. See ON. Use of *upon* is more common in the following senses: **1.** Upward so as to be on; as, he leaped *upon* his steed; — often written *up on.*
2. With little or no interval after; as, he answered *upon* receipt.
3. a Against (one), as in vengeance.

What cannot you and I perform *upon*
The unguarded Duncan. *Shak.*

b So as to shut in; as, turning the key *upon* him. **c** Encountering or approaching hostilely; as, the enemy are *upon* us.
4. By means of. *Now Dial.*

To die *upon* the hand I love so well. *Shak.*

5. *Obs.* **a** Above in status or authority. **b** On condition that. **c** Approximating to; about; also, verging or bordering on.
☞ For phrases, as *upon the whole, to set upon,* etc., see under the nouns, verbs, etc.
Syn. — See ABOVE. **Ant.** — See BELOW.

-up·on'. A combining form of *upon,* as in there*upon,* where*upon.*

up·on', *adv.* On or upon one; on the surface; also, thereon. *Obs.*

Indeed, my Lord, it followed hard *upon.* *Shak.*

up'–o'ver, *adj.* Designating a method of shaft excavation by drifting to a point below, and then raising.

up'–pa'tient, *n. Med.* A patient not confined to bed.

‖**upp'båd'** (ŭp'bŏd'), *n.* [Sw.] *Mil.* Either the first or the second category of service in the Swedish active or regular army. From eleven years of service in the first uppbåd (or beväring), the men pass to the second uppbåd, where they serve for four years, before passing to a final period of service of eight years in the landstorm.

up'per (ŭp'ĕr), *adj.;* orig., *comp.* of UP, *adj.* **1.** Being farther up; as: **a** Occupying higher ground; farther inland; as, *upper* Egypt. **b** Higher in place, position, rank, dignity, or the like; superior; as, the *upper* woods; the *upper* side of a thing; the *upper* house of a legislature.
2. Forming part of a higher portion, as of a pair or set of things or a building; as, an *upper* step, story; *upper* case; the *upper* lip.
3. Of clothes: **a** Worn above or outside another garment; outer. **b** Covering a part above the waist
4. Further indoors; innermost; as, the *upper* end of the hall or table.
5. Directed upward. Cf. UPPERCUT.
6. That is above the earth's surface; as, *upper* earth, light.

The vital breath of *upper* air. *Dryden.*

7. Relatively advanced in the acquirement or imparting of instruction; as, the *upper* school.
8. Designating strata relatively near the earth's surface; hence [*cap.*], *Geol.,* designating a later period or formation (of a specified period); — so called because the strata are normally above those of the earlier formations; as, *Upper* Cambrian, Cretaceous, Jurassic, Silurian, etc.
☞ For many phrases beginning with *upper,* see the word or words with which *upper* is used.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
upper-circle, upper-form, upper-grade, upper-school.

up'per, *adv.* Further up; higher. *Now Rare.*

up'per, *n.* A part that is upper or superior; specif., *Shoemaking,* one of the uppers (which see); also, *Colloq.,* an upper berth.

upper band. The band about a rifle nearest to the muzzle.

Upper Barren Coal Measures. *Geol.* A series of sandstones and shales overlying the Coal Measures proper and belonging to the Permian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Upper Bench. *Eng. Hist.* The highest court of common law (continuing the King's Bench) during the Commonwealth.

Upper Carboniferous. See PENNSYLVANIAN, *n.,* 2.

upper case. *Print.* The top one of a pair of compositor's cases usually containing capital letters. See 3d CASE, 17.

up'per–case' (66), *adj.* Denoting or printed in capital letters.

Upper Chalk. *Geol.* A subdivision of the Upper Cretaceous in Britain. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Upper Chamber. [*often not cap.*] Upper House.

up'per–class' (66), *adj* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a class regarded as socially superior, or the junior and senior classes in a college or secondary school.

up'per·class'man (ŭp'ĕr·klăs'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A member of the junior or senior class in a college or secondary school.

upper crust. **a** The crust over a loaf, pie, etc. **b** The earth immediately below the surface. **c** *Slang.* A head; also, a hat. **d** *Colloq.* The highest circle of the upper classes. — **up'per–crust'er,** *n. Slang, U. S.*

upper culmination. See TRANSIT, 4 **a.**

up'per·cut' (ŭp'ĕr·kŭt'), *n.* In boxing, a short-arm swinging blow directed upward. — *v. t. & i.* To strike, or hit, with an uppercut.

upper deck. *Naut.* The topmost full-length deck of any vessel; also, a partial deck above the main deck.

upper dominant. *Music.* The dominant.

up'per·er (ŭp'ĕr·ĕr), *n. Shoe Mfg.* One who makes uppers. *U. S.*

Upper Greensand. *Geol.* Formerly, a division of the English Upper Cretaceous, now regarded as a facies of the Gault.

upper hand. The advantage; mastery; dominion; also, preferred position; preference. — **up'per·hand'ism,** *n.*

Upper House. [*often not cap.*] In a legislature, the house of more restricted membership, as the House of Lords or the Senate.

Upper Huronian. *Geol.* The Animikean.

upper leather. Leather for the vamps and quarters of shoes; also, vamps and quarters collectively.

upper limit of a function. *Math.* See LIMIT OF A FUNCTION.

upper Mars. See PALMISTRY, 1.

up'per·more (ŭp'ĕr·mōr), *adv.* [*upper* + *more,* adv.] Higher up. *Obs. exc. Scot.* — *adj.* Upper. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

up'per·most (ŭp'ĕr·mōst), *adj.* [*upper* + *-most.* Cf. UPMOST.] **1.** Highest in place, position, rank, power, or the like; upmost; topmost; also, nearest to hand for attention or expression; as, the thing *uppermost* in one's thoughts.

Whatever faction happens to be *uppermost.* *Swift.*

2. Outermost; as, the *uppermost* skin.
3. Farthest uptown.
— **up'per·most,** *adv.*

up'per·most, *n.* That which is highest; also, the upper hand. *Now Rare.*

upper partial. See PARTIAL TONE.

upper pharyngeal. Pharyngobranchial.

upper platform. See DECK, *n.,* 2.

up'pers (ŭp'ĕrz), *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** The parts of a shoe or boot above the sole.
2. Gaiters of cloth buttoned over the ankle.
3. The best grade of lumber.
4. *Mining.* A drill hole driven upward.
— *on one's uppers.* Having worn out one's shoe soles; hence, at the end of one's means, or in hard luck.

Upper Sonoran zone. See SONORAN, *adj.,* 3.

up'per·stocks' (ŭp'ĕr·stŏks'), *n. pl.* Breeches. *Archaic.*

upper story. **a** A story, as of a house, above the first story or ground floor. **b** *Slang.* The brain.

upper ten thousand, *or* (abbreviated) **upper ten.** The ten thousand, more or less, who are highest in position or wealth; the aristocracy. *Colloq.* — **up'per·ten'dom** (ŭp'ĕr·tĕn'dŭm), *n. Colloq.*

upper topsail. *Naut.* The upper sail of double topsails.

upper transit. *Astron.* See TRANSIT, *n.,* 4 **a.**

Upper Turbarian. [See TURBARY.] *Geol.* The fifth and last stage of Quaternary glaciation as recognized in Scotland.

upper works. **a** *Naut.* All those parts of the hull of a vessel that are above the load water line. **b** *Slang.* Brains.

upper world. The surface of the earth, abode of the living, as distinguished from the lower, under, or nether, world.

up'ping (ŭp'ĭng), *n.* [From UP.] **1.** Act or process of marking a swan or swans by cuts on the beak. See SWAN-UPPING.
2. Act of getting up.
3. Upshot; issue. *Dial. Eng.*

up'pish (ŭp'ĭsh), *adj.* [From UP.] **1.** Proud; arrogant; assuming; putting on airs of superiority. *Colloq.*
2. Somewhat up in position or direction.
3. *Obs.* **a** Provided with money. **b** Elated. **c** Drunk; intoxicated. **d** Peevish.
— **up'pish·ly,** *adv.* — **up'pish·ness,** *n.*

up·po'woc (ŭ·pō'wŏk), *n.* [Virginian *uppówoc, uhpooc;* cf. Massachuset *uhpŭonk,* Lenape *hopoakan* tobacco pipe, Narraganset *púck* smoke. Cf. 1st POKE, *n.,* 1st PUNK, *n.*] Tobacco.

up'–put' (ŭp'pŭt'), *n.* Also **up'–put'ting.** Lodging and entertainment. *Scot.*

up·raise' (ŭp·rāz'), *v. t.;* -RAISED' (-rāzd'); -RAIS'ING (-rāz'ĭng). To raise or lift up; elevate; encourage; erect; also, *Obs.,* to extol. — **up·rais'al** (-rāz'ăl), *n.* — **up·rais'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

up'raise' (ŭp'rāz'), *n. Mining.* = RAISE, *n.,* 4, *Colloq.*

up·rear' (ŭp·rēr'), *v. t.;* -REARED' (-rērd'); -REAR'ING. To raise; hence, to erect; exalt; bring up; excite. — *v. i.* To rise.

up·rest' (ŭp·rĕst'), *n.* A rising. *Poetic.*

up'right' (ŭp'rīt'; *sometimes also* ŭp·rīt'; 66), *adj.* [AS. *upriht, uppriht.* See UP; RIGHT, *adj.*] **1.** Erect in position or posture; perpendicular; vertical, or nearly vertical; pointing upward; as, an *upright* tree.

With chattering teeth, and bristling hair *upright.* *Dryden.*

2. Erect in bearing or carriage.
3. a Morally correct; having rectitude; honest; just.

And that man [Job] was perfect and *upright.* *Job.* i. 1.

b Conformable to moral rectitude; right.

Conscience rewards *upright* conduct. *J. M. Mason.*

4. Having a vertical or upward course.
5. Having greater height than width.
6. *Obs.* **a** = SUPINE, 1. **b** In good condition; sturdy. **c** Unambiguous. **d** Straight; — of shoes and graining.
7. *Golf.* Having a head nearly at a right angle with the shaft; — said of a club.
Syn. — Erect, moral, righteous, virtuous; honorable square; equitable.
Ant. — Horizontal; recumbent; dishonest; unjust; corrupt.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
upright-growing, upright-hearted, upright-standing, *adj. adj.* **upright-heartedness, upright-walking,** *adj.* **upright-grown, upright-minded**

up'right', *adv.* Uprightly.

up'right', *v. t.* To make upright.

up'right' (ŭp'rīt'), *n.* **1.** State of being upright or vertical; the perpendicular; as, a pillar out of *upright.*
2. Something standing upright, as a piece of timber in a building or the wall down the middle of a brick clamp.
3. *Arch.* A vertical face; an elevation. *Obs.*
4. *Basketwork.* A tool made from a flat strip of steel with chisel edges at both ends, bent into horseshoe shape, the opening between the cutting edges being adjustable, used for reducing splits to skeins; — called in full *upright shave.*
5. *pl. Football.* The goal posts.
6. *Geol.* An upright stratum.
7. *Music.* Short for UPRIGHT PIANO.

upright drill. A drilling machine with a vertical spindle.

up·right'eous (ŭp·rī'chŭs), *adj.* Morally upright. — **up·right'eous·ly,** *adv.* — **up·right'eous·ness,** *n.*

up'right'ing (ŭp'rīt'ĭng), *n.* Act or process of making upright, or of insuring uprightness; specif.: *Horol.* The process of securing such position of the pivot holes in the plates of a timepiece that the arbors shall be perpendicular to the plates.

up'right'ly, *adv.* In an upright manner or position.

up'right'man (ŭp'rīt'măn), *n.* The chief of a beggar band. *Obs.*

up'right'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being upright.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See RECTITUDE.

upright piano. See PIANO, 1.

upright shave. *Basketwork.* = UPRIGHT, *n.,* 4.

up·ris'al (ŭp·rīz'ăl; -l), *n.* An uprising or arising.

up·rise' (ŭp·rīz'), *v. i.* **1.** To rise, as from sleep; to get up; to rise to a standing posture; to become erect.
2. To ascend; to rise or seem to rise into view; as, the smoke *uprose;* the sun *uprises.*
3. To rise from the dead or the underworld.
4. To become existent. "Since earth *uprose.*" *Shelley.*
5. To have an upright direction or inclination.

Uprose the mystic mountain range. *Tennyson.*

6. To swell up, as a sound; to increase in size or volume.

up'rise' (ŭp'rīz'; ŭp·rīz'), *n.* **1.** Act or process of rising; rising or ascent; dawn. "The sun's *uprise.*" *Shak.*
2. A becoming existent or prominent.
3. A slope upward; an ascending shaft.
4. An insurrection; uprising.
5. *Gymnastics.* An act of rising from the end of a backward swing to a position of rest on an apparatus, as the horizontal bar or flying rings.

up·ris'er (ŭp·rīz'ĕr), *n.* A participant in an uprising.

up·ris'ing (ŭp·rīz'ĭng; ŭp'rīz'-), *n.* **1.** Act of rising; also, a steep place; ascent. "The steep *uprising* of the hill. *Shak.*
2. An insurrection; a revolt.
3. A coming into existence or prominence.

up·ris'ing, *adj.* That rises up; ascending; increasing; ensuing.

up·rist' (ŭp·rĭst'), *n.* [AS. *rīst* (in comp.) a rising.] Uprising; resurrection. *Obs.*

up·rist', *adj.* Uprisen. *Archaic.*

up'riv'er (ŭp'rĭv'ĕr; 66), *adj.* Situated or leading toward the source of a river. — *n.* An upriver district.

up'roar' (ŭp'rōr'; 66; 181), *n.* [D. *oproer;* akin to MLG. *uprōr,* G. *aufruhr,* and to D. *roeren* to stir, G. *rühren,* OHG. *ruoren,* ON. *hræra,* Dan. *røre,* AS. *hrēran.* See UP-, UP; cf. REREMOUSE.] Orig., an insurrection or similar outbreak of disorder; now, great tumult; violent disturbance and noise; noisy confusion; bustle and clamor.

But the Jews . . . set all the city on an *uproar.* *Acts* xvii. 5.

Syn. — Hurly-burly, tumult, turmoil, pandemonium.
Ant. — Calm, quiet, tranquillity, peacefulness.

up·roar' (ŭp·rōr'; 181), *v. t.* To throw into uproar or confusion. — *v. i.* To make uproar. *Both Rare.* — **up·roar'er,** *n. Obs.*

up·roar'i·ous (-ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Making, or accompanied by, uproar, or noise and tumult; hence, disordered. — **up·roar'i·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **up·roar'i·ous·ness,** *n.*

up roll. *Nav. Gun.* That part of a complete roll during which the ship rolls away from the target.

up·root' (ŭp·rōōt'; 200), *v. t.* To root up.

up·root', *v. t.* To tear up by or as by the roots; hence, to remove utterly; eradicate; extirpate. — **up·root'er,** *n.*

up·root'al (ŭp·rōōt'ăl; -l), *n.* Act of uprooting; state of being uprooted.

up·sad'dle (ŭp·săd'l), *v. t. & i.* To saddle (a horse or mule). *S. Afr.*

up'scud'dle (ŭp'skŭd'l), *n.* A quarrel. *Southern U. S.*

up·seek' (ŭp·sēk'), *v. t.* To seek after. *Obs.*

up·seek', *v. i.* To seek or strain upward.

up·set' (ŭp·sĕt'; 66), *adj.* **a** Set up; as: (1) Erected. (2) Fixed; determined. **b** Overturned; disordered; capsized. **c** Mentally distressed or perturbed.

up·set' (ŭp·sĕt'), *v.; past tense & past part.* UP·SET' or (esp. in sense 6) UP·SET'TED; *pres. part. & verbal n.* UP·SET'TING. *Transitive:* **1.** To set up or raise; to put upright. *Obs.*
2. To refund or repair, as a loss; also, to recover from, as from an injury. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
3. To overturn, overthrow, or capsize; as, to *upset* a carriage; to *upset* an argument; to *upset* the situation.
4. a To discompose; disturb the self-possession of; as, the fright *upset* her. **b** To make physically ill.
5. *Basketwork.* To turn upwards the outer ends of (stakes) so as to make a foundation for the side of a basket or the like; also, to form (the side) in this manner.
6. *Mach.* **a** To thicken and shorten, as a heated bar of iron, by hammering on the end; to swage. **b** To shorten (a tire) in the process of resetting, as by cutting it and hammering on the ends or by treating in a special machine without cutting.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To become upset or overturned.
2. To become bent; — of projectiles.
3. *Basketwork.* To upset the stakes.
Syn. — Disturb, disconcert, discompose; subvert. See OVERTURN. **Ant.** — Settle, establish; right, balance.

upset the applecart. To throw affairs into confusion. *Colloq.*

up'set' (ŭp'sĕt'), *n.* **1.** Act or result of upsetting, or state of being upset; overturn; as, the wagon had an *upset;* hence, a derangement of plans or ideas; a physical disorder; also, a quarrel.
2. Formerly, a setting up in business. *Chiefly Scot.*
3. A putting into some form, as in a rough draft.
4. Outcome; upshot. *Chiefly Dial.*
5. *Basketwork.* The rods plaited or woven around the bottoms of the stakes immediately after upsetting, to keep them in position. See BASKET, *Illust.*
6. *Carp.* Buckling of wood fibers due to crushing.
7. *Mach.* **a** A swage used in upsetting. **b** A part of a rod or the like that is upset. See UPSET, *v. t.,* 6 **a.**
8. *Manège.* A part of the bit curving over the horse's tongue. *Obs.*

upset butt welding. See BUTT WELDING.

up'set' price. The price fixed on as the minimum for property offered in a public sale, or, the price at which property is set up or started by an auctioneer, and the lowest price at which it will be sold.

up·set'tal (ŭp·sĕt'ăl; -l), *n.* An upsetting.

up·set'ter (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which upsets; specif., an upsetting machine or its tender

up·set'ting, *n.* Act of one who upsets; also, its result.

up·set'ting, *adj.* **a** That upsets or disconcerts **b** *Scot.* Conceited; assuming; as, an *upsetting* fellow. — **up·set'ting·ly,** *adv.*

upsetting thermometer. A thermometer by merely inverting which the temperature may be registered. The column of mercury is broken and, as it remains so until the instrument is reset, the reading may be made at leisure.

up'shoot' (ŭp·shōōt'), *v. i. & t.* To shoot up; raise; rise.

up'shoot' (ŭp'shōōt'), *n.* **a** *Obs. exc. Dial.* Outcome; upshot. **b** Act or result of shooting up; that which shoots up; specif., an offshoot. **c** *Baseball.* A pitched ball that curves upward. See CURVE, *n.,* 5.

up'shot' (ŭp'shŏt'), *n.* [Orig., the last shot in an archery contest. The force of *up-* is uncert.] **1.** Formerly, in archery, a final shot; hence: **a** *Obs.* A termination; a parting shot; also, a mark aimed at. **b** The limit.
2. Final issue; conclusion; the sum and substance; the end, result, or consummation; as, the *upshot* of the matter.

We account it frailty that threescore years and ten make the *upshot* of man's pleasurable existence. *De Quincey.*

— ***in the upshot.*** Finally; at the end.

up'side' (-sīd'), *n.* The upper side; the uppermost part.

upside down. [A corruption of ME. *up so down,* lit., up as down.] With the upper part undermost; hence, in confusion; in complete disorder; topsy-turvy. — **up'side'–down',** *adj.*

These that have turned the world *upside down.* *Acts* xvii. 6.

— **up'side–down'ism, up'side–down'ness,** *n.*

up'sides' (ŭp'sīdz'; ŭp·sīdz'), *adv.* On the same plane; even; quits; — followed by *with. Scot. & Dial.*

---

up'pard (ŭp'ĕrd; ŏp'-). Var. of UPWARD. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
uppe. Archaic var. of UP.
up'per·est, *adj., superl.* of UP. *Now Rare.*
up'pest, *adj., superl.* of UP. *Obs.*
up'pl·ty (ŭp'l·tĭ), *adj.* = UPPISH, 1. *U. S.*
up·plight', *past part.* [*up-* + *plight,* past part. of *plitch.*] Plucked up. *Obs.* [UPHIRE.]
up·rais'. Obs. past tense of
up·raught', *past part.* Raised. *Obs.*
up'right'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
up'rights', *ads.* = UPRIGHT.
up·rise'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
up·ris'en, *adj.* = ARISEN.
up·roar'i·ness, *n.* = UPROARIOUSNESS.
up·roar'ish, *adj.* Seditious. *Obs.*
up·rose', *past tense* of UPRISE.
ups and downs. See 3d UP AND DOWN.
upsedoun. † UPSIDE DOWN.
up'see. Var. of UPSY. — **up'sees,** *n. pl. Scot.* [DAISY.]
up'-see-dai'sy, *interj.* = UP-A-
up·set'ment, *n.* See -MENT. *R.*
up·setf', Var. of UPSET.
up·set'ta·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
up·set'ted, *past tense & past part.* of UPSET, *v. t.* (sense 5).
up'sey. = UPSY.
up'side-down'wards, *ads.* See -WARDS.

---

up'sight'ed (ŭp'sīt'ĕd; -Id; 66), *adj.* Having anoöpsia. *Dial. Eng.*

up'si·lon (ūp'sī·lŏn *or, esp. Brit.,* ūp·sī'lŏn), *n.* [Gr. *y psilon* bare, mere, simple *y.*] **1.** The twentieth letter (Υ, υ) of the Greek alphabet, a vowel having originally the sound of *oo* as in *room,* becoming before the 4th century B.C. that of French *u* or German ü. Its equivalent in English is *u* or *y.* See U, Y. *Upsilon* is variously used for classifying, as, *Astron.,* to designate some star, usually the twentieth brightest, of a constellation; as, *Upsilon* (υ) Scorpii.
2. a An instance of the letter Υ, υ, written, printed, etc. b As a numeral, 400. Cf. GREEK NUMERAL.

up'si·lon·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Marked or excessive use of Greek upsilon or its equivalents as English *u* or *y.*

up·sit'ten (ŭp·sĭt'n), *part. adj.* [*up-* + dial. *sitten* (past part of *sit*) firmly seated.] Indifferent. *Scot.*

up·sit'ting (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** A lifting up. *Obs.*
2. A sitting up after accouchement or illness. *Now Dial.*
3. Indifference; listlessness. *Obs. Scot.*
4. A sitting up at night in courtship. *S. Afr.*

up'slip' (ŭp'slĭp'), *n. Geol.* An upward displacement on one side of a fault; — implying that the other side has not slipped downward to the full extent of the total displacement.

up·spear' (ŭp·spēr'), *v. i.* To shoot up spears, as grass.

up·spin' (ŭp·spĭn'), *v. t.* To evolve by or as by spinning.

up·spring' (ŭp·sprĭng'), *v. i.* To spring up; rise; come to be.

up'spring' (ŭp'sprĭng'), *n.* a *Obs.* Rise (of the sun). b A spring or leap into the air; hence, jet, as of a fountain. c Generation; growth; development.

up'spring', *adj.* Upstart. *Obs.*

up'stage' (ŭp'stāj'), *adv.* Toward or at the rear of the stage; as, to retire *upstage;* — the rear being originally higher than the front.

up'stage', *adj.* Of or pertaining to the rear of the stage; hence, *Colloq.,* backward or shy; also, offish; snobbish.

up'stage', *v. t.* To treat snobbishly. *Slang.*

up'stairs' (ŭp'stârz'; 66), *adv.* Up the stairs; in or toward an upper story; as, she walked *upstairs;* go *upstairs;* in or toward higher position, authority, etc.

up'stairs' (ŭp'stârz'; 66), *adj.* Being above stairs; pertaining to an upper story; as, an *upstairs* room. — *n.* The portion of a building above the ground story; also, a person or the persons dwelling on an upper story.

up·stand' (ŭp·stănd'), *v. i.* a *Obs.* To stand upright. b To stand up. — *n.* A thing or part that stands upright.

up·stand'er (ŭp·stăn'dĕr), *n.* A parish minister. *Shetland & Orkney I.*

up·stand'er (ŭp·stăn'dĕr), *n.* One of the handle bars of an Eskimo sledge.

up·stand'ing (-dĭng), *adj.* **1.** Erect; hence, straightforward; having integrity.
2. Continuing intact or in good condition.
3. Superior; exceptional. *Colloq.*

up·stare' (ŭp·stâr'), *v. i.* **1.** To stare upward.
2. To rise upward; to be erect or conspicuous. *Obs.*
Rearing fiercely their *upstaring* crests. *Spenser.*

up·start' (ŭp·stärt'), *v. i. & t.* To start or cause to start up; hence: a To rise on end; — of hair. b To come into being or notice.

up'start' (ŭp'stärt'), *n.* **1.** One who has risen suddenly, as from humble position to wealth, power, or honor, esp. such a one who presumes on his success; a parvenu.
2. The meadow saffron.
3. *Obs.* a An upward start. b Origin.
4. *Gymnastics.* An act of rising to a position of rest on an apparatus, or, in tumbling, to a standing position, by the aid of a quick flexion, followed by extension, of the thighs.

up'start', *adj.* **1.** Suddenly raised to prominence or consequence; characteristic of, or of the nature of, a parvenu.
A race of *upstart* creatures. *Milton.*
2. Erect on end. "*Upstart* hair." *Spenser.*

up'state' (ŭp'stāt'; 66), *adj.* Of or from that part of a State outside of some large city, esp. to the north. — *n.* An upstate region, esp. northern New York. — **up'state'**, *adv.* — **up'stat'er** (-stāt'ĕr), *n. All U.S.* Written **up'-State'**, **up'-Stat'er** with reference to a particular State.

up·stay' (ŭp·stā'), *v. t.* To sustain.

up·stir' (ŭp·stûr'), *v. t.* To stir up; incite; stimulate.

up'stir' (ŭp'stûr'), *n.* Tumult; commotion. *Now Dial.*

up'straight' (ŭp'strāt'; 66), *adj.* Erect. *Rare.*

up'stream' (ŭp'strēm'), *adv.* At or toward a location nearer the source of a stream; — sometimes with *of.* — *adj.* Situated or occurring upstream.

up·stream' (ŭp·strēm'), *v. i.* To stream upward, as mist.

up'street' (ŭp'strēt'), *adv.* Farther up the street; away from downtown.

up'stroke' (ŭp'strōk'), *n.* **1.** An upward stroke; esp., a stroke or line made by a pen, or the like, moving upward.
2. Outcome; upshot. *Dial. Eng.*

up'sun' (ŭp'sŭn'), *n. Scots Law.* The time between sunrise and sunset.

up·surge' (ŭp·sûrj'), *v. i.* To surge up. — **up·sur'gence** (-sûr'jĕns), *n.*

up·swarm' (ŭp·swôrm'), *v. i. & t.* To rise, or cause to rise, in a swarm.

up·sweep' (ŭp·swēp'), *v. t. & i.; past tense & past part.* UP·SWEPT' (-swĕpt'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* UP·SWEEP'·ING. To sweep up or upward. — (ŭp'swēp'), *n.* A sweeping up or upward; specif., the upward curving of the under jaw of certain animals, as the bulldog.

up·swing' (ŭp·swĭng'), *v. i.;* UP·SWUNG' (-swŭng'); UP·SWING'ING. To swing up; improve. — (ŭp'swĭng'), *n.* A swinging upward; improvement.

up'sy, up'see (ŭp'sĭ), [D. *op zijn,* lit. in its, as *op zijn Friesch* in good Frisian manner.] In the manner of; as; à la; — chiefly in composition, as **up'sy–Dutch'**, **up'sy–Eng'lish**, **up'sy–Freeze'** (Frisian), jocose terms for tippling; as, a frolic *upsy-Freeze. Obs. Slang.*

up'sy–dai'sy (ŭp'sĭ·dā'zĭ), *interj.* = UP-A-DAISY.

up'sy–free'sy (ŭp'sĭ·frē'zĭ), *adj.* [See UPSY.] Given to heavy drinking. *Rare.*

up'sy–tur'vy (-tûr'vĭ), *adv.* [Cf. UPSIDE DOWN; TOPSY-TURVY.] Topsy-turvy. *Rare.*

up'tails' all' (ŭp'tālz'). *Obs.* a Wanton frolic; also, a reveler. b [*caps.*] A name for an old song and its tune.

up'take' (ŭp'tăk'; ŏŏp'-; ŏŏp·tăk'), *v. t.* a *Archaic & Dial.* To take or draw up. b *Obs. Scot.* To collect; levy. c *Obs.* To help; support; succor. d *Archaic & Dial.* To comprehend.

up'take' (ŭp'tăk'), *n.* **1.** Act of taking up; a lifting.
2. Understanding; comprehension; as, quick in the *uptake.*
3. a *Steam Boilers.* The pipe leading upward from the smoke box of a steam boiler to the chimney, or smokestack; a flue leading upward. b A shaft or tube up which a current of air passes, esp. for ventilation; upcast.
4. A take-up, esp. for a loom.

up'tak'er (ŭp'tăk'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which takes up; as: a *Obs.* One who helps or supports. b (ŭp'tăk'ĕr; ŏŏp'-; ŏŏp·tăk'ĕr). *Scot.* A collector.

up the wind. *Aviation* Into the wind; as, the airplane landed *up the wind.*

up·throw' (ŭp·thrō'), *v. t.* To throw or raise aloft; to cast or lift up.

up'throw' (ŭp'thrō'), *n.* **1.** Upheaval; a casting up.
2. *Mining.* See 3d THROW, 9.

up'thrust' (-thrŭst'), *n.* An upward thrust; specif., *Geol.,* an uplift of part of the earth's crust, commonly with faulting.

up·till' (ŭp·tĭl'), *prep.* Up to; against. *Rare. Shak.*

up to date. To the present date or time; in up-to-date condition or preparation.

up'–to–date', *adj.* Extending to the present time; abreast of the times in style, manners, information, etc.
I must prefer to translate the poet in a manner more congenial if less *up-to-date.* *Andrew Lang.*
Syn. — Modern, new; fashionable.
Ant. — Outmoded, old-fashioned.
— **up'–to–date'ly**, *adv.* — **up'–to–date'ness**, *n.* — **up'–to–dat'ish** (-dāt'ĭsh), *adj.* — **up'–to–dat'ish·ness**, *n.*

up to the first. In the least degree; — after a negative. *Dial.*

up'–to–the–min'ute, *adj.* Extending up to the immediate present; up-to-date.

up'town' (ŭp'toun'), *adv.* a To or in the upper part of a town; as, to go *uptown.* b *U. S.* To or in that part of a city that is distant from the main business section, specif. the residential section.

up'town' (ŭp'toun'; 66), *adj.* a Situated in, or belonging to, the upper part of a town or city; as, an *uptown* street, shop, etc.; *uptown* society. b *U. S.* Situated in or belonging to the residential section of a city. — **up'town'**, *n.*

up'town'er (ŭp'toun'ĕr), *n.* One who resides uptown. *Colloq., U. S.*

up·train' (ŭp·trān'), *v. t.* To train in rearing.

up·trill' (ŭp·trĭl'), *v. t.* To trill in a high voice.

up·turn' (ŭp·tûrn'), *v. t. & i.;* -TURNED' (-tûrnd'); -TURN'·ING. To turn up; as: a To turn over, as in digging, capsizing, etc. b To direct or turn upward. "A sea of *upturned* faces." *D. Webster.*

up'turn' (ŭp'tûrn'), *n.* A turning upward; a part upturned; esp., a turn toward better conditions, higher prices, etc.

U'pu·pa (ū'pū·pȧ), *n.* [L. See HOOPOE.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the true hoopoes. It is the type of a family, **U·pu·pi·dae** (ū·pū'pĭ·dē). — **u'pu·poid** (ū'pū·poid), *adj.*

up'ward (ŭp'wĕrd), *adv.* [AS. *upweard.* See UP; -WARD.]
1. In a direction from lower to higher; toward a higher place; — opposed to *downward;* as, to tend or look *upward.*
2. Toward the source or origin; as, to explore a river from the mouth *upward;* toward the interior, a metropolis, etc.
3. Toward the past. *Archaic.*
4. Toward a higher, or greater, degree, rank, or the like; onward; up; as, from a clerkship *upward.*
5. In a higher or the highest relative position; as, lying with the face *upward.*
6. In the upper parts; above; toward the head; as, from the girdle *upward.*
Dagon his name, sea monster, *upward* man,
And downward fish. *Milton.*
7. Toward or into later years, esp. of age; as, from his youth *upward.*
8. Indefinitely more; above; over.
Fourscore and *upward.* *Shak.*
9. Toward a higher value or price; as, from five dollars *upward.*
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

upward-borne	upward-pointed	upward-stirring
upward-bound	upward-rushing	upward-striving
upward-gazing	upward-shooting	upward-turning

— *upward of.* Upwards of.

up'ward, *prep.* Along up. *Rare.*

up'ward, *adj.* [AS. *upweard.* See UP; -WARD.] Directed or moving toward, or situated in, a higher place; ascending; lofty; as, an *upward* course; also, upstream. — **up'ward·ly**, *adv.* — **up'ward·ness**, *n.*

up'ward, *n.* **1.** The top. *Obs.*
2. Motion upward. *Rare.*

up'wards (ŭp'wĕrdz), *adv.* [AS. *upweardes.* See UP; -WARDS.] Upward (in all senses).

upwards of. a More than; in excess of; above. b *Erron. & Dial.:* (1) Not quite as much or as many as; approaching. (2) About; not exactly.

up'way' (ŭp'wā'), *n.* Ascent; also, upslip. *Rare.*

up'ways' (ŭp'wāz'), *adv.* Upward. *Colloq.*

up·wind' (ŭp·wĭnd'), *v. t. & i.* To wind, roll, or coil, up or upward.

up'wind' (ŭp'wĭnd'), *adv.* With face or course against the wind.

up'wind' (-wĭnd'), *n.* **1.** A wind blowing against one's course.
2. *Meteorol.* A wind blowing up a slope.

up'with (ŭp'wĭth), *adv.* [*up,* adv. + *with.*] Upward. *Scot.* — *n.* An upward course; an ascent. *Chiefly Scot.* — *adj.* Rising; uphill. *Scot.*

up'wry (ŭp'rī'), *v. t.* To twist upward.

up·wind' (ŭp·wĭnd'), *v. i.;* UP·WOUND' (-wound'); UP·WIND'ING. To wind up; improve. — (ŭp'wĭnd'), *n.* A winding upward; improvement.

up'wind' (ŭp'wĭnd'), *adv.* With face or course against the wind.

up'wind' (-wĭnd'), *n.* **1.** A wind blowing against one's course.
2. *Meteorol.* A wind blowing up a slope.

up'with (ŭp'wĭth), *adv.* [*up,* adv. + *with.*] Upward. *Scot.* — *n.* An upward course; an ascent. *Chiefly Scot.* — *adj.* Rising; uphill. *Scot.*

up'way' (ŭp'wā'), *n.* Ascent; also, upslip. *Rare.*

up'ways' (ŭp'wāz'), *adv.* Upward. *Colloq.*

up·wind' (ŭp·wĭnd'), *v. t. & i.* To wind, roll, or coil, up or upward.

up'wind' (ŭp'wĭnd'), *adv.* With face or course against the wind.

up'wind' (-wĭnd'), *n.* **1.** A wind blowing against one's course.
2. *Meteorol.* A wind blowing up a slope.

up'wind' (ŭp'wĭnd'), *n.* **1.** Act of winding up.
2. *Mining.* See 3d THROW, 9.

up'wound', *past part. & past. adj.* of UPWIND. [WORK.

up·wrought', *past part.* of UP-WORK.

u·ra' (ū'rȧ). See -UROUS.

u·rae'mi·a. Var. of UREMIA.

U'ra·go'ga (ū'rȧ·gŏ'gȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. 3d *ur-* + Gr. *agōgos* leading. See -AGOGUE.] Syn. of CEPHALIS.

U'ral (ū'rĭ; ū'rȧ·l) *D. Bib.*

U'ral-Al·ta'ian (ū'rȧl·ăl·tā'yăn; -ī'ăn), **U·ra'lo-Al·ta'ian** (ū·rȧ'lō-), *adj.* = URAL-ALTAIC.

u·ra'ra (ū·rȧ'rȧ), *n.* [Cf. WOURALI.] = CURARE. [= 1st URAL.

u'ra·line (ū'rȧ·lēn; -lĭn; 157), *n.* = 1st URAL.

u·ra'li·um (ū·rā'lĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.]

u'ra·cil (ū'rȧ·sĭl), *n.* [3d *ur-* + *acid* + *-il.*] *Biochem.* A colorless crystalline base, $C_4H_4N_2O_2$, 2,4-dihydroxypyrimidine; also, any of various derivatives of it. Cf. NUCLEIN BASE.

u·rae'us (ū·rē'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ouraios.*] *Egypt. Relig.* The representation of the sacred asp appearing on the headdress of rulers, esp. just over the forehead, as a symbol of sovereignty.

Uraeus (from an Egyptian Relief).

U rail. A U-shaped rail.

u'ral (ū'răl), *n.* [*urethan* + *chloral.*] *Pharm.* A bitter crystalline substance, a compound of chloral and urethan, used as a hypnotic.

U'ral (ū'rȧl; 242), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating the Urals, a mountain range running north and south and forming for the most part the eastern boundary of Soviet Russia in Europe, or a river of southern Russia, chiefly in Asia.

U'ral–Al·ta'ic (ū'rȧl·ăl·tā'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Urals and the Altai; as, the *Ural-Altaic* customs.
2. Designating or pertaining to a great linguistic family, the *Ural-Altaic languages,* or the peoples whose mother tongues are comprised in it. Physically these peoples vary from the pure Mongolian type of eastern Siberia to the Caucasian Finn and Magyar, the tribes of western Siberia and central Asia presenting every degree of variation between these two. The Ural-Altaic languages comprise most of the agglutinative languages of Europe and northern Asia. They vary in structure from the primitive and amorphic agglutination of Mongolic to the complex elaboration of Turkish and the developed inflection of Finnish. They are characterized by vowel harmony and by the constancy of stress upon the first syllable, which is always the root or stem. They are called also *Ugro-Altaic, Finno-Tatar, Turanian,* etc. See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES; cf. JAPANESE, *n.,* 2. These various languages may be classified as in the following table, but their exact relationships are not yet scientifically established, and some scholars dispute kinship between the Uralian and the Altaian tongues.

URAL–ALTAIC LANGUAGES

SUBFAMILY	BRANCH	LANGUAGES	CHIEF LOCALITY
FINNO-UGRIC		See FINNO-UGRIC LANGUAGES	
SAMOYED		Yurak, Yenisei, Tavghi, Kamasin, Ostyak Samoyed	From the White Sea to the Khatanga River in Siberia
TURKIC *or* TURKO-TATAR	East Turki	Uigur, Jagatai, Uzbek, Kara-Kalpak, Turkoman	Mongolia, Turkestan
	West Turki	Osmanli Turkish (Azerbaijani), Chuvash	Turkey, northwestern Persia, Transcaucasia, central Russia (Europe)
	Kipchak	Coman (extinct), Kazan Tatar Kirghiz, Nogai, Kumyk	Central Asia, the Pamir, West Siberian steppes, the lower Volga, Crimea, Caucasus, etc.
	Siberian Tatar	Teleut, Koibal, Soyot, Bashkir	From the Altai to the Ural Mountains
	Yakut	Yakut	Northeast Siberia
MONGOLIC		East Mongolian (Sharra, Khalkha), North Mongolian or Buriat, West Mongolian or Kalmuck	Mongolia, Lake Baikal region, lower Don and Volga in Russia
TUNGUSIC *or* MANCHU		Tungus, Lamut, Gold, Manchu	Manchuria, Siberia east of the Yenisei River

U'ral–Al·ta'ic, *n.* The Ural-Altaic family of languages.

U·ra'li·an (ū·rā'lĭ·ăn), *adj.* **1.** Of or relating to the Ural Mountains or to the people dwelling in or near them.
2. Designating, or pertaining to, the Finno-Ugric, or the Finno-Ugric and Samoyed, languages.

Uralian emerald. A demantoid. See 1st GARNET, 1.

U·ral'ic (ū·răl'ĭk), *adj.* Uralian.

u'ral·ite (ū'rȧl·īt), *n.* [From the *Ural* Mts.] *Mineral.* Amphibole, usually fibrous and dark-green, resulting from alteration of pyroxene. — **u'ral·it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

u'ral·ite–gab'bro, *n. Petrog.* A gabbro whose pyroxene has been altered to secondary amphibole.

u·ral'i·tize (ū·răl'ĭ·tīz), *v. t.;* -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). *Mineral.* To alter (pyroxene) so as to form uralite. — **u·ral'i·ti·za'tion** (-tĭ·zā'shăn; -tī·zā'shăn), *n.*

U·ra'lo- (ū·rā'lō-). A combining form for *Ural,* denoting *Ural and,* as in **U·ra'lo–Al·ta'ic**, **U·ra'lo–Cas'pi·an**, **U·ra'lo–Fin'nic.**

u'ra·mi'do- (ū'rȧ·mē'dō-; ū·răm'ĭ·dō-). Also **u'ra·mi'no-** (ū'rȧ·mē'nō-; ū·răm'ĭ·nō-). [See 1st URO-; AMIDO-, AMINO-.] *Chem.* Carbamido-. — **u'ra·mi'do** (-dō), **u'ra·mi'no** (-nō), *adj.*

u'ra·mil (ū'rȧ·mĭl), *n.* [G. See UREA; AMMONIA.] *Chem.* A nitrogenous cyclic compound, $CO<(NHCO)_2>CHNH_2$, obtained from alloxantin and other urea derivatives in colorless crystals which redden on exposure; 5-aminobarbituric acid; — called also *murexan.* — **u'ra·mil'ic** (ū'rȧ·mĭl'ĭk), *adj.*

u'ran (ū'răn), *n.* [F. *ouran, varan,* fr. Ar. *waran, waral.* Cf. VARAN.] A monitor lizard.

U'ran (ōō'rȧn), *n. & adj.* See URO.

uran-. = 1st & 2d URANO-.

u'ra·nal'y·sis (ū'rȧ·năl'ĭ·sĭs), *n.* Chemical analysis of urine.

u'ra·nate (ū'rȧ·nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of uranic acid.

U·ra'ni·a (ū·rā'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ourania,* fr. *ouranios* heavenly, fr. *ouranos* heaven. See URANUS.] **1.** a *Gr. Myth.* The Muse of astronomy. b An epithet of Aphrodite. c A work on an astronomical subject; — in titles.
2. Feminine proper name. F. *Uranie* (ü'rȧ'nē').
3. [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of large, brilliantly colored moths, typifying a family, **U'ra·ni'i·dae** (ū'rȧ·nĭ'ĭ·dē), native of the West Indies and South America. Their bright-colored and tailed hind wings and their diurnal flight cause them to resemble butterflies. — **u·ra'ni·id** (ū·rā'nĭ·ĭd), *n. & adj.*

Urania blue. The color independence.

u'ra·nic (ū·răn'ĭk), *adj.* = URAL-ALTAIC.

u'ra·ni'um (ū·rā'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] = 1st URAL.

u'ra·nit'ic (ū'rȧ·nĭt'ĭk), *adj.* = URANIC.

u'ra·nit'i·ca (ū'rȧ·nĭt'ĭ·kȧ), *n.* [Cf. URANITIC.] = CURARE. [= 1st URAL.

u'ra·nite (ū'rȧ·nīt), *n.* = 1st URAL.

u'ra·nium (ū·rā'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] = 1st URAL.

u'ra·no- (ū'rȧ·nō-). A combining form for *urachus* denoting *urachal and,* as in **u'ra·cho-ves'i·cal.** See VESICAL.

u'ra·chus (ū'rȧ·kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ourachos* urinary canal of a fetus, fr. *ouron* urine + *echein* to hold.] *Anat.* A cord of fibrous tissue extending from the bladder to the umbilicus. It is the functionless remnant of a part of the duct of the allantois of the embryo, the basal part of the duct forming the bladder. — **u'ra·chal** (-kăl), *adj.*

u'ra·nol'o·gy (ū'rȧ·nŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *Ouranos* heaven + -LOGY.] The science of the heavens; astronomy. — **u'ra·nol'o·gist**, *n.*

u'ra·nom'e·try (ū'rȧ·nŏm'ĕ·trĭ), *n.* [Gr. *Ouranos* heaven + -METRY.] Astronomy. — **u'ra·no·met'ric** (ū'rȧ·nō·mĕt'rĭk), **u'ra·no·met'ri·cal**, *adj.*

u'ra·no·pla'ni·ty (ū'rȧ·nō·plăn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [Gr. *Ouranos* heaven + *planētēs* wanderer.] *Astrol.* Influence of the planets.

u'ra·nos'co·pe (ū'rȧ·nŏs'kō·pē), *n.* [Gr. *ouranoskopos* star-gazer.] *Zool.* A genus of fishes typifying a family, **U'ra·nos'co·pi·dae** (-pĭ·dē), of the perches, with the eyes on the top of the head. — **u'ra·nos'co·pic** (-pĭk), *adj.*

u'ra·nous (ū'rȧ·nŭs), *n.* [Gr. *Ouranos* heaven.] *Astrol.* Influence of the planets.

u'ra·nus (ū'rȧ·nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ouranos* heaven, personified as the husband of Gaia, the earth, and father of the Titans.] **1.** a *Gr. Myth.* The personification of the vault of heaven, the husband of Gaia, the earth, and father of the Titans. b *Astron.* The planet discovered by Herschel in 1781, the seventh in order from the sun, with a period of 84 years and 7 days. It has four satellites and a system of rings. c *Astrol.* The influence of the planet Uranus.
2. Feminine proper name. F. *Uranie* (ü'rȧ'nē').

u'ra·nyl (ū'rȧ·nĭl), *n. Chem.* The bivalent radical UO_2, forming salts with acids.

u'ra·nyl'ic (ū'rȧ·nĭl'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, uranyl.

u'ra·nyl'i·ty (ū'rȧ·nĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Uranyl.

u'ra·nyl'o·ra (ū'rȧ·nĭl'ō·rȧ), *n.* [Cf. URANYLITIC.] = CURARE. [= 1st URAL.

u'ra·nyl'o·ra·line (ū'rȧ·nĭl'ō·rȧ·lēn; -lĭn; 157), *n.* = 1st URAL.

u'ra·nyl'o·ra·lin (ū'rȧ·nĭl'ō·rȧ·lĭn), *n.* [NL.] = 1st URAL.

u'ra·nyl'o·ra·lum (ū'rȧ·nĭl'ō·rȧ·lŭm), *n.* [NL.] = 1st URAL.

u'ra·nyl'o·ra·ly (ū'rȧ·nĭl'ō·rȧ·lĭ), *n.* [Cf. WOURALI.] = CURARE. [=

U·ra′ni·an (ū·rā′nĭ·ăn), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or concerned with, the heavens, or the science of astronomy; astronomical.
2. Pertaining to or dedicated to Urania.
3. Heavenly; — an epithet of Aphrodite.

U·ra′ni·an, *adj. Astron.* Of or pertaining to the planet Uranus. — *n.* A hypothetical inhabitant of the planet Uranus.

u·ran′ic (ū·răn′ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *ouranos* heaven.] Of or pertaining to the heavens; celestial; astronomical.

u·ran′ic, *adj.* [From URANIUM.] *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, uranium; specif., designating compounds in which uranium has a valence higher than in *uranous* compounds.

u·ran′ic, *adj.* [Gr. *ouranos* palate.] *Anthropom.* Of or relating to the palate.

uranic acid. **a** An acid of uranium, H_2UO_4, obtained as a yellow powder by boiling a solution of uranyl nitrate, and by other methods. **b** By extension, any of various other acids corresponding to uranic oxide, UO_3, known only in their salts, as $H_2U_2O_7$ (diuranic acid).

uranic anhydride. *Chem.* See URANIUM OXIDE.

U·ra′ni·cen′tric (ū·rā′nĭ·sĕn′trĭk), *adj. Astron.* Referred to Uranus as a center.

uranic oxide. *Chem.* See URANIUM OXIDE.

U·ran′i·dae (ū·răn′ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Ouranidai.*] *Gr. Myth.* Descendants of Uranus.

u·ran′i·dine (ū·răn′ĭ·dēn; -dĭn), *n.* Also **-din.** [*uranic* + *-id* + *-ine.*] *Biochem.* Any of certain yellow pigments, soluble in fat solvents, obtained from such marine animals as some corals, worms, sea cucumbers, and mollusks (*Aplysia*). They are oxidized to brown or brownish-black pigments.

u·ra·nif′er·ous (ū′rȧ·nĭf′ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*uranium* + *-ferous.*] Containing or yielding uranium.

u·ran′i·nite (ū·răn′ĭ·nīt), *n.* [From URANIUM.] *Mineral.* A mineral commonly occurring in black octahedrons with a hardness of 6.6 and a specific gravity as high as 9.7 when unaltered. It consists largely of uranium and is regarded as a uranate of uranyl, but it contains also thorium, the cerium and yttrium metals, and lead; further, it often yields when heated a gas consisting chiefly of helium. *Bröggerite, cleveite,* and *nivenite* are varieties. *Pitchblende* is regarded as a massive and altered form, of lower hardness and specific gravity. The recent discovery of radium in these minerals has given them great importance (see RADIUM.)

u·ra′ni·on (ū·rā′nĭ·ŏn), *n.* [G., prob. fr. Gr. *ouranos* heaven.] *Music.* A keyboard instrument, invented by Buschmann in 1810, consisting of a series of pieces of wood, sounded by being pressed against a revolving wheel.

uranisco-. A combining form for *uraniscus,* the palate, as in **u·ra·nis′co·chas′ma,** cleft palate, **u·ra·nis′co·plas′ty, u·ra·nis·cor′a·phy, u·ra·nis·cor′rha·phy.**

‖**u·ra·nis′cus** (ū′rȧ·nĭs′kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ouraniskos.*] *Anat.* The palate.

u·ra·nism (ū′rȧ·nĭz′m), *n.* [See URANIA, 1 b.] Homosexuality among males. — **u·ra·nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

u·ra·nite (ū′rȧ·nīt), *n.* [Cf. G. *uranit,* F. *uranite.* See URANIUM.] *Mineral.* A general term for the uranium phosphates, autunite, or lime uranite, and torbernite, or copper uranite, formerly classed as a single species. The *uranite group* includes these and a few related minerals. — **u·ra·nit′ic** (-nĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

u·ra′ni·um (ū·rā′nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Uranus* the planet. See URANUS.] *Chem.* A radioactive element of the chromium group, found in combination in pitchblende and certain other rare minerals, and reduced as a heavy, hard, nickel-white metal. Symbol, *U* or *Ur;* at. no., 92; at. wt., 238.07. It was discovered by Klaproth in 1789. It has several valences, but the chief ones are four (uranous compounds) and six (as in uranyl compounds). Natural uranium consists of U 238 (99.3 per cent), U 235 (0.7 per cent), and U 234 (trace). U 238 and U 235 are used as sources of atomic energy. Uranium compounds are used in coloring porcelain and glass, in photography, in medicine, etc. The radioactive disintegration products of uranium (called specif. **uranium I**) are: **uranium X_1 → uranium X_2 → uranium Z → uranium II → ionium → radium.** See RADIUM.

uranium glass. A fluorescent yellow glass colored by adding uranium compounds.

uranium lead. *Chem.* Radium G. See RADIUM.

uranium nitrate. *Chem.* Uranyl nitrate.

uranium oxide. *Chem.* Any oxide of uranium. **Uranium dioxide** or **uranous oxide,** UO_2, is a black crystalline solid. *Uranium trioxide, uranic oxide,* or *uranic anhydride,* UO_3, is obtained as a red or yellow powder. *Uranoso-uranic oxide,* U_3O_8, forms green crystals and is the chief constituent of pitchblende. These oxides are used as pigments, esp. in porcelain glazes, as catalysts, etc.

uranium rays. Becquerel rays.

uranium red. Any of certain red pigments that are salts of complex sulphur-containing acids of uranium.

uranium yellow. See DIURANATE.

u·ra·no- (ū′rȧ·nō-), **uran-.** A combining form, Greek *ourano-, ouran-,* from *ouranos,* meaning: **a** *The sky, heaven,* as in *uranography, uranion.* **b** *The palate,* as in the following list.

uranoplastic	**uranorrhaphy**	**uranostaphyloplasty**
uranoplasty	**uranoschisis**	**uranostaphylorrhaphy**
uranoplegia	**uranoschism**	
uranorrhaphia	**uranoscope**	

u·ra·no-, uran-. A combining form for *uranium,* as in *uranothorite, uranyl.*

u·ra·no·cir′cite (ū′rȧ·nō·sûr′sīt), *n.* [G. *uranocircit,* fr. *uranit* uranite + Gr. *kirkos* falcon (from *Falkenstein* in the Saxon Vogtland, where found).] *Mineral.* A hydrous barium uranyl phosphate in yellow-green crystals.

u·ra·nog′ra·phy (ū′rȧ·nŏg′rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ouranographia,* fr. *ouranos* heaven + *graphein* to write.] **a** Description of heaven. **b** The science of describing the heavens and the celestial bodies; the construction of celestial maps, globes, etc.; uranology. — **u·ra·nog′ra·pher** (-fĕr), *n.* — **u·ra·no·graph′ic** (-nō·grăf′ĭk), *adj.* — **u·ra·no·graph′i·cal** (-k·ăl), *adj.* — **u·ra·nog′ra·phist** (-nŏg′rȧ·fĭst), *n.*

u·ra·nol′a·try (-nŏl′ȧ·trĭ), *n.* [1st *urano-* + *-latry.*] Worship of celestial bodies and phenomena.

u·ran′o·lite (ū·răn′ō·līt), *n.* Also **u·ran′o·lith** (-lĭth). [1st *urano-* + *-lite.*] A meteorite or aerolite. *Rare.*

u·ra·nol′o·gy (ū′rȧ·nŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.* [1st *urano-* + *-logy.*] A discourse or treatise on the heavens and the celestial bodies; the study of the heavens. — **u·ra·no·log′i·cal** (-nō·lŏj′ĭ·k·ăl), *adj.*

u·ra·no·met′ri·a (ū′rȧ·nō·mĕt′rĭ·ȧ; -nŏm′ĕ·trĭ′ȧ), *n.* [NL.] A uranometry.

u·ra·nom′e·try (-nŏm′ĕ·trĭ), *n.* [1st *urano-* + *-metry.*] *Astron.* **a** A chart or catalogue of celestial bodies, esp. of visible fixed stars. **b** The measurement of the heavens — **u·ra·no·met′ri·cal** (-nō·mĕt′rĭ·k·ăl), *adj.*

u·ran′o·phane (ū·răn′ō·fān), *n.* [G. *uranophan,* fr. *uran* uranium + Gr. *phainein* to show.] *Mineral.* A hydrous uranium calcium silicate, in yellow fibrous masses. Sp. gr., 3.81–3.90.

u·ra·no·pho·tog′ra·phy (ū′rȧ·nō·fō·tŏg′rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [1st *urano-* + *photography.*] The photography of the heavens.

U·ra·no·scop′i·dae (-skŏp′ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See URANOSCOPY.] *Zool.* The family of fishes constituted by the stargazers. The type genus is **U·ra·nos′co·pus** (-nŏs′kō·pŭs).

u·ra·nos′co·py (-nŏs′kō·pĭ), *n.* Also **u·ra·no·sco′pi·a** (-nō·skō′pĭ·ȧ). [1st *urano-* + *-scopy.*] Observation of the heavens or celestial bodies. — **u·ra·no·scop′ic** (-nō·skŏp′ĭk), *adj.*

u·ra·no′so- (ū′rȧ·nō′sō-), *adj. Chem.* A combining form for *uranous,* as in **u·ra·no′so·u·ran′ic ox′ide** (see URANIUM OXIDE).

u·ra·no·spa′thite (ū′rȧ·nō·spā′thĭt), *n.* [2d *urano-* + Gr. *spathē* a broad *blade* + 1st *-ite,* 4.] *Mineral.* A yellow or pale-green hydrous uranyl phosphate, resembling autunite. See AUTUNITE.

u·ra·no·sphae′rite (-sfē′rĭt), *n.* [G. *uranosphaerit,* fr. *uran* uranium + Gr. *sphaira* ball.] *Mineral.* A hydrous bismuth uranate ($BiO)_3U_2O_7.3H_2O$, occurring in orange-yellow to brick-red, half-globular aggregates.

u·ra·nos′pi·nite (-nŏs′pĭ·nīt), *n.* [G. *uranospinit,* fr. *uran* uranium + Gr. *spinos* siskin; — from its green color.] *Mineral.* A hydrous calcium uranium arsenate in green tabular crystals.

u·ra·no·tan′ta·lite (ū′rȧ·nō·tăn′tȧ·līt), *n.* [2d *urano-* + *tantalite.*] *Mineral.* Samarskite.

u·ra·no·thal′lite (-thăl′īt), *n.* [G. *uranothallit,* fr. *uran* uranium + Gr. *thallos* green shoot; — from its color.] *Mineral.* A hydrous calcium uranium carbonate in green crystalline aggregates.

u·ra·no·tho′rite (-thō′rĭt; 181), *n. Mineral.* A uraniferous variety of thorite.

u·ran′o·til (ū·răn′ō·tĭl), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *urano-* + Gr. *tilos* fiber.] *Mineral.* Uranophane.

u·ra·nous (ū′rȧ·nŭs), *adj. Chem.* Pertaining to or containing uranium; specif., designating those compounds in which uranium has a lower valence than in *uranic* compounds.

U·ra·nus (-nŭs; 242), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *Ouranos* Uranus, *ouranos* heaven, sky. See VARUNA; cf. URANIA, URANIUM.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The personification of Heaven, husband (or son) of Gaea (Earth) and father of the Titans, the Hecatoncheires, the Cyclops, the giants, the Furies, etc. He hated his offspring and confined them in Tartarus, but, at the instigation of Gaea, his son Cronus attacked him and dethroned him.
2. *Astron.* One of the most remote known major planets. It is barely visible to the naked eye, and is of a sea-green color as seen in a telescope. It is nearly 1,800,000,000 miles from the sun, about 32,000 miles in diameter, and its period of revolution round the sun is about 84 of our years. It rotates on its axis in 10.7 hours. See PLANET, 1. It is sometimes called *Herschel,* from Sir William Herschel, who discovered it in 1781 and named it *Georgium Sidus* in honor of George III. Uranus has four satellites, *Ariel, Umbriel, Titania,* and *Oberon,* which move in a plane nearly perpendicular to the ecliptic. Symbol, ♅, ♅, or ♅.

u·ra·nyl (ū′rȧ·nĭl), *n.* [*uranium* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The bivalent radical UO_2, which behaves as an element in many uranium compounds. — **u·ra·nyl′ic** (-nĭl′ĭk), *adj.*

uranyl nitrate. *Chem.* A yellow salt, $UO_2(NO_3)_2$, used in chemical analysis, in photography, etc.

u·ra′o (ōō·rȧ′ō), *n.* [Sp.] *Mineral.* Trona, esp. a pure form.

u·ra′re, u·ra′ri (ōō·rȧ′rē), *n.* Curare.

U′rar·tae′an (ōō′rär·tē′ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the ancient kingdom of Urartu, or Van; Vannic. — *n.* **a** A Van. **b** Vannic.

U·rar′tic (ōō·rär′tĭk), *adj.* Urartaean.

U·rar′tu (ōō·rär′tōō), *n.* [Assyr.-Bab. *Urarṭu* (Heb. *Ārārāṭ,* E. Ararat.)] Armenia.

u·rase (ū′rās; -rāz), *n. Biochem.* Urease.

U′rash (ōō′rȧsh), *n. Babylon. Relig.* A Babylonian god, esp. of agriculture.

urat-. A combining form for *urate,* as in:
uratasemia, uratemia, uratoma, uratosis, uraturia.

u′rate (ū′rāt; 242), *n.* [F.] *Chem.* A salt of uric acid.

u·rat′ic (ū·răt′ĭk), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or containing, urates.

u·ra·zine (ū′rȧ·zēn; -zĭn; 157), **u·ra·zin,** *n.* [G. *urazin,* fr. *urin* urine + *hydrazin.*] **a** A crystalline compound, $C_4H_4N_4O_2$, an amino derivative of urazole, obtained indirectly from urea, and otherwise; — so named in the belief that it had the structure $CO<(NHNH)_2>CO$. **b** An isomeric crystalline compound, $CO<(NHNH)_2>CO$, of the tetrazine class, derivable (theoretically) from two molecules of urea.

u·ra·zole (-zōl), *n.* [G. *urazol,* fr. 3d *ur-* + hydrazin + *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* A crystalline acid compound, $C_2H_3N_3O_3$, of the triazole class, made by heating urea with hydrazine sulphate and in other ways; also, a derivative of it.

ur·bac′i·ty (ûr·băs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *urbs, urbis,* city + *-acity.*] Metropolitan insularity.

ur·bain′ite (ûr·bān′īt), *n.* [From St. *Urbain,* Quebec.] *Petrog.* A differentiation rock consisting of rutile, much intergrown ilmenite and hematite, and a little saphirine.

ur′ban (ûr′bȧn), *adj.* [L. *urbanus* belonging to the city or town, refined, polished, fr. *urbs, urbis,* a city; perh. orig. a palisade of hurdles, hence, enclosure, town, and akin to L. *verber* rod. See VERVAIN; cf. SUBURB, URBANE.] **1.** Characteristic of, constituting, or pertaining to, a city or town.
2. Having control, property, or residence, in a city or town.
3. *Roman & Civil Law.* Belonging, or having relation, to buildings, as being characteristic of towns or cities.

ur′ban, *n.* A dweller in a city or town. *Rare.*

Ur′ban (ûr′bȧn), *n.* [L. *Urbanus.* See URBANE.] Literally of the town; courteous; — masculine proper name. L. *Urbanus* (ûr·bā′nŭs); F. *Urbain* (ür′băn′); It. *Urbano* (ōōr·bä′nō); G. *Urbanus* (ōōr·bä′nōōs), *Urban* (ōōr′bän).

Ur′ban, Syl·va′nus. See SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

urban district. In England, Wales, and Northern Ireland, a subdivision of an administrative county comprising thickly populated communities. It is distinguished from a *borough* in not possessing a borough charter, and is governed by an urban district council having local jurisdiction in matters of roads, housing, policing, etc., and, to some extent, sanitation and education. Cf. RURAL DISTRICT; DISTRICT, 3 a.

ur·bane′ (ûr·bān′), *adj.* [See URBAN; cf. URBANITY.] **1.** *Archaic.* = URBAN, 1 & 2.
2. Evincing the polish and suavity characteristic of social life in large cities; courteous; polite.
Syn. — See CIVIL. **Ant.** — Crude, unpolished, gruff.
— **ur·bane′ly,** *adv.* — **ur·bane′ness,** *n.*

Ur′bane (ûr′bān), *n. Bib.* Var. of URBAN.

ur′ban·ist (ûr′bȧn·ĭst), *n.* [*urban,* adj. + *-ist.*] A specialist in city planning.

Ur′ban·ist (ûr′bȧn·ĭst), *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* One of the Poor Clares, or Franciscan nuns, living under the mitigated rule approved by Pope Urban IV, 1264. See CLARE, *n.*
2. *Eccl. Hist.* A partisan of Pope Urban VI (1378–89) against the antipope Clement VII (1378–94), whose election began the Western Schism.

ur′ban·ite (-īt), *n.* One who lives in a city.

ur·ban′i·ty (ûr·băn′ĭ·tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *urbanitas;* cf. F. *urbanité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being urbane; courtesy of manners; politeness; suavity; refinement; hence, a civility; a courtesy.
Urbanity, the tone of the city, of the center, the tone which always aims at a spiritual and intellectual effect, and, not excluding the use of banter, never disjoins banter itself from politeness, from felicity. *M. Arnold.*
2. State of being urban; also, urban life.
3. Urban conversation, esp. when witty or facetious. *Obs.*
Syn. — Affability, courtesy; blandness.
Ant. — Surliness, crudeness, roughness.

ur′ban·ize (ûr′bȧn·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). **1.** To render urbane; to refine; polish.
2. To render urban; to cause to have the characteristics of a city; as, electric railways *urbanize* rural districts.
— **ur′ban·i·za′tion** (-ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ĭ·zā′shŭn), *n.*

urban quaestor. See QUAESTOR, 1.

urban servitude. See SERVITUDE, *n.,* 8 b.

urban sociology. The branch of sociology dealing with development of urban communities and their effect upon society.

ur·bar′i·al (ûr·bâr′ĭ·ăl), *adj.* [G. *urbarium* land register, fr. MHG. *urbar* rented land, rent, yield. See ORDEAL; BEAR to carry.] Based on a register of landed property.

ur·bic′o·lous (ûr·bĭk′ō·lŭs), *adj.* [L. *urbs, urbis,* city + *-colous.*] Dwelling in a city or cities.

‖**ur′bi et or′bi** (ûr′bĭ ĕt ôr′bĭ). [L.] To the city (that is, Rome) and the world; that is, to everyone; — used esp. in publishing papal bulls.

ur′bi·nate (ûr′bĭ·nāt), *adj.* Of or from Urbino, Italy.

‖**ur′bis et or′bis** (ûr′bĭs ĕt ôr′bĭs). [L.] Of the city and the world. See URBI ET ORBI.

‖**urbs** (ûrbz), *n.* [L.] A city; specif., *Archaeol.,* a capital city; — contrasted with *oppidum.*

ur′ce·l·form′ (ûr′sē·l·fôrm′), *adj.* [L. *urceus* jar, pitcher + *-iform.*] Shaped like an urceus.

ur′ce·o·lar (ûr′sē·ō·lĕr), *adj.* Urceolate.

ur′ce·o·late (ûr′sē·ō·lāt), *adj.* [L. *urceolus,* dim. of *urceus* pitcher, waterpot.] Urn-shaped; gibbous below and contracted at the orifice.

ur′ce·ole (ûr′sē·ōl), *n.* [L. *urceolus* a little pitcher.] *R.C.Ch.* A vessel for water for washing the hands; also, one to hold wine or water; a cruet.

Ur′ce·o·li′na (-ō·lĭ′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *urceolus* (see URCEOLE); — from the shape of the flowers.] *Bot.* A small genus of South American ornamental herbs (family Amaryllidaceae) cultivated under the name *urn-flower,* having urceolate flowers, usually yellow and green, and broad leaves produced from a bulb.

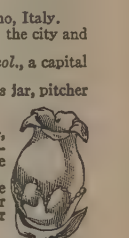

Urceolate Corolla of Vaccinium.

ur·ce′o·lus (ûr·sē′ō·lŭs), *n.;* *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a little pitcher.] **1.** *Bot.* An urn-shaped organ or part.
2. *Zool.* The external tube of certain rotifers.

ur′ce·us (ûr′sē·ŭs), *n.;* *pl.* URCEI (-ī). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A jug or pitcher with one handle.

ur′chin (ûr′chĭn), *n.* [ME. *urchon, hurchon, irchoun,* fr. OF. *irechon, herichon, ireçon, hericon* (F. *hérisson*), fr. L. *ericius,* fr. *er* hedgehog, for *her;* akin to Gr. *chēr,* and to Skr. *hṛṣyati* he bristles. See HORROR; cf. CAPRICE, HERISSON.] **1.** A hedgehog.
2. A pert or roguish child, now usually a boy; youngster.
You did indeed dissemble, you *urchin* you; but where's the girl that won't dissemble for an husband? *Goldsmith.*
3. A mischievous elf supposed sometimes to take the form of a hedgehog. *Obs.* "*Urchins,* ouphes, and fairies." *Shak.*
4. A hunchback. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
5. A sea urchin.
6. Either of a certain two of the small card cylinders around the large drum of a carding machine.

ur′chin, *adj.* **1.** Elfish; mischief-making. *Rare. Milton.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or like, an urchin.

ur′chin·ess, *n.* A female urchin (sense 2).

urchin fish. A porcupine fish.

ur′chin·ly, *adj.* Urchinlike.

urd (ûrd), *n.* [Hind. *urd, urad.*] An annual bean closely resembling and classed in the same species as the mung bean, but differing in being procumbent rather than bushy. The urd is probably native to India, where it is cultivated, esp. near Bombay, for seed and forage. It is grown in the West Indies for green manure. Called also *woolly pyrol.*

Urd (ōōrd), *n.* Var. of URTH. See NORN.

Ur′du (ōōr′dōō; ōōr·dōō′; ûr-), *n.* [Prop., (the language of) the camp, fr. Hind. *urdū,* fr. Per. *urdu,* fr. Turk. *ordu.* Cf. HORDE.] Hindustani; specif., the Persianized Moslem form of Hindustani. See HINDUSTANI, *n.;* INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table.* — **Ur′du,** *adj.*

ure (ūr), *n.* [ME. *ure,* fr. OF. *oevre, uevre, euvre,* work (F. *œuvre*), fr. L. *opera.* See OPERA, OPERATE; cf. INURE, MANURE.] Use; custom; practice; exercise. *Obs.*

ure, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *ovrer, ouvrer,* to work. See URE, *n.*] To exercise; inure; to accustom by practice. *Obs.*

ure (ūr), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *urus.* See URUS.] The urus. *Obs.*

ure (ōōr), *n.* [ON. *ūr.* See URINE.] Mist; haze. *Chiefly Scot.*

ure (ūr), *n.* An eighth of a mark; an ounce; — in measures of land. *Shetland & Orkney I.*

-ure. [F. or L.; F. *-ure,* fr. L. *-ura.*] A suffix denoting: **a** *Act, process,* or *being,* as in *censure, culture, exposure.* **b** *Result* (of an act), as in *enclosure, picture.* **c** *State,*

u·ran′i·cal, *adj.* [ML. *uranicus.*] = CELESTIAL, 1. *Obs.*

U′ra·nin (ū′rȧ·nĭn), **U′ra·nine** (-nĭn; -nēn; 157), *n.* [From the yellowish-green fluorescence (resembling that of *uranium* glass) of its solution.] See FLUORESCEIN.

u·ra·nog′ra·fy. Uranography. *Ref. Sp.*

uranous oxide. *Chem.* See URANIUM OXIDE.

u·ran′u·tan (ōō′rȧn·ōō′tȧn). Var. of ORANGUTAN. [Urbane. *Obs.*

ur·ban′i·cal (ûr·băn′ĭ·k·ăl), *adj.* = URBAN, 1. [IAN. *Obs.*

ur′ban·ism, *n.* See -ISM.

Ur·ba′nus (ûr·bā′nŭs). *D. Bib.*

ur′bi·an (ûr′bĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *urbs, urbis,* city.] = URBAN, 1.

ur′bic (-bĭk), *adj.* [L. *urbicus.*] = URBAN, 1.

ur′bi·car′y, *adj.* = SUBURBICARY.

Ur·bic′o·las (ûr·bĭk′ō·lē), *n. pl.* [NL. See URBICOLOUS.] *Zool.* Syn. of HESPERIIDAE.

ur′bi·fy, *v. t.* = URBANIZE. — **ur′bi·fi·ca′tion,** *n.*

ur′ce·l, *n., pl.* of URCEUS.

ur′chin·like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.

ur′chon. Var. of URCHIN. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

ur′dé, ur′dée (ûr′dā; -dē), *adj.* [Origin uncert.] *Her.* = CLECHÉ.

Ur′dur (ōōr′ȧ·ōōr′). Var. of URTH.

ur′dy (ûr′dĭ), *adj. Her.* Var. of URDÉ.

ure. † EURE, EWER, HOUR, ORE, [OUR.

rank, etc.; as in *judicature*, prefecture; also, *a constituted body*, as in legislature. **d** *An agent* or *means of action*, as in ligature, signature.

-ure. See -UROUS.

ure-. = UREO-.

u·re'a (ū·rē'ȧ; ū'rē·ȧ; *see note below*), *n.* [NL., fr. F. *urée*, fr. Gr. *ouron* urine. See URINE.] *Biochem.* **a** A very soluble, crystalline, nitrogenous compound, $CO(NH_2)_2$, the chief solid constituent of the urine of man and other mammals; — called also *carbamide*. It is also present in the urine of other animals and in small quantity in blood, serous fluids, lymph, the liver, etc. It can be made by various methods, as by the transformation of ammonium cyanate on heating, first performed by Wöhler in 1828. It unites with acids, bases, and salts, to form crystalline compounds, as urea nitrate. By hydrolysis it yields ammonium carbonate. Urea is the main product of the catabolism of protein matter in the body, and about 35 grams of it is excreted daily by a man of average weight. **b** Hence, any of various derivatives of the above compound; as, alkylated *ureas*. ☞ Although most general dictionaries accent u'rea, practically all medical dictionaries and chemists favor ure'a.

urea ferment. Urease.

urea frost. *Med.* A frostlike deposit of urea crystals sometimes seen on the skin in uremia, when the skin takes over part of the excretory function of the damaged kidneys.

u're·al (ū'rē·ăl; ū·rē'ăl), *adj.* Of or pert. to urea; containing, or consisting of, urea; characterized by excessive urea.

u're·am'e·ter (ū'rē·ăm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*urea* + *-meter*.] *Biochem.* An apparatus for determining the amount of urea in urine. — **u're·am'e·try** (-trĭ), *n.*

u're·ase (ū'rē·ās; -āz), *n.* [*urea* + *-ase*.] *Biochem.* An enzyme that accelerates the hydrolysis of urea into ammonium carbonate. It is present in the alkaline fermentation of urine, produced by many bacteria, esp. *Pseudomonas* (syn. *Bacterium*) *ureae* and *Micrococcus ureae* (syn. *M. subgriseus*), and is found in seeds, as the jack bean or soybean.

u're·chi'tin (ū'rē·kĭ'tĭn), *n.* A poisonous crystalline glucoside, $C_{28}H_{49}O_8$, extracted with the similar compound **u're·chi·tox'in** (-kĭ·tŏk'sĭn), $C_{15}H_{30}O_8$, from the leaves of the wild unction, *Urechites lutea*, of the family Apocynaceae.

u're·de'ma (ū'rē·dē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. 3d *ur-* + *edema*.] *Med.* A swelling of the tissues around a rupture of any part of the urinary tract, caused by infiltration of urine.

U·red'i·na'les (ū·rĕd'ĭ·nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See UREDO.] *Bot.* An order of parasitic fungi (class Basidiomycetes) known as rusts, or rust fungi, from the rustlike spots or pustules they produce on various leaves and stems. Many are heteroecious, developing two or more spore stages, each on a different host. The order includes four families, of which the Pucciniaceae is most important. See AECIUM, PYCNIUM, TELIUM, UREDINIUM; also CHLAMYDOSPORE. — **U're·din'e·al** (ū'rē·dĭn'ē·ăl), *adj.* — **u're·din'e·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

U·red'i·na'les Im'per·fec'ti (ĭm'pûr·fĕk'tī). [NL.] *Bot.* A group of fungi of rust fungi (Uredinales) including those in which the telial (perfect) stage is either unknown or cannot be definitely predicted. See AECIDIUM b; CAEOMA a; PERIDERMIUM, UREDO, 1 b.

U're·din'i·op'sis (ū'rē·dĭn'ĭ·ŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *uredinium* + *-opsis* a.] *Bot.* A genus of rusts (family Melampsoraceae) having solitary sessile teliospores formed within the mesophyll of the leaves of the host.

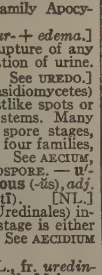

a, a Urediniospores; *b* Teliospore.

u're·din'i·o·spore' (-dĭn'ĭ·ō·spōr'; 181), *n.* [*uredinium* + *-spore*.] *Bot.* One of the thin-walled summer spores developed by the uredinia of a rust fungus. They produce a vegetative mycelium immediately on germination. In some rust fungi the aeciospores function as urediniospores. See UREDINIUM. — **u're·din'i·o·spor'ic** (-spōr'ĭk), *adj.*

u're·din'i·um (ū'rē·dĭn'ĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ĭ·ȧ). [NL., fr. L. *uredo* blight.] *Bot.* The spore fruit formed during the uredostage of rust fungi, consisting of a group of spore-bearing hyphae crowded together to form spore pustules, or sori, which become exposed by the rupture of the cuticle or of the epidermis beneath which they are developed. Each upright hypha produces a single urediniospore. Cf. AECIUM. — **u're·din'i·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

u·red'i·noid (ū·rĕd'ĭ·poid), *adj.* [See UREDO; -OID.] *Bot.* Resembling the Uredinales.

u·red'i·nol'o·gy (ū·rĕd'ĭ·nŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [L. *uredo*, *urediniis*, blight + *-logy*.] The department of mycology dealing with the rusts (order Uredinales). — **u·red'i·nol'o·gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

u·red'i·nous (ū·rĕd'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* Of the nature of a uredo; belonging to the order Uredinales.
2. *Med.* Affected with, or of the nature of, uredo.

u·re'do (ū·rē'dō), *n.* [L., a blast, blight, a burning itch, fr. *urere* to burn, to scorch. See EMBER, *n.*] **1.** *Bot.* **a** The uredostage of a rust, formerly regarded as a distinct genus. **b** [*cap.*] A form genus of rusts (Uredinales Imperfecti) including those having a uredostage only, or, also, having pycnial and aecial stages.
2. *Med.* **a** Urticaria. **b** Any burning sensation of the skin.

u·re'do·so'rus (ū·rē'dō·sō'rŭs), *n.* [NL. See UREDO; SORUS.] *Bot.* A uredinium.

u·re'do·spore (ū·rē'dō·spōr; 181), *n.* *Bot.* A urediniospore. — **u·re'do·spor'ic** (-spōr'ĭk), -**spo'rous** (-spō'rŭs), *adj.* — **u·re'do·spo'rif'er·ous** (-spō·rĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.*

u·re'do·stage' (ū·rē'dō·stāj'), *n.* [*uredo* + *stage*.] *Bot.* The stage in the life cycle of a typical rust characterized by the production of urediniа; the urediniа stage. It is a summer stage preceding the teliostage. See UREDINIUM; 1st RUST, 6.

u·re'ic (ū·rē'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, urea.

u're·ide (ū'rē·īd; -ĭd; 157), *n.* Also -**id**. *Chem.* **a** Any of various compounds derived from urea and an acid by eliminating water. Those from one molecule of urea, as alloxan, are *monoureides*; those derived from two, as uric acid, *diureides*. Many ureides are cyclic. **b** Any of various compounds similarly derived from urea and an aldehyde, esp. an aldose.

u·re'i·do- (ū·rē'ĭ·dō-). *Chem.* A combining form for *ureide*, meaning: **a** Designating or containing the bivalent radical -NHCONH-, of which urea is the hydride. **b** Carbamido-. — **u·re'i·do** (-dō), *adj.*

u·re'mi·a, u·rae'mi·a (ū·rē'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. 3d *ur-* + *-emia*.] *Med.* Accumulation in the blood of constituents which should have been eliminated in the urine, producing a toxic condition marked by headache, gastrointestinal disorders, esp. vomiting, and coma and convulsions. It is due to insufficient secretion of urine, commonly from advanced disease of the kidneys. — **u·re'mic, u·rae'mic** (-mĭk), *adj.*

U·re'na (ū·rē'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Malayalam *uren*, name of one species.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical herbs or shrubs (family Malvaceae) having small yellow flowers with five connate bracts, and fruit with hooked bristles. They yield a medicinal mucilaginous juice. *U. lobata* furnishes a useful fiber comparable to jute.

u'rent (ū'rĕnt), *adj.* [L. *urens*, *-entis*, pres. part.] Burning; parching. *Rare.*

u're·o- (ū'rē·ō-), **u're-** (ū'rē-). A combining form for *urea*, as in: **u're·om'e·ter, u're·om'et·ry.** See -METER, -METRY.

u're·o·se·cre'to·ry (ū'rē·ō·sē·krē'tō·rĭ), *n.* *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to the secretion of urea.

ure'–ox' (ūr'ŏks'), *n.* The urus.

u·re'sis (ū·rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ourēsis*, fr. *ourein* to urinate.] *Physiol.* Excretion of urine; urination.

-u·ret (-ū·rĕt). [For earlier *-ure* (after Latinized forms in *-uretum*), fr. F. *-ure*, in *sulfure* (fr. L. *sulphur*), *phosphure*, *carbure*, used to express compounds with metals.] *Chem.* A suffix formerly used with the same meaning as *-ide*. Corresponding participial adjectives were formed in *-eted*, *-eted*, as in carbu*reted*, phosphu*reted*.

bromuret	phosphuret	telluret
carburet	seleniuret	
cyanuret	sulphuret	

u·re'tal (ū·rē'tăl), *adj.* *Anat.* Ureteral.

u·re'ter (ū·rē'tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ourētēr*. See URINE.] *Anat. & Zool.* The duct which carries away the urine from a kidney to the bladder or cloaca. In man each ureter is a membranous epithelium-lined flat tube of the diameter of a goose quill, and about sixteen inches long, which opens above into the pelvis of the kidney and below into the back part of the bladder at a very oblique angle. In mammals except monotremes the ureters open into the bladder; in other vertebrates, into the cloaca (in fishes often after uniting and forming an expansion which serves as a bladder). In the lower vertebrates the ureters are mesonephric, not metanephric, ducts, and often serve also as sperm ducts in the male. — **u·re'ter·al** (ū·rē'tĕr·ăl), **u're·ter'ic** (ū'rē·tĕr'ĭk), *adj.*

ureter-. = URETERO- (which see), as in:

ureteralgia	ureterectasia	ureterectomy
ureterocystoscope	ureterectasis	ureteritis

u·re'ter·al cal'cu·lus *or* **stone** (ū·rē'tĕr·ăl). *Med.* A concretion lodged in a ureter.

ureteral catheter. *Med.* A pliable hollow rubber catheter of small bore for insertion into a ureter through the ureteral orifice in the urinary bladder. It is used to test the patency of a ureter and to obtain urine from a single kidney.

u·re'ter·o- (ū·rē'tĕr·ō-), **ureter-.** A combining form from Greek *ourētēr*, ureter, denoting: **a** *The ureter*, as in *ureterography* and the list below (see -CELE, etc.):

ureterocele	ureterolysis	ureterorrhagia
ureterocolostomy	ureteronephrectomy	ureterorrhaphy
ureterocystanastomosis	ureterophlegma	ureterosalpingostomy
ureterocystoscope	ureteroplasty	ureterosigmoidostomy
ureterocystostomy	ureteroproctostomy	ureterostegnosis
ureterodialysis	ureteropyelitis	ureterostenoma
ureteroenterostomy	ureteropyelonephritis	ureterostoma
ureterolith	ureteropyelostomy	ureterotomy
ureterolithiasis	ureteropyosis	ureterotomy
ureterolithic	ureterorectostomy	ureterotomy

b *Ureteral and*; — in adjectives, as in **ureterocervical**, pertaining to a ureter and the cervix.
ureteroenteric, ureterogenital, ureterointestinal, **ureterouteral, uretero-uterine**, ureterovaginal, ureterovesical.

u·re'ter·o·gram' (-ō·grăm'), *n.* [*uretero-* + *-gram*.] *Med.* An X-ray photograph of the ureters which have been made opaque by a filling injection of a substance opaque to X rays.

u·re'ter·o·graph' (-grăf'), *n.* [See -GRAPH.] *Med.* A ureterogram.

u·re'ter·og'ra·phy (-ŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [See -GRAPHY.] *Med.* The science, practice, or act, of making ureterograms.

u·re'ter·o·li·thot'o·my (-ō·lĭ·thŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* The surgical removal of a calculus from a ureter.

u·re'ter·o·py'e·lo·gram' (-ō·pī'ē·lō·grăm'), *n.* [*uretero-* + *pyelo-* + *-gram*.] *Med.* An X-ray photograph of the pelves of the kidneys and the ureters made after filling them by injection of material opaque to X rays.

u·re'ter·o·py'e·log'ra·phy (-lŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*uretero-* + *pyelo-* + *-graphy*.] *Med.* Radiography of the ureters and renal pelves.

u·re'ter·o·ra'di·og'ra·phy (-rā'dĭ·ŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* *Med.* The radiography of a ureter or the ureters.

u·re'ter·o·ste·no'sis (stē·nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *ureters-* + *-stenosis*.] *Med.* Stricture or narrowness of a ureter.

u·re'ter·o·u·re'ter·os'to·my (-ū·rē'tĕr·ŏs'tō·mĭ), *n.* [See -STOMY.] **a** Surgical establishment of an artificial communication between the two ureters. **b** Surgical re-establishment of a passage between the ends of a divided ureter.

u're·than' (ū'rē·thăn'; ū·rēth'ăn), *n.* Also -**thane'** (-thān'; -ān). [F. *uréthane*. See UREA; ETHER.] *Chem.* **a** A colorless crystalline compound, ethyl carbamate, $NH_2CO\text{-}OC_2H_5$, produced by the action of ammonia on ethyl carbonate or by heating urea nitrate and ethyl alcohol, and used as a hypnotic, antispasmodic, and sedative. **b** By extension, any ester of carbamic acid.

urethr-. = URETHRO- (which see), as in:

urethralgia	urethrectomy	urethreurynter
urethratresia	urethremphraxis	

u·re'thra (ū·rē'thrȧ), *n.*; *pl.* URETHRAE (-thrē); URETHRAS (-thrȧz). [LL., fr. Gr. *ourēthra*. See URINE.] The canal which in most mammals carries off the urine from the bladder and in the male serves also as a genital duct. In *Human Anat.*, in the male, it is considered as divided into three portions, called the *prostatic* where it passes through the prostate gland; the *membranous*, a short section of narrow diameter; and the *cavernous*, or *spongy*, in which it lies in the corpus cavernosum. The posterior part of the spongy portion, within the bulb of the corpus cavernosum, is called the *bulb*, or *bulbous* portion. In the female the urethra is very short and not divisible into corresponding portions. — **u·re'thral** (-thrăl), *adj.*

urethra-. = URETHRO-, as in:
urethragraph, urethrameter, urethrascope, urethratome.

u·re'thral cal'cu·lus (ū·rē'thrăl). *Med.* A concretion lodged in the urethra.

urethral fever. *Med.* Fever consequent upon operations on the urethra, as passing a catheter or sound.

u·re'thrism (ū·rē'thrĭz'ĭm), *n.* *Med.* Irritability or spasm of the urethra.

u're·thri'tis (ū'rē·thrī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See URETHRA; -ITIS.] Inflammation of the urethra. — **u're·thrit'ic** (-thrĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

u·re'thro- (ū·rē'thrō-), **urethr-.** A combining form from Greek *ourēthra*, urethra, denoting: **a** *The urethra*, as in *urethroplasty* and the list below (see BLENNORRHEA, etc.):

urethroblennorrhea	urethrorrhagia	urethrostaxis
urethrocystitis	urethrorrhaphy	urethrostenosis
urethrograph	urethrorrhea	urethrostomy
urethrometer	urethrorrhoea	urethrotome
urethrophyma	urethrospasm	

b *Urethral and*; — in adjectives, as in **u·re'thro·bulb'ar,** urethral and bulbar.
urethrogenital, urethropenile, urethroperineal, urethroprostatic, urethrorectal, urethrosexual, urethrovaginal, urethrovesical.

u·re'thro·cele (-thrō·sēl), *n.* [*urethro-* + *-cele*.] *Med.* **a** A pouchlike protrusion of urethral mucous membrane in the female. **b** A thickening of connective tissue around the female urethra.

u·re'thro·gram (-grăm), *n.* [*urethro-* + *-gram*.] *Med. & Physiol.* **a** A tracing from a urethrograph. **b** A radiogram of the urethra.

u·re'thro·plas'ty (ū·rē'thrō·plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*urethro-* + *-plasty*.] *Surg.* An operation for the repair of an injury or a defect in the walls of the urethra. — **u·re'thro·plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *adj.*

u·re'thro·scope (-skōp), *n.* [*urethro-* + *-scope*.] *Med.* An instrument for viewing the interior of the urethra.

u're·thros'co·py (ū'rē·thrŏs'kō·pĭ), *n.* *Med.* Examination of the urethra by means of a urethroscope. — **u·re'thro·scop'ic** (ū·rē'thrō·skŏp'ĭk), -**scop'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

u're·throt'o·my (ū'rē·thrŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*urethro-* + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* Any cutting into the urethra, esp. for the relief of stricture. — **u·re'thro·tom'ic** (ū·rē'thrō·tŏm'ĭk), *adj.*

u·reth'yl·an (ū·rĕth'ĭ·lăn), *n.* Also -**ane** (-lān). [*urea* + *ethyl* + *-an*(*e*).] *Chem.* A white crystalline compound, NH_2COOCH_3; methyl carbamate.

u·ret'ic (ū·rĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [LL. *ureticus*, fr. Gr. *ourētikos*. See URINE.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to the urine; diuretic; urinary; as, *uretic* medicine. — *n.* An agent or remedy affecting the flow of urine.

u·re'yl·ene (ū·rē'ĭ·lēn), *n.* [*ure-* + *-ylene*.] *Chem.* The bivalent radical -NHCONH-, from urea.

urf (ûrf), *n.* A stunted person, esp. a child. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

ur'fir'nis (ûr'fĭr'nĭs), *n.* [G., fr. *ur-* (see 2d UR-) + *firnis* varnish.] *Classical Archaeol.* A lustrous paint, varying from black to red, found on some types of prehistoric Greek pottery.

Ur·gan'da (ûr·găn'dȧ), *n.* In the original romance of *Amadis of Gaul*, a fairy. In the Spanish romances relating to the descendants of Amadis she is an enchantress.

urge (ûrj), *v.*; URGED (ûrjd); URG'ING (ûr'jĭng). [L. *urgere*. See WREAK.] *Transitive:* **1.** To present in an earnest or pressing manner; to press upon attention; to insist upon; to plead or allege, as in argument or justification; to advocate or demand with importunity; as, to *urge* an argument; to *urge* a petition; to *urge* the necessity of a case.
2. To force onward; to press or push forward; impel; prosecute energetically, as an enterprise.

The peasants *urge* their harvest. *Cowper.*

3. To press the mind or will of; to ply with motives, arguments, persuasion, or importunity; to solicit or entreat earnesty; as, to *urge* one to go or stay; to *urge* one to consent.
4. To influence constrainingly; to bear on so as to actuate or spur; as, to *urge* one's conscience, patience, will.
5. To provoke; to exasperate. *Now Dial.*

Urge not my father's anger. *Shak.*

6. To force or impel in an indicated direction, esp. onward; to drive.

The blue waves sport around the stern they *urge*. *Byron.*

7. To excite or augment; stimulate; intensify; as, to *urge* a fire, heat, wrath.
8. To ply hard, as a scourge or oars.
9. To press hard upon; to follow closely; hasten; as, to *urge* one's course, pace, way.
10. To cause to accelerate in pace or speed; — often with *on* or *forward*; as, to *urge* on one's horse.
11. To treat with intense heat, as tin. *Obs.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To declare, advance, or press earnestly, a statement, argument, charge, or the like.
2. To press on or forward; hasten; — usually with *on*, *upward*, etc.
3. To exercise influence so as to incite, constrain, or stimulate.

The combat *urges*, and my soul's on fire. *Pope.*

Syn. — Animate, incite, instigate, stimulate. Cf. MOVE.
Ant. — Restrain, hinder, deter, dissuade.

urge (ûrj), *n.* Act of urging; a force or impulse that urges; esp., a continuing impulse or tendency towards some activity or goal; as, the travel *urge*; an *urge* to express oneself.

urge'ful (ûrj'fŏol; -fĭ), *adj.* Urgent. *Obs.*

ur'gence (ûr'jĕns), *n.* [F.] Urgency.

ur'gen·cy (ûr'jĕn·sĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *urgence*. See URGENT.]
1. Quality or state of being urgent; insistence; pressure, as of necessity; as, the *urgency* of a petitioner, or of a need.
2. An urgent stress, as of wind or need.
3. Force or impulse that impels or constrains; an urge.
4. An importunity or entreaty.

ur'gent (ûr'jĕnt), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *urgens*, *-entis*, pres. part. of *urgere*. See URGE.] **1.** Urging; pressing; plying with importunity; calling for immediate attention; instantly important; as, an *urgent* appeal. "The *urgent* hour." *Shak.*
2. Impelling onward.

Borne by the mastery of its *urgent* wings. *R. Bridges.*

3. Impelling or constraining; as, *urgent* affections.
4. Solicitous; importunate; as, *urgent* suitors.
5. *Obs.* **a** Oppressive. **b** Passing quickly.

Syn. — Exigent, critical; importunate.
Ant. — Unimportant, trivial; casual.

urg'er (ûr'jĕr), *n.* One who or that which urges.

Ur·gin'e·a (ûr·jĭn'ē·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. name of an Arab tribe, *Ben Urgin*, in Algeria, near Bône, where it was first found.] *Bot.* A genus of bulbous herbs (family Liliaceae) related to *Scilla*, but with a deciduous perianth and 3-angled capsule. They are natives of the Old World, esp. of the Mediterranean region. *U. scilla* is the chief squill of medicine. See SQUILL, 2 a. *Urginea* of the British Pharmacopoeia is the younger bulbs of *U. indica*. Its action and uses are the same as those of squill.

urg'ing (ûr'jĭng), *adj.* That urges. — **urg'ing·ly**, *adv.*

Ur·go'ni·an (ûr·gō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* [F. *urgonien*, named from a place near the Jura.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the middle division of the European Lower Cretaceous. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Ur·go'ni·an,** *n.*

‖**Ur'grund'** (ōōr'grōōnt'), *n.* [G. See 2d UR-.] Original ground; primal cause; ultimate cosmic principle.

-urgy. [See DEMIURGE.] A combining form, Greek *-ourgia*, from *-ourgos*, worker, denoting a *technical art of working a* (specified) *product*, as in:

acidurgy	halurgy	siderurgy
crystallurgy	metallurgy	zymurgy

ur'heen' (ōōr'hēn'), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *ēr*[4] *-hsien*[2], lit., two strings.] *Music.* The Chinese fiddle. It consists of two strings (usually of silk) tuned a fifth apart and stretched across a small mallet-shaped hollow block and fastened at the other end to tuning pegs set in a long stick.

-u'ri-a (-ū'rĭ-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *-ouria*, fr. *ouron* urine.] A combining form meaning *a condition of the urine*, esp. implying *an abnormal* or *diseased condition caused by the presence of a* (specified) *substance* as in:

acetonuria	glucosuria	indicanuria
albuminuria	glycosuria	melanuria
azoturia	hematinuria	nycturia
bacilluria	hematocyturia	phosphaturia
bilirubinuria	hemoglobinuria	polyuria
blennuria	hyperglycosuria	pyuria
creatinuria	hypoazoturia	spermaturia

U-ri'ah (ū-rī'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Ūrīyāh.*] **1.** Literally, flame of Jehovah, or my light is Jehovah; — masculine proper name. **2.** *Bib.* A Hittite captain in the army of Israel who was at David's orders so exposed in battle as to be killed in order to give David Uriah's wife, Bath-sheba.

u'ri-al (ōō'rĭ-ăl), *n.* [Panjabi *hurēāl.*] A wild sheep (*Ovis vignei*) of northern India. It is reddish brown, with a white neck and a dark beard from the chin to the chest.

U'ri-an (ū'rĭ-ăn), *n.* Masculine proper name.

U'ri-an, Sir (ū'rĭ-ăn). [G. *Urian.*] A name formerly applied to one who was unknown or whose name it was thought improper to mention, and hence sometimes to the Devil.

u'ric (ū'rĭk; 242), *adj.* [Gr. *ouron* urine; cf. F. *urique.* See URINE.] Of or pertaining to urine; obtained from urine.

-u'ric. *Chem.* The adjective *uric* used as a suffix in naming certain acids *related to uric acid* or *urea*, or *occurring in urine;* as in allantu*ric*, hipp*uric*.

uric acid. *Chem.* A white, odorless and tasteless, nearly insoluble diacid, $C_5H_4N_4O_3$, present in small quantity in the urine of man and most mammals, and abundantly (in the form of urates) in the urine of birds, reptiles, and invertebrates, constituting their chief nitrogenous excretion; 2,6,8-trihydroxy-purine. Traces of it are also found in the various organs of the body, and it is a common constituent, either as the free acid or as a urate, of urinary or renal calculi and of the so-called gouty concretions. From acid urine, uric acid is frequently deposited, on standing in a cool place, in the form of a reddish-yellow sediment, nearly always crystalline. When heated, uric acid decomposes into urea, ammonia, carbon dioxide, etc. It can be prepared artificially in several ways. — **u'ric–ac'id,** *adj.*

u'ric–ac'id di-ath'e-sis. *Med.* The morbid condition characterized by excess of uric acid or urates in the blood, or tendency to urate deposits, as in gout.

u'ric-ac'i-de'mi-a, -dae'mi-a (ū'rĭk-ăs'ĭ-dē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *uric acid* + *-emia.*] The presence of uric acid in the blood, esp. in excess.

u'ric-ac'i-du'ri-a (-dū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *uric acid* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Excess or concentration of uric acid in the urine.

u'ri-co- (ū'rĭ-kō-), **uric-.** A combining form for *uric*, denoting *uric acid*, as in **u'ri-col'y-sis, u'ri-co-lyt'ic.** See -LYSIS, -LYTIC.

u'ri-dro'sis (ū'rĭ-drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 3d *ur-* + Gr. *hidrōsis* to sweat.] *Med.* Morbid excretion of constituents of the urine in the sweat.

U'ri-el (ū'rĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Ūrīēl.*] **1.** *Bib.* Literally, flame of God, or my light is God; — masculine proper name. **2.** In Semitic angelology, one of the archangels. In the second book of Esdras he is represented as sent by God to answer the questions of Esdras. Milton makes him "regent of the sun."

-urient. [L. *-uriens, -entis.*] A suffix, in adjectives from verbs, meaning *desirous*, as in part*urient*.

U'rim (ū'rĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *ūrīm*, of uncert. origin.] *Bib.* Certain objects mentioned in the Old Testament (*Ex.* xxviii. 30; 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 6; *Deut.* xxxiii. 8; *Ezra* ii. 63, etc.), usually in connection with the *Thummim*, as being used as mediums for the revelation of the will of God to his people or as being placed in the breastplate by the high priest on certain occasions. The nature of the Urim and Thummim and their original use are conjectural; and their use is not mentioned in the historical narratives after David's time. Perhaps the more widely accepted view is that they were originally forms of lots used for obtaining oracular answers.

U'rim and Thum'mim (thŭm'ĭm). *Mormon Ch.* Sacred instruments alleged to have been found by Joseph Smith with the engraved plates containing the *Book of Mormon* record and to have been used by him in the work of translation. In the *Book of Mormon* they are described as "two stones in silver bows," and called *interpreters.*

u'ri-nal (ū'rĭ-năl), *n.* [ME. *urynal(e), orynal*, fr. OF. *urinal, orinal*, fr. LL. *urinal*, fr. *urinalis*, adj., fr. *urina* urine.] **1.** A vessel for holding urine; esp., formerly, a bottle or tube for holding urine for inspection. **2.** A building or enclosure for urinating purposes. **3.** A convenience worn by one incontinent of urine.

u'ri-nal-ist, *n.* One who diagnoses diseases from examination of urine.

u'ri-nal'y-sis (ū'rĭ-năl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See URINO-; ANALYSIS.] Chemical analysis of the urine.

u'ri-nant (ū'rĭ-nănt), *adj.* [L. *urinans, -antis*, pres. part. of *urinari* to plunge under water, to dive.] *Her.* Depicted palewise with the head in base; — said of a fish. Cf. HAURIENT.

u'ri-nar'i-um (ū'rĭ-nâr'ĭ-ŭm; 79), *n.* [ML. *urinarium.*] *Agric.* A reservoir for urine, etc., for manure.

u'ri-nar'y (ū'rĭ-nĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -nēr-ĭ), *adj.* [L. *urina* urine; cf. F. *urinaire.*] **1.** Pertaining to, occurring in, or designating, the organs for the excretion and removal of urine. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or for, urine. **3.** Excreted as or in urine.

u'ri-nar'y, *n.; pl.* -IES (-Iz). A urinal (sense 2).

urinary bladder. *Anat.* A distensible membranous sac in many vertebrates, serving for the temporary retention of the urine. In man it is situated in the pelvis in front of the rectum, and receives the urine from the two ureters, discharging it at intervals into the urethra through an orifice closed by a sphincter. It is lined with transitional hypoblastic epithelium, and develops from the proximal part of the allantois of the embryo. In the lowest mammals, and in birds, reptiles, and amphibians, the ureters and the bladder open separately into the cloaca. In fishes, if present, it is not homologous with that of the higher vertebrates, but is a dilatation of a ureter or of the united ureters.

urinary calculus. *Med.* A concretion composed of some one or more constituents of the urine, occurring in any portion of the urinary passages or in the pelvis of the kidney.

urinary fever. *Med.* Urethral fever.

urinary pigments. *Biochem.* Certain colored substances, *urochrome, urobilin, uroerythrin*, etc., present in the urine together with *indican*, a colorless substance which by oxidation is convertible into colored substances.

urinary tract. *Anat.* The tract conducting urine; collectively, the renal tubules and pelvis of the kidney, the ureters, the bladder, and the urethra.

u'ri-nate (ū'rĭ-nāt), *v. i.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [ML. *urinare.*] To discharge urine; to make water. — *v. t.* To wet with, or pass as, urine. — **u'ri-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

u'ri-na'tive (-nā'tĭv; -nȧ-tĭv), *adj.* Provoking the flow of urine; uretic.

u'ri-na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *urinari* to plunge under water, to dive.] One who dives under water for something, as pearls; a diver. *Rare.*

u'rine (ū'rĭn), *n.* [ME. *urine*, fr. OF. *urine*, fr. L. *urina;* akin to L. *urinari* to plunge under water, to dive, Gr. *ouron* urine, Skr. *vār* water, ON. *ūr* drizzling rain, AS. *wær* the sea. Cf. UREA, URETER, URETHRA, URIC.] *Physiol.* In mammals, a fluid excretion from the kidneys; in birds and reptiles, a solid or semisolid excretion. In man, the urine is a clear, transparent fluid of an amber color and peculiar odor, with an average density of 1.02. The average amount excreted in 24 hours is from 35 to 50 ounces (about 1,000–1,500 cubic centimeters). Chemically, the urine is mainly an aqueous solution of urea, creatinine, and uric acid, together with some hippuric acid, inorganic salts (sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, chloride, phosphate, and sulphate ions), and peculiar pigments. It usually has an acid reaction. Normally, it contains about 960 parts of water to 40 parts of solid matter, and the daily average excretion is 35 grams (540 grains) of urea, 1 to 2 grams (15 to 30 grains) of creatinine, 0.75 gram (11 grains) of uric acid, and 16.5 grams (260 grains) of salt. Abnormally, it may contain sugar as in diabetes, albumin as in Bright's disease, bile pigments as in jaundice, blood in diseases or injuries of the kidneys or urinary passages, or abnormal quantities of some one or more of the normal constituents.

u'rine, *v. i. & t.* [Cf. F. *uriner.*] To urinate. *Now Rare.*

urini-. A combining form from Latin *urina*, urine, as in **u'ri-nif'er-ous, u'ri-nip'a-rous.** See -FEROUS, -PAROUS.

u'ri-no- (ū'rĭ-nō-), **urin-.** A combining form from Latin *urina*, urine, equivalent to 1st URO-, as in:

urinocryoscopy	urinologist	urinoscopic
urinogenital	urinology	urinoscopist
urinogenitary	urinomancy	urinoscopy

u'ri-no-gen'i-tal ridge (-jĕn'ĭ-tăl). *Embryol.* A pair of ridges out of which the urinogenital organs are developed.

urinogenital sinus. *Zool. & Embryol.* A pouch or cavity communicating with the exterior, or with the cloaca (of which it may be a part), and receiving the urinary and genital canals.

u'ri-nog'e-nous (ū'rĭ-nŏj'ē-nŭs), *adj.* [*urino-* + *-genous.*] Originating in urine.

u'ri-nom'e-ter (-nŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*urino-* + *-meter.*] A small hydrometer for determining the specific gravity of urine. — **u'ri-no-met'ric** (-nō-mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* — **u'ri-nom'e-try** (-nŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.*

u'ri-nose (ū'rĭ-nōs), *adj.* Urinous.

u'ri-nous (ū'rĭ-nŭs), *adj.* [NL. *urinosus.* See URINE.] Of, pertaining to, like, or having the qualities or odor of, urine; containing urine. — **u'ri-nous-ness,** *n.*

u'rite (ū'rĭt), *n.* [Gr. *oura* tail.] *Zool.* One of the segments of the abdomen or postabdomen of arthropods.

U'ri-zen (ū'rĭ-zĕn), *n.* In several of William Blake's poems, a figure representing intellect and order, esp. as the originator of codes and social systems, regarded, however, as antagonistic to the ideal, or "eternal" ethic.

urled (ûrld), *adj.* Stunted; pinched with cold. *N. of Eng.*

url'ing (ûr'lĭng), *n.* A stunted creature. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

ur'luch (ōōr'lŭk), *adj.* Dull, as weather; also, stupid. *Scot.*

ur'man' (ōōr-män'), *n.* [Russ., fr. Tatar *ūrmān* forest.] In northern Siberia, any large tract of swampy coniferous forest.

‖**Ur'mensch'** (ōōr'mĕnsh'), *n.* [G.] Primitive man.

urn (ûrn), *n.* [ME. *urne*, fr. L. *urna;* akin to L. *urceus* pitcher, ewer, Gr. *hyrchē* a jar; perh. of Phoenician origin.] **1.** A vessel of various forms, usually a vase furnished with a foot or pedestal, employed for different purposes, as for holding liquids, for ornamental uses, now esp. for preserving the ashes of the dead after cremation, and anciently for holding lots to be drawn. **2.** Figuratively, any place of burial; the grave. **3.** Something resembling or suggesting an urn (sense 1) in form, function, use, or the like, as: **a** A spring, fountain, or watercourse, considered as the source of a flow of liquid. **b** A sculptured urn-shaped ornament or decoration. **4.** A closed vessel, commonly with a heating device and a spigot, used in making and serving hot beverages, as tea and coffee. **5.** *Bot.* In mosses, the theca, or capsule. **6.** *Mining.* A water cistern for a stamp mill. **7.** *Rom. Antiq.* = URNA, 2. See MEASURE, *Table.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:
urn-buried, urn-cornered, urn-enclosing, *adj.*, **urnmaker, urn-topped.**

urn, *v. t.* To enclose in or as in an urn; to inurn; to bury. *R.*

urn, *v. t. & i.* To cause or feel pain. *Scot.*

urn (ûrn), *v. i.* [AS. *iernan.* See RUN.] To run. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

ur'na (ûr'nȧ), *n.* [L.] **1.** An urn. *Obs.* **2.** *pl.* -AE. *Rom. Antiq.* See MEASURE, *Table.*

urn'al (ûr'năl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like, an urn or urns, esp. as used for sepulchers.

urn burial. **1.** *Archaeol.* Burial in which a pottery vessel is used as a grave repository for the ashes and bones of the corpse. **2.** [*caps.*] Familiar subtitle of a book, *Hydriotaphia or Urn Burial*, by Sir Thomas Browne, published in 1658, inspired by the discovery of sepulchral urns at Norfolk, England, and famed for its elevated style and the author's profound reflections on life.

urn field. *Archaeol.* An ancient kind of cemetery, common in the late Bronze Age, where cremation was practiced and the ashes of the dead deposited in urns.

urn'flow'er (ûrn'flou'ĕr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Urceolina.*

urn'ful (ûrn'fŏōl; -fĭ'l), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fŏōlz; -fĭ'lz). As much as an urn will hold; enough to fill an urn.

ur'ning (ōōr'nĭng), *n.* [G.] *Med.* A male homosexual. — **ur'ning-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

urn moss. **a** A true moss; — so called in allusion to the urn-shaped thecae. **b** Specif., any moss of the genus *Physcomitrium*, esp. *P. turbinatum.*

urn schemata. *Statistics.* The representation of frequency distributions by means of withdrawals of different-colored balls from one or more vessels or urns containing the balls in various numbers and proportions.

urn'–shaped' (ûrn'shāpt'), *adj.* Shaped like an urn; as, the *urn-shaped* capsules of some mosses.

U'ro (ōō'rō), *n.* An Indian of a tribe of primitive culture, dwelling in western Bolivia. They are generally recognized as constituting a distinct linguistic stock — the *Uraus* — but by some philologists their language is classified, together with the extinct Puquina, as a branch of Arawakan. Cf. ARAWAKAN, PUQUINA. — **U'ran** (-răn), *adj. & n.*

u'ro- (ū'rō-), **ur-.** *Chem. & Med.* A combining form, Greek *ouro-, our-*, from *ouron*, denoting: **a** *Urine*, as in *urology, uranalysis.* **b** *Urinary tract*, as in *urogram.* **c** *Urination*, as in *urolagnia.* For words below, see the word or element with which *uro-* is combined.

uroacidimeter	uromantist	uroptysis
uroazotometer	uronephrosis	urorrhagia
urocystitis	urophanic	urorrhea
urodialysis	urophanous	urosaccharometry
uromancy	urophthisis	uroschesis
uromantia	uroplania	

u'ro-, ur-. *Zool.* A combining form, Greek *ouro-, our-*, from *oura*, meaning *tail*, as in urohyal, urite.

u'ro-bi'lin (ū'rō-bĭ'lĭn; -bĭl'ĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *bile* + *-in.*] *Biochem.* A yellow pigment in urine that has been exposed to light and air, formed from a colorless antecedent, urobilinogen. Cf. HYDROBILIRUBIN. It is held to be a mixture of pigments identical with stercobilin found in feces.

u'ro-bil'i-ne'mi-a, -nae'mi-a (-bĭl'ĭ-nē'mĭ-ȧ; -bĭ'lĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. *urobilin* + *-emia.*] *Med.* The presence of urobilin in the circulating blood.

u'ro-bi-lin'o-gen (-bĭ-lĭn'ō-jĕn), *n. Biochem.* A chromogen found in urine that gives rise to urobilin on oxidation. Cf. HYDROBILIRUBIN.

u'ro-bi-lin'o-ge-nu'ri-a (-jē-nū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See -URIA.] *Med.* The presence of urobilinogen in the urine, esp. in excess.

u'ro-bil'i-nu'ri-a (ū'rō-bĭl'ĭ-nū'rĭ-ȧ; -bĭ'lĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. *urobilin* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence of urobilin in the urine, esp. in excess.

u'ro-can'ic ac'id (-kăn'ĭk). [See 1st URO-; CANINE.] *Biochem.* An acid, $C_5H_4N_4O_3$, obtained from the urine of the dog or from the digestion of casein; 4-imidazole-acrylic acid.

u'ro-cele (ū'rō-sēl), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* A swelling of the scrotum due to extravasation of urine into it.

U'ro-cer'a-ta (ū'rō-sĕr'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. 2d *uro-* + Gr. *keras, -atos*, horn.] *Zool.* The Siricoidea. See HORNTAIL.

u'ro-chlo-ral'ic (-klō-răl'ĭk), *adj.* [1st *uro-* + *chloral* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Designating a white crystalline acid, $C_8H_{11}Cl_3O_7$, found in the urine after administering chloral hydrate.

u'ro-chord (ū'rō-kôrd), *n.* [2d *uro-* + *chord.*] **1.** *Zool.* The notochord of larval ascidians and of certain adult tunicates; — so called because chiefly confined to the caudal region. **2.** One of the Urochorda.

U'ro-chor'da (-kôr'dȧ), *n. pl.* Also **U'ro-chor-da'ta** (-kôr-dā'tȧ). [NL. See UROCHORD.] *Zool.* A subphylum, often considered also a class, of marine animals, the tunicates, which are, esp. from studies of their tadpolelike larvae, regarded as degenerate members of the phylum Chordata (see ASCIDIAN). The group comprises a great variety of forms, both permanently attached (in the adult stage) and free-swimming, some simple, others reproducing by budding as well as by eggs, and forming large colonies. Among the characteristics more important and usually found are: clefts (*stigmata*) in the walls of the pharyngeal region, these walls usually containing blood vessels and serving as gills; the secretion of a thick outer covering (*test*, or *tunic*) for the body, often containing a celluloselike substance (*tunicin*); the reduction of the nervous system to little more than a single dorsally placed ganglion; and a heart which so changes its contractions as to reverse the direction of the blood flow at intervals. The class Urochorda comprises the orders Ascidiacea, Thaliacea, and Larvacea.

u'ro-chor'dal (-dăl; -d'l), *adj.* Pertaining to the Urochorda; having a notochord in the tail region only.

u'ro-chor'date (-dāt), *adj. Zool.* Having a urochord.

u'ro-chrome (ū'rō-krōm), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-chrome.*] *Biochem.* A yellow pigment to which the yellow color of normal urine is principally due. It appears to be closely related to urobilin.

u'ro-chro'mo-gen (-krō'mō-jĕn), *n.* [See UROCHROME; -GEN.] *Med.* A substance which on oxidation forms urochrome. It occurs in the urine in wasting diseases, as pulmonary tuberculosis.

U'ro-cop'tis (ū'rō-kŏp'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *uro-* + Gr. *koptein* to cut.] *Zool.* A large genus of land snails of southern Florida and the West Indies, found only on limestone cliffs and outcrops. It is the type of a family, **U'ro-cop'ti-dae** (-tĭ-dē), of the order Pulmonata.

u'ro-cy-an'o-gen (ū'rō-sī-ăn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *cyano-*, 1 + *-gen.*] *Med.* A blue coloring matter occasionally found in the urine, esp. in cholera patients.

U-roc'y-on (ū-rŏs'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *uro-* + Gr. *kyōn* dog.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the American gray foxes. See FOX, *n.*, 1.

u'ro-cyst (ū'rō-sĭst), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-cyst.*] *Anat.* The urinary bladder. — **u'ro-cys'tic** (-sĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

U'ro-cys'tis (-sĭs'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *uro-* + *-cystis.*] *Bot.* A genus of smuts (family Tilletiaceae) containing many American species. They have compound chlamydospores (spore balls) with the dark central cells fertile and the outer sterile. *U. cepulae* causes onion smut and *U. tritici* the flag smut of wheat.

u'ro-dae'um (-dē'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *uro-* + Gr. *hodaios* on the way, fr. *hodos* way.] *Zool.* The part of the cloaca, esp. of a bird, into which the ureters and genital ducts empty.

U'ro-de'la (-dē'lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. 2d *uro-* + Gr. *dēlos* visible.] *Zool.* The Caudata. — **u'ro-de'lan** (-lăn), **u'ro-dele** (ū'rō-dēl), *adj. & n.* — **u'ro-de'lous** (-dē'lŭs), *adj.*

u'ro-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ; -dĭ'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. 3d *ur-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Painful urination.

---

ur-hien', **urh-heen'.** Vars. of URHEEN.
U'ri (ū'rĭ). *Bib.*
U-ri'a (ū-rī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
U'ri-a, *n.* See GUILLEMOT.
Uriah Heep. See HEEP, URIAH.

U-ri'as (ū-rī'ăs). *Bib.* Var. of URIAH.
u'ri-ce'mi-a, u'ri-cae'mi-a (ū'rĭ-sē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = URICACIDEMIA. — **u'ri-ce'mic, u'ri-cae'mic,** *adj.*

U'ri-ens, *n.* See FATA MORGANA, 1.
U-ri'jah (ū-rī'jȧ). *Bib.*
urin-. = URINO-.
u'ri-ne'mi-a (ū'rĭ-nē'mĭ-ȧ), **u'ri-nae'mi-a,** *n. Med.* = UREMIA.

uriniferous tubules. See KIDNEY.
u'ri-no-ser'u-al, *adj.* = URINOGENITAL.
u'risk (ū'rĭsk). [Gael. *uirisg, ūruisg.*] Var. of URUISG.
U-ri'ya (ōō-rē'yȧ). Var. of URIAH.

ur'lar (ûr'lĕr), *n.* See PIBROCH.
ur'nism, *n.* = URNINGISM.
urn'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
u'ro-ben-zo'ic (ū'rō-bĕn-zō'ĭk), *adj.* [1st *uro-* + *benzoic.*] *Biochem.* = HIPPURIC.

U'ro-cer'i-dae (-sĕr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of SIRICIDAE. See HORNTAIL. — **u'ro-cer'id** (ū'rō-sĕr'ĭd), *n. & adj.*
u'rochs (ū'rŏks). † AUROCHS.
u'ro-cord. Var. of UROCHORD.

u'roe·de'ma (ū′rē·dē′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *uro-* + *edema.*] *Med.* Swelling caused by extravasation of urine into the tissues.

u'ro·e·ryth'rin (ū′rō·ē·rĭth′rĭn; -ē·rĭth′-), *n.* [See 1st URO- ; ERYTHRIN.] *Biochem.* A pink or reddish pigment found in the urine under many pathological conditions, and also frequently in normal urine in very small quantity; — called also *purpurin.* The red color of urinary sediments is due to this pigment.

u'ro·fus'co·hem'a·tin, -haem'a·tin (ū′rō·fŭs′kō·hĕm′ȧ·tĭn; -hē′mȧ·tĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + L. *fuscus* dark + Gr. *haima, haimatos,* blood.] *Med.* A brownish-red pigment found in the urine in some diseases.

u'ro·gas'ter (ū′rō·găs′tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *uro-* + *-gaster.*] **1.** *Anat. & Embryol.* The urinary tract, esp. that of the embryo, including the allantoic cavity.

2. *Zool.* The posterior division of the gastric region of a crustacean, as a crab.

— **u'ro·gas'tric** (-găs′trĭk), *adj.*

u'ro·gen'ic (ū′rō·jĕn′ĭk), *adj. Physiol. & Med.* Urogenous.

u'ro·gen'i·tal (-jĕn′ĭ·tŭl; -t′l), *adj.* Also **u'ro·gen'i·tar'y** (-tĕr′ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ). *Anat. & Zool.* Pert. to or designating the organs or functions of excretion (production or removal of urine) and reproduction.

urogenital trigone. A double layer of pelvic fascia between the ischiopubic rami, supporting the prostate in the male and traversed by the vagina in the female. In both it gives passage to the membranous part of the urethra, and encloses the urethral sphincter muscle.

u·rog'e·nous (ū·rŏj′ē·nŭs), *adj.* [1st *uro-* + *-genous.*] *Physiol. & Med.* **a** Producing urine. **b** Derived from urine.

u·ro·glau'cin (ū′rō·glô′sĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + L. *glaucus* bright.] *Biochem.* Indigo blue; — from its occurrence in urine under certain circumstances.

U'ro·gle'na (ū′rō·glē′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *uro-* + Gr. *glēnē* socket, cavity.] *Zool.* A genus of flagellate protozoans in which many individuals are united in spherical, gelatinous, free-swimming colonies. Some species are said to cause a bad odor and taste in lake waters.

u'ro·gram (ū′rō·grăm), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-gram.*] *Med.* An X-ray photograph of any part of the urinary tract.

u·rog'ra·phy (ū·rŏg′rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-graphy.*] *Med.* X-ray photography of the urinary tract. See PYELOGRAM.

u'ro·hem'a·tin, u'ro·haem'a·tin (ū′rō·hĕm′ȧ·tĭn; -hē′mȧ-), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *hematin.*] *Biochem.* A red pigment in urine.

u'ro·hy'al (-hī′ăl), *adj.* [2d *uro-* + *hyoid* + *-al.*] *Zool.* **a** In fishes, designating, or pert. to, a median posterior bony element of the hyoid arch attached between the hypohyals. The term has also been applied to the basibranchials. **b** In birds, designating, or pert. to, a median posterior process (or a separate piece) extending backward from the basihyal. It is a basibranchial element. — *n.* A urohyal element.

u'ro·lag'ni·a (-lăg′nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *uro-* + *-lagnia.*] Sex excitement associated with urination.

u'ro·leu'cic (ū′rō·lū′sĭk), *or* **u'ro·leu·cin'ic** (-lū·sĭn′ĭk), **ac'id.** [G. *uroleucinsäure,* fr. Gr. *ouron* urine + *leukos* white.] *Biochem.* A crystalline acid, $C_5H_{10}O_5$, found in certain abnormal urine.

u'ro·lith (ū′rō·lĭth), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-lith.*] *Med.* A urinary calculus. — **u'ro·lith'ic** (-lĭth′ĭk), *adj.*

u'ro·li·thi'a·sis (-lĭ·thī′ȧ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *uro-* + *lithiasis.*] *Med.* The condition characterized by the formation or presence of calculi in any part of the urinary tract.

u'ro·li·thol'o·gy (-lĭ·thŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *lithology,* 2.] *Med.* The science treating of urinary calculi.

u·rol'o·gist (ū·rŏl′ō·jĭst), *n. Med.* One who practices, or is skilled in, urology.

u·rol'o·gy (ū·rŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-logy.*] Medical science relating to the urine or urinary organs; specif., to diseases of the urinogenital organs. — **u'ro·log'ic** (ū′rō·lŏj′ĭk), **u'ro·log'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

u'ro·lu'te·in (ū′rō·lū′tē·ĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *lutein.*] *Biochem.* A yellowish pigment occasionally found in the urine.

u'ro·mel'a·nin (ū′rō·mĕl′ȧ·nĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *melanin.*] *Biochem.* Any of various black pigments found in the urine in certain diseased conditions.

u·rom'e·lus (ū·rŏm′ē·lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *uro-* + Gr. *melos* limb.] *Terat.* A monster in which the lower limbs are more or less united, with but one foot.

u'ro·mere (ū′rō·mēr), *n.* [2d *uro-* + *-mere.*] *Zool.* An abdominal segment of an arthropod. — **u'ro·mer'ic** (-mĕr′ĭk), *adj.*

U'ro·my'ces (-mī′sēz), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *uro-* + *-myces.*] *Bot.* A very large genus of rusts (family Pucciniaceae) having one-celled teliospores, sometimes separated into four genera (*Klebahnia, Nigredo, Pucciniola,* and *Teleutospora*). The common bean rust is caused by *U. appendiculatus;* the carnation rust by *U. caryophyllinus.*

U'ro·my·cla'di·um (-mī·klā′dĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Uromyces* + Gr. *klados* a shoot.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly Australian rusts (family Pucciniaceae) with the teliospores clustered at the top of a stalk and generally accompanied by a colorless cyst. It includes species, esp. *U. tepperianum,* seriously destructive to wattles, or acacias, in Australia.

u·ron'ic (-ū·rŏn′ĭk). *Chem.* A combining form from Greek *ouron,* urine, used in naming certain aldehyde acids derived from sugars, as in glu*curonic.* — **u·ron'ic** (ū·rŏn′ĭk), *adj.*

u'ro·pa·ta'gi·um (ū′rō·pȧ·tā′jĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *uro-* + *patagium.*] *Zool.* **a** The interfemoral membrane of a bat. **b** One of two plates bounding the sides of the anus in insects.

U'ro·pel'ti·dae (ū′rō·pĕl′tĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. 2d *uro-* + Gr. *peltē* shield + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of burrowing snakes of Ceylon and southern India having a short round body and a short truncated tail, ending in a peculiar shield. *Uropeltis* and *Rhinophis* are the best-known genera.

u'ro·phe'in, u'ro·phae'in (ū′rō·fē′ĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + Gr. *phaios* gray, dun.] *Biochem.* A pigment present in urine, said to cause its peculiar odor.

U'ro·phlyc'tis (-flĭk′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *uro-* + Gr. *phlyktis* vesicle.] *Bot.* A genus of pond-scum parasites. *U. alfalfa* causes the crown wart of alfalfa. See CHYTRIDIALES.

u'ro·pod (ū′rō·pŏd), *n.* [2d *uro-* + *-pod.*] *Zool.* Any of the abdominal appendages of a crustacean or other arthropod, esp. one of the posterior ones when larger than the rest or different in structure, as in the lobster, where they form part of the tail fin. — **u·rop'o·dal** (ū·rŏp′ō·dăl), *adj.* — **u·rop'o·dous** (-dŭs), *adj.*

u'ro·poi·e'sis (-poi·ē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *uro-* + *-poiesis.*] The production or secretion of urine. — **u'ro·poi·et'ic** (-poi·ĕt′ĭk), **u'ro·po·et'ic** (-pō·ĕt′ĭk), *adj.*

u'ro·por'phy·rin (-pôr′fĭ·rĭn: *see* PORPHYRIN), *n.* [See 1st URO- .] *Biochem.* A porphyrin found in urine. Turacin is held to be its copper salt.

u·rop'sile (ū·rŏp′sĭl; -sīl), *n.* [2d *uro-* + Gr. *psilos* bare, smooth.] *Zool.* A shrewlike mole (*Uropsilus soricipes*) of Tibet, allied to the desman, and the only species of its genus. **U'rop·si'lus** (ū′rŏp·sī′lŭs).

U'ro·py'gi (ū′rō·pī′jĭ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. 2d *uro-* + Gr. *pygē* rump.] *Zool.* A division of Pedipalpida including those with a tail, as the whip scorpions.

u'ro·pyg'i·al (-pĭj′ĭ·ăl), *adj.* [See UROPYGIUM.] *Zool.* Of or pert. to the uropygium. — **u'ro·pyg'i·al,** *n.*

uropygial gland. *Zool.* A large gland opening on the back at the base of the tail feathers in most birds, secreting an oily fluid which the bird uses in preening its feathers. It is especially developed in waterfowl, its oil helping to make the plumage shed water.

u'ro·pyg'i·um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ouropygion,* for *orrhopygion,* fr. *orrhos* the end of the os sacrum + *pygē* rump.] *Zool.* The fleshy and bony prominence at the posterior extremity of a bird's body, which supports the tail feathers. It contains the free caudal vertebrae and the pygostyle.

u'ro·py·lor'ic (ū′rō·pĭ·lŏr′ĭk; -pĭ·lōr′ĭk), *adj.* [2d *uro-* + *pyloric.*] *Zool.* Designating, or pert. to, a posterior division of the stomach in certain crustaceans.

u'ro·ro'se·in (-rō′zē·ĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + L. *roseus* rosy + *-in.*] A red pigment formed by the addition of mineral acids to certain abnormal kinds of urine.

u'ro·ru'bin (-rōō′bĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *rubin.*] *Biochem.* A red pigment found in urine.

u'ro·sa'cral (ū′rō·sā′krăl), *adj.* [2d *uro-* + *sacral.*] *Zool. & Anat.* Pertaining to the caudal and sacral parts of the vertebral column; designating anterior caudal vertebrae of birds, consolidated with the true sacral vertebrae and pelvic bones.

u·ros'co·py (ū·rŏs′kō·pĭ), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-scopy;* cf. F. *uroscopie.*] **1.** The diagnosis of diseases by inspection of urine.

2. Examination or analysis of the urine, as for the purpose of medical diagnosis.

— **u'ro·scop'ic** (ū′rō·skŏp′ĭk), *adj.* — **u·ros'co·pist** (ū·rŏs′kō·pĭst; ū′rō·skō′pĭst), *n.*

u'ro·sep'sis (ū′rō·sĕp′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *uro-* + *sepsis.*] *Med.* Septic condition due to absorption of infected urine extravasated into and decomposing in the tissues, or to pyogenic infection of the urinary organs. — **u'ro·sep'tic** (-tĭk), *adj.*

u·ro'sis (ū·rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *uro-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Any disease of the urinary organs.

u'ro·some (ū′rō·sōm), *n.* [2d *uro-* + 2d *-some.*] **a** The tail region of a fish; that part of the body behind the vent. **b** The abdomen or postabdomen of an arthropod. — **u'ro·so·mat'ic** (-sō·măt′ĭk), *adj. All Rare.*

u'ro·so'mite (-sō′mīt), *n.* [2d *uro-* + *somite.*] A uromere. — **u'ro·so·mit'ic** (-sō·mĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

U'ro·ste'a·lith (ū′rō·stē′ȧ·lĭth), *n.* [1st *uro-* + Gr. *stear* fat + *-lith.*] *Biochem.* A peculiar fatty substance occasionally found in urinary calculi.

u'ro·stege (ū′rō·stēj), *n.* [2d *uro-* + Gr. *stegē* roof.] *Zool.* One of the plates on the under side of the tail of a serpent. — **u·ros'te·gal** (ū·rŏs′tē·găl), *adj. & n.*

u·ros'te·gite (ū·rŏs′tē·jīt), *n. Zool.* A urostege.

u·ros'te·on (ū·rŏs′tē·ŏn), *n.; pl.* L. -TEA (-ȧ), E. -TEONS (-ŏnz). [NL., fr. 2d *uro-* + Gr. *osteon* a bone.] *Zool.* A median ossification, at the back of the lophosteon in the sternum of some birds.

u'ro·ster'nite (ū′rō·stûr′nĭt), *n.* [2d *uro-* + *sternum.*] *Zool.* The sternite of a uromere.

u'ro·sthene (ū′rō·sthēn), *n. Zool.* Any urosthenic animal.

u'ro·sthen'ic (-sthĕn′ĭk), *adj.* [2d *uro-* + *sthenic.*] *Zool.* Having the posterior or caudal region much developed for locomotion.

u'ro·style (ū′rō·stīl), *n.* [2d *uro-* + *-style.*] *Zool.* **a** A long, rodlike, unsegmented bone, representing a number of fused vertebrae, which forms the posterior part of the vertebral column of frogs and toads. **b** The hypural bone of a fish, or a similar bone formed by the fusion of two or more caudal vertebrae at the end of the tail in certain extinct turtles. — **u'ro·sty'lar** (-stī′lĕr), *adj.*

u'ro·tox'ic (-tŏk′sĭk), *adj.* [1st *uro-* + *toxic.*] *Physiol.* Of or relating to the toxicity of the urine.

urotoxic coefficient. *Physiol.* The number of urotoxies per kilogram of body weight, formed in 24 hours.

u'ro·tox·ic'i·ty (ū′rō·tŏks·ĭs′ĭ·tĭ), *n. Physiol.* The toxicity of urine.

urotoxic unit. *Physiol.* A urotoxy.

u'ro·tox'in (ū′rō·tŏk′sĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *toxin.*] *Med.* A supposed poisonous principle of urine; also, any toxic substance in urine.

u'ro·tox'y (ū′rō·tŏk′sĭ), *n.; pl.* -TOXIES (-sĭz). *Physiol.* The number of urine required to kill an animal weighing one kilogram; — used as a unit in expressing the toxicity of urine. According to Bouchard 30–60 cubic centimeters of normal human urine injected into the veins of a rabbit weighing one kilogram will kill it.

-urous. A combining form, Greek *-ouros,* from *oura,* tail, meaning *-tailed,* as in brachy*urous,* oxy*urous,* xiphi*urous.* In *Zool.* (and rarely in *Bot.*), corresponding nouns denoting genera are formed in **-urus,** and nouns denoting individuals in the genus, in *-ure,* as in Brachy*urus,* brachy*ure,* Dasy*urus,* dasy*ure,* Saur*urus.* The New Latin *pl.* **-ura** is used for larger classifications, as in Brachy*ura,* Macr*ura.*

u·rox'a·nate (ū·rŏk′sȧ·nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of uroxanic acid.

u'rox·an'ic ac'id (ū′rŏks·ăn′ĭk). [uric + allo*xan.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline acid, $C_4H_3N_3O_4$, obtained by the slow oxidation of uric acid in alkaline solution.

u'ro·xan'thin (ū′rō·zăn′thĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *xanthin.*] Indican.

u·rox'in (ū·rŏk′sĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + Gr. *oxys* sharp, acid.] *Biochem.* Alloxantin.

ur'ra·dhus law (ŭr′ȧ·thŭs). [Ir. *urradh* sponsor, surety, responsible person, leading man, gentleman.] *Ir. Hist.* The minor laws of the Brehon code, administrable by nobles and magistrates. Cf. CAIN LAW.

ur'ro·din (ū′rō·dĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + Gr. *rhodon* a rose.] A red pigment sometimes found in pathological urines. — **ur'ro·din'ic** (ū′rō·dĭn′ĭk), *adj.*

Ur'sa (ûr′sȧ), *n.* [L. *ursa* a she-bear, also, a constellation, fem. of *ursus* a bear. See ARCTIC; cf. OSOBERRY.] *Astron.* Either one of the Bears. See URSA MAJOR, URSA MINOR.

ur'sal (ûr′săl), *adj.* [See URSINE, URSA.] Bearish or churlish in disposition. *Rare.*

ur'sal (ûr′săl), *n.* [L. *ursus* bear. Cf. URSINE SEAL.] The fur seal *Callorhinus alascanus.*

Ur'sa Ma'jor (mā′jŏr); *gen.* URSAE MAJORIS (ûr′sē mȧ·jō′rĭs). [L.] The most conspicuous of the northern constellations. It is situated near the pole, and contains the stars which form the *Dipper,* two of which are the *Pointers,* or stars which point toward the North Star. Called also *Great Bear.*

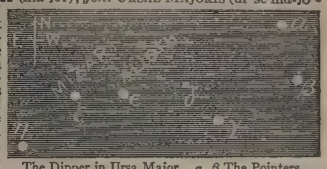

The Dipper in Ursa Major. *α, β* The Pointers.

Ur'sa Mi'nor (mī′nôr); *gen.* URSAE MINORIS (ûr′sē mĭ·nō′rĭs). [L.] The Little Bear (sometimes also the Little Dipper), the constellation including the north pole, and the North Star, or polestar (Polaris), situated in the tip of the tail of the Bear.

Ursa Minor.

Ur'sa Mi·no'rid (mĭ·nō′rĭd). [See 1st -ID **a.**] Any of the meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Ursa Minor.

‖**Ur'schleim'** (ōōr′shlīm′), *n.* [G.] Original slime; as conceived by early speculative biologists, the primal matter from which all life was held to evolve; hence, protoplasm.

Ur'sha·na'bi (ōōr′shä·nä′bē), *n.* [Assyr.-Bab. *Ur-Shanabi,* lit., servant of Shanabi (Ea).] *Babylon. Myth.* In the Gilgamesh Epic, the boatman or ferryman who conducts the hero to the abode of Ut-napishtim; — called also *Ardi-Ea.*

ur'si·cid'al (ûr′sĭ·sīd′ăl), *adj.* [See -CIDE.] Of or pertaining to the slaying of bears. *Jocose.*

ur'si·cide (ûr′sĭ·sīd), *n.* One who slays a bear. *Jocose.*

Ur'sid (ûr′sĭd), *n.* [*Ursa* (Major or Minor) + 1st *-id.*] A member of the family of plantigrade carnivores consisting of the bears.

ur'si·form (ûr′sĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *ursus, ursa,* a bear + *-form.*] Having the shape of a bear.

ur'si·gram (ûr′sĭ·grăm), *n.* [From *U. R. S. I.* for (F.) *Union Radio Scientifique Internationale,* which inaugurated these messages in 1930. See -GRAM.] A message, broadcast by radio or otherwise, giving data on terrestrial magnetism, radio transmission, sunspots, or related scientific data.

ur'sine (ûr′sīn; -sĭn; 156), *adj.* [L. *ursinus,* fr. *ursus* a bear. See FOX.] Of, pertaining to, or like, a bear or the bear family; having bearlike characters or characteristics; arctoid.

ursine baboon. The chacma.

ursine dasyure. The Tasmanian devil.

ursine howler. See HOWLING MONKEY.

ursine seal. The fur seal *Callorhinus alascanus.*

ur'soid (ûr′soid), *adj.* [*Ursus* + *-oid.*] Bearlike.

ur·sol'ic ac'id (ûr·sŏl′ĭk). [Uva-*ursi* + 1st *-ol* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline acid, $C_{30}H_{48}O_3$, found in various plants, esp. ericaceous plants, as the bearberry; — called also **ur'son** (ûr′sŏn), **ur'sone** (-sōn).

ur'son (ûr′sŏn), *n.* [F. *ourson,* prop., bear's cub, dim. of *ours* bear, fr. L. *ursus.* See URSA.] The Canada porcupine. See PORCUPINE, 1.

‖**Ur'spra'che** (ōōr′shprä′kĕ), *n.* [G. See 2d UR-.] A parent language; the original tongue, esp. primitive Indo-European.

ur'suk (ōōr′sōōk), *n.* [Esk. *ugssuk, ukjuk.*] The bearded seal.

Ur'su·la (ûr′sū·lȧ), *n.* [ML., dim. of *ursa* she-bear.] Literally, she-bear; — fem. proper name. L. id.; F. *Ursule* (ür′sül′); It. *Orsola* (ōr′sō·lä); Sp. *Ursola* (ōōr′sō·lä).

Ursula, Saint. A British princess who, according to legend, was martyred with her train of virgins at Cologne (c. 300) by the Huns.

Ursula butterfly. [NL. *ursula.* See URSULA.] A beautiful North American butterfly (*Basilarchia astyanax*). Its wings are purplish black with red and blue slight markings.

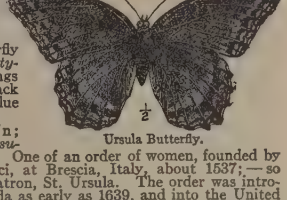

½

Ursula Butterfly.

Ur'su·line (-lĭn; -līn), *n.* [NL. *Ursulinus.*] *R.C.Ch.* One of an order of women, founded by St. Angela Merici, at Brescia, Italy, about 1537; — so called from its patron, St. Ursula. The order was introduced into Canada as early as 1639, and into the United States in 1727. Its work is chiefly educational. — **Ur'su·line,** *adj.*

Ur'sus (ûr′sŭs), *n.* [L., a bear.] *Zool.* A genus of Ursidae formerly coextensive with the family, but now commonly restricted to the European brown bear and its allies, including the American grizzly bears.

Ur·ta'-juz (ōōr·tä′jōōz), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a division of the Kazak Kirghiz. See GREAT HORDE.

Ur'ti·ca (ûr′tĭ·kȧ; ûr·tī′kȧ), *n.* [L., a nettle.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A genus of widely distributed plants, the nettles, typifying the Urticaceae. They have opposite stipulate leaves with stinging hairs, and small greenish tetramerous flowers. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

2. *Med.* A wheal.

Ur'ti·ca'ce·ae (ûr′tĭ·kā′sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See URTICA.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, and trees, the nettle family, type of the order Urticales. They have small monoecious, dioecious, or polygamous, apetalous flowers, the fruit being an achene, except in the strawberry nettle (which see). There are about 40 genera, including *Urtica, Pilea, Boehmeria, Parietaria,* and *Laportea,* and 475 species. Many are noteworthy for the stinging hairs with which their foliage is covered. — **ur'ti·ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Ur'ti·ca'les (-kā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of dicotyledonous plants embracing the Urticaceae, Ulmaceae, Moraceae, and Cannabinaceae, characterized mainly by the free apetalous perianth, and one-celled, superior ovary. — **ur'ti·cal** (ûr′tĭ·kăl), *adj. Obs.*

ur'ti·cant (ûr′tĭ·kănt), *adj.* [L. *urtica* nettle.] Producing itching or stinging, esp. producing an itching wheal; specif., *Zool.,* adapted for stinging. — *n.* An urticant substance.

---

u'ro·gra·vim'e·ter, *n.* [1st *uro-* + *gravimeter.*] = URINOMETER.

u'ro·lyt'ic (ū′rō·lĭt′ĭk), *adj.* = URICOLYTIC.

U'ro·mas'tix (-mĂs′tĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *uro-* + *-mastix.*] *Zool.* A genus of lizards. See MASTIGURE.

u·rom'e·ter (ū·rŏm′ē·tĕr), *n. Med.* = URINOMETER.

u'ro·nol'o·gy (ū′rō·nŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-logy.*] = UROLOGY.

u'ro·tox'i·a (ū′rō·tŏk′sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = UROTOXY.

u'rox (ū′rŏks), *n.* [See AUROCHS; cf. URUS.] † AUROCHS.

Ur'sae Mi·no'rids, *pl.* of URSA MINORID.

ur'ain. Ursine. *Ref. Sp.*

Urth (ōōrth), **Ur'thr** (ōōr′thär), *n.* [ON. *Urthr.*] See NORN.

Ur'thar·brunn' (ōōr′thär·brōōn′), *n. Norse Myth.* See YGGDRASILL; cf. NORN.

ur'ti·ca'ri·a (ûr'tĭ·kā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL. See URTICA.] *Med.* An inflammatory disease of the skin, characterized by transient wheals surrounded by a red area, accompanied with a burning or stinging sensation and intense itching; hives; nettle rash; uredo. The cause may be external, such as the bite of insects or contact with certain plants, or it may follow ingestion of some foods, such as shellfish or strawberries, in individuals with a particular susceptibility. — **ur'ti·car'i·al** (-kär'ĭ·ȧl), *adj.*

ur'ti·car'i·ous (-kär'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Urticarial.

ur'ti·cate (ûr'tĭ·kāt), *v. t. & i.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [ML. *urticare.*] To sting or to flog with or as with nettles; to raise wheals on, as with a whip of nettles; hence, to thrash; flog.

ur'ti·cate (-kāt), *adj.* Urticated; affected with wheals.

ur'ti·ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *urticatio.*] *Med.* **a** Act or process of whipping or stinging with nettles, for its stimulating effect. **b** An itching and stinging sensation, as from contact with nettles. **c** Wheal formation in urticaria.

ur'ti·cose (ûr'tĭ·kōs; *see* -OSE), *adj.* [NL. *urticosus,* fr. L. *urtica* nettle.] Abounding with nettles.

urt'ite (ûr'tĭt), *n.* [From Lujavr-*Urt,* Kola Peninsula-Russia.] *Petrog.* A granular igneous rock consisting pre, dominantly of nephelite with some aegirite and apatite.

u'ru·bu' (ōō'rōō·bōō'), *n.* [Sp. & Pg. *urubú,* fr. Tupi *urubú,* lit., voracious bird, fr. *urú* bird + *vú* to eat.] The black vulture (*Coragyps atratus*).

u'ru·ca', **u'ru·cum'.** Vars. of URUCÚ. *Brazil.*

u'ru·cú' (ōō'rōō·kōō'), *n.* [Pg., fr. Tupi *urucú.* Cf. ROUCOU.] Annatto, widely used by the Indians of Brazil to stain the body red; also, the annatto tree itself. *Brazil.*

u'ru·cu'-ra'na (ōō'rōō·kōō'rä'nȧ), *n.* [Pg., fr. Tupi *urucurana,* lit., false urucú. See UMBU-RANA, URUCÚ.] A tropical South American timber tree (*Hieronyma alchorneoides*), family Euphorbiaceae; also, its deep, reddish-brown, hard wood used for many purposes.

u'ru·cu'ri, **u'ru·cu'ry** (ōō'rōō·kōō'rĭ), *n.* [Pg. *urucuri,* *urucari,* fr. Tupi *urucuri.*] An important Brazilian feather palm (*Attalea excelsa*) whose large oily nuts are burned for their smoke in curing Pará rubber.

u'ru·cu'ri i'ba (ē'bȧ), *n.* [Pg., fr. Tupi *urucuri iba,* lit., urucuri tree.] A Brazilian coconut palm (*Cocos coronata*) producing nuts which yield a valuable oil.

U'ru·guay'an (ū'rōō·gwā'ăn; ōō'rōō·gwī'ăn), *n.* A native or citizen of Uruguay. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to Uruguay or its inhabitants, a large proportion of whom are descendants of Spanish and other European settlers.

U'ru·guay po·ta'to (ū'rōō·gwā; ōō'rōō·gwī'). A South American plant (*Solanum commersonii*); also, its tuber, resembling the common potato.

u'ruisg, **u'risk** (ū'rĭsk), *n.* [Gael. *ūruisg,* fr. *uisge* water. See USQUEBAUGH.] *Scottish Folklore.* A sort of brownie, having the qualities of a man and of a spirit, haunting sequestered places and waterfalls and usually visible only to those who have second sight. It may be mischievous or helpful and has a special fondness for milk.

U'ru·kue'na (ōō'rōō·kwā'nä), *n.* An Indian of a little-known Cariban tribe of the interior of Surinam, probably a division of the Oyanas.

u·run'day (ōō·rōōn'dī), *n.* [Sp., fr. Guarani *urundai.*] Any of several timber trees of the genus *Astronium* (family Anacardiaceae) of southern South America, esp. *A. urundeuva.* They have hard, fine wood used for a variety of purposes.

u'rus (ū'rŭs), *n.* [L., of Teut. origin. See AUROCHS.] A large, longhorned wild ox (*Bos primigenius*) of the German forests, now extinct, but believed to be the wild ancestor of the domestic ox; — so called by Julius Caesar. See AUROCHS.

-urus. [NL.] See -UROUS.

u'ru·shi (ōō'rōō·shē), *n.* [Jap., lacquer.] **a** The Japanese varnish tree *Rhus verniciflua.* **b** Japanese lacquer. See LACQUER, *n.*, 2 b.

u'ru·shi·ol (-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*urushi* + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* A poisonous, liquid, phenolic substance, $C_{21}H_{32}O_2$, the chief constituent of Japanese and Chinese lacquer.

u'ru·shi·ye (ōō'rōō·shē·yĕ), *n.* [Jap., lit., lacquer picture.] *Jap. Art.* A color print in which the dark colors are printed with a lustrous medium, commonly considered to be lacquer.

ur'va (ûr'vȧ), *n.* [In Nepal, *urvá, arvá;* prob. a Tibetan word.] The crab-eating mongoose (*Herpestes urva*) of southeastern Asia. The fur is black, annulated with white at the tip of each hair, and a white streak extends from the mouth to the shoulder.

us (ŭs; 71), *pron.* [ME., fr. AS. *ūs;* akin to OFris. & OS. *ūs,* D. *ons,* G. *uns,* ON. & Sw. *oss,* Dan. *os,* Goth. *uns,* L. *nos* we, us, Gr. *nō, nōi* (dual), *hēmas* (pl.), Skr. *nas.* Cf. NOSTRUM, OUR.] The objective case of *we,* used: **1.** As dative of indirect object: **a** In connection with a direct object.

Give *us* this day our daily bread. *Matt.* vi. 11.

b *Archaic.* Reflexively, ourselves. "Let's make *us* medicines." *Shak.* **c** *Obs.* Designating the speaker's party as interested or concerned; — used as the "ethical dative."

She looks *us* like a thing more made of malice. *Shak.*

2. As direct object of a verb or preposition; — sometimes reflexive. "The world is too much with *us.*" *Wordsworth.*

3. As *pl.,* of royalty and editorially in the same way as *we.*

What touches *us* ourself shall be last served. *Shak.*

4. Ungrammatically for *we;* as, *us* poor people must get along as best we can. *Now Dial.*

5. For *me* as a pl. of modesty; as, give *us* a bite. *Colloq.*

6. In the predicate after the verb *to be.* "The miraculous generation which is *us.*" *Arnold Bennett.*

7. *Naut.* Our ship; as, about to board *us.*

☞ The constructions of *us* are analogous to those of *thee,* which is more fully treated. See THEE.

-us. A suffix, Latin *-us,* in nouns from or simulative of Latin (cf. -OS), as in acanthus, genus, syllabus, Taurus.

us'a·ble (ūz'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* **a** That can be used. **b** That is convenient and practicable for use. — **us'a·bil'i·ty** (ūz'ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **us'a·ble·ness,** *n.*

us'age (ūs'ĭj; ūz'ĭj; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [ME., fr. F. *usage,* ML. *usaticum.* See USE, *n.*] **1.** Use; employment. *Obs.*

2. Long-continued practice; customary mode of procedure or action; custom; habitual use; method. Technically, in law, a usage is or becomes a common-law *custom* when it fulfills certain conditions. See CUSTOM, 3.

3. The methods or principles, collectively, of a body or group of persons, as those of a certain profession, business, craft, etc.; as, business *usage* demands certain standards be observed.

4. Act of using; mode of using or treating; treatment; as, good *usage;* ill *usage;* hard *usage.*

5. Manners; conduct; behavior. *Obs.*

6. Customary use or employment, as of a word or phrase in a particular sense or signification.

7. Use; utility; advantage.

We can fell trees and put them to our *usage.* *George Moore.*

8. Interest, as on a loan; also, rate of interest.

9. Experience. *Obs.* "Wisdom and *usage.*" *Chaucer.*

10. *pl. Eccl.* Certain ceremonies or ritual practices maintained by nonjurors in the Scottish Episcopal Church and Church of England, namely dilution of the Eucharistic wine, the invocation and oblation in the prayer of consecration, and the prayer for the departed. These practices were authorized in the Scottish Episcopal Communion office of 1764.

Syn. — Custom, use. See HABIT.

Ant. — Disuse, discontinuance, neglect.

☞ Though the preponderance of lexical authority is for ūz'ĭj, investigation shows that ūs'ĭj strongly prevails in America.

us'ag·er (ūz'ĭj·ẽr), *n.* [F.] **1.** One having the use of a thing in trust for another. *Obs.*

2. [*often cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One who maintained the "usages" in the Scottish Episcopal Church and among the English nonjurors.

U'sam·ba'ra vi'o·let (ōō'säm·bä'rä). [From *Usambara,* district of Tanganyika Ter., Africa.] The African violet.

us'ance (ūz'ăns), *n.* [OF. See USE, *v.*] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Use; employment. **b** Custom; practice; usage. **c** Interest paid for money; also, usury.

2. *Com.* The time allowed (exclusive of grace) for the payment of a bill of exchange or note orig. as fixed by custom, now in some countries by law. On bills drawn in India, China, or Japan, it is four (formerly six) months sight. The customary usances are now mostly given up. The time is sometimes modified by specifying in the bill that it shall be *double,* or *half, usance.*

3. *Econ.* The flow of advantage or benefits coming from the use of something, as money or any form of wealth. *Alfred Marshall.*

u'sar (ōō'sär), *n.* [Hind. *ūsar, ussar.*] = REH.

usar grass. [*usar* + *grass.*] An East Indian perennial grass (*Sporobolus orientalis*) useful for forage in alkali or saline situations.

use (ūz), *v.*; USED (ūzd); US'ING (ūz'ĭng). [ME. *usen,* fr. OF. *user* to use, make use of, to be accustomed (F. *user,* v. i., to make use, v. t., use up, wear out), fr. (assumed) VL. *usare* to use, fr. L. *uti,* past part. *usus,* to use, OL. *oeti, oesus;* of uncert. origin. Cf. ABUSE, PERUSE, USURP, USURY, UTENSIL, UTILITY.] *Transitive:* **1.** To make use of, esp. habitually or customarily; to follow as a regular custom; to practice or make a practice of; as, a method which the clergy *use;* to *use* diligence in business.

2. To convert to one's service; to avail oneself of; to employ; as, to *use* a plow, a chair, a book; an artist *uses* a model or an author *uses* a neighbor as a character in his story; also, now rarely, to frequent or resort to; as, to *use* an inn; to *use* one's seashore cottage.

3. To engage in, carry on, indulge in, or the like; as, to *use* little exercise; boxing is more *used* now than formerly.

4. To pass in some occupation, interest, or activity; as, he *used* his time in whittling and thinking.

Time wasted is existence, *used* is life. *Young.*

5. To put into operation; to cause to function; as, for his purposes he *used* the same machinery and the same skill he had previously *used.*

6. To behave toward; to act with regard to; to treat; as, to *use* a beast cruelly. "I will *use* him well." *Shak.*

7. To partake of; to eat or drink; to consume, as food; also, to smoke (tobacco); as, he had *used* tobacco all his life.

8. To accustom; to habituate; to render familiar by practice; to inure; — employed chiefly in the passive participle; as, men *used* to cold and hunger.

Every reader who has *used* himself to the consideration of literary differences. *Saintsbury.*

9. To make (a person) an involuntary means to one's own ends.

His sense of being *used* rose suddenly above the treacherous sympathy he had begun to feel for her. *Booth Tarkington.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be wont or accustomed; to be in the habit or practice; as, he *used* to ride daily; — now archaic in the present tense. See 2d USED.

Men *use* to tell us that we love flattery. *Emerson.*

He does not *use* to be so accessible to strangers. *Scott.*

2. To be accustomed to go; to frequent; as, watch where the squirrels *use;* bears do not *use* around that district any more.

3. To receive the sacrament of Communion. *Obs.*

Syn. — USE, EMPLOY are often freely interchangeable. USE is commonly more direct than EMPLOY, which frequently means to make a particular use of; as, one *uses* words to convey one's meaning; one *employs* certain technical terms for the sake of precision. As applied to persons, *use* sometimes connotes undue passivity, as of a tool; *employ* seldom carries such an implication; as, he *used* his friend unscrupulously for his own ends; he *employed* him as his agent in certain confidential negotiations; to *employ* a workman.

use language. To use profanity; to swear. *Colloq.*

Her husband's "*using language*" before ladies showed him to be in high good humor. *Edith Wharton.*

use oneself. To behave. *Obs.* "Pray, forgive me, if I have *used* myself unmanerly." *Shak.*

use the sea. To follow the sea as a profession; to be a sailor.

use up. **a** To consume or exhaust by using; to leave nothing of; as, to *use up* the supplies. **b** *Colloq.* To exhaust; to leave no capacity of force or use in; as, he was *used up* by his toil.

use (ūs), *n.* [ME. *use, us,* fr. OF. *us* use, usage, fr. L. *usus,* fr. *uti,* past part. *usus,* to use. See USE, *v.*] **1.** Act of employing anything, or state of being employed; application; employment; as, the *use* of a pen; his machines are in *use.*

Books can never teach the *use* of books. *Bacon.*

2. The fact of being used or employed habitually; usage; as, the wear and tear resulting from ordinary *use.*

3. **a** Continued or repeated exercise or employment; as, a habit is strengthened by *use.* **b** A practice, habit, or custom; esp., a custom prevailing in a certain group, district, country, etc.; as, it was not the *use* of the farmers to make friends quickly.

How weary, stale, flat and unprofitable,
Seem to me all the *uses* of this world! *Shak.*

4. Occasion or need to employ; necessity; — often with *for;* as, no further *use* for a book. "I have *use* for it." *Shak.*

5. Method or way of using; as, he knew the *use* of various herbs in the neighborhood for concocting remedies.

6. Quality of being suitable for employment; capability of being used or of serving to promote an end; usefulness; utility; advantage; as, there is small *use* in anger; also, the end served; the purpose or object; as, he put his knowledge to good *use.*

'T is *use* alone that sanctifies expense. *Pope.*

7. Function; particular service; as, everything in nature seems to have its *use.*

8. Common occurrence; ordinary experience. *Rare.*

O Caesar! these things are beyond all *use.* *Shak.*

9. Premium for money; interest; usury. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

10. A rough block of iron or steel suitable for working up into small forgings, or for welding in making large ones.

11. *Law.* That enjoyment of property which consists in its employment, occupation, exercise, or practice; specif., *Roman & Civil Law,* a personal servitude consisting in a jus utendi, or right to make use of a thing, as distinguished from the *usufruct.* The usuary had only a personal right limited by his own necessities or those of his family. He was not entitled to any of the fruits or profits of the subject of the use, except where the use was of land, when the later Roman law allowed him to take vegetables, wood, etc., for his family needs. The use of money or other thing of which the use was the only profit arising from it was equivalent to the usufruct.

☞ This sense is not to be confused with sense 12, below.

12. [Due to confusion with OF. *uses* profit, advantage, fr. L. *opus* need, business, employment, work (cf. OPERATE).] *Law.* Behalf; advantage; benefit; profit; specif., the benefit or profit of lands and tenements the legal title to which is given to a person other than the one entitled to the occupation or use (in sense 11); a trust of real estate. Deeds of land made to one person to, or for, the use of another appear to have been first commonly used in England by the friars to enable them to receive the benefit of land title to which by their vows they were unable to hold. The use imports a trust or confidence in the holder of the legal title, which, although not recognized by the common law, was protected by the chancellors in equity, many of whom were of the clergy. The statutes of mortmain (which see) caused this to be perfected in the so-called ***doctrine,*** or ***law, of uses,*** by which the right of the cestui qui use (as the beneficiary was called) was recognized as an equitable title enforceable in chancery, distinct from the legal title vested in the trustee. By the Statute of Uses (27 Henry VIII, c. 10; 1535) the legal title was vested in certain cases in the cestui qui use, but the same object was again accomplished by the law of trusts, which was practically a refinement of the doctrine of uses. (See STATUTE, 2; MORTMAIN; TRUST, *n.*, 9.) The law of uses became part of the common law of the United States, but has been expressly abolished in some States, as New York. See SHIFTING USE, SPRINGING USE.

13. [*often cap.*] *Liturgics.* The special form of ritual or liturgy or of any liturgical form or observance, used in some particular church, diocese, etc.; as, the Roman or Anglican *use;* esp., one of the local forms of the liturgy which existed in various English dioceses before the Reformation; as, the Sarum (Salisbury) or Canterbury *use* (see LITURGY, 1); the York, Bangor, Hereford, and Lincoln, *uses.*

From henceforth all the whole realm shall have but one *use.* *Preface to Bk. of Com. Prayer* (*Ch. of Eng.*).

The better known and the more distinctive of these *Uses* were those of York and Hereford. *Encycl. Brit.*

Syn. — USE, USEFULNESS, UTILITY. USE, as here compared (see HABIT), is very general in sense, and occurs chiefly in certain familiar phrases; as, to be of *use;* there's no *use* in that; what's the *use?* USEFULNESS is employed chiefly of things in the concrete; UTILITY is more general and abstract; as, the *usefulness* of a tool, the *utility* of an invention. But the two words are often interchangeable.

— ***in use.*** **a** In employment; in customary practice or observance. **b** In heat; — said esp. of mares. *J. H. Walsh.* — ***no use to.*** Of no avail to; of no advantage to; as, it's *no use to* tease; it has been *no use to* labor. — ***to have little or no use for.*** To hold of little or no worth or use.

use and occupancy insurance. See INSURANCE, *n.*, 1.

use and wont. Customary practice; custom.

used (ūzd; *see sense 3*), *adj.* **1.** Employed in accomplishing something, esp. customarily or repeatedly so employed; as, his most *used* name, tool; hence, usual; customary.

2. That has endured considerable use; that has been utilized according to its nature or purpose; hence, worn; partly worn-out; second-hand.

3. (*pron.* ūzd; ūz; ūst; ūs; 57; 277.) Accustomed; habituated; experienced; as, *used* as he was to her bursts of temper. — **us'ed·ly** (ūz'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **us'ed·ness,** *n.*

used (ūzd; ūz; ūst; ūs; 57; 277: *see note below*), *past tense* of USE, *v. t.* Was accustomed; — now only with *to* and infinitive.

☞ The prons. ūzd and ūz occur chiefly before vowels or voiced consonants; as, he *used* always to go; he *used* daily to go.

use district. A zone or area, in a city or town, within which the types of usage to which buildings are put are regulated by law.

us'ee' (ūz'ē'), *n.* *Law.* One to or for whose use a thing is done or given. *Rare.*

use'ful (ūs'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* Full of use; producing, or having power to produce, good; serviceable for any end or object; helpful; capable of any beneficial use, as distinguished from that which is vicious or pernicious; having utility (which see); beneficial; advantageous; as, instruments *useful* in a hospital; a dictionary is *useful* for reference; *useful* knowledge or arts; a car would be *useful* to him; a *useful* man in his profession.

To what can I be *useful!* *Milton.*

use'ful·lish, *adj.* Useful to some degree; slightly useful.

useful load. *Aeronautics.* The excess of the full load over the dead weight of an aircraft itself. It includes the crew and passengers, oil and fuel, electric-light installation, chart board, wireless apparatus, and the like. Cf. DEAD LOAD.

use'ful·ly, *adv.* In a useful manner or fashion.

use'ful·ness, *n* Quality or state of being useful; conduciveness to an end; utility.

Syn. — Value, profit. See USE.

Ant. — Uselessness, futility, vanity.

use'hold' (ūs'hōld'), *n.* A proposed system of holding land in which ownership is to be in the state and rights of individuals are to be on the sole basis of actual use and occupation. It is analogous to certain systems of water use. It has been proposed in Australasia.

Ur'ti·cas'trum (ûr'tĭ·kăs'trŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of LAPORTEA.

ur'ti·cat'ing, *adj.* = URTICANT.

U'ru (ōō'rōō). Var. of URO.

u·ru'shic (ōō·rōō'shĭk), *or* **u'ru·shin'ic** (ōō'rōō·shĭn'ĭk), **ac'id.** [Jap. *urushi* the juice of the lac tree.] *Chem.* = URUSHIOL.

us. † USE.

us'ant (ūz'ănt), *adj.* [OF.] Using; accustomed. *Obs.*

u·sa'ra root. = UZARA ROOT.

u·sa'rin. Var. of UZARIN.

u·sa'ron. Var. of UZARON.

U'sas. Var. of USHAS.

u·sa'tion, *n.* = USAGE. *Rare.*

usance. † USANCE.

Us'bek (ŭs'bĕk), **Us'beg** (-bĕg). Vars. of UZBEK, UZBEG.

Ŭs'coc, *n.* = USKOK.

use'a·ble, **use'a·ble·ness.** Vars. of USABLE, USABLENESS.

U section, *or* **U'-sec'tion,** *n.* See U, *adj.*

used'n't, **use'n't** (ūz'ĕnt; ūs'ĕnt; ūz'n; *see* 2d USED). Colloquial contraction of *used not;* as, he *used'n't,* or *usen't,* to be so badly behaved.

use inheritance (ūs). *Evolution.* The inheritance by offspring of characters acquired by a parent. See LAMARCKISM.

use'less (ūs'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Having, or being of, no use; unserviceable; producing no good end; answering no desired purpose; ineffectual or inefficient; as, *useless* gifts, pity, persons.

Syn. — USELESS, FRUITLESS, BOOTLESS, INEFFECTUAL. USELESS is the general word; that is FRUITLESS which is barren of result; that is BOOTLESS which is unavailing; INEFFECTUAL often implies futility or insufficiency; as, "*useless* lumber" (*Cowper*); "dying patriotism, which labored so *fruitlessly*" (*Hurd*); "*bootless* prayers" (*Shak.*); "the moonlight's *ineffectual* glow" (*Shelley*). Cf. VAIN.

Ant. — Useful, serviceable; effectual; beneficial.

— **use'less-ly**, *adv.* — **use'less-ness**, *n.*

Useless Parliament. *Eng. Hist.* The first Parliament under Charles I, sitting from June 18 to August 12, 1625.

use money (ūs). Interest money. *Dial. Eng.*

us'er (ūz'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which uses.

us'er, *n.* Enjoyment of a right of use; a right to use, resulting from long-continued use.

ush (ŭsh), *v. t.* To clean out, as a room; also, to turn (persons) out of; to expel. *Obs.*

ush (ŭsh), *v. t. & i.* To usher. *Slang.*

u·shab'ti (ū·shăb'tĭ), *n.; pl.* USHABTIU (-tĭ·ōō). [Egypt. *ushebti, shawabti.*] *Egypt Relig.* A mummy-like figure deposited in a tomb with the mummy, generally bearing inscriptions from the Book of the Dead. The ushabtiu were expected to do certain agricultural labors required in the land of the dead.

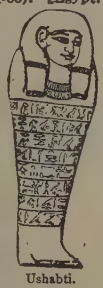

Ushabti.

U·shak' (ōō·shäk'), *adj.* Of or from Ushak, a town near Smyrna. — *n.* A kind of large Turkish carpet for mosques, and a kind of prayer rug, made in Ushak, distinguished by thick pile, coarse knotting, and bright colors; — called sometimes *Smyrna.* Ushak carpets are often reproduced in 16th-century paintings. Their manufacture remained on a high level until early in the 19th century.

U'-shaped' (ū'shāpt'), *adj.* Having the form of the letter U; specif., *Phys. Geog.*, of valleys, resembling a broad U in cross profile.

U'shas (ōō'shäs; ōō·shäs'), *n.* [Skr. *Uṣas.* See EAST.] *Vedic Myth.* The goddess of the dawn, to whom are addressed some of the noblest hymns in the Vedas.

ush'er (ŭsh'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *ussher, uschere,* fr. OF. *uissier* (F. *huissier*), fr. VL. *ustiarius,* fr. *ustium,* for L. *ostium,* door, entrance, mouth of a river; akin to Skr. *oṣṭha* lip, Lith. *uostas* haven, and to L. *os* mouth. See ORAL; cf. OSTIARY.] **1.** An officer or servant who has the care of the door of a court, hall, chamber, or the like. Also, one who escorts persons to seats in a church, theater, etc.

2. Hence: **a** An officer whose business it is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank. There are various ushers attached to the royal household in England, including the Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod. See BLACK ROD. **b** Also, until 1852, specif., an inferior officer of the English Court of Chancery.

3. An underteacher, or assistant, in a school. *Brit.*

4. Loosely, any attendant; as: **a** An escort accompanying or paying court to a lady. **b** A herald, considered as ushering in a dignitary; a precursor.

ush'er, *v. t.;* USH'ERED (-ĕrd); USH'ER·ING. **1.** To introduce or escort, as an usher, forerunner, or harbinger; as, to *usher* in a stranger; to *usher* forth the guests.

The stars that *usher* evening rose. *Milton.*

2. To precede (a dignitary) as a herald or announcer.

3. To serve as introduction for (a discourse, essay, book, etc.); to preface.

usher in. **a** To bring on and serve, as a feast, with ceremony and formality. **b** To introduce; inaugurate; as, the King's accession *ushered in* a long period of prosperity for the country.

ush'er·ance (ŭsh'ĕr·ăns), *n.* Ushering; introduction. *Rare.*

ush'er·er (-ĕr), *n.* An usher.

ush·e'ri·an (ŭsh·ēr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or done by, ushers. *Rare.*

Ush·e'ri·an, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Archbishop Usher (1580–1656) or designating his biblical chronology, formerly printed in the margins of Bibles.

ush'er-in', *n.* An usher; introducer.

This *usher-in* of the material implements for our progress. *Conrad.*

Usher of the Green Rod. An officer who attends the king and knights of the Order of the Thistle in chapter. *Eng.*

‖**u'sine'** (ü'zēn'), *n.* [F.] A factory; — applied esp. to sugarworks in the West Indies.

us'ing-ground' (ūz'ĭng·ground'), *n.* A place frequented by game, esp. by wild fowl.

us'ings (ūz'ĭngz), *n. pl.* Property; belongings. *Dial., U. S.*

u'si·tate (ū'zĭ·tāt), *adj.* [L. *usitatus,* past part.] Usual; customary. *Rare.*

u'si·ta'tive (ū'zĭ·tā'tĭv; -tā·tĭv), *adj.* [L. *usitari* to use often.] Denoting usual or customary action; as, the *usitative* aorist.

Us'kok (ōōs'kŏk), *n.* A Slav of Dalmatian origin originally fugitive from Turkish rule. Early in the 17th century the Uskoks became brigands but later took up agriculture.

Us'ne·a (ŭs'nē·ȧ), *n.* [ML., fr. Ar. (fr. Per.) *ushnah* moss.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of widely distributed, fruticose lichens of the family Usneaceae. Most of the species have a grayish or yellow, pendulous, freely branched thallus, whence they are called *tree mosses. U. barbata* is the common beard lichen. **b** [*not cap.*] A lichen of this genus.

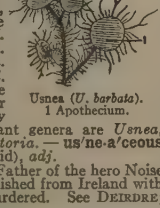

Usnea (*U. barbata*). 1 Apothecium.

Us'ne·a'ce·ae (ŭs'nē·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of fruticose lichens, with prostrate, erect, or pendulous, thalli, generally radially symmetrical. The most important genera are *Usnea, Evernia, Ramalina,* and *Alectoria.* — **us'ne·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.* — **us'ne·oid** (ŭs'nē·oid), *adj.*

Us'nech (ōōsh'nĕk), *n.* [MIr.] Father of the hero Noise and his two brothers, who are banished from Ireland with Deirdre and are treacherously murdered. See DEIRDRE; THREE SORROWS of STORYTELLING.

us'nic (ŭs'nĭk), *or* **us·nin'ic** (ŭs·nĭn'ĭk), **ac'id.** *Chem.* A yellow crystalline acid, $C_{18}H_{16}O_7$, obtained from some lichens (genera *Usnea, Parmelia,* etc.).

Us'pan·te'ca (ōōs'pän·tā'kä), *n.* Also **Us·pan'tec** (ōōs·pän'tĕk). An Indian of a Mayan tribe dwelling in central Guatemala. See MAYA, *n.;* MAYAN.

‖**us'que ad a'ras** (ŭs'kwē ăd ā'răs). [L.] Even to the altars, that is, in everything except what is contrary to one's religion. Cf. AMICUS USQUE AD ARAS.

‖**us'que ad fi'lum a'quae** (fī'lŭm ā'kwē). [L.] *Law.* As far as to the filum aquae (which see).

‖**us'que ad nau'se·am** (nô'shē·ăm). [L.] Even to nausea; even so far as to disgust.

us'que·baugh (ŭs'kwē·bä; -bô), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *uisge beatha,* lit., water of life, fr. *uisge* water + *beatha* life; akin to E. WATER; QUICK. Cf. WHISKY.] **a** Whisky, as made in Ireland or Scotland. **b** A strong Irish cordial flavored with cinnamon, cloves, etc.

us·selv' (ŭz·sĕlz'), *pron.* Also **us'self**, *pron.; pl.* USSELVEN. Ourselves. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

us'sing·ite (ŭs'ĭng·īt), *n.* [After N. V. *Ussing,* of Copenhagen.] *Mineral.* A sodium aluminum silicate, related to the zeolites. It occurs in reddish-violet masses. H., 6–7. Sp. gr., 2.5.

U. S. S. thread. *Mach.* United States standard thread, now known as the American National coarse thread. See SCREW THREAD.

Us'ta·ra·na, Ush'ta·ra·na (ōōsh'tȧ·rȧ·nȧ), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Pathan pastoral and trading tribe on the west side of the middle Indus, North-West Frontier Province, India.

Us'ti·lag'i·na'ce·ae (ŭs'tĭ·lăj'ĭ·nā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See USTILAGO.] *Bot.* One of the two families of smuts typifying the order Ustilaginales, distinguished from the Tilletiaceae by having chlamydospores which germinate to form a several-celled promycelium either bearing terminal and lateral sporidia or forming an infection thread. — **us'ti·lag'i·na'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Us'ti·lag'i·na'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of parasitic fungi (class Basidiomycetes) of two families, the Ustilaginaceae and the Tilletiaceae, comprising the widespread destructive smuts. They produce smutlike chlamydospores on ovaries and leaves, and turn the grains of corn, wheat, etc., into a black mass of greasy spores. See SMUT, *n.*, 2.

us'ti·la·gin'e·ous (-lȧ·jĭn'ē·ŭs), *adj.* Also **us'ti·lag'i·nous** (-lăj'ĭ·nŭs). *Bot.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the genus *Ustilago* or the order Ustilaginales.

Us'ti·lag'i·noi'de·a (-lăj'ĭ·noi'dē·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *Ustilago, -inis,* + *-oidea.*] *Bot.* A genus of fungi (family Hypocreaceae) forming conidia-bearing sclerotia which replace the grain in certain grasses, and later produce ascigerous heads, similar to those in *Claviceps.* See GREEN SMUT.

Us'ti·la'go (ŭs'tĭ·lā'gō), *n.* [LL., a thistlelike plant (akin to L. *ustulatus* burned, scorched), hence, in NL., smut, with ref. to its scorched look. See USTULATE.] *Bot.* A genus of smut fungi typifying the Ustilaginaceae; the loose smuts. Cf. TILLETIA, SMUT, *n.*, 2.

us'tion (ŭs'chŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ustio,* fr. *urere, ustum,* to burn. See EMBER, *n.*] Act of burning, or state of being burned; cauterization. *Rare.*

U'-stir'rup (ū'stĭr'ŭp; -stûr'ŭp), *n.* A stirrup bent in the form of a U. See STIRRUP, 2 **b**.

us·to'ri·ous (ŭs·tō'rĭ·ŭs; 181), *adj.* [L. *urere, ustum,* to burn.] Having the quality or power of burning. *Rare.*

us'tu·late (ŭs'tū·lāt), *adj* [L. *ustulatus,* past part. of *ustulare* to scorch, fr. *urere* to burn. See EMBER, *n.*] Discolored as if burned.

us'tu·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *ustulatio.*] **1.** Act of burning or searing. *Rare.*

2. *Old Chem.* The operation of expelling one substance from another by heat, as sulphur from ores, in a muffle.

3. *Pharm.* **a** The roasting or drying of moist substances to prepare them for pulverizing. **b** The burning of wine.

4. Lascivious passion; concupiscence. *Obs.*

Us'tu·li'na (ŭs'tū·lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *ustulatus* burned.] *Bot.* A genus of sac fungi of the family Xylariaceae. *U. zonata* causes a common root disease of tea.

u'su·al (ū'zhōō·ăl; 277), *adj.* [OF. *usual, usuel* (F. *usuel*), fr. LL. *usualis,* fr. *usus* use. See USE, *n.*] Such as is in common use; such as occurs in ordinary practice, or in the ordinary course of events; customary; ordinary; habitual; common; as, the *usual* charge for this service; our *usual* messenger failed to come; the *usual* meeting of the trustees; such dissipation was not *usual* with him.

Consultation with oracles was a thing very *usual.* *Hooker.*

Syn. — Accustomed, prevailing, wonted; normal, regular, typical; conventional, orthodox, stereotyped. — USUAL, CUSTOMARY, HABITUAL. USUAL, the general term, applies to whatever happens in the ordinary course of events; that is CUSTOMARY which is according to the usual practices, conventions, usages, and the like, whether of an individual or (esp.) of a community; HABITUAL implies settled practice or regularity of repetition, and has commonly personal or individual reference; as, "bid the main flood bate his *usual* height" (*Shak.*); "After the *customary* pause, Pontiac rose to speak" (*Parkman*); "an Englishman's *habitual* diffidence" (*Irving*). Cf. COMMON, REGULAR, HABIT.

Ant. — Uncommon, extraordinary, different, odd, abnormal. See STRANGE.

— **u'su·al·ness**, *n.*

u'su·al, *n.* That which is usual; esp., normal health.

usual covenants. *Eng. Law.* **a** In conveyances, those covenants (called *covenants for,* or *of, title*) usually inserted in a deed conveying land to secure to the grantee the benefit of the title purported to be conveyed. They are: (1) The *covenant of seizin* (that the grantor is seized of the estate in question); (2) the covenant that the grantor has a good right to convey; (3) the *covenant for quiet enjoyment* (that the grantee's enjoyment of the conveyed estate shall not be interfered with by the grantor or by the lawful act of anyone claiming under him); (4) the *covenant against encumbrances;* (5) the *covenant for further assurance* (that the grantor will make such further conveyances as may be necessary to perfect the grantee's title); and (6), in the United States, the *covenant of warranty* (which binds the covenantor to warrant and defend the title against anyone claiming under paramount title an interest in the estate conveyed). Of these the 1st covenant is sometimes omitted, and in the United States the 6th often replaces the 3d. In some States the 6th covenant is the only one commonly used. **b** In the law of landlord and tenant, a covenant by the lessor for "quiet enjoyment" so far as concerns his own acts and those of persons claiming under or through him, and covenants by the lessee to pay rent, to pay taxes except those expressly payable by the lessor, to keep and deliver up the premises in repair, and to allow the lessor to enter and view the state of repair.

u'su·al·ism (ū'zhōō·ăl·ĭz'ĭm), *n.* Quality or character of being usual, habitual, normal, or as expected.

Everything in the matter of precautions and *usualisms. Henry James.*

u'su·al·ly, *adv.* In the usual manner; customarily; as usual.

usual tare. = CUSTOMARY TARE. See TARE.

u'su·ar'y (ū'zhōō·ĕr'ĭ; -ĕr·ĭ), *n.* [LL. *usuarius.*] *Roman & Civil Law.* The benefiaciary of a use. See USE, *n.*, 11.

u'su·ca'pi·ent (ū'zū·kā'pĭ·ĕnt), *n.* [L. *usucapiens, -entis,* pres. part.] *Roman Law.* One who claims title by usucapion.

u'su·ca'pi·on (ū'zū·kā'pĭ·ŏn), *n.* [L. *usucapio, -onis,* fr. *usucapere, usucaptum,* to acquire by long use, fr. *usu* (abl. of *usus* use) + *capere* to take. Cf. USUCAPTION.] *Roman Law.* The mode by which one acquired title to property by uninterrupted possession of it for a certain period (one year for movables, two for immovables) under a title acquired in good faith. Usucapion gave a quiritarian title, while the *prescription* (which see) was praetorian, and originated only as a defense. In the later Roman law the two became merged. — **u'su·ca'pi·on·ar'y** (-ĕr'ĭ; -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.*

u'su·capt (ū'zū·kăpt), *v. t.* [L. *usucapere, -captum.* See USUCAPION.] *Roman Law.* To claim or acquire the title to by usucapion.

u'su·cap'ta·ble (-kăp'tȧ·b'l), **u'su·cap'ti·ble** (-kăp'tĭ·b'l), *adj. Roman Law.* Capable of being acquired by usucapion.

u'su·fruct (ū'zū·frŭkt), *n.* [LL. *usufructus,* fr. L. *usufructus* (abl. *usufructu*), *usus fructus, usus et fructus,* fr. *usus* use + *fructus* fruit; cf. F. *usufruit.* See USE, *n.*; FRUIT.] *Roman & Civil Law.* The right of using and enjoying the fruits or profits of an estate or other thing belonging to another, without impairing the substance. This right (called a *perfect usufruct*) is generally treated as a personal servitude, and includes both the use (*jus utendi*) and the enjoyment of the fruits (*jus fruendi*). Also, by extension, a similar right (an *imperfect,* or *quasi, usufruct*) allowed in things consumed in the using.

u'su·fruct, *v. t.* To hold (property) subject to usufruct.

u'su·fruc'tu·ar'y (-frŭk'tū·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ARIES (-ĭz). [LL. *usufructuarius.*] *Roman & Civil Law.* One having the usufruct of property.

u'su·fruc'tu·ar'y, *adj. Law.* Of or pertaining to a usufruct; having the nature of, or possessing in the character of, a usufruct.

U'sun' (ōō'sōōn'), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **Us'sun', U'zun'.** One of an ancient people mentioned by Chinese historians as migrating to the region between Lake Balkhash and Lake Issiq Köl, about 200 B.C. They are said to have been blond and blue-eyed, true Nordics.

u'sure (ū'zhōōr), *n.* Usage; use. *Rare.*

u'sure (ū'zhōōr), *v. i.* [OF. *usurer,* fr. ML. *usurare.*] To practice usury. *Obs.*

u'sure, *n.* [OF.] = USURY. *Obs.*

u'su·rer (ū'zhōō·rĕr; 249), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *usureor, usurier,* fr. ML. *usurarius.* See USURY; cf. USURARIOUS.]

1. One who lends money and takes interest for it; a moneylender.

If thou lend money to any of my people that is poor by thee, thou shalt not be to him as a *usurer.* *Ex.* xxii. 25.

2. Specif., one who lends money at a rate of interest beyond that established by law or at an exorbitant rate.

u·su'ri·ous (ū·zhōōr'ĭ·ŭs; 242), *adj.* [From USURY.] **1.** Practicing usury; taking illegal or exorbitant interest for the use of money; as, a *usurious* person.

2. Partaking of or involving usury; of the nature of usury; as, a *usurious* contract.

— **u·su'ri·ous·ly**, *adv.* — **u·su'ri·ous·ness**, *n.*

u·surp' (ū·zûrp'; -sûrp'), *v.; U·SURPED'* (-zûrpt'; -sûrpt'); U·SURP'ING. [OF. *usurper,* fr. L. *usurpare, -patum,* to make use of, enjoy, get possession of, usurp, fr. *usus* use + *rapere* to seize. See USE; RAPID.] *Trans.:* **1.** To seize and hold in possession by force, or without right; — applied to seizure of office, place, functions, powers, rights, etc.; as, to *usurp* a throne; to *usurp* the prerogatives of the crown; to *usurp* power; to *usurp* the right of a patron is to oust or dispossess him.

2. To seize and hold by or as by force, as land, a city; in general, to take possession of; as, the great regions to the north *usurped* by the Roman legions; passionate anger *usurped* the place which pity had filled.

3. To employ wrongfully; to use without authority; to assume unrightfully.

—, *Intransitive:* To commit forcible seizure of place, power, functions, or the like, without right; to commit unjust encroachments; to be, or act as, a usurper.

The parish churches on which the Presbyterians and fanatics had *usurped.* *Evelyn.*

Syn. — USURP, ARROGATE, ASSUME. TO ASSUME, as here compared (cf. ASSUME), is to take upon oneself, whether with or without right; to ARROGATE (cf. ARROGANT) is to assume unduly or with presumption; USURP implies forcible seizure, as of power, rights, functions, and the like, without right; as, "Pompey, Crassus, and Caesar . . . divided the government betwixt them, which none of them was able to *assume* alone" (*Dryden*); "By *arrogating* to himself too much, he was in danger of losing that degree of estimation to which he was entitled" (*Johnson*); "[He], still affecting fame, *usurped* a patriot's all-atoning name" (*Dryden*).

u'sur·pa'tion (ū'zûr·pā'shŭn; -sûr-), *n.* [OF. *usurpacion* (F. *usurpation*), fr. L. *usurpatio.*] **1.** Act of usurping; unauthorized arbitrary assumption and exercise of power, esp. as infringing on others' rights; specif., the illegal seizure of sovereign power; — commonly with *of,* sometimes with *on* or *upon;* as, the *usurpation* of a throne.

Manifest *usurpation* on the rights of other States. *D. Webster.*

Specif., *Eng. Hist.,* the period of the Commonwealth; — often with *the.* See COMMONWEALTH, *n.*, 3 **a**.

2. An act or an instance of encroachment; as, the ocean's steady *usurpation* of the land.

3. Use; usage; custom. *Obs.*

4. *Eng. Eccl. Law.* The dispossession of the patron of a church, by a stranger presenting a clerk to a vacant benefice, who is thereupon admitted and instituted.

5. *Roman Law.* An interruption of use or possession, as in usucapion or in cohabitation.

---

u'se·ry. † USURY.

U'sha (ōō'shä), *n.* See BANA.

U·sheen'. Var. of OSSIAN.

ush'erd. Ushered. *Rcf. Sp.*

ush'er·dom, *n.* See -DOM.

ush'er·ess, *n.* Also **ush'er·ette'.** Feminine of USHER.

ush'er·ism, *n.* See -ISM.

ush'er·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

ush'er·ship, *n.* See -SHIP. [RANA.]

Ush'ta·ra·na. Var. of USTA-

U·sip'e·tes (ū·sĭp'ē·tēz), *n. pl.* [L.] See ISITVAZONTS.

Us·ka'ra (ōōs·kä'rä), *n.* = EUSKERA.

Us'nach. Var. of USNECH.

us'qua·bae, us'que·bae. Vars. of USQUEBAUGH.

us'que (ŭs'kwĭ), *n.* Short for USQUEBAUGH. *Scot.* [Obs.]

us·sel'ven, *pron. pl.* Ourselves.

us'suk (ōōs'sōōk). Var. of USSUE. [USED TO.]

ust, us'ter. Dial. vars. of USED,

usuage. † USAGE.

‖**u'su·ca'pi·o** (ū'zū·kā'pĭ·ō), *n.* *Law.* = USUCAPION.

u'su·cap'tion (-kăp'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *usucapio.*] *Roman Law.* = USUCAPION.

u'su·cap'tor, *n.* = USUCAPIENT.

u'su·fruit, *n.* [F.] = USUFRUCT, *n.* *Obs.*

‖**u·su'ra** (ū·sū'rȧ), *n.* [L.] See INTEREST, *n.*, 3.

‖**u·su'ra u'su·ra'rum** (-rē ū'-sū·ā'rŭm). [L.] See INTEREST, *n.*, 3.

u'su·rar'i·ous (ū'sū·rĕr'ĭ·ŭs; 79), *adj.* [L. *usurarius* that serves for use, that pays interest. See USURER.] Usurious. *Obs.*

u'su·rar'y (ū'zhōō·ĕr'ĭ), *adj.* [L. *usurarius.*] That bears (excessive) interest. *Obs.*

u'su·rer·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

u'su·ress, *n.* Feminine of USURER.

u'su·rous, *adj.* = USURIOUS. *Obs.*

u·sur'ant (ū·zûr'ănt; -sûr'-), *adj.* [L. *usurpans,* pres. part.] Usurping. *Obs.*

u·sur'pate, *adj.* = USURPATIVE. *Obs.*

u·surp'a·tive (ū·zûr'pȧ·tĭv; -sûr'-), *adj.* Usurpatory; usurping. — **u·surp'a·tive·ly,** *adv.*

u·surp'a·to'ry (-pȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [LL. *usurpatorius.*] Marked by usurpation; usurping.

u·surp'a·ture (-pȧ·tûr), *n.* Usurpation. *Rare.*

u·surp'er (-pĕr), *n.* One who usurps, or seizes and holds without proper authority; esp.: **a** One who seizes illegally on sovereign power; as, the *usurper* of a throne. **b** One who infringes or encroaches upon the rights or property of another. **c** One who without proper authority assumes public office and performs official acts.

u·surp'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* Hence: *adj.* Holding by, or marked by, usurpation. — **u·surp'ing·ly,** *adv.*

u'su·ry (ū'zhōō·rĭ; 249; 277), *n.; pl.* USURIES (-rĭz). [ME. *usurie,* fr. *usure,* fr. OF. *usure,* fr. L. *usura* use, usury, interest, fr. *uti,* past part. *usus,* to use; cf. ML. *usuria.* See USE, *v.*] **1.** A premium or increase paid, or stipulated, for a loan of money or goods; interest. *Obs.*

Thou shalt not lend upon *usury* to thy brother; *usury* of money, *usury* of victuals, *usury* of anything. *Deut.* xxiii. 19.

2. The lending out of money with an interest charge for its use; the taking, or practice of taking, usury (now usually, or always, in sense 3).

3. An unconscionable or exorbitant rate or amount of interest; specif., *Law,* interest in excess of a legal rate charged to a borrower for the use of money. In primitive societies the taking in return for a loan of money or goods of anything in excess of the loan appears always to have been a practice repugnant and in some cases unknown, owing to the fact that in the early stages of civilization the thing loaned is not used as productive capital, but for consumption, generally by persons in want. The exaction then of a return seemed a taking advantage of the life necessities of another. Following the Jewish law, the taking of interest is prohibited by the common law, except under certain conditions. With the growth of commerce and manufactures usury became a practice carried on by various devices in evasion of the laws prohibiting it. With the Reformation legal sanction began to be given in European countries to the taking of interest up to a rate fixed by law; and today interest is allowed in all civilized countries, either unrestrictedly, except the prohibition of unconscionable or iniquitous bargains (as in Great Britain since 1854, and in parts of the United States), or with restriction to some legal rate of interest, with a penalty for exactions of more than that amount, as in various States of the United States. See INTEREST, *n.,* 3; DRY EXCHANGE.

‖**u'sus** (ū'zŭs), *n.* [L., use.] *Rom. Law.* User; use. See USE, *n.,* 11.

‖**u'sus lo·quen'di** (lō·kwĕn'dī). [L.] Usage in speaking.

ut (ūt; *in solmization,* ōōt), *n.* [L. See GAMUT, and def. of SOLMIZATION.] *Music.* **a** The first syllable in Guido's system of solmization, now usually superseded by *do.* See SOLMIZATION. **b** The pitch C.

U'ta (ū'tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *Utah,* var. of UTE.] *Zool.* A genus of 23 species of iguanid lizards found from New Mexico to Lower California. See SWIFT, *n.,* 5.

u'ta (ōō'tä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Quechua *uta.*] *Med.* A form of leishmaniasis of the skin, occurring in Peru.

u'ta (ōō'tȧ), *n.* [Jap.] A song of any kind; — generally applied to verses, especially the tanka. See 2d TANKA.

U'tah (ū'tô; ū'tä), *n.* **1.** Var. of UTE.

2. A State of the United States.

U'tah·an (ū'tô·ăn), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the State of Utah.

u'tah·ite (ū'tô·ĭt), *n.* [From *Utah,* the State, fr. *Utah,* var. of UTE.] **a** *Mineral.* A hydrous orange-yellow basic iron sulphate. **b** Variscite.

u'ta·i (ōō'tȧ·ē), *n.* [Jap., to sing.] The singing of no songs; no songs; — called also *yo-kyoku.* See 6th NO.

u'tas (ū'tăs), *n.* [OF. *huitieves, witieves, witaves,* pl. of *huitieve, witieve,* etc., eighth, fr. L. *octava,* fem. of *octavus.* See OCTAVE.] **1.** *Eccl.* The octave of a feast.

2. A festive occasion; festivity; an octave. *Obs.*

‖**ut de fe'o·do** (ŭt dē fē'ō·dō). [LL.] *Law.* As proceeding from fee.

Ute (ūt; ū'tē), *n.* An Indian of a group of Shoshonean tribes, of extremely primitive culture, formerly ranging in Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico. Among the most important divisions are the Uncompahgre and the Uinta. About 2,000 survivors live on reservations in Colorado and Utah.

u·ten'sil (ū·tĕn'sĭl; -s'l; *formerly also* ū'tĕn·sĭl), *n.* [OF. *utensile* (F. *ustensile*), fr. L. *utensile,* fr. *utensilis* that may be used, fit for use, fr. *uti,* past part. *usus,* to use. See USE, *v.*] **1.** An instrument or vessel, esp. one used in a kitchen or dairy.

2. Any useful tool or implement; as, a barn filled with farming *utensils;* figuratively, *Rare,* a useful person.

3. A vessel, ornament, furnishing, or the like, belonging to a church or, esp., used in religious service; as, theft of the consecrated *utensils* from the cathedral.

Syn. — See IMPLEMENT.

uter-. = UTERO- (which see), as in:

uteralgia, uterectomy.

u'ter·ine (ū'tĕr·ĭn; -īn; 156), *adj.* [LL. *uterinus* born of the same mother, fr. *uterus* womb; cf. F. *utérin.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the uterus, or womb.

2. Born of the same mother, but by a different father.

Walter Pope, *uterine* brother to Dr. Joh. Wilkins. *Wood.*

3. Suited for use in or on the uterus.

uterine artery. *Anat.* An artery derived from the hypogastric artery which supplies the uterus (reaching it at the cervix) and adjacent parts, and, during pregnancy, the placenta. Its course lies between the layers of the broad ligament. The blood is returned by the ***uterine plexus*** of veins, which is tributary to the hypogastric vein.

uterine descent. Matriarchy.

uterine gland. *Anat.* Any of the branched tubular glands in the mucous membrane of the uterus.

uterine system. *Anthropol.* A system of marriage in which it is believed that a woman becomes pregnant by direct influence of the clan totem, — common among Australian natives.

uterine tube. = FALLOPIAN TUBE.

u'ter·o- (ū'tĕr·ō-), **uter-.** A combining form from *uterus* (cf. HYSTERO-; METRO-), denoting: **a** *The uterus,* as in

u'ter·ol'o·gy and the following:

uterocele	**uterolith**	**uterosclerosis**
uterocystotomy	**uterometer**	**uteroscope**
uterogestation	**uteroperitoneal**	**uterotomy**
uterointestinal	**uteroplasty**	**uterotonic**

b *Uteral and;* — in adjectives, as in **u'ter·o·ab·dom'i·nal,** pert. to the uterus and abdomen, and the following:

uterocervical	**uteropelvic**	**uterovaginal**
uteroovarian	**uteroplacental**	**uteroventral**
uteroparietal	**uterosacral**	**uterovesical**

u'ter·o·gram' (ū'tĕr·ō·grăm'), *n.* [*utero-* + *-gram.*] *Med.* An X-ray photograph of the uterine cavity, made after injecting a substance opaque to X rays into the cavity.

u'ter·og'ra·phy (ū'tĕr·ŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*utero-* + *-graphy.*] *Med.* Art, practice, or act, of making uterograms.

u'ter·o·tub'al (-ō·tūb'ăl), *adj.* [*utero-* + *tubal.*] *Anat. & Med.* Of or pertaining to the uterus and Fallopian tubes; as, a *uterotubal* insufflation of air, in which air injected into the uterus is forced through the tubes.

u'ter·us (ū'tĕr·ŭs), *n.; pl.* UTERI (-ī). [L., womb, belly, abdomen; akin to Skr. *udara,* Lith. *vėdaras.* Cf. HYSTERIA.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* In female mammals, an organ for containing, and usually for nourishing, the young during the development previous to birth; the womb. Considered morphologically it is a greatly modified and enlarged section of an oviduct (or of the two oviducts united). In many of the lower mammals there is a separate uterus on each side, continuous with each Fallopian tube, but more often they unite for some distance, the single uterus thus formed being Y-shaped. In the primates and a few others the coalescence is complete and the uterus is somewhat pear-shaped, opening below into the vagina by a narrow *neck,* or *cervix,* the larger portion being termed the *body,* and receiving the Fallopian tubes on each side. The uterus has thick walls, consisting of an external serous coat, a very thick muscular coat of nonstriated muscle, and a mucous coat containing numerous glands. During pregnancy the uterus undergoes remarkable increase in size, and change in the condition of its walls, the mucous membrane of which in the higher forms takes part in the formation of the placenta (which see).

2. *Zool.* **a** A section or diverticulum of an oviduct of any of various animals (vertebrate or invertebrate) other than mammals, which is enlarged or modified to serve as a place of development of the eggs or of the young. **b** The glandular part of the oviduct, which secretes the eggshell.

3. *Bot.* In gasteromycetous fungi, the peridium. *Rare.*

‖**u'te·rus bi·cor'nis** (ū'tĕ·rŭs bī·kôr'nĭs). [NL.] A bicornuate uterus.

‖**u'te·rus bi'par·ti'tus** (bī'pär·tī'tŭs) *or* **bi·lo'cu·la'ris** (bī·lŏk'ū·lā'rĭs). [NL. See BIPARTITE; BILOCULAR.] *Zool.* An almost completely double uterus, having a common opening into the vagina, found in carnivores, ruminants, horses, and pigs.

‖**u'te·rus du'plex** (dū'plĕks), ‖**u'te·rus di·del'phys** (dī·dĕl'fĭs). [NL. Cf. DUPLEX; DIDELPHIA.] *Zool.* A completely double uterus, having separate openings into a single vagina, resulting from fusion of the Müllerian ducts only at their posterior extremity, found in rodents.

‖**u'te·rus mas'cu·li'nus** (măs'kū·lī'nŭs). [NL.] *Anat.* The utriculus prostaticus.

‖**u'te·rus sep'tus** (sĕp'tŭs). [NL.] = UTERUS BIPARTITUS.

‖**u'te·rus sim'plex** (sĭm'plĕks). [NL. Cf. SIMPLE.] *Anat. & Zool.* The completely fused uterus, as in primates.

Ut'gar·tha–Lo'ki (ōōt'gär·thä·lō'kē), *n.* *Norse Myth.* A cunning giant who outwits Thor and Loki.

Ut'gar·thar (ōōt'gär·thär), *n.* [ON. *Útgarthar,* pl.] *Norse Myth.* **1.** The land of giants, as opposed to *Midgard.*

2. The region of the dead.

U'ther (ū'thĕr), *n.* One of the three principal magicians of Britain, later regarded as King of Britain and father of King Arthur. See IGRAINE.

U'ti·ca (ū'tĭ·kȧ), *adj.* [From *Utica,* N. Y.] Designating or pertaining to a subdivision of the American Ordovician (Lower Silurian) *as, Utica* shale. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **U'ti·ca,** *n.*

u'tick (ū'tĭk), *n.* The whinchat. *Local, Eng.*

u'tile (ū'tĭl; *see* -ILE), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *utilis,* fr. *uti* to use. See USE, *v.*] Practical; profitable; useful.

It may have arisen as a *utile* agent, as means of preservation or an inducement to propagation. *H. B. Alexander.*

u·til'i·tar'i·an (ū·tĭl'ĭ·târ'ĭ·ăn; ū'tĭl-), *adj.* [See UTILITY.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting in, utility; aiming at utility as distinguished from beauty, ornament, etc.; sometimes, derogatorily, evincing, or characterized by, a regard for utility of a lower kind, or marked by a sordid spirit; as, *utilitarian* narrowness, indifference to art.

2. Of or pert. to utilitarianism; supporting utilitarianism.

Syn. — Practical, matter-of-fact; useful.

Ant. — Idealistic, impractical.

— **u·til'i·tar'i·an·ly,** *adv.*

u·til'i·tar'i·an, *n.* One who believes in utilitarianism.

The *utilitarians* are for merging all the particular virtues into one, and would substitute in their place the greatest usefulness, as the alone principle to which every question respecting the morality of actions should be referred. *Chalmers.*

u·til'i·tar'i·an·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Ethics.* The doctrine that the useful is the good, and that the determining consideration of right conduct is the usefulness of its consequences; esp., the doctrine that the aim of moral action is the largest possible balance of pleasure over pain, or the greatest happiness of the greatest number. *Utilitarianism* is essentially an English ethical system, having as its chief expounders Jeremy Bentham (1748–1832) and James and John Stuart Mill.

u·til'i·tar'i·an·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A utilitarian. *Rare.*

u·til'i·tar'i·an·ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To treat from a utilitarian standpoint; to render of utility.

u·til'i·ty (ū·tĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *utilite,* fr. OF. *utilité,* fr. L. *utilitas,* fr. *utilis* useful. See UTILE.] **1.** Quality or state of being useful; usefulness; profitableness to some desired end; as, the *utility* of manures upon land; the *utility* of the sciences; the *utility* of medicines; a fowl bred for *utility* rather than for display.

The *utility* of the enterprise was, however, so great and obvious that all opposition proved useless. *Macaulay.*

2. *Econ.* Power to satisfy human wants. "Wants are here reckoned quantitatively with regard to their volume and intensity; not according to any ethical or prudential standard" (*A. Marshall*). Modern economists distinguish the ***total utility,*** measured by the loss which would be involved in the entire deprivation of a commodity, from the ***marginal utility,*** or ***final utility,*** which would be involved in the loss of a certain amount of it. Thus the *total utility* of water is infinitely great; but the *marginal utility* of a single quart of water is ordinarily very small, because a man or a community has usually so much water at command that one quart more or less makes very little difference. ***Subjective utility*** is the satisfaction which different articles give to one and the same individual.

3. Happiness; the greatest good or happiness of the greatest number, — the foundation of utilitarianism. *J. S. Mill.*

4. A useful thing, factor, implement, etc.; esp., a tool or device used as an adjunct to a more important machine.

5. Frequently, short for PUBLIC UTILITY (which see); — usually in *pl.* Also used attributively; as, *utility* holding companies; a *utility* merger.

6. *pl.* Shares of stock in public utility companies.

Syn. — See USE. **Ant.** — Uselessness, worthlessness.

u·til'i·ty (ū·tĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *adj.* Serving for utility or as a utility man.

utility man. **1.** A man available for service in various positions; hence, a member of a professional baseball team who plays various positions in the absence of regular players.

2. *Theater.* An actor who performs minor parts and does odd jobs.

u'ti·liz'a·ble (ū'tĭ·lĭz'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being utilized; as, the *utilizable* products of the gasworks.

u'ti·li·za'tion (-lĭ·zā'shŭn; -lĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *utilisation.*] Act of utilizing, or state of being utilized.

u'ti·lize (ū'tĭ·līz), *v. t.;* U'TI·LIZED (-lĭzd); U'TI·LIZ'ING (-lĭz'ĭng). [F. *utiliser.*] To make useful; to turn to profitable account or use; to make use of; as, to *utilize* the whole power of a machine; to *utilize* one's opportunities.

In former ages, the mile-long corridors, with their numerous alcoves, might have been *utilized* as . . . dungeons. *Hawthorne.*

— **u'ti·liz'er** (-līz'ĕr), *n.*

u'ti·nam (ū'tĭ·năm), *n.* [L., would that!] Wish; desire. *R.*

‖**ut in'fra** (ŭt ĭn'frȧ). [L.] As below.

‖**u'ti pos'si·de'tis** (ū'tī pŏs'ĭ·dē'tĭs). [L., as you possess.] **1.** *Roman & Civil Law.* A species of interdict for deciding the right to the possession of immovables, and preserving things in statu quo pending the decision. At Roman law the party prevailed who was in actual possession at the time of the issue of the interdict and had not taken possession from his opponent by force, stealth, or with his permission. This interdict and utrubi finally became practically merged.

2. *Internat. Law.* Short for ***principle of uti possidetis***: that is, the principle that a conclusion or treaty of peace between belligerents vests in them respectively as absolute property the territory under their actual control and things attached to it, and the movables then in their legal possession, except as otherwise stipulated.

‖**u'ti ro'gas** (rō'gȧs). [L.] *Rom. Law.* As you ask; — in voting yes, or aye.

Ut'man Khel (ōōt'män kāl). One of an independent Pathan tribe in the country southwest of the junction of the Swat and the Panjkora, tributaries of the Indus.

ut'most (ŭt'mōst; -mŭst), *adj.* [ME. *outemest, utmest, utemest,* fr. AS. *ūtmest, ūtemest, ȳt(e)mest,* double superl. (see FOREMOST) fr. *ūt, ūte,* out. See OUT; cf. AFTERMOST, OUTMOST, UTTERMOST.] **1.** Situated at the farthest point or extremity; most distant; extreme; last; final; as, the *utmost* limits of the land; the *utmost* extent of knowledge. "The *utmost* town in France." *Evelyn.*

Betwixt two thieves I spend my *utmost* breath. *Herbert.*

2. Of the greatest or highest degree, quantity, number, or the like; greatest; as, the *utmost* assiduity, misery.

He shall answer to his *utmost* peril. *Shak.*

Six or seven thousand is their *utmost* power. *Shak.*

ut'most, *n.* **1.** The most possible; the uttermost; the farthest limit, or that which is located there; the greatest power, degree, or effort; as, try your *utmost.*

We have tried the *utmost* of our friends. *Shak.*

2. The final issue; the end.

— *to the utmost.* To the limit or extreme of one's effort, capacity, strength, etc.

Ut'na·pish'tim (ōōt'nä·pĭsh'tĭm), *n.* *Babylon. Myth.* In the Gilgamesh Epic, a hero who by the special favor of the gods has secured immortal life, and to whom his great-grandson Gilgamesh applies for the secret of immortality. He is the hero of the Babylonian deluge myth, and has therefore been called "the Babylonian Noah." He and his household are sole survivors of the deluge. See XISUTHROS, GILGAMESH.

U'to–Az'tec·an (ū'tô·ăz'tĕk·ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating one of the most important of American Indian linguistic families, formerly occupying two large irregular territories, the northern, which included the southern half of Idaho and adjacent areas in Montana, Oregon, and Wyoming, almost all of Utah and Nevada, most of southern California, the western half of Colorado, northeastern New Mexico, and northwestern Texas, and the southern, which included the southern part of Arizona and most of northwestern and central Mexico, and occupying also several outlying areas in Arizona, southern Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Panama. It comprises some 50 distinct tribes and peoples, and others now extinct, whose native culture was most diverse, ranging from the highest to the lowest types found on the continent. The Uto-Aztecan peoples are classified, according to language, in three principal branches: **a** Shoshonean, occupying most of the northern area, and including (1) the nomadic tribes of the plateau, of which the most important are: the Bannock, Chemehuevi, Comanche, Paiute, Ute, and Shoshoni, (2) the Kern River Indians of California, (3) the Cahuilla, Gitanemuk, Luiseño, Serrano, and other tribes of southern California, and (4) the Hopi or Moqui of Arizona. **b** Piman of southern Arizona and northwestern Mexico, of which the most important tribes are: the Cahita or Yaqui, the Cora, Opata, Papago, Pima, Tarahumare, Tepecano, and Zacateco. **c** Nahuatlan, including the Aztecs, Pipils, and other advanced peoples of Mexico and Central America. There are at present about 24,000 Uto-Aztecan Indians in the United States, and some 1,800,000 in Mexico.

U·to'pi·a (ū·tō'pĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ou* not + *topos* a place.] **1.** A book, describing an ideal commonwealth, first published in Latin, in 1516, by Sir Thomas More. It was translated into English in 1551. Utopia is an imaginary island, represented as enjoying approximate perfection in politics, laws, etc.

2. [*often not cap.*] Hence, any place or state of ideal perfection, esp. in laws, government, and social conditions; also, an impracticable scheme of social regeneration.

3. An imaginary country or locality. *Rare.*

4. Any romance or other work describing a Utopia, or ideal society or commonwealth.

---

u'sur·pa'tor, *n.* [LL.] A usurper. *Obs.* [past part.]

u·surp'ed·ly, *adv.* of usurped.

u·surp'er·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

u·surp'ment, *n.* = USURPATION.

u·sur'por, *n.* = USURPER. *Rare.*

u·sur'press, *n.* A woman usurper. *Rare.*

u·surpt', Usurped. *Ref. Sp.*

us'ward (ŭs'wĕrd), *adv.* Also **us'wards** (-wĕrdz). See TOWARD, *Note. Rare.*

U'ta (ū'tȧ). *Bib.*

u'tas (ū'tăs). ✝ OUTAS, outcry.

utch, utch'y. Dial. vars. of I.

u·tees' (ū·tēs'). Var. of ATIS.

u·ten'sile, *adj.* [L. *utensilis.*] Useful. *Obs.*

u·ten'sil·ies, *n. pl.* Utensils. *Obs.*

u'ter·i, *n., pl.* of UTERUS.

u'ter·i'tis (ū'tĕr·ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See UTERO-; -ITIS.] *Med.* = METRITIS. [HYSTEROPEXY.

u'ter·o·fix·a'tion, *n. Surg.* =

u'ter·o·ma'ni·a (ū'tĕr·ō·mā'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *utero-* + *-mania.*] = NYMPHOMANIA.

u'ter·o·pex'y (ū'tĕr·ō·pĕk'sĭ·ȧ), **u'ter·o·pex'i·a** (-pĕk'sĭ·ȧ), *n. Surg.* = HYSTEROPEXY.

ut'fang·thief' (ŭt'făng·thēf'), *n.* Also **ut'fang·the'f, utfangenethef, utfangethef,** etc. [See OUT, FANG, *v. t.,* THIEF.] *O. Eng. Law.* See INFANGTHIEF.

Ut'hai (ūt'hī; -thä·ī). *Bib.*

U'thi (ū'thī). *Bib.* Var. of UTHAI.

u·ti'a (ōō·tē'ȧ). Var. of HUTIA.

u'ti·ble, *adj.* [L. *utibilis* that can be used.] Usable; useful. *Obs.*

‖**u'ti·le dul'ci.** [L.] The useful with the agreeable.

Horace (Ars Poetica, 343).

u'tis (ū'tĭs). ✝ OCTAVE, UTAS.

Ut'ki·a'vi·miut (ōō't'kē·ä'vē·mūt), *n.* See ESKIMO.

ut'lag'a·ry, *n.* = OUTLAWRY. *Obs.*

ut'le·ga'tion (ŭt'lē·gā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *ullagatio.* See OUTLAW.] Outlawry. *Obs.*

utlepe. ✝ OUTLEAP.

utmest. ✝ UTMOST.

ut'most·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

U·to′pi·an (ū·tō′pĭ·ăn), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Utopia; hence [*often not cap.*], founded upon or involving imaginary perfections; ideal; chimerical; visionary; as, *Utopian* projects; of persons, proposing or advocating visionary and impracticable schemes.
2. [*not cap.*] Of or pertaining to an imaginary locality.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See VISIONARY.

U·to′pi·an, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Utopia.
2. Hence [*not cap.*], one who believes in the perfectibility of human society; a visionary; one who proposes or advocates plans, esp. plans usually regarded as impracticable, for social improvement; a social reformer; idealist.

u·to′pi·an·ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* The ideas, views, aims, etc., of a utopian; impracticable schemes of human perfection.

u·to′pi·an·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A utopian; an optimist.

U·to′pi·an·iz′er (ū·tō′pĭ·ăn·īz′ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who constructs a Utopian scheme.
2. [*n. cap.*] = UTOPIAN, *n.*, 2. *Rare.*

u·to′pi·ast (-ăst), *n.* A Utopian. *Rare.*

u·to′pism (ū′tō·pĭz′m), *n.* Utopianism. — **u′to·pist** (-pĭst), *n.* — **u·to·pis′tic** (-pĭs′tĭk), *adj.* *All Rare.*

u·to·pog′ra·pher (-pŏg′rə·fĕr), *n.* [See UTOPIA; -GRAPHER.] A writer who describes a Utopia.

U′tra·quism (ū′trə·kwĭz′m), *n.* The doctrine of the Utraquists, or Calixtins.

u′tra·quist (-kwĭst), *n.* [NL. *utraquista,* fr. L. *utergue,* fem. *utraque,* both.] **1.** One who holds that the Eucharist should be administered in both kinds (*sub utraque specie*); esp. [*cap.*], a Calixtin. See 2d CALIXTIN.
2. One who writes or speaks both, or two, languages, as Latin and the vernacular.
— **u′tra·quist, u′tra·quis′tic** (-kwĭs′tĭk), *adj.*

u′tri·cle (ū′trĭ·k'l), *n.* [L. *utriculus,* dim. of *uter, utris,* a bag or bottle made of an animal's hide; cf. F. *utricule.*] **1.** A little sac or vesicle, as the air cell of a fucoid seaweed, the bladder of *Utricularia,* etc.
2. *Bot.* **a** A small, one-celled, usually indehiscent, one-seeded or few-seeded achene with thin, membranous pericarp, as that of the goosefoots (Chenopodiaceae), amaranths (Amaranthaceae), etc. **b** = PERIGYNIUM **b.** **c** *Obs.* A parenchyma cell. **d** In leaves of *Sphagnum,* any of the large hyaline cells containing spiral fibers or spiral thickenings of the walls. Cf. DUCT, 4 **b.**
3. *Anat.* **a** The part of the membranous labyrinth of the ear into which the semicircular canals open. **b** The utriculus prostaticus.
4. *Biol.* A cell. *Obs.*

u·tric′u·lar (ū·trĭk′ū·lĕr), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a utricle, or utriculus; containing a utricle or utricles.
2. Resembling a utricle or bag, whether large or minute; — said esp. of certain substances, as sulphur, selenium, etc., when condensed from vapor and deposited on cold bodies, in small globules filled with liquid.
3. Uterine.

U·tric′u·la′ri·a (-lā′rĭ·ə; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *utriculus* a small skin or leather bottle.] *Bot.* A large widely distributed genus of aquatic plants (family Lentibulariaceae), the bladderworts, with saclike ascidia which serve as animal traps. They have floating stems with finely dissected leaves. The scapose, often showy, flowers have a very irregular, spurred, bilabiate corolla.

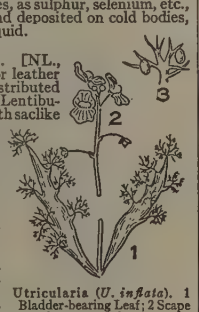

Utricularia (*U. inflata*). 1 Bladder-bearing Leaf; 2 Scape of Flowers; 3 Fragment of Leaf, showing two enlarged Bladders.

u·tric′u·late (ū·trĭk′ū·lāt), *adj.* Resembling a bladder; swollen like a bladder; inflated; utricular.

u·tric′u·lif′er·ous (-lĭf′ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*utriculus*+*-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing or producing utricles.

u·tric′u·li·form′ (ū·trĭk′ū·lĭ·fôrm′), *adj.* [*utriculus* + *-form.*] **a** *Biol.* Like a utricle. **b** *Bot.* Utricular.

u·tric′u·li′tis (-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *utricul-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a utricle, as that of the internal ear.

u·tric′u·lo- (ū·trĭk′ū·lō-), **utricul-.** A combining form for *utricle,* as in **u·tric′u·lo·plas′tic, u·tric′u·lo·plas′ty** (see -ITIS, -PLASTY), denoting also *utricular and,* as in *utriculo-*saccular (see SACCULAR).

u·tric′u·loid (-loid), *adj.* [L. *utriculus* small leather bottle + *-oid.*] Resembling a bladder; utricular.

u·tric′u·lo·sac′cu·lar (-lō·săk′ū·lĕr), *adj.* [*utriculo-* + *saccular.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the utriculus and sacculus of the inner ear; specif., designating a duct connecting the two.

u·tric′u·lose (ū·trĭk′ū·lōs), *adj.* *Bot.* Utricular.

u·tric′u·lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L. See UTRICLE.] A utricle; esp., *Anat.,* that of the ear. See 1st EAR, 1.

‖**u·tri′cu·lus ho′mi·nis** (hŏm′ĭ·nĭs), *or* ‖**u·tri′cu·lus mas′cu·li′nus** (măs′kū·lī′nŭs). [NL.] The utriculus prostaticus.

‖**u·tri′cu·lus pro·sta′ti·cus** (prō·stăt′ĭ·kŭs), [NL.] *Anat.* A small blind pouch directed dorsally from the urethra into the prostate, regarded as a vestige of the fused lower ends of the Müllerian ducts, and therefore the homologue in the male of the uterus and vagina in the female; — called also *uterus masculinus* and *sinus pocularis.*

u′tri·form (ū′trĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *uter, utris,* leather bottle + *-form.*] Having the form of a leather bottle.

u′tri·us′que ju′ris (ū′trĭ·ŭs′kwē jōō′rĭs). [L.] Of either law; i. e., of canon or civil law.

ut′ru·bi (ŭt′rōō·bī), *n.* [L., on which of two sides, where.] *Roman & Civil Law.* A species of interdict for deciding the right of possession of movables, and preserving things in statu quo pending the decision. At Roman law the party prevailed who had been in possession, acquired "nec vi, nec clam, nec precario" (i. e., without force, stealth, or his opponent's permission), for the longer period in the year preceding. See UTI POSSIDETIS.

‖**ut su′pra** (ŭt sū′prə). [L.] As above. Abbr. *ut sup.*

ut′ter (ŭt′ĕr), *adj.* [ME. *utter, uter,* fr. AS. *ūttra, ūtera, ūterra, ȳtera;* akin to OFris. *ūtera, ūtra,* OHG. *ūzaro,* G. *äusser;* compar. adj. to AS. *ūt* out, G. *aus.* See OUT, *adv.;* cf. OUTER, UTMOST, UTTER, *v.*] **1.** Outer; as, an *utter* garment. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
2. Situated on the outside, or extreme limit; remote, often most remote, from the center. *Obs.*
Through *utter* and through middle darkness borne. *Milton.*
The very *utter* part of Saint Adelmes point is five miles from Sandwich. *Holinshed.*
3. Complete; total; entire; absolute; as, *utter* ruin; *utter* darkness; *utter* strangers.
A spirit of the most *utter* reverence. *Samuel Butler.*
4. Extreme to the point of strangeness or abnormality; unusual.
You wouldn't have known me in those days; I was *utter* — intensely *utter* — to look at. *Leonard Merrick.*
5. Peremptory; unconditional; unqualified; final; as, an *utter* refusal or denial.

ut′ter, *adv.* Utterly; completely; also, *Obs.,* outside; farther out.

ut′ter, *v.;* UT′TERED (-ĕrd); UT′TER·ING. [ME. *uttren, outren,* fr. *utter(e)* outside, adv. (fr. AS. *ūtter, ūttor, ūtor,* compar. of *ūt* out), and fr. *out, ut,* out, adv.; cf. G. *äussern* to utter, express, MD. *uteren.* See UTTER, *adj.,* OUT.] *Transitive:* **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** To put forth or out; to pour, thrust, or reach, out; to emit. **b** To vanquish. **c** To publish. **d** To dispose of in trade; to sell or vend.
Such mortal drugs I have, but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that *utters* them. *Shak.*
2. To put in circulation, as money or currency; to cause to pass in trade; to put to use, or found upon, in dealing with others; to put upon the public; — often used, specif., of counterfeit notes or coins, forged or fraudulent documents, etc.
To *utter* and publish a document is to offer directly or indirectly, by words or actions, such document as good. *F. Wharton.*
3. To give public expression to; to speak; pronounce.
"Blest voices, *uttering* joy." *Milton.*
And the last words he *uttered* called me cruel. *Addison.*
4. To reveal; disclose; divulge; make known.
—, *Intransitive:* To talk; speak; make a statement.
Syn. — Express, enunciate, voice, deliver; issue.

ut′ter, *n.* The utmost degree, extent, or the like. *Rare.*

ut′ter·a·ble (ŭt′ĕr·ə·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being uttered. — **ut′ter·a·bil′i·ty** (-ə·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), **ut′ter·a·ble·ness,** *n.*

ut′ter·ance (ŭt′ĕr·ăns), *n.* [OF. *outrance.* See OUTRANCE.] The last extremity; the ultimate; uttermost; esp., the point of death. *Obs.*
— *at utterance.* = À OUTRANCE. *Obs.*

ut′ter·ance, *n.* [From UTTER, *v.*] **1.** Act of uttering. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* Sale or disposal to the public. **b** Putting in circulation, as false coin or forged notes. **c** Issue, as from a stock or storehouse.
2. Vocal expression; articulation; speech; style or power of speaking.
At length gave *utterance* to these words. *Milton.*
O, how unlike!
To that large *utterance* of the early gods! *Keats.*
3. That which is uttered, or spoken or published.

utter bar. See BAR, *n.,* 20 a.

utter barrister. See BARRISTER, 1.

ut′ter·er (ŭt′ĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who utters (in various senses).

ut′ter·less, *adj.* That cannot be uttered; also, speechless.

utter loss. *Marine Insurance.* An actual total loss, as distinguished from a *constructive total loss.*

ut′ter·ly, *adv.* In an utter manner; to the full extent; fully; totally; as, *utterly* ruined; it is *utterly* vain; also, *Obs.,* straightforwardly; with sincerity and truth.

ut′ter·most (ŭt′ĕr·mōst; -mŭst), *adj.* [From UTTER. Cf. UTMOST, OUTERMOST.] **1.** Farthest out; outside; external; outmost. *Obs.*
2. Extreme; utmost; being in the farthest, greatest, or highest, degree; as, the *uttermost* extent; the *uttermost* penury, distress, peril.

ut′ter·most, *n.* The utmost; the highest or greatest degree; the farthest extent or reach.
So aid me Heaven when at mine *uttermost.* *Tennyson.*

ut′ter·ness, *n.* Completeness. See -NESS.

u′tu (ōō′tōō; *colloq.* ōōt), *n.* [Maori.] **1.** In Maori law or custom, satisfaction for injuries received, as by retaliation in kind or by payment. *J. M. Moore.*
2. Hence, any compensation, as for services rendered; reward; wages; — often corrupted to *hoot.* *New Zealand.*

U′tu (ōō′tōō), **U′tug** (ōō′tōōĸ), *n.* *Babylon. Relig.* A sungod, the Sumerian equivalent of Shamash. Called also *Babbar.*

U tube, *or* **U′-tube′,** *n.* See U, *adj.*

u′tum (ū′tŭm), *n.* [Appar. fr. Jav. *uṭĕm* swollen-faced.] A small owl (*Ketupa zeylonensis*) of southern Asia.

u′tu·run′cu (ōō′tōō·rōōn′kōō), *n.* [Quechua, lit., jaguar.] Among the Quechuan and Aymaran Indians, a jaguar believed to be a sorcerer who has undergone metamorphosis. Cf. WEREWOLF.

uu-. For various words beginning *uu-,* see corresponding forms beginning *uv-, vu-.*

Uu′cha·thon (ōō′kə·thŏn), *n.* [Aram. *akhtāna* venomous, vindictive.] *Astrol.* One of the four main astral spirits associated with the malefic planet Saturn.

u′va (ū′və), *n.* [L., a grape. See UVULA.] *Bot.* A pulpy indehiscent fruit with a central placenta, of which the grape is a typical example. — **u′val** (-văl), *adj.*

u′va grass (ōō′və). [Sp. *uva,* fr. Guarani *uĩbá, huĩbá.*] An ornamental tropical American grass (*Gynerium sagittatum*) somewhat like pampas grass; — called also *caña brava.* See GYNERIUM.

u·val′ha (ōō·väl′yə), *n.* [Pg., fr. Tupi *uvâaya.*] A Brazilian shrub or small tree (*Eugenia uvalha*); also, its roundish, yellow or orange, edible fruit, used for making refreshing drinks.

U valley, *or* **U′-val′ley,** *n.* A valley of U-shaped cross section such as results from erosion by a valley glacier.

u′van·ite (ū′văn·īt), *n.* [uranium + *vanadium* + 1st *-ite,* 4.] *Mineral.* A hydrous uranium vanadate, occurring as a brownish-yellow powder.

u·va′rov·ite (ōō·vä′rŏf·īt), *n.* [After Count S. S. *Uvarov* (1786–1855), Russ. statesman.] *Mineral.* An emerald-green variety of garnet containing chromium, which colors it. See GARNET, 1.

u′vate (ū′vāt), *n.* [L. *uva* grape.] A conserve made of grapes.

U′va–ur′si (ū′və·ûr′sī), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *uva* grape + *ursus* bear, gen. *ursi.*] **a** Syn. of ARCTOSTAPHYLOS. **b** [*not cap.*] The bearberry.

u′ve·a (ū′vē·ə), *n.* [ML., fr. L. *uva* grape.] *Anat.* The posterior pigmented layer of the iris; also, the iris and ciliary body together with the chorioid coat. — **u′ve·al** (-əl), *adj.* — **u′ve·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

u′ve·i′tis (-ĭ′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *uvea* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the uvea. — **u′ve·it′ic** (-ĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

u′vid (ū′vĭd), *adj.* [L. *uvidus.*] Moist; wet. *Rare.*

u′vi·ol glass (ū′vĭ·ōl; -ôl). [ultra- + *violet.*] A special glass, particularly transparent to ultraviolet rays.

uviol lamp. *Elec.* A mercury-vapor lamp using uviol glass, used esp. for medical purposes requiring the use of ultraviolet light.

u·vit′ic (ū·vĭt′ĭk), *adj.* [L. *uva* grape; — because producible indirectly from tartaric acid, found in the grape.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless crystalline acid, $CH_3C_6H_2(CO_2H)_3$, obtained by partial oxidation of mesitylene and otherwise; 5-methyl-isophthalic.

u·vi′to (ōō·vē′tō), *n.* [Sp.] A medium-sized tropical American tree (*Ardisia revoluta*); also, its strong, durable, wood used in native construction. *Panama.*

u′vi·ton′ic ac′id (ū′vĭ·tŏn′ĭk). [L. *uva* grape; — because obtained from pyroracemic acid (cf. RACEMIC).] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline acid, $C_8H_7NO_4$, obtained by the action of ammonia on pyruvic acid; 6-methyl-2, 4-pyridinedicarboxylic acid.

u·vi′ yam (ōō·vē′). [Fiji *uvi.*] The white yam.

u′vu·la (ū′vū·lə), *n.;* *pl.* -LAS (-ləz), -LAE (-lē). [ML., dim. fr. L. *uva* grape, uvula; prob. akin to Gr. *οἶε, οα,* service tree, and E. *yew;* basic idea: berry. See YEW.] *Anat.* **a** The pendent fleshy lobe in the middle of the posterior border of the soft palate. **b** A lobe of the vermiform process of the lower surface of the cerebellum, in front of the pyramid. **c** An elevation of the mucous membrane lining the lower anterior part of the bladder.

u′vu·lar (-lĕr), *adj.* [NL. *uvularis.*] Of or pertaining to the uvula; specif., *Phonet.,* pronounced with the aid of the uvula, as in trilling.

u′vu·lar, *n.* *Phonet.* A uvular sound.

U′vu·la′ri·a (-lā′rĭ·ə; 79), *n.* [NL.; so called from the drooping flowers.] *Bot.* A small genus of North American herbs (family Convallariaceae), the bellworts, having erect stems, sessile or perfoliate leaves, and yellowish drooping bell-shaped flowers. *U. grandiflora* is the large-flowered bellwort. Syn. *Oakesia.*

u′vu·lar·ly, *adv.* With thick utterance, as when the uvula is too long.

uvular, *or* **velar, r.** An *r* formed by trilling the uvula against the back of the tongue; also, an *r* in which the trill is replaced by friction of the breath between the back of the tongue and the uvula or the velum. Cf. 1st BURR, 13 a. See *Pron.,* §§ 44 (5), 211 f.

u′vu·li′tis (ū′vū·lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *uvula* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the uvula.

u′vu·lop·to′sis (ū′vū·lŏp·tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *uvula* + Gr. *ptōsis* a falling.] *Med.* A relaxed, pendulous condition of the uvula.

u′vu·lo·tome (ū′vū·lō·tōm), *n.* [*uvula* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* An instrument for removing the uvula.

u′vu·lot′o·my (-lŏt′ō·mĭ), *n.* [*uvula* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of removing the uvula.

UX base. *Elec.* A standard American form of electron-tube base having four projecting metal pins.

ux·o′ri·al (ŭks·ō′rĭ·əl; ŭg·zō′-; 181), *adj.* [See UXORIOUS.] *Rare.* **1.** Uxorious.
2. Of, pertaining to or characteristic of, a wife.
— **ux·o′ri·al·i·ty** (-ăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **ux·o′ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

ux·or′i·cide (ŭks·ôr′ĭ·sīd), *n.* [L. *uxor* wife + *-cide.*] The murder of a wife by her husband; also, one who murders his wife. — **ux·or′i·cid′al** (-sīd′əl), *adj.*

ux·o′ri·ous (ŭks·ō′rĭ·ŭs; ŭg·zō′-; 181), *adj.* [L. *uxorius,* fr. *uxor* wife.] Excessively or dotingly fond of, or submissive to, a wife. — **ux·o′ri·ous·ly** *adv.* — **ux·o′ri·ous·ness,** *n.*

U Y base. *Elec.* A standard American form of electron-tube base having five projecting metal pins.

‖**u′yezd′** (ōō′yĕzd′), *n.* [Russ. *uezd* district.] See SOVIET.

Uz (ŭz), *n.* *Bib.* The home of Job.

u·za′ra root (ōō·zä′rä). [Origin unknown.] *Pharm.* The root of a South African woody herb (*Dicoma anomala*), family Carduaceae, yielding uzarin. It is dried and used by the natives as a stimulant for dysentery.

u·za′rin (-rĭn), *n.* [*uzara* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline glucoside, the active principle of uzara root.

u·za′ron (-rŏn), **u·sa′ron** (-sä′-), *n.* *Pharm.* The dried alcoholic extract of uzara root used in the treatment of dysentery and reported to have a digitalislike action on the heart.

Uz′bek (ŭz′bĕk), **Uz′beg** (ŭz′bĕg), *n.* **1.** A member of the most civilized of the Turkic peoples of Turkestan, esp. in the Uzbek republic, who have largely abandoned nomadic life for agriculture and town life. About the close of the 15th century they became dominant in Turkestan. They are Sunnite Moslems.
2. The East Turki language of the Uzbeks, with many dialects, dominant in the Uzbek republic. Their literary language is Jagatai. See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES.

Uz·zi′ah (ŭ·zī′ə), *n.* *Bib.* A king of Judah. 2 *Kings* xv; 1 *Chron.* xxvi.

Uz·zi′el (ŭ·zī′ĕl; ŭz′ĭ·ĕl), *n.* [Heb. '*uzzī′ēl* my strength is God.] An angel in Milton's *Paradise Lost,* next in power to Gabriel.

U·to′pi·an·ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.

U·top′i·cal (ū·tŏp′ĭ·kəl), *adj.* Utopian. *Obs.* [trap.

U trap. A U-shaped running

U′trecht (ū′trĕkt; *Du.* ü′trĕxt), *n.* See TREATY, *Table.*

Utrecht velvet. See FURNITURE PLUSH.

utricul-. = UTRICULO-.

U·tric′u·la′ri·a′ce·ae (ū·trĭk′ū·lā′rĭ·ā′sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of LENTIBULARIACEAE.

u′trum, *n.* Short for ASSIZE OF UTRUM.

ut′suk (ŏt′sŏŏk). Var. of URSUK.

Ut′ta·ra Mi·mam′sa (ŏt′ə′tə·rə). See MIMAMSA.

ut′ter·an·cy, *n.* = 2d UTTERANCE, 2.

ut′terd. Uttered. *Ref. Sp.*

ut′ter·est, *adj.* = UTMOST, *adj.* *Obs.*

ut′ter·more′, *adj.* [Cf. UTTERMOST.] Further; outer. *Obs.*

u′ve. Var. of UBI.

U·vel′la (ū·vĕl′ə), *n.* Syn. of SPONDYLOMORUM.

u′vic ac′id (ū′vĭk). [L. *uva* grape.] = PYROTRITARIC ACID.

u′vi·tin′ic (ū′vĭ·tĭn′ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* = UVITIC.

u′vrou (ū′vrōō). Var. of KUPHEOR.

u′vu·lap·to′sis. Var. of UVULOPTOSIS.

u′vu·la·tome (ū′vū·lə·tōm), **-lat′o·my** (-lăt′ō·mĭ). Vars. of UVULOTOME, -TOMY.

u′vule, *n.* = UVULA. *Obs.*

uv′ver (ŏv′ĕr). Dial. Eng. var. of OVER.

u·wa′row·ite (ōō·vä′rŏf·īt). Var. of UVAROVITE.

U′zai (ū′zī; -zā·ī). *Bib.*

U′zai (-zāi). *Bib.*

u′zan′, *n. sing. & pl.* [Ashanti.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

Uz′bak (ŭz′băk). Var. of UZBEK.

uze, *v.* Use. *Ref. Sp.*

Uz′za (ŭz′ə). *Bib.*

Uz′zah (-ə). *Bib.*

uz′zard (ŭz′ĕrd; ŏŏz′ĕrd). Dial. Eng. var. of IZZARD. [*Bib.*]

Uz′zen·she′rah (ŭz′ĕn·shē′rə). [

Uz′zi (ŭz′ī). *Bib.*

Uz·zi′a (ŭ·zī′ə). *Bib.*

Uz·zi′el·ites (ŭ·zĭ′ĕl·īts; ŭz′ĭ·ĕl·īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.* KOHATHITE.

V

V, v (vē), *n.; pl.* **V's, v's, Vs, vs** (vēz). **1.** The twenty-second letter of the English alphabet. V and U are varieties of the same character, U being the cursive form, and the two letters were formerly used indiscriminately (see U). The letter W, a doubled V called "double U," is a survival of this use. V does not occur in the oldest English texts, its sound being represented medially by *f*. The letter was probably introduced by French scribes, and it occurs in Middle English for *w*, and initially in many words now beginning with *f*. V is from the Latin alphabet, where it was used both as a vowel and as a consonant (first with the value of English *w*, and later with that of *v*). The Latin derived the letter from a western or Chalcidian alphabetic form (V) of the Greek upsilon (see Y). In Greek it was used as a vowel, but it originated in a Semitic character (vau) which had consonantal value (see F). In English *v* represents a labiodental continuant, the voiced correlative of *f*. See *Pron.*, § 254. Except in a few words of dialectic origin, initial *v* does not appear in inherited words, but only in loan words, chiefly from French and Latin. But when not in the initial position *v* may stand for a voiced Anglo-Saxon *f* in native words (see F, *n.*, 1), as in *love* (AS. *luf*u). See ALPHABET.
2. **a** An instance of the letter V, v, printed, written, painted, etc. **b** A printer's type, a stamp, etc., for the letter V, v. **c** The sound, or any sound, of the letter V. **d** [*cap.*] In Roman numerals, 5 or, in the form V̄, 5,000. In this use V was only the upper part of X, the symbol for 10.
3. Anything having the shape of the letter V; specif.: **a** A V-shaped low neck of a gown. **b** *Mach.* A rib, guiding strip, or groove, having sloping sides like a V; as, the *V's* on the bed of a turning lathe on which the carriage slides.
4. A five-dollar bill. *Colloq., U. S.*
5. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate anyone or anything arbitrarily or conveniently so designated, esp. as the twenty-first or (cf. K, *n.*, 4) twenty-second in order or class.
6. As an *abbreviation:* see *Abbreviations*, in Appendix.

V, v (vē), *adj.* **1.** Twenty-first or (cf. K, *adj.*, 1) twenty-second in order or class.
2. [*cap.*] Having the form of capital V, or resembling a V in cross section; as, ***V gear*** or ***V-gear***, a herringbone gear; ***V notch*** or ***V-notch***, a triangular notch as in a weir for measuring water flow; ***V thread*** or ***V-thread***, see V THREAD; ***V tool*** or ***V-tool***, a chisel for cutting triangular grooves; ***V vat*** or ***V-vat***, a funnel box; also, having a groove or grooves of triangular section; as, a ***V block*** or ***V-block***.

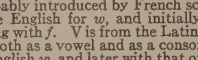
V Tool.

☞ COMBINATIONS are: **V′-formed′, V′-grooved′.**

v-. For various words beginning *v-*, followed by a vowel, see the forms in F-, or W-.
v-. See 1st AB-, *Note.*
‖**va** (vä). [It.] It proceeds; — in musical directions reinforcing one given before; as, ***va cre·scen′do***, it continues increasing in volume.
va-. See 2d M-.
vaag′mer′ (väg′mĕr′), *n.* Also **vaag′maer′, vaag′mar′** (-mär′). [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *vāgmeri* a kind of flounder, prop., mare of the sea.] A dealfish.
vaal′ite (väl′ĭt), *n.* [From *Vaal* River, South Africa.] *Mineral.* A kind of vermiculite.
Vaal′pens (väl′pĕns), *n.* [Prop., *vaalpens*, fr. D. *vaal* fallow, colored + *pens* belly.] One of a nomadic pygmy people in the Transvaal near the Magalakwin River, resembling the Bushmen.
Vac (väch), *n.* [Skr. *Vāc.* See VOICE.] *Hindu Myth.* A goddess personifying speech; celebrated in one Vedic hymn and later identified with Sarasvati.
va′cance (vā′kăns), *n.* [F.] **A** vacancy; a vacation. *Scot.*
va′can·cy (vā′kăn·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [ML. *vacantia.*]
1. Time of freedom from occupation; leisure or an interval of leisure; vacation or a vacation period. *Archaic.*
Those little *vacancies* from toil are sweet. *Dryden.*
2. The state or fact of being free from occupation, or, of the mind, from preoccupation; physical or mental inactivity or relaxation; idleness. *Now Rare.* "All dispositions to idleness or *vacancy* . . . are dangerous." *Sir H. Molton.*
3. A vacating of an office, post, piece of property, etc., or the state of such when vacated or vacant; also, the time such office, etc., is vacant; as, the death of the incumbent has caused a *vacancy;* in case of *vacancy* of the property.
4. A vacant office, post, tenancy, etc.; as, three *vacancies* in this apartment house; to fill a *vacancy* in Congress.
5. Empty space; the void; also, a vacuum; a blank; a gap; a chasm. "You do bend your eye on *vacancy*." *Shak.*
Stretched athwart the *vacancy* Its swinging boughs. *Shelley.*
6. State of being empty or void; barrenness; loneliness; also, vacuity; as, the *vacancy* of cities in the summer.
7. *Obs.* **a** An interim. **b** Lack; want.
vacancy clause. *Insurance.* A special endorsement permitting premises to be vacant or unoccupied beyond the period stipulated in the original contract, the insurance remaining in force during the extension period, either for the full or a reduced amount.
va′cant (vā′kănt), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *vacans, -antis*, pres. part. of *vacare* to be empty, to be free or unoccupied, to have leisure; akin to L. *vacuus* empty, *vanus* vain, *vastus* empty, waste, vast. See WANE, WASTE; cf. EVACUATE, VACATION, VACUUM, VAIN, VOID.] **1.** Not filled or occupied by an incumbent, possessor, or officer; as, a *vacant* throne, parish, office.
2. Without contents or content; having no occupant; of the mind, free from preoccupation, cares, etc.; as, a *vacant* room, space, or seat in a bus.
The vaunted verse a *vacant* head demaunded
Ne wont with crabbed care the Muses dwell. *Spenser.*
3. Destitute; devoid; free; — with *of;* as, an hour *vacant* of business; also, *Poetic*, devoid of life, activity, etc.; intensely quiet.
Amid the stillness of the *vacant* night. *Cowper.*
4. Characterized by freedom from occupation; leisure; unemployed; unoccupied; disengaged; free; — formerly of persons, now chiefly of a period of time; as, few *vacant* hours.
At leisure and *vacant* from the affairs of the world. *Dr. H. More.*
5. Characterized by or manifesting absence of thought or reflection; specif.: **a** Vacuous; foolish; silly; devoid of intelligence. Cf. def. 2, above. "Gay ideas crowd the *vacant* brain." *Pope.* **b** Marked by or enjoying a respite from thought; unreflecting. "In *vacant* or in pensive mood." *Wordsworth.* **c** Expressionless; inane; as, a *vacant* laugh or stare.
6. *Insurance.* Empty; — used of premises which are not lived in, and from which the furniture and fixtures have been removed. Cf. UNOCCUPIED.
7. *Law.* **a** Not occupied or put to use as land. **b** Of an estate or the like, abandoned; having no heir or claimant; as, a *vacant* estate; a *vacant* succession. **c** Not granted away, as State lands. *Local, U. S.*
Syn. — Void, unfilled; idle, unencumbered; untenanted; blank, expressionless. See EMPTY.
Ant. — Full; busy, crowded, employed; filled, occupied; intelligent, keen.
☞ COMBINATIONS in this sense are:

vacant-brained	**vacanthearted**	**vacant-minded**
vacant-eyed	**vacantheartedness**	**vacant-mindedness**
vacant-headed	**vacant-looking**, *adj.*	**vacant-seeming**, *adj.*

va′cant (vā′kănt), *n.* A vacancy; also, one temporarily unemployed. *Obs.*
va′cant, *v. t. & i.* = VACATE. *Rare.*
‖**va·can′ti·a,** *or* **va·can′ti·a bo′na** (vā·kăn′shĭ·ä bō′nä). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Goods without an owner or claimant; specif., the inheritance of a deceased person when there is no one able and willing to enter.
va′cant·ly (vā′kănt·lĭ), *adv.* In a vacant manner; idly; inanely.
va′cate (vā′kāt; 277), *v.;* VA′CAT·ED (-kāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119); VA′CAT·ING (-kāt·ĭng). [L. *vacare, vacatum*, to be empty. See VACANT.] *Transitive:* **1.** To annul; to make void; to make of no authority or validity; as, to *vacate* a charter; — now in legal use only.
2. To render useless, ineffectual, or without force or significance. *Now Rare.* "He *vacates* my revenge." *Dryden.*
3. To make vacant, as an office, post, house, etc.; to deprive of an incumbent or occupant; also, to give up the incumbency or occupancy of; as, the throne was *vacated* by the exile of the royal family; to *vacate* one's seat in Congress by resignation; the house was suddenly *vacated.*
4. Hence, to free, as from thoughts, cares, etc.
Its problems, indeed, *vacated* my mind of her. *Edgar Saltus.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To vacate an office, post, tenancy, etc.
2. To give one's time (to); to devote oneself. *Evelyn.*
3. *Slang.* **a** To leave; go away. **b** To take a vacation.
Syn. — Empty; evacuate, abdicate, quit, abandon; void, abrogate. **Ant.** — Fill; occupy, possess; ratify, enforce.
va·ca′tion (vā·kā′shŭn; *vā-*; 277), *n.* [ME. *vacacioun*, fr. OF. *vacacion, -tion* (F. *vacation*), fr. L. *vacatio* a being free from a duty, service, etc., fr. *vacare.* See VACATE.] **1.** Respite or a time of respite (from something); an intermission or rest; as, to have no *vacation* from business; the world needs a *vacation* from war.
2. *Obs.* **a** Freedom from work or cares; leisure. **b** Time free (for something else); specif., time for contemplation. **c** Hence, work to which one devotes himself; occupation.
3. A scheduled period during which activity or work is suspended; a recess; specif.: **a** In industry and business, etc., a period of exemption from work granted to each employee, usually in the summertime; a leave of absence for rest and relaxation. **b** In educational institutions, an intermission of the regular studies and exercises, as between terms, during the summer, or at the Christmas season. **c** *Law.* Intermission of judicial proceedings; the space of time between the end of one term and the beginning of the next; nonterm; recess. See TERM, *n.*, 13 **d.**
4. Hence, a period (often coinciding with the foregoing) spent away from home or business in travel or recreation; holidays. *Chiefly U. S.*
5. Act or an instance of vacating, esp. of vacating an office, post, house, etc.; also, a vacancy. *Now Rare.*
va·ca′tion, *v. i.* To take a vacation; pass one's vacation.
va·ca′tion·al (-ăl), *adj.* Of or pert. to a vacation.
vacation barrister. See BARRISTER, *n.*, 1.
va·ca′tion·er (-ĕr), *n.* A vacationist. *U. S.*
va·ca′tion·ist, *n.* A person taking a vacation, esp. one traveling for pleasure or passing a vacation at a summer resort.
vacation school. A school held, usually in a public school, during the long summer vacation.
va·ca′tur (vā·kā′tĕr), *n.* [NL., it is made void, fr. L. *vacare* to be empty. See VACANT.] *Law.* An order of court vacating a proceeding.
Vac·ca′ri·a (vă·kā′rĭ·ä), *n.* [ML., cow pasture; — in allusion to its value as fodder.] *Bot.* A small genus of Eurasian annual herbs of the pink family (Caryophyllaceae) having opposite, acute leaves, and rather small red or pink flowers in terminal cymes with a 5-angled, much-inflated capsule. *V. vulgaris*, the cowherb, is a naturalized weed in North America.
vac′ca·ry (văk′ä·rĭ), *n.* [ML. *vaccaria*, fr. L. *vacca* cow. Cf. VACHERY.] A cow house, dairy house, or cow pasture. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
vac·cen′ic ac′id (văk·sĕn′ĭk). [L. *vacca* cow.] *Chem.* An unsaturated crystalline acid, $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, isomeric with elaidic acid, obtained from suet and butter.
vacci-. A combining form from Latin *vacca*, cow, as in **vac′ci·cide** (see -CIDE); — used also for *vaccine*, as in **vac·cig′e·nous.** See -GENOUS.
vac′ci·na (văk·sī′nä), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Vaccinia.
vac′ci·na·ble (văk′sĭ·nä·b'l), *adj.* *Med.* Capable of being successfully vaccinated; susceptible to vaccination.
vac′ci·nal (văk′sĭ·năl), *adj.* *Med.* Of or pertaining to vaccine or vaccination.
vac′ci·nate (văk′sĭ·nāt), *v. t.;* -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [From VACCINE, *adj.*] To inoculate with cowpox vaccine, esp. in order to prevent or mitigate an attack of smallpox; hence, to inoculate with any vaccine, or, loosely, any antigen, esp. as a preventive measure. See VACCINATION. — *v. i.* To perform or practice vaccination.
vac′ci·na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* Act, art, or practice, of vaccinating. Vaccination against smallpox is commonly performed by pricking, scratching, or scarifying the skin and applying the vaccine to the wounded surface. Bacterial vaccines are usually injected, esp. hypodermically. Inoculation is effected also by feeding, and by spraying vaccine upon mucous membranes, esp. of the nose and throat.
vac′ci·na′tion·ist (văk′sĭ·nā′shŭn·ĭst), *n.* *Med.* One who advocates the practice of vaccination.
vac′ci·na′tor (văk′sĭ·nā′tĕr), *n.* *Med.* One who vaccinates; also, an instrument used in vaccinating.
vac′ci·na·to′ry (-nä·tō′rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Vaccinal.
vac′cine (văk′sēn; -sĭn; 277), *adj.* [L. *vaccinus*, fr. *vacca* a cow; prob. akin to Skr. *vaśa* a cow.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or derived from, cows, or, esp. in technical use, cows afflicted with vaccinia or inoculated with its virus; as, *vaccine* lymph, matter, or virus; the *vaccine* disease.
2. Of or pertaining to vaccinia or vaccination; as, a *vaccine* pustule.
vac′cine, *n.* **1.** Matter or a preparation containing the virus of cowpox, or vaccinia, in a form used for vaccination. It is obtained usually from an artificially inoculated calf (*bovine* vaccine), sometimes from a vaccinated child (*humanized* vaccine). The matter from the vesicles was formerly collected on bone, ivory, or quill points (***vaccine points***) and dried, but it is now usually removed with a curette, mixed with glycerin, and sealed hermetically in capillary tubes.
2. In general, any substance for preventive inoculation, esp. a suspension of sensitized, attenuated, or killed, bacteria, called preferably ***bacterial vaccine***, injected into the body to induce immunity to the same species of bacteria or their toxins. Such a vaccine made of bacteria cultured from the individual to be inoculated is an ***autogenous vaccine***, while one made from any other virulent strain or strains of the species is a ***stock vaccine.***
vac′cin·ee′ (văk′sĭ·nē′), *n.* One vaccinated.
vac′ci·nel′la (văk′sĭ·nĕl′ä), *n.* [NL., dim.] *Med.* Spurious vaccinia; an eruption following vaccination but not conferring immunity against smallpox.
vaccine lymph. *Med.* The fluid exudate in the vesicles esp. of vaccinia, used for vaccination.
vaccine points. See VACCINE, *n.*, 1.
vaccine therapy. *Med.* Treatment of a disease by a vaccine specific for that disease.
vac·cin′i·a (văk·sĭn′ĭ·ä), *n.* [NL. See VACCINE.] *Med.* A bovine disease closely resembling smallpox and communicable to man; cowpox; vaccina. See COWPOX.
Vac·cin′i·a′ce·ae (-ā′sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of widely distributed, but chiefly tropical shrubs and trees (order Ericales), including among its 20 genera *Vaccinium, Gaylussacia*, and *Oxycoccus*, comprising the huckleberries, cranberries, etc. It is distinguished from Ericaceae chiefly by the inferior ovary, which forms in fruit a many-seeded berry or drupe. — **vac·cin′i·a′ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*
vac·cin′i·al (văk·sĭn′ĭ·ăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, vaccinia.
vac·cin′i·fer (-ĭ·fĕr), *n.* [*vaccine* + L. *ferre* to bear.] *Med.* **a** The person or animal that is the source of vaccine. **b** A vaccine point.
vac·cin′i·form (-fôrm), *adj.* *Med.* Resembling vaccinia.
vac·cin′i·o′la (văk·sĭn′ĭ·ō′lä), *n.* [NL., dim. of *vaccinia.*] *Med.* A secondary, more or less generalized, vesicular eruption sometimes following vaccination.
vac′cin·ist (văk′sĭ·nĭst), *n.* A vaccinator; also, a vaccinationist.
Vac·cin′i·um (văk·sĭn′ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L., the blueberry, or whortleberry.] *Bot.* **a** A large, widely distributed genus of shrubs, the blueberries, typifying the family Vacciniaceae, disting. by the 4–5-celled ovary, the baccate fruit, and the urn-shaped or nearly globose corolla. See BLUEBERRY, *n.*, 1. **b** [*not cap.*] Any plant of this genus.
vac′ci·ni·za′tion (văk′sĭ·nĭ·zā′shŭn; -nĭ·zā′shŭn), *n.* *Med.* Vaccination by repeated inoculation with the virus.
vaccino-. A combining form for *vaccine*, as in **vac′ci·no·gen′ic, vac′ci·nog′e·nous, vac′ci·no·pho′bi·a.** See -GENIC; -GENOUS; -PHOBIA.
vac′ci·no·syph′i·lis (văk′sĭ·nō·sĭf′ĭ·lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Syphilis transmitted by vaccination.
vache (*F.* vàsh), *n.* [F.] A cow; hence, a beast. *Chaucer.*
Va·chel′li·a (vä·kĕl′ĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after C. H. *Vachell*, Eng. missionary and botanist in China.] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs or small trees of the mimosa family (Mimosaceae) having as the only known species *V. farnesiana*, the huisache.
va′chette′ clasp (vä′shĕt′). [F. *vachette* cowhide leather used for ligatures.] *Veter.* A piece of strong steel wire with the ends curved and pointed, used on toe or quarter cracks to bind the edges together and prevent motion.
vac′il·lant (văs′ĭ·lănt), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *vacillant*, fr. L. *vacillans*, pres. part. of *vacillare.* See VACILLATE.] Vacillating. — **vac′il·lan·cy** (-lăn·sĭ), *n.* *Both Now Rare.*
vac′il·late (văs′ĭ·lāt), *v. i.;* -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *vacillare, vacillatum;* akin to Skr. *vañcati* he totters, moves to and fro, Goth. un*wāhs* blameless, AS. *wōh* crooked, wrong. Cf. VARIOUS.] **1.** To sway through lack of equilibrium; to waver; totter; hence, to fluctuate; oscillate.
[A spheroid] is always liable to shift and *vacillate* from one axis to another. *Paley.*
2. To waver in mind, will, or feeling; to hesitate in choice of opinions, courses, etc.; to be variable in one's emotions, judgments, etc.; as, statesmen that *vacillate;* the dictator never *vacillated;* to *vacillate* between hope and fear.
Syn. — See FLUCTUATE. **Ant.** — Resolve, determine.
vac′il·lat′ing (văs′ĭ·lāt′ĭng), *adj.* That vacillates or is inclined to vacillate; fluctuating; wavering; hesitating through indecision. — **vac′il·lat′ing·ly,** *adv.*
vac′il·la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *vacillatio;* cf. F. *vacillation.*] **1.** Act or an instance of vacillating; a wavering in conduct, purpose, policy, etc.
His *vacillations*, always exhibited most pitiably in emergencies. *Macaulay.*
2. The quality of one that vacillates; specif., changeableness; irresolution; inability to take a stand; as, timidity is often coupled with *vacillation.*
Syn. — Indecision, uncertainty, faltering, wavering.
Ant. — Constancy, steadiness.

vac'il·la·tor (văs'ĭ·lā'tĕr), *n.* One who vacillates.

vac'il·la·to'ry (văs'ĭ·lə·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Manifesting vacillation.

va·co'a (və·kō'ə), *n.* Also **va·co'na** (-nə), **va·cou'a** (-kōō'ə). [Native name in Mauritius.] The screw pine *Pandanus utilis.*

vac'u·al (văk'ū·əl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or approximating, a vacuum.

vac'u·ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *vacuatus,* past part. of *vacuare* to empty, fr. *vacuus* empty. See VACANT.] To evacuate. — **vac'u·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Both Obs.*

va·cu'e·fy (və·kū'ē·fī), *v. t.* [Cf. L. *vacuefacere.* See VACUUM; -FY.] To create a vacuum.

vac'u·ist (văk'ū·ĭst), *n.* [NL. *vacuista;* cf. F. *vacuiste.*] One who maintains that there are vacuums in nature. *Chiefly Hist.*

At the present moment, I'm a perfectly convincible *vacuist.* *W. J. Locke.*

va·cu'i·ty (və·kū'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *vacuitas.* See VACUOUS.] **1.** An empty space; specif.: **a** An unfilled cavity, interstice, or hollow, within a body, substance, or the like; as, a bubble is a *vacuity* in water. **b** An empty open space; a vacancy; a void; a gap. **c** Figuratively an extent devoid throughout of content, substance, activity, or the like; a dull or monotonous stretch; as, the long *vacuity* of an arctic night or of a tiresome book.

2. Space wholly or approximately devoid of matter; a vacuum. *Now Rare.*

3. The condition, fact, or quality, of being empty or unfilled (either physically or spiritually); vacancy; emptiness; hollowness; as, the *vacuity* of the arteries after death; the *vacuity* of a desert.

God . . . alone can . . . fill every *vacuity* of our soul. *Rogers.*

A deep sense of *vacuity* in things. *Pater.*

4. Vacancy of mind; the state or fact of being temporarily or characteristically free of ideas, reflections, cares, etc.; mental emptiness or inactivity. "Fatigued his mind into an agreeably grave *vacuity.*" *Arnold Bennett.*

5. Inanity; blankness; vacuousness; as, the *vacuity* of his face.

6. A vacuous or inane thing; as, to fill up a speech with *vacuities.*

7. State or quality of being completely free (from) or devoid (of); as, a *vacuity* of ideas or impressions; a *vacuity* of emotions or feelings.

8. Nothingness; nihility as distinguished from reality.

Va·cu'na (və·kū'nə), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* A Sabine goddess, originally an agricultural deity, but also said to be a goddess of hunting and of victory in war.

‖**va'cu·o** (văk'ū·ō). Ablative of Latin *vacuum,* empty space, used esp. in the phrase *in vacuo,* in an empty space; specif., in a space from which the air has been exhausted.

vac'u·o·lar (văk'ū·ō·lĕr), *adj.* [F. *vacuolaire.*] *Biol.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a vacuole.

vac'u·o·lat'ed (văk'ū·ō·lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj. Biol.* Containing one or more vacuoles.

vac'u·o·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* The development or formation of vacuoles.

vac'u·ole (văk'ū·ōl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vacuus* empty. See VACUOUS.] *Biol.* **a** A small cavity or space in the tissues of an organism, containing air or fluid. **b** In modern usage, a cavity or vesicle in the protoplasm of a cell, containing a watery fluid. Vacuoles are especially characteristic of plant cells and of the protozoans, but occur also in cells of higher animals. In plants (where they may occupy the greater part of the cell) they contain the cell sap; in protozoans they may contain secretions of the protoplasm or substances about to be excreted, or food in various stages of digestion and assimilation. See CONTRACTILE VACUOLE.

vac'u·ol'i·za'tion (-ōl'ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī-), *n. Biol.* Vacuolation.

vac'u·ome (văk'ū·ōm), *n. Biol.* In plant cells, granular cytoplasmic structures, supposed to develop into a network which is the foundation of a system of vacuoles.

vac'u·om'e·ter (-ŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [*vacuum*+*-meter.*] *Physics.* **a** An instrument for the comparison of barometers. **b** An apparatus for the measurement of low pressures.

vac'u·ous (văk'ū·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *vacuus.* See VACANT; cf. VACUOLE.] **1.** Empty; unfilled; void; also, emptied of air or gas; as, *vacuous* spaces; the *vacuous* globe of an incandescent lamp.

Boundless the deep, because I am who fill
Infinitude; nor *vacuous* the space. *Milton.*

2. Marked by, or indicative of, mental vacuity, or lack of ideas or intelligence; without substance; thin in intellectual content; dull; stupid; inane; as, a *vacuous* mind, expression, style, or play.

3. Devoid of serious occupation; spent in inanities or frivolity; idle.

That the few may live selfish and *vacuous* days. *J. Morley.*

4. *Math.* Containing no element or point; — said of a class.

Syn. — Blank, unintelligent, dull. See EMPTY.

Ant. — Keen, alert, intelligent, meaningful.

— **vac'u·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **vac'u·ous·ness,** *n.*

vacuous aggregate. *Math.* An aggregate not containing any member or element.

vac'u·um (văk'ū·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -UMS (-ŭmz), -A (-ə). [L., prop. neut. of *vacuus* empty. See VACUOUS.] **1.** Space devoid of matter; emptiness of space. *Now Rare.*

Flames . . . mounting on high Into *vacuum,* into nonentity. *Blake.*

2. A space entirely devoid of matter (called specif. *absolute vacuum*); hence, a space, as the interior of a closed vessel, exhausted to a high or the highest degree by an air pump or by any of various other artificial means (called specif. *partial vacuum*).

3. A degree of rarefaction well below atmospheric pressure; as, to get a fair or good *vacuum.*

4. An unfilled or empty space or extent; something devoid of contents or content; a void; a gap; as, his brain is a *vacuum,* I fear; his death has left a *vacuum* in their lives.

5. Short for *vacuum cleaner, drier,* etc.

vac'u·um, *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or used in producing, a vacuum; as, a *vacuum* fan or gauge.

2. Operated by suction or by a device producing a partial vacuum; — of a mechanism; as, a *vacuum* brake or sweeper.

3. Exhausted or partly exhausted of air or gas; also, made nonconductive by means of a vacuum between double walls; — of a vessel, bulb, etc.; as, a *vacuum* lamp or bottle; a *vacuum* tube, tank.

4. Performed or carried on in a vacuum vessel or by means of a vacuum mechanism; — of a process; as, *vacuum* cleaning or distillation.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

vacuum boiler, vacuum booster, vacuum breaker, vacuum brush, vacuum bulb, vacuum can, vacuum canning, vacuum carafe, vacuum cleaning, vacuum condenser, vacuum container, vacuum cooler, vacuum crystallizer, vacuum cup, vacuum cylinder, vacuum desiccator, vacuum distillation, vacuum drier, vacuum engine, vacuum evaporating, vacuum evaporator, vacuum extractor, vacuum fan, vacuum flask, vacuum furnace, vacuum gauge, vacuum hammer, vacuum header, vacuum jar, vacuum jug, vacuum kettle, vacuum lamp, vacuum oven, vacuum pack, vacuum packed, vacuum pan, vacuum picker, vacuum pipe, vacuum pitcher, vacuum pot, vacuum separator, vacuum shunt, vacuum still, vacuum strainer, vacuum sweeper, vacuum tester, vacuum trap, vacuum vessel

vac'u·um, *v. t.* To use a vacuum cleaner, drier, or the like, upon; to clean, dry, remove, etc., by means of a vacuum device. *Colloq.*

vacuum bottle, flask, *or* **vessel.** A bottle, flask, or vessel, made on the principle of the Dewar vessel, as for keeping liquids either hot or cold for several hours. Cf. DEWAR VESSEL.

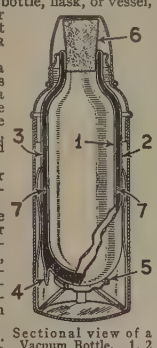

Sectional view of a Vacuum Bottle. 1, 2 Inner and Outer Walls (of glass), both silver-coated to prevent entry or escape of heat by radiation; 3 Space between walls from which air has been exhausted through Exhausting Tube (4); 5 Cushion (of cork) supporting bottle; 6 Cork; 7, 7 Pads of asbestos to hold 1 and 2 apart.

vacuum brake. A brake using a vacuum or a partial vacuum in its operation; specif., *Automobiles,* a brake in which the braking pressure applied by hand is augmented by the negative pressure of a partial vacuum, as the suction on the intake manifold of an automobile.

vacuum cleaner. A machine for cleaning carpets, tapestry, upholstered work, etc., by suction.

vacuum filter. A filter in which the pressure on the outlet side of the filter medium is less than that of the atmosphere. In a *rotary vacuum filter,* the drum-shaped or disk filter medium rotates in the material to be filtered, the outlet side of the filter medium being connected to a vacuum pump.

vac'u·um·ize (văk'ū·ŭm·īz), *v. t. & i.* To produce a vacuum (in); also, to clean, dry, pack, etc., by a vacuum mechanism in a vacuum container.

vacuum machine. *Mech. Refrig.* The complete equipment used in a vacuum system.

vacuum pump. A pulsometer.

vacuum tank. In some internal-combustion engines, a tank into which the fuel (usually gasoline) is sucked from the main tank and from which it flows by gravity to the carbureter, usually directly below.

vacuum tar. Tar resulting from vacuum distillation; specif., that from the vacuum distillation of coal.

vacuum tube. *Elec.* **a** A sealed tube or bulb with the contained gas exhausted to a pressure low enough to permit the passage of electric discharges between metallic electrodes projecting into the tube from the outside; — called also *discharge valve, vacuum discharge tube.* Cf. BRAUN TUBE, CROOKES TUBE, GEISSLER TUBE, etc. **b** A vacuum tube (sense **a**) with the contained gas exhausted to so low a pressure that the performance characteristics are essentially due to electron conduction, as a *diode,* an *electron tube,* a *photoelectric cell,* a *tetrode.*

vacuum tube rectifier. *Elec.* = THERMIONIC RECTIFIER.

vacuum valve. **a** = SAFETY VALVE, 1 **b.** **b** = ELECTRON TUBE.

vacuum ventilation. See VENTILATION, 2 **a.**

vacuum vessel. See VACUUM BOTTLE.

vade (vād), *v. i.* To go away; to leave. *Rare,* exc. as ‖**va'de** (vā'dē), Latin imperative, go hence! Depart!

va'de me'cum (vā'dē mē'kŭm). [L., go with me.] A book or other thing that a person carries with him as a constant companion; hence, a manual; a handbook.

‖**va'de re'tro me, sa'ta·na** (vā'dē rē'trō mē, sāt'ā·nə). See RETRO, *adv.*

vad'i·mo'ni·um (văd'ĭ·mō'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Law.* **a** *Roman & Civil Law.* A pledge or security, specif., under the Twelve Tables, a contract of suretyship used in sales to secure the payment of the purchase price; — disused in later times. See BAILMENT **b.** **b** *Old English Law.* A bond or pledge for appearance before a judge on a certain day.

va'di·um (vā'dĭ·ŭm), *n.* [ML., fr. L. *vas, vadis,* bail. See WED.] *Law.* Pledge; security; bail; — used esp. in ‖**va'di·um mor'tu·um** (môr'tū·ŭm), a mortgage; and ‖**va'di·um vi'vum** (vī'vŭm), lit., a living pledge, which exists where an estate is granted until a debt is paid out of its proceeds.

va'dose (vā'dōs), *adj.* [L. *vadosus* shallow, shoal, fr. *vadum* a shallow, ford.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or due to water or solutions in that part of the earth's crust which is above the level of permanent ground water; as, *vadose* circulation; *vadose* deposits.

va'dy (vā'dĭ), *n.* A vade mecum. *Dial. Eng.*

vag (văg). [Cf. 2d FAG.] Turf or peat used as fuel. *Dial. Eng.*

vag (văg), *n.* A vagrant; a vagabond. — *v. t.* To arrest as a vagrant. *Both Slang.*

vag'a·bond (văg'ə·bŏnd), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *vagabundus,* fr. *vagari* to stroll about, wander. See VAGARY.] **1.** Moving from place to place without a settled habitation; wandering; nomadic; as, a *vagabond* people.

2. Of, characteristic of, or leading, the life of a vagrant or tramp; hence, homeless; unsettled and irresponsible; good-for-nothing; as, *vagabond* habits or thieves; a *vagabond* crew.

3. Not having a fixed course, direction, etc.; following an irregular or vagrant course, path, line, etc.; as, *vagabond* celestial bodies; a *vagabond* stream.

Syn. — See VAGRANT.

vag'a·bond, *n.* One who wanders from place to place, having no fixed dwelling, or, if he has one, not abiding in it; a wanderer; esp., such a person who is lazy and generally worthless and without means of honest livelihood; vagrant; tramp; hence, *Colloq.,* a worthless person; scamp; rascal. In legal usage *vagabond* was formerly used literally to denote a strolling, idle, worthless person, belonging, as described in old English statutes, to "such as wake on the night and sleep on the day, and haunt customable taverns and alehouses, and rout about; and no man wot from whence they came, nor whither they go." Now the term has no technical use in the United States, but is retained in various English statutes, as the Vagrancy Act of 1824 (5 Geo. IV c. 83), by which the term is applied to certain offenders against good order specifically mentioned, who are not necessarily persons leading "a wandering and vagabond life." It was held in 28 Tex. App. 562 that the term was not equivalent to *vagrant.*

A fugitive and a *vagabond* shalt thou be. *Gen.* iv. 12.

vag'a·bond (văg'ə·bŏnd), *v. i.;* VAG'A·BOND'ED; VAG'A·BOND'ING. To play the vagabond; to wander like a vagabond; to rove.

vag'a·bond'age (-bŏn'dĭj), *n.* [F.]. The condition of a vagabond; state or habit of wandering about in idleness; vagrancy; also, vagabonds as a class.

vag'a·bond'ag·er (-bŏn'dĭj·ĕr), *n.* A vagabond. *Rare.*

vag'a·bon'di·a (văg'ə·bŏn'dĭ·ə), *n.* [NL.] The life of a vagabond; also [*cap.*], the world of vagabondage; — without derogatory connotation. *Literary.*

vag'a·bond·ism (văg'ə·bŏn·dĭz'm), *n.* Vagabondage; also, an act of a vagabond.

vag'a·bond·ize (-bŏn·dīz), *v. i.;* -IZED (-dīzd); -IZ'ING (-dĭz'ĭng). To play the vagabond; to wander in idleness; roam. — **vag'a·bond·iz'er** (-dĭz'ĕr), *n.*

vag'a·bond'ry (-bŏnd'rĭ), *n.* Vagabondage. *Rare.*

vag'a·bond's dis·ease'. *Med.* A condition of pigmentation of the skin caused by long continued exposure, uncleanliness, and esp. by scratch marks and other lesions due to the presence of body lice.

va'gal (vā'găl), *adj.* [See VAGUS.] *Anat.* Pert. to the vagus.

va·gar'i·an (və·gâr'ĭ·ăn), *n.* One who has vagaries. *Rare.*

va·gar'i·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* Given to, or characterized by, vagaries; capricious; whimsical; also, *Rare,* vagrant. — **va·gar'i·ous·ly,** *adv.*

va·gar'ish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Vagarious.

va·gar'i·some (-ĭ·sŭm), *adj.* Vagarious. *Rare.*

va·gar'ist (və·gâr'ĭst), *n.* One given to vagaries. — **va'ga·ris'tic** (vā'gə·rĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

va·gar'i·ty (və·găr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being vagarious.

va·gar'y (və·gâr'ĭ; -gā'rĭ; 79; 277), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [Formerly used also as a v., towander, fr. L. *vagari* to stroll about (but perh. due partly to confusion with *vagrant*); akin to L. *vagus* wandering, Skr. *vaṅgati* he limps, G. *wanken* to totter, waver. Cf. VAGABOND, VAGUE, WINK.] **1.** *Now Rare.* **a** A wandering abroad; a ramble; an excursion or jaunt. **b** A rambling from the subject; an aimless digression. **c** A divergence from the right, lawful, or proper, course of conduct; a breach of morality or decorum. **d** A trick; a prank; a caper.

2. A departure from the expected, normal, or logical, order or course; an eccentric or erratic manifestation, procedure, action, notion, etc.; a caprice; as, the *vagaries* of his imagination; a *vagary* of a child, of nature, or of fashion.

No one could predict the *vagaries,* the absurd self-sacrifices, of love. *Hergesheimer.*

Syn. — See CAPRICE.

va·gar'y, *v. i.* To roam; stray. *Rare.*

va·ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *vagatio.*] Act or instance of wandering; straying. *Obs.*

vagi-. *Bot.* A combining form for *vague,* as in **vag'i·form, vag'i·ner'vose.** See -FORM; -NERVOSE.

vag'ile (văj'ĭl), *adj.* [L. *vagus* wandering.] *Biol.* Free to move about, as an aquatic organism. Cf. SESSILE.

vagin-. = VAGINO- (which see), as in **vag'i·no·dyn'i·a.**

va·gi'na (və·jī'nə), *n.; pl.* -NAE (-nē), -NAS (-nəz). [L., prop., a scabbard, sheath. Cf. VANILLA.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* **a** A sheath or sheathlike part or tube; a theca. **b** Specif., in female mammals, a canal which leads from the uterus to the external orifice of the genital canal, or to the cloaca; — extended also to a canal of similar function or location in various other animals. That of mammals, like the uterus, is developed from the terminal part of both or one of the Müllerian ducts of the embryo. These unite to form a single median canal in all but some of the lowest mammals. In some marsupials the two vaginas are united at their anterior ends only, and from this point a median backward diverticulum, the *median vagina,* affords an additional passage (serving in parturition) to the urinogenital sinus.

2. *Arch.* The shaft of a terminus, or its upper part, from which the bust or figure seems to issue or arise.

3. *Bot.* The expanded or sheathing part of some leaf bases.

vag'i·nal (văj'ĭ·nəl; vā·jī'nəl; -n'l; 277), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* **a** Resembling, or pertaining to, a vagina, or sheath; thecal; as, a *vaginal* synovial membrane surrounding a tendon; the *vaginal* branches of the hepatic artery (which ramify in Glisson's capsule). **b** Of, pertaining to, supplying, or used in treating, the vagina of the genital canal; as, the *vaginal* plexus of nerves or veins.

vag'i·nal, *n.* A vaginal artery or muscle.

vaginal arteries. Branches of the hypogastric artery supplying the vagina.

vag'i·na·lec'to·my (văj'ĭ·nə·lĕk'tō·mĭ), *n.* [NL. tunica *vaginalis*+*-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Dissection and removal of the tunica vaginalis.

vag'i·na·li'tis (văj'ĭ·nə·lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. tunica *vaginalis*+*-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis of the testis.

vaginal process. *Anat.* **a** A projecting lamina of bone (continuous with the tympanic plate) on the inferior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and surrounding the root of the styloid process. **b** Either of a pair of projecting laminae on the inferior surface of the sphenoid which articulate with the alae of the vomer.

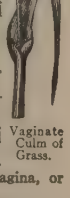

Vaginate Culm of Grass.

vag'i·nant (văj'ĭ·nănt), *adj.* [Cf. F. *vaginant.*] *Bot.* Sheathing. *Rare.*

‖**va·gi'na sy·no'vi·a'lis** (və·jī'nə sĭ·nō'vĭ·ā'lĭs). [NL. See SYNOVIA.] = VAGINA TENDINIS.

vag'i·nate (văj'ĭ·nāt), *adj.* [See VAGINA.] Invested with or as with a sheath, or vagina.

‖**va·gi'na ten'di·nis** (tĕn'dĭ·nĭs). [NL.] *Anat.* The synovial sheath of a tendon, esp. of the hand or foot.

vag'i·nec'to·my (văj'ĭ·nĕk'tō·mĭ), *n.* [*vagin-*+*ectomy.*] *Surg.* A surgical removal of the vagina, or resection of a part of it. **b** Vaginalectomy.

---

vao'ouf (văk'ōōf), *n.* = WAKF.

‖**va cre·scen'do** (vä krē·shĕn'dō). See VA.

vac'u·a, *n., pl.* of VACUUM.

vac'u·o·lar'y, *adj.* = VACUOLAR.

vac'u·o·late, *adj.* = VACUOLATED.

va'da·ble (vā'dä·b'l), *adj.* [ML. *vadabilis,* fr. L. *vadare* to ford.] Fordable. *Obs.*

Vaddah. ✝ VEDDA.

vade (vād), *v. i.* [Var. of FADE.] To fade. *Obs.*

‖**va'de in pa'ce.** [L.] Go in peace.

va'de·lect, *n.* [Anglo-Lat. *vadelectus,* fr. AF. *vadlet.* See VARLET.] A servant. *Obs.*

vader. ✝ FATHER.

vad'i·mo'ny, *n.* = VADIMONIUM, *n., b.* [WADMAL.]

vad'mel (wŏd'mĕl). Var. of WADMAL, *n. Obs.*

va'dra, *n. sing. & pl.* [Rumanian *vadră.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*

‖**vae** (vē; vī), *interj.* [L. See WOE.] Alas!

‖**vae' vic'tis** (vē). [L.] Woe to the vanquished. *Livy* (V. xlviii).

va'frous (vā'frŭs), *adj.* [L. *vafer.*] Crafty; sly. *Obs.*

vagabond green. = DUCK GREEN.

va'ga·bond'i·cal, *adj.* Vagabond. *Obs.*

va'ga·bond'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

va'ga·bon·dis'mus (văg'ə·bŏn·dĭz'mŭs), *n.* = VAGABOND'ISM.

va·gas', *n.* [Armen.] = VAKASS.

vage (vāj). Var. of VOYAGE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

vage. ✝ WAGE.

va'gi (vā'jī), *n., pl.* of VAGUS.

va'gi·ent (vā'jĭ·ənt), *adj.* [L. *vagiens.*] Crying like a child. *Obs.*

va·gi'na·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

va'gi·nat'ed, *adj.* = VAGINATE.

va·gra'bone (văg'rə·bōn; vāg'-). Dial. corrupt. of VAGABOND.

va'gan·cy (vā'gən·sĭ), *n.* [See VAGANT.] Wandering; *pl.,* extravagances. *Obs.*

va'gant (vā'gənt), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *vagans,* pres. part.] Wandering; vagrant. *Obs.*

Va·ga'o (vä·gä'ō). *D. Bib.*

vagini-. *Zool.* = VAGINO-, as in **vag'i·nic'o·line, vag'i·mi·pen'nate.** See -COLINE, etc.

Vag'i·nic'o·la (văj'ĭ·nĭk'ō·lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vagina* sheath + *colere* to inhabit.] *Zool.* A genus of ciliate protozoans which form minute vaselike or tubular cases in which they dwell.

Vaginicola (*V. cristalina*). Much enlarged.

vag'i·nic'o·lous (-lŭs), *adj.* [*vagini-* + *-colous.*] *Zool.* Secreting and inhabiting a theca, or sheath.

vag'i·nif'er·ous (-nĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*vagini-* + *ferous.*] *Zool.* Having a sheath or theca.

vag'i·nis'mus (-nĭz'mŭs; -nĭs'mŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A painful spasmodic contraction of the vagina.

vag'i·ni'tis (-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* **a** Inflammation of the vagina. **b** Inflammation of any sheath.

vag'i·no- (văj'ĭ·nō-), **vagin-.** A combining form for *vagina*, denoting: **a** *The vagina*, as in **va·gi·no·fix·a'tion. b** *Vaginal and;* — in adjectives, as in **vag'i·no·ab·dom'i·nal,** pertaining to the vagina and abdomen; **vag'i·no·la'bi·al, vag'i·no·per'i·ne'al, vag'i·no·per'i·to·ne'al, vag'i·no·ves'i·cal, vag'i·no·vul'var.** See LABIAL, etc. For words below see the word or element with which *vagino-* is combined.

vaginocele	vaginopexy	vaginoscopy
vaginometer	vaginoplasty	vaginotome
vaginomycosis	vaginoscope	vaginotomy

va·gin'u·la (vȧ·jĭn'ū·lȧ), *n.* [L., dim. of *vagina* sheath.] **1.** *Bot.* In certain mosses, that part of the archegonium enveloping the base of the embryo (sporophyte) or seta after the upper part (calyptra) has been torn away. **2.** *Zool.* **a** [*cap.*] Syn. of VERONICELLA. **b** A small theca, or sheath.

— **va·gin'u·late** (-lāt), *adj.*

vag'i·nule (văj'ĭ·nūl), *n.* A vaginula.

va·gi'tus (vȧ·jī'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *vagire* to cry.] *Med.* The cry of the newborn child.

vago-. *Anat.* A combining form for *vagus* denoting: **a** *The vagus,* as in **va'go·gram, va·gol'y·sis.** See -GRAM. **b** *Vagal and;* — in adjectives, as in **va'go·ac'ces·so'ri·us, va'go·glos'so·phar'yn·ge'al.** See ACCESSORIUS, etc.

va'go·de·pres'sor (vā'gō·dē·prĕs'ĕr), *adj.* [NL., fr. *vago-* + *depressor.*] *Physiol.* Depressing, as a drug, to the vagus nerve.

va'go·sym'pa·thet'ic (-sĭm'pȧ·thĕt'ĭk), *adj. Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the vagus and a cervical sympathetic nerve, when enclosed in the same sheath, as in the dog. — **va'go·sym'pa·thet'ic,** *n.*

va·got'o·my (vȧ·gŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*vago-* + *-tomy.*] Surgical division of the vagus nerve. — **va·got'o·mize** (-mīz), *v. t.*

va'go·to'ni·a (vā'gō·tō'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* Also **va·got'o·ny** (vȧ·gŏt'ō·nĭ). [NL., fr. *vago-* + *-tonia.*] *Physiol. & Med.* Irritability, esp. hyperirritability, of the vagus nerve, or the resulting constitutional condition marked by spastic tendency in the smooth muscles, nervousness, and fatigue. — **va'go·ton'ic** (-tŏn'ĭk), *adj. & n.*

va'go·trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk), *adj.* [*vago-* + *-tropic.*] *Physiol. & Med.* Acting selectively upon the vagus nerve, as a drug. — **va'go·trop'ic,** *n.* — **va·got'ro·pism** (vȧ·gŏt'rō·pĭz'm), *n.*

va'grance (vā'grȧns), *n.* Vagrancy. *Rare.*

va'gran·cy (vā'grȧn·sĭ; 232), *n.* **1.** The condition, quality, or fact, of being vagrant; also, a vagrant act, thought, procedure, course, etc.; a vagary; as, inclined to *vagrancy;* the *vagrancies* of genius; also, sometimes, a wandering; also, a nomadic life or habit.

2. Specif., the state or offense of being a vagrant (which see); as, committed on a charge of *vagrancy.*

va'grant (vā'grȧnt), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *waucrant, wacrant,* pres. part. of *waucrer, wacrer, walcrer,* to wander, of Teut. origin (see WALK), but influenced by F. *vagant,* pres. part. of *vaguer* to stray, fr. L. *vagari* (cf. VAGARY).] One who strolls from place to place; an idle wanderer; specif., one who has no settled habitation; a vagabond. In statutory law, in Great Britain and in various States in the United States, *vagrant* is arbitrarily defined to include any of various offenders against good order or persons liable to become a menace to the public peace or a public burden. Cf. VAGABOND.

va'grant, *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a vagrant; inclined or given to vagrancy, or a wandering idle life; as, *vagrant* beggars or children.

2. Vagabond; nomadic; tied to no home, country, abode, or the like; roving; as, *vagrant* tribes or herds.

3. Having no fixed course, direction, aim, etc.; wandering hither and thither; wayward; capricious; as, *vagrant* breezes, fancies, or longings.

Syn. — VAGRANT, VAGABOND, TRUANT are here compared in their figurative senses. VAGRANT is often used of that which is roving or unsettled; VAGABOND heightens the implication of care-free wandering at will; TRUANT suggests more definitely a wandering or loitering away from where one ought to be; as, "He revolved through the family system like a *vagrant* comet in its orbit" (*Irving*); "curls blown *vagrant* in the wind" (*Keats*); "stray thoughts and *vagrant* fancies" (*Landor*); "I was overpowered by a host of conquering, *vagabond,* adventurous aspirations" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "a *truant* disposition" (*Shak.*); to recall one's *truant* thoughts. Cf. WANDER, RANDOM, CAPRICE.

— **va'grant·ly,** *adv.* — **va'grant·ness,** *n.*

va'grant, *v. i.* To play the vagrant. *Rare.*

va'grant·ism, *n.* Vagrancy.

va'grant·ize, *v. t. & i.* To make a vagrant (of); also, to arrest for vagrancy. *Rare.*

va'grate (vā'grāt), *v. i.* [From *vagrant,* after *migrate.*] To wander. *Rare.*

va'grom (vā'grŭm), *adj.* A corruption of VAGRANT; — used by Dogberry in Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing. Humorous.* "All *vagrom* men." *Lowell.*

vague (vāg), *v. i.* [F. *vaguer,* fr. L. *vagari.*] To wander; roam; stray. — *n.* **a** A wandering; a vagary; a prank. **b** A wanderer; a vagabond. *All Obs. exc. Dial.*

vague (vāg), *adj.;* VA'GUER (vā'gĕr); VA'GUEST. [F., fr. L. *vagus.* See VAGARY.] **1.** Not definitely fixed; wandering; also, *Obs.,* vagrant.

Vague regardless eyes. *Keats.*

2. Not clearly expressed; stated so as to be indefinite or not clear; as, a *vague* accusation, promise, or answer.

3. Hence: **a** Lacking in precision; not giving the exact meaning; as, *vague* words or phrases. **b** Not clearly defined, grasped, or understood; indistinct; as, a *vague* idea. **c** Not clearly felt or sensed; more or less subconscious; as, a *vague* unrest; a *vague* premonition. **d** Not sharply outlined; dim or indistinct in form, character, etc.; shadowy; hazy. "The paling sky where the *vague* moon was coming up." *Galsworthy.* "The *vague* but typical hero." *Symons.*

4. Not thinking or stating one's thoughts clearly or sharply; given to looseness or haziness of thought or expression; as, Pope may be superficial but he is never *vague.*

Syn. — Unsettled, unfixed, ill-defined, ambiguous; obscure, confused, hazy, shadowy; loose. See DARK.

Ant. — Clear, palpable, concrete, distinct; definite, certain; exact.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

vague-eyed	vague-looking	vague-phrased
vague-ideaed	vague-minded	vague-worded

vague (vāg), *n.* [From VAGUE, *adj.*] Something vague; — with *the;* as: **a** An indefinite or unsettled state. **b** A haze of thoughts, sensations, etc.; vagueness. **c** An indefinite expanse.

The gray *vague* of unsympathizing sea. *Lowell.*

vague, *adv.* Vaguely; — chiefly in combinations; as, **vague'–men'ac·ing; vague'–shin'ing.**

vague, *v. i.* To indulge in vague thought, expression, etc.

vague'ly, *adv.* In a vague manner or form; uncertainly; idly; inanely.

He was wandering *vaguely* about. *Arnold Bennett.*

vague'ness, *n.* The state or character of being vague; want of clearness or distinctness; also, a vague expression, line, etc.

va'guer (vā'gĕr), *n.* [From 1st VAGUE.] A vagrant. *Scot.*

vague year. A year of 365 days used by the ancient Egyptians, superseded by the Alexandrian year; — so called because in a cycle of 1507 years any date in it passed through all the seasons. See SOTHIC CYCLE.

va·gu'i·ty (vȧ·gū'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Vagueness. *Rare.*

vag'u·lous (văg'ū·lŭs), *adj.* [L. *vagulus.*] Uncertainly wandering; straggling. *Rare.*

va'gus (vā'gŭs), *n.; pl.* VAGI (-ī). Also **vagus nerve.** [L. *vagus* wandering.] *Anat. & Zool.* Either of the tenth pair of cranial nerves. Each arises from the lateral sulcus of the medulla in line with the ninth and eleventh cranial nerves, and leaves the skull with these nerves through the jugular foramen. The sensory fibers, with cell bodies in the ganglion nodosum, are mainly visceral from the pharynx, larynx, trachea, esophagus, and thoracic and abdominal viscera, to the medulla. The efferent fibers are from the medulla, those from the dorsal motor nucleus pass to the thoracic and abdominal viscera as preganglionic fibers; those from the nucleus ambiguus to the pharynx and larynx. The vagus also transmits cutaneous fibers from the external auditory meatus and gustatory fibers from the epiglottis. In water-breathing vertebrates, it supplies some of the visceral arches and the lateral line organs. Called also *pneumogastric.*

Vai (vī; vā), *n.* Also **Vei.** A Negro people in Liberia, north of Monrovia; also, their language, akin to Mandingo, with a syllabic script invented about 1834 by Doalu Bukere, later widely used among the Moslem tribes of the Sudan.

vail (vāl), *v. i.* [Aphetic form of AVAIL.] *Archaic.* To avail; to be of profit or benefit; — often with *it.* — *v. t.* To be advantageous, profitable, or beneficial, to.

vail, *n. Archaic.* **1.** Advantage; profit; return; proceeds. *Obs.*

2. A perquisite of one's office or position; an occasional fee or offering.

3. A gratuity, esp. to a servant; a tip; also, a dole; a bribe.

vail, *v. i.* To give vails, or gratuities. *Rare.*

vail (vāl), *v.* [Aphetic form of AVALE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To lower; to let fall; to allow or cause to sink. *Archaic.*

He look'd but once, and *vail'd* his eyes again. *Tennyson.*

2. To lower, as a banner, or take off, as a cap, in token of submission, surrender, inferiority, reverence, or the like; to doff. *Archaic.*

France must *vail* her lofty-plumed crest! *Shak.*

3. To humble, as one's pride; to submit or yield, as one's will. *Archaic.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To move or slope downward; to descend. **b** To subside. **c** To bend one's body in bowing. **d** To lower a sail.

2. To doff one's cap; to take off one's hat; also, to be doffed.

3. To give way; yield; to give supreme place or homage.

vail, *n.* Decline; descent; also, downflow. *Obs.*

vail'a·ble (vāl'ȧ·b'l), *adj. Obs.* **a** Serviceable; profitable; beneficial. **b** Valid legally.

Vai·li'ma Let'ters (vī·lē'mȧ). A collection of letters (to Sidney Colvin, 1895) by Stevenson, recording his life at his Samoan estate.

vain (vān), *adj.;* VAIN'ER (-ĕr); VAIN'EST. [ME. *vaine, vein,* fr. OF. *vain, vein* (F. *vain*), fr. L. *vanus* empty, void, vain. See VACANT; cf. INANE, VANISH, VANITY, VAUNT.] **1.** Empty; devoid of real value, worth, or meaning; useless; idle; worthless; as, *vain* promises or studies.

"*Vain* pomp and glory." *Shak.*

2. Hence: **a** Fruitless; ineffectual; futile; as, to spend time in a *vain* discussion. **b** *Rare.* Of trifling value or importance; petty. **c** Of persons, their powers, actions, etc., foolish; silly; empty-headed; ignorant.

All that vain men imagine or believe. *Shelley.*

3. Having or manifesting undue or excessive pride in one's appearance, attainments, etc.; desirous of admiration; conceited; as, pretty, but not *vain; vain* of one's skill.

Syn. — Unavailing, unrewarded; unimportant, trivial; overweening, vainglorious. — VAIN, FUTILE, NUGATORY. That which is VAIN is fruitless or without avail; FUTILE implies utter ineffectiveness; that which is NUGATORY is trifling or insignificant, or (often) inoperative; as, "that not a moth with *vain* desire is shriveled in a fruitless fire" (*Tennyson*); "*vain* hopes and idle fancies" (*Hazlitt*); "It was equally in *vain,* and he soon wearied of his *futile* vigilance" (*Stevenson*); "that obstinate silence which makes eloquence *futile*" (*Mary Wilkins*); "representing all titles . . . as *nugatory* and superfluous" (*Southey*); "They hope to render their proposition safe, by rendering it *nugatory*" (*Burke*). Cf. IDLE, USELESS, EMPTY, PETTY.

Ant. — Valuable, worthwhile, satisfying; effective, telling; important, momentous, weighty; modest, diffident.

— *for vain.* In vain. *Shak.* — *in vain.* **a** To no purpose; ineffectually; without success or result; as, he sought *in vain;* he has not lived *in vain.* **b** In an irreverent, disrespectful, or blasphemous, manner; — always in phrase *to take one's* (usually *God's*) *name in vain.*

vain (vān), *n.* Vanity; emptiness. *Obs.*

vain'ful (vān'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* Vain; useless; fickle. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

vain'glo'ri·ous (vān'glō'rĭ·ŭs; 181), *adj.* Feeling or manifesting vainglory; elated by vanity; boastful; as, *vainglorious* men or speech. — **vain'glo'ri·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **vain'glo'ri·ous·ness,** *n.*

vain'glo'ry (-rĭ), *n.* [*vain* + *glory.*] Excessive pride in one's own performances, attainments, etc., as shown in undue elation, boasting, etc.; a vaunting of oneself in speech or action.

vain'glo'ry, *v. i.* To indulge in or manifest vainglory. *Rare.*

vain'ly (vān'lĭ), *adv.* In a vain manner; in vain; futilely; foolishly; conceitedly; vainglariously.

vair (vâr), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *varius* various, variegated. See VARIOUS; cf. MINIVER.] **1.** The skin of a species of squirrel, much used in the 14th century as fur for the costly dresses of kings, nobles, and prelates.

Vair.

2. *Heraldry.* The representation of this fur by a series of small shields placed close together, and alternately argent and azure unless other tinctures are specifically named. See *Illust.*

3. A stoat; a weasel. *Now Dial.*

vai·ra'gi (vī·rä'gē), *n.* [Skr. *vairāgī,* nom., one free from desire.] A Hindu ascetic mendicant.

vai'ré', vai'rée' (vā'rā'; vā'rā), *adj.* [F.] *Her.* Covered with a vair pattern of any specified tinctures.

Vai·ro'cha·na (vī·rō'chȧ·nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *vairocana.*] The first Dhyani Buddha; Adi-Buddha. In Japan, Dai Nichi. See ADI-BUDDHA, SHINGON-SHU.

Vai·se'shi·ka (vī·sā'shĭ·kȧ; vī·shā'-), *n.* [Skr. *vaiśeṣika.*] A division of the Nyaya school of Hindu philosophy, from which it differs chiefly in its doctrine that eternal substances, such as time, space, soul, light, air, exist as atomic individualities.

Vaish'na·va (vĭsh'nȧ·vȧ), *n* [Skr. *vaiṣṇava.*] *Hinduism.* A worshiper of Vishnu in any of his forms or incarnations. — **Vaish'na·vism** (-vĭz'm), *n.*

Vai'sya (vī'syȧ), **Vai'shya** (vī'shyȧ), *n.* [Skr. *vaiśya.*] See CASTE, *n.,* 2.

vaj'ra (vŭj'rȧ), *n.* [Skr.] **1.** Also **Vaj'ra.** *Hindu & Buddhist Myth.* The thunderbolt (*Indra's thunderbolt*), represented as a short double trident held in the hand of Indra and some other deities.

2. Diamond.

vaj'ra, *adj.* Adamantine.

vaj·ra'sa·na (vŭj·rä'sȧ·nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *vajrāsana* diamond seat.] The miraculous seat of the Buddha when he obtained Enlightenment.

va·kass' (vȧ·kăs'), *n.* [Armenian *vagas.*] *Armenian Ch.* An appareled amice.

va·kil', va·keel' (vȧ·kēl'; wȧ-), *n.* [Hind. *vakīl,* fr. Ar. *wakīl.*] An ambassador, agent, representative, attorney, or the like; esp., an authorized native public pleader in a court of justice. *Anglo-Indian.*

vak·kal'i·ga (vȧ·kŭl'ē·gȧ), *n.* A member of a Hindu caste, of the higher Sudra rank numerous in Madras.

val'ance (văl'ăns), *n.* [Perh. fr. OF. *avalant* descending, hanging down, pres. part. of *avaler* to go down, let down, descend (cf. AVALE); but prob. from the town of *Valence,* France.] **1.** A short, usually flat, sometimes flounced, drapery hanging vertically from an edge as of an altar table, a canopy, a shelf, a chair seat, bed, etc.; specif., a short decorative drapery across the top of a window.

2. A similar pendent border in leather, metal, wood, etc.

3. A vertically hanging flap of a hat or cap. *Rare.*

val'anced (-ănst), *adj.* Provided or decorated with a valance.

va·lanche' (vȧ·lănch'; *F.* vȧ'lănsh'), *n.* An avalanche. *Rare.*

val·bel'lite (văl·bĕl'ĭt), *n.* [From *Val Bello,* Piedmont, Italy.] *Petrog.* A fine-grained, melanocratic, dike rock, belonging to the peridotite family, and consisting of orthopyroxene, olivine, and brown hornblende. Pyrrhotite occurs locally.

vale (vāl), *n.* [OF. *val,* fr. L. *vallis, valles;* akin to L. *volvere* to roll, turn. See VOLUBLE; cf. AVALE, VAIL to lower, VALLEY, VAUDEVILLE.] **1.** A valley, low-lying country, or a tract of such. *Chiefly Poetic.*

2. In poetic and religious use: **a** The earth, world, or earthly life, in contrast to heaven or eternity; — often *this vale of tears.* **b** Usually *vale of years.* The decline of life; old age.

‖ **va'le** (vä'lē). [L., fr. *valere.* See WIELD; cf. CARNIVAL.] Farewell; a farewell.

val'e·dic'tion (văl'ē·dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *valedicere, valedictum,* to say farewell, fr. *vale* farewell (imper. of *valere* to be strong or well) + *dicere* to say. See VALIANT; DICTION.] A farewell; a bidding farewell; a valedictory address.

Syn. — VALEDICTION, VALEDICTORY. VALEDICTION has always been a learned word; VALEDICTORY is a learned word become popular, through its use in the sense of valedictory oration; as, "A *valediction* forbidding Mourning" (*Donne*); to deliver the *valedictory* at a college commencement.

val'e·dic·to'ri·an (-dĭk·tō'rĭ·ȧn; 181), *n.* In American colleges and high schools, the student of the graduating class who pronounces the valedictory oration at commencement, usually the student who ranks first in scholarship.

val'e·dic'to·ry (-dĭk'tō·rĭ), *adj.* Bidding farewell; delivered as a valediction; suitable for or befitting an occasion of leave-taking; as, Washington's *valedictory* address to his officers; *valedictory* honors. — **val'e·dic'to·ri·ly** (-rĭ·lĭ), *adv.*

val'e·dic'to·ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A valedictory oration or statement; esp., the address of a valedictorian.

Syn. — See VALEDICTION.

va·len'ce (vȧ·lĕn'sē), *n.* A kind of sheer fabric. *Obs.*

va'lence (vā'lĕns), *n.* Also **va'len·cy** (-lĕn·sĭ). [L. *valens, -entis,* pres. part. of *valere* to have power, to be strong. See VALIANT.] **1.** *Chem. & Physics.* **a** The degree of combining power of an element (or radical) as shown by the number of atomic weights of hydrogen, chlorine, sodium,

---

Vag'ner·a (văg'nĕr·ȧ), *n. Bot.* Syn. of SMILACINA.

va'gous (vā'gŭs), *adj.* [L. *vagus.* See VAGUE.] Wandering. *Obs.*

va'grant·like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.

va'guish, *adj.* See -ISH.

vah, *interj.* [L.] = FAUGH, *interj. Obs.*

va·hi'ne (vä·hē'nā), *n.* [Tahitian.] = WAHINE. *Society Islands and Central Polynesia.*

Vai'dic (vī'dĭk; vīd'-), *adj.* [Skr. *vaidika.*] = VEDIC. [VAGUE.]

vaig (vāg). Dial. var. of 1st

vail. ✝ VALE, VEIL.

vail'ant, *adj.* [See 1st VAIL.] Availing. *Obs.*

vaild. Vailed. *Ref. Sp.*

vaile. ✝ VAIL, VAIL, VALE, VEIL.

vail'er, *n.* One who vails, as in saluting. *Obs.*

vai'mure. ✝ VAUNTMURE.

vain. ✝ FAIN, VEIN.

vainesse, *n.* ✝ VAINNESS.

vain'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

vai'ry (vā'rĭ), *adj. Her.* Var. of VAIRE.

vair'y, *n.* = VAIR, *n.,* 1. *Rare.*

Vai·sra'va·na, *n.* See BISHAMON.

vai'rode, vai'vod, *n.* = VOIVODE.

Va·jes'a·tha (vȧ·jĕs'ȧ·thȧ; văj'ē·zȧ'thȧ). *Bib.*

Vaj'rac·ched'i·ka -praj'na·par'a·mi·ta 'Su'tra. [Skr. *Vajracchedikā-prajñāpāramitā.*] See DIAMOND SUTRA.

va·ki'a (vȧ·kē'ȧ), *n. sing. & pl.* See WEIGHT, *Table.*

va'kuf. Var. of WAKF.

Va·la'chi·an (vă·lā'kĭ·ȧn). Var. of WALACHIAN.

val'anst. Valanced. *Ref. Sp.*

Va'la-skjalf' (vä'lä·skyälv'; wä'lä-), *n.* See ASGARD.

Val·den'ses (văl·dĕn'sēz; wăl·dĕn'sēz), **Val·den'sian** (văl·dĕn'shĭn). Vars. of WALDENSES, etc.

Va'le. *Norse Myth.* Var. of VALI.

vale. ✝ VAIL, VALLEY, VEIL.

‖ **va'le·at ac'co·ra vir'tus.** [L.] Virtue avails as an anchor.

‖ **va'le·at quan'tum va'le·re pot'est.** [L.] Let it pass, or be taken, for what it is worth.

val'ect, *n.* = VALET, 1. *Obs.*

valeie. ✝ VALLEY.

valeisa, *n.* Valise. *Obs.*

val'ence. Var. of VALANCE.

or the like, with which the atomic weight of the element (or the partial molecular weight of the radical) will combine, or for which it can be substituted, or with which it can be compared. Thus, one atomic weight of potassium combines with one atomic weight of hydrogen (to form KH) or of chlorine (to form KCl); hence, it is said to have a valence of one. An element or radical having a valence of one is said to be univalent; of two, bivalent; of three, trivalent or tervalent; of four, quadrivalent, etc. The valence of certain elements varies in different compounds; thus, nitrogen is trivalent in ammonia, NH_3, and quinquevalent in ammonium chloride, NH_4Cl. Valence may extend as high as seven or eight, as in the cases of iodine and osmium respectively. Valence is a measure of the extent to which an atom is able to combine directly with others; it should not be confused with chemical affinity or activity (readiness to combine.) According to modern theory, valence, as well as other chemical properties, depends on the number and arrangement of the electrons (*valence*, or *valency*, *electrons*) composing the outermost shell (*valence shell*) of the atom. The valence shell of the inert gases is complete, hence they are nonvalent; that of the other elements is incomplete, hence they exhibit a valence governed by the number of valence electrons which they tend to gain from, lose to, or share with, other atoms, thus establishing one or more bonds. See 3d BOND, 11; POLAR, *adj.*, 5; NONPOLAR. See also ATOMIC THEORY, PERIODIC TABLE. **b** A unit of valence; as, the four *valences* of carbon.

2. The degree of power which exists, in varying amounts, between certain bodies or substances, causing them to unite or produce a specific effect upon each other; — used, specif., *Biol.*, of chromosomes, serums, or the like; — usually in combination, as in bi*valence*, poly*valence*.

3. *Biol.* Morphological or taxonomic value or rank. *Rare.*

valence electron. *Physical Chem.* See 2d VALENCE, **1 a.**

valence formula. *Chem.* See FORMULA, 5.

valence isomerism. *Chem.* Isomerism assumed to be due to a difference in the nature of the bonds uniting different atoms or groups to the same atom, as in the platinum ammines.

valence shell. *Physical Chem.* See 2d VALENCE, **1 a.**

Va·len'ci·a (vȧ·lĕn'shĭ·ȧ), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, Valencia, esp. the province of Valencia, Spain.

Va·len'ci·a, *n.* [From *Valencia*, Spain.] **1.** [*not cap.*] A kind of woven fabric, with a silk or cotton warp and wool filling, used for waistcoats.

2. *Hort.* **a** A summer-ripening variety of orange. **b** Any of certain varieties of other plants, as of the almond, onion, peanut, etc.

Va·len'ci·an (-shĭ·ăn; -shăn), *n.* A native or resident of Valencia. — *adj* Of or pertaining to Valencia or Valencians.

va·len'ci·an·ite (-ăn·īt; -shăn·īt), *n.* An orthoclase feldspar similar to adularia. It is from a silver mine at Valencia, Mex.

Va·len'ciennes' (vȧ'lăN'syĕn'; vȧ·lĕn'sĭ·ĕnz'; 277), *n.* Also **Valenciennes lace.** [From *Valenciennes*, France.] A type of fine bobbin lace formerly made at Valenciennes, France, having a ground with a square or diamond-shaped mesh which is plaited, not twisted, and a pattern, without outlining thread, made together with the ground and of the same kind of thread.

va'len·cy (vā'lĕn·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Power; importance; value. *Rare.*

2. *Chem. & Physics* = 2d VALENCE.

valency electron. *Physics & Chem.* See 2d VALENCE, **1.**

va'lent (vā'lĕnt), *adj.* [L. *valens*, *-entis*, pres. part.] **1.** Worth. *Obs.*

2. *Chem.* Having valence; — usually in compounds; as, mono*valent*, bi*valent*, etc.

Va·len'ta test (vȧ·lĕn'tȧ). [After E. *Valenta* (b. 1857), Austrian chemist.] *Anal. Chem.* A test for fixed oils and fats based on their solubility in glacial acetic acid, made by determining the temperature in degrees centigrade (*Valenta number* or *value*) at which a hot clear solution of given concentration of the oil in the acid first shows turbidity as it cools. For butter the number varies from 35 to 44.4.

Val'en·tide' (văl'ĕn·tīd'), *n.* [See -TIDE.] The time of St. Valentine's Day. *Spenser.*

Val'en·tine (văl'ĕn·tīn), *n.* [L. *Valentinus*, fr. *Valens*, proper name, fr. L. *valere*, pres. part. *valens*, to be strong.] **1.** Lit., strong; healthy; powerful; — masc. proper name L. *Valentinus* (văl'ĕn·tī'nŭs); F. *Valentin* (vȧ'lăN'tăN'); It. *Valentino* (vȧ'lĕn·tē'nō); Sp. *Valentín* (vȧ'lĕn·tēn'); Pg. *Valentim* (vȧ'lĕn·tēN'); G. *Valentin* (vȧ'lĕn·tēn).

2. A noble but too forgiving youth, one of the "Two Gentlemen of Verona" in Shakespeare's play of that name. See SILVIA, 1; PROTEUS, 2.

3. One of the twin title heroes of *Valentine and Orson*, a romance first printed in 1495. Both are abandoned in infancy, but Valentine is carried off by his uncle and brought up in court. Orson is suckled by a bear but is eventually reclaimed.

4. [G. *Valentin.*] In Goethe's *Faust*, Margaret's brother, who meets death from the hand of Faust when he seeks to avenge her wrongs.

val'en·tine (văl'ĕn·tīn), *n.* [OF. *valentin*, *valentine*, after St. *Valentine.* See VALENTINE.] **1. a** [*cap.*] *Rare.* St. Valentine's Day. **b** A sweetheart chosen or complimented on St. Valentine's Day; hence, one's beloved. **c** *Dial.* One of the number of folded papers, each containing a name, which are drawn on the eve of this day.

2. Something sent or given, esp. to one's sweetheart, on St. Valentine's Day, as an amorous letter; specif., an ornamental engraved or printed greeting of a sentimental, or by extension, comic character, sent, usually anonymously, on this day.

3. [*cap.*] A love song. *Tennyson.*

val'en·tine, *v. t. & i.* To greet with or as with a valentine; to sing a love song.

Valentine, Saint. A Roman martyr, whose feast day, February 14th, gives the name to a purely secular festival. See Saint VALENTINE'S DAY.

Valentine Day. February 14. See ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

Valentine State. Arizona; — a nickname, so called because it was admitted to the Union on Feb. 14, 1912.

Val'en·tin'i·an (văl'ĕn·tĭn'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Valentinus, who taught at Alexandria and Rome A.D. 140 and 160 (see GNOSTICISM), or his system of Gnosticism (*Valentinian Gnosticism*). In his view the divine pleroma is made up of eight aeons, or emanations (the ogdoad), from which in turn proceed the ten and the twelve (thirty aeons in all). These aeons are aspects of the nature and activity of God.

Val'en·tin'i·an *n.* An adherent of Valentinianism.

Val'en·tin'i·an·ism (văl'ĕn·tĭn'ĭ·ăn·ĭz'm), *n.* Valentinian Gnosticism. See VALENTINIAN, *adj*

val'en·tin·ite (văl'ĕn·tĭn·īt), *n.* [After Basil *Valentine* Ger. 15th-century alchemist, who discovered the properties of antimony.] *Mineral.* Antimony trioxide, in orthorhombic crystals.

Va'len·tin's knife (vă'lĕn·tĕnz). *Micros.* A knife with two parallel adjustable blades, used to cut thin slices of fresh tissues.

val'er·al'de·hyde (văl'ĕr·ăl'dē·hīd), *n. Chem.* Any of four liquid aldehydes, C_4H_9CHO, corresponding to the valeric acids; specif., the normal variety.

val'er·am'ide (-ăm'īd; -īd; 157), *n.* Also **-id.** [*valeric* + *amide.*] *Chem.* Any of four crystalline amides, C_4H_9-$CONH_2$, derived from the valeric acids; specif., the normal variety.

val'er·ate (văl'ĕr·āt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of valeric acid.

Va·le'ri·a (vȧ·lē'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [L., fem. of *Valerius.*] Fem. proper name. F. *Valérie* (vȧ'lā'rē'); It. *Valeria* (vä·lā'rē·ä); G. *Valerie* (vȧ·lā'rē·ē).

va·le'ri·an (vȧ·lē'rĭ·ăn), *n.* [OF. *valeriane*, fr. ML. *valeriana*, fr. L. *valere* to be strong, powerful; from its medicinal virtues. See VALIANT.] **1.** *Bot.* Any plant of the genus *Valeriana.* The common valerian is *V. officinalis.*

2. *Pharm.* **a** A drug consisting of the dried rhizome and roots of the common valerian, *Valeriana officinalis*, used as a carminative and calmative, esp. in nervous affections. **b** The dried rhizome and roots of the East Indian species *V. wallichii*, used in incense and perfumes.

Va·le'ri·a'na (vȧ·lē'rĭ·ā'nȧ), *n.* [LL., valerian. See VALERIAN.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of widely distributed perennial herbs, type of the family Valerianaceae, having lobed or dissected leaves, and cymose white or pink flowers with spurless corollas. *V. officinalis*, the common valerian, is called also the *garden heliotrope.* **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

Va·le'ri·a·na'ce·ae (-ȧ·nā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs typifying the order Valerianales. They have opposite leaves and mostly cymose flowers, the corolla regular or irregular and the anthers free. The fruit is an achene crowned with the persistent calyx border. There are about 9 genera and 300 species chiefly natives of temperate regions. Most of them possess tonic or stimulant properties. — **va·le'ri·a·na'ceous** (-ē'rĭ·ȧ·nā'shŭs), *adj.*

Va·le'ri·a·na'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of dicotyledonous plants consisting of the two families Valerianaceae and Dipsacaceae (which see). They have a gamopetalous corolla and an inferior ovary.

va·le'ri·a·nate (vȧ·lē'rĭ·ȧ·nāt), *n. Chem.* A valerate.

Va·le'ri·a·nel'la (vȧ·lē'rĭ·ȧ·nĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. See VALERIANA.] *Bot.* A large genus of annual herbs (family Valerianaceae) disting. by the variously appendaged but not pappose calyx. They are mainly natives of the Old World, some occurring in the United States. Several are edible. See CORN SALAD.

valerian family. The Valerianaceae.

va·ler'ic (vȧ·lĕr'ĭk; -lēr'ĭk), *adj.* Also **va·le'ri·an'ic** (-lē'rĭ·ăn'ĭk). [See VALERIAN.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of four isomeric acids, $C_4H_9CO_2H$, of the fatty acid series. These are: (1) ***Normal valeric acid, pentanoic acid,*** or ***propylacetic acid,*** $CH_3(CH_2)_3$-CO_2H, a liquid of disagreeable odor, occurring in pyrolyneous acid and prepared artificially in various ways. (2) ***Isovaleric acid,*** or ***isopropylacetic acid,*** $(CH_3)_2$-$CHCH_2CO_2H$, an oily liquid with an odor like old cheese; β-methyl-butyric acid. It occurs in many plants, as in valerian root, in certain animal oils, in perspiration, etc., and is also obtained by the oxidation of isoamyl alcohol from fusel oil. (3) A liquid acid (α-methyl-butyric acid), called also ***methylethylacetic acid,*** $C_2H_5CH(CH_3)$-CO_2H, occurring in the essential oil from the fruit of *Angelica archangelica*, in valerian root, etc., and prepared artificially. (4) A crystalline acid (α, α-dimethyl-propionic acid), called also ***pivalic acid,*** or ***trimethylacetic acid,*** $(CH_3)_3CCO_2H$, made by oxidation of pinacolin and otherwise. Ordinary valeric acid is considered to be a mixture of isovaleric acid with dextro-α-methyl-butyric acid.

val'er·in (văl'ĕr·ĭn), *n.* [*valeric* + glycer*in.*] *Chem.* **a** Any of the esters of glycerol and valeric acid. **b** Specif., glyceryl tri-valerate; — called also *trivalerin.*

val'er·o- (văl'ĕr·ō-), **valer-.** *Chem.* A combining form from *valerian*, denoting *valeric.*

val'er·o·lac'tone (-lăk'tōn), *n. Chem.* The lactone $C_5H_8O_3$, of any hydroxy derivative of valeric acid; specif., the γ-lactone, a colorless oily liquid occurring in crude wood vinegar.

val'er·one (văl'ĕr·ōn), *n. Chem.* Either of two liquid ketones, $(C_4H_9)_2CO$, obtained indirectly from normal valeric acid and isovaleric acid respectively, and called specif. *normal valerone* and *isovalerone.*

val'er·yl (-ĭl), *n.* [*valeric* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical, C_4H_9CO, of valeric acid; specif., the normal variety. Cf. BENZOYL.

val'er·yl·ene (-ĭ·lēn), *n. Chem.* **a** A liquid mixture of isomeric hydrocarbons, C_5H_8, obtained indirectly from amylene from fusel oil. **b** 2-Pentyne, $CH_3C{:}CC_2H_5$ (a constituent of the above mixture).

val'et (văl'ĕt; -ĭt; văl'ā; 119; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [F. *valet*, fr. OF. *vallet*, *varlet*, *vaslet.* See VARLET, VASSAL.] **1.** A manservant; now, one who attends a man, taking care of his clothes and assisting with his toilet, etc.; a valet de chambre; a body servant.

2. Hence, an attendant, as in a hotel, apartment house, etc., who performs the services of a valet (sense 1) for patrons, esp. in cleaning, pressing, and mending, clothes.

3. *Man.* A kind of goad or stick with a point of iron.

☞ *Valet* has been Anglicized since the 17th century. Dr. Johnson (1755) gives val'et, Buchanan (1766) văl'ĕt, Sheridan (1797) văl'ĕt, Smart (1836) văl'ĕt, and the best usage still prefers văl'ĕt; -ĭt.

val'et (văl'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *v. t. & i.;* VAL'ET·ED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119); VAL'ET·ING. To serve as a valet.

va·le'ta (vȧ·lā'tȧ; -lē'tȧ), *n.* [Prob. fr. Sp. *veleta* weather vane.] A dance in slow waltz time.

‖**val'et' de cham'bre** (vȧ'lĕ' d' shăN'br'); *pl.* VALETS DE CHAMBRE (vȧ'lĕ'). [F.] A body servant, or personal attendant.

‖**val'et' de pied'** (d' pyā'). [F.] A footman.

‖**val'et' de place'** (plăs'). [F.] A valet who serves transient travelers or strangers, often, in Europe, acting as guide.

val'et·ry (văl'ĕt·rĭ), *n.* The occupation or service of a valet.

val'e·tude (văl'ē·tūd), *n.* [L. *valetudo.*] Health; state of health. *Obs.*

‖**va'lé'tu'di'naire'** (vȧ'lā'tü'dĭ'nâr'). *n. & adj.* [F.] Valetudinarian.

val'e·tu'di·nar'i·an (văl'ē·tū'dĭ·nâr'ĭ·ăn), *n.* [See VALETUDINARY.] A person of a weak or sickly constitution, esp. one whose chief concern is his invalidism.

His eminence as a *valetudinarian* now made him an object of engrossing interest. *Edith Wharton.*

val'e·tu'di·nar'i·an, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a valetudinarian; sickly; weakly; infirm; as *valetudinarian* crotchets or habits.

Syn. and **Ant.** — Cf. SICKLY.

val'e·tu'di·nar'i·an·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The condition or state of mind of a valetudinarian. — **val'e·tu'di·nar'ist** (văl'ē·tū'dĭ·nĕr'ĭst), *n.*

val'e·tu'di·na'ri·um (văl'ē·tū'dĭ·nā'rĭ·ŭm; 79), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L.] An infirmary; a hospital. *Chiefly Rom. Antiq.*

val'e·tu'di·nar'y (-tū'dĭ·nĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.* -nēr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *valetudinarius*, fr. *valetudo* state of health, health, ill health, fr. *valere* to be strong or well. See VALIANT.] Infirm; sickly; valetudinarian. — **val'e·tu'di·nar'i·ness** (-ĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.*

It renders the habit of society dangerously *valetudinary.* *Burke.*

val'e·tu'di·nar'y, *n. Rare.* **a** A hospital. **b** A valetudinarian.

Val'e·tu'do (văl'ē·tū'dō), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* A goddess of health whose cult was introduced into Rome with that of Aesculapius.

val'eur (văl'ĕr), *n.* Also **val'ew** (-ū). [F. *valeur.*] Valor. *Spenser.*

val'goid (văl'goid), *adj.* [See -OID.] *Med.* Resembling talipes valgus.

val'gus (-gŭs), *adj.* [L.] *Med.* Turned abnormally outward or inward; bowlegged or knock-kneed.

val'gus, *n. Med.* **a** Talipes valgus. **b** A bowlegged person. **c** A knock-kneed person.

Val·hal'la, Val·hall' (văl·hăl'ȧ, văl·hăl'), *n.* [ON. *valhöll*, lit., hall of the slain, fr. *valr* the slain (akin to AS. *wæl*, OHG. *wal* battlefield, *wuol* defeat, slaughter, AS. *wōl* pestilence) + *höll* a royal hall. See HALL; cf. WALHALLA, VALKYRIE.] **1.** *Norse Myth.* The hall of Odin, into which he receives the souls of heroes slain in battle. From its 540 gates each morning the warriors go to fight, and at night they return to feast with the gods, Valkyries being their servitors. See ASGARD.

2. A hall or temple adorned with statues or other memorials of a nation's heroes; esp., the Pantheon near Regensburg, in Bavaria, consecrated to the illustrious dead of Germany.

Va'li (vä'lē), *n.* [ON.] *Norse Myth.* One of the Aesir, son of Odin, and avenger of Balder. He survives Ragnarok.

Va'li (vä'lĭ). Var. of 2d BALI.

va'lī' (vä'lē'), *n.* [Turk. *wālī*, fr. Ar. *wālī.* Cf. VILAYET.] **a** A governor general of a vilayet. *Turkey.* **b** A Mohammedan viceroy, esp. in Persia or North Africa.

val'iance (văl'yăns), *n.* [F. *vaillance.* See VALIANT.] Valiancy; a valiant deed. *Archaic.*

val'ian·cy (văl'yăn·sĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being valiant; bravery; valor; also, an instance of it.

val'iant (văl'yănt), *adj.* [ME., fr. OF. *vailant*, *vaillant*, *valant*, pres. part. of OF. *valoir* to be worth, fr. L. *valere* to be strong. See WIELD; cf. AVAIL, CARNIVAL, CONVALESCE, EQUIVALENT, INVALID, PREVAIL, VALEDICTION, VALENTINE, VALERIAN, VALETUDINARY, VALID, VALUE.] **1.** Vigorous in body; sturdy; powerful; stalwart; robust. *Now Dial.*

Today he looks nearly as *valiant* as Harry. *S. Kaye-Smith.*

2. Stouthearted; intrepid in danger; courageous; boldly brave.

And Saul said to David, . . . be thou *valiant* for me, and fight the Lord's battles. 1 *Sam.* xviii. 17.

3. Performed with valor or bravery; heroic.

Thou bearest the highest name for *valiant* acts. *Milton.*

4. Strong, meritorious, or excellent of its kind; fine; very good; brave (senses 2 & 3). *Now Dial.*

5. Worth (so much); having the value of. *Obs.*

Syn. — Heroic, brave, courageous, steadfast, intrepid.

Ant. — Fainthearted. See COWARDLY.

— **val'iant·ly,** *adv.* — **val'iant·ness,** *n.*

val'iant, *n.* A valiant person.

val'iant, *v. t.* To make valiant. *Rare.*

val'id (văl'ĭd), *adj.* [F. *valide*, fr. L. *validus* strong, fr. *valere* to be strong. See VALIANT.] **1.** Strong; powerful; robust; healthy. *Now Rare.*

2. Founded on truth or fact; capable of being justified, supported, or defended; not weak or defective; well-grounded; sound; good; as, a *valid* argument; a *valid* objection.

An answer that is open to no *valid* exception. *I. Taylor.*

3. Efficient; effective; accomplishing what is claimed or intended; as, a *valid* method or test.

4. *Biol.* Founded on an adequate basis of classification; having distinctive characters of recognized importance; as, a *valid* species or genus.

5. *Eccl.* Conforming to conditions essential to sacramental efficacy, namely, the proper rites, the intention and status of the minister, and the moral fitness and the intention of the recipient; as, a *valid* marriage or baptism.

6. *Law.* Having legal strength or force; executed with the proper formalities; legally sufficient or efficacious; incapable of being rightfully overthrown or set aside; as, a *valid* deed, covenant, title, marriage.

Syn. — Efficacious, just, weighty, cogent, sufficient; legal, lawful, binding.

Ant. — Weak, ineffectual, indefensible; null, void.

val'id, *v. t.* [F. *valider* to validate.] To validate. *Obs.*

val'id, *n.* One in good health; — opp. to *invalid.* *Rare.*

val'i·date (văl'ĭ·dāt), *v. t.;* VAL'I·DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); VAL'I·DAT'ING (-dāt'ĭng). [ML. *validare.* See VALID.] **1.** To make valid; to give legal force to; to affirm officially the validity of; also, to declare legally elected.

Refusing to *validate* at once the election. *London Spectator.*

2. To test or prove the validity of; to confirm; to substantiate; as, to *validate* another's conclusions.

val'i·da'tion (văl'ĭ·dā'shŭn), *n.* [F.] Act or process of validating; a declaration of validity.

validation of marriage. *R.C.Ch.* A rendering valid by renewal of consent or judicial process of a marriage which is null through defect of consent or canonical impediment.

val'i·da'to·ry (văl'ĭ·dā'tō·rĭ), *adj.* Of or pert. to validation.

va·lid'i·ty (vȧ·lĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *validité*, fr. L. *validitas* strength.] **1.** The state, status, or fact, of being valid; as, to establish the *validity* of a marriage; to deny the *validity* of an election. Cf. def. 5, below.

2. The quality of being valid; esp., the quality of being

---

val'ent, *n.* = VALANCE. *Dial.*

va·len'ti·a (vȧ·lĕn'shĭ·ȧ). Var. of VALENCIA.

vale of years. See 1st VALE, 2 b.

valer-. *Chem.* = VALERO-.

val'er·al (văl'ĕr·ăl), *n. Chem.* = VALERALDEHYDE.

Va·le'ri·a·noi'des (vȧ·lē'rĭ·ȧ·noi'dēz). [NL.] Syn. of STACHYTARPHETA

val'er·ate, *n.* See -ATE.

val'er·dom (văl'ĕr·dŭm; vȧl'ĕr-), *n.* See -DOM.

val'er·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

val'er·ism, *n.* See -ISM.

va'le·tu·di·na'ri·a, *n., pl.* of VALETUDINARIUM.

va'le·tu'di·nar'i·ous, *adj.* Valetudinary. *Obs.*

va'le·tu'di·nous (-tū'dĭ·nŭs), *adj.* Valetudinary. *Obs.*

valewe. ✝ 5th FALLOW; VALUE.

val'iant·ise, *n.* [OF. *vaillantise.*] = VALIANCE. *Obs.*

va·lid'i·fi·ca'tion, *n.* [See -FICATION.] = VALIDATION.

vale'wa'ter, *n.* [F. *aval* downstream.] Low tide. *Obs.*

fully acceptable to the reason or judgment because grounded on fact or sound principles or in accordance with established laws or recognized criteria; justness; soundness; meritoriousness; as, to test the *validity* of a conclusion; an argument of no *validity*.
3. *Now Rare.* **a** Strength; robustness. **b** Value; worth. "Rich *validity*." *Shak.* **c** A quality or power that makes a thing valid.
4. *Chem. & Physics.* Valence. *Now Rare.*
5. *Law.* Legal strength, force, or authority; that quality of a thing which renders it supportable in law or equity; legal sufficiency; as, *validity* of a will, contract, title.

val'ine (văl'ēn; -ĭn; vā'lēn; -lĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-in.** [From -isovaleric (see def.) + *-in(e).*] *Biochem.* A white crystalline amino acid, $C_5H_{11}NO_2$, obtained from certain proteins by hydrolysis; α-amino-isovaleric acid.

va·lise' (vȧ-lēs' *or, esp. Brit.,* -lēz'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *valigia,* or ML. *valisia,* of uncert. origin.] A case, usually of leather and designed to be carried in the hand, for the clothes, toilet articles, etc., of a traveler; a traveling bag.

Val'jean', Jean (zhăn văl'zhăn'; jēn văl'jēn'). The hero of Victor Hugo's novel *Les Misérables.* An ex-convict of great strength and courage, he rises to be a prominent manufacturer and a municipal officer whose past is unknown until discovered by the detective Javert. He endures consequent persecutions with heroism and patience. See MARIUS, COSETTE.

Val·kyr'i·an (văl·kĭr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Valkyries; hence, relating to battle.

Val·kyr'ie (văl·kĭr'ĭ; -kĭ'rĭ; văl'kĭ·rĭ), **Val·kyr'ia** (văl·kĭr'yȧ; *the Old Norse form [see the Etymology] was pron'd* văl'kür'yä, *mod.* văl·kĭr'yȧ), *n.* [ON. *valkyrja* (akin to AS. *wælcyrie*), fr. *valr,* the slain + a stem akin to *kjósa* to choose. See VALHALLA; CHOOSE.] *Norse Myth.* [*sometimes not cap.*] Orig., a demonic being; later, one of the maidens of Odin, awful and beautiful, who hover over the field of battle choosing those to be slain, and conducting the worthy heroes to Valhalla (which see). Cf. BRÜNNHILDE; BRYNHILD; WALKÜRE, DIE.

Val·la·bha·char'ya (vŭl'lȧ·bä·chär'yȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Vallabhācārya,* the founder, prop., Teacher Vallabha.] *Hinduism.* A Vaishnava sect, whose members are mostly banians, in which antiascetic, Epicurean teaching and practice and the doctrine of self-dedication to Krishna are prominent. It was founded by Vallabha (b. A.D. 1479). The priests are called *gosains.*

Val lace (văl). Short for VALENCIENNES LACE; usually, a machine-made imitation.

val·lan'cy (vȧ·lăn'sĭ), *n.* [Cf. VALANCE.] A 17th-century type of wig.

val'lar (văl'ẽr), *adj.* [L. *vallaris.*] Designating a gold crown with palisades, bestowed in Ancient Rome on the soldier who first surmounted the rampart and broke into the enemy's camp; hence, of or pertaining to such a crown. — *n.* A vallar crown.

val'lar·y (-ĭ), *adj.* Vallar; — used esp. in heraldry.

vallary crown. A vallar crown.

val'late (văl'ăt), *adj.* [L. *vallatus* surrounded with a rampart. See VALLATION.] Having a rim around a depression.

val'lat·ed (văl'ăt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Provided with a rampart.

vallate papilla. Any of eight to twelve papillae, arranged in a V-shaped row on the back part of the tongue, richly supplied with taste buds; — formerly called *circumvallate papilla.*

val·la'tion (vă·lā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *vallatio,* fr. *vallare* to surround with a rampart, fr. *vallum* rampart. See WALL.] A rampart or entrenchment; an earthwork wall; also, the act or art of laying out or erecting ramparts.

val·lec'u·la (-lĕk'ū·lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *vallis, vallea,* valley.] **1.** *Anat.* A groove; esp., one between the base of the tongue and the epiglottis.
2. *Bot.* A groove, channel, or depression, as one of those on the stem of *Equisetum,* on the fruit of various plants of the Ammiaceae, etc.

‖val·le'cu·la ce're·bel'li (sĕr'ē·bĕl'ī). [NL.] *Anat.* The fossa on the underside of the cerebellum, separating the hemispheres and containing the inferior vermis.

val·lec'u·lar (vă·lĕk'ū·lẽr), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a vallecula, or groove.

vallecular canal. *Bot.* One of the large intercellular passages of the cortical parenchyma, alternating with the vascular bundles in the stems of *Equisetum.*

‖val·le'cu·la Syl'vi·i (sĭl'vĭ·ī). [NL.] *Anat.* In the brain, the depression in which the fissure of Sylvius begins.

val·lec'u·late (vă·lĕk'ū·lăt), *adj.* Having valleculae.

Val'let's' pills (vȧ'lĕz'). [After Dr. *Vallet* of Paris.] *Med.* Pills prepared by mixing saccharine matter with ferrous sulphate and sodium carbonate, which react in the pill mass and form ferrous carbonate; — called also **Vallet's mass.**

val'le·var'ite (văl'ē·văr'ĭt), *n.* [From *Vallevara,* Sweden.] *Petrog.* A leucocratic differentiate of a monzonitic rock, consisting of andesine-microcline-antiperthite with a little diopside, biotite, and apatite.

val'ley (văl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* VALLEYS (-ĭz). [ME. *vale, valeie,* fr. OF. *valee* (F. *vallée*), fr. *val.* See VALE.] **1.** An elongate depression, usually with an outlet, between bluffs, or between ranges of hills or mountains. A ***river valley*** is the depression made by the stream, and by the various processes which precede and accompany the development of the stream. A ***structural valley*** is a relatively long and narrow depression, produced by movements of the surface. Thus a downfold produces a ***synclinal valley,*** while a ***rift valley*** is caused by down faulting. The ***valley flat*** is the low flat land bordering a stream's channel.
2. A valleylike depression; specif.: **a** The trough between waves. **b** *Anat.* A vallecula. **c** *Arch.* The place of meeting of two slopes of a roof which form on the plan a re-entrant angle; also, the material such as sheet metal or tile placed in a roof valley to shed water.

val'ley, *v. i. & t.* To form a valley or valleys (in or beside). *Rare.*

val'ley, *adj.* Pertaining to or situated in a valley.

valley board. *Arch.* A board for the reception of the lead gutter in the valley of a roof. The valley board and lead gutter are not usual in the United States.

valley breeze. A breeze that blows up valleys on clear days.

valley flat. See VALLEY, *n.,* 1.

valley lily. The lily of the valley.

valley mahogany. The mountain mahogany *Cercocarpus montanus.*

valley oak. The valley white oak.

Valley of Humiliation. In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress,* the valley in which Christian defeated Apollyon.

Valley of Rephaim. See REPHAIM.

valley of the shadow of death. **1.** A period of gloom and suffering such as is or might be passed by one about to die. *Ps.* xxiii. 4.
2. [*caps.*] In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress,* the valley through which Christian was obliged to pass on his way to the Celestial City.

valley partridge. = VALLEY QUAIL.

valley quail. The California quail, esp. a pale race (*Lophortyx californica vallicola*) which inhabits the arid parts of the interior of California.

valley rafter. The rafter running from the wall plate to the ridge and along the valley of a valley roof.

valley roof. *Arch.* A roof having one or more valleys.

valley tile. Roofing tile shaped to fit in the valley of a roof.

valley train. *Phys. Geog.* The filling of gravel, sand, etc., deposited in a valley by drainage from glaciers.

valley white oak. A tall tree (*Quercus lobata*) native to California and much planted as a shade tree. It has dark-green leaves, whitish beneath, and nearly sessile acorns which are about one thin third enclosed by the cup.

valley winds. See MOUNTAIN AND VALLEY WINDS.

val·lic'u·la (vă·lĭk'ū·lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-lē). [L., a little valley.] *Anat. & Bot.* A vallecula. — **val·lic'u·lar** (-lẽr), *adj.*

val'li·dom (văl'ĭ·dŭm), *n.* [See VALUE; -DOM.] Value; worth; amount. *N. of Eng. & Scot.*

Val'lis·caul'i·an (văl'ĭs·kô'lĭ·ăn), *n.* A member of an order of Hermit monks established in Vallis Caulium in Burgundy in 1193. It was amalgamated with the Cistercians in 1764; — called also *Caulite.* — **Val'lis·caul'i·an,** *adj.*

Val'lis·ne'ri·a (văl'ĭs·nē'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Antonio *Valisnieri* (1661–1730), It. naturalist.] *Bot.* A genus of submerged aquatic plants typifying the family Vallisneriaceae. Of the two species, one, *V. spiralis,* is the tape grass; — often called *wild celery.*

Val'lis·ne'ri·a'ce·ae (-ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous aquatic herbs (order Naiadales), distinguished by having flowers with the tube of the perianth more or less adnate to the ovary, and the carpels united in fruit. There are 6 genera and about 25 species, including several waterweeds. — **val'lis·ne'ri·a'ceous** (văl'ĭs·nē'rĭ·ā'shŭs), *adj.*

Val'lom·bro'san (văl'ŏm·brō'săn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A member of an order of Benedictine Hermits founded at Vallombrosa, Italy, in 1038.

Val·lo'ta (vă·lō'tȧ), *n.* [NL., after Antoine *Vallot,* French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of South African bulbous herbs (family Amaryllidaceae) with long funnel-shaped perianth tube and winged seeds, and having as the only known species *V. speciosa,* the Scarborough lily.

val'lum (văl'ŭm), *n.; pl.* VALLA (-ȧ), VALLUMS (-ŭmz). [L. See WALL.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A rampart; a wall, as in a fortified camp; esp., a rampart set with a palisade or stakes.
2. The combination of earthworks and ditch which follows the line of Hadrian's wall in Great Britain; — an inexact designation.

‖val'lum un'guis (ŭng'gwĭs). [NL. See UNGUIS.] *Anat.* The wall or fold of skin overlapping the nail.

Va'lois' (vȧ'lwä'), *n.* [F.] The house of Valois, a French royal family reigning from 1328 to 1589. — **Va'lois',** *adj.*

va·lo'ni·a (vȧ·lō'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [It. *vallonia, vallonea,* fr. NGr. *balania, balanidia,* the holm oak, *balani, balanidi,* acorn, fr. Gr. *balanos.* See GLAND.] **1.** The dried acorn cups of the valonia oak, and sometimes of certain other oaks. They contain from 20 to 40 per cent of tannin and are used esp. in tanning sole leather and (mixed with other substances) in dressing leather.
2. [*cap.*] [NL., fr. It. *valonia;* perh. from its resemblance to an acorn.] *Bot.* A genus of marine green algae constituting the family Valoniaceae. The thallus is a single oval or cylindrical multinucleate cell, often an inch long. *V. ventricosa* is the sea bottle.

Va·lo'ni·a'ce·ae (vȧ·lō'nĭ·ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of coenocytic green algae usually classed among the Siphonocladales, but sometimes, esp. formerly, among the Siphonales. See VALONIA, 2.—**va·lo'ni·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

valonia oak. A tall evergreen oak (*Quercus aegilops*) of southwestern Europe and Asia Minor. Its immature fruit yields valonia and camata (see these terms) and the wood is used for furniture.

val'or (văl'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *valour,* fr. OF. *valor, valur, valour* (F. *valeur*), fr. LL. *valor,* fr. L. *valere* to be strong, or worth. See VALIANT.] **1.** Value; worth. Cf. VALOUR, 3. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* Value in money; valuation. **b** *Hist.* Assessed value of church property; a list of such assessments. **c** Signification; full or precise import; as, to lose something of the *valor* of the original word in translation.
2. Also **val'our.** Strength of mind or spirit which enables a man to encounter danger with firmness; personal bravery.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See COURAGE.

val'or·i·za'tion (văl'ẽr·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* [Pg. *valorização.*] Act or process of attempting to give an arbitrary market value or price to a commodity, usually by governmental interference, as by maintaining a purchasing fund, making loans to producers to enable them to hold their products, etc.; price fixing by other means than equation of supply and demand; — distinguished from *valuation.*

val'or·ize (văl'ẽr·īz), *v. t. & i.* [From VALORIZATION.] To determine prices or the price of by valorization; as, to *valorize* coffee; to avoid *valorizing.*

val'or·ous (văl'ẽr·ŭs), *adj.* [OF. *valeureux;* cf. ML. *valorosus.*] **1.** Possessing, exhibiting, or characteristic of, valor; brave.
2. Having value or worth; meritorious. *Obs.*
— **val'or·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **val'or·ous·ness,** *n.*

val'our (văl'ẽr), *n.* [See VALOR.] *Chiefly Brit.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** Personal importance or consequence; social position or distinction. **b** Personal worth; virtue.
2. Hence: **a** Valor, or courage in danger; personal bravery. **b** A valorous man; a valiant man.
3. Material or monetary value; value in money, or the like; an amount, quantity, etc., equivalent in value. Cf. VALOR, 1. *Obs.*

Val'pa·rai'so oak (văl'pȧ·rā'zō). The canyon live oak. *Calif.*

Val'sa (văl'sȧ), *n.* [NL., of uncert. origin.] *Bot.* A genus of sphere fungi (order Sphaeriales) having perithecia immersed in a stroma, generally with elongated necks converging toward the center. It typifies a family, **Val·sa'ce·ae** (văl·sā'sē·ē). *V. leucostoma* causes cankers and dieback of stone fruits.

Val·sal'van (văl·săl'văn), *or, incorrectly,* **Val·sal'vi·an** (-vĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or named after, Valsalva, an Italian anatomist of the 17th century.

Valsalvan experiment. *Med.* The inflation of the middle ear by closing the mouth and nostrils, and blowing so as to puff out the cheeks.

Valsalvan sinus. = SINUS OF VALSALVA.

valse (vȧls; vôls), *n.* [F.] *Music.* A waltz; specif., a concert waltz. — *v. i.* To waltz.

val'soid (văl'soid), *adj.* [See -OID.] *Bot.* Of or pertaining to, or having perithecia like, fungi of the genus *Valsa.*

val'u·a·ble (văl'ū·ȧ·b'l; 59), *adj.* [From VALUE, *v.*] **1.** Having monetary value; being, or capable of being, sold for (such) a price; — chiefly in comparisons; as, at present, silver is less *valuable* than some base metals.
2. Having relatively great monetary value; commanding or worth a good price; as, a *valuable* horse, farm, cargo, or franchise.
3. Of considerable worth in any respect; highly useful or serviceable; worthy; estimable; precious; as, a *valuable* friend; *valuable* counsel; discoveries *valuable* to mankind; *valuable* for many purposes.

In good hands she will turn out a *valuable* woman. *Jane Austen.*

4. *Obs.* **a** Capable of being valued or equated in value. **b** Valid.
Syn. — VALUABLE, PRECIOUS. That is valuable which has either permanent worth or useful qualities; PRECIOUS implies high value, whether intrinsic or resulting from some association; as, a *valuable* property, a *valuable* citizen; "[Wisdom] is more *precious* than rubies" (*Prov.* iii. 15); "*precious* friends" (*Shak.*). Cf. COSTLY, RICH, PRICE.
Ant. — Worthless, useless, cheap.
— **val'u·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **val'u·a·bly,** *adv.*

val'u·a·ble, *n.* A precious possession; a thing of value, esp. a small thing, as a jewel; — used mostly in *pl.*

valuable consideration. *Law.* An equivalent or compensation having value given for a thing acquired or promised, as money, marriage, services, etc. It may consist either in some right, interest, profit, or benefit, accruing to one party, or some responsibility, forbearance, detriment, or loss, exercised by, or falling upon, the other party.

val'u·ate (văl'ū·ăt), *v. t.* To place a value on; to value; appraise.

val'u·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *valuacion, valuation.*]
1. Act of valuing, or of estimating value or worth; specif., act of setting or determining the price of something, as land or commodity, by its market value; appraisal; as, engaged in the *valuation* of an estate. Cf. VALORIZATION.
2. Value set upon a thing; price as estimated or determined market value; appraised price; as, to sell at a figure above the *valuation;* to disagree about a *valuation.*
3. Estimation, usually personal estimation, as of the merit, standing, or character, of something; judgment of value or relative values; as, to take one at his own *valuation;* a false *valuation* of one's environment.
4. *Obs.* **a** Value; worth. **b** Market value, as of a currency or monetary metal.
5. *Life Ins.* The determination of the present value of a policy as measured by the difference between the present value, at the age of valuation, of the benefits promised and the present value of all the premiums expected to be received on the policy; — called *gross valuation* when based upon the total premiums (net premiums, plus loading, etc.), and *net valuation,* or usually simply *valuation,* when based upon the net premiums, the value in the latter case being equal to the reserve (which see). The net valuation is the one ordinarily used. Because of the expense of writing new policies, insurance companies are sometimes allowed by law to use the reserve of the first year, in whole or in part, or of the first few years, in part, to pay new business expenses, and, in reporting their legal reserves, are permitted to employ modified methods of valuation, which result, for the first few years at least, in showing a smaller liability than the full net reserve.

valuation account. *Accounting.* An account to be subtracted from a related account, as one showing the amount to be deducted from the machinery account for value shrinkage through depreciation.

val'u·a'tion·al (văl'ū·ā'shŭn·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to valuation.

valuation survey. *Forestry.* The survey of the stand upon an average area selected for detailed measurement and valuation. Two kinds are distinguished: **a** The ***strip survey,*** which comprises the measurement of the stand, or a given portion of it, upon strips usually one chain wide. **b** The ***plot survey,*** which comprises the measurement of the stand, or a given portion of it, upon isolated plots not in the form of strips.

val'u·a'tor (văl'ū·ā'tẽr), *n.* An appraiser.

val'ue (văl'ū), *n.* [OF., fr. *valoir,* past part. *valu,* to be worth, fr. L. *valere* to be strong, to be worth. See VALIANT; cf. AVAL, *n.,* VALOR.] **1.** A fair return in money, goods, services, etc., for something exchanged; that which is considered an equivalent in worth; as, to get the *value* of one's money in a purchase; to recover the *value* of lost merchandise.
2. Monetary worth of a thing; marketable price; also, worth as estimated in terms of a currency or of another medium of exchange; as, what is the *value* of this watch?; the dollar has a present *value* of 19 francs; gold having the assayed *value* of $20,000.
3. *Obs.* **a** A standard of exchange; also, a sum in terms of a (specified) exchange. **b** A maritage payment. See MARITAGE **b.** **c** = VALOUR, 3.
4. The quality or fact of being worth while, excellent, useful, or desirable; worth in a thing, whether real or imputed; as, to have utmost *value;* to deny *value* to realism in art; the objective *value* of education.
5. Relative worth, importance, or utility; degree of excellence or usefulness; status in a scale of preferences or the like; as, to be a poor judge of *values;* to arrange in order of *value* (or *values*); to determine the *value* of evidence.
6. Estimated or assessed worth; valuation; estimation; as, to rate one's services at a high *value;* to give a poem a *value* beyond its real worth.
7. Estimate or valuation (of a person); high opinion; esteem. *Now Rare.*

His *value* of her was sincere. *Jane Austen.*

8. Amount or quantity; extent as of time or space. *Now Dial.*
9. That in a thing or kind of thing which makes possible its valuation or distinction; specif.: **a** Precise signification; import; as, the *value* of a word. **b** Distinctive character or quality of sound, esp. in speech; as, a character having more than one phonetic *value.*

---

val'id·ly, *adv.* of VALID.
val'id·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
val'id·ous, *adj.* Valid. *Obs.*
val'inch. Var. of VELLINCH.
va·lise'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
va'li·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
Val'kir. Valkyr. *Ref. Sp.*
Val'kyr, Val·kyr'ia, *n.* = VALKYRIE. [*n.,* 1. *Rare.*
vall, *n.* [L. *vallis.*] = VALLEY,
val'lance. Var. of VALANCE.
val'leus. Var. of VALANCE.
val'ley·ful, *n.* See -FUL.
val'ley·ite, *n.* See 1st -ITE, 1 **a.**
val'ley·let, *n.* Dim. of VALLEY.
val'ley·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
val'ley·ward, *adv.* See -WARD.
val'ley·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
vallies. ✝ VALISE.
val'lis (văl'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vallis* valley.] = VALLECULA CEREBELLI.
val·lo'ni·a (vȧ·lō'nĭ·ȧ). Var. of VALONIA.
val'ly. Valley. *Ref. Sp.*
Val'my' (văl'mē'), *n.* See BATTLE, *Table.*
va·lo'ne·a. Var. of VALONIA.
valop. ✝ WALLOP.
valouwe. ✝ FOLLOW.

10. Something, as a principle, quality, or the like, which is, or is regarded as, intrinsically valuable or desirable; as, to re-establish lost *values* in religion.
11. **a** That property of a color by which it is distinguished as light or dark; luminosity; brilliance. See BRILLIANCE, 2. **b** Degree of lightness as conditioned by the presence of white or pale color, or their opposites.
12. *Art.* Hence, in painting and other graphic arts, the relation of one part or detail in a picture to another with respect to lightness and darkness, esp. as affected by considerations of brightness or shadow, of distance, surface texture, and atmospheric plane. Thus a detail is out of value when it is too light or too dark to preserve the relationship of tone which it should have in the given surroundings, distance, etc.
13. *Com.* A valuable consideration, as in *value received*, a phrase often used, esp. on negotiable paper, to denote that it was given for a valuable consideration.
14. *Econ.:* **a** Efficiency in exchange; power which an object confers upon its possessor, irrespective of political compulsion or personal sentiment, to command the commodities and services of others; purchasing power in the abstract. **b** Concrete purchasing power; the specific quantity of another object for which a given object can be exchanged; a price which can be actually obtained. The value of an article depends, not upon its *total* utility, but upon its *marginal* utility (see these terms under UTILITY), diminishing as the supply increases. It will usually be proportionate to the cost of production, because when the value of an article is above its cost producers will tend to increase the supply, while if its value is below its cost producers will tend to diminish the supply. **c** Proper price; the quantity of money, goods, or services, which an article is likely to command in the long run, as distinct from its price in an individual instance; a legitimate price, as distinct from an unfair or extortionate one; — sometimes called *normal value*, in contrast to *market value*.

The commercial or competitive theory bases *value* upon what the buyer is willing and able to offer for an article; the socialistic theory bases it upon what the article has cost the seller in the way of toil and sacrifice. *A. T. Hadley.*

d The estimate which an individual places upon some of his possessions as compared with others, independently of any intent to sell; — sometimes called *subjective value*, or, less correctly, *value in use*, and employed in a loose sense as nearly equivalent to *utility*.

Value in use is utility, and nothing else, and in political economy should be called by that name and no other. *F. A. Walker.*

15. *Math. & Statistics.* Any particular quantitative determination; as, the different *values* of a variable.
16. *Mining.* Usually *pl.* The precious metals contained in rock, gravel, or the like; as, the vein carries good *values;* the *values* on the hanging walls.
17. *Music.* The relative length or duration of a tone or note, corresponding to *quantity* in prosody; thus, a quarter note has the *value* of two eighth notes.
Syn. — See PRICE.
— *at value.* *Com.* At the value fixed by the ruling, or current, market price; — a phrase used where goods are sold subject to the price being fixed at some time later than the sale, as when shipment is made. — ***in chief value*** (*of*). *Customs.* For the most part; chiefly; consisting principally (of); as, woven fabrics wholly or *in chief value of* wool.

val'ue (văl'ū), *v. t.;* VAL'UED (-ūd); VAL'U-ING (-ū-ĭng). [From VALUE, *n.*] **1** To estimate the value or worth of; to rate with respect esp. to price or value; to appraise; — often with *at;* as, the jewels will be *valued;* to *value* a house at $10,000; also, *Now Rare*, to estimate the number, power, quantity, or strength, of.

The queen is *valued* thirty thousand strong. *Shak.*

2. To rate in value, usefulness, excellence, etc.; to place in a scale of values; as, to *value* honor above riches or one's life as a song.
3. To rate highly; to hold in high esteem; to prize; as, one who *values* his friends or his books; also, to plume or give great credit to (oneself); to *value* oneself on being successful.
4. *Obs.* **a** To be worth; to be equal to in value.

The peace between the French and us not *values*
The cost that did conclude it. *Shak.*

b To take account of; to heed; esp., to regard as important or significant.

In sickness . . . the mind doth *value* every moment. *Bacon.*

c To make valuable or of value; to enhance in value. *Obs.*

Some *value* themselves to their country by jealousies of the crown. *Sir W. Temple.*

d To speak in commendation or praise of.
Syn. — Evaluate, compute; cherish, respect. See ESTIMATE.
Ant. — Disdain, scorn, contemn. See DESPISE.

val'ued (văl'ūd), *adj.* Having been given a value; esp., highly regarded; esteemed; prized; as, a *valued* friend; a *valued* opinion.
value date. The date when the proceeds of a credit instrument, as a check, or of a foreign exchange transaction, as the sale of dollars for sterling, become available for use. Called also *here and there.* *Chiefly Brit.*
val'ued-pol'i-cy law. *Fire Insurance.* A law requiring insurance companies to pay to the insured, in case of total loss, the full amount of the insurance, regardless of the actual value of the property at the time of the loss.
val'ue-less, *adj.* Of no value; worthless; not valued.
value of service. *Railroad Transportation.* The highest sum which any particular class of shippers can afford to pay rather than forgo sending their goods by the route charging it. Imposition of transportation charges on this basis is called "charging what the traffic will bear."
val'u-er (văl'ū-ẽr), *n.* One who values; an appraiser. *Chiefly Brit.*
value received. A phrase usually employed in a bill of exchange or a promissory note, to denote that it was not given without a consideration, as if an accommodation note.
value stress. *Phonet.* Sentence stress that enhances the importance of a word; emphasis.
‖**va·lu'ta** (vä-lōō'tä), *n.* [It., fr. *valere* to be worth, fr. L *valere.* See VALUE.] Value; worth; specif., the value of any currency, as of certain European countries, as agreed upon, or its exchange value with reference to the currency of another (specified) country.
‖**val'va** (văl'vä), *n.; pl.* VALVAE (-vē). [L. See VALVE.] *Anat.* A valve.
valv'al (văl'văl), **valv'ar** (văl'vẽr), *adj.* [From VALVE.] *Biol.* Valvular.
valval view. *Bot.* The view of a diatom in which the surface of one of the valves is next the observer; a side view; — opposed to *zonal view.*
Val·va'ta (văl-vā'tä), *n.* [NL. See VALVATE.] *Zool.* A genus of fresh-water, operculate snails having the gill attached only by its base, so that it forms a featherlike process outside the shell when extended. It constitutes a family, **Val·va'ti·dae** (-văt'ĭ-dē) of the suborder Taenioglossa.
val'vate (văl'vāt), *adj.* [L. *valvatus* having folding doors. See VALVE.] Having valves or valvelike parts; specif.: *Bot.* **a** Meeting at the edges without overlapping; — said of sepals or petals in estivation, and of leaves in vernation. **b** Opening as if by doors or valves, as most capsules, some anthers, etc.
valve (välv), *n.* [L. *valva* the leaf, fold, or valve of a door; akin to L. *volvere* to roll, turn. See VOLUBLE.] **1.** One of a pair of folding doors, or one of the leaves of such a door. *Archaic.*
2. The door or gate of a sluice, for regulating the flow of water.
3. Anything suggestive of a valve, esp. in regulating, checking, or permitting the flow of something.
4. *Anat.* Any of various structures for temporarily closing a passage or orifice or for permitting a movement of fluid in one direction only. It may consist of a sphincter muscle or of two, sometimes three, membranous folds inclined in the normal direction of flow. Reversal of this direction causes their free edges to come together. Such valves are numerous in the veins and lymphatics. See also MITRAL VALVE; TRICUSPID VALVE; SEMILUNAR VALVE.
5. *Archaeol.* One of the two halves of a stone or clay mold for casting bronze objects.
6. *Bot.* **a** One of the segments or pieces into which a dehiscing capsule or legume separates. **b** The lidlike portion of certain anthers, as of the barberry. **c** One of the two silicified shells or incasing membranes of a diatom.
7. *Elec.* Any device, as a kind of vacuum tube or of electrolytic cell, that permits a flow of current in one direction only, used esp. for rectifying alternating currents; specif., *Chiefly Brit.*, an electron tube.
8. *Mach.* Any of numerous devices by which the flow of liquid, air or other gas, loose material in bulk, etc., may be started, stopped, or regulated by a movable part which opens, shuts, or partially obstructs one or more ports or passageways; also, the movable part of such a device. Cf. 1st COCK, **6.** The movable part may be a hinged lid or disk, a ball which lifts or rolls, a plug or disk with beveled edge fitting in a correspondingly shaped seat, a swiveling or flat plate, any of many variously shaped sliding devices, a rocking or rotating plug or cylinder partly cut away to permit flow in certain positions, etc. Valves may be operated by the difference of fluid pressure on opposite sides of the movable part, by hand, or mechanically. They often close by their own weight or by a spring. See ALARM VALVE, CHECK VALVE, CUTOFF VALVE, DRY-PIPE VALVE, GATE VALVE, LIFT VALVE, PISTON VALVE, ROCKING VALVE, SAFETY VALVE, SLIDE VALVE, THROTTLE VALVE, etc.

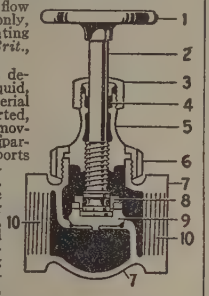

Sectional view of a Globe Valve, showing: 1 Handwheel; 2 Stem, or Spindle; 3 Stuffing Nut; 4 Stuffing Box; 5 Bonnet; 6 Bonnet Ring; 7, 7 Body, or Case; 8 Lock Nut; 9 Disk; 10, 10 Pipe Ends.

☞ COMBINATIONS in this sense are:

valve body	**valve filter**	**valve plate**
valve box	**valve fitting**	**valve rod**
valve cage	**valve generator**	**valve seat**
valve cap	**valve grinder**	**valve spring**
valve casing	**valve-grinding,** *adj.*	**valve stem**
valve casting	**valve handle**	**valve tool**
valve chamber	**valve housing**	**valve travel**
valve control	**valve indicator**	**valve washer**
valve coupling	**valve key**	**valve wrench**
valve cup	**valve line**	

9. *Music.* A device in instruments of the horn and trumpet class for quickly varying the tube length in order to change the fundamental tone by some definite interval. It is usually either a form of piston or rotary valve. In the *piston valve*, the piston works up and down in a cylinder having three openings, one of which connects with the main tube when the piston is in its normal position, the other two serving to connect the extra crook with the main tube when the piston is depressed. The *rotary valve* constitutes a kind of four-way cock turning in a cylinder, two of the openings serving to connect the parts of the main channel, the other two (when the lever is pressed down) connecting the extra crook as in the piston valve. Three valves are commonly used, lowering the tone respectively by a step, a half step, and a step and a half. By their means the natural brass instruments are rendered chromatic.
10. *Zool.* **a** One of the distinct pieces, usually movably articulated, of which the shell of lamellibranch mollusks, brachiopods, barnacles, and some other shell-bearing animals consists. **b** One of the pieces forming the sheath of the ovipositor or external genital organs of many insects.
valve (välv), *v. t. & i.* To furnish with a valve or valves; to control the flow or escape (of) by means of a valve; specif., to allow (balloon gas) to escape by opening a valve.
valve chest. Also **valve box.** *Mach.* A chamber in which a valve works; specif., a steam chest.
valved (välvd), *adj.* Having a valve or valves; valvate.
valve diagram. *Steam Engin.* A diagram illustrating the motion of a valve gear. See VALVE ELLIPSE. For valves having harmonic motion, as the slide valve, the diagram, as a *Bilgram*, a *Reuleaux*, or a *Zenner, diagram*, shows the interdependence of the four variables, outside lap, exhaust lap, angular advance, and valve travel, with the four events of opening and closure, the points of admission, cutoff, compression, and release.
valve ellipse. *Steam Engin.* A valve diagram for any valve, as a Corliss-engine valve, in which valve displacements, as ordinates, are plotted against per cent of stroke.
valve file. See 4th FILE, 1.
valve gear. *Mach.* Any of numerous gears by which motion is given to the valve or valves of an engine, esp. of a steam engine; specif., such a gear for a steam engine by which the cutoff may be varied while the engine is running, and the engine started, stopped, or reversed. The *link motion* (which see) forms an important class of valve gears, and is simplified in the *radial gear* by replacing either or both of the eccentrics, and sometimes also the slotted link, by one or more radius rods, etc. ***Hackworth's valve gear*** (fig. 1 in *Illust.*) is a typical radial gear with one eccentric. Reversing is effected by tilting over the slotted link (*C*) to the dotted position. ***Joy's valve gear*** (fig. 2) takes its motion from the connecting rod (*D*), as do some others. ***Marshall's valve gear*** (fig. 3) has one eccentric and no slotted link. Reversing is accomplished by moving over the swinging link (not shown) which carries the pivoted support (*E*) of the radius rod. ***Walschaert's gear*** is driven in part from the crosshead of the engine and in part from an adjustable eccentric, used to modify the effect of the crosshead drive. In locomotives a supplementary outside crank takes the place of the eccentric. The ***Corliss valve gear*** is a trip gear in which a central wrist plate, moved by an eccentric rod, operates four rocking valves, one steam valve and one exhaust valve at each end of the cylinder.

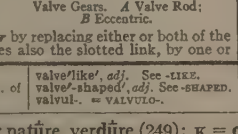

Valve Gears. *A* Valve Rod; *B* Eccentric.

valve'-in-head' en'gine. *Mach.* An internal-combustion engine in which both inlet and exhaust valves are located in the cylinder head; — called also *overhead-valve engine.*
valve'less, *adj.* Having no valve or valves; specif., *Mach.*, having no separate valve, as a two-cycle engine in which the piston, in covering or uncovering port openings in the cylinder, acts as a valve to control admission and exhaust.
valve'let, *n.* A little valve; a valvule; esp., one of the pieces which compose the outer covering of a pericarp.
valve'man (välv'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A valve operator.
valve motion. = VALVE GEAR.
valve of Bau'hin' (bō'ăN'). [After G. *Bauhin*, French anatomist.] *Anat.* The ileocaecal valve.
valve of Ger'lach (gĕr'läk). [After J. von *Gerlach* (1820–96), Ger. anatomist.] *Anat.* An inconstant fold of mucous membrane, resembling a valve, at the caecal end of the vermiform appendix.
valve of Has'ner (häs'nẽr). [After Joseph von *Hasner* (1819–92), Austrian oculist.] *Anat.* An imperfect valve at the opening of the nasolachrymal duct into the inferior meatus of the nose.
valve of Heis'ter (hīs'tẽr). [After L. *Heister* (1683–1758), Ger. anatomist.] = VALVULA SPIRALIS.
valve of Hous'ton (hous'tŭn). [After J. *Houston* (1802–45), Ir. physician.] = RECTAL VALVE.
valve of Kerck'ring (kĕrk'rĭng). [After Theodor *Kerckring* (1640–93), Ger. physician.] *Anat.* = PLICA CIRCULARIS.
valve of The·be'si·us (tē·bē'zĭ·ŭs). [After A. C. *Thebesius* (1686–1732), Ger. physician.] *Anat.* = CORONARY VALVE.
valve of Vieus'sens' (vyū'sănsʹ). [After R. *Vieussens* (1641–1715), French anatomist.] *Anat.* The anterior medullary velum. See MEDULLARY VELUM.
valve ring. = RELIEF FRAME.
valve trombone. *Music.* An instrument similar in shape

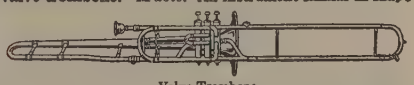
Valve Trombone.

to the ordinary, or slide, trombone but with three piston valves instead of a slide.
valve trumpet. *Music.* The ordinary trumpet with three valves.
valve view. = VALVAL VIEW.
val·vif'er·ous (văl·vĭf'ẽr·ŭs), *adj.* [*valve* + *-ferous.*] Having a valve or valves.
valv'i·form (văl'vĭ·fôrm), *adj.* Valve-shaped.
val·vot'o·my (văl·vŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* Surgical incision into, or division of, a valve; specif., division of the rectal valves.
val'vu·la (văl'vū·lä), *n.; pl.* -LAE (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *valva* valve of a door.] *Anat.* A little valve or fold.
‖**val'vu·la co'li** (kō'lĭ). [NL.] = ILEOCAECAL VALVE.
‖**val'vu·la con·ni'vens** (kŏ·nī'vĕnz); *pl.* VALVULAE CONNIVENTES (-lē kŏn'ĭ·vĕn'tēz). [NL., closing valve.] = PLICA CIRCULARIS.
val'vu·lar (văl'vū·lẽr), *adj.* [Cf. F. *valvulaire.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a valve or valves; specif., *Med.*, of or pertaining to the valves of the heart; as, *valvular* disease.
2. Containing, or opening by, valves; serving as a valve; also, valviform; valved.
‖**val'vu·la spi·ra'lis** (spī·rā'lĭs). [NL. See SPIRAL.] *Anat.* A series of crescentic folds of mucous membrane somewhat spirally arranged on the interior of the gall bladder, continuing into the cystic duct; — called also *valve of Heister.*
val'vu·late (văl'vū·lāt), *adj.* [See VALVULA.] Having valvules.
val'vule (văl'vūl), *n.* [F.] A small valve or valvelike structure.
val'vu·li'tis (văl'vū·lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See VALVULA; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of a valve, esp. of the heart.
val'vu·lo- (văl'vū·lō-), **valvul-.** A combining form for *valvula*, as in **val'vu·li'tis, val'vu·lo·tome, val'vu·lot'o·my.** See -ITIS, etc.
val'yl (văl'ĭl), *n.* [*valine* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical $C_5H_{10}NO$, of valine. Cf. BENZOYL.
val'yl·ene (văl'ĭ·lēn), *n.* [*valerian* + *-yl* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* A liquid mixture of isomeric unsaturated hydrocarbons, C_5H_8, obtained indirectly from valerylene (the mixture).
vam'brace (văm'brās), *n.* [F. *avant-bras*, lit., forearm, fr. *avant* fore + *bras* arm.] In medieval armor, the piece designed to protect the forearm. See REREBRACE, *Illust.* — **vam'braced** (-brāst), *adj.*
vam'font (văm'fŏnt), *n. sing. & pl.* [Hung. *vámfont*, fr. *vám* duty, custom + *font* pound, fr. MHG. *pfunt.*] See WEIGHT, *Table.*
vam'ma'zsa (văm'mä'zhä), *n. sing. & pl.* [Hung. *vámmázsa*, fr. *vám* duty, custom + *mázsa* hundredweight.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*
va·moose' (vä·mōōs'), *v. i.* [Sp. *vamos* let us go. Cf. MOSEY to go.] To depart quickly; to decamp. — *v. t.* To depart from. *Slang.*
vamp (vămp), *n.* [ME. *vampe, vampe*, fr. OF. *avanpié* (F. *avant-pied*), fr. *avant* before, fore + *pié, pied*, foot, fr. L. *pes, pedis.* See AVANT; FOOT. Cf. ADVANTAGE, VAN of an army.] **1.** A short hose coming to the calf, formerly sometimes worn over a stocking; a sock. *Now Dial.*
2. The part of a boot or shoe above the sole and welt, and in front of the ankle seam; an upper. See SHOE, *Illust.* A *whole*, or *full, vamp* is a one-piece upper seamed at the center of the heel. A *three-quarter vamp* extends from the inner side of the shank around the toe to the back seam. A *circular vamp* covers the fore part of the foot

valued policy. See 3d POLICY, 1.
val'ue-less-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
val'ure, *n.* Worth; valor; value. *Obs.*
val'ur-ous, *adj.* Valuable. *Obs.*
valv. Valve. *Ref. Sp.*
val'va-sor (văl'vä-sŏr). Var. of VAVASOR.
valve'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
valve'-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.
valvul-. = VALVULO-.
valyaunt. ✝ VALIANT.
vam'brash, *v. i.* [Origin uncert.] To brandish. *Obs.*
‖**va'mos** (vä'mōs), *v. i.* [Sp.] = VAMOOSE, *v. i.* [Of VAMOOSE.]
va·moose' (vä·mōs'; văm'ōs). Var.

and extends to the ball. A ***brogued vamp*** has a long and generally perforated tip extension along each side of the shoe.
3. [From 2d VAMP.] Something vamped or patched up; esp., a literary composition based on old material; specif., *Music.* **a** A simple accompaniment improvised for the occasion. **b** An introductory section of two or four measures, often played several times, esp. in vaudeville, before a solo or between verses while the soloist is preparing to sing or is indulging in byplay.

vamp (vămp), *v.*; VAMPED (vămpt); VAMP'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To provide, as a shoe, with a new vamp; to revamp; hence, to piece, as any old thing, with a new part; to patch; — with *together* or *up.*

I had never much hopes of your *vamped* play. *Swift.*

2. Hence, to invent; to concoct; to fabricate; — with *up.*
3. To make (one) into something else; to bring forth; — with second object following *as* or an objective complement. *Obs.*
4. To walk or tramp over or along. *Dial.*
5. *Music.* To make a vamp to; to improvise.
——, *Intransitive:* To go on foot; to tramp; plod. *Now Dial. Eng.*

vamp, *n.* A volunteer fireman. *Slang, U. S.*

vamp, *n.* Short for VAMPIRE, *n.*, 2; in jocose use, one who uses her charm or wiles to gain admiration and attentions from the opposite sex. *Slang.*

vamp, *v. t.* [From VAMP vampire.] To treat as a vamp; to play the vamp with; to beguile into admiration or attentions. — *v. i.* To play vampire parts or the part of a vamp. *Both Slang.*

vamped (vămpt), *adj.* Usually **vamped'-up'.** **a** Patched up; repaired. **b** Made up of old materials; refurbished; not fresh or original. **c** Trumped up; fabricated.

vamp'er (vămp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who vamps.
2. *Shoe Mfg.* A closer who stitches quarters to vamps.

vamp'er (văm'pĕr), *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *vamp,* and E. VAPOR, *v.*, VAUNT.] To boast; to bluster; to pose. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

vamp'horn' (vămp'hôrn'), *n.* [*vamp* to improvise (see 2d VAMP, 5) + *horn.*] A kind of megaphone used in churches during the 18th and early 19th centuries.

vam'pire (văm'pīr), *n.* Also **vam'pyre.** [F., fr. G. *vampir,* fr. Slav.; cf. Russ., Bulg., Serb. *vampir,* Bulg. *vapir, vepir,* Ukrainian *upyr, uper;* appar. of Ural-Altaic origin; cf. Turk. dial. *uber* witch.] **1.** A bloodsucking ghost or reanimated body of a dead person; a soul or reanimated body of a dead person believed to come from the grave and wander about by night sucking the blood of persons asleep, causing their death. This superstition is still prevalent in parts of eastern Europe, including Greece and the Balkan countries, and was esp. current in Hungary about 1730.
2. One who lives by preying on others; an extortioner; a bloodsucker; hence, in a play, novel, etc., a mercenary, seductive type of character; commonly, a woman who uses her attractions to win passionate love and to bring her lover to a debased, humiliated, or impoverished, condition; also, an actress who plays such parts.
3. Also **vampire bat.** Any of various bats popularly reputed to feed on blood; — hence called also *bloodsucking bats;* esp.: **a** The ***great*** or ***false vampire*** (*Vampyrum spectrum*) and members of the genus *Phyllostomus,* large South and Central American insectivorous leaf-nosed bats. **b** Any of the ***true vampires*** of South America, comprising the genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla* of the family Desmodontidae, which are modified to subsist on blood. The incisor and canine teeth are adapted to slitting the skin of the victim, the stomach is small and tubular, and the intestine is short and ill-suited to food other than blood. Though small, these bats, when present in numbers, are dangerous to man and domestic animals, esp. as they sometimes are vectors of equine trypanosomiasis and of rabies. **c** Loosely, any bat, esp., any large Old World bat, as the fruit bats. None of this group actually feed on blood though certain forms are destructive pests of cultivated fruit.

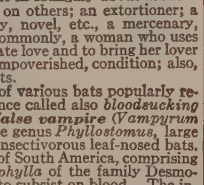

Skull of True Vampire (*Desmodus*). (⅔)

4. A kind of stage trap door for sudden disappearances.

vam'pire, *v. t.* To prey upon or exhaust as a vampire.

vam'pire, *adj.* Vampirish.

vam·pir'ic (văm·pĭr'ĭk), *adj.* Pert. to or like a vampire.

vam'pir·ish (văm'pīr·ĭsh), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of, a vampire.

vam'pir·ism (văm'pĭr·ĭz'm; văm'pĭ·rĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *vampirisme.*] **1.** Belief in vampires (the ghosts).
2. The actions of a vampire; act or practice of bloodsucking; also, the practice of preying upon others, esp. upon a lover.

vam'pir·ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To exhaust or suck in the manner of a vampire; to play the vampire.

vam'plate' (văm'plāt'), *n.* [AF. (*a*)*vant* before, fore + *plate* plate.] A round plate of iron on the shaft of a lance or tilting spear, to protect the hand.

Vam'py·rel'la (văm'pĭ·rĕl'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. See VAMPYRUS, VAMPIRE.] *Zool.* A genus of protozoans (order *Amoebida*) comprising small amoeboid forms, ectoparasitic on algae. It typifies a family, **Vam'py·rel'li·dae** (-l·dē).

Vam'py·rum (văm'pĭ·rŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The genus which includes the great vampire. See VAMPIRE, *n.*, 3.

van (văn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vannus* a van, or fan, for winnowing grain; or dial. form of E. *fan.* See FAN.] **1.** A fan or other winnowing device. *Now Dial.*
2. *Poetic.* **a** A wing. "Plumy *vans.*" *Milton.* **b** A windmill's sail.
3. A shovel used in dressing ore; also, the process of testing ore on such a shovel. Cf. VANNER, 2. *Dial. Eng.*

van, *v. t.;* VANNED (vănd); VAN'NING. [Cf. F. *vanner* to winnow, to fan. See VAN a fan.] **1.** To winnow with a van; to fan. *Obs.*
2. To dress (ore) with a van or vanner. *Dial. Eng.*

van (văn), *n.* [Abbr. fr. VANGUARD.] The front of an army, fleet, or advancing body, composed of individuals; specif., in a military formation, the leading unit; hence, the front or those at the front of any line, movement, etc.; as, a nation in the *van* of progress.

van, *v. t.* To be in the van of; to lead. *Rare.*

van, *n.* [Abbr. fr. CARAVAN.] **1.** A light wagon, usually covered, used by tradesmen and others for the transportation of goods. *Eng.*
2. A large covered vehicle, now usually motorized, used for moving furniture, for trucking, etc.; also, such a vehicle used for conveying wild beasts, etc., for exhibition. *Chiefly U.S.*
3. A closed railway car for baggage. See CAR, *n.*, 2. *Eng.*
4. In a lumber camp, a small general store, sometimes on wheels, at which clothing, tobacco, and other small articles for the crew are kept for sale. *Local, U. S. and Canada.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

van attendant	**van driver**	**van loader**
van boy	**van load**	**van owner**
van builder		

van (văn), *v. t.* To carry or forward in a van. — *v. i.* To travel in a van.

‖**van** (văn; *Eng.* văn), *prep.* [D. Cf. VON.] Of; from.
☞ In foreign practice, the *van* of personal names is written with a small "v"; in American and British usage the style of the individual owner of the name is generally followed. For the alphabetization, in this Dictionary, of names with *van,* see the notes preceding the Biographical Dictionary.

van (văn), *n.* [W. *fan, ban.* Cf. 1st BEN.] A summit, as of a hill. *Rare.*

Van (văn), *n.* **a** = URARTU. **b** One of the Vannic people.

van, *n.* *Tennis.* Short for ADVANTAGE, *n.*, 6. *Brit.*

van-. Short for *vant-,* as in *vanguard.*

van'a·date (văn'ä·dāt), *n.* Also **va·na'di·ate** (vä·nā'dĭ·āt). [Cf. F. *vanadate.*] *Chem.* A salt or ester of vanadic acid.

va·nad'ic (vä·năd'ĭk; -nā'dĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or containing vanadium; specif., designating those compounds in which vanadium has a relatively higher valence than in the *vanadous* compounds; as, *vanadic* oxide, V_2O_5.

vanadic acid. *Chem.* **a** Any of a number of acids (known with certainty only in their salts) regarded as hydrates of vanadium pentoxide, V_2O_5, as ***orthovanadic acid,*** H_3VO_4, ***metavanadic acid,*** HVO_3, and ***pyrovanadic acid,*** $H_4V_2O_7$. A golden-yellow crystalline solid said to be metavanadic acid is used as a pigment under the name of ***vanadium bronze.*** Many salts of more complex acids are also known. **b** Vanadium pentoxide, V_2O_5.

vanadic anhydride. *Chem.* See VANADIUM OXIDE.

vanadic oxide. *Chem.* See VANADIUM OXIDE.

van'a·dif'er·ous (văn'ä·dĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Containing or yielding vanadium.

va·nad'i·nite (vä·năd'ĭ·nīt), *n.* *Mineral.* A mineral occurring in yellowish, brownish, and ruby-red, hexagonal crystals. It consists of lead vanadate with a small proportion of lead chloride. H., 2.75–3. Sp. gr., 6.66–7.10.

va·na'di·um (vä·nā'dĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. ON. *Vanadīs,* a name of the goddess Freya.] *Chem.* An element of the same group (V) of the periodic table as nitrogen and phosphorus, found combined in many minerals, usually in small quantities, and isolated as a brilliant steel-white metal, quite malleable, soft, and ductile. Symbol, *V;* at. no., 23; at. wt., 50.95. Vanadium was discovered in 1801 in vanadinite by Del Rio, who named it *erythronium,* but afterward considered it to be a compound of chromium. It was rediscovered in 1830 by Sefström and renamed *vanadium.* The metal finds its chief use as a constituent of vanadium steel. Chemically, vanadium is both basic and acid; its valences are 2, 3, 4, and 5, the last being the most stable.

vanadium bronze. See VANADIC ACID **a.**

vanadium family. *Chem.* The elements vanadium, columbium (niobium), tantalum, and protoactinium, forming a subdivision of group V of the periodic table.

vanadium oxide. *Chem.* Any oxide of vanadium. ***Vanadium monoxide*** (***vanadium dioxide***), or ***hypovanadous oxide,*** VO or V_2O_2, is obtained as a metallic gray powder. ***Vanadium trioxide*** or ***sesquioxide,*** V_2O_3, is a black crystalline solid. ***Vanadium tetroxide*** (***vanadium dioxide***), or ***hypovanadic oxide,*** V_2O_4 or VO_2, occurs in dark-blue crystals. ***Vanadium pentoxide,*** or ***vanadic oxide*** or ***anhydride,*** V_2O_5, is obtained usually as yellowish-red crystals or as a yellow colloidal solution, and is used as a catalyst and in medicine, photography, etc.

vanadium steel. **a** Steel alloyed with vanadium (usually about 0.10 to 0.15 per cent), an element which strengthens the steel and serves to remove oxygen and possibly nitrogen. **b** Steel alloyed with vanadium and other elements, esp. chromium. See CHROME-VANADIUM STEEL.

van'a·do- (văn'ä·dō-), **vanad-.** *Chem.* A combining form for *vanadium.*

van'a·do·sil'i·cate (-sĭl'ĭ·kāt), *n.* *Chem. & Mineral.* A combined vanadate and silicate. Cf. ARDENNITE.

van'a·dous (văn'ä·dŭs), **va·na'di·ous** (vä·nā'dĭ·ŭs), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or containing vanadium; specif., designating compounds in which vanadium has a lower valence than in *vanadic* compounds.

vanadous oxide. *Chem.* **a** = VANADIUM TRIOXIDE. **b** = VANADIUM MONOXIDE. See VANADIUM OXIDE.

van'a·dyl (văn'ä·dĭl), *n.* [*vanad-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* **a** The radical VO, usually bivalent or trivalent. **b** Less often, the univalent radical VO_2.

Va'na·heim' (vä'nä·hām'; *cf.* VANIR), **Va'na·heimr** (-hām'r), *n.* [ON. *Vanaheimr.*] *Norse Myth.* The home of the Vanir, one of the Nine Worlds.

va·na·pras'tha (vŭn'ä·prŭs'thä), *n.* [Skr.] *Hinduism.* A forest-dwelling hermit, esp. one in the third stage of the Brahmanical scheme of life. See ASHRAMA **b.**

van'cou·rier' (văn'kōō·rēr'), *n.* [F. *avant-courier.* See VAUNT-COURIER.] Avant-courier; precursor. *Archaic.*

Van'cou·ve'ri·a (văn'kōō·vē'rĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., from Fort *Vancouver,* Wash.] *Bot.* A genus of two species of western North American herbs (family Berberidaceae), having dissected basal leaves and small panicled white flowers with numerous sepals and six petals. From their relationship to *Epimedium,* the plants have been called *American barrenworts.* See BARRENWORT **c.**

Van'da (văn'dä), *n.* [NL., fr. Hind. *vandā* mistletoe, fr. Skr. *vandā* a parasitic plant.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A genus of Indo-Malayan epiphytic orchids, distinguished by the loose racemes of large flowers with spreading perianth, the lip being saccate at the base. Several are cultivated for ornament. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.
2. [*not cap.*] A color, blue-red in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. It is slightly bluer and of lower saturation than crocus, and slightly bluer and of lower saturation and higher brilliance than Campanula violet. Cf. COLOR.

Van'dal (văn'dăl), *n.* [L. *Vandalus, Vandalius,* of Teut. origin.] **1.** One of a Germanic people anciently dwelling south of the Baltic between the Vistula and the Oder. In the 4th and 5th centuries they overran Gaul, Spain, and northern Africa, and in 455 entered Italy and sacked Rome, destroying many monuments of art and literature. Their final stronghold, the Vandal kingdom of North Africa, was overthrown by Belisarius in 534. See HERMINONES.
2. [*usually not cap.*] One who willfully destroys or mars anything beautiful, as a work of art; also, a wanton or ignorant destroyer or defacer of any building, monument, etc., which should be preserved; as, to protect a museum against *vandals.*

Van'dal, van'dal (văn'dăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Vandals or vandals; carelessly or ignorantly destructive; given to vandalism.

van'dal·ish, *adj.* Having the character of a Vandal; done, or appearing as if done, by Vandals; wantonly destructive.

van'dal·ism (văn'dăl·ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The spirit or conduct of, or like that of, the Vandals; hostility to, or willful destruction or defacement of, things of beauty, as works of art, literature, historical monuments, etc.
2. An act of a Vandal or vandal.

van'dal·is'tic (văn'dăl·ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Given to, or manifesting, vandalism; vandal; vandalic.

van'dal·ize (văn'dăl·īz), *v. t. & i.* To subject to, or indulge in, vandalism; to treat in the fashion of vandals. — **van'dal·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*

van'dal·root' (-rōōt'), *n.* **a** The common valerian (*Valeriana officinalis*). **b** *Pharm.* = VALERIAN, 2 **b.**

van'de·las (văn'dĕ·lăs), *n.* [From *Le Vendelais,* a former district of Brittany.] A coarse canvas of Brittany. *Obs.*

Van'de·mo'ni·an (văn'dē·mō'nĭ·ăn), *n.* Also **Van'die·me'ni·an** (-dē·mē'nĭ·ăn), **Van'die·mo'ni·an** (-mō'nĭ·ăn). [From *Van Diemen's* Land, after Anton *Van Diemen* (1593–1645), Dutch governor of Java.] A white inhabitant of Tasmania, formerly known as Van Diemen's Land; esp., one penally transported there before 1853. *Hist.*

Van'de·mo'ni·an, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a Vandemonian; hence, violent or ruffianly. — **Van'de·mo'ni·an·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Both Now Rare.*

van den Bergh re·ac'tion (văn dĕn bĕrĸ; văn dĕn bûrg). [After A. A. H. *van den Bergh,* Dutch physician.] *Med.* A reaction indicated by the formation of a red color when a diazotizing reagent is added to serum containing bilirubin. It constitutes a test (***van den Bergh test***) for bilirubinemia, as in jaundice and destructive diseases of the liver.

Van'der·deck'en (văn'dĕr·dĕk'ĕn), *n.* The name of the Flying Dutchman, in some forms of the legend.

van der Waals' e·qua'tion (văn dĕr väls; văn dĕr wälz). [After J. D. *van der Waals* (1837–1923), Dutch physicist.] *Physical Chem.* An equation for defining the physical state of a homogeneous gas or liquid: $(p + \frac{a}{v^2})(v - b) = RT$, where p is the pressure, v the volume, R the gas constant, T the absolute temperature, and a and b are constants (a is ***van der Waals' volume constant*** and b is ***van der Waals' pressure constant***). It is a modification of the fundamental gas equation to fit actual conditions. $\frac{a}{v^2}$ corresponds to the cohesion between molecules and b to the volume occupied by the molecules.

Van·dyke' (văn·dīk'), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the style of Van Dyck, or Vandyke, the painter; used or represented by Van Dyck.

Van·dyke', *n.* **1.** A picture by Van Dyck.
2. Short for VANDYKE BEARD, VANDYKE CAPE, VANDYKE COLLAR, VANDYKE EDGE.
3. One of the triangular points of a deeply indented border as that of a Vandyke collar or edge. Cf. SCALLOP, *n.*, 3.
4. [*not cap.*] A brown opaque print similar to a blue-print except in color; also, the paper on which it is made.

Van·dyke' (văn·dīk'), *v. t.;* VAN·DYKED' (-dīkt'); VAN·DYK'ING (-dīk'ĭng). To fit or furnish with a Vandyke; to form with points or deep indentations like a Vandyke; to give or form a Vandyke-edged line or border to or upon. — *v. i.* To follow a course suggestive of a Vandyke edge.

Vandyke beard. A trim, pointed beard, such as those often seen in pictures by Van Dyck.

Vandyke brown. **1.** A deep-brown pigment of uncertain identity, used by the painter Van Dyck; hence, any of various brown pigments, as a natural earth resembling umber, a preparation of charred cork, a mixture of lamp-black and Indian red, etc.
2. A color, red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Called also *Cologne brown, Verona brown.* Cf. COLOR.

Vandyke collar *or* **cape.** A broad collar or shoulder cape of fine linen and lace with a deep pointed or indented edge; — so called from its appearance in pictures by Van Dyck.

Vandyke edge. A sharp-pointed edge of a collar, cape, or similar garment. — **Van·dyke'-edged',** *adj.*

Vandyke red. [After A. Van Dyck, or *Vandyke,* Flemish painter.] **1.** A color, red in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. It is yellower than raspberry, and less yellow and of higher brilliance than garnet. Cf. COLOR.
2. Copper ferrocyanide, $Cu_2Fe(CN)_6$, obtained artificially as a brownish-red powder and used as a pigment.

vane (vān), *n.* [ME., dial. form of *fane* weathercock, banner, fr. AS. *fana* a banner, flag; akin to D. *vaan,* G. *fahne,* OHG. *fano* cloth, gund*fano* flag, ON. gunn*fani,* Sw. *fana,* Dan. *fane,* Goth. *fana* cloth, L. *pannus,* Gr. *pēnos, pēnē, pēnion,* the thread wound upon a bobbin, the woof, web, fabric. Cf. FANON, PANE, 1st PANIC.] **1.** A contrivance attached to some elevated object so as to be moved by the wind, to show which way the wind blows; a weathercock. It is usually a plate or strip of metal, or slip of wood, often cut into some fanciful form, and placed upon a perpendicular axis around which it moves freely. On a ship or other vessel it is usually a small streamer or a slender cone of cloth, placed at the masthead.
2. Any flat extended surface attached to an axis and moved by the wind; as, the *vane* of a windmill; hence, a similar fixture of any form moved in or by water, air, or other fluid; as, the *vane* of a propeller, a fan blower, etc.
3. Figuratively, one who or that which is easily shifted or moved; one characteristically unstable.
4. The web or flat expanded part of a feather, formed of the barbs and their appendages. See FEATHER, *n.*, 1.
5. *Archery.* A feather fastened to the shaft near the nock of an arrow.
6. *Surv.* **a** The target of a leveling staff. **b** One of the sights of a compass, quadrant, etc.

vaned (vānd), *adj.* Having a vane or vanes.

Va·nel'lus (vä·nĕl'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. F. *vanneau* lapwing, fr. *van* fan. See 1st VAN.] *Zool.* The genus of birds including the lapwings.

Va·nes'sa (vä·nĕs'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *Phanēs,* a mystic divinity in the Orphic system.] *Zool.* **a** A genus of butterflies; — properly applied to the genus (often called *Pyrameis*) to which the red admiral, painted beauty, etc., belong. **b** [*not cap.*] A butterfly of the genus *Vanessa.* — **va·nes'si·an** (-ĭ·ăn), *n.*

---

vamp'ey, *n.* = 1st VAMP, 1 & 2.
— *v. t.* = 2d VAMP, *v. t.*, 1. *Both Obs.*
vampire bat. See VAMPIRE, *n.*, 3.
vam'pire·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
vamp'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
vampt. Vamped. *Ref. Sp.*
vam'pyre. Var. of VAMPIRE.
vamure. † VAUMURE.
va·na'di·ous (vä·nā'dĭ·ŭs). Var. of VANADOUS.
Vance, Joseph. See JOSEPH VANCE.
vand. Vanned. *Ref. Sp.*
Van·dal'ic (văn·dăl'ĭk), *adj.* [*sometimes not cap.*] = VANDAL, *adj.*
van'dew, van'doo. Dial. vars. of VENDUE.
Van·dyck' (văn·dĭk'). Var. of VANDYKE.
vane'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
vane'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

Van·es'sa (văn·ĕs'ȧ), *n.* [From *Vanhomrigh* + *Essa*, Swift's name for *Esther*.] A name given by Swift to Esther Vanhomrigh, a young lady whose proposal of marriage to him is the theme of his poem *Cadenus and Vanessa*.

van'foss' (văn'fŏs'), *n.* [F. *avant-fossé*, fr. *avant* before + *fossé* ditch. See AVANT; FOSSE. Cf. 1st VAMP.] *Fort.* A ditch on the glacis close to the counterscarp, usually filled with water.

vang (văng), *n.* [D. *vang* a catch, curb, fr. *vangen* to catch, seize. See FANG.] *Naut.* One of two ropes extending from the peak of a gaff to steady it when the sail is not set.

van'gee (văn'jē), *n.* [Origin unknown.] *Naut.* A barrel fitted with cranks, used in pumping a vessel. *Now Rare.*

van·ge'li (văn·jā'lē), *n. pl.* [It., lit., evangels.] Italian religious plays on the Gospels.

van'glo, van'gloe (văng'glō), *n.* [Also *vangala*, fr. Kongo *wangila*.] Sesame. *W. Ind.*

van'guard' (văn'gärd'), *n.* [For *vantguard*, *avant-guard*, fr. OF. *avant-garde*, fr. *avant* before, fore + *garde* guard. See AVANT, AVAUNT; GUARD. Cf. 1st VAMP.] **1.** *Mil.* The troops who march in front of an army; the van; specif., formerly, the more advanced part of an advance guard.
2. Hence, one who or that which is in the forefront; as, he was in the *vanguard* of literary thought.

van guard. **A** guard for a van, truck, or the like.

Van'guard'ist, *n.* One of the Avanguardisti.

Van·gue'ri·a (văn·gwĕ'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Malagasy *voavanguer*.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical African and Asiatic trees or shrubs (family Rubiaceae) having axillary clusters of small whitish flowers with five stamens and a 3–5-celled ovary, and drupaceous fruit. *V. madagascariensis* is the voa vanga (which see).

va·nil'la (vȧ·nĭl'ȧ), *n.; pl.* VANILLAS (-ȧz). [NL., fr. Sp. *vainilla*, dim. of *vaina* a sheath, a pod, L. *vagina*; — because its grains, or seeds, are contained in little pods. Cf. VAGINA.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* **a** A genus of tropical American climbing orchids bearing fleshy, distichous leaves and numerous aerial roots. The flowers are in axillary racemes; they have a spreading perianth, with the labellum united to the column. *V. planifolia*, the vanilla of commerce, occurs in Florida and throughout tropical America; it is also widely cultivated. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

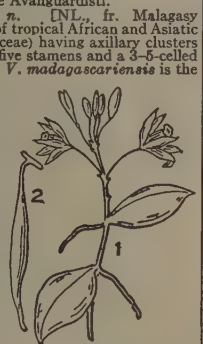

Vanilla. 1 Flowering Branch; 2 Pod.

2. **a** The long podlike capsule of *Vanilla planifolia* or related species; — commonly used in *sing.*, in a collective sense. The pods when cured are an important article of commerce. See VANILLON. **b** A flavoring extract made from the capsules, extensively used in confectionery, perfumery, etc. It has a pleasant fragrance and taste.
3. = WILD VANILLA. *U. S.*

va·nil'la, *adj.* Flavored with vanilla; hence, sweet-tasting or sweet-smelling; also, mawkish; cloying.

vanilla bean. The long capsule of *Vanilla planifolia*.

vanilla chica. The plant *Selenipedium chica*. See SELENIPEDIUM.

vanilla extract. = VANILLA, *n.*, 2 **b**.

vanilla grass. The holy grass *Hierochloë borealis*.

van'il·lal (văn'ĭ·lăl; vȧ·nĭl'ăl), *n. Chem.* The bivalent radical $C_8H_7O_2$, of which vanillin is the oxide.

vanilla leaf. The wild vanilla.

vanilla plant. **a** The plant *Vanilla planifolia*. **b** The wild vanilla.

van'il·late (văn'ĭ·lāt), *n.* A salt or ester of vanillic acid.

va'nille' (vȧ'nēl'), *n.* [F.] Vanilla; also, short for **vanille ice**, a vanilla-flavored ice.

va·nil'ler·y (vȧ·nĭl'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* [See -ERY **c**.] A plantation of vanilla.

va·nil'lic (-ĭk), *adj.* Of or derived from vanilla or vanillin.

vanillic acid. *Chem.* An odorless crystalline acid, $C_8H_8O_4$, found in some varieties of vanilla and formed by oxidation of vanillin and otherwise.

vanillic alcohol. *Chem.* = VANILLYL ALCOHOL.

van'il·lin (văn'ĭ·lĭn; vȧ·nĭl'ĭn), *n.* Also **-line** (-lĭn; -lēn). *Chem.* **a** A white crystalline compound, (OH)(CH_3O)-C_6H_3CHO, the fragrant constituent of vanilla; 4-hydroxy-3-methoxy-benzaldehyde. It occurs also in many other plants, as the sugar beet, in resins, balsams, etc. Vanillin is obtained artificially in various ways, as indirectly from eugenol by oxidation and from coniferin by oxidation and hydrolysis, and is used as a substitute for vanilla. **b** Any of certain compounds isomeric with the above; as, ortho-*vanillin* (3-methoxy-salicylaldehyde).

va·nil'lism (vȧ·nĭl'ĭz'm), *n. Med.* **a** A morbid condition produced by vanilla, as coryza and malaise, from prolonged exposure to its volatile principle. **b** Dermatitis from excessive handling of vanilla.

va·nil'lon (vȧ·nĭl'ŏn), *n.* [F., fr. *vanille* vanilla.] An inferior kind of vanilla derived from *Vanilla pompona* and other related species; also, the plants themselves.

va·nil'lo·yl (vȧ·nĭl'ō·ĭl), *n. Chem.* The univalent radical, $C_8H_7O_3$, of vanillic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

van'il·lyl (văn'ĭ·lĭl), *n.* [*vanillic* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The univalent radical, $C_8H_9O_2$, of which vanillyl alcohol is the hydroxide.

vanillyl alcohol. A crystalline compound, $C_8H_{10}O_3$, obtained by reducing vanillin; — called also *vanillic alcohol*.

Va'nir (vä'nĭr; *class. Icel.* wä'-), *n. pl.* [ON., pl. of *Vanr.*] *Norse Myth.* An early race of gods, in part of southern origin and originally deities of fertility, who became gods of the weather, of crops, and of commerce. The three whose names survive, Njorth, Frey, and Freya, are later associated with the Aesir (which see).

van'ish (văn'ĭsh), *v.;* VAN'ISHED (-ĭsht); VAN'ISH·ING. [ME. *vanysshen*, *vanissen*, fr. OF. *evanir*, *esvanuir* (F. *évanouir*), to evanish, fr. (assumed) VL. *evanire*, for L. *evanescere*. See EVANESCE; cf. 2d -ISH.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To pass quickly or entirely from sight or existence; to disappear utterly; to become suddenly or mysteriously invisible or dissipated.
Ah, would the scandal *vanish* with my life! *Shak.*
2. *Math.* To assume the value zero.
—, *Transitive:* To cause to disappear; to consume. *Now Rare.*
Ant. — Appear, materialize, loom.

vanish into, or in, thin air. To vanish utterly; to be completely dissipated or annihilated.

van'ish (văn'ĭsh), *n.* A vanishing; specif., *Phonet.*, the relatively faint latter part of a speech sound, esp. of such falling diphthongs as ā in *ale* (ending in a slight ĭ) or ō in *go* (ending in a slight ŏŏ).

van'ish·er (văn'ĭsh·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which vanishes.

van'ish·ing, *adj.* That vanishes; specif., of certain cold creams and lotions, having the property of being quickly absorbed by the skin. — **van'ish·ing·ly,** *adv.*

vanishing fraction. *Math.* A fraction that takes the form $\frac{0}{0}$ for a particular value, *a*, of the variable, *x*; its value is usually taken to be the limit approached by the fraction as *x* approaches *a*, provided that this limit exists.

vanishing line. *Persp.* One of the lines converging to a vanishing point.

vanishing point. *Persp.* See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 2.

vanishing trace. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 2.

van'ish·ment, *n.* A vanishing; a state of having vanished.

Van'ist (văn'ĭst), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Sir Henry Vane, governor of Massachusetts colony (1636–37), in his defense of Anne Hutchinson.

van'i·tar'i·an·ism (văn'ĭ·târ'ĭ·ăn·ĭz'm), *n.* Absorption in vanities. *Thackeray.*

van'i·tied (văn'ĭ·tĭd), *adj.* Imbued with vanity.

van'i·ty (văn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *vanite*, fr. OF. *vanité*, fr. L. *vanitas*, fr. *vanus* empty, vain. See VAIN.] **1.** That which is vain or empty, idle, or useless; a vain, unprofitable, or futile, thing or things; also, *Obs.*, an idle or false tale; a lie.
Vanity of *vanities;* all is *vanity.* *Eccl.* i. 2.
2. Quality or fact of being vain, or devoid of worth, use, truth, etc.; emptiness; falsity; futility; as, the *vanity* of war.
Here I may well show the *vanity* of that which is reported in the story of Walsingham. *Sir J. Davies.*
3. *Obs.* **a** Foolishness; fatuousness; also, absurd notions. **b** Dizziness.
4. The quality of being vain of one's personal appearance, attainments, or characteristics; also, the state of mind resulting from such; vainglory; conceit; pride in oneself or one's appearance; as, overweening *vanity;* devoid of *vanity;* to cultivate a proper *vanity.*
5. Hence: **a** An instance, manifestation, or sign, of personal vanity or self-glorification. "Royal and imperial *vanities.*" *Arnold Bennett.* **b** *Rare.* Something of which one is vain, or very proud. **c** A vain person; a fop. "The lean old *vanities* quizzed and ogled the frail ladies."
Compton Mackenzie.
6. [*cap.*] **a** A stock character in old moralities and puppet shows. **b** A town in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress.*
7. A vanity box or case; — called more fully, according to its form, *vanity bag, vanity roll,* etc.
8. A dressing table; — called also *vanity dresser* or *vanity table.* *Trade Name.*
9. The color sandust.
Syn. — Hollowness; egoism. See PRIDE.
Ant. — Worth, importance; modesty.

vanity box *or* **case.** A small box, sometimes jeweled or of precious metal and worn on a chain, containing a mirror, powder puff, and other small toilet articles for a woman.

Vanity Fair. **1.** In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, a fair which was held all the year long in the town of Vanity.
2. Hence, the world as a place where vanity and ostentation obtain; also, the world of fashion.
3. The title of a novel (1847–48) by Thackeray. See SHARP, BECKY.

Van'i·ty-fair'i·an (văn'ĭ·tĭ·fâr'ĭ·ăn), *n.* One belonging to Vanity Fair, or the world of fashion. *Thackeray.*

van'-john' (văn'jŏn'), *n.* Vingt et un.

van'man (văn'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who drives a van; a roundsman.

van'most (văn'mōst), *adj.* Foremost.

Van'nai, Van'ni (văn'ĭ), *n. pl.* The Vans. See VANNIC, *adj.;* URARTAEAN; KHALDIAN, *adj.*

van'ner (văn'ĕr), *n.* [From VAN to winnow, VAN a fan.] *Mining.* One who vans with a shovel or pan; also, a machine for similarly dressing ore by means of a shaking motion and a current of water.

van'ner, *n.* A horse used, or suitable for use, in hauling vans. *Eng.*

van'ner·man (văn'ĕr·măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Mining.* One who tends a vanner.

van'net (văn'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [F.] *Her.* A scallop shell depicted without ears and displaying the inside.

Van'nic (văn'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the people and language of a proto-Armenian kingdom in the region of Lake Van, which flourished in the first half of the first millenium B.C.

Van'nic, *n.* The language of pre-Armenian cuneiform inscriptions found in the Lake Van region, dating from the 9th and 8th centuries B.C., and containing the records of the kings of the Urartaeans, or Khaldians. The affinities of the language are obscure, but it was neither Indo-European nor Semitic. Cf. ALARODIAN.

van'quish (văng'kwĭsh; văn'-), *v.;* VAN'QUISHED (-kwĭsht); VAN'QUISH·ING. [ME. *venquishen*, *venquissen*, *venkisen*, fr. OF. *vainquir* (cf. *venqui*, pret. of *veintre*, F. *vaincre*), var. of *veintre* (F. *vaincre*), fr L. *vincere*. See VICTOR.] *Transitive:* **1.** To conquer or overcome in battle; to subdue completely; to rout; as, a *vanquished* foe.
2. Hence: **a** To overcome after mental or physical struggle; to rise superior to; to suppress; as, love *vanquished* his pride. **b** To get the better of, as in a controversy, debate, etc.; to confute, confound, or the like.
E'en though *vanquished*, he could argue still. *Goldsmith.*
3. *Obs.* **a** To expel by force. **b** To be victorious in (a battle, etc.).
—, *Intrans.:* To gain a victory; to defeat an opponent.
Syn. — Surmount, overcome. See CONQUER.

van'quish, *n.* A wasting disease in sheep, attributed to feeding on certain plants. *Scot.*

van'quish·er, *n.* One who vanquishes.

van'sire (văn'sīr), *n.* [F., fr. Malagasy *vontsira*.] An ichneumon or mongooselike mammal of Madagascar, of uncertain identity.

Van Slyke' meth'od (văn slīk'). Any of several chemical methods devised by D. D. Van Slyke, American biochemist (1883–), as for the analysis of proteins, for the determination of the capacity of the blood to hold carbon dioxide, etc.

van'tage (văn'tĭj; 83), *n.* [Aphetic for ME., *avantage*, fr. OF. *avantage*. See ADVANTAGE; cf. 1st VAMP.] **1.** Advantage; gain. *Archaic.*
2. *Obs.* **a** Financial profit. **b** A fee; a perquisite. **c** A surplus amount; an additional sum or quantity; a little more; something additional.
3. Superiority in position, equipment, etc.; advantage; also, a position or state of affairs giving an advantage; vantage ground. "Bierce had gone to New York to carry on the battle from that *vantage.*" *Thomas Beer.*
4. A favorable opportunity to defeat, destroy, etc.; also, formerly, opportunity; chance.
I am unarm'd; forego this *vantage*, Greek. *Shak.*
5. *Tennis.* = ADVANTAGE, 6. See LAWN TENNIS.
— ***to the vantage.*** In addition; to boot. *Shak.*

van'tage, *v. t. & i.* [See VANTAGE, *n.*] To advantage; profit. *Archaic.*

vantage game. *Lawn Tennis.* The game next after a set is at deuce.

vantage ground. Superiority of state or place; the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another.
The *vantage ground* of truth. *Bacon.*

vantage point. A point giving advantage; vantage ground.

vantage post. A vantage point.

van't Hoff's law (vänt hŏfs'). [After J. H. *van't Hoff*, Dutch physical chemist.] *Physical Chem.* The law that, when a system is in equilibrium, of the two opposed interactions the endothermic is promoted by raising the temperature, the exothermic by lowering it. It is a particular case of Le Chatelier's law.

van'ward' (văn'wôrd'), *n.* = VANGUARD, 1. *Obs.*

van'ward (văn'wĕrd), *adj.* [*van* + *-ward*.] Being on, or toward, the van, or front; as, the *vanward* troop. — *adv.* In the van; to the front.

Vaph'i·o cups, the (văf'ĭ·ō). Two gold cups, found in a prehistoric tomb of beehive form, at Vaphio, near Sparta. They are ornamented with finely executed reliefs in repoussé, representing (1) wild bulls, (2) tame bulls in a pasture. The cups are probably of Cretan (Minoan) workmanship.

vap'id (văp'ĭd), *adj.* [L. *vapidus* having lost its life and spirit, vapid; akin to L. *vappa* vapid wine, *vapor* vapor. See VAPOR; cf. FADE.] Having lost its life, spirit, or zest; dead; insipid; flat; as, *vapid* beer; a *vapid* state of the blood; hence, dull; spiritless; unanimated; inane; as, a *vapid* speech.
A cheap, bloodless reformation, a guiltless liberty, appear flat and *vapid* to their taste. *Burke.*
Syn. and **Ant.** — See INSIPID.
— **vap'id·ly,** *adv.* — **vap'id·ness,** *n.*

vap'id·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Vapidity. *Carlyle.*

va·pid'i·ty (vȧ·pĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being vapid; also, something vapid.

va'po- (vā'pō-). A combining form for *vapor*, as in **va'po·cau'ter·i·za'tion.**

va·pog'ra·phy (vȧ·pŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*vapo-* + *-graphy*.] *Photog.* The process of obtaining a developable image by permitting a sensitive film or plate to remain in contact with any substance such as zinc or printer's ink which gives off vapors or emanations affecting it without exposure to light. — **va'po·graph'ic** (vā'pō·grăf'ĭk), *adj.*

va'por, va'pour (vā'pĕr), *n.* [ME. *vapour*, fr. OF. *vapour*, *vapor*, *vapeur* (F. *vapeur*), fr. L. *vapor;* prob. for *cvapor*, and akin to Gr. *kapnos* smoke, *kapyein* to breathe forth, Lith. *kvėpti* to breathe, blow, and OSlav. *kypěti* to boil. See COVET; cf. VAPID.] **1.** Any diffused matter suspended floating in the air and impairing its transparency, as smoke, fog, mist, steam, or an exhalation.
It draws up *vapors* which obscure its rays. *Pope.*
2. *Physics.* Any substance in the gaseous state, thought of with some reference to the liquid or solid form; a gasified liquid or solid; a gaseous substance which is at a temperature below its critical point and therefore liquefiable by pressure alone. See GAS, *n.*, 1.
Vapor is any substance in the gaseous condition at the maximum of density consistent with that condition. *Nichol.*
3. Hence, a substance, as gasoline, alcohol, mercury, benzoin, etc., vaporized for industrial, therapeutic, or other uses; also, a mixture of such a vapor with air, as the explosive mixture in an internal-combustion engine.
4. Figuratively: **a** Something unsubstantial, fleeting, or transitory; a phantasm; a bubble. **b** *pl. Obs.* Braggadocio; blustering. **c** A foolish or fanciful notion; a fantastic idea.
It 's extraordinary what amazing *vapors* a lonely man may get into his head. *H. G. Wells.*
5. *Old Med.* **a** Stomach or intestinal gas as affecting the physical or mental condition; flatulence. **b** *pl. Archaic.* Hypochondria or melancholy; the blues.
6. *Pharm.* A medicinal agent designed for administration in the form of inhaled vapor.
☞ PHRASES in senses 1, 2, or 3 are:

vapor burner	**vapor inhaler**	**vapor treatment**
vapor cabinet	**vapor regulator**	**vapor valve**
vapor cloud	**vapor stove**	**vapor volume**
vapor condenser		

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

vapor-belted	**vapor-clouded**	**vapor-producing**
vapor-braided	**vapor-filled**	**vapor-sandaled**
vapor-burdened	**vapor-headed**	**vaportight**

va'por, va'pour (vā'pĕr), *v.;* VA'PORED, VA'POURED (-pĕrd); VA'POR·ING, VA'POUR·ING. [From VAPOR, *n.*; cf. L. *vaporare*.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To rise in vapor, as a mist; to be emitted or exhaled in vaporous form, as fumes; to pass off as vapor or to evaporate, as liquid alcohol; to emit vapors, to send forth steam, fumes, etc.; — also figurative.
Running waters *vapor* not so much as standing waters. *Bacon.*
2. To indulge in vapors, esp. in bragging or blustering, or in fanciful notions; now usually, to speak or write in a pompous, inflated, or extravagant, manner.
Strutting and *vaporing* in an empty school. *Cowper.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To send in or as in vapor; to cause to evaporate, or become dissipated; to reduce to vapor; — with *away, forth, off, out, to,* and *up;* as, to *vapor* away a heated fluid. *Now Rare.* "*Vapor* forth his soul."
B. Jonson.
2. To assert or boast loudly or foolishly; to utter in high-flown language; also, to overcome by such language; to bully.
3. To affect with vapors, or blues; to depress; often, to bore.

vang (vĭng). Dial. Eng. var. of FANG.

van'gel·ist, *n.* An evangelist. *Obs.*

van Hoorne's ca·nal' (văn hōrnz'). [After J. van *Hoorne* (1621–70), Dutch anatomist.] = THORACIC DUCT.

Va·ni'a (vȧ·nī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Va·ni'ah (-ȧ). *Bib.*

van'il·lal'de·hyde (văn'ĭ·lăl'dē·hīd), *n.* [*vanillin* + *aldehyde*.] *Chem.* = VANILLIN.

van'il·lin'ic (văn'ĭ·lĭn'ĭk), *adj.* = VANILLIC.

va·nil'loes (vȧ·nĭl'ōz), *n.* = VANILLON.

van'isht. Vanished. *Ref. Sp.*

‖**va'ni·tas va'ni·ta'tum** (văn'ĭ·tăs văn'ĭ·tā'tŭm). [L.] Vanity of vanities. *Eccl.* i. 2.

van·jar'rah (vŭn·jär'ȧ), *n.* = BENJARRY, 1.

van·lay', *n.* [Cf. AVANT, AVAUNT; RELAY, *n.*] A set of hounds first used. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To hunt with vanlays. *Obs.*

van'quish·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

van'quish·ment, *n.* See -MENT.

van'quisht. Vanquished. *Ref. Sp.*

Vans (wänz), *n. pl.* = VANIR.

vant. † VAUNT.

vant-. [AF.] A shortened form of AVANT-. [*exc. Dial.*] **vant** (vănt). Var. of FONT. *Obs.*

van'tage·a·ble, *adj.* Advantageous. *Obs.*

van'tage·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

vant'brace (vănt'brās), **vant'-brass** (-brăs). = VAMBRACE.

vanterie. † VAUNTERY.

vant'guard', † VANGUARD.

van'toun. † WANTON.

vantour. † VAUNTER.

vant'ward', *n.* = VANGUARD. *Obs.*

van'-winged' hawk (văn'-wĭngd'). = 1st HOBBY. *Local, Eng.*

va'por·a·ble, va'pour·a·ble (vā'pĕr·ȧ·b'l; văp'ĕr-), *adj.* That can be vaporized; vaporizable. — **va'por·a·bil'i·ty, va'pour·a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

va'po·rar'i·um (vā'pō·rär'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L., a steam pipe in a hot bath.] **a** A vapor bath. **b** An establishment where vapor baths are given. **c** An apparatus by which vapor baths are administered.

vapor bath. A bath in vapor, esp. in a therapeutic vapor; the application of vapor to the body, or to a part of it, in a close place; also, the bathing place itself. — **vapor bathing.**

vapor density. The relative weight of a gas or vapor as compared with some specific standard, usually hydrogen, but sometimes air.

va'pored, va'poured (vā'pĕrd), *adj. Now Rare.* **a** *Obs.* Wet with vapors; moist. **b** Affected with the vapors; depressed in spirits.

vapor engine. An engine in which the working fluid is a vapor, esp. one other than steam.

va'por·er, va'pour·er (vā'pĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who vapors or indulges in vaporings; a spouter; a braggart.

vaporer moth. A tussock moth.

va'por·es'cence, va'pour·es'cence (vā'pĕr·ĕs'ĕns; -'ns), *n.* [*vapor* + *-escence.*] A vaporizing or the effect of such. — **va'por·es'cent, va'pour·es'cent** (-ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.*

vapor heating. Steam heating in which the steam, or vapor, has a pressure slightly above that of the atmosphere; very low-pressure steam heating.

vapori-, vapouri-. A combining form, Latin *vapori-*, from *vapor*, vapor, as in *vaporiform, vaporimeter.*

va'por·if'er·ous, va'pour·if'er·ous (vā'pĕr·ĭf'ĕr·ŭs; văp'ō·rĭf'-), *adj.* [L. *vaporifer*, fr. *vapor* + *ferre* to bear.] Conveying or producing vapor. — **va'por·if'er·ous·ness, va'pour·if'er·ous·ness,** *n.*

va'por·if'ic, va'pour·if'ic (vā'pĕr·ĭf'ĭk; văp'ĕr-), *adj.* [L. *vapor* + *facere* to make.] Producing vapor; tending to pass, or to cause to pass, into vapor; also, vaporous.

va'por·i·form', va'pour·i·form' (vā'pĕr·ĭ·fôrm'), *adj.* Existing in a vaporous form or state; as, steam is a *vaporiform* substance.

va'por·im'e·ter, va'pour·im'e·ter (vā'pĕr·ĭm'ē·tĕr; văp'ĕr·ĭm'-), *n.* [*vapori-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the volume or the tension of a vapor; specif., one used in alcoholometry.

va'por·ing, va'pour·ing (vā'pĕr·ĭng), *adj.* That vapors; spouting forth vapors; vaunting. — **va'por·ing·ly, va'pour·ing·ly,** *adv.*

va'por·ing, va'pour·ing, *n.* Act or speech of one that vapors; an idle, extravagant, or high-flown, expression or speech; vapid remark or statement.

va'por·ish, va'pour·ish (vā'pĕr·ĭsh), *adj.* **1.** Of the nature of vapor; full of vapors; vaporous; vaporing. **2.** Affected by the vapors; given to fits of depression or hysteria. — **va'por·ish·ness, va'pour·ish·ness,** *n.*

va'por·i·za'tion, va'pour·i·za'tion (vā'pĕr·ĭ·zā'shŭn; văp'ō·rĭ-; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.* [Cf. F. *vaporisation.*] **1.** Act or process of vaporizing, or state of being vaporized; artificial formation of vapor; specif., conversion of water into steam, as in a steam boiler. **2.** *Med.* Treatment with vapor.

va'por·ize, va'pour·ize (vā'pĕr·īz), *v.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To convert into vapor, either naturally or artificially, as by the application of heat, by spraying, etc. **2.** To reduce to a vaporous state or form; to cause to become ethereal, dissipated, etc.

> Science and philosophy have . . . *vaporized* the God of Abraham and Moses into an Unknowable Energy. *F. Harrison.*

3. To spray with a vapor. *Rare.* —, *Intransitive:* **1.** To become converted into vapor. **2.** To indulge in vaporings.

> *Vaporizes* about the rights of humanity. *Owen Wister.*

va'por·iz'er, va'pour·iz'er (-īz'ĕr), *n.* That which vaporizes; specif.: **a** An atomizer. **b** An apparatus for vaporizing a heavy oil, as petroleum, for the explosive charge of an internal-combustion engine. Also, sometimes, a simple form of carburetor. Cf. CARBURETOR.

vapor jacket. *Physics.* A closed glass or metal case surrounding a bulb or other apparatus. Vapors at known temperatures may be introduced between the case and apparatus.

vapor lamp. **a** A lamp burning a vapor, as of alcohol. **b** A lamp in which an electric discharge takes place through a metallic vapor. Cf. MERCURY-VAPOR LAMP.

vapor lock. In an internal-combustion engine, partial or complete interruption of fuel flow caused by the formation of bubbles of vapor or gas in the fuel-feeding system.

va'por·o·graph' (vā'pĕr·ō·grăf'), *n.* A vapographic picture. — **va'por·o·graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *adj.*

va'por·ose, va'pour·ose (vā'pĕr·ōs; *see* -OSE), *adj.* Vaporous; vaporizable; volatile. — **va'por·ose·ness, va'pour·ose·ness,** *n.*

va'por·os'i·ty (-ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* State of being vaporous.

va'por·ous (vā'pĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Also, *Rare,* **va'pour·ous.** [L. *vaporosus;* cf. F. *vaporeux.*] **1.** Consisting or characteristic of vapor or vapors; having the form or nature of vapor; as, a *vaporous* substance, agent, or consistency. **2.** Full of vapors, esp. of exhalations; containing vapor or vapors; foggy, misty, or the like; as, a *vaporous* atmosphere. **3.** Producing vapor, or flatulence; — esp. of food. *Obs.* **4.** Vaporlike; ethereal; unsubstantial; vain; more narrowly, consisting of, of the nature of, or indulging in, vaporings.

> Such *vaporous* speculations were inevitable. *Carlyle.*

— **va'por·ous·ly, va'pour·ous·ly,** *adv. Rare.* — **va'por·ous·ness, va'pour·ous·ness,** *n. Rare.*

vapor plane. *Meteorol.* The level at which convectional clouds begin to form.

vapor pressure. *Physics.* The pressure of a confined body of vapor. The pressure of a given saturated vapor is a function of the temperature only, and may be measured by introducing a small quantity of the substance into a barometer and noting the depression of the column of mercury.

vapor tension. = VAPOR PRESSURE.

va'por·y, va'pour·y (vā'pĕr·ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Full of, or of the nature of, a vapor or vapors; vaporous; vaporlike. **2.** Hypochondriacal; splenetic; peevish; also, vaporing.

vap'u·late (văp'ū·lāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *vapulare* to be flogged.] To beat; to flog. — **vap'u·la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **vap'u·la·to'ry** (văp'ū·lȧ·tō'rĭ; 68), *adj. All Rare.*

va'por·ar'y (vā'pō·rĕr'ĭ; -rĕr·văp'ō-), *n.* A vaporarium. *Obs.*

va'po·rate (-rāt), *v. t. & i.* Also **va'pour·ate.** [L. *vaporare, vaporatum.* See VAPOR.] To vapor; evaporate, vaporize. — **va'po·ra'tion, va'pour·a'tion,** *n. Both Obs.*

va'po·ra'tive, va'pour·a'tive, *adj.* = VAPORABLE. *Obs.*

va'pord. Vapored. *Ref. Sp.*

va'po'ri·um (vā·pō'rĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] = VAPORARIUM.

va'por·iz'a·ble, va'pour·iz'a·ble (vā'pĕr·īz'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **va'por·less, va'pour·less,** *adj.* See -LESS. [See -LIKE.]

va'por·like', va'pour·like', *adj.*

va'pour, va'pour·belt'ed, va'pour·braid'ed, va'pour·bur'dened, va'pour·cloud'ed, etc. Vars. of VAPOR, VAPOR-BELTED, etc.

vap'u·lar'y (văp'ū·lĕr'ĭ; -lĕr·ĭ), *adj.* = VAPULATORY. *Rare.*

va·ra'han (vȧ·rä'hŭn), *n. sing. pl.* [Tamil *varāgan* a pagoda (small gold coin with figure of a boar), fr. Skr. *varāha* boar.] See WEIGHT, *Table.* [= VARANGIAN.

Var'ang·er (văr'ăng·ĕr), *n. & adj.*

Va·ran'i·dae (vȧ·răn'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See VARAN.] **Var'a·nus** (văr'ȧ·nŭs), *n.* [NL.] See MONITOR, 5. — **var'a·nid** (-nĭd), *adj.* — **Var'a·noid** (-noid), *adj.*

Var'den, Dolly. See DOLLY VARDEN, 1. [PERTIT, SIMON.]

Var'den, Gabriel. See TAP-

Var'den, Mrs. See MIGGS, MISS. [*Obs.*]

var'din·gale, *n.* = FARTHINGALE.

vare. † FARE, VEER.

vare'head'ed widg'eon. = VARE WIDGEON. *Local, Eng.*

va·rel'la (vȧ·rĕl'ȧ), *n.* Also **va·relle'** (vȧ·rĕl'). A pagoda, or temple. *Obs.* [JUICE.]

varge. Dial. var. of VERGE, VER-

var'i·a·bly, *adv.* of VARIABLE.

‖**va'ri·ae lec'ti·o'nes** (vā'rĭ·ē ĕk'shĭ·ō'nēz). [L.] Various or variant readings. [RANGIAN.

Va'ri·ag (vā'rĭ·ăg), *n.* = VA-

variable gear. *Mach.* A gear wheel of irregular **outline,** which gears with a corresponding wheel so that the velocity ratio changes one or more times throughout a single revolution. Hence, **variable gearing.**

variable inductor. *Elec.* An inductor, or reactor, whose inductance is continuously adjustable.

variable nebula. *Astron.* A nebula whose light is subject to fluctuations. Not many such nebulae are known.

var'i·a·ble·ness (vâr'ĭ·ȧ·b'l·nĕs; -nĭs; 79; 119), *n.* Quality of being variable; changeableness.

variable of integration. = ARGUMENT OF INTEGRATION.

variable pitch propeller. *Aeronautics.* = CONTROLLABLE PITCH PROPELLER.

var'i·a·ble-speed' gear. = CHANGE GEAR.

variable star. *Astron.* A star that varies in its apparent magnitude, usually in more or less regular periods, the variation being due either to internal changes, or to external causes such as eclipse by a dark companion. Variable stars are classified as *Algol variables, long-period* and *short-period variables, Cepheid variables, cluster variables, punctual variables,* etc. Pickering divides them into the following classes: I. Novae. II. Long-period variables. III. Irregular variables. IV. Short-period variables, including Cepheids and variables of the Beta (β) Lyrae type (the latter now usually being regarded as Algol variables). V. Algol, or eclipsing, variables.

variable toad. = GREEN TOAD.

Variable Zone. The Temperate Zone. See ZONE, *Illust.*

var'i·ance (vâr'ĭ·ŭns; 79), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *variantia.*] **1.** The fact, quality, or state, of being variable or variant; an instance manifesting such a quality or condition; change; variation or a degree of such; difference; deviation; discrepancy; as, to account for the *variance* in crops; a daily *variance* of one degree Fahrenheit; the *variance* between reports; there is a *variance* here in the testimony. **2.** Variableness; fickleness. *Obs.* **3.** The fact or state of being in disagreement; a difference of opinion producing dispute or controversy; dissension; discord; also, an instance of such; a dispute; quarrel; as, to forestall *variance* among the heirs; friends who have never had a *variance.* **4.** *Law.* A disagreement or difference between two parts of the same legal proceeding, which, to be effectual, ought to agree, as the writ and the declaration, or the allegation and the proof. Under modern code pleading variances that do not actually mislead the opposing party to his prejudice in maintaining his action or defense on the merits are generally considered immaterial or amendable. **5.** *Physical Chem.* Degree of variableness. See PHASE RULE. **6.** *Statistics.* The square of the standard deviation. See DEVIATION, 7.

— ***at variance.*** **a** In a state of difference; not in harmony or agreement; as, his acts are *at variance* with his words. **b** In a state of dissension or controversy; at enmity. "*At variance* with himself." *Milton.* — ***in variance.*** Being discussed, disputed, or tried in court. *Obs.*

var'i·an·cy (vâr'ĭ·ăn·sĭ), *n.* The quality or fact of being variant; variance.

var'i·ant (vâr'ĭ·ănt; 79), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *varians,* pres. part. of *variare* to change. See VARY.] **1.** Variable; not constant, unchanging, or uniform; tending to, undergoing, or exhibiting, change; specif., of persons, changeable; fickle; restless. *Now Rare.* **2.** Manifesting variety; marked by diversity; variegated; varied; sometimes, various. *Now Rare.* **3.** Different from others of its kind or class; exhibiting difference in likeness; as, *variant* forms of Christianity; more narrowly, varying from the norm, standard, type, or the like; not definitive, generally accepted, or commonly found; modified; as, a *variant* spelling of a word; a *variant* reading of a text. **4.** Being at variance; discrepant; divergent.

var'i·ant, *n.* [Cf. F. *variante.*] Something that is variant; specif.: **a** A form as of a story, song, etc., varying from the original or archetype; as, the *variants* of a particular ballad. **b** A variant spelling of a word. **c** A variant form of religion; as, the *variants* of Protestantism. **d** *Biol.* That which exhibits variation from type.

var'i·ate (vâr'ĭ·āt), *adj.* [L. *variatus,* past part.] Varied; diversified. *Obs.*

var'i·ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.;* VAR'I·AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); VAR'I·AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *variatus,* past part. of *variare.* See VARY.] To produce a modification in; to make or become different; to vary; diversify. *Now Rare.*

var'i·ate (-āt), *n.* **1.** *Biometry.* **a** An individual exhibiting variation from the mode of its class. **b** More precisely, the quantity obtained by estimating an attribute of an organism when this quantity is used as a member of an array. **2.** *Science & Statistics.* **a** A particular value of a variable. **b** Less precisely, a variable.

var'i·a'tion (vâr'ĭ·ā'shŭn; 79), *n.* [ME. *variacioun,* fr. OF. *variacion, -tion* (F. *variation*), fr. L. *variatio.* See VARY.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Variance; divergence; also, dissension. **b** Inconstancy. **2.** Act or an instance of varying; the process, state, or fact, of being varied; change in the form, position, state, or qualities, of a thing; modification, alteration, mutation, diversification, or deviation, or an instance or example of such; as, to long for a *variation* in one's routine; things incapable of *variation;* an agreeable *variation* in weather.

> His brothers were the type; he was the *variation.* *Henry Adams.*

3. Extent to which, or range in which, a thing varies; degree of departure from norm, type, etc.; amount or rate of change; as, great *variations* in temperature, speed, prices, etc.; within the limits of barometric *variation.* **4.** An embellishing change; a modification, usually for artistic effect; as, to tell his story again with *variations.* **5.** *Alg.* **a** One of the different linear arrangements that can be made of any number of objects taken from a set. **b** The sequence + − or − + in a row of such signs or of terms affected by them. Cf. PERMANENCE, 3. **6.** *Astron.* A change in the mean motion, mean orbit, etc., of a planet or other celestial body; as, the *variation* of the moon depending on its angular distance from the sun. **7.** *Biol.* In an organism, divergence in structural or physiological characters from those typical or usual in the group (esp. the species) to which it belongs; also, divergence in the characters of the offspring from those of the parents producing it. Also, the concrete result or effect of such divergence; esp., an organism differing from a type or from its

parents. *Variation* is often regarded as opposed to *heredity*. Variation is practically universal among organisms, and the solution of its causal relations is the chief problem of the study of evolution. Simple ***individual variations***, or those arising in certain of the individuals of one parentage, were regarded by Darwin as ***fortuitous***, or due to chance and subject to the operation of natural selection (which see). ***Fluctuating***, or ***continuous, variations*** are essentially individual variations which occur with frequency and themselves vary within limits or around a mean. Sudden pronounced variations are ***saltatory***, or ***discontinuous, variations. Determinate***, or ***definite, variation*** is that supposed to follow certain fixed lines predetermined, according to various theories, by inherent tendencies, by accumulated hereditary impulses, or by environmental influences (see ORTHOGENESIS, 1). ***Geographic variation*** is that in which the individuals of a given region possess common characters unlike those of the same stock in adjacent regions (see SUBSPECIES).

8. *Chess.* A series of moves other than those actually played, or, in an opening, other than those most common.
9. *Elec.* The maximum angular displacement in electrical degrees between the voltage wave of an alternating-current circuit or machine and a wave whose constant frequency is the average frequency of the circuit or machine.
10. *Mach.* The maximum angular or phase displacement of the revolving member or armature of a machine from the position of uniform rotation. Cf. PULSATION, 4.
11. *Magnetism.* = DECLINATION, *n.*, 8.
12. *Music.* **a** Repetition of a theme or melody with embellishments or modifications in rhythm, tune, harmony, or key; the presentation of a musical thought in new and varied aspects, yet keeping the essential features of the original. **b** *pl.* In a composition, the varied repetitions of a theme. See THEME AND VARIATIONS.
Syn. — Deflection, aberration, departure, change, variety.

var'i·a'tion·al (vâr'ĭ·ā'shŭn·ăl; 79), *adj.* Of or pertaining to variation.

variation compass. A compass of delicate construction for observing the variation of the magnetic needle.

variation factor. *Photom.* The ratio of either the maximum or minimum illumination on a given plane to the average illumination on that plane.

var'i·a'tion·ist, *n.* A composer of variations.

variation of a curve. *Math.* The change of a curve into another neighboring curve; if $x = x(t, \theta)$, $y = y(t, \theta)$ are the equations of a family of curves and if $x = x(t, \theta_0)$, $y = y(t, \theta_0)$ are the equations of the original curve of the family, the equations of the curves produced by the variation are $x = x(t, \theta_0 + \partial\theta)$ $y = y(t, \theta_0 + \partial\theta)$ where $\partial\theta$ is an arbitrary increment of θ_0; also, the curve produced by the variation (called also *varied curve*). In ***weak variation***, not only the increments of the dependent variables, but also the increments of their derivatives with respect to the independent parameter, are infinitesimal on passing from the original curve to the varied curve. In ***strong variation***, no assumption as to the infinitesimal character of the increments of the derivatives is made, it being sufficient that the increments of the dependent variables be infinitesimal.

variation of a function. *Math.* **a** In a subdivision $x_0 = a, x_1, x_2, \ldots x_n = b$ of an interval (a, b), the sum of the numerical value of the differences $f(x_1) - f(x_0)$, $f(x_2) - f(x_1), \ldots f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})$. **b** In an interval (a, b), the upper bound of the various variations of the function corresponding to different subdivisions of the interval; — called also *total variation*.

variation of an integral. *Math.* The differential ∂I with respect to the parameter θ of the integral $I(\theta) = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} F(x, y, x', y')dt$ over a curve of the family $x = x(t, \theta)$, $y = y(t, \theta)$. x' and y' denoting $\frac{\partial x}{\partial t}$ and $\frac{\partial y}{\partial t}$ respectively. Called also *first variation* as opposed to the second and higher order differentials with respect to θ which are the higher order *variations* of the integral.

variation of constants *or* **parameters.** *Math.* A method for solving a differential equation by first solving a simpler equation and then generalizing this solution properly so as to satisfy the original equation by treating the arbitrary constants not as constants, but as variables.

variation of latitude. *Astron.* A small periodic change in the observed latitude of any place. It is due to a slight difference between the earth's axis of rotation and its axis of figure, to seasonal effects, and to other more obscure causes. See EULERIAN MOTION.

variation range. *Photom.* The ratio of the maximum illumination on a given plane to the minimum illumination.

var'i·a'tive (vâr'ĭ·ā'tĭv; *-ā-*tĭv; 79), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or showing, variation. — **var'i·a'tive·ly,** *adv.*

var'i·a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which variates; as, a speed *variator*. Specif.: *Elec.* A kind of joint that compensates for variations in length due to temperature changes.

varic-. = VARICO-.

var'i·cal (văr'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a varix.

var'i·cat'ed (văr'ĭ·kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having varices.

var'i·ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **a** The condition of having varices; also, a varix. **b** The formation or form of a varix; an arrangement of varices.

var'i·cel'la (văr'ĭ·sĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. VARIOLA.] *Med.* Chicken pox. — **var'i·cel'lar** (-ẽr), *adj.*

var'i·cel'late (-ăt), *adj.* [Dim. of *varix* + *-ate.*] *Zool* Having small or indistinct varices; — said of certain shells.

var'i·cel·la'tion (-sĕ·lā'shŭn), *n.* [*varicella* + *-ation.*] *Med.* Prophylactic inoculation with chicken-pox virus.

var'i·cel'loid (-sĕl'oid), *adj.* [*varicella* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling chicken pox (varicella); as, *varicelloid* smallpox.

var'i·cel'lous (-ŭs), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, affected with, or designating, chicken pox.

va·ric'i·form (vȧ·rĭs'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*varix* + *-form.*] *Med.* Resembling a varix.

var'i·co- (văr'ĭ·kō-), **varic-.** A combining form for *varix*, as in *varicocele*, *varicosis*.

var'i·co·bleph'a·ron (-blĕf'ȧ·rŏn), *n.* [*varico-* + *-blepharon.*] *Med.* A varicose swelling in the eyelid.

var'i·co·cele' (văr'ĭ·kō·sēl'), *n.* [*varico-* + *-cele;* cf. F. *varicocèle.*] *Med.* A varicose enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord, giving rise to the formation of a soft compressible tumor mass in the scrotum.

var'i·coid (văr'ĭ·koid), *adj.* [*varic-* + *-oid.*] Like a varix.

var'i·col'ored, var'i·col'oured (vâr'ĭ·kŭl'ẽrd; 79), *adj.* Having various colors; hence, figuratively, diversified.

var'i·col'or·ous (vâr'ĭ·kŭl'ẽr·ŭs), *adj.* Varicolored.

var'i·cose (văr'ĭ·kōs; *see* -OSE), *adj.* [L. *varicosus*, fr. *varix*, *-icis*, a dilated vein; prob. akin to L. *varus* blotch, pimple.] **1.** Irregularly swollen or enlarged; affected with, containing, or pertaining to, varices or varicosities; as, a *varicose* vein or ulcer.
2. *Med.* Intended for the treatment of varicose veins; — said of elastic stockings, bandages, and the like.
3. *Bot.* Abnormally enlarged, as the veins of a leaf or a filamentous organ.

varicose aneurysm. *Med.* Aneurysmal varix.

var'i·cosed (vâr'ĭ·kōst), *adj.* *Med.* Affected with or characterized by varicosity.

var'i·co'sis (-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *varic-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* **a** The formation of varices. **b** Varicosity.

var'i·cos'i·ty (-kŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being varicose; also, a varicose part or a varix.

var'i·cot'o·my (-kŏt'ŏ·mĭ), *n.* [*varico-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of a varicose vein.

va·ric'u·la (vȧ·rĭk'ŭ·lȧ), *n.* [L., a small varix.] *Med.* Varicosity of the veins of the conjunctiva.

var'ied (vâr'ĭd; 79), *adj.* **1.** Changed; altered.
2. Various; diversified; diverse; as, a *varied* experience; *varied* interests; *varied* scenery.
3. Marked conspicuously or contrastingly with several colors, as many animals.

varied bunting. A bunting (*Passerina versicolor*) of eastern Mexico and southern Texas. The male is handsomely colored, with the plumage largely of shades of purplish and red.

varied curve. *Math.* See VARIATION OF A CURVE.

varied thrush. A thrush (*Ixoreus naevius*) of western North America similar in form and size to the robin, but rufescent or orange brown underneath, with black mark on the breast.

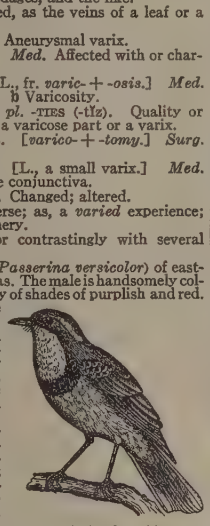

Varied Thrush. (1/10)

var'i·e·gate (vâr'ĭ·ē·gāt; vâr'·ĭ·gāt), *v. t.;* -GAT'ED (-gāt'·ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -GAT'ING (-gāt'·ing). [L. *variegatus*, past part. of *variegare* to variegate, fr. *varius* various + root of *agere* to move, make. See VARIOUS; AGENT.] **1.** To diversify in external appearance, esp. with different colors; to dapple.

The shells are filled with a white spar, which *variegates* and adds to the beauty of the stone. *Woodward.*

2. Hence, figuratively, to give variety to; to diversify; to enliven or impart interest to by means of variety.

var'i·e·gat'ed (-gāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having marks or patches of different colors.

variegated copper ore. Bornite.

variegated cutworm. A widespread and destructive cutworm (*Lycophotia*, syn. *Peridroma, margaritosa*).

variegated grass. Ribbon grass.

variegated langur *or* **monkey.** The douc.

variegated sheldrake. The paradise duck.

variegated spider monkey. A black, white, and yellow, South American spider monkey (*Ateles variegatus*).

variegated spurge. = SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN **b.**

var'i·e·ga'tion (vâr'ĭ·ē·gā'shŭn; vâr'ĭ·gā'-), *n.* **1.** Act of variegating, or state of being variegated; diversity of colors or tints.
2. *Bot.* The presence of two or more colors in leaves, flowers, stems, etc., often in irregular patches or markings, whether due to special pigments or (in the case of yellow or white foliage leaves) to their absence through etiolation.

var'i·e·ga'tor (vâr'ĭ·ē·gā'tĕr; vâr'ĭ·gā'-), *n.* One who or that which variegates.

var'i·er (vâr'ĭ·ẽr), *n.* One who varies.

va·ri'e·tal (vȧ·rī'ē·tăl; -ĭ'), *adj.* Of or pert. to, or characterizing, a variety; constituting a variety, in distinction from an individual or species; subspecific. — **va·ri'e·tal·ly,** *adv.*

‖**va·ri'e·tas** (vȧ·rī'ē·tăs), *n.* [L.] *Biol.* Variety.

va·ri'e·tist (vȧ·rī'ē·tĭst), *n.* One who varies from the norm, as in aptitudes, desires, appetites, etc. — **va·ri'e·tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.*

va·ri'e·ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. or L.; F. *variété*, fr. L. *varietas*. See VARIOUS.] **1.** State or quality of being various or varied; intermixture or succession of different things or qualities; diversity; multifariousness.

There is a *variety* in the tempers of good men. *Atterbury.*
Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale
Her infinite *variety*. *Shak.*

2. Act of varying or tendency to vary; variation; difference.

Fanny's mind was thrown into the most distressing of all its *varieties*. *Jane Austen.*

3. That which is various; as: **a** A number or collection of different things; a varied assortment; as, a *variety* of silks. **b** Something varying or differing from others of the same general kind; one of a number of things that are akin; a sort; as, *varieties* of wood, land, rocks, etc.
4. Such entertainment as is given in variety shows; the production of, or performance in, variety shows; variety performances, collectively. *Cant.*
5. *Biol.* A group of animals or plants related by descent, but distinguished from other similar groups only by characters considered too inconstant or too trivial to entitle it to recognition as a species, or whose distinguishing characters are dependent on breeding controlled by man for their perpetuation; often, any group of lower rank than a species. Cf. GEOGRAPHICAL VARIETY. Hybrids between varieties of the same species are generally easily produced and fertile. As used by Darwin, Asa Gray, and other naturalists, a *variety* indicated a group or association of individuals whose characters were too inconstant or too trivial to entitle it to specific rank, and which, unlike species, produced fertile offspring when intercrossed. In modern usage the category next below a species is termed a *subspecies* (which see), and there is a prevailing tendency to abandon the word *variety* on account of its indefiniteness in meaning. In botany *variety* is sometimes used to indicate a special differentiation of a species (cf. MUTATION, 3) correlated with environmental conditions. In horticulture, it has been applied to forms, as cabbage, squash, etc., evolved under cultivation (***cultural varieties***); it now usually connotes a but slightly differentiated group (within a species) capable of being reproduced, as varieties of apples, dahlias, etc. Among domestic animals *variety* often designates a subdivision of breeds based on color or some other minor character.
6. *Math.* = EXTENT, *n.*, 7.
7. *Mineral. & Petrog.* One of those forms in which a species or kind may occur, which differ in minor characteristics of structure, color, purity of composition, etc.; as, the sapphire is a blue *variety* of corundum.
Syn. — VARIETY, DIVERSITY. VARIETY suggests the diversified character of the elements involved, rather than their absolute or essential difference; DIVERSITY implies more marked difference or even divergence; as, "Earth hath this *variety* from heaven of pleasure situate in hill and dale" (*Milton*); "when Babel was confounded, and the great confederacy . . . was split into *diversity* of tongues" (*Cowper*); "They had brought from their remote old homes all *varieties* of hereditary gifts" (*W. Pater*); "Even between people of the best taste there are *diversities* of opinion on the same subject" (*Cowper*). Cf. DIFFERENCE, MANIFOLD, CHANGE.
Ant. — Sameness, monotony, likeness.

variety hybrid. A cross between varieties of the same species; a mongrel.

variety shop *or* **store. a** A shop or store which deals in a variety of wares, chiefly in drygoods and hardware. **b** = GENERAL STORE.

variety show. A stage entertainment of successive separate performances, usually songs, dances, acrobatic feats, short dramatic sketches, exhibitions of trained animals, or any specialties. Often loosely called *vaudeville show.*

var'i·form (vâr'ĭ·fôrm; 79), *adj.* [*vari-* + *-form.*] Having various forms; varied or different in form; diversiform. — **var'i·form'i·ty** (-fôr'mĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **var'i·form'ly,** *adv.*

var'i·formed (-fôrmd), *adj.* Variform.

var'i·gra·da'tion (vâr'ĭ·grā·dā'shŭn; 79), *n.* [*vari-* + *gradation.*] *Phys. Geog.* Rhythm in the interaction of streams and their alluvial deposits whereby local phases of deposition and erosion alternate upstream. *Rare.*

Va·ri'na (vȧ·rī'nȧ), *n.* A poetical name given by Swift to a Miss Waring, for whom in early life he professed an attachment.

var'i·o·cou'pler (vâr'ĭ·ō·kŭp'lẽr; 79), *n.* [*vari-* + *coupler.*] *Elec.* An inductive coupler, of which the mutual inductance is adjustable by rotating one of the coils.

va·ri'o·la (vȧ·rī'ō·lȧ), *n.* [ML., fr. L. *varius* various. See VARIOUS.] *Med.* Smallpox.

va·ri'o·lar (-lẽr), *adj.* *Med.* Variolous.

var'i·o·late (vâr'ĭ·ō·lāt; 79), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [See VARIOLA.] *Med.* To inoculate with the virus of smallpox.

var'i·o·late, *adj.* Varioloid; also, *Med.*, having lesions or marks like those of smallpox.

var'i·o·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Med.* Inoculation with the virus of smallpox. It was widely practiced before the era of vaccination, as prophylaxis against spontaneous severe smallpox.

var'i·ole (vâr'ĭ·ōl; 79), *n.* [Cf. F. *variole* smallpox. See VARIOLA.] **1.** A foveola.
2. *Petrog.* A spherule of a variolite.

var'i·ol'ic (-ŏl'ĭk), *adj.* *Med.* Variolous.

var'i·ol'i·form (-ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*variola* + *-form.*] *Med.* Resembling smallpox.

var'i·o·lite (vâr'ĭ·ō·lĭt; 79), *n.* [G. *variolit*, fr. ML. *variola* smallpox; — from its variegated color.] *Petrog.* Any basic rock embedded with whitish spherules.

var'i·o·lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Thickly marked with small round specks; spotted.
2. *Petrog.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, variolite.

var'i·o·lit'i·za'tion (-lĭt'ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* [*variolite* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] *Petrog.* Conversion into variolite; production of variolitic structure.

var'i·o·loid (vâr'ĭ·ō·loid; văr'-; 79), *adj.* [*variola* + *-oid.*] *Med.* **a** Resembling smallpox. **b** Pertaining to the disease called varioloid.

var'i·o·loid, *n.* [Cf. F. *varioloïde*. See VARIOLOID, *adj.*] *Med.* A modified mild form of smallpox, or variola, occurring in persons who have been vaccinated or who have had smallpox.

va·ri'o·lous (vȧ·rĭ'ō·lŭs), *adj.* [ML. *variolosus*, fr. *variola* smallpox; cf. F. *varioleux.*] **1.** *Med.* Of or pertaining to smallpox; suffering from smallpox; also, having pits, or sunken impressions, like those of smallpox.
2. *Zool.* Foveate.

va·ri'o·lo·vac'cine (-lō·văk'sēn; -sĭn; 157), *n.* *Med.* Vaccine lymph obtained in variolovaccinia vesicles.

va·ri'o·lo·vac·cin'i·a (-văk·sĭn'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A vaccinialike disease in an animal, esp. a calf, produced by inoculation with smallpox virus.

var'i·om'e·ter (vâr'ĭ·ŏm'ē·tĕr; 79), *n.* [L. *varius* various + *-meter.*] *Elec.* **a** An instrument for comparing magnetic forces, esp. in the earth's magnetic field. **b** A variable inductor consisting of two coils of wire one rotating within the other and connected in series or parallel.

var'i·o'rum (vâr'ĭ·ō'rŭm; 79; 181; 277), *n.* [Abbr. fr. L. *cum notis variorum* with notes of various persons.] **1.** An edition or text (***variorum edition*** or ***text***), esp. of a classical author, with notes by different persons; as Furness's Shakespeare *Variorum*.
2. An edition of a publication containing variant readings, or versions, of the text. See VARIAE LECTIONES.
3. (*pron.* vȧ'rĭ-) A medley; a diversion. *Scot.*

var'i·o'rum, *adj.* **1.** Designating an edition or text containing notes of various commentators and editors.
2. Loosely, drawn or derived from various sources; as, *variorum* illustrations, readings.

var'i·o·tint'ed (vâr'ĭ·ō·tĭn'tĕd; -tĭd; 79; 119), *adj.* [L. *varius* varied + E. *tinted.*] Of various or diversified tints, shades, or colors.

var'i·ous (vâr'ĭ·ŭs; 79), *adj.* [L. *varius;* prob. akin to L. *varus* bent apart. See PREVARICATE; cf. VAIR, VARIEGATE, VARIETY.] **1.** Different; diverse; several; manifold; as, men of *various* names; *various* occupations; *various* colors.

So many and so *various* laws are given. *Milton.*

2. Changeable; uncertain; inconstant; variable.

The names of mixed modes . . . are very *various*. *Locke.*

3. Having or manifesting varied characteristics; many-sided; diversiform; also, variegated; diversified; as, the *various* and several duties of the manager.

When we think of the *various* work of a Gregory, a Benedict, a Boniface, an Alfred, a Charlemagne. *John Fiske.*

4. Of varied color; varicolored.
Syn. — See DIFFERENT.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

various-blossomed	**various-leaved**	**various-priced**
various-colored	**various-measured**	**various-tinctured**
various-formed	**various-minded**	**various-vested**

— **var'i·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **var'i·ous·ness,** *n.*

var'i·a'tious (vâr'ĭ·ā'shŭs), *adj.* = VARIATIONAL. *Rare.*

var'i·cel'li·form (vȧ'rĭ'·sĕl'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [See -IFORM.] = VARICELLOID.

var'i·ces (vâr'ĭ·sēz; văr'-), *n., pl.* of VARIX.

var'i·cose·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

var'i·cous (văr'ĭ·kŭs), *adj.* Varicose. *Obs.*

var'id. Varied. *Ref. Sp.*

var'ied·ly, *adv.* of VARIED.

var'i·e·gat'ed·leaved', *adj.* See -LEAVED.

var'i·ty (vâr'ĭ·tĭ), *v. t.* [*vari-* + *-fy.*] To vary; variegate. *Obs.*

va·ri'o·la e·qui'na (vȧ·rī'ō·lȧ ē·kwī'nȧ). [NL. See EQUINE.] = HORSEPOX.

Va'ri·o·la'ri·a (vā'rĭ·ō·lā'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See VARIOLA.] Syn. of PERTUSARIA.

va·ri'o·la vac·cin'i·a (vȧ·rī'ō·lȧ văk·sĭn'ĭ·ȧ). [NL. See VACCINE.] = COWPOX.

var'i·ol'i·za'tion, *n.* = VARIOLATION.

‖**va'ri·o'rum no'tæ** (vā'rĭ·ō'rŭm nō'tē; 79; 181). [L.] The notes of various commentators.

var'i·ous (vâr'Ĭ·ŭs; 79), *n.* Several different ones, collectively; as, I questioned *various* of them. *U. S.*

var'is·cite (vär'Ĭs·Īt), *n.* [From L. *Variscia* the Vogtland (in Germany), fr. *Variscī* or *Varisti*, var. of Naristi, a Teut. tribe.] *Mineral.* A green hydrous aluminum phosphate, $AlPO_4.2H_2O$; — called also *amatrice, utahite.*

variscite green. A color, yellowish-green in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

var'ix (vär'Ĭks; 79), *n.; pl.* VARICES (vär'Ĭ·sēz; văr'-). [L. See VARICOSE.] **1.** *Med.* A permanent uneven or tortuous dilatation of a vein (or, less commonly, an artery or lymph vessel); a varicose vein. Varices occur mostly in the superficial veins of the legs, esp. of pregnant women.

2. *Zool.* One of the prominent ridges or ribs across each whorl of certain univalves showing a former position of the outer lip of the aperture.

Shell of *Triton grandimaculatum*, with Varices, *v, v.*

var'let (vär'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* [OF., var. of *vaslet, vallet,* servant, young man, young noble, dim. fr. source of *vassal.* See VASSAL; cf. VALET.] **1.** An attendant; servant; menial; esp., *Hist.,* a knight's page; also, bailiff. *Obs.*

2. A low fellow; scoundrel; knave.

What a brazen-faced *varlet* art thou! *Shak.*

3. In a pack of playing cards, the court card now called the *knave,* or *jack. Obs.*

var'le·taille' (vär'lĕ·tăl'), *n.* Varletry. *Rare.*

var'let·ess (vär'lĕt·ĕs; -lĭt·ĭs; 119), *n.* A female varlet.

var'let·ry (-rĭ), *n.* Varlets, collectively; group of menials; hence, rabble; crowd; mob.

Var'ley's gray (vär'lĭz). A color, bluish blue-red in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

var'ment (vär'mĕnt), **var'mint** (-mĭnt), *adj.* [See VARMENT, *n.*, 2.] *Colloq.* **a** Sporting; dashing. **b** Clever; sharp; cunning.

var'ment, var'mint, *n.* **1.** Dial. var. of VERMIN.

2. [Perh. a different word.] An amateur in sports, possessed of professional skill and ability. *Brit.*

var'na (vŭr'nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *varṇa* color, sort, class.] A group of castes; — often loosely translated as *caste.* See CASTE, 2.

var·nash'ra'ma (vŭr·näsh'rä'mȧ), *n.* [Skr. *varṇāśrama.*] The institution of caste.

var'nish (vär'nĭsh), *v.;* -NISHED (-nĭsht); -NISH·ING. [ME. *varneschen, vernyshen,* fr. OF. *vernir, vernisser,* fr. the n., OF. *vernis,* ult. perh. fr. the town of *Berenice,* Gr. *Berenikē,* in Cyrenaica (Libya). Cf. 1st VERONICA.] *Transitive:* **1.** To lay varnish on; to cover with a liquid which produces, when dry, a hard glossy surface; as, to *varnish* a table; to *varnish* a painting.

2. To coat over with something resembling or likened to varnish; to cover or conceal with something that gives a fair appearance.

Close ambition, *varnished* o'er with zeal. *Milton.*

3. To furbish or polish up; to adorn; embellish; as, to *varnish* guilt. "Beauty doth *varnish* age." *Shak.*

4. To dip in water and freeze a coating upon (fish), previous to packing and shipping.

—, *Intransitive:* To apply varnish.

var'nish (vär'nĭsh), *n.* [ME. *vernisch,* fr. OF. *vernis.* See VARNISH, *v.*] **1.** A liquid preparation which, when spread upon a surface, dries by evaporation or oxidation, forming a hard, lustrous coating (more or less transparent unless pigments have been added), serving for decoration and protection. There are a few natural varnishes or lacquers (see LACQUER, 2 **b**). Artificial varnishes are divided into two classes: **a** *Oil varnishes,* which are essentially solutions of resins (natural or artificial) or of asphalt in drying oils, esp. linseed oil and tung oil. Driers and thinners (as turpentine) are usually added. **b** *Spirit varnishes,* which are solutions of resins (natural or artificial), asphalt, cellulose esters (as pyroxylin), etc., in volatile solvents, as alcohol, spirits of turpentine, or amyl acetate. A common spirit varnish is a solution of shellac in alcohol. Varnishes containing pigments are usually called *enamels, japans,* or *lacquers* (see these).

2. The covering, coating, or glaze, given by the application of varnish (sense 1); also, the act of applying this substance to a surface.

3. That which resembles or suggests varnish by its gloss.

The *varnish* of the holly and ivy. *Macaulay.*

4. An artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct; outside show; gloss.

5. *Lithography.* Thickened linseed oil, with which pigments are ground to form the ink used in printing.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

varnish brush	**varnish filler**	**varnish renovator**
varnish cleaner	**varnish maker**	**varnish thinner**
varnish dryer	**varnish-making,** *adj.*	**varnish-treated**
varnish-drying, *adj.*	**varnish remover**	**varnish-treating,** *adj.*

var'nished (vär'nĭsht), *adj.* Covered with or as if with varnish; as, a *varnished* table, floor; a *varnished* reputation; specif., *Bot.,* vernicose.

var'nish·er (-nĭsh·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which varnishes; specif., one whose work is varnishing a (specified) thing, as in: **paper varnisher, rubber varnisher.**

varnish gum. A natural or synthetic resin, used in making varnish.

var'nish·ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of VARNISH, *v. t.* Hence: *n.* Materials for varnish.

varnishing day. At an exhibition of paintings, a day reserved for the painters to varnish or put on finishing touches. Critics are often admitted.

var'nish·ment (vär'nĭsh·mĕnt), *n.* Varnishing. *Rare.*

varnish sumac. = DWARF SUMAC.

varnish tree. Any of various trees yielding a milky juice from which in some cases varnish or lacquer is prepared. Specif.: **a** The Japanese varnish tree; also, the lacquer tree. **b** The black-varnish tree. **c** The marking nut. **d** The ailanthus. **e** The tree *Koelreuteria paniculata.* See KOELREUTERIA.

var'nish·y (vär'nĭsh·ĭ), *adj.* Of, like, or pertaining to, varnish or a varnished surface; as, a *varnishy* smell, appearance.

värn'plik'ti·ge (vĕrn'plĭk'tĭ·yĕ), *n.* [Sw.] In the Swedish army, the conscripts drawn by annual levy to serve between the ages of 20 and 42. See UPPBÅD.

värn'sing·ite (vĕrn'sĭng·Īt), *n.* [From *Värnsinge,* Sweden.] *Petrog.* A coarse-grained dike rock composed essentially of albite and some augite, with accessory titanite, apatite, and magnetite. Epidote, prehnite, and muscovite are secondary.

Va·ro'li·an (vȧ·rō'lĭ·ăn), *adj.* *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, parts named after the Italian anatomist Costanzo Varoli (1542?–1575), esp. the pons.

Var'ri·us (vär'Ĭ·ŭs), *n.* A character in Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure.*

Var·ro'ni·a (vȧ·rō'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Marcus Terentius *Varro,* Roman writer.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American shrubs and trees (family Ehretiaceae) having pubescent or scabrous foliage, and small, usually white flowers with a 4-lobed or 5-lobed limb. The fruit is a small, slightly fleshy drupe. Some species yield timber.

Var·ro'ni·an (vȧ·rō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a person having the surname *Varro,* esp. Marcus Terentius Varro (116–27 B.C.).

Varronian canon. The plays of Plautus regarded as genuine by Marcus Terentius Varro.

Varronian satire. A form of dramatic satire practiced by Marcus Terentius Varro.

var'sha (vŭr'shȧ), *n.* [Skr. *varṣā.*] The rains; rainy season; monsoon. *India.*

var'si·ty (vär'sĭ·tĭ; 122), *n.* Colloq. short form of UNIVERSITY; as, the *varsity* crew, baseball team.

Var·so'vi·an (vär·sō'vĭ·ăn), *adj.* [ML. *Varsovia* Warsaw.] Of, belonging to, happening in, or coming from, Warsaw.

var'so·via'na (vär'sō·vyä'nȧ), *n.* A varsovienne.

‖**var'so'vienne'** (vär'sō'vyĕn'), *n.* [F., prop. fem. of *varsovien* pertaining to Warsaw, fr. *Varsovie* Warsaw.] **a** A dance similar to the polka or mazurka, which became very popular in the 19th century as a slow triple measure and characteristic strong accent beginning every second measure.

Var'u·na (vär'ōō·nȧ; vŭr'-). [Skr. *Varuṇa;* prob. akin to Gr. *Ouranos* Uranus.] *Hinduism.* The supreme cosmic deity, creator and ruler, and especially guardian of cosmic order. In the earliest Vedic period he was called an asura, and described as the origin of the tree of life. He bestows rain in due season and also punishes offenders. The soma and horse sacrifices were originally offered to him. The corresponding cosmic female power is Aditi, mother goddess and earth-goddess. In character Varuna contrasts with the martial Deva Indra who partly displaces him. Varuna's character and creation myths are also successively inherited by Prajapati and Vishnu; hence, his functions are gradually reduced to those of a god of the sea and ruler of the west. He is represented in art as riding on a makara, holding a noose or fetter with which to bind sinners, and a vessel of gems, and accompanied by the river-goddesses Ganges and Jumna as his consorts. He is the Vedic equivalent of the Avestan Ormazd.

Varuna.

var'us (vär'ŭs; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *varus* bent, grown inwards. See PREVARICATE.] *Med.* A deformity in which the foot is turned inward. See TALIPES.

var'us, *adj.* [L.] *Med.* Turned inward; as, a *varus* position of the feet.

varve (värv), *n.* [Sw. *varv* layer.] *Geol.* An annual layer of silt as deposited in a lake or other body of still water. As individual layers differ in thickness and character, a succession of such layers forms a characteristic group which can be identified as of contemporaneous deposition in whatever deposit it may be found. It is thus possible, by combining different sections, to measure the time involved in the deposition of the entire group of sediments and to construct a time scale in a manner similar to that employed in the study of annual rings in trees.

varved (värvd), *adj.* Stratified in layers of annual deposition, as *varved* clays.

var'y (vär'Ĭ; 79), *v.;* VAR'IED (-Ĭd); VAR'Y·ING. [ME. *varien,* fr. OF. *varier,* fr. L. *variare,* fr. *varius* various. See VARIOUS; cf. VARIATE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To alter in form, appearance, substance, position, or the like; to make different by a partial change; to modify; as, to *vary* the proportions of a thing; to *vary* a posture; to *vary* one's ideas.

Shall we *vary* our device at will,
Even as new occasion appears? *Spenser.*

2. To make of different kinds; to make different or change from one another; as, to *vary* one's meals; also, to express (the same thing) in different ways.

God hath *varied* their inclinations. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. To diversify; variegate so that one part differs from another or so as to change from time to time; to arrange in a manner to assure variety; as, to *vary* one's diet; to *vary* one's day.

4. *Music.* To present under new aspects, as of rhythm, interval, harmonic treatment, etc. See VARIATION, 12.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To alter, or be altered, in any manner; to suffer a partial change; to become different; to be modified; as, colors *vary* in different lights.

2. To differ, or be different; to be unlike or diverse; as, the laws of France *vary* from those of England.

3. To disagree; to be at variance or in dissension; as, men *vary* in opinion. *Obs., exc. as specif. use of* 2.

The rich jewel which we *vary* for. *Webster* (1623).

4. To deviate; depart; swerve; — followed by *from;* as, to *vary* from the law, or from reason.

5. To alter or change in succession; to alternate; as, one mathematical quantity may *vary* inversely as another. Cf. DIRECT PROPORTION.

While fear and anger, with alternate grace,
Pant in her breast, and *vary* in her face. *Addison.*

6. *Biol.* To exhibit or undergo variation. See VARIATION, 7.

Syn. — Alter, shift; diverge; dissent. See CHANGE; cf. DEVIATE.

var'y, *n.* Change, esp. of mood.

var'y·ing du'ty. *Elec.* See DUTY, *n.*, 7.

varying hare. Any of certain hares having white fur in winter, esp. *Lepus americanus,* a rather large species of northern North America now rare or local in the east, south of northern New England. *L. timidus* is a somewhat similar European species. In the southern parts of their range individuals of varieties may remain brown or partly so in winter.

vas (văs), *n.* [L.] *Roman & Civil Law.* A pledge; a surety.

‖**vas** (văs), *n.; pl.* VASA (vā'sȧ). [L., a vessel. See VASE.] *Anat.* A vessel; a duct.

vas-. = VASO-; specif., = VASO- **b**, as in **vas·i'tis.** See -ITIS.

va'sa (vā'sȧ), *n.* [L., pl.] A vase. *Obs.*

Va'sa (vä'sȧ), *n.* See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

‖**va'sa** (vā'sȧ), *n., pl.* of VAS.

‖**vas ab'er·rans** (văs ăb'ĕr·ănz); *pl.* VASA ABERRANTIA (vā'sȧ ăb'ĕr·ăn'shĭ·ȧ). [L. *aberrans* deviating from.] *Anat* **a** A blind tube or canal, occasionally present, lying parallel to the first part of the vas deferens, with which (or with the epididymis) it may communicate. **b** [*pl.*] Slender arteries, only occasionally present, connecting the axillary or brachial artery and the radial or other artery of the forearm, or the subclavian artery and the thoracic aorta.

‖**va'sa bre'vi·a** (vā'sȧ brĕ'vĭ·ȧ). [L. *brevia,* neut. pl. of *brevis* short.] *Anat.* Short branches of the splenic artery and vein which run to the greater curvature of the stomach.

‖**va'sa de'fe·ren'ti·a** (dĕf'ĕ·rĕn'shĭ·ȧ), *pl.* of VAS DEFERENS.

‖**va'sa ef'fe·ren'ti·a** (ĕf'ĕ·rĕn'shĭ·ȧ). [L. *efferentia,* neut. pl. of *efferens,* pres. part., bringing out or forth.] *Anat.* Efferent vessels; specif., the tubes (12 to 20 in number) which lead from the rete of the testis to the vas deferens. Except near their commencement they are greatly convoluted, forming a mass (the head, *globus major* of the epididymis).

‖**va'sa in'tes·ti'ni te'nu·is** (ĭn'tĕs·tĭ'nī tĕn'ū·ĭs). [L. *intestini tenuis* of the small intestine.] *Anat.* The branches (12 to 15 in number) of the superior mesenteric artery which supply the ileum and jejunum.

va'sal (vā'săl), *adj.* [L. *vas* vessel.] *Biol.* Pertaining to a vessel or vessels.

va'sa par'rot (vā'sȧ; vā'zȧ). [Malagasy *vàza,* lit., loud-voiced.] Any of several blackish-brown Madagascan parrots of the genus *Coracopsis,* esp. *C. vasa.*

‖**va'sa va·so'rum** (vā'sȧ vȧ·sō'rŭm; 181). [L. *vasorum* of the vessels.] *Anat.* Small blood vessels which are distributed to the walls of the larger arteries and veins. They arise from a branch of the same vessel or from a neighboring vessel.

Vas'cons (văs'kŏnz), **Vas'co·nes** (-kō·nēz), *n. pl.* [L. *Vascones.*] The Basques.

vas'cu·lar (văs'kū·lĕr), *adj.* [NL. *vascularis,* fr. L. *vasculum* a small vessel, dim. of *vas* vessel. See VASE; cf. VESSEL.] **1.** *Biol., Med., etc.* **a** Of or pertaining to a vessel or vessels for the conveyance of a fluid, esp. (in animals) a nutritive fluid, as blood or lymph, or (in plants) the sap; designating, or pertaining to, the entire system of vessels having this function. Cf. WATER-VASCULAR SYSTEM. **b** Supplied with, or containing, vessels or ducts, esp. blood vessels; as, a *vascular* tumor; the *vascular* layer of the skin.

2. Hence, figuratively, hot-blooded; high-spirited; intensely passionate.

That rich life of consciousness which . . . makes the Elizabethan drama so hotly *vascular.* *Conrad Aiken.*

-vas'cu·lar. A combining form of *vascular,* as in *bivascular.*

vascular area. *Embryol.* = AREA VASCULOSA.

vascular bundle. *Bot.* See BUNDLE, *n.*, 5; STEM, *Illust.*

vascular cryptogams. *Bot.* Cryptogamous plants possessing vascular tissue, as the ferns.

vascular cylinder. *Bot.* The stele.

vas'cu·lar'i·ty (văs'kū·lăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being vascular; also, a vascular growth.

vas'cu·lar·ize (văs'kū·lĕr·īz), *v. t. & i.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To render or to become vascular. — **vas'cu·lar·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

vascular keratitis. *Med.* Chronic inflammation of the cornea accompanied by the formation of blood vessels entering from the surrounding conjunctiva.

vas'cu·lar·ly, *adv.* In a vascular manner; by vessels.

vascular plants. *Bot.* Plants composed in part of vascular tissue, as the seed plants and ferns; — opposed to *cellular plants.*

vascular ray. = MEDULLARY RAY **b.**

vascular system. *Bot.* The aggregate of the vascular tissue. See VASCULAR TISSUE.

vascular tissue. *Bot.* Any conductive tissue in plants, esp. the highly specialized tissue found in the higher plants, consisting essentially of phloem and xylem and forming a continuous system, **vascular system,** throughout the plant body. See *vascular bundle,* under BUNDLE, *n.*, 5, PHLOEM, XYLEM.

vas'cu·lat'ed (văs'kū·lāt'ĕd; -Ĭd; 119), *adj.* [See VASCULUM.] Having small ducts or tubular vessels.

vas'cu·la·ture (văs'kū·lȧ·tūr), *n.* [See VASCULAR; cf. MUSCULATURE.] *Anat.* The disposition or arrangement of blood vessels in an organ or part.

vas'cu·lif'er·ous (văs'kū·lĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*vasculum* + *-ferous.*] Having a seed vessel.

vas'cu·li·form' (văs'kū·lĭ·fôrm'), *adj.* [*vasculum* + *-form.*] Shaped like a flowerpot.

vas'cu·li'tis (-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *vascul-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a blood or lymph vessel.

vas'cu·lo- (văs'kū·lō-), **vascul-.** *Anat.* A combining form for *vasculum,* as in *vasculomotor, vasculitis.*

vas'cu·lo·gen'e·sis (-jĕn'ĕ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *vasculo-* + *-genesis.*] *Embryol.* The origin and development of the blood-vascular system.

vas'cu·lo·lym·phat'ic (-lĭm·făt'ĭk), *adj.* [See VASCULO-.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, the blood vessels and lymphatic vessels.

vas'cu·lo·mo'tor (-mō'tĕr), *adj.* [*vasculo-* + *motor.*] *Physiol.* Vasomotor, esp. in respect to the capillaries.

vas'cu·lose (văs'kū·lōs; *see* -OSE), *adj.* Also **vas'cu·lous** (-lŭs). Vascular.

vas'cu·lum (văs'kū·lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L., a small vessel.] **1.** *Bot.* = ASCIDIUM, *n.*, 1.

2. A tin box, commonly cylindrical or flattened and with a cover opening lengthwise, used in collecting plants.

‖**vas de'fe·rens** (dĕf'ĕ·rĕnz); *pl.* VASA DEFERENTIA (vā'sȧ dĕf'ĕ·rĕn'shĭ·ȧ). [L. *deferens* carrying down.] *Anat. & Zool.* The excretory duct of a testicle; a spermatic duct; in man, a small but thick-walled tube about two feet long, formed by the union of the vasa efferentia. It is greatly convoluted in its proximal portion, where it forms the body and tail (globus minor) of the epididymis. It runs up in the spermatic cord, through the inguinal canal, and descends into the pelvis joining the duct of the seminal vesicle to form the ejaculatory duct.

vase (vās; văz; *or, esp. Brit.,* văz, vŏz; 277; *see note below*), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vas,* also *vasum,* of obscure origin. Cf. VASA, VASCULAR, VESSEL.] **1.** A vessel, usually rounded and of greater depth than width, commonly decorative and now used chiefly for ornament or for flowers, though also adapted for various domestic purposes, and used anciently in sacrifices; as, a porcelain *vase;* a Grecian *vase.*

var'i·ous-leaved', *adj.* See -LEAVED.

va·risse' (vȧ·rĭs'), *n.* [F. *varice* varix. See VARIX.] = BLOOD SPAVIN.

‖**va'ri·um et mu·ta'bi·le sem'per fe'mi·na** (vā'rĭ·ŭm ĕt mū·tăb'ĭ·lē, fĕm'ĭ·nȧ). [L.] Woman is ever a fickle and changeable thing. *Vergil* (*Aeneid,* IV. 569, 570).

var·kas' (vär·käs'). Var. of VAKASS.

var·let'to, *n.* [Quasi It.] = VARLET. *Rare. Shak.*

varnished willow. = CRACK WILLOW **a.**

var'nish·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

var'nisht. Varnished. *Ref. Sp.*

var'nist. Obs. past part. of VARNISH.

Var'ro, Era of (vär'ō). See ERA, *Table.*

var'sal (vär'sȧl), *adj.* Dial. corrupt. of UNIVERSAL.

var'ta·bed, var'ta·bet. Vars. of VARDAPET.

var'tue. Obs. exc. dial. Eng. of VIRTUE.

var'vel (vär'vĕl), **var'veled, var'velled** (-vĕld). Vars. of VERVEL, etc.

var'y·ing·ly, *adv.* of VARYING, *pres. part.*

var'y·ing·speed' mo'tor. *Elec.* See MOTOR, *n.*, 4.

vas. ✝ WAS.

vascul-. = VASCULO-.

2. *Arch., Furniture, etc.* An ornament having the form of a vase (sense 1).

☞ The pron. vās, like *case, base,* etc., given by most orthoëpists before Walker (1791), prevails in America, though vāz, like *phase, phrase,* etc., given by Walker, is used by many; vāz prevails in British usage.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

vasemaker **vase painter** **vasework**
vasemaking **vase painting**

vase clock. *Art.* A clock whose decorative case has the general form of a vase, esp. one in which there is no dial of the usual form, but in which a part of a vase revolves while a single stationary indicator serves as a hand.

vas·ec'to·my (văs·ĕk'tō·mĭ), *n.* [*vas* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Resection or removal of the vas deferens. See STERILIZATION. — **vas·ec'to·mize** (-mīz), *v. t.*

vase'ful (vās'fŏŏl; vāz'-; văz'-), *n.* As much as a vase will hold.

Vas'e·line (văs'ē·lēn; -lĭn; 277), *n.* [Irreg. fr. G. *wasser* water + Gr. *elaion* olive oil.] A trade-mark for petrolatum and certain other petroleum products; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], petrolatum or other petroleum product bearing this trade-mark.

vase of Tantalus. = TANTALUS CUP.

vase rug. One of a group of 16th-century Persian rugs, woven over a double warp, in beautiful and severe floral designs, with which a vase motive is often combined. These rugs have been attributed to Kerman without sufficient proof.

vase'-shaped' (vās'shāpt'; vāz'-; văz'-), *adj.* Formed like a vase, or, *Bot.,* like a common flowerpot.

vase'-vine' (-vīn'), *n.* The leatherflower.

Va'sey grass (vā'zĭ). [After George *Vasey* (1822–93), Am. botanist.] An erect perennial grass (*Paspalum urvillei*), native to Argentina, grown for pasture from North Carolina to Texas.

va'she·gy·ite (vä'shĕ·gĭ·ĭt), *n.* [From *Vashegy,* N. Hungary.] *Mineral.* A hydrated basic aluminum phosphate, occurring in white to yellow masses. H., 2–3. Sp. gr., 1.96.

Vash'ti (văsh'tī), *n. Bib.* In the story of Esther, the wife of Ahasuerus.

vasi-. = VASO- (which see), as in *vasi*form.

vas'i·cen'tric (văs'ĭ·sĕn'trĭk), *adj.* [*vasi-* + *-centric.*] *Bot.* Occurring close to the vessels or tracheids, as certain wood parenchyma cells.

vas'i·cine (văs'ĭ·sēn; -sĭn), *n.* Also **-cin.** [NL. *vasica* (in specific name), fr. Skr. *vāsikā, vāsaka.*] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{18}N_2O$, in the leaves of the Malabar nut (*Adhatoda vasica*), family Acanthaceae. It is reported to poison various invertebrates but not vertebrates.

va·sif'er·ous (vā·sĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*vasi-* + *-ferous.*] Bearing a vessel or duct.

vas'i·form (văs'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*vasi-* + *-form.*] *Biol.* Having the form of a vessel, or duct.

vasiform tissue. *Bot.* Vascular tissue.

vasiform wood cell. *Bot.* A tracheid.

‖**va'so** (vä'zō), *n.* [It.] Vase.

vas'o- (văs'ō-), **vas-.** *Biol. & Physiol.* A combining form for *vas,* used to signify: **a** *The blood vessels,* as in *vaso*motor, *vaso*formative. **b** *Surg. The vas deferens,* as in:

vasoepididymostomy **vasorrhaphy** **vasotomy**
vasoligature **vasosection** **vasovesiculectomy**
vasopuncture **vasostomy**

c *Vasomotor,* as in: **vasostimulant.** **d** = ANGIO-, as in: **vas'o·neu·ro'sis, vas'o·tribe, vas'o·trip'sy.**

vas'o·con·strict'ing (-kŏn·strĭk'tĭng), *adj. Physiol.* Causing vasoconstriction.

vas'o·con·stric'tion (-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* [*vaso-* + *constriction.*] *Physiol.* The narrowing of the lumen of blood vessels, esp. as a result of vasomotor action.

vas'o·con·stric'tive (-tĭv), *adj. Physiol.* Vasoconstricting.

vas'o·con·stric'tor (-tĕr), *adj.* [*vaso-* + *constrictor.*] *Physiol.* Causing constriction of the blood vessels; vasohypertonic; as, the *vasoconstrictor* nerves.

vas'o·con·stric'tor, *n. Physiol.* A vasoconstricting agent, esp. a nerve or a drug.

vas'o·co·ro'na (-kō·rō'nä), *n.* [NL., fr. *vaso-* + L. *corona* crown.] *Anat.* The system of peripheral blood vessels of the spinal cord, sending branches toward the central canal.

vas'o·den'tine (-dĕn'tēn; -tĭn), *n.* [*vaso-* + *dentine.*] *Anat. & Zool.* A modified form of dentine, permeated by blood capillaries; vascular dentine. It is common in the teeth of the lower vertebrates. — **vas'o·den'ti·nal** (-tĭ·năl), *adj.*

vas'o·dil'a·ta'tion (-dĭl'ā·tā'shŭn; -dĭ'lā-), *n.* [*vaso-* + *dilatation.*] *Physiol.* The widening of the lumen of blood vessels, esp. as a result of vasodilator action or paralysis of vasoconstrictor action.

vas'o·di·la'tin (-dī·lā'tĭn; -dĭ'-), *n. Physiol.* A substance, as a drug, or a specific constituent of an organic extract, with a vasodilating action.

vas'o·di·lat'ing (-dĭ·lāt'ĭng; -dĭ'-), *adj. Physiol.* Causing vasodilatation.

vas'o·di·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n. Physiol.* Vasodilatation.

vas'o·di·la'tor (-tĕr), *adj.* [*vaso-* + *dilator.*] *Physiol.* Causing dilatation or relaxation of the blood vessels; vasoinhibitory; vasohypotonic; as, the *vasodilator* nerves.

vas'o·di·la'tor, *n. Physiol.* A vasodilating agent, esp. a nerve or drug.

vas'o·fac'tive (văs'ō·făk'tĭv), *adj.* [See -FACTIVE.] *Biol. & Physiol.* Vasoformative.

vas'o·form'a·tive (-fôr'mä·tĭv), *adj.* [*vaso-* + *formative.*] *Biol. & Physiol.* Concerned in the development and formation of vessels, esp. blood vessels, and blood corpuscles; vasifactive; as, the *vasoformative* cells.

vas'o·gan'gli·on (-găng'glĭ·ŭn), *n.* [NL. See VASO-; GANGLION.] *Anat.* A dense knot of blood vessels.

vas'o·in·hib'i·tor (-ĭn·hĭb'ĭ·tĕr), *n.* [*vaso-* + *inhibitor.*] *Physiol.* An agent, as a drug, with vasoinhibitory action.

vas'o·in·hib'i·to'ry (-tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj. Physiol.* Depressing or inhibiting the action of vasomotor, esp. vasoconstrictor, nerves.

vas'o·li·ga'tion (-lī·gā'shŭn), *n.* [*vaso-* + *ligation.*] *Med.* Ligation of a vessel, specif. of the vas deferens.

vas'o·mo'tion (-mō'shŭn), *n.* [*vaso-* + *motion.*] *Physiol.* A change in the caliber of a blood vessel.

vas'o·mo'tor (vās'ō·mō'tĕr), *adj.* [*vaso-* + *motor.*] **1.** *Physiol. & Anat.* Controlling the size of the blood vessels; designating or pertaining to those nerves (arising from centers the chief of which is in the medulla, with others in the spinal cord and sympathetic nervous system) which are distributed to the muscle fibers in the walls of the blood vessels. They comprise both vasoconstrictors (sympathetic) and vasodilators (parasympathetic), which by inducing contraction or dilatation of these fibers (and hence of the vessels) control the amount of blood passing to the various parts or organs, and thus indirectly also their functional activity.

2. Pertaining to the vasomotor nerves or centers.

vas'o·pa·re'sis (vās'ō·pă·rĕ'sĭs; -păr'ĕ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *vaso-* + *paresis.*] *Med.* More or less complete paralysis of vasomotor action.

vas'o·re'flex (vās'ō·rē'flĕks), *n.* [*vaso-* + *reflex.*] *Physiol.* A reaction, or reflex, of a vessel, usually a blood vessel.

vas'o·spasm (vās'ō·spăz'm), *n.* [*vaso-* + *spasm.*] *Med.* Spastic contraction of a vessel, esp. a blood vessel. — **vas'o·spas'tic** (-spăs'tĭk), *adj.*

vas'o·ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [*vaso-* + *tonic.*] *Physiol. & Med.* Of, pertaining to, or promoting, the tone of blood vessels.

vas'o·troph'ic (-trŏf'ĭk), *adj.* [*vaso-* + *-trophic.*] *Physiol.* **a** Pertaining to the nutrition of blood vessels. **b** Affecting nutrition through changes in blood vessels, as by increase in their caliber.

vas'quine' (vās'kēn'), *n.* [F.] A petticoat. Cf. BASQUINE. *Scot.*

vas'sal (vās'ăl), *n.* [OF., fr. ML. *vassallus,* fr. LL. *vassus,* of Celt. origin; cf. W. & Corn. *gwas* a youth, page, servant, Bret. *gwaz* a man, a male, OIr. *foss* servant; akin to Skr. *upasthāna* a waiting on, attendance, service, lit., a standing near. See SUB-; STAND. Cf. VALET, VARLET, VAVASOR.] **1.** *Early Law.* One who has placed himself under the protection of another as his lord and has vowed homage and fealty; later, a feudal tenant; a feudatory.

2. One who is in a position or status resembling or suggesting that of a vassal (sense 1); one who owes allegiance and service to a superior after the feudal fashion; as, Persian princes who became Alexander's *vassals.*

3. A subject; dependent; servant; sometimes, a bondman; slave.

"The *vassals* of his anger." *Milton.*

That trembling *vassal* of the Pole
The feeling compass, Navigation's soul. *Byron.*

vas'sal, *adj.* Like a vassal; servile; subservient.

vas'sal, *v. t.;* -SALED or -SALLED (-ăld); -SAL·ING or SAL·LING. To treat as, or reduce to the state of, a vassal; to vassalize; also, rarely, to dominate; rule.

Climbs some proud hill, whose stately eminence
Vassals the fruitful vale's circumference. *William Browne.*

vas'sal·age (-ĭj), *n.* [OF. (F. *vasselage*). See VASSAL.] **1.** Prowess; valor; courage; a courageous act. *Obs.*

2. State or status of being a vassal, or feudatory; relation of a vassal to his lord, or the homage, fealty, or services, due from the vassal.

3. Servitude; esp., political dependence; subjection; slavery; as, the Greeks were held in *vassalage* by the Turks; a mind in *vassalage* to passion.

4. Vassals, collectively; vassalry. *Rare.* *Shak.*

5. A territory held in vassalage; also, the dominion or authority of a feudal superior over his vassal or vassals.

vas'sal·age, *v. t.* = VASSAL. *Obs.*

vas'sal·ess (-ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A female vassal. *Rare.*

vas·sal'ic (vă·săl'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a vassal or vassalism.

vas'sal·ism (vās'ăl·ĭz'ĭm), *n.* The practice, theories, or usages of the vassal system.

vas·sal'i·ty (vă·săl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Status of a vassal; vassalage.

vas'sal·ize (vās'ăl·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make a vassal or vassals of; as, to *vassalize* a people.

vas'sal·ry (vās'ăl·rĭ), *n.* Vassals collectively. *Rare.*

vassal state. A state under the suzerainty of another state.

‖**vas spi·ra'le** (văs spī·rā'lē). [NL. *spirale* spiral.] *Anat.* A blood vessel in the connective tissue on the under surface of the basilar membrane of the ear.

vast (väst; 83), *adj.;* VAST'ER (väs't ĕr); VAST'EST. [L. *vastus* empty, waste, ravaged, uncultivated, desert, immense; akin to OIr. *fāss* empty, G. *wüst* desolate, desert, waste, disorderly, OHG. *wuosti,* AS. *wēste.* See VACANT; cf. DEVASTATE, WASTE.] **1.** Waste; desert; lonely. *Obs.*

The empty, *vast,* and wandering air. *Shak.*

2. Of great extent; also, huge in bulk; immense; enormous; as, *vast* mountains; a *vast* empire.

Through the *vast* and boundless deep. *Milton.*

3. Very great in numbers, quantity, or amount; as, a *vast* army; a *vast* sum of money.

4. Very great in degree, intensity, range, or the like; as, *vast* labor; a matter of *vast* importance. "A *vast* process of evolution." *James Ward.*

5. Vaguely great in size, quantity, number, etc.; —used as an intensive; as, *vast* exactness; *vast* seriousness. "A sort of sighing animation, which had a *vast* deal of the lover." *Jane Austen.*

Syn. — Huge, great, mighty. See ENORMOUS.

Ant. — Small, scant, little, meager.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

vast-dimensioned, vast-rolling, vast-skirted.

vast, *adv.* Vastly.

vast, *n.* **1.** A waste; a boundless compass or space; immensity. "The *vast* of heaven." *Milton.*

The dead *vast* and middle of the night. *Shak.*

2. A great quantity, amount, or number; a vast deal; as, a *vast* of pleasure; a *vast* of rain, of people. *Dial. Eng.*

'vast, *v. t. & i.* Short for AVAST.

vas'tate (vās'tāt), *v. t.* [L. *vastatus,* past part. of *vastare* to lay waste.] To render immune.

vas·ta'tion (văs·tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vastatio.*] **1.** Devastation. *Obs.*

2. Purification through the burning away or destruction of evil attributes.

vas·tid'i·ty (văs·tĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [See VASTITY.] Vastness; immensity. "The spiritual idea of Friendship, the huge *vastidity* of its essence." *Robert Bridges.*

vas'ti·tude (văs'tĭ·tūd), *n.* [L. *vastitudo.*] **1.** Vastness; immensity; a vast extent or space; a vast.

Systems ago, dead *vastitudes* afar. *W. E. Henley.*

2. Destruction; devastation. *Obs.*

vas'ti·ty (văs'tĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. or L.; F. *vastité,* fr. L. *vastitas.*] Vastness; wasteness; a vast. *Now Rare.* "The dreadful *vastity* of the stars." *Rose Macaulay.*

vast'ly (väst'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** To a vast extent or degree; immensely; *Colloq.,* very greatly; as, I shall be *vastly* obliged.

2. As a waste or desert. *Obs.* *Shak.*

vast'ness (väst'nĕs; -nĭs; 83; 119), *n.* Quality or state of being vast; also, a vast expanse or region.

‖**vas'tus ex·ter'nus** (văs'tŭs ĕks·tûr'nŭs). [NL.] = VASTUS LATERALIS.

‖**vas'tus in'ter·me'di·us** (ĭn'tĕr·mē'dĭ·ŭs). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), great intermediate (muscle).] *Anat.* The division of the quadriceps muscle which arises from, and covers the front of, the shaft of the femur.

‖**vas'tus in·ter'nus** (ĭn·tûr'nŭs). [NL.] = VASTUS MEDIALIS.

‖**vas'tus la'te·ra'lis** (lăt'ĕ·rā'lĭs). [NL. *vastus* (sc. *musculus*) *lateralis* great lateral (muscle).] *Anat.* A division of the quadriceps muscle covering the outer anterior aspect of the femur, arising chiefly from that bone and inserted into the outer border of the patella by a flat tendon which blends with that of the other divisions of the muscle and sends an expansion to the knee capsule.

‖**vas'tus me'di·a'lis** (mē'dĭ·ā'lĭs). [NL. *vastus* (sc. *musculus*) *medialis* great medial (muscle).] *Anat.* A division of the quadriceps muscle covering the inner anterior aspect of the femur, arising chiefly from that bone and the adjacent intermuscular septum, and inserted into the inner border of the patella and into the tendon of the other divisions of the muscle, sending also a tendinous expansion to the capsule of the knee joint. It is closely united (in the upper part often inseparably) with the vastus intermedius.

vast'y (väs'tĭ), *adj.* [From VAST.] Vast; immense.

I can call spirits from the *vasty* deep. *Shak.*

Va'su (vä'sōō), *n.* [Skr.] Vishnu, as the immanent Supreme Being, or Soul of the universe.

va'su (vä'sōō), *n.* [Fiji.] Among Fijians, a nephew or his extraordinary rights in relations with his maternal uncle.

Va'su·de'va (vä'sōō·dā'vä), *n.* [Skr.] A patronymic of Krishna.

Va'su·ki (vä'sōō·kĭ), *n.* [Skr. *Vāsuki.*] *Hindu Myth.* One of the three chief Naga kings.

Va·sun'dha·ra' (vä·sōōn'dä·rä'), *n.* [Skr. *Vasuṁdharā.*] *Hindu & Buddhist Myth.* The earth-goddess.

vat (văt), *n.* [Dial. for *fat,* fr. ME. *fat,* fr. AS. *fæt;* akin to D. *vat,* OS. *fat,* G. *fass,* OHG. *faz,* ON. *fat,* Lith. *puodas* pot, and to G. *fassen* to seize, contain. See FETTLE; cf. FAT a vat.] **1.** A large vessel, cistern, tub, or barrel; esp., such a large vessel for holding liquors in an immature state, preparations for dyeing or tanning, stock for handmade paper, etc.

2. [Cf. D. *vat.*] A measure of capacity, formerly of greatly varying value, as the old Dutch grain *vat* (about ¾ bushel), the old London coal *vat* (9 bu.), or the Amsterdam wine *vat* (241.6 wine gallons); now, in Belgium and Holland, a hectoliter (22.00 imperial, or 26.42 U. S., gallons).

3. A liquor containing a dye which has been converted by reduction into a soluble, nondyeing form (leuco base), and called, according to the reducing agent used, copperas *vat,* zinc *vat,* hydrosulphite *vat,* etc. When textile material steeped in the liquor is exposed to the air, the dye is reformed by oxidation and precipitated in the fiber. Dyes so used are called ***vat dyes;*** indigo is the original and chief example.

4. A salt pit; sometimes, *Local U. S.,* the incrusted dried margin around a water hole.

5. *Metal.* **a** A wooden tub in which to wash ores and minerals. **b** A square hollow place on the back of a calcining furnace, where tin ore is laid to dry.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

vat builder **vatmaker** **vatman**
vat keeper **vatmaking** **vat setter**

vat (văt), *v. t.;* VAT'TED (văt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); VAT'TING. To put into, or treat in, a vat.

vat (văt), *n.* = WAT, temple.

Va·te'ri·a (vä·tē'rĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after Abraham *Vater* (1684–1751), Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic trees (family Dipterocarpaceae), having entire small coriaceous leaves and white or yellow flowers with about fifteen stamens. Many species yield oils, resins, and varnishes. *V. indica* is the piney tree.

‖**Va'ter·land'** (fä'tĕr·länt'), *n.* [G.] Fatherland; country.

‖**va'tes** (vā'tēz), *n. pl.* [L. See EDDA.] Among the Gauls, a learned class of soothsayers, prophets, and seers, along with the bards and druids. Cf. OVATE.

‖**va'tes sa'cer** (sā'sĕr). [L.] Literally, a sacred prophet; hence, a poet.

Vath'ek (văth'ĕk; F. vä'tĕk'), *n.* The usual short title and hero of a novel (1786) by William Beckford, written in French, of which the anonymous English translation has superseded the original. He is a haughty effeminate Mohammedan caliph, influenced by a giaour and an evil mother to commit all sorts of crimes, abjure his faith, and offer allegiance to Eblis, the Mohammedan Satan, in the hope of gaining the throne of the preadamite sultans. In the end he is doomed to eternal torment and remorse.

vat'ic (văt'ĭk), **vat'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [L. *vates* a prophet. See VATES.] Of or pertaining to a prophet; prophetical; oracular. — **vat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Vat'i·can (văt'ĭ·kăn), *n.* [L. *Vaticanus* (sc. *mons,* or *collis*), the Vatican hill, in Rome, on the western bank of the Tiber; cf. F. *Vatican,* It. *Vaticano.*] **1.** The Pope's palace, an assemblage of buildings at Rome, beside the Church of St. Peter, including museums, art galleries, library, the Sistine Chapel, etc. Here was held the ***Vatican Council*** (1869–70), which promulgated the dogma of papal infallibility.

2. Elliptically, the papal authority or government. See VATICAN CITY.

— **vat'i·can·al** (-ăl), **vat'i·can'ic** (-kăn'ĭk), **vat'i·can'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

Vat'i·can, *n.* [L. *Vaticanus.*] *Rom. Relig.* The god who causes an infant to utter his first cry.

Vatican City. The independent papal state, established in 1929 in Rome, Italy, by the Lateran Pact. See in *Gaz.*

Vatican Codex. = CODEX VATICANUS.

Vatican Fragments. *Roman Law.* Portions of a compilation of Roman law discovered in 1823 and published in 1828 as ***Fragmenta Vaticana.***

Vat'i·can·ism (văt'ĭ·kăn·ĭz'ĭm), *n.* The doctrine of absolute papal supremacy; — used opprobriously. — **Vat'i·can·ist** (-ĭst), *n. & adj.*

Vat'i·can·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To bring under the authority of, or make like, the Vatican. — **Vat'i·can·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

vat'i·cide (văt'ĭ·sīd), *n.* [L. *vates* a prophet + *-cide.*] The murder, or the murderer, of a prophet.

va·tic'i·nal (vä·tĭs'ĭ·năl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, prophecy; prophetic.

---

vase'let, *n.* See -LET.
vase'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
vase'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
Vash'ni (văsh'nĭ). *Bib.*
vas'i·fac'tive (vās'ĭ·făk'tĭv), **vas'o·fac'tive** (vās'ō-), *adj.* = VASOFORMATIVE.

‖**va'so a ca'li·ce, a cam·pa'na, a co'lon·net'te** (vä'zō ä kä'lĭ·chā, käm·pä'nä, kō'lŏn·nĕt'tä). See CRATER.
vas'o·hy'per·ton'ic, *adj.* [See HYPO-; TONIC.] = VASODILATOR.
vas'o·mo·tor'i·al (vās'ō·mō·tō'rĭ·ăl), **vas'o·mo·tor'ic** (-tōr'ĭk), **vas'o·mo'tor·y** (-mō'tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* = VASOMOTOR.
vas'o·pres'sor (-prĕs'ĕr), *adj. & n.* [See PRESSOR.] = VASOCONSTRICTOR.
vas'sal·ate, *v. t.* To reduce to vassalage. *Obs.* — **vas'sal·a'tion,** *n.* *Obs.*
vas'sal·dom, *n.* See -DOM.
vas'sal·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
vas'sal·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
Vas'se·ni (vä's'ĕ·nī). *D. Bib.*
vast'i·ly, *adv.* of VASTY.
vast'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
vat. † FAT, WIT.
vat dye *or* **color.** See VAT, *n.*, 3.
‖**Va'ter·recht'** (fä'tĕr·rĕkt'), *n.* [G.] See PATRIARCHY, 2.
Va'ter's am·pul'la (fä'tĕrz). = AMPULLA OF VATER.
Vater's corpuscle. [See VATERIA.] *Anat.* = PACINIAN CORPUSCLE.
vat'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

va·tic'i·nant (vȧ·tĭs'ĭ·nănt), *adj.* [L. *vaticinans, antis,* pres. part.] Prophesying. *Rare.*

va·tic'i·nate (-nāt), *v. i. & t.;* VA·TIC'I·NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); VA·TIC'I·NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *vaticinatus,* past. part. of *vaticinari* to prophesy, fr. *vaticinus* prophetical, fr. *vates* a prophet. See EDDA.] To prophesy; foretell.

vat'i·ci·na'tion (văt'ĭ·sĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vaticinatio.*] Prophesying; prediction; prophecy.

Archer had been wont to smile at these annual *vaticinations* of his mother's. *Edith Wharton.*

va·tic'i·na·tor (vȧ·tĭs'ĭ·nā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] A prophet.

va·tic'i·na·to'ry (-nȧ·tō'rĭ; 68), *adj.* Prophetic.

va·tic'i·na·tress (-nā'trĕs; -trĭs), *n.* A prophetess. *Rare.*

vat'-net', *n.* A laundry net used for suspending fabrics in a bluing vat.

vat'ter (văt'ĕr), *n.* One who tends a vat; a vatman.

vau (vô), *n.* [Heb. *wāw* (*wāv*), lit., hook.] **a** Also **waw** (wô). The sixth letter [ו] of the Hebrew alphabet, a bilabial spirant. As a numeral = 6. **b** A letter of the primitive Greek alphabet, of the same value as the digamma, and kept only as a numeral (= 6).

Vau·che'ri·a (vô·kē'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Jean Pierre Étienne *Vaucher* (1763–1841), Swiss botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of green algae constituting a family, **Vau·che'ri·a'·ce·ae** (-ā'sē·ē), of Siphonales. The thallus consists of a single elongated, irregularly branched multinucleate cell, or coenocyte, attached to the substratum by rhizoids. Reproduction is both sexual and asexual. The species live in fresh or brackish water or on damp ground, often forming a green tangled mat, known as *green felt.* — **vau·che'ri·a'·ceous** (vô·kē'rĭ·ā'shŭs), *adj.*

Vau·clain' sys'tem (vô·klăn'). [After S. M. *Vauclain* (b. 1856), Am. manufacturer.] A system of arranging four-cylinder compound locomotives, using a piston valve to each pair of cylinders, and no receivers.

vaude'ville (vōd'vĭl; vō'dĕ·vĭl; *or, esp. Brit.,* vō'dĕ·vĭl), *n.* [F., fr. *Vau-de-Vire,* lit., valley of Vire (a village in Normandy), where such songs were composed. See VALE.] **1.** A popular song, often satirical in character; a topical song.

2. a *Now Rare.* A theatrical piece, usually comic, the dialogue or pantomime of which is intermingled with light or satirical songs, sometimes set to familiar airs, with dancing, etc. **b** Loosely, and now commonly, variety; as, to play in *vaudeville;* a *vaudeville* actor, show, etc.

vaude·vil'li·an (vōd·vĭl'ĭ·ăn; vō'dĕ·vĭl'-), *adj.* Of or pertaining to vaudeville.

vaude·vil'li·an, *n.* A vaudevillist.

vaude·vil·list (vōd'vĭl·ĭst; vō'dĕ·vĭl'ĭst), *n.* A vaudeville writer, actor, singer, or performer.

Vau'dism (vō'dĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines or tenets of the Vaudois, or Waldenses, or adherence to their principles.

Vau·dois' (vō·dwä'), *n. sing. & pl.* [F.] An inhabitant, or the inhabitants, of the Swiss canton of Vaud; also, the dialect spoken there.

Vau·dois', *n. pl.* [F., fr. ML. *Valdenses.* See WALDENSES.] The Waldenses.

vau'dy (vô'dĭ), *adj.* [Origin uncert.] **a** Gay; cheerful; elated. **b** Showy; gaudy. **c** *Scot.* Sturdy.

vau'gne·rite (vō'nĕ·rīt), *n.* [From *Vaugneray,* near Lyon, France.] *Petrog.* A melanocratic intrusive rock in gneiss, characterized by much biotite and apatite, with quartz, orthoclase, and hornblende.

vault (vôlt; *the l, a later etymological insertion, was at first prob. not pronounced; cf.* VAULT, *a leap*), *n.* [ME. *vawte, vowte, voute,* fr. OF. *vaute, vaulte, voute, volte* (F. *voûte*), fr. (assumed) VL. *volvita,* fr. *volvitus,* for L. *volutus,* past part. of *volvere* to roll, to turn about. See VOLUBLE; cf. VAULT a leap, VOLT a turn, VOLUTE.] **1. a** An arched structure of masonry, usually forming a ceiling, or roof, but sometimes carrying a separate roof, a floor, staircase, or the like. **b** Any arched covering superficially resembling such a structure.

2. A room or space covered by a vault (sense **1 a**), esp. when underground, as a part of a cellar devoted to a special purpose, as the storage of wine or valuables. By extension, such a compartment even when not covered by a vault, as below the street pavement in front of a building; also, a room for the safekeeping of valuables, and commonly built of steel.

3. Some place, as a cavern, the crater of a volcano, a great pit, resembling or suggesting a vault (sense **1 a**); as, the *vaults* of Mt. Vesuvius. "The deep *vaults* to which primitive life has been consigned." *Brewster.*

4. Figuratively, the canopy of heaven; the sky.

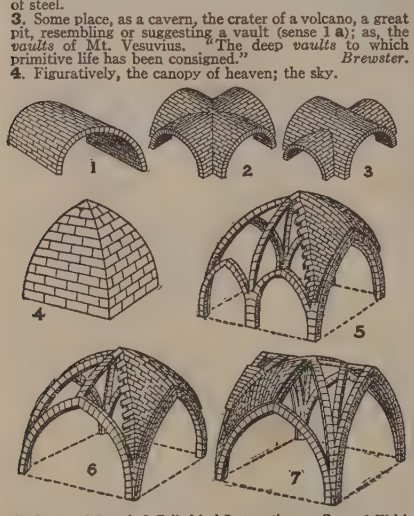

Vaults. 1. 1 Barrel; 2 Cylindrical Intersecting, or Cross; 3 Welsh or Underpitch; 4 Cloister (Coved); 5 Sexpartite; 6 Quadripartite; 7 Lierne. 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7 are Groined Vaults; 5, 6, and 7 are Ribbed Vaults.

5. A burial chamber, whether with or without an arched roof, esp. when underground or partly so.

6. *Anat.* Any arched or dome-shaped structure; as, the *vault* of the cranium (the skullcap, or calvaria); the *vault* of the pharynx (the roof of the nasopharynx); the *vault* of the mouth, or palatine *vault* (the hard and soft palate); the *vault* of the vagina (the fornix).

7. *Paleontol.* An arched covering of calcareous plates between the arms of Paleozoic crinoids.

vault (vôlt), *v. t.;* VAULT'ED; VAULT'ING. [ME. *vauten, vouten,* fr. OF. *vaulter, vouter.* See VAULT an arch.] **a** To form with, or to cover with, a vault; to give the shape or the character of a vault to; to arch; as, to *vault* a roof or ceiling; also, to overarch, or extend over, in the fashion of a vault.

The shady arch that *vaulted* the broad green alley. *Scott.*

b *Dial., U. S.* To bury; to place in, or as in, a vault. — *v. i.* To arch, bend, or curve, in the shape of a vault.

vault (vôlt; *the l was formerly often not pronounced; cf. 1st* VAULT), *n.* [F. *volte,* prop., a turn, fr. It. *volta,* fr. (assumed) VL. *volvita.* See 1st VAULT.] A leap or bound; specif.: **a** A leap over or upon something, made by aid of the hands, or of a pole. **b** *Manège.* The bound or leap of a horse; a curvet.

vault, *v.* [OF. *volter,* fr. It. *voltare* to turn. See VAULT a leap.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To leap; bound; spring.

Leaning on his lance, he *vaulted* on a tree. *Dryden.*

Lucan *vaulted* upon Pegasus with all the heat and intrepidity of youth. *Addison.*

2. Specif.: To execute a vault or leap (see 3d VAULT **a** or **b**); also, now rarely, to exhibit feats of tumbling or leaping. —, *Transitive:* To leap over; esp., to leap over by aid of the hands or a pole; as, to *vault* a fence; also, to leap on, as the back of a horse; to mount with a leap; as, he *vaulted* his steed and started away.

I will *vault* credit, and affect high pleasures. *Webster* (1623).

vault'ed, *adj.* **1.** Built as a vault; arched; as, a *vaulted* roof; covered with a vault; as, a *vaulted* passage.

2. Having a vault or vaults.

3. *Bot.* Arched like the roof of the mouth, as the upper lip of many ringent flowers.

— **vault'ed·ly,** *adj.*

vault'er (vôl'tĕr), *n.* One who vaults.

vault'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of 1st VAULT. Hence: *n.* Act, practice, or art, of building vaults; also, vaulted construction.

vault'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of 4th VAULT. Hence: *adj.* **1.** That overleaps; also, overweening; as, *vaulting* ambition; a *vaulting* imagination.

2. That is used in vaulting, as in gymnastic exercises; as, a *vaulting* block, box, buck, etc.

vaulting capital. *Arch.* The capital of a vaulting shaft.

vaulting cell. *Arch.* A compartment of a vault, contrived, as in ribbed structure, to allow of the building of an entire part at a time.

vaulting course. *Arch.* A course consisting of the springers of a vault, usually set with horizontal beds, and in projection or corbeled out.

vaulting horse. = HORSE, *n.,* 12.

vaulting house. A brothel. *Obs.*

vaulting pillar. = VAULTING SHAFT.

vaulting shaft. *Arch.* A slender upright member, as a pilaster or column, from which springs a rib, or group of ribs, of a vault. It is commonly one of a cluster, or forms part of a larger pier.

vaulting shoe. A shoe especially designed to give support to the foot and ankle in pole vaulting.

vaulting tile. *Arch.* A tile for use in vaulting, esp. timbrel vaulting.

vault mount. *Gymnastics.* A leap on to an apparatus made by aid of the hands.

vault rib. One of the arches carrying a vault. Cf. VAULT, *n.,* 1., *Illust.*

vault'y (vôl'tĭ), *adj.* [Cf. F. *voûté,* past part.] Arched; concave; vaultlike.

vaunt (vônt; vänt; 277), *v. i.;* VAUNT'ED; VAUNT'ING. [OF. *vanter,* fr. LL. *vanitare,* fr. L. *vanus* vain. See VAIN.] To make a vain display of one's own worth, attainments, or the like; to talk vainglariously; to brag; boast.

Pride, which prompts a man to *vaunt* and overvalue what he is, does incline him to disvalue what he has. *Gov. of Tongue.*

— *v. t.* To boast of; to make a vainglorious display of; to put forward boastfully.

Charity *vaunteth* not itself, is not puffed up. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 4.

Syn. — See BOAST. **Ant.** — Belittle, decry.

vaunt, *n.* A vainglorious display of what one is, or has, or has done; ostentation; a boast; brag.

vaunt, *interj. & adv.* = AVAUNT. *Obs.*

vaunt (vônt), *n.* [F. *avant* before, fore. See AVANT, VANGUARD.] Front part; van. *Obs.*

vaunt (vônt). Var. of FONT. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

vaunt'age (vôn'tĭj; vän'-), *n.* Vaunt; arrogant boasting.

vaunt'-cour'i·er (vänt'kōōr'ĭ·ĕr; vônt'-), *n.* [F. *avant-courrier.* See AVANT, VAN of an army; COURIER. Cf. AVANT-COURIER.] **1.** One sent in advance; an avant-courier, as of a body of troops. *Obs.*

2. Hence, a precursor; harbinger; forerunner.

vaunt'ed (vôn'tĕd; -tĭd; vän'-; 119), *adj.* Boasted; as, his *vaunted* wealth, skill, prowess.

vaunt'er (-tĕr), *n.* One who vaunts.

vaunt'er·y (-tĕr·ĭ), *n.* [F. *vanterie.*] A vaunting; bravado; also, a boast. *Rare.*

vaunt'ful (vônt'fōōl; -f'l; vänt'-), *adj.* Vaunting; boastful; vainglorious. — *adv.* Boastfully. *Rare.*

vaunt'i·ness (vôn'tĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; vän'-; 119), *n.* Arrogant boasting.

vaunt'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of VAUNT. Hence: *adj.* That vaunts or boasts. — **vaunt'ing·ly,** *adv.*

vaunt'mure' (vänt'mūr'), *n.* [F. *avant-mur.*] *Fort.* A low work in front of the main wall, like a faussebraie. *Now Rare.*

vaunt'y (vôn'tĭ), *adj.* Proud; boastful; vain. *Scot.*

vauque'lin·ite (vōk'lĭn·īt), *n.* [After L. N. *Vauquelin,* French chemist.] *Mineral.* A green to brown lead copper phosphate and chromate.

‖**vau'rien'** (vō'ryăn'), *n.* [F.] A worthless fellow.

Vau'trin' (vō'trăn'), *n.* In several of the novels of Balzac and in his drama of this name, an iron-willed criminal who becomes a chief of secret police.

Vaux (vôks), *n.* **1.** A messenger in Shakespeare's 2 *Henry VI.* **2.** Sir Nicholas Vaux, a character in *Henry VIII.*

Vaux (vō), *n.* See *Verdun,* under BATTLE, *Table.*

Vaux'hall' (vôks'hôl'; 66), *n.* **a** Short for VAUXHALL GARDENS. **b** A quarter in London on the south bank of the Thames in Lambeth.

Vauxhall Gardens. A former popular pleasure resort in London, on the south bank of the Thames above Lambeth. Laid out in 1661, it was at first known as the New Spring Gardens at Foxhall. It was finally closed in 1859.

Vaux·hall'i·an (vôks·hôl'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Vauxhall Gardens; esp., of ordinary, common, or vulgar nature, suitable to the masses of people who frequented Vauxhall Gardens.

vaux'ite (vôks'īt), *n.* [After George *Vaux* (1863–1927), Am. naturalist.] A hydrous iron aluminum phosphate.

vav'a·sor, vav'a·sour (văv'ȧ·sōr, -sōōr), *n.* [ME. *vavasour,* fr. OF. *vavassor, vavassour* (F. *vavasseur*), fr. LL. *vassus vassorum* vassal of vassals. See VASSAL.] **1.** *Feud. Law.* Any of a certain class of feudal lords next in rank to a knight banneret; a subtenant holding his property directly from a tenant in capite. *Chaucer.*

2. A jolly fellow, or a great man. *Derogatory. Obs.*

vav'a·so'ry (văv'ȧ·sō'rĭ; -sĕr·ĭ), *n.* [OF. *vavassorie.*] *Feud. Law.* The tenure of a fee, or the lands, held by a vavasor.

va'ward' (vä'wôrd'), *n.* [For *avantward,* fr. ONF. *avantwarde.* See VANGUARD; WARD a guarding.] Vanguard, as of troops; hence, the forefront; the van. *Archaic.*

Va·yu' (vä·yōō'), *n.* [Skr. *Vāyu.*] *Vedic Myth.* The wind-god, and, in the *Ramayana,* also father of Hanuman.

Va·zim'ba (vȧ·zĭm'bȧ), *n.* Also **Ba·zim'ba.** A member of one of the Negroid peoples of Madagascar.

vb-. For words beginning with *vb-,* see the forms in UB-.

V bend, *or* **V'-bend',** *n.* See V, *adj.,* 2.

V block, *or* **V'-block',** *n.* See V, *adj.,* 2.

V'-blouse', *n.* A blouse with **V**-shaped neck.

V bob, *or* **V'-bob',** *n.* *Mining.* A strong frame shaped like an isosceles triangle, and turning on a pivot at its apex, used as a bell crank to change the direction of a main pump rod.

V'-bot'tom, *n.* *Naut.* **a** A type of sailboat peculiar to the United States, usually broad and shoal, the bottom being in the form of a flat V, and joined by a chine to vertical or flaring sides. **b** A type of powerboat, usually of high speed, developed early in the 20th century from the sailing type.

vc-. For words beginning with *vc-,* see the forms in UC-.

V connection. *Elec.* A method of connecting a generator, motor, or transformer, to a three-phase system by joining two of the apparatus coils in series and then uniting this joint and the outer terminals of the coils to the system. The junction of the coils is connected to the neutral wire of the system. Called also *open delta connection.* Cf. DELTA CONNECTION.

V crowder. *Irrigation.* = 2d CROWDER **c.**

V croze, *or* **V'-croze',** *n.* See V, *adj.,* 2.

V curve, *or* **V'-curve',** *n.* See V, *adj.,* 2.

vd. For words beginning with *vd-,* see the forms in UD-.

Ve'a·dar' (vē'ȧ·där'; vā'-), *n.* [Heb. *wē-Adhār,* lit., and Adar, i. e., the second or intercalary Adar.] See JEWISH CALENDAR.

veal (vēl), *n.* [ME. *vel, vele, veel,* fr. OF. *veel* (F. *veau*), fr. L. *vitellus,* dim. of *vitulus* a calf. See WETHER; cf. VELLUM, VITULINE.] **1.** A calf. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

2. The flesh of a calf used for food; formerly, that of any bovine animal up to the time of its maturity; now, usually restricted to that of calves of a few days to twelve or fourteen weeks in age. Most market veal comes from three-weeks-old to six-weeks-old calves from dairy cattle.

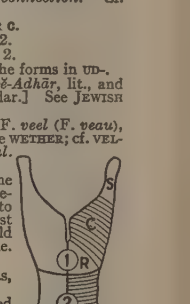

Cuts of Veal. 1 Leg (Cutlets, Roasts, Stew); 2 Loin (Loin and Kidney Chops); 3 Rack (Rib Chops); 4 Chuck (Roasts and Stew); C Cutlets; *R,* *R* Roasts; S Shank. 1 and 2 together constitute the Hind Saddle; 3 and 4 the Foresaddle.

veal, *adj.* Made from veal.

veal, *v. t.* To raise or fatten for veal; as, he *vealed* the calf.

veal bird. A small thin slice of veal rolled around stuffing, seared, and stewed.

veal'er (vēl'ĕr), *n.* A calf suitable for veal. *Cant.*

veal'y (vēl'ĭ), *adj.* Like or suggesting veal or a calf; hence, immature. *Colloq.* — **veal'i·ness** (-ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* *Colloq.*

‖**veau** (vō), *n.* [F.] Veal; calf.

vec'tion (vĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vectio,* fr. *vehere, vectum,* to carry.] **1.** Vectitation. *Obs.*

2. *Med.* Transference of disease germs from an infected to a well person.

vec'tis (vĕk'tĭs), *n.* [L., pole, bar.] *Obstetrics.* An instrument with a curved blade used as a lever to assist in delivery.

vec'tor (vĕk'tĕr), *n.* [L., a bearer, carrier, fr. *vehere, vectum,* to carry. See WAY.] **1.** *Astron.* = RADIUS VECTOR.

2. *Biol.* An organism, usually an insect, which carries and transmits disease-causing microorganisms.

3. *Math.* A complex entity representative of a directed magnitude, as of a force or a velocity, and represented by any of a system of equal and parallel line segments. It is the symbol of a definite translation from one point to another in Euclidean space. Nonlocalized vectors are said to be equal when their directions are parallel and in the same sense and their lengths equal. Cf. SCALAR, **1 a;** LOCALIZED VECTOR; UNIT VECTOR; PARALLEL VECTORS; ROTATIONAL VECTOR; POTENTIAL VECTOR; ZERO VECTOR; LAMELLAR VECTOR.

vector addition. *Math.* The process of finding the geometric sum of a number of vectors; specif., the determination of a single vector equivalent to two or more vectors. To add the vectors, the lines representing them are placed in a linear series, without changing their directions, so that each line, after the first, begins where the one before it ends; the line joining the initial point of the first vector to the terminal point of the last is the sum. Called also *geometrical addition.*

vector algebra. See ALGEBRA, *n.,* **2 a.**

vector analysis. *Math.* That branch of mathematics which treats of vector algebra (see ALGEBRA, *n.,* **2 a**) and the space or time rate of change of scalar point functions and of vector fields.

va·tic'i·na'trix (vȧ·tĭs'ĭ·nā'trĭks), *n.* [L.] = VATICINATRESS.

vat'i·cine (văt'ĭ·sĭn), *n.* [L. *vaticinium.*] A vaticination. *Obs.*

va·tic'i·ny (vȧ·tĭs'ĭ·nĭ), *n.* [L. *vaticinium.*] Vaticination. *Obs.*

vat liquor. *Chem.* See LEBLANC PROCESS. [See TAMIL, *n.,* 2.

Vat'te·lut'tu (văt'ĕ·lŭt'tōō), *n.*

vat waste. *Chem.* = SODA WASTE. See LEBLANC PROCESS.

vau, *or* **waw** consecutive, *or* **conversive.** See CONSECUTIVE, *adj.,* 4. [of VAUDOIS.]

Vau·dese' (vō·dēz'; -dēs'). Var.

vaude'vil. Var. & ref. sp. of VAUDEVILLE. [Vars. of VOODOO.]

vau'dou', **vau'doux'** (vō'dōō').

vault'age, *n.* A vaulted place; an arched cellar. *Obs.*

vault'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

vau'mure', *n.* = VAUNTMURE. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

vaunce (vôns), *v. i.* To advance.

vaunt'ie. Var. of VAUNTY.

vaunt-lay'. Var. of VANLAY.

vaunt'par'ler, *n.* [MF. *avant-parleur.*] A spokesman; also, a meddler. *Obs.*

vaut. † VAULT.

vav (văv). Var. of VAU.

vav'as·sor, etc. Var. of VAVASOR.

vaw'mure'. Var. of VAUNTMURE.

vawte. † VAULT.

vay. † FAY, faith; WAY.

vaye. † WAY.

Ve (vē), *n.* [Icel. *Vē.*] *Norse Myth.* See 1st VILI.

've. Colloquial contraction of *have;* as, we *'ve* got to do these things.

veadore. † VEEDOR.

veal'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

veal'skin', *n.* = CALFSKIN.

veare. † VEER.

vecke, *n.* A hag. *Obs.*

vec·tĭ'gal (vĕk·tĭ'găl), *n.* [L.] *Roman Hist.* See *ager publicus,* under 2d AGER.

vec'ti·ta'tion (vĕk'tĭ·tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vectitatus* borne about, fr. *vectare,* v. intens. fr. *vehere, vectum,* to carry.] A carrying, or being carried about. *Obs.*

vector area. *Math.* = AREA VECTOR.
vector field. *Math. & Physics.* A set of vectors defined at the various points of a curve or surface or region of space, one of the set being attached to each point of the curve, surface, or volume. It is a function of position, the components of each vector of the field being functions of the co-ordinates of the point to which the vector is attached. Called also *distributed vector, vector point function;* — distinguished from *scalar point function.*
vec·to'ri·al (vĕk·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj. Math.* Of or relating to a vector or vector quantity. — **vec·to'ri·al·ly,** *adv.*
vectorial angle. *Math.* The angle reckoned from the polar axis to the radius vector.
vectorial co-ordinates. *Math.* See CO-ORDINATE, *n.*, 2.
vector line. *Math.* A line whose tangent at every point has the direction of the vector at that point.
vector point function. = VECTOR FIELD.
vector potential. *Math.* A vector field so distributed in space as to represent by means of its curl some physically important vector, as a vector field **A** from which another vector field **B** may be derived by the formula **B** = curl **A**; specif., *Maxwell's vector potential,* in which curl **A** is the magnetic induction **B** of an electromagnetic field.
vector product (of two vectors **A** and **B**). *Math.* The vector whose magnitude is that of the area of the parallelogram determined by two coterminous representative line segments of **A** and **B**, respectively, and whose representative line segment is perpendicular to the plane of this parallelogram and positively related to the sense of rotation from the representative line segment of **A** to that of **B** through the smaller angle between these line segments, denoted by [**A**,**B**] or **A** × **B**. Called also *cross product,* owing to the use of the sign ×. Cf. SCALAR PRODUCT.
vector quantity. *Physics.* A quantity which requires for its representation only a magnitude and a direction, and therefore may be described by a vector.
vector sum. The sum obtained in vector addition.
vec'ture (vĕk'tûr), *n.* [L. *vectura,* fr. *vehere, vectum,* to carry. See VEHICLE; cf. VETTURA, VOITURE.] Conveyance; carriage. *Obs.*
Ve'da (vā'dȧ; vē'dȧ; 277), *n.* [Skr. *veda* knowledge, sacred lore, sacred book; akin to Skr. *veda* I know, Av. *vaēdā,* Gr. *oida,* OSlav. *vědě,* Armen. *gitem,* OIr. *ro-fetar,* Goth. *wait,* OHG. *weiz,* G. *weiss,* ON. *veit,* AS. *ic wāt,* E. *I wot;* an old preterit-present (I have seen = I know) fr. the root of L. *videre* to see, Gr. *idein.* See WIT.] The most ancient sacred literature of the Hindus, comprising more than one hundred extant books and including, in addition to the four Sanhitas to which they are individually attached, works of exegesis, legend, ritual, and religio-philosophical speculation (see BRAHMANA, ARANYAKA, UPANISHAD, SUTRA); specif. (*singular* or *collective; pl.* VEDAS [-dȧz]), one or all of the four canonical collections (see SANHITA) of hymns, prayers, and liturgical formulae (see MANTRA) which are the foundation of Vedic literature and religion: namely, the ***Rig-Veda,*** the oldest and most important, comprising more than a thousand hymns; the ***Yajur-Veda,*** comprising liturgical and ritualistic formulae in verse and prose; the ***Sama-Veda,*** hymns, many of which occur in the Rig-Veda, for which musical notation is added or indicated; and the ***Atharva-Veda,*** in verse and prose, comprising charms, prayers, curses, spells, etc., as well as some theosophic and cosmogonic hymns, and written in a cruder and more popular style than the preceding. The Vedas, especially the Rig-Veda, display a vivid tendency to personify nature, and represent a stage of religion generally considered to be that of the Aryan invaders of India (see ARYAN, *n.*, 1), but material from indigenous sources is embodied, especially in the later books. Included in the Vedas are the Brahmanas and Upanishads. The Vedic period is conservatively estimated to have begun about 1500 to 1000 B.C. The language of the Vedas, *Vedic Sanskrit,* is usually distinguished from the *classical Sanskrit.* See SANSKRIT; cf. HINDUISM, VEDANTA. — **Ve·da'ic** (vȧ·dā'ĭk; vē-), *adj.* — **Ve'da·ism** (vā'dȧ·ĭz'm; vē'dȧ-), *n.*
Ve·da'li·a (vē·dā'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., said to be a coined name without significance.] *Zool.* The genus containing the Australian ladybird. See LADYBIRD.

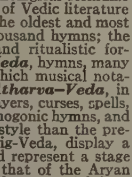
Vedalia (*V. cardinalis*). × 4

ve'da·na (vā'dȧ·nä), *n.* [Skr. *vedanā.*] *Buddhism.* Sensation or sense knowledge.
Ve·dan'ga (vȧ·dän'gȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Vedāṅga,* lit., limb of the Veda.] Any one of six classes of Sanskrit works written in the sutra style, including phonetics, meter, grammar, etymology, religious ceremony, and the ritualistic calendar. They are designed to teach how to recite, understand, and apply, Vedic texts.
Ve·dan'ta (vȧ·dän'tȧ; vē·dän'tȧ; 277), *n.* [Skr. *Vedānta,* fr. *Veda* Veda + *anta* end. See VEDA; END.] **1.** The Aranyakas and older Upanishads. The Vedanta, or Upanishads as variously interpreted, are the common doctrinal basis of all Hinduism.
2. *Hinduism.* A system of monistic or pantheistic philosophy, based on the Upanishads and systematized by the philosopher Shankara; — primarily so called as being an investigation of the latter part of the Vedas, afterwards interpreted as embodying the ultimate aim or end of the Vedas. Cf. UPANISHAD.
Ve·dan'tic (-tĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Vedanta philosophy; also, of or pertaining to the Vedas; Vedic.
Ve·dan'tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* Vedantic philosophy. — **Ve·dan'tist** (-tĭst), *n. & adj.*
Ved'da, Ved'dah (vĕd'ȧ), *n.* [Singhalese *vedda* a hunter.] One of an aboriginal people of Ceylon characterized by slender build and small stature (five feet for adult males), by dark complexion, and profuse wavy hair. Their culture is exceedingly primitive, except where brought under the influence of the Singhalese. They have been considered as a race intermediate between the Australian blacks and the Dravidians of Hindustan. — **Ved'doid** (-oid), *adj.*
ve·dette' (vē·dĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *vedetta* (after *vedere* to see), fr. *veletta,* fr. Sp. *vela,* fr. L. *vigilare* to keep watch. See VIGILANT.] **a** *Mil.* A mounted sentinel, stationed in advance of the pickets, to watch an enemy, and give notice of danger. **b** *Nav.* A small vessel used to watch an enemy; — usually called **vedette boat.**
vedette post. *Mil.* An outpost of two or more vedettes, one of whom is constantly on the alert.
Ve'dic (vā'dĭk; vē'dĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Vedas, the language in which they are written, or the period and culture which they represent.
Ve'dic, *n., or* **Vedic Sanskrit.** See SANSKRIT, VEDA.
ve'di·ka (vā'dĭ·kä), *n.* [Skr.] *Hindu.* **a** An altar. **b** A railing enclosing a sacred object or area; — often called a *Buddhist railing,* but not exclusively Buddhist.
Ved'io·vis, Ved'u·is, Vej'o·vis (vĕd'yō·vĭs, -ū·ĭs, vĕj'ō·vĭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient underworld divinity, antitype of Jupiter as the god of the heavens, whose festival was the agonium of May 21. He was sometimes identified with Apollo as a death-dealing god.
Ve'dism (vā'dĭz'm; vē'-), *n.* The religious system and practices based upon the Vedas.
Ve'dist (-dĭst), *n.* A student of the Vedas; also, a believer in Vedism.
vee (vē), *n.; pl.* VEES (vēz). **1.** The letter V, v.
2. Anything having the shape of the letter V.
3. A five-dollar bill (= V, *n.*, 4).
vee, *adj.* Having the form of capital V; V-shaped.
vee (vē), *n.* [AF., fr. *veer* to refuse.] *Old Law.* A refusal.
vee' de name' (vē' dĕ nȧm'). [ML. *vetitum namium*] Refusal to deliver a thing distrained. Cf. WITHERNAM.
veen (vēn), *adj.* [Manx *veen, veein,* small.] Little; — chiefly in endearment. *Isle of Man.*
veer (vēr), *v.* [F. *virer* (cf. Sp. *virar,* It. *virare*), of uncert. origin. Cf. ENVIRON, WEAR of ships.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To change direction; to turn; to shift, as from one direction, condition, inclination, position, etc., to another; to be variable. "His *veering* gait." *Wordsworth.*
2. *Metereol.* To shift in a clockwise direction; — said of the wind. Opposed to *back.*
3. *Naut.* To wear ship; to alter the course by turning away from the direction of the wind.
—, *Transitive:* To direct to a different course; to turn; to shift; specif., *Naut.,* to wear; as, to *veer,* or wear, a vessel.
Syn. — See CHANGE.
veer and haul. To vary the course or direction; — said of the wind, which is said to *veer* aft and *haul* forward.
veer (vēr), *v. t.* [MD. *vieren* to slacken; akin to OHG. *fieren.*] *Naut.* To let or pay out, as a rope, anchor chain, etc.; as, to *veer* the mainsheet.
veer and haul. *Naut.* To pay out and haul in alternately, or simultaneously on different parts.
veer away or out. *Naut.* **a** To let out; to slacken and let run; to pay out; as, *veer away* the cable; *veer out* a rope. **b** Hence, to permit to drift off by letting out a line.
veer, *n.* Act of veering; a change in course, direction, inclination, or the like; as, he took a sharp *veer* to the left; a *veer* toward ultraconservatism.
ve'er (vē'ĕr), *n.* [ə + *-er.*] *Metal.* = 2d GLUTTER.
veer'a·ble (vēr'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Changeable; shifting; variable; as, *veerable* winds.
veer'y (vēr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* VEERIES (-ĭz). [Prob. imitative of one of its notes.] A thrush (*Hylocichla fuscescens*) common in the eastern United States, light tawny brown above, pale buff below, rather indistinctly spotted with brown, and grayish white on the sides;—called also *Wilson's thrush.*
Ve'ga (vē'gȧ), *n.* [ML. (whence Sp. *Vega*), fr. Ar. (*al-Nasr*) *al-Waqī'* the falling (vulture).] *Astron.* A brilliant star of the first magnitude, the brightest in the constellation Lyra; Alpha (α) Lyrae. It is a hydrogen star similar to Sirius, but differs in showing a little helium. Vega is about 26 light-years distant. See STAR, *Table.*
‖**ve'ga** (vā'gä), *n.* [Sp.] An open tract of ground; a meadow, esp. one moist and fertile. *Sp. Amer. & Phil. I.*
ve'gas·ite (vā'gȧs·ĭt), *n.* [From Las *Vegas,* Nevada.] *Mineral.* A hydrous lead ferric sulphate, $PbO.3Fe_2O_3.3SO_3.6H_2O$, occurring in straw-yellow, ocherous masses.
veg'e·cul'ture (vĕj'ē·kŭl'tûr), *n.* [*vegetable* + *culture.*] *Hort.* The cultivation of vegetables.
veg'e·ta·bil'i·ty (vĕj'ē·tȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being vegetable. *Rare.*
veg'e·ta·ble (vĕj'ē·tȧ·b'l; 59), *adj.* [See VEGETABLE, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to plants; having the nature of, or produced by, plants; growing in the manner of a plant; as, a *vegetable* nature; *vegetable* growths, juices, etc.; consisting of plants; as, the *vegetable* kingdom.
2. Made from vegetables or their substance; specif., in textiles, foods, etc., made synthetically from plant tissue or substance to resemble an animal product; as, *vegetable* silk, wool, leather, butter, tallow, pigments.
3. Resembling or suggesting a plant, esp. in its lowliness, its monotony of existence attached to one place, its inexpressiveness, or the like; hence, monotonous; dull; stupid; as, he led a *vegetable* existence.
veg'e·ta·ble, *n.* [OF., fr. *vegeter* to vegetate, fr. ML. *vegetare,* fr. L. *vegetus* lively, active, fr. *vegere* to be active. See VIGIL; cf. VEGETATE.] A plant; specif., in common usage, a herbaceous plant cultivated for food, as the cabbage, turnip, potato, bean, etc.; also, the edible part or parts of such plants, as prepared for market or table. There is no well-drawn distinction between vegetables and fruits (see FRUIT, 2) in the popular sense; but it has been held by the courts that all those which, like potatoes, carrots, peas, celery, lettuce, tomatoes, etc., are eaten (whether cooked or raw) during the principal part of a meal are to be regarded as *vegetables,* while those used only for dessert are *fruits.*
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
vegetable-eating, vegetable-feeding, vegetable-growing.
vegetable acid. An acid occurring in plants, as oxalic acid or citric acid; an organic acid. *Obs.*
vegetable alkali. *Old Chem.* **a** Potash. **b** A vegetable alkaloid.
vegetable alkaloid. An alkaloid of vegetable origin; a plant alkaloid.
vegetable anatomy. The morphology of plants.
vegetable antimony. The common boneset (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*).
vegetable bezoar. A concretion formed of the hairs of crimson clover, awns of oats, etc., found in the stomach of ruminating animals and sometimes fatal.
vegetable black. A fine variety of lampblack made by the combustion of vegetable oils.
vegetable brimstone. Lycopodium powder.
vegetable bristles. The fibers of the gomuti.
vegetable butter. **a** Any fixed vegetable oil that is solid at ordinary temperatures, as cacao butter, shea butter, etc.; specif., phulwa butter. See OIL, *Table I.* **b** The avocado.
vegetable calomel. = PODOPHYLLUM. See PODOPHYLLUM, *n.*, 2.
vegetable casein. = LEGUMIN.
vegetable caterpillar. The aweto.
vegetable cheese. = BEAN CURD.
vegetable color. Any coloring matter of plant origin as contrasted with synthetic and mineral colors.
vegetable dye. Any dye obtained from a plant, as contrasted with synthetic and mineral dyes.
vegetable earth. Vegetable mold.
vegetable egg. **a** The eggplant. **b** The fruit of the marmalade tree.
vegetable ethiops. Charcoal made by incinerating rockweed, formerly used as a remedy in scrofula.
vegetable fibrin. = GLUTEN, 2.
vegetable flannel. A textile material, manufactured in Germany from pine wool.
vegetable fountain. Water vine.
vegetable gelatin. **a** = AGAR-AGAR. **b** = GLIADIN **a.**
vegetable glue. **a** Agar-agar. **b** An adhesive made from vegetable material, as by treating starch with alkali.
vegetable gold. The saffron *Crocus sativus.*
vegetable hair. **a** Pine wool. **b** A fibrous substance used for stuffing cushions, packing, etc., prepared in the southern United States from the long moss; also, the plant itself. **c** Vegetable horsehair.
vegetable horsehair. A fiber from the European dwarf fan palm (*Chamaerops humilis*), used to stuff cushions.
vegetable ivory. **a** See IVORY NUT **a.** **b** The shell of the coquilla nut.
vegetable jelly. See PECTIN.
vegetable kingdom. The primary division of living things which includes all plants. See PLANT, *n.*, 3.
vegetable lamb. **a** = SCYTHIAN LAMB **a.** **b** The cotton plant.
vegetable leather. **a** A shrubby West Indian spurge (*Adenorima punicea*), family Euphorbiaceae, with leathery foliage and crimson bracts. **b** An imitation leather made of cotton waste.
vegetable marrow. **a** An egg-shaped gourd, commonly eight to ten inches long. It is tender, and is a favorite vegetable in England. It is one of the forms of *Cucurbita pepo.* **b** The flesh of this gourd, cooked, seasoned, and served as a vegetable. **c** The avocado.
vegetable milk. A synthetic milk made from plants, esp. from soybeans.
vegetable mold. Humus.
vegetable naphtha. = WOOD NAPHTHA.
vegetable oil. Any oil obtained from plants. See OIL, *n.*, 1, and *Table I.*
☞ Since all essential oils are of vegetable origin and hence need no further designation, *vegetable oil* is used esp. of fixed oils from plants to distinguish them from *animal oils.*
vegetable orange. The mango melon.
vegetable oyster. **a** The salsify. **b** The black salsify.
vegetable parchment. = PARCHMENT PAPER.
vegetable pathology. = PLANT PATHOLOGY.
vegetable pear. The chayote.
vegetable pepsin. Papain.
vegetable plate. A main course, without meat, consisting of several vegetables cooked separately and served on one plate.
vegetable pomegranate. The snake melon.
vegetable red. = CARTHAMUS RED.
vegetable rennet. Any plant which has the power of coagulating milk; specif.: **a** The butterwort. **b** A shrub (*Withania coagulans*) of Afghanistan, whose seeds are used in place of rennet.
vegetable rouge. = CARTHAMUS RED.
vegetable satyr. = SATYR ORCHID.
vegetable serpent. The snake melon.
vegetable sheep. See RAOULIA **a.**
vegetable silk. A cottonlike fibrous material obtained from the coating of the seeds of a Brazilian tree (*Chorisia speciosa*), family Bombacaceae. It is used for stuffing cushions, etc. Also, the similar product of various related trees. Cf. SILK COTTON.
vegetable soul. See ANIMAL SOUL **a.**
vegetable spermaceti. = CHINESE WAX.
vegetable sponge. The dishcloth gourd.
vegetable stock. Vegetable pot liquor.
vegetable sulphur. Lycopodium powder.
vegetable tallow. Any fatty tallowlike substance obtained from plants and used in soap and candles, for burning, etc.; specif., Chinese tallow. See OIL, *Table I.*
veg'e·ta·ble–tal'low tree. Also **vegetable tallow.** The wax myrtle.
vegetable tanning. See TAN, *v. t.*, 1.
vegetable towel. The dishcloth gourd.
vegetable turpeth. = TURPETH, 1.
vegetable wax. Any waxy product secreted by various plants, as palm wax, Chinese wax, Japan wax, bayberry tallow, etc. Wax is commonly secreted in thin flakes by the walls of the epidermal cells of leaves, fruits, etc., and sometimes forms a "bloom."
veg'e·ta·bl·ize (vĕj'ē·tȧ·b'l·īz), *v. t.* To transform into or cause to take the properties of a vegetable.
veg'e·ta·bly (-blĭ), *adv.* In the manner of or like a vegetable; with the characteristics of a vegetable.
This living *vegetably* and intuitively — is it really going to be possible? *Aldous Huxley.*
veg'e·tal (-tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [Cf. F. *végétal.* See VEGETABLE.] **1.** Pertaining to vegetables, or the vegetable kingdom; of the nature of a vegetable, as in growth and development contrasted with animal; vegetable.
2. Being, resembling, or suggesting, a vegetable in lack of sense responses and reasoning power. "Famous theories of the *vegetal,* sensitive, and rational souls." *Tylor.*
3. Composed of or derived from vegetables; as, a *vegetal* diet, remedy.
4. *Biol.* Pertaining to vegetation; vegetative.
veg'e·tal, *n.* [Cf. F. *végétal.*] A vegetable. *Rare.*
veg'e·tal'cule (vĕj'ē·tăl'kūl), *n.* [From *vegetal,* after *animalcule.*] A minute organism of vegetable nature; — contrasted with *animalcule.*
veg'e·tal'i·ty (-tăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality of being vegetal. *Rare.*
veg'e·tant (vĕj'ē·tănt), *adj.* [LL. & ML. *vegetans, -antis,* pres. part. See VEGETATE, VEGETABLE.] **a** Inspiring growth and vigor; invigorating. **b** Of the nature of vegetation, in lack of sense response and power of reason; vegetative; vegetable.
veg'e·tar'i·an (-târ'ĭ·ăn; 79), *n.* **a** One who believes that plants afford the only proper food for man. Strict vegetarians eat no butter, eggs, or milk. **b** Commonly, a lactovegetarian.
veg'e·tar'i·an, *adj.* Of or pertaining to vegetarianism; also, consisting wholly of vegetables; as, a *vegetarian* diet.
veg'e·tar'i·an·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The theory or practice of living solely upon vegetables and fruits.
veg'e·tate (vĕj'ē·tāt), *v.;* -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [ML. *vegetatus,* past part. of *vegetare.* See VEGETABLE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To grow after the fashion of plants.
See life dissolving *vegetate* again. *Pope.*

---

vedere. ✝ FATHER, FEATHER.
ve·det'. Vedette. *Ref. Sp.*
ve·dro' (vē·drō'), *n. sing. & pl.* [Russ., lit., bucket.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
ve'e·dor' (Sp. vā'ā·dōr'), *n.* [Sp.] A chief officer under the sovereign; inspector. *Obs.*
veerd. Veered. *Ref. Sp.*
veer'ing·ly, *adv.* of *veering,* pres. part. [VISIT.]
vee'sit (vē'zĭt). Scot. var. of
veg (vĕg). Var. of 1st VAGUE.
veg'e·ta·bl. Vegetable. *Ref. Sp.*
veg'e·ta·ble·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
veg'e·ta·ble·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
vegetal pole. *Zool.* = VEGETATIVE POLE.

2. Hence, to lead a passive existence without initiative or exertion of body or mind; to do little but eat and grow.
Persons who . . . would have *vegetated* stupidly in the places where fortune had fixed them. *Jeffrey.*
3. *Med.* To grow exuberantly; to produce fleshy or warty outgrowths; as, a *vegetating* papule.
—, *Transitive:* To make vegetate; to cause growth in. *R.*

veg'e·tate (vĕj'ē·tāt), *adj.* = VEGETATIVE. *Obs.*

veg'e·ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *vegetatio.* See VEGETATE.] 1. Act or process of vegetating, or growing as a plant does; vegetable growth, development, or activity.
2. Hence, inert existence; a monotonous life removed from the stimulation of social contacts; dull and stagnant living.
3. The sum of vegetable life; plants in general; as, luxuriant *vegetation.*
4. A plantlike formation or arborescent crystallization; as, *vegetation* of salts.
5. *Med.* A morbid outgrowth upon any part, esp. an excrescence of fibrin and leucocytes upon the valves of the heart.

veg'e·ta'tion·al (-ăl), *adj.* Resembling, suggesting, or having the characteristics of, vegetation.

vegetation spirit. *Primitive Relig.* A spirit believed to be in and responsible for the growth of vegetation. Cf. CORN GOD.

veg'e·ta'tive (vĕj'ē·tā'tĭv), *adj.* [ML. *vegetativus.*] 1. Growing, or having the power of growing, as plants; pertaining to growth; designating functions (as metabolism, nutrition, etc.) most directly concerned with the maintenance of life; — often, esp. in *Bot.*, in specif. sense opposed to *reproductive;* as, a *vegetative* stage in the life history of a plant.
2. Having the power to produce growth in plants; fertile; productive; as, the *vegetative* properties of soil.
3. Designating the division of nature which includes the vegetable kingdom; as, the *vegetative* as contrasted with the animal world.
4. Leading a passive existence; plantlike; vegetal; inert; as, he led a *vegetative* life in the country.
— **veg'e·ta'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **veg'e·ta'tive·ness,** *n.*

veg'e·ta'tive, *n.* A vegetable, or plant. *Obs.*

vegetative apogamy. See APOGAMY, *n.*, 2.

vegetative cone. *Bot.* The conical protuberance which commonly forms the apex of a growing shoot; the apical point.

vegetative mutation. *Biol.* A mutation occurring in a somatic cell or tissue.

vegetative nervous system. = SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM. See AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM.

vegetative pole. *Embryol.* The part of an egg diametrically opposite to the animal pole (which see). Its protoplasm often contains more yolk, divides more slowly, and forms larger blastomeres than that about the animal pole, and gives rise to the hypoblast of the embryo.

Vegetative Cone of *Equisetum* (diagrammatic). *a* Apical Cell; *b, b* Leaf Primordia.

vegetative reproduction. *Biol.* Reproduction, or propagation, as in horticulture, by nonsexual processes, esp. gemmation, formation of runners, tubers, etc., or the like.

ve·gete' (vē·jēt'), *adj.* [L. *vegetus.* See VEGETABLE.] Lively; healthy; flourishing. —**ve·gete'ness,** *n. Both Rare.*

veg'e·tism (vĕj'ē·tĭz'm), *n.* Vegetal state or characteristic.

veg'e·tive (vĕj'ē·tĭv), *adj.* [From VEGETATIVE.] Vegetable; vegetative. — **veg'e·tive,** *n.*

veg'e·tiv'o·rous (vĕj'ē·tĭv'ō·rŭs), *adj.* [From *vegetable,* after *herbivorous.*] Feeding on vegetables or on vegetation.

veg'e·to- (vĕj'ē·tō-). [Cf. F. *végeto-.*] A combining form denoting *vegetable* (*and*), as in:
vegetoalkaline, vegetoanimal, vegetobituminous, vegetocarbonaceous, vegetomineral.

veg'e·to·al'ka·loid (-ăl'kȧ·loid), *n.* A vegetable alkaloid.

ve'he·mence (vē'ē·mĕns; vē'hē·mĕns), *n.* [F. *véhémence,* fr. L. *vehementia.*] Quality or state of being vehement; intensity; as: **a** Impetuous force; impetuosity; violence; fury; as, the *vehemence* of the wind; to speak with *vehemence.* **b** Violent ardor; fervor, as of passion. "Petitionary *vehemence.*" *Shak.*

ve'he·men·cy (-mĕn·sĭ), *n.* [L. *vehementia.*] Vehemence. *Rare.* *Shak.*

ve'he·ment (-mĕnt), *adj.* [F. *véhément,* fr. L. *vehemens,* fr. *vehere* to carry. See WAY.] 1. Acting with great force; furious; violent; impetuous; intense; as, a *vehement* wind, torrent; a *vehement* fire or heat; a *vehement* drumming with his knuckles on the panel of the door.
2. Having a strong action or effect; as, a *vehement* medicine, drug. *Now Rare.*
3. Deeply felt or experienced; as, a *vehement* suspicion; also, compelling attention, belief, conviction, or the like; as, these *vehement* proofs of what I have said.
4. Very ardent; very eager or urgent; passionate; as, a *vehement* protest against injustice; a *vehement* person; a *vehement* nature. "*Vehement* instigation." *Shak.* "*Vehement* desire." *Milton.*
Syn. — See IMPETUOUS.
Ant. — Listless, indifferent. See PASSIVE.

ve'hi·cle (vē'ĭ·k'l; vē'hĭ-; 277), *n.* [F. *véhicule,* fr. L. *vehiculum,* fr. *vehere* to carry. See WAY; cf. CONVEX, INVEIGH, VECTURE, WAIN.] 1. That in or on which a person or thing is or may be carried from one place to another, esp. along the ground, also through the air; any moving support or container fitted or used for the conveyance of bulky objects; a means of conveyance.
2. That which is used as the instrument of conveyance or communication; as, matter is the *vehicle* of energy. "A simple style forms the best *vehicle* of thought." *Wirt.*
3. An art form or device used to convey an effect; specif., an artistic composition serving to convey a particular conception. Cf. sense 7, below.
4. a *Painting.* The liquid medium, as oil, with which a pigment is applied. See FRESCO, 2 a; 4th DISTEMPER. **b** *Paints.* The liquid portion, as oil, of a paint or the like.
5. *Pharm.* A medium in which medicine is administered, as sirup in liquid preparations, lard in ointments, liquid petrolatum in sprays, etc.
6. *Photog.* Any medium in which the light-sensitive salt is suspended or contained. *Cant.*
7. *Theater.* A play written to display the special powers of an actor or actress.

ve'hi·cle, *v. t.* To convey in or by means of a vehicle. *Rare.*

vehicle tank. A tank, having one or more compartments, mounted upon a wagon or motor vehicle.

ve·hic'u·lar (vē·hĭk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* [L.L. *vehicularis.*] Of or pertaining to a vehicle; also, serving as a vehicle, transported by vehicle, or intended for use by vehicles; as, a *vehicular* contrivance; *vehicular* travel or traffic; a *vehicular* tunnel. — **ve·hic'u·lar·ly,** *adv.*

ve·hic'u·lar'y (vē·hĭk'ū·lĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -lĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Vehicular. *Rare.*

ve·hic'u·late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To convey, or to ride, in a vehicle. *Rare.* — **ve·hic'u·la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

ve·hic'u·la·to'ry (-lȧ·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Vehicular. *Rare.*

‖**Vehm'ge·richt** (fām'gĕ·rĭkt), *n.; pl.* -GERICHTE (-rĭk'tĕ). [G. *vehme, fehme, feme,* criminal tribunal + *gericht* court, judgment. Cf. VEHMIC.] One of certain late medieval tribunals common in Germany, chiefly in Westphalia. They developed into bodies of "free judges," who met in secret and usurped many functions of government, but served to maintain a measure of order and justice in a period of robber barons, petty courts, and weak regular government. They figure in Scott's *Anne of Geierstein.*

Veh'mic (fā'mĭk; vā'-), *adj.* [G. *vehme, fehm, fehme, feme,* a secret tribunal of punishment, MHG. *veime, veme;* cf. F. *vehmique.*] Of or pertaining to the Vehmgericht.

ve'i (vā'ē). Erron. for VERI, a centipede. *Tahiti.*

Vei (vī; vā), *n.* Var. of VAI.

vei'gle (vē'g'l), *v. t.* To inveigle. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

veil (vāl), *n.* [ME. *veile,* fr. ONF. *veile* (OF. & F. *voile*), fr. L. *vela,* pl. of *velum* a sail, covering, curtain, veil, dim. *vexillum* banner, flag. See WICK. Cf. REVEAL, VELA, VELAMEN, VELAR, VOILE.] 1. A fabric hung up, or spread out, to intercept the view, and hide an object; a curtain; esp., a piece of stuff, usually diaphanous, worn as a screen to hide or protect the face.
The *veil* of the temple was rent in twain. *Matt.* xxvii. 51.
She, as a *veil* down to the slender waist,
Her unadorned golden tresses wore. *Milton.*
2. Hence, something like or suggesting a veil, as in concealing objects; a cover; disguise; mask; — used in many phrases, as *veil of silence, veil of darkness, veil of anonymity, veil of night.*
[I will] pluck the borrowed *veil* of modesty from the so-seeming Mistress Page. *Shak.*
3. The state accepted or the vows made by a nun when she assumes the white veil of a novice or the black veil on making solemn profession of her vows; hence, the cloistered life; as, to take the black *veil;* to renounce the *veil.*
4. *Anat.* A part of the amnion sometimes covering the face of a newborn child; a caul.
5. *Bot.* **a** In fungi, the velum. **b** In mosses, the calyptra.
6. *Eccl.* **a** A covering for a person or thing; as, a nun's *veil;* a paten *veil;* an altar *veil.* **b** *Hist.* A curtain hung before the sanctuary, esp. in Lent.
7. *Photog.* A slight darkening of the lighter portions of the image and the unexposed areas so that the image loses contrast, usually a result of chemical fog.
8. *Singing.* A slight obscuration of the voice, as from a peculiarity of the larynx, breathiness, huskiness, or the like. A voice characterized by a veil is called *veiled voice* or *voce velata.*
9. *Zool.* A velum.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
veil-hid, veilmaker, veilmaking, veil-wearing.
— ***beyond the veil.*** Beyond the grave; in or into the unknown condition or place to which one passes after death. — ***to draw a veil over.*** To conceal as by a veil; hence, to refrain from discussing or thinking of (something).
— ***within the veil.*** Within the Holy of Holies, concealed by the veil in the temple at Jerusalem. Figuratively, in heaven; beyond the veil of sense perception.

veil (vāl), *v.;* VEILED (vāld); VEIL'ING. [ME. *veilen;* cf. OF. *veler* (3d sing. pres. *veile*) (F. *voiler*), fr. L. *velare.* See VEIL, *n.*] *Transitive:* 1. To throw a veil over; to cover with a veil.
2. To cover as with a veil; to hide; conceal; cloak; mask.
To keep your great pretenses *veiled.* *Shak.*
3. To dim or soften the outlines of; to render less clear or sharp to the sight.
4. To admit to the veil. See VEIL, *n.*, 3.
—, *Intransitive:* To take the veil.

veil (vāl), *n.* [OF. *veille,* prop., a watching, fr. L. *vigilia.*] A watcher. *Obs.*

veiled (vāld), *past tense & past part.* of VEIL. Hence: *adj.*
1. Covered by or as by a veil; hidden. "A *veiled* meaning." *Earle.*
2. Wearing a veil; as, the *veiled* women of the East.
3. *Singing.* Characterized by a veil. See VEIL, *n.*, 8.
— **veil'ed·ly** (vāl'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **veil'ed·ness,** *n.*

veiled plate. *Photog.* A fogged plate.

Veiled Proph'et of Kho'ras·san' (kō'rȧ·sän'). The title and hero of a tale in Thomas Moore's *Lalla Rookh,* based on the history of Hakim or Ata, surnamed Mokanna ("the Veiled"), the founder of an Arabian sect in the 8th century. He pretended to be a god, and wore a veil to hide the (alleged) dazzling brightness of his countenance, but in fact to conceal disfigurements received in battle.

veiled voice. See VEIL, *n.*, 8.

veiled wool. Wool in which the fibers do not unite into distinct staples, but overlap so that the curves are intermixed and hardly discernible.

veil'er (vāl'ẽr), *n.* One who or that which veils.

veil'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of VEIL. Hence: *n.* 1. Act of covering with a veil.
2. A veil; a thin covering; also, gauzy material, as for veils.

‖**veil'leuse'** (vĕ'yûz'), *n.* [F.] A dimmed night lamp.

veil'y (vāl'ĭ), *adj.* Like a veil; suggesting a veil, as in concealment, diaphanous character, or the like.

vein (vān), *n.* [ME. *veine,* fr. OF. *veine,* fr. L. *vena;* prob. akin to Skr. *vakṣaṇā,* pl., the stomach, abdomen, a river bed, Gr. *ochetos* a channel, aqueduct, and to L. *vehere* to convey. In antiquity the veins were confused with the arteries and intestines. See WAY; cf. VENA, VENOUS.] 1. A fissure or cavity, as in any substance.
Let the glass of the prisms be free from *veins.* *Sir I. Newton.*
2. A crevice or narrow water channel in rock, earth, or ice.
The rapid current; . . . through *veins* of porous Earth with kindly thirst updrawn. *Milton.*
She taught the skill to pierce the soil and meet the *veins* of clear cold water winding underneath. *Bryant.*
3. A streak or wave of different color or shade, appearing in wood, and in marble and other stones; variegation.
4. Anything of distinctive character considered as running through something else; a strain; as, a *vein* of humor; a particular disposition or turn of mind, or a peculiar manner of speech or conduct expressive of it; as, a satirical *vein;* also, a special aptitude or talent, as for literary composition of a particular type; as, he wanted to write poetry, but this *vein* was discouraged by his parents and friends.
He can open a *vein* of true and noble thinking. *Swift.*
5. A strip of land differentiated by quality from its surroundings, as by special fertility.
6. A course of action; procedure; habitual action or behavior; also, tendency; inclination. *Obs.*
7. *Anat. & Zool.* One of the system of tubular branching vessels (arising by the union of the capillaries in the various organs and tissues) which carry the blood back to the heart. In man and the higher animals they resemble the arteries in structure, but are thinner-walled, and often have valves at intervals to prevent reflux of the blood, which flows in a steady stream and in most veins is impure and dark-colored. Many of the arteries in their course are accompanied by veins, the larger by a single vein, smaller ones oftener by two veins, called *venae comites.* In many invertebrates having arteries distinct veins are wanting, the blood returning to the heart by cavities or spaces between the organs or in the tissues. See CIRCULATION, 11 a.
8. *Bot.* One of the vascular bundles forming the framework of fibrous tissue of a leaf; — called also *nerve.* The veins may represent several separate steles arising from a polystelic stem, or one or more partial steles (meristeles) from the single stele of the stem. They differ much in arrangement, mode of branching, etc. See 1st VENATION, 2.
9. *Geol. & Mining.* **a** A fissure in rock filled by mineral matter, usually by material deposited from solution by underground water. The distinction between *vein* and *dike* (which see) is not wholly sharp, esp. between some quartz veins and pegmatite dikes. **b** A lode. See LODE, *n.*, 3 and *Note.* **c** A bed of useful mineral material; as, a *vein* of coal.
10. *Zool.* One of the thickened ribs, nervures, or nerves, which serve to stiffen the wings of insects.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
vein-bearing, *adj.,* **vein-healing,** *adj.,* **vein-mining,** *adj.,* **vein-streaked, veinwork.**
Syn. — Channel; touch, tinge, shade, smack, tang. — VEIN, STREAK, SPICE, DASH. VEIN and (*Colloq.*) STREAK denote a particular strain, turn, or cast (esp.) of mind or disposition, SPICE and DASH suggest a slight admixture or infusion, esp. such as gives zest, relish, or pungency; as, "thy humorous *vein*" (*Prior*); "In Swift he discovered an inimitable *vein* of irony" (*Johnson*); "He had always had a *vein* of childish obstinacy" (*Mary Wilkins*); a stubborn *streak;* "There was a *spice* of obstinacy about Miss Dale" (*Trollope*); "A king of England should have a *spice* of the devil in his composition" (*Smollett*); "Sévigné . . . lover of Montaigne and with a *spice* of his free thought and speech" (*E. FitzGerald*); "He is a man with a *dash* of genius in him" (*M. Arnold*); "Godwin . . . has a *dash* of affectation" (*Lamb*); cf. "an all-pervading *dash* of the coxcomb" (*Carlyle*). Cf. BENT, TURN, COLOR, TASTE.

vein (vān), *v. t.;* VEINED (vānd); VEIN'ING. To form or mark with veins; as: **a** To fill or cover with veins. **b** To extend in or over in a manner like or suggestive of veins. **c** To decorate with narrow stripes suggesting veins; as, *veined* fabrics.

vein'age (vān'ĭj), *n.* Venation; veins collectively. *Rare.*

vein'al (-ăl; -l), *adj.* Pertaining to veins; venous. *Rare.*

vein claim. *Mining.* = LODE CLAIM.

vein dike. A mineral vein or lode formed by a body of igneous rock injected in a molten mass into a fissure.

veined (vānd), *adj.* Full of veins; showing venation; streaked; variegated; specif.: a *Bot.* Having veins, or vascular fibers. **b** *Rare.* Ingrained; running in the blood. "Thy *veined* follies." *Ford.*

-veined (-vānd). A combining form of *veined* denoting *having* (such) *veins,* as in:

blue-veined	**gray-veined**	**parallel-veined**
crimson-veined	**hidden-veined**	**pink-veined**
cross-veined	**light-veined**	**pinnate-veined**
curve-veined	**many-veined**	**purple-veined**
dark-veined	**netted-veined**	**red-veined**
fan-veined	**net-veined**	**stiff-veined**
feather-veined	**palm-veined**	**white-veined**

vein'er (vān'ẽr), *n.* One who or that which veins; as: **a** One whose occupation is the making of the veins in artificial flowers. **b** A kind of small V gouge used in wood carving, etc.; — called also *veining tool.*

vein'er·y (-ĭ), *n.* Venation. *Rare.*

vein'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of VEIN. Hence: *n.* 1. A system or pattern of veins; venation.
2. A streak or streaking; as: **a** A streaked or variegated surface. **b** *Weaving.* A stripe due to a lapse in the warp.

vein islet. *Bot.* The area of leaf tissue bounded by the small anastomosing veinlets. Cf. AREOLA a.

vein'let (vān'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A small vein.

vein of Ga'len (gā'lĕn). = GALEN'S VEIN a.

vein'ous (vān'ŭs), *adj.* [See VEIN; cf. VENOUS.] Veiny or veined; also, venous.

vein quartz. Quartz occurring as gangue in a vein.

vein'stone' (vān'stōn'), *n. Mining.* Valueless material surrounding the ore in a lode; gangue; lodestuff; matrix.

vein'ule (vān'ūl), *n.* Also **vein'u·let** (vān'ū·lĕt; -lĭt; 119). [Dim. of *vein;* cf. F. *veinule.*] A small vein; a veinlet.

vein'y (vān'ĭ), *adj.;* VEIN'I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); VEIN'I·EST. [From VEIN; cf. F. *veiné.*] Full of veins; veined, as marble.

Ve·joz' (vā·hōs'), *n.; pl.* VEJOCES (vā·hō'sās). An Indian of a Matacan tribe dwelling in northern Argentina.

ve'la (vē'lȧ), *n., pl.* of VELUM. [L. See VEIL.] Specif. [*cap.*]: *gen.* VELORUM (vē·lō'rŭm). *Astron.* A subdivision of the constellation Argo; the Sails.

ve·la'men (vē·lā'mĕn), *n.; pl.* VELAMINA (vē·lăm'ĭ·nȧ). [L., fr. *velare* to cover. See VEIL, *v.*] 1. *Anat.* A membrane; a velum.
2. *Bot.* The thick whitish or greenish corky epidermis covering the aerial roots of epiphytic orchids. The air-containing tracheids of which it is composed are capable of condensing and absorbing atmospheric moisture.

vel'a·men'tous (vĕl'ȧ·mĕn'tŭs), *adj.* **a** Pertaining to or resembling a velamen. **b** Like a sail.

vel'a·men'tum (-tŭm), *n.* [L., a veil.] *Anat.* A membrane.

ve'lar (vē'lẽr), *adj.* [L. *velaris* pert. to a veil or curtain, fr. *velum.* See VELUM.] 1. Of or pertaining to a velum; esp., of or pertaining to the velum of the palate (the soft palate).
2. *Phonet.* Formed with the back of the tongue touching or near the velum, or soft palate (the *k* sound in *coop, g* in *good, ng* in *song,* or the vowels ä, ô, ō, ōō); guttural; back. The place of contact for forming the sounds *k, g, ng,* varies with a neighboring sound: in *coop, goose, song* it is on the velum; in *keep, geese, sing* it may be as far forward as the

veg'e·ta'tion·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
veg'e·ta'tion·proof' (ōō), *adj.* See -PROOF.
veg'e·ta'tiv. Vegetative. *Ref. Sp.*
veg'e·to·al'ka·li, *n.* = VEGETABLE ALKALI.
veg'e·tous (vĕj'ē·tŭs), *adj.* [L. *vegetus.*] = VEGETE. *Obs.*
ve'he·ment·ly, *adv.* of VEHEMENT. See -LY.
ve'hi·cl. Vehicle. *Ref. Sp.*
‖**Vehm** (fām), ‖**Veh'me** (fā'mĕ), *n.; pl.* VEHME (fā'mĕ). [G.] = VEHMGERICHT.
veild. Veiled. *Ref. Sp.*
veil'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
veil'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
Veil'tail', *n.* = FRINGETAIL.
veind. Veined. *Ref. Sp.*
vein'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
veining tool. See VEINER.
vein'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
vein'stuff', *n. Mining.* = VEINSTONE.
vein'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
Vej'o·vis, *n.* = VEDIOVIS.
ve'lal (vē'lăl; -l'l), *adj.* = VELAR.
vel'am. + VELLUM.
ve·la'ni oak (vē·lā'nĭ). Var. of VALONIA OAK.

back part of the hard palate. See *Pron.*, §§ 43 (10), 31. Cf. PALATAL, *adj.*, 2 a.

ve'lar (vē'lĕr), *n.* A velar sound.

ve·lar'ic (vē·lăr'ĭk), *adj. Phonet.* Formed with the aid of the velum.

ve·lar'i·um (vē·lâr'ĭ·ŭm; 79), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ä). [L., covering. See VELUM.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* An awning over a theater or amphitheater.

2. The velum which occurs in certain Scyphozoa (some Cubomedusae). It differs from that of hydrozoa in containing endoderm-lined canals.

ve'lar·ize (vē'lĕr·īz), *v. t.* [*velar* + *-ize.*] *Phonet.* To modify in utterance by simultaneously raising the back of the tongue toward the velum, as in the *l* of *pool*, and in English *w*.

velar l. Velarized l; specif., an *l* sound in which, besides the primary articulation of the tongue tip against the teethridge, the back of the tongue is raised toward the velum as for ō or ōō. Cf. CLEAR L.

ve'lar·pha·ryn'ge·al (vē'lĕr·fā·rĭn'jē·ăl; -făr'ĭn·jē'ăl), *adj. Phonet.* Formed with the base of the tongue near the back end of the velum and the back wall of the pharynx, as in one kind of *r* sound in Danish.

velar r. = UVULAR R.

ve'la·ry (vē'lä·rĭ), *adj.* Velic.

ve'late (vē'lāt), *adj.* [L. *velatus*, past part. of *velare* to veil. See VEIL, *v.*] *Bot. & Zool.* Having a veil or velum.

ve'lat·ed (-lāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Veiled; specif., *Bot. & Zool.*, velate.

ve·la'tion (vē·lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *velatio* a veiling. See VELATE.] **1.** Act or process of veiling, or state of being veiled; hence, concealment; secrecy.

2. The formation of a velum.

vel'a·tu'ra (vĕl'ä·tōō'rä), *n.* [It.] An early Italian method of glazing a painting by rubbing the color, or by rubbing on varnish, with the hand.

Vel'cha·nos (vĕl'kä·nŏs), *n.* [Gr. (on coins) *Welchanos*, of uncert., perh. Cypriote, origin.] *Gr. Reliq.* A divinity worshiped at Phaistos (Phaestus), Crete, and loosely identified with Zeus.

veld, veldt (vĕlt; fĕlt), *n.* [D. *veld.* See FIELD.] In South Africa, a grassland, in which there may be also scattered shrubs or trees. Three main types are recognized: ***grass veld***, dominated by grasses; ***bushveld***, having more or less shrubby growth, mostly of the Proteaceae, and hence often called ***protea veld***; and ***tree veld***, having many scattered, usually thorny trees (genus *Acacia*), and often called ***acacia veld***. The bush veld is in Cape Province between Great Karroo and the Orange River, and the grass veld chiefly in Transvaal and Natal.

veld cornet. = FIELD-CORNET. *S. Africa.*

veld'–kost' (vĕlt'kŏst'; fĕlt'-), *n.* [S. Afr. D., fr. D. *kost* food.] Bulbs and roots found on the veld and used as food. *S. Africa.*

veld'man (vĕlt'măn; fĕlt'-), **veldts'man** (vĕlts'-; fĕlts'-), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who frequents the veld; one who lives or hunts on the veld.

veld'schoen' (vĕlt'skŏōn'; fĕlt'-), *n.*; *pl.* VELDSCHOENS (-skŏōnz'), or VELDSCHOENEN (-skŏōn'ĕn). Also **veldt'-schoen'**. [S. Afr. D. *veldschoen* (after *veld* veld), fr. earlier *velschoen*, fr. D. *vel* skin, hide + *schoen* shoe. See FELL skin; SHOE.] A shoe made of untanned hide, without insole stitched through the upper and without nails. *S. Africa.*

veld sickness. = HEARTWATER.

veld sore. *Med.* An infective sore, occurring mostly on the hands and feet, often contracted in life on the veld and apparently due to pyogenic microorganisms.

Ve·lel'la (vē·lĕl'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *velum* a veil, a sail.] *Zool.* **a** A genus of floating oceanic Siphonophora widely distributed in warm seas. It is closely akin to *Porpita*, but has an oblique crest which acts as a sail and often causes the animal to be drifted to coasts remote from its natural habitat. The common species (*V. vulgaris*) of the Atlantic and Mediterranean is bright blue and grows two inches long. **b** [*not cap.*] An animal of this genus. — **ve·lel'li·dous** (-ĭ·dŭs), *adj.*

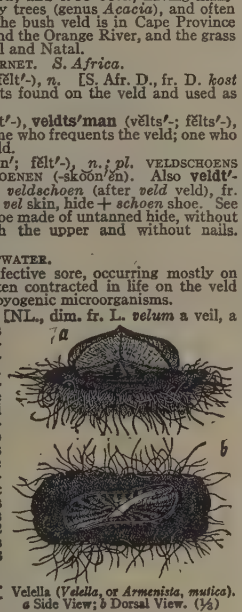

Velella (*Velella*, or *Armenista*, *mutica*). *a* Side View; *b* Dorsal View. (½)

ve'lic (vē'lĭk), *adj.* [L. *velum* sail.] Of or pertaining to a ship's sail.

ve·lif'er·ous (vē·lĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *velifer*, fr. *velum* a sail + *ferre* to bear.] **a** *Obs.* Carrying or bearing sails. **b** Veligerous.

ve'li·form (vē'lĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *velum* veil + *-form.*] Resembling a velum.

ve'li·ger (vē'lĭ·jĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *velum* a veil + *gerere* to bear.] *Zool.* A larval mollusk in the stage when it has developed the velum. See VELUM, 2.

Veliger of the Gastropod *Vermetus*. Much enlarged.

ve·lig'er·ous (vē·lĭj'ĕr·ŭs), *adj. Zool.* Having a velum or veillike organ, as a veliger.

Ve'li·ka (vä'lē·kä), *n.* [Russ. *velikiĭ* great.] One of the Great Russians.

vel'i·ta'tion (vĕl'ĭ·tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *velitatio*, fr. *velitari*, *-tatus*, to skirmish, fr. *veles*, *-itis*, light-armed soldier. See VELITES.] A dispute or slight contest; skirmish.

‖ve'li·tes (vē'lĭ·tēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *veles*, *velitis*; akin to L. *velox* swift. Cf. VELOCITY.] *Rom. Antiq.* Light-armed foot soldiers, a skirmishing corps first attached to the legion at the siege of Capua, 211 B.C.

vell (vĕl), *v. t.* [From *vell*, dial. var. of *fell* a skin.] To cut the turf from, as for burning. *Dial. Eng.*

vell, *n.* [Cf. FELL a skin.] The stomach of a calf, used in making rennet. *Dial. Eng.*

vel·la'la (vĕ·lä'lä), *n.* A member of a Tamil caste of the highest Sudra rank, numerous in Madras, chiefly landowners and cultivators.

vel'le·da moth (vĕl'ĕ·dä). [NL. *velleda*, fr. L. *Veleda*, a German prophetic virgin.] A lappet moth (*Tolype velleda*) having the body chiefly white and wings dusky gray with white markings. Its larva feeds on the apple, poplar, and other trees. See LAPPET MOTH, *Illust.*

vel·le'i·ty (vĕ·lē'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* VELLEITIES (-tĭz). [ML. *velleitas*, fr. L. *velle* to will, to be willing; cf. F. *velléité*.] **1.** The lowest degree of desire; imperfect or incomplete volition.

Velleity, which is only a conditionate, faint, imperfect volition of an end, without regard to the means. *T. Gale.*

2. Hence, a slight wish; a faint hope, desire, inclination, or the like.

Every wish, every *velleity* of his (Prince Albert) had only to be expressed to be at once Victoria's. *Lytton Strachey.*

vel'li·cate (vĕl'ĭ·kāt), *v.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *vellicatus*, past part. of *vellicare* to twitch, fr. *vellere* to pluck, pull.] *Transitive:* **1.** To twitch; nip; pinch; also, to cause to twitch.

2. To tickle; titillate.

—, *Intransitive:* To move spasmodically; to twitch.

vel'li·ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vellicatio.*] Act of twitching, or of causing to twitch; also, *Med.*, a local twitching, or convulsive motion, of a group of muscle fibers, esp. of the face.

vel'li·ca'tive (vĕl'ĭ·kā'tĭv), *adj.* Having the power of vellicating, plucking, or twitching; causing vellication.

vel'linch (vĕl'ĭnch), *or* **vel'linch·er** (-ĕr), *n.* [Also *valinch*, *valentia*, fr. Sp. *venencia.*] *Brewing.* An instrument for drawing a sample from a cask through the shive hole. Called also *flincher*.

vel·lon' (vĕl·yōn'), *n.* [Sp. *vellón.*] Billon; esp. copper, as used in Spanish money; debased silver. See 1st REAL.

vel·lo'sine (vĕ·lō'sēn; -sĭn; vĕl'ō-; 157), *n.* Also **-sin.** *Chem.* A colorless, crystalline, very poisonous alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_6$, in the bark of a tropical South American vine (*Geissospermum vellosii*), family Apocynaceae.

Vel·lo'zi·a (vĕ·lō'zĭ·ä), *n.* [NL. See VELLOZIACEAE.] *Bot.* A genus of Brazilian plants typifying the family Velloziaceae. They have branching stems clothed with the bases of the stiff, linear, pointed leaves. Some species are cultivated for their handsome bell-shaped flowers under the name of *tree lily*.

Vel·lo'zi·a'ce·ae (-ā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., after José *Velloso* Xavier (1742–1811), Brazilian botanist.] *Bot.* A family of African and Brazilian plants (order Liliales), of 2 genera and about 70 species, distinguished from Amaryllidaceae by woody stems, one-flowered peduncles, commonly persistent perianth, and more numerous stamens. — **vel·lo'zi·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

vel'lum (vĕl'ŭm), *n.* [ME. *velim*, fr. OF. *velin*, *veelin* (F. *vélin*), orig. adj., fr. *veel* calf. See VEAL.] **1.** Originally, a thin calf or lamb gut, specially prepared for use as parchment, as for writing upon, binding books, etc.; now, a fine-grained lamb, kid, or calf, skin prepared for this purpose; also, a vegetable composition made to resemble such skin and to serve the same purpose. See PARCHMENT, *n.*, 1 b.

2. A manuscript written or printed on vellum.

3. Loosely, parchment paper.

4. A membrane.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:
vellum binder, vellum binding, vellum-bound, vellum-covered, vellum-leaved, vellum-written.

vel'lum, *adj.* Of, like, or bound in, vellum.

vellum cloth. A fine kind of cotton fabric, made very transparent, and used as a tracing cloth.

vellum form. A frame covered with fine brass wirework, on which vellum paper is made.

vellum paper. Parchment paper. — **vel'lum–pa'pered,** *adj.*

vel'lum·y (vĕl'ŭm·ĭ), *adj.* Resembling vellum.

‖vel non (vĕl nŏn). [L., or else not.] *Law.* Whether or not; — as in the issue ***devisavit vel non*** to try the making and validity of a devise; hence, also, to express a situation where something must be done, or a given determination must be made, or not, with no third alternative.

ve'lo (vē'lō), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *velocity.*] *Mech.* A velocity of one foot per second, a proposed unit of velocity.

‖ve·lo'ce (vä·lō'chā), *adj.* [It., swift.] *Music.* Rapid and dashing in tempo; — a direction.

ve·loc'i·man (vē·lŏs'ĭ·măn), *n.* [L. *velox*, *-ocis*, swift + *manus* hand.] An obsolete hand-driven vehicle like a velocipede.

vel'o·cim'e·ter (vĕl'ō·sĭm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [L. *velox*, *-ocis*, rapid + *-meter.*] An apparatus for measuring speed, as of machinery or vessels, or esp. of projectiles.

ve·lo'cious (vē·lō'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *velox*, *-ocis.* See VELOCITY.] Speedy; fast. — **ve·lo'cious·ly,** *adv.*

ve·loc'i·pede (vē·lŏs'ĭ·pēd), *n.* [F. *vélocipède*, fr. L. *velox*, *-ocis*, swift + *pes*, *pedis*, foot. See VELOCITY, FOOT.] Any of various relatively light vehicles propelled by the rider or riders; — applied esp. to early forms of bicycle and tricycle, and later to a form of railroad handcar. — See HANDCAR, *Illust.* Cf. DRAISINE. — **vel'o·cip'e·dal** (vĕl'ō·sĭp'ĕ·dăl), *adj.* — **ve·loc'i·pe'dic** (vē·lŏs'ĭ·pē'dĭk), *adj.*

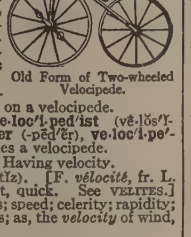
Old Form of Two-wheeled Velocipede.

ve·loc'i·pede, *v. i.*; -PED'ED (pēd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -PED'ING. To ride on a velocipede.

ve·loc'i·pe'de·an (-pē'dē·ăn), **ve·loc'i·ped'ist** (vē·lŏs'ĭ·pĕd'ĭst), *n.* Also **ve·loc'i·ped'er** (-pēd'ĕr), **ve·loc'i·pe'di·an** (-pē'dĭ·ăn). One who rides a velocipede.

ve·loc'i·tous (vē·lŏs'ĭ·tŭs), *adj.* Having velocity.

ve·loc'i·ty (-ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *vélocité*, fr. L. *velocitas*, fr. *veloz*, *-ocis*, swift, quick. See VELITES.]

1. Quickness of motion; swiftness; speed; celerity; rapidity; — said chiefly of inanimate things; as, the *velocity* of wind, a bullet, light, sound.

2. The rate at which a chemical reaction progresses.

3. *Mech.* Time rate of motion in a given direction and sense. Average velocity equals the total distance passed over, divided by the whole time taken. When the motion is uniform, that is, when indefinitely small equal distances are passed over in equal times, this quotient represents the actual velocity at each instant. When the motion is not uniform the velocity at a given point is the limiting value of the fraction representing the average velocity over a space including the point when the numerator and denominator of this fraction are taken indefinitely small. Velocity is a vector quantity equal to speed in a particular direction and is always relative to a stated frame of reference. Cf. 1st SPEED, 4.

Syn. — VELOCITY, CELERITY. VELOCITY (which is here compared in its popular sense only; for its scientific use see defs.) is employed chiefly of the movement of inanimate objects, or of voluntary movements regarded merely as motion; CELERITY applies to such movements or (esp.) actions of living beings as suggest promptitude or dispatch; as, the *velocity* of a bullet; "His momentum depended on *velocity* of stroke" (*Carlyle*); "They [eaves swallows] dive downwards with such *velocity*" (*Richard Jefferies*); "The dinner . . . was dispatched with uncommon *celerity*" (*T. L. Peacock*); "some loitering fiddler . . . making up for lost time by traveling over a passage with prodigious *celerity*" (*Irving*). Cf. HASTE, FAST.

Ant. — Slowness, sluggishness.

velocity co–ordinate. *Dyn.* = CO-ORDINATE VELOCITY. See TIME DERIVATIVE.

velocity function. *Astrophysics.* The distribution of the velocities of the stars in a given region of space.

velocity head. The vertical distance through which a liquid would fall to attain a given velocity. In a flowing stream the velocity head, h_v, is equal to one-half the square of the velocity divided by the gravity constant g, or $h_v = \frac{v^2}{2g}$.

velocity of circulation. *Finance.* The average number of times that each piece of money circulates during a given period of time in a given community; the rate of turnover of money.

velocity of escape. *Astrophysics.* That average molecular velocity of a gas which is sufficient to counteract the gravitational attraction of a planet, allowing the gas to leave the planet; — a term used in the theory of the atmospheres of the planets. Also, that velocity which a star must possess in order to escape permanently from the attraction of a galaxy or other stellar system.

velocity potential. The scalar quantity whose gradient equals the velocity in the case of irrotational flow of a fluid.

velocity ratio. *Mach.* The ratio at any instant of time of the velocity of a piece to that of a piece that directly or indirectly drives it.

velocity screen. *Mil.* A metal screen used in testing the velocity of a projectile. The projectile makes contact electrically and records the exact instant of passing a series of the screens placed at known distances.

velocity stage. *Steam Turbines.* The stage in the process of expansion and of energy transformation in which there is no pressure drop and in which the velocity of steam flow decreases the kinetic energy of the steam being imparted to the moving blades. Cf. PRESSURE STAGE.

ve'lo·drome (vē'lō·drōm), *n.* [F. *vélodrome.* Cf. VELOCIPEDE; HIPPODROME.] A building with a specially designed cycle track.

ve·lom'e·ter (vē·lŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [L. *velox*, *-cis*, swift + *-meter.*] A kind of governor for marine engines.

ve·lours' (vē·lōōr'), **ve·lour',** *n.* [F. See VELURE.] **a** Any of various fabrics finished to present a velvetlike surface. **b** A felt made from the fur of rabbit, hare, or nutria. — *adj.* Made of velours; resembling velours as in texture or appearance.

‖ve·lou'té' (vē·lōō'tā'), *n.* Also **velouté sauce.** [F. *velouté*, lit., velvety.] *Cookery.* A white sauce made by thickening white stock with white roux.

vel'ou·tine' (vĕl'ōō·tēn'), *n.* [F. *velouté* velvety + 1st *-ine*, 1.] A corded wool dress fabric having a velvet finish.

ve'lum (vē'lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* VELA (-lä). [L., an awning, a veil. See VEIL.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* A membrane or membranous partition likened to a veil or curtain; specif.: **a** The soft palate. **b** In hydromedusans and a few other jellyfishes (Cubomedusae), an annular membrane projecting inward from the margin of the umbrella. **c** A delicate membrane bordering the mouth of some infusorians.

2. *Bot.* **a** In many agaricaceous fungi, a thin membrane which in young sporophores extends from the stipe to the margin of the pileus or which envelops the whole plant. The former (***ve'lum par'ti·a'le*** [pär'shĭ·ä'lē]) is ruptured by the growth of the pileus and remains as a ring of tissue (annulus) surrounding the stipe. The latter (***ve'lum u'ni·ver·sa'le*** [ū'nĭ·vĕr·sā'lē]) is also ruptured by growth, the lower part forming the volva or death cup (sense **c**). See VOLVA. **b** In *Isoetes*, the thin membrane which envelops a sporocarp.

3. *Zool.* A larval swimming organ especially well developed in the later larval stages of many marine gastropods, but occurring also in those of many lamellibranchs and other mollusks, but not in cephalopods. It is developed from the preoral ciliated ring of the trochopore stage, the ring of cilia becoming raised on a more or less prominent and contractile collarlike ridge, which in typical cases is produced into large lateral lobes bordered with long cilia. The velum probably serves also for respiration.

ve·lu'men (vē·lū'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* VELUMINA (-mĭ·nä). [L., fleece.] The velvety covering of certain parts of plants or animals.

‖ve'lum in'ter·po'si·tum (vē'lŭm ĭn'tĕr·pŏz'ĭ·tŭm). [NL., membrane interposed.] *Anat.* The tela chorioidea of the third ventricle.

‖ve'lum pa·la'ti (pä·lä'tĭ). [NL.] *Anat.* The soft palate.

ve·lure' (vē·lūr'), *n.* [F. *velours*, fr. OF. *velous*, fr. Pr. *velos*, lit., shaggy, fr. L. *villosus*, fr. *villus* shaggy hair. See VELVET.] **1.** Velvet, or some fabric resembling it, esp. one of linen, silk, or jute.

2. A silk or plush pad used as a brush for silk hats; a lure.

ve·lure', *v. t.*; VE·LURED' (-lūrd'); VE·LUR'ING (-lūr'ĭng). To brush with a velure; as, to *velure* a hat.

Ve'lu·ti'na (vē'lū·tī'nä), *n.* [NL. See VELVET.] *Zool.* **a** A genus of marine gastropods (family Lamellariidae) having a shell with few whorls and a thick periostracum. **b** [*not cap.*] A member of this genus.

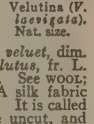
Velutina (*V. laevigata*). Nat. size.

ve·lu'ti·nous (vē·lū'tĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [It. *velluto* velvet. See VELVET.] Covered with a fine and dense silky pubescence; velvety.

Ve·lu'tus (vē·lū'tŭs), *n.* A tribune in Shakespeare's *Coriolanus*.

vel'ver·et' (vĕl'vĕr·ĕt'), *n.* [From VELVET.] A kind of velvet having a cotton back.

vel'vet (vĕl'vĕt; -vĭt; 119), *n.* [ME. *velvet*, *veluet*, dim. fr. OF. *velu* shaggy, fr. (assumed) VL. *villutus*, fr. L. *villus* shaggy hair; akin to L. *vellus* a fleece. See WOOL; cf. FLUE down, VELOURS, VILLOUS.] **1. a** A silk fabric having a thick soft pile of short erect threads. It is called ***pile velvet*** when the loops of the pile are uncut, and ***cut velvet*** when the loops are cut so that the pile is of single threads. Inferior qualities are made with a silk pile on a cotton or linen back. **b** A piece of this fabric.

2. Something like or suggesting velvet, the fabric, as in softness, luster, etc.

---

ve·lar'den·ite (vē·lär'dĕn·īt), *n.* *Mineral.* = GEHLENITE.

[ve·la'ta (vē·lä'tä), *adj.* [It.] *Singing.* See VOCE VELATA, under 1st VEIL, 8.

veld'craft', *n.* See -CRAFT.

velde. † FIELD; FELT; WIELD; obs. *past tense & past part.* of FEEL, FILL.

veldt (vĕlt; fĕlt). Var. of VELD.

veldt'schoen', *n.* = VELDSCHOEN. *S. Africa.*

vele. † FEEL; FELE; VEAL; VEIL.

velic point. = CENTER OF EXPOSURE. [VELINCH.]

vel'inche (vĕl'ĭnch). Var. of

vel'i·tar'y, *adj.* Of the nature of velites. *Obs.*

vel'let. † VELVET.

vell'nich (vĕl'nĭch). Var. of VELINCH. [vet. *Obs.*]

vel·lute', *n.* [It. *velluto.*] Velvet.

ve·lo'ni·a (vē·lō'nĭ·ä). Var. of VALONIA, 1.

ve·lour', Var. of VELOURS.

velte (vĕlt), **velt,** *n.* [F. *velte.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*

velt'fare'. † FIELDFARE.

velthe. † FILTH.

veltht. † WEALTH.

velthy. † WEALTHY.

velt'-mar'shal, *n.* [From G. *feldmarschall*, after D. *veld* field.] = FIELD MARSHAL. *Archaic.*

vel'ume. † VELLUM.

velunge † FEELING.

3. The soft and highly vascular hairy skin which envelops and nourishes the antlers of deer during their rapid growth, but later peels off or is rubbed off by the animal.
4. Surplus; the cash or chips a player is ahead in any game; as, he is gambling on *velvet;* hence, loosely, any profit or gain, esp. when beyond ordinary expectation; as, that amount is just so much *velvet. Slang.*
5. A kind of drink. "A bowl of *velvet,* three quarts of champagne, and three of English porter." *F. O'Brien.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (mostly adjectives) are:

velvet-banded	velvet-eyed	velvetmaking
velvet-bearded	velvet-faced	velvet-pawed
velvet-black	velvet-footed	velvet-ribboned
velvet-caped	velvet-green	velvet-sheathed
velvet-clad	velvethearted	velvet-sleeved
velvet-covered	velvet-hooded	velvet-soled
velvet-crimson	velvet-hung	velvet-suited
velvet-draped	velvet-jacketed	velvet-tipped
velvet-eared	velvet-lined	velvet-winged
velvet-edged	velvetmaker	

— *to be, play, etc., on velvet.* In gambling or speculation, to have, or operate with, money previously won; hence, to be in an easy, safe, or desirable, position, employment, or the like. *Slang.*

vel'vet (vĕl'vĕt; -vĭt; 119), *adj.* **1.** Made of or covered with velvet; sometimes, clad in velvet.
2. Like or suggesting velvet; velvety.

vel'vet, *v. i.* To paint velvet. *Rare.* — *v. t.* To make like, or cover with, velvet. *Rare.*

Bald mountains that *velvet* their own sides with shadows. *The New Republic.*

velvet ant. Any species of solitary fossorial wasp of *Mutilla* or an allied genus, constituting the family Mutillidae, in which the female is wingless, thus resembling an ant. They usually have the body covered with fine soft hair, often bright red or of some other conspicuous color or colors. They are able to sting, and, in many cases at least, are parasitic in the nests of bees or other Hymenoptera and feed while young on the larvae of their hosts.

velvet ash. A forest tree (*Fraxinus velutina*) of New Mexico and Arizona.

velvet bean. An annual legume (*Mucuna deeringiana*) of vigorous growth, related to the cowhage and cultivated for green manure and grazing in the southern United States; also, its seed, which is fed to cattle and hogs.

velvet bent. Dog bent.

vel'vet-breast' (vĕl'vĕt-brĕst'; vĕl'vĭt-), *n.* The American merganser. *Connecticut.*

velvet bur. A tropical American perennial herb (*Priva lappulacea*), family Verbenaceae, the fruiting calyx of which is beset with small, hooked bristles.

velvet cap. A cap of velvet; hence, *Obs.,* a physician or student.

velvet carpet *or* **rug.** A carpet or rug having a cut pile; esp., more fully *tapestry velvet carpet,* a kind of carpet made like tapestry Brussels (see BRUSSELS CARPET), but having the pile longer and cut so that the surface resembles that of Wilton carpet.

velvet cork. The best kind of cork bark, supple, elastic, and not woody or porous.

velvet dock. **a** The common mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*). **b** The elecampane.

velvet duck. The velvet scoter.

vel'vet-ed (vĕl'vĕt-ĕd; -vĭt-ĭd; 119), *adj.* Covered with velvet; rendered velvetlike.

vel'vet-een' (vĕl'vĕ-tēn'; 66), *n.* [From VELVET.] **1.** An all-cotton velvet.
2. *pl.* Clothes, esp. trousers, of this fabric.
— **vel'vet-een',** **vel'vet-eened'** (-tēnd'), *adj.*

velvet finish. *Leather Mfg.* See OOZE LEATHER.

velvet fish. Any of several Australian fishes having a velvety skin, esp. *Apoactis milesii,* related to the scorpion fishes, and *Catherines setosus,* related to the filefishes.

velvet flower. = LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING **a**.

velvet glove. A glove of velvet; — used in the phrase *to handle with velvet gloves,* to treat with superficial gentleness and courtesy masking a strong and unyielding will, determination, etc.

velvet grass. A tall European grass (*Holcus lanatus*) with velvety stem and leaves. It is naturalized in the United States, and yields inferior forage.

Velvet Grass.

velvet green. A color, yellowish yellow-green in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

velvet groundsel. The California geranium.

velvet guard. Velvet trimming, or one wearing it. *Obs.*

velvet head. A deer's head with velvet on the horns. *Obs.*

vel'vet-i-ness (vĕl'vĕ-tĭ-nĕs; -vĭ-tĭ-nĭs; 119), *n.* Quality of velvet; velvety appearance, feeling, or the like.

vel'vet-ing, *n.* The fine shag or nap of velvet; also, a piece of velvet; velvet goods.

vel'vet-leaf' (vĕl'vĕt-lēf'; vĕl'vĭt-), *n.* Any of several plants which have soft, velvety leaves; as: **a** *Cissampelos pareira.* See CISSAMPELOS. **b** The Indian mallow. **c** The tree mallow. **d** The common mullein *Verbascum thapsus.*

velvet leather jacket. The velvet fish *Catherines setosus.*

velvet moss. A North European lichen (*Gyrophora murina*), used in dyeing.

velvet osier. See OSIER, **1.**

velvet paper. Flock paper. See 1st FLOCK, 3.

vel'vet-pile', *adj.* Having a velvety pile. — *n.* A fabric, rug, or carpet, having such pile.

velvet plant. **a** The common mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*), native to Europe, but at one time cultivated in England and called *American velvet plant.* **b** A Javanese foliage plant (*Gynura aurantiaca*) with handsome velvety leaves with violet-purple hairs.

velvet rug. See VELVET CARPET.

velvet runner. The European water rail. See RAIL. *Local, Eng.*

vel'vet-ry, *n.* Velvet goods, collectively; also, stuff like or suggesting velvet.

velvet scoter. A large scoter (*Melanitta fusca*) of northern Europe and Asia, closely resembling the white-winged scoter (*M. deglandi*) of America, to which the name is also extended.

vel'vet-seed' (vĕl'vĕt-sēd'; vĕl'vĭt-), *n.* **a** A shrub or small tree (*Guettarda elliptica*), family Rubiaceae, of the West Indies and Florida, with yellowish-white flowers and black fruit. **b** The seven-year apple.

velvet sponge. A fine, soft, commercial sponge (*Hippospongia equina meandriformis*) of more or less cakelike form, occurring in the Gulf of Mexico and off the West Indies.

velvet sumac. The staghorn sumac.

velvet tamarind. A West African tree (*Dialium guineense*), family Caesalpiniaceae; also, its velvety black pod, used as food in Sierra Leone.

velvet tips. Sprouting horns; — alluding to cuckolding. *Obs.*

velvet tree. The velvet plant *Gynura aurantiaca.*

velvet violet. = PANSY VIOLET **a**.

vel'vet-weed' (vĕl'vĕt-wēd'; vĕl'vĭt-), *n.* The Indian mallow.

velvet willow. The Sitka willow.

vel'vet-work' (vĕl'vĕt-wûrk'; vĕl'vĭt-), *n.* Embroidery on or with velvet.

vel'vet-y (vĕl'vĕ-tĭ; -vĭ-tĭ), *adj.* **1.** Velvetlike; of the character of velvet; soft and smooth, as in appearance, or to the sight, hearing, or touch; as, a *velvety* tone; this book would be more readable if the author's style had been a little less *velvety.*
2. Mild; smooth to the taste; as, *velvety* rum; hence, giving a contact like that of velvet; as, a *velvety* touch of a pianoforte player.

‖**ve'na** (vē'nȧ), *n.;* VENAE (-nē). [L. See VEIN.] *Anat.* A vein.

‖**ve'na a·scen'dens** (ȧ·sĕn'dĕnz). [L. *ascendens* ascending.] *Embryol.* The ductus venosus.

‖**ve'na a'zy·gos ma'jor** *and* **mi'nor** (ăz'ĭ·gŏs mā'jôr, mī'·nôr). [L.] See AZYGOUS VEINS.

‖**ve'na ca'va** (kā'vȧ); *pl.* VENAE CAVAE (vē'nē kā'vē). [L. *cava* hollow.] *Anat. & Zool.* One of the large veins by which in air-breathing vertebrates the blood is returned to the right atrium of the heart. They develop in part from, and replace in function, the cardinal sinuses and ducts of Cuvier of the embryo. Commonly two *anterior* venae cavae (returning blood from the head and forelimbs) and one *posterior* vena cava (returning blood from the posterior parts of the body and the viscera) are present. In man they are called respectively *superior* and *inferior* venae cavae, and but one superior (formed by the junction of the innominate veins) is present. The inferior vena cava is formed by the junction of the common iliac veins opposite the fifth lumbar vertebra, and passes up the front of the spinal column on the right side of the aorta, receiving the renal and hepatic veins and smaller tributaries in its course.

‖**ve'na co'mes** (kō'mēz); *pl.* VENAE COMITES (kŏm'ĭ·tēz). [L. *comes* companion.] A vein accompanying an artery.

‖**ve'na co'mi·tans** (kŏm'ĭ·tănz); *pl.* VENAE COMITANTES (kŏm'ĭ·tăn'tēz). [L.] *Anat.* = VENA COMES.

‖**ve'na con·trac'ta** (kŏn·trăk'tȧ). [L. *contracta* contracted.] *Hydraul.* Any of the contracted parts of minimum size of a jet of fluid discharging from an orifice or aperture; — usually restricted to the one nearest the orifice.

ve·na'da (vē·nā'dȧ), *n.* [Sp. *venado* a deer, stag.] The pudu.

‖**ve'nae** (vē'nē), *n., pl.* of VENA.

‖**ve'nae co'mi·tes** (kŏm'ĭ·tēz), *pl.* of VENA COMES.

‖**ve'nae The·be'si·i** (thē·bē'shĭ·ĭ). [NL.] = THEBESIAN VEINS.

‖**ve'nae vor'ti·co'sae** (vôr'tĭ·kō'sē). [L. *vorticosus, verticosus,* lit., full of whirlpools.] *Anat.* The veins of the outer layer of the chorioid coat of the eye.

‖**ve'na he'mi·a'zy·gos** (hē'mĭ·ăz'ĭ·gŏs). [NL.] See AZYGOUS VEIN.

ve'nal (vē'nȧl; -n'l), *adj.* [L. *venalis,* fr. *venus, venum,* sale; akin to Gr. *onos* price, Skr. *vasna;* cf. F. *vénal.* Cf. VEND.] **1.** Capable of being bought or obtained for money or other valuable consideration; made matter of trade or barter; salable; now esp., mercenary; open to corrupt influence, bribery, etc.; as, a *venal* legislative; *venal* services; *venal* votes.
2. Originating in, or characterized by, or associated with, corrupt bargaining; as, a *venal* throne; a *venal* arrangement with the police.

Syn. — Hireling, vendible; corrupt. See MERCENARY.

ve'nal (vē'nȧl), *adj.* [L. *vena* a vein.] Venous. *Rare.*

ve·nal'i·ty (vē·năl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. or L.; F. *vénalité,* fr. LL. *venalitas;* cf. F. *vénalité.*] Quality or state of being venal, or purchasable; mercenariness; prostitution of talents, offices, or services, for reward; willingness to be influenced by bribery or corrupt measures; as, the *venality* of a corrupt court or judge.

ve'nal·ize (vē'nȧl·īz), *v. t.* To render venal; to subject to corruption; to corrupt; bribe. — **ve'nal·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'·shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*

Ve·nan'tes (vē·năn'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *venans* hunting.] *Zool.* A group comprising the hunting spiders.

ve·nan'zite (vē·năn'zīt), *n.* [From San *Venanzo,* Italy.] *Petrog.* A porphyritic lava containing phenocrysts of olivine in a groundmass of leucite, melilite, mica, magnetite, and a little pyroxene and nephelite; — called also *euktolite.*

‖**ve'na por'tae** (vē'nȧ pôr'tē; 181); *pl.* VENAE PORTAE (vē'nē). [L., lit., vein of the entrance.] *Anat. & Zool.* The portal vein (which see).

‖**ve'na sal'va·tel'la** (săl'vȧ·tĕl'ȧ). [NL. *salvatella,* dim. of LL. *salvare* to save.] *Anat.* The superficial vein on the back of the hand, coming from the little finger. The ancients considered bleeding from this vein very efficacious in curing disease.

ve·nat'ic (vē·năt'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *venaticus,* fr. *venatus* hunting, fr. *venari,* past part. *venatus,* to hunt. See 2d VENERY.] Of or pert. to, or used in, hunting; also, fond of, or living by, hunting. — **ve·nat'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

ve·nat'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Venatic.

ve·na'tion (vē·nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vena* a vein.] **1.** The arrangement or system of veins, as in the wing of an insect; veins, collectively.
2. *Bot.* The arrangement and disposition of the veins or vascular bundles in the green tissue of a leaf blade; — called also *nervation.* The venation follows the same type of development as the leaf; thus a palmate leaf has palmate venation, and a pinnate leaf pinnate venation. In *parallel* venation, characteristic of most monocotyledons, several primary veins follow a nearly parallel course from base to apex; in *reticulate* venation, found in most dicotyledons, a central vein, the midrib, gives off numerous branches, which in turn subdivide and form a fine anastomosing network. There are numerous modifications of these primary types.

ve·na'tion (vē·nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *venatio,* fr. *venari* to hunt.] Hunting. *Now Rare.*

ve·na'tion·al (-ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to venation.

ve·na'tor (vē·nā'tôr), *n.* [L.] A huntsman. *Rare.*

ven'a·to'ri·al (vĕn'ȧ·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), **ven'a·to'ri·ous** (-ŭs), **ven'a·to'ry** (vĕn'ȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *venatorius.*] Venatic. *Rare.*

ven'co·la (vĕn'kō·lȧ), *n.* The quira.

vend (vĕnd), *v. t. & i.;* VEND'ED; VEND'ING. [F. *vendre,* fr. L. *vendere,* fr. *venum dare,* fr. *venus, venum,* sale + *dare* to give. See VENAL; DATE time.] **1.** To transfer to another for a pecuniary equivalent; to make an object of trade, esp. by hawking or peddling; to sell; as, to *vend* fruit.
2. To utter publicly; to put forth in a statement or statements; to publish abroad.

Syn. — See SELL.

vend (vĕnd), *n.* **1.** Act of vending; sale; specif., the total sales of a colliery, esp. as restricted by annual agreement. *Eng.*
2. Market; opportunity for selling. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

Vend (vĕnd), **Ve·ned'** (vē·nĕd'), *n.; pl.* VENDS (vĕndz), VENEDI (vē·nē'dē). [Cf. WEND.] One of an ancient people of uncertain identity; — usually taken as equivalent to *Slav.*

ven'dace (vĕn'dās), *n. sing. & pl.* [OF. *vendoise* (F. *vandoise*) dace, of Celt. origin.] A whitefish (*Coregonus vandesius*) native of certain lakes in Scotland and England.

‖**ven'da·val'** (vĕn'dȧ·văl'), *n.* [Sp., prop., a strong southwest wind.] An autumnal thundersquall on the coast of Mexico.

Ven·de'an (vĕn·dē'ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to La Vendée, France. — *n.* One of the people of La Vendée; esp., one of those who took part in the Wars of the Vendée (1793–96) during the French Revolution.

vend·ee' (vĕn·dē'), *n.* The person to whom a thing is vended, or sold; — correl. of *vendor,* and chiefly in legal usage.

vend'er (vĕn'dĕr), *n.* [From VEND. Cf. VENDOR.] A vendor; seller.

ven·det'ta (vĕn·dĕt'ȧ), *n.; pl.* -DETTAS (-ȧz). [It., fr. L. *vindicta* revenge. See VENGEANCE.] A feud for blood revenge; a blood feud. In Corsica, where this ancient custom has continued to recent times, the obligation of the nearest relatives of a dead or injured man to take vengeance on the offender, or if he escape, on his nearest relatives, is regarded as especially sacred, but sometimes the feud is harmonized by mediators and an oath taken to forgo vengeance. Analogous customs exist among the mountaineers of Kentucky and vicinity, in Montenegro, and elsewhere.

ven·det'tist (vĕn·dĕt'ĭst), *n.* One who engages or becomes involved in a vendetta.

‖**ven'deuse'** (văn'dûz'), *n.* [F.] Saleswoman.

vend'i·bil'i·ty (vĕn'dĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being vendible.

vend'i·ble (vĕn'dĭ·b'l), *adj.* [L. *vendibilis.*] **a** Capable of being vended; that may be sold; salable. **b** Venal; open to corrupt bargaining. **c** *Obs.* Passing as current; generally acceptable. — *n.* A vendible article; — usually in *pl.*

Syn. — VENDIBLE, MARKETABLE. VENDIBLE is the general term; MARKETABLE often applies to that which is proper or fit for market under the laws or customs of a given place. Cf. SELL, MERCENARY, COMMERCIAL.

Ant. — Unsalable, unmarketable.

— **vend'i·ble·ness,** *n.* — **vend'i·bly,** *adv.*

ven'di·cate (vĕn'dĭ·kāt), *v. t.* [L. *vendicare* for *vindicare.* See VINDICATE.] To claim; require. *Obs.*

Ven'di·dad' (vĕn'dē·dăd'; -dŏd'), *n.* [Modern Parsi pronunciation of Pahlavi *vī-daevōdātem* (law) created against the *devas* or demons.] See AVESTA.

vend'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of VEND. Specif.: *n.* Act of one who vends; selling. — *adj.* That vends, or sells.

vending machine. A slot machine for vending merchandise.

ven'di·tate (vĕn'dĭ·tāt), *v. t.* [L. *venditare, venditatum,* to offer again and again for sale, v. freq. of *vendere.* See VEND.] To cry up or display as if for sale. *Obs.* — **ven'di·ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* *Now Rare.*

ven·di'tion (vĕn·dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *venditio;* cf. F. *vendition.*] Act of vending, or selling; sale.

ven'dor (vĕn'dôr; *in contrast with vendee often* vĕn·dôr'), *n.* [AF. (F. *vendeur*). See VENDER.] **1.** One who vends; a seller; vender.
2. A vending machine.

ven'dor's li'en (vĕn'dôrz). *Law.* An implied lien (one not created by mortgage or other express agreement) given in equity to a vendor of lands for unpaid purchase money.

vendors' share. A security taken instead of cash payment by one who has transferred property to a corporation.

ven'due (vĕn'dū; -dōō; văn'dōō; văn'dōō, *also accented* ven·due'), *n.* [D. *vendu,* fr. MF. *vendue,* fr. *vendre,* past part. *vendu,* to sell.] A public sale of anything, by outcry, to the highest bidder; an auction.

Ven'e·do'tian (vĕn'ē·dō'shăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Venedotia, the chief of the early states of Wales; as, the *Venedotian* code of early Welsh laws.

ve·neer' (vē·nēr'), *n.* [G. *furnier* or *fournier.* See VENEER, *v. t.*] **1.** A thin sheet of a material; esp., a thin layer of wood cut or sawed from a log; specif.: **a** A layer of a more valuable or beautiful material for overlaying an inferior one, esp. such a thin leaf of wood to be glued to a cheaper wood. **b** Any one of the layers which are glued together to impart stiffness and strength to plywood. See PLYWOOD.
2. **a** A protective or ornamental facing of brick, stone, or the like, for a wall. **b** Thin, highly glazed, colored paperboard, used for veneering.
3. Superficial or meretricious show; gloss.

ve·neer' (vē·nēr'), *v. t.;* -NEERED' (-nēr'd'); -NEER'ING. [G. *furnieren, fourniren,* fr. F. *fournir* to furnish. See FURNISH.] **1.** To overlay or plate, as a common sort of wood, with a thin layer of finer wood for outer finish or decoration; as, to *veneer* furniture with mahogany; hence, to coat or face with any material giving a superior surface; also, to glue together (thin pieces of wood) into plywood.
2. To cover over with a veneer; to give an attractive appearance to; to gloss over so as to conceal the real nature.

As a rogue in grain
Veneered with sanctimonious theory. *Tennyson.*

— **ve·neer'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

veneer grafting. *Hort.* Grafting by chamfering the surfaces of cion and stock and applying the one to the other.

ve·neer'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of VENEER. Specif.: *n.* Thin material used as a veneer or in plywood; also, a surface made by veneer.

veneer moth. Any of various small moths of the family Crambidae. Their mottled colors resemble those of some veneering.

---

vel'vet-leaved', *adj.* See LEAVED.
vel'vet-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
velyarde, *n.* [F. *vieillard.*] An old man. *Obs.*

ven (vĕn). Var. of FEN. *New Dial.*
ve'nal·ly, *adv.* of VENAL.
ve'nal·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
vence (vĕns), *v. i.* [Corrupt. of *defence.*] = 6th FEN; — used by boys playing marbles. [*Obs.*]
vend'a·ble, *adj.* = VENDIBLE.
‖**Ven'dé'miaire'** (vĕn'dā'myâr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vindemia* vintage.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.
vend'er·ess, *n.,* *fem.* of VENDER.
vendicate. † VINDICATE.

ven'dis (vĕn'dĭs). Var. of VENDACE.
ven'di·tor (vĕn'dĭ·tôr), *n.* [L.] = VENDOR. *Rare.*

vene. † VEIN, WEEN.
Ve·ned' (vē·nĕd'), *n.* See VEND.
Ve·ne'di (vē·nē'dē), *n., pl.* of VEND, VENED.

ve·nef'i·cal (vĕ·nĕf'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [L. *veneficus.*] Venefícious. *Now Rare.*

ven'e·fi'cious (vĕn'ĕ·fĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* Acting by poison; used in poisoning or in sorcery. *Now Rare.*

ven'e·nate (vĕn'ĕ·nāt), *v. t.* [L. *venenatus*, past part. of *venenare* to poison, fr. *venenum* poison. See VENOM.] To poison. *Rare.*

ven'e·nate, *adj.* Poisoned; poisonous. *Rare.*

ven'e·na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n. Med.* **a** Act of poisoning. **b** Condition of being poisoned.

ve·nene' (vĕ·nēn'), *adj.* Poisonous. *Now Rare.*

And shapes *venene* begin to crawl and eat
The ruddy apples of the blood. *Edgar Lee Masters.*

ve·nene' (vĕ·nēn'; vē'nēn). Var. of VENIN.

ven'e·nif'er·ous (vĕn'ĕ·nĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *venenum* poison + *-ferous.*] Bearing or transmitting poison.

ven'e·nif'ic (vĕn'ĕ·nĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *venenum* poison + *-fic.*] Producing poison.

ven'e·no- (vĕn'ĕ·nō-). = VENOMO-, as in **ven'e·no·sal'i·var'y.**

ven'e·nose' (vĕn'ĕ·nōs'; *see* -OSE), *adj.* [LL. *venenosus.*] Poisonous. — **ven'e·nos'i·ty** (-nŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n. Obs.*

ven'e·nous (vĕn'ĕ·nŭs), *adj.* [See VENENOSE.] Poisonous. *Rare.* — **ven'e·nous·ness,** *n. Rare.*

ven'e·punc'ture (vĕn'ĕ·pŭngk'tûr; vē'nĕ-), *n.* [L. *vena* vein + E. *puncture.*] *Med.* Puncture of a vein, specif. with a hypodermic needle for the purpose of withdrawing blood or for intravenous injection of a remedy.

ven'er·a·ble (vĕn'ĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *venerabilis.*] **1.** Capable of being venerated; worthy of veneration or honor and respect; — generally implying an advanced age; as, a *venerable* magistrate, parent. *Venerable* is used in the churches of the Anglican Communion as a title for an archdeacon. In the Roman Catholic Church *venerable* is applied to those who have attained to the lowest of the three recognized degrees of sanctity, but are not among the *beatified* or the *canonized.*

Venerable men [veterans of the Revolution] you have come down to us from a former generation. *D. Webster.*

2. Rendered sacred by religious, historic, or other associations; that should be regarded with awe and treated with reverence; as, the *venerable* walls of a temple or a church. **3.** Claiming veneration or respect through age, character, and attainments; restrictedly, receiving or claiming special respect because of age. **4.** Showing or rendering veneration or deep respect; reverential. *Obs.*

Syn. — See AUGUST, OLD. **Ant.** — Callow, immature. — **ven'er·a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **ven'er·a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **ven'er·a·bly,** *adv.*

ven'er·a·ble, *n.* One who is deserving of veneration by age, character, and attainments; also, one who by his position bears the title of *venerable.* See VENERABLE, *adj.*, 1.

Venerable Bede. An Early English monk, noted for his ecclesiastical and historical writings. See BEDE, in *Biog.*

Venerable Doctor. [L. *Doctor Venerabilis.*] Guillaume de Champeaux (d. 1121), a scholastic philosopher noted as an advocate of realism.

Venerable Initiator. [L. *Venerabilis Inceptor.*] William Ockham (d. 1349?), an English scholastic philosopher.

Ven'er·a'ce·a (vĕn'ĕr·ā'shē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See VENUS.] *Zool.* A suborder of bivalve mollusks (order Eulamellibranchia) of which the Veneridae and Petricolidae are the chief families. — **ven'er·a'cean** (-shăn), *adj. & n.* — **ven'er·a'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

ven'er·ance (vĕn'ĕr·ăns), *n.* [ML. *venerantia.*] Venerableness. *Rare.*

ven'er·ant (-ănt), *adj.* [L. *venerans, -antis*, pres. part.] Reverent. *Rare.*

ven'er·ate (vĕn'ĕr·āt), *v. t.*; VEN'ER·AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); VEN'ER·AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *veneratus*, past part. of *venerari* to venerate; akin to L. *Venus* Venus, Skr. *vanas* desire, *vanati* he likes, desires. See WISH; cf. VENEREAL 1st VENERY, VENIAL, VENISON, VENOM.] To regard with reverential respect, or with admiration and deference as being hallowed or as having nobility, esp. if accompanied with age; to revere; as, we *venerate* noble parents.

And seemed to *venerate* the sacred shade. *Dryden.*

I do not know a man more to be *venerated* for uprightness of heart and loftiness of genius. *Scott.*

ven'er·ate (-āt), *adj.* **a** *Obs.* Reverent. **b** *Rare.* Revered; venerable.

ven'er·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *veneratio*; cf. F. *vénération.*] **1.** Act of venerating, or state of being venerated; the highest degree of respect and reverence; respect mingled with awe, excited by the dignity, wisdom, or superiority, of a person, by sacredness of character, by consecration to sacred services, or by hallowed associations.

We find a secret awe and *veneration* for one who moves about us in a regular and illustrious course of virtue. *Addison.*

2. Act of expressing reverent feeling; worship; also, state of being venerated, or worshiped. **3.** An object of veneration (in sense 1). *R. Browning.* **4.** *Phrenol.* The faculty of reverence.

Syn. — Awe, respect, devotion. See REVERENCE.

Ant. — Contempt, disgust, loathing, scorn, aversion.

— **ven'er·a'tion·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

ven'er·a'tive (vĕn'ĕr·ā'tĭv), *adj.* Of or pert. to veneration; reverent; as, a *venerative* sentiment; a *venerative* man. — **ven'er·a'tive·ly,** *adv.* — **ven'er·a'tive·ness,** *n.*

ven'er·a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who venerates.

ve·ne're·al (vĕ·nē'rē·ăl), *adj.* [L. *venereus, venerius*, fr. *Venus, Veneris*, Venus, the goddess of love. See VENERATE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to venery, or sexual love; relating to sexual intercourse; inclined to be lascivious; as, *venereal* desire. **2.** Adapted to excite venereal desire; aphrodisiac. **3.** *Med.* **a** Arising from sexual intercourse with an infected person; as, *venereal* disease. **b** Adapted to the cure of venereal diseases; as, *venereal* medicines. **c** Infected with venereal disease; as, a *venereal* patient.

venereal granuloma. *Med.* Granuloma inguinale.

venereal wart. = FIG WART.

ve·ne're·ol'o·gist (vĕ·nē'rē·ŏl'ŏ·jĭst), *n. Med.* A physician specializing in venereal diseases.

ve·ne're·ol'o·gy (-jĭ), *n.* [See VENEREAL; -LOGY.] *Med.* That branch of medical science concerned with venereal diseases.

ven'er·er (vĕn'ĕr·ĕr), *n.* [See 2d VENERY.] A follower of venery; a huntsman.

Ve·ner'i·dae (vĕ·nĕr'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See VENUS; -IDAE.] *Zool.* A family of bivalve mollusks of the order Eulamellibranchia, mostly having a solid equivalve shell, short siphons, and a narrow foot. In some forms the shell is handsomely sculptured. *Venus*, containing the quahog, or round clam, is the type genus.

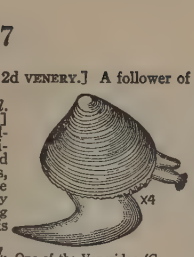

One of the Veneridae (*Gemma gemma*).

ve·ner'i·form (-fôrm), *adj. Zool.* Having the form of a marine bivalve of the genus *Venus.*

‖**ve·ne'ro** (vā·nā'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz; *Sp.* -rōs). [Sp.] A spring of water.

ven'er·y (vĕn'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* [L. *Venus, Veneris*, the goddess of love.] Sexual intercourse; coition; also, pursuit of sexual delight.

ven'er·y, *n.* [ME. *venerie*, fr. OF. *venerie*, fr. *vener* to hunt, fr. L. *venari.* See VENISON.] **1.** Art, act, or practice, of hunting; the sports of the chase; hunting. **2.** Animals that are hunted; game; in the Middle Ages, the hunting of beasts of venery (hart, hind, hare, boar, and wolf). Cf. 2d CHASE, 1. *Obs.* **3.** A kennel for dogs used in hunting. *Obs.*

ven'e·sect (vĕn'ĕ·sĕkt; vĕn'ĕ·sĕkt'), *v. t. & i.* [See VENESECTION.] To phlebotomize. — **ven'e·sec'tor** (vĕn'ĕ·sĕk'tĕr; vĕn'ĕ·sĕk'tĕr), *n.*

ven'e·sec'tion (vĕn'ĕ·sĕk'shŭn; vē'nĕ-), *n.* [NL. *venaesectio*, fr. L. *vena* vein, gen. *venae* + *sectio* a cutting.] *Med.* The operation of opening a vein for letting blood; phlebotomy.

ve·nes'i·a (vĕ·nĕs'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* In trade, the wood of the vera.

Ven'e·ti (vĕn'ĕ·tĭ), *n. pl.* **a** An ancient tribe in Gaul, conquered by Caesar 56 B.C. Vannes in Brittany is named from them. **b** An ancient people in northeastern Italy (Venetia), allies of the Romans. See VENETIC.

Ve·ne'tian (vĕ·nē'shăn), *adj.* [ML. *Venetianus*, fr. *Venetia* Venice.] Of or pertaining to Venice in Italy.

Ve·ne'tian (vĕ·nē'shăn), *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Venice; also, the language or dialect spoken by the people of Venice. **2.** Any of various things suggesting, or named in allusion to, Venice; as: **a** *Obs. pl.* Galligaskins. **b** *Colloq.* A Venetian blind or Venetian window. **c** *pl.* A heavy kind of tape or braid used especially on Venetian blinds. **d** A domino, or robe for masquerade. **e** A fine twilled woolen cloth used for suiting. **f** A twilled and mercerized cotton fabric used chiefly as a lining for garments. **g** *Obs.* = SEQUIN, 1.

Venetian ball. A ball of glass made decorative by colored patterns or by objects enclosed within its mass, usually a modern toy or paper weight.

Venetian blind. A blind (capable of being raised or lowered) having numerous thin parallel slats placed horizontally one above another which are capable of being set simultaneously at any desired angle to admit varying amounts of light or air, or of being made to overlap one another to exclude light, etc.

Venetian blue. The color cobalt blue.

Venetian carpet. An inexpensive carpet, formerly used for passages and stairs, having a worsted warp which conceals the weft, the pattern being therefore commonly made up of simple stripes.

Venetian chalk. A white compact talc or steatite, used for marking on cloth, etc.

Venetian cloth. = VENETIAN, *n.*, 2 e & 2 f.

Venetian dentil. *Arch.* One of a series of cubical projections alternating with splayed surfaces. They may be formed along the edge of a projecting band by cutting bevels at intervals to produce notches with the dentils between; also, the ornament so produced.

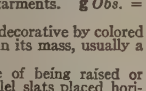
One form of Venetian Dentil.

Venetian door. *Arch.* A door having long, narrow windows or panes of glass on the sides. *Rare.*

Ve·ne'tianed (vĕ·nē'shănd), *adj.* Having or furnished with Venetian blinds.

Venetian embroidery. A kind of cut work done on linen, batiste, or net, with buttonhole and other lace stitches.

Venetian flat point. = FLAT POINT LACE **a.**

Venetian glass. **a** A dainty, delicate, and artistic glassware made at Murano near Venice. **b** A kind of glass made for decorative purposes by the combination of pieces of glass of different colors fused together and wrought into various ornamental patterns.

Venetian green. A color, green in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Venetian lake. = CARMINE.

Venetian mallow. The bladder ketmie.

Venetian pearl. An imitation pearl made of solid glass.

Venetian pink. The color blossom.

Venetian point. Venetian needle-point lace, as *raised point* and *rose point.*

Venetian raised point. = RAISED POINT.

Venetian red. **1.** An earthy variety of hematite (ferric oxide), used as a red pigment; now, usually, a red pigment consisting of ferric oxides, artificially prepared, as by calcining ocher or by treating copperas with lime and calcining the precipitate. **2.** A brown, reddish red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance; — called also *Sierra, Siena.* Cf. COLOR.

Venetian rose point. = ROSE POINT.

Venetian sauce. Allemande sauce flavored with tarragon and nutmeg.

Venetian school. Painting as practiced in and near Venice in the 15th and 16th centuries, noted for its richness and beauty of color, including the painters from the Bellinis to Tiepolo, and culminating in the work of Giorgione, Tiţian, Paul Veronese, and Tintoretto.

Venetian soap. A kind of soap essentially the same as Castile soap.

Venetian sumac. The European smoke tree (*Cotinus coggygria*), which yields the yellow dyewood known as *young fustic* (which see).

Venetian swell. *Music.* A swell organ with blinds patterned on Venetian blinds closing the swell box.

Venetian turpentine. = VENICE TURPENTINE.

Venetian white. A pigment consisting of a mixture of equal parts of white lead and barium sulphate.

Venetian window. = PALLADIAN WINDOW.

Ve·net'ic (vĕ·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *Veneticus.*] Of or pertaining to the ancient Veneti of Italy or their language. — *n.* The language of this people, known from inscriptions, and showing Illyrian affinities. The **Venetic alphabet** is perhaps of Etruscan origin.

‖**ve·neur'** (vĕ·nûr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *venator* a hunter.] *Fr. Hist.* A superintendent of the chase, esp. of hounds. — an important officer under the French kings.

ve'ne·zo·la'no (vā'nā·sō·lä'nō; 267), *n.* [Sp., properly adj., pertaining to Venezuela.] The former Venezuelan coin unit, equivalent to 5 francs or bolivars.

Ven'e·zue'lan (vĕn'ĕ·zwē'lăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Venezuela or its people. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Venezuela.

venge'a·ble (vĕn'jȧ·b'l), *adj. Obs.* **a** Able or apt to take vengeance; vindictive. **b** From or as from vengeance; mischievous; destructive. **c** Deserving or requiring to be revenged. **d** Very great; tremendous; extraordinary.

venge'a·ble (vĕn'jȧ·b'l), *adv.* Revengefully. *Rare.*

venge'ance (vĕn'jăns), *n.* [OF., fr. *vengier, venchier* (F. *venger*) to avenge, fr. L. *vindicare* to claim, defend, avenge, fr. *vindex* a claimant, defender, avenger, of obscure origin. Cf. AVENGE, REVENGE, VENDETTA, VINDICATE.] **1.** Punishment inflicted in return for an injury or an offense; retribution; often, also, passionate or unrestrained revenge.

To me belongeth *vengeance* and recompense. *Deut.* xxxii. 35.

To execute fierce *vengeance* on his foes. *Milton.*

2. Harm; mischief; evil. *Obs.*

Syn. — See REQUITAL. **Ant.** — Forgiveness, mercy.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

vengeance-crying vengeance-sated vengeance-seeking vengeance-prompting vengeance-scathed vengeance-taking

— *what a* (*or the*) *vengeance.* What! — emphatically. *Obs.* "But *what a vengeance* makes thee fly!" *Hudibras.* "*What the vengeance!* Could he not speak 'em fair?" *Shak.* — *with a vengeance.* **a** With great violence, force, or the like; as, to strike *with a vengeance.* **b** Extremely. **c** In great or excessive amount. "Here are . . . materials enough *with a vengeance.*" *M. Arnold.*

venge'ance, venge'ance·ly, *adv.* Extremely; very. *Obs.*

venge'ant (vĕn'jănt), *adj.* [OF., pres. part.] Avenging. *R.*

venge'ful (vĕnj'fŏol; -f'l), *adj.* Revengeful; as: **a** Vindictive; seeking to avenge. **b** Serving to gain vengeance. **c** Caused by the desire to gain vengeance; inspired by desire to avenge. "*Vengeful* ire." *Milton.* — **venge'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **venge'ful·ness,** *n.*

These proceedings had all the cold *vengefulness* of a death sentence. *Joseph Conrad.*

venge'ous·ly (vĕn'jŭs·lĭ), *adv.* Revengefully. *Rare.*

ven'ger (vĕn'jĕr), *n.* [OF. *vengeor* (F. *vengeur*).] An avenger.

V'-en'gine, *n.* An internal-combustion engine the cylinders of which are arranged in two banks forming an acute angle, or V.

ven'i- (vĕn'ĭ-; vē'nĭ-). = VENO-, as in **ven'i·punc'ture, ven'i·su'ture.**

‖**ve'ni·a ae·ta'tis** (vē'nĭ·ȧ ē·tā'tĭs). [L.] *Civil Law.* The privilege of age, sometimes granted a minor, entitling him to the rights and liabilities of a person of full age.

ve'ni·al (vē'nĭ·ăl; 159), *adj.* [OF. *venial* (F. *véniel*), fr. LL. *venialis*, fr. *venia* forgiveness, pardon, grace, favor, kindness; akin to L. *venerari* to venerate. See VENERATE.] **1.** Capable of being forgiven; not heinous; excusable; as, a *venial* sin.

So they do nothing, 't is a *venial* slip. *Shak.*

2. Allowed; unobjectionable. *Obs.* *Milton.*

Syn. — VENIAL, PARDONABLE. VENIAL applies esp. to faults, and is often virtually equivalent to *trifling, allowable;* PARDONABLE (cf. the implications of *unpardonable*) retains more of its primary significance; as, "those who imagine that the sins, of which a deep sense was upon his mind, were merely such little *venial* trifles as pouring milk into his tea on Good Friday" (*Boswell*); "the *venial* indiscretions of youth" (*Southey*); *pardonable* pride, a *pardonable* error. For the theological sense of *venial* see def. of VENIAL SIN. Cf. EXCUSE.

Ant. — Flagrant, heinous, flagitious.

— **ve'ni·al·ly,** *adv.* — **ve'ni·al·ness,** *n.*

ve'ni·al, *n.* A venial sin. *Obs.*

ve'ni·al'i·ty (vē'nĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Venialness.

venial sin. *R.C.Ch.* A slight offense against divine law in unimportant matters, or, in grave matters, an offense committed without reflection or full consent.

Ven'ice (vĕn'ĭs), *n.* **1.** A city (built on many small islands in lagoons off the Adriatic), a province, and formerly a republic, of northern Italy. **2.** Venice blue.

Venice blue. A color, greenish green-blue in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Venice glass, mallow, soap, sumac, etc. Venetian glass, etc.

Venice of the North. Stockholm; — sometimes so called, although its aspect is very different.

Venice red. = 2d BOLE, 3 b.

Venice treacle. *Old Med.* = THERIACA, 1.

Venice turpentine. A yellowish or greenish-yellow viscous oleoresin from the European larch (*Larix decidua*), used for lithographic work, in sealing wax, certain varnishes, etc. — called also *Venetian* or *larch turpentine.* A mixture of rosin and oil of turpentine is often sold as Venice turpentine.

Venice white. = VENETIAN WHITE.

‖**Ve'ni, Cre·a'tor Spi'ri·tus** (vē'nĭ, krē·ā'tôr spĭr'ĭ·tŭs), *or, sometimes,* **Ve'ni Cre·a'tor.** [L.] *Eccl.* Come, Creator Spirit; — a medieval Latin hymn of unknown authorship. It contains a pronounced assertion of the doctrine of the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the Son. It is used in the Breviary at Whit-

ve·nef'ic (vē·nĕf'ĭk), *adj.* Venefícious. *Obs.*

ve·nef'ic, *n.* A poisoner. *Obs.*

ven'e·fice (vĕn'ĕ·fĭs), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *veneficium*, fr. *veneficus* poisoning, fr. *venenum* poison + *facere* to make.] Act or practice of poisoning. *Obs.*

ven'e·fi'cial (-fĭsh'ăl), *adj.* Venefícious. *Obs.*

Ven'e·fi'cial, *adj.* [*Venus* + *ficial* as in *beneficial.*] Pertaining to the works of Venus. *Obs.*

ve·nef'ic·ness, *n.* See -NESS. *R.*

ve·nef'i·cous (vē·nĕf'ĭ·kŭs), *adj.* [L. *veneficus.*] = VENEFICIOUS. *Rare.* [-LOOKING.

ven'er·a·ble·look'ing, *adj.* See

ven'er·a·bly, *adv.* of VENERABLE. See -LY. [EREAL. *Obs.*

ven'er·al (vĕn'ĕr·ăl), *adj.* = VEN-

ven'er·al, *adj.* = VENERABLE. *R.*

Ven'er·a'li·a (vĕn'ĕr·ā'lĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] See VENUS, 1.

venere, *v. t.* [F. *vénérer.*] To venerate. *Obs.*

ve·ne're·al·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ve·ne're·an (vē·nē'rē·ăn), *adj.* [F. *vénérien.*] *Obs.* **a** Born under the influence of the star Venus; amorous. **b** Devoted to the offices of Venus or love; venereal. **c** Aphrodisiac; also, attractive; handsome.

ve·ne're·an, *n.* A libidinous person. *Obs.*

ve·ne're·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *venereus.*] *Obs.* **a** Lustful; lascivious. **b** Venereal; aphrodisiac.

— **ve·ne're·ous·ness,** *n. Obs.*

Ven'er·es (vĕn'ĕr·ēz), *n. pl.* See VENUS, 3.

ve·ne'ri·al (vē·nē'rĭ·ăl), *adj.* [From 2d VENERY.] = VENATIC. *Rare.* [Obs.

ve·ne'ri·al, *adj.* = VENEREAL.

ve·ne'ri·an, *adj. & n.* = VENEREAN. *Obs.*

venerie. † VENERY.

ve·ne'ri·en, *adj. & n.* = VENEREAN. *Obs.* [Obs.

ve·ne'ri·ous, *adj.* = VENEREOUS.

ven'er·ol'o·gy (vĕn'ĕr·ŏl'ŏ·jĭ). Var. of VENEREOLOGY.

ven'er·ous (vĕn'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [Cf. MF. *venereus.*] = VENEREAL. *Obs.*

Ven'e·tes (vĕn'ĕ·tēz), *n. pl.* = VENETI.

ve·ne'ti·a'no, *n.* [It. *Veneziano.*] A female avenger. *Obs.*

Coins. A Venetian sequin. *Obs.*

ven'ew. Var. of VENUE.

Ven'e·zue'le·an (vĕn'ĕ·zwē'lē·ăn). Var. of VENEZUELAN.

venge (vĕnj), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *vengier* (F. *venger*). See VENGEANCE.] = AVENGE. *Archaic.*

venge'a·bly, *adv.* Revengefully; cruelly. *Obs.*

venge'ment, *n.* [OF.] Avengement. *Obs.*

veng'er·ess, *n.* [OF. *vengeresse.*]

veng'i·ble, *adj.* = VENGEABLE. *Obs.* — **veng'i·bly,** *adv. Obs.*

ve'ni·a·ble (vē'nĭ·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [LL. *veniabilis.*] Venial; pardonable. *Obs.* — **ve'ni·a·bly,** *adv. Obs.*

veniance. † VENGEANCE.

N O P Q R S T U V

suntide, on solemn occasions such as ordinations and coronation of kings. An English version is used in Anglican churches at ordinations of bishops and priests.

ve'nie (vē'nĭ), *n.* [AF. *venie*, fr. L. *venia* pardon.] Supplication for pardon; also, a genuflection in making supplication. *Obs.*

ven'in (vĕn'ĭn; vē'nĭn), *n.* [L. *venenum* poison.] **1.** *Biochem.* Any of a class of toxic substances in snake venom; also, a toxic substance, supposedly of the same nature, formed by cleavage of an albumose.
2. Poison. *Obs.*

ven'in, *v. t. & i.* To poison; to kill by poison. *Obs.*

ven'i·plex (vĕn'ĭ plĕks; vē'nĭ-), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A plexus of veins.

ven'i·punc'ture (vĕn'ĭ·pŭngk'tŭr; vē'nĭ-), *n.* [*veni-* + *puncture.*] Surgical puncture of a vein; venepuncture.

ve·ni're fa'ci·as (vē·nī'rē fā'shĭ·ăs), *or* **ve·ni're,** *n.* [L., make, or cause, to come.] *Law.* **a** A judicial writ or precept directed to the sheriff, requiring him to cause a certain number of qualified persons to appear in court at a specified time, to serve as jurors in said court; — called in full ‖**ve·ni're fa'ci·as ju'ra·tō'res** (jōō'rā·tō'rēz). **b** *Eng. Law.* A writ in the nature of a summons to cause the party indicted on a penal statute to appear.

ve·ni're fa'ci·as de no'vo (dē nō'vō). Also **ve·ni're de no'vo.** A new writ of venire facias issued to summon a jury anew on some irregularity or defect in the proceeding under the first venire.

ve·ni're·man (vē·nī're·măn; vē·nē'r'ē-), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Law.* A juror summoned by a venire.

‖**Ve'ni, Sanc'te Spi'ri·tus** (vē'nī sängk'tē spĭr'ĭ·tŭs). [L.] Come, Holy Spirit; — a medieval Latin hymn ascribed to Robert II, King (998–1031) of France, and to Innocent III. It is used as a Whitsuntide sequence by the Roman Catholic Church.

ven'i·son (vĕn'ĭ·z'n *or, esp. in British usage,* vĕn'z'n; 277: *cf.* MEDICINE, *n.*), *n.* [ME. *veneison, veneson, venison,* fr OF. *veneison* (F. *venaison*), fr. L. *venatio* hunting, the chase, game, fr. *venari,* past part. *venatus,* to hunt; prob. akin to Skr. *vanati* he desires, attacks, gains. See VENERATE; cf. VENATIC.] **1. a** *Obs.* The flesh of any edible beast of the chase or a game bird. **b** The flesh of an animal of the deer kind.
2. A beast or beasts of the chase; esp., an animal of the deer kind; also, the sport of hunting; venery. *Obs.*

ven'i·son, *adj.* Pertaining to, composed of, or made of, venison, esp. of the flesh of an animal of the deer kind; as, a *venison* dinner, pie; also, used for serving venison.

ven'i·son·iv'o·rous (-ĭv'ō·rŭs; *cf.* VENISON), *adj.* [*venison* + *-vorous.*] Eating venison; given to eating venison. *R.*

Ve·ni'te (vē·nī'tē), *n.* [L., come, imper. 2d pers. pl.; — so called from its opening word in the Latin version.] The 94th Psalm (Vulgate; in A.V., the 95th), which in the form of a response is said or sung as the invitatory at matins.

‖**ve'ni, vi'di, vi'ci** (vē'nī, vī'dĭ, vī'sĭ; wā'nē, wē'dē, wē'kē). [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered; — the words in which Julius Caesar (*Suetonius,* 1 37) announced to the Senate his defeat of Pharnaces, king of Pontus, near Zela, 47 B.C.

Ven'i·ze'list (vĕn'ĭ·zā'lĭst), *n. Greek Politics.* One of the party which followed Eleutherios Venizelos (1864–1936), esp. in his policies of adherence to the side of the Allies in the World War, and of opposition to Constantine I and George II during and after the war.

ven'nel (vĕn'l), *n.* [F. *venelle* lane.] A lane; alley; also, gutter; sewer. *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.*

ven'ner (vĕn'ĕr), *v. i.* To snarl; scowl. *Dial. Eng.*

Ven'ner, El'sie (vĕn'ĕr). See ELSIE VENNER.

‖**ven·noot'schap** (vĕ·nōt'skäp), *n.* [D.] Partnership. *S. Africa.*

ve'no- (vē'nō-; vĕn'ō-). A combining form for *vena,* as in **ve'no·scle·ro'sis.** See SCLEROSIS. *Veno-* denotes also in adjectives *pertaining to the vena cava and,* as in **ve'no·a'tri·al, ve'no·au·ric'u·lar, ve'no·si'nal.** See ATRIAL, etc.

ven'om (vĕn'ŭm), *n.* [ME. *venim,* fr. OF. *venim, venin* (F. *venin*), fr. (assumed) VL. *venimen,* for L. *venenum* poison; prob. orig. a love potion, and akin to L. *Venus.* See VENERATE.] **1.** Matter fatal or injurious to life; poison in general. *Archaic.*
2. Specif., the poisonous matter which certain animals, such as serpents, scorpions, bees, etc., secrete in a state of health, and communicate by biting or stinging.
3. That which poisons, embitters, or blights; spite; malice; malignity. "The *venom* of such looks." *Shak.*
4. Dyeing matter; dye. *Obs.*
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:
venom-breathing, *adj.* **venom-hating,** *adj.* **venom-sputtering, venom-breeding,** *adj.* **venom maker** *adj.* **venom-cold,** *adj.* **venom-mouthed venom-venting,** *adj.* **venom-fanged venom-spotted**

ven'om, *adj.* Venomous. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

ven'om, *v. t.* [ME. *venimen,* fr. OF. *venimer.* See VENOM, *n.*] To infect with venom; to envenom; poison. *Now Rare.* — *v. i.* To become envenomed. *Obs.*

ven'omed (vĕn'ŭmd), *adj.* Poisoned.
The flame of his quick and leaping soul
To be quenched in a *venomed* bowl. *Stephen Gwynn.*

ven'om·er (vĕn'ŭm·ĕr), *n.* One who venoms or poisons.

ven'om·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To treat with snake venom. — **ven'om·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*

ven'o·mo- (vĕn'ō·mō-). A combining form for *venomous,* as in *venomo*salivary.

ven'o·mo·sal'i·var'y (vĕn'ō·mō·săl'ĭ·vĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -vĕr·ĭ), *adj Zool.* Of the nature of venom and saliva; designating the salivary glands of certain animals that secrete venom instead of saliva.

ven'om·ous (vĕn'ŭm·ŭs), *adj.* [ME. *venimous,* fr. OF. *venimeux* See VENOM.] **1. a** Full of venom; noxious to animal life by means of venom; poisonous; as, a *venomous* sting **b** Virulent, baneful; as, a *venomous* doctrine.
2. Characterized by, or of the nature of, venom; hence, mischievous; malignant; spiteful; as, a *venomous* writer.
3. Tipped with, or dipped in, poison, as an arrow; poisoned; as, *venomous* darts, shafts.
4. *Zool* Having a gland or glands for the secretion of venom; able to inflict a poisoned bite, sting, or wound.
Syn. — Toxic, envenomed, deadly; malicious, rancorous. See POISONOUS.
Ant. — Salutary, wholesome; benign, benignant.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
venomous-hearted, venomous-looking, venomous-minded.
— **ven'om·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **ven'om·ous·ness,** *n.*

ven'om·some (vĕn'ŭm·sŭm), *adj.* Venomous. *Now Dial.*

ven'om·y (-ĭ), *adj.* Venomous; poisonous.
Nothing hath cruelet *venomy* might. *James Clarence Mangan.*

ve·no'sal (vē·nō'săl), *adj.* Venous; of the nature of a vein.

ve'nose (vē'nōs; *see* -OSE), *adj.* [See VENOUS.] Venous; specif., *Bot.,* having numerous or conspicuous veins; veiny.

-ve'nose. A combining form for *venose,* as in reticulato*venose.*

ve·nos'i·ty (vē·nŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being venous or venose.
2. *Med.* A condition in which the arterial blood exhibits venous qualities; also, general congestion of the veins.

ve·nos'ta·sis (vē·nŏs'tā·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *veno-* + *-stasis.*] *Med.* The inhibiting of the flow of blood through the veins, as by compressing them with a ligature.

ve'nous (vē'nŭs), *adj.* [L. *venosus,* fr *vena* a vein See VEIN.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a vein or veins.
2. *Physiol.* Designating blood which has passed through the capillaries and given up oxygen for the tissues and become charged with carbon dioxide, and hence must pass through the respiratory organs (lungs or gills) for purification and oxygenation; — opposed to *arterial.* Venous blood in the higher animals is dark red. It is so termed because most of the veins contain blood in this condition.
3. Marked with veins; veined; venose. *Rare.*
— **ve'nous·ly,** *adv.* — **ve'nous·ness,** *n.*

venous hemorrhage. See HEMORRHAGE.

venous hum. *Med.* A hum sometimes heard during auscultation of the veins of the neck, esp. in anemia.

venous pulse. *Med.* See 2d PULSE, 1.

venous sinus. *Anat. & Zool.* **a** A large vein or passage for venous blood, as in the dura mater. **b** = SINUS VENOSUS.

vent (vĕnt), *n.* [Sp. *venta* sale, market, roadside inn. See VENT sale.] **1.** Inn; tavern. *Obs.*
2. A brand indicating the sale of the animal branded, sometimes a special mark, sometimes a bar across the seller's brand. *Western U. S.*

vent, *v. t.* To cancel by a vent (brand). *Western U. S.*

vent, *n.* [From *fent, fente,* a slit, fr. F. *fente* a slit, cleft, fissure, fr. *fendre* to split, fr. L. *findere;* confused with F. *vent* wind, fr. L. *ventus.* See FISSURE; cf. VENT scent.] **1.** A small aperture; a hole or opening for passage or escape, as of air, a gas, or a fluid; as, the *vent* of a cask; the *vent* of a mold; a volcanic *vent;* the *vent* of a flute.
Look, how thy wounds do bleed at many *vents.* *Shak*
2. Specif.: **a** (1) *Obs. exc. in Zool.* The anus. (2) *Zool.* The opening of the cloaca or of the intestine on the surface of the body; esp., that of the lower vertebrates, as fishes. **b** *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A chimney. "The spare bedroom *vent.*" *Barrie.* **c** *Now Rare.* An opening or slit in a garment. **d** *Obs.* The opening or embrasure in a crenelated battlement. **e** An opening, as in a room or building, for ventilation.
3. Opportunity of escape or passage; outlet, as from confinement or privacy; passage; escape; hence, issue, as from a closed place; utterance, expression, or publication; as, to give *vent* to one's wrath. "The *vent* of words." *Milton.*
When Peter's next new book found *vent.* *Shelley.*
4. A discharge or emission. *Obs.*
5. The coming of an otter to the surface of the water in ordor to breathe. *Eng.*
6. *Ordn.* The opening at the breech of a gun through which fire is communicated to the powder. In muzzle-loading guns it was a hole from the top of the breech to the chamber. In modern breech-loading guns it is usually in the axis of the breechblock. See BREECHBLOCK, *Illust.*
Syn. — Hole, opening, aperture; outlet, release.

vent, *adj.* Having, or serving or used as, a vent.

vent, *v.;* VENT'ED; VENT'ING *Transitive:* **1.** To let out at a vent, or small aperture; to give passage or outlet to.
2. To let out; to pour forth; as, the chimney *vented* smoke; cast out; specif., to eject from the body; to evacuate. *Obs.*
3. To give vent or expression to; to issue; let loose; as, to *vent* one's anger, spite, affection; also, to utter; report; publish; as, to *vent* a grievance.
The queen of heaven did thus her fury *vent.* *Dryden.*
Thou hast framed and *vented* very curious orations. *Barrow.*
4. To furnish, as a cask, with a vent; to make a vent in as a mold.
5. To relieve by giving vent; as, to *vent* oneself in grief.
6. *Ordn.* To put a vent on. See 3d VENT, 6.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To snuff; to breathe or puff out; to snort. *Obs.*
2. To issue forth by or as by a vent; to go, flow, pour, etc., away or out through a vent.
3. To give expression; to express oneself or itself; to make or find an opening for utterance, as of one's feelings, thoughts, or grievances. *Obs.*
4. To have draft; to draw; as, the chimney *vents* well.
5. To come to the surface to breathe, as the otter. *Eng.*

vent, *n.* [F. *vente,* fr. (assumed) VL. *vendita,* fr. L. *vendere, -ditum,* to vend.] *Now Rare.* Sale; specif.: **a** Act of selling. **b** Opportunity to sell; market. — *v. t. & i.* To vend. *Obs.*

vent, *n.* [See VENT to scent.] *Hunting.* Scent, as of a deer; also, power of tracing by scent, as of a hound. *Obs.*

vent, *v. t. & i.* [F., wind, scent, fr. L. *ventus* wind; cf. F. *venter* to blow. See VENTILATE; cf. VENT opening.] *Hunting.* To scent or to track by scent; to smell. *Obs.*

vent. Obs. exc. dial. Eng. var. of FENT; WENT, a way.

‖**ven'ta** (vĕn'tä), *n.* [Sp.] An inn.

vent'age (vĕn'tĭj), *n.* A small hole, as a flute stop; a vent.

ven'tail (vĕn'tāl), *n.* [OF. *ventaille* (F. *ventail*). See VENTILATE; cf. AVENTAIL.] The lower movable front of a helmet, for the admission of air, usually the part below the visor but sometimes including the visor. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

‖**ven·ta'na** (vĕn·tä'nä), *n.* [Sp.] Window.

vent drill, gimlet, *or* **punch.** *Mil.* An instrument for clearing of obstructions the vent of a cannon.

ven'ter (vĕn'tĕr), *n.* [L.; akin to L. *vesica, vensica,* bladder, Skr. *vasti,* G. *wanst* paunch. Cf. VENTRILOQUISM, VESICLE.] **1.** Some part or thing resembling or suggesting a vent; specif.: *Anat. & Zool.* **a** The belly; the abdomen; — sometimes applied to any large cavity containing viscera. **b** A belly, or protuberant part; as, the *venter* of a muscle. **c** A broad shallow concavity; as, the *venter of the ilium* or *of the scapula* (see ILIUM, SCAPULA).
2. *Bot.* In vascular cryptogams, the swollen basal portion of an archegonium, in which the egg is developed.
3. *Law.* Womb (of wife or mother); as, A has a son B by one *venter,* and a daughter C by another *venter.*
4. *Zool. & Paleontol.* The outer or convex part of the shell of a curved or coiled cephalopod or gastropod.

vent'er (vĕn'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which vents; esp., one who gives utterance or publicity to his ideas, doctrines, grievances, etc.

ven'ter (vĕn'tĕr), *n.* [Sp. *ventero.*] An innkeeper. *Obs.*

vent'er (vĕn'tĕr), *n.* A vender. *Obs.*

Ven'ters·dorp (vĕn'tĕrs·dôrp), *adj.* [From *Ventersdorp,* Transvaal.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the third from the top of the major divisions of the predominantly sedimentary, unfossiliferous, Pre-Devonian rocks of South Africa. The Ventersdorp system is in considerable part volcanic and is over 5,000 feet in maximum thickness.

Ven'ters·dorp, *n. Geol.* The Ventersdorp period or system.

vent feather. *Zool.* A crissal feather.

vent'hole' (vĕnt'hōl'), *n.* An opening for the admission or emission of light, air, a liquid, etc.; as: **a** A vent in a cask **b** *Ordn.* A vent.

Ven·tid'i·us (vĕn·tĭd'ĭ·ŭs; -tĭj'ŭs), *n.* A friend to Antony in Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra,* (which see).

ven'ti·duct (vĕn'tĭ·dŭkt), *n.* [L. *ventus* wind + *ductus* a leading, conduit, fr. *ducere, ductum,* to lead. See WIND; DUKE.] A passage or pipe for wind or air, as for ventilating apartments.

ven'ti·fact (vĕn'tĭ·făkt), *n.* [L. *ventus* wind + *-fact* as in arti*fact.*] *Geol.* A stone worn, polished, or faceted, by wind-blown sand; — called also *glyptolith, rillstone.*

ven'til (vĕn'tĭl; *G.* vĕn·tēl'), *n.* [G. See VENTILATE.] A valve in various wind instruments, etc. See VALVE, *n.*, 9.

ven'ti·la·ble (vĕn'tĭ·lȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of ventilation.

ven·til'a·gin (vĕn·tĭl'ȧ·jĭn; vĕn'tĭ·lā'jĭn), *n.* [NL. *Ventilago* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A resinous reddish-brown coloring matter, $C_{15}H_{12}O_6$. from the root bark of an East Indian woody vine (*Ventilago maderaspatana*), family Rhamnaceae.

ven'ti·late (vĕn'tĭ·lāt), *v. t.;* VEN'TI·LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); VEN'TI·LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *ventilatus,* past part. of *ventilare* to toss, brandish in the air, to fan, to winnow, fr. *ventus* wind. See WIND air.] **1.** To winnow; fan; as, to *ventilate* wheat. *Now Rare.*
2. To change or renew (air), as in a room; also, to start up or increase the combustion of (a fire) by or as if by the use of a blower; figuratively, to increase the intensity of by or as by blowing or fanning a flame. *Obs.*
3. To cause fresh air to circulate through (to replace foul air simultaneously removed), as a room, mine, etc.; to open up (a room, house, passage, etc.) to the fresh air for circulation; also, of the current of air, to pass or circulate through in such manner as to freshen and replace foul air, gas, etc.
4. To purify by subjecting to fresh air; to oxygenate; as, the blood is *ventilated* by the lungs.
5. To give vent to; to utter; to make public; as, to *ventilate* one's grievances; also, to open up to consideration and discussion; to discuss freely; as, after the election, the causes of the rift in the party were *ventilated.*
He broke off, feeling that these municipal quarrels shouldn't be *ventilated* before a stranger. *Elmer Davis.*
6. To provide with a vent, or escape, for air, gas, etc.; as, to *ventilate* a mold, or a water-wheel bucket.

ven'ti·late, *adj.* Ventilated; discussed. *Obs.*

ven'ti·lat'ing (-lāt'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of VENTILATE. Hence: *adj.* That ventilates or is used in ventilation.
☞ PHRASES are:
ventilating apparatus **ventilating fan**
ventilating blower **ventilating grate**
ventilating engineer **ventilating skylight**

ventilating brick. A cored-out brick providing an air passage as for ventilation.

ventilating column. *Mining.* = MOTIVE COLUMN.

ventilating jack. A sheet-metal hood placed over the inlet of a ventilating pipe to cause the induction of an increased air volume into the pipe.

ventilating millstone. A millstone having a device for inducing a strong current of air through its grooves.

ven'ti·la'tion (vĕn'tĭ·lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ventilatio;* cf. F. *ventilation.*] **1.** Movement of air; circulation of air for purifying, freshening, etc., the supply, as in a room or mine.
2. a Act or state of being ventilated, as effected by leakage of air through walls or around windows (***natural ventilation***), by the opening and closing of sashes (***sash ventilation***), by vent flues leading above the roof (***gravity ventilation***), or by forcing or drawing air through the rooms by means of fans or blowers (***mechanical ventilation***). In ***vacuum ventilation,*** the motive force is applied at the outlets, the air being drawn through the rooms and the air pressure inside the rooms being slightly less than that outside. In ***plenum ventilation,*** the motive force is applied at the inlets, the air being driven through the rooms, which become plenums. With plenum ventilation, the incoming of cold drafts is avoided. In the ***upward system,*** air is admitted to the rooms near the floor line and exhausted at or near the ceiling. In the ***downward system,*** the reverse practice is followed. The heated air from the bodies of the occupants of the room has a natural tendency to rise, which constitutes an opposing force to the uniform downward movement of air supplied by the downward system. With the upward system, the warm air escapes almost as rapidly as introduced. **b** *Archaic* Winnowing; fanning, as of grain. **c** Oxygenation, as of the blood.
3. Utterance; vent; expression, esp. publicly; as, his *ventilation* of his grievance alienated sympathy.
4. Free and open discussion; public exposition; publicity.

ven'ti·la'tive (vĕn'tĭ·lā'tĭv), *adj.* Of or pertaining to ventilation; adapted to secure ventilation; ventilating.

ven'ti·la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *ventilateur,* L. *ventilator* a winnower.] **1.** That which ventilates; esp., a contrivance, as a shutter device forming an adjustable aperture, for the inlet of fresh air, or a machine for drawing off or expelling foul or stagnant air, or for introducing fresh air, as into a room, a building, a mine, etc.
2. The gallery in the House of Commons reserved for ladies. *Colloq., Eng.*
3. One who ventilates; as: **a** One whose duty it is to ventilate some place. **b** One who discusses a subject freely and publicly.
— **ven'ti·la·to'ry** (-lȧ·tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.*

ven·tom'e·ter (vĕn·tŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [L. *ventus* wind + *-meter.*] An instrument for indicating the velocity of the wind, esp. as designed for use on target ranges. Cf. ANEMOMETER.

ven'tose (vĕn'tōs; vĕn·tōs'; *see* -OSE), *adj.* [L. *ventosus,* fr. *ventus* wind. See VENTILATE.] Flatulent; windy. — **ven·tose'ness,** *n. Both Rare.*

ven·tose' (vĕn·tōs'), *n.* [OF. (F. *ventouse*), fr. *vento(u)ser,* fr. ML. *ventosare* to bleed.] A cupping glass. *Obs.* — *v. t. & i.* To cup. *Obs.*

‖**Ven'tôse'** (vȧN'tōz'), *n.* [F. See VENTOSE, *adj.*] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

ven'im. Var. of VENOM. *Obs. exc Scot.*

ven'i·son·like', *adj.* See -LIKE

ven'i·su'ture, *n.* See VENI-.

venkisen. † VANQUISH.

ven'lin, *n.* [MLG. *venlin, vanlen,* lit., small flag, dim. of *vāne.* See VANE.] *Mil.* Company. *Obs.*

venn (vĕn). Var. of FEN. *Now Dial.*

ven'nie. † VENY.

vennum. † VENOM.

ven'omd. Venomed. *Ref. Sp.*

ven'om·ful, *adj.* Venomous. *Obs.*

ven'om·ly, *adv.* = VENOMOUSLY.

ven'om·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ven'om·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

ven'son. † VENISON.

ven'ti·la'tiv. Ventilative. *R. S.*

ven'tin, *n.,* [OD. *vintijn, vintyn,* fr. Pg. *vintem.*] = VENT IANO. *Obs.*

vent'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

ven·tos'i·ty (vĕn·tŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [OF. *ventosité*, fr. LL. *ventositas.*] *Obs.* **a** Flatulence or its cause. **b** A gust or blast of wind; also, windiness. **c** Vain pride, conceit, or boasting.

vent'piece' (vĕnt'pēs'), *n.* = BUSHING, 1 **b**; also, a breech-block. *Rare.*

ven'trad (vĕn'trăd), *adv.* [L. *venter* belly + 1st *-ad.*] *Anat.* Toward the ventral side; ventrally.

ven'tral (vĕn'trăl), *n.* A ventral scale or plate; specif., *Zool.*, a ventral fin of a fish.

ven'tral (vĕn'trăl), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *ventral*, fr. L. *ventralis*, fr. *venter* the belly. See VENTER; cf. VENTRICLE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the belly; abdominal; hence, in *Zool. & Anat.*, designating, pertaining to, or situated on or toward, that surface of the body which in man is anterior, but in most vertebrates, arthropods, and other elongated animals is normally the lower surface; hemal; — the opposite of *dorsal*, and applied specif. to any of certain large scales on the lower surface of the body in certain reptiles. **2.** *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to or designating that surface of a carpel, petal, etc., which faces toward the center of a flower. **b** Pertaining to the lower side or surface of a dorsiventral organ or thallus; — opposed to *dorsal.*

ventral canal cell. *Bot.* A small cell which is cut off from the central cell of an archegonium just below the neck.

ventral fin. *Zool.* **a** In fishes, one of that pair of fins which correspond to the hind limbs of quadrupeds; a pelvic fin. In the less specialized fishes they are situated on the abdomen some distance behind the pectoral fins, but in many fishes are farther forward, and under the pectoral fins, or even under the throat. See FIN, 1. **b** *Rare.* An anal fin.

ventral hernia. *Med.* Hernia through the anterior abdominal wall.

ven'tral·ly, *adv.* In a ventral direction or position.

ventral median fissure. See SPINAL CORD, *Illust.*

ventral plate. *Zool.* In the embryos of insects and other arthropods, a thickening of the blastoderm on the under side of the egg, destined to develop into the body of the embryo.

ventral root. See 4th ROOT, 4.

ventral segment. See 1st LOOP, 10 **a**; NODE, 11, *Illust.*

ventral spinocerebellar tract. See SPINOCEREBELLAR TRACT.

ventral spinothalamic tract. See SPINAL CORD, *Illust.*

ventral tube. *Zool.* = COLLOPHORE.

ven'tral·ward (vĕn'trăl·wĕrd), **ven'tral·wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* [*ventral* + *-ward*, *-wards.*] Toward the ventral surface.

ventral white commissure. See SPINAL CORD, *Illust.*

ven'tri- (vĕn'trĭ-). A combining form, Latin *ventri-*, from *venter*, meaning *belly*, *ventral*, as in **ven'tri·cum'bent.** See -CUMBENT. Cf. VENTRO-.

ven'tric (vĕn'trĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the belly. *Rare.*

ven'tri·cle (vĕn'trĭ·k'l), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *ventricule*, fr. L. *ventriculus* the stomach, a ventricle, dim. of *venter* the belly. See VENTRAL.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* A cavity of an organ; esp.: **a** The chamber, or one of the chambers, of the heart, which receives the blood from a corresponding atrium (auricle), and from which blood is forced into the arteries. See HEART, 1. **b** In the brain, one of the system of communicating cavities which are continuous with the central canal of the spinal cord, and like it are derived from the medullary canal of the embryo. The cavities are lined with epithelium called *ependyma*, and contain a serous fluid. Those of the adult human brain are four (see BRAIN, 1), the so-called fifth ventricle being merely a slitlike interval between the two layers of the septum pellucidum. **c** The fossa or pouch of each side of the larynx between the false vocal cords above and the true vocal cords below, called also ***ven'tri·cle of Mor·ga'gni*** (môr·gä'nyē). In some apes it becomes very large. **d** The stomach.

2. Any cavity of organic function, as the womb. *Obs.*

ven'tri·co·lum'na (vĕn'trĭ·kŏ·lŭm'nä), *n.*; *pl.* -NAE (-nē). [NL. See VENTRAL; COLUMNA.] The ventral column of gray matter on either side of the spinal cord. — **ven'tri·co·lum'nar** (-nĕr), *adj.*

ven'tri·cose (vĕn'trĭ·kōs), *adj.* [NL. *ventricosus*, fr. L. *venter* belly.] Bellied; having a large belly; specif., *Bot. & Zool.*, inflated; swelling out on one side or unequally. — **ven'tri·cose·ness,** *n.*

ventricose shell. *Zool.* **a** A spiral shell having the body whorls rounded or swollen in the middle. **b** A bivalve shell in which the valves are strongly convex.

Ventricose Shell.

ven'tri·cos'i·ty (vĕn'trĭ·kŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Condition of being ventricose.

ven'tri·co'so- (vĕn'trĭ·kō'sō-). A combining form for *ventricose.*

ven·tric'u·lar (vĕn·trĭk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a ventricle, specif., *Anat.*, of the heart or brain. **2.** **a** Bellied; bulging out. **b** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the stomach or to the ventral abdominal wall. Cf. VENTER.

ventricular appendix of the larynx. See LARYNGEAL POUCH.

ventricular fibrillation. See FIBRILLATION.

ventricular folds. *Anat.* See VOCAL CORDS.

ven·tric'u·la'ris (vĕn·trĭk'ū·lā'rĭs; 79), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A part of the thyroarytenoid muscle which enters the ventricular fold on either side.

ven·tric'u·lite (vĕn·trĭk'ū·lĭt), *n.* [See VENTRICULUS.] A fossil sponge of *Ventriculites* or an allied genus. — **ven·tric'u·lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

Ven·tric'u·li'tes (vĕn·trĭk'ū·lī'tēz), *n.* [NL. See VENTRICULUS.] *Paleontol.* A genus of fossil, often vase-shaped or mushroom-shaped, hexactinellid sponges, characteristic of the Cretaceous, having a latticelike skeleton in which the nodes formed by the crossing of the spicular threads are perforated. It is the type of a family, **Ven·tric'u·lit'i·dae** (-lĭt'ĭ·dē).

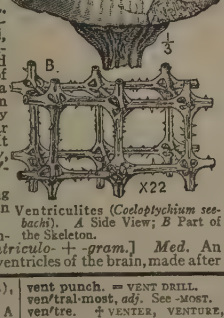

Ventriculites (*Coeloptychium seebachi*). *A* Side View; *B* Part of the Skeleton.

ventriculo-. A combining form for *ventriculus*, as in **ven·tric'u·los'co·py.**

ven·tric'u·lo·gram' (vĕn·trĭk'ū·lō·grăm'), *n.* [*ventriculo-* + *-gram.*] *Med.* An X-ray photograph of the ventricles of the brain, made after withdrawing fluid from the ventricles and replacing it with air. — **ven·tric'u·log'ra·phy** (-lŏg'rä·fĭ), *n.*

ven·tric'u·lose (vĕn·trĭk'ū·lōs), *adj.* [L. *ventriculosus* of the belly.] Ventricose in a slight degree. *Rare.*

ven·tric'u·lus (vĕn·trĭk'ū·lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -ULI (-lī). [L. See VENTRICLE.] *Anat. & Zool.* An internal cavity; a ventricle; the stomach; specif., *Zool.*, in certain animals with a compound stomach, a division of that organ posterior to the proventriculus; in birds, the gizzard; in insects, the digestive stomach.

ven'tri·cum'bent (vĕn'trĭ·kŭm'bĕnt), *adj.* [*ventri-* + *cumbent.*] Lying with the ventral surface downward; prone.

ven'tri·duct (vĕn'trĭ·dŭkt), *v. t.* [*ventri-* + L. *ductus* a leading.] To turn or draw toward the belly.

ven'tri·fix·a'tion (-fĭks·ā'shŭn), *n.* Also **ven'tri·fix'ure** (vĕn'trĭ·fĭk'shĕr). The surgical operation of stitching an organ to the ventral wall of the abdomen.

ven'tri·lat'er·al (-lăt'ĕr·ăl), *adj.* Ventrolateral.

ven'tri·lo·cu'tion (vĕn'trĭ·lō·kū'shŭn), *n.* [See VENTRILOQUISM.] Ventriloquism.

ven·tril'o·qual (vĕn·trĭl'ō·kwăl), *adj.* **a** = VENTRILOQUIAL. **b** Spoken as though proceeding from the belly; deep and guttural. — **ven·tril'o·qual·ly,** *adv.*

ven'tri·loque (vĕn'trĭ·lōk), *adj.* [F.] Ventriloquial. *Rare.* — *n.* A ventriloquist. *Rare.*

ven'tri·lo'qui·al (vĕn'trĭ·lō'kwĭ·ăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or using, ventriloquism. — **ven'tri·lo'qui·al·ly,** *adv.*

ven·tril'o·quism (vĕn·trĭl'ō·kwĭz'm), *n.* [LL. *ventriloquus* a ventriloquist, fr. *venter* the belly + *loqui*, past part. *locutus*, to speak. See VENTRAL; LOQUACIOUS.] Act, art, or practice of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears to come from some source other than the vocal organs of the speaker. Voice cannot be produced in the stomach or elsewhere other than in the larynx. In ventriloquism the speaker takes a full breath, keeps the muscles of the chest, neck, lower jaw, and lips as motionless as possible, and speaks with the mouth almost closed and the glottis narrowed, not allowing the air to escape through the nose. The lower lip is slightly retracted and rested against the upper teeth, and the tongue articulations are greatly altered. Much of the deception depends on suggestion as to the source of the sounds.

ven·tril'o·quist (-kwĭst), *n.* One who practices, or is skilled in, ventriloquism.

ven·tril'o·quis'tic (-kwĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to ventriloquism or ventriloquists; practicing ventriloquism.

ven·tril'o·quize (vĕn·trĭl'ō·kwīz), *v. i.*; -QUIZED (-kwĭzd); -QUIZ'ING (-kwĭz'ĭng). To practice ventriloquism. — *v. t.* To speak in the manner of a ventriloquist.

ven·tril'o·quous (vĕn·trĭl'ō·kwŭs), *adj* Ventriloquistic. — **ven·tril'o·quous·ly,** *adv.*

ven·tril'o·quy (-kwĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *ventriloquie.*] Ventriloquism.

ven'tri·mes'on (vĕn'trĭ·mĕs'ŏn), *n.* [NL. See VENTER; 1st MESON.] *Anat.* The median line of the ventral surface. — **ven'tri·mes'al** (-ăl), *adj.*

ven'trine (vĕn'trĭn; 156), *adj.* [See VENTRAL.] Of or pertaining to the belly.

ven·trip'o·tent (vĕn·trĭp'ō·tĕnt), *adj.* [*ventri-* + L. *potens*, *-entis*, pres. part. of *posse* to be able.] Having a large belly; also, gluttonous. — **ven·trip'o·ten·cy** (-tĕn·sĭ), *n.* *R.* — **ven'tri·po·ten'tial** (vĕn'trĭ·pō·tĕn'shăl), *adj.* *R.*

No vintage was anywhere vatted
Too strong for *ventripotent* me. *Christopher Morley.*

ven'tri·pyr'a·mid (vĕn'trĭ·pĭr'ä·mĭd), *n.* [*ventri-* + *pyramid.*] The pyramid of the medulla oblongata.

ven'tro- (vĕn'trō-). A combining form from Latin *venter*, paunch, denoting: **a** *The abdomen*, as in:

ventrocystorrhaphy	**ventrohysteropexy**	**ventroscopy**
ventrodorsad	**ventroptosia**	**ventrosuspension**
ventrofixation	**ventroptosis**	**ventrotomy**

b *Ventral and*, as in:

ventroaxial	**ventroinguinal**	**ventromedian**
ventroaxillary	**ventrolateral**	**ventromesal**
ventrocaudal	**ventrolaterally**	**ventromesial**
ventrodorsal	**ventromedial**	**ventroposterior**
ventrodorsally		

ven'tro·my'el (-mī'ĕl), *n.* [See VENTRO-; MYELO-.] *Anat.* The ventral part of the spinal cord.

ven·tros'i·ty (vĕn·trŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [See VENTROUS.] Abdominal obesity. *Rare.*

vent stack. A pipe placed vertically or nearly so and connected to the traps of plumbing fixtures in such a manner as to ventilate them and prevent the water seal from being siphoned out of them.

vent tank. A primary still used in the manufacture of natural gasoline to remove absorbed gases which are too volatile for gasoline.

ven'ture (vĕn'tûr; 249), *n.* [Aphetic form of ME. *aventure.* See ADVENTURE; cf. SUBVENTION, VENUE.] **1.** An undertaking of chance or danger; the risking of something upon an event which cannot be foreseen with certainty; a hazard; risk; specif., a business enterprise of a speculative nature; a speculation; as, a mining *venture.*

2. Fortune; chance; hap; contingency; luck. *Now Rare.*

3. The thing put to hazard, as in gambling; a stake; a risk; esp., something sent to sea in trade.

4. The property, money, or other thing of value, which is risked in a business enterprise or speculation.

My *ventures* are not in one bottom trusted. *Shak.*

5. An adventurous spirit; courage; a willingness to take risks or run dangers. *Dial. Eng. & Ir.*

What in the world wide put *venture* into you that made you go face the dog? *Lady Gregory.*

6. An adventurer or adventuress. *Obs.*

Syn. — Cf. DANGER.

— ***at a venture*** (orig. *at aventure*). At hazard, without seeing the end or mark; without foreseeing the issue; at random.

A certain man drew a bow *at a venture.* 1 *Kings.* xxii. 34.

ven'ture, *v.*; VEN'TURED (-tûrd); VEN'TUR·ING (-tûr·ĭng). [See VENTURE, *n.*, ADVENTURE, *v.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To expose to hazard; to risk; hazard; as, to *venture* one's person in a balloon.

2. To undertake the risk of; to brave; dare as a voyage.

3. To put or send on a venture or chance, as a business speculation; as, to *venture* a horse to the West Indies.

4. To confide in; to rely on; to trust. *Rare. Addison.*

5. To dare to advance or put forward, or to expose to criticism or refutation, as an opinion or statement; as, he *ventured* a remark about the weather.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To hazard oneself; to have the courage or presumption to do, undertake, or say something; to dare; as, I *venture* to contradict the statement.

2. To make a venture; to run a risk; to take the chances; to be bold.

Who freights a ship to *venture* on the seas. *J. Dryden, Jr.*

venture at, or venture on or upon. To dare to engage in; to attempt without any certainty of success; as, it is rash to *venture upon* such a project.

When I *venture at* the comic style. *Waller.*

ven'tur·er (vĕn'tûr·ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who ventures, or puts to hazard; an adventurer; specif., a merchant who engages in business ventures.

2. A strumpet; a prostitute. *Obs.*

ven'ture·some (-tûr·sŭm), *adj.* **1.** Inclined to venture; venturous; daring; as, a *venturesome* boy or act.

2. Risky; involving hazard; dangerous; as, a *venturesome* attempt, journey.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See RASH.

— **ven'ture·some·ly,** *adv.* — **ven'ture·some·ness,** *n.*

Ven·tu'ri·a (vĕn·tōō'rĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after A. *Venturi*, It. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi (family Pleosporaceae) containing certain species which are pathogenic in the conidial stage. *V. pyrina*, causing pear scab, and *V. inaequalis*, causing apple scab, were formerly included in the genus *Fusicladium.*

Ven·tu'ri me'ter (vĕn·tōō'rē). [After G. B. *Venturi* (1746–1822), It. physicist.] **a** A trade-mark for a form of the venturi tube arranged to measure the flow of liquid in pipes. Small tubes are attached to the venturi tube at the throat and at the point where the liquid enters the converging entrance. The difference in pressure heads is shown on some form of manometer and from this difference and a knowledge of the diameters of the tubes the quantity of flow is determined. **b** Also [*sometimes not cap.*], the meter bearing this trade-mark.

ven'tu·rine (vĕn'tû·rĭn), *n.* [See AVENTURINE.] *Japanning.* Gold powder for varnished surfaces.

ven·tu'ri tube (vĕn·tōō'rē) *or* **ven·tu'ri,** *n.* [See VENTURI METER.] **1.** *Hydraulics.* A short tube, inserted in a pipe line, whose internal surface consists of two truncated cones connected at the small ends by a very short cylinder called the *Venturi throat.* Its operation depends upon the fact that, as the velocity of flow increases in the throat, the pressure decreases. It may be used to measure the quantity of fluid flowing (see Venturi meter) or, by joining a branch tube at the throat, to produce a suction.

2. *Aeronautics.* A short tube with flaring ends and a constricted connecting portion, into which a side tube enters. It is placed parallel to the air flow and may be used as one of the tubes in a pressure nozzle (which see), or, by virtue of the diminished pressure in the throat, to furnish power to operate a gyroscope, an injector, or other device.

ven'tur·ous (vĕn'tûr·ŭs), *adj.* [Aphetic form of ME. *aventurous.* See ADVENTUROUS, VENTURE, *n.*] **1.** Courting danger; ready to meet risks; daring; bold; hardy; fearless; venturesome; adventurous.

2. Involving danger or risk; hazardous; dangerous; risky; as, a *venturous* enterprise.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See RASH.

— **ven'tur·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **ven'tur·ous·ness,** *n.*

vent wire. *Founding.* A pointed wire for making vents in molds.

Ventz'ke (fĕnts'kĕ), *adj.* [After *Ventzke* (fl. 1842–52), Ger. chemist.] Designating, or conforming or pertaining to, a scale (**Ventzke scale,** *or* **Ventzke sugar scale**) used in determining the amount of sugar in a solution; a sugar scale; as, 4.18 degrees *Ventzke* (or 4.18° V.). The Ventzke scale is the one most generally used on saccharimeters outside of France and is used on all German saccharimeters. All saccharimeters using this scale are standardized according to the following decision of the International Sugar Commission (Paris, 1900): "The 100-degree point of the saccharimeter scale is obtained by polarizing a solution containing 26.000 grams of pure sucrose (weighed in air with brass weights) in 100 true cubic centimeters at 20° C. in a 200-millimeter tube in a saccharimeter whose quartz-wedge compensation must also have a temperature of 20° C."

ven'ue (vĕn'ū), *n.* [OF., a coming, fr. *venir* to come, fr. L. *venire.* See COME.] **1.** A coming; arrival; an onset or assault. *Obs.*

2. *Obs.* **a** A thrust, hit, or lunge, as in fencing. **b** An encounter, bout, or match, as in fencing or cudgel play.

3. A place or spot where an action has occurred or is planned to occur; by extension, the position, side, or line of argument assumed by one person in a debate or discussion; ground.

Rumania had designated Salzburg as the *venue* of a Russo-Rumanian conference. *Manchester Guardian.*

4. *Law.* **a** The place or county in which the alleged events from which an action arises took place; also, the place from which the jury is taken, and where the trial is held, in the action. In certain cases, to further justice, the court can change the place of obtaining the jury and holding trial. **b** The statement in a pleading, usually at the side or beginning, laying the place for the trial; also, sometimes, the clause in an affidavit indicating the place where it was sworn to. The term *venue* is omitted from the codes of procedure of some States, as New York.

ven'u·la (vĕn'ū·lä), *n.*; *pl.* -LAE (-lē). [L. See VENULE.] A small vein; a venule.

ven'ule (-ūl), *n.* [L. *venula*, dim. fr. *vena* vein.] A small vein; a veinlet; specif., *Zool.*, one of the small branches of the veins of the wings in insects. — **ven'u·lar** (-ū·lĕr), *adj.*

ven'u·lose (-ū·lōs), **-lous** (-lŭs), *adj.* Full of venules.

Ve'nus (vē'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* VENUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [L. *Venus*, *-eris*, the goddess of love, the planet Venus. See VENERATE.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess of bloom and beauty, protectress of gardens, whose worship was early introduced into Rome. She was later identified with the Greek *Aphrodite*, whose famous cult at Eryx, Sicily, was the source of the worship of ***Ve'nus Er'y·ci'ne*** (ĕr'ĭ·sĭ'nē), to whom a temple was founded in Rome 217 B.C. In 114 B.C., as expiation for loss of chastity of three vestals, a temple to ***Ve'nus Ver'ti·cor'di·a*** (vûr'tĭ·kôr'dĭ·ä) was founded on April 1, and this day became the chief festival of Venus, the ***Ven'er·a'li·a*** (vĕn'ĕr·ä'lĭ·ä). The worship of ***Ve'nus Fe'lix*** (fē'lĭks), goddess of fortune, was inaugurated by Sulla, who made ***Ve'nus Pom'pe·ia'na*** (pŏm'pē·yā'nä; -ā'nä) the tutelary of his colony, Pompeii. ***Ve'nus Vic'trix*** (vĭk'trĭks), goddess of victory, was popular in the military provinces of the empire; but the most important form of the goddess was ***Ve'nus Gen'e·trix*** (jĕn'ē·trĭks), to whom, as mother of Aeneas and ancestress of his family, Caesar dedicated a temple 46 B.C. See DI; cf. ADONIS, 1.

2. A painting, statue, or other representation of Venus, the goddess; also, some woman resembling or likened to Venus.

---

ven·tos'i·tous (vĕn·tŏs'ĭ·tŭs), *adj.* Ventose. *Obs.*

ventoy, *n.* [MF. *ventail.*] A fan. *Obs.*

vent punch. = VENT DRILL.

ven'tral·most, *adj.* See -MOST.

ven'tre. ✝ VENTER, VENTURE, VINTRY.

‖**ven'tre à terre'** (vĕn'tr' ä târ'). [F.] Literally, belly to the ground; at very great speed.

ven'tri·cor'nu (vĕn'trĭ·kôr'nū), *n.* = VENTRICULUMNA. — **ven'tri·cor'nu·al** (-nū·ăl), *adj.*

ven'tri·cous (vĕn'trĭ·kŭs), *adj.* = VENTRICOSE.

ven·tric'u·lous (vĕn·trĭk'ū·lŭs), *adj.* [See VENTRICULOSE.] = VENTRICULAR, 2 **a.**

ven·tril'o·quus (vĕn·trĭl'ō·kwŭs), *n.* [LL.] = VENTRILOQUIST. *Obs.*

ven'trose (vĕn'trōs; vĕn·trōs'), *see* -OSE), *adj.* [LL. *ventrosus* bellied.] = VENTRICOSE. *Rare.*

the goddess, as in beauty, grace, or charm; hence, broadly, a beautiful and charming woman, or one who exemplifies feminine grace and charm.
3. (*pl. sometimes* VENERES (vĕn′ĕr·ēz).) A fascinating or enticing quality or characteristic; charm; grace.
4. Sexual intercourse; venery. *Obs.*
5. In Roman dice games, the highest throw, when different numbers came up on all the dice.
6. *Alchem.* The metal copper; — probably so designated from the use of the metal in ancient times for making mirrors, a mirror being still the astronomical symbol of the planet Venus.
7. a *Astron.* One of the most important of the planets, moving in an orbit between that of Mercury and that of the earth, at a mean distance from the sun of about 67,000,000 miles. Venus passes through phases similar to those of the moon, and at its brightest is far more brilliant than any fixed star, often being visible in daylight, shining with a star-white light. As morning star, it was called by the ancients *Lucifer;* as evening star, *Hesperus.* Venus is surrounded by an atmosphere, doubtless abounding in clouds. Its period of rotation is not exactly known. The last two transits of Venus occurred in 1874 and 1882; coming transits occur in 2004, 2012, 2117, and 2125. Symbol, ♀. See TRANSIT, *n.*, 4 b; PLANET. b *Astrol.* The lesser fortune, a feminine, temperately cold and moist, nocturnal planet, the mansions of which are Taurus and Libra, the exaltation, 27° Pisces, the depression, 27° Virgo, and the orb, 7°.
8. *Her.* Vert (green), in blazoning by the heavenly bodies.
9. *Zool.* a A large genus of marine bivalve mollusks (family Veneridae), comprising the quahog, or round clam, and related species. They have a thick, oval, usually inflated shell, often with prominent concentric ridges. The internal margins are finely denticulate. b [*not cap.*] Any shell of *Venus* or an allied genus.

Ve′nus ac′crou′pie′ (vē′nŭs ȧ′krōō′pē′). [F. *accroupie,* fem. past part. of *s′accroupir* to crouch.] A representation of Venus crouching undraped as if bathing, as in the Hellenistic marble statue in the Gabinetto della Maschere of the Vatican.

Ve′nus An′a·dy·om′e·ne (ăn′ȧ·dī·ŏm′ē·nē). [See ANADYOMENE.] A representation of Venus arising at birth from the sea undraped and usually accompanied by a dolphin, represented by a famous lost painting of Apelles, and an attempted reproduction of the latter by Botticelli in the Accademia delle Belle Arti at Florence.

Venus and Adonis. A poem (1593) by Shakespeare. Cf. ADONIS, 1.

Ve′nus·berg (vē′nŭs·bûrg; *G.* vā′nōōs·bĕrĸ), *n.* [G., mountain of Venus.] The Hörselberg between Eisenach and Gotha in Germany, in a cave of which, according to mediaeval legend, Venus held her court, enticing persons into it and by music, revelry, and sensuous pleasures keeping them from returning. The name was also given to various other mountains. See TANNHÄUSER, ECKEHART.

Ve′nus Bor·ghe′se (bôr·gā′zā). A marble statue by Canova (1805) in the Villa Borghese at Rome, representing, as Venus, Pauline Borghese (the sister of Napoleon I) reclining on a chaise longue.

Venus calendar. A calendar in use among the Mayan peoples, based on the synodic period of Venus, or 584 days. Five of such periods exactly equaled 8 solar years and 65 periods equaled 104 solar years, or exactly twice the calendar round of Mayan chronology.

Ve′nus Cal′li·py′ge, Cal′li·py′gus, *or* **Kal′li·py′gos** (kăl′ĭ·pĭ′jē, -gŭs, -gŏs). The Callipygian Venus. See CALLIPYGIAN VENUS.

Ve′nus de′ Me′di·ci (dā mĕd′ē·chē). [After Cosmo *de′ Medici* III, who brought the statue to Florence.] A statue of Greco-Roman times, in Parian marble, representing Venus looking toward the left, her hands held in front of her body, found in Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli and brought about 1680 to Florence, where it stands in the Uffizi Gallery. The signature of Cleomenes on the base is considered a modern forgery.

Ve′nus Gen′e·trix (jĕn′ē·trĭks), [L. *genetrix* she that produces.] A representation of Venus as the goddess of fecundity, usually holding an apple and raising the transparent, clinging drapery from her shoulder, represented by several ancient statues, the finest of these being in the museum of the Louvre.

Ve·nu′si·an (vē·nū′sĭ·ăn), *adj.* Relating to the planet Venus; of or pertaining to the planet Venus.

Ve′nus of Arles (ärlz; *F.* ȧrl). A Praxiteles marble statue, found in the ancient theater at Arles and now in the Louvre, representing Venus undraped above the thighs, looking toward her extended left hand while the right is raised and drawn aside.

Ve′nus of Cap′u·a (kăp′ū·ȧ; *It.* kä′pwä). A marble statue found in the 18th century in the amphitheater at Capua, now in the Museo Nazionale at Naples, representing Venus undraped above the thighs, wearing a stephane, and looking down, her left foot on a helmet. The Greek original was a bronze, probably of the 4th century B.C.

Ve′nus of Cni′dus (nī′dŭs). Aphrodite of Cnidus, which see.

Ve′nus of Mi′lo (mē′lō) *or* **Me′los** (mē′lōs). A Hellenistic marble statue, found on Melos in 1820 and now in the Louvre, representing Venus undraped above the thighs. Her arms are lost, and the mode of restoration is not agreed upon.

The *Venus of Melos,* . . . considered by many . . . to be the most beautiful of all the statues that have survived from antiquity. *E. A. Gardner.*

Venus of Milo.

Venus of the Capitol. A Hellenistic statue of Parian marble, since 1752 in the Capitoline Museum at Rome, representing Venus nude, bending slightly forward, and shielding herself with both hands.

Ve′nus of Wil′len·dorf (vĭl′ĕn·dôrf). *Archaeol.* A limestone statuette about four and one half inches in height, representing a female, found in a paleolithic station at Willendorf, Austria, and assigned to the late Aurignacian period.

Ve′nus Pan·de′mos (păn·dē′mŏs). = APHRODITE PANDEMOS.

Ve′nus's–ba′sin, *n.* The wild teasel; — so called because the connate leaf bases form a receptacle for water, formerly collected for the toilet.

Ve′nus's–bas′ket, *n.* A Venus's-flower-basket.

Ve′nus's–bath′, *n.* = VENUS'S-BASIN.

Ve′nus's–char′i·ot, *n.* The monkshood *Aconitum napellus.*

Ve′nus's–comb′, *n.* a = LADY'S-COMB. b A murex, or marine snail (*Murex tenuispina*), having a long tubular canal, with a row of long slender spines along both of its borders, and rows of similar spines on the body of the shell.

Ve′nus's–cup′, *n.* a The yellow lady's-slipper *Cypripedium parviflorum.* b The wild teasel.

Ve′nus's–ear′, *n.* = ABALONE.

Ve′nus's–fan′, *n.* A reticulated, fan-shaped gorgonian (*Gorgonia flabellum*), native to Florida and the West Indies. When fresh the color is purple or yellow, or a mixture of the two.

Ve′nus's–flow′er–bas′ket, *n.* An elegant tubular or cornucopia-shaped hexactinellid sponge of the genus *Euplectella,* native to the East Indies and the eastern coast of Asia. Its skeleton consists of glassy, transparent, siliceous fibers interwoven so as to form a firm network, and has long, slender, divergent anchoring fibers at the base, by means of which it stands erect in the soft mud at the bottom of the sea. The best-known species is *E. aspergillum* of the East Indies.

Venus's-Flower-Basket (*Euplectella aspergillum*).

Ve′nus's–fly′trap′, *n.* The insectivorous plant *Dionaea muscipula.* See DIONAEA.

Ve′nus's–gir′dle, *n.* A ctenophore of the genus *Cestus* in which the body is greatly compressed transversely and elongated in a sagittal plane so that it is ribbonlike, with the mouth at the middle of one border. The best-known species is *C. veneris* of the Mediterranean and Atlantic.

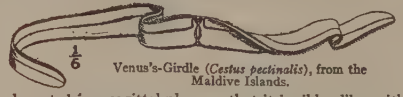

Venus's-Girdle (*Cestus pectinalis*), from the Maldive Islands.

Ve′nus's–gold′en–ap′ple, *n.* An East Indian shrub or tree (*Atalantia monophylla*), family Rutaceae, having a golden yellow fruit similar to a lime; also, the fruit itself.

Ve′nus's–hair′, *n.* A delicate maidenhair fern (*Adiantum capillus-veneris*) having a slender black and shining stipe and branches.

Ve′nus's–hair′stone′, *n.* *Mineral.* Quartz penetrated by acicular crystals of rutile.

Ve′nus's–look′ing–glass′, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Specularia,* esp. *S. speculum-veneris.*

Ve′nus's–na′vel·wort′, *n.* a Any herb of the genus *Omphalodes* (family Boraginaceae). b = NAVELWORT a.

Ve′nus's–nee′dle, *n.* The lady's-comb.

Ve′nus's–pride′, *n.* The bluet (*Houstonia*).

Ve′nus's–purse′, *n.* A Venus's-flower-basket.

Ve′nus's–shell′, *n.* a Any species of *Cypraea;* a cowrie. b = VENUS'S-COMB b. c = VENUS, 9 b.

Ve′nus's–shoe′, *n.* Any American species of *Cypripedium.*

Ve′nus's–slip′per, *n.* a The lady's-slipper. b Any heteropod shell of the genus *Carinaria.*

Ve′nus's–su′mac, *n.* = VENETIAN SUMAC.

ve·nust′ (vē·nŭst′), *adj.* [L. *venustus;* akin to L. *Venus.* See VENUS.] Beautiful; comely, graceful, or elegant. *Obs. or Poet.*

Ve′nus U·ra′ni·a (ū·rā′nĭ·ȧ). [Gr. *Ourania,* lit., the heavenly one.] A representation of Venus as the goddess of heavenly or spiritual love, represented by the lost statue by Phidias at Elis.

Ve′nus Ver′ti·cor′di·a (vûr′tĭ·kôr′dĭ·ȧ). See VENUS, 1.

Ve′nus Vic′trix (vĭk′trĭks). [L. *victrix* victorious.] A representation of Venus as victorious or as a goddess of victory, as in the Venus of Capua.

Ve·nu′tian (vē·nū′shăn), *n.* An imaginary inhabitant of the planet Venus.

ven′ville (vĕn′vĭl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Eng. Law.* A tenure peculiar to the neighborhood of Dartmoor forest, by which the tenants have certain rights in the forest.

Veps (vĕps), *n. sing. & pl.; pl.* also VEPSES (-ēz; -Iz; 119). Also **Vep′se** (vĕp′sē). One of the northern Chud, a Finnish tribe now merged in the general population of the area between the Dnieper and the Volga. Also, usually **Vep′se,** their language. Cf. 3rd VOTE. See FINNO-UGRIC LANGUAGES.

Vep′sish (vĕp′sĭsh), *n.* The language of the Vepses.

ve′ra (vā′rä), *n.* [Am. Sp., fr. Sp. *vera* edge, border.] A timber tree (*Bulnesia arborea*), family Zygophyllaceae, of northwestern South America; also, its very hard, brownish-yellow wood, used as a substitute for lignum vitae.

ver′a (vĕr′ȧ; vär′ȧ), *adj. & adv.* Very. *Scot.*

ve′ra (vā′rä), *n.* Erroneous form of VARA. *Texas.* See *vara* in *Table* under MEASURE.

ve·ra′cious (vē·rā′shŭs), *adj.* [L. *verax, -acis,* fr. *verus* true. See VERY.] **1.** Observant of truth; habitually speaking truth; truthful; as, a *veracious* historian.
2. Characterized by truth; true; as, a *veracious* story.
3. Judging, estimating, or measuring correctly or accurately; precise; true.
— **ve·ra′cious·ly,** *adv.* — **ve·ra′cious·ness,** *n.*

ve·rac′i·ty (-răs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *véracité,* fr. ML. *veracitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being veracious, or true; specif.: a Habitual observance of truth; truthfulness. b Power of conveying truth; correctness; as, *veracity* of vision. c Conformity with truth or actuality; trueness; as, the *veracity* of an instrument, a judgment.
2. That which is true; a truth; the truth.
Syn. — See TRUTH. **Ant.** — See FALSITY.

ve·ran′da, ve·ran′dah (vē·răn′dȧ), *n.* [Anglo-Indian; cf. Beng. *bārāṇḍā,* Hind. *barāṇḍā* portico, *barāmda* veranda, *baleṇḍā* thatched roof of a veranda, Nepali *barandā, baramdā,* Prakrit *varaṇḍa* wall; prob. ult. fr. Per. *barāmda,* but some forms doubtless fr. Pg. *varanda,* an earlier Ind. borrowing.] *Arch.* An open gallery or portico, usually roofed, attached to the exterior of a building, used for sitting out of doors; — in the United States often called a *porch* or *piazza.* See LOGGIA.

ve·ran′daed (-dȧd), *adj.* Also **ve·ran′dahed** (-dȧd). Having a veranda.

ver′a·scope (vĕr′ȧ·skōp), *n.* [L. *verus* true + *-scope.*] *Photog.* A small stereoscopic camera made of metal and taking plates 45 to 107 mm. in size.

ver′a·tral (vĕr′ȧ·trăl), *n.* [See VERATRUM.] *Chem.* The bivalent radical $C_9H_{10}O_2$, of which veratraldehyde is the oxide.

ver′a·tral′bine (vĕr′ȧ·trăl′bēn; -bĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-bin** [NL. *Veratrum album* white hellebore + 2d *-ine,* 2 b.] *Chem.* An amorphous alkaloid obtained from the roots of white and green hellebore.

ver′a·tral′de·hyde (-dē·hīd), *n.* [See VERATRUM; ALDEHYDE.] *Chem.* a A crystalline compound, $(CH_3O)_3C_6H_2$·CHO, obtained by methylating vanillin and otherwise; 3,4-dimethoxy-benzaldehyde. b A crystalline compound isomeric with the above and called, specif., *orthoveratraldehyde;* 2,3-dimethoxy-benzaldehyde.

ver′a·trate (vĕr′ȧ·trāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of veratric acid.

ve·rat′ric (vē·răt′rĭk), *adj.* [See VERATRUM.] *Chem.* a Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $(CH_3O)_2C_6H_3CO_2H$, occurring in sabadilla seed and also formed by decomposition of veratridine and other alkaloids; 3,4-dimethoxy-benzoic. b Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid isomeric with the above and called, specif., *orthoveratric acid;* 2,3-dimethoxy-benzoic.

ve·rat′ri·dine (vē·răt′rĭ·dēn; -dĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-din.** *Chem.* An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{27}H_{43}NO_{11}$, occurring in sabadilla seed. See VERATRINE.

ver′a·trine (vĕr′ȧ·trēn; -trĭn; 157), *n.* Also **ver′a·trin, ver′a·tri′na** (vĕr′ȧ·trī′nȧ), **ve·ra′tri·a** (vē·rā′trĭ·ȧ; -răt′rĭ·ȧ) [F. *vératrine,* NL. *veratrina.* See VERATRUM.] **1.** *Pharm* A mixture of alkaloids (chiefly cevadine and veratridine) obtained as a white or grayish powder from sabadilla seeds and used as a counterirritant in neuralgia and arthritis. It is an intense local irritant and a powerful muscle and nerve poison.
2. *Chem.* a Veratridine; — called specif. *amorphous* veratrine. b Usually, cevadine; — called specif. *crystalline,* or *crystallized,* veratrine.

ver′a·trin·ize (vĕr′ȧ·trĭn·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZING (-īz′ĭng). To treat or drug with veratrine.

ver′a·trize (vĕr′ȧ·trīz), *v. t.;* -TRIZED (-trīzd); -TRIZING (-trīz′ĭng). To veratrinize.

ver′a·trole (vĕr′ȧ·trōl), *n.* Also **ver′a·trol** (-trōl; -trŏl). [*veratric* + *-ol.*] *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_6H_4(OCH_3)_2(o)$, made by methylating pyrocatechol; orthodimethoxy-benzene.

ve·rat′ro·yl (vē·răt′rō·Ĭl), *n.* [*Veratrum* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical, $C_9H_9O_2$, of veratric acid.

Ve·ra′trum (vē·rā′trŭm), *n.* [L., hellebore.] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of coarse herbs, family Melanthaceae, the false hellebores. They have short poisonous rootstocks, large plicate clasping leaves in three vertical ranks, and panicled flowers with the perianth segments adnate to the ovary. The rootstocks of the American hellebore (*V. viride*), and of the white hellebore (*V. album*), are used as a cardiac and muscular sedative. See VERATRINE.
2. [*not cap.*] *Pharm.* In America, the dried rhizome and roots of the American hellebore *Veratrum viride;* in Europe, the rhizome and roots of *V. album.* See HELLEBORE.

‖**ve·ra′trum vi′ri·de** (vē·rā′trŭm vĭr′ĭ·dē). [L., green hellebore.] *Pharm.* Veratrum from *Veratrum viride.*

ver′a·tryl (vĕr′ȧ·trĭl), *n.* [See VERATROYL.] *Chem.* a Preferably, the univalent radical 3,4-$(CH_3O)_2C_6H_3CH_2$, the hydroxide of which is **veratryl alcohol** (3,4-dimethoxy-benzyl alcohol). b The univalent radical, 3,4-$(CH_3O)_2C_6H_3$-, of which veratrole is the hydride. c Veratroyl.

ver′a·tryl′i·dene (vĕr′ȧ·trĭl′ĭ·dēn), *n.* [*veratryl* + *-idene.*] = VERATRAL.

verb (vûrb), *n.* [OF. *verbe,* fr. L. *verbum* a word, verb. See WORD; cf. PROVERB.] **1.** A word; a vocable. *Obs.*
2. *Gram.* A word which affirms or predicates something; a word which, expressing an act, occurrence, or mode of being, carries the distinctive force of a predicate. The verb in its various predicating forms is called a *finite verb* in distinction from the *infinitive* and other *verbals,* and takes variations of form and phrasing for voice, mood, tense, person, and number. Verbs show differences in fullness of descriptive meaning and characterizing quality (answering to the difference between descriptive and pronominal adjectives), some of the least descriptive ones taking special uses as auxiliary and other link verbs. In their characteristic uses verbs are described as *transitive* and *intransitive;* also as *active, neuter,* and *passive,* some as *reflexive,* and *reciprocal.* By their forms verbs are classed according to conjugations, as *strong* and *weak, regular* and *irregular,* etc. *Deponent* verbs are so classed by both form and meaning.
— ***the principal verb.*** The chief or the essential thing, part, or factor.

verb, *adj.* *Gram.* Of the nature of, or having the function of, a verb; formed from or with a verb; verbal; as, a *verb* form; a *verb* group.

verb, *v. t.* To provide with a verb or verbs. *Rare.*
A rather long and poorly lubricated sentence, heavily *verbed* at the end. *Christopher Morley.*

‖**ver′ba ge′ne·ra′li·a** (vûr′bȧ jĕn′ē·rā′lĭ·ȧ). [L.] *Law.* General words or terms.

ver′bal (vûr′băl; -b′l), *adj.* [F., fr. LL. *verbalis.* See VERB.] **1.** Of or pertaining to words; consisting in, or having to do with, words only; esp., dealing with words rather than with the ideas to be conveyed; as, *verbal* art; a *verbal* critic; *verbal* change; sometimes, *Obs.,* verbose; wordy; as, a man who has become too *verbal.*
And loses, though but *verbal,* his reward. *Milton.*
Verbal refinements, instead of substantial knowledge. *Whewell.*
2. Expressed in words, whether spoken or written, but commonly in spoken words; hence, by confusion, spoken; oral; not written; as, a *verbal* contract. See ORAL, *Syn.*
Made she no *verbal* question? *Shak.*
3. Consisting of or using words and not effective action; as, he confined himself to a mere *verbal* protest.
4. Having word answering to word; word for word; literal; verbatim; as, a *verbal* translation.
5. *Gram.* Of or pert. to a verb; as, a *verbal* group; comprising a verb or verbs; as, a *verbal* predicate; derived directly from a verb; like a verb in sense and constructions; as, a *verbal* adjective; used in forming verbs; as, a *verbal* prefix.
6. *Psychol.* Pertaining to the function of speech.
Syn. — See ORAL.

ver′bal, *n.* *Gram.* A word form that combines something of verb meaning and use with the uses of a noun or adjective; in English, specif., infinitive, gerund, participle.

verbal amnesia. See AMNESIA.

verbal aphasia. See APHASIA.

verbal definition. A definition which merely repeats in other words the general meaning of the term defined, without the differentiae necessary to true definition.

verbal fallacy. See FALLACY, 2.

verbal image. *Psychol.* A mental image representing a word as heard, as seen, or as felt, when pronounced.

---

ven′us·ty, *n.* [L. *venustas.*] Comeliness of form. *Obs.*

ven′y (vĕn′ĭ), *n.* = VENUE, a thrust; hence, a retort. *Obs.*

Vep′sa. Var. of VEPSE.

ver, *n.* [OF. & L.] Spring (of the year). *Obs.*

ver. † FIR; FIRE; FOR; VERRE; WAR, worse; *were,* form of BE.

verd′ure (vûr′jŭr; 157), *n.* Also **-dun.** [NL. *Veratrum* + *-oid* + 2d *-ine,* 2 b.] = VERATRALBINE.

veray, verayе. † VERY.

verra (vĕr′ȧ; vär′ȧ), *adj. & adv.* Very. *Scot.*

ve·ra′da (vē·rā′trĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = VERATRINE.

ver′a·troi′dine (vĕr′ȧ·troi′dēn; or marble cistern tops common in Venice.

ver′a·ment, *adv.* [AF. *veirement* (OF. *voirement*). See VERIMENT.] Truly; in fact; indeed. *Obs.*

ā̄le, chāotic, cāre, ȧdd, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre (116), ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals. Abbreviations, Signs, etc., are explained on pages immediately preceding the Vocabulary.

verbal inspiration. *Theol.* See INSPIRATION, 2 a.

ver'bal·ism (vûr'bŭl·ĭz'm; -b'l-), *n.* Verbal expression: **a** Something expressed verbally. **b** (1) An empty form of words; a wordy expression of little meaning. (2) Wordiness.

ver'bal·ist, *n.* A literal adherent to, or a minute critic of, words; a literalist; also: **a** One whose readiness of speech exceeds his intelligence. **b** A person skilled in the use of words.

ver·bal'i·ty (vûr·băl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being verbal; mere words; bare literal expression. *Rare.* **2.** Excessive nicety in the making of verbal distinctions; also, emphasis upon the use of words rather than upon essential facts under consideration or discussion.

ver'bal·ize (vûr'bŭl·īz; -b'l·īz), *v.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *verbaliser.*] *Transitive:* **1.** **a** To be skilled in wording; to express with emphasis upon the choice of words. **b** To convert into a verb; to verbify. **2.** *Psychol.* To express in speech; to name or describe in words; as, to *verbalize* one's behavior.

—, *Intransitive:* To be verbose.

— **ver'bal·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī·zā'-), *n.* — **ver'bal·iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.*

verbal note. *Diplomatics.* An unsigned memorandum serving as an informal reminder of an unanswered question, request, or the like.

verbal noun. *Gram.* A noun derived directly from a verb or verb stem and, in certain uses, partaking of the sense and constructions of a verb; in English, a noun in *-ing* meaning in general the act or process of doing something (a *crying* in the wilderness; by *stepping* carefully, he crossed; *choosing* is difficult); specif., an infinitive or gerund. Cf. -ING, GERUND.

verbal proposition. *Logic.* A proposition in which the subject and predicate are only verbally different and which conveys no real information unless about the meaning of words.

ver·bar'i·an (vûr·bâr'ĭ·ăn; 79), *adj.* Verbal. *Rare.*

ver·bar'i·an, *n.* A coiner of words. *Rare.*

ver·bar'i·um (vûr·bâr'ĭ·ŭm; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *verbum* word.] A game in which letters are formed into words; also, one in which a word is changed into others by rearrangement of its letters.

ver·bas'co (vĕr·băs'kō), *n.* [Sp., Pg., & It. See VERBASCUM.] The mullein.

ver·bas'cose (-kōs), *n.* [*Verbascum* + 2d -OSE a.] *Chem.* A crystalline sugar, $C_{18}H_{28}O_{21}$, obtained from mullein root.

Ver·bas'cum (vĕr·băs'kŭm), *n.* [L., mullein.] *Bot.* A very large genus of coarse, widely distributed herbs (family Scrophulariaceae), the mulleins, having large often woolly leaves and terminal spikes of yellow, white, or purplish flowers with a rotate corolla and five perfect stamens. A few species, as *V. phoeniceum* and *V. olympicum,* are handsome in cultivation; the majority are of weedy appearance.

ver'bate (vûr'bāt), *v. t.* [L. *verbum* word.] To render word for word, as a translation. *Rare.*

ver·ba'tim (vûr·bā'tĭm), *adv.* [ML., fr. L. *verbum* word.] **1.** Word for word; in the same words; verbally; as, to tell a story *verbatim* as another has related it.

2. In speech; verbally; orally. *Obs.* *Shak.*

ver·ba'tim, *adj.* **1.** Being a word-for-word reproduction (of some original); following the original exactly; as, a *verbatim* translation; a *verbatim* record.

2. Skilled in taking down a speech, report, etc., word for word; as, a *verbatim* reporter.

ver·ba'tim, *n.* An account, translation, or report which follows an original word for word.

‖**ver·ba'tim ac lit'te·ra'tim** (vĕr·bā'tĭm ăk lĭt'ĕr·ā'tĭm). [L.] Word for word and letter for letter. See VERBATIM.

ver·be'na (vĕr·bē'nȧ), *n.* [L. See VERVAIN.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly American herbs or subshrubs typifying the family Verbenaceae, having bracted flowers in heads or spikes, a regular corolla with a 5-lobed limb, and four one-seeded nutlets. Most of the weedy species are called *vervains.*

2. A garden plant of the genus *Verbena,* of numerous varieties, with large, often fragrant flowers ranging from white through pink and red to blue and purple, or sometimes variegated. The garden verbena is a hybrid derived from *V. incisa, V. phlogiflora, V. teucrioides,* and *V. chamaedrifolia.* Also, a flower or flower cluster of this plant.

3. A feminine proper name.

Ver·be·na'ce·ae (vûr'bē·nā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, and trees (order Polemoniales), the verbena family, distinguished by the opposite leaves, chiefly irregular flowers, and entire ovary. There are 75 genera and about 1300 species of wide distribution, largely tropical. Many genera yield species attractive in cultivation, as *Verbena, Clerodendron, Vitex,* and *Callicarpa;* a few are medicinal, and some, as the teak (*Tectona*), are valuable timber trees. — **ver'be·na'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

verbena family. The Verbenaceae.

ver·be'na·like' (vĕr·bē'nȧ·lĭk'), *adj.* See -LIKE.

ver·be'na·lin (vĕr·bē'nȧ·lĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A bitter, colorless, crystalline glucoside, $C_{17}H_{26}O_{10}$, in the flowers of the common vervain (*Verbena officinalis*).

verbena oil. An essential oil of perfumery obtained from various verbenas, esp. *Lippia citridora.* The commercial product is usually lemon-grass oil (often called specif. *Indian verbena oil*). See OIL, *Table I.*

ver'be·nate (vûr'bē·nāt), *v. t.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *verbenatus* crowned with a wreath of sacred boughs. See VERBENA.] To crown with verbena, or vervain, as in certain Roman public rites.

verbena violet. A color, reddish-blue in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance; — called also *vervain.* Cf. COLOR.

ver·bene' (vĕr·bēn'; vûr'bēn), *n.* A verbena. *Lindley.*

ver'be·none (vûr'bē·nōn), *n.* [*verbena* + *-one* a.] *Chem.* A liquid ketone, $C_{10}H_{14}O$, found in true verbena oil.

ver'ber·ate (vûr'bĕr·āt), *v. t.* [L. *verberatus,* past part. of *verberare* to beat.] To beat; strike. *Rare.* — *v. i.* To shake; tremble; quiver. *Rare.*

ver'ber·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *verberatio.*] A verberating; a beating or knocking; specif., the impulse or vibration of a body which causes sound. *Rare.* — **ver'ber·a'tive** (vûr'bĕr·ā'tĭv; *-ȧ-*tĭv), *adj.* *Rare.*

Ver'be·si'na (vûr'bē·sī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. OIt. (at Bologna) *forbesina, verbesina,* fr. L. *verbena* (see VERBENA); — from a resemblance in the leaves of the type species.] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of chiefly tropical herbs (family Carduaceae) having yellow or white heads of tubular and radiate flowers. *V. helianthoides* is called *gravelweed; V. virginica* is called *Virginia crownbeard.* Syn. *Phaethusa.* **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

ver'bi·age (vûr'bĭ·ĭj), *n.* [F., fr. MF. *verbeier, verboier,* to chatter, talk much, fr. *verbe* word. See VERB.] **1.** The use of many words without necessity, or with little sense; verbosity; wordiness.

Verbiage may indicate observation, but not thinking. *Irving.*

2. Diction; manner of expressing oneself in words; wording.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See REDUNDANCY.

ver'bi·cide (vûr'bĭ·sīd), *n.* [L. *verbum* word + *-cide.*] Perversion of a word, or one who perverts a word. *Humorous.*

ver'bi·cul'ture (-kŭl'tûr), *n.* [L. *verbum* word + E. *culture.*] Cultivation or coinage of words. *Rare.*

ver'bid (vûr'bĭd), *n.* [See VERB; 4th -ID.] *Gram.* An infinitive or participle; — used by some grammarians, following Jespersen.

ver'bi·fy (vûr'bĭ·fī), *v. t.;* VERB'I·FIED (-fīd) VERB'I·FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*verb* + *-fy.*] To make into a verb; to use as a verb; to verbalize. — **verb'i·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

ver·big'er·ate (vĕr·bĭj'ĕr·āt), *v. i.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *verbigerare, verbigeratum,* to talk, chatter.] **1.** To talk; chat. *Obs.*

2. *Med.* To repeat a word or sentence, without regard to sense, in speaking or writing, without wishing to do so or in spite of efforts to cease.

ver·big'er·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Psychiatry.* Continual repetition of stereotyped phrases, as in dementia precox. — **ver·big'er·a'tive** (-ā'tĭv; *-ȧ-*tĭv), *adj.*

ver'bile (vûr'bĭl; -bīl), *n.* [From L. *verbum* word, after *audile.*] One whose mental imagery consists of words. Cf. AUDILE.

verbo-. A combining form from Latin *verbum,* word, as in **ver·bol'a·try, ver'bo·ma'ni·a,** etc. See -LATRY, MANIA.

verb of incomplete predication. = LINK VERB.

ver'bo·ma'ni·ac (vûr'bō·mā'nĭ·ăk), *n.* [L. *verbum* word + E. *maniac.*] One inordinately interested in words.

ver'bo·mo'tor (vûr'bō·mō'tĕr), *adj.* [*verbo-* + *motor.*] Designating or pertaining to the speech.

ver·bose' (vûr·bōs'), *adj.* [L. *verbosus,* fr. *verbum* word. See VERB.] Abounding in words; using or containing more words than are necessary; tedious by a multiplicity of words; prolix; wordy; as, a *verbose* speaker, argument. — **ver·bose'ly,** *adv.* — **ver·bose'ness,** *n.*

ver·bos'i·ty (-bŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *verbosité,* fr. LL. *verbositas.*] State or quality of being verbose; use of more words than are necessary; prolixity; wordiness.

The extreme diffuseness and *verbosity* of his style. *Jeffrey.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See REDUNDANCY.

‖**ver·bo'ten** (fĕr·bō'tĕn), *adj.* [G., past part. of *verbieten.* See FORBID.] Literally, forbidden; prohibited, usually by authority; — often used satirically, implying that the prohibition is unwarranted; as, a *verboten* novel.

verb phrase. *Gram.* A phrase made up of an auxiliary verb and one or more verbals. Verb phrases are sometimes further distinguished as ***mood phrases,*** phrases in which the verb and the accompanying verbals stress the mood (*might have come*), or ***tense phrases,*** phrases in which simple tense is expressed (*was killed*).

‖**ver·bruik'len·ing** (vĕr·brûk'lān'ĭng), *n.* [D.] *Roman Dutch Law.* The contract of mutuum.

‖**ver'bum sat sa'pi·en'ti (est)** (vûr'bŭm săt săp'ĭ·ĕn'tī (ĕst)). [L.] A word to the wise (is) sufficient; — abbrev. to **verbum sap.** or **verbum sat.**

verb'y (vûr'bĭ), *adj.* Characterized by, or filled with, verbs.

verd (vûrd), *n.* [F. *verd, vert.* See VERT.] **1.** Green; greenness; freshness. *Obs.*

2. *Eng. Forest Law.* = 1st VERT, 1.

ver'dan·cy (vûr'dăn·sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Quality or state of being verdant.

ver'dant (-dănt; 91), *adj.* [From *verdure,* or fr. F. *verdoyant,* pres. part. of *verdoyer* to be verdant, to grow green, fr. OF. *verdoier, verdeier,* fr. *verd, vert,* green, fr. L. *viridis* green, fr. *virere* to be green, of uncert. origin. Cf. FARTHINGALE, VERDIGRIS, VERDURE, VERJUICE, VERT.] **1.** Green with growing plants or grass; green in tint or color; covered with fresh vegetation; as, *verdant* fields or grass.

2. Unripe in knowledge or judgment; unsophisticated; raw; green; as, a *verdant* youth. *Colloq.*

verdant green. A color, yellowish yellow-green in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

verd' an·tique' (vûrd' ăn·tēk'). [F. *vert antique* a kind of marble, fr. *verd, vert,* green + *antique* ancient; cf. It. *verde antico.*] **a** A green mottled or veined serpentine marble, or calcareous serpentine, much used for indoor decoration, esp. by the ancient Romans; ophicalcite. **b** An andesite porphyry showing crystals of feldspar in a dark-green groundmass; — called *Oriental verd antique.*

ver·de'a (vĕr·dē'ȧ; vûr·dē'ȧ), *n.* [It.] An Italian white grape; also, a Tuscan wine made from it.

‖**ver'de an·ti'co** (vär'dā än·tē'kō). [It.] Verd antique.

‖**ver'de di Pra'to** (vär'dā dē prä'tō). [It., Prato green.] A variety of verd antique, or ophicalcite, quarried at Prato, Italy.

ver·de'lho (vĕr·dā'lyō), *n.* [Pg., a white grape, prop. dim. of *verde* green.] A white wine. See MADEIRA, 2.

ver'der·er, ver'der·or (vûr'dĕr·ĕr), *n.* [For *verder,* fr. F. *verdier,* fr. L. *viridis* green. See VERDANT.] *Early Eng. Forest Law.* A judicial officer having charge of the king's forest, who is sworn to preserve the vert and venison, keep the assizes, and to view, receive, and enroll attachments and presentments of all manner of trespasses.

ver·det' (vĕr·dĕt'), *n.* Verdigris green.

ver·det', *n.* Also **ver·det'to** (vĕr·dĕt'ō). [It. *verdetto.*] = VERDIGRIS, 1. *Obs.*

Ver'det's' con'stant (vĕr'dĕz'). [After Marcel Émile *Verdet* (1824–66), French mathematician.] *Elec.* A measure of the effect of a magnetic field in rotating the plane of polarization of plane polarized light when it traverses a transparent substance placed in the field, being the rotation produced in one centimeter length of the substance by a magnetic field of one gauss.

Ver'det's' law. *Physics.* The principle that in a given medium the rotation of the plane of a light ray by a magnetic field is proportional to the difference of magnetic potential between the points of entrance and exit.

ver'dict (vûr'dĭkt), *n.* [ME. *verdit,* fr. OF. *veirdit, voirdit,* prop., a true saying, fr. *veir, voir,* true (fr. L. *verus*) + *dit* a saying, fr. L. *dictum* a thing said; cf. ML. *verdictum, veredictum.* See VERY; DICTUM.] **1.** *Law.* The answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause, civil or criminal, committed to their examination and determination; the finding or decision of a jury on the matter legally submitted to them in the course of the trial of a cause. The ordinary comprehensive verdict in civil actions is "for the plaintiff" or "for the defendant," in criminal actions "guilty" or "not guilty," and these are each called a ***general verdict.*** A verdict of "not guilty" is conclusive at the common law. When a jury, whether at the direction of the court or otherwise, find the facts of the case, leaving to the court the application of the law to them, it is called a ***special verdict.*** In cases where the judge is not ready to receive the jury's verdict at the time of their arriving at a conclusion, he may authorize them to write, sign, and deliver it to the proper officer for custody until they shall be convened in court to announce it. This is called a ***sealed verdict.*** The decision of a judge or referee, upon an issue of fact, is not called a *verdict,* but a *finding,* or a *finding of fact.* Cf. SCOTCH VERDICT.

2. Decision; judgment; opinion pronounced; as, to be condemned by the *verdict* of the public.

Syn. — Word, opinion, finding.

ver'dict (vûr'dĭkt), *v. t.* To judge or pronounce sentence on. — *v. i.* To pronounce sentence. *Both Rare.*

ver'di·gris (vûr'dĭ·grēs; -grĭs), *n.* [ME. *verdegrees, verdegrece, vertegrece,* fr. OF. *vert de Grice, vert de Grece,* lit., green of Greece (F. *vert-de-gris*); cf. ML. *viride grecum.* See VERDANT.] **1.** **a** A green or greenish-blue poisonous pigment and drug, obtained by the action of acetic acid on copper, consisting of one or more basic copper acetates. The essential constituent of *blue* verdigris has the formula $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2.CuO$. *Green* verdigris consists chiefly of $2Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2.CuO$. Verdigris is less used as a pigment than formerly, being liable to fade, blacken, and react with other substances. It is used in dyeing and calico printing, in wood preservatives, etc. In medicine it is used externally, as a dusting powder or ointment for obstinate morbid proliferations and ulcers. **b** Normal copper acetate, $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2H_2O$; — called specif. *crystallized,* or *distilled,* verdigris.

2. A green or bluish deposit, esp. of copper carbonate, formed on copper, brass, or bronze surfaces. Cf. 2d PATINA, 1.

3. Verdigris green.

ver'di·gris, *v. t.* To cover, or coat, with verdigris. *Rare.* — *v. i.* To become spotted or stained with verdigris; — said of insects mounted on pins.

verdigris green. A color, greenish yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance; — called also *verdigris, verdet, Montpellier green, Spanish green.* Cf. COLOR.

ver'di·gris'y (vûr'dĭ·grēs'ĭ; -grĭs'ĭ), *adj.* Like or suggesting verdigris, as in color.

ver'din (vûr'dĭn), *n.* [F., yellowhammer.] A very small yellow-headed titmouse (*Auriparus flaviceps*) found from Texas to California and southward. It builds a large globular nest.

ver'di·ter (vûr'dĭ·tĕr), *n.* [F. *vert-de-terre,* lit., green of earth.] **1.** **a** *Obs.* Verdigris. **b** Either of two basic carbonates of copper used as pigments, and prepared either by grinding the mineral azurite (giving ***blue verditer***) and the mineral malachite (giving ***green verditer***) or artificially; bice. Green verditer is fairly durable in oil, but liable to darken; blue verditer is inferior to cobalt blue, etc.

2. **a** = VERDITER BLUE. **b** = VERDITER GREEN.

verditer blue. The color azurite blue.

verditer green. The color malachite green.

ver'doy (vûr'doi), *adj.* [F. *verdoyer* to become green, past part. *verdoyé.*] *Her.* Charged with leaves, fruits, flowers, etc.; — with *of,* said of a border.

ver'dun' (vĕr'dŭn'), *n.* [From *Verdun,* France.] A long rapier used in the 16th century.

Ver'dun' (vĕr'dŭn'), *n.* See BATTLE, *Table.*

ver'dure (vûr'dûr), *n.* [OF., fr. *verd* green. See VERDANT.] **1.** Greenness; esp., greenness and freshness of vegetation; also, such vegetation itself; a green growth.

A wide expanse of living *verdure,* cultivated gardens, shady groves, fertile cornfields, flowed round it like a sea. *Motley.*

2. Hence, a vigorous condition suggesting fresh growth of vegetation; good health; freshness and strength.

3. Freshness of taste; a pleasantly sharp flavor, as of wine or fruit; sometimes, *Obs.,* a disagreeable tartness or acidity.

4. Odor; scent; smell. *Obs.*

5. A tapestry in which all or a considerable part of the design is made up of leaves or trees, usually with the addition of flowers and animals.

6. A color, greenish yellow-green in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

ver'dured (-dûrd), *adj.* **1.** Covered with verdure.

2. Having a pleasant sharpness of taste, as good wines or fresh fruit. *Obs.*

ver'dur·er (-dûr·ĕr). Var. of VERDERER.

ver'dur·ous (-dûr·ŭs), *adj.* Clothed with the fresh green of vegetation; verdured; verdant; as, *verdurous* pastures. — **ver'dur·ous·ness,** *n.*

ver·e·cund (vĕr'ē·kŭnd), *adj.* [L. *verecundus.*] Bashful; modest. — **ver·e·cun'di·ty** (-kŭn'dĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **ver'e·cund'ness,** *n.*

Vere' de Vere', Lady Clara (vēr' dē vēr'). The title and heroine of a poem (1842) by Tennyson. She has become a type of a cold, haughty aristocrat, and of "the repose which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere."

‖**Ver·ein'** (fĕr·īn'), *n.* [G.] An association; a society, esp. a social or political organization.

ver'ek (fĕr'ĕk), *n.* [Berber *afarak,* fr. Hausa *farak k'aya,* fr. *fara(r)* white + *k'aya* thorn.] The acacia *Acacia senegal* (syn. *verek*).

Ve·re·til'lum (vĕr'ē·tĭl'ŭm), *n.* [L., dim. of *veretrum* the private parts.] *Zool.* **a** A genus of club-shaped pennatulaceans with zooids distributed irregularly all round the rachis. They occur at moderate depths in the Mediterranean and Atlantic. **b** [*not cap.*] An animal of this genus. — **ver·e·til'li·form** (-ĭ·fôrm), *adj.*

Veretillum (*V. cynomorium*). — ½

verge (vûrj), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *verge,* fr. L. *virga.* See WHISK.] **1.** A rod or staff, or something of the form of one, carried as an emblem of authority or as a symbol of office.

2. The stick or wand with which persons were formerly admitted tenants, they holding it and swearing fealty. Such tenants were called *tenants by the verge. Eng.*

3. A virgate; a yardland. *Obs.*

4. A yard measure. *Obs.*

5. The shaft of a column, or a small ornamental shaft.

---

ver'bal·ly, *adv.* of VERBAL.

verbal phrase. See PHRASE, 6.

Ver·be·na'ri·us (vûr'bē·nā'rĭ·ŭs; 79), *n.* [L.] See PETIALES.

verb'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

ver'bous (vûr'bŭs), *adj.* = VERBOSE. *Rare.*

ver·chok' (vĕr·shŏk'), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **ver·choo'.** [Russ. *vershok.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*

ver'dant·ly, *adv.* of VERDANT.

ver'dant·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

verdant zone. = THERMAL BELT.

ver'der, *n.* = VERDURE. *Obs.*

ver'der·er·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Ver'dhan·di (vĕr'thăn·dē). Var. of VERTHANDI. See NORN.

ver'dit. Var. of VERDICT. *New Dial.*

verdour, *n.* [AF.] = VERDERER. *Obs.*

verdour, *n.* [OF. See VERDURE.] = VERDURE.

verd' russe' (vär' rüs'). = RUSSIAN GREEN.

verdugal, *n.* [OF. *verdugale, verdugale.* See FARTHINGALE.] A farthingale. *Obs.*

ver·du'go, *n.* [Sp.] A hangman. *Obs.* [*Nonce Word.*]

ver·du'go·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

ver·du'que. Var. of BELDUQUE.

ver'dure·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

vere. † FERE, FIRE, VERE, VER.

veredict. † VERDICT.

Ve·ree'ni·ging (vĕ·rā'nĭ·ĭng; vĕ·rē'-), *n.* See TREATY, *Table.*

ve·ren'da (vĕ·rĕn'dȧ), *n. pl.* [L., private parts, neut. pl. fut. pass. part. of *vereri* to fear, respect.] Privacies. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

ver'gan·tine, *n.* = BRIGANTINE.

N O P Q R S T U V

6. An accent mark. *Obs.*
7. The penis; esp., *Zool.*, the male intromittent organ of any of various invertebrates.
8. Watch; timepiece. *Colloq.*
Mr. Dyse took out an old, thick, silver *verge*. "Nine o'clock," he said. *Neil Munro.*
9. [From sense 16.] A border, limit, or boundary, of a space; as, within the *verge* of the cathedral close; esp., an edge, margin, or brink; as, on the horizon's *verge;* to be on the *verge* of tears or laughter; beyond the *verge* of possibility.
10. A circumference; range; scope; enclosed space; hence, an enclosing or encircling thing, as a circlet or ring.
The inclusive *verge*
Of golden metal that must round my brow. *Shak.*
11. Specif.: The edge of the tiling projecting over the gable of a roof. *Encycl. Brit.*
12. In a frame on which stockings are made, a piece of iron in front of the needle bar to regulate the position of the needles.
13. = VERGENCY. *Obs.*
14. *Horol.* The spindle of a watch balance, esp. one with pallets, as in the old vertical escapement. See ESCAPEMENT, 3.
15. *Hort.* **a** The edge or outside of a bed or border. **b** A strip of grass adjoining gravel walks.
16. *Law.* In early England, the area or limit within 12 miles of the place where the king held his court and within which (*within the verge*) the king's peace was enforced; — so called from the verge, or staff, which the marshal bore. Later, the Court of Marshalsea and the Palace Court, within which the lord steward and marshal of the king's household had special jurisdiction (see MARSHALSEA **a**); — called also the *Court of the Verge.* In the 18th century it was applied to the neighborhood of Whitehall. Cf. KING'S PEACE.
17. *Print.* In a linotype machine, a triggerlike device that permits the release of only one matrix at a time from the magazine. Also called *trigger.*
Syn. — See BORDER.

verge (vûrj), *v.;* VERGED (vûrjd); VERG'ING (vûr'jĭng). [From VERGE, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To be on the verge, or border; as, *verging* on tears; his attitude *verges* on the ridiculous.
2. To be in the next or neighboring place; to be contiguous; as, the meadows which *verge* on the little river; the side streets *verging* on Fifth Avenue.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To border; edge; trim.
2. To constitute the verge or edge of.

verge, *v. i.* [L. *vergere* to bend, turn, incline; akin to Skr. *varjati* he bends, turns aside, and to AS. *wrencan* to twist. See WRENCH; cf. CONVERGE, DIVERGE.] **1.** To tend; incline; as, a hill *verges* to the north; esp., to incline toward the horizon, as the setting sun; loosely, to stretch; extend.
I find myself *verging* to that period of life which is to be labor and sorrow. *Swift.*
2. To be in transition from one state to another; to be in the process of change or merging; as, a dark red *verging* on purple; as evening *verges* into night.

verge, *v. i.* To serve as verger. *Colloq.*

ver'gence (vûr'jĕns), *n.* [From 3d VERGE.] Any turning movement of the eyeballs; also, any state of being turned.

ver'gen·cy (-jĕn·sĭ), *n.* **1.** Act of verging, approaching, or bordering, on something; tendency; inclination. *Rare.*
2. *Optics.* The reciprocal of the focal distance of a lens, used as a measure of the divergence or convergence of a pencil of rays. *Rare.* *Humphrey Lloyd.*

‖**ver·gens ad in·o'pi·am** (vûr'jĕnz ăd ĭn·ō'pĭ·ăm). [L.] *Scots & Roman Dutch. Law.* Tending toward insolvency; — said of the condition of a debtor under which creditors may resort to restraining action, as by inhibition.

ver'gent (vûr'jĕnt), *adj.* [L. *vergens, -entis,* pres. part. of *vergere* to incline.] Approaching an end; drawing to a close. *Rare.* — **ver'gent·ness,** *n. Rare.*

verge paper. *Philately.* Laid paper in which the watermark lines run obliquely.

ver'ger (vûr'jĕr), *n.* [F., fr. *verge* rod. See 1st VERGE.] One who carries a verge, or emblem of office. Specif.: **a** *Eng.* An attendant on a bishop, a dean, a justice, etc. **b** An official who takes care of the interior of a church building. **c** *Obs.* A master of ceremonies. — **ver'ger·ism** (-lz'm), *n.*

ver'ger (vûr'jĕr), *n.* [F.] A garden or orchard. *Obs.*

verg'er (vûr'jĕr), *n.* A lathe hand who cuts out verges.

ver'ger·y (vûr'jĕr·ĭ), *n.* [See VERGER official.] A sacristy. *R.*

Ver'ges (vûr'jĕz; -jĭz), *n.* An ingeniously absurd headborough in Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing.* He is a companion of Dogberry.

verge watch. A watch with a vertical escapement. See VERGE, *n.*, 14.

ver'gi (vĕr'gē), *n.* [Turk. *vĕrgü,* colloq. *vergi,* gift, tax.] A tax on houses and lands and on incomes. *Turkey.*

ver'gi·form (vûr'jĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*verge* + *-iform.*] *Zool.* Rodlike.

Ver·gil'i·an (vûr·jĭl'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Also **Vir·gil'i·an.** [L. *Vergilianus, Virgilianus.*] Of or pertaining to Vergil; esp., resembling the style of Vergil.

ver'go·bret (vûr'gō·brĕt), *n.* [L. *vergobretus,* of Celt. origin.] A prince or chief magistrate in ancient Gaul. *Hist.*

‖**ver·gun'ning** (vĕr·gŭn'ĭng), *n.* [D.] Permission, as by the owner of a farm to another to prospect on his property.

ve'ri (vä'rē), *n.* [Tahitian.] A centipede. *Tahiti.*

ve·rid'ic (vĕ·rĭd'ĭk), *adj.* Veridical.

ve·rid'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [L. *veridicus,* fr. *verus* true + *dicere* to say, tell.] **a** Truthtelling; truthful; veracious. **b** Genuine; not illusory. — **ve·rid'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **ve·rid'i·cal·ness,** *n.*

veridical hallucination. A hallucination corresponding to some real event, as when the apparition of an image of an absent person is coincident with his death.

ve·rid'i·cal'i·ty (-kăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being veridical; also, a veridical statement.

ve·rid'i·cous (vĕ·rĭd'ĭ·kŭs), *adj.* [L. *veridicus.*] Veridical. *Rare.*

ve·rid'i·ty (-ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [*veridical* + *-ity.*] Truth; verity; genuineness.

ver'i·fi'a·ble (vĕr'ĭ·fī'ä·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being verified; confirmable. — **ver'i·fi'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **ver'i·fi'a·ble·ness,** *n.* — **ver'i·fi'a·bly,** *adv.*

ver'i·fi·cate (vĕr'ĭ·fĭ·kāt), *v. t.* [ML. *verificare.*] To verify; confirm.

ver'i·fi·ca'tion (vĕr'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *vérification.*] **1.** Act of verifying, or state of being verified; confirmation; authentication of truth or accuracy by means of facts, statements, citations, measurements, attendant circumstances, etc.; specif.: *Law.* **a** Confirmation by evidence. **b** An averment used in concluding a plea, stating that the pleader is prepared to prove his allegations. **c** In code pleading, an oath to the truth of a pleading.
2. Act or an instance of ratifying, as a treaty.

ver'i·fi·ca'tive (vĕr'ĭ·fĭ·kā'tĭv), *adj.* Serving to verify; verifying; authenticating; confirming.

ver'i·fi·ca'to·ry (vĕr'ĭ·fĭ·kā'tō·rĭ), *adj.* Verificative.

ver'i·fi'er (vĕr'ĭ·fī'ĕr), *n.* One who verifies, confirms, authenticates, or the like.

ver'i·fy (-fī), *v. t.;* VER'I·FIED (-fīd); VER'I·FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [OF. *verifier,* fr. ML. *verificare,* fr. L. *verus* true + *-ficare* to make. See VERY; -FY.] **1.** To prove to be true; to establish the truth of; to confirm, as by comparison with facts; to substantiate, as by reasoning; as, to *verify* an account or a statement; to *verify* a theory.
This is *verified* by a number of examples. *Bacon.*
2. To confirm the truth or truthfulness of; to check or test the accuracy or exactness of.
So shalt thou best fulfill, best *verify,*
The prophets old, who sung thy endless reign. *Milton.*
3. To confirm or establish the authenticity of, as by examination or competent evidence; to authenticate; prove; specif., *Law,* to confirm or substantiate by oath or proof; to add the verification to (a pleading or petition).
4. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To make appear true. **b** To maintain; affirm. **c** To support; second; back, as a friend.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See CONFIRM.

ver'i·ly (vĕr'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* [From VERY.] **1.** In very truth; beyond doubt or question; in fact; certainly.
Trust in the Lord and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and *verily* thou shalt be fed. *Ps.* xxxvii. 3.
2. Truly; confidently; really; as, I *verily* think so.

ver'ine (vĕr'ēn; -ĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-in.** [From *veratrine.*] *Chem.* A yellow amorphous base, $C_{38}H_{44}NO_8$, formed, with veratric acid, by the hydrolysis of veratridine

ver'i·sim'i·lar (vĕr'ĭ·sĭm'ĭ·lĕr), *adj.* [L. *verisimilis, veri similis,* fr. *verus* true, gen. *veri* + *similis* like. See VERY; SIMILAR.] Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely. "How *verisimilar* it looks." *Carlyle.* — **ver'i·sim'i·lar·ly,** *adv.*

ver'i·si·mil'i·tude (vĕr'ĭ·sĭ·mĭl'ĭ·tūd), *n.* [L. *verisimilitudo;* cf. MF. *verisimilitude.* See VERISIMILAR.] Quality or state of being verisimilar; appearance of truth; probability; likelihood; as, his tale has *verisimilitude;* also, that which is verisimilar; a statement apparently true.
Syn. — See TRUTH. **Ant.** — Absurdity, unreality, falsity.

ver'i·si·mil'i·tu'di·nous (-tū'dĭ·nŭs), *adj.* Having the appearance of truth or reality. *Rare.*
Even at the worst there is nothing in the world more *verisimilitudinous.* *Henry James.*

ver'i·si·mil'i·ty (-mĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Verisimilitude. *Rare.*

ver'ism (vĕr'ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *verus* true; cf. F. *verisme.*] The theory that in art and literature the ugly and the vulgar have their place on the grounds of truth and aesthetic value. In musical practice, the acceptance of this theory has led to impressionistic composition, often marked by sharp contrasts of harmony and timbre. — **ver'ist,** *n. & adj.* — **ve·ris'tic** (vĕ·rĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

‖**ve·ris'mo** (vä·rēs'mō), *n.* [It.] Verism, — originally propounded and developed in Italy.

ver'i·ta·ble (vĕr'ĭ·tä·b'l), *adj.* [F. *véritable.* See VERITY.] **1.** Agreeable to truth or to fact; actual; real; true; genuine. "The *veritable* Deity." *Sir W. Hamilton.*
2. Truthtelling; honest; veracious. *Obs.*
— **ver'i·ta·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **ver'i·ta·ble·ness,** *n.* — **ver'i·ta·bly,** *adv.*

Ver'i·tas (vĕr'ĭ·tăs; *F.* vā'rē'täs'), *n.* [F. *véritas.* See VERITY.] An international institution, in the interest of maritime underwriters for the survey and rating of vessels; — called also *Bureau Veritas.* Founded in Belgium in 1828, it was removed to Paris in 1832, and is now represented all over the world. Also, any of several similar institutions; as, the Norske *Veritas* at Oslo, Norway.

‖**ve'ri·tas** (vĕr'ĭ·tăs), *n.* [L.] Truth; also [*cap.*], the personification of truth.

‖**ve'ri·tas cog·ni'ti·o'nis** (vĕr'ĭ·tăs kŏg·nĭsh'ĭ·ō'nĭs). [L.] Truth of cognition; phenomenological truth.

ve'rite (vä'rĭt), *n.* [From *Vera,* near Cabo de Gata, Spain.] *Petrog.* A glassy, basaltlike lava, containing phenocrysts of biotite, olivine, augite, and sometimes plagioclase, in a glassy groundmass.

ver'i·tism (vĕr'ĭ·tĭz'm), *n.* Verism. — **ver'i·tist** (-tĭst), *n. & adj.* — **ver'i·tis'tic** (-tĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

ver'i·ty (vĕr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *verité, veritet* (F. *vérité*), fr. L. *veritas,* fr. *verus* true. See VERY; cf. AVER, *v.*, VERIFY.] **1.** Quality or state of being true, or real; consonance of a statement, proposition, or other thing, with fact; truth; reality.
It is a proposition of eternal *verity,* that none can govern while he is despised. *South.*
2. That which is true; a truth; a reality.
Unproved *verities,* as unassailable as unheard melodies, have a knack of surviving the rack and ruin of time. *Agnes Repplier.*
3. [*usually cap.*] God or Christ; — usually with a qualifying word; as, the Eternal *Verity.*
4. Faithfulness; honesty; veracity. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Syn. — See TRUTH. **Ant.** — See FALSITY.

ver'juice' (vûr'jōōs'; 242), *n.* [ME. *vergeous,* fr. OF *verjus, vert jus,* lit., green juice, juice of green fruits, fr. *vert* green + *jus* juice. See VERDANT; JUICE.] **1.** The sour juice of crab apples, of green or unripe grapes, apples, etc.; also, an acid liquor made from such juice.
2. Tartness; sourness, as of disposition.

ver'juice', *v. t.* To acidify with or as with verjuice.

ver'meil (vûr'mĭl; -m'l), *n.* [OF., vermilion, fr. L. *vermiculus* a little worm, the cocculus indicus, fr. *vermis* worm. See WORM; cf. VERMICULE.] **1.** Vermilion; also, the color of vermilion, a bright red. *Now Poetic.*
I am the *vermeil* of the rose,
The perfume breathing in its veins. *Madison Cawein.*
2. Gilded silver; also, gilded bronze or copper.
3. A red varnish applied to a gilded surface to give luster.
4. An orange-red garnet.

ver'meil, *adj.* Vermilion in color.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
vermeil-cheeked **vermeil-rimmed** **vermeil-tinted**
vermeil-dyed **vermeil-tinctured** **vermeil-veined**

ver'meil, *v. t.* To color or stain with or as with vermeil, or vermilion.

‖**ver·meng'ing** (vĕr·mĕng'ĭng), *n.* [D.] *Dutch Law.* Lit., mingling; — used to designate the extinction of a debt by the debtor and creditor becoming the same person, as where the debtor becomes the heir of the creditor.

ver'me·ol'o·gy (vûr'mē·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [L. *vermes* worms + *-logy.*] *Zool.* Helminthology. *Rare.* — **ver'me·ol'o·gist** (-jĭst), *n. Rare.*

Ver'mes (vûr'mēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *vermis* a worm.] *Zool.* In old classifications, an extensive and heterogeneous division (commonly a subkingdom or phylum) of the animal kingdom, containing the worms and various other groups included chiefly because they clearly did not belong in any of the other recognized divisions. As used by Linnaeus, all the invertebrates except arthropods were included. As used by later authorities, it has been variously restricted, especially by the removal of the mollusks (and with them the brachiopods), the radiates, protozoans, etc., becoming in more recent usage approximately equivalent to the phyla Platyhelminthes, Nemathelminthes, Annelida, and Trochelminthes, taken together. In all recent and critical classifications it has been abandoned as unnatural.

Ver·me'tus (vĕr·mē'tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vermis* worm.] *Zool.* **a** A genus of marine univalves of the suborder Taenioglossa. Their shells are regularly spiral when young, and the animal is free to creep about, but later the shell becomes permanently attached to some object, and the whorls developed later in life are separate and often irregularly bent and contorted like a worm tube. The genus is the type of a small family, **Ver·met'i·dae** (-mĕt'ĭ·dē). **b** [*not cap.*] A mollusk of the above genus or family; a worm shell. — **ver·me'tid** (vûr'mē·tĭd), *n. & adj.*

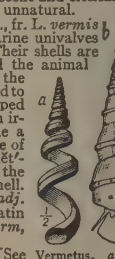

Vermetus. *a V. lumbricalis; b V. radicula,* Young Shell with the Animal; *o* Operculum.

vermi-. A combining form, Latin *vermi-,* from *vermis,* meaning *worm,* as in *vermiform, vermiparous.*

ver'mi·an (vûr'mĭ·ăn), *adj.* [See VERMES.] **1.** Wormlike; of or pertaining to the Vermes.
2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the vermis of the cerebellum.

ver'mi·cel'li (vûr'mĭ·sĕl'ĭ; -chĕl'ĭ), *n.* [It., pl. of *vermicello* lit., a little worm, dim. of *verme* a worm, fr. L. *vermis.* See WORM.] A variety of alimentary paste, made in cords of smaller diameter than spaghetti.

ver'mi·cel'li, *adj.* **1.** Composed of or containing vermicelli; as, *vermicelli* soup.
2. Like or suggesting vermicelli, as in appearance; as, *vermicelli* braids, designs.

ver'mi·cide (vûr'mĭ·sīd), *n.* [*vermi-* + *-cide.*] Any of various substances which kill worms; esp., a drug to kill parasiticintestinal worms. — **ver'mi·cid'al** (-sīd'ăl; -'l), *adj.*

ver·mi'cious, ver·mi'ceous (vûr·mĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [L. *vermis* a worm.] Wormy. *Rare.*

ver·mic'u·lar (vûr·mĭk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* [L. *vermiculus* a little worm, dim. of *vermis* worm. See VERMICELLI.] **1.** a Resembling a worm in form or motion; vermiform. **b** Vermiculate, or vermiculated. **c** *Obs.* Filled with vermicules.
2. *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or caused by, worms.
— **ver·mic'u·lar·ly,** *adv.*

Ver·mic'u·la'ri·a (-lā'rĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vermiculus.* See VERMICULE.] *Bot.* A genus of imperfect fungi (family Sphaerioidaceae) characterized by setose pycnidia and unicellular vermiform pycnospores. See DARTROSE.

ver·mic'u·late (vûr·mĭk'ū·lāt), *v.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *vermiculatus* inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms, past part. of *vermiculari* to be full of worms, fr. *vermiculus* a little worm. See VERMICULAR.] *Transitive:* **1.** To infest with worms; to cause to be devoured by worms.
I am being *vermiculated* by the maggots of life (far worse than those of death). *Edward Dowden.*
2. To form or work, as by inlaying, with irregular lines or impressions resembling tracks of worms, or appearing as if formed by the motion of worms.
—, *Intransitive:* To be infested with, or be eaten by, worms.

ver·mic'u·late (-lăt), *adj.* **1.** Wormlike in shape; covered with wormlike elevations; marked with irregular fine lines of color, or with irregular wavy impressed lines like worm tracks; as, a *vermiculate* nut.
2. Crawling or creeping like a worm; hence, insinuating; sophistical. "*Vermiculate* logic." *R. Choate.*
3. Full of worms; worm-eaten.

ver·mic'u·lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Vermiculate.

vermiculated work. *Arch.* Stonework so wrought as to have the appearance of convoluted worms, or of having been eaten into by, or covered with tracks of, worms.

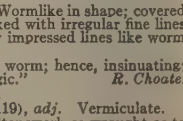
Vermiculated Work.

ver·mic'u·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vermiculatio* a being worm-eaten.] **1.** Act or operation of moving like a worm; a writhing or twisting; as, the *vermiculation,* or peristaltic action, of the intestines (see PERISTALTIC, 1).
2. A narrow and wavy or tortuous marking or system of such markings for ornament.
3. Act or art of vermiculating, or forming or inlaying so as to resemble the motion, track, or work, of a worm.
4. Penetration by worms; state of being worm-eaten.

ver'mi·cule (vûr'mĭ·kūl), *n.* [L. *vermiculus.* See VERMICULAR.] **a** *Rare.* A small worm or insect larva; also, a wormlike body. **b** *Biol.* An oökinete.

ver·mic'u·lite (vûr·mĭk'ū·lĭt), *n.* [L. *vermiculus,* dim. of *vermis* worm.] *Mineral.* Any of a number of micaceous minerals, as kerrite, maconite, etc., which are hydrous silicates derived generally from the alteration of some kind of mica; — from the wormlike form of scales when heated. At very high temperatures its granules expand greatly, giving a light, highly water-absorbent material valued in agriculture for use in seed beds, as a mulch, etc.

ver·mic'u·lose (-lōs), **ver·mic'u·lous** (-lŭs), *adj.* [LL. *vermiculosus.* See VERMICULE.] *Rare.* **a** Wormy. **b** Wormlike. — **ver·mic'u·los'i·ty** (-lŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

ver'mi·form (vûr'mĭ·fôrm), *adj.* Also **ver'mi·for'mous** (-fôr'mŭs). [*vermi-* + *-form.*] Wormlike; vermicular.

vermiform appendix. *Anat.* A narrow, blindly ending tube usually about three or four inches long and of the diameter of a goose quill, which extends from the caecum, or commencement of the large intestine, in the lower right-hand part of the abdomen in a direction which varies in different individuals. Its walls contain much lymphoid tissue, and its cavity normally communicates with that of the caecum, of which it represents an atrophied terminal part. Called also *vermiform process.* Cf. APPENDICITIS.

vermiform body. = SCOLECITE, 2.

Ver'mi·for'mi·a (vûr'mĭ·fôr'mĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A division of Molluscoida consisting of the genus *Phoronis* (which see).

ver'mi·form'i·ty (-fôr'mĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality of being vermiform. *Rare.*

Worms in structure . . . their name Sagitta makes up in aptness what they lack in *vermiformity.* *William Beebe.*

vermiform process. *Anat.* **a** The vermis of the cerebellum. **b** The vermiform appendix.

ver·mif'u·gal (vûr·mĭf'ū·găl), *adj.* Also, *Rare,* **ver·mif'u·gous** (-gŭs). [*vermi-* + L. *fugare* to drive away, fr. *fugere* to flee. See WORM; FUGITIVE.] *Med.* Tending to expel or destroy worms; anthelmintic.

ver'mi·fuge (vûr'mĭ·fūj), *adj. & n.* [F. See VERMIFUGAL.] *Med.* Anthelmintic.

ver·mig'er·ous (vûr·mĭj'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [*vermi-* + *-gerous.*] Having worms; esp., infested with intestinal worms.

ver'mi·grade (vûr'mĭ·grād), *adj.* [*vermi-* + *gradi* to step.] Creeping like a worm.

Ver'mi·lin'gui·a (vûr'mĭ·lĭng'gwĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* Also **Ver'mi·lin'gues** (-gwēz). [NL., fr. *vermi-* + L. *lingua* tongue.] *Zool.* **a** A group containing the American anteaters alone or also the aardvarks and pangolins. **b** A division of lizards consisting of the chameleons. — **ver'mi·lin'gui·al** (-gwĭ·ăl), *adj.*

ver·mil'ion (vĕr·mĭl'yŭn), *n.* [OF. *vermillon,* fr. *vermeil.* See VERMEIL.] **1.** The cochineal insect; also, the dye from it; vermeil. *Obs.*

2. a A bright-red pigment consisting of mercuric sulphide (HgS), formerly obtained from the mineral cinnabar but now always prepared artificially. It varies from crimson when coarse-grained to nearly orange when finely divided. It has been highly valued by painters, and is also much used in coloring sealing wax, in printing, etc. **b** Any of certain other red pigments; as, imitation *vermilion* (which see); *Austrian vermilion,* or *Austrian cinnabar,* a variety of chrome red; *para vermilion,* an organic red precipitated on an inert base; *radium vermilion,* a red lead coated with an organic color; *antimony vermilion* (which see); *English vermilion* and *orange vermilion,* a sulphide of mercury color approaching carmine in tint.

3. Hence, a red color like the pigment; a lively and brilliant red; as, cheeks of *vermilion.* Specific colors are: *French vermilion,* called also *paprika,* a yellowish-red color of very high saturation and medium brilliance; *Dutch vermilion,* a color slightly yellower than cherry; *Chinese vermilion,* called also *pimento,* a yellowish-red color, slightly less yellow and of lower brilliance than cherry; *scarlet vermilion,* a color of yellowish-red hue, more yellow than French vermilion; *orient red,* or *oriental red,* is English vermilion (cf. sense 2 **b**, above).

4. Vermilion-colored cloth, yarn, etc. *Obs.*

5. = VERMEIL, **4.**

6. Amboina wood.

ver·mil'ion, *adj.* Of the color vermilion.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

vermilion-colored	**vermilion-painted**	**vermilion-spotted**
vermilion-crimson	**vermilion-red**	**vermilion-tawny**
vermilion-dyed	**vermilion-scarlet**	**vermilion-veined**

ver·mil'ion, *v. t.* To color or tint with or as with vermilion.

ver·mil'ion·ette' (vĕr·mĭl'yŭn·ĕt'), *n.* [*vermilion* + *-ette.*] A substitute for the pigment vermilion, made by precipitating eosin or a similar dye (usually with lead salts) upon some base, as barium sulphate, white lead, or orange lead.

vermilion flycatcher. Any of several American flycatchers of the genus *Pyrocephalus* having in the adult male bright-scarlet and brownish-gray or black plumage. One of them (*P. rubinus mexicanus*) is found as far north as southern Texas and Arizona.

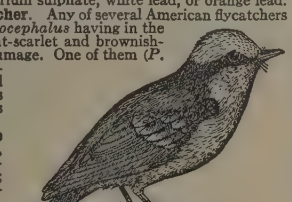

Vermilion Flycatcher. (¼)

ver·mil'ion·ize (vĕr·mĭl'yŭn·īz), *v. t.* To make vermilion in color; to paint (something) vermilion.

Verily, I believe, I should have *vermilionized* the cosmos. *W. J. Locke.*

Vermilion Sea. The Gulf of California, formerly so called from its red color, due to infusoria.

ver'min (vûr'mĭn), *n. sing. & pl.;* chiefly as *pl.* [OF. *vermin, vermine* (F. *vermine*), fr. L. *vermis* worm; cf. MLG. *wermen* worm, L. *verminosus* full of worms. See WORM.] **1.** Any noxious, mischievous, or disgusting, animal. Cf. sense 4, below. *Obs.*

2. Specif.: Such an animal, or esp. such animals collectively, when of small size, of common occurrence, and difficult to control. Various insects, as flies, lice, bedbugs, fleas, etc., various mammals, as rats, mice, weasels, etc., and sometimes such birds as hawks and owls, are classed as *vermin.*

Cruel hounds or some foul *vermin.* *Chaucer.*

3. Hence, in contempt, a noxious or offensive human being, or such persons collectively. "Base *vermin.*" *Hudibras.*

4. *Hunting.* Birds and animals, collectively, which prey upon game; predacious birds and animals. *Eng.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

vermin-covered	**vermin-footed**	**vermin-ridden**
vermin-destroying	**vermin-haunted**	**vermin-spoiled**
vermin-eaten	**vermin-infested**	**vermin-tenanted**

ver'min, *v. t.* To free from vermin. *Obs.*

ver'min·al (vûr'mĭ·năl), *adj.* Verminous.

ver'mi·nate (vûr'mĭ·nāt), *v. i.* [L. *verminare* to have worms, fr. *vermis* a worm.] To breed, or to become infested with, vermin.

ver'mi·na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *verminatio* the worms, a disease of animals, a crawling, itching pain.] **1.** Infestation with worms or vermin; also, *Med.,* the diseased state due to this.

2. Growth of vermin; multiplication of vermin by breeding; — esp. of parasites.

ver'min·er (vûr'mĭn·ĕr), *n.* A dog that hunts vermin, as rats; specif., a terrier. *Rare.*

vermini-. A combining form for *vermin,* as in: **verminicidal, verminicide, verminiferous.**

ver'min·ly, *adj.* Like or characteristic of vermin. *Rare.*

ver'mi·no'sis (vûr'mĭ·nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See -OSIS.] *Med.* State of infestation with worms or vermin.

ver'min·ous (vûr'mĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [L. *verminosus,* fr. *vermis* a worm; cf. F. *vermineux.*] **1.** Consisting of vermin; of the nature of vermin; noxious; as, a *verminous* brood.

2. Tending to breed vermin; also, infested by vermin; hence, filthy; offensive; as, *verminous* garbage; a dirty *verminous* cellar.

3. Caused by, or characterized by the presence of, vermin; as, *verminous* disease.

— **ver'min·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **ver'min·ous·ness,** *n.*

ver'min·y, *adj.* Abounding in or infested with, vermin.

ver·mip'a·rous (vûr·mĭp'ȧ·rŭs), *adj.* [*vermi-* + *-parous.*] Producing worms. — **ver·mip'a·rous·ness,** *n.*

ver'mis (vûr'mĭs), *n.* [L.] *Anat.* **a** The part of the median lobe of the cerebellum which appears on the upper or lower surface of the cerebellum. These parts are specifically distinguished as the *superior* and *inferior* vermis, the former slightly prominent, the latter sunk in the vallecula. **b** The median lobe or part of the cerebellum.

ver·miv'o·rous (vûr·mĭv'ō·rŭs), *adj.* [*vermi-* + *-vorous.*] Feeding on worms. — **ver·miv'o·rous·ness,** *n.*

ver'mix (vûr'mĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. *vermi*form + append*ix.*] The vermiform appendix.

Ver·mont' (vĕr·mŏnt'), *n.* A State of the United States.

Vermont cents. Copper issues of the State of Vermont, 1785–88.

Ver·mont'er (vĕr·mŏn'tĕr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Vermont.

Ver'mont·ese' (vûr'mŏn·tēz'; -tēs'), *n. sing. & pl.* A resident or residents of Vermont. — *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Vermont or of its residents.

Vermont snakeroot. = WILD GINGER **b.**

ver'mo'rel' (vĕr'mō'rĕl'), *adj.* [After V. *Vermorel,* French manufacturer.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, a spray nozzle for projecting liquid insecticides in a fine spray with considerable force.

‖**ver'mou'lu'** (vĕr'mōō'lü'), *fem.* **ver'mou'lue'** (-lü'), *adj.* [F.] Worm-eaten.

ver·mouth' (vĕr·mōōth'; vûr'mōōth), *n.* [F. *vermout,* fr. G. *wermut(h).* See WORMWOOD.] **a** A white wine highly flavored with aromatic herbs and sometimes sweetened. The vermouth made in France is the dryest and the Italian vermouth is the sweetest. **b** A drink of this wine.

‖**ver·nac'cia** (vĕr·nät'chä), *n.* [It.] A strong, sweet, white wine of Italy, esp. Sardinia.

ver'na·cle (vûr'nȧ·k'l), *n.* [L. *vernaculus* native.] A vernacular expression. *Rare.*

ver'na·cle. Var. of VERNICLE.

ver·nac'u·lar (vĕr·năk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* [L. *vernaculus* born in one's house, native, fr. *verna* a slave born in his master's house, a native, of uncert. origin.] **1.** Belonging to, developed in, and spoken or used by, the people of a particular place, region, or country; native; indigenous; — now almost solely of language; as, English is our *vernacular* tongue; hence, of or pertaining to the native or indigenous speech of a place; written in the native, as opposed to the literary, language; as, the *vernacular* literature, poetry; *vernacular* expression, words, or forms.

Which in our *vernacular* idiom may be thus interpreted. *Pope.*

2. Characteristic of a locality; local; as, a house of *vernacular* construction. "A *vernacular* disease." *Harvey.*

3. Of persons, that use the native, as contrasted with the literary, language of a place; as, *vernacular* poets; *vernacular* interpreters.

— **ver·nac'u·lar·ly,** *adv.* — **ver·nac'u·lar·ness,** *n.*

ver·nac'u·lar, *n.* The vernacular language, esp. as a spoken language; one's mother tongue; often, the common mode of expression in a particular locality, or, by extension, in a particular trade, etc.; also, a vernacular word or term.

ver·nac'u·lar·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A vernacular word or idiom.

2. Use of vernacular language.

— **ver·nac'u·lar·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

ver·nac'u·lar·ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make vernacular; to express in vernacular rather than in literary language. — **ver·nac'u·lar·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

ver·nac'u·late (vĕr·năk'ū·lāt), *v. t. & i.* To express in, or to use, the vernacular idiom. *Rare.*

ver'nal (vûr'năl; -n'l), *adj.* [L. *vernalis,* fr. *vernus* vernal, fr. *ver* spring; akin to Gr. *ear,* Skr. *vasanta,* ON. *vār,* OSlav. *vesna,* Lith. *vasara* summer, and perh. to E. EAST.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the spring; appearing or occurring in the spring; as, *vernal* bloom; the *vernal* migration of birds. "*Vernal* flowers." *Milton*

2. Resembling or suggesting the spring of the year, as in freshness, gentleness; springlike; hence, belonging to youth, the spring of life.

And seems it hard thy *vernal* years
Few *vernal* joys can show? *Keble.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

vernal-bearded	**vernal-flowering**	**vernal-seeming**
vernal-blooming	**vernal-green**	**vernal-tinctured**

vernal equinox. *Astron.* See EQUINOX, 1 & 2.

vernal grass. A slender European grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*) producing narrow spikelike panicles in early spring. It is often planted with other grasses for the delicate fragrance (due to coumarin) which it yields when dry. Called also *sweet vernal grass.*

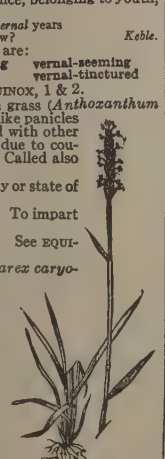

Vernal Grass.

ver·nal'i·ty (vûr·năl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being vernal, or springlike. *Rare.*

ver'nal·ize (vûr'năl·īz; -n'l·īz), *v. t.* To impart vernal freshness to.

vernal point. The vernal equinox. See EQUINOX, 2.

vernal sedge. A Eurasian sedge (*Carex caryophyllea*) with stoloniferous habit and early-blooming spikes, naturalized in the eastern United States; — called also *iron grass.*

vernal signs. *Astron.* The signs Aries, Taurus, and Gemini, in which the sun appears between the vernal equinox and summer solstice.

vernal whitlow grass. = WHITLOW GRASS **a.**

ver'nant (vûr'nănt), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *vernans,* pres. part. See VERNATION.] Flourishing, as in spring; vernal. *Now Rare.*

ver·na'tion (vûr·nā'shŭn), *n.* [NL. *vernatio,* fr. L. *vernare* to flourish, be verdant. See VERNAL.] **1.** Spring growth, as of vegetation. *Obs.*

2. *Bot.* The disposition or method of arrangement of foliage leaves within the bud. The principal types of vernation are designated by the adjectives *plicate, valvate, conduplicate, involute, revolute, convolute, reclinate, circinate.* See these terms, and cf. ESTIVATION.

Ver'ner's law (vĕr'nĕrz). *Philol.* A statement, propounded by the Danish philologist Karl Verner in 1875, which explains certain apparent exceptions to Grimm's law by the original position of the accent. Germanic *h, th, f,* resulting by Grimm's law from Indo-European *k, t, p,* became voiced, except in certain combinations, and ultimately gave *g, d, b,* if the principal accent did not originally rest on the immediately preceding syllable. Under the same conditions original *s* became *z,* and later *r.* Hence the final *d* in *dead* (which becomes *th* in *death*), the *r* in *hare* (G. *hase*), or the *b* in Gothic *sibun* (Gr. *heptá,* Skr. *saptá*).

‖**ver·neuk'** (fĕr·nŭk'; vĕr·nōōk'), *v. t. & i.* [In South Africa, fr. Flem. & D. dial. *verneuken* to hinder, to cheat.] To humbug; cheat; swindle. — **ver·neuk'er** (-ĕr), *n.* — **ver·neuk'er·y** (-ĕr·ĭ), *n. All Colloq., S. Africa.*

ver'ni·cose (vûr'nĭ·kōs), *adj.* [NL. *vernicosus.* See VARNISH.] *Bot.* Brilliantly polished, as some leaves.

ver'ni·er (vûr'nĭ·ĕr), *adj.* Having or comprising a vernier; — said of various instruments, as a **vernier telescope.**

ver'ni·er, *n.* Also **vernier scale.** [After Pierre *Vernier* (1580–1637), French mathematician.] **1.** A short scale made to slide along the divisions of a graduated instrument, as the limb of a sextant, or the scale of a barometer, for indicating parts of divisions. It is so graduated that a certain convenient number of its divisions are just equal to a certain number, either one less or one more, of the divisions of the instrument, so that parts of a division are determined by observing what line on the vernier coincides with a line on the instrument.

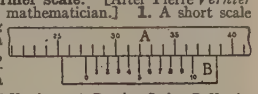

Vernier. *A* Regular Scale; *B* Vernier Scale, indicating measurement of 27.4.

2. *Physics.* A small auxiliary device used with a main device, to obtain fine adjustment, as a variable condenser of very small capacity in parallel with another condenser. *Cant.*

vernier caliper or calipers. *Mech.* A caliper rule with vernier attachment and adjusting screw, for very fine measurement.

vernier chronoscope. A chronoscope consisting essentially of two pendulums differing slightly in length. A small interval of time elapsing between the release of the first and that of the second is indicated by the number of swings necessary to bring them into (momentary) unison. The principle is that of the vernier, applied to time. See CHRONOSCOPE, *Illust.*

vernier compass. A surveyor's compass with a vernier by means of which a compensating adjustment may be made for magnetic variation to enable the reading of the correct bearings directly from the compass.

vernier gauge. *Mach.* An adjustable gauge, as a height or depth gauge, having a vernier scale on it.

vernier micrometer. *Mach.* A micrometer caliper having on its barrel a vernier scale in order to subdivide the smallest readings of the micrometer.

ver'nile (vûr'nĭl; *see* -ILE), *adj.* [L. *vernilis* servile. See VERNACULAR.] Suiting a slave; servile; obsequious. *Rare.*

— **ver·nil'i·ty** (vûr·nĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n. Rare.*

‖**ver'nis' Mar'tin'** (vĕr'nē' mär'tăN'). [F. *vernis* varnish.] A preparation of green varnish with gold powder brought into use by the Martin family in France under Louis XV; also, furniture finished with it.

‖**ver'nis'sage'** (vĕr'nē'säzh'), *n.* [F. See VARNISH.] The opening, or varnishing, day of an exhibition of paintings. See VARNISHING DAY.

ver·ni'tion (vĕr·nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *vernis* varnish + *-tion.*] The application of a coat of varnish to a distemper.

‖**ver'nix ca'se·o·'sa** (vûr'nĭks kā'sē·ō'sȧ), *n.* [NL., cheesy varnish.] *Med.* A fatty substance covering the skin of the fetus.

Ver'non, Di *or* **Di·an'a** (dĭ *or* dī·ăn'ȧ vûr'nŭn). The heroine of Scott's *Rob Roy.* See OSBALDISTONE, FRANCIS.

Ver·no'ni·a (vûr·nō'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after William *Vernon,* who sent plants to Petiver from Maryland.] *Bot.* A huge genus of chiefly tropical herbs or shrubs (family Carduaceae), the ironweeds, having alternate leaves and terminal cymose heads of perfect tubular flowers, mostly red or purple. There are about a dozen species in the United States, but hundreds in South America.

ver·no'ni·a'ceous (-ā'shŭs), *adj.* Pertaining to the genus *Vernonia* or the tribe, **Ver·no'ni·e·ae** (-nō'nĭ·ē·ē), which it typifies.

ver·no'ni·a pur'ple (vûr·nō'nĭ·ȧ). A color, bluish-red in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

ver'no·nin (vûr'nō·nĭn; vûr·nō'nĭn), *n. Chem.* A poisonous glucoside, $C_{19}H_{34}O_7$, extracted from batiator root (*Vernonia nigritiana*), as a deliquescent powder.

‖**Ver·nunft'** (fĕr·nōōnft'), *n.* [G.] *Ger. Philos.* Reason, conceived as the highest faculty of the mind, esp. as the faculty of framing general conceptions or of directly apprehending universals; — distinguished from *Verstand.*

Ve·ro'na (vĕ·rō'nȧ; *It.* vä·rō'nä), *n.* **1.** A city of Italy.

2. See CONGRESS, *Table.*

Verona brown. = VANDYKE BROWN, **2.**

Verona earth, Verona green. = TERRE-VERTE.

Ver'o·nal (vĕr'ō·năl), *n.* [G. trade name. Cf. VERNINE.] A trade-mark applied to the hypnotic barbital; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], this substance.

ver'o·nal·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Veronal* + *-ism.*] *Med.* Barbitalism.

Verona orris. Orrisroot from the German iris *Iris germanica,* grown in central and southern Europe, or from *Iris pallida,* indigenous to the eastern Mediterranean countries.

Verona serge. A thin twilled cloth of worsted and cotton.

Verona yellow. **a** A pigment. See LEAD OXYCHLORIDE. **b** The color lemon yellow.

Ver'o·nese' (vĕr'ō·nēz'; -nēs'), *adj.* [It.] Of or pertaining to Verona, in Italy. — *n. sing. & pl.* **A** native or inhabitant of Verona.

Veronese green. **1. a** = VIRIDIAN, *n.*, **2. b** = EMERALD GREEN **a.**

2. = GUIGNET'S GREEN, 1.

Ve·ron'i·ca (vĕ·rŏn'ĭ·kȧ), *n.* [ML.; — from *Veronica,* in an old legend the name of a woman who, as Christ carried the cross, wiped his face with a cloth which received an

---

ver'mi·for'mis (vûr'mĭ·fôr'mĭs), *n.* [NL.] = VERMIFORM APPENDIX.

ver'mil. *Obs.* variant of VERMEIL.

ver·mil'ion, ver·mil'ion·ette'. Vars. of VERMILION, VERMILIONETTE.

ver'mi·ly (vûr'mĭ·lĭ), *n.* Vermicelli. *Obs.*

ver'mine, *adj.* Also **ver·min'e·ous.** Verminous. *Obs.*

ver'min·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

ver'min·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

ver·nac'u·lar'i·ty (vĕr·năk'ū·lăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). = VERNACULARISM.

ver·nac'u·lar'y (vĕr·năk'ū·lĕr'ĭ; -lĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Vernacular. *Obs.*

vernacule, *adj.* Vernacular. *Obs.*

ver·nac'u·lous (vĕr·năk'ū·lŭs), *adj.* [L. *vernaculus.*] **1.** Vernacular. *Obs.*

2. [L. *vernaculi,* pl., buffoons, jesters.] Scoffing; scurrilous. *A Latinism. Obs.*

ver'nage (vûr'nĭj), *n.* [OF., fr. It. *vernaccia.*] A kind of Italian wine; vernaccia. *Obs.*

ver'nal·ly, *adv.* of VERNAL.

ver'ni·cle (vûr'nĭ·k'l), *n.* [OF. *vernicle, veronicle.*] = 1st VERONICA, 4. *Obs.*

ver'nine (vûr'nēn; -nĭn; 157). *n* Also **-nin.** *Chem.* = GUANOBINE vernish. † VARNISH.

N O P Q R S T U V

imprint of his countenance; *Veronica* is perh. fr. Gr. *Beronikē, Berenikē*, Berenice, also the name of a town. Cf. VARNISH.] **1.** The name of the woman who, according to legend, wiped the sweat from the face of Christ as he was on the way to Calvary. See *Ety.*, above.
2. Feminine proper name.
3. [*sometimes not cap.*] A representation of the face of Christ on the alleged handkerchief of Saint Veronica, preserved at Rome; hence, a representation of this portrait, or a similar representation of Christ's face. Cf. SUDARIUM.
4. [*sometimes not cap.*] The handkerchief or cloth belonging to Saint Veronica (see def. 1, above).

Ve·ron'i·ca (vĕ·rŏn'ĭ·kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. the name of the saint. See 1st VERONICA.] *Bot.* A large genus of herbs, and sometimes shrubs or trees (family Scrophulariaceae), of wide distribution; the speedwells. They have small pink, white, blue, or purple, flowers with a 4-lobed, rotate corolla, two stamens, and a compressed capsule. Several species, as *V. officinalis* and *V. serpyllifolia*, are almost cosmopolitan weeds; a few, esp. certain New Zealand shrubs, are cultivated.

Ve·ron'i·cel'la (vĕ·rŏn'ĭ·sĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of VERONICA.] *Zool.* A genus of sluglike, pulmonate gastropods having the body covered by a thick coriaceous mantle beneath which the head may be retracted. It constitutes a family, **Ve·ron'i·cel'li·dae** (-ĭ·dē).

Ver'pa (vûr'pȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *verpa* penis.] *Bot.* A genus of sac fungi (family Helvellaceae) with a bell-shaped cap attached only at the top of the stipe. *V. bohemica* is a common edible species.

verre (*F.* vâr), *n.* [F.] Glass; a glass vessel. *Obs. as Eng.*

ver'rel (vĕr'ĕl), *n.* Also **ver'rell.** [See FERRULE.] A ferrule. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

ver·ric'u·late (vĕ·rĭk'ū·lāt), **ver·ric'u·lat'ed** (-lā'tĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* [L. *verriculum* a net, seine.] *Zool.* Having verricules.

ver'ri·cule (vĕr'ĭ·kūl), *n.* [L. *verriculum* net.] *Zool.* A close tuft of nearly parallel upright hairs, bristles, or other slender filaments.

ver·ru'ca (vĕ·rōō'kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -CAE (-sē). [L. Cf. VERRUGAS.] **a** *Med.* A wart. **b** *Zool.* A wartlike elevation on a surface; specif., a large tubercle bearing a tuft of bristles or spines in certain caterpillars.

‖**ver·ru'ca a·cu'mi·na'ta** (ȧ·kū'mĭ·nā'tȧ). [NL. Cf. ACUMINATE.] *Med.* A pointed, inflammatory, wartlike growth sometimes occurring around the external genital organs in gonorrhea.

ver'ru·ca'no (vĕr'ōō·kā'nō), *n.* [It., fr. Mt. *Verruca* near Pisa, Italy.] *Geol.* A stratified rock in the Alps, the age of which is not definitely known. The strata are Carboniferous in part, but the series appears to represent a peculiar local phase of deposition persisting through more than one period.

‖**ver·ru'ca pe·ru'vi·a'na** (vĕ·rōō'kȧ pĕ·rōō'vĭ·ā'nȧ). [NL.] = VERRUGA PERUANA.

Ver'ru·ca'ri·a (vĕr'ōō·kā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [L., a plant that drives away warts, fr. *verruca* wart.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly rock-inhabiting crustaceous lichens, typifying the family **Ver'ru·ca'ri·a'ce·ae** (-ā'sē-ē), and having small immersed globular apothecia.

ver'ru·car'i·a'ceous (-kâr'ĭ·ā'shŭs), **ver'ru·car'i·ine** (-kâr'ĭ·ĭn; -īn), **ver'ru·car'i·oid** (-oid), *adj.* *Bot.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the genus *Verrucaria*, or the family of which it is the type.

ver'ru·cat'ed (vĕr'ōō·kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* *Zool.* Having small wartlike protuberances.

verruci-. A combining form for *verruca*, as in **ver'ru·cif'er·ous, ver·ru'ci·form.**

ver'ru·cose (vĕr'ōō·kōs), *adj.* [L. *verrucosus*, fr. *verruca* wart.] Covered with wartlike elevations; warty; as, a *verrucose* capsule. — **ver'ru·cose·ness,** *n.*

ver'ru·co'sis (-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *verruca* wart + *-osis.*] *Plant Pathol.* Citrus scab.

ver'ru·cos'i·ty (-kŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). *Med.* Condition of being covered with warts; also, a wart.

ver'ru·cous (vĕr'ōō·kŭs), *adj.* *Med.* a Verrucose. **b** Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or like, a wart or warts.

ver·ru'cu·lose (vĕ·rōō'kū·lōs), *adj.* [NL. *verruculosus*, fr. L. *verrucula*, dim. of *verruca* wart.] Minutely verrucose.

ver·ru'ga (vĕ·rōō'gȧ), *n.* [Sp.] *Med.* **a** A wart. **b** Verruga peruana.

‖**ver·ru'ga pe·rua'na** (vĕr·rōō'gä pā·rwā'nä). [Sp., Peruvian wart.] *Med.* An infectious skin disease endemic in the Peruvian Andes, characterized by warty nodules tending to ulcerate and bleed, and believed to be caused by the same microbe as Oroya fever, of which it may be a phase.

ver·ru'gas (vĕ·rōō'gȧz), *n. pl.* [Sp., warts. Cf. VERRUCA.] *Med.* Verruga peruana.

ver'sa·ble (vûr'sȧ·b'l), *adj.* [L. *versabilis.* Cf. VERSATILE.] Capable of being turned. *Rare.* — **ver'sa·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **ver'sa·ble·ness,** *n.* *Rare.*

‖**ver sa'crum** (vûr sā'krŭm). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* Among the ancient Italian peoples, a special offering of the firstlings of the spring, usually to fulfill a vow made in distress. It sometimes involved the going forth as colonists (when they were grown) of all children born in the sacred season.

ver'sant (vûr'sȧnt), *n.* [F.] The slope of a side of a mountain chain; hence, general slope of a country; inclination.

ver'sant (vûr'sȧnt), *adj.* [L. *versans*, pres. part. of *versari* to dwell, be situated, be occupied, passive of *versare* to turn. See VERSATILE.] **1.** Concerned as a matter of interest; mentally engaged or occupied.
2. Versed or skilled, as from practice or experience.
3. Conversant; acquainted.

ver'sate (-sāt), *v. t.* [L. *versatus*, past part. See VERSANT, *adj.*] To turn; revolve. *Rare.*

ver'sa·tile (-sȧ·tĭl; -tīl; see -ILE), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *versatile*, fr. L. *versatilis*, fr. *versare* to turn around, v. freq. of *vertere.* See VERSION.] **1.** Capable of being turned round. *Now Rare.*
2. Liable to be turned in opinion; changeable; variable; unsteady; inconstant; as, a *versatile* disposition. *Now Rare.*
3. Turning with ease from one thing to another; having aptitude for new tasks, or facility in various subjects; many-sided; as, *versatile* genius.
The quick and *versatile* [Charles] Montagu. *Macaulay.*

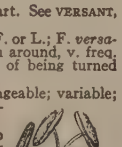
Versatile Anthers of Passionflower.

4. *Bot.* Attached at or near the middle, so as to swing freely; as, a *versatile* anther.
5. *Zool.* **a** Capable of turning forward or backward; reversible; as, a *versatile* toe of a bird. **b** Capable of moving laterally and up and down, as antennae.
— **ver'sa·tile·ly,** *adv.* — **ver'sa·tile·ness,** *n.*

ver'sa·til'i·ty (vûr'sȧ·tĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *versatilité.*] Quality or state of being versatile; as: **a** Inconstancy; fickleness. **b** Ability along various lines of effort; many-sidedness. **c** Diversity of character.

ver·sa'tion (vûr·sā'shŭn), *n.* A turning; winding.

ver'sa·tive (vûr'sȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Adaptable; versatile.

‖**vers' de so'cié'té'** (vâr' dĕ sō'syā'tā'). [F.] Society verse.

verse (vûrs), *n.* [ME. *vers*, *fers*, fr. AS. *fers*, combined with F. *vers* (in OF. also, a division of a poem, a stanza); both fr. L. *versus* a furrow, a row, a line in writing, and, in poetry, a verse, fr. *vertere, versum*, to turn, to turn round. See VERSION.] **1.** *Pros.* **a** A line of poetry whose length and inner structure are prescribed, usually, by a determined metrical or rhythmical pattern (as iambic pentameter), but in some cases, as in cadenced verse, by its rhythmical or metrical relation to other lines in the same poem, stanza, or the like; a rhythmical sequence of words having, commonly, a definite number of metrical feet, of syllables, or of stresses; as, a stanza of eight *verses*; to scan a *verse*; the hexameter *verses* of Evangeline. **b** Metrical writing; that which is composed in measured rhythms; hence, poetry; a poem; as, *verse* excels prose in emotional power; Lamb's *verse* is inferior to his essays. "This *verse* be thine." *Pope.* **c** Metrical structure or form; versification; type of meter; as, the history of English *verse*; heroic *verse.*
2. A short division of any composition; specif., a stanza; a stave; as, a hymn of four *verses.* See *Syn.*, below.
3. *Bib.* One of the short divisions of the chapters in the Old and New Testaments. The author of the division of the Old Testament into verses is not known. The New Testament was first divided into verses by Robert Stephens [or *Estienne*], a French printer, in an edition printed at Geneva, in 1551.
4. *Eccl.* = VERSICLE **a.**
5. *Music.* A portion of an anthem or service to be performed by a single voice to each part.
Syn. — VERSE, STANZA. A VERSE is properly a single metrical line; a STANZA is a combination or arrangement (commonly recurrent) of verses. The popular use of *verse* in the sense of *stanza* is contrary to the best usage.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

verse-commemorated	versemaking	verse-prose, *adj.*
versecraft	versemongering	versesmith
versemaker	versemongery	

verse, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or written in, verse.
verse, *v. t.* To tell in verse, or poetry; to celebrate in poetry. — *v. i.* To make verse; to write poetry.
verse, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *verser*, fr. L. *versare.*] **1.** To turn; revolve; consider. *Obs.*
2 To familiarize, or to become familiar, by intimate association, study, reading, or the like; as, he *versed* himself thoroughly in the text.
3. [Perh. a different word.] To practice fraud (on); to cheat. *Obs.*

ver'sé' (vĕr'sā'), *adj.* [F., past part. of *verser* to turn.] = RENVERSE.

verse anthem. *Eng. Ch. Music.* An anthem for solo voices, as distinguished from a *full* anthem, for chorus. Also, an anthem including a verse or a passage for solo voices.

versed (vûrst), *adj.* [Cf. F. *versé*, L. *versatus*, past part. of *versari, versare.* See VERSANT, *adj.*] Acquainted or familiar, from experience, study, practice, etc.; skilled; practiced.
Deep *versed* in books and shallow in himself. *Milton.*
Syn. — See CONVERSANT.
Ant. — Unacquainted, unfamiliar.

versed, *adj.* [L. *versus* turned, past part. of *vertere.* See 1st VERSED.] *Math.* Turned.

versed cosine. *Math.* The versed sine of the complementary angle.

versed sine. *Math.* That part of the diameter of a unit circle between the foot of the sine and the arc; the remainder on subtracting the cosine of an angle from unity. See TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTION. **b** *Naval Arch.* = CURVE OF VERSED SINES.

verse form. A fixed metrical pattern.

verse'man (vûrs'mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A versemonger. — **verse'man·ship,** *n.*

verse'mon'ger (vûrs'mŭng'gĕr), *n.* A writer of verses; esp., a writer of commonplace poetry; a poetaster.

vers'er (vûr'sĕr), *n.* A versifier. *Rare.*

vers'er, *n.* [From 4th VERSE, 3.] A cheat; a swindler.

verse service. *Eng. Ch. Music.* A service sung by solo voices. Cf. VERSE ANTHEM.

vers'et (vûr'sĕt; -sĭt; vûr·sĕt'; 119), *n.* [F.] **1.** A verse, esp. one from the Bible, the Koran, or some book regarded as holy; a versicle. *Obs.*
He sat . . . with an open Koran on his knees and chanted the *versets.* *Joseph Conrad.*
2. *Music.* A short interlude or prelude for the organ.

verse'wright' (vûrs'rīt'), *n.* A versifier; poet; poetaster; — used in depreciation. *Rare.*

ver'si·cle (vûr'sĭ·k'l), *n.* [L. *versiculus*, dim. of *versus.* See VERSE.] A little verse; specif.: **a** *Liturgies* (1) A short verse or sentence said or sung in public worship by the priest or minister, and followed by a response from the people; — indicated by the sign ℣. (2) *Anglican Churches.* A suffrage taken from the Psalms. **b** A line of poetry. **c** Slightingly, a short poem.

ver'si·cler (-klĕr), *n.* A writer of versicles; a poetaster. *R.*

ver'si·col'or, -col'our (-kŭl'ĕr), *adj.* [L. *versicolor*, fr. *versare* to change + *color* color.] **1.** Having various colors; variegated; parti-colored; as, *versicolor* flowers.
2. Changeable in color; chameleonlike; iridescent; as, *versicolor* silk; antique *versicolor* glass.

ver·sic'u·lar (vûr·sĭk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* [See VERSICLE.] Of or pertaining to verses, esp. verses of a sacred book as the Bible; designating distinct divisions of a writing.

ver'si·cule (vûr'sĭ·kūl), *n.* [F.] A short poem; a versicle. *R.*

‖**ver·si'cu·lus** (vĕr·sĭk'ū·lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L.] A versicle.

‖**ver·sie'ra** (vĕr·syā'rȧ), *n.* See 1st WITCH, 5.

ver'si·fi'a·ble (vûr'sĭ·fī'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being expressed in verse or poetry. *Rare.*

ver'si·fi·as'ter (vûr'sĭ·fĭ·ăs'tĕr), *n.* [See 2d -ASTER.] An inferior versifier.

ver'si·fi·ca'tion (vûr'sĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *versificatio*; cf. F. *versification.*] **1.** **a** The making of verses; the writing of poetry; the act, art, or practice, of metrical composition; as, a poet's new style in *versification.* **b** *Rare.* That which is made in verse; a set of verses.
2. **a** Metrical structure; methods of making verses; prosody; as, an authority on French *versification.* **b** Particular metrical structure or style; as, the fluidity of Pope's *versification.*

ver'si·fi·ca'tor (vûr'sĭ·fĭ·kā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] A versifier. *Rare.*

ver'si·fi·ca'to·ry (vûr'sĭ·fĭ·kā'tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to versifying. *Rare.*

ver'si·fi·ca'trix (vûr'sĭ·fĭ·kā'trĭks), *n.* A female versifier.

ver'si·fi'er (vûr'sĭ·fī'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who versifies, or makes verses; commonly, a poetaster; as, not every *versifier* is a poet.
2. One who converts into verse; esp., one who versifies prose; as, Dr. Watts was a *versifier* of the Psalms.

ver'si·form (vûr'sĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [LL. *versiformis.* Cf. VERSION.] Varied or varying in form.

ver'si·fy (-fī), *v.*; -FIED (-fĭd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [ME. *versifien*, fr. OF. *versifier*, fr. L. *versificare*, fr. *versus* a verse + *-ficare* to make. See VERSE; -FY.] *Intransitive:* To make verses; to write verse, or poetry.
I'll *versify* in spite, and do my best. *Dryden.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To turn into verse; esp., to turn from prose form to verse form; to render into metrical form; as, to *versify* the Psalms. *Chaucer.*
2. To relate or describe in verse; to compose in verse.
I'll *versify* the truth, not poetize. *Daniel.*

ver·sil'o·quy (vĕr·sĭl'ō·kwĭ), *n.* [L. *versus* verse + *loqui* to speak.] An utterance or speaking in verse. *Rare.*

ver'sion (vûr'shŭn; *in senses* 3 *&* 5 *commonly* -zhŭn *in U. S.*), *n.* [F., fr. ML. *versio*, fr. L. *vertere, versum*, to turn, to change, to translate. See WORTH to become; cf. ADVERTISE, AVERSE, CONTROVERSY, CONVERT, DIVERS, INVERT, OBVERSE, PERVERT, PROSE, REVERT, SUBVERT, SUZERAIN, UNIVERSITY, VERSATILE, VERSE, VERTEBRA, VERTIGO, VORTEX.] **1.** A change of form, direction, or the like; transformation; conversion; turning. *Obs.*
The *version* of air into water. *Bacon.*
2. Act of translating from one language into another; translation, as of a word, a passage, a book.
3. A translation; that which is rendered from another language; specif., a translation or rendering of the Bible or a part of it. The most important of modern versions of the Old and New Testaments are mentioned under BIBLE. Important ancient versions are: ***Alexandrian version.*** The Septuagint. — ***Aramaic versions,*** including the Targums, and others of minor importance. — ***Armenian version*** (whole Bible). The Old Testament from the Septuagint, the New Testament from the Syriac about 300 A.D., revised from the Greek about 400. — ***Coptic versions*** (whole Bible). The Old Testament from the Septuagint, the New Testament from the Greek. There are three forms, *Sahidic, Bohairic,* and *Middle Egyptian,* of which the Sahidic goes back to about 200 A.D. — ***Ethiopic,*** or ***Geez, version*** (whole Bible), from the 4th century. In its present form it is corrupted by the Arabic. There are traces of a Syriac basis. — ***Georgian version*** (whole Bible), based on the Syriac, revised from the Greek about the 10th century. — ***Gothic version*** (whole Bible), completed about 400 A.D., largely made by Bishop Ulfilas. Only fragments are extant. — ***Greek versions,*** including the Septuagint (see *Septuagint,* below) and others; as: *Aquila's version* (Old Testament), in Greek, done in the 2d century by one Aquila of Pontus. *Symmachus's version* (Old Testament), in Greek, probably done in the 2d century A.D. Who Symmachus was is uncertain. — ***Italic version*** (whole Bible). The Old Latin text or version revised by Jerome, and finally superseded by his new translation, the Vulgate. It is often called *Itala*, from a passage in Augustine (*De Doct. Christ.*, II.15), where he mentions a text or translation under that name. But just what Augustine referred to is not agreed. See *Latin versions,* below. — ***Latin versions,*** including not only the Vulgate, but the previously existing versions, called *Old Latin versions.* These earlier ones have been divided into three groups, the *African, European,* and *Italian,* of which the African is supposed to be the earliest, and the European a later revision or a translation, and the Italian a revision of this — ***Peshitta.*** See PESHITTA, 1; cf. *Syriac versions,* below. — ***Samaritan Pentateuch.*** The Hebrew text as preserved by the Samaritans from the time when they accepted the Pentateuch, about 433 B.C. The *Samaritan Targum* is a translation of this into the Samaritan dialect made in the 2d century A.D. — ***Septuagint*** (Old Testament), in Greek, begun probably in the 3d century B.C., with the various versions that are based upon it. See SEPTUAGINT. — ***Serampore versions.*** Translations of the New Testament into various languages by William Carey and his associates at Serampore, India, in which the Greek words for baptize, baptism, etc., were rendered by words meaning immerse, immersion, etc. — ***Slavonic versions*** (whole Bible), begun about 864, found in both the Cyrillic and the Glagolitic alphabets. — ***Syriac versions,*** including: Tatian's *Diatessaron* (see DIATESSARON, 3), a harmony of the four gospels in the 2d century. The Old Syriac or *Separated Gospels* (sometimes called the *Evangelion da Mepharreshe*), that is, not a harmony, about 200 A.D. known in the Curetonian gospels and the Sinai palimpsest. The *Peshitta* (which see). *Philoxenian version,* or *Versio Philoxeniana* (New Testament, and parts of Old Testament), undertaken in 508 by Philoxenus, bishop of Mabbogh. *Harclean version* or *Versio Harklensis* (New Testament), a revision of the Philoxenian version made at Alexandria by Thomas of Harkel (Heraclea) about 616. *Palestinian version* (New Testament), a 6th-century version in the vernacular Aramaic of Palestine. — ***The Targums.*** See TARGUM. — ***Vulgate,*** or ***Latin Version,*** of the early part of the 5th century. See VULGATE, *n.*, 1.
4. Specif., a translation into Latin prose. *Scot.*
5. An account or description from a particular point of view, esp. as contrasted with another account; as, he gave quite a different *version* of the affair.
6. a *Med.* A condition of the uterus in which its axis is deflected from its normal position without being bent upon itself. See ANTEVERSION, RETROVERSION, 2. **b** *Obstet.* Act of turning the fetus in the uterus to aid delivery.
Syn. — See PARAPHRASE.

ver'sion, *v. t.* To make a version, or translation, of.

ver'sion·al (-ŭl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a version, or translation.

version book. An exercise book; a notebook. *R. L. Stevenson.*

ver'sion·ist (-ĭst), *n.* Also **ver'sion·er** (-ĕr). **a** One who makes a version; a translator. **b** One who favors some particular version, as of the Scriptures.

ver'sion·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To translate; paraphrase. *Rare.*

ve·ron'ique (vĕ·rŏn'ĭk), *n.* [F. *véronique.*] = 1st VERONICA, 4. *Obs.*

verquere, *n.* [D. *verkeeren* to turn, pervert, play at tables, *verkeerspel* a game of tables.] An old game of tables. *Obs.*

ver'ra (vĕr'ȧ). Scot. var. of VERY.

verray. † VERY.

ver'ry (vĕr'ĭ). *Her.* Var. of VAIRÉ.

Ver'sailles' (vĕr'sĭ'y'; *Eng.* vĕr·sālz'), *n.* See TREATY, *Table.*

ver'sal (vûr'sȧl), *adj.* Short for UNIVERSAL; also, single; as, not a *versal* thing. *Colloq. Obs.*

ver'sa·til. Versatile. *Ref. Sp.*

ver·sat'i·lous, *adj.* Versatile. *Obs.*

verse'-col'ored, -col'oured, *adj.* Versicolor. *Obs.*

verse'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

verse'let, *n.* See -LET, *dim.*

vers·ette' (vûr·sĕt'). Var. of VERSET, 2.

verse'ward (vûrs'wĕrd), *adv.* See -WARD.

ver'si·cl. Versicle. *Ref. Sp.*

ver'si·col'or·ate, *adj.*, **ver'si·col'ored,** *or* **-col'oured,** *adj.*, **ver'si·col'or·ous,** *adj.* = VERSICOLOR.

ver'sine (vûr'sĭn), *n.* Also **ver'sin** (-sĭn). *Math.* = VERSED SINE **a.**

ver·sine' (vĕr·zēn'), *n.* = VERZINO. *Obs.*

‖**Ver'si·o Hark·len'sis** (vûr'·bĭ ō härk·lĕn'sĭs). [ML.] See VERSION, 3.

ver'sio·ner, *n.* See VERSIONIST

‖**Ver'si·o Phi'lox·e'ni·a'na** (fĭl' ŏk·sē'nĭ·ā'nȧ). [LL.] See VERSION, 3.

ver'si·pel (vûr'sĭ·pĕl), *n.* [L. *versipellis*, lit., changing the skin.] A creature capable of changing from one form to another, as a werewolf.

vers' li'bre (vâr' lē'br'). [F.] Literally, free verse (see FREE, *adj.*); rhythmical, as distinguished from metrical, verse; specif., poetry written by members of a school of poets, both European and American, who unite in seeking freedom from metrical conventions and restrictions, the preservation of natural and varied speech rhythms in poetry, and the development of new forms of poetic expression or new kinds of rhythm, as cadence (see CADENCE 7).

vers' li'brist (vâr' lē'brĭst), *or* ‖**vers' li'briste'** (lē'brēst'). [F. *vers-libriste.*] A writer of vers libre.

ver'so (vûr'sō), *n.; pl.* -SOS (-sōz). [L., abl. of *versus*, past part. of *vertere* to turn; cf. F. *verso.*] **1.** The reverse, or left-hand, page of a book or a folded sheet of paper; — opposed to *recto*.
2. The back cover of a book; — opposed to *recto*.
3. The reverse, as of a coin; — opposed to *obverse*.

ver'sor (vûr'sôr) *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vertere, versum*, to turn. See VERSION.] *Geom.* The turning factor of a quaternion; — denoted by U placed before the quaternion. The change of one vector into another is considered in quaternions as made up of two operations: 1st, the rotation of the first vector so that it shall be parallel to the second; 2d, the change of length so that the first vector shall equal the second. That which expresses in amount and direction the first operation is a *versor*, and is denoted geometrically by a line at right angles to the plane in which the rotation takes place, and proportioned in length to the amount of rotation. That which expresses the second operation is a *tensor*. Every quaternion, expressing such a total operation, is the product of one and only one such tensor by one and only one such versor and a versor is, therefore, a quaternion whose tensor is unity. See QUATERNION, 5.

verst (vûrst; vĕrst), *n.* Also **ver·sta'** (vĕr·stä'), **verste** (vûrst; vĕrst). [F., G., and Russ.; F. *verste*, G. *werst*, fr. Russ. *versta* verst, row, line, age of life; akin to OSlav. *vrŭsta* age of life, L. *versus* furrow, row, line. See VERSE.] A Russian measure of length. See MEASURE, *Table*.

‖**Ver·stand'** (fĕr·shtänt'), *n.* [G.] *Ger. Philos.* The understanding or faculty of concepts (see BEGRIFF); — distinguished from *Vernunft*. See UNDERSTANDING, *n.*, 3.

ver'su·al (vûr'shoō·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a verse or verses, esp. of the Bible.

ver'sus (vûr'sŭs), *prep.* [L., toward, turned in the direction of, fr. *vertere, versum*, to turn. See VERSION.] Against; — used in legal or in sporting language; as, John Doe *versus* Richard Roe; hence, as considered in contrast to or as the alternative of; as, free trade *versus* protection. Abbr., *v.* or *vs.*

vert (vûrt), *n.* [OF., green, fr. L. *viridis*. See VERDANT; cf. VERD.] **1** *Eng. Forest Law.* **a** Everything that grows, and bears a green leaf, within the forest, esp. great and thick coverts. **b** The right or privilege of cutting growing wood, or, *Rare*, of pasturing animals in a forest. ***Over vert*** is great woods, and ***nether vert*** is the underwoods; ***special vert*** consisted of all trees growing in the king's own woods within the forest, and in other woods all trees that bore fruit on which deer fed.
2. *Her.* The color green. See TINCTURE, *n.*, 5.

Vert, 2.

vert (vûrt), *n.* [From CONVERT, PERVERT.] One who changes his religious or political affiliation; — used esp. of Anglicans who become Roman Catholics. *Colloq., Eng.* — *v. i.* To be or become a "vert." *Colloq., Eng.*

vert, *v. t. & i.* [L. *vertere*. See VERSION.] To turn or bend from one direction to another.

vert, *v. i.* [See 1st VERT.] To go to harbor among fern or other vert; — said of a buck. *Obs.*

vertebr-. = VERTEBRO-, as in **ver'te·brec'to·my.**

ver'te·bra (vûr'tē·brä), *n.; pl.* -BRAE (-brē), -BRAS (-bräz). [L. *vertebra*, fr. *vertere* to turn, change. See VERSION.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* One of the bony or (in primitive or young animals) more or less cartilaginous segments composing the spinal column or backbone. In some of the lower vertebrates each vertebra consists of several distinct elements or pieces which never become united. In the higher vertebrates a typical vertebra has a short, more or less cylindrical body or *centrum*, whose ends articulate by means of disks or pads of elastic fibrous or cartilaginous tissue with the centra of the adjacent vertebrae. From the dorsal surface of the centrum a bony arch (the ***neural arch***) arises, and forms, when the vertebrae are in place, part of the ***spinal canal*** through which the spinal cord runs. Two anterior (in man often called *superior*) and two posterior (*inferior* in man) ***articular processes*** project from the neural arch and articulate with the articular processes of the adjacent vertebrae. A median dorsal ***spinous process***, or ***neural spine***, projects from the summit of the neural arch, and a transverse process (or ***diapophysis***) from each side of it. See TRANSVERSE PROCESS. Various additional processes, also articular facets for the ribs, may be present. Other bony elements (esp. short or rudimentary ribs, or, in the caudal region, hemal arches or chevron bones) take part in the formation of some of the vertebrae of most animals. Cf. SPINAL COLUMN.

Vertebrae of Man.
A Sixth Dorsal Vertebra seen from above. *B* The same from the right side. *C* Third Lumbar Vertebra from above. *D* The same from the right side. *a* Centrum, or Body; *b* Pedicle forming the Side of the Neural Arch; *c* Lamina forming the Top of the Neural Arch; *d* Spinal Foramen; *e* Spinous Process; *f* Transverse Process; *g* Anterior Articular Process; *g'* Posterior Articular Process; *h* Facet for Head of Rib; *i* Facet for Tubercle of Rib; *k* Metapophysis; *l* Anapophysis.

2. *Zool.* One of the series of ossicles, resembling the centrum of a vertebra, which form the axis of the arm in most ophiurans.
3. *pl.* Loosely, the spinal column; the backbone.

ver'te·bral (vûr'tē·brăl), *adj.* [NL. *vertebralis.*] *Anat. & Zool.* **a** Of or pertaining to a vertebra, vertebrae, or the vertebral column; spinal. **b** Composed of, or having, vertebrae.

ver'te·bral, *n. Anat. & Zool.* **a** A vertebral artery or vein. **b** A vertebral element, plate, etc. **c** One of the median dorsal plates in the carapace of a turtle.

vertebral aponeurosis. *Anat.* A fascia of the back, separating the muscles which hold erect the spinal column and head from those which move the arm and shoulders. It extends from the spinous processes to the angles of the ribs.

vertebral artery. *Anat.* A large branch of the subclavian artery which ascends through the foramina in the transverse processes of each of the cervical vertebrae (except the last one or two), and, entering the cranium through the foramen magnum, unites with its fellow of the opposite side to form the basilar artery.

vertebral canal. *Anat. & Zool.* The spinal canal.

ver'te·bra·less, *adj.* Lacking a vertebra or vertebrae.

vertebral column. The spinal column; the backbone.

vertebral groove. **a** *Anat.* The wide furrow on either side of the spinous processes of the vertebrae. **b** *Embryol.* The neural groove. See NEURAL PLATE.

ver'te·bral·ly, *adv. Anat.* Toward, upon, or with, a vertebra or vertebrae; — disting. from *intervertebrally*.

vertebral plate. **a** *Embryol.* In most embryos of craniate vertebrates, the part of the mesoblast near the notochord. It forms the primitive segments. **b** *Zool.* A neural plate (of a turtle).

vertebral ribs. *Anat.* The floating ribs.

vertebral vein. *Anat.* A tributary of the innominate vein formed by the union of branches which originate in the occipital region and form a plexus about the vertebral artery in its passage through the foramina of the cervical vertebrae. It receives various branches, the largest being the ***anterior vertebral*** and ***posterior vertebral***, which join it near its termination.

‖**ver'te·bra pro'mi·nens** (vûr'tē·brä prŏm'ĭ·nĕnz). [L., *prominens* jutting out.] *Anat.* The seventh cervical vertebra; — so called from its long spinous process.

Ver'te·bra'ri·a (vûr'tē·brā'rĭ·ä), *n.* [NL. See VERTEBRA.] *Paleontol.* A genus of plants, based upon rootlike fossil remains of Triassic age that resemble a vertebral column.

ver'te·brar·te'ri·al (-brär·tēr'ĭ·ăl), *adj. Anat.* Of or pert. to a vertebra or vertebrae and an artery; — said of the foramina in the transverse processes of cervical vertebrae and of the canal which they form for the vertebral vessels.

Ver'te·bra'ta (-brā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A comprehensive division of animals, containing all those with a backbone, or segmented spinal column (which is represented in the embryo by a notochord), together with a few obviously related but more primitive forms in which the backbone is represented by a notochord throughout life. It contains the mammals (including man), birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, elasmobranchs and cyclostomes, and, in some classifications, the lancelets, and, though formerly ranked as a phylum, or even contrasted with all other animals (*Invertebrata*) collectively, is now usually made a subphylum of the only slightly more comprehensive phylum Chordata. The body of a typical vertebrate is somewhat elongate and bilaterally symmetrical externally, but not with respect to all the internal organs. The head at the anterior end bears the mouth and chief sense organs. The framework of the body and limbs is an internal skeleton which consists of articulated bones and cartilages, of which the spinal column, or backbone, in the median dorsal part of the body, forms the main axis. The main nerve cord is peculiar in being tubular. It lies dorsal to the axis of the spinal column and is enlarged within the head to form the brain. The body cavity containing most of the viscera is ventrally situated. Respiration in strictly aquatic forms is by gills in the walls of the pharynx, which is pierced by clefts for the circulation of water. Terrestrial forms breathe by lungs communicating with the pharynx, but the embryos of all have vestiges of gill apparatus, indicating descent from aquatic forms. Never more than two pairs of limbs are present. These are variously developed as legs, wings, or fins, according to the habits of the animal. The Vertebrata include the most highly organized as well as the largest animals, and the average size of the members is comparatively large. The group originated very early, and was already well differentiated in the Ordovician, but its earliest members were doubtless wormlike animals without hard parts, and are not likely to be found fossilized. Also, in a broader sense, equiv. to *Chordata*.

ver'te·brate (vûr'tē·brāt; 88), *adj.* [L. *vertebratus.*] **1.** Having a backbone, or spinal column; also, of or pertaining to the Vertebrata; characteristic of or found in an animal belonging to the Vertebrata.
2. Figuratively having a strong framework like or suggesting vertebrae; hence, strongly linked together; well-knit; as, a *vertebrate* piece of composition.

ver'te·brate, *n. Zool.* One of the Vertebrata.

ver'te·brate (-brāt), *v. t.* To give a backbone or firmness to; to link together in a manner suggesting vertebrae. *Rare.*

ver'te·brat'ed (-brāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **a** Vertebrate. **b** Composed of, or having, vertebrae or segments resembling vertebrae.

ver'te·bra'tion (-brā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Segmentation into vertebrae or divisions like vertebrae.
2. Figuratively, strength as from a firm spinal column; firmness.

ver'te·bri·form' (vûr'tē·brĭ·fôrm'), *adj.* Formed or shaped like a vertebra. *Rare.*

ver'te·bro- (vûr'tē·brō-), **vertebr-.** A combining form of *vertebra*, denoting: **a** *The vertebrae*, as in **ver'te·brod'y·mus.** See -DYMUS. **b** *Vertebral and;* — in adjectives, as in:

vertebroarterial	**vertebrocostal**	**vertebromammary**
vertebrobasilar	**vertebrofemoral**	**vertebrosacral**
vertebrochondral	**vertebroiliac**	**vertebrosternal**

ver'tex (vûr'tĕks), *n.; pl.* VERTEXES (-tĕk·sĕz; -sĭz; 119), VERTICES (-tĭ·sēz). [L. *vertex, -icis*, a whirl, the pole of the heavens, top of the head, top, summit, fr. *vertere* to turn. See VERSION; cf. VERTICAL, VERTICIL, VORTEX.]
1. The principal or highest point; top; summit; apex.
2. *Anat. & Zool.* The top of the head; specif., in insects, the upper part of the head in front above the antennae and between the compound eyes.
3. *Anthropom.* The highest median point on the head in a natural position.
4. *Astron.* **a** The zenith. **b** That point on the limb of a celestial body nearest the zenith. **c** A point on the celestial sphere toward which star streaming is directed.
5. *Craniom.* The highest point on the skull.
6. *Math.* In any figure having a base, the point opposite to, and farthest from, the base; the top; the terminating point of some particular line or lines in a figure or a curve, as where the sides of an angle meet, or where a curve (or surface) meets its axis. The principal vertex of a conic section is, in the parabola, the vertex of the axis; in the ellipse, either end of either axis, usually the left-hand vertex of the transverse axis; in the hyperbola, either vertex, usually the right-hand vertex of the transverse axis. The vertex of a pencil of lines is the point through which every line of the pencil passes.
Syn. — See CULMINATION.

ver'ti·ble (vûr'tĭ·b'l), *adj.* [ML. *vertibilis*, fr. L. *vertere* to turn.] That can be turned. — **ver'ti·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **ver'ti·ble·ness,** *n.*

ver'ti·cal (vûr'tĭ·kăl), *adj.* [F. or ML.; F. *vertical*, fr. ML. *verticalis*, fr. *vertex* the pole, top. See VERTEX.]
1. Of or pertaining to the vertex; situated at the vertex, or highest point; directly overhead, or in the zenith.
2. Marking the time or place of highest eminence, excellence, or the like. *Obs.*
3. Perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; upright; plumb; as, a *vertical* line.
4. *Anat. & Zool.* **a** Pert. to, or on, the vertex of the head. **b** Directed upward or downward at a right angle to the plane of the body or part or the surface of the earth.
5. *Bot.* **a** Upright; perpendicular; at right angles to the plane of the supporting surface. **b** In the direction of the axis; lengthwise.
6. *Econ.* Relating to the co-ordination under a single business unit of industries along successive stages in the production of an article or articles. See VERTICAL COMBINATION.
Syn. — VERTICAL, PERPENDICULAR, PLUMB. *Vertical* and *perpendicular* agree in designating that which is situated at right angles to the plane of the horizon. A VERTICAL line is one on which, if produced, the zenith lies; a PERPENDICULAR line is one which, if produced, passes through the center of the earth; *vertical* often suggests direction upward, and is the more abstract term; *perpendicular* often suggests direction downward, and applies more frequently to concrete things; but the words are somewhat freely interchangeable. PLUMB is more familiar, or colloq., and denotes accordance with the direction of a plumb line.
Ant. — Horizontal, cross; oblique.

ver'ti·cal (vûr'tĭ·kăl), *n.* **1.** A vertical line, plane, or circle; esp., a perpendicular.
2. The vertex; the height or summit; acme. *Obs.*
3. A vertical member in a truss.

ver'ti·cal, *v. t.;* VER'TI·CALED, -CALLED (-kăld); VER'TI·CAL·ING, -CAL·LING (-kăl·ĭng). To draw or trace in a vertical line or lines.

> Turrets *verticaled* on gold! *Christopher Morley.*

vertical angle. **a** *Astron. & Geod.* An angle measured on a vertical circle, called an *angle of elevation*, or *altitude*, when reckoned from the horizon upward, and of *depression*, when downward below the horizon. **b** *Math.* Either of two angles lying on the opposite sides of two intersecting lines or planes.

vertical anthers. *Bot.* Anthers which are basifixed at the apexes of the filaments.

vertical axis. See GYROSCOPE.

vertical boiler. A cylindrical boiler set on end, often like the Scotch marine boiler.

vertical circle. **1.** *Astron.* **a** Any great circle of the celestial sphere whose plane is perpendicular to that of the horizon; an azimuth circle. **b** See CIRCLE, *n.*, 12.
2. *Geod.* A theodolite having a finely divided circle on its horizontal axis, for measuring altitudes.

vertical combination. Also **vertical amalgamation, consolidation, merger,** *or* **trust.** *Com.* A combination, amalgamation, etc., of concerns engaged in different stages of manufacture or distribution of a product in its conversion from raw to finished material, as a consolidation of an iron ore mining company, an ore transport company, an iron and steel manufacturing concern, and a selling agency. Cf. HORIZONTAL COMBINATION; INTEGRATED TRUST.

vertical composition. *Music.* = VERTICAL STRUCTURE.

vertical danger angle. See DANGER ANGLE.

vertical diplopia. See DIPLOPIA.

vertical engine. An engine in which the piston moves vertically up and down, esp. one in which the crankshaft is below the cylinder.

vertical escapement. *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3.

vertical fault. *Geol.* See FAULT.

vertical file. A file the records of which are placed upright, or on edge.

vertical fins. *Zool.* The median fins of a fish; the dorsal, anal, and caudal fins.,

vertical fire. *Gun.* High-angle fire;—erroneously so called.

vertical gradient. *Meteorol.* The sign (±) and rate of change of any meteorological element, such as temperature, with increase of height.

vertical grain. Quarter-sawed lumber.

vertical index. *Craniom.* The ratio of the height of the cranium to its length, usually expressed in hundredths of the length.

vertical interval *or* **distance.** *Topog.* The distance in level, expressed in feet, between two adjacent contours on a map; — called also *contour interval*. See CONTOUR MAP.

ver'ti·cal·ism (vûr'tĭ·kăl·ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or condition of being vertical, or perpendicular; in music, having the nature of vertical structure (see VERTICAL STRUCTURE).

ver'ti·cal'i·ty (-kăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being vertical; perpendicularity.

vertical keel. See FLAT KEEL, KEELSON **b.**

vertical leaves. *Bot.* Leaves which present their edges to the earth and the sky, and their faces to the horizon, as those of most Australian eucalypts.

vertical lift bridge. See LIFT BRIDGE; BRIDGE, *Illust.*

ver'ti·cal-lift' mow'er. *Agric. Mach.* A mowing machine so designed that the cutter bar can be lifted to nearly a vertical position, thus permitting the machine to pass close to an obstacle.

vertical limb. A graduated arc attached to an instrument, as a theodolite, for measuring vertical angles.

vertical line. A line perpendicular to a surface or other line considered as a base; as: **a** *Dialing.* A line perpendicular to the horizon. **b** *Geom., Drawing, etc.* A line parallel to the sides of a page or sheet, in distinction from a *horizontal line*, parallel to the top or bottom. **c** *Surv.* The direction of a plumb line; a line normal to the surface of still water.

---

versor of the quaternion q. See QUATERNION, 5.
verst. Versed. *Ref. Sp.*
ver'sus (vûr'sŭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [L.] See MEASURE, *Table*.
ver·sute' (vĕr·sūt'), *adj.* [L. *versutus*, fr. *vertere, versum*, to turn.] Crafty; wily. *Obs.* — **ver·sute'ly,** *adv.* — **ver·sute'ness,** *n. Both Obs.*
ver'su·til'o·quent (vûr'sū·tĭl'ō·kwĕnt), *adj.* [L. *versutiloquus.*] Speaking craftily. *Obs.*
ver'su·til'o·quous (-kwĭs), *adj.* Talking craftily. *Obs.*
‖**vert' an'tique'** (vâr' äN'tēk'). [F.] = VERD ANTIQUE.
ver'te·ber (vûr'tē·bĕr), *n.* [F. *vertèbre.*] A vertebra. *Obs.*
‖**ver'te·bra den·ta'ta** (dĕn·tā'tä). [NL. See DENTATE.] = 1st AXIS, 6 a.
ver'te·brar'i·um (vûr'tē·brâr'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL. See VERTEBRA.] = SPINAL COLUMN.
ver'te·bre (vûr'tē·bĕr), *n.* = VERTEBRA. [ON.] See NORN.
Ver'than·di (vĕr'thän·dē), *n.*
ver'ti·cal·grained', *adj.* = QUARTER-SAWED.

ver'ti·cal·ly (vûr'tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* of VERTICAL.
vertical merger. A vertical combination.
vertical milling machine. *Mach.* See MILLING MACHINE.
vertical motor. *Elec.* See MOTOR, *n.*, 4.
vertical plane. **a** *Projection.* Any plane that passes through a vertical line. **b** *Perspective.* The plane passing through the point of sight, and perpendicular to the ground plane and to the picture.
vertical planer. *Mach.* = WALL PLANER.
vertical plate. **a** See PALATINE BONE. **b** = FRONTAL (in reptiles).
vertical sash. A sash sliding up and down. Cf. FRENCH SASH.
vertical saw. **a** A saw, as a muley saw, whose supporting frame moves in vertical guides. **b** A circular saw operating in a vertical plane.
vertical section. See SECTION, *n.*, 3.
vertical separation. See SEPARATION, *n.*, 6.
vertical shaper. *Mach.* See SHAPER, *n.*, 3 a.
vertical shift. *Geol.* In faulting, the vertical component of the shift.
vertical slur. *Music.* The arpeggio sign; — loosely so called. See ARPEGGIO, *Illust.*
vertical south dial. A sundial in the vertical plane facing south, as one on the south wall of a building.
vertical structure. *Music.* Composition in which the successive chords are viewed vertically as to their harmonic structure; — distinguished from *horizontal structure.*
vertical trust. See VERTICAL COMBINATION.
ver'ti·cil (vûr'tĭ·sĭl), *n.* [L. *verticillus*, dim. of *vertex* whirl; cf. F. *verticille.* See VERTEX.] **1.** *Bot.* A circle of similar parts, as flowers or inflorescences, about the same point on the axis; a whorl.

Verticils, 1. *a* Verticillate Leaves of Woodruff. (¼) *b* Verticillate Flowers of Black Horehound.

2. *Zool.* A circle or whorl of hairs, spines, or other parts. *R.*
ver·tic'il·lar'y (vûr·tĭs'ĭ·lĕr'ĭ; -lĕr·ĭ; vûr'tĭ·sĭl'ä·rĭ), *adj.* [See VERTICIL.] Rotatory. *Rare.*
ver'ti·cil·las'ter (vûr'tĭ·sĭ·lăs'·tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *verticillus* a whirl + 2d *-aster.*] *Bot.* A mixed inflorescence consisting of a pair of much-condensed, nearly sessile cymes, disposed around the axis like a true verticil. It is found in many mints (family Lamiaceae).
ver'ti·cil·las'trate (-trăt), *adj. Bot.* Arranged or disposed in verticillasters.
ver·tic'il·late (vûr·tĭs'ĭ·lăt; vûr'tĭ·sĭl'ăt), *adj.* [See VERTICIL.] *Bot. & Zool.* Disposed in verticils; whorled; arranged in a transverse whorl or whorls like the spokes of a wheel; as, *verticillate* leaves; a *verticillate* shell. — **ver·tic'il·late·ly,** *adv.* — **ver·tic'il·la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*
ver·tic'il·lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Verticillate.
ver'ti·cil'li·a'ceous (vûr'tĭ·sĭl'ĭ·ā'shŭs), *adj.* [*Verticillium* + *-aceous.*] *Bot.* Producing conidia on whorled conidiophores, as in fungi of the genus *Verticillium.*
ver'ti·cil'li·ose (-sĭl'ĭ·ōs), *n.* [See 3d -OSE.] *Plant Pathol.* Any fungous disease caused by a species of *Verticillium.*
Ver'ti·cil'li·um (vûr'tĭ·sĭl'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *verticillus* a whirl, whorl.] *Bot.* A genus of imperfect fungi (order Moniliales) having conidia borne singly at the apex of whorled branchlets. *V. albo-atrum* is a destructive parasite on various plants.
ver'ti·cil'lus (vûr'tĭ·sĭl'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-ī). [L., a whirl.] A verticil.
ver·tic'i·ty (vûr·tĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [NL. *verticitas;* cf. F. *verticité.* See VERTEX.] **1.** Quality or power of turning; revolution; rotation. *Now Rare.*
2. Specif., tendency to turn toward a magnetic pole, as shown by a magnetized needle.

The old window stanchions had become magnetic, proving, as he thinks, that iron acquires *verticity.* *Walter Pater.*

ver'ti·co·men'tal (vûr'tĭ·kō·mĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [See VERTEX; 1st MENTAL.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the vertex and the chin.
ver'ti·cor'di·ous (-kôr'dĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *verticordia* turner of hearts (epithet of Venus). See VERSION; HEART.] Turning the heart. *Rare.*
ver·tig'i·nate (vûr·tĭj'ĭ·nāt), *adj.* Turned round; giddy. *Rare.* — *v. i.* (*pron.* -nāt). To whirl dizzily around; to twirl. *Rare.*
ver·tig'i·nous (vûr·tĭj'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [L. *vertiginosus*, fr. *vertigo* a whirling around, giddiness; cf. F. *vertigineux.* See VERTIGO.] **1.** Turning round; rotary; revolving.

Some *vertiginous* whirl of fortune. *De Quincey.*

2. Affected with vertigo; giddy; dizzy; hence, vacillating; inconstant; unstable.

They [the angels] grew *vertiginous,* and fell. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Like or of the nature of vertigo; causing, or tending to cause, dizziness.
ver'ti·go (vûr'tĭ·gō; *formerly usually and still by some, as Lat.,* vĕr·tī'gō, *or* vĕr·tē'gō; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES (-gōz), VERTIGINES (vĕr·tĭj'ĭ·nēz). [L., fr. *vertere* to turn. See VERSION.] **1.** *Med.* Dizziness or swimming of the head; a disturbance in which objects, though stationary, appear to move in various directions, and the person affected finds it difficult to maintain an erect posture. It may result from changes in the blood supply of the brain or from disease of the blood, eyes, ears, stomach, or other organs.
2. *Veter.* A similar symptom in animals; disordered equilibration; hence, sometimes, staggers, or any disease characterized by this symptom, esp. gid.
3. Figuratively, a dizzy, confused condition of mind; a state in which all things seem to be whirling around; mental bewilderment or confusion.
4. [*cap.*] *Zool.* A genus of very small cylindrical land snails usually found under stones and dead wood. It is included in the family Pupillidae.
ver'ti·lin'e·ar (vûr'tĭ·lĭn'ē·ĕr), *adj.* [*vertical* + *linear.*] Straight; rectilinear. *Rare.*
ver·tim'e·ter (vûr·tĭm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*vertical* + *-meter.*] An instrument, usually a special form of statoscope, which indicates the rate of rise and fall of an aerostat. A rate-of-climb meter serves the same purpose, but is of a different form.
Ver·tum'nus (vĕr·tŭm'nŭs) *or* **Vor·tum'nus** (vôr-), *n.* [L., fr. *vertere* to turn.] *Rom. Relig.* A god (probably of Etruscan origin) of change, variously interpreted as god of the changing season, of developing vegetation, of trade, as the god capable of self-transformation, etc.

ver'ty (vĕr'tĭ), *adj.* [From *averty,* fr. OF. *averti,* past part. of *avertir.* See ADVERT.] Prudent; early. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
Ver'u·la'mi·an (vĕr'ōō·lā'mĭ·ăn), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Verulamium, an ancient town near the present St. Albans, England; hence, of or pertaining to St. Albans.
2. Of or pert. to Francis Bacon (1561–1626), Baron Verulam.
ver'uled (vĕr'ōōld), *adj.* Viroled.
ver'u·mon·ta'num (vĕr'ōō·mŏn·tā'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *veru* a spit + *montanum,* neut. adj., mountainous.] *Anat.* An elevation in the floor of the prostatic portion of the urethra where the seminal ducts enter.
‖**ve·ru'tum** (vē·rōō'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* VERUTA (-tä) [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A short spear or dart carried by the light infantry.
ver'vain (vûr'vān), *n.* [ME. *verveyne,* fr. OF. *verveine,* fr. L. *verbena,* pl. *verbenae* sacred boughs of laurel, olive, or myrtle, a class of plants (cf. L. *verbenaca* vervain); akin to L. *verber* rod, Lith. *virbas* rod, stick, stem, *verba* twig, branch, OSlav. *vrŭba* willow, Gr. *rhabdos* rod, *rhamnos* a prickly shrub, *rhembein* to turn, and to E. WARP. Cf. REVERBERATE, RHABDITE, RHAMNUS, RHOMBUS, URBAN, VERBENA.] **1.** Any plant of the genus *Verbena,* esp. any species with small spicate flowers, as *V. officinalis,* the common vervain of Europe, or *V. hastata,* the common American vervain, etc.
2. The color verbena violet.
vervain family. The Verbenaceae.
vervain hummingbird. A very small Jamaican hummingbird (*Mellisuga minima*).
vervain mallow. A European mallow (*Malva alcea*) often cultivated for its rose-colored flowers.
vervain sage. = WILD SAGE a.
vervain thoroughwort. A rough-foliaged perennial herb (*Eupatorium verbenaefolium*) of the eastern United States, with opposite, mostly oblong leaves and an open cymose cluster of white flower heads.

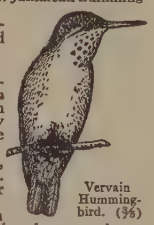
Vervain Hummingbird. (⅔)

verve (vûrv; vĕrv), *n.* [F., fr. L. *verba,* pl. of *verbum* word. See WORD.] **1.** Marked aptitude; special ability or talent.
2. Vivacity of imagination, esp. such as animates a poet, artist, or musician, in composing or performing; enthusiasm; spirit.

Syn. — Animation, vivacity. **Ant.** — Listlessness, languor.

ver've·cine (vûr'vĕ·sĭn; -sīn; 156), *adj.* Also **ver've·ce'an** (-sē'ăn) [F. (Rabelais) *vervecin,* fr. LL. *vervecinus* of a wether.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a sheep or a sheepskin. *Rare.*
ver'vel (vûr'vĕl), *n.* [F. *vervelle.*] A ring, usually one of several, attached to a bird's leg, for securing the bird to its perch.
ver'veled, ver'velled (-vĕld), *adj.* Having one or more vervels on the foot; — said of a hawk or falcon.
ver·velle' (vĕr·vĕl'), *n.* [See VERVEL.] *Med. Armor.* A staple or small loop, esp. for lacing the camail to the headpiece.
ver·ve'ni·a (vĕr·vē'nĭ·ä), *n.* Any of several plants of the genus *Phacelia. Calif.*
ver'vet (vûr'vĕt; -vĭt; 119), *n.* [F., fr. *vert* green + *grivet* (from its gray-green color; cf. F. *gris* gray, *vert* green), an earlier name for an African monkey; — because it has more green than that one.] A South and East African guenon monkey (*Cercopithecus pygerythrus*) allied to the grivet, but having the chin, hands, feet, etc., black.

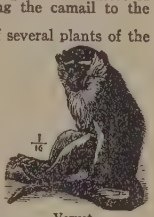
Vervet.

ver'y (vĕr'ĭ), *adj.*; VER'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr), *Rare;* VER'I·EST. [ME. *verai, veray,* fr. OF. *verai* (F. *vrai*), fr. (assumed) VL. *verarius,* fr. *verarius,* fr. L. *verus* true; akin to OIr. *fír,* OS. & OHG. *wār,* G. *wahr,* D. *waar,* AS. *wǣr* true, *wǣr* a pledge. Cf. AVER, *v.*, VERACIOUS, VERDICT, VERITY.] **1.** True. *Obs.* "The *verray* god." *Wars of Alex.*
2. Truthful; veracious; as, *very* chronicles. *Obs.*
3. Actual; veritable; real; also, lawful; legitimate. *Archaic.*

Real and *very* justice. *Burke.*
Whether thou be my *very* son Esau or not. *Gen.* xxvii. 21.
Was not my lord the *verier* wag of the two? *Shak.*

It had become *very* part of that Roman Christian civilization which was being barbarized. *H. Taylor.*

4. Absolute; utter; also, precise; exact; as, he told them the *very* truth, no more and no less; the picture was a *very* copy from the photograph. "For *very* spite." *Milton.*

Turned into *very* beasts. *Davies.*

All this ought to have had the clearness of noonday even to the *veriest* idiot. *Joseph Conrad.*

5. Peculiar; especial. "His *very* tree." *Hawthorne.*

The *very* essence of truth is plainness and brightness. *Milton.*

6. Identical; same; as, he is the *very* man I am looking for.

That is the *very* thing that I was saying. *Shelley.*

7. Used intensively in a sense corresponding to *even, even the.* *Piers Plowman.*

The *very* rats instinctively have quit it. *Shak.*
Love's *very* pain is sweet. *Shelley.*
Yea even *very* they that avance themselves authours of lyke counsell. *Robinson* (*More's Utopia*).

ver'y (vĕr'ĭ), *adv.* **1.** Genuinely; in fact or in truth. *Obs.*
2. Exactly; precisely. *Obs.*
3. In a high degree; to no small extent; exceedingly; extremely; as, a *very* great mountain; a *very* bright sun; a *very* cold day; *very* rapidly; *very* much hurt.

☞ *Very* qualifies adjectives, participles used adjectively, and adverbs, but not verbs directly or past participles used predicatively, although such locutions as "I am *very* pleased" are common, and are supported by some authority. "He had been *very* exposed to weather." *Southey.* "I'm *very* troubled." *Galsworthy.*

Ver'y light (vĕr'ĭ). *Mil. & Nav.* One of the flares, or light signals, used in the Very system of signaling. See VERY'S NIGHT SIGNALS, STAR SHELL.
Very pistol. *Mil.* A pistol designed to fire Very lights.
very reverend. See REVEREND, 1.
Ver'y's, *or* **Ver'y, night signals** (vĕr'ĭz, vĕr'ĭ). [After Lieut. Edward W. *Very,* who invented it in 1877.] *Naut.* A system of signaling in which balls of red and green fire are fired from a pistol, the arrangement in groups denoting numbers having a code significance.
‖**ver·zi'no** (vĕr·dzē'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nē). [It.] Brazilwood (*Caesalpinia*). *Hist.*

Ve·sa'li·an (vē·sā'lĭ·ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to, discovered by, or named after, Andreas Vesalius (1514–64), Italian anatomist born in Belgium, called the "Father of Anatomy."
ve·sa'ni·a (vē·sā'nĭ·ä), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Insanity. — **ve·san'ic** (-săn'ĭk), *adj.*
ves'bite (vĕz'bīt), *n.* [L. *Vesbius* Vesuvius.] *Petrog.* A melilite-bearing italite, light gray in color and rather coarse in texture, composed chiefly of leucite grains with interstitial melilite, and accessory pyroxene, magnetite, and apatite.
‖**ve·si'ca** (vē·sī'kä), *n.*; *pl.* -CAE (-sē). [L. See VENTER.]
1. *Anat.* A bladder.
2. A kind of large vessel for distilling liquor. *Obs.*
‖**ve·si'ca fel'le·a** (fĕl'ē·ä). [NL.] = GALL BLADDER.
ves'i·cal (vĕs'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [NL. *vesicalis,* fr. L. *vesica* bladder.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a bladder, esp., *Anat.,* the urinary bladder.
2. Of the shape of a bladder; oval.
vesical arteries. *Anat.* Arteries derived from the anterior trunk of the hypogastric artery and distributed to the urinary bladder and adjacent parts. They are distinguished as *superior, middle,* and *inferior.* The superior represents a part of the hypogastric artery of the fetus.
vesical neck. *Anat.* The part of the urinary bladder immediately surrounding the internal orifice of the urethra.
vesical plexus. *Anat.* **a** A plexus of nerves at the base of the bladder, comprising preganglionic fibers from the hypogastric plexus and the nervi erigentes on either side, and lodging postganglionic neurons whose fibers are distributed to the bladder. **b** A venous plexus between the muscular wall of the bladder and the overlying peritoneum, draining into the pudendal plexus.
vesical triangle *or* **trigone.** *Anat.* The trigone of the bladder.
ves'i·cant (vĕs'ĭ·kănt), *adj.* [L. *vesica* blister; cf. F. *vésicant.*] *Med.* Tending to raise blisters; vesicatory.
ves'i·cant, *n.* *Med.* A blistering application or plaster; a vesicatory; an epispastic.
‖**ve·si'ca pis'cis** (vē·sī'kä pĭs'ĭs). [L., fish bladder.] *Eccl. Art.* An aureole of pointed oval shape, typically of two arcs of circles and surrounding a sacred personage.
ves'i·cate (vĕs'ĭ·kāt), *v. t. & i.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). *Med.* To blister.
ves'i·ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *vésication.*] *Med.* Process of blistering, as for counterirritation; a blister.
ves'i·ca·to'ry (vĕs'ĭ·kä·tō'rĭ; 68; *formerly, and still by some,* vē·sĭk'ä·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [Cf. F. *vésicatoire.*] Vesicant; tending, or having the power, to blister. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A vesicant.
‖**ve·si'ca u'ri·na'ri·a** (ū'rĭ·nä'rĭ·ä). [NL.] = URINARY BLADDER.
ves'i·cle (vĕs'ĭ·k'l), *n.* [F, or L.; F. *vésicule,* fr. L. *vesicula,* dim. of *vesica* a bladder, blister. See VESICA.] **1.** A bladderlike vessel; a membranous cavity; a cyst; a cell.
2. One of the particles of a cloud or fog, formerly supposed to be minute bubbles. *Obs.*
3. *Anat. & Zool.* A cavity or sac, esp. one filled with fluid.
4. *Bot.* A small bladderlike air cavity within the tissues.
5. *Med.* A small, and more or less circular, elevation of the cuticle, containing a clear watery fluid.
6. *Geol.* A small cavity in a mineral or rock, esp. in basaltic lavas, produced ordinarily by the expansion of vapor in the molten mass.
7. *Zool.* A small convex hollow prominence on the surface of a shell or a coral.
ves'i·co- (vĕs'ĭ·kō-). A combining form from *vesica,* denoting: **a** The bladder, as in **ves'i·co·cele',** **ves'i·coc'ly·sis,** **ves'i·co·fix·a'tion,** **ves'i·cot'o·my.** **b** *Vesical and;* — in adjectives, as in **ves'i·co·ab·dom'i·nal,** pertaining to the bladder and abdomen, and in the following words:

vesicocavernous	**vesicorectal**	**vesico-ureteral**
vesicocervical	**vesicosigmoid**	**vesico-urethral**
vesicointestinal	**vesicospinal**	**vesico-uterine**
vesicoprostatic	**vesico-umbilical**	**vesicovaginal**
vesicopubic	**vesico-urachal**	

vesicul-. = VESICULO-, as in **ve·sic'u·li'tis.**
‖**ve·sic'u·la** (vē·sĭk'ū·lä), *n.*; *pl.* -LAE (-lē). [L., dim. of *vesica.*] *Anat. & Med.* A vesicle.
ve·sic'u·lar (vē·sĭk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* [NL. *vesicularis.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a vesicle or vesicles; specif., *Med.,* of or pertaining to the air cells (alveoli) of the lungs; as, ***vesicular breathing,*** or normal breathing, in which the air freely enters the alveoli of the lungs.
2. Having the form or structure of a vesicle.
3. Containing, composed of, or characterized by, vesicles or vesiclelike structures; covered with vesicles; vesiculate; as, *vesicular* lava; a *vesicular* leaf.
4. *Petrog.* A texture of igneous rocks produced by the inclusion of air bubbles in the magma during solidification; as, *vesicular* lava.
— **ve·sic'u·lar·ly,** *adv.*
vesicular column. *Anat.* = COLUMN OF CLARKE.
vesicular emphysema. *Med.* Emphysema of the lungs, in which the alveoli are abnormally distended.
vesicular gland. *Bot.* A subepidermal gland containing essential oil, as those of orange peel, myrtle leaves, etc.
Ve·sic'u·la'ri·a (vē·sĭk'ū·lā'rĭ·ä; 79), *n.* [NL. See VESICLE.] *Zool.* A genus of marine bryozoans (suborder Ctenostomata) having delicate tubular cells clustered on slender flexible stems.
vesicular mole. *Veter.* A disease of the mucous membrane of the uterus of animals, the villi becoming hypertrophied and degenerate, causing formation of cysts containing fluid.
vesicular murmur. *Med.* The sound, audible on auscultation of the chest, made by the air entering and leaving the alveoli of the lungs in respiration.
vesicular stomatitis. An infectious disease of horses, mules, and cattle, caused by a filtrable virus and characterized by erosive blisters in and about the mouth, esp. on the tongue, which may prevent eating.
ve·sic'u·lase (vē·sĭk'ū·lās), *n.* *Biochem.* An enzyme from the prostate fluid of certain animals, said to effect coagulation of the contents of the seminal vesicles.
ve·sic'u·late (vē·sĭk'ū·lăt), *adj.* **a** Containing, or covered with, vesicles. **b** = VESICULAR, 2.
ve·sic'u·late (-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). To form vesicles in, as lava. — *v. i.* To become vesicular.
ve·sic'u·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* State of having, or process of forming, vesicles; the presence or formation of vesicles.
ves'i·cule (vĕs'ĭ·kūl), *n.* [F. *vésicule.*] A vesicle.
ve·sic'u·lec'to·my (vē·sĭk'ū·lĕk'tō·mĭ), *n.* [*vesicul-* + *-ectomy.*] The surgical removal of a seminal vesicle.

ver'ti·cal·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ver'ti·cel. Erroneous var. of VERTICIL. [VERTEX.]
ver'ti·ces (vûr'tĭ·sēz), *n. pl.* of
ver·tig'i·ne, *n.* Vertigo. *Obs.*
ver'tin·gale, *n.* Var. of FARTHINGALE.
‖**vert' Paul' Vĕ'ro'nèse'** (vâr' pōl' vĕ'rō'nĕz'). [F.] = EMERALD GREEN a.
ver'ti·ces (vûr'tĭ·sēz), *n. pl.* of
ver·tig'i·ne, *n.* Vertigo. *Obs.*
ver'tin·gale, *n.* Var. of FARTHINGALE.
vert' russe' (rūs'). = RUSSIAN GREEN.
vertu. **a** † VIRTUE. **b** (*pron.* **vûr·tōō'**; vûr'tōō). Var. of VIRTU.
vertugal. *n.* [OF. *vertugale.*] Farthingale. *Obs.*
ver·tum'nal (vĕr·tŭm'năl), *adj.* [From L. *Vertumnus,* the god of the changing seasons, confused with L. *ver* spring.] Of or pert. to the spring. *Obs.*
ve·ru'gas. Var. of VERRUGAS.
Ver'u·la'me·an (vĕr'ōō·lā'mē·ăn). Var. of VERULAMIAN.
very. Verve. *Ref. Sp.*
ver'vain-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
ver'vine (vûr'vĭn). Var. of VERVAIN.
vesicatory gas. See GAS, *n.*, 3.
ves'i·cl. Vesicle. *Ref. Sp.*
‖**ve·si'cu·la pro·sta'ti·ca** (vē·sĭk'ū·lä prō·stăt'ĭ·kä). [NL.] = UTRICULUS PROSTATICUS.
ve·sic'u·lar'y (vē·sĭk'ū·lĕr'ĭ; -lĕr·ĭ), *adj.* = VESICULAR.
‖**ve·si'cu·la se'mi·na'lis** (vē·sĭk'ū·lä sĕm'ĭ·nā'lĭs). [NL.] = SEMINAL VESICLE.
Ve·sic'u·la'ta (vē·sĭk'ū·lā'tä).
Ve·sic'u·la'tae (-tē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See VESICLE.] *Zool.* Syn. of CALYPTOBLASTEA.

vesicul-. A combining form for *vesicula*, as in: **vesiculiferous, vesiculiform, vesiculigerous.**

Ve·sic'u·li'na (vĕ·sĭk'ū·lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vesicula* vesicle.] *Bot.* A small genus of submerged aquatic plants (family Lentibulariaceae) found in North and South America. They have finely dissected leaves, which are soon lost, and small insect-catching bladders. The flowers are solitary or racemose, emersed, very irregular, and 2-lipped, followed by a many-seeded capsule. *V. purpurea*, the purple bladderwort, is common in ponds of the eastern United States.

ve·sic'u·lo- (vĕ·sĭk'ū·lō-), **vesicul-.** A combining form from *vesicula*, denoting: **a** *A vesicle*, as in **ve·sic'u·lot'o·my.** **b** *Vesicular and;* — in adjectives, as in:

vesiculobronchial vesiculopustular vesiculotympanic
vesiculocavernous vesiculotubular vesiculotympanitic

ve·sic'u·lose (vĕ·sĭk'ū·lōs), *adj.* [LL. *vesiculosus;* cf. F. *vésiculeux.*] Vesiculate.

ve·sic'u·lous (-lŭs), *adj.* Vesiculose; vesiculate.

ve·sic'u·lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL.] A vesicle.

ve·sic'u·pap'u·lar (-păp'ū·lĕr), *adj. Med.* Of, pertaining to, or marked by, both vesicles and papules.

ves'pa·cide (vĕs'pȧ·sīd), *n.* [L. *vespa* wasp + *-cide.*] One who or that which kills wasps.

ves'pal (vĕs'păl; 91), *adj.* [L. *vespa* wasp.] Of or pertaining to wasps.

ves'per (vĕs'pĕr), *n.* [L., the evening, the evening star, the west; akin to Gr. *hesperos, hespera;* cf. OF. *vespre, vêpre.* See WEST; cf. HESPERIAN, VESPERS.] **1.** [*cap.*] The evening star; Hesper; Venus, as evening star.
2. The evening; eventide.
3. A vesper prayer, hymn, or service; also, a vesper bell.

In *vesper* low or joyous orison. *Shelley.*

4. *pl.* See VESPERS.

ves'per (vĕs'pĕr), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the evening or the service of vespers; as, a *vesper* hymn; *vesper* bells.
2. Vesperine, evening.

ves'per·al (-ăl), *adj.* Vesper; evening. *Rare.*

Blown round the slow blind by a *vesperal* gust. *Robert Nichols.*

ves'per·al, *n.* **1.** A book containing the office and music for vespers.
2. An altar cover, generally colored, used to protect the white altar cloths between ceremonies.

vesper bird. = GRASS FINCH **a.**

ves·pe'ri·an (vĕs·pē'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to evening or the evening star.

ves'per·ing (vĕs'pĕr·ĭng), *adj.* Singing vesper songs.

A hush of *vespering* birds. *Thomas Moult.*

vesper mouse. A white-footed mouse.

ves'pers (vĕs'pĕrz), *n. pl.* [OF. *vespres* (F. *vêpres*), fr. ML. *vesperae,* fr. L. *vespera* evening. See VESPER.] **1.** *Eccl.* [*often cap.*] **a** The sixth and next to the last of the canonical hours; the office or service for this time, formerly said or sung before nightfall. In the Roman Catholic Church the office is daily recited by the clergy, and on Sundays and holydays, now in the late afternoon or evening, is chanted publicly. The evening prayer, or evensong, of the churches of the Anglican Communion, compiled from the ancient offices of vespers and complin, is sometimes called *vespers.* **b** In some other churches and in some universities and colleges, a late afternoon or evening service, largely musical.
2. *Eng. Univs.* The ceremonies immediately preceding commencement; also, at Oxford, the day before commencement.

vesper sparrow. A common American sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus*) having the outer tail feathers partly white; — so called from its habit of singing in the evening.

Vesper Sparrow. $\frac{1}{5}$

ves'per·tide' (vĕs'pĕr·tīd'), *n.* The time of vespers.

ves'per·til'i·an (-tĭl'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* [See VESPERTILIO.] Resembling or suggesting a bat, as in appearance, habits, etc.

Ves'per·til'i·o (-ō), *n.* [L., a bat. See VESPER.] *Zool.* **a** The typical genus of Vespertilionidae, formerly comprehensive, but now restricted to a single bicolored species (*V. murinus*) of Europe, or slightly extended to include the serotine and the American brown bats (*Eptesicus*). **b** [*not cap.*] A bat of this genus (in the inclusive sense).

Ves'per·til'i·o'nes (-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A division of bats, variously limited, but nearly equivalent to the family Vespertilionidae.

Ves'per·til'i·on'i·dae (-ŏn'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Vespertilio* + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A very large family of bats (suborder Megachiroptera) found in most parts of the world and including the majority of the common bats of temperate regions. They have separate ears with well-developed tragal lobes, a simple nose without appendages, and a tail extending to the border of the interfemoral membrane. The typical subfamily is **Ves'per·til'i·o·ni'nae** (-ō·nĭ'nē). — **ves'per·til'i·o·nid** (-tĭl'ĭ·ō·nĭd), *n. & adj.* — **ves'per·til'i·o·nine** (-nĭn; -nīn; 156), *adj.*

ves'per·ti'nal (vĕs'pĕr·tī'năl; -n'l), *adj.* Vespertine.

F—— became purely *vespertinal,* never stirring abroad till after dark. *J. R. Lowell.*

ves'per·tine (vĕs'pĕr·tĭn; -tīn; 156), *adj.* [L. *vespertinus.* See VESPER.] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or happening or being in, the evening; active at, or flourishing in, the evening.
2. *Astrol.* Setting with or just after the sun; — said of planets.
3. *Bot.* Blossoming in the evening.
4. *Zool.* Active or flying in early evening; crepuscular.

ves'pi·ar'y (vĕs'pĭ·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [From L. *vespa* wasp, after *apiary.*] A nest of any of the social wasps, or the colony of wasps inhabiting it.

Ves'pi·dae (vĕs'pĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *vespa* wasp + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A widely distributed family of wasps (superfamily Vespoidea), containing the social wasps (including the hornets), which live in colonies like bees, and produce workers as well as perfect females and males. Their food is various, animal or vegetable, but most of them do not store up supplies, and the colony is destroyed by the cold season. Their nests generally consist of, or contain, one or more combs of paperlike material, usually horizontally placed, so that the cells are vertical, with the open end down. *Vespa* (vĕs'pȧ), containing the yellow jackets and hornets (see HORNET), and *Polistes* (which see), are the most important genera. — **ves'pid** (vĕs'pĭd), *n. & adj.* — **ves'pi·form** (-pĭ·fôrm), *adj.*

Ves·pi'na (vĕs·pī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Vespa* + 2d *-ina.*] *Zool.* A group of wasps equivalent to Diploptera.

ves'pine (vĕs'pĭn; -pīn; 156), *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling a wasp or wasps.

ves'poid (-poid), *adj.* [*Vespa* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Like, or pertaining to, the wasps, specif., the Vespoidea.

Ves·poi'de·a (vĕs·poi'dē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A superfamily of Hymenoptera, equivalent to the Diploptera together with the Pompilidae, Mutillidae, and other families.

ves'sel (vĕs''l), *n.* [OF. *vessel, vessele* (F. *vaisseau, vaisselle*), fr. L. *vascellum,* pl. *vascella,* dim. of *vas* vessel. See VASE; cf. VASCULAR.] **1.** A hollow or concave utensil for holding anything; a hollow receptacle of any kind, often circular in form, as a hogshead, barrel, firkin, bottle, kettle, cup, bowl, etc.
2. Receptacles of this kind, collectively; esp., kitchen and household utensils; as, to wash up the *vessel* in the afternoon; hence, plate. *Obs.*
3. Any structure, esp. a hollow one, made to float upon the water for purposes of navigation; a craft for navigation of the water, usually, specif., one larger than a common rowboat; as, a war *vessel;* a passenger *vessel;* also, in modern use, any of various types of aircraft; a ship.
4. A person regarded as receiving or containing something; esp., in scriptural language, one into whom something is conceived as poured, or in whom something is stored for use; as, *vessels* of wrath or mercy. *Acts* ix. 15.

One of those marvelous women of ancient tragedy, who are *vessels* incandescent with divine light. *Stuart P. Sherman.*

5. *Anat. & Zool.* A tube or canal in which blood, lymph, or other fluid is contained and conveyed or circulated, as the arteries, veins, lymphatics, etc.
6. *Bot.* A tube or duct for water conduction; a trachea (which see). They are known as *spiral, annular, scalariform, reticulated,* or *pitted, vessels,* according to the markings on the thickened lignified walls.

ves'sel, *v. t.* To put into a vessel; esp., to bottle. *Obs.*

ves'seled, ves'selled (vĕs''ld), *adj.* Provided with vessels.

ves'sig·non (vĕs'ĭg·nŏn; -ĭ·nyŏn), **ves'sic·non** (-ĭk·nŏn), *n.* [F. *vessignon,* fr. It. *vessigone, vessicone,* fr. L. *vesica* bladder, blister. See VESICLE.] *Veter.* A soft swelling on a horse's leg; a windgall.

vest (vĕst), *n.* [F. *veste,* fr. It. *veste,* fr. L. *vestis* a garment, vesture; akin to Goth. *wasti,* Skr. *vastra.* See WEAR to carry on the person; cf. DIVEST, INVEST, REVEST, TRAVESTY, VESTMENT, VESTRY.] **1.** An article of clothing covering the person; a robe; sometimes, an ecclesiastical vestment. *Archaic.*
2. Any outer covering; array; garb; dress.

Not seldom clothed in radiant *vest*
Deceitfully goes forth the morn. *Wordsworth.*

3. A garment for men, varying in style at different times; specif.: **a** *Obs. exc. Hist.* A garment likened to a long cassock, worn in the time of Charles II. **b** A sleeveless body garment worn under the coat; — called in England a *waistcoat.*
4. A garment or part of a garment for women; specif.: **a** A kind of jacket. **b** An extra piece of facing or trimming to the front of a bodice or coat, somewhat resembling the front of a man's waistcoat. **c** A garment fashioned after a man's waistcoat.
5. A knitted or woven undershirt, esp. one for women.

vest (vĕst), *v.;* VEST'ED; VEST'ING. [OF. *vestir* (F. *vêtir*), fr. L. *vestire, vestitum.* See VEST, *n.,* WEAR to carry on the person.] *Transitive:* **1.** To clothe with or as with a vestment or garment; to dress; robe; esp., to garb or dress in ecclesiastical vestments.

Came *vested* all in white, pure as her mind. *Milton.*

2. To clothe (with authority, power, or the like); to put in possession so as to give an immediate and permanent right of present or future enjoyment; to invest; furnish; endow; — followed by *with* before the thing conferred; as, to *vest* a court with power to try cases of life and death.
3. To place or give into the possession or discretion of some person or authority; to commit to another; to give or grant, or cause to pass or take effect, an immediate fixed right of present or future enjoyment of; — often with *in;* as, an estate is *vested* in possession; power of life and death is *vested* in the courts.
4. To surround or encompass closely; to invest.
5. *Early Feudal Law.* To put (a person) into possession of land by the ceremony of investiture.
6. *Magic.* To conceal under the vest, or waistcoat.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To put on vestments or garments.

A robing room so small that when Phillips Brooks *vested* there, the rector had to step outside and wait in the chancel. *William Lawrence.*

2. To become vested; to be fixed; to take effect or pass, as a title or right so that there is a present right of enjoyment or a present right of future enjoyment; — often followed by *in;* as, upon the death of the ancestor, the estate, or the right to the estate, *vests* in the heir at law.

Ves'ta (vĕs'tȧ), *n.* [L.; akin to Gr. *Hestia* Vesta, *hestia* the hearth of the house, and perh. to Skr. *vasati* he dwells, and E. WAS. Cf. HESTIA, VESTAL.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* The goddess or numen of the hearth and its fire, hence of the preparation of food. She was one of the few Roman divinities practically unaffected by Greek influence to the end of heathendom. Her temple was the oldest in Rome. It symbolized the hearth of the city, conceived as a larger household, and contained no image of the goddess, but a fire rekindled on the Roman New Year (March 1) by friction of wood and in charge of the vestal virgins. Only these and their representative, the Pontifex Maximus, had access to the temple except at Vesta's chief feast, the **Ves·ta'li·a** (vĕs·tā'lĭ·ȧ), June 9, when the Roman matrons were allowed to enter. In private worship Vesta was included among the penates. See DI; cf. HESTIA, 1.
2. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*
3. [*not cap.*] A short match with a shank of thin wax taper; also, later, a kind of short wooden match.

A wax *vesta* scratched, blazed, lighted another cigar. *De Morgan.*

ves'tal (-tăl; -t'l), *adj.* [L. *Vestalis* belonging to Vesta, vestal. See VESTA.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Vesta.
2. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting, a vestal virgin or a nun; hence, chaste; pure.

ves'tal, *n.* Also **vestal virgin.** [L. *Vestalis* (sc. *virgo*); cf. F. *vestale.* See VESTAL, *adj.*] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* A virgin consecrated to Vesta, and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was to be perpetually kept burning upon her altar. See VESTA, 1. During the historical period, there were six, represented by one called the *virgo Vestalis maxima.* They prepared from the first fruits of the harvest in May the sacrificial meal for the Lupercalia and Vestalia, and were present at other festivals. The vestals were subjected to rigid discipline, including bodily chastisement for faults, and, in case of loss of chastity, burial alive.
2. A virgin; a woman pure and chaste; also, a nun.

ves'tal (vĕs'tăl, -t'l), *n.* A color, reddish blue-red in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Ves·ta'li·a (vĕs·tā'lĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* The principal festival of Vesta, held on June 9. See VESTA, VESTAL.

Ves'tas (vĕs'tăz), *n. pl. London Stock Exchange.* Shares in the deferred stock of the Railway Investment Company. *Cant, Brit.*

vest'ed (vĕs'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *past tense & past part.* of VEST. Hence: *adj.* **1.** Clothed; robed; esp., wearing vestments or some ceremonial costume; — sometimes in combination; as, purple-*vested.* "The *vested* priest." *Milton.*
2. *Law.* That has become a complete and consummated right; that has taken effect as an immediate right to present or future enjoyment; as, *vested* interests; *vested* rights; a *vested* legacy.

A world of *vested* interests is not a world which welcomes the disruptive force of candor. *Agnes Repplier.*

vested remainder. *Law.* An estate settled to remain to a determined person after the particular estate is spent, importing a present title in the remainderman to the remainder.

vested school. In Ireland, a national school built by the aid of grants from the board of Commissioners of National Education and secured for educational purposes by leases.

vest'ee' (vĕs'tē'), *n.* [*vest* + *-ee* as in coatee, with dim force.] An ornamental adjunct of dress suggesting, or worn in place of, a vest, or waistcoat; as: **a** A garment of brightly colored broadcloth, or the like, resembling a waistcoat but having neither armholes nor back, worn as part of a riding habit. **b** A front, often white and made of satin, linen, or the like, showing between the open edges of a woman's jacket or dress waist.

vest'er (vĕs'tĕr), *n.* An investor. *Rare.*

ves'ter (vĕs'tĕr). Dial. Eng. var. of FESCUE.

ves'ti·ar'i·an (vĕs'tĭ·ȧr'ĭ·ăn; 79), *adj.* Vestiary. *Rare.*

‖**ves'ti·a'ri·um** (-ā'rĭ·ŭm), *n.* [ML.] A vestry. *Rare.*

ves'ti·ar'y (vĕs'tĭ·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to clothes, or vestments.

ves'ti·ar'y, *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [OF. *vestiarie* (F. *vestiaire*), fr. ML. *vestiarium.* See VESTRY.] **1.** A robing room; a vestry. *Rare.*
2. Clothing; vestment. *Rare.*
3. A vestibule. *Obs.*
4. Any of various medieval officials or household officers; specif., in some cathedrals, an ecclesiastical dignitary charged with the robing of the canons.

ves·tib'u·lar (vĕs·tĭb'ū·lĕr), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a vestibule, in any sense; like, or of the nature of, a vestibule.
2. Pertaining to, designating, or affecting, the vestibular sense (see VESTIBULAR SENSE).

vestibular nerve. *Anat.* The branch of the eighth cranial nerve which supplies the vestibule of the inner ear and the ampullae of the semicircular canals.

vestibular nucleus. *Anat.* The nucleus in which the fibers of the vestibular nerve terminate. The upper part, continuous with Deiters' nucleus, is known as *Bechterew's nucleus.*

vestibular sense. **a** A sense, the end organs of which, lying in the vestibule of the internal ear, contain the otoliths and are stimulated by the pull of gravity and by the starting and stopping of rectilinear head movements. **b** By extension, the whole labyrinthine sense, of which the vestibular sense is properly a part.

ves·tib'u·late (vĕs·tĭb'ū·lăt), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* Having, or resembling, a vestibule.

ves'ti·bule (vĕs'tĭ·būl), *n.* [F. and L.; F. *vestible,* now *vestibule* fr. L. *vestibulum,* of uncert. origin.] **1.** Originally, an entrance court; now, a passage, hall, or chamber between the outer door and the interior of a building; a porch, or entrance into a house; a lobby; hall; narthex.
2. On trains, the enclosed entrance to a passenger car, fitted with side doors for ingress to and egress from the train, and with a flexible side wall and roof attached to the end of the car. Cars with such vestibules (*vestibule cars*), when joined, form a *vestibule train,* in which there is free and protected passage from one end to the other.
3. *Anat. & Zool.* Any of various cavities or fossae; esp., one serving as, or resembling, an entrance to some other cavity or space; as: **a** The central cavity of the bony labyrinth of the ear; also, the parts of the membranous labyrinth (the utricle and saccule) contained in it. See 1st EAR, 1. **b** The space between the labia minora containing the orifice of the urethra. **c** The part of the left ventricle immediately below the aortic orifice. **d** The part of the mouth cavity outside the teeth and gums. **e** The part of the larynx above the false vocal cords. **f** In some infusorians, a more or less tubular depression leading to the mouth. In *Vorticella* the contractile and digestive vacuoles discharge into it. **g** In bryozoans, esp. those of the group Endoprocta, the space within the circle of tentacles.

ves'ti·bule (vĕs'tĭ·būl), *v. t.;* -BULED (-būld); -BUL'ING (-būl'ĭng). **a** To furnish with a vestibule or vestibules. **b** To join (railroad cars) by vestibules.

vestibule car. See VESTIBULE, *n.,* 2.

ves'ti·buled (-būld), *adj.* Having a vestibule or vestibules.

vestibule latch. A lock actuated from outside by a key and from inside by a knob (the outside knob being controlled by a stop), and with no dead bolt.

vestibule school. A school organized in an industrial plant to introduce new workers into the industry by means of a few weeks of training along specific lines.

vestibule train. See VESTIBULE, *n.,* 2.

ves·tib'u·lo-spi'nal (vĕs·tĭb'ū·lō·spī'năl; -n'l), *adj. Anat.* Designating a nerve tract passing from the nuclei of the vestibular nerve in the medulla down the spinal cord.

vestibulospinal tract. See SPINAL CORD, *Illust.*

ves·tib'u·lo-u·re'thral (-ū·rē'thrăl), *adj. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the vestibule of the vagina and the urethra.

ves·tib'u·lum (vĕs·tĭb'ū·lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L.] Vestibule.

ves'tige (vĕs'tĭj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vestigium* footprint, trace, sign; of uncert. origin. Cf. INVESTIGATE.] **1.** **a** *Now Rare.* The mark of the foot left on the earth; a track or footstep. **b** Hence, a trace, mark, or visible sign left by something which is lost, or has perished, or is no longer present; remains; as, the *vestiges* of ancient magnificence in Palmyra.

What *vestiges* of liberty or property have they left? *Burke.*

2. *Biol* Specif., a small, degenerate, or imperfectly developed part or organ which has been more fully developed in an earlier stage of the individual or in a past generation.

Syn. — See TRACE.

---

ves'kit. Dial. var. of WAISTCOAT. *Dickens.*

Ves'pa (vĕs'pȧ), *n.* [L., wasp.] See VESPIDAE.

ves'per·a'le (vĕs'pĕr·ā'lē). Var. of VESPERIES, fr. ML. *vesperiae.*] Evening exercises or disputations (among the Sorbonists). *Obs.*

ves'per·al (vĕs'pĕr·ăl). [of VESPERAL, *n.*

ves'per·ies (vĕs'pĕr·ĭz), *n. pl.* [F. -LOES (-ōz). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* One who carried out corpses of the poor at night for burial. *Obs.*

ves'sel·ful, *n.* See -FUL.

ves'ses (vĕs'ĕz), **ves'sets** (-ĕts), *n. pl.* A kind of worsted; also, a worsted cloth. *Obs.*

Ves'sie (vĕs'ĭ), **Vest** (vĕst), **Ves'ter** (vĕs'tĕr), *n.* Dims. of SILVESTER.

ves'tal-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

ves'ti·ble, *n.* A vestibule. *Obs.*

ves·tib'u·la (vĕs·tĭb'ū·lȧ), *n., pl.* of VESTIBULUM.

ves·tib'u·lar'y (-lĕr'ĭ; -lĕr·ĭ), *adj.* = VESTIBULAR. *Rare.*

vestibuled car, train. = VESTIBULE CAR, TRAIN. See VESTIBULE, *n.,* 2.

ves'ti·gate (vĕs'tĭ·gāt), *v. i.* [L. *vestigatus,* past part. of *vestigare.* See VESTIGE.] To investigate. *Obs.* — **ves'ti·ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n. Obs.* [VESTIGIUM.

ves·tig'i·a (vĕs·tĭj'ĭ·ȧ), *n., pl.* of

ves·tig'i·al (vĕs·tĭj'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* Pertaining to a vestige or remnant; like, or of the nature of, a vestige. — **ves·tig'i·al·ly,** *adv.*

There are reasons for believing that *vestigial* structures are rarely, if ever, present in plants. *New Int. Encyc.*

Ves·tig'i·an (-ăn), *n.* One who accepts the theory of evolution as proposed by Robert Chambers in *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation* (1844).—**Ves·tig'i·an,** *adj.*

ves·tig'i·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ēr·ĭ), *adj.* Vestigial.

ves·tig'i·um (vĕs·tĭj'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [L.] A vestige.

ves'ti·ment (vĕs'tĭ·mĕnt), *n.* A vestment, esp. an ecclesiastical vestment. *Now Rare.* — **ves'ti·men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj. Rare.* — **ves'ti·men'ta·ry** (-tȧ·rĭ), *adj.*

vest'ing (vĕs'tĭng), *n.* Cloth for vests; esp., a heavy silk or mixed fabric used chiefly for evening waistcoats.

vest'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of VEST.

vesting order. *Law.* An order of a court, passing the legal title in lieu of a legal conveyance.

Ves·ti'ni (vĕs·tē'nī), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient Sabine people of central Italy allied with the Romans about 300 B.C.

Ves·tin'i·an (vĕs·tĭn'ĭ·ăn), *n.* A Sabellian dialect. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

‖**ves·ti'ta ma'nus** (vĕs·tī'tȧ mā'nŭs). [L.] *Feudal Law.* Vested hand, that is, the right hand used in the ceremony of investiture.

ves'ti·ture (vĕs'tĭ·tŭr), *n.* [ML. *vestitura.* See VESTURE.] **1.** Investiture. *Obs.*

2. Clothing; garb; dress; also, figuratively, a covering like or suggesting clothing.

3. *Zool.* That which covers a surface, as the scales, hairs, etc., of an insect's body or wings.

vest'let (vĕst'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* [Dim. of *vest.*] Any actinian of the genus *Cerianthus,* whose members secrete a tough tube about the body.

vest'ment (vĕst'mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *vestement, vestiment,* fr. OF. *vestement, vestiment* (F. *vêtement*), fr. L. *vestimentum,* fr. *vestire* to clothe, fr. *vestis* a garment, clothing. See VEST.] **1.** A covering or garment; esp., a garment or robe of ceremony or office; also, clothing; garb; dress.

2. Some covering like or suggesting a garment; as, the *vestment* which spring spreads over the land.

3. *Eccl.* A liturgical garment; any article of the ceremonial attire and insignia worn by officiants and assistants during divine service as appropriate to the rite and indicative of their hierarchical rank. The vestments in the Eastern Church, though fewer, are similar to those in the Western Church. The surplice is worn by all ranks of the clergy. In addition to the amice, alb, cincture, and maniple, subdeacons use the tunicle, deacons the stole and dalmatic, and priests the stole, chasuble, and cope. To the priestly vestments bishops add sandals, gloves, and miter, with which in the case of archbishops also goes the pallium. The Pope alone uses the succinctorium and fanon. In the Anglican Church where there is difference in usage, some officiating clergymen wear similar vestments. Commonly, however, the attire of the officiating clergyman includes the cassock, surplice, hood, tippet or stole, sometimes the cap, and sometimes, for preaching, the black gown. Bishops wear the rochet, and the chimer instead of the surplice. These are rarely called vestments, however, that term usually designating liturgical robes similar to those in use in the Roman Catholic Church.—**vest'ment·al** (-mĕn·tăl; -t'l), *adj.*

Vestment, 3. Archbishop, 16th cent., wearing: 1 Alb; 2 Apparel on alb; 3 Stole; 4 Tunicle; 5 Dalmatic; 6 Chasuble; 7 Maniple; 8 Pallium; 9 Amice; 10 Miter; 11 Lappet; 12 Crosier, or Pastoral Staff.

vest'ment·ed (-mĕn·tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Arrayed in vestments; also, of a ceremony or service, conducted by priests in vestments.

vest'-pock'et (66), *adj.* Adapted to fit into the vest, or waistcoat, pocket; hence, of very small size; as, a *vest-pocket* edition of a book.

vest-pocket camera. A camera taking pictures 1⅝ by 2½ inches in size.

ves'tral (vĕs'trăl), *adj.* Also **ves'tri·cal** (-trĭ·kăl). Of or pertaining to a vestry.

ves'tral·i·za'tion (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* Organization by, or administration through, vestries.

ves'tri·fy (vĕs'trĭ·fī), *v. t.* To cause to resemble a vestry, or to make a vestry of. *Rare.* — **ves'tri·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

ves'try (vĕs'trĭ), *n.; pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [ME. *vestrye,* prob. for *vestery,* from (assumed) *vester,* fr. OF. *vestier,* fr. ML. *vestiarium,* in L. a clothespress, wardrobe, prop. neut. of *vestiarius* belonging to clothes, fr. *vestis* a garment. See VEST; cf. VESTIARY, VESTURE.] **1.** A repository for clothes or vestments; a wardrobe; a robing room in a church; also, *Rare,* clothing. *Obs.* 2 *Kings* x. 22.

2. *Eccl.* **a** In liturgical churches, a room within or attached to a church building in which the vestments of the clergy, the altar linen and hangings, and the sacred vessels are kept; — often called a *sacristy.* **b** A room corresponding to this in a non-Christian temple. **c** A room within, or a building attached to, a church building, used as a chapel, Sunday-school room, prayer-meeting room, etc.

3. In the Church of England and in the Protestant Episcopal Church, a body of persons entrusted with the administration of the temporal affairs of a parish; — so called from the former custom of holding parish meetings in the vestry of the church; also, in England, a parish meeting or a meeting of a vestry. In England vestries anciently regulated all parochial affairs, ecclesiastical or civil, but now their duties are only to elect churchwardens, levy church rates, and receive accounts of church trustees. Their civil duties have been transferred to the parish councils, etc. Vestries are either ***general*** or ***common,*** composed of all ratepaying parishioners, or ***select,*** consisting of a representative committee, the number of which is fixed by custom or statute, chosen by the ratepayers. In the Protestant Episcopal Church the vestry is composed of the rector, two wardens, and a variable number of vestrymen elected annually by the parish meeting. They represent the parish in law, have care and charge of its property, collect and disburse its revenues and when the rectorship is vacant act for the parishioners in taking steps to choose and call a rector and to provide for his support. The rector is ex officio a member of the vestry and is entitled to preside, if present, at all of its meetings.

ves'try·man (vĕs'trĭ·măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One of a vestry. — **ves'try·man·ly** (-lĭ), *adj.*

ves'tu·ar'y (vĕs'tū·ĕr'ĭ; -ēr·ĭ), *n.* [ML. *vestuarium.* See VESTURE.] A wardrobe; dressing room. *Archaic.*

ves'tur·al (vĕs'tŭr·ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to vesture, or clothing.

ves'ture (vĕs'tŭr), *n.* [OF. *vesture, vesteüre* (F. *vêture*), fr. LL. *vestitura,* fr. L. *vestire* to clothe, dress. See VEST; cf. VESTITURE.] **1.** That with which one is clothed; a garment or garments; a robe; dress; apparel; vestment.

Approach, and kiss her sacred *vesture's* hem. *Milton.*

2. That which invests or covers; a covering; an envelope.

3. *Old Eng. Law.* **a** The corn, grass, underwood, stubble, or other growth, except trees, with which land was covered; as, the *vesture* of an acre. **b** Investiture; seizin.

ves'ture (vĕs'tŭr), *v. t.;* VES'TURED (-tŭrd); VES'TUR·ING (-tŭr·ĭng). **1.** To cover with vesture; to clothe; envelop; — usually in *past part.*

2. To dress in or as in vestments. *Rare.*

ves'tur·er (vĕs'tŭr·ĕr), *n.* A sexton, esp. one in charge of church vestments and ornaments. *Rare.*

Ve·su'vi·an (vē·sū'vĭ·ăn), *adj.* [L. *Vesuvius,* the volcano; cf. F. *Vésuvien,* It. *Vesuviano.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Vesuvius, the volcano near Naples.

ve·su'vi·an, *n.* [See VESUVIAN, *adj.*] **1.** *Mineral.* Vesuvianite.

2. A kind of match or fusee for lighting cigars, etc.

ve·su'vi·an·ite (-īt), *n.* [See VESUVIAN, *n.*] *Mineral.* A mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals, and also massive, of a brown to green color, rarely sulphur-yellow and blue. It is a basic silicate of aluminum and calcium with some iron and magnesium, and is common at Vesuvius. Also called *idocrase.* H., 6.5. Sp. gr., 3.35–3.45.

ve·su'vi·ate (-āt), *v. i.* To be in eruption; also, to burst forth in intense heat.

ve·su'vite (vē·sū'vĭt), *n.* [From Mt. *Vesuvius.*] *Petrog.* Leucite-tephrite rich in leucite.

ve·szel'y·ite (vĕ·zĕl'ĭ·īt), *n.* [After A. *Veszelyi,* Hungarian mining engineer.] *Mineral.* A hydrous copper zinc phospho-arsenate, occurring mostly in greenish-blue incrustations. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 3.5.

vet (vĕt). Short for VETERAN, VETERINARIAN, VETERINARY. *Colloq.*

vet, *v. t.;* VET'TED; VET'TING. [From *vet,* n., abbr. of *veterinary surgeon.*] **a** *Veter.* To submit (an animal) to medical examination and treatment. **b** *Jocose.* To submit (a person) to medical examination and treatment. — *v. i.* To be or to act as a veterinary surgeon.

A real thing like *vetting* or farming. *Rose Macaulay.*

vet. Dial. Eng. var. of FET.

ve'ta (vā'tȧ; vē'-), *n. Med.* Mountain sickness.

ve·tan'da (vē·tăn'dȧ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. gerundive of *vetare* to forbid.] Things prohibited.

vetch (vĕch), *n.* [Also *fitch,* fr. ME. *ficche, feche,* for *veche,* fr. OF. *veche,* var. of *vece* (F. *vesce*), fr. L. *vicia;* akin to L. *vincire* to bind, twine, Lett. *vīkne* tendril, vine, *vīkt* to bend, become pliant, AS. *wicga* worm, and to E. WEAK. Cf. EARWIG, 2d PERIWINKLE.] **a** Any plant of the genus *Vicia,* some species of which are valuable for fodder. The common vetch (*V. sativa*) of Europe, often called *spring vetch,* is naturalized in North America; the American vetch, or buffalo pea, is *V. americana.* See VICIA. **b** Any of numerous other plants of related genera, as the chickling vetch, horseshoe vetch, kidney vetch, etc.

vetch (vĕch). Dial. Eng. var. of FETCH.

vetch'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*vetch* + 1st *-ling.*] Any small plant of the genus *Lathyrus,* esp. *L. pratensis.*

vetch'y (-ĭ), *adj.;* VETCH'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); VETCH'I·EST. **a** Consisting of vetches or of pea straw. **b** Abounding with vetches.

vet'er·an (vĕt'ĕr·ăn; 59), *n.* [Cf. F. *vétéran.* See VETERAN, *adj.*] **1. a** One who has had long experience and practice in any service, profession, industry, or art, or originally and commonly, in military service; as, a *veteran* of the South Pacific, of the law, or the stage. The term has been used variously, as in interpreting military orders and provisions of statutes. The general and popular meaning, however, is one who has seen service, as distinguished from a recruit or a soldier in his first enlistment. **b** *U. S. Statutes.* An ex-member of the military or naval service who by length and type of service or degree of disablement, honorable discharge or release, and otherwise, meets statutory requirements precedent to the extension of benefits provided by law for ex-servicemen.

2. *Forestry.* Any tree over two feet in diameter, measured at the height of a man's breast.

vet'er·an, *adj.* [L. *veteranus,* fr. *vetus, veteris,* old; akin to Gr. *etos* year, Skr. *vatsara.* See WETHER.] **1.** Grown old in experience; long exercised or practiced in anything, esp. in military life; as, a *veteran* officer.

Flattery of *veteran* diplomatists and courtiers. *Macaulay.*

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a veteran; as, *veteran* skill, steadiness, etc.

3. Extending over a great period; long; as, *veteran* service to the state.

Syn. — Practiced, seasoned, experienced.

Ant. — Untrained, unskilled.

vet'er·an·ize (vĕt'ĕr·ăn·īz), *v. t. & i.* To make, or to become, a veteran. *Colloq.*

Veterans' Bureau. *U. S.* An independent office (1921–1930) created by act of Congress to take charge, under the direction of the President, of matters relating to the veterans of the World War, esp., matters relating to war risk insurance, rehabilitation, hospital service, etc.

Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States. A society, founded in 1899, of ex-service men who have taken part in the wars or campaigns conducted by the United States on foreign soil or in foreign waters. Abbr. *V.F.W.*

‖**ve'te·ra sta·tu'ta** (vĕt'ĕ·rȧ stȧ·tū'tȧ). [ML.] Literally, ancient statutes; — applied to the statutes from Magna Charta to those of the reign of Edward II, inclusive.

vet'er·i·nar'i·an (vĕt'ĕr·ĭ·nâr'ĭ·ăn; 79), *n.* [L. *veterinarius.* See VETERINARY.] One skilled in, or treating, diseases and injuries of animals; a veterinary surgeon. — **vet'er·i·nar'i·an,** *adj.*

vet'er·i·nar'y (vĕt'ĕr·ĭ·nĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -nēr·ĭ; vĕt'r·nĕ·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). A veterinarian; a veterinary surgeon.

vet'er·i·nar'y, *adj.* [L. *veterinarius* of or pertaining to beasts of burden and draft, fr. *veterinus,* prob. fr. *vetus, veteris,* old (hence, good for nothing else); cf. F. *vétérinaire.* See WETHER.] Of or pertaining to **veterinary medicine,** the science and art dealing with the prevention, cure, or alleviation, of disease and injury in animals, esp. domestic animals, and including, in a broad sense, the anatomy, physiology, etc., of such animals.

veterinary ambulance. A strong low-built ambulance for carrying disabled animals, esp. horses.

Veterinary Corps. *Mil.* A component of the Medical Department which concerns itself with the care and health of the animals in the military establishment, and with the inspection and certification of food supplies of animal origin for the troops.

veterinary surgeon. = VETERINARIAN.

vet'i·tive (vĕt'ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* [L. *vetare, vetitum,* to forbid.] Prohibiting; having, or pertaining to, the power of vetoing.

vet'i·vene (vĕt'ĭ·vēn), *n.* [*vetiver* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* A colorless liquid sesquiterpene, $C_{15}H_{24}$, obtained from vetiver oil.

vet'i·ven·ol (-vēn·ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*vetivene* + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* A pale-yellow liquid alcohol, $C_{15}H_{24}O$, obtained from vetiver oil.

vet'i·ver (vĕt'ĭ·vĕr), *n.* [F. *vétiver,* fr. Tamil *vettivēru,* lit., the root which is dug up, fr. *vēr* root.] An East Indian grass (*Vetiveria zizanioides*) cultivated in the tropics and in Louisiana; also, its fragrant roots, used for making mats and screens, and yielding an essential oil (***vetiver oil***) used for perfumes. See OIL, *Table I.* Called also *khuskhus.*

vetiver green. A color, greenish-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Vet'i·ve'ri·a (vĕt'ĭ·vē'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See VETIVER.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of about seven species of perennial grasses found in the Old World tropics. They have narrow panicles of slender spikelike racemes, and some are cultivated for the aromatic roots or oil. Syn. *Anatherum.* **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or root of this genus; specif., vetiver.

vet'kou'sie (fĕt'kō'sē), *n.* [S.Afr.D., fr. D. *vet* fat, grease + *kousje* (wick (for a lamp).] A South African fig marigold (*Mesembryanthemum pomeridianum*). Its young foliage is used like spinach.

ve'to (vē'tō), *n.; pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [L., I forbid, inf. *vetare,* of uncert. origin.] **1.** An authoritative prohibition or negative; interdiction.

This contemptuous ***veto*** of her husband's on any intimacy with her family. *G. Eliot.*

2. Specif.: A right or power (often called the ***veto power***) possessed by one department or branch of a government to forbid or prohibit finally or provisionally the carrying out of projects attempted by another department; esp., a power vested in the chief executive to prevent permanently or temporarily the enactment of measures passed by the legislature. This executive power is called an ***absolute veto*** when it is conclusive on a magistrate or legislature, as in case of the tribune of the plebs in ancient Rome; a ***qualified,*** or ***limited, negative*** or ***veto,*** when conclusive except against the vote of an extraordinary majority of the legislature on a reconsideration, as in case of the President of the United States; a ***suspensive,*** or ***suspensory, veto,*** when the law is merely suspended until reconsidered by the legislature and becomes a law if repassed by an ordinary majority. An ***item veto*** is the power of a governor or mayor to strike out any item or items of a bill, esp. of an appropriation bill. (Also, see POCKET VETO.) The veto power of the President of the United States arises from the provision of the Constitution (Art. I, sec. 7, §§ 2 & 3), which, however, does not use the word *veto,* and extends to all bills and to every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both branches of legislature may be necessary except an amendment to the constitution. The veto power of the British crown is one of the residuary powers of the crown, but has not been exercised since 1707, and is now practically nominal.

3. The exercise of such authority; an act of prohibition or prevention; as, a *veto* is probable if the bill passes; also, *Chiefly U. S.,* a document or message (often ***veto message***) communicating the reasons of the executive for not officially approving a proposed law.

ve'to (vē'tō), *v. t.;* VE'TOED (-tōd); VE'TO·ING. To prohibit; to refuse to admit or approve; to negative; also, to refuse assent to, as a legislative bill, so as to prevent its enactment or cause its reconsideration.

Vé'to', M. et Mme. (mĕ·syû', *or* m'·syû', ā mȧ'dȧm' vȧ'tō'). [F.] Louis XVI and his queen, Marie Antoinette; — so called opprobriously by the French Revolutionists. The expression originated in the indignation of the people at the *veto* allowed the king on the resolves of the National Assembly. The name occurs in the celebrated song *La Carmagnole.*

ve'to·er (vē'tō·ĕr), *n.* One who vetoes.

ve'to·ism (vē'tō·ĭz'm), *n.* Use or advocacy of the veto power, esp. for the chief executive. — **ve'to·ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **ve'to·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), **ve'to·is'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl), *adj.*

‖**vet·tu'ra** (vĕt·tōō'rȧ), *n.; pl.* -TURE (-rȧ). [It. *vettura,* fr. L. *vectura* conveyance. See VECTURE.] An Italian four-wheeled carriage; a hackney coach.

‖**vet'tu·ri'no** (vĕt'tōō·rē'nō), *n.; pl.* -RINI (-rē'nē). [It.] One who lets or drives a vettura; also, sometimes, a vettura.

ve·tust' (vē·tŭst'), *adj.* [L. *vetustus.* See WETHER.] Venerable from antiquity; ancient; old. *Rare.*

vet'us·ty (vĕt'ŭs·tĭ), *n.* [L. *vetustas.*] Old age. *Rare.*

veu'glaire' (vŭ'glâr'), *n.* [F.] A small 16th-century cannon having in its breech a movable chamber by which it was loaded.

veuve (vûv), *n.* [F., lit., widow.] **1.** A widow.

2. Any whidah bird.

vex (vĕks), *n.* A vexation; annoyance; disturbance. *Scot.*

vex (vĕks), *v.;* VEXED (vĕkst) or, *Chiefly Rare or Poetic,* VEXT; VEX'ING. [OF. *vexer,* fr. L. *vexare, vexatum,* to vex, agitate; akin to L. *vehere* to carry, *convexus* convex. See WAY.] *Transitive:* **1.** To shake or toss about; to disquiet; disturb; agitate.

White curl the waves, and the *vexed* ocean roars. *Pope.*

2. By extension, to agitate; discuss; dispute; moot; — chiefly in such phrases as, *a vexed question, point,* etc.

3. To annoy or anger, as by petty provocations; to irritate; plague; as, *vexed* by ridicule; by extension, to trouble grievously; to harass; afflict, as with disease.

Ten thousand torments *vex* my heart. *Prior.*

—, *Intransitive:* To be irritated; to fret; worry. *Rare.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See HARASS.

vex·a'tion (vĕks·ā'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *vexatio.*] **1.** A state of being vexed; trouble; irritation.

Passions too violent . . . afford us nothing but *vexation* and pain. *Sir W. Temple.*

---

vestigie, *n.* A vestige. *Obs.*
vest'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
vest'mak'er, *n.* See MAKER. —
vest'mak'ing, *adj. & n.*
vest'ment·mak'er, *n.* See MAKER.

Ves·to'ri·an blue (vĕs·tō'rĭ·ăn). [After *Vestorius,* a Roman pigment maker.] = EGYPTIAN BLUE.
ves'tri·man. Vestryman. *R. S.*
vestry board. = VESTRY, 3.
ves'try·dom, *n.* See -DOM.

ves'try·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
ves'try·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
ves'try·ism, *n.* See -ISM.
ves'try·ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.
ves'try·man·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
vestry room. = VESTRY, 2 & c.

ve·su'vi·us (vē·sū'vĭ·ŭs), *n.* = VESUVIAN, 2.
vetch'-leaved', *adj.* See LEAVED.
vetch'like', *adj.* See -LIKE. [-CY.]
vet'er·an·cy (vĕt'ĕr·ăn·sĭ), *n.* See
vet'er·an·ess, *n.,* fem. of VETERAN.

vet'er·ate, *adj.* [L. *veteratus.*] Established of old. *Obs.*
vet'er·i·nar'i·an·ism, *n.* See -ISM.
vet'i·vert (vĕt'ĭ·vûrt), *n.* = VET-
vetivert oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

veto message. See VETO, *n.,* 3.
veto power. = VETO, *n.,* 2.
vet'ti·cost (vĕt'ĭ·kŏst). Var. of FETTICUS.
vew. Var. of VIEW. *Dial. Eng.*
vex'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

---

2. Act of harassing, or vexing; troubling; esp., harassment by process of law.
3. Weariness; fatigue. *Obs.*
4. A cause of trouble or disquiet; affliction.

Your children were *vexation* to your youth. *Shak.*

Syn. — VEXATION, CHAGRIN, MORTIFICATION. VEXATION implies displeasure and irritation; CHAGRIN connotes acute annoyance, coupled with a sense of dissatisfaction or disappointment; MORTIFICATION often adds to *chagrin* the implication of shame or humiliation; as, "All is vanity and *vexation* of spirit" (*Eccl.* i. 14); "In disappointments, where the . . . expectations [have been] sanguine . . . sorrow may degenerate into *vexation* and *chagrin*" (*Cogan*); "I hid myself a fortnight in the country, that my *chagrin* might fume away without observation" (*Johnson*); "There was . . . some reason for your previous vanity, as well as your present *mortification*" (*Stevenson*); cf. "He did not wish, as it seemed, to *mortify* me by an absolute refusal" (*De Quincey*). Cf. HARASS, EMBARRASS.

Ant. — Peace, tranquillity, serenity; pleasure, satisfaction, gratification; mollification, propitiation, appeasement.

vex·a'tious (vĕks-ā'shŭs), *adj.* [See VEXATION.] **1.** Causing vexation; annoying; also, troubling grievously; afflictive; as, a *vexatious* neighbor; sometimes, harassing by process of law; of actions, instituted chiefly to cause annoyance; as, a *vexatious* action. Cf. VEXATIOUS SUIT. "Continual *vexatious* wars." *South.*
2. Full of vexation, trouble, or disquiet; disturbed; as, he had a *vexatious* hour in court.

He leads a *vexatious* life. *Sir K. Digby.*

— **vex·a'tious·ly,** *adv.* — **vex·a'tious·ness,** *n.*

vexatious suit. *Law.* A suit instituted maliciously and without probable cause.

vex'a·to'ry (vĕk'sȧ-tō'rĭ; -tĕr-ĭ), *adj.* Vexatious.

vexed (vĕkst), *past tense & past part.* of VEX. Hence: *adj.* Harassed; afflicted; disturbed; agitated. — **vex'ed·ly** (vĕk'sĕd-lĭ; -sĭd-lĭ; 119), *adv.* — **vex'ed·ness,** *n.*

vex'er (vĕk'sĕr), *n.* One who or that which vexes.

vex'ful (vĕks'fo͝ol; -fĭ), *adj.* = Vexatious. *Rare.*

vex'il (vĕk'sĭl), *n.* [See VEXILLUM.] *Bot.* A vexillum.

Vex·il'la re'gis pro'de·unt (vĕk-sĭl'ȧ rē'jĭs prō'dē-ŭnt). [L., the banners of the king come forth.] A hymn on the Passion of Christ, written by Venantius Fortunatus, bishop of Poictiers (d. about 600) and assigned to Vespers during Passiontide. There are nearly fifty English translations.

vex·il·lar'i·ous (vĕk'sĭ-lâr'ĭ-ŭs), *adj.* = VEXILLARY.

vex'il·lar'y (vĕk'sĭ-lĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -lēr-ĭ), *n.* [See VEXILLARY, *adj.*] In the Roman army, a veteran under a special standard; hence, a standard-bearer. *Tennyson.*

vex'il·lar'y, *adj.* [L. *vexillarius* a standard-bearer; cf. F. *vexillaire.* See VEXILLUM.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an ensign or standard.
2. *Bot.* Pertaining to or designating the vexillum.

vexillary estivation. *Bot.* A mode of estivation in which one large upper petal folds over, and covers, the other smaller petals, as in most pea flowers.

vex'il·late (vĕk'sĭ-lāt), *adj.* Having a vexillum or vexilla.

vex'il·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vexillatio.*] *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A company of troops under one vexillum, detached for special service from a main body of soldiers. **b** Later, a regular troop of cavalry; also, a company of veterans of a legion.

vex·il'lum (vĕk-sĭl'ŭm), *n.; pl.* -LLA (-ȧ). [L., a standard, a flag. See VEIL.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A square flag, hanging transversely from the end of a spear by a wooden crosspiece, used esp. by the cavalry. **b** A company of troops serving under one standard, esp. a company of privileged veterans connected with a legion.
2. The web or vane of a feather. See FEATHER, *n.,* 1.
3. *Bot.* The large upper posterior petal in a pea flower; — in horticulture called also *banner* or *standard.*
4. *Eccl.* A processional standard, banner, or cross. *Rare.*

vf-, vg-. For words beginning with *vf-,* or *vg-,* see the forms in UF-, UG-.

V gear, *or* **V'-gear',** *n.* See V, *adj.* — **V gearing,** *or* **V'-gear'ing,** *n.*

V guideway, *or* **V'-guide'way',** *n.* See V, *adj.*

V hook, *or* **V'-hook',** *n.* See V, *adj.*

V'-hut', *n.* A primitive hut, a cross section of which is like an inverted letter V.

vi-. = VICE-, as in *vi*politic, *vi*president.

‖**vi'a** (vī'ȧ), *n.; pl.* VIAE (-ē). [L.; akin to Skr. *vīthi* row, road, way, Gr. *oimos,* Lith. *vyti* to drive, chase. See GAIN to acquire; cf. DEVIATE, FOY, VIADUCT, VOYAGE.] **1.** A way. Specif.: **a** *Anat. & Med.* A passage; a vessel; — usually in *pl.;* as, *viae naturales,* the natural passages; *viae chyliferae,* the chyliferous vessels: *primae viae* (which see). **b** *Roman Law.* The servitude constituted by the right to pass over the land of another, including: *iter,* or the right to pass on foot; and *actus,* or the right to drive beasts or vehicles across.
2. Any one of a set of foreign drafts or bills of exchange drawn in duplicate or triplicate; — so called because each is commonly sent *via* a specified route.

vi'a (vī'ȧ; vē'ȧ), *prep.* [L., abl. of *via* way. See VIA, *n.*] By way of; by a route passing through; as, shipped to New York *via* the Panama Canal; also, *Colloq.,* through the medium of; as, mirth evoked otherwise than *via* the ribs.

‖**vi'a** (vē'ä), *interj.* [It.] Away! Begone! *Archaic.*

‖**vi'a a'mi·ca'bi·li** (vī'ȧ ȧm'ĭ·kȧb'ĭ·lĭ). [L.] In a friendly way; amicably.

‖**Vi'a Ap'pi·a** (ăp'ĭ·ȧ). [L.] The Appian Way.

vi·a·bil'i·ty (vī'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *viabilité.*] Quality or state of being viable; ability to live, grow, and develop; as, the *viability* of certain grains under dry conditions.

vi'a·ble (vī'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* [F., fr. *vie* life, fr. L. *vita.* See VITAL.] **1.** Capable of living; born alive and with such form and development of organs as to be normally capable of living; not born dead or with a necessarily mortal infirmity or malformation; — said of a newborn infant. Unless an infant is born *viable,* it is considered as if it had never been born, and acquires no rights, and can have no heirs at law.
2. Capable of growing or developing; as, *viable* seeds; *viable* eggs; *viable* ideas or theories.

‖**Vi'a Cru'cis** (krōō'sĭs). [L.] = WAY OF THE CROSS.

‖**vi'a cru'cis, vi'a lu'cis** (lū'sĭs). [L.] The way of the cross, the way of light.

Vi'a Dol'o·ro'sa (dŏl'ō-rō'sȧ). [LL. See VIA; DOLOROUS.] The Way of the Cross; the road at Jerusalem leading from Pilate's hall of judgment to Golgotha over which Jesus passed on his way to be crucified; — so called by Christians.

vi'a·duct (vī'ȧ-dŭkt), *n.* [L. *via* a way, road + *-duct* as in *aqueduct;* cf. F. *viaduc* after E. See VIA; AQUEDUCT.] A bridge, esp. one resting on a series of narrow reinforced concrete or masonry arches, having high supporting towers or piers, for carrying a road or railroad over a valley, gorge, road, or the like. Also, esp. in the United States, a steel structure made up of short spans carried on high steel towers.

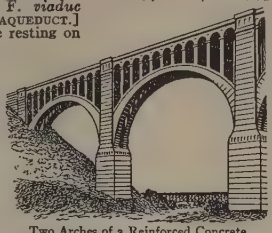

Two Arches of a Reinforced Concrete Viaduct (Tunkhannock, Pa.).

‖**vi'a fac'ti** (făk'-tī). [ML., by way of deed.] In a forcible way.

vi·ag'gia·to'ry (vĭ·ăj'ȧ-tō'rĭ; -tĕr-ĭ), *adj.* [It. *viaggiare* to travel.] Traveling; restlessly journeying around. *Rare.*

vi'a·gram (vī'ȧ-grăm), *n.* [L. *via* road + *-gram.*] A diagram produced by a viagraph.

vi'a·graph (-grȧf), *n.* [L. *via* road + *-graph.*] An instrument mounted on wheels, used to determine the relative smoothness or roughness of pavement surfaces; — called also *vialog* or *roughometer.*

‖**via·ja'ca** (vyä·hä'kä; 162), *n.* [Sp. *viajaca, biajaca,* fr. Taino.] A small Cuban fresh-water food fish (*Parapetenia tetracantha*) of the family Cichlidae.

vi'al (vī'ȧl; 167), *n.* [ME. *viole,* var. of *fiole.* See PHIAL.] **1.** A small vessel for liquids; now, usually, a small glass bottle, as for medicines or chemicals; a phial.

Take thou this *vial,* being then in bed,
And this distilled liquor drink thou off. *Shak.*

2. By extension, any container or receptacle like or suggesting in form, appearance, or function, a small bottle or phial.

— ***to pour out the vials of wrath on*** *or* ***upon.*** To visit vengeance or anger on. "Go your ways, and *pour out the vials of* the *wrath* of God *upon* the earth" *Rev.* xvi. 1.

vi'al, *v. t.;* VI'ALED (-ȧld) or VI'ALLED; VI'AL·ING or VI'ALLING. To put into a vial or vials; to phial.

Vi'a Lac'te·a (lăk'tē-ȧ). [L.] *Astron.* The Milky Way.

‖**vi'a la·sci'vi·a** (lȧ-sĭv'ĭ-ȧ). See PALMISTRY, 1.

Vi'a La·ti'na (lȧ-tī'nȧ). [L., Latin way.] A great Roman highway, branching from the Appian Way and running southeast from Rome to Teanum and Beneventum.

‖**vi'a me'di·a** (mē'dĭ·ȧ). [L.] A middle way; a mean; a middle ground; a union of opposites; — often applied to the Anglican Church with reference to its relation to Catholicism and Protestantism.

vi'a·me'di·al·ism (vī'ȧ-mē'dĭ·ȧl-Ĭz'm), *n.* Adoption of the middle way; compromise. *Rare.* Cf. VIA MEDIA.

vi·am'e·ter (vĭ-ăm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *via* a way + *-meter.*] *Surv.* A kind of perambulator or odometer to measure distance on roads.

‖**vi'a mi'li·ta'ris** (mĭl'ĭ·tā'rĭs; 79). [L.] A military road.

vi'and (vī'ȧnd), *n.* [OF. *viande,* fr. (assumed) VL. *vivanda,* for L. *vivenda,* neut. pl. gerundive of *vivere* to live. See VIVID; cf. VICTUAL.] An article of food; — chiefly in *pl.,* provisions; food; fare.

vi'and·er (-ăn·dĕr), *n.* [OF. *viandier.*] *Obs.* **a** One who provides viands; one fond of good cheer; a host. **b** A vendor of foods. **c** = VIANDRY.

vi'and·ry (-drĭ), *n.* [*viand* + *-ry.*] Viands. *Obs.*

‖**Vi'a Sa'cra** (sā'krȧ). [L.] = SACRA VIA.

vi·at'ic (vĭ-ăt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **vi·at'i·cal** (-ĭ-kȧl). [L. *viaticus,* fr. *via* a way. See VOYAGE.] Of or pertaining to a road, or a journey or traveling.

vi·at'i·cals (-ĭ-kȧlz), *n. pl.* Baggage; impedimenta. *Rare.*

vi·at'i·cum (-ĭ-kŭm), *n.; pl.* VIATICA (-kȧ) VIATICUMS (-kŭmz). [L. fr. *viaticus,* adj. See VIATIC.] **1.** Orig., at Rome, traveling money or supplies for a journey, esp. provision by the state for an official on a public mission; later, generally, an allowance, as of transportation or supplies money for traveling expenses.
2. Provisions for a journey.
3. *Eccl.* The Communion, or Eucharist, when given to one dying. Cf. EXTREME UNCTION.

vi·a'tor (vĭ-ā'tŏr), *n.; pl.* VIATORES (vī'ȧ-tō'rēz; 181). [L., fr. *viare* to journey, fr. *via* way. See VIATIC.] Traveler; wayfarer.

vi'a·to'ri·al (vī'ȧ-tō'rĭ·ȧl; 181), *adj.* Traveling; having to do with journeying. — **vi'a·to'ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

Vi'a Tri'um·pha'lis (trĭ'ŭm-fā'lĭs). [L.] Triumphal Way. See MEMORIAL ARCH.

vi·be'to·ite (vē-bā'tō-ĭt), *n.* [From *Vibeto,* Telemark, Norway.] *Petrog.* A melanocratic intrusive rock, consisting almost entirely of hornblende, pyroxene, and biotite with abundant apatite and calcite.

vi'bex (vī'bĕks), *n.; pl.* VIBICES (vĭ-bī'sēz). [L., the mark of a blow.] *Med.* A linear subcutaneous extravasation of blood.

vib'gyor (vĭb'gyôr; vĭb-gī'ŏr). A mnemonic word, the letters of which are the initials of the seven colors, in order, of the spectrum as described by Newton (violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, red).

‖**vi'bo·ra de la cruz'** (vē'bō-rä dā lä krōōs'; 98; 267). [Sp., viper of the cross.] A venomous pit viper (*Bothrops alternata*) of South America.

Vi'borg Man'i·fes'to (vē'bôr-y'). *Russ. Hist.* A manifesto issued at Viborg (now Viipuri), Finland, July 23, 1906, by about 200 members of the first Russian Duma after its dissolution. It advocated nonpayment of taxes and refusal to enter the army.

vi·brac'u·lar'i·um (vĭ-brăk'ū-lâr'ĭ·ŭm; 79), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A vibraculum.

vi·brac'u·lum (vĭ-brăk'ū-lŭm), *n.; pl.* VIBRACULA (-lȧ). [NL. dim. fr. L. *vibrare* to vibrate.] *Zool.* One of the movable, slender, spinelike organs or parts with which certain bryozoans are furnished, regarded as specially modified zooids, of nearly the same nature as avicularia. See POLYZOA 1. — **vi·brac'u·lar** (-lĕr), *adj.* — **vi·brac'u·loid** (-loid), *adj.*

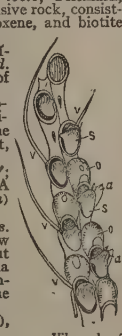

o, o, o Vibracula of *Cellularia ternata; a, a* Avicularia; *o, o* Oœcia; *s, s* Shields in front of Zooecia. (× 16)

vi·bran'cy (vī'brăn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Quality or state of being vibrant; resonance; vibration.

vi'brant (vī'brănt), *adj.* [L. *vibrans, -antis,* pres. part.; cf. F. *vibrant.* See VIBRATE.] **a** Vibrating; pulsing; as, cities *vibrant* with life and energy. **b** Vigorous; as a *vibrant* personality, character. **c** Thrilling; tremulously agitated; as, *vibrant* feelings. **d** Sounding as a result of vibration; hence, resonant; sonorous; resounding; as, a *vibrant* drum or voice. — **vi'brant·ly,** *adv.*

vi'bra·phone (vī'brȧ-fōn), *n.* [See VIBRATE; -PHONE.] *Music.* A percussion instrument resembling the glockenspiel but having motor-driven resonators for sustaining the tone and producing a vibrato effect.

vi'brate (vī'brāt), *v.;* -BRAT·ED (-brāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -BRAT·ING (-brāt·ĭng). [L. *vibratus* past part. of *vibrare* to shake, brandish, vibrate; akin to Goth. *weipan* to crown, AS. *wīpian* to wipe, and to ON. *veifa* to wave, vibrate, Skr. *vepate* he trembles. Cf. GUIPURE, VIPER, WAIF, WHIP, WIPE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To swing or move to and fro; to brandish; as, to *vibrate* a sword; also, to throw, cast, or launch, with or as with a vibratory motion; as, to *vibrate* threats; gods who *vibrate* thunderbolts.
2. To mark or measure by oscillation, or moving or swinging to and fro; as, a pendulum *vibrating* seconds.
3. To set in vibration; also, to send forth with or as with an oscillating movement. See VIBRATION, *n.,* 3.
4. To treat by vibration; to compress or compact by vibration; as, to *vibrate* a freshly laid concrete pavement slab with motor-driven hammer.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To move to and fro, or from side to side; esp., to swing like a pendulum; to oscillate.
2. To be in a state of vibration; to quiver. See VIBRATION, *n.,* 3.
3. Hence: **a** To thrill; throb; as, his heart *vibrates* to the call. **b** To waver; fluctuate; as, to *vibrate* between two opinions.
4. To produce an oscillating or quivering effect or sound; as, a whisper *vibrates* on the ear.

Syn. — See FLUCTUATE.

vi'bra·tile (vī'brȧ-tĭl; -tīl; 155), *adj.* [Cf. F. *vibratile.*] Adapted to, or used in, vibratory motion; as, the *vibratile* organs of insects; characterized by vibration; vibratory; oscillating. — **vi'bra·til'i·ty** (-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

vi'bra·tile, *n.* Something that vibrates or oscillates.

vi'brat·ing (vī'brāt-ĭng), *adj.* That vibrates. — **vi'brat·ing·ly,** *adv.*

vibrating screen. A device for screening, esp. fine dry material such as ore, coal, etc., in which the screening surface is vibrated mechanically at high speed.

vi·bra'tion (vī-brā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vibratio;* cf. F. *vibration.*] **1.** Act of vibrating, or state of being vibrated, or in vibratory motion; specif., oscillation, as of a pendulum; also, a quivering or trembling motion; quiver.
2. **a** Figuratively, vacillation; changeableness, as in opinion or doctrine. **b** A pulsing, throbbing, or thrilling, effect or appearance, as of a living body; as, this artist in his painting gained an effect of greater *vibration* and luminosity.
3. *Physics.* A periodic motion of the particles of an elastic body or medium in alternately opposite directions from the position of equilibrium, when that equilibrium has been disturbed, as when a stretched cord or other body produces musical tones, or particles of air transmit sounds to the ear. The path of the particle may be in a straight line, in a circular arc, or in any curve whatever. "One vibration" is commonly understood to mean the complete movement described by the particle during one period, or until the periodic motion begins to repeat itself, but sometimes one half of the periodic motion is so called. In ***transverse vibration*** the vibrations of the individual particles of the medium are perpendicular to the direction of advance of the wave. In ***longitudinal vibration,*** the vibrations are in the line of advance of the wave. Cf. FREE VIBRATION, FORCED VIBRATION, SYMPATHETIC VIBRATION.

vi·bra'tion·al (-ȧl; -'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to vibration; having a periodic or harmonic motion.

vibrational number (of a tone). The number of vibrations per second.

vibrational quantum number. *Physics.* A scalar quantum number which determines the energy of a harmonic, or an approximately harmonic, vibrating atomic system.

vi·bra'tion·less (vĭ-brā'shŭn-lĕs; -lĭs, 119), *adj.* See -LESS.

vibration massage. Massage with a vibrating instrument or with the hands attached to a motor causing vibration.

vibration number. See 4th PITCH, 19.

vibration point. In internal-combustion engines, the speed of rotation at which vibration takes place.

vi·bra'tion-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

vi·bra'ti·un'cle (vĭ-brā'shĭ-ŭng'k'l), *n.* [Dim. of *vibration.*] A slight vibration. *Rare.* — **vi·bra'ti·un'cu·la'tion** (-kū-lā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

vi'bra·tive (vī'brȧ-tĭv), *adj.* Vibratory.

vi·bra'to (vē-brä'tō), *n.* [It., past part. of *vibrare* to vibrate.] **a** *Music.* A slightly tremulous or pulsating effect (but not a tremolo) for adding warmth and beauty to the tone or for expressing changes in emotional intensity. It consists in slight and rapid variations in the pitch of the tone being produced and is most effective in the case of comparatively long tones. In playing on stringed instruments it is produced by a rapid rocking of the finger upon the string. **b** In speech, esp. emotional speech, similar periodic fluctuations of sustained tones or tones of steadily changing pitch.

vi·bra·tor (vī'brȧ-tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which vibrates, or causes vibration or oscillation of any kind; as: **a** A vibrating electrical apparatus used in massage. **b** An ink-distributing roller in a printing machine, having an additional vibratory motion. **c** An attachment, usually pneumatic, in a molding machine to shake the pattern loose.
2. *Elec.* **a** A trembler, as of an electric bell. **b** A vibrating reed for transmitting or receiving pulsating currents in a harmonic telegraph system. **c** A device for vibrating the pen of a siphon recorder to diminish frictional resistance on the paper. **d** An oscillator.
3. *Horol.* A device consisting of a standard balance and standard balance spring used for determining the strength of balance springs by a comparison of the vibrations.
4. *Music.* Any vibrating object producing tone, as a violin string or a reed in an organ.
5. *Weaving.* Any of various vibrating devices, as one for slackening the warp as a shed opens.

vi'bra·to'ry (vī'brȧ-tō'rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr-ĭ), *adj.* [Cf. F. *vibratoire.*] **1.** Consisting in, capable of, or causing, vibration or oscillation; characterized by vibration; vibrant; vibrating.

---

vex'il·lar (vĕk'sĭ-lĕr), *adj.* = VEXILLARY.
vex'il·la'tor (vĕk'sĭ-lā'tĕr), *n.* A vexillary. *Obs.*
vex'ing·ly, *adv.* of *vexing,* pres. part.
vex'ing·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
vext. Archaic, poetic, or ref. sp. of VEXED.
veyn. ✝ FEIGN; VAIN; VEIN; WENE, weening.
veyne. ✝ VEIN.
veyne'blod', *n.* [See VEIN; BLOOD.] Bleeding at a vein. *Obs.*
vey'or, *n.* [OF. *veiour.* See SURVEY.] Inspector. *Obs.*
veze (vēz). Var. of FEEZE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
ve·zir', **ve·zir'ate.** Var. of VIZIER, VIZIERATE.
viador. ✝ VEEDOR.
viage. ✝ VOYAGE.
vi·ag'ge·to'ry. Var. of VIAGGIATORY.
vi'al·ful, *n.; pl.* -FULS. See -FUL.
vi'a·logue (vī'ȧ-lŏg; 185), *n.* Also **-log.** = VIAGRAPH.
vi'al·mak'er, *n.* See -MAKER. — **vi'al·mak'ing,** *n. & adj.*
vi' ap'ple (vē). [Tahitian *vi,* the tree.] = OTAHEITE APPLE 2.
vi'a·tom'e·ter (vī'ȧ-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* = VIAMETER. [BEX.
vi·bi'ces (vĭ-bī'sēz), *n., pl.* of VI-
vi'bix (vī'bĭks), *n.* [L.] = VI-BEX. [BRANCY.
vi'brance (vī'brăns), *n.* = VI-

---

out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure (249); K = ch in G. ich, ach (109); BON; yet; zh = z in azure.

Numbers within pronunciation parentheses here and in vocabulary refer to §§ in Pron., preceding the Vocabulary.

2. Designating or affecting a sense responsive to vibrations and believed by some to be distinct from the sense of touch.

vibratory current. *Elec.* An oscillatory or pulsatory current.

vibratory massage. Vibration massage.

Vib'ri·o (vĭb'rĭ·ō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vibrare* to vibrate.] *Bacteriol.* **a** A genus of short, rigid, motile bacteria of the family Spirillaceae, having a polar flagellum (rarely two or three), and typically shaped like a comma or an S. They occur singly or united into spirals. Most species are saprophytic. The most important form, *V. comma* (syn. *Spirillum cholerae asiaticae*), causes Asiatic cholera. **b** [*not cap.*] Any bacterium of this genus. — **vib'ri·oid** (-oid), *adj.*

vib'ri·oid (-oid), *n.* A vibrioid body.

vibrioid body. *Bot.* One of certain slender cylindrical bodies found abundantly in the superficial layers of the cytoplasm of some fungi and algae. They resemble in appearance and size certain common bacilli.

vib'ri·on (vĭb'rĭ·ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Bacteriol.* A bacterium; specif., ‖*vi'bri'on' sep'tique'* (vē'brē'ôn' sĕp'tēk'), the bacillus causing malignant edema (*Clostridium oedematis-maligni*). — **vib'ri·on'ic** (vĭb'rĭ·ŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

vi·bris'sa (vī·brĭs'ä), *n.*; *pl.* -SAE (-ē). [L. *vibrissae*, pl., fr. *vibrare* to vibrate.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* One of the stiff hairs which grow about the nostrils, or on other parts of the face, in many animals, as the so-called whiskers of the cat, and the hairs of the nostrils of man. Though not themselves sensitive, they often serve as tactile organs. Also, a similar stiff tactile hair growing elsewhere on some animals, as in a small tuft at the wrist.

2. *Zool.* One of the bristlelike feathers near the mouth of many birds; — chiefly in *pl.* They occur chiefly in insectivorous birds and may help to prevent the escape of insects.

vi·bris'sal (-ăl; -'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a vibrissa.

vi'bro- (vī'brō-). A combining form, from Latin *vibrare*, to vibrate, denoting *vibration*, as in **vi'bro·mas·sage'**, **vi'bro·mo'tive**, **vi'bro·phone.**

vi'bro·graph (vī'brō·grăf), *n.* [*vibro-* + *-graph.*] An instrument to observe and record vibrations.

vi·brom'e·ter (vī·brŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [See -METER.] **1.** = VIBROGRAPH.

2. *Med.* A device for treating disease of the ear by causing vibrations of the drum membrane.

vi'bro·scope (vī'brō·skōp), *n.* [*vibro-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for observing or tracing vibrations; also, an instrument resembling the phenakistoscope. — **vi'bro·scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

vi'bro·ther'a·peu'tics (-thĕr'ä·pū'tĭks), *n.* [*vibro-* + *-therapeutics.*] *Med.* The treatment of disease by mechanical vibration.

vi·bur'nin (vī·bûr'nĭn), *n.* A bitter glucoside occurring in the root bark of *Viburnum prunifolium.*

Vi·bur'num (vī·bûr'nŭm), *n.* [L., the wayfaring tree, of obscure origin. Cf. LIANA.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of widely distributed shrubs or trees (family Caprifoliaceae), having simple leaves and white or rarely pink cymose flowers with a regular 5-lobed corolla, a 3-lobed style, and a 1–3-celled ovary, becoming in fruit a one-seeded drupe. There are numerous American species, as a black haw (*V. prunifolium*), sheepberry (*V. lentago*), withe rod (*V. cassinoides* and *V. nudum*), dockmackie (*V. acerifolium*), etc. The European species, *V. tinus*, the laurustine, *V. opulus*, the cranberry tree, and *V. lantana*, the wayfaring tree, certain American species, and *V. tomentosum* of China, are cultivated. See GUELDER-ROSE. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus. — **vi·bur'nic** (-nĭk), *adj.*

‖**vi'caire'** (vē'kâr'), *n.* [F.] *R.C.Ch.* A curate, or assistant to a rector; assistant pastor. *France & Canada.*

Vi'ca Po'ta (vī'kä pō'tä). [L., fr. *vincere* to conquer + *potiri* to gain power over.] *Rom. Relig.* A goddess of victory, one of the di indigetes (see DI).

vic'ar (vĭk'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *vicar, viker, vicair*, fr. OF. *vicaire*, fr. L. *vicarius.* See VICARIOUS.] **1.** A substitute in office; a deputy or vicegerent, as the administrative officer of a diocese in the Roman Empire or of a district under a Frankish count.

2. Hence, broadly, a proxy; deputy; substitute; as, God's *vicar;* the *vicar* of Christ.

The Ram, which was to serve as the *vicar* of Isaac. *Thackeray.*

3. *Eng. Eccl. Law.* The incumbent of an impropriated (or formerly appropriated) benefice; the priest of a parish the owner of the tithes of which is a layman (or formerly a spiritual corporation); any incumbent of a parish not a rector, as one formerly called a perpetual curate. Vicars receive a salary or, if they have tithes, usually the small tithes. Cf. RECTOR, 3 a; PARSON, 1; CURATE, 1.

4. *Prot. Episc. Ch.* A clergyman in charge of a dependent chapel as the deputy of another clergyman.

5. *R.C.Ch.* An ecclesiastic who acts as substitute for, or representative of, another, ordinarily with jurisdiction in foro externo (see FORUM EXTERNUM); — used with a qualifying word, as in *vicar-general.*

vic'ar·age (vĭk'ĕr·ĭj), *n.* **1.** The benefice of a vicar; also, *Hist.*, tithes or dues paid to a vicar.

2. The house, residence, or household, of a vicar.

3. The office, function, or duty, of a vicar; vicarship. *Rare.*

vicarage tithes. See TITHE, *n.*, 1.

vicar apostolic, *or* **apostolic vicar.** *R.C.Ch.* **a** Formerly, a bishop or archbishop to whom the Pope delegated a portion of his jurisdiction. **b** A prelate commissioned by the Holy See to administer a diocese which is vacant or in which the ordinary is incapacitated. **c** A titular bishop, acting as delegate of the Holy See in regions where the ordinary hierarchy has not been established.

vic'ar·ate (vĭk'ĕr·āt), *n.* A vicariate.

vicar capitular. *R.C.Ch.* One who is elected by the chapter, after a see is vacant, to govern the diocese until the election of a new bishop.

vicar choral. *Ch. of Eng.* In a cathedral, one of a number of clergy or laymen whose duty is to sing a portion of the music of the services. In some of the cathedrals of the Old Foundation they form a corporation often jointly with the priest vicars.

vic'ar·ess (vĭk'ĕr·ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* **1.** A female vicar; also, a vicar's wife.

2. In a convent organization, the title of the sister ranking next below the abbess or mother superior.

vicar forane. [Cf. ML. *foraneus* situated outside of the episcopal city, rural; see FORANE, FOREIGN.] *R.C.Ch.* An ecclesiastic or parish priest appointed by a bishop to exercise a limited jurisdiction in a particular town or district of his diocese; — now called *dean.*

vic'ar–gen'er·al, *n.*; *pl.* VICARS-GENERAL. **1.** *Ch. of Eng.* A lay legal officer who acts as deputy of the Archbishop of Canterbury or York in certain matters. In his court the bishops of the province are confirmed. He has jurisdiction over marriage licenses and institutions to benefices, etc. The chancellor of a bishop acts as his vicar-general and in some dioceses bears this title. See *Forms of Address*, in Appendix.

2. *Eng. Hist.* The king's ecclesiastical vicegerent. The only vicar-general was Thomas Cromwell.

3. *R.C.Ch.* **a** [*sometimes cap.*] A title of the pope as a substitute for Christ at the head of the church. **b** The deputy of a bishop in the discharge of his jurisdictional functions. He cannot exercise any functions which belong exclusively to the episcopal order.

vi·car'i·al (vī·kâr'ĭ·ăl; vĭ-; 79), *adj.* [Cf. F. *vicarial.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, being, or acting as, a vicar; as, *vicarial* duties.

A child swinging on a gate would smile at him shyly as he waved a *vicarial* hand. *Sheila Kaye-Smith.*

2. Vicarious; delegated; substitutional; as, *vicarial* power.

vi·car'i·an (vī·kâr'ĭ·ăn; vĭ-), *n.* **1.** A deputy. *Obs.*

2. A believer in the system by which one person can substitute for another in the performance of religious duties. — **vi·car'i·an·ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

vi·car'i·ate (-āt), *n.* [ML. *vicariatus;* cf. F. *vicariat.*] **1.** The office, authority, or jurisdiction, of a vicar; vicarship; specif.: **a** More fully *vicariate apostolic.* The office or jurisdiction of a vicar apostolic. **b** The period of a vicar's incumbency.

2. A governmental or administrative office held by a deputy; also, a district governed or administered by a deputy.

vi·car'i·ate (-āt), *adj.* Having delegated power, as a vicar; vicarious.

vi·car'i·ate (-āt), *v. i.* To serve as a deputy.

vi·car'i·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *vicarius*, fr. *vicis* change, alternation, the place or office of one person as assumed by another; prob. akin to G. *wechsel* a change, E. *week*, and perh. to Gr. *eikein* to yield, give, and E. *weak.* See WEEK; cf. VICAR, VICE, *prep.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a vicar, substitute, or deputy; deputed; delegated; as, *vicarious* power or authority.

2. Acting on behalf of or as representing another; substituted for another; as, a *vicarious* agent or officer; also, based on the principle of substitution of one for another.

3. Performed or suffered by one person with results accruing to the benefit or advantage of another; substituted; substitutional; as, a *vicarious* sacrifice, punishment; men who live by *vicarious* labor; sins expiated by the *vicarious* virtues and deeds of the saints; also, enjoyed by one person through his sympathetic participation in the experience of another person; as, *vicarious* pleasure; a *vicarious* thrill.

4. *Med.* Acting as or being a substitute; also, occurring in an abnormal situation; replacing a discharge from a usual part; as *vicarious menstruation*, a discharge of blood from some part or organ other than the uterus, with suppression of the menses.

5. *Paleontol.* Taking the place of; — said of closely related species or genera in strata of the same age but of separated regions.

— **vi·car'i·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **vi·car'i·ous·ness,** *n.*

‖**vi·ca'ri·us** (vī·kā'rĭ·ŭs; 79), *n.*; *pl.* -RII (-ī). [L.] A vicar.

vic'ar·ly (vĭk'ĕr·lĭ), *adj.* Like a vicar; of or belonging to a vicar; suggesting a vicar, as in garb or manner.

Vic'ar of Bray (brā). A vicar of the parish of Bray, Berkshire, England, who is said to have been twice a Roman Catholic and twice a Protestant, in four successive English reigns, between 1520 and 1560. His name is variously given as Symonds, Alleyn, or Pendleton, and some place him at a later period. Hence, now commonly, one who deserts his party; a turncoat.

Vicar of (Jesus) Christ. *R.C.Ch.* The Pope, regarded as head of the Church and representative on earth of Christ.

Vic'ar of Wake'field (wāk'fēld). The title and hero of a novel (1766) by Goldsmith. See PRIMROSE, CHARLES.

vicar parochial. A curate; a chaplain.

Vi'cat' ap'pa·ra'tus (vē'kä'). [After L. J. *Vicat* (1786–1861), French engineer.] A device for determining the normal consistency and time of setting of Portland cements. It consists of a rod weighing 300 grams, having a needle (*Vicat needle*) in each end and supported in a frame with a graduated scale to measure the distance to which the needle penetrates the cement.

vice (vīs), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *vitium*, of uncert. origin. Cf. VICIOUS, VITIATE, VITUPERATE.] **1.** A moral fault or failing; esp., immoral conduct or habit, as in the indulgence of degrading appetites; as, the *vice* of gluttony.

I do confess the *vices* of my blood. *Shak.*

2. State of being given up to evil conduct or habit; depravity; wickedness; corruption.

When *vice* prevails, and impious men bear sway. *Addison.*

3. A physical defect, deformity, taint, or imperfection.

4. [*cap.*] The buffoon of old English moralities, often named from some particular vice; — called also *Iniquity. Obs. exc. Hist.*

5. A fault; blemish; defect; as, the *vices* of a political constitution; a *vice* of form or style.

Withouten *vice* of syllable or letter. *Chaucer.*

6. Viciousness; harmfulness. *Rare.*

7. In a horse, dog, etc., a failing, bad habit, or trick; as, timidity is a *vice* in a horse.

Syn. — Sin, iniquity. See CRIME.

Ant. — Virtue, righteousness. See GOODNESS.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

vice-begotten	vice-guilty	vice-rebuking
vice-bitten	vice-haunted	vice-sick
vice-corrupted	vice-loathing	vice-squandered
vice-created	vice-marred	vice-taming
vice-detesting	vice-polluted	vice-upbraiding
vice-freed	vice-punishing	vice-worn

vice (vīs), *n.* [See VISE.] **1.** **a** A vise. See VISE, 2 & 3. **b** *Obs.* A screw; also, a press operated by a screw. **c** *Obs.* A stopper, as for a cask, which screws into its opening.

2. A winding stairway; also, in a winding stairway, the central shaft. *Obs.*

3. A contrivance used in operating some apparatus; a device. *Obs.*

4. A grip, or grasp. *Obs.* *Shak.*

vice, *v. t.;* VICED (vīst); VIC'ING (vīs'ĭng). To hold, force, or squeeze, with or as if with a vice (vise). *Rare.*

vi'ce (vī'sē), *n.* Place; stead; also, *Obs.*, turn. *Chiefly Scot.*

vi'ce (vī'sē), *prep.* [L., abl. of *vicis* change, turn. See VICARIOUS.] In the place of; in the stead of; succeeding; as, A. B. was appointed postmaster *vice* C. D. resigned.

vice (vīs), *n.* *Colloq.* **a** A proxy; substitute. **b** Short for VICE-ADMIRAL, VICE-CHAIRMAN, etc., according to context.

vice- (vīs-). [Cf. F. *vice-.* See VICE, *prep.*] A prefix used with nouns (and their derivatives) which designate persons, esp. by their title of office, meaning in general *one who takes the place of;* specif., denoting one who in certain cases may assume the office or duties of a superior having a (specified) title; also, denoting one delegated to act as deputy or substitute for another, as in *viceroy, vice*-chancellor, *vice*-presidency. Often officially written separately, as in *Vice* President.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

vice-abbot	vice-Godhead	vice-principalship
vice-agent	vice-government	vice-prior
vice-Apollo	vice-governor	vice-protector
vice-apostle	vice-governorship	vice-provost
vice-apostolical	vice-headmaster	vice-provostship
vice-architect	vice-husband	vice-rector
vice-bishop	vice-imperial	vice-rectorship
vice-burgomaster	vice-kingdom	vice-regency
vice-butler	vice-legateship	vice-reign
vice-caliph	vice-librarian	vice-residency
vice-cancellarian	vice-lieutenant	vice-resident
vice-chair	vice-marshal	vice-secretary
vice-chairman	vice-master	vice-sheriff
vice-Christ	vice-ministerial	vice-stadtholder
vice-collector	vice-nature	vice-steward
vice-commodore	vice-palatine	vice-sultan
vice-constable	vice-papacy	vice-throne
vice-dean	vice-patron	vice-treasurer
vice-deity	vice-patronage	vice-treasurership
vice-dictator	vice-pope	vice-trustee
vice-director	vice-porter	vice-verger
vice-emperor	vice-postulator	vice-vicinity
vice-favorite	vice-prefect	vice-warden
vice-general	vice-priest	vice-wardenry
vice-God	vice-principal	vice-wardenship

vice'–ad'mi·ral, *n.* [Cf. F. *vice-amiral.*] **a** See ADMIRAL, 3; PRECEDENCE. **b** *Obs.* A ship of war under the command of a vice-admiral. **c** A civil officer, in Great Britain, its colonies and provinces, exercising admiralty jurisdiction within a particular district. See PRECEDENCE.

vice'–ad'mi·ral·ty, *n.* **a** The office of a vice-admiral. **b** The district under the jurisdiction of a vice-admiral (sense c)

vice–admiralty court. *Eng. Law.* A branch of the High Court of Admiralty of the home government established in a colony beyond the seas, in which the governor of the colony, in his capacity as "vice-admiral of the same," exercises his judicial authority for the trial of maritime causes of a civil nature.

vice cap, chuck, etc. = VISE CAP, VISE CHUCK, etc.

vice'–cham'ber·lain, *n.* A deputy of a chamberlain; esp., the deputy of the Lord Chamberlain of England, officer of the royal household.

vice'–chan'cel·lor, *n.* A deputy for, or an officer next below in rank to, an official holding the title of chancellor; as, the *vice-chancellor* of a university. Specif.: **a** *Law.* A judge appointed to act for, or as the assistant of, the chancellor; as: (1) Formerly (prior to the Judicature Act of 1873), one appointed in the Chancery Court in England. (2) One appointed to assist the chancellor of the University of Oxford, Eng. (3) One in the chancery courts of New Jersey. **b** Before the reorganization of the Roman Curia by Pius XIII 1908, the Cardinal-head of the apostolic chancery; — now called *chancellor.* See PRECEDENCE; also *Forms of Address*, in Appendix.

vi'ce·co'mes (vī'sĕ·kō'mēz), *n.*; *pl.* -COMITES (-kŏm'ĭ·tēz). [ML.] **1.** = VISCOUNT, 1. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

2. Formerly, in England, a sheriff.

vi'ce·com'i·tal (-kŏm'ĭ·tăl), *adj.* [ML. *vicecomitalis.*] Vicontiel.

vice'–con'sul, *n.* A consular officer subordinate to a consul general or to a consul. In the U. S. consular service, there are two classes: vice-consuls of career, who are members of the Foreign Service; and noncareer vice-consuls, appointed without examination. See CONSUL, 3; CAREER, *n.*, 4; FOREIGN SERVICE, 2; also *Forms of Address*, in Appendix. — **vice'–con'su·lar,** *adj.* — **vice'–con'su·late,** *n.* — **vice'–con'sul·ship,** *n.*

vice'–coun'ty, *n.* **1.** A viscounty. *Obs.*

2. A subdivision of a county.

vice'ge'ral (vīs'jĕr'ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a vicegerent.

vice'ge'ren·cy (-jĕr'ĕn·sĭ), *n.* Also, *Rare*, **vice'ge'rence** (-ĕns). [ML. *vicegerentia.*] The office, authority, or administration, of a vicegerent; also, a district governed by a vicegerent.

vice'ge'rent (-jĕr'ĕnt), *n.* [ML. *vicegerens, -entis;* cf. F. *vice-gérant.* See VICE-; GERENT.] **1.** An officer deputed by a superior, as a monarch, or by proper authority, to exercise the powers of another; a lieutenant; vicar.

2. Specif., a person conceived of as deputed by God to exercise His authority in government, religion, etc.; as, kings who considered themselves *vicegerents* in their dominions; the Pope as *vicegerent* of God.

vice'ge'rent, *adj.* Having or exercising delegated power; acting by substitution, or in the place of one delegating his power.

vice'–king', *n.* One who acts in the place of a king; a viceroy.

vice'–leg'ate, *n.* [Cf. F. *vice-légat.*] The deputy of a papal legate. See LEGATE, 1.

vic'e·nar'y (vĭs'ĕ·nĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -nĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *vicenarius*, fr. *viceni* twenty each; akin to L. *viginti* twenty, Gr. *eikosi*, Skr. *viṁśati.* Cf. VIGESIMAL.] **a** Of or pertaining to twenty; consisting of twenty. **b** Using 20 as radix or base; — said of a system of notation.

vi·cen'ni·al (vī·sĕn'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* [L. *vicennium* a period of twenty years, fr. *vicies* twenty times + *annus* year.] **a** Lasting or comprising twenty years. **b** Happening once in twenty years; as, a *vicennial* celebration.

vice'–pres'i·den·cy, *n.* The office of vice-president.

vice'–pres'i·dent, *n.* Also **vice president.** [Cf. F. *vice-président.*] An officer next in rank below a president, acting as president in case of that officer's absence or disability. The Vice-President of the United States (who has no part in the executive function, but acts as president of the Senate) is elected at the same time and in the same way as the President. He becomes President in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability, of that officer (*Const.* Art. II, sec. 1, § 5). See *Forms of Address*, in Appendix; PRECEDENCE. — **vice'–pres·i·den'tial,** *adj.*

vice'–queen', *n.* **a** A woman ruling as the deputy of a sovereign. **b** A viceroy's wife.

vice're'gal (vīs'rē'găl), *adj.* [See VICEROY; REGAL.] Of or pertaining to a viceroy or viceroyalty. — **vice're'gal·ly,** *adv.*

vice'–re'gent, *n.* A deputy regent. — **vice'–re'gent,** *adj.*

vice'reine (vīs'rān; *F.* vēs'rân'), *n.* [F. *vice-reine*, fr. *vice-* (see VICEROY) + *reine* queen.] **a** The wife of a viceroy. **b** = VICE-QUEEN **a.**

vice'roy (vīs'roi), *n.* [F. *vice-roi*, fr. *vice-* in the place of (fr. L. *vice*) + *roi* king, fr. L. *rex.* See VICE-; ROYAL.] **1.** The governor of a country or province who rules as the representative of his king or sovereign and has power to

---

vic'ar·cho'ral·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
vic'ar·gen'er·al·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
vicarial tithes. See TITHE, *n.*, 1.
vi·car'i·ate·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
vicarious atonement. See ATONEMENT, 3.
vic'ar·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
vic'a·ry, *n.* *Obs.* **a** = VICAR. **b** = VICARSHIP.
vice'–ad'mi·ral·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
vice'–chan'cel·lor·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
vice'–count', *n.* = VISCOUNT. *Obs.*
viced (vīst), *adj.* Having vices; — used in composition. *Obs.*
vice'ge'rent·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
vice'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
vice'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
vice'man. Var. of VISEMAN.
vice'–pres'i·dent·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
vice'–re'gal·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

act generally in the name and behalf of his sovereign. Prior to Aug. 15, 1947 the Viceroy of India was the representative of the British crown. In the case of Musgrave *v.* Pulido (5 *App. Cas.* 102) it was held that a governor of a colony (in ordinary cases) cannot be regarded as a viceroy. See *Forms of Address*, in Appendix.

2. A handsome American butterfly (*Basilarchia archippus*), closely mimicking the monarch butterfly (*Anosia plexippus*) in coloration, but of smaller size. The larvæ feed on willow, poplar, and apple trees.

Viceroy Butterfly (*Basilarchia archippus*). *r* Wings reversed to show underside.

vice′roy′al (vīs′roi′ăl), *adj.* Viceregal.

vice′roy′al·ty (-tĭ), *n.* The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy; also, the period occupied by the administration of a (specified) viceroy.

vi′ce·ty (vī′sē·tĭ), *n.* [From VICE fault.] Fault; defect. *R.*

vi′ce ver′sa (vī′sē vûr′sä). [L.] The alternation or order being changed; the relations being reversed; conversely.

vi′ce·ver′sal·ly (vī′sē·vûr′săl·ĭ), *adv.* Vice versa. *Rare.*

Vich′ I′an Vohr′ (vĭk′ ē′ăn vôr′), Literally, Son of John the Great; — Highlanders' name for Fergus MacIvor. See MACIVOR, FLORA.

‖**vi′chy′** (vē′shē′), *n.* [F.] A cotton dress fabric, generally woven with two threads of different colors.

Vi′chy salt (vĭsh′ĭ; *F.* vē′shē′). A mixture of salts obtained on evaporating to dryness Vichy water; also, any similar mixture. See VICHY WATER.

Vichy water, *or,* [*also not cap.*] *Colloq.*, **Vi′chy,** *n.* A mineral water at Vichy, France, which is essentially an effervescent solution of sodium, calcium, and magnesium carbonates, with sodium and potassium chlorides; also, by extension, any artificial or natural water resembling in composition this Vichy water.

Vi′ci·a (vĭsh′ĭ·ä; vĭs′ĭ·ä), *n.* [L., vetch. See VETCH.] *Bot.* A large widely distributed genus of often climbing herbs (family Fabaceæ), including the vetches and the broad bean (*V. faba*), having pinnate leaves and blue, purple, or yellow flowers either solitary or in axillary racemes, the style usually beaked or tufted, and the ovary containing numerous ovules. Syn. *Faba.* See VETCH a, HAIRY VETCH.

vi′ci·a·nin (vĭsh′ĭ·ä·nĭn), *n.* A crystalline glucoside, $C_{19}H_{28}NO_{10}$, found in the seeds of the vetch *Vicia angustifolia.* On hydrolysis it yields vicianose and mandelic nitrile.

vi′ci·a·nose (-nōs), *n.* [*vicianin* + 2d *-ose* a.] *Chem.* A crystalline sugar, $C_{11}H_{19}O_{10}$, obtained by hydrolysis of vicianin. It in turn yields on hydrolysis dextrose and arabinose.

vic′i·lin (vĭs′ĭ·lĭn), *n.* [See VICIA.] *Biochem.* A globulin associated with legumin in the pea, lentil, broad bean, etc.

vic′i·nage (vĭs′ĭ·nĭj), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *visenage, voisinage,* fr. L. *vicinus.* See VICINITY.] **1.** The place or places adjoining or near; neighborhood; vicinity; as, a jury must be of the *vicinage;* by extension, the people of a designated vicinity or neighborhood.

2. *Early Eng. Law.* A certain right of common arising to neighboring tenants of the same barony and fee.

vic′i·nal (-năl), *adj.* [L. *vicinalis,* fr. *vicinus* neighbor. See VICINAGE.] **1.** Neighboring; neighborhood; adjacent; near-by.

2. Designating a local road as disting. from a highway.

3. *Mineral.* Designating subordinate forms or faces on a crystal, which sometimes take the place of the fundamental ones, approaching them very closely in angle. They have in general very complex symbols.

4. *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating derivatives of benzene or other cyclic compounds in which three or four substituting groups are adjacent, in the positions 1, 2, 3, or 1, 2, 3, 4; — called also *adjacent, neighboring,* or *consecutive.* See BENZENE RING. Abbr. *v.*

vic′ine (vĭs′ĭn), *adj.* [L. *vicinus.*] Neighboring. *Rare.*

vic′ine (vĭs′ēn; -ĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-in.** [L. *vicia* vetch.] *Chem.* A white crystalline nucleoside, $C_{10}H_{16}N_4O_7$, obtained from seeds of vetches (genus *Vicia*), beets, etc.

vi·cin′i·ty (vĭ·sĭn′ĭ·tĭ; *formerly, and still by some, esp. in British usage, also* vī-), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *vicinitas,* fr. *vicinus* neighboring, near, fr. *vicus* a group of houses, a village; akin to Gr. *oikos* a house, Skr. *viś* settlement, clan, folk, *veśa* a house, Goth. *weihs* village. Cf. DIOCESE, ECONOMY, PARISH, VICINAGE, VIKING, VILLAGE, WICK a village.] **1.** Quality or state of being near, or not remote; nearness; propinquity; proximity; as, towns in close *vicinity.*

A *vicinity* of disposition and relative tempers. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. A region about, near, or adjacent; adjoining space or country; neighborhood; as, the *vicinity* of London.

3. Near relationship, as of blood; also, resemblance. *Obs.*

Syn. — See NEIGHBORHOOD.

vi′cious (vĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* [OF. (F. *vicieux*), fr. L. *vitiosus,* fr. *vitium* vice. See VICE fault.] **1.** Addicted to vice, or immorality; corrupt in principles or conduct; depraved; wicked; as, *vicious* men or conduct; a *vicious* act.

2. Characterized by vice, or defect; defective; faulty; imperfect; incorrect; as, *vicious* reasoning, pronunciation.

Some *vicious* mole of nature in them. *Shak.*

3. Impure; foul; noxious; as, *vicious* air, water, etc.

4. Spiteful; malignant; as, a *vicious* slander. *Colloq.*

5. Not well tamed or broken; given to bad tricks; unruly; refractory; as, a *vicious* horse.

6. Exceedingly rough; mountainous; broken; — said of land, scenery, or the like.

The country we passed over between Bandar Abbas and Bushire was the most *vicious* we had seen. *Lowell Thomas.*

7. Diseased; ill; abnormal, as from sickness. *Obs.*

Syn. — Immoral, evil, profligate; ill-tempered, mean, ugly. Cf. BAD, CORRUPT, OBSTINATE.

Ant. — Virtuous, good; tractable. See GENTLE.

— **vi′cious·ly,** *adv.* — **vi′cious·ness,** *n.*

vicious circle. **1.** A chain of circumstances constituting a situation in which the process of solving one difficulty creates a new problem involving increased difficulty in the original situation.

2. *Logic.* An argument or definition which is valueless because it assumes as true or as understood something which is to be proved or defined. See CIRCLE, *n.*, 15.

3. *Med.* A chain of morbid processes in which a primary disorder leads to a second which in turn aggravates the first one.

vicious intromission. See INTROMISSION, 2.

vi·cis′si·tous (vĭ·sĭs′ĭ·tŭs), *adj.* Enduring or experiencing vicissitudes. *Local, U. S.*

vi·cis′si·tude (vĭ·sĭs′ĭ·tūd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vicissitudo;* akin to L. *vicissim* in turn, *vicis* change, turn. See VICARIOUS.] **1.** Regular change or succession from one thing to another; alternation; interchange; as, the *vicissitude* of night and day.

2. Irregular change; revolution; mutation.

This man had, after many *vicissitudes* of fortune, sunk at last into abject and hopeless poverty. *Macaulay.*

Hence, commonly, changes of fortune, condition, etc.; as, after many *vicissitudes* he enjoyed a prosperous old age.

Syn. — See CHANGE.

— **vi·cis′si·tu′di·nar′y** (-tū′dĭ·nĕr′ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -nĕr·ĭ), *adj.*

vi·cis′si·tu′di·nous (-tū′dĭ·nŭs), *adj.* Characterized by vicissitudes; filled with, or experiencing, the changes or mutations of fortune, condition, etc. — **vi·cis′si·tu′di·nousness,** *n.*

Vick′ers–Max′im gun (vĭk′ĕrz·măk′sĭm). Also **Vick′ers–Max′im,** *n. Ordn.* One of a system of ordnance, including machine, quick-fire, coast, and field guns, of all calibers, manufactured by the combined firms of Vickers' Sons of Sheffield and Maxim of Birmingham and elsewhere, England.

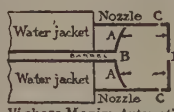

Vickers-Maxim Automatic Machine Gun. Longitudinal Section of Muzzle. *A, A* Disk; *B* Muzzle of Barrel; *C, C* Gas Vents; *D* Opening for Bullets. Arrows show direction of gas pressure.

Vicks′burg (vĭks′bûrg), *n.* [From *Vicksburg,* Miss.] *Geol.* A formation of the Gulf States, sometimes classed as Upper Eocene, sometimes as Oligocene.

Vicks′burg. See BATTLE, *Table.*

vi′co·ite (vē′kō·ĭt), *n.* [From Lago di *Vico,* a crater lake north of Rome.] *Petrog.* An effusive rock with phenocrysts of leucite in a holocrystalline, light-gray groundmass of leucite, augite, magnetite, orthoclase, and a little andesine or labradorite.

Vi′comte′ de Bra′ge·lonne′, Le (lĕ vē′kôNt′ dĕ brȧ′zh′lôn′). [F.] The title and hero of a novel (1847) by Alexandre Dumas which forms the third and final part of the trilogy of which *The Three Musketeers* is the first.

vi·con′ti·el (vĭ·kŏn′tĭ·ĕl), *adj.* [AF.; cf. OF. *viscontal.* See VISCOUNT.] Of or pert. to the viscount or, later, the sheriff.

vicontiel rents. *Early Eng. Law.* Certain royal farm rents paid by the viscount, later by the sheriff.

vi·con′ti·els (vĭ·kŏn′tĭ·ĕlz), *n. pl.* [See VICONTIEL.] *Early Eng. Law.* Money payable by a viscount, or sheriff, to the crown; esp., vicontiel rents.

vicontiel writs. *Early Eng. Law.* Writs triable in the county court.

Vicq′ d′A′zyr′s′ fo·ra′men (vēk′ dȧ′zērz′). [After Félix *Vicq d'Azyr* (1748–94), French anatomist.] *Anat.* The foramen caecum of the medulla oblongata.

Vicq d′Azyr′s operation. *Surg.* Laryngotomy between the thyroid and cricoid cartilages.

vic′tim (vĭk′tĭm), *n.* [L. *victima;* akin to Goth. *weihs* holy, *weihan* to consecrate, G. *weihen* to consecrate, *weihnachten* Christmas, Skr. *vinakti* he separates, sets apart. Cf. WITCH.] **1.** A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite; a creature immolated, or made an offering of.

Led like a *victim,* to my death I'll go. *Dryden.*

2. A person or living creature injured, destroyed, or sacrificed, in the pursuit of an object, in the gratification of a passion, at the hands of another person, from disease, accident, or the like; as, a *victim* of ambition or jealous rage; a *victim* of a defaulter; a *victim* of the pestilence which raged throughout the city.

3. Hence, one who is duped, or cheated; a dupe; a gull; as, the *victim* of a gambler, of a jest. *Colloq.*

vic′tim, *v. t.* To sacrifice. *Rare.*

vic′tim·ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make a victim of; to sacrifice; esp., to make a victim of by deception; to deceive; to dupe; cheat. — **vic′tim·iz′a·ble** (-īz′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* — **vic′tim·i·za′tion** (-ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ī·zā′-shŭn), *n.*

vic′tim·iz′er (-īz′ĕr), *n.* One who victimizes, as a swindler.

vic′tor (vĭk′tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *vincere, victum,* to vanquish; akin to AS. *wīg* war, battle, *wīgend* a warrior, *wīgan* to fight, OHG. *wīgant* a warrior, *wīgan* to fight, ON. *vīg* battle, Goth. *weihan* to fight, OIr. *fichim* I fight. Cf. CONVINCE, EVICT, INVINCIBLE, VANQUISH, WIGHT brave.] **1.** The winner in a contest or in any struggle; esp., one who defeats an enemy in battle; a vanquisher; conqueror.

2. A destroyer. *Rare & Poetic.* *Pope.*

3. Victory. *Obs. Scot.*

4. [*cap.*] Masculine proper name.

Syn. — VICTOR, CONQUEROR. A VICTOR is a winner in a test of skill or strength; a CONQUEROR has subdued or subjugated whatever has opposed him; as, "[He] marched a *victor* from the verdant field" (*Pope*); "ever . . . *victor* at the tilt and tournament" (*Tennyson*); "In all these things we are more than *conquerors* through him that loved us" (*Rom.* viii. 37); "a savage *conqueror* stained in kindred blood" (*Shelley*). Cf. CONQUER, VICTORY.

vic′tor, *adj.* Victorious; triumphant; conquering. "The *victor* Greeks." *Pope.*

vic′tor, *v. i.* To act as victor. *Rare.* — *v. t.* To conquer; overcome. *Obs.*

vic′tor·dom (vĭk′tĕr·dŭm), *n.* [See -DOM.] Victoriousness.

vic′tor·ess (-ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* = VICTRESS. *Obs.*

vic′tor·fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.*; *pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh′ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* An oceanic bonito; specif., *Katsuwonus vagans,* the aku, abundant in the northern Pacific, or the closely related *K. pelamis,* occurring in the open Atlantic. See OCEANIC BONITO.

Vic·to′ri·a (vĭk·tō′rĭ·ä; 181), *n.* [L., prop., victory. See VICTORY.] **1.** Feminine proper name. F. *Victoire* (vēk′-twȧr′); It. *Vittoria* (vēt·tō′rē·ä); G. *Victoria* (vēk·tō′rĭ·ä).

2. [*not cap.*] A kind of low four-wheeled pleasure carriage, with a calash top, designed for two passengers, with a raised seat in front for the driver.

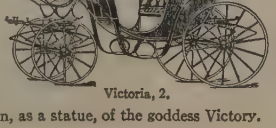

Victoria, 2.

3. An American breed of medium-sized white hogs.

4. A representation, as a statue, of the goddess Victory.

5. See SHIP, *Table.*

6. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

7. [*not cap.*] *Automobiles.* An open passenger car equipped with a calash top that usually extends over the rear seat only.

8. [NL.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of remarkable South America aquatic plants (family Nymphaeaceae). They have large spreading leaves often over 5 feet in diameter, with a rim from 3 to 8 inches high, and immense rose-white flowers opening for several successive evenings. The roasted seeds are edible. Of the three known species *V. regia,* the Amazon, giant, or royal, water lily, is the largest, while *V. cruziana* of northern Paraguay is the species commonly cultivated in Europe and America. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus; — called also *vic·to′ri·a re′gi·a* (rē′jĭ·ä), although most plants so called by gardeners are *V. cruziana.*

Victoria (*V. regia*).

9. *Hort.* A large-fruited dark-red European plum.

Victoria and Albert, Royal Order of. An order for ladies instituted by Queen Victoria (1862) in memory of the Prince Consort. The membership comprises the queen, and other ladies of royalty and nobility. Abbr. *V. A.*

Victoria Cross. A bronze Maltese cross, awarded for remarkable valor to members of the British Army or Navy. The color of its ribbon is crimson for the army, dark blue for the navy. A bar is attached to its ribbon for each act that would secure the cross if not already possessed. It is the most highly prized decoration of Great Britain. It was first bestowed in 1857, at the close of the Crimean War. Abbr. *V. C.* See MEDAL, *Plate.*

Victoria Day. See HOLIDAY, 3.

Victoria Embankment. See EMBANKMENT, 3.

Victoria lawn. = BISHOP'S LAWN.

Victoria lily. = VICTORIA REGIA (see VICTORIA, 8 b).

Vic·to′ri·an (vĭk·tō′rĭ·ăn; 181), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Victoria or Victorius.

2. Of or pertaining to the reign of Queen Victoria of England (1837–1901); as, the *Victorian* poets; pertaining to English life and sentiment during the reign of Queen Victoria; esp., fastidious, prudish, or narrow in opinion or expression, particularly regarding conduct; as, the strict conventionality of *Victorian* society.

That long set of sentimental hypocrisies known in England as *Victorian.* *Amy Lowell.*

3. Of or pertaining to Victoria, Australia, named for Queen Victoria (1851).

Vic·to′ri·an, *n.* **1.** One who lived in the Victorian era; esp., an author who reached prominence in this era, and whose works are taken as reflecting the characteristics of the period.

2. Anything identified with the Victorian age, as a habit, article of dress, piece of furniture, etc.

Victorian bird cherry. An Australian shrub (*Pimelea drupacea*) with terminal heads of small flowers, and black fleshy drupes.

Victorian bottle tree. One of the kurrajongs (*Sterculia diversifolia*).

Victorian bower spinach. An Australian climbing plant (*Tetragonia implexicoma*).

Victorian box. = NATIVE LAUREL a (1).

Victorian cabbage tree. = AUSTRALIAN CABBAGE TREE.

Victorian cheesewood. A small erect tree (*Pittosporum bicolor*) of Tasmania and Australia, with scattered reddish flowers.

Victorian dogwood. An Australian shrub (*Prostanthera lasianthos*), family Lamiaceae, with bluish-white or pinkish-white racemose flowers.

Victorian Gothic. *Arch.* A style of building belonging to the later Gothic revival of Victoria's reign; specif., that combining French, Italian, and English elements, with a free use of parti-colored materials.

Victorian hazel. Any shrub of the genus *Pomaderris.*

Victorian hedge hyssop. Any plant of the genus *Pittosporum.*

Victorian hemp. The fiber of the hempbush. *Australia.*

Vic·to′ri·an·ism (vĭk·tō′rĭ·ăn·ĭz′m; 181), *n.* Quality of being Victorian, as in habit, expression of thought, style, etc.; also, an instance or example of Victorian habit, expression, style; a characteristic of the Victorian era, or of Victorians generally.

Victorian laurel. = NATIVE LAUREL a (1).

Victorian lilac. = AUSTRALIAN SARSAPARILLA.

Victorian Order. The Royal Victorian Order. See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

Victorian parsnip. A coarse, biennial, Australian herb (*Trachymene australis*), family Ammiaceae, with white flowers and rough fruit.

Victorian period. The period occupied by the reign of Queen Victoria of England. Cf. VICTORIAN, *adj.*, 2.

Victorian period *or* **cycle.** [After *Victorius,* of Aquitaine, an ecclesiastic of the 5th century A.D.] = DIONYSIAN PERIOD.

Victorian rosemary. An Australian shrub (*Westringia rosmariniformis*), family Lamiaceae, with silvery-white fragrant foliage, and small axillary flowers.

Victorian whortleberry. An Australian prostrate shrub (*Wittsteinia vacciniacea*), family Vacciniaceae, with axillary, solitary flowers and red berries.

Victoria pigeon. A crowned pigeon (*Goura victoria*).

vic·to′ri·a′tus (vĭk·tō′rĭ·ā′tŭs; 181), *n.* [L.] Also, Anglicized, **vic·to′ri·ate** (-tō′rĭ·āt). A silver coin of the Roman Republic, struck for foreign commerce and valued originally at ¾ denarius, but later at ½; — so called from the reverse type, Victory crowning a trophy. — **vic·to′ri·ate,** *adj.*

vic·to·rine′ (vĭk′tō·rēn′; vĭk′tō·rēn), *n.* [Cf. F. *Victorine,* fem. name.] **1.** A woman's fur tippet with long ends.

2. [*cap.*] A canon regular of the *Order of St. Victor,* founded in Paris in 1110 by William of Champeaux. It spread widely during the Middle Ages and was famous for its learning. It became extinct during the French Revolution. The monks were named from their chief house, the Abbey of St. Victor in Paris.

vic·to′ri·ous (vĭk·tō′rĭ·ŭs; 181), *adj.* [L. *victoriosus;* cf. F. *victorieux.* See VICTORY.] **1.** Having gained victory; being a victor; conquering; as, a *victorious* general or army.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, victory; as, this *victorious* field; his *victorious* mien.

3. Effective in causing or bringing about victory; as, a *victorious* move; *victorious* strategy; also, signifying victory; as, *victorious* banners; a *victorious* reception.

Syn. — Winning, triumphant. **Ant.** — Beaten, defeated.

— **vic·to′ri·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **vic·to′ri·ous·ness,** *n.*

vic·to′ri·um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., after Queen *Victoria.*] *Chem.* A supposed chemical element, shown to be a mixture.

---

vice′roy·dom, *n.* See -DOM.
vice′roy·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
vice′-ten′ace, *n.* *Whist.* See TENACE.

vi′ci·o′si·ty (vĭsh′ĭ·ŏs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* = VITIOSITY. *Now Rare.*
Vi·col′ (vē·kōl′; 98). Var. of BIKOL.

vic′tim·ate, *n.* A victim. *Obs.*
vic′tim·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
vict′less, *adj.* [L. *victus* food + *-less.*] = FOODLESS. *Rare.*

vic′tor·er, *n.* = VICTOR. *Obs.*
Victoria blue. See DYE, *Table.*
Victoria green. See MALACHITE GREEN, 1 b.

vic·to′ri·al (vĭk·tō′rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Of or pert. to victory. *Obs.*
Victoria lake. See PUCE.
Vic·to′ri·an·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

Vic·to′ri·an·ly, *adv.* of VICTORIAN.
vic·to′ri·a re′gi·a. *Bot.* See VICTORIA, 8 b.
Victoria violet. See DYE, *Table.*

vic'to·ry (vĭk'tō·rĭ; 59), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *victorie*, fr. OF. *victorie* (F. *victoire*), fr. L. *victoria*. See VICTOR.] **1.** The overcoming of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in any contest; a gaining of the superiority in any struggle; conquest; triumph; — the opposite of *defeat*.

Death is swallowed up in *victory*. *1 Cor.* xv. 54.

Victory may be honorable to the arms, but shameful to the counsels, of a nation. *Bolingbroke.*

2. [*cap.*] *Rom. Relig.* The goddess of victory, a personification in imitation of the Greek Nike, often represented on coins.

3. [*cap.*] See SHIP, *Table*.

Syn. — VICTORY, CONQUEST, TRIUMPH. VICTORY implies the defeat of one's opponents, CONQUEST, their subjugation; TRIUMPH, as here compared, denotes a brilliant or overwhelming victory or success; as, "that dishonest *victory* at Chaeronea" (*Milton*); "stretch thy *conquests* over half the kind" (*Pope*); "'*Victory*,' said Nelson, 'is not a name strong enough for such a scene'; he called it a *conquest*" (*Southey*); "His [Wellington's] *triumph* will be sung . . . far on in summers that we shall not see" (*Tennyson*); a personal *triumph*, a *triumph* of art. Cf. VICTOR, CONQUER.

Ant. — Defeat, overthrow, frustration, failure, vanquishment.

Victory button. *Mil.* In the United States, a button worn in the coat lapel to indicate that the wearer has received the Victory Medal. See SERVICE MEDAL.

Victory Day. = ARMISTICE DAY; — so called in Hawaii. See HOLIDAY, 3.

Victory loan. **1.** In the United States, the Fifth Liberty Loan (see LIBERTY BOND).

2. In Canada, any one of three government loans. Dates and quotas were: Nov. 1917, $150,000,000; Nov. 1918, $300,000,000; Nov. 1919, $300,000,000. Each was much oversubscribed.

3. In Great Britain, a government loan in June, 1919, with a total subscription of £216,900,000 (about $1,074,500,000).

victory medal. *Mil.* A medal awarded by a government in honor of victory to those participating in a war; specif., [*caps.*] a medal of bronze struck by the United States government for distribution in 1920 to about 4,265,000 soldiers, sailors, nurses, and others, in the military service during the World War. With the medal is to be worn the *Victory Ribbon*, having a rainbow blending of the six basic colors of the spectrum, issued by the Allied and Associated Powers (see ALLY, *n.*, 4).

Victory of Samothrace. = NIKE OF SAMOTHRACE.

vic'tress (vĭk'trĕs; -trĭs; 119), *n.* [*victor* + *-ess*.] A female victor.

vic'trix (-trĭks), *n.* [L.] A victress. *Rare.*

Vic·tro'la (vĭk·trō'lȧ), *n.* [From *Victor* Talking Machine Co., fr. *victor*.] A trade-mark applied to a kind of phonograph; hence [*often not cap.*], a phonograph bearing this trade-mark.

vict'ual (vĭt'l), *n.* [ME. *vitaille*, fr. OF. *vitaille*, F. *victuaille*, pl. *victuailles*, fr. L. *victualia*, neut. pl. of *victualis* belonging to living or nourishment, fr. *victus* nourishment, fr. *vivere*, *victum*, to live; akin to L. *vivus* living. See VIVID; cf. CONVIVIAL, VIAND.] **1.** Food; specif., chiefly in *pl.*, food for human beings, esp. when prepared for eating; viands. "Then had we plenty of *victuals*." *Jer.* xliv. 17. "Lack of *victual*." *Knolles.*

☞ This word is common in dialect, but in the standard language is now seldom used, except depreciatively or jocosely.

2. Loosely, provisions of any kind; supplies. *Obs.*

3. Grain of any kind. *Scot.*

Syn. — See FOOD.

vict'ual, *v. t.;* -UALED (-'ld) or -UALLED; -UAL·ING or -UALLING (vĭt'l·ĭng; vĭt'lĭng). [OF. *vitaillier*. See VICTUAL, *n.*] To supply with provisions for subsistence; to provide or store with food; as, to *victual* an army, a ship. — *v. i.* **a** To eat; feed. "A devilish adventure to *victual* in cellars." *H. L. Mencken.* **b** To supply or take in stores of provisions.

vict'ual·age (vĭt'l·ĭj), *n.* Victuals; food; provisions.

The rate of the *victualage* in general was running down. *Haldane Macfall.*

vict'ual·er, vict'ual·ler (vĭt'l·ẽr; yĭt'lẽr), *n.* [OF. *vitaillier*, *vitailleur* (F. *victuailleur*).] **1.** One who furnishes victuals or provisions; specif.: **a** One who supplies an army with provisions; a sutler. **b** One who keeps a house of entertainment; a tavern keeper; innkeeper.

2. A vessel employed to carry provisions, usually for military or naval use; a provision ship.

vict'ual·ing, vict'ual·ling (vĭt'l·ĭng; vĭt'lĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of VICTUAL. Hence; *adj.* That victuals, or provides with food; that is used in victualing.

victualing bill. A list, given to the customs department, of bonded or drawback goods shipped for use as stores on a voyage. *Eng.*

victualing house. An eating house.

victualing note. *Nav.* In the British Navy, a paymaster's order authorizing the ship's steward to give a seaman food.

victualing office. **a** *Eng.* An office supplying stores and provisions to the navy. **b** *Boxing Slang.* The stomach. *Smollett.*

victualing ship. = VICTUALER, *n.*, 2.

victualing station. A depot for provisioning, as established by a commander along the line of advance of his troops.

victualing yard. A yard for the storage and supply of naval stores. *Eng.*

victual rent. *Scots Law.* A rent in grain, or its equivalent in money as ascertained by the fiars prices.

vi·cu'ña (vĭ·kōōn'yȧ; vĭ·kū'nȧ), *n.; pl.* VICUÑAS (-yȧz; -nȧz), sometimes VICUÑA. See PLURAL, *Note*. [Sp., fr. Quechua *huik' uña*. Cf. VIGONIA.]

1. A wild ruminant (*Lama vicugna*) of the Andes from Ecuador to Bolivia, allied to the domesticated llama and alpaca. Its color is light brown, paler on the under parts and with light markings on legs and head. It is smaller than the guanaco, but, like it, lives in herds and is fleet-footed. It has been much hunted for its wool and fur and is becoming scarce.

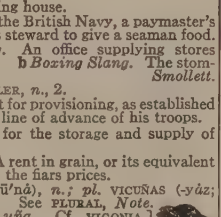

30

Vicuña.

2. Short for *vicuña cloth*, a very soft woolen fabric, usually twilled and napped, made from the wool of the vicuña, or an imitation of it made from fine merino wool.

vic'tor·ize (vĭk'tō·rīz), *v. t. & i.* To make victorious; to be victorious. *Obs.*

vic'to·ry·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

vic'trice (vĭk'trĭs), *n.* [OF.] A victress. *Obs.*

vict'ual. Victualed. *Ref. Sp.*

vict'ual·ler·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

vict'ual·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

vict'ual·ry, *n.* See -RY.

vi·cu'gna (vĭ·kōōn'yȧ). Var. of VICUÑA.

‖**vi·da'na** (vē·dä'nȧ), *n.* Also **vi·dan'** (vē·dän'). [Singhalese *vidāna*.] A village headman. *Ceylon. Obs.*

‖**vi'cus** (vī'kŭs), *n.; pl.* VI'CI (-sī). [L.] **a** Ward or district (of a city). **b** Village; hamlet.

Vi'da (vē'dȧ; vīd'-), *n.* Fem. of DAVID; — fem. proper name.

vid'a finch (vĭd'ȧ). [See VIDUA, WIDOW BIRD.] A whidah bird.

‖**vi'dame'** (vē'dȧm'), *n.* [F., fr. ML. *vice-dominus*, fr. L. *vice* + *dominus* master, lord.] *Fr. Feud. Law.* One of a class of temporal officers or advocates who originally represented the abbeys or bishops, but later erected their offices into fiefs. It became a hereditary title of nobility which was recognized to the end of the ancien regime.

Vid·dhal' (vĭ·dăl'), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Turkoman tribe on the east shore of the Caspian Sea.

vid·du'i, vid·du'y (vĭ·dōō'ĭ), *n.* [Heb. *viddūy*, *wĭddūy*, confession of sin, prayer for pardon.] *Jewish Relig.* Either of two liturgical poems, alphabetically arranged, containing a confession of sin, appended to the Shemoneh Esreh, or Eighteen Benedictions, on Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement.

‖**vi'de** (vī'dē), *imperative sing.* of L. *videre*, to see; — used to direct attention or refer; as, ***vi'de an'te*** (ăn'tē), see before. Hence, loosely, for example; as an illustration; for instance; as, mere numbers will not win, *vide* the coalition.

‖**vide** (vēd), *adj.* [F.] *Music.* **a** Open; — of strings. **b** Cut, or omitted; — used as a direction in scores, the *vi* indicating the beginning of the passage to be cut and the *de* its close.

‖**vi'de et cre'de** (vī'dē ĕt krē'dē). [L.] See and believe.

‖**vi'de in'fra** (ĭn'frȧ). [L.] See herein; see below. Cf. 1st VIDE.

‖**vi·de'li·cet** (vĭ·dē'lĭ·sĕt; 277), *adv.* [L., contr. fr. *videre licet*, lit., it is easy to see, one may or can see.] To wit; namely; — often abbreviated to *viz.*

‖**vi·de'li·cet,** *n.* The word *videlicet* used to mark an explanation; as, to use or insert a *videlicet* at this point.

vi·den'dum (vī·dĕn'dŭm), *n.; pl.* -DA (-dȧ). [L., neut. gerundive of *videre* to see.] Something that should be seen. *Rare.*

‖**vi'de post'** (vī'dē pōst'). [L.] See after this; see the following. Cf. 1st VIDE.

vide'ruff' (vīd'rŭf'), *n.* An old game at cards. *Obs.*

‖**vi'de su'pra** (vī'dē sū'prȧ). [L.] See hereinbefore; see above. Cf. 1st VIDE.

‖**vi·de'tur** (vī·dē'tẽr). [L.] It appears; it seems.

‖**vi'de ut su'pra** (vī'dē ŭt sū'prȧ). [L.] See as or what is stated or given above. Cf. 1st VIDE.

Vid'i·an (vĭd'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to, or named from, the Italian anatomist Guidi Guido, Latinized *Vidius* (?1500–69).

Vidian artery. *Anat.* A branch of the internal maxillary artery passing through the pterygoid canal in the sphenoid bone.

Vidian canal. = PTERYGOID CANAL.

Vidian nerve. *Anat.* A nerve formed by the union of the greater superficial petrosal and the deep petrosal nerves. It passes forward through the pterygoid canal in the sphenoid bone, and joins the sphenopalatine ganglion.

‖**vi'di·mus** (vĭd'ĭ·mŭs; vī'dĭ-), *n.* [L., we have seen.] An inspection, as of documents; hence, an abstract, syllabus, or summary; also, an attested copy of a document.

vi·do'ni·a (vĭ·dō'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [Pg. *vidonho* a vine branch or shoot.] A kind of wine. See CANARY, *n.*, 2.

Vid'u·a (vĭd'ū·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See WIDOW BIRD.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the typical whidah birds. It is the type of a subfamily, **Vid'u·i'nae** (-ī'nē), of weaverbirds. — **vid'u·ine** (-ĭn; -īn; 156), *adj.*

vid'u·age (-ĭj), *n.* [See VIDUAL.] Widowhood; also, widows.

vid'u·al (-ăl), *adj.* [LL. *vidualis*, fr. *vidua* a widow. See WIDOW.] Of or pertaining to viduage; widowed. *Rare.* — **vid'u·al·ly,** *adv.* *Rare.*

vid'u·ate (vĭd'ū·āt), *n.* [LL. *viduatus* widowhood.] *Eccl.* The class or order of widows (see WIDOW) in the early church.

vid'u·ate (-āt), **vid'u·at'ed** (-āt'ĕd), *adj.* [L. *viduatus*, past part. of *viduare*, fr. *viduus* bereft. See VIDUAL.] Widowed; also, destitute. *Obs.*

vid'u·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* State of being widowed; bereavement. *Rare.*

vi·du'i·ty (vĭ·dū'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [OF. *viduité*, fr. L. *viduitas*.] Widowhood. *Rare.*

vid'u·ous (vĭd'ū·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *viduus*. See VIDUAL.] Widowed; bereaved. *Rare.*

vid'ya (vĭd'yȧ), *n.* [Skr. *vidyā* knowledge.] Knowledge. See AVIDYA **a**.

vie (vī), *v.;* VIED (vīd); VY'ING (vī'ĭng). [ME. *vien*, shortened fr. *envien*, fr. OF. *envier* to invite, to challenge, a word used in gambling, fr. L. *invitare* to invite, of uncert. origin. Cf. INVITE, ENVY to vie.] *Intransitive*: **1.** To stake a sum on a hand of cards, as in the old game of gleek. See VIE, *n.*; REVIE. *Obs.*

2. To strive for superiority; to contend; to use emulous effort, as in a race, contest, or competition.

While Waterloo with Cannae's carnage *vies*. *Byron.*

—, *Transitive*: **1.** To stake; wager; as, to *vie* money on the turn of a card; also, to back up (one's cards or one's hand) with a wager. *Obs.*

2. To do or produce in emulation or competition; to bandy; to match in rivalry. *Now Rare.*

To *vie* wisdom with his Parliament. *Milton.*

3. To multiply; to produce in increasing numbers or amounts. *Obs.*

Syn. — See EMULATE.

vie, *n. Obs.* **1.** A challenge; a wager, esp. at cards.

2. A contest for superiority; competition; rivalry.

‖**vie** (vē), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vita*.] Life.

‖**vie'ja** (vyā'hä; 162), *n.* [Amer. Sp. (in Cuba), fr. Sp. *vieja mujer* old woman.] Any of various tropical American and West Indian parrot fishes.

vielle (vyĕl), *n.* [F. See VIOL.] *Music.* **1.** A large and early form of the medieval viol.

2. = HURDY-GURDY, 1 **a**.

Vi·en'na (vē·ĕn'ȧ), *n.* **a** The chief city and capital of Austria. **b** Figuratively, the government of Austria. **c** See CONGRESS, *Table*; TREATY, *Table*.

Vienna Blue. A breed of medium-sized blue rabbits, originating in Vienna.

Vienna blue. A variety of cobalt blue.

Vienna bread. Orig., a kind of light, crusty bread, usually in the form of rolls, made in Vienna, with well-seasoned Hungarian flour and plenty of yeast, baked quickly in a hot oven containing steam; by extension, bread made elsewhere in a similar way.

Vienna brown. The color gold bronze.

Vienna caustic. Vienna paste.

Vienna Code, Vienna Rules. *Bot.* See INTERNATIONAL CODE OF BOTANICAL NOMENCLATURE.

Vienna green. **a** = PARIS GREEN. **b** = EMERALD GREEN **a**.

Vienna International. See INTERNATIONAL, *n.*, 2 **k**.

Vienna lake. **a** = CARMINE. **b** A crimson lake prepared from brazilwood.

Vienna lime. = VIENNA WHITE.

Vienna opening. See 1st CHESS, 1.

Vienna paste. *Pharm.* A caustic application made up of equal parts of caustic potash and quicklime; — called also *Vienna caustic*.

Vienna red. The color vermilion or one like it.

Vienna roll. See VIENNA BREAD.

Vienna sandstone. *Geol.* = FLYSCH.

Vienna sausage. = WIENERWURST.

Vienna smoke. The color smoke brown.

Vienna Union. = VIENNA INTERNATIONAL. See INTERNATIONAL, *n.*, 2 **k**.

Vienna white. Calcium carbonate obtained by exposing slaked lime to the air and used chiefly in polishing metals.

Vi'en·nese' (vē'ĕ·nēz'; -nēs'), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Vienna or its people. — *n.* **a** *sing. & pl.* An inhabitant of Vienna. **b** The dialect of German spoken in Vienna.

vi'er (vī'ẽr), *n.* One who or that which vies, as for supremacy or advantage.

Vie'ren·deel truss *or* **gir'der** (vē'rĕn·dāl). *Civ. Engin.* An open-web truss with vertical members but without diagonals, the joints being made rigid; — invented by M. Vierendeel in 1896.

‖**vier'kleur'** (fēr'klûr'; vēr'-), *n.* [D., fr. *vier* four + *kleur* color, fr. F. *couleur*.] The four-colored (red, white, blue, and green) flag of the former South African Republic, or Transvaal.

‖**vi' et ar'mis** (vī' ĕt är'mĭs). [L.] *Law.* Literally, with force and arms; — said of a trespass to person or property which is the immediate cause of damage.

‖**vieux' jeu'** (vyû' zhŭ'). [F.] Literally, an old game or joke; hence, a subject that has lost interest.

He learnt that Lamartine and Victor Hugo were *vieux jeu*. *Amy Lowell.*

view (vū), *n.* [OF. *veüe* (F. *vue*), fr. *veoir* to see, past part. *veü* (F. *voir*, past part. *vu*), fr. L. *videre* to see. See VISION; cf. INTERVIEW, PURVIEW, REVIEW, VISTA.] **1.** Act of seeing or beholding; inspection by the eye; sight; look; survey.

Thenceforth I thought thee worth my nearer *view*. *Milton.*

2. Mental survey; intellectual perception or examination; as, a just *view* of the arguments or facts in a case.

3. Power of seeing, either physically or mentally; reach or range of sight; extent of prospect.

Still out of reach but never out of *view*. *Pope.*

4. That which is seen or beheld; sight presented to the natural or intellectual eye; scene; prospect.

'T is distance lends enchantment to the *view*. *Campbell.*

5. The pictorial representation of a scene; a sketch, either drawn or painted; as, a fine *view* of Lake George.

6. Mode of looking at anything; esp., manner of regarding any subject of thought; conception; opinion; judgment; as, to state one's *views* of a debated policy.

7. That which is looked towards, or kept in sight, as an object; aim; end; as, he did it with a *view* of escaping; hence, prospect; expectation.

No man sets himself about anything but upon some *view* or other which serves him for a reason. *Locke.*

8. Appearance; show; aspect. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

If you're an ugly man to be looking at, I'm thinking your tongue's worse than your *view*. *Synge.*

9. The projection of an object upon a plane obtained by finding the intersections (with the plane) of parallel lines drawn through the points of the object.

10. A survey or formal measurement; also, an inspection, examination, or review. *Obs.*

11. *Law.* An inspection by the jury of the place where a litigated transaction, as a crime or tort, occurred, or of premises or some object, as a corpse, involved in a litigation. — ***at the view.*** *Hunting.* By sight; — said of the pursuit of game by dogs. — ***in view of.*** In regard to; in consideration of. — ***on view.*** On exhibition; open to public inspection. — ***with a view to.*** With the purpose or aim of.

view (vū), *v.;* VIEWED (vūd); VIEW'ING. *Transitive*: **1.** To see; behold; as, such things are curious to *view*; esp., to look at with attention; to scrutinize with the eye; to inspect; examine; as, to *view* records; to *view* property prior to renting or leasing it.

2. To survey or examine mentally; to consider; as, to *view* the subject in all its aspects.

3. To make a survey of; to determine and represent the form, extent, and position, of (a stretch of land, a coast, a harbor, etc.); also, to explore, as a new country, coast, etc. *Obs.*

—, *Intransitive*: To look; glance; examine. *Rare.*

view, *n.* = YEW, *n.*, 1 **b**. *Dial. Eng.*

view angle. *Photog.* The angle included by a lens as determined from the ratio of the focal length to the diameter of the field; angle of view.

view'er (vū'ẽr), *n.* One who views; specif.: **a** One who beholds; a spectator. **b** One who examines or inspects; an inspector; as, *Law*, a person appointed to inspect highways, fences, or the like, and to report on the same. **c** *Dial. Eng.* The superintendent of a coal mine.

view finder. *Photog.* A finder (sense 5).

view halloo. *Hunting.* Also **view hallo, view halloa.** The shout uttered by a hunter on seeing the fox break cover.

view'less, *adj.* **a** Affording no view. **b** Expressing no views, or opinions. **c** Not perceivable by the eye; invisible; unseen. "*Viewless* winds." *Shak.* — **view'less·ly,** *adv.*

view'ly (vū'lĭ), *adj.* Sightly. *Now Dial. Eng.*

view of frankpledge. *O. Eng. Law.* See FRANKPLEDGE.

view'point' (vū'point'), *n.* Point of view; standpoint.

view'y (vū'ĭ), *adj. Colloq.* **1.** Having peculiar views; fanciful; visionary; unpractical; as, a *viewy* person.

2. Spectacular; pleasing to the eye or the imagination; sometimes, *Slang*, speciously attractive; showy.

A government intent on showy absurdities and *viewy* enterprises rather than solid work. *London Spectator.*

‖**vif** (vēf), *fem.* **vive** (vēv), *adj.* [F.] Alive; lively; animated.

vif'da (vĭf'dȧ), **viv'da** (vĭv'dȧ), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *vifte* to fan (a fire), Sw. *vifta*.] Beef or mutton hung and dried, but not salted. *Orkney & Shetland I.*

Vi'dar (vē'där), *n.* = VITHARR.

‖**vi'de·o me'li·o'ra, pro·bo'que; de·te'ri·o'ra se'quor** (vĭd'ē·ō). [L.] I see and approve of the better things; I follow the worse. *Ovid* (*Metamorphoses*, VII. 20).

vi·det'. Videtur. *Ref. Sp.*

vi·dette' (vĭ·dĕt'), *n.* = VEDETTE.

Vi'dharr (vē'thär). Var. of VITHARR.

Vi·dor'i·cum (vĭ·dōr'ĭ·kŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of ILLIPE.

vid'ry, *n.* = BIDRI.

Vienne (vyĕn). See COUNCIL, *Table*.

vier'ling (fēr'lĭng), *n.; pl.* -LINGE (-ē). [G.] See MEASURE, *Table*; WEIGHT, *Table*.

vier'tel (fēr'tĕl), *n. sing. & pl.* [G., a quarter.] See MEASURE, *Table*.

vier'tel·ein' (-īn'), *n. sing. & pl.* [G.] See MEASURE, *Table*.

view'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

viewably, *adv.*

viewed. Viewed. *Ref. Sp.*

view'i·ness (vū'ĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.* See -NESS. *Colloq.* [VIEWLY. *Dial.*]

view'some (vū'sŭm), *adj.* =

view'ster (-stẽr), *n.* See -STER.

view'wor'thy (-wûr'thĭ), *adj.* See -WORTHY.

vi'ga (vē'gȧ), *n.; pl.* VIGAS (-gȧz). [Sp.] One of the heavy rafters, often a log, supporting the roof in the native Indian and Spanish colonial architecture of the American Southwest.

vi'gen·ten'ni·al (vī'jĕn·tĕn'ĭ·ȧl), *adj.* [L. *vigeni, viceni,* twenty + *-tennial* as in *centennial.*] Lasting for or recurring in twenty years. — *n.* A twentieth anniversary.

vi·ges'i·mal (vī·jĕs'ĭ·mȧl), *adj.* [L. *vigesimus,* var. of *vicesimus,* fr. *viceni* twenty. See VICENARY.] **1.** Twentieth; divided into, or consisting of, twenties or twenty parts; proceeding by twenties.
2. *Math.* = VICENARY b.

vi·ges'i·ma'tion (vī·jĕs'ĭ·mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of putting to death every twentieth man. *Rare.* Cf. DECIMATION.

vi·gi'a (vĭ·jē'ȧ; *Sp.* vē·hē'ä; 142), *n.* [Sp. *vigía* a watching, a lookout.] *Navig.* A mark on a chart indicating that a dangerous rock or shoal is thought to be near the spot indicated; — now used chiefly of Spanish charts.

vig'il (vĭj'ĭl), *n.* [ME. *vigile,* fr. OF. *vigile,* fr. L. *vigilia,* fr. *vigil* awake, watchful; akin to L. *vigere* to be vigorous, *vegere* to rouse, excite, to be active, and to E. *wake.* See WAKE, *v.;* cf. REVEILLE, SURVEILLANCE, VEDETTE, VEGETABLE, VIGOR.] **1.** *Eccl.* **a** Orig., the watch kept on the night before a feast, spent in prayer or other devotions. This exercise having degenerated, the custom was abandoned about the twelfth century (cf. 3d WAKE, 3). **b** Later, the eve of a feast; esp., an eve which is a fast. If the eve of a feast is Sunday, the vigil or fast day is kept on the prior Saturday. **c** A religious service on the eve of a feast.
2. Devotional watching; hence, *pl.,* evening or nocturnal devotions, prayers, etc. "Their odes and *vigils* tuned." *Milton.*
3. Act of keeping awake, or state of being awake, at times when sleep is customary or needed; wakefulness; sleeplessness; as, sick-room *vigils.*
4. Hence, a watching; watch; wakeful attention.
Be sober and keep *vigil.* *Neale (Rhythm of St. Bernard).*
5. A wake. See 3d WAKE, 3. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
6. A watchman. *Rare.*

vig'il, *v. i.* To keep vigil; to be on watch.

vig'i·lance (vĭj'ĭ·lȧns), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *vigilance,* fr. L. *vigilantia.*] **1.** Wakefulness; sleeplessness; insomnia.
2. Quality or state of being vigilant; watchfulness in respect of danger or hazard; caution; circumspection; as, constant *vigilance* against danger and disease.
3. A guard; watch. *Obs.*
4. The readiness of any organ, as of the brain or spinal cord, for its highest type of activity; physiological vitality and efficiency.

vigilance committee. A volunteer committee of citizens for the oversight and protection of any interest, esp. one organized to suppress and punish crime summarily, as when the processes of law appear inadequate. A member of such a committee was frequently called a ***vigilante.*** *U. S.*

vig'i·lan·cy (vĭj'ĭ·lȧn·sĭ), *n.* Vigilance. *Now Rare.*

vig'i·lant (-lȧnt), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *vigilant,* fr. L. *vigilans, -antis,* pres. part. of *vigilare* to watch, fr. *vigil* awake. See VIGIL.] Alertly watchful as one keeping vigil; circumspect; alert; attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety; as, a *vigilant* treasurer; a *vigilant* sentinel.
Syn. — Wakeful, attentive, observant, cautious, wary. — VIGILANT, WATCHFUL, ALERT, AGOG. WATCHFUL is the general word; VIGILANT implies keen, often wary, watchfulness; as, "the five *watchful* senses" (*Milton*); "like a lion that unheeded lay, dissembling sleep, and *watchful* to betray" (*Dryden*); "Be sober, be *vigilant;* because your adversary the Devil . . . walketh about, seeking whom he may devour" (1 *Pet.* v. 8); "As through dreams . . . some mystic hint accosts the *vigilant*" (*Emerson*); cf. "Nelson's . . perpetual and all-observing *vigilance*" (*Southey*). ALERT implies wide-awake and active watchfulness or attention; AGOG (a familiar and humorous word) suggests eager readiness; as, "not only *watchful* in the night, but *alert* in the drowsy afternoon" (*W. Pater*); "I am as *alert* at thinking and deciding as I ever was" (*Scott*); "[Herbert's] poems are . . . vivid with *alertness* of eye" (*Athenaeum*); "Are you ready? . . . More than ready, *alert*" (*Landor*); "all *agog* to dash through thick and thin" (*Cowper*). Cf. PROMPT, CAREFUL, EAGERNESS.
Ant. — Listless, indifferent, lethargic, sluggish. See SLEEPY. — **vig'i·lant·ly,** *adv.* — **vig'i·lant·ness,** *n.*

vig'i·lan'te (vĭj'ĭ·lȧn'tē), *n.* [Sp., prop., vigilant.] A member of a vigilance committee (which see). *U. S.*

vig'i·late (vĭj'ĭ·lāt), *v. i.* [L. *vigilatus,* past part. See VIGILANT.] To remain awake. — **vig'i·la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Both Rare.*

vi·gin'ti- (vĭ·jĭn'tĭ-). A combining form, Latin *viginti-,* from *viginti,* meaning *twenty,* as in **vi·gin'ti·an'gu·lar.**

Vig'na (vĭg'nȧ), *n.* [NL., after Domenico *Vigna,* It. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of vines or erect herbs (family Fabaceae) found in warm or tropical regions, having trifoliolate leaves and yellowish or purplish flowers with an auricled vexillum. The pod is linear and two-valved. *V. sinensis* is the cowpea.

vi'gne·ron' (vē'nyĕ·rôn'), *n.; pl.* -RONS (-rôn'). [F.] A winegrower; a viticulturist.

vi·gnette' (vĭn·yĕt'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *vigne* a vine. See VINE.] **1.** Orig., a running ornament of vine leaves, tendrils, etc., as used in decoration.
2. Hence, now: **a** A relatively small decorative design or illustration of any kind put on or just before the title page, at the beginning or end of a chapter, etc., of a manuscript or book. **b** Hence, as such pictures are often without a definite bounding line, any picture, as an engraving, a photograph, or the like, which shades off gradually into the surrounding ground or the unprinted paper.
3. In general, a picture, illustration, or depiction in words, esp. one of a small or dainty kind.

vi·gnette', *v. t.;* VI·GNETT'ED (-yĕt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); VI·GNETT'ING (-yĕt'ĭng). To finish, as a photograph, in the manner of a vignette; to make a vignette of; to represent in small, delicate form, as in literary composition, artistic sketches, etc.

vi·gnett'er (vĭn·yĕt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A maker of vignettes.
2. *Photog.* A device for vignetting, as a screen with an aperture the edges of which insensibly become opaque.

vi·gnett'ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who makes vignettes; an artist, engraver, or author, who produces vignettes.
But he has been left to the haphazard *vignettist* of Grub Street. *Tarkington.*

vig'nin (vĭg'nĭn), *n.* [See VIGNA.] *Biochem.* A globulin characteristic of the cowpea.

Vi·gnoles' rail (vĭn·yōlz'). [After C. B. *Vignoles,* Eng. engineer.] The T, or flange, rail. Hence, **Vignoles section, track, type,** etc.

Vi'go coin'age (vē'gō). Coins struck from bullion captured in 1702 from the galleons of the Spanish plate fleet at Vigo, Spain. They bore the word *Vigo* under the bust of Queen Anne.

vi'gogne' yarn (vē'gôn'y'). Yarn of cotton with an admixture of up to about twenty per cent of wool or wool waste.

vi·go'ni·a (vĭ·gō'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [F. *vigogne* vicuña, fr. Sp. See VICUÑA.] The vicuña.

vig'or, vig'our (vĭg'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *vigour, vigor,* fr. OF. *vigor* (F. *vigueur*), fr. L. *vigor,* fr. *vigere* to be lively or strong. See VIGIL.] **1.** Active strength or force of body or mind; capacity for exertion, physical, intellectual, or moral; effective energy or power; strength; potency.
The *vigor* of this arm was never vain. *Dryden.*
2. Strength or force in animal or vegetable nature or action; as, a plant grows with *vigor.*
3. Intensity of action or effect; force; energy; as, carried away by the *vigor* of his argument; he governed his little group with *vigor;* a drug that acts with *vigor.*
4. Effective legal status; validity; as, laws that are still in *vigor.*
Syn. — See POWER. **Ant.** — See WEAKNESS, LASSITUDE.

vig'or, vig'our, *v. t.* To invigorate. *Obs.*

vig'or·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A vigorous, energetic, or effective agent; also, one who advocates vigor in action or policy.

‖**vi'go·ro'so** (vē'gō·rō'sō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Vigorous; energetic in style; — a direction.

vig'or·ous (vĭg'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [OF. (F. *vigoureux*); cf. ML. *vigorosus.* See VIGOR.] **1.** Possessing vigor; full of physical or mental strength or active force; strong; lusty; robust; as, a *vigorous* youth; a *vigorous* plant.
2. Exhibiting strength, either of body or mind; powerful; strong; forcible; energetic; as *vigorous* exertions; a *vigorous* prosecution of a war; a *vigorous* protest.
3. Done with vigor; carried out forcefully and energetically; enforced strictly; as, he took *vigorous* measures to stop this practice; *vigorous* enforcement of the country's laws.
Syn. — Forceful, potent, effective, efficacious; zealous, vehement, eager. — VIGOROUS, ENERGETIC, STRENUOUS. VIGOROUS implies fullness of active strength or force; ENERGETIC connotes less reserve force than *vigorous,* and often suggests a somewhat bustling activity; STRENUOUS implies zealous, often urgent and pushing, activity; as, "The remainder [of the poem] is *vigorous,* direct, and enthusiastic" (*Landor*); "to be counted among the strong, and not the merely *energetic*" (*Lowell*); "to love bondage more than liberty — bondage with ease than *strenuous* liberty" (*Milton*). Cf. POWER, POWERFUL, EAGERNESS.
Ant. — Weak, feeble, impotent, ineffectual, languorous.
— **vig'or·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **vig'or·ous·ness,** *n.*

Vi'go's pow'der (vē'gōz). Red oxide of mercury (see MERCURY OXIDE).

vi·ha'ra (vĭ·hä'rȧ), *n.* [Skr. *vihāra.*] In ancient India, a pleasure garden, esp. the precincts and grounds of temples and monasteries devoted to the Buddhist and Jain religions; hence, a monastery; in modern Ceylonese usage, a Buddhist temple.

vi·hue'la (vē·wā'lȧ), *n.* [Sp.] *Music.* The Spanish lute.

vi·ja'o (vē·hä'ō; 162), *n.* [Sp. *vijao, bihao.* See BIHAI.] The plant *Renealmia exaltata,* the seeds of which yield a black coloring matter. *Puerto Rico.*

vi'king (vī'kĭng; 277), *n.* [ON. *vīkingr;* akin to OFris. *wīking, wītsing,* AS. *wīcing;* prob. fr. AS. *wīc* camp, fr. L. *vicus* village. See VICINITY.] One belonging to the pirate crews from among the Northmen who plundered the coasts of Europe in the 8th to 10th centuries; a sea rover. *Viking* is sometimes confounded with *sea king.*

vi'king·ism (-Ĭz'm), *n.* The practices or characteristics of vikings.

Vik'ra·ma'dit·ya (vĭk'rȧ·mä'dĭt·yȧ), *n.* Also **Vik'ra·ma** (vĭk'rȧ·mȧ). [Skr. *Vikramāditya.*] A legendary Hindu emperor famous for the *Nine Gems* (literary and scientific men, including Kalidasa, see *Biog.*) of his court. He is partially identifiable with Chandragupta II, styled Vikramaditya, the Gupta emperor, A.D. 383–413.

Vikramaditya, Era of. See ERA, *Table.*

Vik'ram and the Vam'pire (vĭk'rȧm). The familiar English title of the *Twenty-five Tales of the Vetala* (Sanskrit *Vetālapañcaviṁśatikā*), a medieval Indian book of fairy tales.

vi'la (vē'lȧ), *n.; pl.* VILY (-lē). [Serbo-Croatian.] One of a class of fairies, sometimes thought to be the souls of girls who have died unbaptized, or who have lived wicked lives.

vi'la·yet' (vē'lä·yĕt'), *n.* [Turk. *vilāyet,* fr. Ar. *wilāyat,* fr. Ar. *wālī* governor. Cf. BLIGHTY, VALI, WALI.] One of the chief administrative divisions or provinces of Turkey, each under a *vali* representing the government and assisted by an elective council. It is subdivided into *cazas.* Formerly, under the Ottoman Empire, called *eyalet.*

vild (vĭld), *adj.* [As if past part. of a verb to *vile.* See VILE, *adj.*] Vile. — *adv.* Vilely. — **vild'ly,** *adv.* — **vild'ness,** *n.* *All Archaic & Dial.*

vile (vīl), *adj.;* VIL'ER (vī'lĕr); VIL'EST (vī'lĕst; -ĭst; 119). [ME. *vil,* fr. OF. *vil,* fr. L. *vilis* cheap, worthless, vile, base, of uncert. origin. Cf. REVILE, VILIFY.] **1.** Of small account; low; mean; worthless; base.
The inhabitants account gold but as a *vile* thing. *Abp. Abbot.*
2. Morally contaminated; befouled by or as if by sin; morally base or impure; wicked; evil; sinful; as, *vile* acts and gestures.
Behold, I am *vile:* what shall I answer thee? *Job.* xl. 4.
3. Hence, unclean; filthy; repulsive; odious; — often used interjectionally to express abhorrence, disgust, etc.
4. Loosely, highly objectionable for any reason; bad; of poor quality; as, *vile* weather; *vile* playing lost the game.
His voice would have sounded exactly like a coffee mill but for a *vile* nasal twang. *Borrow.*
5. Great; exceeding; — used intensively with words of evil or hurtful meaning. *Now Colloq.*
Divided the viser with a *vile* dynt. *Destr. of Troy.*
Syn. — Cheap (despicable), debased; depraved; corrupt, sordid, vicious; disgusting, loathsome, foul. See BASE; cf. BAD, CORRUPT, HATEFUL.
Ant. — Precious, noble; pure, wholesome, unpolluted, clean; splendid, ennobled, exalted. See GOOD.
— **vile'ly,** *adv.* — **vile'ness,** *n.*

vile, *n.* One who or that which is vile. *Obs.*

vile (vīl), *adv.* Vilely; — chiefly in combination.

vile, *v. t.* = VILIFY. *Obs.*

vile-. Combining form of *vile,* adj. & adv., as in:

vile-born	**vilehearted**	**vile-smelling,** *adj*
vile-bred	**vile-looking,** *adj.*	**vile-spirited**
vile-concluded	**vile-natured**	**vile-spoken**
vile-fashioned	**vile-proportioned**	**vile-tasting,** *adj.*

Vi·le'la (vē·lā'lȧ), *n.* An Indian of a group of thirteen closely related tribes, formerly ranging widely over the western part of the Argentine Chaco, now settled along the headwaters of the Salado River.

Vi'li (vē'lē), *n.* *Norse Myth.* One of the brothers of Odin, the other being *Ve,* who helped him slay the giant Ymir, from whose body and blood they created heaven, earth, and sea.

Vi'li (vē'lē), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Bantu-speaking tribe near the coast of Gabon on the Nyanga River.

vil'i·fi·ca'tion (vĭl'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of vilifying, or defaming; abuse; also, an instance of vilifying; defamatory utterance.

vil'i·fi'er (vĭl'ĭ·fī'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which vilifies or defames.

vil'i·fy (vĭl'ĭ·fī), *v.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [LL. *vilificare.* See VILE; -FY.] *Transitive:* **1.** To make vile; debase; degrade; also, to cheapen; to render less valuable; to hold in lower esteem.
When themselves they *vilified*
To serve ungoverned appetite. *Milton.*
2. To degrade or debase by report; to defame; traduce.
Many passions dispose us to depress and *vilify* the merit of one rising in the esteem of mankind. *Addison.*
3. To disgrace; dishonor. *Obs.*
4. To treat as vile or despicable; to despise. *Obs.*
I do *vilify* your censure. *Beau. & Fl.*
—, *Intransitive:* To utter or publish slander.
Syn. — Calumniate, malign, abuse. — VILIFY, REVILE. To VILIFY is to defame or traduce, to REVILE, to reproach or abuse, with opprobrious or scurrilous language; as, "With a malignant insanity, we oppose the measures, and ungratefully *vilify* the persons, of those whose sole object is our own peace and prosperity" (*Burke*); "They that passed by *reviled* him, wagging their heads" (*Matt.* xxvii. 39). See ASPERSE.
Ant. — Extol, praise, laud, flatter, commend.

vil'i·pend (vĭl'ĭ·pĕnd), *v. t.;* VIL'I·PEND'ED; VIL'I·PEND'ING. [F. *vilipender,* fr. L. *vilipendere,* fr. *vilis* vile, cheap + *pendere* to weigh, to value.] To hold or express a low opinion of; to depreciate, either by word or by act; to treat slightingly or to speak of slightingly; to slight; despise.
— *v. i.* To be disparaging or depreciatory.
Syn. — Belittle, disparage. **Ant.** — Magnify, exalt.

vil'i·pend (vĭl'ĭ·pĕnd), *adj.* Slanderous; calumniatory. *Rare exc. Scot.*

vil'i·pend'er (-pĕn'dĕr), *n.* One who vilipends.

vil'i·pen'di·ous (-pĕn'dĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Abusive; also, despicable.
— **vil'i·pen'di·ous·ly,** *adv.* *Both Obs.*

vil'i·pen'di·to'ry (-dĭ·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Disparaging; vilifying.

vil'i·ty (vĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *vilité,* fr. L. vilitas.] **a** *Archaic.* Vileness; baseness. **b** *Obs.* Lowness of estate or value.

vill (vĭl), *n.* [OF. *ville, vile,* a village, town, fr. L. *villa.* See VILLA.] *O. Eng. Law.* **a** A township, or division of a hundred; a unit under the feudal system often taken as the equivalent of a *manor* (sense 2). Cf. 1st HAMLET **a,** *Cit.* **b** Hence, a village. **c** *Obs.* A villa.

vil'la (vĭl'ȧ), *n.* [L. and It.; It. *villa,* fr. L. *villa,* LL. also village, dim. fr. L. *vicus* a village. See VICINITY; cf. VILL, VILLAGE, VILLAIN.] Originally, a country property; as, Cicero had a *villa* at Baiae; hence, a somewhat pretentious rural or suburban residence, often placed in extensive grounds.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
villa-dotted, villa-dwelling, *adj.,* **villa-haunted.**

vil'la·dom (-dŭm), *n.* The world constituted by villas and their occupants; hence, the world of smug, financially independent mediocrity.
There is something suggestive of smug *villadom* in the idea of going to die at Highgate. *W. J. Locke.*

vil'la·ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* [See -ETTE.] A little villa.

vil'lage (vĭl'ĭj), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *village,* fr. L. *villaticus* belonging to a country house or villa. See VILLA; cf. VILLATIC.] **1.** Any small aggregation of houses in the country, being in general less in number than in a town or city and more than in a hamlet.
2. Specif.: **a** In England, a tract of land with some houses, forming a unit for purposes of national police and taxation, and corresponding to the present civil parish (see PARISH, 1). **b** In the United States, such a collection incorporated as a municipality and governed by a board of three or more trustees and a president, locally elected, and having a treasurer, clerk, and a police official. **c** Any of various territorial divisions incorporated as "villages" under statutory authority, as under various civil codes in the United States, in some Provinces of Canada, etc., or officially or conventionally called "villages."
3. An aggregation of nests, burrows, etc., considered as suggesting a village (sense 1); as, a squirrel *village;* a prairie-dog *village.*
4. The residents, collectively, of a village; the villagers; as, the *village* voted for prohibition.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
village-born, village-dwelling, village-lit.

vil'lage, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a village; as, the *village* parson; *village* customs.
Neville's father was a rector, very simple and *village.* *Rose Macaulay.*

vil'lage, *v. i.* To settle in a village; also, to make one's home in a villa.

Village Blacksmith, The. A poem (1840) by Longfellow.

village cart. = CART, *n.,* 4.

village community. A primitive organized agricultural community. The term *village community* varies with the historical theories of the writers using it. About the middle of the 19th century it was used to designate the free, autonomous, communistic group unit which in the mark system was considered to be the political unit at the base of modern states, and which was believed by the followers of that theory to be represented in the early self-dependent agricultural communities of England, Germany (the *mark*), India, Russia (the *mir*), etc. Later writers vary in holding to a modified form of this theory or in rejecting it altogether, varying in the interpretation of the established facts. Cf. THREE-FIELD SYSTEM; 2d MARK, 17.

vi·ges'i·mo-quar'to (vĭ·jĕs'ĭ·mō·kwôr'tō), *adj. & n.* [L., abl. of *vigesimus quartus* twenty-fourth. Cf. DUODECIMO.] = TWENTY-FOURMO. [*Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*]

vig'gle (vĭg'ĕl). Var. of FIGGLE.

vig'ily, *n.* [L. *vigilia.*] Vigil. *Obs.*

vi'gin·tiv'i·rate (vĭ'jĭn·tĭv'ĭ·rāt), *n.* [L. *vigintiviratus,* the office of the *vigintiviri* (fr. *viginti* twenty + *vir* a man).] A body of officers of government consisting of twenty men; also, their office. *Obs.*

vi·gnet'. Vignette. *Ref. Sp.*

‖**vi'gogne'** (vē'gôn'y'), *n.* [F.] = VICUÑA.

vi·gone' (vē·gōn'), *n.* [F. *vigogne.*] Vicuña; also, a hat made of it. *Obs.*

Vi·go'ni·an (vĭ·gō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* [After Joanne de *Vigo.*] Designating a certain salve for treating pox. *Obs.*

vi'gor·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

vi·gu'na (vĭ·gōō'nȧ; -gū'nȧ). Var. of VICUÑA.

vi'king·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

vi'king·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Vi·lan' (vē·län'). Var. of BILAAN.

vile'ty (vīl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [OF. *vilité.* See VILITY.] = VILENESS. *Obs.*

vil'eyns, *adj.* [See VILLAIN.] Villainous. *Obs.* — **vil'eyns·ly,** *adv. Obs.*

vil'i·a'co (vĭl'ĭ·ä'kō; vĭl·yä'kō), *n.* [It. *viliacco.*] Scoundrel; villain. *Obs.*

vil'i·cate (vĭl'ĭ·kāt), *v. t.* To vilify. *Rare.* [pres. part.]

vil'i·fy·ing·ly, *adv.* of *vilifying,*

vil'i·pen'den·cy (vĭl'ĭ·pĕn'dĕn·sĭ), *n.* Disparagement; slight. *Obs.*

vil'i·pen'sion (-shŭn), *n.* Vilification. *Obs.* — **vil'i·pen'sive** (-sĭv), *adj.* *Obs.*

villache. ✝ VILLAGE.

Vil'la·fran'ca (vēl'lä·frȧng'kä). See TREATY, *Table.*

village economy. In economic history, a stage following that in which agriculture was the principal pursuit, and having for its characteristic features the village, barter trading, and little division of labor.

vil'lage·let (vĭl'ĭj·lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A little village.

vil'lage·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a village or villagers; village.

vil'lag·er (-ĭj·ĕr), *n.* An inhabitant or resident of a village.

village reserve. Crown lands reserved as a site for a village or villages. *Australia.*

vil'lage·ry (vĭl'ĭj·rĭ), *n.* Villages collectively.

vil'lag·et (vĭl'ĭj·ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* A small village.

vil'lage·y (-ĭj·ĭ), *adj.* Resembling or suggesting a village, as in size, appearance, habits, etc.

vil'lag·ism (-ĭj·ĭz'm), *n.* A word, form, or expression, characteristic of village or rural speech, as contrasted with urban.

vil'lain (vĭl'ĭn), *n.* [ME. *vilaine, vylayn,* fr. OF. *vilain,* fr. LL. *villanus,* fr. *villa* village, fr. L. *villa* a farm, country house. See VILLA.] **1.** = VILLEIN.

2. A baseborn or clownish person; a boor. *Obs.*

Pour the blood of the *villain* in one basin, and the blood of the gentleman in another, what difference shall there be proved? *Becon.*

3. a One capable or guilty of great crimes; a deliberate scoundrel; a knave; rascal; — often used playfully without evil implication; as, the little *villain* has stolen my hat.

Calm, thinking *villains,* whom no faith could fix. *Pope.*

b Hence, a character drawn to represent such a person, as in a novel or play; specif., *Theat.,* an actor regularly cast in such a role; also, an actor cast in a role opposed to that of the hero. **c** *Theat.* The role of the villain (sense 3 **b**).

vil'lain, *adj.* [OF. *vilain.* See VILLAIN, *n.*] *Rare.* **a** = VILLEIN. **b** Of low or common birth or origin; common; vulgar. **c** Befitting a villain; villainous; as: (1) Clownish; loutish; boorish. (2) Wicked; scoundrelly; dastardly.

vil'lain, *v. t.* To debase; degrade; slight; abuse. *Obs.*

vil'lain·ess (vĭl'ĭn·ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A female villain.

vil'lain·ist (-ĭst), *n.* Utter villain. *Rare.*

vil'lain·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* [Cf. OF. *vileneus.*] **1.** Befitting a villain, or scoundrel; as: a *Obs.* Boorish. **b** Vile; proceeding from, or revealing, great depravity; evil; as, a *villainous* assault. **c** Base; vulgar; low.

2. Highly objectionable; mean; bad; wretched; vile; detestable; as, *villainous* weather; a *villainous* jargon.

Syn. — Rascally, knavish, scoundrelly, iniquitous.

Ant. — Kind, estimable, commendable.

— **vil'lain·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **vil'lain·ous·ness,** *n.*

vil'lain·ous, *adv.* Villainously. *Rare.* *Shak.*

vil'lain·y (vĭl'ĭn·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LAINIES (-ĭz). [ME. *vilanie, vileinye, vilenie,* fr. OF. *vilanie, vileinie* (F. *vilenie*). See VILLAIN, *n.*] **1.** A villainous act, or villainous action or conduct; a deed of deep depravity; a crime.

2. Ill-usage; abuse. *Obs.*

3. Quality or state of being villainous, or evil; extreme depravity or wickedness; as, the *villainy* of a seducer.

4. Abusive, discourteous, or foul speech. *Obs.*

He never yet no *vileinye* ne said. *Chaucer.*

5. Discourteous conduct; boorishness. *Obs.*

6. Dishonor; disgrace. *Obs.*

7. *Obs.* **a** = VILLENAGE. **b** Humble or miserable condition. **c** Bondage.

vil'la·kin (vĭl'ä·kĭn), *n.* *Rare.* **a** A little villa. **b** A little village.

vil'lan·age (vĭl'ăn·ĭj), *n.* **1.** Var. of VILLENAGE.

2. Villainy; villainy. *Obs.*

‖**vil'lan·ci'co** (vēl'yän·thē'kō; 103; 170), *n.* [Sp., fr. *villano* rustic.] *Music.* Originally, a Spanish part song resembling the madrigal; later, a kind of cantata or anthem sung in the churches, esp. at Christmas.

vil'la·nel'la (vĭl'ä·nĕl'ä), *n.; pl.* -NELLE (-ē). [It., prop. fem. dim. See VILLAIN.] *Music.* **a** An old rustic dance, and the accompanying song. **b** An Italian rustic part song, unaccompanied and in free form, an early type of the stricter canzonet and madrigal.

vil'la·nelle' (vĭl'ä·nĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *villanella.*] A fixed form of verse, chiefly French, having normally five tercets and a quatrain, the second lines of which have one rhyme, and the remaining lines another. The first and third verses of stanza one are repeated in alternation as the last line of the succeeding tercets, and together form the closing couplet of the quatrain. Cf. VIRELAY.

vil'la·nette' (-nĕt'), *n.* [Irreg. dim. of *villa.*] A small villa; a villaette. *Rare.*

Vil'la·no'van (vĭl'ä·nō'văn), *adj.* *Archaeol.* Designating, pertaining to, or characteristic of, an early Iron Age culture (**Vil'la·no'va** (vĕl'lä·nō'vä), *n.,* or **Villanova culture**), following the terramara, in northern Italy; — so called from an ancient cemetery at Villanova near Bologna, of about 1000 B.C. — *n.* One of the Iron Age people of Villanova.

vil'lar (vĭl'ĕr), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a vill. — *n.* A villein.

vil'late (vĭl'ăt), *n.* [ML. *villata.*] *O. Eng. Law.* Under the feudal system, a district containing a number of vills.

vil·lat'ic (vĭ·lăt'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *villaticus* of a country house. See VILLAGE.] Of or pert. to a villa or a village; rural.

Like tame *villatic* fowl in the presence of that awful eagle. *Lytton Strachey.*

ville (vĭl), *n.* [F.] City; town; — often used as a suffix in place and family names; as, Yorkvi*lle;* Nashvi*lle;* Sackvi*lle.*

Ville' d'Is' (vēl' dēs'), [F., after Bret. *Ker-is,* prop., low city.] A city near Quimper, on the coast of Brittany, capital of King Gradlon, fabled to have been submerged in the 5th century A.D. through the wickedness of his daughter.

‖**vil·leg'gia·tu'ra** (vĕl·lĕd'jä·tōō'rä), *n.* [It.] Stay or sojourn at a villa; rarely, a countryseat, or villa.

‖**vil'lé'gia'ture'** (vē'lā'zhä'tür'), *n.* [F.] Villeggiatura.

vil'lein (vĭl'ĭn), *n.* [AF. See VILLAIN, *n.*] Originally, apparently, any free common villager or village peasant of any of the classes lower in rank than the thegn, as enumerated in the Domesday Book; a churl; specif., in a restricted sense, a free peasant of a class lower than a sokeman and higher in rank than the cotters and bordars (and colliberts). These peasant freemen appear to have had a wergild of 200 Saxon shillings (£4) and a manbot of 30 shillings, to have had property rights in both real and personal property, and not to have been ascript to the soil. Later, by about the 13th century, the term *villein* was applied to a class of unfree peasants, or serfs, who as regards their lord were slaves, but were free in their legal relations with respect to all others. They appear to have had no rights against their lords, except that of protection from being maimed or killed, and were subject to be sold by their lords or removed from their lands at will. From this status they gradually improved in condition, becoming the free peasantry of later days, their precarious tenure of land generally developing into the customary copyhold tenures (see COPYHOLD). It was formerly erroneously supposed that *villein regardant to a manor* designated a peasant adscript to the soil, and *villein in gross* an absolute slave (see REGARDANT, *adj.,* 1).

vil'lein (vĭl'ĭn), *adj.* Born to a villein's status; of low or servile birth. *Obs.*

vil'lein·hold' (-hōld'), *n.* A tenement held by villein tenure.

vil'len·age (vĭl'ĕn·ĭj), *n.* Also **vil'lein·age.** [OF. *villenage, vilenage.* See VILLAIN.] *Feudal Law.* **a** Tenure on the terms by which a villein held of his lord; tenure at the will of the lord by villein services. **b** The status of a villein.

vil'liaum'ite (vē'yōm'ĭt), *n.* [After *Villiaume* (fl. 1905), French explorer in Africa.] *Mineral.* A sodium fluoride, occurring in small carmine tetragonal crystals. Sp. gr., 2.8.

vil'li·form (vĭl'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*villus* + *-form.*] Having the form or appearance of villi; like the pile of velvet, either hard or soft; as, the teeth of perch are *villiform.*

Vil'li·plac'en·ta'li·a (vĭl'ĭ·plăs'ĕn·tā'lĭ·ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A division of mammals having a nondeciduate villous placenta, and including ungulates, sirenians, and cetaceans. — **vil'li·pla·cen'tal** (-plä·sĕn'tăl; -t'l), *adj.*

vil·li'tis (vĭ·lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See VILLUS; -ITIS.] *Veter.* Inflammation of the soft part of the wall of a horse's hoof.

vil'loid (vĭl'oid), *adj.* [*villus* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, villi.

vil'lose (vĭl'ōs; vĭ·lōs'; *see* -OSE), *adj.* Villous.

vil·los'i·ty (vĭ·lŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being villous.

2. *Anat.* A villus; also, a villous patch or area.

3. *Bot.* A coating of long, slender hairs.

‖**vil·lo'ta** (vĕl·lō'tä), *n.; pl.* -TE (-tā). [It. *villotta.*] *Music.* A Venetian villanella.

vil'lous (vĭl'ŭs), *adj.* [L. *villosus.* See VILLUS.] **1.** Covered with fine hairs, or a woolly substance; shaggy with soft hairs; nappy; specif., *Bot.,* pubescent, with soft and not matted hairs.

2. *Anat.* Furnished, or clothed, with villi.

— **vil'lous·ly,** *adv.*

vil'lus (-ŭs), *n.; pl.* VILLI (-ī). [L., shaggy hair, a tuft of hair. See VELVET.] **1.** *Anat. & Embryol.* A small slender vascular process; esp.: **a** One of the minute finger-like processes which more or less thickly cover and give a velvety appearance to the surface of the mucous membrane of the small intestine (including that of the plicae circulares) and serve in the absorption of nutriment. Each has a central, blindly ending, lacteal surrounded by blood capillaries, and is covered with epithelium. **b** One of the branching processes of the surface of the chorion of the developing egg or blastodermic vesicle of most mammals. Over parts of the surface these villi become vascular and help to form the placenta.

2. Any of the fine, straight, soft hair on villous plants.

3. *Zool.* In elasmobranchs, a trophonema (which see).

vim (vĭm), *n.* [L., acc. of *vis* strength, force, pl. *vires;* akin to Gr. *is, inos,* a muscle, strength, Skr. *vayas* vigor. See WER; cf. VIOLENT.] Energetic or active power; force; energy; spirit; vigor.

vi·ma'na (vĭ·mä'nä), *n.* [Skr. *vimāna.*] *Indian Arch.* A pyramidal tower, roofing the central shrine of a Hindu, Jain, Buddhist, or Brahmanic, temple. Cf. GOPURA, SIKHARA.

vi'men (vī'mĕn), *n.; pl.* VIMINA (vĭm'ĭ·nä). [L., a twig.] *Bot.* A long, slender, flexible shoot or branch.

vim'i·nal (vĭm'ĭ·năl), *adj.* [L. *viminalis* pertaining to osiers, fr. *vimen* a pliant twig, osier.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or producing, twigs. *Rare.*

Vim'i·nal, *n.* [L. *Viminalis.*] One of the seven hills of Rome. See SEVEN HILLS. — **Vim'i·nal,** *adj.*

Vim'i·na'ri·a (vĭm'ĭ·nā'rĭ·ä; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vimen* a withe; — from its slender stalks and leaves.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian leafless broomlike shrubs (family Fabaceae), having as the only known species *V. denudata,* called *swamp oak.* It has small orange-yellow flowers with a broad vexillum, and connate keel petals; the pod is one-seeded.

vi·min'e·ous (vĭ·mĭn'ē·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *vimineus,* fr. *vimen* pliant twig.] **1.** Of or pertaining to twigs; woven of pliant twigs. "In the hive's *vimineous* dome." *Prior.*

2. *Bot.* Of or producing long slender twigs or shoots.

‖**vin** (văN), *n.* [F.] Wine.

vi'na (vē'nä), *n.* [Skr. *vīṇā,* of uncert. origin.] *Music.* An ancient Hindu instrument, originally a seven-stringed harp; later, after about 700 A.D., an instrument of the guitar type, still used in India. It has a long bamboo finger board with movable frets and a gourd resonator at each end.

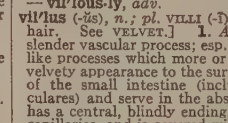

Vina.

‖**vi'na** (vī'nä), *n., pl.* of VINUM.

vi·na'ceous (vĭ·nā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *vinaceus.* See VINE.] **1.** Pertaining to, or like, wine or grapes.

2. Of the color wine; esp., of the color wine red.

vin'a·con'ic ac'id (vĭn'ä·kŏn'ĭk). [G. *vinaconsäure,* fr. *vinylmalonsäure,* its older name + *itaconsäure,* with which it is isomeric. See VINYL; ITACONIC.] *Chem.* A white crystalline diacid, $C_3H_4(CO_2H)_2$, prepared indirectly from ethylene bromide and malonic acid; 1,1-cyclopropanedicarboxylic acid.

vin'age (vĭn'ĭj), *n.* **1.** [OF.] An old indirect tax on wine.

2. [F.] Fortifying of wine.

vi'na·gron' (vē'nä·grōn'), *n.* The vinegarroon.

‖**vi'nai'gre** (vē'nâ'gr'), *n.* [F.] Vinegar.

vin'ai·grette' (vĭn'ā·grĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *vinaigre* vinegar.] **1.** Vinaigrette sauce.

2. A small box or, now usually, a bottle, of ornamental design, having a perforated top or cover, for holding aromatic vinegar, smelling salts, or the like.

3. A small two-wheeled vehicle, like a Bath chair, made to be drawn or pushed. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

— **vin'ai·grett'ed** (-grĕt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.*

vinaigrette sauce. A sauce made of vinegar, oil, shallots, parsley, etc., used esp. on cold meats, as calf's head.

vi·nai'gri·er (vĭ·nā'grĭ·ĕr; *F.* vē'nĕ'gryā'), *n.* [F., prop., a vinegar maker or seller.] A vinegarroon. *West Indies.*

vi·nai'grous (vĭ·nā'grŭs), *adj.* [F. *vinaigre* vinegar.] Resembling vinegar; sour; hence, sour-tempered; crabbed.

vi'nal (vī'năl; -n'l), *adj.* [L. *vinalis.*] Of or from wine; vinous.

Vi·na'li·a (vĭ·nā'lĭ·ä), *n. pl.* [L.] A Roman vintage festival.

Vi·na'li·a pri·o'ra (prĭ·ō'rä). [L.] A Roman festival, celebrated on April 23, at which the vintage of the preceding year was first tasted. See JUPITER.

Vi·na'li·a rus'ti·ca (rŭs'tĭ·kä). [L.] A Roman festival at the beginning of the vintage, on August 19.

vi·nasse' (vĭ·năs'), *n.* [F.] The residual liquid from the distillation of alcoholic liquors; specif., that remaining from the fermentation and distillation of beet-sugar molasses, valuable as yielding potassium salts, ammonia, etc.

vi·na'ta (vē·nä'tä), *n.* An Italian vintage song.

Vin'ca (vĭng'kä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pervinca, vinca pervinca.* See 2d PERIWINKLE.] *Bot.* A small genus of woody, often prostrate herbs (family Apocynaceae), the periwinkles, natives of the Old World. They have solitary axillary flowers, usually of handsome colors. The stigma is plumose.

vin'cent (vĭn'sĕnt; -s'nt), *adj.* [L. *vincens, -entis,* conquering.] Victorious. *Rare.*

Vin'cent (vĭn'sĕnt), *n.* [L. *vincens,* pres. part. of *vincere* to conquer; cf. F. *Vincent,* perh. for earlier *Vincenz,* indicating a L. *Vincentius.* See VICTOR, a conqueror.] Literally, conquering; — masculine proper name. L. *Vincens* (vĭn'sĕnz); F. *Vincent* (văN'săN'); It. *Vincenzo* (vēn·chĕnt'sō); Sp. *Vicente* (vē·thĕn'tā; 103); Pg. *Vicente* (vē·sĕn'tĕ); G. *Vincenz* (vĭn'tsĕnts). — **Vin·cen'tian** (vĭn·sĕn'shăn), *adj.*

Vin·cen'tian (vĭn·sĕn'shăn), *n.* *R.C.Ch.* **a** One of the "Congregation of the Priests of the Mission," founded by St. Vincent de Paul in 1625 and devoted to conducting missions and clerical seminaries; — called also *Lazarist,* from the college of St. Lazare in Paris which was occupied by the order from 1632 until the French Revolution. **b** A member of a sisterhood, founded by St. Vincent de Paul in 1634, for nursing the sick; a Sister of Charity; a Sister of St. Vincent. **c** A member of a lay society for poor relief, founded at Paris in 1833 and having St. Vincent de Paul for its patron saint. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to Vincent de Paul, esp. founded by him, or having him as patron saint.

Vin·cen'ti·o (vĭn·sĕn'shĭ·ō), *n.* The Duke of Vienna in Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure.* Under pretext of a distant journey, and disguised in a monk's hood, he observes his people and his deputy's administration. See ANGELO.

Vin'cent's an·gi'na (vĭn'sĕnts; văn'sănz'). [After H. *Vincent* (b. 1862), French physician.] *Med.* A painful ulceromembranous disease of the tonsils and pharynx held to be caused by bacteria of two species, *Fusiformis dentium,* called *Vincent's bacillus,* and *Borrelia vincenti,* called *Vincent's spirochete.* These bacteria in the mouth produce *Vincent's infection,* or *Vincent's stomatitis,* commonly known as *trench mouth.*

Vin'ce·tox'i·cum (vĭn'sē·tŏk'sĭ·kŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vincere* to conquer + *toxicum* poison. See TOXIC.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical American vines (family Asclepiadaceae), having cordate leaves and large purple or greenish cymose flowers, the corolla rotate and 5-parted, with an entire or lobed crown. *V. hirsutum* is the negro vine.

2. [*not cap.*] *Pharm.* The root of the swallowwort *Cynanchum vincetoxicum,* formerly esteemed as a counterpoison.

vin'ce·tox'in (-sĭn), *n.* [See VINCETOXICUM.] *Chem.* A yellow amorphous glucoside found in the swallowwort *Cynanchum vincetoxicum.*

vin'ci·ble (vĭn'sĭ·b'l), *adj.* [L. *vincibilis,* fr. *vincere* to vanquish, conquer. See VICTOR.] Capable of being overcome or subdued; conquerable; surmountable. — **vin'ci·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **vin'ci·ble·ness,** *n.* — **vin'ci·bly,** *adv.*

vincible ignorance. *Theol.* Ignorance within one's control, and for which, therefore, one is responsible before God.

vin'cu·lar (vĭng'kŭ·lĕr), *adj.* [See VINCULUM.] Connective

vin'cu·late (-lăt), *v. t.* [LL. *vinculatus,* past part. of *vinculare.*] To bind. *Rare.* — **vin'cu·la'tion** (-lā'shăn), *n.* *Rare.*

vin'cu·lum (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lä). [L., fr. *vincire, vinctum,* to bind. See VETCH.] **1.** A bond of union; a tie.

2. *Anat.* A uniting band or bundle of fibers; frenum; esp., in birds, a commissure uniting the two main tendons of the foot.

3. *Math.* A straight, horizontal mark placed over two or more members of a compound quantity, equiv. to parentheses or brackets about them, as $a-b-c = a-(b-c)$.

Vin·del'i·ci (vĭn·dĕl'ĭ·sī), *n. pl.* [L.] A Teutonic people dwelling in the mountainous region (Vindelicia) about the sources of the Rhine, Rhone, and Danube.

vin·de'mi·al (vĭn·dē'mĭ·ăl), *adj.* [LL. *vindemialis,* fr. *vindemia* a vintage. See VINTAGE.] Of or pertaining to a vintage. *Rare.*

vin·de'mi·ate (-ăt), *v. i.* [L. *vindemiare.* See VINDEMIAL.] To gather the vintage; to harvest fruit. — **vin·de'mi·a'tion** (-ā'shăn) *n.* — **vin·de'mi·a·to'ry** (-dē'mĭ·ä·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.*

vin'dex (vĭn'dĕks), *n.; pl.* VINDICES (-dĭ·sēz). [L.] A vindicator.

Vind'hyan sys'tem (vĭnd'yăn). [From *Vindhya* Hills, India.] *Geol.* A supposedly Pre-Cambrian series of sandstones, shales, and limestones, over 14,000 feet thick, extensively exposed in the highlands of central India.

vin'di·ca·ble (vĭn'dĭ·kä·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being vindicated; justifiable. — **vin'di·ca·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **vin'di·ca·ble·ness,** *n.* — **vin'di·ca·bly,** *adv.*

---

vil'lage·ful, *n.* See -FUL.
vil'lage·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
vil'lage·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
vil'lage·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
vil'lag·er·ess, *n.,* fem. of VILLAGER.
village soviet. See SOVIET.
vil'lage·ward, *adv.* See -WARD.
vil'lain·age, *n.* = VILLENAGE.
vil'lain·dom, *n.* See -DOM.
vil'lain·ize, *v. i.* = VILIFY. *Obs.*
— **vil'lain·iz'er,** *n.* *Obs.*
vil'lain·ly, *adv.* Wickedly. *Obs.*
vil'lain·ous·look'ing, *adj.* See -LOOKING.
vil'lain·proof' (66), *adj.* See [-PROOF.]
vil'lains, *adj.* = VILLAINOUS. *Obs.* [-PROOF.]
vil'lain·y·proof' (66), *adj.* See
vil'la·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
vil'la·like', *adj.* See -LIKE. [LEIN.]
vil'lan. Var. of VILLAIN, VIL-
vil'lan·ous, vil'lan·ous·ly, etc. Vars. of VILLAINOUS, etc.
vil'lan·y. Villainy. *Ref. Sp.*
vil'la·yet'. Var. of VILAYET.
vil'lein·age, *n.* = VILLENAGE.
vil'lein·ess, *n.,* *fem.* of VILLEIN.
villein socage. See SOCAGE.
vil'li, *n.,* *pl.* of VILLUS.
vil·lif'er·ous (vĭ·lĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [See VILLUS; -FEROUS.] = VILLOUS, 2.
vil'li·fy. Var. of VILIFY.
vil·lo'so- (vĭ·lō'sō-). A combining form for *villose.*
vil'ly (vĭl'ĭ), *n.,* *pl.* of VILA.
vily. ✝ VILELY.
vim'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.
vin'ai·gret'. Vinaigrette. *Ref. Sp.*
vi·nat'i·co (vĭ·năt'ĭ·kō), *n.* [Pg. *vinhatico.*] = VINHATICO b.
Vin'a·ya·pit'a·ka (vĭn'ä·yä·pĭt'ä·kä), *n.* See TRIPITAKA.
Vin'cent Crum'mles (krŭm'-'lz). See INFANT PHENOMENON.
‖**vin'cet a'mor pa'tri·æ.** [L.] Love of country will prevail.
Vergil (*Aeneid,* VI. 823).
‖**vin'cit om'ni·a ve'ri·tas** (vĕr'ĭ·tăs). [L.] Truth conquers all things.
‖**vin'cit qui pa'ti·tur** (pā'tĭ·tĕr). [L.] He conquers who endures.
‖**vin'cit qui se'vin'cit.** [L.] He conquers who conquers himself.
‖**vin'cu·lum ma'tri·mo'ni·i** (măt'rĭ·mō'nĭ·ĭ). [L.] The bond of marriage.
Vin·de'mi·a'trix (vĭn·dē'mĭ·ä'trĭks), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *vindemiator* a star in the constellation Virgo, lit., a grape gatherer.] See STAR, *Table.* [avenger of injury.]
‖**vin'dex in·ju'ri·æ.** [L.] An

---

vin′di·cate (vĭn′dĭ·kāt), *v.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *vindicatus*, past part. of *vindicare* to lay claim to, defend, avenge. See VENGEANCE.] *Transitive*: **1.** To support or maintain as true or correct, against denial, censure, or objections; to free from all suspicion of wrong, dishonor, invalidity, or the like; to sustain; justify; as, to *vindicate* one's honor; to *vindicate* a claim, right, or title; to *vindicate* an official or an official act.
2. To defend or secure against assault or encroachment; to maintain; defend.

[He] that *vindicates* his country from a tyrant. *Massinger.*

3. To lay claim to; to assert a right to; to claim, esp. for oneself.

The youth would *vindicate* the vacant throne. *Pope.*

4. To serve as or provide justification for; as, conduct which *vindicates* resentment.
5. *Obs.* **a** To set free; deliver. **b** To avenge. **c** To punish.
6. *Roman & Civil Law.* To assert one's legal right to (a thing); to recover by legal process.
—, *Intransitive*: To claim or provide vindication.
Syn. — Acquit, absolve, clear. — VINDICATE, JUSTIFY. To JUSTIFY, as here compared (cf. JUSTIFY), is esp. to maintain the right, justice, or propriety of something, and may or may not suggest an attitude of defense or apology; VINDICATE commonly carries more definitely the implication of successful defense, as against some charge, denial, or censure; as, "Her thought was trying to *justify* her delight in the colors by merging them in her mystic religious joy" (*G. Eliot*); "So does he *vindicate* Pompilia's fame" (*R. Browning*); "that . . . I may assert eternal Providence, and *justify* the ways of God to men" (*Milton*); "Laugh where we must, be candid where we can; but *vindicate* the ways of God to man" (*Pope*). See ASSERT; cf. EXCULPATE, EXCUSE.
Ant. — Accuse, charge, convict.

vin′di·cate (-kāt), *adj.* Vindicated. *Obs.*

vin·di·ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *vindicatio* a laying claim, defense, vindication.] **1.** Act of vindicating, or state of being vindicated; specif., defense; justification against denial or censure; as, the *vindication* of one's honor.
2. A means of justifying.

vin·dic′a·tive (vĭn·dĭk′ə·tĭv; vĭn′dĭ·kā′tĭv), *adj.* [ML. *vindicativus*; cf. F. *vindicatif*. Cf. VINDICTIVE.] **1.** Tending to, or intended to, vindicate; vindicating; as, a *vindicative* policy.
2. *Obs.* **a** Revengeful; vindictive. **b** Punitive.
— **vin·dic′a·tive·ly**, *adv.* — **vin·dic′a·tive·ness**, *n.*

vin′di·ca·tor (vĭn′dĭ·kā′tĕr), *n.* [LL.] One who or that which vindicates.

vin′di·ca·to′ry (vĭn′dĭ·kə·tō′rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -kā′tĕr·ĭ, -kə·tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Tending or serving to vindicate; of or pertaining to the act of vindicating; specif., justificatory.
2. Inflicting punishment; avenging; punitive.
— **vin′di·ca·to′ri·ly**, *adv.*

vin′di·ca′tress (-kā′trĕs; -trĭs; 119), *n.* Fem. of VINDICATOR.

‖**vin·dic′ta** (vĭn·dĭk′tä), *interj.* [L., revenge.] Vengeance; — used in Elizabethan drama as a cry of ghosts. *Hist.*

vin·dic′tive (vĭn·dĭk′tĭv), *adj.* [For *vindicative*, confused with L. *vindicta* revenge, punishment, fr. *vindicare* to vindicate. See VINDICATE; cf. VINDICATIVE.] **1.** Disposed to revenge; prompted or characterized by revenge; retaliatory; as, a *vindictive* spirit, punishment, man.
2. Punitive; retributive. *Archaic.*
Syn. — VINDICTIVE, REVENGEFUL are often interchangeable; but REVENGEFUL is commonly the stronger term; as, "There was nothing *vindictive* in his nature; but, if revenge came his way, it might as well be good" (*Stevenson*); "Read the cardinal's malice and his potency together . . . You know his nature, that he's *revengeful*, and I know his sword hath a sharp edge" (*Shak.*). Cf. AVENGE, REQUITAL.
Ant. — Placable, forgiving, magnanimous, generous.
— **vin·dic′tive·ly**, *adv.* — **vin·dic′tive·ness**, *n.*

vin·dic′tive, *n.* Act of vengeance. *Rare.*

vin′dic·tiv′o·lence (vĭn′dĭk·tĭv′ō·lĕns), *n.* [From L. *vindicta* revenge, after *malevolence*.] Disposition to revenge.

‖**vin′ du pa′ys′** (văn′ dü pā′ē′). [F.] Wine of the country; a local vintage.

vine (vīn), *n.* [OF. (F. *vigne*), fr. L. *vinea* a vineyard, vine, fr. *vineus* of or belonging to wine, fr. *vinum* wine, grapes. See WINE; cf. VIGNETTE.] **1.** A grapevine.
2. Any plant whose stem requires support, and which climbs by tendrils or other means, or which trails or creeps along the ground; as, a squash *vine*; a honeysuckle *vine*. Also, the stem of such plant. Cf. CLIMBER, 2 **a**.
3. A person symbolized by or a representation of a grapevine. Cf. *John* xv. 1, 5.
4. A rope of straw. *Dial.*
5. *Obs.* **a** A vineyard. **b** A grape.
6. *Rom. Antiq.* A vinea.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

vine-bearing	vine-fed	vine-mantled
vine-bordered	vine-garlanded	vine-planted
vine-clad	vine-growing	vine-producing
vine-covered	vine-hung	vine-robed
vine-crowned	vine-laced	vine-shadowed
vine-decked	vine-leafed	vine-sheltered
vine-encircled	vine-leaved	vine-wreathed

vine, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or used for, vines.

vine, *v. t.*; VINED (vīnd); VIN′ING (vīn′ĭng). To graft into a vine. — *v. i.* To form a vine; to grow after the manner of a vine.

vin′e·a (vĭn′ē·ə), *n.*; *pl.* VINEAE (-ē). Also **vin′i·a** (vĭn′ĭ·ə). [L. *vinea*.] *Rom. Antiq.* A shedlike structure serving as protection to besiegers.

vin′e·al (vĭn′ē·əl), *adj.* [L. *vinealis*.] Of vines or wines. *R.*

vin′e·at′ic (-ăt′ĭk), *adj.* [L. *vineaticus*.] Pert. to vines.

vine bamboo. A tropical American climbing grass (*Lasiacis divaricata*) related to *Panicum*, found in southern Florida.

vine bark louse. **a** A vine scale. **b** A small round scale (*Aspidiotus uvae*).

vine beetle. Any of several beetles injurious to the leaves or branches of the grapevine. Among the more important are the grape rootworm, spotted pelidnota, grapevine flea beetle (*Haltica chalybea*), rose beetle, vine borer, and several species of *Colaspis* and *Anomala*.

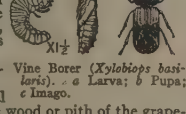

Vine Borer (*Xylobiops basilaris*). *a* Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Imago.

vine black. A bluish-black pigment of charred vine shoots.

vine borer. **a** Any of several beetles whose larvae bore in the wood or pith of the grapevine, especially *Xylobiops basilaris*, a small species the larva of which bores in the stems, and *Ampeloglypter sesostris*, a small reddish-brown weevil (called also *vine weevil*), which produces knotlike galls on the branches. See WOUND GALL. **b** A clearwing moth (*Memythrus polistiformis*), whose larva bores in the roots of the grapevine and is often destructive.

vine bower. A Eurasian virgin's-bower (*Clematis viticella*) having showy rose-purple or violet flowers.

vine cactus. = OCOTILLO **a**.

vine chafer. **a** A rose chafer. **b** Spotted pelidnota.

vined (vīnd), *adj.* **1.** Having vinelike ornamentation.
2. Shelled; as, *vined* peas.

vine′dress′er (vīn′drĕs′ĕr), *n.* One who cultivates, prunes, or cares for, grapevines. *Is.* lxi. 5.

vine forester. Any of several moths belonging to *Alupia*, whose larvae feed on the leaves of the grapevine.

vine fretter. A plant louse, esp. the phylloxera (*P. vastatrix*), that injures the grapevine.

vin′e·gar (vĭn′ē·gĕr), *n.* [ME. *vinegre*, fr. OF. *vinaigre*, fr. *vin* wine (fr. L. *vinum*) + *aigre* sour. See WINE; EAGER.] **1.** A sour liquid used as a condiment, or as a preservative, and obtained by the acetic fermentation of dilute alcoholic liquids. Cider and malt are very common sources, but it may be made from the fermented juice of nearly any fruit, and under favorable conditions any watery solution of a fermentable sugar may be transformed into vinegar. According to the source, ***cider, malt, beer, wine***, or ***spirit, vinegars***, etc., are distinguished. Cider and most other fruit vinegars are usually made by keeping the liquid in a warm place in contact with air, often with the addition of "mother." The ***Orleans process*** is continuous, the juice being added in installments to vinegar in a large oak cask, and vinegar drawn off from time to time. In the ***quick vinegar process*** the liquid, which is allowed to trickle slowly over shavings or other porous material placed in a tall vat and impregnated with an acetifier, collects at the bottom as vinegar. This process is usually employed for malt, beer, and spirit vinegar. The characteristic sourness of vinegar is due to acetic acid, of which it ordinarily contains three to nine per cent, though the so-called ***vinegar essence***, or ***double vinegar***, made from spirits, contains as high as fourteen per cent. Wine vinegar is pale-yellow to red, contains also tartaric acid, and has a highly valued aroma. Cider vinegar is brownish, contains malic acid, and has an odor of apples. Malt and beer vinegars are brown, and contain various dissolved substances. Spirit vinegars, which naturally have little color or aroma, are often colored and flavored, and imitation vinegar is made from pyroligneous acid.
2. Acidulous speech.
3. *Pharm.* A solution of the active principles of drugs in vinegar or dilute acetic acid, usually prepared by maceration; as, *vinegar* of squill; *vinegar* of opium.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

vinegar-faced	vinegar-generating	vinegar-making
vinegar-flavored	vinegar-hearted	vinegar-tart

vin′e·gar, *v. t.* **1.** To make into or like vinegar. *Obs.*
2. To treat with vinegar; to apply vinegar to. *Colloq.*

Vinegar Bible. See BIBLE, 2.

vinegar eel. A minute nematode worm (*Anguillula aceti*), often found in great numbers in vinegar, sour paste, and other fermenting vegetable substances; also, sometimes, one of other species of the family Anguillulidae.

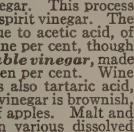

Vinegar Eel, Female, much enlarged. *m* Mouth; *o* Eggs; *g* Genital Opening; *x* Anus.

vin′e·gar·er (vĭn′ē·gĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who makes or deals in vinegar.

vinegar essence. See VINEGAR.

vinegar fly. Any of several fruit flies, esp. *Drosophila melanogaster*, which breed in imperfectly sealed preserves and in pickles. See DROSOPHILA.

vin′e·gar·ist (vĭn′ē·gĕr·ĭst), *n.* A vinegar maker.

vinegar lamp. An apparatus for oxidizing alcohol to acetic acid by means of platinum black.

vinegar maker. **1.** One who makes vinegar.
2. A vinegarroon.

vinegar making. The act or process of making vinegar.

vinegar mother. = VINEGAR PLANT **a**.

vinegar of lead. *Pharm.* Goulard's extract.

vinegar of opium. *Pharm.* A solution of opium in diluted acetic acid; — called also *black drop*.

vinegar of squill. See VINEGAR, 3.

vinegar plant. **a** Mother of vinegar. See 1st MOTHER, *n.*, 2. **b** The vinegar tree.

vin′e·gar·roon′ (vĭn′ē·gə·rōōn′), *n.* [Sp. *vinagre* vinegar. See VINAIGRIER.] A whip scorpion, esp. a large species (*Mastigoproctus giganteus*) of Mexico and the southwestern United States, which is popularly supposed to be very venomous; — so called from the odor that it emits when alarmed.

vinegar rot. *Plant Pathol.* A soft rot, or leak, of sweet potatoes caused by species of *Rhizopus*.

vinegar tree. The staghorn sumac, whose acid berries have been used to intensify the sourness of vinegar.

vin′e·gar·weed′ (vĭn′ē·gĕr·wēd′), *n.* A Californian mint (*Trichostema lanceolatum*), one of the favorite bee plants of California. It has light-blue flowers.

vinegar worm. The vinegar eel.

vin′e·gar·y (vĭn′ē·gĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of the nature of vinegar; hence, sour; unamiable; crabbed.

vine′grow′er (vīn′grō′ĕr), *n.* See -GROWER.

vine hawk moth. Any of several hawk moths whose larvae feed on grapevine leaves, esp. *Pholus achmeon* and *Ampelophaga myron*. See HOG CATERPILLAR.

vine hopper. A grape leaf hopper.

vi·ne′ĭ·ty (vĭ·nē′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *vineus* pert. to wine.] Vinous quality.

vine′land′ (vīn′lănd′), *n.* **1.** Land on which vines are grown.
2. [*cap.*] Vinland.

vine leaf. A leaf of a vine, esp. the grapevine. — **vine′-leaf′**, *adj.*

vine leaf folder, vine leaf roller. = GRAPE LEAF FOLDER.

vine lek. A Eurasian species of *Allium* (*A. ampeloprasum*) and the ancestor of the leek. See LEEK **a**.

vine′let (vīn′lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* [See -LET.] A young or little vine.

vine louse. The vine fretter.

vine maple. **a** A maple (*Acer circinatum*) of northwestern North America, whose stems are often prostrate, rooting freely and forming dense thickets. **b** The Canada moonseed.

vine mesquite. Range grass.

vine mildew. Grape mildew.

vine moth. The cochylis moth.

vine of Sodom. A plant mentioned in the Bible (*Deut.* xxxii. 32), now thought identical with the apple of Sodom.

vine peach. The mango melon.

vine pest. The vine fretter.

vin′er (vīn′ĕr), *n.* **1.** A vinedresser; also, a vineyard. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] A member of the Vintners. See VINTNER, *n.*, 2. *Hist.*

vin′er, *n.* **a** A machine in which fresh peas are separated from the pods and vines by means of beaters. **b** A mechanical pea picker.

vin′er·y (vīn′ĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** [OF. *vignerie*.] A vineyard. *Obs.*
2. A structure, usually inclosed with glass, for rearing and protecting vines; a grapery.
3. Vines in a mass or dense growth.

vine sawfly. A small black sawfly (*Erythraspides pygmaea*) whose larva feeds on the leaves of the grapevine.

vine scale. The scale insect *Pulvinaria vitis*.

vine slug. The black larva of the vine sawfly.

vine sorrel. A fleshy, tropical American vine (*Cissus trifoliata*). It has acid, compound leaves.

vine sphinx. The vine hawk moth.

vine′stalk′ (vīn′stôk′), *n.* See -STALK.

vine tie. A soil-binding grass (*Ampelodesmos tenax*) of the Mediterranean region.

‖**vi·net′ta** (vē·nĕt′tä), *n.* A vintage ditty.

vine turner. *Agric. Mach.* A potato-planter attachment which separates the vines from the potatoes and soil and turns them to one side.

vine webworm. See WEBWORM.

vine weevil. See VINE BORER **a**.

vine wilt. *Plant Pathol.* A stem rot of sweet potatoes caused by *Fusarium batatatis* and *F. hyperoxysporum*.

vine′yard (vĭn′yĕrd), *n.* [From *vine* + *yard*, after earlier *wineyard*, fr. AS. *wīngeard*. See VINE, WINE; YARD an enclosure.] **1.** A plantation of grapevines.
2. Hence, figuratively, a field of labor, esp. of spiritual endeavor.

vine′yard, *v. t.* To cover with or as with vineyards. — *v. i.* To cultivate vineyards.

Vine′yard·er (-ĕr), *n.* A native of Martha's Vineyard.

vine′yard·ing, *n.* Cultivation of a vineyard. *Rare.*

vine′yard·ist, *n.* One who cultivates a vineyard.

vineyard plow. *Agric. Mach.* A moldboard plow (see PLOW) with a relatively small bottom, usually with a width of cut of about eight inches, used for plowing in orchards and vineyards.

Vin′golf (vĭn′gŏlf), *n.* [ON. *Vīngolf*, lit., wine hall.] *Norse Myth.* A great hall in Asgard.

‖**vingt′–et–un′** (văn′-tā-ŭn′), *n.* [F., twenty and one.] A game at cards, played by two or more persons with the entire pack. The aim of each player is to obtain from the dealer such cards that the sum of their pips, or spots, is as near as possible to twenty-one, without exceeding it.

‖**ving′tième′** (văn′tyĕm′), *n.* [F.] A twentieth; specif., in France before the Revolution, a direct tax upon the peasants.

vin·ha′ti·co (vĕN·yä′tĭ·kōō), *n.* [Pg.] **a** Any of several South American timber trees of the genera *Plathymenia* and *Pithecolobium*; also, their generally yellowish wood. **b** An ornamental tree (*Persea indica*) of the Azores and Canary Islands; also, its coarse dark-colored wood.

vini-. A combining form, Latin *vini-*, from *vinum*, meaning *vine*, as in **vin′i·cul′tur·al, vin′i·cul′ture, vin′i·cul′tur·ist, vi·nif′er·ous.**

vi′nic (vī′nĭk; vĭn′ĭk), *adj.* [L. *vinum* wine.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from, wine or alcohol; as, *vinic* alcohol; *vinic* ether (= ETHER, 3 **a**).

vi·nif′er·a (vī·nĭf′ĕr·ə), *adj.* [NL. See VINI-; -FER.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from, the European wine grape (*Vitis vinifera*); as, of *vinifera* blood. — *n.* Any variety or vine of this species.

vin′i·fi·ca′tion (vĭn′ĭ·fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *vinum* wine + *-fication*.] The conversion of a fruit juice or other saccharine solution into alcohol by fermentation.

vin′i·fi·ca′tor (vĭn′ĭ·fĭ·kā′tĕr), *n.* An apparatus for condensing escaping alcohol vapors in vinous fermentation.

Vin′land (vĭn′lănd), *n.* Also **Wine′land** (wīn′-), **Vine′land** (vīn′-). [ON. *Vīnland*, lit., wine land.] A portion of the coast of North America visited, and so called by Norse voyagers, about the year 1000. It was well wooded, and produced agreeable fruits, esp. grapes. It has been variously located from Labrador to New Jersey.

vin′ny (vĭn′ĭ), *adj.* [AS. *fynig*. See FINEW.] Moldy. *Dial. Eng.*

vin′ny. Dial. var. of FENNY, FINNY, VENY.

vi′no (vē′nō), *n.* [Sp. *vino* wine. Cf. BENO.] A strong liquor distilled from a fermented mixture of nipa-palm sap and sugar-cane juice. *Phil. I.*

vino-. A combining form from Latin *vinum*, wine, denoting: **a** *Wine*, as in *vinometer*. **b** *Vinic and*, as in **vi′no·a·ce′tous, vi′no·me·thyl′ic, vi′no·sul·phu′re·ous.**

vin′o·lent (vĭn′ō·lĕnt), *adj.* [L. *vinolentus*, fr. *vinum* wine.] Given to wine; drunken. — **vin′o·lence** (-lĕns), *n.* *Both Now Rare.*

vin·ol′o·gy (vĭn·ŏl′ō·jĭ; vī·nŏl′-), *n.* [*vino-* + *-logy*.] The scientific study of vines, specif. of grapevines. — **vin·ol′o·gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

vin·om′e·ter (vĭn·ŏm′ē·tĕr; vī·nŏm′-), *n.* [*vino-* + *-meter*; cf. F. *vinomètre*.] A hydrometer for determining the strength or purity of wine; an oenometer, or alcoholometer.

‖**vin′ or′di′naire′** (văn′ ôr′dē′nâr′). [F., lit., common wine.] Wine for ordinary use, as at the table d'hôte; commonly, a cheap claret.

vi′nose (vī′nōs; vī·nōs′; *cf.* -OSE), *adj.* Vinous. *Rare.*

vi·nos′i·ty (vī·nŏs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [LL. *vinositas*; cf. F. *vinosité*.] Quality or state of being vinous; addiction to wine.

vi′nous (vī′nŭs), *adj.* [L. *vinosus*, fr. *vinum* wine; cf. F. *vineux*. See WINE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to wine; having the qualities of wine; made of or containing wine.
2. Producing or produced by wine.
3. Habitually given to wine; also, affected by wine.
4. Of the color wine; vinaceous.
— **vi′nous·ly**, *adv.* — **vi′nous·ness**, *n.*

‖**vin′ ro′sé′** (văn′ rō′zā′). [F., rose-colored wine.] A color, bluish-red in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance; — called also *wild cherry*. Cf. WINE RED; COLOR.

vint (vĭnt), *n.* A card game resembling auction bridge, except that the suits rank hearts, diamonds, clubs, spades,

---

vin′di·ca′tor·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
vin·dict′, *n.* [L. *vindicta* revenge.] Vengeance. *Obs.*
vin·dic′tiv. Vindictive. *Ref. Sp.*
vindictive damages. See EXEMPLARY DAMAGES.

vin′e·gar·ette′ (vĭn′ē·gĕr·ĕt′), *n.* = VINAIGRETTE, *n.*, 2.
vin′e·gar·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
vin′e·ge·rone′ (vĭn′ē·gē′rōn′). Var. of VINEGARROON.
vine′less, *adj.* See -LESS.

vine′like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.
vine′man, *n.* Vinedresser. *Obs.*
vine′press′, *n.* A wine press. *Obs.*
vi·net′, *n.* = VIGNETTE, 1 & 2. *Obs.*

vin′ew (vĭn′ū), **vin′ewed** (-ūd). † FINEW, FINEWED.
vine′wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.
ving′er·hoed′ (ĭng′ĕr·hōōt′), *n.*; *pl.* -EN (-ĕn). [D., lit., thimble.] See MEASURE, *Table*.

vingt′un′ (văn′tŭn′), *n.* Short for VINGT-ET-UN.
vin′i·a, *n.* Var. of VINEA.
vin′i·tor, *n.* [L.] A vinegrower. *Obs.*
vin·net′. † VINET, vignette.

vin′newed (vĭn′ūd). † FINEWED. — **vin′newed·ness**, *n. Obs.*
vin′quish (vĭng′kwĭsh), *n.* See VANQUISH, *n.*
vint (vĭnt), *n.* & *v.* [Prob. back formation fr. *vintage*.] = VINTAGE.

in the bidding and in scoring are equal. Every trick taken by either side is scored, 10 each if the bid is one, and 10 more for every further trick bid, so that five diamonds bid would make each trick worth 50. If the bid fails, the declarer scores as usual, but adversaries score 100 times the value for their tricks. The scores for slams, honors, and coronets, run into the thousands.

vin'ta (vēn'tä), *n.* [Sp.] Among the Moros, a baroto. *Phil. I.*

vin'tage (vĭn'tĭj), *n.* [Corrupt. by influence of *vintner*, *vintry*, fr. ME. *vindage, vendage*, for *vendange*, fr. OF. *vendenge* (F. *vendange*), fr. L. *vindemia*, fr. *vinum* wine, grapes + *demere* to take off, fr. *de* + *emere*, orig., to take. See WINE; REDEEM. Cf. VINDEMIAL, VINTNER.] **1.** The produce of the vine for one season, in grapes or, now usually, in wine; as, the *vintage* is abundant; the *vintage* of France; wine of the *vintage* of 1840.
2. Act or time of gathering the crop of grapes, or of making the wine for a season.
3. Wine, esp. of excellent quality.
4. A wine of a particular type or district in a certain year, esp. one prized for distinctive qualities; hence, humorously, any similar distinctive product in a series; as, a society drama of a prewar *vintage*.

vin'tage, *v. t.* To strip or gather as in a vintage; now, to produce a vintage of.

vintage port. See 1st PORT, 1.

vin'tag·er (vĭn'tĭj·ĕr), *n.* [From VINTAGE; cf. F. *vendangeur*.] One who gathers the vintage.

vintage wine. A fine wine made from selected grapes of a good year, kept separate and sold as wine of that year.

vintage year. A year in which vintage wine is made.

vin'tag·ing (vĭn'tĭj·ĭng), *n.* Act of gathering the vintage.

vin·tem' (vēn·tān'), *n.* [Pg. *vintêm*, fr. *vinte* twenty.] An obsolete Portuguese coin of 20 reis, originally of silver but later, owing to depreciation, of bronze.

vin'te·ner (vĭn'tē·nĕr), *n.* [OF. *vintenier*.] The commander of a section of twenty soldiers. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

vint'lite (vĭnt'lĭt), *n.* [From Unter-*Vintl*, Tirol.] *Petrog.* Augite-bearing quartz-hornblende-diorite-porphyry.

vint'ner (vĭnt'nĕr), *n.* [ME. *vintener, viniter*, OF. *vinetier, vinotier;* cf. OF. *vinet, vinot*, dim. of *vin* wine, ML. *vinetarius* a vintner; all ult. fr. L. *vinum* wine. See WINE.] **1.** One who deals in wine; a wine seller, or wine merchant, esp. at wholesale.
2. *pl.* [*cap.*] One of the great companies of London, England, incorporated in 1365. See COMPANY, *n.*, 3.

vint'ner·ess (-ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A woman vintner.

vint'ner·y (-ĭ), *n.* The trade of a vintner. *Rare.*

vint'ress (vĭn'trĕs; -trĭs; 119), *n.* A woman vintner. *Rare.*

vint'ry (-trĭ), *n.* [ME. *viniterie*, fr. OF. *vinotier, vinetier*. See VINTNER.] A place where wine is sold or stored; specif. [*cap.*], a former storehouse for wines in London; also, the adjacent district. *Archaic.*

‖**vi'num** (vī'nŭm), *n.; pl.* VINA (-nä). [L. See WINE.] Wine; — chiefly used in *Pharmacy* in the names of solutions of medicinal substances in wine; as: ***vi'num me'di·ca'tum***, medicated wine; ***vi'num o'pi·i***, wine of opium.

vin'y (vĭn'ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, vines; consisting of vines; producing, or abounding in, vines.
2. Entwining. "*Viny* embracements." *Sidney.*
3. Having rather long, vigorous, prostrate stems (vines), as some kinds of sweet potatoes.

vi'nyl (vī'nĭl; vīn'ĭl), *n.* [L. *vinum* wine + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical, CH_2:CH-, of which ethylene is the hydride. Cf. ETHENYL. — **vi·nyl'ic** (vī·nĭl'ĭk), *adj.*

vi'nyl·ene (vī'nĭ·lēn; vīn'ĭ-), *n.* [*vinyl* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* The bivalent radical -CH:CH-.

vi·nyl'i·dene (vī·nĭl'ĭ·dēn), *n.* [*vinyl* + *-idene.*] *Chem.* The bivalent radical CH_2:C=.

vi'ol (vī'ŭl), *n.* [ME. *vyell*, fr. OF. *vielle* (in Pr., *viola*), of Teut. origin and ult. fr. L. *vitula*. See FIDDLE; cf. VIELLE, 1st VIOLA, VIOLIN.] *Music.* **a** A stringed instrument, typically made up of a hollow resonance box, or body, with one or two sound holes in its belly, a neck, with finger board, terminating in a head which holds pegs by which are controlled the tension and pitch of the strings, these being stretched from the bottom of the body over a bridge and along the finger board, and sounded by means of a bow. Specif., a medieval variety of this type, having a flat tapering back, a broad neck (originally fretted), low-arched bridge, and, usually, six strings. It was made in four sizes, treble (***descant viol***), alto or tenor (***viola da braccio***), bass (***viola da gamba***), and contrabass (***violone***), the predecessors respectively of the modern violin, viola, violoncello, and contrabass. The ***chest of viols*** used in the old English School of chamber music consisted of a set of carefully matched viols fitted into a chest or trunk. They usually included two trebles, two tenors, and two basses. **b** A string-toned labial organ stop.

vi'ol, *v. i.* To play the viol.

vi'ol (vī'ŭl), *n.* Also **voy'al, voy'ol.** [Origin uncert.] *Naut.* A large rope sometimes used in weighing anchor.

vi·o'la (vē·ō'lä; vī-; *It.* vyō'lä; 277), *n.* [It. See 1st VIOL.] **1. a** A viol instrument, intermediate in size and compass between the violin and violoncello, tuned a fifth lower than the former, thus: c, g, d', a' (see 4th PITCH, 19). Its strings are rather thick, the lower two being wire-wound, and it has a somber elegiac quality of tone. It is a permanent member of the string quartet and the orchestra. Often called *tenor violin*. **b** A string-toned labial organ stop of 8-foot or 4-foot pitch.
2. A player of the viola.

Vi'o·la (vī'ō·lä; vē·ō'lä; vī·ō'-; vē'ō-; *the first and last follow the L. accent, the others the It.*), *n.* [L. *viola* a violet. See VIOLET.] **1.** Feminine proper name. L. *Viola* (vī'ō·lä); F. *Violette* (vyō'lĕt'); It. *Viola* (vyō'lä); Sp. & Pg. *Violante* (vē'ō·län'tä); G. *Viola* (vē·ō'lä), *Viole* (vē·ō'lē).
2. In Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, a shipwrecked lady who disguises herself as a page and enters the service of Duke Orsino, with whom she falls in love. He employs her to carry love messages to the Lady Olivia, but finally marries Viola. See OLIVIA, 2 **a**.
3. (*pron.* vī'ō·lä) [NL.] *Bot.* **a** A very large genus of low herbs or rarely undershrubs, the violets, typifying the family Violaceae. They are either acaulescent or leafy-stemmed with alternate stipulate leaves and solitary axillary purple, yellow, or white flowers, often (as in the pansy) marked or variegated with some other color. The corolla is irregular and often spurred; the sepals are auricled at the base. The pansy (*V. tricolor hortensis*) and the wild pansy (*V. tricolor*) are familiar as old garden favorites. *V. odorata* of Europe is the common sweet violet of the florist. The species are widely distributed in temperate regions. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus; — applied esp. to garden hybrid plants derived from the horned violet (*V. cornuta*) and *V. lutea*.

vi·o'la al'ta (*It.* vyō'lä äl'tä; *cf.* VIOLA, *n.*). [It.] A large orchestral viola.

vi·o'la bas·tar'da (bäs·tär'dä). [It., bastard viola.] *Music.* A viola da gamba, or bass viol, provided with strings for sympathetic vibration as in the viola d'amore.

vi'o·la·ble (vī'ō·lä·b'l), *adj.* [L. *violabilis;* cf. F. *violable*. See VIOLATE.] That may be violated. — **vi'o·la·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **vi'o·la·ble·ness,** *n.* — **vi'o·la·bly,** *adv.*

Vi'o·la'ce·ae (-lā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See VIOLA.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, and trees (order Hypericales), the violet family, having pentamerous mostly irregular flowers and a one-celled ovary containing three parietal placentae. There are 15 genera and about 300 species, of wide distribution, *Viola* being much the largest genus.

vi'o·la'ceous (vī'ō·lā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *violaceus*, fr. *viola* a violet.] **1.** Of the color violet.
2. *Bot.* Of or pertaining to the family Violaceae.
— **vi'o·la'ceous·ly,** *adv.*

vi·o'la da brac'cio (dä brät'chō). [It., viol for the arm.] The tenor viol, the predecessor of the viola. See VIOL **a**.

vi·o'la da gam'ba (dä gäm'bä). [It., viol for the leg.] **a** The bass viol, the predecessor of the violoncello. See VIOL **a**. **b** A string-toned organ stop of 8-foot pitch.

vi·o'la d'a·mo're (dä·mō'rä). [It., viol of love; whence F. *viole d'amour*.] **1.** A tenor viol, having, usually, seven gut strings, with seven or more wire strings passing under the finger board and sounding sympathetically as the first are played. Its tone is peculiarly sweet and tender.
2. A soft string-toned organ stop of 8-foot or 4-foot pitch.

vi·o'la da spal'la (dä späl'lä). [It., viol for the shoulder.] A larger viola da braccio.

vi·o'la di bor·do'ne (dē bôr·dō'nā). [It., bass viol.] The viola bastarda.

vi·o'la di fa·got'to (dē fä·gōt'tō). [It.] The viola bastarda.

Vi'o·la'les (vī'ō·lā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A Lindleyan alliance comprising the violets, passionflowers, stonecrops, and many other families. — **vi'o·lal** (vī'ō·lăl), *adj.*

vi·o·lan'in (vī'ō·lăn'ĭn), *n.* [*Viola* + anthocy*anin*.] *Biochem.* An anthocyanin obtained from the pansy.

vi·o'la pom·po'sa (pōm·pō'sä). [It.] *Music.* An obsolete large viola with five strings, invented by J. S. Bach for playing quick, high cello passages.

vi'o·late (vī'ō·lāt), *adj.* Violated. *Archaic.*

vi'o·late (vī'ō·lāt), *v. t.;* VI'O·LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); VI'O·LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *violatus*, past part. of *violare* to violate. See VIOLENT.] **1.** To trench or infringe on; also, to break or disregard, as a promise. "*Violated* vows." *Shak.*
2. To commit rape on; to ravish; outrage.
3. To do violence to (anything that should be held sacred or respected); to profane; desecrate.

Oft have they *violated*
The temple, oft the law, with foul affronts. *Milton.*

4. To interfere with by interruption or disturbance.

To *violate* sleep. *Milton.*

5. To injure, as one's feelings, by lack of considerateness.

Violating the public credit. *Addison.*

6. *Obs.* **a** To corrupt or spoil. **b** To injure by violence. **c** To treat roughly or harshly; to abuse.

Syn. — Mistreat; transgress; dishonor, defile, pollute; debauch.

Ant. — Honor; preserve, guard, maintain; cherish, respect.

vi'o·lat'er (-lāt'ĕr), *n.* A violator.

vi'o·la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. or L.; OF. *violacion* (F. *violation*), fr. L. *violatio*.] Act or instance of violating, or state of being violated; specif.: **a** Infringement; transgression; nonobservance; as, the *violation* of law, covenants, promises, etc. **b** An act of irreverence or desecration; profanation; as, the *violation* of a church. **c** Interruption; disturbance. **d** Ravishment; rape. **e** *Obs.* Handling with violence. — **vi'o·la'tion·al,** *adj.*

vi'o·la'tive (vī'ō·lā'tĭv), *adj.* Violating, or tending to violate.

vi'o·la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who or that which violates.

vi'o·la·ture (vī'ō·lä·tûr), *n.* Violation. *Rare.*

viol block. *Naut.* A block with swallow large enough to admit a hawser, or viol.

vi'ol da brac'cio, vi'ol d'a·mo're (vē'ŏl dä brät'chō, dä·mō'rä), etc. *Music.* = VIOLA DA BRACCIO, VIOLA D'AMORE, etc.

vi'ole' d'a'mour' (vē'ōl' dä'mōōr'). [F.] The viola d'amore.

‖**vi'ole' d'or'ches'tre** (dôr'kĕs'tr'). [F., viola of the orchestra.] An imitative string-toned organ stop of small scale and incisive quality.

vi'o·lence (vī'ō·lĕns), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *violentia*. See VIOLENT.] **1. a** Broadly, exertion of any physical force considered with reference to its effect on another than the agent, as in warfare or in effecting an entrance into a house in burglary. Sometimes, in law, the overcoming or prevention of resistance by threats of violence is held to be constructive violence. **b** An instance of violent treatment or procedure.

Arbitrary *violences* in time of peace. *Milton.*

2. Injury done to that which is entitled to respect, reverence, or observance; profanation; infringement; unjust force; outrage; assault.

Do *violence* to no man. *Luke* iii. 14.

3. Strength or energy actively displayed or exerted, esp. when destructive; vehement or forcible action; force; impetuosity; vehemence; highly excited or animated force or energy; intensity; severity; as, the *violence* of an attack or storm or of a fever.
4. Vehemence in feeling, behavior, or language; passion; ardor; fury; fervor.

The *violence* of party spirit. *Coleridge.*

5. Undue alteration of wording or sense, as in editing or interpreting a text.

Syn. — See FORCE. **Ant.** — Softness, gentleness, weakness.

vi'o·lence, *v. t.* To assault; violate; also, to bring by violence; to compel. *Obs.*

vi'o·lent (-lĕnt), *adj.* [ME., fr. OF. *violent*, fr. L. *violentus;* akin to L. *violare* to violate, *vis* strength, force. See VIM; cf. VIOLATE.] **1.** Moving, acting, or characterized, by physical force, esp. by extreme and sudden or by unjust or improper force; furious; severe; vehement; as, a *violent* storm; a *violent* attack.

Some *violent* hands were laid on Humphrey's life. *Shak.*

2. That commits, or is characterized or accompanied by, violence (sense 1); as, to lay *violent* hands on one.

Violent thefts. *Shak.*

3. Great; extreme; intense; vivid; loud; as, a *violent* contrast in colors; *violent* pain, passion, noise, etc.
4. Acting with or exerting great force on the mind, or as evidence; nearly conclusive, as in the phrase, often used in legal contention, *violent presumption*.
5. Produced or effected by force; not spontaneous or natural; unnatural; abnormal; as, a *violent* death; he came to a *violent* end.

These *violent* delights have *violent* ends. *Shak.*

6. Evincing, or due to, strong mental excitement; vehement; passionate; as, *violent* speech; *violent* reproaches for his perfidy.
7. That wrests meaning unduly; as, a *violent* assumption or interpretation.

Syn. — Fierce, savage; turbulent, tempestuous, stormy; sharp, acute.

Ant. — Mild; subdued, soft; feeble, faint, weak. See GENTLE, MILD.

— **vi'o·lent·ly,** *adv.* — **vi'o·lent·ness,** *n.*

vi'o·lent (vī'ō·lĕnt), *n.* One who or that which displays violence; with *the*, violent persons collectively.

vi'o·lent, *v. i.* To be violent; to act violently. — *v. t.* To constrain by or as by violence. *Both Obs.*

vi'o·lent, *adv.* Violently. *Obs.*

Vi'o·len'ta (vī'ō·lĕn'tä), *n.* A character in Shakespeare's *All's Well that Ends Well*.

violent profits. *Scots Law.* Rents or profits of an estate obtained by a tenant wrongfully holding over after warning They are recoverable in a process of removing.

vi'ol·er (vī'ŭl·ĕr), *n.* A player on the viol; also, a fiddler. *Archaic.*

vi'o·les'cent (vī'ō·lĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [L. *viola* a violet + *-escent.*] Tending to a violet color.

‖**vi'ole' sor'dine'** (vē'ōl' sôr'dēn'). [F., muted viol.] A soft string-toned organ stop imitating a muted violin.

vi'ol·et (vī'ŭl·ĕt), *n.* [It. *violetta.*] *Music.* Dim. of VIOL; specif., a viola d'amore.

vi'o·let (vī'ō·lĕt; -lĭt; 119; 190), *n.* [ME. *violett, vyalette*, fr. OF. *violete* (F. *violette*) a violet, dim. of *viole* a violet, fr. L. *viola*, fr. same unknown source as Gr. *ion*. Cf. IODINE.] **1. a** Any plant, flower, or species, of the genus *Viola*. The common purple, or hooded, violet of eastern North America is *V. cucullata*. The violet is the State flower of Illinois, Wisconsin, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. **b** With a qualifying word, any similar plant; as, dogtooth *violet*.
2. The plant or its flowers as used in pharmacy and confections; as, syrup of *violet;* — now chiefly *pl.;* as, candied *violets*.
3. Any of the colors resembling those of certain violets, averaging bluish blue-red in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. They vary in hue from reddish-blue to blue-red, in saturation from medium to high, and in brilliance from low to medium. It is emblematic of gravity and chastity. Cf. COLOR.
4. Any pigment or dye which imparts the above color.
5. Violet-colored cloth or attire.
6. Any of numerous small violet-colored butterflies of *Cyaniris, Rusticus*, and allied genera of the family Lycaenidae.

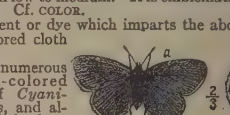

Violet (*Cyaniris argiolus*). *a* Male Imago; *b* Side View.

7. [*caps.*] Used as feminine proper name.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

violet-crowned	violet-garlanded	violet-scented
violet-embroidered	violet-inwoven	violet-sweet

vi'o·let, *adj.* [OF. See VIOLET, *n.*] Of the color violet.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

violet-black	violet-gray	violet-red
violet-blue	violet-green	violet-ringed
violet-brown	violet-headed	violet-shrouded
violet-colored	violet-hooded	violet-stoled
violet-crimson	violet-horned	violet-striped
violet-dyed	violet-hued	violet-tailed
violet-eared	violet-purple	violet-throated
violet-flowered	violet-rayed	

vi'o·let, *v. t.* To make violet-hued. — *v. i.* To gather violets.

vi'o·let–blind', *adj.* Color-blind to violet. — **vi'o·let–blind'ness,** *n.*

vi'o·let–bloom', *n.* **a** The matrimony vine (*Lycium halimifolium*). **b.** = BITTERSWEET, 3 **a**.

violet carmine. A color, reddish blue-red in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

violet cress. An annual herb (*Ionopsidium acaule*), family Brassicaceae, native to Spain and Portugal, having pink or purple flowers.

vi'o·let–ear', *n.* Any tropical hummingbird of the genus *Colibri* (syn. *Petasophora*), having violet or bluish-purple ear tufts.

violet family. The Violaceae.

vi'o·let–green' swal'low. A common swallow (*Tachycineta thalassina lepida*), of western North America, violet green above, with white ear coverts, rump patches, and lower side.

violet prairie clover. The purple prairie clover. See PURPLE PRAIRIE CLOVER.

violet ray. **a** The shortest ray of the visible spectrum, producing violet color. See SPECTRUM. **b** Erroneously, the invisible ultraviolet ray having certain therapeutic qualities. Cf. ULTRAVIOLET, ACTINIC RAY.

violet root. Orrisroot; — a trade name.

violet root rot. *Plant Pathol.* A fungous root rot of alfalfa, asparagus, potato, etc. caused by *Rhizoctonia crocorum* (syn. *violacea*).

violet shell *or* **snail.** Any species of the genus *Janthina*.

vi'ol·ette' (vī'ŭl·ĕt'), *n.* [It. *violetta.*] A small viol.

violet tip. A handsome American butterfly (*Polygonia interrogationis*). Its wings are mottled with various shades of red and brown and have violet tips.

Violet Tip.

violet water. A toilet water scented with violet.

violet wood. Any of several hard purplish or reddish woods, as kingwood or myall wood (*Acacia pendula*); also, a tree yielding such wood.

violet wood sorrel. A perennial herb (*Ionoxalis violacea*) of the eastern United States, with palmately compound, usually sensitive leaves, and rose-purple or rarely white flowers.

vi'o·let·y (vī'ō·lĕt·ĭ), *adj.* Suggestive of violets or violet; resembling violets, as in color or scent.

---

vintener. † VINTNER.
vint'ner·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
vin'yard. Vineyard. *Ref. Sp.*

vi'nyl·ben'zene (vī'nĭl·bĕn'zēn; vīn'ĭl-; -bĕn·zēn'), *n.* = STYRENE a.
vi'ol. † VIAL.

vi'o·la'cean, *adj.* = VIOLACEOUS.
violand, *n.* A violin. *Obs.*
vi'o·la·quer'cit·rin (vī'ō·lä-kwûr'sĭt·rĭn), *n. Chem.* = RUTIN.
vi'o·la'tiv. Violative. *Ref. Sp.*

vi'o·la·to'ry, *adj.* = VIOLATIVE.
vi'ole, *v. t.* To violate. *Obs.*
vi'o·len·cy, *n.* Violence. *Obs.*

vi'o·let·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
vi'o·let·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
vi'o·let·wise', *adj.* See -WISE.

vi'o·lin' (vī'ō·lĭn'; *attributive often* vī'ō·lĭn'; 66), *n.* [It. *violino*, dim. of *viola*. See 1st VIOL; cf. VIOLONCELLO.] 1. *Music.* **a** The modern treble instrument of the viol class, distinguished in its developed form from the typical *viol* (which see) by having the back scooped out and slightly rounded like the belly, a low bridge, ʃ-shaped sound holes, thick but narrow handle, acute corners, four strings tuned to g, d′, a′, and e″ and a range of g–c′″′ (see PITCH, *n.*, 19); — called also, colloquially, *fiddle*. It is made of carefully chosen maple and pine, and in superior instruments every detail, as of the adjustment between bridge, sound post, and sound holes, and of the model, jointing, and varnish, is studied to bring about the utmost sonority and refinement of tone. Violinmaking was brought to its highest perfection by the masters of Cremona, in northern Italy, esp. by Nicola Amati, Stradivari, and Guarneri. The violin is unique for varied, rich, and expressive tone quality, and has the first place in the orchestra. **b** An 8-foot labial organ stop of similar quality.

Violin. 1 Scroll; 2 Pegbox; 3, 3 Pegs; 4 Nut; 5 Finger Board; 6 Neck Plate; 7, 7 Bouts; 8, 8 Sound Holes; 9 Bridge; 10 Tailpiece; 11 Button.

2. A violin player; as, the first *violin*.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

violin bow	**violinmaker**	**violin-shaped**
violin case	**violinmaking**	**violin string**

vi'o·lin', *v. t.;* -LINED' (-lĭnd'); -LIN'ING (-lĭn'ĭng). To influence or effect by violin playing. *Rare.* — *v. i.* To play the violin.

vi'o·li'na (vē'ō·lē'nä), *n.* [From VIOLIN] *Music.* A string-toned organ stop of 4-foot pitch.

violin clef. *Music.* The G clef. See CLEF.

violin diapason. *Music.* A metal labial organ stop of 8-foot pitch with a combination of diapason and string-toned quality.

vi'o·line (vī'ō·lēn; -lĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-lin.** [See VIOLET.] 1. *Chem.* An alkaloid extracted from the root and foliage of the violet (*Viola*).

2. A color, bluish blue-red in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

vi'o·lin·ette' (vī'ō·lĭn·ĕt'), *n.* [Dim. of *violin.*] *Music.* A violino piccolo or a kit.

vi'o·lin'ist (-lĭn'ĭst), *n.* [It. *violinista.*] A player on the violin. — **vi'o·lin·is'tic** (-lĭn·ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

‖vio·li'no (vyō·lē'nō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A violin.

vio·li'no pic'co·lo (pĕk'kō·lō). [It. *piccolo* small.] *Music.* A small violin having the same proportions as the ordinary violin, and usually tuned a fourth higher.

violin piano. A harmonichord.

vi'ol·ist (vī'ŭl·ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *violiste.*] A player on the viol.

Violle's standard (vyōlz), *or* **Violle** (vyōl), *n.* [After Jules *Violle*, French physicist.] A photometric unit, being the light emitted by a square centimeter of platinum at the temperature of solidification about equal to 18.5 British standard candles.

vi'o·lon·cel'list (vē'ō·lŏn·chĕl'ĭst; vī'ō·lŏn·sĕl'ĭst), *n.* [Cf. It. *violoncellista.*] A player on the violoncello; — often shortened to *cellist*.

vi'o·lon·cel'lo (-chĕl'ō; -sĕl'ō; 277), *n.; pl.* -LOS (-ōz). [It., dim. of *violone* contrabass. See VIOLONE; cf. CELLO.] *Music.* **a** A bass violin, the modern form of the viola da gamba, with its four strings tuned an octave lower than the modern viola and with a compass C to e″ (see PITCH, *n.*, 19); — commonly shortened to *cello*. In playing, the performer rests it vertically on the floor between his knees. Its tone combines the sonority and expressiveness of the violin with a deeper, masculine quality. **b** A labial organ stop of similar quality.

Violoncello.

vi'o·lon·cel'lo, *v. i.* To play the violoncello.

violoncello piccolo. A miniature violoncello of the same shape and tuning.

vio·lo'ne (vyō·lō'nā), *n.* [It., aug. of *viola* a viol. See 1st VIOL.] *Music.* **1.** The double-bass viol, now superseded by the modern contrabass. See 1st VIOL **a.**

2. An open, labial, string-toned stop of 16-foot pitch, usually in the pedal organ. See ORGAN, 1 c.

vio·lot'ta (-lŏt'ä), *n.* [Quasi It., fr. It. *viola* + *-otta*, aug. suff.] *Music.* A tenor violin intermediate between the viola and the violoncello. Its strings are tuned G, d, a, e′ (see PITCH, *n.*, 19).

vi'o·lu'ric (vī'ō·lū'rĭk), *adj.* [*violet* + barbi*turic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline monoacid, $C_5H_2N_2O_4$, obtained by the action of hydroxylamine on alloxan, and in other ways; 5-isonitroso-barbituric acid. It gives a violet solution in water, and forms characteristic yellow, blue, violet, etc., salts.

Vi·or'na (vī·ôr'nä), *n.* [NL., fr. F. *viorne* a clematislike plant, fr. L. *viburnum*. See VIBURNUM.] *Bot.* A genus of about 20 species of vines or erect herbs of the crowfoot family (Ranunculaceae) differing from the closely related genus *Clematis* in having mostly solitary flowers with erect sepals and stamens. *V. urnigera*, the leatherflower, is common in the southeastern United States. All but a few are North American.

vi·os'ter·ol (vī·ŏs'tĕr·ōl; -ōl), *n.* [ultra *violet* + ergo*sterol.*] *Pharm.* A preparation of irradiated ergosterol dissolved in neutral oil.

vi'per (vī'pĕr), *n.* [OF. or L.; OF. *vipre, vipere* (F. *vipère*), fr. L. *vipera*; prob. akin to Skr. *vepate* he trembles. See VIBRATE; cf. WEEVER, WIVER, *n.*, WIVERN.] **1.** A common European snake (*Vipera*, syn. *Pelias, berus*) attaining a length of two feet and varying in color from red, brown, or gray, with dark markings, to black, which is found from England (where it was formerly abundant) across Europe and Asia to Sakhalin; hence, any of the closely related species of the genus *Vipera*, some of which occur in southern Europe; an adder. Also, any of certain other Old World poisonous snakes (genera *Bitis, Cerastes*, etc.) of the family Viperidae, in the narrow sense, or, broadly, of the Viperidae taken as inclusive of the Crotalidae (see PIT VIPER). The bite of many species is dangerous, often fatal, but that of *V. berus*, while often severe, is rarely fatal to man. Loosely or popularly, various venomous or supposedly venomous snakes are called *vipers*.

Common European Viper.

2. A dangerous, treacherous, or malignant, person.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

viper-bit	**viper-haunted**	**viper-mouthed**
viper-curled	**viper-headed**	**viper-nourished**

Vi'per·a (vī'pĕr·ä), *n.* [L., a viper.] *Zool.* The type genus of the family Viperidae, including the common European viper. See VIPER.

viper broth. Broth made from a viper, formerly believed to have invigorating properties.

vi'per·ess (vī'pĕr·ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A female viper.

vi'per·fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* A small, slender, phosphorescent, deep-sea fish (*Chauliodus sloani*). It has long ventral and dorsal fins, a large mouth, and very long, sharp teeth. Also, any of various other related fishes.

viper gourd. The snake gourd *Trichosanthes anguina*; — so called from its reputed ugliness.

viper grass. Viper's-grass.

Vi·per'i·dae (vī·pĕr'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A widely distributed family of venomous, chiefly viviparous snakes, characterized by large, perforated, poison fangs, which when the snake strikes, become erected by rotating on their base, the movable premaxillary bone. The family is commonly restricted to those forms which lack the external sensory pit (see PIT VIPER), but in some classifications is made to include also the pit vipers as a subfamily (Crotalinae), the typical vipers then forming a subfamily, **Vi'per·i'nae** (vī'pĕr·ĭ'nē), both together being world-wide (except for Madagascar and Australia) in occurrence. — **vi'per·id** (vī'pĕr·ĭd), *n. & adj.*

vi'per·i·form' (vī'pĕr·ĭ·fôrm'; vī·pĕr'-), *adj.* [*viper* + *-form.*] Like a viper.

vi'per·ine (vī'pĕr·ĭn; -īn; 156), *adj.* [L. *viperinus.*] Of, pertaining to, or like, a viper or vipers; venomous.

vi'per·ine, *n.* = VIPERINE SNAKE **a.**

viperine snake. **a** Any viper or snake of the family Viperidae or subfamily Viperinae. **b** A small harmless snake (*Natrix viperinus*) colored much like the viper, found in southern Europe and northern Africa.

viper lozenge. *Old Pharm.* A lozenge prepared from dried, powdered viper's flesh mixed with mucilage of tragacanth and white wine, formerly regarded as an antidote for poisons and a remedy for plague.

Vi'per·oi'de·a (vī'pĕr·oi'dē·ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See VIPER; -OID.] *Zool.* A division of snakes equivalent to Viperidae in its broad sense. — **vi'per·oid** (vī'pĕr·oid), *adj.*

vi'per·ous (vī'pĕr·ŭs), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or composed of, vipers.

2. Having the qualities of a viper; malignant; venomous; as, a *viperous* tongue. "This *viperous* slander." *Shak.* — **vi'per·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **vi'per·ous·ness,** *n.*

vi'per's bu'gloss (vī'pĕrz). = BLUEWEED **a.**

vi'per's–grass', *n.* A perennial herb (*Scorzonera hispanica*) with narrow, entire leaves, and solitary heads of yellow flowers. The long, white, carrot-shaped roots are eaten in Spain and elsewhere.

viper wine. A medicated wine containing a decoction from vipers, formerly believed to restore vital powers.

vi'per·y (vī'pĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Viperous.

vir (vĭr; vûr), *n.* Vigor; activity. *Scot.*

Vi'ra (vē'rä), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **Wa·vi'ra** (wä·vē'rä). One of a Bantu tribe in Uvira on the northwestern shore of Lake Tanganyika.

vir'a·gin (vĭr'ä·jĭn), *n.* [OF. *viragine*, fr. L. *virago, -ginis.*] A virago. — **vir'a·gin'i·an** (-jĭn'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* — **vi'ra·gin'i·ty** (-jĭn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **vi·rag'i·nous** (vĭ·răj'ĭ·nŭs), *adj. All Rare.*

vi·ra'go (vĭ·rā'gō; vī-; 277), *n.; pl.* -GOES, -GOS (-gōz). [L., fr. *vir* man. See VIRILE.] **1.** A woman. *Obs.*

2. A woman of great stature, strength, and courage; a woman with masculine qualities of body and mind. *Archaic.*

3. Hence, a turbulent woman; a termagant; vixen.

vi'ra·son' (vē'rä·sōn'), *n.* [Sp. *virazón.*] A sea breeze. *Obs.*

Vir'bi·us (vûr'bĭ·ŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* A primitive deity of childbirth, associated with Diana. He eventually became a mythological figure.

vire (vēr), *n.* [OF., fr. *virer* to turn. See VEER.] An arrow feathered so as to acquire a rotary motion, formerly used with a crossbow.

vire (vīr). Var. of FIRE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

‖vire'lai' (vēr'lā'), *n.* [OF. & F.] A virelay.

vir'e·lay (vĭr'ē·lā), *n.* [OF. *virelai* (influenced by *lai* lay), fr. earlier *vireli*, orig. a mere refrain.] **a** An old French verse form having a refrain and composed wholly in two rhymes; also, one composed of stanzas indeterminate in length and number, but usually repeating one of the two rhymes of the first stanza in the second, the new rhyme of the second stanza in the third, and so on, until the last stanza, where the unrepeated rhymes of the first stanza takes the place of a new rhyme. **b** An old song or poem, esp. one with a refrain or an intricate or monotonous rhyme scheme; — a vague or loose use.

vi'rent (vī'rĕnt), *adj.* [L. *virens*, pres. part. of *virere* to be green.] Green; not withered. *Rare.*

vir'e·o (vĭr'ē·ō), *n.; pl.* -OS (-ōz). [L., a species of bird.] **a** Any of certain small insectivorous oscine American birds belonging to a family **Vir'e·on'i·dae** (vĭr'ē·ŏn'ĭ·dē). They are plainly but delicately colored, chiefly in olivaceous and grayish shades. In many species the bill is hooked. They are sweet singers and usually build pensile nests of much beauty. Common species are the *red-eyed, warbling, solitary* (or *blue-headed*), *white-eyed*, and *yellow-throated vireos* (see these terms). They are also called *greenlet*. **b** [*cap.*] The typical genus of vireos. — **vir'e·o·nine** (vĭr'ē·ō·nĭn; -nīn; 156), *adj. & n.*

Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*).

vi·res'cence (vī·rĕs'ĕns; -ns), *n.* State or condition of becoming green, specif., *Bot.*, through the development of chloroplasts in organs normally white or colored, as petals.

vi·res'cent (-ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [L. *virescens*, pres. part. of *virescere* to grow green, verb incho. fr. *virere* to be green. See VERDANT.] Beginning to be green; slightly green; greenish.

‖vir et ux'or (vĭr ĕt ŭk'sôr). [L.] Husband and wife.

vir'ga (vûr'gä), *n.* [L.] **1.** A twig; wand. Cf. VERGE.

2. *Medieval Music.* See NEUME.

vir'gal (-găl), *adj.* [L. *virga* twig.] Made of twigs.

vir'gate (vûr'gāt), *n.* [ML. *virgata, virgata terræ*, so much land as *virga terræ*, a land measure, contains, fr. L. *virga* a twig, rod. See VERGE a rod.] *Early Eng. Law.* A measure of land equal to one quarter of an acre or, as more commonly used, one quarter of a hide; a yard or yardland. As equal to one quarter of a hide, a virgate was normally equal to 30 acres, but varied with the variation in the extent of the hide.

vir'gate (vûr'gāt), *adj.* [L. *virgatus* made of twigs, fr. *virga* a twig, rod. See VERGE a rod.] **1.** Rodlike.

2. *Bot.* **a** Having the form of a rod; wand-shaped. **b** Bearing many small twigs.

3. *Zool.* Slender and slightly toothed; — said of the trophi of certain rotifers.

vir'gate (vûr'gāt), *v. i. Geol.* To branch in diverging lines. — **vir·ga'tion** (vûr·gā'shŭn), *n.*

vir'gat·er (-gāt·ĕr), *n. Early Eng. Law.* A holder of a virgate.

Vir·gil'i·a (vûr·jĭl'ĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after P. *Virgilius* (or Vergilius) Maro, the Roman poet (Vergil).] **1.** A genus of South African trees (family Fabaceae) having as the only known species *V. capensis*, which furnishes a useful timber. It has pinnate leaves and rose-purple flowers succeeded by a coriaceous 2-valved pod.

2. [*not cap.*] Any of several trees belonging to other genera, as the yellowwood (*Cladrastis*), the Kentucky coffee tree (*Gymnocladus*), etc.

Vir·gil'i·a, *n.* **1.** Feminine proper name.

2. In Shakespeare's *Coriolanus*, the wife of Coriolanus.

vir'gin (vûr'jĭn), *n.* [ME. *virgine*, fr. OF. *virgine, virgene, virge* (F. *vierge*), fr. L. *virgo, -inis*; prob. akin to L. *virga* twig, rod. See WHISK.] **1.** In early Christian communities, before the rise of monasticism, an unmarried woman devoted to religion and asceticism; — now found chiefly in designations of saints; as, Saint Lucy, *virgin* and martyr.

2. A young unmarried woman.

3. A person, esp. a woman, who has not had sexual intercourse; a maid. Cf. MAID, 2. *Rev.* xiv. 4.

4. [*cap.*, usually with *the.*] The Virgin Mary.

5. Any female animal that has not copulated.

6. In art, a Madonna.

7. State of being a virgin; virginity. *Rare.*

8. An elderly spinster.

9 [*cap.*] *Astron.* Virgo. See ZODIAC; SIGN, *n.*, 12.

10. *Zool.* A female which reproduces parthenogenetically.

vir'gin (vûr'jĭn), *adj.* **1.** Being a virgin; chaste; of, pertaining to, or befitting, a virgin; maidenly; modest; indicating modesty; as, a *virgin* blush, snood. "*Virgin* modesty." *Milton.*

2. Pure; undefiled; unsullied. "*Virgin* snow." *Shak.*

3. Consisting of a virgin or virgins; as, a *virgin* train.

The *virgin* tribute. *Shak.*

4. Undisturbed; fresh; new; unadulterated; unalloyed; as, *virgin* soil, gold, business. "*Virgin* Dutch." *G. W. Cable.*

5. Hitherto unused; as, his *virgin* sword; initial; first; as, a *virgin* cruise.

6. Uncaptured; unsubdued; as, a *virgin* city, fortress, land.

7. **a** Of elements, naturally uncombined; native; as, *virgin* sulphur. **b** Of oils, obtained from the first light pressing (of olives, walnuts, etc.) in the cold. **c** Produced directly from ore, or by primary smelting; — said of metal to distinguish it from scrap or from metal obtained by remelting used material.

8. As yet without contact; as, rivers *virgin* of keels; a team *virgin* to harness; *virgin* toward such experience.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

virgin-eyed, virgin-minded, virgin-vested.

vir'gin, *v. i.* To live a virgin; — with *it.* — *v. t.* To name as virgin.

vir'gin·al (vûr'jĭ·nĕl; -n'l), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *virginalis.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or befitting, a virgin or virginity; maidenly; pure. "Honor *virginal.*" *Spenser.*

2. Remaining virgin; untouched; unsullied.

— **vir'gin·al·ly,** *adv.*

vir'gin·al, *n.* [Cf. F. *virginale*; — prob. so called from being used by young girls, or *virgins.*] A small rectangular spinet, without legs, having only one wire to a note. It was popular in the 16th and 17th centuries. Also *pl.*, and sometimes called a *pair of virginals.*

vir'gin·al, *v. i.* To tap with the fingers, as if on a virginal.

Vir'gin·al, *n.* [ML. *Virginale.*] The book of the offices of the Virgin Mary.

virginal generation. *Biol.* Parthenogenesis.

vir'gin·al·ist, *n.* One who plays a virginal.

vir'gi·nal'i·ty (vûr'jĭ·năl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Maidenliness. *Rare.*

virginal membrane. The hymen.

virgin birth. **a** Birth from a virgin; parthenogenesis. **b** *Theol.* The doctrine, founded on Matthew i. 25 and Luke i. 35, that Jesus was miraculously begotten of God and born of a virgin mother.

vir'gin–born' (66), *adj.* **1.** Born of a virgin; — said of Jesus.

2. *Zool.* Parthenogenetic.

virgin bower. A virgin's-bower.

virgin dip. See DIP, *n.*, 13.

vir·gin'e·ous (vûr·jĭn'ē·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *virgineus.*] Virginal. *Rare.*

virgin forest. A forest hitherto untouched by human activity; — called also *old growth.*

vir'gin·head (vûr'jĭn·hĕd), *n.* [*virgin* + *-head.*] Virginity. *Rare.*

virgin honey. Honey that flows freely from the uncapped comb at ordinary temperature.

Vir·gin'ia (vĕr·jĭn'yä; -jĭn'ĭ·ä), *n.* [L. *Virginia, Verginia*, fem. of *Verginius, Virginius.*] **1.** Feminine proper name. F. *Virginie* (vĕr'zhē'nē'); It. *Virginia* (vēr·jē'nyä); G. *Virginia* (vēr·gē'nyä).

2. In Roman legend, the innocent daughter of the centu-

---

vi'o·lin·iste' *n. Music.* Fem. of VIOLINIST.
vi'o·lin'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
vi'ol·mak'er, *n.* See MAKER. —
vi'ol·mak'ing, *n. & adj.*
vi'o·lon, *n.* [F. *violon*, It. *violone.* See VIOLONCELLO.] *Music.* = VIOLIN
vi'o·lous (vī'ō·lŭs), *adj.* Violent. *Obs.*
vi'per·an, *adj.* = VIPERINE.
vi·pe'ri·an, *adj.* = VIPERINE.
Vi'per·i'na (vī'pĕr·ĭ'nä), *n. pl.* [NL.] = VIPERIDAE.
Vi'per·i'nae (-nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See VIPERIDAE.
vi'per·ish, *adj.* See -ISH. — **vi'per·ish·ly,** *adv.* [-LIKE.]
vi'per·like', *adj. & adv.* See
vi'per·ling, *n.* See -LING.
vi·pol'i·tic, *n.*, **vi·pres'i·dent,** *n.*, **vi·queen',** *n.* See VI-. *Rare.*
Vi'ra·co'cha (vē'rä·kō'chä). Var. of UIRACOCHA.
vi·ra'go·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
vi·ra'go·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
vi·ra'go·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
vi·ran'da. Var. of VERANDA.
virbiasses, *n. pl.* [ML. *virbius* being twice a man, raised from the dead.] Revivals of persons buried alive. *Obs.*
‖**vi'res** (vī'rēz), *n., pl.* of VIS.
‖**vi'res ac·qui'rit e·un'do** [L.] It gains strength by going, i. e., in its course; — said of Fame or of Rumor. Adapted from *Vergil* (*Aeneid*, IV. 175). [*Archaic.*]
virestot. Var. of VIRIFOOT.
vir'gat·ed (vûr'gāt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* [L. *virgatus* striped.] = VIRGATE.
virge, virger. ✝ VERGE, VERGER.
Vir'gil (vûr'jĭl), **Vir·gil'i·an** (vûr·jĭl'ĭ·ăn). Vars. of VERGIL, etc.
Vir'gil·ism, *n.* = VERGILIANISM.
Vir·gi·na'le (vûr'jĭ·nā'lē), *n.* = 4th VIRGINAL.

---

rion Lucius Virginius. Her beauty having excited the lust of the decemvir Appius Claudius, he instigated one of his clients to seize her and claim her as his slave. When, however, Appius was about to give judgment in his client's favor, Virginius, seizing a butcher's knife, slew his daughter. This so aroused the city and camp that the decemvirs were deprived of their power. Virginius, being made tribune, put Appius in prison, where he took his own life.
3. See PAUL AND VIRGINIA.
4. A state of the United States formerly including West Virginia; — named, when an English colony, in honor of the Virgin Queen.
5. See SHIP, *Table.*
6. Virginia tobacco.

Virginia beard grass. **a** = BROOM SEDGE **a.** **b** Brome grass.
Virginia bluebell. Virginia cowslip.
Virginia broomrape. = BEECHDROPS **a.**
Virginia cedar. The red cedar *Juniperus virginiana.*
Virginia chain fern. Chain fern.
Virginia cowslip. A smooth erect herb (*Mertensia virginica*) of eastern North America, having entire leaves and showy blue flowers, pink in bud. See MERTENSIA; WILD FLOWERS, *Plate.*
Virginia creeper. A common North American tendril-climbing vine (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), having palmately 5-foliolate or 7-foliolate leaves and bluish-black berries. Called also *woodbine* and *American ivy. U. S.*

Virginia Creeper.

Virginia crescent. The peppergrass *Lepidium virginicum.*
Virginia crownbeard. A tall perennial herb (*Verbesina virginica*), family Carduaceae, of the eastern United States, with alternate leaves and paniculate heads of white flowers.
Virginia date plum. The persimmon.
Virginia deer. The white-tailed deer; in a more specific sense, the typical form of it (*Odocoileus virginianus*) which inhabits the eastern United States from Florida and Louisiana to New York.
Virginia dogwood. The flowering dogwood.
Virginia false gromwell. The false gromwell *Onosmodium virginianum.*
Virginia fence. A worm fence.
Virginia goatsbeard. A small pale-green herb (*Cynthia virginica*), family Cichoriaceae, with yellow flower heads.
Virginia goat's–rue. The catgut (*Tephrosia virginiana*).
Virginia grape fern. A common woodland fern (*Botrychium virginianum*) of North America, Europe, and Asia, with a ternate, twice-pinnate sterile frond and an erect, pinnate, fertile frond.
Virginia ham. A ham from a razorback hog. It has a distinctive flavor from the food given the hog and the method of curing and aging the ham.
Virginia juniper. The red cedar.
Virginia knotweed. An erect herb (*Tovara virginiana*), family Polygonaceae, of eastern North America, with ovate, pointed leaves and spikes of small, greenish or rose-colored flowers.
Virginia lungwort. The Virginia cowslip.
Virginia lyme grass. Terrell grass.
Virginia mallow. A perennial herb (*Sida hermaphrodita*), a native of the southeastern United States, having white flowers and maplelike leaves.
Virginia mountain mint. A fragrant perennial herb (*Pycnanthemum virginianum*) of eastern North America, with opposite, linear-lanceolate leaves, and tiny, close heads of flowers in a terminal corymb.
Virginia mouse–ear. The Virginia stickseed.
vir·gin'i·an (vĕr·jĭn'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Virginal. *Obs.*
Vir·gin'i·an (vĕr·jĭn'ĭ·ăn; -jĭn'yăn), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Virginia.
2. Pertaining to or designating the language of the Powhatan, and other Algonquian Indians, formerly of eastern Virginia, North Carolina, and Maryland.
Vir·gin'i·an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Virginia.
Vir·gin'i·an, The. The title, and sobriquet of the hero, of a series of short stories by Owen Wister (collected in book form in 1902) dealing with frontier life in Wyoming, the hero being a cowboy originally from Virginia.
Virginian hemp. = WATER HEMP **a.**
Virginian hound. See BLOODHOUND.
Virginia nightingale. The cardinal bird.
Vir·gin'i·ans, The. A novel (1857–59) by Thackeray, a sequel to *Henry Esmond,* dealing with life in early 18th-century Virginia. See ESMOND, BEATRIX.
Virginia pine. **a** The Georgia pine. **b** The loblolly *Pinus taeda.* **c** The scrub pine *Pinus virginiana.*
Virginia plan. *U. S. Hist.* A plan of government proposed at the Constitutional Convention of 1787 by Edmund Randolph of Virginia. It provided for three separate branches of government, a legislature of two houses, with proportional representation in each, and a single executive and national judiciary to be chosen by the legislature. See NEW JERSEY PLAN.
Virginia poke. **a** The pokeweed (*Phytolacca americana*). **b** The American hellebore.
Virginia quail. The bobwhite.
Virginia rail. An American long-billed rail (*Rallus virginianus*), resembling in color the king rail, but scarcely larger than the sora.
Virginia rail fence. A worm fence.
Virginia raspberry. The purple-flowering raspberry. *Eng.*
Virginia red cedar. The red cedar *Juniperus virginiana.*
Virginia reel. A country-dance for an indefinite number of participants; — called in England *Sir Roger de Coverley.* See SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY.
Virginia Resolutions. *U. S. Hist.* Resolutions drawn by Madison and passed by the Virginia Legislature in 1798, similar to the Kentucky Resolutions (which see).
Virginia sappine. In the trade, the loblolly *Pinus taeda;* also, its wood. *Eastern U. S.*
Virginia sarsaparilla. The wild sarsaparilla.
Virginia serpentaria *or* **serpentary.** The Virginia snakeroot.
Virginia silk. The common milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*) of eastern North America.
Virginia snakeroot. A birthwort (*Aristolochia serpentaria*) of the eastern United States, with oblong leaves, cordate at the base, and a solitary, basal, very irregular flower.
Virginia stickseed. A biennial, North American herb (*Lappula virginiana*) with broad oval leaves and prickly-barbed fruit; — called also *dysentery root* from its astringent root.
Virginia stock. Mahon stock.
Virginia stonecrop. The ditch stonecrop.
Vir·gin'ia–stone'crop' fam'i·ly. The Penthoraceae.
Virginia strawberry. A North American herb (*Fragaria virginiana*) with white flowers and sweet, scarlet fruit. It is one of the plants used in developing the garden strawberry. See STRAWBERRY, 1 **b.**
Virginia sumac. The staghorn sumac.
Virginia tea. The Virginia willow. See ITEA.
Virginia thorn. The Washington thorn.
Virginia thyme. The Virginia mountain mint.
Virginia tobacco. Any of the several types of tobacco produced in Virginia, also the tobacco itself; — in Europe, often applied to all American-grown tobaccos.
Virginia trumpet flower. The trumpet creeper.
Virginia wake–robin. The green arrow arum.
Virginia waterleaf. A showy perennial herb (*Hydrophyllum virginianum*) with white flowers. See SHAWNEE SALAD.
Virginia willow. See ITEA.
Virginia winterberry. The winterberry *Ilex verticillata.*
Virginia yellow pine. = SHORTLEAF PINE **a.**
Vir·gin'i·bus Pu'er·is'que (vĕr·jĭn'ĭ·bŭs pū'ĕr·ĭs'kwē). [L., for boys and girls.] A collection of essays (1881) by Robert Louis Stevenson.
Vir'gi·nid (vûr'jĭ·nĭd), *n.* [See VIRGO; 1st -ID.] Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Virgo.
vir·gin'i·ty (vĕr·jĭn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [ME. *virginitee,* fr. OF. *virginité,* fr. L. *virginitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being a virgin; maidenhood.
2. The unmarried life; celibacy; spinsterhood.
3. State of being virgin, or fresh, new, or the like.
vir·gin'i·um (vĕr·jĭn'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. the State *Virginia.* See VIRGINIA, 4.] *Chem.* Element 87, of the alkali-metal family, supposedly detected in pollucite, sea water, etc. (but its presence has not been confirmed); — a proposed name. Symbol, *Vi* (no period). Cf. FRANCIUM.
Vir·gin'i·us (vĕr·jĭn'ĭ·ŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** Masculine proper name.
2. See VIRGINIA, 2.
3. A tragedy (1820) by J. Sheridan Knowles. The part of Virginius was a favorite role of the tragedian Macready.
Virginius Case. *U. S. Hist.* The seizure (1873) by Spain of a filibustering vessel, the *Virginius,* which was illegally flying the American flag, and the execution of its crew, among whom were eight Americans. The incident nearly brought about war, but later Spain made amends.
Virgin Knight. See BRADAMANTE.
virgin knot. Virginity; — alluding to the Greek and Roman virgin's girdle, which was unloosed at marriage. *Shak.*
vir'gin·ly, *adj.* Befitting a virgin; maidenly; chaste; pure.
Virgin Mary. The mother of Jesus, represented in the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches as the highest of created beings, perpetually virgin though a mother, to whom alone hyperdulia (which see) may be paid, and whose intercession is sought. Called also *the Blessed Virgin* or *the Blessed Virgin Mary (B. V. M.), St. Mary, Our Lady, Mother of God,* etc. See also ANNUNCIATION, 2; ASSUMPTION, 1 **a;** IMMACULATE CONCEPTION; MATER DOLOROSA; THEOTOKOS.
Vir'gin–Mar'y's–cow'slip', -hon'ey·suck'le, *or* **-milk'·drops',** *n.* The common lungwort of Europe. *Dial. Eng.*
Vir'gin–Mar'y's–this'tle, *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** The milk thistle *Silybum marianum.* **b** = BLESSED THISTLE **a.**
virgin moth. = WHITE MILLER **b.**
Virgin Mother. The Virgin Mary.
virgin of the sun. Under the Inca Empire, one of the maidens dedicated to the service of the sun god. They were maintained in numerous convents.
virgin parchment. Fine parchment made from the skins of newborn lambs and kids.
Virgin Queen, the. Elizabeth, queen (1558–1603) of England; — popularly so called, perh. from a passage in a speech delivered Feb. 10, 1559, when answering an official deputation requesting her in the name of the nation to marry. She said that for herself it would be enough "that a marble stone should declare that a queen, having reigned such a time, died a virgin."
virgin rosin. Pale-yellow rosin made from the first turpentine that exudes after the tree is boxed.
vir'gin's–bow'er (vûr'jĭnz·bou'ĕr), *n.* Any climbing species of *Clematis* or *Viorna,* as *C. vitalba* in Europe, *C. virginiana* and related species in the United States, and *C. dioica* and *C. bahamica* in the West Indies.
virgin scammony. Scammony resin obtained by incision from the living root of the plant in distinction from the resin prepared by extracting the dried root with alcohol.
vir'gin's milk. An old cosmetic consisting either of the tincture of benzoin or some balsam, or of lead subacetate, precipitated by addition of water.
virgin soil. Soil which has never been cultivated.
Virgin Soil. Title of a novel (1876) by Turgenev, analyzing the "new generation" of Russia of the seventies.
virgin spawn. Mushroom spawn made by mixing the fresh spores directly with the nutritive material of which the bricks are made.
virgin tree. A Chinese species of sassafras (*Sassafras tzumu*).
virgin widow. One widowed before the consummation of her marriage.
virgin wool. Wool not used before in manufacture. Cf. SHODDY, 1.
Vir'go (vûr'gō), *n.; genitive* VIRGINIS (-jĭ'nĭs). [L. *virgo* a virgin, the constellation Virgo in the zodiac. See VIRGIN.] *Astron.* **a** A zodiacal constellation, containing the bright star Spica, situated on the celestial equator, due south of the handle of the Dipper; the Virgin. It is represented pictorially by the figure of a woman holding in her left hand a spike of grain (cf. SPICA). **b** The sixth sign of the zodiac which in *Astrol.* is a feminine, nocturnal, southern sign, melancholy, earthy, and cold; the house and exaltation of Mercury. See SIGN, *n.,* 12.
Vir'go Cae·les'tis (sē·lĕs'tĭs), *n.* [L., lit., celestial virgin.] See TANITH.
vir'gu·la (vûr'gū·lá), *n.* [L., a small rod, dim. of *virga* rod.] A rod or rodlike mark; as: **a** = VIRGULE, 1. **b** A neume; also, the stem of a note. **c** *Paleontol.* The axial rod of graptolites of the suborder Axonophora. — **vir'gu·lar** (-lĕr), *adj.*
vir'gu·la di·vi'na (vûr'gū·lá dĭ·vī'nà). [L. See VIRGULE; DIVINING.] A divining rod. *Obs.*
Vir'gu·la'ri·a (vûr'gū·lā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *virgula* a small rod.] *Zool.* A genus of pennatulaceans having a long rodlike rachis enclosing a slender, round or square, calcareous axis. The polyps are arranged in transverse rows or clusters on short fleshy transverse processes borne on each side of the rachis for nearly its whole length. It is the type of a family, **Vir'gu·la·ri'i·dae** (-là·rī'ĭ·dē). — **vir'gu·lar'i·an** (-lār'ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

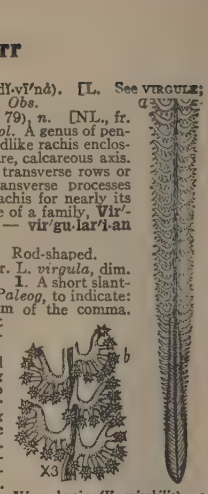

Virgularia (*V. mirabilis*). *a* Lower Part of Stem, nat. size. *b* A portion enlarged.

vir'gu·late (vûr'gū·lāt), *adj.* Rod-shaped.
vir'gule (vûr'gūl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *virgula,* dim. of *virga.* See VERGE a rod.] **1.** A short slanting stroke or mark, used in *Paleog,* to indicate: **a** A pause; the earliest form of the comma. **b** The division of a word at the end of a line, now indicated by a *hyphen.*
2. In modern printing and writing, a short slanting stroke drawn between two words, usually *and* and *or* (thus, and/or), and indicating that either may be used by the reader to interpret the sense.
3. *Horol.* A form of escapement somewhat like the horizontal and the verge. *Obs.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3.
vir·gul'tum (vĕr·gŭl'tŭm), *n.* [L.] A twig, shoot, or sprout.
viri-. A combining form, Latin *viri-,* from *vir, viris,* man, husband, as in **vir'i·cide.** See -CIDE.
vir'i·al (vĭr'ĭ·ăl), *n.* [G., fr. L. *vis,* pl. *vires,* strength.] *Physics.* Half the product of the stress due to the attraction or repulsion between two particles in space times the distance between them, or in the case of more than two, half the sum of such products taken for the entire system. The term was introduced by Clausius in discussing the kinetic theory of gases.
‖**vi·ri·dar'i·um** (vĭr'ĭ·dâr'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* VIRIDARIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. *viridis* green.] *Rom. Antiq.* A pleasure garden forming part of a villa.
vir'i·des'cent (vĭr'ĭ·dĕs'ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.* [LL. *viridescens,* pres. part. of *viridescere* to grow green.] Slightly green; greenish. — **vir'i·des'cence** (-ĕns; -'ns), *n.*
vi·rid'i·an (vĭ·rĭd'ĭ·ăn), *n.* [L. *viridis.* See VERDANT.] **1.** Guignet's green.
2. A color, yellowish green in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Called also *chrome green, emeraude, Veronese green.* Cf. COLOR. — **vi·rid'i·an,** *adj.*
vir'i·dig'e·nous (vĭr'ĭ·dĭj'ē·nŭs), *adj.* [L. *viridis* green + *-genous.*] Producing greenness.
vir'i·dine (vĭr'ĭ·dēn; -dĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-din.** [L. *viridis* green.] *Chem.* **a** A greenish-yellow nitrogenous oil, $C_{12}H_{19}N$, found in coal tar. **b** Jervine. **c** Either of two closely related green dyes of the triphenylmethane class.
viridine green. A color, yellowish yellow-green in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
viridine yellow. A color, yellowish yellow-green in hue, of high saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
vir'i·dite (vĭr'ĭ·dīt), *n.* [See VIRID; 1st -ITE, 4.] *Petrog.* Any of the indeterminable green alteration products of ferromagnesian minerals in rocks.
vi·rid'i·ty (vĭ·rĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [OF. *viridité,* fr. L. *viriditas,* fr. *viridis* green. See VERDANT.] Greenness; verdure; the color of grass or foliage; hence, quality of being fresh or sound; freshness.
vi·rif'ic (vĭ·rĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [See VIRUS; -FIC.] Virulent.
vir'i·fy (vĭr'ĭ·fī), *v. t.* [L. *vir, viri,* man + *-fy.*] To make masculine.
vir'ile (vĭr'ĭl; vī'rĭl; *or, esp. Brit.,* vĭr'īl, vī'rīl; 155; 277), *adj.* [F. *viril,* fr. L. *virilis,* fr. *vir* man. See WER; cf. VIRAGO, VIRTUE.] **1.** Having the nature, properties, or qualities, of an adult man; characteristic of developed manhood; specif., capable of procreation; — opposed to *womanly, feminine,* and *puerile;* as, *virile* age; *virile* power; *virile* organs.
2. Hence, masterful; forceful; as, a *virile* monarch.
3. Masculine; male.
Syn. — Manly, masculine. See MALE.
Ant. — Effeminate; womanly, feminine; weak, impotent. — **vir'ile·ly,** *adv.* — **vir'ile·ness,** *n.*
vir'ile, *n.* A virile person.
virile member. The penis.
vir'i·les'cence (vĭr'ĭ·lĕs'ĕns; -'ns), *n.* *Zool.* The acquiring of characters more or less like those of the male, often observed in barren or old females. — **vir'i·les'cent** (-ĕnt; -'nt), *adj.*
‖**vi·ri'li·a** (vī·rĭl'ĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] The male genitals.
vi·ril'i·fy (vĭ·rĭl'ĭ·fī), *v. t.* To make virile.
vi·ril'i·ous·ly (vĭ·rĭl'ĭ·ŭs·lĭ), *adv.* [L. *virilis* virile.] Manfully. *Rare.*
vir'i·lism (vĭr'ĭ·lĭz'm), *n.* [*virile* + *-ism.*] **1.** *Med.* An abnormality in a woman marked by male secondary sexual characters, as hair distribution, skeletal form, etc.
2. Devotion to or development of virile traits. — **vir'i·list** (-lĭst), *n. & adj.*
vi·ril'i·ty (vĭ·rĭl'ĭ·tĭ; vī-), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *virilité,* fr. L. *virilitas.*] Quality or state of being virile; as: **a** Period or state of developed manhood. **b** The power of procreation. **c** Manly vigor, power, or force; as, *virility* of action or speech. **d** Masculinity.
vi·rip'o·tent (vĭ·rĭp'ō·tĕnt; vī-), *adj.* [L. *vir* man + *potens* fit for.] Marriageable; sexually mature.
vir'i·trate (vĭr'ĭ·trāt), *n.* [Origin uncert.] An old hag. *Rare.* *Chaucer.*
viri (vûrl), *n. & v.* [F. *virole,* n., *viroler,* v.] Ferrule; ring. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
vir'o·la tal'low (vĭr'ō·lȧ). Ocuba wax.
vi·role' (vĭ·rōl'), *n.* [F. See FERRULE.] A ferrule; specif., *Her.,* a ring surrounding a bugle or hunting horn. Cf. VIRE.
vi·roled' (-rōld'), *adj.* *Her.* Having a virole or viroles.
vi'rose (vī'rōs; vĭ·rōs'; *see* -OSE), *adj.* [L. *virosus.* See VIRUS.] **a** Virulent; poisonous. **b** Malodorous; fetid.
vi'rose, *n.* *Plant Pathol.* = VIROSIS, 2.
vi·ro'sis (vĭ·rō'sĭs), *n.; pl.* VIROSES (-sēz). [NL., fr *virus* + *-osis.*] **1.** *Med.* Disease due to a virus, specif. a filtrable virus, as smallpox.
2. *Plant Pathol.* Any virus disease of plants.

Vir'gi'nie' (vĕr'zhĕ'nē'), *n.* [F.] See PAUL AND VIRGINIA.
Vir'gi·nis (vûr'jĭ·nĭs). Genitive of VIRGO.
vir'gin·i'tis, *n.* See -ITIS **b.**
vir·gin'i·ty-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
vir'gin·like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.
vir'gin·ly, *adv.* of VIRGIN.
vir'gin·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
‖vir'go Ves·ta'lis max'i·ma (vûr'gō vĕs·tā'lĭs mĭk'sĭ·mȧ). [L.] See 2d VESTAL, 4.
vir·gult', *n.* Virgultum. *Obs.*
vir'id (vĭr'ĭd), *adj.* = VERDANT. —
vir'id·ly, *adv.* — vir'id·ness, *n.*
vir'i·date (vĭr'ĭ·dāt), *v. i. & t.* [L. *viridare.*] To make or become green. *Obs.*
vir'i·dene, *n.* = VIRIDIAN.
vir'il. Virile. *Ref. Sp.*
vir'i·coot, *n.* An obscure word in Chaucer, connoting briskness or enterprise. *Obs.* [of VERMILION.]
vir·mil'ion (vĕr·mĭl'yŭn). Var.
vir'on, *n.* [OF. See ENVIRON.] Circuit. — *v. t.* To environ. *Both Obs.*
vi'rous (vī'rŭs), *adj.* = VIROSE.
virr. Var. of VIR.

vir·tu' (vûr·tōō'; vûr'tōō; 277), *n.* [It. *virtù* virtue, excellence, fr. L. *virtus.* See VIRTUE.] **1.** A love of, or a taste for, curios or objets d'art.
2. Productions of art, esp. curios or antiques, collectively; as, an article or piece of *virtu;* hence: **a** Artistic quality. **b** Study of the fine arts.
3. Virtue; excellence. *Literary.*

vir'tu·al (vûr'tū·ăl), *adj.* [MLL. *virtualis.* See VIRTUE.] **1.** Of or relating to a real force or virtue (see VIRTUE, *n.*, 2); having the power of invisible efficacy without the agency of the material element; potential; energizing. *Archaic.*
2. Being in essence or effect, but not in fact; as, the *virtual* presence of a man in his agent or substitute.
Suddenly . . . they [the Romans] became the actual or *virtual* rulers of the entire circuit of the Mediterranean. *J. A. Froude.*
3. *Obs.* **a** Virtuous. **b** Effective.
Syn. — See CONSTRUCTIVE. **Ant.** — Actual, real.

virtual axis *or* **center.** *Kinematics.* The instantaneous axis or center.

virtual displacement. *Mech.* Such an infinitesimal displacement of any point of a mechanical system as is, at any instant, compatible with the constraints of the system. The displacement need not actually take place.

virtual eccentric. An equivalent eccentric.

virtual focus. See FOCUS, *n.*, 6.

virtual image. *Optics.* See IMAGE, *n.*, 10 **a**.

vir'tu·al·ism (vûr'tū·ăl·ĭz'ĭm), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* Calvin's doctrine of the Eucharist, considered as holding that Christ is "virtually" present therein; — a disparaging term. See VIRTUAL, 2. — **vir'tu·al·ist** (-ĭst), *n. & adj.*

vir'tu·al'i·ty (vûr'tū·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *virtualité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being virtual; also, anything virtual; a potentiality.
2. Potentiality; efficacy; potential existence. *Obs.*

virtual mass. *Physics.* In the case of a solid moving in a straight line in a fluid, the ratio of the whole kinetic energy of the motion to $\frac{1}{2}V^2$, where V is the velocity of the solid.

virtual pitch. See PITCH, *n.*, 10.

virtual radius. *Kinematics.* The radius from a point to the virtual (instantaneous) axis.

virtual tautomerism. *Chem.* See TAUTOMERISM.

virtual velocity. *Mech.* The velocity which may be associated with a virtual displacement. It is the ratio of the virtual displacement to time.

virtual volts, amperes, value. See EFFECTIVE VOLTS or AMPERES. Cf. ROOT-MEAN-SQUARE.

virtual work. *Mech.* The work associated with a virtual displacement. If a point at which a force, F, is acting could have a displacement, in the line of F, of δx, then $F\delta x$ is the virtual work.

vir'tue (vûr'tū), *n.* [ME. *vertu,* fr. OF. *vertu,* fr. L. *virtus* strength, courage, excellence, virtue, fr. *vir* a man. See VIRILE; cf. VIRTU.] **1.** **a** *Archaic.* Supernatural power or influence exerted by a divine being. **b** An embodiment of it. **c** *pl.* One of the celestial orders. See CELESTIAL HIERARCHY.
2. Moral practice or action; conformity to the standard of right; moral excellence; integrity of character; uprightness of conduct; rectitude; morality. Also, a particular moral excellence; as, the *virtue* of temperance, of charity, etc. "The very *virtue* of compassion." *Shak.* Socrates identified *virtue* with wisdom, which he conceived to be knowledge of the good, holding it to be incredible that any man could know and yet not act in accordance with the good. Plato distinguished four ***cardinal virtues***, wisdom or prudence, courage or fortitude, temperance, and justice or righteousness. Aristotle regarded *virtue* as a habit implying the choice of excellence in conduct, the excellence being realized in a mean between excess and defect. He divided the virtues into the *moral,* having to do with practical life, and the *intellectual,* the virtues of wisdom and insight; and in this he was followed by the medieval writers. St. Augustine conceived charity as the source of all virtue, and he distinguished as cardinal virtues (following Plato), prudence, fortitude, temperance, and justice. Christian moralists considered these the ***natural virtues***, and further distinguished from them the ***supernatural, theological,*** or ***Christian virtues*** of faith, hope, and charity, these being infused by God into human nature. Patience and humility are sometimes added to the cardinal virtues by Christian writers.
Virtue is not to be considered in the light of mere innocence, or abstaining from harm, but as the exertion of our faculties in doing good. *Bp. Butler.*
3. Active quality or power, whether of physical or of moral nature; capacity or power adequate to the production of a given effect; energy; strength; potency; efficacy.
Jesus, immediately knowing in himself that *virtue* had gone out of him, turned him about. *Mark* v. 30.
A man was driven to depend for his security against misunderstanding, upon the pure *virtue* of his syntax. *De Quincey.*
4. Specif.: **a** Manly strength or courage; valor. **b** A particular beneficial quality or efficacy in something, as a plant or precious stone.
5. Excellence of any kind; merit; worth; value; as, to make *virtue,* or a *virtue,* of necessity, i. e., to make a merit of what cannot be helped, to yield to necessity. "I can sing, weave, sew, and dance, with other *virtues.*" *Shak.*
6. The virtues (sense 2) collectively; as, *virtue* is its own reward; — often [*cap.*] personified.
So *Virtue* dies, the spouse of Liberty. *Campbell.*
7. Specif., chastity; purity; esp., the chastity of women.
8. Thrift; industry. *Scot.*
9. = VIRTU, 2.
10. *Obs.* **a** Miraculous or occult power; also, a work of great power or efficacy, as a miracle. **b** Physical force or energy. **c** Operation; — of laws. **d** An ability or accomplishment.
Syn. — See GOODNESS.
Ant. — Weakness, ineffectiveness, impotence; evil, sin. See CRIME.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

virtue-armed	**virtue-loving**	**virtue-tempting**
virtue-binding	**virtueproof**	**virtue-wise**

— ***in, or by, virtue of.*** Through the force of; by authority of. "This they shall attain, partly *in virtue of* the promise made by God, and partly *in virtue of* piety." *Atterbury.* — ***to make a virtue of necessity.*** To do what one must as if so doing were a meritorious choice.

vir'tue, *v. t.* To discipline. *Obs.*

vir'tued (vûr'tūd), *adj.* Endued with virtue. *Rare.*

vir'tue·fy (-tū·fī), *v. t.* [*virtue* + *-fy.*] To endue with virtue. *Rare.*

vir'tu·o'sa (vûr'tū·ō'sä; vĭr'tōō·ō'sä), *n.; pl.* -SE (-sā). [It.] A female virtuoso.

vir'tu·ose' (-ōs'), *adj.* Virtuosic. *Rare.*

vir'tu·ose' (vûr'tū·ōs'; *see* -OSE), *adj.* Virtuous. *Obs.*

vir'tu·o'sic (vûr'tū·ō'sĭk; vĭr'tōō·ō'sĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a virtuoso.

vir'tu·os'i·ty (vûr'tū·ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Taste for or interest in virtu, esp. when dilettantish; a pursuit or study toward which this is directed, as great technical skill in the practice of the fine arts, esp. in music; as, he strove for *virtuosity* in performance on the piano.
2. Virtuosos collectively.
3. An art or study affected by virtuosos.

vir'tu·o'so (vûr'tū·ō'sō; vĭr'tōō·ō'sō), *n.; pl.* -SOS (-sōz), -SI (-sē). [It. (in senses 2 & 3). See VIRTUOUS.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** An empiricist; an experimental philosopher. **b** A savant.
2. One devoted to virtu; one skilled in, or having a taste for, the fine arts, antiquities, curios, and the like; a collector or ardent admirer of curios or objects of art.
Being in correspondence with most *virtuosi* of his time. *Scott.*
3. One who excels in the technique of an art, esp., *Music,* such a performer, as on the violin or the piano.

vir'tu·ous (vûr'tū·ŭs), *adj.* [ME. *vertuous,* OF. *vertuos, vertueux* (F. *vertueux*), fr. LL. *virtuosus.* See VIRTUE; cf. VIRTUOSO.] **1.** Having or exhibiting virtue. Specif.: **a** Morally excellent; righteous; as, a *virtuous* action. **b** *Archaic.* Having potent, esp. magical and beneficial, qualities; — esp. of herbs, drugs, and precious stones. **c** Chaste; pure; — now applied esp. to women. **d** *Scot.* Industrious; thrifty.
2. Efficacious; potent.
It is a wine of *virtuous* powers. *Coleridge.*
3. *Obs.* **a** Valorous; valiant; brave. **b** Of great worth or value.
— **vir'tu·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **vir'tu·ous·ness,** *n.*

‖**vir'tus** (vûr'tŭs), *n.* [L.] Manliness; vigor; strength and integrity of character; courage.

‖**vir'tus a·ri'e·te for'ti·or** (ä·rĭ'ĕ·tē fôr'tĭ·ôr). [L.] Courage (is) stronger than a battering-ram.

‖**vir'tus in ac'ti·o'ne con·sis'tit** (ĭn äk'shĭ·ō'nē kŏn·sĭs'tĭt). [L.] Valor consists in action.

‖**vir'tus in ar'du·is** (är'dū·ĭs). [L.] Steadfastness in difficulties.

‖**vir'tus in·cen'dit vi'res** (ĭn·sĕn'dĭt vī'rēz). [L.] Courage kindles strength.

‖**vir'tus lau·da'tur, et al'get** (lô·dā'tĕr, ĕt äl'jĕt). [L.] Integrity is praised, and starves.

‖**vir'tus mil'ĭ·a scu'ta** (mĭl'ĭ·ä skū'tä). [L.] Courage (is) a thousand shields.

‖**vir'tus sem'per vi'rĭ·dis** (sĕm'pĕr vĭr'ĭ·dĭs). [L.] Manliness (is) ever flourishing.

‖**vir'tus so'la no·bĭ'lĭ·tat** (sō'lä nō·bĭl'ĭ·tät). [L.] Character alone ennobles.

‖**vir'tus vin'cit in·vi'dĭ·am** (vĭn'sĭt ĭn·vĭd'ĭ·ăm). [L.] Worth overcomes ill will.

vir·tu'te (vûr·tū'tē), *ablative* of L. VIRTUS.

vir·tu'te et ar'mis (ĕt är'mĭs). [L.] By valor and arms; — motto of Mississippi.

‖**vir·tu'te et fi'de** (fī'dē). [L.] By or with courage and faith.

‖**vir·tu'te et la·bo're** (lä·bō'rē). [L.] By or with courage and labor.

‖**vir·tu'te non as·tu'ti·a** (nŏn äs·tū'shĭ·ä). [L.] By character not by craft.

‖**vir·tu'te non ver'bis** (vûr'bĭs). [L.] By worth not by words.

‖**vir·tu'te non vi'ris** (vī'rĭs). [L.] By worth not by men.

‖**vir·tu'te of·fi'ci·i** (ō·fĭsh'ĭ·ī). [L.] By virtue of office.

‖**vir'tu·te qui'es** (kwī'ēz). [L.] Rest in or from character.

‖**vir·tu'te se·cu'rus** (sē·kū'rŭs). [L.] Secure through character.

‖**vir·tu'tī** (vûr·tū'tī), *dative* of L. VIRTUS.

‖**Vir·tu'tī et Me'ri·to** (ĕt mĕr'ĭ·tō). [L.] For virtue and merit. See *Pius IX,* under ORDER, *n.*

‖**vir·tu'tī, non ar'mis, fī'do** (nŏn är'mĭs, fī'dō). [L.] I trust to courage, not to arms.

‖**vir·tu'tis** (vûr·tū'tĭs), *genitive* of L. VIRTUS.

‖**vir·tu'tis a·mo're** (ä·mō'rē). [L.] From love of worth.

‖**vir·tu'tis for·tu'na co'mes** (fôr·tū'nä kō'mēz). [L.] Good fortune (is) the companion of courage.

viru-. A combining form for *virus,* as in **vir'u·cid'al, vir'u·cide.** See -CIDE.

vir'u·e'la (vĭr'ū·ē'lä), *n.* [Sp., lit., smallpox. See VARIOLA.] *Plant Pathol.* The coffee disease caused by *Omphalia flavida.* See COFFEE DISEASE.

vir'u·lence (vĭr'ū·lĕns; vĭr'ōō-; 249), *n.* [LL. *virulentia* an offensive odor, a stench.] **1.** Extreme bitterness or malignity of temper; rancor.
2. Quality or property of being virulent; venomousness; acridity, as of disease.
3. *Bacteriol.* The relative infectiousness of a microorganism, or its ability to overcome the body defenses of the host.

vir'u·len·cy (-lĕn·sĭ), *n.* Virulence.

vir'u·lent (-lĕnt; 249), *adj.* [L. *virulentus,* fr. *virus* poison. See VIRUS.] **1.** Extremely poisonous or venomous; noxious; deadly; as, a *virulent* disease.
2. Bitter in enmity; malignant; as, a *virulent* invective; *virulent* fanatics, malice, antipathies.
3. *Obs.* **a** Containing corrupt matter. **b** Potent.
4. *Bacteriol.* Infectious; able to overcome or break down the defensive mechanism of the host; — distinguished from *toxic* and from *pathogenic.*
5. *Med.* Characterized by rapid course and malignancy; — said of diseases, infections, etc.
Syn. — See POISONOUS.
— **vir'u·lent·ly,** *adv.* — **vir'u·lent·ness,** *n.* *Rare.*

vir'u·lent·ed (-lĕn·tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Made virulent. *Rare.*

vir'u·lif'er·ous (vĭr'ū·lĭf'ĕr·ŭs; vĭr'ōō-), *adj.* [See VIRULENT, VIRUS; -FEROUS.] *Med.* Containing or producing a virus.

vi'rus (vī'rŭs), *n.* [L., slimy liquid, poison; akin to MIr. *fi,* Gr. *ἰός,* Skr. *viṣa.* See OOZE mud; cf. WEASEL.] **1.** Venom emitted by a poisonous animal.
2. The infective principle of a disease; hence: **a** Any of a large group of submicroscopic infective agents, held by some to be living organisms, and by others to be complex proteins containing nucleic acids and capable of autocatalytic growth and multiplication in living tissues; a filtrable virus (which see) or a bacteriophage. Viruses include serious pathogens of man, animals, and plants, as the agents of smallpox, mumps, rabies, and tobacco mosaic. Many virus strains vary greatly in virulence, hence for the Pasteur treatment of rabies ***street virus*** as obtained from a natural case of rabies is passed through a series of rabbits until maximum virulence is attained (***fixed virus***) before attempting attenuation. **b** Vaccine lymph. **c** Loosely, any obscure or unidentified pathogen or a fluid containing such a pathogen.
3. Any morbid corrupting quality in intellectual or moral conditions; something that poisons the mind or the soul.
4. Malignity; malice; virulence. *Now Rare.*

virus disease. Any disease caused by a filtrable virus, as mosaic, leaf roll, curly top, etc.

‖**vis** (vĭs), *n.; pl.* VIRES (vī'rēz). [L. See VIM.] Force; vigor.

vis (vĭz), *n.* [From *visit.*] A brief visit. — **vis,** *v. t.* *Both Obs.*

vis, *n.* = VIS-À-VIS, 2. *Rare.*

vis, viss (vĭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [Telugu *vīse.*] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

vi'sa (vē'zä), **vi'sé** (vē'zā; vē·zā'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *visa,* fem. sing. or neut. pl. of *visus,* past part. of *videre* to see. See VISION.] **1.** An endorsement made on a passport by the proper authorities, denoting that it has been examined, and that the bearer is permitted to proceed.
2. A signature of formal approval by any superior upon a document requiring approval as to form, contents, or the like; as, all telegrams had to bear the *visa* of the general.
☞ The original form *visé* is widely used. The United States Department of State prefers *visa.*

vi'sa, vi'sé, *v. t.;* VI'SAED (vē'zäd), VI'SÉED (vē'zād; vē·zād'); VI'SA·ING, VI'SÉ·ING. To examine and endorse (a passport or other document); to give a visa to. Cf. VISA, *n.*

‖**vis' a fron'te** (vĭs' ä frŏn'tē). [L.] A propelling force from before.

vis'age (vĭz'ĭj; vĭs'-), *n.* [OF., fr. *vis* face, fr. L. *visus* a seeing, a look, fr. *videre, visum,* to see. See VISION.] **1.** The face, countenance, or look, of a person or an animal; — chiefly applied to the human face; hence, aspect; appearance.
His *visage* was so marred more than any man. *Is.* lii. 14.
2. Visible surface, as of the sun or moon.
3. *Obs.* a Image; portrait. **b** Outer show; semblance.
Syn. — See FACE.

vis'age, *v. t.* **1.** To face; confront. *Obs.*
2. To regard or treat (a matter) under a certain aspect.

vis'aged (-ĭjd), *adj.* Having a visage.

-vis'aged. A combining form from *visage,* n., denoting *having* (such) a *visage,* as in:

black-visaged	**hard-visaged**	**sharp-visaged**
close-visaged	**humble-visaged**	**small-visaged**
fair-visaged	**long-visaged**	**stern-visaged**
flat-visaged	**pale-visaged**	**ugly-visaged**
gammon-visaged	**round-visaged**	
grim-visaged	**sallow-visaged**	

vis'a·graph (vĭz'ä·grăf), *n.* [See VISA; -GRAPH.] An electrical device which uses light-sensitive cells for interpreting printed characters, so that the blind can read them through the touch system.

vis'ard (vĭz'ĕrd). Var. of VIZARD.

vi·sar'ga (vē·sär'gä; vē·sûr'-), *n.* [Skr.] *Phonet.* In Sanskrit, a final breath sound, as *h* in *manaḥ,* uttered with the vocal organs in the same articulative position as for the preceding vowel; also, the sign representing it.

‖**vis' a ter'go** (vĭs' ä tûr'gō). [L.] A force from behind.

vis'-à-vis' (vē'-zä-vē'), *n. sing. & pl.* [F., opposite, face to face.] **1.** One who or that which is face to face with another; esp., one who faces another in dancing; hence, an encounter.
2. Formerly, a carriage in which persons sit face to face.
3. = TÊTE-À-TÊTE, *n.*, 2.

vis'-à-vis', *prep.* Face to face with; in comparison with.

vis'-à-vis', *adv. & adj.* Face to face; opposite. — **vis'-à-vis'ness,** *n.*

vis'-à-vis', *v. t. & i.* To confront vis-à-vis.

Vi·sa'ya (vē·sä'yä), *n.* **a** Var. of VISAYAN. **b** Also **Bi·sa'ya** (bē-). The alphabet of the Visayans. See MALAYAN ALPHABETS.

Vi·sa'yan (-yăn), **Bi·sa'yan,** *n.* [Cf. Sp. *Bisayo* a Visayan.] **1.** A member of the most numerous of the native races of the Philippines, numbering about 4,000,000, occupying the Visayan Islands and the northern coast of Mindanao, and possessing a native culture and alphabet.
2. Their language, with many dialects. See AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*
— **Vi·sa'yan,** *adj.*

Vis·cac'ci·a (vĭs·kăk'shĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., fr. VISCACHA.] *Zool.* The genus formerly constituted by the viscacha; — now synonym of *Lagostomus.*

vis·ca'cha, viz·ca'cha (vĭs·kä'chä; 267), *n.* [Sp., fr. Quechua *uiscacha, huiscacha.*] A burrowing South American rodent (*Lagostomus maximus*) allied to the chinchillas, but much larger. Its fur is soft and rather long, mottled gray above, white or yellowish-white beneath, with a white band across the muzzle and a dark one on each cheek. It inhabits grassy plains in colonies called ‖**vis'ca·che'ras** (vĕs'kä·chā'räs).

Vis·ca'ri·a (vĭs·kā'rĭ·ä; 79), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *viscum* mistletoe, birdlime; — so named from its viscous stem.] *Bot.* A small genus of boreal or alpine herbs (family Caryophyllaceae), often called *rock lychnis.* They have erect stems, narrow leaves, and terminal cymose flowers with the calyx not inflated and the petals appendaged. *V. alpina* is the alpine campion.

viscer-. = VISCERO-, as in **vis'cer·al'gi·a.** See -ALGIA.

vis'cer·a (vĭs'ĕr·ä), *n. pl.; sing.* (rarely used) VISCUS (-kŭs). [L. *viscus,* pl. *viscera;* akin to Skr. *veṣka* noose, ON. *visk* wisp; basic idea: to turn, wind. See WHISK.] **1.** The internal organs, esp. those of the cavities of the body or trunk, as the heart, liver, intestines, etc.
2. Figuratively, bowels; the inside parts; the vitals.

viscera itch. The swine itch.

vis'cer·al (vĭs'ĕr·ăl), *adj.* [ML. *visceralis.*] **1.** Affecting the viscera; as, a *visceral* affection or feeling.
2. Shown by the viscera; as, *visceral* augury.
3. *Anat. & Zool.* Of or pertaining to, or located on or among, the viscera; splanchnic; as, the ***visceral layer*** of a serous membrane, that part reflected over the organs contained in the cavity it lines. Cf. PARIETAL, 1.

visceral arch. *Zool. & Embryol.* **a** In the skeleton of vertebrates, one of a series of bony or cartilaginous inverted arches developed in the walls of the mouth cavity and pharynx. In typical cases a visceral arch consists of a curved segmented bar or rod on each side, meeting its fellow of the opposite side (either directly or with the intervention of a median piece) at the ventral end. The first, anterior, or *mandibular,* arch, is greatly modified, to form or take part in the formation of the skeleton of the jaws; the second or hyoid arch is also modified for particular functions (see HYOID). The succeeding ones are collectively termed *branchial* arches, as their chief function is to support the gills of water-breathing vertebrates, and are best developed in fishes, but vestiges of one or more are present even in all land vertebrates. **b** In a looser sense, designating one of the above skeletal elements together with the structures surrounding and supported by each.

visceral bar. *Zool. & Embryol.* One of various cartilaginous rods forming the skeletal frame of the visceral, or branchial, arches in rays and sharks, and in the embryos of higher vertebrates.

vir'tu·al·ize (vûr'tū·ăl·īz), *v. t.* See -IZE.

vir'tu·al·ly, *adv.* of VIRTUAL. **vir'tu·ate,** *v. t.* To give virtue or efficacy to. *Obs.* **vir'tu·less,** *adj.* See -LESS. — **vir'tue·less·ness,** *n.* **vir'tu·o'sal,** *n., pl.* OF VIRTUOSO. **vir'tu·o'so·ship,** *n.* See -SHIP. **vir'tu·ous·like',** *adj.* See -LIKE. **vi'rus·cide,** *n.* See -CIDE. — **vi'rus·cid'al,** *adj.*

visceral behavior. *Psychol.* Internal bodily processes; specif., those in emotion, consisting largely in the activities of unstriped muscles and of glands.

visceral clefts. *Zool. & Embryol.* Furrows or clefts (which may or may not extend through from the exterior to the cavity of the mouth and pharynx) on each side of the neck region between successive visceral arches. That between the mandibular and hyoid arches is usually entirely closed and obliterated in the adult, though persisting as the *spiracle* in certain primitive fishes. The remaining ones are the *branchial clefts.*

visceral ganglion, *n.; pl.* VISCERAL GANGLIA. *Zool.* In most mollusks, either of a pair of ganglia which in some cases lie close to, or are fused with, the pleural ganglia, in other cases lie much farther back, but connected with the pleural ganglia by pleurovisceral connectives. They are also connected with each other by a commissure, thus forming with the pleurovisceral connectives a loop, known as the **visceral loop.** This loop is twisted like a figure eight in the streptoneurous gastropods. It gives off branches to the gill or gills, osphradium, parts of the mantle, and various viscera.

visceral layer. See VISCERAL, *adj.*, 3.

visceral nerve. *Zool.* A nerve supplying viscera; specif., in mollusks, any of the nerves forming the visceral loop.

visceral nervous system. See AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM.

vis'cer·ate (vĭs'ĕr·āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To eviscerate. — **vis'cer·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

visceri-. = VISCERO-.

vis'cer·i·per'i·car'di·al (-ĭ·pĕr'ĭ·kär'dĭ·ăl), *adj.* [*viscera* + *pericardial.*] *Zool.* Designating the body cavity of a cephalopod mollusk, which is incompletely divided into an upper cavity containing the heart and a lower one containing the viscera.

vis'cer·o- (vĭs'ĕr·ō-). A combining form for *viscera,* denoting: **a** *The viscera,* as in *visceroptosis.* **b** *A viscus,* as in *visceromotor.* **c** *Visceral and,* as in:

visceroperitoneal	**visceresensory**	**viscerosomatic**
visceropleural	**visceroskeletal**	**viscerotrophic**

vis'cer·o·in·hib'i·to'ry (-ĭn·hĭb'ĭ·tō'rĭ; -tĕr·ĭ), *adj. Physiol.* Inhibiting the action of the viscera, as certain nerves.

vis'cer·o·mo'tor (vĭs'ĕr·ō·mō'tĕr), *adj.* [*viscero-* + *-motor.*] *Physiol.* Causing or concerned in the activity of the viscera, as certain nerves.

vis'cer·o·pa·ri'e·tal (-pă·rī'ĕ·tăl; -t'l), *adj. Zool.* Designating, or pertaining to, the visceral ganglia of bivalve mollusks, generally situated in contact with the posterior adductor muscles.

vis'cer·op·to'sis (-ŏp·tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *viscero-* + *-ptosis.*] *Med.* Downward displacement of the abdominal viscera. — **vis'cer·op·tot'ic** (-tŏt'ĭk), *adj.*

vis'cer·ous (vĭs'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Visceral.

vis'cid (vĭs'ĭd), *adj.* [LL. *viscidus,* fr. L. *viscum* the mistletoe, birdlime made from its berries; akin to Gr. *ixos.*] **1.** Sticking or adhering, and having a ropy or glutinous consistency; viscous; glutinous; sticky; as, tar, gums, etc., are more or less *viscid.*
2. Overlaid with a sticky layer; — said esp. of leaves.
— **vis'cid·ly,** *adv.* — **vis'cid·ness,** *n.*

vis·cid'i·ty (vĭ·sĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being viscid; stickiness; also, viscid matter; glutinous concretion.

vis'ci·dize (vĭs'ĭ·dīz), *v. t. & i.* To make or become viscid.

vis·cid'u·lous (vĭ·sĭd'ū·lŭs), *adj.* [*viscid* + *-ulous,* as in acid*ulous.*] Slightly viscid.

vis'cin (vĭs'ĭn), *n.* A clear, viscous, tasteless substance from the mucilaginous sap of the mistletoe *Viscum album,* holly, etc. Cf. BIRDLIME.

vis·coi'dal (vĭs·koi'dăl), *adj.* Also **vis'coid** (vĭs'koid). [See VISCOUS; -OID.] Somewhat viscous. Cf. MOBILE, *adj.*, 2.

vis·com'e·ter (vĭs·kŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* A viscosimeter. — **vis'co·met'ri·cal** (vĭs'kō·mĕt'rĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **vis'co·met'ri·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **vis·com'e·try** (vĭs·kŏm'ĕ·trĭ), *n.*

‖**vis co'mi·ca** (vĭs kŏm'ĭ·kä). [L.] The comic spirit; ability to evoke mirth.

vis·con'tal (vĭ·kŏn'tăl), *adj.* Also **vis·con'ti·al** (-tĭ·ăl). Of or pertaining to a viscount.

vis'co·scope (vĭs'kō·skōp), *n.* [See VISCOUS; -SCOPE.] An instrument for estimating viscosity.

vis'cose (vĭs'kōs; vĭs·kōs'; *see* -OSE), *adj.* [LL. *viscosus.*] **a** Viscous; as, a *viscose* solution. **b** Of, pertaining to, or made from, viscose; as, *viscose* rayon, yarn.

vis'cose (vĭs'kōs), *n.* [LL. *viscosus* viscous.] A viscous orange solution made by treating cellulose, as wood pulp or cotton linters, with caustic alkali solution and carbon disulphide, and much used in making rayon and transparent paper, artificial horsehair and straw, in sizing, as sausage casings, etc. Chemically, it is a caustic alkali solution chiefly of alkali cellulose xanthate (often called simply ***cellulose xanthate***), a colorless amorphous compound. On standing a long time or on treatment with acids, certain salts, or the like (carried out after the spinning in the viscose process of manufacturing rayon), it decomposes to form insoluble hydrated cellulose (***regenerated,*** or ***reverted, cellulose***).

vis'co·sim'e·ter (vĭs'kō·sĭm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [*viscosity* + *-meter.*] A device to measure viscosity.

vis'co·sim'e·try (-trĭ), *n.* [*viscosity* + *-metry.*] The science and art of measuring viscosity.

vis·cos'i·ty (vĭs·kŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *viscosité,* or ML. *viscositas.*] **1.** Quality, state, or degree, of being viscous.
2. A viscous substance or mass.
3. *Physics.* **a** That property of a body in virtue of which, when flow occurs inside it, forces arise in such a direction as to oppose the flow. It is a measure of the combined effects of adhesion and cohesion. Cf. COEFFICIENT OF VISCOSITY, COEFFICIENT OF KINEMATIC VISCOSITY. **b** = COEFFICIENT OF VISCOSITY. **c** Capability possessed by a solid of yielding continually under stress.

vis'count' (vī'kount'), *n.* [ME. *vicounte,* fr. OF, *visconte, vesconte* (F. *vicomte*), fr. ML. *vicecomes,* fr. L. *vice* (see VICE, *adj.*) + *comes* a companion, ML., a count. See COUNT nobleman.] **1.** An officer who formerly acted in place of the count, or earl. In England his duties were later mostly transferred to the sheriff (who represented the king); hence, a sheriff. *Hist.*
2. A nobleman next below an earl or count and next above a baron. The title became hereditary, with tenure of land, under the feudal system, but now carries simply noble rank. As such it was first conferred in England by Henry VI. See *Forms of Address,* in Appendix.
3. In certain countries of continental Europe, a son or younger brother of a count.

vis'count'cy (vī'kount'sĭ), *n.* The dignity or rank of a viscount.

vis'count'ess (vī'koun'tĕs; -tĭs; 119), *n.* [Cf. F. *vicomtesse,* ML. *vicecomitissa.*] A viscount's wife; also, a lady holding corresponding rank in her own right. See PRECEDENCE; also, *Forms of Address,* in Appendix.

vis'count'y (vī'koun'tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *viscomté,* OF. *visconté.*] Orig., a viscount; later, the territory or jurisdiction of a viscount; now, viscountcy.

vis'cous (vĭs'kŭs), *adj.* [LL. *viscosus.* See VISCID.]
1. Viscid.
2. *Physics.* Possessing, or characterized by, viscosity.
— **vis'cous·ly,** *adv.* — **vis'cous·ness,** *n.*

viscous fermentation. Fermentation resulting in a viscous or gummy product.

viscous hysteresis. *Physics.* A slight slow increase of magnetism under a constant magnetizing force. Cf. STATIC HYSTERESIS.

Vis'cum (vĭs'kŭm), *n.* [L., mistletoe. See VISCID.]
1. *Bot.* A genus of Old World, semiparasitic plants, the typical mistletoes, family Loranthaceae, distinguished by the clustered axillary bracted flowers with adnate anthers. *V. album* is the common European mistletoe.
2. [*not cap.*] Birdlime, which is often made from the berries of the European mistletoe. Cf. VISCIN.

vise, vice (vĭs), *n.* [ME. *vis, vice, vyce,* a winding stair, fr. OF. *vis, viz* (F. *vis*), a screw, winding stair, fr. (assumed) VL. *vitium,* fr. L. *vitis* a vine, pl. *vites.* See WITHY.]
1. A screw. *Obs.*
2. Any of various tools or devices having two jaws, closing by a screw, lever, cam, or the like, for holding work, as in filing. Cf. SWIVEL VISE, UNIVERSAL VISE.
3. A tool for drawing lead into cames for casements.

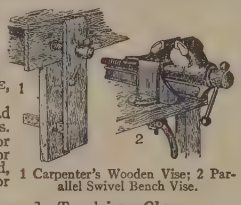

1 Carpenter's Wooden Vise; 2 Parallel Swivel Bench Vise.

vise, vice, *v. t.;* VISED or VICED (vĭst); VIS'ING or VIC'ING (vĭs'ĭng). To hold, force, or squeeze, with or as if with a vise.

vise (vīz), *v. t.* [See ADVISE.] To advise. *Obs.*

vise, *v. i.* [F. *aviser.* See VISE to advise.] To behold; heed; consider. *Obs.*

vi'sé (vē'zā; vē·zā'), *n.* [F., past part. of *viser* to put a visa to. See VISA.] A visa (which see). See VISA, *n.*, *Note.*

vi'sé, *v. t.* To visa.

vise cap. Either of a pair of guards of soft material, as of copper, fitting over the jaws of a metalworker's vise.

vise chuck. See 6th CHUCK, 5.

vise coupling. A wedge coupling.

vise'man, vice'man (vĭs'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who works at a vise.

Vish'nu (vĭsh'nōō), *n.* [Skr. *Viṣṇu.*] *Hindu Relig.* The second god of the Hindu Trimurti (which see). He is regarded by the Vaishnavas as the supreme deity, typically the object of religious devotion (***bhakti***). Vishnu has many avatars, or incarnations. The most important avatars are as Rama and Krishna, under which forms he has millions of worshipers. Cf. AVATAR, BHAKTI.

Vishnu.

Vish'nu·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Vaishnavism.
— **Vish'nu·ite** (-īt), *n. & adj.*

Vish'va·kar'ma (vĭsh'vä·kŭr'mä), *n.* [Skr. *Viśvakarman,* lit., all-doer, creator.] *Vedic Myth.* A supreme god, the creator, identified with Prajapati. In later Hindu mythology, the architect of the gods; hence, patron deity of arts and crafts.

vis'i·bil'i·ty (vĭz'ĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *visibilitas.*] **1.** Quality, state, or degree, of being visible.
2. A thing visible.
3. The range of vision for an object such as a ship under the conditions of light, atmosphere, etc., existing at a particular time. ***High visibility*** is visibility to the theoretical horizon for any height of eye, or beyond; ***low visibility*** is very much reduced visibility.
4. The relative efficiency of radiant energy in evoking brilliance. The visibility of the wave length of maximal brilliance (555 millimicrons) is taken as unity, and that of all other wave lengths is expressed as a fraction of it.
5. *Obs.* **a** Vision. **b** Aspect. **c** A notable sight.
6. *Meteorol.* The degree of clearness of the atmosphere. International symbol for exceptional visibility, 0.

visibility curve. *Colorimetry & Photom.* A curve expressing the values of visibility as a function of wave length, relative to that at wave length 555 millimicrons.

vis'i·bi·lize (vĭz'ĭ·bĭ·līz), *v. t.* To make visible.

vis'i·ble (vĭz'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* [OF. or L.; OF. *visible,* fr. L. *visibilis,* fr. *videre, visum,* to see. See VISION.] **1.** Perceivable by the eye; capable of being seen; perceptible to sight; as, a *visible* star.
2. So placed or circumstanced as to be seen; as, *visible* actions, churches; exposed to view; as, the *visible* horizon.
3. Mentally perceptible; manifest; as, *visible* difficulties; apparent; discoverable; as, no *visible* means of support.
4. Accessible to those who wish to see; — of persons; esp., at home to callers.
5. Constructed so that some particular part, or a record made, is readily visible to the operator or observer; as, a *visible* typewriter.
Syn. — Perceivable, discernible; obvious, manifest.
Ant. — Hidden, imperceptible, invisible.
— **vis'i·ble·ness,** *n.* — **vis'i·bly,** *adv.*

vis'i·ble, *n.* That which may be seen; a visible thing.

visible church. *Theol.* The church visible.

visible horizon. The apparent horizon.

visible spectrum. See SPECTRUM, 2.

visible speech. *Phonet.* A system of characters invented by Professor Alexander Melville Bell to represent all sounds that may be uttered by the vocal organs, and intended to be suggestive of the position of the organs in uttering them.

visible supply. *Com.* The total of what is known to be available, as of stocks of grain in elevators and shipped for marketing.

vis'ie (vĭz'ĭ; vē'zĭ), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OF. *viser* to look at.] To look at closely; to view; visit; also, to aim. *Scot.*

vis'ie (vĭz'ĭ; vē'zĭ), *n.* [F. *visée* direction of sight, aim, fr. *viser* to aim.] *Scot.* **a** A careful look or sight, as of aim. **b** A front sight of a gun.

Vis'i·goth (vĭz'ĭ·gŏth), *n.* [LL. *Visigothi,* pl., of Teut. origin; lit., the good, or noble, Goths (cf. Skr. *vasu* good), taken later as, the western Goths. See GOTH; cf. OSTROGOTH.] **1.** One of the West Goths. See GOTH, 1.
2. An uncivilized person.

Vis'i·goth'ic (vĭz'ĭ·gŏth'ĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Visigoths or Visigothic; as, the *Visigothic* Kingdom.

Vis'i·goth'ic, *n.* **A** script developed from the Roman cursive, from about the 7th to the 11th century, in Spain, and used until supplanted by the Carolingian minuscule.

vis'ile (vĭz'l; 155), *adj.* [From L. *videre, visum,* to see, after E. *audile.*] Of or pertaining to vision; readily recalling visual impressions. — *n.* A visile person; a visualizer.

‖**vis im·pres'sa** (vĭs ĭm·prĕs'ä). [L.] Impressed force.

vis in·er'ti·ae (ĭn·ûr'shĭ·ē). *Physics.* = INERTIA, 1 a. Hence, tendency to remain inactive or unprogressive.

vi'sion (vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *visioun,* fr. OF. *vision,* fr. L. *visio,* fr. *videre, visum,* to see; akin to Gr. *idein* to see, *oida* I know, E. *wit.* See WIT; cf. ADVICE, CLAIRVOYANT, ENVY, EVIDENT, PROVIDE, REVISE, SURVEY, VIEW, VISAGE, VISIT, VISOR.] **1.** That which is seen otherwise than by the ordinary sight; an imaginary, supernatural, or prophetic sight beheld in sleep or ecstasy, esp. one conveying a revelation; as, the *visions* of Isaiah.

Your young men shall see *visions.* *Joel* ii. 28.

2. Hence: **a** A writing, esp. a poem, purporting to represent something beheld in a revelatory dream, trance, or ecstasy. Cf. DIVINA COMMEDIA. **b** A vivid concept or object of imaginative contemplation; as, *visions* of wealth, of success. **c** The apparition of a person, as in a dream. "And thus the *vision* spoke." *Dryden.* **d** A visual image without corporeal presence; esp., a manifestation to the senses of something immaterial, as a spiritual being or state.
3. Act or power of perceiving mental images, as those formed by the imagination; as, a poet's *vision.*

The *vision* and the faculty divine. *Wordsworth.*

4. Hence: **a** A mode or way of seeing; as, my particular *vision;* esp., unusual discernment or foresight; as, a man of *vision.* **b** Among mystics, direct awareness of the supernatural, usually in visible form.
5. Act of seeing external objects; actual sight; perception.

Faith here is turned into *vision* there. *Hammond.*

6. **a** That which is seen; an object of sight; as, she was a *vision* of delight; a hideous *vision.* **b** Something seen of such charm as to seem imaginary.
7. The sense by which light and color are apprehended. The organ of vision is the eye (which see), which is so constructed as to serve as a camera obscura for the projection of images upon the retina, thus enabling perception of form, while the action upon the retina of light of different wave lengths gives rise to color discriminations (see COLOR, *n.*, 2; LIGHT; cf. AFTERIMAGE, COLOR BLINDNESS). Vision is either ***monocular*** or ***binocular,*** the latter being especially adapted to the perception of three-dimensional space. The cerebral center of visual sensation is in the occipital region of the brain, and excitation of this area produces visual sensation even when the eye is not stimulated. See DUPLICITY THEORY.

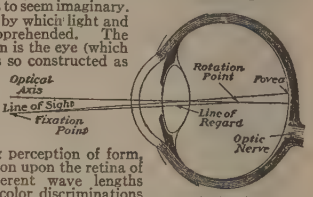

Vision, 7.

8. A look; a glance; as, their *visions* met; a glimpse; as, to catch a *vision* of one.
9. *Motion Pictures.* A small scene photographed by double exposure within a larger one, and generally used to indicate the thought of an actor at a particular moment.
10. *Rhet.* A figure of speech by which a past or imagined event, scene, etc., is represented as present or in view. Cf. 1st APOSTROPHE, 1.
Syn. — See DREAM.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

vision-directed	vision-haunted	vision-seeing, *adj.*
vision-filled	visionmonger	vision-struck

vi'sion (vĭzh'ŭn), *v. t. & i.;* VI'SIONED (-ŭnd); VI'SION·ING.
1. To see in or as if in a vision; to dream, fancy, imagine, or the like.

For them no *visioned* terrors daunt. *Scott.*

2. To manifest to the sight, esp. as if in a vision.

So think the anger of God apparently *visioned* or shown unto thee in the knitting of my brows. *Nash*

vi'sion·al (-ăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a vision; based upon or seen in a vision or visions; hence unreal; imaginary. — **vi'sion·al·ly,** *adv.*

vi'sion·ar'y (vĭzh'ŭn·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [Cf. F. *visionnaire.*] **1.** **a** Capable of beholding visions; as, the *visionary* prophets. "That *visionary* seer." *Scott.* **b** Disposed to see visions; given to reverie, fancy, or the like; dreamy; imaginative; hence, apt to accept and act on fancies as if realities; impractical.

Or lull to rest the *visionary* maid. *Pope.*

2. Of the nature of a vision; beheld in a vision; as, a *visionary* scene or emblem; existing in imagination only; fanciful; hence, having no solid foundation; impracticable; chimerical; as, a *visionary* scheme or project.
3. Of or pertaining to a vision or visions; characterized by, or favorable for, visions. "The *visionary* hour." *Thomson.*
Syn. — Fantastic, unreal, wild, delusive; ideal, romantic. — VISIONARY, CHIMERICAL, UTOPIAN, QUIXOTIC. VISIONARY, as here compared, applies to that which is merely fanciful, or which can never be realized in fact; that is CHIMERICAL which is wildly or fantastically visionary or unreal; as, "Goldsmith had long a *visionary* project, that . . . he would go to Aleppo, in order to acquire a knowledge . . . of any arts peculiar to the East, and introduce them into Britain" (*Boswell*); "This was a *visionary* scheme, . . . a project far above his skill" (*Swift*); "This is all mere Utopia . . . the *chimerical* system of Plato's commonwealth" (*Fielding*); "They have annexed to every species of knowledge some *chimerical* character of terror and inhibition" (*Johnson*). That is UTOPIAN which is visionary or chimerical in its assumption of an ideal perfection; QUIXOTIC implies extravagantly chivalrous devotion to visionary ideals; as, "a danger . . . lest . . . we should unwarily conclude friendship a false ideal good, a mere *utopian* pleasure" (*Cowper*); "to play adroitly either on her affectionate ardor or her *quixotic* enthusiasm" (*G. Eliot*); "His moral attitude to his fellow creatures was that of one who was . . . *quixotically* high-minded" (*J. M. Robertson*). Cf. FANCIFUL, ENTHUSIAST, IMAGINARY, FABULOUS.
Ant. — Actual, matter-of-fact, realistic, pragmatical.
— **vi'sion·ar'i·ly** (-ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **vi'sion·ar'i·ness** (-ĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.*

---

vis'cer·al·ly, *adv.* of VISCERAL.
vis'cer·ot'o·my, *n.* See -TOMY.
vis'col·ize, *v. t.* = HOMOGENIZE.
vis'count'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
vis'cu·ous (vĭs'kŭ·ŭs), *adj.* Viscous. *Obs.*
vis'cus (-kŭs), *n., sing.* of VISCERA.
vise'ment, *n.* [See ADVISEMENT.] Deliberation. *Obs.*
visenomy. † PHYSIOGNOMY.
viser. † VISOR.
vi'ser, *v. t.* [F.] = VISA.
vis'ern, *n. & v.* = VISOR. *Obs.*
Vish'nū·vite (vĭsh'nōō·vīt), *n.* Also **Vish'na·vite** (vĭsh'nä-). = VISHNUITE.
vis'ī·bl. Visible. *Ref. Sp.*
vi·sier'. Var. of VIZIER.

vi'sion·ar'y (vĭzh'ŭn·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ēr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). **1.** One who sees visions.
2. One who relies, or tends to rely, on visions, or impractical ideas, projects, or the like; an impractical person.

vi'sioned (vĭzh'ŭnd), *adj.* **1.** Seen in a vision or visions.
2. Produced by or occasioning visions; as, *visioned* agony, moods, sleep.
3. Having the power of seeing visions; inspired; having vision; as, the *visioned* worker.

vi'sion·ize (vĭzh'ŭn·īz), *v. t.* To envision.

Vision of Isaiah. See PSEUDEPIGRAPHA.

Vision of Piers Plowman. See PIERS PLOWMAN.

Vision of Sir Launfal, The. A poem (1848) by James Russell Lowell. See LAUNFAL, SIR.

vis'it (vĭz'ĭt), *v.;* VIS'IT·ED; VIS'IT·ING. [ME. *visiten,* fr. OF. *visiter,* fr. L. *visitare,* fr. *visere* to go to see, to visit, fr. *videre, visum,* to see. See VISION.] *Transitive:* **1.** To go or come to see in order to comfort or help.

Visit the speechless sick. *Shak.*

2. Hence: **a** To pay a call upon as an act of friendship or courtesy. "Gone secretly to *visit* a familiar friend." *Hall.* **b** To go or come to see in an official capacity for examining, correcting abuses, etc.; to inspect; as, a bishop *visits* his diocese. **c** To dwell with temporarily as a guest.
3. To come to or upon with some special purpose or action specified or understood; specif.: **a** To come to or upon with reward or comfort; hence, to benefit; bless.

[God] hath *visited* and redeemed his people. *Luke* i. 68.

b To come to or upon with trouble, or affliction; to afflict; as, *visited* by disease, pestilence, etc. **c** To come to or upon in order to punish; as, *visited* by a fine.

Now will he . . . *visit* their sins. *Hosea* viii. 13.

d To come to in hostility or revenge.

My ghost shall *visit* her. *Marston.*

4. To travel to in order to worship, discharge an errand, or behold; as, to *visit* the Holy Sepulcher, Rome, Niagara Falls.
5. To go to see professionally as a physician; to attend; as, to *visit* one's patient.
6. To present itself to or in for a time; as, *visited* by a notion.

The light that *visits* these sad eyes. *Gray.*

7. To frequent temporarily or seasonally, as birds.
8. *Obs.* **a** To examine; scrutinize. **b** To cohabit with.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To inflict punishment or vengeance.
2. To make a visit or visits; to be a guest; to call or sojourn as a guest for a short time; as, to *visit* with one's friends.
3. To frequent a place temporarily or seasonally.
4. To chat as when calling; as, to *visit* over the telephone. *Colloq.*

vis'it, *n.* [Cf. F. *visite.* See VISIT, *v.;* cf. VISITE.] **1.** Act of visiting a person or thing; a short stay of business, friendship, ceremony, sightseeing, or the like, usually longer than a call, sometimes involving brief residence; as, a *visit* of civility; a *visit* to a friend, to Alaska.
2. Act of going to view, inspect, or attend; an official, professional, or formal call or inspection; as, the *visit* of a trustee or inspector; a *visit* from or to a physician.
3. A place which one visits. *Cowper.*
4. A chat; as, a *visit* over the telephone. *Colloq.*
5. A period of menstruation. *Obs.*
6. *Marine Law.* The act of a naval officer of one state in boarding a neutral merchant vessel of another state in the exercise of the right of search (which see).

Syn. — VISIT, VISITATION. VISIT is the general word; VISITATION denotes the act of visiting, or a formal or official visit, and often suggests a special dispensation, esp. of an afflictive character; in the latter sense it frequently has a humorous connotation; as, "who gave the ball or paid the *visit* last" (*Pope*); "I . . . return *visit* for *visit* punctually every week" (*Tatler*); "Ye gentle *visitations* of calm thought" (*Shelley*); "They neglected his commandments . . . till at the length he published to hold a *visitation,* and them cited thither" (*Spenser*); "In the time of their *visitation* they shall be cast down" (*Jer.* viii. 12); "That going to see people may have different effects is shown in our use of the words '*visit*' and '*visitation.*' Whether a *visit* shall seem like a *visitation* depends a good deal on the visitor" (*S. M. Crothers*). Cf. VISITOR.

vis'it·a·ble (-ă·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Subject to, or allowing, visitation or inspection; as, *visitable* institutions in a city.
2. Accessible to visits; also, worth visiting.
3. Socially eligible to receive visits.
4. Suitable for reception of visitors.

‖vi'si·ta·dor' (vē'zē·tä·thôr'), *n.* [Sp. & Pg.] One who visits officially.

Vis'i·tan'dine (vĭz'ĭ·tăn'dĭn; -dēn), *n. R.C.Ch.* A nun of the Order of the Visitation of Our Lady; — the French name.

vis'it·ant (vĭz'ĭ·tănt; 91), *n.* [L. *visitans, -antis,* pres. part.; cf. F. *visitant.*] **1.** One who visits; a guest; visitor.
2. A thing which visits one.
3. *Ornith.* A bird not resident in a given region at any season, but which appears there at regular or irregular intervals for a limited period; as, a winter *visitant.*
4. [*cap.*] *R.C.Ch.* A nun of the Order of the Visitation of Our Lady.

Syn. — See VISITOR.

vis'it·ant, *adj.* Visiting; that is a visitor; that belongs to or is associated with a visitor.

vis'it·a'tion (vĭz'ĭ·tā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *visitacioun,* fr. OF. *visitation,* fr. L. *visitatio.*] **1.** Act or instance of visiting.

To give thee nightly *visitation.* *Shak.*

2. Specif.: Act or instance of a superior or superintending officer who officially visits a corporation, college, church, or the like, to inspect the manner in which it is conducted, and see that its laws and regulations are observed and executed; as, the *visitation* of a diocese by a bishop.
3. **a** Special dispensation of divine favor and goodness, or, more usually, of divine wrath; retributive calamity; divine judgment; hence, any unusual event, either pleasurable or painful, likened to such a special dispensation; esp., a severe trial or affliction. *Is.* x. 3. **b** Similar action by other supernatural or immaterial power; as, a *visitation* of Satan.

Ye gentle *visitations* of calm thought. *Shelley.*

4. An official personal inquiry made by an officer-at-arms at different times to examine the rights of the people within his heraldic province to bear arms, etc.; also, a document containing a record of such an inquiry. *Gr. Brit.*
5. The object of a visit. *Rare.* *Milton.*
6. [*cap.*] *Eccl.* The visit of the Virgin Mary to Elisabeth, mother of John the Baptist; the festival and day (the 2d of July) on which it is celebrated; also, a representation of it in art.
7. *Marine Law.* = VISIT, *n.,* **6.**
8. *Zool.* Resort to a place by birds, mammals, or other animals, at an unusual time or in unusual numbers.

Syn. — See VISIT.

— *Order of the Visitation of Our Lady, or of the Blessed Virgin Mary.* *R.C.Ch.* A religious order for women (*Nuns of the Visitation of our Lady,* or *of the Blessed Virgin Mary*), founded by St. Jane Frances de Chantal under the direction of St. Francis de Sales in 1610, at Annecy, Savoy, for visiting the poor and the sick. It spread in Europe, and was introduced into the United States in 1808. It is now chiefly devoted to the education of girls.

vis'it·a'tion·al (vĭz'ĭ·tā'shŭn·ăl; -'l), *adj.* Of or pertaining to visitation.

visitation evangelism. See EVANGELISM.

Visitation of the Sick. The office prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer for use by the clergy visiting the sick.

vis'i·ta'tive (vĭz'ĭ·tā'tĭv), *adj.* Of or pertaining to visitation.

vis'i·ta'tor (-tā'tĕr), *n.* [LL.] *R.C.Ch.* An official visitor.

vis'it·a·to'ri·al (-ĭ·tō·rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Also **vis'i·to'ri·al** (vĭz'ĭ·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181). [Cf. LL. *visitator* a visitor.] Of or pertaining to visitation, or a judicial visitor or superintendent; as, *visitatorial* power.

vi·site' (vē·zēt'), *n.* [F. See VISIT, *n.*] A cape or short cloak of silk or lace formerly worn by women in summer.

vis'it·ing, *n.* = VISITATION, *n.,* 1 & 3.

vis'it·ing, *adj.* That visits; specif., that gives professional or technical service or advice in the home and for short periods, rather than by the day or week; as, a *visiting* nurse or housekeeper.

visiting book. A book containing a record of visits received, made, and to be made.

visiting card. A small card bearing the name, and sometimes the address of a person or married couple for presentation, as when visiting or calling.

visiting day. A day for receiving callers.

visiting list. A list of persons whom one visits, esp. socially.

visiting nurse. A nurse maintained by a hospital or social-service agency to visit the sick, esp. the sick poor, of a community or district.

visiting patrol. *Mil.* A patrol which, in order to keep up liaison, visits elements of its own command and those of adjacent units, as in an outpost.

visiting ticket. Formerly, a visiting card.

vis'i·tor (vĭz'ĭ·tĕr), *n.* [AF. *visitour* (F. *visiteur*).] **1.** One who makes a visit; one who comes or goes to see a person or place, as for friendship, charity, sightseeing, etc.
2. Specif., a superior, or a person lawfully appointed for the purpose, who makes formal visits of inspection or supervision; one charged with such supervision of an institution.
3. *Zool.* A visitant.

Syn. — VISITOR, VISITANT, GUEST. VISITOR is the general word; a VISITANT is esp. one who, or that which, visits one as if from without one's own sphere; as, to entertain *visitors,* a frequent *visitor* at his friend's house; a supernatural *visitant;* "At the sound of this the *visitant* returned. . . . Markheim . . . thought he bore a likeness to himself: and always, like a lump of living terror, there lay in his bosom the conviction that this thing was not of the earth" (*Stevenson*); "The cottagers . . . beheld with wondering awe their fleeting *visitant*" (*Shelley*). As compared with *visitor,* GUEST emphasizes the idea of hospitable entertainment; as, "For now her father's chimney glows in expectation of a *guest*" (*Tennyson*). Cf. VISIT.

vis'i·tor·gen'er·al, *n. Span. Hist.* A direct personal representative of the king, granted extraordinary powers to investigate civil and military affairs. Such officers were employed esp. in the 17th and 18th centuries in Spanish America.

vis'i·to'ri·al (vĭz'ĭ·tō'rĭ·ăl; 181), *adj.* Visitatorial.

vis'i·tress (vĭz'ĭ·trĕs; -trĭs; 119), *n.* A female visitor, esp. one who makes visits for inspection, social-service work, or the like.

visit to the Blessed Sacrament. *R.C.Ch.* A visit to a church or chapel to pray silently before the Sacrament; also, the office for this.

vi'sive (vī'sĭv), *adj.* [ML. *visivus.*] *Now Rare.* **a** Pertaining to or serving for vision. **b** That can see or be seen.

‖vis ma'jor (vĭs mā'jôr). [L. *major* greater.] *Law.* A superior force which under certain circumstances is held to exempt from contract obligations; inevitable accident; — a civil-law term used as nearly equivalent to, but broader than, the common-law term *act of God* (which see). Cf. FORCE MAJEURE.

‖vis me'di·ca'trix na·tu'rae (mĕd'ĭ·kā'trĭks nā·tū'rē). [NL.] The healing power of nature.

visne (vēn; vē'nē), *n.* [OF. *visné* neighborhood, fr. *visin,* fr. L. *vicinus* neighboring, a neighbor. See VICINITY.] *Law.* Vicinage; venue. See VENUE, **4 a.** *Now Rare.*

vi'son (vĭ'sŭn), *n.* Also **vison weasel.** [F. & NL. *vison,* of unknown origin.] The American mink.

vi'sor, vi'zor (vī'zĕr; vĭz'ĕr; 277; *cf.* VIZARD), *n.* [ME. *viser,* fr. AF. *viser* (F. *visière*), fr. *vis* face. See VISAGE.]
1. A mask for the face; hence, a disguise or mask.

My very *visor* began to assume life. *Shak.*

2. The front piece of a helmet, esp. an upper piece, arranged so as to lift or open, and so show the face. The openings for seeing and breathing are generally in it.
3. The projecting forepiece of a cap, to protect the eyes.
4. The visage; face; aspect. *Obs.*

vi'sor, vi'zor, *v. t.;* VI'SORED, VI'ZORED (vī'zĕrd; vĭz'ĕrd); VI'SOR·ING, VI'ZOR·ING. To cover with a visor; to mask.

Visored falsehood and base forgery. *Milton.*

vi'sor (vī'zĕr), *n.* [LL.] A messenger sent to view or spy. *Obs.*

Vis'pe·red (vēs'pĕ·rĕd), **Vis'pa·rad** (-pä·răd), *n.* [Av. *vīspē ratavō,* lit., all the lords.] See AVESTA.

vis'ta (vĭs'tä), *n.* [It., sight, view, fr. *vedere,* past part. *visto, veduto,* to see, fr. L. *videre, visum.* See VIEW, VISION.]
1. A view, or prospect, commonly more or less distant and through or along an avenue, as between rows of trees; also, the trees or other objects forming the avenue.

The finished garden to the view Its *vistas* opens. *Thomson.*

2. A mental view, or prospect, extending over a series of events, thoughts, or the like; as, the news opened up a long *vista* of hopes; *vistas* of memory or of future years.
3. *Arch.* A corridor or interior space affording an extended view; as, extended into *vistas* by mirrors.

vis'ta, *v. t.;* VIS'TAED (-tăd); VIS'TA·ING. To make into or see in a vista.

vis'taed (vĭs'tăd), *adj.* Having or made to form a vista; also, seen in, or contemplated as in, a vista.

The *vistaed* shadows of the fir trees. *Charles G. D. Roberts.*

vis'tal (vĭs'tăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a vista.

‖vi'sto (vē'stō), *adj.* [It., properly *vispo.*] Very quick; — chiefly a musical direction equal to *presto.* — **vi'sta·men'te** (vē'stä·mĕn'tä), *adv.*

vis'to (vĭs'tō), *n.* [See VISTA.] A vista.

Vis·tu'li·an (vĭs·tū'lĭ·ăn), *adj.* [From the river *Vistula.*] *Ethnol.* In Deniker's classification, designating a fair, mesocephalic, short race including many of the Poles and Kashubes.

vis'u·al (vĭzh'ū·ăl; 249; 277), *adj.* [LL. *visualis,* fr. L. *visus* a seeing, sight; cf. F. *visuel,* OF. also *visual.* See VISION.] **1.** Of or pertaining to sight; used in sight; serving as the instrument of seeing; as, the *visual* nerve.
2. Attained or performed by, or as by, vision; as, *visual* impressions, knowledge, tests.
3. Optic; as, the *visual* focus of a lens.
4. That can be seen; visible; as, *visual* objects.
5. Produced as, or conveying, a mental vision; as, a *visual* image or epithet.

Syn. — Optic, ocular; perceptible.

vis'u·al, *n.* **a** A visual ray. **b** A visualizer.

visual acuity. Sharpness of vision in respect to the ability to resolve detail. It is usually expressed as the reciprocal of the minimum angular separation, in minutes, of two lines of detail which can be separately seen. For the average person it is roughly an angle of one minute.

visual angle. The angle formed by two rays of light, or two straight lines drawn from the extreme points of an object to the center of the eye.

visual aphasia. *Med.* A form of aphasia in which the sufferer is unable to comprehend written words previously understood.

visual area. See AREA, *n.,* 7.

visual axis; *pl.* VISUAL AXES. The line of vision.

visual beam. Formerly, a beam conceived of as proceeding or directed from the eyes.

visual binary; *pl.* VISUAL BINARIES. See BINARY STAR.

visual brightness. = BRILLIANCE, 2.

visual cone. *Persp.* A cone formed by lines joining the points in the field of vision with the point of sight.

visual control. *Elec.* A form of remote supervisory control in which code signals in the form of electric impulses are sent out by a dispatcher and return signals are received through the medium of colored lights. By means of the code signals, the dispatcher operates switches and relays at the distant point, which in turn start, stop, and otherwise control, the apparatus, at the same time sending signals to inform the dispatcher of all conditions.

visual field. **a** The entire expanse of space visible at a given instant without moving the eyes. **b** The visual content of one's mind at a given instant.

vis'u·al·ist (vĭzh'ū·ăl·ĭst), *n.* A visualizer.

vis'u·al'i·ty (-ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being visual, or visible; visibility.
2 A mental image or picture; a view; glimpse.

vis'u·al·i·za'tion (-ăl·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act or power of forming visual images of objects not present to the eye.
2. A mental image or representation formed by visualizing.

vis'u·al·ize (vĭzh'ū·ăl·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make visual, or visible; esp., to see a mental image (something not before the eye); to image or picture mentally; as, to *visualize* the face of one absent; also, to conceive definitely (something abstract); as, to *visualize* a scheme. — *v. i.* To form a visual mental image of something not present before the eye at the time; also, *Med.,* to become visible; as, the gall bladder may *visualize* after intravenous administration of certain substances opaque to X rays and their subsequent secretion in the bile.

Syn. — Imagine, picture, envisage.

vis'u·al·iz'er (-īz'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which visualizes; esp., one whose mental imagery is prevailingly visual. Cf. AUDILE, *n.;* MOTILE, *n.*

visual line. The line of vision.

visual plane. Any plane passing through the point of sight; in binocular vision, the plane in which lie the visual axes of the two eyes.

visual point. The point at which the visual rays unite; the position of the eye.

visual purple *or* **red.** *Biochem.* A purple-red pigment contained in the retinal rods of human eyes and those of most animals. It is quickly bleached by light. It is said to function in nocturnal vision, and is abundant in animals that see well at night. Called also *rhodopsin.* See OPTOGRAM.

visual ray. A line or ray from an object to the eye, or point of sight. See VISION, *n.,* 7.

visual sensitometry. See SENSITOMETRY.

visual signaling. *Mil.* Any system of signaling in which the signals are received by the eye, as by lamps, wigwag, semaphore, pyrotechnics, panels, etc.

visual white. *Physiol.* The final product of the action of light on visual purple. It is thought to be reconverted to visual purple by the regenerative action of the epithelium lying between the rods of the retina and the choroid coat.

visual yellow. *Physiol.* An intermediate product between visual purple and visual white, recognized as formed in the photochemical action of light on visual purple.

visuo-. A combining form from Latin *visus,* vision, denoting: **a** *Vision,* as in **vis'u·om'e·ter,** an instrument for measuring vision. **b** *Visual and;* — in adjectives, as in **vis'u·o·au'di·to'ry,** visual and auditory, **vis'u·o·kin'es·thet'ic, vis'u·o·psy'chic, vis'u·o·sen'so·ry.** See KINESTHETIC, etc.

‖vis vi'tae (vĭs vī'tē), *or* **‖vis vi·ta'lis** (vī·tā'lĭs). [L.] Vital force.

‖vis vi'va (vī'vä). [L. *viva* living.] *Mech.* Kinetic energy. See ENERGY, *n.,* 5.

vi'ta (vī'tä), *n.* [L.] Literally, life; specif., a brief autobiographical sketch, as in a thesis for the doctorate.

vita-. A combining form from Latin *vita,* life, as in **vi'ta·path, vi·tap'a·thy, vi'ta·phone.**

Vi·ta'ce·ae (vī·tā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See VITIS.] *Bot.* A family of woody or herbaceous vines (order Rhamnales), having simple, palmate, or pinnate leaves, the stems usually tendril-bearing, and small, greenish, clustered flowers succeeded by a several-seeded berry. There are 11 genera (including *Vitis,* the grape, *Parthenocissus,* the Virginia creeper, and *Cissus*) and about 500 species. — **vi·ta'ceous** (vī·tā'shŭs), *adj.*

---

vi'siond. Visioned. *Ref. Sp.*
vi'sion·er, *n.* = VISIONARY.
vi'si·on'ic (vĭzh'ĭ·ŏn'ĭk), *adj.* = VISIONAL.
vi'sion·ist, *n.* = VISIONARY, *n.,* 1.
vi'sion·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
vi'sion·like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.
vi'sion·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
vi·si'ta (vē·sē'tä), *n.* [Sp., visit.] = MISSION, *n.,* 11 b.
vis'i·tate, *v. i.* To make a visitation to. *Obs.*
vis'it·ee', *n.* See -EE.
vis'it·er, *n.* = VISITOR.
vis'it·ment, *n.* See -MENT.
vis'i·tor·ess, *n.* = VISITRESS. *R.*
vis'i·tor·ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
vis'i·trix, *n.* [NL.] Fem. of VISITOR.
vis·na'ga (vĭs·nä'gä). Var. of BISNAGA.
vis'ney, *n.* [Russ. *vishnya* cherry, of Turk. origin.] A kind of cherry brandy containing tent wine. *Obs.*
vis'no·my (vĭz'nŏ·mĭ). Var. of PHYSIOGNOMY. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
vi'sor·less, **vi'zor·less,** *adj.* See -LESS.
vi'sor·like', **vi'zor·like',** *adj.* See -LIKE.
vi'so·ry (vī'zō·rĭ), *adj.* [L. *videre, visum,* to see.] Visual. *Obs.*
viss, *n.* Var. of VIS. See WEIGHT, *Table.*
viss. † WISH.
visse. † VICE.
vis'ta·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
vis'u·al·ly, *adv.* of VISUAL.
vi'suel' (vē'zwĕl'), *n.* [F. *type visuel* visual type.] *Psychol.* = VISCALIZER.
vis'ure, *n.* Visor; mask. *Obs.* —
vis'ured, *adj.* *Obs.*
vit-. = VITO-.
‖vi'ta bre'vis, ars' lon'ga. = ARS LONGA, VITA BREVIS.

Vī′ta·glass′ (vī′tȧ·glȧs′), *n.* A trade-mark for a kind of glass which does not obstruct ultraviolet rays; also [*sometimes not cap.*], glass bearing this trade-mark.

vi′tal (vī′tȧl; -tᵊl), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *vitalis*, fr. *vita* life; akin to L. *vivere* to live. See VIVID; cf. VIABLE.] **1.** Existent as a manifestation of life; as, *vital* force, energy, power.
The *vital* strength is lost. *Chaucer.*
2. a Being the seat of life; being that on which life depends; as, the wound was in a *vital* part. **b** Contributing or necessary to life; as, *vital* blood.
The *vital* spirit issued at the wound. *Pope.*
3. a Containing life; living; animate; also, animated. "Spirits that live throughout, *vital* in every part." *Milton.* **b** Full of life and vigor; energetic; also, flourishing.
4. Belonging to or characteristic of life, either animal or vegetable; inhering in that which is living or organic; as, *vital* actions, energies, functions.
5. Importing or renewing life; invigorating; as, *vital* food, heat.
6. Fundamentally affecting, esp. destructive of, life; fatal; mortal; as, a *vital* wound.
7. Hence, fundamentally affecting the continuation, value, efficiency, or the like, of anything; fundamental; as, a *vital* error in reasoning; loosely, highly important; essential; supreme; as, of *vital* interest.
A competence is *vital* to content. *Young.*
8. Capable of living; viable. *Obs.*
9. Designating or pertaining to the staining of living tissues by injecting a dye into a living animal, as by injecting lithium carmine into a vein of a rabbit. Commonly the staining by this method is selective for certain tissues.
10. Recording the chief data relating to lives; as, *vital* statistics (which see).
Syn. — Necessary, indispensable, requisite; live, animate; basic; imperative, exigent.
— **vi′tal·ly,** *adv.* — **vi′tal·ness,** *n.*

vi′tal, *n.*, *sing.* of VITALS.

vital air. Oxygen gas; — so called because essential to animal life. *Obs.*

vital capacity. *Physiol.* The breathing capacity of the lungs, expressed by the number of cubic inches or cubic centimeters of air which can be forcibly exhaled after a full inspiration.

vital force. Energy manifested in the phenomena of life, esp. when regarded as distinct from other forces of nature (mechanical, chemical, etc.). Cf. LIFE, 2; VITALISM **a.**

vital functions. *Physiol.* Those functions of the body on which life is directly dependent, as the circulation of the blood, respiration, digestion, etc.

vital index. An index formed from or based on vital statistics.

vi′tal·ism (vī′tȧl·ĭz′m), *n.* *Philos. & Biol.* **a** Orig., the doctrine that the functions of a living organism are due to a vital principle or force distinct from physical forces. **b** The doctrine that the processes of life are not explicable by the laws of physics and chemistry alone and that life is in some part self-determining instead of mechanistically determined; — opposed to *mechanism.* Cf. ORGANICISM **b.**

vi′tal·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A believer in vitalism. Cf. PHYSICIST, **3.** — *adj.* Vitalistic.

vi′tal·is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of vitalism or vitalists. — **vi′tal·is′ti·cȧl·ly** (-tĭ·kȧl·ĭ), *adv.*

vi·tal′i·ty (vī·tȧl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *vitalitas;* cf. F. *vitalité.*] **1.** State or quality of being vital; specif.: **a** Vital force or animation; the principle of life; as, the *vitality* of eggs; germinating power. **b** Power of enduring or continuing; as, the *vitality* of slang. **c** Animation; vigor; liveliness.
There is in the streets of the poorer quarters of Paris a thronging *vitality* which excites the blood. *William Somerset Maugham.*
2. A manifestation or embodiment of vital force.

vi′tal·ize (vī′tȧl·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *vitaliser.*] To endow with life, or vitality; to give life to; to make alive; animate; as, *vitalized* blood; to *vitalize* the patriotism of a people; also, esp. of painting and writing, to portray with lifelike effect. — **vi′tal·i·za′tion** (-ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ĭ·zā′-), *n.* — **vi′tal·iz′er** (vī′tȧl·īz′ẽr), *n.*

vi′tal·iz′ing (-īz′ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of VITALIZE. Hence: *adj.* That imparts life, vigor, energy. — **vi′tal·iz′ing·ly,** *adv.*

vital principle. An immaterial force, to which when present in organized matter the functions peculiar to living beings have been ascribed.

vi′tals (vī′tȧlz; -t′lz), *n. pl.* **1.** Organs that are most necessary for life; esp., the heart, liver, lungs, and brain.
2. Hence: The parts essential to the life, health, or soundness of anything; as, the *vitals* of a state.

vital spirit. See SPIRIT, 1 (2).

vital statistics. Statistics relating to births, deaths, marriages, health, and disease; demography.

vital tripod. The tripod of life.

vi′ta·min (vī′tȧ·mĭn; vĭt′ȧ·mĭn), *n.* Also **vi′ta·mine** (vī′tȧ·mĭn; -mēn; vĭt′ȧ-). [L. *vita* life + E. *amine.*] *Biochem.* Any of a group of constituents of most foods in their natural state, of which very small quantities are essential for the normal nutrition of animals, and possibly of plants. The vitamins are recognized by the effect produced on animals when their diets are deficient in these substances. The vitamins are named provisionally with letters, the earliest known being called: (1) fat-soluble **A,** (2) water-soluble B, (3) water-soluble C, (4) fat-soluble D, and (5) fat-soluble E. **Vitamin A** is a colorless alicyclic alcohol, $C_{20}H_{29}OH$, occurring in animal products such as fish-liver oils, butter, and eggs. It is made by the animal from carotene and certain other carotenoids, which are usually present in leafy green and yellow vegetables and in fruits. Lack of these carotenoids or of vitamin A in the diet causes keratinization of epithelial tissues, as in the eye, the failure of young animals to grow, and finally death. **Vitamin B** is now known to be a whole group (called the **vitamin-B complex**), which has not yet been completely explored. Some of its members are: (1) **vitamin B_1,** or thiamine chloride, $C_{12}H_{17}ClN_4OS$, a crystalline heterocyclic compound also called *aneurin, oryzanin, torulin,* and **vitamin F. It** is the antineuritic or antiberiberi vitamin. Its best sources are the coatings and germs of cereals, nuts, yeast, and animal food products. (2) **Vitamin B_2,** or D-(+)*riboflavin*, a yellow nitrogenous compound, $C_{17}H_{20}N_4O_6$, derived from D-ribose and found in whey, eggs, green leaves, and other organic products; — called also *lactoflavin, ovoflavin, hepatoflavin* (according to the nature of its source), and **vitamin G.** It is considered the growth-promoting factor of the vitamin-B group. (3) *Niacin,* or *nicotinic acid* (or its amide), preventing pellagra and the blacktongue of dogs and found in meats, milk, leafy green vegetables, and green or dried peas and beans; — called also the "P.P. (pellagra-preventive) factor." (4) **Vitamin B_6,** *pyridoxine, adermin,* or the "rat antidermatitis factor," $C_8H_{11}NO_3$; it is a pyridine derivative. Other members are *p-aminobenzoic acid, biotin, choline, folic acid, inositol,* and *pantothenic acid.* **Vitamin C,** or (L-)*ascorbic acid,* $C_6H_8O_6$, a lactone closely related to gulose, has also been called *cevitamic acid.* It is the antiscorbutic vitamin and is abundant in fresh fruits, esp. citrus fruits, tomatoes, and vegetables, and to some extent in animal products. Of **vitamin D,** the antirachitic vitamin, there are several varieties occurring in fish-liver oils, egg yolk, etc., or produced by irradiation of different foodstuffs or sterols, and distinguished as D_1, D_2, etc. Vitamin D regulates the phosphorus-calcium metabolism, and lack of it causes rickets. **Vitamin D_2,** or *calciferol,* $C_{28}H_{43}OH$, is a colorless crystalline alicyclic alcohol formed by irradiating ergosterol. **Vitamin E,** the so-called antisterility or reproductive vitamin (formerly called **vitamin X** by some), is abundant in the leaves of many plants and in oils from seeds. Lack of it causes infertility in both males and females, and muscular atrophy. It includes at least three varieties, *α-tocopherol,* $C_{29}H_{50}O_2$, *β-tocopherol,* $C_{28}H_{48}O_2$, and *γ-tocopherol,* $C_{28}H_{48}O_2$. **Vitamin K** is the antihemorrhagic vitamin. The natural **vitamin K_1,** $C_{31}H_{46}O_2$, occurs in the leaves of alfalfa and other plants, vegetables, fish meal, etc. **Vitamin K_2** is similar to vitamin K_1. **Vitamin L_1,** which is found in beef liver, and **vitamin L_2,** which is found in yeast, are held to promote normal lactation. The terms **vitamin P** and *citrin* have been applied to a substance (now believed to be a mixture of flavones) isolated from lemons and paprika and thought to promote the resistance of the capillaries to hemorrhage. — **vi′ta·min,** *adj.* — **vi′ta·min′ic** (-mĭn′ĭk), *adj.*

vi′ta·min·ize (vī′tȧ·mĭ·nīz; vĭt′ȧ-), *v. t.* [See -IZE.] To introduce vitamin into (food), as by irradiating with ultraviolet light.

vi′ta·min·ol′o·gy (-nŏl′ŏ·jĭ), *n.* [See -LOGY.] The branch of knowledge dealing with vitamins, their nature, etc.

‖**vi′ta nuo′va** (vē′tȧ nwô′vȧ). [It.] New life; regeneration; [*caps.*] the title of Dante's autobiographical narrative in prose and verse, recording his love for Beatrice.

vi′ta·scope (vī′tȧ·skōp), *n.* [L. *vita* life + *-scope.*] A motion-picture projector. — **vi′ta·scop′ic** (-skŏp′ĭk), *adj.*

vi′ta·tive·ness (vī′tȧ·tĭv·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* *Phrenol.* Love of life.

‖**vite** (vĕt), *adv.* [F.] *Music.* Quickly; lively; — a direction.

vit′el·lar′i·um (vĭt′ĕ·lâr′ĭ·ŭm; 79), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL. See VITELLUS.] *Zool.* In many flatworms and rotifers, a modified part of the ovary which produces yolk-filled cells serving to nourish the true eggs; — disting. from *germarium.* — **vit′el·lar′i·an** (-ăn), *adj.*

vit′el·lar′y (vĭt′ĕ·lĕr′ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -lĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [See VITELLUS.] *Biol.* Vitelline.

vitelli-. A combining form from Latin *vitellus,* the yolk of an egg, as in **vit′el·lif′er·ous, vit′el·lig′er·ous.** See -FEROUS, etc.

vit′el·lig′e·nous (vĭt′ĕ·lĭj′ĕ·nŭs), *adj.* [*vitelli-* + *-genous.*] *Zool.* Producing yolk; — designating, specif., certain cells formed in the ovaries of many insects, which supply nutriment to the developing ova.

vi·tel′lin (vĭ·tĕl′ĭn; vī-), *n.* [Cf. F. *vitelline.* See VITELLUS.] *Biochem.* **a** A protein in the yolk of egg, formerly regarded as a globulin, now as a nucleoprotein; — called specif. *ovovitellin.* As ordinarily prepared it contains lecithin. **b** *Rare.* Any of several related substances in the seeds of plants, in the crystalline lens, etc.

vi·tel′line (-ĭn), *adj.* [L. *vitellus* the yolk of an egg.] Of, pertaining to, or like, the yolk of an egg; esp., yellow in color like the yolk of an egg. — *n.* The yolk of an egg.

vitelline artery. *Embryol.* In vertebrate embryos, an artery arising from the aorta, or one of the aortic trunks of the embryo, and distributed by numerous branches over the yolk sac. There are usually two main vitelline arteries. Cf. VITELLINE VEINS.

vitelline duct. *Embryol.* The duct by which the yolk sac or umbilical vesicle remains connected with the alimentary tract.

vitelline gland. *Zool.* A vitellarium.

vitelline membrane. *Embryol.* A membrane enclosing the egg proper and corresponding to the cell wall of an ordinary cell; — so called because in the hen's egg it is represented by the membrane enclosing the ball of yolk. In many invertebrates it is not present until the egg is fertilized, but is then immediately secreted by the egg, thus preventing other spermatozoa from entering.

vitelline veins. *Embryol.* In vertebrate embryos, the veins which return the blood from the yolk sac or umbilical vesicle to the heart, or later to the portal vein, of the embryo. In mammals their function of bringing nutriment to the embryo is soon superseded by that of the umbilical veins or vein.

vi·tel′lo- (vĭ·tĕl′ō-; vī-). A combining form for *vitellus,* denoting: **a** *A vitellus,* as in *vitellogene.* **b** *Vitelline and,* as in *vitello-intestinal.*

vi·tel′lo–in·tes′ti·nal, *adj.* *Embryol.* Pertaining to the intestine and yolk sac; — designating the vitelline duct.

vi·tel′lose (vĭ·tĕl′ōs; vĭt′ĕ·lōs), *n.* [*vitellin* + *-ose.*] *Biochem.* A proteose formed in digestion and hydrolysis of vitellin.

vi·tel′lus (vĭ·tĕl′ŭs; vī-), *n.* [L., the yolk of an egg, orig., a little calf. See VEAL.] *Embryol.* The yolk of an egg. Also, in older usage, when yolk and protoplasm were not clearly distinguished, the entire cell contents of an egg cell. See YOLK.
2. *Bot.* An oily substance clinging to the spores of certain species of *Lycopodium.*

vi·ter′bite (vĭ·tûr′bĭt), *n.* [From *Viterbo,* Italy.] *Petrog.* A leucite-trachyte with many large leucite phenocrysts.

Vī′tex (vī′tĕks), *n.* [L., the chaste tree. See WITHY.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical shrubs and trees (family Verbenaceae), having divided leaves and forking cymes of small flowers with a short tube and bilabiate limb. Several, as *V. agnus-castus,* the chaste tree, are cultivated. Many yield valuable timber.

Vī′tharr, Vī′thar (vē′thär), *n.* [ON. *Vitharr.*] *Norse Myth.* One of the Aesir, a son of Odin, who avenges his parent by slaying Fenrir at Ragnarok.

Vī′thi (-thĭ), *n.* [ON.] *Norse Myth.* The home of Vitharr. See ASGARD.

Vī′ti (vē′tē), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Negro people in East Africa, originally Zulu marauders, who settled southwest of Lake Nyasa and later mixed with other tribes.

vīti- (vĭt′ĭ-). A combining form from Latin *vitis,* vine, as in *viticulture.*

vi′ti·a·ble (vĭsh′ĭ·ȧ·b′l), *adj.* That can be vitiated.

vi′ti·al (vĭsh′ĭ·ȧl), *adj.* [L. *vitium* fault.] Vicious. *Obs.*

vi′ti·ate (vĭsh′ĭ·āt), *adj.* Vitiated. *Obs.*

vi′ti·ate (vĭsh′ĭ·āt), *v.*; VI′TI·AT′ED (-āt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); VI′TI·AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *vitiatus,* past part. of *vitiare* to vitiate, fr. *vitium* a fault, vice. See VICE a fault.] *Transitive:* **1.** To make incomplete, faulty, or defective; to injure the substance or quality of; impair; contaminate; spoil; corrupt; as, exaggeration *vitiates* a style of writing; sewer gas *vitiates* the air.
2. To debase in moral or aesthetic standards; deprave; pervert; as, *vitiated* by luxury; *vitiating* the public taste.
3. To render ineffective, either wholly or in part; to destroy the validity or force of, as of an instrument or transaction; to invalidate; as, fraud *vitiates* a contract.
4. To make (air) impure, as by the accumulation of the products of respiration.
5. *Obs.* **a** To violate the chastity of. **b** To adulterate.
—, *Intrans.*: To become vitiated; also, to cause vitiation.

vi′ti·at′ed (-āt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Made vicious, defective, ineffective, etc.; contaminated; invalidated.
Syn. — See CORRUPT. **Ant.** — Purified; substantiated.

vi′ti·a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *vitiatio.*] Act of vitiating, or state of being vitiated; as: **a** Depravation; corruption; as, the *vitiation* of the blood. "The *vitiation* that breeds evil acts." *G. Eliot.* **b** Invalidation, as of a contract.

vi′ti·a′tor (vĭsh′ĭ·ā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who or that which vitiates.

vīti′i·ce′tum (vīt′ĭ·sē′tŭm), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. L. *vitis* vine.] A growth or plantation of vines.

vit′i·cul′ture (vĭt′ĭ·kŭl′tûr; vī′tĭ-), *n.* [L. *vitis* vine + E. *culture.*] The cultivation of the vine; grape growing. — **vit′i·cul′tur·al** (-kŭl′tûr·ȧl), *adj.* — **vit′i·cul′tur·er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **vit′i·cul′tur·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

vi·tif′er·ous (vī·tĭf′ẽr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *vitifer.*] Bearing vines.

vit′i·li′go (vĭt′ĭ·lī′gō), *n.* [L., a kind of tetter.] *Med.* A skin disease consisting in the development on various parts of the body of smooth, milk-white spots, due to disappearance of the natural pigment. — **vit′i·lig′i·nous** (-lĭj′ĭ·nŭs), *adj.*

vit′i·lit′i·gate (-lĭt′ĭ·gāt), *v. i.* [L. *vitilitigare* to quarrel disgracefully, fr. *vitium* vice + *litigare* to quarrel.] To wrangle cavilingly or vexatiously. *Obs.* — **vit′i·lit′i·ga′tion** (-gā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

vi′ti·os′i·ty (vĭsh′ĭ·ŏs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ITIES (-tĭz). [L. *vitiositas.* See VICIOUS.] **1.** Viciousness; depravity.
The perverseness and *vitiosity* of man's will. *South.*
2. *Obs.* **a** A defect. **b** A vice. **c** Defectiveness.

Vī′tis (vī′tĭs), *n.* [L., a vine. See VISE.] *Bot.* A large genus of woody vines, the grapevines, typifying the family Vitaceae. They have simple, often lobed leaves and small polygamously dioecious flowers, the petals united in a cap that falls away entire from the hypogynous disk. See GRAPE, 1.

vi′ti·um (vĭsh′ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [L.] Fault; defect of any kind.

vi′to- (vī′tō-), **vit-.** A combining form from Latin *vita,* life, denoting *vital, organic, bio-,* as in *vitamin,* **vi′to·chem′ic, vi′to·chem′i·cal.**

vit′rage (vĭt′rĭj; *F.* vē′trȧzh′), *n.* [F., prop., glazing, glass window.] A curtain designed especially for casement windows and glazed doors.

vit′rail (vĭt′rāl; *F.* vē′trȧ′y′), *n.*; *pl.* VITRAUX (vē′trō′). [F.] Stained glass, esp. in windows. — **vit′railed** (-rāld), *adj.*

vit′rail·list, *n.* A maker or designer of vitrail.

vit′rain (vĭt′rān), *n.* [*vitro-* + *-ain* as in *fusain.*] *Geol.* One of the bright constituents of banded bituminous coals, the other being *clarain.* Both are included under *anthraxylon.* Vitrain is probably wood tissue in which the cellular structure has been nearly or quite obliterated.

vit′re·al (vĭt′rē·ȧl), *adj.* Also **vit′re·an** (-ăn). Vitreous.

vi·trel′la (vĭ·trĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *vitrum* glass.] *Zool.* A retinophore.

vit′re·my′te (vĭt′rē·mē′tē), *n.* Prob., a woman's scap. *Chaucer.*

vit′re·o- (vĭt′rē·ō-). A combining form for *vitreous.*

vit′re·o·den′tine (vĭt′rē·ō·dĕn′tēn; -tĭn), *n.* [*vitreo-* + *dentine.*] *Anat.* A form of dentine characterized by its extreme hardness. — **vit′re·o·den′ti·nal** (-tē·nȧl), *adj.*

vit′re·o·e·lec′tric (-ē·lĕk′trĭk), *adj.* [See VITREOUS; ELECTRIC.] *Physics.* Electrically positive. See ELECTRICITY, 2.

vit′re·os′i·ty (-ŏs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being vitreous.

vit′re·ous (vĭt′rē·ŭs; 129), *adj.* [L. *vitreus,* fr. *vitrum* glass, orig., woad. See WOAD; cf. VITRIOL.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or derived from, glass.
2. Like glass, as in color, composition, brittleness, luster, etc.; glassy; as, *vitreous* rocks.
3. Of the color glass green.
4. Of, pertaining to, or designating, the vitreous humor of the eye; as, the *vitreous* chamber.
— **vit′re·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **vit′re·ous·ness,** *n.*

vit′re·ous, *n.* Vitreous humor.

vitreous body. *Anat.* The vitreous humor of the eye.

vitreous china. *Ceramics.* A ware with a dense or vitrified body.

vitreous copper. Torbernite.

vitreous electricity. Electricity of the kind excited by rubbing glass with silk; positive electricity. See ELECTRICITY, 2.

vitreous fusion. Gradual fusion not showing a sharp melting point.

vitreous humor. *Anat.* The clear colorless transparent jelly which fills the posterior chamber of the eyeball (see EYE, 1). It is enclosed by a delicate membrane, the *hyaloid membrane.* In the adult it is nearly homogeneous, but in the fetus is pervaded by fibers with minute nuclei at their points of junction.

vitreous selenium. *Chem.* See SELENIUM.

vitreous silver. *Mineral.* Argentite.

vitreous sponge. A glass sponge.

vitreous table. *Anat.* The hard, brittle inner table of the skull.

vi·tres′cent (vĭ·trĕs′ĕnt; -ənt), *adj.* [See VITREOUS; -ESCENT.] Capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass. — **vi·tres′cence** (-ĕns; -ns), *n.* — **vi·tres′cency** (-ĕn·sĭ; -ən·sĭ), *n.*

vi·tres′ci·ble (-ĭ·b′l), *adj.* [Cf. F. *vitrescible.*] Vitrifiable. — **vi·tres′ci·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

vit′re·um (vĭt′rē·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vitreus* glassy.] *Anat.* The vitreous humor.

vit′ri·al (vĭt′rĭ·ȧl), *adj.* = VITREOUS. *Obs.*

vit′ric (vĭt′rĭk), *adj.* [L. *vitrum* glass.] Of the nature and quality of glass; glasslike; — disting. from *ceramic.*

vit′rics (vĭt′rĭks), *n.* [See VITRIC.] **1.** The art or study of the manufacture and decoration of glassware. See -ICS.
2. *pl.* Articles of glassware; glassware in general.

vit′ri·fac′tion (vĭt′rĭ·făk′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. VITRIFICATION.] Vitrification.

vitail, vitaille, vitaill, vitaille. † VICTUAL.

vi·tal′ic (vī·tȧl′ĭk), *adj.* = VITAL.

vi′tal·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

vi′ta·men. Var. of VITAMIN.

vi′ta·min-free′, *adj.* See -FREE.

vi′tas·ti (vī′tȧs·tĭ), *n. sing. & pl.* [Skr.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

vitel. † VICTUAL.

vi·tel′li·cle (vĭ·tĕl′ĭ·k'l; vī-), *n.* [NL. *vitelliculus,* dim. fr. L. *vitellus* yolk.] = YOLK SAC.

vi·tel′lo·gene (vĭ·tĕl′ŏ·jēn; vī-), *n.* [Cf. F. *cellule vitellogène.* See VITELLUS; -GEN.] *Zool.* = VITELLARIUM.

vit′el·log′e·nous (vĭt′ĕ·lŏj′ĕ·nŭs), *adj.* = VITELLIGENOUS.

Vī′ti·an (vē′tĭ·ăn). Var. of FIJIAN.

vi·tic′u·lose (vĭ·tĭk′ū·lōs), *adj.* [L. *vitilula,* dim. of *vitis* vine.] *Bot.* = SARMENTOSE.

vit′i·li·goi′de·a (vĭt′ĭ·lĭ·goi′dē·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vitiligo* a kind of tetter + *-oidea.*] *Med.* = XANTHOMA.

vi′ti·oso′ (vĭsh′ĭ·ōs′; *see* -OSE), *adj.* [L. *vitiosus.*] Vicious. *Obs.*

vi′tious. Archaic var. of VICIOUS.

vit′i·vert (vĭt′ĭ·vûrt). Var. of VETIVER. [BATTLE, *Table.*]

Vi·to′ri·a (vē·tō′rē·ȧ), *n.* See **vi′tre,** *n.* [F., fr. L. *vitrum.*] Glass. *Obs.*

vit′re·ous·like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.

vit′ri·fac′ture (vĭt′rĭ·făk′tŭr), *n.* [L. *vitrum* glass + *facere, factum,* to make.] Manufacture of glass and glassware.

vit′ri·fi′a·ble (vĭt′rĭ·fī′ə·b'l), *adj.* That can be vitrified. — **vit′ri·fi′a·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

vi·trif′i·cate (vĭ·trĭf′ĭ·kāt; vĭt′rĭ·fĭ·kāt), *v. t.* To vitrify. *Obs.*

vit′ri·fi·ca′tion (vĭt′rĭ·fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *vitrification.* See VITRIFY.] Act, instance, art, or process, of vitrifying; state of being vitrified; also, a vitrified body.

vit′ri·fied fort *or* **wall** (vĭt′rĭ·fĭd). *Archaeol.* Ancient masonry remains, apparently of defensive works, found esp. in Scotland, Ireland, France, and Germany, the siliceous stones of which have been converted into a hard glasslike material by the action of fire.

vit′ri·form (vĭt′rĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [L. *vitrum* glass + *-form.*] Having the form or appearance of glass; glasslike.

vit′ri·fy (-fī), *v. t. & i.;* VIT′RI·FIED (-fĭd); VIT′RI·FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [F. *vitrifier,* fr. L. *vitrum* glass + *-ficare* to make. See VITREOUS; -FY.] To change into glass or a glassy substance, by heat and fusion; to make or become vitreous.

Vi·tri′na (vĭ·trī′nə), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vitrum* glass.] **1.** *Zool.* A genus of land snails (order Pulmonata) having a very thin translucent spiral shell with a large aperture. — **vit′ri·noid** (vĭt′rĭ·noid), *adj.*

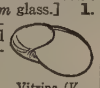

Vitrina (*V. limpida*). × 2

2. The vitreous humor.

vit′rine (vĭt′rĭn), *n.* [F.] A glass showcase for displaying fine wares, specimens, etc.

vit′ri·ol (vĭt′rĭ·ŭl), *n.* [ME. *vitriole,* fr. OF. *vitriol,* fr. ML. *vitriolum,* fr. *vitreus* vitreous. See VITREOUS.] **1.** *Chem.* **a** A sulphate of any of various metals, as copper (blue, or Roman, vitriol), iron (green vitriol), zinc (white vitriol), etc.; — so called on account of the glassy appearance or luster of many of these salts. **b** Oil of vitriol. See SULPHURIC ACID **b.** **c** *Obs.* Any of certain salts not sulphates; as, *vitriol* de luna (silver nitrate).

2. Hence, anything likened to vitriol as caustic; figuratively, virulence of feeling or of speech.

He bears the *vitriol* of solitude well. *Emerson.*

vit′ri·ol (vĭt′rĭ·ŭl), *v. t.;* -OLED (-ŭld) or -OLLED; -OL·ING or -OL·LING. [From VITRIOL, *n.*] **1.** *Metal.* To dip in dilute sulphuric acid; to pickle.

2. = VITRIOLIZE, *v. t.*, **2.** *Colloq.*

vit′ri·o·late (-ō·lāt), *v. t.;* VIT′RI·O·LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); VIT′RI·O·LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). To make vitriolic; specif., *Old Chem.*: **a** To convert into a vitriol; to make into sulphuric acid or a sulphate. **b** To subject to the action of, or impregnate with, vitriol. — **vit′ri·o·la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.*

vit′ri·o·late, *adj.* Vitriolated. *Rare.*

vit′ri·o·late, *n. Old Chem.* A sulphate.

vit′ri·o·lat′ed tar′tar (-lāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119). Potassium sulphate.

vitriol chamber. A lead chamber used in the chamber process of making sulphuric acid. See SULPHURIC ACID.

vit′ri·ol′ic (vĭt′rĭ·ŏl′ĭk), *adj.* [F. *vitriolique.*] Of or pertaining to vitriol; derived from, or resembling, vitriol; hence, caustic; biting; virulent; as, a *vitriolic* temper, pen, retort.

Syn. — Scathing. Cf. MORDANT.

vitriolic acid. *Old Chem.* Sulphuric acid.

vit′ri·o·line (vĭt′rĭ·ō·lĭn; -lĭn), *adj.* Vitriolic.

vit′ri·ol·ize (vĭt′rĭ·ŭl·īz), *v.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *vitrioliser.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To vitriolate.

2. To injure (a person) with vitriol, or sulphuric acid, as by throwing it upon the face to disfigure it.

—, *Intransitive:* To become vitriolated.

— **vit′ri·ol·iz′a·ble** (-īz′ə·b'l), *adj.* — **vit′ri·ol·i·za′tion** (-ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ī·zā′shŭn), *n.* — **vit′ri·ol·iz′er** (vĭt′rĭ·ŭl·īz′ĕr), *n.*

vit′ri·ol·ized bone (-īzd). Dissolved bone.

vitriol of Mars. [See MARS, 2.] *Old Chem.* A basic iron sulphate.

vitriol stone. A hard crystalline mass consisting chiefly of ferric sulphate and aluminum sulphate, obtained by exposing pyritic schist to the atmosphere for some years, lixiviating the mass, and evaporating. It was formerly used in manufacturing fuming sulphuric acid.

vit′rite (vĭt′rĭt), *n.* [L. *vitrum* glass.] A difficultly fusible glass used as an electric insulator.

‖**vi′tro** (vĭt′rō), *abl.* of L. VITRUM, glass. See IN VITRO.

vit′ro- (vĭt′rō-). A combining form from Latin *vitrum,* glass, as in *vitro*phyre.

vit′ro·ba·salt′ (-bā·sôlt′; -băs′ôlt), *n.* Basalt glass.

vit′ro–clar·ain′ (-klăr·ān′), *n. Geol.* Anthraxylon.

vit′ro–di–tri′na (vĭt′rō-dē-trē′nə), *n.* [It. *vetro di trina* glass of lace.] A kind of Venetian glass or glassware in which white threads are embedded in transparent glass with a lacelike or netlike effect.

vit′ro·phyre (vĭt′rō-fīr), *n.* [*vitro-* + *-phyre.*] *Petrog.* Porphyritic glassy rock. — **vit′ro·phy′ric** (-fĭr′ĭk), *adj.*

vit′ro·type (vĭt′rō-tīp), *n.* [*vitro-* + *-type.*] A photograph on glass or ceramic ware produced originally (about 1860) by a collodion process and burned into the surface.

Vi·tru′vi·an (vĭ·trōō′vĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, a Roman architect of the age of Augustus, whose writings had great influence in the Renaissance. Cf. PALLADIAN. — **Vi·tru′vi·an·ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

Vitruvian scroll. *Arch.* A scroll of convolved undulations, esp. in friezes of the composite order.

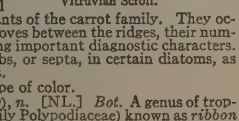

Vitruvian Scroll.

vit′ta (vĭt′ə), *n.; pl.* -TAE (-ē). [L., ribbon, fillet.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* A headband or fillet.

2. *Bot.* **a** One of the oil tubes in the fruits of plants of the carrot family. They occur commonly in the grooves between the ridges, their number and position affording important diagnostic characters. **b** One of the internal ribs, or septa, in certain diatoms, as of the genus *Tabellaria.*

3. *Zool. & Bot.* A stripe of color.

Vit·ta′ri·a (vĭ·tā′rĭ·ə; 79), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical epiphytic ferns (family Polypodiaceae) known as *ribbon ferns* from their narrow grasslike fronds. They have the linear marginal sori in continuous lines. *V. lineata,* the grass fern, is common throughout tropical America.

vit′tate (vĭt′āt), *adj.* [L. *vittatus* bound with a fillet, fr. *vitta* fillet.] **1.** *Bot.* Bearing or containing vittae.

2. *Bot. & Zool.* Striped longitudinally.

vit′u·lar (vĭt′ū·lĕr), *adj.* Also **vit′u·lar′y** (-lĕr′ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -lĕr·ĭ). [L. *vitulus* a calf.] *Veter.* Pertaining to a calf or to calving; vituline.

vitular apoplexy. Apoplexy of cows occurring at calving.

vit′u·line (vĭt′ū·lĭn; -līn), *adj.* [L. *vitulinus,* fr. *vitulus* a calf. See VEAL.] Of, pertaining to, or like, a calf or veal.

vi·tu′per (vĭ·tū′pĕr), *v. t.* [F. *vituperer.*] To vituperate; objurgate. *Obs.* — *n.* Vituperation. *Obs.*

vi·tu′per·a·ble (vĭ·tū′pĕr·ə·b'l), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *vituperabilis.*] Liable to or deserving vituperation.

vi·tu′per·ate (vĭ·tū′pĕr·āt; vī-), *v. t. & i.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *vituperatus,* past part. of *vituperare* to blame, vituperate, prob. fr. *vitium* a fault + *parare* to prepare. See VICE a fault; PARE, *v. t.*] To abuse in words; to censure severely or abusively; berate; use abusive words.

vi·tu′per·a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *vituperatio;* cf. OF. *vituperation.* See VITUPERATE.] Act or instance of vituperating; wordy abuse; severe censure; railing.

Syn. — See ABUSE. **Ant.** — See PRAISE, ENCOMIUM.

vi·tu′per·a′tive (-tū′pĕr·ə′tĭv; 277), *adj.* Uttering or given to censure; containing, or characterized by, wordy abuse; scolding; abusive; railing. — **vi·tu′per·a′tive·ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Reviling, opprobrious, scurrilous.

Ant. — Commendatory, laudatory, flattering.

vi·tu′per·a′tor (-ā′tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who vituperates or reviles.

vi·tu′per·a·to′ry (-ə·tō′rĭ *or, esp. Brit.* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Vituperative.

vi·u′va (vē·ōō′vä), *n.* [Pg., widow.] A California rockfish (*Acutomentum ovale*) of a reddish olivaceous color with small black spots on the dorsal fins.

‖**vi′va** (vē′vä), *interj.* [It.] Literally, (long) live; — an exclamation expressing good will, well-wishing, etc. — *n.* The word *viva* as a shout or salute.

vi′va (vī′vä). Short for VIVA-VOCE, *adj., n., & v. t.* *Colloq.*

‖**vi·va′ce** (vē·vä′chā), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Brisk; vivacious; spirited; — a direction.

vi·va′cious (vĭ·vā′shŭs; vī-; 277), *adj.* [L. *vivax, -acis,* fr. *vivere* to live. See VIVID.] **1.** Having vigorous powers of life; tenacious of life; long-lived. *Archaic.*

2. Lively in temper or conduct; sprightly; as, a *vivacious* poet. "*Vivacious* nonsense." *V. Knox.*

Syn. — Spirited, active, animated, sportive, gay, merry, lighthearted. See LIVELY.

Ant. — Dull, spiritless, languid, sleepy, drowsy, sluggish.

— **vi·va′cious·ly,** *adv.* — **vi·va′cious·ness,** *n.*

‖**vi′va·cis′si·mo** (vē′vä·chēs′sē·mō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Very lively or vivacious; — a direction.

vi·vac′i·ty (vĭ·văs′ĭ·tĭ; vī-), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *vivacitas;* cf. F. *vivacité.* See VIVACIOUS.] **1.** Quality or state of being vivacious; specif.: **a** *Obs.* Vital force; natural vigor; also, tenacity of life; longevity. **b** *Rare.* Vigor or energy of action. **c** Animation; liveliness; sprightliness; as, the *vivacity* of a discourse; a lady of great *vivacity.* **d** Of colors, brilliance.

2. A vivacious act or expression.

‖**vi′va·men′te** (vē′vä·mĕn′tā), *adv.* See 2d VIVO.

‖**vi′van′dier′** (vē′văn′dyā′), *n.* [F. See VIAND.] In Continental armies, esp. the French, a sutler.

‖**vi′van′dière′** (vē′văn′dyâr′), *n.* [F., fem. of *vivandier.* See VIVANDIER.] Formerly, in Continental armies, esp. in the French army, a woman accompanying troops, who sold provisions and liquor to the soldiers; a female sutler.

‖**vi′vant′** (vē′văn′), *n.* [F., pres. part., living.] **a** In mort and similar games, the partner of dummy. **b** In bridge, the declarer.

vi·var′i·um (vī·vâr′ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IUMS (-ŭmz), -IA (-ə). [L., fr. *vivarius* belonging to living creatures fr. *vivus* alive, living. See VIVID.] An enclosure, usually a box of limited size with glass sides, arranged for keeping or raising animals or plants indoors, more usually one for terrestrial or partly terrestrial animals, as distinguished from an *aquarium.* Cf. WARDIAN CASE.

vi′va·ry (vĭ′vä·rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A vivarium.

‖**vi′vat** (vī′văt; *F.* vē′vät′, -vä′), *interj.* [L. & F.] Lit., may he or she live; hurrah. — *n.* A viva.

vi′va vo′ce (vī′vä vō′sē). [L.] By word of mouth; orally; as, an examination conducted *viva voce.*

vi′va–vo′ce, *adj.* Expressed or conducted by word of mouth; oral; as, *viva-voce* voting; a *viva-voce* examination. — *n.* A viva-voce examination, report, or the like. — *v. t.* To examine viva voce.

‖**vive** (vēv). [F., subjunctive sing. pres. fr. *vivre* to live, fr. L. *vivere.*] Long live, that is, success to; as in *vive le roi.*

vive (vīv), *adj.* [F. *vif, vive,* fr. L. *vivus.* See VIVID.] *Now Chiefly Scot.* **a** Lively; brisk; hence, forcible; also, *Obs.,* living. **b** Lifelike. **c** Vivid; also, distinctly perceived. —

vive′ly, *adv.*

vi′ven·cy (vī′vĕn·sĭ), *n.* [L. *vivens,* pres. part. of *vivere* to live.] State of being alive; being; also, vitality. *Obs.*

vi′ver (vē′vĕr), *n. Early English Law.* A fishpond.

vi′ver (vĭ′vĕr). Dial. var. of FIBER.

Vi·ver′ra (vī·vĕr′ə; vĭ-), *n.* [L., a ferret.] *Zool.* The typical genus of Viverridae, or civets, formerly extensive, but now restricted to the common Indian civet (*V. zibetha*) and closely allied species. See CIVET CAT.

Vi·ver′ri·dae (-ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A large family of small or medium-sized catlike carnivores of Asia and Africa, including the civets in a broad sense. They are mostly long-bodied and short-legged and provided with glands secreting civet or a similar scent. Besides the true civets (subfamily **Viv′er·ri′nae** [vĭv′ĕr·ĭ′nē]), the genets, linsangs, foussa, binturong, palm civets, and mongooses are included. — **vi·ver′ri·form** (vī·vĕr′ĭ·fôrm; vĭ-), *adj.*

vi·ver′rine (-īn; -ĭn; 156), *adj.* Of or pert. to the Viverridae, or civet family. — *n.* A civet; one of the Viverridae.

viverrine cat. The fishing cat.

viverrine otter. A fish-eating mammal (*Cynogale bennetti*) of Sumatra, Borneo, and the Malay Peninsula, resembling an otter, but of the Viverridae.

vi′vers (vē′vĕrz), *n. pl.* [F. *vivres,* pl. of *vivre,* orig., to live.] Victuals; food. *Chiefly Scot.*

vives (vīvz), *n.* [F., fr. *avives,* fr. Sp. *avivas, adivas,* fr. Ar. *al-dhibāh,* lit., the she-wolf. Cf. AVIVES.] *Veter.* Inflammatory swelling of the submaxillary glands of a horse.

‖**vi′veur′** (vē′vûr′), *n.* [F.] Literally, one who lives; one who indulges freely or with habitual excess in the pleasures of life.

vivi-. A combining form, Latin *vivi-,* from *vivus,* meaning *alive, living,* as in:

vivicremation, vividissection, vivisepulture.

vi′tu·ol·ous (vĭt′rĭ·ŭl·ŭs; vĭ′rĭ·ŏl′ŭs), *adj.* [Cf. OF. *vitrioleux.*] Vitriolic. *Obs.*

vit′ri·ous. Var. of VITREOUS.

vit′rous, *adj.* = VITREOUS. [*Obs.*]

vit′rum (vĭt′rŭm), *n.* [L.] Glass.

vit′ry, *n.* [F. *Vitré,* town in Brittany.] A light, durable canvas. *Obs.* [*Obs. exc. Dial.*]

vit′tle (vĭt′'l). Var. of VICTUAL.

Vit·to′ri·a (vĕt·tō′rē·ə), *n.* [It.] = VICTORIA, 1.

Vit·to′ri·a Co′rom·bo′na. See COROMBONA, VITTORIA.

vit′ty (vĭt′ĭ). Var. of FITTY. *Dial. Eng.*

vi·tu′per·a′tive. Vituperative. *Ref. Sp.*

vi′tu·pe′ri·ous (vĭ′tū·pē′rĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Vituperative; shameful. —

vi′tu·pe′ri·ous·ly, *adv. Both Obs.*

vi·tu′per·ize, *v. t.* = VITUPERATE.

vi·tu′per·ous, *adj.* Vituperative. — **vi·tu′per·ous·ly,** *adv. Both Obs.*

vi·tu′per·y (vĭ·tū′pĕr·ĭ), *n.* Vituperation; shame. *Obs.*

‖**vi′vat re·gi′na** (vī′văt rē·jī′nə). [L.] Long live the queen.

‖**vi′vat res·pu′bli·ca** (rĕz·pŭb′lĭ·kə). [L.] Long live the republic.

‖**vi′vat rex.** [L.] Long live the king.

viv′da (vīv′də). Var. of VIVDA.

‖**vive′ la ba′ga′telle′** (vēv′ lä bä′gä′tĕl′). [F.] Long live trifles or frivolity.

‖**vive′ la reine′** (rän′). [F.] Long live the queen.

‖**vive′ la ré′pu′blique′** (rā′pü′blēk′). [F.] Long live the republic.

‖**vive′ l'em′pe·reur′** (läN′pûr′). [F.] Long live the emperor.

‖**vive′ le roi′** (lē rwä′). [F.] Long live the king.

‖**vive′ l'im′pé′ra′trice′** (läN′pā′-rä′trēs′). [F.] Long live the empress.

‖**vive′ ut vi′vas.** [L.] Live that you may live.

‖**vi′ve·re sat vin′ce·re.** [L.] To conquer is to live enough.

‖**vi′ve ut vi′vas.** [L.] Live that you may live.

‖**vi′vi·da vis** (vĭv′ĭ·dä). [L.] Lively or living force; — from the phrase *vires vis animi* (lively force of soul), *Lucretius* (I. 72).

viv′i·sect′i·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

Viv′i·an (vĭv′ĭ·ăn), **Viv′i·en** (-ĕn), *n.* [OF. *Vivienne, Viviane,* perh. orig. a mistake for *Ninniane,* of Celt. origin.] **1.** Feminine proper name. F. *Vivienne* (vē′vyĕn′); It. *Viviana* (vē·vyä′nä).

2. In Arthurian legend, the mistress of Merlin; — called also *Lady of the Lake.*

Viv′i·an (vĭv′ĭ·ăn), *n.* [F. *Vivien.*] Masculine proper name. F. *Vivien* (vē′vyăN′); G. *Vivian* (vē′vĭ·än).

viv′i·an·ite (vĭv′ĭ·ăn·īt), *n.* [After J. G. *Vivian,* Eng. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A hydrous ferrous phosphate, $Fe_3(PO_4)_2.8H_2O$, colorless when unaltered, or blue to green, growing darker on exposure. It occurs in monoclinic crystals, also fibrous, massive, and earthy. H., 1.5–2. Sp. gr., 2.58–2.68.

viv′id (vĭv′ĭd), *adj.;* VIV′ID·ER (-ĕr); VIV′ID·EST. [L. *vividus,* fr. *vivere* to live; akin to L. *vivus* living. See QUICK; cf. REVIVE, SURVIVE, USQUEBAUGH, VIAND, VICTUAL, VITAL, VIVACITY.] **1.** Having the appearance of vigorous life or freshness; animated; spirited; clear; fresh; lively; as, a *vivid* sketch or portrait.

2. Of colors: brilliant; intense; bright; technically, having a very high saturation.

3. **a** Producing a strong or clear impression on the senses; sharp; keen; intense; as, a *vivid* sensation of pain; the first *vivid* notes of the bugle. **b** Producing, or tending to produce, distinct and lifelike mental images; as, a *vivid* description or phrase.

4. Acting with distinctness and force; lively; active; — said esp. of a mental faculty; as, a *vivid* imagination.

Syn. — Striking, colorful, rich, glowing; distinct, strong, vigorous. See GRAPHIC.

Ant. — Dull, drab, colorless; vague; hazy, obscure.

— **viv′id·ly,** *adv.* — **viv′id·ness,** *n.*

viv′i·di·al′y·sis (vĭv′ĭ·dĭ·ăl′ĭ·sĭs), *n.* [NL. See VIVI-.] *Physiol.* Dialysis of the fluids in a living organism through a nonliving membrane intercalated in its blood vessels.

viv′i·dif·fu′sion (-dĭ·fū′zhŭn), *n.* [*vivi-* + *diffusion.*] Vividialysis.

vi·vid′i·ty (vĭ·vĭd′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **a** Vividness. **b** *Obs* Vitality.

vi·vif′ic (vĭ·vĭf′ĭk), **vi·vif′i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also, *Obs.,* **vi·vif′i·cant** (-kănt). [F. or L.; F *vivifique,* fr. L. *vivificus.* See VIVIFY.] Vivifying; reviving; enlivening. *Rare.*

viv′i·fi·cate (vĭv′ĭ·fĭ·kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [LL. *vivificatus,* past. part. of *vivificare.* See VIVIFY.] **1.** To give life to; to animate; revive; vivify. *Rare.*

God *vivificates* and actuates the whole world. *Dr. H. More.*

2. *Chem.* To bring back to the metallic form, as from an oxide or solution; to reduce. *Obs.*

viv′i·fi·ca′tion (vĭv′ĭ·fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *vivificatio.*] **1.** Act of vivifying, or state of being vivified; restoration of life; revival.

2. *Physiol.* The conversion of the lifeless matter of food, in the process of assimilation, into living protoplasms.

3. *Chem.* Act or process of vivificating. *Obs.*

vi·vif′i·ca′tive (vĭ·vĭf′ĭ·kā′tĭv; vĭv′ĭ·fĭ·kā′tĭv), *adj.* Able or tending to vivify; vivifying. *Rare.*

vi·vif′i·ca′tor (-kā′tĕr), *n.* One who vivificates. *Rare.*

viv′i·fi′er (vĭv′ĭ·fī′ĕr), *n.* One who or that which vivifies.

viv′i·fy (vĭv′ĭ·fī), *v.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [F. *vivifier,* fr. LL. *vivificare.* See VIVID, -FY. Cf. VIVIFICATE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To endue with life; to quicken; animate.

2. To make vivid; to make sharper, clearer, or brighter.

3. *Physiol.* To convert into living substance.

—, *Intransitive:* To impart life; to quicken. *Rare.*

Vi·vip′a·ra (vĭ·vĭp′ə·rə), *n. pl.* [NL.] **1.** The mammals. *Obs.*

2. *Zool.* Syn. of VIVIPARUS.

vi·vip′a·rism (-rĭz′m), *n.* Viviparous reproduction.

viv′i·par′i·ty (vĭv′ĭ·păr′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* State or quality of being viviparous.

2. *Bot.* Vivipary.

vi·vip′a·rous (vĭ·vĭp′ə·rŭs), *adj.* [L. *viviparus,* fr. *vivus* alive + *parere* to bear, bring forth. See VIVID; -PAROUS.] **1.** Producing living young (instead of eggs) from within the body, as nearly all mammals, many reptiles, and a few fishes; — opposed to *oviparous.* The distinction is not fundamental, as viviparous animals also produce eggs, but these develop (and, if provided with a shell or membrane, hatch) within the parent's body, instead of after being laid. Cf. OVOVIVIPAROUS.

2. *Bot.* **a** Germinating while still attached to the parent plant, as the seed of the mangrove. **b** Proliferous.

— **vi·vip′a·rous·ly,** *adv.* — **vi·vip′a·rous·ness,** *n.*

Vi·vip′a·rus (vĭ·vĭp′ə·rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *viviparus* viviparous.] *Zool.* A widely distributed genus of fresh-water snails having a turbinate operculate shell, which is usually greenish and more or less banded with brown. The young are born alive and with a well-developed shell. The genus is the type of a family, **Viv′i·par′i·dae** (vĭv′ĭ·păr′ĭ·dē), of the suborder Taenioglossa.

vi·vip′a·ry (-rĭ), *n. Bot.* **a** The development of separable vegetative shoots upon or among the reproductive organs of a plant, as in the proliferous flower clusters of some agaves, the growth of bulblets in the flower cluster of an onion, etc. **b** The germination of an embryo before the fall of the seed.

viv′i·per·fuse′ (vĭv′ĭ·pĕr·fūz′), *v. t.* [See VIVI-.] *Physiol.* To perfuse, as an organ of the body, during life.

viv′i·sect (vĭv′ĭ·sĕkt; vĭv′ĭ·sĕkt′), *v. t.;* VIV′I·SECT′ED; VIV′I·SECT′ING. To perform vivisection on; to dissect alive. — *v. i.* To practice vivisection.

viv′i·sec′tion (-sĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *vivus* alive + E. *section;* cf. F. *vivisection.* See VIVID; SECTION.] **1.** The cutting of, or operation on, a living animal, esp. for physiological or pathological investigation; also, an instance of this.

2. Figuratively, subjection to minute or pitiless examination, criticism, or the like.

— **viv′i·sec′tion·al** (-ăl), *adj.* — **viv′i·sec′tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

viv′i·sec′tion·ist, *n.* One who practices or advocates vivisection; a vivisector. — **viv′i·sec′tion·ist,** *adj.*

viv′i·sec′tive (-sĕk′tĭv), *adj.* Performing vivisection.

viv′i·sec′tor (vĭv′ĭ·sĕk′tĕr; vĭv′ĭ·sĕk′tĕr), *n.* One who practices vivisection.

viv′i·sec·to′ri·um (-sĕk·tō′rĭ·ŭm; 181), *n.* [NL.] A place for performance of vivisections.

viv′i·sep′ul·ture (vĭv′ĭ·sĕp′ŭl·tûr; -sē·pŭl′tûr), *n.* [L. *vivus* alive + E. *sepulture.*] Act or practice of burying alive.

N O P Q R S T U V

‖**vi′vo** (vī′vō), *ablative* of Latin *vivus*, alive; — used in the phrase *in vivo* (which see).

‖**vi′vo** (vē′vō), *adj.* [It., alive, lively.] *Music.* = VIVACE. — ‖ **vi′va·men′te** (vē′vä·mĕn′tā), *adv.*

vi·vre′ (vē·vrä′), *n.* [F. *vivré.*] *Her.* A barrulet or cotise dancetté. *Obs.*

‖**vi′vres** (vē′vr′; *Eng.* vē′vĕrz), *n. pl.* [F.] Foodstuff; provisions. Cf. VIVERS.

‖**vix** (vĭks), *adv.* [L.] Scarcely.

vix′en (vĭk′s'n), *n.* [Dial. form of *fixen*, fr. AS. *fyxen*, fem. of *fox*. See FOX.] **1.** A she-fox.

2. A shrewish, ill-tempered person; — formerly used of either sex, now only of a woman.

She was a *vixen* when she went to school. *Shak.*

Syn. — Shrew, termagant, scold.

vix′en, *adj.* Vixenish.

vix′en·ish, *adj.* Of or pertaining to a vixen; resembling a vixen; ill-tempered; shrewish. — **vix′en·ish·ly,** *adv.* — **vix′en·ish·ness,** *n.*

vix′en·ly, *adj.* Like a vixen; vixenish. — **vix′en·ly,** *adv.*

viz. (*usually read* "namely"). Abbrev. of VIDELICET.

viz′ard (vĭz′ĕrd), *n.* [See VISOR.] Mask; visor.

To mislead and betray them under the *vizard* of law. *Milton.*

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

vizard-faced **vizard maker** **vizardmonger**
vizard-bid **vizard making** **vizard-wearing**, *adj.*

viz′ard, *v. t.;* VIZ′ARD·ED; VIZ′ARD·ING. To visor; mask.

viz′ard·ed, *adj.* Wearing a vizard; masked.

vizard mask. *Archaic.* **a** A mask for the face. **b** A person wearing such a mask; specif., a prostitute.

vi·zier′ (vĭ·zēr′; vĭz′yĕr; -ĭ·ĕr; 277), *n.* Also **vi·zir′** (vĭ·zēr′). [Turk. *vezīr*, fr. Ar. *wazīr*, prop., a bearer of burdens, porter, fr. *wazara* to bear a burden; cf. F. *vizir, visir.* Cf. ALGUAZIL.] A high executive officer of various Mohammedan countries, esp. of the former Turkish empire; a minister or councilor of state. Cf. GRAND VIZIER.

vi·zier′ate (-āt), *n.* Also **vi·zir′ate.** [Cf. F. *vizirat.*] The office, dignity, or authority of a vizier.

‖**vi·zier′-a·zem′, vi·zir′-a·zem′** (vĭ·zēr′ä·zĕm′), *n.* [Turk. *vezīr-i a'zam* greatest vizier.] A grand vizier.

vi·zier′i·al (vĭ·zēr′ĭ·ăl), **vi·zir′i·al,** *adj.* [Cf. F. *vizirial.*] Of, pertaining to, or issued by, a vizier.

vl-. For various forms beginning *vl-*, see forms in FL- or -UL-.

Vlach (vläk), *n.* [Bulg. & Serb. (OSlav. *Vlachŭ*). See WALACHIAN.] One of a people in southeastern Europe, of Latin speech and of Roman provincial origin (Dacia and Moesia), but greatly influenced by the surrounding Slavs; a Walachian. See RUMANIAN, *n.*; WALACHIAN, *n.* — **Vlach,** *adj.*

vlei (flā; flĭ), *n.* [D., dial. fr. D. *vallei* valley. See VALLEY.] **1.** Also **vley.** Low-lying land where water collects in the wet season; a temporary lake. *S. Africa.*

2. (*pron.* vlī; flī). **a** *Local, U. S.* A marsh or swamp **b** *N. Y. State.* A creek.

Vlem′inckx′ so·lu′tion (vlĕm′ĭngks). [After J. F. *Vleminckx* (1800–76), Belgian physician.] *Pharm.* Essentially a solution of calcium sulphide prepared by dissolving a mixture of slaked lime and sublimed sulphur in water. It is applied externally in the treatment of certain skin diseases.

vm-, vn-. For forms beginning *vm-* or *vn-*, see forms in UM-, UN-.

V neck. A V-shaped neck, as of a dress. — **V′-necked′,** *adj*

Vo′and·ze′ia (vō′ănd·zē′yä), *n.* [NL., fr. Malagasy *voandzou.*] *Bot.* A genus of tropical creeping herbs (family Fabaceae) with trifoliolate leaves and small axillary flowers, and having as the only known species *V. subterranea*, the Bambara groundnut.

voar (vōr), *n.* [Cf. ON. *vār.*] Spring (of the year). *Scot. & Ir.*

vo′a van′ga (vō′ä văng′gä). [Malagasy.] A tree (*Vangueria madagascariensis*) of Madagascar; also, its edible drupaceous fruit.

vo′ca·ble (vō′kȧ·b'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vocabulum* an appellation, designation, name, fr. *vocare* to call. See VOICE.] A word; term; name; specif., a word regarded as composed of certain sounds or letters, without regard to its meaning; also, an individual sound.

Swamped . . . in a tide of ingenious *vocables.* *Carlyle.*

vo′ca·ble, *adj.* That may be voiced or uttered aloud; also, capable of utterance. — **vo′ca·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **vo′ca·bly,** *adv.*

vo·cab′u·lar (vō·kăb′ū·lĕr), *adj.* Of or relating to words or phraseology; verbal.

vo·cab′u·lar′i·an (-lâr′ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a, or one's, vocabulary; concerned, esp. unduly concerned, with words. — **vo·cab′u·lar′i·an,** *n.*

vo·cab′u·lar′ied (vō·kăb′ū·lĕr′ĭd *or, esp. Brit.*, -lĕr·ĭd), *adj.* Having a vocabulary; esp., having an exceptionally large vocabulary.

vo·cab′u·lar′y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [ML. *vocabularium, vocabularius.* See VOCABLE.] **1.** A list or collection of words or, often, of words and phrases, usually alphabetically arranged and explained or defined; a dictionary or lexicon, either of a whole language, or of a work or an author, a branch of science, or the like; a wordbook.

2. A sum or stock of words employed by a language, people, class, or individual, or in a field of knowledge or study, or the like; scope of language; as, his limited *vocabulary;* the *vocabulary* of science.

Syn. — See DICTION.

vo·cab′u·lar′y, *adj.* Vocabular.

vocabulary entry. An entry of a word or term in a vocabulary. In dictionary usage in general, the term *vocabulary entry* is applied to any term (word or entry) listed, alphabetically or as part of a related or associated group of terms, for the purpose of definition or identification. Such terms are printed usually in type that is readily distinguishable from that of the definitions or explanations. They comprise: terms accompanied by definitions; variants of such terms; run-in entries, such as particularizing terms most readily defined or explained within the definition of a more general term; derivatives run on to the entries of defined terms; combinations or phrases involving defined terms but not requiring separate definition; and various inflectional forms.

vocabulary test. *Psychol.* A sampling test for acquaintance with words, often used as part of an intelligence test.

vo·cab′u·la′tion (vō·kăb′ū·lā′shŭn), *n.* Selection or use of words. *Rare.*

vo·cab′u·list (vō·kăb′ū·lĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *vocabuliste.*] **1.** The writer or maker of a vocabulary; a lexicographer.

2. A lexicon; vocabulary. *Obs.*

vo′cal (vō′kăl), *adj.* [L. *vocalis*, fr. *vox, vocis*, voice. See VOICE; cf. VOWEL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the voice or speech; having voice; endowed with utterance; full of voice, or voices; as, *vocal* expression.

To hill or valley, fountain, or fresh shade.
Made *vocal* by my song. *Milton.*

2. Uttered or modulated by the voice; voiced: also, oral, whether voiced or voiceless; as, *vocal* melody; *vocal* prayer (opp. to *mental* prayer). "*Vocal* worship." *Milton.*

3. Expressing, or given to expressing, oneself freely and readily in speech; hence, expressing oneself insistently; clamorous.

4. Figuratively, giving expression as if by means of the voice or speech; eloquent; as, *vocal* sorrows.

5. *Anat. & Med.* Concerned with the production of the voice; as, the *vocal* cords.

6. *Music.* Made or rendered by, or composed or arranged for, the human voice, with or without musical accompaniment; as, *vocal* music, parts; a *vocal* score. Cf. INSTRUMENTAL, *adj.*, **2.**

7. *Phonet.* **a** Consisting of, or characterized by, voice, or tone produced in the larynx; voiced; sonant; intonated. Cf. VOICE, *v. t.*, **4.** **b** Of or pertaining to a vowel; having the character of a vowel; vowel.

— **vo′cal·ly,** *adv.* — **vo′cal·ness,** *n.*

vo′cal (vō′kăl), *n.* [See VOCAL, *adj.*] A vocal sound.

vocal bands. = VOCAL CORDS.

vocal cavities. The cavities formed by the mouth and upper part of the throat, and serving to aid in imparting a quality of tone to vocal utterance.

vocal chink. The glottis.

vocal cords. *Anat.* Either of two pairs of folds of mucous membrane which project into the cavity of the larynx. Their free edges are toward the middle line and extend dorsoventrally. The upper pair (***superior***, or ***false*, *vocal cords*** or ***ventricular folds***) are thick and are not directly concerned in the production of voice. The lower pair (***inferior***, or ***true*, *vocal cords***) enclose the conus elasticus, and extend from the inside surface of the thyroid cartilage near the median line to the ***vocal processes*** of the arytenoid cartilages. The passage of the breath between the edges of these folds when drawn tense and approximated together produces the voice. See *Pron.*, §§ 13–16, 24–25.

vocal folds. *Anat.* The true vocal cords.

vocal fremitus. *Med.* The perceptible vibration of the chest wall produced by transmission of the sonorous vibrations in vocalization.

vo·cal′ic (vō·kăl′ĭk), *adj.* [See VOCAL, *n. & adj.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, vowel sounds; also, containing, esp. rich in, vowel sounds.

The *vocalic* nature of *r.* *J. Peile.*

The Gaelic language being uncommonly *vocalic.* *Scott.*

vo·ca′li·on (vō·kā′lĭ·ŏn), *n.* [*vocal* + *-ion* as in accordion.] *Music.* A developed kind of harmonium, with broad reeds, an organlike tone, and sometimes, with two or three manuals and pedals.

vo′cal·ise (vō′kăl·īz). Var. of VOCALIZE. — **vo′cal·i·sa′tion** (-ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ĭ·zā′-), *n.*

vo′ca′lise′ (vō′kȧ′lēz′), *n.* [F., fr. *vocaliser* to vocalize. See VOCAL.] *Music.* An exercise for singers, commonly using vowels or Italian syllables, and designed to develop vocal beauty or agility.

vo′cal·ism (vō′kăl·Ĭz′m), *n.* **1.** Exercise of the vocal organs in song or speech; vocalization.

2. Singing, esp. with regard to its technique or art.

3. *Phonet.* **a** A vocalic sound. **b** A system of vowels.

The subject of my book is the *vocalism* and consonantism of Old English, or Anglo-Saxon. *A. L. Mayhew.*

vo′cal·ist (-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *vocaliste.*] A singer, or vocal musician; — distinguished from *instrumentalist.* — **vo′cal·is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *adj.*

vo′cal·i·ty (vō·kăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [Cf. L. *vocalitas* euphony.]

1. Possession or exercise of, or as of, vocal powers.

2. Quality or state of being vocal; specif., *Phonet.*, the state or quality of being voiced, vocal, or vocalic; vowel sound or sounds.

vo′cal·i·za′tion (vō′kăl·ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ĭ·zā′shŭn), *n.* Act of vocalizing, or state of being vocalized.

vo′cal·ize (vō′kăl·īz), *v.; -IZED* (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To form into voice; sometimes, specif., to sing.

2. To change into, or use as, a vowel; as, to *vocalize* w.

3. To furnish with vowels or vowel points, as in Arabic.

4. To give utterance or expression to; to provide with the means of utterance or expression.

5. *Phonet.* To make vocal, or sonant; to voice; to change from voiceless to voiced. Cf. VOICE, *v. t.*, **4.**

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To utter vocal sounds, as in singing.

2. *Music.* To sing; specif., to practice singing upon vowel sounds.

vo′cal·iz′er (vō′kăl·īz′ĕr), *n.* One who vocalizes.

vocal lips. = VOCAL CORDS.

vocal Memnon. See MEMNON, *n.*, **2.**

vocal processes. See VOCAL CORDS.

vocal resonance. *Med.* The sound transmitted to the ear when auscultation is made while the patient is speaking.

vocal sac. One of a pair of resonating sacs in the mouth of certain frogs, or the unpaired sac in the true toads of the genus *Bufo.*

vocal score. See SCORE, *n.*, **14.**

vo′cate (vō′kāt), *v. t.* [L. *vocatus*, past part. of *vocare* to call.] To summon. *Rare.*

vo·ca′tion (vō·kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *vocatio* a bidding, a calling, invitation, fr. *vocare* to call; cf. F. *vocation.* See VOCAL.] **1.** A calling; a summons; a call; specif.: **a** *Obs.* Convocation, as of an assembly. **b** A calling to a particular state, business, or profession.

Not having the *vocation* of poverty to scribble. *Dryden.*

2. Regular or appropriate employment; calling; occupation; profession; as, to change one's *vocation.*

3. The members of a particular calling or profession, collectively. *Rare.*

4. *Theol.* **a** A calling to the service of God in a particular station or state of life, esp. in the priesthood or religious life, as shown by one's fitness, natural inclinations, and, often, by conviction of a Divine invitation. **b** The station or state of life to which one receives such a calling. **c** An official invitation to a particular ecclesiastical office, as a pastorate.

Syn. — VOCATION, AVOCATION, HOBBY. VOCATION denotes one's regular calling or profession; an AVOCATION is something which calls one away from one's ordinary pursuits; the word commonly suggests a subsidiary or minor occupation, and its employment in the sense of *vocation* is contrary to good usage; as, "men not contented with their own *vocations*" (*Hooker*); "as if his whole *vocation* were endless imitation" (*Wordsworth*); "interrupted eternally with these petty *avocations*" (*Scott*); "A comparatively small part of the book has to do with the work for which the writer will be remembered. Much of it is a record rather of his *avocations* and secondary enthusiasms" (*Atlantic Monthly*). A HOBBY is a favorite avocation; the word often connotes a mildly indulgent attitude towards what is regarded as extreme; as, "Yet John was not without his *hobby*. The fiddle relieved his vacant hours" (*Lamb*); to ride one's *hobby* too hard. See OCCUPATION.

vo·ca′tion·al (vō·kā′shŭn·ăl; -ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or concerned with, vocation; also, pursued as a vocation.

2. *Educ.* Guiding in the choice or training for the pursuit of a vocation; also, concerned with or skilled in such guidance or training.

☞ PHRASES are:

vocational advisor **vocational education** **vocational school**
vocational council **vocational expert** **vocational teacher**
vocational counselor **vocational guidance** **vocational training**
vocational director **vocational psychology** **vocational work**

— **vo·ca′tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

vo·ca′tion·al·ism (-Ĭz′m), *n.* Emphasis on vocational training in education.

vo·ca′tion·al·ize (vō·kā′shŭn·ăl·īz), *v. t.* To render vocational. — **vo·ca′tion·al·i·za′tion** (-ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ĭ·zā′-), *n.*

vocation case. *Gram.* The vocative case. *Obs.*

voc′a·tive (vŏk′ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *vocatif*, fr. L. *vocativus*, fr. *vocare* to call.] Of or pertaining to calling; used in calling; specif., *Gram.*, designating, or pertaining to, the case denoting that which is addressed (*Domine*, O Lord); also, designating the relation of object of address, or words other than nouns standing in that relation (Be assured, my *beloved*, that I will come). Cf. NOMINATIVE OF ADDRESS. — **voc′a·tive·ly,** *adv.*

voc′a·tive, *n. Gram.* The vocative case, or a word in that case. Also, the relation of object of address denoted by that case.

‖**vo′ce** (vō′chā), *n.; pl.* VOCI (-chē). [It.] Voice; also, voice part. Cf. SOTTO VOCE.

‖**vo′ce di pet′to** (dē pĕt′tō). [It.] Chest voice or tone.

‖**vo′ce di tes′ta** (tĕs′tä). [It.] Head voice or tone.

‖**vo′ce pie′na** (pyā′nä). [It.] See PIENO.

‖**vo′ce ve·la′ta** (vā·lā′tä). [It.] See 1st VEIL, 8.

Vo·chy′si·a (vō·kĭsh′ĭ·ȧ; -kĭs′ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Galibi *vochy*, name of one species.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American trees and shrubs typifying the family Vochysiaceae. They have handsome fragrant flowers with a single stamen; the wood is valuable. See COPAIYÉ WOOD.

Vo·chy′si·a′ce·ae (-ā′sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See VOCHY.] *Bot.* A family of tropical American trees and shrubs (order Geraniales), having large irregular flowers, often with a single petal or stamen, and a 3-angled capsular fruit. Many species are resinous. There are 7 genera and about 130 species. — **vo·chy′si·a′ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

vo′ci·cul′tur·al (vō′sĭ·kŭl′tûr·ăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or used in, voice training.

vo·cif′er·ant (vō·sĭf′ĕr·ănt), *adj.* [L. *vociferans*, pres. part.] Crying out noisily; clamorous. — **vo·cif′er·ance** (-ăns), *n.*

vo·cif′er·ant, *n.* One who is vociferant.

vo·cif′er·ate (-āt), *v. i.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *vociferatus*, past part. of *vociferari* to vociferate, fr. *vox, vocis*, voice + a derivative of *ferre* to bear. See VOICE; BEAR to carry.] To cry out loudly or violently; to bawl; clamor. — *v. t.* To utter with a loud voice; to shout out.

An atmosphere of shrieks and moans; prayers *vociferated* like blasphemies and whispered curses. *J. Conrad.*

vo·cif′er·a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *vociferatio*; cf. F. *vocifération.*] Act of vociferating; outcry; clamor.

vo·cif′er·a′tive (vō·sĭf′ĕr·ā′tĭv), *adj.* Vociferous. *Rare.*

vo·cif′er·a′tor (vō·sĭf′ĕr·ā′tĕr), *n.* One who vociferates.

vo·cif′er·ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To vociferate. *Rare*

vo·cif′er·os′i·ty (-ŏs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Vociferousness.

vo·cif′er·ous (vō·sĭf′ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [Cf. F. *vocifère.*] Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy; as, *vociferous* heralds. — **vo·cif′er·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **vo·cif′er·ous·ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Bawling, brawling, turbulent. — VOCIFEROUS, CLAMOROUS, OBSTREPEROUS, BLATANT. VOCIFEROUS implies a loud outcry; CLAMOROUS suggests urgent or persistent vociferousness; OBSTREPEROUS commonly adds the implication of turbulence or unruliness; that is BLATANT which is offensively loud or clamorous; as, "watermen, fishwomen, oysterwomen, and . . . all the *vociferous* inhabitants of both shores" (*Fielding*); "I will be . . . more *clamorous* than a parrot against rain" (*Shak.*); "the mingled roar of *obstreperous* merriment" (*Johnson*); "They were heretics of the *blatant* sort, loud-mouthed and shallow-minded" (*Expositor*). Cf. TALKATIVE.

Ant. — Silent, dumb; quiet, calm, tranquil, sedate, subdued.

vo·cif′i·ca′tion (vō·sĭf′ĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *vox, vocis*, voice + *-fication.*] Voicing. *Rare.*

vo′ci·mo′tor (vō′sĭ·mō′tĕr), *adj.* [L. *vox, vocis*, voice + *motor.*] Of, pert. to, or designating, speech movements

voc′u·lar (vŏk′ū·lĕr), *adj.* **a** Of or pertaining to a vocule. **b** *Rare.* Vocal. **c** *Rare.* Vocalic.

voc′ule (vŏk′ūl), *n.* [L. *vocula*, dim. of *vox, vocis*, voice.] *Phonet.* The off-glide of certain consonants, as of *m, g.* *Rush.*

Vod (vŏd), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a division of the Baltic Finns.

vod′ka (vŏd′kȧ), *n.* [Russ., lit., little water. See WATER.] A Russian distilled alcoholic liquor commonly made from rye, sometimes from potatoes, and rarely from barley. Sometimes, in Russia, any kind of whisky, brandy, etc.

voe (vō), *n.* [Cf. ON. *vāgr.*] An inlet, bay, or creek. *Orkney & Shetland Is.*

‖**voet′gang′er** (fōōt′gäng′ĕr), *n.* [D., lit., walker, fr. *voet* foot + *gang* gait, walk.] One of the immature wingless young of a South African species of locusts (*Locustana pardalina*) which unite in vast swarms and move about, of necessity on foot, devastating the country as they go.

Vo·ē′tian (vō·ē′shŭn), *adj. Eccl. Hist.* Of or pertaining to Gysbertus Voëtius (1588–1676), professor of theology at Utrecht, a Calvinistic opponent of Arminianism, Cocceianism, and Cartesianism. — *n.* A follower of Voëtius.

‖**voet′sak** (fōōt′săk), *interj.* [S. Afr. D. *voetsek*, fr. D. *voort zeg ik* away! I say.] Be off! get out! *S. Africa.*

vog (vŏg), *n.; pl.* VOGER (-ĕr). [Dan. & Nor.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

vo′ge·site (vō′gē·sīt), *n.* [G. *vogesit*, fr. *Vogesen* the Vosges mountains.] *Petrog.* A melanocratic lamprophyric dike rock, composed of orthoclase and hornblende and (or) augite.

‖**vi′vit post fu′ne·ra vir′tus.** [L.] Worth survives death.

‖**vi′vum va′di·um.** [ML.] *Law.* = LIVING PLEDGE.

vix′en·like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.

viz′a·ment (vĭz′ȧ·mĕnt). Obs. corrupt. of ADVISEMENT. *Shak.*

viz′ard·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

viz′ard·like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.

viz′-a-viz′, † VIS-À-VIS.

viz·ca′cha. Var. of VISCACHA.

vi·zier′craft′, vi·zir′craft′, *n.* See -CRAFT.

vi·zier′ship, vi·zir′ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

viz·na′ga. Var. of BISNAGA.

viz′no·my. Var. of VISNOMY.

viz′or, viz′or·less, etc. Vars. of VISOR, etc.

viz′y, viz′zy. Vars. of VISIE, *n. & v.*

vlaie. = VLEI.

vlo′ka. Var. of WLOKA (see MEASURE, *Table.*

vly. Var. of VLEI.

vo′cal·ler, *n.* = VOCALIST. *Rare.*

voc′a·tiv Vocative. *Ref. Sp.*

voce. + VOICE.

voet (fōōt), *n.; pl.* VOETEN (-ĕn). [D. See FOOT.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

voe·vo′da. Var. of VOIVODE.

vo'gie (vō'gĭ; vŏg'ĭ), *adj.* Proud; vain; also, elated; merry. *Scot.*

vo'glite (vō'glīt), *n.* [After J. F. *Vogl*, Ger. mineralogist.] A green hydrous carbonate of uranium, calcium, and copper.

‖**Vogt** (fōkt), *n.* [G., fr. ML. *vocatus.* See ADVOCATE.] In medieval Germany and Switzerland, an advocate or steward, esp. a judicial officer under a bishop.

vogue (vōg), *n.* [F. *vogue* a rowing, vogue, fashion, fr. *voguer* to row, fr. It. *vogare* to row, to sail, of uncert. origin.] **1.** With *the*, the way or fashion of people at any period; temporary mode, custom, or practice, having general acceptance and commendation; as, to carry or bear the *vogue.*

These are the men that now have the *vogue.* *Howell.*

2. Popular repute, acceptation, or favor; popularity; as, to acquire *vogue;* also, a period of popularity; as, the custom had a great *vogue;* a short-lived *vogue.*

Writers whom you suppose in *vogue.* *W. Irving.*

3. That which is in fashion at a particular time; as, checks and stripes were the *vogue* that season.

4. *Obs.* **a** Approval or favor of a particular group, or the like. **b** Common report or opinion; rumor. *Swift.* **c** The general trend or current; also, general condition.

Syn. — See FASHION.

— *of vogue.* Fashionable; in vogue.

vogue, *adj.* In vogue; fashionable; as, a *vogue* word.

vogue, *v. t.* To give repute or vogue to.

Vo'gul (vō'gōōl), *n.* One of a Finno-Ugrian tribe of the northern Ural mountains, short of stature and often with blond traits. They are hunters and herdsmen. Also, their language or any dialect of it. — *adj.* Designating, or pertaining to, a group of Ugric languages. See FINNO-UGRIC LANGUAGES, *Table.*

voice (vois), *n.* [ME. *voice, vois, voys,* fr. OF. *vois, voiz* (F. *voix*), fr. L. *vox, vocis;* akin to L. *vocare* to call, Gr. *epos* a word, Skr. *vakti* he says, speaks, *vāc* speech, voice, sound, G. *erwähnen* to mention. Cf. ADVOCATE, ADVOWSON, AVOUCH, CONVOKE, EPIC, EQUIVOCATE, INVOKE, PROVOKE, REVOKE, VOCAL, VOCATION, VOUCH, VOWEL.] **1.** Sound uttered by living beings, esp. by human beings in speech or song, crying, shouting, etc.; sound thus uttered considered as possessing some special quality or character; as, the human *voice;* a pleasant or a harsh *voice;* a manly *voice.* Voice is possessed by all the animals in which the lungs and larynx (or syrinx in the case of birds) exist, but is disting. from mechanical *noises,* as stridulation, etc., sometimes called voice. Fishes are dumb, as far as true vocal utterance is concerned, though they sometimes emit various noises from their throats (see DRUMFISH; GRUNT, *n.,* 3; etc.). The general name for the voice of animals is *cry,* and such cries are given many distinctive names, according to their quality; as, *bark, bleat, bray, gobble, squeal, trumpet,* etc. In animals other than man, the voice reaches its highest development in certain birds, as the singing birds, the parrot, raven, etc.

Her *voice* was ever soft,
Gentle, and low; an excellent thing in woman. *Shak.*

2. The faculty or power of utterance; speech; utterance; as, anger gave him *voice;* also, the organic means for producing sound.

3. Any sound regarded as, or likened to, vocal utterance.

The floods have lifted their *voice.* *Ps.* xciii. 3.

4. Anything likened to human speech as an instrument or medium of expression; also, signification of feeling or opinion through a medium conceived of as like human speech; as, the *voice* of the people; the *voice* of nature.

My *voice* is in my sword. *Shak.*
I, now the *voice* of the recorded law,
Pronounce a sentence on your brother's life. *Shak.*

5. Wish, choice, or opinion, more or less formally expressed; as, his *voice* was for war; also, the right to express a wish, choice, or opinion; suffrage; vote; as, to have no *voice* in the matter.

6. Unverified report; rumor; also, fame; reputation. *Obs.*

Whereof the common *voice* arose. *Gower.*

7. One who speaks; a speaker. *Rare.* *Tennyson.*

8. *Gram.* Distinction of form in a verb, or a particular system of verbal inflections, to indicate the relation of the subject of the verb to the action which the verb expresses (*amo,* I *love; amor,* I *am loved*); also, the relation of *acting* or *acted upon* so indicated. The Latin verb has two voices, the *active* and the *passive;* the Greek verb has three voices, *active, middle,* and *passive,* the two latter having identical forms in some tenses. English verbs are inflected only for the active, the passive being wholly made up of verb phrases.

9. *Music.* **a** Musical sound produced by the vocal cords and resonated by the various cavities of head and throat; tones delivered in singing. Voice in singing differs chiefly from voice in speaking in the greater prolongation of vowel sounds on definite pitches. The compass of tones sung by the human voice is about four octaves, C–c''' (see 4th PITCH, 19 **a**, *Illust.*), but an individual voice usually has a compass of about two octaves. Men's voices are divided into tenor, baritone, and bass; women's voices into soprano, mezzo-soprano, and contralto. Children's voices until puberty correspond with the woman's soprano and mezzo-soprano. The man's voice is, roughly, an octave lower than the woman's. See TENOR; BARITONE; CONTRALTO; SOPRANO; MEZZO-SOPRANO; 2d REGISTER, 12 **a**. **b** The power to produce musical tones; the ability to sing; as, to have a *voice;* an undeveloped *voice.* **c** The vocal organs regarded as the instrument or medium of tone production; as, to train, build, or place, the *voice.* **d** A singer; one singing; as, the great *voices* of an age; a chorus of 100 *voices.* **e** Also **voice part.** One of the parts in a vocal or instrumental composition; as the bass *voice* of a fugue. See PART, *n.,* 11 **a**. **f** Condition of the vocal organs with respect to the production of sound, esp. musical tones; as, to be in good *voice.* **g** The use of the voice, as in singing; as, to study *voice;* classes in *voice.*

10. *Phonet.* Vocal sound of the kind heard in the vowels and in such consonants as *l, v, n;* sonant or intonated utterance; tone; — distinguished from mere breath sound as heard in *f, s, sh,* etc., and also from whisper. See BREATH, 10; WHISPER. Voice, in this latter sense, is the principal sound heard in speech, being made articulate chiefly by speech organs above the glottis. It is produced by periodic vibrations of the vocal cords, not like the strings of a stringed instrument, but as a pair of membranous lips which, being continually forced apart by the expired breath, and alternately brought together again by their own elasticity and muscular tension, break the breath current into a series of puffs, or pulses, sufficiently rapid to cause the sensation of tone. The *intensity* of such a tone, which gives the sensation of loudness, depends jointly on the amplitude and the frequency of the separate pulses, and these two are determined by the pressure of the expired air together with the tension and shape of the vocal cords. The *pitch* of the tone depends upon the rapidity of the pulses, or frequency of vibration. Cf. 4th PITCH, 19. Its *quality,* or *timbre,* depends chiefly on the number and character of the partials, or overtones, combined with the fundamental tone. See TONE, *n.,* 11 **a**; *Pron.,* §§ 13–16, 25, 29, 41.

Syn. — Articulation, expression, tongue; wish, choice, opinion.

— *in voice.* Having the voice in good condition, as for singing. — *with one voice.* Unanimously. *Acts* xix. 34.

voice (vois), *v. t.* VOICED (voist); VOIC'ING (vois'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To give utterance or expression to; to utter; also, to announce; divulge; rumor; as, to *voice* the sentiments of the nation.

It was *voiced* that the king purposed to put to death Edward Plantagenet. *Bacon.*

2. To appoint by or as by voting; to elect. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. *Music.* **a** To fit for producing the proper sounds; to regulate the tone of; as, to *voice* the pipes of an organ. **b** To write the voice parts of.

4. *Phonet.* To utter with sonant or vocal tone, produced by vibration of the vocal cords; to vocalize; to pronounce with voice; as, the vowels and such consonants as *b, v, j,* are *voiced,* in contrast with *p, f, ch;* to change from voiceless to sonant; as, the English have *voiced* the *ch* in *Greenwich* (-ĭj). See VOICE, *n.,* 10; *Pron.,* §§ 24–25.

——, *Intransitive:* To speak; esp., to give one's opinion or vote. *Rare.*

voice box. *Phonet.* The larynx.

voiced (voist), *adj.* **1.** **a** Furnished with a voice. **b** Expressed by the voice.

2. *Phonet.* Uttered with voice. See VOICE, *v. t.,* 4; *Pron.,* §§ 24, 25, 41.

-voiced (-voist). A combining form of *voiced,* as in:

big-voiced	feeble-voiced	sad-voiced
clarion-voiced	gentle-voiced	shrill-voiced
clear-voiced	harsh-voiced	silver-voiced
double-voiced	hollow-voiced	soft-voiced
dreamy-voiced	loud-voiced	sweet-voiced
dull-voiced	low-voiced	trumpet-voiced
empty-voiced	rough-voiced	weak-voiced
faint-voiced		

voiced breath. *Phonet.* Breath that has set the vocal cords in vibration; breath accompanied with voice.

voice'ful (vois'fōōl; -f'l), *adj.* Having a voice or vocal quality; having a loud voice or many voices; vocal sounding.

Beheld the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*
Rise to the swelling of the *voiceful* sea. *Coleridge.*

— **voice'ful·ness,** *n.*

voice glide. *Phonet.* See GLIDE, *n.,* 8 **a**.

voice glottis. *Phonet.* The opening between the vocal cords proper, as distinguished from that between the adjusting cartilages, called *cartilage* (or *whisper*) *glottis.* See *Pron.,* § 16.

voice key. *Psychol.* An electric key arranged to be opened or closed by speaking against it, used for measuring speech reaction time.

voice leading. *Music.* The progression of the individual parts or voices in a vocal or instrumental composition.

voice'less, *adj.* **1.** Having no voice, utterance, or vote; not uttered or expressed; silent; mute; dumb.

A most *voiceless* thought. *Byron.*

2. *Phonet.* Sounded without voice or whisper; not voiced; as, a *voiceless* consonant, a *voiceless* glide; surd. See *Pron.,* §§ 24, 25, 41; cf. VOICE, *v. t.,* 4.

— **voice'less·ly,** *adv.* — **voice'less·ness,** *n.*

voice part. *Music.* See VOICE, *n.,* 9 **e**.

voice placing. *Music.* The adjustment and use of the vocal apparatus, including the resonance cavities, in such fashion as to produce effective tone. Cf. PLACE, *v. t.,* 7.

voic'er (vois'ĕr), *n.* One who voices; specif., *Music,* one who voices organ pipes.

voice stop. *Phonet.* A voiced stop.

voice tube *or* **pipe.** A speaking tube.

voic'ing (vois'ĭng), *n.* Act of one who voices; specif., *Music,* regulation of the tone of organ pipes to secure proper power, pitch, and quality; also, the resultant tone of such regulation.

void (void), *adj.* [ME. *void, voide,* fr. OF. *voit, voide,* dial. form of *vuit, vuide* (F. *vide*), fr. (assumed) VL. *vocitus,* fr. *vocitare* to empty, fr. *vocuus* empty, for L. *vacuus;* cf. L. *vocare, vocivus, vocatio,* beside classical *vacare, vacivus, vacatio.* See VACANT; cf. AVOID, DEVOID.] **1.** Containing nothing; empty; vacant.

The earth was without form, and *void.* *Gen.* i. 2.

2. Having no incumbent, tenant, holder, or the like; unoccupied; vacant; — said of offices, etc. See REDD, *adj.*

3. Unoccupied with business, work, or the like; unemployed; idle; leisure; as, *void* hours. *Now Rare.*

4. Of a person, empty-headed; foolish. *Obs.*

5. Being without; destitute; wanting; devoid; as, *void* of learning, or of common sense; also, free (from).

A conscience *void* of offense toward God. *Acts* xxiv. 16.

6. Not producing any effect; ineffectual; vain; useless.

I will make *void* the counsel of Judah. *Jer.* xix. 7.

7. *Law.* **a** Properly, of no legal force or effect (and hence incapable of confirmation or ratification); null. **b** Improperly, voidable. Cf. VOIDABLE, 2.

Syn. — See DEVOID. **Ant.** — See FULL.

— **void'ly,** *adv.* — **void'ness,** *n.*

void, *n.* **1.** That which is void; an empty or unfilled space; an opening; a vacuum; specif., with *the,* the unfilled expanse of space.

2. Quality of being void; emptiness.

3. Void state or condition; want; lack.

4. Figuratively, a feeling of want or emptiness, as because of an unsatisfied desire; as, an aching *void.*

5. *Arch.* Any opening or unfilled space, as distinguished from a solid.

6. *Skat.* A card having no counting value. The sevens, eights, and nines are *voids.*

void, *v.;* VOID'ED; VOID'ING. [OF. *voider, voidier, vuidier* (F. *vider*). See AVOID, VOID, *adj.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To make or leave void, vacant, or empty; to clear; also, to vacate; leave; as, to *void* a table. "*Void* anon her place." *Chaucer.*

2. To throw or send out; to evacuate; to emit; to discharge; as, to *void* excrements.

3. To send, drive, or chase, away; to dismiss; to get rid of; to do away with; to remove; scatter; destroy. *Obs.*

4. **a** To render void; to make to be of no validity or effect; to vacate; annul; nullify. "They had *voided* the obligation of the oath." *Bp. Burnet.* **b** *Obs.* To refute.

5. To avoid; shun. *Archaic.*

The vengeance of this victor to *void.* *Wars of Alexander.*

——, *Intrans.:* **1.** To go away or out; to depart. *Archaic.*

2. To have an evacuation; also, to be evacuated. *Rare.*

3. To become void or vacant. *Obs.*

void (void), *n.* A voidee. *Obs. exc. Hist*

void'a·ble (void'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Capable of being voided.

2. Specif.: *Law.* Capable of being avoided, or of being adjudged void, invalid, and of no force; capable of being either avoided or confirmed. A *voidable* contract may be ratified and confirmed; to render it null, it must be *avoided.*

— **void'a·ble·ness,** *n.*

void'ance (-ăns), *n.* [AF. *voidaunce* (OF. *voidance, vuidance,* separation, departure, emptying).] **1.** Act of voiding, or of emptying, ejecting, evacuating, casting away, or removing.

2. *Eccl.* Of a benefice, the condition of being without an incumbent.

3. *Obs.* **a** Deliverance. **b** Evasion; subterfuge.

void'ed, *adj.* **a** Made void, empty, vacant, invalid, etc. **b** Having a void or opening; specif., *Her.,* having the inner part cut away, or left vacant, a narrow border being left at the sides, the tincture of the field being seen in the vacant space; — said of a charge. **c** Discharged by evacuation.

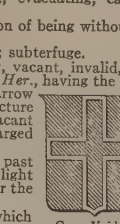

Cross Voided.

void'ee (void'ē), *n.* [OF. *voidé (e),* past part. of *voider.* See VOID, *v.*] A light repast at parting, as from table or for the night. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

void end. *Bowls.* An end in which neither side scores a cast.

void'er (void'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *voideor, vuideor.*] **1.** One who or that which voids, or empties, vacates, or annuls.

2. *Now Dial.* **a** A tray or basket for that which is voided, or cleared away, esp. one for receiving or carrying off the remains of a meal; sometimes, a basket for household articles, as clothes, etc. **b** A servant whose business is to void, or clear away, a table after a meal.

3. That by which something is avoided; hence: **a** *Obs.* A screen or arbor. **b** *Mediæval Armor.* A contrivance, commonly of chain mail, for covering any part of the body not protected by the plate armor.

void'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of VOID. Specif.: *n.*

1. Act of one who voids.

2. That which is voided; specif.: chiefly *pl.* **a** Excrement. **b** Scraps of food from a table.

voiding knife. A knife used in gathering fragments of food to put them into a voider. *Obs.*

voiding lobby. A lobby for receiving those who are voided, or sent out, from within; anteroom. *Obs.*

void of course. *Astrol.* Of a planet, separated from another planet in a sign, and not making other applications either by conjunction or aspect while in the same sign.

void space. *Physics.* A vacuum.

‖**voi'là'** (vwȧ'lȧ'). [F.] Literally, see there; behold! there! — often equivalent to an emphatic demonstrative pronoun.

‖**voi'là' tout'** (tōō'). [F.] That's all.

voile (voil; *F.* vwȧl), *n.* [F., a veil. See VEIL.] A thin dress material of silk, cotton, or wool, similar to etamine.

‖**voir dire** (vwȧr dēr). [OF., to say the truth, fr. L. *verus* true + *dicere* to say. See VERDICT.] *Law.* An oath administered, to a witness, usually before being sworn in chief, requiring him to speak the truth, or make true answers, in reference to matters inquired of to ascertain whether he is rendered incompetent to give evidence by reason of having an interest in the cause. It is sometimes used in the United States of the oath administered to persons drawn as jurors to make true answer to questions as to their qualification to serve.

voi'si·nage (voi'sĭ·nĭj), *n.* [F.] Neighborhood. *Obs.*

‖**voi'ture'** (vwȧ'tür'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vectura* a carrying, conveying. See VETTURA.] A carriage.

voi'tu'rette' (vwȧ'tü'rĕt'), *n.* [*voiture* + *-ette.*] A small carriage; by extension, a small motor vehicle.

‖**voi'tu'rier'** ((vwȧ'tü'ryā'), *n.* [F.] One who lets carriages; also, a carrier; driver.

voi'vode (voi'vōd), *n.* Also **voi'vod.** [Russ. *voevoda,* Pol. *woiewoda,* prop., a leader of an army, a leader in war.] Orig., the title of a military commander in various Slavonic countries; later, the title of governors of towns or provinces. It was assumed for a time by the rulers or princes of Moldavia and Walachia, later called *hospodars,* and has been given to some inferior Turkish administrative officers. — **voi'vode·ship, voi'vod·ship,** *n.*

voix cé'leste' (vwȧ sȧ'lĕst'). [F. *voix céleste.*] *Organ Building.* A labial stop of 8-foot pitch with a soft tremulous tone. The characteristic tone is produced either by the stop being used with another stop of slightly different pitch or by its being composed of two or three ranks of pipes tuned sharp or flat with each other.

vol (vŏl), *n.* [F., flight.] *Her.* A charge consisting of two wings displayed and conjoined.

vol (vŏl), *n.* The iron block into which fits the shoe of a stamp in a stamp battery.

‖**vo'la** (vō'lȧ), *n.* [L.] *Anat.* The palm of the hand or sole of the foot.

vol'a·ble (vŏl'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* [Cf. OF. *volable* flying, winged, fr. L. *volare* to fly.] Nimble-witted; — an affected word. *Shak.*

vo·la'cious (vō·lā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *volare* to fly.] Apt or fit to fly. *Obs.*

‖**vo'la·dor'** (vō'lȧ·thôr'; 112), *n.* [Sp.] **a** Any of various flying fishes, as *Cypselurus californicus* of California, and *Exocoetus mesogaster* and *C. bahaiensis* of the West Indies. **b** The Atlantic flying gurnard (*Dactylopterus volitans*). **c** Any of various sailfishes, as *Istiophorus volador* of Florida and *I. americanus* of the Gulf Stream.

vo'lage' (*F.* vō'lazh'), *adj.* [F.] Flighty; light; giddy; fickle; volatile; fleeting.

‖**vo'laille'** (vō'lȧ'y'), *n.* [F.] Poultry; fowl.

Vo'lans (vō'lănz), *n.* [L.] The constellation Piscis Volans.

vo'lant (vō'lănt), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *volant,* fr. L. *volans, -antis,* pres. part. of *volare* to fly.] **1.** Passing through the air upon, or as if upon, wings; flying; hence, *Obs.,* passing from place to place; current. "Gold *volant.*" *Fuller.*

2. Nimble; light and quick. "His *volant* touch." *Milton.*

3. Capable of flying; volitant.

4. *Her.* Represented as if flying, as a bird.

— **vo'lant·ly,** *adv.*

vo'lant, *n. Obs.* **a** A shuttlecock; hence, a trimmer. **b** A flounce.

‖**vo·lan'te** (vō·län'tā), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Flying; moving with light rapidity; — a direction.

‖**vo·lan'te** (vō·län'tā), *n.* [Sp., prop., flying.] A two-wheeled carriage formerly much used in Cuba. The body is in front of the axle, and the driver rides on the horse.

volant piece. In medieval armor, an adjustable piece fo. guarding the throat, etc., in a boar.

---

vogue'ish, vogu'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

‖**vogue' la ga'lère'!** (vōg' lȧ gȧ'-lâr'). [F.] Lit., row the galley; let us pursue our point, or keep on, whatever may happen.

vogue'y, vogu'y, *adj.* See -Y.

voiceless glide. *Phonet.* See GLIDE, *n.,* 8 **a**.

voice'let, *n.* See -LET.

voice'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

void'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

‖**voi'lier'** (vwȧ'lyā'), *n.* [F., prop., a sailmaker, a sailor.] = SAILFISH **a**.

vois. † VOICE.

vo'kie (vō'kĭ). Var. of VOGIE.

vol. † FULL, VOLE, WOOL.

Vo'la·pük' (vō'lä·pük'), *n.* Also **Vol'a·puk** (vŏl'ȧ·pōōk). Literally, world's speech; a language, intended to be international, once used somewhat, based largely on English, and invented by Johann Martin Schleyer (d. 1911), of Konstanz, Baden, about 1879 A more interlingual development of Volapük is *Idiom Neutral*, devised by a Russian engineer, W. Rosenberger, and others. See INTERNATIONAL AUXILIARY LANGUAGE. — **Vo'la·pük'er** (-ēr), *n.* — **Vo'la·pük'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Vo'la·pük'ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

vo'lar (vō'lẽr), *adj.* [L. *vola* palm of the hand, sole of the foot.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the palm of the hand or sole of the foot.

vo'lar, *adj.* [L. *volare* to fly.] Pertaining to or used in flight.

volar accessory ligament. *Anat.* The anterior ligament between a metacarpal bone and the first phalanx of any finger.

volar carpal ligament. A strengthening band of transverse fibers in the fascia at the wrist.

vo·la'ta (vō·lä'tȧ), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A run, roulade, or other rapid series of notes.

vo·lat'ic (vŏ·lăt'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *volaticus.*] Flying; also, fleeting; transitory. — **vo·lat'ic,** *n.* *Both Now Rare.*

vol'a·tile (vŏl'ȧ·tĭl; -tīl; 155), *adj.* [OF. *volatil,* fr. L. *volatilis,* fr. *volare* to fly, of uncert. origin. Cf. VOLLEY.] **1.** Passing through the air on wings, or by the buoyant force of the atmosphere; flying; having the power to fly; volant; also, moving about as if by flight. *Now Rare.*

2. Easily passing away by evaporation; readily vaporizable; as, *volatile* oils or liquids; — often disting. from *fixed.*

3. Lighthearted; airy; lively; hence, changeable; fickle.

As giddy and *volatile* as ever. *Swift.*

4. Transitory; fleeting.

Syn. — Gaseous, vaporous; buoyant, lively, capricious.

Ant. — Fixed, nonvolatile; heavy, dull, serious, somber.

— **vol'a·tile·ly,** *adv.* — **vol'a·tile·ness,** *n.*

vol'a·tile, *n.* [OF. *volatille* (F. *volatile*).] **1.** A winged animal; a bird; a wild fowl; — formerly also used collectively.

2. A volatile substance.

volatile alkali. *Old Chem.* **a** Ammonium carbonate. **b** Ammonia.

volatile liniment. A liniment composed of ammonia water and a fixed oil, as sesame, olive, or sweet-almond, oil; — so called from the readiness with which the ammonia evaporates.

volatile oil. An oil that is volatile; specif., an essential oil. See ESSENTIAL OIL

volatile salt. = SAL VOLATILE.

vol'a·til'i·ty (vŏl'ȧ·tĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *volatilité.*] Quality or state of being volatile; also, an instance of this.

Syn. — See LIGHTNESS. **Ant.** — Heaviness, solemnity.

vol'a·til·i·za'tion (-tĭl·ĭ·zā'shŭn); -ī·zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *volatilisation.*] Act or process of volatilizing, or state of being volatilized.

vol'a·til·ize (vŏl'ȧ·tĭl·īz), *v. t. & i.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *volatiliser.*] To render or become volatile; to exhale or evaporate; to cause to pass off in vapor. — **vol'a·til·iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

vo·la'tion (vō·lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *volare, volatum,* fly.] Act or power of flying; flight; volitation. — **vo·la'tion·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

‖**vol'-au'-vent'** (vŏ'-lō'văn'), *n.* [F.] A large case of light puff paste with a raised border, filled, after baking, with a ragout of meat, fowl, game, fish, or the like.

vol'borth·ite (vŏl'bôr·thīt), *n.* [After Alexander von *Volborth,* Russ. scientist.] *Mineral.* A hydrous vanadate of copper, barium, and calcium, occurring in small, green or yellow, six-sided tabular crystals or in globular forms.

Vol'cae (vŏl'sē), *n. pl.* [L.] A Celtic people of Gaul, neighbors of the Helvetii, divided into two chief tribes, the Arecomici and the Tectosages. Their territory corresponded, roughly, to Languedoc.

vol·ca'ni·an (vŏl·kā'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Volcanic. *Rare.*

vol·can'ic (vŏl·kăn'ĭk), *adj.* [F. *volcanique,* fr. It. *vulcanico.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, like, or characteristic of, a volcano.

A drinker of black, strong, *volcanic* wines. *Tennyson.*

2. Characterized by or composed of volcanoes; as, a *volcanic* region; a *volcanic* chain or range.

3. Produced, influenced, or changed, by a volcano or by volcanic agencies; made of materials from volcanoes; as, a *volcanic* mountain.

— **vol·can'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

vol·can'ic, *n.* A volcanic rock; — chiefly in *pl.* *Rare.*

volcanic ash *or* **ashes.** *Geol.* See ASHES, 3.

volcanic bomb. *Geol.* = BOMB, *n.*, 6.

volcanic cloud. *Geol.* A convoluted, rolling mass of partly condensed water vapor and dust, generally highly charged with electricity, which overhangs a volcano during eruption.

volcanic cone. *Geol.* A conical hill or mountain built up of cinders, tuff, breccia, lava, etc., by volcanic eruptions.

volcanic dust. *Geol.* Fine particles of rock powder blown out from a volcano. They may remain suspended in the atmosphere for long periods, producing red sunsets and climatic modifications thousands of miles away.

volcanic foci. *Geol.* The subterranean centers of volcanic action.

volcanic glass. *Petrog.* Natural glass produced by the cooling of molten lava too rapidly to permit of crystallization. See OBSIDIAN, PITCHSTONE, PUMICE.

vol·can·ic'i·ty (vŏl'kăn·ĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *volcanicité.*] Quality or state of being volcanic; volcanism.

volcanic mud. *Geol.* Mud formed by the mixture with water of volcanic ash or with other fragmental products of volcanic explosions. Volcanic muds are often initially hot and may flow much like lava streams.

volcanic neck. *Geol.* A column of igneous rock formed by congelation of lava or the consolidation of volcanic breccia, etc., in the conduit of a volcano. The neck may later be left standing above the adjacent country by the removal of surrounding rocks by erosion.

volcanic rocks. *Geol.* Igneous rocks solidified on or near the surface, as basalt and obsidian. See IGNEOUS ROCKS; EFFUSIVE, *adj.*, 3.

volcanic vapors. *Geol.* Substances which, liquid or solid at ordinary pressures and temperatures, are given off in gaseous condition from a volcano. These include steam, sulphur, ammonium salts, metallic chlorides and fluorides, and boron compounds.

volcanic water. *Geol.* Water of volcanic origin or deriving its heat and chemical activity from volcanic sources or volcanism.

volcanic wind. *Meteorol.* A wind associated with a volcanic outburst and due to the eruption or to convection currents over hot lava.

vol'can·ism (vŏl'kăn·ĭz'm), *n.* Volcanic power or action; volcanicity. As used in physical geography and geology, the term ordinarily includes all natural processes resulting in forming volcanoes, lava fields, laccoliths, dikes, etc.

vol'can·ist, *n.* [F. *volcaniste, vulcaniste.*] One versed in the study of volcanic phenomena; also, a plutonist. — **vol'can·ist,** *adj.*

vol'can·ite (-īt), *n.* [From *Volcano,* or *Vulcano,* Lipari Islands.] *Petrog.* A rare rock, occurring as volcanic bombs in the eruption of Vulcano, in April, 1889, composed essentially of anorthoclase, augite, and glass, and having the chemical composition of dacite.

vol·can'i·ty (vŏl·kăn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being volcanic. *Rare.*

vol'can·ize (vŏl'kăn·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [See VOLCANIC; cf. VULCANIZE.] To subject to, or cause to undergo and be affected by, volcanic heat. — **vol'can·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn); -ĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

vol·ca'no (vŏl·kā'nō), *n.; pl.* -NOES or -NOS (-nōz). [It. *volcano, vulcano,* fr. L. *Vulcanus* Vulcan, the god of fire. See VULCAN.] **1.** A vent in the earth's crust from which molten or hot rock, steam, etc., issue; also, a hill or mountain composed wholly or in part of the ejected material. Such a mountain is more or less conical in form, and often has a depression or crater at its top. A volcano is called *active* while it is in eruption, *dormant* during a long cessation of activity, and *extinct* after eruptions have altogether ceased. Most volcanoes are in the sea or near it, and many are in groups or linear series. Volcanoes include many of the most conspicuous and lofty mountain peaks of the earth, as Vesuvius in Italy (4,267 ft.), Mauna Loa in Hawaii (13,671 ft.), and Cotopaxi in South America (19,693 ft.), which are still active; and Popocatepetl in Mexico (17,883 ft.), Shasta in California (14,380 ft.), and Rainier in Washington (14,363 ft.), which are either dormant or extinct. The character of volcanic eruptions varies from the quiet outpouring of fluid lava, as in Hawaii, to violent explosions, accompanied by showers of volcanic ash, like that of Krakatao in 1883.

2. Figuratively, something suggestive of a volcano, as esp. in suppressed force or violence of outbursts; as, living on the edge of a moral *volcano.*

A very *volcano* of silence. *J. Stephens.*

vol·ca'no, *v. i. & t.* To emit a violent outburst (at). *Rare.*

volcano fish. A small South American catfish (*Eremophilus mutisi*), erroneously reported to issue in streams of hot water from volcanoes during eruptions.

vol'can·ol'o·gize (vŏl'kăn·ŏl'ō·jīz), *v. i.* To study or investigate volcanic phenomena.

vol'can·ol'o·gy (vŏl'kăn·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*volcano* + *-logy.*] The branch of science treating of volcanic phenomena. — **vol'can·o·log'i·cal** (-ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **vol'can·ol'o·gist** (-ŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

vole (vōl), *n.* [From dial. *volemouse,* of Scand. origin; cf. Nor. dial. *voll* field. Cf. WOLD.] Any of numerous mouselike or ratlike rodents constituting the genus *Microtus,* typical of the subfamily Microtinae of the family Cricetidae, and various allied genera, as *Arvicola, Evotomys,* and *Synaptomys* (see LEMMING MOUSE). The typical voles (genus *Microtus*), the smaller kinds of which are called also *meadow mice* and *field mice,* have a stout body, rather blunt nose, short tail, and short ears. They inhabit both moist meadows and dry uplands and often do much damage to crops. Well-known British species are the water rat *Arvicola amphibius,* frequenting wet places, and the field vole, or common field mouse (*M. agrestis*), a small species common in grainfields, etc. In eastern North America *M. pennsylvanicus,* with many subspecies, is the common meadow mouse.

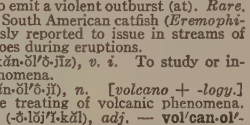

American Vole, or Meadow Mouse.

vole (vōl), *n.* [F.] *Card Playing.* A winning of all the tricks in a deal; a slam; as, to win the *vole;* hence, figuratively, *to go the vole,* to hazard all for great gains; also, to attempt everything.

Who is he? — why, he has gone the *vole* — has been soldier, ballad singer, traveling tinker, and is now a beggar. *Scott.*

vole, *v. i.* *Card Playing.* To make a slam.

‖**vol·lée'** (vŏ'lā'), *n.* [F.] Volley; flight.

vo·lem'i·tol (vō·lĕm'ĭ·tōl; -tŏl), **vol'e·mite** (vŏl'ĕ·mīt), *n.* A slightly sweet, colorless, crystalline heptahydroxy alcohol, $C_7H_9(OH)_7$, in the mushroom *Lactarius volemus.*

vo'lent (vō'lĕnt), *adj.* [L. *volens, -entis,* pres. part.] Exercising volition. — **vo'lent·ly,** *adv.*

‖**vo·len'ti non fit in·ju'ri·a** (vō·lĕn'tī nŏn fĭt ĭn·jōō'rĭ·ȧ). [L.] *Law.* Literally, no injury is done to one who consents; — referring to the same principle on which is based the defense of leave and license.

vol'er·y (vŏl'ẽr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-īz). [F. *volerie* a flying (cf. *volière* a large bird cage), fr. *voler* to fly, fr. L. *volare.* See VOLATILE.] **1.** A large bird cage; an aviary.

2. The birds in an aviary; a flight or flock of birds. *Rare.*

3. A place adapted to the requirements of aircraft, for launching, repairs, etc.

vo·let' (vō·lĕt'), *n.* **1.** [OF.] A short flowing veil worn by women in the Middle Ages.

2. (*pron.* vō'lĕ') [F.] *Paint.* Either of the folding side compartments or wings of a triptych.

Vol'ga–Bal·ta'ic (vŏl'gȧ·bôl·tā'ĭk), *adj.* Designating, or pertaining to, a group of Finnic languages. See FINNO-UGRIC LANGUAGES.

volge (vŏlj), *n.* [L. *volgus, vulgus.*] The crowd; mob. *Obs.*

Vol'hard meth'od *or* **proc'ess** (fōl'härt). [After Jakob *Volhard* (1834–1910), Ger. chemist.] *Anal. Chem.* **a** A method for the determination of chlorine, bromine, and iodine in the form of halides, by precipitating them with excess silver nitrate and titrating the excess with a thiocyanate solution. **b** A method for the determination of bivalent manganese by titration with permanganate solution in the presence of a zinc salt.

Vo·lhyn'i·a fe'ver (vō·lĭn'ĭ·ȧ). [From *Volhynia,* Poland and Russia.] *Med.* A relapsing fever resembling trench fever.

vo·lhyn'ite (-īt), *n.* [See VOLHYNIA FEVER.] *Petrog.* A mica-diorite-porphyrite composed of phenocrysts of plagioclase, hornblende, and biotite in a holocrystalline groundmass of plagioclase and chlorite and sometimes quartz.

vol'i·tant (vŏl'ĭ·tănt), *adj.* [L. *volitans, -antis,* pres. part. of *volitare* to flit.] Flying; able to fly; also, moving about.

vol'i·tate (-tāt), *v. i.* [See VOLITATION.] To flutter or fly hither and thither.

vol'i·ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [ML. *volitatio,* fr. L. *volitare, volitatum,* to fly to and fro, v. freq. fr. *volare* to fly.] Act or power of flying; flight; volation. — **vol'i·ta'tion·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

vo·li'tient (vō·lĭsh'ĭnt), *adj.* [From VOLITION.] Exercising the will; acting from choice; willing, or having power to will. *Mrs. Browning.* — **vo·li'tien·cy** (-ĕn·sĭ), *n.*

vo·li'tion (-ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. ML. *volitio,* fr. L. *volo* I will, *velle* to will, be willing. See VOLUNTARY.] **1.** Act of willing or choosing; act of deciding, as on a course of action or an end to be striven for; exercise of the will.

2. The termination of an act or exercise of choosing or willing; a state of decision or choice. This is the more exact sense of *volition,* as distinguished from *will.*

3. The power of willing or determining; will.

She marshaled her *volition,* all her self-control and strength. *Arnold Bennett.*

Syn. — Choice, determination. See WILL.

vo·li'tion·al, *adj.* **a** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, volition. **b** Possessing or exercising volition. **c** *Rare.* Motive; impelling; as, *volitional* forces. — **vo·li'tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

vo·li'tion·al'i·ty (vŏ·lĭsh'ŭn·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being volitional.

volitional tremor. *Med.* A trembling of the entire body during voluntary effort, occurring esp. in multiple sclerosis.

vo·li'tion·ar'y (vŏ·lĭsh'ŭn·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ẽr·ĭ), *adj.* Volitional.

vo·li'tion·ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.* To exercise volition; to will.

vol'i·tive (vŏl'ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* [See VOLITION.] **1.** Of or pert. to the will; originating in the will; having the power to will.

Not only the intellectual faculty, but the *volitive.* *Sir M. Hale.*

2. *Gram.* Used in expressing a wish or permission; as, the *volitive future* (see FUTURE, *n.*, 7).

vol'i·tive, *n.* *Gram.* A volitive verb, mood, or the like.

vol'i·to'ri·al (-tō'rĭ·ăl), *adj.* [NL. *volitores* birds able to fly.] Flying; able to fly.

volk (vōk). Var. of FOLK. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

‖**volk** (fŏlk), *n.* [D., folk.] Workmen; servants. *S. Africa.*

‖**Volk** (fŏlk), *n.* [G.] People; nation.

Völ'ker·wan'der·ung (fŭl'kĕr·vän'dĕr·ŏŏng), *n.* [G. See FOLK; WANDER.] The migration of nations; esp., the movement into southern and western Europe of the Teutonic peoples (see esp. GOTH, 1; TEUTONIC RACE; VANDAL, 1), Huns, Slavs, etc., from the 2d century A.D. to about the 11th century, reaching the peak in the 5th and 6th centuries and closing with the settling of Northmen in England and France. These migrations caused the fall of the Roman Empire and were the chief feature of the transition between the ancient and medieval periods of history.

Volk'mann's ca·nal' (fŏlk'mănz). [After A. W. *Volkmann* (1800–77), Ger. physiologist.] *Anat.* One of many nutrient canals transmitting blood vessels from the periosteum into the bone, but not forming the center of a Haversian system.

‖**Volks'lied'** (fŏlks'lēt'), *n.; pl.* VOLKSLIEDER (-lē'dĕr). [G.] A folk song. Cf. LIED.

‖**volks'raad'** (fŏlks'rät'), *n.* [D. See FOLK; RAAD.] A legislative assembly or parliament; esp.: [*cap.*] **a** That of the former South African Republic (the Transvaal) or of the former Orange Free State. **b** The advisory and legislative council of the Dutch East Indies, established in 1917.

‖**Volks'schu'le** (fŏlks'shōō'lĕ), *n.; pl.* -SCHULEN (-lĕn). [G. See FOLK; 3d SCHOOL.] In Germany, a public elementary school, for pupils from six to fourteen years of age.

‖**Volks'spra'che** (fŏlks'shprä'kĕ), *n.* [G.] The speech of the people; the vernacular or vulgar tongue; popular, as distinguished from a learned, language.

‖**Volks'tag'** (-täk'), *n.* [G. See FOLK; DAY.] The legislative assembly of the diet of the Free City of Danzig.

vol'ley (vŏl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LEYS (-īz). [F. *volée* a flight, volley, fr. *voler* to fly, fr. L. *volare.* See VOLATILE; cf. VOLERY.] **1. a** A flight of missiles, as arrows, bullets, or the like; the simultaneous, or nearly simultaneous, discharge of a number of missile weapons. **b** *Mil.* In modern artillery fire, one round per gun in a battery, fired without regard to the order of firing or to the interval between shots. **c** *Mining.* A blast consisting of a number of holes fired simultaneously.

2. Hence: A burst or emission of many things at once; as, a *volley* of words or oaths.

3. *Obs.* **a** A flight (of birds, etc.). **b** A company; crowd.

4. *Sports.* **a** *Tennis.* The flight of the ball, or its course before striking the ground; as, a ball hit on the *volley;* hence, a return of the ball before it touches the ground. **b** *Cricket.* A full pitch. **c** *Association Football.* A kick of the ball before it rebounds.

— *at, or on the, volley.* **a** *Obs.* At random; in passing.

What we spake *on the volley* begins to work. *Massinger.*

b *Sports.* Of a ball, in flight. See sense 4, above.

vol'ley, *v.;* VOL'LEYED (-ĭd); VOL'LEY·ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To discharge in or as in a volley.

2. *Sports.* **a** *Tennis.* To hit (the ball) on the volley. **b** *Cricket.* To bowl (a ball) full pitch. **c** *Association Football.* To kick (the ball) before it rebounds.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be discharged in, or as if in, a volley; also, to make a volley or volleys.

2. To make a loud simultaneous sound or noise; to sound loudly and continuously or repeatedly, as thunder.

Still the huge wind *volleyed.* *Robert Nichols.*

3. *Sports.* **a** *Tennis.* To return the ball before it has touched the ground; to make a volley. **b** *Cricket.* To bowl a full pitch.

vol'ley·ball' (vŏl'ĭ·bôl'), *n.* A game played on a rectangular court, not exceeding 60 feet in length by 30 feet in width, usually by teams having six players to a side, by volleying a large inflated ball, with the hands, over a net 8 feet high.

vol'ley·er (-ẽr), *n.* One who volleys, as in tennis.

volley fire. *Mil.* **a** Artillery fire in which the pieces included in the command fire the specified number of rounds as rapidly as is consistent with accuracy, and without regard to the other pieces. **b** Infantry fire in which the unit fires simultaneously at the word of command.

vol'ley·ing, *adj.* That volleys. — **vol'ley·ing·ly,** *adv.*

vo'lost (vō'lŏst), *n.* [Russ. *volost'.*] In Russia: **a** Formerly, a division for local government consisting of a group of mirs, or village communities; a canton. **b** A rural soviet (see SOVIET).

vol'a·ry. Var. of VOLERY.

vol'a·til. Volatile. *Rej. Sp.*

vol'a·til·iz'a·ble (vŏl'ȧ·tĭl·īz'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.

vo·lat'i·lous (vō·lăt'ĭ·lŭs), *adj.* Volatile. *Obs.*

vol'a·tize, *v. t. & i.* = VOLATILIZE. — **vol'a·ti·za'tion,** *n.* *Both Obs.*

vol'can (vŏl'kăn), *n.* = VOLCANO.

Vol'ca·na'li·a (vŏl'kȧ·nā'lĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] See VULCAN, 1.

vol·ca'no ism, *n.* See -ISM.

Vol·ca'nus (vŏl·kā'nŭs). = VULCAN.

Volce, *n.* = VOLSCIAN. *Obs.*

volee. † VOLLEY.

vo'len·cy, *n.* [L. *volentia.*] = VOLITION, 3. *Rare.*

‖**vo'lens et po'tens.** [L.] Willing and able. [VOLENTE.]

‖**vo·len'te De'o.** [L.] = DEO volente. † VOLLEY.

vol'i·ble, *adj.* [See VOLUBLE.] Capable of revolving. *Obs.*

vol'i·pres'ence, *n.* = MULTIPRESENCE. — **vol'i·pres'ent,** *adj.*

vo·lit'ion·al·ist, *n.* See -IST.

vo·lit'ion·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

‖**Volks'tüm'li·ches Lied.** [G.] = FOLK SONG b.

vollenge. Corrupt. of VALANCHE.

vol'lied, vol'lies. Vars. of VOLLEYED, VOLLEYS.

Vo'lof. Var. of WOLOF.

‖**vo'lo, non va'le·o.** [L.] I am willing, (but) I am unable.

vol'ow (vŏl'ō), *v. t.* [Var. of ME. *folewen, folwen, fulwen,* fr. AS. *fulwian.* See FULL to baptize.] To baptize; — used in contempt by the Reformers. *Obs.*

vol'plane' (vŏl'plān'), *v. i.* [F. *vol plané,* fr. *vol* flight (fr. *voler* to fly) + *plané,* past part. of *planer* to glide, soar, fr. *plan* a plane, fr. L. *planum.* See VOLERY; 3d PLANE.] *Aviation.* To glide in an airplane. — *n.* A glide in an airplane. — **vol'plan'ist** (-plān'ĭst), *n.*

Vol·po'ne (vŏl·pō'nē), *n.* [It., old fox.] The short title and hero of a play (1607) by Ben Jonson. He is a crafty, hypocritical old Venetian nobleman.

Vol'sci (vŏl'sĭ), *n. pl.* [L.] A people of ancient Italy dwelling between the Latins and Samnites. They and their territory became part of the Roman republic about 373 B.C.

Vol'scian (vŏl'shăn), *adj.* [L. *Volsci* the Volscians.] Of or pertaining to the Volsci or their language. — *n.* **a** One of the Volsci. **b** The language of the Volsci, closely akin to Umbrian (which see).

Vol'stead Act (vŏl'stĕd). [After Andrew J. *Volstead,* former representative from Minnesota.] An act of Congress, passed October 28, 1919, to enforce prohibition under the war act of November 21, 1918, and the 18th Amendment to the Constitution (ratified January 16, 1919), declaring all liquors with more than half of one per cent alcohol to be intoxicating, and consequently their manufacture, sale, and transportation, prohibited; — called also *National Prohibition Act* and *Prohibition Enforcement Act.* See TWENTY-FIRST AMENDMENT.

Vol'stead·ism (vŏl'stĕd·ĭz'm), *n.* [See VOLSTEAD ACT.] The doctrine of, or adherence to, prohibition. *Colloq.*

Vol'sung (vŏl'sōŏng), *n.* [ON. *Völsungr.*] *Norse Legend.* A king in the *Volsunga Saga,* great-grandson of Odin, father of Sigmund. The more correct form is Anglo-Saxon *Wæls* in *Beowulf,* possibly corresponding to a lost Scandinavian *Volsi.* Volsung, more correctly, is applied to any descendant of Wæls, or Volsi.

Vol'sun·ga Sa'ga (vŏl'sōŏng·gȧ sä'gȧ). [ON. *Völsunga saga.*] An Icelandic saga, probably of Norwegian origin, which preserves in a variant form the legend embodied in the *Nibelungenlied.* See BRYNHILD, SIGURD.

volt (vōlt), *n.* [F. *volte,* fr. It. *volta* a turn. See VAULT a leap.] **1.** *Manège.* **a** A tread or gait in which a horse going sideways makes a turn round a center. **b** A circle traced by a horse in this movement. **c** The ground marked for the first turn, or volt.

2. *Fencing.* A leaping movement to avoid a thrust.

volt, *v. i.* [F. *voltier,* fr. *volte* a turn. See 1st VOLT.] *Fencing.* To make a volt. *Now Rare.*

volt, *n.* [After Alessandro *Volta,* It. physicist.] *Elec.* The unit of electromotive force; — defined by the International Electrical Congress in 1893 and by United States statute as: that electromotive force which steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one ohm will produce a current of one ampere. It is practically equiv. to 10^8 C. G. S. electromagnetic units. Cf. STANDARD CELL.

☞ By the above definition, the *volt* is dependent upon the *ohm* and the *ampere,* as confirmed, after much discussion, by the International Conference on Electrical Units and Standards, 1908.

‖**volt'a** (vŏl'tȧ; vōl'tȧ), *n.; pl.* -TE (-tē). [It., a turn, turning, time. See VOLT a tread.] **1.** = The LAVOLTA.

2. *Manège.* = 1st VOLT, 1.

3. *Music.* A turning; a time; — chiefly used in directions relating to the repetition of a part; as, *una volta,* once. *Seconda volta,* second time, points to certain modifications in a repeated strain.

Vol'ta (vŏl'tȧ), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a group of Negro peoples, numbering about two million, along the bend of the Niger and in the adjacent Sudan. Most of them are still warlike, and primitive in culture.

volta-. *Elec.* A combining form from the name *Volta,* used for *voltaic* (which see), as in *voltaism, voltameter.*

Vol'ta ef·fect' (vŏl'tȧ). [See 3d VOLT.] *Elec.* Difference of potential observable between two dissimilar metals joined on an open circuit. One metal becomes positive, the other negative.

vol'ta·e·lec'tric·i·ty (vŏl'tȧ·ē·lĕk'trĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Voltaic electricity. See ELECTRICITY, 2. — **vol'ta·e·lec'tric** (-ē·lĕk'trĭk), *adj.*

vol'ta·e·lec'trom'e·ter (-ē·lĕk'trŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* An instrument to measure electric currents; a voltameter. — **vol'ta·e·lec'tro·met'ric** (-ē·lĕk'trō·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.*

volt'age (vōl'tĭj), *n.* *Elec.* Electric potential or potential difference expressed in volts; as, the *voltage* of a current.

voltage amplification. *Elec.* The ratio of the alternating voltage produced at the output terminals of an amplifier or electron tube to the alternating voltage impressed at the input terminals.

voltage changer. *Elec.* A device to alter the voltage of a circuit.

voltage coil. *Elec.* = POTENTIAL COIL.

voltage divider. *Elec.* A source of adjustable voltage, consisting of a resistor through which current is flowing, provision being made to connect to any desired point along the resistor.

voltage gradient. *Elec.* The voltage drop per unit length or distance, measured usually in volts per centimeter.

voltage ratio. *Elec.* See TRANSFORMER, 3.

voltage regulator. *Elec.* A form of transformer having its primary winding in shunt and its secondary winding in series with an alternating-current circuit the voltage of which may be regulated by varying the voltage ratio of transformation. Cf. INDUCTION VOLTAGE REGULATOR.

voltage relay. *Elec.* See RELAY, *n.,* 3.

voltage transformer. *Elec.* See TRANSFORMER, 3.

vol·tag'ra·phy (vŏl·tăg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*voltaic* + *-graphy.*] Art of copying forms or patterns by electrodeposition of metal. *Rare.*

vol·ta'ic (vŏl·tā'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, or discovered by, Alessandro Volta, who first devised apparatus for chemically developing electric currents, and established this branch of electric science.

2. Of or pertaining to voltaism, or voltaic electricity; galvanic; as, *voltaic* induction; the *voltaic* arc.

voltaic battery. *Elec.* = BATTERY, 8 **a.**

voltaic cell. *Elec.* = CELL, *n.,* 12 **a.**

voltaic circuit *or* **circle.** *Elec.* = CIRCUIT, *n.,* 6.

voltaic couple. *Elec.* A pair of substances, usually but not necessarily metals, capable of acting together as an electric source when dipped in an electrolyte.

voltaic current. *Elec.* A current resulting from chemical action.

voltaic electricity. Dynamical electricity. See ELECTRICITY, 2.

voltaic pile. *Elec.* See 2d PILE, 4 **a.**

voltaic protection of metals. The protection of a metal from corrosion by associating it with a metal which is positive to it, as when iron is galvanized.

Vol·taire' chair (vŏl·târ'). A kind of armchair with a low seat and a high back.

Vol·tair'i·an (vŏl·târ'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Also **Vol·tair'e·an** (-ē·ăn). Of, pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, Voltaire. — *n.* An advocate of Voltaire's theories or practices.

Vol·tair'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Also **Vol·tair'i·an·ism** (-ĭ·ăn·ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines, or a characteristic, of Voltaire; hence, the practice or views of one who rationalizes or ridicules, esp. religious tenets.

vol'ta·ism (vŏl'tȧ·ĭz'm). *n.* [See 3d VOLT.] Voltaic or current electricity; also, the branch of electrical science dealing with this. See ELECTRICITY, 2; cf. GALVANISM, 1.

vol'ta·ite (vŏl'tȧ·īt), *n.* A hydrous sulphate of iron, potassium, and aluminum, in dark-green, brown, or black crystals.

vol·tam'e·ter (vŏl·tăm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*voltaic* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of electricity passed through a conductor by the amount of electrolysis produced, as by measuring the gases generated from a acidulated water, or by weighing the copper deposited from a solution of copper sulphate. — **vol'ta·met'ric** (vŏl'tȧ·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.*

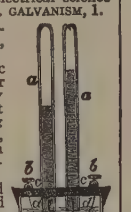

Gas Voltameter. *a, a* Glass Tubes to collect the gases produced by electrolysis; *b, b* Binding Screws; *c, c* Electrodes; *d, d* Conducting Wires.

volt'am'me·ter (vŏlt'ăm'mē·tĕr), *n.* [3d *volt* + *ammeter.*] *Physics.* A combined voltmeter and ammeter.

volt'-am'pere, *n.* [3d *volt* + *ampere.*] *Elec.* A unit of electric measurement equal to the product of a volt and an ampere. For direct current it is a measure of power and is the same as a watt; for alternating current it is a measure of apparent power. See WATT.

vol'ta·plast (vŏl'tȧ·plăst), *n.* [*voltaic* + Gr. *plastos* molded.] A voltaic battery suitable for use in electrotyping.

Vol'ta's law (vŏl'tȧz). *Elec.* The law that when a number of metals are in contact in series, the total electromotive force of the extremes of the series is equal to the algebraic sum of the electromotive forces at the several junctions.

Volta's pile. = 2d PILE, 4 **a.**

vol'ta·type (vŏl'tȧ·tīp), *n.* [*voltaic* + *type.*] Electrotype. *Rare.*

volt box. *Elec.* A resistance box, provided with taps, commonly used with a potentiometer for measuring potentials beyond the range of that instrument. By means of the taps a definite fraction, usually 1/10 or 1/100, of the potential applied to the volt box is made available for potentiometer measurement.

volt'-cou·lomb' (vŏlt'kōō·lŏm'), *n.* *Elec.* A unit of electrical energy equal to 1×10^7 ergs or one joule.

‖**vol'te·a·dor'** (vŏl'tē·ȧ·ᵗʰôr'; 112), *n.; pl.* -DORES (-ᵗʰôr'·rās). [Sp.] An acrobat.

‖**volte'-face'** (vŏlt'fȧs'; vŏlt'fäs'), *n.* [F.] A change of front; a facing about; a reversal, as of one's opinion, attitude, or policy.

volte'-face', *v. i.* To perform a volte-face; to face about.

‖**vol'ti** (vŏl'tē), *imperative.* [It., prop. pres. subj., fr. *voltare* to turn. See VOLT a tread.] Turn; specif., *Music,* in directions, turn over the leaf. — ‖***vol'ti su'bi·to*** (sōō'·bē·tō). Turn over quickly. Abbr. *v.s.*

‖**vol'ti'geur'** (vŏl'tē'zhûr'), *n.* [F., fr. *voltiger* to vault, fr. It. *volteggiare.* See VOLT a tread.] **1.** A tumbler; a leaper or vaulter.

2. *Mil.* A member of any of various French organizations of light infantry, often sharpshooters. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

Vol'ti·mand (vŏl'tĭ·mănd), *n.* A courtier in Shakespeare's *Hamlet.*

vol'tin·ism (vŏl'tĭn·ĭz'm), *n.* [It. *volta* turn, time.] *Zool.* In silkworms, the frequency or number of annual broods. See MONOVOLTINE, POLYVOLTINE.

vol·tiv'i·ty (vŏl·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [From 3d VOLT.] Electric force.

vol'tize (vŏl'tīz), *v. i.* To dance the volta, or lavolta. *Rare.*

volt'me'ter (vŏlt'mē'tĕr), *n.* [3d *volt* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* Any instrument for measuring in volts the differences of potential between different points of an electrical circuit. Voltmeters are always connected in parallel with the circuit the voltage of which is to be measured. The common type is a galvanometer, having a high-resistance coil.

‖**vol'to** (vŏl'tō), *n.* [It. *volta.*] A vault.

volt'-sec'ond, *n.* *Elec.* A unit of magnetic flux equal to one weber; — so called because one volt is induced in a single turn of conductor when it links or unlinks uniformly in one second with a magnetic flux of one weber.

voltz'ite (vŏlts'īt), *n.* Also **voltz'ine** (-ĭn). [After P. L. *Voltz* (1785–1840), French mining engineer.] *Mineral.* A zinc oxysulphide, Zn_4OS_4, occurring in implanted spherical globules of a yellowish or reddish color. H., 4–4.5. Sp. gr., 3.66–3.80.

vol'u·bil'i·ty (vŏl'ū·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *volubilité;* fr. L. *volubilitas.*] Quality or state of being voluble.

vol'u·ble (vŏl'ū·b'l), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *voluble,* fr. L. *volubilis,* fr. *volvere, volutum,* to roll, to turn round; akin to Gr. *eilyein* to infold, to enwrap, *elyein* to roll, G. *welle* a wave, OSlav. *valiti* to roll, trundle, Skr. *valati* he turns. Cf. CONVOLVULUS, DEVOLVE, ELYTRON, EVOLUTION, INVOLUCRE, INVOLVE, REVOLT, VALLEY, VALVE, VAULT, VOLUME, VOLUTE, VULVA, WALK, WALL, WALLOW, WELL of water, WELTER, 1st WHELK, WILLOW.] **1.** Easily rolling or turning; easily set in motion; apt to roll; rotating; revolving; as, *voluble* particles of matter.

2. Moving with ease and smoothness in utterance; of ready or rapid speech; glib; as, a *voluble* tongue; — formerly used without any derogatory suggestion.

A grave and *voluble* eloquence. *Bp. Hacket.*

3. Changeable; unstable; fickle. *Now Rare.*

4. *Bot.* Having the power or habit of twining.

Syn. — See TALKATIVE. **Ant.** — Taciturn. See SILENT. — **vol'u·ble·ness,** *n.* — **vol'u·bly,** *adv.*

vol'u·crine (vŏl'ū·krĭn; -krīn), *adj.* [L. *volucris* a bird.] Of or pertaining to birds.

vol'ume (vŏl'ūm; 249), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *volumen* a roll of writing, a book, volume, fr. *volvere, volutum,* to roll. See VOLUBLE.] **1.** A roll; a scroll; a written document rolled up for keeping or use, in the manner of the ancients. *Hist.*

The papyrus, and afterward the parchment, was joined together [by the ancients] to form one sheet, and then rolled upon a staff into a *volume* (*volumen*). *Encyc. Brit.*

2. a A collection of printed sheets bound together, whether a single work, a part of a work, or more than one work; a book; esp., that part of an extended work bound up together in one cover. See TOME; cf. PAMPHLET, BROCHURE. "An odd *volume* of a set of books." *Franklin.*

Volume, a book distinguished from other books or other *volumes* of the same work by having its own title, paging and register. This is the bibliographic use of the word, sanctioned by the British Museum rules. That is, it is in this sense only that it applies to all the copies of an edition as it comes from the printer. But there is also a bibliopegic and bibliopolic use, to denote a number of pages bound together, which pages may be several *volumes* in the other sense, or a part of a *volume* or parts of several *volumes.* *C. A. Cutter*

b Figuratively, anything that may be studied and interpreted like a volume, or book; as, the *volume* of nature. **c** Sufficient matter of discourse to fill a volume or volumes; as, to speak *volumes* (see also below).

3. Anything of a rounded or swelling form suggesting a roll, or scroll; a turn; convolution; coil. *Now Rare.*

Undulating billows rolling their silver *volumes.* *Irving.*

4. Space occupied, as measured by cubic units, that is, cubic inches, feet, etc.; compass; as, the *volume* of a container.

☞ Formulas for computing the volume of figures may be found under the name of the figure, as SPHERE, CYLINDER, CONE, etc.

5. Hence, loosely, a mass; bulk; aggregate; often, a considerable quantity; as, a *volume* of gas; to increase the total *volume* of sales.

6. *Music.* Fullness or quantity of tone.

7. *Psychol.* A characteristic of auditory sensations, such that high tones seem small and sharp while low tones appear to fill much space.

Syn. — See BULK.

— ***to speak volumes.*** See sense 2 **c,** above; figuratively, to be very significant, expressive, or full of meaning.

vol'ume (vŏl'ūm; 249), *v. i.* To roll or rise in volume or volumes. — *v. t.* **a** To collect or gather in or as in a volume. **b** To send or give out in volume.

volume color. = BULKY COLOR.

vol'umed (vŏl'ūmd), *adj.* **1.** Having the form of a volume, or roll; in rounded masses; as, *volumed* mist.

2. Having volume, or bulk; massive; great.

3. Having (such or so many) volumes; — in combination.

volume density. See ELECTRIC DENSITY.

volume displacement. *Physics.* Displacement of a gas expressed in terms of volume as distinguished from displacement expressed in terms of mass.

volume integral. See INTEGRALS OF FIRST KIND.

‖**vo·lu'men** (vō·lū'mĕn), *n.; pl.* VOLUMINA (-mĭ·nȧ). [L.] A volume (sense 1).

vol'u·me·nom'e·ter (vŏl'ū·mē·nŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [L. *volumen* volume + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the volume (and hence, indirectly, the specific gravity) of a body, especially a solid, by means of the difference in tension caused by its presence and absence in a closed air space. — **vol'u·me·nom'e·try** (vŏl'ū·mē·nŏm'ē·trĭ), *n.*

volume resistance. *Elec.* The electrical resistance of a material when it has no surface layer on it or when the resistance of any surface layer on it is so high that no appreciable part of the current flows through the layer.

vo·lu'me·scope (vō·lū'mē·skōp), *n.* [*volume* + *-scope.*] *Physics.* An instrument, consisting essentially of a glass tube provided with a graduated scale, for exhibiting to the eye the changes of volume of a gas or gaseous mixture resulting from chemical action, and the like.

volume table. *Forestry.* A tabulated statement of the board-foot yield of trees upon the basis of various measurements of diameter and height.

vo·lu'me·ter (vō·lū'mē·tĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *volumètre.* See VOLUMETRIC.] *Physics.* **a** An instrument for measuring volumes, as of gases or liquids directly, or of solids by displacement of a liquid. **b** A form of hydrometer.

vol'u·met'ric (vŏl'ū·mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* Also **vol'u·met'ri·cal** (-rĭ·kȧl). [*volume* + *metric.*] Of or pertaining to the measurement of volume. — **vol'u·met'ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

volumetric analysis. *Chem.* **a** Quantitative analysis by the use of definite volumes of standard solutions of reagents. **b** Analysis of gases by volume, as by the eudiometer.

volumetric flask. *Chem.* A graduated flask for use in volumetric analysis. See FLASK, *Illust.*

volumetric solution. *Anal. Chem.* A standard solution for use in volumetric analysis.

volumetric strain. *Mech.* See 4th STRAIN, 6.

vo·lu'me·try (vō·lū'mē·trĭ), *n.* [*volume* + *-metry.*] Determination of volume.

vo·lu'mi·nal (vō·lū'mĭ·nȧl), *adj.* Of or pert. to volume.

vo·lu'mi·nos'i·ty (vō·lū'mĭ·nŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being voluminous; also, an instance of this.

vo·lu'mi·nous (vō·lū'mĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [LL. *voluminosus* full of folds.] **1.** Of or pertaining to volume or volumes.

2. Winding or full of windings; consisting of many folds, coils, or convolutions.

Many a scaly fold, *Voluminous* and vast. *Milton.*

3. a Of great volume, or bulk; large; swelling. **b** Specif., of large volume in proportion to weight; of low density; as, a *voluminous* powder. **c** Of full tone or quantity.

4. a Filling, or capable of filling, a large volume or several volumes; as, a *voluminous* treatise; *voluminous* remarks; also, consisting of or containing many volumes; as, *voluminous* collections. **b** Writing or, figuratively, speaking much or at great length; as, a *voluminous* essayist.

5. *Obs.* **a** Numerous. **b** Large in area or extent.

— **vo·lu'mi·nous·ly,** *adv.* — **vo·lu'mi·nous·ness,** *n.*

vol'um·ist (vŏl'ū·mĭst), *n.* One who writes a volume. *R.*

Vo·lum'ni·a (vō·lŭm'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* In Shakespeare's *Coriolanus,* the mother of Coriolanus.

vol'u·mom'e·ter (vŏl'ū·mŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [See VOLUME; -METER.] **a** A volumenometer. **b** An instrument for measuring increment of growth in plants and animals. — **vo·lu'mo·met'ri·cal** (vō·lū'mō·mĕt'rĭ·kȧl), *adj.* — **vol'u·mom'e·try** (vŏl'ū·mŏm'ē·trĭ), *n.*

Vō'lund (vū'lōōnd), *n.* [ON. *Völundr.* See WAYLAND.] *Norse Myth.* A wonderful smith in Teutonic legends and in French romance. King Nithothr, who had been robbed of his treasures, cut the sinews of *Völund's* knees and confined him in a forge on an island, but Völund killed the king's two sons, violated the king's daughter, and escaped by flying. His adventures are told in the *Song of Völund* in the *Elder Edda.* See WAYLAND.

vol'un·tar'i·ate (vŏl'ŭn·târ'ĭ·ăt), *n.* [F. *volontariat.*] Voluntary service, or a period of such service. *Rare.*

vol'un·tar'i·ous (-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *voluntarius.*] Voluntary; free. *Obs.* — **vol'un·tar'i·ous·ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

vol'un·ta·rism (vŏl'ŭn·tȧ·rĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Voluntaryism. *R.*

2. *Philos.* Any theory which conceives will to be the dominant factor in experience or in the constitution of the world; — contrasted with *intellectualism.* Schopenhauer

and Fichte are typical expounders of the two types of metaphysical voluntarism, Schopenhauer teaching that the evolution of the universe is the activity of a blind and irrational will, Fichte holding that the intelligent activity of the ego is the fundamental fact of reality.
— **vol'un·ta·rist** (-rĭst), *n. & adj.* — **vol'un·ta·ris'tic** (-rĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

vol'un·tar'i·ty (vŏl'ŭn·tăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Voluntariness. *Rare.*

vol'un·tar'y (vŏl'ŭn·tĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ, -trĭ), *adj.* [L. *voluntarius,* fr. *voluntas* will, choice, fr. the root of *velle* to will, pres. part. *volens.* See WILL; cf. BENEVOLENT, VOLITION, VOLUNTEER.] **1.** Proceeding from the will, or from one's own choice or full consent; produced in or by an act of choice; as, *voluntary* action.
2. Unconstrained by interference; unimpelled by another's influence; spontaneous; acting of oneself or itself; free.
"Our *voluntary* service he requires." *Milton.*
3. a Done by design or intention; intentional; purposed; intended; not accidental; as, *voluntary* manslaughter. **b** Made or given of one's own free will; as, *voluntary* contributions.
4. Of or pertaining to the will; subject to, or regulated by, the will; as, the *voluntary* motions or muscles.
5. Able to will; free; as, man is a *voluntary* agent.
6. Provided or supported by voluntary action, support, or the like, as; a *voluntary* church, in distinction from an established or state church; also, of or pertaining to voluntaryism.
7. *Obs.* **a** Ready; willing. **b** Growing spontaneously.
8. *Law.* Acting, or done, of one's own free will without valuable consideration; acting, or done, without any present legal obligation to do the thing done, or any such obligation that can accrue from the existing state of affairs.
Syn. — VOLUNTARY, INTENTIONAL, DELIBERATE are here compared in their ordinary uses. VOLUNTARY (for legal uses see defs.) emphasizes the idea of freedom from constraint, and is often opposed to *accidental;* INTENTIONAL heightens the implication of design; that is DELIBERATE which is done advisedly or after consideration; as, *voluntary* confession or manslaughter; an *intentional* insult; a *deliberate* falsehood. See SPONTANEOUS; cf. WILL, INTENTION.
Ant. — Involuntary; unwilling, reluctant, forced.

vol'un·tar'i·ly (-ĭ·lĭ; *emphat. also* -tăr'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **vol'un·tar'i·ness** (-ĭ·nĕs; 119), *n.*

vol'un·tar'y, *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). **1.** One who engages in any affair of his own free will; a volunteer. *Now Rare.*
2. One who advocates voluntaryism.
3. Something done, made, or given, voluntarily; a voluntary action or piece of work; a voluntary contribution.
4. *Music.* **a** *Now Rare.* A piece of music performed extempore and often improvised, serving usually as a prelude to a set performance. **b** An organ solo, sometimes extemporized, played before, during, or after, a religious service.

vol'un·tar'y, *adv.* Voluntarily.

voluntary affidavit *or* **oath.** *Law.* An affidavit or oath made in an extrajudicial matter.

voluntary association. An unincorporated group associated for some specific purpose; — used chiefly of commercial or financial associations.

voluntary bankruptcy. A bankruptcy declared upon petition of the bankrupt. See BANKRUPT, *n.,* 6.

voluntary conveyance. *Law.* A conveyance without valuable consideration.

voluntary escape. *Law.* See 3d ESCAPE, 9.

voluntary improvement. See IMPROVEMENT, 4.

vol'un·tar'y·ism, *n.* The principle or system of supporting or doing anything by or relying upon voluntary action; specif.: **a** In education, the system of voluntary schools or the system under which schools are supported by voluntary subscriptions. **b** *Eccl.* The principle of supporting a religious system and its institutions by voluntary association and effort, rather than by state aid or patronage; insistence upon this principle as alone consistent with true religious freedom. — **vol'un·tar'y·ist,** *n.*

voluntary jurisdiction. *Eng. Eccl. Law.* Jurisdiction in cases not admitting of contentious litigation.

voluntary manslaughter. *Law.* See MANSLAUGHTER.

voluntary muscle. *Anat.* A muscle under the control of the will; specif., a striated muscle. See 2d MUSCLE, 1.

voluntary oath. See VOLUNTARY AFFIDAVIT.

voluntary school. A church, national, or British, school provided for and maintained largely by voluntary subscriptions instead of wholly by government grants, and with certain rights of control vested in a board of managers. A voluntary school partly maintained out of the rates is called a ***nonprovided school.*** See COUNCIL SCHOOL. *Eng.*

voluntary waste. See WASTE, *n.,* 12.

vol'un·ta'tive (vŏl'ŭn·tā'tĭv), *adj.* Voluntary.

vol'un·teer' (vŏl'ŭn·tĕr'), *n.* [F. *volontaire,* now *volontaire,* orig. adj., fr. L. *voluntarius.* See VOLUNTARY.]
1. One who enters into, or offers himself for, any service of his own free will.
2. A volunteer plant, tree, or the like.
3. A voluntary deed, offer, remark, or the like. *Rare.*
4. *Law.* **a** A voluntary actor, performer, or agent, in any transaction (see VOLUNTARY, *adj.,* 8). **b** The grantee in a voluntary conveyance; one to whom a conveyance is made without valuable consideration.
5. *Mil.* One who enters into service voluntarily, but who is then subject to discipline and regulations like other soldiers; — opposed to *conscript.*

vol'un·teer', *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a volunteer or volunteers; consisting of volunteers; voluntary; as, *volunteer* companies; *volunteer* advice.
2. Growing spontaneously; springing from self-sown seed; as, a *volunteer* crop, plant, or tree; *volunteer* growth in a forest before reproduction measures are begun.

vol'un·teer', *v. i.;* VOL'UN·TEERED' (-tĕrd'); VOL'UN·TEER'·ING. To offer or bestow voluntarily, or without solicitation or compulsion; as, to *volunteer* one's services. — *v. t.* To enter into, or offer oneself for, any service of one's own free will, without solicitation or compulsion; to offer; as, to *volunteer* in an undertaking, for the army, to do something.
Syn. — Proffer, offer. **Ant.** — Withdraw; refuse; begrudge.

vol'un·teer'ly, *adv.* As a volunteer.

volunteer militia. In Massachusetts, the organized militia of the Commonwealth under the immediate supervision and direction of the Adjutant General.

volunteer navy. A navy of vessels fitted out and manned by volunteers who sail under the flag of the regular navy and are subject to naval discipline. Prussia in 1870, in the Franco-Prussian war, organized such a navy, which was commanded by merchant seamen with temporary commissions, with the claim (in which England acquiesced) that such a vessel did not come within the meaning of *privateer.*

Volunteers of America. A religious and philanthropic organization, similar to the Salvation Army, founded in 1896 by Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth.

Volunteer State. Tennessee; — a nickname.

vol'un·ty (vŏl'ŭn·tĭ), *n.* [OF. *volonté,* fr. L. *voluntas.*] One's desire; also, volition. *Obs.*

vol'u·per (vŏl'ū·pĕr), *n.* [OF., to wrap up. See ENVELOPE.] A woman's cap or hood. *Obs.*

vo·lupt' (vō·lŭpt'), *n.* [OF. *volupté.*] Pleasure. *Obs.*

vo·lupt', *v. i.* To act the voluptuary. *Rare.*

vo·lup'tas (vō·lŭp'tăs), *n.* [L.] Pleasure; specif., sexual pleasure.

vo·lup'tu·ar'y (vō·lŭp'tū·ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [L. *voluptuarius* for *voluptarius,* fr. *voluptas* pleasure.] A voluptuous person; one who makes luxury and the gratification of sensual appetites his chief care; a sensualist.
A good-humored, but hardhearted, *voluptuary.* *Scott.*

vo·lup'tu·ar'y, *adj.* Voluptuous; luxurious. *Now Rare.*

vo·lup'tu·ate (vō·lŭp'tū·āt), *v. t.* To make voluptuous. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To luxuriate. *Rare.*

vo·lup'tu·os'i·ty (-ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Voluptuousness.

vo·lup'tu·ous (vō·lŭp'tū·ŭs), *adj.* [OF. *voluptueux,* fr. L. *voluptuosus,* fr. *voluptas* pleasure; akin to Gr. *elpesthai* to hope, *elpis* hope, and to L. *velle* to wish. See VOLUNTARY.] **1.** Full of delight or pleasure, esp. that of the senses; ministering to, pertaining to, inclining to, or arising from, sensuous or sensual gratification; luxurious; sensuous; as, *voluptuous* charms.
Music arose with its *voluptuous* swell. *Byron.*
Sink back into your *voluptuous* repose. *De Quincey.*
2. Given to, or spent in, enjoyments of luxury, pleasure, or sensual gratifications. "*Voluptuous* livers." *Atterbury.*
Softened with pleasure and *voluptuous* life. *Milton.*
Syn. — See SENSUOUS.
Ant. — Ascetic, austere. See STRICT.
— **vo·lup'tu·ous·ly,** *adv.* — **vo·lup'tu·ous·ness,** *n.*

vo'lup·ty (vō'lŭp·tĭ), *n.* [OF. *volupté* pleasure.] Pleasure; now, usually, sexual pleasure.

Vō'lu·spa (vūl'ōō·spä), *n.* [ON. *Völuspá.*] **1.** Literally, the song of the prophetess, or sibyl; — one of the Eddaic poems, treating of the origin of the world, the meetings of the gods, the war of the Aesir and Vanir, the final struggle and catastrophe, and the restoration and return of the gods in a new existence.
2. [*not cap.*] Erroneously, in the form *voluspa,* a Norse prophetess or sibyl. *Scott.*

vo·lu'ta (vō·lū'tä), *n.; pl.* VOLUTAE (-tē). [L.] **1.** = VOLUTE.
2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* A genus of marine gastropods. See VOLUTE, *n.,* 3.

vol'u·tate (vŏl'ū·tāt), *v. i.* [L. *volutare* to roll, wallow, verb freq. fr. *volvere, volutum,* to roll.] To roll; to wallow. — **vol'u·ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*

vo·lute' (vō·lūt'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *voluta,* fr. L. *voluta,* fr. *volvere, volutum,* to roll. See VOLUME.] **1.** A spiral or scroll-like conformation; also, an object or part of spiral or scroll-like form.
The bright, overturning *volute* of a wave. *Atlantic Monthly.*
2. *Arch.* A spiral scroll-shaped ornament, esp. that which forms the chief feature of the Ionic capital, and which, on a much smaller scale, is a feature in the Corinthian and Composite capitals. See CAPITAL and ORDER, *Illusts.*
3. *Mach.* The spiral casing surrounding the impeller of a volute pump; also, the pump itself.
4. *Zool.* A turn, or whorl, of a spiral shell.
5. *Zool.* Any of numerous marine univalves of *Voluta* and allied genera of the family Volutidae. Their shell is usually rather thick, has a short spire, wide aperture, conspicuous columellar folds, and commonly is inoperculate. They occur in all seas, but esp. in the Indian and South Pacific oceans. Many of the species are ornamented with plaits, spines, ridges, etc., or are handsomely colored. Cf. MUSIC SHELL.

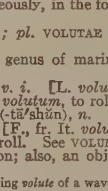
Volute, 5 (*Voluta imperialis*).

vo·lute', *adj.* [L. *volutus,* past part. See VOLUTE, *n.*] Having a spiral or scroll-like form; voluted; rolled up; as, a *volute* ornament, coil, or casing; also, *Mach.,* having a part of spiral form or operating with a rotary action.

volute centrifugal pump, volute pump. A centrifugal pump with a spiral casing. See 2d PUMP, 1.

volute compass. See COMPASS, *n.,* 7.

vo·lut'ed (vō·lūt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having a volute, or spiral scroll.

Vo'lu·tel'la (vŏl'ū·tĕl'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *voluta.* See VOLUTE.] *Bot.* A genus of imperfect fungi (family Tuberculariaceae), characterized by setose sporodochia and unicellular ovoid to oblong conidia. *V. fructi* causes a dry rot of apples.

volute spring. A spring formed of a conically spiral coil of plate, rod, or wire, extended or extensible in the direction of the axis of the coil, in which direction its elastic force is exerted. See SPRING, *Illust.*

Vo·lu'ti·dae (vō·lū'tĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The family of Rachiglossa comprising the volutes. See VOLUTE, *n.,* 5. — **vol'u·toid** (vŏl'ū·toid), *adj. & n.*

vo·lu'ti·form (-fôrm), *adj.* Of volute form, or shape.

vol'u·tin (vŏl'ū·tĭn), *n.* [First found in the bacterium *Spirillum volutans.* See VOLUTATE.] *Biol.* A chromatoid substance, occurring as metachromatic granules (**volutin granules**) in the cytoplasm of various cells, regarded by some as a reserve material for the formation of chromatin.

vo·lu'tion (vō·lū'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. ML. *volutio* an arch, vault. See VOLUTE.] **1.** A rolling; revolving; a twist; a spiral turn or wreath; a convolution.
2. *Zool.* A whorl of a spiral shell; a volute.

vol'va (vŏl'vä), *n.* [L. See VULVA.] *Bot.* A membranous bulbous sac surrounding the base of the stipe in many gill fungi, as of the genus *Amanita.* It is formed by the rupture of the velum universale. Its presence or absence is often an important distinguishing character. Cf. VELUM, 2 **a**; see DEATH CUP, *Illust.*

vol'va (vŏl'vä), *n.* [ON. *völva.*] *Norse Myth.* A wise woman; seeress. *Völuspa,* the song of the volva, is the most famous poem of the *Poetic Edda* (see EDDA).

Vol·va'ri·a (vŏl·vā'rĭ·ä; 79), *n.* [NL. See 1st VOLVA.] *Bot.* A genus of agarics characterized by pink spores and a distinct volva. *V. bombycina* is parasitic on various trees.

vol'vate (vŏl'vāt), *adj. Bot.* Provided with, or characterized by, a volva.

volve (vŏlv), *v. t. & i.* [L. *volvere* to turn.] To turn over; to consider. *Obs.*

vol'velle (vŏl'vĕl; vŏl·vĕl'), *n.* Also **vol'vell.** [ML. *vollella, volvellum,* fr. L. *volvere* to turn. See REVOLVE.] An old contrivance for ascertaining the time of the rising and setting of the moon and sun, the time of high and low tide, etc.; — called also *lunary.* It consists of one or more movable circles with pointers and figures of the moon and sun, etc., which are placed upon several graduated and figured circles drawn on the leaf of a book. **b** Any similar contrivance for showing variations.

vol'vent (vŏl'vĕnt), *adj.* [L. *volvens, -entis,* pres. part. of *volvere.* See VOLUBLE.] Turning or turning about. *Rare.*

Vol'vo·ca'ce·ae (vŏl'vō·kā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Volvox* + *-aceae.*] *Bot.* A family of unicellular or colonial, biflagellate, free-swimming flagellates, typified by the genus *Volvox* and commonly regarded as green algae of the class Chlorophyceae. The family typifies an order, **Vol'vo·ca'les** (-lēz). — **vol'vo·ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Vol·voc'i·dae (vŏl·vŏs'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A family of flagellates (order Phytomonadina) more or less equiv. to the Volvocaceae.

Vol'vox (vŏl'vŏks), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *volvere* to roll.] *Biol.* A genus of minute, pale-green flagellates, occurring in spherical colonies (*coenobia*) about one fiftieth of an inch in diameter and often found traveling through water, rotating about an axis so that one end is constantly anterior, propelled by their minute colorless flagella. They are commonly treated as green algae typifying the botanical family Volvocaceae, but are sometimes regarded as protozoans typifying the zoological family Volvocidae. The commonest is *V. perglobator,* often called *globe animalcule* and *rolling alga.*

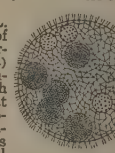
Volvox (*V. globator*). A colony enclosing daughter colonies. (× 30)

vol'vu·lus (-vū·lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *volvere* to turn about, to roll.] *Med.* Any twisting of the intestines causing obstruction. See ILEUS.

vo'mer (vō'mĕr), *n.* [L., a plowshare. See WEDGE.] *Anat. & Zool.* **1.** A bone of the skull of most vertebrates, situated below the ethmoidal region. It develops from lateral halves which remain separate in some animals. In man it forms a vertical plate, pointed in front and expanding at the upper back part into lateral alae, or wings, whence the name ***plowshare bone.*** It forms part of the nasal septum. The vomer of teleost fishes forms the front part of the roof of the mouth and often bears teeth.
2. The pygostyle.

vo'mer·ine (vō'mĕr·ĭn; vŏm'ĕr-), *adj.* Pert. to the vomer.

vom'er·o- (vŏm'ĕr·ō-). A combining form for *vomer,* denoting *vomerine and,* as in **vom'er·o·bas'i·lar.**

vom'er·o·na'sal (vŏm'ĕr·ō·nā'zăl; -z'l), *adj. Anat.* Pertaining to the vomer and the nasal region; designating, or pertaining to, Jacobson's organ, Jacobson's cartilage, etc.; as, the ***vomeronasal nerve,*** a special branch from the olfactory bulb on either side, distributed to Jacobson's organ. In the frog there is an accessory olfactory bulb for this nerve.

vom'er·o·pal'a·tine (-păl'ä·tĭn; -tīn), *adj. Zool.* Designating a bone in the roof of the mouth of ganoid fishes and some amphibians, formed by the fusion of the vomer and the palatine bones. — *n.* A vomeropalatine bone.

vom'i·ca (vŏm'ĭ·kä), *n.* [L., an abscess, fr. *vomere* to discharge, vomit.] *Med.* **a** A cavity in the lungs, as from suppuration or tuberculosis. **b** An abscess in any other parenchymatous organ.

vom'i·cine (vŏm'ĭ·sēn; -sĭn), *n.* Also **-cin.** [From nux *vomica.*] *Chem.* **a** Brucine. **b** A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$, occurring with brucine.

vom'it (-ĭt), *n.* [L. *vomitus,* fr. *vomere, vomitum,* to vomit; akin to Gr. *emein,* Lith. *vemti,* Skr. *vamati* he vomits. Cf. EMETIC.] **1. a** Act or instance of vomiting. **b** That which is vomited; esp., matter ejected from the stomach through the mouth.
2. That which excites vomiting; an emetic.
3. A sickness characterized by vomiting; as, the black *vomit* (which see).
4. *Paper Mfg.* The hood or cover of a rag boiler by which the liquid forced up by the steam from the central steam pipe is distributed over the boiler.

vom'it, *v.;* VOM'IT·ED; VOM'IT·ING. [From L. *vomere, vomitum,* or v. freq. *vomitare.* See VOMIT, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; to spew.
2. To be ejected or emitted; to come forth violently.
3. To cause vomiting; — of emetics.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To throw up; to eject from the stomach through the mouth; to spew; — often with *up* or *out.*
The fish . . . *vomited* out Jonah. *Jonah* ii. 10.
2. To eject, give forth, or discharge, as if by vomiting; to eject violently or copiously; to belch forth; as, volcanoes *vomit* lava; also, to cast off or get rid of with repugnance, or the like.
3. To cause (one) to vomit.
— **vom'it·er,** *n.*

vom'it·ing, *n.* Spasmodic ejection of matter from the stomach through the mouth; also, matter vomited; vomit.

vom'it·ing, *adj.* That vomits or causes vomiting. — **vom'it·ing·ly,** *adv.*

vomiting center. *Physiol.* A nerve center in the medulla oblongata concerned in the act of vomiting.

vomiting gas. See CHLOROPICRIN.

vomiting nut. Nux vomica. *Obs.*

vo·mi'tion (vō·mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *vomitio.*] Act of vomiting.

vom'i·tive (vŏm'ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* [Cf. F. *vomitif.*] Of, pertaining to, or causing, vomiting; emetic. — **vom'i·tive,** *n.* — **vom'i·tive·ness,** *n.*

vomit nut. Nux vomica.

vom'i·to (vŏm'ĭ·tō; *Sp.* vō'mē·tō), *n.* Also **vom'i·to ne'gro.** [Sp. *vómito,* fr. L. *vomitus.* See VOMIT, *n.*] *Med.* Black vomit.

vom'i·to·ry (vŏm'ĭ·tō·rĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *vomitorius.*] Causing vomiting; emetic; vomitive.

vom'i·to·ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** An emetic.
2. A means, as an opening or vent, or an agency, for the discharge or emission of something.
3. [LL. *vomitorium.*] *Arch.* An entrance piercing the banks of seats of a theater or amphitheater.

vom'i·ture (vŏm'ĭ·tūr), *n.* [See -URE.] Vomited matter. *R.*

vom'i·tu·ri'tion (-tū·rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *vomituition.*] *Med.* **a** Repeated ineffectual attempts at vomiting; retching. **b** The vomiting of but little matter; also, that vomiting which is effected with little effort.

vom'i·tus (vŏm'ĭ·tŭs), *n.* [L.] **a** Vomiting. **b** That which is vomited.

‖von (fŏn), *prep.* [G.] Of, from. In German and Austrian personal names, *von*, originally prefixed to a place name and formerly and still often the sign of nobility of birth, is now often used, prefixed to the family name, as a title of individual distinction. In foreign usage the *von* is written with a small "v"; in American and British usage the style of the individual owner of the name is generally followed. For the alphabetization in this Dictionary of names with *von*, see the notes preceding the Biographical Dictionary.

von Baer's law (fŏn bârz′). [After K. E. *von Baer*, Ger embryologist.] *Biol.* The principle that the development of an organism is a progress from the general to the special, and that the embryos belonging to various classes closely resemble one another in their earlier stages, but diverge more and more as development proceeds.

von Behr trout (fŏn bâr′). The European brown trout (*Salmo fario*).

von Graefe sign (fŏn grā′fĕ). [After A. *von Graefe* (1828–70), Ger. ophthalmologist.] *Med.* Failure of the upper eyelid to follow promptly and smoothly the downward movement of the eyeball, a sign occurring in exophthalmic goiter.

von Jaksch's a·ne′mi·a *or* **dis·ease′** (yäk′shĭz). [After R. *von Jaksch* (b. 1855), Prague physician.] *Med.* A form of anemia occurring in infants, characterized by enlargement of the spleen and lymph glands without increase of the lymphocytes in the blood stream.

von Mo′na·kow's tract (mō′nä·kŏfs). [After C. *von Monakow* (b. 1853), Russ. histologist.] = RUBROSPINAL TRACT.

von Pir·quet's test (pĕr·kāz′; pēr′kĕz′). = PIRQUET TEST.

von Reck′ling·hau′sen's dis·ease′ (rĕk′lĭng·hou′zĕnz). *Med.* Recklinghausen's disease.

von′sen·ite (vŏn′sĕn·ĭt), *n.* [After M. *Vonsen*, Am. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* An iron and magnesium borate, $3(Fe,Mg)O.B_2O_3.FeO.Fe_2O_3$, occurring in coal-black crystalline masses.

voo′doo (vōō′dōō; vōō·dōō′), *n.* [Creole F. *voudou*, fr. Ewe *vodu*. Cf. HOODOO.] **1.** Voodooism.
2. One who practices voodooism; a negro sorcerer.
3. Voodoo magic; as, to work *voodoo;* also, a voodoo charm, fetish, or the like.

voo′doo, *adj.* Of or pertaining to voodooism or to the spell, magic, charm, fetish, etc., of a sorcerer of voodooistic cult.

voo′doo (vōō′dōō; vōō·dōō′), *v. t.;* VOO′DOOED (-dōōd; -dōōd′); VOO′DOO·ING. To affect by voodoo sorcery.

voo′doo·ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* [From VOODOO.] **1.** [*often cap.*] A negro religion, originating in Africa as a form of ophiolatry, now found chiefly among the negroes of Haiti, and, to some extent, of other West Indian islands and the United States; also, belief in or practice of this religion. In practice, voodooism consists largely of sorcery. It formerly, in some rites, included human sacrifice and cannibalism. Cf. OBEAH.
2. In loose usage: **a** Any form of magic or ritualism peculiar to negro peoples. **b** Any form of magic working.
— **voo′doo·ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **voo′doo·is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *adj.*

‖voor′huis′ (fōr′hŭs′), *n.* [D., hall. See FORE; HOUSE.] A living room or sitting room immediately within the front entrance of a house. *S. Africa.*

‖voor′trek′ker (fōr′trĕk′ĕr), *n.* [D. See FORE-, FOR; TREK.] An advanced pioneer; esp. [*cap.*], a Boer who took part in the trek from Cape Colony to the Transvaal in 1834–37. *S. Africa.*

vo·ra′cious (vō·rā′shŭs), *adj.* [L. *vorax, -acis*, fr. *vorare* to devour; akin to Gr. *bora* meat, food, *βιβρώσκειν* to devour, L. *vorago, gurges*, abyss, whirlpool, Lith. *gerti* to drink, Skr. *girati* he swallows, devours. Cf. CARNIVOROUS, DEVOUR, GARGLE, GORGE, OMNIVOROUS, REGURGITATE.] **a** Greedy in eating; very hungry; ravenous; gluttonous; rapacious; as, a *voracious* man or appetite; a *voracious* gulf or whirlpool. **b** Excessively eager; immoderate; insatiable; as, a *voracious* reader.
Syn. — See GREEDY.
Ant. — Abstemious, temperate. See MODERATE.
— **vo·ra′cious·ly,** *adv.* — **vo·ra′cious·ness,** *n.*

vo·rac′i·ty (vō·răs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [F. *voracité*, fr. L. *voracitas.*] Quality of being voracious; voraciousness.

vo·rag′i·nous (vō·răj′ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [L. *voraginosus*, fr. *vorago* an abyss. See VORACIOUS.] Pertaining to a gulf; full of gulfs; hence, devouring. *Rare.*

vo·ra′go (vō·rā′gō), *n.* [L.] A gulf; an abyss.

vo′rant (vō′rănt; 181), *adj.* [L. *vorans, -antis*, pres. part.] Devouring; — now only in *Her.*

vor′hand′ (fōr′hănt′), *n.* [G., lit., fore hand.] *Skat.* The player or position on the left of the dealer; the age. On the vorhand's left is *mittelhand.*

vo′ron·dre′o (vō′rŏn·drā′ō), *n.* [Malagasy.] The kirombo.

-vorous. A combining form, Latin *-vorus*, from *vorare*, to devour, signifying *eating, feeding on, consuming*, as in herbi*vorous*. Cf. -PHAGOUS. Corresponding nouns in **-vora** denote *orders* and *genera*, and in **-vore** denote *an individual member*, as in Carni*vora*, Herbi*vora*, herbi*vore*.

aurivorous	herbivorous	ossivorous
baccivorous	insectivorous	ovivorous
calcivorous	larvivorous	piscivorous
carnivorous	lignivorous	radicivorous
crucivorous	mellivorous	ranivorous
frugivorous	mucivorous	reptilivorous
gallivorous	nucivorous	sanguivorous
graminivorous	omnivorous	vermivorous
granivorous		

vor′pal (vôr′păl), *adj.* A word coined by Lewis Carroll (in his "Jabberwocky" poem) in the phrase *vorpal blade*, and now often used with about the sense of "keen-edged."

‖Vor′schu′le (fōr′shōō′lĕ), *n.* [Gr., fr. *vor* fore + *schule* school.] The first three years of a German Gymnasium.

‖Vor′spiel′ (fōr′shpēl′), *n.* [G.] *Music.* A prelude; an overture.

‖Vor′stel′lung (fōr′shtĕl′ŏŏng), *n.; pl.* -LUNGEN (-ĕn). [G., fr. *vor* before + *stellen* to place.] A representation; a mental presentation, esp. of sensuous image or idea.

vor′tex (vôr′tĕks), *n.; pl.* -TEXES (-tĕk·sĕz; -sĭz; 119), VORTICES (-tĭ·sēz). [L. *vortex*, var. of *vertex*, *-tĭcis*. See VERTEX.] **1.** A mass of fluid, esp. of a liquid, having a whirling or circular motion tending to form a cavity or vacuum in the center of the circle, and to draw toward this bodies subject to its action; the form assumed by a fluid in such motion; a whirlpool; eddy.
2. A supposed collection of particles of very subtle matter, endowed with a rapid rotary motion around an axis which was also the axis of a sun or a planet. Descartes attempted to account for the formation of the universe, and the movements of the bodies composing it, by a theory of vortexes.
3. Something resembling a vortex (sense 1) as in form or action; as, a *vortex* of flame; specif., a column of whirling wind, as a dust whirl, a waterspout, or a tornado; a whirlwind.
4. Hence, figuratively: **a** A state of affairs characterized by rapidity of change, constant excitement, or the like; sometimes, a rapid round of activities. **b** Something that draws or tends to draw one with compelling or irresistible force.
5. [*cap.*] *Zool.* A genus of small Turbellaria (order Rhabdocoelida). They have the mouth ventral and near the anterior end of the body, the pharynx cask-shaped, and the generative opening single.

vortex atom. See VORTEX THEORY.

vortex filament. A vortex tube of infinitesimal cross section. See FILAMENT, 5.

vortex fringe. The region immediately surrounding a disk moving flatwise through air; — so called because the air has a cyclic motion as in a vortex ring.

vortex line. *Hydrodyn.* A line in a fluid whose tangent at every point has the direction of the curl of the velocity vector at that point.

vortex of the heart. *Anat.* The spiral arrangement of the muscular fibers at the apex of the heart.

vortex plate. A thin plate of metal or other elastic material for the illustration of the modes of vibration of sounding bodies, as in sonorous figures (which see).

vortex ring. *Physics.* A vortex filament in the shape of a ring. It is more or less distinctly separated from the surrounding medium and has many of the properties of a solid.

vortex sheet. An imaginary surface or layer within a rotating fluid, made by drawing the vortex lines through every point of any given line within the fluid.

vortex theory. *Chem. & Physics.* The theory, advanced by Thomson (Lord Kelvin) on the basis of investigations by Helmholtz, that the atoms are vortically moving ring-shaped masses (or masses of other forms having a similar internal motion) of a homogeneous, incompressible, frictionless fluid. Various properties of such atoms (*vortex atoms*) can be mathematically deduced.

vortex tube. *Physics.* An imaginary tube within a rotating fluid, formed by drawing the vortex lines through all points of a closed curve.

vortex wheel. A kind of water turbine.

vor′ti·cal (vôr′tĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a vortex or vortexes; resembling a vortex in form or motion; whirling; as, a *vortical* motion. — **vor′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

vortical motion. Motion of a fluid in which infinitesimal rectilinear elements rotate about an axis.

vor′ti·cel (vôr′tĭ·sĕl), *n.* [Cf. F. *vorticelle.* See VORTEX.] *Zool.* A vorticella.

Vor′ti·cel′la (-sĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *vortex.* See VORTEX.] **1.** *Zool.* A genus of Infusoria having a more or less bell-shaped body with a circle of vibrating cilia around the oral disc, supported on a slender, contractile stem. They occur both in salt and fresh water, usually on a submerged object. *Vorticella*, a solitary genus, and *Epistylis* and other closely related colonial genera, constitute a family, **Vor′ti·cel′li·dae** (-sĕl′ĭ·dē). — **vor′ti·cel′lid** (-lĭd), *n. & adj.*

Vorticella. Much enlarged.

2. [*not cap.*] *pl.* -LAE (-ē). Any species of *Vorticella* or, loosely, of the family Vorticellidae.

Vor·tic′i·dae (vôr·tĭs′ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The family of which *Vortex* is the type.

vor·tic′i·form (-fôrm), *adj.* Having the form of a vortex.

vor′ti·cism (vôr′tĭ·sĭz′m), *n.* [See VORTEX.] *Art.* The theory of certain English painters (1913–22), under cubistic influence, that art should reflect the complexity of the machine and modern industrial civilization, — a phase of post-impressionism. — **vor′ti·cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

vor·tic′i·ty (vôr·tĭs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [See VORTEX.] The state of a fluid which is in vortical motion; specif., ½ curl *q*, where *q* is the velocity at a point.

vor′ti·cose (vôr′tĭ·kōs), *adj.* [L. *vorticosus.*] Vortical; whirling; as, a *vorticose* motion. — **vor′ti·cose·ly,** *adv.*

vor·tic′u·lar (vôr·tĭk′ū·lĕr), *adj.* Vorticose. — **vor·tic′u·lar·ly,** *adv.*

Vor′ti·gern (vôr′tĭ·gĕrn), *n.* A legendary prince of one of the British tribes. He is said to have invited the Jutes to Britain to aid him against the Picts and to have married Hengist's daughter Rowena.

vor·tig′i·nous (vôr·tĭj′ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* [See VERTIGINOUS.] Moving rapidly round a center; vortical; whirling.

vory-, vorz-. For words in *vory-, vorz-*, see FORY-, FORS-.

Vos′gi·an (vŏz′hĭ·ăn), *adj.* Also **Vos′ge·an** (-zhē·ăn). Of or pertaining to the Vosges Mountains, eastern France.

vo′ta (vō′tȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* Festivals marked by public vows in behalf of the state (Jan. 1) or of the emperor (Jan. 3).

vot′a·ble, vote′a·ble (vōt′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* **a** Capable, or having the right, of voting. **b** Capable of being submitted to a vote.

vo′tal (vō′tăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or involving, a vow or promise; also, votive. — **vo′tal·ly,** *adv.*

Vo·tan′ (vō·tän′), *n.* A deified culture hero of the Tzentales, similar to Quetzalcoatl (which see).

vo′ta·ress (vō′tȧ·rĕs; -rĭs; 119), *n.* [See VOTARY.] A woman votary.

vo′ta·rist (-rĭst), *n.* A votary.

vo′ta·ry (-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *vovere, votum*, to vow. See VOTE, VOW.] One devoted, consecrated, or engaged, by a vow or promise; hence, esp., one devoted, given, or addicted, as to some particular service, pursuit, or state of life; a devoted adherent; as, a *votary* of science.
Syn. — Devotee, zealot, adherent, enthusiast.
Ant. — Enemy, foe, antagonist.

vo′ta·ry (-rĭ), *adj.* Consecrated by a vow or promise; consequent on a vow; devoted; promised. "*Votary* resolution." *Bacon.*

vo·ta′tion (vō·tā′shŭn), *n.* Act of voting; casting of votes.

vote (vōt), *n.* [L. *votum* a vow, wish, will. See VOW, *n.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A vow. **b** A prayer. **c** An ardent wish or desire.
2. A wish, choice, or opinion, of a person or a body of persons, expressed in some received and authorized way, as by a ballot or viva voce; the formal expression of a wish, will, or choice, in regard to any measure proposed, esp. where the person voting has an interest in common with others, either in electing a person to office, or in passing laws, rules, regulations, etc.; a suffrage.
3. Expression of judgment or will by a majority; legal decision by some expression of the minds of a number; as, the *vote* was unanimous; a *vote* of confidence.
4. Votes collectively; the collective opinion of a group, party, or assembly; as, the prohibition *vote.*
5. The right to exercise a wish, choice, or expression of will; the right of suffrage; as, to have the *vote.*
6. A person considered as having the right to vote; a voter.
7. That by means of which will or preference is expressed in elections, or in deciding propositions, as the voice, a ball, a ballot, a ticket, a voting paper; as, a written *vote.*
8. Opinion, esp. stated opinion; a statement. *Obs.*
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

vote-bringing, *adj.*	**vote counting**	**vote hunting**
vote buying	**vote-earning,** *adj.*	**vote-hunting,** *adj.*
vote-buying, *adj.*	**vote-gaining,** *adj.*	**vote-losing,** *adj.*
vote-casting, *adj.*	**vote getter**	**votemonger**
vote-catching, *adj.*	**vote getting**	**vote-recording,** *adj.*
vote checking	**vote-getting,** *adj.*	**vote-seeking,** *adj.*
vote counter	**vote hunter**	**vote-winning,** *adj.*

vote (vōt), *v.;* VOT′ED (vōt′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); VOT′ING (vōt′ĭng). *Intransitive:* **1.** To vow; to assign or dedicate, as with a vow. *Rare.*
2. To express or signify the mind, will, or preference, either viva voce or by ballot, etc., as a means of deciding on any proposition in which one has an interest with others; to cast or give a vote; as, the right to *vote;* — used often with an adjective complement or with a noun in the adverbial accusative; as, to *vote* Republican; to *vote* dry.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To enact, establish, determine, bring about, effect, etc., by a formal vote; as, to *vote* a candidate into office.
2. To grant or confer by a vote; as, the legislature *voted* the appropriation.
3. To declare by general opinion or common consent, as if by a vote; as, he was *voted* a bore. *Colloq.*
4. To propose or suggest; as, I *vote* that we stay. *Colloq.*
5. To induce to vote, esp. in a particular way; also, to influence or to control the vote of. *Colloq.*
6. To cast a vote or ballot for.

vote down. To put down or defeat by voting; to give a general decision against.

vote in. To put in, or choose, by voting; to elect.

vote plump. Formerly, to vote a straight ticket. *U. S.*

Vo′te (vō′tā), *n.* One of a Finnic tribe in Ingria; also, their language, now almost extinct. See FINNO-UGRIC LANGUAGES.

vo·teen′ (vō·tēn′), *n.* [Cf. DEVOTEE.] A religious devotee. *Ir.*

vote of no confidence. *Parliamentary Practice.* The legal formal method by which a legislative body, by a majority vote, forces the resignation of a ministry (cabinet) in those states in which responsible (parliamentary) government exists.

vot′er (vōt′ĕr), *n.* One who votes; one who has a legal right to vote, or give his suffrage; an elector.

vot′ing (vōt′ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* Specif.: *part. adj.* That votes or records a vote or votes; used in voting; also, carrying or conferring the right to vote; as, the *voting* stock of a company.

voting machine. A mechanical device for recording and counting the votes of the electorate; a votometer.

voting trust. A trust created by a transfer of shares in a corporation by shareholders to trustees, to hold and vote on them for a specified period, in order to secure a certain line of corporate actions.

‖vo′ti re′us (vō′tĭ rē′ŭs). [L.] One who is bound by a vow; one who is pledged. See GUILTY OF A VOW.

Vo′tish (vō′tĭsh), *n.* The language of the Votes.

vo′tist (vō′tĭst), *n.* One who makes a vow. *Obs.*

vo′tive (vō′tĭv), *adj.* [L. *votivus*, fr. *votum* a vow. See VOW.] **1.** Given by vow, or in fulfillment of a vow or promise, or in devotion; consecrated by a vow; devoted; as, *votive* offerings.
Embellishments of flowers and *votive* garlands. *Motley.*
2. Done or observed in fulfillment of a vow. *Rare.*
3. Of the nature of or expressing a vow, or a wish or desire.
— **vo′tive·ly,** *adv.* — **vo′tive·ness,** *n.*

votive Mass. *R.C.Ch.* **a** A Mass not corresponding to the Divine Office for the day on which it is celebrated and offered for a special intention or through a particular devotion. **b** Any of a number of Masses, included in the missal and called votive Masses, such as the *votive Mass* of the Holy Trinity, for Peace, etc.

votive medal. A medal struck in grateful commemoration of some auspicious event.

votive offering. **a** An offering in fulfillment of a religious vow. **b** See PEACE OFFERING.

votive office. *R.C.Ch.* An office or service undertaken and fulfilled as a matter of special devotion or in accordance with a special vow.

Vo′to (vō′tō), *n.* See RAMA.

vo·tom′e·ter (vō·tŏm′ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [*vote* + *-meter.*] A voting machine.

vo′tress (vō′trĕs; -trĭs; 119), *n.* **a** A votaress. **b** *Rare.* A woman voter.

Vo′ty·ak (vō′tĭ·ăk), *n.* One of a Finno-Ugrian people living in Russia between the upper Kama and its tributary the Vyatka, chiefly in the Votyak autonomous area; also, their language. See FINNO-UGRIAN LANGUAGES.

Vou′a·ca·pou′a (vōō′ȧ·kȧ pōō′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Galibi *wakápu.*] Syn. of ANDIRA.

vouch (vouch), *v.;* VOUCHED (voucht); VOUCH′ING. [OF. *voucher, vochier*, fr. L. *vocare* to call. The E. word is in part a shortening of *avouch.* See VOICE; cf. AVOUCH.] *Transitive:* **1.** **a** *Archaic.* To call; summon; esp., to call to witness. **b** To appeal to or cite as authority or by way of support. "*Vouch* the silent stars." *Dryden.*
2. To vow. *Obs.*
3. **a** *Now Rare.* To declare; allege **b** To affirm or attest, as a statement or its truth or accuracy; to maintain by affirmation; to warrant; to bear witness to; also, to answer or stand sponsor for.
4. To back; support; confirm; second. *Rare.*
Such bold words *vouched* with a deed so bold. *Milton.*
5. = VOUCHSAFE, *v. t.*, 2. *Archaic.*
6. *Law.* **a** Formerly, to call into court to warrant and defend, or to make good a warranty of title, as in a fine and recovery. **b** To support or maintain, as a claim, by producing witnesses or vouchers. *Obs.*, exc. specif.: To authenticate, as a claim, by vouchers.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make invocations; to pray. *Obs.*
2. To make a vow; to resolve. *Obs.*

---

vom′it·wort′ (vŏm′ĭt·wûrt′), *n.* = INDIAN TOBACCO 2. *U. S.*
vond·si′ra (vŏnd·sĭ′rȧ), *n.* = VANSIRE.
voog. Var. of VUG.
‖voor′loop′er (fōr′lōp′ĕr), *n.* [D. See FORELOOPER.] = FORELOOPER. *S. Africa.*
Voph′si (vŏf′sĭ). *Bib.* [*Dial.*] **vor** (vôr). Var. of FORE. *Obs. exc.* **-vora.** See -VOROUS.
vorage, *n.* [OF.] = VORAGO. *Obs.*
vorŏ-. For words formerly spelled *vorb-*, see FORB-.
vore. Var. of VOAR, [*exc. Dial.*] **vore** (vôr). Var. of FORE. *Obs.*
-vore. See -VOROUS.
Vor′lăn·der rule (fôr′lĕn·dĕr). [After D. *Vorländer* (b. 1867), Ger. chemist.] *Chem.* See CRUM BROWN-GIBSON RULE.
vor′loop′er (fôr′lōp′ĕr), *n.* = FORELOOPER. [LESS.]
vorlore. Obs. past part. of FORLOSE.
vorth-. For words formerly spelled *vorth-*, see FORTH.
vor·tĭ′cial, *adj.* = VORTICAL.
Vor·tum′nus (vôr·tŭm′nŭs), *n.* See VERTUMNUS.
Vot. Var. of VOTE.
vote′less, *adj.* See -LESS.
Voth. Var. of VOTE. [VOTYAK.]
Vo′ti·ak (vō′tĭ·ăk). Var. of
vo′tiv. Votive. *Ref. Sp.*
‖vo′tum cas′ti·ta′tis. [L.] A vow of chastity.

3. To bear witness; to give testimony or full attestation.
He will not believe her until the elector of Hanover shall *vouch* for the truth of what she has . . . affirmed. *Swift.*
4. To make assertion; to affirm. *Shak.*
5. = VOUCHSAFE, *v. i.*, 1 & 2. *Obs.* *R. Greene.*
Syn. — VOUCH, ATTEST are often used with little distinction. But in ordinary usage to VOUCH (often *for*) is esp. to guarantee or stand surety for; to ATTEST is to affirm or certify to; as, "I . . . will *vouch* the truth of it" (*Shak.*); to *vouch* for one's honesty; "The pleader . . . had witness ready to *attest* . . . that every article was true" (*Swift*); "My diligence and accuracy were *attested* by my own conscience" (*Gibbon*). Cf. AFFIRM.
vouch over. *Law.* Formerly, to cite (another) into court in one's stead; — used also absolutely.
vouch (vouch), *n.* Assertion; attestation.
vouch'a·ble (vouch'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Citable as support. *Obs.*
vouch'ee' (vouch'ē'), *n.* **a** *Early English Law.* The person vouched into court, as in a fine and recovery. **b** A person cited as authority or by way of support.
vouch'er (vouch'ẽr), *n.* [AF. inf. as n. See VOUCH, *n.*] *Early English Law.* Act of vouching a person to make good his warranty of title, as in a fine and recovery.
vouch'er, *n.* **1.** One who vouches, or gives witness or full attestation, to anything, or acts as a surety.
The great writers of that age stand up together as *vouchers* for one another's reputation. *Spectator.*
2. A book, paper, or other thing, which serves to vouch the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind; specif., any receipt or the like showing payment of a debt; as, paid checks are his *vouchers.* In accounting, more specifically, a paper which certifies the correctness of, and authorizes detailed entry for, a transaction.
3. [Cf. AF. *vocheur.*] *Early English Law.* One who vouches another to establish his warranty of title, as in a fine and recovery; the tenant in a writ of right.
vouch'er (vouch'ẽr), *v. t.* To act or serve as a voucher for; to attest; certify; also, to prepare a voucher or vouchers for (a bill, account, etc.).
voucher check. *Accounting.* A check bearing upon it, or upon a detachable stub, notation of the invoices or items covered by the check.
voucher register. *Accounting.* A columnar record book for vouchers payable.
vouchers payable. *Accounting.* **a** Vouchers authorizing cash disbursements. **b** A control account on a general ledger, the balance of which should agree with the total of unpaid vouchers payable as shown in the voucher register and in the unpaid voucher file; — often called *accounts payable.*
voucher system. *Accounting.* A system in which purchases, expenses, and items to be paid, are approved and entry authorized on vouchers which are recorded in a voucher register. The register and the vouchers take the place of a creditors' or accounts payable ledger.
vouch'ment, *n.* A solemn assertion. *Rare.*
vouch-safe' (vouch-sāf'), *v.;* VOUCH-SAFED' (-sāft'); VOUCHSAF'ING (-sāf'ĭng). [*vouch* + *safe*, i. e., to vouch or answer for as safe; orig. two words.] *Transitive:* **1.** To guarantee as safe; to assure; guarantee. *Obs.*
2. To condescend to grant; to concede; bestow.
Shall I *vouchsafe* your worship a word or two? *Shak.*
3. To receive or accept in condescension. *Obs.* *Shak.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To condescend; to deign; yield.
Vouchsafe, O Lord, to keep us this day without sin. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*
2. To deign to accept; — followed by *of.* *Obs.* *R. Greene.*
Syn. — See CONDESCEND.
vouch-safe'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of vouchsafing, or that which is vouchsafed; a gift or grant in condescension.
vouge (vōōzh), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *vouge*, of Celt. origin.] A long-handled halberdlike weapon of the later Middle Ages.
vous'soir' (vōō'swär'), *n.* [F., akin to *voûte* an arch, a vault. See 1st VAULT.] *Arch.* Any of the tapering or wedge-shaped pieces of which an arch or vault is composed. The middle one is usually specifically called the *keystone.* See ARCH, *Illust.* (3).
vous'soir', *v. t.* To construct or supply with voussoirs.
voust (vōōst), *n. & v.* Boast; vaunt. — **voust'er,** *n.* — **voust'y** (vōōs'tĭ), *adj.* *All Scot.*
vow (vou), *n.* [ME. *vou*, fr. OF. *vou* (F. *vœu*), fr. L. *votum*, orig. past part. neut. of *vovere, votum*, to vow; akin to Gr. *euchomai* I profess, vow, pray, Skr. *vāghat* supplicant, sacrificer. Cf. AVOW, DEVOUT, VOTE, WOO.] **1.** A solemn promise, esp. one made to God or to some deity; an act by which one consecrates or devotes himself, absolutely or conditionally, wholly or in part, for a longer or shorter time, to some act, service, or condition; a devotion of oneself or one's possessions; as, a baptismal *vow;* a *vow* of poverty. The canon law in the *R.C.Ch.* recognizes solemn vows and simple vows, a ***solemn vow*** being one which makes an absolute and irrevocable surrender and has been accepted by lawful authority, all other vows being ***simple vows.*** Under the canon law a *simple vow* of religious life makes marriage unlawful and deprives the person who has made it of the right to use his property; a *solemn vow* of such life makes marriage invalid and takes away all dominion over property.
2. A promise of fidelity or constancy; a pledge of love or affection; as, the marriage *vow.*
3. A solemn assertion; an asseveration.
4. An earnest wish; also, a supplication.
5. A votive offering. *Obs.*
Syn. — Promise, pledge, oath.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

vow-bound	**vow-keeping,** *adj.*	**vowmaking**
vow-breaking, *adj.*	**vowmaker**	**vow-pledged**

vow (vou), *v.;* VOWED (voud); VOW'ING. [ME. *vowen*, fr. OF. *vouer, vower* (F. *vouer*), fr. (assumed) VL. *votare.* See VOW, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To bind oneself to do, give, or the like, by a solemn promise to God or to some deity; to promise solemnly; to dedicate; consecrate; devote.
[Men] that *vow* a long and weary pilgrimage. *Shak.*
My mother had *vowed* me to the service of Holy Church. *Sabatini.*
2. To assert solemnly; to asseverate; swear.
—, *Intransitive:* To make a vow; to asseverate.
Better is it that thou shouldest not *vow*, than that thou shouldest *vow* and not pay. *Eccl.* v. 5.
vow (vou), *interj.* An exclamation expressing, variously, admiration, surprise, sorrow. *Scot. & Ir.*
vowed (voud), *adj.* Bound by or as by vows; pledged; sometimes, specif., betrothed. See VOW, *v.*

vow'el (vou'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *vouel* (F. *voyelle*), fr. L. *vocalis* (sc. *littera*), fr. *vocalis* sounding, fr. *vox, vocis*, a voice, sound. See VOCAL.] A speech sound uttered with voice or whisper and characterized by the resonance form of the vocal cavities (ē, ä, ô); also, a letter representing such a sound. The vowel letters in English are *a, e, i, o, u.* See CONSONANT; also *Pron.*, §§ 27–29, 40.
vow'el, *adj.* Of or pertaining to a vowel; vocal.
vow'el, *v. t.* **1.** To vowelize.
2. To pay with an IOU. *Humorous.*
vowel flame. A sensitive gas flame which falls lower according as vowels pronounced near it contain notes of higher pitch; — so called by Tyndall, who devised it.
vowel gradation. *Philol.* Ablaut.
vowel harmony. *Philol.* A principle, seen in the Ural-Altaic languages, in accordance with which the vowel of the suffix is made to belong to the same class of vowels as that of the root, the vowels being divided into two classes, heavy or strong (as *a, o, u*) and light or weak (as *e, i, ü*), or guttural (back) and palatal (front).
vow'el·ism (vou'ĕl·ĭz'm), *n.* Use of vowels. *Rare.*
vow'el·ist (-ĭst), *n.* One given to using vowels.
vow'el·ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To change into or use as a vowel; to change or effect by vowels; to furnish with vowel signs or points; as, to *vowelize* a Hebrew text. Cf. VOCALIZE. — **vow'el·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*
vow'el·like' (-līk'), *adj.* *Phonet.* Partaking of the nature of a vowel; — said of certain consonants, as *l, n, r.*
vow'el·like', *n.* *Phonet.* A consonant sound resembling a vowel in sonority and freedom from obstruction in utterance (*l, m, n, ng, r, w, y*).
vowel mutation. Umlaut.
vowel point. In Hebrew and certain other Eastern languages, a mark placed above or below a consonant, or attached to it as in Ethiopic, representing the vowel sound which precedes or follows the consonant sound. The form of punctuation in which the vowel points are placed above the consonants is called ***supralinear,*** or ***Babylonian, punctuation*** (see PUNCTUATION, 2, *Cit.*).
vowel system. The system of vowels or vowel sounds of a language or of a group of related languages.
vow'el·y, vow'el·ly, *adj.* Full of, or marked by, vowels.
vow'er (vou'ẽr), *n.* One who makes or takes a vow.
vow'ess (-ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A woman who has taken a vow, esp. a vow of perpetual widowhood; also, a nun. *Hist.*
vox (vŏks). Var. of FOX. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
vox. Obs. past tense of WAX.
‖**vox** (vŏks), *n.;* *pl.* VOCES (vō'sēz). [L. See VOICE.] Voice.
‖**vox' an·ge'lĭ·ca** (vŏks' ăn·jĕl'ĭ·kȧ). [L., angelic voice.] *Organ Building.* **a** = VOIX CÉLESTE. **b** Any one of various labial and lingual stops having a notably refined quality of tone.
‖**vox' an'te·ce'dens** (ăn'tē·sē'dĕnz). [L. *antecedens* antecedent.] *Music.* In canon and fugue, the subject or theme.
‖**vox' cae·les'tis** (sē·lĕs'tĭs). [L.] *Music.* = VOIX CÉLESTE.
‖**vox' clan·des·ti'na** (klăn'dĕs·tī'nȧ). [L.] Whisper.
‖**vox' con'se·quens** (kŏn'sē·kwĕnz). [L. *consequens* following.] *Music.* In canon and fugue, the answer or consequent.
‖**vox' De'i** (dē'ĭ). [L.] Voice of God; — chiefly as part of or in allusion to the phrase *vox populi, vox Dei.*
‖**vox', et prae·te're·a ni'hil** (ĕt prē·tē'rē·ȧ nī'hĭl). [L.] A voice and nothing more; that is, sound without sense.
‖**vox' fau'ci·bus hae'sit** (fôs'ĭ·bŭs hē'sĭt). [L.] The voice (or words) stuck in the throat. *Vergil (Aeneid,* II. 774).
‖**vox' hu·ma'na** (hū·mā'nȧ). [L., human voice.] *Music.* An organ reed stop of 8-foot pitch made to give a sound imitative of the human voice. It usually implies the use of a tremolant.
‖**vox' po'pu·li, vox' De'i** (pŏp'ū·lī). [L.] The voice of the people (is) the voice of God; — often shortened to ***vox populi*** (abbr. *vox pop.*).
‖**vox' quin'ta** (kwĭn'tȧ). [L.] *Medieval Music.* The quintus, or fifth voice part, independent of the others, though either corresponding in compass with one of them or reinforcing different ones successively (*vox vagans*).
‖**vox' va'gans** (vā'gănz), *n.* [ML. *vox vagans*, lit., roaming voice; — so called because it may be at pleasure an alto, soprano, tenor, or bass.] *Music.* See VOX QUINTA.
voy'age (voi'ĭj; *obs. or dial.* vī'ĭj), *n.* [ME. *veage, viage,* fr. OF. *veage, viage, veiage, voiage* (F. *voyage*), fr. L. *viaticum* traveling money, provision for a journey, fr. *viaticus* belonging to a road or journey, fr. *via* way. See VIA, *n.;* cf. CONVEY, DEVIOUS, ENVOY, IMPERVIOUS, OBVIATE, PREVIOUS, TRIVIAL, VIATICUM.] **1.** **a** Formerly, a passage either by sea or land; a journey, in general. **b** Now, restrictedly, a passing or journey by sea or water from one place, port, or country, to another; esp., a passing or journey by water to a distant place or country; also, a round trip by water. The time of beginning and end of a voyage vary legally according to the circumstances or purposes contemplated; thus it may, as in case of a voyage policy, be held to include the time of preparation at a home port, or it may be held to begin with the time of sailing; the terminating may be at the time of anchoring safely in the port of destination or may be at the time of completing the discharge of cargo. **c** A journey by air, as in a balloon or an airship; also, a journey or a course through space.
2. Specif., an expedition undertaken for the collection at sea of a commercial cargo to be disposed of, usually, on the return to the original starting place; as, a whaling, sealing, or sponging, *voyage.*
3. The proceeds of a ship's voyage, as of a whaling, sealing, or sponging, voyage; as, to share a *voyage;* also, the share of each of the officers and crew in the proceeds.
4. Figuratively, a course or progression comparable to a journey; as, the *voyage* of life, of matrimony.
5. An account of, or a work dealing with, a voyage or voyaging; as, several volumes of *voyages.*
6. *Obs.* **a** A pilgrimage. **b** A military expedition. **c** An undertaking; enterprise. **d** Act or practice of traveling; travel. *Bacon.* **e** A course or route to be navigated.
voy'age, *v. i.;* -AGED (-ĭjd); -AG·ING (-ĭj·ĭng). [F. *voyager.*] To take, make, or traverse by, a voyage; to travel.
A mind forever
Voyaging through strange seas of thought alone. *Wordsworth.*
— *v. t.* To travel over or through; to traverse.
voy'ag·er (voi'ĭj·ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *voyageur.*] One who voyages; esp., one who sails or passes by sea or water.
Voy'ag·es (voi'ĭj·ĕz; -ĭz; 119), *n. pl.* Substitute title for *The Book of Marco Polo* (1299), an account of Marco Polo's travels in Asia, esp. in China. See *Biog.*
‖**vo'ya'geur'** (vwȧ'yȧ'zhûr'), *n.;* *pl.* -GEURS (F. *pron.* -zhûr'). [F., fr. *voyager* to travel. See VOYAGE.] A traveler; in Canada, specif., a man employed by the fur companies in transporting goods and men by the streams and across the land between streams, to and from the remote stations in the Northwest; also, by extension, any boatman and trapper of those regions.
vo'yeur' (vwȧ'yûr'), *n.* [F., one who sees.] One affected with undue visual curiosity; esp., one whose sexual desire is concentrated upon seeing sex organs, etc.; a peeper. — **vo'yeur'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
‖**vo'yeuse'** (vwȧ'yûz'), *n.* [F.] A kind of chair resembling a tête-à-tête.
vp-. For words beginning *vp-*, see the forms in UP-.
V point, *or* **V'-point',** *n.* See V, *adj.*
vr-. For various words beginning *vr-*, see forms in FR-, UR-.
‖**vrai** (vrĕ), *adj.* [F.] True; genuine; real.
vraic (vrāk), *n.* [F. dial. See VAREC.] Seaweed; orig. and specif., a seaweed found in the Channel Islands, where its collection and burning for manure is an important industry; also, the fertilizer obtained by burning it. The gathering, or **vraick'ing,** became a ceremonial occasion, regulated by the government and attended with popular festivities. — **vraick'er,** *n.*
vrai' ré'seau' (vrĕ' rā'zō'). [F.] *Lacemaking.* True network ground; net ground made with the needle or with bobbins.
‖**vrai'sem'bla'ble** (vrĕ'sȧN'blȧ'blˈ), *adj.* [F.] Verisimilar; plausible.
‖**vrai'sem'blance'** (vrĕ'sȧN'blȧNs'), *n.* [F.] The appearance of truth; exact appearance; verisimilitude.
vr'ba·ite (vûr'bȧ·īt), *n.* [After K. *Vrba*, of Prague.] *Mineral.* A thallium sulpho salt, $TlAs_2SbS_6$, occurring in small gray-black to dark-red orthorhombic crystals.
vrid'dhi (vrĭd'hĭ; 113). [Skr. *vṛddhi*, lit., increase.] *Skr. Gram.* Strengthening of the guna forms *a, e* (earlier *ai*), *o* (earlier *au*), *ar*, to *ā, āi* (now often written *ai*), *āu* (*au*), *ār*, by the further prefixion of an *a* element, as in dāiva (*daiva*), divine, from deva, god; pāutra (*pautra*), grandchild, from putra, son. See GUNA, 2.
‖**vrille** (vrē'y'; vrĭl), *n.* [F.] *Aviation.* A feat in which an airplane is made to descend with a spinning motion; a spin. — *v. i.* To perform a vrille.
Vrit'ra (vrĭt'rȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Vṛtra.*] *Vedic Myth.* An atmospheric dragon or demon slain by Indra, who thus releases the waters (rain and rivers).
vroth'er (vrŏth'ẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. WROTH.] To provoke to anger. *Dial. Eng.* *Kaye-Smith.*
‖**vrouw** (vrou; *S. Afr. pron.* frou), *n.* [D. See 1st FROW.] A woman; a housewife; a frow.
vs-. For words beginning *vs-*, see the forms in US-.
V scraper. = 2d CROWDER **c.**
V section. A section having the shape of the letter *V.* See V, *adj.*
V'-shaped' (vē'shāpt'), *adj.* Having the general shape of the letter **V** or resembling a **V** in cross section.
V-shaped comb. See 1st COMB, 3.
vt-. For words beginning *vt-*, see the forms in UT-.
V thread. *Mach.* A form of screw thread having a thread angle of 60°, the bisector of the angle being perpendicular to the axis of the thread, and the crests and roots of the threads being lines formed by the intersections of the sides; — written also **V'-thread'.** See SCREW THREAD, *Table.*
V tool, V tooth, V type. See V, *adj.*
V'-type' en'gine. *Mach.* An internal-combustion engine in which two sets of cylinders are arranged side by side in two planes making an angle with each other so that a cross section perpendicular to the shaft would be V-shaped.
vu-. For words beginning in *vu-*, see the forms in UV-.
Vü (vü), *n.* = WA.
Vuel'ta to·bac'co (vwĕl'tȧ). Tobacco grown in the Vuelta Abajo, Cuba, generally considered to be the finest cigar leaf.
vug, vugg, vugh (vŭg; vōōg), *n.* Also **voog.** [Corn. *vooga* a cavern.] *Petrog.* A small unfilled cavity in a lode or in the rock, usually lined with a crystalline layer of different composition from the surrounding rock. — **vug'gy** (-ĭ), *adj.*
Vul'can (vŭl'kăn), *n.* [L. *Vulcanus, Volcanus*, of obscure origin. Cf. VOLCANO.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* The god of the fiery element, esp. in its fearful aspects, whose cult, according to tradition, was brought to Rome by the Sabine king Titus Tatius. Later he was identified with the Greek *Hephaestus* and was hence represented as consort of Venus and god of metalworking. His earlier consort was *Maia* or *Majesta*, to whom an offering was made on May first. The feast of Vulcan was the ***Volcanalia,*** Aug. 23, celebrated in imperial times with games at the Circus. See DI.
2. [*often not cap.*] A person resembling Vulcan in some way; specif.: **a** A worker in metals; esp., a blacksmith. **b** *Rare.* A lame person. **c** *Obs.* A cuckold.
3. [*not cap.*] A volcano. *Obs.*
4. Fire or a fire. *Chiefly Poetic.*
5. *Astron.* A hypothetical intramercurial planet the existence of which has not been established by observation. See INTRAMERCURIAL.
Vul'ca·na'li·a (vŭl'kȧ·nā'lĭ·ȧ). The Volcanalia (see VULCAN, 1.) — **Vul'ca·na'li·al** (-ăl), **Vul'ca·na'li·an** (-ăn), *adj.*
Vul·ca'ni·an (vŭl·kā'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Also **Vul·ca'ne·an** (-nē·ăn). [L. *Vulcanius.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or made by, Vulcan; hence, of or pertaining to works in iron or other metals.
2. [*not cap.*] **a** Volcanic. **b** Pertaining to a type of volcanic eruption in which highly viscous or solid lava is blown into fragments and dust.
3. [*not cap.*] Of or pertaining to plutonism; plutonic.
Vul·can'ic (vŭl·kăn'ĭk), *adj.* Vulcanian.
vul'can·ic'i·ty (vŭl'kăn·ĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Volcanicity.
vul'can·ism (vŭl'kăn·ĭz'm), *n.* Volcanism; also, plutonism.
vul'can·ist (-ĭst), *n.* **1.** A worker in metals, like Vulcan. *Obs.*
2. **a** = VOLCANIST. **b** A plutonist.
vul'can·ite (vŭl'kăn·īt), *n.* A variety of hard rubber. See HARD RUBBER, EBONITE. — **vul'can·ite,** *adj.*
vulcanite grinding wheel. *Mach.* A grinding wheel made by bonding with rubber, and suitable for thin wheels, because of its elasticity and strength.
vulcanite pavement. A pavement with a wearing surface of asphalt and coal tar mixed with aggregate.
vul'can·i·zate (vŭl'kăn·ĭ·zāt), *n.* [See 1st -ATE, 2.] A vulcanized product, esp. rubber.

vouch'er-ess, *n.* See -ESS.
vouch'or (vouch'ẽr), *n.* = 2d VOUCHER, 3.
vou'doo, vou'dou, vōu'doux. Vars. of VOODOO. Hence, vou'doo·ism, vou'dou·ism, etc.
Vou'geot' (vōō'zhō'), *n.* See BURGUNDY, 2.
Vou'lit' (vōō'lē'), *n.* [F.] = 1st BOULE, 2. [*exc. Dial.*]
vour (vōr). Var. of FOUR. *Obs.*
vour (vour), *v. t.* [From DEVOUR.] Devour. *Obs.*
vour'er, *n.* = DEVOURER. *Obs.*
vous'soir'-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.
vout (vout), *n.* [OF. *voute.* See 1st VAULT.] Var. of VAULT. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
vowd. Vowed. *Ref. Sp.*
vow'fel. Voweled. *Ref. Sp.*
vow'el·ish, vow'el·lish, *adj.* See -ISH.
vow'el·less, *adj.* See -LESS. —
vow'el·less·ness, *n.*
vow'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
vowly. † POULLY.
voy'age·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
voyage charter party. See CHARTER PARTY.
voyage policy. See POLICY.
voy'al, voy'ol. Vars. of 1st VIOL.
voy'ance (voi'ăns), *n.* = CLAIRVOYANCE.
Voy'a·vai. Var. of WOYAWAY.
voy'vod·ship. Var. of VOIVODESHIP.
vrack (vrăk), vreck (vrĕk). Scot. & Ir. vars. of WRACK, wreck: WRACK, to torment.
vricht (vrĭxt). Scot. var. of WRIGHT. [WROUGHT.
vrocht (vrŏxt). Scot. var. of
‖vuide (vĕd), *n.* [OF., empty. See VOID.] A void; a gap. *Obs.*
vu-keel'. Var. of VAKIL.
vul'can·iz'a·ble (vŭl'kăn·īz'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.

vul'can·i·za'tion (vŭl'kăn·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī·zā'shŭn), *n.* [See VULCAN.] **1.** Act or process of treating crude rubber, rubber latex, gutta-percha, etc. by chemical means to improve its useful physical properties, as its strength, hardness, elasticity, etc. This improvement is brought about by combination (probably chemical) with some element or compound, esp. sulphur or a compound of sulphur. There are two chief processes: hot vulcanization, the more important one, discovered by Goodyear in 1839 (*Goodyear process*), in which the rubber is heated with sulphur, or less often with sulphides, sometimes in steam (*open* or *steam cure*), sometimes in dry air (*dry-heat cure*); and cold vulcanization (*cold cure*), discovered by Alexander Parkes, an Englishman, in which the rubber is treated at ordinary temperature with a solution or vapors of a sulphur compound, esp. sulphur monochloride. Certain substances materially shorten the time of vulcanization. See ACCELERATOR.
2. Hence, act or process of treating various materials in any of certain ways, as for hardening. Cf. VULCANIZED FIBER.

vul'can·ize (vŭl'kăn·īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). To subject to the process of vulcanization. — *v. i.* To undergo vulcanization.

Vul'can·ized Fi'ber (-īzd). A trade-mark applied to a tough substance made by passing cellulose (esp. paper from rags) through a solution of zinc chloride or other salt and compressing; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], the substance denoted by this trade-mark. It has the consistency of horn and can be worked like wood.

vul'can·iz'er (-īz'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which vulcanizes; specif., an apparatus in which rubber is subjected to vulcanization.

vul'can·ol'o·gy (vŭl'kăn·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [See VULCAN; -LOGY.] Volcanology. — **vul'can·o·log'i·cal** (-ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **vul'can·ol'o·gist** (-ŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

vul'gar (vŭl'gĕr), *adj.;* VUL'GARER (-ĕr); VUL'GAR·EST. [L. *vulgaris*, fr. *vulgus, volgus*, the multitude, the common people; akin to Skr. *varga* group, body of men, W. *gwala* sufficiency, Bret. *gwalc'h* satiety. Cf. DIVULGE, PROMULGATE, VULGATE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the common people, or general public; common; general; ordinary; public; popular. Specif.: **a** Customary; in general use or acceptance; as, the *vulgar* reckoning of time. "By the *vulgar* measure." *Henry James.* **b** Commonly or generally current or prevalent; as, a *vulgar* superstition, belief, or prejudice. **c** Of the usual or ordinary kind; hence, commonplace; as, one of the *vulgarest* of petty luxuries. **d** Vernacular; also, written in or translated into the vernacular.
2. Belonging or relating to the common people as distinguished from the cultivated or educated; pertaining to common life; plebeian. "Like the *vulgar* sort of marketmen." *Shak.* "Low and *vulgar* life." *Addison.*
3. Hence, lacking cultivation or refinement; unrefined; boorish; also, offensive to good taste or refined feelings; low; coarse; as, *vulgar* language; *vulgar* ostentation; a *vulgar* display of wealth.
Be thou familiar, but by no means *vulgar.* *Shak.*
4. Of a word or expression, coarse, profane, obscene, or the like.
Syn. — See COMMON, COARSE.
Ant. — Noble, aristocratic; refined, cultured.
— **vul'gar·ly**, *adv.* — **vul'gar·ness**, *n.*

vul'gar, *n.* **1.** One of the vulgar, or common, people. *Obs.*
These vile *vulgars* are extremely proud. *Chapman.*
2. a *Archaic.* The vernacular, or common, language. **b** *Obs.* A vernacular expression, sentence, passage, etc.
3. [*cap.*] = VULGATE, 1. *Obs.*
— *the vulgar.* The common people as a body or class.

vul·ga're (vŭl·gā'rē), *adj.* [NL., from specific name.] Of or pertaining to common wheat (*Triticum vulgare*).

Vulgar Era. The Christian Era. See ERA, *Table.*

vulgar establishment. See ESTABLISHMENT, 4.

vulgar fraction. = COMMON FRACTION.

vul·gar'i·an (vŭl·gâr'ĭ·ăn; 79), *n.* A vulgar, or coarse, unrefined person; esp., a rich or pretentious person of vulgar ideas and standards.

vul'gar·ism (vŭl'gĕr·ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *vulgarisme.*]
1. Grossness; rudeness; vulgarity.
2. A vulgar phrase or expression, or one used only in colloquial, or, esp., in unrefined or low, speech.
Syn. — VULGARISM, VULGARITY. A VULGARISM (see CANT) is a phrase or expression which is in common, but not in good, use; the word does not necessarily connote coarseness; VULGARITY denotes coarseness or lack of refinement in manners or speech; as, "The use of 'aggravating' for 'provoking,' in my boyhood a *vulgarism* of the nursery, has crept into . . . many books" (*J. S. Mill*); "*Vulgarisms* are often only poetry in the egg" (*Lowell*); "that artless simplicity which once obtained the name of coarseness and *vulgarity*" (*V. Knox*); "the reprobate *vulgarity* of the frequenters of Bartholomew Fair" (*Gifford*).

vul'gar·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A user, or an advocate of the use, of vulgarisms.

vul·gar'i·ty (vŭl·găr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *vulgaritas* the multitude; cf. F. *vulgarité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being vulgar; mean condition of life; the state of the lower classes of society; commonness.
2. Absence of refinement; grossness or clownishness of manners or language; coarseness; also, an instance of this; as, shocked by the *vulgarities* of his clothes, his behavior, and his language.
3. The common people; the vulgar. *Obs.*
Syn. — See VULGARISM.
Ant. — Refinement, culture, fineness; nobility, breeding. See CIVILIZATION.

vul'gar·i·za'tion (vŭl'gĕr·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī·zā'shŭn), *n.* A vulgarizing, or making vulgar; specif.: **a** A making commonly or widely known or familiar; popularization. **b** A making coarse or common, or a product of such an act.

vul'gar·ize (vŭl'gĕr·īz), *v. t.;* VUL'GAR·IZED (-īzd); VUL'GAR·IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *vulgariser*, ML. *vulgarizare.*] To make vulgar (in any sense).
Exhortation *vulgarized* by low wit. *V. Knox.*
— *v. i.* **a** *Rare.* To produce vulgarity. **b** *Obs.* To act vulgarly.

vul'gar·iz'er (vŭl'gĕr·īz'ĕr), *n.* One who vulgarizes.

Vulgar Latin. See LATIN, *n.*, 1.

vulgar purgation. See PURGATION, 5.

vulgar substitution. *Roman Law.* See SUBSTITUTION, 3 a (1).

Vul'gate (vŭl'găt; 88), *n.* [ML. *vulgata editio*, fr. L. *vulgatus* usual, common, past part. of *vulgare* to make general, or common, to publish, fr. *vulgus* the multitude. See VULGAR.] **1. a** A Latin version of the Scriptures, in the main the work of St. Jerome in the 4th century. The name was taken from that of the earlier Latin translations of the Septuagint, and was first used in the modern sense by Roger Bacon in the 13th century. In the New Testament Jerome thoroughly revised the Old Latin of the Gospels, but elsewhere his work was more superficial. There is a difference of opinion as to whether he took as a basis the Italian or European type of the Old Latin (see VERSION, *n.*, 3). The Old Testament was translated directly from the Hebrew with the aid of the Septuagint and other Greek and Latin versions. The Vulgate was declared by the Council of Trent in 1546 to be the standard for the services of the Roman Catholic Church. The standard text of the Vulgate is that of Pope Clement VIII of 1592. It is being superseded by a new revision ordered by Pius X in 1908. See DOUAY BIBLE, SISTINE **a.** **b** Also, an edition or a copy of the Vulgate.
2. [*not cap.*] Any vulgate, or commonly accepted, text or reading in a text.
He worked upon a *vulgate*, or textus receptus [of Homer], which nearly all our MSS. represent. *James Gow.*
3. [*not cap.*] Vulgar speech or language; as: **a** The vernacular. **b** Colloquial or, usually, unrefined, speech.

vul'gate, *adj.* **1.** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Vulgate, or the old Latin version of the Scriptures.
2. Commonly accepted; ordinary; as, a *vulgate* text.

‖**vul'go** (vŭl'gō), *adv.* [L., prop. abl. See VULGAR.] Commonly.

vul'gus (vŭl'gŭs), *n.;* *pl.* VULGUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). [L. See VULGAR.] **1.** The common people; the vulgar.
2. In some English public schools, a short composition in Latin verse on a given subject.

vuln (vŭln), *v. t.* [L. *vulnerare.*] *Her.* To wound; — said of the pelican *vulning* herself (depicted as picking her breast so that the blood drips).

vul'ner·a·bil'i·ty (vŭl'nĕr·ă·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being vulnerable; vulnerableness.

vul'ner·a·ble (vŭl'nĕr·ă·b'l), *adj.* [LL. *vulnerabilis* wounding, injurious, fr. *vulnerare* to wound, *vulnus* a wound; akin to Gr. *oulē* scar, and to L. *vellere* to tear. See VULTURE.] **1.** Wounding; capable of inflicting wounds. *Obs.*
2. Capable of being wounded; susceptible of wounds; as, the *vulnerable* heel of Achilles.
3. Liable to attack or injury; subject to be affected injuriously; assailable; as, a *vulnerable* reputation; specif., assailable by force of arms; as, a *vulnerable* fortress. "*Vulnerable* to flattery." *T. L. Peacock.*
4. *Contract Bridge.* Liable to doubled penalties as well as increased bonuses; — said of a side that has won a game.
Syn. — Defenseless, exposed.
Ant. — Invulnerable, impregnable.
— **vul'ner·a·bly**, *adv.* — **vul'ner·a·ble·ness**, *n.*

vul'ner·al (vŭl'nĕr·ăl), *adj.* Pertaining to wounds. *Obs.*

vul'ner·ar'y (-ĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, -ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* [L. *vulnerarius.*] **1.** Wound-inflicting; productive of a wound. *Rare.*
2. Used for or useful in healing wounds; as, *vulnerary* plants, remedies.

vul'ner·ar'y, *n.* A vulnerary remedy.

vul'ner·ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *vulneratus*, past part. of *vulnerare* to wound.] To wound; hurt. *Rare.* — **vul'ner·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

vul'ner·a'tive (vŭl'nĕr·ā'tĭv), *adj.* Vulnific. *Rare.*

vul'ner·ose (-ōs; *see* -OSE), *adj.* Full of wounds; wounded.

vul·nif'ic (vŭl·nĭf'ĭk), **vul·nif'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* [L. *vulnificus*, fr. *vulnus* a wound. See -FIC.] Causing wounds.

vul'nose (vŭl'nōs; vŭl·nōs'; *see* -OSE), *adj.* Vulnerose.

Vul·pec'u·la (vŭl·pĕk'ū·lă), *n.;* *gen.* VULPECULAE (-lē). [L., dim. of *vulpes* fox.] **1.** *Astron.* A small constellation between Sagitta and Cygnus; the Little Fox; — called also **Vul·pec'u·la cum An'ser·e** (kŭm ăn'sĕr·ē), the Little Fox with the Goose.
2. *Zool.* Syn. of ALOPIAS.

vul·pec'u·lar (vŭl·pĕk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a fox, esp. a young one; vulpine.

Vul·pec'u·lid (-lĭd), *n.* [*Vulpecula* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of the meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Vulpecula.

Vul'pes (vŭl'pēz), *n.* [L., a fox.] *Zool.* The genus including the common red fox and closely allied species (see FOX, 1; cf. FENNEC, GRAY FOX), typical of a subfamily, **Vul·pi'nae** (vŭl·pī'nē), including the foxes generally.

vul'pic (vŭl'pĭk), *or* **vul·pin'ic** (vŭl·pĭn'ĭk), **ac'id.** *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_{12}H_{14}O_8$, occurring in *Cetraria vulpina* and other lichens; — erroneously so called, as it is a lactone, not an acid. It is the methyl ester of pulvic acid.

vul'pi·cide (vŭl'pĭ·sīd), *n.* [L. *vulpes* a fox + *-cide.*] In England, one who kills a fox, except in hunting; also, the act of so killing a fox. — **vul'pi·cid'al** (-sīd'ăl; -l), *adj.* — **vul'pi·cid·ism** (vŭl'pĭ·sīd·ĭz'm), *n.*

vul'pine (vŭl'pĭn; -pīn; 156; 277), *adj.* [L. *vulpinus*, fr. *vulpes* a fox.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a fox or foxes; resembling, or characteristic of, a fox; foxy; cunning; crafty; artful; as, *vulpine* slyness.

vulpine opossum, phalanger, phalangist. An Australian somewhat foxlike phalanger (*Trichosurus vulpecula*). It is gray with yellowish under parts and a blackish prehensile tail.

vul'pin·ism (vŭl'pĭ·nĭz'm), *n.* Quality of being cunning like the fox; craft; artfulness. *Rare.*
He was without guile, and had no *vulpinism* at all. *Carlyle.*

vul'pi·nite (-pĭ·nīt), *n.* [From *Vulpino*, Italy.] *Mineral.* A scaly granular grayish-white variety of anhydrite.

vul·sel'la (vŭl·sĕl'ă), *n. pl.* [L. *volsella, vulsella*, a kind of pincers.] *Surg.* A vulsellum.

vul·sel'lum (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vulsella.*] *Surg.* A kind of forceps with serrated, clawlike, or hooked, blades; also, a hook with a clawlike end.

vul'si·nite (vŭl'sĭ·nīt), *n.* [From L. *Vulsinii, Volsinii* (see BOLSENA, in *Gaz.*).] *Petrog.* A trachyandesite composed of phenocrysts of sanidine basic anclesine, diopside, and rare olivine in a groundmass of trachytic habit and containing sanidine, diopside, magnetite, a little oligoclase, and occasionally sodalite and leucite.

vult (vŭlt), *n.* [OF. *vout, volt, vult*, fr. L. *vultus.*] Aspect; countenance; mien; expression. *Obs.*

Vul'tur (vŭl'tûr), *n.* [L., vulture.] *Zool.* A Linnaean genus of vultures, orig. comprehensive, but now restricted to certain Old World species.

vul'ture (vŭl'tûr), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *voltour, voutour* (F. *vautour*), fr. L. *vulturius*, fr. *vultur;* akin to L. *vellere* to tear, to pluck, Goth. *wilwan* to take by force. See VULNERABLE; cf. HELOT.] **1.** Any of certain large raptorial birds of temperate and tropical regions, allied to the hawks, eagles, and falcons, but having weaker claws, and the head usually naked. They subsist chiefly or entirely on carrion. They constitute two families, the Vulturidae, or Old World vultures, which are only slightly distinguished from the hawks, and the Cathartidae (which see). Among them are some of the largest birds of flight, and nearly all are very graceful on the wing. See BLACK VULTURE, CONDOR, EGYPTIAN VULTURE, KING VULTURE, LAMMERGEIER, TURKEY BUZZARD.
2. Figuratively, something or someone resembling or suggesting a vulture; specif.: **a** Something that preys, as upon the mind or the emotions; a consuming fear, desire, etc. **b** A meanly or unscrupulously rapacious person.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
vulture-beaked **vulture-rent** **vulture-tortured**
vulture-gnawn **vulture-torn** **vulture-winged**

vul'ture, *adj.* Of, or like that of, a vulture.

vul'ture, *v. i.* To prey upon like a vulture.

vulture hock. In fancy poultry, a cluster of stiff feathers growing on the thighs and projecting backward, considered a defect in cochins and similar breeds. — **vul'ture-hocked',** *adj.*

vulture raven. Either of two large African ravens of the genus *Corvultur;* — so called on account of the thick arched bill.

Vul·tu'ri·dae (vŭl·tū'rĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The family consisting of the Old World vultures, sometimes ranked as a subfamily, **Vul'tu·ri'nae** (vŭl'tū·rī'nē), of the Falconidae. See VULTURE, *n.*, 1.

vul'tur·ine (vŭl'tūr·ĭn; -īn; 156), *adj.* [L. *vulturinus.*] Of, pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a vulture.
The *vulturine* nose, which smells nothing but corruption, is no credit to its possessor. *C. Kingsley.*

vulturine eagle. A South African eagle (*Aquila verreauxi*), having the lower back and rump white and the rest of the plumage black.

vulturine guinea fowl. A large long-tailed East African guinea fowl (*Acryllium vulturinum*) having a naked head and lanceolate blue, black, and white feathers on the neck, breast, and shoulders. The back is mostly black, spotted with white, the abdomen bluish, becoming purple on the sides.

vulturine sea eagle. An African fish-eating eagle (*Gypohierax angolensis*) with a bare space round the eyes, and plumage mostly white except black wings and tail.

vul'tur·ish (vŭl'tūr·ĭsh), *adj.* Vulturous.

vul'tur·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being like a vulture; rapaciousness.

vul'turn (vŭl'tûrn), *n.* [Cf. VULTURE.] The Australian brush turkey (*Alectura lathami*).

vul'tur·ous (vŭl'tūr·ŭs), *adj.* Characteristic of or resembling a vulture; rapacious.

vul'va (vŭl'vă), *n.* [L. *vulva, volva*, covering, integument, womb; akin to Skr. *ulva, ulba*, vulva, womb, placenta; orig., fetal sac, decidua, placenta, and akin further to L. *volvere* to roll, turn, wind. See VOLUBLE; cf. VOLVA.] **a** *Anat.* The external parts of the female genital organs; sometimes, the opening between the projecting parts of the external organs. **b** *Zool.* The orifice of the oviduct of an insect or other invertebrate.

vul'val (-văl), *adj.* Vulvar.

vul'var (-vĕr), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the vulva.

vul'vate (-vāt), *adj.* Vulvar; vulviform.

vul'vi·form (vŭl'vĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [*vulva* + *-form.*] Of the shape of the vulva; specif.: **a** *Zool.* Oval, with a middle cleft and projecting lips. **b** *Bot.* Like a cleft with projecting edges.

vul·vi'tis (vŭl·vī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See VULVA; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the vulva.

vul'vo- (vŭl'vō-), **vulv-.** A combining form from Latin *vulva*, denoting: **a** *The vulva*, as in *vulv*itis. **b** *Vulvar and;* — in adjectives, as in **vul'vo·cru'ral, vul'vo·u'terine, vul'vo·vag'i·nal.** See CRURAL, etc.

vul'vo·vag'i·ni'tis (-văj'ĭ·nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the vulva and vagina.

vum (vŭm), *v. i.* To vow; swear. *Dial.* — **vum,** *n.* *Dial.*

V vat, *or* **V'-vat',** *n.* See V, *adj.*

V weld. See V, *adj.*

V winding. *Elec.* V connection.

vy'ing (vī'ĭng), *adj.* That vies. — **vy'ing·ly,** *adv.*

---

vul·ca'no. ✝ VOLCANO.
Vul·ca'nus (vŭl·kā'nŭs), *n.* [L.] = VULCAN.

vul'gar·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
vul'gar·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
vul'gar·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

Vul'pe·cu'li·dae (vŭl'pē·kū'lĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of ALOPIIDAE.

vul'pin. Vulpine. *Ref. Sp.*
vul'ture-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
vul'ture-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

vulv-. = VULVO-.
vyn. ✝ WIN.
vyse. Var. of VISE, a screw.

vyse, vyss. ✝ USE, VICE, VISS, WISE.
vyt. ✝ WIT.

W

W, w (dŭb″l-ū), *n.; pl.* W's, w's, Ws, ws (-ūz). **1.** The twenty-third letter of the English alphabet. In form and origin W is a ligatured combination, VV or UU, called "double U," which was introduced into English by French scribes in the 11th century to replace the Anglo-Saxon runic wen (see V, *n.*, 1; 2d WEN). The sound of *w* is usually a consonant as in *we*, a voiced bilabial sound formed by raising the back of the tongue as for ōō while rounding the lips as for this vowel. In English the letter *w* represents a vowel only in diphthongs, as in *few, how. W* appears also in the frequent consonantal group *wh*, as in *what, white.* Written *w* is silent in some words, as *wrist, answer.* See *Pron.*, §§ 44 (8), 45, 255–258. Words in *w* are almost wholly of Teutonic origin, either by inheritance through Anglo-Saxon, or by borrowing from Old Norse or from Old North French, where Teutonic loan words appear with *w* instead of with the *gu* or *g* that prevails in central Old French and in Modern French (cf. WAR, WAGE). In cognate words, English *w* corresponds to German *w*, Latin *v, u*, the Greek digamma (which later disappeared), Sanskrit *v*, as in *widow*, (AS. *widuwe*), G. *witwe*, L. *vidua*, Skr. *vidhavā*, Gr. ē(*f*)ithe(*f*)os (unmarried youth). English *wh* corresponds to German *w*, Latin *qu*, as in *while* (AS. *hwīl*), G. *weile*, L. *quies* (rest). See ALPHABET.
2. a An instance of the letter W, w, printed, written, painted, etc. **b** A printer's type, a stamp, etc., for the letter W, w. **c** The sound, or any sound, of the letter W.
3. Anything having the shape of the letter W.
4. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate anyone or anything arbitrarily or conveniently so designated, esp. as the twenty-second or (cf. K, *n.*, 4) twenty-third in order or class.
5. As an *abbreviation:* see *Abbreviations*, in Appendix.

W, w, *adj.* **1.** Twenty-second or (cf. K, *adj.*, 1) twenty-third in order or class.
2. [*cap.*] Having the form of capital W.

Wa (wä), *n.* One of a native people in northeastern Burma; also, their language. See AUSTROASIATIC.

Wa-, wa- (wä-). See BANTU, 2d M-.

wa (wä). Var. of WAH. See MEASURE, *Table.*

wa (wä). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of WAY, WE, WOE.

wa (wä; wă). Var. of WHA, *interj.*

wa' (wô; wă). Scot. var. of WALL.

waa-. For words beginning *waa-*, see forms in WA-.

Waac (wăk), *n.* [An acrostic formed from the title.] A member of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, an organization formed in England in 1917 to enable women to enlist in the army for service as waitresses, clerks, chauffeurs, stenographers, etc. Cf. WRAF; WREN.

waag (wäg), *n.* [Tigré *wāg, woāg.*] An African monkey, the grivet.

wa·a'pa (wä·ä′pä), *n.* [Hawaiian, fr. *waa* canoe + *pa* board.] A short, broad canoe made of boards. *Hawaii.*

wab'ber (wŏb′ĕr), *n.* [Ar. *wabr.*] The daman.

wab'ble (-′l), *n.* Var. of WARBLE tumor. Hence, the larva of a botfly (*Bogeria emasculator*) which infests squirrels, and destroys their testicles.

wab'ble (wŏb″l), *v. i.* To wobble. See WOBBLE.

wab'bly (-lĭ), *adv.* Wobbly; waveringly.

wab'by (wŏb′ĭ), *n.* [Cf. WABBLE, WOBBLE.] The red-throated loon. See LOON.

wa'be (wä′bē), *n.* Also **wa'bi.** The huisache.

Wa·be'na (wä·bā′nä), *n. sing. & pl.* One of an African Bantu-speaking tribe north of Lake Nyasa.

wa·be'no (wô·bē′nō), *n.* [Ojibway *wâbanow*, lit., I am a sorcerer.] *Amer. Indian.* A magician; specif., one of a class of shamans, among the Ojibway Indians.

wa'bron (wā′brŭn), *n.* Also **wa'bron-leaf'.** [Cf. WAYBREAD.] The common plantain. *Scot.*

Wa·bu'ma (wä·bōō′mä), *n. sing. & pl.* One of an important Bantu-speaking tribe in the Congo region on the Kasai River. Called also *Babuma.*

Wa·bun'ga (wä·bŭng′gȯ), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Bantu-speaking people in the Tanganyika Territory. They claim Zulu relationship.

wa'ca·dash (wä′kȧ·dăsh), *n.* [Jap. *wakizashi.*] A Japanese short sword. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

wa'ca·pou' (wä′kä·pōō′). Var. of ACAPÓ.

Wa·cha'ga (wä·chä′gä), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **Wa·ca'go** (-kä′gō). One of an important Bantu people inhabiting the southern slopes of Kilimanjaro.

Wa'chen·hei'mer (vä′kĕn·hī′mĕr), *n.* [From *Wachenheim*, Palatinate, Bavaria.] A Palatinate white wine. See RHINE WINE.

wach'na (wäk′nä), *n.* Also **wachna cod.** [Russ. *vakhnya.*] A codfish (*Eleginus nawaga*) of Kamchatka and Alaska.

‖Wacht am Rhein, Die (dē väkt′ äm rīn′). [G., the Watch on the Rhine.] One of Germany's national anthems. Written in 1840 by Max Schneckenburger, it was set to music (1854) by Karl Wilhelm. It became popular during the Franco-Prussian War, 1870, but was displaced in favor before the World War by *Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles.*

wack (wăk), *adj.* [Cf. ON. *vökr*, D. *wak.*] Damp; clammy. *Scot.*

wack'e (wăk′ĕ), *n.* [G. *wacke*, fr. MHG. *wacke* a large stone, fr. OHG. *waggo* a pebble.] *Petrog.* Rock similar to sandstone in texture, but derived from disintegrated, though but partially decomposed, basic rocks.

Wack'en·ro'der so·lu'tion (väk′ĕn·rō′dĕr). *Chem.* A solution containing colloidal sulphur and polythionic acids, obtained by passing hydrogen sulphide into a saturated aqueous solution of sulphur dioxide.

wack'or (wăk′ĕr), *adj.* [AS. *wacor.*] Watchful; alert; wakeful. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

Wa'co (wā′kō; wä′-), *n.* An Indian of a small Caddoan tribe of the Wichita confederacy in Texas.

wad (wŏd), *n.* [Like Sw. *vadd*, G. *watte*, It. *ovate*, fr. F. *ouate, houatte*, prop. the cotton or silk obtained from the Syrian swallowwort, formerly cultivated in Egypt and imported to Europe, esp. through Marseille, prob. fr. Ar. *hiyāṭah* anything surrounding.] **1.** A little mass, tuft, or bundle, as of hay or tow; also, loosely, a lump; a small, compact heap; as, throwing paper *wads* at his companions; men often long for little, hard *wads* of definite information in connection with their problems.
2. Specif.: A relatively soft plug or stopper, to retain a charge of powder, to keep the powder and shot close, or to avoid windage, in a muzzle-loading cannon or gun or in a shot cartridge. In old-fashioned muzzle-loading cannon the wad was usually a small mass of flexible material such as hemp or tow rammed down upon the charge. In shot cartridges it is usually a disk of felt or paper.
3. A soft mass, esp. of some loose fibrous substance, variously used, as to stop an aperture, pad a garment, hold grease around an axle, etc.
4. A considerable amount; a mass; as, we have a considerable *wad* of that material on hand. *Dial.*
5. A roll or personal supply of paper money; hence, wealth in general; money. *Slang, U. S.*
6. *Ceramics.* A piece of clay used for various purposes, as a strip of moist clay laid around the rim of a sagger to form a bed for a superimposed sagger in the kiln.

wad (wŏd), *v. t.;* WAD'DED (wŏd′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); WAD'DING. [From 1st WAD.] **1.** To form into a wad, or mass, or into wadding; to bundle; as, to *wad* tow; esp., *U. S.*, to roll into a tight wad, as a piece of paper.
2. To insert or crowd a wad into; as, to *wad* a gun; to hold in by a wad; as, to *wad* a bullet in a gun.
3. To stuff or line with some soft substance, or wadding, as cotton; to pad, as a cloak.

wad, wadd (wŏd), *n.* [Origin uncert.] **1.** Graphite; black lead; also, a lead pencil. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. An amorphous dull-brown or black mineral substance occurring usually in low places and consisting chiefly of oxides of manganese, with varying amounts of copper oxide, cobalt oxide, silica, etc., and water. It is commonly very soft, but sometimes hard and compact. It is used in making chlorine and as a pigment. Called also *black ocher.*

wad (wŏd), *n.* [ML. *vadium.* See VADIUM.] *Scots Law.* A pledge. Hence, **in wad,** pledged. Cf. VADIUM, *n.*

wad (wŏd), *n.* [Cf. ON. *vathr* measuring line, fishline.] A line, esp. one marked in land surveying; hence, a track; trace; line of direction. *Dial. Eng.*

wad (wŏd), *v. i.* To stake out a line, as in a land survey. *Dial. Eng.*

wad (wäd). Var. of WADI.

wad (wȧd). Var. of WOAD. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

wad (wäd; wȧd). Scot. & dial. var. of WED, WOULD.

wad'der (wŏd′ĕr), *n.* One who or that which wads.

wad'ding (wŏd′ĭng), *n.* [From WAD, *v. t.*] **1.** Wads collectively, or material for making wads.
2. Any soft stuff of loose texture used for stuffing or padding garments, esp. prepared sheets of carded cotton.

wad'ding (wȧd′ĭn). Scot. var. of WEDDING.

wad'dle (wŏd″l), *v.;* WAD'DLED (-′ld); WAD'DLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of WADE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To walk with short steps, swaying from one side to the other, like a duck; to move clumsily and totteringly along, as a baby; to toddle; hence, to proceed with a clumsy motion suggesting a waddle. "The tub took two days and a night to *waddle* from Ushant to Finisterre." *J. Buchan.*
She drawls her words, and *waddles* in her pace. *Young.*
2. *London Stock Exchange.* To become a defaulter. *Slang.*
——, *Transitive:* To trample or tread down, as high grass, by walking through it. *Rare.*

wad'dle, *n.* Act of waddling; a toddle; an awkward, clumsy, swaying gait.

wad'dle (wŏd″l; wȧd′-). Dial. Eng. of WATTLE.

wad'dler (wŏd′lĕr), *n.* One who or that which waddles.

wad'dle·some (wŏd″l·sŭm), *adj.* Having a waddle or waddling gait.

wad'dling (-lĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of WADDLE. Hence: *adj.* That waddles. — **wad'dling·ly,** *adv.*

wad'dly (-lĭ), *adj.* Like or suggesting a waddle. "Watching the small form disappear with its curious *waddly* walk." *Dos Passos.*

wad'dy (wŏd′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). [Perh. a corrupt. of E. *wood.*] **1.** *Australia.* **a** An aboriginal war club. **b** A piece of wood; a stick; a peg; also, a walking stick. *Vogan.*
2. Also **wad'die.** A cowboy. *Australia & Western U. S.*

wad'dy, *v. t.;* WAD'DIED (-ĭd); WAD'DY·ING. To attack or beat with a waddy. *Australia.*

wad'dy (wŏd′ĭ), *adj.* Resembling a wad or tuft; wadlike.

wad'dy (wȧd′ĭ). Var. of WADI.

wad'dy·wood' (wŏd′ĭ·wŏŏd′), *n.* An Australian tree (*Pittosporum bicolor*); also, its wood, used in making waddies.

wade (wād), *v.;* WAD'ED (wād′ĕd; -ĭd; 119); WAD'ING (wād′ĭng). [ME. *waden* to wade, go, fr. AS. *wadan* go, proceed, wade; akin to OFris. *wada*, D. *waden*, G. *waten*, OHG. *watan*, ON. *vatha*, Sw. *vada*, Dan. *vade*, L. *vadere* to go, walk, *vadum* a ford. Cf. EVADE, INVADE, PERVADE, WADDLE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To go; pass; also, to penetrate. *Obs.*
Alas, too deep will the venom *wade.* *Chaucer.*
2. To move by stepping in or through a medium, as water, mud, sand, that offers more resistance than air.

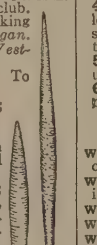
Waddies.

3. Hence, to move, pass, go, or get forward, with difficulty or labor; to proceed slowly among things that constantly hinder or embarrass; as to *wade* through a dull book.
And *wades* through fumes, and gropes his way. *Dryden.*
4. To set to work or attack with determination or vigor; — with *in* or *into;* as, to *wade* into the morning's mail or into the food before one; the pugilist, seeing his opening, *waded* right in. *Slang.*
5. Of the sun or moon, to appear as if passing through clouds or mist by which it is intermittently obscured.
——, *Transitive:* To pass or cross by wading; as, he *waded* the rivers and swamps.

wade into. **a** To begin (any designated action) vigorously and energetically; as, he *waded into* the morning's mail **b** To attack violently; as, in the fourth round the pugilist *waded into* his opponent.

wade (wȧd), *n.* Act of wading; also, a place to be passed by wading; a ford. *Collog.*

Wa'de (wä′dĕ), *n.* *Teut. Myth.* A giant, regarded as a storm or sea demon. In one saga, he is made the father of Wayland Smith.

wade. Var. of WOAD.

wad'er (wād′ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which wades.
2. Any of many long-legged birds that wade in water in search of food, including the shore birds, as sandpipers and snipe, and the inland water birds, as cranes, herons, etc.
3. *pl.* High waterproof boots for wading.

Wade system (wād). The system of transliterating the Chinese (Mandarin) language introduced by Sir Thomas Francis Wade (1818–95); — still the most widely used system.

wadge (wäj), *v. t.* To wager; to wage. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

wadge (wȧj). Dial. Eng. var. of WEDGE.

wad hook. *Ordnance.* A wormer. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

wa'di, wa'dy (wä′dĭ), *n.; pl.* WADIES (-dĭz). [Ar. *wādi.*] In the Near East, and northern Africa, a valley; a river; a ravine through which a stream flows; the channel or bed of a watercourse which is dry except in the rainy season; also, an oasis.

wad'ing (wād′ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of WADE. Hence: *adj.* That wades. — **wad'ing·ly,** *adv.*

wading bird. = WADER, 2.

Wa'djak skull (wä′jäk). *Anthropol.* Either of two fossil skulls found at Wadjak, Java, of very primitive proto-Australoid type.

wad'mak'er (wŏd′māk′ĕr), *n.* A maker of wads for cartridges. — **wad'mak'ing,** *n.*

wad'mal (wŏd′măl), *n.* Also **wad'maal, wad'mol, wad'moll.** [ON. *vathmāl* a woolen stuff, for *vāthmāl*, fr. *vāth* stuff + *māl* measure (Dan. *vadmel*); akin to E. WEED garment; MEAL measure.] A coarse, often hairy, woolen fabric, used in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Scandinavia, for stout warm clothing, protective coverings, etc. *Chiefly Hist.*

Wad'man, Wid'ow (wŏd′măn). A lady in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*, with whom Uncle Toby is in love.

wad'na (wȧd′nȧ). Would not. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

wad'set' (wŏd′sĕt′), *n.* [From WADSET, *v.*] *Scots Law.* A mortgage; also, a pledge or pawn.

wad'set', *v. t.* [Scot. var. of *wedset*, fr. *wed* a pledge + *set*, v.] *Scots Law.* To mortgage; to pledge. — **wad'set'ter** (-ĕr), *n.*

waeg (wāg), *n.* The kittiwake. *Shetland I.*

wae'ness (wā′nĕs), *n.* [Dial. *wae* woe + *-ness.*] Sadness. *Scot.*

wae'suck (wā′sŭk), **wae'sucks** (-sŭks), *interj.* [Dial. *wae* woe + a slurred form of *sake, sakes.*] An exclamation expressing grief or pity; alas! *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

Wafd (wôft), *n.* Also **Wafd party.** [Ar. *wafd* deputation.] In Egypt, the Nationalist party formed in 1918 by Saad Zaghlul. — **Wafd'ist** (wôf′dĭst), *n.*

wa'fer (wā′fĕr), *n.* [ME. *wafre*, fr. ONF. *waufre* (F. *gaufre*), of Teut. origin; cf. LG. & D. *wafel;* akin to G. *wabe* honeycomb, OHG. *waba*, and to E. *weave.* See WEAVE; cf. 1st WAFFLE, GOFFER.] **1.** A thin, crisp cake or biscuit, apparently formerly identical with or similar to the modern waffle.
2. Hence, anything resembling or suggesting a wafer (sense 1), as in thinness, size, shape, etc.; as, a sticker for attaching cards to windows in advertising is sometimes known as a *wafer;* a lozenge of cement used in repairing broken belts is sometimes called a *wafer.*
3. An adhesive disk of dried paste, made of flour, gelatin, isinglass, or the like, and coloring matter, used as a seal.
4. *Eccl.* A thin cake or piece of bread (commonly unleavened, circular, and stamped with a crucifix or with the sacred monogram — see XP) used in the Eucharist, as in the Roman Catholic Church. See ALTAR BREAD.
5. *Mach.* A thin disk or ring resembling a wafer, often used as a valve, diaphragm, or the like.
6. *Ordnance.* A kind of old-time primer. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

wafer cake	**wafermaking**	**wafer tong**
wafer cutter	**wafer-sealed**	**wafer-torn**
wafermaker	**wafer stamp**	

wa'fer, *v. t.;* WA'FERED (-fĕrd); WA'FER·ING. To seal, close, or fasten, with a wafer.

wafer ash. The hop tree (*Ptelea trifoliata*), in allusion to its thin samaras.

wafer bread. *Eccl.* Eucharistic bread in the form of wafers.

wafer capsule. = CACHET, 3.

wa'fer·er (wā′fĕr·ĕr), *n.* A maker of or dealer in wafers. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

wafer irons *or* **tongs.** *Cookery.* = GAUFRE IRON.

wafer paper. A paste in waferlike sheets.

wafer sheet. *Pharm.* A very thin sheet of baked dough, used in making small envelopes or cachets. See CACHET, 3.

wa'fer·wom'an (wā′fĕr·wŏŏm′ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm′ĕn; -ĭn; 119). A woman "waferer." *Obs.*

wa'fer·work' (-wûrk′), *n.* Waferlike ornamental work.

wa'fer·y (-ĭ), *adj.* Resembling a wafer, as in thinness. — *n.* [AF. *wafrie.* See WAFER.] **a** *Obs.* Wafers, collectively. **b** *Obs. exc. Hist.* A department of the royal household occupied with the making of wafers. *Oxf. E. D.*

W

waa-hoo'. Var. of 2d WAHOO **a.**

Waalsch (välsk), *n.* [D.] = 1st WALLOON.

waar. Var. of WARE, seaweed. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Wa'a·si (wä′ȧ·sē), *n.* = WANDOROBO.

waast. † WAIST, WASTE.

wab (wȧb). Scot. & Dial. Eng. var. of WEB.

wa·ba'io, wa·ba'yo (wä·bä′yō). Vars. of OUABAIO.

Wa'ba·na'ki (wä′bȧ·nä″kĭ). Var. of ABNAKI.

wab'bid. Wabbled. *Rej. Sp.*

wab'bler. Var. of WOBBLER.

wab'bles. Var. of WOBBLES.

wabble saw. Var. of WOBBLE SAW, a drunken saw.

wab'bli·ness. Var. of WOBBLINESS.

wab'bling. Var. of WOBBLING. — **wab'bling·ly,** *adv.*

wa'ber·an·leaf' (wä′bĕr·ăn·lēf′), *n.* = WABRON.

wa'bert·leaf' (wä′bĕrt·lēf′), *n.* = WABRON.

Wa'bi (wä′bē). Var. of HIAVE.

wab'ster (wȧb′stĕr; wŏb′-). Scot. N. of Eng., & Ir. of WEBSTER.

wa·ca'go. Var. of WACHAGA.

wace. Scot. & N. of Eng var. of WAX.

wach. Obs. var. & ref. sp. of *would not. Dial.*

wache. † WATCH; WAUGH, wave

wach'et. † WATCHET.

wacht. Watched. *Ref. Sp.*

Wa·chu'set (wō·chōō′ĕt), *n.* See PENNACOOK.

wack'en (wăk′ĕn). Var. of WAKEN. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wack'y (wăk′ĭ). Var. of WACKE.

wad'a·ble, wade'a·ble (wād′ȧ·bĕl), *adj.* See -ABLE.

wad'meal (wŏd′mēl). Var. of WADMAL.

wa'dy (wä′dĭ). Var. of WADI.

wae (wā). Var. of WOE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wae'fu', wae'ful (wā′fŭl). Scot. var. of WOEFUL.

Waels, *n.* See VOLSUNG.

waer. Var. of WEIR.

wae'some (wā′sŭm). Scot. var. of WOESOME.

waf. Var. of WAFF.

waf. Obs. pas. tense of WEAVE.

wa'fer·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

---

waff (wăf), *n.* [See WAVE to waver; cf. WAFT.] *Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** A waving motion; a flapping; a signal, as from a boat. **b** A puff; gust; whiff; an odor. **c** A slight attack or affection. **d** A glimpse. **e** A wraith.

waff, *v. i. & i.* To wave; flutter; wag; flap. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

waff, *v. t. & i.* = WAFT. *Obs.*

waff, waf (wăf), *adj.* [Var. of WAIF.] *Scot.* **1.** Stray. *Obs.* **2.** Solitary; woebegone. **3.** Worthless; disreputable; lowborn; paltry; inferior.

waff, *n.* [See WAFF, *adj.*] A vagrant; a low, worthless fellow. *Scot.*

waff (wăf), *n. & v.* [Imitative.] Bark; yelp; snarl. *Now Dial. Eng.*

‖**Waf'fen-rock'** (wăf'ĕn-rŏk'), *n.* [G., fr. *waffe* weapon + *rock* coat.] *Armor.* A jupon or tabard.

waff'le (wăf'l), *n.* [From WAFF vagrant.] A vagrant; vagabond. *Scot.*

waf'fle (wŏf''l), *n.* [D. *wafel.* See WAFER.] A soft but crisped indented battercake cooked in a waffle iron.

waf'fle (wăf''l), *v. t. & i.* [Freq. of *waff* to wave.] To flutter; to flap. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

waf'fle, *n. & v. i.* [Freq. of *waff* to bark.] Bark; yap. *Now Dial. Eng.*

waf'fle in'got (wŏf''l). An ingot of aluminum about three inches square and a quarter of an inch thick.

waffle iron. A utensil for cooking waffles, having two metal parts hinged together and shutting upon each other, with projecting studs on the insides.

waff'like' (wăf'lĭk'), *adj.* Shabby; also, suspicious in appearance. *Chiefly Dial.*

waf'fly (wăf'lĭ), *adj.* Easily blown about; unsteady; vacillating. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

waff'ness (wăf'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* [From WAFF, *adj.*] Shabbiness. *Scot.*

waft (wăft; *see Pron.*, § 83; 277), *v.;* WAFT'ED; WAFT'ING. [From *wafter* a convoy, fr. D. & LG. *wachter* a guard. See WATCH, WAKE, *v.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to move or go by or as by the impulse of waves, as of water or air; to bear along on or as on, or send or convey through or as through, a buoyant medium; as, a balloon was *wafted* over the channel.

Waft a sigh from Indus to the pole. *Pope.*

2. To act as convoy to; to sail in company with, as for protection; to convoy; also, to cause to float or to keep floating; to buoy. *Obs.*

3. [From confusion with *waff* to wave.] To signal to, or summon, as by waving the hand; to beckon. *Obs.* "Who *wafts* us yonder?" *Shak.*

4. To turn; direct; as, to *waft* the eyes. *Obs. Shak.*

—, *Intransitive:* To be moved, or to pass, on or as on a buoyant medium; to float.

He did not *waft* about with any wind. *D. H. Lawrence.*

waft, *n.* **1.** Act of wafting; a signal made by waving something, as a flag, in the air; a beckoning.

2. A floating; waving; a wave or current, as of wind; a puff; gust. "Every *waft* of the air." *Longfellow.*

3. A fleeting odor or taste; a whiff. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial.*

The air came with a *waft* of sweetness upon his face. *Masefield.*

4. Cf. WAFF. **a** *Scot.* A glimpse or gleam. **b** *Dial. Eng.* A wraith.

5. *Naut.* Also *weft* and more often *wheft.* A pennant or a flag, usually stopped or knotted, used, now rarely, in signaling or sometimes to show the direction of the wind to the steersman; also, the knot in such a flag.

waft (wăft). Scot. var. of WEFT.

waft (wăft). Archaic past tense & past part. of WAVE.

waft'age (wăf'tĭj), *n.* **1.** Act of wafting, or state of being wafted; passage or conveyance on or through a buoyant medium; hence, in general, conveyance; carriage.

Boats prepared for *waftage* to and fro. *Drayton.*

I have walked London streets for twelve and fifteen hours together without ever a thought of saving my legs, or my time, by paying for *waftage.* *Gissing.*

2. *Obs.* **a** Convoy, as of trading vessels by warships. **b** Vessels, collectively, for freight or passenger traffic.

3. Pay or fare for being wafted or conveyed; ferriage. *R.*

Of him no *waftage* greedy Charon got. *Drummond.*

waft'er (wăf'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which wafts; specif., *Mach.*, a kind of revolving disk or fan for a blower.

2. A transport, or passenger, boat or its master; also, a warship serving as a convoy to such a boat or boats. *Obs.*

3. A blunt sword, as used by sword dancers. *N. of Eng.*

waf'ture (wăf'tûr), *n.* Act of wafting or waving; a wave-like motion; a waft; a beckoning; also, something wafted or conveyed by or as by a breeze, the waves of the sea, etc.

waft'y (wăf'tĭ), *adj.* Wafting; conveying by or as by the wind.

wag (wăg), *v.;* WAGGED (wăgd); WAG'GING (wăg'ĭng). [ME. *waggen;* akin to AS. *wagian* to move, wax, ON. *vagga* a cradle, Sw. *vagga* to rock a cradle, MHG. *wacken* to totter, shake, G. & D. *bewegen* to move. See WAY; cf. WAGGLE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To sway or swing shortly to and fro, esp. from side to side, with jerky or quick turns, as a small body attached to a larger body; as, a dog *wags* its tail. To *wag* the head, finger, etc., is often expressive of buffoonery or derision; to *wag* the tongue implies rapid and continuous talking.

They . . . reviled him, *wagging* their heads. *Matt.* xxvii. 39.

No discerner durst *wag* his tongue in censure. *Shak.*

2. To shake; to cause to tremble or quiver; also, to brandish, as a weapon; to flourish (a banner or the like) as a signal. *Obs.*

3. To nudge. *Obs.*

4. To beckon; — usually with *of* or *on. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To move one way and the other; to be shaken to and fro; to vibrate; oscillate; sway.

The resty sieve *wagged* ne'er the more. *Dryden.*

2. To be in action or motion; to move; stir.

"Thus we may see," quoth he, "how the world *wags.*" *Shak.*

But life *wags* on, all the same, and compasses its ends. *W. James.*

3. Of the tongue, to keep moving in chatter or gossip; as, his tongue *wags* incessantly. *Colloq.*

4. To move with a swaying, wabbling, or waddling, motion; to waddle.

5. To wander or roam from place to place; to tramp about; travel. *Obs.*

6. To go; depart; to pack off. *Colloq. Shak.*

7. To play truant from school. *School Slang, Eng.*

My friend was the champion bad boy of the school we both attended — when not *wagging* it. *Sydney Bulletin.*

8. To give a signal; to signal.

I saw Cousin Judd *wag* at my mother. *Mary Auslin.*

wag (wăg), *n.* [From WAG, *v.*] **1.** Act of wagging; a shake; as, a *wag* of the head or hand. *Colloq.*

2. [Perh. shortened fr. *wag-halter* a rogue, joker.] One full of sport and humor; a wit; a joker.

We wink at *wags* when they offend. *Dryden.*

3. A fellow; — used somewhat derogatorily or playfully. — ***to play the wag.*** To play truant. *School Slang, Eng.*

wa'gang' (wā'găng'), *n.* Also **wa''gang', wa'-gang'.** Departure; leave-taking; death. *Scot.*

wag at, *or* **by, the wall.** A hanging clock with pendulum and weights exposed. *Oxf. E. D. Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*

wag'beard' (wăg'bērd'), *n.* One who wags his beard, as in gossip, criticism, derision, etc. — **wag'beard',** *adj.*

wage (wāj), *v.;* WAGED (wājd); WAG'ING (wāj'ĭng). [ME. *wagen,* fr. ONF. *wagier* (OF. *gagier,* F. *gager*); cf. ML. *vadium* a pledge. See 2d & 3d GAGE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To pledge; gage; to put down as a security; hence, to hazard on the event of a contest or undertaking; to stake; bet; lay; wager. *Archaic, Dial., or Hist.*

My life I never held but as a pawn
To *wage* against thy enemies. *Shak.*

2. To bind oneself to; to engage to abide the event of; as, to *wage* battle or trial by battle; to *wage* one's law (see WAGER OF LAW). *Obs. exc. Hist.*

3. To expose oneself to, as a risk; to incur, as a danger; to venture; hazard; attempt. *Obs.*

To wake and *wage* a danger profitless. *Shak.*

4. To engage in, as a contest, as if by previous gage or pledge; to carry on, as a war.

I *wage* not any feud with death. *Tennyson.*

5. To adventure, or let out, for hire or reward; to hire out. *Obs.* "*Wage* thy works for wealth." *Spenser.*

6. To put upon wages; to engage; hire; employ; to pay wages to. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

You won't be able to *wage* them, like you *wage* hands, at sixteen shillings a month. *Masefield.*

7. To influence by bribery; to bribe. *Obs.*

8. *Ceramics.* = WEDGE, *v. t.*, 5.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To put oneself under pledge; to serve as a pledge; to engage. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

2. To engage in, or carry on, war; to contend. *Rare.*

3. To come to an agreement in the matter of wages. *Obs.*

4. To be equivalent as a stake. *Obs.*

The commodity *wages* not with the danger. *Shak.*

wage (wāj), *n.* [ME., fr. ONF. *wage* (OF. *gage*) guarantee, engagement. See WAGE, *v.*, 2d GAGE.] **1.** A gage; pledge; a pledge or security that one will do something or will abide by the result of something, as a duel or combat. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

2. State of being pledged; pledge; pawn; as, to lay one's life in *wage.* *Obs.*

3. In general, that which is given as a recompense or requital; usually, a reward. *Obs.*

I shall thee give to thy *wage*
A mantle white so [as] milk. *Sir Beues of Hamtoun.*
For with the hook he wounded is so sore,
That he his *wages* hath for evermore. *Chaucer.*

4. That which is pledged or paid for work or other services; hire; pay; — now chiefly in the *pl.* See WAGES.

Churchmen, in whose esteem their blessed employ
Is odious, and their *wages* all their joy. *Cowper.*

Pay them a *wage* in advance, and guarantee them a share in the future profits. *J. Morley.*

5. Figuratively, produce; yield.

Till harvest come in with his greater *wage.* *Palladius.*
The niggard *wages* of the earth. *Shelley.*

6. Money paid for use of something, as property; hire; rent. *Obs.*

☞ The plural form *wages* was formerly often, and is still sometimes, construed as a singular; as, "The *wages* of sin is death." *Rom.* vi. 23.

☞ PHRASES are:

wage earning	**wage labor**	**wage slave**
wage fixing	**wage paying**	**wage slavery**

wage board. **a** A board established by law to investigate wage rates. **b** A board created by the joint action of employer and employees to adjust wage rates and fix new rates from time to time.

wage capital. *Econ.* Food to support labor, as distinct from tools to assist it (*auxiliary capital*).

waged (wājd), *adj.* Receiving wages; hired; also, *Obs.*, bribed.

I see very decent cottages everywhere, with large plots of ground at economic rents, and decently *waged* people paying them. *Galsworthy.*

wage earner. One who works for wages, particularly in industry.

wage, *or* **wages, fund.** That part of the capital of the community which is destined for the support of laborers.

wage'–fund', *or* **wag'es–fund', the'o-ry.** A theory generally held by economists from 1830 to 1870, that the rate of wages depended on the ratio between the amount of capital available and the number of laborers. It has been abandoned because an amount of capital divided by a number of laborers cannot, in the nature of things, give a *rate* of wages.

wage level. The approximate position of wages at any given time in any occupation or trade, or more frequently, in industry at large.

wa'gen-boom' (vä'gĕn-bōōm'), *n.* [D., lit., wagon tree.] A South African tree (*Protea grandiflora*); also, its tough wood, used for making wagon wheels.

Wag'en-er (wăg'ĕn-ĕr), *n.* [After Abraham *Wagener,* of Yates Co., N. Y., who planted seedlings from Dutchess Co. in 1796.] *Hort.* A late variety of apple with reddish-yellow fruit.

wa'ger (wā'jĕr), *n.* [ME. *wager, wajour,* fr. ONF. *wageüre* (F. *gageure*), fr. *wagier,* v. See WAGE, *v.*] **1.** A gage, or pledge. *Obs.*

2. That which is risked on an uncertain event; a stake; prize; bet; also, *Rare,* a contest or competition for a stake or prize.

3. Act of wagering, or betting; a bet. At common law a wager was not invalid as such, but was rendered invalid by any circumstance connected with it rendering its enforcement contrary to public policy, as where it was as to the sex of a person, or in restraint of marriage, or upon the outcome of a trial in court. A wager may take the form of a contract, called a ***wagering,*** or ***gambling, contract.*** Contracts of this nature include various common forms of valid commercial contracts, as contracts of insurance, contracts dealing in futures, options, etc. Other wagering contracts and bets are now generally made illegal by statute against betting and gambling, and wagering has in many cases been made a criminal offense.

4. That on which bets are laid; the subject of a bet.

5. [ONF. *wagier* (OF. *gagier*), inf. as n. See WAGER a bet.] Act of gaging, or giving a pledge, to do something or to abide the event of something; as, *wager* of battle (see TRIAL BY BATTLE); *wager* of law (see WAGER OF LAW). *Obs. exc. Hist.*

wa'ger (wā'jĕr), *v. t.;* WA'GERED (-jĕrd); WA'GER-ING. To hazard on the issue of a contest, or on some question that is to be decided, or on some casualty; to risk; venture; also, to stake; bet; to lay as a gamble.

And *wagered* with him
Pieces of gold 'gainst this which then he wore. *Shak.*

— *v. i.* To make a bet; to lay a wager.

wag'er (wāj'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which wages, or engages in a contest or competition; competitor.

The great numbers of these fish show that they are successful *wagers* of life. *William Beebe.*

wage rate. The amount of wages paid per unit of time for a particular job or class of jobs.

wa'ger-er (wā'jĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who wagers.

wa'ger-ing (-ĭng), *adj.* Hazarding; pertaining to the act of one who wagers; betting.

wager of battle. *Law.* Trial by battle. *Hist.*

wager of law. *Early Eng. Law.* The act of a party having the negative, usually the defendant, in an action in giving a pledge, or in binding himself, to resort to and abide the event of an attempt to prove his case by the oath of himself and the required number of oath helpers, or compurgators. In early times various causes civil and criminal were so settled, and the required number of oath helpers varied both with the rank of the parties and the nature of the offense or default. The procedure survived into modern times as a peculiarity of the actions of detinue and debt. It was abolished in England by 3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 42, § 13, having already been long practically obsolete.

wager policy. See 3d POLICY, 1.

wag'es (wāj'ĕz; -ĭz; 119), *n., pl.* of WAGE, *n.* (see WAGE, *n., Note*). **1.** Pay given for labor, usually manual or mechanical, at short stated intervals, as distinguished from salaries or fees.

2. *Theoretical Econ.* The share of the annual product or national dividend which goes as a reward to labor, as distinct from the remuneration received by capital in its various forms. This economic or technical sense of the word *wages* is broader than the current sense, and includes not only amounts actually paid to laborers, but the remuneration obtained by those who sell the products of their own work, and the ***wages of management,*** or ***superintendence*** (called also *earnings of management*), which are earned by skill in directing the work of others. See REAL WAGES, 1st EARNING, 2.

Syn. — WAGES, HIRE, SALARY, STIPEND, PAY, EMOLUMENT. WAGES and HIRE (the latter somewhat archaic in this sense) denote the price paid for labor, esp. by the day or week; as, a day laborer's, carpenter's, cook's *wages;* "The laborer is worthy of his *hire*" (*Luke* x. 7). SALARY and STIPEND denote a fixed compensation, commonly paid at longer intervals than *wages,* for services (often professional) which require training or ability; as, the *salary* of a minister, a teacher, a bank president, a consul. PAY, which is often general in its sense, may be equivalent esp. to *wages* (as in *payday, payroll,* etc.); more specifically, it is used with reference to soldiers; as, an officer on half *pay.* EMOLUMENT applies to whatever profits arise from office or employment; as, "the *emoluments* of a profession" (*Gibbon*); "A worthier successor wears his dignity and pockets his *emoluments*" (*Hawthorne*). Cf. PAY.

wage scale. **1.** A series of rates of wages paid for related tasks.

2. The level of wages paid by an individual employer.

wages fund. = WAGE FUND.

wag'es–man' (wāj'ĕz-măn'; -ĭz-; 119), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn'). A wageworker. *Rare.*

wage system. *Econ.* An industrial system in which free laborers are hired by capitalists to do a large part of the productive work of society; — contrasted with slavery or serfdom on the one hand, and small proprietorship on the other.

wage'work' (wāj'wûrk'), *n.* Work done for wages.

wage'work'er (-wûr'kĕr), *n.* One who works for wages. — **wage'work'ing,** *adj. & n.*

wag'gel (wăg'ĕl), *n., or* **waggel gull.** A black-backed gull in immature plumage. *Local, Eng.*

wag'ger (wăg'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which wags.

wag'ger-y (wăg'ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* WAGGERIES (-ĭz). [From WAG.] **1.** The manner or action of a wag; mischievous merriment; pleasantry; jocularity; waggishness.

2. A bit of foolery; a jest, esp. a practical joke.

wag'gle, wag'gy (wăg'l), *n.* [See WAG, *v.*] A wagtail; esp., the pied wagtail. *Local, Brit.*

wag'gish (-ĭsh), *adj.* **1.** Like, or characteristic of, a wag; sportively or good-humoredly mischievous or roguish; frolicsome. "A company of *waggish* boys." *L'Estrange.*

2. Done, made, or laid, in waggery or for sport; sportive; humorous; as, a *waggish* trick.

Syn. — Roguish, jesting, sportive.

Ant. — Serious, earnest, solemn.

— **wag'gish-ly,** *adv.* — **wag'gish-ness,** *n.*

wag'gle (wăg''l), *v.;* WAG'GLED (-'ld); WAG'GLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *wag;* cf. D. *waggelen,* G. *wackeln,* Nor. dial. *vagla.* See WAG; cf. WIGGLE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To reel, sway, or move, from side to side; to wag.

The fascination of watching his short stubby beard as it *waggled* with every motion of his jaw. *Edna Ferber.*

2. To move jerkily backwards and forwards or from side to side; to wabble.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To move frequently one way and the other; to wag; as, a bird *waggles* his tail; to wave backwards and forwards or from side to side; as, he *waggled* his forefinger in the air.

2. To get the better of; to beat; defeat. *Slang.*

3. *Golf.* To impart a waggle to (the club).

wag'gle, *n.* A waggling or wagging; specif., *Golf,* the preliminary swinging of the club head back and forth over the ball in preparing to start the stroke.

wag'gling (wăg'lĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of WAGGLE. Hence: *adj.* That waggles, or wabbles.—**wag'gling-ly,** *adv.*

wag'gly (-lĭ), *adj.* Having a course like the path of a person who walks waveringly; unsteady; wabbly.

Wag'gum-bu'ra (wăg'ŭm-bōō'rä), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a tribe of aboriginal blacks in southeastern Queensland.

wag'gy (wăg'ĭ), *adj.* Having a tendency to wag; given to wagging; as, hounds with *waggy* tails.

wag'gy. Var. of WAGGLE, *n.*

wag'ing board *or* **ta'ble** (wāj'ĭng). *Ceramics.* The shelf or table on which clay is tempered; a wedging board.

Wa-gan'da (wä-gän'dä), *n.* Var. of BAGANDA.

wa'gang'ing (wä'gäng'ĭn; -gäng'-ĭn), **wa'gaun'** (-gôn'). Vars. of WAYGOING.

wagd. Waged. *Ref. Sp.*

wage'a-ble, *adj.* = HIRABLE. *Obs.*

wage'dom (wāj'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

wage'el (wăg'ĕl). Var. of WAGGLE.

wage'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

wage'less-ness, *n.* [GULL.

wagel gull. Var. of WAGGEL.

wage'ling, *n.* [*wage* + 1st *-ling.*] A hireling; a mercenary. *Obs.*

wa'gerd. Wagered. *Ref. Sp.*

wagering contract. See WAGER, *n.*, 3.

waget. + WATCHET.

wagh. Var. of WAUGH, *interj.*

-ABLE. — **wag'ga-bly,** *adv.*

wag'gon, wag'gon-er, wag'gon-way', etc. Vars. of WAGON, etc. *Chiefly Brit.*

wag'hal'ter, *n.* [*wag* + *halter.*] A rogue; a rascal; one likely to be hanged. *Obs.*

wag'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

wag'ling, *n.* See -LING.

Wag'ner (văg'nĕr), *n.* Faust's pedantic famulus in Goethe's *Faust* and Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus.*

Wag'ner-esque' (-ĕsk'), *adj.* Resembling or suggesting in style and treatment the work of Richard Wagner (1813–1883), German composer of opera and music drama.

Wag-ne'ri-an (văg-nĕr'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or resembling the theories or style of, Richard Wagner. — *n.* An admirer of the musical theories and style of Wagner.

Wag'ner-ism (văg'nĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Richard Wagner's theory and practice in the composition of opera, or, esp., music drama, his chief aim being to free opera from the conventions of the Italian school, and make dramatic fitness dominate the ensemble of text, music, action, and scene. **2.** The influence of the work of Wagner in the world of music.

Wag'ner-ist (-ĭst), *n. Music.* A Wagnerite.

wag'ner-ite (văg'nĕr-ĭt; wăg'nĕr-), *n.* [After F. M. von *Wagner* (1768–1851), Ger. mining engineer.] *Mineral.* A magnesium fluophosphate, $(MgF)_2MgPO_4$, occurring in yellow monoclinic crystals, and also in massive forms.

Wag'ner-ite (văg'nĕr-ĭt), *n.* An adherent of Wagnerism; also, an admirer of Wagner's work; a Wagnerian.

Wag'ner tu'ba (văg'nĕr). *Music.* A brass-wind instrument between a French horn and a modern tuba in construction and timbre, designed by Richard Wagner and called for in his scores.

Wa-go'go (wä-gō'gō), *n. pl.* A widespread Bantu nation of the Unyamwezi highlands, Tanganyika Territory, somewhat similar to the Masai in manners and customs.

Wa-go'ma (wä-gō'mä), *n. sing. & pl.* One of an important Bantu-speaking tribe west of Lake Tanganyika; — called also *Goma.*

wag'on, *or, chiefly British,* **wag'gon** (wăg'ŭn), *n.* [D. *wagen,* MD. *waghen.* See WAIN.] **1.** A kind of four-wheeled vehicle, esp. one used for carrying freight or merchandise. *Wagons* are of various types according to their uses, as farm *wagons* for various uses on the farm, a *wagon* for transporting grain, a circus *wagon,* a covered *wagon* or prairie schooner. In the United States light *wagons* are used for the conveyance of persons; as, a beach *wagon* in which to travel back and forth from a cottage to a bathing beach.
2. A four-wheeled vehicle for transporting goods on a railway; — corresponding in general to the American *freight car,* but usually of much smaller capacity. Open *wagons* correspond to *gondolas,* and *covered* or *box wagons* to *box cars. Brit.*
3. A chariot. *Obs.*
4. a *Colloq.* A perambulator; baby carriage. **b** A police carryall; as, they took us to the station in the *wagon.*
5. A car used in a mine for carrying ore, etc. *Eng.*
6. Short for WATER WAGON. *Slang.*
7. A small serving table, usually on casters and having two or more shelves, for use in serving food.
8. = BAND WAGON, 2.
9. A tool used by goldbeaters and others to cut and trim gold leaf. It is formed like a miniature sledge with runners of Malacca reed which form the cutting edges.
10. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The Dipper, or Ursa Major.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

wagon filler	**wagon road**	**wagon trail**
wagon greaser	**wagon-shaped**	**wagon wheel**
wagonmaker	**wagon shed**	**wagonwork**
wagonmaking	**wagon track**	**wagon yard**
wagonman		

— *on the wagon.* On the water wagon; pledged to abstinence from intoxicating liquor. *Slang.*

wag'on, wag'gon, *v. t.;* WAG'ONED, WAG'GONED (wăg'ŭnd); WAG'ON·ING, WAG'GON·ING. To transport in a wagon or wagons; as, goods are *wagoned* from city to city. — *v. i.* To wagon goods as a business; also, to travel in a wagon.

wa-gon' (vä-gôn'), *n. sing. & pl.* [Slovenian *vagon,* lit., freight car, fr. F. *wagon,* fr. E. *wagon.* See WAGON.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

wag'on-a-ble, wag'gon-a-ble (wăg'ŭn-ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Passable by wagons.

wag'on-age, wag'gon-age (-ĭj), *n.* **1.** Transportation by wagon or wagons; also, money paid for carriage or conveyance in a wagon.
2. A collection of wagons; wagons, collectively.
Wagonage, provender, and a piece or two of cannon. *Carlyle.*

wagon bed. Wagon box.

wagon boiler. Also **wag'on-top',** *or* **wag'gon-top', boil'er.** An early form of steam boiler; — so called from its shape, which resembled that of a covered wagon.

wagon box. Body of a wagon. — **wag'on-box',** *adj.*

wagon breast. *Coal Mining.* A breast, or room, into which wagons can be taken.

wagon ceiling. *Arch.* A ceiling formed by a wagon vault.

wag'on-er, wag'gon-er (wăg'ŭn-ĕr), *n.* [Cf. D. *wagenaar.*]
1. One who conducts or drives a wagon, esp. as a business.
2. A charioteer. *Obs.*
3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* **a** Auriga. **b** Charles's Wain.

wag'on-er, *n.* [After Lucas Janszen *Waghenaer,* Dutch cartographer of the 16th century.] A book of charts. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

wag'on-ette', wag'gon-ette' (wăg'ŭn-ĕt'), *n.* [*wagon* + *-ette.*] A kind of wagon, with two facing seats along the sides back of a transverse seat in front. It is designed to carry six or more.

Wagonette.

wagon gun. A monitor nozzle mounted on fire apparatus.

wagon hammer. The bolt to attach the doubletree to the tongue of a vehicle.

wag'on-head'ed, wag'gon-head'ed, *adj.* Having a top, or head, shaped like the top of a covered wagon, or in section or outline like an inverted U; as, a *wagon-headed* ceiling.

‖**wa'gon'-lit'** (vä'gôn'lē'), *n.* [F., fr. *wagon* railway coach (fr. E. *wagon*) + *lit* bed.] Railway sleeping car.

wag'on-load', **wag'gon-load'** (wăg'ŭn-lōd'), *n.* A wagonful.

wagon lock. Any device, as a chain or a shoe, for locking a wagon wheel.

wagon master. An officer or person in charge of one or more wagons, esp. of those used for transporting freight, as the supplies of an army, and the like.

wagon roof. *Arch.* A roof formed by, or consisting of, a wagon vault.

wag'on-roofed', **wag'gon-roofed'** (wăg'ŭn-rōōft'), *adj.* Having a roof, or top, shaped like an inverted U.

wag'on-ry, wag'gon-ry (wăg'ŭn-rĭ), *n.* Conveyance in wagons. *Rare.*

wagon seat. A seat on a wagon; also, *Furniture,* a double chair with slat back and turned posts, etc., used both in the house and in the market wagon.

wagon shoe. A skid, or shoe, for retarding the motion of a wagon wheel; a drag.

wag'on-smith', **wag'gon-smith'** (-smĭth'), *n.* A wagonmaker.

wagon table. = WAGON, *n.,* **7.**

wagon tent. A tent, such as used by the Scythians, which without being taken to pieces could be transported from place to place by wagon.
In South Russia, such *wagon tents* date from the oldest times and were already in use among the Scythians. *Camb. Med. Hist.*

wag'-on-the-wall', *adj.* Designating a type of shelf clock, with pull weights; — so called because set high on a wall.

wagon tongue. = TONGUE, *n.,* **10 d.**

wagon top. **1.** A top, esp. a permanent covering, for a wagon.
2. *Mach.* The enlarged rear part of the shell of a locomotive boiler, over the furnace.
— **wag'on-top',** **wag'gon-top',** *adj.*

wag'on-top', *or* **wag'gon-top', boil'er.** See WAGON BOILER.

wagon train. A train of wagons; esp., *Mil.,* a train of provision or service wagons.

wagon tree. = WAGENBOOM.

wagon vault. = BARREL VAULT. — **wag'on-vault'ed,** **wag'gon-vault'ed,** *adj.*

wag'on-way', **wag'gon-way'** (-wā'), *n.* A way or road for wagons; as: **a** In a colliery, an artificial track of rails for coal wagons. **b** A road suitable for traffic by wagon. **c** A wagon track.

wag'on-way'man, **wag'gon-way'man** (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Mining.* A roadman. *Brit.*

wag'on-wright', **wag'gon-wright'** (-rīt'), *n.* A maker and repairer of wagons; a wainwright.

wag'some (wăg'sŭm), *adj.* Waggish. *Rare.*

wag'tail' (wăg'tāl'), *n.* **1. a** Any of numerous mostly Old World birds (subfamily Motacillinae) allied to the pipits. They have a trim slender body and a very long tail which they habitually jerk up and down. Well-known species are the pied wagtail, the white wagtail, and the yellow wagtail, the last of which is represented by a variety in Alaska. **b** Any bird resembling a wagtail, as an American water thrush or an Australian fantail [see FANTAIL, 2 a (2)], esp. the wagtail flycatcher.
2. In contempt, a person; esp., a harlot. *Obs.*

wag'tail', *v. i.* To flutter. *Obs.*

wagtail flycatcher. An Australian black-and-white flycatcher (*Leucocirca tricolor*). Cf. FANTAIL, 2 a (2).

wag'-tongue' (wăg'tŭng'), *n.* A gossip; a chatterbox.

Wa-gu'ha (wä-gōō'hä), *n. sing. & pl.* One of an important Bantu-speaking tribe on the Lukuga River, regarded as closely related to the Wagoma; — called also *Guha.*

wag'wag' (wăg'wăg'), *n.* A polishing device used by watchmakers and clockmakers, in which the polisher has a to-and-fro motion. *Cant.*

wag'wants' (wăg'wŏnts'), *n. pl.* = QUAKING GRASS **a.** *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

Wa-gwe'no (wä-gwā'nō), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Bantu-speaking tribe southeast of Kilimanjaro, subject to the Masai.

wag'wit' (wăg'wĭt'), *n.* A wag (sense 2).

wah (wä), *n.* [Perh. fr. Tibetan *wa* fox.] The panda.

wah (wä), *n. sing. & pl.* [Siamese *wā.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Wa-ha'bi, Wa-ha'bee, Wah-ha'bi (wä-hä'bē), *n.* [Ar. *wahhābī.*] A follower of Mohammed ibn' Abdu'l-Wahhab (1691–1787), Mohammedan reformer. The Wahabis were a sect of purists that arose in Arabia, who objected to all innovations in Islam and preached a return to its original purity as set forth by the Koran and the example of Mohammed. They are a warlike people and under ibn Saud have by a revival of power since 1910 enlarged their state from Nejd to nearly all of Arabia (Saudian Arabia). — **Wa-ha'bi-ism** (-bē-ĭz'm), **Wa-ha'bism** (-bĭz'm), *n.,* **Wa-ha'bite** (-bīt), *adj.*

Wa-ha'bit (wä-hä'bĭt), **Wa-ha'bite** (-bīt), *n.* A Wahabi. — **Wa-ha'bit-ism** (-bĭt-ĭz'm; -bīt-), *n.*

wa-ha'he (wä-hä'hä), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand tree (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), family Meliaceae, the leaves of which are used by the natives medicinally.

Wa'ha Lake trout (wä'hä). [From *Waha Lake,* Idaho, of Shahaptian origin, prob. fr. *hahau* willow.] A small black-spotted trout (*Salmo bouvieri*) of Waha Lake, Idaho.

Wa-he'he (wä-hā'hā), *n. sing. & pl.* One of an important Negro tribe northeast of Lake Nyasa.

wa-hi'ne (wä-hē'nā), *n.* [Maori & Hawaiian.] *New Zealand and Hawaii.* **a** A woman. **b** A wife. **c** A mistress.

Wah'len-ber'gi-a (wä'lĕn-bûr'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Göran *Wahlenberg* (1780–1851), Sw. botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of perennial herbs (family Campanulaceae), chiefly of the Southern Hemisphere, differing from the closely related genus *Campanula* in the loculicidal capsule. Several, as *W. gracilis,* are cultivated for ornament. *W. saxicola* is the New Zealand bluebell.

wa-hoo' (wä-hōō'; wä'hōō), *n.* [Dakota *wanhu* (*wăhu*), lit., arrowwood.] A shrub (*Evonymus atropurpureus*) having purple capsules which in dehiscence expose the scarlet-ariled seeds; — called also *burning bush.* The dried bark of the root is used as a cathartic.

wa-hoo', *n.* [Creek *ûhawhu* cork elm.] Any of various American trees or shrubs; specif.: **a** The rock elm *Ulmus racemosa;* also, the wing elm. **b** The cascara buckthorn. **c** The basswood (*Tilia*). **d** *W. Va.* = UMBRELLA TREE **a.**

wa-hoo', *n.* [Origin unknown.] A dark-blue food fish (*Acanthocybium petus*), family Scombridae, of Florida and the West Indies; the peto.

wa'hoo (wä'hōō), *n.* Nonsense; tommyrot. *Slang.*

‖**Wahr'heit und Dich'tung** (vär'hīt ŏŏnt dĭk'tōōng). [G.] Erroneous form of the subtitle of Goethe's autobiography, introduced by his secretary Riemer, and now become a household word. See DICHTUNG UND WAHRHEIT.

wai'a-ta (wī'ä-tä), *n.* [Maori.] A song usually commemorative of some important event. *New Zealand.*

Wai'-chiao' pu' (wī'jyou' bōō'). [Chin. (Pek.) *wai*[4] foreign + *chiao*[1] intercourse + *pu*[4] office.] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in China. It succeeded the *Wai-wu pu* (which see).

Wa'i-cu'ri (wä'ē-kōō'rē), *n.* An Indian tribe of southern Lower California. See WAÏCURIAN.

Wa'i-cu'ri-an (-rĭ-ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a linguistic family of southern Lower California, comprising the Waïcuri and the extinct Pericu.

waif (wāf), *n.* [ME., fr. ONF. *waif,* OF. *guaif, gaif,* adj., lost, unclaimed, *chose gaive* a waif; cf. Anglo-Lat. *wayvium;* prob. of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *veif* anything flapping or waving. See WAIVE, *v.*] **1. a** *Eng. Law.* Stolen goods thrown away by a thief in his flight. They belong to the king, or to the lord of the manor if the king has granted to him the franchise of waif, unless the owner makes fresh suit. If the owner prosecutes the thief to conviction he has a right to receive back his goods. **b** *Early English Law.* A woman who is waived. See WAIVE, *v. t.,* **5 b.**
2. Hence, anything found, or without an owner; that which is blown in by wind or driven in by water or which comes along, as it were, by chance; a stray thing or article.
Rolling in his mind old *waifs* of rhyme. *Tennyson.*
3. A wanderer; castaway; a stray person or beast, as a homeless child or a lost sheep.
4. A small flag or other device set to mark the position and establish prior right to the floating body of a harpooned whale, or also, to mark a passage through fish traps.
5. *Naut.* = WAFT, *n.,* 5.

waif, *adj.* Stray; vagrant; homeless; also, current in speech; as, a *waif* word or expression. *Chiefly Scot.*

waif, *v. t.* To throw up or cast away as a waif.
He hath right of life and death over all stranded and *waifed* on his coast. *Ld. Lytton.*

Wai'i-lat'pu-an (wī'ē-lăt'pōō-ăn), **Wai-lat'pu-an** (wī-lăt'-), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating an American Indian linguistic family, consisting of two tribes, the Cayuse and the Molala, now nearly extinct, formerly inhabiting two areas in northern Oregon.

waik (wāk), *adj.* Weak. — **waik'ly,** *adv.* — **waik'ness,** *n. All Obs. exc. Dial.*

wail (wāl), *v. t.;* WAILED (wāld); WAIL'ING. [ME. *wailen, weilen,* fr. ON. *vǣla, vāla;* akin to E. WOE.] To lament; bewail; to grieve over; as, to *wail* one's death. — *v. i.* To express sorrow audibly; to make mournful outcry; to lament; weep.
Therefore I will *wail* and howl. *Micah* i. 8.
Syn. — Moan, lament, mourn. **Ant.** — Rejoice, delight.

wail, *n.* Act of wailing; loud lamentation; also, a mournful, usually prolonged, cry or sound arising from grief, or pain; as, the *wail* of the mourner; a child's *wail* when he is hungry. "The *wail* of the forest." *Longfellow.*

wail. Var. of WALE, choice, choose.

Wai'la-ki (wī'lȧ-kĭ), *n.* An Indian of an Athapascan tribe of the Eel River Valley, California. The survivors are on Round River Reservation.

wail'er (wāl'ĕr), *n.* One who wails, or laments.

wail'er. Var. of WALER (mining).

wail'ful (wāl'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* **1.** Sorrowful; expressing grief or pain; mournful; wailing. "*Wailful* widows." *Spenser.* "*Wailful* sonnets." *Shak.*
2. Giving utterance to wailing, mournful sounds; as, the *wailful* sough of the wind through the trees.
3. = WAILSOME. *Obs.*
— **wail'ful-ly,** *adv.*

Wail'ing Place of the Jews, *or* **Wail'ing Wall.** An enclosed area in Jerusalem, near the Moslem Mosque of Omar, one wall of which is 59 feet high and supposed to contain some of the stones of Solomon's temple. In front of this wall Jews gather on Fridays to lament and pray.

wail'some (wāl'sŭm), *adj.* Deplorable; productive of grief and lamentation; also, lamenting; plaintive.

wail'y (wāl'ĭ), *adj.* Having the character or sound of a wail.

wain (wān), *n.* [ME. *wain,* fr. AS. *wæn, wægn, wægen;* akin to D. & G. *wagen,* OHG. *wagan,* ON. *vagn,* OIr. *fēn,* L. *vehiculum,* Gr. *ochos,* Lith. *vežimas,* Skr. *vāhana* a vehicle. See WAY; cf. VEHICLE, WAGON, WAINSCOT.] **1.** A four-wheeled vehicle for the transportation of goods, produce, etc.; a wagon or cart. "A great wagon or *wain,* piled high with hay." *Jeffery Farnol.*
All the rest of the year we are the plodding Percheron of commerce, patiently tugging our *wain.* *C. Morley.*
2. A chariot. *Obs.*
3. [*cap.,* with *the.*] *Astron.* Charles's Wain.

wain, *v. t.* [From WAIN, *n.*] To convey; fetch. *Obs.*

wain. Var. of WANE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wain'age (wān'ĭj), *n.* [ONF. *waignage.*] **a** *Early Feudal Law.* Implements of husbandry. See GAINAGE, *n.* **b** *Obs. exc. Hist.* Cultivated land.

Wai'na-moi'nen (wä'ē-nä-mō'ē-nĕn), *n.* Hero of the epic *Kalevala* (which see). He was a great bard and the inventor of a harp.

wain'bote' (wān'bōt'), *n. Early Law.* Bote of wood for repair of wagons.

wain'er (-ĕr), *n.* A driver of a wain; a wagon driver.

wain'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **a** *Obs. exc. Hist.* A wagoner. **b** [*cap.*] *Obs.* Boötes.

wain'rope' (-rōp'), *n.* A cart rope; a trace. *Rare.*
The *wainrope* was wet 1' my hands. *Quiller-Couch.*

wain'scot (wān'skŭt; -skŏt; *formerly commonly, still often in British usage,* wĕn'skŭt), *n.* [MLG. *wagenscot,* appar. fr. *wagen* wagon + *schot* wooden partition, crossbar; akin to E. WAIN; SHUT, SHOOT.] **1. a** In British usage, a fine grade of oak imported for woodwork; also, a piece of such wood. **b** Hence, a wooden lining of an interior wall, usually paneled; also, by extension, any lining of an interior wall, irrespective of material; as, a tile *wainscot.* **c** The lower three or four feet of an interior wall when finished differently from the remainder of the wall, as with wood panels, tile, or marble slabs.
2. Any of various European and American noctuid moths belonging to the genera *Leucania* and *Cirphis.* They are reddish or yellowish, streaked or lined with black and white. The larvae are known as *army worms.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (in sense 1) are:
wainscot-faced, wainscot-joined, wainscot-paneled.

wain'scot, *adj.* Of, provided with, or lined with, wainscot, the oak, or with a wainscot, the paneling; also, like or suggesting wainscot or a wainscot.

wain'scot, *v. t.;* WAIN'SCOT·ED or WAIN'SCOT·TED; WAIN'SCOT·ING or WAIN'SCOT·TING. To line with or as with boards or panelwork; as, to *wainscot* a hall.
The other is *wainscoted* with looking glass. *Addison.*

wainscot chair. A kind of heavy oak chair with solid panels in back and seat and, sometimes, turned posts and carved backs, brought from England very early in the Colonial period.

wain'scot·ing, wain'scot·ting, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of WAINSCOT. Hence: *n.* The material used to wainscot a house, or the wainscot as a whole; panelwork.

wainscot oak. The Turkey oak (*Quercus cerris*).

wain'wright' (wān'rīt'), *n.* [*wain* a wagon + *wright.*] A wagonwright.

wai·pi'ro (wī·pē'rō), *n.* [Maori *wai-piro,* fr. *wai* water + *piro* stinking.] Spirituous liquor; spirits; alcoholic beverages in general. *New Zealand.*

wair (wâr), *n. Carp.* A plank 6 ft. by 1 ft. *Obs.*

wair (wār). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of WARE, to spend.

wa'i·re'po (wä'ē·rā'pō), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand sting ray (*Dasybatis brevicaudatus*).

waise (wāz), *n.* [ON. *veisa.* See OOZE mud.] Mud. *Scot.*

waist (wāst), *n.* [ME. *wast;* orig., growth, akin to AS. *weaxan* to grow, *wæstm* growth, ON. *vöxtr* growth, stature, Sw. *växt,* Goth. *wahstus.* See WAX to grow.] **1.** That part of the human body which is immediately below the ribs or thorax; the small part of the body between the thorax and hips. *Chaucer.*

I am in the *waist* two yards about. *Shak.*

2. That part of anything which corresponds in position to, or resembles in some way, the human waist; the middle or central part, esp. when narrower or less thick than the ends; as, the *waist* of a boiler, saddle, violin, etc.

3. A girdle or belt for the waist. *Obs.* *Shak.*

4. A garment, or that part of a garment, which covers the body from the neck or shoulders to, or about to, the waistline. Specif.: **a** The bodice, or upper part, of a woman's dress. **b** An undergarment for children, worn similarly, to which other clothing may be buttoned.

5. *Naut.* That part of a vessel's deck between the quarter-deck and forecastle; the middle part of the ship.

6. *Shoemaking.* The smallest part of a boot or shoe between the ball and instep.

7. *Zool.* The greatly constricted basal part of the abdomen of certain wasps, flies, and other insects.

☞ COMBINATIONS are: **waist'-deep', waist'-press'ing,** *adj.*

waist, *adj.* For wear at or around the waist.

waist anchor. *Naut.* A sheet anchor. See ANCHOR, *n.,* **1.**

waist'band' (wāst'bănd'; -bənd), *n.* A band, sash, or the like, which encompasses the waist; specif., one on the upper part of breeches, trousers, skirts, or the like, serving often as an inner belt.

waist belt. A belt for the waist, — sometimes, esp. in military garb, disting. from a belt over the shoulder.

waist board. *Naut.* Temporary planking in the waist, esp. in the gangway to protect against seas.

waist boat. *Naut.* A boat carried in a vessel's waist; specif., *Whaling,* that on the port side, usually commanded by the second mate.

waist boater. *Whaling.* The officer commanding the waist boat, usually the second mate.

waist'cloth' (wāst'klŏth'; 185), *n.* **1.** A cloth or wrapper worn about the waist; esp., such a garment worn about the hips and passing between the thighs; a loincloth.

2. *Naut.* **a** *Now Rare.* A covering for the hammocks, stowed in the nettings in the waist; — called *hammock cloth* in the United States Navy. **b** *Obs. pl.* Cloths hung about a ship's waist as adornment, or to screen the men when in action.

waist'coat' (wās(t)'kōt'; wĕs'kŭt; 231; 277: wĕs'kŭt *is the phonetically regular traditional pron.* (*see Pron.,* §§ 1, 2, 70); wās(t)'kōt' *is a recent spelling pron.* (3), *mentioned but not preferred by Walker* (1791), *and now widely used*), *n.* **a** A man's garment of ornamental character, formerly worn under the doublet. **b** A sleeveless garment for men, worn under the coat, now extending a little below the waist; — in U. S. commonly called *vest.* It is now usually of the same material as the coat, though often of white for formal evening dress (see EVENING DRESS) and of white or colored material for informal wear. **c** A similar garment or a front resembling a man's waistcoat, worn by women; also, *Obs.,* an underwaist.

It was only when the *waistcoat* was worn without a gown or upper dress that it was considered the mark of a mad or profligate woman. *Nares.*

waist'coat'ed (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having or wearing a waistcoat.

waist'coat·eer' (-ēr'), *n.* One wearing a waistcoat; formerly, a woman wearing one, esp. without a gown or upper dress; hence, a strumpet; a harlot.

waist'coat·hole' (-hōl'), *n.* An armhole in a waistcoat.

His thumbs now in his *waistcoatholes,* he measured his idea. *Henry James.*

waist'coat'ing, *n.* A fabric designed for waistcoats, esp. one in which there is a pattern in differently colored yarns.

waist'ed (wās'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Having a waist.

-waist'ed. A combining form of *waisted,* denoting *having* (such) *a waist,* as in:

big-waisted	**low-waisted**	**slender-waisted**
deep-waisted	**narrow-waisted**	**slim-waisted**
high-waisted	**shallow-waisted**	**tight-waisted**
long-waisted	**short-waisted**	**wasp-waisted**

waist'er (wās'tĕr), *n. Naut.* A seaman, usually a "green hand" or a broken-down man, stationed in the waist of a whaler or, formerly, of a vessel of war; — hence sometimes used as an opprobrious epithet. *Now Rare.*

waist'-high', *adj. & adv.* High as the waist.

waist'ing (wās'tĭng), *n.* Material for waists; esp., fabric suitable for making into shirtwaists.

waist'less (wāst'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Without waist; unshapely.

waist'line' (wāst'līn'), *n.* A line surrounding, or thought of as surrounding, the waist where it is most contracted; also, in dressmaking, the line at which the waist and skirt of a dress meet. When this line is at the waist of the wearer, it is known as the *natural* waistline; otherwise it is a *high* or a *low* waistline.

waist strap. Belt; girdle.

waist tree. *Naut.* Formerly, a rough spar placed on the rail in the waist of a ship.

wait (wāt), *v.;* WAIT'ED; WAIT'ING. [ME. *waiten* to watch, wait, fr. ONF. *waitier* (OF. *guaitier, gaitier,* to watch, attend, F. *guetter* to watch, to wait for), of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *wahta* a guard, watch, G. *wacht,* OHG. *wahhên* to watch, be awake. See WAKE, *v.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To watch, esp. with hostile intent; to lie in wait. *Obs.*

2. In general, to look; to watch; to observe; to be on one's guard; to be alert or watchful. *Obs.*

3. To look (mentally); to be in expectation; — usually with *for,* equivalent to *expect* or *look forward to.*

Joseph of Arimathea, . . . which also *waited* for the kingdom of God. *Mark* xv. 43.

4. To stay or rest in expectation; to stop or remain in readiness, stationary or inactive, as till the arrival of some person or event or of the proper or favorable time for action; to rest in patience; to stay; not to depart.

All the days of my appointed time will I *wait.* *Job* xiv. 14.
They also serve who only stand and *wait.* *Milton.*

5. To be or remain ready to serve or execute orders; to be in waiting; to act as attendant or servant; esp., to attend or wait upon persons at table; to serve.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To watch, esp. with intent to attack or injure; also, to lie in wait in order to deliver (an attack, injury, etc.). *Obs.*

2. In general, to watch; observe; look for; also, to await; expect; to look forward to, as with hope or fear. *Obs.*

3. To search or look for; to seek after or out; also, to guard; to keep a watch over, as for protection. *Obs.*

4. To stay for; to rest or remain stationary in expectation of; to await; as, to *wait* orders; to *wait* a guide.

5. To attend on; accompany; escort; esp., to attend with ceremony or respect; as, to *wait* a funeral. *Obs.*

6. To serve as a waiter or attendant upon; to wait upon.

I'll do anything but *wait* table. I won't do that. *Willa Cather.*

7. To attend as a consequence; to follow upon. *Obs.*

8. To cause to wait; to defer; postpone; — said of a meal; as, to *wait* dinner. *Colloq.*

wait after. To wait for; to expect; also, to seek for, as to satisfy one's hopes. *Obs.* *Caxton.*

wait at table. To be a waiter or waitress.

wait attendance. To remain in attendance; to be ready to serve or execute orders. *Obs.*

wait off. To lie back in a race or competition until the other competitors are exhausted, with the expectation of being able to win in the final stretch.

wait on or upon. **a** To attend as a servant; to perform services for; to supply the wants of; to serve; as, to *wait on* a gentleman; to *wait on* the table. "Authority and reason *on her wait.*" *Milton.* **b** To attend; to go and see; to visit on business or for ceremony. **c** To follow as a consequence; to be connected or associated with; to attend. "That ruin that *waits on* such a supine temper." *Dr. H. More.* **d** *Obs.* To watch; guard; to look watchfully at; to observe. "It is a point of cunning to *wait upon* him with whom you speak with your eye." *Bacon.* **e** *Obs.* To attend to; to perform. "Aaron and his sons . . . shall *wait on* their priest's office." *Num.* iii. 10. **f** *Obs.* To look for; to expect. **g** *Colloq.* To escort or accompany; to act as bridesmaid or groomsman to; to court. **h** *Falconry.* To circle above its master, waiting till game is sprung; — said of a hawk. **i** *Colloq.* To wait, await, or stay for. **j** *Scot. & Ir.* To expect to die. **k** *Scot.* To continue to wait; to linger.

wait one's chance, hour, moment, opportunity, time, etc. To hold oneself in readiness to act promptly when the chance, etc., is favorable.

wait out the market. To delay buying or selling until the market prices reach a desired level. *Com. Cant.*

wait up. **a** *Obs.* To serve at the top or head of the table at a meal. **b** To stay awake, or out of bed, pending the arrival of someone; — usually with *for.*

wait upon. = WAIT ON.

wait (wāt), *n.* [ME. *waite* watchman, fr. ONF. *waite* (OF. *guaite, gaite*), watchman, orig. a watching (cf. also OF. *wait, guait, gait,* F. *guet,* a watching, fr. the v.), fr. OHG. *wahta* watch, or fr. the F. v. See WAIT, *v.*] **1.** One who watches; a watchman; sentinel; guard; also, a spy. *Obs.*

2. **a** One of a band of public, usually municipal, musicians who, in England, were once employed to play for processions or at official or public entertainments. *Hist.*

The *waits* of the city have a pension of him, not to come near that ward. *B. Jonson.*

b One of a group of street or rustic serenaders who play or sing at night for small gratuities, esp. around the Christmas season; also, a piece of music provided by these.

Till the beginning of the year 1800, the London *waits* used to have a special livery — blue gowns with red caps and sleeves. Now they have come down to certain unrecognized old men. *W. C. Meller.*

3. The old form of hautboy, or oboe, played by town musicians; — chiefly in the *pl.* *Obs.*

4. Watchfulness; also, expectation. *Obs.*

5. A position from which a person in concealment can watch, usually with hostile intent; an ambush; trap; snare. *Obs.,* except in *to lie in wait.*

6. Act of waiting; a delay; halt; also, time or interval of waiting, as between acts of a play.

7. A period during which one is serving as an attendant; specif., such a period of a lord in waiting or of a lady in waiting.

8. *Theater.* **a** The time between acts. **b** A pause because of some failure in the acting.

wait (wāt), *v. t.* To show or do (one) (unkindness). *Obs.*

wait (wāt). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of WOT, know.

wait'-a-bit', *n.* [Trans. of S. Afr. D. *wacht-en-beetje, -bitje,* hackthorn, etc.] Any of several plants bearing thorns or stiff hooked appendages, which catch and tear the clothing; as: **a** A New Zealand bramble (*Rubus australis*). **b** The greenbrier. **c** Any of various species of hawthorn. **d** In South Africa, one of numerous acacias and mimosas. **e** The grapple plant. **f** The prickly ash. **g** *W. Ind.* = COCKSPUR, 2 **b.**

wait'-a-while', *n.* **a** One of the Australian wattle trees (*Acacia colletioides*); — so called from the impenetrability of the thicket which it makes. **b** = WAIT-A-BIT.

wait'er (wāt'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *waitere;* cf. OF. *waiteor, guaiteor,* nom. *waitiere, guaitiere,* a watcher, F. *guetteur.* See WAIT, *v.*] **1.** A watcher; watchman; also, a spy; waylayer. *Obs.* exc. in composition, as in tide*waiter.*

2. One who waits; as: **a** One who waits for or awaits something. **b** One who pays his respects to another in a formal call, or by formal attendance upon him. **c** *Obs.* A lord in waiting or a lady in waiting. **d** An attendant; a servant in attendance, as, formerly, a man who did household work, or a waiting woman; now, specif., a man who waits at table, esp. a public table, as at an inn, restaurant, etc.

3. An attendant of the bride or groom at a wedding. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

4. A vessel or tray on which something is carried, as dishes, etc.; a salver.

5. *London Stock Exchange.* A uniformed official attendant on the exchange.

6. *Mining.* = WAITER-ON. *Brit.*

wait'er·age (-ĭj), *n.* Service of a waiter; attendance.

wait'er·ing, *n.* Service or employment as a waiter.

wait'er-on', *n. Mining.* An onsetter's helper. *Brit.*

wait fee. *Early Feudal Law.* A commutation paid in lieu of *wait service,* or watching at the lord's castle.

wait'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of WAIT. Hence: *n.* A period during which one waits (in various senses). — *adj.* That waits (in various senses). — **wait'ing·ly,** *adv.* — ***in waiting.*** **a** *Eng.* In attendance; as, lords *in waiting.* See LORD IN WAITING, LADY IN WAITING. **b** *Brit. Mil. & Nav.* Next in turn for a service, tour of duty, etc.

waiting game. A game, and by extension any situation or state of affairs, in which one or more participants withhold action for the time being in the hope of having a favorable and unforeseen opportunity for more effective action at a later period.

waiting gentlewoman. A woman who waits on a person of rank.

waiting list. **a** A list or roster of those waiting, as for a professional or business opportunity, for election to a club, etc. **b** *Brit. Nav.* A list or roster of persons detached from active duty and awaiting orders.

waiting maid, waiting woman. A maid or woman who waits on another as a personal servant.

waiting man. A man who waits on another as a personal servant; esp., a valet.

waiting move. *Chess.* = COUP DE REPOS.

waiting part. A role in which a person awaits events in order to decide his course of action.

His cue was now for a *waiting part;* he could not guess the role he would be expected to play. *O. Henry*

waiting period. *Insurance.* In certain forms of insurance, as accident and health and workmen's compensation insurance, a stated period after the beginning of disability during which no benefits are paid.

waiting room. A room for the use of persons waiting, as at a railroad station or other public place.

waiting table. A serving table.

waiting vassal. An attendant. *Obs.*

waiting woman. See WAITING MAID.

wait'ress (wāt'rĕs; -rĭs; 119), *n.* A female waiter or attendant at table; a maidservant who waits on table.

wai'va·tu'a (wī'vä·tōō'ä), *n.* [Maori *waiwatua.*] A New Zealand shrub (*Rhabdothamnus solandri*), family Gesneriaceae, having very showy, solitary, orange flowers, with red stripes.

waive (wāv), *v.;* WAIVED (wāvd); WAIV'ING (wāv'ĭng). [ME. *waiven, weiven,* to set aside, remove, fr. AF. *weyver,* fr. ONF. var. of OF. *gaiver, guever,* to abandon, prob. of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *veifa* to wave, to vibrate; akin to Goth. *biwaibjan* to wind about, AS. *wæfan* to wrap up. See VIBRATE; cf. WAIF.] *Transitive:* **1.** To put, turn, swing, cast, or set, aside; remove; cast off; abandon; reject; relinquish; leave; vacate; desert. *Obs.*

The night com, and the chamber is *weyved.* *Gower.*

2. To put away, or give up, a claim to; to forbear; refrain from; forsake; forgo.

He *waiveth* milk, and flesh, and all. *Chaucer.*

3. To refrain from taking advantage of; to neglect; disregard; as, he *waived* the chance which was offered to him; he *waived* his scruples and acted promptly.

4. To postpone; defer; to put aside from immediate discussion or consideration; as, let's *waive* this question until later in the meeting.

5. *Law.* **a** To throw away; to relinquish voluntarily, as a right which one may enforce if he chooses. **b** *Early Eng. Law.* To abandon or forsake. In very early times a woman could not be outlawed, because she was never *in law,* that is, she could not take legal proceedings of herself; but later, in Bracton's day, essentially the same result was accomplished by waiving her.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To turn aside; to twist away; deviate. *Obs.*

2. To leave off; to cease; also, to refuse. *Obs.*

Syn. — See RELINQUISH. **Ant.** — Claim, demand.

waive, *v. t. & i.* To wave; also, to pass or cause to pass; to banish; wander. *Now Rare.*

Merival said "No," and *waived* them off. *Edgar Lee Masters.*

waiv'er (wāv'ĕr), *n.* [AF. *weyver,* inf. as n. See WAIVE, *v.*] **1.** *Law.* Act of waiving something; act of waiving, or intentionally relinquishing or abandoning, some known right, claim, or privilege; also, the instrument evidencing such an act. Cf. ACQUIESCENCE.

2. Hence, dismissal from thought or discussion; omission from further consideration.

waiv'er·y (-ĭ), *n. Early Eng. Law.* The act of depriving a woman of the protection of the law by waiving her.

Wai'-wu' pu' (wī'wōō' bōō'). [Chin. (Pek.) *wai*[4] foreign + *wu*[4] affairs + *pu*[4] office.] The Department of Foreign Affairs in the Chinese government from 1901 to 1912. It succeeded the Tsung-li Yamen and was itself superseded by the Wai-chiao pu.

wa'jang (wä'yäng), *n.* Also **wa'yang.** [Jav. *wayaṅ,* lit., shadow.] A puppet show in which silhouettes of the figures are thrown on a screen. *Java.*

wa'ka (wä'kä), *n.* [Maori.] **1.** A canoe; — applied to all kinds of seagoing craft of the Maori.

2. A receptacle for trinkets made in the form of a canoe. *New Zealand.*

Wa·kam'ba (wä·käm'bä), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Bantu people of British East Africa, somewhat assimilated to the Hamites in customs, especially in nomadic and pastoral habits. Called also *Kamba.*

wa·kan' (wä·kän'), **wa·kan'da** (-dä), *n.* [Sioux *wakan, wakanda,* Omaha *wakonda.*] *American Ind. Religion.* The impersonal power or force that makes the world real. Cf. MANA, ORENDA, MANITO. — **wa·kan',** *adj.*

Wa·kash'an (wä·käsh'ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating an American Indian linguistic family consisting of two major divisions, the Nootka and the Kwakiutl, of British Columbia. About 4,500 Indians of this stock still live in their former territories. — **Wa·kash'an,** *n.*

wake (wāk), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *vök* open (wet) place in the ice, Sw. *vak,* Dan. *vaage;* akin to ON. *vökr* moist. See HUMOR.] **1.** An open space of water surrounded by ice. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

2. The passage cut through ice for a vessel. *Obs.*

3. The track left by a vessel in the water; by extension, any track; as, the *wake* of an army; the *wake* of a meteor.

When the turmoil which followed in her *wake* destroyed the peace of the community, Governor Winthrop banished her from Boston. *Agnes Repplier.*

4. A line or roll of hay in the field. *Dial. Eng.*

— ***in the wake of.*** In the track of, and usually keeping close to (something in motion); hence, figuratively, in pursuit, or in close sequence, of.

---

wain'y. Var. of WANY.
wairch (wĕrch; wârch). Var. of WEARISH.
waird. Var. of WARD, WEIRD.
wairsh (wĕrsh; wârsh). Var. of WEARISH.
waist. ✝ WASTE.
waist'coat-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
wait. ✝ WEIGHT.
wait'er-dom, *n.* See -DOM.
wait'er-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
wait'er-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
wait'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
wait service. See WAIT FEE.
waits'men, *n. pl.* [See WAIT, *n.*] Musicians. *Obs.*
wai'ver. ✝ WAVER.
wai'vod, wai'vode (wā'vōd). Vars. of VOIVODE.
Wai'wai (wī'wī). Var. of WOY-AWAY.
wai'wode (wā'wōd). **wai'wode-ship,** etc. Vars. of VOIVODE, etc.
wak. Var. of WACK, damp.
wak. ✝ WAKE, WEAK.

---

wake (wāk), *v.; past tense* WAKED (wākt) or WOKE (wōk); *past part.* WAKED or, sometimes, WOK'EN (wōk'ĕn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* WAK'ING (wāk'ĭng). [ME. *waken* (pret. *wok, wook*, past part. *waken*), fr. AS. *wacan* to wake, be born (pret. *wōc*, past part. *wacen*), combined with the kindred ME. *waken* (pret. & past part. *waked*) to watch, be awake, fr. AS. *wacian* (pret. *wacode*), var. of *wæccan* to watch, be awake; akin to OFris. *waka*, OS. *wakōn*, D. *waken*, G. *wachen*, OHG. *wahhēn*, ON. *vaka*, Sw. *vaka*, Dan. *vaage*, Goth. *wakan*, v. i., *uswakjan*, v. t., AS. *weccan*, v. t., D. *wekken*, G. *wecken*, ON. *vekja*, Skr. *vāja* strength, vigor, speed, contest, prize. See VIGIL; cf. BIVOUAC, WAFT, WAIT, *v.*, WATCH, *v.*] *Intransitive*: **1.** To be or to continue awake; not to sleep; specif., to watch; to keep watch or vigil, as over a corpse; to hold a wake.

The father *waketh* for the daughter. *Eccles.* xlii. 9.
Though wisdom *wake*, suspicion sleeps. *Milton.*

2. To sit up late for festivities or revel. *Obs.*

The king doth *wake* tonight, and takes his rouse. *Shak.*

3. To be roused from sleep; to awake; — often with *up*.

Woke up at the sound of the concluding doxology. *G. Eliot.*
The gods have *woken* and have sent him to save us. *Lord Dunsany.*

4. To be excited or roused up; to be stirred up from a dormant, torpid, or inactive state; to awake; also, figuratively, to be watchful and alert; to be diligent, energetic, animated, lively.

Then *wake*, my soul, to high desires. *Keble.*

5. To become alive again; to undergo resurrection.

—, *Transitive*: **1.** To rouse from sleep; to awake.

The angel . . . came again and *waked* me. *Zech.* iv. 1.

2. To put in motion or action; to arouse; excite.

Lest fierce remembrance *wake* my sudden rage. *Milton.*

3. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death; to reanimate; revive; as, to *wake* sad memories.

4. To watch as a measure of protection; to guard; specif., to watch, or sit up with, at night, as a dead body; to hold a wake over.

Syn. — Awaken, waken; rouse, stir.
Ant. — Slumber; quiet calm.

wake, *n.* **1.** Act of waking or being awaked; also, state of being awake; a condition or a period of sleeplessness. *Obs. exc. Poetic.*

Making such difference 'twixt *wake* and sleep. *Shak.*

2. State of forbearing sleep, especially for solemn or festive purposes; a vigil together with the attendant ceremonies.

3. *Ch. of Eng.* An annual parish festival formerly held in commemoration of the dedication of a church; also, the ceremonies, collectively, attending such a festival. Orig., prayers were said on the evening before, and hymns sung during the night, in the church; later, these vigils were discontinued, and the festival degenerated into a fair or market, often lasting several days, and marked by excess and riot.

4. The sitting up of persons with a dead body, often attended with a degree of festivity, chiefly among the Irish.

Blithe as shepherd at a *wake*. *Cowper.*

wake, *adj.* = AWAKE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wake. Var. of WAIK, weak.

Wa·ke'a (wä·kā'ä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A god said to have been the progenitor of man; — known elsewhere in Polynesia as *Ateo. Hawaii.*

wa·ke'a (wä·kā'ä), *n. sing. & pl.* [Amharic *waqēt* ounce, fr. Ethiopic *waqēt*, fr. Ar. *wuqīyah*.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

wake current. *Naut.* A current caused by, and moving in the same direction with, a vessel, due to friction.

wake dirge. A dirge sung at or befitting a wake.

wake'ful (wāk'fo͝ol; -fl), *adj.* **1.** Not sleeping; sleepless; indisposed to sleep; affected with insomnia; hence, watchful; vigilant.

Dissembling sleep, but *wakeful* with the fright. *Dryden.*

2. That wakes; awakening. *Now Rare.* "The *wakeful* trump of doom." *Milton.*

Syn. — Sleepless, restless; wide-awake, alert
Ant. — Sleepy, drowsy, somnolent.

— wake'ful·ly, *adv.* — **wake'ful·ness,** *n.*

Wake knot (wāk). See HERALDIC KNOT.

wake'less (wāk'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Of sleep, sound; unbroken.

wake'man (-mĕn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A watchman. *Archaic.*

wak'en (wāk'ĕn), *v.;* WAK'ENED (-ĕnd); WAK'EN·ING. [ME. *waknen*, fr. AS. *wæcnan, wæcnian;* akin to Goth. *gawaknan*. See WAKE, *v.*] *Intransitive*: To wake: **a** To become awake; to cease to sleep; to be awakened.

Early, Turnus *wakening* with the light. *Dryden.*

b *Obs.* To continue awake; to keep watch or vigil; to watch.
c To become active or animated.

—, *Transitive*: **1.** To excite or rouse from sleep; to wake.

2. To excite; rouse; to move to action; to awaken.

Venus now wakes, and *wakens* love. *Milton.*

3. To watch as a protection; to guard. *Scot.*

wak'en·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which wakens.

wak'en·ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who wakens; an awakening.

2. *Scots Law.* Revival of an action, or the process for it.

wak'er (wāk'ĕr), *n.* One who wakes; specif.: **a** One who rouses from sleep. **b** *Obs.* One who keeps watch or vigil; a watcher. **c** One who takes part in a wake.

wake'rife (wāk'rĭf), *adj.* [See WAKE, *v.;* RIFE, *adj.*] Wakeful; watchful; alert.—**wake'rife·ness,** *n. Both Chiefly Scot.*

wake'-rob'in, *n.* **a** In England, any species of *Arum;* esp., the cuckoopint; also, the spotted orchis *Orchis maculata*. **b** In the United States, any of various species of *Trillium;* also, the arrow arum *Peltandra virginica* and species of *Arisaema* (esp. the jack-in-the-pulpit). **c** In tropical America, any of several plants of the genera *Anthurium* and *Philodendron*.

wakes (wāks), *n. pl.* Often construed as *sing.* A period of festivity and merrymaking, usually associated with a fair. Cf. 3d WAKE, 2 & 3.

The *wakes* is an annual event of very ancient origin which lingers on in many villages. *Aloysius Horn*

wake'time' (wāk'tīm'), *n.* Time during which one is awake. *Rare.*

wake'-up' (wāk'ŭp'), *n.* The flicker; — from its note. *Local, U. S.*

wakf (wŭkf), *n.* [Ar. *waqf*.] *Moham. Law.* The granting or dedication of property in trust for a pious purpose, that is, to some object that tends to the good of mankind, as to support a mosque or caravansary, to provide for support of one's family, kin, or neighbors, to benefit some particular person or persons and afterward the poor, etc.; also, the trust so created, or the property in trust.

Wak·hi' (wäk·hē'), *n. sing. & pl.* One of an Indo-European tribe of Alpine type on the northern slope of the Hindu Kush.

wa'kif (wä'kĭf), *n.* [Ar. *wāqif*.] *Moham. Law.* The person creating a wakf.

wa'ki·ki (wä'kē·kē), *n.* [Melanesian.] Shell money. *South Sea Islands.*

wak'ing (wāk'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of WAKE. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that wakes; state, fact, or period of being awake.

2. A watch; also, a watching; a vigil, as over a sheepfold, a corpse, etc. *Wycliffe.*

wak'ing, *adj.* That wakes; as: **a** Alert; watchful. **b** Awakening; rousing from sleep. **c** Galvanizing into activity. — **wak'ing·ly,** *adv.*

Wa·kwa'fi (wä·kwä'fē), *n. pl.* Also **Wa·kwa'vi** (-vē). [Swahili, fr. the pl. sign *wa* + a Masai word designating a country.] Masai who have abandoned nomadic life and established agricultural communities, in British East Africa.

wak'y (wāk'ĭ), *adj.* Wakeful.

Wal'ach (wŏl'ăk), *n. sing. & pl.* A Vlach or Walachian.

Wa·la'chi·an (wŏ·lā'kĭ·ăn), *adj.* [G. *Wallache, Walache*, a Walachian, through Slav. fr. OHG. *Walah, Walh*, a speaker of a Romance language, orig. a Celt. See WELSH.] Of or pertaining to Walachia, a former principality, now part of the kingdom, of Rumania.

Wa·la'chi·an, *n.* One of the people whose original home was Walachia, though many settled in Transylvania, formerly part of Hungary, and throughout the Balkans; also, their language, the original alphabet of which, a modified form of Cyrillic, is now generally replaced by Roman characters. Their Slavonic name is *Vlach*. See RUMANIAN.

Walachian embroidery. A kind of solid embroidery done in buttonhole stitch.

Walachian sheep. One of a breed of domestic sheep, of southeastern Europe and western Asia, having very long upright spirally twisted horns.

wa'la·hee' (wä'lä·hē'), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A tree (*Plectronia odorata*), common in Hawaii and other islands of the Pacific, yielding an extraordinarily heavy hard wood, formerly used by the natives as a substitute for stone in making implements.

Wa'lam O'lum (wä'läm ō'lŭm). [Lenape, fr. *walam* painted + *olum* tally.] *Amer. Indian.* The tribal chronicle of the Lenape Indians. It is the most elaborate document discovered among the Indians of the eastern United States.

Wa'la·pai, Wa'la·pi (wä'lä·pī), *n.* One of a tribe of Yuman Indians dwelling on the Colorado River in northwestern Arizona, on the Hualpai Reservation. They are now chiefly engaged in stock raising.

Wal·bur'ga, Saint (väl·bo͝or'gä). An English saint (?710–777), said to have aided Saint Boniface in converting the Germans to Christianity. She died abbess of Heidenheim. Her body, preserved at Eichstadt, and the oil which flows from it, are reputed to have miraculous powers. See WALPURGIS NIGHT.

Wal'cher·en Ex'pe·di'tion (väl'kĕr·ĕn). *Eng. Hist.* The dispatch (1809) of a large British force to cause a diversion of the French campaign in Austria. It landed on Walcheren island, captured Flushing, but, failing to take Antwerp, finally retired after great losses, esp. by disease.

Wal'chi·a (wäl'kĭ·ä; wŏl'-), *n.* [NL., after Johann E. I. *Walch*, Ger. mineralogist.] *Paleontol.* A genus of pinaceous fossil trees having short, triangular, spirally arranged, falcate leaves, and ovate cones with persistent ovate scales. It is characteristic of the Permian, but ranges through the Trias, and is closely related to the genus *Araucaria*.

Wal'den (wŏl'dĕn), *n.* The familiar title of a collection of descriptive and autobiographical essays, *Walden, or Life in the Woods* (1854), by Henry David Thoreau. See WALDEN POND, in *Geo.*

Wal'den in·ver'sion (väl'dĕn). [After P. *Walden* (b. 1863), Russ. chemist.] *Chem.* A type of optical inversion (see INVERSION, 3 a) produced by the action of any of various reagents and involving the formation of a stereoisomer or of a compound closely related to the original one but having an opposite rotation. Thus, levo malic acid with phosphorus pentachloride forms dextro-chloro-succinic acid, which with moist silver oxide yields dextro malic acid.

Wal·den'ses (wŏl·dĕn'sēz), *n. pl.* [ML. *Waldenses, Valdenses*, after Peter *Waldo*, or *Valdo*.] *Eccl.* A sect of dissenters from the system of the Roman Catholic Church, founded about 1179 by Petrus Waldus, or Peter Waldo, a merchant of Lyon. Waldo and his followers were devoted to Bible reading and public preaching, and sought to revive primitive pureness of living. They desired to remain in the Roman Catholic Church, but were forced to become a separate body. From the beginning of the 13th century at the latest they laid special stress on the prohibition of oaths, of falsehood, and of the shedding of blood even in a righteous war or in capital punishment. This stand has not been consistently maintained throughout their history. Subject to fierce persecution they scattered into Germany and Bohemia. Here in the 14th century they had friendly relations with the Bohemian Brethren. In the 16th century the French Waldenses became Calvinist, but those in Calabria and Apulia were exterminated in 1560. Cromwell prevented their extermination in France in 1655. In Piedmont they obtained toleration in 1848, though not freedom from petty restrictions. They have many churches today in Italy, and in South and North America, where they tend to become identified with Protestant bodies.

Wal·den'si·an (-sĭ·ăn; -shăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Waldenses. — *n.* One of the Waldenses.

Wal'den's rule (väl'dĕnz). *Physical Chem.* The rule that the molar conductance at infinite dilution multiplied by the viscosity is equal to a constant.

Wal'dey·er's plas'ma cell (väl'dī·ĕrz). [After H. W. G. v. *Waldeyer*-Hartz (1836–1921), Ger. anatomist.] *Anat.* Any of certain coarsely granular connective tissue cells, found esp. in the neighborhood of blood vessels.

Waldeyer's tonsillar ring. *Anat.* The partial ring of tonsillar or adenoid tissue formed by the two palatine tonsils, the pharyngeal tonsil, and the lingual tonsil.

Waldeyer's vascular layer. *Anat.* The vascular layer of the ovary.

Waldeyer's zonal layer. = LISSAUER'S TRACT.

wald'flute' (wŏld'flo͝ot'; vält'-), *n.* [After G. *waldflöte*.] *Organ Building.* A soft flute stop of 8-foot and 4-foot pitch.

wald'grave (wôld'grāv), *n.* [G. *waldgraf*. See WOLD; MARGRAVE.] In the old German empire, the head forest keeper; also, formerly, in the Rhine districts, a noble of a certain rank; a kind of count.

wald'gra·vine (wôld'grä·vēn), *n.* [Fem. of *waldgrave*. Cf. LANDGRAVINE.] The wife of a waldgrave.

Wald·hei'mi·a (wôld·hĭ'mĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after G. F. v. *Waldheim* (1771–1853), Ger. entomologist and paleontologist.] *Zool.* A genus of brachiopods closely resembling *Terebratula* but having longer brachial loops. Many species are found as fossils, and a few still exist in the deep sea.

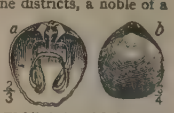

Waldheimia. *a W. flavescens.* Interior showing Loop. *b W. cranium.*

wald'horn' (wôld'hôrn'; vält'-), *n.* [G., lit., forest horn.] *Music.* **a** The natural horn; the old valveless hunting horn. Cf. FRENCH HORN. **b** An organ reed stop of similar quality.

wald'meis'ter (wôld'mīs'tĕr; vält'-), *n.* [G., lit., forest master, woodward.] The woodruff.

Wal'do (wôl'dō; 86), *n.* [OHG.; akin to E. WIELD.] Masculine proper name.

Wal'dorf sal'ad (wôl'dôrf). [From the old *Waldorf*-Astoria Hotel, N. Y. City.] A salad made commonly of diced apples, celery, and nuts, and dressed with mayonnaise.

Wald·stein'i·a (wôld·stīn'ĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after Count Franz Adam von *Waldstein* (1759–1823), Austrian botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of perennial herbs (family Rosaceae) of the North Temperate Zone, resembling strawberries (*Fragaria*), but having yellow flowers, with terminal styles and few carpels, seated on a short hairy receptacle. They are known as *barren strawberries*.

wale (wāl), *n.* [ME., fr. ON. *val* choice; akin to G. *wahl* choice, Goth. *waljan* to choose, and E. WILL.] A choosing; a choice; a field for choice; also, the choicest or best; the pick. *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.*

wale, *v.* [ME. *walen*. See WALE choice.] *Transitive*: **1.** To choose; select for oneself. *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.*

2. To pick out the refuse of (coal) by hand. *Eng.*

—, *Intransitive*: To make choice. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

wale (wāl), *n.* [ME. *wale* a wale or weal, a gunwale, fr. AS. *walu* a ridge, a mark of stripes or blows; akin to ON. *völr* a round stick, Goth. *walus* a rod, staff, and to L. *vallus* a stake. See WALL; cf. GUNWALE, WEAL a wale, 3d WHEAL.] **1.** A streak or mark made on the skin by a rod or whip; a stripe; a wheal; by extension, any ridge, or narrow raised surface.

Ploughing the stubble into *wales*. *Masefield.*

2. A ridge or streak rising above the surface, as of cloth; esp., a rib or heavy twill in a fabric; hence, texture, as of cloth; grain.

Thou 'rt rougher far,
And of a coarser *wale*, fuller of pride. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. A horizontal member, usually of timber, used for bracing the sheeting of a trench, cofferdam, or the like.

4. One of the two ridges on the outside of a horse's collar, between which the hame lies.

5. *Basketwork.* A finishing-off course of weaving consisting of three or four rods worked alternately one after and over the other to form a binding. See BASKET, *Illust.*

6. *Naut.* **a** *Obs.* The side of a ship or boat. **b** *pl. Shipbuilding.* Certain strakes of the outside planking of a vessel; the bends; as, channel *wales*, or strakes along the spar deck, etc. Cf. STREAK, 3, *Note.* **c** = WALL KNOT. *Rare.*

wale, *v. t.;* WALED (wāld); WAL'ING (wāl'ĭng). **1.** To mark with wales, or stripes; to manufacture, as a fabric, with a rib or a heavy twill.

2. To fasten, secure, or protect with a wale or walepiece.

3. *Basketwork.* To furnish with a wale or wales.

4. *Chiefly Fort.* To weave the web of, as a gabion, esp. with more than two rods at once.

wale, *adj.* [Cf. AS. *weallan* to well up, E. WELL, *v.*] Eddying; surging. *Obs.*

waled (wāld), *adj.* [See WALE a streak.] Striped; bearing wheals; esp., of fabric, made with a rib or heavy twill.

wale knot. *Naut.* = WALL KNOT. *Now Rare.*

wale'piece' (wāl'pēs'), *n.* Any piece, as a beam, timber, etc., intended to ward off dangerous impact from masonry or the like, as the stringpiece of a pier where shipping is received.

wal'er (wäl'ĕr), *n. Coal Mining.* One who picks out refuse from coal in the cars. *Local, Eng.*

wal'er, *n.* **1.** One who wales, or produces wales on the skin. *Colloq.*

2. In weaving, a man engaged to inspect and keep uniform the number of picks in a piece. Cf. 6th PICK, 3 **b**. *Obs.*

wal'er, *n.* = 3d WALE, 3.

Wal'er (wäl'ĕr), *n.* [From *Wales*, i. e., New South Wales.] A horse, esp. for cavalry, imported from New South Wales; also, any Australian horse. *Colloq.*

☞ The term originated in India, whither many horses are exported from Australia (esp. New South Wales).

wale shore. *Naut.* A shore used nearly horizontally to steady a vessel in dry dock, one end being against the ship in the vicinity of the wales, and the other against an altar of the dock.

wa'li (wä'lē), *n.* [Ar. *wālī*. Cf. VILAYET.] A governor or prefect, as of a Turkish province; a vali. See 3d VALI **a**.

wal'ing (wāl'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of WALE. Hence: *n.* **a** A wale, as for piles, or wales collectively; material for wales. **b** *Obs.* The making of a gabion; also, a gabion.

walk (wôk), *v.;* WALKED (wôkt); WALK'ING. [ME. *walken*, pret. *welk, walkien*, pret. *walkede*, to walk, to full, as cloth, fr. AS. *wealcan, wealcian*, to roll, turn, revolve; akin to D. *walken* to felt hats, to work a hat, G. *walken* to full, OHG. *walchan* to beat, to full, ON. *valka* to toss, drag, wallow, Sw. *valka* to full, to roll, Dan. *valke* to full, L. *volpus* bowlegged, and ult. to L. *volvere* to roll. See VOLUBLE; cf. VAGRANT.] *Intransitive*: **1.** To roll, as billows; to toss to and fro. *Obs.*

2. To roll by; pass; also, to circulate around; to be or to become prevalent; to spread. *Obs.*

An hundred winter *welken*. *Genesis & Exodus.*

3. To be or to keep in motion; to make headway; hence, of the tongue, to move incessantly; wag; roll. *Obs.*

4. To go forth or about; to roam; ramble; wander. *Obs.*

To *walken* in the wodes wilde. *Chaucer*

5. Specif.: To go restlessly about contrary to the normal course of nature, as a somnambulist or a specter.

I have heard, but not believed, the spirits of the dead
May *walk* again. *Shak.*

wake'-day', *n.* The day of a festival. *Obs.*

wa·keel'. Var. of VAKIL.

Wake'field, Vic'ar of (wāk'fēld). See VICAR OF WAKEFIELD.

Wakefield Plays. = TOWNELEY MYSTERIES.

wak'end. Wakened. *Ref. Sp.*

wake'ness, *n.* State or period of being awake. *Obs.*

wak'er. † WACKER.

wa·kil'. Var. of VAKIL.

wak'i·up. Var. of WICKIUP.

wak'ken (wäk'ĕn). Var. of WAKEN. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Wak'ker's hy'a·cinth germ. See HYACINTH BACTERIOSIS.

wa·kon' (wä·kŏn'). Var. of WAKAN.

wa·kon'da (-dä), *n.* = WAKAN.

Wa·kore' (wä·kōr'), *n.* [Songhai.] = SARAKOLLE, [ter; carnage. *Obs.*]

wal (wäl), *n.* [AS. *weal*.] Slaugh-

wal † WELL.

wald, *n.* [AS. *weald, geweald*.] Power; sway; rule. *Obs.*

wald. † WEALD, WELD, WIELD, WOLD, WOULD.

‖Wald'flö'te (vält'flö'tĕ), *n.* [G., shepherd's flute, fr. *wald* forest.] *Organ Building.* = WALDFLUTE.

wale'wort' (wāl'wŭrt'). Var. of WALLWORT.

Wal·hal'la (wäl·häl'ä; wŏl·hăl'ä), *n.* [Cf. G. *Walhalla*.] = VALHALLA.

wal'ie (wäl'ĭ). Var. of 1st & 2d WALLY.

wa·lise' (wa·lēs'). Var. of VALISE.

walk, *adj.* = WALE, choice *Obs. Scot.*

6. To move along on foot; to advance by steps; to go at a moderate pace; specif., of two-legged creatures, to proceed without running, or lifting one foot entirely before the other touches the ground; of four-legged creatures, to proceed with a gait in which at least two feet are always on the ground (see GAIT, 3); sometimes, specif., to move or go on foot for exercise or amusement.

Now riden this folk and *walken* on fote
To seche that seint in selcouth londis. *Piers Plowman.*

7. To move slowly; to make slow progress, as at a walk instead of a run.
8. To move off; to depart; to stray. *Obs. exc. Colloq.*
9. To behave; to pursue a course of life; to conduct oneself. "We *walk* perversely with God." *Jer. Taylor.*
10. To be or to act in association; to continue in union (with someone); to remain united or associated. *Obs.*
11. To move in a manner likened to walking, as a chimney or other masonry swaying through the action of winds, alternate expansion and contraction, or the like.
12. *Baseball.* To go to first base as the result of a base on balls. *Slang.*
13. *Oxford Univ.* To move about in the performance of one's duty as proctor; specif.: *Obs.* **a** To go the rounds at night. **b** To march up and down with each candidate for a degree.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To pass through, over, or upon; to tramp over on foot; traverse; to perambulate; as, to *walk* the streets; the watchman *walked* his nightly round.

As we *walk* our earthly round. *Keble.*

2. To bring to a (specified) state by walking; as, to *walk* one's companion to exhaustion.

Hugh *walked* the entire afternoon away. *Sherwood Anderson.*

3. To follow on foot for the purpose of measuring, surveying, or the like; as, to *walk* a boundary.
4. To cause to walk; to lead, drive, or ride with a slow pace; as, to *walk* one's horses.
5. To take for a walk; to guide in a walk; also, to force to keep moving on foot; as, he *walked* the poisoned man to and fro to drive away that fatal somnolence.
6. To be present at; to attend; as, to *walk* the exchange daily. *Obs.*
7. To move in a manner likened to walking. *Colloq.*

She *walked* a spinning wheel into the house, making it use first one and then the other of its own spindling legs to achieve progression rather than lifting it by main force. *C. E. Craddock.*

The airship was then *walked* across the station and into the shed. *Manchester Guardian.*

8. To pass around; to circulate (cups, goblet, liquor). *Obs.*
9. To full, as cloth or yarn. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
10. To thrash; beat soundly. *Obs.*
11. *Baseball.* To give a base on balls to. *Slang.*
12. *Naut.* To haul (an anchor, cable, or other line) by walking round the capstan.
13. *Sporting.* To put or keep (a puppy) in a walk; to train (puppies) in a walk. *Cant.*

walk about. *Mil.* An expression used by British officers to notify a sentry that they waive salutes.
walk around. To dance. *Slang, U. S.*
walk away from. To outrun with ease, as if in a walk.
walk back. To ease back a tackle or fall; as, *walk back* the cat; hence, *Colloq.*, to withdraw from a stand taken.
walk down. To wear down in walking; to walk longer or further than.
walk in golden, or silver, slippers. To be rolling in riches; to be prosperous.
walk into. To attack; to give a thrashing or verbal lashing to; also, to eat greedily of; to devour. *Colloq.*

He *walks into* us all as if it were our faults. *T. Hughes.*

walk off. To free oneself from by walking; as, to *walk off* the effects of too much liquor.
walk on air. To be lighthearted, as because of some success, purpose fulfilled, end achieved, etc.
walk one's chalks. To make off; to take French leave. *Slang.*
walk out. **a** To leave; go out. **b** *Colloq.* To take a walk, esp. with one of the opposite sex; hence, to go courting. **c** *Labor.* To strike.
walk out on. To leave; as, to *walk out on* an actor in the middle of a performance.
walk over. **a** In racing, to go over a course at a walk; — said of a horse when there is no other starter; hence, *Colloq.*, to gain an easy victory in any contest. **b** *Colloq.* To trample over; hence, to treat badly; to disregard the wishes or feelings of.
walk Spanish. **a** *Colloq., U. S.* To walk on tiptoe involuntarily through another's lifting one by the seat of the trousers, etc., as in boy's sport; hence, to walk gingerly; to be forced by another to act or proceed; also, to get discharged.

If in his presence we had dared talk Greek we should certainly have *walked Spanish.* *J. Jefferson.*

b *Colloq., U. S.* To force (a person) to walk Spanish.
walk the chalk, walk the chalk mark or line. To act always with strict propriety; to keep "straight"; — from the testing of a man's sobriety by making him try to walk on a straight line chalked on the floor. *Colloq.*
walk the floor. To pace back and forth in a room, as in worry.
walk the hospital, walk the wards. To make the rounds of the wards in the study or practice of medicine or surgery in a hospital. Cf. WARD-WALK, *n.*
walk the pegs. In cheating at cribbage, to move pegs forward or back.
walk the plank. To walk along a plank laid across the bulwark of a ship, until one overbalances it and falls into the sea, — a method of disposing of captives practiced by pirates; hence, to vacate an office or position under compulsion.
walk the ties. To walk along the railroad track. *Slang.*
walk through one's part. *Theater.* To perform one's part without expression or with indifference.
walk up *Hunting.* To force (game) to rise or break cover by walking toward it.
walk with. Literally, to take a walk in company with; hence, to go courting. *Dial. Eng.*

walk (wôk), *n.* [Cf. AS. *geweale* a rolling, motion. See WALK, *v.*] **1.** Act of walking, or moving on the feet at a slow pace or without running.
2. Act of walking for recreation or exercise; as, a morning *walk;* an evening *walk;* hence, in general, peregrination; travel; wandering; as, in his *walks* through the world.
3. Manner of walking; gait; as, to know one at a distance by his *walk.* In the walk of quadrupeds there are always at least two feet on the ground. See GAIT, *n.*, 3.
4. Distance as measured in time required by a walker to cover; as, the house is only ten minutes' *walk* to the station.
5. Conduct; course of action; behavior; manner of living.
6. Habitual or proper place, range, or sphere of action; province; as, the *walk* of the historian; also, social or economic status; — esp. in the phrase *walk of life;* as, persons in that *walk* of life are used to hard physical labor.

He opened a boundless *walk* for his imagination. *Pope.*

7. That in or through which one walks, or a place designed for walking; specif.: **a** One's accustomed place or course for walking; hence, a haunt. **b** A path specially arranged or paved for walking; as, a graveled *walk* in a garden; sometimes, a sidewalk; also, in a public building, church, etc., a portico, aisle, or the like, for walking; an ambulatory. **c** An avenue for promenading; a promenade; esp., an avenue in a park or woods; hence, *Obs., pl.*, a park; pleasure grounds. **d** = ROPEWALK.
8. A plantation of coffee, coconut, or other trees, arranged in rows with wide spaces between them.

The Spaniards left behind them well-established cacao *walks* in Jamaica. *Algernon Aspinall.*

9. A place or region in which animals may graze or exercise; place of wandering or pasture; range; pasture land; — now only in the combination sheep*walk.*

He had *walk* for a hundred sheep. *Latimer.*

10. The route or district regularly served by a vendor; hence, in general, a beat; a round; as, a milkman's *walk;* a patrolman's *walk.*
11. A hunting district in a park or forest, under charge of a ranger who patrols it. *Obs.*
12. A ceremonial procession. *Obs. exc. Local.*
13. A village fair. *Dial. Eng.*
14. *Athletics.* A trial of speed in walking over a given course; a walking race. Cf. HEEL-AND-TOE.
15. *Baseball.* A base on balls. *Slang.*
16. *Sporting.* **a** A place for keeping and training puppies. **b** An enclosed area of some extent to which a gamecock is confined to prepare him for fighting. Hence, *cock of the walk* (which see, in *Vocab.*).

walk (wôk). Scot. var. of WAKE.

-walk. A combining form of the noun *walk*, as in:

boardwalk	catwalk	ropewalk
bywalk	crosswalk	sheepwalk
oakewalk	footwalk	sidewalk

walk′-a-round′, *n.* **1.** A dance, or a part of a dance, in which the dancers walk around in a large circle or the like, as among negroes; also, the music for such a dance.

"Dixie" was composed in 1859 . . . as a *walk-around* for Bryant's minstrels. *Brander Matthews.*

2. *Theater.* A procession or march about the stage; also, the music for it.

walk′a-way′ (wôk′ə-wā′), *n.* An easily won contest, esp. a race in which the winner finishes at a slow pace because he has outdistanced all other competitors. Cf. WALKOVER.

walk clerk. *British Banking.* A bank messenger or clerk, esp. one who presents bills and checks to other banks for collection. *Colloq.*

walk′er (wôk′ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who walks (in any sense); specif., a pedestrian.

A very close and gracious *walker* he has been. *C. Kingsley.*

2. a A competitor in a walking race. **b** *Brit.* One who patrols or supervises by walking about. **c** In hunting, one who walks up game.
3. That with which one walks; foot or leg; — chiefly in *pl. Obs. exc. Dial.*
4. A form of child's gocart designed to accustom the child to walking.
5. In *Obs.* senses: **a** One who wanders about, as by night; a prowler. **b** A forester or gamekeeper. **c** A peddler; as, "Hawkers and *Walkers* in early America," the title of a book by R. L. Wright. **d** [AS. *wealcere.* See WALK, *v. t.*, 9.] A fuller of cloth.
6. A stick insect or similar orthopteron.

-walk′er. A combining form of *walker*, as in:

floorwalker	nightwalker	sleepwalker
jaywalker	ropewalker	streetwalker

walk′er, *or* **hook′ey walk′er** (hŏŏk′ĭ wôk′ĕr), *interj.* [*often cap.*] An exclamation of incredulity or the like. *Slang, Brit.*

When he pretends that he can coerce the mercantile marine, the inevitable remark is "*Walker.*" *The Australasian.*

walk′er-on′, *n. Theat.* One who plays walk-ons.

walk′ing (wôk′ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of WALK. Hence: *adj.* That walks, is operated by a walker, or is used for or in walking; as, a *walking* boot; he is a regular *walking* encyclopedia. Specif.: **a** *Agric. Mach.* Drawn by animal power and guided or operated by a man on foot; as, a *walking* plow; a *walking* cultivator. **b** That swings or oscillates to and fro; as, a *walking* beam (see WALKING BEAM). **c** That moves itself forward in the manner of, or suggesting that of, a walker; as, a *walking* crane, engine.

walk′ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who walks; also, manner of walking; gait.
2. A journey covered on foot.
3. Condition of the track, sidewalk, or road for one who is proceeding on foot; as, the *walking* is slippery.

walking beam. *Mach.* Any oscillating lever or beam (see BEAM, *n.*, 11) for transmitting power, as in a beam engine, one form of oil derrick, or the like; a working beam.

walking boat *or* **scow.** *Engin.* A scow moved by "walking" it on spuds which are lowered and lifted as required for this purpose, used esp. for laying pipe, etc., in swift rivers.

walking crane. *Mach.* A light crane traveling on an overhead channel iron and a single rail vertically beneath this in the floor.

walking delegate. A business representative of a union, appointed to visit members and their places of employment, to secure the enforcement of union rules and agreements, and, at times, to represent the union in dealing with employers. Cf. SHOP DEPUTY.

walking engine. A small tractor to which cultivating and other tools are attached and which is controlled by an operator who walks behind the assembly.

walking fan. A large fan used to protect the face from the sun when walking out of doors.

walking fern. = WALKING LEAF **a**.

walking fish. **a** Any of various mostly Asiatic fishes of the family Ophiocephalidae which are able to leave the water and travel about on land, as the snakehead mullets and climbing fishes. **b** In South America, any catfish of the genera *Doras* or *Callichthys;* in Palestine and Africa, a catfish of the genus *Clarias.*

walking foot. One of the legs of a crustacean, or other arthropod, fitted for walking.

walking gentleman *or* **lady.** *Theat.* An actor or actress engaged for parts of little importance where impressive appearance is desired.

walking leaf. **a** Any fern of the genus *Camptosorus*, esp. *C. rhizophyllus.* See CAMPTOSORUS. **b** A leaf insect.

walking line. In stair building, the imaginary line upon which the widths of the treads are set out, used esp. where there are winders. It is generally taken at about 18 inches from the inside of the handrail.

walking mort. A vagrant woman who travels on foot. *Old Thieves' Cant.*

walking orders. = WALKING PAPERS. *Colloq.*

walk′ing-out′, *adj.* Tending or inclined to walk out, esp. with a person of the opposite sex at one stage in courtship.

"It's the *walking-out* instinct." *H. G. Wells.*

walking papers, walking ticket. An order to leave; dismissal, as from office, employment, etc. *Colloq.*

walking part. *Theater.* A part requiring little more than walking about the stage.

walking pipe. A pipe for supplying water under pressure to portable hydraulic machines, esp. riveting machines.

walking scow. = WALKING BOAT.

walking staff. A staff or stout stick carried by a person on a walk.

Walking Stewart (stū′ĕrt). John Stewart (1749–1822), an English traveler, who walked through India, Persia, Nubia, Abyssinia, the Arabian Desert, Europe, and the United States.

walking stick. **a** A stick or staff carried in the hand habitually when walking; a cane. **b** A stick insect, as *Aplopus mayeri*, common in America. **c** A very common arborescent prickly pear (*Opuntia imbricata*) of the southwestern United States and adjacent Mexico, the woody framework of which is used for making walking sticks.

walk′ing-sticked′ (wôk′ĭng-stĭkt′), *adj.* Having or carrying a walking stick, or cane.

Down the aisle came a tall, slim, distinguished-looking, *walking-sticked* Fifth Avenue person. *Edna Ferber.*

walk′ing-stick′ palm. A slender Australian pinnate-leaved palm (*Bacularia monostachya*), family Arecaceae. Its stems are used for canes.

walking straw. A stick insect, esp. a large Australian species (*Palophus titan*) which reaches a length of six or eight inches.

walking sword. A very light sword formerly worn as a part of a gentleman's civil costume.

walking ticket. = WALKING PAPERS. *Colloq.*

walking toad. The natterjack.

walking twig. A stick insect.

walking typhoid fever. *Med.* A form of typhoid fever of insidious onset and without severe constitutional symptoms, in which the patient does not take to bed, and may even continue at his usual duties.

walking tyrant. A stout-legged, crested tyrant flycatcher (*Machetornis rixosa*) of South America.

walking wheel. *Mach.* A prime mover consisting of a wheel driven by the weight of men or animals walking either in it or on it; a treadwheel. — **walk′ing-wheel′,** *adj.*

walking wood fern. See FERN, *Table.*

walk′ist (wôk′ĭst), *n.* A walker; esp., a competitor in a walking race.

walk′mill′ (wôk′mĭl′), *n.* **1.** A fulling mill. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. A mill the power for which is furnished by men or animals walking, as in a treadmill, or in a mill with a wheel or wheels turned by such agency.
— **walk′mill′er** (-ĕr), *n.*

walk′-on′, *n. Theat.* = WALKING PART.

walk′out′ (wôk′out′), *n.* Act of walking out, or leaving; specif., *Colloq., U. S.*, a labor strike.

walk′o′ver (-ō′vĕr), *n.* **1.** In racing, the going over a course by a horse which is the only starter; any race in which all but one of those entered fail to appear; hence, *Colloq.*, a one-sided contest; an uncontested, or an easy, victory.
2. A race in which the horses competing all belong to the same interests or individuals.

walks′man (wôks′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A walker who patrols waterworks or waterways. *Brit.*

walk′-up′ (wôk′ŭp′), *n.* An apartment house without an elevator. — **walk′-up′,** *adj. Both Colloq., U. S.*

‖ **Wal·ki′re, Die** (dē väl-kü′rə). [G., the Valkyrie.] The second part (1869) of Wagner's tetralogy of music dramas *Der Ring des Nibelungen.* See RING OF THE NIBELUNG; RHEINGOLD; SIEGMUND; SIEGLINDE; cf. VALKYRIE.

walk′way′ (wôk′wā′), *n.* **1.** A broad path for pedestrians, esp. in a garden or park. *U. S.*

Box hedges mark the *walkways.* *James Branch Cabell.*

2. A passageway for pedestrians in manufacturing plants and similar locations.

Accident prevention by making floors and *walkways* safe. *R. H. Lansburgh.*

3. *Naut.* A narrow walking space connecting parts of a ship, esp. in the engine and fire rooms.

wal·kyr′ie (wôl-kĭr′ĭ), *n.* [AS. *wælcyrie.*] **1.** [*cap.*] = VALKYRIE.
2. A witch; a sorceress. *Obs.*

wall (wôl), *n.* A wall knot.

wall, *v. t.* To make a wall knot on the end of (a rope).

wall (wôl), *n.* [AS. *weall*, fr. L. *vallum* a wall set with palisades, fr. *vallus* a stake, pale, palisade; akin to Gr. *hōlos* a nail, and to L. *volvere* to roll. See VOLUBLE; cf. INTERVAL, WALE stripe.] **1.** A work or structure of stone, brick, or other materials, raised to some height, and intended for defense or security, or for an enclosure; esp.: **a** A solid and permanent enclosing fence, as around a field, a park, a town, etc. **b** One of the upright enclosing parts of a building or a room. **c** A levee, sea wall, or the like.
2. A defense; rampart; a means of protection; in *pl.*, fortifications in general; works for defense.

To rush undaunted to defend the *walls.* *Dryden.*

3. Something that is like, or suggestive of, a wall, as being a perpendicular surface, an enclosing side, or the like; esp., figuratively, something conceived of as a separating boundary, surface, or barrier to easy communication or mutual understanding; as, language differences form a *wall* between the peoples of the earth.
4. The bounding side or inside surface of a natural or artificial cavity or vessel; as, the *walls* of a boiler.
5. Hoof wall.
6. At mah-jongg, the arrangement of the tiles previous to drawing the hands.
7. *Mining.* **a** The side of a drift or other working in a mine. **b** The country rock bounding a vein laterally. Cf. FOOTWALL, HANGING WALL. **c** *Eng. Coal Mining.* A straight passageway driven across and at right angles to bords.

Syn. — Enclosure, fence; parapet.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

wall-bound	wall-encircled	wall-loving
wall-climbing	wall-fed	wall-piercing
wall-defended	wall-girt	wall-scaling
wall-drilling	wall-inhabiting	wall-shaking

walk′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.	Walk′er Tar′iff (wôk′ĕr). See TARIFF, 1 c.	walk′rife. Var. of WAKERIFE, *adj.*	walk′side′, *n.* See -SIDE.	Wal′kyr, Wal·kyr′i·an, etc. Vars. of VALKYR, VALKYRIAN, etc.	wall. ✝ WALE, WHALE.
walkene. ✝ WELKIN.			walkt. Walked. *Ref. Sp.*		wall. ✝ WAIL, WAWL.

— *to drive, push, or thrust to the wall.* To force or push aside or to an extreme position; to compel to give way; to get the advantage of, or mastery over; to crush; as, he was *driven to the wall* by his inefficiency. — *to go to the wall.* To be hard pressed or driven; to be pushed to extremes; to give way to competitors or the force of circumstances; hence, to become bankrupt; fail.

The weakest *goes to the wall.* *Shak.*

— *the wall.* The right or privilege of walking next to the wall or inner side of a sidewalk or pavement, as when meeting others or walking with another; — a privilege regarded as of value in former times of narrow or no footways because it afforded a safer or cleaner passage, and hence now by courtesy given by a gentleman to a lady walking with him. — *within the walls.* Inside of the confines marked by the ramparts, as of a city in former times; hence, within certain boundaries expressed or understood.

wall (wôl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a wall; growing on or placed against a wall.

wall (wôl), *v.;* WALLED (wôld); WALL'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To enclose with a wall or as with a wall; to immure; also, to provide with walls, as a room.

2. To defend by walls or as if by walls; to fortify.

The terror of his name that *walls* us in. *Denham.*

3. To separate by means of a wall; — with *about, around, in, off, out,* to designate the manner of separation; as, he was *walled* off from friends by an unconquerable shyness.

4. To close or fill with or as if with a wall, as a doorway; also, to put (specified material) into a wall; as, to *wall* the natural stones with cement.

5. To hinder or restrain as by a wall; as, a mind *walled* against any innovations.

6. To write down on or against a wall; to keep a running account (of one's debts) on a wall. *Slang, Eng.*

—, *Intransitive:* To build a wall or walls, esp. as an occupation.

Syn. — Enclose, encompass, shut in.

wall (wäl), *v. i.* [AS. *weallan.* See WELL, *v.*] **a** *Obs.* To boil; well up; seethe. **b** *Obs. Scot.* To become welded; to be consonant. — *v. t.* To boil. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wall (wôl), *v. t. & i.* [See WALLEYED.] To roll (the eyes) so as to show the white. *Now Local, U. S.*

wall (wäl). [Cf. Fris. *valle.* See WALL to boil.] Scot. & Dial. Eng. var. of WELL, *n. & v.*

wal'la-ba (wŏl'ä-bä), *n.* [Arawak.] A valuable timber tree (*Eperua falcata*), family Caesalpiniaceae, of the Guianas and northern Brazil, with pinnate leaves and clusters of red flowers. The reddish-brown very durable wood is used for palings and shingles; also, any of several closely related but as yet unidentified species of *Eperua* of the same region.

wal'la-by (-bĭ), *n.; pl.* -BIES (-bĭz), sometimes -BY. See PLURAL, *Note.* [In the language of George's River, Cowpasture, and Appin, *wolabā* a kind of kangaroo.] Any of various small and medium-sized kangaroos, including many of the genus *Macropus* (except the large plain-colored species) and several allied genera. The large wallabies (brush kangaroos), as the red-necked wallaby (*M. ruficollis*), are more brightly colored and much smaller than the typical kangaroos. Many wallabies, as the hare wallaby, paddymelon, etc., are no larger than a hare. The fur, esp. of the larger species, is much used. See ROCK WALLABY, NAIL-TAILED KANGAROO.

— *on the wallaby, or on the wallaby track.* On a bush track; traveling, as a swagman, in the bush. *Colloq., Australia.*

wallaby acacia. The shrub *Acacia rigens.* *Australia.*

wallaby bush. An Australian evergreen shrub (*Beyeria viscosa*), family Euphorbiaceae, common also in Tasmania. It has small, heathlike leaves and chiefly axillary flowers.

wallaby grass. See GRASS, *Table.*

Wal'lace's line (wŏl'ĕs-lz). [After Alfred R. *Wallace,* Eng. naturalist.] *Biogeog.* An imaginary line separating the Oriental and Australian regions. It passed between Bali and Lombok, between Celebes and Borneo, and to the eastward of the Philippines. Recent authors contend that it should pass east rather than west of Celebes. The faunas on either side of the line are remarkably distinct.

Wal·la'chi·an (wŏ·lā'kĭ·ăn), *n. & adj.* Var. of WALACHIAN.

wal'lah (wäl'ä), *n.* Also **wal'la.** [Hind. *-wālā,* suff. like L. *-arius* (cf. -ER).] Agent; a master or owner; a servant or worker; also, *Colloq.,* a person; a fellow. *Anglo-Ind.*

I wonder if the ticket *wallah* would like some books to review in his spare time. *Christopher Morley.*

wall anchor. = BEAM ANCHOR.

wall and crown. See CROWN, *n.,* 23.

wall arcade. *Arch.* An arcade built as part of, or against, a wall, usually a blind arcade chiefly for ornament.

wal'la-roo' (wŏl'ä-rōō'), *n.* [In the language of George's River, Cowpasture, and Appin, *wolarū* mountain kangaroo.] Any of several kangaroos of the genus *Macropus,* esp. *M. robustus.*

Wal'la-wal'la (wŏl'ä-wŏl'ä), *n.* One of a small tribe of Shahaptians of Washington and Oregon. Since 1855 they have been on the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon. They were Christianized by Jesuits about 1840, and are now farmers and stock raisers.

wall barley. **a** A European annual grass (*Hordeum murinum*) resembling barley, but found as a weed in waste ground along roadsides, hedgerows, etc. **b** = RYE GRASS **a.**

wall bearing. *Mach.* A shaft bearing located in a wall.

wall bed. = RECESS BED.

wall bee. A mason bee.

wall'bird' (wôl'bûrd'), *n.* The spotted flycatcher. *Local, Eng.*

wall'board' (wôl'bōrd'; 181), *n.* Any boarding designed to serve as, or to be used against, a wall; as, a *wallboard* in a schoolroom; specif., an artificial board of wood fiber, cane fiber, or the like, made in large sheets and used for the interior sheathing of the walls of rooms.

wall box. *Mach.* A frame set in a wall to receive a pillow block or bearing for a shaft passing through the wall.

wall bracket. *Mach.* A bracket for supporting a bearing and designed to be fastened to a wall.

wall bugloss. Any of certain herbs of the genus *Lycopsis. England.*

wall cabbage. The sand rocket. *England.*

wall cabinet. A cabinet resting, or designed to rest, against the wall of a room.

wall card. A card or placard designed for use upon a wall, billboard, or the like, as in advertising. — **wall'-card',** *adj.*

wall clamp. A clamp for holding walls or parts of a double wall together.

wall crane. A crane fixed to a wall, often a form of pillar crane.

wall creeper. **1.** A small bird (*Tichodroma muraria*), of the family Certhiidae, inhabiting cliffs in the mountains of southern Asia, Europe, and northern Africa, and, in migration, frequenting walls about towns. It is mostly gray, black, and white, but has a bright crimson wing patch.

1/3

Wall Creeper.

2. *Mach.* = WALL PLANER.

wall cress. **a** *England.* Any cress of the genus *Arabis.* **b** The mouse-ear cress.

walled (wôld), *adj.* Furnished or enclosed with a wall or walls; fortified; also, resembling or suggesting a wall.

-walled (-wôld). *Walled,* adj., used in combinations, as in:

brick-walled	stone-walled
double-walled	stucco-walled
high-walled	thick-walled
party-walled	thin-walled
rough-walled	well-walled
sea-walled	wooden-walled
single-walled	wood-walled
smooth-walled	

walled (wôld), *adj.* [See WALLEYED.] Lacking in color or form; — said of an eye; walleyed. *Colloq. & Dial.*

walled'-in', *adj.* Enclosed by, or as if by, a wall.

walled plains. *Astron.* Crateriform depressions on the moon, the interiors of which are nearly level and 40 to 150 miles in diameter. They are usually surrounded by an intricate system of mountain ranges, separated by valleys, crossed by ravines, and united at various points by cross walls and buttresses.

walled'-up', *adj.* Closed by, or as if by, a wall.

wall engine. A vertical engine bedded flat against a wall, usually with the crankshaft above the cylinder or cylinders.

Wal'len-stein (wŏl'ĕn-stīn; *G.* väl'ĕn-shtīn), *n.* The subject of Schiller's tragic historical trilogy (1798–99): ***Wallensteins Lager*** (camp); ***Die Piccolomini***; and ***Wallensteins Tod*** (death). See WALLENSTEIN, VON, in *Biog.*

wall'er (wôl'ĕr), *n.* One who builds or repairs walls.

wall'er, *n.* [G.] The wels.

wall'er, *n.* [From WALL to boil.] A saltmaker. *Local, Eng.*

Wal·le'ri·an (wŏ·lē'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or named after, A. V. Waller, an English physiologist (1816–70).

Wallerian degeneration. *Med.* The degeneration of nerve fibers which follows section or other injury or disease of a nerve and progresses from the seat of injury along the axon away from the nerve cell body while the part between the seat of injury and the nerve cell body remains intact.

Wallerian method. The method of identifying tracts of nerve fibers, esp. in the spinal cord, by observing the direction of degeneration after section.

wal'let (wŏl'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [ME. *walet,* perh. the same word as ME. *watel* a bag. Cf. WATTLE.] **1.** A bag or sack for carrying about the person, as for holding the necessaries for a journey, in one form long, open at the middle, and closed at the ends; a knapsack; a pack.

Time hath, my lord, a *wallet* at his back,
Wherein he puts alms for oblivion. *Shak.*

2. Anything hanging loose like a bag. Cf. WATTLE, *n.,* 4. *Obs.* "*Wallets* of flesh." *Shak.*

3. A flat leather bag with a top opening closed by a flap or the like, used for carrying tools, etc.; a tool bag.

4. A pocketbook, esp. one of some size for papers, paper money unfolded, etc., with a flap fastened by a clasp or strap; also, a small flat bag or purse for coins carried on the person.

5. Something shaped or constructed like a wallet (sense 4), as an envelope (***wallet envelope***).

6. *Angling.* An outfit of small tools, materials, etc., likely to prove useful on a trip. *Brit.*

wall'eye' (wôl'ī'), *n.* [See WALLEYED.] **1.** **a** An eye, as of a horse, in which the iris is very light gray or whitish. **b** An eye in which the cornea is opaque and white. **c** Leucoma of the cornea. **d** An eye which turns outward showing an undue amount of white. **e** Exotropia; divergent strabismus.

2. Any of various fishes: **a** The walleyed pike. **b** The walleyed surf fish. **c** = 2d ALEWIFE, 1. **d** The walleyed pollack.

wall'eyed' (-īd'), *adj.* [ME. *wawileȝid,* fr. ON. *vagleygr,* fr. *vagl* a beam, a beam in the eye (akin to Sw. *vagel* a roost, a perch, a sty in the eye) + *eygr* having eyes (fr. *auga* eye). See EYE.] **1.** **a** Having a very light gray or whitish eye. **b** Affected with leucoma of the cornea. **c** Having the eye directed outward; affected with exotropia or squint.

2. Having a blank or staring appearance, as of a person affected with walleye.

3. Having glaring eyes; fierce-eyed. "*Walleyed* wrath." *Shak.*

walleyed herring. = 2d ALEWIFE, 1.

walleyed pike *or* **perch.** An American fresh-water food fish (*Stizostedion vitreum*) having large and prominent eyes.

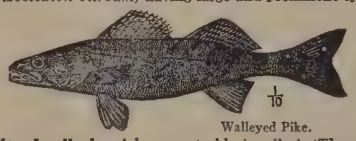

1/10

Walleyed Pike.

walleyed pollack. A large sooty-black pollack (*Theragra fucensis*) of the Pacific coast of North America from Monterey northward.

walleyed surf fish. A common California fish (*Hyperprosopon argenteus*), of a nearly uniform sooty color with traces of silver color on the sides.

wall fern. The common polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*).

wall'-fight', *n. Mil.* A fight to gain a rampart, or fortified place; an attack upon a walled position.

wall'flow'er (wôl'flou'ĕr), *n.* **1.** Any species of *Cheirinia;* esp., *C. cheiri,* a perennial herb with sweet-scented flowers. In Europe it is common on old walls.

2. In Australia, a desert shrub (*Gastrolobium grandiflorum*); — called also *desert poisonbush.*

3. A woman or man who remains by the wall as a spectator at a dance, either by choice or because not chosen as a partner. *Colloq.*

4. The color wallflower brown.

wallflower brown. A color, yellowish-red in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance; — called also *burnt russet, Cuba.* Cf. COLOR.

wall frame. = WALL BOX.

wall fruit. Fruit borne by trees trained against a wall.

wall garden. *Hort.* A dry wall with plants set in the soil among crevices of the rock.

wall gecko. Any of several harmless Old World geckos which run over walls, clinging by suckers on the feet, and feed on insects.

1/3

Wall Gecko (*Tarentola mauritanica*).

wall germander. The common germander (*Teucrium chamaedrys*).

wall gillyflower. = WALLFLOWER, 1.

wall grass. The common stonecrop (*Sedum acre*).

wall green. A color, bluish-green in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance.

wall grenade. *Mil.* A grenade larger than a hand grenade, to be thrown from a wall. *Hist.*

wall hanging. Drapery hung, or designed to be hung, against a wall.

wall hawkweed. A European hawkweed (*Hieracium murorum*) with mostly basal leaves and yellow flower heads on glandular stalks; — so called from its habit.

wall'hick' (wôl'hĭk'), *n.* [See HICKWALL.] The lesser spotted woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*

wall hold. A hold on, or point of attachment to, a wall; specif., in building construction, the end of a timber fixed in a wall as a bearing.

wall hook. **a** A hook designed to be fixed in a wall to hold something. **b** *Obs. Mil.* A grappling hook.

wal'lie (wŏl'ĭ), *n.* [From VALET.] A valet. *Scot.*

wall'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of making a wall or walls, as for a building; the supplying of a wall, or of ramparts, for defense

2. Walls collectively; material for walls.

wall'ing, *adj.* That serves as or constitutes a wall.

walling crib. *Mining.* A heavy timber or cast-iron ring built into the wall of a shaft to support the lining.

wall'ing-in', *adj.* That encloses by or as if by a wall; as, *walling-in* structures.

walling wax. Wax used by etchers to make a bank, or wall, round the edge of a plate to hold the etching acid, etc.

wall ink. The European brooklime.

wall knot. [Cf. WALE knot.] *Naut.* A kind of knot, single or double, crowned or double-crowned, made by interweaving the unlaid strands at the end of a rope. See 2d KNOT, 1; 1st CROWN, 23 **b.**

wall lecture. A lecture delivered, orig. by a regent master, by regulation and regardless of attendance.

wall lettuce. A European wild lettuce (*Lactuca muralis*) with coarse foliage and yellow flowers in loose clusters.

wall lichen. A rock lichen (*Parmelia parietaria*).

wall'-like' (wôl'lĭk'), *adv.* See -LIKE.

wall link. = WALKING LEAF **a.**

wall lizard. A common lizard (*Lacerta muralis*) of southern Europe, Asia Minor, and northern Africa, which frequents houses and lives in the chinks and crevices of walls.

wall louse. **a** = WOOD LOUSE **b.** **b** The bedbug.

wall mirror. A mirror hanging, or designed to be hung, against the wall in a room.

wall moss. **a** Any moss that grows on a wall. **b** Wall lichen. **c** *Dial. Eng.* The common stonecrop.

wall net. A fishing net set vertically to enclose a space.

wall newt Wall lizard.

wal'loch (wäl'ŭk), *n.* A Highland fling. *Scot.*

wall of circumvallation. See CIRCUMVALLATION, 2.

Wal·lo'ni·an (wŏ·lō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Walloons or their language. — *n.* The language of the Walloons; Walloon.

Wal·loon' (wŏ·lōōn'), *n.* [F. *Wallon,* of Teut. origin. See WELSH.] **a** One of a people, primarily of Celtic or Alpine race, inhabiting southern Belgium, esp. Hainaut, Namur, Liége, and Luxembourg, and about one third of Brabant and adjacent parts of France. They are descendants of the Belgae. **b** Their language, Belgian French. — **Wal·loon',** *adj.*

wal·loon' (wŏ·lōōn'), *n. Plant Pathol.* A disease of tobacco

Walloon Church. A Protestant church in the Netherlands, the members of which are descendants of refugees from France and Flanders in 1581 and later. They use French in their services, and the Geneva Catechism.

Walloon guard. Formerly, the bodyguard of the Spanish monarch, consisting of Walloons.

wal'lop (wŏl'ŭp), *v.* [ONF. *waloper* (F. *galoper*). See GALLOP.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To move quickly, but with great effort; to gallop. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Egad, she *walloped* away with all the grace of triumph. *Scott.*

2. To move in a rolling, cumbersome manner; to tumble over or about; to flounder; to waddle.

Sleek sea beasts who roared and rolled and *walloped* in the spouting surges. *Kipling.*

3. To be slatternly. *Local, Eng.*

4. To dangle, flutter, or flap, as rags. *Chiefly Scot.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To beat soundly; flog; thrash; also, figuratively, to get the better of. *Dial. & Colloq.*

He nearly *walloped* the life out of me. *Joseph Conrad.*

2. To deliver a powerful blow against; to strike hard; as, to *wallop* a baseball for a home run. *Slang.*

wal'lop, *n.* **1.** A quick, rolling movement; a gallop. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

2. A bubbling or seething, as of boiling liquid. *Obs.*

3. A beat or palpitation; a throb. *Obs. Scot.*

4. An awkward, heavy leap, jump, or plunge. *Scot.*

5. A powerful blow; also, the ability, as of a pugilist, to deliver such a blow; as, he packs a *wallop* in either hand. *Slang.*

wal'lop, *adv.* With a heavy thud or blow.

The comet landed *wallop* on the sand. *Garstin.*

wal'lop (wŏl'ŭp), *v. i.;* -LOPED (-ŭpt); -LOP·ING. [Prob. imitative, but perh. same as *wallop* to move. Cf. GALLOP boil.] To boil with a continued bubbling noise. *Scot. & Dial.*

wal'lop·er (wŏl'ŭp·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which wallops.

wal'lop·er, *n.* = WHOPPER, something enormous. *Dial. & Colloq.*

wal'lop·ing, *adj.* Large; strong; bouncing; whopping. *Dial.*

wal'lop·ing, *n.* A beating; a thrashing; a licking. *Colloq.*

wal'low (wŏl'ō), *v.;* WAL'LOWED (-ōd); WAL'LOW·ING. [ME. *walwen,* fr. AS. *wealwian;* akin to AS. *wielwan,* v. t., to roll, Goth. *walwjan* (in comp.) to roll, L. *volvere.* See VOLUBLE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To roll oneself about, as in mire; to tumble or roll about; to move lazily or heavily in any medium; to welter; to flounder; as, swine *wallow* in the mire.

I may *wallow* in the lily beds. *Shak.*

2. To live or continue in animal satisfaction in some condition or mode of life; as, to *wallow* in luxury, in money; — often with a derogatory implication.

God sees a man *wallowing* in his native impurity. *South.*
She *wallows* in the poetry of Keats. *Mencken.*

wal'la (wäl'ä). Var. of WALLAH.

wal'la·by-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

Wal'lach, Wal'lack (wŏl'ăk), *n. & adj.* = WALACHIAN.

wallaway. † WELLAWAY.

wall'-cheeked', *adj.* See -CHEEKED.

wal'let-ful, *n.* See -FUL.

wall'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

wal·lise' (wŏ·lēs'). Dial. var. of VALISE.

wall'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

wall'man, *n.; pl.* -MEN. = 3d WALLER.

Wal'loon' (wä·lōōn'). Var. of WALLOON.

wal'lopt. Walloped. *Ref. Sp.*

3. To surge, as waves; to billow, as smoke; to rise swirlingly, as vapor or mist; to gush forth in eddies, as flame or a spring.
—, *Transitive*: 1. To roll, as in something unclean; to tumble in the mire and roll back and forth. *Rare.*
2. To cause to roll, billow, surge, or the like. *Obs.*
Syn. — See GROVEL.

wal'low (wŏl'ō), *n.* 1. Act of wallowing, in various senses.
It is not the United States language, with its slap and spank and *wallow* and roll. *American Mercury.*
2. A kind of rolling walk or gait. *Obs.*
3. A place to which an animal comes to wallow; also, the depression made by its wallowing; as, a buffalo *wallow.*
4. A pit or hollow in the veldt; a kommetje. *S. Africa.*
5. A depression resembling or suggesting a place where animals have wallowed; hence: a The trough of a billow. b A line of hay in the fields. c A depressed state or condition.
Sinking into the *wallow* of bourgeois vulgarity. *Sir Gilbert Parker.*

wal'low (wäl'ŭ; wŏl'-), *v. i.* [AS. *wealwian.*] To fade; wither. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wal'low, *adj.* [AS. *wealg* lukewarm, tepid; akin to Nor. dial. *valg* insipid, D. *walg* loathing, repugnance.] Tasteless; insipid; also, nauseous. *Now Dial. Eng.*

wal'low·er (wŏl'ō-ĕr), *n.* 1. One who or that which wallows.
2. *Mach.* One of the earliest forms of pinion; a trundle; a lantern pinion, used in cheaper clocks and watches.

wal'low·ish, *adj.* [*wallow,* adj. + *-ish.*] Flat; insipid; nauseous; mawkish. — **wal'low·ish·ly,** *adv.* — **wal'low·ish·ness,** *n.* *All Obs. exc. Dial.*

wall painting. A work of art painted on a wall; esp., a fresco painting.

wall'pa'per (wôl'pā'pĕr), *n.* Paper for walls of rooms; paper hangings. — **wall'pa'per,** *v. t. & i.*

wall'pa'per·ing, *n.* Material made up for wallpaper.

wall pellitory. A European herb (*Parietaria officinalis*) of diuretic properties, growing on old walls.

wall penny grass. = NAVELWORT a.

wall pennywort. = NAVELWORT a.

wall pepper. The common stonecrop (*Sedum acre*).

wall pie. The wall rue.

wall'piece' (wôl'pēs'), *n.* a A flat timber secured to a wall as a bearing for the upper end of a shore, etc. b A pendant post.

wall planer. *Mach.* A metal planer in which large work is fixed on a base plate and whose tool carriage travels vertically on a tall pillar, which is either bolted to a wall or arranged to stand independently; — called also *vertical planer, wall creeper.*

wall'-plat' (wôl'plăt'), *n.* The spotted flycatcher. It builds its nest on walls. *Local, Eng.*

wall plate. a *Arch.* A continuous plate on a wall to support posts, joists, or the like; a plate. See PLATE, *n.,* 12 a; ROOF, *Illust.* b *Mach.* A metal plate or bracket secured flat against the wall to support a bearing, machinery, etc. c *Mining.* One of the main side timbers of a shaft. Cf. END PLATE.

wall pocket. A bag or baglike receptacle for attachment to a wall.

wall radiator. See RADIATOR, *n.,* a.

wall reaction. *Physical Chem.* A reaction which is localized on the walls of the containing vessel and is often catalyzed by contact with the walls.

wall rib. In a medieval ribbed vault, a rib next to, and in a plane parallel to, the longitudinal wall; a formeret.

wall rock. *Geol. & Mining.* The rock through which a fault or vein runs; the country rock next to a fault, vein, or ore deposit.

wall rocket. A crossweed (*Diplotaxis tenuifolia*) of Europe, with rather large yellow flowers, adventive in North America.

wall rue. A small delicate spleenwort (*Asplenium ruta-muraria*) found on walls, cliffs, etc., in Eurasia and North America; — called also **wall rue spleenwort.**

Wall Rue.

wall saltpeter. Calcium nitrate, found as an efflorescence on walls exposed to decaying nitrogenous matter.

Walls'end' (wôlz'ĕnd'), *n.* [From *Wallsend,* Eng.] A grade, or a size, of coal.
A hundredweight of best *Wallsend,* blazing. *De Morgan.*

wall'-sid'ed (wôl'sīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* *Naut.* Of a vessel, having sides nearly perpendicular. Cf. BANK-SIDED.

wall space. Space, or place, on a wall, as for a painting.
"His blasted picture! A thing that was n't worth giving *wall space* to!" *C. Fox Smith.*

wall speedwell. The corn speedwell.

wall spleenwort. See FERN, *Table.*

wall stone. Stone used for, or of a character suitable for, building walls.

Wall Street. A street towards the southern end of the borough of Manhattan, New York City, extending from Broadway to the East River; — so called from the old wall which extended along it when the city belonged to the Dutch. It is the chief financial center of the United States, and the name is often used for the money market and the financial interests of the country.

Wall Street loan. *Stock Exchange.* A loan on securities collateral. If made in New York City it is the same as a broker's loan.

wall string. *Stair Building.* The string (of a staircase) that is next to the wall.

wall tent. A tent with upright cloth sides corresponding to the walls of a house.

wall tower. A tower forming an essential part of a wall, esp. in old fortifications.

wall tree. *Hort.* A fruit tree trained against a wall.

wall vase. *Art.* A vase intended to hang against a wall, esp. one having the design and character of an ordinary vase, but with one side entirely flat.

wall wasp. Any of several species of solitary wasps (genus *Odynerus*) which make their nests in the crevices of walls.

wall'work' (wôl'wûrk'), *n.* a *Obs.* Construction of a wall or walls. b Ramparts, collectively; walls built for defense.

wall'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any of several wall-inhabiting plants, as Danewort, the wall pellitory, the wall pepper, the wall rue, etc.

wal'ly (wäl'ĭ), *adj.* [ME. *wale,* adj. & n., choice. See WALE choose.] *Scot. & N. of Eng.* a Excellent; fine. b Ample; large; robust. c Pleasant; jolly. — **wal'ly,** *adv.* — *wally fall.* Good luck to. *Scot.*

wal'ly, *n.* An ornament or toy; a gewgaw; *pl.,* finery. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

wal'ly, *v. t.* Fondle; indulge. *Obs.*

wal'ly (wäl'ĭ; wŏl'ĭ). Var. of WALY, *interj.*

wal'ly·drag' (wäl'ĭ-drăg'; wŏl'ĭ-), *n.* Also **wal'ly·drai'gle** (-drā'g'l). A feeble, undergrown, or slovenly creature; the youngest of a brood. *Scot.*

wal'ly–gowd'y (wäl'ĭ·gōd'ĭ; -gōōd'ĭ), *n.* [Dial. *wally* excellent. See WALE choose; GAUD ornament.] Precious jewel or ornament; — in endearment. *Scot.*

wal'nut (wôl'nŭt; -nŭt; 86), *n.* [ME. *walnot,* fr. AS. *wealhhnutu* a Celtic or foreign nut, a walnut, fr. *wealh* foreign, strange, n., a Welshman, Celt (akin to OHG. *Walh,* prop., a Celt, from the name of a Celtic tribe, in L. *Volcae*) + *hnutu* a nut; akin to D. *walnoot,* G. *walnuss,* ON. *valhnot,* Sw. *valnöt,* Dan. *valnød.* See WELSH; NUT. Cf. WALSHNUT.] 1. a The fruit or nut of any tree of the genus *Juglans,* esp. that of *J. regia,* commonly distinguished in the United States as the *English walnut.* b A tree of this genus; also, its wood. The walnuts are ornamental shade trees, and the wood of several species, notably the black walnut, is valuable for furniture, indoor finishings, etc. See JUGLANS; ENGLISH WALNUT; BLACK WALNUT; BUTTERNUT, 1. c Any of several trees not of the genus *Juglans;* as: (1) The acapú. (2) The African walnut. (3) The black poisonwood.
2. The shagbark hickory; also, its nut. *Local, U. S., esp. New England.*
3. The color of the heartwood of the black walnut, reddish red-yellow in hue, of saturation and brilliance varying from low to medium; — distinguished from *walnut brown.* Cf. COLOR.
4. Short for WALNUT JUICE.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

walnut-finished	**walnut-inlaid**	**walnut-stained**
walnut-framed	**walnut-paneled**	**walnut-trimmed**

wal'nut, *adj.* Of or pert. to the walnut; made of walnut wood.

wal'nut, *v. i.* To gather or seek walnuts; — usually in the form *walnutting.*

walnut blight. *Plant Pathol.* A serious bacterial disease of English walnuts, caused by *Phytomonas* (syn. *Pseudomonas) juglandis,* characterized by the blighting of the young nuts and shoots.

walnut borer. a A blue-winged longicorn beetle (*Gaurotes cyanipennis*) whose larva bores into the wood of the black walnut. b Any of several ambrosia beetles that bore under the bark or in the wood of the black walnut, esp. *Anisandrus pyri, Xyleborus dispar,* and *X. xylographus.*

walnut brown. The color of the shell of the English walnut, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance; — called also *taffy.* Cf. WALNUT; COLOR. — **wal'nut–brown',** *adj.*

walnut case–bearer. *Zool.* A small moth (*Mineola palliolella*) whose larva lives in a portable case on the walnut.

walnut caterpillar. The larva of the walnut moth *Datana integerrima.*

walnut curculio. The walnut weevil.

walnut family. The Juglandaceae.

walnut juice. Juice expressed from the husk of walnuts and used as a stain, esp. for the face.

walnut moth. Any of numerous moths whose larvae eat the foliage of the walnut; esp.: a The regal moth. b The imperial moth. c The Luna moth. d Any of several red underwings of the genus *Catocala.* e A dagger moth (*Apatela,* syn. *Acronycta, americana*), found also on the maple. f Either of three species of arctiid moths of the genus *Halisidota* (*H. caryae, H. tessellaris,* and *H. maculata*). g *Datana integerrima,* whose hairy gregarious larva defoliates also the hickory, birch, oak, chestnut, linden, and apple.

walnut oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

walnut scale. A round scale (*Aspidiotus juglansregiae*) which infests the English walnut.

walnut shell. a The shell or, esp., the half shell, of a walnut. b Hence, a frail or very light boat; a shell.

walnut spanworm. The larva of a geometrid moth (*Conoides plumogeraria*), which sometimes defoliates the English walnut in California.

walnut sphinx. A large brown-and-gray sphinx (*Cressonia juglandis*) whose larva feeds on the leaves of the black walnut and hickory.

walnut tree. = WALNUT, *n.,* 1 b. — **wal'nut–tree',** *adj.*

walnut weevil. A weevil (*Conotrachelus juglandis*), similar to the plum curculio, whose larvae live in green walnuts.

walnut worm. The larva of any walnut moth, esp. that of the regal moth (which see) and of *Datana integerrima.*

Wal·pa'pi (wäl·pä'pē), *n.* An Indian of a Shoshonean tribe formerly ranging widely in southeastern Oregon, and now living on the Klamath Reservation in that State; — called also *Snake.*

Wal·pol'e·an (wôl·pōl'ē·ăn), **Wal·pol'i·an** (-ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, one of several men named Walpole, as Robert Walpole or, esp., Horace Walpole.

Wal·pur'gis Night (väl·pōōr'gĭs). Ger. **Wal·pur'gis·nacht'** (-näkt'). The eve of May Day, or the feast of Walburga (Walpurgis), the saint, on which, according to German superstition, a witches' Sabbath took place on the Brocken, a peak of the Harz Mountains.

wal·pur'gite (wôl·pûr'jīt; -gĭt), *n.* [From *Walpurgis* vein, Freiberg, Saxony.] *Mineral.* A hydrous bismuth uranium arsenate in thin yellow crystals.

wal'rus (wôl'rŭs; wŏl'-; 277), *n.; pl.* WALRUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119), WALRUS. See PLURAL, *Note.* [D. *walrus, walros,* of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. & Nor. *hvalros,* and ON. *hrosshvalr* (AS. *horshwæl*) a kind of whale, lit., horse whale, confused with *rosmhvalr* walrus. See ROSMARINE.] 1. A very large marine mammal (*Odobenus rosmarus*) of the Arctic Ocean, allied to the seals but forming a distinct family, Odobenidae. In the male the upper canine teeth form greatly elongated protruding tusks and the neck and shoulders are very thick and heavy. Individuals often weigh over a ton. The female has smaller, slenderer tusks. The skin makes valuable leather, the tusks are fine ivory, and the blubber yields oil. The animals have been much hunted, and are now rare except in the far north. The walrus of Bering Sea and northward is larger than the Atlantic animal and is usually regarded as a variety or distinct species (*O. divergens,* syn. *obesus*).
2. A walrus mustache. *Colloq.*

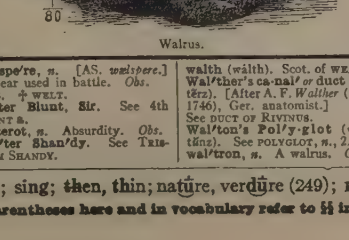
Walrus.

wal'rus (wôl'rŭs; wŏl'-; 277), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a walrus; specif., designating a type of mustache with long downward-curving ends.

walrus bird. The pectoral sandpiper.

walt (wŏlt; wält), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *walten.* See WALTER.] To overturn; tumble; totter. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

walt, *adj.* [AS. un*weald* not given to rolling, steady.] Apt to turn; unsteady; crank. *Obs.*

walt. Obs. past tense of WIELD.

Walt (wôlt), *n.* Dim. of WALTER.

walt'er (wôl'tĕr), *v. i.* [ME. *walteren,* akin to *weltren.* See WELTER.] *Now Dial.* To roll or toss about; to welter; as: a To grovel; wallow. b To reel; stagger; tumble. c To surge. — *v. t.* To roll or toss about; to cause to sprawl or wallow. *Now Dial.*

walt'er, *n.* An upset; disorder. *Obs. Scot.*

Wal'ter (wôl'tĕr), *n.* [ONF. *Waltier* (OF. *Gualtier, Gautier,* F. *Gautier*), of G. origin; cf. G. *Walther,* OHG. *Walthere, Waltharī;* cf. G. *walten* to rule, OHG. *waltan,* and G. *heer* army, OHG. *harī.*] Literally, ruling the host; — masculine proper name. L. *Gualterus* (gwäl·tē'rē·ŭs); F. *Gauthier, Gautier* (gō'tyā'); It. *Gualtiero* (gwäl·tyā'rō); Sp. *Gualterio* (gwäl·tā'rē·ō); G. *Walther* (väl'tĕr). — Dim. *Walt, Wat, (Wat'kin,* obs.).

Wal·to'ni·an (wôl·tō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Izaak Walton (1593–1683), author of *The Compleat Angler.* — *n.* A disciple of Walton; an angler.

wal'ty (wôl'tĭ), *adj.* [See WALT.] Liable to roll; crank; unsteady; — of a ship. *Archaic.*

waltz (wôlts *or, esp. Brit.,* wôls; 86), *n.* [G. *walzer,* fr. *walzen* to roll, revolve, dance, fr. OHG. *walzan* to roll. See WELTER.] a A kind of round dance performed to music in triple measure by dancers in couples, the partners going through a series of steps which cause them to whirl around and at the same time advance round the room. b Music for this dance or in its characteristic triple measure; specif., a concert waltz (which see).

waltz, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the waltz; as, *waltz* time; a *waltz* tune.

waltz, *v. i.;* WALTZED (wôltst; wôlst); WALTZ'ING. [G. *walzen.* See WALTZ, *n.*] To dance a waltz or in a waltz movement or step; hence, to move nimbly or quickly as in a waltz; to whirl. — *v. t.* To move nimbly or turn rapidly; as, in his excitement he grabbed his companion and *waltzed* him around the room.

waltz'er (-ĕr), *n.* A person who waltzes.

waltz'ing mouse. A mouse, of a breed supposed to have originated in Japan, that is unable to progress in a straight course, but whirls about in small circles.

waltz measure *or* **time.** *Music.* The typical triple rhythm of a waltz, involving a melody with broken chord accompaniment in equal notes.

waltz song. *Music.* A song in waltz rhythm.

wal'y (wäl'ĭ; wôl'ĭ), *interj.* [Cf. WELLAWAY.] An exclamation, usually of grief. *Scot. & N. of Eng.* — *n.* A lament. *Scot.*

wal'y (wäl'ĭ). Scot. var. of WALLY.

wa'ma·ra' (wä'mä·rä'), *n.* [Of Arawakan or Cariban origin.] A tree (*Swartzia tomentosa*) of British Guiana; — called also *ironwood;* also, its very hard wood, used for a variety of purposes, but sparingly because of the difficulty of working it.

Wam'ba (wŏm'bä), *n.* The clown, or jester, in Scott's *Ivanhoe.*

wam'ble (wŏm'l; wäm'-), *v.;* WAM'BLED (-'ld); WAM'BLING (-lĭng). [ME. *wamlen;* cf. Dan. *vamle,* and *vammel* squeamish, ready to vomit, Icel. *væma* to feel nausea, *væminn* nauseous, and E. dial. *wamble, wammel,* to roll, to walk unsteadily, to feel sick. Cf. VOMIT.] *Now Chiefly Dial. Intransitive*: 1. a *Obs.* To feel nausea. b To rumble; — said of the stomach.
2. To move unsteadily; specif.: a To writhe; wriggle; twist. b To quiver; shake. c To revolve; spin. d To stagger; totter. e To turn topsy-turvy; to tumble. f To ramble. g To rise in seething; — said of water.
—, *Transitive*: To turn over and over, round, or upside down; to spin; revolve.

wam'ble (wŏm'l; wäm'-), *n.* [From WAMBLE, *v.*] *Now Dial.* 1. A wambling; esp., a rumbling or disturbance of the stomach.
2. An irregular gait or movement; a reeling or staggering gait.

wam'ble–cropped', *adj.* Also **wam'ble–cript'.** [See WAMBLE; CROP gullet.] Having a rumbling stomach; squeamish; qualmish; also, humiliated; sometimes, vexed; annoyed. *Dial.*

wam'bling (wŏm'blĭng), *adj.* That wambles; rumbling; also, reeling; tottering. — **wam'bling·ly,** *adv.*
I got out of the car, refused all proffered assistance, and contrived, a little *wamblingly,* it is true, to mount the steps. *Aldous Huxley.*

wam'bly (wŏm'blĭ; wäm'-), *adj.* Faint; squeamish, as from nausea; also, unsteady; shaky. — **wam'bli·ness** (-blĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* *Both Dial.*

Wam·bu'gu (wäm·bōō'gōō), *n. sing. & pl.* One of an East African tribe living near the Usambara Hills, Tanganyika Territory.

Wam·but'ti (wäm·bŭt'ē), *n. pl.* A Pygmy people of equatorial Africa, discovered by Stanley in the great forest along the Ituri. They are among the shortest of the Pygmies.

wame (wām), *n.* [Dial. var. of WOMB.] *Scot. & Dial.* a The womb. b The belly; stomach. c Figuratively, a hollow; room.

wamed (wāmd), *adj.* Having (such) a wame. *Scot.*

wame'fou, wame'fu' (wām'fōō), **wame'ful** (wām'fōōl; -fōō), *n.* A bellyful. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

wam'fle (wäm'fl), *v. i.* To flap. *Scot.*

wal'lowd. Wallowed. *Ref. Sp.*

wall'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

walm, *n.* [AS. *wælm.*] A boiling and bubbling; bubbling water; a spring. *Obs.*

walm, *v. i.* [AS. *weallan;* cf. AS. *wælm* billow.] To well or boil up; to seethe; swirl. *Obs.*

Wal'schaert's gear. See VALVE GEAR.

walsh (wälsh; wŏlsh), *adj.* = WALLOWISH. — **walsh'ness,** *n.* *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Walsh. ✝ WELSH.

walsh'nut. [See WALSH, WELSH; NUT. Cf. WALNUT.] Walnut. *Obs.*

wal'spe're, *n.* [AS. *wælspere.*] A spear used in battle. *Obs.*

walt. ✝ WELT.

Walter Blunt, Sir. See 4th BLUNT a.

walterot, *n.* Absurdity. *Obs.*

Wal'ter Shan'dy. See TRISTRAM SHANDY.

walth (wälth). Scot. of WEALTH.

Wal'ther's ca·nal' *or* **duct** (väl'tĕrz). [After A. F. *Walther* (1688–1746), Ger. anatomist.] *Anat.* See DUCT OF RIVINUS.

Wal'ton's Pol'y·glot (wôl'tŭns). See POLYGLOT, *n.,* 2.

wal'tron, *n.* A walrus. *Obs.*

waltrot. ✝ WALTEROT.

waltz'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

waltzt. Waltzed. *Ref. Sp.*

walue. ✝ VALUE.

walwe. ✝ WALLOW.

wal'y·coat' (wäl'ĭ·kōt'). Var. of WYLIECOAT.

wamb. ✝ WAME, WOMB.

wam'bais, *n.* [OF.] = GAMBESON. *Hist.*

Wam·bu'ba (wäm·bōō'bä), *n.* = BAMBUBA.

wam'el (wŏm'l; wäm'-). Obs. exc. Scot. var. of WAMBLE.

Wa·mes'it (wä·mĕs'ĭt), *n.* See PENNACOOK.

wamp (wŏmp), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Pequot *wompohtuck* goose, Narraganset *wŏmpatuck*, fr. *wâb-* white. Cf. WAPACUT.] The common American eider. *Local, U. S.*

Wam'pa·no'ag (wŏm'pȧ·nō'ăg), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe formerly holding the eastern shore of Narragansett Bay. They were nearly exterminated in King Philip's War, and have been extinct since the 18th century.

wam·pee' (wŏm·pē'), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *huang²-p'i³*, lit., yellow skin.] *Bot.* An Asiatic tree (*Clausena lansium*), family Rutaceae, cultivated in Hawaii; also, its fruit, which is about the size of a large grape, and has a hard rind and a peculiar flavor.

wam·pee', *n.* [Of Algonquian origin, prob. fr. Shawnee; cf. Shawnee *wapa* white. Cf. WAPATOO.] The pickerelweed. *Southern U. S.*

wamp'ish (wȧmp'ĭsh), *v. i. & t.* To fluctuate; to swing; wave. *Scot.*

wam'ple (wȧm'p'l; wŏm'-), *v. t. & i.* To wind; intertwine. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

wam'pum (wŏm'pŭm; wôm'-; 277), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Narraganset *wampompeag* white wampum, Massachuset *wanpanpiag*, fr. *wab* white + *umpe* string + *-ag*, pl. suff. E. *wampum* and *peag* are abbrs. of earlier *wampumpeag*.] **1.** Beads made of shells, used by the North American Indians as money, as ceremonial pledges, or as ornaments. They were polished and strung together in strands, belts, or sashes. There were two kinds, black, or dark purple, and white, the black having double the value of the white. From its convenience in the fur trade with the Indians, wampum was largely used by the earlier settlers of the Eastern colonies, as far south as Virginia, and imitation wampum of white porcelain was made for sale to the Indians. **2.** *Slang.* **a** Money. **b** Dress clothes. **3.** Short for WAMPUM SNAKE.

wampum belt. A belt of wampum used as a mnemonic device or ceremonially, especially in the ratification of treaties.

wam'pum·peag' (-pēg'), *n.* [See WAMPUM.] Strictly, the white kind of shell beads used as money, etc., by the aborigines of North America; hence, by extension, any shell money used by them; wampum; peag.

wampum snake. **a** The horned viper. See CERASTES. **b** *Local, U. S.* The hoop snake *Abastor erythrogrammus*; — from its bright coloring including red, blue, and yellow.

wam'pus (wŏm'pŭs), *n.* **1.** Var. of WAMUS. **2.** A heavy, stupid, sluggish person; sometimes, a person objectionable for any reason. *Slang.*

wa'mus (wō'mŭs; wŏm'ŭs), *n.* Also **wam'mus** (wŏm'ŭs), **wam'pus** (-pŭs). [D. *wammes, wambuis*, fr. OF. *wambais*. See GAMBESON.] A kind of cardigan; also, an outer jacket, with buttoned collar and wristbands, made of strong, rough cloth. *U. S.*

wan (wŏn), *adj.* [ME. *wan* wan, pale, faint, not having color, fr. AS. *wann, wonn, wan, won*, dark, lurid, livid.] **1.** Dark; gloomy; dusky; black; lead-colored; — now used chiefly of water. **2.** *Obs.* **a** Sad; sorrowful. **b** Frightful; deadly. **c** Faint; dim; as, a *wan* hope. **3.** Having a pale or sickly hue; livid; pallid; as, his face was *wan* and drawn; hence, sickly; languid; as, a *wan* smile.

He looked very *wan* in his great armchair. *Galsworthy.*

4. Lusterless; dim; partly obscured; as, the stars are *wan* tonight.

Syn. — See PALE.

Ant. — Ruddy, flushed; colorful, glowing.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

wan-cheeked	**wan-faced**	**wan-visaged**
wan-colored	**wan-looking**	**wan-worn**

wan, *v. i. & t.;* WANNED (wŏnd); WAN'NING. To grow or make wan; to become or make pale or sickly in looks.

All his visage *wanned.* *Shak.*

wan, *n.* Wanness; paleness; pallor. *Rare.*

Tinged with *wan* from lack of sleep. *Tennyson.*

wan. Corrupt. of ONE. *Dial.*

wan, *n.* [D.] = 1st VAN. *Obs.*

wan (wȧn). Dial. var. of WAND, a stick.

wan (wăn). Archaic & dial. past tense of WIN.

wan- (wŏn-). [AS. *wan-, won-*. See WANTON, WANE.] A prefix, formerly in use, meaning *deficient, wanting*, as in *wan*chancy, *wan*ton.

Wa'na·pûm (wä'nä·pŭm), *n.* An Indian of a Shahaptian tribe. Smohalla, the prophet, was of this tribe. Cf. DREAMER, 2.

wan·chanc'y (wŏn·chȧn'sĭ), *adj.* [See WAN-; CHANCE.] Dangerous; unlucky; also, weird; uncanny. Cf. UNCHANCY. *Chiefly Scot.*

The *wanchancy* bullet maun have weakened his chest. *John Buchan.*

wand (wŏnd), *n.* [ME. *wand, wond*, fr. ON. *vöndr;* akin to Dan. *vaand*, Goth. *wandus*, and, as a pliant twig used in wickerwork, to E. WIND to turn.] **1.** A slender switch or stick cut from a tree; a supple twig; also, a young shoot, esp. of willow; an osier. *Now Dial.* Cf. YARD. **2.** A rod; a light pliant pole or stick; as: **a** *Now Dial.* A rod for whipping; also, a horsewhip. **b** A light cane. **c** A pointer. **d** *Scot.* A fishing rod or pole. **e** *Now Dial.* A measuring rod. **3.** Specif., a slender flexible rod used, esp. waved, by one who enchants, conjures, or performs feats of legerdemain; a fairy's, magician's, or diviner's, rod. **4.** A staff of authority; as: **a** *Obs.* A scepter. **b** A slender pole or staff of wood or metal carried by a verger, beadle, sheriff, or the like, often in advance of a dignitary in a procession; a verge. **c** A caduceus. **5.** *Archery.* **a** In England, formerly, a peeled stick stuck up as a mark. **b** In America, a slat 6 feet by 2 inches stood, at 100 yards for men and 60 for women, as a mark. **6.** *Gymnastics.* A light rod or staff, of wood or metal, used in calisthenic exercises. **7.** *Scots Law.* A baton or staff which, with the blazon, constitutes the insignia of a messenger of a court, which he must show in executing a caption; — called also *wand of peace.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are: **wand'-con'jured, wand'-shaped', wand'-smit'ten, wand'-strick'en, wand'-wav'ing.**

wand (wȧnd), *v. t.* *Scot. & Dial.* **a** To wattle; plait. **b** To switch.

wand, *v. i.* To wander. *Obs. Scot.*

wand, *n.* [Cf. *wande* to turn aside.] Hesitation. *Obs.*

wand (wȧnd). Scot. & N. of Eng. past tense of WIND.

wand bearer. One who bears a wand, esp. as a token of authority; specif., a verger in some English cathedrals. — **wand'-bear'ing,** *adj.*

wand chair. A wicker chair. *Scot.*

wan'der (wŏn'dĕr; 184), *v.;* WAN'DERED (-dĕrd); WAN'DERING. [ME. *wandren, wandrien*, fr. AS. *wandrian;* akin to MD. *wanderen, wandelen*, G. *wandern* to wander, and AS. *windan* to turn. See WIND to turn.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To move about without a fixed course, aim, or objective; to go hither and thither in idleness or restlessness; to rove at pleasure or without control; to ramble; as, tribes that *wander* continuously; to allow one's thoughts to *wander;* his fingers *wandered* idly over the keys. **2.** To proceed or travel by a devious or indirect route; to take a winding, roundabout, or leisurely course; to meander; stroll; saunter; as, cattle *wandering* homeward; a stream *wanders* through the valley; the letter *wandered* about for months. **3.** To deviate, as from a path, course, etc.; to stray; depart; specif., to go astray morally; to err; as, to *wander* from a trail, a subject, or a purpose; his eyes never *wandered.*

O, let me not *wander* from thy commandments. *Ps.* cxix. 10.

4. To be or become irrational or delirious; to rave; as, the patient is *wandering;* the old man *wanders* a little. **5.** To circulate; to pass from one person to another; — of a rumor or the like.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To travel over without a certain course; to traverse; to roam or stroll through.

[Elijah] *wandered* this barren waste. *Milton.*

2. To lead astray; also, to bewilder. *Chiefly Humorous.* **3.** To spend or dissipate in roving about; — with *away.*

To *wander* their holidays away. *E. T. Thurston.*

Syn. — Range, ramble. — WANDER, STRAY. To WANDER is to roam or ramble, esp. without definite course; STRAY suggests more positively deviation from a fixed course, or unsettled or vagrant wandering; as, "I *wandered* lonely as a cloud" (*Wordsworth*); "We *wandered* to the Pine Forest" (*Shelley*); "or *wanders* thoughtful in the silent wood" (*Pope*); "We have erred, and *strayed* from thy ways like lost sheep" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*); "fallows gray, where the nibbling flocks do *stray*" (*Milton*); "Wild it *strays* through the old garden ground of boyish days" (*Keats*); "[Here] it might be possible for the student to *wander*, perhaps even to *stray*, at his own pleasure" (*A. T. Balfour*). Cf. RAMBLE, SAUNTER, DEVIATE, VAGRANT, RANDOM.

wan'der, *n.* Act of wandering; a rambling; a stroll.

Our mother took her two little boys by the hand, for a *wander* about the fields. *Borrow.*

wan'der·er (wŏn'dĕr·ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which wanders; a rambler; a rover; specif.: **a** *Obs.* A planet. **b** [*cap.*] *Scot. Eccl. Hist.* A Covenanter, during the time of persecution.

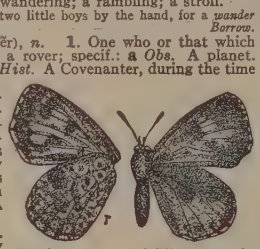

Wanderer, 2 **a.** *r* Left Wings reversed.

2. a A brown-and-black American butterfly (*Feniseca tarquinius*) of the family Lycaenidae. Its larva feeds on woolly aphids of the genus *Schizoneura*, esp. on the alder blight. **b** A wandering spider.

wan'der·ing, *adj.* That wanders (in any sense); characterized by roving, etc.; hence, not fixed in location; not definitely localized; not in its customary or proper place; shifting; specif., *Med.*, floating (sense 6); as, a *wandering* abscess or kidney; also, in names of plants, trailing; having long runners, tendrils, etc. — **wan'der·ing·ly,** *adv.* — **wan'der·ing·ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Roving, rambling, devious.

Ant. — Direct, straight.

wan'der·ing, *n.* A roaming at will; aimless journeying; traveling, esp. for a considerable time and over a large area; as, in his *wanderings* he saw many strange peoples.

wandering albatross. A large black-winged white albatross (*Diomedea exulans*), widely distributed in southern oceans. See ALBATROSS, *Illust.*

wandering ant. A driver or legionary ant.

wandering cell. *Anat.* A leucocyte, esp. one which has passed into, and moves about in, the substance of a tissue or organ.

wandering dervish. See DERVISH, 1.

wandering dune. A dune slowly shifted by the wind because it has not sufficient vegetation to anchor it.

Wandering Jew. **1.** In a widespread medieval legend, locally surviving, a Jew (named Joannes Buttadeus) who treated Christ contemptuously, on His way to the crucifixion, and was condemned by Him to wander upon the earth until the Second Advent. According to another account the Jew's name was Cartaphilus. He is the subject of several novels, as *Le Juif Errant* (1844) by Eugène Sue, and *Salathiel* (1829) by George Croly. **2.** Spelled **wandering Jew.** **a** Either of two trailing or creeping plants of cultivation (*Zebrina pendula* and *Tradescantia fluminensis*). See ZEBRINA. **b** *Local, Eng.* The beefsteak saxifrage; also, the Kenilworth ivy.

wandering kidney. = FLOATING KIDNEY. See FLOATING, *adj.*, 6.

wandering spider. Any spider that wanders about in search of its prey.

wandering stars. *Astrol.* The seven planets, of ancient astronomy, as distinguished from the *fixed stars.*

wandering tattler. A shore bird (*Heteroscelus incanus*) of the coast and interior of Alaska and many Pacific islands. It is similar in form and size to the yellowlegs, but the color of the upper parts is a uniform slaty gray.

Wandering Willie. In Scott's *Redgauntlet*, a blind vagabond fiddler.

wan'der·lust' (vän'dĕr·lōōst'; wŏn'dĕr·lŭst'), *n.* [G.] Strong or unconquerable longing for, or impulse toward, wandering or traveling. — **wan'der·lust'er** (-lōōs'tĕr; -lŭs'-tĕr), *n.* — **wan'der·lust'ful** (-lōōst'fo͝ol; -f'l; -lŭst'-), *adj.*

wan'der·oo' (wŏn'dĕr·o͝o'), *n.* [Singhalese *vanduru*, pl. of *vandurā*, fr. Skr. *vānara* monkey.] **a** The purple-faced langur (*Presbytis cephalopterus*) of Ceylon, black or dark brown above, with whitish rump and thighs, and yellowish whiskers and chin. **b** The lion-tailed monkey (*Macaca albibarbata*) of the Indian peninsula.

wander termite. Any of certain termites that forage in the open, — distinguished from most species, which remain in the shelter of their nests and galleries.

wan'der·y (wŏn'dĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Inclined to wander. *Local, U. S.*

wan'der·year' (wŏn'dĕr·yēr'), *n.* [Trans. of G. *wanderjahr.*] A year of wandering or traveling, esp. before settling down to one's trade, profession, etc.

wand'flow'er (wŏnd'flou'ĕr), *n.* Any plant or flower of the genus *Sparaxis*, esp. *S. tricolor*, a showy, often cultivated plant with yellow, tawny, often purple-spotted flowers; — called also *harlequin flower.*

wan'dle (wȧn'd'l; -'l), *adj.* [Cf. WAND a rod.] Supple; lithe; agile. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

wand of peace. See 1st WAND, 7.

wan'doo' (wŏn'dōō'), *n.* [Native name.] A gum tree (*Eucalyptus redunca*) of western Australia, yielding a hard, tough, durable wood and a tanning extract.

Wan'do·ro'bo (wăn'dō·rō'bō), *n.;* *pl.* -BOS (-bōz). One of a dwarfish wild people of the Masai region in Kenya and Tanganyika, probably related to the Pygmies.

wan'doughť (wȧn'dŏkt'), *adj.* [See WAN-; DOUGHTY.] Feeble; inactive. — *n.* A silly, puny, or worthless creature. *Both Scot.*

wand shoot. *Archery.* A round of 36 arrows shot at a wand, at 100 yards for men and 60 yards for women. — **wand shooting.** — **wand shot.**

wand'y (wŏn'dĭ), *adj.* Like a wand; flexible; slim; tall. *Dial.*

wane (wān), *v.;* WANED (wānd); WAN'ING (wān'ĭng). [ME. *wanien*, fr. AS. *wanian, wonian;* akin to OS. *wanon*, ON. *vana*, AS. *wan, won*, deficient, wanting, D. *wan-*, G. *wahnsinn* insanity, OHG. *wan-, wana-*, lacking, *wanôn* to lessen, ON. *vanr* lacking, Goth. *wans*, Gr. *eunis* bereaved, Skr. *ūna* wanting, inferior, L. *vanus* empty. See VACANT; cf. WANT, WANTON.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To be diminished; to decrease; to grow smaller or less; specif., to undergo gradual diminution after being at the full; — chiefly of the moon, and contrasted with *wax;* as, his strength is *waning;* to wax and *wane* like the moon. **2.** Hence: **a** To fall from power, prosperity, influence, etc.; to decline; decay; as, when its commerce decreased, the nation *waned.* **b** Of a season, life, etc., to draw to its close or end; as, summer is *waning.* **c** To grow dim or faint; to lose in color, brilliancy, or splendor.

As the floweret *wanes* at morning frost. *Shelley.*

—, *Trans.:* To cause to wane; lessen; decrease. *Obs.*

Syn. — Cf. DECREASE. **Ant.** — WAX. See INCREASE.

wane, *n.* [ME., fr. AS. *wana.* See WANE, *v.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Want; lack. **b** Defect. **c** Poverty. **d** Loss of size or part. **2.** Now, specif., the missing or defective part of an imperfect board or plank. See WANY, *adj.*, 1. **3.** The act, process, or fact, of waning; also, the period in which something is waning; specif., the apparent decrease of the illuminated part of the moon from full to new or the time of such decrease; — now chiefly in phrases *at, in, on*, or *upon, the wane; in its* (*his, here*, etc.) *wane;* as, the year is on the *wane;* it happened in the *wane* of the moon.

wane, *adj.* [AS. *wana.*] Wanting; deficient; absent; incomplete; insufficient. *Obs.*

wane, *n.* [ME. *wane, wone.* Cf. WON dwelling, WONE hope.] Place of dwelling. *Obs.*

wane cloud. A cirro-stratus cloud.

waned (wānd), *adj.* Diminished; in the state of decline or decadence; approaching or suffering extinction; dying or dead. "Did weep over his *waned* corse." *Keats.*

wane'less, *adj.* Without wane; not suffering decline or extinction. *Poetic.*

wang (wăng), *n.* [ME. *wange*, fr. AS. *wange, wonge*, cheek, jaw; akin to D. *wang*, OS. & OHG. *wanga*, G. *wange.*] **a** *Obs.* A cheek. **b** *Obs. exc. Dial.* A molar tooth.

wang (wäng), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *wang³.*] King; prince; — used by the rulers of China before the 3d century B.C. It was also used by feudal princes, and after the 3d century B.C. it often designated any prince of high rank.

wang (wäng), *n. sing. & pl.* [Malay *wań, wań.*] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

wang (wäng). Var. of WONG, a meadow.

wan'ga (wăng'gȧ), *n.* [Bantu; cf. Lamba *ubwanga* (*ubuanga*).] Voodoo sorcery; also, a voodooistic charm, spell, philter, etc., or such charms, etc., collectively. *West Indies, esp. Haiti & Southern U. S.*

wan'ga·teur' (wăng'gȧ·tōōr'), *n.* [Creole F. See WANGA.] A voodoo conjurer. *Louisiana.*

Wan·gat'ta (wän·gät'ȧ), *n. sing. & pl.* One of an important African tribe in the Congo basin near the Lomami River.

wan'gle (wăng'g'l; -'l), *v.;* WAN'GLED (wăng'g'ld; -'ld); WAN'GLING (-glĭng; -lĭng). [Cf. WAGGLE, WANKLE.] *Now Chiefly Colloq. Intransitive:* **1.** To totter; wiggle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** To wriggle; to extricate oneself from a crowd, a difficulty, etc.; as, we shall *wangle* through somehow. **3.** To resort to trickery, makeshifts, or indirect methods.

Desperately *wangling* to cling to my dishonor and avoid death. *Aldous Huxley.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To shake; wiggle.

A propeller had been caught in the mooring cable and *wangled* it about until the mooring parted. *Ralph D. Paine.*

2. To shake up, adjust, or manipulate, for personal or fraudulent ends; often, to fake; as, to *wangle* accounts. **3.** To make or get by wriggling, manipulating, contriving, etc.; as, to *wangle* one's way through a crowd, into the limelight, or out of a mess; to *wangle* an invitation to a ball. **4.** To persuade or induce by indirect means, as by chicane or diplomacy; as, to *wangle* one into giving an invitation.

wan'gle (wăng'g'l), *n.* Act of, or thing procured by, wangling. *Colloq.*

wan'gler (-glĕr), *n.* One who wangles. *Colloq.*

Wan·go'ni (wän·gō'nē), *n. sing. & pl.* One of an important African people in Mahenge province, Tanganyika Territory, formerly subject to the Zulu. Originally a composite of captives, they are now rapidly becoming civilized.

wan'grace' (wŏn'grās'), *n.* [*wan-* + *grace.*] Wickedness. *Obs.*

wan'grace', *n.* A sort of gruel. *Scot. & Ir.*

wang'tooth' (wăng'tōōth'), *n.* [AS. *wangtōth.*] A molar. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wan'hap (wŏn'hăp), *n.* [*wan-* + *hap.*] Misfortune; mishap. *Scot.*

wan·hap'py (wŏn·hăp'ĭ), *adj.* [See WAN-.] Unfortunate. *Scot.*

wan'hope' (wŏn'hōp'), *n.* [ME. See WAN-; HOPE.] **1.** a *Archaic.* Want of hope; despair. **b** *Dial., U. S.* A cause for despair; esp., a good-for-nothing person. **2.** *Obs.* **a** Vain hope. **b** Also **wan hope.** Faint or delusive hope; delusion.

---

wam'mer·ah (wŏm'ĕr·ȧ). Var. of WOMERA.

wam'mi·kin. = WANIGAN.

wamnle. † WAMBLE.

wam'mus. Var. of WAMUS.

wam·pi'. Var. of WAMPEE.

wana. † IGUANA.

wan'a·gan. Var. of WANIGAN.

wanbeleve, *n.* Also **wanbeleveness.** [See WAN-; BELIEF.] Want of belief. *Obs.* — **wanbelever,** *n.* *Obs.*

wan·da'li·an, *n.* A vandal. *Obs.*

wande. † WONDE.

wandelard, *n.* [AF.] Vagabond; thief. *Obs.*

wan'der·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

wan'derd. Wandered. *Ref. Sp.*

‖**Wan'der·jahr'** (vän'dĕr·yär'), *n.;* *pl.* WANDERJAHRE (-yā'rē). [G.] = WANDERYEAR.

wan'der·ment, *n.* Act of wandering; state of one who wanders. *Obs.*

wand'like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.

wan'dreth, *n.* [ON. *vandræði.*] Distress; trouble; misery; poverty. *Obs.*

wands'man, *n.;* *pl.* -MEN. = WAND BEARER.

wand'some·ly, *adv.* [Cf. ON. *vandr* difficult.] Sorrowfully. *Obs.*

wane. † VAIN, WAN, WAIN, WEAN, WHEN, WONE.

wanearthly, *adj.* [See WAN-.] Preternatural. *Obs. Scot.*

wane'y (wān'ĭ). Var. of WANY.

wan'ga·la (wäng'gȧ·lȧ). Var. of VANGLO.

wan'gan (wŏn'găn), **wan'gin** (-gĭn). Vars. of WANIGAN.

Wan·ga'ra (wăn·gä'rȧ), *n. sing. & pl.* [Hausa.] = MANDINGO.

wang'er, *n.* [AS. *wangere.* See WANG the jaw.] A pillow. *Obs.*

wang·hee', Var. of WHANGEE.

wan'gun. Var. of WANIGAN.

wan'horn' (wŏn'hôrn'), *n.* [Siamese *wān* tuber-rooted plant + *hăm* fragrant.] The galingale *Alpinia galanga.*

wa'ni-and (wā'nĭ-ănd), *n.* [ME., prop. pres. part. of *wanien* to wane.] The waning moon, regarded as unlucky. *Obs.*

wan'i-gan (wŏn'ĭ-găn), *n.* Also **wan'gan** (wŏn'găn), **wan'gun** (-gŭn). [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Abnaki *wanigan* a trap, lit., that into which something strays (fr. *wan* to go astray + *-igan*, instrumental suff.), Cree *wanihigan.*] *U. S. Logging.* **a** A chest for supplies; hence, a kind of houseboat for sleeping, eating, storage, etc. **b** A place in a lumber camp where accounts are kept and the men paid.

wan'ing (wān'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of diminishing or decreasing in size, strength, influence, etc.; a lessening; as, the *waning* of the moon; the *waning* of his political power.
2. The period during which something wanes; as, in his last years, the *waning* of his life.

wan'ion (wŏn'yŭn), *n.* [From WANIAND.] A plague; a vengeance; — vaguely imprecatory in phr. *with a wanion. Archaic.*

wan'ka-pin (wŏng'kȧ-pĭn), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Ojibway *wankipin.*] The water chinquapin.

wan'kle (wăng'k'l; wăng'-), *adj.* Also **wan'kly** (-klĭ). [AS. *wancol.*] *Now Dial.* **a** Unsteady; unstable; also, fickle; irresolute. **b** Sickly; feeble. — **wan'kli-ness** (-klĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

wan'ness (wŏn'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.

wan'ny (wȧn'ĭ; wŏn'ĭ), *adj.* [From WAN, *adj.*] Wan; pale. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wan'rest' (wŏn'rĕst'), *n.* [*wan-* + *rest.*] Unrest; disquietude. *Scot.*

wan-rest'ful (wŏn-rĕst'fōōl; -fōō), *adj.* Restless. *Scot.*

wan-rul'y (wŏn-rōōl'ĭ), *adj.* [*wan* + *ruly.*] Unruly. *Scot.*

want (wŏnt), *n.* [AS. *wand;* cf. G. dial. *wond, wonne,* Nor. *vond.*] A mole. *Now Dial.*

want (wänt), *adj.* Missing; lacking. *Obs.*

want (wŏnt; wônt; 184; 277), *v.;* WANT'ED; WANT'ING. [ME. *wanten,* fr. ON. *vanta* to want, lack; akin to ON. *vanr* lacking, wanting. See WANE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To be without; to be destitute of, or deficient in; not to have; to lack.

How Van *wants* grace, who never *wanted* wit. *Pope.*

2. To fall short (of) by; not to come up (to) by; as, to *want* two years of one's majority; it *wants* three minutes to six.
3. *Obs.* **a** To lose. **b** To feel the absence or loss of. **c** To forget. **d** To keep out (a thought). *Shak.*
4. To feel or suffer the need of; to require for one's comfort, well-being, use, etc.; as, she *wants* a dress but has not the money; he cannot get the rest he *wants;* loosely, to require; need; as, your house *wants* painting.

Three pounds a week *wants* a lot of earning. *Merrick.*

5. To dispense with; to do without. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

I'll *want* 'im, ere I take such a . . . load. *Burns.*

6. To desire; wish; long for; as, do not give a child everything he *wants;* I *want* you to do this. Hence: **a** To seek, as to hire, purchase, or arrest; to wish or to try, esp. by advertising, to find; — chiefly in past part.; as, *wanted,* a servant; he is *wanted* by the police. **b** To desire the presence or help of; as, do not go where you are not *wanted.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be lacking, needed, or nonexistent; to fail to be present, available, or forthcoming; as, there never *wanted* recruits for the army; there *wants* only a spark to set all aflame. *Archaic.*
2. To be in want; to be needy or destitute; as, his friends will never let him *want.*
3. To feel need; to long; to have need or a need; to suffer a lack; — with *of* (*Obs.*) or *for;* as, he never *wants* for friends.
☞ In dialect speech *want* is often used, with a following adverb, elliptically for *want* (or *wish*) *to go, get,* etc.; as, to *want back, in, out,* etc.

Syn. — See DESIRE. **Ant.** — Have, hold, possess.

want (wŏnt; wônt; 277), *n.* [From *want,* v., and, orig., fr. ON. *vant,* neut. of *vanr* lacking, wanting. See WANT, *v.*] **1.** State or fact of not having or not having enough; a being without or in need; lack; dearth; shortage; as, in *want* of food; they are suffering for *want* of proper clothing.
2. Specif., absence or lack of necessaries; destitution; poverty; penury; indigence; as, to be in *want.*
3. *Obs.* **a** Absence, as of a person or thing. **b** *pl.* Straits; difficulties. **c** A fault or blemish. **d** A vacancy; a hole; a gap.
4. A wish for something; a desire; a craving; as, to anticipate every *want;* his *wants* are rarely satisfied; hence, *pl.,* a person in regard to his wishes; as, to consult one's *wants;* also, *Rare,* a wanting; a sense of something wanted.
5. That which is wanted; a needful, desirable, or indispensable, thing; a need; as, a great *want* is a national theater.
6. A defect in intelligence. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

Syn. — See LACK, POVERTY. **Ant.** — Plenty. See EXCESS.

want ad. An advertisement in the classified section of a newspaper stating one's want of an employee, employment, a specified article, or the like. *Colloq.*

want'age (wŏn'tĭj; wŏn'-), *n.* Amount wanting; shortage.

wantage rod. *Gauging.* A graduated rod used as a gauge of wantage in the contents of a cask, etc.

want'er (wŏn'tĕr; wŏn'-), *n.* **1.** One who wants or is in need.
2. One wanting a spouse; esp., a bachelor. *Dial.*

want'ful (wŏnt'fōōl; wŏnt'-; -f'l), *adj.* Having many wants.

want'hill' (wŏnt'hĭl'), *n.* A molehill. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wan'thrift' (wŏn'thrĭft'), *n.* [See WAN-.] *Scot.* **a** Unthriftiness. **b** An unthrifty person.

wan'thriv'en (wŏn'thrĭv'ĕn), *adj.* Stunted. *Scot.*

want'ing, *adj.* **1.** Absent; lacking; missing; deficient; as, one of the oars is *wanting;* not *wanting* in zeal.
2. *Obs.* **a** Required; necessary. **b** Being in need; destitute; devoid; — with *of.* **c** Lacking in zeal, energy, etc.; slow (to do). **d** Needy; being in want.
3. Falling below a standard, an expectation, or a need; failing to be of help, to give support, to be equal to an emergency, or the like; — chiefly in negative expression and often with *to;* as, friends that are never *wanting* to one in a crisis; he is never found *wanting.*
4. In quasi-prepositional uses: **a** Lacking (something); without; as, a book *wanting* a cover. **b** Less; minus; as, a month *wanting* two days.
5. Feeble-minded; mentally defective. *Dial.*
— **want'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **want'ing-ness,** *n.*

wan'ton (wŏn'tŭn), *adj.* [ME. *wanton, wantoun,* contr. fr. *wantowen,* fr. *wan-* wanting (see WANE), hence expressing negation + *towen,* past part., fr. AS. *togen,* past part. of *tēon* to draw, to educate, bring up; hence, prop., ill-bred. See 1st TOW.] **1.** Orig., undisciplined; not susceptible to control; of children, unruly; refractory.

As flies to *wanton* boys, are we to the gods,
They kill us for their sport. *Shak.*

2. Excessively merry or gay; sportive; frolicsome; playful; — of persons, animals, or, figuratively, of moving things; as, *wanton* lambs or breezes. *Chiefly Poetic.*
3. Unchaste; lewd; lustful; lascivious; lecherous; also, licentious; sensual; as, *wanton* women, looks, or novels.
4. Luxurious; given to luxury or self-indulgence; voluptuous; effeminate; arrogant. *Obs.*

Men grown *wanton* by prosperity. *Roscommon.*

5. Marked by or manifesting arrogant recklessness of justice, of the rights or feelings of others, or the like; brutally insolent; merciless; inhumane; as, *wanton* victors or cruelty; a *wanton* exercise of power; also, having no just foundation or real provocation; willfully malicious; as, a *wanton* attack or insult.
6. Unrestrained; specif.: **a** *Poetic.* Luxuriant in growth; rank; — of vegetation. **b** Extravagant; unduly lavish; prodigal; — of speech, imagination, etc.

How does your tongue grow *wanton* in her praise! *Addison.*

Syn. — Lewd, immoral; capricious, wayward; spiteful. See GRATUITOUS.
Ant. — Chaste, virtuous; steady; considered, thoughtful; necessary.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

wanton-cruel	wanton-mad	wanton-tongued
wanton-eyed	wanton-sick	wanton-winged

— **wan'ton-ly,** *adv.* — **wan'ton-ness,** *n.*

wan'ton, *n.* A wanton person or thing; specif.: **a** *Obs.* A mollycoddle; a pampered pet. **b** A playful or frolicsome child or animal. **c** One given to dalliance or trifling; — chiefly in the phrase *to play the wanton.* **d** A lewd person; a lascivious man or woman.

Not to knit my soul to an approved *wanton.* *Shak.*

wan'ton (wŏn'tŭn), *v. i.;* WAN'TONED (-tŭnd); WAN'TONING. To be or grow wanton; to act or move wantonly, or without restraint; specif.: **a** To frolic; frisk; revel. **b** To give oneself up to carefree, voluptuous, or lewd, life or habits; to play the wanton. **c** To indulge in wanton cruelty. **d** To be or become extravagant, as in growth, expression, etc. **e** To trifle; dally.

His nimble tongue . . . would nevermore . . . *wanton* with the truth. *Sir Gilbert Parker.*

— *v. t. Now Rare.* **a** To make wanton. **b** To pass or waste wantonly or in wantonness. **c** To express wantonly.

Whose warbling tunes might *wanton* out my woes. *Th. Brabine.*

wan'ton-er (-ĕr), *n.* A wanton.

wan'ton-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To play or act wantonly; to wanton. *Archaic.*

want'wit' (wŏnt'wĭt'; wŏnt'-), *n.* One wanting wit; a fool. — *adj.* Foolish; idiotic.

wan'ty (wŏn'tĭ; -tī), *n.* [Perh. for *wame tie,* that is, belly-band. See WAME, WOMB; TIE.] A bellyband, girth, or surcingle; also, a leather tie; a short cart rope. *Dial.*

wan'weird' (wŏn'wērd'), *n.* [*wan-* + *weird* fate.] Unhappy fate. *Scot.*

wan-wor'dy (wŏn-wûr'dĭ), *adj.* Unworthy; worthless. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

wan'worth' (wŏn'wûrth'), *n.* [*wan-* + *worth.*] A low price; a bargain; also, anything worthless. — *adj.* Worthless. *Both Scot. & N. of Eng.*

wan'y, wane'y (wān'ĭ), *adj.* [From WANE, *n.*] Waning or diminished in some parts; — chiefly of timbers that are unsound or, as in the case of sawed boards or planks, that are not square-edged, from being cut too near the outside of the log.

Wa'nya-kyu'sa (wä'nyä-kyōō'sä), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Bantu-speaking African people in Tanganyika Territory.

Wa-nya'sa (wä-nyä'sä), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a group of remnants of a number of former Bantu tribes, south of Lake Nyasa, now forming an energetic people, rapidly developing agriculture, stock raising, fishing, etc.

wap (wȧp; wŏp), *v. t. & i.* [See WHOP, *v.*] To whop, or strike; to pull or throw roughly. See WHOP. *Now Dial.*

wap, *n.* **1.** A blow, knock, or flap; a whop. *Now Dial.*
2. *Scot.* **a** A blast; a storm. **b** A fight.

wap (wȧp; wŏp), *v. t.* [See WAPP.] To wrap or fold up; to bind. *Now Dial.*

wap (wȧp; wŏp), *n.* [See WAP to wrap.] *Now Dial.* **1.** A wrapping; a turn of string about a rope or other string.
2. Of straw, a bundle or truss.

wap (wŏp), *v. i.* [ME. *wappen,* of imitative origin. Cf. WHIPPET.] To bark or make a barking sound. *Now Rare.* — *n.* = 1st WAPP. *Obs.*

wap'a-cut (wŏp'ȧ-kŭt), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Montagnais *uapukŭlu,* Cree *wapiskisiw* it is white. Cf. WAMPUM, WAPATOO.] An owl of northern North America, prob. the snowy owl.

Wa'-Pa-laung' (wä'pä-loung'), *n. sing. & pl.* A division of the Mon-Khmer linguistic family.

wap'a-too (wŏp'ȧ-tōō), **wap'a-ta** (-tä), *n.* [Chinook Jargon *wappatoo* wapatoo, potato, of Algonquian origin; cf. Cree *wāpatow* white mushroom. Cf. WAMPUM, WAPACUT, WAPITI.] The edible tuber of either of two species of arrowhead (*Sagittaria latifolia* and *S. cuneata*); — so called by the Indians of Oregon.

wap'en-take (wŏp'ĕn-tāk; wăp'-), *n.* [AS. *wǣpengetæc, wǣpentac,* fr. ON. *vāpnatak,* lit., a weapon taking or touching, hence an expression of assent ("si displicuit sententia fremitu aspernantur; sin placuit frameas concutiunt." Tacitus, *Germania,* xi.). See WEAPON; TAKE. This name had its origin in a custom of touching lances or spears when the hundreder, or chief, entered on his office.] *Hist.* **a** In Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, and a part of Derbyshire, a division corresponding to the *hundred* and *ward* of other English counties. **b** The court of such a division. **c** A bailiff serving this court.

Wa-pi'si-a'na (wȧ-pē'sĭ-ä'nȧ), **Wa'pi-scha'na** (wä'pē-shä'nȧ), *n.* One of a tribe of Arawakan Indians dwelling in southern Surinam and adjacent parts of Brazil.

wap'i-ti (wŏp'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* WAPITIS (-tĭz), sometimes WAPITI. See PLURAL, *Note.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Shawnee *wapiti,* Cree *wāpitiu* pale, white, adj. applied to the wapiti to distinguish it from the moose. Cf. WAPATOO.] The American stag or elk (*Cervus canadensis*), allied and similar to the European red deer, but considerably larger. The antlers have a long, heavy beam with brow tine, bez tine, tres-tine, sur-royal tine, and forked terminal tines, but no palmations or cup-like crown. The body is light reddish buff, becoming dark brown on the head and limbs and blackish on the belly. The short tail and large rump patch are buffy white. Though formerly distributed over most of the United States, it is now rare except in reservations. Several varieties or subspecies have been distinguished, as *C. c. merriami, C. c. nannodes,* and *C. c. roosevelti.* The *Altai wapiti* (*C. c. asiaticus*) is a subspecies of Asia.

Wapiti, Male.

Wa'po-go'ro (wä'pō-gō'rō), *n, sing. & pl.* One of a still primitive and pagan tribe in the Mahenge highlands, Tanganyika Territory.

wapp (wŏp), *n.* [From WAP to bark.] A kind of house dog. *Obs.*

wapp (wăp), *n.* [Cf. ME. *wappen* to wrap, of obscure origin.] *Naut.* **a** A fair-lead (sense 1 **a**). **b** *Rare.* A lanyard used for setting taut the shrouds.

wap'pened (wŏp'ĕnd), *adj.* Prob., outworn. *Rare. Shak.*

wap'pen-schaw (wȧp'ĕn-shô), *n.* [Scot. See WEAPON; SHOW.] **1.** = WAPPENSCHAWING.
2. A rifle-shooting contest. *Scot. & So. Africa.*

wap'pen-schaw'ing (-shô'ĭng), *n.* An exhibition of arms, according to the rank of the individual, formerly made at certain seasons in each district; a muster or review. *Scot.*

wap'per (wŏp'ĕr), *v. i.* [Cf. D. *wapperen.*] To blink; to totter. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wap'per (wăp'ĕr; wŏp'-). Dial. var. of WHOPPER.

wap'per-eyed' (wŏp'ĕr-īd'), *adj.* Having restless or bleared eyes. *Dial.*

wap'per-jawed', *adj.* Having crooked or wry jaws; sometimes, having an undershot jaw. *Local, U. S.*

Wap'pin-ger (wŏp'ĭn-jĕr), *n.* An Indian of a confederacy of nine small Algonquian tribes, including the Manhattan, Sintsink, and Wappinger proper, formerly living between the lower Hudson and Connecticut rivers. Dispersed by the Dutch, the remnants joined the Delaware, Stockbridge, and other tribes. Cf. DELAWARE, 4; STOCKBRIDGE.

Wap'po (wăp'ō), *n.* An Indian of a Yukian tribe.

war (wôr), *n.* [ME. & (late) AS. *werre,* fr. ONF. *werre* (OF. & F. *guerre*), fr. OHG. *werra* scandal, quarrel, sedition; akin to OHG. *werran* to confound, mix, D. *warren,* G. *wirren, verwirren,* to embroil, confound, disturb, L. *verrere* to sweep, drag away, Gr. *errhein* to come to harm, perish, disappear, and perh. to E. WORSE. Cf. GUERRILLA, WARRIOR.] **1.** The state or fact of exerting violence or force against another, now only against a state or other politically organized body; esp., a contest by force between two or more nations or states, carried on for any purpose; armed conflict of sovereign powers; declared and open hostilities. As commonly classified, war between sovereign states is a ***public,*** or ***international, war,*** and this is called a ***perfect war*** when between whole states, and ***imperfect war*** when limited as to places, persons, and things. When begun by a formal declaration it is a ***solemn war.*** When between a state and a part of it in rebellion it is a ***civil war.*** The United States Constitution (Art. I, sec. 8, § 11) provides that Congress shall have power "to declare war, to grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water."

War is said to be that state in which a nation prosecutes its right by force (the Prize Cases, 2 Black. 635, 673). *Cooley.*

Every contention by force between two nations in external matters, under the authority of their respective governments, is not only *war,* but public *war.* 4 *U. S.* (*Dall.*) 37, 42.

☞ For Table of Wars, see pp. 2872–73.
2. [*often cap.*] Hence, with *the,* a particular war, understood or contextually implied; in recent usage, the World War; — formerly in *pl.* (*the wars*), with sing. meaning.

Is Signior Mountanto return'd from the *wars* or no? *Shak.*

3. The state or fact of being in conflict with, or actively opposed to, each other; hostility; strife; antagonism; also, a contest or struggle, for supremacy, revenge, or the like; as, the *war* between man and nature, science and religion.
4. *Poetic.* **a** A battle; the fighting of forces; as, the din of *war.* **b** Instruments of war. **c** Armed or fighting forces; soldiers in array. "The glittering front of *war.*" *Gray.*
5. **a** The military profession or science; as, untrained in *war.* **b** [*often cap.*] In titles, esp., the department having charge of military forces, bases, operations, etc.; the army, often as distinct from the navy; as, the Secretary of *War.*

Syn. — Conflict, battle. **Ant.** — Peace; truce, armistice.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

war-appareled	war-hardened	war-tossed
war-blasted	war-hating, *adj.*	war-triumphant
war-breathing, *adj.*	war-loving, *adj.*	war-wasted
war-breeding, *adj.*	war-made	war-wearied
war-broken	warmaker	war-weariness
war-denouncing, *adj.*	warmaking	war-weary
war-dight	war-marked	war work
war-disabled	war-ridden	warworker
war-dreading, *adj.*	war-shaken	war-worthiness
war-fain, *adj.*	war-stirring, *adj.*	war-worthy
war-famed	war-swept	

— ***to carry the war into the enemy's country, camp,*** etc. To turn aggressor, esp. after having been on the defensive. — ***to war.*** To or into open warfare of armed hostilities; as, to go *to war;* to resort *to war.*

wan-hope'ful-ly, *adv.* Despairingly. *Obs.* [Obs.]

wan'hope'ly, *adj.* Desperate.

wank'ly (wăngk'lĭ; wăngk'-), *adj.* = WANKLE. *N. of Eng.*

wan'las, *n.* [Cf. WINDLASS, *n.,* 3, and AF. *wanelace, wenclas,* trickery, deception.] A winding in the chase; a shift; a circuitous course. Cf. WINDLASS. *Obs.*

wanlasour, *n.* One who drives game. *Obs.* [DLE. *Scot.*]

wan'le (wȧn'l). Var. of WAN-.

wan'ly, *adv.* of WAN.

wanmol, *adj.* [ME., fr. *wan-* + *mol* speech, fr. ON. *mál.* See 2d MAIL.] Ineloquent. *Obs.*

wan'na'nishe' (wȧ'nȧ'nĕsh'). Var. of OUANANICHE.

wan'ner. Var. of WANDER. *Scot.*

wan'ni-gan. Var. of WANIGAN.

wan'nish (wŏn'ĭsh), *adj.* See -ISH.

wan'ruf', *n.* [*wan-* + *ruf,* Scot. var. of ROWZ.] Disquietude. *Obs. Scot.*

wan'shape', *n.* [See WAN-.] Deformity. *Obs.*

wan-shap'en, *adj.* Deformed. *Obs. Scot.*

wan'sith, *n.* [AS. *wansith* unhappy undertaking.] Misery. *Obs.*

wan'some (wŏn'sŭm), *adj.* [ME. *wan(e), wone,* misery.] Unhappy; miserable. *Obs.*

wan-son'sy, *adj.* [*wan-* + *sonsy.*] Mischievous. *Scot.*

wan'ť (wŏnt; wônt). *Dial.* for *was not.*

want'grace', *n.* A graceless person. [Obs.]

want'less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **want'less-ness,** *n.*

wan'tond. Wanoned. *Ref. Sp. Obs.*

wan'ton-head', *n.* Wantonness. *Obs.*

wan'ton-ing, *n.* A wanton. *Obs.*

wan'ton-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

wantoun. + WANTON.

wan'troke, *v. i.* [*wan-* + ME. *troken, trukien,* to fail, fr. AS. *trucian.*] To lack; to want. *Obs.*

wan'trust', *n.* [*wan-* + *trust.*] Distrust. *Obs.*

wan'wit', *n.* [*wan-* + *wit.*] Lack of wit; folly. *Obs.*

wan-wit'ty, *adj.* Foolish. *Obs.*

Wa'nya-mwe'zi (wä'nyä-mwā'zē). See NYAMWEZI.

Wan-yo'ro (wän-yō'rō), *n.* = BANYORO.

wanze, *v. i. & i.* [AS. *wansian* to diminish.] To wane; decrease; pine away. *Obs.*

wap'a-ta (wŏp'ȧ-tä). Var. of WAPATOO.

Wap'a-to (-tō), *n.* = ATPALATI.

wap'en-shaw (wăp'ĕn-shô). Var. of WAPPENSCHAW.

wap'in. + WEAPON.

wap'in-schaw, wap'in-schaw'ing. Vars. of WAPPENSCHAW, WAPPENSCHAWING.

Wa'po-ko'mo (wä'pō-kō'mō), *n.* See POKOMO.

Wap'pa-to, Wap'pat-to (wŏp'ȧ-tō), *n.* = ATPALATI.

wap'pen-shaw. Var. of WAPPENSCHAW. [Wappinger. *Obs.*]

wap'pi-neer' (wŏp'ĭ-nēr'), *n.*

wap'ping (hwăp'ĭn; wŏp'-). Var. of WHOPPING. *Scot. & Dial.*

waps, wapse (wŏps). Var. of WASP. *Dial. Eng.*

waqf. Var. of WAKF.

TABLE OF WARS

A table of thirty of the more important wars of the world's history; — the contestants, causes, leaders, chief battles, and results. The table should be used in connection with the tables of battles and treaties (see BATTLE, *Table;* TREATY, *Table*) since all the names of battles and treaties printed in small capitals in the last two columns of this table are there considered in detail; other cross references are to the Vocabulary. For civil or internal conflicts in various countries in modern times, consult the table under REVOLUTION. Further information of historical interest will also be found in the tables under CONGRESS, COUNCIL, ERA, LEAGUE, and SHIP.

Name	Dates	Contestants and Causes	Chief Leaders	Chief Battles	Results and Treaty
Austrian Succession	1740–48	Austria and allies (England, Holland, Sardinia, etc.) *v.* France, Prussia, Spain, and Bavaria. Succession of Maria Theresa to throne of Austria.	Austria, etc.: George II of Eng., Duke of Cumberland, Prince Charles of Lorraine, Khevenhüller. France, etc.: Frederick the Great, Louis XV, Marshals Noailles, Saxe, & Maillebois.	Mollwitz; Dettingen; FONTENOY; Piacenza; Rocourt. 2 phases: In Europe — 1st & 2d SILESIAN WARS. In America — KING GEORGE'S WAR.	France weakened and Austria strengthened; Prussia wins Silesia. Treaty of AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.
Balkan (First)	1912–13	Formation of Balkan League (Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, and Montenegro) to drive Turks out of Europe. Racial questions in Macedonia.	Bulgaria: Savov. Serbia: Putnik, Prince Alexander. Greece: Crown Prince Constantine, Venizelos. Turkey: Enver Bey, Kiamil Pasha, Nazim Pasha.	Kirk-Kilissa; LÜLEBURGAZ; Scutari; Salonika; Monastir.	Turks defeated. Treaty of LONDON (1913).
(Second)	1913	Serbia, Montenegro, Greece, and Rumania *v.* Bulgaria. Jealousy and hatred of other Balkan States for Bulgaria.		Adrianople.	Bulgaria defeated. Balkan States reorganized; Albania established. Treaty of BUCHAREST.
Boer (*South African*)	1899–1902	Transvaal and Orange Free State *v.* Great Britain. JAMESON RAID (1895–96); rights of uitlanders; refusal of Boer Republics to acknowledge complete suzerainty of Great Britain.	Boers: De Wet, Botha, Joubert, Delarey, Cronje. British: French, White, Buller, Kitchener, Roberts.	LADYSMITH; Modder River; Kimberley; Mafeking; Pretoria.	Annexation of Boer Republics to British Empire. Treaty of VEREENIGING.
Chinese-Japanese (*Chino-Japanese*)	1894–95	China *v.* Japan. Rival claims of suzerainty over Korea; desire of Japan for increased power in the Orient.	China: Li Hung-chang, Ting. Japan: Nodzu, Ito, Yamagata, Oyama.	Yalu River; Port Arthur; Weihaiwei; Newchwang.	Korea independent. Cessions of territory to Japan. Treaty of SHIMONOSEKI.
Civil War (American)	1861–65	Federals (North) *v.* Confederates (South). State rights controversy; conflict over slavery; differences in economic development.	Federals: (President, Abraham Lincoln), Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, Thomas, Farragut, McClellan. Confederates: (President, Jefferson Davis), Lee, Jackson, Beauregard, Johnston (A. S. & J. E.), Bragg.	1st BULL RUN; HAMPTON ROADS; Shiloh; ANTIETAM; FREDERICKSBURG; CHANCELLORSVILLE; GETTYSBURG; VICKSBURG; CHICKAMAUGA; CHATTANOOGA; SPOTSYLVANIA; NASHVILLE. See also PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN, in Vocab.	Capitulation at Appomattox Court House, Va. Union preserved; slavery prohibited (Thirteenth Amendment, Dec. 18, 1865); reconstruction of the South (see RECONSTRUCTION, 5).
Civil War (English) (*Great Rebellion*)	(1) 1642–46 (2) 1648–52	Parliamentarians *v.* Royalists. Arbitrary rule of Stuarts; unparliamentary methods of raising money.	Parliament: Cromwell, Fairfax, Essex, Ireton, Leslie. Royalists: Charles I, Prince Rupert, Charles II, Goring.	Edge Hill; MARSTON MOOR; NASEBY; Preston Pans; Dunbar; Worcester.	Establishment of the Commonwealth. The Protectorate and rule by Parliament. War terminated by the Convention (see CONVENTION, 7). See *the Restoration* a, under RESTORATION.
Civil Wars (Roman)	(1) 50–45 B.C.	(1) Pompey and sons of Pompey *v.* Caesar. Senate under Pompey's influence declares Caesar a public enemy (see RUBICON).	(1) Pompey; Caesar.	(1) PHARSALUS; Thapsus; Munda.	
	(2) 43–42 B.C.	(2) Octavius and Antony *v.* Brutus and Cassius.	(2) Octavius; Antony; Lepidus. Brutus; Cassius.	(2) PHILIPPI.	Republican forces defeated; Egypt becomes a Roman province. Octavius is sole ruler and in 27 B.C. is given surname *Augustus* by the Senate. Beginning of *Roman Empire.*
	(3) 31–30 B.C.	(3) Octavius *v.* Antony. Struggle for supremacy in Roman state between aristocracy and democracy.	(3) Octavius. Antony; Cleopatra.	(3) ACTIUM.	
Crimean	1854–56	Russia *v.* Turkey and allies (England, France, and Sardinia). Russian plans for assuming leadership in southeastern Europe, and esp. for conquest of Turkey.	Russia; Menshikov, Gorchakov, Totleben. Allies: Raglan, Saint-Arnaud, Canrobert.	Alma; SEVASTOPOL (siege); BALAKLAVA; Inkerman.	Treaty of PARIS (1856)
Crusades (see in Vocab.)	11th–13th centuries	Christian Powers *v.* Moslems. Desire of Christians to recover Holy Land.	European countries: Godfrey de Bouillon; Conrad III; Frederick II; Baldwin I; Richard Coeur de Lion; Philip II & Louis IX of France. Moslems: Saladin.	Dorylaeum; Ascalon; Jerusalem; Acre. See CHILDREN'S CRUSADE.	Christian conquests lost and states in Syria do not endure; orders of knighthood founded; commerce with the East stimulated. Crusades contribute to the changes in political and social organization of Europe and influence thought in Middle Ages.
Franco-Prussian (*Franco-German*)	1870–71	France *v.* German states (under Prussia's leadership). French misunderstanding of German efforts toward political unity and jealousy of German military achievements; question of election of Prince of Hohenzollern to Spanish throne.	France: Napoleon III, MacMahon, Bazaine, Wimpffen. German states: William I, von Moltke, Bismarck, Frederick Charles, Frederick William.	Wörth; Gravelotte; SEDAN; Metz; siege of Paris.	France defeated, loses Alsace-Lorraine and pays a huge indemnity. War leads to the formation of the late German Empire and of the Third Republic in France. Treaty of VERSAILLES (1871).
Gallic	58–51 B.C.	Roman Republic *v.* Gauls and German tribes. Threatening movements of northern barbarians toward Roman provinces. Caesar's political ambition and Roman desire for new lands to colonize.	Rome: Julius Caesar. Gauls & Germans: Ariovistus, Vercingetorix.	Few fixed battles but war remarkable for military genius displayed by Caesar; battles with the Helvetii, with the Nervii, and on the Axona; campaign in Britain; siege of Alesia.	Roman civilization extended into Gaul; lands of western Europe profoundly affected for centuries; Latin the foundation of French, Spanish, and Portuguese languages.
Greco-Persian War	334–323 B.C.	See MACEDONIAN-PERSIAN.			
Greco-Persian Wars	499–478 B.C.	Persia *v.* Greece. Revolt of the Greek cities of Ionia against the Persian king; aid granted them by Athens arouses Persia to punish the Greeks.	Persia: Darius I, Xerxes I; Artaphernes, Datis, Mardonius. Greece: Miltiades, Themistocles, Aristides, Leonidas, Pausanias.	Three invasions: (1) Persians checked in Thrace and fleet destroyed. (2) *First Persian War:* MARATHON. (3) *Second Persian War:* THERMOPYLAE; Artemisium; SALAMIS (naval); PLATAEA; Mycale (naval).	Greek independence assured; supremacy of Persia kept out of Europe; marks the rise of the power of Athens and the beginning of rivalry with Sparta.
Hundred Years'	1337–1453	England *v.* France. Many causes resulting from long-continued hostility between the two countries; chiefly (1) conquests of Philip Augustus, (2) rejection of claims of Edward III to French throne, (3) friction over Guienne, (4) French aid to Scotland, (5) conflict of interests in Flanders.	England: Edward III, Black Prince, Henry V. France: Philip VI, John II, Charles V, Du Guesclin, Joan of Arc, Charles VII.	CRÉCY; POITIERS; AGINCOURT; ORLÉANS.	Enormous injury, material and moral, to both countries; England loses all possessions in France except Calais; power of French king strengthened. Treaty of BRETIGNY (1360) closes first period. Treaty of TROYES (1420); no formal treaty at end of war.
Italian	1859–61	Italy (Sardinia, Piedmont, Savoy) and France *v.* Austria. Italian unrest because of Austria's control of various parts of the Italian peninsula; the urge for a united Italy. Napoleon's friendliness to Italy and his belief in nationalism.	Italy: Cavour, Victor Emmanuel II, Garibaldi. France: Napoleon III, Canrobert, MacMahon, Niel. Austria: Francis Joseph, Gyulai, Benedek.	Magenta; SOLFERINO. Garibaldi and volunteers occupy Sicily and Naples, Reggio, Volturno, Gaeta (siege).	Treaties of VILLAFRANCA and Zurich. New Kingdom of Italy comprises all the peninsula except Rome and Venetia. Venetia added (1866) and Rome (1870).
Macedonian-Persian (called also *Greco-Persian*)	334–323 B.C.	Macedonia *v.* Persia. Alexander carries out ambition of his father, Philip of Macedon, to conquer Persia.	Macedonia: Alexander the Great; Perdiccas, Parmenio, Craterus, Nearchus. Persia: Darius III. See DIADOCHI.	Granicus; ISSUS; ARBELA; Hydaspes (conquest of India).	Reorganization of Persia; increase in trade between the east and west; widens the Greek knowledge of the world.
Mexican	1846–48	United States *v.* Mexico. Annexation of Texas (1844–45) and Mexican rejection of the Rio Grande as boundary; outrages against persons and property of Americans in Mexico; desire of Americans to have California.	United States: Polk, Taylor, Scott, Kearny, Frémont. Mexico: Santa Anna, Ampudia.	Palo Alto; Resaca de la Palma; Monterey; Buena Vista; Contreras; Churubusco; Chapultepec. See BEAR FLAG WAR.	Treaty of GUADALUPE HIDALGO.
Napoleonic Wars	1796–1815	France *v.* Austria, England, Prussia, Russia, and most of the other countries of Europe at different times and in varying combinations (see COALITION, 3). The ambition and military despotism of Napoleon Bonaparte.	France: Napoleon; Murat, Ney, Moreau, Massena, Davout, Bernadotte; Louis, Joseph, and Jerome Bonaparte. Austria: Francis I, Archduke Charles, Melas. England: Wellington, Nelson. Prussia: Stein, Blücher, Duke of Brunswick. Russia: Alexander I, Kutuzov, Suvaroff.	1st phase: Lodi; Arcole. 2d: The Pyramids; NILE; Zurich; MARENGO; Hohenlinden. 3d: Ulm; TRAFALGAR; AUSTERLITZ. 4th: JENA; Eylau; Friedland. 5th: Aspern and Essling; WAGRAM. *Peninsular War* (1808–14). Napoleon's invasion of Spain; Coruña; Talavera; VITORIA. 6th: Invasion of Russia; BORODINO; Moscow; Lützen; Bautzen; LEIPZIG; (see HUNDRED DAYS); WATERLOO.	Treaty of CAMPOFORMIO (1797). Treaties of LUNÉVILLE (1801) & AMIENS (1802). Treaty of PRESSBURG (1805). Treaty of TILSIT (1807). Treaty of VIENNA (1809) Treaties of PARIS (1814 & 1815). Napoleon exiled to St. Helena; see *Congress of Vienna,* under CONGRESS, *Table;* HOLY ALLIANCE; *the Restoration* b, under RESTORATION.
Peloponnesian	431–404 B.C.	Athens and allies *v.* Sparta and allies. Bitter rivalry between Athens (Ionian, democracy, a naval power, head of Delian Confederacy) and Sparta (Dorian, oligarchy, a military power, head of the Peloponnesian League). Conflict of Corcyra and Corinth the immediate cause.	Athens: Pericles, Alcibiades, Nicias, Cleon, Demosthenes, Lamachus. Sparta: Brasidas, Gylippus, Lysander.	Mytilene; Plataea; Amphipolis; Mantinea; SYRACUSE (naval); Arginusae (naval); Aegospotami (naval).	Athens victor at first but loses colonies; Peace of Nicias, 421 B.C.; Athens finally conquered; walls of Piraeus torn down; democracy overthrown; rule of Thirty Tyrants (see THIRTY TYRANTS a).
Peninsular War	1808–14	See NAPOLEONIC WARS, 5th phase.			
Punic (First)	264–241 B.C.	Rome *v.* Carthage. (1) Struggle for naval and commercial supremacy in the Mediterranean. Conflict over Sicily.	(1) Rome: Regulus, Vulso, Metellus, Duilius, Catulus. Carthage: Hamilcar Barca.	(1) Mylae; Ecnomus; Drepanum; Aegates Islands.	(1) Carthage defeated; loses Sicily and pays indemnity to Rome.
(Second)	218–201 B.C.	(2) Growing rivalry between the two powers, esp. in western Mediterranean and Spain.	(2) Rome: P. Cornelius Scipio, Cn. Scipio, Sempronius, Flaminius, Fabius Maximus, Varro, Paulus, Marcellus. Carthage: Hasdrubal, Hannibal.	(2) Saguntum; Trebia; LAKE TRASIMENUS; CANNAE; METAURUS; ZAMA.	(2) Carthage loses all Spain and islands in Mediterranean; king of Numidia made an ally of Rome; Carthage to pay an annual tribute to Rome.
(Third)	149–146 B.C.	(3) During years of peace after 201 commerce of Carthage increases greatly. Rome jealous of her prosperity. Immediate cause, Carthage wages war against Numidia.	(3) Rome: Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus, Cato, Aemilius Paulus. Carthage: Hasdrubal, Carthalo.	(3) Siege and capture of Carthage.	(3) Carthage destroyed (146). Africa becomes a Roman province.
Revolution (American) (*Revolutionary War*)	1775–83	English Colonies in America (United States) *v.* England. Taxation without representation. Stamp Act. Restraint of trade (Navigation Acts). Consciousness of common interest among colonists.	Colonies: Washington, Greene, Gates, Arnold, Marion, Jones, Lafayette, von Steuben; Franklin, Jefferson, J. Adams, S. Adams, Henry. England: Howe, Burgoyne, Cornwallis, Gage.	LEXINGTON-CONCORD; BUNKER HILL; Long Island; White Plains; Trenton; Princeton; Brandywine; Bennington; SARATOGA; Camden; Cowpens; YORKTOWN.	With aid of France, Americans are victorious. Thirteen Colonies become independent (see DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, CONSTITUTION, 6. Treaty of PARIS (1783).

Name	Date	Contestants and Causes	Chief Leaders	Chief Battles	Results and Treaty
Revolution (French)	1789–99	See *French Revolution*, under REVOLUTION, *Table*.			
Russo-Japanese	1904–05	Russia *v.* Japan. Russia (with France and Germany) deprived Japan of treaty gains in Manchuria (1895). Increasing jealousy of Russia's influence in China, esp. conflict of respective rights and interests in Korea.	Russia: Kuropatkin, Stössel, Admirals Makarov, Rozhdestvenski; Count Witte, Baron Rosen. Japan: Kuroki, Oku, Nodzu, Nogi; Admirals Togo, Uriu; Baron Komura, Takahira.	Yalu; Kinchow; Liaoyang; Shaho; siege and capture of Port Arthur (Jan. 1, 1905); MUKDEN; TSUSHIMA.	Russia evacuates Manchuria and concedes to Japan political and economic dominance in Korea. Peace conference called by Pres. Theodore Roosevelt at Portsmouth, N.H. Treaty of PORTSMOUTH.
Samnite	343–290 B.C.	Romans *v.* Samnites. Rivalry for control of southern Italy.	Romans: P. Decius, Q. Publilius Philo, L. Papirius Cursor, Q. Fabius Rullianus. Samnites: C. Pontius.	Samnites invade Campania: 343–341 B.C. Suessula; 322–304 B.C. CAUDINE FORKS; 298–290 B.C. Sentinum (295).	Power of Samnites broken; they become subjects of Rome. Romans control central Italy.
Seven Weeks'	1866 June 16–July 26	Prussia *v.* Austria. Nominally disagreements over duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, actually struggle for leadership in central Europe.	Prussia: Bismarck, King William, Moltke, Roon, Crown Prince Frederick Charles. Austria: Emperor Francis Joseph, Benedek.	SADOWA (Königgrätz). One of the shortest and most momentous wars in history.	Austria yields leadership of the German states to Prussia, cedes Venetia to Italy. Treaty of PRAGUE (1866).
Seven Years'	1756–63	Prussia (allies: England, and after 1762, Russia) *v.* Austria (allies: Russia, France, Sweden, Saxony). At first two distinct contests: (1) between Prussia and Austria chiefly in Saxony and Silesia (3d SILESIAN WAR). (2) between France and England for possession of India and America (see FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR, 1754–63, the American phase). Later, a general European war.	Prussia: Frederick the Great, Winterfeldt, Seydlitz. Austria: Maria Theresa, Browne, Daun, Laudon, Prince Charles of Lorraine. France: Louis XV, Richelieu, Montcalm, d'Estrées, Lally. Russia: Empress Elizabeth, Peter III, Apraxin. England: Wm. Pitt, Wolfe, Clive, Duke of Cumberland, Adm. Boscawen.	Prussia *v.* Austria: Prague; Kolin; Gross-Jägersdorf; Rossbach; Leuthen; Zorndorf; Minden; Kunersdorf; Torgau. French *v.* English: Port Mahon; Belle-Île; Quiberon Bay; Braddock; Fort Duquesne; QUEBEC; PLASSEY.	Prussia greatly strengthened as a continental state; England attains maritime supremacy and gains territory in India and North America; Austria humiliated; power of France declined. Treaties of HUBERTUSBURG & PARIS (1763).
Spanish-American	1898	United States *v.* Spain. Chief cause, cruel administrative methods of Spain in Cuba; partial cause, destruction of U. S. battleship *Maine* (see SHIP, *Table*) in Havana harbor (Feb. 15).	U. S.: Pres. McKinley, Hay, Day; Adms. Dewey, Schley, Sampson; Gens. Miles, Merritt, Shafter. Spain: Cervera, Montojo, Toral.	MANILA BAY; El Caney; San Juan Hill; SANTIAGO; capture of Manila.	Spain loses colonial possessions in America and Asia. Treaty of PARIS (1898).
Spanish Succession, War of the	1701–14	England, Austria, Netherlands (GRAND ALLIANCE) *v.* France & Spain. Alliance opposed accession of Philip of Anjou to Spanish throne.	Grand Alliance: Marlborough, Prince Eugene, Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau. France: Louis XIV, Tallard, Villars.	BLENHEIM; Ramillies; Turin; Oudenaarde; Malplaquet. (For American phase of the war, see QUEEN ANNE'S WAR, in Vocab.).	Philip of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV of France, recognized as king of Spain. Treaties of UTRECHT & RASTATT.
Thirty Years'	1618–48	Catholics of Germany *v.* Protestants of Germany, but before its termination involving most of the countries of western Europe. Disputes arising out of the RELIGIOUS PEACE OF AUGSBURG (1555), and increased strength of Catholics in Germany due to the Counter Reformation.	Catholics: Wallenstein, Tilly. Protestants: Gustavus Adolphus, Mansfeld. Later: Sweden (Oxenstierna) & France (Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin, Turenne, Condé) against Hapsburgs of Germany.	4 phases: (1) Palatine, 1618–1625. White Mountain. (2) Danish, 1625–1629. Lutter. (3) Swedish, 1630–1635. LEIPZIG; LÜTZEN; Nördlingen. (4) French, 1635–1648. Rheinfeld; Rocroi; Freiburg.	One of the most terrible and destructive wars of all history. Religious and political questions settled by treaty of WESTPHALIA, the basis of all diplomatic agreements from 1648 to the French Revolution.
War of 1812	1812–15	Great Britain *v.* United States. Indirectly, Napoleon's CONTINENTAL SYSTEM and the British ORDERS IN COUNCIL, leading to the capture and search by Great Britain of American merchantmen and the impressment of American seamen.	Great Britain: Brock, Gaines, Pakenham. U. S.: Brown, Jackson, W. H. Harrison; *Naval*: Perry, Hull, Lawrence, McDonough, Decatur.	Queenston Heights; LAKE ERIE; Thames; Lundy's Lane; Lake Champlain; NEW ORLEANS. Many naval encounters between individual ships.	War very unpopular, esp. in New England (see TERRAPIN WAR, HARTFORD CONVENTION). Terms of peace generally favorable to U. S. Treaty of GHENT.
Wars of the Roses	1455–85	Civil war in England, House of York (White Rose) *v.* House of Lancaster (Red Rose). Rivalry of nobles supporting the two houses, gradually becoming a struggle for the crown.	York: Edward IV, Richard III, Earl of Warwick (revolts to Lancastrians, 1469). Lancaster: Henry VI, Queen Margaret, Duke of Somerset, Henry VII.	St. Albans; Northampton; Wakefield; Towton; Barnet; Tewkesbury; BOSWORTH FIELD.	Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, victor at Bosworth Field, establishes the Tudor dynasty (1485–1603); marries Elizabeth of York, thus uniting the two houses.
World War I (called also *Great War* and *European War*)	1914–19	Allies (27 Allied and Associated Powers) *v.* Central Powers (Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria). Austria declared war on Serbia, July 28, 1914. United States entered war, Apr. 6, 1917. Immediate cause was the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo, Bosnia, June 28, 1914, and Serbia's inability to meet fully Austria's ultimatum. Underlying cause was rivalry between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. See ENTENTE CORDIALE.	*Allies*: France — Briand, Clemenceau, Poincaré, Foch, Pétain, Joffre. England — Asquith, Churchill, Lloyd George, Haig, French, Allenby, Jellicoe, Beatty. Russia — Grand Duke Nicholas, Brusilov, Kerenski, Milyukov, Lenin, Trotsky. United States — Wilson, Lansing, Pershing, House, Baker, Hoover. *Central Powers*: Germany — William II, Hindenburg, Ludendorff, Mackensen. Austria — Francis Joseph, Berchtold, Czernin. Bulgaria — Ferdinand, Radoslavov, Boris. Turkey — Enver, Talaat, Djemal.	Western Front: Mons-Charleroi; Marne (1st, 2d); Ypres (3 battles); Artois; Verdun; Somme; Arras; Cambrai; Picardy; Château-Thierry; Belleau Wood; Saint-Mihiel; Meuse-Argonne. Eastern Front: Tannenberg; Masurian Lakes; Warsaw. Italy: Caporetto; Gorizia; Isonzo; Piave. Asia: Tsingtao; Kut-al-Imara; Jerusalem. Balkans and Turkey: Belgrade; Gallipoli. *Naval*: Jutland; Helgoland Bight.	Armistices signed: Bulgaria, Sept. 30, 1918; Turkey, Oct. 30, 1918; Austria, Nov. 3; Germany, Nov. 11, 1918 (see ARMISTICE DAY). Peace Conference assembled at Paris, Jan. 18, 1919. Treaties: Versailles (effective Jan. 10, 1920, on ratification by France, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan); Saint-Germain; Neuilly; Trianon; Sèvres. See DAWES PLAN, KELLOGG PACT, *Lausanne*, under TREATY, *Table*, LEAGUE OF NATIONS, LOCARNO PACT, PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE, SUPREME COUNCIL, YOUNG PLAN.
World War II	1939–46	Allies or (49) United Nations (Jan. 1, 1942) *v.* Axis Powers (Germany, Italy, Japan, and 10 satellite nations). Chief contestants entered war: Germany, France, Great Britain (1939); Italy (1940); China, Japan, Russia, and United States (1941). Immediate cause was the invasion of Poland by Germany (Sept. 1, 1939) when Poland refused Germany's ultimatum to return Danzig and the Polish Corridor. Underlying causes were: dissatisfaction over the Treaty of Versailles; the failure of the League of Nations; economic and social problems resulting from World War I.	*United Nations*: Britain — Chamberlain, Churchill, Eden, Montgomery, Alexander, Cunningham, Wavell, Tedder. China — Chiang Kai-shek. France — Daladier, Reynaud, Gamelin, Weygand, de Gaulle, Pétain, Laval. United States — Roosevelt, Hull, Marshall, Eisenhower, Nimitz, King, Arnold, Stilwell, Leahy, Chennault, Halsey, MacArthur. Russia — Stalin, Molotov, Voroshilov, Timoshenko, Zhukov. *Axis*: Germany — Hitler, Göring, Ribbentrop, Doenitz, Rundstedt, Rommel, Keitel. Japan — Hirohito, Konoye, Tojo, Yamashita. Italy — Mussolini, Ciano, Graziani, Badoglio.	Western Front: Normandy; Battle of Britain; Battle of the Bulge. Eastern Front: Warsaw. Russian Front: Moscow; Orel; Leningrad; Kharkov; Stalingrad. Black Sea: Sevastopol. Italy: Anzio; Cassino; Sicily. Africa: El Alamein. Asia: Burma; Malaya. Pacific: Pearl Harbor; Coral Sea; China Sea; Bataan; Guadalcanal; Midway; New Guinea; Tarawa; Iwo Jima; Okinawa.	Germany surrendered unconditionally May 7, 1945; Japan surrendered unconditionally on Sept. 2, 1945. Peace Conference of United Nations members actively engaged against European enemy states assembled at Luxembourg Palace, Paris, July 29–Oct. 15, 1946. Treaties with Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, and Finland signed 1947; Japanese treaty signed 1952; West German peace contract signed May 26, 1952, pending ratification. No treaty with Austria agreed upon by Russia and Western nations.

war (wôr), *v.*; WARRED (wôrd); WAR'RING. *Intransitive*: **1.** To make or wage war; to carry on armed hostilities; — now rare except in present participle.

Why should I *war* without the walls of Troy? *Shak.*

2. To be in active or violent opposition; to conflict; contend; to strive violently; to fight; as, principles that *war* with one's desires; constantly *warring* against graft.

For my passion
Wars against the stiff brocade. *Amy Lowell.*

——, *Trans.*: **1.** To make war upon; to fight; harry. *Obs.*

To *war* the Scot, and borders to defend. *Daniel.*

2. To carry on, as a war; to wage. *Archaic.*

That thou . . . mightest *war* a good warfare. 1 *Tim.* i. 18.

Syn. — Strive, contend, struggle, battle, fight.

Ant. — Agree, harmonize, accord, concur.

war, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resulting from, war; used in or for war; occurring in or instituted during war.

☞ PHRASES are:

war book	war machine	war school
war boom	war risk	war song
war guilt	war scare	war spirit

war (wär), **waur**, *adv. & adj.* [ON. *verri*, adj., *verr*, adv. See WORSE, *adv.*] Worse. *Scot. & N. of Eng.* — *v. t.* To worst; overcome; surpass. *Scot.*

war. Var. of WARE, goods; WARE, beware. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

war (wär). Var. of *were*, form of BE. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

wa'ra·bi (wä'rä·bĭ), *n.* [Jap.] In Japan, the brake *Pteridium aquilinum*, the young fronds of which are eaten.

War and Peace. A historical novel (1864–69) by Tolstoi, of Napoleon's war with Russia.

War Army Act. See SELECTIVE DRAFT ACT.

war'a·tah' (wŏr'ȧ·tä'), *n.* [Native name.] Any Australian plant of the genus *Telopea*, esp. *T. speciosissima* and *T. oreades*, the latter often distinguished as *Gippsland waratah*. They bear heads of handsome crimson flowers.

Waratah (*Telopea speciosissima*). (⅛)

war baby. *Slang.* **a** A soldier's offspring, esp. one born of an illicit union formed during a war; hence, any illicit or discreditable result of war. **b** Any stock or security whose value is greatly enhanced because of a state of war.

war bag. A bedding roll used by soldiers.

war bird. **1.** An aviator in the air service. *Brit.*

2. The scarlet tanager. *Local, U. S.*

war'ble (wôr'b'l), *v.*; WAR'BLED (-b'ld); WAR'BLING (-blĭng). [ME. *werbelen*, fr. ONF. *werbler* (OF. *guerbler*) to sing, play on a musical instrument, of Teut. origin; cf. G. *wirbeln* to turn, to warble, D. *wervelen*; akin to E. WHIRL.] *Intransitive*: **1.** To sing in a trilling manner, or with many turns and variations; to sing softly and quaveringly or with rapid modulations in pitch; also, to make or give forth such sounds; as, to hear the skylark *warble*.

2. Specif.: **a** *Rare.* To twitter. **b** *U. S.* To yodel.

3. To be uttered, sounded, or produced with trills, quavers, etc.

Such strains ne'er *warble* in the linnet's throat. *Gay.*

——, *Transitive*: **1.** To sing or utter in a trilling or quavering manner; to render with turns, runs, or rapid modulations; to trill; as, to *warble* forth an aria.

2. To express by or as by warbling; to utter musically; also, *Now Rare*, to extol in song.

Warbling out his approbation. *Cowper.*

3. To cause to quaver or vibrate.

And touch the *warbled* string. *Milton.*

war'ble, *n.* Act or instance of warbling; art or manner of singing with trills, runs, quavers, etc.; a musical trill; a song; a carol; any melodious succession of low and pleasing sounds; as, a linnet's *warble*; a dexterous *warble*.

war'ble, *v. t. & i.* [Origin uncert.] *Falconry.* To bring together or cross (the wings) upon the back.

war'ble, *v. i.* To shake; vibrate; wabble. *Obs.*

war'ble, *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. WORMIL.] **1.** *Veter.* A small hard tumor produced on a horse by heat or pressure of the saddle. Cf. def. 2 a.

2. a A swelling caused by the maggot of a botfly or warble fly under the hide (esp. of the back) of cattle, deer, rabbits, etc. **b** The maggot of the warble fly; a wormil.

war'bled (wôr'b'ld), *adj.* *Veter.* Infested with warbles; — said of animals or their hides.

warble fly. Any of several dipterous flies of the family Oestridae whose larvae live under the skin of cattle and other mammals. The *ox warble flies* (*Hypoderma lineata* and *H. bovis*) are the most important species. The adult lays its eggs on the feet and legs of cattle, whence they are licked off and hatch in the mouth or esophagus. The larvae then burrow through the tissues to the skin and beneath it to the back of the animal, where they live until ready to pupate. They cause large painful swellings, known as *warbles*, which are not dangerous, but interfere with the animal's nutrition and injure the hide for use as leather.

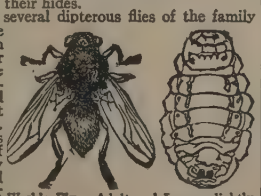

Warble Fly. Adult and Larva, slightly enlarged.

war'ble·like' (wôr'b'l·lĭk'), *adj.* See -LIKE.

war'bler (wôr'blĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which warbles; a singer; songster; — applied chiefly to birds.

2. Any of numerous small Old World singing birds of the family Sylviidae, many of which are noted songsters. The bluethroat, whitethroat, blackcap (in senses 1 a & e), reed warbler, and sedge warbler (see these terms), are well-known species. They are allied to the thrushes more closely than to the American warblers (see sense 3, below), being represented in the United States only by the kinglets and gnat catchers.

3. Any of about a hundred species (collectively called *wood warbler*) of mostly very small and bright-colored American songsters constituting the family Compsothlypidae. They are insectivorous, highly migratory, and chiefly arboreal; their song is generally weak and unmusical; but very characteristic for each species. Their common names are mostly descriptive of color; as, *black-throated blue warbler*, *chestnut-sided warbler*, *yellow warbler* (see these terms). See also CHAT; WATER THRUSH a; YELLOWTHROAT; REDSTART, 2.

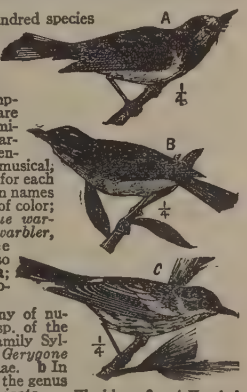

Warblers. 3. *A* Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*). *B* Worm-eating Warbler (*Helmitheros vermivorus*). *C* Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*). All Male.

4. a In Australasia, any of numerous small birds, esp. of the genus *Malurus* and family Sylviidae, and of the genus *Gerygone* and family Muscicapidae. **b** In New Zealand, a bird of the genus *Maorigerygone*, as *M. igata*.

5. Any twirl, flourish, or the like, with which a bagpiper embellishes a melody.

6. A songbook; — formerly used in titles.

warbler green. A color, greenish-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

war'bler·like' (wôr'blĕr·lĭk'), *adj.* See -LIKE.

war'blet (-blĕt; -blĭt; 119), *n.* = 5th WARBLE, 1.

war'bling (wôr'blĭng), *adj.* That warbles. — **war'bling·ly**, *adv.*

warbling vireo. A vireo (*Vireo gilvus*) of temperate North America, having a grayish-green back and whitish under parts; — so called from its pleasing song.

war'bly (wôr'blĭ), *adj.* = WARBLELIKE.

war bonnet. *Amer. Indian.* A ceremonial headdress of some of the Plains Indians, consisting of a cap with an extension down the back, decorated with feathers of the golden eagle.

war boomerang. See BOOMERANG, 1.

war bow. The English longbow, used with a cloth-yard shaft.

war bride. 1. A woman who marries, or has recently married, a soldier ordered into active service in time of war.
2. An industrial corporation or enterprise the value of whose stocks and other securities is greatly enhanced by actual warfare, as a corporation which manufactures munitions of war. Also, any of the securities of such a corporation. *Slang.*

War'burg's tinc'ture (wôr'bûrgz). *Pharm.* A liquid preparation containing quinine, aloes, rhubarb, angelica seed, elecampane, saffron, fennel, and other ingredients, used as an antiperiodic, esp. in the treatment of malaria. It was invented by Dr. Carl Warburg, an Austrian physician, about 1840.

war cabinet. A cabinet in power during time of war; specif. [*caps.*], *Eng. Hist.*, a cabinet of five (later six) members, headed by Prime Minister Lloyd George, which in Dec., 1916, replaced the larger coalition cabinet and actually managed the nation's affairs until the end of the War.

war cart. *Mil.* A heavy four-wheeled wagon formerly used, mounting two cannons.

war chest. During the World War, a community chest (which see) for charities connected with war activities.

war cloud. An ominous sign of war; a threat of, or a situation that threatens, war.

war club. Any kind of club used by warriors; esp., a club-shaped implement used as a weapon by the American Indian.

War College. **a** = ARMY WAR COLLEGE. **b** *U. S. Navy.* A college conducted by the Navy Department at Newport, R. I., for advanced instruction of experienced officers.

war'craft' (wôr'krăft'; 83), *n.* 1. Art of war; knowledge and skill in the conduct of military operations.
2. Fleet or fleets of war vessels.

war cross. = CROIX DE GUERRE.

war cry; *pl.* WAR CRIES. 1. A cry used by a body of fighters in war to encourage each other, to disconcert or terrify the enemy, etc.; a battle cry; as, the Indian *war cry.*
2. A slogan; a catchword; a party or group formula.

ward (wôrd), *v.;* WARD'ED; WARD'ING. [ME. *wardien*, fr. AS. *weardian* to keep, protect; akin to OS. *wardōn* to watch, take care, OFris. *wardia*, OHG. *wartēn*, G. *warten* to wait, wait on, attend to, ON. *vartha* to guarantee, defend, Sw. *vårda* to guard, to watch; cf. ONF. *warder* (F. *garder*), of Teut. origin. See WARD a warder, keeper; cf. WARD a guarding, AWARD, GUARD, *v.*, REWARD, WARDEN, WARDROBE.] *Transitive:* 1. To keep watch over; to guard; keep in safety; defend; protect; as, to *ward* one from peril; to *ward* the gates. *Archaic.*
2. *Obs.* **a** To serve, as a fort, for defense of. **b** To fortify; also, to place a guard upon. **c** To act as guardian to; to rule; govern. **d** To put in prison. **e** To warn; counsel.
3. To enclose so as to keep safe or prevent accidents; to safeguard. *Now Rare.*
4. To parry or fend off (a blow, a weapon, etc.); to repel; turn aside; avert; — often with *off;* as, to *ward* off an opponent's strokes, an attack of fever, a threatened war.
5. To put in or assign to a ward, esp. a hospital ward.
—, *Intransitive:* 1. To keep guard; watch. *Obs.*
2. To act on the defensive with a weapon. *Archaic.*
3. To take care; beware. *Obs.*

ward (wôrd), *n.* [AS. *weard*, masc., a warder, watchman; akin to OS. *ward*, OHG. *wart* (in comp.), G. *wart*, ON. *vörthr*, Goth. *-wards* in *daurawards* a doorkeeper, and E. *ward* a guarding, *ward*, v., and *wary.* See WARD, *v.*, WARY; cf. WRAITH.] One who guards; a warden. *Obs.*

ward, *n.* [AS. *weard*, fem., a guarding, watch, body of men keeping watch; akin to G. *warte* a watching, OHG. *warta*, and to AS. *weard*, masc., a warden, watchman, guardian, *weardian* to guard; cf. ONF. *warde* a guardian (OF. *guarde, garde*, F. *garde*), of Teut. origin. See WARD one who guards, WARD to guard; cf. GUARD protection.] 1. Act of guarding; watch; guard; keeping; protection; care; guardianship; formerly, esp., guarding in the daytime. See 3d WATCH, 2; WATCH AND WARD.
Still, when she slept, he kept both watch and *ward.* *Spenser.*
2. A body of guards; a garrison; the watch. *Archaic.*
3. State of being under guard or guardianship; esp., confinement under guard; custody.
And he put them in *ward* in the house of the captain of the guard. *Gen. xl. 3.*
4. A guarded place; also, a place for one in ward, or under guard. Specif.: **a** *Obs.* A guarding or defensive position, post, or station, as a watchtower of a castle. **b** *Archaic.* Specif., the inner court of a castle or fortress. **c** A jail; a prison; now, a division, as a cell, block, or wing, of a prison. **d** A division or separate apartment of a hospital; as, a fever *ward.* **e** *Obs.* A wardrobe; a storeroom.
5. A division, perhaps regarded as under some special guard or leadership; specif.: **a** *Obs.* One of the divisions of an army; esp., one of the three divisions, vanguard, center, and rear guard. **b** *Scot.* (1) A division of a forest. (2) An enclosure for cattle. **c** *Hist.* In the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland in northern England, and in some Scottish counties, a division answering to the *hundred* and *wapentake* of other counties. **d** A division, district, or quarter, of a town or city, esp. the latter, for representative, executive, or magisterial, purposes. *Wards* are often merely or chiefly the divisions of a city for election purposes, and as such are in the larger cities subdivided into precincts. **e** *Mormon Ch.* A small territorial unit, or division of a stake, presided over by a bishopric and comprising branches of the church auxiliary organizations and quorums of the Aaronic priesthood.
6. A person who is under guard, protection, or surveillance; esp., one under the care of a guardian (see defs. 10 **b** & 11, below); also, an orphan who is not of age.
7. Means of guarding; defense; protection.
8. A guarding or defensive motion or position in fencing, etc.; guard. "Thou knowest my old *ward;* here I lay, and thus I bore my point." *Shak.*
9. [OF. *warde.*] A safeguard; specif., *Locksmithing,* a projecting ridge of metal in a lock casing or keyhole, or any of several, permitting only the insertion of keys with corresponding notches; also, a corresponding notch in a bit of a key. See 2d LOCK, 1, *Illust.*
10. *Feudal Law.* **a** = CASTLE-GUARD a and b. **b** A minor who is subject to wardship (which see). **c** Wardship. **d** Short for WARDHOLDING.
11. *Law.* **a** A person who, by reason of minority, lunacy, or other incapacity, is under the protection of a court, either directly or through a guardian appointed by the court; — often called *ward of court,* or, where under the protection of the chancery court, as in England and in various States of the United States, *ward in chancery.* **b** The condition or status of such a person.

ward (wôrd), *n.* [ONF. *warde* (OF. *garde*). See WARD a guarding, a watch.] Dread; fear. *Obs.*

-ward (-wĕrd; *formerly* -ĕrd, *now dial., or, as in* eastward, windward, *etc., Naut.;* 257), **-wards** (-wĕrdz). [AS. *-weard, -weardes;* akin to OS. & OFris. *-ward*, OHG. *-wart, -wert*, G. *-wärts*, ON. *-verthr*, Goth. *-wairths*, L. *vertere* to turn. See WORTH to become. The *s* in *-wards* (AS. *-weardes*) was orig. a gen. ending.] Suffixes denoting *course* or *direction to; motion* or *tendency toward.* They are added to adverbs, as in back*ward*, back*wards*, up*ward*, up*wards*, etc., and to nouns indicating a direction or terminal point, as in east*ward*, east*wards*, home*ward*, home*wards*, etc. The forms in *-ward* are primarily adjectives often used as adverbs, as in down*ward*, home*ward*. Those in *-wards* are usually adverbs. See TOWARD.
☞ Some writers have tried to make distinctions of usage between for*ward*, back*ward*, down*ward*, etc., and the corresponding forms in *-wards;* but the choice between them is in general influenced simply by euphony, sometimes perhaps by the fact that *-wards* is adverbial only. The forms in *-ward* have in most cases been longer in use, although those in *-wards* are equally good etymologically.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

backward	homeward	slumward
bedward	inward	southward
brainward	leftward	tideward
downward	midlandward	toward
earthward	northward	treeward
eastward	onward	trenchward
forward	outward	upward
frontward	rearward	usward
froward	rootward	wayward
Godward	seaward	westward
heavenward	shipward	windward
hitherward	sideward	

-ward (-wôrd). A combining form of the noun *ward*, as in:

bearward	churchward	hayward
bridgeward	fireward	millward
castleward	gateward	woodward

ward (wôrd), *n.* Award. *Obs.*

ward (wŏrd). Obs. past tense of WARE, WORTH.

ward (wärd). Var. of WORLD. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

ward'a·ble (wôr'dȧ·b'l), *adj. Hist.* Liable to pay ward (sense 10 **a**).

ward'age (wôr'dĭj), *n.* 1. Guardianship; guard. *Rare.*
2. Money paid for keeping guard.

war dance. **a** A dance among savages preliminary to war. Cf. DANCE, *n.*, 1. **b** A dance representing war in pantomime.

ward'a·tour (wär'dȧ·tĕr), *n.* [ML. (assumed) *wardator*, fr. *warda.* See WARD a guarding; cf. WARDER.] One having ward over land of a minor. *Hist. Scot.*

war'day (wär'dā; wä'-; -dĕ), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *hverdag*, Sw. *hvardag*, lit., every day.] A weekday; literally, a work day. *Dial. Eng.*

ward dyke. A dyke enclosing a ward, or pasture. *Scot.*

war debt. A debt contracted by a state in order to carry on and pay for a war.

ward'ed (wôr'dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *adj.* Having wards, as a lock or key. See 2d LOCK, 1, *Illust.*

War Democrat. *U. S. Hist.* A member of the Democratic party, in the border or northern States, who favored the prosecution of the Civil War. Cf. UNION PARTY.

ward'en (wôr'd'n), *n.* [ME. *wardein*, fr. ONF. *wardein* (OF. & F. *gardien*). See GUARDIAN.] 1. One who wards, or keeps guard; a watchman; specif., a gatekeeper.
He called to the *wardens* on the . . . battlements. *Scott.*
2. *Obs.* **a** A legal guardian. **b** A director; an overseer. **c** A custodian; a sexton.
3. One invested with power to govern or control; a chief executive officer. Specif.: **a** *Hist.* A regent; also, a viceroy or lord lieutenant. **b** *Hist.* A governor; one in command of a town, district, or fortress. See WARDEN OF THE MARCHES. **c** *Eng.* One of the governing body of a guild, esp. of a livery company of the City of London. **d** The officer in charge of a port or market. **e** *Eng.* The head of a college, guild, or conventual church. **f** In Connecticut, the chief executive of a borough.
4. An official charged with special supervisory duties, with the enforcement of certain laws, or the like; a head keeper; a supervisor; — used chiefly in titles and often qualified or followed by *of;* as, a game *warden;* a fire-*warden.* Specif.: **a** *Eng.* One of certain officers of the crown or royal household; as, *Warden* of the Mint; *Warden* of the Stannaries. **b** A chief or principal keeper; as, the *warden* of a prison. **c** *Eng.* A member of a board having supervision of highways, bridges, etc. Cf. WAYWARDEN.
5. One having certain designated administrative functions; — used chiefly in special titles by localities, institutions, etc.; as: **a** Formerly, in the United States, one who presided at a meeting or an election in a ward. **b** In Australia, an officer appointed under the Mining Act with judicial functions in regard to mining matters within a defined district. **c** The head of the county council in the Province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. **d** An officer in certain colleges, usually having the duties of a dean. **e** A churchwarden (esp. sense 2); — used chiefly in the Protestant Episcopal Church. **f** [*cap.*] *Freemasonry.* Either of two officers (called *Junior* Warden and *Senior* Warden) in a symbolic lodge, whose duty is to assist the Worshipful Master.

ward'en, *v. t.* To serve as warden over. *Rare.*

Ward'en (wôr'd'n), *n.* [ME. *wardon*, fr. ONF. *warder* to keep.] A variety of winter pear.

Ward'en, The. A novel (1855) by Anthony Trollope, first of the "Barchester" series (see BARCHESTER TOWERS).

warden court. *Eng. Hist.* A court held by a warden, esp. by the Warden of the Marches.

ward'en·cy (wôr'd'n·sĭ), *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or powers, of a warden.

Warden of the Cinque Ports. = LORD WARDEN (OF THE CINQUE PORTS).

Warden of the Marches. A guardian of the frontier districts or provinces.

warden of the standards. Since 1866, an officer of the Board of Trade, who has custody of the imperial standards of weights and measures. *Eng.*

warden pie. A pie made of warden pears.

ward'en·ry (wôr'd'n·rĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Now Rare.* **a** = WARDENCY. **b** [*cap.*] The jurisdiction or district of a Warden of the Marches. **c** The home of a warden. **d** Guardianship.

wardens of the peace. See CONSERVATORS OF THE PEACE.

War Department. = DEPARTMENT OF WAR. See DEPARTMENT, 4.

War Department General Staff. *Mil.* In the U. S., formerly a component of the General Staff Corps, operating under the Chief of Staff, which prepares plans for the national defense and for the employment of military forces, plans mobilization of men and resources, investigates all questions affecting the efficiency of the Army, and renders professional aid and assistance to the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff. It is divided into five sections: The Personnel Division (G–1), the Military Intelligence Division (G–2), the Operations and Training Division (G–3), the Supply Division (G–4), and the War Plans Division.

ward'er (wôr'dĕr), *n.* [AF. *wardere, wardour* (OF. *gardour, gardeor*). See WARD, *v.*] 1. One who wards, or keeps guard, esp. at a tower or gate; a watchman; also, figuratively, a bulwark; a stronghold.
2. A warden; esp., a caretaker or custodian, as in old castles and museums. *Brit.*

ward'er, *n.* [ME. Cf. WARDER a keeper.] A truncheon or staff of a king or a commander in chief, used in signaling his will. *Hist.* "Wafting his *warder* thrice about his head." *Drayton.*

ward heeler. See HEELER, 3.

ward hill. [ON. *vartha, varthr*, beacon.] A beacon hill *Orkn. & Shet. I.*

ward'hold'ing (wôrd'hōl'dĭng), *n.* *Scots Feudal Law.* Tenure by military service (abolished by 20 Geo. II, c. 50), orig. at the need of the lord.

Ward'i·an case (wôr'dĭ·ăn). [After the inventor, Nathaniel B. *Ward* (1791–1868), Eng. botanist.] A portable case with glass top and sides and metal or earthen base, for moisture-loving plants.

ward in chancery. See 3d WARD, 11 **a**.

ward'ing, *adj.* That wards; specif., used in cutting wards of keys, slots for cotters, etc.; — said specif. of a kind of file (**warding file**). See 4th FILE, 1.

ward'ing, *n.* The act or action of one who or that which wards. Hence: **a** *Scot.* Confinement in prison. **b** Guardianship; also, *Obs.*, defense. **c** The making of warded keys.

ward'ite (wôr'dĭt), *n.* [After H. A. *Ward* (1834–1906), Am. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A hydrous aluminum phosphate, $2Al_2O_3.P_2O_5.4H_2O$, occurring in green concretionary masses. H., 5. Sp. gr., 2.8.

War'dle, Mr. (wôr'd'l). In Dickens's *Pickwick Papers,* a genial, hearty English squire, at whose home Mr. Pickwick and his party spent Christmas.

Ward Leonard system. *Elec.* A regenerative system by which variations in motor speeds for all loads carried by the motor are secured without rheostatic losses in the main circuit. Cf. ILGNER SYSTEM.

ward'maid' (wôrd'mād'), *n.* Also **wards'maid'** (wôrdz'-). A woman servant employed in a hospital ward.

ward'man (-măn), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). In certain boroughs: **a** *Obs.* One who represents a ward in the body of burgesses. **b** *Eng.* A minor officer to preserve order.

ward'mote' (-mōt'), *n.* [See MOOT.] An assembly of the citizens of a ward; specif., a meeting, usually sitting as a court, held in each ward of the City of London and having supervision of matters relating to the watch, police, weights and measures, etc. Hence, attrib., as **wardmote court, wardmote quest.** *Eng.*

ward of court. See 3d WARD, 11 **a**.

war dog. A dog trained to serve on the battlefield. Hence: **a** A thoroughly experienced soldier. **b** *Chiefly U. S.* One who demands or threatens war.

War'dour Street (wôr'dĕr). A London street lined with shops in which antique or spuriously antique furniture is sold; hence, attributively, pseudoarchaic; as, *Wardour Street* English.

ward'ress (wôr'drĕs; -drĭs; 119), *n.* A woman keeper or warden in a prison.

ward'robe' (wôrd'rōb'), *n.* [ME. *warderobe*, fr. ONF. *warderobe* (F. *garderobe*), of Teut. origin. See WARD, *v.*; ROBE.] 1. A room or closet where clothes are kept or stored; a dressing room; a clothes closet; a clothespress; now, often, a kind of portable closet for clothes.
2. Specif., in a theater, a room where costumes and properties are kept, repaired, and cared for; — often used attributively; as, a *wardrobe* mistress.
3. **a** A sleeping chamber; a bedroom. **b** *Obs.* A privy.
4. Wearing apparel, in general; articles of dress; (one's) clothes or clothing; as, to add to one's *wardrobe.*
5. In a royal or noble household, the department entrusted with the care of wearing apparel, jewels, etc.; — chiefly in titles; as, gentleman of the *wardrobe.*

wardrobe bed. A folding bed serving as a wardrobe when closed.

wardrobe case. A large suitcase having some features of a wardrobe trunk, including hangers and compartments.

wardrobe dealer. See DEALER.

ward'rob'er (wôrd'rōb'ĕr), *n.* A keeper of the wardrobe (sense 5). *Obs. exc. Hist.*

wardrobe trunk. An upright trunk in which dresses, suits, etc., may be hung, and other articles packed in separate compartments.

ward'room' (-rōōm'; 200), *n.* 1. *Nav.* **a** The space in a war vessel allotted for living quarters to the commissioned officers above the rank of ensign, excepting the captain, who has quarters to himself. Ensigns serving as regular watch and division officers are also quartered in it. **b** More specifically, the messroom assigned to these officers. **c** These officers considered collectively.
2. *Mil.* Guardroom. *Brit.*

war drum. A drum beaten as a summons to war or as an accompaniment to marching or fighting; hence, a sound symbolizing imminent or actual war.

ward'ship (wôrd'shĭp), *n.* 1. Office of a ward or keeper; care and protection of a ward; guardianship; right of guardianship; specif., *Early Eng. Feudal Law,* the right to the custody of the body of an infant heir of a tenant by knight's service or military sergeanty, by socage, or by copyhold, and to the custody of the ward's property. Wardship originally carried with it the right of the lord to dispose of the ward in marriage and to retain the rents and profits of his land subject to the ward's right to suitable support. Guardianship by socage terminated when the ward reached 14 years of age; by military sergeanty at 21. A similar right of wardship existed in the Scots feudal law.
2. State of being under a guardian; pupilage.

wards'man (wôrdz'măn), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who keeps guard; a guard; esp., a man in charge of a ward, as in a prison or hospital.

wards'wom'an (-wōōm'ăn), *n.* Fem. of WARDSMAN.

ward'-walk' (wôrd'wôk'), *n.* *Med.* A course in the study of medicine or surgery, consisting of periodical rounds of the wards of a hospital with a member of the staff for observation of patients and for clinical instruction.

warch (wärch). Var. of WARK, pain. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
war'da·pet, *n.* = VARDAPET.

ward'cors', *n.* [AF. *wardecors.* See WARD, *v.*; CORSE.] *Obs.* **a** Bodyguard. **b** Cloak.

war'del. Var. of WORDLE, world.
ward'en·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
ward'er-er, *n.* = 2d WARDER.

warderere. Prob., a form for *ward* (or beware the) *rear.* *Obs.*
ward'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

war'dle (wär'd'l). Var. of WORDLE, world.
ward'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

ward'like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE
-wards (-wĕrdz). See -WARD.
wards'maid', *n.* = WARDMAID.

ward'wite' (wôrd'wīt'), *n.* [AS. *weardwīte.* See WARD a guarding; WITE a fine.] *Early Eng. Law.* A fine paid by a tenant to his lord for failure to furnish castle-guard.

ward'wom'an (-wŏŏm'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn; 119). A lady's maid; a tirewoman.

ware (wâr), *n.* [AS. *wār.* Cf. ORE seaweed.] Seaweed. *Chiefly Dial.*

ware (wâr), *adj.* [ME. *ware, war.* See WARY.] **1.** Aware; cognizant; conscious. *Archaic.*
2. Wary; cautious; vigilant; careful; heedful; also, prudent; sage; shrewd. Cf. BEWARE, *v. i.* *Archaic.*
She was *ware* and knew it bet [better] than he. *Chaucer.*

ware, *v.* [AS. *warian.*] *Intransitive:* To beware; take care; — now only in imperative. *Now Dial.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To take heed of or to; to beware of; to guard or take precautions against; to put (oneself) on guard; to guard or defend (oneself); — now chiefly in the imperative and specif., *Hunting,* avoid; shun; refrain from touching, riding over, etc.; as, *ware* chase, *ware* rabbit, *ware* wheat, etc.
2. To make ware or aware; to warn. *Dial.*

ware, *n.* [ME., fr. AS. *waru;* akin to D. *waar,* G. *ware,* ON. & Sw. *vara,* Dan. *vare.*] **1.** Articles of merchandise; the sum of articles of a particular kind or class; style or class of manufactures; goods; commodities; merchandise; — orig. a collective *sing.,* now usually in the *pl.,* exc. in composition (as, hardware, tinware, etc.). "Retails his *wares* at wakes." *Shak.* "To . . sell them their *ware.*" *Chaucer.*
2. Specif.: **a** Pottery; dishes, etc., of baked clay; earthenware. **b** *Obs.* Fabrics; cloth. **c** *Now Dial.* Garden or farm produce; esp., potatoes. **d** *Obs.* Livestock.
3. Figuratively: **a** Something for sale; a commodity; as, to treat the laborer as a *ware.* **b** Goods; stuff; products; — often contemptuous; as, literary *wares.* **c** Women with reference to marriageability, etc. **d** *Obs.* The external genitals. **e** *Scot.* Amount; quantity; — chiefly in "whole, or hale, *ware.*"
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES, in senses 1 and 2, are:

ware cleaner	**waremaker**	**wareman**
ware grinder	**waremaking**	**ware sorter**

-ware (-wâr). A combining form of the noun *ware,* as in:

agateware	**dipware**	**lusterware**
basketware	**dyeware**	**metalware**
beeware	**earthenware**	**ovenware**
bellware	**enamelware**	**packware**
brassware	**fiberware**	**pebbleware**
buffware	**flatware**	**podware**
cedarware	**giftware**	**silverware**
chinaware	**glassware**	**stoneware**
clayware	**graniteware**	**tableware**
copperware	**hardware**	**tinware**
delftware	**ironware**	**whiteware**
dinnerware	**leatherware**	**woodenware**

ware (wâr; wär), *v. t.* [ON. *verja;* akin to AS. *werian* to clothe. See 3d WEAR.] *Now Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To spend; bestow. **b** To squander; waste.

ware (wär), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. & Nor. *var,* Dan. *vaar, var, vor,* ON. *vari.*] Pus. *Obs.*

wa're (wâ'rĕ), *n. pl.* [AS. *waru* (in comp.).] Inhabitants; people; host. *Obs.*

ware (wār; wär), *n.* [ON. *vār.* See VERNAL.] The spring season. *Chiefly Scot.*

ware, *past tense* of BE (*were*) & WEAR (*wore*). *Now Dial.*

ware. Var. of WHARE; obs. var. of WHERE.

ware (wār). Var. of VOAR.

war eagle. The golden eagle; — so called by the Plains Indians, who used its feathers in war bonnets.

Wa·reg'ga (wä·rĕg'ä), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Bantu-speaking tribe northwest of Lake Tanganyika.

ware goose. The common brant. It feeds on ware, or seaweed. *Local, Eng.*

wa're·ho'u (wä'rā·hō'ōō), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand fish (*Seriolella brama*), allied to the harvest fish.

ware'house' (wâr'hous'), *n.* **1.** A storehouse (sometimes, a storeroom) for wares, or goods. The term is broadly used, and may include any structure used to hold goods, stores, or wares, temporarily or for a length of time.
2. A wholesale, or sometimes retail, shop. *Chiefly Eng.*
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

warehouse boy	**warehouse hand**	**warehouse porter**
warehouse clerk	**warehouse keeper**	**warehouse sorter**
warehouse foreman	**warehouse laborer**	**warehouse truck**

ware'house' (-houz'; -hous'), *v. t.;* WARE'HOUSED' (-houzd'; -houst'); WARE'HOUS'ING (-houz'ĭng; -hous'ĭng). **1.** To deposit or secure in a warehouse; esp., to place in the government or customhouse stores, or bonded warehouse, to be kept until duties are paid.
2. Hence, loosely, to put in safekeeping; to store up.

warehouse bond. A bond for the safe custody and redelivery of stored goods upon surrender of the warehouse receipt.

ware'housed' (-houzd'; -houst'), *adj.* Stored in a warehouse.

ware'house'man (-hous'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Com.* **a** One who stores and handles the goods of others for pay. **b** One who is employed in a warehouse. **c** *Chiefly Brit.* A wholesale merchant.

warehouse receipt. A certificate issued by a warehouseman, containing a list and description of goods stored with him. Such a receipt is usually negotiable and must be surrendered to the warehouseman to procure delivery of the goods.

ware'house'-to-ware'house' in·sur'ance. *Marine Insurance.* Insurance which covers a cargo through the various stages of transportation, processing, and warehousing, from the time it leaves the warehouse of the consignor until it reaches that of the consignee. Such a provision endorsed on the regular cargo marine insurance contract is known as the ***warehouse-to-warehouse clause.***

ware'less (wâr'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* [See WARE heed.] *Archaic.* **a** Unwary. **b** Unaware; also, making one unconscious; numbing.

ware'ly, *adj.* [AS. *wærlīc.*] Wary. *Obs.* — *adv.* [AS. *wærlīce.*] Warily. *Obs.*

ware'room' (wâr'rōōm'), *n.* A room in which goods are exhibited for sale; a shop; a store.

wares (wârz), *n. pl.* See WARE, merchandise.

war'fare' (wôr'fâr'), *n.* [*war* + *fare* a going. See FARE, *n.*] **1.** Originally, a military expedition or campaign; now, military operations between enemies; armed contest; hostilities; war.
The Philistines gathered their armies together for *warfare,* to fight with Israel. 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 1.
2. Hence, contest; struggle; conflict.

war'fare' (wôr'fâr'), *v. i.;* WAR'FARED' (-fârd'); WAR'FAR'ING (-fâr'ĭng). To carry on war; to engage in hostilities; to fight.

war'far'er (wôr'fâr'ĕr), *n.* A warrior; soldier.

war'far'ing, *n.* Warfare.

war flame. A balefire used as a signal in war.

war footing. A wartime basis; the status or condition of being at war or ready to go to war; as, to keep the army on a *war footing.*

war'ful (wôr'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* Bellicose. *Rare.*

war game. Kriegspiel.

war gas. Gas used in warfare. See GAS, *n.,* 3.

war'-god', *n.* A deity presiding over war, as Ares or Mars. — **war'-god'dess,** *n. fem.*

war hammer. A hammerlike weapon having a heavy head, usually with one blunt and one spiked extremity, esp. one with a long handle for infantry, used in medieval warfare, esp. for breaking armor.

war hatchet. A hatchet, or tomahawk, used by American Indians in the ceremony of declaring war or peace. See HATCHET, *n.,* 1.

war'-hawk', *n.* A bailiff. *Dial.*

war hawk. One who clamors for war; a jingo. *U. S.*

war head. *Nav.* The forward section of a torpedo, containing the trinitrotoluene or other explosive. It is stored by itself and affixed only in preparation for battle.

war horse. **1.** A horse used in war; esp., a powerful horse for military service; a charger. *Now Rhetorical.*
2. A veteran soldier or public person, esp. a politician; an old campaigner, leader, partisan, or the like, who has had a stormy but successful career. *Colloq.*

war hound. A war dog.

war'i·an'gle (wôr'ĭ·ăng'g'l), *n.* [ME. *wariangle, weryangle,* perh. a dim. with AS. suffix *-incel* of AS. *wearg* scoundrel, criminal; akin to OHG. *warg, warch,* Goth. *wargs* (in comp.); cf. G. *wargengel.*] The shrike. *Obs.*

War Industries Board. *Mil.* A board created to co-ordinate and concentrate control over the industries of the nation during America's participation in the World War.

Wa'ring (wä'rĭng; wâr'ĭng), *n. & adj.* [G. *Wäringer.*] Varangian.

war'in·gin (wôr'ĭn·jĭn), *n.* [Jav. *waringin, wiringin.*] A common fig (*Ficus benjamina*) of India, resembling the banyan and often cultivated for ornament. Its fruits are inedible.

War'ing's the'o·rem (wâr'ĭngz). [After E. *Waring* (1734–98), Eng. mathematician.] *Theory of Numbers.* The theorem that every integer is representable as the sum of at most 9 cubes, and as at most 19 fourth powers. The general theorem that every integer, Z, is representable as the sum of at most N_m mth powers, where N_m is independent of Z, was proved by D. Hilbert in 1909 but Waring's statement that $N_4 = 19$ has not yet been proved, although it has been shown that $N_4 \leq 35$, $N_5 \leq 54$, $N_6 \leq 160$.

war'ish (wâr'ĭsh), *v. t. & i.* [ONF. *warir* (F. *guérir*), of Teut. origin. See GARRET.] *Obs.* **a** To heal or be healed; cure; recover. **b** To protect; defend; rescue.

war'i·son (wär'ĭ·sŭn), *n.* [ONF. See WARISH, *v.;* cf. GARRISON.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Wealth; property; treasure. **b** Reward; requital.
2. A note of assault. *Pseudo-archaic.*

wark (wärk), *n. & v.* [AS. *wærc,* n., *wærcan,* v.] Pain; ache; throb. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wark (wärk). Var. of WORK. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

war'ka·moo'wee (wär'kä·mōō'wē), *n.* An outrigged sailing canoe of Ceylon.

war kite. *Mil.* A large kite formerly used to lift a man into the air for observation.

wark'loom' (wärk'lōōm'), *n.* [Var. of WORKLOOM.] A tool; implement, as a pen. *Scot.*

war'like' (wôr'lĭk'), *adj.* **1.** Fit or disposed for, or fond of, war; bellicose; as, a *warlike* state; a *warlike* disposition.
Old Siward, with ten thousand *warlike* men. *Shak.*
2. Ready or prepared for war; equipped for fighting. *Obs.*
3. Belonging or relating to war; military; martial; as, *warlike* preparations.
4. Befitting war or a soldier; soldierly. *Now Rare.*
5. Presaging or threatening war; belligerent; hostile.
Syn. — See MARTIAL. **Ant.** — Pacifistic, conciliatory.
— **war'like'ly,** *adv.* — **war'like'ness,** *n.*

war'ling (-lĭng), *n.* One detested, or possibly, one often quarreled with; — a word used to rhyme with *darling. Obs.*
An old man's darling and a young man's *warling.* *Breton.*

war'lock (wôr'lŏk), *n.* [ME. *warloghe* a deceiver, a name for the Devil, fr. AS. *wǣrloga* a belier or breaker of his word, fr. *wǣr* covenant, troth + *loga* a liar (in comp.); akin to AS. *lēogan* to lie. See VERY; LIE to speak falsely.] **1.** A breaker of his covenant or word; a liar; deceiver; traitor; scoundrel. *Obs.*
2. A sorcerer or wizard; one given to black magic; now, also, a conjuror.
3. A monster, esp. a mythical monster; a devil, demon, giant, etc.

war'lock, *adj.* Of, befitting, or characteristic of, a warlock; malignant; impish.

war'lock, *n.* [Cf. Nor. *varde,* ON. *varthi, vartha.*] A pile of stones. *Obs.*

war'lock·ry (wâr'lŭk·rĭ), *n.* Sorcery. *Scot.*

war lord. A general or military commander; — used sometimes to translate foreign military titles, esp. the Chinese *tuchun* (which see).

war'luck (wôr'lŭk), *n.* [Var. of 1st WARLOCK.] One magically immune to infection from wounds. *Dryden.*

warm (wôrm), *adj.;* WARM'ER (wôr'mĕr); WARM'EST. [AS. *wearm;* akin to OS., OFris., D., OHG., & G. *warm,* ON. *varmr* warm, Goth. *warmjan* to warm, cherish, L. *formus* warm, Gr. *thermos* hot, OPruss. *gorme,* Skr. *gharma* heat. Cf. FORCEPS, FURNACE, THERM, THERMO-.] **1.** Having heat in a moderate degree; neither cold nor hot in temperature; as, *warm* milk; *warm* blood; a *warm* climate.
Warm and still is the summer night. *Longfellow.*
2. Sending out or imparting heat; warming; as, a *warm* fire or sun.
3. Making one feel heat (to such a degree) or suffer no loss of bodily heat; causing one to be (so) hot, or to glow, perspire, etc.; as, the room is uncomfortably *warm; warm* clothing; also, having a sensation of heat; glowing, flushed, or perspiring, from heat; as, to be *warm* from exercise.
4. Hence: **a** Affecting one pleasantly or agreeably; affording pleasure suggestive of gentle warmth; genial; grateful.
In the *warm* shadow of her loveliness. *Shelley.*
b Affecting or intended to affect one disagreeably; affording pain, distress, or danger, comparable to that from excessive heat; unduly strenuous; irksome; harassing; hot; as, they had *warm* work in winning the battle; they made things *warm* for him.
5. Comfortably established or placed, as in one's house or in a position or dignity; secure; at ease. *Now Rare.*
Each prudent cit a *warm* existence finds. *Burns.*
6. Hence, in comfortable circumstances; well-to-do; rich. *Now Colloq.*
The "*warmest*" of the young Forsytes, as the last of the old Forsytes — Timothy — would have phrased it. *Galsworthy.*
7. Of persons, their acts, dispositions, utterances, etc.: **a** Marked by or revealing excitement, passion, anger, or the like; irascible; angry; heated; as, his *warm* temper; to have *warm* words with an opponent; the debate grew *warm.* **b** Full of or manifesting feeling, or affection, love, or interest; sympathetic; tender; cordial; as, a *warm* heart or welcome; a cold manner but *warm* words. **c** Characterized by enthusiasm, ardor, or zeal; fervent; as, a *warm* advocate; *warm* support. **d** Lively; sprightly; glowing; as, a *warm* imagination. **e** Inclined to or aroused by sexual excitement; amorous; passionate; also, manifesting such passion; hence, indelicate or verging upon indelicacy.
8. Newly made; fresh; — said of a scent or trail; hence: **a** *Colloq.* Near the object being sought; being close to the discovery of something concealed, esp. in play. **b** *Slang.* At a point where consummation, conclusion, or realization, seems possible or likely; as, to keep a business prospect *warm.*
9. Having a color or tone, esp. red, orange, or yellow, of something that imparts heat, as fire or the sun; specif., of a hue near red or yellow; as, choose a *warm* color for this room; a *warm* pink or purple.
Syn. — Tepid; heated; mild, clement; cordial, enthusiastic, eager, keen; responsive.
Ant. — Cold, chill; chilled; bleak raw; apathetic, indifferent, dull. See COOL.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

warm-backed	**warm-colored**	**warm-tempered**
warm-breathed	**warm-complexioned**	

warm (wôrm), *v.;* WARMED (wôrmd); WARM'ING. [AS. *wyrman, wearmaṅ.* See WARM, *adj.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To communicate a degree of heat to; to render warm; to supply or furnish heat to; as, the house is *warmed* by steam; to *warm* one's hands at a fire; enough coal to *warm* them for the winter.
2. To stir up, excite, or arouse, interest, ardor, passion, or temper, in; to render warm, as with sympathy, anger, enthusiasm, or zeal; to enkindle; enliven; as, experiences that *warmed* his heart.
Bright hopes that erst the bosom *warmed.* *Keble.*
3. To occupy; as, to *warm* a chair. *Colloq.*
4. To open (a house) by giving an entertainment to one's friends; — now only in *housewarming.*
5. To make things warm for, as an enemy by a furious cannonade. *Rare.*
6. To make (one, his back, etc.) warm by beating; to flog. *Colloq. & Dial.*
7. To impart warmth of color, life, or the like, to; as, to *warm* a dull room with bright flowers.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To become warm or warmer in temperature; to become moderately heated; to grow *warm;* as, the earth soon *warms* in a clear day in summer.
There shall not be a coal to *warm* at. *Is.* xlvii. 14.
2. To become ardent, animated, or interested; to grow sympathetic, angry, fervent, or impassioned; as, his heart *warmed* at the thought; — often with *up;* as, the speaker *warms* up as he proceeds.

warm up. **a** To reheat (cooked food); hence, to prepare (a meal) by reheating leftovers. **b** To become interested, friendly, amorous, etc., gradually or by slow stages; as, see children *warm up* to each other. **c** To engage in exercise or practice immediately before entering a game or contest in order to limber up the muscles, work up speed, etc. **d** To operate or work slowly at first before reaching fullness of speed, activity, etc.; to accelerate gradually.

warm, *n.* **1.** Warmth; heat. *Dial.*
2. Act of warming, or state of being warmed; a warming; a heating. *Colloq.*
3. Something warm; — now in *British warm* (which see).

warm, *adv.* [AS. *wearme.*] Warmly; in a warm manner.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

warm-clad	**warm-lying**	**warm-tinted**
warm-contested	**warm-reeking**	**warm-working**
warm-glowing	**warm-sheltered**	**warm-wrapped**
warm-kept		

war'man (wôr'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A warrior; a soldier.

warm blood. a See BLOOD, *n.,* 8. **b** See BLOOD, *n.,* 16.

warm'-blood'ed (66), *adj.* **1.** Having warm blood; specif., having a relatively high and constant body temperature, usually considerably above that of the surrounding medium, as birds and mammals; homoiothermic; haematothermal; — opposed to *cold-blooded.*
2. Fervent or ardent in temper or spirit; warmhearted; also, irascible; quick-tempered.

warmed (wôrmd), *adj.* That has been heated or made warm; heated. — **warm'ed·ly** (wôr'mĕd·lĭ; -mĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.*

warmed'-o'ver, *adj.* Reheated, as cooked food; hence, not fresh or new; stale; as, that is *warmed-over* cabbage, that is an old story.

warm'er (wôr'mĕr), *n.* One who or that which warms; specif.: **a** A workman who heats pipes, rivets, rubber, etc. **b** A device for warming or keeping warm, as foods etc.; — usually qualified; as, foot *warmer;* vegetable *warmer.*

warm'ful (wôrm'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* Full of or affording warmth. *Now Rare.*

warm'heart'ed (-här'tĕd; -tĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Having or indicating strong affection; of an affectionate or friendly disposition; cordial; hearty; sympathetic. — **warm'heart'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **warm'heart'ed·ness,** *n.*
Syn. — Generous, kind, friendly, sympathetic.
Ant. — Cold-hearted, unsympathetic, heartless, unfeeling.

warm'house' (-hous'), *n. Hort.* A hothouse.

warm'ing, *n.* The action of one who or that which warms; specif., *Slang,* a thrashing; a trouncing.

warming house. *Eccl.* A calefactory.

---

ward'word', *n.* An answering slogan: a retaliatory word. *Obs.*

ware. † VAIR, WAR, WARY, WEAR.

ware'ful (wâr'fŏŏl), *adj.* Wary. *Obs.* — **ware'ful·ness,** *n. Obs.*

ware'house'age, *n.* See -AGE **e.**

ware'house·ful', *n.* See -FUL, 2.

ware'house'er, *n.* = WAREHOUSEMAN b.

war'ence (wôr'ĕns), *n.* [OF. *warance* (F. *garance*).] Madder. *Obs.*

ware'ness, *n.* Wariness. *Obs.*

warente. † WARRANT.

war'ent·ment, *n.* [Cf. ONF. *warnement* (OF. *garnement*) equipment, garment. Cf. GARMENT.] Military apparel. *Obs.*

ware'ship, *n.* Wariness. *Obs.*

warf. Var. of WARP.

war'gus (wär'gŭs), *n.* Latinized form of AS. *wearg,* a criminal. *Obs.*

war'ha'ble (wôr'hā'b'l), *adj.* [*war* + *hable,* var. of *able.*] Fit for war. *Obs.*

war'i·ance, *n.* [Cf. WARY, *v.;* -ANCE.] Quarrelsomeness. *Obs.*

war'ied, *past part.* of WARY. Accursed. *Obs.*

war'i·er (wär'ĭ·ĕr), *n.* [See WARY, *v.*] A curser. *Obs.*

war'i·ly (-ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of WARY.

war'i·ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Wariness. *Obs.* [See -NESS.]

war'i·ness (-ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

wark'lume'. Var. of WARKLOOM.

warl' (wärl). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of WORLD.

warld (wärld; wärl). Var. of WORLD. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

war'less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **war'less·ly,** *adv.*

warlow. † WARLOCK.

war'ly (wôr'lĭ), *adj.* Warlike. — *adv.* Warlikely. *Both Obs.*

warl'y (wär'lĭ). Scot. form of WORLDLY.

warm'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

warmd. Warmed. *Ref. Sp.*

warmed'-up', *adj.* **a** = WARMED-OVER. **b** = SHORT-TEED.

warm'-head'ed (66), *adj.* Excitable; enthusiastic. *Rare.*

warming pad. A body or bed warmer operated electrically or chemically.

warming pan. **1.** A long-handled covered pan into which live coals are put, formerly used for warming beds.
2. Hence: **a** One who warms a bed by lying in it. **b** One who fills temporarily a position or office intended for another; a locum tenens.

war'mon'ger (wôr'mŭng'gĕr), *n.* **1.** A mercenary. *Obs.*
2. One who stirs up war; a jingo.

war'mon'ger·ing, *n.* The acts or practices of a warmonger.

war'mouth (wôr'mouth), *n.* A fresh-water sunfish (*Chaenobryttus gulosus*) of the eastern United States, chiefly west or south of the Alleghenies.

warm spot. See TEMPERATURE SENSATION.

Warm Spring Apache. See GILA APACHE.

warmth (wôrmth; 206), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being warm in temperature; gentle heat; as, the *warmth* of the sun or a room.
2. Quality or state of being warm in feeling; emotional intensity; variously, zeal, ardor, fervor, passion, enthusiasm, irritation, anger, etc.; as, *warmth* of love or piety; to reply with much *warmth*.
3. *Paint.* A glowing effect such as is produced by the use of warm colors.
Syn. — Fervency, heat, glow, earnestness, animation, excitement, vehemence.
Ant. — Coldness; disinterest, apathy, indifference.

warm water. Moderately heated water; specif., *Biogeog.*, an ocean or sea not in the arctic or antarctic regions. — **warm'-wa'ter** (66), *adj.*

warn (wôrn), *v. t.* [ME. *wernen, warnen*, fr. AS. *wiernan, wyrnan, wearnian.* See WARN to admonish.] *Obs.* **a** To prevent; hinder. **b** To refuse; deny. **c** To forbid; oppose.

warn, *n.* Denial; refusal. *Obs.*

warn (wôrn), *v.;* WARNED (wôrnd); WARN'ING. [ME. *warnen, warnien*, fr. AS. *warnian, warenian, wearnian*, to take heed, to warn; akin to AS. *wearn* denial, refusal, OS. *warnian, wernian*, to refuse, G. *warnen* to warn, ON. *varna* to refuse, and to Goth. *warjan* to hinder. See WEIR.] *Transitive:* **1.** To put on guard; to give notice, information, or intimation, to beforehand (of approaching or probable danger or evil, or the like); to caution; as, to *warn* one of danger or against trespassing.
2. To admonish; reprehend; counsel; as, you should *warn* him.
3. To notify or apprise, esp. in advance; to make aware; to inform; to call to one's attention; as, to *warn* one of an advanced sailing; the clock *warned* them that their time was up.
4. To notify or summon by authority; to command; bid to go or leave; as, to *warn* a tenant out of a house.

Our child did come before I was *warned* for the draft. *H. G. Wells.*

—, *Intransitive:* To give a warning; specif., *Dial.*, of a clock, to strike a (specified) hour or to make sounds preparatory to striking.
Syn. — WARN, CAUTION. WARN, as here compared, is the stronger and more general term, and often implies admonitory notification; to CAUTION is esp. to put one on one's guard (against something) or to suggest precautions; as, to *warn* of impending danger, to *warn* one against the consequences of one's folly, to *warn* one off the premises; to *caution* one against unwarranted expectations, to *caution* one to avoid overheating. Cf. ADVICE, REPROVE.

warn off. To prohibit (one) from advancing, trespassing, etc., by a warning gesture, notice, or order, or the like.

warn, *n.* A warning or intimation. *Rare.*

warn (wärn). Variant of WON (coin).

warn, warnd (wärn(d); wän(d)). Shortened forms of WARRANT. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

warn'er (wôr'nĕr), *n.* One who or that which warns.

warn'er (wär'nĕr), *n.* [Prob. fr. *warden.*] A warden, esp. churchwarden. *Dial. Eng.*

war neurosis. A neurosis, usually hysteria or anxiety neurosis, occurring in soldiers during war. See SHELL SHOCK.

warn'ing, *n.* [AS. *wearnung, war(e)nung.*] **1.** The act of one that warns; the act or fact of putting one on his guard, of intimating danger, evil consequences, or penalties, of an act or course of conduct, or of notifying in advance; also, the fact or state of being warned; as, to give *warning;* to ignore a *warning;* he had *warning* of his illness.
2. Something that warns or serves to warn, as a portent, a cautionary sign, gesture, or notice, an advance notification, or a summons; specif.: **a** An admonition. **b** An example or case having a deterrent effect; as, his life (or he) will be a *warning* to others. **c** A calling; summons; also, a summoning bell or other signal; as, to sound a *warning.* **d** A notice from one or the other of two parties to some business relation, as that of landlord and tenant, that it will be terminated at a certain time.
3. *Horol.* The partial unlocking of a striking train accompanied by a sound intimating that the clock is about to strike.

warn'ing, *adj.* That warns or warns off; serving as an alarm, a signal, a summons, etc.; announcing something imminent or impending, or the presence of danger; as, a *warning* bell, gun, or light. — **warn'ing·ly,** *adv.*

warning color *or* **coloration.** Any color or arrangement of colors possessed by an animal otherwise defended, which serves to make it conspicuous and thus warn a possible enemy against an attack. See APOSEMATIC.

warning lever. *Horol.* The lever that actuates a warning wheel.

warning piece. **a** A gun discharged to give a signal; a warning gun. **b** A warning or signal; esp., a deterrent example. **c** *Horol.* A projecting piece that holds the striking train between warning and striking.

warning wheel. *Horol.* The next to the last wheel of a striking train, which carries a pin restrained by the warning piece and so controls the train.

war'nish (wôr'nĭsh), *v. t.* [ONF. *warnir* to furnish, prepare, warn. See 2d WARNISH.] To warn. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

war'nish (wôr'nĭsh), **war'niss** (-nĭs), *v. t.* [ONF. *warnir* (OF. *garnir*). See GARNISH.] To provision; fortify. Cf. GARNISH, *v. t.*, 1. *Obs.*

war'ni·son (wôr'nĭ·sŭn), *n.* [ONF. (OF. *garnison*). See GARRISON, GARNISON.] *Obs.* **a** Provision; store. **b** Garrison.

war nose. The active, live end of a projectile, as a shell or torpedo, loaded with explosive and containing the primer.

war note. A summons to battle sounded on a trumpet, bagpipe, or the like; also, a war cry. *Poetic.*

war'noth' (wôr'nŏth'), *n. Early Eng. Law.* The obsolete custom by which a tenant who fails of payment on a set day is to pay double, and on a second failing treble.

War of 1812. See WAR, *Table.*

War Office. **a** In Great Britain, the office of the Secretary of State for War. It corresponds to the War Department in the United States. **b** *Rare.* In the United States, the War Department.

War of Independence. **a** See *Revolution (American)*, under WAR, *Table.* **b** See *Greek Revolution*, under REVOLUTION, *Table.*

War of Jen'kins's Ear (jĕng'kĭn·zĭz). A war between England and Spain in 1739, precipitated by the cutting off of the ear of Robert Jenkins, master mariner, by a Spanish captain. It became a part of the War of the Austrian Succession. See *Austrian Succession*, under WAR, *Table.*

War of Liberation. **a** The war (1813–14) carried on by Germany and allies to free herself and Europe from the rule of Napoleon I. **b** The revolution of Greece (1821–29) against Ottoman rule. See *Greek Revolution*, under REVOLUTION, *Table.*

War of Polish Succession. See POLISH SUCCESSION, WAR OF.

War of Secession. *U. S. Hist.* The Civil War (1861–65).

War of the Austrian Succession. See *Austrian Succession*, under WAR, *Table.*

War of the Nations. = WORLD WAR.

War of the Palatinate. A war (1688–97) waged by Louis XIV against England, Spain, Austria, and German states. See *Ryswick*, under TREATY, *Table.*

War of the Spanish Succession. See *Spanish Succession*, under WAR, *Table.*

Wa·ro'ri (wä·rō'rĭ), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Bantu-speaking tribe north of Lake Nyasa in Urori. They are short in stature and warlike.

warp (wôrp), *n.* [AS. *wearp* a warp in weaving; akin to OHG. *warf*, ON. *varp* a casting, throwing, Sw. *varp* the draft of a net, Dan. *varp* a towline. In some senses fr. the *v.* See WARP, *v.*] **1.** *Weaving.* **a** The threads which are extended lengthwise in the loom, and crossed by the woof, or filling threads. The warp is usually stouter and harder-twisted than the woof. **b** One of these threads whether used alone or with others in a strand. **c** In a pneumatic tire, the cords, collectively, which form the carcass.
2. A set of four in counting; specif., a cast of herrings, oysters, etc., usually four, but sometimes three or two.
3. [From the *v.*] The state or fact of being warped, or not true in plane or line; also, an instance of warping; a twist, bend, crook, etc.; — chiefly of improperly seasoned wood; as, a *warp* in a door panel; the *warp* of a board or of a floor.
4. Specif.: **a** Any variation from a true or plane surface, esp. one caused by warping of lumber. **b** The amount a surface warps, or an allowance made for warping.
5. Figuratively, a mental twist or aberration; a perverse or abnormal way of thinking, judging, etc.; a pronounced bias; as, a mind free from *warps;* a *warp* against foreigners or in favor of the native-born.
6. *Agric. & Geol.* Sediment deposited by water, as when alluvial soil is formed; also, a bed or layer of such sediment.
7. *Naut.* **a** A rope used in hauling or moving a vessel, one end being attached to an anchor, a post, or other fixed object; a warping hawser. **b** The length of the shrouds from the bolster at the masthead to the deadeyes. *Biddlecombe.*
8. *Textiles.* **a** A complete web as it comes from a loom. **b** A fabric classified according to its warp (sense 1 **a**) rather than its filling or appearance; as, cotton *warps.*

warp (wôrp), *v.;* WARPED (wôrpt); WARP'ING. [ME. *warpen, werpen*, pret. *warp*, fr. AS. *weorpan*, pret. *wearp;* akin to OS. *werpan*, OFris. *werpa*, D. & LG. *werpen*, G. *werfen*, ON. *verpa*, Goth. *wairpan.* See VERVAIN.] *Transitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To throw; cast; hurl. **b** To fling (open, or on, off, etc.). **c** To expel; eject. **d** To emit; give forth; esp., to give utterance to.
2. To fall upon with violence; to beat; hit. *Now Dial.*
3. To turn or twist out of shape; esp. to twist or bend out of a flat plane by contraction, curving, cooking, etc.; to contort, as, the book cover was *warped* by the heat; also, *Rare*, to cause to contract, shrivel, or wrinkle.

Walter *warped* his mouth at this. *Tennyson.*

4. Hence: **a** To give a warp, or mental twist, to; to make perverse, biased, etc.; to give a wrong slant to; as, enthusiasms that *warped* his judgment; misfortunes that *warped* his mind. **b** To cause (one) to turn aside morally or mentally; to pervert; lead astray.

Cursed be the social lies that *warp* us from the living truth! *Tennyson.*

c To falsify, misinterpret, etc., by wresting or twisting; to distort; as, to *warp* the sense of a passage. **d** To deflect (one or something) from its course.
5. To weave or interlace; to make by weaving; figuratively, to fabricate; to devise. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

While doth he mischief *warp.* *Sternhold.*

6. To insert in the manner of a warp yarn; to intertwine as in forming a net. *Now Rare.*
7. *Dial. Eng.* **a** To cast (the young) prematurely; — said of cattle, sheep, etc. **b** To lay (eggs).
8. To let the tide or other water in upon (low-lying land), for fertilizing, by a deposit of warp, or slimy sediment; also, to fill (up) with warp, as a channel; to choke.
9. *Aeronautics.* To change the form of (a wing) by twisting. Warping is sometimes used to maintain the lateral equilibrium of an airplane.
10. *Naut.* To move (a vessel, etc.) by hauling on a line, or warp, attached to a buoy, anchor, or other fixed object; as, the tugs slowly *warped* the steamer into its slip.
11. *Ropemaking.* To run off the reel into hauls to be tarred, as yarns.
12. *Weaving.* To wind (yarns) on a warp beam; to arrange (yarns) so as to form a warp.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be or become twisted out of shape as by contraction or shrinkage; to be twisted or bent out of a flat plane; as, properly seasoned timber does not *warp;* also, *Poetic*, to become shrunken or wrinkled; to wither.
2. *Now Rare.* **a** To become twisted mentally; to have a bias or perverse inclination. **b** To incline in submission; to become subservient. **c** To be distorted in sense.
3. To turn from a straight or proper course; to swerve.

There is our commission,
From which we would not have you *warp.* *Shak.*

4. To turn or bend in one's course; specif.: **a** To fly this way and that; to whirl in the air. **b** To climb or crawl in a zigzag line; to wriggle one's way up, down, or along.
5. *Naut.* To warp a vessel; to move by a warp. *Rare.*
6. *Weaving.* To wind yarn off bobbins for forming the warp of a web; to wind a warp on a warp beam.

warp (wôrp), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to warp; as, a *warp* farmer; *warp* slots for baskets.
☞ PHRASES are: **warp sizer, warp tier.**
2. Warped; twisted; as, a *warp* wire.

warp'age (wôr'pĭj), *n.* Act of warping; also, a charge per ton made on shipping in some harbors.

war paint. **1.** Paint put on the face and other parts of the body by savages, as a token of going to war.
2. Full dress; ceremonial or official dress; regalia; finery. *Colloq.*

war party. **1.** Among the North American Indians, a body of volunteers on the warpath.
2. A political party advocating or upholding a war; a jingoistic political group.

war'path' (wôr'päth'), *n.* **1.** The route taken by a party of American Indians going on a warlike expedition; also, the expedition itself.
2. Hence, figuratively, a hostile course of action, frame of mind, or the like; as, to take to the *warpath;* she is on the *warpath.*

warp beam. A roller on which warp is wound in a loom.

warped (wôrpt), *adj.* **1.** Twisted or bent out of shape; turned away or aslant; distorted; perverted.
2. Fertilized or filled (up) with warp.

warp'er (wôr'pĕr), *n.* One who or that which warps; specif.: **a** One whose work is to warp a (specified) thing, or in a (specified) way; as, a mill or rubber *warper.* **b** One who or that which prepares a warp, as by beaming or laying it.

warp frame. A machine for making warp lace.

warp'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one that warps or the condition of that which is warped or has a warp; as, the *warping* of a door during the summer; the permanent *warping* of his mind; specif., a laying of a warp on a loom.
2. Concretely: **a** A thread or the threads of a warp. **b** A wound thread, as one attaching a fly to a fishhook. **c** A fertilizing or filling (up) with warp.

warp'ing, *adj.* That warps; esp., used in or for laying a warp on a loom, warping rope, or a vessel, for filling or fertilizing with warp, etc.; as, a *warping* machine, mill, or room; a *warping* hook or post; a *warping* buoy; a *warping* drain or sluice.

warping bank. *Agric.* A bank of earth raised round a field to retain the water used in warping. See WARP, *v. t.*, 8.

warping chock. *Naut.* A chock of timber or metal in a port or in the bows, through which a warp, hawser, or line is run.

warping hook. A hook on which to hang yarn, used by ropemakers when warping the yarn into hauls for tarring.

warp knitting. A kind of machine knitting in which strands formed of interchained threads are knitted together. — **warp'-knit', warp'-knit'ted,** *adj.*

warp lace, *or* **warp net.** Lace having a warp crossed by weft threads.

warp land. *Agric.* Land fertilized by warp.

war'plane' (wôr'plān'), *n.* Any airplane attached to the military or naval service, esp. one designed for the purposes of war or engaged in warfare.

war'ple (wôr'p'l), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. WRAPLE.] To twist; intertwine; wriggle; also, to walk waveringly. *Scot.*

warple way *or* **road.** A bridle path. *Dial. Eng.*

warp net. Warp lace.

warp'-net' frame. Warp frame.

warp of shrouds. *Naut.* The length of the shrouds from the bolster at the masthead to the deadeyes.

war post. A post into which a war hatchet is driven.

war powers; *sing.* WAR POWER. *U. S. Const. Hist.* The specific powers granted by the Constitution to the government in time of war, extended by legislation and judicial interpretation, to allow it to take all necessary and proper actions to prosecute the war, such as, in the Civil War, the emancipation of slaves, and in the World War, the regulation of prices of food.

war proof. Valor tried by war. *Shak.*

war'proof' (wôr'prōōf'; 66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

warp stitch. *Embroidery.* An ornamental stitch worked on warp threads left by drawing out the weft of the material.

war'ra·gal (wŏr'ä·găl), **war'ri·gal** (-ĭ·găl), *n.* [Native name.] *Australia.* **a** The dingo. **b** A wild aboriginal Australian; a myall. **c** A wild horse.

war'ra·gal, war'ri·gal, *adj.* [See WARRAGAL the dingo.] Wild; untamed; savage; as, a *warragal* horse. *Australia.*

war'ram·bool (wŏr'ăm·bōōl), *n.* [Native name in northwestern Queensland *wārumbūl* a watercourse.] A cowal or similar depression. *Local, Australia.*

war'ran·dice (wŏr'ăn·dĭs; -dīs), *n.* [AF. *warandise.* See WARRANTISE.] *Scots Law.* The obligation, or the clause, by which a grantor binds himself that the right conveyed shall be effectual.

war'rant (wŏr'ănt; 185), *n.* [ME. *warrant, warant*, fr. ONF. *warant* (OF. *guarant, garant*, F. *garant*) a warrant, a defender, protection, partly fr. OHG. *werēnto* guarantor, prop. pres. part. of *werēn* to guarantee (G. *gewähren*, OFris. *wera*), and partly fr. ONF. *warir* (OF. *garir*) to preserve, defend. See GARRET; cf. GUARANTEE, WARRANT, *v.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** One who or that which defends or protects; protector; safeguard; defense; protection. **b** Safety; refuge; also, place of safety; a refuge.
2. Authorization; sanction of law or of a superior; command; also, a token of such.

When were the winds let slip with such a *warrant* to destroy? *Cowper.*

3. One who or that which attests the truth of something; a proof. *Now Rare.*
4. One who or that which vouches for or insures anything; esp., a guaranty or assurance; security.

His worth is *warrant* for his welcome hither. *Shak.*

5. A certificate or voucher; a commission or document giving authority to do something; an act, instrument, or obligation, by which one person authorizes another to do something which he has not otherwise a right to do, thus securing him from loss or damage. Specif.: **a** A writing which authorizes a person to pay or deliver to another and the other to receive money or other thing; as, a *warrant* on a city treasurer; a dividend *warrant.* **b** *Eng.* A form of receipt given to a person who has deposited goods in a warehouse, by assignment of which the title to the goods is transferred; as, a dock *warrant.* **c** *Finance.* (1) A short-term obligation of a municipality or other governmental body, issued in anticipation of revenue. (2) An instrument issued by a corporation, giving to its holders the right to subscribe to the capital stock of the corporation at a fixed price. **d** *Law.* (1) A precept or writ issued by a competent magistrate authorizing an officer to make an arrest, a seizure, or a search, or to do other acts incident to the adminis-

warm'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
warm'ly, *adv.* of WARM.
warm'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
warmth'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
warn'us. Var. of WAMUS.

war'nage, *n.* [ONF. *warnir* (OF. *garnir*). See GARNISH.] Provisions. *Obs.*
warnd. Warned. *Ref. Sp.*
war'nel, *n.* [AS. *wernagel.* Cf. 5th WARBLE, WORMIL.] = 5th WARBLE, 2. *New Dial.*
warner. † WARRENER.
war'ne·store, *n. & v.* [ONF. *warnesture* (OF. *garnesture*). See GARNITURE.] Store; supply. *Obs.*
warn'ing·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
war n't (wärnt). = WAS N'T, WERE N'T. *Dial.*
warp'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
warp'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
warp'-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
warpt. Warped. *Ref. Sp.*
warp'wise', *adj.* See -WISE.
warr. Var. of WAR, WORSE.
war'ran, war'rand. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WARRANT.
war'rant. † WARREN.

tration of justice; as, a *warrant* of arrest or attachment; a bench *warrant;* a search *warrant;* — often used alone as short for WARRANT OF ARREST, SEARCH WARRANT, or the like.

The term *warrant*, in the case of any foreign state, includes any judicial document authorizing the arrest of a person accused or convicted of crime. *Eng. Extradition Act* (33 & 34 *Vict.* ch. 52).

(2) *Virginia.* A magistrate's summons in a petty or summary proceeding; also, a proceeding so begun. **e** *Mil. & Nav.* An official certificate of appointment issued usually to an officer of lower rank than a commissioned officer. See WARRANT OFFICER.

6. Justification; reason or ground for something; right; foundation; as, there is no *warrant* for such a belief; what *warrant* have you for such conduct?

7. A warren. See 2d WARREN. *Dial.*

8. Short for WARRANT OFFICER.

— *of warrant.* Of value. *Obs.* **— *out of warrant.*** Unwarrantable. *Obs.*

war'rant (wŏr'ănt; 185), *v. t.;* WAR'RANT-ED; WAR'RANT-ING. [ME. *waranten, warenten,* fr. ONF. *warantir* (OF. *garantir, guarantir, garandir,* F. *garantir*) to warrant, fr. *warant* (OF. *garant, guarant,* a warrant, a defender, protection, F. *garant*). See WARRANT, *n.*] **1.** To protect; defend; safeguard; guard; save. *Obs.*

2. *Now Colloq.* **a** To declare or maintain with little or no fear of being contradicted or belied; to be sure of or that; as, I *warrant* it will be so. **b** To assure (one) of the truth of what is said; to tell with assurance or positiveness.

[My neck is] as smooth as silk, I *warrant* ye. *L'Estrange.*

3. To guarantee security or immunity to; to give assurance against harm, loss, damage, etc.; to secure.

I'll *warrant* him from drowning. *Shak.*

4. To give (one) authority or power to do or forbear to do something; to give warrant, or sanction, to; to authorize; as, the law *warrants* this procedure.

5. To give proof of the authenticity or truth of; to attest; as, the genuineness of the text is *warranted* by several facts.

6. *Rare.* **a** To claim immunity for; — with *out. B. Jonson.* **b** To license. **c** To authorize the payment of. **d** To dictate; command.

7. To give sufficient grounds or good reasons for or to; to justify; to require as a consequence; as, his need *warrants* the expenditure; the evidence does not *warrant* us to change our opinion.

8. To indict. *Kentucky.*

9. *Law.* **a** To secure to, as a grantee, an estate granted; to assure. **b** To secure to, as a purchaser of goods, the title to the same; to indemnify against loss. **c** To secure to, as a purchaser, the quality or quantity of the goods sold, as represented; to secure (a purchaser or grantee) by a warranty. See WARRANTY, *n.,* 2. **d** To assure, as a thing sold, to the purchaser; that is, to engage that the thing is what it appears, or is represented, to be, which implies a covenant to make good any defect or loss incurred by it.

Syn. — See ENSURE, JUSTIFY.

war'rant (wŏr'ănt), *n. Coal Mining.* Underclay. *N. of Eng.*

war'rant-a·ble (wŏr'ăn·tȧ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Capable of being warranted; justifiable; as, a *warrantable* outlay.

2. *Hunting.* Old enough to be hunted; — said of a stag. **— war'rant-a·ble·ness,** *n.* **— war'rant-a·bly,** *adv.*

war'rant-ed (-tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Having warrant; provided with a warrant; warrantable; specif., of goods offered for sale, guaranteed to be (such), to be as represented, or to last (for so long); as, *warranted* pure or for three years.

war·ran·tee' (-ăn·tē'), *n. Law.* The person to whom a warranty is made.

war'rant·er (wŏr'ăn·tĕr), *n.* One who or that which warrants.

war'ran·tise, war'ran·tize (-ăn·tĭz; -tīz), *n.* [ONF. *warentise* (OF. *garantise*). See WARRANT, *v.*] **1.** Warrant; surety; security; guarantee. *Archaic.*

2. *Obs.* **a** Protection. **b** Permission. **c** Assurance.

war'ran·tise, war'ran·tize, *v. t.* To warrant; guarantee; protect; defend. *Obs.*

warrant machinist. *U. S. Navy.* = MACHINIST, 4 **b**. *Obs.*

warrant of arrest. See 1st WARRANT, 5 **c**.

warrant of attorney. *Law.* Written authority given by one person to another empowering him to transact business for him; specif., written authority given by a client to his attorney to appear for him in court, and to suffer judgment to pass against him by confession in favor of some specified person, esp. as used in connection with a note or bond accompanied by a defeasance.

warrant officer. **a** In the United States Army, a subordinate officer occupying a grade between that of commissioned officer and enlisted man by virtue of a warrant issued by the Secretary of War. **b** In the United States Navy, a subordinate officer appointed, or warranted, by the President (without approval of the Senate), whose duties are, in general, indicated by his title, such as boatswain, gunner, machinist, electrician, radio electrician, carpenter, pay clerk, or pharmacist. After six years' service as a warrant officer, one may be commissioned chief warrant officer to rank with, but after, ensign. The term *commissioned officers* does not usually include chief warrant officers. See also SAILMAKER.

war'ran·tor (wŏr'ăn·tôr; wŏr'ăn·tôr'; 66), *n. Law.* One who warrants.

warrant to sue and defend. **a** *Early Eng. Law.* A special warrant from the crown, authorizing a party to appoint an attorney to sue or defend for him. **b** A special authority given by a party to his attorney to commence a suit, or to appear and defend a suit, in his behalf. This warrant is now disused.

warrant trying. Trial before a single magistrate. *Southern U. S.*

war'ran·ty (wŏr'ăn·tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ONF. *warantie* (F. *garantie*). See WARRANT, *n.;* cf. GUARANTY.] **1.** *Real Estate Law.* Orig., the undertaking or obligation of a feudal lord to defend his vassal tenant in the possession of the land held of him as lord (whether originally received by the lord by commendation or not), or to give the tenant lands of equal value; hence, a real covenant whereby the grantor of an estate of freehold and his heirs were bound to warrant and defend the title, and, in case of eviction by title paramount, to yield other lands of equal value in recompense. As applied to an heir this is called a *lineal warranty.* A warranty imposed upon an heir of lands which had not, and could not have, descended from the warranting ancestor was a *collateral warranty,* as where a father granted with warranty lands held by him only by the right of curtesy. Such warranties were annulled by the statute of 4 Anne c. 16. This warranty has long since become obsolete, and its place supplied by personal covenants for title. Among these is the *covenant of warranty,* often called a *warranty* simply, which runs with the land, and is in the nature of a real covenant, breach of which gives a claim for damages only. There are two kinds, *general warranty,* which warrants against any and all paramount titles, and *special warranty,* which warrants only against the acts of the grantor himself and all persons claiming by, through, or under, him. In some jurisdictions this warranty is implied, without being expressly stated, in statutory short forms of conveyance.

2. *Law.* A collateral engagement or undertaking, express or implied, that a certain fact regarding the subject of a contract is, or shall be, as it is expressly or impliedly declared or promised to be. Breach of such an engagement does not avoid the contract, but renders the warrantor liable for damages. In sales of chattels by persons in possession, there is now (though not at the early common law, when sales were generally in market overt) an *implied warranty* of title, but, as to the quality of goods, while the law was formerly that the buyer must look out for himself, the Sales Act has established a number of exceptions.

3. *Insurance Law.* A statement or engagement expressly or impliedly made in a policy by the party insured, that a certain fact relating to the subject of insurance or the risk exists or shall exist, or that some act relating thereto has been done or shall be done. It must be literally true or fulfilled or the policy is void, it operating essentially as a condition precedent to the insurance, and it is distinguished from a *representation,* which is an inducement and need be only substantially true or fulfilled. See AFFIRMATIVE, *adj.,* 4; PROMISSORY, *adj.,* 2.

4. In general senses: **a** That which authorizes, sanctions, supports, or justifies; a justificatory mandate or precept; authorization; substantiating evidence; proofs; as, for such a claim there is no *warranty* in Scriptures; by what *warranty* has he assumed such powers? **b** *Dial.* (1) A guarantee. (2) A warrant, or writ.

warranty deed. A deed containing a covenant of warranty. See WARRANTY, 1.

war'ran·ty pre·sen'ti (prē·zĕn'tĭ). *Insurance.* An affirmative warranty.

war rebel. See *Citation.*

War rebels are persons within an occupied territory who rise in arms against the occupying or conquering army, or against the authorities established by the same. If captured, they may suffer death. . . . They are not prisoners of war.

Instructions for Govt. of Armies of U. S.

war·ree' (wä·rē'), *n.* [Mosquito *ŭárí,* perh. fr. Sp. *jabalí, javalí,* wild boar, fr. Ar. *jabali,* lit., belonging to the mountain. Cf. GIBRALTAR.] The white-lipped peccary.

war'ren (wŏr'ĕn; -ĭn; 185), *n.* [ME. *wareyne,* fr. OF. *warenne, garenne, garende, warende* (F. *garenne*), fr. *varenne* waste land, enclosure, preserve (of Celt. origin; cf. MIr. *farr* a post), but influenced by *garer* to make safe, secure. See GARAGE.] **1.** *Eng. Law.* **a** A place privileged, by prescription or grant from the king, for keeping certain animals (as hares, conies, partridges, pheasants, etc.) called beasts and fowls of *warren.* **b** A privilege, often called a *free warren,* which one has in lands, by royal grant or prescription, of hunting and taking wild beasts and birds of *warren,* to the exclusion of any other person not entering by his permission. The *warren* is next below a *park* in dignity.

2. A piece of ground for the breeding of rabbits, etc.; a place abounding in rabbits, or small animals; also, collectively, the rabbits, etc., inhabiting such a place.

3. Hence: **a** A tenement or a district as crowded and as full of life as a rabbit warren; a densely populated dwelling, slum, or quarter. **b** A maze of narrow winding streets or passages.

war'ren, *n.* A milldam in a stream; — sometimes, *Dial.,* spelled *warrant.*

War'ren, Lake. *Geol.* See PLEISTOCENE LAKES.

war'ren·er (wŏr'ĕn·ĕr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *warennier.*] **1.** The keeper of a warren; a gamekeeper. *Hist.*

2. One who maintains a rabbit warren.

3. One of the rabbits of a warren; hence, one of a group living like warren rabbits.

Poor nomads . . . *warreners* of the waste. *R. Bridges.*

war'ren·er (wŏr'ĕn·ĕr), *n.* [Tasmanian *warrenah* turbo.] = MARINER (a shell).

Warren girder. Also **Warren truss.** A type of truss or girder. See TRUSS, *n.,* 7, *Illust.* 28.

Warren hoe. A trade-mark for a kind of garden hoe used especially in making furrows for potato seeds. Hence [*sometimes not cap.*], the hoe bearing this trade-mark. See HOE, 1, *Illust.*

war'rer (wŏr'ĕr), *n.* One who wars.

War'ri (wär'ē), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a tribe of the Niger Delta speaking a dialect of the Beni language.

war'rin (wŏr'ĭn), *n.* [Cf. native name *jarin* in Victoria.] An Australian lorikeet (*Trichoglossus novaehollandiae*) having mostly greenish upper parts, a blue belly, and variegated breast.

War'ring·ton, George (wŏr'ĭng·tŭn; 185). In Thackeray's *Pendennis,* the brusque and melancholy, but generous and steadfast, friend of Pendennis.

war'ri·or (wŏr'ĭ·ĕr; wôr'yĕr; 185; 277), *n.* [ME. *werriour, werraiour,* fr. ONF. *werreieor* (OF. *guerroieur*), fr. *werreier* (F. *guerroyer*) to make war, fr. *werre* (F. *guerre*) war. See WAR.] **1.** A man engaged or experienced in war, or in military life; a warring soldier, sailor, etc. *Now Chiefly Rhet.*

The stern joy which *warriors* feel
In foemen worthy of their steel. *Scott.*

2. A South American hummingbird of the genus *Oxypogon* having a helmetlike crest.

3. The wallflower *Cheirinia cheiri. Dial. Eng.*

war'ri·or, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a warrior or warriors; martial.

warrior ant. A reddish ant (*Formica sanguinea*), native of Europe and America. It is one of the species which capture and enslave other ants.

warrior bush. = CURRANT BUSH **b**.

war risk insurance. Term insurance written by the United States Government for members of the military and naval forces.

war'rok (wär'ŭk), *n.* [OF. *waroquier, garochier,* to gird.] A girth; strap; rope. **— war'rok,** *v. t.* *Both Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

war'–sav'ings cer·tif'i·cate. A certificate of the United States government, issued 1918–21, in the form of a folder with spaces for 20 *war-savings certificate stamps,* each of five dollars maturity value. A single stamp was issued in exchange for a card filled with thrift stamps (see THRIFT STAMP), or for cash. All were discontinued after Dec. 31, 1921. See TREASURY SAVINGS CERTIFICATE.

war–savings stamp. **a** A thrift stamp. **b** In the postal regulations and generally, a war-savings certificate stamp.

War'saw (wôr'sô). **a** Capital of Poland. **b** Figuratively, the government of Poland.

war'saw (wôr'sô), *n.* [Corrupt. of GUASA.] The black grouper (*Garrupa nigrita*).

war scythe. An ancient weapon like a scythe with the blade in line with the handle.

war service chevron. *Mil.* In the United States Army, a small chevron worn on the lower part of the left sleeve of the service uniform to indicate that the wearer saw service in the World War. A gold or blue chevron indicates service overseas; a silver chevron indicates service in the U. S.

war'ship' (wôr'shĭp'), *n.* Also **war vessel.** A government vessel employed for war purposes, esp. one armed for attack.

war'sle, wars'tle (wär's'l), *v. i. & t.* To wrestle; struggle; flounder. **— war'sle, wars'tle,** *n.* **— war'sler, wars'tler** (-slĕr), *n. All Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.*

Wars of the Roses. *Eng. Hist.* See WAR, *Table.*

Wars of the Vendée. *Fr. Hist.* Insurrections of the peasants of the district, La Vendée, in old Brittany, western France, against the Revolutionary government, 1793–96, chiefly because of the Republican decree of conscription.

war song. A song of or pertaining to war; esp., among the American Indians, a song of the war dance, inciting to military ardor.

wart (wôrt), *n.* [AS. *wearte;* akin to D. *wrat,* G. *warze,* OHG. *warza,* ON. *varta,* Sw. *vårta,* Dan. *vorte,* L. *verruca* wart, AS. *wearr* a callosity, Skr. *varṣman* tip, top.] **1.** *Med.* A small tumor on the skin, usually hard, formed by enlargement of its papillae and thickening of the epidermis which covers them.

2. An excrescence or protuberance more or less resembling a true wart; specif., *Bot.,* a glandular excrescence or hardened protuberance on plants, as in wart disease.

3. *Slang.* **a** Someone or something suggestive of a wart; — usually applied contemptuously to one small of its kind. **b** *Brit.* A junior midshipman or young subaltern.

Wart (wôrt), *n.* In Shakespeare's 2 *Henry IV,* III. ii, one of the "country soldiers."

war'–tax' stamp. *Philately.* A postage stamp used fiscally to raise war revenue; — in some countries called a **war stamp.**

wart cress; *pl.* WART CRESSES. = SWINE'S-CRESS.

wart disease. *Plant Pathol.* **a** See POTATO WART. **b** = CUCUMBER MOSAIC.

wart'ed (wôr'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Having warts; verrucose.

warted gourd. A variety of winter squash (*Cucurbita verrucosa*) having a warted rind.

warted grass. An Australian grass (*Chloris ventricosa*).

warted spurge. The sun spurge.

wart'flow'er (wôrt'flou'ĕr), *n.* = CELANDINE **a**.

wart grass. The sun spurge.

warth (wärth; wôrth), *n.* [AS. *waroth, wearoth,* shore, strand.] A shore; a flat meadow; a coast. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

warth (wôrth), *n.* Wardage. *Obs.*

warth (wärth). Scot. var. of WRAITH.

warth. Obs. past tense of WORTH, *v.*

wart hog. Any African wild hog of the genus *Macrocephalus,* syn. *Phacochoerus,* esp. *M. aethiopicus* of South Africa and *M. africanus* of northeast Africa, having two pairs of rough warty excrescences on the face and large protruding tusks.

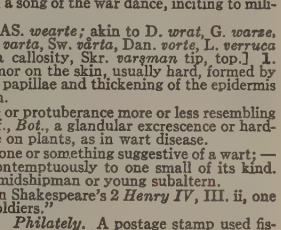

Wart Hog (*Macrocephalus aethiopicus*).

war'time' (wôr'tīm'), *n.* A period during which a war is in progress; as, the economies of *wartime.* **—** *adj.* Of, characteristic of, or occurring in, wartime; as, *wartime* activities, hysteria, or propaganda.

war to the knife. A war to the death; a conflict carried to the bitter end.

war traitor. See *Citation.*

A *war traitor* is a person in a place or district under military government who, unauthorized by the military commander, gives information of any kind to the enemy, or holds intercourse with him.

Instructions for Govt. of Armies of U. S.

wart snake. Any of several nonvenomous East Indian snakes of the subfamily *Acrochordinae,* covered with wartlike tubercles or spinose scales, and usually lacking cephalic plates and ventral scutes.

wart spurge. The sun spurge.

wart'weed' (wôrt'wēd'), *n. Dial. Eng.* A plant thought to cure warts; specif.: **a** The sun spurge. **b** = DEVIL'S-MILK **a**. **c** The celandine *Chelidonium majus.* **d** The nipplewort (see LAPSANA).

wart'wort' (wôrt'wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any lichen of the family Verrucariaceae, having a warty thallus. **b** = WARTWEED.

wart'y (wôr'tĭ), *adj.;* -I·ER (-tĭ·ĕr); -I·EST. **1.** Having warts or wartlike protuberances; full of warts; covered with warts; verrucose; as, a *warty* leaf.

2. Of the nature of, or resembling, a wart; wartlike.

wart'y·back' (-băk'), *n.* The pimpleback, a fresh-water mussel.

warty egg. A marine univalve shell (*Ovulum verrucosum*) with wartlike elevations.

wart'y–faced' hon'ey eat'er. Any of several Australian honey eaters; esp., the wattlebird.

Wa·ru'a (wä·rōō'ä), *n. pl.; sing.* RUA (rōō'ä). A Bantu people of the Belgian Congo.

war vessel. A warship.

war'wards (wôr'wĕrdz), *adv.* See -WARDS.

war whoop. A war cry, esp. that of American Indians.

War'wick (wŏr'ĭk; wôr'wĭk), *n.* A statesman or politician, esp. one without office, who exercises a dominant influence over public affairs; — so called from Warwick the Kingmaker. See KINGMAKER.

---

war'rant-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
war'ra·tau (wŏr'ȧ·tou). Var. of WARATAH.
War'rau (wär'rou). Var. of GUARAUNO.
war'ray (wŏr'ā), *v. i. & t.* [ONF. *werreier* (OF. *guerroier,* F. *guerroyer*), fr. *werre* war (F. *guerre*). See WAR.] To make war (upon). *Obs.*
warre, *n.* [AS. *wearr* a callosity.] A knot; a gnarl. *Obs.*
warre. † WAR; WARE; obs. or dial. Eng. of WAR, worse.
war'ren·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
war'ri·gal (wŏr'ĭ·gĭl). Var. of WARRAGAL.
war'ri·or·ess, *n., fem.* of WARRIOR.
war'ri·or·hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
war'ri·or·ism, *n.* See -ISM.
war'ri·or·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
war'ri·or·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
war'ri·or·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
war'rish (wŏr'ĭsh), *adj.* Militant. *Obs.*
war'ry. † WARE. [*Obs. Scot.*]
war'ryn, *adj.* Of the pine tree.
warse (wärs). Var. of WORSE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
war'sel. Var. of WARSLE.
warst (wärst). Var. of WORST. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
wars'tle. Var. of WARSLE. *Scot.* — **wars'tler,** *n. Scot.*
war'tern (wŏr'tĕrn). Var. of QUARTERN. *Dial.*
wart'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
wart'let, *n.* See -LET.
wart'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
wart'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
War·run'di (wŏ·rŭn'dĭ), *n.* = BARUNDI.
warve. Var. of WHARVE.

war'wick·ite (wôr'wĭk·īt; wŏr'ĭk-), *n.* [From *Warwick*, N.Y.] *Mineral.* A titanate and borate of iron and magnesium, occurring in brown to black orthorhombic prisms. H., 3–4. Sp. gr., 3.4.

war'wolf' (wôr'wŏŏlf'), *n.* [*war*, n. + *wolf*.] **1.** *Mil.* A kind of engine for throwing stones, etc., used in the Middle Ages.
2. A savage warrior. *Scott.*

war'worn' (wôr'wôrn'; 181), *adj.* Showing the effects of war or military service; ruined, ravaged, or laid waste, by war.

war'y (wâr'ĭ), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *wergian, wyrgean, wiergean.*] To curse.

war'y, *n.* [AS. *wearg.* See WARIANGLE.] Wretch; scoundrel. *Obs.*

war'y (wâr'ĭ; 79), *adj.*; WAR'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); WAR'I·EST. [ME. *ware, war*, fr. AS. *wær*; akin to ON. *varr*, Dan. & Sw. *var*, Goth. *wars*, G. *gewahr* aware, OHG. *wara* notice, attention, Gr. *horan* to see, L. *vereri* to fear. Cf. AWARE, BEWARE, GARAGE, PANORAMA, REVERE, WARD, WARE, *adj.*; WARREN.] **1.** Cautious of danger; carefully watching and guarding against deception, artifices, and dangers; timorously or suspiciously prudent; circumspect; as, learn to be *wary*; a *wary* diplomat or fighter.
2. Characterized by or manifesting caution; guarded.
It behoveth our words to be *wary* and few. *Hooker.*
3. Provident; economical. *Now Rare.*
Syn. — Cautious, watchful. See CAREFUL. **Ant.** — Heedless. See RASH.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
wary-eyed, wary-footed, wary-looking.

war'y·tree' (-trē'), *n.* [ME. *waritreo.* See WARY, *n.*; TREE.] The cursed tree; gallows. *Obs.*

war zone *Internat. Law.* In time of war, a designated area, esp. on the high seas, within which rights of neutrals are not respected by a belligerent nation. The right to proclaim such a zone is not unqualifiedly recognized.

was (wŏz; 71). [AS. *wæs*, 2d pers. *wǣre*, 3d pers. *wæs*, pl. *wǣron*, with the inf. *wesan* to be; akin to D. *wezen*, pret. *was*, OHG. *wesan*, pret. *was*, G. *wesen*, n., a being, essence, *war* was, ON. *vera* to be, pret. *var*, Goth. *wisan* to be, to dwell, to remain, pret. *was*, Skr. *vasati* he remains, dwells. Cf. VESTA, WASSAIL, WERE, *v.* (pret.).] A verb form supplying the following forms of the past (imperfect) tense of the verb *be*: **a** The first and third persons singular past indicative. **b** The second person singular past indicative, with subject *you*; — widely used in the 18th century, often by standard authors, now regarded as grammatically incorrect or illiterate. **c** The first, second, and third persons singular, rarely plural, past subjunctive; — used in the 17th and 18th centuries. See BE.
☞ *Was*, indicative, is correctly used in the subordinate clause of certain conditional sentences when predicating what is actual or thought of as a fact; *were*, subjunctive, is obligatory, in the best usage, when predicating what is contrary to fact. Cf. SUBJUNCTIVE.

was, *n.* That which was; the past.

wa'sa·bi (wä'sä·bē), *n.* [Jap.] An Asiatic herb (*Eutrema wasabi*), family Brassicaceae; also, its thick greenish root, grated in Japan like horse-radish and eaten with fish, etc.

Wa'sa·ga'ra (wä'sä·gä'rä), *n. pl.* A Bantu people, the chief nation of the Usagara highlands, Tanganyika Territory.

Wa'san·da'wi (wä'sän·dä'wē), *n. pl.* A people between Lake Victoria and Kilimanjaro, apparently related to the Hottentots.

Wa·san'go (wä·säng'gō), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Bantu-speaking tribe north of Lake Nyasa.

Wa'sat (wä'sät), *n.* [Ar. *al-wasaṭ* the middle (of the constellation).] See STAR, *Table.*

Wa'satch (wŏ'säch; wô·säch'), *n.* Also **Wasatch formation.** [From the *Wasatch* Mts., Utah.] *Geol.* The uppermost subdivision of the Lower Eocene, represented chiefly by nonmarine conglomerate, in the Rocky Mountain region. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Was'co (wăs'kō), *n.* One of a tribe of Chinookan Indians dwelling formerly in Wasco County, Oregon, and now on the Warm Springs Reservation in that State.

wase (*dial.* wāz, wŏz), *n.* [ME.; akin to Sw. & Nor. *vase*, MLG. & MD. *wase.*] *Obs. exc. Dial.* **a** A wisp or bundle of hay or straw. **b** A pad, as of straw, to support a burden on the head. **c** *Obs.* A torch.

wash (wŏsh; 184), *v.*; WASHED (wŏsht) *or* WASHT; WASH'ING. [ME. *waschen*, fr. AS. *wascan, wæscan*; akin to D. *wasschen*, G. *waschen*, OHG. *wascan*, ON. & Sw. *vaska*, Dan. *vaske*, and perh. to E. WATER.] *Transitive:* **1.** To cleanse by ablution, or by dipping, rubbing, or scrubbing, in water; to apply water or other liquid, water with soap, steam, air, etc., to for the purpose of cleansing; as, to *wash* the hands; to *wash* clothes or wool; to *wash* the floor clean of stains.
2. Specif.: **a** To cleanse with water the body or the face and hands of; as, to *wash* oneself before supper. **b** To rinse the interior of, as with an antiseptic solution. **c** To cleanse (the face, fur, etc.) by rubbing with the paws, which are intermittently licked clean; — said of a cat.
3. To free, as from ceremonial or moral defilement, by ablution with water or something likened to it in action or effect; to cleanse or purify in the religious sense.
Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity. *Ps.* li. 2.
4. To cover, drench, flush, or wet thoroughly, with water or any liquid or moisture; specif.: **a** To bathe or moisten (a bodily part or injury) with a liquid. **b** To pass water over or through, often so as to carry off material from the surface or interior; as, to *wash* out the conduit. **c** To pass through a bath of some liquid to carry off impurities or certain constituents. **d** To pass (a gas or gaseous mixture) through or over a liquid for the purpose of purifying it, esp. by removing soluble constituents. See SCRUBBER, 2 (1). **e** To bleach (a carpet, a rug) by a chemical process. **f** To bathe or wet with tears. **g** To give a bath to. **h** *Now Rare.* To occupy (oneself) in the action or sport of bathing.
5. To touch in flowing; to flow or flood along the border of; to dash or overflow against or over; to lave; as, waves *wash* the shore; to flow through and supply water to; as, land *washed* by the Missouri. "Roses *washed* with dew." *Milton.*
6. To move or remove by or as if by the use of water; specif.: **a** To clear, carry, thrust, deposit, or put (away, off, out, up, etc.), by the action or forceful sweep of water; to cause to be (in a specified place or condition) by the force of water or other liquid in motion; as, a man *washed* overboard; to *wash* a sloop up on the shore. "The tide will *wash* you off." *Shak.* **b** To remove, as dirt or coloring, by rubbing or drenching with water or other liquid; — usually with *away, off, out.* **c** To purge away or obliterate (sin, shame, disputes, etc.). **d** To waste or abrade by the force of water in motion; as, heavy rains *wash* a road or an embankment. **e** To move or form by the force of a stream or precipitation; as, to *wash* sand into the cellar; to *wash* a channel in the glacier. **f** To separate (particles), as from ore, by agitation with or in water.
7. To cover or daub lightly with an application of a liquid, as whitewash, varnish, or pigment; specif.: **a** To cover with a thin or watery coat of color; to tint lightly and thinly. **b** To depict or paint by a broad sweep of thin or watery color with a brush. **c** To spread over, as an animal's throat, with an outer or seeming tinting.
8. To overlay with a thin coat of metal by deposit from a solution; as, steel *washed* with silver.
9. To dephosphorize (molten pig iron) by adding substances containing iron oxide, and sometimes manganese oxide.
10. To serve or serve well as a cleansing agent for (clothes).
11. To launder clothes for. *Dial. Eng.*
12. To render (a prescription) available for use a second time by the use of eradicator. *Slang.*
13. *Obs.* **a** To immerse in baptism. **b** To sweat (coins).
14. *Mining.* To subject, as earth, gravel, or crushed ore, to the action of water to separate the valuable material from the worthless or less valuable; as, to *wash* gold.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To perform the act of ablution; often specif., to cleanse the body or face and hands with water.
2. To clean anything by rubbing or dipping it in water; to perform the operation of cleansing clothes, ore, etc., in water; to *wash* for gold. "She can *wash* and scour." *Shak.*
3. To pour, sweep, or flow, in a stream or current, as over a barrier, against a cliff; also, to be carried or floated or to drift, as by the action of a tide, current, waves, or the like; as, ice cakes *washing* along the side.
4. To move with a lapping or swashing sound, or the like; to lap; splash; as, to hear the water *washing.*
5. To bear without injury the operation of being washed; as, some calicoes do not *wash*; hence, *Colloq.*, to undergo successfully submission to a testing or proving; to bear or stand investigation; as, his story will not *wash.*
6. To fall, melt, disintegrate, or become detached, upon application of a liquid; as, the berg *washes* away slowly.
7. To be eroded or worn away by the action of water, as by a stream or by the sea; — said of a road, a beach, etc.
8. To serve, or serve well, as a cleansing agent.
9. To use washes, as for the face or hair. *Obs*
10. *Exchanges.* To make a wash sale.
Syn. — Clean, cleanse, purify, bathe.

wash down. **a** To move or carry downward by action of water; to facilitate the passage of (food) down the gullet with accompanying swallows of liquid. **b** To wash the whole length of or from stem to stern. **c** *Scot. Mech.* To work to a thin edge or featheredge.

wash one's dirty linen in public. To carry on or discuss domestic squabbles or scandals of family or party shamelessly in public.

wash one's hands of. To disclaim or renounce interest in, responsibility for, or further connection with.

wash one's spears. To spill the blood of enemies. *So. Afr.*

wash out. **a** To wash free of dirt, soap, chemicals, etc. **b** *Colloq.* To deplete of energy or vigor; to exhaust; — chiefly in passive. **c** *Slang, U. S.* To reject, discard, or eliminate. **d** To become faint in hue or disappear or to lose color upon application of water, esp. soap and water in laundering. **e** *Rowing.* To bring the blade out with a skimming of the water, not cleanly.

wash up. *Colloq.* **a** To wash one's face and hands. **b** To wash used dishes and tableware at the end of a meal. **c** = WASH OUT **b**.

wash (wŏsh; 184), *n.* [From WASH, *v.*] **1.** Act of washing; an ablution; a cleansing, wetting, or dashing, with water; a washing of the face and hands; also, the process or work of washing clothes, etc.; the process of being washed.
2. A collection or aggregation of articles, as of clothing, set apart for washing, in process of being washed or cleansed, or a quantity washed at one time; a washing.
3. Waste liquid, refuse food, etc., from a kitchen or brewery, often used as food for pigs; also, *Now Rare*, waste water from baths, washing, or other domestic use; figuratively, worthless dregs of society.
4. Urine, esp. stale urine, formerly used in washing clothes, soapmaking, dyeing. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
5. That with which anything is washed, or wetted, smeared, tinted, etc., upon the surface, in order to produce a particular effect; specif.: **a** A liquid cosmetic, dentifrice, medical lotion, or the like. **b** A liquid mixture of slight consistency, as of cement, for coating a surface thinly. **c** Beaten egg and water or milk, used by bakers for giving a glaze to rolls, etc. **d** A thin coat of metal laid on anything for beauty or preservation or deposited on a metal for counterfeiting a precious metal. **e** *Painting.* A thin coat of paint, esp. water color. **f** *Obs.* A liquid used for recovering metal particles from refuse.
6. A wide sweep or splash, esp. of color, as if made by a long stroke with a coarse brush.
7. The flow, dash, rush, swash, or breaking, of a body of water, as a wave; the surging action or attack of waves; erosion by action of waves, esp. of the sea.
8. The sound of water, esp. waves, surging, swishing, lapping, etc., against or over a surface.
9. The backward current or disturbed water caused by the action of oars, or of a steamer's screw or paddles, etc.; a surge set up by and trailing after a moving vessel, a storm, tidal wave, or the like, esp. as dissipated in force or transmitted to a distance from the center of the disturbance.
10. Hence: **a** A similar disturbance or wavelike agitation in the air set up by the passage of a storm center or rushing object, as an aircraft. **b** *Aeronautics.* The disturbance in the air produced by the passage of an airfoil. **c** The dissipated current or force or a back eddy in the trail of an intellectual or social movement. **d** A surge as of intellectual impetus or interest.
11. A piece of ground washed by the action of a sea or river, or sometimes covered and sometimes left dry; the shallowest part of a river, estuary, or arm of the sea; also: **a** A bog; marsh; fen; as, the *washes* in Lincolnshire. **b** *Eng.* An estuary; as, the *Wash* between Lincolnshire and Norfolk. **c** A shallow body of water. **d** A shallow creek.
12. Material transported or deposited by water; specif.: **a** Loose or eroded surface material of the earth, esp. gravel and other rock debris, transported and deposited by running water; alluvium or silt, esp. coarse alluvium. **b** Substances collected and deposited by the action of water; as, the *wash* of a sewer, of a river, etc.
13. *Western U. S.* **a** An alluvial fan. **b** The dry bed of an intermittent stream, often at the bottom of a canyon; also, a mound of detritus spreading in fan-shaped corrugated slopes below a gash in a cliff; as, the Amargosa *wash*; the Diamond *wash*; — called also *dry wash.*
14. Soil yielding precious metal or gems under washing.
15. In various specific applications: **a** Insipid or wishy-washy beverage; vapid writing or speech. **b** The blade of an oar. **c** An underground den, esp. of a bear. **d** Washings. See WASHING, 6. **e** *Rare.* = ENGOBE. **f** *Eng.* A varying measure for oysters and whelks. **g** Short for WASH SALE.
16. *Arch.* The upper surface of a member or material when given a slope to shed water (= WEATHERING, *n.*, 3). Hence, a structure or receptacle shaped so as to receive and carry off water; as, a carriage *wash* in a stable.
17. *Distilling.* **a** Fermented wort from which spirit is distilled. **b** A mixture of dunder, molasses, water, and scummings, used in the West Indies for distillation.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

washbasin	washhouse	washshed
washbasket	washmaid	washtub
wash boiler	wash pitcher	wash water
washday	washrag	

-wash (-wŏsh). A combining form of the noun *wash*, as in:

afterwash	landwash	pigwash
backwash	limewash	rainwash
buckwash	outwash	whitewash
hogwash		

wash (wŏsh; 184), *adj.* **1.** Pertaining to, or used or designed for, washing; as, a *wash* barrel, pool, or sink; one's *wash* bill or list; also, used in connection with the wash or washed clothes; as, a *wash* line; that has been used for washing; as, *wash* water.
2. Containing or relating to the preparation of wash, or the wort in distilling; as, a *wash* charger, cistern, or warmer.
3. Capable of being washed without injury; washable; as, *wash* fabrics or silk; a *wash* glove.

wash, *adj.* Washy; weak. *Obs.*
Their bodies of so weak and *wash* a temper. *Beau & Fl.*

wash'a·ble (wŏsh'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That may be washed, esp. without damage; as, a *washable* silk; also, such as may be washed over by waves. — **wash'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

Wa·sha'ki (wä·shä'kē), *n.* An Indian of the eastern division of the Shoshoni; — from their celebrated chief.

wash ball. A ball of toilet soap.

wash barrel. *Fisheries.* A barrel in which split mackerel are washed with salt water to extract the blood before salting.

wash bear. = RACCOON.

wash'board' (wŏsh'bôrd'; 181; 184), *n.* **1.** A fluted, or ribbed, board on which clothes are rubbed in washing them.
2. Hence: **a** A road or pavement so worn by traffic as to be corrugated transversely. **b** A ribbed surface, as of a shingle cut with a wobbling saw blade.
3. = BASEBOARD. *U. S.*
4. A fresh-water clam (*Megalonaias gigantea*, syn. *Quadrula heros*) of the Mississippi drainage system; — so called from the corrugated shell.
5. *Naut.* A broad thin plank fixed along a gunwale to keep out the sea, or a plank on the sill of a lower deck port for that purpose; — called also *wasteboard* or *wash strake.* In a small boat the rowlocks are cut in it.

wash boring. *Well Drilling.* A boring system by which material loosened by a bit is borne to the surface in the annular space between the bit and casing by water forced down through the pipe bearing the bit.

wash bottle. = WASHING BOTTLE.

wash'bowl' (wŏsh'bōl'), *n.* **1.** A washtub. *Obs.*
2. A large bowl for water to wash one's hands, face, etc.

wash'brew' (-brōō'), *n.* Sowens; flummery. *Dial. Eng.*

wash brush. A large brush for applying a wash.

wash bulkhead. A longitudinal bulkhead in a deck ballast tank.

Wash'burn & Mo'en wire gauge (wŏsh'bĕrn, mō'ĕn). See WIRE GAUGE, *Table.*

wash'cloth' (wŏsh'klôth'; 184; 185), *n.* A cloth used for washing, esp. one's face.

wash'–col'ored, wash'–col'oured, *adj.* Colored as if with a wash or water color.

wash dirt. *Mining.* Earth washed for gold; washing stuff.

wash'dish' (wŏsh'dĭsh'), *n.* **1.** A washbowl.
2. The pied wagtail. *Local, Eng.*

wash'down' (-doun'), *adj.* Constructed with provision for washing contents downward.

wash drawing. *Art.* In water-color painting, work in, or a work done chiefly in, washes, as distinguished from that done in stipple, in body color, etc.

washed (wŏsht), *adj.* **1.** That has undergone washing.
2. Having tints produced by or put on in washes.
3. Overlaid with a thin layer of different color; — said of the colors of certain animals.
4. Of an inferior quality due to exposure to rain before burning; — said of bricks.
5. *Agric.* Eroded by surface runoff; as, *washed* soils; *washed* hillsides.

washed metal. Iron treated by the Bell-Krupp process so as to remove most of the silicon and phosphorus and not too much of the carbon.

washed'–out' (66), *adj.* **1.** Faded in color; reduced in brightness of hue, as by washing.
2. Depleted in vigor or animation; played out. *Colloq.*

washed sale. = WASH SALE.

washed'–up' (66), *adj.* **a** *Colloq.* = WASHED-OUT, 2. **b** *Slang.* Discarded; done with; done for.

wash'er (wŏsh'ẽr; 184), *n.* **1.** One who washes, esp. materials, animals, vehicles, etc., in processes of preparation, manufacture, or maintenance; also, a workman who attends to washers (sense 2).
2. A ring of metal, leather, or other material, or a perforated plate, used for various purposes, as around a bolt or screw to form a seat for the head or nut, or around a wagon axle to prevent endwise motion of the hub and relieve friction, in a joint as a packing, etc. An *open*, or *c*, *washer* has one side opened to permit the slipping of the washer under the nut without removing the latter from the screw. A *bevel washer* is thicker on one side than on the other and is used where the bolt axis is at an angle to the face sustaining the stress due to tightening. A *blind washer* is one not yet perforated. Cf. SPRING WASHER.

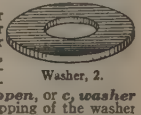
Washer, 2.

3. A similar ring used for decorative purposes.
4. A machine for washing anything, as clothes, or coal.
5. An apparatus in which gases are washed; a scrubber.
6. **a** The raccoon. **b** *Local, Eng.* The pied wagtail.
7. = KERSEY. *Obs.*
8. *Paper Mfg.* A washing engine.
9. *Photog.* An apparatus or device for washing photographic materials to remove the soluble products of development and fixing.
10. *Plumbing.* **a** = WASTE PLUG. **b** *Eng.* An outlet valve or faucet.

wash'er, *v. t.* To furnish with washers.

wash'er·less (-lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* See -LESS.

wash'er·man (-mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A man who works at washing clothes, esp. for hire; a laundryman.
2. A tender of a mechanism which washes, as in grain mills and paper mills.

---

warwolf. † WEREWOLF.
wary. † VARY.

Wa·se'gua (wä·sā'gwä), *n.* = ZEGUHA.

wa'sel, *v. i.* [AS. *wāse* ooze, slime. See OOZE mud.] To sink into ooze or mire. *Obs.*
wash'a·ble·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

wash'a·way', *n.* = WASHOUT, 1. *Chiefly Brit. Colonies.*

wash'en. Archaic & dial. past part. of WASH.

---

wash'er-wife' (wŏsh'ĕr-wīf'), *n.* A washerwoman. *Scot.*

wash'er-wom'an (-wŏŏm'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -In; 119). **1.** A woman who works at washing clothes or who takes in family washings.
2. The pied wagtail; — so called from the up-and-down motion of its tail. *Local, Eng.*

wash'er-y (wŏsh'ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A place at which wool, ore, coal, sand, gravel, crushed stone, or other material, is freed from impurities or dust by washing.

wash'er-y-man' (-măn'), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn'). One employed in a washery.

wash gilding. Water gilding.

wash goods. Material, as fabrics, which may be easily washed without loss of color or impairment of quality.

wash gourd. The dishcloth gourd.

wash gravel. *Mining.* Gravel washed to extract gold.

wash'hand' (wŏsh'hănd'), *adj.* Designed for use in washing the hands or for holding utensils for this purpose; as, a *washhand* basin or stand. *Brit.*

wash'house' (wŏsh'hous'), *n.* A house or building used or equipped for washing; esp., such a house or building, or an establishment, for washing clothes; a laundry.

wash'in' (wŏsh'ĭn'), *n. Aeronautics.* Such a permanent warping of a wing of an airplane as will give an increase in the angle of attack near the tip of the wing.

wash'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who or that which washes, esp. for cleansing; ablution.
2. The operation of bathing, drenching, or coating with a liquid, for a particular purpose.
3. The action of waves or running water; the erosion or removal of material by running water.
4. The clothes or other articles washed or to be washed, esp. at one time; a wash.
5. A thin covering or coat; as, a *washing* of silver.
6. *pl.* **a** Liquid or other material that has been used to wash anything. **b** Material abraded or transported by the action of water.
7. *Mining.* Metal, esp. gold dust, procured by washing; also, a place where this is done; a washery; a soil yielding metal or gems under washing.
8. *Stock Exchange.* The execution of a wash sale.

wash'ing, *adj.* **1.** Used or designed for washing or to facilitate washing; occupied with, or in, or relating to, washing, esp. clothes; as, a *washing* bench, powder, or day; a *washing* book or account.
2. Resounding; swashing. *Obs.*

washing bear. The raccoon.

washing, *or* **wash, bottle.** *Chem.* **a** A bottle or flask with glass tubes passing through the stopper, so that blowing into one of the tubes forces from the other a stream of water which may be directed upon anything to be washed or rinsed. **b** A bottle for use in washing gases by passing them through liquid contained in it. See BOTTLE, *Illust.*

washing crystals. See SODIUM CARBONATE.

washing engine. *Paper Mfg.* A vat in which rags, etc., are washed by a stream of water, and also drawn into fiber by revolving bars or knives.

washing leather. = WASH LEATHER.

washing machine. A machine for washing cloth in a manufactory, or clothes, household linen, etc.; a hand-operated or power-driven washer.

washing maid. **1.** A maid employed in washing.
2. A trough with stirring mechanism for washing.

washing pot. = WASHPOT.

washing powder. A powder for washing, usually a soap powder containing sodium carbonate or other salt.

washing soda. A form of sodium carbonate. See SODIUM CARBONATE.

washing stuff. *Gold Mining.* Any earthy deposit containing gold enough to pay for washing it.

Wash'ing-ton (wŏsh'ĭng-tŭn), *n.* **1.** The first President of the United States.
2. **a** The capital city of the United States. **b** Figuratively, the government of the United States.
3. The most northwestern State of the United States. See *Gaz.*
4. See TREATY, *Table.*

Washington asparagus. *Hort.* Either of two popular varieties of asparagus, Martha and Mary Washington, selected for productivity, quality, and resistance to rust.

Washington cedar. = RED CEDAR, 2 **a**; — used of lumber.

Washington cent. Any of several pattern cents or tokens, bearing a bust of Washington as type, issued between 1783 and 1795.

Washington Conference. A conference on the limitation of armaments and other matters, held at Washington, D. C., from Nov. 12, 1921, to Feb. 6, 1922. The nine countries especially interested in Pacific Ocean and Far Eastern questions participated, viz., the United States, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, and Portugal. Six treaties, one declaration, and 12 resolutions, were signed. See FIVE-POWER TREATY **a** and **b**, FOUR-POWER TREATY, and NINE-POWER TREATY **a** and **b**. The 12 resolutions had to do with the revision of the laws of war, and with various economic and political problems of China.

Washington Elm. A famous elm tree in Cambridge, Massachusetts, under which Washington took command of the Continental Army in 1775. It was cut down in 1924.

Washington fir. = DOUGLAS FIR.

Washington hand press. A kind of printing press, operated by hand, perfected about 1829.

Wash'ing-to'ni-a (wŏsh'ĭng-tō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] **a** *Bot.* A genus of handsome fan palms of California and adjacent Mexico. There are three species. *W. filamentosa,* the Washington palm, attains a height of 40 to 75 feet and is crowned by light-green, nearly orbicular leaves, the segments fringed with long white threads. Syn. *Neowashingtonia.* **b** Syn. of SEQUOIA. **c** Syn. of OSMORHIZA.

Wash'ing-to'ni-an (wŏsh'ĭng-tō'nĭ-ăn), *adj.* **1.** Pertaining to, or characteristic of, George Washington.
2. Of or pertaining to the city or the State of Washington.

Wash'ing-to'ni-an, *n.* **1.** A member of the Washington Temperance Society. *Colloq.*
2. An inhabitant of the city or the State of Washington.

Washington lily. A large white-flowered lily (*Lilium washingtonianum*) of the Pacific coast of the United States, widely cultivated for ornament.

Washington Monument. A white marble obelisk erected as a national memorial of Washington in Washington, D. C. It is 555 feet high and 55 feet square at the base, and was completed in 1884.

Washington palm. The California fan palm. See also WASHINGTONIA **a**.

Washington pie. Layer cake with a cream filling or with a fruit-jam filling. *U. S.*

Wash'ing-ton's Birth'day' (wŏsh'ĭng-tŭnz). February 22. See HOLIDAY, 3.

Washington's bower. The matrimony vine.

Washington thorn. A hawthorn (*Crataegus phaenopyrum*), cultivated, esp. near Washington, D. C., for its bright-red fruit and handsome autumn foliage.

Washington Treaty. **a** Either of three treaties; the *Five-Power Treaty,* the *Four-Power Treaty,* or the *Nine-Power Treaty.* See these terms. **b** See TREATY, *Table.*

Wash'i-ta (wŏsh'ĭ-tȯ), *n.* [From Fort *Washita,* Texas, fr. *Washita,* var. of *Wichita,* tribal name of uncert. origin.]
1. The uppermost subdivision of American Comanchean (Lower Cretaceous) in Texas. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
2. *Petrog.* A variety of whetstone, coarser than honestone, suitable for sharpening knives, planes, etc.

wash'land' (wŏsh'lănd'), *n.* Land, or a stretch of land, washed periodically by an overflowing stream.

wash leather. Split sheepskin dressed with oil, in imitation of chamois, and used for dusting, cleaning, etc.; also, alumed, or buff, leather for soldiers' belts. — **wash'-leath'er** (wŏsh'lĕth'ĕr), *adj.*

wash'man (wŏsh'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A man who washes clothes; a laundryman.
2. A man who applies wash or does washing, as in tin-plate making.

wash mill. Any of several machines for washing clay, hides, or materials for cement. — **wash miller.**

wash'-mouth', *n.* A tattler. *Dial. Eng.*

Wa·sho'an (wō-shō'ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating an American Indian linguistic family, consisting of a single tribe, the **Wash'o** (wŏsh'ō), formerly inhabiting a small area about Lake Tahoe, in California and Nevada.

Wash'oe proc'ess (wŏsh'ō). [From the *Washoe* district, Nev., fr. *Washoe,* var. of Washo, tribal name, lit., man.] The process of treating silver ores by grinding in pans or tubs with the addition of mercury, and sometimes of chemicals, such as blue vitriol and salt.

wash'off' (wŏsh'ôf'), *adj. Calico Printing.* Capable of being washed off; — said of colors not fixed.

wash oil. *Gas Mfg.* Oil used in scrubbing gas, esp. coke-oven gas, to recover benzol.

wash'out' (wŏsh'out'), *n.* **1.** The washing out or away of earth, etc., esp. in the bed of a road or railroad by rain or a freshet; also, a place where the earth is washed away; as, traffic was delayed by a *washout* after the storm.
2. The action of washing or flushing out a container or pipe; also, a plumbing device for doing this.
3. *Slang.* Someone or something that proves an utter failure or quite futile or worthless; one who is socially colorless or boresome; orig., *Soldiers' Slang,* failure to hit the target.
4. *Aeronautics.* A decrease in the angle of attack near the tip of the wing.
5. *Geol.* A channel cut by erosion in one sedimentary deposit and filled with the material of a younger deposit.

wash'out', *adj.* Of or pertaining to the process of washing out or cleansing the contents or interior of a container or pipe; as, *washout* plug or tap.

wash plain. An alluvial plain or tract.

wash plate. *Shipbuilding.* Any of several plates sometimes fitted in a vessel's bottom to prevent great motion of bilge water when the vessel is rolling or pitching.

wash'pot' (wŏsh'pŏt'), *n.* **1.** A vessel for washing, esp. the hands (cf. Ps. lx. 8).
2. A servant hired to wash pots; an underbutler. *Now Rare.*
3. In tin-plate manufacturing, a pot containing melted tin into which the plates are dipped to be coated.

wash'rag' (-răg'), *n.* A piece of cloth used in bathing the face or body.

washrag gourd. The dishcloth gourd.

wash'room' (wŏsh'rōōm'; 200), *n.* A room for washing; esp.: **a** A room, as in a factory or hotel, with conveniences for washing the hands and face, often with water closets. **b** A room in a dyeing plant in which fabrics are washed.

wash sale. *Stock Exchange.* A prearranged fictitious sale of a given security for the purpose of influencing the market. The transaction is prohibited because there is no intent to make delivery or change ownership.

wash'stand' (wŏsh'stănd'), *n.* **1.** A stand holding pitcher, basin, and other requisites for washing the person; also, the modern set washbowl.
2. A place, as in a carriage house or garage, suited for the washing of vehicles by having a proper water supply and drainage. *U. S.*

wash strake. *Naut.* = WASHBOARD, 5.

wash'tail' (wŏsh'tāl'), *n.* The pied wagtail. *Local, Eng.*

wash'tray' (-trā'), *n.* A laundry tub.

wash'trough' (-trȯf'; 185), *n.* A trough for washing ores or slimes or for washing the hands and face.

> It was not much of a toilet that I made in this first *washirough* of my experience. *Owen Wister.*

wash'-up', *n.* Act or process of washing up; a place for washing up, as dishes; a lavatory; also, anything that is washed up by the sea.

wash'way' (wŏsh'wā'), *n.* **1.** On a roadway, a place covered by running water. *Now Dial. Eng.*
2. Quick disposal; also, disparagement; — in the phrase *to make washway of* or *with. Obs.*

wash'wom'an (-wŏŏm'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -In; 119). A woman who washes clothes, esp. as an occupation or for hire; a washerwoman.

wash'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** = WASHING, 4.
2. = WASH DRAWING.

wash'y (wŏsh'ĭ), *adj.;* WASH'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); WASH'I-EST. [From WASH.] **1.** *Now Rare.* **a** Watery or wet so as to wash about; oozy; slippery with moisture. **b** Moisture-bearing; — of weather, wind, etc.
2. Lacking substance, strength, or the like; weak; thin; diluted; watery; productive of flabby flesh in animals; as, *washy* tea, ale, or grass.
3. Lacking body or firmness of color or outline; lacking vigor, individuality, or distinctness of effect; feeble; as, *washy* sentiment or respectability; formerly, lacking moral stamina or strength of character; frivolous, loose, or worthless; as, she fell in love with a *washy* kind of a man.
4. Not firm or hardy; liable to sweat profusely from slight exertion; as, a *washy* horse.
5. Full of a liquid that washes about; as, a *washy* stomach.
6. Inclined or liable to wash; as, a *washy* bank.

Wa·so'ga (wä-sō'gä), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Bantu-speaking tribe on the north shore of Lake Victoria.

wasp (wŏsp; 184), *n.* [ME. *waspe,* fr. AS. *wæsp, wæpe, wæfs;* akin to D. *wesp,* G. *wespe,* OHG. *wafsa, wefsa,* Lith. *vapsa,* Russ. *osa,* L. *vespa,* and to E. WEAVE.] **1.** Any of numerous winged insects (order Hymenoptera) generally characterized by having a slender smooth body, the abdomen attached by a narrow stalk or petiole, well-developed wings, biting mouth parts, and (in the females and workers) a more or less formidable sting. They belong to many different families and include species of social as well as of solitary habits. Wasps exhibit great variety in their nesting habits and food but, unlike the bees, are largely carnivorous, in many cases provisioning their nests with caterpillars, insects, or spiders, killed or paralyzed by stinging, for their larvae to feed on. The wasps are commonly divided into two superfamilies Vespoidea and Sphecoidea (syn. *Fossores*). See these terms; see also VESPIDAE; DIGGER WASP. Cf. BEE.

Nest of Wasp (*Vespa maculata*), cut open to show internal structure. $\frac{1}{6}$

2. A waspish person; also, something that infuriates.
3. *Angling.* A fly fashioned to resemble a wasp.
☞ COMBINATIONS are: **wasp'-barbed', wasp'-stung'.**

wasp ant. A velvet ant. See VELVET ANT.

wasp bee. A cuckoo bee.

wasp beetle. Any black-and-yellow longicorn beetle resembling a wasp.

wasp'en (wŏs'pĕn), *adj.* Resembling a wasp, as in having a slender waist.

wasp fly. Any of various wasplike syrphus flies.

wasp'ish, *adj.* **1.** Armed with wasplike barbs or stinging ability; as, *waspish* archers.
2. Resembling a wasp in form; having a slender waist, like a wasp; of the waist, slender.
3. Wasplike in nature or characteristics; quick to resent a trifling affront; characterized by snappishness; irascible; petulant; snappish; spiteful.
Syn. — Irritable, choleric, testy, peevish.
Ant. — Gentle, placid.
— **wasp'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **wasp'ish-ness,** *n.*

> Irritable to the point of *waspishness.* *Edna Ferber.*

wasp'ling (wŏsp'lĭng), *n.* [See 1st -LING.] The larva of a social wasp.

wasp nest, wasp's nest. The nest of a wasp; a place in which hovers a host of threatening enemies.

wasp'nest'ing, *n.* Searching for wasps' nest.

Wasp of Twick'en-ham (twĭk''n-ăm). Alexander Pope, who had a villa at Twickenham.

Wasps, The (wŏsps). A comedy (422 B.C.) by Aristophanes. It is a satire upon the litigiousness of the Athenians.

wasp spider. Any spider that resembles a wasp in form.

wasp waist. A waist suggesting by its slenderness that of a wasp. — **wasp'-waist'ed,** *adj.* — **wasp'-waist'ed-ness,** *n.*

wasp'y (wŏs'pĭ), *adj.;* WASP'I-ER (-pĭ-ĕr); WASP'I-EST. Waspish; wasplike; also, full of wasps.

was'sail (wŏs''l; -āl; wäs'-), *n.* [ME. *wæs hæil,* lit., be thou well, fr. ON. *ves heill;* akin to AS. *wes hāl.* See WAS; HAIL to salute.] **1.** An ancient expression of good wishes on a festive occasion, esp. when proffering a cup of wine or when drinking a health to some one; also, *Obs.,* the drinking of healths at these festivals.
2. The liquor used for a wassail; esp., a beverage formerly much used in England at Christmas, Twelfth-Night, and other festivals, made of ale (or wine) flavored with spices, sugar, toast, roasted apples, etc.; lamb's wool.
3. An occasion on which such good wishes are expressed in drinking; a drinking bout; carouse.

> In merry *wassail* he . . . peals his loud song. *Scott.*

4. A festive or drinking song or glee; a carol sung by wassailers. *Now Dial. Eng.*

was'sail (wŏs''l; -āl; wäs'-), *v.;* -SAILED (-'ld; -āld); -SAILING. *Intrans.:* **1.** To hold a wassail; to carouse.
2. To sing carols, etc., from house to house, usually at Christmas time; — esp. in *to go a-wassailing. Dial. Eng.*
—, *Transitive:* To drink to the health or thriving of; as, to *wassail* the apple trees, an old English custom.

wassail bowl. A bowl in which wassail was mixed and served; also, the beverage itself.

wassail cup. A cup from which wassail is drunk; also, a wassail bowl.

was'sail-er, *n.* One who takes part in wassailing.

was'sail-ous, *adj.* Disposed to wassailing. *Rare.*

Was'ser-mann re-ac'tion (väs'ĕr-măn). [After A. von *Wassermann* (1866–1925), Ger. bacteriologist.] A complement-fixing reaction occurring with the serum of syphilitic patients, and used as a test for syphilis (*Wassermann test*). Ordinarily, the patient's serum is heated to destroy complement and then mixed with an alcoholic extract of beef heart (a nonspecific but effective antigen). Subsequently this mixture is added to a mixture of washed red-blood corpuscles (as sheep) and a serum (as rabbit) containing a specific hemolysin for them. If the patient's serum is syphilitic, it combines with the antigen from the beef heart, absorbing the available complement, so that there is no hemolysis (positive reaction). If the patient's serum is not syphilitic, no reaction will occur in the first mixture, and the complement is left free to cause hemolysis when the second mixture is added (negative reaction).

was'sie (wŏs'ĭ), *n. Jewelry.* A large cleavage of a crystal split for cutting, as an octahedron divided in two.

wast (wŏst). A verb form supplying the second person singular of the verb *be,* in the indicative mood, imperfect tense; — now used only in elevated style. See WAS.

wast (wäst). Scot. var. of WEST.

wast'a-ble (wās'tȧ-b'l), *adj.* **a** Subject or liable to waste. **b** *Obs.* Wasteful. **c** *Obs.* Desert.

wast'age (wās'tĭj), *n.* **1.** Loss by use, decay, evaporation, leakage, or the like; waste.
2. Useless or wasteful spending of anything; loss through wastefulness; as, the criminal *wastage* of time and energy.
3. That which, or the amount that, wastes away or results from wasting.

---

wash'i-ness (wŏsh'ĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.

Wash'ing-to'ni-a'na, *n.* See -ANA.

washout process. See GELATIN PROCESS b.

wash'proof' (66), *adj.* See [-PROOF.]

wash'road', *n.* = WASHWAY.

washt. Washed. *Ref. Sp.*

Wa·sir' (wȧ-sēr'). Var. of WAZIR.

was' n't (wŏz'nt). Colloquial contraction of *was not.*

wasp'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

wasp'i-ly, *adv.* of WASPY.

wasp'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

wasp'-mind'ed, *adj.* See -MINDED.

was'saild. Wassailed *Ref. Sp.*

was'sail-ry, *n.* See -RY.

was'sel. Var. of WASSAIL.

was'ser-man, *n.* [G. *wassermann,* lit., waterman.] A sea monster with man's form. *Obs.*

wast. † WAIST, WASTE.

---

4. Wasting; laying waste; desolating. *Rare.*
5. A waste or desert place; waste ground. *Scot.*

waste (wāst), *adj.* [ME. *wast*, fr. ONF. *wast* (OF. *guast, gast*), fr. L. *vastus*, but influenced by a kindred G. word; cf. OHG. *wuosti*, G. *wüst*. See VAST.] 1. Wild, uncultivated, and uninhabited; barren and treeless; unfit for cultivation or habitation; desolate; desert; also, *Archaic*, devastated or falling in ruins; hence, bare; empty; void; also, dreary; dismal; gloomy; cheerless.

The *waste* darkness of futurity. *Scott.*

2. **a** Lying unused for pasture, tilling, or planting; unproductive; unused or unusable for building; as, *waste* land. **b** *Now Rare.* Of a building, unoccupied or unused. **c** Of paper, a notebook, or the like, not written on; blank.
3. Vain; idle; purposeless. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

But his *waste* words returned to him in vain. *Spenser.*

4. Thrown away as worthless after being used or spent; lost or unused during a process, as by spoiling, failure, leakage, etc.; thrown away or aside after being produced as defective, or used merely as a preliminary model, or in excess of the needed or usable quantity; allowed to escape unused, as not needed; useless; refuse; as, a *waste* product; *waste* water, steam, paper, power.
5. Serving to conduct or hold refuse material; specif., carrying off or providing for, or regulating the outflow of, superfluous or waste water; as, a *waste* cock, drain, or spout.
6. Lacking features of interest; dull and monotonous; tedious.
7. Excreted by a human or animal body.
8. *Obs.* **a** Unneeded; excess; wasteful; lavish.

And strangled with her *waste* fertility. *Milton.*

b *Scot.* Destitute or depleted. **c** *Rare.* Untaught; good for naught.
9. Used predicatively: **a** In uncultivated condition; in ruins. **b** Disused; fruitless; as, talent running *waste.*

waste, *adv.* In vain. *Obs.*

waste (wāst), *v.;* WAST'ED (wās'tĕd; -tĭd; 119); WAST'ING (wās'tĭng). [ME. *wasten*, fr. ONF. *waster* (OF. *guaster, gaster*, F. *gâter* to spoil), fr. L. *vastare* to devastate, to lay waste (fr. *vastus* waste, desert, uncultivated, ravaged, vast), but influenced by a kindred G. word; cf. OHG. *wuosten*, G. *wüsten.* See WASTE, *adj.*] *Transitive:* 1. To lay waste; to devastate; to bring to ruin; *Obs.*, to defeat.
2. To wear away or impair gradually; to diminish by constant loss; to use up; consume; spend; to wear out; formerly, to empty.

Until your carcasses be *wasted* in the wilderness. *Num.* xiv. 33.
To *waste* eternal days in woe and pain. *Milton.*

3. To cause to shrink in physical bulk or strength; to emaciate; to cause to be consumed or weakened, as by overuse, disease, or the like; to enfeeble.
4. To expend, spend, or use up, as time, property, etc. *Now Rare.*
5. To spend or expend needlessly, carelessly, or without valuable result; to consume or employ prodigally, idly, or without any considerable return or effect; to apply to useless ends; to squander; to bestow without return of appreciation or gratitude; as, to *waste* property, time, effort, or sympathy, as on or upon someone or something; a week *wasted* in following a false clue.

The younger son gathered all together, and . . . *wasted* his substance with riotous living. *Luke* xv. 13.
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And *waste* its sweetness on the desert air. *Gray.*

6. Hence: **a** To leave unrecognized, esp. for intellectual or artistic abilities, or unappreciated, as for its implications or its intangible value or relationships; — used only in the past participle forms; as, an actor *wasted* on provincial audiences. **b** To pass over without embracing or using to advantage, as an opportunity. **c** To allow to be used inefficiently or become dissipated or lost; as, power or heat *wasted* in the process.
7. To turn into waste or waste material.
8. To cause to deteriorate in goodness or quality. *Rare.*
9. *Obs.* **a** To diminish, dispel, or do away with, as grief or hatred. **b** To impoverish.
10. *Law.* To cause or suffer waste to (an estate).
11. *Stonecutting.* To reduce roughly to a flat surface by chipping; — usually with *off.*

—, *Intransitive:* 1. To be diminished; to lose bulk, substance, strength, value, or the like, gradually; to be consumed; to be used up or worn away by degrees; to dwindle; to grow less.

The time *wasteth* night and day. *Chaucer.*
The barrel of meal shall not *waste.* 1 *Kings* xvii. 14.

2. To fall away in flesh, health, or vitality; to become gradually feebler; — often with *away;* specif., of a jockey or contestant in preparation for a contest, to procure or sustain a reduction of flesh.
3. To be consumed or discarded or to pass without serving its purpose or a purpose; to live or to consume one's strength without performing one's true function; to produce no adequate result; as, time *wastes* too fast; men of ability *wasting* in routine positions.
4. To spend or consume money or property with overlavishness or without proper return; as, *waste* not, want not.

Syn. — Ravage, demolish, sack; dissipate, exhaust, expend; lavish.

Ant. — Save, preserve; repair, restore; gain, increase, augment; economize. See CONSERVE.

waste (wāst), *n.* [ME. *waste, wast*, fr. ONF. *waste, wast* (OF. *guast, gast*). See WASTE, *adj.*, WASTE, *v.*] 1. That which is waste, or desolate; an uncultivated, uninhabitable, or deserted, place or region; a desert; a wilderness; hence, a desolate, unbroken expanse of water, snow, or sky; also, *Archaic*, a devastated region. "The gloomy *waste* of waters." *Bancroft.*
2. A plot or tract uncultivated or bare of vegetation; also, in legal use, a piece of land subject to the rights of common.
3. The action of wasting, or state of being wasted; needless destruction; useless consumption or expenditure; loss without equivalent gain; as, nothing was done without *waste;* willful *waste* makes woeful want; an instance or cause of wasting; as, a *waste* of time, labor, words, etc.; how to eliminate the little *wastes* in great establishments.
4. Hence, an overabundance or profusion, as of flowers.
5. Gradual loss or decrease, by use, wear, or decay; as the *waste* of the older rocks; beauty's *waste;* specif., loss through breaking down of bodily tissue; formerly and dialectally, a bodily consumption by disease; also, effete material of no further use within an organism; as, organs for ejection of *waste.*
6. Destruction, ruin, or devastation, as by war or natural catastrophe; an instance of such destruction; as, to repair the *wastes* of war; something which is so destroyed; as, thy beauty among the *wastes* of time. *Archaic.*
7. *Obs.:* **a** Useless talk; trash; rubbish; also, wasted labor. **b** The using up, esp. of resources or often of funeral candles. **c** Wastefulness; lavishness.
8. That which has no original value or no value for the ordinary or main purpose of manufacture; parts or fragments of original stock not of a size suitable for use in making the product for which the stock was secured, but which may be suitable for making another product, in which case the remaining parts or fragments are *waste;* damaged or defective articles of manufacture; superfluous or rejected matter; refuse. Specif.: **a** Remnants of cops, etc., from the working of cotton, wool, hemp, and the like, used for wiping machinery, absorbing oil, as in axle boxes of railroad cars, etc. **b** Fluid, as steam, allowed to escape without being utilized. **c** = SCRAP, *n.*, 5.
9. Refuse from places of human or animal habitation; specif., garbage; ashes; rubbish; sewage; as, barnyard *wastes.*
10. a *Obs.* A spilling or overflow of excess liquid. **b** Short for WASTE PIPE, etc.
11. A remnant of people cast off as worthless. *Obs. Nash.*
12. *Law.* Spoil, destruction, or injury, done to houses, woods, fences, lands, etc., by a tenant of a particular estate (for life or for years) to the prejudice of the heir, or of him in reversion or remainder. Waste is ***voluntary*** when done by the willful destructive act of the tenant, as by pulling down buildings or plowing up a lawn; ***permissive***, when due to neglect of proper care, as by suffering the buildings to fall for want of necessary repairs; ***equitable*** when treated as waste in equity though within the common-law rights of the tenant.
13. *Mining.* Refuse or gob; old or abandoned workings.
14. *Phys. Geog.* Material derived by mechanical and chemical erosion from the land, carried by streams to the sea.

Syn. — Prodigality, diminution, loss, dissipation; destruction, devastation, havoc, desolation, ravage.

Ant. — Economy, saving, preservation, conservation, thrift, husbandry, providence; protection, salvage, deliverance; rehabilitation.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

waste-cleaning	waste-hating	waste-preventing
waste-dwelling	waste-making	waste-saving

☞ PHRASES are:

waste baling	waste dresser	waste puller
waste box	waste duster	waste receptacle
waste boy	waste filter	waste refiner
waste breaker	waste girl	waste remover
waste bundler	waste house	waste ripper
waste can	waste incinerator	waste rubber
waste cleaner	waste meter	waste shaker
waste cock	waste motor	waste silk
waste collector	waste opener	waste sorter
waste cutter	waste packer	waste washer
waste detector	waste picker	waste water
waste deviler	waste piecer	waste wood
waste drain	waste press	waste worker

— ***in waste.*** In vain; to no purpose. *Obs.*

— ***to run, or go, to waste.*** To flow off as superfluous or waste liquid; to be wasted or lost without any use or gain being made.

waste bank. A bank made of earth excavated during the digging of a ditch and laid parallel to it.

waste'bas'ket (wāst'bȧs'kĕt; -kĭt; 119), *n.* A basket for odds and ends, esp. wastepaper. — *v. t.* To put into the wastebasket.

waste bin. A receptacle for household refuse. *Brit.*

waste book. *Bookkeeping.* A daybook. *Chiefly Brit.*

wast'ed (wās'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *past tense & past part.* of WASTE. Hence: *adj.* That has suffered waste, wastage, or a wasting; as: **a** Ravaged, as by an enemy. **b** Impaired in strength or health. **c** Squandered; unprofitably used.

waste'ful (wāst'fo͝ol; -fĭl), *adj.* 1. Full of, occasioning, or involving, waste, formerly esp. desolation; destructive; ruinous; as, *wasteful* practices. "*Wasteful* vengeance." *Shak.*
2. Expending, or tending to expend, property, or that which is valuable, in a needless or useless manner; given to or characterized by waste; lavish; prodigal; squandering; as, a *wasteful* person or habits.
3. Such as wastes or causes waste, esp. unneedful or profitless expenditure or loss; — followed by *of.*
4. Waste; desolate; uninhabited. *Archaic.*

In wilderness and *wasteful* deserts strayed. *Spenser.*

5. *Obs.* **a** Useless; vain. **b** Unoccupied; — of time. **c** Consisting of refuse.

Syn. — Extravagant, improvident, thriftless.

Ant. — Thrifty, economical; parsimonious, stingy. See FRUGAL.

— **waste'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **waste'ful·ness,** *n.*

waste gate. A gate by which the superfluous water of a reservoir, or the like, is discharged.

waste heat. Heat rejected or escaping from furnaces of various types, as coke ovens, cement kilns, steel furnaces, and the like, after it has served its primary purpose.

waste'-heat', *adj.* Making use of waste heat.

waste-heat boiler. A steam boiler in which the waste heat from ovens, furnaces, etc., is used to evaporate water into steam.

waste-heat drier. A drier using waste heat.

waste inspector. An employee engaged to detect and report any waste of water.

was'tel (wŏs't'l), *n.* [ONF. *wastel* (OF. *gastel*, F. *gâteau*), of Teut. origin; cf. MHG. *wastel* a kind of bread, OHG. & AS. *wist* food.] A cake or loaf of wastelbread. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

waste'land' (wāst'lănd'), *n.* **a** Uncultivated, esp. barren, land. **b** = WASTE, *n.*, 2.

was'tel·bread' (wŏs't'l·brĕd'), *n.* Bread made of very fine flour.

wastel cake. Wastel. *Archaic.*

waste leaf. *Bookbinding.* Originally, one of two extra blank leaves printed or tipped on as the first and last leaves of a book, and torn off when end leaves were affixed; now, an end paper or leaf.

waste'less, *adj.* 1. Inexhaustible; undiminishing.
2. Yielding little or no waste; as, a *wasteless* battery zinc.

waste'man (wāst'măn), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). 1. A workman who cares for waste.
2. *Mining.* = AIRMAN, 2.

waste'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Usually *pl.* A waste fragment.

waste mold. *Sculp.* A mold which cannot be removed from the cast without being destroyed, and hence can be used in making but one cast. Cf. PIECE MOLD.

waste'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being waste; a desolate state or condition; desolation; barrenness. *Now Rare.*

A day of trouble and distress, a day of *wasteness.* *Zeph.* i. 15.

waste nut. An internally threaded floor flange for a pipe.

waste of assets. *Law.* = DEVASTATION, *n.*, 2.

waste pallet. = 3d PALLET, 10 b.

waste'pa'per (wāst'pā'pĕr), *n.* Also **waste paper.** **a** Paper rejected as not fit for use. **b** *Bookbinding.* = END PAPER. — **waste'pa'per** (66), *adj.*

wastepaper basket. = WASTEBASKET.

waste pipe. A pipe for carrying off waste, or superfluous, fluid; specif.: **a** *Mach.* An escape pipe. **b** *Plumbing.* The outlet pipe at the bottom of a lavatory, tub, sink, or the like.

waste plug. *Plumbing.* A fitting, usually having a plug, for a tub, sink, etc., forming the outlet opening.

waste product. Waste resulting from a process, esp. a manufacturing or physiological process; a product of waste of organic tissue or other effete material unfit for further use to the organism.

wast'er (wās'tĕr), *n.* [AF. *wastour.* See WASTE, *v.*]
1. One who wastes; one who squanders, consumes, or expends extravagantly; a prodigal; a spendthrift; also, *Colloq.*, a dissolute fellow; a wastrel; a good-for-nothing person.

He also that is slothful in his work is brother to him that is a great *waster.* *Prov.* xviii. 9

2. One who or that which lays waste; a desolater; devastator. "*Wastoure* of Ynde [India]." *Wars of Alex.*
3. A vagabond thief. *Obs.*
4. A jockey specified as *good* or *bad* at wasting (see WASTE, *v. i.*, sense 2).
5. A producer of massicot, which see.
6. Anything that causes, results in, or allows, waste.
7. Specif., an imperfection in the wick of a candle, causing it to waste; — called also a *thief.* *Dial.*
8. Something wasted; that which is useless or defective and therefore to be wasted or thrown on the scrap heap; a manufactured article so imperfect that it is comparatively useless, as a defective iron casting, etc.
9. *Breeding.* **a** An animal that does not thrive or that is thin, as a lamb or chicken. **b** An animal or bird to be disposed of as unfit for breeding.

wast'er (wās'tĕr), *v. i.* To waste; squander. *Scot.*

wast'er (wās'tĕr), *adj.* Wasteful. *Obs.*

wast'er (wās'tĕr), *n.* A kind of wooden sword or cudgel; — used in fencing or singlestick. *Obs.*

wast'er, *n.* Salmon spear; leister. *Scot.*

wast'er·ful (wās'tĕr·fo͝ol; -fo͝o), *adj.* Wasteful. — **wast'er·ful·ly,** *adv.* — **wast'er·ful·ness,** *n.* *All Scot.*

waste'thrift' (wāst'thrĭft'), *n.* A spendthrift.

waste trap. A trap for a waste pipe, as of a sink.

waste valve. *Organ Building.* = 3d PALLET, 10 b.

waste'-wax' proc'ess. The cire-perdue process. See CIRE-PERDUE.

waste'way' (wāst'wā'), *n.* A conduit or outlet for superfluous or waste water.

waste'weir' (wāst'wēr'), *n.* An overfall, or weir, for the escape, or overflow, of superfluous water.

waste well. = ABSORBING WELL.

waste'word' (wāst'wûrd'), *n.* An expletive; patchword.

waste'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A yard for storing refuse.

wast'ing (wās'tĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of WASTE. Hence: *adj.* 1. Laying waste; devastating.
2. Causing wasting; enfeebling; as, a *wasting* disease.
3. Undergoing waste; as, a *wasting* fortune.

— **wast'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **wast'ing·ness,** *n.*

wast'ing, *n.* 1. The action of devastation. *Archaic.*
2. Prodigal use, spending, or expenditure.
3. Gradual consumption or wearing away.
4. The action or condition of wasting away or gradually losing strength or decaying; specif., consumption; tabes.

wasting asset. *Accounting.* Property which is being gradually used up.

wasting palsy. *Med.* Progressive muscular atrophy.

wast'rel (wās'trĕl), *n.* [From *waste*, v. Cf. WASTER.]
1. Any waste thing or substance; specif.: a *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* Waste land or common land, or a piece of such land. **b** Anything, as a manufactured article, cast away as bad or useless, as an imperfect brick, etc.; a waste product.
2. One who wastes; a waster; spendthrift; also, a profligate; good-for-nothing person; vagabond; waif.
3. An emaciated and unhealthy animal or person. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

wast'rel, *adj.* 1. Rejected as defective.
2. Emaciated and weak; — of a beast.
3. Wasting or going to waste. *Kipling.*

wast'ry (wās'trĭ), *n.* Also **wast'rie, wast'er·y.** Waste; prodigality. *Scot.* — *adj.* Wasteful; prodigal. *Scot.*

wast'y (wās'tĭ), *adj.;* WAST'I·ER (-tĭ·ĕr); WAST'I·EST. Full of waste; specif.: a *Obs.* Having much waste space; hence, empty; desolate.

Great houses, costly and *wasty.* *Wyclife.*

b Containing or yielding much waste; as, *wasty* wool.

wast'y, *v. t.* To make waste; destroy. *Obs.*

wast'y, *adj.* 1. Liable to become waste, as by decay.
2. Like waste (sense 8 a), esp. cotton waste.

Wa'su·ku'ma (wä'so͝o·ko͝o'mä), *n.* = SUKU.

Wa'swa·hi'li (wä'swä·hē'lē), *n. pl.* of SWAHILI.

wat (wăt), *n.* A man; a fellow. *Obs.*

wat (wăt), *n.* Also **vat** (văt). [Siamese, fr. Skr. *vāṭa* enclosed ground.] A temple or other religious monument; as, Angkor *Vat.* *Siam and Cambodia.*

wat. Var. of WET. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

wat (wăt; wŏt). Var. of WOT, know. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wat. Past tense of WITE. *Obs.*

Wat, Watt (wŏt), *n.* 1. Dim. of WALTER.
2. [*also not cap.*] A hare. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

Wa·ta'la (wä·tä'lä), *n.* An Indian of a Chinookan tribe, formerly living near the cascades of the Columbia.

wa·tap' (wȧ·tăp'), **wa·ta'pe** (-tā'pĕ), **wa·ta'peh** (-pĕ), *n.* [Can. F., of Algonquian origin; cf. Ojibway *watab*, Cree *watapīy.*] The stringy roots of certain coniferous trees, used by the Indians for sewing canoes, etc.

Wa·tau'ga As·so'ci·a'tion (wŏ·tô'gȧ). *U. S. Hist.* A compact of government drawn up (1772) by early settlers in territory along the Watauga River later forming part of Tennessee; — said to be the first constitution adopted west of the Allegheny Mountains or by a community of American-born freemen.

watch (wŏch; 184), *v.;* WATCHED (wŏcht); WATCH'ING. [ME. *wacchen*, fr. AS. *wæccan, wacian*, akin to *wacan.* See WAKE, *v.;* cf. WATCH, *n.*] *Intransitive:* 1. To be awake; to be or continue without sleep; to wake; to keep vigil, often as a devotional exercise.

Couldest thou not *watch* one hour? *Mark* xiv. 37.

2. **a** To be attentive or vigilant; to give heed; to be on one's guard or on the lookout. **b** To see or attend to it or

waste. † WAIST. [BOARD, 5.]
waste'board', *n. Naut.* = WASH-
waste'good', *n.* A prodigal. *Obs.*
was'tel·ful, *n.* A basketful; a walletful. *Obs.*
waste'ly, *adv.* In vain. *Obs.*
waste'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

wast'ern, *n.* [Cf. WASTINE.] A desert place. *Obs.*
waste'time', *n.* Diversion; — a play on *pastime.* *Obs.*

wastine, wasteyn, *n.* [ONF. *wastine*, OF. *g(u)astine.*] A waste; a desert. *Obs.*
wast'land. Scot. var. of WEST-

wast'me, west'me, *s.* [AS. *wæstm.*] Growth; stature; fruit. *Obs.* — wast'me·less, west'me-less, *adj.* *Obs.*

wast'nes. Corrupt pl. of WASTINE. *Obs.*
wast'rife, *adj. & n.* = WASTRY. *Scot.*

take measures or precautions; — followed by a clause with *that;* as, *watch* that he doesn't fall.
3. To keep guard; act as guard; serve on a ship's watch,

The Son gave signal high
To the bright minister that *watched.* *Milton.*

4. To keep a lookout for any action, movement, or the like, esp. with a view to acting thereupon; as, *watching* like a cat; to be expectant; to look with expectation; to wait; as, *watching* for a signal.
5. To remain awake in attendance on the sick during the night; as, to *watch* with a man in a fever.
6. To remain unfolded or unclosed; — said of a flower.
7. *Hunting.* To take refuge in its lair; — said of an otter.
8. *Naut.* To float properly in its place; — said of a buoy.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To keep or focus one's attention upon; to keep under close observation for any purpose; specif.: **a** To attend with close attention or alert vigilance, with a view to what action or change may take place; to observe the actions or motions of; to keep in view; to gaze intently at; as, to *watch* a rogue, a person's approach, a hostile fleet, a chemical reaction; to *watch* the heavens with apprehension; to *watch* the light of evening fade. **b** To pay heed to, with expectation of a certain outcome; as, a *watched* pot never boils, that is, intentness of expectation seems to defer the event. **c** To follow intently the actions or motions of, with intent to capture or attack; as, he became aware that he was *watched* from the underbrush. **d** To follow with intentness of observation the movements of; as, she *watched* him out into the street. **e** To celebrate the passing or entry of (a year).
2. To tend; guard; to have in keeping.

And flaming ministers, to *watch* and tend
Their earthy charge. *Milton.*

Specif.: **a** To spend the night in attendance or on watch beside (the sick or the dead). **b** To guard against theft or harm, as in the capacity of watchman. **c** *Obs.* To guard against escape or rescue, often with an armed force. **d** To serve as guard over or to guard against armed attack; esp., to keep night vigil over. *Obs.* exc. in the phrase *watch and ward.*
3. To lie in wait or be on the alert for, esp. in order to take advantage of; to bide, as one's time; formerly, to await or wait for; as, all day he *watched* the King's coming.

I must cool a little, and *watch* my opportunity. *Landor.*

4. To keep oneself supplied with information about; to study through progressive stages; as, to *watch* the spread of socialism.
5. To provide with watchmen; to police. *Brit.*
6. To catch or detect by watching or lying in wait. *Obs.*

Beldam, I think we *watched* you. *Shak.*

7. *Falconry.* To keep (a hawk) from sleep for the purpose of taming it by tiring it.
8. *Law.* To follow the trail of an action on behalf of one whose interests may be affected although he is not a party to the litigation. See WATCHING BRIEF.
9. *Nav.* To divide into, or assign to, watches.
Syn. — Mind; heed, observe, mark. **Ant.** — Neglect; ignore, disregard.
watch one's step. To be wary of making a misstep; *Slang,* to act or talk cautiously, warily, or circumspectly.
watch out. To look out; to be vigilant. *Colloq., U. S.*
watch over. To be cautiously observant of; to inspect; to superintend and guard.

watch (wŏch; 184), *adj.* **1.** Used while or for watching; qualified to watch; used or serving as a lookout; as, a *watch* mastiff or hill.
2. Of, belonging to, or used by, a watchman or watcher; as, a *watch* pole.

watch, *n.* [ME. *waccche,* fr. AS. *wæcce.* See WATCH, *v.,* WAKE, *v.*] **1.** State of being awake; watching; also, wakefulness; sleeplessness. *Obs.*

Watch truly is most agreeable to the day, . . . but sleep to the night. *J. Jones.*

2. A keeping awake for purposes of guarding, protecting, attending, or the like; watching, as a sentinel; preservative or preventive vigilance; vigil; formerly, esp., a watching or guarding by night. See WARD, *n.,* 1; WATCH AND WARD.

Shepherds keeping *watch* by night. *Milton.*

3. *Hist.* One of the definite divisions of the night made by ancient peoples (by the Hebrews, three; by the Greeks, four, sometimes five; by the Romans, four equal ones from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M.). Hence, usually *pl.,* one of the indeterminate wakeful intervals marking the passage of night; as, passed like a *watch* in the night, that is, leaving no lasting impression; through the silent *watches* of the night.
4. **a** *Obs.* Remaining awake as a devotional act; a devotional watching. **b** *Obs.* A wake (revel). See 3d WAKE, 3. **c** A wake over a dead body.
5. A flock (of nightingales). *Obs.*
6. The action of keeping up a steady or protracted vigil; the state of remaining alertly attentive to or on the lookout for any happening, motion, danger, or the like; as, to keep *watch* as of or on a person or thing; to set a *watch;* always on the *watch* for discrepancies.
7. Close observation, either protective or hostile in intent; as, keeping a better *watch* over the prisoner.
8. The office or action of keeping guard against disorder and lawlessness in a community at night; also, a tax levied for payment of watchmen in this service. *Obs.*
9. The office of sentinel or guard; service as a sentinel or watchman. *Archaic.*

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the *watch.* *Shak.*

10. A lying in wait; an ambush; ambuscade; a treacherous plot; as, a trout lies at *watch* for a fly. *Obs.*
11. Wakeful or vigilant attention; vigilance. *Obs.*
12. One who watches, or those who watch, for purposes of guarding, protecting, or the like; a watchman, or a body of watchmen; a sentry; sentinel; guard; a lookout; also, *Obs.,* a spy.

Pilate said unto them, Ye have a *watch;* go your way, make it as sure as ye can. *Matt.* xxvii. 65.

Specif.: **a** *Hist.* A body of soldiers or sentinels making up the guard of a camp or town. **b** Formerly, a body of watchmen, or a watchman, assigned to patrol the streets of a town at night, crying the hours and serving as police. **c** *Scot. Hist.* A company of irregular Highland troops; as, the Black *Watch* (which see).
13. A hill suitable or used as a lookout station. *Chiefly Scot.*
14. The time during which a guard does duty; the time from the placing of a sentinel or body of sentinels until his or their relief.
15. *Naut.* **a** An allotted portion of time, usually four hours, for standing watch, or being on deck ready for duty. The ***first watch*** extends from the hour of 8 P.M. to midnight; the ***midwatch,*** or ***middle watch,*** from midnight to 4 A.M.; the ***morning watch,*** from 4 A.M. to 8 A.M.; the ***forenoon watch,*** from 8 A.M. to 12 M. (Brit. Navy 12:30 P.M.); the ***afternoon watch,*** from 12 M. to 4 P.M.; the ***first dogwatch,*** from 4 P.M. to 6 P.M.; and the ***second dogwatch,*** from 6 P.M. to 8 P.M. (called often, in Brit. Navy, the ***last dog*** or ***dogwatch***) Cf. DOGWATCH. **b** That part, usually one half, of the officers and crew, who together attend to the working of a vessel during the same watch. There are two such watches, designated as the ***port,*** formerly ***larboard, watch,*** and the ***starboard watch,*** each of which is alternately on duty. **c** The turn or period assigned a sailor for standing watch.
16. Something which measures or shows the progress of time; specif.: **a** *Obs.* A candle marked out into sections, each of which burned a known length of time. *Shak.* **b** *Obs.* The cry of a watchman or sentinel. *Shak.* **c** *Obs.* An alarm attachment of a clock. **d** *Obs.* The face or dial of a clock. **e** *Obs.* The works of a clock. **f** *Obs.* A pocket timepiece regulated by other means than balance wheel and hairspring. **g** A ship's chronometer.
17. A pocket timepiece, or chronometer, with a spring-driven movement. The size is indicated by the diameter of the pillar plates, 0 size being 1 9/16 inches in diameter. Each larger or smaller size shows a difference of 1/16 inch.
18. Person; — with possessive pronouns; as, her *watch,* the woman spoken of; our *watch,* ourselves, us; my *watch,* myself. Cf. NABS. *Old Slang.*

☞ PHRASES are:

watch adjuster	watch jewel	watch repairer
watch bracelet	watch jeweler	watch ribbon
watch cleaner	watch jobber	watch screw
watch crystal	watch key	watch seal
watch dial	watch movement	watch stand
watch fob	watch pivot	watch wristlet
watch holder	watch pocket	

— ***to be on the watch.*** To be looking steadily and carefully or closely; to be on the lookout. — ***to have the watch.*** *Nav.* = TO HAVE THE DECK. See under DECK.
watch and ward, *or* **watching and warding.** Orig., the act of keeping guard; continuous, unbroken vigilance and guard. Formerly, in English and Scots feudal law, service of watch and ward in towns and cities was due from certain tenants, as in case of burgage tenure in Scotland; and later, this being abolished, the term was applied to the constabulary service.
Watch and Ward Society. An organization active in New England, esp. in Boston, which, by an official arrangement with the office of the prosecutor of Massachusetts, has acted as censor with regard to new publications. — **Watch'-and-Ward'er,** *n.*
watch and watch. *Naut.* The regular alternation in being on and off watch of the two watches into which a crew is commonly divided.
watch bell. **1.** *Naut.* A bell struck each half hour; — now called *ship's bell.*
2. A bell rung at the changing of a military watch or as an alarm or to summon the watch; a watchman's bell. *Obs.*
watch'bill' (wŏch'bĭl'), *n.* A watchman's halberd. *Obs.*
watch bill. *Naut.* A list of the officers and crew of a ship as divided into watches.
watch'boat' (wŏch'bōt'), *n.* A boat engaged in patrolling.
watch box. A sentry box; also, a shelter for a person, esp. a watchman or policeman, on watch.
watch candle. A slow-burning candle used during night watches or by those who watch by the sick or deceased or at a shrine.
watch cap. A knitted close-fitting navy-blue cap worn by enlisted men in the United States navy in cold or storm.
watch'case' (wŏch'kās'), *n.* **1.** A sentry box. *Obs.*
2. The case, or outside metal covering, of the works of a watch; also, a case for holding a watch, or in which it is kept.
watch chain. A chain worn attached to a watch, chiefly as a safeguard against loss.
watch charm. A small ornament designed to dangle from a watch chain.
watch clock. **1.** A timepiece showing hours and minutes; a clock with an alarm. *Obs.*
2. = WATCHMAN'S CLOCK.
watch coat. Rarely, **watch cloak.** [Corrupt. of Lenape *wachgutey, wachgotey,* petticoat. Cf. MATCHCOAT.] *Chiefly Naut.* A heavy overcoat worn in rough or cold weather, as by a watch officer; also, a pea jacket or reefer.
watch'cry' (wŏch'krī'), *n.* The cry of a watchman making rounds; a word or phrase briefly enunciating the guiding principle of a party or movement. Cf. WATCHWORD.
watch'dog' (wŏch'dŏg'; 184; 185), *n.* A dog kept to watch and guard premises or property; by extension, any watchful guardian against loss, waste, or the like. — *adj.* Characteristic of, or serving as, a watchdog. — *v. t.* To guard as a watchdog.
watched (wŏcht; 184), *past tense & past part.* of WATCH. Hence: *adj.* That has been guarded, observed, attended to, etc.; as, a *watched* pot never boils (see WATCH, *v. t.,* 1 **b**).
watch'er (wŏch'ĕr), *n.* One who watches; specif.: **a** One who sits up or continues awake. **b** An observer, esp. a diligent one. **c** *Obs.* A spy; a scout. **d** One who keeps awake for the purpose of guarding or attending, as a watchman; esp., an employee who watches in caretaking or supervision. **e** One who attends on the sick at night or keeps watch beside a deceased person. **f** = OBSERVER, 4. **g** A representative of a party who attends the polls at an election to watch the conduct of officials and voters; also, sometimes, opprobriously, one paid to get out a candidate's vote and to visit the polls in his interests. **h** An angel or celestial being.
watch'et (-ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *adj. & n.* [ME. *wachet,* fr. ONF. *wachet* a sort of stuff (cloth), of obscure origin.] Designating a pale-blue or light-blue color, cloth, or angling fly. *Archaic.*
watch fire. A fire lighted at night, as a signal, or for the use of a watch or guard.
watch fob. = FOB CHAIN.
watch'free' (wŏch'frē'; 66), *adj.* Free from obligation to serve in a watch or as a watcher.
watch'ful (wŏch'fŏŏl; -fĭ), *adj.* **1.** Wakeful; sleepless; causing wakefulness; spent in watching. *Archaic.*

"Many a *watchful* night." *Shak.*

2. Devoted wholly or fully to watching; full of vigilance; vigilant; attentive; cautious; on the watch; — with *of* before a thing to be regulated or guarded; as, *watchful* of one's behavior; and with *against* before a thing to be avoided; as, *watchful* against enemies or vicious habits.

"Happy *watchful* shepherds." *Milton.*

3. That is characterized by vigilance; as, *watchful* care.
4. Necessitating vigilance. *Archaic.*
Syn. and **Ant.** — See VIGILANT.
— **watch'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **watch'ful·ness,** *n.*

watchful waiting. Noninterference in the affairs of another, while keeping watch of his movements or progress; — first used by Pres. Wilson (First Annual Message, Dec. 2, 1913) with reference to his policy toward Mexico.
watch glass. Also **watch'glass',** *n.* **1.** A sandglass for measuring the time of a watch; *Naut.,* a half-hour glass to measure the time of a watch on deck.
2. A concavo-convex glass for covering the face of a watch; a watch crystal.
3. As scientific equipment, any article (usually of glass) having a similar shape, but made in various sizes and thicknesses, used for covering beakers, etc.; a small concave glass receptacle for material under observation, as algae prepared for microscopic study.
watch'glass·ful' (wŏch'glăs·fŏŏl'), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fŏŏlz'). The quantity that a watch glass holds.
watch guard. A chain, cord, or the like, by which a watch is attached to the person.
watch gun. *Naut.* A gun sometimes fired on shipboard at 8 P.M., when the first watch begins.
watch hand. Either the hour hand or the minute hand of a watch.
watch'–hand', *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or suggestive of, a watch hand, as in appearance, direction of movement, etc.; as, *watch-hand* rotation is a rotation from left to right, or clockwise.
watch header. *Naut.* An officer in charge of a watch.
watch'house' (wŏch'hous'), *n.* **a** A house in which a watch or guard is placed, as a lodge gate of a mill. **b** A place where persons under temporary arrest are kept; a police station.
watch'ing, *n.* The action or an instance of keeping watch or watching; the state of remaining awake; often, specif., wakefulness from inability to sleep.
watch'ing, *adj.* Engaged in keeping watch or guard; vigilant; used while or for watching or at a watch. — **watch'ing·ly,** *adv.*
watching brief. **a** *Eng. Law.* A retainer of a lawyer merely to watch proceedings for one not a party to them. **b** A commission to observe proceedings, as, of a legislative body, for persons who may be concerned in them.
watching rate. = WATCH RATE.
watch'keep'er (wŏch'kēp'ĕr), *n.* One who keeps watch; one who serves in a ship's watch; an officer in charge of a ship's watch.
watch'less, *adj.* **1.** Not watching; lacking vigilance; unguarded.
2. Having no watch or watchman.
3. Not divided into watches; not marked by wakefulness. — **watch'less·ness,** *n.*
watch light. A light used by watchers or a watchman, esp. a slow-burning candle for night watches.
watch'mak'er (wŏch'măk'ĕr), *n.* One who makes or repairs watches. — **watch'mak'ing** (-Ĭng), *n.*
watch'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One set to watch; a guard; sentinel; specif., one who guards a building, or, formerly, one who guarded the streets of a city, by night.
2. *Obs.* = WATCHER **c, d, e, h.**
3. *Printing.* = 5th FLAG, 8. *Eng.*
watchman beetle. The European dorbeetle.
watch'man·ly, *adj.* Belonging to or befitting a watchman.
watch'man's clock (wŏch'măn'z). A telltale clock for watchmen, esp. one (called **watchman's detector**) in which a single clock contains the apparatus for recording the times of visiting several stations.
watchman's rattle. A rattle (sense 2 **b**).
watch mark. A mark formerly worn in the United States Navy on the right or the left sleeve to indicate the wearer's watch as the starboard or the port watch. Cf. BRANCH MARK.
watch'mate' (wŏch'māt'), *n.* A man on duty in the same watch with another.
watch meeting. A watch-night service.
watch'ment, *n.* State or period of watching. *Rare.*
watch night. A devotional exercise lasting until after midnight, held originally each month by Wesleyan Methodists, later by them and others on New Year's Eve; hence, the last night of the year. — **watch'–night',** *adj.*
watch officer. *Nav.* An officer who stands a watch on deck during which he is (subject to orders from the captain and executive officer) in charge of the ship. When on duty his title is *officer of the deck.* In the United States navy he is, properly, a lieutenant, lieutenant (junior grade), or ensign.
watch paper. An old-fashioned ornament for the inside of a watchcase, made of paper fancifully cut or printed.
watch part. = WATCH TRAIN.
watch peal. A ringing that serves as a warning.
watch peel. A peel or tower that serves as a lookout.
watch pole. A watchman's club.
watch rate. A rate of levy for meeting the expense of a municipal watch.
watch screw thread. *Mach.* A form of screw thread sometimes used in American watches, having a V profile, with 45° included angle for nickel and brass, and 60° for steel.
watch spring. One of the several springs in a watch; specif., a mainspring.
watch tackle. A kind of two-sheave tackle; — so called because used, commonly as a luff upon luff, by the watch on shipboard to handle yardarms, etc., which ordinarily require all hands. Called also *handy-billy, jigger.*
watch'tow'er (wŏch'tou'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A tower on which a sentinel or watchman is placed; a tower used or suitable for a lookout.
2. A turretlike projection of the cephalothorax of a spider supporting an eye.
3. A lighthouse or beacon.
watch train. *Horol.* The time train of a watch.
watch'wom'an (wŏch'wŏŏm'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn; 119). A woman who watches beside the sick or who serves as a watchman or guard.
watch'word' (wŏch'wûrd'), *n.* **1.** A secret word used as a signal by which a person shows a right to pass a guard; a countersign; now, chiefly, a password or sign of recognition among members of the same society or class.
2. A sentiment or motto as embodying a principle or guide to action, esp. one used as a rallying cry or a signal.

Nor deal in *watchwords* overmuch. *Tennyson.*

3. A preconcerted signal for attack or other action; also, a premonitory word or sign; a note of warning; an intimation; hint. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
4. A watchman's or sentinel's call. *Obs.*
watch'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* The wheelwork of or for a watch; any similar small wheelwork. Cf. CLOCKWORK.

watch'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
watched. ✝ WATCHET.
watch'et-col'ored, watch'et-col'oured, *adj.* See -COLORED.
watchmaker's lathe. *Mach.* See 2d LATHE, *n.,* 1.
watch'man·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
watch'out', *n.* = LOOKOUT, 1 **a.**
watcht. Watched. *Ref. Sp.*
watch'wise' (wŏch'wīz'), *adv. & adj.* = CLOCKWISE.
wate (wāt). Var. of WOT, know. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
Wa'te (wä'tē), *n.* *Teut. Legend.* = 3d WADE.
watel. ✝ WATTLE.
watelful, *n.* [ME. *watel* basket. See WATTLE.] A basketful. *Obs.*

wa'ter (wô'tĕr; wŏt'ĕr; 85), *n.* [ME. *water, wæter, weter,* fr. AS. *wæter;* akin to OS. *watar,* OFris. *wetir, weter,* LG. & D. *water,* G. *wasser,* OHG. *wazzar,* ON. *vatn,* Sw. *vatten,* Dan. *vand,* Goth. *wato,* OIr. *uisce,* OSlav. & Russ. *voda,* Gr. *hydōr,* Skr. *udan* water, and L. *unda* wave; cf. Hittite *wātar* water. Cf. DROPSY, HYDRA, HYDRANT, OTTER, UNDULATE, WASH, WET, WHISKY, WINTER.]
1. a The liquid which descends from the clouds in rain, and which forms rivers, lakes, seas, etc. One of the "elements" of the ancients, characterized by being moist and cold, and typifying all liquids. See ELEMENT, 1. Pure water consists of hydrogen (11.188 per cent by weight) and oxygen (88.812 per cent) in the proportion of two atoms of hydrogen to one of oxygen (H_2O), and is an odorless, tasteless, transparent liquid, which is very slightly compressible. It has a slightly blue color which is observable only in thick layers of the liquid. At its maximum density, 39.2°F. or 4°C., it is the standard for specific gravities, one cubic centimeter weighing one gram. It is also the standard for specific heats. Its own specific heat is very great. It freezes at 32°F. or 0°C. and boils at 212°F. or 100°C. under atmospheric pressure at sea level (see ICE, 1; STEAM, 1). Pure water is an extremely poor conductor of the electric current, though many aqueous solutions are conductors. See ELECTROLYTE. Water is the most important of solvents, dissolving many gases, liquids, and solids. Natural waters of the earth, as those of springs, rivers, or the ocean, contain more or less dissolved matter, which is mostly removed by distillation. Rain water is nearly pure. See HARDNESS, 2; LIMEWATER; MINERAL WATER; OCEAN, 1. Water is important chemically as a solvent and dissociating agent, as a catalytic agent, and often as one of the substances taking part in a reaction. It is essential to the life of animals and plants. Water passes by evaporation into the state of vapor; hence, there is always water vapor in the atmosphere, whence by condensation are formed the clouds, and rain, snow, etc. Ordinary water, described above, is a mixture of molecules containing hydrogen of at. wt. 1 with a small proportion (about 0.015 per cent) of molecules containing hydrogen of at. wt. 2 (see HYDROGEN). The latter kind of water (*heavy water*) can be separated by fractional electrolysis or distillation and in other ways; it differs from ordinary water in physical properties (as, Sp. gr. about ⅙ o greater, freezing point about 4° C.), biological effects, etc. **b** *Chem.* The substance having the composition H_2O and existing as liquid water, steam, water vapor, or ice according to conditions of temperature and pressure. Steam is assumed to consist of the simple molecule, H_2O (*hydrol*); liquid water is probably a mixture containing esp. $(H_2O)_2$ (*dihydrol*), $(H_2O)_3$ (*trihydrol*), and possibly other still more complex polymers; and ice is held to consist chiefly or wholly of trihydrol.
2. This liquid substance occurring not chemically combined, in any of various quantities, states, or aspects; specif.: **a** As derived from natural sources, as springs, rivers, lakes, or rain, as for drinking, cooking, bathing, washing, quenching fire, motive power, etc.; as conveyed in channels, pipes, etc., usually under pressure, to supply domestic, industrial, and community, needs; as, on rations of bread and *water;* to turn off the *water;* as requisite, esp. in soil, for support of plant life; often, as impregnated with mineral salts and hence of medicinal value, to drink or bathe in; as, to take the *waters* at Karlsbad. **b** The quantity of such liquid used in or for one process, as of rinsing clothes; as, washed in three *waters.* **c** As found in streams and bodies forming geographical features such as oceans, rivers, lakes; the sea, as distinguished from land and air; as, both by land and *water;* it never enters salt *waters;* also, with *the,* a particular ocean or stream separating two land regions, esp. in the United States, the Atlantic Ocean, in London, the Thames; as, living on the other side of the *water;* often *pl.,* the flowing or moving masses, as of waves or floods, making up such streams or bodies; as, to harness the *waters* of Niagara; also, a particular maritime region; as, in Chinese *waters.* **d** Depth of such a stream or body, esp. for navigating purposes; as, a boat draws twelve feet of *water;* also, a particular level of tidal or river flow; as, to pace down the beach during low *water.* **e** As a diluting liquid added to beverages, esp. alcoholic liquor; as, a brandy-and-*water* flavoring. **f** As leakage or wash into the hull of a vessel; as, the boat is making *water* fast. **g** The surface or level of any body of this liquid, esp. as enveloping or covering what lives or becomes submerged; as, above or below the *water.* **h** *Archaic.* Baptismal ablution. **i** *Now pl.* A flood or inundation; as, the *waters* have fallen. "The peril of *waters,* winds, and rocks." *Shak.* **j** *Dial. pl.* A group of mineral springs; a watering place; — with *the.* **k** *Now Rare, exc. Scot. & Dial.,* or as used in proper names. A body of water, standing or flowing; a sea or lake; a river, a stream intermediate in size between a river and a brook, a brook, or other body of water; as, he had passed over a small *water.* **l** *Obs. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* The district bordering a river.
3. A liquid containing or resembling or of the fluidity and appearance of water (sense 1); specif.: **a** A liquid prepared with water, as by solution, for a particular purpose, as pharmaceutical or cosmetic; a wash; an infusion; as, aromatic *water;* lavender *water.* **b** *Pharm.* A solution in water of a gaseous or readily volatile substance; as, ammonia *water;* camphor *water.* Cf. AQUA. **c** A distilled fluid, essence, or the like; formerly, a distilled alcoholic beverage.

All distilled goods, . . . as aniseed, clove, cinnamon, or any other *water.* *G. Smith* (1725).

d A liquid or juice circulating through any vegetable growth.
4. Any organic liquid, secretion, effusion, humor, or the like, resembling or likened to water, as tears, sweat, a rheum, serous or synovial effusion or exudate, etc.; esp.: **a** Urine; as, to make or pass (void) *water;* to hold (retain) one's *water;* to test, formerly to cast, one's *water.* **b** With *the* or in *pl.* The amniotic fluid (see AMNION, 1 **a**); as, the *water* broke, that is, broke before expulsion of the foetus. **c** Saliva secreted in response to expectation or sight of something appetizing. Cf. WATER, *v. i.,* 1.

The thought of Peter's oysters brought the *water* to his mouth. *W. S. Gilbert.*

5. The limpidity and luster of a precious stone, esp. a diamond; as, a diamond of the first *water,* that is, perfectly pure and transparent. Hence, *of the first water,* that is, of the first excellence. For diamonds of the finer qualities *river* and *extra river* are now used. See RIVER, *n.,* 5.
6. Hence, a specified degree of excellence or thoroughness; as, artists of all *waters* were represented in the exhibition; a scoundrel of the purest *water.*
7. A wavy lustrous pattern such as is imparted to linen silk, metals, etc. See WATER, *v. t.,* 5 **f.**
8. Short for WATER COLOR; a picture done in water color; a water-color painting.
9. *Finance.* An addition to the shares or other securities issued by a stock company not representing a corresponding increase in assets, the effect being to increase the par value of the shares, but diminish the actual value per share.
10. *Roofing.* The lap of each shingle in a course.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

water-beaten	**water-free**	**water-raising**
water-broken	**water-girt**	**water-resistant**
water-commanding	**water-gray**	**water-rounded**
water-conducting	**water-growing**	**water-shedding**
water-distilling	**water-hardened**	**water-sodden**
water-drawing	**water-heating**	**water-softening**
water-dwelling	**water-inwoven**	**water-tempered**
water-eaten	**water-laden**	**water-testing**
water-ejecting	**water-living**	**water-walled**
water-filled	**water-locked**	**water-wasting**
water-flinging	**water-loving**	**water-weak**
water-floated	**water-mingled**	**water-whipped**
water-flushed	**water-purifying**	**water-yielding**

— ***above water.*** Floating; hence, out of difficulty or embarrassment, as of a financial nature. — ***for all waters.*** Suited or equal to playing any part. *Shak.* — ***in deep water.*** Undergoing an affliction, perplexity, predicament, etc., from which extrication is exceedingly difficult. — ***in smooth water.*** Progressing easily without hindrance or difficulty. — ***on, or upon, the water.*** On the sea; en route aboard or in a vessel at sea. — ***still waters run deep.*** A quiet, unassuming demeanor may cloak profound emotion, knowledge, or craftiness. — ***under water.*** Below the surface of the water.

-wa'ter (-wô'tĕr; -wŏt'ĕr). A combining form of *water,* n., as in:

backwater	**eyewater**	**limewater**
blackwater	**fairwater**	**shearwater**
blendwater	**firewater**	**spurnwater**
catchwater	**goldwater**	**stopwater**
cutwater	**headwater**	**tidewater**
dishwater	**heartwater**	**underwater**

wa'ter (wô'tĕr; wŏt'ĕr; 85), *v.;* WA'TERED (-tĕrd; -ĕrd); WA'TER-ING. [AS. *wæterian.* See WATER, *n.*] *Transitive:*
1. To wet or supply with water or watery fluid; to moisten, sprinkle, or soak with water; to overflow with water; to irrigate; as, to *water* the street; to *water* flowers or soil. "With tears *watering* the ground." *Milton.*
2. To supply with water for drink, as an army or ship; to cause or allow to drink; to lead to a stream of water or other drinking place; as, to *water* cattle and horses.
3. To supply water to, esp. through the soil; as, land or vegetation *watered* by the Missouri; to supply (a boiler, engine, or the like) with water.
4. To embrace within a surrounding or protecting stream, moat, or body of water; as, a city *watered* about. *Now Rare.*
5. To treat with water; specif.: **a** To moisten, drench, or saturate with water; as, to *water* a roadway to lay the dust. **b** To moisten so as to impregnate with water or a solution. **c** To flood with water at the base for lifting, as a vessel on the stocks. **d** *Obs.* To immerse or soak in water, as for softening, macerating, freshening, etc. **e** *Rare.* To subject to hydropathic treatment. **f** To wet and calender, as cloth, so as to impart to it a lustrous appearance in wavy lines; to diversify with wavelike lines; as, to *water* silk. Cf. WATER, *n.,* 7. **g** *Obs.* Hence, to dress up (what is inferior) with a deceptive appearance.
6. To add water to (anything), thus increasing quantity while reducing strength; to dilute; weaken; — often with *down;* as, to *water* alcoholic liquor or milk; to *water* one's lecture to last another hour; hence, to reduce by addition or change or weaken in force or efficacy; to temper or soften in positiveness, pungency, or vigor; as, to *water* down one's liberalism for public expression.
7. Formerly, *U. S.* to pack (a jury).
8. To plate or encrust with a thin film of metal from a solution; — with *over.* *Obs.*
9. [From the practice of (salting and then) watering live stock before selling it by weight.] *Finance.* To add to the aggregate par value of (stock or other securities) without a corresponding addition to the assets represented by the security.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To shed, secrete, or fill with, water or liquid matter; to secrete saliva in anticipation of food; as, the mouth *waters;* his eyes *water.*
2. To get or take in water; specif., usually of animals, to drink water; to take fresh water aboard; as, the ship put into port to *water.*
3. To be treated by hydropathy. *Now Rare.*
4. To take to the water, esp. of a retriever.
5. To urinate. *Obs.*
water one's clay. To take a swallow of liquor. *Dial.*
water one's eyes or one's plants. To weep. *Obs.*

wa'ter, *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or for, water or its storage, distribution, or transport; as, a *water* diet, ditch, highway, jar, main.
2. Worked or driven by water; as, a *water* turbine.
3. Used in or on the water.
4. Watertight; as, a *water* joint.
5. Prepared with water, esp. by hardening or mixture; as, *water* biscuit, lime.
6. Placed or performed on, in, or near, water; as, *water* beacons; *water* sports.
7. Formed or caused by water; as, *water* chasms, foam.
8. Dwelling in or on, or having dominion over, water; as, *water* police, spirits.
9. Growing or living in water; as, *water* birds, reeds.
10. Of the extra large size used for sales on shipboard; as, a *water* bushel.
11. *Med.* Characterized by a watery discharge.

water adder. **a** The water moccasin. **b** The common, harmless American water snake (*Natrix sipedon*).
wa'ter-age (wô'tĕr-ĭj; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* Transportation of goods, etc., by water; also, money paid for such transportation. *Eng.*
water agrimony. **a** The bur marigold. **b** The hemp agrimony.
water aloe. = WATER SOLDIER **a.**
water anchor. *Naut.* A sea anchor. *Rare.*
water antelope. A waterbuck.
water apple. = CUSTARD APPLE, 1 **a.**
water arum. The bog herb *Calla palustris.* See CALLA, 1.
water ash. **a** Any of several North American ashes, as *Fraxinus nigra, F. pauciflora,* etc.; specif., *F. caroliniana,* of river swamps of the southern United States. **b** The box elder *Acer negundo.*
water avens. An erect perennial herb (*Geum rivale*) of the North Temperate Zone, with pinnate leaves and a few nodding, purple flowers.
water awlwort. A submerged aquatic herb (*Subularia aquatica*), family Brassicaceae, having minute, racemose white flowers, and found in cold regions.
Water Babies, The. The short title of a fairy story (1863) by Charles Kingsley, the subtitle being *A Fairy Tale for a Land-Baby.*
water back. A water heater set in the back of a stove or fireplace.
water back. A back (water cistern) used in brewing for storing hot or cold water.
water bag. **1.** A bag to hold water, esp. for carrying; a bag holding water.
2. The reticulum, or second stomach, of a camel or animal of the camel family.
3. *Her.* A variety of the water bouget.
wa'ter-bail'age (wô'tĕr-bāl'ĭj; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* Bailage on goods transported by water.
water bailiff. Also, *Obs.,* **water bailie.** **1.** *Eng.* A customs officer whose duty it was to search vessels. *Obs.*
2. Any of various former British officials having certain jurisdiction over the water; as: **a** An official, superseded in 1771, having jurisdiction over fishing on the Thames. **b** An official in the Isle of Man having jurisdiction over fishery and certain maritime jurisdiction. The office was abolished in 1885. **c** A police officer on a river, employed esp. to prevent poaching.
water ball. **1.** A globe of glass filled with water, used for converging light rays upon an object.
2. A wooden globe which burns upon the water.
water ballast. *Naut. & Aeronautics.* Water in specially constructed compartments to serve as ballast.
wa'ter-bank' (wô'tĕr-băngk'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* A shore. *Obs.*
water bar. **1.** *Road Making.* A ridge made across a hill road to divert rain water to one side.
2. A bar inserted in a joint, as between the wood and stone sills of a window, to prevent passage of water. *Eng.*
3. A tubular bar built into a fire grate as the heating unit of a system of hot water pipes.
water barometer. *Physics.* A barometer using a column of water about thirty-three feet in height.
water bath. **1.** A bath composed of or using water.
2. a = BAIN-MARIE. **b** See BATH, *n.,* 6.
water battery. **1.** *Elec.* A voltaic battery in which the electrolyte is water.
2. *Mil.* A battery nearly on a level with the water.
water bean. **a** The water chinquapin. **b** The Indian lotus.
water bear. **a** A tardigrade. **b** A polar bear.
wa'ter-bear' (wô'tĕr-bâr'; wŏt'ĕr-), *v. i.* To bear or carry by water.
wa'ter-bear'er, *n.* **1.** A carrier of water for drinking or domestic use from a well or other source.
2. Written **Water Bearer.** *Astron.* Aquarius.
water bearing. The action or occupation of carrying water, esp. as a water-bearer.
wa'ter-bear'ing, *adj.* Yielding or holding water; laden with percolating water; permeable by water.
water bearing. *Mach.* A bearing lubricated by water forced continuously between the bearing surfaces.
water bed. **1.** A waterproof bag filled with water, sometimes used as a mattress for bedridden patients.
2. A soil or rock layer that is laden with water or through which water percolates.
water beech. **a** American hornbeam. **b** The plane tree *Platanus occidentalis.*
water beetle. Any of numerous aquatic beetles belonging to *Dytiscus* and allied genera of the family Dytiscidae and to various genera of the closely related families Amphizoidae, Haliplidae, Gyrinidae (see WHIRLIGIG BEETLE), and Hydrophilidae, the last belonging to the clavicorn beetles, the others to the adephagous series. In form they are all much alike, being oval and flattened; and they are usually black or dark-colored and highly polished. They swim with great agility, their fringed hind legs acting together as oars.

Water Beetle (*Dytiscus*). *a* Adult, nat. size; *b* Larva.

water bellows. = TROMPE.
wa'ter-bel'ly (wô'tĕr-bĕl'ĭ; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* = KIYI.
Wa'ter-berg (vä'tĕr-bĕrk), *adj.* [From *Waterberg,* S. Afr.] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating the uppermost of the major divisions of the Pre-Devonian sedimentary rocks, with some associated lavas, of South Africa. The Waterberg system consists chiefly of sandstone, shale, and conglomerate.
Wa'ter-berg, *n.* *Geol.* The Waterberg period or system.
water betony. A Eurasian figwort (*Scrophularia aquatica*) of moist places, with paniculate, greenish-purple flowers.
water bewitched. Drink much diluted, as weak tea or grog; hence, any flat or insipid compound. *Dial. Eng.*
wa'ter-bind' (wô'tĕr-bīnd'; wŏt'ĕr-), *v. t. & i.* To prevent or to be prevented from moving by or because of the presence of water.
water birch. Any of several American birches, as *Betula nigra, B. fontinalis,* etc.
water bird. Any aquatic bird; a swimming or wading bird.
water biscuit. **1.** A biscuit or cracker made of flour, fat, and water.
2. *Bot. & Paleontol.* Any of certain hemispherical or discoid masses produced in fresh water both now and in remote geological times by certain blue-green algae.
water bitternut. The water hickory.
water blebs. Pemphigus.
wa'ter-blink' (wô'tĕr-blĭngk'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* Water sky.
water blinks. Blinks (the plant).
water blister. **1.** *Med.* A vesicle with a clear, watery content, not purulent or sanguineous.
2. *Hort.* A local injury of a plant caused by sunlight converging through a drop of water or a bubble in glass.
water blob. Any of various aquatic or marsh plants, as the marsh marigold *Caltha palustris,* the white or yellow water lily, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
wa'ter-bloom' (wô'tĕr-blōōm'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* A scum appearing suddenly upon the surface of fresh waters, consisting chiefly of certain floating blue-green algae.
water blue. **a** See DYE, *Table.* **b** = BREMEN BLUE **a.** — **wa'ter-blue',** *adj.*
water boa. = ANACONDA, 2.
wa'ter-board' (wô'tĕr-bôrd'; wŏt'ĕr-; 181), *n.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** A sloping board set to throw off rain or other water. **b** A sideboard for water.
2. A board set up to windward in a boat, to keep out water.
water boatman; *pl.* WATER BOATMEN. A boat bug.
water bog rush. The twig rush *Cladium mariscoides.*
wa'ter-bok' (wô'tĕr-bŏk'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* [D.] = WATERBUCK.
water boot. A watertight boot for wear in deep water or for standing in water.
water boot. = WATER BLOB.
wa'ter-borne', *adj.* **1.** Floated or floating upon the water; supported by water so as not to sink or to touch bottom.
2. Conveyed by water or by boat; as, *water-borne* traffic.
3. Carried or transmitted by water, as by drinking water; as, *water-borne* diseases.

wa'ter·bosh' (wô'tĕr·bŏsh'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* = 1st BOSH, 2.

water bottle. 1. A bag of skin or leather for carrying water, as for domestic use or on journeys.
2. A bottle, as of rubber or glass, for containing water.
3. A specially constructed vessel for collecting samples of water at any desired depth.

water bottom. The space between the outer and inner bottom plating in merchant ships; — sometimes so called because used to carry water ballast. *Rare.*

wa'ter bou'get (bōō'jĕt). 1. Formerly, a leather bag for carrying water, as for soldiers' use, suspending one at each end of a pole or yoke.
2. *Her.* A conventional representation of a pair of the foregoing, used as a charge.

Water Bouget, 2.

water bough. An overshadowed shoot from a tree trunk. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

wa'ter–bound', *adj.* 1. Unable to weep. *R.*
2. Restrained from going by flooding waters.
3. Bound by water; — said esp. of a macadam road thoroughly soaked at the time of laying so that a natural cement formed from water and stone dust unites the particles.

water bow (bō). 1. A rainbow. *Archaic.*
2. An arching jet of water. *Poetic.*

water box. a A boxlike receptacle holding water, as in steam condensers. b = WATER GLASS, 5.

water brake. A brake working by water pressure. The type used on locomotives admits water to the locomotive cylinders and offers resistance to the movement of the pistons while descending a grade.

water brash. *Med.* Pyrosis.

water break. 1. An outbreak or flood of water. *Obs.*
2. Water dashing or dashed in foam, flecks, etc.; broken water; a stretch of such.
3. = WATER BAR, 1.
4. A breakwater. *Rare.*

water breaker. A breakwater.

water breaker. A cask or breaker holding water, as for drinking aboard ship.

wa'ter breath'er (brĕth'ĕr). Any animal breathing by gills. — **wa'ter–breath'ing**, *adj.*

water bridge. *Steam Boilers.* A bridge wall forming a water space at the back of the furnace.

wa'ter·broo' (wä'tĕr·brōō'; wä'tĕr-), *n.* Water gruel. *Scot.*

wa'ter·brose' (-brōz'), *n.* Brose of meal and water. *Scot.*

wa'ter brush (wô'tĕr; wŏt'ĕr). The groundsel tree.

wa'ter·buck' (wô'tĕr·bŭk'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.; pl.* -BUCK, sometimes -BUCKS (-bŭks'). See PLURAL, *Note.* [Trans. of D. *waterbok.*] a Either of two large, coarse-haired, reddish-brown or grayish-brown antelopes of the genus *Kobus* (*K. ellipsiprymnus* and *K. defassa*) of eastern Africa which frequent riverbanks and swim easily. b Any of various other antelopes, esp., certain kobs and reedbucks.

Head of Waterbuck (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus*).

water buckler. = WATER SHIELD a.

water budge. 1. = WATER BOUGET. *Obs.*
2. A cask of water on wheels. *Dial.*

water budget. Water bouget.

water buffalo. The common Indian buffalo. See BUFFALO, 1 a; CARABAO.

water bug. a The Croton bug. b Any of numerous aquatic hemipterous insects, esp. those belonging to *Lethocerus*, *Benacus*, *Zaitha*, and other genera of the family Belostomatidae (see FISH KILLER). Their hind legs are long and fringed and act like oars. c Also, the boat bug, a back swimmer, a water scorpion, or any of numerous others, some of which walk about on the surface of the water or on the soft mud at the margin of the water and cannot swim.

water bugle. The bugleweed *Lycopus virginicus.*

wa'ter·bush' (wô'tĕr·bŏŏsh'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* An Australian timber tree (*Myoporum viscosum*); also, its light, tough wood, used in construction.

water butt. a A large cask, set up on end, to contain water. b *Arch.* Any receptacle for water, as for a fountain, lavatory, or the like.

water buttercup. a Any aquatic species of *Ranunculus* or *Batrachium.* b The marsh marigold *Caltha palustris.*

water cabbage. a The white water lily *Nymphaea odorata.* b Water lettuce.

water calamint. The corn mint.

water call. *Mil.* A sound of trumpet or bugle summoning cavalry soldiers to assemble to water their horses.

water caltrop. a See TRAPA. b Either of the two pondweeds *Potamogeton crispus* and *P. densus.*

water canker. = CANKER, *n.*, 1.

water cap. A waterchat.

water carpet. The golden saxifrage.

water carriage. 1. Transportation or conveyance by water; also, disposal, as of sewage, by means of flowing water.
2. Means or facilities of conveyance by water; also, collectively, boats.
3. Conveyance or conduction of water.
4. A canal or ditch for draining water. *Dial.*

water carrier. 1. A carrier of goods or people using the sea or waterways in transportation.
2. A man or beast that carries or distributes water, as to domestic establishments or troops; as, the cries of the *water carriers* in the streets.
3. A tank, pipe, or channel, for conveying water; also, a rain cloud.

water cart. A cart carrying water, esp. water for sale, or for sprinkling streets, gardens, etc.

water cask. A light cask for water, esp. drinking water.

wa'ter·cast'er (wô'tĕr·kăs'tĕr; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* A physician diagnosing by urine; a quack. *Obs.*

water cat. a *Obs.* A type of firework. b *Local, India.* The common Indian otter (*Lutra nair*).

water cavy. The capybara.

water celery. a The cursed crowfoot. b The tape grass.

water cell. 1. A cell containing water; one of the cells or chambers in which water is stored in a camel's stomach.
2. A water-filled cavity enclosed in ice.

water cement. Hydraulic cement.

water centipede. The hellgrammite. *Local, U. S.*

water channel. A channel, as a ditch along a highway, for directing the course of water.

wa'ter·chat' (wô'tĕr·chăt'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* a Any of numerous South American tyrant flycatchers of the genus *Fluvicola* and allied genera; a water cap. b A thrushlike bird of the subfamily Henicurinae (family Enicuridae); a forktail.

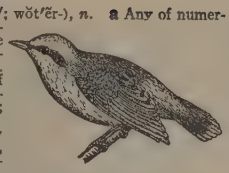
Waterchat (*Fluvicola climacura*). (⅓)

water chestnut. a Any plant of the genus *Trapa*, esp. *T. natans* and *T. bicornis*; also, their edible, nutlike, spiny-angled fruit. See TRAPA. b A Chinese sedge (*Eleocharis tuberosa*); also its edible tuber.

water chevrotain. A West African chevrotain (*Dorcatherium aquaticum*). It has a larger body and shorter legs than the kanchils and napus.

water chicken. The Florida gallinule. *Local, U. S.*

water chickweed. = BLINKS.

water chinquapin. The American lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*); also, its edible, nutlike seed, which has the flavor of chinquapins. See NELUMBO; LOTUS, 3 a.

water chute. A chute, usually with flowing water, equipped with boats that slide down into a pool or lake.

water clock. An instrument or machine to measure time by the fall, or flow, of a quantity of water, as a clepsydra.

water closet. A closet, compartment, or room, containing a hopper for defecation fitted with some device for flushing the bowl with water; also, the hopper itself, with its accessories. Sometimes, loosely, any privy.

water cock. A large gallinule (*Gallicrex cinerea*) of southeastern Asia and the East Indies. In the breeding season the male is black and has a fleshy red caruncle, or horn, on the top of its head.

water colly. The water ouzel. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

water color. 1. A paint whose liquid is a water dispersion of the binding material, which may be glue, casein, gums, etc.; — so called in distinction from *oil color*, etc. *Dry* water colors are prepared in the form of solid cakes, *moist* water colors in a semifluid or pasty state in tubes or pans.
2. The art or method of painting with water colors.
3. A picture or design executed in water colors; as, an exhibition of *water colors.*
— **wa'ter–col'or**, **wa'ter–col'our**, *adj.*

wa'ter–col'ored, wa'ter–col'oured, *adj.* Painted in water colors; of the color of water.

wa'ter–col'or·ist, wa'ter–col'our·ist, *n.* One who paints in water colors.

water column. a A water gauge; also, the column of water in the gauge. b A vertical pipe with valves and spout for delivering water to a locomotive tender.

wa'ter–cool', *v. t.*; WA'TER·COOLED'; WA'TER·COOL'ING. To cool by means of water, as circulating water, esp. in a water jacket; as, a *water-cooled* gas-engine cylinder; *water-cooled* furnace walls. — **wa'ter–cooled'**, *adj.* — **wa'ter–cool'ing**, *adj.* — **water cooling**, *or* **wa'ter–cool'ing**, *n.*

water cooler. a A tank in which water is cooled by circulation round coils containing cold liquid, as brine. b A tank containing artificially cooled drinking water.

water core. 1. *Founding.* A hollow core through which water circulates in a mold, used for cooling the interior of a casting more rapidly than the outside while the metal is solidifying, as in casting a cannon.
2. *Plant Pathol.* An abnormal condition of fruits, esp. apples, in which portions of the inner tissues, esp. close to the core, become water-soaked, hard, and glassy.

water couch. = JOINT GRASS a. *Australia.*

wa'ter·course' (wô'tĕr·kôrs'; wŏt'ĕr-; 181), *n.* 1. A stream of water; a river or brook; also, the bed of a stream.
2. A natural channel for water; also, a canal for the conveyance of water, esp. in draining lands.
3. *Law.* A living stream of water usually running in a definite channel or bed and discharging into another body of water. A *watercourse* may be dry during unusual droughts, but the term does not apply to a stream depending for its flow merely upon surface drainage. Generally the owner of land through which a watercourse flows has a right to the continued, uninterrupted flow of the water, but this doctrine is now often limited by statute or by decisions based upon public policy, etc. See AQUA CURRIT, etc.
4. *Shipbuilding.* One of the holes in floor or other plates to permit water to flow through.

water cow. a A female water buffalo. b A sea cow, or manatee.

water crack. A crack, larger than a check, produced in steel in hardening; also, a fine crack in plaster, resulting from excess water or from the application of the succeeding coats too soon after the first coat.

wa'ter·craft' (wô'tĕr·krăft'; wŏt'ĕr-; 83), *n.* 1. Skill in managing boats or in swimming, diving, etc.
2. Any vessel or boat; vessels and boats, collectively.

water crake. a The water ouzel. b The spotted crake. See CRAKE, 2, *Illust.* c *Local, Eng.* The water rail (*Rallus aquaticus*).

water crane. 1. A gooseneck apparatus to supply water from an elevated tank, as to the tender of a locomotive.
2. A hydraulic crane.

water cress. 1. Often *pl.* a A perennial cress (*Roripa nasturtium-aquaticum*) with white flowers, and growing usually in clear running or spring water. The pungent leaves are used for salad and as an antiscorbutic. Also, by extension, the marsh cress (*R. palustris*) and other yellow-flowered plants of this genus. b A salad or a garnish of the leaves of this cress.
2. The color cress green.
— **wa'ter–cress'**, *adj.*

wa'ter–cressed', *adj.* Provided with or producing water cress.

wa'ter–cress'y, *adj.* Abounding in water cress.

water crow. [So called in allusion to its dark plumage.] a *Local, Eng. & Scot.* The water ouzel. b *Local, Eng.* The European coot. c *Local, U. S.* The American snakebird.

water crowfoot. Any aquatic crowfoot or buttercup; specif.: a *Eng.* The white-flowered *Batrachium aquatile*, used as food for cattle. b *U. S.* = YELLOW WATER CROWFOOT.

water culture. *Plant Physiol.* An experimental method of growing plants in distilled water, to which nutritive salts in certain definite proportions are added.

wa'ter·cup' (wô'tĕr·kŭp'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* a = MARSH PENNYWORT. b = TRUMPETS, 7. c The pitcher plant *Sarracenia purpurea.*

water curb. *Mining.* = GARLAND, *n.*, 6 a. *Eng.*

water cure. 1. *Med.* Hydropathy; hydrotherapeutics.
2. A form of torture consisting of forcing a person to drink large quantities of water in a short time. *Slang.*

water curtain. In a theater, a sheet of water which may be formed from above, as at the proscenium arch, as a screen to prevent spread of fire from or to the stage.

water cut. *Mach.* A cut taken when a supply of water is kept on the cutting tool, accompanied usually by the production of a bright smooth finish.

water cycle. Any of various more or less experimental watercraft propelled by treadles after the manner of a bicycle. — **wa'ter–cy'cle**, *v. i.*

water daffodil. Any European yellow-flowered herb of the genus *Sternbergia* (family Amaryllidaceae).

water daisy. Any bur marigold of low or wet places.

water deck. A covering of painted canvas for the equipments of a dragoon's horse. *Eng.*

water deer. a A small Chinese deer (*Hydropotes inermis*). Both sexes are destitute of antlers. The male has descending canine tusks. b The water chevrotain.

water deerlet. The water chevrotain.

water devil. a The rapacious larva of any water beetle of the genus *Dytiscus.* See WATER BEETLE, *Illust.* b The hellgrammite.

water dock. a A tall coarse dock growing in wet places. The American water dock is *Rumex britannica;* the European is *R. hydrolapathum.* b Golden club.

water doctor. One of a former school of practitioners who professed to be able to divine diseases by inspection of the urine alone; also, a hydropathist. *Colloq.*

wa'ter·doe' (wô'tĕr·dō'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* A female waterbuck.

water dog. 1. A dog accustomed to the water, strong as a swimmer, or trained to retrieve waterfowl, as retrievers and water spaniels; formerly, a barbet.
2. Any of several large salamanders; esp.: a A mud puppy, as the hellbender. b On the Pacific coast, the giant newt.
3. A person who is quite at ease on or in the water; specif.: a *Jocose.* A sailor; an old salt. b A good swimmer.
4. *Dial. Eng.* a Any small cloud supposed to indicate rain. b The water rat.

water dragon. a See DRAGON, 14 b. b The marsh marigold *Caltha palustris.*

water dressing. *Med.* The treatment of wounds or ulcers by the application of water; also, a dressing saturated with water only, for application to a wound or an ulcer.

wa'ter–drink'ing, *adj.* Favoring, or habituated to, the drinking of water, or of the waters of mineral springs; esp., favoring water as a beverage as opposed to alcoholic liquor or liquors. — **wa'ter–drink'ing**, *n.*

wa'ter·drop' (wô'tĕr·drŏp'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* A drop of water; also, a teardrop.

water dropper. *Elec.* A collector of atmospheric electricity, consisting essentially of an insulated vessel holding water which drops from a projecting tube, used with an electrometer to indicate changes in the potential of the air. The vessel is joined by an insulated wire to the needle of the electrometer or to one of the pairs of quadrants.

water dropwort. a A European poisonous herb (*Oenanthe crocata*) having a yellow juice which stains the skin, yellow flowers, and celerylike foliage. Also, any other species of *Oenanthe*, as *O. fistulosa.* b A leafless herb (*Oxypolis filiformis*) of the southeastern United States, with hollow leaflike stems and slender, compound umbels of tiny white flowers; — called also *false dropwort.*

water dust. Particles of water composing clouds or fog.

water eagle. The osprey.

wa'tered (wô'tĕrd; wŏt'ĕrd), *adj.* 1. Soaked or steeped in, or sprinkled with, water.
2. Supplied, kept moist, or periodically inundated, with water; having a supply or stream of water near.
3. Diluted with water; reduced in force or positiveness.
4. Increased in nominal amount or value without proportionate addition to the assets; — of capital or stock of a company. Cf. WATER, *v. t.*, 9.
5. Having a wavy lustrous pattern; — of silk.
6. Damascened; — of steel.
7. Laden or wet with tears. *Obs.*

water elder. The guelder-rose.

water elephant. Hippopotamus.

water elm. Any of several trees of the family Ulmaceae: a In the United States: (1) The common or American elm. (2) The wing elm. (3) The cedar elm. (4) The planer tree (*Planera aquatica*). b A common Eurasian elm (*Ulmus laevis*), much resembling the American elm. c The Japanese tree *Zelkova serrata*, of graceful habit and foliage.

water engine. 1. A water-pumping engine; specif., a fire engine.
2. An engine for applying water power; also, a hydraulic engine.

water equivalent. *Physics.* The product of the mass of a body by its specific heat, equal numerically to the mass of water which is equivalent in thermal capacity to the body in question; the weight of water which would be heated to the temperature attained in a calorimeter by the heat absorbed by the instrument.

wa'ter·er (wô'tĕr·ĕr; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* 1. One who waters, as crops, soil, coal, or roadways; also, a worker who produces watering on textiles.
2. One who supplies or distributes drinking water.
3. A hydropathic patient. *Now Rare.*

water eryngo *or* **eringo.** One of the button snakeroots (*Eryngium aquaticum*).

wa'ter·fall' (wô'tĕr·fôl'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* [Cf. AS. *wætergefall.*] 1. A fall, or perpendicular or very steep descent, of the water of a stream; a cascade; cataract. Cf. CATARACT, 1; CASCADE, 1.
2. A falling away of the ground such as to cause drainage of water.
3. *Colloq.* a A chignon likened to a waterfall. b A neck scarf with long pendant ends, formerly worn.
4. A riffle or rapid in a swift stream. *Obs.*

wa'ter·fall', *adj.* Arranged like a waterfall, as the drums of a three-drum hoist in which the axis of the center drum is higher than that of one end drum and lower than that of the other end drum.

water farm. A place for carrying on pisciculture or the cultivation of plants in water. — **water farmer.** — **water farming.**

wa'ter–fast', *adj.* Watertight. *Scot.*

water feather *or* **water featherfoil.** The featherfoil *Hottonia inflata.*

water feeder. A device or pipe for supplying water in boilers, tanks, and the like.

water fennel. a A European poisonous herb (*Oenanthe phellandrium*); also, allied species, as *O. crocata.* b A water starwort (*Callitriche palustris*).

---

wa'ter·brain', *n. Veter.* = GID. See also CŒNURUS.

wa'ter·breath', *n.* Vapor. *Obs.*
wa'ter·con·sol'i·dat'ed, *adj.* *Road Making.* = WATER-BOUND, 3.
wa'ter·cooled' trans·form'er. *Elec.* See TRANSFORMER.
wa'terd. Watered. *Ref. Sp.*
wa'ter·e'vil. Catarrh. *Obs.*
water feed. = WATER FEEDER.
wa'ter·fen'nel oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

water fern. **a** Any fern ally of the order Salviniales. **b** A fern of the genus *Osmunda*, esp. *O. regalis*. **c** *Australia.* = FLOATING FERN.
water figwort. The water betony.
wa'ter-find'er (wô'tĕr-fin'dĕr; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* One who is occupied in finding sources of water supply; esp., one who tries to locate subterranean water with a divining rod; a dowser.
wa'ter-fin'ished, *adj.* Designating paper highly glazed by supercalendering while moist.
water fire. A European acrid aquatic weed (*Bergia ammannioides*), family Elatinaceae.
wa'ter-fit' (wä'tĕr-; wä'-), *n.* A river mouth. *Scot.*
wa'ter flag (wô'tĕr; wŏt'ĕr). The yellow flag or iris; also, the common blue flag.
water flannel. A floating mass formed in pools by the entangled filaments of a European fresh-water green alga (*Cladophora crispata*).
water flaxseed. The great duckweed; — from the shape of the fronds. See DUCKWEED.
water flea. Any of numerous small dark aquatic Entomostraca belonging to the genera *Cyclops*, *Daphnia*, etc.; — so called because they swim with sudden leaps, or starts. See CYCLOPS, 4.
wa'ter-flood' (wô'tĕr-flŭd'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* [AS. *wæterflōd.*] A sweeping flood of water.
water flow. A flow of water.
water flower. A flower that grows in water; also, a representation of such a flower.
wa'ter-flow'ing, *adj.* Flowing like water.
water fly. **1.** A stone fly.
2. Any fly habitually found over or by the water.
wa'ter-fowl' (wô'tĕr-foul'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.*; *pl.* -FOWL, -FOWLS (-foulz'). See PLURAL, *Note.* Any bird that frequents the water, or lives about rivers, lakes, etc., or on or near the sea; esp., a swimming bird; collectively, the swimming game birds as disting. from upland game birds and shore birds.
water foxtail. = MARSH FOXTAIL.
water frame. Arkwright's first power spinning machine; — so called because driven by water power.
water fringe. Any plant of the genus *Nymphoides*.
water front. **1.** Land, or land with buildings, or a section of a town, fronting or abutting on a body of water; as, tenements along the *water front.*
2. A water heater set in the front of a stove.
— **wa'ter-front'**, *adj.* — **water frontage.**
wa'ter-front'er, *n.* One who lives on the water front.
water fungus. = WATER MOLD.
water funk. A fearful shrinking from water, esp. from entering the water; also, a person afflicted with a fear of water. *Colloq.*
water furrow. *Agric.* A furrow for conducting water.
wa'ter-fur'row, *v. t.* To make water furrows in; to drain by water furrows.
water gage. Var. of WATER GAUGE.
water gall. [Cf. 2d GALL.] **1.** A watery or rainy look in the sky, esp. accompanying a rainbow; a secondary or broken rainbow. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. A flaw in material or product caused by or as by an accumulation of water in a spot.
3. *Obs.* **a** A spot of low boggy land. **b** A watery bubble, often in a swine's liver.
wa'ter-gall', *n.* The groundsel tree.
wa'ter-galled', *adj.* Showing water galls (1st WATER GALL, sense 2).
water gang. **1.** A watercourse. *Obs.*
2. A water or stream channel, usually one constructed artificially as for land drainage or irrigation.
water gap. A pass in a mountain ridge through which a stream runs; as, the Delaware *Water Gap.*
water garden. **1.** *Hort.* A garden in which aquatic plants predominate.
2. A garden built about a stream as central feature.
water gas. **1.** A gas made by forcing steam over incandescent carbon (usually coke), whereby there results a mixture of hydrogen and carbon monoxide, according to the reaction: $C + H_2O = H_2 + CO$. The first or heating-up period, during which an air blast is used, is called the *blow* or *air blow;* the second period, when steam is admitted and the gas is made, is the *run* or *steam blow.* In brief intervals the steam is sent through the generator from below ("up run" or "up blow") and from above ("down run" or "down blow"); another air blow then restores the temperature. In the *backrun* method, heat is saved by passing the "down run" steam backward through the carburetor before admitting it to the generator. Water gas is sometimes used uncarbureted as a fuel (see BLUE GAS) but usually is carbureted with illuminating constituents from oil. It is much more poisonous than coal gas. See GAS, 2 b.
2. Vaporized water; steam.
— **wa'ter-gas'**, *adj.*
wa'ter-gas' tar. Tar which forms in the carburetor in making water gas. It is used like coal tar.
water gate. **1.** A gate or gateway for the passage, esp. outflow, formerly also inflow, of water; also, a gate or valve to control the flow of water; a floodgate. Cf. GATE VALVE, *Illust.*
2. A gate permitting access to a body of water.
3. A passageway for passage of traffic by water.
water gate. *Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** A natural channel for water; a watercourse, esp. one dry in summer. **b** Act of urinating; hence, in proverbs, position of disadvantage.
water gauge. **1.** An instrument to measure or find the depth or quantity of water, or to indicate the height of its surface, esp. in a steam boiler.
2. An instrument for measuring a moderate air pressure hydrostatically, as in a ventilating system.
3. Water pressure expressed in inches of height; as, six inches *water gauge.*

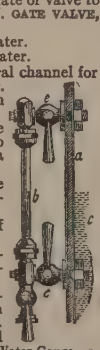

Water Gauge. *a* Wall of Boiler; *b* Glass Tube of Water Gauge in which the Water stands at the Level of that (*c*) in the Boiler; *c, c* Cocks.

water gender. A European mint (*Teucrium scordium*) with chiefly axillary, rose-pink flowers, found in marshy places.
wa'ter-gild', *v. t.* **1.** To gild (a metallic surface) by coating thinly with gold amalgam and then volatilizing the mercury by heat.
2. *Electroplating.* To coat with a thin gold film by simple immersion.
— **water gilder.** — **water gilding.**
water gillyflower. The featherfoil *Hottonia inflata.*
water gladiole. The flowering rush.
water gland. *Bot.* A group of cells situated immediately below a hydathode, serving to regulate the excretion of water.
water glass. **1.** A water clock; a clepsydra.
2. A glass bowl, globe, or other vessel, containing water, as for holding bulbs or plants in winter; also, a drinking glass; a tumbler.
3. A water surface serving as a mirror. *Rare.*
4. Formerly, a finger bowl of glass.
5. Often **wa'ter-glass'** (wô'tĕr-glăs'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* An instrument consisting of an open box or tube with a glass bottom, used for examining objects in or under the water, as upon the sea bottom in shallow places.
6. A substance consisting usually of sodium silicate, but sometimes of potassium silicate, or of both ("double" water glass), found in commerce as a glassy mass, a stony powder, or dissolved in water as a viscous sirupy liquid; — called also *soluble glass.* It is extensively used as a cement, as a protective coating and fireproofing agent, as an addition to soap, and in preserving eggs, in making artificial stone, in hardening surgical dressings, as a fixing agent for dyes, etc.
7. A water gauge for a steam boiler, etc.
— **wa'ter-glass'**, *adj.*
wa'ter-glass' paint'ing. Water-color fresco painting on plaster soaked with solutions of ferrous silicic acid and potassium water glass (see WATER GLASS). The pigments are set with a fixative, as a solution of flint, sprayed or brushed over them after they have dried.
water globe. = WATER BALL, 1.
water gnat. A marsh treader. *Eng.*
water goggles. The marsh marigold *Caltha palustris.*
water gold. Liquid amalgam of gold.
water gowan. The marsh marigold *Caltha palustris.*
water grain. A grain imparted to leather by hand-treating it, while wet, with a cork-covered board.
water grampus. The hellgrammite. *Local, U. S.*
water grass. **a** A tall perennial marsh grass (*Paspalum dilatatum*) of the southern United States and the American tropics. **b** *Dial. Eng.* (1) Velvet grass. (2) The water cress. (3) One of various horsetails (*Equisetum*). **c** = BARN GRASS.
water grate. A furnace grate with hollow water-cooled bars.
water green. A color, greenish-yellow in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR. — **wa'ter-green'**, *adj.*
water gruel. A thin, tasteless gruel made chiefly with water; hence, anything devoid of any flavor or character; an insipid or spiritless thing. — **wa'ter-gru'el**, *adj.* — **wa'ter-gru'el-lish**, *adj.*
water guard. A guard whose duty is to police a harbor or river; esp., a body of customs officers detailed to watch ships, to prevent smuggling, etc.
water guinea, water guinea hen. The American coot. *Local, U. S.*
water gum. **a** In Australia, any one of several trees of the genera *Tristania*, *Eugenia*, etc., which grow near water. The principal water gum is *Tristania laurina.* **b** In the United States, the sour gum or tupelo.
water gut. A common widely distributed green alga (*Ulva enteromorpha*) or one of its varieties, the narrow fronds of which resemble intestines.
water hair grass. A widely distributed perennial grass (*Catabrosa aquatica*) of the North Temperate Zone.
water hammer. **1.** The act or process of water-hammering.
2. The concussion or sound of concussion of moving water against the sides of a containing pipe or vessel on a sudden stoppage or flow, esp. that made by water in a steam pipe.
3. A vessel partly filled with water, exhausted of air, and hermetically sealed, so that when reversed or shaken the water strikes in solid mass with a sound as of a hammer.
— **wa'ter-ham'mer**, *adj.*
wa'ter-ham'mer, *v. i.* To strike with a hammering sound against the walls of a sealed containing vessel from which the air has been removed; — said of water.
wa'ter-ham'mer pulse. *Med.* A pulse marked by a quick powerful beat collapsing suddenly; Corrigan pulse.
water hare. The swamp rabbit (*Sylvilagus aquaticus*).
water haul. **1.** Transportation by water.
2. A haul of the net which catches no fish; hence, fruitless effort. *Colloq.*
water hawthorn. The Cape pondweed.
water hazel. = WATER DROPWORT.
wa'ter-head' (wô'tĕr-hĕd'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* **1.** The source or headwater of a stream; hence, the fountainhead.
2. A dammed-up body of water for supplying a garden, mill, etc.; also, the height or quantity so retained.
3. A large head; hence, a saphead; booby. *Slang.*
wa'ter-heap' (-hēp'), *n.* A billow. *Obs.*
water heater. **a** Apparatus, including tank pipes, heating agent, etc., for furnishing a supply of hot water, as to a bathroom. **b** Apparatus in a hot-water heating system, as for heating buildings.
water hemisphere. The geographical hemisphere having a maximum surface of water.
water hemlock. **a** A poisonous European herb (*Cicuta virosa*); also, any of several American species of *Cicuta*, as *C. maculata* (see POISONOUS PLANTS, *Plate*). **b** = WATER DROPWORT **a.** **c** Water fennel.
water hemp. **a** Any species of *Acnida.* **b** The hemp agrimony.
water hen. Any of various ralline birds, as a coot or gallinule; esp.: **a** The moor hen. See GALLINULE. **b** The American coot. **c** *Australia.* Any of certain species of the genus *Tribonyx.*
water hickory. A hickory (*Carya aquatica*) of the southern United States, having many narrow leaflets and rather bitter nuts; — called also *bitter pecan.*
water hog. **a** The capybara. **b** An African river hog.
water hole. **1.** A natural hole or hollow containing water, specif. one in the dry bed of an intermittent river; a spring in a desert; also, any pool, pond, or small lake.
2. A hole in a surface of ice.
3. *Naut.* A hole, usually circular, cut in the lower part of a spritsail, or water sail, to prevent its being torn by a sea.
water holly. A low evergreen shrub (*Mahonia nervosa*) of the Pacific coast of North America, with lustrous, green compound leaves, bright-yellow flowers in erect racemes, and blue fruits.
water hook. A checkhook. *Dial.*
water horehound. Any mint of the genus *Lycopus*, esp. the bugleweed *L. virginicus.*
water horizon. A stratum or layer of porous rock which will yield water to a well.
water horse. **1.** A hippopotamus. *Obs.*
2. A fabulous water spirit resembling a horse; a sea horse; a hippocampus; a kelpie.
wa'ter-horse' (wô'tĕr-hôrs'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* Salted fish heaped up to drain; a horse pile. — *v. t.* To pile up (salted fish) to drain. *Both Local, U. S.*
water horsetail. A stonewort.
water house. **1.** Formerly, a building in which a head of water forced up, as from a well, is retained in a reservoir for conveyance by pipes.
2. A ship; a boat or canoe.
water hyacinth. A tropical floating aquatic plant (*Eichhornia crassipes*) having spikes of large blue flowers, and roundish leaves with inflated bladderlike petioles.
water hyssop. A small, widely distributed, creeping figwort (*Bacopa monniera*), in India used medicinally. Also, any of certain related plants of this genus.
water ice. **1.** A frozen dessert consisting of sweetened diluted fruit juice. See SHERBET, 2.
2. Massive ice formed by the downward freezing of water
wa'ter-ie (wô'tĕr-ē), *n.* A wagtail; the pied wagtail.
wa'ter-i-ly (wô'tĕr-ĭ-lĭ; wŏt'ĕr-), *adv.* With watery exudation; in a watery way.
wa'ter-inch', *n.* *Hydraulics.* The discharge from a circular sharp-edged orifice one inch in diameter, with a head of one line above the top edge, commonly estimated at fourteen pints per minute, an old unit of hydraulic measure. Called also *inch of water.* The so-called ***miner's inch*** is a similar unit which varies in different localities. When taken as the flow through a hole one inch square, in a two-inch plank, under a head of four inches above the top edge of the hole, it is about nine gallons per minute.
wa'ter-i-ness (wô'tĕr-ĭ-nĕs; wŏt'ĕr-; 119), *n.* **1.** Watery state or quality; as: **a** Superfluous amount of water contained in blood, food, etc., rendering such too thin, sodden, insipid, etc. **b** Characterless, insipid, or flimsy, quality of composition or style. **c** Condition of being soaked or saturated with water or like liquid.
2. Moistness of the eyes; tearfulness.
3. *Obs.* **a** Watery matter in a substance. **b** Watery secretion.
wa'ter-ing, *n.* **1.** The action of one who or that which waters (in various senses of WATER, *v.*) or an instance of such action; as: **a** Application of water or like liquid in particles or quantities, as by sprinkling, pouring, immersion, irrigation. **b** Provision of water, esp. drinking water, for persons, beasts, cities, etc. **c** Procuring or use of water or like liquid, as for drinking, bathing, etc. **d** *Obs.* The action of drinking liquor. **e** Treatment with or as if with water; esp. the process of giving a watered appearance to fabrics, metals, etc. **f** Dilution by addition of water; increase in amount of capitalization of a stock company without addition to the assets. **g** Discharge of liquid, as of tears; salivation.
2. *Obs. exc. Dial.* **a** A place where beasts may be taken to drink. **b** Supply of water for cattle or for irrigation. **c** A source of supply of water for domestic or ships' needs.
3. A ditch for drainage or marshland with such ditches.
4. The wavelike, cloudy and wavy, or moiré, appearance given to fabrics, metals, etc.
wa'ter-ing, *adj.* **1.** That waters or waters something; esp.: **a** Discharging or secreting, esp. tears or saliva. **b** Supplying moisture or a constant flow of liquid, as for plants or soil.
2. Used by one who waters something; as, a *watering* can or cart.
3. Having springs or medicinal springs or place for sea bathing and often equipped as a resort; as, a *watering* town.
— **wa'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*
watering bridle. A bridle with a snaffle bit and rings and toggles or snaps to attach to the halter, for training purposes, riding to water, and exercise.
watering call. = WATER CALL.
watering can. = WATERING POT, 1.
watering cart. A cart equipped to carry water for sprinkling roads, irrigating fields, or the like; a sprinkler
watering eye. *Med.* Epiphora.
watering house. A public house providing water for horses and refreshments for coachmen, travelers, etc. *Eng.*
wa'ter-ing-man' (wô'tĕr-ĭng-măn'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* A man employed to supply water to beasts or domestic establishments or having to do with the supplying or control of water for machine operation, irrigation, or the like. *Brit.*
watering pan. = WATERING POT, 1.
watering place. **1.** A place where cattle, horses, etc., may be taken to drink; a pool or container of running water, prepared for beasts to drink from.
2. A place where water may be obtained, as for a ship, caravan, community, etc.
3. A place where there are medicinal springs, or a place by the sea or by some large body of water, which is a resort for bathing, boating, etc.
watering pot. **1.** A vessel, esp. a can with a spout having a perforated nozzle, to sprinkle water on plants, clothes, etc.
2. A watering-pot shell.
— **wa'ter-ing-pot'**, *adj.*
wa'ter-ing-pot' shell. Any of several marine bivalve shells of the genus *Brechites* (syn. *Aspergillum*). The

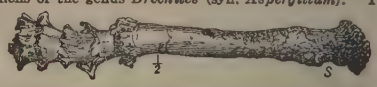

Watering-pot Shell (*Brechites vaginiferus*). *s* Valves of Shell.

valves are small, and consolidated with the capacious calcareous tube which incases the entire animal. The tube is closed at the anterior end by a convex disc perforated by many pores, or tubules, like the nozzle of a watering pot.
watering slip. An incline built into a river to give firm footing to cattle or horses led there to drink.
watering table. = WATER TABLE, 1. *Obs.*
watering town. = WATERING PLACE, 3.
watering trough. **1.** A drinking trough for horses, etc.
2. *Railroads.* A long, shallow, metal trough lying between the rails, from which water is scooped by locomotives in motion.
wa'ter-ish, *adj.* **1.** Resembling water in nature, esp. in appearance, consistency, or density; aqueous; specif., *Obs.*, pale-bluish.
2. Abounding with water, moisture, or similar liquid; specif.: **a** Containing superfluous water; dilute; thin; as, *waterish* blood or wine. **b** Washy; sloppy; of loose texture; lacking any compactness. "*Watery* diet." *Shak.* **c** Hence, feeble; insipid; vapid; as, a *waterish* composition. **d** Flavorless; flat; — of taste or thing tasted. **e** Disposed to exude tears; watery. **f** *Obs.* Characterized by the watery humor in predominance or by a local accumulation of water in the body. **g** *Obs.* Wet; marshy. **h** *Obs.* Juicy; succulent.
3. Charged with moisture; as, a *waterish* month, air, haze.
4. Partially obscured by water vapor; as, a *waterish* moon.
5. Growing or living in water. *Obs.*
— **wa'ter-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **wa'ter-ish-ness**, *n.*
water ivy. A European water crowfoot (*Batrachium hederaceum*) with white flowers and ivy-shaped leaves, naturalized in eastern North America.

water jacket. An outer casing holding water, or through which water circulates, to cool the interior; specif., the enclosed space surrounding the cylinder block of an internal-combustion engine and containing the cooling liquid. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE, 3d *Illust.* — **wa'ter-jack'et-ing,** *n.*

wa'ter-jack'et, *v. t.* To provide with a water jacket.

water jessamine. The clammy hedge hyssop.

wa'ter-jet', *adj.* Operated or driven by a jet of water.

water joint. **a** In a stone pavement, a joint that is slightly raised to prevent water from settling therein. **b** = DRIP JOINT.

water jump. A pool, stream, or ditch of water, to be jumped over by a horse, as in a steeplechase.

water junket. The European sandpiper. *Local, Eng.*

wa'ter kale (wä'tĕr; wā'-). Vegetable broth without meat. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

wa'ter kel'pie (wô'tĕr; wŏt'ĕr). = KELPIE.

water key. *Music.* A device on certain wind instruments, consisting of a cap lifted by lever action from a vent hole for the expulsion of accumulated spittle.

water kingfisher. See KINGFISHER, 1.

water knot. A knot for uniting parts or strands of a fishline.

water kudu. A sitatunga.

water ladder. *Logging.* An incline of poles for raising water barrels.

wa'ter-laid', *adj.* **1.** Having a left-hand twist; — said of cordage; as, a *water-laid,* or left-hand, rope.
2. Cable-laid; — so called because cable-laid rope does not absorb water easily.
3. *Geol.* Deposited in or by water; sedimentary.

Wa'ter-land'er (wô'tĕr-lăn'dĕr; vä'-), *n.* [From *Waterland,* a district in North Holland.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a liberal body of Dutch Mennonites, which separated from the conservative Mennonites in 1555, and later were reunited with the liberalized older body.

water lane. **1.** A lane with a stream flowing alongside. *Dial.*
2. A narrow open passageway through the water, as amid weeds, ice, or shipping.
3. = 1st LANE, 3 **a.**

water leaf. *Gr. Art.* A peculiar form of leaf ornament, probably representing an ivy leaf.

wa'ter-leaf' (wô'tĕr-lēf'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* **1.** Any plant of the family Hydrophyllaceae (which see). See HYDROPHYLLUM.
2. Handmade paper in its initial stage of manufacture, consisting of pulp spread and evened by shaking in the hand mold, and pressed between felts.

waterleaf family. The Hydrophyllaceae.

wa'ter-leave' (wô'tĕr-lēv'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* Leave granted to navigate a watercourse.

water leg. = LEG, *n.,* 15.

water lemon. **a** A passionflower (*Passiflora laurifolia*); also, its edible fruit. **b** The sweet calabash.

water lens. *Optics.* A lens whose refracting medium is water contained in a suitably shaped vessel of glass or other transparent material.

water lentils. The lesser duckweed.

wa'ter-less (wô'tĕr-lĕs; wŏt'ĕr-; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* [AS. *wæterlēas.*] **1.** Destitute of or without water; dry; *Obs.,* out of the water.
2. Not water-cooled; usually, air-cooled.
3. Oppressing with want; — of a pit. *Obs. Zech.* ix. 11. — **wa'ter-less-ly,** *adv.* — **wa'ter-less-ness,** *n.*

water lettuce. A common tropical floating plant (*Pistia stratiotes*) forming a rosette of spongy wedge-shaped leaves.

water level. **1.** The surface of still water; specif., *Hydraulics,* a water table (sense 2).
2. The level assumed by a particular body or column of water.
3. The water line of a vessel.
4. An instrument to show the level by means of the surface of water in a trough, or in the legs of a U tube.
5. *Mining.* A slightly inclined level for draining.

wa'ter-lev'el, *adj.* Placed at or following along the water level.

water lily. **a** Any plant of the genus *Nymphaea* (which see). **b** In general, any aquatic plant with showy flowers, esp. plants of the family Nymphaeaceae and Nelumbonaceae; also, the water shield, floating heart, and plants of the genus *Victoria.*

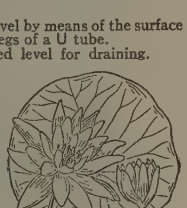
Water Lily (*Nymphaea odorata*). Leaf and Flowers.

wa'ter-lil'y fam'i-ly. The Nymphaeaceae.

water-lily tree. The North Carolina bay.

water lime. **1.** Hydraulic lime.
2. *Geol.* A Silurian limestone formation overlying the Salina proper of New York. Hydraulic lime is made from it.

water line *or* **wa'ter-line',** *n.* **1.** *Shipbuilding.* Any one of certain lines of a vessel, model, or plan, parallel with the surface of the water at various heights from the keel. In a half-breadth plan, the water lines are outward curves showing the horizontal form of the ship; in a sheer plan, they are projected as straight lines. Cf. LEVEL LINE.
2. *Naut.* Any one of several lines marked upon the outside of a vessel, corresponding with the surface of the water when she is afloat on an even keel. The lowest line indicates the vessel's proper submergence when not loaded, and is called the *light water line;* the highest, called the *load water line,* indicates her proper submergence when loaded.
3. A line produced as a watermark in paper.
4. The level represented by the uppermost limit of ground wholly saturated with water; the level of the water in soil; water table.
5. A line of stain marking the junction of a former leaning roof.
6. A shore line.
7. *Boilers.* The desired or actual level of the water in a boiler, tank, etc.

wa'ter-line', *adj.* Placed at or following along the water line.

wa'ter-lined', *adj.* Having water lines, as paper.

water-line model. *Shipbuilding.* A model formed of boards shaped according to the water lines in the plans and laid upon each other to form a solid model.

water liverwort. = WATER CROWFOOT **b.**

water lizard. **a** A monitor lizard. **b** Any of various, mostly large, salamanders, esp. a mud puppy, or water dog.

water lobelia. An erect perennial aquatic herb (*Lobelia dortmanna*) of Europe and North America, with submerged, spongy leaves and an emersed raceme of blue flowers.

water locust. A species of honey locust (*Gleditsia aquatica*), found in swamps and bottom lands of the southern United States. Its dark heavy wood takes a good polish.

wa'ter-log' (wô'tĕr-lŏg'; wŏt'ĕr-), *v.;* -LOGGED' (-lŏgd'); -LOG'GING. *Transitive:* **1.** To render unmanageable by flooding or leakage of water, as a boat.
2. To deprive of buoyancy by saturation with water, as floating timber.
3. To saturate with water; as, to *waterlog* soil by allowing stagnant water to stand on it.
4. To cause to deteriorate or render helpless or unserviceable by or as if by saturation with excess of water; as, to waterlog vegetation, a mine, a business venture; a *waterlogging* of the lungs.
——, *Intransitive:* To become inert, unmanageable, or useless, from or as if from excessive saturation with water; as, their coats would *waterlog* in such a drenching.
— **wa'ter-log'ger,** *n.* — **wa'ter-log'ging,** *n.*

wa'ter-logged' (-lŏgd'), *adj.* **1.** Filled or saturated with water, so as to be heavy, unmanageable, or loglike; — said of a vessel, timber, etc.
2. Rendered soggy and untillable by water in excess; — of soil.
3. Rendered unserviceable, useless, or helplessly inert, by or as if by excessive saturation with water; as, *waterlogged* trenches; *waterlogged* with debt.
— **wa'ter-log'ged-ness** (-lŏg'ĕd-nĕs; -ĭd-nĭs; 119), *n.*

Wa'ter-loo' (wô'tĕr-lōō'; wô'tĕr-lōō'; 66), *n.* **1.** See BATTLE, *Table.*
2. [In allusion to Napoleon's defeat at *Waterloo.*] A decisive or disastrous defeat or reverse.

water lot. A lot of ground covered with water or in a swamp.

water lotus. The Indian lotus.

water lung. The respiratory tree of a holothurian.

water main. A pipe or conduit for conveying water, as from a reservoir.

water maize. The plant *Victoria regia.* Its edible seeds somewhat resemble kernels of maize.

water mallow. The rose mallow *Hibiscus moscheutos.*

wa'ter-man (wô'tĕr-măn; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn).
1. A man who works, or chiefly lives, on the water; specif., *Obs.,* a sailor; mariner.
2. A man who plies for hire, esp. as a boatman or ferryman, on rivers, canals, or the like, or in harbors, in distinction from a seaman who is engaged on the high seas; a man who manages small craft for hire.
3. An attendant on cabstands, etc., who supplies water to the horses. *Eng.*
4. One who is employed in connection with supplying water; esp., one who releases water through valves or sluices, as in waterworks or for irrigation.
5. One who waters roads, as in mines.
6. A demon inhabiting the water. *Tylor.*
7. *Sports.* An oarsman.

wa'ter-man-ship', *n.* **a** The business or skill of a waterman. **b** Art of, or skill in, rowing; oarsmanship; specif., skill in managing the blade in the water, as distinguished from managing arms, body, etc., in the stroke.

water maple. **a** The red maple. **b** The silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*). **c** = MOUNTAIN MAPLE **a.**

water marigold. A North American aquatic herb (*Megalodonta beckii*), family Carduaceae, having finely dissected leaves and heads of yellow flowers.

wa'ter-mark' (wô'tĕr-märk'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* **1.** A mark indicating the height to which water has risen, or at which it has stood; esp., a tidemark.
2. A marking in paper resulting from differences in thickness usually produced by pressure of a projecting design on the dandy roll, in the mold, etc., and visible when the paper is held up to the light. Also, the design or the metal pattern producing the marking. Cf. FOOLSCAP, 3; PAPER, *n.,* 1. In philately, watermarks are important in distinguishing varieties of stamps. The chief kinds are: ***unit,*** one entire design on a single stamp; ***multiple,*** one design repeated in whole or in part on a single stamp; ***sheet,*** or ***over-all,*** a design so large that it spreads over an entire sheet, only a portion showing on a stamp; ***continuous,*** similar to the *sheet,* but consisting of words or a phrase repeated continuously, only part of the words appearing on each stamp; ***stitch,*** an impression of the joint (stitches) in the endless belt of cloth carrying the pulp, which in the manufacture of postal paper is caused by the dandy roll.
3. *Naut.* = WATER LINE, 2. *Obs.*

wa'ter-mark', *v. t.* To mark (paper) with a watermark; to impress (a given design) as a watermark.

watermark detector. *Philately.* A small container with black bottom devised to detect watermarks in paper; — called also *benzine cup.* The addition of enough deodorized benzine to cover a postage stamp causes the watermark to show clearly. The benzine does not injure the texture, color, or gum, of the stamp and evaporates very rapidly.

watermark disease. *Plant Pathol.* A bacterial disease of the cricket-bat willow (*Salix coerulea*) in England, in which the pathogen invades the vessels, causing wilting and browning of the leaves and exudation of watery masses of bacteria, hence the name *watermark.*

wa'ter-mas'ter (wô'tĕr-măs'tĕr; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* One in charge of the distribution of irrigation water from a main canal.

water mead. = WATER MEADOW.

water meadow. *Agric.* A meadow, or piece of low, flat land, capable of being kept in fertility by being overflowed from some adjoining stream.

water meadow grass. = REED MEADOW GRASS.

water measure. An English measure formerly used for articles brought by water, as coals, oysters, etc. The water-measure bushel was by statute in 1494 fixed at five pecks stricken Winchester measure, and in 1701 was defined as equal to a heaped Winchester bushel.

water measurer. Any of many water insects; specif., the water strider.

wa'ter-mel'on (wô'tĕr-mĕl'ŭn; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* **a** The large oblong or roundish fruit of a vine (*Citrullus vulgaris*) of many varieties. It has a hard green or white rind, often striped or variegated and a pink or red pulp with a copious sweet watery juice and many seeds. **b** The plant or vine which bears this fruit, native to tropical Africa, but widely cultivated.

water meter. An instrument for recording the quantity of water passing through a particular outlet.

water milfoil. Any aquatic plant of the genus *Myriophyllum;* — in allusion to the finely pinnate submersed leaves.

wa'ter-mil'foil' fam'i-ly. The Haloragidaceae.

water mill. A mill whose machinery is moved by water. — **water miller.**

water mint. **a** A European true mint (*Mentha aquatica*) growing in wet places, and sometimes having a perfume resembling bergamot. **b** The horsemint *Mentha longifolia.*

water mite. Any of many aquatic mites of the family Hydrachnidae, usually having the legs fringed and adapted for swimming. They are often red or red and black, and while young are parasites of fresh-water insects and mussels.

water moccasin. **a** A poisonous snake, or pit viper (*Agkistrodon piscivorus*), of the southern United States closely related to the copperhead. Above, it is dull dark chestnut brown, barred with black; beneath, it is black, blotched with yellowish white. It reaches a length of over four feet, is found in or near the water, and feeds largely on fishes. **b** Any harmless water snake (see WATER SNAKE, 1 **a**) confounded with the true water moccasin.

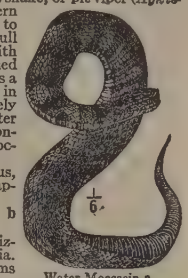
Water Moccasin **a.**

water mold. Any aquatic fungus, esp. any species of the order Saprolegniales.

water mole. **a** The desman. **b** The duckbill.

water monitor. A very large lizard (*Varanus salvator*) of India. It frequents the borders of streams and swims actively. It becomes five or six feet long. Also, any of various other aquatic monitors.

water monkey. A jar or bottle, as of porous earthenware, in which water is cooled by evaporation.

water moss. Any of various aquatic algae, mosses, and liverworts; specif., any moss of the genus *Fontinalis,* esp. *F. antipyretica.* See FONTINALIS.

water moth. **a** Any of many small pyralid moths belonging to *Nymphula, Elophila* and allied genera, whose larvae live beneath the surface of fresh waters, usually in cases. **b** Any small moth of the genus *Acentropus,* whose larvae live under water. **c** Any caddis fly.

water motor. Any prime mover driven by water; specif., a small water wheel driven by water from a street main.

water mouse. Any of several somewhat aquatic Australian mice of the genus *Hydromys.*

water mouth, *n.* A river mouth. *Scot.*

water myrtle. = WATER GUM **a.**

water navelwort. **a** A common water milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) of the North Temperate Zone. **b** A marsh pennywort (*Hydrocotyle umbellata*), widely distributed in the New World and in Africa.

water nerveroot. The swamp milkweed.

water net. Any fresh-water alga of the genus *Hydrodictyon.* See HYDRODICTYON.

water newt. Any of many aquatic salamanders; a triton.

water nixie. A female water sprite; a nixie.

water noodle. See 4th NOODLE, 1.

water nut. **a** The water chestnut *Trapa natans.* **b** The water chinquapin.

wa'ter-nut' fam'i-ly. The Trapaceae.

water nymph. **1.** *Class. Myth.* A goddess of any body of water, as one of the naiads, Nereids, or Oceanids.
2. **a** The common white water lily (*Nymphaea odorata*). **b** A plant of the genus *Najas.*
3. A dragonfly.

water oak. **a** An oak (*Quercus nigra*) of the southeastern United States. It has obovate leaves, generally cuneate at the base, and hard coarse-grained wood. It is commonly planted for shade in southern cities. **b** Any of several other American oaks, as the shingle oak, pin oak, etc. **c** In Australia, any of certain trees of the genera *Callistemon* and *Casuarina.*

water oat. = WILD RICE **a.**

water of Ayr, wa'ter-of-Ayr' stone. Ayr stone.

water of constitution. *Physical Chem.* Water so combined in a molecule that it cannot be removed without disrupting the entire molecule. It differs from water of crystallization in that the latter can be removed, leaving the anhydrous molecule essentially the same.

water of crystallization. *Chem.* Water which is regarded as present (chemically combined) in many crystallized substances, and which is expelled from them by heat, usually with loss by the substance of its crystalline properties. Thus, while pure copper sulphate, $CuSO_4$, is a white amorphous substance, blue vitriol, the crystallized form, $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$, contains five molecules of water of crystallization.

water of hydration. *Chem.* Water chemically combined with some substance to form a hydrate.

water of imbibition. *Physics.* The maximum amount of water that a substance can imbibe, or absorb, and hold, as a sponge removed from water; specif., the maximum amount of water that can be held by a rock or earth above the zone of ground water.

water of life. **a** *Bib.* That which gives to a person spiritual or eternal life; spiritual refreshment, or the like; salvation. *Rev.* xxii. 1. **b** Brandy, whisky, or other alcoholic drink; — a translation of various non-English names, as *eau de vie, usquebaugh,* or *aqua vitae.*

water on the brain. *Med.* Hydrocephalus.

water on the chest. *Med.* Hydrothorax.

water on the knee. *Med.* An accumulation of inflammatory exudate in the knee joint, often following an injury.

water opal. Hyalite.

water opossum. See OPOSSUM, 1.

water ordeal. Any form of ordeal in which water is the testing agent, as that of plunging the bare arm into boiling water, innocence or guilt being held to be proved by the arm's condition, or that of casting an accused person, bound hand and foot, into a river or pond, sinking or floating being evidence respectively of innocence or guilt.

water organ. *Music.* A hydraulic organ.

wa'ter ou'zel (ōō'zl). Any of several birds of the genus *Cinclus;* esp., the European water ouzel (*C. cinclus*), and the American water ouzel (*C. mexicanus*). Although allied to the thrushes and not web-footed, they have the peculiar habit of diving into swift mountain streams and walking on the bottom in search of food. Called also *dipper.*

European Water Ouzel.

water oven. A double-walled drying oven with water between the walls, limiting the rise of temperature to 100° C (212° F.).

---

wa'ter-jel'ly, *n.* = WATER SHIELD **a.**

wa'ter-kind (wô'tĕr-kīnd), *n.* Water considered as an element. *Obs.*

Wa'ter-land'i-an (wô'tĕr-lăn'dĭ-ăn; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* A water carrier. *Obs.*

wa'ter-lead'er (wô'tĕr-lĕd'ĕr; -lēd'-), *n. Eccl. Hist.* = WATERLANDIAN.

wa'ter-leech', *n.* A horseleech. *Obs.*

wa'ter-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

wa'ter-ly, *adj.* Waterish. *Obs.*

wa'ter-mon'ger, *n.* See -MONGER.

wa'ter-ol'o-ger (wô'tĕr-ŏl'ō-jĕr; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* [See WATER, 4 **a**; -LOGY.] = UROLOGIST. *Obs.*

water ox. A water buffalo.
wa'ter–packed', *adj.* Packed in water; specif., of baled cotton, containing fibers damaged by water after baling, by ginning while moist, or by exposure to weather.
wa'ter pad'da (păd'ȯ). [Cf. D. *pad, padde*, toad. See 1st PADDOCK.] A South African toad (*Breviceps gibbosus*) of the family Brevicipitidae.
water paint. Paint in which water is the vehicle.
water pan. **a** A pan for holding water. **b** = PAN, *n.*, 3 **c**.
water parsley. Any of several bog or aquatic umbellifers. *Eng.*
water parsnip. Any plant of the genus *Sium*.
water parting. A summit or boundary line separating the drainage districts of two streams or coasts; a divide or watershed. See WATERSHED, 1, *Cit.*
water partridge. The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*
water pennywort. Marsh pennywort.
water pepper. **a** Any of several acrid plants of the genus *Persicaria*, esp. *P. hydropiper*. **b** = WATERWORT **a**.
water persicaria. An aquatic herb (*Persicaria amphibia*) of Europe and North America, with floating leaves and emersed, dense racemes of pinkish flowers.
water pewit. A phoebe.
water pheasant. **a** The pintail. See PINTAIL **a**. **b** A merganser; esp., the goosander, the hooded merganser, or the American merganser. **c** The pheasant-tailed jacana.
wa'ter·phone (wȯ'tĕr·fōn; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* [*water* + *-phone.*] = HYDROPHONE, 1.
water piet. The water ouzel. *Scot.*
water pig. **a** The capybara. **b** The gourami.
water pillar. A waterspout. *Obs.*
water pilot. A water snake (*Natrix taxispilota*). *Southeastern U. S.*
water pimpernel. **a** The brookweed. **b** The common pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*).
water pine. A Chinese evergreen tree (*Glyptostrobus pensilis*) which grows in wet places and is commonly planted around the edges of rice fields.
water pipe. **a** A pipe conveying, or designed to convey, water. **b** A smoking pipe in which the smoke is drawn through water. See HOOKAH; HUBBLE-BUBBLE, 1; NARGHILE. **c** *Archaic.* A waterspout. **d** *Poet.* An underground current of water.
water pipit. A European pipit (*Anthus spinoletta*).
water pistol. A pistol designed to throw a jet of liquid.
wa'ter-pit' (wȯ'tĕr·pĭt'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* [AS. *wæterpyt.*] A well. *Obs.*
water pitcher. **a** A pitcher for water. **b** A pitcher plant.
water plane. **a** The plane of the surface of a body of water. **b** *Aeronautics.* A seaplane. **c** *Shipbuilding.* The plane of a given water line.
water plant. A plant growing in water; an aquatic.
water plantain. A plant of the genus *Alisma*, esp. *A. plantago-aquatica* of the Old World, and *A. subcordatum* of America; — in allusion to their acrid, plantainlike leaves.
wa'ter–plan'tain fam'i·ly. The Alismaceae.
water plate. A plate heated by hot water in a receptacle beneath.
water platter. The plant *Victoria regia*.
water plug. = FIREPLUG.
water poa. Reed meadow grass.
water pocket. A water hole in the bed of an intermittent stream, esp. the bowl at the foot of a cliff over which the stream leaps when in the flood stage. *Western U. S.*
Water Poet, the. John Taylor, an English poet (1580–1653), who for a long time followed the occupation of a waterman on the Thames; — so self-styled.
water point. *Mining.* = 1st POINT, 34.
water poise. = HYDROMETER, 1.
Water Polak. [After G. *Wasserpolak.*] One of the Polish-speaking inhabitants of Upper Silesia.
water polo. A game played in a swimming pool by teams of swimmers with a ball resembling an association football.
water poplar. The cottonwood *Populus balsamifera*.
water poppy. A Brazilian aquatic herb (*Hydrocleis nymphoides*), cultivated for its poppylike yellow flowers.
water pore. **1.** *Zool.* A pore by which the water tubes of various invertebrates open externally.
2. *Bot.* An opening or stoma for the excretion of water. They are at the apexes of the leaf veins of certain plants.
wa'ter-pot' (wȯ'tĕr·pŏt'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* **1.** A vessel for holding or conveying water; also, a watering pot.
2. In astronomical observation, a part of Aquarius which is sketched in the likeness of a watering pot.
water power. The power of water employed to move machinery, etc.; also, a fall of water which may be used to drive machinery; loosely, a water privilege for a mill. — **wa'ter–pow'er**, *adj.*
wat'er–pow'er en'gi·neer'ing. That branch of civil engineering which deals with the construction of works to develop water power.
water pox. *Med.* A variety of chicken pox, or varicella.
water press. = HYDROSTATIC PRESS.
water pressure. Pressure exerted by water; as, the *water pressure* in a swimmer's ears as he dives; the *water pressure* in a hydrant or faucet; the *water pressure* in a hydraulic press. — **wa'ter–pres'sure**, *adj.*
water privilege. The right to use water, esp. as a mechanical power; also, place where water is, or may be, so used.
wa'ter-proof' (wȯ'tĕr·prōōf'; wŏt'ĕr-; 66), *adj.* Impervious to water; specif.: **a** Covered or coated with a material, as a solution of rubber, to prevent permeation by water. **b** Pert. to or characterizing a machine or structure so constructed that a stream of water may be directed on it under specified conditions without the water entering. — **wa'ter-proof'ness**, *n.*
wa'ter-proof', *n.* Something made waterproof, as cloth coated or interlined with rubber; specif., a cloak or other outer garment made of waterproof cloth or other waterproof material
wa'ter·proof', *v. t.*; WA'TER·PROOFED' (-prōōft'); WA'TER-PROOF'ING. To make waterproof, esp. by an application of some material, as rubber solution, impervious to water. — *v. i.* To be, or to be made, waterproof.
waterproof cement. A cement that dries into a waterproof mass, as a mixture of water glass with chalk or cement.
wa'ter·proof'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who waterproofs, as roofs, or fabrics; also, a waterproofing material, as for roofs.
wa'ter·proof'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of WATERPROOF. Hence: *n.* **a** Act or process of applying a coating which will render something, as a roof or a fabric, waterproof; also, the state of being waterproof. **b** Material applied to something else to make it waterproof.
water propeller. Rotary pump. *Rare.*
water pump. A pump for pumping water, as in an irrigation system, water supply system, etc. — **water pumper.** — **wa'ter–pump'ing**, *adj.*
wa'ter–pur'pie (*Scot.* wā'tĕr·pûr'pĭ; wā'-), *n.* Also **wa'ter–pur'py.** The brooklime *Veronica beccabunga*. *Scot.*
water purslane. **a** Marsh purslane. **b** A submerged aquatic or mud herb (*Didiplis diandra*), family Lythraceae, of the central United States and Mexico.
water pusley. = WATER PURSLANE.
wa'ter-quake' (wȯ'tĕr·kwāk'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* A disturbance of water by seismic action.
water qualm. Pyrosis.
wa'ter–quenched' (-kwĕncht'; 105), *adj.* Quenched with water. See QUENCH, *v. t.*, 4.
water rabbit. = SWAMP RABBIT.
water race. = 4th RACE, 2 **b**.
water radish. Any of several cresses of the genus *Roripa*, esp. the European *R. amphibia*.
water rail. **a** Any of many rails of the genus *Rallus*, esp. *R. aquaticus*. See 1st RAIL **a**. **b** *Local, Eng.* = MOOR HEN **b**.
water ram. = HYDRAULIC RAM.
water rat. **1.** **a** Any vole of the genus *Arvicola*, esp. the large British species *A. amphibius*. See VOLE. **b** The muskrat. **c** A beaver rat. **d** A water mouse.
2. A vagabond or thief who loafs or thieves on the water or about water fronts. *Cant or Slang.*
water rate. **1.** A rate or tax for supply of water.
2. Of a steam engine or turbine, the amount of water (condensed steam) used by the turbine or engine for a given rate of energy output.
water rattler. Also **water rattle.** The diamondback rattlesnake (*Crotalus adamanteus*); — so called from its preference for damp places near water.
water reed. Any coarse reedlike grass of the genus *Arundo* or of the related genera *Arundinaria* and *Phragmites*.
water rent. = WATER RATE, 1.
water requirement. The ratio of the weight of water absorbed during the growth of a plant to the dry matter produced, often expressed in the number of grams of water taken up per gram of dry weight of plant product.
water reserve. A tract of land reserved for feeding streams which are utilized for water supply, as in parts of Australia.
wa'ter–ret' (wȯ'tĕr·rĕt'; wŏt'ĕr-), *v. t.* To water-rot.
water retting. See RETTING.
water rheostat. A rheostat for dissipating large amounts of electrical energy and consisting of a tank or vessel of water, usually with one fixed electrode and one movable electrode. To increase the conductivity of the water, sodium carbonate (washing soda) is usually added. Called also *liquid rheostat*.
water rice. = WILD RICE **a**.
water right. *Law.* **a** *pl.* Riparian rights. **b** A right to the use of water, as for irrigation, either originally acquired by appropriation and perfected by beneficial use, or derived through ownership of riparian land. In the United States, if such right is acquired by appropriation it may rest in the company making the diversion or in the individual to whose land it is delivered, depending upon the statutes and court decisions of the State concerned.
Water Rimer. The Water Poet. *Obs.*
water ring. *Mining.* A continuous sloping ring or groove cut in the rock around the wall of a shaft to catch and divert seepage. Called also *ring*.
water robin. An Asiatic thrushlike bird (*Rhyacornis fuliginosa*).
water rocket. **a** The yellow water cress. **b** A kind of firework to be discharged in water.
water roll. See 2d ROLL, 4 **b**.
wa'ter–rolled' (-rōld'), *adj.* Worn round, or smooth, through being rolled by water; as, *water-rolled* gravel.
water rose. The white or the yellow water lily.
wa'ter–rot', *v. t.* To rot by steeping in water, as hemp.
wa'ter·rug' (wȯ'tĕr·rŭg'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* [See 1st RUG, 5.] A kind of water dog. *Obs.*
water rush. The common rush (*Juncus effusus*).
water sail. *Naut.* A small sail sometimes set under a lower studding sail or under a spanker boom, and reaching nearly to the water, now rarely used.
water saligot. = WATER CHESTNUT **a**.
water sallow. = WATER WILLOW **e**.
water sapphire. [Equiv. to F. *saphir d'eau.*] A deep-blue variety of iolite, sometimes used as a gem; — called also *saphir d'eau*.
wa'ter·scape (wȯ'tĕr·skāp; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* [After LANDSCAPE.] A water or sea view; a seascape.
water scavenger beetle. Any water beetle of the family Hydrophilidae.
water scorpion. Any of numerous aquatic hemipterous insects belonging to *Nepa*, *Ranatra*, and allied genera. Their front legs are fitted for seizing and holding their prey, and the end of their abdomen bears a long, taillike breathing tube formed by two appressed grooved bristles.

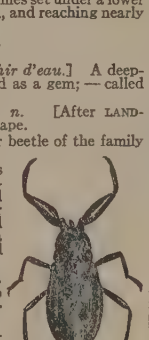
Water Scorpion (*Nepa apiculata*). Somewhat enlarged.

water screw. = ARCHIMEDEAN SCREW.
water seal. A seal formed by water to prevent the passage of gas. — **wa'ter–seal'**, *v. t.* — **wa'ter–sealed'**, *adj.*
wa'ter–sea'son, *v. t.* To season (timber) by immersing for about two weeks in running water to dissolve and extract the sap, finally drying gradually.
water seg. = WATER SKEGS.
water seller. In the Orient, a street vendor of water.
water sengreen. = WATER SOLDIER **a**.
water serpent. = HYDRA, 4. *Obs.*
water set. A trap set under water, designed to avoid human scent on the trap, or to drown the trapped animal so that its struggles will not injure the fur or allow escape.
wa'ter-shake' (wȯ'tĕr·shāk'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* = WATERQUAKE. *Obs.*
water shamrock. The buck bean.
wa'ter-shed' (wȯ'tĕr·shĕd'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* [Akin to, and perh. after, G. *wasserscheide.* See WATER; SHED a parting.]
1. = WATER PARTING.
The boundary line between one drainage area and others is rightly termed the *watershed*, but . . . it is better to call it water parting, or, as in America, divide. *Encyc. Brit.*
2. The whole region or area contributing to the supply of a river or lake; drainage area; catchment area or basin.
3. That which sheds or throws off water, as from a roof.
water sheep. The roach. *Obs.*
water shield. **a** An American aquatic plant (*Brasenia schreberi*) having floating oval leaves, with a jellylike coating, and small dull-purple flowers. **b** Any plant of the related genus *Cabomba*; — called also *fish grass*.
wa'ter–shield' fam'i·ly. The Cabombaceae.
wa'ter-shoot' (wȯ'tĕr·shōōt'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* **1.** Also **water shoot.** A sucker; also, a shoot arising from the trunk, but otherwise resembling a sucker.
2. A trough or channel for discharging water.
3. The water which drains off from a piece of land; also, a waterfall. *Obs.*
4. = WATER CHUTE.
5. *Arch.* A drip, dripstone, or the like.
wa'ter–shot' (wȯ'tĕr·shŏt'; wŏt'ĕr-), *adj.* Traversed by streams of water.
wa'ter–shot', *adv.* At an acute angle with the current. *Obs.*
water shrew. Any of several aquatic shrews having fringed feet. The common European species is *Neomys fodiens*. The common American water shrew is *Sorex palustris*.
wa'ter-shut' (wȯ'tĕr·shŭt'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* A rill; irrigation channel. *Obs.*
wa'ter–sick', *adj.* Of land, uncultivable and unproductive, because of overirrigation.
wa'ter·side' (wȯ'tĕr·sīd'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* The land bordering a body of water, as the seaside or a riverside.
wa'ter·side', *adj.* **a** Of, pertaining to, or located on, the waterside; as, *waterside* trees. **b** Employed along the waterside, as stevedores, watermen, etc.; as, *waterside* workers; also, of or pertaining to the workers along the waterside; as, a *waterside* strike.
wa'ter·sid'er (-sīd'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One dwelling at a waterside.
2. Longshoreman. *Australia.*
water silvering. Silvering done with silver amalgam.
water skegs. The common yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*).
wa'ter·skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* A vessel of skin to hold water.
water skipper. = WATER STRIDER.
water sky. Dull neutral-colored sky near the horizon, caused by the reflection of the color of the sea, and so indicating open water when seen over an ice-covered sea.
wa'ter–slaked' lime (-slākt'; *see* 1st SLAKE, *Note*). Slaked, or hydrated, lime. See 1st LIME, 2.
wa'ter slat'er (slāt'ĕr). Any fresh-water isopod of the genus *Asellus* or an allied genus.
water slide. A flume used in logging, etc.
water smartweed. An American smartweed (*Persicaria punctata*) somewhat like water pepper (*P. hydropiper*)
wa'ters·meet' (wȯ'tĕrz·mēt'; wŏt'ĕrz-), *n.* A meeting place of two rivers.
Each of these torrents ran down a gorge of its own, the one on the east, the other on the west of the *watersmeet.* *Hilaire Belloc.*
wa'ter–smoke' (wȯ'tĕr·smōk'; wŏt'ĕr-), *v. t.* In the preliminary stage of burning brick, to drive off the moisture in (the green brick) by means of a slow fire.
water smoke. **1.** The mist or foglike vapor rising from the surface of a body of water.
2. In the burning of brick, the moisture which rises in the form of vapor from the green brick as it is undergoing heating
water snail. **1.** Any aquatic snail.
2. *Mech.* The Archimedean screw. *Rare.*
water snake. **1.** **a** Any of numerous snakes of *Natrix* (syn *Tropidonotus*) and related genera, which live more or less in fresh water and feed largely on aquatic animals, as *N. sipedon* (syn. *fasciata*) common in North America. Some species reach a length of four feet, are savage in appearance and disposition, and can inflict a severe, but not poisonous bite. They can be easily distinguished from the poisonous moccasin by the absence of a deep depression between the nostril and the eye. **b** Any of various East Indian and Australian strictly aquatic, fresh-water snakes of the subfamily Homalopsinae (family Colubridae), having one or more posterior teeth grooved, valvular nostrils on the upper surface of the snout, and often a compressed tail.

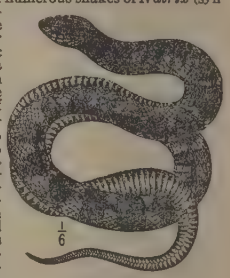
Water Snake (*Natrix sipedon sipedon*).

2. [*caps.*] = HYDRUS **b**.
3. A waterman; a river boatman. *Jocose. Obs.*
water snowflake. An Asiatic floating plant (*Nymphoides indicum*), often cultivated for its starlike white flowers.
wa'ter–soak' (wȯ'tĕr·sōk'; wŏt'ĕr-), *v. t.* To soak in water; to fill the interstices of with water.
wa'ter–soak'en (-ĕn), *adj.* Water-soaked. *Archaic.*
water socks. The white water lily *Nymphaea alba*. *Obs.*
water softener. = SOFTENER **a**.
water soldier. **a** A European aquatic plant (*Stratiotes aloides*) with bayonet-shaped leaves, submerged in the vegetative stage and floating in the flowering stage. **b** The water lettuce *Pistia stratiotes*.
wa'ter–sol'u·ble, *adj.* Soluble in water; — specif., *Biochem.*, used with a letter (with or without the word *vitamin*) in designating certain vitamins; as, *water-soluble* vitamin B, or *water-soluble* B. See VITAMIN.
water sorrel. The water dock *Rumex hydrolapathum*.
water souchet *or* **souchy.** *Cookery.* A dish of small fish or pieces of fish served in the water in which they are stewed.
water spaniel. See SPANIEL.
water speedwell. A very common speedwell (*Veronica anagallis-aquatica*) found in wet places in Eurasia and America.
water spider. **a** An aquatic European spider (*Argyoneta aquatica*) which constructs beneath the surface of the water a bell-shaped structure of silk, open beneath and filled with air which the spider carries down in the form of small bubbles. **b** A water mite. **c** Any spider that habitually lives on or about the water, as species of *Pirata* or the large American species *Dolomedes urinator*, which runs rapidly on the surface of water.
water spike. **a** Any species of *Potamogeton*; — so called in allusion to the erect, usually emersed, spikes of flowers. **b** Any plant of a related genus (*Hydrostachys*).
water spinner. = WATER SPIDER **a**.
wa'ter·spout' (wȯ'tĕr·spout'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* **1.** A pipe, duct, or orifice, from which water is spouted; also, sometimes, water which spouts out from, or as if from, such a pipe or orifice.
2. A pipe or duct for conveying water from a roof gutter to the ground or to a cistern.
3. A slender funnel-shaped or tubular column of rapidly rotating, cloud-filled wind usually extending from the under side of an ordinary cumulus or cumulo-nimbus cloud down to a cloud of spray torn up by the whirling winds from the surface of an ocean or lake. It is sometimes straight and vertical and sometimes inclined and tortuous, as it moves along. The funnel cloud is of fresh water.
4. A torrential burst of rain; rainfall of the nature of a cloudburst.
water sprite. A sprite supposed to inhabit or haunt the water; a water nymph. Cf. KELPIE, NIXIE, NAIAD, NEREID.

water sprout. An extremely vigorous sucker or shoot originating from the trunk or main limb of a tree, esp. a fruit tree.
water spruce. a The black spruce *Picea mariana.* b The blue spruce *Picea pungens.* c The hemlock spruce *Tsuga canadensis.*
water stair *or* **stairs.** Stairs leading to the water, as at a boat landing.
wa'ter-stand'ing, *adj.* Tear-filled. *Rare.*
water star. The starfruit.
water star grass. A grassy-leaved North American aquatic herb (*Heteranthera dubia*) with yellow star-shaped blossoms.
water starwort. Any plant of the genus *Callitriche.*
wa'ter-star'wort' fam'i·ly. The Callitrichaceae.
wa'ter-stead' (wä'tĕr-stĕd'; wô'-), *n.* Bed of a stream. *Dial. Eng.*
wa'ter sto'ma (wô'tĕr; wŏt'ĕr-). *Bot.* A water pore.
Wa'ters-ton's hy·poth'e·sis (wô'tĕrz-tŭnz). [After J. J. *Waterston,* Brit. chemist.] *Physical Chem.* The hypothesis that the mean kinetic energy of the molecules of a gas is proportional to the temperature.
wa'ter-stoup' (wä'tĕr-stōōp'; wä'-), *n.* A bucket for water. *Scot.*
water strider. Any long-legged bug of the family Gerridae (syn. *Hydrobatidae*), which moves about on the surface of fresh waters or, more rarely, on the ocean; a water skipper.

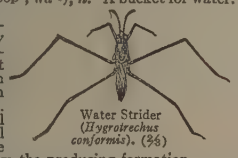
Water Strider (*Hygrotrechus conformis*). (⅔)

water string. In an oil or gas well, the final string of casing or pipe set to exclude water from the producing formation.
wa'ter-struck' (wô'tĕr-strŭk'; wŏt'ĕr-), *adj.* 1. Designating brick in which water instead of sand was used to prevent sticking in the mold.
2. Marked irregularly by dipping in water before burning; — said of brick.
water supply. Supply of water, or process of supplying water, as for communities by means of reservoirs, tunnels, and pipe lines. — **wa'ter-sup·ply'** (66), *adj.*
wa'ter-sup·ply' en'gi·neer'ing. See ENGINEERING, *n.,* 1. — **wa'ter-sup·ply' en'gi·neer'.**
water swallow. 1. The water wagtail.
2. = SINK, *n.,* 8. *Dial. Eng.*
wa'ter-sweet' *adj.* Sweet and clean, as if washed with water; as sweet as pure water. "Made the old rooms *water-sweet.*" *Eden Phillpotts.*
water system. a A river with its tributaries. b = WATER SUPPLY.
water tabby. A kind of watered tabby. See TABBY, *n.,* 1.
water table. 1. *Arch.* A stringcourse or similar member when projecting so as to throw off the water; esp., in the United States, the first table above the ground, at the top of the foundation and beginning of the upper wall.
2. The upper limit of the portion of the ground wholly saturated with water;— used chiefly in hydraulic engineering. This may be very near the surface or many feet below it. See GROUND WATER.
3. *Road Engin.* A gutter on the side of a road to carry off water.
water tabling. *Arch.* Water tables collectively.
water tare grass. = WILD RICE a.
water target. = WATER SHIELD a.
water telescope. 1. = WATER GLASS, 5.
2. *Optics.* A telescope devised for looking into a body of water.
water tender. 1. A workman who attends to the condition of the water in steam boilers.
2. *Nav.* In the United States Navy, a petty officer in charge in a fireroom. He "tends" water to the boilers, sees that fires are properly cleaned and stoked, etc.
water territory. Territorial waters.
water thermometer. *Physics.* A thermometer filled with water instead of mercury, for ascertaining the precise temperature (about 39° F. or 4° C.) at which water is most dense.
water thief. Pirate. *Shak.*
water thistle. a A Eurasian thistle (*Cirsium palustre*). b *Eng.* The common teasel (*Dipsacus sylvestris*).
water thrush. a Any of several North American warblers of the genus *Seiurus,* as the ovenbird *S. aurocapillus* and allied forms, usually found in the vicinity of streams. The plumage is olivaceous above and streaked below. The *northern water thrush* is *S. noveboracensis.* The *Louisiana water thrush* is *S. motacilla.* b The European water ouzel. c *Local, Eng.* The pied wagtail.

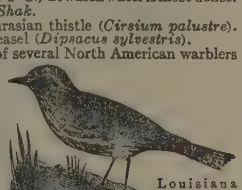
Louisiana Water Thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*). (¼)

water thyme. The waterweed *Philotria canadensis.*
water tick. = WATER MITE.
water tiger. = WATER DEVIL a.
wa'ter-tight' (wô'tĕr-tīt'; wŏt'ĕr-; 66), *adj.* a So tight as to be impermeable by water. b Pertaining to or characterizing a machine or structure so constructed that a stream of water may be directed on it under specified conditions (more severe than required for the machine or structure to be waterproof) without leakage of water. c Figuratively, sealed tight against the permeation of anything; of a legal document or the like, so written or phrased as to leave no possibility of misconstruction or of a defeat of its purpose; as, a *watertight* lease. Cf. WATERTIGHT COMPARTMENT, 2. — **wa'ter-tight'ness,** *n.*
wa'ter-tight'al (-āl; -ĭl), *adj.* Watertight.
Its box-built, *watertightal* structure. *Galsworthy.*
watertight compartment. 1. A compartment, as in a ship, having watertight doors, by which it can be entirely separated from the rest.
2. Hence, figuratively, a division or part of anything regarded as shut off from the rest; as, a mind divided into *watertight compartments.* "*Watertight compartments* in the realm of ideas." *Jespersen.*
watertight deck. See DECK, *n.,* 2.
water torch. The cattail, or reed mace, the spike of which makes a good torch when soaked in oil.
water tower. 1. A tower or standpipe serving as a reservoir to deliver water at a required head, as to a fountain.
2. Specif.: A fire apparatus having a vertical pipe which can be extended to various heights, and supplied with water under high pressure, as by several motor pumpers. It is used to deliver water at heights unattainable by the ordinary apparatus.
water tree. a A climbing woody vine (*Tetracera alnifolia*), family Dilleniaceae, of western Africa, which yields a watery sap from the freshly cut stem. b In Australia, any of several trees, esp. *Hakea leucoptera,* from which water may be obtained by cutting the bark or roots. c A pitcher plant (*Nepenthes distillatoria*) of Ceylon. Its stems are used as ropes. The pitchers hold considerable water.
water trefoil. The buck bean.
water tube. 1. Any tube for passing or holding water; specif., in some steam boilers, a tube in which water circulates and steam is generated. Cf. FIRE TUBE; see BOILER, *n.,* 6.
2. *Zool.* One of a system of tubular excretory organs in many invertebrates, having external openings, believed to be analogous in function to the kidneys of vertebrates.
wa'ter-tube' boil'er. See BOILER, *n.,* 6.
water tupelo. The tupelo gum *Nyssa aquatica.*
water turbine. See TURBINE.
water turkey. The American snakebird. See SNAKEBIRD.
water tuyère. A water-jacketed tuyère.
water twist. 1. An eddy or whirlpool in a stream.
2. Yarn made by the water frame.
wa'ter uint'jie (ûnt'yē). The Cape pondweed. *S. Africa.*
water vapor. The vapor of water; — so called esp. when below boiling temperature and in diffused form (as in the atmosphere), as distinguished from *steam.*
wa'ter-vas'cu·lar, *adj. Zool.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, certain vessels which develop in many invertebrates and contain a nutritive fluid mixed with water.
water-vascular system. *Zool.* A system of vessels in echinoderms, containing a circulating watery fluid analagous to blood, used for the movement of tentacles and tube feet. The system may also function in excretion and respiration. Analogous, but less specialized, systems occur in other invertebrates. See ECHINODERMATA.
water vine. a Any Asiatic climbing plant of the genus *Phytocrene* (family Icacinaceae). Their stems yield a copious and refreshing watery sap. b = WATER TREE a.
water violet. The featherfoil *Hottonia inflata.*
water viper. Water moccasin.
water vole. = WATER RAT, 1 a.
water wagon. A wagon used, as with troops on the march, to carry water.
— *to be or go on the water wagon.* To abstain or desist from drinking alcoholic liquor. *Slang, U. S.*
water wagtail. a A wagtail; esp., the pied wagtail or some other species of the restricted genus *Motacilla.* b *Local, U. S.* A water thrush.
wa'ter-wall' (wô'tĕr-wôl'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* 1. A wall built beside or around a body of water.
2. An arrangement of pipes carrying water and so grouped as to form a protective wall between a fire, as in a boiler, and the lining of the furnace.
water wally. A woody herb or low shrub (*Baccharis glutinosa*) ranging from the southwestern United States to western South America, used for thatching and in making native brooms.
wa'ter-washed' (wô'tĕr-wŏsht'; wŏt'ĕr-), *adj.* Washed or bathed with water; esp., washed by the waves of the sea.
water wave. 1. Lit., a wave of water. See WAVE, *n.,* 1 & 10.
2. A kind of wave made when the hair is damp, and now usually formed with combs and set with heat.
wa'ter-wave', *v. t.* To make a water wave in (hair).
wa'ter-waved', *adj.* a Set in a water wave; — said of hair. b Marked with a pattern or striping like or suggesting a wave of water.
wa'ter-way' (wô'tĕr-wā'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* [Cf. AS. *wæterweg.*]
1. A way or channel for water; also, a way of water; a navigable body of water; specif., the fairway.
Fertile country on either side is intersected by *waterways.* *F. Ayscough and Amy Lowell.*
2. A way or regular route for traffic by water; esp., in a river or canal, the navigable width of the channel.
3. Amount of opening for the passage of water; specif., *Naut.,* a watercourse on each side of a vessel's deck for draining the deck.
4. The open passage area in a cock or valve.
5. *Shipbuilding.* a The outer planking of any deck of a ship, much heavier than the rest of the deck, the inboard edge grooved to form a passage for water to the scuppers. b In metal vessels a passage formed by angle irons and the deck stringer. In a yacht the waterway is called also *plank-sheer* or *covering board.*
wa'ter-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* a Any aquatic plant with inconspicuous flowers, as the pondweed, riverweed, etc.; specif., an American plant (*Philotria canadensis*) with elongated branching stems and small opposite or verticillate leaves. It is naturalized in parts of Europe, as England. b In California, a plant (*Jussiaea californica*) with flowers which yield an ill-tasting honey.
water weevil. A weevil (*Lissorhoptrus simplex*) whose larva feeds on the roots of the rice plant when under water. The imago feeds on the rice leaves. *Southern U. S.*

Water Weevil. (× 4)

water wheel. 1. Any wheel made to rotate by direct action of water; esp., a vertical wheel on a horizontal shaft moved at a comparatively low velocity by the action or weight of the water on or in floats or buckets on its rim. A turbine operated by water is often called a *water wheel*; hence, one in which the direction of the flow of the water is radial is sometimes called a *radial water wheel,* etc. See BREAST WHEEL; OVERSHOT WHEEL; PONCELET WHEEL; TURBINE; UNDERSHOT, *adj.,* 2.
2. The paddle wheel of a steam vessel.
3. A wheel for raising water, as a noria.
water whip. *Naut.* A gun-tackle purchase hooked to a yard and used in hoisting in moderate weights.
wa'ter-white' (66), *adj.* White as water; colorless; — said esp. of the highest grade of kerosene.
water white oak. The overcup oak.
water willow. a An American herb (*Dianthera americana*) with long willowlike leaves, and spikes of small purplish flowers. b The purple loosestrife. c The great willow herb. See WILLOW HERB. d The swamp loosestrife. e A Eurasian willow (*Salix aquatica*).
water wing. 1. *pl.* A pneumatic device to give support to the body when swimming or learning to swim.
2. *Arch. & Engin.* A wall forming a wing to the abutment of a bridge or pier, and extending laterally along the shore on either side as a protection from the current.
wa'ter-wise' (wô'tĕr-wīz'; wŏt'ĕr-), *adv.* See -WISE.
water witch. 1. A witch supposed to dwell in or haunt a body of water.
2. A person who locates underground springs or currents of water by means of a hazel wand. *Local, U. S.*
3. a Dabchick. b *Local, Eng.* Stormy petrel.
water witching. The finding of water by means of a divining rod, as a hazel wand. "The Divining Rod, a History of *Water Witching.*" *Water Supply Paper* 416, *U. S. Gov't.*
water withe. The everbearing grape *Muscadinia munsoniana,* yielding an abundant watery juice. *W. Ind.*
wa'ter-wood' (wô'tĕr-wŏŏd'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* a A West Indian tree (*Chimarrhis cymosa*), family Rubiaceae, with greenish-white flowers. b A Central American mangrove (*Cassipourea elliptica*), family Rhizophoraceae, with hairy, white flowers.
wa'ter-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* 1. Anything built in, for, or as a protection against, water, as variously a tank, a dock, a canal lock, a levee, a seawall, etc.
2. A spectacle or pageant presented, or designed to be presented, on boats or floats on the water.
3. Chiefly *pl.* and often written **water works.** A hydraulic apparatus, or a system of works or fixtures, by which a supply of water is furnished for useful or ornamental purposes, including dams, sluices, pumps, aqueducts, distributing pipes, fountains, etc.
4. A fountain; also, *pl.,* the source of tears; hence, tears. *Slang.*
Sneaking little brute, . . . clapping on the *waterworks* just in the hardest place. *T. Hughes.*
5. Painting in distemper, on canvas or walls; hence, a fabric decorated thus. *Obs.*
6. A marine scene. *Obs.*
wa'ter-work'er (-wûr'kĕr), *n.* One who works along the waterside, in the waterworks of a city, or in trenching to make drains for carrying water.
wa'ter-worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A worm which lives in water.
wa'ter-worn' (-wôrn'; 181), *adj.* Worn, smoothed, or polished, by the action of water.
water worship. Worship of a river or other body of water as being sacred, as the worship of the Ganges by Hindus. — **water worshiper.**
wa'ter-wort' (wô'tĕr-wûrt'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* [Cf. AS. *wæterwyrt* water fennel.] a Any plant of the family Elatinaceae. b A plant of the family Philydraceae. c = MAIDENHAIR SPLEENWORT.
waterwort family. The Elatinaceae.
wa'ter-y (wô'tĕr-ĭ; wŏt'ĕr-ĭ; 85), *adj.* [AS. *wæterig.*]
1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with, water; living in the water; associated with water; as, to sail over the *watery* ways; he sank to a *watery* grave. "The *watery* god." *Dryden.* "Fish within their *watery* residence." *Milton.*
2. Containing or discharging water; as, *watery* clouds; soaked with water; washed by the waves of a body of water; as, a *watery* shore; wet; as, *watery* garments; hence, tearful; as, *watery* complaints.
3. Resembling or suggesting water; thin or transparent, as a liquid; weak; vapid; pale; as, *watery* humors; a wishy-washy, *watery* style in writing.
Pale, *watery* light. *Willa Cather.*
4. Hence, soft, soggy, flabby, or the like, as the flesh of some fish, inferior vegetables, etc.
5. Watering from craving. *Obs.* "*Watery* palate." *Shak.*
6. *Astrol.* Having a cold and moist complexion. Cf. HUMOR, *n.,* 2.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
watery-colored, watery-eyed, watery-headed.
water yam. The lattice plant; — so called from its farinaceous rootstock.
water yarrow. a The featherfoil *Hottonia inflata.* b = WATER MILFOIL. c = WATER CROWFOOT a.
watery eye. An eye that exudes moisture; specif., *Med.,* = EPIPHORA, 1.
watery sign. *Astrol.* A zodiacal sign with a cold and moist complexion. The watery signs are Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces.
watery sky. A sky threatening rain.
watery triplicity. See TRIPLICITY.
wath (wäth), *n.* [ON. *vath.* See WADE.] Ford. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
wath'stead' (wäth'stĕd'), *n.* [*wath* + *stead.*] Ford. *Dial. Eng.*
Wat'ling Street (wŏt'lĭng). [AS. *Wætlinga,* or *Wæclinga, strǣt* street of the Waeclings; cf. AS. *Wæclingaceaster,* now Saint Albans.] 1. A Roman road extending from London to Wroxeter (near Shrewsbury) in a general northwesterly direction. By some it is held to be the road that began at Richborough, or Dover, ran through Canterbury to London, and continued from Wroxeter to Chester.
2. The Milky Way, or Galaxy. *Obs.*
Wat'son (wŏt's'n), **Dr.** The confidant and foil of Sherlock Holmes, and the fictional narrator of Holmes's adventures. Cf. SHERLOCK HOLMES.
Wat·so'ni·a (wŏt-sō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Sir William *Watson* (1715–87), Eng. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of South African, gladioluslike herbs (family Iridaceae), often cultivated for ornament. They have showy spikes of nearly regular flowers, mostly red or white, and chiefly basal leaves.
watt (wŏt), *n.* [After James *Watt,* Scot. inventor.] *Physics.* A unit of power or activity equal to 10^7 C.G.S. units of power, or to work done at the rate of one joule a second or to the rate of work represented by a current of one ampere (one coulomb per second) under a pressure of one volt; a volt-ampere. An English horsepower is approximately equal to 746 watts. Cf. *electric horsepower,* under HORSEPOWER, 2. For a continuous current the value in watts is equal to the product of the electromotive force by the amperes; for an alternating current, the product of the effective electromotive force in volts by the effective current in amperes gives the *apparent watts,* or *apparent power;* the *true watts* or *power* is the average value of the product of the instantaneous values of the electromotive force in volts and of the current in amperes for a complete cycle. It is the quantity measured by a wattmeter, and equals the apparent power multiplied by the cosine of the phase angle. The ratio of true to apparent watts or power is called the *power factor.*
watt. Var. of WAT, a hare.
Watt, *n.* = 2d WAT.
watt'age (wŏt'ĭj), *n. Elec.* Amount of electric power expressed in watts.
wat'ta·pe (wŏt'ȧ-pē), *n.* [See WATAP.] *Basketry.* A watertight basket made by North American Indians and often ornamented with porcupine quills. In cooking, heated stones are dropped into a wattape containing water until the water boils.

---

wa'ter-ward (wô'tĕr-wĕrd; wŏt'ĕr-), *adj. & adv.* See -WARD.
wa'ter-wards (-wĕrdz), *adv.* See -WARDS.
wa'ter-wom'an, *n., fem.* of WATERMAN.
wathe, *n.* [ON. *vāthi.*] *Obs.* a Danger; peril. b Injury; harm; hurt. c Evil; wrong; sin. —
wathe'ly, *adv. Obs.*
wath'er (wäth'ĕr). Scot. var. of WEATHER.
wa'ther (wä'thĕr). Var. of WATER. *Anglo-Irish.*
watkin. † WHATKIN.
Wat'kin (wŏt'kĭn), *n.* Obs. dim. of WALTER.
watschood. † WET-SHOD.

watt current. *Elec.* In an alternating circuit, that component of the current that is in phase with the electromotive force; — opposed to *reactive current.* Called also *active current.*

Wat·teau' (wŏ·tō′ *or, esp. Brit.,* wŏt′ō; vȧ′tō′), *adj.* Of or pert. to Antoine Watteau, French painter (1684–1721); of a kind represented in Watteau's pictures; — said esp. of women's garments.

Watteau back. A style of back for a woman's gown, in which one or more very broad folds or plaits are carried from the neck to the floor without being held in at the waist.

watt′–hour′, *n.* The work done by one watt acting for one hour, — a unit of energy.

watt–hour meter. *Elec.* A device to record electric energy, usually in kilowatt-hours; an integrating wattmeter; — often erroneously called *wattmeter.* See 3d METER, 2.

wat′tle (wŏt′′l), *n.* [AS. *watel, watul, watol,* interwoven twigs, wattle; cf. ME. *watel* a bag. Cf. WALLET.] **1.** A twig or flexible rod; a withe; wand; hence, a framework or hurdle made of such rods.
2. *pl.* Rods laid on a roof to support the thatch.
3. Material consisting of wattled twigs, withes, etc., used for walls, fences, etc.
4. [Perh. a different word.] **a** A naked, fleshy, and usually wrinkled and highly colored, process of the skin hanging from the chin or throat of a bird or reptile. **b** A barbel of a fish. **c** *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* A flap of loose hanging flesh on either side of the throat of some swine.
5. A livestock identification mark in which the skin on the dewlap or other part of the body is slit.
6. **a** In Australia, any tree or shrub of the genus *Acacia;* also, in early colonial days, the tree *Callicoma serratifolia* (family Cunoniaceae); — both so called from the *wattles,* or hurdles, which the early settlers made of the long, pliable branches or of the split stems. **b** = WATTLE BARK.

Wattle (*Acacia longifolia*).

wat′tle, *adj.* Made of, or covered with, wattle or wattles.

wat′tle (wŏt′′l), *v. t.;* WAT′TLED (-′ld); WAT′TLING (-lĭng). **1.** To bind, fence, etc., with wattles; to hurdle; also, to cover or support with or as with wattle.
2. To twist or interweave, one with another, as twigs; to form a network with; to plat.
3. To form by interweaving or platting twigs.
4. To beat or flog with or as with a rod. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

wat′tle, *n.* [Nor. *veit(s)le,* fr. ON. *veizla,* fr. *veita* to grant, treat. See 3d WAIT.] Formerly, annual entertainment of the foud or the tax paid in commutation. *Ork. & Shet.*

wattle and daub (*or* **dab**). *Building.* = STUD AND MUD. — **wat′tle–and–daub′, wat′tle–and–dab′,** *adj.*

wattle bark. The astringent bark derived from various Australian acacias, used in tanning; mimosa bark.

wat′tle·bird′ (wŏt′′l·bûrd′), *n.* **a** Any of several Australasian honey eaters of the genus *Coleia* (syn. *Anthochaera*) having fleshy pendulous ear wattles. The common Australian species (*C. carunculata*) is mostly grayish brown with white shaft stripes on the feathers of the upper parts and a white-tipped tail. An allied species (*Dyoitornis paradoxus*) inhabits Tasmania. Formerly called also *wattled crow.* **b** A wattle crow. **c** The Australian brush turkey.

Wattlebird (*Coleia carunculata*).

wat′tle·boy′ (-boi′), *n.* *Ir. Hist.* A pikeman. *Obs.*

wattle crow. Any long-tailed slaty gray corvine bird of the genus *Callaeas* having a subcircular fleshy wattle on each side of the base of the lower mandible. *C. cinerea,* of the South Island of New Zealand, has orange wattles; *C. wilsoni,* of the North Island, has blue.

wat′tled (wŏt′′ld), *adj.* **1.** Furnished with wattles, or pendent fleshy processes. "*Wattled* cocks."
2. Made or strengthened with wattle.
3. **a** Plaited or interlaced. **b** *Rare.* Of sheep, placed in a fold.

Wattle Day. A holiday in Australia, August 1 or September 1, according to the forwardness of the flowering of the wattle in each State, first observed in 1910. The idea behind the celebration, typified by the golden yellow bloom, is the encouragement of the arts.

wattled bee eater. = WATTLEBIRD a.

wattled bird of paradise. A bird of paradise (*Paradigalla carunculata*) having an erect yellowish wattle in front of each eye and a bluish pendent one at each angle of the mouth.

wattled crow. **a** See WATTLEBIRD a. **b** A wattle crow.

wattled honey eater. = WATTLEBIRD a.

wattled lapwing. A wattled plover.

wattled plover. Any of various plovers of the subfamily Lobivanellinae, of the warmer parts of the Old World. They resemble the lapwings, but the face, esp. between the eye and the bill, has variously colored fleshy wattles.

wattled stare *or* **starling.** A bird (*Creadion carunculatus*), native of New Zealand, allied to the huia. It has small wattles.

wattle gum. An unofficial variety of gum arabic obtained from wattles, esp. *Acacia pycnantha,* in the form of reddish tears or lumps; — called also *Australian gum.*

wattle jaws. Long thin jaws.

watt′less (wŏt′lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* *Elec.* Without any power (cf. WATT); — said of an alternating current or component of current when it differs in phase by ninety degrees from the electromotive force which produces it, or of an electromotive force or component thereof when the current which it produces differs from it in phase by ninety degrees.

wattless component. *Elec.* = REACTIVE COMPONENT.

wattless current. See REACTIVE CURRENT.

wattless power. *Elec.* = REACTIVE VOLT-AMPERES.

wattless volt–amperes. The product of the wattless component of current by voltage, or wattless component of voltage by current.

wattless watts. Wattless volt-amperes; — a misnomer.

wattle turkey. The Australian brush turkey.

wat′tle·work′ (wŏt′′l·wûrk′), *n.* Wickerwork.

wat′tling (wŏt′lĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of WATTLE. Hence: *n.* Act or process of binding with or interweaving twigs; also, the network so formed.

watt′man (wŏt′mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). Motorman; the man handling the electric controls. *Rare.*
[In a rotor ship] the *wattman* on the bridge simply reverses one rotor and accelerates the other. *Manchester Guardian.*

watt′me′ter (-mē′tĕr), *n.* [*watt* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* **a** An instrument for measuring electric power in watts. **b** A watt-hour meter; — a common misnomer.

Watt's curve (wŏts). [See WATT.] *Math.* See THREE-BAR CURVE.

Watt's diagram. A graph showing corresponding changes of pressure and volume of a substance. Cf. INDICATOR CARD.

watt′–sec′ond, *n.* *Elec.* A unit of power equal to one watt per second.

Watt's governor. *Mach.* A trade-mark applied to a simple governor. See GOVERNOR, *n.,* 6.

Watt's principles. The principles stated by Watt as underlying the construction and operation of the economical steam engine. See STEAM ENGINE.

Watt's straight–line, *or* **parallel, motion.** See STRAIGHT-LINE, 1.

Wa·tu′si (wä·tōō′sĭ), *n. pl.* A branch of the Bahima.

wau′chle (wȯ′k'l), *v. i.* To stagger; waddle; struggle. *Scot. & N. of Eng.* — *n.* A staggering gait; a waddle; also, a struggle. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

waucht, waught (*Scot.* wäkt, wȯkt; *dial. Eng.* wȧft), *n.* [Cf. QUAFF.] A copious draft. — *v. t. & i.* To drink deeply; to quaff. *Both Scot. & N. of Eng.*

waugh (wôf), *adj.* [See WALLOW tasteless.] Insipid; nauseous; damp and stale; also, faint; weak. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

waugh (wȯ), *interj.* Also **wagh.** An exclamation expressing anger, disgust, or grief; — sometimes used to interpret the grunt of American Indians when moved by such feeling.

waugh, waw (wȯ), *adj.* Wavering; uncertain. *Obs. Scot.*

waugh′y (wȯf′ĭ), *adj.* Clammy; boggy; also, feeling faint or weak; wan. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

wauk′it (wȯk′ĭt), *adj.* [Cf. AS. *wealcan* to roll, to turn, E. WALK.] Horny; callous; also, matted. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

waul (wôl), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. AS. *wealwian* to roll, wallow.] To roll (the eyes); to look wildly. *Chiefly Scot.*

waul. Var. of WAWL, wail.

waur (wôr; wär), *adj.* Worse. *Scot.*

waur (wôr; wär). Variant of 4th WAR.

Wau·rá′ (wou·rä′), *n.* An Indian of an Arawakan tribe, dwelling on the headwaters of the Xingú River in Matto Grosso, Brazil.

wau·re′gan (wȯ·rē′găn), *adj.* [Mohican *wurĭgĕn.*] Excellent; worthy. *Local, U. S.*

wav′a·ble (wāv′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That can be waved. — **wav′ably,** *adv.*

wave (wāv), *v.;* WAVED (wāvd); WAV′ING (wāv′ĭng). [ME. *waven,* fr. AS. *wafian* to wave; akin to AS. *waefre* wavering, restless, MHG. *wabern* to be in motion, ON. *vafra* to hover about, *váfa* to vibrate. Cf. WAVER, WEEVIL.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To play loosely; to move like a wave, one way and the other; to float; flutter; undulate.
His purple robes *waved* careless to the winds. *Trumbull.*
2. To be moved to and fro as a signal; to signal in this way.
3. To waver; to be indecisive; to vacillate; to be inconstant or fickle; sometimes, to turn from one's course or direction.
4. To be sinuous like a wave; to curve alternately in and out or up and down.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To move one way and the other; to swing, sway, brandish, or the like; as, to *wave* a sword.
2. To shake or vibrate (something) as a signal; as, to *wave* one's head in an emphatic negative; also, to convey (some message or signal) by a wave, as of the hand or head; as, we *waved* them good-by at the station; to *wave* defiance.
3. To divert from one's course or direction. *Obs.*
4. To call attention to, or give a direction or command to, by a waving motion, as of the hand; to beckon; signal.
Look, with what courteous action
It *waves* you to a more removed ground. *Shak.*
5. To cause to have sinuosities; to raise into ridges and furrows; to give an undulating form or surface to.
6. To water, as silk.
7. To make waves in (the hair).
Syn. — Flutter, flourish. Cf. BRANDISH.

wave aside. To put to one side, as by a wave of the hand, or out of discussion or consideration.

wave the bloody shirt. See BLOODY SHIRT.

wave (wāv), *n.* [From WAVE, *v.* but confused with ME. *wawe, waghe,* a wave (akin to E. *wag* to move). See WAVE, *v.*] **1.** A ridge or swell on the surface of a liquid, as of the sea, having normally a forward motion distinct from the oscillatory motion of the particles which successively compose it; an undulation. Minute waves, or ripples, are largely dependent on surface tension, those of larger size on the force of gravity. The chief cause of waves on lakes or seas is the friction between wind and water. Waves once formed are propagated for long distances, but on reaching shallows, being retarded below, curl over and form breakers.
2. Water; a body of water. *Poetic.*
Deep drank Lord Marmion of the *wave.* *Scott.*
3. A salient curved unevenness, or one of a series of such, in a surface; an undulation; ridge; swell.
4. A waving or undulating motion, sound, or the like; a vibrating or quivering; an oscillation; as, a *wave* of the voice; esp., a signal made by waving the hand, a flag, etc.
5. The undulating line or streak of luster on cloth watered, or calendered, or on damask steel; also, the pattern formed by such undulating lines on a material.
6. Something resembling or likened to a water wave, as in rising unusually high, in being of unusual extent, or in progressive motion; a swelling or excitement, as of feeling or energy; a tide; flood; a period of intensity, unusual activity, or the like; as, a *wave* of enthusiasm.
7. Specif.: **a** One of a succession of advances of immigrants, settlers, or the like; as, the *waves* of settlers who crossed the Alleghenies; the woman-suffrage *wave.* **b** *Mil.* A line of attacking or assaulting troops.
It was D company; our second *wave.* *H. G. Wells.*
8. A natural or artificial undulation of the hair.
9. Tilde, usually represented by the sign [~].
10. *Physics.* A single pulse or the disturbance included in a space of one wave length of the advance of a disturbance into a medium; as, temperature *waves;* sound *waves;* light *waves;* water *waves.* If the disturbance producing the waves is periodic, so will be the waves. Waves may be spherical, plane, etc., depending upon the shape of the wave front. ***Elastic waves*** are those in which the disturbance is mechanical, giving rise to forces of restitution owing to the elasticity of the medium. ***Transverse waves,*** as light waves, are those in which the vibrations of the individual particles of the medium are perpendicular to the direction of the advance of the waves; ***longitudinal waves,*** as sound waves, are those in which the vibrations are in the line of advance of the waves. Elastic waves in gases and liquids are longitudinal; in solids, they may be either longitudinal or transverse, or both. ***Electromagnetic waves*** are transverse. ***Mechanical waves*** and ***electromagnetic waves*** carry kinetic and potential energy with them. ***Electric waves*** either are *hertzian waves* (which see), or they are waves produced in a long conductor by variations in potential at one of its points, as in telephone cables. ***Water waves*** on the surface of a large body of water are due to the action of gravity unless the waves are very short, in which case surface tension is the cause of the wave propagation; each particle of the water moves in a small closed curve in a vertical plane. ***Damped waves,*** or damped vibrations, are those in which the amplitude of vibration of the particles becomes less, owing to absorption of the energy by the medium, as the waves advance. The ***simple periodic wave*** is the simplest type of wave; it results when each particle, or elementary portion, of the medium undergoes simple periodic changes through each complete revolution, or through an angle of 2π or 360°; the phase of vibration varies continuously from particle to particle in the direction of the advance of the wave. Cf. LIGHT, *n.,* 18; 6th SOUND, 1 b; VIBRATION, 3; WAVE LENGTH; HERTZIAN WAVES; HEAT WAVES; GROUND WAVE; SKY WAVE.
Syn. — WAVE, BILLOW, BREAKER. WAVE is the general word; a BILLOW (often elevated or poetical for *wave*) is esp. a great surge or swell; a BREAKER is a heavy wave which breaks into foam, esp. against rocks or over reefs or shoals.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

wave-beaten	wave-encircled	wave-reflected
wave-bladed	wave-green	wave-subjected
wave-bowered	wave-haired	wave-swept
wave-breasted	wave-hollowed	wave-tossed
wave-buffeted	wave-lashed	wave-washed
wave-dashed	wave-laved	wave-wet
wave-edged	wave-moist	wave-worn

☞ PHRASES in which *wave* is the terminating element are: heat wave, hertzian wave, sound wave, water-wave.

wave (wāv). Variant of WAIVE.

wave action. *Gun.* The theoretical action of inflamed gases in the chamber of a gun when abnormally high pressures occur without corresponding effect on the projectile.

wave antenna. *Radio.* An antenna of great length with special circuit arrangements permitting utilization of the antenna's directional properties.

wave breast. *Jew. Antiq.* A breast of an animal used as a wave offering.

wave bundle. *Physics.* A compact group of waves, as that emitted by an electron in changing from one energy level to another.

wave changer. *Radio.* A device in a transmitting set for effecting a rapid change from one frequency to another.

wave′–cut′, *adj.* Cut away by the action of waves of the sea.

waved (wāvd), *adj.* Exhibiting a wavelike form or outline; specif.: **a** Undulating; indented; wavy; as, a *waved* edge. **b** Having a wavelike appearance; marked with wavelike lines of color; as *waved,* or watered, silk. **c** Moved or shaken rhythmically to and fro, sometimes as a signal.

wave equation. *Math. & Physics.* The equation $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = V^2\nabla^2 u$ where $\nabla^2 u$ is Laplace's second differential parameter which has in rectangular Cartesian co-ordinates the form $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$, — of fundamental importance in the wave theory of matter.

wave filter. *Physics.* = 1st FILTER, 4.

wave form. *Physics.* The form, or shape, of the graph of a wave; specif., *Elec.,* the shape of the curve obtained when the instantaneous values of alternating-current quantities are plotted against time in rectangular co-ordinates. The distance along the time axis corresponding to one complete cycle of values is taken as 2π radians, or 360 degrees. Two alternating quantities are said to have the same wave form when their ordinates of corresponding phase bear a constant ratio to each other. The wave form is independent of the frequency of the current and of the scale to which the curve is plotted.

wave′–form′ the′o·ry. *Naval Arch.* A theory of naval design involving the correct distribution of the displacement of a vessel, promulgated by Colin Archer in Norway, and John Hyslop in New York, about 1878. The bulk of the forebody is disposed according to a curve of versed sines, and the bulk of the afterbody according to a trochoid. See WAVE LINE.

wave front. *Physics.* **a** A surface composed at any instant of all the points just reached by a vibrational disturbance in its propagation through a medium. **b** A surface so drawn as to pass through those parts of a wave where the distortion, or the displacement, of the medium through which the wave passes is everywhere the same.

wave function. *Math.* A solution of the wave equation.

wave horse. A white-crested billow. *Rare.*

wave length. *Physics.* The distance in the line of advance of a wave from any one point to the next point at which, at the same instant, there is the same phase. If N is the frequency of the waves and λ their wave length, their velocity of advance is the product $N\lambda$.

wave′let (wāv′lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* Little wave; ripple.

wave line. **1.** = WAVEMARK, 1. — **wave′–line′,** *adj.*
2. *Naval Arch.* A line of a vessel's hull, shaped in accordance with a system or theory (***wave-line system*** or ***theory***) which takes into account the shape of a wave in designing. It was promulgated by J. Scott Russell about 1840 but is now superseded. Cf. WAVE-FORM THEORY.

wa′vell·ite (wā′vĕl·īt), *n.* [After Wm. *Wavell* (d. 1829), Eng. physician.] *Mineral.* A basic aluminum phosphate, usually in hemispherical radiated aggregates varying from white to yellow, green, or black.

---

wat′ter (wăt′ĕr). Var. of WATER. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wat′tis, *n. pl.* [From *wat,* dial. var. of *well.*] Shoe welts. *Obs. Scot.*

wat′tld. Wattled. *Ref. Sp.*

wat′tle-faced′, *adj.* Thin-faced. *Obs.*

Wat Ty′ler's Re·bel′lion (wŏt tī′lĕrz). = PEASANTS' REVOLT.

wau′ble (wȯ′b'l; wä′b'l). Scot. var. of WABBLE, wobble.

wauch. Var. of WAUGH.

wauf, wauff (wôf, wäf). Var. of WAFF; WAUGH, *adj.*

waught. Var. of WAUCHT.

wauk (wȯk; wäk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WALK.

wauk, wauk′ing. Scot. vars. of WAKE, WAKING.

wauk′en (wȯk′ĕn; wäk′ĕn). Scot. & Ir. var. of WAKEN.

wauk′rife. Var. of WAKERIFE. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

waulk (wȯk; wäk). Scot. var. of WALK, *v. i.,* 9.

waum′le (wăm′′l). Scot. var. of WAMBLE. [var. of WANDER.

waun′er (wŏn′ĕr; wän′-). Scot.

wauns (wănz; wȯnz), *interj.* = ZOUNDS.

waup (wŏp; wäp). Var. of WHAUP.

wauve (wȯv). Var. of WHAUVE.

wau′-wau′ (wou′wou′). Var. of WOU-WOU.

wave. † WEAVE.

wave′a·ble, wave′a·bly. Vars. of WAVABLE, WAVABLY.

waved wheel. = WAVE WHEEL.

wave′less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **wave′less·ly,** *adv.* — **wave′lessness,** *n.*

wave′like′, *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.

---

wave loaf. *Jewish Antiq.* A loaf used as a wave offering.
wave making. The making of waves; esp., the sending out of electric waves. — **wave′–mak′ing,** *adj.*
wave′mark′ (wāv′märk′), *n.* **1.** A very small ridge of sand made by a wave when it advances upon a low sandy beach. It marks the limit of advance.
2. *Geol.* One of many undulations on the bedding surfaces of a sedimentary rock due to wave action during the period of deposition. Cf. RIPPLE MARK.
wave mechanics. *Physics.* A theory of matter holding that elementary particles (electrons, protons, neutrons, etc.) have wave properties and seeking a mathematical interpretation of the structure of matter on the basis of these properties. See ATOMIC THEORY.
wave′ment (wāv′mĕnt), *n.* A waving motion. *Rare.*
wave′me′ter (wāv′mē′tĕr), *n.* Also **wave meter.** *Radio.* A frequency meter for use in radio communication.
wave molding. *Arch.* **a** A molding with a pattern suggesting a row of breaking waves, seen in profile. Cf. VITRUVIAN SCROLL. **b** A molding with a wavelike profile.
wave moth. Any of many small geometrid moths of *Acidalia* and allied genera; — so called from the color markings.
wave motion. Vibrational motion characterized by waves.
wave motor. A prime mover actuated by waves of water.
wave number. 1. *Astrophysics.* The number of waves per centimeter of light of a given wave length; — used instead of the wave length in many atomic and spectrum formulas. If the wave length, λ, is expressed in angstrom units, the wave number, n, $= 10^8/\lambda$. See FREQUENCY; cf. BALMER'S FORMULA.
2. *Physics.* The reciprocal of the wave length; the number of waves in a unit length.
wave of contraction. *Physiol.* **a** The visible onward contraction of a muscle from the point where the stimulus is applied. **b** The curve made in a tracing, as on a kymograph, by a muscular contraction.
wave offering. *Jewish Hist.* In a peace offering, the portion which was moved backward and forward by the officiating priest, and which was given to Aaron and his sons (*Ex.* xxix. 26, 27; *Lev.* vii. 30). See PEACE OFFERING.
wave of oscillation. A wave due to the regular and constant movement of the sea, its outline being that of a trochoid.
wave of translation. A wave caused by the bow of a moving vessel, its outline being that of a curve of versed sines.
wave path. *Physics.* The line or set of lines indicating the direction of propagation of a wave or wave train.
wave pattern. An undulating line which often appears in primitive ornament, as in the decoration of pottery.
wa′ver (wā′vĕr), *v.;* WA′VERED (-vĕrd); WA′VER-ING. [ME. *waveren;* akin to MHG. *waberen,* ON. *vafra,* AS. *wæfre* wavering, restless. See WAVE, *v.*] *Intrans.:* **1.** To play or move to and fro; to sway one way and the other; hence, to totter; reel; also, to quiver or flicker like a ray of light.
Banners and pennons *wavering* with the wind. *Ld. Berners.*
2. To be unsettled in opinion; to vacillate; to be undetermined or indecisive; to fluctuate; as, to *waver* in judgment.
Let us hold fast . . . without *wavering.* *Heb.* x. 23.
3. To show signs of giving way or retreating from a position; to falter; as, the front line *wavered* under fire.
4. To wander; roam; stray. *Obs. Chiefly Scot.*
—, *Transitive:* To make to move to and fro or one way and the other; to wave. *Obs.*
Syn. — Sway, falter. See FLUCTUATE.
wa′ver, *n.* An act of wavering, quivering, or the like.
wav′er (wāv′ĕr), *n.* One who or that which waves; specif.: **a** In some styles of printing presses, a vibrating roller that finally smooths and distributes the ink on the inking tables. **b** A hairdresser who does waving; also, an iron for waving hair. **c** *Obs.* One who is undecided or vacillating.
wa′ver (wā′vĕr), *n.* [From WAIVE, *v.*] A sapling among felled trees; a twig growing from a stump. *Eng.*
wave rate. *Acoustics.* Rate of vibration.
wa′ver-er (wā′vĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who wavers; esp., a vacillating or indecisive person.
wave resistance. *Naut.* See RESISTANCE, 5 c.
wa′ver-ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of WAVER. Hence: *adj.* That wavers, oscillates, trembles, flickers, vacillates, or the like. — **wa′ver-ing-ness,** *n.* — **wa′ver-ing-ly,** *adv.*
A little *wavering* smile. *Edna Ferber.*
Wa′ver-ley (wā′vĕr-lĭ), *n.* The short title and hero of Scott's first novel (1814) *Waverley, or 'T is Sixty Years Since,* which gave its name to the whole series known as the **Waverley Novels.** Edward Waverley is a young captain in the British Army, who becomes involved in the uprising in the Highlands at the time of Charles Edward Stuart's invasion of England (1745). See MACIVOR, FLORA; BRADWARDINE, BARON.
Wa′ver-ly (-lĭ), *n.* [From *Waverly,* Ohio.] *Geol.* A shale and sandstone series of the Mississippian (Lower Carboniferous) in Ohio and adjacent States.
wa′ver-ous (wā′vĕr-ŭs), **wa′ver-y** (-ĭ), *adj.* Wavering. *R.*
wave rule. *Print.* See RULE, *n.,* 15 a.
wa′ver-y (wā′vĕr-ĭ), *adj.* Wavering.
The gentlemen smoked . . . The judge blew a *wavery* domed city up in the air. *Booth Tarkington.*
wave shape. *Physics.* = WAVE FORM.
wave sheaf. *Jew. Antiq.* A sheaf used as a wave offering.
wave′son (wāv′sŭn), *n.* [Perh. fr. OF. *flotaison* (see FLOTSAM) with E. *wave* for the first part (cf. F. *flot* wave); or fr. WAIVE.] *Early Eng. Law.* Goods which, after shipwreck, appear floating on the waves, or sea.
wave surface. 1. *Physics.* A wave front; also, a combination of wave fronts developed simultaneously from a single center, as in uniaxial and biaxial crystals. Thus, the wave surface for a uniaxial doubly refracting substance consists of a sphere enclosing, or enclosed by, an ellipsoid of revolution. The form of the wave surface formed by light from a point within a uniaxial or biaxial crystal has been described by Fresnel for many typical cases. See also HUYGENS' WAVE SURFACE.
2. *Geom.* A special tetrahedroid which is the locus of points, two on each half line through the center of a central quadric, whose distances from the center are the semiaxes of a perpendicular central plane section of the quadric. Its equation is $\frac{a^2x^2}{a^2-r^2}+\frac{b^2y^2}{b^2-r^2}+\frac{c^2z^2}{c^2-r^2}=0$ where $r^2=x^2+y^2+z^2$. So called by Fresnel, because it is the locus of points simultaneously reached by light from a point source propagated in a doubly refracting medium.
wave system. 1. A system of traffic regulation in which the signals on a street or highway change progressively, permitting traffic to proceed at some uniform predetermined speed without stopping.
2. *Naval Arch.* A method of ship design in which the length of the entrance and run are determined by the wave lengths of certain waves moving at the ship's designed speed.
wave telegraphy. = WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. *Now Rare.*
wave telephony. = WIRELESS TELEPHONY. *Now Rare.*
wave theory. See LIGHT, *n.,* 18 a.
wave theory of matter. *Physics.* A theory which regards the charge of an electron as distributed throughout space with a variable density instead of as located at a point. A function of position and time, from which the density may be calculated, satisfies the wave equation.
wave top. The curve in a boot top, generally double and higher at the front.
wave train. *Physics.* A series of waves separated from other series of the same kind by quiescent periods.
wave trap. *Radio.* A tuned circuit used to improve the selectivity of radio apparatus or to eliminate interference. A commonly used type is a parallel combination of a condenser and an inductor connected in series with the antenna. This is tuned to the frequency of an interfering wave.
wave wheel. *Mach.* A rope pulley with a groove of wavy outline to increase the grip on the rope; also, a wheel of similar shape used as a cam, to give a reciprocating movement.
wave winding. See DRUM WINDING.
wav′ey (wāv′ĭ), *n.* [Can. F., of Algonquian origin; cf. Ojibway *wêwe,* Cree *wehwew.*] A snow goose.
wav′i-cle (wāv′ĭ-k'l), *n.* [*wave* + particle.] *Physics.* An entity which combines properties of a wave motion with those of a moving particle; as, *wavicles* of light.
A. S. Eddington.
way′ing (wāv′ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of WAVE. Hence: *adj.* That waves, in various senses. — **way′ing-ly,** *adv.*
wav′ing, *n.* Act of one who or that which waves, in various senses; as: **a** Motion to and fro. **b** Vacillation. **c** Undulation. **d** A signaling, as by a wave of the hand; also, a signal.
way′y (wāv′ĭ), *adj.;* WAV′I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); WAV′I-EST. **1.** Rising or swelling in waves; abounding in waves.
The *wavy* seas. *Chapman.*
2. Playing or moving to and fro with an undulating motion; fluctuating; wavering; sinuous; as, *wavy* flames.
3. Undulatory; marked by a series of rolling hills and gentle valleys; as, a *wavy* terrain.
4. a *Bot.* Undulate. **b** *Her.* Waved; undé. See BARRY-NEBULY.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

wavy-coated	wavy-grained	wavy-leaved
wavy-edged	wavy-haired	wavy-toothed

wav′y (wāv′ĭ). Var. of WAVEY, *n.*
wavy hair grass. A wiry perennial grass (*Deschampsia flexuosa*) of temperate regions.
waw (wô), *n.* [Ar. *wāw.*] The Arabic consonant representing the English *w.* See FEEBLE, *adj.,* 4; ALPHABET, *Table.*
wa·was′keesh (wä·wŏs′kēsh), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Ojibway *wāwāshkeshi* deer, Cree *wāwāskejiw.*] The wapiti, or American elk.
wawl (wôl), *v. i.* To wail; howl; squall. — **wawl,** *n.* *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
waw′-waw′ (wô′wô), *n.* [Corrupt. of Sp. *guaguá,* prob. fr. Taino.] A West Indian wild yam (*Rajania pleioneura*).
wax (wăks), *v.; past tense* WAXED (wăkst); *past part.* WAXED, *Obs. or Poetic* WAX′EN (wăk′sĕn; -s'n); *pres. part. & verbal n.* WAX′ING. [AS. *weaxan;* akin to OFris. *waxa,* D. *wassen,* OS. & OHG. *wahsan,* G. *wachsen,* ON. *vaax,* Goth. *wahsjan,* Gr. *auxanein* to increase, Skr. *vavakṣa* he grew, increased. See EKE, *v.;* cf. WAIST.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To increase in size, numbers, strength, prosperity, intensity, or the like; to grow larger, fuller, stronger, more numerous, etc.; — opposed to *wane;* as, a people that *waxed* greatly as the years went by; sometimes it seems that the wicked *wax* while the worthy wane.
Truth's treasures . . . never shall *wax* ne wane. *Piers Plowman.*
2. Specif., of the moon, to have its illuminated surface grow larger and larger, as happens during the period from the new moon to the full moon; — opposed to *wane.*
3. To pass from one state to another; to become; grow; as, to *wax* strong, old, well; to *wax* eloquent, superstitious.
4. *Obs.* **a** To spring; to arise. **b** To grow up.
wax up. To flare up. *Dial. Eng.*
wax, *n.* [See WAX to grow.] Growth; development; also, size. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
wax (wăks), *n.* [AS. *weax;* akin to OFris. *wax,* D. *was,* G. *wachs,* OHG. *wahs,* ON. & Sw. *vax,* Dan. *vox,* Lith. *vaškas,* OSlav. *voskŭ.*] **1.** A substance secreted by bees by special glands on the under side of the abdomen, and used by them, after mastication and mixture with the secretion of the salivary glands, for constructing the honeycomb; — called specif. *beeswax.* The principal part of the wax is melted out of the combs with hot water and strained; the residue is then pressed to obtain more wax, called ***press wax*** or ***pressed wax,*** and from the press cake an inferior grade called ***extraction wax*** is extracted with benzine. Normal beeswax is a dull-yellow solid of agreeable odor, plastic when warm, and melting at about 62–66° C. (143–151° F.). Sp. gr., usually 0.958–0.967 at 15° C. On purification and bleaching it becomes white, odorless, tasteless, and comparatively brittle. It is a mixture consisting chiefly of cerotic acid and myricyl palmitate and containing some hydrocarbons. It is insoluble in water, partly soluble in boiling alcohol, ether, etc., and miscible in all proportions with oils and fats. It is used variously in the arts, as in candles, in modeling, and in cerates, ointments, etc.
2. Hence, any of various substances resembling beeswax; specif.: **a** Any of a class of substances of plant or animal origin including, beside beeswax, spermaceti, Chinese wax, carnauba wax, etc. They contain esters and often, in addition (sometimes in large amount), free fatty acids, free alcohols, and higher hydrocarbons. Usually, "true waxes" are distinguished chemically from fats (which are esters of glycerol) as containing chiefly esters of higher monohydroxy alcohols. On this basis certain oils, as sperm oil, are called ***liquid waxes.*** Some, however, base the distinction on physical properties only (waxes being less greasy, harder, and more brittle, than fats) and include with the waxes certain waxy substances (as bayberry wax and Japan wax) which chemically are fats. **b** Any of certain solid substances of mineral origin, as ozocerite and paraffin wax, consisting usually of higher hydrocarbons. **c** A pliable composition for uniting surfaces, for excluding air, or for some other purpose; as, sealing *wax;* grafting *wax;* etching *wax,* etc. **d** A resinous preparation used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread. **e** *Local, U. S.* Thick sirup or a taffylike confection made by boiling down maple sirup and then cooling it. **f** *Local, U. S.* Chewing gum.
3. Something made of wax (sense 1) or a similar substance, or resembling or suggesting an object thus made, as in pliability, adhesiveness, or the like; as: **a** A candle made of wax. **b** A wax vesta. **c** A model or statuette made of wax. **d** A pliable or impressionable person, character, etc.
4. A color, yellow in hue, of low saturation and very high brilliance. It is of slightly higher saturation and slightly lower brilliance than amber white. Called also *wax white.* Cf. COLOR.
5. *Bot.* Any waxlike product secreted by plants. See VEGETABLE WAX.
6. *Mining.* Plastic clay used for dams, etc. *Eng.*
7. *Motion Pictures.* A disk, composed of a metallic soap (with small quantities of other ingredients), one or two inches thick and about sixteen inches in diameter on which a stylus cuts the first impression of sound in the sound-on-disk process.
8. *Physiol.* Cerumen, or earwax. See CERUMEN.
9. *Zool.* A substance similar to beeswax, secreted by several species of scale insects, as the Chinese wax. See WAX INSECT.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

wax-bearing	wax-featured	wax-producing
wax-brown	wax-finished	wax-rubbed
wax-coated	wax-forming	wax-secreting
wax-colored	wax-headed	wax-tipped
wax-composed	waxhearted	wax-topped
wax-covered	wax-jointed	wax-white
wax-erected	wax-lighted	wax-yellow
wax-extracting	wax-polished	

— ***as tight as wax.*** Also ***as neat as wax, as close as wax.*** As tight, neat, or close, as if sealed with wax. — ***to be wax in the hands of.*** To be easily molded, impressed, or influenced, by. — ***lad of wax, man of wax.*** Fellow of highly commendable quality or character. *Archaic.* — ***to fit like wax.*** To fit closely and neatly. — ***to stick to (a person) like wax.*** To stay closely and continually with (a person).
-wax (-wăks). Combining form of the noun *wax,* as in: beeswax, chafewax, chaffwax, thoroughwax.
wax (wăks), *adj.* Of or like wax; waxen.
wax (wăks), *v. t.;* WAXED (wăkst); WAX′ING. To treat with wax; to smear, rub, stop up, etc., with wax; as, to *wax* a thread, a table, a floor, etc.
wax, *n.* A fit of temper; a rage. *Colloq.*
No wonder Stumm had been in a *wax* at its loss. *John Buchan.*
wax, *v. t.* To get the better of; to beat soundly or badly, as in a game. *Colloq., U. S.*
wax bean. One of a race of snap or string beans with tender golden yellow pods; — called also *butter bean.*
wax′ber′ry (wăks′bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** The wax-covered fruit of the wax myrtle, or bayberry; also, the shrub itself. **b** = SNOWBERRY a.
wax′bill′ (-bĭl′), *n.* Any of numerous Old World birds of the weaverbird family (Ploceidae) having white, pink, or reddish bills of a waxy appearance, esp. those of the genus *Estrilda.* Many are common cage birds, as the Java sparrow, the amadavat, strawberry finches, etc.
wax′–billed′ (-bĭld′), *adj.* Of certain birds, having a bill like or suggesting sealing wax in color.
wax′bird′ (-bûrd′), *n.* A waxwing.
wax bleacher. See BLEACHER.
wax brown. The color bronze.
wax′bush′ (wăks′bŏŏsh′), *n.* The waxweed.
wax butter. An oily substance distilled from beeswax.
wax candle. A candle of wax, or, loosely, of paraffin, etc.
wax′chand′ler (wăks′chăn′dlĕr), *n.* A chandler dealing in wax, esp. in wax candles. — **wax′chan′dler-y** (-ĭ), *n.*
wax cloth. **a** A fabric waterproofed with wax or paraffin. **b** Oilcloth.
wax cluster. An evergreen shrub (*Gaultheria hispida*) of Tasmania and eastern Australia, with waxlike, edible berries used in cookery.
wax′comb′ (wăks′kōm′), *n.* Honeycomb. *Obs.*
wax creeper. In South Africa, either of two vines of the milkweed family: **a** The plant *Microloma tenuifolia.* **b** = WAX PLANT b.
wax distillate. *Petroleum Refining.* = PARAFFIN DISTILLATE.
wax doll. **a** A doll made wholly or partly of wax. **b** Hence, a person who in appearance resembles or is likened to such a doll, as in lack of expression or of animation.
wax dolls. The common fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*).
waxed end (wăkst). A thread formed of a number of filaments rubbed with shoemaker's wax, and usually pointed with a bristle, used in sewing leather in which holes have been made, as for boots, shoes, and the like; — called also *wax end.*
waxed paper. = WAX PAPER.
wax′en (wăk′sĕn; -s'n), *adj.* **1.** Made of wax; as, a *waxen* cell.
2. Covered with wax; waxed; as, a *waxen* tablet; also, appearing as if covered with wax; hence, smooth and shining; sometimes, pallid; as, the *waxen* face of the corpse.
3. Resembling wax; waxy; hence, soft; pliable; impressionable; yielding.
Men have marble, women *waxen,* minds. *Shak.*
4. Of the color wax.
wax′en. Poetic and archaic past part. of WAX, to grow.
waxen chatterer. The Bohemian waxwing. See WAXWING.
wax end. A waxed end. — **wax′–end′ed,** *adj.*
wax engraving, wax etching. See WAX PROCESS.
wax′er (wăk′sĕr), *n.* One who or that which waxes something, as floors; specif., one whose occupation is to coat articles, as artificial flowers, glass, etc., with wax.
wax extractor. See EXTRACTOR, 1 e (2).
wax′flow′er (wăks′flou′ĕr), *n.* **a** A much-cultivated climbing plant (*Stephanotis floribunda*) of Madagascar, having fragrant white flowers. **b** An epiphytic tree (*Clusia insignis*) of British Guiana. **c** The wax plant *Hoya carnosa.* **d** The spotted wintergreen.
wax gland. *Zool.* Any gland that secretes wax, esp. one in certain insects, as the honey-bee and scale insects.
wax gourd. A tropical Asiatic twining plant (*Benincasa hispida*); also, its edible fruit, which somewhat resembles a pumpkin, covered with a waxy pulverulent coat. Called also *tallow gourd* and *gourd melon.*
wax hair. *Zool.* Wax secreted by certain psyllids or coccids and extruded as a filament through the porelike opening of the wax gland.
Wax′haw (wăks′hô), *n.* An Indian of an extinct Siouan tribe, formerly living on the headwaters of the Wateree River in the Carolinas.

---

wave′-mak′ing re·sist′ance. See RESISTANCE, *n.,* 5 c.
wave′proof′ (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
wa′ver-a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
wa′verd. Wavered. *Ref. Sp.*
wave′ward (wāv′wĕrd), *adj.* See -WARD.
wave′wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.
wav′i-ly (wāv′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of WAVY.
wav′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Wa·vi′ra (wä-vē′rä), *n. sing. & pl.* See VIRA.
waw, *n.* [ME. *wawe, wache;* akin to E. WAG.] A wave. *Obs.*
waw. Var. of WOUGH, wall. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
waw. Var. of WOW, *n. & v.*
waw. Var. of VAU; WAUGH.
wa′wa (wä′wä), **wa′wah** (wä′-wä). Vars. of WOUWOU.
wawe. † WOWE, woe; WAUGH, wavering; WAVE. [*Obs.*
wax′and, *adj.* Waxing; crescent.
waxberry cornel. = RED OSIER b.

wax'ing (wăk'sĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of WAX. Hence: *adj.* That waxes. — **wax'ing-ly**, *adv.*

wax insect. **a** Any of several scale insects of the family Coccidae, which secrete from their bodies a waxlike substance, esp. the Chinese wax insect (*Ericerus pela*) which yields much of the commercial Chinese wax. **b** Any of several homopterous insects of the family Fulgoridae which secrete a wax used by the Chinese for candles, etc.

wax kernel. A small tumor formed by enlargement of a lymph gland and often occurring in children.

wax light. Wax candle or taper.

wax'mak'er (wăks'māk'ĕr), *n.* One who makes wax; esp., a bee that makes wax. — **wax'mak'ing**, *adj. & n.*

wax'man (wăks'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A waxer.

wax moth. The bee moth.

wax myrtle. Any shrub or tree of the genus *Myrica*, esp. *M. cerifera* and *M. carolinensis* of eastern North America. They have aromatic foliage, and small hard berries (often called *bayberries*) with a thick coating of white wax used for candles.

Wax Palm (*Cerozylon andicolum*).

wax opal. Opal of a yellow color and waxy luster.

wax painting. Encaustic painting.

wax palm. **a** A pinnate-leaved palm (*Cerozylon andicolum*) of the Andes, the stem of which yields a resinous wax, which, when mixed with tallow, makes excellent candles; also, any other species of *Cerozylon*. **b** A Brazilian palm (*Copernicia cerifera*) the young leaves of which are covered with a waxy secretion. See PALM WAX.

wax paper. Paper with a coating of white wax and other ingredients.

wax pine. Any tree of the genus *Agathis*.

wax pink. The garden portulaca. See PORTULACA.

wax plant. **a** The Indian pipe. **b** A well-known cultivated South African twiner (*Hoya carnosa*) with glossy, succulent leaves, and umbels of pink-and-white star-shaped flowers. **c** Any of several begonias with shining foliage. **d** The wax myrtle.

wax pocket. *Zool.* One of the cavities on the ventral abdominal surface into which wax is secreted by a honeybee.

wax press. *Beekeeping.* A machine for extracting beeswax from empty honeycomb by the application of pressure as well as heat. Cf. EXTRACTOR, 1 e (2).

wax process. **1.** An electrotyping process, in which the design is drawn, photographed, or impressed, upon a thin coating of wax on a metal plate and is then cut through with gravers to the metal; cerotype; — called also *wax engraving* and, in England, *wax etching*.
2. *Patternmaking.* A method of making a pattern in wax and using this pattern either as the master pattern or as a pattern for making the master pattern in white metal.

wax red. The color copper red.

wax'-red' (66), *adj.* Red like sealing wax.

wax runner. = WAX CREEPER. *S. Africa.*

wax scale. **a** A scale insect that secretes wax, as the *Florida wax scale* (*Ceroplastes floridensis*), the *Indian wax scale* (*Ceroplastes ceriferus*), etc. **b** One of the small flakes of wax secreted in a wax pocket of a honeybee.

wax shrub. The wax myrtle, esp. a South African species (*Myrica cordifolia*).

wax'-stitched' (wăks'stĭcht'), *adj.* Stitched with waxed threads.

wax stone. In the production of ozocerite, or mineral wax, the lump of mixed earthy matter and mineral, boiled in copper vats to separate the wax.

wax tailings. *Petroleum Refining.* Final dark-colored distillates containing amorphous wax, used in cracking, in waterproofing compositions, etc.

wax taper. A taper made of wax, paraffin, etc.

wax tree. Any tree yielding wax; specif.: **a** In Japan, the Japanese wax tree. **b** In eastern Asia: (1) A privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*) the twigs of which become incrusted with white wax as the result of insect punctures. (2) An ash (*Fraxinus chinensis*) yielding a similar product. **c** A Colombian tree (*Elaeagia utilis*), family Rubiaceae. **d** The wax myrtle.

wax'weed' (wăks'wēd'), *n.* A small purple-flowered herb (*Cuphea petiolata*) of eastern North America, having a viscid pubescence.

wax white. The color wax.

wax'wing' (wăks'wĭng'), *n.* Any of several American and Asiatic passerine birds of the genus *Bombycilla* (syn. *Ampelis*), chiefly brown, with a showy crest and velvety plumage. The secondaries have small red waxlike tips. The *cedar waxwing* (which see), and the similar but larger *Bohemian waxwing* (*B. garrula pallidiceps*) of northern North America, are the best-known species.

Bohemian Waxwing. (1/4)

wax'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Work made of wax; esp., a figure or figures formed wholly or partly of wax, in imitation of living beings.
2. (Usually *pl.* in form but construed as *sing.*) An exhibition of wax figures, or the place of exhibition.
He bought out a *waxworks*. *Am. Mercury.*
3. = BITTERSWEET, 3 b.

wax'work'er (-wûr'kĕr), *n.* **1.** One who works in wax; one who makes waxwork.
2. A bee that makes or produces wax.
— **wax'work'ing**, *adj. & n.*

wax worm. The larva of the bee moth.

wax'y (wăk'sĭ), *adj.*; WAX'I-ER (-sĭ-ĕr); WAX'I-EST. **1.** Resembling wax, as in appearance or consistency; viscid; adhesive; soft; hence, yielding; pliable; impressible.
Waxy to persuasion. *Bp. Hall.*
2. Made of, or abounding in, wax; covered with wax.
3. Designating, or affected with, amyloid degeneration.

wax'y (wăk'sĭ), *adj.* Vexed; angry. *Slang, Eng.*

waxy cast. *Med.* A dense, highly refractile, urinary cast.

waxy degeneration. *Med.* Amyloid degeneration.

wax yellow. A color, reddish-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

waxy flexibility. *Psychiatry.* A condition in which the patient's limbs retain any position into which they are manipulated by another person; flexibilitas cerea.

way (wā), *n.* [ME. *wey, way*, fr. AS. *weg*; akin to OS., D., OHG. & G. *weg*, ON. *vegr*, Goth. *wigs* way, AS. *wegan* to move, L. *vehere* to carry, Skr. *vahati* he carries, draws, travels, Lith. *vėžė* wheel track, rut. Cf. CONVECTION, INVEIGH, NORWEGIAN, VECTOR, VEHEMENT, VEHICLE, VEIN, VEX, WAG, WAGON, WAIN, WEE, WEIGH.] **1.** Direction of motion, progress, facing, pointing, etc.; route; line of tendency of action; as, to show the *way*.
If that *way* be your walk, you have not far. *Milton.*
2. That along which one passes or progresses to reach some place; the track a person or thing travels or has traveled in his or its progress or passage; a course from one place to another; a passage, road, street, track, or path of any kind.
I shall him seek by *way* and eke by street. *Chaucer.*
The *way* seems difficult, and steep to scale. *Milton.*
3. Room to advance, pass, or progress; also, opportunity to proceed; hence, freedom of action or opportunity; as, to give him *way* to work his will; to yield him *way* for the full exercise of his powers.
4. Length of space; distance; as, a great *way*; a long *way*; — in dial. and colloq. form, *ways*; as, he ran a long *ways* before he fell; not a great *ways* away.
5. A moving; passage; progression; journey.
I prythee, now, lead the *way*. *Shak.*
6. Manner; method; mode; fashion; style; as, the *way* of expressing one's ideas; he was a great man in his own *way*; her *way* of doing her hair; entertaining in a large *way*.
7. The means by which anything is reached or accomplished; scheme; device; plan; as, he thought he could win that *way*.
My best *way* is to creep under his gaberdine. *Shak.*
8. An aspect or feature; respect; point; — with *in* expressed or understood; as, a plan good in every *way*.
9. Regular course; habitual method of life or action; as, the *way* of all flesh signifies the common experience of all mankind.
10. Individual characteristic or peculiarity; esp., *pl.*, idiosyncrasies; personal traits; as, after you get used to his *ways*, you don't care so much.
In his highflying vanities, his low-lying oddities, what we call his "*ways*." *Augustine Birrell.*
11. Line of business; occupation; calling. *Colloq.*
12. Condition, as of health; as, in a bad *way*. *Colloq.*
13. Determined course; resolved mode of action or conduct; as, to have one's *way*.
14. Sphere, scope, or range, of observation.
The public ministers that fell in my *way*. *Sir W. Temple.*
15. Advance; progress; as, the plan has made no *way*; he pushed his *way* through the crowd; he held his *way* in spite of all obstacles; specif., advance in life; career, or success along a chosen line.
They are young and Mr. Seaver has still his *way* to make. *O. Johnson.*
16. Neighborhood; district or section of a country; — in the phrase "out, down, or up (one's) *way*." *Colloq.*
17. Motion; headway; momentum.
The pavement was on a slight incline, the perambulator had a little *way* on it, and the whole force of the wind behind. *J. D. Beresford.*
18. Reason; cause. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
19. Of fabrics, the direction of the weave; as, to cut cloth the *way* of the goods instead of on the bias.
20. [*cap.*, with *the*.] *Bib.* The Christian religion; Christianity. *Acts* xix. 9, xxiv. 14 (*R.V.*).
21. *Law.* A right of way.
22. *pl. Mach.* The longitudinal guides, or guiding surfaces, on the bed of a planer, lathe, or the like, along which a table or carriage moves.
23. *Naut.* Progress; motion through the water; headway; as, a ship on starting gathers *way*.
24. *pl. Shipbuilding.* **a** The inclined structure, generally of timber, upon which a vessel is built. **b** The inclined structure, usually of timber, upon which a vessel is supported in launching. The ground ways are heavy longitudinal timbers, parallel with the keel; on them rest the bilge or sliding ways; the two being held together by a dogshore or a plank spiked to both. The weight of the vessel when ready for launching is transferred by means of many wedges from the keelblocks to the bilge ways, which are greased where they rest on the sliding ways. When the dogshore on each side is knocked away, or the planks sawed, the vessel is free to slide into the water.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

way-begulling, *adj.*	**way-sore**	**way-walking**, *adj.*
way-clearing, *adj.*	**way-spent**	**way-wearied**
way-haunting, *adj.*	**way-stopping**, *adj.*	**way-weariness**
waymate	**way-taking**, *adj.*	**way-weary**

Syn. — WAY, ROAD, HIGHWAY, STREET, AVENUE, LANE, ALLEY are here compared in their ordinary senses; for special uses see defs. WAY is generic, and denotes any line or route for passage or conveyance; a ROAD is a way, esp. for horses or vehicles, between one place and another; a HIGHWAY is a main, often much traveled, road; a STREET, orig. a paved way, is a thoroughfare in a city, town, or village; an AVENUE, as here compared, is a broad street, often planted with trees; the word suggests a certain degree of stateliness, but is often loosely applied; a LANE is a narrow passage or byway, esp. between hedges, fences, or walls; an ALLEY is a narrow passageway between buildings in a town or city, as distinguished from a public street. In many American cities it is a passageway for vehicles, providing access to the rear of buildings or lots. See MANNER.

— ***by no ways.*** By no means. *Obs.* — ***by the way.*** **a** By way of incident or digression; in passing; casually; apropos; aside. **b** Beside the road or way one is going. **c** While traveling; as, a journey to Portsmouth and our conversation *by the way*. **d** Indirectly; as, I learned not directly but *by the way* what he was planning. — ***by way of.*** **a** *Obs.* According to. "*By way of* kind [nature]." *Chaucer.* **b** As an instance or example of; in the way of; for the purpose of; as being; in character of. **c** *Colloq., Eng.* On the point of; just about to. **d** Through; via. **e** *Obs.* By the agency or medium of. — ***by way of being, doing***, etc. **a** In the condition of being, doing, etc.; as, the lad is *by way of doing* better work in school nowadays. **b** In the habit of being, doing, etc.; also, inclined or tending to be or to become.
Kavanagh was *by way of being* particular about his appearance. *C. Fox Smith.*

— ***from the way.*** **a** Away from the road, path, or course. **b** In a place removed from the road; hence, in seclusion or retirement. — ***in a fair way, in a good way.*** In a fair or good position (to accomplish something); as, he is *in a fair way* to make his fortune. — ***in a way.*** **a** From one aspect; as, *in a way* that explanation is satisfactory, but in another way it is not. **b** *Chiefly Eng.* In a disturbed frame of mind, as from anger, disappointment, grief.
She was quite *in a way*. *Arnold Bennett.*

— ***in the way.*** **a** On or along the path or road. **b** In such a position as to obstruct, hinder, or the like; obstructive or constituting or forming an obstruction or obstacle. **c** *Archaic.* At hand; present or within reach. **d** *Now Dial.* In the frame of mind (to do something). — ***in the way of.*** **a** So as to meet or fall in with; in a position to get, do, or the like. **b** In the matter of; as regards; by way of. **c** In a position forming an obstacle to. **d** *Obs.* As an example or manifestation of; as, *in the way of* his appreciation, he gave him a gold snuffbox. — ***once in a way.*** See ONCE IN A WHILE. — ***on the way.*** Traveling or going; hence, in progress; advancing; as, *on the way* to the country; *on the way* to success. — ***out of the way.*** **a** Out of the path or road. **b** In such a position as not to meet with or obstruct a person or thing; — with *of*, so as not to obstruct or hinder. **c** Out of the beaten track; on one side; hard to reach or find; secluded; hence, unusual; extraordinary; remarkable. **d** Out of the proper course; not in a position to attain one's aim; astray; hence, improper; unusual; wrong; — with *of*, not in the way of attaining. **e** Not in the usual or proper place; hence, mislaid; lost. — ***the other way around.*** Conversely. — ***the way.*** In such a way that. *Dial. Eng. & Ir.*
They soldered the bottom of a tin dish to the top of his skull *the way* you could hear his brains ticking inside. *J. Stephens.*

— ***to go (one's) way.*** To journey; to follow a course. — ***to go out of one's way.*** To depart from one's regular way or course (to do something); as, he *went out of his way* to do me a kindness, an injury. — ***to go (someone's) way.*** **a** To go in the same direction or along the same route as (someone). **b** To accompany or follow (someone). — ***to go the way of all the earth.*** To die. — ***to have a way with one.*** To have a magnetic, ingratiating, fascinating, or persuasive, personality. — ***to have everything one's own way.*** To carry out one's plans without effective opposition. — ***to pay one's way.*** To pay expenses as they are incurred; not to incur debt. — ***to put out of the way.*** Literally, to remove from the road or path; hence, to kill; murder. — ***to see one's way.*** Literally, to see one's path or course; hence, to have a clear understanding of one's course of action and of what is necessary to follow it. — ***under way.*** *Naut.* In motion through the water; — said of a vessel; hence, making progress or having started in any sense.

-way (-wā). A combining form of the noun *way*, as in:

airway	companionway	hatchway	shipway
arborway	cotterway	haulageway	skidway
archway	crossway	headway	slideway
areaway	dollyway	highway	sluiceway
backway	doorway	horseway	speedway
barway	downway	keyway	spillway
bedway	driftway	knifeway	stairway
beeway	driveway	ladderway	steerageway
bogway	dugway	leeway	sternway
branchway	entranceway	midway	straightway
bridgeway	fairway	oilway	telpherway
broadway	fallway	passageway	tideway
byway	feedway	pathway	trackway
cableway	ferryway	raceway	trafficway
carriageway	fishway	railway	trainway
cartway	flangeway	roadway	tramway
cellarway	footway	rolleyway	walkway
chariotway	gangway	rollway	waterway
churchway	gateway	ropeway	wheelway
coachway	guideway	runway	windway
cogway	hallway	seaway	wireway

-way (-wā). A suffix: **a** An early adverbial accusative of *way* united with its adjective after loss of the inflectional ending (any*way*, some*way*). **b** = -WAYS.

way (wā), *v. Intrans.*: To go on one's way; to journey. *Obs.*
—, *Transitive*: **1.** To go in or through. *Rare.*
2. To break or train (a horse) to the road.

'way (wā), *adv.* Aphetic form of AWAY; — often written *way*; as, '*way* down South; pull the switch '*way* back; he came from '*way* back in the country; he is '*way* late this morning; he was taxed '*way* beyond his strength. *Now Dial. or Colloq.*

way, *interj. & n.* A call to horses to stop. — *v. i.* To call way. *Both Scot. & Dial.*

way. Var. of WEE, WEIGH, WOE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wa-ya'ka (wä-yä'kä), *n.* [Fiji.] The yam bean. *Polynesia.*

way'back' (wā'băk'), *n. Dial. & Colloq.* **a** A time far in the past. **b** A remote rural district or locality; as, a ranchman from *wayback*. **c** A person from, or seemingly from, such a locality. — **way'back'**, *adj.*

way baggage. Baggage for a way station; local, as distinguished from *through*, baggage. *Local, U. S.*

way beam. A beam supporting a way or ways, as either of two longitudinal beams, carried on transverse girders, on which are sometimes laid the rails of a road in crossing a bridge.

way bennet *or* **bent.** = WALL BARLEY **a**.

way'bill' (wā'bĭl'), *n.* **1.** A list of passengers in a public vehicle.
2. An itinerary prepared for a traveler.
3. A document issued with every shipment of railroad freight, giving details regarding the shipment, the route, and the charges. It forms at once a means of identification, a guide for routing cars, and a basis of freight accounting.
4. A certificate of identification for a destitute person dispatched seeking work from place to place, which entitles him to passage and some measure of relief and assistance. *Eng.*

way'bill', *v. t.* To enter in a waybill; to send accompanied by a waybill.

way'bird' (wā'bûrd'), *n.* A bird of omen. *Rare.*

way'-bit' (-bĭt'), *n.* A bit of a distance. *Obs.*

way'book' (-bŏŏk'), *n.* Guidebook.

way'bread' (-brĕd'), *n.* [AS. *wegbrēde*, lit., way breadth (as the broad plant along the way); akin to D. *weegbree*, G. *wegbreite*. See WAY; BREADTH.] The common plantain. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

way'bung' (wā'bŭng'), *n.* An Australian corvine bird (*Corcorax melanorhamphus*) noted for the curious actions of the male during the breeding season. It is black with a white patch on each wing.

way car. *Railroads.* A car allotted to local, as distinguished from *through*, freight.

wax'i-ly, *adv.* of WAXY.
wax'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [*Obs.*]
waxing kernel. A wax kernel.
wax'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
waxt. Waxed. *Ref. Sp.*
way. † WEY, WHEY.
wa'yang (wä'yäng). Var. of WAJANG.
Wa-ya'o. Var. of 2d YAO.
Way'a-wai (wī'ä-wī). Var. of WOYAWAY.
way'-beat'en, *adj.* Wayworn; fatigued. *Obs.*
way'-beat'er, *n.* Highwayman. *Obs.*
way'ber'ry (wā'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* WAYBERRIES (-ĭz). = WABBON.

way chain. A clog or brake for a wheel. *Eng.*

way'-down' (wā'doun'), *n.* **a** = WAYBACK b & c. **b** One whose fortunes are at a low ebb. — **way'-down'**, *adj.*

-wayed (-wād). A combining form denoting having so many ways, or a (specified) kind or character of way, as in:

broad-wayed, even-wayed, three-wayed, wide-wayed

way enough. *Naut.* An order to a crew to stop rowing.

way'fare' (wā'fâr'), *v. i.* [ME. *weifarende* wayfaring, fr. AS. *wegfarende*, fr. *weg* way + *farende*, pres. part. of *faran* to go. See WAY; FARE to go.] To journey; to travel; — now only in present participle and verbal noun.

A certain Laconian, as he *wayfared*, came unto a place where there dwelt an old friend of his. *Holland.*

way'fare', *n.* **a** *Archaic.* Act or course of journeying. **b** *Now Rare.* Provision, or money to pay for provision, for a journey. **c** *Local, U. S.* Fare for local, as distinguished from *through*, traffic or travel.

way'far'er (wā'fâr'ĕr), *n.* A traveler, esp. on foot; hence, a transient patron of an inn or hotel.

way'far'ing, *adj.* Traveling, esp. on foot; passing; being on a journey. — **way'far'ing-ly**, *adv.*

wayfaring tree. **a** A Eurasian shrub (*Viburnum lantana*) having large ovate leaves and dense cymes of small white flowers, common along waysides. **b** In the United States, the closely related *V. alnifolium*, distinguished as *American wayfaring tree.* See HOBBLEBUSH.

way'fel'low (wā'fĕl'ō), *n.* A person met on one's journey.

Greet all *wayfellows.* *H. B. Alexander.*

way freight. Freight for a way station; also, a freight train stopping to put off goods at way stations. *U. S.*

way'gang' (wā'găng'), *n.* Leave-taking. *Scot.*

way'gate' (-gāt'), *n.* **a** *Scot. & N. of Eng.* Path; passageway; headway. **b** *Obs.* Departure.

way'-god' (wā'gŏd'), *n.* A god of roads and travel; — applied to Hermes.

way'go'ing (-gō'ĭng), *adj.* Going away; departing; of or pertaining to one who goes away. *Chiefly Scot.*

way'go'ing, *n.* Leave-taking; waygang.

waygoing crop. *Law.* A crop which a tenant for years is under certain conditions entitled by custom to remove after the end of his tenancy; emblements.

way'gone' (wā'gŏn'; 185), *adj.* Wayworn. *Rare.*

way'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house, as an inn, shelter, or the like, along the way, or road.

way'ing (wā'ĭng), *n.* Going; departure. *Rare.*

So, with this saying,
"Good-by, good-by," we speed their *waying.* *Thos. Hardy.*

Way'land (wā'lănd), *n.* Also **Wayland (the) Smith.** [AS. *Wēland*; akin to OHG. *Wielant*, G. *Wieland*, ON. *Vēlundr.* Cf. VÖLUND.] **1.** A supernatural and invisible smith of Teutonic and English legend, identical with the Norse Völund. A cromlech in the Vale of White Horse in Berkshire is called ***Wayland Smith's Cave.*** According to the legend, if a traveler ties his horse near by, leaving money for a fee, and retires from sight, he finds his horse shod on his return. In Teutonic mythology he is a parallel to Hephaestos. See VÖLUND.

2. A smith in Scott's *Kenilworth* who enacts this part.

way'lay' (wā'lā'; 66), *v. t.*; WAY'LAID' (-lād'); WAY'LAY'ING. [From *way* + *lay*, after MLG. or MHG. *wegelagen*, fr. *wegelage* an ambush, lit., a belaying of the roads. Cf. BELAY, 2.] **1.** To lie in wait for in the way; to take steps to meet or encounter in the way, esp. with a view of taking by surprise, seizing, robbing, or killing; to beset in ambush; as, he was *waylaid* by thieves.

She often contrived to *waylay* him in his walks. *Scott.*

2. To beset, as a path, with an ambush; to ambuscade. *R.*

3. To obstruct; to check the course of; to block. *Obs.*

Syn. — Ambush, beset, surprise.

way'lay'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who waylays.

way'leave' (wā'lēv'), *n.* Permission to cross, or a right of way across, land; also, rent, called in full **wayleave rent,** paid for such right.

way'mak'er (-māk'ĕr), *n.* One who makes a way; a precursor.

way'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **a** A shipwright or a plate layer who prepares and lays launching ways. **b** *Railroads.* A laborer employed in laying or keeping in repair the tracks.

way'mark' (-märk'), *n.* A mark to guide in traveling.

Way of All Flesh, The. A novel by Samuel Butler, written probably between 1873 and 1885 and published in 1903, after his death.

way of Martha, way of Mary. See MARTHA, 2.

way of necessity. *Law.* A right of way arising from necessity, as when one buys land accessible only over other lands of the vendor.

Way of, *or* to, St. James. The Milky Way; — an English name.

Way of the Cross. *Eccl.* **a** The course taken in visiting in succession the stations of the cross; also, a series of devotions or the representations used in this exercise. **b** Via Dolorosa.

way of the rounds. In a fortified town, a narrow covered way along the counterscarp to facilitate keeping watch and to allow the patrol to make the rounds beyond the ditch.

way of the wine. The way in which wine is passed at table, namely, from left to right.

Way of the World, The. A comedy by William Congreve, first produced in 1700. See MIRABELL.

way out. Also **way'-out'**, *n.* The road or method by which one may extricate himself from difficulties, a predicament, a situation, etc.

way passenger. A passenger taken up, or set down, at a way station on a line of travel. *U. S.*

way point. = WAY STATION. *U. S.*

way'post' (wā'pōst'), *n.* A guidepost.

way rate. **a** A fare or charge for local, as distinguished from *through*, traffic. **b** *Local, Eng.* A rate or tax imposed for keeping the ways, or roads, in repair.

ways (wāz). See WAY, *n.*, 4.

-ways (-wāz). A suffix, equivalent to *-wise*, formed from *way* by adding adverbial *-s* (see -WARD, -WARDS). The earliest compounds of *-ways*, formed by the union of an adjective, after the loss of its inflectional ending, with the adverbial genitive *ways* (nowayes fr. AS. nanes *weges*) and later compounds with nouns (breadth*ways*; end*ways*; length*ways*; side*ways*) are still in common use, signifying manner (any*ways*) and direction (slant*ways*). Because of the phonetic resemblance, these were early used interchangeably with synonymous combinations in *-wise*, as if from a different form of the same suffix. The *-ways* and *-wise* forms are still practically indistinguishable in meaning, except that *-ways* lends especially a literal signification of direction, position, or extension in space, whereas *-wise* is used in words specifying manner, means, respect, degree. By some the forms in *-wise* are preferred indiscriminately in written discourse, inasmuch as certain of the combinations in *-ways* are preserved only in colloquial or dialectal use (any*ways*; corner*ways*).

always	endways	pointways
anyways	flatways	sideways
barways	grainways	slantways
breadthways	launchways	someways
broadways	leastways	spoonways
coastways	lengthways	sternways
cornerways	longways	straightways
crossways	noways	sunways
edgeways	planckways	

ways and means. Methods and resources for accomplishing something, esp. for defraying expenses; specif., *Legislation.* methods of raising the necessary revenues for the expenses of the state. In the British House of Commons a committee of the whole house sits as a *Committee on Ways and Means* to consider all matters connected with revenue, etc. In the United States House of Representatives the *Committee on Ways and Means* is a standing committee of twenty-two members with the leader of the dominant party in the house as its chairman, to which are referred matters connected with the raising of revenue.

way shaft. *Mining.* A winze, usually one connecting two levels. *Eng.*

way shaft. = ROCKSHAFT.

way'side' (wā'sīd'; 66), *n.* The side of the way; the edge or border of a road or path. — **way'side'**, *adj.* — **way'-sid'er** (-sīd'ĕr), *n.*

wayside cross. A cross set up along a way, esp. at a spot where some person of note met death or his coffin was set down on the way to burial while its bearers rested. See CHARING CROSS.

way'slid'ing (wā'slīd'ĭng), *n.* A turning aside; a going astray. *Rare.*

way station. An intermediate station between principal stations on a line of travel, esp. on a railroad; a local station. *U. S.*

way thistle. The Canada thistle.

way'thorn' (wā'thôrn'), *n.* The common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*) of Eurasia.

way ticket. = WAYBILL, *n.*, 4.

way traffic. *Railroad.* Traffic concerning way stations; local traffic. *U. S.*

way train. A train which stops at the intermediate, or way, stations; for passengers, an accommodation train.

way'-up' (wā'ŭp'), *adj.* High in standing, position, or importance. — **way'-up'**, *n.* *Both Colloq.*

way'ward (wā'wĕrd), *adj.* [ME. *weiward*, for *aweiward*, i. e., turned away. See AWAY; -WARD.] **1.** Taking one's own way; disobedient; froward; as, a *wayward* child.

Wilt thou forgive the *wayward* thought? *Keble.*

2. Perverse; contrary to expectation or desire; untoward; as, *wayward* weather; a *wayward* fate.

3. Fluctuating; irregular; unsteady; as, a *wayward* course.

Syn. — Capricious, unruly, self-willed, stubborn, refractory, intractable. — WAYWARD, WILLFUL, PERVERSE, FROWARD, HEADSTRONG. One is WAYWARD who takes one's own way; the word often connotes caprice; WILLFUL is commonly stronger, and sometimes suggests stubborn self-will; as, "My wife is in a *wayward* mood today" (*Shak.*); "I have been wild and *wayward*" (*Tennyson*); "where rivulets dance their *wayward* round" (*Wordsworth*); "To *willful* men, the injuries that they themselves procure must be their schoolmasters" (*Shak.*); "sportive outbreaks of *willful* humor" (*Thackeray*); "to confound [will] with its irritable and purposeless counterfeit, *willfulness*" (*Lowell*); "her bright audacity, her ardor and her *willfulness*" (*M. Hewlett*). One is PERVERSE who is willfully cross-grained or wrongheaded; FROWARD belongs to Biblical or literary use; as, "still so *perverse* and opposite, as if they worshiped God for spite" (*S. Butler*); "my politics being as *perverse* as my rimes" (*Byron*); "the dark, stormful indignation of a Byron, so *wayward* and *perverse*" (*Carlyle*); "A *froward* man soweth strife" (*Prov.* xvi. 28); "a *froward* child, that must be played with and humored a little to keep it quiet" (*Temple*). HEADSTRONG implies violent self-will or a refractory disposition; as, "the Jews, a *headstrong*, moody, murmuring race" (*Dryden*); "the *headstrong* passions of Benvenuto Cellini" (*Gibbon*). Cf. OBSTINATE, CONTUMACIOUS, CAPRICE, PEEVISH.

Ant. — Tractable, submissive, docile; steady, unwavering. — **way'ward·ly**, *adv.* — **way'ward·ness**, *n.*

wayward child. Under statutes in many States, a child from seven to sixteen inclusive, who through habitual evil associations is in danger of becoming a juvenile delinquent.

way'ward'en (wā'wōr'd'n), *n.* **1.** A supervisor of highways, esp. as an elected member of a board. *Eng.*

2. One who maintains the trenches of a sewage disposal plant. *Brit.*

way'-wise' (-wīz'), *adj.* Skillful in finding the way; wise from having traveled; hence, *Dial.*, experienced; sharp.

Two days after being backed he was following other thoroughbreds around the track, and in a week or so he was fairly *way-wise.* *Gerald Beaumont.*

way'wis'er (-wīz'ĕr), *n.* [After G. *wegweiser* a waymark, a guide.] An odometer, pedometer, or perambulator. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

way'worn' (wā'wōrn'; 181), *adj.* Wearied by traveling.

way'wort' (-wŭrt'), *n.* The common pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*).

wayz'goose' (wāz'gōōs'), *n.* [Earlier *waygoose*, of obscure origin.] A printers' annual holiday or entertainment.

Wa·zir' (wȧ·zēr'), *n.*; *pl.* WAZIRS (-zērz') or WAZIRIS (-zē'rĭz). One of a tribe of warlike Pathan mountaineers of Waziristan, North-West Frontier Province of India. They are partly agriculturists.

wa·zir' (wȧ·zēr'), **wa·zir'ate, wa·zir'ship.** Vars. of VIZIER, VIZIERATE, etc.

W chromosome, *or* **W'-chro'mo·some,** *n.* *Biol.* A sex chromosome found in certain animals and plants. See SEX.

we (wē; 71), *pron.*; *pl.* of I; *poss.* OUR (our) or OURS (ourz); *obj.* US (ŭs). See I. [AS. *wē*; akin to OS. *wī*, OFris. & LG. *wi*, D. *wij*, G. *wir*, ON. *vēr*, Sw. & Dan. *vi*, Goth. *weis*, Skr. *vayam.*] The personal pronoun of the 1st person pl., nominative case. *We* is used: **1.** **a** Of a number or company of which the speaker or writer is one; frequently for people in general, including the speaker or writer.

When *we* mind labor, then only, *we're* too old. *Browning.*

b After a verb in the subjunctive, the whole construction now being equivalent to *let us* (*go, haste*, etc.).

Put *we* our quarrel to the will of heaven. *Shak.*

2. For the singular *I*: **a** By kings and other sovereigns. This plural style is said to have been begun by King John of England, whose example the German and the French sovereigns followed about 1200.

Our sometime sister . . . have *we* . . . taken to wife. *Shak.*

b By editors and other writers to keep an impersonal character, or to avoid the egotistical sound of a repeated *I*.

3. Ungrammatically for *us*, esp., *Colloq.*, when separated from its verb (he disturbed those in the dining room, in the hall, and even *we* who had retired upstairs), and, *Dial.*, as an emphatic objective.

To poor *we* thine enmity 's most capital. *Shak.*

4. You; as, how are *we* feeling now? *Familiar.*

We'a (wā'ȧ), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquians, orig. a band of the Miami. See MIAMI.

wea (wēȧ). Dial. variant of WOE.

weak (wēk), *adj.*; WEAK'ER (-ĕr); WEAK'EST. [ME. *weik*, fr. ON. *veikr* (Sw. *vek*, Dan. *vej* soft, flexible, pliant); akin to AS. *wāc* weak, soft, pliant, D. *week*, G. *weich*, OHG. *weih*, ON. *vīkja* to turn, veer, recede, AS. *wīcan* to yield, give way, G. *weichen*, OHG. *wīhhan*, Gr. *eikein* to yield, give way, Skr. *vejate, vijate*, he starts back, recoils, flees, and perh. to E. *week*, L. *vicis* a change, turn. Cf. VETCH, VICISSITUDE, WEEK, WICKED, WICKER, WICKET.] **1.** Lacking physical strength; specif.: **a** Deficient in strength of body; feeble; infirm; debilitated; enfeebled; exhausted; as, *weak* with toil.

A poor, infirm, *weak*, and despised old man. *Shak.*

b Not able to sustain or exert a great weight, pressure, or strain; having small capability of exerting force or of resistance or endurance; as, a *weak* timber, rope, bridge.

From love's *weak* childish bow she lives unharmed. *Shak.*

c Easily impressed, molded, or the like; pliable; sometimes, soft; as, a mind as *weak* as wax to any impression.

The saucy boat
Whose *weak* untimber'd sides but even now
Corrivaled greatness. *Shak.*

How *weak* the barrier of mere nature proves. *Cowper.*

e Lacking force of utterance or sound; not sonorous; low; small; feeble; faint.

A voice not soft, *weak*, piping, and womanish. *Ascham.*

f Not thoroughly or abundantly impregnated with the usual or required ingredients, or with stimulating and nourishing substances; of less than the usual strength; as, *weak* tea, broth, or liquor; a *weak* decoction.

As a *weak* solution is contemplated, the wet method is equally efficient. *U. S. Disp. (19th Edition).*

g Lacking in power to perform properly a function or office; as, *weak* eyes; a *weak* stomach.

2. Not possessing or manifesting mental, logical, intellectual, moral, or political, strength, vigor, etc. Specif.: **a** Mentally or intellectually deficient; lacking judgment or discernment; of mind, feeble; simple; foolish.

To think everything disreputable is proof of a *weak* mind. *Beattie.*

b Resulting from, or indicating, lack of judgment, discernment, or firmness; unwise; hence, foolish.

If evil thence ensue,
She first his *weak* indulgence will accuse. *Milton.*

c Not having full conviction; not decided; vacillating; wavering. "Him that is *weak* in the faith." *Rom.* xiv. 1.

d Not able to withstand temptation, urgency, persuasion, etc.; easily impressed, moved, or overcome; as, *weak* resolutions; *weak* virtue. **e** Not equal to the need or emergency; ineffective; impotent; feeble. "*Weak* prayers." *Shak.* **f** Not having power to convince; not supported by force of reason or truth; as, a *weak* argument or case. "Convinced of his *weak* arguing." *Milton.* **g** Wanting in point or vigor of expression; as, a *weak* sentence; a *weak* style. **h** Lacking in elements of political strength; not wielding or having authority or energy; as, a *weak* monarch; a *weak* government or state.

3. **a** Lacking experience, aptitude, skill, or expertness; as, although he was senior partner, he was the *weakest* member of the firm; the *weaker* player on his side. **b** Showing or indicating a lack of skill, experience, aptitude, etc.; as, a *weak* move, play; also, being at a place or of a kind to reveal lack of skill, experience, etc.; as, the *weak* spot in our organization; he played to his backhand, which was his *weak* point.

4. Lacking in amount, quantity, quality, degree, or the like; inconsiderable; slight. *Rare.*

5. Of flour or wheat, containing a relatively low percentage of gluten and lacking cohesiveness; — opposed to *strong.* See SOFT WHEAT.

6. *Card Playing.* Lacking in good cards; deficient as to number or trick-taking power; as, a hand *weak* in trumps.

7. *Colorimetry.* Having low saturation.

8. *Gram.* As opposed to *strong:* **a** Pertaining to or designating a verb, or its conjugation (**weak conjugation**), which forms the past tense and past participle by adding to the present the suffix *-ed, -d*, or the variant *-t* (*abash, abashed; abate, abated; deny, denied; feel, felt*); also, designating other Germanic verbs which form the past tense by taking a suffix;—called also *regular.* **b** Pertaining to or designating a noun or adjective form, or its declension in Anglo-Saxon, German, etc., having the less full case inflection characteristic of stems in *-n* (Anglo-Saxon *oxa, oxan*, ox; German *ochs, ochsen*). **c** Applied to the first or sigmatic aorist of Greek verbs. **d** Applied to the reduced form of Sanskrit noun stems, and to the cases in which this stem occurs. **e** Applied in Hebrew and Syriac grammar to certain consonants, and to verbs having one or more of these in the root. **f** Pertaining to or designating the Arabic consonants *alif, wāw*, and *yā'*, which are subject to frequent permutations and changes. Cf. ROBUST, 4.

9. *Phonet.* **a** Of a sound or a syllable, uttered with little force; unstressed; unaccented; light. **b** Of accent or the sense stress of a syllable, relatively slight or low; not strong. **c** Of certain monosyllabic pronouns, prepositions, auxiliaries, etc., having little or no stress and obscured vowel sound; unemphatic; as, ĕr is the *weak* form of *are*. Cf. STRONG, *adj.*, 28 **c**; see *Pron.*, § 71. **d** Designating the less sonorous vowels of some vowel systems, as, in Spanish, *i* and *u*. **e** Voiced.

10. *Photog.* Lacking contrast; thin; as, a *weak* negative.

11. *Pros.* Designating a verse ending in which the accent falls on a word naturally unstressed, esp. one where it falls on a word (such as *of, as, to*) which in utterance tends to connect itself with the beginning of the next line. In this restricted sense a *weak* ending is sometimes distinguished

---

waye. Obs. var. of WAY.

way'er, *n.* [AF *wayour*, OF. *gayoir*, fr. *gaer, waer*, to plunge in water, to water (a horse).] A pond. *Obs.*

way'flee'ing, *n.* Departure. *Obs.*

way'go'er, *n.* A traveler. *Obs.*

way'goose'. Var. of WAYZGOOSE.

wayk, wayken. ✝ WEAK.

way'laid', *past tense & past part.* of WAYLAY.

way'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

way'less-ness, *n.*

way'ment (wā'mĕnt), *n.* [ONF. *woiment* (OF. *guaiment*).] Grief; lamentation. *Obs.*

way'ment, *v. i. & t.* [ME. *waymenien*, fr. ONF. *waimenter* (OF *gaimenter, guaimenter*), fr. *wai* (*guai*) woe! (of Teut. origin; see WOE), after L. *lamentare* to lament.] To lament or grieve (for). *Obs.*

wayne ✝ WAIN; WEAN; WONE.

way'-off', *n.* = WAYBACK b. — **way'-off',** *adj.*

wayte. ✝ WAIT, WEIGHT, WITE, WOT.

way'wode (wā'wōd). **way'wode-ship.** Var. of VOIVODE, VOIVODESHIP.

Wa'za·ra'mo (wä'zȧ·rä'mō), *n.* = ZARAMO.

Wa'zon·go'ra (wä'zŏng·gō'rȧ), *n.* [= ZONGORA.]

we. ✝ WEE; WELL. *adv.*

We'-ä-dar'. Var. of VEADAR. See JEWISH CALENDAR.

from a *light* ending, which falls on a light word (such as a pronoun or auxiliary verb) which may be slightly dwelt on.

12. *Stock Exchange.* Tending toward a lower price or lower prices; as, wheat is *weak;* a *weak* market.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives), in which *weak-* sometimes is used adverbially, are:

weak-ankled	weak-fibered	weak-sighted
weak-armed	weak-growing	weak-soiled
weak-backed	weak-jawed	weak-souled
weak-bodied	weak-legged	weak-stemmed
weakbrained	weak-limbed	weak-stomached
weak-built	weak-lunged	weak-throated
weak-chested	weak-made	weak-toned
weak-chined	weakmouthed	weak-voiced
weak-chinned	weak-muscled	weak-walled
weak-conscienced	weak-nerved	weak-willed
weak-eyed	weak-pated	weak-winged
weak-felt	weak-shouldered	weak-witted

Syn. — WEAK, FEEBLE, DECREPIT, INFIRM, DEBILITATED. *Weak* and *feeble* are often used with little distinction. But FEEBLE often implies great weakness, as of age or infirmity, and is more apt than WEAK to connote pity or contempt; as, "The spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is *weak*" (*Matt.* xxvi. 41); "Thou, though strong in love, art all too *weak* in reason" (*Wordsworth*); "the old, *feeble*, and day-wearied sun" (*Shak.*); "the *feeble* onset of a pygmy rush" (*Cowper*). One is INFIRM who is frail or feeble from age; one is DECREPIT who is worn out, or broken down, with infirmities; as, "a poor, *infirm*, weak, and despised old man" (*Shak.*); "Such is its misery and wretchedness, that it resembles a man in the last *decrepit* stages of life" (*Fielding*); "two or three wooden-bottom chairs, exceedingly *decrepit* and *infirm*" (*Hawthorne*). DEBILITATED implies enfeeblement, or impaired strength or vitality; as, "The *debilitated* frame of Mr. Bertram was exhausted by this last effort" (*Scott*). Cf. POWERLESS, LASSITUDE.

Ant. — Sturdy, fit, vigorous, robust; potent, forceful, powerful; headstrong, obdurate; stout, stanch, firm, stable; loud, vociferous; confident, unwavering, unfaltering; cogent, convincing, incontrovertible. See STRONG.

weak (wēk), *v. t. & i.* [From WEAK, *adj.*] To weaken. *Now Rare.*

weak, *n. & v.* Squeak; chirp; whimper; scream. *Scot. & Dial.*

weak'en (wēk'ĕn), *v.;* -ENED (-ĕnd); -EN-ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To make weak or weaker; to lessen the strength of; to enfeeble; as, to *weaken* the body; to *weaken* an argument.

Their hands shall be *weakened* from the work. *Neh.* vi. 9.

2. To reduce in quality, strength, or spirit; as, to *weaken* tea; to *weaken* any solution or decoction.

3. *Card Games.* To lessen the strength of (a suit or hand) without compensating advantage.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To become weak or weaker; esp., to lose strength, spirit, or determination; to become less positive or resolute; as, the patient *weakened*, body and mind.

2. *Phonet.* To change from a complex to a simple sound, as from a diphthong to a long vowel, or from a strong to a weak sound, or from an open to a close vowel.

Syn. — Debilitate, undermine; reduce, sap, lessen; dilute, thin.

Ant. — Strengthen, invigorate; intensify, confirm; concentrate.

weak'en-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which weakens.

weak'en-ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of becoming weak (see WEAKEN, *v. i.*); specif., *Phonet.*, the change in the quality of a vowel sound in an unaccented syllable, as of **a** to **i** in Latin *conficere*, from *facere* (see COMFIT), or of ă to ĕ in postmŏn (cf. măn).

2. Something that causes weakness. *Rare.*

weak'er sex (wēk'ĕr). Womankind.

weaker vessel. Woman; — now applied humorously.

Giving honor unto the wife, as unto the *weaker vessel.* 1 *Peter* iii. 7.

weak faints. See FAINTS.

weak'fish' (wēk'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH -FISHES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* Any of several marine food fishes of *Cynoscion* and allied genera of the family Otolithidae; — so called from its tender and lacerable mouth. The *common weakfish* (*C. regalis*) (called also *squeteague, gray trout, sea trout,* etc.) occurs along the eastern coast of the United States from Cape Cod to Florida and is represented in the Gulf of Mexico by a closely related species, the sand squeteague (*C. arenarius*) (called also *sand trout,* or *white trout*). The *bastard weakfish* (*C. nothus*) (called also *bastard trout* or *silver squeteague*), and the *spotted weakfish* (*Eriscion nebulosus*) (called also *spotted squeteague, spotted sea trout,* etc.), occur on the south Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States.

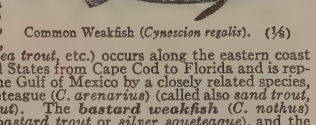

Common Weakfish (*Cynoscion regalis*). (⅛)

weak grade. *Philol.* See GRADE, *n.*, 11.

weak'hand'ed (wēk'hăn'dĕd; -dĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* **1.** Having weak hands; hence, dispirited.

2. Having a weak or insufficient number of employees.

weak'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Having a weak head; as: a Liable to become dizzy. b Wanting in strength of mind. c Having a weak intellect. — **weak'-head'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **weak'-head'ed·ness,** *n.*

weak'heart'ed (-här'tĕd; -tĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Of little courage; fainthearted. — **weak'heart'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **weak'-heart'ed·ness,** *n.*

weak'-hinged' (-hĭnjd'; 66), *adj.* Literally, having weak hinges; *Colloq.*, not well balanced or founded.

weak'ish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat weak. — **weak'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **weak'ish·ness,** *n.*

weak'-kneed' (-nēd'; 66), *adj.* Having weak knees; hence, easily yielding; lacking will power or resolution; irresolute. — **weak'-kneed'ly,** *adv.* — **weak'-kneed'ness,** *n.*

weak'ling (wēk'lĭng), *n.* [*weak* + 1st *-ling.*] A creature that is weak or feeble in body or in mind. — **weak'ling,** *adj.*

This glimpse dazzles their dimmed eyes and *weakling* forces.
James Branch Cabell.

weak'ly (wēk'lĭ), *adj.;* WEAK'LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); WEAK'LI·EST. Not strong or robust; feeble; weak; as, a *weakly* woman. — **weak'li·ness** (-lĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

weak'ly, *adv.* In a weak manner; to a weak degree.

weak'-mind'ed (66), *adj.* Having, or indicating, a weak mind; feeble-minded. — **weak'-mind'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **weak'-mind'ed·ness,** *n.*

weak'ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being weak; want of strength; lack of vigor; as, it was a month after his illness before he recovered from his *weakness;* feebleness; also, an instance or a period of feebleness, vacillation, etc.

2. That which is a mark of lack of strength or resolution; a fault; a defect.

Admitting frankly the possession of vices and *weaknesses* that all of us have and few of us care to acknowledge. *H. L. Mencken.*

3. An object of special desire, concern, fondness, or the like; as, strawberries are my *weakness. Colloq.*

Syn. — Impotence, powerlessness; debility, infirmity, infirmness, decrepitude, frailty.

Ant. — Power, effectiveness; strength, vigor, force, intensity.

weak side *or* **point.** The side, aspect, or feature, of a person's character or disposition through which he is most easily influenced, esp. for the worse.

weak sister. The sister in a family or, hence, anyone, esp. a member of a group, who especially needs aid; hence, *Slang,* any element or factor considered as being weak and ineffective as compared with others in the group; as, to weed out the *weak sisters* among the salesmen.

weak sore *or* **ulcer.** *Med.* A sore covered with pale, flabby, sluggish granulations.

weak'-spir'it·ed (66), *adj.* Having a weak spirit; pusillanimous. — **weak'-spir'it·ed·ly,** *adv.* — **weak'-spir'-it·ed·ness,** *n.*

weak variation. *Math.* See VARIATION OF A CURVE.

weak'y (wēk'ĭ), *adj.* Wet; damp. *Dial. Eng.*

weal (wēl), *n.* [ME. *wele,* fr. AS. *wela, weola;* akin to OS. *welo,* and to AS. *wel* well. See WELL, *adv.;* cf. GALA.]

1. Wealth; riches; pomp. *Obs.*

2. A sound, healthy, or prosperous, state of a person or thing; well-being; prosperity; happiness; welfare. *Archaic & Rhetorical.* "The public *weal.*" *Macaulay.*

God . . . grant you *wele* and prosperity. *Chaucer.*

3. The body politic; the state; commonweal. *Obs.*

The special watchmen of our English *weal.* *Shak.*

weal (wēl), *n.* [Var. of WALE stripe.] A stripe or raised line, as one brought out by the stroke of a whip on the skin; a wale; a wheal.

I could measure the *weals* of the strictness upon my own heart.
Mary Austin.

weal, *v. t.* To raise weals on, as by use of a whip; to wale; wheal.

weal (wēăl). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of WALE, choice, choose.

weald (wēld), *n.* [AS. See WOLD.] A wold; an open country; — often used in place names; as, the *Weald* (see *Gax.*).

Fled . . . by glimmering waste and *weald.* *Tennyson.*

Weald'en (wēl'dĕn; -dĭn), *adj.* [See WEALD. So called because this formation occurs in the *Weald,* England.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the lowest division of the European Lower Cretaceous, esp. in England. The *Wealden* formation comprises the ***Hastings sands*** (and clays) below and the ***Weald clay*** above. — **Weald'en,** *n.*

weald'ish (wēl'dĭsh), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a weald, esp. to the Weald (see *Gax.*). *Obs.*

wealds'man (wēldz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A dweller on a weald.

we'-all' (wē'ôl'; 66), *pron.* We. Cf. YOU-ALL. *Colloq., Southern U. S.*

wealth (wĕlth), *n.* [ME. *welthe,* fr. *wele.* See 1st WEAL.]

1. Weal; welfare; good; well-being; also, a single instance or example of well-being; happiness. *Obs.*

Let no man seek his own, but every man another's *wealth.* 1 *Cor.* x. 24.

2. Large possessions, collectively; an abundance of things which are objects of human desire; esp., abundance of worldly estate; affluence; riches; — also formerly in the *pl.*

I have little *wealth* to lose. *Shak.*

3. Measure or degree to which one possesses things of value or the means of obtaining them; relative state with respect to purchasing or spending power; as, our *wealth* will not yet permit us to live as we should like to live.

4. = COMMONWEALTH. *Rare.*

5. *Econ.* a In the private sense, all property which has a money value. b In the public sense, all objects, esp. material objects, which have economic utility. Wealth can be measured either as ***wealth flow*** (income) or as ***wealth funds*** (capital). c Those energies, faculties, and habits, directly contributing to make people industrially efficient; — called specif. ***personal wealth.***

Syn. — Opulence, abundance; property, possessions; treasure, fortune.

Ant. — See POVERTY.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

wealth-acquiring, *adj.*	wealth-giver	wealth-ruined
wealth-bearing, *adj.*	wealth-giving, *adj.*	wealth-sacrificing, *adj.*
wealth-boasting, *adj.*	wealth-got	wealth-shorn
wealth-boastingly	wealthmaker	wealth-taxing, *adj.*
wealth-crammed	wealthmaking	wealth-tempted
wealth-despising, *adj.*	wealthmonger	wealth-tempted
wealth-elated	wealth-owning, *adj.*	wealth-using, *adj.*
wealth-encumbered	wealth-producing, *adj.*	wealth-yielding, *adj.*
wealth-fraught		
wealth-getting, *adj.*	wealth-proud	

wealth'ful (-fŏŏl; -fĭ·), *adj.* Prosperous. *Now Rare.* — **wealth'ful·ly,** *adv. Obs.*

Wealth of Nations, The. The familiar short title of a treatise (1776) *An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations,* by Adam Smith.

wealth'y (wĕl'thĭ), *adj.;* WEALTH'I·ER (-thĭ·ĕr); WEALTH'I·EST. **1.** Enjoying a condition of well-being; physically well cared for. *Obs.*

2. Having wealth; having large possessions, as of lands, goods, money, or securities; opulent; affluent; rich.

A *wealthy* Hebrew of my tribe. *Shak.*

3. Characterized by abundance; rich; ample; full; abundant; also, *Now Rare,* requiring great wealth for its purchase, or of a kind to bring great wealth by its sale; valuable.

"A *wealthy* place." *Ps.* lxvi. 12.

Syn. — Moneyed. See RICH. **Ant.** — Indigent. See POOR. — **wealth'i·ly,** *adv.* — **wealth'i·ness,** *n.*

Wealth'y, *n. Hort.* An American variety of fall apple with bright-red fruit.

Wealthy spot. *Plant Pathol.* A disease of the Wealthy apple.

wean (wēn), *v. t.;* WEANED (wēnd); WEAN'ING. [ME. *wenen,* fr. AS. *wenian* to accustom, wean; akin to D. *wennen* to accustom, G. *gewöhnen,* OHG. *giwennan,* ON. *venja,* Sw. *vänja,* Dan. *vænne,* ON. *vanr* accustomed, wont; cf. AS. *ăwenian* wean, G. *entwöhnen.* See WONT, *adj.*] **1.** To accustom (a child or other young animal) to loss of mother's milk; to cause to cease to depend on the mother for nourishment.

2. Hence, to detach or alienate the affections of, as from some object of desire; to reconcile to the deprivation or loss (of anything). "*Wean* them from themselves." *Shak.*

The troubles of age were intended . . . to *wean* us gradually from our fondness of life. *Swift.*

wean (wēn; wĭ·ăn), *n.* [Contr. of Scot. *wee ane.* See WEE; ONE.] An infant; child. *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.*

wean'ed·ness (wēn'ĕd·nĕs; -ĭd·nĭs; 119), *n.* Quality or state of being weaned.

wean'el (wēn'ĕl), *n.* Weanling. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wean'er (wēn'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which weans; specif., a device for weaning animals.

2. a *Australia.* A lamb, usually between 5 and 12 months old, which has been weaned, and which has not yet shown its two teeth. Prior to weaning it is called a ***lamb.*** After the two teeth are shown it becomes a ***hogget.*** b A lamb from weaning to shearing.

3. A range calf from the time of weaning. *Western U. S.*

wean'ie (wēn'ĭ), *n.* A baby. *Scot.*

wean'ing brash. *Med.* A severe form of diarrhea which sometimes attacks children just weaned.

wean'ling (wēn'lĭng), *n.* [*wean* + 1st *-ling.*] A child or animal newly weaned. — *adj.* Recently weaned.

wean'ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Childish; feeble. *Scot.*

We'a·noc (wē'ă·nŏk), *n.* An Indian of an extinct Algonquian tribe of the Powhatan Confederacy.

wean'yer (wēn'yĕr), *n.* [*wean,* v. + *-yer.*] A weanling calf. *Dial. Eng.*

We'a·pe'me·oc (wē'ă·pā'mē·ŏk), *n.* An Indian of an extinct tribe, probably of Algonquian stock, living north of Albemarle Sound in North Carolina at the time of the first English settlements.

weap'on (wĕp'ŭn; *formerly also* wē'pŭn, *now dial. only*), *n.* [ME. *wepen,* fr. AS. *wǣpen;* akin to OS. *wāpan* OFris. *wēpin, wēpen,* D. *wapen,* G. *waffe,* OHG. *waffan, wāfan,* ON. *vāpn,* Dan. *vaaben,* Sw. *vapen,* Goth. *wēpna, pl.* Cf. WAPENTAKE.] **1.** An instrument of offensive or defensive combat; something to fight with; anything used, or designed to be used, in destroying, defeating, or injuring, an enemy, as a gun, a sword, a shield, etc.

2. A claw, talon, beak, spur, or the like, considered as a means of attack or defense; esp., the spurs of a gamecock.

3. By extension, any means or instrument with which one contends against another; as, argument was his only *weapon.* "Woman's *weapons,* water drops." *Shak.*

4. One who uses some instrument of defense or offense. *R.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are: **weap'on·mak'er, weap'on·mak'ing, weap'on·proof'.**

weap'on, *v. t.* To arm; — now chiefly in past participle.

weap'oned (wĕp'ŭnd), *adj.* Furnished with weapons, or arms; armed; equipped.

weap'on·ry (wĕp'ŭn·rĭ), *n.* Weapons. *Rare.*

weapon salve. A salve superstitiously supposed to cure a wound by being applied to the weapon that made it. *Obs.*

wear (wär), *v. t.* [AS. *werian.* See WEIR.] *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To defend; protect; guard; also, to ward or keep off.

2. To oppose; stop. *Destruction of Troy.*

3. To collect and drive, as into an enclosure.

wear (wēr; wĕr), *n.* Defense; guard. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

wear (wâr), *v.; past tense* WORE (wōr; 181); *past part.* WORN (wôrn; 181); *pres. part. & verbal n.* WEAR'ING. Before the 15th century *wear* was a weak verb, the *past tense & past part.* being WEARED. [ME. *weren, werien,* fr. AS. *werian* to carry, to wear, as arms or clothes; akin to OHG. *werien, weren,* to clothe, Goth. *wasjan,* L. *vestis* clothing, *vestire* to clothe, Gr. *hennynai,* Skr. *vaste* he puts on, wears, clothes; cf. Hittite *wes-, was-,* to put on, to clothe. Cf. VEST.] *Transitive:* **1.** To bear upon the person as an article of clothing, decoration, etc.; to have as a covering or accessory of one's body or a part of it; to have on; as, to *wear* a coat, a collar, a jewel.

On her white breast a sparkling cross she *wore.* *Pope.*

2. To use or affect in dressing or personal adornment; as, she cannot *wear* white; she *wears* her hair in a braid and her dresses short.

3. To bear; to carry on or as on the person; as, to *wear* a sword; to *wear* the yoke of servitude; he *wears* his honors and his title well.

4. To have or exhibit an appearance of, as an aspect or manner; to show; as, she *wears* a smile on her lips.

He *wears* the rose of youth upon him. *Shak.*

5. Of a vessel, to show or fly (its flag, its colors).

6. To use up by putting on one's person, or donning; hence, to consume, use up, or cause to deteriorate by use, esp. personal use; as, to *wear* clothes rapidly; a *worn* hat.

7. To impair, waste, or diminish, by continual attrition, scraping, percussion, or the like; to consume or waste gradually; hence, to exhaust or lessen the strength of; fatigue; weary; use up; as, to be *worn* with disease.

The waters *wear* the stones. *Job* xiv. 19.

8. To cause or make by friction or wasting; as, to *wear* a channel; to *wear* a hole.

9. To make to disappear, as if by friction; to efface. *Rare.*

10. To bring or lead gradually, as by continued or repeated action, practice, experience, contact, or the like.

Trials *wear* us into a liking of what, possibly, in the first essay, displeased us. *Locke.*

11. To spend (hours, time, day, year, etc.); — chiefly in *past part.* and often with *out* or *by;* as, the afternoon is now far *worn. Archaic & Poet.*

12. [Orig. corrupt. of 1st VEER.] *Naut.* To cause to go about, as a vessel, by putting the helm *up,* instead of *down* as in tacking, so that the vessel's bow is turned away from, and her stern is presented to, the wind, and she turns till her sails fill on the other side and she is brought by the wind on the new tack; as, to *wear* ship.

Wearing is called jibing when the vessel is fore-and-aft rigged and carries a boom mainsail which is not taken in or lowered during the operation. *Encyc. Brit.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be commonly worn or used; to be fashionable. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. To become adapted as clothes do to the wearer. *Rare.*

So *wears* she to him. *Shak.*

3. To endure or suffer use; to last under use or the passage of time; to bear the consequences of use; as, a coat *wears* well or ill; — hence sometimes applied to character, qualifications, etc.; as, a drama that has *worn* well.

4. To be wasted, consumed, or diminished, by being used; to suffer injury, loss, or extinction, by use or time; to decay gradually; of time or a period of time, to be spent; to pass; — often with *out, off,* on, etc.; as, the day *wore* on. "Thus *wore* out night." *Milton.*

Thou wilt surely *wear* away, both thou and this people that is with thee. *Ex.* xviii. 18.

5. To grow; become; as, it is *wearing* late; a man once strong but now *wearing* feeble. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

6. To proceed; progress; go; as, the river *wore* to the east until its course was lost in the distance. *Chiefly Scot.*

She found the watchman *wearing* through his task. *Masefield.*

7. *Naut.* To go about by turning the head away from the wind; — said of a vessel. See WEAR, *v. t.*, 12, above.

---

weal'ful, *adj.* Prosperous; happy. — **weal'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **weal'ful·ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*

weal'pub'lic, *n.* The public good; a commonwealth. *Obs*

weals'man (wēlz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [*weal* + *man.*] Statesman. *Obs.*

weal'some (wēl'sŭm), *adj.* Prosperous; well. *Obs.* — **weal'some·ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

wealth'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

wealth'ling, *n.* A child of wealth. *Obs.*

weam (wēăm; wĕm). Var. of WAME, belly.

wean'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

weand. Weaned. *Ref. Sp.*

weap'on·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

weaponshaw, weaponshow, **weaponshowing.** Vars. of WAPENSCHAW, WAPPENSCHAWING.

weap'on·smith', *n.* See -SMITH. — **weap'on·smith'y,** *n.*

wear down. To weary and finally overcome by persistent resistance or attack.
wear horns. To be a cuckold. See 1st HORN, 3 **b**.
wear on. To continue, with an implication of monotony or wearisomeness; as, the night *wears on* toward dawn; the arguments *wore on* day after day.
wear on or upon. To wear (sense 7).
wear one's heart upon one's sleeve. To expose one's feelings, emotions, etc., freely; to lack reserve.
wear out. **a** To consume, or render useless, by attrition or decay; as, to *wear out* a coat or a book. **b** To consume tediously. "To *wear out* miserable days." *Milton.* **c** To harass; tire; exhaust. "[He] shall *wear out* the saints of the Most High." *Dan.* vii. 25. **d** To efface; erase. **e** *Obs.* To come to an end; to expire. **f** To outlast; as, to *wear out* a storm.
wear the breeches, trousers, or pants. To have the controlling authority in a household; — said chiefly of a wife who usurps it. *Colloq.*
wear the horn. = *wear horns*, above.
wear the petticoat. To be, or to accept the position of, a subordinate in a household; — said chiefly of a husband who has relinquished his authority to his wife. *Colloq.*
wear (the) stripes. To go to prison. *Slang.*
wear the willow. To wear mourning. See 1st WILLOW, 1.
wear thin. To become thin, as a coin, from long use; figuratively, to lose strength, interest, spirit, or the like, through long acquaintance, familiarity, or the like; as, after a dozen novels on the subject, his material began to *wear thin.*

wear (wâr), *n.* **1.** Act of wearing, or state of being worn; use; consumption in wearing; as, clothes for everyday *wear.* **2.** Material for garments etc. *Obs.* **3.** The thing or things worn or proper to be worn; esp., the fashion; the proper style; as, examples of beautiful 16th-century glove *wear.* "Motley 's the only *wear.*" *Shak.* **4.** Wearing quality; durability under wear or use. **5.** The result of wearing or use; consumption; diminution or impairment due to use; as, a coat that shows *wear.*
wear, *adj.* Adapted to, or designed for, wearing on the person.
-wear (-wâr). A combining form of the noun *wear*, as in:

footwear	neckwear	sportswear
headwear	nightwear	underwear
housewear	outerwear	

wear (wâr; wär). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WARE, good; WEIR.
wear'a·bil'i·ty (wär'ä·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Capacity or suitability for being worn; esp., durability under wear; lasting quality, as of cloth or of clothing.
wear'a·ble (wär'ä·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being worn; suitable to be worn. — *n.* A garment; — usually in *pl.*
wear and tear. The loss or injury to which anything is subjected by, or in the course of, use.
wear back. *Mach.* A replaceable back designed to take the wear on a device or machine.
wear'er (wâr'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who wears or carries something as a covering or accessory of the body; as, the *wearer* of a cloak or sword; the crown and its *wearer.*
2. That which wears, or impairs, as by use or friction.
wea'ried (wē'rĭd), *past tense & past part.* of WEARY. Hence: *adj.* Fatigued; exhausted. — **wea'ried·ly,** *adv.* — **wea'ried·ness,** *n.*
wea'ri·er (wē'rĭ·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which causes fatigue.
wea'ri·ful (wē'rĭ·fo͝ol; -f'l), *adj.* **1.** Abounding in that which causes weariness; as: *Chiefly Scot.* **a** Tedious. **b** Dismal; dreary. **c** Vexatious.
2. Full of weariness; wearied.
— **wea'ri·ful·ly,** *adv.* — **wea'ri·ful·ness,** *n.*
wea'ri·less (-lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Unwearied or unwearying. — **wea'ri·less·ly,** *adv.*
wea'ri·ness (-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* [AS. *wērigness.*] **1.** Quality or state of being weary; fatigue; tiredness.
2. Hence, tedium; ennui, esp. as resulting from monotony.
wear'ing (wâr'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of WEAR. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one who or that which wears; also, the manner in which a thing wears; the endurance of something, as a fabric, under conditions of use and wear.
2. That which is worn; clothes; garments. *Obs.*
Give me my nightly *wearing* and adieu. *Shak.*
3. Condition of undergoing use by wear; also, the effect of wearing or using; wear; impairment through use.
4. The passing (of time or of a period of time), sometimes with an implication of monotony; as, the *wearing* of a month away.
5. *Naut.* The act of coming about by turning the vessel's head away from the wind.
wear'ing, *adj.* **1.** Pertaining to, or designed for, wear; as *wearing* apparel.
2. Subjecting to, or inflicting, wear; esp., impairing; fatiguing; as, a *wearing* journey.
— **wear'ing·ly,** *adv.*
wearing apparel. Clothing; clothes.
wearing course *or* **crust.** The surface of a pavement that takes the wear of traffic.
Wearing of the Green, The. An Irish revolutionary song (1798).
wear iron *or* **plate.** An iron plate to take the wear; esp., a rub plate for a vehicle, or, in England, a railroad tie plate.
wear'ish (wâr'ĭsh; wē'r-), *adj. Now Dial.* **a** Unsavory; insipid. **b** Sickly or sickly-looking. **c** Weak; faint; squeamish. **d** Raw and cold, as a wind or mist. — **wear'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **wear'ish·ness,** *n.*
wea'ri·some (wē'rĭ·sŭm), *adj.* Causing weariness; tiresome; tedious; as, a *wearisome* march, book, work. — **wea'ri·some·ly,** *adv.* — **wea'ri·some·ness,** *n.*
Syn. — Fatiguing, laborious; vexatious. See IRKSOME.
Ant. — Restful, refreshing; zestful, stimulating, interesting.
wear limit gauge. See 2d GAUGE, 10.
wear'—out' (wâr'out'), *n.* Depreciation through wear; as, the rapidity of *wear-out* of certain machinery.
wear plate. A wear iron.
wea'ry (wē'rĭ), *adj.;* WEA'RI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); WEA'RI·EST. [ME. *weri*, fr. AS. *wērig;* akin to OS. *wōrig*, OHG. *wuorag*, AS. *wōrian* to ramble, ON. *ōrar* fits of madness, Gr. *hōrakian* to faint.] **1.** Having the strength much impaired by toil or exertion; worn out in respect to strength, endurance, etc.; tired; fatigued.
I care not for my spirits if my legs were not *weary.* *Shak.*
2. Expressing, or characteristic of, weariness; as, *weary* tears. "The *weary* sound and the heavy breath." *Shelley.*
3. Having one's patience, tolerance, pleasure, liking, or the like, exhausted; impatient of the continuance of; — usually with *of;* as, *weary* of reading, confinement, society.
grow *weary* to behold
The selfish and the strong still tyrannize. *Shelley.*
4. Exhausted by suffering; sad; grieved; mentally or spiritually fatigued; as, this *weary* heart.
5. Causing weariness of body or spirit; tiresome; tedious; as, *weary* work; a *weary* journey. "*Weary* way." *Spenser.*
How *weary*, stale, flat and unprofitable,
Seem to me all the uses of this world. *Shak.*
6. *Scot & Dial. Eng.* **a** Sickly; puny; weak. **b** Bad; grievous; sad; unfortunate; disastrous.
Syn. — Worn spent; surfeited, bored; irksome, tiresome.
Ant. — Fresh, strong, rested; eager, avid; interesting.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

weary-foot	weary-laden	weary-winged
weary-footed	weary-looking	weary-worn

-wea'ry (-wē'rĭ). A combining form of the adjective *weary*, as in:

dog-weary	life-weary	way-weary
foot-weary	war-weary	world-weary

wea'ry (wē'rĭ), *adv.* Wearily or wearyingly.
He's a *weary* long time coming on board. *R. S. Hawker.*
wea'ry, *v.;* WEA'RIED (-ĭd); WEA'RY·ING. [ME. *werien*, fr. AS. *wērigian, gewērgian.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To become weary, tired, or fatigued; as, she *wearies* easily.
2. To become weary, or exhausted in patience, liking, tolerance, or the like; — usually with *of;* as, to *weary* of a game, a task, a companion.
3. To wait wearily; to long or pine in expectation. *Scot.*
4. To bring on weariness; to bore; to become monotonous.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To reduce or exhaust the physical strength or endurance of; to tire; fatigue.
So shall he waste his means, *weary* his soldiers. *Shak.*
2. To make mentally or spiritually weary; to exhaust in patience, liking, tolerance, or the like; as, the play *wearied* him; *wearied* with flattery or importunity.
Syn. — Exhaust; irk. Cf. TIRE.
Ant. — Refresh, strengthen; rest; interest, stimulate.
weary out. **a** To subdue or exhaust by fatigue or something tedious or irksome.
The zeal . . . which had been *wearied out* by barren scholastic methods. *J. Martineau.*
b To pass; spend; — usually with an implication of monotony or tedium; as, to *weary out* the months and years.
wea'ry (wē'rĭ), *n.* [See WEARY, *adj.*] A curse; plague; — in mild imprecation. *Chiefly Scot.*
wea'ry·ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of WEARY. Hence: *adj.* That wearies. — **wea'ry·ing·ly,** *adv.*
Weary Willie. A vagrant; a tramp. *Slang.*
wea'sand (wē'zănd), *n.* [ME. *wesand*, fr. AS. *wǣsend, wāsend;* akin to OFris. *wāsende, wāsande*, OHG. *weisunt.*] **1.** The esophagus; also, the windpipe; loosely, the throat. "Cut his *weasand* with thy knife." *Shak.*
2. a A container for snuff, made from the throat membranes or windpipe of cattle. **b** Usually *pl.* The esophagus of cattle, used as casing for sausages.
wea'sel (wē'z'l), *n.;* *pl.* WEASELS (-z'lz), sometimes WEASEL. See PLURAL, *Note.* [ME. *wesele*, fr. AS. *wesole, wesle;* akin to D. *wezel*, Ger. *wiesel*, OHG. *wisala*, Icel. *vīsla*, and perh. Skr. *visra* having a musty smell, L. *virus* slime, stench, poison. See VIRUS.] **1.** Any of certain small slender-bodied carnivorous mammals of the genus *Mustela*, allied to the minks and true polecats. They are very active, bold, and bloodthirsty, killing many small mammals and birds and great numbers of mice, rats, and other vermin. They are mostly reddish brown with white or yellowish under parts and a black-tipped tail, but the species of northern Europe, Asia, and America (see ERMINE, 1), turn white in winter. *M. vulgaris* is the common, or typical, European species, as disting. from the stoat or ermine. American species are: ***long-tailed weasel*** (*M. longicauda*) of the Great Plains and ***least weasel*** (*M. rixosa*) of northern North America. The southern American species are brown at all seasons.

Weasel (*Mustela noveboracensis*) in Summer Pelage.

2. Any of certain slender-bodied mammals resembling the weasels; — chiefly used with a qualifying expression; as: ***Malacca weasel,*** or rasse; ***fitchet weasel,*** or European polecat.
3. The fur or pelt of any of these animals.
4. Erroneously, the stoat. *Local, Eng.*
5. A native of South Carolina; — a nickname.
6. A person likened to a weasel, esp. in furtiveness.
wea'sel, *v. i.;* **wea'seled** (-z'ld); **wea'sel·ing.** To use weasel words; to equivocate. — *v. t.* To make equivocal, as words or language. *Both Colloq.*
weasel cat. A linsang.
weasel coot *or* **duck.** A female or young male of the smew; — from the resemblance of the head to a weasel's.
wea'sel–faced' (-fāst'), *adj.* Having a thin, sharp face, like that of a weasel.
weasel lemur. A small sportive lemur (*Lepilemur mustelinus*), reddish brown above, grayish brown below, with white throat.
wea'sel·ly (wē'z'l·ĭ), *adj.* Resembling or suggesting a weasel, as in form or appearance.
wea'sel·skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* A pocketbook; hence, money. *Local, U. S.*
wea'sel·snout' (-snout'), *n.* A yellow-flowered European dead nettle (*Lamium luteum*); — in allusion to the shape of the corolla.
weasel spider. Any of the Solpugida.
weasel words. Words that destroy the force of a statement by equivocal qualification as a weasel ruins an egg by sucking out its contents while leaving it superficially intact; — a phrase given currency by Theodore Roosevelt. Cf. JOKER. — **wea'sel–word'ed,** *adj.*
wea'ser (wē'zĕr), *n.* Also **weaser sheldrake.** The American merganser. *Local, U. S.*
weath'er (wĕth'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *weder*, fr. AS. *weder;* akin to OS. *wedar*, OFris. *weder*, D. *weder, weêr*, G. *wetter*, OHG. *wetar*, ON. *vethr*, Dan. *vejr*, Sw. *väder* wind, air, weather, and also to OSlav. *vedro* fair weather, *vetrŭ* air, wind, Lith. *vetra* storm, and E. WIND air. Cf. WITHER.] **1.** State of the air or atmosphere with respect to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness, or any other meteorological phenomena; meteorological condition of the atmosphere; as, warm, cold, wet, dry *weather.* Cf. CLIMATE, 3.
Fair *weather* cometh out of the north. *Job* xxxvii. 22.
2. Vicissitude of season; meteorological change; alternation of the state of the air; hence, vicissitude of fortune; — chiefly in *pl.*
3. Foul weather or disagreeable atmospheric conditions; specif.: **a** Storm; tempest; wind.
What gusts of *weather* from that gathering cloud
My thoughts presage. *Dryden.*
b *Obs.* A light rain; a shower; snow. **c** Cold and wet; as, clothing to keep out the *weather.* **d** *Obs.* Air; sky.
4. Of a sail of a windmill, obliquity, or the angle which it makes with its plane of revolution.
5. Weathering.
6. *Naut.* The direction from which the wind is blowing; windward; also, the weather, or windward, side.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

weather-battered	weather-eaten	weather-stayed
weather-bit	weather-fagged	weather-tanned
weather-bleached	weather-free	weather-tight
weather-blown	weather-hardened	weather-tough
weather-borne	weather-marked	weather-wafted
weather-braving	weather-rotted	weather-wasted
weather-bronzed	weather-scarred	weatherworn
weather-burnt	weather-sick	weather-wrung
weather-driven		

— ***in the weather.*** In a place exposed to the weather; outdoors. — ***to make fair weather.*** To assume an attitude of friendliness or benevolence. *Obs.* — ***under the weather.*** **a** *Collog., U. S.* Ill; also, financially embarrassed. **b** *Slang, U. S.* More or less intoxicated; somewhat drunk.
weath'er (wĕth'ĕr), *v.;* WEATH'ERED (-ĕrd); WEATH'ER·ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To expose to the air; to air; to season, dry, pulverize, discolor, etc., by exposure to air.
2. To bear up against and come safely through (any storm or stress of weather, or, by extension, any stress or peril); to sustain without disaster; as, the house has *weathered* many bitter winters; to *weather* difficulties.
3. To set (the sails of a windmill) so they will be adjusted to the wind.
4. *Arch.* To slope, as a roof, so that it will shed water.
5. *Falconry.* To tether (a hawk) unhooded in the open air.
6. *Naut.* **a** To sail or pass to the windward of; as, to *weather* a cape or another ship. **b** To make headway against or come safely through (a storm or hard blow); as, the vessel could not *weather* the gale and was beached.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To undergo or endure the action of the atmosphere; to suffer meteorological influences; sometimes, to wear away, disintegrate, discolor, or deteriorate, under atmospheric influences.
2. To last under use or passage of time; to wear. Cf. WEAR, *v. i.*, 3.
3. To storm. *Dial.*
weather along. *Naut.* To make headway in adverse weather.
weather a point. To pass a point of land to windward; — said of a vessel; hence, to gain or accomplish anything against opposition.
weather on *or* ***upon.*** **a** *Naut.* = WEATHER, *v. t.*, 6 **a**. **b** To take advantage of or liberties with.
weather out. **a** To weather, or meet and come through successfully, to the end. **b** To stand out prominently as the surrounding rock disintegrates; — said of a bluff, cliff, promontory, or the like.
weath'er, *adj. Naut.* Being toward the direction from which the wind blows; windward; — opposed to *lee;* as, *weather* side, bow, braces, gauge, etc.
weath'er. Var. of WETHER.
weather anchor. *Naut.* When a vessel has two anchors down, that anchor to which at the moment she is riding.
weath'er–beat'en, *adj.* Also, *Obs.,* **weath'er–beat'.** Beaten by severe weather; worn or damaged by exposure to the weather; also, toughened, tanned, or bronzed, by the weather.
weath'er–bitt', *v. t. Naut.* To take an additional turn with (a cable) around the bitts.
weath'er–bit'ten, *adj.* Worn by exposure to the weather; also, weather-beaten.
weath'er·board' (wĕth'ĕr·bōrd'; 181), *n.* **1.** A board used to form the outside protective covering of part of a building; specif., a board shaped so as to be especially adapted to shed water by forming lapped joints with the boards above and below; a clapboard.
2. *Naut.* **a** That side of a vessel which is toward the wind; the weather side. **b** A piece of plank placed in a porthole, or other opening, to keep out rain.
weath'er·board', *v. t. & i.* To nail boards upon (a roof or wall) so as to lap one over another, to exclude rain, etc.
weath'er·board'ing, *n. Arch.* **a** The covering or siding of a weatherboarded building. **b** Boards (collectively) adapted or intended for such covering or siding.
weath'er–bound', *adj.* Kept in port or at anchor, and hence from travel, sport, etc., by bad weather.
weather bow. The part or side of the bow towards the wind.
weath'er–bow', *v. t.* To turn the weather bow toward.
weather box. A weather house.
weath'er·break' (wĕth'ĕr·brāk'), *n.* A windbreak. *Southern U. S.*
weather breeder. A fine day, said to presage foul weather.
— **weath'er–breed'ing,** *adj.*
Weather Bureau. A bureau of the United States Department of Commerce, established under Act of Congress of Oct. 1, 1890 (26 U. S. Stat., 653). It is charged especially with the collection of reports of weather conditions as a basis for predictions and statistical records. Its duties were previously performed by the Signal Service.
weather cast. A weather forecast.
weather caster. A weather prophet.
weather chart. A weather map.
weather cloth. *Naut.* Any canvas or tarpaulin to shield a part of the deck, etc., from rain, wind, etc.; specif., painted canvas to cover the hammocks stowed in the nettings.
weath'er·cock' (wĕth'ĕr·kŏk'), *n.* **1.** A vane, originally often in the figure of a cock, turning, as on the top of a spire, with the wind, and showing its direction.
As a *wedercok* that turneth his face with every wind. *Chaucer.*
2. The jewelweed *Impatiens biflora.*
3. Any thing or person that turns easily and often; one who veers with every change of current opinion.
— **weath'er·cock'ish** (-ĭsh), *adj.* — **weath'er·cock·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **weath'er·cock'y** (-ĭ), *adj.*
weath'er·cock', *v. t.* To supply with a weathercock; also, to serve as a weathercock for. — *v. i.* To behave like a weathercock.
weather contact. *Elec.* A contact or leakage due to poor insulation during wet weather.

weard. † WEIRD
wea'ri·a·ble (wē'rĭ·ä·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **wea'ri·a·ble·ness,** *n.*
wea'rid. Wearied. *Ref. Sp.*
wea'rie. Var. of WEARY.
wea'ri·ly, *adv.* of WEARY.
wearp. Obs. past tense of WARP.
wear'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
wearth. Obs. past tense of WORTH.
wea'sand-pipe', *n.* The weasand. *Obs.*
wease'-al'lan (wēz'äl'ăn). Var of WEESE-ALLAN.
wea'sel-fish', *n.* = WHISTLEFISH.
wea'sel-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
wea'sel·mon'ger, *n.* A ratcatcher; — esp. in contempt. *Obs.*
wea'sel·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
wea'sel·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
wea'sly (wē'zlĭ). Var. of WEASELLY.
wea'son (wē'zŭn). Scot. var. [of WEASAND.
weast. † WEST.

weather cottage. A weather house.
weather cross. *Elec.* A cross connection between wires, due to wet weather.
weather cycle. An alleged periodic occurrence of some feature of the weather.
weather deck. *Shipbuilding.* A deck exposed to the weather.
weather dog. A fragmentary rainbow. *Dial.*
weather door. **a** An opening in a louver. **b** *U. S.* A storm door. **c** *Mining.* A trap door.
weath'ered (wĕth'ĕrd), *adj.* **1.** Seasoned by exposure to the weather.
2. Altered in color, texture, composition, or form, by exposure to the weather; also, of woodwork, artificially given the appearance caused by weathering, as fumed oak.
3. *Arch.* Made sloping, so as to throw off water.
weathered oak. **a** = FUMED OAK. **b** The color leafmold.
weath'er-er (wĕth'ĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which weathers.
weather eye. An eye humorously regarded as specially used in observing the weather.
— *to keep one's weather eye open.* To be on the lookout; to be alert or on one's guard. *Orig. Naut.*
weath'er-fast', *adj. Naut.* Weather-bound.
weath'er-fend', *v. t.* To defend from the weather; to shelter. *Shak.* (*Tempest*, V. i. 10).
weather flag. A flag used to indicate the kind of weather expected in from 12 to 36 hours.
weather gall (gôl) *or* **gaw** (gô). [Cf. G. *regengalle, wassergalle.* See WEATHER; cf. WATER GALL, 2d GALL.] A fragmentary rainbow; a sundog; also, a weather breeder.
weather gauge. **a** *Naut.* The position of a ship to the windward of another, giving an advantage in maneuvering. See GAUGE, *n.*, 11 **a.** **b** Hence, a position of advantage or superiority; advantage in position.
weath'er-gauge', *v. t.* To keep the weather gauge of.
weath'er-glass' (wĕth'ĕr-glăs'), *n.* An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere, esp. changes of pressure, and hence of weather, as a barometer or baroscope.
weath'er-gleam' (-glēm'), *n.* Clear or light sky near the horizon; the horizon. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
weath'er-go'ing tide. A windward tide.
weath'er-guard', *v. t.* To guard against the weather.
weath'er-head' (wĕth'ĕr-hĕd'), *n.* A secondary rainbow. *Dial. Eng.*
weath'er-head'ed, *adj.* Prob., having a sheepshead; foolish. *Obs.*
weather helm. *Naut.* **a** A tendency of a sailing vessel to come up into the wind, making it necessary to put the helm up, that is, toward the weather side. **b** The condition of the helm when put or held slightly toward the weather side.
weather hen. An inconstant woman.
weather house. A mechanical contrivance, in the form of a house, which indicates changes in atmospheric conditions by the appearance or retirement of toy images.
weath'er-ing, *n.* [AS. *wederung* weather.] **1.** Weather; esp., fair weather; also, a storm. *Obs.*
2. The action of the elements in altering the color, texture, composition, or form of exposed objects; also, alteration so effected.
3. *Building.* Slope given, as to a sill, to throw off water.
4. *Falconry.* Exposure of a hawk to the weather.
5. *Naut.* The act of passing to windward of, as a cape.
weathering stock. A post to which hawks are fastened by a leash. *Obs.*
weather insurance. See INSURANCE, *n.*, 1.
weather joint. A type of mortar joint used in brick masonry. See JOINT, *Illust.*
weath'er-ly (wĕth'ĕr-lĭ), *adj.* Having to do with the weather; specif., *Naut.*, able to sail close to the wind with little leeway. — **weath'er-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*
weath'er-mak'er (-māk'ĕr), *n.* A weather prophet. — **weath'er-mak'ing**, *adj. & n.*
weath'er-man' (-măn'), *n.* Orig., one who notes the weather; now, *Colloq.*, a meteorologist, esp. one who gives out reports on the weather.
weather map. A map or chart showing the principal meteorological elements at a given hour and over an extended region. Such maps usually show the height of the barometer, the temperature of the air, the relative humidity, the state of the weather, and the direction and velocity of the wind. Isobars and isotherms outline the general distribution of temperature and pressure, while shaded areas indicate the sections over which rain has just fallen. Other lines enclose areas where the temperature has fallen or risen markedly. In tabular form are shown changes of pressure and of temperature, maximum and minimum temperatures, and total rain for each weather station since the last issue, usually 12 hours. See ISOBAR, *Illust.*
weather molding. = DRIP, *n.*, 5.
weath'er-most (wĕth'ĕr-mōst), *adj.* Farthest to windward.
weath'er-ol'o-gy (wĕth'ĕr-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Meteorology. *Colloq.*
weather plant. Any plant whose leaves are sensitive to atmospheric influences and are thus supposed to indicate weather changes; specif., the Indian licorice.
weath'er-proof' (wĕth'ĕr-prōōf'; 66), *adj.* Proof against weather; able to withstand exposure to weather without sensible depreciation. Cf. -PROOF. — *n.* Weatherproof material. — *v. t.* To make weatherproof. — **weath'er-proofed'** (-prōōft'), *adj.* — **weath'er-proof'ing**, *n.* — **weath'er-proof'ness**, *n.*
weather prophet. One who forecasts the weather; also, anything indicating a change in the weather.
weather rail. On a vessel, the rail on the weather side.
weather roll. A roll of a ship to windward.
weather sheet. See 5th SHEET, 1.
weather side. The side to windward or that most exposed to weather.
weather signal. Any signal giving information about the weather. The system used by the United States Weather Bureau includes temperature, cold wave, hot wave, rain or snow, wind direction, storm, and hurricane, signals.
weather slating. Slate used to weather a building — **weath'er-slat'ed** (-slāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.*
weather spy. One who foretells the weather. *Rare.*
weather stain. Discoloration caused by exposure to the weather; figuratively, any alteration in character, looks, or the like, caused by difficult experience or environment. — **weath'er-stain'**, *v. t. & i.*
weather station. *Meteorol.* A station for taking meteorological observations, making weather forecasts, or disseminating such information. Such stations are of the *first order* when they make observations of all the important elements either hourly or by self-registering instruments; of the *second order* when only important observations are taken; of the *third order* when simpler work is done, as to record rainfall and maximum and minimum temperatures.
weather stone. **a** A stone changing its color before rain, as a kind of stone occurring in Finland which turns dark, and is said to be a fossil containing clay, niter, and rock salt. **b** Weatherproof stone.
weather strip. Also **weather stripping.** A strip of material to cover the joint of a door, window, etc., with the sill, casing, or threshold, to exclude rain, drafts, etc. — **weath'er-strip'**, *v. t.*
weather table. = WATER TABLE, 1.
weather tide. A windward tide.
weather tile. Any of a series of tiles covering a wall, etc., and overlapped like shingles. Cf. WEATHERBOARD, 1. — **weath'er-tile'**, *v. t.*
weather tint. A weather stain. — **weath'er-tint'**, *v. t. & i.*
weather vane. = VANE, 1.
weather wheel. See LEE WHEEL.
weath'er-wise' (wĕth'ĕr-wīz'), *adj.* Skillful in forecasting the changes of the weather; figuratively, skillful in forecasting changes in opinion or feeling; as, a *weatherwise* politician. — **weather wisdom.**
weath'er-y (wĕth'ĕr-ĭ), *adj.* Changeable like the weather.
weave (wēv), *v.; past tense* WOVE (wōv), also WEAVED (wēvd); *past part.* WO'VEN (wō'vĕn), WOVE; *pres. part. & verbal n.* WEAV'ING (wēv'ĭng). The regular *past tense & past part.*, WEAVED, is rarely used. [ME. *weven*, fr. AS. *wefan* (pret. *wæf*); akin to D. *weven*, G. *weben*, OHG. *weban*, ON. *vefa*, Sw. *väfva*, Dan. *væve*, Gr. *hyphainein* to weave, *hyphos* web, Skr. *ūrṇavābhi* spider, lit., wool weaver. Cf. WAFER, WASP, WEB, WEFT, WOOF.] *Transitive*: **1.** To form, as a textile, by interlacing yarns or similar strands of material; specif., to make or manufacture (a web, cloth, a certain kind of cloth) on a loom by interlacing warp and filling yarns; as, to *weave* broadcloth; hence, to interlace into a fabric, esp. on a loom; as, to *weave* wool; to *weave* straw braids.
2. To spin; — chiefly of spiders and other insects.
3. To depict as by weaving in tapestry; also, to fabricate by or as by interlacing; hence, to contrive; as, to *weave* a garland, a plot.
4. To unite so as to form a texture; hence, to unite, entwine, or the like, as if by such weaving.

This *weaves* itself perforce into my business. *Shak.*
And for these words, thus *woven* into song. *Byron.*

5. To move to and fro or up and down; to direct in an intricate course; as, to *weave* one's way through a crowd.

Weave the light dance. *S. Rogers.*

6. To knit. *Scot.*
7. *Boxing.* To weave toward or away from
8. *Naut.* To signal to by waving.
—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To work at weaving; to make cloth, etc., by interlacing yarns, threads, etc.
2. To spin a web or cocoon; — of insects.
3. To move from side to side repeatedly; to sway; to move in a devious or intricate course; as, to *weave* through interference; *weaving* down the sidewalk.
4. To interlace or entwine itself; to become interwoven.
5. To knit. *Scot.*
6. To be readily weavable.
7. *Arc Welding.* To spread a weld by moving the electrode back and forth across the line of travel.
8. *Athletics.* To cross one foot over the other in running.
9. *Boxing.* To work one's way toward or away from an opponent with sinuous movements of the body.
10. *Manège.* To move the head, neck, and body incessantly from side to side in a manner fancied to resemble the motion of a hand weaver; as, *weaving* is a vice of horses, esp. when in the stable.
11. *Naut.* To signal by waving.
Syn. — Entwine, interlace, lace; fashion, devise. See PLAIT.
weave out. **a** *Obs.* To weave completely. **b** To become unwoven.
weave (wēv), *n.* **1.** A woven fabric.
2. A particular method or pattern of weaving; as, cassimere, plain, satin, twill, etc., *weave.*
weav'er (wēv'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who weaves, or whose occupation is weaving. "*Weavers* of linen." *P. Plowman.* Specif., one whose work is weaving a (specified) thing, or in a (specified) way, as in:

asbestos weaver	loom weaver	power weaver
cloth weaver	net weaver	tinselweaver

2. A creature that weaves; as: **a** A weaverbird. **b** A whirligig beetle. **c** The weever (fish). **d** A spider that spins a web.
3. One who constructs, contrives, plaits, or the like, as if in the process of weaving.

Sedentary *weavers* of long tales. *Cowper.*

4. One who knits. *Scot.*
5. A horse that weaves. See WEAVE, *v. i.*, 10.
weav'er. Variant of WEEVER.
weav'er-bird' (wēv'ĕr-bûrd'), *n.* Any of many Asiatic, East Indian, and African birds, of the family Ploceidae, resembling finches in general appearance, but having ten instead of nine primaries. Their habits and coloration vary widely, but the name applies especially to species that construct elaborate nests of interlaced grass and other vegetation, some pensile with an entrance at the bottom or on the side, and others large, dome-shaped, and inhabited by many pairs of birds. See AMADAVAT, STRAWBERRY FINCH, JAVA SPARROW, SOCIABLE WEAVER-BIRD, and WHIDAH BIRD.

Baya Weaverbird (*Ploceus baya*), and Nests.

weav'er-ess (-ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A female weaver. *Rare.*
weaver finch. A weaverbird.
weaver shell. A shuttle shell.
weav'er's hitch *or* **knot** (wēv'ĕrz). A sheet bend. See 2d KNOT, 1, *Table.*
weav'ers'-shut'tle, *n.* An East Indian shuttle shell (*Volva volva*). See SHUTTLE SHELL.
weav'ing (wēv'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The operation or business of forming threads into fabric or cloth.
2. A cardsharper's trick of concealing cards. *Slang.*
wea'zen (wē'z'n). Var. of WIZEN. *Obs. exc. Dial.* — **wea'zen-faced'** (-fāst'), *adj.*
wea'zen (wē'z'n), *v. i. & t.* To shrivel; shrink.
wea'zened (wē'z'nd), *adj.* Wizened.
wea'zen-y (-z'n-ĭ), *adj.* Somewhat wizen.
web (wĕb), *n.* [ME. *web*, fr. AS. *webb*; akin to D. *web*, *webbe*, OHG. *weppi*, G. *gewebe*, ON. *vefr*, Sw. *väf*, Dan. *væv*, and E. WEAVE. Cf. WEBSTER.] **1.** A textile fabric, esp. one on a loom, or coming from a loom; as, a length cut from a *web*; also, *Rare*, cloth; a kind of cloth or weave; an article, as a garment, made of a textile fabric.
2. The texture of very fine thread spun by a spider for catching insects as its prey; a cobweb; also, a similar texture spun by various insects.
3. Webbing.
4. Formerly, an affection of the eye, characterized by a film; — called also *webeye.* See PIN AND WEB.
5. A thin metal sheet, plate, or strip, as of lead, as the blade of a sword (*Obs.*), a saw, etc., the thin sharp part of a colter, the bit of a key, the rim of a horseshoe.

The sword, whereof the *web* was steel. *Fairfax.*

6. Anything similarly flimsy or entangling; as, *webs* of vapor, crime, thought.
7. Any complicated fabrication, arrangement, or contrivance; an involved scheme; as, the *web* of destiny; the *web* of a country's railroads; also, tissue; texture.

To extricate the truth from the *web* of conjectures. *Irving.*

8. The membrane uniting fingers or toes, either at their bases, as in man, or for a greater part of their length, as in many water birds and amphibians.
9. A warp. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
10. An arrangement of interwoven parts, as, strips or straps.
11. Specif.: **a** *Rare.* A fishing net. **b** *Chiefly Dial.* In cattle, the omentum. **c** A bandana. **d** Paper from the roll in a printing press, or in process of manufacture in a paper machine. **e** The part of an oar between loom and blade. **f** *pl. Western U. S.* Snowshoes.
12. *Anat. & Med.* A tissue or membrane.
13. *Arch.* The portion of a ribbed vault between the ribs.
14. *Claywork.* A thin portion of material, or a partition, molded into hollow tile or other earthenware product to strengthen it.
15. *Fort.* The wickerwork of a gabion or hurdle.
16. *Mach. & Engin.* A plate or thin portion, sometimes lightened, as by perforations, often between stiffening ribs or flanges; as: **a** The vertical plate or portion connecting the upper and lower flanges or parts of a girder, rail, etc. See 4th RAIL, *Illust.* **b** A disk or solid or perforated construction connecting rim and hub in some wheels. **c** The part of a blacksmith's anvil between the face and base.
17. *Math.* A tangential net. See 1st NET, 7 **b.**
18. *Zool.* The series of barbs implanted on each side of the shaft of a feather; the vane or vexillum.
☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

web-fingered	webmaker	web stiffener
web-footed	webmaking	web-toed
web-footedness	web-perfecting, *adj.*	webwork

web (wĕb), *v. t.; WEBBED* (wĕbd); WEB'BING. [AS. *webbian* to weave, contrive.] **1.** To weave; to cover or connect with a web; to unite or surround with a web, or as if with a web; to envelop; entangle.
2. *Zool.* To spin (a loose web) in which to live or hide, as certain insects or their larvae, esp. certain caterpillars.
web, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a web; made of webbing.
webb (wĕb), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Narraganset *weéwo* wife, Ojibway *wiw* I have a wife, Lenape *wiwu* he is married.] An Indian's wife. *Obs.*
webbed (wĕbd), *adj.* **1.** Provided with a web.
2. Having, or designating, toes or fingers united by a web; as, *webbed* feet of aquatic fowls.
3. Cobwebbed.
web'ber (wĕb'ĕr), *n.* One who punches tranks.
web'bing (wĕb'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Weaving; woven stuff.
2. A stout close-woven fabric, usually made in narrow widths and of hemp thread, used for reins, bed bottoms, girths on printing presses, etc.; hence, a strap or girth for a hand press.
3. Palmation.
4. A formation consisting of irregular ridges like a web, as that observed on some varnishes.
webbing moth. A clothes moth (*Tineola biselliella*) whose larva attacks carpets, tapestry, and other woolen goods, forming a web in which it lives.
Webb'-Ken'yon Act (wĕb'kĕn'yŭn). [After Edwin Y. *Webb* (b. 1872), representative from North Carolina, and Wm. S. *Kenyon* (b. 1869), senator from Iowa.] An act of Congress, passed Mar. 1, 1913, prohibiting shipment in interstate commerce of intoxicating liquors. See ORIGINAL PACKAGE.
Webb'-Pom'er-ene Act *or* **Law** (-pŏm'ĕr-ēn). [After Edwin Y. *Webb* (b. 1872), representative from North Carolina, and Atlee *Pomerene* (b. 1863), senator from Ohio.] An act of Congress, passed Apr. 10, 1918, to permit combinations, otherwise contrary to the Sherman and Clayton antitrust acts, to engage in export trade; — called also ***Webb Act*** *or* ***Law***, and officially known as the ***Export Trade Act.***
web'by (wĕb'ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a web or webs; like a web; filled or covered with webs; as, *webby* wings.
2. Palmated.
3. Of wool, having light staples, with delicate and straight fibers and wide and indistinct curves.
we'ber (vā'bĕr; wē'bĕr), *n.* [After W. E. *Weber*, Ger. physicist.] *Elec.* **a** A unit of magnetic flux equal to 10^8 maxwells. **b** Formerly, a coulomb; later, a maxwell.
We'ber for-ma'tion (wē'bĕr). [From *Weber* Canyon, Utah.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Carboniferous in and near Colorado.
We-be'ri-an (wē-bēr'ĭ-ăn), *adj. Physiol.* Pertaining to, or named after, the German physiologist and anatomist Ernst Heinrich Weber (1795–1878).
Weberian apparatus. *Zool.* The entire set of structures, including the Weberian ossicles, their ligaments, etc., by which the air bladder of fishes (division Ostariophysi) is connected with the ear.
Weberian ossicle. *Zool.* One of the small bones in the series which extends from the dorsal wall of the air bladder to the region of the ear in ostariophysial fishes.
We'ber's cor'pus-cle, or'gan, pouch, *or* **ves'i-cle** (vā'-bĕrz). [After M. I. *Weber* (1795–1875), Ger. anatomist.] The utriculus prostaticus.
We'ber's law (vā'bĕrz). [See WEBERIAN.] *Psychophysics.* The law or generalization that the least noticeable increase of a stimulus is a constant proportional of the original stimulus. For example, if the least noticeable in-

weath'er-fish', *n.* = THUNDERFISH a.
weath'er-ward (wĕth'ĕr-wĕrd), *adv.* See -WARD.
weath'er-wis'er(-wīz'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. WAYWISER.] Something that foretokens the weather. *Obs.*
weather wizard. A weather prophet. *Obs.*
weav. Weave. *Ref. Sp.*
weav'a-ble, weave'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
weaved. Occasional past tense & past part. of WEAVE.
wea'vel. Var. of WEEVIL.
weave'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
wea'zand. Var. of WEASAND.
wea'zend. Weazened. *Ref. Sp.*
Webb Act *or* Law. = WEBB-POMERENE ACT OR LAW.
web'be (wĕb'bē), *n.* [AS. *webba*, masc., *webbe*, fem. See WEAVE.] A weaver. *Obs.*
webd. Webbed. *Ref. Sp.*
We'ber-Fech'ner law *or* rule (vā'bĕr-fĕk'nĕr). [See WEBER; FECHNER'S FRACTION.] = FECHNER'S LAW.
Weber's pouch *or* vesicle. See WEBER'S CORPUSCLE.

crement to a ten-candle-power light is one candle, the least noticeable difference from a hundred-candle-power light would be ten candles. It holds only approximately.

Weber's test. [See WEBERIAN.] *Med.* A test for ear disease made by placing a vibrating tuning fork on the vertex of the skull or middle of the forehead. In middle-ear disease, the sound seems louder in the affected ear.

we'ber turn (vā'bĕr; wē'bĕr). *Elec.* A unit of linkage equal to 100,000,000 maxwell turns.

web'foot' (wĕb'fōōt'; 66), *n.; pl.* -FEET (-fēt'). **1.** A foot the toes of which are connected by a membrane. **2.** Any web-footed bird or other animal. **3. a** A fenman. **b** A native or inhabitant of Oregon; — a nickname.

Webfoot State. Oregon; — a nickname.

web frame. *Shipbuilding.* A frame of heavy scantling made by riveting a wide plate to a frame and stiffening the plate by riveting two reverse frames to its inner edge.

web'-glazed' (wĕb'glāzd'), *adj. Paper Mfg.* Glazed in an ordinary calender having alternate rolls of polished iron and compressed cotton or paper. Cf. PLATE-GLAZED. — **web glazing.**

web lead. Sheet lead.

web machine. A web press.

web member. One of the several members joining the top and bottom chords of a truss or lattice girder.

web of life. One's destined course in life. Cf. FATE, *n.*, 5.

web plate. A plate connecting the flanges of a plate girder or a built-up steel column.

web press. A rotary press using a paper roll or rolls. One with special attachments, as for folding, pasting, and counting, is called specif. a **web perfecting press.**

web printing. The act or the process of printing on a web press.

web saw. A frame saw.

web'ster (wĕb'stĕr), *n.* [AS. *webbestre.* See WEB, WEAVE; -STER.] A weaver; originally, a female weaver. *Archaic.*

Web'ster–Ash'bur'ton Trea'ty. The Ashburton Treaty.

Web·ste'ri·an (wĕb·stē'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Webster or his works; — esp. of Daniel Webster, the statesman (1782–1852), or Noah Webster, the lexicographer (1758–1843).

web'ster·ite (wĕb'stĕr·īt), *n.* [After Thomas *Webster* (1773–1844), Scot. geologist.] *Mineral.* Aluminite.

web'ster·ite, *n.* [After the *Webster* Company of N. C.] *Petrog.* A variety of pyroxenite, consisting essentially of orthorhombic and monoclinic pyroxenes.

Web'ster's con·dens'er (wĕb'stĕrz). An early form of substage condenser for microscopes. It is a combination of a simple biconvex lens with a smaller achromatic lens.

web wheel. A wheel having a web connecting hub and rim.

web'-winged' (wĕb'wĭngd'; 66), *adj.* Having wings formed by membranes extended between digits, as bats.

web'-worked', *adj.* Fabricated with a fine tissue like that of a cobweb.

web'worm' (wĕb'wûrm'), *n.* Any of various caterpillars which are more or less gregarious and spin large webs in which they feed or rest. The *fall webworm* is the larva of a white or spotted arctiid moth (*Hyphantria cunea*) and is very destructive to leaves of various trees. The *vine webworm* is the larva of a geometrid moth (*Eustroma diversilineata*). The *garden webworm*, the larva of a pyralidan moth (*Loxostege similalis*), is not gregarious, but each caterpillar spins its own web near the roots of cultivated plants. The *beet*, or *sugar-beet, webworm* (*Loxostege sticticalis*) resembles the garden webworm in habits and food. See also TENT CATERPILLAR.

wed (wĕd), *n.* [AS. *wedd.* See WED, *v.*] A person or thing given or deposited as a pledge; a stake or wager. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

— *in, or to, wed.* Pledged; mortgaged; pawned. *Obs.*

wed, *v.; past tense* WED'DED or (*Dial.*) WED; *past part.* WED'DED or WED; *pres. part. & verbal n.* WED'DING. [ME. *wedden* to wed, to pledge, fr. AS. *weddian* to covenant, promise, to wed, marry; akin to OFris. *weddia* to promise, D. *wedden* to wager, to bet, G. *wetten*, ON. *vethja*, Dan. *vedde*, Sw. *vädja* to appeal, Goth. *gawadjōn* to betroth, and to AS. *wed(d)* a pledge, OFris. *wed*, MD. *wedde*, OHG. *wetti*, G. *wette* a wager, ON. *veth* a pledge, Sw. *vad* a wager, an appeal, Goth. *wadi* a pledge, Lith. *vaduoti* to redeem (a pledge), L. *vas, vadis*, bail, security, *vadimonium* security. Cf. GAGE a pledge, WAGER, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To pledge; engage; also, to wager; pawn. *Obs. exc. Scot. & N. of Eng.*

2. To take for wife by a formal ceremony; later, also, to take for husband by such a ceremony; to marry; espouse.

With this ring I thee *wed.* *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

3. To join in marriage; to give in wedlock.

Adam *wedded* to another Eve. *Milton.*

4. To unite as if by the affections or the bond of marriage; to attach firmly or indissolubly; — chiefly in *past part.*

Thou art *wedded* to calamity. *Shak.*

5. To take to oneself and support; to espouse. *Obs.*

They positively and concernedly *wedded* his cause. *Clarendon.*

6. To place in close or intimate association; as, music *wedded* to words.

—, *Intransitive:* To contract matrimony; to marry.

wed over the mixen. [See MIXEN dunghill.] To marry a neighbor. *Dial. Eng.*

wed over the moor. To marry someone from a distant place. *Dial. Eng.*

wed with a rush ring. To go through a mock form of marrying, in jest or fraud.

wed. Dial. past tense of WED, WEED.

we'd (wēd). Contraction of *we would* or *we had;* — often used for *we should.*

we·da'na (wā·dä'nä), *n.* [Jav. *wĕdana* chief.] A minor native police official. *Du. East Indies.*

wed'bed' (wĕd'bĕd'), *n.* Marriage bed.

wed'bed'rip' (wĕd'bĕd'rĭp'), *n. Early Eng. Law.* A covenant by which a tenant was bound to do bedrip for his lord.

wed'ded (wĕd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** a Joined in wedlock; married; as, the *wedded* pair. **b** Of or pertaining to wedlock. "*Wedded* love." *Milton.*

2. Devotedly or persistently attached or addicted; as, *wedded* to sorrow, to his party.

3. Closely united; joined.

— **wed'ded·ly,** *adv.* — **wed'ded·ness,** *n.*

Wed'dell seal (wĕd'l). [After J. *Weddell* (1787–1834), Eng. navigator.] A large brown antarctic seal (*Leptonychotes weddelli*) highly valued for its flesh and blubber.

wed'der (wĕd'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which weds.

wed'der (wĕd'ĕr). *Obs. exc. Dial.* Var. of WEATHER, WETHER.

wed'ding (-ĭng), *n.* [AS. *weddung.*] **1.** Nuptial ceremony; nuptial festivities; marriage; nuptials.

☞ Anniversaries of the wedding day are named from a custom of giving certain kinds of presents when the anniversary is celebrated. Thus the first is called the *paper* wedding; the second, *straw*; third, *candy*; fourth, *leather*; fifth, *wooden*; seventh, *floral*; tenth, *tin*; twelfth, *linen*; fifteenth, *crystal*; twentieth, *china*; twenty-fifth, *silver*; thirtieth, *pearl*; thirty-fifth, *coral*; fortieth, *emerald*; forty-fifth, *ruby*; fiftieth, *golden*; seventy-fifth (or sixtieth), *diamond*. Names of the minor anniversaries vary locally.

2. A kind of strong, fine-textured, smooth, dull writing paper, suitable for steel-engraved wedding invitations.

Syn. — See MARRIAGE.

☞ PHRASES are:

wedding anniversary	wedding chest	wedding morn
wedding banquet	wedding dinner	wedding night
wedding bed	wedding dress	wedding present
wedding bell	wedding feast	wedding smock
wedding breakfast	wedding festival	wedding supper
wedding card	wedding gown	wedding torch
wedding ceremony	wedding guest	wedding trip
wedding chamber	wedding journey	

wedding cake. An unleavened cake thick with candied and dried fruit and nuts and usually elaborately decorated with ornamental icing.

wedding day. The day of or set for a wedding; also, its anniversary.

wed'ding·er (wĕd'ĭn·ĕr), *n.* One present at a wedding, esp. a guest. *Scot. & Dial.*

wedding favor. A marriage favor.

wedding finger. The ring finger.

wedding flight. The marriage flight (which see).

wedding flower. **a** An Australian herb (*Moraea robinsoniana*) with large white irislike flowers. **b** A South African tree (*Assonia natalensis*) with fragrant white flowers in showy umbellike clusters.

wedding march. *Music.* A dignified march composed especially for performance at a wedding.

wedding of the Adriatic. See MARRIAGE OF THE ADRIATIC.

wedding ring. A plain ring, orig. of gold, placed on the bride's ring finger by her spouse as he weds her.

wedding sheet. A sheet used on the bridal bed and sometimes kept for a shroud.

Wed'dle's quar'tic sur'face (wĕd'lz). [After Thomas *Weddle* (1817–53), Eng. mathematician.] *Math.* A quartic with six double points, the locus of the vertices of all quadric cones passing through the six double points; also, the locus of a point which is itself the eighth intersection of all quadrics through it and six fixed points.

Weddle's rule. *Math.* A closely approximate rule for areas, similar to Simpson's rule (which see). It is: Area $= \frac{3}{10} h[(y_1 + y_3 + y_5 + y_7) + y_4 + 5(y_2 + y_4 + y_6)]$, where the y's are the lengths of the several ordinates and h is the distance between any consecutive two of them.

wede (wēd), *adj.* [Scot. *wede* weeded. See WEED, *v.*] Shriveled. *Dial.*

wedge (wĕj), *n.* [ME. *wegge*, fr. AS. *wecg;* akin to MD. *weggbe*, OHG. *wecki*, G. *weck* a (wedge-shaped) loaf, ON. *veggr* a wedge, Dan. *vægge*, Lith. *vagis* a peg, D. *wig*, Gr. *ophnis* plowshare, L. *vomis, vomer.* Cf. WIG cake.] **1.** A piece of wood, metal, etc., tapering to a thin edge, used in splitting wood, rocks, etc., in raising heavy bodies, and the like. See SIMPLE MACHINE.

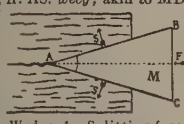

Wedge, 1. Splitting force (neglecting friction) $= \frac{AM \times \text{force of blow}}{BC}$, or $\frac{\cot \frac{1}{2} BAC}{2} \times$ force of blow.

2. a Formerly, an ingot; hence, *Slang,* silver. **b** A cake or lump, as of butter or salt.

3. Anything wedge-shaped, as a pointed strip of land or a formation of wild fowl flying; specif.: **a** An array in the form of a wedge; as, a body of troops drawn up in a *wedge.* **b** The wedge-shaped stroke in cuneiform characters. See CUNEIFORM. **c** In card games, a card slightly trimmed at one end by a sharper so that its position in the pack is known and it can be pulled out as desired.

4. Figuratively, a means of gradually intruding so as to cause a breach or initiate a change.

5. Also **wooden wedge.** The person whose name stands lowest on the list of the classical tripos at Cambridge University; — so called after one Wedgewood, who occupied this position on the first list of 1824. *Slang, Eng.*

6. *Arch.* A voussoir.

7. *Geom.* A solid of five faces, having a rectangular base, two rectangular or trapezoidal faces meeting in an edge that is parallel to an edge of the base, and two triangular ends.

8. *Mech.* The type of cutting and piercing machinery, formerly classed as a mechanical power.

9. *Meteorol.* A wedge-shaped area of high barometric pressure.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

wedge-bearing	wedge-formed	wedge-shaped
wedge-billed	wedge-grafted	wedge-sided
wedge-form	wedge-leaf	wedge-spliced

— *in wedge.* *Nav. Arch.* = IMMERSED WEDGE. — *thin, or small, edge of the wedge.* Figuratively, a slight beginning which may be forced so that it will open up much more important opportunities, profits, etc.

wedge (wĕj), *v.;* WEDGED (wĕjd); WEDG'ING (wĕj'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To cleave or separate with a wedge or wedges, or as with a wedge; to rive. "My heart, as *wedged* with a sigh, would rive in twain." *Shak.*

2. To fasten with a wedge, or with wedges; as, to *wedge* a scythe on the snath; to *wedge* a rail in place.

3. To force or drive as a wedge is driven; to crowd.

Wedged in the rocky shoals, and sticking fast. *Dryden.*

4. *Logging.* To overthrow (a tree) by driving wedges into the kerf made by the sawyer.

5. *Pottery.* To cut, as clay, into wedgelike masses, and work by dashing together, as to expel air bubbles; to wage.

—, *Intransitive:* To push or be forced or fixed as or as if a wedge; — with *in* or *into.*

wedge up. To raise (a ship) before launching, by driving wedges between the false keel and bilge ways.

wedge'bill' (wĕj'bĭl'), *n.* **1** An Australian crested bird (*Sphenostoma cristatum*) having a wedge-shaped bill. It is allied to the coachwhip bird.

2. Any South American hummingbird of the genus *Schistes*, as *S. albogularis*, having a very thick tapered bill.

wedge bone. *Zool.* A small unpaired bone or nodule which often occurs between the centra of the cervical vertebrae of lizards; — called also *intercentrum.*

wedge character. A cuneiform character.

wedge clamp. *Mach.* A clamp one end of which contacts with the work below its surface and the other end of which butts against a crosspiece, so that the tightening of a bolt passing through its center causes the clamp to wedge the work in position.

wedge coupling. A shaft coupling that grips with a wedgelike action.

wedged (wĕjd), *adj.* Wedge-shaped; cuneiform or cuneate.

wedge disks. *Mach.* Disks, usually rotating, arranged in sets of two for wedging a member between their surfaces.

Wedge furnace (wĕj). [After Utley *Wedge,* inventor.] A mechanical shaft furnace for roasting ore, having several hearths one above the other and rabbles attached to a central revolving shaft.

wedge gauge. A wedge with a graduated edge, to measure the width of a space into which it is thrust.

wedge gear. *Mach.* A friction gear wheel with wedge-shaped circumferential grooves. — **wedge gearing.**

wedge micrometer. A sensitive wedge gauge.

wedge of emersion *or* **immersion.** *Nav. Arch.* The wedge-shaped volume of a vessel that emerges from the water or is immerged when the vessel is inclined or heeled.

wedge photometer. *Astron.* An instrument used in comparing the brightness of stars, consisting essentially of a wedge of stained glass of neutral tint arranged to be passed gradually over the field of view of the telescope. The respective thicknesses of the wedge just sufficient to make the light from the stars under observation equal to that of a standard comparison star, brought to view in the same field, afford a measure of their relative intensities. It can also be used by the method of extinctions. See METHOD OF EXTINCTIONS.

wedg'er (wĕj'ĕr), *n.* One who forms or inserts wedges, or who works with a wedge. *Brit.*

wedge shell. The wedge-shaped shell of any of numerous small marine bivalves of *Donax* or an allied genus. By extension, the mollusk itself.

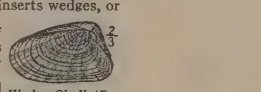

Wedge Shell (*Donax variabilis*). Side View.

wedge'-tailed', *adj.* Having a tail which has the middle pair of feathers longest, the rest successively and decidedly shorter, all more or less attenuate; — said of certain birds. See WOOD HOOPOE, *Illust.*

wedge-tailed dove *or* **pigeon.** Any of various Asiatic pigeons of the genus *Sphenocercus.*

wedge-tailed eagle. An Australian eagle (*Uroaëtus audax*), which destroys lambs and even the kangaroo; — hence often called *bold eagle.*

wedge-tailed gull. Ross's gull.

wedge-tailed shearwater. A shearwater (*Thyellodroma cuneata*) of the Pacific and Indian oceans.

wedge writing. Cuneiform writing.

wedg'ing (wĕj'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Cleavage or fixation by a wedge, also, material, as a wooden block or blocks, used as a wedge.

2. *Pottery.* The act or process of ridding the paste of air bubbles by throwing part of the mass forcibly upon another and then striking the whole gently to bring the parts closer together.

wedging crib *or* **curb.** *Mining.* A curb of close-fitting planks behind which wedges, moss, etc., are driven in to make a watertight packing between the tubbing in a shaft and the rock walls.

Wedg'wood (wĕj'wŏŏd), *n.* [After Josiah *Wedgwood,* Eng. potter.] A trade-mark designating Wedgwood ware (which see); hence [*often not cap.*], a piece of this ware; also, Wedgwood blue. — **Wedg'wood, wedg'wood,** *adj.*

Wedgwood blue. Either of two colors, *dark Wedgwood blue* or *light Wedgwood blue* (see these terms).

Wedgwood green. A color, greenish-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Wedg'wood's scale (wĕj'wŏŏdz). A scale of temperatures devised by Josiah Wedgwood, for measuring the heat of kilns. The zero is 580° C. *Obs.*

Wedgwood ware, *or* **Wedg'wood,** *n.* The fine hard porcelainlike ware first produced by Josiah Wedgwood. This consists characteristically of a tinted clay ground with small cameo reliefs in white paste, applied before firing. The reliefs are typically of classical design and of delicately minute detail.

wedg'y (wĕj'ĭ), *adj.* Like a wedge, esp. in shape or use.

wed'lock (wĕd'lŏk), *n.* [ME. *wedlok, wedlac,* fr. AS. *wedlāc* a pledge, betrothal, fr. *wed* a pledge + *-lāc;* akin to ON. *-leikr,* forming abstract nouns, AS. *lāc* play, sport. See WED, *n.;* cf. LAKE, *v. i.*] **1.** The ceremony, or the state, of marriage; matrimony; as, born in or out of *wedlock.*

2. *Obs.* a Marital vows. **b** A wife. **c** A wedding.

Syn. — See MARRIAGE.

wed'lock, *v. t.* To marry; to wed. *Obs.*

Wednes'day (wĕnz'dĭ; *occas. N. Brit.* wĕd''nz·dĭ; 89; 277), *n.* [ME. *wednesdai, wodnesdei,* fr. AS. *Wōdnes dæg,* i. e., Woden's day (trans. of LL. *dies Mercurii*), fr. *Wōden* the highest god of the Teutonic peoples, but identified with the Roman god Mercury; akin to OS. *Wōdan,* OHG. *Wuotan,* ON. *Óthinn,* D. *woensdag* Wednesday, ON. *ōthinsdagr,* Dan. & Sw. *onsdag,* and to E. WOOD, *adj.*] The fourth day of the week; the day following Tuesday.

wee (wē), *n.* A little; a bit, as of space, time, or distance; as, bide a *wee! Chiefly Scot.*

wee (wē), *adj.;* WE'ER (wē'ĕr); WE'EST (wē'ĕst; -ĭst; 119). [ME. *we* a bit, in *a little we, a little wei; we, wei* being finally taken as synonymous with *little.* See WEY.] Very small; little.

A little *wee* face, with a little yellow beard. *Shak.*

wee, *interj.* [Imitative.] An exclamation simulating the squeak of a young pig. — **wee,** *n. & v.*

wee (wē). Var. of WOE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

weed (wēd), *n.* [ME. *wede,* fr. AS. *wēde, wǣd;* akin to OS. *wādi, giwādi,* OFris. *wēde, wēd,* OHG. *wāt,* ON. *vāth,* Skr. *otave* to weave.] **1.** A garment; esp., an upper or outer garment. "Lowly shepherd's *weeds.*" *Spenser.*

2. Armor. *Archaic.* "Martial *weed.*" *Scott.*

3. A distinctive costume, garb, or dress; — formerly collective, but now commonly in *pl.* and used esp. of religious or mourning garments; as, a widow's *weeds.*

In a mourning *weed,* with ashes upon her head. *Milton.*

4. Flesh. "This mortal *weed.*" *Raleigh.*

---

web'eye' (wĕb'ĭ'), *n. Med.* **a** = PTERYGIUM, 1 a. **b** See WEB, *n.,* 4.

web'foot'er, *n.* = WEBFOOT, 3 b.

web'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

web'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

weeche, *v. t.* [AS. *weccan.* Cf. WAKE, *v. i.*] Rouse; excite. *Obs.*

weeche. ✝ WATCH. [WITCH.]

wech, weche. ✝ WATCH, WHICH.

wecht (wĕkt). Scot. var. of WEIGHT.

wecht. ✝ WIGHT.

weck. ✝ WEAK, WICK.

wed'broth'er, *n.* One of a pair of sworn brothers. See SWORN BROTHERS. *Obs.*

Wed'dah. Var. of VEDDAH

wedde. ✝ WED.

wed'deed', *n.* Mortgage. *Obs.*

wede. ✝ WEED.

wed'fee', *n.* [See WED, *n.;* FEE a payment.] A wager; a stake; also, a reward. *Obs.*

wedgd. Wedged. *Ref. Sp.*

wedge'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

wedged'-tailed', *adj.* See -TAILED.

wedge'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

wedge'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

wed'hood, *n.* Wedlock. *Obs.*

wed'laik, *n.* = WEDLOCK. *Obs.*

wed'set' (wĕd'-ĕt'). [ME.] Var. of WADSET, *n. & v. t. Obs. exc. Scot.*

wee. ✝ WE, WHY.

wee'ble. Var. of WEEVIL.

weech-elm. ✝ WYCH-ELM.

5. A band of crape or heavy black cloth worn on a man's hat as a sign of mourning. *Colloq.*

weed (wēd), *n.* [ME. *weed, weod,* fr. AS. *wēod;* akin to OS. *wiod,* D. *wieden* to weed, OS. *wiodōn.*] 1. Wild growth in the nature of rank grass, undergrowth, etc. *Archaic.*

One rushing forth out of the thickest *weed.* *Spenser.*

2. a Any plant growing in ground that is or has been in cultivation, usually to the detriment of the crop, or to the disfigurement of the place; an economically useless plant or one of unsightly appearance, esp. one of wild or rank growth. In eastern North America over 600 common plants, usually of Eurasian origin, are weeds, as the dandelion, wild carrot, daisy, etc. Hence: b Any tree or shrub occurring in great abundance in a locality. c Any form of vegetable life of exuberant growth and injurious effect, as certain molds or bacteria frequently contaminating cultures.

3. A marine or fresh-water plant.

4. An obnoxious growth, thing, or person.

Envy is, indeed, a stubborn *weed* of the mind. *Johnson.*

5. *Colloq.* a Tobacco; esp., tobacco prepared for use; — usually with *the;* as, to forswear the *weed.* b A cigar.

6. Something, esp. an animal, as a horse, of little value; specif., *Stock Breeding,* an animal unfit to breed from.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

weed-choked	weed-fringed	weed-hung
weed-cutting	weed-grown	weed-killing
weed-entwined	weed-hidden	weed-spoiled

-weed (-wēd). A combining form of the 2d noun *weed,* as in:

acheweed	featherweed	prairieweed
agueweed	feverweed	prideweed
allweed	fireweed	pygmyweed
baconweed	fitweed	rabbitweed
badgerweed	flatweed	ragweed
ballweed	flaxweed	rainbowweed
balsamweed	flixweed	rattleweed
basilweed	frostweed	redweed
beetleweed	gallweed	ribbonweed
beeweed	gipsyweed	richweed
beggarweed	goatweed	riverweed
bellweed	goutweed	roadweed
bennetweed	grassweed	rockweed
benweed	gravelweed	rosinweed
bindweed	gulfweed	runchweed
bineweed	gypsyweed	saltweed
birdweed	hagweed	sandweed
bishopweed	hallweed	scorpionweed
bitterweed	hawkweed	scratchweed
bladderweed	heartweed	scrofulaweed
blanketweed	hedgeweed	seaweed
blindweed	hellweed	shaveweed
blisterweed	hempweed	shiverweed
bloodweed	hogweed	shoreweed
blueweed	hookweed	sickleweed
breastweed	horseweed	silkweed
brookweed	hungerweed	silverweed
broomweed	ironweed	skeletonweed
brownweed	itchweed	skunkweed
bugleweed	jewelwee	slipperweed
bundweed	jointweed	smartweed
burntweed	justiceweed	snakeweed
burroweed	knapweed	snapweed
burweed	knobweed	sneezeweed
butterweed	knotweed	soapweed
buttonweed	lakeweed	sourweed
cancerweed	lemonweed	squawweed
candyweed	locoweed	staggerweed
cankerweed	maidenweed	steepweed
capeweed	markweed	stickweed
carpetweed	mayweed	stinkweed
catchweed	milkweed	stoneweed
chaffweed	morassweed	sulphurweed
chasteweed	Mormonweed	swampweed
chickweed	muckweed	sweatweed
chokeweed	nakedweed	sweetweed
clammyweed	necklaceweed	tallowweed
clayweed	neckweed	tarweed
clubweed	notchweed	tenchweed
coffeeweed	oarweed	thimbleweed
colicweed	oreweed	tickweed
coughweed	pearlweed	tobaccoweed
cowweed	pestilenceweed	trumpetweed
crabweed	pickerelweed	tumbleweed
crazyweed	pickleweed	turpentineweed
cresseed	pigeonweed	velvetweed
crunchweed	pigweed	vinegarweed
cudweed	pilotweed	wartweed
cutweed	pineweed	waterweed
Daneweed	pinkweed	waxweed
deathweed	pinweed	whiteweed
deerweed	poisonweed	willowweed
driftweed	pokeweed	winterweed
duckweed	pondweed	wireweed
dyeweed	poorweed	yawweed
edgeweed	povertyweed	yellowweed

weed (wēd), *v.;* WEED'ED; WEED'ING. [AS. *wēodian.* See 2d WEED.] *Transitive:* 1. To free from noxious plants; to clear of weeds; as, to *weed* corn or onions; to *weed* a garden.

2. To free from anything that is hurtful or offensive; also, *Colloq.,* to dispose of the less desirable portions of; as, to *weed* a stock of goods or a stable of horses.

He *weeded* the kingdom of such as were devoted to Elaiana. *Howell.*

3. To remove as being a weed; hence, to take away as harmful or superfluous; as, to *weed* plantains from a lawn; — often with *out* or *up.* "*Weed* up thyme." *Shak.*

Revenge is a kind of wild justice, which the more man's nature runs to, the more ought law to *weed* it out. *Bacon.*

4. To purloin; also, to cheat. *Slang.*

5. *Stock Breeding.* To reject as unfit for breeding purposes.

—, *Intransitive:* To remove weeds or something harmful.

weed (wēd), *n.* [From earlier *wedenonfa,* fr. AS. *wēden-* (in comp.) mad, frenzied + Scot. *onfa'* onfall.] 1. A sudden illness or relapse, often attended with fever, esp. that which attacks women in childbed. *Chiefly Scot.*

2. *Vet.* Lymphangitis in the horse, accompanied by fever, and marked by swelling of the legs; — called also *milk leg.*

weed'age (wēd'ĭj), *n.* Weeds, collectively.

weed'ed (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* 1. Cleared of weeds.

2. Having many weeds; weedy.

weed'er (-ēr), *n.* One who or that which weeds; as: a One whose work is weeding. b Any of various devices for freeing gardens, etc., from weeds.

weeder clips. Shears used in weeding.

weeder hoe. A garden hook.

weed'er-y (wēd'ēr-ĭ), *n.* Weeds; also, a place full of weeds.

weed'er-y, *n.* [From 1st WEED.] Clothing. *Slang.*

weed'hook' (wēd'hŏŏk'), *n.* A hook to cut weeds; specif., a curved steel rod attached by one end to the plow beam and extending to the front and side of the plow bottom, for bending over weeds so that they are completely buried in the furrow bottom by the furrow slice.

weed killer. A herbicide.

weed'less, *adj.* Free from weeds; as, a *weedless* garden; esp., so made as not to catch in, or become clogged by, weeds; as, a *weedless* hook for fishing; — said specif. of a kind of boat propeller the blades of which curve backward as respects the direction of rotation, so that they draw through the water, and do not gather weeds.

weed tree. *Forestry.* A species of tree having little or no commercial value.

weed'y (wēd'ĭ), *adj.;* WEED'I-ER (-ĭ-ēr); WEED'I-EST. 1. Abounding with weeds; as, a *weedy* garden. *Bryant.*

2. Of, pertaining to, or like, a weed or weeds. "*Weedy* trophies." *Shak.*

3. Weedlike, esp. in respect to rank growth or ready propagation in cultivated places; as, a *weedy* tree; a plant of *weedy* habit.

4. Scraggy; ill-shaped; ungainly; — said esp. of lanky horses, dogs, and persons; as, a *weedy* youth. *Colloq.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

weedy-bearded, weedy-haired, weedy-looking.

weed'y, *adj.* Dressed in weeds, or mourning. *Colloq.*

She was as *weedy* as in the early days of her mourning. *Dickens.*

wee folk. The fairies.

Wee Free. A member of the Wee Free Church. *Scot.*

Wee Free Church *or* **Kirk, the.** The minority in the Free Church of Scotland which refused to enter the union with the United Presbyterian Church by which the United Free Church of Scotland was formed in 1900, and continues as a separate body under the old name; — a nickname.

week (wēk), *n.* [ME. *weke, wike,* fr. AS. *wice, wicu, wucu;* akin to OS. *wika,* OFris. *wike,* D. *week,* G. *woche,* OHG. *wohha, wehha,* ON. *vika,* Sw. *vecka,* Dan. *uge,* Goth. *wiko,* prob. orig., a succession or change, and akin to G. *wechsel* change, L. *vicis* turn, alternation, and perh. to E. *weak.* See WEAK; cf. VICISSITUDE.] 1. A period of seven days, usually reckoned from one Sabbath or Sunday to the next. The week was in use among the Jews and other Eastern peoples from earliest times but did not enter into the Greek calendar. Although used by the Romans in public and private calendars for astrological purposes as early as the first century B.C., it does not appear to have been officially incorporated into the civil calendar at Rome for state use until Constantine made *dies Solis,* Sunday, the legal name March 7, A.D. 321. Cf. MARKET WEEK. Abbr. *wk.*

2. a A series of regular working, business, or school days during each seven-day period. b Any of the four periods into which, in accounting, a month is often divided in reporting gross earnings, the first three containing seven days each and the fourth including the rest of the month.

3. A time seven days before or after a specified day; — in certain phrases: as, it was Sunday (or Monday, Tuesday, etc.) *week,* it was a week ago Sunday; it was this day *week,* it was a week ago today; it will take place Sunday *week,* it will take place a week from this present or coming Sunday.

4. [*cap.*] A particular week commemorative of or given over to something specified; as, Better Speech *Week.* Cf. HOLY WEEK, PASSION WEEK, LOW WEEK.

— ***week and week about.*** In alternate weeks. — ***week in, week out.*** Through from the beginning to the end of each of an unbroken succession of weeks; interminably.

week, *adj.* Weekday; as, a *week* evening.

week, *interj.* [Imitative.] An exclamation simulating the squeak of a mouse or of a pig.

week. Dial. var. of WICK.

week about. In alternating weeks. Cf. *week and week about,* under WEEK, *n.*

week'day' (wēk'dā'), *n.* Any day of the week except Sunday; a working day. —**week'day',** *adj.*

week'end' (-ĕnd'), *n.* The end of the week; specif., a period between the close of one customary working, business, or school week and the beginning of the next, commonly extending from Friday evening to Monday morning and observed as a holiday; as, most of the students go home *week-ends;* also, an informal gathering or a party during a week-end. —**week'end'** (66), *adj.*

week'end' (66), *v. i.* To spend a weekend, esp. in recreation, relaxation, or visiting. —**week'end'er,** *n.*

weekend bag *or* **case.** A small suitcase or attaché case suitable for weekend trips.

week'-long' (66), *adj.* Continuing through a week.

week'ly (wēk'lĭ), *adv.* Once a week; by hebdomadal periods.

week'ly, *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to a week or weekdays.

2. Coming, happening, or done, every week; hebdomadary; as, a *weekly* payment, gazette, caller.

week'ly, *n.; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). A publication issued weekly.

week of prayer. The week beginning with the first Sunday in January each year, largely observed by Protestants throughout the world. The practice was instituted in 1846 by the Evangelical Alliance (which see).

week of Sundays. Seven Sundays; hence, figuratively, a week that seems as if each day were seven; a tediously long while. *Colloq.*

week of the apokreos. See APOKREOS.

week of years. A period of seven years.

week'-old' (66), *adj.* That is one week old.

week's day. The corresponding day of the preceding or following week. *Now Rare.*

week work. 1. *Early Eng. Feudal Law.* The weekly service of labor due from a villein or unfree tenant to his lord, usually 2 or 3 days but 4 or 5 in summer.

2. Work for which one is employed by the week.

weel (wēl), *n.* [AS. *wēl* deep water.] A whirlpool; an eddy; also, a deep, still pool. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

weel (wēl), *n.* [AS. *wile-* (in comp.), fr. *wilige* basket. See WILLY basket.] 1. A wickerwork or slotted trap for fish. *Eng.*

2. *Her.* A conventionalized representation of such a trap.

3. A basket, esp. for fish.

Weel, 2.

weel. Var. of WEAL. *Obs. exc. Scot. & N. of Eng.*

weel (wēl). Var. of WELL. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

weel'-gaun' (wēl'gôn'), *adj.* A form for *well-going,* working well or smoothly. *Scot.*

weem (wēm), *n.* [Gael. *uaimh.*] A cave; a natural or artificial cavern or pit. *Scot.*

ween (wēn), *n.* [AS. *wēn.* See WEEN, *v.*] Belief; expectation; probability. *Obs.*

ween (wēn), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *wenen,* fr. AS. *wēnan;* akin to AS. *wēn* hope, expectation, opinion, D. *waan,* OFris. *wēn,* OS. & OHG. *wān,* G. *wahn* delusion, ON. *vān* hope, expectation, Goth. *wens,* D. *wanen* to fancy, G. *wähnen* ON. *vāna* to hope, Goth. *wenjan,* Skr. *vanati* he desires. See WISH.] To suppose; think; believe; imagine; conceive; also, formerly, to expect. *Archaic.*

Though never a dream the roses sent . . .
I *ween* they smelt as sweet. *Mrs. Browning*

ween'ing, *n.* Supposition; surmise; expectation. *Archaic.*

wee'nong (wē'nŏng), *n.* [Jav. *winoń.*] Jungle bendy. *Java.*

wee'ny (wē'nĭ), *adj.* Also **ween'sy** (wēn'sĭ; -zĭ), **ween'ty** (wēn'tĭ). [From WEE.] Tiny. *Colloq.*

weep (wēp), *n.* The lapwing; — so called from its cry.

weep, *v.; past tense & past part.* WEPT (wĕpt); *pres. part. & verbal n.* WEEP'ING. [ME. *wepen,* fr. AS. *wēpan* (pret. *wēop*); akin to AS. *wōp* lamentation, OFris. *wēpa* to lament, OS. *wōp* lamentation, OHG. *wuof,* ON. *ōp* a shouting, crying, OS. *wōpian* to lament, OHG. *wuoffan, wuoffen,* ON. *æpa,* Goth. *wopjan,* and OSlav. *vabiti* to call up, entice.] *Intransitive:* 1. Formerly, to express sorrow, grief, or anguish, by outcry; to lament; in modern use, to show grief or other passions by shedding tears; to shed tears; to cry.

And they all *wept* sore, and fell on Paul's neck. *Acts* xx. 37.
And they *wept* together in silence. *Longfellow.*

2. To call or complain with lamenting. "They *weep* unto me, saying, Give us flesh, that we may eat." *Num.* xi. 13.

3. To drop water, or the like; to drip; as, *weeping* skies; also, formerly, to exude moisture; to be soaked, as clay.

4. To flow in drops; to run in drops; — often with *out.*

The blood *weeps* from my heart. *Shak.*

5. To droop over; to bend, as trees; as, a *weeping* willow.

6. To leak, as a boiler; also, to percolate.

7. To discharge matter; to run; — of sores. *Colloq.*

8. *Plant Physiol.* To exude water under pressure; to bleed, as the stem of a plant.

—, *Transitive:* 1. To weep for; to lament; bewail.

I *weep* bitterly the dead. *A. S. Hardy.*

2. To shed, or pour forth, as tears; to shed drop by drop, as if tears; as, to *weep* tears of joy.

Groves whose rich trees *wept* odorous gums and balm. *Milton.*

3. To utter or express while weeping.

Weeping his welcomes forth. *Shak.*

4. To affect in a specified way by, or to spend in, weeping; as, to *weep* one's eyes dry; to *weep* one's life away.

5. To exude; — esp. of trees.

Syn. — See CRY.

weep away or out. To remove by or spend in weeping.

weep Irish. To wail as a professional Irish mourner, or keener, does.

weep millstones. To be unmoved at what would cause most people to weep.

weep one's eyes, or heart, out. To weep long and exhaustingly.

weep, *n.* 1. Weeping or a fit of weeping. *Now Colloq.*

There was a scene — a *weep* or two. *Kipling.*

2. Exudation of moisture, or the like; a leaking.

weep'er (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who weeps; one who sheds tears; esp., a professional mourner.

2. An image representing a mourner.

3. A badge of mourning; as: a A white band or border formerly worn as a cuff on the sleeve. b A long black hatband, formerly worn by men. c Usually in *pl.* The black veil of a widow.

4. A streamer of moss hanging from a tree.

5. a A weep hole. b A sparge pipe.

6. *pl.* Long and flowing side whiskers. *Slang.*

7. *Eccl. Hist.* In the early church, a penitent who stood in the atrium of the church begging the prayers of those who entered. See PENITENT, 2.

8. *Zool.* A capuchin monkey.

weep'ered (wēp'ērd), *adj.* Having weepers (sense 3).

weep hole. *Civil Eng.* A hole in a retaining wall, canal paving, or other structure to drain off accumulated water which might otherwise induce inordinate pressure back of or under the structure.

weep'ing, *adj.* That weeps; as: 1. Lamenting; shedding tears. "*Weeping* eyes." *I. Watts.*

2. Accompanied with or expressed by tears; tearful; as, *weeping* gratitude.

3. Exuding liquid in drops or very slowly; surcharged with moisture; oozing. "*Weeping* grounds." *Mortimer.*

4. Rainy; dripping; as, a *weeping* day, climate, fog.

5. Having slender, pendent branches; — said esp. of trees; as, a *weeping* willow. Many horticultural varieties of well known trees exhibit this habit, as the **weeping ash** (*Fraxinus excelsior pendula*); **weeping beech** (*Fagus sylvatica pendula*); **weeping birch** (*Betula alba pendula*); **weeping black cherry** (*Padus serotina pendula*).

weeping cross. A cross erected on or by the highway, esp. for the devotions of penitents; hence, formerly, ***to return,*** or ***to come home, by the weeping cross,*** to experience defeat, humiliation, or penitence.

weeping eczema. *Med. & Veter.* A form of eczema marked by vesicles which exude serum on the skin surface.

weeping golden bell. A Chinese shrub (*Forsythia suspensa*) with pendulous branches and yellow flowers.

weeping grass. See GRASS, *Table.*

weeping gum. = WHITE GUM a. *Tasmania.*

weeping honey locust. A variety (*Gleditsia triacanthos bujoti*) of the common honey locust, with pendulous branchlets.

weeping lantana. A common South American trailing plant (*Lantana sellowiana*) with rosy-lilac flowers.

weeping monkey. A capuchin monkey.

weeping mountain ash. A variety (*Sorbus aucuparia pendula*) of the mountain ash of Eurasia, with long pendulous branches.

weeping myall. See MYALL a.

weeping oak. a The valley white oak. b A variety (*Quercus robur pendula*) of the British oak, with pendulous branches.

weeping palm. The California fan palm.

weeping pea tree. A horticultural variety (*Caragana arborescens pendula*) of a common Asiatic pea tree, having showy yellow flowers and pendulous branches.

Weeping Philosopher. Heraclitus of Ephesus (fl. 500 B.C.); — so called because of his gloomy views of life.

weeping Polly grass. See GRASS, *Table.*

weeping red cedar. A variety (*Juniperus virginiana pendula*) of the common red cedar, with pendulous branchlets.

---

wee'da (wē'dä). Dial. var. of WIDOW.

weed'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

weede. ✝ WEED.

weed'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

weed'i-ness (wēd'ĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.

weeding hook. = WEEDHOOK.

weed'ing-time', *n.* See -TIME.

weed'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

weed'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

weed'ling, *n.* See -LING.

wee'dow (wē'dō). Scot. var. of WIDOW.

weed'proof' (66), *adj.* See [-PROOF

week'meal', *adv.* [*week* + *-meal.*] By weeks. *Obs.*

week'wam (wēk'wŏm). Rare var. of WIGWAM.

weel. ✝ WEAL.

weel'fard', weel'faured'. Dial. vars. of WELL-FARED, *adj.*

wee'men (wē'mĭn). Scot. var. of WOMEN.

weend. Weened. *Ref. Sp.*

ween'di-go. Var. of WINDIGO.

wee'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

wee'ney, wee'ny, *or* **wee'nie** (wē'nĭ), *n.* Slang contractions for WIENERWURST.

weent. ✝ WENT, course.

weep'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

weeped. Obs. past tense & past part. of WEEP.

weep'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

weep'ing-ly, *adv.* of WEEPING.

weep'ing-ripe', *adj.* Ripe for weeping; ready to weep.
weeping rock. A porous rock from which water percolates or oozes.
weeping sinew. A ganglion. See GANGLION, *n.*, 4. *Colloq.*
weeping spring. A spring that discharges water slowly.
weeping spruce. A tall spruce (*Picea breweriana*), of California and Oregon, with slender pendulous branches. Its wood is soft, but heavy and close-grained.
weeping tree. **a** Any tree having pendulous branches. **b** A tree from which honeydew or other liquid secretions of insects drip in considerable quantities, esp. one infested by the nymphs of any species of the genus *Ptyelus*, allied to the cuckoo spits, which in tropical countries secrete large quantities of a watery fluid.
weeping willow. An Asiatic willow (*Salix babylonica*) familiar in general cultivation, from which it often escapes. Its branches droop perpendicularly. Poetically, it symbolizes mourning.
weeps (wēps), *n. pl.* Tears, or a fit of tears; crying. *Slang.*
weep'y (wēp'ĭ), *adj.*; WEEP'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); WEEP'I-EST. **1.** Weeping; mournful; tearful. *Colloq.*
2. Oozing; seepy; moist; as, *weepy* ground. *Dial. Eng.*
weese'-al'lan, weese'-al'len (wēz'ăl'ĕn), *n.* The parasitic jaeger. *Orkney I.*
weesh'y, weesh'ee (wēsh'ĭ), *adj.* Tiny, weeny; wee. *Ir.*
weet (wēt), *v. t. & i.* To know; to wit. See 1st WIT. *Archaic.*
weet (wēt), *interj.* An exclamation simulative of the cry of a small bird. — *v. i.* To utter this cry. — *n.* The call of any of several birds, as of the wryneck or of the European sandpiper; also, the bird itself.
weet (wēt). Var. of WET. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
weet'bird' (wēt'bûrd'), *n.* The wryneck; — from its cry. *Local, Eng.*
weet'less, *adj.* Unwitting. *Spenser.*
weet'-weet' (wēt'wēt'), *interj.* The exclamation *weet* repeated. — *v. i.* To make this cry. — *n.* This cry; hence: **a** *Local, Eng.* The common European sandpiper. **b** *Local, U. S.* The spotted sandpiper.
weet'-weet' (wēt'wēt'), *n.* [Native name in Victoria.] A throwing toy, or implement, of the Australian aborigines, consisting of a cigar-shaped stick fastened at one end to a flexible twig. It weighs in all about two ounces, and is about two feet long.
weet'y (wēt'ĭ), *adj.* Rainy. *Scot.*
wee'ver (wē'vĕr), *n.* [ONF. *wivre* (F. *vive*). See WIVERN.] Any of several edible marine fishes of the genus *Trachinus*, or family Trachinidae. They have a broad spinose head, with the eyes looking upward. The long dorsal fin is supported by many strong sharp venomous spines which cause painful wounds. The British species are: the *greater*

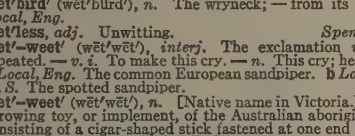

Greater Weever (*Trachinus draco*) $\frac{1}{6}$

weever (*Trachinus draco*), which becomes a foot long, and the *lesser weever* (*T. vipera*), about half as large.
wee'vil (wē'v'l; -vĭl), *n.* [ME. *wivel, weevil*, fr. AS. *wifel*; akin to MLG. *wevel*, OS. *wivil*, OHG. *wibil*, G. *wiebel*, Lith. *vabalas* beetle, and E. WAVE, *v.*] **a** Any of numerous snout beetles of the group Rhynchophora, in which the head is elongated, and usually curved downward, to form a kind of snout bearing the jaws at the tip. The an-

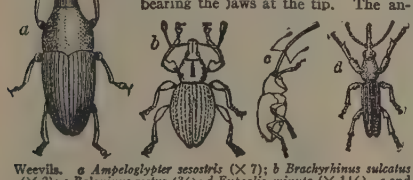

Weevils. *a Ampeloglypter sesostris* (× 7); *b Brachyrhinus sulcatus* (× 2); *c Balaninus rectus* (¾); *d Eupsalis minuta* (× 1½). *c* and *d* infest the oak.

tennae are usually geniculate and the covering of the body is rough and hard. Although most species are of small size, many are very injurious. The larvae of some live in nuts, fruit, and grain, by eating out the interior, as the plum weevil, or curculio, the nut weevils, and the grain weevil. The larvae of others bore under the bark and into the pith of trees and other plants, as the pine weevils, palm weevils, and strawberry crown borer. See also BOLL WEEVIL, FLOUR BEETLE, PEA WEEVIL, RICE WEEVIL, SEED WEEVIL. **b** Any of several other insects which damage stored grain, as the grain moth, wheat midge, and drugstore beetle.
wee'viled, wee'villed (wē'v'ld), *adj.* Infested by weevils.
wee'vil-y, wee'vil-ly (wē'v'l-ĭ), *adj.* Weeviled.
wee'wow, wee'waw' (wē'wou'; -wô'), *adj.* Also, *U. S.*, **wee'waw'**. [Cf. AS. *wōh*.] Crooked; irregular; unsteady. — *v. i.* To sway; twist. *Both Dial.*
weeze (wēz), *v. i.* [AS. *wēsan*. See OOZE juice.] To ooze. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
weeze (wēz). Var. of WASE, wisp, etc. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
weft (wĕft), *n.* [AS. *wefta, weft*; akin to ON. *veptr*, and to E. WEAVE.] **1.** In weaving, the threads that cross the warp; the thread carried by the shuttle; woof; shoot; filling; hence, yarn used for these threads.
2. A web; a thing woven.
3. A film, as of cloud, mist, or smoke.
4. Filling for baskets, mats, etc.; also, the fabric made with them.
5. *Bot.* A thin feltlike layer of interlacing hyphae.
weft, *v. i.* To form or weave a weft
weft, *n.* = WAIF, *n.* *Obs.*
weft, *n.* *Naut.* = WAFT, *n.*, 5.
weft (wĕft). Obs. exc. dial. Eng. of WAFT; obs. past tense & past part. of WAVE.
weft'age (wĕf'tĭj), *n.* Texture.
weft'ed (-tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Having a weft or the form or character of a weft.
weft fork. *Weaving.* **a** A weighted lever formerly used as a faller in a loom. **b** A device to lay in a filling or weft of stiffening, as whalebone.
weft knitting. Knitting in which each row of loops is formed of a single thread as in garter stitch. — **weft'-knit'**, *adj.*
weft sorter. See SORTER.
weft'y (wĕf'tĭ), *adj.* Of the nature of, or like, a weft.
We'ge-ner hy-poth'e-sis (vā'gĕ-nĕr). *Geol.* [After Alfred *Wegener* (b. 1880), Ger. geophysicist.] The view that the existing continents were originally one land area of which portions have separated and, since Carboniferous time, have slowly drifted apart, moving on a plastic substratum, or sima. — **we'ge-ne'rĭ-an** (vā'gĕ-nĕr'ĭ-ăn), *adj.*
Wegg, Silas (sī'lăs wĕg'). In Dickens's *Our Mutual Friend*, a seller of ballads, "a literary man with a wooden leg," and a precious rascal, employed by Mr. Boffin to read to him from the "Decline-and-Fall-Off-the-Rooshan-Empire."
we'go-tism (wē'gō-tĭz'm), *n.* [From *we*, after *egotism*.] Excessive use of the editorial *we*. *Humorous.*
Weh'nelt cath'ode (vā'nĕlt). [After A. R. B. *Wehnelt* (b. 1871), Ger. physicist.] *Physics.* A form of negative terminal used in vacuum tubes. It consists of a strip of platinum coated with an oxide of an alkaline metal, as calcium. When heated to incandescence by an electric current, the oxide emits electrons copiously.
wehr'lite (vār'lĭt), *n.* [After A. *Wehrle* (1791–1835), Austrian metallurgist.] **1.** A bismuth telluride, occurring in foliated form. Sp. gr., 8.4.
2. *Petrog.* A variety of peridotite consisting of olivine, mono-pyroxene, and usually some hornblende.
Wei (wā), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *Wei*⁴.] *Chin. Hist.* **a** Either of two different feudal states in China in the Chou dynasty. (The Chinese characters for the two are different.) **b** One of the Three Kingdoms, in the 3d century A.D. **c** A Tatar dynasty in Chinese history, 4th–6th centuries, A.D
weib'ye-ite (vīb'yĕ-īt), *n.* [After P. C. *Weibye*, Nor. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A fluocarbonate of the cerium metals allied to bastnasite.
weich'sel-wood' (vĭk'sĕl-wŏŏd'), *n.* [G. *weichselholz*.] The wood of the mahaleb, used for tobacco pipes; also, the tree.
Wei'er-stras'sĭ-an (vī'ĕr-sträs'ĭ-ăn; vī'ĕr-shträs'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to the German mathematician Karl Theodor Weierstrass (1815–97) or his work.
Weierstrassian function. *Math.* A continuous but not differentiable function, as that depicted by Weierstrass's curve; any of several functions devised by Weierstrass.
Wei'er-strass's curve (vī'ĕr-shträs'ĭz). *Math.* A certain curve devised by K. Weierstrass. It is used to prove and illustrate Riemann's proposition that a function may be everywhere continuous and nowhere differentiable in a given interval. It is defined by the equation $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b^n \cos(a^n x\pi)$, where a is an odd integer, b a positive < 1, and $ab > 1 + \frac{3\pi}{2}$. It is infinitely zigzag, like a sinusoidal saw with infinitely fine teeth, and the arc is not finite between any two points no matter how near together.
Wei-ge'la (wĭ-jē'lä; wī-gē'lä), *n.* [NL., after C. E. Weigel (1748–1831), Sw. physician.] **1.** **a** *Bot.* Syn. of DIERVILLA. **b** [*not cap.*] *Hort.* Any Asiatic species of *Diervilla*, esp. *D. florida*. See BUSH HONEYSUCKLE, DIERVILLA.
2. A color, red in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
wei'gel-ite (vī'gĕl-īt), *n.* [From *Weigel*sberg, near Gebersdorf, Moravia.] *Petrog.* A peridotite characterized by an ophitic texture, produced by lath-shaped hornblendes with interstitial olivine and enstatite. Accessory minerals are chromite, magnetite, and ilmenite.
Wei'gert's meth'od (vī'gĕrts). [After Karl *Weigert* (1843–1905), Ger. pathologist.] *Physiol. & Med.* A method of tracing the course of medullated nerve fibers by hardening the tissues in *Müller's fluid* (a solution of potassium dichromate) and staining the sections for myelin sheaths.
weigh (wā), *v.*; WEIGHED (wād); WEIGH'ING. [ME. *weien, weyen, weghen*, to weigh, bear, set free, fr. AS. *wegan* to bear, move, to weigh; akin to D. *wegen* to weigh, G. *wägen, wiegen*, to weigh, be*wegen* to move, OHG. *wegan*, ON. *vega* to move, carry, lift, weigh, Goth. ga*wigan* to shake, L. *vehere* to carry, Gr. *ochein* to carry, ride, OSlav. *vesti* to go, move, Skr. *vahati* he carries, conducts. See WAY; cf. WEIGHT, WEY.] *Transitive:* **1.** To bear; carry; support; hoist. *Obs.*
2. To examine by the balance; to ascertain the weight of.
Weighed in the balances, and . . . found wanting. *Dan.* v. 27.
3. To examine or test as if by the balance; to ponder in the mind; to consider or examine for the purpose of forming an opinion or coming to a conclusion; to balance.
We cannot *weigh* our brother with ourself. *Shak.*
Without sufficiently *weighing* his expressions. *Scott.*
4. To measure or portion out on or as on scales; hence, to apportion; dispense.
5. To outweigh; — with *down* or *out*.
One Whig shall *weigh* down ten Tories. *Swift.*
6. To hold or balance in the hand or hands for or as if estimating the weight.
7. To counterbalance, as in weight or value.
8. To make equal or even. *Poetic.*
Satan . . . *weighs* his spread wings. *Milton.*
9. **a** To consider as worthy of notice; to regard; esteem. **b** *Obs.* To induce; influence.
10. *Archery.* To determine the force in pounds that will draw (a bow) the length of its appropriate arrow.
11. *Horse Racing & Boxing.* To take the weight of (a contestant) as a test of qualification. A jockey is weighed *out* before a race and weighed *in* after it; a boxer is weighed *in* (*Colloq.*) before a fight.
12. *Naut.* To heave up (an anchor) preparatory to sailing.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To have weight; to be heavy; to have a certain weight; as, he *weighs* 200 pounds.
2. To be considered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance; to carry weight; have influence.
Your vows to her and me . . . will even *weigh*. *Shak.*
3. To bear heavily; to press hard; — with *on* or *upon*.
Cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous stuff
Which *weighs* upon the heart. *Shak.*
4. *Obs.* **a** To rise or sink in balancing. **b** To balance. **c** To judge; estimate; consider.
Could not *weigh* of worthiness aright. *Spenser.*
5. *Horse Racing & Boxing.* To take one's place to be weighed; — with *out* or *in*. See WEIGH, *v. t.*, 11, above.
6. *Naut.* To weigh anchor.
weigh against. To oppose with weight.
weigh anchor. To hoist a craft's anchor; hence, to make ready to start.
weigh down. **a** To overbalance. **b** To oppress with weight; to depress. "To *weigh* thy spirits *down*." *Milton.* **c** To sink by its own weight.
weigh in. **a** To add as an ingredient or extra **b** See WEIGH, *v. t.*, 11; *v. i.*, 5. **c** *Slang.* To enter as a participant.
weigh in the balance. = WEIGH, *v. t.*, 2 & 3.
weigh one's words. To choose or use one's words deliberately.
weigh out. **a** To apportion. **b** See WEIGH, *v. t.*, 11; *v. i.*, 5.
weigh with. To equal in weight, value, or importance.
weigh (wā), *n.* [See WEY.] **1.** A measure of weight; specif., a weight equal to thirty-two cloves. See 1st CLOVE. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
2. An act of weighing.
weigh (wā), *n.* Erroneous for WAY, used in the phrase *under weigh*, by assoc. with *aweigh*. *Orig. Naut.*
weigh'age (wā'ĭj), *n.* *Eng. Law.* A duty or toll paid for weighing merchandise.
weigh'bar' (-bär'), *n.* A weighbar shaft. *Eng.*
weighbar shaft. *Mach.* A rockshaft, esp. in a radial gear. *Eng.*
weigh'bauk' (wā'bôk'), *n.* [See BALK beam; cf. WEIGH BEAM.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A scale beam. **b** *pl* Scales. **c** The beam of a beam engine.
weigh beam. A kind of large steelyard.
weigh'bridge' (wā'brĭj'), *n.* A platform scale, flush with the roadway, for weighing vehicles, cattle, coal, etc.
weigh'bridge'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who tends a weighbridge.
weigh can. A can joined to a weighing device so that any desired weight of its liquid contents can be drawn off.
weighed (wād), *adj.* That has undergone weighing; hence, tested; tried; experienced; balanced.
weigh'er (wā'ĕr), *n.* One who weighs; as: **a** An officer whose duty it is to weigh commodities or test weights. **b** One whose work is weighing a (specified) thing, as in:

cloth weigher	tea weigher	yarn weigher
drug weigher	wheat weigher	

weigh'house' (-hous'), *n.* A building at or within which goods, and the like, are weighed.
weigh'in' (wā'ĭn'), *n.* *Horse Racing.* The weighing in of a jockey (see WEIGH, *v. t.*, 11).
weigh'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that weighs; also, a quantity weighed as one lot.
2. Also **weight'ing** (wāt'ĭng). *Mining.* The settling or subsiding of a mine roof. *Eng.*
weigh'lock' (wā'lŏk'), *n.* A lock, as on a canal, in which boats are weighed and their tonnage is settled.
weigh'man (wā'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man whose work is weighing articles.
weigh'mas'ter (-mȧs'tĕr; 83), *n.* One whose business it is to weigh ore, hay, merchandise, etc.; one licensed as a public weigher.
weigh'mas'ter's beam (-mȧs'tĕrz). A weigh beam.
weigh'-out', *n.* *Horse Racing.* The weighing out of a jockey (see WEIGH, *v. t.*, 11).
weigh scale. A scale pan; *pl.*, a pair of scales.
weigh'shaft' (wā'shȧft'; 83), *n.* A rockshaft.
weight (wāt), *n.* [ME. *weght, wight*, fr. AS. *wiht, gewiht*; akin to D. *wicht, gewicht*, G. *gewicht* weight, ON. *vætt* weight, balance, L. *vectis* lever. The vowel is due to influence of the v. See WEIGH, *v.*] **1.** Weighing; standard of weight. *Obs.*
2. A quantity or thing weighing a fixed, usually specified, amount; as, equal *weight* of water and air; sold *weight* for *weight*.
3. A unit of weight or mass; as, a table of *weights*.
☞ See TABLE OF WEIGHTS, page 2898.
4. A definite mass of iron, brass, platinum, or other material, to be used for ascertaining the weight of other bodies; as, an ounce *weight*.
5. A ponderous mass; something heavy; a load.
As man leapeth better with *weights* in his hand. *Bacon.*
6. Burden; as, the *weight* of care or business; pressure, as of onslaught.
The *weight* of this sad time. *Shak.*
7. Quantity of heaviness; the amount which a given thing weighs.
The *weight* of a hair will turn the scales. *Shak.*
8. Relative heaviness; ponderability; regarded as a property of matter.
As clocks to *weight* their nimble motions owe. *Pope.*
9. The standard amount which a given thing should weigh; specif., the amount which a rider or a boxer or wrestler is required to weigh.
Near two ounces more than *weight* in a pound. *Defoe.*
10. A heavy contrivance or object to hold or press something down or to counterbalance; as, a clock *weight*; a paper *weight*.
11. *Archaic & Dial.* **a** The customary local unit for a particular commodity. **b** *pl.* A pair of scales.
12. A mode of estimating weight or mass; a system of simply related units, actual pieces of metal, used for this purpose; as, avoirdupois *weight*; troy *weight*; apothecaries' *weight*.
13. Importance; consequence; moment; power; authority; influence; as, a consideration which is of vast *weight*; also, impressiveness, as of reasoning.
In such a point of *weight*, so near mine honor. *Shak.*
14. The force with which a body is attracted toward the earth. Since the force of gravitation varies at different latitudes and elevations, weight is a variable quantity. It is equal to the mass of a body multiplied by the acceleration due to gravity at the place where the body is situated. *Weight* constitutes a measure of the force of gravity, and, being the resultant of all the forces exerted by gravity upon the different particles of the body, it is proportional to the mass of the body. It is expressed in pounds, dynes, and other units. *Weight* is commonly used to signify the quantity of *mass* because the masses of bodies may be accurately compared, on an even balance, as a lever or platform scale, since the pull of the earth is equally large on the body whose mass is being determined and the standard body to which it is compared. A spring balance or spring dynamometer would, however, measure only the pull of the earth on the body. When a spring balance or dynamometer is used its scale is calibrated so that it indicates in units of mass, as grams or pounds, the masses whose weights would equal the pull exerted by the earth on the body being measured, at

weep'ly, *adj.* Tearful. *Obs.*
weer. Dial. Eng. var. of WER, our.
weer. † WAR, WEIR, WERE.
weer'lish (wēr'lĭsh). Var. of WEARISH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
weese. Var. of WEEZE.
wee'sel. Var. of WEASEL.
weesh (wēsh; wĕsh). Scot. past tense of WASH.
wee'vil-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
wee'vil-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
wee'zen (wē'z'n). Dial. var. of WIZEN.
wee'zle, *n.* [From or akin to WEASAND.] The windpipe; the epiglottis. *Obs.*
weg. † WEDGE.
We'ga (wē'gȧ), *n.* = 1st VEGA.
weght. † WEIGHT.
we'-group', *n.* = IN-GROUP.
wehr'wolf' (wär'wŏŏlf'). Var. of WEREWOLF. [WOE.]
wei. † WAY, WEIGH, WEY, WEEY,
weid. † WEED, dress.
weid (wēd). Scot. & Ir. var. of WEED, a disease.
weie. † WAY, WEIGH, WEY, WYE.
weife. † WAIF.
Wei-ge'lĭ-a (wĭ-jē'lĭ-ȧ; -gē'lĭ-ȧ).
Erron. form of WEIGELA.
weigh'a-ble (wā'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE.
weighd. Weighed. *Ref. Sp.*
weigh'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
weigh'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

the particular latitude and elevation in question. Abbr. *wt.* Cf. MASS, KILOGRAM, POUND, DYNE.

15. Of garments, the relative heaviness suited to the season; as, winter *weight*.

16. *Alg.* The degree which an algebraic expression would have if to each of the symbols entering into it were assigned a degree fixed by any rule; esp., the degree which a function of the coefficients of a quantic would have if each of these coefficients were regarded as having a degree equal to the exponent of a selected variable (say x) in the term of the quantic in which that coefficient appears.

17. *Archery.* The power or pull required to bend a bow to the full, or proper, extent, measured in pounds.

18. *Athletics.* **a** A heavy object, usually a ball of metal, which is thrown, put, or lifted, as an athletic game or exercise. Cf. HAMMER, *n.*, 7; SHOT, *n.*, 10. **b** In shuffleboard, one of the iron disks used in playing the game. **c** One of the classes into which boxers and wrestlers are divided according to their weight (sense 7); as, preliminary bouts in several *weights;* to fight in one's own *weight*.

19. *Mining.* **a** The roof pressure, or the weight of overlying rock, in a mine. **b** *Australia.* A pennyweight.

20. *Pros.* Emphasis on a heavy (sense 14) syllable; combined length and accent in a syllable.

21. *Statistics.* The frequency of an item in a frequency distribution; also, a number assigned to express its relative importance; the factor by which the value of the item is multiplied in forming the weighted average of the values of the various items. Cf. WEIGHT, *v. t.*, 10.

Syn. — Heaviness, gravity, load; import, significance.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

weight-bearing	weight-lifting	weight-raising
weight-carrying	weight-measuring	weight-resisting

— ***by weight***. As measured by weighing; as, sold *by weight*. — ***of weight***. **a** *Obs.* Heavy. **b** Consequential; important. — ***to carry or have weight***. To be of importance such as to impress. — ***to give weight to***. To treat with due regard to its validity or importance. — ***to make one's, or the, weight***. Of jockeys, boxers, etc., to meet the requirements with respect to weight, as for a race or a fight.

weight (-wāt). A combining form of the noun *weight*, as in:

bantamweight	hundredweight	middleweight
catchweight	letterweight	paperweight
counterweight	lightweight	pennyweight
featherweight	makeweight	welterweight

TABLE OF WEIGHTS

For the tables of avoirdupois weight, troy weight, and apothecaries' weight, see the special tables following the main table.

Pounds or ounces are avoirdupois unless otherwise stated.

NAME	PLACE: NATIVE EQUIVALENT, ETC.	VALUES Brit., U. S.	VALUES Metric
abbas	Persia: for pearls	2.25 gr.	0.146 g.
abbassi	Persia: 5 ser	0.81 lb.	369 g.
abucco	Burma	.42–.46 lb.	.19–.21 kg.
adarme	Spain, Mexico: 1/16 onza	27.74 gr.	1.80 g.
adpao	India: varying	0.246 lb.[1]	112 g.[1]
aguirage	Guinea: 1/16 benda	61.88 gr.	4.01 g.
akey	Guinea: 1/48 benda	20.63 gr.	1.34 g.
alada	Abyssinia: 4 kasm	241 gr.	15.60 g.
arienzo	Spain: 1/3204 libra	3.08 gr.	0.200 g.
arratel	Port., Brazil: = LIBRA	1.012 lb.	459.0 g.
arroba*	Spain, Mexico, etc.	25.36 lb.	11.51 kg.
arroba	Portugal, Brazil	32.38 lb.	14.69 kg.
artal, artel	*Pl.* of ROTL		
as*	Anc. Rome: = LIBRA	0.722 lb.	327.45 g.
ass	Sweden: 1/8848 skalpund	.74 gr.	0.048 g.
bag	See Vocab.		
bahar	Arabia (Mocha)	450 lb.	204 kg.
bahar	See 3d CANDY, Vocab.		
baht*	Siam: 1/80 chang	231.5 gr.	15 g.
barge	Gr. Britain: = KEEL	21.2 long tons	21.54 M.T.
barleycorn	England: old: 1/24 pennyweight	1 gr.	0.0648 g.
barrel*	Union of S. Afr.: cement	375 lb.	170.10 kg.
barrel	U. S.: beef & pork	200 lb.	90.72 kg.
barrel	U. S.: cement: 4 bags	376 lb.	170.55 kg.
barrel	U. S.: fish	200 lb.	90.72 kg.
barrel	U. S.: flour	196 lb.	88.90 kg.
barrel	U. S.: lime: small bbl.	180 lb.	81.65 kg.
barrel	U. S.: lime: large bbl.	280 lb.	127.01 kg.
batman*	Turkey, Persia, etc.: varying	6.5 lb.[2]	2.95 kg.[2]
bedur	Singapore, Malacca: 2 catties	2.67 lb.	1.21 kg.
bekah	Hebrew: 1/2 shekel		
benda	Guinea	1.26 oz.	64.2 g.
berkovets, berkowitz	Russia: 10 pood	361.13 lb.	163.80 kg.
bes	Anc. Rome: 2/3 as	0.4813 lb.	218.3 g.
bhara	Straits Settlements: 300 catties	400 lb.	181.44 kg.
binh	Annam: 8000 dong	68 3/4 lb.	31.18 kg.
bismerpund	Denmark, Norway	13.2 lb.	6.0 kg.
blank	Moneyers' wt.: 1/24 perit: obs.	1/320400 gr.	0.00028 mg.
bokard	Arabia (Mocha): = BAHAR	450 lb.	204 kg.
boll	Scotland: for oatmeal	140 lb.	63.50 kg.
buncal	East Indies: 1/30 catty	1.49 oz. troy[3]	46.5 g.[3]
bundle	Union of S. Afr.	7 lb.	3.175 kg.
bushel	See Vocab.		
caja	Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador	35.27 lb.	16 kg.
can	Annam: 160 dong	1.37 lb.	623.69 g.
candareen	China, etc.: = FEN		
candy	East Indies: see Vocab.		
caracter	Spain: 1/128 libra: = OCHAVA	55.5 gr.	3.59 g.
carat*	Precious stones	3.086 gr.	200 mg.
carga	Colombia: 250 libras	275.6 lb.	125 kg.
carga	Mexico: varying	304 lb.	138 kg.
cargo	Balearic Islands: 312 artal	280.6 lb.	127.3 kg.
cash	Madras	0.019 gr.	1.23 mg.
castellano	Spain, etc.: 1/50 marco (gold)	71 gr.	4.60 g.
catty	See Vocab.		
cental	Canada, Gr. Brit., Union of S. Afr., U. S.	100 lb.	45.36 kg.
centigram	Metric system	0.15432 gr.	0.01 g.
centner	See Vocab.		
cequi	Turkey: 1/4 oka	0.707 lb.	320.7 g.
chalcon, chalque	Anc. Greece: 1/4800 mina	1.38 gr.	0.090 g.
chaldron	See Vocab.		
chang	Siam	2.65 lb.	1.2 kg.
chapah	North Borneo	1.8 lb.	816.5 g.
charge	Belgium: 400 old livres	412 lb.	187 kg.
chariot	Belgium: 165 old livres	178.1 lb.	80.77 kg.
chee	Straits Settlements: = MACE	58.33 gr.[4]	3.78 g.[4]
cheke	Turkey: 180 okas: for wood	509 lb.	231 kg.
cheki	Arabia: 100 miskals	1.25 lb. troy	466.58 g.
ch'ien	China: see Vocab.		
chilogrammo	Italy	2.2046 lb.	1 kg.
chin	China: see Vocab.		
chinanta	Philippines: 10 catties	13.33 lb.[4]	6.048 kg.[4]
chinnam	Madras: 1/80 tola	6 gr.	388.8 mg.
chittak, chittack	India: 1/16 ser	900 gr.[5]	58.32 g.[5]
clove*	Wool, cheese, etc.: old	7–10 lb.	3.2–4.5 kg.
cola	Syria: 35 artal	137.73 lb.	62.48 kg.
corta	Balearic Islands: 9 artal	8.10 lb.	3.67 kg.
coyan	Siam	2645.5 lb.	1200 kg.
deben	Anc. Egypt	1440 gr.	93.3 g.
deca-gram(me)	Metric system	0.3527 oz.	10 g.
decigram(me)	Metric system	1.5432 gr.	0.1 g.
denaro	Italy: 1/288 libbra	18.17 gr.	1.18 g.
denat	Austria: old: 1/512 pfund	16.88 gr.	1.094 g.
denier*	For silk & rayon yarn	0.7716 gr.	0.05
dhan	Calcutta: 4 panks	0.47 gr.	30.4 mg.
dhurra	Calcutta: 5 ser	10.29 lb.	4.67 kg.
dinero	Spain: 1/384 libra	18.5 gr.	1.20 g.
dirhem, diobolon	Anc. Greece: 2 oboli	22.1 gr.[6]	1.43 g.[6]
dirhem*	Arabia, Turkey, etc.	48.15 gr.[7]	3.120 g.[7]
dodrans	Anc. Rome: 9 unciae	8.62 oz.	244 g.
dola, dolia	Russia: 1/96 zolotnik	0.686 gr.	0.04443 g.
dong	Annam	60.16 gr.	3.898 g.
drachma*	Anc. Greece	66.4 gr.[6]	4.30 g.[6]
drachma	Germany: old, apothecary: varying	57.5 gr.	3.73 g.
drachma	Modern Greece: for gold	15.432 gr.	1 g.
drachma, dram	Turkey	49.5 gr.	3.21 g.
dracma	Spain: 1/256 libra	55.4 gr.	3.59 g.
dram	Apothecaries' weight	60 gr.	3.888 g.
dram	Avoirdupois weight	27.34 gr.	1.772 g.
dram	Persia: new	15.43 gr.	1 g.
dramm	Yugoslavia: 1/400 oka	49.4 gr.	3.2 g.
dramme	Greece	49.38 gr.	3.2 g.
droit	Moneyers' weight: obs.	1/480 gr.	0.135 mg.
drop	Scot.: obs. 1/18 ounce	29.72 gr.[8] / 37.59 gr.	1.926 g.[8] / 2.436 g.
drum	India: for jute fiber	c. 100–300 lb.	c. 45–136 kg.
duella	Anc. Rome: 1/36 libra	140 gr.	9.06 g.
dung	Persia: 1/6 old miskal	11.8 gr.	0.768 g.
es	Denmark: 1/9153 pund	0.84 gr.	54.6 mg.
escrópulo	Portugal	18.45 gr.	1.20 g.
escrúpulo	Spain	18.49 gr.	1.20 g.
esterlin, esterling	Belgium, Holland, France: obs.	23.74 gr. troy	1.538 g.
fagot	England: for iron or steel	120 lb.	54.43 kg.
fanam	Madras: 80 cash: also varying	1.519 gr.	98.44 mg.
fangot	Eng.: obs.: for raw silk, etc.	1–3 cwt.	51–152 kg.
farasula	Abyssinia: see Vocab.		
fardo	Philippines: tobacco, etc.	33.5 lb.	15.2 kg.
farsalah	Arabia: varying	29.3 lb.[9]	13.3 kg.[9]
farsalah	Zanzibar, Somaliland	c. 35 lb.	c. 15.9 kg.
fen	China: see Vocab.		
firkin	Gr. Britain: for butter	56 lb.	25.40 kg.
flask	U. S.: of mercury	75 lb.	34.02 kg.
fother*	England: varying	2184 lb.	991 kg.
fotmal*	England: old, for lead, etc.: varying	c. 70 lb.	c. 31.8 kg.
frail*	Spain: for raisins	50 lb.	22.7 kg.
fuang	Siam: 1/640 chang	28.94 gr.	1.875 g.
fun	Japan: 1/10 momme	5.79 gr.	0.375 g.
funt	Poland	0.894 lb.	405.5 g.
funt	Russia: 32 lot	0.90282 lb.	409.512 g.
gandum	Persia: 1/4 nakhod	0.74 gr.	0.048 g.
gantang	E. Indies: varying	17 lb.[10]	7.7 kg.[10]
gantang	Madagascar: for rice	12.5 lb.	5.66 kg.
gerah	1/20 shekel. See Vocab.		
gerbe	Morocco	6.61 lb.	3 kg.
giarra	Libya	165.3 lb.	75.0 kg.
gisla	Zanzibar: for rice	360 lb.	163 kg.
gorraf	Libya: 9 3/4 okas	27.6 lb.	12.5 kg.
grain*	Gr. Britain & U. S.	1/7000 lb. avoir.	0.0648 g.
grain	For pearls, etc.: 1/4 carat	0.77 gr.	50 mg.
gram*, gramme	Metric system	15.432 gr.	1.00 g.
gran	Bavaria: 1/7680 pfund	1.13 gr.	0.073 g.
grano*	Spain, Argentina, Chile	0.77 gr.	0.05 g.
grão	Portugal: 1/9216 libra	0.77 gr.	0.05 g.
grein	Netherlands	1.00 gr.	0.065 g.
gros	France: 1/8 once: obs.	59.0 gr.[11]	3.82 g.[11]
haikwan tael	China: 1/16 catty	1 1/3 oz.	37.80 g.
hamlah	Egypt	165.1 lb.	74.88 kg.
hao	China: see Vocab.		
hap, haph	Siam: 50 chang	132.28 lb.	60 kg.
hecto-gram(me)	Metric system	3.527 oz.	100 g.
hemi	Egypt: 200 okas	550.3 lb.	249.6 kg.
hiyak-kin	Japan	132.3 lb.	60 kg.
hiyaku-me	Japan: 100 momme	5797 gr.	375 g.
hoen	Dutch East Indies: 1/100 tael	5.96 gr.	0.386 g.
hoon	Straits Settlements	0.0133 oz.	378.0 mg.
hubba	Calcutta: 1/8 ratti: varying	0.225 gr.	14.5 mg.
hundred-weight	Gr. Britain: commonly	112 lb.	50.80 kg.
hundred-weight	U. S.: commonly	100 lb.	45.36 kg.
kamian	Poland: 25 funt	22.35 lb.	10.14 kg.
kamian	Russia: 25 funt	22.57 lb.	10.24 kg.
kantar*	Cyprus: 44 okas	123.2 lb.	55.88 kg.
kantar	Egypt: 100 artal	99.05 lb.	44.93 kg.
kantar	Greece	124.2 lb.	56.32 kg.
kantar	Malta	175 lb.	79.38 kg.
kantar	Tunisia: 100 artal	111.1 lb.	539 kg.g.
kantar	Turkey: 44 okas	124.45 lb.	56.45 kg.
karch	Austria: 400 pfunde	494 lb.	224 kg.
karsha	Anc. India: 96 retti	0.49 oz.	14.0 g.
karwar	Persia: 100 batmans	655 lb.	297 kg.
kasm	Abyssinia	60.19 gr.	3.9 g.
kat	Anc. Egypt	146 gr.	9.46 g.
kati	Japan: = KIN		
keel	Gr. Brit.: for coal	21.2 long tons	21.54 M.T.
keg	U. S.: for nails	100 lb.	45.4 kg.
kele	Libya: varying	54 to 79 lb.	24 to 36 kg.
kella, kellah	Arabia	c. 4.25 lb.	c. 1.93 kg.
kerat	Egypt	3.01 gr.	0.195 g.
kerat	Turkey: 1/16 dirhem	3.09 gr.	0.200 g.
khar	Ancient Egypt	74.96 lb.	34 kg.
kharouba	Libya: 1/2000 rotl	3.09 gr.	0.200 g.
kileh, kile	Turkey: 20 okas	56.6 lb.	25.7 kg.
kilo-gram(me)*	Metric system	2.2046 lb.	1000 g.
kimbang	Dutch East Indies: 5 picul	680.8 lb.	308.8 kg.
kin	China: = CATTY	1 1/3 lb.	0.6048 kg.
kin	Japan: 160 momme	1.323 lb.	0.600 kg.
kintar	Morocco	111.9 lb.	50.75kg.
kip	Gr. Britain & U. S.	1000 lb.	453.59 kg
kip	Malacca	40.68 lb.	18.45 kg.
klam	Siam: 1/8180 chang	3.62 gr	0.234 g.
klom	Siam: 1/10240 chang	1.81 gr.	0.117 g.
kojang	Dutch East Indies	3676–4357 lb.	1668–1976kg
komma-ichi-da	Japan	330.7 lb.	150 kg.
kon	Korea: = CATTY		
kona	Anc. India: 48 retti	0.25 oz.	7.01 g.
korrel	Netherlands	1.543 gr.	0.1 g.
koyan (common)	Straits Set.: 40 picul	5333 lb.	2419 kg.
koyan (Malay)	Straits Set.: 40 picul	5705 lb.	2588 kg.
kulack	Dutch East Indies	9.83 lb.	4.48 kg.
kung chin	China	2.2046 lb.	1 kg.
kung fen	China	15.432 gr.	1 gr.
kung liang	China	3.5274 oz.	100 g.
kung ssu	China	0.01543 gr.	1 mg.
kung tun	China	2204.6 lb.	1 M.T.
kuping tael	China	1.316 oz.	37.301 g.
kviat	Denmark: = QUINTIN	77.16 gr.	5.00 g.
kwan, kwamme	Japan: 1000 momme	8.267 lb.	3.75 kg.
kyat	Burma: 1/100 vis	.036 lb.	.016 kg.
lachsa	Philippines: 48 catties	66.93 lb	30.36 kg.
lan	Mongolia	526.6 gr.	34.126 g.
last	Various: see Vocab.		
li	China: see Vocab.		
liang	China: see Vocab.		
libbra	Italy (Milan): old; varying	0.72046 lb.	326.79 g.
libbra	Italy: metric	2.2046 lb.	1 kg.
libra	Anc. Rome: 12 unciae / Anc. Rome: (est. from coins)	0.719 lb. / 0.722 lb.	326 g. / 327.45 g.
libra	Argentina	1.0128 lb.	459.4 g.
libra	Colombia	1.102 lb.	500 g.
libra	Mexico	1.01467 lb.	460.25 g.
libra	Portugal, Brazil	1.012 lb.	459.0 g.
libra*	Spain, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Cuba, Venezuela, Central America	1.0143 lb.	460.09 g.
libra	Spain, etc.: medical	0.9245 lb.; 0.7607 lb. avoir.	345.1 g
libra	Venezuela: metric	2.2046 lb.	1 kg
libra mayor	Balearic Islands: 3 artal	0.80 lb.	408 g
liespfund	Germany (Hamburg)	14.9 lb.	6.78 kg.
liespfund	Latvia	18.1 lb.	8.19 kg.
lispund, lispound	Denmark	17.64 lb.	8 kg.
lispund, lispound	Sweden	18.74 lb.	8.502 kg.
litra	Greece, Ionian Isls.	1.058 lb.	480 g.
livre	France, Belgium: old	1.079 lb.[12]	489.5 g.[12]
livre	France: metric	1.1023 lb.	500 g.
livre	Greece (Venetian)	0.992 lb.	450 g
lod	Denmark: 1/32 metric or commercial pound	241.13 gr.	15.625 g.
lod	Denmark (Danish, or Copenhagen): 1/16 mark	227.0 gr.	14.71 g.
lod	Denmark (Danish-Cologne): 1/16 mark	225.3 gr.	14.60 g.
lod	Norway: 1/32 skaalpund: old	240.2 gr.	15.57 g.
lod	Norway, Sweden: mint	203.2 gr.	13.17 g.
long hundred-weight	Gr. Britain	112 lb.	50.80 kg.
long ton	U. S. and Brit. Empire	2240 lb.	1016.0416 kg.
lood	Estonia	197.5 gr.	12.80 g.
lood	Netherlands	154.32 gr.	10.00 g.
lot, lot	Germany: new	154.32 gr.	10.00 g.
lot*	Russia:	0.451 oz.	12.80 g.
lut	Poland: 1/32 funt	195.6 gr.	12.67 g.
mace	China, etc.: see Vocab.		
mangelin	Madras: for pearls	6.00 gr.	0.39 g.
marc	France: old: varying	c. 7.86 oz. troy	c. 245 g.
marco	Spain, Mexico, Bolivia, etc.: 1/8 libra	0.5071 lb. av., or 7.40 oz. troy	230 g.
mark	Denmark (Danish, or Copenhagen)	7.56 oz. troy	235.3 g.
mark	Denmark (Danish-Cologne)	7.52 oz. troy	233.8 g.
mark	Norway, Sweden: mint	6.77 oz. troy	210.7 g.
mark	Prussia	7.52 oz. troy	233.9 g.
mark	Austria (Vienna)	9.02 oz. troy	280.7 g.
masha	Calcutta	15 gr.	0.972 g.
mast	English: obs.	2.5 lb. troy	933 g.
maund	See Vocab.		
metric carat	France: Gr. Britain, U.S., and various countries	3.086 gr.	200 mg.
metric ton	Common Eng. equiv. for F. *tonne*, or *millier*	2204.6 lb.	1000 kg.
microgram	Metric system	0.0000154 gr.	0.000001 g.
millier*	= METRIC TON	2204.6 lb.	1000 kg.
milligram	Metric system	0.01543 gr.	0.001 g.
mina	Anc. Greece	0.95 lb.	430 g.
mina*	Anc. Hebrew: varying		
mina	Mod. Greece	2.202 lb.	999.0 g.
mina (royal)	Greece	3.31 lb.	1.5 kg.
miskal	Arabia	72.0 gr.	4.67 g.
miskal, miscal	Persia: new	154.3 gr.	10 g.
miskal	Persia: old: 24 nakhods	71 gr.	4.60 g.
miskal	Turkey	74.2 gr.	4.81 g.
mite	Moneyers' weight	0.05 gr.	0.00324 g.
mna	Greece: = MINA		
mo	Japan: 1/10 rin	0.058 gr.	3.75 mg.
momme	Japan: 10 fun	57.9 gr.	3.75 g.
moo	Burma: 1/900 vis	31.50 gr.	2.04 g.
moosa	Cyprus	112 lb.	50.7 kg.
mutagalla	Abyssinia: 2 kasm	120.4 gr.	7.80 g.
myriagram	Metric system	22.046 lb.	10 kg.
nael	Estonia	0.903 lb.	0.410 kg.
nail	Wool, cheese, etc.: = CLOVE	7–10 lb.	3.2–4.5 kg.
nakhod	Persia: 1/24 miskal	2.96 gr.	0.19 g.
nasch	Anc. Arabia: varying	2.00 oz. av.	56.7 g.
natr	Abyssinia	1.86 lb.	0.842 kg.
neer	Abyssinia	0.741 lb.	336 g.
nevat	Anc. Arabia: varying	219 gr.	14.17 g.
niyo	Japan: 0.004 kwan	216.1 gr.	14 g.
nylast	Sweden: 12,000 skalpund	4,686 short tons; 4,184 long tons	4250.8 kg.
obolus, -los	Anc. Greece: 1/6 drachma	11.0 gr.[6]	0.71 g.[6]
obolus, -los	Mod. Greece: metric	1.54 gr.	0.1 g.
obolus*, obole	Pharm. etc.: obs.		
ochava	Mexico	55.49 gr.	3.596 g.
ochava	Spain, etc.: 1/8 onza	55.5 gr.	3.59 g.
ocque	Anc. Arabia: 4 artal	3.00 lb.	1.36 kg.
oitava	Portugal, Brazil: 1/8 onça	55.34 gr.	3.586 g.
oka, okе	Cyprus	2.80 lb.	1.27 kg.
oka, okе	Egypt	2.75 lb.	1.25 kg.
oka, okе	Greece, Yugoslavia	2.82 lb.	1.28 kg.
oka, okе	Ionian Islands	2.70 lb.	1.22 kg.
oka, okе	Turkey, Bulgaria, etc.	2.83 lb	1.28 kg.
oka, okе	Turkey: new or metric	2.2046 lb.	1 kg.
oket	Abyssinia	0.990 oz.	28.07 g.

1 At Bombay. 2 At Tabriz. 3 At Malacca. 4 Value varies locally; that given is based on the value of the haikwan tael, or customs tael of China, established by treaty. 5 Government standard. 6 Attic standard. 7 Egyptian customs value. 8 The upper figures are for Scotch troy weight; the lower ones for troyne weight. 9 At Mocha. 10 At Batavia. 11 At Paris. 12 Bourbon standard.

* Further information will be found at the vocabulary entry of the name of the weight.

NAME	PLACE: NATIVE EQUIVALENT, ETC.	VALUES Brit., U. S.	VALUES Metric
okia, okieh	Egypt	1.32 oz.	37.4 g.
onça	Portugal, Brazil: 1/16 libra	442.7 gr.	28.69 g.
once	France: obs.: 1/16 livre	472.1 gr.[11]	30.59 g.[11]
oncia	Italy: old: 1/12 libbra	436.2 gr.[13]	28.26 g.[13]
ons	Netherlands: 1/10 pond	3.5274 oz.	100 g.
onza*	Spain, Mexico, etc.: 1/16 libra	443.8 gr.	28.76 g.
ort	Denmark: 1/1000 pund	7.72 gr.	0.5 g.
ort	Sweden: 1/100 skalpund	65.6 gr.	4.25 g.
ottava	Italy (Rome): 1/96 libbra	54.51 gr.	3.532 g.
oukia	Anc. Arabia: varying	4.00 oz.	113.3 g.
ounce	Avoirdupois: 1/16 pound	437.5 gr.	28.3495 g.
ounce	Troy weight: 1/12 pound	480 gr.	31.1035 g.
ounce	See also ONÇA, ONCE, ONCIA, ONZA, ONS, TAEL, UCKIA, UNCIA.		
packen	Russia: 3 berkovets	1083.4 lb.	491.4 kg.
pagoda	Madras: 1/80 ser: varying	54.7 gr.	3.54 g.
pai	Rangoon: 1/1600 vis: old	15.97 gr.	1034 mg.
pai	Rangoon: 1/1600 vis: official	15.75 gr.	1021 mg.
pai	Siam: 1/9680 chang	7.23 gr.	0.469 g.
pala	Anc. India	0.104 lb.	47 g.
pally	Calcutta: 5 ser	10.29 lb.	4.67 kg.
pank	Calcutta: 1/4 dhan	0.12 gr.	7.6 mg.
para	North Borneo	90 lb.	40.8 kg.
parto	Malta: 1/480 rotl	25.5 gr.	1.65 g.
peiktha	Burma: = VIS	3.6 lb.	1.6 kg.
pennyweight*	Troy weight: 1/20 oz.	24.00 gr.	1.555 g.
perit	Moneyers' weight: obs.	1/9600 gr.	0.007 mg.
pfennig	Austria: mint	16.92 gr.	1.096 g.
pfund	See Vocab.		
pice	India (Bombay)	163.3 gr.	10.58 g.
picul*	China, Straits Settlements, etc.	133 1/3 lb.[4]	60.48 kg.[4]
picul	Dutch East Indies	136.16 lb.	61.76 kg.
picul	Japan, Siam	132.3 lb.	60 kg.
picul	Penang	142.6 lb.	64.96 kg.
picul*	Philippines	139.44 lb.	63.25 kg.
pinar	Persia: 20 miskals	3.25 oz. av.	92.0 g.
piso	Guinea.	124 gr.	8.0 g.
pocket	England; of hops	168 lb.	76.2 kg.
pocket	England; of wool	182 lb.	82.6 kg.
pollam	Madras: 3 tolas	1.234 oz.[5]	34.99 g.[5]
pond	Netherlands (Amsterdam), Java, etc. (obsolete)	1.09 lb.	0.494 kg.
pond	Netherlands	1.1023 lb.	.5 kg.
pondus	Anc. Rome = LIBRA		
pood, poud	Russia: 40 funt	36.113 lb.	16.38 kg.
pouah	Calcutta: 1/4 ser	8.23 oz.	233.3 g.
pound	Avoirdupois: 16 oz.	7000 gr.	453.59 g.
pound	Tower: obs.	5400 gr.	349.91 g.
pound	Troy wt.: 12 oz.	5760 gr.	373.24 g.
pound[14]	See also FUNT, LIBERA, LIBRA, LIVRE, PFUND, POND, FUND		
powe	Madras: 1/4 ser	2.47 oz.	70.0 g.
pund	Denmark, Iceland	1.1023 lb.	500 g.
pund	Norway: old	1.098 lb.	498.1 g.
pund	Norway: metric	1.102 lb.	500 g.
pund	Sweden: 100 ort: old	0.937 lb.	425.1 g.
punto	Philippines: 1/8 catty	0.465 lb.	210.8 g.
pund	Estonia	36.113 lb.	16.38 kg.
quartano	Balearic Islands: 9 artal	8.10 lb.	3.67 kg.
quarter	Gr. Britain: 1/4 cwt.	28 lb.	12.70 kg.
quarter*	U. S.: 1/4 ton	500 or 560 lb.	226.8 or 254.0 kg.
quarter	U. S.: 1/4 cwt.	25 or 28 lb.	11.34 or 12.70 kg.
quartern	Gr. Britain: 1/4 stone	3.50 lb.	1.588 kg.
quentchen	Austria, Bavaria: 1/128 pfund	67.52 gr.	4.375 g.
quentchen	Germany: 1/300 zollpfund	25.72 gr.	1.667 g.
quentchen	Prussia, Württemberg: 1/128 pfund	56.39 gr.	3.654 g.
quentlein	Württemberg: = QUENTCHEN	56.39 gr.	3.654 g.
quilate	Brazil	3.01 gr.	195 mg.
quilate	Colombia	3.09 gr.	200 mg.
quilate	Philippines	3.16 gr.	205 mg.
quilate	Spain	3.08 gr.	199.7 mg.
quintal	Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay	101.3 lb.	45.94 kg.
quintal	Brazil	129.54 lb.	58.76 kg.
quintal	Colombia: 100 libras	110.23 lb.	50 kg.
quintal	Egypt: = KANTAR	99.05 lb.	44.93 kg.
quintal	Gr. Britain, U. S.: = HUNDREDWEIGHT	100 or 112 lb.	45.36 or 50.80 kg.
quintal	Metric system	220.46 lb.	100 kg.
quintal	Mexico	101.47 lb.	46.025 kg.
quintal	Morocco: = KINTAR	111.10 lb.[15]	50.75 kg.[15]
quintal	Portugal	129.53 lb.	58.752 kg.
quintal	Spain, Chile, Peru, etc.: 100 libras	101.43 lb.	46.01 kg.
quintal	Switzerland	110.2 lb.	50 kg.
quintal	Turkey: = KANTAR	124.45 lb.	56.45 kg.
quintin, quint	Denmark: 1/100 pund	77.16 gr.	5.00 g.
quinto	Guinea: 8/128 benda	92.9 gr.	6.02 g.
raik	Calcutta: 1/4 pally	2.57 lb.	1.166 kg.
ratel	See SORT., Vocab.		
ratti*, rati	India: 4 dhan	1.87 gr.[16]	121.5 mg.[16]
reaal	Du. E. Ind.: 1/3 tael	417.4 gr.	27.04 g.
reba, rebah	Anc. Hebrew: 1/4 shekel		
retti	Anc. India	2.25 gr.	0.146 g.
rin	Japan: 1/10 fun	0.58 gr.	37.5 mg.
rotl	See Vocab.		
ruay	Rangoon: 1/64 tical	3.94 gr.	0.255 g.
saco	Colombia: 125 libras	137.8 lb.	62.5 kg.
saddirham	Persia: 320 miskals	3.25 lb.	1.47 kg.
saga	Singapore, etc.	4.33 gr.	0.28 g.
salma, salm	Malta	490 lb.	222.26 kg.
salung	Siam: 1/320 chang	57.9 gr.	3.75 g.
sang	Persia	2.2046 lb.	1 kg.
sarpler	See Vocab.		
satlijk	Yugoslavia: 1/4 oka	0.71 lb.	0.32 kg.
saum	Austria: 275 pfunde	339.5 lb.	154.0 kg.
score	England: local	20 or 21 lb.	9.1 or 9.5 kg.
scripulum	Anc. Rome: = SCRUPULUS	17.47 gr.	1.132 g.
scruple*	Apoth. wt.: 1/24 ounce	20 gr.	1.296 g.
scrupulus, -lum	Anc. Rome: 1/24 uncia	17.47 gr.	1.132 g.
ser, seer	See Vocab.		
seron	Rangoon: 1/64 tical	3.94 gr.	0.255 g.
sextula	Anc. Rome: 1/6 uncia	70 gr.	4.5 g.
shekel	See Vocab.		
shi	Japan: 1/10 mo	0.0058 gr.	0.375 mg.
shih	China: government value	157.89 lb.	71.62 kg.
shih	China: metric	220.46 lb.	100 kg.
ship pound	See Vocab.		
sicilicum	Anc. Rome: 1/48 libra	104.8 gr.	6.792 g.
skaalpund	Norway	1.098 lb.	0.4981 kg.
skalpund	Finland	0.937 lb.	0.425 kg.
skalpund	Sweden: = PUND	0.937 lb.	425.1 g.
skeppund	Sweden: 400 pund	375 lb.	170.0 kg.
skibslast	Denmark: 5200 pund	5732 lb.	2600 kg.
skippund	Denmark: 320 pund	352.7 lb.	160.0 kg.
skrupul	Poland: 1/384 funt	16.30 gr.	1.056 g.
soekoe	Dutch East Indies: for precious metals: 1/8 tael	104.3 gr.	6.76 g.
solidus	Anc. Rome: 1/72 libra	0.87 oz. troy	27 g.
sompay	Siam: 1/9680 chang	14.5 gr.	0.937 g.
ssu	China: .00001 liang. See LIANG, Vocab.		
stand*	England: 2 1/2 to 3 cwt.	280–336 lb.	127.0–152.4 kg.
stater	Greece	124.16 lb.	56.32 kg.
stein	Austria, Germany etc. See Vocab.		
sten	Sweden: 32 skalpund	29.99 lb.	13.60 kg.
stone*	Gr. Britain	14 lb.	6.35 kg.
ta	Annam: 16,000 dong	137.5 lb.	62.4 kg.
tael	China: = LIANG. See LIANG, Vocab.		
tael	Cochin China	590.75 gr.	38.24 g.
tael	Dutch East Indies: for opium	595.68 gr.	38.60 g.
tael	Dutch East Indies: for precious stones	834.72 gr.	54.09 g.
tahil	Straits Settlements: 100 hoon	1 1/3 oz.	37.80 g.
talanton	Greece	330.69 lb.	150 kg.
talent	See Vocab.		
tali	Dutch East Indies: 1/16 tael: for precious metals	52.17 gr.	3.38 g.
tamlung	Siam: 1/80 chang	2.116 oz. av.	60 g.
tampang	Malacca: old	1.35 lb.	0.61 kg.
tan	China: = PICUL	133 1/3 lb.[4]	60.48 kg.[4]
tank	Bombay	68.06 gr.	4.410 g.
tcharik, tscharik	Bokhara and Khiva	4.51 lb.	2.05 kg.
tcheirek	Persia: 160 old miskals	1.62 lb.	0.736 kg.
tercio	Cuba: of tobacco	110–121 lb.	50–55 kg.
tercio	Mexico: 160 libras	162.35 lb.	73.64 kg.
termino	Libya: 1/128 rotl	61.83 gr.	4.01 g.
tetradrachma	Anc. Greece: 0.04 mina	265 gr.	17.20 g.
tical	Siam	231.5 gr.	15 g.
tical, ticul, or tikal	Burma: 1/100 vis	0.36 lb.	.016 kg.
tiembang	Du. E. Ind.: 0.01 tael	5.96 gr.	0.386 g.
tji	Du. E. Ind.: 0.1 tael	59.57 gr.	3.86 g.
tod	England: old: for wool	28 lb.	12.70 kg.
tola	India: 1/5 chittak	180 gr.[5]	11.664 g.[5]
toman, tomand	Arabia: for grain	187.2 lb.	84.90 kg.[9]
tomin	Spain: 1/8 adarme: for silver	9.25 gr.	0.599 g.
ton*	See Vocab.	2000 lb.	907.20 kg.
tonelada	Argentina	2025.6 lb.	918.8 kg.
tonelada	Brazil: 13 1/3 quintals	1748.79 lb.	793.24 kg.
tonelada	Nicaragua	2028.7 lb.	920.19 kg.
tonelada	Spain, etc.: old: 20 quintals	2028.7 lb.	920.19 kg.
tonelada	Spain, etc.: = METRIC TON	2204.6 lb.	1000 kg.
tonne, tonneau	France (metric ton)	2204.6 lb.	1000 kg.
tovar	Bulgaria: 100 okas	282.6 lb.	128.2 kg.
tovar	Yugoslavia: 100 okas	282.2 lb.	128.0 kg.
tower pound*	England: before 1527	5400 gr.	349.91 g.
trone weight*	Scotland: old	21–28 oz. av.	595.3–793.7g.
troy ounce	= OUNCE (troy weight)		
troy pound*	United States	5760 gr.	373.24 g.
truss	England. See TRUSS, 2, Vocab.		
tunna smjors	Iceland: 224 pund	246.9 lb.	112 kg.
uckia	Algeria	1.204 oz. av.	34.13 g.
uckia	Egypt, var. of OKIA		
uckia	Libya: varying	1.13 oz. av.	32.05 g.
uckia	Tunisia	1.111 oz. av.	31.49 g.
uncia	Anc. Rome: 1/12 libra	419.0 gr.	27.15 g.
uncya	Poland: 1/16 funt	421.1 gr.	27.29 g.
untz	Sweden: 1/16 skalpund	0.937 oz. av.	26.57 g.
unze	Austria and Bavaria: 1/16 pfund	1.23 oz. av.	35 g.
unze	Denmark: 1/16 pund	1.102 oz. av.	31.25 g.
uzan	Guinea: 1/8 benda	123.7 gr.	8.02 g.
vakia	Arabia: 1/40 maund	1.19 oz. av.	33.75 g.
vamfont	Hungary: customs pound	1.102 lb.	0.5 kg.
vammassa	Hungary: customs centner	110.23 lb.	50 kg.
varahan	Madras: 1/80 ser	54 gr.	3.50 g.
vierling	Germany, Austria, etc.: 1/4 pfund	0.309 lb.	140 g.
vis, viss	Burma: old	3.65 lb.	1.6556 kg.
vis, viss	Burma: official	3.60 lb.	1.6329 kg.
vog	Denmark	39.68 lb.	18 kg.
wagon	Yugoslavia	9.842 long tons	10 M.T.
wakea	Abyssinia: 1/12 rotl	400 gr.	25.92 g.
wang	Dutch East Indies: 1/48 tael: for precious metals	17.39 gr.	1.127 g.
wichtje	Netherlands	15.43 gr.	1.00 g.
wogiet	Abyssinia: 8 kasm	1.10 oz. av.	31.20 g.
yakman	Bokhara and Khiva	288.9 lb.	131.04 kg.
yava	Anc. India: 1/10 retti	0.225 gr.	0.0146 g.
yin	China: 200 chin	266.7 lb.[4]	121.0 kg.[4]
yusdrum	Turkey: 1/4 oka	0.71 lb.	0.32 kg.
zar, zer	Persia: = GUZ	40.95 in.	104.0 cm.
zollpfund	Germany	1.1023 lb.	500 g.
zolotnik	Russia: 96 doli	65.83 gr.	4.266 g.
zugt(h)ierlast	Switzerland	1653.5 lb.	750 kg.
zuza	Anc. Palestine	54.63 gr.	3.540 g.

TABLE OF AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT

27 11/32 grains (gr.)	= 1 dram (dr.).
16 drams	= 1 ounce (oz.) = 437 1/2 grains.
16 ounces	= 1 pound (lb.) = 256 drams = 7,000 grains.
100 pounds	= 1 hundredweight (cwt.) = 1,600 ounces.
20 hundredweight	= 1 ton (tn.) = 2,000 pounds (in long measure).
112 pounds	= 1 long hundredweight (l. cwt.).
20 long hundredweight	= 1 long ton (l. tn.) = 2,240 pounds.

TABLE OF TROY WEIGHT

24 grains (gr.)	= 1 pennyweight (dwt.).
20 pennyweights	= 1 ounce (oz. t.) = 480 grains.
12 ounces	= 1 pound (lb. t.) = 240 pennyweights = 5,760 grains.

TABLE OF APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT

20 grains (gr.)	= 1 scruple (s. ap. or ℈).
3 scruples	= 1 dram (dr. ap. or ʒ) = 60 grains.
8 drams	= 1 ounce (oz. ap. or ℥) = 24 scruples = 480 grains.
12 ounces	= 1 pound (lb. ap. or ℔) = 96 drams = 288 scruples = 5,760 grains

4 Value varies locally; that given is based on the value of the baikwan tael, or customs tael of China, established by treaty. 5 Government standard. 9 At Mocha. 11 At Paris. 13 At Rome. 14 *Pound* is often used to translate the names of European weights of cognate origin representing the Roman *libra*. 15 Usual value for produce. 16 At Calcutta.

* Further information will be found at the vocabulary entry of the name of the weight.

weight (wāt), *v. t.;* WEIGHT'ED; WEIGHT'ING. **1.** To load with a weight or weights; to make heavy; to attach weights to; as, to *weight* a whip handle.

The arrows of satire, . . . *weighted* with sense. *Coleridge.*

2. To oppress, as with a burden; weigh down.
3. To increase in heaviness, as by adding an inferior ingredient.
4. To weigh; also, *Colloq.*, to feel the weight of; heft.
5. To assign a value to (each of several related things) as a measure of their relative importance; as, to *weight* factors.
6. *Astron. & Physics.* To express by a number the probable accuracy of. See WEIGHT OF OBSERVATIONS.
7. *Dyeing.* To load (fabrics), as with barite, to increase the weight, etc.
8. *Horse Racing.* **a** To assign a handicap weight to. **b** = WEIGH, *v. t.*, 11; — with *in* or *out*.
9. *Phonet.* To assign to (a speech sound) a phonetic value according to its function in a particular language. Thus *ts* is *weighted* as a single speech sound in German *katze* (kät'sĕ) but as two sounds in English *cats*.
10. *Statistics.* To attach factors, indicative of their relative frequency or importance, to the various items of a frequency distribution. See WEIGHT, *n.*, 21.
Syn. — Load, burden, encumber.
Ant. — Lighten, ease, relieve.

weight (*Scot.* wĕkt), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. 1st WEIGHT.] *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.* A leather-covered hoop, like a sieve, but without holes, for winnowing grain.

weight carrier. One who or that which carries weight; esp., a race horse that can run well with a heavy impost; also, a hunter or other saddle horse capable of carrying a heavy rider or other load.

weight'chas'er (wāt'chās'ĕr), *n.* [From penny*weight* (of gold).] A prospector for gold; miner. *Slang, Australia.*

weight cloths. *Horse Racing.* Weighted saddlecloths.

weight'ed (wāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Burdened; oppressed.
2. Loaded; made heavy or weighty.
3. Relatively evaluated.
— **weight'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **weight'ed·ness,** *n.*

weighted average. *Statistics.* An average of the values of a set of items to each of which is accorded a weight (see WEIGHT, *n.*, 21) indicative of its frequency or relative importance; in forming the average, the value of each item is multiplied by its weight and the total of these products is divided by the sum of the weights.

weighted mean. *Statistics.* A weighted average.

weighted value. *Statistics.* The product of the value of an item of a frequency distribution by its weight.

weight for age. *Horse Racing.* A weight apportioned to a horse according to its age, irrespective of any other penalties or allowances. — **weight'-for-age',** *adj.*

weight'ing (wāt'ĭng), *n.* Act of one who weights; also, that which is used as a weight.

weight of a comitant. *Math.* The exponent of the modulus of transformation, in the equation of the comitant; as, in $\phi(A, X) = M^p\phi\ (a, x)$, where ϕ is the comitant, p is the *weight*.

weight of a resultant. *Math.* The continued product of the degrees of the equations of which it is the resultant.

weight of a symmetric function (of the roots of an equation). *Math.* The degree in all the roots of any term of the function; as, the *weight* of the function Σx^2yz is four.

weight of metal. *Gun.* The total weight of the projectiles which can be fired from a single gun in a given time, or of those which can be fired simultaneously from any assemblage of guns. *Now Rare.*

weight of observations. *Astron. & Physics.* A number expressing the most probable relative value of each observation in determining the result of a series of observations of the same kind or element and of the quantities resulting from a solution or discussion of a series of observations.

weight of wind. The pressure of air supplied by organ bellows to a stop or group of stops.

weight·om'e·ter (wāt·ŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* [See WEIGHT; -METER.] An automatic weighing device; specif., one that weighs material continuously, while passing on a belt conveyor, as coal, ore, etc.

weight playing. *Music.* In piano playing, a kind of technique in which the driving power is supplied by the weight of the hand and arm.

weight voltameter. *Elec.* A voltameter in which the quantity of current is determined by measuring the weight of the matter deposited on the cathode.

weight'y (wāt'ĭ), *adj.;* WEIGHT'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); WEIGHT'I·EST. **1.** Having much weight; heavy; ponderous; hence: **a** Burdensome; grievous; as, a *weighty* body, responsibility. **b** Falling or pressing heavily. **c** Of large size; corpulent. **d** Of high specific gravity.
2. Having much importance, moment, consequence, or the like; momentous; serious; also, expressing seriousness or gravity; as, a *weighty* bearing or countenance.

Let me have your advice in a *weighty* affair. *Swift.*

3. Having much force, influence, authority, or the like; as, *weighty* men. "Sundry *weighty* reasons." *Shak.*
4. *Obs.* **a** Of standard weight. **b** Solemn. **c** Severe.
Syn. — Onerous; momentous, impressive. See HEAVY.
Ant. — Light, unoppressive; unimportant, trivial, minor.

wei'he (wā'ĭ), *n.* [AS. *wǣge.* See WEY.] A balance. *Obs.*

‖Weih'nach'ten (vī'năkh'tĕn), *n. pl.* [G., lit., holy nights.] Christmas.

weil'a·wey'. Var. of WELLAWAY. *Obs.*

Weil'-Fe'lix re·ac'tion *or* **test** (vīl'fā'lĭks). [After E. *Weil* (1880–1922), Austrian physician, and A. *Felix* (b. 1887), Prague bacteriologist.] *Immunol.* An agglutination test for typhus fever, using bacteria of the species *Proteus vulgaris* (*Weil–Felix bacillus*) especially the *x strain of Weil*, a strain originally isolated from patients with typhus fever.

Weil's dis·ease' (vīlz; wīlz). [After Adolf *Weil* (1848–1916), Ger. physician.] *Med.* An acute infectious febrile disease with more or less severe jaundice, caused by a spirochete (*Leptospira icterohaemorrhagiae*).

Wei'mar Con'sti·tu'tion (vī'mär). *Ger. Hist.* The constitution of the German Republic (*Reich*), adopted July 31, 1919, by the **Weimar National Assembly** at Weimar, and promulgated on Aug. 11, 1919.

wein. Var. of WEAN. *Obs.*

wein'ber'ger·ite (wīn'bûr'gĕr·īt), *n.* [After J. *Weinberger*, Austrian mineralogist.] *Mineral.* An orthorhombic sodium aluminum silicate, occurring in black radially fibrous aggregates in some iron meteorites.

Wein'gar'ten sur'face (vīn'gär'tĕn). [After Julius *Weingarten* (1836–1910), Ger. mathematician.] *Math.* A surface in which the two principal radii of curvature are functionally related; — called also *W surface.*

weight'i·ly (wāt'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of WEIGHTY. | **weight'i·ness,** *n.* See -NESS. **weight'less,** *adj.* See -LESS. — | **weight'less·ly,** *adv.* — **weight'less·ness,** *n.* | **weik.** ✝ WEAK, WICK. **well** (wĕl). ✝ WEAL, WELL: Scot. | var. of WALE, choice, choose; var. of WEEL, whirlpool. | **well.** ✝ WHEEL, WHILE. **weilang,** *adv.* Long. *Obs. Scot.*

Wein·man'ni·a (wīn·măn'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. W. *Weinmann*, Ger. apothecary.] *Bot.* A large genus of shrubs and trees (family Escalloniaceae) chiefly found in the Southern Hemisphere. They have opposite, mostly simple leaves, racemose flowers, a free ovary, and 2-celled, 2-valved capsules. Several furnish valuable lumber. See TENIO.

wein'schenk·ite (vīn'shĕngk·ĭt), *n.* [After E. H. O. K. *Weinschenk* (1865–1921), Ger. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A hydrous phosphate of rare earths, (Er, Y)$PO_4.2H_2O$, occurring in white rounded aggregates and radiating masses.

‖**Wein'stu'be** (vīn'shtōō'bĕ), *n.* [G.] Literally, wine room; a place where wines and beer are sold; tavern.

weir (wēr), *n.* [ME. *wer*, fr. AS. *wer*; akin to ON. *ver*, G. *wehr*, AS. *werian* to defend, protect, hinder, G. *wehren*, Goth. *warjan*, and to Skr. *vṛṇoti* he keeps in, holds back, Gr. *erysthai* to guard, rescue, Lith. *verti* to close or open, L. *verire* (assumed) in *operire* to cover, close, *aperire* to open, uncover; basic idea: to close. Cf. APERIENT, COVER, GARNISH, GARRET, GARRISON, OVERT, WARN, WARRANT.] **1.** A dam in a river to stop and raise the water, for the purpose of conducting it to a mill, forming a fishpond, or the like.
2. A fence of stakes, brushwood, or the like, set in a stream, tideway, or inlet of the sea, for taking fish.
3. A device for determining the quantity of water flowing over it from measurements of the depth of water over the crest or sill and known dimensions of the device.
4. A bank or levee built to hold a river in its bed, or to direct it into a new bed. *Local, Eng.*

weir, *v. t.* To put a weir in or on.
It is proposed to *weir* up the Chobe River at a point above its junction with Zambezi. *Peace Handbooks.*

weir basin. *Irrigation.* The wide, basinlike approach to the upstream side of a weir, being constructed so as to reduce to a minimum the effect of the momentum of the approaching water on the flow over the weir.

weir box. A wooden or concrete box oblong in shape and open at both ends, set lengthwise in a canal and in which a weir for the measurement of irrigation water is set crosswise.

weird (wērd), *n.* [ME. *wirde, werde*, destiny, fr. AS. *wyrd;* akin to OS. *wurth*, OHG. *wurt* fate, ON. *Urthr* one of the Norns, and AS. *weorthan* to become. See WORTH to become.] **1.** Fate; destiny; lot; fortune; esp., ill fortune; a disastrous destiny. *Now Chiefly Scot.*
Let every man face his *weird* as I shall face mine. *Scott.*
2. [*cap.*] *Now Chiefly Scot.* **a** Fate personified. **b** *pl.* The Fates, or Norns.
3. *Now Chiefly Scot.* **a** A prophecy; prediction; also, an omen.
The *weird* is coming true already. *Charles Kingsley.*
b A spell; charm. **c** A soothsayer. **d** A fateful tale.
Stories of inherited obsessions and premonitions — what they call a *weird* in Scotland. *John Buchan.*
4. An occurrence; something which actually takes place; — chiefly in the proverb, *after word comes weird.*
☞ COMBINATIONS are **weird'–fixed',** **weird'–set'.**

weird, *adj.* [A late use of *weird* destiny. See WEIRD SISTERS.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or dealing with, fate or the Fates, or destiny. "*Weird* women wel" *Scott.*
2. Of or pertaining to witchcraft or to the supernatural; caused by, or suggesting, magical influence; hence, unearthly; uncanny; wild; as, a *weird* appearance, look, sound, etc.
Low tones, that seemed like a *weird* incantation. *Longfellow.*
3. In weakened sense, odd; unusual; curious in nature or appearance; of strange or extraordinary character.
Syn. — WEIRD, EERIE, UNCANNY. WEIRD is used of that which is strange, wild, or unearthly; EERIE suggests esp. an undefined dread, uneasiness, or "creepiness"; that is UNCANNY, as here compared, which is vaguely or unpleasantly mysterious; all three words, but esp. *weird*, have become of late somewhat hackneyed; — "'*Weird*' is 'played out long ago,' as Mr. Swinburne says; it is smeared over the coarse palette of the descriptive reporter" (*Sat. Rev.;* cited by *A. S. Hill*).
The ordinary reader . . . becomes chilled and daunted in the *eerie* regions to which Poe carries him. . . . Now, the effective vindication of Poe . . . is that, *weird* and bizarre and abnormal as are the themes he affected, he is essentially a realist in his method. . . . "The Tell-tale Heart" and . . . "The Cask of Amontillado" have had a psychological basis in the perversities of a disturbed imagination; hence the *uncanny* fascination of these and other stories of his in a similar taste. *J. M. Robertson.*

weird, *v. t. Obs. exc. Scot.* **a** To assign to a certain fate; to destine. **b** To foretell or assign as a fate; to predict. **c** To warn (of something foreseen).

weird'ful (wērd'fo͝ol; -fl), *adj.* Fateful.

weird'less, *adj.* Ill-fated; also, improvident; worthless. — **weird'less·ness,** *n. Both Chiefly Scot.*

weird'ly (wērd'lĭ), *adj.* **a** *Scot.* Fateful; also, happy; fortunate. **b** *Chiefly Scot.* Of or pertaining to the supernatural; ghostly. — **weird'li·ness** (-lĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

weird'ly, *adv.* of WEIRD.

Weird Sisters. [Orig. = Fate Sisters.] **a** *Scot.* The Fates. **b** Three witches in Shakespeare's *Macbeth.* Cf. NORN.
The *Weird Sisters*, hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land. *Shak.*

weird'some (wērd'sŭm), *adj.* [See 1st -SOME.] Weird; ghostly; strange; eerie.

weird'wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn; 119). A woman supposed to have supernatural powers; a witch.
She sat in a graveyard among *weirdwomen* and witches. *Dos Passos.*

weir'ing (wēr'ĭng), *n.* The building of a weir, as in a stream for catching fish; also, material for building a weir.

Weir' of Her'mis·ton (wēr' ŏv hûr'mĭs·tŭn). A novel (published 1895) by Stevenson, left unfinished at his death.

weis'bach·ite (wīs'băk·īt), *n.* [After A. *Weisbach* (1833–1901), Ger. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A variety of anglesite containing barium sulphate.

wei'sel·berg·ite (wī'zĕl·bûrg·īt), *n.* [From *Weiselberg*, Nahe district, Germany.] *Petrog.* A paleovolcanic augite-andesite.

Weis·man'ni·an (vīs·män'ĭ·ăn), *adj. Biol.* Pertaining to the theories or teachings of August Weismann. — *n.* A follower of Weismann.

Weis'mann·ism (vīs'män·ĭz'm), *n. Biol.* The theories and teachings as to heredity propounded by the German biologist August Weismann, esp. in regard to germ plasm as the basis of heredity and the impossibility of transmitting acquired characters; — often called *Neo-Darwinism.*

weiss beer (vīs). [G. *weissbier* white beer.] A light-colored highly effervescent beer made from unboiled wheat-malt worts with top-fermentation yeast. See BREWING, 1.

weiss'ite (vīs'ĭt), *n. Mineral.* A massive bluish-black copper telluride, named after Dr. Loui *Weiss.*

Weiss magneton (vīs; wĭs). See MAGNETON.

Weiss'nicht·wo' (vīs'nĭk'·vō'), *n.* [G.] Literally, I know not where; hence, an indefinite or unknown place. See TEUFELSDRÖCKH, HERR.
The physicist dreams of a land of *Weissnichtwo*, which shall be truly at rest in the ether. *A. S. Eddington.*

Weit'spek·an (wīt'spĕk·ăn), *adj.* Designating or pertaining to a linguistic family of North American Indians, consisting of a single tribe, the *Yurok*, dwelling on the lower Klamath River and the adjacent coast, in northwestern California; — by some philologists considered an isolated branch of the Algonquian family. See ALGONQUIAN.

we'jack (wē'jăk), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Ojibwa *otchig*, Cree *otchek*. Cf. WOODCHUCK.] The fisher, or pekan.

we'ka (wā'kä; wē'-kô), *n.* [Maori.] Any of several flightless New Zealand rails of the genus *Gallirallus* (syn. *Ocydromus*). The short wings each have a spur used in fighting. The birds are mischievous and thievish. Called also *wood hen.*

Weka (*Ocydromus australis*). (¼)

we'kau (wē'kô), *n.* [Maori *whekau.*] The laughing owl.

we·keen' (wē·kēn'), *n.* The meadow pipit. *Local, Brit.*

welch plug (wĕlch; wĕlsh; 55). *Mech.* A plug for sealing an unused end of an oil passage drilled through a hollow crankshaft, crank arm, or crankpin.

wel'come (wĕl'kŭm), *adj.* [ME. *welcome, welcume, wilcume*, fr. AS. *wilcuma* a welcome guest, fr. *wil-*, as a prefix (akin to *willa* will, and *wel* well) + *cuma* a comer, fr. *cuman* to come; hence, prop., one who comes so as to please another's will; influenced by ME. *wel* well; cf. ON. *velkomnn* welcome, G. *willkommen*, D. *welkom.* See WILL, *n.;* COME.] **1.** Received gladly into one's presence or companionship; admitted willingly to the house, entertainment, or company; as, a *welcome* visitor; — used elliptically, in salutation, for *you are welcome.*
When the glad soul is made Heaven's *welcome* guest. *Cowper.*
2. Giving pleasure; grateful; pleasing; as, *welcome* news.
3. Free or willingly permitted, as to do, to have, or enjoy, anything; as, you are *welcome* to the use of my library; you are *welcome* to enter; — sometimes implying scornful indifference; as, you are *welcome* to your opinion.
Syn. — Desirable, acceptable; agreeable.
Ant. — Unwelcome, unwanted; distasteful.

wel'come, *n.* **1.** Act of welcoming or of saluting or treating as welcome; as, our *welcome* to our unexpected guests was cordial and sincere.
2. A cordial or kindly greeting to, or reception of, a guest or newcomer; as, we found a ready *welcome.*

wel'come, *v. t.;* WEL'COMED (-kŭmd); WEL'COM·ING (-kŭm·ĭng). [AS. *wilcumian.*] **1.** To greet (a visitor, or the like) with cordiality or courtesy; to receive and entertain hospitably and gladly; to make welcome; as, to *welcome* a visitor. "I *welcome* you to land." *Addison.*
2. To accept with an expression of pleasure; as, he *welcomes* honest criticism; few *welcome* punishment.

wel'come, *interj.* An exclamation expressing a greeting or cordial salutation to a guest upon his arrival.

wel'com·er (wĕl'kŭm·ĕr), *n.* One who welcomes.

wel'com·ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of WELCOME. Hence: *adj.* That welcomes, or serves as a welcome; as, a *welcoming* cheer, reception. — **wel'com·ing·ly,** *adv.*

weld (wĕld), *n.* Also **woald** (wōld), **wold** (wōld), and **would** (wōld). [ME. *welde;* akin to MLG. *wolde*, MD. *woude*, D. *touw.*] **1.** The dyer's rocket.
2. A yellow dyestuff obtained from this plant and used to a limited extent for silk and wool. Its chief coloring principle is luteolin.
3. The color acacia.

weld (wĕld), *v.;* WELD'ED (wĕl'dĕd; -dĭd; 119); WELD'ING. *Transitive:* [From past part. of *well*, fr. ME. *wellen.* See WELL, *v.*] **1.** To unite or consolidate metallic parts by (1) heating to a plastic or fluid state the surfaces of the parts to be joined and then allowing the metals to flow together with or without the addition of other molten metal, or (2) by hammering or compressing with or without previous softening by heat. Cf. GAS WELDING.
2. To unite closely or intimately; to join closely; to form into or as if into a single piece, unit, or the like; as, to *weld* the links in a chain of logic.
Two women faster *welded* in one love. *Tennyson.*
——, *Intransitive:* To be, or be capable of being, welded.

weld, *n.* The union of metals by welding; the junction of a welded piece; the state or condition of being welded; a welded joint; as, *arc, butt, calk, cleft, flat, jam, jump lap, mash, plug, ripple, rivet, scarf, seam*, etc., *welds.*

weld, *adj.* Weldable; specif., made without complete fusion; as, *weld* iron (wrought iron, *Obs.*); *weld* steel.

weld (wĕld). Var. of WIELD. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

weld'er (wĕl'dĕr), *n.* One who or that which welds; as: **a** A machine used in welding. **b** One whose work is welding.
☞ PHRASES are:

acetylene welder	gas welder	wheel welder
cable welder	pipe welder	

weld'ing, *n.* The act or process of making a weld.

welding blowpipe *or* **torch.** A blowpipe used in fusion welding. See FUSION WELDING.

welding powder. A powder used as a flux in welding.

welding rod. Rod or heavy wire which melts and thus supplies metal in fusion welding.

welding torch. = WELDING BLOWPIPE.

weld metal. That part of the metal of a welded joint that has been fused in its formation.

Wel'don proc'ess (wĕl'dŭn). [After Walter *Weldon* (1832–85), Eng. chemist.] A process for the recovery of manganese dioxide in making chlorine, by means of milk of lime and the oxygen of the air. The regenerated product, which is called **Weldon mud**, is a slime containing calcium and manganese manganites, and yields chlorine when treated with hydrochloric acid.

wel'fare' (wĕl'fâr'), *n.* [ME. *wel fare*, fr. *wel* well + *fare* to go. Cf. FAREWELL.] **1.** State of faring, or doing, well; state or condition in regard to well-being; esp., condition of health, happiness, prosperity, or the like; negatively, exemption from evil or calamity; as, the *welfare* of troops in the field; to care for the moral *welfare* of a child.
How to study for the people's *welfare.* *Shak.*
In whose deep eyes
Men read the *welfare* of the times to come. *Emerson.*
2. Good cheer; material plenty; also, a good thing. *Obs.*
3. Welfare work; as, child *welfare.*

wel'fare', *adj.* Of or pertaining to welfare work; as, *welfare* features; *welfare* system.

wel'fare', *v. i.* To thrive; prosper. *Obs.*

welfare work. Organized community or corporate efforts for social betterment of a class or group; specif., the provisions made by a business corporation to improve the health and general well-being of its employees. In some instances, it includes the provision of rest rooms and lunch-rooms, library, gymnasium, hospital service, physical examinations, dental treatment, banking service, housing, educational classes, playgrounds and entertainment. — **welfare worker.**

wel'far'ing (wĕl'fâr'ĭng), *adj.* Prosperous. *Rare.*

We'lin breech mechanism (wā'lĭn). In certain guns, a modification of the interrupted-screw system having the threaded sectors arranged in steps at different distances from the center of rotation, so that the threaded area can be made to cover a larger portion of the surface of the block.

welk (wĕlk), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *welken*, fr. MD. *welken* to wither; akin to G. *welk* withered. See WELKIN; cf. WILT.]
1. To fade; dry up. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To decrease; to wane or cause to wane. *Obs.*
When ruddy Phoebus 'gins to *welk* in west. *Spenser.*

welk. Obs. past tense of WALK.

welk. Var. of WHELK.

wel'kin (wĕl'kĭn), *n.* [ME. *welkene, welkne, wolcne, weolcne*, fr. AS. *wolcen*, pl. *wolcnu*, a cloud; akin to D. *wolk*, OFris. *wolken*, OS. *wolkan*, G. *wolke*, OHG. *wolchan*, and G. *welk* withered, OHG. *welc* moist, OSlav. *vlaga* moisture, Lith. *vilgyti* to moisten. Cf. WELK.] **1.** The vault of heaven; the sky; also, loosely, the atmosphere; the air.
On the *welkne* shoon the sterres light. *Chaucer.*
☞ Used adjectively by Shakespeare, in the phrase "Your *welkin* eye," meaning, perhaps, blue as the sky.
2. Hence, heaven as the abode of God, or of the gods.
— ***to make the welkin ring, roar,*** etc. To fill the air with loud cries or sounds of any kind.

well (wĕl), *n.* [ME. *welle*, fr. AS. *wella, wiella, wyllа;* cf. also *wielle, wiell;* akin to D. *wel* a spring or fountain, AS. *wyllan* to boil, *wielm, wylm*, surging water, ON. *vella* to well over, to boil, G. *welle* a wave, OHG. *wella*, AS. *weallan* to well up, to boil, OFris. *valla*, OS. & OHG. *wallan*, G. *wallen*, L. *volvere* to roll, Skr. *ūrmi* a wave. See VOLUBLE; cf. WELL, *v.*] **1.** An issue of water from the earth; a spring with its accompanying pool; a fountain.
Begin, then, sisters of the sacred *well.* *Milton.*
2. Specif., a mineral spring or a place where such a spring is located; — sometimes used in place names; as, Tunbridge *Wells.*
3. A pit or hole sunk into the earth to such a depth as to reach a supply of water, generally of a cylindrical form, and often walled with stone, bricks, tubbing, etc., to prevent the earth from caving in.
4. A shaft or hole sunk to obtain oil, brine, gas, etc.; loosely, any shaft or pit dug or bored in the earth.
5. A source of supply; fountain; wellspring; also, a flow as from a fountain. "This *well* of mercy." *Chaucer.* "A *well* of serious thought." *Keble.*
Dan Chaucer, *well* of English undefiled. *Spenser.*
6. Any of various hollowed vessels; as, the *well* of a fountain pen; the *well* made in a pipe to collect moisture, nicotine, etc.
7. Any space so enclosed, partly enclosed, or otherwise constructed or shaped, as to suggest, or be likened to, a well for water, as a vessel or space for holding lubricating oil, etc., or a deep drawer in a bureau or desk.
8. Specif.: **a** In a vehicle, a boxlike space or receptacle for luggage. **b** In English law courts, a space before the judges' bench, usually for lawyers, esp. solicitors. **c** In a lecture hall, legislative chamber, or similar large assembly room, the place where the lecturer or speaker is located and around which the seats rise in tiers or on a slope; the pit.
9. A whirlpool; a dangerous eddy; — esp. applied to eddies near the northern coast of Scotland.
10. The dark center of a diamond cut too thick.
11. *Archery.* A small leather cup fixed to, or suspended from, the belt, to hold the tips of arrows thrust thereunder.
12. *Arch.* An open space extending vertically through floors, as for a staircase or an elevator; a wellhole.
13. *Engin.* A pit or hole in the ground reaching to hard-pan or bedrock; hence, a hollow cylinder of reinforced concrete, steel, timber, or masonry, built in such a hole as a support for a bridge or building.
14. *Irrigation.* = STILLING WELL.
15. *Metal.* The lower part of a furnace, into which the molten metal runs.
16. *Mil.* A shaft or excavation in the earth, in mining, from which run branches or galleries; a shaft.
17. *Naut.* **a** An enclosure in the middle of a vessel's hold, around the pumps, from the bottom to the lower deck, to preserve the pumps from damage and facilitate their inspection. **b** A compartment in the hold of a fishing vessel, tight at the sides, but having holes in the bottom to let in water to keep fish alive. **c** A vertical passage in the stern

---

weir (wēr). Var. of WAR; WEAR, defend; WERE, doubt. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
weir. + VER; WEAR.
weir'an'gle. Var. of WARIANGLE.
weird'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
weird'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
weird'-look'ing, *adj.* See -LOOKING.
weird'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
weird'ward, *adj.* See -WARD.
weir'ly, *adv.* Warily. *Obs. Scot.*

weise (wīz). Scot. var. of WISE, *v.*
we'ism (wē'ĭz'm), *n.* = WEGOTISM.
weize (wīz). Scot. var. of WISE, *v.*
weke, *adj. & n.* [ON. *vǫkva* a moist spot, *vökr* wet. See 1st WAKE.] Wet. *Obs.*
weke. + WEAK, WEEK, WICK.
wek'ed. + WICKED.
we'ki (wē'kĭ), *n.* [Maori.] See FERN, *Table.*

wel. Var. of WELL, *adv. & adj. Obs. exc. Dial.*
wel'a·day'. Var. of WELLADAY.
We'land. Var. of WAYLAND.
wel'a·way', Var. of WELLAWAY.
wela-wylle, *adj.* [Cf. WELL, *adv.;* LO; and ON. *víla* a going astray, *villr* wild, bewildered.] Very lonesome; desert. *Obs.*
wela-wynne, *adj.* [Cf. WELL, *adv.;* LO; and AS. *wynn(a)* delight, pleasure.] Very joyous. *Obs.* — **wela-wynnely,** *adv. Obs.*
welch (wĕlch; wĕlsh; 55), **welch'er.** Vars. of WELSH, WELSHER.
Welch, Welch'man, etc. Vars. of WELSH, WELSHMAN, etc.
wel'come·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
wel'come·ly, *adv.* of WELCOME.
wel'come·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
wel'cum, wel'cumd. Welcome, etc. *Ref Sp.*

weld. Welled. *Ref Sp.*
weld. + WEALD.
weld'a·ble (wĕl'dȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **weld'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*
welde. + WIELD.
weld'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
wele, *v. t.* [Cf. ON. *velja.* See WALE choice.] To choose; pick out. *Obs.*
wele. + VEAL, WEAL, WEEL, WELL,

Welf (wĕlf), **Welf'ic.** Vars. of GUELPH, GUELPHIC.
welgest, *superl.* of WELL, *adj.*
well, *adj.* [AS. *welig.*] Wealthy; opulent. *Obs.*
welked (wĕlk't). Var. of WHELKED.
welkin eye. See WELKIN, 1, *Note.*
wel'kin-high' (66), *adj.* See [-HIGH
wel'kin-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
welkne. + WELKIN.

into which an auxiliary screw propeller may be drawn up. **d** *Rare.* The cockpit. **e** That part of the main deck between the raised forecastle and the poop of a well-decked vessel. **f** A vertical passage in the bow of some old-style monitors in which the anchor is stowed. **g** In a decked canoe, the opening for cargo or crew. **h** The space between two tanks or sections of the double bottom, or between either and a bulkhead.

18. *Sanitary Engin.* A tile stack for drainage.

19. *Soil Drainage.* = RELIEF WELL.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

wellcurb	**wellmaker**	**wellside**
well-drilling, *adj.*	**wellmaking**	**wellyard**

well (wĕl), *v.;* WELLED (wĕld); WELL'ING. [ME. *wellen* to well up, boil, melt, fr. AS. *wiellan, wyllan, wællan, wellan,* caus.; akin to MD. & MHG. *wellen,* and to AS. *weallan* to boil. See WELL, *n.;* cf. WELD, *v.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To issue forth, as water from the earth; to flow; spring; as, tears *welling* from the eyes; the song *welled* from her lips; an unconquerable aversion *welled* within him; — often followed by *out, up,* etc.

2. To boil; seethe. *Obs.*

——, *Transitive:* **1.** To boil. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

2. To pour forth from or as if from a well, a spring, or a fountain; — also with *out,* etc.

3. To forge; weld. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

well, *adv.; compar.* BET'TER (bĕt'ĕr); *superl.* BEST (bĕst). [ME. *wel,* fr. AS. *wel;* akin to OS., OFris., & D. *wel,* G. *wohl,* OHG. *wola, wela,* ON. & Dan. *vel,* Sw. *väl,* Goth. *waila;* orig. meaning, according to one's will or wish; cf. Skr. *vara* best, as n., wish. See WILL, *v.;* cf. GALLOP, WEALTH.] **1.** In such manner as is desirable or pleasing; as one could wish; satisfactorily; favorably; fortunately; as, the venture resulted *well;* to dine *well.* "Fair sir, you are *well* o'erta'en." *Shak.* "It boded *well* to you." *Dryden.*

All the world speaks *well* of you. *Pope.*

2. In a good or proper manner; justly; rightly; worthily; not ill; hence, excellently; with aptitude or skill; expertly; as, to cook, sing, talk, etc., *well.* "*Well* done, good and faithful servant." *Matt.* xxv. 23.

3. To a good, proper, or suitable, degree; suitably; abundantly; fully; adequately; as, to eat *well;* to be *well* satisfied or pleased; also, attentively; as, watch *well* what I do.

Lot . . . beheld all the plain of Jordan, that it was *well* watered everywhere. *Gen.* xiii. 10.

We are *well* able to overcome it. *Num.* xiii. 30.

4. Hence, in accordance with the occasion, the circumstances, one's condition, or the like; with reason, propriety, or the like; properly; as, I cannot *well* refuse; this decision may *well* be questioned.

He married *well,* as the saying goes. *Dorothy Canfield Fisher.*

5. In a prosperous condition, manner, etc.; as, he lives *well.*

6. To the full degree or extent; fully; quite; as, he was *well* out of sight; he arrived before dinner had *well* begun; — also used formerly of numbers, quantities, etc.

Well nine and twenty in a company. *Chaucer.*

Jesus is not dead; he is very *well* alive. *Emerson.*

7. Intimately; closely; as, I knew him *well.*

8. To a considerable extent; considerably; not a little; far; as, he reached *well* forward; he rode *well* in advance.

Old and *well* stricken in age. *Gen.* xviii. 11.

9. Easily; without trouble or difficulty; as, his horse could *well* have cleared the hurdle.

10. In exact outlines; definitely; as, the tree stood out *well* against the horizon; I remembered *well* the incident he mentioned.

11. Very; much. *Obs.* "*Wel* few." *Piers Plowman.*

12. *Naut.* Sufficiently; enough; — used in giving commands concerning hoisting or lowering, bracing yards, and the like.

Ant. — Poorly, unsatisfactorily, badly, faultily, imperfectly, inadequately.

— *as well.* In addition; also; too. — *as well as.* **a** In as good, satisfactory, etc., a manner as; as, he did it *as well as* he could. **b** To the same extent or degree; as much as. **c** Not only . . . but also. **d** And not only; and in addition; as, oysters *as well as* other delicacies. — *well then.* A transitional phrase of little meaning used in continuing a discourse or argument or in drawing or implying some deduction from previous statements, arguments, etc.

☞ In the COMBINATIONS listed below, *well* is combined with: (1) an adjective, as in *well-able;* (2) a participle, as in *well-abounding, well-acted;* (3) a word or suffix consisting of a noun + *-ed,* as in *well-ancestored;* (4) another adverb, as in *well-beseemingly.* All such expressions are hyphened when used as attributive adjectives (a *well-acted* play, a *well-ancestored* man). When used predicatively they are, however, treated as separate words (the play was *well acted*), except for combinations of the third type (the man is *well-ancestored*), and a few others that have from long usage become hyphened (*well-read*) or, rarely, solid words (*wellborn*). Many combinations of *well* that have developed special meanings or that otherwise stand in need of definition are separately entered in the Vocabulary as well as many combinations that usually or always appear as hyphened or solid words.

well-able	well-agreeing	well-assimilated
well-abolished	well-aimed	well-assisted
well-abounding	well-alleged	well-associated
well-absorbed	well-allied	well-assorted
well-abused	well-allotted	well-assumed
well-accented	well-allowed	well-assured
well-accentuated	well-alphabetized	well-attached
well-accepted	well-altered	well-attained
well-accommodated	well-amended	well-attempered
well-accompanied	well-amused	well-attempted
well-accomplished	well-analyzed	well-attended
well-accorded	well-ancestored	well-attending
well-according	well-ankled	well-attested
well-accoutered	well-annealed	well-attired
well-accredited	well-announced	well-attributed
well-accumulated	well-anointed	well-audited
well-accustomed	well-answered	well-authenticated
well-achieved	well-anticipated	well-authorized
well-acknowledged	well-apparelled	well-averaged
well-acquainted	well-appearing	well-avoided
well-acquired	well-applauded	well-awakened
well-acted	well-applied	well-awarded
well-adapted	well-appreciated	well-aware
well-addressed	well-approached	well-backed
well-adjusted	well-appropriated	well-baked
well-administered	well-approved	well-balanced
well-admitted	well-arbitrated	well-baled
well-adopted	well-arched	well-bandaged
well-adorned	well-argued	well-banked
well-advanced	well-armed	well-barbered
well-adventured	well-armored	well-bargained
well-advertized	well-aroused	well-based
well-advised	well-arranged	well-bathed
well-advocated	well-arrayed	well-batted
well-affected	well-ascertained	well-bearing
well-affectioned	well-assembled	well-beaten
well-affirmed	well-asserted	well-becoming
well-afforded	well-assessed	well-bedded
well-agreed	well-assigned	well-befitting
well-begotten	well-contrived	well-experienced
well-begun	well-controlled	well-explained
well-behated	well-conveyed	well-exploded
well-behaved	well-convinced	well-exposed
well-beknown	well-cooked	well-expressed
well-believed	well-cooled	well-fabricated
well-believing	well-copied	well-famed
well-beneficed	well-corked	well-fancied
well-bent	well-corrected	well-farmed
well-beseemingly	well-corseted	well-fashioned
well-bespoken	well-costumed	well-fastened
well-bested	well-couched	well-fatted
well-bestowed	well-counseled	well-feasted
well-blacked	well-counted	well-feathered
well-blended	well-counterfeited	well-featured
well-blent	well-coupled	well-fed
well-blessed	well-courted	well-feed
well-blooded	well-covered	well-feigned
well-blown	well-cowed	well-felt
well-bodied	well-crammed	well-fenced
well-boding	well-crated	well-fended
well-boiled	well-credited	well-fermented
well-bonded	well-crested	well-fielded
well-boned	well-criticized	well-filed
well-booted	well-crocheted	well-filled
well-bored	well-cropped	well-filmed
well-borne	well-crossed	well-financed
well-bottled	well-crushed	well-fined
well-bottomed	well-cultivated	well-finished
well-bought	well-cultured	well-fitted
well-bound	well-curbed	well-fitting
well-bowled	well-cured	well-fixed
well-boxed	well-curled	well-flanked
well-braced	well-curried	well-flattered
well-braided	well-curved	well-flavored
well-branched	well-cushioned	well-fledged
well-branded	well-cut	well-fleeced
well-brawned	well-cutting	well-fleshed
well-breasted	well-dampened	well-floated
well-breathed	well-danced	well-floored
well-brewed	well-darned	well-floured
well-bricked	well-dealing	well-flowered
well-bridged	well-dealt	well-flowering
well-broken	well-debated	well-folded
well-brooked	well-decided	well-followed
well-browed	well-decked	well-fooled
well-browned	well-decorated	well-forbeseen
well-brushed	well-decreed	well-forewarned
well-built	well-deeded	well-forewarning
well-buried	well-deemed	well-forged
well-burnished	well-defended	well-forgotten
well-burnt	well-defined	well-formed
well-bushed	well-delayed	well-formulated
well-busied	well-deliberated	well-fortified
well-buttoned	well-delivered	well-fought
well-caked	well-demeaned	well-framed
well-calculated	well-demonstrated	well-fraught
well-calculating	well-denied	well-freckled
well-calked	well-derived	well-freighted
well-called	well-descended	well-frequented
well-calved	well-described	well-fried
well-canned	well-deserved	well-frightened
well-canvassed	well-deservedly	well-fruited
well-carpeted	well-deservingness	well-fueled
well-carved	well-designated	well-functioning
well-cased	well-designed	well-furred
well-cast	well-designing	well-gained
well-caught	well-desired	well-gardened
well-cautioned	well-destroyed	well-garmented
well-celebrated	well-developed	well-garnished
well-cemented	well-devised	well-gathered
well-censured	well-diagnosed	well-geared
well-centered	well-digested	well-generaled
well-certified	well-dilated	well-gifted
well-chained	well-disbursed	well-girt
well-changed	well-disciplined	well-glossed
well-chaperoned	well-discounted	well-gloved
well-characterized	well-discussed	well-glued
well-charged	well-disguised	well-going
well-charted	well-displayed	well-gotten
well-chauffeured	well-disposed	well-governed
well-checked	well-dispositioned	well-gowned
well-cheered	well-disputed	well-graced
well-cherished	well-dissected	well-graded
well-chested	well-dissembled	well-grained
well-chilled	well-distanced	well-grassed
well-choosing	well-distinguished	well-gratified
well-chosen	well-distributed	well-graveled
well-churned	well-divided	well-graven
well-circularized	well-divined	well-greased
well-circulated	well-documented	well-greaved
well-circumstanced	well-done	well-greeted
well-civilized	well-dosed	well-grounded
well-clad	well-drafted	well-grouped
well-classed	well-drained	well-guaranteed
well-classified	well-drawn	well-guarded
well-cleansed	well-dressed	well-guessed
well-cleared	well-dried	well-guided
well-climaxed	well-drilled	well-guiding
well-closed	well-driven	well-guyed
well-closing	well-drugged	well-haired
well-clothed	well-dunged	well-hallowed
well-coached	well-dusted	well-hammered
well-coined	well-dying	well-handicapped
well-collected	well-eared	well-hardened
well-colored	well-earned	well-harnessed
well-combined	well-earthed	well-hatched
well-commanded	well-eased	well-havened
well-commenced	well-economized	well-hazarded
well-commended	well-edited	well-headed
well-compacted	well-educated	well-heard
well-compared	well-effected	well-hearted
well-compassed	well-elaborated	well-heated
well-compiled	well-elevated	well-hedged
well-completed	well-eliminated	well-helped
well-complexioned	well-embodied	well-hemmed
well-composed	well-emphasized	well-hewn
well-comprehended	well-employed	well-hidden
well-concealed	well-enacted	well-hinged
well-conceived	well-enchanting	well-hit
well-concentrated	well-encountered	well-hoarded
well-concerted	well-encouraged	well-holed
well-concluded	well-ended	well-hoofed
well-concocted	well-endorsed	well-hooped
well-concorded	well-endowed	well-horned
well-condensed	well-enforced	well-horsed
well-conferred	well-engineered	well-housed
well-confessed	well-engraved	well-hued
well-confided	well-entered	well-humbled
well-confirmed	well-entertained	well-humbugged
well-connected	well-entitled	well-humored
well-conned	well-enumerated	well-husbanded
well-consenting	well-enveloped	well-impressed
well-considered	well-equipped	well-ignored
well-consoled	well-erected	well-illustrated
well-consorted	well-escorted	well-imagined
well-constituted	well-essayed	well-imitated
well-constricted	well-established	well-implied
well-constructed	well-esteemed	well-imposed
well-construed	well-estimated	well-impressed
well-content	well-evidenced	well-improved
well-contented	well-examined	well-inaugurated
well-contested	well-executed	well-inclined
well-continued	well-exemplified	well-included
well-contracted	well-exhibited	well-incurred
well-contrasted	well-expended	well-indexed
well-indicated	well-paired	well-sailing
well-inferred	well-paneled	well-salted
well-informed	well-paragraphed	well-sanctioned
well-inhabited	well-parceled	well-sanded
well-initiated	well-parked	well-satisfied
well-inscribed	well-past	well-saved
well-inspected	well-patched	well-savoring
well-installed	well-patroniz	well-saying
well-instanced	well-paved	well-scared
well-instituted	well-paying	well-scattered
well-instructed	well-penned	well-scented
well-insured	well-pensioned	well-scheduled
well-intended	well-peopled	well-schemed
well-intentioned	well-perceived	well-schooled
well-interested	well-perfected	well-scolded
well-interpreted	well-performed	well-scored
well-interviewed	well-persuaded	well-screened
well-introduced	well-philosophized	well-scribed
well-invented	well-photographed	well-sealed
well-invested	well-picked	well-searched
well-investigated	well-pictured	well-seasoned
well-ironed	well-piloted	well-seated
well-irrigated	well-pitched	well-secured
well-itemized	well-placed	well-seeded
well-joined	well-planned	well-seeing
well-jointed	well-planted	well-seeming
well-judged	well-played	well-selected
well-judging	well-plead	well-selling
well-judgingly	well-pleased	well-sensed
well-justified	well-pleasedly	well-separated
well-kenned	well-pleasedness	well-served
well-kept	well-pleasing	well-settled
well-kept	well-pleasingness	well-sewn
well-kindled	well-plenished	well-shaded
well-knitted	well-plotted	well-shading
well-knotted	well-plowed	well-shafted
well-knowing	well-plucked	well-shaped
well-knowledged	well-plumaged	well-shapen
well-labeled	well-plumed	well-sharpened
well-labored	well-pointed	well-shaven
well-laboring	well-policed	well-sheltered
well-laced	well-policied	well-shod
well-laden	well-polished	well-shot
well-laid	well-pondered	well-showered
well-languaged	well-posed	well-shown
well-launched	well-positioned	well-sifted
well-laundered	well-possessed	well-sighted
well-leaded	well-posted	well-sinewed
well-learned	well-postponed	well-situated
well-leased	well-practiced	well-sized
well-leaved	well-predicted	well-sketched
well-led	well-prepared	well-skilled
well-lent	well-preserved	well-skinned
well-lettered	well-pressed	well-smelling
well-leveled	well-pretended	well-smoked
well-levied	well-priced	well-soaked
well-lighted	well-primed	well-sold
well-liked	well-principled	well-soled
well-limbed	well-printed	well-solved
well-limited	well-prized	well-sorted
well-limned	well-professed	well-sounding
well-lined	well-prolonged	well-spaced
well-linked	well-pronounced	well-speaking
well-lit	well-prophesied	well-sped
well-liveried	well-proportioned	well-spent
well-living	well-prosecuted	well-spiced
well-loaded	well-protected	well-splitting
well-located	well-proved	well-sprayed
well-locked	well-proven	well-spread
well-lodged	well-provendered	well-spun
well-lofted	well-provided	well-spurred
well-looking	well-published	well-squared
well-lost	well-punished	well-stabilized
well-loved	well-pursed	well-stacked
well-lunged	well-pushed	well-staged
well-made	well-put	well-stained
well-maintained	well-puzzled	well-stamped
well-managed	well-qualified	well-starred
well-manned	well-quartered	well-stated
well-manufactured	well-quizzed	well-stationed
well-manured	well-raised	well-steered
well-mapped	well-ranged	well-stitched
well-marked	well-rated	well-stocked
well-marketed	well-readed	well-stopped
well-married	well-reared	well-stored
well-marshalled	well-reasoned	well-straightened
well-masked	well-received	well-strained
well-mastered	well-recited	well-strapped
well-matched	well-reckoned	well-stressed
well-mated	well-recognized	well-stretched
well-matured	well-recommended	well-strewn
well-meant	well-recorded	well-stroked
well-measured	well-refereed	well-strung
well-membered	well-refined	well-studied
well-mended	well-reflected	well-stuffed
well-merited	well-reformed	well-styled
well-metalled	well-refreshed	well-subscribed
well-methodized	well-refreshing	well-subsiding
well-mettled	well-regarded	well-sufficing
well-milked	well-regulated	well-sugared
well-mingled	well-rehearsed	well-suggested
well-minted	well-relished	well-suited
well-mirthed	well-relishing	well-summarized
well-modeled	well-remarked	well-sunburned
well-modified	well-remembered	well-sung
well-modoled	well-rendered	well-superintended
well-moneyed	well-rented	well-supervised
well-moralized	well-repaid	well-supplemented
well-motivated	well-repaired	well-supplied
well-mounted	well-replaced	well-supported
well-moulded	well-replenished	well-suppressed
well-mouthed	well-reported	well-sustained
well-named	well-represented	well-swelled
well-narrated	well-reprinted	well-swollen
well-natured	well-reputed	well-systematized
well-naturedness	well-requited	well-tailored
well-nicked	well-resolved	well-taken
well-negotiated	well-resounding	well-tamed
well-neighbored	well-respected	well-tanned
well-nicknamed	well-restored	well-tasted
well-nosed	well-revenged	well-taught
well-noted	well-reviewed	well-taxed
well-nourished	well-revised	well-tenanted
well-nursed	well-rewarded	well-tended
well-nurtured	well-rhymed	well-terraced
well-oared	well-ribbed	well-tested
well-obeyed	well-ridden	well-thought
well-observed	well-rigged	well-thrashed
well-occupied	well-ringed	well-thriven
well-officered	well-ripened	well-thrown
well-oiled	well-risen	well-thumbed
well-omened	well-risked	well-tied
well-omitted	well-roasted	well-tilled
well-operated	well-rolled	well-tinted
well-opinioned	well-roofed	well-toasted
well-ordered	well-rooted	well-told
well-organized	well-roped	well-toned
well-oriented	well-rotted	well-tongued
well-ornamented	well-rounded	well-toothed
well-ossified	well-routed	well-tossed
well-outlined	well-rowed	well-traced
well-overseen	well-rubbed	well-traded
well-packed	well-ruled	well-trained
well-paid	well-ruling	well-translated
well-painted	well-run	well-trapped
	well-running	well-traveled
	well-sacrificed	well-treated
		well-tricked

well-tried **well-ventilated** **well-wigged**
well-trimmed **well-ventured** **well-winded**
well-trod **well-verified** **well-windowed**
well-troddden **well-visualized** **well-winged**
well-trunked **well-voiced** **well-winnowed**
well-trussed **well-vouched** **well-wired**
well-trusted **well-walled** **well-witnessed**
well-tuned **well-warmed** **well-witted**
well-tutored **well-warned** **well-won**
well-twisted **well-warranted** **well-wooded**
well-typed **well-washed** **well-wooing**
well-umpired **well-watched** **well-wooled**
well-understood **well-watered** **well-worded**
well-uniformed **well-weaponed** **well-worked**
well-united **well-wearing** **well-worn**
well-urged **well-weaved** **well-woven**
well-utilized **well-weaving** **well-wreathed**
well-valeted **well-wedded** **well-written**
well-varied **well-weighed** **well-wrought**
well-varnished **well-weighing** **well-yoked**
well-veiled **well-whipped**

well (wĕl), *adj.* **1.** In accordance with desire or advantage; good or desirable in any way; fortunate; advantageous; satisfactory; suitable; proper; — now only predicative; as, it is *well* for him that he came; all is *well*; the sport is *well* enough for boys; it is not *well* to anger him.

It was *well* with us in Egypt. *Num.* xi. 18.

2. Being in favor; favored. *Obs.*

3. Being in health; sound in body and mind; not ailing, diseased, or sick; healthy; as, a *well* man; he looks *well*.

Is your father *well*? *Gen.* xliii. 27.

4. Being in satisfactory condition or circumstances; well off; as, he will not change while he is as *well* where he is.

5. Acceptable, as for some position, duty, service; adequate; as, he is *well*, but there are better men.

6. *Marine Insurance.* Safe; as, a ship warranted *well* at a certain day and place.

— ***very well.*** A phrase signifying agreement, approval, understanding of instructions, etc. — ***well and good.*** A phrase signifying acceptance of a situation, decision, etc.; as, if that's the case, *well and good* — we can proceed accordingly.

well (wĕl), *interj.* An exclamation, orig. an ellipsis for *it is well*, expressing: **a** Satisfaction with what has been said or done; — used also sometimes as a mere expletive. **b** Assent or resignation; very well; also, when pronounced more emphatically, surprise and expostulation; — often reduplicated; as, *well, well*, take heed. **c** Resumption of a thread of discourse. — *n.* An utterance of this exclamation.

well, *n.* Weal; well-being. *Obs.*

well, *v. t.* [From 1st WELL.] To hold back or hide (a part of the plunder) from (one's companions). *Thieves' Cant.*

well, *n.* A thickened or raised edge or border, as of a fabric; a welt. *Dial. Eng.*

Hilary took a step into the room and stumbled on the *well* of the mat. *Masefield.*

we'll (wēl). Contraction of *we will;* — often used for *we shall.*

well'-a-fine', *adv. & interj.* Well; — used intensively. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

well'-aged', *adj.* Elderly. *Obs.*

well apaid. Well satisfied. *Archaic.*

well'-ap·point'ed (66), *adj.* **1.** Having good and complete equipment.

2. Auspicious. *Obs.*

— **well'-ap·point'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **well'-ap·point'ed·ness,** *n.*

wel'lat (wĕl'ăt), *n.* [Tasmanian *welleetya.*] The king parakeet.

well'a·way' (wĕl'ȧ·wā'; 66), *interj.* [ME. *weilawey* (cf. *walawa*, fr. AS.), fr. *wei* wo! (fr. ON. *vei*, akin to AS. *wā*) + *la* lo! (AS, *lā*) + *wei* wo! Cf. AS. *wā lā wā.* See WOE.] An exclamation expressing lament.

well'a·way', *n. Obs.* **a** Lamentation. **b** Woe.

well away. By far; very much; also, in the phrase *can well away with*, can bear or endure. *Obs.*

well'-be'ing (66), *n.* State or condition of being well; welfare, either moral or physical; as, virtue is essential to the *well-being* of men.

Syn. — Happiness, comfort.

Ant. — Distress, misery, wretchedness.

well'-be·lov'ed (66), *adj.* **a** Sincerely and deeply loved; as, my *well-beloved* wife. **b** Sincerely respected; — used in certain ceremonial forms of address. — *n.* A well-beloved person.

Well'-Be·lov'ed, the. **1.** See BIENAIMÉ, LE.

2. A novel (pub. 1892, revised 1897) by Thomas Hardy.

well'-be·seen', *adj.* Making a good appearance. *Obs.*

well boat. A boat having a well in which fish, lobsters, etc., can be kept alive.

well borer. One who or that which bores wells; as: **a** One employed in boring wells, as for water or oil. **b** A machine used in boring a well. — **well'-bor'ing,** *adj.*

well'born' (66), *adj.* [Cf. AS. *welboren.*] **1.** Born of a family of good, or, formerly, of noble or high, standing; hence, having the characteristics of an offspring of such birth; esp., of persons, gentle and courteous in manner; noble.

2. Born of parents genetically fitted for the production of sound offspring.

Well'-Born', the. *U. S. Hist.* The Federalists; — a nickname used by their opponents.

well'-bred' (66), *adj.* **1.** Having or indicating good breeding; hence, refined in manners; polite; cultivated.

I am as *well-bred* as the earl's granddaughter. *Thackeray.*

2. Of good breed, as an animal; also, formerly, having a good pedigree; wellborn, as a person.

Syn. — Refined, cultured; thoroughbred.

Ant. — Vulgar, boorish, gross. See COMMON, COARSE.

— **well'-bred'ness,** *n.*

well casing. The tubular boring or drilling apparatus used in sinking a well, esp. an oil well; also, the tubular lining of such a well.

well'-con·ceit'ed, *adj. Obs.* **a** Cleverly conceived. **b** Favorably disposed.

well'-con·duct'ed (66), *adj.* **1.** Well led or managed.

2. Of good conduct or behavior.

well cress. The common water cress.

well deck. *Naut.* A space on the main deck of a vessel enclosed by the bulwarks and by partial decks forward and aft. — **well'-deck',** *adj.* See DECK, *n.*, 2. — **well'-decked',** *adj.*

well decker. A well-deck vessel.

well'-de·serv'er, *n.* One deserving to be treated well *Obs.* — **well'-de·serv'ing,** *n.*

well'-dish', *n.* A platter with a depression at one or both ends to hold the gravy from meat.

well'-do'er (wĕl'dōō'ĕr), *n.* One who does well; specif.: **a** One who lives correctly or performs good deeds. **b** *Dial. Eng.* One who prospers or is well-to-do. — **well'-do'ing** (66), *n. & adj.*

well drain. **a** A well or pit for draining wet land. **b** A drain discharging into a well.

well'-drain', *v. t.* To drain (land) by well drains from which the water is pumped out.

well drilling. The act, operation, or process, of drilling a well, as for water or oil. — **well driller.**

well enough. Well or good in a moderate degree; so as to give satisfaction, or so as to require no alteration.

— ***to let, leave,*** etc., ***well enough alone*** To let an existing fairly satisfactory condition continue without attempting to improve it.

wel'ler (wĕl'ĕr), *n. Obs.* **a** A welder of metal. **b** A salt boiler.

Wel'ler, Sam'u·el (wĕl'ĕr). Mr. Pickwick's man in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, remarkable for his shrewdness, humor, easy impudence, coolness in an emergency, and for his fidelity to his master's interests. His father, *Tony Weller*, is a fat, broad-brimmed, greatcoated, mottled-faced, English stage coachman.

well eye. A pool of spring water in a bog; a source. *Chiefly Scot.*

well'-eyed', *adj.* Having eyes that see well. *Obs.*

well'-faced', *adj.* Having a clear or well-defined face; also, *Obs.*, comely of face.

well'-far'ing, *adj.* Of good appearance or health. *Obs.*

well'-fa'vored, *or* **-fa'voured** (66), *adj.* Handsome; of fine favor, or appearance; pleasing to the eye.

Rachel was beautiful and *well-favored.* *Gen.* xxix. 17.

— **well'-fa'vored·ly, -fa'voured·ly,** *adv.* — **well'-fa'vored·ness, -fa'voured·ness,** *n.*

well fern. The Venus's-hair.

well'-fixed' (66), *adj.* Well-to-do; prosperous. *Colloq.*

well'-found' (66), *adj.* **a** *Obs.* Found well or good; tried and approved; also, commendable. **b** Well or thoroughly found, or provided; as, a *well-found* ship.

well'-found'ed (66), *adj.* **a** Constructed on a solid or firm foundation. **b** Based on excellent reasoning, information, judgment, or the like; as, a *well-founded* accusation.

— **well'-found'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **well'-found'ed·ness,** *n.*

well'-fur'nished (66), *adj.* Adequately or fully furnished, fitted out, supplied, or the like. — **well'-fur'nished·ness,** *n.*

well'-giv'en (66), *adj.* Disposed to well-doing. *Obs.*

well grass. Water cress. *Scot.*

well'-groomed' (-grōōmd'; 66), *adj.* Literally, carefully tended, curried, etc., as a horse; hence, of a person, well-dressed and scrupulously neat. — **well'-groomed'ness,** *n.*

well'-grown' (66), *adj.* Having attained a satisfactory growth; esp., of a person, having almost reached one's maximum physical growth.

well'-hained' (66), *adj.* [See 1st HAIN.] Well or carefully preserved, as a person or thing. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

well'-han'dled (66), *adj.* **a** Having been handled a great deal, as goods on a counter in a store. **b** Having been managed or administered efficiently; as, a *well-handled* fund.

well'head' (wĕl'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A source, spring, or fountain.

At the *wellhead* the purest streams arise. *Spenser.*

2. The top of a well, or a structure built over it.

well'-heeled' (66), *adj.* **a** Provided satisfactorily with a heel or heels. **b** *Slang.* Thoroughly furnished, as with money, arms, etc., to meet any emergency.

well'hole' (wĕl'hōl'), *n.* **1.** The hole, pit, or shaft, of a well.

2. *Arch.* **a** The open space in a floor, to accommodate a staircase. **b** The open space about which a stair turns, or between it and the floor.

3. *Mach.* A cavity for movement of a counterbalance, etc.

well house. A house or room built around a well, as for dairy purposes.

well'-hung' (66), *adj.* **a** Hung skillfully; esp., of the tongue, fluent in speech. **b** Furnished with attractive hangings, draperies, or the like. **c** Of game, hung long enough to acquire the proper flavor.

well'ing (wĕl'ĭng), *n.* Act of that which wells, or flows; a bubbling, boiling, seething, or flowing, of a liquid, as from a spring or fountain.

wel'ling·ton (wĕl'ĭng·tŭn), *n.* **1.** A Wellington boot.

2. A variation of napoleon, in which a player can overcall a nap bid with Wellington, which doubles his penalties if he fails. This may be outbid again by a *blucher*, which redoubles the penalties, making it 20 chips if he fails. In either case he wins only 10 if he succeeds.

3. [*cap.*] A bid in the game of Wellington (see sense 2, above).

Wellington boot. [After the Duke of *Wellington.*] **a** A loose-topped boot for men, the front coming above the knee. **b** A similar shorter boot worn under the trousers, properly called a *half Wellington.*

Wellington tokens. A series of bronze tokens bearing the bust of Wellington, circulating in Lower Canada 1813–16.

well'ish (wĕl'ĭsh), *adv.* Fairly well. *Dial.*

well'-knit' (66), *adj.* Firmly knit (in various senses); hence, firmly constructed, compacted, or framed; as, a *well-knit* athlete; a *well-knit* argument.

A small, *well-knit* country. *O. Wister.*

well'-known' (66), *adj.* Fully known; as: **a** Widely or generally known or acknowledged; as, a *well-known* fact.

A church well known with a *well-known* rite. *M. Arnold.*

b Closely or intimately known.

well'-left' (66), *adj.* Left well-to-do by the death of someone.

well'-lik'ing, *adj.* In good condition or of a good appearance; thriving. *Archaic.*

well log. = LOG, *n.*, 7 b.

well'-looked', *adj.* Good-looking. *Now Scot. & N. of Eng.*

well'man (wĕl'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who looks after the well of a fishing vessel.

2. A worker at an oil well. *Brit.*

well'-man'nered (-măn'ĕrd; 66), *adj.* Polite; well-bred.

well'-mean'er, *n.* A well-meaning person.

well'-mean'ing (66), *adj.* Having excellent intentions; meaning well. — **well'-mean'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **well'-mean'ing·ness,** *n.*

well'near' (wĕl'nēr'), *adv.* Almost; nearly. *Now Dial.*

well'-nigh' (66), *adv.* Almost; nearly.

well off. Also **well'-off',** *adj.* In good condition; esp. thriving; prosperous.

well'-or'dered set *or* **ag'gre·gate.** = CANTORIAN SET.

well'-qual'i·tied (66), *adj.* Endowed with good qualities

well'que·me (wĕl'kwā·mē), *n.* [AS. *wel*, adv., well + *cwēme* pleasing.] Pleasure. *Obs.*

well'-read' (wĕl'rĕd'; 66), *adj.* Of extensive reading; deeply versed through reading; — often followed by *in.*

well rig. Also **well rigging.** The apparatus used in boring a well.

well'ring' (wĕl'rĭng'), *n.* A wooden or earthen tube or ring used for lining a well. *India and Ceylon.*

well'-rode' (66), *adj.* Well-ridden; having ridden well; of a horse, having been ridden well; of a race, marked by skillful riding. *Rare.*

well room. **1.** A room where a well or spring is situated, esp. one built over a mineral spring.

2. *Naut.* A depression in the bottom of a boat, into which water may run, to be then bailed out. *Rare.*

well'-saf'froned, *adj.* Thoroughly flavored or colored with saffron. *Rare.*

well'-seen' (66), *adj.* **a** *Obs.* Evident; plain. **b** *Archaic.* Accomplished; experienced.

well'-set' (66), *adj.* **1.** Properly or firmly set; fixedly established.

2. Well put together; having symmetry of parts; also, firmly knit.

well'-set'-up', *adj.* Nicely formed framed, or fashioned. *Colloq.*

A handsome *well-set-up* blond young man. *Dorothy Canfield Fisher.*

well shrimp. Any of various crustaceans, usually blind and white, living in subterranean waters, often in wells.

Wells'i·an (wĕl'zĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of a quality characteristic of H. G. Wells or his writings.

well sinker. A well borer or well driller.—**well'-sink'ing,** *adj. & n.*

wells'ite (wĕlz'īt), *n.* [After H. L. *Wells* (1855–1924), Am. chemist.] *Mineral.* A silicate of aluminum, calcium, barium, and potassium, $(Ba,Ca,K_2)Al_2Si_3O_{10}\cdot 3H_2O$, of the phillipsite group, occurring in glassy, colorless, or white, monoclinic crystals. H., 4–4.5. Sp. gr., 2.28–2.37.

well smack. *Naut.* See 6th SMACK.

well'-spo'ken (66), *adj.* [*well* + *speak*, past part. *spoken.* See SPEAK.] **1.** Speaking well; speaking with fitness; speaking kindly. "A knight *well-spoken.*" *Shak.*

2. Spoken with propriety; as, *well-spoken* words.

well'spring' (wĕl'spring'), *n.* [AS. *wyllspring, welsprynge.* See WELL, *n.*; SPRING, *n.*] **1.** A fountainhead; a spring.

2. A source of continual supply.

Understanding is a *wellspring* of life unto him that hath it; but the instruction of fools is folly. *Prov.* xvi. 22.

well staircase, stairs, stairway, etc. *Arch.* A staircase or stairs having a wellhole.

well'stead (wĕl'stĕd), *n.* A location of or for a well.

well'strand' (wĕl'strănd'), *n.* A stream from a spring. *Scot.*

well sweep. = SWEEP, *n.*, 10.

well'-tem'pered (66), *adj.* **1.** Having a good or equable disposition; hence, good-natured.

2. Treated so as to develop the desired degree of hardness and elasticity; as, *well-tempered* steel, tools.

3. Mixed to the proper consistency; — said esp. of mortar, clay, or the like.

4. *Music.* Tuned in equal temperament. J. S. Bach's *Well-Tempered Clavichord* (*Das wohltemperirte Klavier*) is a collection of preludes and fugues, finished in 1744, and written in all the major and minor keys in order to exhibit the system of equal temperament, which was then new.

well'-thewed' (-thūd'; 66), *adj.* Having good thews; well-knit; also, *Obs.*, having good mental or moral characteristics.

well'-thought'-of', *adj.* Being of good repute; reputable; as, a *well-thought-of* young man.

well'-thought'-out', *adj.* Logically considered; well-reasoned.

Another *well-thought-out* bit of wisdom. *Samuel Adams.*

well'-tim'bered (-tĭm'bĕrd; 66), *adj.* **1.** Having a good quantity of growing timber, as a tract of land.

2. Well braced or strengthened by timbers, as a house or mine; hence, strongly made or put together.

well'-timed' (66), *adj.* **1.** Timely; happening or coming at an opportune moment.

2. Trained or adjusted to keep time; as a *well-timed* crew; a *well-timed* chronometer.

well'-to-do' (66), *adj.* Also **well to do.** Well off; prosperous; as, *well-to-do* people; also, indicative or characteristic of prosperity. "The class *well to do* in the world." *Newman.*

well to do. People, collectively, who are well to do; a well-to-do class of persons; as, the *well to do* think one way, the poor another way.

well to live. Well off; well-to-do. *Obs.*

well'-to-live', *adj.* Also **well'-to-pass'.** = WELL-TO-DO. *Scot.*

well tomb. A tomb the entrance to which is a well-like shaft.

well trap. A trap, as in a sewer or drainpipe, holding water and checking the escape of foul air, odors, etc.

well'-turned' (66), *adj.* **1.** Expertly rounded or turned; as, a *well-turned* arch, column.

2. Well-formed; shapely; — of persons, or parts of the body.

3. Concisely and appropriately expressed; as, a *well-turned* phrase, compliment.

well vessel. A well boat.

well'-ware'd (wĕl'wārd'; -wârd'), **-waurd'** (-wôrd'), *adj. Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** Well-spent. **b** Well-earned. **c** Well-done.

well'-willed', *adj.* Well-disposed; generous; also, very willing. *Chiefly Scot.*

well'-will'er, *n.* **1.** A well-wisher; one bearing good will.

2. = AMATEUR, 1; — with *to. Obs.*

well'-will'ing, *adj.* Favorably or kindly disposed. *Now Rare.*

well'-will'ing, *n. Obs.* **a** Good will or intention. **b** Well-willer; a well-wisher.

well'-wish', *n.* A good or kindly wish.

well'-wish'er, *n.* One who wishes another well.

well'-wish'ing, *n.* Act of one who wishes well to another or to others. — *adj.* That wishes well; kindly.

---

wel'a·day' (wĕl'ȧ·dā'), *interj. & n.* Corruption of WELLAWAY.

wel'a·neer', *interj.* = WELLADAY. *Obs.* [made. *Obs.*]

well'-art'ed, *adj.* Artistically

well'-a·year', *interj.* Welladay. *Obs.*

well'-base' rim. = DROP-CENTER RIM.

well'-be·gone', *adj.* Happy; also, prosperous. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

well'-be·strut'ted, *adj.* Plump.

well'-ere·at'ed, *adj.* Noble; valiant. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

well'fared', *adj.* Var. of WELLFAVORED. *Scot.* — **well'fared'ly,** *adv. Scot.*

well'-ground'ed. = WELLFOUNDED.

Wel'ling·to'ni·a (wĕl'ĭng·tō'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after the Duke of *Wellington.*] Syn. of SEQUOIA.

well'-less, *adj.* See -LESS.

well'-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

well'most, *adv.* Well-nigh; almost. *Obs.*

well'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

well'soon', *adv.* Very soon. *Obs.*

well'-sound'ing, *n.* Euphony. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

well'-speak'ing, *n.* Eloquence.

well'-stream', *n.* A stream issuing from a spring. *Obs.*

well'-wait'ing, *adj.* Serving well as attendant. *Obs.*

well'well', *n.* Something satisfactory; something that pleases very well. *Obs.*

well'-will'y, *adj.* = WELLWILLED. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

well'-wished' (66), *adj.* Held in good will; given with good will. *Obs.*

well'-worked'-out', *adj.* Well-planned; logically developed.

well'-worn' (66), *adj.* **1.** Showing the effects of having been much used or worn; as, *well-worn* shoes; hence, made stale or threadbare by use; trite; commonplace; as, a *well-worn* quotation.
2. Worn well or properly. *Rare.*

well worship. *Anthropol.* Religious ceremonies performed at a well or water hole, addressed to the deity associated with the particular well. See HOLY WELL.

well'y (wĕl'ĭ), *adv.* Well-nigh. *Dial. Eng.*

wels (wĕls), *n.* [G.] The sheatfish.

Wels'bach (wĕlz'băk; -bäk; *G.* vĕls'bäk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Carl Auer von Welsbach, Austrian chemist.

Wels'bach, *n.* A trade-mark for gaslight appliances and accessories, applied esp. to a burner (**Welsbach burner**) in which the combustion of a mixture of air and gas or vapor is employed to heat to incandescence a mantle called a **Welsbach mantle.** See MANTLE, **4 a.**

welsh (wĕlsh), *v. t. & i.;* WELSHED (wĕlsht); WELSH'ING. *Slang.* **a** To cheat by avoiding payment of bets; — said esp. of an absconding bookmaker at a race track. **b** To avoid dishonorably the fulfillment of any obligation.

Welsh (wĕlsh; 55), *adj.* [AS. *wælisc, welisc,* fr. *wealh* a stranger, foreigner, not of Saxon origin, a Welshman, a Celt, Gael; akin to OHG. *walh,* whence G. *wälsch* or *welsch,* Celtic, Welsh, Italian, French, foreign, strange, OHG. *walhisc;* from the name of the Celtic tribe. See WALNUT; cf. WALACHIAN, WALLOON.] Of or pertaining to Wales or its inhabitants or their language.

Welsh (wĕlsh), *n.* **1.** The language of Wales or of the Welsh people. It possesses an extensive literature in prose and poetry, dating according to tradition from the 6th century, although authentic documents date mostly from the 12th and succeeding centuries. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.
2. (Used only as a *pl.*) The natives or inhabitants of Wales. The Welsh call themselves *Cymry,* their country *Cymru,* and their language *Cymraeg.* Cf. CELT.
3. A Welsh pony.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

Welsh-begotten	**Welsh-fashion**	**Welsh-rooted**
Welsh-born	**Welsh-looking**	**Welsh-speaking**
Welsh-English	**Welsh-made**	**Welsh-wrought**

— **Welsh'er-y** (wĕl'shĕr-ĭ), *n.* — **Welsh'ism,** *n.*

welsh (wĕlsh), *adj.* = WALLOWISH. *Dial. Eng.*

Welsh bait. Letting a horse stop to rest at the top of a hill.

Welsh bean. The common kidney bean.

Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church. See PRESBYTERIAN, *adj.;* cf. *Welsh Calvinistic Methodist,* under METHODIST, *n.,* 2.

Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Connection. See PRESBYTERIAN, *adj.*

Welsh cattle. Any of several breeds or strains of large hardy beef cattle allied to the Sussex and Devon. The best types are black.

Welsh Church. = CHURCH IN WALES.

Welsh drake. The gadwall. *Local, U. S.*

Welsh dresser. **a** A type of open oak dresser (sense **b**) common in Wales. **b** A similar piece of furniture made in the United States; — a trade name.

welsh'er (wĕl'shĕr), *n.* One who welshes; esp., one who at a race track makes bets or receives money to be bet, and absconds without paying his losses or returning the money entrusted to him; anyone who evades his share of the responsibility in a joint undertaking. *Slang.*

Welsh fiddle. The itch.

Welsh flannel. A fine kind of flannel made from the fleece of the sheep of the Welsh mountains, and largely manufactured by hand.

Welsh glaive *or* **hook.** A weapon of the halberd or pole-ax type, with a hook opposite the blade, used in former times by the Welsh.

Welsh groining. Underpitch groining.

Welsh Guards. See FOOT GUARDS.

Welsh harp. *Music.* A large triple harp, with two rows of strings tuned diatonically in unison, the third row supplying the chromatic sharps and flats; — originally used in Wales.

Welsh hook. **1.** A bill with curved blade. *Obs.*
2. See WELSH GLAIVE.

Welsh'land (wĕlsh'lănd), *n.* Wales. *Rare.*

Welsh language. See 3d WELSH, **1** & **2.**

Welsh main. A cockfight in which a number of cocks are paired, the winners again paired, and so on until there is but a single survivor.

Welsh'man (wĕlsh'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A native or inhabitant of Wales; one of the Welsh.
2. [*not cap.*] **a** A squirrelfish. **b** *Southern U. S.* The largemouthed black bass.

Welsh'man's but'ton (wĕlsh'mănz). *Angling.* An artificial fly with wing coverings of red feather from a partridge tail, peacock-herl body, and black hackle, tied to imitate a beetle.

Welshman's hose. Figuratively, a thing wrested awry. *Obs*

Welshman's hug. = WELSH FIDDLE. *Dial.*

Welsh medlar. The azarole.

Welsh Methodist. = WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST. See *Welsh Calvinistic Methodist,* under METHODIST, *n.,* 2.

Welsh mortgage. *Law.* A mortgage in which the mortgagee may keep the rents and profits without account, in satisfaction of interest, but cannot enforce payment of the principal, and the mortgagor can redeem at any time by payment of the principal. It is now obsolete. Cf. LIVING PLEDGE.

Welsh mountain sheep. One of a breed of pure white, horned sheep bred in Wales and noted for their mutton (**Welsh mutton**).

Welsh onion. A Siberian species of *Allium* (*A. fistulosum*) having hollow inflated stalks and leaves, but scarcely any bulb. It is said to have been introduced from Germany, and to have derived its name from the German word *wälsch,* foreign.

Welsh parsley. Hemp, or a hangman's halter of hemp. *Obs. & Jocular.*

Welsh pony. A pony of a usually bay, brown, or gray breed originating in Wales. It resembles a miniature coach horse and possesses endurance and speed.

Welsh poppy. A widely cultivated plant (*Meconopsis cambrica*), family Papaveraceae, of western Europe, with showy, pale-yellow, pedunculate flowers.

Welsh Presbyterian. See METHODIST, *n.,* 2.

Welsh Presbyterian Church. See PRESBYTERIAN, *adj.*

Welsh process. A process in which copper ore is smelted to matte, which is then changed to metallic copper by alternate roasting and smelting, in reverberatory furnaces. It is mostly superseded by Bessemer converting.

Welsh rabbit. A dish, variously made, of melted or toasted cheese, often mixed with ale or beer, poured over toasted bread or crackers; — a jocose term, like "Cape Cod turkey" (codfish), that through failure to recognize the joke is commonly modified in cookbooks to **Welsh rarebit.**

Welsh runt. One of the Welsh cattle.

Welsh'ry (wĕlsh'rĭ), *n.* [See -RY.] A district or quarter, as of a town or city, populated by Welsh.

Welsh springer spaniel. See SPRINGER SPANIEL.

Welsh terrier. A wiry-coated terrier of a breed supposed to have originated nearly two hundred years ago in Wales, but not recognized as a definite breed until 1886. It is one of the gamest and most useful of the terriers, hunting otter, fox, and badger. It is similar, except in size, to the Airedale terrier. Its head is also proportionately shorter and wider than the Airedale's. It is about 15 inches high, and weighs about 20 pounds.

Welsh vault. An underpitch vault.

Welsh'y (wĕl'shĭ), *adj.* Resembling or suggesting Wales or its people, as in appearance, habits, etc. *Rare.*

wel'si-um (wĕl'sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [See 1st WELSBACH.] *Chem.* A supposed element belonging to the rare-earth metals, announced in 1920, but never confirmed.

welt (wĕlt), *n.* [ME. *welte, walte,* of obscure origin; cf. ME. *wellen* to overturn (see WELT to turn, WELTER).]
1. That which, being sewed or otherwise fastened to an edge or border, serves to guard, strengthen, or adorn, it; as: **a** A small cord covered with cloth, sewed on a seam or border to strengthen it; or an edge of cloth folded on itself, usually over a cord, and sewed down. **b** *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* A hem, border, or fringe. **c** In steam boilers and sheet-steel work, a strip riveted or otherwise fastened upon the edges of plates that form a butt joint. **d** In machine-made stockings, a strip, or flap, knitted on the stocking after forming. **e** *Eng.* The lap of a welted joint.
2. A ridge or raised stripe, narrow band, or the like. *Now Rare.*

The farmer's wife continued to raise *welts* of muscle along her arms beside the sink and in the garden. *Thomas Beer.*

3. A wale, or ridge raised on the flesh or skin by a blow; also, a heavy stroke or blow, esp. one that may raise a wale. *Colloq. & Dial.*

I'll give him an extra *welt,* Uncle, for your sake. *W. J. Locke.*

4. *Carp.* A strip of wood fastened over a flush seam or joint, or an angle, to strengthen it.
5. *Glovemaking.* The act of binding the wrist and opening of a glove with either a hem or a welt.
6. *Her.* A narrow border, as of an ordinary, but not extending around the ends.
7. *Shoe Mfg.* A narrow strip of leather used in making a welt shoe, in which the welt, shoe upper, and lining, are sewed to a lip on the surface of the insole. The outsole is afterward sewed to the welt, leaving the shoe perfectly smooth inside. Welts are used in making certain stitch-down shoes to reinforce the stitches uniting the outsole to the middle sole and upper.

welt, *v. t.;* WELT'ED; WELT'ING. **1.** To furnish with a welt; to sew, bind, or fasten, a welt on; as, to *welt* a boot, seam; to *welt* a garment.
2. To beat or lash, esp. so as to raise a welt. *Colloq.*
3. *Plumbing.* To join (two pipes) by lapping the metal at the ends over each other and pressing the lapped portion together. *Eng.*

welt, *v. i. & t.* [ON. *velta.* See WELTER.] To turn; roll; overturn; upset. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

welt, *n.* Quilt. *Obs.*

welt (wĕlt). Dial. Eng. var. of WILT, *v.*

‖**Welt'an'schau'ung** (vĕlt'än'shou'ŏŏng), *n.; pl.* WELTANSCHAUUNGEN (-ĕn). [G.] Literally, world view; a conception of the course of events in, and of the purpose of, the world as a whole, forming a philosophical view or apprehension of the universe; the idea embodied in a cosmology.

‖**Welt'an'sicht** (vĕlt'än'zĭkt), *n.* [G.] A world view; an aspect in which the universe is regarded; a special view or apprehension of reality as a whole.

welt'ed (wĕl'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* **a** Having a narrow ridge or raised stripe, also, having a welt or welts on the skin. **b** Having a welt or edging, as a garment; sewed with a welt, as a shoe. **c** Quilted or wadded, esp. in narrow strips.

wel'ter (wĕl'tĕr), *v.;* WEL'TERED (-tĕrd); WEL'TER-ING. [ME. *weltren,* fr. MD. & MLG. *welteren,* freq.; akin to MHG. *welzern,* and to AS. *wiltan, gewæltan,* to roll, G. *walzen* to roll, to waltz, sich *wälzen* to welter. OHG. *walzan* to roll, ON. *velta,* Dan. *vælte,* Sw. *vältra välta,* Goth. *waltjan,* and to E. WALLOW. Cf. WALTZ.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To tumble about or wallow, as a hog in mire; to roll while prostrate, esp. in a liquid; hence, figuratively, to wallow in something regarded as sinful or degraded.

When we *welter* in pleasures and idleness. *Latimer.*

2. To rise and fall tumultuously, or roll, toss, or tumble, as if by the motion of waves; hence, figuratively, to be agitated or disturbed; to be in a turmoil; as, the people's passions *weltered* in revolution; a vessel *weltering* in the trough of the sea. "*Weltering* waves." *Milton.* "*Weltering* sea." *Trench.*
3. To move unsteadily; to reel; stagger. *Dial. Eng.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To roll or roll over; also, to overturn; to upset. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. To effect or accomplish with or by weltering. *Rare.* "*Weltering* your way." *Carlyle.*

Syn. — See GROVEL.

wel'ter, *n.* **1.** Act or motion of weltering; a rising and falling tumultuously, or a rolling or tumbling, as of waves; hence, confusion; turmoil; as, the *welter* of the tempest.

The foul *welter* of our . . . controversies. *Carlyle.*

2. A rolling, tossing, surging mass or jumble.

The squalid and pitiful human *welter.* *Arnold Bennett.*

wel'ter, *v. t.* [See WILT.] To wither; wilt. *Rare.*

wel'er (wĕl'tĕr), *n.* One who welts leather goods, hosiery, etc.

wel'ter (wĕl'tĕr), *adj.* *Horse Racing.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a race in which welterweights are carried. — *n.* A welterweight. *Both Colloq.*

wel'ter-weight' (-wāt'), *n.* [From earlier *welter* a heavyweight, prob. fr. *welt* to thrash, beat.] **1.** *Horse Racing.* A weight of 28 pounds (one of 40 pounds is called a *heavy welterweight*) sometimes imposed in addition to weight for age, chiefly in steeplechases and hurdle races.
2. *Boxing & Wrestling.* A boxer or wrestler whose weight does not exceed 147 pounds. Cf. LIGHTWEIGHT, *n.* **a.**

‖**Welt'geist'** (vĕlt'gīst'), *n.* [G.] World spirit; anima mundi.

welt'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of sewing on or attaching a welt; a sewed, ribbed, quilted, or otherwise thickened, edging; a welt; also, material for welts.
2. A beating, such as might raise welts. *Colloq.*

‖**Welt'kind'** (vĕlt'kĭnt'), *n.* [G.] A child of the world; i. e., a worldly-minded, sophisticated person.

‖**Welt'li'te-ra-tur'** (vĕlt'lĭt'ē-rä-tōōr'), *n.* [G.] Literally, world literature; literature universally known.

‖**Welt'macht'** (vĕlt'mäkt'), *n.* [G.] World power; world rule; also, one of the great powers.

‖**Welt'po-li-tik'** (vĕlt'pō-lĭ-tēk'; -pō-lē'tĭk), *n.* [G.] Literally, world politics or policy; international politics; participation in the discussion and decision of international problems; specif., the prewar imperialism manifested in the foreign policy of Germany.

‖**Welt'schmerz'** (vĕlt'shmĕrts'), *n.* [G., fr. *welt* world + *schmerz* pain. See WORLD; SMART, *v.*] Sorrow or sadness over the present or future evils or woes of the world in general; sentimental pessimism.

welt seam. A seam made by stitching a narrow strip of material between two parts to be seamed and turning the seam.

‖**Welt'spra'che** (vĕlt'shprä'kĕ), *n.* [G.] Literally, world speech; a language widely familiar to cultivated persons other than those using it as their native tongue.

Wel-witsch'i-a (wĕl-wĭch'ĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., after Friedrich *Welwitsch* (1806–72), Austrian botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of remarkable plants (family Gnetaceae) consisting of a single species (*W. mirabilis*) of the deserts of southwestern Africa. The plant has a trunk or caudex less than a foot high, but often 6 feet in circumference, bearing two persistent leaves which grow at the base and die at the apex. It bears conelike inflorescences. Syn. *Tumboa.*

wem (wĕm), *n.* [AS. *wam, wamm,* but influenced by the v. See WEM, *v.*] **1.** Spot; stain; flaw; scar. *Archaic & Dial.*
2. *Archery.* A discolored or diseased spot in wood; — often confused with *wen.*

wem, *v. t.* [AS. *wemman,* fr. *wamm* a spot, stain.] To stain; harm; corrupt. *Obs.*

wem. Var. of WAME. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wem'less, *adj.* Having no blemish; spotless. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

Wem'mick, John (wĕm'ĭk). In Dickens's *Great Expectations,* confidential law clerk of Mr. Jaggers. He supports an Aged Parent.

we'mod' (wā'mōd'), *adj.* [AS. *wēamōd,* fr. *wēa* woe, evil, malice + *mōd* mind.] Angry; peevish; sullen. *Obs.* — **we'mod'ness,** *n.* *Obs.*

wen (wĕn), *n.* [AS. *wenn;* akin to D. *wen,* MLG. *wene,* and perh. to E. WOUND.] **1.** a *Med.* An indolent, encysted tumor of the skin; esp., a sebaceous cyst. **b** *Veter.* = CLYER **a.**
2. An abnormal bulbous growth on a tree. *Now Rare.*
3. Any excrescence or imperfection; a blemish. *Obs.*
4. *Archery.* In bows, an excrescence in the wood.

wen (wĕn), *n.* Also **wyn, wynn** (wŭn; wĭn). [AS.] One of the runes (Ƿ) adopted into the Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, alphabet. It had the value of Modern English *w,* and after the 13th century was entirely replaced by that letter. See W.

wen, wên (wûn; wĕn), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *wên*[3]. See WEN-LI.] See 4th CASH b.

wen. Var. of WON (coin).

Wen'ces-laus, Saint (wĕn'sĕs-lôs). A 10th-century Duke of Bohemia, whose moral reforms led to his assassination. See *Wenzel Bible,* under BIBLE, 2.

wench (wĕnch; 105), *n.* [ME. *wenche,* for *wenchel* child, fr. AS. *wencel, wincel,* child; akin to ON. *vākr* child, weak person, and E. WINK.] **1.** A child of either sex. *Obs.*
2. A girl or maiden; young woman; damsel.

She (an actress) was both illiterate and vulgar, but the little *wench* had an instinctive knowledge of art and the artist. *Ludwig Lewisohn.*

3. A girl of the peasant class; also, a female servant; a serving maid; as, a kitchen *wench.*
4. A lewd woman; a strumpet. *Archaic.*

She shall be called his *wench* or his leman. *Chaucer.*

5. An Indian woman, or squaw; also, sometimes, a colored woman, esp. a colored maidservant. *Local, U. S.*

wench, *v. i.;* WENCHED (wĕncht; 105); WENCH'ING. **1.** To consort with wenches; esp., to commit fornication.
2. To go courting. *Dial. Eng.*

Wên' Ch'ang' (wûn'chäng'). [Chin. (Pek.) *Wên*[2] *Ch'ang*[1].] The god of literature in China; — known also as **Wên Ti** (dē').

wench'er (wĕn'chĕr; 105), *n.* One who wenches.

wend (wĕnd), *v.;* WEND'ED, *Obs.* WENT; WEND'ING. [AS. *wendan* to turn, to go; akin to OS. *wendian,* OFris. *wenda* to turn, D. *wenden,* G. *wenden,* ON. *venda,* Sw. *vända,* Dan. *vende,* Goth. *wandjan,* and, as Teut. caus. from the pret., to E. WIND to turn. Cf. WENT.] *Intransitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To turn round. **b** To shift; change; alter. **c** To proceed on one's way; to depart. **d** To disappear; to vanish. **e** To go; pass; to move about.

And thurgh the strete men mighte ryde or *wende.* *Chaucer.*

2. To betake oneself or direct one's course; to travel.

Out through the fields and the woods and over the walls I have *wended.* *Robert Frost.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To turn round or over; to shift. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* *Cursor Mundi.*
2. *Obs.* **a** To change; alter; convert. *Dan Michel.* **b** To translate. **c** To overthrow; strike down.
3. To direct; to proceed on; — used esp. in, *to wend one's way.* "Great voyages to *wend.*" *Surrey.*
4. *Naut.* To turn in tacking.

Wend (wĕnd), *n.* [G. *Wende.*] One of a Slavic people of eastern Germany, chiefly peasants of Lusatia. They are remnants of a Slavic migration of the early Middle Ages which was driven back but left a few communities in Saxony and Silesia. Cf. SORB.

wend, *n.* *Eng. Law.* In early records, a large extent of ground; a perambulation; a circuit. *Obs.*

wend, *v. i.* = WEEN. *Obs.*

wend. Obs. past tense & past part. of WEEN.

wende (wĕnd). Obs. past tense of WEEN.

Wend'ish (wĕn'dĭsh), *adj.* Also **Wend'ic** (-dĭk). Of or pertaining to the Wends or their language. — *n.* The language of the Wends; Sorbian. See SORBIAN.

---

welm. † WALM.
welme. † WHELM.
weloo, *interj.* An exclamation expressing grief. *Obs.*
wel'schap', *n.* A form for *well shape,* beauty of figure. *Obs.*
Welsh'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
Welsh'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
welsht. Welshed. *Ref. Sp.*
Welsh'wom'an, *n.,* fem. of WELSHMAN.
wel'som, *adj.* A form for WEALSOME, prosperous. *Obs.*
welte. Obs. past tense of WIELD.
wel'terd. Weltered. *Ref. Sp.*
welth. † WEALTH. [*Ref. Sp.*]
welth, welth'y. Wealth, wealthy
welwel. † WELLWELL.
wel'wet. † VELVET.
wel'y, *adj.* [AS. *welig.* See WEAL.] Happy. *Obs.*
wem'ble (wĕm'l). Dial. Eng. var. of WHEMMEL.
weme (wēm). Dial. Eng. var. of QUEME, *adj.* [WOMAN.]
wemen. Obs. exc. dial. pl. of
wem'my, *adj.* Blemished; tainted. *Obs.*
wem'my, *v. t.* = WEM. *Obs.*
wenche. † WINCH.
wench'el, *n.* [See WENCH.] A maid; also, a child. *Obs.*
wench'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
wench'like' *adj.* See -LIKE.
Wen'chow' (wĕn'chou'), *n.* Also **Wen'chow-ese'** (-ēz'; -ēs'). See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.
wencust. Obs. past tense & past part. of VANQUISH.
Wend'ic (wĕn'dĭk), *adj.* & *n.* = WENDISH.
wen'di-go. Var. of WINDIGO.

W′-en′gine, *n. Mach.* A type of internal-combustion engine in which three sets of cylinders are arranged side by side in three planes making angles so that a cross section perpendicular to the shaft would have the general shape of the letter W.

wen′-li′ (wŭn′lē′), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *wên*²-*li*³, fr. *wên*³, orig., a mark, hence, written character, collocation of characters, literary + *li*³ style, arrangement.] In Chinese literature, the archaic classical style in which, until the literary revolution, which began in 1917, all the literature of China, except novels, dramas, and some poetry, was transmitted; literary style, as distinguished from the colloquial, *pai-hua,* or *kuo-yü.*

wen′liche (wĕn′lĭch), *adj.* [Cf. AS. *wēnlīc* fair, comely. See 1st WEEN.] Hopeful; pleasant; good. *Obs.*

Wen′lock (wĕn′lŏk), *n. Geol.* The middle subdivision (**Wenlock formation**) of the Upper Silurian in Great Britain; — so named from the typical locality of Shropshire, England. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Wen·lock′i·an** (wĕn-lŏk′ĭ·ăn), *adj.*

wen′ne·berg·ite (vĕn′ĕ·bûrg·ĭt), *n.* [From *Wenneberg,* Ries, near Nördlingen.] *Petrog.* A granite porphyry with phenocrysts of orthoclase, biotite, and quartz, in a microcrystalline, chlorite-bearing groundmass containing much apatite and titanite.

wen′ny (wĕn′ĭ), *adj.* [From WEN.] Having the nature of a wen; resembling a wen; also, afflicted with a wen or wens.

We·no′nah (wē-nō′nȧ), *n.* [Santee *winona* first-born child, if a girl.] **a** = WINONA. **b** The mother of Hiawatha.

Wen′roh·ro′non (wĕn′rō·rō′nŏn), *n.* An Indian of an Iroquoian tribe, formerly living south of Lake Erie. Harried by the Iroquois, they took refuge with the Huron and the Neutral Nation, and became merged in those tribes.

Wens′ley·dale′ (wĕnz′lĭ·dāl′), *n.* [From *Wensleydale,* Yorkshire, Eng.] An English sheep of long-wooled breed descended from crosses of English Leicesters on native Yorkshire sheep.

went (wĕnt), *past tense & past part.* of WEND; — now used only as a past tense of *go.* See GO.

went, *n.* [Cf. WEND, *v.,* and AS. *wend* a course, an alternative.] *Obs. exc. Dial.* **a** *Obs.* Course; progress; journey. **b** *Obs.* Plan; device. **c** *Obs.* A turn of events. **d** A cross-road; a road; lane; passageway; an alley.

went. Obs. past tense & past part. of WEEN.

Wēn′ Tī′ (wŭn′dē′). See WÊN CH'ANG.

wen′tle·trap′ (wĕn′t'l·trăp′), *n.* [D. *wenteltrap* a winding staircase; cf. G. *wendeltreppe.*] Any of numerous elegant, usually white, marine shells of the genus *Epitonium,* or the family Epitoniidae. The shell of *E. pretiosa* was formerly highly valued.

Wentletrap (*Epitonium pretiosa*).

wen′zel (vĕn′tsĕl), *n.* [G., orig., a Czech, fr. *Wenzelaus* Wenceslaus.] A knave; jack; *Skat,* a jack when the four jacks are trumps.

wep′man (wĕp′măn), *n.* [AS. *wǣpmann, wǣpenmann.* See WEAPON; MAN.] A man. *Obs.*

wep′man·kin′ (-kĭn′), *n.* The male sex. *Obs.*

wer (wûr; wĕr), *n.* [AS. *wer, were;* akin to OS. & OHG. *wer,* ON. *verr,* Goth. *wair,* L. *vir,* OIr. *fer,* Skr. *vīra,* Lith. *syras,* and prob. to L. *vis* strength. See VIM; cf. DECEMVIR, FIRBOLG, QUIRITES, VIRILE, WEREWOLF, WERGILD, WORLD.] **1.** A man; a husband; a warrior; a vassal. *Obs.*

2. A man's wergild. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

wer (wĕr; wûr), *pron.* Unstressed form of OUR. *Dial.*

wer- (wûr-). Var. of WERE-.

Wer·cho′win·ci (vĕr·kô′vĭn·tsĭ), *n.* [Ukrainian *Verkhovintsy,* fr. *verkh* summit, top.] A division of the Little Russians in the Carpathians; — not an ethnic term, but a geographical epithet name.

were (wûr; *also, esp. in British usage,* wär; 71; 277). [AS. *wǣre* (thou) wast, *wǣron* (we, you, they) were, *wǣre* imp. subj. See WAS.] A verb form supplying the past tense indicative plural, and past tense subjunctive singular and plural, of the verb *be.* See BE; 1st WAS, *Note.*

were (wĕr), *n.* [Cf. MLG. *were* disorder, disquiet, E. WAR.] *Obs.* **a** Difficulty; peril. **b** Doubt; perplexity; uncertainty. **c** Dread; apprehension.

were (wĕr), *v. t.* [ME. See 1st WEAR.] To check; ward off; guard. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

were- (wĕr-; wûr-). A combining form from *werewolf* (which see), denoting *a human being metamorphosed into a* (specified) *creature,* as in:

were-animal	**werecalf**	**werejaguar**
were-ass	**werefox**	**wereleopard**
werebear	**werehyena**	**weretiger**

were′folk′ (wĕr′fōk′), *n.* [*were-* + *folk.*] Persons who follow the practices associated with were-animals.

were n't (wûr′nt; wär′-). Colloquial contraction of *were not.*

were′wolf′ (wĕr′wŏŏlf′; wûr′-), *n.; pl.* -WOLVES (-wŏŏlvz′). [AS. *werewulf,* fr. *were, wer* man + *wulf* wolf. See WER; WOLF.] **1.** *Folklore.* A person transformed into a wolf in form and usually in appetite, temporarily or permanently, or a person capable of assuming a wolf's form; a lycanthrope. Belief in werewolves is ancient and widespread, appearing in the literature of many races. The original transformation is often imposed as a diabolical bewitchment. In other cases the wolf's form is assumed voluntarily, as to gratify a craving for human flesh. One who was a werewolf by choice could in general resume human form at will. Other animals (*were-animals*) also figure in such transformations, as the tiger and leopard in India, Assam, and China, and the jaguar in South America. Cf. UTURUNCU.

2. Loosely, any huge and savage wolf.

were′wolf·ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* **a** Belief in werewolves. **b** The condition of being a werewolf. — **were′wolf′ish** (-ĭsh), *adj.*

werf (vĕrf), *n.* [S. Afr. D., fr. D. *werf* shipyard. See WHARF.] The space around homestead and outbuildings; farmyard. *S. Africa.*

wer′gild′ (wûr′gĭld′; wĕr′-), **were′gild′** (wĕr′gĭld′; wĕr′-), *n.* [AS., fr. *wer, were,* man + *gild* payment. See WER; GELD, *n.*] *Law.* In Anglo-Saxon and Germanic law, the value set upon a man's life; the fixed price to be paid by the kindred of a manslayer to the kindred of the slain person as composition to avoid the blood feud. A fixed scale of values was established varying from that of the chief to that of the king. Originally acceptance of the wergild by the kindred of the person killed was optional. Later it was made compulsory. Ultimately it could not be demanded nor could the blood feud be waived, but the slayer was left to public justice. Similar methods of composition have existed among primitive peoples. Cf. BLOODWITE.

we′ri (wā′rē), *n.* [Maori.] The aweto.

Werl′hof's dis·ease′ (vĕrl′hŏfs). [After P. G. *Werlhof* (1699–1767), Ger. physician.] *Med.* Purpura haemorrhagica.

werm′eth′e (wĕrm′ăt′ē), *adj.* [ME., fr. AS. *wyrmǣte.*] Worm-eaten. *Obs.*

Wer·ne′ri·an (wĕr·nēr′ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to A. G. Werner (1750–1817), a German mineralogist and geologist, who classified minerals according to their external characters, and advocated the theory that the strata of the earth's crust were formed by depositions from water; designating, or according to, Werner's system or theory; Neptunian. — *n.* A supporter of Werner's theory; a Neptunist.

Wer′ner·ism (wûr′nĕr·Iz′m), *n. Geol.* The Wernerian or Neptunian doctrine, now discredited.

Wer′nick·e's cen′ter (vĕr′nĭ·kĕz). [After K. *Wernicke* (1848–1905), Ger. neurologist.] *Anat. & Physiol.* The auditory word center, located in the posterior part of the superior temporal convolution.

Wernicke's convolution *or* **gyrus.** *Anat.* The superior temporal convolution.

Wernicke's prism. *Optics.* A direct prism for projection.

wer′o·wance (wĕr′ō·wăns), *n.* [Virginian *wirowǎntĕsu,* lit., he is rich, fr. *wiro* to be rich.] A chief of the Indians of Virginia or Maryland.

wert (wûrt; *unstressed* wĕrt; 71). A verb form supplying the second person singular, past tense indicative and subjunctive, of the verb BE. It is a modern formation from *were,* with the ending *-t,* after the analogy of *wast.* Now used only in solemn or poetic style.

Wer′ther (vĕr′tĕr), *n.* [G.] The hero of Goethe's sentimental romance *Die Leiden des jungen Werthers* ("The Sorrows of Werther"), a young man who falls in love with Lotte, the wife of a friend, and takes his own life.

Wer·the′ri·an (vĕr·tēr′ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Resembling, or characteristic of, Werther; hence, morbidly sentimental. See WERTHER. — **Wer′ther·ism** (vĕr′tĕr·Iz′m), *n.*

we′-ship, *n.* A mock title for one using the editorial "we." *R.*

wes′kit (wĕs′kĭt). Dial. var. of WAISTCOAT.

Wes′ley·an (wĕs′lĭ·ăn *or, esp. Brit.,* wĕz′-), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Wesley family or a member of it; specif., of or pertaining to John Wesley (1703–91), the founder of Methodism or the Methodist denomination; of or pertaining to Wesleyanism or the Wesleyan Methodists.

Wes′ley·an, *n. Eccl.* A follower of John Wesley; one who adopts the principles of Wesleyanism; a Methodist; esp., a Wesleyan Methodist.

Wes′ley·an·ism (-Iz′m), *n. Theol.* The system of theology taught by John Wesley, which was essentially Arminian; Wesleyan or Methodist Arminianism; Arminian Methodism; the system of doctrines and church polity of the Wesleyan Methodists. See METHODIST, *n.,* 2.

Wesleyan Methodist Connection, Wesleyan Methodists, Wesleyan Reform Union. See METHODIST, *n.,* 2.

wes′sel (wĕs′ĕl), *adv.* Westward. *Scot.*

wes′sel·ton (wĕs′ĕl·tŏn), *n.* [From one of the Kimberley mines, S. Afr.] A high-grade diamond, ranking below a river.

Wes′sex·man (wĕs′ĕks·măn; -Iks-), *n.* A resident or inhabitant of Wessex, England; also, one born in and having the characteristics of a person resident in Wessex, England.

west (wĕst), *n.* [AS., adv.; akin to D. *west,* G. *west, westen,* OHG. *westan,* ON. *vestr,* Sw. *west, vester, vestan,* Dan. *vest, vesten,* and perh. to L. *vesper* evening, Gr. *hespera,* Lith. *vakaras.* Cf. VESPER.] **1.** The point in the heavens where the sun is seen to set at the equinox, or the corresponding point on the earth; that one of the four cardinal points of the compass which is in a direction at right angles to that of north and south, and on the left of a person facing north; the point opposite to east.

And fresh from the *west* is the free wind's breath. *Bryant.*

2. A quarter, region, locality, country, section, or the like, which, with regard to the speaker or some particular place, is situated in the direction toward the west (in sense 1); as, the peoples on the *west;* also, a portion of a country lying toward the west; as, the *west* of Europe; touring in the *west* of England.

3. [*cap.*] Specif.: **a** The Western Hemisphere, or the New World so called, it having been discovered by sailing westward from Europe; the Occident. **b** Europe and the Americas, as distinguished from Asia; as, the culture or civilization of the *West.* **c** *U. S. Hist. & Geog.* Formerly, that part of the United States west of the Allegheny Mountains; now, commonly, the whole region west of the Mississippi River, esp. that part north of Arkansas, New Mexico, etc.; — usually with the definite article. **d** *Anc. & Med. Hist.* The Western Roman Empire after the division of the Roman Empire (A.D. 395) into two parts.

4. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* The Western Church.

5. Short for WEST WIND.

— *in the west.* Of the wind, coming or blowing from the west.

west (wĕst), *adj.* **1.** Lying toward the west; situated at the west, or in a western direction from the point of observation or reckoning; proceeding toward the west; western; as, a *west* course is one toward the west.

2. Designating a district, region, or place, which is the more westerly of two places of the same kind or name; as, the *west* meadow; *West* Hartford.

3. Facing toward the west; as, a sun porch with a *west* exposure.

4. Coming from the west; — said chiefly of the wind.

5. *Eccl.* Designating, or situated in, that part of a church directly opposite the altar or apse. See EAST, *adj.,* 2.

west, *adv.* [AS.] To or toward, or in, the west; westward. — *to go west.* See under GO, *v.*

west- (wĕst-). Combining form of *west,* adj. & adv., as in:

westaway	**west-faced**	**west-going,** *adj.*
west-central	**west-facing,** *adj.*	**west-turning,** *adj.*

west (wĕst), *v. i.* To turn or move to the west.

west, *v. t.* [AS. *wēstan* to lay waste.] To lay waste. *Obs.*

west, *n.* [Origin uncert.] = 5th STY. *Now Dial.*

West, Rebecca. **1.** In Ibsen's *Rosmersholm,* an adventuress.

2. See FAIRFIELD, CICELY, in *Biog.*

west′-a·bout′, *adv.* Toward the west; westwardly.

West African oil palm. The African oil palm.

West African pepper. African cubeb.

west′bound′ (wĕst′bound′; 66), *adj.* Going, or prepared to go, west.

west′-by′ (wĕst′bī′), *adv.* Westward. *Scot.*

west by north. *Navig. & Surv.* One point, or 11° 15′, north of due west; N. 78° 45′ W. See COMPASS CARD.

west by south. *Navig. & Surv.* One point, or 11° 15′, south of due west; S. 78° 45′ W. See COMPASS CARD.

west coast fir. The Douglas fir; also, its wood.

west coast hemlock. = WESTERN HEMLOCK.

west country. **a** The western district or region of a country considered as a distinct topographical, ethnical, political, or social, unit. **b** Specif. [*sometimes cap.*], in England, the counties in the region to the southwest of London. **c** [*sometimes cap.*] In Scotland, the district to the west of Edinburgh.

we′ste (wā′stĕ), *adj. & n.* [AS. *wēste,* adj.] Waste; desert. *Obs.*

West End. **1.** The western portion of London, Eng., esp. that part just west of Charing Cross, Regent St., and Portland Place, including the region of the parks, the fashionable shopping district, and the aristocratic residence sections of Mayfair and Belgravia. See EAST END.

2. Hence, the fashionable quarter or district of any large city.

The *west ends* of the world would reek with deodorizers. *H. G. Wells.*

— **West′-end′er, west′-end′er,** *n.*

West′-End′ish, west′-end′ish, *adj.* Suggesting in appearance, character, or manners, the west end or fashionable quarter of town. — **West′-End′ism, west′-end′ism,** *n.*

west′-end′y, *adj.* West-endish.

west′er (wĕs′tĕr), *v. i.* **1.** To turn or move westward.

The wan sun *westers,* faint and slow. *W. E. Henley.*

2. Of the wind, to change into the west.

west′er, *n.* **A** westerly wind, esp. a storm.

The *wester* came as steady as the Trades. *Masefield.*

west′er, *adj.* Western. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

west′er·ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of WESTER. Hence: *adj.* That westers, or turns westward; as, *westering* streams; esp., of the sun, that lies in or is descending in the west; as, the *westering* sun, sunset, sunshine.

west′er·ing, *n.* **A** movement toward the west; esp., the apparent movement of the sun toward the horizon.

west′er·ing, *n.* [See -LING.] One living in the west. *Obs.*

west′er·ly (wĕs′tĕr·lĭ), *n.; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). A wind blowing from the west; as, the *westerlies* of the temperate zones.

west′er·ly, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the west; western; as, *westerly* habits and speech; situated in or towards, or proceeding or having a direction towards, the west; as, the *westerly* motion continued; facing the west; as, a *westerly* exposure; also, coming from the west; as, a *westerly* breeze. — **west′er·li·ness** (-lĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

west′er·ly, *adv.* **1.** Toward the west; westward.

2. From the west; as, the winds blew *westerly.*

west′er·most (-mōst), *adj.* = WESTERNMOST. *Rare.*

west′ern (wĕs′tĕrn), *adj.* [AS. *westerne.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the west; situated in the west, or in the region nearly in the direction of west; as, the *western* shore of France; also, dwelling in or originating in the west; as, a *western* folk; grown or produced in the west; as, *western* apples, grain.

Far o'er the glowing *western* main. *Keble.*

2. [*cap.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a region specifically called the West, as the Occident or the western portion of the United States; as, *Western* as opposed to Oriental civilization; *Western* life, prairies; specif., *Eng.,* of or pert. to the counties to the southwest of London; *Scot.,* of or pertaining to the district west of Edinburgh.

3. Directed, tending, or the like, toward the west; as, the ship is on a *western* course; a room with *western* exposure.

4. Coming from the west; — said chiefly of the wind.

5. Of the sun, appearing in the west; hence, near its setting; hence, pert. to the end; declining; as, *western* years.

6. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Western Church or churches; as, *Western* liturgies.

☞ *Western,* as applied to names of American animals or plants, usually designates species or subspecies which closely resemble corresponding Atlantic coast forms, but whose geographical distribution is west of the Mississippi.

☞ For many expressions beginning with *western,* see the word or phrase with which *western* is used.

west′ern, *n.* **1.** **A** westerner; specif., *U. S.,* a native or resident of one of the States west of the Mississippi.

2. [*cap.*] **A** member of the Western Church. *Rare.*

3. Something coming from, developed, produced, or grown in, the west; as, eggs classified as *westerns.*

The ewes in this experiment were two-year-old *westerns.* *W. C. Coffey.*

4. A story or novel dealing with life and conditions in the west of the United States, esp. in the period when this region was first being settled; a piece of fiction treating of frontier life, characters, and action.

5. *Motion Pictures.* **A** picture having its scene laid in the western United States and, usually, with cowboys for its principal characters.

west′ern, *v. i.* To wester; as, the *westering* sun.

west′ern, *n.* [AS. *wēstern.*] Wilderness. *Obs.*

West′ern, Sophia. See TOM JONES.

Western, Squire. **A** eccentric English country gentleman in Fielding's *Tom Jones.*

Squire Western stands alone; imitated from no prototype, and in himself an inimitable picture of ignorance, prejudice, irascibility, and rusticity, united with natural shrewdness, constitutional good humor, and an instinctive affection for his daughter. *Scott.*

---

wene. † WEAN, WEEN.
wene. Scot. pseudoarchaic form of WON, dwelling. [EATH.]
weneth. Obs. corrupt. of UN-
wenge. † WING. [of ONMUN.
Wen′mun′ (wĕn′mŏŏn′). Var.
wenne. † WEN, WHEN, WHENNE, WHENCE, WINNE.
wen′nel (wĕn′ĕl), *n.* = WEANEL. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* [NY.]
wen′nish (wĕn′ĭsh), *adj.* = WEN-
wen′tle, *v. i.* To turn or toss about. *Obs.*
Wen′zel Bi′ble. See BIBLE, 2.
weomen. Obs. pl. of WOMAN.
wepe. † WEEP, WIPE.
wep′on. Weapon. *Ref. Sp.*
wept (wĕpt), *past tense & past part.* of WEEP. [*Obs.*]
wep′yn·taille, *n.* Wapentake.
wer. Were. *Ref. Sp.*
wer. † WAR.
wer. † FAR; VER; WAR, worse; WEAR, to defend; WEIR; WERE, doubt; WHERE.
wer′ble. † WARBLE.
werd, *v. t.* [AS. *wyrdan.*] To harm; injure. *Obs.* [WORLD.
werd. † WEIRD, WORD, WEERD,
werde. † WEIRD, WORD, WORLD.
were. † VERE; VER; WAR; WARE, wary; WEAR; WER, a man; WHERE; WIRE. [WHETHER.
were. † VERY, WAUR, WEIR,
we′red, *n.* [AS. *weorod.*] A band; troop; host. *Obs.*
were′geld′, **were′gelt′,** **were′gild′.** Vars. of WERGILD.
we′ren. Var. of *were,* form of BE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
were′wall′ *n.* [See 1st WEAR; WALL.] A bulwark. *Obs.*
wer′geld′, **wer′gelt′.** Vars. of WERGILD.
werie. † WEARY.
wer′ing, *n.* [See WAR.] Military force. *Obs.*
werk, *n. & v.* [AS. *wærc.*] Pain; ache. *Obs.* [*Dial.*]
werk. Var. of WORK. *Obs.*
werke. † WORK.
wern, werne. † WARN.
wer′nard, *n.* [AF. (assumed), OF. *guernari.*] Deceiver; liar. *Obs.*
wer′ner·ite (wûr′nĕr·ĭt), *n.* [See WERNERIAN.] = SCAPOLITE a.
Wer′ner's ĕhe′o·ry (vĕr′nĕrz). [After Alfred *Werner* (1866–1919), Ger. chemist.] *Chem.* = COORDINATION THEORY.
werousness, *n.* [From WERE doubt.] Anxiety. *Obs.*
werp. † WARP.
werr. † WAR, WAUR, WEAR.
werre. † WAR. [of WORRIT.
wer′ret, wer′rit (wûr′ĭt). Vars.
wer′ry. Obs. exc. dial. var. of WORRY; illit. var. of VERY.
wers. † VERSE, WORSE.
werse. † WORSE.
wersh (wĕrsh), **wersh′ly.** Vars. of WEARISH, WEARISHLY.
wersiete, *n.* Prob., a quiver. *Obs.*
werst. † FIRST; VERST; WERT (form of BE); WORST.
wert. † WART.
werte. † WART, WORT.
Wer·te′ri·an, Wer′ter·ism. Vars. of WERTHERIAN, WERTHERISM.
Wert′heim Bi′ble (vĕrt′hĭm). See BIBLE, 2.
wert′er·ber (wûr′-; wĕr′-). Var. of WERETIGER. See WERE-.
wert′wale′, wert′wall′, *n.* [AS. *wyrtwala* root.] Flesh growing over the nail. *Obs.*
wer′vel, *n.* = VERVEL.
wer′wolf′ (wûr′-; wĕr′-). Var of WEREWOLF.
we′sand. Var. of WEASANO.
weschę. † WASH.
we′se. Short for *we shall.* *Dial.*
we′sel. † WEEZLE.
wesh (wĕsh). Var. of WASH. *Dial.*
weshe. † WASH.
Wes′ley·ism, *n.* = WESLEYANISM.
west′ar, *n.* [Cf. WEST to lay waste.] = 1st WASTER. *Obs. Scot.*
west′en, *n.* Waste; desert. *Obs.*
west′en, *adv.* [AS. *westan.*] Western; from the west. *Obs.*

---

western arborvitae. = RED CEDAR, 2 a.
western beard grass. = NEEDLE GRASS a.
western bee. *Angling.* An artificial fly with dark-gray wings, yellow-and-black body, and brown hackle.
western birch. The western paper birch.
western black pine. The Jeffrey pine; also, its wood. *Calif.*
western blight. = WESTERN TOMATO BLIGHT.
western bluebird. See BLUEBIRD a.
western brome grass. A perennial grass (*Bromus marginatus*) of western North America, valued as one of the best range grasses.
western buckeye. A shrub (*Aesculus arguta*) of the central U. S., sometimes cultivated for its handsome palmately compound leaves and dense raceme of yellow flowers.
Western Caliphate. See CALIPH.
western catalpa. The hardy catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*), often cultivated for its beautiful, purple-streaked paniculate flowers. See CATALPA.
western cedar. a A timber tree (*Juniperus occidentalis*) of the Pacific coast of the United States, often shrublike in the mountains; also, its wood, which is seldom found in large sizes. b = RED CEDAR, 2 a.
western chokecherry. The chokecherry *Padus demissa*, of the western United States. See CHOKECHERRY, 1 a.
Western Church. The church of the Latin Patriarchate; the church of those who recognize the Pope as Patriarch as well as Pontiff in distinction from such Eastern churches as recognize him only as Pontiff. See UNIAT. In modern usage it is sometimes interpreted to include the Anglican Church, or, in the widest sense, all the churches of western Christendom.
western clematis. The western virgin's-bower.
western coffee. The cascara buckthorn.
western crab apple. The Iowa crab apple.
western daisy. A violet-flowered herb (*Bellis integrifolia*) of the central United States, resembling the common English daisy (see DAISY, 1) but with branched stem.
western dewberry. An upright-growing dewberry (*Rubus ursinus*); also, its black sweet fruit. It is evergreen in California. See LOGANBERRY.
western diamond rattlesnake. See RATTLESNAKE.
western dogwood. The Pacific dogwood (*Cynoxylon nuttallii*). See CYNOXYLON.
western dropwort. The Indian physic *Gillenia trifoliata*.
Western Empire. The Western Roman Empire. See ROMAN EMPIRE.
west'ern·er (wĕs'tĕr·nĕr), *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of the west, esp. [*cap.*] of the West in the United States.
2. [*sometimes cap.*] A native of an occidental country or people; — contrasted with *easterner*.
3. *Motion Pictures.* = WESTERN, *n.*, 5.
western fir. The Douglas fir; also, its wood.
Western fish. *Astron.* See FISH.
western frame. = PLATFORM FRAME.
western framing. A method of building construction in which the supporting studs extend from the top of each tier of joists to the under side of the tier next above, the studs being provided with top plates and soleplates.
Western frank. *Philately.* A device printed on government stamped envelopes to indicate additional payment of postage on mails carried by stage and express companies in the West (1853–95). *U. S.*
western grape rootworm. See GRAPE ROOTWORM.
western grebe. A large grebe (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*) of western North America. See GREBE.
Western Hemisphere. See HEMISPHERE, 2.
western hemlock. An important timber tree (*Tsuga heterophylla*) ranging from Alaska to California; also, its valuable wood. Called also *Pacific hemlock* and *west coast hemlock*.
west'ern·ism (wĕs'tĕr·nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** An idiom of the west or people living in the west.
2. [*cap.*] A characteristic or practice of the West or of people living in the West; Occidentalism.
west'ern·ize (-nīz), *v. t. & i.* [*sometimes cap.*] To make or become Western. — **west'ern·i·za'tion** (-nĭ·zā'shŭn; -nĭ·zā'-), *n.*
western June grass. = JUNE GRASS b.
western juniper. = WESTERN CEDAR a.
Western Land. = HESPERIA, 1.
western larch. An important timber tree (*Larix occidentalis*) of western North America, with pale-green, sharply pointed leaves and oblong cones; also, its valuable wood. Called also *Oregon larch* and *western tamarack*.
western meadow lark. See MEADOW LARK.
west'ern·most (wĕs'tĕrn·mōst), *adj.* Situated the farthest towards the west; most western.
western mugwort. The prairie sage.
western oak. The Oregon oak.
Western Ocean. Among the ancients, the ocean lying to the west of the then known world.
western palm warbler. See PALM WARBLER.
western paper birch. A birch (*Betula fontinalis*) of western North America, resembling the paper birch of the northeastern United States but with brownish bark.
western peach borer. The peach-tree borer *Sanninoidea opalescens*.
western pine. The bull pine *Pinus ponderosa*; also, its wood. See BULL PINE a.
western pine beetle. A destructive bark beetle (*Dendroctonus brevicornis*) attacking various pines in the western United States.
western pitch pine. The bull pine *Pinus ponderosa*.
western plum. = SIERRA PLUM.
western poppy. A showy Californian annual herb (*Papaver californicum*) with flowers having striking red petals, green at the base.
western red cedar. a An important timber tree (*Juniperus scopulorum*) of western North America; also, its wood. b = RED CEDAR, 2 a. c = WESTERN CEDAR a.
western red lily. A slender, erect herb (*Lilium umbellatum*) of the prairies of central North America, with narrow, mostly alternate leaves, and erect, orange-red flowers, spotted towards the base.
western redtail. See RED-TAILED HAWK.
Western Reserve. A tract of about 3,500,000 acres near Lake Erie, reserved by the State of Connecticut at the time of the cession of the Northwest Territory to the United States, and now forming a part of the State of Ohio.
Western Roman Empire. See ROMAN EMPIRE.
western rust. *Plant Pathol.* A rust of the raspberry caused by *Phragmidium imitans*.
western rye grass. = SLENDER WHEAT GRASS. *Canada.*
western sage. The prairie sage (*Artemisia gnaphalodes*); also, the related and somewhat similar *A. ludoviciana*.
western sand cherry. The sand cherry *Prunus besseyi*.
western sandpiper. A small sandpiper (*Ereunetes mauri*) very closely allied to the semipalmated sandpiper, which it chiefly replaces in western North America. It frequently occurs also along the Atlantic coast.
Western Schism. Also **Great Western Schism.** A breach in the Western Church caused by the disputed election of Urban VI (1378) and healed at the Council of Constance (1417) by the election of Martin V. During the schism there were two, sometimes, three rival Popes.
western sneezeweed. A rather rank perennial herb (*Helenium hoopesii*) of the western United States, with yellow flowers. It is poisonous to stock and causes spewing sickness in sheep.
western spruce. The Sitka spruce; — a trade term.
western sugar maple. A forest tree (*Acer grandidentatum*) of western North America, differing from the common sugar maple of the northeastern United States chiefly in having the leaves hairy underneath.
western tamarack. The western larch; also, its wood.
western tanager. See TANAGER.
Western text. See TEXT, 9.
western tomato blight. *Plant Pathol.* A disease of the tomato, common west of the Rocky Mountains, caused by the same virus as that producing curly top of beets but producing entirely different effects, as yellowing of foliage, sometimes with some purple coloration, premature ripening of the fruit, rigidity of the foliage, etc., transmitted as well by the beet leaf hopper; — called also *western blight, tomato yellows*, and sometimes *curly top*. Cf. CURLY TOP.
western virgin's-bower. A climbing vine (*Clematis ligusticifolia*) of western North America, with 5-foliolate leaves, and leafy panicles of white flowers.
western wallflower. a A prairie rocket (*Cheirinia aspera*) chiefly of the western United States, with orange-yellow flowers. b The spreading dogbane.
western wheat grass. a A valuable forage grass (*Agropyron smithii*) of the western U. S. b = BLUESTEM, 1 a.
western white fir. = WHITE FIR, 1 b.
western white pine. a The white pine *Pinus monticola*. b The bull pine *Pinus ponderosa*. c The limber pine (*Pinus flexilis*).
western wolf. See COYOTE, *n.*, 2.
western yellow blight. = WESTERN TOMATO BLIGHT.
western yellow pine. The bull pine *Pinus ponderosa*.
western yew. = PACIFIC YEW.
west'er·wards (wĕs'tĕr·wĕrdz), *adv.* Toward the west. *Dial., U. S.*
west'fal·ite (wĕst'fôl·īt), *n.* A blasting explosive composed of ammonium nitrate and resin, used in Europe.
West Germanic languages. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table*.
West Goth. See GOTH, 1.
West Greenlander. See ESKIMO, 1.
West Highland, *or* **West Highland cattle.** A very hardy breed of small beef cattle from the Highlands of Scotland. They have thick shaggy hair varying from dun to brindle or black, and long curved horns set widely apart.
West Highland white terrier. A dog of a breed originating in Scotland at an uncertain date and used in digging small quarry. The color is pure white. It has a hard, uncurled outer coat, about 2½ inches long, and a soft undercoat. It has a medium-width skull, powerful jaws, sharp-pointed small ears, compact body, short and muscular forelegs and hind legs, and a tail about five or six inches long, carried gaily. The height is from 8 to 12 inches, and the weight from 13 to 19 pounds.
West India, West Indian. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the West Indies; coming from or produced in the West Indies.
West Indiaman. A ship used in trade with the West Indies.
West Indian, *n.* A native of, or a dweller in, the West Indies. — *adj.* See WEST INDIA.
West Indian arrowroot. The common arrowroot (*Maranta arundinaceae*) grown in Bermuda and the West Indies.
West Indian bark. The bark of the princewood *Exostema caribaeum*.
West Indian birch. = GUMBO LIMBO a.
West Indian bitterwood. The bitterwood *Aeschrion excelsum*.
West Indian boxwood. = ZAPATERO, 2.
West Indian cabbage tree. a The cabbage tree *Andira inermis*. b The acapú.
West Indian cane weevil. A tropical American snout beetle (*Metamasius hemipterus*), destructive to sugar cane, esp. in the West Indies.
West Indian chawstick *or* **chewstick.** = CHAWSTICK.
West Indian cherry. = BARBADOS CHERRY a.
West Indian corkwood. The balsa *Ochroma lagopus*.
West Indian ebony. Cocuswood.
West Indian fruit fly. A small fly (*Anastrepha fraterculus*), family Trypetidae, destructive to citrus and other fruits in tropical America, the larvae developing in the fruits.
West Indian gherkin. A rough-hairy vine (*Cucumis anguria*) of Florida and tropical America; also, its oval or oblong, furrowed, prickly fruit.
West Indian goldenrod. A shrubby, perennial herb (*Neurolaena lobata*) of tropical America, having flower heads somewhat resembling those of *Solidago*.
West Indian ivy. Any climbing plant of the genus *Marcgravia*.
West'-In'di·an–ī'vy fam'i·ly. The Marcgraviaceae.
West Indian kino. See KINO.
West Indian laurel. A West Indian plum (*Laurocerasus occidentalis*) bearing a finely flavored fruit.
West Indian locust. A tropical American tree (*Hymenaea courbaril*) of large size and with hard brown wood used for building. It has bijugate leaves, white flowers, and woody pods containing an edible pulp. It yields animé.
West Indian marigold. A fleshy annual plant (*Wedelia carnosa*), family Carduaceae, of the West Indies, with yellow heads of flowers.
West Indian mastic. = GUMBO LIMBO a.
West Indian mistletoe. A leafless parasitic plant (*Arceuthobium gracile*) attached to Jamaican trees, with tiny apetalous flowers; — called also *gad bush*.
West Indian muskwood. A timber tree (*Guarea grandifolia*) of tropical America, common on the island of Jamaica.
West Indian redwood. a Brazilwood, derived from *Caesalpinia brasiliensis*. b The bonduc *Guilandina crista*.
West Indian sandalwood. The Jamaica rosewood *Amyris balsamifera*.
West Indian satinwood. = SATINWOOD, 2 a; — a trade term.
West Indian spikenard. = WILD BASIL b.
West Indian tea. The goatweed *Capraria biflora*, the leaves of which are sometimes used in the West Indies for tea.
West Indian tulip. The majagua.
West Indian yellowwood. = HERCULES'-CLUB a (1).
West India seal. A large earless seal (*Monachus tropicalis*) inhabiting the West Indies and now nearly extinct.
west'ing (wĕs'tĭng), *n.* **1.** *Navig. & Surv.* Departure in a westerly direction. See DEPARTURE, 7 a & 8 a.
2. Westerly direction or course.
west'ing, *adj.* Going, moving, or inclining, toward the west; westering.
West'ing·house' brake (wĕs'tĭng·hous'). [After George *Westinghouse*, Am. inventor.] *Railroads.* A kind of continuous brake worked by compressed air from a pump on the engine first used on passenger trains in 1868 and on freight trains in 1887. The later variety acts automatically when a car coupling disconnects. The brake cylinders are charged, and the brakes released, by a triple valve (which see).
west'land (wĕst'lănd; -lănd), **west'lan,** *n.* The west part of a country; esp. [*cap.*], the southwest of Scotland. — *adj.* Of, in, or from, the westland. *Both Chiefly Scot.* — **West'land·er** (-lăn·dĕr), *n.* — **west'land·ways'** (-lănd·wāz'; -lăn·wāz'), *adv. Both Scot.*
west'lins (-lĭnz), *adv.* Westward. *Scot.*
west'me, west'me·less. Vars. of WASTME, etc. *Obs.*
West Midland. See MIDLAND DIALECT.
West'min'ster, Provisions of (wĕst'mĭn'stĕr). *Eng. Hist.* Various provisions or laws enacted by the barons and consented to by the king in 1259; — called also *Provisions of the Barons*. They supplemented the Provisions of Oxford.
Westminster Abbey. The Collegiate Church of St. Peter, in the borough of Westminster, London, reconstructed from a church built (1049–65) by Edward the Confessor. It was originally the abbey church of a monastery founded in the 8th century. It is the national sanctuary and burial place, the sovereigns being crowned there and the remains of many sovereigns, statesmen, soldiers, poets, etc., being interred under its pavement.
Westminster Assembly. An assembly, consisting chiefly of divines (hence called ***Assembly of Divines***), which by act of Parliament assembled at Westminster, July 1, 1643, and remained in session until February 22, 1649. It framed the ***Westminster Confession*** (*of Faith*), the (*Westminster*) *Larger Catechism* and the (*Westminster*) *Shorter Catechism*, the *Directory of Public Worship*, and the *Directory for Church Polity and Discipline*, collectively called the ***Westminster Standards***, a name also often used for the first three as a group. These are accepted as authoritative by nearly all the English-speaking Presbyterian churches of the world.
West Mongolian. See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES, *Table*.
west'most (wĕst'mōst), *adj.* Westernmost.
west'ness (-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.
West North Central States. See NORTH CENTRAL STATES.
west'–north'west', *n., adj., & adv. Navig. & Surv.* Two points, or 22°30′, north of due west; N. 67°30′ W. Abbr. *WNW*. See COMPASS CARD. — **west'–north'west'er·ly,** *adv.*
Wes'ton cell (wĕs'tŭn). Also **Weston standard cell.** *Phys. Chem.* An electric cell containing cadmium amalgam and mercury electrodes in solutions saturated with cadmium sulphate and mercurous sulphate, which has a constant and reproducible electromotive force of 1.0183 volts, and hence is used as a standard.
Wes'ton's, *or* **Wes'ton, pul'ley block** (wĕs'tŭnz). *Mach.* A kind of pulley tackle consisting of a fixed upper block containing two pulleys of different diameters fixed together on the same axis, a single movable pulley, and an endless chain passing round the pulleys; a differential chain block.
West'phal bal'ance (wĕst'fôl). A balance in which the buoyancy of a float is balanced by sliding weights. It is used for determining the specific gravity of liquids, mineral fragments, etc.

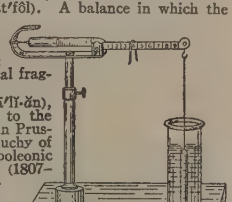

Westphal Balance.

West·pha'li·an (wĕst·fā'lĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the province of Westphalia in Prussia, the ancient Saxon duchy of the same name, or the Napoleonic kingdom of Westphalia (1807–13). — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Westphalia.
Westphalian ham. A ham of distinctive flavor produced by smoking with juniper twigs and berries over a beechwood fire.
West Point. a See *Gaz.* b The United States Military Academy, located at West Point, N.Y.
West Pointer. A cadet, or graduate, of the United States Military Academy at West Point.
Wes·tral'ian (wĕs·trāl'yăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Westralia, or Western Australia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Westralia. — **Wes·tral'ian·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
West Saxon, *n.* a A dialect of Anglo-Saxon. See ANGLO-SAXON, 3. b A person native of the West Saxon kingdom; also, one whose native tongue was West Saxon (sense a). — **West Saxon,** *adj.*
west side. a The side, part, or section, located in or toward the west. b [*caps.*] = WEST END.
West South Central States. See SOUTH CENTRAL STATES.
west'–south'west', *n., adj., & adv. Navig. & Surv.* Two points, or 22°30′ south of due west; S. 67°30′ W. Abbr. *WSW*. See COMPASS CARD. — **west'–south'west'er·ly,** *adv.*
West Syrian Church. See JACOBITE CHURCH.
West Virginian, *adj.* Of or pertaining to West Virginia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of West Virginia.
west'ward (wĕst'wĕrd), *adj.* [From WESTWARD, *adv.*] Moving, lying, or facing, toward the west.
west'ward, west'wards (-wĕrdz), *adv.* [AS. *westweard*. See WEST, -WARD.] Toward the west.
west'ward, *n.* The western regions or countries; the west.
Westward Ho (hō)! **1.** A historical romance (1855) by Charles Kingsley, of adventure at sea and in South America in the Elizabethan era. Drake, Raleigh, and Hawkins appear as characters. See LEIGH, SIR AMYAS.
2. Hence, in adverbial use, into the West; toward the western country, sea, etc.

west'ern·ly, *adj. & adv.* = WESTERLY.
west'lin (wĕst'lĭn). Scot. var. of WESTLAND.
West·pha'li·a (wĕst·fā'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* See TREATY, *Table*.
West'phal's com'et (wĕst'fälz). [After J. G. *Westphal* (1824–59), Ger. astronomer.] See COMET, *Table*.
West Turki. See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES, *Table*.

N O P O R S T U V W

west'ward-look'ing, *adj.* **a** Looking or gazing toward the west. **b** Facing westward.

west'ward·ly (wĕst'wĕrd·lĭ), *adv.* Toward the west. — *adj.* **a** Of winds, from the west; westerly. **b** Going or lying to the west.

west'ward·most (-mōst), *adj.* Westernmost.

west'wards (-wĕrdz), *adv.* Westward.

west wind. A wind blowing from or out of the west. — **west'-wind'ed,** *adj.* — **west'-wind'y,** *adj.*

west'y (wĕs'tĭ), *adj.* Dizzy; confused; giddy. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wet (wĕt), *adj.;* WET'TER (-ĕr); WET'TEST. [ME. *wet, wete, wett, wette,* fr. past part. of the v., and fr. AS. *wǣt;* akin to OFris. *wēt,* ON. *vātr,* Sw. *våt,* Dan. *vaad,* and WATER.] **1.** Consisting of, containing, covered with, or soaked with, water or other liquid; soaked with moisture; having water or other liquid upon the surface; as, *wet* land; a *wet* cloth; *wet* with tears, perspiration, blood; *wet* cheeks; *wet* as a drowned rat.
2. a Rainy; esp., abounding in rains; as, the *wet* season; *wet* weather; a *wet* locality. **b** Foreboding or apt to be followed by rain, snow, etc.; as, a *wet* sky. See WET WIND. **c** Laden with or bearing moisture or vapor; as, a cold, *wet* draft of air.
3. Grown in wet or damp soil; as, a *wet* crop.
4. Moistened or dampened, as by sprinkling with or dipping in water; as, erase it with a *wet* sponge.
5. Not yet dry; — said of an application of some liquid to a surface or of the surface so treated; as, *wet* paint; ink still *wet* on the page; *wet* newsprint
6. Of fish, fresh; not dried.
7. Preserved, as by bottling, in a liquid.
8. Lax in the observances of one's sect; — said orig. and usually of Friends. *Colloq., Brit.*
9. *Colloq.* **a** Intoxicated or somewhat intoxicated; also, addicted to intoxicating liquors. **b** Marked or characterized by the drinking of intoxicating liquors; as, to make a *wet* night of it.
10. *Colloq.* **a** Consisting of intoxicating liquors; as, a *wet* cargo. See WET GOODS. **b** Trafficking in liquor; as, a *wet* canteen. **c** *Chiefly U. S.* Permitting, or not prohibiting or marked by the prohibition of, traffic in intoxicating liquor; as, a *wet* town or county; a *wet* Sunday; hence, pertaining to or concerned with the principle or policy of permitting such traffic; as, the *wet* issue; specif., favoring or in favor of this principle or policy; opposed to prohibition; as, a *wet* candidate; to vote *wet;* — opposed to *dry.*
11. Wrong; misguided; crazy; "off"; as, he's all *wet;* that's a *wet* idea. *Slang, U. S.*
12. *Chem., Metal., etc.* Employing, or done by means of or in the presence of, water or other liquid; as, the *wet* extraction of copper, in distinction from *dry* extraction, in which dry heat or fusion is employed; the *wet* process or way.
13. *Coopering.* Of containers, designed to contain liquids; as, a *wet* cask or barrel; also, of or pertaining to such containers; as, *wet* coopering; a *wet* cooper.
14. *Naut.* Having a tendency to take water or spray over the bows or sides; — said of a vessel or small boat.
Syn. — Humid, damp, moist.
Ant. — Arid, parched. See DRY.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

wet-air	wet-eyed	wet-pipe
wet-bulb	wet-footed	wet-plate
wet-cheeked	wet-lipped	wet-worked

— ***with a wet finger.*** Without difficulty; easily; readily; also, lightly. *Now Rare.*

wet (wĕt), *n.* [AS. *wǣt, wǣta.* See WET, *adj.*] **1.** Water or wetness; moisture.

Have here a cloth and wipe away the *wet.* *Chaucer.*

2. Rainy or drizzly weather; rain; also, a shower or a spell of rain.
3. Liquor or, esp., a drink of liquor. *Slang.*
4. One in favor of allowing the sale of intoxicating liquors; — opposed to *dry. Colloq., U. S.*
— ***to take wet.*** To be injuriously affected by wetness. *Obs.*

wet, *v.;* WET or WET'TED; WET'TING. [AS. *wǣtan.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To make wet; to fill, soak, or moisten, with water or other liquid; to dip or soak in a liquid; as, to *wet* a sponge; to *wet* the hands; to *wet* cloth. "[The scene] did draw tears from me and *wetted* my paper." *Burke.*
2. To make (tea) by pouring boiling water on the leaves. *Dial.*
3. To take a drink or treat to drink in celebration or honor of; as, to *wet* a bargain; to *wet* a commission. *Slang.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To become wet.
2. *Chiefly Dial.* To exude or diffuse water or other moisture; as: **a** To rain. **b** To sweat. **c** To urinate.
3. To drink liquor; — also with *up. Rare.*
Syn. — Soak, moisten, dampen. **Ant.** — Dry, desiccate.
wet down. To dampen, as by sprinkling, with water.
wet off. *Glass Mfg.* To detach (the blown glass) from the blowpipe by touching it with a tool often wet with water.
wet one's whistle or one's clay. To take a drink, esp. of liquor; to drink. *Colloq.*
wet out. *Textile Mfg.* To cleanse (a raw material) or to remove, as gum from silk, grease from wool or wax from cotton, by means of soaking or boiling.
wet the other eye. To take a second drink. *Humorous.*

we'ta (wā'tä), *n.* [Maori.] Any of certain large wingless long-horned locusts of New Zealand, esp. the large, clumsy *Deinacrida heteracantha* (called also **we'ta pun'ga**), measuring four inches in length, and now practically extinct.

wet'-air' pump. A pump which exhausts a mixture of air and water.

wet bargain. = DUTCH BARGAIN.

wet'bird' (wĕt'bûrd'), *n.* The chaffinch, whose cry is said to foretell rain. *Local, Eng.*

wet blanket. A blanket soaked in water, as one used for quenching a fire; figuratively, a person or thing that quenches or dampens enthusiasm, pleasure, or the like.

wet'-blan'ket, *v. t.* To quench or dampen with or as with a wet blanket; to discourage; dispirit; depress. — **wet'-blan'ket·ing,** *adj. & n.*

wet bob. A boy who goes in especially for rowing and water sports. Cf. DRY BOB. *Eton College, Eng.*

wet brain. *Med.* Edema of the brain.

wet'-bulb' ther·mom'e·ter. *Physics.* That one of the two similar thermometers of a psychrometer the bulb of which is moistened; also, the entire instrument. See PSYCHROMETER.

wet butt. *Plant Pathol.* A softening and discoloration of tobacco caused by freezing before curing is complete.

wet cell. *Elec.* A cell (battery) in which the electrolyte is a liquid. Cf. DRY CELL. — **wet'-cell',** *adj.*

wet'-clean', *v. t.* To clean by means of water. Cf. DRY-CLEAN. — **wet cleaner.**

wet cooper, coopering. See WET *adj.,* 13.

wet cupping. See CUPPING, *n.*

wet dock. A dock where the water is shut in and kept at a given level, to facilitate the loading and unloading of ships.

wet feet. *Hort.* The condition of plants produced by excessive watering without proper drainage.

wet flashover voltage. *Elec.* See FLASHOVER VOLTAGE.

wet fly. *Angling.* Any of various artificial flies intended to be presented to the fish below the surface of the water. Cf. DRY FLY.

wet fog. See FOG, *n.,* 1.

wet gas. Any natural gas containing appreciable quantities of readily condensible constituents, as gasoline.

wet goods. *Com.* Liquid goods in casks or bottles, as paints, oils, beer, spirits, etc.; specif., *Colloq.,* intoxicating liquors.

wethe, *adj.* [AS. *wēthe.*] Soft; pleasant. *Obs.*

weth'er (wĕth'ĕr), *n.* [AS.; akin to OS. *wethar, withar,* a ram, D. *weder,* G. *widder,* OHG. *widar,* ON. *vethr,* Sw. *vädur,* Dan. *vædder,* Goth. *withrus* a lamb, L. *vitulus* calf, Skr. *vatsa,* L. *vetus* old, *vetustus* old, *veternus* old, *veterinus* pertaining to a beast of burden, OSlav. *vetŭchŭ* old, Gr. *etos* year, Skr. *vatsara;* basic idea: year, hence yearling. Cf. ETESIAN, VEAL, VETERAN, VETERINARY.] **1.** A ram, esp. one castrated before sexual maturity, usually when only a few weeks old, before the development of secondary sex characters. Cf. BELLWETHER.
2. A eunuch.
3. *Wool Trade.* Wool obtained by any shearing subsequent to the first. Cf. HOG, *n.,* 2.
☞ For the phrase *gray wether,* see GRAYWETHER.

weth'er (wĕth'ĕr), Var. of WHETHER. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

weth'er·hog' (wĕth'ĕr·hŏg'), *n.* A wether of the second season. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Weth'er·ill proc'ess (wĕth'ĕr·ĭl). [After J. P. *Wetherill,* Am. inventor.] A process for making zinc oxide from ore by concurrent reduction, vaporization, and oxidation, in a specially designed furnace.

weth'er·teg' (wĕth'ĕr·tĕg'), *n.* [See TEG.] A wetherhog. *Dial.*

wet measure. Liquid measure. *Obs.*

wet meter. See 3d METER, 2.

wet mill. A sawmill at which logs are sorted in water.

wet mix. The mixture obtained when water is added in the mixer to cement, sand, and coarse aggregate.

wet'-my-lip', *n.* [From its note.] The European quail. *Local, Eng.*

wet'ness, *n.* [AS. *wǣtness.*] **1.** The quality or state of being wet; also, something wet, as a wet spot.
2. Short for WETNESS FRACTION.

wetness fraction. *Steam Engin.* A fraction expressing the ratio of the weight of free water particles to that of the whole in a quantity of wet steam.

wet norther. See ANTICYCLONE **b.** *Southwestern U. S.*

wet nurse. A nurse who suckles a child. Cf. DRY NURSE.

wet'-nurse', *v. t.* **1.** To care for and suckle as a wet nurse.
2. To care for with extreme tenderness or as if helpless; — used contemptuously.

wet pack. *Med.* A form of bath, in which a patient is wrapped in wet sheets, used esp. to reduce fever.

wet'-pipe' sys'tem. See SPRINKLER SYSTEM.

wet'-plate' proc'ess. *Photog.* See COLLODION PROCESS.

wet'-proc'ess ma·chine'. A machine for cleaning apples and pears of spray residues by means of washes, sprays, and dips, of either acid or alkaline solutions.

wet provisions. *Naut.* Molasses, vinegar, etc., or beef or pork in brine.

wet puddling. See PUDDLING, 2.

wet return. *Steam Heating.* A pipe line, for returning water of condensation to the boiler, that occupies a position lower than the water line of the boiler. Owing to the position of the line, in a wet return there can be only water, while in a dry return there may be steam mixed with the water.

wet rot. *Plant Pathol.* Any decay or decomposition of plant tissues resulting in soft watery lesions.

wet'-salt', *v. t.* To treat (hides) with wet salt.

wet'-sea'son, *v. t.* To water-season.

wet'-shod', *adj.* Having one's shoes or feet wet. *Dial.*

wet steam. Steam mixed with free water particles.

wet'ta·ble (wĕt'ä·b'l), *adj.* That may be wetted. — **wet'ta·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

wettable sulphur. Sulphur to which powdered glue, or calcium caseinate, etc., has been added, so that it mixes readily with water; — called also *sulphur paste.*

wet'ted (wĕt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *past tense & past part.* of WET.

wetted perimeter. The distance across a water channel measured along the sides and bottom and from water's edge to water's edge.

wetted surface. *Shipbuilding.* The surface of a ship's hull in contact with the water under the conditions considered.

wet'ter (wĕt'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which wets; specif., a workman who wets the work in various manufacturing processes.

wet'ter-off', *n.* *Glass Mfg.* A worker who wets off the blown glass. See *wet off,* under WET, *v.*

wet'ting (wĕt'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of WET. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one who or that which wets, or state of being wet; as, to get a *wetting.*
2. A liquid used to make something wet, or to moisten it; as, to use milk as the *wetting* for dough.
3. A small drink of liquor; a nip; a drop.

wet'tish (wĕt'ĭsh), *adj* Somewhat wet; moist; humid.

We·tump'ka (wē·tŭmp'kä), *n.* An Indian of a major division of the Alibamu. See ALIBAMU.

wet wash. Laundry returned damp or moist, and unironed.

wet way. *Chem., Metal., etc.* A method, esp. of analysis, employing a liquid; as, the *wet way* of assaying copper.

wet wind. *Meteorol.* Any one of the winds at any given place which are most frequently followed by rain or snow.

we'-uns (wē'ŭnz), *pron.* We or us. *Dial., Southern U. S.*

weve (wēv), *v. t.* To give. *Obs.*

weve, *v. t.* [ME. *weven.* See WEAVE to move.] To move; lift; shake; twist. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To move; to go. *Obs.*

we've (wēv). Colloq. contraction of *we have.*

we'ved (wē'vĕd), *n.* [AS. *wēofod, wīobud, wīgbed.*] An altar. *Obs.*

we'vet (wē'vĕt), *n.* [See WEFT.] A cobweb. *Dial. Eng.*

We'we·noc (wē'wē·nŏk), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe of the Abnaki Confederacy, formerly dwelling at the mouth of the Kennebec River, Maine. They retired to Canada in the 18th century, where their descendants, mingled with other Abnaki, live at St. Francis, Province of Quebec. See ABNAKI.

wey (wā), *n.* [ME. *weye,* fr. AS. *wǣge, wǣg,* weight. See WEIGH.] A certain quantity estimated by weight; any of various local English measures of weight. In Scotland and Ireland, it is commonly equal to about 40 bushels.

wey (wā), *v. t.* [ON. *vei,* interj., woe. See WOE.] To lament for; bewail. *Obs. Scot.*

wey, *v. t.* [AS. *weegan.*] To move; agitate. *Obs.*

wey (wā). Var. of WE, WAY, WEIGH, WEE, WHY. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Wey'mouth pine (wā'mŭth). The white pine *Pinus strobus.*

wh. A consonantal group, usually representing Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, initial *hw.* See W; H; *Pron.,* § 258.

wha (hwŏ; hwä). Var. of WHO. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wha (wä), *interj.* Why! *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

whack (hwăk), *v.;* WHACKED (hwăkt); WHACK'ING. [Perh. partly imitative. Cf. THWACK.] *Transitive:* **1.** To strike, esp. with a smart or resounding blow; also, to make, effect, or accomplish, with whacks; as, to *whack* one's way through a thicket. *Colloq.*
2. To get the better of; beat, as in a game. *Colloq. & Dial.*
3. To divide into shares; as, to *whack* the spoils of a robbery; — often with *up. Slang.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To strike anything with a smart or resounding blow or blows. *Colloq.*
2. To make division; — often with *up. Slang.*

whack, *n.* **1.** A smart or resounding blow; also, the sound of or as of such a blow. *Colloq.*
2. A stroke; an attempt or trial; as, it looks difficult, but I'll take a *whack* at it; also, a turn, or try. *Slang.*
3. A portion; share; allowance. *Slang.*
4. Condition; order; fettle; as, he 's in fine *whack. Slang.*
— ***out of whack.*** Out of order; out of sorts; also, out of accord. *Slang.*

whack (hwăk). Scot. var. of QUACK.

whack'er (hwăk'ĕr), *n.* *Colloq.* **1.** One who whacks; specif., *U. S.,* a drover.
2. Anything uncommonly large; specif., a great lie.

whack'er (wăk'ĕr). Dial. Eng. of QUAKER, *v.*

whack'ing (hwăk'ĭng), *adj.* Very large; whopping; — also used adverbially; as, a *whacking* big lie. *Colloq.*

whale (hwāl; 258; 277), *n.; pl.* WHALES (hwālz), sometimes WHALE. See PLURAL, *Note.* [ME. *whal,* fr. AS. *hwæl;* akin to D. *walvisch,* G. *wal, walfisch,* OHG. *wal,* ON. *hvalr,* L. *squalus* a large sea fish. Cf. NARWHAL, WALRUS.] **1.** *Zool.* Any of numerous aquatic mammals of the order Cetacea, esp. those of large size, in distinction from the smaller species mostly called porpoises and dolphins. Whales, while fishlike in form, are true air-breathing, warm-blooded, viviparous mammals and suckle their young. The forelimbs are paddle-shaped, the hind limbs

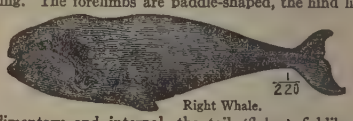

Right Whale.

rudimentary and internal, the tail (flukes) fishlike but horizontal. The skin is smooth and hairless, sometimes with a few bristles on the muzzle. The single or double nostrils open far back on the head. The act of spouting, or blowing, is the exhalation of air from the lungs, the appearance of the spout being caused mostly by condensation of moisture in the breath. Owing to pursuit for oil and whalebone, many whales are nearing extinction. There are three groups: the whalebone whales (Mysticeti), including the baleen or right whales, sulphur-bottom, etc., which have no teeth in the adult, but plates of baleen suspended from the upper jaw; the toothed whales (Odontoceti), including porpoises, dolphins, killers, narwhals, belugas, blackfish, sperm whales, etc., which have numerous simple conical teeth; the extinct zeuglodonts (Archaeoceti or Zeuglodontia), with teeth of different kinds corresponding to the incisors, canines, and molars, of most mammals. The largest whale is the sulphur-bottom, known to become 100 feet long or more.
2. A person or thing resembling or suggesting a whale; as: *Slang:* **a** One with a large appetite or capacity; as, a *whale* for facts; a *whale* on reading. **b** *Chiefly U. S.* Something impressive as in size or qualities, or superlatively good of its kind; as, a *whale* of a difference; a *whale* of a story; a *whale* of a fellow.
3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = CETUS.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

whaleboned	whale-hunting, *adj.*	whaleship
whale-headed	whale-mouthed	whale-tailed

whale, *v. i.;* WHALED (hwāld); WHAL'ING (hwāl'ĭng). To engage in whale fishing.

whale (hwāl), *v. t.* [Var. of 4th WALE.] To lash so as to mark with stripes; to wale; thrash; drub; as, to *whale* a boy for lying; hence, to strike or hit vigorously; as, to *whale* the ball for a home run; also, to effect or bring about by so thrashing, striking, etc. — *v. i.* To perform vigorously some (indicated) action. *Both Colloq., Chiefly U. S.*

whale (hwāl). Variant of WALE, *n.*

whale'back' (hwāl'băk'), *n.* **1.** Something, as a hill, a wave, etc., shaped like the back of a whale.
2. *Naut.* **a** *Shipbuilding.* A turtleback. **b** A form of steam vessel having sides curving in towards the ends, a spoon bow, and a very convex upper deck, much used on the Great Lakes, esp. for carrying grain.

whale'-backed' (-băkt'), *adj.* Also **whale'back'.** Shaped like or resembling a whale's back or a whaleback.

whale barnacle. Any of several barnacles of *Coronula* and allied genera, parasitic on whales.

whale'bird' (hwāl'bûrd'), *n.* **1.** Any of several gregarious sea birds which follow whaling vessels to feed on oil and offal; esp., a petrel of the genus *Pachyptila* (syn. *Prion*) of southern oceans. They have a peculiar broad lamellate bill.
2. a *Hudson Bay.* The turnstone. **b** *Labrador.* A phalarope. **c** The ivory gull.

wet. † WHAT, WHEET, WIT.	**wete.** † WEET, WET, WHEAT.	**we'vil** (wē'v'l). Var. of WEEVIL.	**weyne.** † VEIN, WAIN, WINE.	**We'zen** (wā'z'n), *n.* See STAR, *Table.*	**whaff** (wäf). Dial. var. of WAFF.
wet'a·ble, *adj.* Var. of WETTABLE.	**weth'er.** † WEATHER, WHITHER.	**wex.** Archaic infin. & obs. past tense & part past. of WAX.	**weyte.** † WHITE.	**whaap** (hwäp). Var. of WHAUP.	**wha·hoo'** (hwä·hōō'). Var. of WAHOO.
wetch'ed (wĕch'ĕd), **wetch'et** (-ĕt; -ĭt). Dial. Eng. of WET-SHOD.	**weth'er,** **weth'erd.** Weather.	**wex.** Dial. var. of WAX, *n.*	**weyve.** † WAIVE.	**whabb'by** (hwŏb'ĭ), *n.* = WABBY.	**whai'sie** (hwā'z'l), **whal'sie.** Scot. vars. of WHEEZLE.
wete. Var. of WIT. *Obs. exc. Dial.*	weathered. *Ref. Sp.* [WHETHER.	**weybrede** † WAYBREAD. [WY.	**We'zen** (wā'zĕn), *n.* [Ar. *al-wāsin* the weight; — so called because it seems to rise with difficulty from the horizon.] See STAR, *Table.*	**whaddie.** † WADDY.	**whale'back'er,** *n.* *Naut.* = WHALEBACK, 2 b.
	weth'ir. † WEATHER, WETHER.	**weye.** † WAY; WEIGH; WHEY.		**whae** (hwē). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of WEO.	
	wet'ly, *adv.* of WET.	**weyle.** † WAIL, WALE, WEEL.			
	wev'er. † WEAVER.				

whale'boat' (hwāl'bōt'), *n.* *Naut.* A long narrow row-boat with a bold sheer, sharp and raking at both ends, and often steered with an oar, originally used by whalemen and now carried by many large merchant and war vessels.

whale'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* **1.** A horny substance from the upper jaw of baleen whales; baleen. It is used as a stiffening in stays, fans, screens, whips, etc. It is chiefly obtained from the bowhead, or Greenland whale, and the antarctic, or southern, right whale. It is softened by boiling, and dyed black. The whalebone of the finback whales is shorter and less valuable.

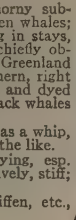

Whalebone, or Baleen. A single plate showing articulation with upper jaw. Much reduced.

2. An article made of whalebone, as a whip, a strip of stiffening in a corset, or the like.

whale'bone', *adj.* Of or employing, esp. stiffened with, whalebone; figuratively, stiff; inflexible; severe.

whale'bone', *v. t.* To shape, stiffen, etc., with whalebone.

whalebone tree. **a** A medium-sized tree (*Pseudomorus brunoniana*), family Moraceae, of Norfolk Island and Australia, with yellow, close-grained hard wood. **b** The Victorian dogwood.

whale'-built', *adj.* Built on the lines of a whaleboat.

whale feed *or* **food.** = BRIT **b.**

whale fin. Whalebone, esp. in original form. *Trade Slang.*

whale fisher *or* **fisherman.** = 1st WHALER, 1 **a.**

whale fishery. The occupation of taking whales, or a region where whales are pursued. — **whale fishing.** — **whale'-fish'ing**, *adj.*

whale'head' (hwāl'hĕd'), *n.*, *or* **whale'-head'ed stork.** The shoebill.

whale iron. A harpoon.

whale'like' (hwāl'lĭk'), *adj.* See -LIKE'.

whale line. A strong rope carefully made, such as is used in whaling, as a harpoon line or towline. It varies in size up to about four inches in circumference.

whale louse. Any of several degraded amphipod crustaceans of the genus *Cyamus*, parasitic on cetaceans, esp. *C. ceti.*

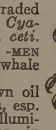

Whale Louse (*Cyamus delphini*). Dorsal View.

whale'man (hwāl'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man employed in the whale fishery.

whale oil. A water-white to brown oil obtained from the blubber of whales, esp. the right whale. It is used as an illuminant and lubricant, in making soap, in tempering steel, in currying leather, etc.

whal'er (hwāl'ĕr), *n.* **1. a** A vessel or person employed in the whale fishery. **b** A whaleboat.

2. A strolling bushman; a swagman; a sundowner; esp., a swagman who keeps near some large river, ascending on one bank and descending on the other. *Slang, Australia.*

whal'er (hwāl'ĕr), *n.* One who whales, or beats; hence, anything extraordinary, esp. in size; a whopper. *Slang, U. S.*

whale'road' (hwāl'rōd'), *n.* The sea. *Poetic.*

whal'er·y (hwāl'ĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-Iz). **a** The business of whaling. **b** A whaling establishment.

whale shark. A harmless shark (*Rhineodon typus*, syn. *typicus*) found in all tropical waters, and reaching a length of 45 feet. It has very small teeth, and its food consists of small fish and other animals strained out of the water by its fine-set gill rakers.

whale shot. Spermaceti. *Obs.*

whale's'-tongue' (hwālz'tŭng'), *n.* A marine worm of the genus *Balanoglossus.*

whal'ing (hwāl'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of WHALE. Specif.: *n.* The occupation of catching whales.

whal'ing, *adj.* Extraordinary of its kind, esp. in size; whacking; whopping; — used also adverbially; as, a *whaling* big family. *Slang.*

whal'ing (hwāl'ĭng), *n.* A thrashing; a beating. *Slang.*

whaling gun. A gun or any device for discharging a harpoon, bomb, or other projectile, at a whale.

whaling master. A captain of a whaling vessel, or a man in charge of a whaling station.

whaling port. A port where many whalers are owned or registered.

whaling rocket. A rocket carrying a bomb lance or the like, fired into a whale.

whal'ish (hwāl'ĭsh), *adj.* Like a whale. *Rare.*

whall'y (hwŏl'ĭ), *adj.* Having the iris of light color. *Rare.*

whal'y (hwāl'ĭ), *adj.* Of, like, pertaining to, or characteristic of, whales. *Rare.*

wham (hwăm), *n.* [ON. *hvammr* grassy hollow.] Swamp; marsh. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

wham (hwăm). Scot. var. of WHOM.

wham (hwăm), *interj.* An exclamation expressing the loud sound of hard impact. — **wham,** *n.* — **wham,** *v. t. & i.*

whame (hwām), *n.* A breeze fly.

whamp (wămp), *n.* A wasp. *Dial. Eng.*

wham'ple (hwăm'p'l), *n.* A blow; stroke. *Rare. Scot.*

whang (hwăng; *dial. also* wăng, wäng), *n.* [Var. of THONG.] A thong, esp. one of leather. *Chiefly Scot.*

whang, *v.* [Partly imitative, and partly fr. *whang* thong.] *Transitive:* **1.** To beat; thrash; bang; also, to strike with force. *Dial. & Colloq.*

2. *Scot. & Dial.* **a** To throw, hurl, or fling about violently. **b** To throw about or together slapdash. "I'll maybe *whang* up a pie." *Maristan Chapman.*

3. To slice, esp. in large pieces; to chop. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

—, *Intransitive:* To strike or assail with force or violence.

whang, *n.* **1.** A blow; whack; bang. *Chiefly Dial.*

2. A large piece or slice; a chunk. *Scot. & Dial.*

whang (hwăng), *n.* A resounding impact, blow, or the like; also, its sound; a bang. — **whang,** *v. i. & t.* — **whang,** *adv.* — **whang,** *interj.*

whang'am (hwăng'ăm), *n.* A name coined by Goldsmith for some animal represented as eating grasshoppers.

whang'doo'dle (-dōō'd'l), *n.* **1.** An imaginary creature, of undefined character; — applied also to persons. *Humorous, U. S.*

2. Stuff and nonsense; poppycock; frippery. *Slang, U. S.*

3. *Poker.* A round of jack pots, usually after a hand of agreed value is shown, such as a full or fours. *Slang.*

whang·ee' (hwăng·ē'), *n.* [Prob. fr. Chin. (Pek.) *huang*[2]-*li*[2], fr. *huang*[2] yellow + *li*[2] bamboo cane.] **1.** One of several Chinese bamboos of the genus *Phyllostachys.*

2. A walking stick of whangee (sense 1).

wha'pu·ku (hwä'pōō·kōō; *colloq.* hwä·pōō'-), *n.* Also **wha'pu·ka** (-kä), **wha'pu·kee** (-kē). [Maori.] A large edible marine fish (*Polyprion oxygeneios*), family Serranidae, of New Zealand waters, closely related to the European stone bass.

wha're (hwä'rā; *colloq.* hwŏr'ĕ), *n.* [Maori.] A Maori hut or house; also, any temporary hut in the New Zealand bush; *Colloq.*, a house. *Australia & New Zealand.*

wha're-ku'ra (hwä'rā·kōō'rä), *n.* Also **wha'rę-wa'nang-a** (-wä'näng·ȧ). [Maori.] The house in which the high priest imparted the ancient esoteric lore to his pupils; house of learning or theological college of the Maori. *New Zealand.*

wha'rę-pu'ni (hwä'rā·pōō'nē), *n.* [Maori.] Among the Maoris, a large meetinghouse or village assembly lodge, used in cold weather as a sleeping house.

wharf (hwôrf; 258), *n.*; *pl.* WHARVES (hwôrvz), also WHARFS (hwôrfs). [ME. *wharf(e)*, *wherf*, fr. AS. *hwerf*, *hwearf*, a bank, shore, orig., a turn, turning, hence a place of activity; akin to AS. *hweorfan* to turn, turn about, go about, D. *werf* a wharf, G. *werft*, Sw. *varf* a shipbuilder's yard, Dan. *værft* wharf, dockyard, G. *werben* to enlist, to engage, woo, OHG. *werban* to turn about, go about, be active or occupied, ON. *hverfa* to turn, Goth. *hwairban*, Gr. *karpos* wrist. Cf. CARPUS, WHIRL.] **1. a** A structure of timber, masonry, cement, earth, or other material, built on the shore of a harbor, river, canal, or the like, esp. one extending parallel to the shore line, so that vessels may lie close alongside to receive and discharge cargo, passengers, etc. **b** Any structure or surface, as a pier or dock, alongside which a vessel may lie.

2. The bank of a river, or the shore of the sea. *Obs.*

The fat weed that roots itself in ease on Lethe *wharf.* *Shak.*

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

wharf dues	wharf hand	wharfland
wharf duty	wharfhead	wharf owner
wharf end	wharfholder	wharfside
wharf fee	wharf laborer	wharf worker

wharf (hwôrf), *v.*; WHARFED (hwôrft); WHARF'ING (hwôr'fĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To guard or secure by a firm wall of timber or stone constructed like a wharf. *Obs.*

2. To furnish with a wharf or wharves.

3. To place upon a wharf; to bring to a wharf.

—, *Intransitive:* Of a vessel, to dock.

wharf'age (hwôr'fĭj), *n.* **1.** The provision or the use of a wharf; also, the handling or stowing of goods on a wharf.

2. The fee or duty paid for the privilege of using a wharf; pierage; quayage.

3. A place's wharves, collectively; wharf accommodations.

wharf boat. **1.** A boat moored at a bank of a river or in a like situation, used for a wharf, where the height of the water is so variable that a fixed wharf is impracticable. *U. S.*

2. A boat employed about wharves.

wharf fish. The cunner *Tautogolabrus adspersus. Local, U. S.*

wharf'ing, *n.* **1.** Something serving as a wharf; the materials of a wharf; also, wharves collectively.

2. *Hydraul. Engin.* The facing of sea walls and embankments with sheet piling secured by ties.

wharf'in·ger (hwôr'fĭn·jĕr), *n.* [For *wharfager*, with an intrusive *n*, as in *passenger.*] An owner or manager of a wharf, esp. a wharf equipped with cranes and other appliances for loading and unloading vessels, and having sheds, etc., for storage.

wharf lumper. A stevedore. See LUMPER, 3. *Austral.*

wharf'man (hwôrf'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man working on or about a wharf.

wharf'mas'ter (-mäs'tĕr; 83), *n.* A wharfinger. *U. S.*

wharf monkey. A terrestrial isopod of the genus *Ligyda*, common about wharves along the coasts of most warm countries.

whar·frae' (hwär·frā'), *adv.* [Dial. *whar* where + *frae* from.] Wherefrom. *Chiefly Scot.*

wharf rat. **1.** The common brown rat.

2. A man or boy who loafs, or, sometimes, lives, around wharves, sometimes with intent to steal from vessels, warehouses, etc. *Slang.*

wharf spike. = DOCK SPIKE.

wharl (hwärl). Variant of WHORL.

wharl (hwärl), *n.* A guttural pronunciation of the letter *r*; a burr. See 1st BURR, 13. — **wharl,** *v. t. & i.* *Both Now Rare.*

wharp (hwôrp), *n.* [Var. of WARP, *n.* (sense 6).] A kind of fine sand from the banks of the Trent, used in polishing. *Eng.*

whar'row (hwär'rō), *n.* [From *wharrow*, var. of WHARVE.] *Obs.* **a** A ball or pulley for a spindle thread. **b** A wharrow spindle.

wharrow spindle. A spindle formerly used to spin while walking. *Obs.*

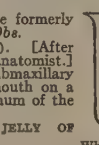

Wharrow Spindle (*Her.*).

Whar'ton's duct (hwôr't'nz). [After T. *Wharton* (1614–73), Eng. anatomist.] *Anat.* The duct of the submaxillary gland. It opens into the mouth on a papilla at the side of the frenum of the tongue.

Wharton's jelly. *Anat.* = JELLY OF WHARTON.

wharve (hwôrv), **warve** (wôrv), *n.* [AS. *hweorfa.* See WHORL.] *Spinning.* Orig., the small fly or flywheel on the lower end of a spindle used for momentum in hand spinning; in modern spinning machinery, the small grooved pulley on a spindle, by which the spindle is driven; — called also *whirl, whorl*, etc.

what (hwŏt; 71; 258), *pron.* [AS. *hwæt*, neuter of *hwā* who; akin to OS. *hwat* what, OFris. *hwet*, D. & LG. *wat*, G. *was*, OHG. *waz*, *hwaz*, ON. *hvat*, Sw. & Dan. *hvad*, Goth. *hwa.* See WHO.] A pronominal word used both as singular or plural. It is: **1.** An interrogative, referring to the nature or identity of an object or matter in question; as, *what* is this? *what* did you say? In certain cases *what* is used still of a person, where the reference is esp. to his character, occupation, or position, rather than to his identity. "*What* is that Barnardine?" *Shak.*

What is man, that thou art mindful of him? *Ps.* viii. 4.

Specif., equivalent to: **a** Of what value or consequence? "*What's* Fame?" *Pope.* **b** What did you say? What is it? **c** *Colloq.* What do you think of it?; — used after a statement; as, a clever play, *what?*

☞ Originally, *what, when, where, which, who, why*, etc., were interrogatives only, and it is often difficult to determine whether they are used as interrogatives or relatives.

2. A simple relative: that; which. *Now Dial.*

That *what* is extremely proper in one company may be highly improper in another. *Chesterfield.*

3. A compound relative, equivalent to *which* with an antecedent demonstrative. It is used of both persons and things for: **a** *That which*, or *those* [persons] *who*, or *those* [things] *which.*

With joy beyond *what* victory bestows. *Cowper.*

I'm thinking Captain Lawton will count the noses of *what* are left before they see their whaleboats. *Cooper.*

I know well . . . how little you will be disposed to criticize *what* comes to you from me. *J. H. Newman.*

But what has the force of *who*, or *that*, . . . *not;* as, he never had any money *but what* he absolutely needed, that is, that he did not need. **b** *The kind* or *amount that; such as; as much as;* as, very much *what* we might expect.

4. An indefinite relative: Whatever; whatsoever; what thing soever; as, call it *what* you please; also, *Obs.*, whoever.

Twelfth Night, or *What* you Will. *Shak.*

5. An indefinite pronoun: Something; anything; — now only in such phrases as *I tell you what*, where *what* anticipates the following statement, being elliptical for *what I think, what it is, how it is*, etc.

I tell thee *what*, corporal Bardolph, I could tear her. *Shak.*

— ***what all.*** **a** See ALL, *adj.*, 10. **b** *Colloq.* What it all might be; as, a jumble of chairs, dishes, and I don't know *what all.* — ***what an if.*** What if. *Archaic.* — ***what for.*** **a** For what reason or purpose; why. **b** *Colloq.* A whipping; punishment; as, I'll give him *what for.* — ***what for a.*** [Cf. G. *was für ein?*] What sort of; — in questions; as, *what* is he *for a* fighter? *Obs. exc. Dial.* — ***what have you.*** Whatever you please; anything or something else of that sort; as, a novel, a play, or *what have you. Slang, U. S.* — ***what if.*** What will it matter if; what will or would happen or be the result if. "*What if* it be poison?" *Shak.* — ***what is thee?*** What is the trouble with thee? *Obs.* — ***what of?*** What do you say or think of? as, watchman, *what of* the night? — ***what of this? that? it?*** etc. What follows from this, that, it, etc., often with the force of *what matters*, implying that it is of no consequence. "All this is so; but *what of this*, my lord?" *Shak.* "The night is spent, why, *what of that?*" *Shak.* — ***what's what.*** The true state or value of things; the proper thing; which is which; as, that will teach him *what's what. Colloq.* — ***what though.*** Even allowing that; supposing it true that; what matter that? "*What though* the field be lost? All is not lost." *Milton.*

what (hwŏt), *adj.* **1.** An interrogative, referring to the nature or identity of a person, object, or matter, in question; as, *what* child is lost? "*What* manner of man is this?" *Matt.* viii. 27.

2. A relative, equivalent to: **a** *The . . . which* or *who; the sort* or *kind of . . . which; such . . . as.*

We know *what* master laid thy keel,
What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel. *Longfellow.*

To restrain *what* power either the Devil or any earthly enemy hath to work us woe. *Milton.*

b *Any . . . which* or *that; whatever.*

Spirits . . . assume *what* . . . shapes they please. *Pope.*

c Rarely also for, *the . . . on*, or *at, which; at the . . . when*, as in the poetic "*what* time."

What time the mighty moon was gathering light. *Tennyson.*
What time I am afraid, I will trust in thee. *Ps.* lvi. 3.

3. How remarkable; how great; as, *what* folly! *what* eloquence! *what* courage!

What a piece of work is man! *Shak.*

What in this use has *a* or *an* between itself and its noun if the qualitative or quantitative importance of the object is emphasized. Cf. WHAT, *adv.*, 4.

what (hwŏt), *n.* **1. a** An interrogation of "what?" **b** An exclamation of "what!"

2. That which a thing is; the essence, substance, or matter, of something; also, its distinctive quality; quiddity.

3. A thing; object; something; also, matter, stuff, goods, etc.; hence, portion.

Such homely *what* as serves the simple clowne. *Spenser.*

what (hwŏt), *adv.* **1.** Why? *Obs.*

What should I stay? *Shak.*

2. How? in what respect? as, *what* does it benefit him? Formerly also with exclamatory and intensive force: how great; to what degree.

3. In part; partly; somewhat; — followed by a preposition, esp. *with*, and often repeated with distributive force.

What for lust [pleasure] and *what* for lore. *Chaucer.*

Thus, *what* with the war, *what* with the sweat, *what* with the gallows, and *what* with poverty, I am custom shrunk. *Shak.*

4. Prefixed to adjectives, as nearly equivalent to *how*; as, *what* happy boys! Cf. WHAT, *adj.*, 3.

What partial judges are our love and hate! *Dryden.*

what (hwŏt), *conj.* **1.** As much as; so far as; as, he helped them *what* he could. *Now Dial.*

2. That;—in *but what*, but that; that . . . not. Cf. BUT, *conj.*, 5.

Never fear but *what* our kite shall fly as high. *Ld. Lytton.*

what (hwŏt), *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprise or excitement, used: **a** Absolutely, often with the force of an uncompleted question; as, *what?* for "*what* do you mean?" etc., and frequently introducing a question. **b** *Archaic & Dial.* As a summons, or as a mere expletive, like *well!*; as, *what* ho! "*What*, Jessica!" *Shak.*

What, could ye not watch with me one hour? *Matt.* xxvi. 40.

what, *adj.* [AS. *hwæt.* See WHET, *v.*] Quick; active; bold. *Obs.*

wha'ta (hwä'tä), *n.* [Maori.] A storehouse, usually thatch-roofed, built on posts capped with inverted cones to prevent rats from getting in; — called also *futtah. New Zealand.*

what'a·bouts' (hwŏt'ȧ·bouts'), *n.* Also **what'a·bout'** (-bout'). The things with which one is busied. *Colloq.*

what'-d'you (*or* **d'ye**)**-call'-it** (hwŏt'dyŭ-[dyĕ-]kôl'ĭt; hwŏch'ŭ-[ĕ-]), *n.* A thingumbob. — **what'-d'you-call'-'em, -her, -him** (-ĕm, -ĕr, -ĭm), etc., *n.* *All Colloq.*

what-e'er' (hwŏt·ār'; -ăr'; 79), *pron.* Whatever; — a contraction used esp. in poetry.

what·ev'er (hwŏt·ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* An emphasized equivalent of *what*, used: **1.** Interrogatively, expressing surprise or perplexity; as, *whatever* do you want? *Colloq.*

2. Relatively: **a** Anything or everything that; as, take *whatever* you want; anything soever which.

Whatever Earth, all-bearing mother, yields. *Milton.*

---

whale'dom, *n.* See -DOM.
whale'fish', *n.* = WHALE. *Obs.*
whalm (hwälm; wälm). Var. of WALM (*Obs.*), WHELM (*Dial.*).
whalp (hwälp; wälp). Var. of WHELP. *Scot. & Dial.*
wham'ble (hwăm'l). Var. of WHEMMEL, *n. & v.*
wham'mel, wham'mle (hwăm'l). Dial. vars. of WHEMMEL.
wham-pee' (hwŏm-pē'). Var. of WAMPEE. [WHEN. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
whan (hwăn; hwän). Var. of **whan.** + WHOM, WON.
whand (hwän(d); wän(d)). Scot. var. of WAND.
whang'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
whang·hee' (hwăng·hē'). Var. of WHANGEE.
whank (hwängk) *v. & n.* = WHANG, bang, cut, etc. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [WHOP.
whap (hwŏp; wŏp; wäp). Var. of
whap'per. Var. of WHOPPER.
whap'per, whap'per-jawed', etc. Dial. vars. of WAPPER, WAPPER-JAWED, etc.
whap'pet (hwŏp'ĕt), *n.* [Var. of WAPPET.] A cur. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
whap'ping (-ĭng). Var. of WHOPPING.
whar. + WARE, WERE, WHETHER.
whar, ware (hwär). Vars. of WHERE. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
whar-e'er'. Scot. var. of WHEREVER.
whar'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
whar'ry (hwŏr'ĭ). Var. of WHARE.
whart (hwärt). Var. of QUART. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
whart. + WART, THWART.
whase (hwäz; hwŏz; hwäz). Scot. & Dial. var. of WHOSE.
wha's'le (hwä'z'l). Scot. var. of WHEEZLE.
whate, *n.* [AS. *hwæt* augury.] Fortune; fate; omen. *Obs.*
what'en. Var. of WHATTEN.

b No matter what; as, *whatever* you do, take care; also, notwithstanding anything that.

Take no repulse, *whatever* she doth say. *Shak.*

what-ev'er (hwŏt-ĕv'ĕr), *adj.* Of any kind soever that it may be; — often following its noun; as, no food *whatever.*

Whatever fortune stays him from his word. *Shak.*

what ho (hwŏt hō'). An exclamatory phrase used in calling or hailing or, formerly, inciting.

what-is'-it (hwŏt-ĭz'ĭt), **what 's'-it** (hwŏts'ĭt), *n.* A thingumbob. *Colloq., U. S.*

what'kin (hwŏt'kĭn), *adj.* What kind of. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

what'like' (hwŏt'lĭk'), *adj.* Of what sort or kind; — used as an indefinite relative. *Chiefly Dial.*

what'ness (-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* The what of a thing; esp., its quiddity, or distinctive nature.

what not. An elliptical expression, equivalent to *what might I not mention, say, do, or the like,* used esp. at the close of an enumeration to imply other items not considered worth mentioning; hence, anything, or whatever, you choose to name, supply, add, or the like.

Men hunt, hawk, and *what not.* *Becon.*
Some dead puppy, or log, or *what not.* *C. Kingsley.*
Battles, tournaments, hunts, and *what not.* *De Quincey.*

what'not' (hwŏt'nŏt'), *n.* **1.** **a** A thing; a something; esp., a thing that might be mentioned by way of addition to others in the context; also, a nondescript object or article; as, ornamented with a few glass *whatnots.* **b** A miscellany.

2. *Furniture.* A light open set of shelves used in 19th-century parlors for bric-a-brac, etc.

what price. Of what worth or value [is]? hence, what 's the use of? as, *what price* glory? also, loosely, what about? how about? *Slang.*

what'reck' (hwät'rĕk'; hwŏt'-), *adv.* [See WHAT, *interrog.*; RECK, *n. & v.*] Notwithstanding. *Scot.*

what 's (hwŏts). Colloq. contraction of *what is.*

what 's'-its-name' (hwŏts'ĭts-nām'), *n.* A thingumbob. — **what 's'-his-name'** (-ĭz-), *n.* — **what 's'-her-name'** (-ĕr-), *n.* *All Colloq.*

what'so (hwŏt'sō), *pron.* **a** *Archaic.* Whatever. **b** *Obs.* Whoever. — *adj.* Whatever. *Archaic.*

Whatso the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenser.*

what'so-e'er' (hwŏt'sō-ā'r'; -ā'r'; 79), *pron.* Whatsoever; — a contraction used chiefly in poetry.

what'so-ev'er (-ĕv'ĕr), *pron. & adj.* A more formal or intensive form of *whatever.* "In *whatsoever* shape he lurk." *Milton.* "*Whatsoever* God hath said unto thee, do." *Gen.* xxxi. 16. As an adjective it is sometimes divided by tmesis. "*What* things *soever* ye desire." *Mark* xi. 24.

what'ten (hwŏt'n), *pron. & adj.* What; what kind of. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

what'-you-may-call'-it (hwŏch'ŭ-mā-kôl'ĭt), *n.* A thingumbob. — **what'-you-may-call'-'em, -her, -him** (-ĕm, -ĕr, -ĭm), *n.* *All Colloq.*

what way. *Scot.* **a** Why. **b** How.

whau (wä; wô), *interj.* = WHY interj. *Dial. Eng.*

whau (hwou), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand tree (*Entelea arborescens*), family Tiliaceae; also, its very light wood used for making floats for native fishing nets.

whaup (hwäp; hwôp), *n.* [From one of its notes.] The European curlew *Numenius arquatus;* — called also **the *great whaup.*** *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

whaup, *v. i.* To cry like a whaup; to whistle or whine. *Scot.*

whaup, *n.* Outcry; fuss. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

whaup (hwäp; hwôp), *n.* Pod; also, lout; scoundrel. *Scot.*

whauve (wôv), *v. t. & i.* [ON. *hvalva.* See WHELM.] To cover, as by turning upside down; to hang or lean over. *Dial. Eng.*

wheal (hwēl), *n.* [ME. *whele,* fr. AS. *hwele* (doubtful word); akin to AS. *hwelian* to suppurate, and perh. to Lett. *kwēle* inflammation of a wound. Cf. WHELK pustule.] **1.** A pustule; a whelk.

2. *Med.* A flat burning or itching eminence on the skin, such as is produced by a mosquito bite, or in urticaria.

wheal, *v. t. & i.* To suppurate. *Obs.*

wheal (hwēl), *n.* [From *weal* a wale, confused with *wheal* a pustule.] A more or less elongated mark raised by a stroke; also, a like mark made in any way; a weal; wale.

wheal, *v. t.;* WHEALED (hwēld); WHEAL'ING. To make or cause a wheal or wheals upon.

wheal (wēl), *n.* [Corn. *hwel.*] *Mining.* A mine. *Cornwall.*

wheal'worm' (hwēl'wûrm'), *n.* The harvest mite; — so called from the *wheals* caused by its bite.

wheat (hwēt; 258), *n.* [ME. *whete,* fr. AS. *hwǣte;* akin to OS. *hwēti,* D. *weit,* G. *weizen,* OHG. *weizzi,* ON. *hveiti,* Sw. *hvete,* Dan. *hvede,* Goth. *hwaiteis,* and E. WHITE.] **1.** Any grass of the genus *Triticum,* esp. *T. vulgare,* the common wheat of cultivation and the source of most of the varieties of wheat, which are characterized by their wide climatic adaptability and are grown in the great wheat-raising areas of North America, Europe, and Australia. Wheat is closely related to rye and barley and has a long, dense, 4-sided spike, the lemmas awned or awnless (bearded or beardless wheats), and the spikelets containing two to three, sometimes four or more, white to dark-red kernels which separate readily from the chaff in threshing. Besides the common wheat which contains most of the bread wheats, the cultivated varieties form a number of groups each belonging to a separate species and varying in economic importance (see CLUB WHEAT, DURUM WHEAT, EMMER, EINKORN, POLISH WHEAT, POULARD WHEAT, and SPELT).

Wheat. *a* Bald (or Beardless) Wheat; *b* Bearded Wheat.

2. **a** The well-known cereal grain produced by these plants, the most important food of temperate climates and next to rice the most largely used of any grain. It yields a fine white flour, which is made into bread, cakes, pastry, etc., of all kinds (see FLOUR). Wheat is also largely used coarsely ground, rolled, or crushed. From the hard wheats macaroni, spaghetti, and similar pastes are made. Wheat is highly nutritious, containing more protein and slightly less starch than corn. Flour milled from the whole or nearly whole grain (called *graham flour,* and *entire-wheat,* or *whole-wheat, flour*) contains about 2 per cent more proteins and 4 per cent less carbohydrates than ordinary flour, from which the bran of the grain is removed; experiments have shown, however, that ordinary flour is the more completely digested. The secondary products of milling wheat, as bran, middlings, etc., also inferior grades of flour, are largely used as feed for stock. The origin of wheat is not definitely known, and it probably no longer occurs in a wild state. It was an important food crop in ancient Egypt and in Palestine, and among the lake dwellers of Switzerland, wheat grains being found commonly in various archaeological remains. At the present time the United States exceeds all other countries in the total annual output of wheat, but Denmark in recent years has produced the largest yield per acre. Among the important varieties of wheat are: in the United States, Marquis, Turkey, Kanred, Hultz, and Kubanka; in Australia, Federation; in Great Britain and central Europe, Squarehead. **b** A crop of this cereal whether growing or harvested.

3. *Exchanges.* Wheat as a commodity on the exchanges.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

wheat berry	**wheat-growing,** *adj.*	**wheat-rich**
wheat-blossoming, *adj.*	**wheat-hid**	**wheat seed**
wheat-colored	**wheat meal**	**wheat sheaf**
wheat-fed	**wheat-producing,** *adj.*	**wheatstalk**
wheat field	**wheat-raising,** *adj.*	**wheat stem**
		wheat-straw, *adj.*
		wheat weigher

wheat aphid *or* **aphis.** Any of several plant lice of the family Aphididae, which suck the sap of growing wheat, as the grain aphid *Macrosiphum granaria* and *Rhopalosiphum pruniforae.*

wheat beetle. **a** A small, slender, rusty-brown beetle (*Silvanus surinamensis*) whose larvae feed upon wheat, rice, and other grains. **b** The drugstore beetle, whose larvae eat the interior of grains of wheat. **c** A grain beetle or flour beetle.

Wheat Beetle (*Anobium paniceum*). *a* Imago; *b* Larva.

wheat belt. An agricultural region in which more land is devoted to the production of wheat than to any other one crop. In the United States there is a winter wheat belt south of the great corn belt and a spring wheat belt northwest of the corn belt in Minnesota and the Dakotas. The spring wheat belt extends into Canada.

wheat'bird' (hwēt'bûrd'), *n.* **a** (*pron. also* wēt'-) *Local, Eng.* The chaffinch. **b** *Western N. A.* The horned lark.

wheat bug. Any true bug that damages wheat, as *Miris tritici* or an allied species.

wheat bulb fly. The adult of the wheat bulb worm.

wheat bulb worm. The larva of a small fly which infests the stalk of wheat, as *Meromyza americana* in North America or *Hylemyia coarctata* in Europe.

wheat chafer. Any beetle that feeds on growing wheat, esp. *Anisoplia austriaca,* often a pest in parts of Europe.

wheat cutworm. Any lepidopterous larva that cuts off the stalk of wheat at the base, as the fall army worm and several true cutworms.

wheat duck. The American widgeon. *Western U. S.*

wheat'ear' (hwēt'ēr'), *n.* An ear of wheat. — **wheat'-eared'** (-ērd'), *adj.*

wheat'ear' (hwēt'ēr'), *n.* [Prob. for *white-ear,* where *ear* is perh. fr. ME. *ers* rump (cf. ARSE), mistaken as a pl. Cf. WHITE-EAR, WHITETAIL.] A small bird (*Oenanthe,* syn. *Saxicola, oenanthe*) of northern Europe, Asia, and America, allied to the stonechat and whinchat. The male has a bluish-gray back, buffy breast, white rump and belly, blackish wings, and a black line through the eye. It inhabits rocky places chiefly. The white rump is conspicuous in flight.

Wheatear.

wheatear cockle. The wheatworm.

wheat eel *or* **eelworm.** The wheatworm.

wheat'en (hwēt''n), *adj.* [AS. *hwǣten.*] Of, pertaining to, or made of, wheat; as, *wheaten* bread, straw; also, of the color of wheat.

wheat'en, *n.* The color of wheat.

wheat fly. **a** The wheat midge. **b** The wheat gallfly. **c** The Hessian fly. **d** Any of several flies of the genus *Oscinis,* as *O. soror* whose larvae live in the stems of wheat.

wheat gallfly. The imago of the jointworm.

wheat grass. Any grass of the genus *Agropyron,* esp. the bearded wheat grass (*A. caninum*), the western wheat grass *A. smithii,* and the couch grass *A. repens.*

wheat'grow'er (hwēt'grō'ĕr), *n.* One who grows wheat.

wheat'-head' ar'my worm. The larva of a noctuid moth (*Neleucania albilinea*), destructive to the heads of timothy, wheat, and other grasses.

wheat jointworm. See JOINTWORM.

wheat'land' (hwēt'lănd'), *n.* Land sown, or to be sown, with wheat.

wheat louse. Any wheat aphid.

wheat maggot. The larva of any wheat fly, esp. of a wheat midge.

wheat midge. **a** A small two-winged fly (*Thecodiplosis mosellana*) which is very destructive to growing wheat, both in Europe and America. The female lays her eggs in the flowers of wheat, and the larvae suck the juice of the young kernels and when grown change to pupae in the earth. **b** The Hessian fly.

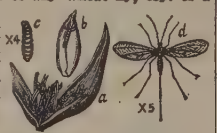

Wheat Midge (*Thecodiplosis mosellana*). *a* Larvae in Flowers of Wheat; *b* Larva on a Grain of Wheat; *c* Larva; *d* Female Imago.

wheat mildew. *Plant Pathol.* Either of two diseases of wheat; the powdery mildew caused by *Erysiphe graminis* and the downy mildew caused by *Sclerospora macrospora.*

wheat mite. A flour mite.

wheat mixed feed. Wheat offals used as a stock feed.

wheat moth. Any moth whose larvae devour the grains of wheat, chiefly after it is harvested; a grain moth, flour moth, or meal moth. See ANGOUMOIS MOTH.

wheat pest. A small midge (*Oscinis frit*) that does great damage to wheat in Europe.

wheat plant louse. A wheat aphid.

wheat rosette. *Plant Pathol.* A virus disease of wheat characterized by retarded growth, excessive tillering, a dark-green coloration of the overwintering leaves, and more or less mosaic mottling.

Wheat Pest. (× 5)

wheat rust. *Plant Pathol.* **a** Any of three diseases of wheat caused by rust fungi, of which the stem rust caused by *Puccinia graminis* is the most serious. The stem rust spreads throughout the summer by means of urediniospores which as they develop cause rusty patches on the leaves and stems. Toward fall the fungus produces teliospores which survive the winter; in the following spring they germinate, forming a promycelium with sterigmata from which basidiospores are abstricted; these develop only upon the leaves of the common barberry, on which they produce aecia, or "cluster cups." The spores now arising (aeciospores) in turn infect wheat, thus completing the life cycle of the rust. The barberry phase in the life cycle is often absent, as in Australia, parts of the U. S., etc. The common orange leaf rust is caused by *P. triticina,* and stripe rust by *P. glumarum* (see these terms). **b** Any fungus causing one of these diseases. See RUST, *n.,* 6; UREDINALES; PUCCINIA.

wheat sawfly. **a** The wheat-stem sawfly. **b** Any of several small American sawflies of the genus *Dolerus,* as *D. sericeus* and *D. arvensis,* whose larvae injure the stems or heads of wheat. **c** *Pachynematus extensicornis,* whose larvae feed principally on the blades of wheat.

wheat scab. *Plant Pathol.* A destructive disease of wheat caused by the sac fungus *Gibberella saubinetii,* characterized by head blight. The same fungus also attacks barley and corn.

wheat'sel bird (hwēt'sĕl). [*wheat* + *sele* time, season.] The male chaffinch. *Local, Eng.*

wheat smut. *Plant Pathol.* Any smut of wheat, as bunt.

wheat States. Those States of the United States producing the main crop of wheat. They include: ***spring-wheat States,*** Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington; ***winter-wheat States,*** Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Washington. Durum wheat is included under spring wheat in the above classification.

wheat'-stem' mag'got. The larva of a small pale-yellow, black-striped fly (*Meromyza americana*), family Oscinidae, which bores in the stems of wheat and other cereals.

Wheat-stem Sawfly (*Cephus pygmaeus*). (× 1½)

wheat stem rust. See STEM RUST.

wheat-stem sawfly. Either of two sawflies (*Cephus pygmaeus* and *C. cinctus*), whose larvae bore in the stalks of wheat, doing great injury.

Wheat'stone's, *or* **Wheat'stone, bridge** (hwēt'stŭn[z]; -stōn[z]). [After Sir Charles *Wheatstone,* Eng. physicist, its inventor.] *Elec.* A device for the measurement of resistances, so called because the balance between the resistances to be measured is indicated by the absence of a current in a certain wire forming a bridge or connection between two branches of the circuit. When no current flows through the bridge wire, the arms, R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4 are said to be in *electric balance,* the voltage drop in R_1 being equal to the voltage drop in R_2 and the voltage drop in R_3 being equal to the voltage drop in R_4.

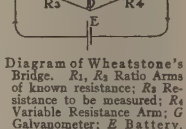

Diagram of Wheatstone's Bridge. R_1, R_2 Ratio Arms of known resistance; R_3 Resistance to be measured; R_4 Variable Resistance Arm; *G* Galvanometer; *E* Battery. When *G* shows no current, $R_1 : R_2 = R_3 : R_4$.

Wheatstone's net. *Elec.* A system of electric circuits in multiple with each other or partly in multiple and partly in series. The simplest form is a Wheatstone's bridge.

Wheatstone's rods. [See WHEATSTONE'S BRIDGE.] *Acoustics.* Flexible rods the periods of vibration of which in two planes at right angles are in some exact ratio to one another. When one end of such a rod is fixed, the free end describes, in vibrating, the corresponding Lissajous figure.

Wheatstone transmitter. An automatic telegraph transmitter using a perforated tape engaging with one end of a marking rod or lever, the other end of which opens and closes the circuit.

wheat take-all. = TAKE-ALL.

wheat thief. Gromwell, which is a weed troublesome to wheat.

wheat thrips. Any of numerous thysanopterous insects which infest wheat and damage the grain, as in America *Frankliniella* (syn. *Thrips*) *tritici* or *Anaphothrips obscurus* and in Europe *Limothrips denticornis, L. cerealium,* or *Haplothrips aculeatus.*

wheat weevil. **a** The grain weevil. **b** The rice weevil when found in wheat. **c** The wheat thrips.

wheat'worm' (hwēt'wûrm'), *n.* A small nematode worm (*Tylenchus tritici*) which attacks wheat, advancing through the stem to the grains in the ear.

wheat'y (hwēt'ĭ), *adj.* Like wheat; also, formerly, wheaten.

whee (hwē), *interj.* [Cf. WHEW, WHOO.] An exclamation expressing a whistling sound; — used often to express delight. — **whee,** *n.* — **whee,** *v. i.*

whee'dle (hwē'd'l), *v.;* WHEE'DLED (-d'ld); WHEE'DLING (-dlĭng). [Perh. fr. AS. *wǣdlian* to be in want, to beg, fr. *wǣdl* poverty.] *Transitive:* **1.** To entice by soft words or the like; to cajole; flatter; coax; as, to *wheedle* one out of one's money.

And *wheedle* a world that loves him not. *Tennyson.*

2. To gain, or get away, by flattery or coaxing; as, to *wheedle* permission from a parent.

The money which these men *wheedle* out of you. *C. Kingsley.*

—, *Intransitive:* To flatter; coax; cajole.

Syn. and Ant. — See COAX.

whee'dle, *n.* Act or an instance of wheedling; also, one who wheedles; a wheedler. *Rare.*

whee'dler (hwē'dlĕr), *n.* One who wheedles.

whee'dling (-dlĭng), *adj.* Coaxing; cajoling; flattering. — **whee'dling-ly,** *adv.*

wheel (hwēl; 258), *n.* [ME. *wheel, hweol,* fr. AS. *hwēol, hweogul, hweowol;* akin to D. *wiel,* ON. *hvēl, hjōl,* Gr. *kyklos,* Skr. *cakra,* OSlav. *kolo* wheel, Gr. *polos* axis, L. *colere* to be busy, cultivate, dwell, Gr. *pelomai* I go, move, am, *telos* end, *teleos* complete, *tēle* far, *palai* long ago, *palaios* ancient, Skr. *carati* he moves, goes. Cf. CALASH, CHUKKER, COLONY, CULTURE, CYCLE, CYCLOPEDIA, 1st JACK, PALEOLITHIC, 1st POLE, PULLEY, SCARLET, TALISMAN amulet, TELEOLOGY, TELESCOPE.] **1.** A disk, or a circular frame or body, whether solid or built up, capable of turning on a central axis; as, a cart *wheel;* a cog*wheel;* a fly*wheel;* a spur *wheel.* The common vehicle wheel consists usually of a central *nave* or *hub,* in which the axle is inserted, connected by radial *spokes* with *fellies* over which is shrunk the iron *rim* or *tire.* Wheels are used to lessen friction, and hence to diminish tractive force, esp.

---

what'n (hwŏt''n), **what'na** (hwŏt'nä). Vars. of WHATTEN.

what'some (hwŏt'sŭm), *adj. & pron.* Whatever. *Obs.*

what'som-ev'er (wŏt'sŭm-ĕv'ĕr), *adj. & pron.* = WHATSOEVER. *Now Dial.* [of WHACK.]

whauk (hwäk; hwôk). Scot. var. of WHACK.

whaur (hwōr; hwär). Scot. & Ir. var. of WHERE.

whawl (wôl). Var. of WAUL.

whay. Var. of WHEY. *Dial.*

wheal'y, *adj.* See -Y.

wheam (hwēm). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of QUEME.

wheat. † WHITE.

wheat'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

wheat'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

whed'der, whed'er (hwĕd'ĕr). Vars. of WHETHER. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

whee (wē). Var. of QUEY. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

whee'did. Wheedled. *Ref. Sp.*

whee'dle-some, *adj.* See -SOME.

FIFTY WILD FLOWERS OF AMERICA

COPYRIGHT, 1934, G. & C. MERRIAM CO.

when supporting a vehicle. When provided with cogs or teeth on the rim, or more rarely on the face, wheels are largely used to transmit and modify force and motion in machinery, etc. For other uses, see BALANCE WHEEL, FLYWHEEL, etc.

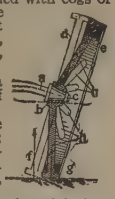

2. Anything resembling or likened to a wheel (sense 1); also, *chiefly Poetic*, any of various things shaped like an orb or disk.

3. An instrument or device in which the chief essential consists of a wheel or wheels; specif.: **a** Short for POTTER'S WHEEL, SPINNING WHEEL, PADDLE WHEEL, etc. **b** A wheeled vehicle specif., *Colloq.*, a bicycle, or, rarely, a tricycle.

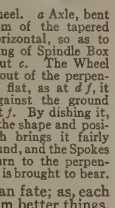

Dished Cart Wheel. *a* Axle, bent to bring bottom of the tapered Spindle (*b*) horizontal, so as to prevent crowding of Spindle Box against the Nut *c*. The Wheel is thus swung out of the perpendicular, and if flat, as at *d f*, it would bear against the ground obliquely, as at *f*. By dishing it, the Rim takes the shape and position *e g*, which brings it fairly against the ground, and the Spokes (*h*) come in turn to the perpendicular, as each is brought to bear.

4. **a** An instrument used in an old mode of torture or execution in which the victim was fastened to a cart wheel, or a frame somewhat resembling one, with his legs and arms extended, and his limbs were broken by striking them with an iron bar. **b** The torture or punishment itself.

5. The emblematic wheel of the personified Fortune, symbolizing the rapid alternations of human fate; as, each turn of Fortune's *wheel* seemed to bring him better things.

6. A turn or revolution; rotation; compass. "The common vicissitude and *wheel* of things." *South.*

[He] throws his steep flight in many an aery *wheel*. *Milton.*

7. Figuratively: **a** *pl.* The machinery which propels or operates anything; the moving power or elements; as, the *wheels* of government; money oils the *wheels* of life; also, *sing.*, one of the constituent parts or elements of such machinery. **b** The directing or controlling force or element.

8. = CART WHEEL, a dollar.

9. The refrain or burden of a song. See BOB, *n.*, 6.

10. *Archaeol.* In ancient art, any circular design with radii suggesting spokes, usually symbolic, as in representations of the sun-god. The four-spoked wheel is also known as the *wheel cross*, esp. as used by Celts in the bronze age representing the chariot of the sun.

11. *Fireworks.* A firework which rotates while burning. Cf. PIN WHEEL, c.

12. *Mil. & Nav.* A movement of troops or vessels in line in which the units preserve alignment and relative positions but change direction, pivoting on a unit at the end of the line or upon an imaginary point beyond it.

13. *Naut.* **a** A circular frame having handles on the periphery, and an axle so connected with the tiller as to form a means of controlling the rudder for steering. Usually the axle is prolonged in a barrel around which the tiller or wheel ropes are wound, and the larger the wheel the greater the leverage and hence the power obtained. When steam steering gear is used, as in most large vessels, the wheel usually operates ropes connected to the valve of the steering engine which in turn moves the tiller. **b** A trick, or spell, at the wheel; the steersman's watch. **c** By extension, the man at the wheel; the steersman.

14. *Needlework.* A circular design with radiating bars, in imitation of a cart wheel or a spider's web.

15. *Old Astron.* One of the revolving, concentric spheres to which the planets and fixed stars were supposed to be attached.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

wheel-broad	**wheel-marked**	**wheel-spun**
wheel-cutting, *adj.*	**wheel-mounted**	**wheel-supported**
wheel-footed	**wheel-resembling**, *adj.*	**wheel-turned**
wheel-going, *adj.*		**wheel-turning**, *adj.*
wheel-made	**wheelroad**	**wheelway**
wheelmaker	**wheel-shaped**	**wheel welder**
wheelmaking	**wheel-smashed**	**wheel-worn**

— ***at the wheel.*** **a** Occupying a position next to the wheel; — said of a draught animal, orig. and esp. a horse. See WHEEL HORSE. **b** Stationed at or controlling the steering wheel; hence, guiding; directing; in control or charge. — ***a wheel within a wheel, or wheels within wheels.*** A complication of circumstances, motives, etc. — ***in the wheel.*** = *at the wheel* **a**, above. — ***on the wheel.*** = *on wheels* **a**, below. — ***on wheels.*** **a** Riding on or in a wheeled vehicle. **b** As if rolling on wheels; smoothly; easily; also, quickly.

wheel (hwēl, 258), *adj.* **1.** Of or consisting of a wheel; as, a *wheel* trap.

2. Wheel-shaped; like a wheel in design or construction; specif., having or using a central point or points from which main lines radiate like the spokes of a wheel; as, *wheel* tracery; a medieval *wheel* map, with Jerusalem as its center; a city built on the *wheel* plan.

3. Having, esp. mounted on, a wheel or wheels; wheeled; as, a *wheel* excavator; also, riding in or on a wheeled vehicle.

4. Next to the wheels; — of draught animals. See WHEEL HORSE.

wheel (hwēl), *v.*; WHEELED (hwēld); WHEEL'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To convey or move on wheels, or in a wheeled vehicle; as, to *wheel* a load; to *wheel* a piano into place.

2. To cause to turn or revolve; to rotate; revolve; as, to *wheel* one's horse in a circle; to *wheel* a regiment.

3. To make or perform in a circle; to make circular in form. "The beetle *wheels* her droning flight." *Gray.*

4. To put wheels on; as, to *wheel* a wagon.

5. To treat on a wheel; as: **a** To shape on a potter's wheel. **b** To dress (a skin) on a wheel. See FLUFF, *v. t.*

6. To subject to torture by the wheel. *Obs.*

7. *Shoemaking.* To indent with a wheel. See WHEEL, *v. i.*, 6, below.

8. *Tanning.* To treat by revolving in a pin wheel.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To turn on or as on an axis; to revolve.

The moon carried about the earth always shows the same face to us, not once *wheeling* upon her own center. *Bentley.*

Specif., to reel, as in giddiness; to become giddy.

2. To change direction as if revolving upon an axis or pivot; to turn; as, the troops *wheeled* to the right; he *wheeled* completely around in his opinion.

3. To go round in a circuit; to fetch a compass.

Then *wheeling* down the steep of heaven he flies. *Pope.*

4. To go on or as if on wheels; to roll forward; to move or proceed smoothly, easily, rapidly, or the like.

5. Specif., to ride a bicycle or, rarely, a tricycle; also, formerly, to ride in a wheeled vehicle. *Colloq.*

6. *Shoemaking.* To make or form with a wheel a series of small indentations, as along the upper edge of the heel of a shoe.

wheel (hwēl). Var. of WHEAL, *n.*

wheel (wēl). Var. of WEEL, *n.*

wheel'age (hwēl'ĭj), *n.* **A tax or toll for allowing wheeled vehicles to pass.**

wheel and axle. A device consisting of a grooved wheel (turned by a cord or chain) with a rigidly attached axle (for winding up a weight by a cord or chain), together with the supporting standards. Cf. SIMPLE MACHINE.

wheel animal *or* **animalcule.** A rotifer.

wheel back. A chair back having a splat cut out or carved or having spindles arranged so as to represent a wheel. — **wheel'-back', wheel'-backed'**, *adj.*

wheel'band' (hwēl'bănd'), *n.* Formerly: **a** The tire of a wheel. **b** A belt or band that goes around a wheel.

wheel barometer. A siphon barometer with a float, from which a cord passes over a pulley and moves an index.

wheel'bar'row (hwēl'băr'ō), *n.* Any of various small vehicles with handles and one or more wheels, for conveying small loads, esp. one with a single wheel pivoted between the ends of a pair of shafts formed into handles at the other end, and supporting the body of the vehicle.

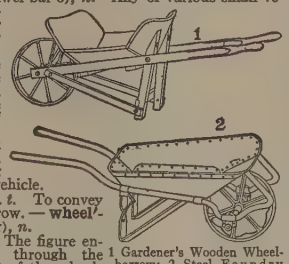

1 Gardener's Wooden Wheelbarrow; 2 Steel Foundry Wheelbarrow.

wheel'bar'row, *v. t.* To convey in a wheelbarrow. — **wheel'-bar'row·er** (-ō-ĕr), *n.*

wheel base. **1.** The figure enclosed by lines through the points of contact of the wheels of a vehicle, etc., with the surface on rails on which they run; more esp., the length of this figure measured in the direction of motion of the vehicle.

2. In automotive vehicles, the distance in inches between the front and rear axles, or between the centers of the points of contact of the front and rear wheels with the ground.

wheel bearer. A rotifer.

wheel'bird' (hwēl'bûrd'; wēl'-), *n.* The European nightjar. *Local, Eng.*

wheel'box' (hwēl'bŏks'), *n.* *Naut.* A box or casing over the steering gear of a vessel.

wheel bug. A large North American hemipterous insect (*Arilus cristatus*) which sucks blood of other insects; — so called from a high serrated crest on its prothorax.

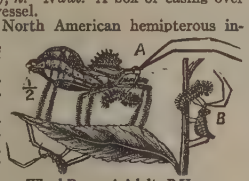

Wheel Bug. *A* Adult; *B* Young.

wheel case. A fireworks case for attaching to the rim of a pin wheel or other revolving piece.

wheel chain. **a** See CHAIN, *n.*, 9. **b** *Naut.* A chain used as a wheel rope.

wheel chair. A chair mounted on wheels, usually to be pushed or pulled by an attendant, as a Bath chair.

wheel colter. *Agric. Mach.* A rolling colter. See COLTER.

wheel control. Control by rotation of the wheel of a control column. See CONTROL COLUMN.

wheel cross. See WHEEL, *n.*, 10.

wheel cultivator. *Agric. Mach.* **a** A cultivator with blades on the periphery of a wheel. **b** A cultivating machine mounted on and supported by wheels.

wheel'-cut', *adj.* Cut on a revolving wheel; — of (cut) glass.

wheeled (hwēld), *adj.* Having a wheel or wheels; as, a *wheeled* chair; *wheeled* vehicles.

-wheeled (-hwēld). A combining form of *wheeled*, denoting *having* (so many or such) *wheels*, as in:

broad-wheeled	**ten-wheeled**	**wire-wheeled**
fire-wheeled	**three-wheeled**	**wooden-wheeled**
four-wheeled	**two-wheeled**	

wheeled hand hoe. *Agric. Mach.* A wheel hoe.

wheel'er (hwēl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which wheels; as: **a** One who conveys, esp. one whose occupation is to convey, articles by wheeling; — often with *away, in, off, out.* **b** One who wheels about in marching, esp. the pivot man in the evolution; hence, one who readily turns about in opinion, etc. **c** *Colloq.* A cyclist. **d** = WHEEL SCRAPER.

2. A maker of wheels; a wheelwright. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

3. That which has wheels, as a vehicle or vessel; — now chiefly in compounds; as, a side-*wheeler*; a four-*wheeler*.

4. A wheel horse or, by extension, other draught animal in a similar position; — used also figuratively. See WHEEL HORSE.

5. One of the granite paving blocks laid contiguous to the curb, esp. on grades, to carry heavy wheel loads.

6. The European nightjar. *Local, Eng.*

7. *Shoemaking.* One who indents with a wheel; as, a seat *wheeler*, welt *wheeler*.

wheel'er·y (-ĭ), *n.* Wheeling; a turning about. *Rare.*

wheel excavator. A power-driven, wheel-supported machine for excavating trenches for tile drains.

wheel governor. *Mach.* A common variety of shaft governor (see GOVERNOR, 6) arranged inside the rim of a wheel.

wheel hoe. *Agric. Mach.* A wheel cultivator, esp. one pushed and manipulated by hand.

wheel horse. A horse, or one of the horses, nearest to the wheels, as opposed to a leader, or forward horse; figuratively, one in any labor or enterprise who does especially steady and effective work; as, a *wheel horse* of a party.

wheel'house' (hwēl'hous'), *n.* A structure housing a wheel or wheels; specif., *Naut.*: **a** A small house on or above deck, containing the steering wheel. **b** A paddle box.

wheel'ing (hwēl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that wheels; as: **a** Act of conveying anything, or traveling, on wheels, or in a wheeled vehicle. **b** A turning or circular movement. **c** *Colloq.* Cycling. **d** A furnishing with wheels. **e** *Obs.* Subjection to the punishment of breaking on a wheel.

2. Condition of a road, or roads, which admits of passing on wheels; as, it is good *wheeling*, or bad *wheeling*.

3. A woolen yarn of a medium coarse grade.

4. *Leather.* = FLUFFING.

wheel'ing, *adj.* That wheels (in various senses). — **wheel'ing·ly,** *adv.*

wheel lathe. *Math.* See 2d LATHE, 1.

wheel load. That part of the load of a vehicle which is carried by a single wheel and transmitted by it to a road surface, a track, or the like. The larger the number of wheels, the smaller is the single *wheel load* and the less is the potential injury to the road.

wheel load weigher. A portable device for determining the wheel load of a motor vehicle.

wheel lock. **a** A former kind of gunlock in which sparks were struck from a flint, or piece of iron pyrites, by a revolving wheel; also, a gun equipped with such a gunlock. **b** = 2d LOCK, 13 **b**.

wheel'man (hwēl'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who makes wheels or tends a wheel; specif., *Now Rare*, a wheelsman.

2. One who rides a bicycle or tricycle; a cycler, or cyclist.

wheel map. See WHEEL, *adj.*, 2.

wheel money. *Archaeol.* One of the wheel-shaped metal objects of the Bronze Age, regarded by some as money, but by others as symbols of the sun.

wheel of fortune. **a** = WHEEL, *n.*, 5. **b** A gambling or lottery device consisting of a wheel which is spun horizontally, articles or sums, which certain marks on its circumference indicate when it comes to rest, being distributed according to varying rules.

wheel of life. **a** A zoetrope. **b** *Hinduism & Buddhism.* The process of transmigration, likened to a wheel.

wheel ore. The mineral bournonite; — so called when occurring in wheel-shaped twin crystals.

wheel organ. *Zool.* The trochal disc of a rotifer.

wheel pen. A drawing pen with the nib replaced by a rotating toothed wheel.

wheel pit. A pit in which the lower part of a flywheel runs.

wheel plate. **a** = QUADRANT PLATE. **b** A flat, horizontal, metallic ring fastened to the under forward end of a carriage bottom and having its center, which is in the axis of the king bolt, coinciding with the center of the sweep plate.

wheel plow. *Agric. Mach.* A plow mounted on wheels.

wheel'race' (hwēl'rās'), *n.* The place in which a water wheel is set.

wheel rod. *Naut.* A length of metal rod taking the place of a portion of a wheel chain or wheel rope.

wheel rope. *Naut.* A rope leading from the axis or barrel of a steering wheel, or from a steering engine, to the tiller, enabling the rudder to be moved by revolving the wheel. Chains are now more commonly used on large vessels.

wheel scraper. A road scraper mounted on wheels. Modern types may be operated singly or in trains of several units drawn by powerful tractors.

wheels'man (hwēlz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who handles a wheel; esp., a steersman; strictly, one who steers by turning a wheel.

wheel'smith' (hwēl'smĭth'), *n.* A smith who makes wheels.

wheel'spin' (-spĭn'), *n.* *Automobiles.* Rotation of the wheels without securing traction.

wheel stitch. *Needlework.* A stitch resembling a spider's web, worked on the material, not over an open space.

wheel tracery. Tracery, as in a wheel window (which see), radiating from a center like the spokes of a wheel.

wheel trap. A fish trap, used esp. in Alaska, consisting of a wheel revolved by the current and provided with scoops for taking the fish and a receptacle in which the scoops deposit them.

wheel tree. **a** The paddlewood. **b** An Australian tree (*Stenocarpus sinuatus*), family Proteaceae, having the flowers in a circular cluster.

wheel trolley. *Elec. Railways.* See TROLLEY, *n.*, 5.

wheel window. *Arch.* A circular window having radiating mullions like the spokes of a wheel. Cf. ROSE WINDOW; WHEEL TRACERY.

wheel'work' (hwēl'wûrk'), *n.* *Mach.* Wheels in gear, and their connections, etc., in a machine or mechanism.

wheel'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* A man whose occupation is to make or repair wheels and wheeled vehicles. — **wheel'-wright'ing,** *n.*

wheel'y (hwēl'ĭ), *adj.* *Colloq.* **a** Circular; suitable to rotation. **b** Rolling, whirling, etc., like a wheel.

wheen (hwēn), *n.* [AS. *hwēne, hwǣne*, a little, somewhat, fr. *hwōn* little, few. Cf. WHONE.] *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.* **a** A few; several; a quantity or considerable number. **b** A division; a group.

— ***a wheen.*** A little; — used adverbially. *Scot.*

wheen, *adj.* Few. *Obs. Scot.*

wheen'cat' (hwēn'kăt'; wēn'-), *n.* [Dial. *wheencat, queancat.* See QUEAN.] A female cat. *Local, Eng.*

wheep (hwēp). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of WHIP.

wheep (hwēp), *n.* [Imitative.] **a** A wheeple. **b** A sound like that of a steel blade being unsheathed. — **wheep,** *v. i. & t.*

whee'ple (hwē'p'l), *n.* [Imitative.] The drawn-out shrill cry or whistle of certain birds, as the curlew or plover. — **whee'ple,** *v. i. & t.*

Then there was perhaps three minutes' silence, till a fainter *wheeple* came from the direction of the Tower. *John Buchan.*

wheer'l·kins (hwēr'l·kĭnz), *n. pl.* The posteriors. *Scot.*

whee'tle (hwē't'l), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To chirp or whistle shrilly. *Chiefly Scot.*

wheeze (hwēz; 258), *v. i.*; WHEEZED (hwēzd); WHEEZ'ING (hwēz'ĭng). [ME. *whesen*, fr. or akin to ON. *hvæsa* to hiss; akin to L. *queror* I complain, Lith. *šušinti* to hiss through the air, Skr. *śvasiti* he breathes, snorts, sighs; but not to AS. *hwōsan* to cough, E. *hoose*. Cf. 2d QUARREL.] To breathe hard, and with an audible piping or whistling sound, as persons affected with asthma; also, to make a sound like or suggestive of such breathing; as, an old car *wheezing* along. "*Wheezing* lungs." *Shak.* — *v. t.* To utter with a wheeze.

wheeze, *n.* **1.** A piping or whistling sound caused by difficult respiration; also, any similar sound; as the *wheeze* of the broken exhaust pipe in his car.

2. *Slang.* **a** Orig., a theatrical gag, esp. one used repeatedly; hence, a familiar saying, adage, or tale; a joke or witticism, esp. an old one. **b** A device, dodge, or trick; a contrivance; also, a tip, or hint.

wheez'er (hwēz'ĕr), *n.* **a** One who or that which wheezes. **b** *Local, N. Y.* The American merganser.

wheez'ing·ly (hwēz'ĭng·lĭ), *adv.* With a wheeze.

whee'zle (hwē'z'l), *v. i.* To wheeze. — **whee'zle,** *n.* *Both Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.*

wheez'y (hwēz'ĭ), *adj.*; WHEEZ'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); WHEEZ'I·EST. Wheezing, or making or having a sound like wheezing; as, a *wheezy* melodeon. — **wheez'i·ly,** *adv.* — **wheez'i·ness,** *n.*

Dan waited for him to invoke deity with the asthmatic *wheeziness* to which mirth reduced his vocal apparatus. *Meredith Nicholson.*

wheft (hwĕft), *n.* *Naut.* A waft, or pennant. See WAFT, *n.*, 5.

wheel'bar'row·ful, *n.* See -FUL.
wheel'dom, *n.* See -DOM.
wheel'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
wheel'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
wheel'swarf', *n.* = SWARF a.
wheel'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
wheem (hwēm; wēm). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of QUEME.
wheenge (hwēnj). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of WHINGE.
wheer (wēr). Var. of WHERE, whether. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
wheesht (hwēsht). Scot. & Ir. var. of WHIST, silence.
wheez, wheezd. Wheeze; wheezed. *Ref. Sp.*
wheeze. † WEEZE.
whein (wēn). Var. of QUEAN. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
whe'kau (hwē'kou). Var. of WHEKAU.
whe'ki (hwē'kē), *n.* = WEKI (see FERN, *Table*).
whele. † WHEAL, a pustule
WHEEL; WHILE.

whelk (hwĕlk; wĕlk; 258), *n.* [ME. *welke, wilke,* fr. AS. *weoloc, wioloc;* akin to D. *wulk, wilk, welc,* MD. *willox,* and to Goth. *-walvjan* to roll; — named from its spiral shell. See WALLOW.] Any of numerous large marine snails belonging to *Buccinum* and allied genera; esp., *Buccinum undatum,* common on the coasts both of Europe and North America, and much used as food in Europe. Also, esp. with a qualifying word, any of various similar snails, as the dog whelks, and in the United States, the winkles (*Busycon*).

Whelk (*Buccinum totienis*). ½

whelk, *v. i.* To obtain or gather whelks. — **whelk'er** (hwĕl'kĕr), *n.*

whelk (hwĕlk), *n.* [ME. *whelke,* fr. AS. *hwylca,* fr. *hwelian* to suppurate. See WHEAL, pustule.] A papule; a pustule; acne. "His *whelks* white." *Chaucer.*

whelk (wĕlk), *n. & v.* Thump. *Dial. Eng.*

whelked (hwĕlkt), *adj.* Formed like a whelk shell; twisted.

whelked, *adj.* Having whelks; whelky; as, *whelked* horns. *Shak.*

whelk tingle. A dog whelk. *Eng.*

whelk'y (hwĕl'kĭ), *adj.* [See 1st WHELK.] Pertaining to or like a whelk shell.

whelk'y, *adj.* [See 3d WHELK.] Having whelks (pustules); resembling a whelk.

whelm (hwĕlm), *v.;* WHELMED (hwĕlmd); WHELM'ING (hwĕl'mĭng). [ME. *hwelmen* to turn over, prob. due to confusion of AS. *helmian* to cover (see HELM to cover; HELMET), with ME. *whelven,* fr. AS. *hwelfan, hwylfan,* in *āwhylfan, āwhelfan,* to overwhelm, cover over; akin to OS. *bihwelbian,* D. *welven* to arch, G. *wölben,* OHG. *welben,* ON. *hvelfa* to overturn, Gr. *kolpos* bosom, a gulf.] *Transitive:* **1.** To turn upside down; to overturn; upset. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

2. To put or throw (anything) over a thing so as to cover it. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

3. To cover over completely; now esp., to cover with water or other fluid; to cover by immersion; to overwhelm; engulf.

She is my prize, or ocean *whelm* them all! *Shak.*

4. Figuratively, to cover or engulf completely and disastrously; to overwhelm; as, to *whelm* one in sorrows.

—, *Intransitive:* To pass, roll, or descend so as to engulf, overwhelm, or crush something.

This *whelming* east wind swells. *Robert Frost.*
The *whelming* weight of crime. *J. H. Newman.*

whelm, *n.* [From WHELM, *v.*] **1.** A drainpipe of wood; orig., a vertical section of a tree trunk, hollowed and laid inverted. *Dial. Eng.*

2. A whelming or submerging mass or weight, as of water, snow, or earth. *Poetic.*

whelp (hwĕlp; 258), *n.* [AS. *hwelp;* akin to D. *welp,* OHG. *welf, hwelf,* ON. *hvelpr.* Cf. GUELPH.] **1.** One of the young of a dog or a beast of prey; a puppy; a cub.

2. **a** A youth; child; "cub"; — used in contempt or humorously. **b** Sometimes, any person regarded as contemptible.

That awkward *whelp* with his money bags. *Addison.*

3. A kind of ship. *Obs.*

4. *Mach.* **a** Any of the longitudinal ribs or ridges on the barrel of a capstan, windlass, etc.; — usually in *pl.;* as, the *whelps* of a windlass. **b** = SPROCKET, 2 **a**.

whelp, *v. i.;* WHELPED (hwĕlpt); WHELP'ING. To bring forth young; — said of the female of the dog or of some beasts of prey. — *v. t.* To bring forth, as cubs or young; hence, figuratively, in contempt, to give birth to.

Did thy foul fancy *whelp* so black a scheme? *Young.*

whelp, *n.* A welt, or wale. *Dial., U. S.*

whelp'less (hwĕlp'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Having no whelps; esp., bereft of whelps.

whelp'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A little whelp.

whelve (wĕlv), *v. t.* [ME. *whelven.* See WHELM.] To roll; to turn upside down; to cover as with a hollow vessel. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

whem'mel, whem'mle (hwĕm''l; wĕm''l), *v. t. & i.* [From WHELM.] To overturn; upset; tumble; toss. — **whem'mel, whem'mle,** *n. Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

when (hwĕn; 258), *adv.* [ME. *when, whan, whenne, whanne,* fr. AS. *hwenne, hwanne, hwonne;* akin to OS. *hwan,* MD. *wan,* OHG. *wanne,* G. *wann* when, *wenn* if, when, Goth. *hwan* when, and to E. WHO. Cf. WHENCE.]

1. At what time; in what period; on what occasion; how long ago; how soon; after how long a lapse of time; as, he asks *when* we shall arrive.

When shall these things be? *Matt.* xxiv. 8.

Elliptically, in phrase "say *when,*" at what point to stop.

2. At which time; at the same time or moment that; (after a negative, or *hardly, scarcely,* etc.) by the time that; before; also, and then; whereupon; as, *when* he at once consented.

3. Come; what; — as an exclamation of impatience. *Obs.*

when, *conj.* **1.** At the time that; at, during, or after the time that; at, or just after, the moment that; while; as, come *when* you please; he was poisoned *when* asleep; also, at any or every time that; as, *when* he hears a minor chord he is likely to cry; — formerly, and sometimes archaically, followed by *that* or *as.*

2. In the event that; on condition that; in virtue of the circumstance that; as, *when* in doubt, win the trick; an alien becomes a citizen *when* he is naturalized.

3. Whereas; although; — introducing a dependent adverbial clause, having a causal, conditional, or adversative relation to the principal proposition; as, he turned thief *when* he might have continued honest; he removed the tree *when* it was the best in the grounds; how can he buy it *when* he has no money?

when, *pron.* What or which time; the or a time at which; the or an occasion on which; as, Till *when* will you wait? I can remember *when* I didn't have to wait. Cf. WHAT, *pron.,* 1, *Note.*

I was adopted heir by his consent;
Since *when,* his oath is broke. *Shak.*

when, *n.* The time of a happening or action; a particular moment or period; also, *Rare,* continuance or duration.

-when. A combining form of the adverb *when,* as in: **anywhen, elsewhen, everywhen, nowhen, somewhen.**

when'a·bouts' (hwĕn'ȧ-bouts'), *adv.* At about what or which time. *Dial. Eng.*

when'a·bouts', *n. sing.* The time or occasion of a happening.

when-as' (hwĕn·ȧz'), *conj. Archaic.* **1.** At the or any time when; while; also, *Obs.,* whereupon.

Whenas in silks my Julia goes. *Herrick.*

2. For the reason that; as.

3. Whereas; while.

whence (hwĕns), *adv.* [ME. *whennes, whens* (with adverbial *s,* prop. a gen. ending; — cf. -WARD, -WARDS), also *whenne, whanene,* fr. AS. *hwanan, hwanon, hwonan, hwanone.* See WHEN; cf. HENCE, THENCE.] **1.** From what place; hence, from what or which source, origin, antecedent, premise, or the like; — used interrogatively, and sometimes with a redundant *from.*

Whence hath this man this wisdom? *Matt.* xiii. 54.

From *whence* come wars and fightings among you? *James* iv. 1.

2. From which place, source, material, cause, etc.; — used relatively, and sometimes with a redundant *from* or, formerly, *of.*

Grateful to acknowledge *whence* his good Descends. *Milton.*

3. Upon which ground; by reason of or in consequence of which fact, particular, etc.; wherefore; as, he was merciless toward opponents, *whence* he was called the Tiger.

whence, *n.* A place or source from which anyone or anything springs; an antecedent.

whenc'ev'er (hwĕns'ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* Poetic contr. **whenc'e'er** (-ȧr'; -ȧr'; 79). Whencesoever.

whence'forth' (hwĕns'fôrth'; 181), *adv.* Whence. *Rare.*

whence'for'ward (hwĕns'fôr'wĕrd), *adv.* From which time or place onward. *Rare.*

whence'/-from' (hwĕns'frŏm'), *adv.* Whence. *Rare.*

whenc'so·e'er' (hwĕns'sō-ȧr'; -ȧr'; 79), *adv.* Whencesoever; — a poetical contraction.

whence'so·ev'er (-ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* From what place soever; from what cause or source soever.

whence'so·ev'er, *conj.* From any or every place from which.

when·e'er' (hwĕn·ȧr'; -ȧr'; 79), *conj.* Whenever; — a poetical contraction.

when·ev'er (hwĕn·ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* **1.** At whatever time; no matter when; as, to welcome death *whenever* it shall come.

2. Also **when ever.** When; — used in questions expressive of surprise or puzzlement. *Now Colloq.*

when·ev'er, *conj.* **1.** At any or all times that; in any or every instance in which; as, to rest *whenever* one desires.

2. As soon as. *Scot. & Ir.*

when issued. See *for the coming out,* under COMING OUT.

when-is'sued, *adj. Stock Exchange.* Designating a contract on which settlement is not required until the securities are ready for delivery.

when'ness (hwĕn'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Position or relation in time. *Rare.*

when'so (hwĕn'sō), *adv.* Whensoever. *Archaic.*

when'so·ev'er (hwĕn'sō-ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* **1.** At what time soever; at whatever time.

2. At any time whatever.

when'so·ev'er, *conj.* Every time that; whenever.

when'som·ev'er (hwĕn'sŭm·ĕv'ĕr), *adv. & conj.* Whensoever. *Dial.*

where (hwâr; 258), *adv.* [ME. *wher, whar,* fr. AS. *hwǣr;* akin to D. *waar,* OS. *hwār,* OHG. *hwār, wār, wā,* G. *wo,* ON. and Sw. *hvar,* Dan. *hvor,* Goth. *hwar,* and E. *who;* cf. Skr. *karhi* when. See WHO; cf. THERE.] **1.** At or in what place; hence, in what situation, position, or circumstances; — used interrogatively; as, *where* can we expect to find a welcome, if not among our kin?

God called unto Adam, . . . *Where* art thou? *Gen.* iii. 9.

Often used rhetorically, suggesting the answer, "Nowhere."

2. At or in which place; at the place in which; — used relatively.

That place *where* first she was so happy. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. At which part, stage, or passage; — used interrogatively and relatively; as, I forget *where* we were reading; *where* do I come in?

4. To what or which place; in what or which direction; hence, to what goal, result, or issue; whither; — used interrogatively and relatively.

But *where* does this tend? *Goldsmith.*

Lodged in sunny cleft,
Where the cold breezes come not. *Bryant.*

5. From what place or source; as, *where* did he get his suspicions?

6. Here; there; — unemphatically indicating direction in exclamations. *Archaic.* "Lo, *where* it comes again!" *Shak.*

7. In some place or places; — limited by an indefinite, esp. *any, other, many a, how many;* as, "found but one *where* at once." *Now Dial.*

Syn. — See WHITHER.

where, *conj.* **1.** **a** At or in the place in which. "*Where* thou lodgest, I will lodge." *Ruth* i. 16. **b** In the or a case or situation in which; in circumstances in which; in the contingency that; also, in the respect in which; as, *where* others are weak, he is strong.

Where one on his side fights, thousands will fly. *Shak.*

c At or to the point, passage, etc., at or to which.

2. To the place at, in, or to which; in or to whatever place; as, let me take you *where* you live.

3. To, with, or with respect to, whatever object; as, to love *where* one wishes.

4. *Obs.* **a** Since; considering that; inasmuch as. **b** While on the other hand.

where, *pron.* What or which place; the or a place in or to which; the or a particular or respect in which; as, *where* does he hail from? (*Colloq.*); that is *where* he made his mistake. Cf. WHAT, *pron.,* 1, *Note.*

The Son of man hath not *where* to lay his head. *Matt.* viii. 20.

Within about twenty paces of *where* we were. *Goldsmith.*

where, *n.* A place or spot; formerly, a passage in a book; also, the place in which something is or occurs; as, all the *wheres* and hows of a circumstance.

Finding the nymph asleep in secret *where.* *Spenser.*

where (hwâr; wâr; wûr), *pron., adv., & conj.* Contraction of WHETHER. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

-where (-hwâr). A combining form of *where,* adv., as in any*where,* every*where,* no*where,* some*where.*

where'a·bouts' (hwâr'ȧ·bouts'; 66), *adv.* Now rarely **where'a·bout'** (-bout'). **1.** About where; near what place; as, *whereabouts* did you meet him?

2. At what work; on what business or errand. *Obs.*

3. About or round which; concerning which. *Obs.* "The object *whereabout* they are conversant." *Hooker.*

where'a·bouts', *n. sing.* Also **where'a·bout'.** The place where a person or thing is; as, his *whereabouts* is known.

A puzzling notice of thy *whereabout.* *Wordsworth.*

where·aft'er (hwâr·ȧf'tĕr), *adv.* After which.

where'a·nent' (hwâr'ȧ·nĕnt'), *adv.* [*where* + *anent.*] Concerning which. *Chiefly Scot.*

where·as' (hwâr·ȧz'), *conj.* **1.** Considering that; it being the case that; since; — implying a recognition of facts, followed by inferences or something consequent; and often used to introduce a preamble, as to laws, contracts, etc., which is the basis of declarations, affirmations, commands, requests, or the like, that follow.

2. When in fact; while on the contrary; the case being in truth that; — implying opposition or contrast to what precedes; as, it fuses, *whereas* tungsten resists fusion.

3. While before; while on the one hand; — implying contrast

One thing I know, that, *whereas* I was blind, now I see. *John* ix. 25

4. Where. *Archaic.*

Home she came, *whereas* her mother blind
Sat in eternal night. *Spenser*

5. Although. *Rare.* *Gen.* xviii. 27 (*Douay Ver.*)

where·as' (hwâr·ȧz'), *n.; pl.* WHEREASES (-ȧz'ĕz; -ĭz; 119) An introductory consideration; also, a clause, item, document, etc., beginning with "whereas."

where·at' (hwâr·ăt'), *adv.* **1.** At or toward which; sometimes, formerly, at what.

2. On which occasion; on which account; whereupon.

They vote; *whereat* his speech he thus renews. *Milton.*

where away? **a** *Naut.* In what direction? — a query in response to a call from a lookout that something, as land, has been sighted. **b** *Chiefly Dial.* Where are you going?

where'a·way' (hwâr'ȧ·wā'), *adv.* Whereabouts. *Chiefly Scot.*

where·by' (hwâr·bī'), *adv.* **1.** By or through which; by the help of which; in accordance with which; also, *Now Rare,* near or along which; — used relatively. "The means *whereby* I live." *Shak.*

2. By what; how; why; — used interrogatively. *Now Rare.*

Whereby shall I know this? *Luke* i. 18.

3. On which account; as a result of which; also, whereupon. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wher·e'er' (hwâr·ȧr'; -ȧr'; 79), *adv.* Wherever; — a poetical contraction.

where·for' (hwâr·fôr'), *adv.* For which; also, formerly, in return for it.

where'fore (hwâr'fôr; 181), *adv.* [*where* + *for.*] **1.** For what reason; for what end or object; why.

But *wherefore* that I tell my tale? *Chaucer.*
Wherefore didst thou doubt? *Matt.* xiv. 31.

2. By reason, or in consequence, of which; why; as, the reason *wherefore* preference is shown. *Archaic.*

3. For which reason; and in consequence of that fact or consideration; so; — used conjunctively

[The Lord] rested the seventh day; *wherefore* the Lord blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it. *Ex.* xx. 11.

Syn. — See THEREFORE.

where'fore, *n.* The reason; cause; an answer or statement explaining why. "The whys and *wherefores* of her sister's moods." *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

wherefore soever. For whatever reason. *Obs.*

where·forth', *adv.* Also **where·hence'.** Whence. *Obs.*

where·from' (hwâr·frŏm'), *adv.* [*where* + *from.*] From which; from which or what place; as, an event *wherefrom* sprang great results; — used also interrogatively.

where·in' (hwâr·ĭn'), *adv.* **1.** In what; in what particular or regard; — used interrogatively.

Yet ye say, *Wherein* have we wearied him! *Mal.* ii. 17.

2. In which; in the course of or during which; in regard to which; also, into which; — used relatively.

Her clothes *wherein* she was clad. *Chaucer.*
There are times *wherein* a man ought to be cautious. *Swift.*

3. In whatever regard; — used adversatively. *Rare.*

Wherein our entertainment shall shame us
We will be justified in our loves. *Shak.*

where·in', *pron.* A case or respect in which; one that. *Rare*

where·in'so·ev'er (hwâr·ĭn'sō-ĕv'ĕr; hwâr'ĭn·sō-), *adv.* In whatever matter, respect, or the like.

where·in'to (hwâr·ĭn'tōō; -tŏō; hwâr'ĭn·tōō'), *adv.* Into which.

where'ness (hwâr'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* The quality or condition of being in the relation of place; presence in a definable place; ubiety; also, a place or position.

where·of' (hwâr·ŏv'; -ŏf'), *adv.* **1.** Of what; — used interrogatively in various senses of *of,* esp.: **a** *Obs.* Indicating source, purpose, or reason. **b** Indicating material or subject of thought or expression; as, he knows *whereof* he speaks.

Whereof was the house built? *Johnson.*

2. Of which; of whom; formerly, also, with or by which; — used relatively.

Wine *Whereof* his sire, the Pope, was poisoned. *Marlowe.*

where·on' (-ŏn'), *adv.* **1.** On what; — used interrogatively; as, *whereon* do we stand?

2. On which; — used relatively in the chief senses of *on,* esp.: **a** Indicating position of rest or place as the end of motion. **b** Indicating time or occasion of an action. **c** Indicating close succession in time or effect. **d** Indicating direction or object of action, emotion, etc.

O fair foundation laid *whereon* to build. *Milton.*
He prophesied The coming fate: *whereon*
I pleaded sore. *Browning.*

3. Whereof; — used relatively. *Obs.* *Lydgate.*

where·out' (-out'), *adv.* Out of which; whence; — formerly often followed by *of.* *Now Rare.*

where·o'ver (-ō'vĕr), *adv.* Over which.

where'so (hwâr'sō), *adv.* Wheresoever. *Archaic.*

where'so, *conj.* Wherever. *Archaic.*

where'so·ev'er (hwâr'sō-ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* Poetic contr. **where'so·e'er'** (-ȧr'; -ȧr'; 79). [Cf. AS. *swā hwǣr swā.*] In, to, or, formerly, from, whatsoever place; wherever.

where'so·ev'er, *conj.* = WHEREVER.

where'som·ev'er (hwâr'sŭm·ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* Wheresoever. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

where·through' (hwâr·thrōō'), *adv.* Through which; — used relatively in the chief senses of *through,* esp.: **a** Indicating space or direction of motion, vision, etc. **b** Indicating duration. **c** *Obs.* Indicating means. **d** *Now Rare.* Indicating reason or consequence.

where·till' (-tĭl'), *adv.* Whereto; whither. *Now Scot.*

where·to' (-tōō'), *adv.* **1.** To what; to what place, purpose, end, or the like; — used interrogatively. "*Whereto* tends all this?" *Shak.*

2. To which; — used relatively.

Whereto all bonds do tie me day by day. *Shak.*

3. *Obs.* **a** In addition to which. **b** To which end.

where'to·ev'er (hwâr'tōō·ĕv'ĕr), **where·to'so·ev'er** (hwâr·tōō'sō-ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* To whatever place. *Rare.*

where·un'der (hwâr·ŭn'dĕr), *adv.* Under which.

where'un·til' (hwâr'ŭn·tĭl'; -ŭn·tĭl'), *adv.* Whereto. *Rare.*

where'un·to' (hwâr'ŭn·tōō'), *adv.* Whereto. *Archaic.*

where·up' (hwâr·ŭp'), *adv.* **1.** Whereupon. *Obs.*

2. Up which. *Rare.*

whelk'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
whelk'-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.
whelkt. Whelked. *Ref. Sp.*
whelmd. Whelmed. *Ref. Sp.*
whelp'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
whelp'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
whelp'ly, *adv.* As a whelp. *Obs.*
whelpt. Whelped. *Ref. Sp.*
when. † WHENNE.
whene. † QUEEN, WAIN, WHEN.
whenne, *adv. & conj.* Whence. *Obs.*
whense. Whence. *Ref. Sp.*
wher. Var. of WHERE, whether. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
where. † WEAR.
where'a·gainst', *conj.* Against which. *Obs.* *Shak.*
where·mid', *adv.* Wherewith. *Obs.*
where·of'ten, *adv.* Whereof. *Obs.*
where'some, *adv.* Wherever. *Obs.*
where·thor'ough, *adv.* = WHERE-THROUGH. *Obs.* [why. *Obs.*
where·till', *adv.* To what end;

where·up·on′ (hwâr′ŭ-pŏn′), *adv.* **1.** Upon or concerning what; also, formerly, to what end; for what reason; — used interrogatively.
2. Upon which; — used relatively; esp.: **a** On the top or surface of which; above which. **b** Upon which as ground or support; also, *Obs.*, by reason of which. **c** Closely following and in consequence of which fact, happening, etc.; as, "The townsmen mutinied and sent to Essex; *whereupon* he came thither." *Clarendon.* **d** *Obs.* Concerning which. **e** To or towards which.

wher·ev′er (hwâr-ĕv′ĕr), *adv.* Poetic contr. **wher·e′er′** (-âr′; -ār′; 79). **1.** Where; — used in questions expressing astonishment or puzzlement; — also written **where ever.** *Now Colloq.*
2. At, in, or to any or every place in which; as, *wherever* he is or goes; at any or every place to which; hence, in every instance or circumstance in which; as, *wherever* need presses, generosity comes to the fore.
3. Regardless of the place where; whether in this, that, or the other place; as, he will do well, *wherever* he may be placed; sometimes, in spite of the place where or source whence; as, admit him, *wherever* he comes from.
4. Anywhere at all. *Rare.* *Milton.*

where·with′ (hwâr-wĭth′; -wĭth′; 234), *adv.* **1.** With what; — used interrogatively.
2. With which; — used relatively; esp.: **a** By means of which. **b** In that mode or measure in which; to the degree to which.

The love *wherewith* thou hast loved me. *John* xvii. 26.
Whate'er the force *wherewith* you fling your speech. *Browning.*

c Through the supply or bestowal of which; as, honors *wherewith* the King loaded Macbeth. **d** *Archaic.* On account of which; by reason of which; in association with or addition to which; against which; whereupon.

where·with′, *pron.* That or something with or by which; — followed by *to* and an infinitive; also, formerly, that with which to supply or serve the implied purpose.

where·with′, *n.* Wherewithal.

where′with·al′ (hwâr′wĭth-ôl′), *adv. & pron.* Wherewith.

where′with·al′ (hwâr′wĭth-ôl′), *n.* Also, less commonly, **where·with′.** That with which anything can be purchased or done; — generally with *the;* as, he hadn't the *wherewithal* for a dinner.

wher′ret (wûr′ĕt), *v. t. & i.* [Prob. imitative.] Hit; box; slap. — **wher′ret,** *n.* *Both Now Dial.*

wher′ret, wher′rit (wûr′ĭt). Var. of WORRIT. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wher′ry (hwĕr′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Origin unknown.] **1.** Any of various light boats; as: **a** A long light rowboat, sharp at both ends, used, esp. formerly in England, to transport passengers on rivers and about harbors. **b** A narrow open racing or exercise boat rowed by one person with sculls. **c** *Eng.* A large light barge, lighter, or fishing boat varying in type in different parts of Great Britain; specif., a broad-beamed light-draft cargo or passenger boat with sharp stem and stern, little freeboard, and, usually, a single gaff sail without a boom; — called also *Norfolk wherry.* **d** A small square-sterned rowboat pulled by a single pair of oars.
2. A low flat vehicle for bulky goods. *Brit.*

wher′ry, *v. t. & i.;* WHER′RIED (-ĭd); WHER′RY·ING. To carry in, or to sail or propel, a wherry.

wher′ry·man (hwĕr′ĭ-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who sails or drives a wherry; esp., one who rows passengers in a wherry for hire. *Chiefly Brit.*
2. A water strider.

whet (hwĕt; 258), *v. t.;* WHET′TED; WHET′TING. [AS. *hwettan;* akin to D. *wetten,* G. *wetzen,* OHG. *wezzen,* ON. *hvetja,* Sw. *vässtja,* and AS. *hwæt* vigorous, brave, OS. *hwat,* OHG. *waz* (also *was*) sharp, ON. *hvatr* bold, active, Sw. *hvass* sharp, Dan. *hvas,* Goth. *hwassaba* sharply, and perh. to Skr. *codati* he impels, urges on.] **1.** To sharpen by rubbing on or with some substance, as a piece of stone; to sharpen by attrition; as, to *whet* a knife or scythe.

Here roams the wolf, the eagle *whets* his beak. *Byron.*

2. To make sharp, keen, or eager; to excite; stimulate; as, to *whet* the appetite, the courage, anger.

Since Cassius first did *whet* me against Caesar. *Shak.*

3. To preen (the wings). *Obs.* *Marvell.*
Syn. — Sharpen, point; rouse, quicken.
Ant. — Dull, blunt; surfeit.
whet on or forward. To urge on or forward; to instigate.
whet one's whistle. To wet one's whistle. *Obs.*

whet, *n.* **1.** Act of whetting; also, an edge; sharpness.
2. That which whets or sharpens; esp., an appetizer, as a drink of liquor. "Sips, drams, and *whets.*" *Spectator.*
3. A turn or spell of work between two whettings of the scythe; hence, an attempt; try; also, a time; occasion. *Now Dial. Eng.* "I'll bear it this *whet.*" *C. Brontë.*

wheth′er (hwĕth′ĕr; 258), *conj.* Indicating that the elements which follow are alternatives in an interrogation or statement of choice, doubt, hesitancy, etc.; — followed usually by its correlative *or,* indicating a second or contrasting alternative, and usually by *or whether* when the contrasting alternative is a complete clause. When this contrasting alternative is the negative of the first, it is sometimes expressed simply by *not* or *no* after the correlative, and sometimes omitted as being implied by the *whether* of the first. Used: **1.** Orig. but now rarely, to introduce a direct question involving alternatives, also, *Obs.,* a direct question without alternatives, often in the subjunctive mood.

Whether is not this the sone of a carpenter? *Wycliffe.*

2. To introduce an indirect question; if it be the fact, true, better, etc., that; as, uncertain *whether* to go or stay; ask *whether* he is going or not. "You have said; but *whether* wisely or no, let the forest judge." *Shak.*

Who knows But you, Lorenzo, *whether* I am yours? *Shak.*

3. To introduce alternative condition; — here having the force of: **a** In case that; in either case, namely if . . . (*or*) if; no matter if; as, *whether* we escape or not, we must make an attempt.

For *whether* we live, we live unto the Lord; and *whether* we die, we die unto the Lord. *Rom.* xiv. 8.

b Either; as, to win, *whether* by hook or crook.

wheth′er (hwĕth′ĕr), *pron.* [ME., fr. AS. *hwether, hwæther;* akin to OS. *hwethar,* OFris. *hweder,* OHG. *hwedar, wedar,* G. *weder,* conj., neither, ON. *hvārr* whether, Goth. *hwathar,* Lith. *katras,* L. *uter,* Gr. *koteros, poteros,* Skr. *katara;* with compar. suff. fr. pronom. stem in Skr. *kas,* AS. *hwā,* who. See WHO; cf. EITHER, NEITHER, OR, *conj.*] Which (of two); which one (of two); — used interrogatively and relatively. *Archaic.* — **wheth′er,** *adj. Obs.*

Now choose yourself *whether* that you liketh. *Chaucer.*

wheth′er (hwĕth′ĕr), *n.* A choice between alternatives; a matter of doubt or questioning. *Colloq.*

wheth′er, *adv. Obs.* a Nevertheless. **b** Either (sense 1).

whether or no, whether or not. **a** Introducing an indirect question or alternative condition; as, to ask *whether or no* it be advisable; *whether or no* it be virtuous, I will do it; — now commonly in the form *whether or not.* **b** In either case; in any case; as, I will go *whether or no.*

whet′ile (hwĕt′ĭl), *n.* [Var. of WITWALL.] The green woodpecker. *Dial. Eng.*

whet′rock′ (hwĕt′rŏk′), *n.* A whetstone. *Dial., U. S.*

whet slate. A variety of slate used for sharpening cutting instruments.

whet′stone′ (hwĕt′stōn′), *n.* [AS. *hwetstān.*] A stone, natural or artificial, for whetting edge tools. Some are used dry; others are lubricated with water or oil. Figuratively, something that sharpens, makes keen, incites, etc.; as, a *whetstone* for his courage.

The dullness of the fool is the *whetstone* of the wits. *Shak.*

— ***to give, get, etc., the whetstone.*** To give, get, etc., a prize for extravagance in lying. *Obs.*

whetstone slate. Whet slate.

whet′ter (hwĕt′ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which whets.
2. A tippler; one who drinks whets. *Obs.*

whet′tle-bone′ (hwĕt′ĭl-bōn′), *n.* A vertebra.

whew (hwū; hū), *interj.* An exclamation, like a half-formed whistle, expressing astonishment mingled with dismay, scorn, relief, admiration, etc. — *n.* An utterance of "whew"; also, a whistling sound; as, the *whew* of flying bullets.

whew, *v. i.* [Imitative.] **1.** (*pron.* hwū, wū) To whistle or make a whistling noise.
2. To utter the interjection *whew.*

whew (hwū; *dial. Eng. also* wū), *v. i.* [Cf. WHEW to whistle.] To move quickly; to bustle about. *Dial.*

whew duck (hwū; wū). The widgeon. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

whew′ell·ite (hū′ĕl·īt), *n.* [After Wm. *Whewell,* Eng. philosopher.] *Mineral.* Calcium oxalate, $CaC_2O_4.H_2O$, in colorless or white monoclinic crystals.

whew′er (hwū′ĕr; wū′-), *n.* [See WHEW to whistle.] The European widgeon. *Local, Eng.*

whewl (wūl), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To whine; to howl; to cry beseechingly. *Now Dial. Eng.*

whewt (wūt), *n. & v.* [Imitative.] Whistle; shout; whine. *Dial. Eng.*

whey (hwā; 258), *n.* [ME. *whey, hwey,* fr. AS. *hwæg, hweg;* akin to D. *wei, hui,* MLG. *hoie* whey, Goth. *hwaihô* foam, L. *caseus* cheese, OSlav. *kvasĭ* leaven, Prakrit *chāsĭ* buttermilk, Skr. *kvathati* it seethes. Cf. CHEESE.] **a** The serum, or watery part, of milk, separated from the more thick or coagulable part, or curd, esp. in the process of making cheese. **b** *Obs.* Blood serum.

whey, *adj.* Of or containing whey; like whey, as in consistency or color; watery; thin; pale. — **whey′ness,** *n.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

whey-bearded, whey-blooded, whey-brained, whey-colored.

whey, *v. t.* To cause whey to separate from (milk, buttermilk, etc.); also, formerly, to thin or turn (the blood) watery. — *v. i.* To separate from milk, buttermilk, etc. in the form of whey; — used often with *off.*

whey (wā; wĭ). Var. of QUEY. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

whey′beard′ (wā′bērd′; wĭ′-), **whey′bird′** (-bûrd′), *n.* The European whitethroat. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

whey butter. Butter made from whey. One thousand pounds of whey yields about 2.5 pounds of butter.

whey cure. Treatment with whey as a drink and in baths.

whey′ey (hwā′ĭ), *adj.* Of the nature of, or containing, whey; resembling whey; wheyish. — **whey′ey·ness,** *n.*

whey′face′ (-fās′), *n.* A face pale or pallid, as from fear, or one having such a face. — **whey′faced′** (-fāst′), *adj.*

whey′ish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat like whey. — **whey′ish·ness,** *n.*

whey whig. A drink of whey made aromatic with herbs and usually fermented. *Dial. Eng.*

whey′worm′ (hwā′wûrm′), *n.* A kind of pimple or pustule. — **whey′wormed′** (-wûrmd′), *adj. Obs.*

which (hwĭch; 258), *pron.* [ME. *which, whilk,* fr. AS. *hwilc, hwylc, hwelc,* from the stem of *hwā* who + that of *lic* body, hence prop., of what sort or kind; akin to OS. *hwilik* which, OFris. *hwelik,* D. *welk,* G. *welch,* OHG. *welih, hwelih,* ON. *hvilikr,* Dan. & Sw. *hvilken,* Goth. *hwileiks.* See WHO; LIKE, *adj.* Cf. SUCH.] An indeclinable pronominal word, used as singular or plural, and for either persons or things. It is: **1.** An interrogative, used in both direct and indirect questions, to ask for or concerning one or more of a group or number, esp. among several individuals of a class; as, *which* is the house? he asked *which* he should take; *which* is best, to live or to die? "*Which* of you convinceth me of sin?" *John* viii. 46. Formerly also: **a** What sort of? **b** What? **c** Who?

☞ See WHAT, *pron.,* 1, *Note.*

2. A simple relative, introducing an added qualification or statement, sometimes a restriction of its antecedent. See 1st THAT, 2. It is used: **a** *Archaic & Dial.* For *who, whom, that,* referring to persons.

Our Father, *which* art in heaven. *Matt.* vi. 9.

b Now referring chiefly to animals, things, or ideas, its antecedent being sometimes a phrase or clause; as, a letter *which* he wrote; a subject of *which* he knew little.

The snow was three inches deep and still falling, *which* prevented him from taking his usual ride. *Irving.*

c Introducing a restrictive clause following the word *that.* **d** Sometimes with its antecedent following, that which; what.

And, *which* is worse, all you have done
Hath been but for a wayward son. *Shak.*

e Formerly sometimes: (1) Of what sort or kind. "And *which* they weren and of what degree." *Chaucer.* (2) Together with a personal pronoun, as, "*which* . . . *he*" = "*who*"; and "*which* . . . *his*" = "*whose*"; as in "The kynges dere sone, . . . *which* alwey for to don wel is *his* wone." *Chaucer.* Cf. 1st THAT, 2. (3) *Archaic.* In the phrase *the which,* and, by way of definiteness or emphasis, in *which that, the which that, which as.*

That worthy name by *the which* ye are called? *James* ii. 7.

f Dialectically, as an expletive, merely introductory; as in, "*Which* the same I would rise to explain." *Bret Harte.*

☞ *Which,* referring to a series of preceding sentences, or members of a sentence, may have *all* joined to it adjectively. "All *which,* as a method of proclamation, is very convenient." *Carlyle.*

3. A compound relative or indefinite, pronoun, standing for *any one which, whichever, that which, those which* and the like; as, take *which* you will.

Syn. — See WHO.

— ***which is which.*** Which is the one to be distinguished as different from the other; — used interrogatively or relatively; as, you say these men are John and James. *Which is which?* I do not know *which is which.*

which (hwĭch), *adj.* **1.** An interrogative, used to ask for or concerning one or more of a group or number of persons or things; as, *which* men are guilty? Cf. WHICH, *pron.,* 1.
2. A simple relative, now referring chiefly to animals, things, or ideas; as, after three days, during *which* time he had not eaten. Cf. WHICH, *pron.,* 2 **b.**
3. A compound relative or indefinite adjective, standing for *whichever, whatever,* etc.; as, it will not fit, turn it *which* way you like.

which·ev′er (hwĭch-ĕv′ĕr; 258), *pron. & adj.* An emphasized form of *which* implying choice among a number, used relatively and interrogatively; any (undetermined) one that; no matter which; as, *whichever* road you take, it will lead you to town.

which′so·ev′er (hwĭch′sō-ĕv′ĕr), *pron. & adj.* Whichever; — a more formal or intensive form of *whichever.*

which way. a *Dial.* Where; as, *which way* is he? **b** *Colloq., U. S.* = EVERY WHICH WAY; — written also **which′-way′** (hwĭch′wā′), (*Dial.*) **which′ways′** (-wāz′).

whick′er (hwĭk′ĕr; wĭk′ĕr), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. G. *wiehern,* E. WHINNY.] To neigh; whinny; bleat; also, to snigger. — **whick′er,** *n.* *Both Colloq. & Dial.*

The horses cocked, and pawed, and *whickered.* *Masefield.*

whid (*Scot.* hwĭd; hwŭd), *n.* [Cf. AS. *cwide* a saying.] ■ *Obs. Slang.* A word. **b** *Chiefly Scot.* A lie; fib. — *v. i.* To lie; fib. *Chiefly Scot.*

whid (hwĭd; hwŭd), *v. i.* [Cf. ON. *hvitha* a squall of wind.] To whisk; frisk; — of nimble, noiseless movement. — **whid,** *n.* *Both Scot. & Ir.*

whid′ah (hwĭd′ä), *n.* A whidah bird.

whidah bird, whidah finch. [Alteration of *widow bird,* on assumption that it was prop. named from *Whydah* (now *Ouidah*) in Dahomey.] Any of various African weaverbirds of the subfamily Viduinae. The males, though not larger than a canary, have drooping tail feathers often a foot in length during the breeding season. They are mostly black with white or buffy markings. Many are kept as cage birds, as the ***paradise whidah bird*** (*Steganura paradisea*), called also ***paradise weaver.***

Paradise Whidah Bird (*Steganura paradisea*). Male.

whiff (hwĭf; 258), *n.* [Partly imitative, and partly fr. ME. *weffe* vapor, whiff, of obscure, perh. imitative, origin; cf. Dan. *vift* a puff, gust.] **1.** **a** A quick puff or slight gust of air; as, a *whiff* of fresh air. "The *whiff* and wind of his fell sword." *Shak.* **b** Figuratively, something resembling or suggesting such a puff or gust; as, a *whiff* of temper. "A *whiff* of hope." *Conrad.*
2. **a** A puff, gust, or wave of odor; as, *whiffs* of incense floated towards him; also, an odor, esp. an offensive one; as, the indescribable *whiffs* of a slum. **b** Figuratively, savor; smack; as, a *whiff* of prudery.
3. A puff of smoke, vapor, etc.; esp., an exhalation as of tobacco smoke from the mouth.

The skipper, he blew a *whiff* from his pipe. *Longfellow.*

4. **a** An inhalation of tobacco smoke or the like; also, *Obs.,* the use of tobacco. **b** *Obs.* A drink or sip (of liquor).
5. **a** A puffing or whistling sound; also, an action producing such sound. **b** A discharge, as of grapeshot.
6. An instant; a jiffy. *Colloq.*
7. A flag, or the like, used as a signal.
8. A kind of narrow, open, wooden, usually outrigged, sculling boat. *Local, Eng.*

whiff, *v.;* WHIFFED (hwĭft); WHIFF′ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To expel or puff out in a whiff or whiffs; to exhale, as tobacco smoke; hence, to smoke (a pipe, cigar, or the like).
2. To carry or convey by a whiff, or as by a whiff; to puff or blow away; as, the breeze *whiffed* the fog away.
3. To inhale or draw in, as air or tobacco smoke; to "drink" (tobacco); also, to drink (liquor). *Obs.*
4. *Baseball.* To cause to whiff; to fan. *Slang.*
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To emit whiffs, as of smoke; to puff; also, *Slang,* to emit a smell, esp. a stench.
2. To move with or as with a puff of air; also, to make or produce a puffing or whistling sound; specif., *Baseball Slang,* to fan.
3. To fish with a hand line baited near the surface.

whiff (hwĭf), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Any of certain flatfishes allied to the turbot, as: **a** *Lepidorhombus megastoma* of Europe. **b** *Citharichthys spilopterus* and closely related small species of the West Indies and adjacent waters.

whiff′er (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which whiffs.

whiff′let (hwĭf′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* **1.** A little whiff or puff.
2. A small or insignificant person or animal. *Colloq., U. S.*

whiff′le (hwĭf′ĭ), *v.;* WHIFF′LED (-ld); WHIFF′LING (-lĭng). [Freq. of WHIFF to puff.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To blow unsteadily or in gusts; to shift, turn, or veer, about; — said of the wind.
2. To change from one opinion or course to another; to vacillate; to be fickle; also, to use evasions.

A person of *whiffling* and unsteady turn of mind. *I. Watts.*

3. To flicker; flutter.
4. To make a whistling or puffing sound.
5. To idle; trifle. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To blow, disperse, emit, or expel, with or as if with a whiff or puff.
2. To wave or shake quickly. *Rare.*
3. *Rare.* **a** To cause to whiffle, or vacillate. **b** To treat with evasions; to utter or answer evasively.

whiff′le, *n.* **a** *Rare.* A whiffet. **b** Act of whiffling; something whiffled; a whiffling sound.

whiff′le (hwĭf′ĭ), *n.* Short for WHIFFLETREE.

whiff′le, *n.* [ME. *woyfle,* fr. AS. *wifel;* akin to ON. *veifa* to wave. See VIBRATE.] A weapon, prob. either a kind of battle-ax or a long sword. *Obs.*

whiff′le (hwĭf′ĭ), *v. i.* To act as a whiffler, as in clearing a way. See 2d WHIFFLER. *Hist.*

whiff′ler (-lĕr), *n.* **1.** One who whiffles, or frequently changes his opinion or course; one who uses shifts and evasions in argument; an idle talker; an idler; trifler.

Every *whiffler* in a laced coat who frequents the chocolate house shall talk of the constitution. *Swift.*

2. The goldeneye. *Local, U. S.*

wher′so, *conj.* Whether. *Obs.*
wherve. † WHARVE.
whet. † WAIT, WHAT, WHEAT.
wheth′en, *adv.* Whence. *Obs.*
wheth′er. † WEATHER, WETHER.
wheth′er·so, wheth′er·so·ever, *pron.* Whichever. *Obs.*
whet′stone′-shaped′, *adj.* See -SHAPED. [*Obs.*
whet′ten (hwĕt′n), *v. t.* = WHET.
wheugh (hwū). Var. of WHEW.
whey′i·ness. Var. of WHEYEYNESS.
whey′like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.
whi, *n.* Neigh. *Obs.*
whi′ba (hwī′bd; wī′bd), *n.; pl.* WHIBA *or* WHIBAS (-bdz). [Ar. wahbah.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
whib′lin. † QUIBLIN.
whick (hwĭk; wĭk). Var. of QUICK. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
whick′en (wĭk′ĕn). Dial. Eng. var. of QUICKEN, *n.*
whid′der (hwĭd′ĕr; hwŭd′ĕr). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of WHITHER, *n. & v.*
whid′er. † WHITHER.
whie. † WHY.
whif. Whiff. *Ref. Sp.*
whif′fid. Whiffled. *Ref. Sp.*

whif'fler (hwĭf'lĕr), *n.* A soldier or officer equipped with a whiffle, or weapon, esp. one who instructed recruits and kept order on a march; hence, one of those clearing the way for a procession. *Hist.*

whif'fler·y (-I), *n.; pl.* -FLERIES (-Iz). Actions or characteristics of a whiffler; specif., frivolity; trifling.

whif'fle·tree' (hwĭf''l·trē'; -trĭ), *n.* A whippletree.

whif'fling (hwĭf'lĭng), *adj.* That whiffles. — **whif'fling·ly** *adv.*

whiff'y (hwĭf'ĭ), *adj.* Of the nature of or like a whiff; also, *Slang*, smelly.

whift (hwĭft), *n.* A whiff. *Now Dial. Eng.*

whig (hwĭg; wĭg), *n.* [See WHEY.] Whey; buttermilk; sour milk; a beverage of whey and herbs. — *adj.* Whey. — *v. i. & t.* To curdle. *All Now Scot. & Dial.*

whig (hwĭg). Var. of WIG.

whig (hwĭg), *v. i.* [See WHIGGAMORE.] To move steadily on; to jog along. *Scot.*

Whig (hwĭg; 258), *n.* [From WHIGGAMORE.] **1.** [*not cap.*] A Scotch Presbyterian or Covenanter. *Contemptuous. Obs.* **2.** *Eng. Politics.* One of a political party which grew up in England in the 17th century, in the reigns of Charles I and II, during the great contests respecting the royal prerogatives and the rights of the people. Those who supported the king in his high claims were called *Tories*, and the advocates of popular rights, of parliamentary power over the crown, and of toleration to Dissenters, were, after 1679, called *Whigs*. In later times the points of difference between the parties frequently changed, but the names were retained until changed from *Tory* to *Conservative* and from *Whig* to *Liberal* (see LIBERAL, *adj.*, 7). The *Whigs* may be loosely described as the party of change toward democracy and the *Tories* as the party of conservatism. **3.** *U. S. & Amer. Hist.* **a** A friend and supporter of the American Revolution; — opposed to *Tory* and *Royalist*. **b** One of a political party in the United States formed about 1834 from a fusion of the National Republicans and other elements opposed to the Democrats. It elected William Henry Harrison, 1840, and Zachary Taylor, 1848, to the presidency. About 1856 it became hopelessly disrupted over the slavery issues.

Whig, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, Whigs.

Whig (hwĭg), *v. i. & t.;* WHIGGED (hwĭgd); WHIG'GING. Formerly, to act the Whig (towards).

Whig'ga·more (hwĭg'ä·mōr; 181), *n.* [From earlier *whiggamaire*, appar. fr. *whig* to drive, urge on, jog along (of uncert. origin) + *mare* horse. Cf. WHIG.] *Scot.* **1.** A member of a band composed largely of inhabitants of the southwestern part of Scotland that in 1648 marched to Edinburgh to oppose the king, Duke of Hamilton, and court party.

2. [*not cap.*] Later, one opposed to the court party, or, by extension, any Scotch Presbyterian; — used in contempt.

Whig'garch·y (hwĭg'är·kĭ), *n.* [*Whig* + *-archy.*] Government by Whigs. *Rare.*

Whig'ger·y (hwĭg'ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -GERIES (-Iz). The principles or practices of Whigs, esp. of the English Whigs; Whiggism.

Whig'gess (hwĭg'ĕs; -Is; 119; 258), *n.* A female Whig.

Whig'gi·fy (-ĭ·fī), *v. t.* See -IFY. — **Whig'gi·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

Whig'gish (-ĭsh), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Whigs, in any sense; partaking of, or characterized by, the principles of Whigs. — **Whig'gish·ly,** *adv.* — **Whig'gish·ness,** *n.*

Whig'gism (-Iz'm), *n.* The principles or characteristics of Whigs esp. of the English Whigs.

Whig'let (hwĭg'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), **Whig'ling** (-lĭng), *n.* A petty Whig; in contempt.

whig'ma·lee'rie, whig'ma·lee'ry (hwĭg'mä·lē'rĭ), *n.* A gimcrack; knickknack; also, a whim; vagary; fancy. *Chiefly Scot.*

while (hwīl; 258), *n.* [AS. *hwīl;* akin to OS. *hwīl, hwīla*, OFris. *hwīle*, D. *wijl*, G. *weile*, OHG. *hwīla, wīla*, Goth. *hweila* time, ON. *hvīla* bed, *hvīld* rest, L. *quies*, OSlav. *pokoj̆ĭ* rest, Skr. *cira* lasting a long time. Cf. QUIET, WHILOM.] **1.** A space of time, esp. when short and marked by some action or happening; a time; as, stay here (for) a *while;* all this *while;* once in a great *while;* specif., esp. formerly, the duration of, or time required for, some (indicated) action, or the like; as, a kissing *while;* a paternoster *while.*

This mighty queen may no *while* endure. *Chaucer.*
Woven in one noontide's *while.* *Daniel Rock*
[Some guest that] hath outstaid his welcome *while.* *Coleridge.*

2. Time used in doing something; labor; pains; — now only in the phrase *worth while* or *worth one's while.*

— ***one while.*** At one time; in one case. *Archaic.* — ***the while.*** In or during the time that; meantime; while.

What shall I do *the while?* where bide? how live? *Shak.*

— ***within a while.*** In a short time; soon.

while, *adv.* Sometimes; once; meantime. *Obs.*

while, *conj.* [From WHILE, *n.*] **1.** During the time that; prior to, or until, the end of the time that; as long as; whilst; — formerly often followed by *that* or *as;* as, *while* I write, you sleep. "*While* I have time and space." *Chaucer.* **2.** Until; till; — formerly often followed by *that,* sometimes by *at.* *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

Fast, and welcome, sir, *while* hunger make you eat. *Marlowe.*

3. At or during which time; and at the same time; as, he rose slowly, *while* kings knelt in silence; also, in loose style, in a merely additive sense, — and besides that; and. **4.** At the same time that; — used (1) with much the adversative force of *although;* as, *while* respected, he is not liked; *while* I accept his ideas, I cannot befriend him; (2) with the force of *whereas.* This use of *while* is often regarded as improper.

while, *prep.* Until; till. *Now Scot. & Dial.*

while, *adj.* Quondam. *Obs.*

while, *v. i.;* WHILED (hwīld); WHIL'ING (hwīl'ĭng). [Perh. due to confusion with *wile.*] To cause to pass away, esp. pleasantly or without irksomeness; to spend or pass; — usually followed by *away.* "*Whiling* the time somehow." *Hardy.* "To *while* away the tedium of a journey." *W. S. Maugham.* — *v. i.* To pass away, as time. *Now Dial.*

Syn. — WHILE, BEGUILE are here compared with reference to the passing of time. TO WHILE (usually *away*) is to cause to pass (esp.) pleasantly; BEGUILE commonly suggests relief from tedium or irksomeness; as, "They can *while* away an hour very agreeably at a card table" (*Lamb*); "and, skilled in legendary lore, the lingering hours *beguiled*" (*Goldsmith*); "Others . . . *beguiled* the little tedium of the way with penny papers" (*Hawthorne*).

-while (-hwīl). A combining form of the noun *while,* as in erst*while,* mean*while.*

while·as' (hwīl·ăz'), *conj.* While. *Archaic.*

whil·een' (hwĭl·ēn'), *n.* [See -EEN.] A little while. *Anglo-Ir.*

whiles (hwīlz), *adv.* [See WHILE, *n.*, and, for *s*, -WARD, -WARDS.] *Now Dial. & Scot.* **a** *Obs.* Formerly. **b** Sometimes; at times. **c** Meanwhile; meantime. "The good knight *whiles* humming to himself." *Scott.*

whiles, *conj.* **1.** During the time that; while; — formerly often followed by *that. Now Chiefly Dial.*

Agree with thine adversary quickly, *whiles* thou art in the way with him. *Matt.* v. 25.

2. *Obs.* **a** Whereas. **b** Until.

whiles, *n.* **a** A while; — often in the phrases ***that, the,*** or ***to whiles,*** during the time that; meantime. *Obs.* exc. in *the whiles.* **b** Plural of WHILE, *n.*

— ***at whiles.*** At times; at intervals. — ***between,*** *Archaic* ***betwixt, whiles.*** Between times. — ***by whiles.*** At times; from time to time.

whil'le, while'y (hwīl'ĭ), *n.* A little while. *Scot.*

whilk (*dial.* hwĭlk, wĭlk, hwŭlk), *pron.* Which. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

whilk (hwĭlk). Var. of WHELK.

whilk, *n.* [Cf. dial. *willock, willy,* guillemot, and GUILLEMOT.] A scoter. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

Whil'kut (hwĭl'kŭt), *n.* An Indian of an Athapascan tribe of the Mad River Valley in northwestern California.

whil'la·bal·loo (hwĭl'ä·bä·lōō), *n.* [See WHILLALOO.] A hullabaloo. *Scot. & Ir.*

whil'la·loo (hwĭl'ä·lōō), **whil'li·lew** (-ĭ·lōō), *n.* [Ir. *uilelüūgh.* Cf. ULLALULLA.] A commotion; hubbub. *Scot., Ir., & N. of Eng.*

whil'ly (hwĭl'ĭ; hwŭl'ĭ), *v. t.* [Origin uncert.] To cajole; wheedle; gull. *Scot.*

whil'ly·wha (-hwō), *v. t. & i.* To wheedle; cajole; flatter. *Scot.* — *adj.* Cajoling; flattering. — *n.* A deceitful flatterer; also, *pl.*, flattery. *Scot.*

whil'ock (hwĭl'ŭk), *n.* A little while. *Scot.*

whil'om (hwī'lŭm), *adv.* [AS. *hwīlum,* prop. at times, dat. pl. of *hwīl;* akin to G. *weiland* formerly, OHG. *hwīlōm.* See WHILE, *n.*] Formerly; once; of old; erewhile; at times. *Archaic.*

whil'om, *adj.* Former; sometime; as, his *whilom* friends.

whil'om (hwī'lŭm), *conj.* While. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

whilst (hwīlst; 258), *conj.* [From WHILES; cf. AMONGST.] **a** While. **b** *Obs.* Till.

Whilst the emperor lay at Antioch. *Gibbon.*

whilst (hwĭlst), *adv.* Meanwhile. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

whilst (hwĭlst), *n.* = WHILES, *n.*, **a;** — in phrases below.

— ***a whilst.*** For a time. *Obs.* — ***the whilst.*** *Archaic.* **a** In the meantime; — formerly also *in the whilst.* **b** While; — formerly also with *that.*

whilst, *prep.* Formerly, during; now, *Dial.*, until.

whim (hwĭm; wĭm), *n.* [Appar. of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *hvima* to wander with the eyes, *vim* giddiness, Nor. *kvima* to whisk or flutter about, to trifle, Dan. *vimse* to skip, whisk, jump from one thing to another, Sw. dial. *hvimsa* to be unsteady, dizzy.] **1.** A pun; double meaning. *Obs* **2.** A sudden turn or start of the mind; a capricious notion; a humor; caprice; fancy.

3. A fanciful or fantastic device, object, or (*Obs.*) person. **4.** Any of various machines for hoisting; specif.: **a** A device, used esp. for raising ore or water from mines, having a large vertical drum (on which the rope is wound) with one or more radiating arms or beams to which a horse or horses, etc., may be yoked; — called also *whim, whimsey, whim gin.* **b** *Australia.* A large jinker.

Syn. — Freak, whimsey, vagary. See CAPRICE.

whim, *v. i.;* WHIMMED (hwĭmd); WHIM'MING. To be giddy or whimsical or freakish; — sometimes with indefinite *it.* — *v. t.* To influence or turn aside, as by a whim.

whim (hwĭm; wĭm), *n.* [Cf. WHIMBREL.] The European widgeon. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

whim'brel (hwĭm'brĕl), *n.* [Prob. of imitative origin. Cf. WHIMPER.] A European curlew (*Phaeopus phaeopus*), allied and similar to the Hudsonian curlew of America; — so called in distinction from the larger or true curlew of Europe (*Numenius arquatus*). Applied also to other small curlews.

whim'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*whim* + 1st *-ling.*] One given to whims; hence, a weak, childish person; a child.

Go, *whimling,* and fetch two or three grating loaves. *Beau. & Fl.*

whim'my (hwĭm'ĭ), *adj.;* -MI·ER (-I·ĕr); -MI·EST Full of whims; whimsical.

whim'per (hwĭm'pĕr; 258), *v. i.;* WHIM'PERED (-pĕrd); WHIM'PER·ING. [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. G. *wimmern.*] To cry with a low, whining, broken voice; as, a child or a puppy *whimpers;* hence, to make a similar low plaintive sound; as, the wind *whimpering* in the beeches. — *v. t.* To utter with or as with a whimper.

whim'per, *n.* A low, whining, broken cry; a low peevish sound, expressive of complaint or grief; a plaintive murmur.

whim'per·er (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which whimpers.

whim'per·ing (-Ing), *adj.* That whimpers. — **whim'per·ing·ly,** *adv.*

whim'sey, whim'sy (hwĭm'zĭ), *n.; pl.* -SEYS (-zĭz); -SIES (-zĭz). [See WHIM.] **1.** A whim; freak; caprice.

Men's folly, *whimseys,* and inconstancy. *Swift.*
The *whimseys* of a feverish brain. *Bancroft.*

2. Whimsicality; as, *whimsey* characterized his plays.

3. A mining whim. See 1st WHIM, **4 a.**

4. *Glass Mfg.* A support on which the table of crown glass is laid while it is detached by shears from the punty and before it is put into the annealing oven.

whim'sey, whim'sy, *adj.* Whimsical.

whim'sey, whim'sy, *v. t.* To fill with whimseys, or whims; to make fantastic; to craze. *Rare.*

whim'si·cal (-zĭ·kăl), *adj. Rarely* **whim'sic** (-zĭk). [From WHIMSEY.] **1.** Full of whims; actuated or characterized by a whim or whims; freakish; as, a *whimsical* old character. "A *whimsical* insult." *Macaulay.* **2.** Odd; queer; fantastic; as, a *whimsical* situation.

Syn. — Capricious, fanciful. **Ant.** — Staid, sober, steady.

— **whim'si·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **whim'si·cal·ness,** *n.*

Whim'si·cal, *n.* [*usually pl.*] *Eng. Hist.* One of a certain class of Tory in the reign of Queen Anne.

whim'si·cal'i·ty (-kăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being whimsical; whimsicalness; also, usually *pl.*, anything whimsical, as a speech or action.

whim'sied (hwĭm'zĭd), *adj.* Filled with whimseys, whimsical. "With a *whimsied* pathos." *E. A. Robinson.*

whim'wham' (-hwăm'), *n.* [Redupl. of WHIM.] **1.** A whim; whimsey; freak.

2. A whimsical thing or device; a trinket; gimcrack.

whin (hwĭn), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. & Nor. *hvine, hvene,* ON., *hvein* (in place names) a marshy field.] **a** Gorse; furze. "Through the *whins,* and by the cairn." *Burns,* **b** The restharrow. **c** Woodwaxen.

whin (hwĭn), *n.* [See WHINSTONE.] Any particularly hard rock, especially one which, on weathering, cumbers the ground with large fragments; whinstone. Cf. WHIN SILL.

whin (hwĭn), *n.* [Var. of WHIM.] *Mach.* A whim or winch.

whin. Var. of WHEEN, *n.*

whin'ber·ry (hwĭn'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-Iz). [From *winberry* (taken as *whin* + *berry*), fr. AS. *wīnberige.* See WINEBERRY.] The bilberry (sense 1). *Dial. Eng.*

whin'chack'er (-chăk'ĕr), **whin'check'** (-chĕk'), *n.* The whinchat. *Local, Eng.*

whin'chat' (hwĭn'chăt'), *n.* [So called because it frequents *whins.*] A small European saxicoline bird (*Saxicola rubetra*). It is mottled brown and buff above, buff below, with white markings on the wings and above and below the eyes. It frequents grassy meadows and sings well.

Whinchat.

whin'cow' (hwĭn'-, wĭn'-, hwŭn'-; -kōō', -kou'), *n.* A whin, or furze, bush. *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.*

whin'die (*dial.* wĭn''l), *v. i.* To whine; whimper. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

whine (hwīn; 258), *v. i.;* WHINED (hwīnd); WHIN'ING (hwīn'Ing). [ME. *whinen,* fr. AS. *hwīnan* to make a whizzing sound; akin to ON. *hvīna* to whiz. Cf. WHINNY, WHISPER.] To utter a low plaintive nasal sound, esp. in complaint or distress; to moan with a childish noise; hence, to complain or to beg in a mean or unmanly way; also, to make a low, shrill, moaning sound; as, the wind *whining* down the alley.

The hounds were . . . staying their coming, but with a *whining* accent, craving liberty. *Sir P. Sidney.*

A wretched, puling fool,
A *whining* mammet. *Shak.*

— *v. t.* **a** To utter or express with a whine, plaintively, or in mean or unmanly complaint, appeal, or the like. **b** To cause to whine. "The old man . . . *whined* the whip over his roans' backs." *Tarkington.*

whine, *n.* **1. a** Act of whining. **b** A plaintive somewhat prolonged sound, usually expressive of distress or complaint; as, the *whine* of a begging dog; also, a nasal tone of childish or weak or mean complaint; as, the *whine* of a beggar; hence, mean or unmanly complaint.

2. *Music.* An exaggerated vibrato in fretted instrument playing.

whine, *adv.* Whence. *Obs.*

whin'er (hwīn'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which whines.

whing (hwĭng), *interj.* [Imitative.] An exclamation expressing a sharp ringing sound. — **whing,** *n.* — **whing,** *v. i. & t.*

whinge (hwĭnj; wĭnj), *n. & v.* [AS. *hwinsian.* See WHINE.] Whine; whimper. *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.*

whing'er (hwĭng'ĕr), *n.* [See WHINYARD.] A whinyard. *Archaic.*

whin'ing·ly (hwīn'Ing·lĭ), *adv.* In a whining tone or manner.

whin'ner (hwĭn'ĕr; wĭn'ĕr), *n. & v.* Whine; whinny. *Dial.*

whin'ner (hwĭn'ĕr), *v. i.* To whiz along or past. *Scot.*

whin'nock (wĭn'ŭk), *n. & v.* [See WHINE.] Whimper. *Dial. Eng.*

whin'nock (wĭn'ŭk), *n.* [Gael. *cuinneag,* Ir. *cuinneog,* fr. L. *congius.* See CONGIUS.] A pail; also, a leather bottle. *Dial. Eng.*

whin'ny (hwĭn'ĭ), *adj.* Abounding in whin, gorse, or furzes.

A fine, large, *whinny,* . . . unimproved common. *Sterne.*

whin'ny (hwĭn'ĭ), *v. i.;* WHIN'NIED (-Id); WHIN'NY·ING (-I·Ing). [Akin to E. *whine* and G. *wiehern.* See WHINE; cf. WHICKER.] Of a horse, to neigh, esp. in a low or gentle fashion; hence, to make a similar gentle or coaxing sound. — *v. t.* To utter with or as with a whinny.

whin'ny, *n.; pl.* WHINNIES (-Iz). The ordinary cry or call of a horse; a neigh, esp. a low or gentle neigh; also, a sound resembling a horse's whinny.

Whin Sill. *Geol.* An intrusive sheet of basaltic rock which, in the north of England, is traceable for over 80 miles and ranges from 20 to 150 feet in thickness.

whin sparrow. The hedge sparrow. *Scot.*

whin'stone' (hwĭn'stōn'), *n.* [Perh. fr. *whin* gorse + *stone.*] Basaltic rock; trap; also, among British miners, any of various other dark resistant rocks, as chert.

whin'-wrack' (-răk'), *n.* A European grass (*Holcus mollis*); — so called because it occupies places where whin (furze) has been removed.

whin'y (hwĭn'ĭ), *adj.* Whining; querulous. — **whin'i·ness** (-I·nĕs; -nIs; 119), *n.*

whin'yard (hwĭn'y·ĕrd), *n.* [Cf. dial. *whinger;* perh. fr. AS. *hwīnan* to whiz (cf. WHINE, *v.*).] **1.** A short sword or hanger. *Obs.*

2. [From the shape of the bill.] **a** *Local, Eng.* The shoveler. **b** *Local, Eng.* The pochard.

whip (hwĭp; 258), *v.;* WHIPPED (hwĭpt) or WHIPT; WHIP'PING. [ME. *whippen, wippen;* akin to D. *wippen* to shake, to move up and down, and L. *vibrare* to shake. See VIBRATE; cf. WHIFFLETREE, WHIPCORD.] *Transitive:* **1.** To move, take, pull, snatch, jerk, or the like, suddenly and forcibly; — usually followed by a preposition or an adverb, as *into, out, up, off,* and the like; as, he *whipped* the coin into his pocket.

He *whips* out his pocketbook every moment. *Walpole.*

2. To strike with a lash, whip, rod, or anything slender and lithe; to lash; beat; as, to *whip* a horse, or a carpet.

3. Specif.: **a** To punish by whipping (in sense 2, above); to flog; loosely, to beat or spank; as, to *whip* a naughty child. **b** To force, urge, or drive by whipping (in sense 2); to make go with or as with a whip; as, to *whip* a top. **c** To belabor with stinging or biting words; to lash with sarcasm, abuse, or the like. "They would *whip* me with their fine wits." *Shak.* **d** To strike as a lash does. "The rain *whipping* the pavement." *Thackeray.*

4. To overlay (a cord, rope, or the like) with other cords, rope, or the like, going round and round it; to wrap; — often with *about, around,* or *over.*

Its string is firmly *whipped* about with small gut. *Moxon.*

5. To wind, wreathe, or bind, about something; to seize; as, to *whip* string about the end of a fishing rod.

6. *Colloq.* **a** To conquer; to defeat, as in a contest. **b** *Now Rare.* = CONFOUND, *v. t.*, 3. **c** To pierce, as with a sword thrust.

---

whig'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

while. † WHEEL; WILE; WILL, *v.*

whil'end, *adj.* Also **whil'end·ly.** Temporary; transitory. *Obs.*

while'ness, *n.* Change; vicissitude. *Obs.*

whil'ere', *adv.* [*while* + *ere.*] = EREWHILE. *Archaic*

whill. Scot. var. of WHILE, till.

whils. Eng. var. of WHILES. *Now Dial.*

whilt'er (hwĭl'ĭ·tĕr), *n.* See [CHECKERS, *n.*]

whim'ber'ry. Var. of WHINBERRY

whim'ble (hwĭm'b'l; wĭm'b'l). Var. of WIMBLE, a brace.

whim gin See 1st WHIM, **4 a.**

whim'perd. Whimpered. *Ref. Sp.*

whim'-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF

whim'stone'. Var. of WHINSTONE.

whim'sy. Var. of WHIMSEY.

whine'y, Var. of WHINY.

whin'nel. Var. of WHINDLE.

whin'nid. Whinnied. *Ref. Sp.*

7. **a** To make or bring out by or as by striking with a whip; as, to *whip* oneself holy. **b** To gather together or hold together for united action, in the manner of a party whip. See WHIP, *n.*, 19 **a**.
8. *Angling.* To fish (water) with rod, line, and artificial fly, the motion being likened to that employed in using a whip.
9. *Archery.* To overlay (a bowstring) with thread to protect it from nock and bracer.
10. *Cookery, etc.* To beat (eggs, cream, or the like) into a froth, as with a whisk, fork, or the like.
11. *Naut.* To hoist or purchase by a whip (sense 6 **a**).
12. *Sewing.* To overhand lightly; specif., to form (a fabric) into gathers by loosely overcasting the rolled edge with fine stitches and drawing up the thread.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To move nimbly; to start, turn, go, pass, or the like, quickly, or suddenly; to whisk; as, he *whipped* around the corner.
2. To thrash about flexibly in the manner of a whiplash; swish; as, flags and pennants *whipping* in the wind.
3. *Angling.* To fish by whipping the water.
Syn. — Snatch, jerk; scourge, goad; impel, urge.
whip in. To drive in, or keep from scattering, as hounds in a hunt; hence, to collect, or to keep together, as members of a party, for legislative action.
whip off. **a** To drive away with or as with a whip, as hounds from the chase. **b** *Slang.* To drink quickly.
whip the cat. **a** *Dial. Eng.* To practice extreme parsimony. **b** *Dial.* To go from house to house working by the day, as done by itinerant tailors and carpenters. **c** *Slang, Australia.* To show annoyance or disappointment. **d** To play a practical joke.
whip the Devil round, or around, the stump. To effect by indirect means, or by a subterfuge, what cannot be accomplished directly. *Colloq.*
whip (hwĭp), *n.* [ME. *whippe, wippe.* See WHIP, *v.*]
1. An instrument consisting usually of a lash attached to a handle, or of a handle and lash forming a flexible rod, used in whipping or lashing of any kind, as in driving a horse, in punishing an animal or a person, in spinning a whip top, etc.
2. A stroke or cut with or as with a whip (sense 1).
> For who would bear the *whips* and scorns of time? *Shak.*

3. An instant. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
4. A quick movement; a sudden rush or start. *Obs.*
5. One of the arms or frames of a windmill, on which the sails are spread; also, the length of such an arm reckoned from the shaft.
6. **a** A purchase consisting of a single block and a small rope, for lifting light articles; — called specif. ***single whip.*** A similar purchase with two blocks is called a ***double whip.*** **b** In the rocket apparatus for lifesaving, a double or endless line, rove through a block with a tail attached to it, and used to haul the hawser, on which is slung the breeches buoy or the like, aboard the wrecked ship.
7. One who handles a whip; specif.: **a** A coachman; a driver of horses; as, a good *whip.* **b** A huntsman who whips in the hounds; a whipper-in.
8. A person employed in making appeals or exhortations.
9. Money contributed or collected in equal amounts among a company of persons, esp. for liquor. *Eng.*
10. A whipping motion; a thrashing about; as, the *whip* of a tense rope or wire which has suddenly parted; also, the quality of being whiplike or flexible; flexibility; suppleness; as, the *whip* of the shaft of a golf club.
11. **a** A circular swinging motion. **b** An amusement device of cars which circle with sudden jerks.
12. An attack of sickness. *Scot.*
13. *Baseball.* A pitching or throwing arm. *Slang.*
14. *Cookery.* A dish made by whipping cream, eggs, etc.
15. *Hort.* A young unbranched shoot, as of a fruit tree, the first year's growth from the bud or graft.
16. *Mach.* Any of various pieces that operate with a quick vibratory motion, as a spring in certain electrical devices for making a circuit, or a rocking lever actuated by the prolong in certain piano actions. See PIANO, *Illust.*
17. *Mil.* The transverse vibration of the muzzle end of long guns.
18. *Naut.* See PENNANT, 2 **a**.
19. *Politics.* **a** Also **party whip.** A person, as a member of a legislature, esp. of the English Parliament, appointed to enforce party discipline, and secure the attendance of the members of a party at any important session, esp. for voting. He also usually obtains pairs for members who cannot be present to vote, keeps count of the votes, and keeps the party leader advised of the opinions and intentions of members. Cf. FLOOR LEADER. **b** A call made on members of a legislative party to be in their places at a given time.
20. *Sewing.* An overcast stitch.
21. *Weaving.* Yarn, or a yarn used in figure weaving and not belonging to warp or filling.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

whip-bearing, *adj.*	**whipcraft**	**whip-marked**
whip-corrected	**whipmaker**	**whip-shaped**
whip-cracking, *adj.*	**whipmaking**	**whip-wielding,** *adj.*

whip (hwĭp), *adv.* Quickly; in an instant. — *interj.* Presto!
whip and der'ry (dĕr'ĭ). *Mining.* A hoisting whip used with a derrick.
whip and spur. Using both whip and spur; hence, with the utmost haste.
whip behind. A call to a driver to intimate that someone is stealing a ride on his vehicle.
whip'bel'ly (hwĭp'bĕl'ĭ), *or* **whis'tle·bel'ly** (hwĭs''l-), **ven'geance.** Thin, weak, or sour, drink; esp., sour beer. *Slang.*
whip'bird' (hwĭp'bûrd'), *n.* The coachwhip bird.
whip'cat' (-kăt'), *adj.* Drunken. *Obs.*
whip'cat', *n.* One who whips the cat. See *whip the cat,* under WHIP, *v. Dial.*
whip'cord' (hwĭp'kôrd'), *n.* [See WHIP, *v. & n.*; CORD.]
1. A kind of hard-twisted or braided cord, sometimes used for making whiplashes.
2. A cord made of animal intestines; catgut.
3. A hard-woven worsted fabric with fine close diagonal cords or ribs on the face.
4. The slender whiplike or cordlike seaweed, *Chorda filum;* also, a smaller but similar species, *Chordaria flagelliformis.*
whip'cord', *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling whipcord.
whipcord willow. The purple willow.
whip'cord'y (hwĭp'kôr'dĭ), *adj.* Like whipcord; sinewy.
whip'crack' (-krăk'), *n.* The cracking or a crack of a whip. — *v. i.* To crack one's whip. — **whip'crack'er** (-ĕr), *n.*
whip crane. A simple form of crane on the principle of the wheel and axle.
whip crop. Any of several European shrubs or trees the stems of which are used for whipstocks, as the whitebeam, the wayfaring tree, and the guelder-rose.
whip'-end'ed, *adj.* *Archery.* Bending too much near the ends; — said of a bow.
whip gin. A gin block.
whip graftage *or* **grafting.** Also **whip graft.** Graftage or grafting in which a cleft or slit is made in the end of both cion and stock in the direction of the grain, forming a kind of tongue, so that the tongue of each may be inserted in the slit of the other. See GRAFTAGE, *Illust.* — **whip'graft'** (hwĭp'grăft'; 83), *v. t.*
whip grass. An American nut rush (*Scleria triglomerata*) with stout, angled stems and flat leaves.
whip hand. The hand holding the whip in driving; hence, advantage; control; as, to have or get the *whip hand.*
whip handle. **a** The handle of a whip. **b** The whip hand.
whip hoist. = WHIP, 6 **a**.
whip horse. A horse used with a whip hoist.
whip'jack' (hwĭp'jăk'), *n.* A beggar pretending to have been shipwrecked; hence, a rogue or vagabond.
whip'king' (-kĭng'), *n.* A ruler or maker of kings. *Obs.*
whip'lash' (hwĭp'lăsh'), *n.* The lash of a whip, also, a thing resembling it; a sea lace. — **whip'lash',** *adj.*
whip'lash', *v. t.* To flay with a whiplash.
whip line. = WHIPCORD, 1.
whip'man (hwĭp'măn), *n.* A driver. — **whip'man·ship,** *n.*
whip'mas'ter (-mȧs'tĕr; 83), *n.* Flogger. *Rare.*
whip'pa (hwĭp'ȧ), *n.* A fine large person. *Isle of Man.*
whip'pa·ble (hwĭp'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being whipped or beaten.
whip'pa·ree' (-ȧ·rē'), *n.* [Prob. for *whip ray.*] A whip ray.
whipped (hwĭpt), *adj.* Subjected to whipping, in various senses; esp., beaten by or as by whipping; hence, flogged; streaked; also, frothy; factitious.
whip'per (hwĭp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who whips; as: **a** An officer who inflicts the penalty of legal whipping. **b** A flagellant. **c** *Eng.* One who operates a whip in unloading a ship. **d** A stitcher who whips cloth.
2. One that whips; as: **a** *Paper Mfg.* A machine for beating rags to loosen dirt. **b** *Spinning.* A kind of simple willow.
3. One unusually fine or effective. *Slang.*
whip'per·gin'ny (-jĭn'ĭ), *n.* An old card game; also, a harlot. *Obs.*
whip'per-in', *n.; pl.* WHIPPERS-IN (hwĭp'ĕr·z·ĭn'). **1.** A huntsman's assistant who whips in the hounds.
2. A parliamentary whip. See WHIP, *n.*, 19 **a**. *Eng.*
3. *Racing.* The horse in the rear. *Slang.*
whip'per·snap'per (hwĭp'ĕr·snăp'ĕr), *n.* [See WHIP; SNAP, *v.*] A diminutive, insignificant, or presumptuous person. — **whip'per·snap'per,** *adj.*
whip'per·tail' (hwĭp'ĕr·tāl'), *n.* The smooth dogfish *Cynias canis. Chiefly Maine.*
whip'pet (hwĭp'ĕt), *v. i.* [From *whip it.* See WHIP to move nimbly.] To move briskly. *Obs.*
whip'pet (hwĭp'ĕt; -ĭt; 258), *n.* [From WHIP to move nimbly.] **1.** A spry or puny creature; — applied chiefly to women and children. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
2. **a** Formerly, a dog of a small breed. **b** A dog of a breed developed in the north of England, from a cross between the Italian greyhound and a terrier, in the 19th century and recognized as a show breed in 1892. It is very swift and is almost identical, except for size, with the greyhound. The height is from 16½ to 19 inches, and the weight from 20 to 23½ pounds. See GREYHOUND.
3. Someone or something resembling a whippet (sense 2 **b**), as in comparatively small size or in swiftness. *Colloq.*
4. Also **whippet tank.** A kind of small armored tank, very mobile and speedy, used in the World War by the Allied armies.
whip'pet, *v. i.* To breed, train, or keep whippets. — **whip'pet·er** (-ĕr), *n.*
whip'ping (hwĭp'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that whips; as: **a** A beating; flogging. **b** Overcasting; also, overstitching. **c** Act of one that whips a stream in fishing.
2. Material used to whip, or bind; as: **a** *Naut.* Small stuff with which a rope end is whipped. **b** Pitched twine, binding together the head and shaft of a golf club, or the like. **c** *Archery.* Protective wrapping of the middle of a bowstring.
whip'ping, *adj.* That whips. — **whip'ping·ly,** *adv.*
whipping boy. Formerly, a boy educated with a prince and punished in his stead; hence, figuratively, scapegoat.
whipping cheer. Flogging. *Obs.*
whipping cream. Cream suitable for whipping, containing not less than 30 per cent of butterfat.
whipping girl. Figuratively, a girl who takes the punishment or burdens of another person.
whipping post. A post, formerly usually in public, to which offenders are tied to be legally whipped.
whipping Tom. One conspicuous for whipping others; also, a flagellant.
whipping top. See 5th TOP, 1.
whip'ple·tree' (hwĭp''l·trē'; -trĭ), *n.* [From WHIP. Cf. WHIFFLETREE.] The pivoted or swinging bar to which the traces, or tugs, of a harness are fastened, and by which a carriage, a plow, or the like, is drawn; a whiffletree; swingletree; singletree.
whip'ple·tree' (-trē'), *n.* Prob., the cornelian tree. *Obs. Chaucer.*
Whip'ple truss (hwĭp''l). [After Squire *Whipple* (1804–88), Am. civil engineer.] See TRUSS, *n.*, 7, *Illust.* (30).
whip'poor·will' (-pōōr·wĭl'; -ĕr·wĭl'; 66), *n.; pl.* -WILLS (-wĭlz'), sometimes -WILL. See PLURAL, *Note.* [From its call.] **1.** A nocturnal bird (*Antrostomus vociferus*) of the eastern United States and Canada, allied to the European nightjar. Unlike the nighthawk, it is seldom seen, but its peculiar call is often heard at nightfall or just before dawn. It is nine to ten inches long and spotted, barred, and vermiculated with black, brown, and buffy. The terminal half of the outer tail feathers is white, and there is a crescent on the throat, white in the male and buffy in the female. A subspecies (*A. v. arizonae*) called *Stephens whippoorwill,* occurs in the southwestern United States. Cf. CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW and POORWILL.

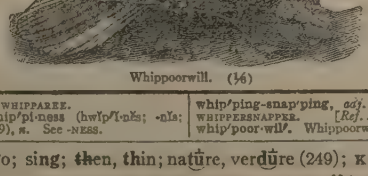
Whippoorwill. (⅛)

2. **a** *Local, U. S.* The moccasin flower. **b** [*cap.*] A variety of cowpea with buff seeds marbled with brown.
whip'poor·will's'-boots', *n.* The pitcher plant *Sarracenia purpurea.*
whip'poor·will's'-shoes', *n.* **a** Any American plant of the genus *Cypripedium.* **b** The pitcher plant *Sarracenia purpurea.*
whip'post' (hwĭp'pōst'), *n.* Whipping post.
whip purchase. A whip crane; a whip (tackle).
whip'py (hwĭp'ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Like or likened to a whip. *Colloq.*
2. Springy; resilient; as, a *whippy* rod or shaft.
whip ray. The whip-tailed ray.
whip rod. A fishing rod whipped with twine or thread, etc., from tip to butt.
whip roll. *Weaving.* A roll or bar, behind the reeds, on which the warp threads rest.
whip'-round', *n.* A collection of money. Cf. WHIP, *n.*, 9. *Colloq., Brit.*
whip row. *Agric.* The row easiest to hoe; hence, advantage. *Colloq., U. S.*
whip'saw' (hwĭp'sô'), *n.* A kind of narrow pit saw, tapering from butt to point, with hook teeth, and averaging from 5 to 7½ feet in length, used by one or two men.
whip'saw', *v. t.* To saw with a whipsaw; hence, to defeat in, or to cause to lose, two different bets at the same turn or in one play, as at faro; hence, to worst in two ways at once; esp., in speculation, to cause to buy high and sell low, or vice versa. — **whip'saw'yer** (-sô'yĕr), *n.*
whip scorpion. Any of numerous arachnids belonging to *Thelyphonus* and allied genera, constituting the order Pedipalpida. They somewhat resemble true scorpions, but usually have a long slender bristle, or lashlike organ, at the end of the body, and no sting. Certain species (family Tarantulidae) lack the whiplike appendage and are known as *tailless whip scorpions.*

Whip Scorpion (*Thelyphonus caudatus*). ½

whip snake. Any of various slender snakes; specif.: **a** A long, bright-green, harmless tree snake (*Philodryas viridissimus*) of South America; — called also *emerald whip snake.* **b** The coachwhip snake. **c** A tree snake (*Dryophis mycterizans*) or related species of Asia.
whip'sock'et (hwĭp'sŏk'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* **1.** The whipstock into which the whip is fitted.
2. The socket into which the butt end of a whip is inserted when the whip is not in use.
whip'staff' (-stȧf'; 83), *n.* **1.** A whipstock.
2. *Naut.* Formerly, a vertical lever pivoted in the deck of a vessel and working athwartships. The upper end, above deck, was operated by the helmsman; the lower end was connected to the tiller below deck, thus controlling the rudder.
whip'stalk' (-stôk'), *n.* A whipstock.
whip'ster (hwĭp'stĕr), *n.* [*whip* + *-ster.*] **1.** A whippersnapper.
2. A wanton, smart, or mischievous person. *Now Dial.*
3. A driver; also, a scourger.
whip'stick' (hwĭp'stĭk'), *n.* **1.** A whipstock.
2. **a** *Australasia.* Any dwarf species of *Eucalyptus.* **b** See FERN, *Table.*
whip'stitch' (-stĭch'), *v. t.* **1.** To sew by passing the thread over and over; to overcast; whip.
2. *Agric.* To rafter; to plow in ridges, as land. *Eng.*
3. *Bookbinding.* **a** To sew (as a book) with an overcast stitch from one section to the next. **b** To reinforce (a signature) along the back by stitching through half of its leaves.
whip'stitch', *interj.* An exclamation expressing sudden motion. *Obs.*
whip'stitch', *n.* **1.** A tailor. *Contemptuous.*
2. Anything hastily put or stitched together or composed.
3. A small interval of time; an instant; a minute. *Colloq.*
whip'stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* **1.** The handle of a whip.
2. A long wedge dropped into or placed in a petroleum well to deflect the drill to one side of some obstruction.
3. *Obs.* **a** A whipping post. **b** A flagellant. **c** = WHIPSTAFF, 2.
whip'sy-der'ry (hwĭp'sĭ·dĕr'ĭ), *n.* A whip and derry.
whip'tail' (hwĭp'tāl'), *n.* **1.** A whip-tailed animal; as: **a** A whip scorpion. **b** A long-tailed skua. **c** Any lizard of the genus *Cnemidophorus.*
2. *Plant Pathol.* A disease of cauliflower caused by malnutrition, characterized by narrowed, ruffled leaves with irregular edges, sometimes reduced nearly to the midrib.
whip'-tailed' (-tāld'), *adj.* Also **whip'tail'.** Having a tail like a whiplash.
whip-tailed lizard. = WHIPTAIL, 1 **c**.
whip-tailed ray. *Zool.* Any ray of the group Masticura.
whip-tailed scorpion. A whip scorpion.
whiptail, *or* **whip-tailed, shark.** The thresher shark.
whip thread. In some fabrics, a secondary warp thread which, in the weaving, is twisted around another warp thread to make the fabric firmer, as in lappet weaving and in weaving gauze.
whip'-tom'-kel'ly (hwĭp'tŏm'kĕl'ĭ), *n.* Any of certain vireos, as the black-whiskered vireo and the red-eyed vireo; — so called in imitation of their notes.
whip'-tongue' (-tŭng'), *n.* The wild madder *Galium mollugo.*
whip top. See 5th TOP, 1.
whip'tree' (hwĭp'trē'), *n.* A whippletree. *Eng.*
whip upon (a) whip. A whip (tackle) on the fall of another. Cf. LUFF UPON LUFF.
whip'worm' (hwĭp'wûrm'), *n.* [So called from its shape.] A round worm (*Trichuris,* syn. *Trichocephalus, trichiura*) often found parasitic in the human intestine. Its body is thickened posteriorly, but is very long and thread-like anteriorly.

---

whip'craft', *n.* See -CRAFT.
whipe (*dial.* wip). Var. of WIPE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
whip'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
whip'pa·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
whip'per-ee' (hwĭp'ĕr·ē'), *n.* Var. of WHIPPAREE.
whip'pl·ness (hwĭp'l-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.
whip'ping-snap'ping, *adj.* = WHIPPERSNAPPER. [*Rej. Sp.*]
whip'poor·wil'. Var. of WHIPPOORWILL.
whip'po·will'. Var. of WHIPPOORWILL.
whip'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
whipt (hwĭpt), *past tense & past part.* of WHIP.
whip'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

---

whip yarn. A whip thread.

whir (hwûr; 258), *v. i.;* WHIRRED (hwûrd); WHIR'RING. [Cf. Dan. *hvirre,* and E. WHIRL.] To move, fly, revolve, or the like, quickly with a buzzing or whizzing sound; to whiz.

The partridge bursts away on *whirring* wings. *Beattie.*

— *v. t.* To cause to whir; also, to move or hurry along with a whizzing sound.

whir, *n.* **1.** Hurry; commotion.

2. A buzzing or whizzing sound due to rapid motion; as, the *whir* of wings or of a spinning wheel.

whir, *interj.* An exclamation simulating a whirring sound or motion.

whirl (hwûrl; 258), *v.;* WHIRLED (hwûrld); WHIRL'ING. [ME. *whirlen,* fr. ON. *hvirfla* (Dan. *hvirvle*); akin to D. *wervelen,* G. *wirbeln;* freq. of the verb seen in ON. *hverfa* to turn. See WHARF; cf. WARBLE, WHORL.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To revolve or rotate with great speed; to circle; revolve, gyrate. "The *whirling* year." *J. H. Newman.*

The wooden engine flies and *whirls* about. *Dryden.*

2. To move, go, pass or the like, hastily or swiftly.

But *whirled* away to shun his hateful sight. *Dryden.*

3. To turn about or aside swiftly.

4. To hurl something from or as from a sling.

5. To feel giddiness; to reel; as, my head *whirls.*

6. *Engin.* To turn around while bent considerably out of true through the effect of centrifugal force; — said of a shaft revolving at speeds, called the ***critical speeds,*** at which the centrifugal force of the revolving shaft, already slightly deflected by gravity, etc., is just sufficient to overcome the elastic resisting forces of the material of the shaft, and so, the centrifugal force increasing with the deflection, other things being equal, the shaft eventually swings around considerably bent.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To turn round rapidly; to cause to rotate or revolve with velocity; as, to *whirl* a top.

He *whirls* his sword around without delay. *Dryden.*

2. To remove or carry quickly with or as with a revolving motion; as, the wind *whirls* along the dead leaves.

3. *Obs.* **a** To hurl with or as with a revolving motion. **b** To cast (dice). **c** To make giddy.

Syn. — See TWIRL.

whirl (hwûrl), *n.* [Cf. ON. *hvirfill* ring, circuit, crown of the head, MD. & MLG. *wervel.* See WHIRL, *v.*] **1.** Rapid rotation, gyration, or circumvolution; hence, a rapid or violent turn; as, the *whirl* of a top, or of a wheel.

2. Anything that moves with a whirling motion; an eddy; a vortex; as, a *whirl* of wind, water, dust, etc.

3. Swift and confusing motion; a rush; hurry; figuratively, commotion; bustle; tumult; as, a *whirl* of jollity.

In no breathless *whirl.* *J. H. Newman.*

4. A mental state of dizziness, confusion, or distraction; as, a *whirl* of passion, of wonder.

5. A hook or reel of a rope winch, or the rope winch itself, by which the strands of a rope are twisted.

6. The wharve of a spindle. *Obs.*

7. *Bot. & Zool.* A whorl.

whirl'a·bout' (hwûrl'ȧ·bout'), *n.* Act of whirling about; also, something that whirls or turns about in a rapid manner; a whirligig — **whirl'a·bout',** *adj.*

whirl'blast' (-blȧst'; 83), *n.* A whirlwind.

whirl'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* *Now Chiefly Dial. Eng.* **a** The hucklebone. **b** The patella, or kneepan.

whirl'brain' (-brān'), *n.* One who glances from subject to subject. *Rare.*

whirl drill. *Mach.* A hand drill consisting of a spindle with a small heavy flywheel near the drill end, turned by two twisted strings attached to the other end of the spindle and to the ends of a transverse piece which slides on the spindle.

whirled (hwûrld), *adj.* Having whorls.

whirl'er (hwûr'lĕr), *n.* One who or that which whirls; specif.: **a** A whirling dervish. **b** A whirling table for coating photographic plates. Cf. SWINGER, *n.* **c** *Dial.* A high twisting or whirling wind. **d** A hook for twisting hemp into rope yarn. **e** A circular appliance capable of being rotated by hand, used by potters for finishing wares. **f** *U. S.* In making pottery, one who operates a whirling table.

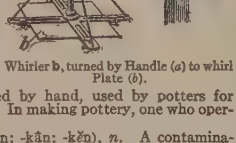

Whirler b, turned by Handle (*a*) to whirl Plate (*b*).

whirl'i·cane (hwûr'lĭ·kān; -kăn; -kĕn), *n.* A contamination of *whirl*wind and hurr*icane.* See CONTAMINATION, **4.**

whirl'i·cote (hwûr'lĭ·kōt), *n.* [Cf. 1st COTE.] A sort of wheeled litter, a heavy carriage or chariot. *Obs.*

whirl'i·gig' (-gĭg'), *n.* [See WHIRL; GIG.] **1.** A child's toy having a whirling or spinning motion, as a teetotum or a spindle spun by a string.

2. Specif.: **a** A carrousel, or merry-go-round. **b** A medieval instrument for punishing petty offenders, being a kind of wooden cage in which the offender was whirled round with great velocity. **c** A whirligig beetle.

3. Anything having a circular or whirling course or motion; also a whirling motion or course. "The *whirligig* of time." *Shak.*

A *whirligig* of jubilant mosquitoes. *G. W. Cable.*

4. A person who whirls either physically, as in dancing, or mentally, as in giddiness, fickleness, or fancifulness.

5. A fanciful trifle or notion. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

6. An English country-dance for six dancers.

whirl'i·gig', *v. i.* To whirl like a whirligig.

whirl'i·gig', *adj.* Like a whirligig. — *adv.* As a whirligig.

whirligig beetle. Any of numerous beetles of the family Gyrinidae. Their body is firm, oval or boatlike, and usually dark with a bronzelike luster. They live mostly on the surface of water, and move swiftly about in curves. They also dive and swim rapidly. The larva is aquatic.

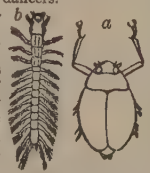

Whirligig Beetle (*Gyrinus borealis*). *a* Imago; *b* Larva. Natural size.

whirligig mullet. A small mullet (held to be the young of *Mugil brasiliensis*) of the southern Atlantic coast of the United States. It often swims round and round in schools.

whirl'ing, *n.* Art or state of one who whirls; rotation; vertigo; hurling.

whirl'ing, *adj.* That whirls. — **whirl'ing·ly,** *adv.*

whirling blue dun. *Angling.* An artificial fly with gray wings, bluish-gray body and hackle, gold ribbing, and gray tail.

whirling dervish. See DERVISH, **1.**

whirling dun. *Angling.* An artificial fly with gray wings, bluish-gray body, brown hackle, and brown hair tail.

whirling plant. The telegraph plant.

whirling table. **a** Any of various apparatus for producing rapid rotary motion, usually horizontal, as to demonstrate certain laws in physics, to coat plates evenly in photography, etc. **b** A potter's wheel.

whirl'pool' (hwûrl'pōōl'), *n.* **1.** An eddy or vortex of water; water moving rapidly in a circle so as to produce a depression or cavity in the center, into which floating objects may be drawn; any body of water having a more or less circular motion caused by its flowing in an irregular channel, by the meeting of opposing currents, or the like.

2. A sea monster of the whale kind. *Obs.*

3. *Her.* = GURGES, **2.**

whirl'pool', *v. i.* To eddy like a whirlpool.

Whirlpool Nebula. *Astron.* **a** [*not cap.*] = SPIRAL NEBULA. **b** Specif., the nebula Messier 51 in Canes Venatici, the first nebula to be recognized as spiral; — so called by Lord Rosse in 1845.

whirl'puff' (hwûrl'pŭf'), *n.* A whirling blast. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

whirl'-shaped', *adj.* Whorled.

whirl'wig' (hwûrl'wĭg'), *n.* [Cf. WHIRLIGIG, EARWIG.] A whirligig beetle.

whirl'wind' (hwûrl'wĭnd'), *n.* [After ON. *hvirfilvindr.* See WHIRL; WIND, *n.*] **1.** A rotating windstorm of limited extent, marked by an inward and upward spiral motion of the lower air, followed by an outward and upward spiral motion, and usually a progressive motion at all levels; a vortex of air; — applied by some meteorologists to the larger rotary storms also. Cf. CYCLONE.

The swift dark *whirlwind* that uproots the woods. *Bryant.*

2. A rush or thing rushing likened to a whirlwind in its violence and destructiveness.

whirl'wind', *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like a whirlwind.

whirl'wind', *v. t.* To move like a whirlwind.

whirl'wind'y (-wĭn'dĭ), *adj.* Also **whirl'wind'ish** (-dĭsh). Like a whirlwind.

whirl'y (hwûr'lĭ), *n.* A little whirlwind.

whirl'y, *adj.* Whirligig.

whir'ry (hwûr'ĭ), *v. t. & i.* To whir; to whirl away. *Scot.*

whir'tle (hwûr'tĭ), *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Mech.* A perforated steel die through which wires or tubes are drawn.

whish (hwĭsh; *dial. also* wĭsh; hwŭsh), *interj. & v. t. & i.* [Cf. WHISHT.] Hush. — *adj.* Silent. — *n.* A slight sound, as of one saying "whish."

whish (hwĭsh; 258), *v. i.;* WHISHED (hwĭsht); WHISH'ING. To move with a whizzing or swishing sound; to whiz or swish. — *n.* A whizzing or swishing sound; a swish.

whisht (hwĭsht; wĭsht; *Scot. also* hwŭsht), *interj.* An exclamation equivalent to *whist.* — *adj.* Silent; hushed. — *v. t. & i.* To silence; to be silent. — *n* A faint sound; a whisper. *All Chiefly Scot.*

whisk (hwĭsk; wĭsk), *n.* Whist. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

whisk (hwĭsk; 258), *n.* [ME. *wisk, wysk,* of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. & ON. *visk;* akin to D. *wisch,* OHG. *wisc,* G. *wisch,* and prob. L. *virga* a rod. In sense 1 from the v. Cf. VERGE, *n.,* VIRGIN, VISCERA, WHIST, *n.,* WISP.] **1.** **a** A quick sweeping or brushing motion, as of something light; a quick light stroke, as of a brush. **b** Act of whisking.

This first sad *whisk*
Takes off thy dukedom; thou art but an earl. *J. Fletcher.*

2. A hairlike appendage; — used esp. of the setae of the Ephemeridae.

3. A type of falling band or shoulder collar, often adorned with lace, worn esp. in the late 17th century.

4. A small culinary instrument made of wire, or the like, for whisking or beating eggs, cream, etc.

5. A small bunch of grass, straw, twigs, hair, or the like; esp., such a bunch used for brushing or lightly sweeping; hence, a small brush or broom, as for brushing clothes, etc.

6. A panicle, as of the millet; hence, the common millet.

7. A wisp or tuft; as, *whisks* of straw.

8. A plane for trimming the chimes of a cask.

9. An impertinent fellow. *Obs.*

10. *Angling.* The tail of an artificial fly.

— *in or with a whisk.* In a trice; briskly.

whisk, *v.;* WHISKED (hwĭskt); WHISK'ING. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *viske,* Sw. *viska;* akin to G. *wischen,* D. *wisschen,* AS. *weoxian* to wipe. See WHISK, *n.*] *Intransitive:* To move nimbly and quickly; to make a sudden agile movement; as, to *whisk* away.

— *Transitive:* **1.** To move, pass, carry, or the like, with a quick sweeping motion; to whip; as, to *whisk* out one's handkerchief; to be *whisked* through the country at high speed.

He that walks in gray, *whisking* his riding rod. *J. Fletcher.*

2. To beat or whip lightly; as, to *whisk* eggs into froth.

3. To sweep or brush with a light rapid motion; as, to *whisk* dust, a coat.

whisk, *interj.* An exclamation expressing sudden swift motion.

whisk (hwĭsk; hwŭsk), *n.* Short for WHISKY. *Scot.*

whisk broom (hwĭsk). A whisk. See WHISK, *n.,* **5.**

whisk'er (hwĭs'kĕr; 258), *n.* **1.** A thing that whisks or is used in whisking, as a small brush or broom, a rod, a fan, etc. *Now Dial.*

2. Chiefly in *pl.* **a** Formerly, the hair of the upper lip; a mustache. "Hoary *whiskers* and a forky beard." *Pope.* **b** That part of the beard which grows on the sides of the face, or on the chin, or on both; as, side *whiskers.*

3. **a** A hair of the beard. **b** One of the long projecting hairs or bristles growing near the mouth of a cat, bird, or other animal. **c** Such hairs collectively.

4. Formerly, a long curl hanging over the cheek.

5. A raveled fringe on a garment.

6. An operator of a whisking apparatus, as for mixing nougat.

7. *Obs.* **a** A brisk or lively person. **b** A monstrous lie.

8. *Naut.* Usually in *pl.* Either of two bars or rods extending on either side of the bowsprit, to spread the jib and flying jib guys; — called also *whisker boom.*

9. *Plant Pathol. pl.* An abundant grayish-white growth of any mold (genus *Mucor* and related fungi) on fruit, meat, bread, etc., consisting of superficial hyphae.

whisk'er, *v. i.* To grow whiskers; specif., of bread, fruit, etc., to become covered with mold. Cf. WHISKER, *n.,* **9.**

whisk'er·age (hwĭs'kĕr·ĭj), *n.* Whiskers. *Rare.*

whisk'er·an'do (-ăn'dō), *n.; pl.* -DOS (-dōz). [From Don Ferolo *Whiskerandos.*] A heavily bearded man. — **whisk'·er·an'doed** (-dōd), *adj.*

Whisk'er·an'dos, Don Fe·ro'lo (dŏn fĕ·rō'lō hwĭs'kĕr·ăn'·dōz). [Quasi Sp., fr. E. WHISKER.] A sentimental lover in Sheridan's *The Critic.*

whisker boom. Usually *pl. Naut.* = WHISKER, **8.**

whisk'ered (hwĭs'kĕrd), *adj.* **1.** Furnished with whiskers; having or wearing whiskers.

2. Formed into whiskers. *Rare.*

3. Having elongated hairs, feathers, or bristles on or about the cheeks. "The *whiskered* vermin race." *Grainger.*

whiskered auklet *or* **auk.** See AUKLET.

whiskered bat. A small bat (*Myotis mystacinus*), of Europe and Asia, having a fringe of long hairs on its upper lip.

whiskered tern. A common tern (*Chlidonias leucopareia*) of central Europe and the Mediterranean region, having a broad white stripe at the corner of the mouth.

whisk'er·er (hwĭs'kĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who wears whiskers.

whisker jumper. Usually *pl. Naut.* Any of the stays leading from the ends of the whiskers to secure them to the cutwater.

whis'key (hwĭs'kĭ). Var. of WHISKY.

whisk'ey, whisk'y (hwĭs'kĭ), *n.; pl.* -EYS; -IES (-kĭz). [From WHISK, *v.*] A light carriage used about 1800

whis'kied (hwĭs'kĭd), *adj.* Permeated with whisky.

whis'ki·fied (-kĭ·fīd), *adj.* Intoxicated with whisky.

whisk'in (hwĭs'kĭn), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A shallow drinking bowl. *Obs.*

whisk'ing, *adj.* That whisks. — **whisk'ing·ly,** *adv.*

whisk tail. A tail like a whisk. — **whisk'-tailed',** *adj.*

whis'ky, whis'key (hwĭs'kĭ), *n.; whisky, pl.* WHISKIES (-kĭz) *is the usual spelling in the U. S. for imported spirits, whiskey, pl.* WHISKEYS (-kĭz) *for spirits made in the U. S.* [Ir. & Gael. *uisge* water, in *uisgebeatha* whisky, prop., water of life. See USQUEBAUGH.] **1.** A distilled alcoholic liquor made from any of various grains, esp. in Scotland, Ireland, and the United States and Canada. See DISTILLED LIQUORS. In the United States whisky has been generally distilled from rye, wheat, and maize or corn. In Scotland and Ireland whisky is often made from malted barley, and when distilled in the old-fashioned pot stills from malt dried over open fires it has a smoky flavor. New whisky is colorless and raw of taste, but by storing in oak casks becomes mellow, at the same time extracting coloring matter from the wood. The content of alcohol by weight varies from about 40 to 54 per cent. Much liquor sold as whisky is made by compounding strong alcohol with water and flavoring and coloring materials. *Whisky,* or *spiritus frumenti,* is defined by the United States Pharmacopoeia to be: "An alcoholic liquid obtained by the distillation of the mash of fermented grain (usually of mixtures of corn, wheat, and rye), and at least two years old. . . . Its specific gravity should not be more than 0.930 nor less than 0.917, corresponding, approximately, to an alcoholic strength of 44 to 50 per cent by weight, or 50 to 55 per cent by volume." Under the United States Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 whisky is defined as: "a distillate, at the required alcoholic strength, from the fermented mash of malted cereals, or from malt with unmalted cereals, and containing the congeneric substances formed with ethyl alcohol which are volatile at the ordinary temperature of distillation, and which give the character to the distillate."

2. A drink of whisky.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are: **whisky drinker, whisky-drinking,** *adj.,* **whisky-sodden.**

whis'ky, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like whisky; made of, or containing, whisky as a chief ingredient; as, a *whisky* punch; a *whisky* smash; *whisky* sour.

whis'ky, *v. t.* To furnish with whisky.

whisk'y (hwĭs'kĭ), *adj.* Lively; flighty. *Rare.*

whisk'y (hwĭs'kĭ), *n.* The European whitethroat. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

whisky and soda. Whisky mixed with soda water; also, a drink of it.

whisky cherry = BLACK CHERRY **b.**

whis'ky·fied, whis'key·fied (hwĭs'kĭ·fīd), *adj.* [*whisky* + *-fy.*] Drunk with whisky; intoxicated. *Humorous.*

whisk'y-frisk'y, *adj.* Flighty. *Rare.*

Whisky Insurrection *or* **Rebellion, the.** *U. S. Hist.* An outbreak, with little disorder, in western Pennsylvania in 1794, resulting from an attempt to enforce an excise law passed in 1791, imposing duties on domestic distilled liquors; — popularly so called. It spread into the border counties of Virginia, but was easily suppressed.

whisky jack. A hydraulic jack; — from the mixture of water and alcohol commonly used in it. *U. S.*

whis'ky-jack', *n.* [Also *whisky john,* of Algonquian origin; cf. Cree *wiskatjān.*] The Canada jay.

whisky liver. *Med.* Cirrhosis of the liver due to alcoholism

whisky poker. A variation of poker in which an extra hand is dealt face down. Each player in turn may exchange his whole hand for it or pass. If it is taken, the taker's cards are left face up for exchange, individually or entire, by each following player. As soon as any one is satisfied with his hand, he knocks, and the drawing ends when it comes to his turn, the hands being shown for the pool.

Whisky Ring. *U. S. Hist.* A conspiracy of distillers and government officials during the administration of President Grant to defraud the government of the excise taxes. The frauds were detected in 1875 through the efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury, B. H. Bristow, and most of the offenders were convicted.

whisky sour. A mixture made with varying proportions of whisky, lime or lemon juice, bitters, and carbonated water.

whisp (hwĭsp), *n.* [Imitative.] A low sound as of puffing, rustling, or sprinkling. — **whisp,** *v. i.*

whisp (wĭsp). Var. of WISP. *Chiefly Dial.*

whis'per (hwĭs'pĕr; 258), *v.;* WHIS'PERED (-pĕrd); WHIS'PER·ING. [AS. *hwispriań;* akin to G. *wispern, wispeln,* OHG. *hwispalōn,* ON. *hvīskra* to whisper, and to E. WHINE. Cf. WHISTLE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To speak softly, or under the breath, so as to be heard only by one near at hand; to utter words or sounds in a whisper.

Whispering tongues can poison truth. *Coleridge.*

All that hate me *whisper* together against me. *Ps.* xli. 7.

whird. Whirred. *Ref. Sp.*
whirk'en. Var. of QUERKEN.
whirl. ✝ HARL, HERL.
whirl'bat', ✝ HURLBAT.
whirld. Whirled. *Ref. Sp.*
whirl'er·y, *n.* Whirling. *Obs.*
whirley. Var. of HURLY.
whirl'fire', *n.* Lightning. *Obs.*
whirl'gig'. Var. of WHIRLIGIG.
whirl'i·ma·gig' (hwûr'lĭ·mȧ·gĭg'), *n.* Also whirl'ma·gee (hwûrl'·mȧ·jē). = WHIRLIGIG. *Scot.*
whirl'pit', *n.* = WHIRLPOOL. *Obs.*
whirl'wa'ter, *n.* A waterspout. *Obs.*
whirl'y·bat', *n.* A hurlbat. *Obs.*
whirl'y·gig'um (hwûr'lĭ·gĭg'ŭm), *n.* = WHIRLIGIG. *Scot.*
whirr. Var. of WHIR.
whir'ra. Var. of WIRRA.
whir'ret. Var. of WHERRET.
whir'rey, *n.* = WHERRY, *n.*
whir'rick. ✝ WHERRET.
whir-roo'. Var. of WIRRA, *interj.*
whisht. Whished. *Ref. Sp.*
whisk'erd. Whiskered. *Ref. Sp.*
whisk'er·ette', *n.* [See -ETTE.] = WHISKER, 4.
whisk'er·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
whisk'er·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
whisk'er·y, *adj.* See -Y.
whisk'et. Var. of WISKET.
whisk'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
whiskt. Whisked. *Ref. Sp.*
whis'ky·like', whis'key·like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

2. To speak covertly, esp. in conspiracy or criticism; — often with *against*.
3. To make a low sibilant rustling sound, as of a whisper.
The hollow, *whispering* breeze. *Thomson.*
4. Used expletively, listen. *Anglo-Ir.*
—, *Transitive:* 1. To utter in a low and nonvocal sound; to say under the breath; hence, to mention privately and confidentially in or as in a whisper.
They might buzz and *whisper* it one to another. *Bentley.*
2. To address or speak to in a whisper, or undertone, as in privacy. "He came to *whisper* Wolsey." *Shak.*
Where gentlest breezes *whisper* souls distressed. *Keble.*
3. To bring by whispering; — often with *into* or *out of*.
whis'per (hwĭs'pĕr; 258), *n.* 1. A low soft sibilant utterance, which can be heard only by those near at hand; speech without voice. "*Whisper* cannot give a tone." *Bacon.* "Soft *whispers* through the assembly went." *Dryden.* Specif. *Phonet.* Speech in which tone (vibration of the vocal cords) is replaced by a fricative sound made by the breath in the cartilage glottis while the cord glottis is closed; also, this glottal fricative sound itself, sometimes called *whispering voice.* In whispered speech all voiceless sounds, as *f, p, s,* are made as in speaking aloud, while all voiced sounds, as *v, b, z, l, m* and all vowels are accompanied with "whispering voice." Cf. VOICE, *n.*, 1; see *Pron.* § 26.
2. Act of communicating, or something communicated, by or as by whispering; a secret or private utterance, word, hint, suggestion, insinuation, or the like; a hint; a rumor.
Cutting honest throats by *whispers.* *Scott.*
3. A low, sibilant, rustling sound, as of whispered speech.
The *whispers* of the leaves. *Tennyson.*
whis'per, *adj.* Uttered in whisper.
whis'per-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Whispering.
whis'pered (hwĭs'pĕrd), *adj.* Expressed in or by a whisper or whispers; specif., *Phonet.*, uttered in a whisper; spoken without use of the voice. Cf. LOUD, *adj.*, 5.
whis'per-er (hwĭs'pĕr-ĕr), *n.* 1. One who whispers.
2. A tattler; a talebearer; hence, a backbiter; slanderer.
A *whisperer* separateth chief friends. *Prov.* xvi. 28.
3. One supposed to manage horses by whispering.
whisper glide. See GLIDE, *n.*, 8.
whisper glottis. See CORD GLOTTIS.
whis'per-ing, *n.* Act of one who whispers; whispered sound, talk, rumor, suggestion, etc.
whis'per-ing, *adj.* That whispers. — **whis'per-ing-ly,** *adv.* — **whis'per-ing-ness,** *n.*
whispering bells. The California yellow bells.
whispering gallery *or* **dome.** A gallery or dome of such form that sounds produced in certain parts are concentrated by reflection from the walls so that feeble sounds are audible at an extraordinary distance. The most celebrated is that of St. Paul's, London.
whispering office. A confessional. *Swift.*
whispering pectoriloquy. *Med.* Pectoriloquy in which the whispering voice of the patient is distinctly heard.
whispering voice. See WHISPER, *n.*, 1.
whis'per-ous (hwĭs'pĕr-ŭs), *adj.* Like a whisper; full of whispers. — **whis'per-ous-ly,** *adj.*
whis'per-y (-ĭ), *adj.* Whisperous.
Her voice so *whispery* and strained. *Galsworthy.*
whiss (hwĭs), *v. i.* To whistle; whiz; hiss. *Obs.*
whist (hwĭst; 258), *interj.* [Cf. G. *stl pstl bstl* Cf. HUSH, WISTFUL.] An exclamation enjoining silence and attention; be still; hush. *Now Chiefly Dial.* — *n.* Silence; as, hold your *whist. Tr.*
whist, *adj.* [From WHIST, *interj.*] Silent; mute; still; quiet. — *adv.* Silently. *Both Archaic & Dial.*
That winds are *whist* and the owl is still. *J. R. Drake.*
whist, *v. i.* [From WHIST, *interj.*] To hush. *Archaic & Dial.* — *v. t.* To silence; keep secret. *Obs.*
whist, *n.* [Earlier *whisk,* from *whisking* up the tricks, but later accommodated to *whist,* from the silence observed during play. See WHISK, *v.*; cf. WHIST, *interj.*] A card game for four players (those opposite being partners), played with a pack of 52 cards. The cards are dealt one at a time, and the last card, which belongs to the dealer, is turned to determine the trump suit for that hand. The highest card of the suit led, or the highest trump, if any, in each trick determines the winner of that trick. A player must follow suit if possible. Partners score one for each trick they take in excess of six. Partners holding three of the four honors (ace, king, queen, and knave of trumps) score two points; holding four, score four points. Tricks are scored before honors. In ***short whist,*** five points make a game; in ***long whist,*** ten points make a game; in ***American whist,*** so-called, honors are not counted and seven points make a game. Whist is also played commonly in America for continuous points, without counting honors. See DUPLICATE WHIST, PROGRESSIVE WHIST; cf. BRIDGE, MORT, AUCTION BRIDGE, CONTRACT BRIDGE.
whist, *v. i.* To play whist. — **whist'er,** *n.*
whist. Dial. var. of WISHT.
whist drive. Progressive whist in which the players progress after a specified number of deals, usually four.
whis'ter-poop' (hwĭs'tĕr-pōōp'), *n.* A buffet. *Dial.*
whis'tle (hwĭs''l; 258), *v.;* WHIS'TLED (-'ld); WHIS'TLING (-lĭng). [ME., fr. AS. *hwistlian* to hiss; akin to ON. *hvīsla* to whisper, and E. WHISPER.] *Intransitive:* 1. To make a kind of shrill musical sound, or series of sounds, by a more or less forcible expulsion of the breath, with the tongue, lips, and teeth in a certain position, the pitch of the sound being varied by changing this position, esp. by motion of the tongue; to utter this sound as a call, in derision or surprise, or in reproducing a melody.
2. To emit or utter from the mouth or beak a sound like a whistle, as birds; to pipe; to hiss.
3. To move, pass, go, or the like, with a shrill sound; to make a sharp shrill sound; as, a bullet *whistled* past.
The wild winds *whistle,* and the billows roar. *Pope.*
4. To sound a wind or steam whistle; to blow on a whistle (see WHISTLE, *n.*, 1); to make a shrill sound by blowing through an orifice formed by the fingers or hands.
5. To rustle, as silk garments. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
6. *Obs.* a To summon. b To give information secretly.
—, *Transitive:* 1. To form, utter, express, or modulate by whistling; as, to *whistle* a tune or an air.
2. To send, bring, signal, or call by or as by a whistle.
I wish he could *whistle* you here today. *Lockhart.*
3. To send, dispatch, or shoot with a whizzing or whistling sound, as an arrow or bullet.
4. To tell secretly, esp. as an informer. *Obs.*
— ***go whistle.*** To begone and do what one will without having received satisfaction. "Let the law *go whistle.*" *Shak.*

whistle down the wind. To talk, argue, urge, or the like, to no purpose; — from hawks being cast off down the wind when loose. *Colloq.*
whistle for. To call by whistling; hence, *Colloq.*, to demand, but fail to get; as, he may *whistle for* his money.
whistle for a wind. *Naut.* To make a low sibilant sound to induce a breeze to spring up or freshen, an old superstitious practice general among seamen.
whistle off. a To dismiss by or as by a whistle; — a term in hawking. b To turn loose; to abandon; dismiss. c To take off (brakes). d To go away quickly.
whistle on one's thumb. To pipe in an ivy leaf. *Scot.*
whis'tle (hwĭs''l), *n.* [AS. *hwistle* a pipe, flute. See WHISTLE, *v.*] 1. An instrument for producing a shrill whistling sound; specif., an instrument in which air, steam, or the like, is forced into a cavity, or against a thin edge; as, a tin *whistle;* a steam *whistle.*
2. a *Colloq.* The mouth and throat.
Let's drink . . . to wet our *whistles.* *Walton.*
b *Obs. exc. Scot.* A reed, pipe, or flute.
3. A sharp, shrill, more or less musical sound, made by the expulsion of the breath in whistling (see WHISTLE, *v. i.*, 1), or by blowing through an instrument giving a similar sound; as, the *whistle* of a boy, of a boatswain's pipe.
4. An act of whistling, as in calling, rendering a melody, or in surprise or derision.
5. A call or summons.
The lure and *whistle* of earthly preferment. *Milton.*

Steam Whistle, in section.

6. A sound likened to a whistle (in sense 3); as: a The shrill or soughing sound made by wind passing among trees or through crevices, or that made by a bullet, or the like, passing rapidly through the air. b The noise (much used as a signal, etc.) made by steam or air escaping through a small orifice, or impinging against the edge of a metallic bell or cup. c The shrill note or series of notes of a bird; as, the blackbird's *whistle.*
whis'tle, *adj.* Used for or sounding like a whistle.
whistle duck. The American goldeneye. *Local, U. S.*
whis'tle-fish' (hwĭs''l-fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* A rockling, esp. the three-bearded rockling.
whis'tle-pig' (-pĭg'), *n.* The woodchuck (the mammal). *Local, U. S.*
whistle punk. *Logging.* A workman in the timber who operates the signal wire running to the donkey engine whistle.
whis'tler (hwĭs'lĕr), *n.* [AS. *hwistlere.*] 1. One who whistles; also, formerly, a player on the fife, flute, or pipe.
2. Any of various birds, mostly so called from the whistling sound of their wings in flight; as: a The ring ouzel. b *Local, Eng.* The widgeon. c A goldeneye. d The golden plover. e The black-bellied or gray plover.
3. A thing that makes a sound like whistling.
4. A large mountain marmot (*Marmota caligata*) of northwestern North America, of a hoary color with blackish head and feet.
5. The whistlefish.
6. *Veter.* A horse subject to whistling (sense 2).
Whis·tle'ri·an (hwĭs·lĕr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, James Abbot McNeill Whistler (1834–1903), American painter and etcher. — **whis'tler·ism** (hwĭs'-lĕr·ĭz'm), *n.*
whis'tle-wing' (hwĭs''l-wĭng'), *n.* The American goldeneye.
whis'tle-wood' (hwĭs''l-wŏŏd'), *n.* Any tree having an easily separable bark, used by boys for making whistles; specif.: a In the United States, the striped maple; also, the basswood (*Tilia*). b In England, the willow, the alder, the sycamore maple, or the rowan tree.
whis'tling (hwĭs'lĭng), *n.* [AS. *hwistlung.*] 1. Act or noise of uttering or producing whistles; a whistle; as, the *whistling* of the wind.
2. *Veter.* A peculiarly shrill sound produced by a horse (a *whistler*) with a respiratory obstruction due to paralysis of a laryngeal muscle. A similar, but temporary, sound may arise from severe sore throat. Cf. ROARING, *n.*, 2.
whis'tling, *adj.* That whistles. — **whis'tling-ly,** *adv.*
whistling arrow. An arrow made to whistle in flight, the large head, of vegetable ivory, wood iron, a nutshell, or the like, being hollowed out and pierced near the front with a few holes.
whistling buoy. *Naut.* See BUOY, 1.
whistling coot. The American scoter. *Local, U. S.*
whistling dick. a In Tasmania, an Australian shrike thrush (*Colluricincla harmonica strigata*). b *Local, Eng.* The song thrush.
whistling duck. a A goldeneye. b A tree duck. c The American scoter.
whistling eagle *or* **kite.** A small Australian eagle (*Haliastur sphenurus*).
whistling hawk. a The whistling eagle. b A chanting falcon.
whistling jar. *Peruvian Archaeol.* A clay bottle, often in the form of a bird or animal, with two apertures so arranged that when a liquid is poured from one, the inrushing air produces a whistling sound in the other.
whistling marmot. = WHISTLER, *n.*, 4.
whistling moth. An Australian moth (*Hecatesia fenestrata*) of the family Agaristidae. The male makes a whistling noise when flying.
whistling plover. a The golden plover. b The black-bellied plover.
whistling snipe. The American woodcock. *Local, U. S.*
whistling swan. a A wild swan (*Cygnus columbianus*) formerly widely distributed in North America and still breeding in some numbers in Alaska and northwestern Canada, migrating to, and wintering in, the United States (on the Atlantic coast, now chiefly in the southern States). It has a soft musical note. b The whooping swan.
whistling teal. A tree duck.
whistling thrush. a Any of several timaliine birds of the genus *Myiophoneus,* of Asia and the East Indies. They are generally black, glossed with blue, and have a patch of bright blue on each shoulder. Their note is a loud and clear whistle. b *Local, Eng.* The song thrush.
Whis·to'ni·an (hwĭs·tō'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to William Whiston (1667–1752), an English divine.
whit (hwĭt), *n.* [For *wit,* ME. *wight, wiht,* fr. AS. *wiht* a creature, a thing. See WIGHT; cf. AUGHT, NAUGHT.] The smallest part or particle imaginable; a bit; jot; iota; — commonly used in an adverbial phrase in a negative sentence; as, he cared not a *whit.* "Samuel told him every *whit.*" 1 *Sam.* iii. 18. "Every *whit* as great." *South.*
So shall I no *whit* be behind in duty. *Shak.*
whit (hwĭt), *interj.* An exclamation simulating the chirp of a bird or a quick dull sound, as of a bullet impinging on something. — *n.* An instance of this sound. — *v. i.* To make this sound.
whit. Var. of WHITE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
Whit, *adj.* Whitsun.
whit (hwĭt; whŭt). Scot. var. of WHAT.
whit'blow (hwĭt'blō). Var. of WHITLOW. *Obs.*
white (hwīt; 258), *adj.;* WHIT'ER (hwīt'ĕr); WHIT'EST (hwīt'ĕst; -ĭst; 119). [ME. *whit,* fr. AS. *hwīt;* akin to OFris. and OS. *hwīt,* D. *wit,* G. *weiss,* OHG. *wīz, hwīz,* ON. *hvītr,* Sw. *hvit,* Dan. *hvid,* Goth. *hweits,* Lith. *šveisti* to make bright, OSlav. *světŭ* light, dawn, Skr. *śveta* white. Cf. WHEAT, WHITSUNDAY.] 1. a Of the color of pure snow, milk, or sunlight; reflecting to the eye all the rays of the spectrum combined; — the opposite of *black* or *dark.*
White as the *whitest* lily on a stream. *Longfellow.*
b Technically, of the color white; — the opposite of *black;* as, *white* paper. Cf. COLOR.
2. Hence, light or relatively light in color; as: a Colorless or transparent, as clear glass; also, of a light yellow or amber color, as certain wines. b *Chiefly Poetic.* Very blond or fair. c Gray, silvery, or hoary; as, *white* hairs. d Wanting in color; ashen; pale; wan; as, lips *white* with fear. e Blank, as, in printing, a space unmarked by ink. f Snowy; snow-covered; as, a *white* Christmas.
3. Free from spot or blemish; hence, innocent; pure.
White as thy fame, and as thy honor clear. *Dryden.*
4. Light gray and lustrous; — of metal or metal objects, esp. silver; hence, made of silver.
5. Clothed or habited in white; as, *white* friars; also, designating, or belonging to, the Carmelites or other monastic orders whose dress is white; as, a *white* abbey.
6. Bright; shining; — said of burnished steel or iron.
7. a That turns light in ripening; — of grain; hence, fit for crops of such grain; — of soil. b That is whitened in purifying or refining; as, *white* flour, salt, soap.
8. Without evil in intent; relatively harmless; as, a *white* lie; *white* magic.
9. Fortunate; happy; favorable; auspicious. *Now Rare.*
One of the *white* days of his life. *Scott.*
10. a Having a light-colored skin; Caucasian; as, a *white* man. Cf. WHITE PERSON. b Composed of or controlled by the white race; as, the policy of a *white* Australia. c *Orig. Slang, U. S.* Honest; square-dealing; honorable.
11. Being at white heat (which see).
The French are in a *white* rage about it. *Spectator.*
12. *Obs.* a Appearing fair or good; specious. b Regarded with especial favor; favorite; darling.
13. *European Politics.* Opposed to a radical, revolutionary party or doctrine; antired; as, a *white* faction or party.
14. *Silverware.* Unburnished.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

white-ankled	white-flowing	white-red
white-armed	white-foot	white-ribbed
white-backed	white-footed	white-ribboned
white-barked	white-frilled	white-rinded
white-barred	white-fringed	white-robed
white-beaked	white-frocked	white-roofed
white-bearded	white-fronted	white-ruffed
white-bellied	white-fruited	white-rumped
white-berried	white-girdled	white-russet
white-billed	white-glittering	white-salted
white-blood	white-gloved	white-satin
white-blooded	white-gray	white-set
white-blue	white-green	white-shafted
white-bodied	white-haired	white-sheeted
white-boned	white-hairy	white-shouldered
white-bordered	white-hatted	white-sided
white-bosomed	whitehearted	white-skinned
white-breasted	white-hoofed	white-sleeved
white-brick	white-horned	white-spored
white-browed	white-horsed	white-spotted
white-brown	white-jacketed	white-stemmed
white-burning	white-laced	white-stoled
white-capped	white-leaf	white-strawed
white-cheeked	white-leaved	white-tailed
white-chinned	white-legged	white-thighed
white-churned	white-lined	white-throated
white-clad	white-linen	white-tinned
white-clothed	white-lipped	white-tipped
white-coated	white-loaf	white-tomentose
white-colored	white-looking	white-tongued
white-crested	white-maned	white-toothed
white-crossed	white-mantled	white-topped
white-crowned	white-marked	white-tufted
white-domed	white-mooned	white-tusked
white-dotted	white-mottled	white-uniformed
white-dough	white-mouthed	white-veiled
white-ear	white-necked	white-veined
white-eared	white-nosed	white-vented
white-eyed	white-painted	white-waistcoated
white-favored	white-paneled	white-walled
white-feathered	white-petaled	white-wanded
white-felled	white-piped	white-waving
white-flanneled	white-plumed	white-whiskered
white-flecked	white-rag	white-wigged
white-fleshed	white-railed	white-woolly
white-flower	white-rayed	white-wristed
white-flowered		white-zoned

-white (-hwĭt). A combining form of the adjective *white,* as in:

dun-white	lily-white	paper-white
fleecy-white	lint-white	snow-white
gray-white	milk-white	water-white
ivory-white		

white (hwīt; 258), *n.* 1. Whiteness; fairness of complexion; figuratively, purity; innocence; truth. Specif.: a The neutral or achromatic color of highest brilliance; the lightest gray; the achromatic color bearing the least resemblance to black. b Loosely, any of several colors of very low saturation and very high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
2. The white-colored part of something, as of meat or wood; also, a white spot. Specif.: a The albumen surrounding the yolk of an egg. b The white part of the ball of the eye surrounding the transparent cornea. c *pl.* Blank spaces in a printed picture or design; also, the corresponding parts of a plate or mold. d *pl. S. Africa.* Wing feathers of the male ostrich.
3. A kind of something having the color white, or a color near white; specif.: a White drapery; *pl.* white garments, esp. surplices or trousers; as, tennis players dressed in *whites.* b White cloth; specif., white longcloth. c White wine. d A white-colored breed or variety; specif. [*Leap.*], of swine: (1) An animal of a pure-white breed distinguished, according to size, as *Large, Middle,* or *Small White.* See YORKSHIRE, *n.*, 2. (2) See CHESTER WHITE. e Any white pigment; as, zinc *white.* f *pl.* A white-colored product, as

whis'per-a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.	whis'per-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.	whis'tle, WHISTLE.	whis'tle-drunk', *adj.* Dead drunk. *Obs.*
whis'perd. Whispered. *Ref. Sp.*	whis'tle (hwĭs''l; wĭs''l; hwŭs''l). Dial. var. of WHISTLE.	whis'tle-bel'ly ven'geance See WHIPBELLY VENGEANCE.	whis'tle-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
whis'per-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.	whis'son (hwĭs''ŭn; wĭs'-). Scot. & dial. Eng. of WHITSUN.	whistled. *Ref. Sp.*	whist'ly (hwĭst''lĭ), *adv.* of WHIST.
whis'per-less, *adj.* See -LESS.	whist'er, *v. i. & i.* = WHISPER.	whistling. *Ref. Sp.*	whist'ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*
			whit. † WIGHT.

N O P Q R S T U V W

white flour, pins, sugar. g Any of numerous butterflies of *Pieris* and allied genera in which the color is usually white. The cabbage butterfly, often known as the *cabbage white*, is an example.
4. a *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* Silver; as, he has both *white* and yellow (silver and gold). b *Slang.* A silver coin; specif., a blank.
5. Snow; also, its color.
6. *pl.* Leucorrhea.
7. A person with a white skin; a member of the white, or Caucasian, races of men. Cf. WHITE PERSON.
8. *Archery.* a *Archaic.* A white target. b The fifth or outermost circle of a target; also, a shot that hits it. Cf. BLUE. c Any light-colored mark shot at in rovers. d The mark pinned on a butt.
9. *Chess & Checkers.* The light-colored men; also, the player having them; *Obs.*, the light-colored squares.
10. *European Politics.* One of a white party; hence [*sometimes cap.*], an ultraconservative or a reactionary.
11. [*cap.*] *pl. It. Hist.* = BIANCHI.
12. *Railroading.* A white light used in signaling.
— *in the white.* a Limed, but not yet tanned; — said of skins. b Finished but unpainted and unvarnished; — said of woodwork.

white (hwīt; 258), *v.*; WHIT'ED (hwīt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119); WHIT'ING (hwīt'ĭng). [Cf. AS. *hwītan* to make white, *hwītian* to become white.] *Intransitive*: To whiten.
—, *Transitive*: **1.** To make white; to whiten; whitewash; bleach.

So as no fuller on earth can *white* them. *Mark* ix. 3.

2. Hence, to give a deceptive gloss to; to gloss over.

Whited sepulchers, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of . . . uncleanness. *Matt.* xxiii. 27.

3. *Print.* To make blank spaces in; — often with *out*.

white (hwīt; wīt), *n.* & *v. t.* & *i.* [See THWITE.] Cut; whittle. *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.*
white (wīt). Var. of WITE, blame. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
white. Obs. var. of QUIT, to requite; WIT, *v.*
white acid (hwīt). *Com.* Hydrofluoric acid, or a solution of ammonium fluoride in the acid, used for etching and frosting glass.
white'-a'cre, *n.* a In common-law usage, an arbitrary designation of a piece of land in distinction from blackacre. b White quartz.
white adder's-mouth. A small North American terrestrial orchid (*Malaxis brachypoda*) with a single leaf and a spike of greenish-white flowers.
white adder's-tongue. A white-flowered dogtooth violet (*Erythronium albidum*) found in mountainous woods of eastern North America.
white admiral. Any of certain butterflies of the genus *Basilarchia*, having white bands on the wings esp. *B. arthemis*, the banded purple. Cf. RED ADMIRAL.
white agaric. Purging agaric.
white alder. a Any of several alders of western America, as *Alnus rhombifolia*. b See CLETHRA. c The South African tree *Platylophus trifoliatus* (family Cunoniaceae). d The privet andromeda. e The winterberry *Ilex verticillata*.
white'-al'der fam'i·ly. The Clethraceae.
white ale. A mixture composed of ale with other ingredients, as flour, eggs, spirit, spice, etc., variously compounded. *Dial. Eng.*
white alkali. a *Agric.* A mixture of salts (sodium sulphate, magnesium sulphate, sodium chloride), forming a white crust on some alkali soils. b *Com.* Refined soda ash.
white allison *or* **alison.** The alpine rock cress.
white amber. Spermaceti. *Obs.*
white ant. Any of numerous pale-colored, soft-bodied social insects of the order Isoptera (which see); a termite. Each colony consists of distinct castes, the winged sexual forms (queen and king) and many wingless sterile workers and often large-jawed sterile wingless soldiers. The sexual forms shed the wings after the marriage flight, and the queen becomes enormously enlarged. The wings are four in number, long, narrow, and somewhat leathery. The mouth parts are fitted for biting. The metamorphosis is incomplete. White ants occur in the Temperate Zones but are abundant in tropical regions. Some of the species, as *Termes bellicosus* of southern and tropical Africa, build great nests of clay twenty feet or more in height; others construct large nests on the branches of trees; others tunnel the ground. Most are small, but some reach a length of an inch or more. They are often very destructive to buildings, books, etc. The common white ant of the eastern United States is *Reticulitermes flavipes;* the common European species is *R. lucifugus*.

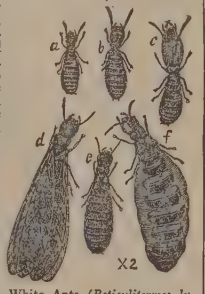

White Ants (*Reticulitermes lucifugus*). *a* Young; *b* Worker; *c* Soldier; *d* Male; *e* Female, or Queen, after losing her wings; *f* Older Queen with Eggs.

white'-armed' sea a·nem'o·ne. The anemone *Sagartia leucolena*, having white tentacles.
White Army. The White Guard.
white arsenic. Arsenic trioxide.
white ash. 1. a An American ash (*Fraxinus americana*) having leaves pale green or silvery white below; also, its hard brownish wood, used for tools, furniture, and interior finishings. Also, sometimes, the green ash. b *Local, U. S.* The fringe tree. c In Australia, any of several eucalypts, esp. *Eucalyptus coriacea* (often called *scribbly gum*), *E. fraxinoides*, *E. globulus*, etc. d = WHITE ALDER c.
2. *Colloq.* An oar.
white'-ash' (66), *adj.* Made of the wood of the white ash.
white ash herb. The goutweed.
white asp *or* **aspen.** The white poplar *Populus alba*.
White Australia. A phrase common in Australian politics, expressing a general aim of making the country a "white man's country" by exclusion of aliens not of the "white" races. It has no reference to the aborigines.
white avens. The bennet *Geum virginianum*.
white bachelor's-button. = WHITE CAMPION a.
white'back' (hwīt'băk'), *n.* **1.** Canvasback. *Local, Eng.*
2. The white poplar *Populus alba;* so called from the whitish undersurface of its leaves.
white'-backed' skunk. A skunk (*Conepatus mesoleucas*) of the southwestern United States.
white'bait' (hwīt'bāt'), *n.* a The young of several European species of herrings, esp. of the common herring (*Clupea harengus*) and of the sprat (*C. sprattus*), esteemed a delicacy. b Any of various other small fishes likened to the European whitebait and used as food; esp.: (1) The icefish in Japan. (2) The young of various troutlike fishes of the genus *Galaxias* and of certain trout (Salmonidae) of *Retropinna*, which appear in large schools in New Zealand rivers and lakes. (3) A small goby (*Lepidogobius lepidus*) of the coast of California. (4) Any of numerous species of silversides (family Atherinidae) and certain anchovies of both fresh and salt water in the United States.
white baker. Spotted flycatcher. *Local, Eng.*
white ball. *Billiards.* Specif., the cue ball that has no spot; — called also *plain ball*.
white balsam. a Either of two firs of western America: (1) The white fir *Abies concolor*. (2) The alpine fir. b Balsam of Peru. c The balsamweed *Gnaphalium obtusifolium*.
white baneberry. Either of two white-berried herbs, *Actaea alba* of central and western North America and *A. brachypoda* of the eastern states.
white'bark' (hwīt'bärk'), *n.* a Any of several American trees with pale or whitish bark, as the white poplar, white-bark pine, etc. b In Australia, a blueberry ash (*Elaeocarpus cyaneus*). c *Plant Pathol.* A disease of the rock cedar (*Juniperus mexicana*) caused by the sac fungus *Cyanospora albicedrae*, characterized by white patches on the twigs and branches.
whitebark pine. A pine (*Pinus albicaulis*) of the western United States, having thin pale-brown or creamy white bark and soft brittle wood.
white bass (băs). a A North American fresh-water food fish (*Lepibema chrysops*) abundant in the region of the Great Lakes and upper Mississippi. It is very similar to the striped bass, but is shorter and more compressed. b The largemouthed black bass. See BLACK BASS. c = ROCK BASS a.
white basswood. An American basswood (*Tilia heterophylla*) of the Allegheny region.
white bay. a The red bay. b = SWEET BAY, b.
white bead. The white baneberry.
white'beam' (hwīt'bēm'), *n.* A European ornamental tree (*Sorbus aria*) having leaves with a white-tomentose undersurface, corymbose white flowers, and red fruits.
white bear. The polar bear.
white'beard' (-bērd'), *n.* **1.** An old man; a gray beard.
2. An Australian heathlike shrub (*Styphelia ericoides*); — so called from the white hairs on the corolla.
white bearing metals. See BEARING METAL.
white bedstraw. The wild madder *Galium mollugo*.
white beech. a The common American beech. b *Dial. Eng.* The hornbeam *Carpinus betulus*. c The Queensland beech.
white beet. = CHARD, 2 a.
white'-bel'lied nut'hatch'. The white-breasted nuthatch.
white-bellied seal. The monk seal.
white-bellied snipe. The knot. *Jamaica.*
white-bellied swallow. A widely distributed North American swallow (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) which nests in holes in trees. It is iridescent greenish blue above and pure white below.
white'bel'ly (hwīt'bĕl'ĭ), *n.* a The American widgeon. b *Local, U. S.* The prairie chicken. c *Local, U. S.* The sharp-tailed grouse. d *Jamaica.* A pigeon (*Leptoptila jamaicensis*).
white ben. = BLADDER CAMPION a.
white bent, white bent grass. = REDTOP a.
white'ber'ry (hwīt'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), *n.* The white baneberry.
white'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* **1.** The American coot. *Local, U. S.*
2. The slate-colored junco. See JUNCO, 1 b.
3. A West Indian sardine (*Harengula macrophthalmus*).
white birch. a The common birch (*Betula alba*) of Europe, with white or ash-colored bark. b In North America, the closely related paper, or canoe, birch (*B. papyrifera*); less correctly, the gray birch *B. populifolia*. c See BIRCH, 1 c.
white'bird' (hwīt'bûrd'), *n.* The spotted flycatcher. *Local, Eng.*
white bird's-eye. Either of two common stitchworts (*Alsine media* and *A. holostea*).
white blast. *Plant Pathol.* An injury to plants caused by the feeding of certain insects, which results in a fading and shriveling of the tissues.
white'blaze' (hwīt'blāz'), *n.* See WHITEFACE.
white blister. White rust.
white blood cell. See LEUCOCYTE.
white'blow' (hwīt'blō'), *n.* The whitlow grass *Draba verna*.
white'-bone', *or* **white'-boned', por'gy.** A porgy (*Calamus leucosteus*) of the southeastern coast of the United States.
white bonnet. A puffer at auctions. *Chiefly Scot.*
white book. An official report of government affairs bound in white; — esp. of German, Portuguese, Czechoslovak, Japanese, and the Papal reports.
White Book of Rhydderch, The. See MABINOGION.
White Bordeaux wines. See BORDEAUX, 2.
white boree. One of the Australian blueberry ashes (*Elaeocarpus cyaneus*).
white'bot'tle (hwīt'bŏt''l), *n.* a The bladder campion. b = DAISY, 2.
white box. Any of several Australian eucalypts having white or light-colored bark.
white'boy' (hwīt'boi'), *n.* **1.** A favorite. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] One of an agrarian association formed among the Irish peasants in 1761, to redress their grievances against their landlords, to resist collection of tithes, etc. They went on night raids, leveling fences, hocking cattle, burning homesteads, etc. They wore white outside shirts in their raids. — **White'boy·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
white brant. A snow goose.
white brass. Brass containing more than 49 per cent zinc, — an inferior grade.
white bread. Wheaten bread.
white'-breast'ed nut'hatch'. See NUTHATCH.
White Brethren. *Ch. Hist.* An Italian white-robed order of religious ascetics suppressed by the Pope about 1400.
white bronze. Bronze of a very light color because of the large proportion of tin in its composition.
white broom. A low European shrub (*Cytisus albus*), with trifoliolate leaves and yellowish-white flowers.
white brush. A low shrub (*Lippia ligustrina*) of the southwestern United States and adjacent Mexico, having fragrant, white racemose flowers which yield much honey.
white bryony. A species of bryony (*Bryonia alba*). See BRYONY.
white buffalo, *or* **white buffalo fish.** See BUFFALO FISH.
white bush. a *Eng.* The common hawthorn. b *U. S.* The sweet pepper bush *Clethra alnifolia;* also, the privet andromeda.
white bush poppy. The giant poppy.
white buttercup. Grass-of-Parnassus.
white butterfly. = 2d WHITE, 3 g.
white buttonwood. a The white mangrove *Laguncularia racemosa*. See LAGUNCULARIA. b The common plane, or buttonwood (*Platanus occidentalis*).
white C. The green comma. See COMMA BUTTERFLY.
white cabbage tree. A tree (*Senecio leucadendron*) of St. Helena, with showy yellow flowers and silvery foliage.
white camomile. The common camomile (*Anthemis nobilis*).
white campion. Any of several white-flowered herbs; as: a A viscid-pubescent European herb (*Lychnis alba*) with fragrant flowers. b The starry campion. c The snowy campion.
white candlewood. The Jamaica rosewood *Amyris balsamifera*.
white cankerroot *or* **cankerweed.** The rattlesnake root *Prenanthes alba*.
White Canon. See 3d CANON.
white'cap' (hwīt'kăp'), *n.* **1.** a The male of the European redstart. b *Local, Eng.* The European whitethroat. c The European tree sparrow.
2. A wave crest breaking into white foam.
3. a = HARDHACK a. b A horse mushroom.
4. a One who wears a white cap. b [*cap.*] *U. S.* A member of a self-appointed vigilance committee attempting by lynch-law methods to drive away or coerce persons obnoxious.
— white'cap', *v.* — **white'cap'per** (-kăp'ĕr), *n.*
white cat. a A fresh-water catfish (*Haustor catus*) of the coastal streams of the eastern and southern United States and, as an introduced species, in the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers of California. It is pale olive, bluish above and silvery below, and reaches a length of two feet. b The channel cat (*Ictalurus punctatus*).
white cedar. a In the United States: (1) An evergreen tree (*Chamaecyparis thyoides*) somewhat like a juniper, found in cold swamps along the Atlantic coast. Also, its soft wood, largely used for woodenware, shingles, boats, posts, etc. (2) The Port Orford cedar. (3) The Macnab cypress. (4) The California juniper. (5) = RED CEDAR, 2 a. (6) The incense cedar. (7) The common arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*). b In Guiana, a timber tree thought to be *Protium altissimum;* also, its fragrant wood, used for canoes and cabinetwork. c In Australia, the China tree; also, its wood.
white cedar swamp. A low swampy area dominated by the white cedar *Chamaecyparis thyoides*, common along the Atlantic coast in the United States, esp. southward.
white cell. A leucocyte.
white'-cell' blood. *Med.* Leukemia.
White'chap'el (hwīt'chăp'ĕl; -'l; 258), *n.* **1.** Also **Whitechapel district.** A quarter of London just east of the City, now largely Jewish.
2. *Billiards.* An intentional pocketing of the adversary's ball. *Eng.*
3. *Whist.* A lead from a singleton. *Eng.*
Whitechapel cart. A kind of light two-wheeled cart often used by country gentlemen, tradesmen, etc.
Whitechapel play. *Whist.* Leading winning cards in succession without regard to the hand. *Eng.*
white charlock. The jointed charlock.
white'-cheeked' goose. See CANADA GOOSE.
white cherry. An Australian tree (*Schizomeria ovata*), having white, pleasantly acid fruits.
white chestnut oak. The chestnut oak *Quercus prinus*.
white'-chinned' pet'rel. A large petrel (*Procellaria aequinoctialis*) of southern oceans, all black except for a white mark on the chin, often extended on to the face.
white choker. See CHOKER, *n.*, 2 b.
white chub. The spawneater.
white cinnamon. a Winter's bark. b = CANELLA, 3.
white city. A pleasure resort where there are merry-go-rounds, roller coasters, shooting galleries, etc.; — so called because the structures are mostly painted white. *Colloq.*
white clematis. Western virgin's-bower.
white clergy. *Orthodox Ch.* Among Russians, the secular clergy. See BLACK CLERGY.
white clintonia. White adder's-tongue.
white clover. A widely known Eurasian clover (*Trifolium repens*) said to be the shamrock (which see). It is a common ingredient of lawn and pasture grass-seed mixtures. The white flowers furnish a favorite food for bees. Called also *Dutch clover*. The white sweet clover is *Melilotus alba*.
white coal. a Water power; — first so called by the French (*houille blanche*). b Tasmanite. c Metaldehyde in compressed form, used as a fuel.
white'coat' (hwīt'kōt'), *n.* **1.** A soldier wearing a white coat; now, an Australian soldier.
2. A newborn hair seal, esp. a harp seal; also, its white woolly skin.
white coat. *Plastering.* A skim coat.
white cohosh. The white baneberry.
white'-col'lar (66), *adj.* Designating or pertaining to the class of salaried workers, esp. office and mercantile workers, as clerks, salesmen, bookkeepers, etc., whose duties permit or require a well-groomed appearance; as, *white-collar* jobs. *Colloq.*
white'comb' (hwīt'kōm'), *n.* *Veter.* Comb disease of poultry. The fungus causing it attacks also dogs, cats, rabbits, and mice.
white commissure. See SPINAL CORD, *Illust.*
White Company. 1. Any of several bands of freebooters of the 13th and 14th centuries; esp., a band of English adventurers under Sir John de Hawkwood (d. 1394) who ravaged northern Italy in the 14th century.
2. The White Company. A romance (pub. 1891) by Conan Doyle, dealing with a similar band.
white coolwort. The false miterwort.
white cooper. A cooper employed in making churns, pails, tubs, etc., usually in the white.
white copper. A white alloy of copper; paktong.
white copperas. *Mineral.* a The mineral coquimbite. b The mineral goslarite.
white coral. An ornamental branched coral (*Amphihelia oculata*) native of the Mediterranean.
white'corn' (hwīt'kôrn'; wīt'-), *n.* Wheat, barley, or oats. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

white cornel. The flowering dogwood.
white corpuscle. See LEUCOCYTE.
white'-cot'ton tree. The silk-cotton tree.
white count. *Med.* The count, or the total number, of the leucocytes in the blood, specif. in one cubic millimeter.
white crab. A beach crab; the sprite.
white'-crest'ed black Pol'ish. A variety of domestic fowl of the Polish breed. See 4th POLISH, 2 a.
white-crested touraco. A South African touraco (*Turacus corythaix*).
white cricket. A tree cricket.
white crop. *Agric.* A crop of grain which loses its green color, or becomes white, in ripening, as wheat, rye, barley, and oats, as distinguished from a *green crop* and a *root crop*.
white'-cross' di'a·tom. A diatom of the genus *Stauroneis* (family Naviculaceae), with longitudinal and transverse bands, forming a cross.
white crow. An old World vulture (*Neophron gingini-anus*). *S. Africa.*
white crownbeard. The Virginia crownbeard.
white'-crowned' pi'geon. A large chiefly slate-colored pigeon (*Columba leucocephala*) of Florida and the West Indies, whose head is white above.
white-crowned sparrow. A sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) of northern and western North America, allied to the white-throated sparrow. Its head is striped with white and black.
white'cup' (hwīt'kŭp'), *n.* A prostrate woody Argentine herb (*Nierembergia rivularis*), with white, rarely blue-tinged or rose-tinged, tubular flowers.
white curlew. The white ibis.
white currant. A garden variety of the common red currant, having white berries.
white cypress. Bald cypress.
whit'ed (hwīt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Covered with white; whitewashed; also, whitened; bleached. See WHITED SEPULCHER.
white daisy. = DAISY, 2.
white dammar. Indian copal.
white damp. A kind of poisonous gas encountered in coal mines, believed to be carbon monoxide.
white dead nettle. A European dead nettle (*Lamium album*) with white flowers.
white deal. *Carpentry.* The Norway spruce or its wood. *Eng.*
white devil. The nailrod.
White Devil, The. The alternative title of a tragedy (published 1612) by John Webster, also known as *Vittoria Corombona*. See COROMBONA, VITTORIA.
white diarrhea. *Veter.* **a** An often fatal bacterial disease of chickens and poults marked by dullness, inappetence, and diarrheal discharges which dry as chalky lumps about the cloaca; pullorum disease. It is caused by *Salmonella pullorum*, and is usually transmitted from the mother in the egg. **b** *Rare.* Coccidiosis of chickens.
white dock. A North American dock (*Rumex mexicanus*) having pale-green willowlike leaves.
white dogwood. **a** *Eng.* The guelder-rose. **b** *West Indies.* The Jamaica dogwood.
White Do'yen'né' (hwīt dwä'yĕ'nā'). An old French variety of pear grown to some extent in America.
whited sepulcher. A person inwardly corrupt or wicked, but outwardly or professedly virtuous or holy; a hypocrite.
white Dutch. The common white clover *Trifolium repens*.
white Dutch runner. A variety (*Phaseolus coccineus albus*) of the scarlet runner, with white flowers.
White Eagle. For the Order of the White Eagle of Yugoslavia, see ORDER, *n.*, 1.
white'-ear', *n.* [See WHEATEAR.] The wheatear.
white eardrop. The Dutchman's-breeches.
white'-eared' hum'ming·bird'. A hummingbird of the genus *Hylocharis*, as *H. leucotis* of Central America or *H. xantusi* of Lower California.

White-eared Hummingbird (*Hylocharis xantusi*). (⅔)

white-eared thrush. An Australian honey eater (*Nesoptilotis leucotis*) having white ear tufts.
white earth. **a** A siliceous earth from Lower Bavaria, used as a substrate for lake pigments for paints. **b** An impure silica.
white elder. The guelder-rose. *Dial. Eng.*
white elephant. **1.** An albinistic Indian elephant of which more or less of the usual dark pigment is absent from the skin, giving it a pale color. Such elephants are rare, and are venerated in India, Ceylon, Siam, and Burma.
2. Something requiring much care and expense and yielding little profit; any burdensome possession. *Colloq.*
3. [*caps.*] See ORDER, *n.*, 1.
white elm. **a** The American elm. **b** The rock elm.
white ensign. *Naut.* The British naval ensign. See ENSIGN, 1.
White Eskimo. The Eskimo of Coronation Gulf; — so named by Stefansson because he observed some with light hair and gray eyes. Called also *Copper Eskimo*.
white'-eye' (hwīt'ī'), *n.* **1.** Any of several small Old World singing birds of the genus *Zosterops* or related genera, as *Z. palpebrosa* of India, or *Z. lateralis* of Australia and New Zealand. The eyes are encircled by a ring of white feathers, whence the name. Called also *silvereye*, *ringeye*, and *white-eyed tit*.

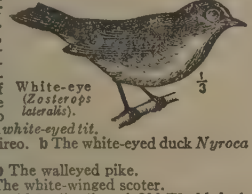
White-eye (*Zosterops lateralis*). ⅓

2. **a** The white-eyed vireo. **b** The white-eyed duck *Nyroca nyroca*.
3. **a** The haddock. **b** The walleyed pike.
white'-eyed' coot. The white-winged scoter.
white-eyed duck. A widely distributed Old World duck (*Nyroca nyroca*) allied to the pochard; also, the related *N. australis* of Australia.
white-eyed shad. The gizzard shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*).
white-eyed tit. = WHITE-EYE, 1.
white-eyed towhee. A towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus alleni*) of Florida.
white-eyed vireo. A vireo (*Vireo griseus*) of the eastern United States, with a greenish-olive back, white under parts, and a yellow ring around the eye.
white'-eye'lid' mon'key. A mangabey.
white'face' (hwīt'fās'), *n.* **1.** **a** A white mark in the forehead of a horse, descending almost to the nose; — called also *whiteblaze*. **b** A horse so marked.
2. **a** *Local, U. S.* The baldpate; also, the blue-winged teal. **b** Any of several Australian titmice of the genus *Aphelocephala* (syn. *Xerophila*).
white face-and-foot disease. Trifoliosis.
white'-faced' (-fāst'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Having a wan pale face.
2. White-fronted. "The *white-faced* hills." *Tennyson.*
3. **a** Having the face white (in whole or in part); — said esp. of animals in which other parts of the body, hair, plumage, etc., are dark. **b** Having a whiteface (which see); as, a *white-faced* horse.
white-faced Black Spanish. The Black Spanish (fowl).
white-faced duck. The blue-winged teal.
white-faced glossy ibis. See GLOSSY IBIS.
white-faced hornet. See HORNET, *Illust.*
white-faced teal. The blue-winged teal.
White Fathers. Members of the Society of African Missioners founded in 1868 by the Abbé (later Cardinal) Lavigerie. They dress in white. They are active in northern and equatorial Africa.
white feather. A mark or symbol of cowardice, a white feather in the tail of a cock being considered an indication that he is not a true gamecock; hence, a coward. — **white'-feath'er·ism,** *n.*
— ***to show the white feather.*** To betray cowardice or timidity; to back down or out.
white fiber. *Anat.* **a** A medullated nerve fiber. **b** One of the inelastic fibers of typical connective tissue.
white fibrous tissue. *Anat.* Typical connective tissue; — distinguished from elastic tissue.
White'field Con·nex'ion (hwīt'fēld). See CALVINISTIC METHODISTS.
White·field'i·an (hwīt·fēl'dĭ·ăn), *n.* Also **White'field·ite** (hwīt'fēl'dīt). *Eccl. Hist.* An adherent or follower of George Whitefield (1714–70), a noted evangelist. — **Whitefield'i·an,** *adj.* — **White'field·ism,** *n.*
white fig. The purple fig (*Ficus scabra*).
white finch. Chaffinch. *Local, Eng.*
white fir. **1.** Any of several firs of western America; also, their wood; as: **a** *Abies concolor*, a tree with a narrow, spirelike crown, pale foliage, and soft wood, used for lumber; — called also *California white fir*. **b** *A. grandis*, a lofty tree of the coast region, with long curving branches, deep-green leaves, and soft wood. **c** One of the red firs (*Abies amabilis*). **d** Alpine fir.
2. White deal. *Eng.*
3. A Chinese evergreen tree (*Cupressus funebris*) with handsome foliage and gracefully drooping branches.
white fire. A composition burning with a brilliant white light, used in fireworks, signaling, etc. One variety contains potassium nitrate, realgar, and sulphur. Magnesium powder is the basis of some kinds.
white'fish' (hwīt'fĭsh'), *n.*; *pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* **1.** Any of various food fishes of the family Coregonidae, esp. of the genus *Coregonus*, resembling the salmon and trout in having an adipose dorsal fin but having a smaller and nearly or quite toothless mouth. They inhabit clear lakes and streams of North America, Europe, and Asia. The largest and most important American species (*Coregonus clupeiformis*) is abundant in the Great Lakes and other lakes to the north and east. It reaches a length of about two feet and is highly valued for food. The ***Rocky Mountain whitefish*** (*Prosopium williamsoni*), ranging from Colorado to Vancouver Island, the ***Menominee whitefish*** (*P. quadrilaterale*), from the lakes of Maine to the Great Lakes and northward, and the ciscoes and lake herrings of the genus *Leucichthys*, are other important species. The lavaret (*C. lavaretus*) and the schnabel (*C. oxyrhynchus*) are European whitefishes.

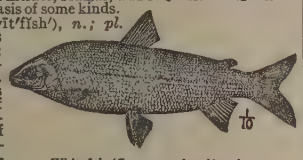
Whitefish (*Coregonus clupeiformis*). 1/10

2. a Locally, any of various other fishes, as the menhaden, the young of the bluefish, the whiting (*Merluccius bilinearis*) and the Columbia chub. See BLOATER WHITEFISH. **b** The beluga, or white whale.
3. The flesh of any of these fishes used as food.
white'fish', *v. i.* To fish for whitefish. — **white'fish'er,** *n.* — **white'fish'er·y,** *n.*
white flag. A flag, or something used as a flag, of plain white. In all civilized armies it is recognized as the flag of truce and as the token of surrender when displayed over a place, position, or body of men. Hence, fig., in such phrases as to ***hoist, show,*** or ***wave the white flag,*** the sign or token of cowardice or yielding.
white flag. The Florentine iris.
white'flaw' (hwīt'flô'). Var. of WHITLOW. *Obs.*
white flesher. The ruffed grouse. *Local, Canada.*
white flax. Gold-of-pleasure. *Rare.*
white flux. *Metal.* A flux, chiefly of potassium carbonate, obtained as a white or grayish mass by the defiagration of tartar with an equal or larger amount of saltpeter.
white fly; *pl.* WHITE FLIES. Any of numerous small injurious homopterous insects of the genus *Aleyrodes*, and its allies, related to the scale insects. They are usually covered with a white or gray powder. The ***citrus white fly*** (*Dialeurodes citri*) is a serious pest of citrus trees.
white'foot' (hwīt'fōōt'), *n.*; *pl.* -FEET (-fēt'). **1.** A white mark on a horse's foot, between the fetlock and the coffin; also, a horse having it.
2. [*cap.*] One of a secret society in Ireland about 1832, replacing the Whiteboys. — **white'foot·ism,** *n.*
white'-foot'ed mouse. Any of numerous native North American mice of the genus *Peromyscus*, esp. the common woodland species (*P. leucopus*) of the eastern United States. See MOUSE, *Illust.*
white forget-me-not. Any white-flowered species of *Oreocarya* or related plants.
white fox. The arctic fox.
White Friar. *R.C.Ch.* = CARMELITE, 2 a.
White'fri'ars (hwīt'frī'ĕrz), *n.* A Carmelite monastery (c. 1241–1538) in Fleet Street, London; hence, its precincts (a sanctuary till 1697) and neighborhood. Cf. ALSATIA.
white fringe. The fringe tree.
white fringed orchis. A beautiful bog herb (*Blephariglottis albiflora*) of eastern North America, with sheathing leaves, and a spike of pure-white fringed flowers.
white fringe fungus. A fungous parasite (*Fusarium aleyrodis*) of the white fly; — so called from the fringe of white hyphae which grow out from affected larvae.
white fritillary. A Californian bulbous herb (*Fritillaria liliacea*), with white, sometimes green-veined, flowers.
white'-front'ed cap'u·chin *or* **mon'key.** A South American monkey (*Cebus albifrons*) of a reddish-brown color with white face, forehead, shoulders, and breast.
white-fronted goose. **a** A large grayish-brown goose (*Anser albifrons*) of northern Europe and North America, with a white forehead and black, white, and gray under parts. **b** The slightly larger, similar subspecies *A. a. gambelli*; — often called *tule goose*.
white-fronted lemur. A true lemur (*Lemur albifrons*) of Madagascar, having a white forehead.
white frost. See FROST, *n.*, 3 a.
white fuel. Water power. *Colloq.*
white gall. See 4th GALL.
white game. Ptarmigan in winter plumage.
white garnet. Leucite. *Obs.*
white gelatin. Oil pulp.
white gentian. The feverroot.
white gift. [often *caps.*] In some Protestant churches, a gift, usually at Christmas, symbolically of something white, or figuratively of self or service, to the Church. *U. S.*
white ginger. See GINGER, *n.*, 2.
white glass. Clear uncolored glass.
white glasswort. A maritime plant (*Suaeda fruticosa*) of the Mediterranean region, formerly a source of barilla.
white goat. The mountain goat (*Oreamnos montanus*).
white gold. **1.** Gold alloyed with 25 per cent of nickel and zinc, causing it to resemble platinum in appearance; hence, any similar white alloy of gold.
2. *Bot.* See 3d GOLD b.
white goldenrod. = SILVERROD b.
white goods. Fabrics, esp. dress fabrics, of white cloth, as muslin, cambric, etc.; also, products manufactured from white cloth, as sheets, tablecloths, pillowcases, etc.
white goose. A snow goose.
white goosefoot. A common goosefoot (*Chenopodium album*) of almost cosmopolitan distribution. It has pale-green variable leaves and mealy white flowers, and is sometimes cooked like spinach. Called also *lamb's-quarters*, *pigweed*, *fat hen*, and many other names.
white gourd melon. The wax gourd.
white grama *or* **grass.** A grass (*Leersia virginica*) found in moist places in the eastern United States.
white grape hyacinth. A white-flowered variety of the common grape hyacinth (*Muscari botryoides*).
white grapewort. The white baneberry.
white grass. **a** Velvet grass. **b** White grama.
white grease. Specif., a fat obtained from all parts (except the intestines) of hogs that have died in transit. It is used for manufacturing purposes. Cf. YELLOW GREASE.
white grouse. **a** A ptarmigan. **b** *Local, U. S.* The sharp-tailed grouse.
white grub. The larva of the June beetle, and other allied species. These grubs eat the roots of grasses and other plants, and often do much damage.
white grunt. See GRUNT, *n.*, 3.
White Guard. In Russia, Finland, Hungary, etc., following the Russian Revolution, the forces, usually of the monarchist, or previously established, government, in conflict with the radical socialist, or Bolshevist, element; those organized against the revolutionists. See RED ARMY; RED GUARD.
White Guardist. One of the White Guard; one favoring the White Guard.
white gum. **a** Any of numerous Australian eucalypts, as *Eucalyptus viminalis*, *E. haemastoma*, *E. gunnii*, *E. coriacea*, etc.; — in allusion to their pale bark. **b** *U. S.* The sweet gum.
white gyrfalcon. See GYRFALCON.
white hake. See HAKE, 2.
White'hall' (hwīt'hôl'; 66), *n.* **1.** Also **White'hall' Pal'ace.** A former palace in London, which stood to the north of Westminster Abbey, built in the 13th century and used first as a residence of Hubert de Burgh and after his death as a residence of the archbishops of York (hence orig. called ***York House*** or ***York Place***). In 1530, on Wolsey's disgrace, it came into possession of the crown and received the name *Whitehall*. Henry VIII almost reconstructed it. It was burned in 1691 and 1698, the banqueting hall (now a royal chapel), built by Inigo Jones for James I to replace an old one burned down in 1615, being all that survives.
2. A thoroughfare in the Westminster section of London which is bordered by government offices; hence, figuratively, the British imperial government, or its policies.
white'hand'ed (hwīt'hăn'dĕd; -dĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* **1.** Having white hands.
2. Having or keeping the hands free from evil acts; hence, pure; unstained. "*Whitehanded* Hope." *Milton.*
3. *Zool.* Having white paws.
whitehanded gibbon. The lar.
white'-hard', *adj.* *Ceramics.* Quite dry but unfired; — said of clay.
white harvest. A harvest when the ground is white from hoarfrost; hence, a late harvest.
white'hass' (hwīt'hăs'; -hôs'), **white'hawse'** (-hôs'; -hôz'), *n.* *Scot.* **a** Sausages stuffed with oatmeal and suet. **b** Sheep's gullet.
white hawk. The male hen harrier. *Ir.*
white'head' (hwīt'hĕd'), *adj.* Whiteheaded.
white'head', *n.* **1.** A white headdress. *Obs.*
2. **a** The blue goose. **b** *Local, U. S.* The surf scoter. **c** A timaline bird of New Zealand *Certhiparus albicillus*. **d** A white-headed breed of domestic pigeon. **e** *W. Indies.* The bastard feverfew. **f** Take-all; — often in *pl.* **g** The strawworm *Harmolita grandia*.
3. *Med.* A minute white nodule in the skin formed by secretion in a sebaceous gland with an obstructed or obliterated outlet.
white'-head'ed (66), *adj.* **1.** Having a head with white hair, plumage, etc.
2. Fair-haired; flaxen-haired.
3. Favorite; as, my *white-headed* boy. *Ir.*
4. White-capped; forming whitecaps.
white-headed eagle. The American bald eagle.
white-headed fungus. The fungus *Podonectria* (syn. *Ophionectria*) *coccicola*, which is parasitic on scale insects, esp. the purple scale and the long scale destructive to citrus plants.
white-headed goose. The blue goose.
white-headed gull. Heermann's gull.
white-headed harpy. The marsh harrier. *Local, Eng.*
white-headed saki. See SAKI, *Illust.*
white-headed tern. A South American tern (*Sterna trudeaui*).
white-headed woodpecker. A woodpecker (*Dryobates albolarvatus*) of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges.

White'head' tor·pe'do (hwīt'hĕd'), *or* **White'head'**, *n.* **a** A form of self-propelling torpedo. See TORPEDO, 4 c, *Illust.*
white'heart' (-härt'), *n.* A heart cherry with a whitish skin.
white heart. The Dutchman's-breeches; also, the related squirrel corn.
white'-heart' hick'o·ry. The mockernut.
white heat. **a** The temperature, higher than red heat (for copper and iron, from 1500° to 1600° C.), at which a body becomes brightly incandescent, so as to appear white. **b** A state of intense mental or physical strain, emotion, or activity; as, his anger was at *white heat.*
white heath. The tree heath *Erica arborea.* See BRIER, 1 a.
white heath aster. The heath aster.
white heel splitter. See HEEL SPLITTER.
white hellebore. **a** Any herb of the genus *Veratrum,* esp. the European *V. album* and the American *V. viride;* — called also *false hellebore.* See VERATRUM. **b** The roots or rhizomes of any of these plants.
white hen. A favorite of fortune.
white heron. **a** The great white heron. **b** The snowy egret.
white herring. A fresh, or unsmoked, herring. *Rare.*
white hickory. Any of several hickories, as the shagbark, the mockernut, etc.
White Holland. A medium-sized pure-white variety of domestic turkey.
white holly. The common American holly (*Ilex opaca*).
white honeyflower. = LOCUST, 3 a.
white honeysuckle. **a** The swamp azalea. **b** *Dial. Eng.* White clover. **c** In Australia, the so-called honeysuckle (*Banksia integrifolia*). See BANKSIA.
white hoolet. The barn owl. *Local, Eng.*
white'-hooved' (hwīt'hōōvd'; 66), *adj.* Having white hoofs.
white hope. **1.** Orig., a white contender for a pugilistic championship held by a colored person. *Slang.*
2. Any person of whom much is expected; esp., a person undertaking a difficult or desperate task. *Slang.*
White Horde. The Eastern Kipchaks, a Mongolian tribe powerful in Russia in the 14th century. Cf. GOLDEN HORDE.
white horehound. See HOREHOUND, 1 a.
white horse. **1.** A white-haired horse; hence [*cap.*], an inn bearing the figure of one as a sign.
2. A whitecap (sense 2).
3. A West Indian shrub (*Portlandia grandiflora*), family Rubiaceae, having large showy white flowers.
4. A large mass of tough sinewy substance in the head of sperm whales, just above the upper jaw and extending in streaks into the junk above it. It contains no oil. Also, the part of the head in which it occurs.
White Horse, the. The figure of a horse, 374 feet long, formed by cutting away the turf on the side of a chalk hill near Wantage, in Berkshire, England, said to commemorate the victory of Alfred the Great over the Danes at the battle of Ashdown in 871. From 1736 on it has been periodically "scoured," or cleaned from turf, etc. The white horse was the national symbol of the Saxons.
white horse nettle. The trompillo.
white'-hot' (66), *adj.* Radiating or feeling white heat.
White House, the. **a** In the United States, the executive or presidential mansion at Washington, a large freestone building, built in 18th-century colonial style, and painted white; — popularly so called. **b** *Colloq.* The office of President; the Federal executive.
White Hun. See EPHTHALITE.
white ibis. **a** An ibis (*Guara alba*) of tropical America and the southern United States, having white plumage, with the wings tipped with black. **b** An Asiatic ibis (*Threskiornis melanocephala*) having the plumage chiefly white, and the bare skin of head and neck blue-black.
White Indian. A Cuna.
white Indian hemp. The swamp milkweed; also, the hairy milkweed.
white insect wax. Arjun WAX.
white ipecac *or* **ipecacuanha.** **a** *U. S.* The ipecac spurge. **b** A Brazilian plant (*Ionidium ipecacuanha*); also, its root, which has the properties of ipecac.
white iron. **a** Iron in thin sheets coated with tin; tin plate. **b** A hard silvery-white pig or cast iron having its carbon content almost entirely in combined form. See CAST IRON.
white ironbark. An Australian ironbark (*Eucalyptus paniculata*) with pale bark and light-colored very hard wood, used in bridges and buildings, for railroad ties, etc.
white iron pyrites. Marcasite.
white ironwood. **a** A timber tree (*Hypelate trifoliata*), family Sapindaceae, of Florida and the West Indies, having edible berries and hardwood used in shipbuilding; also, its wood, which resembles mahogany and is called *Madeira wood.* **b** A South African timber tree (*Toddalia lanceolata*), family Rutaceae; also, its hard wood.
white jade. = ALABASTER, *n.*, 3.
White Ju'ra (jōō'rȧ; zhū'rȧ'). *Geol.* See MALM, 2.
White Kal'muck. The Altaic Tartars.
white kerria. See RHODOTYPOS.
white kite. The male hen harrier. *Ir.*
White Knight. A character in Lewis Carroll's *Alice through the Looking Glass,* the sequel to *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.*
White Lady. *German Folklore.* A stately woman clad in white, who appears to people and leaves them valuable gifts. She is often considered an enchanted princess awaiting relief, and is also pictured as an ancestral spirit of specific families, her appearance signifying important events, usually deaths, to come.
white lake bass. The white bass.
white lark. The snow bunting. *Local, Eng.*
white latten. Tin plate.
white lauan. See LAUAN a.
white laurel. **a** The sweet bay *Magnolia virginiana.* **b** A handsome shrub (*Azalea occidentalis*) of the Pacific coast of the United States, with yellow-blotched flowers.
white lavender. A perennial herb (*Lavandula spica*) of southern Europe, with spikes of blue flowers.
white lead. **a** A heavy, white, poisonous powder consisting of basic lead carbonate, usually having the composition $2\,PbCO_3.Pb(OH)_2$, and forming a most important pigment; ceruse; also, the paste formed by grinding it with oil (*white lead in oil*). In three important processes of manufacturing white lead, metallic lead is exposed to the action of acetic acid, moisture, and carbon dioxide. Most used is the old *Dutch,* or *stack, process,* in which lead gratings or plates are placed in the upper part of pots containing the dilute acid, and the pots are stacked in fermenting tanbark or manure and left for about three months. Similar, but faster, processes, using burning coke instead of tanbark as the source of carbon dioxide, are the *Carter process* (in which melted lead is atomized by superheated steam and placed in rotating wooden cylinders) and the *German,* or *chamber, process* (in which strips of lead are hung in heated brick chambers). In the *French process* white lead is precipitated by means of carbon dioxide from a solution of basic lead acetate (prepared usually by dissolving litharge in acetic acid); in the *Rowley,* or *mild, process* it is precipitated from a suspension in water of lead hydroxides and oxides (formed by exposing a suspension of atomized lead to warm air). There are various other processes, some of them electrolytic. As a pigment white lead has great opacity and covering power, flows readily and dries quickly in oil; but it forms a soft film which tends to become chalky, and darkens because of the action of hydrogen sulphide. A mixture of white lead and zinc oxide forms a very satisfactory paint. White lead is often adulterated with barite. **b** Native lead carbonate; cerussite. **c** Any of certain other white pigments containing lead, esp. basic lead sulphate; as, sublimed *white lead.*
white'-lead' (hwīt'lĕd'), *v. t.* To apply white lead to.
white lead ore (lĕd). Cerussite.
white leaf. **a** The white poplar *Populus alba.* **b** See TRAGACANTH.
white leaf curl. *Plant Pathol.* A virus disease of the tomato producing a grayish coloration and rolling of the leaves.
White League. *U. S. Hist.* **a** A military organization formed in Louisiana, after the Civil War, to secure white supremacy in politics. **b** The Ku-Klux.
white leather. **a** Leather prepared with alum and salt; tawed leather. **b** The ligamentum nuchae of a quadruped.
white'-leaved' sage. The purple sage.
white leg. *Med.* Milk leg.
white leprosy. Leucoderma.
white letter. Roman type.
white lettuce. Any of various species of *Prenanthes.*
White Lias. *Geol.* A subdivision of the English Lias.
white lie. A lie without evil intent or in a matter of slight importance; a fib. — **white'-lie'**, *v. i.*
white light. **a** Light of white color. See COLOR, *n.* **b** White fire. **c** *Colorimetry.* A neutral stimulus. **d** *Physics.* A form of radiant energy, free from all polarization, which, if analyzed into a spectrum, would be found to show waves of all wave lengths between certain limits. — **white'-light'**, *adj.*
white'like' (hwīt'lĭk'), *adj.* Whitish.
white lime. **a** *Obs.* A solution or preparation of lime for whitewashing; whitewash. **b** Pure lime.
white'-lime', *v. t.* To whitewash. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
white lime *or* **linden.** Any of several lindens or basswoods with leaves white or whitish beneath.
white line. A band or edge of something white; as: **a** A stripe painted on a road and used to guide traffic. **b** *Anat.* (1) The linea alba of the abdomen. (2) The tendinous arch of the pelvic fascia. **c** *Naut.* White rope. **d** *Print.* A blank line. **e** *Veter.* The cross section of the leafy layer of the wall of a horse's hoof, where the periphery of the sole unites with the lower border of the wall and bars of the hoof. All nails in shoes are driven into this white line. See HOOF, *Illust.*
white'-line', *v. t.* To mark with white lines or a white line.
white'-lined' sphinx. An American sphinx moth (*Celerio,* syn. *Deilephila, lineata*) whose larva eats the leaves of cotton, apple, grape, currant, and many other plants. Its forewings are olive brown with a longitudinal buff stripe and with most of the veins lined with white. The hind wings are black with a central reddish band.
white linn. White lime (tree).
white'-lipped' pec'ca·ry. See PECCARY.
white list. **a** A list of business concerns regarded as worthy of patronage by reason of compliance with certain conditions, as in regard to treatment of employees. **b** A list of plays, books, etc., favorably regarded. **c** *New York Stock Exchange.* The official list of all transactions, published daily on white paper, divided into sales from the hours of 10 to 12, 12 to 2, and 2 to 3.
white'-list', *v. t.* To include in a white list.
white'-list'ed, *adj.* Striped with white.
white liver. See 2d LIVER, 2.
white'-liv'ered (66), *adj.* Having a pale look; feeble; hence, cowardly; pusillanimous; as, *white-livered* knights. — **white'-liv'ered·ly**, *adj.* — **white'-liv'ered·ness**, *n.*
white liverwort. Grass-of-Parnassus.
white locoweed. A perennial herb (*Oxytropis lambertii*) of the western United States, very poisonous to stock.
white lotion. *Veter.* A fluid astringent preparation containing lead acetate, zinc sulphate, and water, used largely in treating wounds, scratches, suppurating corns, etc.
white lupine. A Eurasian white-flowered lupine (*Lupinus albus*) widely cultivated in Europe for forage.
white'ly (hwīt'lĭ), *adj.* Whitish; pale. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
white'ly (hwīt'lĭ), *adv.* of WHITE.
white magic. See MAGIC, *n.*, 1.
white mahogany. **a** A pale or light-colored mahogany. **b** Primavera. **c** In Australia: (1) The tree *Eucalyptus acmenoides;* also, its wood, used for joists, flooring, etc. (2) The swamp mahogany *Eucalyptus robusta.*
white maidenhair. The wall rue.
white maire. The maire *Olea lanceolata.* See 1st MAIRE.
white mallow. = MARSH MALLOW.
white man. **a** A person of the white race. **b** *Colloq.* A trustworthy, fair-dealing person. **c** *Obs.* A man clad in white.
white mangle. The groundsel tree.
white mangrove. **a** See LAGUNCULARIA. **b** See AVICENNIA.
white manjack. A tropical American timber tree (*Calyptracordia alba*), family Boraginaceae; also, its light, pale-brown, straight-grained wood.
white man's burden. The supposed duty of the white peoples to manage the affairs of the so-called backward, colored races; — a phrase originated by Rudyard Kipling (1899), but subsequently often used ironically.
white man's weed. = DAISY, 2.
white ma'pa·u (mä'pä·ōō; mä'pou). Either of two New Zealand trees: **a** See CARPODETUS. **b** The tarata.
white maple. **a** A maple having pale bark, as the silver maple, the red maple, etc. **b** Corrupt. of WHITE MAPAU.
white mariposa. A Californian perennial herb (*Calochortus venustus*), with white, but red-blotched flowers. See WILD FLOWERS, *Plate.*
white'-marked' tus'sock moth. See TUSSOCK MOTH.
white Mary. A white woman; a wife. *Pidgin Eng., Polynesia & Australia.*
white matter. *Anat.* White nervous tissue (esp. of the brain and spinal cord) which consists largely of medullated nerve fibers. Cf. GRAY MATTER.
white meat. **a** *Obs. exc. Dial.* Food (as butter, cheese, etc.) derived from animal products such as milk. **b** Any light-colored flesh, as veal, pork, or breast of chicken; — distinguished from *red* (or *dark*) *meat.*
white melancholy. A slight degree of melancholy.
white melilot. The sweet clover *Melilotus alba.*
white merganser. The smew (*Mergus albellus*). *Local, Eng.*
white metal. **a** Any of several lead-base or tin-base bearing metals. **b** Any of several white alloys, as pewter, britannia, etc. **c** In the Welsh process or in converting, copper matte with virtually all the iron removed, containing therefore about 80 per cent copper and 20 per cent sulphur.
white mica. Muscovite.
white miller. **a** The common clothes moth. **b** A common American arctiid moth (*Diacrisia virginica*), pure white with a few small black spots. See WOOLLY BEAR. **c** *Angling.* An artificial fly with white wings and hackle, white silk body, and silver ribbing and tag.
white'mind'ed (hwīt'mīn'dĕd; -dĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Mentally pure.
white mineral oil. See PETROLATUM.
white min'er·al prim'er (prĭm'ẽr). A white pigment consisting of calcium carbonate.
white mold. Cottony rot.
white money. Silver money. *Hist.*
white monk. A Cistercian.
white moss. See LEUCOBRYUM.
white moth. *Angling.* An artificial fly with white wings and hackle, white chenille body, and silver tag.
White Mountain Apache. **a** See COYOTERO. **b** An Apache of any of several tribes now on Fort Apache Reservation in eastern Arizona. See APACHE.
White Mountain butterfly. A delicate brownish butterfly (*Oeneis semidea*) of the family *Agapetidae,* found near the peaks of the White Mountains and the Rocky Mountains.
white mouse. An albino variety of the common mouse.
white mulberry. A common mulberry tree (*Morus alba*) with white berries. See MORUS.
white mule. Illicit whisky or gin. *Slang, U. S.*
white mullein. A Eurasian herb (*Verbascum lychnitis*) with racemose white flowers. Its down was once used for lighting, hence its specific name *lychnitis.*
white mullet. **a** A silvery mullet (*Querimana curema*) of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. **b** Any of several silvery suckers (Catostomidae) of the genus *Moxostoma,* esp. *M. papillosum* of the coastal streams from the Dismal Swamp southward, or *M. album* of the rivers of North Carolina.
white mundic. *Mining.* Arsenopyrite.
white muscadine. The sweetwater grape.
white mustard. A Eurasian mustard (*Brassica alba*) with rough-hairy foliage, a long-beaked hispid pod, and pale seeds, which yield mustard and mustard oil. The plant is also grown for forage. — **white'-mus'tard**, *adj.*
white'-mus'tard oil. See OIL, *Table.*
white myrtle. **a** Either of two related Australian trees *Myrtus acmenioides* and *Rhodamnia argentea.* **b** The California laurel.
whit'en (hwīt'n), *v.*; WHIT'ENED (-'nd); WHIT'EN·ING. [ME. *whitenen;* cf. ON. *hvītna.*] *Intransitive:* To grow white; to turn or become white or whiter; as, the hair *whitens* with age; the sea *whitens* with foam.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To make white or whiter in any way, as by bleaching or blanching, or by whitewashing, etc.; as, to *whiten* a wall; to *whiten* cloth.
2. To make or make to appear pure, guiltless, etc.
3. *Electroplating.* To deposit a white film of silver on (a metal) by simple immersion.
Syn. — WHITEN, BLANCH, BLEACH. To WHITEN, the general word, is to make white, commonly (though not necessarily) by the application or addition of something from without; to BLANCH is to whiten esp. from within, as by the removal or withdrawal of color; to BLEACH is to whiten esp. by exposure or by chemical processes; as, "The walls . . . are *whitened* with lime" (*Dampier*); "Scattered by degrees . . . the sheep soon *whiten* all the land" (*Cowper*); "I wield the flail of the lashing hail, and *whiten* the green fields under" (*Shelley*); "How dwarfed a growth of cold and night, how *blanched* with darkness must I grow!" (*Tennyson*); cf. "the moon-*blanched* land" (*M. Arnold*); to *blanch* celery; "a splintered stump *bleached* to a snowy white" (*Cowper*); "There they lay till their bones were *bleached*" (*Tennyson*); to *bleach* linen.
Ant. — Blacken, darken; color.
white neb. A rook. *Dial. Eng.*
white nebula. *Astron.* Any of a large class of nebulae showing continuous spectra instead of the bright-line spectra of true gaseous nebulae. *Rare.*
white'-necked' ra'ven. See RAVEN, 1.
whit'ened sep'ul·cher (hwīt''nd). = WHITED SEPULCHER.
whit'en·er (hwīt''n·ẽr), *n.* One who or that which whitens; specif., a worker or agent used in bleaching.
white'ness (hwīt'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* [AS. *hwītness.*] **1.** Quality or state of being white, as: **a** White color. **b** Want of a sanguineous tinge; paleness, as from terror, grief, etc. **c** Freedom from stain or blemish; purity; cleanness.
2. White substance.
white nettle. The white dead nettle.
white night. A sleepless night; — a translation of the French, *nuit blanché.*
whit'en·ing (hwīt''n·ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of making or becoming white.
2. That which is used to render white; whiting.
3. *Leather Mfg.* The operation of shaving leather with a knife on the flesh side to even its thickness.
whit'en·ing, *adj.* That whitens.
whitening stone. A sharpening and polishing stone used by cutlers; also, a finishing grindstone of fine texture.
white Norway. The wood of the Norway spruce (*Picea abies*). *England.*
white'nose' (hwīt'nōz'), *n.*, or **white'-nosed' sucker** (hwīt'nōzd'). A large sucker (*Moxostoma anisurum*) of the Great Lakes and the Ohio basin.
white note. *Music.* An open note, as 𝅗𝅥 or 𝅗𝅥.
white nun. The smew.
white oak. **a** A British species of oak (*Quercus sessiliflora*); — called also *maiden oak.* **b** An American oak (*Quercus alba*) of the eastern United States, having characteristic leaves with usually seven deep, rounded, entire lobes. See OAK, 1. **c** Any species of oak of the group of which the above is typical, having acorns maturing the first season, the cup glabrous within, as *Q. lobata, Q. gambelii, Q. garryana,* etc. **d** The wood of *Quercus alba, Q. stellata, Q. bicolor,* and *Q. macrocarpa,* these species being sources of white oak lumber in the United States.
white oakum. Oakum from untarred rope.
white ocher. White mineral primer.
white'-of-egg', *n.* = WHITE, *n.*, 2 a.
white of the eye. = 2d WHITE, 2 b.
white olive. A South African shrub (*Halleria lucida*), family Scrophulariaceae, with white flowers.
white owl. **a** The snowy owl. **b** The barn owl.
white ozier. A deciduous shrub (*Eubotrys racemosa*), family Ericaceae, of the eastern United States, having showy one-sided racemes of white flowers blooming before or with the unfolding of the leaves.

white paper. **a** Paper of white color. **b** A government report on any subject, esp. an English publication, usually less extensive than a blue book. Cf. WHITE BOOK. **c** *Print.* Unprinted paper of any color.
white pareira brava. The root of the tropical American woody vine *Abuta rufescens.* See ABUTA.
white partridge. A ptarmigan.
white paternoster. See PATERNOSTER, 3.
white peach. A white-fleshed peach, as the Carman.
white pear. Either of two South African timber trees: **a** *Pterocelastrus rostratus* (family Celastraceae), yielding a hardwood used in wagons. **b** *Apodytes dimidiata* (family Icacinaceae), yielding a good construction timber.
white pelican. See PELICAN, 1.
white pellitory. The root of the sweet pellitory.
white pepper. **a** See PEPPER, *n.*, 1 **a.** **b** The rocket salad.
white peppermint. An Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus stuartiana*).
white perch. **a** A small silvery anadromous fish (*Morone americana*) of the family Serranidae, of the coast and coastal streams of the eastern United States. It is closely related to the yellow bass. **b** The croaker, or fresh-water drum. **c** Any California surf fish. **d** The crappie. **e** The calico bass.

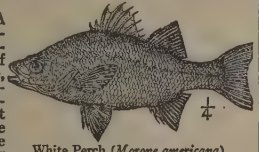
White Perch (*Morone americana*).

white person. A person of the Caucasian race (6 *Fed. Rep.* 256). In the time of slavery in the United States *white person* was generally construed as a person without admixture of colored blood. In various statutes and decisions in different States since 1865 *white person* is construed as in effect: one not having any negro blood (Ark., Okla.); one having less than one eighth of negro blood (Ala., Fla., Ga., Ind., Ky., Md., Minn., Miss., Mo., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex.); one having less than one fourth (Mich., Nebr., Ore., Va.); one having less than one half (Ohio).
white petrolatum. See PETROLATUM.
white petroleum jelly. See PETROLATUM.
white phosphorus. See PHOSPHORUS, 3.
white pickle, white′–pick′le mo·sa′ic. See CUCUMBER MOSAIC.
white pigweed. The goosefoot or lamb's-quarters *Chenopodium album.* See PIGWEED **a.**
white pine. **1.** **a** A pine (*Pinus strobus*) of eastern North America, distinguished by having long-stalked green cones and the leaves in clusters of five. Its cone and tassel are the State emblem of Maine. See STATE FLOWER, *Plate.* Also, its soft light wood, formerly the most important commercial softwood in America, used for all kinds of construction, for woodenware, etc. The dried inner bark is used in cough sirups. **b** Any of numerous other pines of the same group, esp. the sugar pine (*P. lambertiana*) in California, the western white pine *P. monticola*, the limber pine (*P. flexilis*), and the lodgepole pine *P. contorta;* also, their wood.
2. **a** In Australia: (1) The camphorwood *Callitris robusta.* (2) The she-pine *Podocarpus elata;* — often called *pencil cedar.* (3) The colonial pine. **b** In New Zealand, the kahikatea.
white′–pine′ blis′ter rust. *Plant Pathol.* A disease of white pines, as *Pinus strobus* and *P. monticola*, and other 5-needled pines caused by the fungus *Cronartium ribicola*, which kills the tree by penetrating the sapwood and inner bark with a mass of hyphal threads, afterward appearing on the bark as white blisters. These burst and expose yellowish spore fruits bearing aeciospores, which infect currants and gooseberries, on the underside of whose leaves develop uredinia with powdery yellowish clusters of urediniospores which may germinate at once and produce new infections on other leaves. Later in the season the leaves bearing uredinia develop hairlike structures (telia) which are aggregates of teliospores. The sporidia from the germinating teliospores again infect the white pine. Called also *blister rust.* See CRONARTIUM.
white pine resin. Australian sandarac. See SANDARAC, 3.
white–pine rust. White-pine blister rust.
white–pine weevil. A small snout beetle (*Pissodes strobi*) of northeastern America destructive to the terminal shoot of the white pine, in which the larvae bore. They cause a bushy top and crooked trunk in affected trees.
white pitch. A turpentine obtained in Europe chiefly from *Pinus sylvestris* and *P. pinaster*, purified by melting with water and straining; — called also *yellow pitch.* It is frequently substituted for Burgundy pitch.
white plague. Tuberculosis, esp. of the lungs.
white plantain. **a** The pussytoe *Antennaria plantaginifolia.* **b** The rattlesnake plantain *Peramium repens.*
white plum. **a** *Australia.* = HEARTWOOD, 2. **b** The coco plum.
white pointer. The man-eater (*Carcharodon carcharias*). *Australia.*
white polar bear. = POLAR BEAR, 1.
white Polish. A white variety of the Polish breed of domestic fowl. See 4th POLISH, 2 **a.**
white pond lily. The white water lily, esp. *Nymphaea odorata.*
white pope. The Pope; — from his white vestments. Cf. BLACK POPE, RED POPE.
white poplar. **a** A Eurasian poplar (*Populus alba*) widely cultivated and naturalized in the United States. It has whitish bark, and leaves with a white-tomentose lower surface. **b** The aspen *Populus tremuloides.* **c** The wood of the tulip tree *Liriodendron tulipifera.*
white poppy. **a** The opium poppy. **b** The white prickly poppy.
white poppy thistle. The Mexican poppy *Argemone mexicana.*
white′pot′ (hwīt′pŏt′), *n.* **1.** A kind of pudding made of milk or cream, eggs, sugar, bread, etc., baked in a pot.
2. Heated port wine, with lemon, sugar, and spice. *Obs.*
white potato. The common, or Irish, potato.
white potherb. The corn salad *Valerianella locusta.*
white powder. A kind of gunpowder formerly believed to exist, and to explode noiselessly.
white precipitate. *Chem.* Specif.: **a** Ammoniated mercury (*infusible,* or *true, white precipitate*). **b** A white crystalline substance, $HgCl_2.2NH_3$, obtained by adding a solution of mercuric chloride to a hot solution of ammonia and ammonium chloride, or by dissolving mercuric chloride in liquid ammonia (*fusible white precipitate*).
white prickly poppy. A prickly poppy (*Argemone alba*) of the southern United States, often cultivated for its large, solitary, white flowers.
white puccoon. The bloodroot *Sanguinaria canadensis.*
white pudding. Whitehass or other similar sausage. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
white purslane. The flowering spurge.
white pyrite. Marcasite.
white quebracho. See QUEBRACHO, 1 **a.**
white rabbit. **a** A varying hare. **b** [*caps.*] A character in Lewis Carroll's *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.*
white race. The race of mankind more usually called Caucasian race. See CAUCASIAN, *adj.*, 3.
white radiation. *Physics.* Radiation of the same general character as that emitted by a white body, regardless of whether it affects the eye or not, which may be analyzed by a spectroscope into trains of waves having frequencies varying continuously between certain limits; — called also *general radiation.* Cf. X RAYS.
white rainbow. See RAINBOW, 2.
white rain lily. = EVENING STAR, 2.
white rami communicantes. *Anat.* See RAMUS COMMUNICANS.
white rat. An albino rat; specif., an albino form of the Norway rat (*Rattus norvegicus*), used extensively as a laboratory animal in biological experimentation.
white rattlesnake. A rattlesnake (*Crotalus mitchellii*), light yellowish gray with small brown spots, of the desert regions of the southwestern United States.
white rent. *Eng. Law.* Rent reserved or payable in silver; — opposed to *black rent.* See BLACKMAIL, *n.*, 3. *Hist.*
white rhinoceros. See RHINOCEROS, 1.
white ribbon. The distinctive badge of certain organizations for the promotion of sexual purity, or, sometimes, temperance. — **white′–rib′bon·er,** *n.*
White River series *or* **formations.** [From the *White River*, South Dakota and Nebraska.] *Geol.* Clastic formations of Oligocene age in the western plains of North America, esp. in the region about western Nebraska.
white robin. The white campion *Lychnis alba.*
white robin snipe. The knot, in fall plumage.
white rod. Var. of WITHE ROD.
white rodwood. The white stopper *Calyptranthes pallens.*
white′root′ (hwīt′rōōt′; 200), *n.* **a** A European Solomon's-seal (*Polygonatum multiflorum*). **b** = BUTTERFLY WEED **a.**
white rope. *Naut.* Untarred hemp rope. It is the strongest hemp cordage, but not as pliable as manila rope.
White Rose. **1.** With *the*, the royal house of York, one of the two great factions in the English civil wars (1455–85); — commonly so called from its emblem, a white rose. Also, a member of this house. See RED ROSE; *Wars of the Roses,* under WAR, *Table.*
2. See ORDER, *n.*, 1.
white rosemary. The heath aster.
white rot. **1.** Any of several plants, as marsh pennywort and butterwort, thought to produce rot in sheep. *Obs.*
2. *Plant Pathol.* **a** A disease of grapes caused by the imperfect fungus *Coniothyrium diplodiella*, affecting the fruit and young shoots. **b** Any of several wood rots of various trees caused chiefly by pore fungi of the genus *Fomes.* **c** Moldy nose.
3. A watery spoiled condition of eggs in which the white is mixed with the yolk; also, an egg so spoiled.
white′rump′ (hwīt′rŭmp′), *n.* **a** *Local, U. S.* The Hudsonian godwit. See GODWIT. **b** *Local, Eng. & Scot.* The wheatear.
white′–rumped′ sand′pip′er. A common, small, migratory sandpiper (*Pisobia fuscicollis*) of eastern North America, which breeds in the Arctic and winters in southern South America. It is streaked buff and grayish brown with a conspicuous white rump.
white–rumped shrike. See SHRIKE.
white rush. See GRASS, *Table.*
White Russian. See RUSSIAN, *n.*, 1 & 2.
white rust. *Plant Pathol.* **a** Any fungus disease of plants caused by a species of *Albugo;* — so called from the white sori which develop beneath the epidermis of the host. **b** Any fungus of the genus *Albugo.*
whites (hwīts), *n. pl.* **1.** *Med.* Leucorrhea.
2. The finest flour made from white wheat.
3. See WHITE, *n.*, 3 **a.**
White's (hwīts). A club, more fully **White's Club,** or its clubhouse, in St. James's Street, London. The club probably originated about 1697 in White's Chocolate House, established by Francis White (d. 1711) in 1693. It was long a noted gambling club.
white sage. Any of several shrubs of western America, having canescent, or hoary, foliage; specif.: **a** See 1st RAMONA. **b** One of the common sagebrushes (*Artemisia mexicana*). **c** The winter fat. **d** The chamiso *Atriplex canescens.* **e** A Californian aromatic herb (*Salvia apiana*) furnishing much honey.
white sale. A sale of white goods.
white Sally. One of the Australian white gums (*Eucalyptus coriacea*).
white salmon. **a** The silver salmon. **b** *Local, Eng.* The salmon (*Salmo salar*). **c** A large food fish (*Ptychocheilus lucius*), family Cyprinidae, of the Colorado River basin. It reaches a length of five feet. **d** = YELLOWTAIL **a.** **e** The largemouthed black bass. See BLACK BASS, 1.
white sandalwood. The true sandalwood (*Santalum album*).
white sandbox. See YELLOW SANDBOX.
white sanicle. The white snakeroot.
white sapota. A Mexican and Central American tree (*Casimiroa edulis*) cultivated for its round, pulpy, edible fruit. The leaves are styptic and the seeds narcotic.
white sapphire. Clear or colorless corundum. See SAPPHIRE, 1 **b.**
white′sark′ (hwīt′särk′), *n.* A surplice. *Scot.*
white sauce. **a** Milk thickened with a mixture of flour and butter, with or without seasonings. **b** Velouté sauce.
white scale. Any of various white scale insects; as: **a** Oleander scale (*Aspidiotus hederae*). **b** Cottony-cushion scale (*Icerya purchasi*). **c** The rose scale *Aulacaspis rosae.*
White's Club. See WHITE'S.
white scour. An infectious diarrhea of calves appearing shortly after birth and marked by profuse yellowish-white discharges, with great dullness, prostration, sunken eyes, retracted belly, hurried breathing, and a subnormal temperature; — usually *pl.* in form.
white sea bass. See SEA BASS **b.**
white′seam′ (hwīt′sēm′), *n.* Plain needlework, as sewing of underclothing or linen. — *v. t.* To do plain needlework. *Both Scot.*
white senega. **a** Senega root. **b** *Pharm.* = SENEGA, 2 **b.**
white′–sew′ing, *n.* Plain sewing; whiteseaming. *Colloq.*
white shad. The common shad (*Alosa sapidissima*).
white′shank′ (hwīt′shăngk′), *n.* Barn grass. *Local, U. S.*
white shark. The man-eater (*Carcharodon carcharias*). See SHARK, *Illust.*
white sheep. **1.** A white mountain sheep (*Ovis dalli*) of Alaska.
2. A normal, well-behaved individual among a group of discreditable individuals; — contrasted with *black sheep.*
white shellac. See SHELLAC, 1.
white shoe button. The globular white flower head of a common pipewort (*Eriocaulon decangulare*).
white′side′ (hwīt′sīd′), *n.* The goldeneye. *Local, Eng.*
white′–sid′ed dol′phin (-sīd′ĕd; -ĭd; 119). A dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus acutus*) of the North Atlantic.
white–sided duck. = TUFTED DUCK **a.** *Ir.*
white silk–cotton tree. An East Indian tree (*Cochlospermum gossypium*) having seed pods which yield the fiber called *kumbi* (which see).
White Sisters. Missionary nuns corresponding to the White Fathers (which see).
white′–skin′, *adj.* White in complexion or surface. *Rare.*
white slave. **1.** A woman held unwillingly for purposes of commercial prostitution.
2. In the United States (since 1910) a woman transported in interstate commerce in violation of the White-slave-traffic Act (which see).
white slaver. One engaged in white-slave traffic; a procurer of white slaves; specif., a violator of the White-slave-traffic Act. — **white slavery.** — **white′–slav′ing,** *n. & adj.*
White′–slave′–traf′fic Act. An act of Congress, passed June 25, 1910, to regulate interstate and foreign commerce by prohibiting the transportation therein of women and girls for immoral purposes, and certain acts done in assistance thereof; — often popularly called *White-slave Act.* Called also *Mann Act,* after Congressman James R. Mann (1856–1922), of Illinois, who introduced the bill.
white′smith′ (hwīt′smĭth′), *n.* **1.** One who works in tinned or galvanized iron, or white iron; a tinsmith.
2. A worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work, in distinction from one who forges it.
white′smith′, *v. i.* To be employed as a whitesmith.
white′smith′, *n.* [From *white,* adj., after Sir William Sidney *Smith,* Eng. admiral.] A kind of white gooseberry.
white smut. *Plant Pathol.* **a** Any disease caused by a fungus of the genus *Entyloma;* — so called because the leaf spots formed by the sori are often light-colored and covered with aerial conidia giving them a white powdery appearance. **b** Any fungus of the genus *Entyloma.*
white snail. A large edible European snail (*Helix pomatia*). *Rare.*
white snakeroot. A North American herb (*Eupatorium urticaefolium*) bearing flat-topped clusters of small white flower heads. It yields tremetol.
white snipe. **a** *Eastern U. S.* The sanderling. **b** *Local, Utah.* The avocet.
white soapwort. The red campion.
white son. A favored son. Cf. WHITE-HEADED, 3. *Obs.*
white sour. *Bleaching.* **a** A treatment with dilute mineral acid to complete the bleaching process and cleanse the fabric. **b** The bath, or solution, used in this treatment.
White's parallel motion. = WHITE'S STRAIGHT-LINE MOTION (see STRAIGHT-LINE, 1).
white spear grass. = REED MEADOW GRASS.
white speck. = FROGEYE **a.**
white spine, *or* **white′–spine′ cu′cum·ber.** A race of garden cucumbers with pointed white tubercles.
white spirit *or* **spirits.** = MINERAL SPIRITS.
white spot. *Plant Pathol.* **a** A disease of alfalfa characterized by spotting and yellowing of the foliage. It is caused by an unbalanced water supply, as heavy rainfall following a drought. **b** Heat canker (which see).
white spruce. **a** A North American spruce (*Picea glauca*) with short blue-green leaves and slender cones; also, its light, yellowish wood, used for construction and in the manufacture of paper pulp. **b** Engelmann's spruce. **c** Loosely, any of several other related spruces.
White Squadron. The first vessels of the modern United States Navy, built 1883–85; — so called because they were painted white.
white squall. *Naut.* A sudden gust of wind, or furious blow, which comes up without being marked in its approach otherwise than by whitecaps, or white, broken water on the surface of the sea; — said by naval officers to be outside of their experience, and probably a popular myth.
White's straight–line motion. See STRAIGHT-LINE, 1.
white staff. **1.** The wand or staff of the Lord High Treasurer of England, the Lord Steward of the Household, and of certain other officials.
2. Hence: **a** Also **white staff officer.** An official who carries a white staff. **b** The office of such an official.
white star. **1.** *Astrophysics.* A star of white color, whose spectral type is about A. See SPECTRAL TYPE.
2. An annual morning-glory (*Ipomoea lacunosa*) of the southern United States, with star-shaped leaves and small white or purplish flowers.
white steenbras. See STEENBRAS.
white stem pine. The whitebark pine.
White's thrush. [After Gilbert White (1720–93), Eng. naturalist.] A ground thrush (*Oreocichla aureus*) of eastern Asia which rarely straggles to Europe.
white stick. = WHITE STAFF.
white stock. Stock made from veal, or veal and chicken, and without colored seasonings.
white stone. A symbol of something memorable, auspicious, or fortunate; — from the Roman custom of marking a dies fastus with a white stone. Cf. RED-LETTER, *adj.*
white′stone′ (hwīt′stōn′), *n.* Granulite.
white stopper. A common West Indian tree (*Calyptranthes pallens*) with light-gray bark, shining leaves, and small, paniculate flowers; also, any one of various related trees of the same genus. See STOPPER, 3.
white stork. The common European stork. See STORK.
white′straits′ (hwīt′strāts′), *n.* A kind of coarse narrow cloth. *Obs.*
white stringybark. An Australian stringybark (*Eucalyptus eugenioides*) with white wood.
white stuff. **1.** A composition of whiting and glue used by gilders to cover frames before gilding.
2. A narcotic drug, as cocaine. *Slang.*
white stumpnose. See STUMPNOSE.
white sturgeon. A sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*) of the Pacific coast of North America from Monterey, California, to Alaska. It sometimes becomes eleven feet long. Large numbers are marketed.
white substance of Schwann (shvän). *Anat.* Myelin.
white sucker. **a** The common sucker (*Catostomus commersonii*). See SUCKER, *Illust.* **b** Any of certain redhorses, as, in the eastern United States, *Moxostoma macrolepidotum,* and in the Great Lakes region, Mississippi Valley, etc., *M. aureolum* and *Placopharynx carinatus.*
white sumac. The smooth sumac.
White Sunday, etc. Vars. of WHITSUNDAY, etc.

white surf fish. Any of several surf fishes of the California coast of a white or dull silvery color. *Phanerodon furcatus* and *Damalichthys argyrosomus* are the best known.
white swallowwort. = SWALLOWWORT b.
white swamp gum. = CIDER GUM.
white swamp honeysuckle. The swamp azalea.
white sweet clover. The sweet clover *Melilotus alba*. Cf. HUBAM CLOVER.
white sweetwood. **a** Any sweetwood of the genera *Ocotea* and *Nectandra*. See SWEETWOOD b. **b** = CASCARILLA b.
white swelling. *Med.* A chronic swelling of the knee, due to tuberculous inflammation of the knee joint; — applied also to a lingering chronic swelling of almost any kind.
white sycamore. **a** An Australian tree (*Cryptocarya obovata*). **b** A showy, handsome tree (*Polyscias elegans*), family Araliaceae, of the same region, sometimes cultivated for ornament.
white'tail' (hwīt'tāl'), *n.* **a** The white-tailed deer. **b** *Local, Eng.* The wheatear. **c** An Ecuadorian hummingbird (*Urochroa leucura*), having the tail partially white. **d** Any of various white-tailed animals.
white'-tailed' buz'zard *or* **hawk.** A large hawk (*Buteo albicaudatus*) ranging from Texas to South America.
white-tailed deer. The most widely distributed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus* and allied species) of the United States. It has a rather long tail, white on the under side, and graceful forward-arching antlers with upright basal snags. Cf. VIRGINIA DEER.
white-tailed eagle. The bald eagle.
white-tailed emerald. Any of several greenish Central American hummingbirds of the genus *Elvira*.
white-tailed gnu. The common gnu.
white-tailed hawk. = WHITE-TAILED BUZZARD.
white-tailed jack rabbit. The jack rabbit *Lepus townsendi*. See JACK RABBIT.
white-tailed kite. See 1st KITE, 1.
white-tailed mongoose. A mongoose of the genus *Ichneumia*, distinguished by its white tail.
white-tailed ptarmigan. See PTARMIGAN.
white-tailed sea eagle. See SEA EAGLE a.
white tamarind. A timber tree (*Acacia glomerosa*) of Mexico and Central America; also, its moderately hard, nearly white wood, used for veneers.
white tansy. **a** The agrimony of Europe. **b** = SNEEZEWORT b.
white tassel flower. A prairie clover (*Petalostemon candidus*) with silky spikes of white flowers
white teaberry. The creeping snowberry.
white teak. An Australian tree (*Atalaya multiflora*), family Sapindaceae; also, its useful hard wood.
white tea tree. **a** One of the Australian tea trees (*Melaleuca leucadendron*) having white bark. See TEA TREE, 2 a. **b** A New Zealand tea tree (*Leptospermum ericoides*) with heathlike foliage.
white tern. A Pacific tern of the genus *Gygis*. See TERN.
White Terror. **a** *Fr. Hist.* The reactionary movement, marked by atrocious crimes, under returned émigrés, etc., in southeastern France in 1795. **b** See TERROR, 4 a. — **White Terrorist.**
white'-thighed' col'o·bus (hwīt'thīd'). A West African monkey (*Colobus vellerosus*).
white thistle. The prickly poppy.
white'thorn' (hwīt'thôrn'), *n.* **a** The hawthorn. **b** In the United States, the scarlet haw. **c** In Australia, an evergreen tree (*Bursaria spinosa*), family Pittosporaceae.
white thread *Plant Pathol.* A bark disease of rubber trees (genus *Hevea*) and cacao caused by the basidiomycete *Cyphella heveae*; — so called from the appearance of white strands of mycelium on the tapped surfaces of the trees.
white'throat' (hwīt'thrōt'), *n.* **a** Any of several Old World warblers of the genus *Sylvia*. They are white below with grayish-brown upper parts. The ***common***, *or* ***greater***, ***whitethroat*** is *S. communis*, syn. *sylvia*; the ***lesser whitethroat***, *S. corruca*; and the ***garden warbler***, *S. borin*. **b** The white-throated sparrow. **c** A South American hummingbird (*Leucochloris albicollis*).
white'throat', *adj.* White-throated; also, of or pertaining to a whitethroat.
white'-throat'ed spar'row. A common brown sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) of eastern North America, having a large square white patch on the throat.

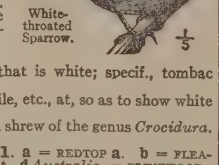
White-throated Sparrow. 1/5

white-throated thickhead. = THUNDERBIRD, 1.
white timothy. = VELVET GRASS.
white'tip' (hwīt'tĭp'), *n.* Any hummingbird of the genus *Urosticte*, with white-tipped tail feathers.
white titi. See 2d TITI b.
white tombac. Tombac that is white; specif., tombac containing arsenic.
white'-tooth', *v. t.* To smile, etc., at, so as to show white teeth.
white'-toothed' shrew. A shrew of the genus *Crocidura*. See CROCIDURA.
white'top' (hwīt'tŏp'), *n.* **1.** **a** = REDTOP a. **b** = FLEABANE. **c** The white snakeroot. **d** *Australia.* = FLINTWOOD. **2.** *Colloq.* **a** A white-haired person. **b** A white covered wagon.
White Tower. See TOWER OF LONDON.
white trash. Poor whites or a poor white. *Colloq.*
white tree. = WHITE TEA TREE a. See also CAJUPUT.
white trefoil. White clover.
white trout. **a** The bastard weakfish. **b** The salmon (*Salmo salar*). **c** The sand squeteague. **d** = BLACK BASS 1. **e** = WHITE SALMON b.
white trumpet flower. A frangipani (*Plumiera alba*) resembling the red jasmine, but with white flowers.
white veil. See 1st VEIL, 3.
white'vein' (hwīt'vān'), **white'veins'** (-vānz'), *n.* A disease of tobacco manifesting itself in the veins of the leaves, which become white during curing.
white vervain. A common American vervain (*Verbena urticaefolia*) with narrow spikes of white flowers.
white vetch. The grass pea.
white vine. **a** The bryony. **b** The traveler's-joy.
white vitriol. See ZINC SULPHATE.
white wagtail. The pied wagtail. *Local, Eng.*
white'wall' (hwīt'wôl'), *n.* The spotted flycatcher, which has white under parts. *Local, Eng.*
white walnut. **a** The butternut; also, its wood. **b** *Eastern U. S.* The shagbark; also, its wood.
white'ware' (hwīt'wâr'), *n.* White pottery in general, usually earthenware.
white'wash' (-wŏsh'), *v.;* WHITE'WASHED' (-wŏsht'); WHITE'WASH'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To wash, treat or cover with white liquid composition; to whiten with whitewash.
2. *Colloq.* **a** To gloss over or cover up, as vices, crimes, etc.; to give a speciously fair appearance to the character, acts, or conduct of; esp., to exonerate or clear of charges, by means of an investigation or trial of a perfunctory or superficial character; as, historians who *whitewash* Louis XV; the grafters were *whitewashed*. **b** *Eng.* To clear (a bankrupt) or free a bankrupt from (debt), by legal process. **c** *U. S.* In various games, to defeat (an opponent) so that he fails to score or to reach a given point or score.
3. To cause a permanent efflorescent scum to form on (brick), usually by careless drying, too rapid an application of heat in a kiln, or the use of a clay containing soluble sulphates.
—, *Intransitive:* To whitewash something or someone; of a brick wall, etc., to become whitewashed.
white'wash' (-wŏsh'), *n.* **1.** Any wash or liquid composition for whitening something; as: **a** A wash for making the skin fair. **b** A composition of lime and water, whiting, size, and water, or the like, used for whitening walls, etc.
2. *Colloq.* **a** The act or an instance of whitewashing, or glossing over or clearing a bankrupt; specif., a book, an article, a verdict, a report, an investigation, etc., that whitewashes somebody or something. **b** A defeat in a game in which the loser fails to score.
3. *Brickmaking.* An efflorescence on the surface of a brick.
white'wash'er (-wŏsh'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which whitewashes; specif., one who puts on whitewash.
white water. **a** Frothy water, as in breakers, rapids, or waterfalls; quick water. **b** Sea water appearing light in color over a sandy bottom. **c** Water extracted from pulp in the making of paper, and hence containing fine fiber and often other useful materials. — **white'-wa'ter**, *adj.*
white'-wa'ter, *v. i. Whaling.* To beat the water with the flukes; — said of a whale.
white water lily. A water lily of the genus *Nymphaea*, esp. *N. odorata*, as distinguished from the yellow water lilies of the genus *Nymphaea*. See WILD FLOWERS, *Plate.*
white wax. **a** Beeswax (sense b) rendered white by bleaching. See WAX, *n.*, 1. **b** Chinese wax. **c** A similar wax secreted by other wax insects.
white way. A brilliantly lighted street or avenue, esp. in a city's business or theater district. Cf. GREAT WHITE WAY.
white'-way', *adj.* Brilliantly illuminated.
white weasel. = ERMINE, 1.
white'weed' (hwīt'wēd'), *n.* Any of various weeds with a white or whitish flower; specif., the daisy (sense 2).
white whale. The beluga.
white wheat. Any kind of common or club wheat with relatively white (pale-yellow) kernels, usually soft and used for pastry, etc. See SOFT WHEAT.
white whisky John. The common shrike. *Local, Eng.*
white widgeon. The smew. *Local, Eng.*
white'-wig', *n.* A white-wigged person.
white wild indigo. Any white-flowered plant of the genus *Baptisia*.
white willow. **a** A willow (*Salix alba*) of Eurasia and northern Africa, often cultivated. It is a large tree with silky pubescent leaves, gray bark, and light soft tough wood variously used. Called also *Huntingdon willow*. **b** Any of several American willows having canescent leaves.
white wine. See WINE, *n.*, 1.
white'wing' (hwīt'wĭng'), *n.* **1.** **a** *Local, Eng.* The chaffinch. **b** *Local, U. S.* The white-winged scoter. **c** *Jamaica.* A white-winged dove (*Melopelia asiatica*).
2. Usually **white wing.** A sail. *Poetic.*
3. A person, esp. a street sweeper, wearing a white uniform.
white'-winged' (-wĭngd'; 66), *adj.* Having wings that are white or marked with white.
white-winged blackbird. = LARK BUNTING a.
white-winged black tern. See BLACK TERN.
white-winged coot. The white-winged scoter.
white-winged crossbill. See CROSSBILL.
white-winged dove. A wild pigeon (*Melopelia asiatica*) of the southern United States, and southward.
white-winged junco. See JUNCO, 1 b.
white-winged scoter. A large and very common American scoter (*Melanitta deglandi*) closely allied to the velvet scoter of Europe. It has the speculum of the wing (and, in the adult male, a spot under the eye) white.
white wintergreen. The creeping snowberry.
white witch *or* **wizard.** A witch or wizard who practices white magic; a beneficent magician.
white wolf. A large wolf (*Canis tundrarum*) of arctic North America.
white'wood' (hwīt'wŏŏd'), *n.* **1.** Any of numerous trees having white or light-colored wood; also, the wood itself. Specif.: **a** In the United States: (1) The pale-yellow or brown soft wood of the tulip tree, used largely for house finishings, boatbuilding, woodenware, etc.; also, the tree. (2) The linden or basswood; also, the wood. (3) = COTTONWOOD a. (4) The tree *Drypetes diversifolia*, of South Florida and the Bahamas, having milky white bark. (5) See CANELLA, 2. **b** In the West Indies: (1) The tree *Tabebuia leucoxylon*; also, the related *T. pentaphylla*. (2) Either of the trees *Ocotea leucoxylon* and *Nectandra antillana*. **c** In Australia: (1) The tree *Atalaya hemiglauca*. (2) The cheesewood *Pittosporum bicolor*. (3) The tree *Lagunaria patersonii*. **d** In Great Britain, locally, the linden; also, the wayfaring tree and the Norway spruce. **e** The rock plant of St. Helena (*Petrobium arboreum*).
2. Alburnum.
white'wood', *adj.* Made of the white wood of any of several trees, as *Tilia*, *Liriodendron*, *Populus*, etc.
white wood aster. A common North American perennial herb (*Aster divaricatus*) with large basal leaves, and handsome tall clusters of white-rayed flower heads.
whitewood bark. Canella bark.
white wood sorrel. The wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*.
white'wort' (hwīt'wûrt'), *n.* **a** Feverfew. **b** = WHITEROOT a.
white wreath aster. A North American herb (*Aster multiflorus*) with a profusion of small white flower heads. Because of its late blooming, it is often called *fall flower*.
white X rays. *Physics.* X rays other than those constituting the characteristic radiation.
white yam. A species of yam (*Dioscorea alata*) widely cultivated throughout Australasia and Polynesia for its large roots, which have a fine white flesh, and are eaten baked or boiled or cooked with coconut milk in various ways.
white yolk. See YOLK, 1 b.
whit'finch' (hwĭt'fĭnch'; 105), *n.* The chaffinch. *Local, Eng.*
whith'er (hwĭth'ĕr; 258), *adv.* [ME. *whider*, fr. AS. *hwider*; akin to E. *which*, *where*, *who*; cf. Goth. *hwadre* whither. See WHO; cf. HITHER, THITHER.] **1.** To what place; — used interrogatively; as, *whither* goest thou? *Chaucer.*
2. To what or which place; — used relatively.
We came unto the land *whither* thou sentest us. *Num.* xiii. 27.
3. To what point, degree, end, conclusion, or design; whereunto; whereto; — used interrogatively and relatively in a sense not physical; as, *whither* are you impelling him?
Nor have I . . . *whither* to appeal. *Milton.*
Syn. — WHITHER, WHERE. WHITHER was formerly in common use with verbs of motion, WHERE with verbs of rest; but in modern usage *where* has displaced *whither*, except in poetical or elevated style. Cf. HITHER, THITHER.
-whith'er. A combining form of the adverb *whither*, forming adverbs signifying *to a* (specified) *place*, *end*, etc., as in any*whither*, every*whither*, no*whither*, some*whither*.
whith'er (hwĭth'ĕr; wĭth'ĕr), *v. Scot. & Dial. Eng. Intransitive:* **1.** To hurry; rush; whiz; bluster.
2. To tremble; totter.
—, *Transitive:* To throw violently; to hurl; shake.
whith'er, *n.* A sharp blow; hurry; rush; flurry; pet. *Scot.*
whith'er·so·ev'er (hwĭth'ĕr·sō·ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* [*whither* + *soever*.] To whatever place; to what place soever; wherosoever; as, I will go *whithersoever* you lead.
whith'er·ward (hwĭth'ĕr·wĕrd), **whith'er·wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* In what direction; toward what or which place; toward the place that.
A poor young man, adventuring for life and fortune and scarcely knowing *whitherward*. *T. Hardy.*
whit'ing (hwīt'ĭng), *n.;* *pl.* WHITINGS (-ĭngz), sometimes WHITING. See PLURAL, *Note.* [MD. *wijting*. See WHITE, *adj.*] **a** A common European marine food fish (*Merlangus merlangus*) of the family Gadidae. **b** A North American marine fish (*Merluccius bilinearis*) superficially resembling the preceding. See HAKE, 1. **c** Any of several North American food fishes belonging to *Menticirrhus* or a closely allied genus (family Sciaenidae), esp. *M. americanus*, known as ***sand whiting*** and ***Carolina whiting***, found from Chesapeake Bay to Texas; *M. saxatilis*, known as ***northern whiting***, found from Cape Ann to southern Florida; *M. undulatus*, known as ***California whiting***, of the coast of southern California; and *Umbrula*, syn. *Menticirrhus, littoralis*, known as ***silver whiting***, of the south Atlantic and Gulf coasts. **d** In Australia, any of several marine fishes of the genus *Sillago*, as the ***sand whiting*** (*S. ciliata*), or of the genus *Odax* (see ROCK WHITING). **e** Any of various other fishes locally called *whiting*, as the butterfish, the sailor's choice (*Orthopristis chrysopterus*), the Pacific tomcod (see TOMCOD a) the harvest fish, etc.
whit'ing, *n.* [From WHITE, *v.*] **1.** The act or process of making white, as by whitewashing; specif., bleaching. *Obs*
2. Chalk (calcium carbonate) prepared as an impalpable powder by pulverizing and washing, used as a pigment, esp in putty and cold water paints, for polishing metals, etc.
☞ PHRASES are:

whiting bottle	whiting furnace	whiting paste
whiting box	whiting kit	whiting powder
whiting brush	whiting loader	whiting sponge
whiting can	whiting maker	whiting tin
whiting dabber	whiting mill	
whiting filler	whiting packer	

whit'ing-mop' (-mŏp'), *n.* A young whiting; hence, lass. *Obs.*
whiting pollack. = POLLACK.
whiting pout. The bib (fish).
whit'ing's-eye' (hwīt'ĭngz·ī'), *n.* A wistful, amorous look. *Obs.*
whiting time. The time for bleaching clothes.
whit'ish (hwīt'ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat white; approaching white; very pale in color or hue. — *n.* A whitish hue.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

whitish-blue	whitish-flowered	whitish-red
whitish-brown	whitish-green	whitish-tailed
whitish-cream	whitish-lavender	whitish-yellow

Whit'ley Coun'cil (hwĭt'lĭ). [After John H. *Whitley* (b. 1866), member of British Parliament.] One of a number of permanent voluntary boards in certain industries, first set up in 1917, representative of both capital and labor and organized to settle wages, hours, and other matters of dispute. Hence, **Whit'ley-ism** (-īz'm), *n. Eng.*
whit'ling (hwĭt'lĭng), *n.* [*white* + 1st *-ling*.] A young bull trout in its second season. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
whit'low (hwĭt'lō), *n.* [Perh. fr. dial. *whickflaw*, for *quickflaw*, i. e., a flaw or sore at the quick; cf. ON, *kvika* the quick under the nail or under a horse's hoof. See QUICK, *adj.;* 1st FLAW.] **1.** *Med.* An inflammation of the fingers or toes, generally of the last phalanx, often attended with suppuration. The inflammation may occupy any seat between the skin and the bone, but the name is usually applied to inflammation of the periosteal structures of the bone, or around the nail bed.
2. *Veter.* An inflammatory disease of the feet. It occurs round the hoof, where an acrid matter is collected.
whitlow grass. Any of several inconspicuous herbs formerly thought to cure whitlow; as: **a** An annual weed (*Draba verna*) of Europe and North America, with a rosette of basal leaves and tiny flowers succeeded by oblong silicles; — called also *shadflower*. **b** A small Old World saxifrage (*Saxifraga tridactylites*). **c** = WHITLOWWORT.
whit'low·wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Paronychia* (which see).
whitlowwort family. The Corrigiolaceae.
Whit'man·ism (hwĭt'măn·ĭz'm), *n.* Theory and practice of poetry such as is characteristic of Walt Whitman. — **Whit'man·ize** (-īz), *v. i.*
Whit'mon'day (hwĭt'mŭn'dĭ; 66), *n.* The day after Whitsunday. It is a bank holiday in England and Ireland.
whit'ney·ite (hwĭt'nĭ·īt), *n.* [After J. D. *Whitney*, Am. geologist.] *Mineral.* A reddish-white copper arsenide, Cu_3As. Sp. gr., 8.4–8.6.
whit'rack' (hwĭt'răk'), *n.* [ME. *whitrat*, *whytrat*. See WHITE; RAT.] The common European weasel; also, the stoat; — often affectionately of children. *Scot. & Dial.*
whits (hwĭts), *n. pl. Mining.* Partially concentrated tin ore, the first concentrates. *Cornwall, Eng.*
whit'ster (hwĭt'stĕr), *n.* One who bleaches. *Now Rare.*
Whit'sun (hwĭt'sŭn; -s'n), *n.* Whitsuntide.
Whit'sun (hwĭt'sŭn; -s'n), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or observed at, Whitsunday or Whitsuntide; as, *Whitsun* eve, week; *Whitsun* plays.

white-topped aster. See SERICOCARPUS. [*Table.*]
white-topped grass. See GRASS, 1.
white'wards, *adv.* See -WARDS.
white'worm' (hwĭt'wûrm'), *n.* = WHITE GRUB.
whith'er. Var. of WHITY.
whith'er. † WHETHER.
whith'er·so', *adv.* = WHITHERSOever.
whit'leath'er, *n.* = WHITE LEATHER.
Whit'man·esq', *n.* See -ESQUE.
whit'ney. Var. of WITNEY.

Whitsun ale. A church-ale formerly held at Whitsuntide.

Whit'sun'day (hwĭt'sŭn'dĭ; hwĭt'sŭn-dā'; -s'n-; 277), *n.* Also, erroneously, **Whitsun Day.** [AS. *hwīta sunnandæg*, lit., white Sunday; — prob. from white robes worn at baptism.] **1.** *Eccl.* The seventh Sunday, and fiftieth day, after Easter, observed as a festival in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost (*Acts* ii. 1–4); Pentecost.
2. *Scots Law.* See TERM, *n.*, 13 a.

Whitsun farthings. Offerings to the parish priest, or to the mother church, at Pentecost. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

Whitsun gillyflower. A double-flowered variety of the garden rocket.

Whitsun lady, Whitsun lord. One playing the part of a lady or lord at a Whitsun ale. *Obs.*

Whitsun Monday. *Eccl.* = WHITMONDAY.

Whit'sun-tide' (hwĭt'sŭn-tīd'; -s'n-), *n.* Also **Whitsun Tide, Whit'sun, Whit'-week'.** [ME. *white sune tide.* See WHITSUNDAY; TIDE.] *Eccl.* The week beginning with Whitsunday, esp. the first three days (***Whitsunday, Whitmonday,*** and ***Whit-Tuesday***); the season of Pentecost.

Whitsun Tuesday. *Eccl.* = WHIT-TUESDAY.

whit'taw (wĭt'ô), **whit'taw-er** (-ĕr), *n.* [See WHITE, *adj.*; TAW to dress (leather).] A saddler. *Now Dial.*

whit'ten (hwĭt'n), *n.*, *or* **whitten tree.** [AS. *hwīting-trēow.* See WHITE, *v.*, 2d WHITING; TREE.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** The guelder-rose. **b** = WAYFARING TREE **a**. **c** The rowan.

whit'ten (hwĭt'n). Dial. var. of WHITEN.

whit'ter (hwĭt'ĕr; wĭt'ĕr), *n.* & *v.* [Imitative. Cf. TWITTER.] *Dial.* **a** Chirp; twitter; chatter. **b** Whimper; murmur.

whit'ter, *n.* A hearty draft (of liquor). *Scot.*

whit'ter-ick (-ĕr-ĭk), *n.* The European curlew. *Local, Brit.*

whit'ter-ick. Variant of WHITRACK.

whit'tie-what'tie (hwĭt'ĭ-hwŏt'ĭ; hwŭt'-), *n.* A pretext; vague or frivolous talk. — *v. i.* To indulge in whittie-whattie. *Both Scot.*

Whit'ting-ton, Dick (hwĭt'ĭng-tŭn). Sir Richard Whittington, Lord Mayor of London (1397–98, 1406–07, 1419–20). According to a popular legend attached to him two centuries later, he was running away from London to which he had recently come to seek his fortune when he heard Bow bells ringing and seeming to say, "Turn again, Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London town." He returned to service, and later became rich and married his master's daughter.

whit'tle (wĭt''l), *n.* [AS. *hwītel;* akin to ON. *hvītill* a white bed cover. See WHITE.] *Now Dial. Eng.* **a** A blanket, esp. one used as a shawl; a mantle. **b** A flannel petticoat; a baby's flannel.

whit'tle (hwĭt''l), *n.* [ME. *thwitel*, fr. AS. *thwītan* to cut; akin to ON. *tveita* to hew. Cf. THWITTLE, THWAITE a piece of ground, DOIT.] **1.** A knife; esp., a large sheath, or clasp, knife. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* "A butcher's *whittle.*" *Dryden.*
2. A steel or whetsone. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

whit'tle, *v.;* WHIT'TLED (-'ld); WHIT'TLING (-lĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To pare or cut off chips from the surface of (wood) with a knife; to cut or shape, as a piece of wood, by so paring or cutting; also, to make or form in such a way; as, to *whittle* a stick or a figurine.
2. Hence, to reduce, remove, destroy, etc., gradually, as if by cutting off bits with a knife; to pare; — with *away, down, off, up,* etc.; as, to *whittle* down expenses; to *whittle* away a fortune.
3. To whet the spirits of by drink; to ply with liquor; to render drunk, inebriated, or wrought up with drink. *Obs.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To cut or shape a piece of wood by slowly paring it with a knife.
Americans must and will *whittle.* *Willis.*
2. To wear one or oneself out worrying or fretting. *Dial.*
It won't make it any better to *whittle* about it. *D. H. Lawrence*

whit'tle, *v. i.* To turn informer; to peach. *Obs. Slang*

whit'tle. = WHITLOW, *n.* *Dial.*

whit'tler (hwĭt'lĕr), *n.* One who whittles.

whit'ting (-lĭng), *n.* A chip made by whittling.

Whit'-Tues'day (hwĭt'tūz'dĭ; 66), *n.* The day after Whitmonday.

whit'ty-tree' (hwĭt'ĭ-trē'), *n.* **a** The rowan tree *Sorbus aucuparia.* **b** = WAYFARING TREE **a**.

Whit'-week', *n.* Whitsuntide.

Whit'worth plane (hwĭt'wûrth). See SURFACE PLATE.

Whit'worth's quick return (motion) (hwĭt'wûrths). *Mach.* A quick return in which the follower is a bar (*a* in *Illust.*), rotating or oscillating about one end, and carrying a sliding driving sleeve or block (*b*) rotated uniformly in a circle eccentric to the bar's motion.

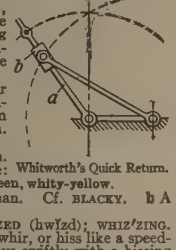

Whitworth's Quick Return.

Whitworth thread. [After Sir Joseph *Whitworth,* Eng. engineer.] *Mach.* The standard form of screw thread in Great Britain. See SCREW THREAD, *Table.*

whit'y (hwĭt'ĭ), *adj.* Whitish.
COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are: **whity-brown, whity-gray, whity-yellow.**

whit'y, *n.* *Rare.* **a** A white man. Cf. BLACKY. **b** A whiting (fish).

whiz, whizz (hwĭz), *v. i.;* WHIZZED (hwĭzd); WHIZ'ZING. [Of imitative origin.] To hum, whir, or hiss like a speeding arrow, ball, etc.; to fly or move swiftly with a hissing or buzzing sound.
It flew, and *whizzing,* cut the liquid way. *Dryden.*
—, *v. t.* To cause to whiz; esp., to rotate very rapidly; specif., to treat in a whizzer, as grain, sugar, etc.

whiz, whizz, *n.* **1.** A hissing, buzzing, or whirring sound; also a movement or passage (of something) accompanied by such a sound.
Like the *whiss* of my crossbow. *Coleridge.*
2. *Slang, U. S.* **a** A bargain; a go. **b** An extremely clever or capable person; anything strikingly excellent; a "corker."

whiz, whizz, *adv.* With a whiz.

whiz'-bang', whizz'-bang', *n.* **1.** A whizzing ending in a bang; hence, one who or that which speeds, usually noisily, to a climax; a whiz.
2. A kind of small shell of such high velocity that the sound it makes in passing through the air is almost simultaneous with its explosion; also, *Fireworks,* a firecracker or similar firework resembling such a shell.
Parakeets flash through leaves like so many *whiz-bangs* on the fourth of July. *Amy Lowell.*

whiz'gig' (hwĭz'gĭg'), *n.* [*whiz* + 1st *gig.*] Something that whirls with a whizzing sound.

whiz'zer (hwĭz'ĕr), *n.* Something that whizzes; specif.: **a** A toy that whizzes; esp., a bull-roarer. **b** A centrifugal machine for drying grain, sugar, nitrated cotton, etc.; a hydroextractor; also, its attendant. **c** *Slang.* Something or someone of exceptional ability or quality; a whiz.

whiz'zer-man (-măn), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). An operator of a whizzer.

whiz'zing, *adj.* That whizzes. — **whiz'zing-ly,** *adv.*

whiz'zle (hwĭz''l), *v. i.* To whiz; speed. *Chiefly Dial.* — *v. t.* To get by stealth or cunning. *Rare.*

who (hōō; 71), *pron.; possessive* WHOSE (hōōz); *objective* WHOM (hōōm). [ME. *who, wha,* fr. AS. *hwā,* interrog. pron., neut. *hwæt;* akin to OFris. *hwa,* neut. *hwet,* OS. *hwē,* neut. *hwat,* D. *wie,* neut. *wat,* G. *wer,* neut. *was,* OHG. *wer, hwer,* neut. *waz, hwaz,* ON. *hvat,* neut., Dan. *hvo,* neut. *hvad,* Sw. *ho, hvem,* neut. *hvad,* Goth. *hwas,* fem. *hwo,* neut. *hwa,* Lith. *kas,* Ir. & Gael. *co,* W. *pwy,* L. *quod,* neut. of *qui,* Gr. *poteros* whether, Skr. *kas, kad,* L. *quis, quid;* cf. Hittite *kuis* (*kwis*). Cf. HOW, KICKSHAW, QUALIFY, QUANTITY, QUORUM, QUOTE, UBIQUITY, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, WHETHER, WHICH, WHITHER, WHOM, WHOSE, WHY.] A substantive pronoun, either singular or plural. It is used: **1.** As an interrogative in sentences or dependent interrogative clauses: What or which person or persons? — used specif. in: **a** Asking for specification; as, *who* were there? **b** Asking for identification; as, *who* is she?; I cannot find out *who* they are. **c** Questioning one's (or their) character, status, authority, or antecedents; as, *who* are you to give commands? **d** Replacing a person's name; as, Mrs. *Who?* **e** Introducing a rhetorical question implying the answer *no one, nobody;* as, *who* could?
2. As a simple relative; — now properly used of persons (corresponding to *which* as applied to things) except occasionally of animals, etc., esp. in personification, or, in the case of the possessive *whose,* of anything, esp. when the construction *of which* would be awkward. *Who* may introduce either a restrictive, a nonrestrictive, or a continuative clause. See 1st THAT, *Note.*
One *who* had such liberal power. *Gray.*
Happy the man *whom* this bright court approves. *Pope.*
Adders *who* with cloven tongues Do kiss me into madness. *Shak.*
The heavy door *whose* bronze network closes the place. *Ruskin.*
3. As a compound or indefinite relative, with its antecedent implied: **a** Whoever; the person or persons that.
Who cheapens life abates the fear of death. *Young.*
b One who; one that; — now only in the archaic phrase, *as who should say.*
4. In substantive uses: **a** A person as an abstraction; as, we are concerned with a "*who,*" not a "what." **b** The person or persons involved, meant, or the like. "I shall ask the next banana peddler the *who* or the why of it." *Carl Sandburg.* **c** A person whose status, antecedents, etc., may be inquired about; hence, a person of prominence; as, one of the *whos* in *Who's Who.*
☞ Use of *who* for *whom* as object either of a verb or of a preposition which follows intervening words, though ungrammatical, is common colloquially and is still found in good writers, esp. in interrogations and indirect questions; as, *who* are you thinking of?; I do not know *who* you can ask. See WHOM, *pron.*, *Note.*
Syn. — WHO, WHICH, THAT are here compared as relative pronouns. In modern usage WHO refers to persons (less commonly to animals); WHICH, to animals or inanimate objects; THAT may be used of persons, animals, or things. If a relative clause merely conveys an additional idea, *who* or *which* (preceded by a comma) is usually employed; if the relative clause is explanatory or restrictive, either *who, which,* or *that,* without a preceding comma, is used; as, this gentleman, *who* (not *that*) was here yesterday, desires to see you; the gentleman *who* (or *that*) was here yesterday desires to see you; knock at the first door, *which* you will find open; knock at the first door *that* (or *which*) you find open. In the restrictive use some writers prefer *that,* esp. instead of *which.*

whoa (hwō; wō), *interj.* [Var. of 1st HO.] An exclamation ordering a draft animal to stand still; hence, *Jocular,* stop! desist!

whoa, *v. i.* To call "whoa!"

whoa back. A command to a draft animal to cease going forward and start moving back; — often merely an emphatic "whoa."

who all. All who; as, I forget *who all* were there. *Colloq., U. S. & Canada.*

who-ev'er (hōō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* Whatever person; any person soever; no matter who; as, he shall be punished, *whoever* he may be. "*Whoever* envies or repines." *Milton.* "*Whoever* the king favors." *Shak.*

whole (hōl), *adj.* [ME. *hole, hoole, hale,* complete, all, well, healthy, fr. AS. *hāl* well, sound, healthy; akin to OFris. & OS. *hēl,* D. *heel,* G. *heil,* ON. *heill,* Goth. *hails* well, sound, OSlav. *cělŭ.* Cf. HALE, *adj.*, HAIL to greet, HEAL to cure, HEALTH, HOLY, WASSAIL.] **1.** Being uninjured or without signs of injury; of a wound, healed; more widely, sound and healthy or restored to soundness and health as of body, mind, or soul; in perfect condition physically and mentally; as, to escape with a *whole* skin.
They that be *whole* need not a physician. *Matt.* ix. 12.
When Sir Lancelot's deadly hurt was *whole.* *Tennyson.*
2. Not broken or defective; unimpaired; undamaged; intact; — esp. of a body, organism, or structure; as, not an egg was *whole;* the vessel came out of the storm *whole.*
3. Not divided into smaller parts or particles; not broken or cut up, comminuted, or the like; as, *whole* pepper; creamed *whole* onions; *whole* grains.
4. Containing all its constituent or integral parts or elements; having nothing lacking or taken away; full; entire; as, take the *whole* loaf; let us have the *whole* story; specif.: **a** Not deprived of any of its original elements in processing, preparation for use or the market, etc.; as, *whole* (often, unskimmed) milk; *whole* (ground but not refined) wheat. **b** Not defibrinated, treated, or modified; — said of blood.
5. Representing the sum or aggregate of its parts, members, etc.; taken collectively or as a unit; total; as, the *whole* solar system, army, or nation; hence, undivided; not scattered, diffused, distracted, etc.; as, to give one's *whole* attention; with one's *whole* heart or soul; he put his *whole* soul into his sermon that morning.
6. *Obs.* **a** Giving one's full devotion or allegiance. **b** Unanimous. **c** Sole; not shared with another.
7. Of blood (family or racial blood), unmixed with any other; pure; now usually, having the same mother and father; as, a *whole* brother or sister. See BLOOD, *n.*, 6.
As for me, who am of the *whole* blood of the whites. *J. F. Cooper.*
8. All; each one of the; as, the *whole* ten days; as, he fought through the *whole* series of battles. *Colloq.*
9. Whole-colored.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

whole-backed	**whole-feathered**	**whole-minded**
whole-bodied	**whole-headed**	**whole-mouthed**
whole-eared	**whole-hoofed**	**whole-spirited**
whole-eyed	**whole-leaved**	**whole-witted**

Syn. — WHOLE, TOTAL, ENTIRE, COMPLETE, PERFECT, INTACT. WHOLE and TOTAL (except in the sense of "absolute, unqualified"; as, a *total* eclipse, *total* blindness) refer to an object as made up of parts, *whole* implying that none are lacking, *total,* that all are present and taken together as an aggregate; as, a *whole* week, the *whole* creation; "half a share . . . a *whole* one, I" (*Shak.*); the *total* amount, his *total* income from all sources; "These foreign lands . . . constituted the *total* world to a Greek" (*De Quincey*). ENTIRE and COMPLETE do not necessarily imply parts. *Entire* (or in a few phrases, *whole*) describes an object as continuous or unbroken; *complete* refers to it as without deficiency (from the point of view of a given standard), or as having attained the limit of its development; as, an *entire* day, an *entire* specimen; cf., with a *whole* skin; "one *entire* and perfect chrysolite" (*Shak.*); "I . . . have always regretted that you don't give us an *entire* work, and not sprinkle yourself in detached pieces" (*Byron*); "I have the *whole* plan *entire* from beginning to end in my mind" (*Coleridge*); The *Complete* Angler, *complete* combustion, a *complete* revolution of the sun; "the submission of man's nothing-*perfect* to God's all-*complete*" (*R. Browning*). PERFECT, so far as it differs from *complete,* lays greater stress on the possession of consummate excellence, or on freedom from blemish or defect; that is INTACT which is left entire or unimpaired; as, a *perfect* circle, crystal, illustration; "a *perfect* poem like Lycidas, a *perfect* fiction like Esmond, a *perfect* handling of a theory like Newman's Idea of a University" (*W. Pater*); "The group was in wonderful preservation: the figure of Bacchus *intact,* that of the young faun lacking only the arm" (*Vernon Lee*); "That high courage which enabled Fielding . . . to keep his manly benevolence and love of truth *intact*" (*Thackeray*). The same object may be, according to the point of view, at the same time *whole, complete,* and *entire;* as, a *whole* bridge may be shipped in parts, but it is not *entire* so long as the parts are not put together, nor *complete* so long as anything remains to be done. When, however, the last part is in place, the bridge is *whole, entire,* and *complete.*
Ant. — Unsound; impaired, defective; partial, incomplete, imperfect, unfinished, fragmentary.
— ***out of whole cloth.*** Entirely fabricated; hence, without basis; as, a lie, story, or the like, made *out of whole cloth.* — ***to go the whole figure.*** To do the thing thoroughly. *Slang.* — ***to go the whole hog.*** To accept or perform unreservedly; to go the limit. *Slang.*

whole (hōl), *n.* **1.** The entire thing without loss of parts, elements, or members, or without impairment of its integrity or totality; the whole amount, collection, body, structure, extent, etc.; as, give him the *whole* of the money; what is good for the *whole* is good for any of its parts; the *whole* of the human race; throughout the *whole* of the state.
2. All that is comprehended under some concept, generic term, or abstraction of any sort; as, the *whole* of arithmetic; the *whole* of our aim.
3. A totality, sum, or entirety; a complete assemblage or organization of parts or elements; specif.: **a** An aggregate of units or parts physically assembled; as, the *whole* of this machine; the *whole* of space. **b** An organic unity or system (as the human body or the solar system) in its completeness.
All are but parts of one stupendous *whole.* *Pope.*
☞ Various specific kinds of wholes are distinguished. These include: ***actual whole,*** one which can exist only if its parts exist, or to which its parts are essential; ***comprehensive, or formal, whole,*** complete logical comprehension, or whole meaning, of a term; ***constituent whole,*** one essential to its parts, as a genus to the individuals it denotes, — contrasted with ***constitute whole,*** which is the same as *actual whole* (above); ***continuous whole,*** a continuum; ***definite, or definitive, whole,*** one constituted by genus and difference; ***discrete whole,*** one whose parts or members are disjoined and distinct; ***essential whole,*** one consisting of matter and form; ***extensive, potential, or subjective, whole,*** one the parts or members of which are capable of arithmetical or physical subtraction and addition; a sum; ***heterogeneous, or dissimilar, whole,*** one whose parts differ from the whole, as a machine, — contrasted with ***homogeneous whole,*** whose parts resemble he whole, as the air; ***integral whole,*** a whole that is or may be *integrated,* one having part distinct from part, — called also ***mathematical, or quantitative, whole; logical whole,*** same as *extensive whole* (above); ***physical whole,*** one consisting of substance and accident of matter and form; ***metaphysical whole,*** variously: the whole of a species as comprehending genus and differentia; the whole made up of specific nature and individual differentia; the whole of existence constituted by the singular essence plus existence; the whole formed by the addition of subsistence to existence; — called by Hamilton a ***natural whole; objective whole,*** an object apprehended by the mind as single and real; ***organic whole,*** one whose parts are mutually dependent or intrinsically related; ***positive whole,*** one consisting of parts, — contrasted with ***negative whole,*** a unit taken as a whole.
Syn. — See SUM. **Ant.** — Part, portion, share, piece.
— ***on, or upon, the whole.*** **a** Considering all things; in view of all the circumstances or conditions. **b** *Obs.* In conclusion; finally. **c** In general; with few or no exceptions.

whole, *adv.* Wholly; entirely. *Obs.*, except in combinations, as in **whole'-dirt'y,** *adj.*, **whole'-dress',** *v.*, **whole'-red',** *adj.*

whole, *v. t. & i.* To make or become whole; heal; unite. *Obs.*

whole'-and-half' com'pass. See COMPASS, *n.*, 7.

whole binding. *Bookbinding.* = FULL BINDING.

whole block. *Ordnance.* See BLOCK, *n.*, 30.

whole blood. See WHOLE, *adj.*, 7; BLOOD, *n.*, 6.

whole brother. See BROTHER, *n.*, 1.

whole burnt offering. See SACRIFICE, *n.*, 1 (2).

whole cannon. In some classifications of 16th and 17th century ordnance, a cannon throwing a projectile weighing from 70 to 120 pounds.

whole'-chest'ed, *adj.* Sound in the chest; loyal. *Obs.*

whole cloth. Cloth all in one piece, without being cut; figuratively, as in the phrase *out of whole cloth,* a complete new fabric or fabrication. See *out of whole cloth,* under WHOLE, *adj.* — **whole'-cloth'** (66), *adj.*

whole coal. *Mining.* The portion of a coal seam not yet opened for mining. *Dial. Eng.*

---

whit'ten-er, *n.* = WHETTER.
whit'tid. Whittled. *Ref. Sp.*
Whit'tle-sey, Lake (hwĭt''l-sĭ). *Geol.* See PLEISTOCENE LAKES.
whit'tret (hwĭt'rĭt; hwŭt'-). Scot. var. of WHITRACK.
whit'trick. Var. of WHITRACK.
whit'wall' (hwĭt'wôl'; wĭt'-). Var. of WITWALL.
whiz'zi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
whizzing arrow. = WHISTLING ARROW.
whizzing stick. = BULL-ROARER.
who. † WHOA.
whode. † HOOD, WOOD.
whoide. Obs. past part. of HOLD.
whole'-bound' (66), *adj.* = FULL-BOUND.

whole'-col'ored, whole'-col'oured, *adj.* Being all of one color.
whole cradle. *Mining.* A platform suspended in a shaft, occupying nearly the whole area.
whole culverin. In some classifications of 16th and 17th century ordnance, the largest kind of culverin, throwing a ball of from 40 to 60 pounds.
whole deal. See 4th DEAL, 1 a.
whole'-foot'ed (66), *adj.* **a** Having whole feet or a whole foot. **b** *Obs.* Web-footed. **c** Using the whole foot in treading; also, flat-footed. **d** *Collog.* Frank; ingenuous; intimate.
whole gale. See WIND SCALE.
whole'heart'ed (hōl'här'tĕd; -tĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Single-hearted; hence, sincere; devoted; earnest; as, a *wholehearted* man, work. — **whole'heart'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **whole'heart'ed·ness,** *n.*
Syn. — Complete, unreserved, unmitigated.
Ant. — Grudging, reluctant, halfhearted, perfunctory.
whole hog. Figuratively, altogether; the whole way; without reservation; — used in the phrase *to go the whole hog* (which see, under WHOLE, *adj.*). — **whole'-hog',** *adj.* *Both Slang.*
whole'-hog'ger, *n.* One who goes, or is inclined to go, the whole hog. See *go the whole hog,* under WHOLE, *adj.*
whole learning. Learning by repeated study of an entire unit, as a poem, in which a general idea is gained first and scattered details subsequently.
whole'-length' (66), *adj.* Not cut short; presented in or exhibiting the entire length; esp., of a portrait or statue, full-length; as, a *whole-length* mirror, conjugation, or picture. — *n.* A full-length portrait or statue.
whole life insurance. See LIFE INSURANCE.
whole meal. Entire-wheat meal.
whole milk. Milk from which no constituent has been removed; — distinguished esp. from *skim milk.*
whole note. *Music.* A note equal in value to four quarter notes or two half notes; a semibreve. See 1st NOTE, 14 a.
whole number. *Math.* An integer.
whole offering. See SACRIFICE, *n.*, 1 (2).
whole'-or-none', *adj.* Demanding everything or nothing refusing to share or divide.
whole plate. *Photog.* A plate or film of the size 6½ × 8½ inches. *Chiefly Brit.*
whole rest. *Music.* A rest corresponding in value with a whole note. See 3d REST, 12 b.
whole'-sail', *adj.* Of a breeze or wind, permitting use of full sail or of nearly full sail; not requiring taking in of light sails.
whole'sale' (hōl'sāl'), *n.* **1.** Sale of goods by the piece or in large quantity; — distinguished from *retail.*
2. A wholesale business.
— ***by wholesale.*** In the mass; in large quantities; hence, without distinction or discrimination.
Some, from vanity or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it *by wholesale.* *I. Watts.*
whole'sale', *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or engaged in, wholesale trade or business; selling or sold to retailers or jobbers rather than consumers.
2. Extensive and indiscriminate; as, *wholesale* slaughter.
Time for *wholesale* trust. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*
☞ PHRASES are:

wholesale butcher	wholesale lot	wholesale representative
wholesale dealer	wholesale market	
wholesale grocer	wholesale merchant	wholesale salesman
wholesale house	wholesale price	wholesale store

whole'sale' (66), *adv.* In a wholesale manner; by wholesale; as, they sent out invitations *wholesale.*
whole'sale', *v. t. & i.*; -SALED' (-sāld'); -SAL'ING (-sāl'ĭng). To sell or dispense by wholesale. — **whole'sal'er** (-sāl'ĕr), *n.*
whole'-seas', *adj.* Also **whole'-seas' o'ver.** Wholly drunk; completely intoxicated. Cf. HALF-SEAS OVER b.
whole shift. *Music.* See SHIFT, *n.*, 17 a.
whole show. One, esp. a person, worthy of or receiving undivided attention or regard.
whole sister. See SISTER, *n.*, 1 a.
whole'-skinned' (hōl'skĭnd'; 66), *adj.* Unhurt; unscathed.
whole snipe. The common European snipe, as distinguished from the *half snipe* (Jacksnipe).
whole'some (hōl'sŭm), *adj.*; WHOLE'SOM·ER (-sŭm·ĕr); WHOLE'SOM·EST. [ME. *holsum;* akin to ON. *heilsamr,* G. *heilsam,* D. *heilzaam.* See WHOLE; 1st -SOME.] **1.** Promoting spiritual or mental health or well-being; conducive to moral or mental soundness; beneficial to the character; salutary; as, *wholesome* advice, preaching, or experiences; a *wholesome* truth or example.
2. Promoting physical well-being; beneficial to the health or the preservation of health; salubrious; healthful; also, *Obs.*, health-restoring; as, *wholesome* air, food.
3. Healthy; sound in body, mind, and morals; healthy-minded; as, a clear-eyed *wholesome* boy.
4. Indicative or characteristic of health, esp. physical health; robust; vigorous; hearty; as, a *wholesome* complexion; *wholesome* laughter.
A dash of fire, of *wholesome* wickedness, of adventure. *Edna Ferber.*
5. *Rare.* **a** Favorable; propitious. "Not *wholesome* to our cause." *Shak.* **b** *Now Dial.* Tidy; neat; clean. **c** Seaworthy; of the sea, safely navigable.
6. Safe for one to remain in, as a place, or to face, as a situation. *Slang.*
Syn. and **Ant.** — See HEALTHY.
— **whole'some·ly,** *adv.* — **whole'some·ness,** *n.*
whole'some, *n.* Something wholesome; — chiefly in *pl.*
whole'-souled' (hōl'sōld'; 66), *adj.* Noble-minded; wholehearted; sincere and zealous; devoted.
whole step. *Music.* An interval comprising two half steps, as C–D, F♯–G♯, etc.; a major second. See STEP, *n.*, 16 b. — **whole'-step',** *adj.*
whole stitch. = CLOTH STITCH.
whole stuff. *Paper Mfg.* Pulp thoroughly beaten up and ready for use.
whole thing. = WHOLE SHOW.
whole time. = FULL TIME. — **whole'-time'** (66), *adj.* — **whole'-tim'er** (-tīm'ĕr), *n.*
whole tone. *Music.* A whole step. — **whole'-tone',** *adj.*
whole'-tone' scale. *Music.* A scale progressing by whole steps, used by Debussy and other modern composers.
whole vamp. See 1st VAMP, 2.

whole'-wheat' (66), *adj.* Entire-wheat.
whole-wheat flour. Entire-wheat flour. See FLOUR, *n.*, 1 a.
whole'wise' (hōl'wīz'), *adv.* Wholly. *Rare.*
whole working. *Coal Mining.* The first mining which blocks out the pillars. *Eng.*
whole works. Everything or everybody. *Slang.*
whol'ly (hōl'lĭ; hōl'ĭ), *adv.* **1.** In entirety; fully; as a whole without loss; as, to see a situation *wholly.*
2. To the whole extent; totally; entirely; completely; thoroughly; as, to be *wholly* at a loss; *wholly* finished.
3. To the exclusion of other things; solely.
They employed themselves *wholly* in domestic life. *Addison.*
whom (hōōm), *pron.* [ME. *whom, wham,* fr. AS. dative *hwām, hwǣm.* See WHO.] The objective of *who;* — in early English also common as a dative. See WHO.
And every grass that groweth upon root
She shall eke know, and *whom* it will do boot. *Chaucer.*
Special uses are: **a** *Archaic.* Whomever. "We cannot know *whom* we would." *Ruskin.* **b** *Obs.* Objective of *which.*
☞ Often used ungrammatically for *who* in a dependent, esp. relative, clause when erroneously regarded as object of a verb; as, those *whom* we thought would come; *whom* is it you mean? See WHO, *Note.*
Let him be *whom* he will. *Dekker & Chettle.*
whom, *v. i.* To use the pronoun "whom."
whone (hwōn), *adj. & n.* [AS. *hwōn* a little.] Few; little. *Obs.*
whoo (hwōō; wōō), *interj.* [Var. of HOO.] Expressing various emotions, usually admiration or pleasure. *Dial. & Collog.*
whoo, *v. t. & i.* **a** *Obs.* To hoot. **b** To say "whoo" (to).
whoof (hwōōf; wōōf), *n.* [Imitative.] A deep, full, snorting sound, as that made by a beast. — *v. i.* To make the sound of a whoof.
whoop (hōōp), *interj.* A loud exclamation or shout expressing exultation, derision, incitement, etc.
whoop (hōōp), *v.*; WHOOPED (hōōpt); WHOOP'ING. [ME. *whopen, whoupen, houpen,* fr. OF. *houper,* fr. *houp,* interj. Cf. HOOP, *v. i.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To make the sound of "whoop"; specif: **a** To utter a loud cry, as of eagerness, enthusiasm, or enjoyment; to shout; halloo.
Each *whooping* with a merry shout. *Wordsworth.*
b To hoot, as an owl.
When naught was heard but now and then the howl
Of some vile cur, or *whooping* of the owl. *W. Browne.*
c To make the sonorous inspiration which characteristically follows a paroxysm of coughing in whooping cough.
2. Hence: **a** To speak or express oneself with enthusiasm or vehemence. "It 's miraculous past all *whooping,* Colonel." *Kipling.* **b** To campaign vigorously (for a candidate).
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To utter, express, cheer, etc., with a whoop, or whoops; to cheer, praise, urge, etc., lustily or vigorously; — often with *up.*
2. To affect or effect with whoops, or shouts; to call, incite, insult, drive, chase, etc., with whoops.
And suffered me by the voice of slaves to be
Whooped out of Rome. *Shak.*
whoop it or her, or things, up. To raise a disturbance with or as if with whoops, or shouts; hence, in general, to create excitement by excessive gaiety, roistering, etc.; as, a drunken cowboy *whooped it up* in town. *Slang.*
whoop, *n.* **1.** The sound or utterance of "whoop"; a whooping; specif.: **a** A loud cry or shout of war, pursuit, enthusiasm, vengeance, etc. **b** A hoot. **c** The sonorous intake of breath following a paroxysm in whooping cough.
2. A game of hide-and-seek.
3. A whooping up or about; an expression of enthusiasm, interest, etc.; — chiefly in *not worth a whoop;* hence, the least possible amount, degree, etc. *Collog.*
A *whoop* my father cares! *Willa Cather.*
whoop (hōōp), *n.* [See HOOPOE.] The hoopoe.
whoop'ee (hwōōp'ē; hwŏōp'ē; wŏōp'ē; hōōp'ē), *interj.* [From WHOOP.] An exclamation expressing exuberant or hilarious delight, or the like. — *n.* **a** An utterance of "whoopee." **b** A gay or lively time; hilarity. *All Slang.*
— ***to make whoopee.*** To have a gay or hilarious time.
whoop'er (hōōp'ĕr), *n.* One who whoops or whoops up; hence: **a** A whooping crane. **b** A whooping swan.
whoop'ing (hōōp'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of WHOOP. Hence: *adj.* That whoops, or is characterized by or associated with whoops; also, *Slang,* immense; whopping. — **whoop'ing·ly,** *adv.*
whooping cough (hōōp'ĭng; hŏōp'-). An infectious disease, usually of children, characterized by a violent convulsive cough, returning by fits, and consisting of several expirations, followed by a sonorous inspiration, or whoop.
whooping crane. A large white North American crane (*Grus americana*) noted for its loud whooplike note. See CRANE, *n.*, 1.
whooping swan. A common Old World swan (*Cygnus cygnus*).
whoosh (hwŏōsh), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make or emit a sound like whizzing but duller and less sibilant. — *n.* A whooshing sound. — *interj.* An exclamation expressing, variously, surprise, scorn, disgust, etc.
whop (hwŏp; wŏp), **whap** (hwŏp; wŏp; wăp), *v.* [Prob. partly imitative; cf. ME. *quappen* to palpitate, E. *awhape, wap.* Cf. QUAP, *v. i.*] *Intransitive: Now Dial.* **1.** **a** To strike quickly. **b** To move quickly.
2. To throw or plump oneself; to flop. *Chiefly U. S.*
—, *Transitive: Now Dial.* **1.** **a** To beat; strike; thrash; shake. **b** To thrust or seize quickly; to dash; cast.
2. To surpass.
whop, whap, *n. Now Dial.* **a** A stroke; **a blow; a knock.** **b** A bump; a fall. **c** The noise of a blow.
whop, whap, *adv.* [See WHOP, *v.*] Violently or abruptly with a bump, knock, or flop. *Dial.*
whop'per, whap'per (-ĕr), *n.* [See WHOP.] Something uncommonly large of its kind; specif., a monstrous lie; an utterly false story. *Collog.*
whop'ping, whap'ping (-ĭng), *adj.* [See WHOPPER.] That whops or is a whopper; extremely large or great; enormous; thumping; — often used adverbially as an intensive. *Collog.* "Two *whopping* big bottles." *De Morgan.*
whor'age (hōr'ĭj; 181), *n.* The state of a whore; the class of whores. *Pardy.*

whore (hōr; 181; *the former pron.* hōōr, *as in 17th century, was used by many as late as the early 19th century, chiefly as a euphemism*), *n.* [ME. *hore,* fr. AS. *hōre,* fr. ON. *hōra* (Dan. *hore,* Sw. *hora*); akin to D. *hoer, hoere,* G. *hure,* OHG. *huora, huorra,* Goth. *hors* adulterer, ON. *hōrr* (whence AS. *hōr*), OHG. *huor,* L. *carus* dear. See CHARITY.] **1.** A woman who practices unlawful sexual commerce, esp. one who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute; harlot.
2. *Now Rare.* As a term of abuse or contempt for: **a** A community or a religious group accused of idolatry or idolatrous practices; — commonly applied (more fully ***whore of Babylon***) to the Roman Catholic Church or its head in the 16th and 17th centuries. **b** A corrupt practice, esp. in a church. "The widow'd *whore* Plurality." *Milton.*
Syn. — Courtesan, strumpet, drab, wench.
whore (hōr), *v.*; WHORED (hōrd); WHOR'ING (hōr'ĭng). [Cf. ON. *hōra.* See WHORE, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To have unlawful sexual intercourse, as a man, with a whore or whores, or, as a woman, esp. for hire; to be promiscuously lewd.
2. To commit idolatry; — in allusion to Deuteronomy xxxi. 16; hence, to seek desirously and in unfaithfulness (after).
A pity you did n't live up to it . . . instead of *whoring* after abstractions. *Aldous Huxley.*
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To spend in or on whoring. *Obs.*
2. To corrupt by lewd intercourse; to debauch.
whore'dom (hōr'dŭm; 181), *n.* [ME. *hordom,* fr. ON. *hōrdōmr.*] **1.** The practice of whoring; harlotry; illicit sexual intercourse; fornication; also, a lewd act or practice.
2. Idolatry or unfaithfulness to God; hence, sinful desire or affection. "The land hath committed great *whoredom,* departing from the Lord." *Hosea* i. 2.
whore'mas'ter (-mäs'tĕr; 83), *n.* A man given to whoring; a lecher; whoremonger. — **whore'mas'ter·ly** (-lĭ), *adj.* — **whore'mas'ter·y** (-ĭ), *n.*
whore'mon'ger (-mŭng'gĕr), *n.* A whoremaster; a lecher. — **whore'mon'ging,** *n.* *Both Now Rare.*
whore's bird (hōrz). A bastard. *Vulgar.*
whore'son (hōr'sŭn), *n.* A bastard; *Colloq.*, a low, scurvy fellow. *Archaic.* — **whore'son,** *adj.* *Archaic.*
whor'ish (hōr'ĭsh; 181), *adj.* That is or is like a whore; characteristic of a whore or whores; lewd. — **whor'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **whor'ish·ness,** *n.*
whorl (hwûrl; hwôrl; 277), *n.* [Also *wharl,* fr. ME. *wharwyl, whorlwyl, whorwil, wharle,* the whorl of a spindle; akin to AS. *hweorfa* the whorl of a spindle, *hweorfan* to turn, obs. D. *worvel* the whorl of a spindle. See WHIRL, *n. & v.*] **1.** The wharve, or small flywheel, of a spindle.
2. Something like or suggesting a whorl (sense 1); specif., one of numerous terra-cotta disks found in ruins of ancient cities in Asia Minor, Africa, Italy, and India, and supposed by some to have been used on spindles.
3. Something that whirls or seems to whirl as a whorl, or wharve; a convoluted line or convoluted lines; a coil; as, the *whorl* of a rapid; embroidered *whorls.*
4. A type of fingerprint in which the central papillary ridges turn through at least one complete circle. See FINGERPRINT, *Illust.*
5. *Bot.* A verticil. See VERTICIL, *Illust.*
6. *Zool.* One of the volutions, or turns, of a univalve shell.
whorl, *v. t.* To form, draw, etc., in whorls, or convolutions. — *v. i.* To be or become whorled; to be shaped in coils or whorls.
whorl (hwûrl; wûrl). Scot. & Dial. Eng. var. of WHIRL.
whorled (hwûrld; hwôrld), *adj.* Having, or arranged in, a whorl or whorls; esp., verticillate; as, *whorled* leaves.
whorled aster. A North American perennial herb (*Aster acuminatus*) with apparently whorled leaves and showy white flowers.
whorled loosestrife. A common North American yellow-flowered herb (*Lysimachia quadrifolia*) with whorls of four or five leaves.
whorled mallow. The curled mallow.
whorled milkweed. Either of two North American herbs, *Asclepias verticillata,* mostly of the Eastern States, and *A. galioides* of the Great Plains region, with narrow leaves and greenish-white flowers.
whorled pogonia. A North American green-flowered, terrestrial orchid (*Isotria verticillata*) with a whorl of five leaves.
whorled rosinweed. A tall, perennial herb (*Silphium trifoliatum*) of the eastern United States, with yellow flowers and leaves in whorls of three.
whorled snakemouth. The whorled pogonia.
whorl'flow'er (hwûrl'flou'ĕr; hwôrl'-), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Morina* (family Dipsacaceae). They are Eurasian herbs with flowers in dense whorls.
whorl'y (hwûr'lĭ; hwôr'-), *adj.* Whorled. *Rare.*
whorl'y·wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Culver's root.
whort (hwûrt), **whor'tle** (hwûr't'l), *n.* [See WHORTLEBERRY.] **a** The whortleberry of Europe. **b** = BEARBERRY a.
whor'tle·ber'ry (hwûr't'l·bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Earlier *hurtleberry* (also *whortle, whort, hurt*), prob. fr. AS. *horte* whortleberry. See BERRY; cf. HUCKLEBERRY.] **a** A European species of blueberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*); also, its glaucous blackish berry, widely used as an article of diet and in making beverages. **b** The huckleberry.
whose (hōōz), *pron.* [ME. *whos, whas,* fr. AS. *hwæs,* gen. of *hwā.* See WHO.] The possessive of *who,* originally also of *what,* and sometimes of *which.* See WHO, 2.
Whose daughter art thou? tell me, I pray thee. *Gen.* xxiv. 23.
May he *whose* eye is over all protect you! *Wordsworth.*
When referring to inanimate or abstract things *whose* is usually replaced by *of which* except to avoid clumsiness.
who'so (hōō'sō), *pron.* Whosoever.
who'so·ev'er (hōō'sō·ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* Whatsoever person; any person whatever that; whoever.
Whosoever will, let him take . . . freely. *Rev.* xxii. 17.
who 's who (hōōz' hōō'). **a** = *which is which* (of persons), under WHICH, *pron.* **b** Which persons are of standing or importance. **c** [*caps.*] A book of biographical records of contemporary persons of importance.
whuff (hwŭf), **whuf'fle** (hwŭf'l), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To emit a violent whiff or series of whiffs; specif., of a dog or horse, to expel the breath in noisy whiffs.
whul'ter (hwŭl'tĕr), *n.* A whopper. *Scot.*

whole'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
wholesale insurance. See LIFE INSURANCE.
whole'sale'ly, *adv.* of WHOLESALE.
whole'sale'ness, *n.* See -NESS
whom'ble, whom'le, whom'mle (hwŏm'l; hwŭm'l). Scot. vars. of WHEMMEL.
whom·ev'er, *pron.* Objective of WHOEVER.
whom'so (hōōm'sō), *pron.* Objective of WHOSO.
whom'so·ev'er (-sō·ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* Objective of WHOSOEVER.
whon. † ONE, WHEN.
whoope. † WHOOP.
whoop'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
whoops, *interj.* = WHOOP. *Colloq., U. S.*
whoopt. Whooped. *Ref. Sp.*
whoot. † HOOT.
whop. † WHOOP.
whope. † WHOOP; dial. var. of WHOP.
whop'per-jawed', *adj.* Corrupt. of WAPPER-JAWED.
whopt. Whopped. *Ref. Sp.*
whore. † HOAR, WHERE.
whore'cop, *n.* A bastard. *Obs.*
whore'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
whore'ling, *n.* Dim. of WHORE.
whore'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
whorld. Whorled. *Ref. Sp.*
whorle. † WHIRL.
whorry. † HURRY.
whose. † WHOSO.
whos'en (ōz'ĕn), *pron.* Whose. *Dial. Eng.*
whose'so·ev'er (hōōz'sō·ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* Possessive of WHOSOEVER.
who's·ev'er (hōōz·ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* Possessive of WHOEVER.
who'some (hōō's sŭm), *pron.* Whosoever. *Obs.*
who'som·ev'er (hōō'sŭm·ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* Whosoever. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
who'sum·dev'er. Dial. var. of WHOSOEVER.
whot (wŏt). Var. of HOT. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
whouff. Var. of WHOOP.
whud (hwŭd). Scot. & Ir. var. of WHID.
whuder. † WHETHER.
whulche. † WHICH.
whule. † WEEVIL, WHEWL, WHILE.
whuling. † HOWLING.
whulk (hwŭlk). Dial. Eng. var. of WHILK, which.

whute (wŭt), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To whistle. *Now Dial.*

whut'ter (hwŭt'ĕr), *n.* [Imitative. Cf. FLUTTER.] A noisy fluttering or flapping of wings. — **whut'ter-ing,** *adj. & n.*

why (hwī; 258), *adv.* [ME. *whi, why,* fr. AS. *hwī, hwȳ,* instrumental case of *hwā, hwæt;* akin to ON. *hvī* why, Dan. & Sw. *hvi;* cf. Goth. *hwe.* See WHO.] **1.** For what cause, reason, or purpose; on what account; wherefore; — used interrogatively; as, *why* did he go so soon? *Why* must we have so much noise?
2. For which; on account of which; — used relatively; as, I know no reason *why* he opposes me.
3. For what reason or cause; on account of what; on what account; — used as a compound relative; as, I don't know *why* he left town so suddenly.
— *for why.* Because; why. See FORWHY. *Now Dial.*

why (wī; hwī), *interj.* An exclamation or expletive used in expressing surprise or content at a turn of affairs, impatience in calling, hesitation, etc.; as, *why,* this is the very book I want. "*Why,* Jessica!" *Shak.*
If her chill heart I cannot move,
Why, I'll enjoy the very love. *Cowley.*

why (hwī; 258), *n.* **1.** That which constitutes a reason or cause; as, to ask the *why* of race prejudice.
2. A baffling problem; an enigma.
All the great *whys* of life. *H. G. Wells.*
3. (wī; hwī) An utterance of why. See WHY, *interj.*

why (wī). Var. of QUEY, a heifer. *N. of Eng.*

why-ev'er (hwī-ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* Properly **why ever.** For what or whatever reason. *Colloq.*

why'for' (hwī'fôr'), *adv. & n.* Forwhy; wherefore; why. *Dial. & Archaic.*

why'-not', *n.* A peremptory challenge for reasons to the contrary.

why'o (hwī'ō), *n.* A gangster; also, a footpad; — from the signal cry of a former New York City gang, "*Oh why-oh-why-oh.* *Local, U. S.*

Wich'i-ta (wĭch'ĭ-tô), *n.* [See WASHITA.] **1.** An Indian of a confederacy of Caddoan tribes formerly ranging between the Arkansas River in Kansas, and central Texas. The survivors, numbering about 300, are citizens of Oklahoma.
2. [From *Wichita* River and Co., Texas.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the American Permian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

wich'tis-ite (vĭk'tĭ-sīt; vĭch'-), *n.* [From *Wichtis,* near Helsingfors, Finland.] *Petrog.* A glassy modification of basaltic rocks. Cf. SORDAWALITE.

wick (wĭk), *n.* [AS. *wīc* village, fr. L. *vicus.* In some names of places fr. Scand.; cf. ON. *vīk* an inlet, creek, bay (see WICK creek). See VICINITY; cf. VILLA.] **1.** A village, borough, or town. *Obs.,* exc. in place names (see -WICK, 1).
2. A farmstead; specif., dairy farm or house. *Local, Eng.*

-wick (-wĭk; -ĭk). [See 1st WICK.] **1.** A suffix in place names, as Ware*wick,* and, in the form *wich,* Green*wich,* etc.
2. [Cf. WIKE office.] A suffix denoting *jurisdiction of, district of jurisdiction of,* as in bailiwick, sheriffwick. Cf. -ALTY; -ATE; -DOM.

wick (wĭk), *n.* [ME. *wicke, wike, weke,* fr. AS. *wēoce, wēoc;* akin to D. *wiek* a roll of lint, G. *wieche,* G. dial. *wicke,* OHG. *wiocha,* L. *velum* sail, curtain, veil, OIr. *figim* I weave, Skr. *vāgurā* a net, noose. Cf. VEIL.] **1.** A bundle of fibers, or a loosely twisted, braided, or woven cord, tape, or tube, usually of soft spun cotton threads, which by capillary attraction draws up a steady supply of the oil in lamps, the melted tallow or wax in candles, or other material used for illumination, in small successive portions, to be burned.
2. Material for, or similar to that used for, wicks; wicking.

wick, *n.* [ON. *vik;* akin to ON. *vīkja* to turn. See WEAK.] A corner, esp. of the eye or mouth; an angle. *Now Dial.*

wick, *n.* [ON. *vīk;* akin to MLG. *wīk,* and to ON. *vīkja* to turn, recede. See WEAK.] Creek; small bay; bend in a river or lake. *Now Dial.*

wick, *v. i.* [Origin unknown.] *Curling.* To inwick.
— *v. t.* To make an inwick upon (another stone).

wick a bore. To make a shot through a wick, or narrow port.

wick, *n. Curling.* **a** A narrow port in the course, flanked by the stones of previous players. **b** An inwick.

wick, *adj.* = WICKED. *Now Dial.*

wick, *n.* = WICKEDNESS. *Obs.*

wick (wĭk). Dial. var. of QUICK, WEEK.

wick'a-wee (wĭk'ȧ-wē), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; prob. fr. Massachuset.] The painted cup *Castilleja coccinea.*

wick'ed (wĭk'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* [ME., fr. *wicke* wicked; prob. akin to AS. *wīcan* to yield, give way. See WEAK.]
1. Morally bad; evil in character, conduct, principle, purport, or influence; being or acting contrary to moral or divine law; iniquitous; as, a *wicked* king, nation, or woman; *wicked* deeds, designs, or language; a *wicked* law.
2. Bad; — without, or with little, moral connotation. Variously: **a** Fierce; vicious; — chiefly of animals. **b** That does or may harm; dangerous; causing or likely to cause trouble; devastating; as, *wicked* weeds, weather, or wounds. "Shook a *wicked* spear." *George Kelly.* **c** Vile; horrid; beastly; disgustingly bad or unpleasant; as, a *wicked* odor or taste. "They talk *wicked* French." *H. Walpole.* **d** *Obs.* Difficult; impassable; inaccessible. **e** Disposed to mischief; mischievous; roguish.
Pen looked uncommonly *wicked.* *Thackeray.*
f *Ir.* Cross; stern; as, a *wicked* look. **g** *Slang.* Verging on the indecent; slightly improper or risqué.
Syn. — Sinful, criminal, guilty, unjust, unrighteous, unholy, irreligious, ungodly, profane; vicious, atrocious, nefarious, heinous, flagrant, flagitious, abandoned. See BAD.
Ant. — Upright, righteous, virtuous. See GOOD.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

wicked-acting	wicked-looking	wicked-speaking
wicked-eyed	wicked-minded	wicked-tongued

wick'ed, *n.* A wicked person; with *the,* wicked persons collectively.

wicked (wĭkt), *adj.* Having a wick; — used chiefly in combination; as, a two-*wicked* lamp.

Wick'ed Bi'ble (wĭk'ĕd; -ĭd; 119). See BIBLE, 2.

wick'ed-ly, *adv.* In a wicked manner; with wicked aims or motives; iniquitously; evilly; maliciously.

wick'ed-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being wicked; wicked character or conduct; also, wicked thing or act; an iniquity.

wicked one, the. The Devil; Satan.

wick'er (wĭk'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *wyker, wekir,* osier, of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. dial. *vikker* willow; akin to Sw. *vika* to bend, turn, yield, AS. *wīcan* to give way. See WEAK.] **1.** A small pliant twig or osier; a rod for plaiting basketwork; a withe.
2. Wickerwork; also, a piece of wickerwork, as a basket.
3. A wike, or mark. *Now Dial.*

wick'er, *v. t.* To incase or cover with wickerwork.

wick'er, *adj.* Made or consisting of wicker or wickers; incased in wickerwork.
☞ PHRASES are:

wicker basket	wicker chair	wicker flask
wicker bottle	wicker couch	wicker furniture
wicker cage	wicker cradle	wicker table
wicker carriage	wicker crate	wicker tray

wick'er, *n.* One that trims wicks.

wick'er-ware' (wĭk'ĕr-wâr'), *n.* Goods made of wicker.

wick'er-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work consisting of a texture of osiers, twigs, or rods; basketwork; wickerware. — **wick'er-worked'** (-wûrkt'), *adj.* — **wick'er-work'er** (-wûr'kĕr), *n.*

wick'er-wo'ven, *adj.* Woven of wicker.

wick'et (wĭk'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* [ME. *wiket,* fr. ONF. *wiket* (OF. & F. *guichet*), of obscure Teut. origin; cf. ON. *vīkja* to turn, E. WEAK.] **1.** A small gate or door, esp. one forming part of, or placed near, a larger gate or door.
"Heaven's *wicket.*" *Milton.*
2. A windowlike opening; a loophole; esp., a grilled or grated window, as at a ticket office, cashier's or teller's desk, etc.
3. A small gate by which the chamber of a canal lock is emptied, or by which the amount of water passing through a channel, as to a water wheel, is regulated.
4. A lead grating used in making white lead (which see).
5. *Ceramics.* The entrance door to a kiln.
6. *Civil Engin.* Any gate of a shutter dam (which see).
7. *Coal Mining.* A very wide stall or heading used with very wide pillars in a variety of the bord-and-pillar system called ***wick'et-work'*** (-wûrk'). *North Wales.*
8. *Cricket.* **a** Either of the two frameworks at which the ball is bowled, orig. consisting of two vertical sticks (technically called *stumps*) stuck in the ground some distance apart and surmounted by a single bail, now consisting of three vertical stumps stuck in the ground less than a bail's length apart from each other and spaced by two bails placed in grooves on top of them. **b** The playing pitch included between the wickets; as, a fast *wicket.* **c** One of the stumps of a wicket. **d** The stay or turn of a batsman at the wicket; also, the period during which two men bat together; as, the fourth *wicket* added 58 runs. **e** An innings (of a batsman) that is not completed or never begun; as, the eleven won by four *wickets* (that is, with the two "not-outs" still at bat and three men yet to go in).
9. *Croquet.* An arch, or hoop. *U. S.*
— ***first, second, etc., wicket down.*** *Cricket.* After one batsman, two batsmen, etc., have been put out; as, Mr. Jones goes in *fourth wicket down.* — ***to get, secure, or take, a wicket.*** *Cricket.* To put a batsman out; — usually said of the bowler from whose bowling the striker is put out. See 4th CRICKET, *n.* — ***to keep wicket.*** *Cricket.* To act as wicketkeeper.

wick'et-keep'er (wĭk'ĕt-kēp'ĕr; wĭk'ĭt-; 119), *n. Cricket.* The player who stands behind the wicket to prevent byes and if possible to catch, stump, or run out the batsmen. See CRICKET, game, *Illust.* — **wick'et-keep'ing,** *n. & adj.*

Wick'field, Agnes (wĭk'fēld). The second wife of David Copperfield in Dickens's novel of that name.

Wick'ham's fan'cy (wĭk'ăms). *Angling.* An artificial fly with gray wings, gold-tinsel body, brown hackle tied like that of a palmer fly, and brown hair tail.

wick'ing (wĭk'ĭng), *n.* Material made esp. for wicks; a loosely braided or woven cord, tape, or tube, of cotton.

wick'i-up', **wik'i-up'** (wĭk'ĭ-ŭp'), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Menominee *wikiop,* Sac & Fox *wikiyap* a dwelling; from same root as WIGWAM.] The hut used by the nomadic Indian tribes of the arid regions of the western and southwestern United States, typically elliptical in form, with a rough frame covered with reed mats or grass or brushwood; hence, any rude, temporary shelter or hut.

wick'y (wĭk'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. QUICKEN TREE.] **a** *Local, U. S.* (1) The sheep laurel. (2) A closely related species of laurel (*Kalmia hirsuta*) of the Southern States, having hirsute foliage and small pink flowers; — called also *hairy laurel.* **b** *Dial. Eng.* = ROWAN TREE **a.**

wic'o-py (wĭk'ō-pĭ), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Abnaki *wighebi* inner bark, bast, Massachuset *wik'pi,* Cree *wikupiy.*] **a** The leatherwood *Dirca palustris.* **b** The basswood *Tilia glabra.* **c** Any of various species of willow herb (*Epilobium* and *Chamaenerion*), often distinguished as *Indian wicopy.*

Wi'dal's', *or* **Wi'dal',** **re-ac'tion** (vē'dȧlz', -dȧl'). [After Fernand *Widal* (b. 1862), French physician.] *Med.* A specific reaction consisting in agglutination of typhoid bacilli in bouillon or saline suspension when mixed with serum from a patient having typhoid fever. It constitutes a test (***Widal's,*** or ***Widal, test***) for typhoid fever.

wid'bin' (wĭd'bĭn'), *n.* [Var. of WOODBINE.] **a** *Scot.* The woodbine or honeysuckle. **b** *Dial. Eng.* The dogwood *Cornus sanguinea.*

widbin pear tree. The white beam. *Dial. Eng.*

wid'di-fow' (wĭd'ĭ-fōō'), *adj.* [Scot. *widdie* halter (cf. WITHY) + *fou, fow,* full.] Deserving the halter; rascally. *Scot.* — *n.* A rascal; scamp. *Scot.*

wid'dle (wĭd'l), *n. & v. i.* [Cf. WADDLE.] Wriggle; waddle; struggle. *Chiefly Dial.*

wid'drim (wĭd'rĭm), *n.* [AS. *wōdendrēam, wōddrēam.* See WOOD, *adj.;* 1st DREAM.] Mental excitement or confusion; a madness. *Obs. Scot.*

wid'dy (wĭd'ĭ), *n.* [Var. of WITHY.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A rope made of osiers or similar twigs; a withy. **b** A rope, noose, or halter; hence, the hangman's noose; the gallows; also, a gallows bird.

wid'dy (wĭd'ĭ). Dial. var. of WIDOW.

wide (wīd), *adj.;* WID'ER (wīd'ĕr); WID'EST (wīd'ĕst; -ĭst; 119). [ME. *wid, wyde,* fr. AS. *wīd;* akin to OFris. & OS. *wīd,* D. *wijd,* G. *weit,* OHG. *wīt,* ON. *vīthr,* Sw. & Dan. *vid,* prob. to Skr. *vi* asunder. See WITH.] **1.** Having or covering great extent; extending over a vast area; far-spreading; spacious; extensive; as, *wide* waters; the *wide* world. *Now Rhetorical.*
Unending, *wide* silence. *J. Stephens.*
2. Of a specified measure in a direction at right angles to that of length; of a designated width, or breadth; as, a table three feet *wide.*
3. Having considerable distance or extent between the sides; of its kind or class, large laterally; not narrow; broad; as, *wide* cloth; a *wide* table, bed, hall, road, etc.; also, *Rare,* of the sides, boundaries, etc., far apart.
4. Roomy; loose; ample; as, *wide* breeches.
5. Expanded or distended; opened to full width; as, eyes *wide* with wonder.
6. Of large scope or range; covering, including, or permitting of, great variety or latitude, as of details, instances, subjects, etc.; comprehensive; not limited; all-inclusive; as, *wide* reading or experience; a *wide* field of study or view; a *wide* word or definition.
It is a *wide* word — sincerity. *Galsworthy.*
7. *Now Rare.* **a** Far off; situated at (such) a distance; — with *of;* as, a place five miles *wide* of London. **b** Far apart in nature, character, etc., from something specified; being different or disparate; — with *of;* as, views *wide* of ours.
8. Deviating or diverging from something specified or understood, as a point aimed at, the real issue, the truth, a clear understanding, etc.; far off in a play, a shot, an argument, an opinion, etc.; — formerly with *from,* now often with *of;* as, a *wide* ball or arrow; a conclusion *wide* of the mark. "Our *wide* expositors." *Milton.*
How *wide* is all this long pretense! *Herbert.*
9. Lax; loose in character; fast.
10. *Agric.* Containing a relatively small amount of protein as compared with the carbohydrates and fats; — said of a feed ration. Cf. NARROW, 9.
11. *Phonet.* = LAX, 5.
12. *Stock Exchanges.* Having or showing a wide difference or fluctuation between the highest and lowest prices, amount of supply, etc.; as, a *wide* opening; *wide* prices, where the prices bid and asked differ by several points.
Syn. — See BROAD. **Ant.** — Strait, constricted. See NARROW.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

wide-arched	wide-handed	wide-ribbed
wide-armed	widehearted	wide-rimmed
wide-banked	wide-hipped	wide-row
wide-branched	wide-jointed	wide-skirted
wide-breasted	wide-kneed	wide-sleeved
wide-brimmed	wide-leafed	wide-soled
wide-chapped	wide-leaved	wide-spaced
wide-doored	wide-lipped	wide-spanned
wide-eared	wide-minded	wide-streeted
wide-elbowed	wide-necked	wide-throated
wide-eyed	wide-nosed	wide-toed
wide-faced	wide-palmed	wide-tracked
wide-framed	wide-patched	wide-veined
wide-gated	wide-petaled	wide-wayed
wide-girdled	wide-realmed	wide-winged

wide (wīd), *adv.* [AS. *wīde.*] **1.** Over or to a great distance or extent; far; widely; as, his fame was spread *wide;* to hunt far and *wide* for something.
2. So as to have or leave a wide space or distance between; so as to form a large opening, to keep at a distance, to manifest great difference or disparity, etc.; as, the issues are *wide* apart; — sometimes with *of.*
Riding a little *wide* of the caravan. *Lord Dunsany.*
3. So as to be wide of the mark; so as to strike far from or aside from the aim, objective, subject, truth, etc.; as ray; as, the ball went *wide;* also, narrowly, irrationally, incoherently; not cogently; discursively.
Is my lord well, that he doth speak so *wide?* *Shak.*
He could reason close or *wide,* as he saw best for the moment. *Boswell.*
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

wide-abounding	wide-gaping	wide-sanctioned
wide-accepted	wide-honored	wide-seen
wide-branching	wide-imperial	wide-set
wide-cast	wide-lamented	wide-shaped
wide-circling	wide-met	wide-shown
wide-climbing	wide-opened	wide-sold
wide-consuming	wide-permitted	wide-sought
wide-distant	wide-pledged	wide-straddling
wide-echoing	wide-ranging	wide-stretched
wide-expanded	wide-reaching	wide-stretching
wide-expanding	wide-resounding	wide-wasting
wide-extended	wide-rolling	wide-winding
wide-extending	wide-said	wide-yawning
wide-flung		

-wide (-wīd). A combining form of the adjective *wide,* signifying *extended throughout,* or of the adverb *wide,* signifying *over the distance or extent specified,* as in:

city-wide	county-wide	state-wide
country-wide	nationwide	world-wide

wide (wīd), *n.* **1.** Width; a wide space or extent. *Chiefly Poetic.* "The waste *wide* of that abyss." *Tennyson.*
2. That which goes wide, or to one side of the mark; specif., *Cricket,* a bowled ball that goes out of the batsman's reach. It counts as a run to the batting side. Cf. EXTRA, *n.,* 3.
3. A wide, or lax, vowel. See LAX, *adj.,* 5.

wide, *v. t.* To widen. *Rare.*

wide'-an'gle, *adj. Photog. & Optics.* Having or covering an angle wider than the ordinary; — applied to certain lenses of relatively short focus. Lenses for ordinary purposes have an angle of 50° or less. Wide-angle lenses may cover as much as 100° and are useful for photographing at short range, but the pictures appear more or less distorted.

wide'-a-wake' (66), *adj.* Fully awake; not drowsy or dull; hence, knowing; keen; alert. — **wide'-a-wake'ness,** *n.*

wide'-a-wake', *n.* **1.** Also **wide-awake hat.** A low-crowned soft felt hat.
2. The sooty tern or any similar tern.
3. [*cap.*] A member of any of the companies of young men in the presidential campaign of 1860 favoring the Republican candidate and wearing uniforms including a wide-awake hat. *U. S.*

wide cards. At cribbage, cards that are unlikely to complete a sequence in discarding for the dealer's crib, or in play.

---

whum'mle, whum'le (hwŭm'l). Scot. & dial. vars. of WHEMMEL.

whun (hwŭn). Var. of WHIN.

whun'stane (hwŭn'stān), *n.* Scot. var. of WHINSTONE.

whup. Dial. var. of WHIP.

whurl, *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make a howling or snarling sound. *Obs.* [WHIRL. *New Dial.*]

whurl (hwûrl; wûrl). Var. of **whurt** (hwûrt). + WHORT.

whush. Var. of HUSH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

whush (hwŭsh). Var. of WHISH.

whus'kie (hwŭs'kĭ). Scot. & Ir. var. of WHISKY.

whus'sle, whus'tle (hwŭs'l). Dial. vars. of WHISTLE.

whust. + WHIST.

whut. Dial. var. of WHAT.

wuth'er (hwŭth'ĕr). Scot. & N. of Eng. of WHITHER, *n. & v.*

whutt. Dial. var. of WHEAT.

whus (hwŭz; wŭz). Dial. var. of WHIZ, WHIZZED.

whyd'ah. Var. of WHIDAH.

whyles. Var. of WHILES.

whyne. + WHIN, WHINE, WINE.

why'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

whyou. Var. of WHEW.

whyt. + QUICK, WHIT, WHITE, WIGHT, WITH.

Whyte system (hwĭt). [After F. M. *Whyte,* Am. mechanical engineer.] *Railroads.* See LOCOMOTIVE.

whutt. Dial. var. of WHEAT.

wi' (wĭ). Scot. & dial. shortening of WITH.

wib'ble, *n.* A wimble. *Obs.*

wice (wīs). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of WISE.

wich. + WHICH.

wich, *n.* See -WICK, 1.

wiche. + WHICH, WITCH.

wich'-ha'zel, *n.* Var. of WITCH HAZEL.

wicht (wĭkt). Scot. var. of WIGHT.

wich'tje, *n.* [D. See WEIGHT.] Short for WICKETKEEPER. [n., 7.]

wick'et-keep', *n.* See WICKET, [n., 7.]

wick'et-work', *n.* See WICKET, [n., 7.]

wick'e-up', **wick'ey-up'** (wĭk'ĭ-ŭp'). Vars. of WICKIUP.

wick'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

Wick-lif'fi-an, Wick'lif-fite, etc. Vars. of WYCKLIFFIAN, WYCKLIFFITE, etc.

wick'o-py. Var. of WICOPY.

wickt. Wicked. *Ref. Sp.*

wick'up' (wĭk'ŭp'), *n.* = WICOPY.

wick'y-up'. Var. of WICKIUP.

wid. Var. of WITH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wid (wĭd). Scot. var. of WOOD.

wid (wĭd). Scot. & dial. var. of WOULD. [DREAM.]

wid'den-dream'. Var. of WID-

wid'der. + WIDER.

wid'der. Dial. var. of WIDOW.

wid'der-shins. Var. of WITHERSHINS. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wide. + WEED.

---

wide'gab' (wīd'găb'), **wide'gap'** (-găp'), *n.* The angler (*Lophius piscatorius*).
wide gauge *or* **gage.** *Railroads.* See GAUGE, *n.*, 15 a.
wide'ly (wīd'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Over a wide space, range, or extent; so as to cover or include a great number of places, ideas, subjects, etc.; extensively; as, the gospel was *widely* disseminated by the apostles; to use a word *widely*.
2. So as to be far apart, as in space, time, meaning, or nature; so as to have or leave a great interval or difference between; as, *widely* extending jaws; to separate *widely*; to differ *widely* in opinion; also, so as to be wide of the mark; as, *widely* mistaken.
3. *Rare.* **a** With laxity; unconventionally; uncivilly. **b** Roomily; loosely.
wide'mouthed' (wīd'mou̇thd'; -moutht'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Having a wide mouth; as, a *widemouthed* person, vase, bottle.
2. Having a wide-open mouth, as in speaking, attempting to speak, eating, etc.; hence: **a** Noisy; loud; barking. **b** Greedy; devouring. **c** Struck dumb with fear or amazement.
wid'en (wīd''n), *v. t.;* WID'ENED (-'nd); WID'EN-ING. To make wide or wider; to extend in width range, etc.; as, to *widen* a path, one's interests, or a breach between friends. — *v. i.* To grow wide or wider; to enlarge; spread; expand; as, the gulf between them *widened*.
Arches *widen*, and long aisles extend. *Pope.*
Syn. — Broaden, expand, extend. Cf. DILATE.
Ant. — Narrow, limit, restrict, contract, decrease, straiten.
wid'en, *adv.* Wide; far. *Obs.*
wid'en-er (wīd''n-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which widens; specif., *Mach.*, a broach, or reamer.
wide'ness (wīd'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* [AS. *wīdness.*] Quality or state of being wide; breadth; width; vastness; extensiveness; comprehensiveness.
wide'-o'pen (66), *adj.* Opened wide; specif., lax in enforcing laws regulating or prohibiting the sale of liquors, etc.; tolerating gambling, vice, etc.; as, a *wide-open* town. — **wide'-o'pen-ly,** *adv.* — **wide'-o'pen-ness,** *n.*
wide ration. A ration containing little protein in proportion to the fat and carbohydrates.
wide'spread' (wīd'sprĕd'; 66), *adj.* **1.** Widely extended; spread far or as far as possible; as, *widespread* wings or fields.
2. That has spread to many places, regions, peoples, etc.; widely distributed, scattered, communicated, effective, etc.; as, a *widespread* doctrine, movement, or plant.
Syn. — General, rife, extensive, sweeping.
Ant. — Local, restricted, circumscribed, limited.
— **wide'spread'ly,** *adv.* — **wide'spread'ness,** *n.*
wide'-spread'ed, *adj.* Widespread. — **wide'-spread'ed-ly,** *adv. Both Rare.*
wide'-spread'ing, *adj.* That is or is becoming widespread.
wide'-wa'tered, *adj.* Having a wide expanse of water; specif., *Poetic*: **a** Bordering the sea or other large body of water. "Some *wide-watered* shore." *Milton.* **b** Traversed by a wide stream or wide streams.
Some *wide-watered* fen. *Pope.*
wide'where' (wīd'hwâr'), *adv.* Widely; far and wide. *Archaic.*
wide'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* *Coal Mining.* A kind of bord-and-pillar system in which the very narrow pillars left to support the roof are not recovered.
widg'eon, wi'geon (wĭj'ŭn), *n.; pl.* WIDGEON, WIDGEONS (-ŭnz). See PLURAL, *Note.* [Prob. fr. an OF. or AF. var.

American Widgeon (*Mareca americana*).

of F. *vigeon, vingeon, gingeon,* of uncert. origin; cf. L. *vipio, -onis,* a kind of small crane.] **1.** Any of several fresh-water ducks of the genus *Mareca*, in size between the teal and the mallard; also, *Chiefly Local*, with a qualifying word, any of various ducks; as, sand *widgeon*, sea *widgeon*. The male of the Old World widgeon (*M. penelope*) has the crown pale buff, the head and neck chestnut, becoming grayish lavender on the breast and white on the belly. The American widgeon (*M. americana*), often called *baldpate*, is similar in general color, but its crown is white. A third species (*M. sibilatrix*), having the entire head nearly white, inhabits southern South America.
2. Figuratively, a foolish fellow; a simpleton; goose. *Obs.*
widg'eon, *v. t.* To make a fool of. *Rare.*
widgeon coot. The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*
widgeon grass. Eel grass (*Zostera marina*). *Ir.*
Wid'man-stat'ten fig'ures (vĭt'män-shtĕt'n). Also **Wid'man-stat'ti-an fig'ures** (-shtĕt'ĭ-ăn). [After A. B. *Widmanstätten*, of Vienna, who first described them in 1808.] *Mineral.* Certain figures appearing on etched meteoric iron and exhibiting its crystalline structure. See METEORITE, *Illust.*
wid'ow (wĭd'ō), *n.* [ME. *widewe, widwe,* fr. AS. *weoduwe, widuwe, wuduwe;* akin to OFris. *widwe,* OS. *widowa,* D. *weduwe,* G. *witwe,* OHG. *wituwa, witawa,* Goth. *widuwo,* OSlav. *vĭdova,* OIr. *fedb,* L. *vidua,* Skr. *vidhavā,* Gr. *eitheos* unmarried youth (see W), and to Skr. *vindhate* becomes empty, lacks. Cf. DIVIDE, VIDUAL.] **1.** **a** A woman who has lost her husband by death; the female survivor of a marital union. **b** A woman who has not remarried after the death of her husband. In the absence of express provisions in the law with respect to the rights of a widow, her rights are not affected by a second marriage. See PRECEDENCE; also *Forms of Address*, in Appendix.
2. In the early church, one of a special class of women, occupied as deaconesses in works of charity and having some liturgical offices, as in the baptism of women; — now found chiefly in designations of saints; as, St. Monica, *widow*.
3. A woman deserted by her husband, or without his company for a time; — commonly qualified; as, a golf *widow*. *Colloq.*
4. A widowed person; a widower. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
5. *Colloq.* **a** A pearl that has been pierced and worn. **b** *Card Playing.* In various games, any extra hand or part of a hand, as one dealt to the table. **c** *Print.* A short line or single word carried over from the foot of one column or page to the head of a succeeding column or page.
wid'ow (wĭd'ō), *v. t.;* WID'OWED (-ōd); WID'OW-ING. **1.** To reduce to the state of a widow or, less often, widower; to bereave of a husband or wife; as, thousands *widowed* by the war. *Now Rare,* except in past participle.
2. *Rare.* **a** To endow with a widow's right. **b** To survive as the widow of. *Shak.*
3. To deprive of anything esteemed; to make desolate; to bereave. "The *widowed* isle, in mourning." *Dryden.*
Trees of their shriveled fruits
Are *widowed*, dreary storms o'er all prevail. *J. Philips.*
wid'ow, *adj.* Widowed. *Now Dial.* "A *widow* woman." 1 *Kings* xvii. 9. "This *widow* lady." *Shak.*
wid'ow-bench', *n.* *Eng. Law.* The portion allowed to a widow from her deceased husband's estate besides her jointure. Cf. FREE BENCH.
widow bewitched. A woman separated from her husband; a grass widow. *Colloq.*
widow bird. [*widow* + *bird;* after Pg. *viuva* widow bird, lit., widow, fr. L. *vidua;* — so named from the somber color of its plumage and long black tail feathers like a widow's veil. Cf. WHIDAH BIRD.] A whidah bird.
widow duck. A West Indian tree duck (*Dendrocygna viduata*).
wid'owed (wĭd'ōd) *adj.* That has been bereaved of her, or his, mate; of or pertaining to a widow or widowhood; bereaved; mourning; desolate; solitary.
wid'ow-er (wĭd'ō-ĕr), *n.* **1.** A man who has lost his wife by death, and has not married again.
2. One who or that which widows women. *Rare.*
widower bewitched. A deserted husband. *Rare.*
wid'ow-ered (wĭd'ō-ĕrd), *adj.* Made a widower.
wid'ow-er-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Widowerhood; esp., the absence of one's wife. *Rare.*
widow finch. A whidah bird.
widow fish. The viuva.
widow flower. = MOURNING WIDOW **b.**
wid'ow-hood (wĭd'ō-hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** State of being a widow or, *Rare,* a widower; time during which one is widowed.
Johnson clung to her memory during a *widowhood* of more than thirty years. *Leslie Stephen.*
2. Estate or property right of a widow. *Shak.*
wid'ow-ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Widowed; widowlike. — *adv.* In a manner becoming to, or like, a widow.
wid'ow-mak'er (-măk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who makes widows by killing husbands.
2. Something dangerous to a man's, esp. a workingman's, life or health; specif., *Logging,* a loose limb hanging in the top of a tree.
wid'ow-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A widower. *Dial.*
widow monkey. A South American titi (*Callicebus torquatus*). It is black except the dull-whitish arms, neck, and face, and a ring of pure white around the face.
widow right. A widow's dower right.
wid'ow's cham'ber (wĭd'ōz). *Eng. Law.* In London, the apparel and furniture of the bedchamber of the widow of a freeman, to which she was formerly entitled.
wid'ow's-cross', *n.* An evergreen, fleshy-leaved herb (*Sedum pulchellum*) of the eastern United States, often cultivated for its rosy-purple, showy flowers.
widow's cruse. An inexhaustible supply; — from the story told in 2 Kings iv. 1–7. Cf. 1 *Kings* xvii. 10–16.
widow's lock. = WIDOW'S PEAK.
widow's man. *Nav.* One of a class of imaginary sailors formerly carried on the books of British men-of-war, whose pay went to a widows' fund. *Eng.*
widow's mite. A small contribution, willingly given, that is all one can afford; — in allusion to Mark xii. 42.
widow's peak. A point in the hairline on a woman's forehead, once believed to be an omen of early widowhood.
widow's quarantine. = QUARANTINE, *n.*, 5.
wid'ow's-tear', *n.* Any flower of the genus *Tradescantia;* — in allusion to the tearlike substance into which the evanescent flower resolves.
widow's weeds. The heavy mourning, including a long black veil, which was formerly customarily worn by widows.
Wid'ow Wad'man (wŏd'măn). See WADMAN, WIDOW.
wid'ow-wail', *n.* **a** A low narrow-leaved evergreen shrub (*Cneorum tricoccum*) of southern Europe. **b** = MEZEREON **a.**
widow-wail family. The Cneoraceae.
widow woman. A widow. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
wid'ow-y (wĭd'ō-ĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a widow. *Rare.*
Wid'sith (wĭd'sĭth), *n.* [AS. *Wīdsīth,* lit., far-traveled one.] The title and hero of one of the oldest of extant Anglo-Saxon poems. It contains a list of traditional Teutonic kings and heroes.
width (wĭdth), *n.* [From WIDE.] **1.** The dimension of an object measured across from side to side or in a direction at right angles to the length; lateral, horizontal, or transverse measurement; as, what *width* of braid do you want? A road 30 feet in *width*.
2. The fact, state, or property of being wide or having breadth; wideness; as, to give *width* to a sleeve; a mind lacking in *width*.
3. Something that has width; specif., one of the breadths, or measured and cut pieces, which are sewed together to make a skirt.
4. *Shoe Mfg.* The girth of the foot at the widest part as designated by letters (A, B, C, D, E) written after size numerals. B has a sole ½2 of an inch wider than A, and so on.
width'less, *adj.* Having relatively little width; very narrow.
width'way' (wĭdth'wā'), *n.* The direction of the width. — *adv.* Also **width'ways'** (-wāz'). Along the width.
width'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* Widthway.
‖**Wie'der-komm'** (vē'dĕr-kŏm'), *n.* [G., come again.] A tall round beaker used in Germany.
‖**wie geht's?** (vē gāts). [G.] Short for *wie geht es Ihnen* (or *dir*), how do you do?
Wie'land (vē'lănt), *n.* [G.] **1.** Var. of WAYLAND.
2. The short title and hero of a novel (1798), *Wieland, or The Transformation,* by Charles Brockden Brown, sometimes called the "first American novel."
wield (wēld), *v.; WIELD'ED; WIELD'ING.* [ME. *welden* to govern, to have power over, to possess, fr. AS. *wyldan, wieldan, wealdan;* akin to OS. *waldan,* OFris. *walda,* G. *walten,* OHG. *waltan,* ON. *valda,* Sw. *välla* to occasion, to cause, Dan. *volde,* Goth. *waldan* to govern, rule, OIr. *flaith* power, rule, L. *valere* to be strong. Cf. HERALD, VALIANT.] *Transitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To have sovereign power over; to govern; rule. **b** To ordain; determine. **c** To manage; to deal or cope with. **d** To have; possess. **e** To bear; endure. **f** To carry the weight of. **g** To express
2. To use (an instrument, implement, etc.) with full command or power; to handle with skill, effectiveness, etc.; to employ, manipulate, or ply; as, to *wield* a sword or a spade; to *wield* a pen or a brush.
Base Hungarian wight! wilt thou the spigot *wield?* *Shak.*
3. To exercise or show one's power or authority by means of (a wielded (sense 2) staff, a scepter, etc.); hence, to exercise (power, authority, sovereignty, etc.).
Her newborn power was *wielded* . . . by unprincipled and ambitious men. *De Quincey.*
Syn. — See HANDLE.
— *Intransitive:* **1.** To be dominant; to prevail. *Now Dial.*
2. To be engaged in some activity or operation contextually understood. *Obs.*
wield a scepter. To exercise sovereign power; to hold sway.
wield, *n.* [AS. *weald, geweald, gewyld.*] Control; power. *Obs.*
wield'er (wēl'dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who wields a weapon, an implement, power, etc.
2. A ruler; governor; manager. *Obs.*
wield'y (wēl'dĭ), *adj.* **1.** Capable of wielding; strong. *Obs.*
2. Capable of being wielded; manageable; wieldable; — opposed to *unwieldy*.
wie'ner-wurst' (wē'nĕr-wûrst'), *n.* [G., fr. *Wiener* of Vienna + *wurst* sausage.] A kind of sausage, usually of mixed beef and pork, made in a shorter and more slender link than a frankfurter; — often shortened to *wiener. U. S.*
Wien's dis-place'ment law (vēnz). [After W. *Wien* (1864–1928), Ger. physicist.] *Physics.* A law concerning the emission of radiation from black bodies, which states that on raising the absolute temperature of such a body from T_1 to T_2 the ordinates of the curve giving the distribution of energy according to the wave length are shifted toward the shorter wave lengths so that if λ_1 and λ_2 are corresponding values $T_2\lambda_2 = T_1\lambda_1$.
Wien's radiation law. A law stating the energy emitted by a black body: if T is the absolute temperature of the body, the energy associated with radiation whose wave lengths lie in the range between λ and $\lambda + d\lambda$ is given by $E d\lambda$, where $E = \frac{C_1}{\lambda_5} e^{\frac{-C_2}{\lambda T}}$ in which C_1 and C_2 are constants.
wife (wīf), *n.; pl.* WIVES (wīvz). [ME. *wif* wife, woman, AS. *wīf;* akin to OFris. & OS. *wīf,* D. *wijf,* G. *weib,* OHG. *wīb,* ON. *vīf,* Dan. *viv,* and perh. to ON. *vīfinn* veiled, *veifa* to wave. See VIBRATE; cf. HUSSY, WOMAN.] **1.** A woman; an adult female. *Now Rare,* except in dialect and in certain compounds (see -WIFE) and phrases; as, old *wives'* tales.
2. A woman united to a man in lawful wedlock; a married woman; spouse; — correl. of *husband*. See PRECEDENCE.
3. A mistress of a house, inn, etc.; a housewife or landlady. *Obs.*
4. The female of a pair of mated animals.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

wife-awed	wife-bound	wife-ridden
wife-beating	wife-hunting	wife-worn

— ***to give or take to wife.*** To give or take (a woman) in marriage.
-wife (-wīf). A combining form of *wife;* — used in nouns, as in:

applewife	hostlerwife	puddingwife
butterwife	housewife	roupingwife
cocklewife	kalewife	saltwife
fishwife	midwife	seawife
goodwife	oldwife	washerwife
henwife	oysterwife	witchwife
herbwife	piewife	

wife (wīf), *v. i.;* WIFED (wīft); WIF'ING (wīf'ĭng). To marry; wive; also, esp. with *it,* to play the wife. *Now Rare.*
Wife'hat'er Bi'ble (wīf'hāt'ĕr). An edition of the Bible, published in 1810, having a reading in Luke xiv, 26. "If any man come to me and hate not his father . . . yea, and his own wife also."
wife'hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* [AS. *wīfhād.*] State of being a wife; wifely character or condition.
wife'less, *adj.* **1.** Without a wife, as a bachelor or widower; celibate.
2. Not a wife; not lawfully married. *Rare.*
— **wife'less-ness,** *n.*
wife'ly (wīf'lĭ), *adj.;* -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -LI-EST. [AS. *wīflīc* womanly.] Befitting, like, or pertaining to, a wife; having the character of a good wife; as, *wifely* virtues or women; a *wifely* act.
wife'ly, *adv.* As a wife. *Obs.*
Wife of Bath. One of the pilgrims in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales,* a lusty, free-spoken woman who had survived five husbands.
wife's equity (wīfs). *Law.* The equitable right or claim of a married woman, as against her husband or his assignees or creditors, to a reasonable provision, by way of settlement or otherwise, out of her choses in action, or out of any property of hers under the jurisdiction of the court of chancery, for the support of herself and her children.
wife'thing' (wīf'thĭng'), *n.* [AS. *wīfthing.*] Nuptials. *Obs.*
wife'ward (wīf'wĕrd), *adj. & adv.* Towards one's wife. *R.*
wig, wigg (wĭg), *n.* [MD. & MLG. *wigge* (D. *wig*) wedge-shaped cake. See WEDGE.] A kind of seedcake or currant bun. *Now Dial.*
wig (wĭg), *n.* [From PERIWIG.] **1.** A manufactured covering of hair for the head, made usually of human hair interwoven or united by a kind of network, either imitating a natural growth, or supplying a coiffure, and worn to cover

wid'end. Widened. *Ref. Sp.*
widge, *n.* [AS. *wicg.*] A horse. *Obs.*
wid'ish (wĭd'ĭsh), *adj.* See -ISH.
wid'owd. Widowed. *Ref. Sp.*
wid'ow-er-hood', *n.* See -HOOD.
wid'ow-er-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
wid'ow-head, *n.* Widowhood. *Obs.*
wid'ow-ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
wid'ow-like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.
wid'ow-shroud', *n.* A widow's [dress. *Obs.*
wi-du', Var. of WUDU.
wid'u-al, *adj.* [For *vidual,* influenced by *widow.*] Vidual. *Obs.*
‖**Wie'gen-lied'** (vē'gĕn-lēt'), *n.* [G., cradle song.] *Music.* = BERCEUSE.
wiel (wēl). Scot. var. of WEEL, a [whirlpool.
wielare, *n.* [AS. *wiglere.*] A sorcerer; conjurer. *Obs.*
wield'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
wield'i-ness (wēl'dĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.
wield'less, *adj.* Unwieldy. *Obs.*
wie'ner (wē'nĕr), *n.* Short for WIENERWURST.
‖**Wie'ner Schnit'zel** (vē'nĕr shnĭt'zĕl). = SCHNITZEL, 1.
wie'nie (wē'nĭ), *n.* Slang contraction for WIENERWURST.
wier. † WEIR, WIRE.
wier'an'gle (wēr'ăng'g'l). Var. of WARIANGLE.
wierd. † WEIRD.
wies, *n., pl.* of WY.
wife'carl' (wīf'kärl'); **ш** = BETTY, 2. *Scot.*
wife'dom, *n.* See -DOM.
wife'head, *n.* = WIFEHOOD. *Obs.*
wife'ism, *n.* See -ISM. *Rare.*
wife'kin, *n.* Dim. of WIFE.
wife'let, wife'ling, *n.* Dims. of WIFE.
wife'like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.
wif'el-kin. Var. of WIFEKIN.
wife'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
wif'fet (wĭf'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* Var. of WHIFFET. *Rare.*
wif'fie (wĭf'ĭ), *n.* Dim. of WIFE.
wif'fie-kie, *n.* = WIFIE. *Scot.*
wif'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
wif'le, *n.* [AS. *wifel.* See WHIFFLE weapon.] A battle-ax. *Obs.*
wif'ler. † WHIFFLER.
wif'ock (wĭf'ŭk), *n.* [*wife* + *-ock.*] = WIFIE. *Scot.*
wift (wĭft). Dial. Eng. of WHIFT.

deficiency of natural hair, for ornament, in the theatrical costume, or, as in Great Britain by judges and barristers, as a part of an official or professional dress; a periwig; a peruke.
2. The coarse fur on the shoulders of a large male hooded seal; also, the seal itself; — originally so called by fishermen of the southern Pacific.
3. *Colloq.* **a** Hair; esp., long hair; as, curly *wig.* **b** One who wears a wig, as a judge; a dignitary. **c** A rebuke or reprimand. **d** See WIGS ON THE GREEN.
— *my wig!* An expletive or mild imprecation.

wig (wĭg), *v. t.;* WIGGED (wĭgd); WIG'GING (wĭg'ĭng). **1.** To supply or provide with a wig or wigs.
2. To censure or rebuke; to scold severely. *Colloq.*

wig, *v. i. & t.* [See WIGGLE.] To wag. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wig. Scot. var. of WHIG, whey.

wig'an (wĭg'ăn), *n.* [From *Wigan,* Lancashire, Eng.] A canvaslike cotton fabric, used to stiffen parts of garments.

wig block. A round-topped block for making, dressing, or holding a wig.

wigged (wĭgd), *adj.* Furnished with or wearing a wig.

wig'ger (wĭg'ĕr), *n.* A wigmaker.

wig'ger·y (wĭg'ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -GERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A wig; a peruke; also, wigs collectively; the use of wigs.
2. Red tape as a characteristic of judicial courts; formality. *Rare.*

wig'ging (wĭg'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A scolding. *Colloq.*
2. *Wool.* The removal of the wool from around the eyes of sheep to prevent obstruction of vision; also, wool so removed. *Australia.*

wig'gism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The custom of wearing wigs.

wig'gle (wĭg'l), *v. i.;* WIG'GLED (-'ld); WIG'GLING (-lĭng). [ME. *wiggelen* to totter, reel; akin to (or perh. fr.) MLG. (& D.) *wiggelen;* cf. MLG. *wiggen,* E. *wig* to wag. Cf. WAG, WAGGLE.] Originally, to wobble; stagger; now chiefly, to move to and fro with a quick jerky or shaking motion; to waggle; wriggle; as, don't let the line *wiggle;* to *wiggle* through a crowd; a child that *wiggles.* — *v. t.* To cause to wiggle, or shake or move jerkily; as, a dog *wiggles* his tail; *wiggling* one's fingers.

wig'gle, *n.* **1.** Act of wiggling; a wriggle.
2. A dish of creamed shellfish or fish with peas; as, shrimp *wiggle.*
— ***to get a wiggle on.*** To hurry up; speed up. *Slang.*

wig'gler (wĭg'lĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which wiggles.
2. The larva or pupa of the mosquito; a wriggler.

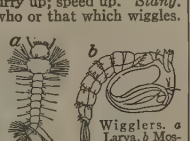

Wigglers. *a* Larva, *b* Mosquito Pupa. (× 5)

wig'gle-tail' (wĭg'l'l·tāl'), *n.* **a** = WIGGLER, 2. **b** *Dial.* A tadpole.

wiggle-tail cultivator. *Agric. Mach.* A riding row-crop cultivator designed to permit easy control of the cultivator gangs in the cultivation of crooked rows.

wig'gly (wĭg'lĭ), *adj.* That wiggles; wriggly; of a line, etc., wavy; wavering.

wig'gy (wĭg'ĭ), *adj.* Bewigged; characteristic of wiggery.

wight (wīt), *n.* [ME. *wight, wiht,* wight, whit, fr. AS. *wiht* creature, thing; akin to D. *wicht* child, OS. & OHG. *wiht* creature, thing, G. *wicht* creature, ON. *vætt* wight, *vætta* wht, Goth. *waihts, waiht,* thing, OSlav. *vĕstĭ* thing. Cf. WHIT.] **1.** A creature; a living being; now only, a person; a man. *Now Jocose or Archaic.*
Every *wight* that hath discretion. *Chaucer.*
2. A preternatural being, as a fairy, witch, etc. *Archaic.*
3. A whit; bit; jot. *Obs.*

wight (wīt), *adj.* [ME. *wight, wiht,* fr. ON. *vīgr* in fighting condition, neut. *vīgt;* akin to ON. *vīg* war. See VICTOR.] *Archaic or Dial.* **1.** Brave; valiant; also, strong; powerful.
2. Loud; rough; also, active; nimble; swift. *Now Dial.*

wight, wight'ly, *adv.* In a wight manner; quickly. *Obs.*
— **wight'ness,** *n. All Archaic & Dial.*

wig'mak'er (wĭg'māk'ĕr), *n.* One who makes wigs. — **wig'mak'ing,** *n. & adj.*

wigs on the green. Wigs pulled off in fighting; hence: **a** A fray; a coming to blows. **b** An office lost through a political fight or contest.

wig sumac, *or* **wig tree.** The smoke tree of Europe.

wig'tail' (wĭg'tāl'), *n.* A tropic bird of the genus *Phaëthon.*

wig'wag' (wĭg'wăg'), *v. t. & i.;* WIG'WAGGED' (-wăgd'); WIG'WAG'GING (-wăg'ĭng). [See WIG; WAG.] **1.** To move to and fro; to wag.
2. *Mil. & Nav.* To signal by means of a flag, or portable light, waved according to a code. Movements of the flag or light to the right (dot) and left (dash) are the elements of the code alphabet, while movements to the front are used to indicate the ends of words, paragraphs, etc.

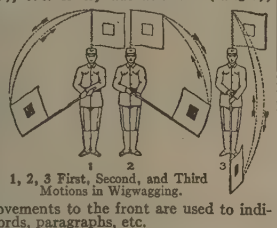

1, 2, 3 First, Second, and Third Motions in Wigwagging.

3. Hence, to make signals (to or with).

wig'wag', *n.* [See WIGWAG, *v. t. & i.*] **1.** *Mil. & Nav.* Act or art of wigwagging; also, a message wigwagged; — used chiefly attributively; as, the *wigwag* system or code.
2. A rubbing tool on and driven by a watchmaker's lathe.

wig'wag', *adv.* To and fro; waveringly. *Colloq.*

wig'wag'ger (-ĕr), *n.* One who wigwags; a signalman using a wigwag code.

wigwag signal. A signal at a highway crossing, the indication of which is given by a disc swinging horizontally with or without a red light attached.

wig'wam (wĭg'wŏm; -wôm; 277), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Abnaki *wiqouam,* Lenape *wikwam,* Ojibway *wigiwam,* lodge, tent, prop., their dwelling. Cf. WICKIUP.]
1. A cabin or hut of the Indians of the region of the Great Lakes and eastward, formed of a framework of poles overlaid with bark, rush mats, or hides. The usual form of the eastern wigwam was rectangular with arched top; in the west it was often conical. Cf. HOGAN, PUEBLO, TEPEE, WICKIUP, LODGE, *n., 7.*

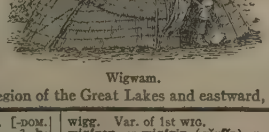
Wigwam.

2. *Slang, U. S.* **a** Any large structure, formerly often temporary and of rude construction, used for political conventions, etc. **b** [*cap., with the.*] = TAMMANY HALL.
3. A house; dwelling. *Humorous.*

wiik'ite (vēk'ĭt; wĭk'ĭt), *n.* [After F. J. *Wiik,* Finnish scientist.] *Mineral.* A columbate, titanate, and silicate of iron and the rare earths, usually occurring in black, brown, or yellow irregular masses. H., 6. Sp. gr., 3.8–4.8.

wike (wĭk), *n.* Also **wik'en** (wĭk'ĕn). [AS. *wīce.*] Office; charge; duty. *Obs.*

Wik·stroe'mi·a (wĭk·strē'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. E. *Wikström* (1789–1856), Sw. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly Asiatic shrubs (family Thymelaeaceae), the bark of some species, esp. *W. canescens,* yielding a fiber used in papermaking and for cloth. See SALAGO.

Wil'bur (wĭl'bĕr), *n.* [AS. *Wilburh,* OG. *Wilburj.* See 1st WILL; BOROUGH.] Masculine proper name.

Wil'cox for·ma'tion (wĭl'kŏks). [From *Wilcox* Co., Ala.] *Geol.* The upper of the two principal divisions of the Lower Eocene strata of the Gulf coastal region of the United States.

wil'cweme (wĭl'kwēm), *adj.* [AS. *wil-* (cf. WELCOME) + *gecwēme* pleasing.] Content; satisfied. *Obs.*

wild (wīld), *adj.;* WILD'ER (wīl'dĕr); WILD'EST. [ME. *wild, wilde,* fr. AS. *wilde;* akin to OFris. *wilde,* D. *wild,* OS. & OHG. *wildi,* G. *wild,* Sw. & Dan. *vild,* ON. *villr* wild, bewildered, astray, Goth. *wiltheis* wild, G. & OHG. *wild* game, deer, W. *gwyllt* wild, Corn. *gwyls.* Cf. WILDER, WILDERNESS.] **1.** Living in a state of nature; inhabiting natural haunts, as the forest or open field; not tamed or domesticated; as, a *wild* boar; a *wild* ox.
Winter's not gone yet, if the *wild* geese fly that way. *Shak.*
2. Growing, produced, or prepared, without the aid and care of man; native; not cultivated; brought forth by unassisted nature or by animals not domesticated; as, *wild* parsnip; *wild* camomile; *wild* honey; *wild* yeast.
The woods and desert caves,
With *wild* thyme and the gadding vine o'ergrown. *Milton.*
3. Not inhabited or cultivated; hence, rough; waste; desolate; as, *wild* land.
4. Savage; uncivilized; not refined by culture; rude; as, the *wild* tribes of Africa or America; of animals, destructive; ferocious.
5. Impatient of, or not subjected to, restraint or regulation; as: **a** Turbulent; tempestuous; violent; stormy; as, a *wild* coast. "The *wild* winds howl." *Addison.* "*Wild* work." *Milton.* **b** Inordinate; unrestrained; ungoverned. "Passions *wild* and strong." *Burns.* **c** Boisterous; rollicking; gay. "The *wild* prince and Poins." *Shak.* **d** Fantastic in appearance or in nature; as, his *wild* look and still *wilder* garb; of ideas, plans, or the like, visionary; crazy. "A *wild,* speculative project." *Swift.* **e** *Colloq.* Licentious; dissolute. **f** Raging beyond the control of man; as, a *wild* fire in a forest.
6. Valiant; brave; daring. *Obs.*
7. Indicating strong emotion, excitement, elevation of the spirit, or the like. "*Wild* and whirling words." *Shak.*
Rapt Isaiah's *wild* seraphic fire. *Burns.*
8. Eager, as with desire, enthusiasm, or anticipation; keen; as, horses *wild* to start; girls *wild* to dance; also, angry; vexed; as, when he heard the news, he was *wild. Colloq.*
9. Erratic; as, a *wild* remark, question; deviating from an intended aim or object; as, a *wild* pitch in baseball.
10. *Biol.* Not living near or associated with man, as certain mosquitoes that do not breed near human habitations, in distinction from certain others that habitually do so.
11. *Card Games.* Having its denomination determined by the will of the holder; — said of a card. Cf. DEUCES WILD, JOKER.
12. *Naut.* Hard to steer or tending to yaw from the course; — said of a vessel.
13. *Oil Drilling.* Not capped or brought into controlled or regulated production.
Wild wells were permitted to burn for years. *W. Kaempffert.*
14. *Paper Mfg.* Loose and irregular in formation so as to be mottled in appearance; not well closed.
Syn. — Savage; untilled, uninhabited; barbarous, barbarian; tumultuous, riotous; unruly, obstreperous, uncontrollable; chimerical, irrational; uncertain, aberrant.
Ant. — Tame, domesticated; cultivated; peopled, settled; civilized, cultured; calm, orderly, restrained; sensible, practical, reasonable, pragmatic; direct, controlled.

wild (wīld), *adv.* **1.** Wildly; as, to talk *wild.*
2. Without regulation or control; uncontrollably.
Given over to violence, society is an engine running *wild;* law-abiding, it is an engine working under control. *F. H. Giddings.*

wild-. Combining form of *wild,* adj. & adv., as in:

wild-acting, *adj.*	wild-eyed	wild-notioned
wild-aimed	wild-flying, *adj.*	wild-phrased
wild-billowing, *adj.*	wild-fought	wild-spirited
wild-blooded	wild-grown	wild-staring, *adj.*
wild-booming, *adj.*	wild-haired	wild-warbling, *adj.*
wild-born	wild-headed	wild-warring, *adj.*
wild-brained	wild-headedness	wild-winged
wild-bred	wild-looking, *adj.*	wild-witted
wild-chosen	wild-made	wild-woven

wild (wīld), *n.* [See WILD, *adj.*] **1.** An uninhabited, uncultivated tract or region, as a forest or desert; a wilderness; waste; as, the *wilds* of Africa. "A barren waste, a *wild* of sand." *Addison.*
2. Elliptical for *wild deer, wild fox,* etc.; often, in *pl.,* wild animals generally. *Obs.*
3. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* In the Church of Scotland, a member of the evangelical party; — opposed to *Moderate.* Cf. MODERATE, *n.*
— ***the wild.*** The wilderness or, by extension, wild, or free, natural life; as, the call of *the wild.*

wild, *v. i. & t.* To make, or to grow or become, wild. *Rare.*

wild (wīld), *n.* A weald. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

Wild, Jonathan. See JONATHAN WILD.

wild agrimony. = SILVERWEED **a.**

Wild'air', Sir Har'ry (wīld'ăr'). A gay gallant, hero of Farquhar's *Constant Couple* and its sequel, named after him.

wild alder. The goutweed (*Aegopodium podagraria*).

wild alfalfa. **a** = SWEET CLOVER. **b** A yellow-flowered Eurasian medic (*Medicago falcata*). **c** The scurvy pea *Psoralea floribunda.* **d** *Calif.* = DEERWEED.

wild allspice. The spicebush.

wild almond. **a** The Kaffir chestnut. **b** The Java almond.

wild ananas. The pinguin.

wild and woolly. Lacking the polish and refinement of civilization; — used esp. to characterize the western United States of the 19th century.

wild angelica. A European herb (*Angelica sylvestris*) with compound leaves and white flowers, adventive on Cape Breton Island.

wild apple. **1.** Any apple which grows wild; esp.: **a** The Oregon crab apple. **b** The Siberian crab.
2. In Australia, the fruit of the native cranberry.

wild apricot. = MAMMEE **a.** *West Indies.*

wild arsenic. The spotted wintergreen.

wild arum. The cuckoopint.

wild ash. The mountain ash *Sorbus americana.*

wild ass. Any of several plain-colored or nearly plain-colored animals of Asia and northeast Africa which in form closely resemble the domesticated ass. The kiang and onager are examples.

wild bachelor's-button. **a** The yellow milkwort. **b** See BACHELOR'S-BUTTON **b.**

wild balsam. = TOUCH-ME-NOT, *n.,* **2 a.**

wild balsam apple. A North American vine (*Echinocystis lobata*) somewhat like the true balsam apple but with spiny fruit.

wild banana. = PAPAW, **2 a.**

wild barley. The wall barley *Hordeum murinum.*

wild basil. **a** An aromatic herb (*Clinopodium vulgare*) widely distributed in the United States, Europe, and Asia. It has capitate clusters of small pink-and-white flowers. **b** A weedy, tropical herb (*Hyptis suaveolens*) with small white flowers in dense axillary clusters.

wild bean. Any of various wild plants of the pea family, mostly species of *Phaseolus, Apios,* and *Strophostyles.*

wild bee. Any of numerous undomesticated social bees; esp., the domestic bee when escaped from domestication and having its nest in a hollow tree.

wild beet. **a** The sea beet *Beta maritima.* **b** The sea lavender. **c** The green amaranth *Amaranthus retroflexus.*

wild bergamot. A fragrant North American herb (*Monarda fistulosa*) having a terminal capitate cluster of rather large pink or purple flowers.

wild black cherry. = BLACK CHERRY **b.**

wild black currant. An unarmed North American shrub (*Ribes americanum*) with racemose, greenish-yellow flowers, and black, smooth fruit; — called also *flowering currant.*

wild bleeding heart. A weak, glaucous herb (*Dicentra eximia*) of the eastern United States, with finely divided leaves. It is often cultivated for its rose-pink, short-spurred, handsome flowers.

wild bluegrass. Any of several forage grasses of the genus *Poa,* esp. *P. sandbergii,* found in prairie regions of North America.

wild blue phlox. A showy North American herb (*Phlox divaricata*) often cultivated for its profusion of tubular, blue, faintly fragrant flowers.

wild boar. A wild hog (*Sus scrofa*) of continental Europe, southwestern Asia, and northern Africa, from which most domestic swine have been derived. Its hair is coarse and grizzled, and its tusks or canines of both jaws are often much enlarged. Various allied species, also called *wild boar,* inhabit southeastern Asia.

Wild Boar of Ar'dennes' (är'dĕn'). Guillaume de la Marck, a ferocious Belgian soldier in Louis XI's pay, beheaded in 1485. He is introduced into Scott's *Quentin Durward.*

wild'bore' (wīld'bōr'), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A woolen fabric for women's dresses, popular around 1800.

wild box. The box brier.

wild brier. Any uncultivated species of brier; specif.: **a** The dog rose. **b** The sweetbrier.

wild broom. Deerweed. *Calif.*

wild buckwheat. **a** The black bindweed (*Bilderdykia convolvulus*). **b** In California, *Eriogonum fasciculatum.* **c** *Local, U. S.* The heath aster.

wild bugloss. See LYCOPSIS.

wild burnet. The burnet *Sanguisorba canadensis,* of North America. See SANGUISORBA.

wild bush bean. An erect tropical herb (*Phaseolus lathyroides*) having red or purple flowers, and foliage often used as forage in warm regions; — called also *phasemy.*

wild cabbage. **a** The wild original of the cultivated cabbage. It is common near the seacoast in various parts of Europe. **b** A succulent herb (*Caulanthus crassicaulis*), family Brassicaceae, of the western United States, having edible foliage.

wild calla. **a** An arrow arum (*Peltandra sagittaefolia*) of the southern United States. **b** = WATER ARUM.

wild camomile. Any plant of the genus *Matricaria,* esp. *M. chamomilla,* the source of camomile.

wild canary. *Local, U. S.* **a** The American goldfinch. **b** The yellow warbler.

wild caper. **a** The caper spurge. **b** = PIN CHERRY **a.**

wild caraway. Either of two related North American herbs (*Mesadenia atriplicifolia* and *Synosma suaveolens*); — often called *Indian plantain.*

wild cardamom. A South African tree (*Zanthoxylum capense*) with compound leaves and greenish, paniculate flowers.

wild carrot. A Eurasian weed (*Daucus carota*), the original of the cultivated carrot and widely naturalized as a weed. Its root is acrid and unpleasant.

wild'cat' (wīld'kăt'), *adj.* **1.** Not sound or safe; unreliable; irresponsible; — applied esp. to unsound business houses, enterprises, or methods; as, a *wildcat* bank, mine, scheme; *wildcat* currency, such as was issued by a *wildcat* bank (see WILDCAT BANK); *wildcat* insurance.
2. Designating any business, enterprise, promotion, or the like, which is considered outside the bounds of recognized or legitimate practice; as, *wildcat* breweries; *wildcat* brands of canned goods.
3. Started by a local union or small group of workers without authorization from responsible union officers or in violation of contract; as, a *wildcat* strike or walkout.

wild'cat', *n., pl.* WILDCATS (-kăts'), in sense 2 sometimes WILDCAT. See PLURAL, *Note.* Also **wild cat, wild'-cat'.**
1. A European native cat (*Felis sylvestris*), similar in color to the domestic tabby cat, but larger, stronger, and having a shorter, blunter tail. That it is the parent stock of domestic cats is doubtful.
2. Any of the small or medium-sized undomesticated cats, as a lynx.
3. A savage, quick-tempered, hard-fighting person.

wigd. Wigged. *Ref. Sp.* [-DOM.]
wig'dom. See WIG, *n.,* 3 b: VIHARA.
wigeling, *n.* [AS. *wig(e)lunc.*] Sorcery. *Obs.* [GEON.
wi'geon (wĭj'ŭn). Var. of WID-
wig'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
wigg (wig). ✝ 2d WIG.
wigg. Var. of 1st WIG.
wig'gen *or* **wig'gin** (wĭg'ĭn), *n.* [Cf. WICKEN.] = ROWAN TREE **a.** *Dial.*
wiggen tree. = WIGGEN.
wig'gish, *adj.* See -ISH. — **wig'gish·ness,** *n.*
wig'gld. Wiggled. *Ref. Sp.*
wig'gle-wag'gle, *v. i. & n.* Intensive form of WIGGLE or WAGGLE. [GLE-WAGGLE.]
wig'gle-wog'gle. Var. of WIG-
wig'gley, *adj.* Var. of WIGGLY.
wig'gly-wag'gly, *adj.* Intensive form of WIGGLY or WAGGLY.
wigher. ✝ WHICKER. [WITH.]
wight. ✝ WEIGHT, WHITE, WITE,
mighte. ✝ WEIGHT.
wig'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
wig'let, *n.* Dim. of WIG.
wig'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
wig'wagd'. Wigwagged. *R. S.*
wi·ha're (wĭ·hä'rā). Var. of
wike. ✝ WICK.
Wi·ke'no. See HEILTSUK.
wiking. ✝ VIKING.
wik'i·up'. Var. of WICKIUP.
wil. ✝ WHILE, WILE, WILL.
wil. Will. *Ref. Sp.*
Wil'bur·ite (wĭl'bĕr·ĭt), *n.* See FRIEND, *n.,* 6.
wild. ✝ WEALD, WIELD.
wild'brain', *n.* = HAREBRAIN. *Obs.*

4. An unsound or unreliable business, promotion, or enterprise of any kind; as, in prosperous times securities of *wildcats* are easily floated.
5. A locomotive and tender running without cars; as, they sent out a *wildcat* to help haul the train up the grade. *Local, U. S.*
6. *Naut.* A drum or wheel on a windlass or capstan having in its circumference a deep groove with projections which engage the links of a chain cable as it passes, thus regulating the speed of the cable; — called also *cable wheel.*
7. *Petroleum.* Any well drilled for oil or gas in territory which is not known to be productive.

wild'cat' (wīld'kăt'), *v. t.* In petroleum exploration, to prospect and drill experimental wells in (some territory not known to be productive). — *v. i.* In railroading, to run, as a locomotive and tender, without cars.

wildcat bank. Before the enactment of the National Bank Act of 1863–64, a bank which issued notes in excess of its capacity to redeem them. *Colloq., U. S.*

wild catchfly. = WILD PINK **a.**

wild'cat'ter (wīld'kăt'ĕr), *n.* **a** One who drills wells in the hope of finding oil in territory not known to be an oil field. **b** One who promotes unsafe and unreliable enterprises; esp., one who sells stock in enterprises of this kind. — **wild'cat'ting,** *n. & adj. All Colloq., U. S.*

wildcat well. *Petroleum.* = WILDCAT, *n.*, 7.

wild celandine. Jewelweed.

wild celery. **a** The tape grass. **b** In South Africa, the herb *Peucedanum galbanum.* See GALBANUM. **c** Australian celery.

wild cherry. **a** Any uncultivated cherry tree or its fruit, as in Europe the gean (*Prunus avium*) and in the United States the pin cherry *P. pennsylvanica*, the wild black cherry (*Padus serotina*), etc. **b** *Bahamas.* A tropical American shrub (*Rhacoma crossopetalum*), family Celastraceae; also, its edible red fruit. **c** The color vin rosé. — **wild'-cher'ry** (66), *adj.*

wild chervil. A European annual herb (*Anthriscus vulgaris*) with finely dissected leaves, white flowers, and beaked fruit; — called also *bur chervil* and *bad man's porridge.*

wild chestnut. **a** The African almond. **b** A South African tree (*Calodendron capense*), family Rutaceae, with panicles of handsome white flowers, for which it is sometimes cultivated; also, its edible black seed. **c** *Phil. I.* A tree (*Castanopsis philippinensis*), related to the true chestnut; also, its seed.

wild China tree. The soapberry *Sapindus saponaria.*

wild cicely. The wild chervil.

wild cinnamon. **a** See CANELLA, 2. **b** = BAYBERRY **b.**

wild clary. = WILD SAGE **a.**

wild clove. = BAYBERRY **b.**

wild coffee. *U. S.* **a** Feverroot. **b** The cascara buckthorn.

wild columbine. The columbine *Aquilegia canadensis.*

wild comfrey. A perennial herb (*Cynoglossum virginianum*) of the eastern United States, having large bristly leaves and small blue flowers.

wild corn. Dog plum.

wild cornel. The red dogwood *Cornus sanguinea.*

wild cotton. **a** Cotton grass. **b** An African tree (*Ipomoea gerrardi*) which yields Natal cotton. **c** See THURBERIA. **d** = INDIAN HEMP **a.**

wild crab. Also **wild crab apple.** The crab apple *Malus coronaria.*

wild crane's–bill. Either of the wild geraniums (*Geranium maculatum* and *G. dissectum.*

wild crocus. The pasqueflower.

wild cucumber. Any of various vines, as the squirting cucumber, the star cucumber, the wild balsam apple, etc.

wild cumin. An annual herb (*Lagoecia cuminoides*), family Ammiaceae, of southern Europe.

wild date. A Spanish bayonet (*Yucca mohavensis*) of southern California with edible fruit used by the Indians.

wild dilly. See 4th DILLY.

wild dog. Any of many wild canine animals, esp. one of those belonging to the genus *Cuon* (which see).

wild dove. The mourning dove.

wild duck. Any undomesticated duck; esp., in England, the mallard.

Wild Duck, The. A play (1884) by Ibsen.

wil'de·beest' (wĭl'dē·bēst'; vĭl'dē·bāst'), *n.; pl.* -BEESTS (-bēsts'; -bāsts'), sometimes -BEEST. See PLURAL, *Note.* [S. Afr. D., fr. D. *wild* wild + *beeste* beast.] A gnu.

wild'ed (wīl'dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *adj.* Become wild; escaped or returned to a wild state. *Rare.*

wild elder. The bristly sarsaparilla.

wild emmer. = WILD WHEAT, 1.

wil'der (wĭl'dĕr), *v. t.;* WIL'DERED (-dĕrd); WIL'DER·ING. [Prob. fr. *wilderness;* cf. Dan. for*vilde* to bewilder, ON. *villr* bewildered, *villa* to bewilder. See WILDERNESS, WILD; cf. BEWILDER.] To lead astray; to bewilder; perplex. *Now Chiefly Poetic.*

Long lost and *wildered* in the maze of fate. *Pope.*

— *v. i.* To stray; wander; also, *Rare*, of cultivated land, to go back to the wild; of civilized people, to degenerate toward barbarism.

wild'er·ing (wĭl'dĕr·ĭng), *n.* A wilding.

wil'der·ment (wĭl'dĕr·mĕnt), *n.* Bewilderment. *Poetic.*

Wil'der·muth's au'ri·cle *or* **ear** (vĭl'dĕr·mōōts). [After Hermann A. *Wildermuth* (b. 1852), Ger. neurologist.] *Anat.* A type of ear in which the antihelix is large and the helix bent downward.

wil'der·ness (wĭl'dĕr·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* [ME. *wilderness, wildernesse*, fr. *wilderne* wild, wilderness, fr. AS. *wilddēoren*, fr. *wilddēor* (after *dēor* deer, animal) wild beast, fr. *wildor;* cf. D. *wildernis* wilderness. See WILD.]
1. A tract of land, or a region, whether a forest or a wide barren plain, uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings; a wild; waste; hence, a pathless waste of any kind; as, a *wilderness* of sea.

Makes the mind the *wilderness* it is. *Cowper.*
The wat'ry *wilderness* yields no supply. *Waller.*

2. A part of a garden devoted to wild growth.
3. Quality or state of being wild; wildness. *Obs.*
4. A confusing multitude or mass; a great number or quantity; as, such a *wilderness* of things to see and do.

I would not have given it for a *wilderness* of monkeys. *Shak.*

Syn. — See DESERT.

wilderness area. An area of national forest land set aside by government for preservation of natural conditions, either for scientific or recreational purposes. *U. S.*

wild fennel. Horse fennel.

wild fig. **a** The caprifig. **b** In Florida, any of several wild species of *Ficus*, as *F. aurea.* **c** In the West Indies, a tree (*Clusia flava*) or its fig-shaped fruit.

wild'fire' (wīld'fīr'), *n.* **1.** A sweeping and destructive conflagration.
2. **a** An inflammable composition very hard to quench when kindled; Greek fire; — now chiefly in the phrase, *to spread like wildfire*, to spread, or be diffused, rapidly; — said of news, a rumor, or the like.

Brimstone, pitch, *wildfire* . . . burn cruelly. *Bacon.*

b A combustible substance used in warfare, as for priming, for discharge against an enemy, etc.

A tinderbox, which I had made of the lock of one of the muskets, with some *wildfire* in the pan. *Defoe.*

3. Anything resembling or suggesting wildfire, as in unquenchable intensity, inclusiveness in action, etc.; as, the *wildfire* of his love consumed him; a *wildfire* of applause burst forth at the conclusion of the concert.
4. The ignis fatuus, and similar phosphorescent appearances.
5. = NEEDFIRE, 1.
6. A sort of thunderless lightning. Cf. HEAT LIGHTNING.
7. **a** *Now Rare.* Erysipelas or a similar disease. **b** A disease of sheep, attended with inflammation of the skin.
8. *Coal Mining.* Fire damp. *Obs.*
9. *Plant Pathol.* A destructive disease of tobacco caused by *Phytomonas* (syn. *Pseudomonas*) *tabaca*, producing small brown spots surrounded with light-colored areas; — so called because it spreads rapidly. The spots enlarge quickly, dry or rot, and fall out.

Wild'fire', **Madge** (măj wīld'fīr'). In Scott's *Heart of Midlothian*, a nickname of Margaret Murdochson, an insane gypsy girl.

wild flag. Any Australian plant of the genus *Patersonia* (family Iridaceae); also, its handsome blue or purple flower.

wild flax. **a** The gold-of-pleasure. **b** The toadflax *Linaria vulgaris.*

wild flower, *or* **wild'flow'er** (wīld'flou'ĕr), *n.* The flower of a wild or uncultivated plant; also, the plant itself. The term *wild flower* is not usually applied to the blossoms of flowering trees or shrubs.

wild'–flow'er·y, *adj.* Abounding in or covered with wild flowers.

wild forget–me–not. The bluet (*Houstonia*).

wild four–o'clock. A common umbrellawort (*Allionia nyctaginea*) of the central United States.

wild fowl, *or* **wild'fowl'** (wīld'foul'), *n.; pl.* -FOWL, -FOWLS (-foulz'). See PLURAL, *Note.* Wild game and water birds; now, esp., wild ducks and geese; also, one of these birds. — **wild'–fowl'er,** *n.* — **wild'–fowl'ing,** *n. & adj.*

wild foxglove. The downy false foxglove.

wild fuchsia. The California fuchsia *Zauschneria californica.*

wild garden. *Hort.* A garden in which colonies of hardy wild and garden plants are naturalized in positions where they will appear to be growing naturally. Hence, **wild gardening.**

wild garlic. Any of several species of the genus *Allium;* esp., the wild onion *Allium vineale.*

wild gas *or* **gasoline.** Any gasoline which is too volatile for commercial use.

wild gean. = GEAN, 1.

Wild Geese. *Eng. Hist.* Irish Jacobites who left Ireland after the abdication of James II and served in French armies on the Continent.

wild geranium. A common wild flower (*Geranium maculatum*) of eastern North America, with deeply parted leaves and rose-purple flowers; also, any of several closely related species of the genera *Geranium* and *Erodium.* See WILD FLOWERS, *Plate.*

wild germander. **a** The germander speedwell. **b** The common germander.

wild ginger. **a** A tropical Old World aromatic plant (*Zingiber zerumbet*) related to and like common ginger. **b** A North American perennial herb (*Asarum canadense*) having a pungent, ginger-flavored rootstock; — called also *Indian ginger, heart snakeroot;* also, any nearly allied species. See ASARUM. **c** In Australia, the perennial plant *Alpinia coerulea*, related to common ginger.

wild gladiole. The water lobelia.

wild goat. Any undomesticated goat of the genus *Capra*, in a broad sense including the ibexes.

wild goose. Any undomesticated goose; esp., in England, the graylag; in America, the Canada goose.

wild gooseberry. A common North American spiny shrub (*Grossularia cynosbati*) with racemose green flowers and bitter, bristly, green fruit; also, the fruit itself. Called also *pasture gooseberry* and *dogberry.*

wild'–goose' chase. **a** *Obs.* Also **wild–goose race.** A cross-country ride in which the leading horseman can set the course for all contestants so long as he can hold the lead. **b** A pursuit after something as unlikely to be caught as a wild goose; hence, a pursuit after something unattainable; a futile pursuit or chase.

wild–goose plum. One of a race of American plums referred to the species *Prunus hortulana*, but more probably resulting from a cross between *P. americana* and *P. angustifolia.* The varieties of this plum are best adapted to the South.

wild gourd. The calabazilla.

wild'grave' (wīld'grāv'), *n.* [G. *wildgraf.* See WILD; MARGRAVE. Cf. WALDGRAVE.] A waldgrave, or head forest keeper.

wild guelder–rose. The cranberry tree.

wild hazel. **a** The American hazel (*Corylus americana*). **b** *Calif.* = JOJOBA.

wild heat (of steel). A heat of molten steel which is boiling violently, and so, if poured, honeycombs the ingot with the contained gases.

wild hedgebur. The cleavers *Galium aparine.*

wild heliotrope. Any of various plants of the genus *Phacelia* having blue or purple flowers. *Calif.*

wild hemp. Hemp agrimony.

wild hippo. **a** The ipecac spurge. **b** The flowering spurge.

wild hoarhound. Any of several herbs of the genus *Eupatorium*, esp. *E. rotundifolium, E. verbenaefolium*, etc.; — more often called *thoroughwort.*

wild holly. = MOUNTAIN HOLLY **a.**

wild hollyhock. Any of several mallows, resembling the common hollyhock, mostly of the genera *Callirhoë, Sidalcea*, and *Phymosia*, esp. the handsome pink-flowered *P. rivularis* of central North America.

wild honey. Honey made by wild bees.

wild honeysuckle. **a** A showy pink-flowered shrub (*Azalea nudiflora*) of eastern North America, its slightly irregular flowers expanding with or before the leaves; — called also *pinkster flower.* **b** *Tex.* = SCARLET GAURA.

wild hop. The common bryony.

wild horse. **a** Any undomesticated horse, as Przhevalski's horse. **b** A domestic horse in the natural or feral state.

Wild Hunt. In European folklore, a nighttime chase or rushing of a rout of spectral hunters through the wilderness or athwart the sky; — called also the *Furious Host.* The leader, the **Wild Huntsman**, was probably originally Odin, or Woden, god of the wind and of the dead, his attendants being the souls of the dead. In medieval times, however, the story is often attached to other legendary personages. Cf. HOLDA.

wild hyacinth. **a** A North American bulbous plant (*Camassia esculenta*) with linear basal leaves and white racemose flowers. **b** The wood hyacinth.

wild hydrangea. A North American shrub (*Hydrangea arborescens*) with white flowers, cultivated for ornament.

wild hyssop. The blue vervain.

wild indigo. **a** Any American plant of the genus *Baptisia;* esp., a tumbleweed (*B. tinctoria*) having bright-yellow flowers and trifoliolate leaves with cuneate leaflets, and *B. australis*, called also *blue false indigo*, of the southeastern United States. **b** The false indigo (*Amorpha*). **c** The bastard indigo *Tephrosia purpurea*, which yields a yellow dye.

wild'ing (wīl'dĭng), *n.* **1.** **a** A wild or uncultivated plant of natural origin and growth; esp., a wild apple or crabapple tree; also, the fruit of such a plant. **b** A cultivated plant sprung up spontaneously; an escape.
2. Hence, figuratively, a variant from the mass of persons or things.

The 17th century in Germany . . . producing nothing but . . . *wildings* like Grimmelshausen. *Saintsbury.*

wild'ing, *adj.* Not tame, domesticated, or cultivated; wild.

The *wilding* bee. *Bryant.*

wild ipecac. **a** The ipecac spurge. **b** Feverroot.

wild iris. The common iris. See BLUE FLAG **a.**

wild Irishman. The tumatakuru. *New Zealand.*

wild'ish (wīl'dĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat wild. — **wild'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **wild'ish·ness,** *n.*

wild ivy. An Australian woody vine (*Platylobium triangulare*), family Fabaceae, having ivylike leaves, yellow flowers, and broad flat pods. It is often cultivated. *Australia.*

wild jalap. = MANROOT **a.**

wild jasmine. The wood anemone *Anemone quinquefolia.*

wild Job's–tears. The Virginia false gromwell.

wild kale. Charlock.

wild land. Land not cultivated, or unfit for cultivation; hence, waste lands; desert.

wild lantana. Any of various American trailing plants of the genus *Abronia*, with flowers resembling those of *Lantana.*

wild leek. An American species of *Allium* (*A. tricoccum*) having large oblong elliptical leaves and greenish-white flowers.

wild lemon. **a** *U. S.* = MAY APPLE **a.** **b** In Australia: (1) Any of several shrubs of the genus *Plectronia* (family Rubiaceae), as *P. oleifolia;* — in allusion to the yellow fruit. (2) A species of caper (*Capparis nobilis*) **c** In New Zealand, the tarata.

wild lettuce. **a** Any uncultivated species of lettuce which becomes a weed; specif., the prickly lettuce. **b** A tall North American herb (*Lactuca canadensis*) resembling the prickly lettuce, but without prickles. **c** = FALSE WINTERGREEN.

wild licorice. **a** A North American herb (*Glycyrrhiza lepidota*) closely related to the true licorice and having a root with similar properties; — called also *American licorice.* **b** The Indian licorice. **c** Any of several other plants with sweetish roots, as in the United States either of two bedstraws (*Galium circaezans* and *G. lanceolatum*) and in Australia a germander (*Teucrium corymbosum*). **d** Buttonbush.

wildlife, *n.* = LIFE, *n.*, 8 **c.**

wild lilac. Any shrub of the genus *Ceanothus. Calif.*

wild lily of the valley. *U. S.* **a** The false lily of the valley. **b** The white adder's-tongue. **c** The shinleaf *Pyrola elliptica.*

wild lime. **a** The mountain plum. **b** = 1st COLIMA. **c** The Ogeechee lime.

wild'ling (wīld'lĭng), *n.* [*wild*, adj. + 1st *-ling.*] **a** A wild flower or plant. **b** A wild animal.

As a caught *wildling* covers trap and chain. *L. McLeod.*

wild lupine. An erect herb (*Lupinus perennis*) of eastern and central North America, with palmately compound leaves and showy racemose blue flowers; — called also *old-maid's-bonnet* and *Indian beet.*

wild madder. **a** = MADDER, 1 & 2. **b** Either of two species of bedstraw: (1) The European *Galium mollugo*, with ample panicles of small white flowers; — called also *infant's-breath, white bedstraw.* (2) The American *G. tinctorium*, with terminal flowers in clusters of two or three.

wild mallow. = WILD HOLLYHOCK. See also MALLOW.

wild man. **a** An uncivilized man; a savage; also, a man of fierce and ungovernable character. **b** Also **wild man of the woods.** An orangutan. **c** *Slang.* An independent or radical, esp. in politics.

wild mandrake. **a** The enchanter's nightshade *Circaea lutetiana.* **b** = MAY APPLE **a.**

wild mango. The hog plum (*Spondias*).

wild mangosteen. **a** The sandal tree *Sandoricum koetjape;* also, its large edible acid fruit. Often called *santol.* **b** An East Indian date plum (*Diospyros peregrina*).

wild mare. *Obs.* **a** A nightmare. **b** A seesaw.

wild marigold. **a** The pot marigold. **b** An annual aromatic herb (*Matricaria matricarioides*) of the Pacific coast of North America, having dissected leaves and rayless yellow flowers. It is widely naturalized as a weed.

wild marjoram. A Eurasian, perennial herb (*Origanum vulgare*) resembling sweet marjoram, but less aromatic.

wild masterwort. Goutweed.

wild millet. **a** = MILLET GRASS **a.** **b** = SLOUGH GRASS **a.** **c** = DURRA.

wild mint. Any wild plant of the Lamiaceae; specif., pennyroyal.

wild morning–glory. Hedge bindweed.

wild mulberry. The yawweed. *W. Ind.*

wild musk. Alfilaria.

wild mustard. The charlock.

wild nard. The Celtic nard.

wild navew. The rutabaga (*Brassica napobrassica*).

wild'ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being wild, in any sense.
2. A wild, or waste, place. Obs.

wild nettle. = ROMAN NETTLE.

---

wilde, *adj.* [AS.] Powerful. *Obs*
wil'dered·ly (wĭl'dĕrd·lĭ), *adv.* of *wildered*, past. part.
wil'dern, *n.* [ME. *wilderne.*] A wilderness. *Obs.* — *adj.* Wild; uncultivated. *Obs.*
wild'hede, *n.* [See -HEAD.] Wildness. *Obs.*
wild'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
wild'ly, *adv.* of WILD.
wild man of the woods. See WILD MAN b.

---

wild nutmeg. Macassar nutmeg.

wild oat *or* **oats.** **1.** **a** Any wild grass of the genus *Avena*, esp. the European *A. fatua*, a common weed in meadows and pastures. **b** The tall meadow oat. **c** In Australia, the seaside brome grass (see GRASS, *Table*). **d** Any plant of the genus *Uvularia*.

Wild Oat (*Avena fatua*). 1 Whole Plant, much reduced; 2 Panicle; 3 Single Spikelet; 4 Lemma or Scale, nat. size.

2. *pl.* Youthful escapades; the indiscretions and peccadilloes ascribed to youthful exuberance of spirits; as, he settled down to sedate middle life with his *wild oats* soon forgotten; to sow one's *wild oats*.

wild oat grass. = WOOD GRASS **a**.

wild′-oat′ kick′er. *Agric. Mach.* A kind of grain cleaner in which the sieve, or riddle, is so constructed that the wheat kernels pass through an angle in the throat, while the oats, being too long to pass through this angle, are kicked backward in the direction of the throw of the riddle and are eventually discharged from the machine.

wild okra. **a** Any plant of the genus *Malachra* (family Malvaceae), esp. *M. capitata*, yielding a fiber. **b** Indian mallow.

wild oleander. Swamp loosestrife.

wild oleaster. Buffalo berry.

wild olive. **a** = OLEASTER **b**. **b** Any of many other trees more or less like the olive, or having olivelike fruit, as, in the United States, the tupelo gum, the silver bell, devilwood, and the mastic tree *Sideroxylon mastichodendron;* in Europe, the oleaster (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*) and related trees or shrubs; in the West Indies, the Java almond, the mountain plum, etc.; in India, the trees *Putranjiva roxburghii* (family Euphorbiaceae) and *Elaeocarpus serratus*, often called *Molucca berry*.

wild onion. **a** Any of several plants of the genus *Allium*, as *A. cernuum*, the nodding onion, *A. vineale*, the crow, or wild, garlic, etc. **b** *Western U. S.* Death camas. **c** *Australia.* The plant *Bulbine semibarbata* (family Liliaceae).

wild opium. = WILD LETTUCE **b**.

wild orach. A common orach (*Atriplex hastata*), often a weed in gardens.

wild orange. **a** The trifoliate orange. **b** *Southern U. S.* The cherry laurel *Laurocerasus caroliniana*. **c** *Australia.* = WILD LEMON **b** (1). **d** The West Indian tree *Drypetes glauca* (family Euphorbiaceae). **e** = HERCULES′-CLUB **a** (1). **f** A tree (*Gaertnera vaginata*), family Loganiaceae, of the island of Réunion. Its seeds, destitute of caffeine, are known as *mussaenda coffee*. **g** Any orange growing wild (sense 2).

wild orange lily. The wood lily *Lilium philadelphicum*.

wild pansy. A common European herb (*Viola tricolor*) cultivated for centuries as the *Johnny-jump-up* or *heartsease*. It has rounded basal leaves and pinnately parted stem leaves. Its short-spurred flowers are prevailingly blue or purple, mixed with white and yellow. From it most of the common garden pansies are derived. See PANSY.

wild parsley. Any of numerous wild plants of the carrot family with parsleylike foliage.

wild parsnip. The wild original form of the cultivated parsnip, found as a weed in both Europe and America. Its root is acrid and bitter.

wild passionflower. The maypop.

wild pea. Any of several plants, usually vines, of the pea family (Fabaceae), esp. of the genera *Lathyrus*, *Vicia*, *Strophostyles*, etc.

wild peach. The cherry laurel *Laurocerasus caroliniana*. *Southern U. S.*

wild peanut. = EARTHPEA **a**.

wild pear. **1.** Any shrub of the genus *Aronia*. *Local, U. S.* **2.** A South American timber tree (*Clethra tinifolia*) resembling the pear tree in habit and foliage.

wild pellitory. = SNEEZEWORT **b**.

wild pennyroyal. Any of several low-growing aromatic herbs of the mint family (Lamiaceae), esp. of the genera *Mentha*, *Satureia*, etc.

wild pepper. **a** A tropical Old World shrub (*Vitex trifolia*) with pleasantly aromatic foliage. The seeds are used medicinally. **b** *Dial. Eng.* Yarrow. **c** Jack-in-the-pulpit.

wild peppergrass. = PEPPERGRASS **a**.

wild pieplant. A dock (*Rumex hymenosepalus*) found from Texas to California. Its acid, juicy stems are used as a substitute for the garden rhubarb.

wild pigeon. Any undomesticated pigeon; esp., in Great Britain, the rock dove; in America, the now extinct passenger pigeon.

wild pine. **a** The Scotch pine. **b** In the West Indies, any of various plants of the pineapple family (Bromeliaceae), esp. the pinguin.

wild pineapple. **a** The pinguin. **b** Either of two plants of the genus *Ananas* (*A. bracteata* and *A. magdalenae*).

wild pink. **a** Any American catchfly of the genus *Silene*, esp. *S. pennsylvanica* of the eastern United States, having pale-pink flowers. **b** The orchid *Arethusa bulbosa*. **c** Any of several pinks, as the Deptford pink, growing wild (sense 2).

wild plantain. A tropical American plant (*Heliconia bihai*) much like the banana, but having brilliant-orange flowers with scarlet sheaths. Its leaves are used in the West Indies as coverings for packages.

wild plum. **a** Any uncultivated species of plum See PLUM, 1; PRUNUS. **b** The wild prune. **c** The black apple. **d** The wild red plum.

wild pomegranate. An Australian caper tree (*Capparis mitchelli*).

wild poppy. **a** The corn poppy. **b** The prickly poppy *Argemone mexicana*.

wild potato. **a** The manroot *Ipomoea pandurata*. **b** A tropical American plant (*Ipomoea fastigiata*) thought by some to be the original of the sweet potato. **c** In the southern United States, the tuber of an arrowhead (*Sagittaria platyphylla*), the food of ducks; — called also *duck potato*. **d** The spring beauty *Claytonia virginica*.

wild privet. The privet andromeda.

wild prune. A South African tree (*Pappea capensis*) having hard wood used for furniture; also, its edible, red, cherrylike fruit.

wild pumpkin. Calabazilla.

wild purslane. The devil's-milk, which is prostrate like purslane.

wild quinine. The American feverfew.

wild radish. Any of several plants of the genus *Raphanus*, esp. *R. raphanistrum*, the jointed charlock.

wild raisin. The sheepberry *Viburnum lentago*. *U. S.*

wild rape. Wild radish.

wild red cherry. = PIN CHERRY **a**.

wild red currant. In South Africa, any of several shrubs of the genus *Rhus*, esp. *R. laevigata*.

wild red lily. The wood lily *Lilium philadelphicum*.

wild red morning-glory. The star ipomoea.

wild red plum. A common North American tree (*Prunus americana*); also, its edible, usually red, rather bitter fruit.

wild red raspberry. The red raspberry *Rubus idaeus*.

wild rice. **a** A tall aquatic North American perennial grass (*Zizania aquatica*) with ample panicles bearing pistillate flowers above and staminate below. The grain is used for food, formerly esp. by the Indians, but now also gathered and marketed. **b** A similar Asiatic species (*Z. latifolia*). **c** Shama millet.

wild rocket. **a** The plant *Cleome serrulata*. See CLEOME. **b** = HEDGE MUSTARD **a**.

wild rose. **1.** Any of various roses growing without cultivation, as the sweetbrier, the swamp rose (*Rosa carolina*), and many others in the North Temperate Zone. It is the State flower of New York, North Dakota, and Iowa. See STATE FLOWER, *Plate*.

2. A color, red in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. It is of lower saturation and higher brilliance than damask and laurel pink. Cf. COLOR.

wild rosemary. **a** The moorwort. **b** The marsh tea. **c** A small Australian shrub (*Cassinia laevis*), family Carduaceae.

wild rubber. Rubber derived from uncultivated trees, esp. that from *Hevea brasiliensis* in Brazil, as distinguished from that derived from plantation trees. See PARÁ RUBBER; RUBBER, *n.*, 3.

wild rye. Any of several grasses of the genus *Elymus*.

wild saffron. An endemic shrub (*Bumelia loranthifolia*) of the Bahama Islands; also, its edible, nearly globose, black fruit.

wild sage. **a** A Eurasian sage (*Salvia verbenaca*), naturalized in North America, having blue flowers and verbenalike foliage; — called also *wild clary, vervain sage*, and *eyeseed*. **b** *Western U. S.* The sagebrush. **c** *Local, U. S.* Boneset. **d** Red sage.

wild sago. The coontie.

wild sapodilla. = 4th DILLY.

wild sarsaparilla. A common North American perennial herb (*Aralia nudicaulis*), having long-stalked basal ternate leaves with pinnately 3–5-foliolate divisions. The greenish flowers are borne usually in three simple umbels. The aromatic roots are used as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

wild scammony. = MANROOT **a**.

wild senna. A North American perennial herb (*Cassia marilandica*) the leaves of which are used medicinally, like those of the official senna.

wild sensitive plant. Any herb of the genus *Chamaecrista;* — often called *sensitive pea* (which see).

wild seringa. A South African shrub or small tree (*Burkea africana*), family Caesalpiniaceae, with pinnate leaves, and small, racemose flowers. It is common in the veld.

wild service tree. Also **wild service.** See 1st SERVICE **a**.

wild sheep. Any undomesticated sheep, as the argali, the mouflon, and the bighorn.

wild shot. See SHOT, *n.*, 17.

wild silk. Silk furnished by the larvae of wild silkworms. See SILK, SILKWORM, TUSSAH.

wild silkworm. Any of various silkworms, which have not been domesticated, esp. certain Asiatic species, as the tussah, yamamai, pernyi, and ailanthus, silkworms, whose silk is commercially valuable.

wild smoke tree. The American smoke tree (*Cotinus americanus*). See SMOKE TREE.

wild snakeroot. = GROUND IVY **a**.

wild snowball. The New Jersey tea; — so called from its clusters of small white flowers.

wild Spaniard. = SPANIARD, *n.*, 3. See SPEAR GRASS, 2 **b**.

wild spikenard. **a** The false spikenard *Smilacina racemosa*. **b** Wild sarsaparilla.

wild spinach. Any of several plants of the genus *Chenopodium*, as *C. album* and *C. bonus-henricus*, sometimes used as substitutes for spinach.

wild squill. = WILD HYACINTH **a**.

wild steel. Steel in, or made from, a **wild heat.** See WILD HEAT.

wild stonecrop. A succulent herb (*Sedum ternatum*) of rocky woods in the eastern United States, often cultivated for its cymose, white flowers.

wild strawberry. a Any uncultivated plant of the genus *Fragaria;* specif., the European *F. vesca*, naturalized, or perhaps native, in North America, having luscious red or, rarely, white fruit. It is one of the species used in breeding the common garden strawberry. **b** Also, the fruit of any of these plants

wild succory. Chicory.

wild sunflower. **a** Any of several uncultivated plants of the genus *Helianthus*, esp. *H. decapetalus*, the river sunflower. They are tall herbs with yellow flowers. See HELIANTHUS. **b** Elecampane.

wild swan. Any swan except the mute or tame swan; esp., the whooping swan.

wild sweet pea. = CATGUT, *n.*, **4**.

wild sweet potato. **a** The manroot *Ipomoea pandurata*. **b** The sand vine.

wild sweet William. **a** A species of phlox (*Phlox maculata*) of the eastern United States, often cultivated for its blue or purple flowers. **b** The common soapwort

wild syringa. The syringa *Philadelphus lewisii*. See SYRINGA, *n.*, 2

wild tamarind. Any of several West Indian trees somewhat like the tamarind, as *Lysiloma bahamensis*, species of *Pithecolobium*, etc.

wild tansy. **a** The common ragweed (*Ambrosia elatior*). **b** = SILVERWEED **a**.

wild tare. The bush vetch.

wild tea. The lead plant *Amorpha canescens*.

wild teasel. A Eurasian herb (*Dipsacus sylvestris*) resembling fuller's teasel, and naturalized in the United States.

wild thimble. The plant *Campanula rotundifolia*. See BLUEBELL **a**. *U. S.*

wild thyme. A species of thyme (*Thymus serpyllum*) common on banks and hillsides in Europe.

wild thyme oil. See OIL, *Table*.

wild timothy. See GRASS, *Table*.

wild tobacco. **a** Any of several plants of the genus *Nicotiana;* as: (1) A shrubby poisonous South American herb (*N. glauca*) widely naturalized; — called also *tree tobacco* and *marijuana*. (2) The six-o'clock. (3) An herb (*N. rustica*) of eastern North America, formerly cultivated by the Indians. **b** A tropical shrub (*Solanum verbascifolium*) with white flowers and yellow fruit. **c** A tropical American herb (*Pluchea odorata*) with aromatic foliage and pink flowers. **d** The Indian tobacco *Lobelia inflata*.

wild tomato. = BLOODBERRY.

wild tuberose. One of the ladies'-tresses (*Spiranthes cernua*).

wild tulip. **1.** In England: **a** The native European tulip *Tulipa sylvestris*. **b** *Dial.* The guinea-hen flower

2. In California, the Mariposa lily.

wild turkey. See TURKEY.

wild turnip. **a** The rutabaga (*Brassica napobrassica*). **b** The jack-in-the-pulpit.

wild unction. A West Indian woody vine (*Urechites lutea*), family Apocynaceae, found also in Florida. Its leaves yield urechitin.

wild vanilla. A perennial herb (*Trilisa odoratissima*) of the southeastern United States, the leaves of which have the fragrance of vanilla and are sometimes mixed with tobacco to give aroma.

wild vetch. The plant *Hosackia americana*.

wild vine. Any vine that grows wild; specif.: **a** *Eng.* The bryony or the black bryony. **b** *U. S.* The fox grape *Vitis labrusca*.

wild West. The western United States in its frontier and lawless period; — often used attributively; as, *wild West* novel, *wild West* show.

wild wheat. **1.** A type of wheat (*Triticum dicoccum dicoccoides*) found wild in Palestine, thought by some to be the prototype of cultivated wheat. It has a brittle rachis with the joints separating at maturity, and stiff glumes holding the kernels very tightly. Called also *wi-emmer*.

2. = GOAT GRASS.

wild′-wil′liams (wīld′wĭl′yăms), *n.* The ragged robin. *Dial. Eng.*

wild′wind′ (wīld′wĭnd′), *n.* A hurricane.

wild wisteria. = GROUNDNUT, 2 **a**.

wild woad. Dyer's rocket.

wild′wood′ (wīld′wŏŏd′), *n.* A wild or unfrequented wood.

wild woodbine. **a** The Virginia creeper. **b** The Carolina jessamine.

wild wormwood. The bastard feverfew.

wild yam. **a** Any of various uncultivated species of yam (*Dioscorea*), as *D. paniculata* of eastern North America. **b** An Australian and Tasmanian orchid (*Gastrodia sesamoides*). See NATIVE POTATO **a**. **c** = WAW-WAW.

wild yeast. Any yeast as it occurs in nature.

wild yellow lily. The meadow lily.

wile (wīl), *n.* [ME. *wile, wil*, prob. fr. ONF. var. of OF. *guile*, fr. AS. *wigle* divination, sorcery; akin to E. WITCH. Cf. GUILE.] **1.** A trick or stratagem intended to ensnare or deceive; a sly artifice; also, loosely, a beguiling or playful trick; as, coquettish *wiles*.

Put on the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to stand against the *wiles* of the Devil. *Eph.* vi. 11.

2. Trickery; deceit; guile; as, a man of *wile* and subtlety.

Syn. — See ARTIFICE.

wile, *v. t.;* WILED (wīld); WIL′ING (wī′lĭng). **1.** To lure by or as by a magic spell; to entice; beguile; allure.

Intensity of purpose, which is so often *wiled* out of him by the spells of the South. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

Say, whence is yond warlow with his wand
That thus would *wile* our folk away? *Towneley Plays.*

2. To practice artifice upon; to deceive. *Obs.*

3. [Confused with *while*.] To while; to pass or spend pleasurably; — often with *away*.

Wiled, not untaught, the silent time away. *Shelley.*

wile (wīl). Scot. var. of WALE, choice, choose.

Wil′fley ta′ble (wĭl′fĭl). *Ore Dressing.* A type of sand table, used for concentrating ores. It separates heavy mineral particles from lighter gangue by means of longitudinal riffles impeding the downward flow and a horizontal reciprocating motion carrying the heavy particles off the end of the table; — so called after the inventor.

Wil′fred (wĭl′frĕd; -frĭd; 119), **Wil′frid** (-frĭd), *n.* [AS. *Wilfridh, Wilferdh*, OG. *Wilfred, Willifrid*. See 1st WILL; FRITH peace.] Masculine proper name.

wil′ga (wĭl′gȧ), *n.* [Native name in New South Wales.] Any Australian tree of the genus *Geijera* (family Rutaceae), esp. *G. parviflora* with aromatic hard wood.

wil′gers (wĭl′gĕrz), *n.* [Dial. var. of WILLOW.] The osier *Salix viminalis*.

Wil′hel·mi′na (wĭl′hĕl·mē′nȧ; wĭl′ĕ·mē′-), *n.* [G. *Wilhelmine*, fr. *Wilhelm* William. See WILLIAM.] Fem. prop. name. **F.** *Guillelmine* (gē′yĕl′mēn′), *Guillemette* (-yĕ·mĕt′), *Wilhelmine* (vē′lĕl′mēn′); It. *Guglielma* (gōōl·yĕl′·mä); Sp. *Guillelmina* (gēl′yĕl·mē′nä; 170); G. *Wilhelmine* (vĭl′hĕl·mē′nĕ). — Dim. *Wil′mett, Wil′mot, Mina* (mē′nȧ), *Minella* (mĭ·nĕl′ȧ).

Wil′helm Meis′ter (vĭl′hĕlm mīs′tĕr). The usual short title and hero of Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship* (1795–96) and *Wilhelm Meister's Travels* (1821), which together reveal the hero's mental and moral development. Meister is emotional, speculative, and critical, ever striving for the harmonious development of his mind, and with exalted ideas of reforming the German stage. His love troubles finally end in a permanent attachment, and he finds happiness in a life of useful activity. The character is in large part a portrayal of the author's own development.

Wil′helm·stras′se (vĭl′hĕlm·shträs′ĕ), *n.* [G., lit., Wilhelm's or William's, street.] A street in the central part of Berlin, Germany, running south from Unter den Linden to the Belle Alliance Platz, on which are many government offices, including the foreign office; hence, figuratively, the German Foreign Office or its policies.

wil′ke·ite (wĭl′kē·īt), *n.* [After R. M. *Wilke*, Am. mineral collector.] *Mineral.* A member of the apatite group containing calcium silicate, carbonate, sulphate, and oxide, in addition to calcium phosphate. See APATITE.

wild′ren, *adj.* [ME. See WILDERNESS.] Wild. *Obs.*

wild′ship, *n.* Wildness. *Obs.*

wild′some. Var. of WILSOME.

wile. † VILE, WALE, WEEL, WHILE, WILL.

wile′ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

wile′less, *adj.* See -LESS.

wile′ly. *adj.* = WILY, *adj.* *Obs.*

wile′proof′ (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

wil′ful, wil′ful·ly, wil′ful·ness. Vars. of WILLFUL, etc.

wil′ful·hed, *n.* Wilfulness. *Obs.*

wil′hede, *n.* [ME. *wylhede*. See WILL, *n.*; -HEAD.] Will. *Obs.*

Wil′helm (vĭl′hĕlm), *n.* [G.] = WILLIAM **a**.

Wil′hel·mi′ne (vĭl′hĕl·mē′nĕ), *n.* = WILHELMINA. [TELL.]

Wil′helm Tell. See WILLIAM

wiliecoat. † WYLIECOAT.

wil′i·ly (wĭl′ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of WILY.

wil′i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

wilk (wĭlk). Dial. Eng. of WELK, *v.*

wilk. Var. of WHELK.

wilk. † WHICH.

wil′kin, *n.* Obs. dim. of WILLIAM.

Wil′kins Mi·caw′ber, Mr. See MICAWBER, MR. WILKINS.

Wil'kin·son (wĭl'kĭn·sŭn; -s'n), *n. Angling.* An artificial salmon fly with wings of a combination of teal and peacock wing tippets, golden pheasant tail, red, yellow, and black swan feathers, mallard feathers, and topping, and with silver tinsel body and no hackle.

will (wĭl), *n.* [ME. *will, wille, wil, wile,* fr. AS. *willa, will;* akin to OFris. *willa,* OS. *willio,* D. *wil,* G. *wille,* ON. *vili,* Dan. *villie,* Sw. *vilja,* Goth. *wilja.* See WILL, *v. auxiliary.*] **1.** Wish or desire; specif.: **a** Inclination; pleasure, either a state or an object of desire.

My poverty, but not my *will,* consents. *Shak.*

b Appetite or passion; fleshly or carnal desire.

His taste delicious, in digestion souring,
Devours his *will,* that lived by foul devouring. *Shak.*

c Purpose; determination; choice; intention.

2. What is wished or desired by another; esp., the choice or determination of one who has authority; discretionary pleasure. Hence, a request, command, or decree.

Thy *will* be done. *Matt.* vi. 10.
Our prayers should be according to the *will* of God. *Law.*
The mariner hath his *will.* *Coleridge.*

3. Power coupled with desire or intention; specif.: **a** Arbitrary disposal; power to control, dispose, or determine.

Deliver me not over unto the *will* of mine enemies. *Ps.* xxvii. 12.

b Power of controlling one's actions or emotions; self-control; as, the *will* to endure; a man of iron *will.*

4. The act or experience of willing; specif.: **a** The settlement of mental uncertainty or indecision; choice or decision of a mental issue; a volition (in sense 2).

"*Will*" . . . is frequently substituted for "volition," as when I say that my hand moves in obedience to my *will.* *Stewart.*

b The total conscious process involved in effecting a decision; desire, struggle, and decision, viewed as a single mental act.

5. The power of choosing; also, the power of choosing and of acting in accordance with choice; as, freedom of the *will;* sometimes, in a broader sense, a disposition to act according to certain principles, or to conform, in conduct and thought, to general or ideal ends; as, the *will* to power, success; the *will* to win; the *will* to agree; the *will* to live, to do.

6. *Law.* The legal declaration of a person's mind as to the manner in which he would have his property or estate disposed of after his death; the written instrument, legally executed, by which a man makes disposition of his estate, to take effect after his death. The term *testament,* originally a Roman and Civil law term, is often now used as synonymous with *will.* In English law the *will* developed from the early post-obit gift, and for a time (about the 12th century) was limited (except in case of burgage tenements) to disposition of chattels (which, in the absence of a will, fell into the hands of the church to administer for the good of the dead man's soul), not primarily to transmit the inheritance, but to provide for the welfare of his soul and for his burial. A will or testament may be *nuncupative* (oral) or *written* (see TESTAMENT, 2). Orig. an oral will might consist of any authenticated declaration by the deceased on his deathbed of his wish as to the disposition of his goods, but now such a will is valid in English law only under exceptional conditions (see NUNCUPATIVE WILL **b**), a written will duly authenticated by witnesses and sealed being in general the only valid form. In England the restriction on the disposition of land by will was temporarily obviated by creating a use, and was largely removed by the Statute of Wills (32 Hen. VIII) and later by abolition of feudal tenures (by 12 Chas. II). In the United States in general any form of property may be disposed of by will.

7. *Philos. & Historical Psychol.* **a** In early Greek conceptions, wish; willingness; willing intention; — still found in phrases such as *the will to believe.* **b** According to Aristotle, the Scholastics, and others, rational choice as distinguished esp. from instinctive or purely natural desires; choice governing action, belief, or the like, in accordance with what the individual reason holds as good or bad. In this sense, *will* is inoperative in the feeble-minded, the intoxicated, and the like.

It is the *will* that moves the intellect to action, and it is the element of *will* in the act of faith that makes faith meritorious. Free *will* is the proximate cause of moral evil. *Wm. Turner.*

c A power, or so-called faculty, of determining action, esp. in accordance with ideal motives, principles, or the like

Appetite is the *will's* solicitor, and the *will* is appetite's controller; what we covet according to the one, by the other, we often reject. *Hooker.*
The *will* is plainly that by which the mind chooses anything. *J. Edwards.*
His *will* and judgment at continual strife. *Cowper.*

d With Fichte, Schopenhauer, and others, an overindividual and transcendent reality, conceived as a metaphysical reality of which individual wills are particular and partial manifestations. See VOLUNTARISM, 2. **e** Conation or action directed towards a goal, especially when the goal is clearly known in advance and when effort is required to overcome obstacles or contrary desires.

8. *Scots Law.* That part of a summons or other signet letter expressing its will or command, beginning "Our will is."

Syn. — WILL, VOLITION are sometimes interchangeable. But in ordinary usage (for technical distinctions see defs.) WILL commonly denotes the power or faculty of willing or choosing, VOLITION, the exercise of that power, or the act; as, "that iron *will*" (*Tennyson*); "Attention is the first and fundamental thing in *volition*" (*W. James*).

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

will-commanding, *adj.* **willmaker** **will-strong**
will-fraught **willmaking**

— ***after one's will.*** According to one's choice or purpose; as one wishes. — ***against one's will.*** Against one's wish or intention. — ***at will.*** As one wishes; as it pleases or suits oneself. — ***one's own sweet will.*** One's own wish, desire, or intention. — ***with a will.*** With willingness and zeal; earnestly; heartily.

will (wĭl), *v.;* WILLED (wĭld); WILL'ING. Indic. present, I *will,* thou *willest,* he *wills* or *willeth;* we, you, they *will.* [AS. *willian.* See WILL, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To wish or long for; to desire. *Archaic.*

'T is a withered pear; *will* you anything with it? *Shak.*

2. To enjoin or command; to direct; order. *Obs.*

They *willed* me say so, madam. *Shak.*

3. To form a distinct volition of; to determine by an act of choice; hence, to ordain; decree.

Two things he [God] *willeth,* that we should be good, and that we should be happy. *Barrow.*
To *will* an aggressive war is a crime. *John Burroughs.*

4. To influence by one's will, as through hypnotism; as, he *willed* her to raise her arm; she *willed* herself to sleep.

5. To give or direct the disposal of by will or testament; to bequeath; devise; as, to *will* one's estate to a son; also, to order or direct by testament; as, he *willed* that his estate should be divided among his children.

—, *Intransitive:* To exercise volition; to choose; decide; determine; decree.

At Winchester he lies, so himself *willed.* *Robert of Brunne.*

will (wĭl; 71), *v. t. & auxiliary; pres. ind., sing.,* 1st & 3d pers. WILL, 2d WILT, *pl.* WILL; *past tense* WOULD; *past part.* (*Obs.*) WOLD, WOULD. Infinitive and imperative lacking. [ME. *willen,* pret. *wolde,* fr. AS. *willan,* pres. ind., 1st pers. *wille,* 2d pers. *wilt,* 3d pers. *wil(l)e,* pret. *wolde;* akin to OS. *willian,* OFris. *willa,* D. *willen,* G. *wollen,* OHG. *wollan, wellan,* ON. & Sw. *vilja,* Dan. *ville,* Goth. *wiljan, Oslav, voliti,* L. *velle* to wish, *volo* I wish, Skr. *vṛṇóti, vṛṇāti,* he chooses, desires. Cf. VOLUNTARY, VOLUPTUOUS, WALE choice, WELCOME, WELL, *adv.*] **1.** As *verb transitive:* Wish; desire; incline to have; — now chiefly in the form *would* (which see).

A wife as of herself no thing ne sholde [should]
Wille in effect, but as her husband *wolde* [would]. *Chaucer.*
Caleb said unto her, What *wilt* thou? *Judg.* i. 1.

2. As an auxiliary verb followed by the infinitive without *to* (see also SHALL, 2; WOULD): **a** Am (is, are, etc.) willing or desirous to, or, emphatically, determined to; choose to. Hence, simply, am (is, are, etc.) to; — forming future-tense phrases. **b** Am (is, are, etc.) accustomed to; have a practice or habit to.

They *will* go to Sunday schools, through storms. . . .
They *will* stand behind a table at a fair all day. *O. W. Holmes.*

c Can; as, the word *will* bear that construction; a square peg *will* not fit a round hole.

☞ Sometimes, esp. in dialect, *will* and its verb are used with the force merely of the simple verb; as in, I 'm thinking this *will* be [is] your birthday.

—, *Intransitive:* To be willing; to be inclined or disposed; to be pleased; to wish; desire.

And behold, there came a leper and worshiped him, saying, Lord, if thou *wil,* thou canst make me clean. And Jesus . . . touched him, saying, I *will;* be thou clean. *Matt.* viii. 2, 3.

☞ This word has been confused with 2d *will,* v. i., to choose, which, unlike this, is entirely of the weak conjugation.

— ***will I, nill I, or will ye, nill ye, or will he, nill he.*** [See NILL, *v. t.*] Whether I, you, or he, will it or not; hence, without choice; compulsorily; — sometimes corrupted into *willy-nilly.* "If I must take service *willy-nilly.*" *J. H. Newman.* "Land for all who would till it, and reading and writing *will ye, nill ye.*" *Lowell.*

Syn. — See SHALL, *v. t.,* 2 **a**; cf. MAY, OUGHT.

will, *v. i.* [From refl. of ON. *villa* to bewilder, fr. *villr* bewildered. See WILL, *adj.*] To wander; to be lost; to go astray. *Obs. exc. Shet.*

will (wĭl), *adj. & adv.* [ON. *villr.* See WILD.] Astray; bewildered; at a loss. *Now Dial.*

Will (wĭl) *n.* Dim. of WILLIAM.

will'a·ble (wĭl'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That may be willed, wished, determined by will etc.

Wil'lans's line (wĭl'ăn·zĭz). [After P. W. *Willans,* Eng. steam-engine expert.] *Steam Engines.* A curve, plotted from Cartesian co-ordinates, having as ordinates the total steam consumed by an engine per hour and as abscissae the corresponding horsepowers (indicated, brake, or electric). When the horsepower is varied by altering the initial steam pressure without changing the cutoff, this curve is sensibly a straight line passing above the origin. The equation of this straight line is called **Willans's law.**

willed (wĭld), *adj.* Having a will; — chiefly in composition; as, strong-*willed;* weak-*willed.* — **willed'ness,** *n.*

wil'lem·ite (wĭl'ĕm·īt), *n.* [After *Willem* I, king of the Netherlands.] *Mineral.* Native zinc orthosilicate, Zn_2SiO_4, occurring in hexagonal prisms and also in massive or granular forms, and varying in color from white or greenish yellow to green, reddish, and brown. In the variety *troostite,* occurring in large reddish crystals, the zinc is partly replaced by manganese. H., 5.5. Sp. gr., 3.89–4.18.

will'er (wĭl'ĕr), *n.* One who wills; esp., one who wields an influence by means of a strong will.

Willes'den proc'ess (wĭlz'dĕn). [From *Willesden,* suburb of London, the orig. place of manufacture.] A process of waterproofing paper, canvas, rope, or other cellulose material, by passing it through Schweizer's reagent and drying, whereby it is converted on the surface into a green, varnish-like substance. The product is known as **Willesden paper, Willesden canvas, Willesden ware,** etc.

wil'let (wĭl'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.; pl.* WILLETS (-ĕts; -ĭts), sometimes WILLET. See PLURAL, *Note.* [Imitative.] A large shore bird (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*) of central North America. Its summer plumage is barred and mottled with blackish patches. In winter the upper parts are plain brownish gray, the breast pale gray, and the belly white. Its loud whistle resembles the syllables *pilly-will-willet,* whence its name.

Willet.

wil'ley (wĭl'ĭ), *v. t.* To willow, as cotton, etc.

wil'ley. Var. of WILLY, a willow.

will'ful, wil'ful (wĭl'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* [*will* + *full.*] **1.** Willing; disposed or ready; also, wishful; desirous. *Obs.*

2. Self-determined; voluntary; intentional; as, *willful* murder.

In *willful* poverty. *Chaucer.*

3. Governed by will without yielding to reason; obstinate; perverse; stubborn; as, a *willful* man or horse.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See WAYWARD.

— **will'ful·ly, wil'ful-,** *adv.* — **will'ful·ness, wil'ful-,** *n.*

will'ful, *n.* A willful or a voluntary act.

Will Hon'ey·comb'. See HONEYCOMB, WILL.

Wil'liam (wĭl'yăm), *n.* [ONF. *Willame, Willaume* (OF. *Guillaume*), of G. origin; cf. G. *Wilhelm,* OHG. *Willehelm, Willihelm,* and OHG. *willo, willjo,* will, G. *wille,* and G. *helm* helmet. See WILL, *n.;* HELMET.] **a** Masculine proper name. L. *Gulielmus* (gwĭl'ĭ·ĕl'mŭs), or *Gulielmus* (gū'lĭ·ĕl'mŭs); F. *Guillaume* (gē'yōm'); It. *Guglielmo* (gōō·lyĕl'mō); Sp. *Guillermo* (gē·lyĕr'mō; 170); Pg. *Guilherme* (gē·lyĕr'mä); G. *Wilhelm* (vĭl'hĕlm). — Dim. *Will, Willy, Bill, Billy* (*Wil'kin,* obs.). — Fem. *Wilhelmina.* **b** See ORDER, *n.,* 1.

William and Mary furniture. A style of English furniture influenced by the Dutch (see DUTCH, *adj.,* 5) and developed after 1689, the accession of William and Mary. At this time walnut supplanted oak in favor.

Wil'liam Gup'py. See GUPPY, WILLIAM.

Wil'liam of Cloudes'ly (kloudz'lĭ). A famous archer and outlaw of an old English ballad who cleaves a hazel rod at twenty score paces. He also sends an arrow through an apple on his son's head. Cf. WILLIAM TELL.

Wil'liams, *or* **Wil'liam's, Bon' Chré'tien'** (wĭl'yămz bŏN' krā'tyĂN'). = BARTLETT. *Eng.*

wil'liams·ite (wĭl'yăms·īt), *n. Mineral.* A green variety of serpentine, used for decorative purposes.

Wil'liam·so'ni·a (wĭl'yăm·sō'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [After W. C. *Williamson* (1816–95), Eng. naturalist.] *Paleontol.* A genus of fossil cycads typifying a family, **Wil'liam·so'ni·a'ce·ae** (-ā'sē·ē), having slender, more or less branched stems, and conspicuous bracts, or scales, associated with the fructification. They are found in rocks from the Upper Triassic to Middle Cretaceous in both the New and Old Worlds.

Wil'liam·son's blue *or* **violet** (wĭl'yăm·sŭnz; -s'nz). [After A. W. *Williamson* (1824–1904), Eng. chemist.] A variety of Prussian blue (see PRUSSIAN BLUE).

William, *or* **Wilhelm, Tell** (tĕl). **1.** A legendary Swiss patriot and archer who, for refusing to salute the cap which Gessler, the Austrian governor, had set up in the market place, was sentenced to shoot an apple from the head of his own son. This he successfully did. He subsequently shot Gessler, and freed his country from Austrian oppression. The Tell legend, in its essential features, is widely spread in Europe and Asia. Cf. WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLY.

2. The title and hero of a drama, *Wilhelm Tell* (1804), by Schiller.

3. An opera (1829) by Rossini, based on Schiller's drama.

Wil'liam Thorn'hill', Sir. See THORNHILL, SQUIRE.

Wil'lie (wĭl'ĭ), *n.* **1.** Dim. of WILLIAM.

2. Feminine proper name; — orig., dim. of WILHELMINA.

Wil'lie-boy', *n.* A dandified young fellow; a dude. *Slang.*

wil'lie gow (gōō). The herring gull. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

wil'lie hawk'ie (hôk'ĭ). The little grebe. *Ir.*

wil'lies (wĭl'ĭz), *n. pl.* A fit of nervousness; the creeps; — usually with *the.* *Slang, U. S.*

wil'lie wag'tail'. **a** *Orkney I.* The pied wagtail. **b** The wagtail flycatcher (*Leucocirca tricolor*) of Australia.

will'ie-waucht', **will'ie-waught'** (wĭl'ĭ·wäkt'; -wŏkt'; wĭl'ĭ-), *n.* A deep draft, as of ale; — a use arising from an abbreviation or misunderstanding of Burns's "A right guid-willie waught," i. e., a good-will draft, erroneously printed in most editions as "a right guid willie-waught." *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

wil'lie wick'et. The common sandpiper. *Local, Eng.*

will'ing, *adj.* [From WILL to wish.] **1.** Inclined or favorably disposed in mind; desirous; ready; as, *willing* to go.

Felix, *willing* to show the Jews a pleasure, left Paul bound. *Acts* xxiv. 27.

2. Ready to act; prompt to do, give, grant, etc.; not slow, lazy, or reluctant; as, a *willing* horse, crew.

3. Accepted, done, given, etc., of choice, or without reluctance; voluntary; as, a *willing* sacrifice, gift.

[They] are held, with his melodious harmony,
In *willing* chains and sweet captivity. *Milton.*

4. Intentional; deliberate; as, a *willing* theft by a *willing* thief. *Now Rare.*

5. Of or pertaining to the will or power of choosing; volitional; as, the *willing* faculty or capacity.

Syn. — Agreeable, disposed, minded, free, unforced.

Ant. — Unwilling, averse, opposed; reluctant, grudging.

— **will'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **will'ing·ness,** *n.*

will'ing, *n.* Desire; longing. *Rare.*

will'ing, *adv.* Willingly. *Now Rare.*

will'ing·heart'ed (wĭl'ĭng·härt'ĕd; -tĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Heartily willing or disposed.

will'ing·hood, *n.* Willingness. *Rare.*

Wil'lis's ar'ter·y (wĭl'ĭs·ĭz). [See WILLIS'S CORDS.] = COMMUNICATING ARTERY.

Willis's circle. = CIRCLE OF WILLIS.

Willis's cords *or* **trabeculae.** [After T. *Willis,* (1621–75), Eng. anatomist.] *Anat.* Slender fibers crossing the venous sinuses of the dura mater, esp. at the lower extremity of the superior sagittal sinus.

Willis's valve. The anterior medullary velum. See MEDULLARY VELUM.

Wil'lis sys'tem (wĭl'ĭs). [After Robert *Willis* (1800–75), Eng. mechanician.] *Gearing.* The system of using for the generating circle of cycloidal teeth a circle equal in radius to a pinion having twelve teeth of the given pitch.

wil'li·waw (wĭl'ĭ·wȯ), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A sudden violent gust of cold land air, common along mountainous coasts of high latitudes.

will'-less, *adj.* Involuntary. — **will'-less·ly,** *adv.* — **will'-less·ness,** *n. Rare.*

will'ness, *n.* **a** *Obs.* Madness; folly. **b** *Orkney I.* Dizziness.

wil'lock (wĭl'ŭk), *n. Local, Eng. & Scot.* **a** The common guillemot. **b** The puffin. **c** The razor-billed auk.

will'-o'-the-wisp' (wĭl'ō·thĕ·wĭsp'), *n.* **a** Ignis fatuus; hence, figuratively, a misleading or elusive object. **b** A blue-green alga of the genus *Nostoc,* esp. *N. commune* which appears suddenly. See NOSTOC. **c** See CHECKERS, *n.*

will'-o'-the-wisp', *adj.* Of the nature of a will-o'-the-wisp, or ignis fatuus; hence, visionary; impractical; as, a *will-o'-the-wisp* scheme. — **will'-o'-the-wisp'ish,** *adj.* — **will'-o'-the-wisp'y,** *adj.*

wil'low (wĭl'ō), *n.* [ME. *wilowe, wilwe,* fr. AS. *welig;* akin to MD. *wilge,* D. *wilg,* LG. & MHG. *wilge,* Gr. *helikē* willow, *helix* twisted, spiral, L. *volvere* to turn. See HELIX, VOLUBLE; cf. WILLY basket.] **1.** Any tree or shrub of the genus *Salix* (which see). The willows are of much economic importance. The tough pliable shoots of many species are used in basketry, etc. (see OSIER); others yield bark useful for tanning. A few, as the white willow and weeping willow, are ornamental shade trees. Others are shrubs, as the sand-bar willow (*S. longifolia*). Their wood is also valuable. The willow, esp. the weeping willow, is often used as an emblem of sorrow, desolation, or desertion. Hence, a lover forsaken by, or having lost, the person beloved, is said to *wear the willow.*

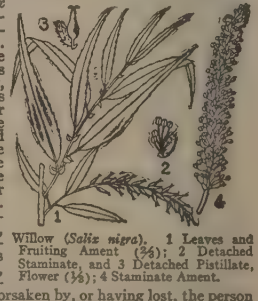

Willow (*Salix nigra*). **1** Leaves and Fruiting Ament (⅔); **2** Detached Staminate, and **3** Detached Pistillate, Flower (⅓); **4** Staminate Ament.

---

will. ✝ VILE, WELL.
will'a·way' (wĭl'ȧ·wā', wĭl'-). Scot. form of WELLAWAY.
wil'la·wins (wĭl'ȧ·wĭnz; wĭl'-ȧ·wŭnz), *interj.* An exclamation expressing sorrow or pity. *Obs. Scot.*
willd, wild. Willed. *Ref. Sp.*
wille. ✝ VILE, WELL, WILL.
willeliche, *adv.* [ME., fr. AS. *willīce.*] Voluntarily. *Obs.*
willes, *adv.* Voluntarily. *Obs.*
willesful, *adj.* Willful; desirous. *Obs.*
will'ey·er, *n.* = WILLEWER.
Wil'liams, Caleb (wĭl'yămz). See FALKLAND, 2.
williche, *adv.* [ME. See WILLELICHE.] Voluntarily. *Obs.*
willie-beguily. ✝ WILY-BEGUILY.
wil'li·er, *n.* = WILLOWER.
will'-in-the-wisp', *n.* Will-o'-the-wisp. *Obs.*
Wil'lis'a. See ALMACK'S, 1.

2. The wood of the willow; hence, *Colloq.*, something made of that wood, as a cricket or baseball bat.
3. Any of several other plants more or less like a willow, as the willow herbs and in Australia the wilga.
4. A trap for fish; a willy. *Obs.*
5. *Angling.* An artificial fly with dark-gray wings, green silk body, brown hackle, and yellow ribbing and tag.
6. *Textile Mfg.* A machine in which cotton or wool is opened and cleansed by long spikes projecting from a drum or drums revolving in a box studded (internally) with spikes.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

willow-bordered	willow-grown	willow-tufted
willow-colored	willow-shaded	willow-veiled
willow-fringed	willow-skirted	willow-wood

wil'low (wĭl'ō), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the willow; made of willow wood.
wil'low, *v. t.* [See WILLOW, 6.] To open and cleanse, as cotton, flax, or wool, with or as with a willow. — **wil'low·er** (wĭl'ō-ĕr), *n.*
willow acacia. An Australian shrub or small tree (*Acacia saligna*) commonly cultivated for its long showy racemes of yellow heads.
willow amsonia. The plant *Tabernaemontana amsonia.*
willow apple. The willow gall.
willow beauty. A handsome European geometrid moth (*Selidosema gemmaria*).
willow beetle. Any of several leaf beetles that feed on the leaves of willows; also, any beetle that bores in the wood.
wil'low-bīt'er (wĭl'ō-bĭt'ĕr), *n. Local, Brit.* **a** Blue titmouse. See TITMOUSE. **b** Marsh titmouse. See TITMOUSE.
willow borer. **a** Any of several small bronzy longicorn beetles of the genus *Agrilus* that bore in the sapwood of the willow tree, often killing the tree; esp., *A. politus* or *A. anxius.* The latter infests also poplars and birches. **b** The poplar borer (*Saperda calcarata*). **c** A European weevil (*Cryptorhynchus lapathi*) introduced and destructive to willows in the eastern United States.
willow buffer. See 3d BUFFER, 1.
willow cactus. Any cactus of the genus *Rhipsalis.*
willow cat *or* **catfish.** A large yellowish unspotted market catfish (*Ictalurus anguilla*) of the lower Mississippi Valley.
willow chafer. The goldsmith beetle; also, any of several allied beetles.
willow charcoal. A superior variety of charcoal, made from willow wood.
wil'low-cone' gall. The pine-cone willow gall.
willow cottonwood. A narrow-leaved cottonwood (*Populus angustifolia*) of western North America.
wil'lowed (wĭl'ōd), *adj.* Abounding, covered, or overgrown, with willows. "*Willowed* meads." *Collins.*
wil'lowed, *adj.* Opened and cleansed, as cotton or wool, by means of a willow.
wil'low·er (wĭl'ō-ĕr), *n.* [From WILLOW, *v.*] One who or that which willows; specif., a willow (the machine).
willow family. The Salicaceae.
willow fly. Any of certain greenish European stone flies of the genus *Chloroperla.*
willow gall. Any of various galls on willow leaves or shoots esp. the pine-cone willow gall.
willow goldfinch. See GOLDFINCH **b.**
willow green. The color reseda.
willow grouse. = WILLOW PTARMIGAN. See PTARMIGAN.
willow herb. **a** A perennial herb (*Chamaenerion angustifolium*) found throughout the North Temperate Zone, having narrow willowlike leaves and showy rose-purple flowers; — called *fireweed* from its frequency after fires, *great willow herb*, and *French willow.* Also, as a book name, any other species of this genus or related *Epilobium.* The *hairy willow herb* is *E. hirsutum.* Called also *gooseberry foot.* **b** The loosestrife *Lythrum salicaria.* **c** Swamp loosestrife.
wil'low·ish (wĭl'ō-ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat resembling a willow, as in the color of leaves, the pliancy of branches, the drooping appearance, or the like; willowlike.
willow lark. The sedge warbler. *Local, Eng.*
willow leaf. = GRANULE, 2.
willow leaf beetle. Any of many leaf beetles that infest willows; esp.: **a** In North America, *Lina scripta*, which often defoliates and kills willows and poplars, and cultivated osiers, and *Galerucella decora*, which has similar habits. **b** In Europe, a related beetle (*Phyllodecta vitellinae*) harmful to willows.
wil'low-leaved', *adj.* Having leaves resembling or suggesting those of the willow.
willow-leaved jasmine. A South American shrub (*Cestrum parqui*) often cultivated for its greenish-yellow, fragrant flowers.
wil'low-like' (wĭl'ō-līk'), *adj.* Resembling or suggesting a willow, as in the color of leaves, the pliancy of branches, etc.
willow louse. Any plant louse that infests the willow, as the two large black species *Lachnus viminalis* and *Aphis salicicola.*
willow moth. Any of numerous moths whose larvae infest the willow tree; esp., the dagger moths (*Acronycta*, or *Apatella*, *oblinata* and *A. americana*).
willow myrtle. An Australian shrub or tree (*Agonis flexuosa*), family Myrtaceae, with willowlike leaves and showy white flowers in axillary heads.
willow oak. **a** An oak (*Quercus phellos*) of the eastern United States, with linear, entire leaves; also, its light-brown wood, soft, but strong and heavy, sometimes used in construction. **b** = LAUREL OAK **a.**

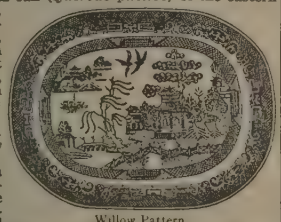
Willow Pattern.

willow pattern. [From the *willow* tree in the design.] *Pottery.* A design used in decorating china, orig. the blue china of Nanking, introduced in English earthenware by Thomas Turner of Caughley, England, about 1780.
willow peeler. See PEELER.
willow poplar. = BLACK POPLAR **a.**
willow ptarmigan. See PTARMIGAN.
willow sawfly. Any of numerous sawflies that infest the willow; esp.: **a** The large American sawfly (*Cimbex americana*), whose larva is pale greenish with a black dorsal stripe. **b** The steel-blue sawfly (*Dolerus arvensis*) and the smaller brownish species (*D. bicolor*). **c** The black sawfly (*Pteronidea ventralis*), whose yellow-spotted blackish larva infests also the wild cherry.

Willow Sawfly (*Cimbex americana*).

willow shoot. **1.** A shoot or branch of a willow.
2. *Plant Pathol.* One of the abnormal slender willowlike shoots produced by peach trees affected with the yellows. See PEACH YELLOWS.
willow slug. The larva of a willow sawfly.
willow slug caterpillar. The spinose larva of a moth (*Euclea delphinii*) that feeds on willow, oak, and pear, and other deciduous trees.
willow sparrow. Willow warbler. *Local, Eng.*
willow thorn. Sea buckthorn.
willow thrush. A thrush (*Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola*) closely allied to the veery.
willow tree. **a** Any tree of the genus *Salix.* **b** Any Australian tree or shrub of the genus *Pittosporum.*
wil'low-tree' mon'ey. Silver coins (sixpence and twelvepence) issued in 1652 by the Massachusetts colony. Cf. PINE-TREE MONEY.
willow wand. A wand, rod, or shoot, of willow; esp., formerly, in Scotland, such a wand peeled and laid across a door to prohibit entrance.
willow warbler. Any of certain Old World warblers of the genera *Phylloscopus* and *Acanthopneuste*; esp., *P. trochilus*, a small songbird common in Europe, commonly called *willow wren.* It is delicate greenish above and white below. *Ken'ni-cott's* (kĕn'ĭ-kŏts) *willow warbler* (*A. borealis kennicotti*) breeds in Alaska.
wil'low-ware' (wĭl'ō-wâr'), *n. Ceramics.* Ware decorated with a willow pattern.
wil'low-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* **a** A European loosestrife (*Lysimachia vulgaris*). **b** *Dial. Eng.* Any of various narrow-leaved species of *Persicaria.*
wil'low-wield'er (-wēl'dĕr), *n.* One who wields a willow, esp. a cricket bat. *Colloq.*
wil'low-worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A larva of a willow moth or willow sawfly.
wil'low-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** *Obs.* A willow. **b** = WILLOW-WEED.
willow wren. **a** The willow warbler *Phylloscopus trochilus.* **b** Chiffchaff.
wil'low·y (wĭl'ō-ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Abounding with willows; edged, as a walk or garden, with willow trees; shaded by willows. **2.** Resembling a willow; pliant; flexible; of persons, tall and graceful.
will power. Energy or force of will as expressed in determination, resoluteness, or purpose; strength of mind.
Will's (wĭlz), *n.* A famous coffeehouse formerly at the corner of Bow and Russell Streets in London; — so called from the first name of its proprietor. It was much frequented by gamesters, poets, and wits in the time of Queen Anne.
Will Scar'let. See SCARLET, WILL.
will'-wil'let, *n.* The willet. *Local, U. S.*
Will Wim'ble. See WIMBLE, WILL.
will'-wor'ship, *n.* Worship merely in accordance with individual will or fancy, or without being divinely authorized or inspired. *Col.* ii. 23. — **will'-wor'ship·er,** *n.*
wil'ly, *v. t.;* **wil'LIED (-Id);** WIL'LY-ING. To willow, as cotton, etc.
will'y (wĭl'ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Willing; voluntary; also, favorable. *Now Rare.*

And ev'ry whispering I've heard
From *willy* wind in leaves and grass. *Galsworthy.*

2. Willful. *Scot.*
wil'ly (wĭl'ĭ), *n.* [AS. *wilige*; akin to E. WILLOW tree. Cf WEEL a trap.] **1.** A large wicker basket. *Dial. Eng.*
2. A kind of wicker or plaited fish trap. *Local, Eng.*
3. = WILLOW, *n.*, 6.
Wil'ly (wĭl'ĭ), *n.* Dim. of WILLIAM.
will'yard (wĭl'yĕrd; wĭl'-), **will'yart** (-yĕrt), *adj. Chiefly Scot.* **a** Wild; willful. **b** Bewildered; also, shy.
wil'ly·er (wĭl'ĭ-ĕr), *n.* A willower.
wil'ly-muf'ty (wĭl'ĭ-mŭf'tĭ), *n.* The willow warbler. *Eng.*
wil'ly-nil'ly (wĭl'ĭ-nĭl'ĭ), *adv. & adj.* Having no regard for one's wishes; without choice; compulsorily. See *will I, nill I*, etc., under 3d WILL.
wil'ly-wag'tail', *n.* The pied wagtail. *Local, Eng.*
wil'ly-wick'et (wĭl'ĭ-wĭk'ĭt), *n.* The common sandpiper. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
wil'ly-wil'ly, *n.* A tornado or cyclone. *Australia.*
Wil'mot Pro·vi'so (wĭl'mŏt). *U. S. Hist.* A proviso, introduced by David Wilmot of Pennsylvania in 1846 as an amendment to a bill in Congress appropriating money for purchasing territory from Mexico, that slavery should be prohibited in that territory. It passed the House, but was rejected by the Senate.
Wilm's tu'mor (vĭlmz). [After M. *Wilms* (1867–1918), Ger. surgeon.] *Med.* A teratomatous tumor of the kidney, occurring in infancy or childhood.
wil'some (wĭl'sŭm), *adj.* [Cf. AS. *wilsum* willing.] Willful; violent. — **wil'some·ly,** *adv.* — **wil'some·ness,** *n. All Now Dial.*
wil'some, *adj.* [ON. *villusamr* erroneous, false.] *Obs. exc. Scot.* **a** Wild and desolate; dreary. **b** Astray; bewildered. — **wil'some·ly,** *adv.* — **wil'some·ness,** *n.*
Wil'son, Pud'd'n·head' (wĭl's'n). See PUDD'NHEAD WILSON.
Wil'son Act (wĭl's'n). **1.** A customs act framed chiefly by Representative W. L. Wilson of West Virginia, and Senator A. P. Gorman of Maryland, passed by Congress as a Democratic tariff-reduction measure in 1894, and allowed to become a law without the signature of the President. Called also **Wil'son–Gor'man Act** (-gôr'măn).
2. Also **Wilson Law.** See ORIGINAL PACKAGE.
Wil·so'ni·an (wĭl-sō'nĭ-ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, Woodrow Wilson; as, *Wilsonian* policies.
Wil'son·ism (wĭl's'n-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines or theories of Woodrow Wilson.
Wilson projection gauge. An optical comparator for screw threads, in which the optical system is duplicated and arranged so that the opposite sides of the thread are simultaneously projected on a screen, so that they intermesh and exactly meet when the thread is correct as to form and size.
Wil'son's black'cap' (wĭl's'nz). [After Alexander *Wilson* (1766–1813), Am. ornithologist.] Wilson's warbler.
Wilson's petrel. See PETREL, 1.
Wilson's phalarope. See PHALAROPE.
Wilson's plover. A ring plover (*Pagolla wilsonia*) of the coast of the United States, Central America, and South America.
Wilson's snipe. An American snipe (*Capella delicata*). See SNIPE, *n.*, 1 **a.**
Wilson's tern. The common tern. See TERN.
Wilson's theorem. [After J. *Wilson* (1741–93), Eng. mathematician.] *Theory of Numbers.* The theorem that if p is a prime number factorial $(p-1)$ plus unity is divisible by p.
Wilson's thrush. The veery.
Wilson's warbler. A small fly-catching warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*) of eastern and northern North America. It is bright yellow with a black crown. See FLY-CATCHING WARBLER, *Illust.*; cf. PILEOLATED WARBLER.
wilt (wĭlt), *v.;* WILT'ED; WILT'ING. [Also *welt*, dial. var. of WELK.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To lose freshness and become flaccid, as a plant in a dry day, or when cut; to droop.
2. To grow weak or faint; to languish; flag; as, she *wilted* for shame and grief; hence, *Colloq.*, to lose courage, spirit, or the like; as, to *wilt* before an accuser's gaze.
—, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to droop; to make flaccid, as a plant.
2. To cause to languish; to lower in spirit, force, or vigor.

Despots have *wilted* the human race into sloth and imbecility. *Dr. T. Dwight.*

wilt, *n.* **1.** Act of wilting; in persons, a state of depression, weakness, or faintness.
2. Also **wilt disease.** A disease of certain caterpillars caused by a filtrable virus, which develops mainly in the nuclei of the cells in the insect's body. It is highly infectious, with great mortality, and aids greatly in reducing the abundance of many species such as the gypsy moth. When the caterpillar dies its viscera liquefy and its body becomes flaccid, hence the name.
wilt, (wĭlt), *2d pers. sing.* of WILL, *v. t. & auxiliary.*
wilt'er (wĭl'tĕr), *v. i.* To wilt; wither. *Dial. Eng.*
Wil'ton, *n.*, *or* **Wil'ton car'pet** *or* **rug** (wĭl'tŭn; -t'n). A kind of carpet or rug woven with loops like the Brussels, but differing from it in having the loops cut, forming an elastic velvet pile, in being generally of better materials, and in having designs adapted from Oriental patterns; — so called because first made at Wilton, Eng.
Wilt'shire (wĭlt'shĭr; *cf.* -SHIRE), *n.* [From *Wiltshire* Co., Eng.] A pure-white sheep of an old English breed having long spirally curved horns and a long arched head, the parent stock of the Hampshire Down.
Wiltshire cheese. An English variety of Cheddar cheese.
Wiltshire side. A cut of pork which includes the ham, full side, and shoulder.
wil'y (wĭl'ĭ), *adj.;* WIL'I·ER (-ĭ-ĕr); WIL'I·EST. [From WILE.] Full of wiles, tricks, or stratagems; crafty; artful; subtle.

This false, *wily*, doubling disposition of mind. *South.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See CUNNING.
wil'y, *adv.* Wilily; cunningly. *Obs.*
wim (wĭm), *v. t. & i.* [Origin uncert.] To winnow (grain). *Dial. Eng.*
wim'ble (wĭm'b'l), *n.* [ME., through ONF., fr. MD. *wimpel*, MLG. *wimmel.* Cf. GIMLET.]
1. Any of various instruments for boring holes; as: **a** A gimlet. "It is but like the little *wimble*, to let in the greater auger." *Selden.* **b** A kind of brace. **c** An auger for boring in earth; a scoop to clear out a borehole. Cf. SLUDGER **a.**

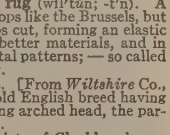
Wimble **b.**

2. An instrument for twisting ropes or bands, as for tying fagots.
wim'ble (wĭm'b'l), *v.;* WIM'BLED (-b'ld); WIM'BLING (-blĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To bore or pierce, as with a wimble.
2. To twist with a wimble. See WIMBLE, *n.*, 2.
—, *Intransitive:* To penetrate. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
wim'ble (wĭm'b'l; -'l), *adj.* [Cf. Sw. *vimmelkantig* giddy, whimsical, Sw. dial. *vimmla* to be giddy or skittish, and E. *whim.*] Active; sprightly. *Now Dial.*
Wim'ble, Will (wĭm'b'l). A character in *The Spectator*, noted for his simplicity and good-humored officiousness.
wim'ick (wĭm'ĭk), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To cry; whimper. *Dial. Eng.*
Wim'mer-a rye grass (wĭm'ĕr-ä). [From *Wimmera*, Australia.] An Australian grass (*Lolium subulatum*) grown for forage. *Australia.*
wim'ple (wĭm'p'l), *n.* [ME. *wimpel*, fr. AS. *wimpel*; akin to D. & G. *wimpel* a pennant, streamer, OHG. *wimpal* a veil, ON. *vimpill*, Dan. & Sw. *vimpel* a pennant, streamer. Cf. GIMP, GUIMPE.] **1.** A covering of silk, linen, or other material, formerly worn by women over the head and around the neck and chin as an outdoor protection, and still retained in the dress of some nuns. *Chaucer.*

Wimple.

2. *Scot.* **a** A fold; plait. **b** A winding turn; a curve; bend, as in a road. **c** A crafty or wily act.
3. A flag or streamer. *Obs.*
wim'ple, *v.;* WIM'PLED (-p'ld); WIM'PLING (-plĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To clothe with or as with a wimple; to veil.
2. To confuse; hoodwink; deceive. *Obs.*

This *wimpled*, whining, purblind, wayward boy. *Shak.*

3. To draw down, or to lay in folds or plaits, as a veil; hence, to cause to appear as if folded or plaited; to cause to ripple or undulate; as, the wind *wimples* the lake.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To lie in folds; also, to appear as if folded or plaited; to ripple. "*Wimpling* waves." *Longfellow.*

For with a veil, that *wimpled* everywhere,
Her head and face was hid. *Spenser.*

2. *Chiefly Scot.* **a** To meander, as a stream. **b** To wriggle. The little brook which *wimpled* along below. *J. R. Lowell.*
Wims'hurst, *or* **Wims'hurst's, ma·chine'** (wĭmz'hûrst, -hûrsts). [After James *Wimshurst* (1832–1903), Eng. engineer.] *Elec.* A self-exciting induction machine for pro-

wil'lowd. Willowed. *Ref. Sp.*
will'shrift', *n.* Voluntary confession. *Obs.*
will'some, **will'some·ly, will'some·ness.** Vars. of WILSOME, WILSOMELY, WILSOMENESS.
Wil'lug·bae'ya (wĭl'ĭg-bē'yä; wĭl'ē-), *n.* [NL., after Francis *Willughby* (1635–72), Eng. naturalist; — Necker's original spelling.] Syn. of MIKANIA.
Wil'lugh·be'ia, *n.* [NL. See WILLUGBAEYA.] Syn. of ANCYLOCLADUS.
wil'l'-with-the-wisp', *n.* = WILL-O'-THE-WISP, ignis fatuus. *Dial.*
wil'ly-waw. Var. of WILLIWAW.
wilne, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *wilnian.*] To desire. *Obs.* [*Scot.*]
wil'rone, *n.* A wild boar. *Obs.*
wil'roun, *adj.* Prob., savage; cruel. *Obs. Scot.* [*Obs.*]
wils'ful·ly, *adv.* = WILLFULLY.
will'proof' (60), *adj.* See -PROOF.
wil'yard, wil'yart. Vars. of WILLYARD, WILLYART.
wil'y-be·guil'y, *n.* Deception or injury reacting on oneself; one that beguiles. *Obs.* — **wil'y-beguiled',** *adj. Obs.*
wil'y-coat', Var. of WYLIECOAT.
wil'yeove, *adj.* [Cf. WELCOME; GIVE, past part. *given*, AS. *gifen.*] Given willingly. *Obs.*
wim'ber'ry. Var. of WHINBERRY.
wim'bl. Wimble. *Ref. Sp.*
wim'ble-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
wim'brel (wĭm'brĕl). Var. of WHINBREL.
wime (wēm). Scot. var. of WAME.
wim'en. Women. *Ref. Sp.*
wimlunge, *n.* = WIMPLE. *Obs.*
wim'men. Obs. pl. of WOMAN.
wim'pld. Wimpled. *Ref. Sp.*
wim'ple-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
wim'ple-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
wim'pler, *n.* A waving tress or lock of hair. *Obs. Scot.*

ducing static electricity, consisting essentially of two glass disks set close together face to face, revolvable in opposite directions, and having on their outer surfaces sectors of tinfoil each of which is connected, twice during each revolution, with the one diametrically opposite it by a curved metallic rod. Two bifurcated combs collect the electricity.

win (wĭn), *v.; past tense* WON (wŭn), *Obs.* WAN (wăn); *past part.* WON; *pres. part. & verbal n.* WIN'NING. [ME. *winnen*, fr. AS. *winnan* to strive, labor, fight, endure; akin to OFris. *winna*, OS. *winnan*, D. *winnen* to win, gain, G. *gewinnen*, OHG. *winnan* to strive, struggle, ON. *vinna* to labor, suffer, win, Dan. *vinde* to win, Sw. *vinna*, Goth. *winnan* to suffer, Skr. *vanoti, vanati*, he acquires, desires. See WISH.] *Intransitive*: **1.** To labor; struggle; endeavor; also, to strive in opposition or contention; to contend; fight; war. *Obs.*

2. To gain the victory in any contest; to be victor; to triumph; prevail; succeed.

3. To succeed by effort in reaching a specified place or state (often expressed by an adverb or preposition); to succeed in getting; to get; as, to *win* across, away, back, by, down, forward, off, out, over, through, and the like; he *won* through the tacklers and scored a touchdown.

I cannot *win* to shore. *Gilbert Murray.*

—, *Transitive*: **1.** To get possession of by or as by labor or effort; hence, to get; gain; obtain; secure; as, to *win* praise; to *win* fame or notoriety.

2. Specif., to gain in competition or contest; to obtain by victory; as, to *win* the prize in a game; to *win* money; also, to be successful in (a contest or competition of any kind); to come off victor in; as, to *win* a race or battle; to *win* an election; the allied armies *won* the war in 1918. "This city for to *win*." *Chaucer.*

3. To acquire as a compensation for service done; to earn; as, to *win* a livelihood; to *win* one's daily bread.

4. To effect or achieve by or as by effort; as, to *win* one's way by pluck and perseverance.

5. To come to by toil or effort; to reach; also, *Obs.*, to cause to reach or arrive at; to conduct; lead; bring; sometimes, to conquer; vanquish.

The stony path began,
By which the naked peak they *won*. *Scott.*

6. To persuade; influence; also, to entice; allure.

Nothing . . . could *win* me to believe. *Shak.*

7. To influence so as to gain the favor of; as: **a** To render friendly or favorable to one's cause; as, tears *won* the jury; to *win* over an enemy. **b** To gain the affection of; esp., to induce to accept one in marriage.

She is a woman; therefore to be *won*. *Shak.*

8. *Obs.*: **a** To save; redeem. **b** To beget; procreate. **c** Perhaps, to rule; govern. **d** To lift or raise (up).

9. *Metal.* To recover (metal, etc.) from ore.

10. *Mining.* To obtain, as ore or coal, by mining; hence, also, to prepare, as a vein or bed, by shafts, gangways, levels, etc., for the operation of regular winning.

Syn. — See OBTAIN. **Ant.** — Lose, forfeit, miss.

win, or achieve, a check. To inflict a reverse or a defeat on a foe in a contest. *Obs.*

win in a canter, walk, etc. To win a race so easily as not to be forced to great exertion; hence, figuratively, to achieve one's end easily. *Colloq.*

win of. To be conqueror over. *Obs.* *Shak.*

win on or upon. **a** To gain favor or influence with. "You have a softness and beneficence *winning on* the hearts of others." *Dryden.* **b** To gain ground on. "The rabble . . . will in time *win upon* power." *Shak.*

win one's shoes. To win one's spurs; — orig. said of a knight. *Obs.*

win one's spurs. To gain knighthood by or as by some act of bravery; hence, to gain recognition and reward; broadly, to prove one's worth or ability; to show one's mettle under trial.

win out. To be successful. *Colloq.*

win the day. To gain the victory; to be successful, as in a race, battle, or contest of any kind.

win the exchange. *Chess.* See EXCHANGE, *n.*, 6.

win through. To succeed in making one's way to the end; to gain one's end or purpose.

win to. **a** To be able to go or get to. **b** *Scot. & N. of Eng.* To begin to eat; to "fall to."

win up. **a** To ascend, as a mountain. **b** To mount, as a horse. **c** *Scot.* To arise, as from bed.

win up to, or with. To overtake. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

win (wĭn), *n.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** Strife. **b** Labor. **c** Acquisition.

2. *Colloq.* **a** A success; victory, as in a game or competition. **b** Gain; profit; winnings.

3. Joy; happiness. *Obs.*

win (wĭn), *v. t.* [Cf. WIND moving air.] To dry, as hay, esp. by exposure; also, to winnow (grain). *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*

win, *v. i.* = WON, dwell, live. *Scot.*

win (wĭn). Dial. Eng. var. of WHIN, furze.

win (wĭn). Scot. & dial. var. of WIND.

Win (wĭn), *n.* Dim. of WINFRED, WINIFRED.

wince (wĭns; 232), *v.*; WINCED (wĭnst); WINC'ING (wĭn'sĭng). [ME. *wincen* (also *winchen, wenchen*), fr. (assumed) AF. *wencir* (or *wenchir*), var. of OF. *guencir, guenchir* (cf. also *guenchier, guencier*), to give way, turn aside, of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *wenken* to give way, to waver, OS. *wenkean*, G. *wanken* to totter. See VAGARY, WINK.] *Intransitive*: **1.** To shrink, as from a blow, or from pain; to draw back; to flinch.

I will not stir, nor *wince*, nor speak a word. *Shak.*

2. To kick or start, as a restive or impatient horse. *Obs.*

Paul . . . *wynside* agen the pricke. *Wycliffe.*

—, *Transitive*: To throw by wincing, or kicking or plunging. *Rare.*

Syn. — See SHRINK.

wince, *n.* Act or fact of wincing.

wince, *n.* [Var. of WINCH an instrument.] *Dyeing & Calico Printing.* A reel used in dyeing, steeping, or washing, cloth; a winch. It is placed over the division wall between two wince pits so as to allow the cloth to descend into either.

wince, *v. t.* To treat (cloth) in a wince pit.

wince. Dial. var. of WINCH.

wince pit *or* **pot.** A tank or a pit in which cloth in the process of dyeing or manufacture is washed, dipped in a mordant, or the like.

winc'er (wĭn'sĕr), *n.* One who or that which winces.

winc'er, *n.* = WINCHER.

win'cey (wĭn'sĭ), *n.* [From *-woolsey*, after *linsey-*.] A fabric with wool filling and a linen or cotton warp.

winch (wĭnch; 105), *n.* [ME. *wynch*, fr. AS. *wince* a winch, a reel. See WINK.] **1.** A crank with a handle, for giving motion to a machine, a grindstone, etc.

2. Any of various machines or instruments to turn or strain something more or less forcibly; as: **a** A powerful machine having one or more barrels or drums on which to coil a rope, etc., for hauling or hoisting; a more or less elaborate form of windlass. **b** *Local, Eng.* A screw vise. **c** A reel for a fishing rod.

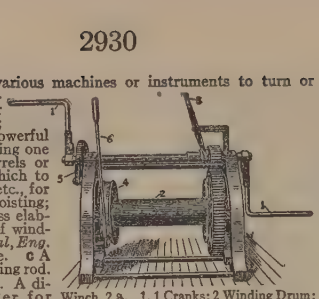

Winch, 2 a. 1, 1 Cranks; 2 Winding Drum; 3 Lever for disengaging Pinion; 4 Band Brake operated by Lever 6; 5 Pawl to prevent unwinding.

3. *Weaving.* A divided roller for warps. *Eng.*

winch (wĭnch; 105), *v. t.* To hoist by means of a winch; to haul with or as if with a winch.

winch (wĭnch), *v. & n.* = 1st & 2d WINCE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

winch'er (wĭn'chĕr), *n.* An attendant or operator of a winch.

Win'ches'ter (wĭn'chĕs'tĕr; -chĭs-tĕr), *n.* A trade-mark applied originally to a breech-loading repeating rifle having a tubular magazine under the barrel and a horizontal bolt operated by a lever on the underside of the stock, which was made (first about 1866) by, and named after, Oliver Fisher Winchester (1810–1880), American manufacturer; and applied subsequently to firearms of various types and other products of the manufacturer of this rifle.

Win'ches'ter goose (wĭn'chĕs'tĕr; -chĭs-tĕr). The bubo or one infected with it. *Obs. Cant.*

Winchester measure. Dry and liquid measures according to standards formerly recorded at Winchester, Eng., as the ***Winchester bushel*** (see BUSHEL, *n.*, 1).

winch'man (wĭnch'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who runs a winch.

winc'ing (wĭn'sĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of WINCE. Hence: *adj.* That winces.

wincing machine. A wince, or a succession of winces.

wind (wīnd), *v.*; *past tense & past part.* WOUND (wound), rarely, exc. in nautical senses, WIND'ED (wīn'dĕd; -dĭd; 119); *pres. part. & verbal n.* WIND'ING (wīn'dĭng). [ME. *winden*, fr. AS. *windan*; akin to OS. *windan*, D. & G. *winden*, OHG. *wintan*, ON. & Sw. *vinda*, Dan. *vinde*, Goth. *windan* (in comp.). Cf. WAND, WANDER, WEND, WINDLASS.] *Transitive*: **1.** To turn completely, or repeatedly, esp. about something fixed; to cause to form convolutions about anything; to twist; twine; coil; wreathe; as, to *wind* thread on a spool or into a ball.

Whether to *wind* The woodbine round this arbor. *Milton.*

2. To brandish; wield, as a weapon. *Obs.*

3. To move in a curved path or course; to curve.

4. To make by or as by twisting, plaiting, weaving, or the like; to weave, as a net. *Obs.*

5. To cover, surround, infold, or the like, with something coiled, twisted, or otherwise wrapped around; to entwine; entwist; as, to *wind* a rope with twine.

Sleep thou, and I will *wind* thee in my arms. *Shak.*

6. To turn the course or direction of; to vary or alter at will the course of; hence, to manage; control; govern; regulate. "To turn and *wind* a fiery Pegasus." *Shak.*

Were our legislature vested in the prince, he might *wind* and turn our constitution at his pleasure. *Addison.*

7. To turn (a horse or horses) to one's left.

8. To effect or accomplish by or as by bending or turning.

The stream *winded* its way among the broken sculpture and moss-grown stones. *Scott.*

9. To introduce sinuously or stealthily; to insinuate.

You have contrived . . . to *wind* Yourself into a power tyrannical. *Shak.*

10. To extricate sinuously or stealthily; as, we must find some way to *wind* him out of this trouble. *Obs.*

11. To get or bring about by trick or artifice. *Obs.*

12. To turn over, or keep in circulation, as money. *Obs.*

13. To wind up; as, to *wind* a watch; to *wind* the strings of a mandolin.

14. To hoist or haul by a rope, etc., pulled by machinery, as coal from a pit or a vessel to her wharf.

—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To fly; leap; spring; also, to go; pass away; proceed. *Obs.*

Into rest his soul *wond*. *Genesis & Exodus.*

2. To wriggle; writhe; twist; squirm. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

3. To go or move in a devious or sinuous course; to curve; meander, as a stream; also, to double on one's course; as, a hare pursued turns and *winds*.

The lowing herd *winds* slowly o'er the lea. *Gray.*

4. To work, make one's way, or gain an end, by sinuous, stealthy, or indirect, methods; as, to *wind* into favor.

5. To extricate oneself sinuously or stealthily from some predicament. *Obs.*

6. To coil, as about something; to assume a convolved or spiral form; twine; as, vines *wind* around a pole.

7. To warp, as a board.

8. Of a horse or horses: **a** To turn or veer to the left. **b** To exhibit the defective gait of winding.

9. *Naut.* To turn or lie, as in swinging round when at anchor; — of a ship.

wind a vessel. *Naut.* To turn it end for end; as, the port side being loaded, the vessel was *winded* to allow loading at the starboard side.

wind off. To unwind; uncoil.

wind out. To extricate. *Obs.* *Clarendon.*

wind up. **a** To coil into a ball or small compass, as a skein of thread; to coil completely. **b** To bring to a conclusion or settlement; as, *to wind up* one's affairs; *to wind up* an argument. **c** To put in a state of renewed or continued motion, as a clock, a watch, etc., by winding the spring, or that which carries the weight; hence, to prepare for continued movement or action. "Fate seemed *to wind* him *up* for fourscore years." *Dryden.* **d** To make tense or tight; to subject to strain; hence, figuratively, to arouse; excite. "Thus they *wound up* his temper to a pitch." *Atterbury.* **e** To tighten, as the strings of a musical instrument, so as to tune it. **f** To hoist, as water from a well, by or as by a windlass. **g** *Colloq.* To come to a finish; to gather one's arguments together by way of conclusion; to conclude; finish. **h** *Baseball.* To give a preliminary swing to the arm before delivering a pitched ball.

wind (wīnd), *n.* [Cf. MD. & MLG. *winde* windlass, convolvulus. See WIND, *v.*; cf. WINZE shaft.] **1.** A device or piece of machinery, as a winch, for winding.

2. A convolvulaceous plant.

3. Act of winding, or state of being wound; a turn; bend; twist; coil.

‖ = WINDING, *n.*, 3.

5. *Mach.* The condition of being twisted or warped away from straightness and parallelism, or the amount of such twisting or warping.

— out of wind. Out of winding. See WINDING, *pres. part. & verbal n.*, 6.

wind (wĭnd; *orig., and now poet., archaic, or dial.*, wīnd), *n.* [AS.; akin to OS., OFris., D., & G. *wind*, OHG. *wint*, Dan. & Sw. *vind*, ON. *vindr*, Goth. *winds*, W. *gwynt*, L. *ventus*, Skr. *vāta*, Gr. *αἔτης* a blast, gale, *αἔναι* to breathe hard, to blow, as the wind, Skr. *vāti* it blows, AS. *wāwan* to blow, D. *waaien*, G. *wehen*, OHG. *wāen*, *wājen*, Goth. *waian*. Cf. AIR, ASTHMA, VENT scent, VENT opening, VENTAIL, VENTILATE, WEATHER, WINDOW, WING, WINNOW.] **1.** Any movement of air, usually restricted to natural, horizontal movements; air in motion with any degree of velocity. The vertical or inclined movement of the air often is spoken of as a current or as a wind with a vertical component.

2. Hence, a strong or destructive wind; a wind storm; hurricane; as, the year of the great *wind*.

3. A direction from which the wind may blow; a point of the compass; esp., one of the cardinal points, which are often called the *four winds*.

Come from the four *winds*, O breath, and breathe upon these slain. *Ezek.* XXXVII. 9.

4. Air artificially put in motion by any force or action, as, the *wind* of a cannon ball; the *wind* of a bellows; he pumped some *wind* into the tire of his car.

The whiff and *wind* of his fell sword. *Shak.*

5. Air impregnated with a scent, as of game; hence, scent or, figuratively, intimation of something; — used in phrases.

A pack of dogfish had him in the *wind*. *Swift.*

6. Power of respiration; breath; as, he had the *wind* knocked out of him. Cf. SECOND WIND.

Is not your voice broken? your *wind* short? *Shak.*

7. Mere breath or talk; idle words; as, his arguments are but *wind*; also, conceit; vain self-satisfaction; as, all puffed up with *wind*, nothing but *wind*.

8. A current of air conceived as imparting motion to something, or influencing or carrying along something; as, the *wind* of his imagination bore him far; it's an ill *wind* that blows nobody good.

9. Air used and regulated for producing tone, as breath by the vocal organs in singing and in blowing on a wind instrument, or as compressed air by the pipes in an organ.

10. Often *pl.* Musical wind instruments, collectively; also, sometimes, by extension, the players of these instruments.

11. Air or gas generated in the stomach or bowels; flatulence; as, to be troubled with *wind*.

12. *Boxing.* The pit of the stomach, where a blow may paralyze the diaphragm and cause temporary loss of breath or other injury; the mark. *Slang or Cant.*

13. *Veter.* A disease of sheep, in which the intestines are distended with gas as a result of a violent inflammation. It occurs immediately after shearing.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

wind-balanced	**wind-flowing**	**wind-rent**
wind-balancing	**wind-footed**	**wind-scattered**
wind-beaten	**wind-laid**	**wind-struck**
wind-blazing	**wind-lashed**	**wind-stuffed**
wind-built	**wind-making**	**wind-swung**
wind-chapped	**wind-nodding**	**wind-toned**
wind-clipped	**wind-obeying**	**wind-wandering**
wind-delayed	**wind-outspeeding**	**wind-waved**
wind-dispersed	**wind-parted**	**wind-waving**
wind-driven	**windproof**	**wind-whipped**
wind-exposed	**wind-puffed**	**wind-winged**
wind-fanned	**wind-raising**	**wind-worn**

Syn. — WIND, AIR, BREEZE, GUST, FLAW, BLAST, GALE, STORM, TEMPEST. WIND is the general word for air naturally in motion, with whatever degree of velocity; as, "a sound as of a rushing mighty *wind*" (*Acts* ii. 2); "the soft *wind* blowing over meadowy holms" (*Tennyson*). A BREEZE is a relatively light, but fresh, wind; AIR (chiefly poetical in this sense) denotes a gently stirring breeze; as, "The fair *breeze* blew, the white foam flew, the furrow followed free" (*Coleridge*); "the *breeze* murmuring in the musical woods" (*Shelley*); "when sweet *airs* come seaward from heaths starred with broom" (*M. Arnold*); cf. "Bring with thee *airs* from heaven or *blasts* from hell" (*Shak.*). GUST, BLAST, and FLAW denote a sudden and violent rush of wind, usually of short duration; as, "An angry *gust* of wind puffed out his torch" (*Tennyson*); "*blasts* that blow the poplar white, and lash with storm the streaming pane" (*id.*); "like a great sea mark, standing every *flaw*" (*Shak.*). A GALE (often poetical, esp. in the 18th century, for a gentle breeze or "zephyr") is more violent than a *breeze*, more continuous than a *gust*, *blast*, or *flaw*; as, "At the close of day a stiffer *gale* at east arose" (*Dryden*). A STORM is a violent disturbance of the atmosphere; a TEMPEST is an extremely violent or furious storm; both may be attended by rain, snow, hail, or lightning; as, "the pelting of this pitiless *storm*" (*Shak.*); "an ever-fixed mark that looks on *tempests* and is never shaken" (*id.*). For HURRICANE, TORNADO, and CYCLONE, see defs.

— against the wind. In a direction counter to the wind.

— all in the wind. See in the Vocabulary. ***— before the wind.*** **a** *Naut.* In the direction of the wind and aided by its impulse; having the wind aft. **b** Hence, figuratively, under happy or favorable circumstances, auspices, or the like. ***— between, or betwixt, wind and water.*** **a** *Naut.* About at the water line, so as often to be alternately above and below water, esp. with reference to injuries. **b** Hence, figuratively, at a serious or dangerous point; as, struck *between wind and water*. ***— by the wind.*** *Naut.* Pointing as closely as possible toward the wind; sailing on the wind; — said of a vessel when close-hauled. ***— down the wind.*** **a** See DOWN, *prep.*, 3. **b** *Obs.* Decaying; declining; toward a state of decay. "He went *down the wind* still." *L'Estrange.* ***— how the wind blows, lies, or sits.*** **a** The direction whence the wind comes. **b** The state of things in any particular affair; as, straws show *how the wind blows*. ***— in the wind.*** **a** Stirring; moving; afoot. "There is something *in the wind*." *Shak.* **b** *Naut.* To windward. **c** *Slang.* Intoxicated; — esp. in the nautical phrase, *three sheets in the wind*. See the phrases under 5th SHEET. ***— in, or into, the wind's eye, or, the teeth of the wind.*** *Naut.* Directly toward the point from which the wind blows. ***— off the wind.*** *Naut.* With the wind abaft the beam; sailing free; as, to sail *off the wind*. Cf. ON THE WIND. ***— on a, or the, wind.*** *Naut.* Close-hauled. ***— to cast, fling, throw,*** etc., ***to the wind, to the winds, to the four winds.*** **a** To scatter broadcast; to throw away recklessly. **b** To cease to take into consideration; as, *to throw* propriety *to the winds*. ***— to get the wind of, or to get wind of.*** **a** To catch the scent of. **b** Hence, to get a hint or slight intimation of. ***— to have, or get, the wind up.*** *Slang.* **a** To be or become afraid. **b** To be or become angry. Cf. WIND-UP, *n.*; *put the wind up*, under PUT, *v.* ***— to have in the wind, to have the wind of.*** To be on the scent of. See def. 5,

win. † WEEN, WHIN, WIND, WINE.
Wī'na-bo'jo. = MANABOZHO.

winare. Var. of WINER, a seller of wine. *Obs. Scot.*

win'ber'ry. Dial. var. of WHINBERRY.

win'brow', *n.* [MLG. *winbrā.*] = EYEBROW. *Obs.*

wince. † QUINCE.
winch driver. See DRIVER, 1.

winc'ing-ly. *adv. of* WINCING.
win'co-pipe. † WINK-A-PEEP.

above. — *to have the wind of.* To be to windward of; hence, to have a superior position to; to have at a disadvantage. — *to raise the wind.* To raise money; also, to cause a stir or excitement or, sometimes, a suspicion. — *to sail close to the wind.* a See CLOSE TO THE WIND. b To manage economically. c To approach vulgarity, indecency, indiscretion, or the like, in speech or conduct. — *under the wind.* To leeward; also, under the lee. — *up the wind.* In a direction counter to the wind. — *with the wind.* = *before the wind,* above. — *which way the wind blows, lies, or sits.* = *how the wind blows,* etc., above.

-wind (-wĭnd). A combining form of the noun *wind,* as in: bellwind, breakwind, stormwind, thickwind, upwind, whirlwind

wind (wĭnd), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the wind; caused by wind; serving for passage of or defense against wind.

wind (wĭnd), *v.;* WIND'ED; WIND'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To expose to the wind; to dry by exposing to the wind or air; to ventilate; *Dial. Eng.,* to winnow.
2. To perceive or follow by the scent; to scent; as, the hounds *winded* the game.
3. To render scant of wind by violent exertion; to put out of breath.
4. To rest, as a horse, in order to allow the breath to be recovered; to breathe.
5. To regulate the wind supply of (an organ pipe).
6. To make rancid or sour, as butter, bacon, or milk, by exposure to the air. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To pause for breath. *Dial. Eng.*
2. To scent game; to sniff in the air as if catching the scent of game; — said of an animal, esp. a dog.
3. To become tainted or sour by exposure to the wind or air. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
4. To brag; to boast; vaunt oneself. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wind (wĭnd; wīnd), *v. t.; past tense & past part.* WOUND (wound), rarely WIND'ED; *pres. part. & verbal n.* WIND'ING. [From WIND air, but confused in sense and in conjugation with *wind* to turn.] **1.** To blow; to sound by blowing, esp. with prolonged and mutually involved notes.

Hunters who *wound* their horns. *Pennant.*

2. To signal or direct and regulate by blowing a horn. *Rare.*

wind (wĭnd; wīnd), *n.* The dotterel. *Local, Eng.*

wind (wĭnd). Var. of WYND.

Wind (wĭnd). Var. of WEND.

wind'a·ble (wīn'dȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being wound.

wind'age (wĭn'dĭj), *n.* [From WIND air.] **1.** The disturbance of the air caused by a passing projectile.
2. **a** The influence of the wind in deflecting the course of a projectile; also, the amount of deflection due to wind. **b** In gunnery, the amount of sight deflection necessary to compensate for wind displacement.
3. *Mach* Air friction against a rapidly moving (esp. rotating) object, as a flywheel or the armature of a dynamo.
4. *Naut.* The surface exposed by a vessel to the wind.
5. *Ordn.* **a** The space between the projectile of a smooth-bore gun and the surface of the bore. **b** In a muzzle-loading rifled cannon, the difference between the diameter of the bore and that of the projectile cylinder.

win'das (wĭn'dȧs), *n.* [ME. *windas, wyndas,* fr. ON. *vindāss,* fr. *vinda* to wind, turn + *ǎss* pole, beam (akin to Goth. *ans*). See WIND to turn.] *Obs.* **a** A windlass. **b** A contrivance to bend a crossbow.

win'das, *n.* [Cf. AS. *windwian* to winnow.] A winnowing machine.

wind'bag' (wĭnd'băg'; 111), *n.* A bag of wind; as: **a** A bellows. **b** *Jocose.* The chest, considered as containing the lungs. **c** *Slang.* One who talks much to little effect.

wind'bagged' (-băgd'), *adj.* Having a windbag, bellows, or the like.

wind'bag'ger·y (-băg'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* Pompous but meaningless talk.

wind'ball' (-bôl'), *n.* A ball inflated with air.

wind band (wĭnd). *Music.* A band of wind instruments; esp., a military band; also, the wind instruments of an orchestra, collectively; the winds.

wind beam. *Arch.* A beam as between adjoining roof trusses, used as a wind brace.

wind belt. A belt or row of trees planted to serve as a windbreak.

wind'ber'ry (wĭn'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), *n.* **a** The mountain cranberry. **b** Var. of WHINBERRY.

wind'bib'ber (wĭnd'bĭb'ĕr), **wind'cuff'er** (-kŭf'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. WINDHOVER.] The kestrel. *Local, Eng.*

wind bill. *Com.* Accommodation bill. *Scot.*

wind blast. *Mining.* = AIR BLAST.

wind'-blown', *adj.* **1.** Blown by the wind; as, *wind-blown* swirling leaves of late autumn; also, of trees, having a permanent set or character of growth determined by the prevailing wind or winds.
2. Designating a type of bob haircut in which the hair (usually waved) is cut and brushed so that its ends turn outward and to the front as if blown by a wind from behind.

wind'-borne', *adj.* Borne or carried along by the wind, as spray, leaves, sand, etc.

wind'-bound', *adj.* **a** *Naut.* Prevented from sailing, by a contrary wind. See WEATHER-BOUND. **b** Hence, figuratively, held or restrained as if by contrary winds.

wind box. **1.** A receptacle from which a blast of air ("wind") is supplied, as to the tuyères of a cupola, blast furnace, or forge.
2. = WIND CHEST.

wind brace. A brace, usually a strut, to strengthen a frame or structure against the wind.

wind'brac·ing (wĭnd'brās'ĭng), *n.* Act or process of bracing a frame against winds; also, wind braces collectively.

wind'break' (-brāk'; 111), *n.* **1.** A clump of trees or shrubs serving to break the force of wind; hence, any protective shelter from the wind, as a fence or the like.
2. *Forestry.* The breaking of trees by wind.

wind'-break', *v. i.* To put out of wind, or breath; to cause to lose breath. *Rare.*

Wind'break'er (wĭnd'brāk'ĕr), *n.* A trade-mark for a sports jacket of leather, heavy wool, or the like, commonly lined and having a fitted band at the waist; also [*sometimes not cap.*], a garment bearing this trade-mark.

wind'broach' (wĭnd'brōch'), *n.* *Music.* A hurdy-gurdy (sense 1 a); a vielle.

wind'-bro'ken, *adj.* Having the power of breathing impaired by the rupture, dilatation, or running together of air cells of the lungs, so that while the inspiration is by one effort, the expiration is by two; affected with pulmonary emphysema or with heaves; — said of a horse.

wind burn. **1.** *Hort.* Injury caused by excessive wind on foliage or thin bark.
2. *Med.* An irritated condition of the skin, analagous to sunburn, caused by excessive exposure to wind.

wind catcher. A wind scoop.

wind'-chang'ing, *adj.* Changeable as the wind. *Rare.*

wind chest. A reservoir for supplying air under pressure to the pipes or reeds in an organ. See ORGAN *Illust.* of action.

wind'clothes' (wĭnd'klōthz'), *n. pl.* Clothes made of a windproof material, — used esp. in arctic exploration.

wind cloud. A cloud bringing or portending wind, esp. a strong wind.

wind colic. = INTESTINAL COLIC.

wind component table. *Mil.* In artillery fire, a table in which the effect of the wind, as a component in the conditions affecting fire, is translated into terms of range and deflection.

wind cone. *Aviation & Meteorol.* A cone-shaped sleeve of cloth, held open at the larger end by a light ring, and attached by cords to a support. It is used to show the direction of the wind.

wind contusion. *Med.* A lesion attributed to the compression of air due to passage of a missile near a part of the body.

wind cripple. *Forestry.* A tree stunted or injured by the wind.

wind cutter. **1.** *Music.* The upper lip of the mouth of an organ flue pipe.
2. A hat with a broad brim designed to protect the wearer's face from the wind. *Slang.*

wind'dog' (wĭnd'dŏg'), *n.* = WINDGALL, 2.

wind drift. The average direction of the wind over a given period of time.

wind dropsy. *Med.* **a** Tympanites. **b** Emphysema of the subcutaneous areolar tissue.

wind'ed (wĭn'dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Exposed to the wind or air; also, tainted by such exposure.
2. (*pron.* wīn'dĕd; wĭn'-; -dĭd; 119). Operated by air; esp., blown by one's breath; as, the *winded* horn.
3. Having lost one's wind, or breath, as from exertion; blown; as, both runners were thoroughly *winded* at the end of the race.
— **wind'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **wind'ed·ness** *n.*

-wind'ed. A combining form of *winded,* esp. in sense 3, as in broken-*winded,* long-*winded,* short-*winded.* Corresponding adverbs are formed by adding *-ly,* as short-winded*ly;* corresponding nouns are formed by adding *-ness,* as short-winded*ness.*

wind eddy. An eddy or swirl of wind.

wind egg. An imperfect, unimpregnated, or addled, egg; one with a soft shell, not calcareous.

wind engine. An engine deriving its motive power from the wind, as a windmill, the rotor of a rotor ship, etc.

wind'er (wīn'dĕr), *n.* [From WIND to turn.] One who or that which winds; as: **a** A twining plant or vine. **b** A person who winds yarn or the like for a weaver. **c** An apparatus or a device used in the winding of thread, yarn, etc., as one for winding on spools, reels, etc., one for holding skeins being unwound, or one on which thread is wound. **d** A key for winding up a spring, as a universal watch key used by watchmakers, or a device for winding up a spring roasting jack. **e** Any of a flight of steps that are not parallel, so that a person turns to one side or the other in ascending or descending.

wind'er (wĭn'dĕr), *n.* **1.** A blow that takes away one's breath. *Slang.*
2. One that winnows grain; a winnower. *Rare.*

wind'er (wĭn'dĕr; wĭn'-), *n.* One who winds (a bugle, horn, etc.).

win'der (wĭn'dĕr), *v. i.* To wither; fail; to pine away. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

win'der (wĭn'dĕr). Dial. or illit. var. of WINDOW; dial. Eng. form of WINNOW; Scot. var. of WONDER.

wind'er-on' (wĭn'dĕr·ŏn'), *n.* The operator of a machine that winds dyed yarn from a dyer's beam onto a weaver's beam.

wind'er rod (wĭn'dĕr). *Carp.* A rod marked with the widths of winders (stairs) on the walking line or any fixed axis.

Win'des·hei'mer (vĭn'dĕs·hī'mĕr), *n.* A member of the Order of Canons Regular of Windesheim, founded in 1386 as an offshoot of the Brothers of the Common Life. The order was notable for its efforts to reform the moral conditions among monks, clergy, and people, and for its services in writing and copying books. More than half its monasteries were destroyed during the Reformation.

wind'fall' (wĭnd'fôl'; 111), *n.* **1.** Anything blown down or off by the wind, as fruit from a tree or the tree itself.

They became a *windfall* upon the sudden. *Bacon.*

2. A tract where the trees have been blown down by the wind.
3. An unexpected legacy, or other gain.

He had a mighty *windfall* out of doubt. *B. Jonson.*

4. A sudden downrush of air from higher land.

wind'fall' (wĭnd'fôl'), *adj.* Windfallen. *Obs.*

wind'fall'en (-ĕn), *adj.* Blown down by the wind.

wind'fan'ner (-făn'ĕr), *n.* The kestrel. *Local, Eng.*

wind'-fast', *adj.* Made fast or secure against the wind; windtight.

wind'-fer'ti·lized, *adj.* Anemophilous. — **wind'-fer'ti·li·za'tion,** *n.*

wind'firm' (wĭnd'fûrm'), *adj.* Firm enough to withstand strong wind.

wind'fish' (wĭnd'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -lz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* **a** The fallfish (*Leucosomus corporalis*). **b** The golden shiner.

wind'flaw' (-flô'), *n.* **A** gust of wind; a flaw. See 3d FLAW, 1.

On the warmth of *windflaw* came the taint. *Masefield.*

wind'flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* [Trans. of Gr. *anemōnē.* See ANEMONE.] **a** Any plant of the genus *Anemone;* also, the related rue anemone (*Anemonella thalictroides*). **b** The marsh gentian *Dasystephana pneumonanthe.*

windflower gentian. The marsh gentian *Dasystephana pneumonanthe.*

wind'-force', *n.* **a** A definite number, as 5 or 7, on an arbitrary wind scale (see WIND SCALE). **b** The pressure exerted by a wind.

wind furnace. A natural-draft furnace.

wind'gall' (wĭnd'gôl'), *n.* **1.** *Veter.* In horses, a soft tumor or synovial swelling generally found on the fetlock joint; — so called from having formerly been supposed to contain air.
2. A watergall, or broken rainbow.

wind'galled' (-gôld'), *adj.* Of a horse, affected with windgall.

wind gap. *Phys. Geog.* A notch in the crest of a mountain ridge; a pass not occupied by a stream; an air gap.

wind gauge. **1.** Apparatus used, as in connection with target firing, to determine and sometimes record the force and direction of the wind. It comprises an anemometer and a wind vane.
2. *Gun.* A graduated scale on the rear sight of a small arms rifle whereby the sight may be adjusted to correct the deviation of the bullet due to a wind component perpendicular to the line of fire. The corresponding scale on sights for cannon is called a *deflection scale.*
3. *Music.* A device on an organ for measuring and indicating the amount of wind pressure.

wind'-god', *n.* A god who controls the winds.

wind'-grass', *n.* The silky bent grass.

wind guard. A chimney cowl.

wind gun (wĭnd). = AIR GUN.

wind harp. *Music.* = AEOLIAN HARP.

A *wind harp* in a cedar tree grieves and whispers. *Amy Lowell.*

wind hawk. The kestrel. *Local, Eng.*

wind herb. A mint (*Phlomis herba-venti*) of southern Europe, with dense, axillary clusters of purple flowers.

wind'hole' (wĭnd'hōl'), *n.* **a** *Obs.* The windpipe. **b** A hole, as one in a fuselage, made by the wind. **c** *Mining.* A shaft for ventilation. **d** *Organ Building.* A hole in the foot of a pipe for admitting wind.

wind house. A covered shelter for refuge during hurricanes.

wind'hov'er (wĭnd'hŭv'ĕr), *n.* [From its habit of hovering over one spot.] The kestrel. *Local, Eng.*

wind'-hun'gry, *adj* Wanting wind; — said esp. of sails hanging slack.

win'di·go (wĭn'dĭ·gō), *n.* [Ojibway.] In the mythology of the northern Algonquians, an evil spirit: a devil; one of a fabulous tribe of cannibals.

wind'i·ly (wĭn'dĭ·lĭ), *adv.* In a windy manner; as: **a** As if blown or tossed by wind. **b** *Slang.* With many words but little substance or meaning.

They argued *windily* with him. *Sinclair Lewis.*

wind indicator. *Aeronautics.* A large weathercock mounted on the ground at airports to indicate the direction of the wind.

wind'i·ness (wĭn'dĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being windy; windy weather or weather conditions.
2. Flatulence.
3. Tendency to generate wind or gas; tendency to cause flatulence; as, the *windiness* of vegetables.
4. Tumor; puffiness; hence, boastfulness; conceit; also, verboseness; speech abounding in words but lacking in substance.

The swelling *windiness* of much knowledge. *Brerewood.*

5. *Music.* = BREATHINESS.

wind'ing (wīn'dĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of WIND. Hence: *n.* [Cf. AS. *windung* something woven or plaited.]
1. Act of one who or that which winds, bends, curves, coils, or the like; a turn or turning; a bend; curve, or movement in a curve or curves; flexure; meander; as, the *windings* of a road or stream; also, sinuous, intricate, or sometimes dishonest, movements, devices, or methods of thought or action; as, it is hard for an honest man to follow the *windings* of a thief's logic.
2. The coiling, twisting, or twining, of some pliable material about itself or about some object; as, the *winding* of thread on a spool; silk *winding.*
3. The hoisting or pulling by a device that winds, as a winch; also, the tightening of a spring or other mechanism, as in a watch or clock, by turning a key, screw, stem, or the like.
4. The material, as wire or rope, wound or coiled about anything, or a single round or turn of the material; also, the manner in which anything is wound; as, *Elec.,* a series *winding;* a shunt *winding.* Cf. ARMATURE WINDING, FIELD WINDING.

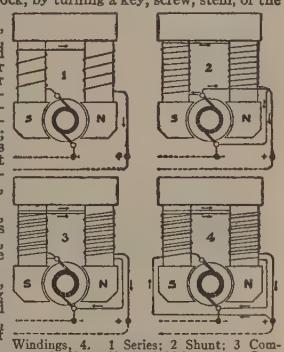

Windings, 4. 1 Series; 2 Shunt; 3 Compound, Short Shunt (which see); 4 Compound, Long Shunt (which see).

5. A pliable reed, rod, or withy, as used in wattling, in plaiting, or the like.
6. State, quality, or fact, of being twisted or warped out of a plane; as, in *winding;* out of *winding.*
7. In horses, a defective gait in which there is a twisting of one leg around the other.
8. *Music.* A melodic and, usually, improvised variation or embellishment.

wind'ing, *adj.* That winds, curves, coils, etc.; as: **a** Sinuous; of a stairway, spiral. **b** Flexible; pliable. **c** *Obs.* Tricky; deceitful; wily. **d** Rambling this way and that. — **wind'ing·ness,** *n.*

wind'ing (wīn'dĭng), *n.* [From WIND to blow.] *Naut.* A call on a boatswain's whistle.

winding engine. *Mining.* A hoist; a hoisting engine. *Eng.*

winding frame. A machine which winds yarn.

winding lily. The greater bindweed.

winding pendant. *Naut.* A pendant secured around a masthead into an eye at the lower end of which a winding tackle hooks.

winding sheet. **a** A sheet in which a corpse is wound or wrapped. **b** *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* A sheetlike formation of dropped tallow or wax around a guttered candle, supposed to portend death to the person in whose direction it forms.

winding strips. Also **winding sticks.** Two equal short straightedges with parallel edges, placed transversely on a surface to test its trueness. If on looking across the two the top edges correspond exactly, the surface is out of winding, that is, not twisted.

winding tackle. *Naut.* A tackle consisting of a fixed triple block and a double or triple movable block hooked to a winding pendant, for hoisting heavy articles in or out of a vessel.

wind instrument (wĭnd). *Music.* Any instrument sounded by wind, esp. by the breath. Those blown by the breath are classified as: *wood-wind instruments,* or *wood winds,* as the flute, oboe, bassoon, clarinet; and

---

wind. † WEND, WIN, WON, WOUND.
wind'bore' (wĭnd'bōr'; 181), *n.* = SNORE PIECE.
wind'catch', *n.* = SQUALL. *Obs.*
wind'cuff'er, *n.* = WINDBIBBER.
win'del, *n.* [AS.] A basket. *Obs.*
wind'er·most, *adj.* Farthest windward. *Obs.*
wind'flaucht', *adj.* [Cf. FLAUGHT a flutter.] Driven with the wind. *Obs. Scot.*
Wind'io (wĭn'dĭk). Var. of WENDIC.
windill. † WINDLE, to wind.
wind'ing-cloth', *n.* A winding sheet. *Obs.*
wind'ing·ly, *adv.* of WINDING.

---

brass-wind instruments, or ***brass winds***, as the trumpet, horn, trombone, tuba. The pitches produced by wind instruments are regulated partly by various mechanical devices, as the slide of the trombone, the valves of the trumpet, or the keys and finger holes of the flute; and partly by the embouchure, air pressure, and type of tonguing used by the player, as these latter influence the generation of pitch-dominating harmonics. — **wind′-in′stru·men′tal**, *adj.* — **wind′-in′stru·men′tal·ist**, *n.*

wind′jam′mer (wĭnd′jăm′ĕr; 111), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A sailing vessel or one of its crew; — orig. so called contemptuously by sailors on steam vessels. *Colloq.*
2. An army bugler or trumpeter. *Soldiers' Slang.*
3. A player on a wind instrument; in circus cant, a bandsman with a circus. *Slang.*
4. A very talkative person, usually with a derogatory implication. *Slang.*

wind′jam′ming, *n.* Verbose talk; loquaciousness. *Colloq.* — **wind′jam′ming**, *adj. Colloq.*

wind′lass (wĭnd′lăs), *n.* [Icel. *vindilāss.* See WINDAS.] **1.** Any of various machines for hoisting or hauling. The simplest form consists of a horizontal barrel for the hoisting rope, supported in vertical standards and turned by a crank with a handle (cf. DIFFERENTIAL WINDLASS). The windlass used on ships for raising the anchor consisted essentially in its earlier form of a horizontal barrel, drum, or spindle, with whelps, turned by handspikes inserted in radial holes near each end (cf. CAPSTAN). Most large modern ships use a powerful steam winch on the forecastlehead. A windlass sometimes used in agriculture has a vertical drum and is operated by a portable steam engine.
2. An apparatus resembling a winch or windlass for bending the bow of an arbalest, or crossbow. *Obs.*
3. A winding and circuitous movement, orig. in intercepting game; a roundabout course; hence, an artifice; shift. *Obs.*

wind′lass, *v. t. & i.*; -LASSED (-lăst); -LASS·ING. To hoist or haul with or as with a windlass; to use a windlass for hoisting or hauling.

wind′lass, *v. i.* **a** To take a roundabout course. **b** To work warily. — *v. t.* To turn about; perplex. *All Obs.*

wind′lass·er, *n.* One who or that which windlasses.

win′dle (wĭn′d'l; wīn″l), *v. i.* [From WIND to turn.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To wind yarn. **b** To whirl around; to meander; also, to drift, as snow.

win′dle, *n.* [ME. *windel* (in comp.). See WIND to turn.] A kind of reel on which a hank of thread or yarn is placed to be wound on spools, etc. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

win′dle, *v. i.* To waste away. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

win′dle, *n.* [From earlier *windles* windlass, taken as pl.] A windlass; winch. *Dial. Eng.*

win′dle, *n.* [From WINDLE, *v.*] Drifted snow. *Dial. Eng.*

win′dle, *n.* [AS. *windel.*] A basket; esp., a basket or other vessel for grain, etc.; hence, a locally varying measure. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

win′dle, *n.* [From WIND air.] The European redwing. *Local, Eng.*

win′dles (wĭn′d'lz), *n. sing. & pl.* The ribwort *Plantago lanceolata.*

win′dle·strae′ (wĭn′d'l·strā′; wĭn″l-), **win′dle·straw′** (-strô′), *n.* [AS. *windelstrǣw*, fr. *windel* a basket + *strǣw* straw.] **1.** A grass or grass stalk used for making ropes or for plaiting; hence, a trifling, feeble person or object. *Scot. & Dial.*
2. The common European whitethroat. *Local, Eng.*

win′dling (wĭn′dlĭng; wĭn′lĭng), *n.* Also **win′dlin** (-dlĭn; -lĭn). [Prob. fr. 1st WINDLE.] A small bundle of hay or straw. *Scot.*

wind load. The load on a structure due to the action of wind.

wind machine. A device used in theaters for imitating the sound of the wind, or for creating artificially a blast of wind.

wind mantle. *Forestry.* = WINDBREAK, 1.

wind′mill′ (wĭnd′mĭl′; wĭn′mĭl′; 111; 277), *n.* **1.** A mill

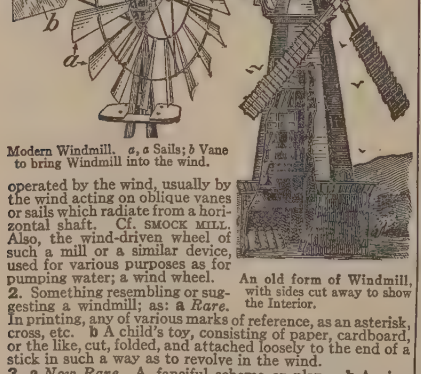

Modern Windmill. *a, a* Sails; *b* Vane to bring Windmill into the wind.

operated by the wind, usually by the wind acting on oblique vanes or sails which radiate from a horizontal shaft. Cf. SMOCK MILL. Also, the wind-driven wheel of such a mill or a similar device, used for various purposes as for pumping water; a wind wheel.

An old form of Windmill, with sides cut away to show the Interior.

2. Something resembling or suggesting a windmill; as: **a** *Rare.* In printing, any of various marks of reference, as an asterisk, cross, etc. **b** A child's toy, consisting of paper, cardboard, or the like, cut, folded, and attached loosely to the end of a stick in such a way as to revolve in the wind.
3. a *Now Rare.* A fanciful scheme or plan. **b** An imaginary wrong, evil, or opponent; — esp. in the phrases *to fight windmills, to tilt at windmills*, etc., in allusion to those which Don Quixote took for giants.
4. An air-driven screw used to drive auxiliary apparatus on an aircraft.
5. One that propels; a propeller. *Colloq., Eng.*
6. An autogiro. *Slang.*

wind′mill′, *v. i. & t.* To move like a windmill.

windmill grass. Any of several species of *Chloris;* esp., the Australian *Chloris truncata*, having numerous long spikes disposed like the vanes of a windmill.

windmill orchid. A Himalayan orchid (*Cirrhopetalum refractum*) often cultivated for its reddish-brown, showy flowers.

windmill palm. The hemp palm *Trachycarpus excelsa.*

windmill pink. A European catchfly (*Silene gallica*) widely naturalized in North America, with hairy foliage and small, white, racemose flowers; — called *little brown pigs* in California.

windmill plane. An autogiro. *Slang.*

windmill plant. The telegraph plant.

windmill tower. See TOWER.

wind′mill′y (wĭnd′mĭl′ĭ), *adj.* Abounding in windmills. *R.*

wind motor. = WINDMILL, 1.

wind music. Music written for or produced by wind instruments as a band.

wind of the word, the. The least hint. *Dial. Eng.*

win′dore (wĭn′dōr), *n.* [From *window*, after *door.*] A window. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

win′dow (wĭn′dō; 203), *n.* [ME. *windowe, windoge*, fr. ON. *vindauga* window, prop., wind eye; akin to Dan. *vindue.* See WIND air; EYE. Cf. ULLAGE.] **1.** An opening in the wall of a building for admission of light and air, usually closed by casements or sashes containing transparent material, as glass, and capable of being opened and shut.
2. A windowpane; as, to break a *window;* to wash *windows.*
3. a An opening, or an imaginary opening, like, or suggestive of, a window (sense 1), as a shutter, slot, valve, or the like. "The *windows* of heaven." *Gen.* vii. 2. **b** *Obs.* An eyelid. *Shak.* **c** *Rare or Poet.* The eye. "Her two blue *windows.*" *Shak.* **d** The opening through which a ticket agent, clerk, bank teller, or the like, conducts his business; as, the ticket *window* in a railroad station; the cashier's *window* in a restaurant.
4. The transparent portion, usually of celluloid, of a window envelope.
5. *Anat. & Surg.* A normal or pathological aperture, as an artificial opening in a bone. See FENESTRA.
6. *Arch.* The shutter, casement, sash with its fittings, or other framework, which closes a window opening.
7. *Geol.* An opening through overthrust rock, commonly due to erosion, exposing the underlying rock; an inlier.
8. *Physics.* A small opening in the wall of a vacuum tube, the opening being covered by a piece of thin metal foil.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

window-breaking, *adj.*	**window-cleaning,** *adj.*	**windowmaker**
		windowmaking
window-broken	**window curtain**	**window-opening,** *adj.*
window case	**window decorator**	**window-smashing,** *adj.*
window catch	**window display**	**window-ventilating,** *adj.*
window cleaner	**window furniture**	

Syn. — WINDOW, CASEMENT. As a synonym for WINDOW, CASEMENT (which properly denotes a window sash or frame which opens on hinges) is chiefly elevated or poetical in its associations; as, "Come to the *window*, sweet is the night air" (*M. Arnold*); "magic *casements*, opening on the foam of perilous seas in faery lands forlorn" (*Keats*). Cf DOOR.

win′dow (wĭn′dō), *v. t.*; -DOWED (-dōd); -DOW·ING. **1.** To furnish with a window or windows; — usually in *past part.* and in composition; as, a many-*windowed* house.
2. To fill with holes suggestive of windows.

Looped and *windowed* raggedness. *Shak.*

3. To place at or in a window. *Rare.*

Wouldst thou be *windowed* in great Rome? *Shak.*

win′dow (wĭn′dŭ). Scot. & N. of Eng. form of WINNOW.

win′dow back (wĭn′dō). *Arch.* The inside face of the piece of wall between the window sill and the floor, esp. when ceiled.

window bar. **1.** A bar in a window; as: **a** A wood or metal division between the panes; — called also *muntin.* **b** A bar for fastening a window or a shutter. **c** A bar for preventing egress or ingress through a window.
2. Openwork on the front of a woman's dress. *Obs.*

window bay. = BAY WINDOW

window board. A wooden piece used in a window, either as a part of the ledge or frame, or as a shutter.

window bole. = 3d BOLE, *n.*

window box. **a** One of the hollows in the sides of a window frame for the weights which counterbalance a lifting sash. **b** A box on a window sill designed to hold soil for growing plants, etc.

window card. A card displayed or for display in a window; specif., a descriptive advertising card used in a retail store window.

window decoration. Any decoration for a window; esp., *Advertising*, any material used to trim a retail store window.

window display. In merchandising, a display of goods in a window designed to attract customers.

window dressing. The arrangement of trim and commodities attractively in retail store windows. Hence, figuratively, a specious statement of facts, as of financial condition, or of a political situation, so as to give a misleadingly favorable appearance. — **window dresser.** — **win′dow·dress′ing**, *adj.*

win′dow-of·fi′cien·cy ra′tio. *Photom.* The ratio of the illumination at a specified point inside a building to that outside the building, the two being measured simultaneously under the condition of an unobstructed hemisphere of sky; — called also *daylight factor.*

window envelope. An envelope having a transparent panel through which the address on the enclosure is visible.

window fixture. Any furniture, forms, etc., used in dressing a store window.

window fly. Any fly of the family Scenopinidae, often found on windows, esp. *Scenopinus fenestralis* whose larvae feed on the larvae of the clothes moth.

window frame. The frame of a window which receives and holds the sashes or casement.

window gardening. The growing of ornamentals in receptacles placed in the windows of the home.

window glass. Glass, usually of the soda-lime variety, in shapes suitable for windows; esp., cylinder glass.

window head. The upper, transverse member of a window.

Window in Thrums, A (thrŭmz). A collection of short stories of Scotch life, by Sir James M. Barrie (1889). See THRUMS.

window lead. = CAME, *n.*

win′dow·man (wĭn′dō·măn, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man in charge of a window, as in a ticket office, bank, or the like.

window martin. The European martin (*Delichon*, syn. *Chelidon, urbica*).

window mirror. A small mirror attached to or outside of a window and adjusted to reflect objects within a desired area; as, a *window mirror* on an automobile.

window money. = WINDOW TAX. *Obs.*

window oyster. A marine bivalve shell (*Placuna placenta*) native to the East Indies and China. Its valves are very broad, thin, and translucent, and are sometimes used in place of glass.

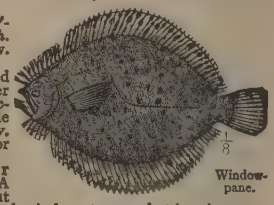

Window-pane.

win′dow·pane′ (wĭn′dō·pān′), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A pane in a window. See PANE, *n.*, 4 b.
2. A thin, spotted American flounder (*Lophopsetta maculata*) remarkable for its translucency. It is not valued for food.

win′dow·peep′er (-pēp′ĕr), *n.* **1.** A person who peeps out of windows or through windows to see what is going on.

The Howlands across the street are such *windowpeepers.* *Sinclair Lewis.*

2. An official who counted windows for the window tax. *Obs.*

window sash. = SASH, *n.*, 1 a.

window screen. **1.** A screen, as of wire mesh, designed to fit against a window frame and to keep out flies, mosquitoes, etc., when the window is open.
2. A decorative grill, piece of stained glass, latticework, or the like, used to fill a window opening.

window seat. A seat built in the recess of a window. See STOOL OF A WINDOW.

window shade. A shade or blind for a window, usually one hung on a roller.

window shell. = WINDOW OYSTER.

win′dow-shop′, *v. i.* To inspect the window displays of goods in stores without entering the stores or making purchases. — **win′dow-shop′per**, *n.* — **win′dow-shop′ping**, *adj. & n.*

window show. A window display of merchandise.

win′dow·shut′ (wĭn′dō·shŭt′), *n.* A window shutter. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

window shutter. A shutter or blind to close or darken windows.

window sill. = SILL, *n.*, 1 c.

window sole. = WINDOW SILL. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

window space. *Advertising.* The area of floor space in a show window.

window stile. A stile of a window frame. See 2d STILE.

window stool. *Arch.* = STOOL OF A WINDOW.

window stop. A narrow strip which holds a window sash in position in a window frame.

window swallow. The common European martin.

window tax. A tax or duty formerly levied in England on all windows, or openings for light, above the number of eight in houses of cities or towns. It was replaced in 1851 by a house duty, based on rental. In France there was formerly a tax on all openings in a building, as doors and windows.

window trim. = WINDOW DECORATION. — **window trimmer.** — **window trimming.**

window work. Structure of or like that of a window.

win′dow·y (wĭn′dō·ĭ), *adj.* Having many windows or windowlike openings. *Rare.*

wind part. *Music.* A part for a wind instrument.

wind′pipe′ (wĭnd′pĭp′; 111), *n.* The passage for the breath from the larynx to the lungs; the trachea; weasand. See TRACHEA.

wind′pipe′, *v. i.* To utter through the windpipe.

wind plant. A windflower.

wind′play′er (wĭnd′plā′ĕr), *n.* A wind that seems to play an air. *Poetic.*

Listen among *windplayers* in cornfields,
The wind learning over its oldest music. *Carl Sandburg.*

wind′-pol′li·nat′ed, *adj. Bot.* Anemophilous. — **wind′-pol′li·na′tion**, *n.*

wind poppy (wĭnd). A poppy (*Meconopsis heterophylla*), family Papaveraceae, of the western United States, resembling the Welsh poppy, but with bright-red flowers.

wind porch. A vestibule, usually temporary, beyond an outer door to keep out cold air. Se STORM DOOR.

wind power. Mechanical power derived from winds. — **wind′-pow′er**, *adj.*

wind′-puff′, *n. Veter.* **a** Puffing of the skin about a wound, caused by air that has entered, as after the caponizing of cockerels. **b** Windgall.

wind pump. A pump moved by a windmill.

wind resistance. The resistance that still air offers to movement, esp. of a vehicle.

win′dring (wĭn′drĭng), *adj.* Winding or wandering; — perh. a mistaken reading for one or the other of these words. *Shak.*

wind ripple. One of many wavelike undulations produced on the surface of sand by wind and occasionally found in rocks of aeolian origin.

Wind River formation. *Geol.* A series of richly fossiliferous fresh-water deposits, from Lower to Middle Eocene age, occurring in the Wind River Basin, west central Wyoming.

wind′-rode′ (wĭnd′rōd′), *adj. Naut.* Caused to ride with head to the wind, practically unaffected by tide or current; — said of a vessel at anchor with wind and tide approximately opposed, and opposed to *tide-rode.*

wind rose. [Cf. G. *windrose*, D. *windroos.* See WIND air; ROSE, *n.*] **1. a** A European poppy (*Papaver argemone*) adventive in North America, with red, dark-eyed flowers. **b** A purple-flowered perennial herb (*Roemeria hybrida*), family Papaveraceae, of southern Europe. **c** Mexican poppy. **d** Corn poppy.
2. a A diagram showing, for a given place, the relative frequency, or frequency and strength, of winds from different directions. **b** A diagram showing, for a different place, the average occurrence of other meteorological phenomena, as rain, sunshine, etc., with winds from different directions.

wind′row′ (wĭnd′rō′; wĭn′rō′), *n.* [*wind* + *row.*] **1.** A row of hay raked up to dry before being rolled or pitched into cocks; also, any similar row for drying, as of grain.
2. By extension, a wind-swept line or row, as of dry leaves or dust, of foam, surf, etc.
3. A deep furrow, esp. for sugar cane planting. Unstripped stalks are cut off and laid in it and covered with soil.
4. A long, low ridge of road-making material which has been scraped to the side of the road.

wind′row′, *v. t.*; WIND′ROWED′ (-rōd′); WIND′ROW′ING. To arrange (as hay, grain sheaves, peat, etc.) or store (as sugar cane) in windrows.

---

wind′latch′, *n.* A windlass. *Obs.*
wind′less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **wind′less·ly**, *adv.* — **wind′less·ness**, *n.*
wind′lift′, *n.* A windlass. *Obs.*
wind′like′, *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.
wind′mill′-like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.
win′dock (wĭn′dŭk; -ŭk). Var. of WINNOCK, window.
windoge. † WINDOW.
win′do·let, *n.* [See -LET.] Dim. of WINDOW. *Obs.*
win′dowd. Windowed *Ref. Sp.*
win′dow·ful, *n.* See -FUL.
win′dow·ing, *n.* Window furniture. *Obs.*
win′dow·less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **win′dow·less·ness**, *n.*
win′dow·let, *n.* See -LET. *Rare.*
win′dow·light′, *n.* = WINDOW-PANE, 1.
win′dow·like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.
win′dow·ward, win′dow·wards, *adv.* See -WARD, -WARDS.
win′dow·wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.
wind′road′, *n. Mining.* An airway.
wind′root′, *n.* = BUTTERFLY WEED a.

wind'row'er (wĭnd'rō'ĕr; wĭn'-), *n.* *Agric. Mach.* **a** A curved finger device located on the rear of the cutter bar of a mowing machine to windrow the swath. **b** A hayrake which throws the hay sideways into a windrow; a side-delivery hayrake.

wind sail (wĭnd). **a** *Naut.* A wide tube or funnel of canvas, used to convey air for ventilation into the lower compartments of a vessel. **b** The sail or vane of a windmill.

wind scale. A systematic arrangement of words or numbers used for expressing and recording the velocity or force of the wind. The following are some of the wind scales that have been used: (1) Beaufort's scale (0–12), defined in 1805 by Admiral Beaufort. (2) The Continental or land scale (0–6), for the use of European observers at stations on land. (3) The Mannheim or old Continental scale (0–4), adopted in 1700 by the Mannheim Association. (4) The "ten" scale (0–10), adopted by the Smithsonian Institution about 1850 and the International Meteorological Congress about 1880. (5) "Nine," "eight," and "seven" scales, used locally, but not generally recommended. (6) The latest United States Weather Bureau scale for use in official forecasts. The relations between these scales are shown approximately in the following table by the equivalent wind velocities in miles per hour:

WIND SCALE

No.	Beaufort	Ten	Eight	Seven	Six	Four	Weather Bureau		No.
	mi.	mi.	mi.	mi.	mi.	mi.		mi.	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Light	less than 1	0
1	1–3	2	2	2	2	7		1–3	1
2	4–7	7	4	7	11	18		4–7	2
3	8–12	11	10	11	18	36	Gentle	8–12	3
4	13–18	18	22	18	36	58	Moderate	13–18	4
5	19–24	27	34	36	58		Fresh	19–24	5
6	25–31	36	50	58	90		Strong	25–31	6
7	32–38	45	70	90				32–38	7
8	39–46	58	90				Gale	39–46	8
9	47–54	76						47–54	9
10	55–63	90					Whole gale	55–63	10
11	64–75							64–75	11
12	above 75						Hurricane	above 75	12

wind scoop. Any device projecting from an interior to intercept wind and divert it inside, as on a vessel.

wind scorpion. [Trans. of Ar. *'aqrab al-rīḥ.*] A member of the Solpugida; — from their extreme agility.

wind'screen' (wĭnd'skrēn'), *n.* A screen which keeps off wind; specif., *Brit.*, a windshield.

wind's eye (wĭndz). The point of the compass from which the wind blows.

— ***in the wind's eye.*** Toward the point of the compass from which the wind blows.

wind shake. *Forestry.* Shake attributed to the action of high winds; anemosis.

wind'-shak'en (wĭnd'shāk'ĕn), *adj.* Shaken by the wind; specif., *Forestry*, affected by wind shake.

wind sheet. *Organ Building.* In a flue pipe, the stream or sheet of wind striking the upper lip.

wind shelf. A smoke shelf.

wind'shield' (wĭnd'shēld'; 111), *n.* In automotive vehicles, a shield or screen of glass extending upward from the body of the car in front to protect the occupants from wind, rain, etc. — **wind'shield'**, *adj.*

windshield wing. In automotive vehicles, an adjustable glass piece attached to the side of the windshield.

windshield wiper. In automotive vehicles, a device, usually in the form of a rubber squeegee, attached to the windshield for cleaning or wiping it off.

wind'-shift' line. The squall line.

wind'shock' (wĭnd'shŏk'), *n.* **1.** A wind shake. *Obs.* **2.** A shock from sudden violence of wind.

wind side. The windward side.

wind signal. In general, any signal announcing information concerning winds, and esp. the expected approach of winds whose direction and force are dangerous to shipping or other interests. The wind-signal system of the United States Weather Bureau consists of *storm*, *hurricane*, and *hot wind*, signals (see these terms).

wind slash. *Forestry.* = WINDFALL, *n.*, 2.

Wind'sor (wĭn'zĕr), *n.* **1.** A town in Berkshire, England. **2. a** The Windsor bean. **b** A Windsor chair. **c** A kind of toilet soap, ordinarily brown.

3. *Hort.* A dark-red variety of sweet cherry with firm flesh.

Windsor, House of. [From *Windsor* Castle, Berkshire, Eng.] The royal family of Great Britain from 1917, when the name was changed by proclamation from *House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha*, which had succeeded *House of Hanover* on the accession of Edward VII in 1901.

Windsor bean. The broad bean. See BEAN, **1 a.**

Windsor blue. A color, reddish-blue in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Windsor chair. **a** A type of wooden chair popular esp. in 18th-century England and the American colonies, with

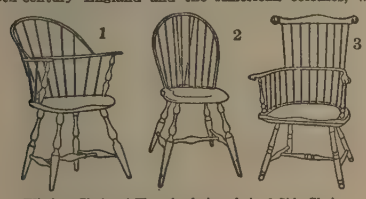

Windsor Chairs: 1 Hoop-back Armchair; 2 Side Chair; 3 Comb-back Armchair.

spindle back, turned raking legs, and, usually, a saddle seat. It was commonly made of three kinds of wood, as oak or hickory for the back, elm or pine for the seat, and beech or maple for the legs. **b** A kind of low-wheeled carriage.

Windsor fern. The climbing fern.

Windsor green. The color light chrome green.

wind'sor-ite (wĭn'zĕr-ĭt), *n.* [From *Windsor*, Vermont.] *Petrog.* A leucocratic, monzonitic dike rock, characterized by oligoclase-andesine, often bordered by orthoclase or microperthite, and biotite, augite, and hornblende.

Windsor Knight. A member of an order of military pensioners, quartered within the precincts of Windsor Castle.

Windsor soap. = WINDSOR, *n.*, **2 c.**

Windsor tan. A color, red-yellow in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

Windsor tie. A kind of broad silk necktie, tied in a double bow.

wind stack (wĭnd). A stack of straw made by a wind stacker.

wind stacker. *Agric. Mach.* An apparatus using an air current generated by a fan to stack straw, etc., from a theshing machine.

wind stop (wĭnd). **a** That part of a window frame which covers the joint between the movable sash or casement and the hanging stile. **b** A weather strip.

wind'storm' (wĭnd'stôrm'; 111), *n.* A storm characterized by high wind with little or no precipitation.

windstorm insurance. See INSURANCE, *n.*, 1.

wind'suck'er (-sŭk'ĕr), *n.* A crib-biter. See CRIB BITING.

wind sucking. *Veter.* The swallowing of air, as during the act of crib biting. — **wind'-suck'ing,** *adj.*

wind supply. See ORGAN, **1 b.**

wind'-swept', *adj.* Swept by winds.

wind'-swift', *adj.* Swift as the wind.

wind'-taut', *adj. Naut.* Heeling to the force of the wind. *R.*

wind tee. *Aviation.* A large T-shaped weather vane on or near a landing field.

wind throw. *Forestry.* A tree uprooted by the wind.

wind thrush. The European redwing. *Local, Eng.*

wind tie. A wind brace.

wind'tight' (wĭnd'tīt'; 66), *adj.* Airtight; also, wind-taut.

wind trunk (wĭnd). In a pipe organ, the duct by which compressed air passes from the bellows to the wind chest. See ORGAN, *Illust.*

wind tunnel. A tunnellike passage through which air is blown at a known velocity to determine the action of wind pressure on structures, automobiles, airplanes, etc. It is usually necessary to use models of these with reduced dimensions.

wind'up' (wĭnd'ŭp'), *n.* **1.** Act of winding up or closing. **2.** A concluding act or part; the end; finish; settlement. **3.** *Baseball.* A preliminary swing of the arm before pitching the ball.

wind'up', *adj.* **1.** Made to be wound up. **2.** Forming or pertaining to a windup (sense 2).

wind'-up (wĭnd'ŭp'), *n.* [From *to have* or *get the wind up.* See under WIND, *n.*] A state of mind characterized by nervous excitement, anxiety, fear, etc. *Slang.*

Many other pilots . . . have been through the same stages of "*wind-up.*" *Encyc. Brit.*

wind valley (wĭnd). A wind gap.

wind vane. **a** The sail of a windmill. **b** A device that shows the direction the wind is blowing. **c** A wind tee.

wind'ward (wĭnd'wĕrd; *collog., chiefly naut.*, wĭn'dĕrd; *cf.* -WARD), *n.* The point or side from which the wind blows; as, to sail to the *windward;* — opposed to *leeward.*

— ***to windward of.*** Into or in an advantageous position with respect to.

wind'ward, *adv.* Toward the wind; in the direction from which the wind blows.

wind'ward, *adj.* **1.** Moving windward. **2.** On the side toward the point from which the wind blows. **3.** Weatherly.

— **wind'ward·ly,** *adv.* — **wind'ward·ness,** *n.*

windward ebb. *Naut.* An ebbing tide with a wind blowing against it.

windward flood. *Naut.* A tide setting in with a wind blowing out.

windward tide. *Naut.* A tide which sets toward the wind; — opposed to *leeward tide.*

wind'way' (wĭnd'wā'), *n.* A passage for air; specif.: **a** *Mining.* An airway, as for ventilation. **b** *Music.* The narrow slit between the languet and lower lip of a flue pipe, through which the air current is directed against the upper lip. See FLUE PIPE, *Illust.* **c** *Naut.* The course of the wind.

wind'way'ward (-wĕrd), *adj.* Wayward as the wind. — **wind'way'ward·ly,** *adv.* *Both Poetic.*

wind wheel. **1. a** The wheel of a windmill; that part of a windmill which translates the linear impulse of the wind into a circular impulse. **b** *Local, U. S.* A windmill.

2. A motor actuated by wind pressure on a wheel.

wind'y (wĭn'dĭ), *adj.;* WIND'I·ER (-dĭ·ĕr); WIND'I·EST. [AS. *windig.*] **1.** Consisting of or pertaining to wind; accompanied or characterized by wind; as, *windy* spray.

Blown with the *windy* tempest of my heart. *Shak.*

2. Specif.: **a** Exposed to wind; swept by wind. "The *windy* hill." *M. Arnold.* **b** Tempestuous; boisterous; as, *windy* weather. **c** Like the wind; swift; stormy; changeable; as, *windy* passion, wings. "*Windy* sighs." *Shak.*

3. Producing, or tending to produce, wind or gas in the stomach or intestines; also, due to, attended with, or affected by, flatulence; flatulent; as, *windy* food, colic.

4. Moving by means of, or so as to produce, a wind; as, a *windy* reed. "A *windy* fan." *Spenser.*

5. Given to, or characterized by, vain or empty talk; esp.: **a** Verbose; bombastic. **b** Given to boasting.

6. Controlling the winds. "Neptune's *windy* power." *Marlowe.*

7. Airy; empty; unsubstantial. "*Windy* joy." *Milton.*

8. Inflating or inflated with vainglory. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

9. Produced or played by compressed air.

The *windy* organ. *Longfellow.*

10. a *Dial. Eng.* Harebrained; skittish. **b** *Slang.* Nervous; feeling or evincing fear, nervous excitement, anger, or the like.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

windy-aisled	windy-footed	windy-mouthed
windy-blowing	windy-headed	windy-voiced
windy-clear	windy-looking	windy-worded

— ***on the windy side.*** Situated windward; hence, out of reach; secure. *Shak.*

win'dy (wĭn'dĭ). Dial. var. of WINDOW.

Wind'y Cit'y (wĭn'dĭ). Chicago, Illinois (see *Gaz.*); — a nickname.

wine (wīn), *n.* [ME. *win*, fr. AS. *wīn*, fr. L. *vinum* (whence also OS., OFris., & OHG. *wīn*, G. *wein*, D. *wijn*, Goth. *wein*, ON. *vīn*), prob., together with Gr. *oinos*, of Aegean origin; cf. Etruscan *vinu.* Cf. VINE, VINEGAR, VINEYARD, VINOUS, VINTAGE.] **1.** Fermented juice of grapes. Wine is essentially a dilute solution of alcohol, to which its stimulating properties are due, together with small quantities of certain ethers and esters, which impart to it the bouquet. The properties of these compounds, in connection with the amounts of sugar, albuminoids, glycerin, carbon dioxide, acid, coloring matter, etc., determine its character. The composition depends upon the grapes used, the climate and soil, and the various details of handling. *Red* wine is made by allowing the juice of dark-colored grapes to ferment in contact with the skins so as to extract their coloring matter; wine made in other ways is yellow or colorless and is termed *white* wine. Wines are further characterized as *dry* or *sweet*, *still* or *sparkling*, *heavy* or *light*, *full* or *thin*, *rough* or *smooth*. In making the strong wines alcohol is added, since the maximum of alcohol produced by fermentation is not much over 13 per cent. Wine is considerably used in pharmacy as a menstruum, and, with a qualifying phrase or word indicating the medicinal substance dissolved, the word (cf. VINUM) appears in the names of many solutions; as, *wine* of opium; orange *wine.* The varieties of wine are very many; their names are derived from the variety of grape, place of manufacture, etc. Wherever possible, varieties have been described and classified under certain types. See BORDEAUX, 2; BURGUNDY, 2; CANARY, *n.*, 2; MADEIRA, 2; MALAGA, 2; MUSCATEL, 1; RHINE WINE; SHERRY. Wines not so classified are defined in their Vocabulary places.

2. The fermented, or, loosely, the unfermented, juice of any fruit or plant used as a beverage; as, currant *wine.*

3. The effect of drinking wine in excess; intoxication.

4. A social gathering, as at a meal, where wine is served; esp., at English universities, a wine party. *Eng.*

5. Any of several colors resembling those of wines, esp. red wines. See WINE RED. Cf. CHAMPAGNE SAUTERNE.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

wine-black	wine flask	wine-selling, *adj.*
wine-bright	wine-hardy	wine-shaken
wine butt	wine-heated	wineshop
wine cask	wine-inspired	wine-soaked
wine-colored	wine-laden	wine-stained
wine cooper	wine maker	wine-stuffed
wine-crowned	wine making	wine-swilling *adj.*
wine cup	wine merchant	wine tester
wine-dark	wine-merry	wine-tinged
wine-drabbed	wine party	wine tun
wine-drinking, *adj.*	winepot	winevat
wine-driven	wine-producing, *adj.*	wine-wise
wine-drunken	wine seller	wine-yielding

wine (wīn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or for, wine or its production, storage, sale, or use.

wine, *v. t. & i.;* WINED (wīnd); WIN'ING (wīn'ĭng). To supply or treat with wine, or to drink wine; as, dining and *wining* one's friends, or with friends.

win'e (wĭn'ĕ), *n.* [AS.] A friend. *Obs.*

wine acid (wīn). = TARTARIC ACID.

wine ape. In the phrase *to drink wine ape*, to become foolishly drunk. *Obs.*

wine apple. A large red apple with a rich vinous flavor.

wine bag. A wineskin.

wine'ball' (wīn'bôl'), *n.* Wine stone. See 1st TARTAR, **1.**

wine'ber'ry (wīn'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Cf. AS. *wīnberiġe* grape. See WINE; BERRY. Cf. WHINBERRY.] **a** *Obs.* The grape. **b** *Dial. Eng.* The red currant; also, the gooseberry. **c** *Dial. Eng.* The bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus.* **d** A raspberry (*Rubus phoenicolasius*) of China and Japan, grown both for ornament and for its small red acid fruits, half enclosed in the hairy calyx. **e** In New Zealand: (1) The tutu. (2) The makomako.

wine'bib'ber (wīn'bĭb'ĕr), *n.* One who drinks wine to excess; a tippler. *Prov.* xxiii. 20. — **wine'bib'ber·y** (-ĕr·ĭ), *n.* — **wine'bib'bing** (-ĭng), *n. & adj.*

wine biscuit. A delicate biscuit served with wine.

wine black. A rich black pigment made by charring lees of wine. Cf. FRANKFORT BLACK.

Wine'bren·ne'ri·an (wīn'brĕ·nēr'ĭ·ăn), *n.* A member of the Church of God in North America. See CHURCH OF GOD IN NORTH AMERICA.

wine bush. = 1st BUSH, **3 a.**

wine card. In hotels, etc., a card bearing a list of the wines that may be ordered.

wine'-cask' bor'er (bōr'ĕr; 181). Any of several ambrosia beetles that make burrows in the wood of wine casks. See AMBROSIA BEETLE.

wine cellar. A cellar adapted or used for storing wine; loosely, a stock of wines.

wine'con'ner (wīn'kŏn'ĕr), *n.* A winetaster or wine tester.

wine cooler. A vessel, as a pail containing ice, in which bottled wine is placed to be cooled before serving.

wine'-cup', *n.* The fringed poppy mallow.

wined (wīnd), *adj.* Mixed or flavored with wine.

wine ferment. Wine yeast.

wine fly. Any fly found about winevats, etc. as the vinegar fly.

wine fountain. A covered urn or urn-shaped vessel, used in the 18th century, from which wine was drawn through a faucet.

wine gallon. See GALLON, **1.**

wine'glass' (wīn'glăs'), *n.* A small glass from which to drink wine, the form often varying with the wine.

wine'glass·ful' (-glăs·fŏŏl'), *n.;* *pl.* -GLASSFULS (-fŏŏlz'). As much as a wineglass will hold, usually reckoned at 2 fluid ounces or 4 tablespoonfuls (59.1 ml.).

wine grape. Any grape used in making wine; specif., the European grape *Vitis vinifera.*

wine'grow'er (wīn'grō'ĕr), *n.* One who cultivates a vineyard, and makes wine. — **wine'grow'ing,** *n.* — **wine'grow'ing,** *adj.*

wine'house' (-hous'), *n.* Orig., a public house where wine was served; now, a business house that deals in wines.

wine lees **1.** Sediment deposited by wine.

2. The color dregs of wine.

wine'like' (wīn'līk'), *adj.* Resembling or suggesting wine.

win'e·may (wĭn'ĕ·mā), *n.* [AS. *winemǣg.*] A loving kinsman. *Obs.*

wine measure. A system of measures for wine; specif., an old system (with units smaller than in beer measure) by which wine and spirits were sold. See GALLON, **1.**

wine of antimony. A solution of tartar emetic in sherry wine or diluted alcohol and acetic ester.

wine of ipecac *Pharm.* A solution of an alcoholic extract of ipecac in sherry wine or diluted alcohol.

wine of opium. *Pharm.* A solution of opium in aromatized sherry or diluted alcohol, having the strength of ordinary laudanum; — called also *Sydenham's laudanum.*

wine palm. Any palm from the sap of which wine is made; toddy palm. See PALM WINE, MAURITIA.

wine plant. The common garden rhubarb.

wine press. **a** A vat for treading out the juice from grapes. **b** A machine for expressing the juice from grapes for wine. — **wine presser.**

wine purple. A color, reddish blue-red in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

win'er (wīn'ĕr), *n.* Orig., a vintner; now, a winebibber.

wine red. Any of several colors resembling those of red wines, varying in hue from bluish-red to red, from low to high saturation, and from very low to low brilliance. Cf. COLOR, CLARET RED, BURGUNDY, PORT, VIN ROSÉ, WINE PURPLE.

---

wind'rowd'. Windrowed. *R. S.*
winds (wīnz). Var. of WINEE.
wind'shaked', *adj.* Wind-shaken. *Obs.*
wind'ward·ly, *adj.* = WINDWARD.
wind'ward·most, *adj.* See -MOST.
wind'wards, *n.* = WINDWARD.
wine. ✝ VINE, WIN, to dwell.
wine'draf', *n.* [See DRAFF.] Lees of wine. *Obs.*
Wine'land, *n.* = VINLAND.
wine'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

win'er·y (wĭn'ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *vinerie.*] A wine-making establishment.

Wine'sap' (wīn'săp'), *n.* A medium-sized variety of deep-red winter apple, much grown in the United States.

wine'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* A large bag made of almost the entire skin of an animal, used esp. in the Orient for holding wine.

wine'sop' (-sŏp'), *n.* Sops in wine. *Obs.*

wine stone. See 1st TARTAR, 1.

wine'tast'er (wīn'tās'tĕr), *n.* **a** One who tests wine by tasting. **b** A pipette used in sampling wine.

wine thrush. **a** *Local, Eng.* The European redwing. **b** A South African thrush (*Turdus olivaceus*).

wine'tree' (wīn'trē'), *n.* [AS. *wīntrēow.*] **1.** A vine. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
2. Mountain ash. *Local, U. S.*

wine vault. **a** A vault where wine is stored. **b** A place where wine is served.

wine vinegar. See VINEGAR.

wine whey. Whey of milk coagulated by the use of wine.

wine yeast. Any yeast inducing alcoholic fermentation in grape juice, esp. *Saccharomyces ellipsoideus.*

wine yellow. A color, yellow in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR. — **wine'-yel'low,** *adj.*

Win'fred (wĭn'frĕd; -frĭd; 119), *n.* [AS. *Winfrith;* cf. AS. *wine* friend (akin to OHG. *wini,* ON. *vinr* and E. WIN), and *frithu* peace (see FRITH peace).] Literally, win peace; — masculine proper name. Dim. *Win.*

wing (wĭng), *n.* [ME. *winge, wenge,* fr. ON. *vengr* (Dan & Sw. *vinge*); akin to D. *waaien* to fly, to blow. See 3d WIND.] **1.** **a** An organ of aerial flight; one of the movable paired appendages by means of which certain animals, as most birds, bats, and many insects, are able to fly; also, such an appendage, even though rudimentary, if possessed by an animal belonging to a group characterized by the power of flight. Among vertebrates the *wing* is always a modified forelimb, corresponding to the arm of a man, and such organs are possessed only by birds, bats, and pterodactyls. The tegumentary expansions of flying lemurs, flying squirrels, and modern flying lizards, or dragons, are *patagia,* or *parachutes.* In flying fishes the large pectoral fins serve as the means of limited flight. In birds the wing surface is formed chiefly of feathers. In bats and pterodactyls it is a membranous skin stretched between the side of the body and one or more of the greatly elongated digits. See BIRD, 2; 3d BAT; PTERODACTYL. In invertebrates true wings are possessed only by insects, which usually have two pairs. They consist of a double chitinous membrane strengthened by numerous tubular veins, and may have one or both surfaces covered with minute overlapping scales. In mythology, art, etc., wings are ascribed to various beings, as angels, cherubim, gods, or dragons. Wings are often symbolical, as of speed, protecting care, or omnipresence. **b** Any of various winglike structures, as of the flying fish, flying frog, flying lemur (see *Illusts.* of these); esp. the broad thin anterior lobes of the foot of a pteropod. **c** The shoulder of a hare or rabbit. **d** *Humorous.* A human arm.
2. **a** Means or instrument of flight; means of travel, progress, or rapid motion.

Fiery expedition be my *wing.* *Shak.*

b Act or manner of flying; passage by flying; flight.

Light thickens; and the crow
Makes *wing* to the rooky wood. *Shak.*

3. An appendage or part likened to a wing in shape, appearance, or position, as one, or either of a pair, attached to a side or the sides of something; specif.: **a** A device to be attached at the shoulders, as for flight or swimming. **b** An ornament worn on the shoulder; a small epaulet or shoulder knot; also, a shoulder piece extending over the sleeves, as on a 17th-century gown or doublet. See PINION. **c** Either of the parts of a double door or screen. **d** A curved mudguard for a vehicle; a fender; also, a projecting sidepiece of a dashboard or carriage top. **e** The arc-shaped piece on a pair of wing compasses or dividers, which permits the legs to be fixed at a desired angle. **f** A branch office.
4. A side or outlying region or district; as, either *wing* of the bay.
5. Anything which agitates the air as a wing does, or which is put in winglike motion by the air, as a fan or vane to winnow grain, the vane or sail of a windmill, etc.
6. **a** The wing (sense 1 **a**) of a bird, used as food or as a brush, or imitated, as in art, in uniform, or on an artificial fly. **b** *Poetic.* A sail; — chiefly *pl.* **c** A bird; as, not a *wing* of game.
7. Kind; sort. Cf. FEATHER, *n.,* 5. *Obs.*
8. A faction; either of two opposing groups within an organization or society.
9. *Aeronautics.* The portion of a main supporting surface of an airplane on either side of the plane of symmetry; thus, a monoplane has two wings, a biplane four.
10. *Agric. Mach.* The outside corner of the share of a moldboard plow.
11. *Anat.* An ala; as, the *wings* of the nose.
12. *Archery.* **a** A vane. **b** The part of a footing forming a side of the splice on an arrow; — called also *tail, point.* **c** *Rare.* The barb of an arrow.
13. *Arch.* A part or feature of a building projecting from and subordinate to the main or central part; as, one of the *wings* of a palace.
14. *Baseball.* An arm, esp. a throwing or pitching arm. *Slang.*
15. *Bot.* **a** Any foliaceous, membranous, or woody expansion, as that along the sides of certain stems and petioles, of samaras, of some capsules, etc. **b** Either of the two lateral petals of a papilionaceous flower.
16. *Chess.* Either side of the board; as, the queen's *wing.*
17. *Civil Engin.* An addition at the end of a dam, but not necessarily in line with it; a wing wall.
18. *Fishery.* A projecting part on one side of a net.
19. *Fort.* In a hornwork or crownwork, either of the longer sides connecting it with the main work.
20. *Furniture.* In an armchair, a sidepiece at the top.
21. *Mach.* Either or any of two or more finlike projections, serving as guides, as on certain forms of check valves (called ***wing valves***) or as stops, as on a gudgeon (called ***wing gudgeon***) to prevent turning in the socket, etc. See 3d GUDGEON, *Illust.*
22. *Mil. & Nav.* The right or left division of an army, fleet, or any command. There may be a center and a right and left wing, or the entire body or line may be divided between the wings. A battalion of infantry and a squadron of cavalry are usually the smallest bodies of troops divided into wings.
23. *Mil. Aviation.* **a** A unit of aircraft, chiefly tactical, consisting of a varying number and combination of squadrons. **b** *U. S.* A unit consisting of two groups. Cf. GROUP, SQUADRON.
24. *Naut.* That part of the hold or orlop of a vessel which is nearest the sides.
25. *Politics.* A section of an organization, as of a party or legislative chamber, representing a group or faction holding distinct opinions or policies. Cf. LEFT WING, RIGHT WING.
26. *Railroads.* A wing rail.
27. *Shipbuilding.* A platform, or overhanging portion of the deck, projecting forward and abaft the paddle box of a side-wheel steamer, to support the box and protect the wheel.
28. *Sports.* In certain team games, one of the positions, or one of the players in such positions, on either side of a center position or of the central lengthwise line of the field, court, rink, etc., called *left wing* or *right wing,* respectively, looking in a direction towards the opponents' goal; esp., such a position or player on the forward line of a team. The *flying wing* in Canadian rugby football is a position or player at the far end of the line of scrimmage.
29. *Theater.* **a** One of the side scenes. **b** A chamber or platform at either side of the stage proper; also, one of the sidepieces of scenery.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

wingbeat	wing-hoofed	wing-margined
wing bone	wing-leafed	wing power
wing-borne	wing-leaved	wing-shaped
wing-broken	wing-limed	wing-wide
wing-clipped	wing-maimed	

— ***on the wing.*** **a** Supported by, or flying with, the wings; flying. **b** Moving from one place to another; moving about; traveling. **c** Departing. — ***on the wings of the wind.*** With the utmost speed. — ***on wings.*** As if flying; lightheartedly. — ***to take wing.*** **a** To begin flying. **b** To fly or flee away; to depart. — ***under the wing, or wings, of.*** Under the care or protection of; in the charge of.

-wing (-wĭng). A combining form of the noun *wing,* as in:

anglewing	forewing	pigeonwing
batswing	gauzewing	pinwing
beeswing	goldenwing	redwing
bluewing	goosewing	saberwing
bronzewing	greenwing	sapphirewing
clearwing	lacewing	spurwing
closewing	lapwing	swallow-wing
copperwing	merrywing	underwing
duckwing	notchwing	waxwing
featherwing	outwing	whitewing

wing (wĭng), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a wing; winged.

wing (wĭng), *v.,* WINGED (wĭngd); WING'ING. *Transitive:*
1. **a** To fit with or as with wings; hence, to enable to fly or to move swiftly; to give speed to.

His own feather . . .
Winged the shaft that quivered in his heart. *Byron.*

b To supply with wings; as, a wide-*winged* house.

The main battle, whose puissance on either side
Shall be well *winged* with our chiefest horse. *Shak.*

2. **a** To pass through in flight; to traverse with or as with wings; as, an arrow *wings* the sky. **b** To transport by flight; — chiefly used reflexively.

I, an old turtle,
Will *wing* me to some withered bough. *Shak.*

3. To effect or achieve by wings or by flying; as, the dove *winged* her way home; the aviator *winged* his flight over the enemy trenches.
4. To brush or sweep with or as with a wing. *Dial.*
5. To let fly; send off; dispatch; as, to *wing* a shaft, a telegram, a word.
6. To wound in the wing; to disable a wing of; as, to *wing* a bird; hence, *colloq.,* to wound, as with a bullet, without killing; as, the duelist *winged* his adversary; also, to kill by shooting.
7. To carve (a bird). *Obs.*
8. *Archery.* To fletch.
9. *Naut.* To shift (weights) in a vessel to near the sides, in order to lengthen the period.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To go with or as if with wings; to fly; as, a crow *winging* across a cornfield.
2. To swing one or more of the legs, more commonly the front ones, out from the body; — said of a horse. *Cant.*

wing and wing. *Naut.* With sails boomed out on either side; — said of a schooner, or her sails, when going nearly or directly before the wind with the foresail on one side and the mainsail on the other.

Win'gate sand'stone (wĭng'gāt). [From *Wingate,* Bernalillo Co., N. Mex.] *Geol.* A massive red sandstone which forms the basal member of the Jurassic in northern New Mexico and northeastern Arizona.

wing back formation. *Am. Football.* A formation on the offense by which one of the backfield players is placed just behind, or slightly beyond and to the rear of, the end; — called also *single wing back formation.* In a ***double wing back formation,*** two of the backfield players are thus placed, one behind each end of the line.

wing band. **a** A wing bar (sense **a**). **b** A metal clip placed in the wings of chickens, etc., used esp. to identify pedigreed ducks. — *v. t.* To mark (chicks, etc.) with wing bands.

wing bar. **a** A line of contrasting color across the middle of the wing, made by the markings on the wing coverts. **b** A sand bar which partially crosses the entrance to a bay or mouth of a river. **c** A bar running from the body to either wing of an airplane.

wing bay. See SPECULUM, *n.,* 6.

wing bearing. *Agric. Mach.* The flattened portion of a wing. It carries part of the down thrust.

wing bolt. A bolt equipped with a wing nut.

wing bow (bō). **1.** The lesser coverts of the shoulder or bend of a bird's wing when distinctively colored; — said esp. of poultry.
2. = BOW TIE.

wing car. A car suspended off the center line of an airship; — called also *sidecar.*

wing case. = ELYTRON **a.**

wing cell. = CELL, *n.,* 16.

wing chair. An upholstered easy chair with high solid back and sides, the latter turned at such an angle that they provide a rest for the head and protection from drafts; — called also *draft chair.*

wing clipping. Act or process of clipping off the wings. — **wing clipper.**

wing collar. A man's stand-up collar the upper corners of which are turned down to form wings.

wing compass. See COMPASS, *n.,* 7.

wing cover. = ELYTRON **a.**

wing covert. The coverts of the wing quills. See COVERT, *n.,* 6.

wing'cut' (wĭng'kŭt'), *n.* *Theater.* See WOODCUT, 3.

wing dam. A pier dam. — **wing'-dam',** *v. t.*

wing deck. = WING, 27.

wing divider *or* **dividers.** A pair of dividers like a wing compass. See COMPASS, *n.,* 7.

winged (wĭngd; *also, esp. in some collocations, or rhetorical or poet.,* wĭng'ĕd, -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** **a** Furnished with or as with wings; as, the *Winged* Victory of Samothrace. **b** Having winglike expansions; as, a broad-*winged* palace.
2. Transported by wings; using wings in flight; as, the *winged* creatures of the air; soaring with or as if with wings; hence: **a** Elevated; lofty; sublime.

How *winged* the sentiment that virtue is to be followed for its own sake. *J. S. Harford.*

b Swift; rapid. "Bear this sealed brief with *winged* haste to the lord marshal." *Shak.*
3. Wounded or hurt in the wing; hence, *Colloq.,* of persons, wounded; hurt; also, killed.
4. Swarming with birds. "The *winged* air." *Milton.*
5. *Bot.* **a** Furnished with wings. **b** *Obs.* Pinnate.
6. *Her.* Having wings of specified tincture.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

winged-footed, winged-heeled, winged-leaved.

-winged (-wĭngd; *see the adj.*) A combining form of *winged,* denoting *having* (so many or such) *wings,* as in:

bay-winged	lace-winged	smooth-winged
blue-winged	letter-winged	soft-winged
broad-winged	light-winged	spur-winged
corky-winged	long-winged	stiff-winged
death-winged	red-winged	straight-winged
double-winged	rough-winged	strong-winged
eagle-winged	round-winged	swift-winged
feeble-winged	sack-winged	two-winged
fin-winged	scaly-winged	weak-winged
fleecy-winged	scissor-winged	web-winged
golden-winged	sharp-winged	white-winged
goosewinged	sheath-winged	wide-winged
green-winged	short-winged	yellow-winged

winged chair. A wing chair.

winged cudweed. Clammy everlasting.

winged disk. A sun disk.

winged elm. The wing elm.

winged everlasting. An Australian herb (*Ammobium alatum*) with white-woolly foliage and winged stems.

Winged Horse. **a** *Astron.* = PEGASUS, 3. **b** *Gr. Myth.* = PEGASUS, 1.

winged ironweed. Golden ironweed.

winged pea. A European annual herb (*Lotus tetragonolobus*) having a 4-winged, edible pod.

winged petiole. *Bot.* A petiole having a lateral wing or foliaceous expansion often decurrent on the main stem.

winged pigweed. A tumbleweed (*Cycloloma atriplicifolium*) of central North America, having the fruiting calyx horizontally winged.

Winged Victory. The Nike of Samothrace.

winged words. Words that speedily and effectively bear their message; — from a phrase in Homer.

winged yam. The white yam.

wing elm. A North American elm (*Ulmus alata*) having the twigs and young branches with prominent corky wings or projections. The hard brown wood is sometimes used for tool handles, etc.

wing'er, *n.* **1.** A cask stowed in a wing (sense 24).
2. *Football.* A player on a wing (sense 28).

wing feather. One of the feathers of a bird's wing; esp. one of the flight feathers, or remiges.

wing'fish' (wĭng'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* A sea robin having large winglike pectoral fins.

wing flap. *Aeronautics.* **a** An aileron. **b** A section cut out at the trailing edge of a wing and attached to it by hinges. Wing flaps are operated independently of the ailerons, and in most cases automatically.

wing'-foot'ed, *adj.* **1.** Having winged feet; swift; fleet.
2. *Zool.* **a** Having part or all of the feet adapted for flying. **b** Having the anterior lobes of the foot so modified as to form a pair of winglike swimming organs; — said of the pteropod mollusks. See PTEROPODA, *Illust.*

wing game. Game birds.

wing gap. = GAP, *n.,* 4.

wing gudgeon. See WING, *n.,* 21.

wing'hand'ed (wĭng'hăn'dĕd; -dĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* *Zool.* Having the anterior limbs or hands adapted for flight, as the bats.

wing jam. A jam of logs slanting upstream until the upper end rests against the shore.

win'gle (wĭng'g'l), *v. i.* [Scot., of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. & Sw. *vingla* to turn, sway, stagger, Nor. *vingle* to flutter, stray, shilly-shally.] To wind in and out. *Southern U. S.*

wing'less, *adj.* **a** Without wings; also, having very rudimentary wings, as an apteryx. **b** Void of birds. — **wing'less-ness,** *n.*

Wingless Victory. The Nike Apteros.

wing'let (wĭng'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* **A** very small wing or winglike appendage or part; also, a bastard wing, or alula.

wing loading *or* **load.** *Aeronautics.* The gross weight of an airplane fully loaded, divided by the area of the supporting surface. The area used in computing the wing loading should include ailerons, but not the stabilizer or elevators.

wing'-loose', *adj.* Flying at liberty.

wing'man·ship (wĭng'măn·shĭp), *n.* [From *wing,* after *horsemanship.*] Power or skill in flying. *Rare.*

wing net. A fishing stake net with side extensions.

wing nut. **1.** A nut with wings or ears for the thumb and finger to grasp.
2. Any tree of the genus *Pterocarya.*

wing over. *Aviation.* Half a loop. See 2d LOOP, 3.

wing pad. *Zool.* The undeveloped wings of the active pupa of many insects.

wing passage. A passage on a vessel below the main deck, next to a side.

wing petal. *Bot.* = WING, 15 **b.**

wing'piece' (wĭng'pēs'), *n.* *Theater.* A piece of scenery slid in from the wings.

wing plow. A snowplow with side extensions.

wing'post' (wĭng'pōst'), *n.* Post by carrier pigeons. *Obs.*

wing quill. One of the flight feathers, or remiges, of a bird's wing.

wing rail. *Railroads.* **a** = GUARDRAIL **a.** **b** Either of the outside lateral rails of a frog (see FROG, *n.,* 14, *Illust.*).

wing resistance. *Aeronautics.* See DRAG, *n.,* 11.

wing sac. A small pouch in the wing of any animal; specif., a pouch in the antebrachial membrane of a bat as in those of the genus *Saccopteryx.*

wing screw. A wing nut.

wing'seed' (wĭng'sēd'), *n.* Any of various plants having margined, or winged, seeds, as the hop tree.

---

wine'-sprung', *adj.* Intoxicated. *Obs.*

wine'y (wīn'ĭ). Var. of WINY.
wine'yard, *n.* Vineyard. *Obs.*

winfree, *v. i.* To set free. *Obs. Scot.*

win'ful, *adj.* = WINNING. *Rare.*
wing'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

wingd. Winged. *Ref. Sp.*
wing'ed·ly, *adv.* of WINGED.

wing'ed·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
wing'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

wing sheath. An elytron.

wing shell. **1.** An elytron. *Obs.*

2. **a** Any of various marine bivalves of the genus *Avicula* or allied genera, in which the hinge border projects like a wing. **b** Any shell of the genus *Strombus*. **c** Any pteropod shell.

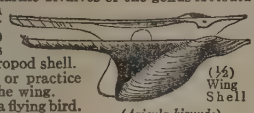

(½) Wing Shell (*Avicula hirundo*).

wing shooting. Act or practice of shooting birds on the wing.

wing shot. **a** A shot at a flying bird. **b** One skilled in wing shooting.

wing'-shot', *adj.* **a** Shot in the wing. **b** Shot while flying.

wing slot. *Aeronautics.* An adjustable opening between (1) the leading edge of an aileron and the rest of a wing; (2) the leading edge of a wing and a cap fitting over it.

wing snail. Any pteropod, esp. one with a shell.

wing'spread' (wĭng'sprĕd'), *n.* The spread of the wings; specif., the extreme measurement between the tips or outer margins of the wings, as of a bird or insect, when fully extended or expanded; as, a *wingspread* of five inches.

wing'stem' (-stĕm'), *n.* The golden ironweed.

wing stopper. *Naut.* A cable stopper in a wing of a vessel's hold. *Now Rare.*

wing'-swift', *adj.* **a** Swift on the wing. **b** As swift as if winged.

wing tie. **1.** A railroad tie having the pith of the tree at or near its side about midway between the top and bottom.

2. A bow tie, esp., one with flaring ends.

wing'-tip' flare. *Mil.* An electrically operated light attached to the tips of airplane wings.

wing-tip float. A small float on the underside of a tip of the lower wing of a seaplane.

wing'-tipped', *adj.* Clipped at the tips of the wings.

wing top. *Chem.* A wing-shaped metal top which fits on a Bunsen burner and gives a broad flat flame.

wing tract. The tract bearing the wing feathers, including the primaries, secondaries, and wing coverts. Cf. PTERYLOSIS.

wing transom. *Shipbuilding.* The upper and outer transom of the stern frame.

wing truss. *Aeronautics.* The framing, comprising struts, wires or tie rods, and spars, by which the wing loads of an airplane are transmitted to the fuselage.

wing valve. See WING, *n.*, 21.

wing wale. = WING, *n.*, 27.

wing wall. A subordinate lateral wall, such as a water wing.

wing'-wea'ry, *adj.* Weary from flight or traveling. — **wing'-wea'ri-ly**, *adv.* — **wing'-wea'ri-ness**, *n.*

wing'y (wĭng'ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Having wings; hence, rapid.

2. Soaring with or as if with wings; lofty.

Those *wingy* mysteries in divinity. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. Resembling or suggesting a wing or wings, as in shape.

wing'y, n. A one-armed man. *Slang.*

Win'i-fred (wĭn'ĭ-frĕd; -frĭd), *n.* [ML. *Winefreda;* cf. AS. *Winefrith* and *Winfrith*, names of men. See WINFRED.] Feminine proper name. Dim. *Win'nie, Win.*

win'ish (wĭn'ĭsh), *adj.* Of the nature of or like wine.

wink (wĭngk), *v.;* WINKED (wĭngkt) or, *Rare,* WINKT; WINK'-ING. [ME. *winken,* fr. AS. *wincian;* akin to D. *wenken,* G. *winken* to wink, nod, beckon, OHG. *winkan,* AS. *wincel* a corner, *wince* a winch, Lith. *vengti* to avoid, and ult. to L. *vagari* to wander. See VAGARY; cf. LAPWING, WENCH, WINCH, *n.*, WINCH instrument.] *Intransitive:* **1.** Oris., to close one's eyes; now, to close and open the eyelids quickly; to nictitate; blink.

A baby of some three months old, who *winked,* and turned aside its little face from the too vivid light of day. *Hawthorne.*

2. To close; to blink; — said of the eyes. *Archaic.*

3. To avoid seeing or noting, as if by shutting the eyes; to connive at anything; to be tolerant; — usually with *at,* also formerly with *against, on,* or *upon.*

Obstinacy cannot be *winked* at, but must be subdued. *Locke.*

4. To gleam or flash fitfully or intermittently; to flicker; twinkle; as, the light *winks.*

5. To give a hint or sign by a wink, often of one eye only.

Wink at the footman to leave him without a plate. *Swift.*

6. *Obs.* **a** To give a glance or sign, as of command. **b** To close one eye in aiming; to aim. **c** To nod; sleep; nap.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause (the eyes) to wink.

2. To affect or influence in any way by or as if by winking; as, to *wink* back or away one's tears.

3. To move flickeringly; twitch.

4. To signal by flashlights.

Syn. — WINK, BLINK. Lit., to WINK is to close and open the eyelids rapidly; to BLINK is to wink with half-shut eyes, as if dazzled, or weak-eyed, or scarcely awake; as, "Dare not to breathe . . , or e'en *wink,* lest ye wake the monster" (*Shelley*); cf. "the landscape *winking* through the heat" (*Tennyson*); "A snake's small eye *blinks* dull and sly" (*Coleridge*); "He was . . . hauled up . . . *blinking* and tottering . . . into the blessed sun" (*Stevenson*). Figuratively, *wink* implies connivance or the conveyance of a hint; *blink,* evasion or shirking; as, to *wink* at neglect of duty, to *blink* the issue. Cf. GAZE.

wink, *n.* **1.** Act of closing the eyelids in or as in sleep; hence, a sleep; nap. Hence, *Colloq., forty winks,* a short nap.

2. A glance, esp., formerly, one signifying command, agreement, etc.

3. The time required for such a glance; hence, an instant; a twinkling; as, he was gone in a *wink.*

4. Act of winking; a blink, esp. with one eye, as in conveying a hint or sign; hence, a hint thus given.

The stockjobber thus from 'Change Alley goes down,
And tips you, the freeman, a *wink.* *Swift.*

5 A sparkle; gleam; flash; twinkle.

-wink (-wĭngk). A combining form of the noun *wink,* as in: eyewink, hoodwink, jinniwink, tiddlywink.

wink (wĭngk), *n.* A periwinkle. *Dial. Eng.*

wink, *n.* [Var. of WINCH.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** A windlass or winch. **b** A machine for twisting straw or hay rope. **c** A well.

wink'-a-peep', *n.* **1.** *pl.* The eyes. *Obs.*

2. Also **wink'-and-peep'.** The scarlet pimpernel. *Dial. Eng.*

‖**win'kel** (vĭng'kĕl), *n.* [D., a shop.] A store or shop where all sorts of goods are sold. *S. Afr.* — **win'kel-man**, *n.*

wink'er (wĭngk'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which winks; hence: **a** A horse's blinder; **b** *Colloq.* An eye or eyelash; — *chiefly pl.* **c** *pl., Colloq.* Spectacles. **d** *Organ Building.* A concussion bellows.

wink'er (wĭngk'ĕr), *v. t.* To provide with winkers.

wink'ered (-ĕrd), *adj.* Having winkers, or blinders.

That's the playboy on the *winkered* mule. *Synge.*

wink'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that winks.

2. A slumbering; sleep; a nap.

3. A motion or succession of flashes like winking.

— *like winking.* In a trice. *Slang.*

wink'ing, *adj.* That winks. — **wink'ing-ly**, *adv.*

winking cartilage. The nictitating membrane when cartilaginous, as in the horse and certain other mammals.

winking muscle. The orbicularis oculi around the eye, which by its contraction draws the eyelids together.

winking owl. An Australian diurnal owl (*Ninox connivens*).

win'kle (wĭng'k'l), *n.* [AS. *wincle* (in comp.). Cf. 1st PERIWINKLE.] **a** Any periwinkle. **b** Any of various large marine spiral whelklike snails, esp., in the United States, of the genus *Busycon.* They destroy large numbers of oysters and clams by drilling their shells and rasping away their flesh.

Winkle (*Busycon canaliculata*). Female. *c* Canal; *s* Siphon; *h* Head; *p* Proboscis; *r* Odontophore; *m m* Mantle; *f* Foot; *o* Operculum.

win'kle, *v. i.* [*wink,* v. + 1st *-le.*] To twinkle.

Win'kle, Mr. (wĭng'k'l). A member of the club in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers,* represented as a cockney pretender to sporting skill.

Winkle, Rip van. See RIP VAN WINKLE.

win'kle-hawk' (wĭng'k'l-hôk'), *n.* Also **win'kle-hole'** (-hōl'). [D. *winkel-haak* a carpenter's square.] A rectangular rent in cloth. *Local, U. S.*

wink'lot (wĭngk'lŏt), *n.* A young woman. *Scot.*

win'ly (wĭn'lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *wynlīce.*] **a** *Obs.* Pleasantly. **b** *Dial. Eng.* Quietly.

win'na-ble (wĭn'ă-b'l), *adj.* That may be won. *Colloq.*

win'nard (wĭn'ĕrd), *n.* The European redwing. *Local, Eng.*

Win'ne-ba'go (wĭn'ĕ-bā'gō), *n.; pl.* -GOS, -GOES (-gōz). An Indian of an important Siouan tribe formerly occupying the region south of Green Bay in eastern Wisconsin, where more than half remain, the rest being gathered upon their reservation in Nebraska.

Win'neck-e's com'et (vĭn'ĕ-kĕz). [After F. A. T. *Winnecke* (1835–97), Ger. astronomer.] = PONS-WINNECKE'S COMET.

win'nel (wĭn''l), *n.* The European whitethroat. *Local, Eng.*

win'ner (wĭn'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which wins; as: **a** *Obs.* A breadwinner; also, a reaper. **b** A victor, esp. in games and sports; also, that which brings victory. **c** *Slang.* One that wins admiration. **d** *Faro.* The card left in the box, face up, after each turn. **e** *Mining.* A faceman.

win'ning (wĭn'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that wins; acquisition; gaining; victory.

2. That which one wins; esp., the money, etc., won by success in any competition; any profit or gain; — *chiefly pl.*

Ye seek land and sea for your *winnings.* *Chaucer.*

3. Capture; a conquest. *Archaic.*

4. *Coal Mining.* A shaft or pit opening made to win coal; also, a portion of a coal bed ready for mining, or a more or less isolated section of a mine, etc.

win'ning, *adj.* **1.** That wins; esp., successful in competition; being a winner; hence, adapted to win favor; attractive; charming; as, a *winning* address.

His voice was so wistful and *winning.* *Willa Cather.*

2. [From WINNING, *n.*] Of or pertaining to, or used for or in, the act of winning.

Syn. — Gaining; winsome, captivating.

Ant. — Losing; disagreeable, repulsive, unpleasant.

— **win'ning-ly**, *adv.* — **win'ning-ness**, *n.*

winning gallery. *Court Tennis.* See GALLERY, *n.*, 8.

winning hazard. *Eng. Billiards.* See HAZARD, *n.*, 7 **b.**

winning opening. *Court Tennis.* The dedans, grille, or winning gallery; — so called because a stroke into any of these openings is a winning stroke.

winning post. See 1st POST, 6.

winning suit. At bridge, hearts or spades; — so called because it is easier to win game with one of these suits as the trump than with clubs or diamonds.

win'ni-nish (wĭn'ĭ-nĭsh), **win'no-nish** (wĭn'ō-nĭsh), *n.* The ouananiche.

win'nock (wĭn'ŭk), *n.* A window. *Scot.*

win'nock-bunk'er (-bŭngk'ĕr), *n.* A window seat forming a chest; also, a window hole. *Scot.*

win'now (wĭn'ō; 203), *v.;* WIN'NOWED (-ōd); WIN'NOW-ING (-ō-ĭng). [ME. *windewen, winewen,* fr. AS. *windwian;* akin to Goth. *winthjan* (in comp.), *winthi-*skauro a fan, L. *ventilare* to fan, to winnow, L. *vannus* a fan for winnowing, G. *wanne,* OHG. *wanna.* See WIND air; cf. FAN, *n.*, VENTILATE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To separate, and drive off, the chaff from by means of wind; to fan; as, to *winnow* grain.

He *winnoweth* barley tonight in the threshing floor. *Ruth* iii. 2.

2. To treat in a way likened to fanning out the chaff from the good grain; to sift, as for separating falsehood from truth, good from bad, or the like; to analyze and assort; hence, to eliminate; also, to select.

Winnow well this thought, and you shall find
'T is light as chaff that flies before the wind. *Dryden.*

3. To blow on, as for fanning out chaff from grain; hence, to disperse or scatter by or as if by wind; as, the breeze *winnowed* the leaves; hair *winnowed* by the wind.

4. To beat with or as with wings; to make (one's way), or to make a way through, by flying.

Where it [a snipe] *winnows* a random zigzag course. *A. Newton.*

5. To wave; to brandish; to flap. *Obs.*

—, *Intrans.:* **1.** To separate chaff from grain by fanning.

Winnow not with every wind *Ecclus.* v. 9.

2. To move or pass through the air with wings; to fly.

The silent coming and going of wings . . . that came *winnowing* in from afar on the sea. *Dallas Lore Sharp.*

3. To blow in gusts.

Syn. — See SIFT.

win'now (wĭn'ō), *n.* **1.** A device for winnowing.

2. Act of winnowing; also, a motion like, or likened to, that of winnowing.

win'now-corb' (wĭn'ō-kôrb'), *n.* A basket for winnowing. Cf. LIKNON.

win'now-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who or that which winnows; a winnowing machine.

win'now-ing (-ĭng), *adj.* That winnows. — **win'now-ing-ly**, *adv.*

winnowing basket *or* **fan.** An ancient device for winnowing grain; in *Her.*, a representation of this.

Winnowing Basket. *Her.*

winnowing machine. A winnower or fanning machine.

winnow sheet. Also **winnow cloth.** A cloth used in winnowing. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Wi-no'na (wĭ-nō'nȧ), *n.* Also **We-no'nah** (wē-). Feminine proper name.

win'race' (wĭn'rās'), *n.* [*win,* v. + *race,* n.] *Horse Racing.* In trotting, the fastest time made by the winning horse in a public race, or in an event in which it stood first in the summary.

win'some (wĭn'sŭm), *adj.;* WIN'SOM-ER (-sŭm-ĕr); WIN'-SOM-EST. [AS. *wynsum;* akin to OHG. *wunnisam,* and to AS. *wynn* joy, OS. *wunnia,* OHG. *wunna, wunni,* G. *wonne,* Goth. *winan* to rejoice (in *unwunands* sad). See WONT, *adj.;* 1st -SOME.] **1.** Causing joy or pleasure; agreeable; pleasant; winning; as, a *winsome* voice.

2. Cheerful; merry; gay; lighthearted.

Misled by ill example, and a *winsome* nature. *Jeffrey.*

Syn. — Captivating, charming, attractive.

Ant. — Disagreeable, repulsive.

— **win'some-ly**, *adv.* — **win'some-ness**, *n.*

win'some, *v. t.* To be winsome. *Obs.*

win'ter (wĭn'tĕr), *n.* [AS.; akin to OFris. & D. *winter,* OS. & OHG. *wintar,* G. *winter,* Dan. & Sw. *vinter,* ON. *vetr,* Goth. *wintrus,* prob. orig., the rainy or wet season, and akin to Lith. *vanduo* water, E. WATER.] **1.** The season of the year, in any region, in which the noonday sun shines most obliquely; the coldest season of the year; hence, cold weather. North of the equator, winter is popularly taken to include the months of December, January, and February (see SEASON, *n.*, 4); south of the equator, as in South Africa, South America, etc., these months are summer months. Astronomically, north of the equator, it may be considered to last from the winter solstice, about December 21st, till the vernal equinox, about March 21st.

Barren *winter,* with his wrathful nipping cold. *Shak.*

Winter lingering chills the lap of May. *Goldsmith.*

2. A year as marked by the winter season; as, a man of seventy *winters.* "Of thirty *winter* he was old." *Chaucer.*

3. A period likened to winter, as being marked by dreariness, lack of activity, adversity, or the like; a period of decay, old age, death, or the like.

Life's autumn past, I stand on *winter's* verge. *Wordsworth.*

4. The last load of grain harvested; also, the state of having finished harvesting, or a feast to celebrate it. *Obs. Scot.*

5. The winter yellowlegs. *Local, U. S.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

winter-beaten	winter-gray	winter-shaken
winter-blasted	winter-grown	winter-sown
winter-blooming	winter-hardened	winter-standing
winter-boding	winter-long	winter-starved
winter-bound	winter-loving	winter-swollen
winter-chilled	winter-made	winter-thin
winter-damaged	winter-old	winter-verging
winter-fattened	winter-proof	winter-visaged
winter-fed	winter-pruned	winter-wasted
winter-felled	winter-reared	winter-withered
winter-flowering	winter-ripening	winter-worn
winter-gladdening	winter-seeming	

win'ter, *adj.* Of or pertaining to winter; of the kind that occurs or is engaged in, issued, occupied, etc., in winter; suited for use or wear in winter or to endure through the winter.

win'ter (wĭn'tĕr), *v. i.;* WIN'TERED (-tĕrd); WIN'TER-ING. To pass the winter; to hibernate; as, to *winter* in Florida. — *v. t.* To keep, feed, or manage, during the winter; as, to *winter* young cattle on straw; also to affect like winter.

Before the ashes *wintered* it to nothing. *Galsworthy.*

winter aconite. A small Old World perennial herb (*Eranthis hyemalis*) producing its bright-yellow flowers often before snow is off the ground. It is often cultivated.

winter annual. *Bot.* A plant which germinates in autumn, lives through the winter, and produces seed and dies in the following season.

winter apple. Any late-ripening apple that keeps well in winter.

Winter Banana. *Hort.* An American variety of winter apple having a pale-yellow skin mottled with pink and an aromatic flavor.

winter barley, etc. See WINTER WHEAT.

winter beer. Schenk beer.

win'ter-ber'ry (wĭn'tĕr-bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). Any of various American species of holly (*Ilex*), esp. *I. verticillata* (*black alder*) and *I. laevigata* (*smooth winterberry*). They have bright-red berries persistent through the winter.

winter blight. *Plant Pathol.* **a** Mosaic of the tomato. **b** California blight.

win'ter-bloom' (wĭn'tĕr-blōōm'), *n.* **a** Witch hazel. **b** Azalea.

winter bonnet. The European gull (*Larus canus*); — from its dark head in winter plumage. *Local, Eng.*

win'ter-bourne' (wĭn'tĕr-bōrn'; -bōōrn'; 181), *n.* A stream which flows only or chiefly in winter.

As water in the icy *winterbourne*
Floweth unheard. *Francis Brett Young.*

winter brake. The cliff brake *Pellaea atropurpurea.*

winter bud. **a** *Zool.* A statoblast. **b** *Bot.* In woody plants, the dormant, much condensed shoot, and its protective scales or covering, which enable it to survive the winter.

winter bunting. The snow bunting.

Win'i-fred Jen'kins. See JENKINS, WINIFRED.

winkt. Winked. *Ref. Sp.*

winn. Scot. var. of WIN, to winnow.

win'na (wĭn'nȧ; wŭn'nȧ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WILL NOT.

winne. ✝ WIN.

Win'ne-cow'et (wĭn'ĕ-kou'ĕt), *n.* See PENNACOOK.

win'nel-straw', **-straw'.** Vars. of WINDLESTRAE, -STRAW.

Win'nie (wĭn'ĭ), *n.* Dim. of WINIFRED.

win'ni-pe-sau'kee (wĭn'ĭ-pē-sô'kē), *n.* See PENNACOOK.

win'nle (wĭn''l). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of WINDLE, a reel.

win'no-nish. See WINNINISH.

win'now-ing-ly, *adj.* of *winnowing* pres. part.

win'row'. Dial. var. of WINDROW.

win'sey. Var. of WINCEY.

Wins'low's fo-ra'men (wĭnz'-lōz). = EPIPLOIC FORAMEN.

winst. Winced. *Ref. Sp.*

win'ster, *n.* [*win* + *-ster.*] A tradeswoman. *Obs.*

wint (wĭnt). Var. of *wound,* past tense of WIND. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

wint (wĭnt). Dial. Eng. var. of WENT, plan.

Win'ter-a'ce-ae (wĭn'tĕr-ē'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of MAGNOLIACEAE (in part).

win'ter-age (wĭn'tĕr-ĭj), *n.* = WINTERING.

Win'ter-a-na'ce-ae (wĭn'tĕr-ȧ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of CANELLACEAE.

---

winter cherry. **a** Any plant of the genus *Physalis*, esp. the alkekengi, or its fruit; a ground cherry. **b** Balloon vine. **c** The Jerusalem cherry *Solanum pseudocapsicum*.
winter chip bird. The American tree sparrow.
win'ter–clad', *adj.* Clothed suitably for winter.
winter clover. The partridgeberry. *U. S.*
winter count. A calendar or year record of the North American Indians with pictographic accounts of events, serving as tribal chronicles.
winter cress. Any of several Eurasian yellow-flowered cresses of the genus *Barbarea*, esp. *B. verna*, sometimes cultivated for winter salad.
winter crookneck. See CROOKNECK, 1.
winter crop. Any crop fall-sown for growth during the winter and maturing in the spring, as winter oats.
winter daffodil. An autumn-blooming perennial herb (*Sternbergia lutea*), family Amaryllidaceae, of the Mediterranean region, with solitary yellow flowers.
winter duck. **a** *Eng.* = PINTAIL **a**. **b** *U. S.* The old squaw.
win'ter-dykes' (wĭn'tĕr-dīks'), *n. pl.* A clotheshorse. *Scot.*
win'tered (wĭn'tĕrd), *adj.* **1.** Aged. *Obs.*
2. Subjected to or chilled by winter.
winter egg. *Zool.* A form of thick-shelled egg of many fresh-water invertebrates. It lives through the winter and hatches in the spring, as disting. from the thin-shelled, rapidly developing, often parthenogenetic, ***summer egg*** produced by the same species in spring and summer.
win'ter-er (wĭn'tĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who winters or spends the winter in a (specified) place; esp., an animal taken in charge through a winter; also, one who tends such animals.
win'ter–fal'low, *v. t.* To fallow in the winter.
winter fallow. Ground fallowed in winter.
winter fat. A tomentose shrub (*Eurotia lanata*), family Chenopodiaceae, of the southwestern United States, yielding valuable forage to stock; — called also *white sage*.
win'ter-feed' (wĭn'tĕr-fēd'), *v. t.* To feed through the winter. — **win'ter-feed'**, *n.*
winter fever. *Med.* Pneumonia. *Colloq.*
winter flounder. A small edible flounder (*Pseudopleuronectes americanus*) of the northeastern United States.
winter flower. Japan allspice.
winter garden. A garden maintained in winter, whether outdoors or in a conservatory.
winter geranium. The chrysanthemum. *Dial.*
winter gillyflower. **a** Damewort. **b** *Local, Eng.* The wallflower *Cheirinia cheiri*.
winter golf. Golf played under special rules, permitting a player to improve the lie of his ball when on the fairway.
winter grape. Chicken grape.
winter green. A color, yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
win'ter-green' (wĭn'tĕr-grēn'), *n.* **1.** In Great Britain, any plant of the genus *Pyrola*; esp., *P. minor*, which has small round basal evergreen leaves. In the United States these plants are called *false*, or *English*, *wintergreen*, or more often *shinleaf*.
2. In North America, a low evergreen herb (*Gaultheria procumbens*) with white bell-shaped flowers followed by spicy red berries often called *checkerberries*. The aromatic leaves yield oil of wintergreen, or wintergreen oil (called also *gaultheria oil*) used in flavoring and in medicine. As the oil consists almost entirely of methyl salicylate, birch oil or synthetic methyl salicylate is largely substituted for the natural product and sold as *oil of wintergreen* or *gaultheria oil*.
3. Any of various other species of *Gaultheria*.
4. Oil of wintergreen; also, its flavor, or a lozenge, etc., flavored with it.
wintergreen family. The Pyrolaceae.
wintergreen oil. See WINTERGREEN, 2.
win'ter–ground', *v. t.* To cover over in winter, as for protection; as, to *winter-ground* the roots of a plant.
winter gull. The common European gull (*Larus canus*). *Local, Eng.*
win'ter–hab'it-ed, *adj.* *Agric.* Having growth of such a character as to require two growing seasons to mature and produce seed; — said of winter wheats. Cf. SPRING-HABITED.
winter hail. See 1st HAIL, 1.
win'ter-hain' (wĭn'tĕr-hān'), *v. i.* [See 1st HAIN.] To let pasture lie without cattle in winter. *Eng.*
winter hawk. The red-shouldered hawk. *Local, U. S.*
winter heath. The spring heath.
winter heliotrope. A European sweet coltsfoot (*Petasites fragrans*) with lilac flower heads.
winter hellebore. The winter aconite.
winter house. A house for residence in winter.
winter huckleberry. The farkleberry.
win'ter-ing, *n.* **1.** The sheltering, feeding, and tending of animals in winter; also, an animal so kept.
2. A staying in a place through winter.
3. Provision, as for cattle, for winter feeding, etc. *Obs.*
winter itch. *Med.* An itching disorder occurring in autumn and winter, caused by temperature change, dryness of the skin, and woolen underclothing.
win'ter-ize (wĭn'tĕr-īz), *v. t.* To convert into winter oil.
win'ter-kill' (-kĭl'), *v. t. & i.*; -KILLED' (-kĭld'); -KILL'ING. To kill or die by exposure to winter weather; as, the wheat was *winterkilled*. *U. S.* — **win'ter-kill'ing**, *adj. & n.* *U. S.*
Winter King, the. Frederick of Bohemia (son-in-law of James I of England), whose reign lasted only one winter (1619–20).
winter leaf. The color sedge.
winter lettuce. The endive.
win'ter–love', *n.* Prob., cold or formal love-making. *Jonson.*
win'ter-ly, *adj.* [Cf. AS. *winterlīc*.] Like or pertaining to winter; wintry; hence, cheerless; as, *winterly* news.
The air growing more *winterly* in the month of April. *Camden.*
— **win'ter-li-ness**, *n.*
winter melon. A variety (*Cucumis melo inodorus*) of muskmelon that keeps well. It has a green or whitish flesh, usually lacking aroma.
winter mew. The European gull. *Local, Eng.*
winter midge. Any of various flies that sometimes appear in numbers or in swarms in winter; esp., species of *Trichocera* of the family Tipulidae.
winter moth. Any of several species of geometrid moths which come forth in late fall, winter, or early spring, as the European species *Cheimatobia brumata* or the American *Erannis tiliaria*. The female of some of the species is wingless.
Win'ter Ne'lis (nē'lĭs; nā'lĭs'). [After Jean Charles *Nélis*, of Malines, Belgium, who raised it from seed early in 19th century.] *Hort.* A variety of winter-ripening pear.
winter oats. See WINTER WHEAT.
winter oil. Oil prepared so as not to solidify in moderately cold weather; specif., cottonseed oil deprived of the solid portion (stearin).
Winter Palace. A large building on the Neva in Leningrad (St. Petersburg), once a royal residence, but later used only for ceremonial functions and to contain Russian art collections. Since the Revolution of 1917 it has been used chiefly to house the collections of Soviet flags, documents, and historical revolutionary objects.
winter pear. Any late-ripening pear that keeps well in winter.
winter pink. The trailing arbutus (see ARBUTUS, 2). *U. S.*
winter plum. The persimmon *Diospyros virginiana*.
win'ter–proud', *adj.* Prematurely grown or luxuriant; — said of crops.
winter purslane. **a** = INDIAN LETTUCE **c**. **b** The purslane speedwell.
winter quarters. A winter residence or station; esp., the quarters of troops in winter. — **win'ter–quar'ter**, *v. i.*
winter radish. A race of radishes having compact, firm-fleshed roots which may be kept through much of the winter.
win'ter–rig' (wĭn'tĕr-rĭg'), *v. t.* [See WINTER; RIDGE.] To fallow or till in winter. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
winter rocket. Yellow rocket.
winter rose. **a** The Christmas rose *Helleborus niger*. **b** A late-blooming rose of the hybrid perpetual type.
winter rye. See WINTER WHEAT.
winter savory. See SAVORY, *n.*, **1 b**.
Win'ter's bark (wĭn'tĕrz). [After Captain John *Winter*, who first brought it to England from the Strait of Magellan in 1579.] The aromatic bark of an evergreen tree (*Drimys winteri*) found from Mexico to Cape Horn: It is tonic and stimulant, and was used by its discoverer to cure scurvy.
winter shad. The gizzard shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*).
winter sheldrake. The merganser *Mergus merganser americanus*.
winter skate. A skate (*Raja diaphanes*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States, closely resembling the tobacco-box skate but of a lighter color. It reaches a length of about three feet.
winter sleep. Hibernation.
winter snipe. The dunlin *Pelidna alpina sakhalina*. *U. S.*
winter solstice. See SOLSTICE, **1 a**.
winter spice. Japan allspice.
winter spore. *Bot.* Any resting spore serving to carry a plant over the winter. Cf. SUMMER SPORE.
winter squash. Any variety of squash that is grown to be kept for winter use, as the Hubbard squash.
Winter's Tale, The. A comedy (produced 1611, printed 1623) by Shakespeare. See PERDITA, HERMIONE, FLORIZEL.
winter strawberry. = STRAWBERRY TREE **a**.
winter sucker. A sucker (*Minytrema melanops*) occurring from the Great Lakes to Texas and North Carolina.
winter sunscald. See SUNSCALD, *n.*, 2.
winter sweet. The wild marjoram (*Origanum vulgare*); also, the related *O. creticum* of southern Europe.
winter sweet pea. Darling pea.
winter teal. The greenwing. *Local, U. S.*
win'ter-tide' (wĭn'tĕr-tīd'), *n.* Also **win'ter-time'** (-tīm'). [Cf. AS. *wintertīd*.] Winter (sense 1); the winter season.
winter vetch. The hairy vetch.
winter wagtail. A wagtail (*Motacilla cinerea*); — called also *gray wagtail*. *Local, Eng.*
win'ter-weed' (wĭn'tĕr-wēd'), *n.* The ivy-leaved speedwell (*Veronica hederaefolia*), the foliage of which is hardy; also any of several other plants that survive the winter, as the chickweed *Alsine media*.
winter wheat, barley, oats, rye, etc. Wheat, barley, etc., sown in autumn, and ripening the following spring or summer.
winter wolfsbane. Winter aconite.
winter wren. A very small wren (*Nannus hiemalis hiemalis*) of the coniferous forests of the northern United States and Canada, migrating southward. It is dark cinnamon brown barred with black, and closely resembles the common European wren. It is an exquisite singer.
winter yellowlegs. See YELLOWLEGS.
win'tle (wĭn'tl), *n. & v. i.* Stagger; reel; wriggle; roll. *Scot.*
Win'ton dis-ease' (wĭn'tŭn). *Veter.* Cirrhosis of the liver in horses and cattle, resulting from the chronic irritating effect of ragworts and related poisonous plants eaten in the pasturage of low, swampy lands; — called also *Pictou disease*.
win'tri-fy (wĭn'trĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make wintry.
win'try (wĭn'trĭ), *adj.*; WIN'TRI-ER (-trĭ-ĕr); WIN'TRI-EST. [Cf. AS. *wintrig*.] **1.** Winter. *Now Rare.*
2. Suitable to winter; resembling winter, or what belongs to winter; hiemal; cold; stormy.
3. Figuratively, aged; white; chilling; cheerless.
4. Wintered.
Syn. — Icy, frigid. **Ant.** — Summery, balmy, warm.
— **win'tri-ly**, *adv.* — **win'tri-ness**, *n.*
Win-tun' (wĭn-tōōn'), *n.* **1.** Copehan.
2. An Indian of a Copehan tribe.
win'y (wīn'ĭ), *adj.*; WIN'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); WIN'I-EST. **1.** Having the taste or qualities of wine; like wine; vinous; as, grapes of a *winy* taste.
2. Influenced or affected by wine or spirits; drunken.
winze (wĭnz), *n.* = 1st WINCH. *Cornwall.*
winze (wĭnz), *n.* [Flem. & D. *wensch* a wish. See WISH.] A curse. *Scot.*
winze (wĭnz), *n.* [From *winds*, pl. of *wind* windlass.] *Mining.* A vertical or steeply inclined opening or passageway driven to connect one mine working place with another at a lower level. See MINE, *Illust.*
winze'man (wĭnz'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A miner who works in or on winzes. *U. S.*
wip (wĭp), *n. & v.* Twist; coil. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
wipe (wīp), *v.*; WIPED (wīpt); WIP'ING (wīp'ĭng). [ME. *wipen*, fr. AS. *wīpian*. See VIBRATE; cf. WIFE.] *Transitive*: **1.** To rub with or as with something soft for cleaning; to clean or dry by rubbing; as, to *wipe* the hands.
I will *wipe* Jerusalem as a man *wipeth* a dish, *wiping* it, and turning it upside down. *2 Kings.* xxi. 13.
2. To remove by or as by rubbing or cleansing; to rub off; hence, to obliterate; abolish; cancel; exterminate; — usually followed by *away*, *off*, or *out*; as, to *wipe* out a regiment.
Some natural tears they dropped, but *wiped* them soon. *Milton.*
3. To clear away or free from imputation of; — usually with *off* or *out*.
To *wipe* off jealousies and scandals. *Milton.*
4. To strike; beat. *Now Dial. & Slang.*
5. To draw, pass, or the like, for or as for rubbing or cleaning; as, he *wiped* his hand across his forehead; he *wiped* a cloth over the dusty table.
6. *Obs.* **a** To rub or stroke gently. **b** To cheat; defraud; trick. **c** To strike off.
7. *Plumbing.* To form (a joint between pieces of lead piping) by applying semifluid solder and shaping the joint by rubbing with a greased cloth pad or the like.
—, *Intransitive*: To make a motion like that of wiping something, as in striking. *Colloq.*
wipe off the slate. To cancel as a reckoning or matter to be settled.
wipe one's boots on. To treat with indignity.
wipe one's eye or the eye of one. **a** *Colloq.* To shoot at game that another has aimed at. **b** *Slang.* To take the conceit out of one.
wipe one's hands of. = *wash one's hands of*, under WASH, *v.*
wipe out. *Colloq.* **a** To annihilate; exterminate; as, the force was *wiped out* by a cross fire. **b** To cancel, as by payment, retaliation, etc.; as, to *wipe out* a score, a disgrace, a defeat. **c** *Stock Exch.* To exhaust (a margin); as, a drop in stocks *wiped out* his margin.
wipe the floor, or ground, with. To defeat thoroughly. *Slang.*
wipe the nose of. **a** *Old Slang.* To cheat. **b** = *wipe one's eye* **a**, above.
wipe the slate clean. = *wipe off the slate*, above.
wipe up. To remove by or as by wiping; hence, *Slang*, to destroy; defeat.
wipe (wīp), *n.* **1.** **a** A blow; stroke; hit; swipe; as, to fetch one a *wipe*. **b** *Now Dial. & Slang.* A gibe; jeer; a severe sarcasm.
2. Stain; brand. *Obs.* "Slavish *wipe*." *Shak.*
3. Act of rubbing, esp. in order to clean.
4. A handkerchief. *Thieves' Slang.*
5. *Mach.* A wiper, or cam.
wipe. Variant of WYPE. *Obs.*
wipe break *or* **breaker.** *Elec.* An interrupter consisting essentially of one or more wipers revolving against contact pieces.
wipe joint. *Plumbing.* A wiped joint. See WIPE, *v. t.*, **7.**
wip'er (wīp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which wipes.
2. Something used for wiping, as a towel or rag.
3. *Slang.* **a** A handkerchief. **b** = WIPE, **1.**
4. *Elec.* A moving contact for making connections with the terminals of an electrical device, such as a rheostat. Cf. BRUSH.
5. *Firearms.* A rod, or an attachment for a rod, to hold a rag for wiping out the bore of the barrel.
6. *Mach.* **a** A projecting tooth, tumbler, eccentric, tappet, or cam, on a rotating or oscillating piece, esp. for raising a stamper, the helve of a power hammer, or the like, to fall by its own weight. **b** = OIL RING, **2.**
7. *Railroads.* A roundhouse employee, esp. one who cleans locomotives.
wiper shaft. *Mach.* A shaft carrying a wiper or a wiper wheel.
wiper wheel. *Mach.* A wheel with wipers on its rim, as in a trip hammer.
wip'ing con'tact (wīp'ĭng). An electric contact made by wiping or rubbing one surface on another.
wiping rod. = WIPER, *n.*, **5.**
wip'pen (wĭp'ĕn), *n.* A whip in a piano action. See PIANO, *Illusts.*
wir (wĭr). Our. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
wir'a-ble (wīr'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being wired.
wir'ble (wŭr'b'l), *n. & v.* [G. *wirbeln*. See WARBLE.] Whirl; eddy. *Ld. Lytton.*
wire (wīr), *n.* [ME. *wyre*, *wir*, fr. AS. *wīr*; akin to Dan. *vire*, ON. *vīrr* wire, in *vīravirki* wirework, filigree, MLG. *wīre* wire, OHG. *wiara* fine gold, OIr. *fiar* crooked, and to L. *viere* to plait. See WITHY; cf. FERRULE.] **1.** Metal in the form of a thread or slender rod usually very flexible, and circular in cross section; also, such a thread or rod. Cf. DRAW, *v. t.*, **28 a**; WIRE GAUGE.
2. The strings collectively or a string of a musical instrument; hence, *Poetical*, a stringed instrument.
3. Wirework, esp. wire netting.
A cupola made of *wire*. *Evelyn.*
4. A thing made of wire (sense 1) or wirework; — *chiefly pl.* Specif.: **a** A bar of a cage. **b** A metal snare, as for rabbits. **c** Fencing or a fence of barbed wire. **d** A telegraph wire or cable. **e** A wire rope.
5. A wirelike thing, as a thin stem, a hair, a ray, or a cylinder of silver.
6. Chiefly in *pl.* The system of wires used to operate the puppets in a puppet show; hence, *Colloq.*, the network of hidden influences controlling the action of a person or organization; as, to pull the *wires* for office.
7. A knitting needle. *Scot.*
8. One who picks women's pockets. *Thieves' Slang.*
9. The telegraph system; as, to send a message by *wire*; also, *Colloq.* a message thus sent; a telegram.
10. *Obs.* **a** A thread or string. **b** A metal lash for whipping; the whip.
11. *Horse Racing.* An imaginary line marking the finish.
12. *Optics.* Any of a set of cross hairs. See CROSS HAIR.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

wire bender	wire-measuring, *adj.*	wire-stretching, *adj.*
wire-bending, *adj.*	wire-mended	wire-stringed
wire-blocking, *adj.*	wiremonger	wire-strung
wire-borne	wire-netted	wire tester
wire-bound	wire-pointing, *adj.*	wire-testing, *adj.*
wire-brushing, *adj.*	wire roller	wire tightener
wire-caged	wire-rolling, *adj.*	wire-tightening, *adj.*
wire-coiling, *adj.*	wire-safed	wire tinner
wire-crimping, *adj.*	wire-sewed	wire-tinning, *adj.*
wire-flattening, *adj.*	wire sewer	wire-toothed
wire former	wire-sewn	wire weaver
wire galvanizer	wire spooler	wire welder
wire-galvanizing, *adj.*	wire-spun	wire-wheeled
wire-guarded	wire straightener	wire winder
wire-hung	wire-straightening, *adj.*	wire-winding, *adj.*
wire-insulating, *adj.*	wire strander	wire-wound
wiremaker	wire-stranding, *adj.*	wire-woven
wiremaking		

wire (wīr), *v.*; WIRED (wīrd); WIR'ING (wīr'ĭng). *Transitive*: **1.** To provide with wire or to use wire on for any purpose; to furnish, bind, attach, string, set up, mount, etc., with wire; as, to *wire* corks in; to *wire* a skeleton, beads, a fence; to *wire* a house for electric lights, etc.
2. To coil about or encircle; to wind about. *Rare.*
3. To snare by means of a wire or wires.

---

win'terd. Wintered. *Ref. Sp.*
win'ter-ish, *adj.* See -ISH. — **-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **-ish-ness**, *n.*
win'ter-less, *adj.* See -LESS.
win'ter-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
win'ter-ling, *n.* = YEARLING.
win'ter-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
win'ter-some, *adj.* See -SOME.
win'ter-ward, *adv.* Also **win'ter-wards.** See -WARD, -WARDS.
win'ter-wheat' States. See WHEAT STATES.
[of WINTRY.]
win'ter-y (wĭn'tĕr-ĭ; -trĭ). Var.
wint'ile. Var. of UINTJIE. [-ISH.
win'trish (wĭn'trĭsh), *adj.* See
win'trous (wĭn'trŭs), *adj.* = WINTRY. *Rare.*
wippe. ✝ WHIP. [*ex. Dial.*
wips (wĭps). Var. of WISP. *Obs.*
Wi'ra-Ko'cha (wē'rä-kō'chä). Var. of UIRACOCHA.
wirche. ✝ WORK, WRETCH.
wird (wĭrd). Scot. var. of WORD.

4. To send, or send word to, by wire, or telegraph; to telegraph; as, *wire* me the news. *Colloq.*
5. *Croquet.* To place (a ball) so that it will be behind the wire of an arch, thus preventing a successful shot.
—, *Intransitive*: **1.** To pass like a wire. *Rare.*
2. To send a telegraphic message; to telegraph. *Colloq.*
wire away *or* ***in.*** To apply oneself busily or energetically to anything. *Slang, Eng.*
wire (wīr), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to wire or wire drawing; held or running by means of a wire.
2. Iron. *Obs.*
wire'bar' (wīr'bär'), *n.* **A cast bar of metal ready for making into wire.**
wire bed. A bedspring.
wire bent. = MATGRASS **b.**
wire birch. The American gray birch. *Nova Scotia.*
wire'bird' (wīr'bûrd'), *n.* A plover (*Charadrius sanctaehelenae*) of St. Helena. It inhabits wire grass.
wire bridge. A bridge suspended from wire cables.
wire cartridge. A shot cartridge having the shot in a wire network to lessen scattering.
wire chief. *Elec.* A trouble man.
wire chisel. See CHISEL, *n.*, *Illust.*
wire cloth. A fabric of woven metallic wire, as for strainers. — **wire'-cloth'**, *adj.*
wire coat. A coat, as of certain dogs, of extremely harsh and dense outer hair.
wire'-cut', *adj.* Cut or shaped by or as by a taut wire, as brick, tile, etc.
wire cutter. A worker or appliance employed in cutting wire. — **wire cutting.** — **wire'-cut'ting**, *adj.*
wired (wīrd), *adj.* **a** Reinforced by wire, as for strength or stiffness. **b** Furnished with wires, as for electricity, telephone connections, etc. **c** Bound with wire; as, a *wired* container. **d** Having a wirework netting, fence, or the like; as, a *wired* enclosure for chickens.
wire'danc'er (wīr'dăn'sĕr), *n.* One who performs feats on a wire. — **wire'danc'ing**, *n.*
wired glass. Also **wire glass.** Glass with wire netting embedded in it. The netting increases its strength and holds the glass together if broken or cracked, as by a fire. Called also *safety glass.*
wired radio, wired wireless. Line radio.
wire'draw' (wīr'drô'), *v.; past tense* -DREW' (-drōō'); *past part.* -DRAWN' (-drôn'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -DRAW'ING. *Transitive*: **1.** To draw (metal) into wire. See DRAW, *v. t.*, 28 **a.**
2. To draw or stretch forcibly; to wrest; distort; also, to draw or spin out to great length, tenuity, or overrefinement.

My sense has been *wiredrawn* into blasphemy. *Dryden.*

A... surgeon often doth prolong and *wiredraw* his cure so long as there is any hope of pay. *Burton.*

3. To bring to or from by craft, introduce; induce. *Obs.*
4. To cause (steam or water) to pass through a restricted aperture, thus decreasing its pressure and exerting a drying action.
—, *Intransitive*: To be stingy or extortionate. *Obs.*
— **wire'draw'er** (-drô'ĕr), *n.* — **wire drawing.**
wire'drawn' (-drôn'), *adj.* Drawn out long and fine, like wire; figuratively, of distinctions, theories, etc., excessively minute and fine.
wire edge. The thin wirelike thread of metal sometimes formed on the edge of a chisel, razor, or the like, in attempting to sharpen it. — **wire'-edged'** (-ĕjd'; 66), *adj.*
wire entanglement. *Fort.* Strong barbed wire stretched on supports or over the ground to impede the advance of assaulting troops. It has become the chief form of field obstruction in modern warfare.
wire'-feed' *adj. Mach.* Having apparatus for maintaining a feed of wire. — **wire'-feed'ing**, *n. & adj.*
wire gauge. 1. a A gauge for measuring the diameter of wire, thickness of sheet metal, etc., often consisting of a metal plate with a series of notches of various widths in its edge. **b** Any one of several systems of standard wire diameters, designated by numbers; as, No. 18 Brown & Sharpe *wire gauge.*
2. A standard series of sizes arbitrarily indicated, as by numbers, to which the diameter of wire or the thickness of sheet metal is usually made, and which is used in describing the size or thickness. There are many different standards for wire gauges, as in different countries, or for different kinds of metal. The table gives the diameter values corresponding to the numbers of the gauges within the same range of sizes commonly used for iron, steel, etc., in Great Britain and America. There is another Stubs gauge in addition to the one given, but it is used only for drawn steel wire. There are also other Birmingham gauges used for sheet metal.

TABLE OF WIRE GAUGES

NOTE.— Column I gives the gauge number, and the other columns give the corresponding size in inches, in the following systems: — (column II) ***Birmingham wire gauge***, or ***Stubs gauge, Stubs iron wire gauge, Stubs wire gauge***, B. W. G., used for telegraph wires; (column III) ***American gauge, American wire gauge***, or ***Brown & Sharpe wire gauge***, A. W. G., or B. & S., used for copper, aluminum, and nonferrous alloy wires, and also, in general, for telephone wires; (column IV) ***steel wire gauge***, formerly called also ***Washburn & Moen, Roebling wire gauge***, and ***American Steel & Wire Co.'s wire gauge***; (column V) ***imperial standard wire gauge***, S. W. G., the legal standard for all wire in Great Britain and Canada.

I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	V
000000	....	....	.4615	.464	16	.065	.0508	.0625	.064
00000	....	....	.4305	.432	17	.058	.0453	.0540	.056
0000	.454	.4600	.3938	.400	18	.049	.0403	.0475	.048
000	.425	.4096	.3625	.372	19	.042	.0359	.0410	.040
00	.380	.3648	.3310	.348	20	.035	.0320	.0348	.036
0	.340	.3249	.3065	.324	21	.032	.0285	.0317	.032
1	.300	.2893	.2830	.300	22	.028	.0253	.0286	.028
2	.284	.2576	.2625	.276	23	.025	.0226	.0258	.024
3	.259	.2294	.2437	.252	24	.022	.0201	.0230	.022
4	.238	.2043	.2253	.232	25	.020	.0179	.0204	.020
5	.220	.1819	.2070	.212	26	.018	.0159	.0181	.018
6	.203	.1620	.1920	.192	27	.016	.0142	.0173	.0164
7	.180	.1443	.1770	.176	28	.014	.0126	.0162	.0148
8	.165	.1285	.1620	.160	29	.013	.0113	.0150	.0136
9	.148	.1144	.1483	.144	30	.012	.0100	.0140	.0124
10	.134	.1019	.1350	.128	31	.010	.00893	.0132	.0116
11	.120	.0907	.1205	.116	32	.009	.00795	.0128	.0108
12	.109	.0808	.1055	.104	33	.008	.00708	.0118	.0100
13	.095	.0720	.0915	.092	34	.007	.00630	.0104	.0092
14	.083	.0641	.0800	.080	35	.005	.00561	.0095	.0084
15	.072	.0571	.0720	.072	36	.004	.00500	.0090	.0076

wire gauze. A gauzelike texture of fine wires.
wire glass. Wired glass.
wire grama. See GRASS, *Table.*
wire grass. Any of certain grasses having wiry culms or leaves; as: **a** A European slender-stemmed meadow grass (*Poa compressa*) widely naturalized in the United States and Canada, whence it is called also *Canada bluegrass.* It is useful in poor soil. **b** Yard grass. **c** Bermuda grass. **d** Any of several grasses of the genus *Aristida.* **e** Species of the genus *Sporobolus.* **f** Nimble Will. **g** Little bluestem. **h** The range grass. **i** Broomroot.
wire grating. A grating or grill made of wire; specif., *Optics*, a diffraction grating made of fine, parallel, equidistant wires. See GRATING.
wire grub. A wireworm.
wire gun. A wire-wound gun.
wire'hair' (wīr'hâr'), *n.* A rough-coated fox terrier.
wire'-haired' (-hârd'), *adj.* Having short, crisp, and slightly curly hair.
wire-haired pointing griffon. See 2d GRIFFON, 2 (4).
wire'-haired' ter'ri·er. A wirehair.
wire house. *Exchanges.* A brokerage firm connected with its branch offices and correspondents by private leased telephone or telegraph wires.
wire lath. A plaster base consisting of wire netting.
wire'less (wīr'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* **1.** Having no wire or wires.
2. Radio. *Chiefly Brit.*
☞ PHRASES are:

wireless apparatus	wireless set
wireless beacon	wireless telegrapher
wireless operator	wireless telegraphist

— **wire'less·ly**, *adv.* — **wire'less·ness**, *n.*
wire'less, *n.* **1. a** Short for WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, WIRELESS TELEPHONY, etc. **b** *Chiefly Brit.* Radio.
2. A color, greenish-blue in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
wire'less, *v. t. & i.* To radio. *Chiefly Brit.*
wireless compass. *Radio.* A radio compass; direction finder. *Chiefly Brit.*
wireless telegraphy *or* **telegraph.** Any system of telegraphy employing no connecting wire or wires between the transmitting and receiving stations. Although more or less successful researches were made on the subject by Joseph Henry, Hertz, Oliver Lodge, and others, the first commercially successful system was that of Guglielmo Marconi, patented in March, 1897. Marconi employed electric waves of high frequency set up by an induction coil in an oscillator, these waves being launched into space through a lofty antenna. The receiving apparatus consisted of another antenna in circuit with a coherer and small battery for operating through a relay the ordinary telegraphic receiver. This apparatus contains the essential features of all the systems now in use. See RADIO.
wireless telephone. An apparatus or contrivance for wireless telephony; a radiotelephone.
wireless telephony. Telephony without wires; radiotelephony.
wire line. 1. A line using wire, as a telegraph or telephone line.
2. In paper manufacturing, a wire mark.
wire ling. The crowberry *Empetrum nigrum.*
wire'man (wīr'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A maker of or worker in wire; now, esp., a lineman. See LINEMAN, 2.
wire mark. In paper, the mark of the wires of the paper machine. Cf. WATERMARK, *n.*, 2.
wire micrometer. A micrometer having spider lines, or fine wires, across its field.
wire money. Lari.
wire nail. A nail made of wire; specif., any one of several types of nails made of wire and designed for special uses, as in finishing work. See 1st NAIL, 2 & *Illust.*
wire netting. A texture of woven wire coarser than wire gauze.
wire nut. A form of screw-threaded nut designed to be screwed over the ends of a splice consisting of twisted wires.
wire plant. A woody, almost leafless, New Zealand vine (*Muehlenbeckia complexa*) rampant in California as an introduced plant.
wire press. A wiring press. See PUNCH PRESS.
wire'pull'ing (wīr'pōōl'ĭng), *n.* The use of wires, as in operating a puppet show; hence, use of means to influence secretly the acts of a person or organization, esp. in politics. — **wire'pull'**, *v. i. & t.* — **wire'pull'er**, *n. All Colloq.*
wir'er (wīr'ĕr), *n.* One who wires, or uses wire; a wireman; esp., a trapper who uses a wire trap.
wire radio. Line radio.
wire reducer. *Agric. Mach.* A sievelike device used in the seed cups of grain drills to cut down the rate of planting of small seeds, as millet.
wire road. A wire ropeway
wire rod. A metal rod from which wire is drawn.
wire rope. A rope formed wholly, or in great part, of wires. Standard ***transmission rope*** consists of 6 strands of 7 wires each, of ordinary lay, about a hemp center. In order to secure a larger percentage of contact between the surface of each strand and the drum or sheave and to increase the wearing surface, the wires in each strand of some ropes are so constructed as to form flat surfaces on the strands, called then ***flattened strand rope.*** ***Hand rope*** or ***tiller rope*** consists of 6 strands of 42 wires each, of ordinary lay, about a hemp center. It is suitable where great flexibility is required, as for signal pulls, steering lines, in the operation of tillers and of elevator controlling devices, etc. ***Hoisting rope*** differs from transmission rope chiefly in that it has many more wires in each strand. A hoisting rope of one type consists of 6 strands of 7 wires each, of Lang lay, about a hemp core, covered with a layer of 12 strands, twisted to the right, of 7 wires each, of ordinary lay, in order to prevent a free suspended load from rotating or spinning. A ***steel-clad rope*** is a hoisting rope whose strands have received an additional external serving of flat strip steel to secure additional wearing surface without a sacrifice of flexibility. A ***marline-clad rope*** is one whose strands have received an external serving of tarred marline to adapt the rope esp. for ships' rigging and other special uses. ***Flat rope***, used chiefly in hoisting, consists of strands of wire wound alternately clockwise and counterclockwise, sewed together usually with soft wire.
wire ropeway. A ropeway using a wire cable or cables.
wire rush. A slender rushlike New Zealand herb (*Hypolaena lateriflora*), family Restionaceae, with scalelike leaves. It often grows in dense mats.
wire saw. A helicoidal saw.
wire'-shaft'ed, *adj.* Having all or part of the shaft without webs, as a feather; also, having wire-shafted feathers.
wire silver. Native silver in the form of wires or threads.
wire'smith' (wīr'smĭth'), *n.* One who makes wire, esp. by the old method of hammering up strips of metal; a wiremaker.
wire'spun' (-spŭn'), *adj.* Spun or drawn long and fine like wire; wiredrawn; figuratively, excessively fine; as, he advanced *wirespun* theories about the cause of his reactions; he resorted to *wirespun* arguments to prove his point.
wire stem. *Plant Pathol.* A disease of cabbage, cauliflower, and related plants caused by *Corticium vagum*, similar to damping-off but attacking older seedlings and producing a constricted wiry stem.
wire stitch. A saddle wire or a side wire stitch. See 2d STITCH, 8.
wire stitcher. One who or that which stitches wire; esp., a bookbinder's machine for stitching with wire. — **wire'-stitched'**, *adj.*, — **wire stitching.**
wire'tail' (wīr'tāl'), *n.* The ruddy duck. *Western U. S.*
wire'-tailed' (-tāld'), *adj.* Having wire-shafted tail quills, as the **wire-tailed** (*or* **twelve-wired**) **bird of paradise.** See BIRD OF PARADISE, 1 **a.**
wire tapper. One who taps, or cuts in on, telephone or telegraph wires to get messages, information, evidence, etc.; hence, *Slang*, a swindler who pretends to tap wires or otherwise intercept advance telegraphic news for betting. — **wire tapping.**
wire'-toothed' leath'er (wīr'tōōth'; -tōōth'ĕd). Leather set or studded with wire teeth, used esp. for covering the cylinders of carding machines.
wire tramway. A wire ropeway.
wire twist. A combination of welded and twisted wires used in making the barrels of some high-class shotguns, etc.
wire vine. a Dodder laurel. **b** Wire plant.
wire walker. One who performs feats, as of balancing, skipping, etc., on a suspended wire rope.
wire wave communication. Line radio.
wire'way' (wīr'wā'), *n.* **1.** A conduit for wires, esp. one to conceal electric wires in a building while rendering them permanently accessible.
2. A cash or parcel railway having wire tracks.
3. A wire ropeway.
wire wheel. 1. A rotary wire brush for cleaning metalwork, etc.
2. A wheel, as for motorcars, with spokes of wire.
wire'work' (wīr'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Work, esp. openwork, of wires; wire netting, grillwork, or the like.
2. Wiremaking.
3. Walking on wires.
wire'work'er (-wûr'kĕr), *n.* **1.** One who makes things from wire.
2. A wirepuller.
wire'work'ing, *adj.* Working wires, as in wirepulling, or with wire, as in manufacturing goods made from or mainly from wire. — **wire'work'ing**, *n.*
wire'works' (-wûrks'), *n. pl.*; sometimes construed as *sing.* A factory where wire is made, or one where wire is used in the manufacture of other articles.
wire'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* **a** One of the larvae of various species of snapping beetles, or elaters; — so called from their slenderness and the uncommon hardness of the integument. They are sometimes very destructive to the roots of plants. **b** A millepede.

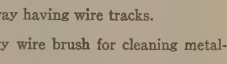
Wireworm. (× 2)

wire'-wound' gun (-wound'). *Ordn.* A gun in the construction of which an inner tube (either entire or in segments) is wound with wire under tension to insure greater soundness and uniformity of resistance. In modern construction, hoops and jackets are shrunk on the tube over the wire.
wire'-wove', *adj.* **a** Designating a superior kind of smooth and fine paper, esp. for letter writing. **b** Of woven wire.
wir'ing (wīr'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who wires.
2. A system of wires, or wirework; esp., an arrangement of wires used for electric distribution, as in a building.
3. In taxidermy, the process of mounting with wire.
4. *Surg.* The uniting of pieces of broken bone by wire.
5. *Veter.* A poor conformation in the front legs of a horse, the anteroposterior diameter of the leg just below the knee being too narrow.
wir'ing, *adj.* That wires; employed in wiring.
wiring dies; *sing.* WIRING DIE. *Mach.* Shaping dies consisting of a matrix and wiring punch for curling sheet metal around a wire. The same dies may be used for both wiring and curling. Cf. FALSE WIRING.
wiring machine. A wire stitcher.
wiring press. *Mach.* See PUNCH PRESS.
wiring punch. *Mach.* See 7th PUNCH, 1 **a.**
wirl (wûrl), *n.* Also **wirl'ing** (wûr'lĭn). A stunted or puny creature. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
Wi'ros (wē'rōz), *n. pl.* [From an (assumed) Indo-European stem *wiros* man. See WER.] The speakers of the Indo-European language or languages.
wirr (wûr), *n. & v.* Growl. *Scot.*
wir'ra (wir'ä), *interj.* [Ir. *a* O + *Muire* Mary.] An exclamation expressing lament, grief, etc.; — usually repeated, *wirra, wirra. Ir.*
wir'rah (wīr'ä), *n.* [Native name in New South Wales.] An Australian spotted food fish (*Acanthistius serratus*) of the family Serranidae.
wir'ras-thru' (wīr'äs-thrōō'), *interj.* [Ir. *a* O + *Muire* Mary + *is* it is + *truagh* a pity.] An exclamation expressing sorrow. *Ir.*
wirth (wûrth). Scot. var. of WORTH.
wir'y (wīr'ĭ), *adj.*; WIR'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); WIR'I·EST. **1.** Made of, or like, wire; drawn out like wire.
2. Capable of endurance; tough; sinewy.

He seemed to retain a *wiry* vigor and alertness. *Hawthorne.*

3. Produced by or suggestive of the vibration of wire or of sound; as, a *wiry* twang.
4 *Med.* Of the pulse, small but tense.
Syn.— Hardy, well-knit. **Ant.** — Fragile, weak.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

wiry-coated	wiry-leaved	wiry-stemmed
wiry-haired	wiry-looking	wiry-voiced

wir'y-brown', *adj.*, = BONE BROWN **b.**
wiry grass. See GRASS, *Table.*
wir'y-leaved' oat grass. See GRASS, *Table.*
wis (wĭs), *v. t.* [AS. *wissian.*] To show; direct; instruct. *Obs.*
wis (wĭs), *adv.* [From IWIS.] Certainly; surely; really; indeed. *Obs.*
wis (wĭs), *v. t.* [From ME. *iwis* certainly, erron. taken as *I wis* I know. See IWIS.] To think; suppose; imagine; — used chiefly in *I wis.* See IWIS, *Note. Archaic.*

wire'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
wir'en (wīr'ĕn), *adj.* Made of wire. *Obs.*
wire'weed', *n.* = KNOTGRASS **a.**
wir'i·ly (wīr'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* of WIRY.
wir'i·ness (wīr'ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.
wirk (wûrk). Scot. var. of WORK.
wir'ri·cow' (wŭr'ĭ·kōō'). Scot. var. of WORRICOW.
wir'ry (wŭr'ĭ). Scot. var. of WORRY.

wis (wĭz; *unstressed* wŭz). Dial. var. of WAS.

Wis·con'sin (wĭs·kŏn'sĭn; -s'n), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin and orig. applied to tribes dwelling on the Wisconsin river; cf. Ojibway *Wishkonsing*, lit., place of the beaver or muskrat hole.] **1.** A State and river of the United States. See *Gaz.*
2. *Geol.* See GLACIAL EPOCH.
— **Wis·con'sin,** *adj.*

Wisconsin false blossom. See FALSE BLOSSOM.

Wisconsin idea. A policy, fostered esp. in Wisconsin, for improving democracy by State laws on direct primary, initiative, industrial insurance, etc.

Wis·con'sin·ite (wĭs·kŏn'sĭn·īt; -s'n-), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Wisconsin.

Wisconsin weeping willow. A hybrid willow (*Salix blanda*) derived from a cross between the weeping willow and the crack willow *S. fragilis.*

Wisconsin white hemlock. In the lumber trade, the hemlock spruce *Tsuga canadensis;* also, its wood.

Wisconsin white pine. The common white pine (*Pinus strobus*); also, its wood.

wis'dom (wĭz'dŭm), *n.* [AS. *wīsdōm.* See WISE, *adj.;* -DOM.] **1.** Quality of being wise; ability to judge soundly and deal sagaciously with facts, esp. as they relate to life and conduct; knowledge, with the capacity to make due use of it; perception of the best ends and the best means; discernment and judgment; discretion; sagacity.

Behold, the fear of the Lord, that is *wisdom.* *Job* xxviii. 28.

Common sense in an uncommon degree is what the world calls *wisdom.* *Coleridge.*

2. Scientific or philosophical knowledge; erudition; learning; as, the *wisdom* of the Egyptians; also, practical knowledge or expertness. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
3. [*cap.*] Jesus; also, God.
4. A wise saying, act, or course of procedure. *Now Rare.*
5. A person embodying wisdom; — used as a title of honor or respect. *Archaic.*
6. [*cap.*] = WISDOM OF SOLOMON. See OLD TESTAMENT.
Syn. — See KNOWLEDGE. **Ant.** — Stupidity; ignorance; folly.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

wisdom-bred	wisdom-led	wisdom-seeking
wisdom-given	wisdom-loving	wisdom-teaching
wisdom-giving	wisdom-seasoned	wisdom-working

wisdom literature. The class of ancient Hebrew writings which deal reflectively with general ethical and religious topics, as distinguished from the prophetic and liturgical literature, and from the law. It is comprised chiefly in the books of Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiasticus, Ecclesiastes, and Wisdom of Solomon. The "wisdom" (*Hokhmah*) of these writings consists in detached sage utterances on concrete issues of life, without effort at philosophical system.

Wisdom of Jesus, Son of Sirach. = ECCLESIASTICUS. See OLD TESTAMENT.

Wisdom of Solomon. See OLD TESTAMENT; PSEUDEPIGRAPHA.

wisdom tooth. [So described in Gr., and, hence, in Ar.] The last, or back, tooth of the full set on each half of each jaw in man; — familiarly so called, because appearing comparatively late (from the 17th to the 22d year, or later), when the person may be supposed to have acquired some wisdom.

wise (wīz), *n.* [ME., fr. AS. *wīse;* akin to OS. *wīsa,* OFris. *wīe,* D. *wijs, wijze,* OHG. *wīsa,* G. *weise,* Sw. *vis,* Dan. *vis,* ON. *þithruvīs* otherwise; from the root of E. *wit,* hence, orig., knowledge, skill. See WIT, *v.;* cf. GUISE.] Way of being or acting; manner; mode; fashion.

All armed in complete *wise.* *Spenser.*

☞ This word is now rare, except in such phrases as *in any wise, in no wise, on this wise,* etc.

Fret not thyself *in any wise* to do evil. *Ps.* xxxvii. 8.
He shall *in no wise* lose his reward. *Matt.* x. 42.
On this wise ye shall bless the children of Israel. *Num.* vi. 23.

-wise (-wīz). [From *wise,* n., as in *likewise,* fr. *in like wise.*] An adverbial suffix denoting *way, manner, respect.* The earliest compounds with *-wise* were formed, after the loss of the preposition *in* of a phrase, by the union of an adjective with the noun *wise* (any*wise,* fr. Anglo-Saxon *on ænige wisan*). These and other combinations with certain common nouns and pronouns (length*wise;* any*wise*), having similar meanings to *-ways* compounds, have come to be used interchangeably with them. See -WAYS. *-wise* is now used freely in combination with nouns, signifying *in the characteristic manner* or *fashion of a* (thing specified), as in crab*wise,* ballad*wise;* and with some adjectives, signifying *in a* (specified) *manner,* as in other*wise,* fickle*wise.* Other combinations are:

afterwise	flankwise	notewise
altarwise	flatwise	nowise
anthemwise	flockwise	pallwise
anywise	fruitwise	palmwise
barwise	funnelwise	pilgrimwise
beewise	gablewise	processionwise
beggarwise	gutterwise	rootwise
bookwise	hammerwise	rosewise
checkerwise	harpwise	sermonwise
circlewise	hawserwise	shacklewise
cloakwise	hookedwise	sidewise
clockwise	indentwise	slantwise
cloisterwise	leastwise	somewise
coastwise	lengthwise	thiswise
counterclockwise	likewise	thuswise
crosswise	litanywise	trestlewise
diewise	lovertwise	trianglewise
endwise	lozengewise	triplewise
facewise	manifoldwise	turbanwise
fanwise	moneywise	vulgarwise

wise (wīz), *adj.;* WIS'ER (wīz'ĕr); WIS'EST (wīz'ĕst; -ĭst; 119). [ME. *wise, wis,* fr. AS. *wīs;* akin to OS. & OFris. *wīs,* D. *wijs,* G. *weise,* OHG. *wīs, wīsi,* ON. *vīss,* Sw. *vis,* Dan. *vis,* Goth. *weis;* akin to *wit,* v. i. See WIT, *v.;* cf. RIGHTEOUS, WISDOM, WISEACRE, WIZARD.] **1.** Discerning and judging soundly concerning what is true or false, proper or improper; choosing the best ends and the best means for accomplishing them; discreet; — opposed to *foolish.*

When clouds appear, *wise* men put on their cloaks. *Shak.*

From a child thou hast known the holy scriptures, which are able to make thee *wise* unto salvation. *2 Tim.* iii. 15.

2. Dictated or guided by wisdom; containing or exhibiting wisdom; judicious; discreet; sage; as, a *wise* saying, plan, or decision; *wise* conduct or management.
3. Mentally sound; sane. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
4. Cognizant; aware; informed; — now chiefly in the slang phrase *to be, or get, wise to* (something).
5. Calculating; shrewd; wary; subtle; crafty; cunning; sophisticated. "A governor wily and *wise.*" *Chaucer.*
6. Skilled in magic, divination, etc. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
7. *Obs.* **a** Versed in some art, science, or skill; skillful; skilled; dexterous. **b** Having knowledge; knowing; learned.

Syn. — Sage, sapient, discerning, sound, well-advised, enlightened, circumspect, erudite, profound, learned. — WISE, JUDICIOUS, SENSIBLE, SANE, PRUDENT, PROVIDENT, POLITIC, EXPEDIENT. WISE (cf. KNOWLEDGE) implies sound and discerning judgment esp. in the practical concerns of life and conduct; JUDICIOUS (cf. JUDICIAL) suggests the exercise of a wise discretion; SENSIBLE, as here compared (cf. SENSIBLE), implies sagacity, or accordance with the dictates of common sense; SANE connotes esp. balance and lucidity; as, "men . . . temperate, calm, and *wise*" (*Pope*); "after praise and scorn . . . attain the *wise* indifference of the *wise*" (*Tennyson*); "I am perfectly indifferent to the judgment of all, except the few who are indeed *judicious*" (*Cowper*); "I really think that, for *wise* men, this is not *judicious*" (*Burke*); "a moral, *sensible,* and well-bred man" (*Cowper*); a *sensible* plan; "I . . . have proved him every way one of our . . . most valorous, *sanest,* and most obedient" (*Tennyson*); a *sane* and wholesome attitude towards life. PRUDENT (cf. PRUDENT, PRUDENCE) implies cautious forethought, or circumspection in judgment or conduct; PROVIDENT suggests more definitely practical foresight and economy in providing for wants; as, "The *prudent* man looketh well to his going" (*Prov.* xiv. 15); "the parsimonious emmet, *provident* of future" (*Milton*); "No man can be *provident* of his time, that is not *prudent* in the choice of his company" (*Jeremy Taylor*). POLITIC implies diplomatic, sometimes artful, often cunning or crafty, management; that is EXPEDIENT (often contrasted with *right*) which conduces to (frequently selfish) advantage; the word sometimes suggests accordance with prudential rather than moral considerations; as, "*politic* maxims" (*Milton*); "The question with me is . . . whether it is not your interest. . . . Is a *politic* act worse for being a generous one?" (*Burke*); "Am I *politic?* Am I subtle? Am I a Machiavel?" (*Shak.*); "All things are lawful for me, but all things are not *expedient*" (1 *Cor.* x. 23); "too fond of the right to pursue the *expedient*" (*Goldsmith*). Cf. CAREFUL, SHREWD, CUNNING, RATIONAL.

Ant. — Unwise, foolish, stupid, inane, injudicious, ill-considered, rash, impolitic.

— *none the wiser.* No better informed than before. — *wise in years.* Old enough to be wise; wise from age and experience; hence, aged; old. *Obs.*

-wise (-wīz). A combining form of the adjective *wise,* denoting *wise in the knowledge of,* as in:

bridle-wise	penny-wise	weather-wise
halter-wise	trail-wise	wine-wise
heart-wise	way-wise	worldly-wise

wise (wīz), *v.* [AS. *wīsian.* See WISE, *adj.*] *Transitive:* **1.** *Obs. exc. Dial.* **a** To guide; direct. **b** To instruct; show; inform; advise. **c** To beguile; lure; persuade. **d** To make known; explain. **e** To employ; use; spend.
2. To make wise, esp., *Slang,* in senses 4 and 5.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To maneuver; to work one's way; also, to slip away; go.
2. To become wise, esp., *Slang,* in senses 4 and 5.

wise up. To make or become cognizant, informed, sophisticated, etc. *Slang.*

wise (wīz), *n.* One who is wise. *Obs.*
— ***the wise.*** Wise persons collectively.

wise, *adv.* Wisely. See FLAT, *adj.,* 11.

wise-. A combining form of *wise,* adj. & adv., as in:

wise-bold	wisehearted	wise-said
wise-framed	wiseheartedly	wise-spoken
wise-hardy	wise-judging, *adj.*	wise-valiant
wise-headed	wise-lipped	wise-worded
wise-heart	wise-reflecting, *adj.*	

wise'a·cre (wīz'ā̄·kĕr), *n.* [MD. *wijssegger,* corrupt. (as if from the words for *wise* and *sayer*) fr. OHG. *wīzzago* prophet (whence OHG. *wīssagōn* to foretell, G. *weissagen*); akin to AS. *witega, witga,* E. WITTY, WIT.] **1.** One making undue pretensions to wisdom; a would-be-wise person; hence, in contempt, a simpleton; dunce.
2. A learned or wise person; — usually ironical.

wise'a·cred (-kĕrd), *adj.* That is a wiseacre. — **wise'a·cred·ness,** *n.*

wise'crack' (-krăk'), *n.* A jocular smart remark. — **wise'crack',** *v. i.* — **wise'crack'er** (-ĕr), *n.* — **wise'crack'er·y** (-ĭ), *n.* *All Slang.*

wise fool, the. See SCOTTISH SOLOMON.

wise guy. A sophisticated person. *Slang.*

wise'head' (wīz'hĕd'), *n.* A wise person; a wiseacre.

wise'like' (-lĭk'), *adj.* *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.* Resembling what is wise or sensible; judicious; decent; becoming. — *adv.* Becomingly; fittingly.

wise'ling (-lĭng), *n.* One who pretends to be wise; wiseacre; witling.

wise'ly (-lĭ); *adv.;* WISE'LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); WISE'LI·EST. **1.** With wisdom, sagacity, or discretion; sagely.
2. *Obs.* **a** Heedfully. **b** Skillfully.

wise'man (wīz'măn), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). Now usually **wise man.** One who possesses or evinces wisdom. Specif.: **a** *Archaic.* A sage. **b** *Obs.* A councilor. **c** A wizard or magician. **d** One who delivers wise sayings.

Wise Men. = SEVEN WISE MASTERS.

wise men of Gotham. The inhabitants of Gotham; — so called facetiously. See GOTHAM, 1 & 2.

Wise Men of Greece, Seven. See SEVEN WISE MEN OF GREECE.

Wise Men of the East. The Three Kings of Cologne.

wis'en (wĭz''n), *v. t. & i.* *Dial. & Slang.* **a** To make or grow wise. **b** To consider.

wi'sen (wē'z'n; wīz''n). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WIZEN.

wise'ness (wīz'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* The quality or a manifestation of being wise.

wis'en·heim'er (wīz'ĕn·hīm'ĕr), *n.* Also **wise'heim'er** (wīz'-). From *wise,* after G. family names, as *Guggenheimer, Wertheimer.*] One who has the air of knowing all about something or everything; wiseacre. *Slang, U. S.*

wi'sent (wē'zĕnt), *n.* [G. See BISON.] The aurochs.

wis'er (wīz'ĕr), *n.* One having a claim to superior wisdom.

wise'weed' (wīz'wēd'), *n.* The calico aster.

wise'wom'an (wīz'wŏŏm'ăn), *n.;* *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -in; 119). A witch; also, a woman versed in charms, fortunetelling, soothsaying, midwifery, etc. *Archaic & Dial.*

wish (wĭsh), *v.;* WISHED (wĭsht); WISH'ING. [ME. *wischen, weschen, wuschen,* fr. AS. *wīscan;* akin to D. *wenschen,* G. *wünschen,* ON. *æskja,* Dan. *ønske,* Sw. *önska,* AS. *wūsc* a wish, G. *wunsch,* OHG. *wunsc,* ON. *ōsk,* Skr. *vāñchati* he wishes, *vanati* he likes, desires. See VENERATE, WEEN, WIN, WONT, *adj.;* cf. WINSOME.] *Transitive:* **1.** To long for; to crave; to desire; — now usually with an object clause.

I would not *wish*
Any companion in the world but you. *Shak.*

2. To frame or express a desire concerning; to desire (one) to be (in some specified place or condition); — taking an objective complement (predicate adj., etc.) or an objective clause; as, to *wish* the day over; to *wish* oneself elsewhere; to *wish* to see one; to *wish* that it would rain.

Wish me partaker in thy happiness. *Shak.*

3. To invoke in favor of, or against, anyone; to invoke; imprecate; as, to *wish* one happiness or harm.

Let them be driven backward, and put to shame, that *wish* me evil. *Ps.* xl. 14.

4. In weakened sense, to bid; — used in the phrases, *to wish one good morning, good-by, welcome,* etc.
5. To request; command; as, I *wish* you to go now; also, propose; as, a question which I *wish* to raise.
6. To recommend; to seek favor in behalf of. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

I was *wished* to your worship by a gentleman. *B. Jonson.*

7. To invoke evil on by witchcraft; to bewitch. *Dial. Eng.*
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To have a desire or yearning; to long; — usually followed by an infinitive, or by *for,* or sometimes by *after.*

They . . . *wished* for the day. *Acts* xxvii. 20.

2. To frame or express a wish; specif., to do so on an occasion superstitiously regarded as propitious for fulfillment; as, to *wish* when one sees the evening star or the new moon.
Syn. — See DESIRE.

wish one further. To wish one out of the way; to wish one in another place. *Slang.*

wish on or upon (one). To inflict upon by invocation in a wish; hence, *Colloq.,* to foist upon.

A friend *wished* a small blue mule *on* me. *Ernest T. Seton.*

wish (wĭsh), *n.* [From WISH, *v.*] **1.** An act or instance of wishing; a desire without attempt to attain; a longing; as, if *wishes* were horses beggars would ride.
2. A thing desired; an object of desire.

Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire . . .
To give his enemies their *wish?* *Milton.*

3. Expression of desire; request; petition; hence, invocation or imprecation; also, an expressed desire; as, I shall go if it is your *wish.*

Blistered be thy tongue for such a *wish.* *Shak.*

4. *pl.* A desire for welfare, good fortune, etc.; — often used in bidding farewell; as, you have my best *wishes.*
5. *Psychoanalysis.* A striving or goal seeking, either conscious or unconscious.

wish (wĭsh), *n.* A meadow, now one that is marshy. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wish'a (wĭsh'ä), *interj.* [Ir. ō oh + *muise* indeed. Cf. MUSHA.] Indeed; well; really; — a mild expression of surprise. *Anglo-Ir.*

wish'bone' (wĭsh'bōn'), *n.* The forked bone in front of the breastbone in most birds; — called also *furculum, merrythought.* It is formed chiefly of the two clavicles, ankylosed together at their median or lower end and usually articulate movably with both the scapula and coracoid at the other end. At their median point of union there is often a process (the *hypocleidium*), which is large and flattened in the domestic fowl. The name alludes to the superstitious or joking custom of two persons breaking the bone by pulling the ends apart to see who will get the longer piece, the sign being that this person will be married first or will gain a wish formed at the instant.

wishbone bush. A Californian four-o'clock (*Mirabilis laevis*) with red flowers.

wished (wĭsht), *past tense & past part.* of WISH. Hence: *adj.* That is wanted or desired; also, that is present in the mind as a longing or desire. — **wish'ed·ly** (wĭsh'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.*

wish'er (wĭsh'ĕr), *n.* One who wishes.

Wish'fort, Lady (wĭsh'fĕrt). A bepainted, irritable, and affected old lady in Congreve's comedy *The Way of the World.*

wish'ful (-fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* [Cf. WISTFUL.] **1.** Having desire or yearning; longing.

Wishful to have your cake and eat it. *Peter B. Kyne.*

2. Showing desire; wistful; as, *wishful* eyes.
3. Desirable; exciting wishes. *Obs.*
— **wish'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **wish'ful·ness,** *n.*

wish fulfillment. *Psychoanalysis.* The satisfaction of a desire, even if only symbolically, as in dreams, daydreams, symptomatic acts, neurotic symptoms, etc.

wish'ing (wĭsh'ĭng), *n.* Act of one who wishes; also, a wish.

wish'ing, *adj.* That wishes; used in wishing; also, conferring fulfillment of one's wishes. — **wish'ing·ly,** *adv.*

wishing bone. The wishbone.

wishing cap. A cap fabled to give one whatever he wishes for when wearing it.

wish'ly (wĭsh'lĭ), *adv.* Intently; also, wistfully. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wish'—maid'en (-mād''n), *n.* Also **wish'may'** (-mā'). A Valkyrie.

wish'ness (-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Sad or yearning desire. *R.*

Wish'osk·an (wĭsh'ŏs·kăn), *adj.* Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic family of American Indians, consisting of a single tribe, the ***Wish'osk*** (wĭsh'ŏsk), now almost extinct, dwelling about Humboldt Bay, on the coast of northern California. By some philologists they are considered an isolated branch of the Algonquian family. See ALGONQUIAN.

wisht (wĭsht), *adj.* [Cf. dial. *wish* to invoke evil upon, to bewitch.] *Dial.* **a** Dismal; dreary; also, uncanny; eerie. **b** Wild or mad with fright; haggard; hence, sickly; ill; unfit; also, lonely; melancholy; wretched.

wisht (wĭsht). Var. and ref. sp. of WISHED, *past tense & past part.* — *v. t.* To wish. *Dial. & Illit.*

wish'ton·wish (wĭsh'tŏn·wĭsh), *n.* [Caddo, prairie dog. The name was erron. applied to the whippoorwill by J. Fenimore Cooper.] **a** The prairie dog. **b** The whippoorwill.

wish'—wash' (wĭsh'wŏsh'), *n.* Any weak, thin drink; also, foolish talk or writing. — **wish'—wash',** *adj.*

wish'y—wash'y (-ĭ·wŏsh'ĭ), *adj.* [Redupl. of WASHY.] Thin and pale; weak; without strength, force, or the like; — orig. said of liquids; hence, feeble; sickly; trashy.

A weak *wishy-washy* man who had hardly any mind of his own. *A. Trollope.*

— **wish'y—wash'i·ly,** *adv.* — **wish'y—wash'i·ness,** *n.*

wish'y—wash'y, *n.* = WISH-WASH. *Dial.*

---

wis'ard. † WIZARD.

Wis'by, Laws of (wĭz'bĭ). See LAWS OF OLERON.

wis'dom·ful, *adj.* See -FUL.

wis'dom·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

wis'dom·ness, *n.* Sapience. *Obs.*

wis'dom·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

wis'dom·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

wise'a·cre·dom (wīz'ā'kĕr·dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

wise'a·cre·ish (-kĕr·ĭsh), *adj.* See -ISH. — **wise'a·cre·ish·ness,** *n.*

wise'a·cre·ism (-kĕr·ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

wisedom. † WISDOM.

wise'har'dy, *adj.* Wisely brave. Cf. FOOLHARDY. *Obs.*

wise'hei'mer (wīz'hī'mĕr). Var. of WISENHEIMER.

wish'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

wish'hounds', *n. pl.* = YETHHOUNDS.

wish'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

Wish'ram (wĭsh'răm), *n.* = TLAKLIUT.

wish'—wash'y, *adj.* = WISHY-WASHY. — *n.* = WISH-WASH.

wis'i·fy (wĭz'ĭ·fī), *v. t.* To make wise. *Obs.*

Wis'i·goth'ic. Var. of VISIGOTHIC.

wisk (wĭsk). Var. of WHISK. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wisk'er, *n.* A lie. *Obs. Cant.*

wisk'er. † WHISKER.

---

wis'ket (wĭs'kĕt; -kĭt; 119), *n.* [Cf. WHISK or brush.] **1.** (*pron.* -kĭt) A basket; esp., a straw provender basket. *Dial. Eng.*
2. *Mach.* A small lathe for turning wooden pins.

wis·kin'ky, wis·kin'kie (wĭs·kĭng'kĭ), *n.* [Algonquin *wiskinkhie* his eye.] A doorkeeper; specif., one of the officers of the Tammany Society of New York.

Wis'li·ze'nus's cot'ton·wood' (vĭs'lĭ·tsā'nōōs·ĭz). [After F. A. *Wislizenus* (1810–89), Ger.-Am. explorer.] A poplar (*Populus wislizenii*) of the southwestern United States, with large, yellowish-green leaves. It is often planted as a shade tree in arid regions.

Wislizenus's oak. The live oak *Quercus wislizenii.* *Cal.*

wisp (wĭsp), *n.* [ME.; akin to Nor. dial. *visp* a small broom or whisk, Sw. *visp* a whisk, ON. *visk.* See WHISK.] **1.** A handful; a small bunch or bundle, as of hay, straw, or the like.

In a small basket, on a *wisp* of hay. *Dryden.*

2. A band, ring, or wreath formed of hay, straw, or other material twisted.

Her Breton coif was a mere *wisp* of wet muslin on her head. *G. A. Birmingham.*

3. A bundle; a parcel. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*
4. A slender, twisted piece of something, as of paper or grass; hence, a torch; figuratively, a fragment; a shred; as, a *wisp* of smoke; a mere *wisp* of a woman.
5. A will-o'-the-wisp; an ignis fatuus.

The *wisp* that flickers where no foot can tread. *Tennyson.*

6. A flock (of birds, esp. snipe).
7. A whisk, or small broom.

wisp, *v.;* WISPED (wĭspt); WISP'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To brush, clean, or dress down, with or as with a wisp; as, to *wisp* a horse.
2. To roll into a wisp, or bundle; hence, *Dial. Eng.,* to rumple; crumple.
3. To tie with or as with a wisp of hay or straw. *Obs.*
4. To whisk up; to take away. *Dial. Eng.*
—, *Intransitive:* To move like a wisp of vapor.

wisp'y (wĭs'pĭ), *adj.;* WISP'I·ER (-pĭ·ĕr); WISP'I·EST. Like a wisp; hence, slender; filmy.

wis'sel (wĭs''l), *v. t.* [MD. *wisselen.*] *Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** *Obs.* To exchange. **b** To exchange (words). **c** To change (money).

wis'sel, -sle (wĭs''l), *n.* [MD. *wissel.*] Change; money due as balance. *Scot.*
— ***the wissel of one's groat.*** Retribution or recompense. *Scot.*

wist (wĭst), *n.* [Anglo-Lat. *wista,* prob. fr. AS. *wist* sustenance.] A Sussex land measure, varying from about 16 acres to about 60 acres.

wist (wĭst), *v. t.;* WIST'ED; WIST'ING. [From *wist(e),* pret. of *wit* to know; cf. also WIS, *v.*] To know. *Archaic.*

wist, *past tense* of WIT, to know.

Wis'tar·berg glass (wĭs'tĕr·bûrg). [From Caspar *Wistar* (d. 1752), Am glass manufacturer.] Glass made in southern New Jersey in the 18th century.

Wis·ta'ri·a (wĭs·tā'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Caspar *Wistar* (1761–1818), Am anatomist. The spelling *Wisteria* is the one originally published by Nuttall.] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of handsome woody vines (family Fabaceae) with two species in the southeastern United States (see KIDNEY-BEAN TREE), the rest Asiatic. They have pinnately compound leaves, showy, racemose, blue, purple, or white flowers, and elongated pods. Syn. *Kraunhia.*
☞ In publishing the name of this genus Nuttall deliberately spelled it *Wisteria. Wistaria* was a later adaptation acknowledging that it was named for Caspar Wistar, former professor of anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania.
2. [*not cap.*] Usually spelled **wis·te'ri·a** (wĭs·tĕr'ĭ·ȧ). **a** Any vine or flower of the genus *Wistaria,* esp. the Chinese wisteria (*W. chinensis*) cultivated for its racemes of handsome purple flowers, or the Japanese wisteria (*W. floribunda*), which blooms later than the Chinese species. **b** The color wisteria violet.

wis'tened (wĭs''nd), *adj.* Designating a wool in which the minute curves, or waves, of the fiber do not reach the form of a half circle. *Australia.*

Wis·te'ri·a, wis·te'ri·a (wĭs·tĕr'ĭ·ȧ). See WISTARIA. *Note.*

wisteria blue. A color, reddish-blue in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

wisteria violet. A color, bluish blue-red in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

wist'ful (wĭst'fŏŏl; -fl), *adj.* [For *wishful,* but appar. fr. *wistly,* which is prob. fr. WHIST, *interj.*] **1.** Intent. *Obs.*
2. Feeling or evincing yearning with little expectation of gratification.

Many a *wistful,* melancholy look towards the sea. *Swift.*

Syn. — See PENSIVE. **Ant.** — Shrinking, loathing, revolted, surfeited.
— **wist'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **wist'ful·ness,** *n.*

wis'ti·ti (wĭs'tĭ·tē), **wis'tit** (-tĭt), *n.* [F. *ouistiti,* imitative of its cry.] A marmoset; esp., the marmoset *Callithrix jacchus.*

wist'less (wĭst'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Heedless. — **wist'less·ness,** *n*

wit (wĭt), *v. t. & i.; inf.* (to) WIT; *pres. sing.* WOT, *pl.* WITE; *past tense* WIST(E); *past part.* WIST; *pres. part. & verbal n.* WIT'(T)ING. (See the *Note* below.) [ME. *witen,* pres. *ich wot, wai,* I know (wot), pret. *wiste,* fr. AS. *witan,* pres. *wāt,* pret. *wiste, wisse;* akin to OFris. *wita,* OS. *witan,* D. *weten,* G. *wissen,* OHG. *wizzan,* ON. *vita,* Sw. *veta,* Dan. *vide,* Goth. *witan* to observe, *wait* I know, OSlav. *vidĕti* to see, L. *videre,* Gr. *idein* to see, *oida* I know, Skr. root *vid* to know, learn, *veda* I know, *vindati* he finds. See VEDA; cf. GUIDE, HISTORY, IDEA, IDOL, -OID, TWIT, VISION, WISE, *adj. & n.,* WIZARD, WOT.] *Archaic,* except in the phrase *to wit.* **1.** To know or have knowledge of; to learn; to be or become aware (of).
☞ The present tense was originally inflected as follows: sing. 1st pers. *wot;* 2d pers. *wost,* or *wot(t)est;* 3d pers *wot,* or *wot(t)eth;* pl. *witen,* or *wite.* Variant or corrupt forms are found, as, in Shakespeare, 3d pers. sing. pres. *wots,* and, in dialect, I *wit.*

Brethren, we do you to *wit* [make you to know] of the grace of God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia. *2 Cor.* viii. 1.

Thou *wost* full little what thou meanest. *Chaucer.*
When that the sooth is *wist.* *Chaucer.*

Little *witting* that so soon shadows would close in upon them. *J. M. Barrie.*

2. To know how. "Fear *wist* not to evade." *F. Thompson* (1893).
3. To be or rest assured; — followed by a noun clause, esp. in polite phrases. *Obs.*
4. To perceive so as to distinguish or recognize; to discern. *Now Rare.*
— ***to wit.*** **a** That is to say; namely; scilicet; — used esp. in legal language, to call attention to a more particular specification of what has preceded. **b** *Obs.* You may be sure; truly; indeed.

wit (wĭt), *n.* [AS. akin to OFris. *wit,* G. *witz,* OHG. *wizzī,* ON. *vit,* Dan. *vid,* Sw. *vett.* See WIT, *v.*] **1.** Activity of mind or intellect. *Obs.*

Who knew the *wit* of the Lord? *Wycliffe* (*Rom.* xi. 34).
Will puts in practice what the *wit* deviseth. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. The power of conceiving, judging, or reasoning; intellectual power; mental capacity; understanding; sense; as, in *wit,* a man. *Archaic.*
3. Formerly, any of certain perceptional faculties, either inner, as common sense, imagination, fancy, judgment and memory, or outer, as the five bodily senses.
4. **a** A mental faculty, or power of the mind; — chiefly *pl.,* and in certain phrases: as, to lose one's *wits.*

Men's *wittes* ben so dull. *Chaucer.*
I will stare him out of his *wits.* *Shak.*
Nothing but the quick *wits* under my hat. *Stevenson.*

b Powers of mind in a specified condition of balance or soundness, esp. in a sane state; common sense; — now only in *pl.;* as, in right *wit;* in or out of one's *wit* or *wits.*
5. Mental ability, esp. of high quality; lively intelligence; perspicacity; understanding. *Archaic.*
6. Practical good judgment or good sense; wisdom; — now rare except in the phrase *to have the wit to.*

Since brevity is the soul of *wit.* *Shak.*

7. Something that demands or shows practical wisdom or prudent management; a skillful device. *Obs.*
8. Mental sharpness and alertness; intellectual quickness and penetration; acumen; now esp., such capacity along with lively fancy and aptness or talent for clever expression; readiness in seizing upon and expressing brilliantly and amusingly ideas which are startlingly incongruous in association; as, a man with little *wit* in conversation
9. **a** Felicitous perception or expression of associations between ideas or words not usually connected, such as to produce an amusing surprise. *Wit* consists typically in a neat turn of speech by which disconnected ideas are unexpectedly associated. It may take the form, as in poetical or whimsical composition, of association of the trivial and sublime, the literal and figurative, the corporeal and abstract, or of things between which there is apparent contrariety or of various senses of the same word (cf. PARONOMASIA); it may consist of deft and spontaneous play with unperceived or artificial analogies, often with a severely critical or satirical or maliciously personal application, always expressed in a way to give mental stimulation and entertainment. **b** Loosely, any kind of slight satire expressed in smart sallies of disparagement or raillery.

This small artillery of city *wit.* *Scott.*

10. **a** Orig., one who possesses and exercises mental capacity; a student; a philosopher. **b** *Archaic.* A person of extraordinary intellectual powers or constructive genius; a person of learning, knowledge, esp. of human life and nature. **c** A person keen and quick in perception of felicitous and amusing associations of ideas or words or the intellectually entertaining congruities and incongruities of life; more esp., one who has marked aptness for brilliant and happy expression of such impingement of incongruous ideas upon each other.

Intemperate *wits* will spare neither friend nor foe. *L'Estrange.*

d One distinguished for clever and amusing sayings, for quick and bright repartee or the like.
11. *Obs.* **a** Wisdom; learning; erudition. **b** Cognizance; information; knowledge. **c** Constructive or inventive skill; ingenuity. **d** Meaning; significance; import. **e** An individual way of thinking or judging. **f** A witticism. **g** Cunning or intelligence in animals.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

wit-abused	**wit-fraught**	**wit-oppressing**
wit-assailing	**wit-gracing**	**wit-pointed**
wit-beaten	**wit-infusing**	**wit-salted**
wit-cherishing	**wit-loving**	**wit-starved**
wit-drawn	**wit-masked**	**wit-stung**
wit-foundered	**wit-offended**	**wit-worn**

Syn. — WIT, HUMOR. WIT is more purely intellectual than *humor,* and implies swift perception of the incongruous; it is primarily verbal in its expression, and depends for its effect chiefly on ingenuity or unexpectedness of turn, or patness of application; HUMOR commonly implies broader human sympathies than *wit,* so that its sense of the incongruous is more kindly, and is often blended with pathos; as, "[The] essence [of *wit*] consists in a partial and incomplete view of whatever it touches" (*Holmes*); "Only Shakespeare had that true sense of *humor* which, like the universal solvent sought by the alchemists, so fuses together all the elements of a character (as in Falstaff) that any question of good or evil, of dignified or ridiculous, is silenced by the apprehension of its thorough humanity" (*Lowell*); "His [Chaucer's] *humor* pervades his comic tales like sunshine, and never dazzles the attention by a sudden flash" (*id.*); "*humor* that is touched with crosslights of pathos" (*De Quincey*); "*Humor* is *wit* appertaining to character, and indulges in breadth of drollery rather than in play and brilliancy of point" (*Landor*). Cf. WITTY, JEST, JOCULAR, LAUGHABLE.

The genius of the Spanish people is exquisitely subtle, without being at all acute; hence there is so much *humor* and so little *wit* in their literature. The genius of the Italians is acute . . . but not subtle; hence, what they think to be *humorous* is merely *witty.* *Coleridge.*

— ***at one's wit's end.*** Wholly at a loss for a means of extrication from a perplexing situation; at the limit of one's mental resource. — ***wit, whither wilt thou?*** To what further folly can loquacity bring you? *Obs.*

wit (wĭt), *v. i.* To play the role of a wit or indulge in witticisms. — *v. t.* To give back wit or the word "wit" to, by way of a threat; also, to ascribe wit to. *All Rare.*

wit (wĭt). Var. of WHITE, WITH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wit'an (wĭt'ăn), *n. pl.* [AS., pl. of *wita* sage, councilor.] Literally, wise men; specif., *A.-S. Hist.,* the members of the national, or king's, council which sat to assist the king in administrative and judicial matters; also, the council. The members were ealdormen, bishops, abbots, high officers, and sometimes friends and relatives of the king.

Wit'boo·i (vĭt'bō·ē), *n.* [S. Afr. D., after Hendrik *Witbooi,* their leader (1894–1905) against the Germans.] One of a modern subdivision of the Hottentots in South-West Africa.

witch (wĭch), *n.* [ME. *wicche,* fr. AS. *wicce,* fem., *wicca,* masc.; akin to MG. *wicken* to witch, and prob. to L. *victima.* See VICTIM; cf. WILE.] **1.** One who practices the black art, or magic; one regarded as possessing supernatural or magical power by compact with an evil spirit, esp. with the Devil; a sorcerer or sorceress; — now applied chiefly or only to women.

There was a man in that city whose name was Simon, a *witch.* *Wycliffe* (*Acts* viii. 9).

In the Hexenhammer [Witch Hammer], the idea of witchcraft is systematically determined. *Witches,* sorcerers, and sorceresses are people who deny God, and renounce him and his grace; who have made a league with the Devil; have given themselves up to him body and soul; who attend his assemblies and sabbaths, and receive from him poison powder, and, as his subjects, receive command from him to injure and destroy men and animals; who, through devilish arts, stir up storms, damage the corn, the meadows, and the fields, and confound the powers of nature. *Howitt* (*Ennemoser*).

2. An ugly or malevolent old woman; a hag; crone.
3. One who exercises more than common power or attraction; a charming or bewitching person; also, one given to mischief; — said esp. of a woman or child. *Colloq.*
4. **a** Also **witch flounder.** The pole flounder. **b** *Local, Eng.* The stormy petrel. **c** *West Indies.* An ani. **d** A witch moth.
5. *Geom.* A curve of third order, discussed by Maria Gaetana Agnesi (1718–99), Italian mathematician, under the name *versiera.* Its equation is $x^2y = 4a^2(2a-y)$. The curve is symmetrical about the y axis, and the x axis is asymptotic on both sides.

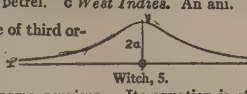

Witch, 5.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

witch baiter	**witch burning**	**witch mania**
witch baiting	**witch-burning,** *adj.*	**witchmonger**
witch-baiting, *adj.*	**witch-charmed**	**witch-ridden**
witch burner	**witch-held**	**witch-stricken**

witch (wĭch), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or used by witches.
witch (wĭch), *v.;* WITCHED (wĭcht); WITCH'ING. [AS. *wiccian* to practice witchcraft. See WITCH, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To work a spell, esp. an evil spell, upon by sorcery.
2. To effect by sorcery, or witchcraft; to put, bring, produce, or the like, by witchcraft; as, *witched* into love.
3. To bewitch; fascinate.

[I'll] *witch* sweet ladies with my words and looks. *Shak.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To practice witchcraft. *Obs.*
2. To practice fascinating or enchanting powers or arts.

witch (wĭch), *n.* Any of several trees having pliant branches, esp. the wych-elm and the rowan tree *Sorbus aucuparia.*

witch alder. Any shrub of the genus *Fothergilla.* See AMERICAN WITCH ALDER.

witch'bells' (wĭch'bĕlz'), *or* **witch'es'-bells'** (wĭch'ĕz-; -ĭz-; 119), *n.* **a** The harebell *Campanula rotundifolia.* **b** *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* The bluebottle *Centaurea cyanus.* **c** = FOXGLOVE, **1.**

witch bird. An ani.

witch broom. = WITCHES'-BROOM.

witch butter. = WITCHES'-BUTTER.

witch cake. A cake made by a witch for working magic or used to test one accused of being a witch.

witch chick. A swallow.

witch'craft' (wĭch'krăft'; 83), *n.* [AS. *wiccecræft.*] **1.** The practices or art of witches; the practice of black magic; sorcery; enchantments; intercourse with evil spirits; also, an instance of such practice. Cf. MAGIC, *n.,* **1.**
2. Power more than natural; irresistible influence or charm.

He hath a *witchcraft*
Over the king in's tongue. *Shak.*

witch doctor. **1.** Among Africans, esp. Kaffirs, one whose business it is to detect or "smell out" witches and to counteract magic spells and influences. He occupies a position in the tribe similar to that of a shaman or medicine man.
2. Loosely, any medicine man or practitioner of magic, esp., in the United States, one who practices healing by magic. Cf. HEX, WANGATEUR.
— **witch doctoring.** — **witch doctory.** — **witch doctress.**

witched (wĭcht), *adj.* Affected by witchcraft; full of witchery. — **witch'ed·ly** (wĭch'ĕd·lĭ; -ĭd·lĭ; 119), *adv.*

witch'en (wĭch'ĕn), *n.* [Cf. QUICKEN in this sense, QUICK-BEAM.] The rowan tree *Sorbus aucuparia;* also, the wych-elm. *Dial. Eng.*

witch'er·bub'ber (wĭch'ĕr·bŭb'ĕr), *n.* A silver bowl. *Obs.*

witch'er·cul'ly (-kŭl'ĭ), *n.* A silversmith. *Obs.*

witch'er·ing (-ĭng), *n.* Something done by witchcraft. *R.*

witch'er·tilt'er (-tĭl'tĕr), *n.* A sword with a silver hilt. *Obs.*

witch'er·y (wĭch'ĕr·ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** The practice of witchcraft; sorcery; enchantment; also, usually *pl.,* a deed of witchcraft.
2. Fascination; irresistible influence; enchantment.

The dear, dear *witchery* of song. *Bryant.*

3. Captivating women collectively or a group of them.

witch'es'-bells' (wĭch'ĕz·bĕlz'; -ĭz-; 119), *n.* = WITCH-BELLS.

witch'es'-be'som, *n.* = WITCHES'-BROOM.

witch'es'-broom', *n.* **a** Any abnormal brushlike growth of small branches on trees or shrubs; — called also *hexenbesen.* They are caused by various fungi, as of the order Exoascales and related forms, certain rusts, etc., by scaly mistletoes, and in some cases by insects. **b** *Plant Pathol.* A virus disease of the potato characterized by the formation of bushy clusters of slender sprouts; also, a similar disease of the cacao.

witch'es'-but'ter, *n.* Any of various gelatinous blue-green algae, esp. species of *Nostoc* (which see).

witches' caldron. See WITCH'S CALDRON

witch'es'-horse', *n.* A stick insect. *Local, U. S.*

witches' mark. A mark found upon one's body supposedly identifying the possessor as a witch, or caused by a witch's incantation.

witch'es'-meat', *n.* = WITCHES'-BUTTER.

witches' meeting. = SABBAT.

witch'es'-milk', *n.* = MARE'S-TAIL, **2 a.**

witches' money-bags. The orpine. *Local, U. S.*

witches' Sabbath. = SABBAT. Cf. SATANISM.

witches' stirrups. Tangles in a horse's mane.

witch'es'-thim'ble, *n.* *Dial. Eng.* Any of several European plants: **a** The harebell *Campanula rotundifolia.* **b** The sea campion. **c** The foxglove *Digitalis purpurea.* **d** The bluebottle (*Centaurea cyanus*).

witch'et (wĭch'ĕt; -ĭt; 119), *n.* **1.** A plane for rounding pieces, such as handles, chair rounds, etc.
2. *Coal Mining.* A wide heading kept in advance of excavation. *Brit.*

witch'et·ty (-ĕ·tĭ; -ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [Native name.] A grub frequenting the roots of the acacia. It is the chief food of the marsupial mole. *Australia.*

---

wis'ly, *adv.* [AS. *wislice.* See WIS, *adv.*] Certainly. *Obs.*
wis'muth, *n.* = BISMUTH. *Obs.*
wisp'en (wĭs'pĕn), *adj.* Formed of a wisp, or of wisps. *Obs.*
wisp'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.
wisp'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
wispt. Wisped. *Ref. Sp.*
wiss (wĭs). Var. of WISH. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
wis'se (vĭs'ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -SEN (-ĕn). [D.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
wisse. † VICE, WIS, WISE, WISH.
wisshe. Obs. past tense of WASH.
wisshe. † WIS, WISH.
wis'sing, *n.* [AS. *wissian* to guide.] Guidance; instruction. *Obs.*
wiste, *past tense* of WIT, to know.
wis'ter, *n. & v. i.* Scuffle. *Obs. Scot.*
wist'ful-eyed', *adj.* See EYED.
wist'i·ly, *adv.* Wisely; prudently. *Obs.*
wist'ing, *n.* Learning. *Obs.*
wist'ly, *adv.* = WISTFULLY. *Obs.*
wis'ton-wish (wĭs'tŏn·wĭsh). Var. of WISHTONWISH.
wis'ure, *n.* [See WISE, *adj.*] Wisdom. *Obs. Scot.*
wit. † WHIT.
wit. † WHEAT; WITE, blame.
wital. † WITHAL.
wit'a·na·ge·mot'. Erron. for WITENAGEMOT.
witch'-elm', *n.* = WYCH-ELM.

witch'-find'er (wĭch'fīn'dĕr), *n.* One who identifies or discloses, or obtains evidence against, a witch. Also, specif., a witch doctor (sense 1). — **witch'-find'ing,** *n.*

witch fire. St. Elmo's fire.

witch flounder. See 1st WITCH, **4 a.**

witch gowan. *Dial.* **1.** = GLOBEFLOWER **a.** **2.** The dandelion.

witch grass. [Cf. QUITCH GRASS.] **a** The couch grass *Agropyron repens.* **b** A common North American panic grass (*Panicum capillare*) with slender brushlike panicles, often a weed in cultivated grounds.

witch hazel. **1. a** The wych-elm. **b** The hornbeam *Carpinus betulus.* **c** The rowan tree *Sorbus aucuparia.* **2. a** A well-known shrub (*Hamamelis virginiana*) of eastern North America, having hazellike leaves and small yellow flowers appearing after the leaves have fallen. **b** An alcoholic solution of a distillate of the bark of this plant, widely used as a remedy for bruises, sprains, etc., also internally as an astringent, but not recognized in pharmacy as a valuable therapeutic.

3. a In tropical Africa, any shrub or tree of the genus *Trichocladus* (family Hamamelidaceae). **b** See CHINESE WITCH HAZEL.

— **witch'-ha'zel** (66), *adj.*

witch'-ha'zel fam'i·ly. The Hamamelidaceae.

witch hobble *or* **hopple.** The hobblebush; also, the cranberry tree.

witch'-hunt'er, *n.* = WITCH-FINDER.—**witch'-hunt'ing,** *n.*

witch'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of WITCH. Hence: *n.* The practice of witchcraft; sorcery; also, enchantment. — *adj.* That witches, or enchants; suited to or concerned with enchantment or witchcraft; bewitching. "The very *witching* time of night." *Shak.* — **witch'ing·ly,** *adv.*

witch knot *or* **lock. 1.** A knot or a tangle of hair supposed to be caused by witchcraft.

2. = WITCHES'-BROOM **a.**

witch'leaf' (wĭch'lēf'), *n.* The life plant.

witch light. Corposant.

witch'man (wĭch'măn), *n.* **a** A witch doctor. **b** A wizard; a shaman; a sorcerer.

witch mark. = WITCHES' MARK.

witch master. A wizard; a magician who controls or directs witches.

witch meal. Lycopodium powder.

witch moth. Also **witch.** Any of various noctuid moths, some of them large, belonging to *Erebus* and allied genera, as the black witch (*Erebus odora*) of the southern United States and West Indies, which is a very large moth marbled with dark, rich colors.

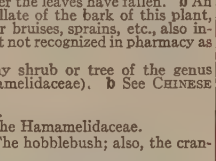

Witch Moth (*Erebus odora*).

Witch of Edmonton (ĕd'mŭn·tŭn). The title and heroine of a tragi-comedy (1621?) by Rowley, Ford, and Dekker, based on the execution of the reputed witch Mother Sawyer.

witch of Endor (ĕn'dôr). [From *Endor,* Palestine.] **1.** The woman with a "familiar spirit" visited by Saul. 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 7–25. Hence, a typical witch.

2. A fascinating or captivating woman; also, a medium.

witch sabbath. = SABBAT.

witch's, *or* **witches', caldron** (wĭch'ĭz). A caldron in which witches prepare their magic brew, as in *Macbeth,* IV. i. Hence, an unholy combination or set of circumstances.

witch's elm. = WYCH-ELM.

witch's milk. *Physiol.* A secretion from the mammary glands of newborn children of both sexes immediately after birth. It resembles colostrum.

witch's pouch. The shepherd's-purse.

witch stick. A divining rod. *Slang.*

witch stitch. = HERRINGBONE STITCH.

witch tree. Witch hazel.

wit'chuck (wĭch'ŭk), *n.* The bank swallow. *Orkney I.*

witch'weed' (wĭch'wēd'), *n.* A semiparasitic South African herb (*Striga lutea*), family Scrophulariaceae, with yellow, irregular flowers.

witch'wife' (-wīf'), **witch'wom'an** (-wŏŏm'ăn), *n.* A witch. *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.*

witch'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* [See WYCH-ELM, also WITCH wych-elm.] **1.** *Dial. Eng.* **a** The wych-elm. **b** The rowan tree *Sorbus aucuparia.* **c** The spindle tree *Evonymus europaeus.*

2. The mountain ash *Sorbus americana.* *U. S.*

3. The color marron glacé.

witch'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Witchery.

witch'y (wĭch'ĭ), *adj.* Like in nature to or resembling a witch; witching.

wit'-crack' (wĭt'krăk'), *n.* Crisp utterance of a witticism — **wit'-crack'er** (-ēr), *n.*

wit'craft' (wĭt'krăft'; 83), *n.* **1.** Art or skill of the mind; contrivance; invention; wit. *Obs.*

2. Art of reasoning; logic. *Rare.*

3. Exercise of the wits.

wite (wīt), *n.* [AS. *wīte* torment. See WITE, *v.*] *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Punishment; a fine or forfeit; *A.-S. Law & Early Eng. Law,* a penal fine payable to the king or other authority having jurisdiction; — sometimes used attributively; as, a *wite* theow, a man enslaved as a punishment for not paying his debts.

2. Accusation; blame; reproach; censure.

3. A blameworthy action; fault; guilt.

4. *Obs.* **a** A wrong or offense; injury. **b** The cause of blame; one who is to blame.

wite (wīt), *v. t.* [AS. *wītan* to see to, keep, impute; akin to D. *wijten* to blame, G. *verweisen,* and E. *wit;* cf. for the meaning L. animad*vertere* to observe, to punish. See WIT, *v.*; cf. TWIT, *v.*] To accuse; reproach; blame; censure; also, to impute as blame. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wite, *n.* [AS. *wita.*] A sage; counselor; elder. *Obs.*

wite, *v. i. & t.* [AS. *wītan.*] To depart or cause to depart. *Obs.*

wite, *v. t.* [AS. *wītan;* cf. also AS. *witian* (in comp.).] To keep; guard. *Obs.*

wite, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *witod,* past part., appointed, ordained, certain.] To decree; ordain. *Obs.*

wite (wīt). Var. of WIT, *v.* *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wite, *pres. pl.* of WIT, to know. See 1st WIT, 1, *Note.*

wite'less (wīt'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Blameless. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

wit'e·na·ge·mot', **wit'e·na·ge·mote'** (wĭt'ĕ·nȧ·gĕ·mōt'), *n.* [AS. *witena gemōt.* See WITAN; GEMOT.] *A.-S. Hist.* The assembly or council of the witan. It was chiefly advisory, but also elected the king, sat as the highest court of judicature, authorized new laws, the levying of taxes, granting of land, raising of military forces, etc.

wite'pen'ny (wīt'pĕn'ĭ), *n.* *A.-S. & Early Eng. Law.* Money paid in satisfaction of a wite.

wit'ess (wĭt'ĕs; -ĭs; 119), *n.* A female wit. *Rare.*

wit'ful (-fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* **1.** *Obs.* Intelligent; wise; knowing.

2. Full of wit (sense 8).

with (wĭth; *in northern England usually* wĭth, *and often in America, esp. if accented or before a voiceless consonant;* 234), *prep.* [ME. *with* with, against, fr. AS. *with* with, against, towards, opposite; akin to AS. *wither* against, OFris. *with,* OS. *with, withar,* D. *weder, weër* (in comp.), G. *wider* against, *wieder* again, OHG. *widar* again, against, ON. *with* against, with, by, at, Sw. *vid* at, by, Dan. *ved,* Goth. *withra* against, Skr. *vitaram* farther, *vi* asunder. Cf. GUERDON, IDIOT, ISOMETRIC, WIDE, WITHDRAW, WITHERS, WITHSTAND.] In general, *with* denotes a relation of proximity, contiguity, or association. In various applications: **1.** Indicating opposition, being equivalent to *against;* specif.: **a** *Obs.* In or into the place of; in exchange for. **b** With intent to stop, thwart, overcome, or excel; in hostility to; — whether of action or will, with words denoting strife, competition, contention, litigation, and the like.

Thy servant will . . . fight *with* this Philistine. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 32.

c *Now Naut.* Up to or near to; alongside of.

2. Indicating association of a reciprocal kind or by way of participation in an action or transaction; specif.: **a** In speech, words, or other form of communion addressed to; by exchange between oneself and; as, to talk *with* friends; formerly, also, = TO, as after *impart, communicate.* **b** *Archaic.* In the mind or will of; — used with reflexives. **c** So as to give something to and receive something from; engaged in for mutual action, advantages, etc., by; in the employment of; as, to trade *with* the natives; a treaty *with* Spain; he is now *with* a shipbuilding concern.

3. Indicating association as object of attention or concern; specif.: **a** Toward as affecting or, as regards disposition, feeling, treatment, familiarity; as, patient *with* children; do as you will *with* your own; asks what we want *with* him; acquainted *with* poverty; also, upon or over; as, influence *with* the mayor. **b** In or according to the experience or practice of; in the performance, operation, or use of; as, customary *with* the Greeks; the trouble *with* this device is its fragility. **c** With respect to; — indicating the object after elliptical adverbial expressions equivalent to imperatives; as, to the fiend *with* her; off *with* his head. **d** In the case of; so far as concerns; as, satisfactory *with* me; usually fatal *with* children.

4. Indicating association in the way of comparison, equality, or sameness; as, on equal terms *with* another; this act is one *with* the conduct of scoundrels.

Can blazing carbuncles *with* her compare? *Sandys.*

Also: **a** Quite as well as; not inferior to; as, he can pitch *with* the best of them. **b** *Obs. exc. Dial.* After *be,* even with, that is, revenged upon.

5. Indicating association by way of alliance, assistance, or harmony; specif.: **a** Towards; in respect to; — after words expressing agreement or sympathy, disagreement, etc.; as, on friendly terms *with* all nations. **b** On the side of; favoring the action or opinion of; willing to give aid or support to.

Fear not, for I am *with* thee, and will bless thee. *Gen.* xxvi. 24.

c For a help or protection to; as, luck be *with* you. **d** After the manner or judgment of. "Better to err *with* Pope." *Byron.* **e** Moving in the same direction and hence favoring; as, to have the tide *with* us.

6. Indicating association in respect of sphere; hence, in the estimation, sight, or opinion, of.

One day is *with* the Lord as a thousand years. 2 *Pet.* iii. 8.

Such arguments had invincible force *with* those pagan philosophers. *Addison.*

7. Indicating causal connection; specif.: **a** By or through the means of; through; as, to defend himself *with* a club; to amuse one *with* an anecdote.

And tire the hearer *with* a book of words. *Shak.*

b Because of; through the operation or effect of; as a result of; as, a woman killed *with* kindness; to perish *with* hunger; what *with* winter and mutinies, the general was ready to retreat. **c** By the addition or provision of, in the way of contents, material, food, etc., esp. after words of filling, equipping, arraying, encircling; as, to fill a box *with* straw; to surround oneself *with* counselors. **d** Through the agency of; also, through the sexual participation of; — now replaced, except in dialectal uses, by *by.*

That *with* these fowls I be all to-rent. *Chaucer.*

Here is himself, marred, as you see, *with* traitors. *Shak.*

e By reason of having, containing, giving forth, etc., esp. in considerable quantity; as, eyes dim *with* tears. **f** As the doer, giver, or victim of; — formerly also after *accuse, suspect;* as, charged *with* arson; threatened *with* tuberculosis.

8. Indicating attendance by way of manner, circumstance, purpose, result, condition, etc. upon action or expression; as, dismissed *with* thanks; to hate *with* an intense hate. Hence, specif.: **a** Granted that a person has or receives; having, or receiving; given; — usually introducing a courteous proviso; as, *with* your permission. **b** Offering, holding out, or setting up, in this connection; as, *with* no exception the dullest student in school. **c** *Obs.* In the doing of.

9. Indicating association by way of addition or supplement; specif.: **a** Attended by; as well as; as, an astronomer *with* his students, is taking observations. **b** Inclusive of; as, fifty dollars, *with* the bonus. **c** *Obs.* Exclusive of; besides. **d** Invoking, as a curse, at the same time upon the person concerned. "Show your knave's visage, *with* a pox to you!" *Shak.* **e** Giving, esp. in introduction to a refrain; as, *with* a cheer for every fellow. **f** Having the fortune of; as, *with* good weather.

10. Indicating association in the way of possession, care, or attribute; specif.: **a** In the possession of; under the guidance, charge, or command of; as, he left the box *with* me; to bring prenatal ideas *with* us. **b** Having in one's possession or under one's care or direction; having or holding at the time in a specified position or relation; as, to arrive *with* good news; the firmament *with* its stars; a bride *with* a large fortune; *with* eyes wide open. **c** Having as a characteristic; characterized by; as, *with* a hot temper; also, as an attribute of; as, to have a pleasing way *with* one. **d** Despite having; notwithstanding; — usually followed by *all;* as, a plan which, *with* all its appeal, will not work. **e** So as to save; except at the cost or loss of; as, to escape *with* one's life; not attainable *with* honor.

11. Indicating association in the way of simultaneousness, specif.: **a** At the time of; at the same time as; as, a circumstance attendant upon; at the time that a specified action is performed or experienced by; as, up *with* the first light; the wind often goes down *with* the sun. **b** Immediately consequent upon; — with *that* and *this,* and formerly *than.* "*With* this he pointed to his face." *Dryden.* **c** In accompaniment, and sometimes consequent, upon the duration or variation of; in proportion to; as, pressure varies *with* the depth; grief moderates *with* the years.

12. Indicating association in respect of accompaniment; hence, alongside of; among; in the company of; as companion of; also, in attendance as guest or in the service of.

I will buy *with* you, sell *with* you, talk *with* you, walk *with* you, and so following; but I will not eat *with* you, drink *with* you, nor pray *with* you. *Shak.*

There is no living *with* thee nor without thee. *Tatler.*

13. Indicating conjunction or contiguity; specif.: **a** For consideration, or considered, beside or in the connection of; as part of the same group or the aggregate including; among; as, one week *with* another.

With thy clear keen joyances Languor cannot be. *Shelley.*

b Containing as ingredient. **c** Adjacent or joined to; in the same space as. **d** Along in the same direction as; as, *with* the wind, grain, or current. **e** Elliptically for *with* sugar, *with* cream, etc.; as, cold sherry *with.*

14. Indicating that from which, as being formerly near or closely or amicably connected, there is separation; as, he parted *with* them at the crossroad; a break *with* Austria was imminent.

☞ Various phrases, as *with all one's heart, to bear with,* etc., are entered under their respective nouns, verbs, etc.

Syn. — See BY.

— *with that.* **a** *Obs.* Provided; if. **b** *Obs.* Moreover. **c** Thereupon; after that. — *with the sun.* **a** In the same direction as the sun's apparent motion in the Northern Hemisphere, that is, from east to west or from east through south to west; clockwise; from right to left; to the left. Cf. *against the sun,* under AGAINST. **b** At sunrise, or at sunset; hence, very early; as, to get up, or to go to bed, *with the sun.*

with (wĭth; *see the prep.*), *adv.* With it or that person; together in association or time; with that; therewith. *Obs.*

with (wĭth), *n.* [Corruption of *width.*] One of the partitions between the flues in a chimney.

with- (wĭth-; wĭth-; 234: *see the prep.*). A combining form of the preposition *with,* prefixed to verbs, meaning: **a** *Back, away,* as in *withhold, withdraw.* **b** *Against,* as in *withstand.*

-with. A combining form of the adverb *with,* as in:

downwith	inwith	upwith
forthwith	outwith	wherewith
herewith	therewith	

with (wĭth). Variant of WITHE.

with·al' (wĭth·ôl'), *adv.* [*with* + *all.*] *Chiefly Archaic.* With this or that, in various senses of *with,* esp.: **a** Together with this; in addition to this; besides. **b** By means of or on account of this. **c** Immediately afterwards; thereupon. **d** On the other hand; for all that; still.

How modest in exception, and *withal*
How terrible in constant resolution. *Shak.*

with·al', *prep.* With; — put after its object, often at the end of a clause with an implied relative pronoun as object; as, "a potsherd to scrape himself *withal.*" *Job* ii. 8. *Archaic.*

This diamond he greets your wife *withal.* *Shak.*

wit'ham (wĭt'ăm), *n.* Also **wit'tome** (-ŭm). [From *Witham,* village name in Essex and Lincolnshire, Eng.] A witless person; — by a play upon Little Witham. *Obs. Eng.*

with'am·ite (wĭth'ăm·ĭt), *n.* [After its discoverer, Henry *Witham,* of Glencoe, Scotland.] *Mineral.* A red to yellow variety of epidote having strong pleochroism.

Wi·tha'ni·a (wĭ·thā'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., of uncert. origin.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World tropical shrubs (family Solanaceae) having woolly leaves and clustered bell-shaped flowers with an enlarged fruiting calyx. *W. coagulans* is used in the East Indies as a substitute for rennet in making cheese.

with·draught' (wĭth·drăft'; wĭth-; 234), *n.* **a** Withdrawal; a place to retire to. **b** *Now Local Eng.* A sewer or privy.

with·draw' (wĭth·drô'; wĭth-; 234), *v.; past tense* WITHDREW' (-drōō'); *past part.* WITH·DRAWN' (-drôn'); *pres. part. & verbal n.* WITH·DRAW'ING. [*with* against, back + *draw.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To take back or away from the object upon which it was bestowed or from the place where it was deposited, directed, etc.; as, to *withdraw* aid, favor, one's hand, or a sheet from one's pocket; to draw back or away from its position, as a curtain or veil; to remove; as: **a** To turn away (the eyes). **b** To remove from an institution of deposit or from a capital fund or the like. **c** To cause to return or retire, esp. from an activity; to betake (oneself) hence. **d** To disengage or remove (oneself), as from an office; — generally superseded in use by the intransitive verb. **e** To dismiss (a member of a jury).

2. To recall or retract; specif.: **a** To set aside for rejection or to be ignored; to set outside of a category; as, names to be *withdrawn* from the list. **b** To renounce, or profess abandonment of (an assertion or expression); to unsay; as, a demand that the speaker *withdraw* the word "obstructive." **c** In parliamentary practice, to recall or remove (a motion), before it has been put by the chairman, from the consideration of an assembly. A request or motion to *withdraw* requires no second, is not debatable, and its effect is as if no motion had been proposed. **d** To abandon prosecution of, as a claim, an entry, or the like; to void, relinquish, or annul, as a command or support of a movement.

3. To draw away or turn aside, esp. from some activity or interest; to divert or distract, as one's mind. *Now Rare.*

4. To hold back; to restrain; to withhold; also, to hold oneself back from; to forbear. *Obs.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To retire as from one place or position to another less conspicuous or more private; to quit a company, a position, a person's presence, or a field of conflict or rivalry; to retreat; to go away; as, he *withdrew* from the company.

2. To remove or seclude oneself from a person, from participation, or from an activity; as, to *withdraw* from a political project or into one's ivory tower.

3. In parliamentary practice, to recall a motion from consideration; also, usually in the imperative, to renounce one's words; to make retraction.

4. *Obs.* **a** To recede or subside; — of waters. **b** To refrain.

Syn. — Recede, retrograde, go back. **Ant.** — Advance, proceed.

with·draw', *n.* Withdrawal. *Rare.*

with·draw'al (-ăl; -l'), *n.* Act of withdrawing; as: **a** The taking back or away of what has been possessed, granted, etc. **b** Removal, as from a place of deposit or investment. **c** Diversion or recall, as of troops. **d** Retraction. **e** Retreat or retirement, specif., into seclusion, either physical or mental; detachment.

This immense power of *withdrawal,* this concentration upon the things of the spirit, made possible Emerson's intellectual life. *Agnes Repplier.*

witch'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
witch'like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.
witch't. Witched. *Ref. Sp.*
wite. † WIGHT.
wit'en. † WIT, *v.*
wit'en. *Obs. pres. pl.* of WIT, to know. See 1st WIT, 1, *Note.*
with-bear', *v. t.* To carry with others. *Obs.*
with-beg', *v. i.* [Cf. WITH; BUY.] To redeem. *Obs.*
with-bought', *part. adj.* [*with* + past part. of *buy.*] Redeemed. *Obs.*
with-buw'en, *v. t.* [See WITH; BOW to bend.] To void. *Obs.*
with-call', *v. t.* To recall. *Obs.*
with-change', *v. t.* To commute. *Obs.*
with-child', *v. t.* To get with child: to impregnate. *Obs.*
with-clepe', *v. t.* To recall; revoke. *Obs.*
with-draw'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

with·draw'er (wĭth·drô'ĕr; wĭth-; 234), *n.* One who withdraws.

with·draw'ing (-ĭng), *adj.* That withdraws; disposed to retire or seclude oneself, as in contemplation. — **with·draw'ing·ness,** *n.*

withdrawing room. [See WITHDRAW; cf. DRAWING ROOM.] A room for retirement from another room, as from a dining room; a drawing room.

with·drawn' (-drôn'), *adj.* That has been taken back, removed, or retracted; that is removed from immediate contact or easy approach or from the general view; secluded; detached. — **with·drawn'ness,** *n.*

withe (wĭth; wĭth̄; wīth̄; 277), *n.* [ME. *withe, wyth,* fr. AS. *withthe.* See WITHY; cf. GYVE.] **1.** **a** A flexible, slender twig or branch, esp. one used as a band or rope; a willow or osier twig; a withy; also, in the West Indies, a woody vine. **b** The withe rod. **c** A tropical American weedy herb (*Heliotropium fruticosum*), the stems of which are used for making baskets in Jamaica.

2. A band consisting of a twig or twigs twisted; hence, *Obs.,* a halter; a rope.

3. *Naut.* Also **wythe.** **a** A boom iron; specif., the boom iron which secures the flying jib boom. **b** A metal ring or band on a mast or other spar.

withe, *v. t.;* WITHED (wĭtht; wĭth̄d; wīth̄d); WITH'ING (wĭth'ĭng; wĭth̄'-; wīth̄'-). *Now Dial.* **1.** To wind or twist like a withe.

2. To bind or fasten with a withe or withes; as, *withed* to a pony's tail.

3. To snare (deer) with a noose of withes. *U. S.*

withe. Variant of 3d WITH, *n.*

with'en (wĭth'ĭn; wĭth̄'ĭn), *n.* A willow; a place where willows grow. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

with'er (wĭth̄'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *withre.*] Resistance; also, adversity. *Obs.*

with'er, *v. t.* [AS. *witherian.*] To oppose; resist. *Obs.*

with'er, *adj.* Also **with'er·ly.** Opposite; adverse. *Dial.*

with'er (wĭth̄'ĕr), *v.;* WITH'ERED (-ĕrd); WITH'ER·ING. [ME. *wideren,* var. of *wederen* to weather; cf. G. *verwittern* to decay, to be weatherbeaten. See WEATHER.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To dry or shrivel up; to become sapless; to lose freshness; to fade.

Shall he not pull up the roots thereof, and cut off the fruit thereof, that it *wither?* *Ezek.* xvii. 9.

2. To lose or to want animal moisture; to dry up and waste away, as animal bodies.

Now warm in love, now *with'ring* in the grave. *Dryden.*

3. To lose vigor, power, force, or the like; to languish.

States thrive or *wither* as moons wax and wane. *Cowper.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to become dry and fade.

2. To cause to shrink, wrinkle, or decay, as for want of animal moisture. "Age cannot *wither* her." *Shak.*

3. To cause to languish, or lose freshness, vitality, force, or the like; to blight; as, a reputation *withered* by calumny.

The passions and the cares that *wither* life. *Bryant.*

4. To expose to the air; to air, as clothing. *Obs.*

5. *Brewing.* To check the growth of germinating barley on the malting floor.

Syn. — WITHER, SHRIVEL, SHRINK. To WITHER is to lose freshness, or (esp.) to become dry and faded; to SHRIVEL is to draw up or contract into wrinkles; SHRINK commonly implies contraction without corrugation or wrinkling; as, "the *withered* leaves of autumn" (*Shelley*); "a man old, wrinkled, faded, *withered*" (*Shak.*); "a poor, little, *shriveled,* crumpled bud" (*Thackeray*); "When the soul of a youth can be heated above common heat, the vices of passion *shrivel* up" (*G. Meredith*); "She now contracts her vast design, and all her triumphs *shrink* into a coin" (*Pope*); "Alum styptics with contracting power *shrink* his thin essence like a riveled flower" (*id.*).

Ant. — Revive, freshen; swell, expand.

with'er (wĭth̄'ĕr). Scot. & dial. Eng. of WITHER, *n. & v.*

with'er (wĭth̄'ĕr). Scot. var. of WEATHER.

with'er·band' (-băndʹ), *n.* [*withers* + *band.*] A piece of iron in a saddle near a horse's withers, to strengthen the bow.

with'er·blench' (-blĕnch'; 105), *n.* [Cf. WITHER, *adv.;* BLENCH a trick, BLENCH to shrink.] Assault; attack. *Obs.*

with'er·craft' (-krăft'), *n.* Craft; magic art. *Obs.*

with'er·deed' (-dēd'), *n.* A hostile deed. *Obs.*

with'ered (wĭth̄'ĕrd), *adj.* Shriveled and shrunken from withering. See WITHER, *v.* — **with'ered·ly,** *adv.* — **with'ered·ness,** *adv.*

with'ered (wĭth̄'ĕrd), *adj.* Having withers; — in composition.

with'er·er (wĭth̄'ĕr·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which withers, esp. causes to wither.

with'er·ing, *adj.* **1.** That withers something or withers away; that causes to shrink, as by scorn or sarcasm.

Withering denials of happiness. *Walter Lippmann.*

2. Used for drying or curing of malt, tea, or the like; as, *withering* floor or room.

— **with'er·ing·ly,** *adv.*

with'er·ing, *n.* Withered brushwood used in fencing.

with'er·ite (wĭth̄'ĕr·īt), *n.* [After W. *Withering* (1741–99), Eng. physician.] *Mineral.* Native barium carbonate, $BaCO_3$, an orthorhombic mineral in white or gray six-sided twin crystals, and also in columnar or granular masses. H., 3–3.75. Sp. gr., 4.27–4.35.

with'er·ling (-lĭng), *n.* [AS.] An adversary. *Obs.*

with'er·ling, *n.* [*wither* + 1st *-ling.*] A withered or decrepit person. *Obs.*

with'er·nam' (wĭth̄'ĕr·năm'), *n.* [AS. *wither* against + *nām* a seizure, fr. *niman* to take.] *Early English Law.* A taking by way of reprisal; a second or reciprocal distress of other goods in lieu of goods which were taken by a first distress and have been eloigned; — chiefly used in the expression ***capias in withernam,*** which is the name of a writ (sometimes called a ***writ of reprisal***) used in connection with the action of replevin, which issues to a defendant in replevin when he has obtained judgment for a return of the chattels replevied, and fails to obtain them on the writ of return.

withe rod. A North American shrub (*Viburnum nudum*) with tough osierlike shoots. Also, the closely related species *V. cassinoides.*

with'ers (wĭth̄'ĕrz), *n. pl.* [Prop., the parts which resist the pull or strain in drawing a load, fr. ME. *wither* resistance, fr. AS. *wither,* fr. *wither* against; akin to G. *widerrist* withers. See WITH, *prep.*] **1.** The ridge between the shoulder bones of a horse. See HORSE, *Illust.*

Our *withers* are unwrung (not galled). *Shak.*

2. The part between the shoulder bones at the base of the neck, in the antelope, deer, ox, sheep, and other animals.

with'er·shins (wĭth̄'ĕr·shĭnz), *adv.* [AS. *withersinnes* backward.] In a direction contrary to the apparent course of the sun; contrariwise; topsy-turvy; contrarily. Cf. 2d. DEASIL. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

with'er·tip' (wĭth̄'ĕr·tĭpʹ), *n.* *Plant Pathol.* Any blighting of terminal shoots or of the tips of leaves, esp. characteristic of certain anthracnoses of citrus plants. See CITRUS ANTHRACNOSE, LIME ANTHRACNOSE, SATSUMA ANTHRACNOSE.

with'er·weight' (-wāt'), *n.* [See WITHER, *adv.;* WEIGHT.] A weight to balance the scale. *Scot.*

with'er–wrung' (-rŭng'), *adj.* Injured in the withers.

with'er·y (-ĭ), *adj.* Shriveling or inclined to shrivel and decay.

with'gang' (wĭth'găng'), *n.* [Cf. WITH; GANG a going.] Liberty; toleration. *Obs. Scot.*

with'gang', *v. t.* To have dealing with. *Obs. Scot.*

with·held' (wĭth̄·hĕldʹ; wĭth-; 234), *part. adj.* **1.** Held in check; restrained.

2. Held back unbestowed or undelivered.

with·hold' (-hōldʹ), *v.; past tense* -HELD' (-hĕldʹ); *past part.* -HELD', *Archaic* -HOLD'EN (-hōl'dʹn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* -HOLD'ING. [*with* again, against, back + *hold.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To hold back; to check; restrain; to keep from action.

Withhold, O sovereign prince, your hasty hand. *Spenser.*

2. To desist or refrain from granting, giving, allowing, or the like, also formerly from using or manipulating; to keep back or in one's possession; as, to *withhold* assent.

3. *Obs.* **a** To keep prisoner or in bondage. **b** To engage for service; to keep engaged in service. *Chaucer.*

4. To keep in use or possession; to maintain; to retain, esp. in the memory. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

5. *Obs.* **a** To keep out or off, as vain. **b** To keep away or separated. **c** To prevent; to hold back or postpone. **d** To hold or hold up.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To hold in; to refrain from action.

2. To refrain; — followed by *from* or sometimes an infinitive. *Now Rare.*

Syn. — Reserve, curb, repress.

Ant. — Express; set forth, present, manifest.

with·hold'al (-hōl'dăl; -dʹl), *n.* Withholdment.

with·hold'er (-hōl'dĕr), *n.* One who withholds.

with·hold'ment (-hōldʹmĕnt), *n.* The action or an instance of withholding.

with·in' (wĭth̄·ĭnʹ; 234), *adv.* [ME. *withinne, withinnen,* adv. & prep., fr. AS. *withinnan,* adv. & prep., fr. *with* with, against, toward + *innan* in, inwardly, within, fr. *in* in. See WITH, *prep.;* IN, *prep.*] **1.** In or into the space or part enclosed by the outer surfaces or between encompassing sides; specif.: **a** On the inside or inner side; past the surface or bounds and toward the center or bottom; as, white *within;* the windows are locked *within;* to extend a tube *within.* **b** Inside the bounds, as of a region; as, besieged *within.* **c** Inside the body; underneath the skin; as, to seek pus *within.* **d** In the house, room, etc.; indoors; as, for rental rates inquire *within;* he nodded and passed *within.* **e** *Obs.* Herein. **f** *Theater.* Behind the scenes.

2. In or into the inner thought, disposition, or character, hidden behind the external features or expression; inwardly; as, outwardly calm but raging *within;* a eloquent seem from *within.*

Ills from *within* thy reason must prevent. *Dryden.*

3. Formerly, inside one's home or apartment; at home. *J. Austen.*

4. Under that number or amount. *Obs.*

with·in', *prep.* **1.** In the inner or interior part of; inside of; not without; as, happiness lies *within* a man.

Come not *within* these doors; *within* this roof. *Shak.*

2. In the limits or compass of; specif.: **a** Not farther in length than; as, *within* five miles. **b** Not longer in time than; before the end or since the beginning of; as, *within* an hour. **c** Not exceeding in quantity or degree; as, expenses kept *within* one's income.

3. Hence, inside the limits, reach, or influence of; as, *within* call, hearing, reach, sight; not going outside of; not beyond, overstepping, or the like.

Both he and she are still *within* my power. *Dryden.*

4. Into. *Archaic.*

5. *Obs.* **a** Among. **b** During.

6. *Fencing.* Inside the guard of.

— ***within an ace of.*** See under ACE, *n.*

— ***within oneself.*** **a** In one's inner being, esp. without communication. **b** *Now Dial.* Without external connection or aid. **c** Without straining one's capacity or power.

with·in', *adj.* **1.** That is inside or enclosed. *Rare.*

2. Used predicatively: **a** *Rare.* In possession. **b** Remaining or placed inside the house, office, etc. **c** *Eng.* Lying inside certain walls or boundaries; as, Bishopsgate *within.*

with·in'–bound', *adj.* Done or allowed within bounds.

with·in'doors' (wĭth̄·ĭn'dōrz'; 181; 234), *adv.* Indoors. — *n.* A person or persons staying indoors.

with·in'forth' (-fôrth'; 181), *adv.* Within; inwardly. *Obs.*

with·in'–named' (-nămd'), *adj.* Named in this writing or instrument.

with·in'ward (-wĕrd), **with·in'wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* [See -WARD, -WARDS.] Toward or in the interior.

with'ness (wĭth̄'nĕs; -nĭs; wĭthʹ-; 119; 234), *n.* The state or fact of being in proximity, contiguity, or association with respect to each other.

with·out' (wĭth̄·outʹ; 234), *adv.* [ME. *without, without, outen,* adv. & prep., fr. AS. *withūtan,* fr. *with* with, against, toward + *ūtan* outside, fr. *ūt* out. See WITH, *prep.;* OUT.] **1.** On or at the outside; not on the inside; outwardly; externally.

Without were fightings, within were fears. 2 *Cor.* vii. 5.

2. Outside of the house; out of doors.

The people came unto the house *without.* *Chaucer.*

3. Outside of an (understood) class, community, or membership; as, secrets communicated to those who are *without.* Cf. OUTSIDER.

with·out' (wĭth̄·outʹ; 234), *prep.* **1.** At, to, or on, the outside of; out of; — opposed to *within;* as, he stood *without* the gate.

2. Out of the limits of; beyond; as, *without* our reach.

3. Not with; specif.: **a** Dissociated or separated from; in absence of; not having or using; lacking.

I wolde it do *withouten* negligence. *Chaucer.*

Without the separation of the two monarchies, the most advantageous terms . . . must end in our destruction. *Addison.*

There is no living with thee nor *without* thee. *Tatler.*

b Exempt or free from; as, *without* end, fail, fear. **c** In absence of the act of; as, looking *without* seeing.

He was a slave *without* being a dupe. *Macaulay.*

4. With the lack or absence of something indicated in the context; as, if no lunch comes, we must go *without.*

5. Exclusive of; besides. *Obs.*

6. Beyond the extent, range, scope, capacity, or province, of; beyond. *Obs.*

☞ For phrases with *without,* see under the noun with which *without* is used.

with·out', *conj.* Unless; except; — often followed by *that.* *Now Chiefly Dial.*

You will never live to my age *without* you keep yourselves in breath with exercise, and in heart with joyfulness. *Sidney.*

with·out'doors' (-dōrz'; 181), *adv.* **1.** Out of doors.

2. Outside the family, nation, etc.; formerly, outside Parliament.

with·out'en (-outʹn), *prep.* Without. *Archaic & Dial.*

with·out'forth' (-fôrth'; 181), *adv.* Without; outwardly. *Archaic.*

with·out'side' (-sīdʹ), *adv. & prep.* Outside. *Now Rare.*

with·out'wards (-wĕrdz), *adv.* Toward the exterior.

with·save' (wĭth̄·sāv'; wĭth-; 234), *v. t.* To preserve. *Rare.*

with·say' (-sā'), *v. t.* [AS. *withsecgan.*] To renounce; deny; gainsay; forbid; refuse; contradict. *Obs.*

with·say'er (-ĕr), *n.* One that contradicts. *Obs.*

with·stand' (-stănd'), *v.;* WITH·STOOD' (-stōōd'); WITH·STAND'ING. [AS. *withstandan.* See WITH, *prep.;* STAND.] *Transitive:* **1.** To stand against; to oppose; resist, either with physical or moral force; — often implying success in resistance or opposition; as: **a** To stand successfully against, esp. a destructive or oppressive agency or one who is intent upon corrupting or overpowering; not to yield before; as, to *withstand* an attack; to *withstand* arguments. "I *withstood* him to the face." *Gal.* ii. 11. **b** To be proof against the weight, pressure, impact, etc., of; to remain uncrushed or unpierced despite the effect of. **c** To stop or obstruct the course of; to stand in the way of; to hinder in its performance or progress. **d** To be proof against the attraction or influence of; to resist the inclination to indulge or indulge in, as curiosity; as, too tempting to *withstand.* **e** *Obs.* To contradict; to controvert.

2. *Obs.* **a** To refuse to give up. **b** To obstruct or prevent. **c** To hold back or prevent from befalling or passing anywhere.

—, *Intransitive* To make resistance; to oppose; resist.

Syn. — Resist, confront, defy.

Ant. — Submit, yield; shun, evade.

with·stand'er (-stănd'ĕr), *n.* One who withstands.

with·stand'ing·ness (-dĭng·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Power or inclination to withstand.

with·stay' (-stā'), *v. t.* To effect a stay, stop, or check in the course or coming of; to withstand.

with·strain' (-strān'), *v. t.* To restrain; also, *Obs.,* to condense.

with'y (wĭth̄'ĭ; wĭth̄'ĭ), *n.; pl.* WITHIES (-ĭz). [ME. *withi,* fr. AS. *wīthig* willow, willow twig; akin to AS. *withthe* withe, G. *weide* willow, OHG. *wīda,* ON. *vithir* willow, *vith, vithja,* withy, Sw. *vide* willow, *vidja* willow twig, Dan. *vidie* willow, osier, Gr. *ἴτεα* L. *vitis* vine, *vitex* the chaste tree, *viere* to plait, OSlav. *vŭti* to turn, wind, braid. Cf. WISE, WIRE, WITHE.] **1.** A willow; esp., the osier willow.

2. A flexible slender twig or branch, as of osier, esp. in the form of a loop or hoop or used for binding.

with'y (wĭth̄'ĭ; wĭth̄'-; wĭth̄'-), *adj.* Like a withe or withy; flexible and tough; of a person, wiry and, usually, agile.

with'y–bound', *adj.* See BOUND.

with'y·pot' (wĭth̄'ĭ·pŏtʹ; wĭth̄'ĭ-), *n.* A vessel or nest of withes for eggs of wild fowl. *Rare.*

with'y·wind' (-wīndʹ), *n.* [AS. *withewinde, withowinde.* See WITHE, WITHY; WIND to turn.] **a** The European virgin's-bower (*Clematis vitalba*). **b** The bittersweet *Solanum dulcamara.*

with'y–wood'y (wĭth̄'ĭ·wŏŏd'ĭ; wĭth̄'ĭ-), *n.* A rope of withes.

wit'jar' (wĭt'jär'), *n.* [*wit* + *jar* a vessel.] A container for one's wits (alluding to such a vessel feigned by Ariosto). *Rare.*

wit'less (-lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* **1.** Destitute of wit, or understanding; wanting intelligence, wisdom, or good sense; lacking or not guided by judgment; ill-judged; heedless; foolish; as, interrupted by some *witless* coxcombs; *witless* obstinacy; hence, indiscreet.

2. Out of one's wits; insane; mad.

3. Destitute of wit, or mental capacity; wanting or deficient in intellectual power; stupid; dull-witted.

A witty mother! *witless* else her son. *Shak.*

4. Incapable of understanding or apprehending; as, *witless* to discern true values.

5. Unknowing; unaware; — usually followed by *of.*

6. Destitute of wit (senses 8 & 9); as, a matter-of-fact speech entirely *witless.*

7. *Obs.* a Having the wits dulled; dazed. **b** Not endowed with reason; lacking any intellectual faculty.

— **wit'less·ly,** *adv.* — **wit'less·ness,** *n.*

wit'less, *adv.* Witlessly. *Rare.*

wit'let (-lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A witling. *Rare.*

wit'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*wit* + 1st *-ling;* cf. G. *witzling.*] A person of little wit or understanding; a pretender to wit; one given to smart sayings inferior in wit.

Ye newspaper *willings!* ye pert scribbling folks! *Goldsmith.*

---

with·draw'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

with'erd. Withered. *Ref. Sp.*

with'er·ful, *adj.* Hostile. *Obs.* — with'er·ful·ness, *n.* *Obs.*

with'er·gloom' (wĭth̄'ĕr·glōōm'). Scot. var. of WEATHERGLEAM.

with'er·ly. Var. of 3d WITHER, *adj.* — with'er·ly, *adv.*

with'er·ward, *adj.* [AS. *witherweard.*] Adverse. *Obs.* — *adv.* Contrarily. *Obs.*

with'er·win'e, *n.* [AS. *witherwinna.*] Enemy; adversary. *Obs.*

with'er·worth', *adv.* [Cf. WITHERWARD.] Perversely. *Obs.*

withe'wood', *n.* = WITHE ROD.

with'ey. Var. of WITHY.

with·fiche', *v. t.* [*with* + ME. *fiche* to fix, fr. OF. *fichier* (F. *ficher*).] To fix in. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

with'fol'low·er, *n.* Companion.

with'heir', *n.* A coheir. *Obs.*

with·hele', *v. t.* [See WITH; HELE to conceal.] To cover over. *Obs.*

with·hie', *v. i.* [See WITH; HIE.] To hasten. *Obs.*

with·hold'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

with·hold'en, *part. adj.* = WITHHELD. *Archaic.*

with·hold'n. Withholden. *R. S.*

with'ie. Var. of WITHY.

with'i·en, *adj.* [See WITHY.] Of willow. *Obs.*

with·in'side', *adv. & prep.* Also **with·in'sides'.** = INSIDE. *Archaic & Dial.*

with·nay', *v. t.* [*with* + *nay* to refuse.] To refuse. *Obs.*

with·nim', *v. t.* [See WITH; NIM, *v.*] To blame; reprove; reproach. *Obs.*

with·out'door', *adj.* Outdoor; exterior. *Obs.*

withoute, withouten. + WITHOUT.

with·out'-take', *prep.* Except. *Obs.*

with·praise', *v. t.* To praise together. *Obs.*

with·sake', *v. t.* [AS. *withsacan.*] To withsay. *Obs.*

withsaw, *n.* [Cf. WITHSAY, SAW a saying.] Contradiction. *Obs.*

with·scape', *v. i.* To escape. *Obs.*

with·set', *v. t.* [AS. *withsettan.*] To resist; oppose. *Obs.*

with·set'ting, *n.* Exception. *Obs.*

with·sit', *v. i.* = WITHSET. *Obs.*

with·slip', *v. i.* [See WITH; SLIP, *v. i.*] To escape. *Obs.*

with·spar', *v. i.* [See WITH; SPAR to fasten.] To stop; block. *Obs.*

with·stood', *past tense & past part.* of WITHSTAND.

with·take', *v. t.* [See WITH; TAKE.] To withdraw; also, reprove. *Obs.* — **with·take',** *n.* *Obs.*

with·tee', *v. i.* [AS. *withtēon.*] To draw back; to withdraw. *Obs.*

with·turn', *v. t.* To turn away; avert. *Obs.*

with'vine' (wĭth̄'vīn'), *n.* [Cf. WITHWIND.] = COUCH GRASS, 1 a.

with'ward, *prep.* [See WITH; -WARD.] Contrary to. *Obs.*

with'wind' (wĭth̄'wīnd'). Var. of WITHYWIND.

wit'ie, *v. i.* [AS. *witian* (in comp.).] To guard; keep; preserve. *Obs.*

wit'ie, *v. t.* = WITE, to blame. *Obs.*

wit'ing (wĭt'ĭn; -'n). Var. of WITTING. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wit'loof (wĭt'lōf), *n.* [D., lit., white leaf.] A variety of chicory having leaves which are blanched and used raw as a salad; French endive.

wit'mon·ger (wĭt'mŭng'gĕr), *n.* One who passes out smart or witty sayings. *Contemptuous.*

wit'ness (-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* [AS. *witness, gewitness,* knowledge, testimony, a witness (person). See WIT; -NESS.] **1.** Attestation of a fact or an event; testimony; as by signature or oath; as, in *witness* whereof I hereunto set my seal; often specif., inward testimony, as of conscience; also, formerly, attestation of a person in court.

May we with . . . the *witness* of a good conscience, pursue him with any further revenge? *Shak.*

If I bear *witness* of myself, my *witness* is not true. *John* v. 31.

2. One who is cognizant by direct experience; a person who beholds, or otherwise has personal knowledge of, anything; as, an *eyewitness;* an *earwitness;* a *witness* of the deed; in asseverations, one, often God, who is invoked as cognizant of a fact and offered as one's surety; as, he summoned God for *witness* to the truth of what he was about to say on this charge. Cf. DEPONENT.

3. That which serves as or furnishes evidence, or proof.

This heap be *witness,* and this pillar be *witness.* *Gen.* xxi. 51, 52.

4. That which serves as an evidential example offered in substantiation of a statement; — used to introduce a name or instance; as, this measure proved unwise, *witness* the increase in crime.

5. One who gives testimony by act or sufferance of fidelity to Christ; a martyr. *Archaic.*

6. *Obs.* **a** Wit, or understanding. **b** The decalogue. **c** A sponsor at baptism.

7. *Bookbinding.* A leaf having its original rough outer edge as proof that the book containing it is uncut; also, the unseparated outer edge of two leaves. Collectively, such leaves throughout an uncut book.

8. *Law.* **a** One who testifies in a cause, or gives evidence before a judicial tribunal; as, the *witnesses* in court agreed. The common law excluded many persons from testifying, but the tendency now is to admit all persons to testify who can furnish material and relevant evidence, leaving the question of credibility to the jury or court. **b** One who is called on to be present at some transaction so as to be able to testify to its having taken place, as one who witnesses a will, deed, or marriage; specif., a person who sees the execution of an instrument and subscribes it to confirm its authenticity by his testimony.

— *bear one witness.* To give evidence in corroboration of one's action or assertion. — *bear witness.* To furnish or constitute proof, esp. by oral or written testimony. — *with a witness.* Effectually; to a great degree; unmistakably. *Archaic.*

Composure *with a witness.* *Jane Austen.*

wit'ness (wĭt'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *v.;* WIT'NESSED (-nĕst; -nĭst); WIT'NESS·ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To furnish evidence or proof such as to establish; to give testimony to; to testify to; to attest; as, early writers *witness* the antiquity of the custom; ready to *witness* that the handwriting is that of the defendant.

2. To give or be evidence of; to serve as a token or sign showing or proving; to evince; as, your actions *witness* your guilt; our wounds *witness* the ferocity of the attack which you made on us.

3. To establish by sworn or attested evidence contained therein; as, this indenture further *witnesseth* that injury to stock amounts to two hundred dollars.

4. To show or evidence by behavior; specif., to bear witness to, by speech or conduct; as, to *witness* a religious faith. *Now Rare.*

5. To see or know by reason of personal presence, esp. something of a formal nature or of more than ordinary significance; to have direct cognizance of; to observe with one's own eyes or ears.

[He] did not live to *witness* the restoration of peace. *Marshall.*

6. To be the scene of; to form part of the setting of; as, this plain has *witnessed* many a battle; western Europe has *witnessed* many wars.

7. *Law.* To act as a witness of, as a signature, writing, or transaction, formerly a fact; specif., to see the execution of, as an instrument, and subscribe it for the purpose of establishing its authenticity; as, to *witness* a bond or will.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To bear testimony; to give evidence; — usually with *to* or *against.*

I forget nothing, . . . I'll *witness* before anyone. *Hergesheimer.*

2. To observe; to take notice. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

Syn. — Attest subscribe; see, beheld.

wit'ness, *n.* A witty saying or doing. *Obs.*

witness box. An enclosure from which a witness testifies in court.

witness corner. *Mining.* A post or monument serving as a reference point for the location of an inaccessible corner of a mining claim.

wit'nessed pur'chase, sale, *or* **trans·ac'tion** (wĭt'nĕst; -nĭst; 119). A purchase or sale of securities for the account of a broker who is in default on a contract made on the floor to deliver or accept delivery of such securities. Such a transaction is witnessed by a disinterested broker. See *under the rule,* under RULE, *n.*

wit'ness·er, *n.* A witness.

witness stand. The stand from which a witness gives evidence in a court; hence, the position of witness, as for questioning by a court or investigating committee.

wit'ney (wĭt'nĭ), *n.* [From *Witney,* Eng., where it was first made.] A heavy, woolen fabric, napped and shrunk, used for coats and blankets. — **witney nap.**

wit'ney·er (-ĕr), *n.* A textile worker who produces a witney nap.

Wi·to'to (wē·tō'tō), *n.* An Indian of the most important of the Uitotan tribes of very primitive savages dwelling in Colombia and Peru. — *adj.* Uitotan.

wit'ship (wĭt'shĭp), *n.* A witty person. *Jocular.*

wit'–snap'per (-snăp'ĕr), *n.* A maker of witty quips. *Rare.* *Shak.*

wit'ted (-ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* Having wit, or understanding.

-wit'ted (-wĭt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119). A combining form from *wit,* n., denoting *having* (such) *a wit,* as in:

afterwitted	hard-witted	slow-witted
beef-witted	lean-witted	tender-witted
bird-witted	light-witted	thick-witted
blear-witted	quick-witted	underwitted
dull-witted	shallow-witted	whole-witted
gross-witted	sharp-witted	wild-witted
half-witted	short-witted	

wit'ter (wĭt'ĕr), *n.* [See WITTER to inform, direct.] *Scot.* **1.** A mark; sign; token. *Obs.*

2. *Curling.* The tee.

wit'ter, *n.* [Origin uncert.] A barb, as on an arrowhead. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

wit'ter, *adj.* [ON. *vitr.*] Wise; knowing; also, evident; certain; sure. *Obs.* — **wit'ter·ness,** *n.* *Obs.*

wit'ter, *v. t.* [ON. *vitra* to manifest, lay open, reveal.] To inform; direct; certify; assure. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

wit'ter·ing (wĭt'ĕr·ĭng), *n.* Knowledge; information; notice; also, a hint. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

wit'ter·ly (-lĭ), *adv.* *Obs.* **a** Wisely; knowingly. **b** Assuredly; certainly. **c** Manifestly; clearly. **d** Doubtless; truly.

wit'tic·as'ter (wĭt'ĭk·ăs'tĕr), *n.* [Formed like *criticaster.*] A witling. *Rare.*

wit'ti·chen·ite (wĭt'ĭ·kĕn·īt), *n.* [From *Wittichen,* Baden.] *Mineral.* A tin-white to steel-gray copper bismuth sulphide, Cu_3BiS_3, usually occurring massive. Sp. gr., 4.5.

wit'ti·cism (wĭt'ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* [From *witty,* after criticism.] A witty saying, sentence, or phrase; a clever or amusing expressed conceit; formerly, a jeer or gibe.

He is full of conceptions, points of epigram, and *witticisms;* all of which are below the dignity of heroic verse. *Addison.*

wit'ti·cize (-sīz), *v. i.* To express oneself wittily or indulge in witticisms.

wit'ti·fied (-fĭd), *adj.* Having wit (sense 9). *Rare.*

wit'ting (wĭt'ĭng; -'n), *n.* *Obs. exc. Dial.* **a** Knowledge; intelligence; judgment. **b** Information; tidings; — esp. in *pl.*

wit'ting (-ĭng), *adj.* Done with the knowledge of the doer, or knowingly; not unintentional; as, *witting* acts or lies.

wit'ting, *adv.* Wittingly. *Obs.*

wit'ting·ly (wĭt'ĭng·lĭ), *adv.* [See WIT, *v.*] Knowingly; with knowledge of the doer; by design.

wit'tol (wĭt'ŭl; -'l), *n.* [From *witwall,* the bird, associated with the cuckoo (cf. CUCKOLD), and prob. confused with E. *wit* to know.] A man who knows his wife's infidelity and submits to it; a tame cuckold; a fool. *Archaic.*

wit'tol, *n.* [Prob. for *whitetail.* Cf. WHEATEAR.] The wheatear. *Local, Eng.*

wit tooth. A wisdom tooth.

Witt's planet (wĭts). *Astron.* The asteroid Eros. See EROS, 3.

wit'ty (wĭt'ĭ), *adj.;* WIT'TI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); WIT'TI·EST. [AS. *witig, wittig.* See WIT.] **1.** Possessed of wit; as: **a** *Obs.* Having wisdom; — of God. **b** *Obs.* Having judgment or sagacity. **c** *Now Dial.* Having good mental capacity; clever. **d** *Obs.* Wise; knowing; — of beasts; also, endowed with reason. **e** *Obs.* Possessed of cunning or craftiness, esp. in intrigue.

The deep-revolving *witty* Buckingham. *Shak.*

f *Obs.* Having good practical judgment.

2. Possessed of learning; informed; versed. *Obs.*

3. Evincing or requiring good mental capacity or skillful contriving; evincing discernment or wise management. *Obs.*

4. Esp., possessing wit (sense 8); quick or ready in the perception or expression of amusing points of view and of intellectually entertaining congruities and incongruities; brightly or cleverly facetious; sometimes, sarcastic.

So unmercifully *witty* upon the women. *Addison.*

5. Marked by wit (sense 9); amusingly and cleverly novel in expression, point of view, or the like; as, a *witty* remark, poem, conception, or the like.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

witty-brained	witty-feigned	witty-pretty
witty-conceited	witty-pated	witty-worded

Syn. — WITTY, FACETIOUS. WITTY implies quick and clever speech (esp. repartee), or sparkling pleasantry; FACETIOUS commonly suggests waggishness or jocularity; as, "[Sydney] Smith was one of the very *wittiest* of Englishmen . . . and, among the group of founders of the new periodical, the representative of . . . polished persiflage" (*Saintsbury*); "Probably the most tedious bore on earth is the man who feels it incumbent upon him always to be *facetious* and to turn everything into a joke" (*J. Fiske*). Cf. JOCULAR, JEST, LAUGHABLE, WIT.

Ant. — Dull, stupid, obtuse, dense.

wit'wall' (wĭt'wôl'), *n.* [Cf. G. *wittewal wiedewall,* MHG. *witewal,* D. *wiedewaal, wielewaal,* MLG. & MD. *wēdewāle;* appar. the same word as ME. *wodewale;* perh. influenced by *hickwall.* Cf. WITTOL cuckold, WOODWALL.] The European great spotted woodpecker. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

wit'wan'ton (-wŏn'tŭn), *adj. & n.* (One) using wit wantonly. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To sport as a witwanton. *Obs.*

Wit·wa'ters·rand (wĭt·wä'tĕrs·rănt; -rănd), *adj.* [From *Witwatersrand,* Johannesburg, Transvaal.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the fourth from the top of the major divisions of the predominantly sedimentary, unfossiliferous, pre-Devonian rocks of South Africa.

Wit·wa'ters·rand, *n.* *Geol.* The Witwatersrand period or system.

wi·tzchou'ra (wĭ·chōō'rä), *n.* [F. *vitchoura,* fr. Pol. *wilczura* wolfskin, cloak lined with wolfskin, fr. *wilk* wolf; akin to E. WOLF.] A lady's mantle with large sleeves and a deep falling collar, in vogue at the time of George IV.

wive (wīv), *v.;* WIVED (wīvd); WIV'ING (wīv'ĭng). [AS. *wīfian.* See WIFE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To marry a woman; to take a wife; as, hanging and *wiving* go by destiny.

Wherefore we pray you hastily to *wive.* *Chaucer.*

2. To become or act as wife; — sometimes with *it.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To marry to a wife; to provide with a wife. "Manned, horsed, and *wived.*" *Shak.*

2. To take for a wife; to marry.

3. To become wife of. *Archaic.*

4. To bring into close union, as thoughts with words.

wiv'er (wīv'ĕr), *v. i.* [Var. of QUIVER.] To quiver; flutter; tremble; waver. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wiv'er (wīv'ĕr), *n.* One who takes or provides a woman as wife.

wi'vern (wī'vĕrn), *n.* [ME. *wivere* a serpent, fr. ONF. *wivre* (OF. *guivre,* F. *givre, guivre*) wivern, fr. L. *vipera,* but influenced by OHG. *wipera,* fr. L. See VIPER.] *Her.* A fabulous two-legged winged creature, like a cockatrice, but having the head of a dragon, and without spurs. Cf. DRAGON, *n.,* 12.

wiz'ard (wĭz'ĕrd), *n.* [ME. *wysard,* fr. *wys, wis,* wise + *-ard.* See WISE, *adj.*] **1.** A wise man; a sage. *Obs.*

The star-led *wizards* [Magi] haste with odors sweet! *Milton.*

2. One devoted to the black art; a magician; sorcerer.

The wily *wizard* must be caught. *Dryden.*

3. One endowed with exceptional skill or able to achieve the impossible; a genius or prodigy. *Chiefly Colloq.*

4. A witch doctor or conjurer.

wiz'ard, *adj.* **1.** Possessed of the powers or characteristics of a wizard; being a wizard; having magical influence.

2. Of or associated with wizardry; magical; hence, enchanting; charming.

wiz'ard, *v. t.* **1.** To practice wizardry or magic art upon.

2. To name or characterize as a wizard.

wiz'ard·ly, *adj.* Like, befitting, or characteristic of, a wizard; wizardlike; weird.

Wizard of the North. Sir Walter Scott; — often so called by reason of the conjuring power of his imagination.

wiz'ard·ry (wĭz'ĕrd·rĭ), *n.* **1.** The character or practices of wizards; magical skill; witchcraft; sorcery; magic.

He acquired a reputation bordering on *wizardry.* *J. A. Symonds.*

2. The lore of wizards; magic.

3. A seemingly magical transforming power or influence.

wiz'en (wĭz'n; *dial. also* wē'z'n), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *wisenen,* fr. AS. *wisnian, weosnian,* to wither; akin to OHG. *wesanēn* to grow dry, ON. *visna* to wither, Sw. *vissna,* Dan. *visne,* Lith. *vysti* to fade, wither, L. *viescere.*] To wither; shrivel.

wiz'en, *adj.* [From WIZENED.] Wizened; thin; weazen.

A little lonely, *wizen,* strangely clad boy. *Dickens.*

wiz'en (wĭz'n). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WEASAND.

wiz'ened (wĭz'nd; *dial. also* wē'z'nd), *adj.* [From WIZEN, *v.*] Dried; shriveled; withered; shrunken; weazen; as, *wizened* old man; *wizened* crops. — **wiz'ened·ness,** *n.*

wiz'en–faced', *adj.* Having a shriveled thin face.

wiz'en–heart'ed, *adj.* Grown sterile of human affections. *Dial.*

wlat'some (wlăt'sŭm), *adj* [AS. *wlætta* loathing. See 1st -SOME.] Loathsome. *Obs.*

wlit'e (wlĭt'ē), *n.* [AS. See LIT.] Beauty, as of countenance or form. *Obs.*

wlite, *v. i.* [AS. *wlītan.*] To gaze; look. *Obs.*

wlo (wlō), *n.* [AS. *wlōh.*] Hem; fringe. *Obs.*

wo (wō). **1.** With *ho* or *ha ho,* a falconer's summons to a hawk.

2. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WHOA, *interj. & v.*

wo, woe. Variants of WOO.

wo. Variant of WOE.

wo. Var. of WHO. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

woad (wōd), *n.* Also **wad** (wăd), **wade** (wād). [ME. *wod,* fr. AS. *wād;* akin to D. *weede,* G. *waid,* OHG. *weit,* L. *vitrum* woad, and from its blue-green color, glass. Cf. VITRIOL.] **1.** A European biennial herb (*Isatis tinctoria*), formerly grown for the blue coloring matter yielded by its leaves. Also, any other species of *Isatis.*

2. A blue dyestuff, now little used, prepared from the leaves of woad. Its essential constituent, indigotin, is identical with that of indigo.

3. The color pastel blue.

☞ COMBINATIONS are **woad'–leaved', woad'–paint'ed.**

woad, *v. t.* **1.** To dye or treat with woad; to plant to woad.

2. To tinge deeply as does woad.

— **woad'er** (-ĕr), *n.* — **woad'man** (-măn), *n.*

woad vat. A vat (see 1st VAT, 3) containing woad as the reducing agent.

wob'be·gong' (wŏb'ē·gŏng'), *n.* [Native name in New South Wales.] The carpet shark.

wob'ble, wab'ble (wŏb'l), *v.;* WOB'BLED, WAB'BLED (-'ld); WOB'BLING, WAB'BLING (-lĭng). [Cf. Fris. & LG. *wabbeln* to wabble.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To move or move along with an irregular rocking or staggering motion or unsteadily and clumsily from one side to the other; as, the rider *wobbled* in the saddle and finally fell off; to shake or tremble unsteadily like jelly; as, a *wobbling* chin; to vary irregularly from a true course.

Arms waved wildly, heads *wobbled,* short legs worked vigorously. *Edna Ferber*

2. To move in the manner of a rotating disk when the axis of rotation is inclined toward that of the disk; as, a top *wobbles.*

3. To waver or vacillate between different courses of action, policies, parties, or the like; to show indecision; as, the verse *wobbles* between twelve and fourteen syllables on no principle; he was constantly *wobbling* between conservative and liberal policies.

4. To tremble or quaver; as, his voice *wobbled.* *Colloq.*

5. To boil vigorously. *Dial.*

—, *Transitive:* To cause to move with an unsteady wobbling or lurching motion from one side to the other. *Colloq.*

wob'ble, *n.* A hobbling or rocking unequal motion, as of a wheel unevenly hung; a staggering to and fro; a wobbling gait; specif., *pl.,* *Australia,* a disease of cattle and horses, similar to rickets, caused by eating species of *Macrozamia.*

wob'bler, wab'bler (-lĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which wobbles.

2. A boiled leg of mutton. *Dial. Eng.*

3. *Mach.* An elliptic cutterhead placed on a shaft at such an angle as to correspond with an oblique section of a right circular cylinder.

---

witlosen, *past part.* Lost; forlorn. *Obs.*

wit'ness-a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

wit'ness-dom, *n.* See -DOM.

wit'ness·ful·ly, *adv.* Manifestly; evidently. *Obs.*

wit'nest. Witnessed. *Ref. Sp.*

Wi·to'tan (wē·tō'tăn; -t'n). Var. of UITOTAN.

wit·safe', † VOUCHSAFE.

wit'tal, wit'tle (wĭt'l). Vars. of VICTUAL. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wit'tall. † WITTOL.

wit'tand·ly, *adv.* Wittingly. *Obs.*

Wit'te·berg se'ries (wĭt'ĕ·bĕrg). [From *Wittebergen,* Cape Province.] See CAPE SYSTEM.

wit'te·boom' (vĭt'ĭ·bōōm'), *n.* [S. Afr. D., lit., white tree.] = Silver tree a. *S. Africa.*

wit'ten, *v. i.* [ON. *vina.*] To attest; testify. *Obs.*

wit'te·na·ge·mote', Var. of WITNAGEMOT.

wit'ter·hed, *n.* [See WITTER, *adj.;* -HEAD.] Wisdom. *Obs.*

wit'ti·hede, *n.* [See WITTY; -HEAD.] Wisdom. *Obs.*

wit'ti·ly, *adv.* of WITTY.

wit'ti·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

wit'tle (wĭt'l). Dial. Eng. var. of WHITTLE; VICTUAL.

wit'tol·ly, *adj.* See -LY.

wittome. † WITHAM.

witts (wĭts). Var. of WHITS.

Wi·tum'ki (wĭ·tŭm'kĭ), *n.* = WETUMPKA. [testament. *Obs.*

wit'word', *n.* [AS.] Will;

wit'worm', *n.* A wit. *Obs.*

wive. † WIFE.

wivel. † WEEVIL.

wives (wīvz), *n., pl.* of WIFE.

Wi'yot, Wi'yat, *n. & adj.* = WISHOSK; WISHOSKAN.

wiz (wĭz). Short for WIZARD. *Slang. U. S.*

wiz'ard-ess, *n.* = WITCH.

wiz'ard-ism, *n.* = WIZARDRY.

wiz'ard-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

wiz'ard-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

wiz'ard-wo'ven, *adj.* See -WOVEN.

wize. Wise. *Ref. Sp.*

wiz'end. Wizened. *Ref. Sp.*

wi·zier' (wē·zēr'). Var. of VIZIER. [var. of WEASAND.]

wiz'zen (wĭz'n). Scot. & dial.

wiz'zen. Var. of WIZEN. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wl-. For various words beginning in *wl-,* see forms in UL-.

wlach, wlech, *adj.* [AS. *wlæc.*] Lukewarm; tepid. *Obs.*

wlaff, *v. i.* [AS. *wlaffian.*] To stammer; babble. *Obs.* — **wlaffer,** *n.* *Obs.*

wlank, *n.* [AS. *wlanc* proud.] Pride. *Obs.*

wlate, wlatie, *v. t.* [AS. *wlātian* to cause loathing to.] To loathe; also, to nauseate. *Obs.*

wlat'ful, *adj.* Loathsome. *Obs.*

wlat'ing·ness, *n.* Loathsomeness. *Obs.* [make lukewarm. *Obs.*

wlecche, *v. t.* [AS. *wleccan.*] To

wlench, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *wlencean.*] To make or be proud. *Obs.*

wlgat. A form for *wulgat,* divulged. *Obs. Scot.*

wlisp, *v. t. & i.* To lisp. *Obs.*

wlity, *adj.* Beautiful. *Obs.*

wlo'ka (vlō'kä), *n. sing. & pl.* [Pol.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

wlonk, *adj.* [AS. *wlanc, wlonc.*] *Obs.* a Proud; bold; arrogant; also, elated; gay. b Splendid; sumptuous; grand. c Beautiful.

wlonk'hede, *n.* [*wlonk* + ME. *-hede* -head.] Pride. *Obs.*

wlonk'ness, *n.* Pride. *Obs.*

wm-, wn-. For various words beginning in *wm-, wn-,* see forms in UM-, UN-.

woa (wō). Var. of WHOA.

woad'wax'en (wō d' wăk's ĕn; -s'n), *n.* = WOODWAXEN.

woad'y (wōd'ĭ), *adj.* See -Y.

woak (wōk). Dial. Eng. of OAK.

woald (wōld). Var. of WELD.

woan (wōn). Var. of WON, abode. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wob (wŏb), *n.* Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WEB.

---

4. *Rolling Mill.* Either of the grooved ends, more or less resembling either a trilobate or a quadrilobate gear wheel in cross section, that project beyond the housings and transmit power to a roll from the coupling boxes.

wob'bli-ness, wab'bli-ness (wŏb'lĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* State of being wobbly.

wob'bling, wab'bling (-lĭng), *adj.* That wobbles, permits a vacillating motion, or operates with such motion.—**wob'bling-ly, wab'bling-ly,** *adv.*

wob'bly, wab'bly (-lĭ), *adj.* Inclined to shake, sway, or quaver unsteadily; as, a *wobbly* stool; wavering or trembling uncertainly, as from wear or fatigue; given to wobbling or vacillating; as, *wobbly* law enforcement.

wob'bly, wab'bly, *n.* **1.** Something inclined to wobble. **2.** [Said to be fr. Chin. distortion of *I. W. W.* into *I wobbly wobbly.*] A member of the Industrial Workers of the World, a labor organization with notably radical theories and policies. *Slang, U. S.*

wo'chein-ite (vō'chĭ-nīt), *n.* [From Lake *Wochein,* Slovenia.] *Mineral.* A claylike variety of bauxite.

Wo'chu-a (wō'chōō-ä), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a group of Pygmies of the Uele basin, Central Africa.

Wo'den (wō'dĕn), *n.* Also **Wo'dan** (-d'n). [AS. *Wōden;* akin to OS. *Wōdan,* OHG. *Wuotan,* ON. *Óthinn.* See WEDNESDAY; cf. ODIN.] *Teut. Myth.* Odin. *Wednesday* is named for him.

wodge (wŏj), *n.* [Appar. fr. WEDGE.] A bulky, bulging object.—**wodg'y** (wŏj'ĭ), *adj. Both Dial.*

woe (wō), *interj.* Also **wo.** [See WOE, *n.*] Alas; as, *woe* that I am deprived of it. *Archaic.*

woe, *n.* Also **wo.** [ME. *wo, wa, woo,* fr. AS. *wā,* interj.; akin to D. *wee,* OS. & OHG. *wē,* G. *weh,* ON. *vei,* Dan. *vee,* Sw. *ve,* Goth. *wai,* L. *vae.* Cf. WAIL.] **1.** Grief; sorrow, misery. *Archaic.*

☞ *Woe* is used with a dative construction or its equivalent chiefly in denunciation, and in exclamations of sorrow.

Woe is me! for I am undone. *Is.* vi. 5.
Woe unto him that striveth with his Maker! *Is.* xlv. 9.

2. A miserable or sorrowful state; a condition of suffering from misfortune, grief, affliction, or the like; as, a scene or a tale of *woe;* also, a heavy calamity; a trouble; an affliction; as, the cause of all our *woes.*

3. A use or instance of the word *woe* as an imprecation; an anathema.

4. *Obs.:* **a** A bodily infirmity. **b** A torment of hell. **c** A feeling of mental anguish. **d** Wailing.

Syn. and **Ant.** — See SORROW.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

woe-begetting	woe-exhausted	woe-sprung
woe-beseen	woe-foreboding	woe-stricken
woe-bested	woe-fraught	woe-struck
woe-betrothed	woe-grim	woe-surcharged
woe-boding	woe-humbled	woe-threatened
woe-dejected	woe-illumed	woe-tied
woe-delighted	woe-infirmed	woe-wearied
woe-denouncing	woe-laden	woe-weary
woe-destined	woe-maddened	woe-wedded
woe-embroidered	woe-revolving	woe-whelmed
woe-enwrapped	woe-scorning	woe-wrinkled

woe, wo (wō), *adj.* Woeful; sorrowful; grieved; miserable; melancholy;—generally used predicatively. *Archaic & Dial.*

And looking up he waxed wondrous *woe.* *Spenser.*

woe'be-gone', wo'be-gone' (wō'bē-gŏn'; 185), *adj.* [ME. *wo begon.* See WOE; BEGO.] **1.** Beset or overwhelmed with woe; immersed in grief or sorrow; woeful. *Archaic.*

So *woebegone* was he with pains of love. *Fairfax.*

2. Indicating a condition of suffering great woe, sorrow, or misery; dismal-looking; hence, desolate; dilapidated.

Syn. — Melancholy, unhappy, dejected, dispirited.

Ant. — Merry, gay, joyous.

—**woe'be-gone'ness, wo'be-gone'ness,** *n.*—**woe'be-gon'ish, wo'be-gon'ish** (-gŏn'ĭsh), *adj.*

woe'be-gone', wo'be-gone', *n.* A woebegone creature.

woe'ful, wo'ful (wō'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* **1.** Full of woe; sorrowful; distressed with grief or calamity; sad; afflicted; wretched; as, *woeful* sufferers, sights.

How many *woeful* widows left to bow
To sad disgrace! *Daniel.*

2. Involving, bringing, or pert. to, woe; as, *woeful* want.

O *woeful* day! O day of woe! *Philips.*

3. Paltry; miserable; wretched; deplorable.

What *woeful* stuff this madrigal would be! *Pope.*

—**woe'ful-ly, wo'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**woe'ful-ness, wo'ful-ness,** *n.*

woeh'ler-ite, wöh'ler-ite (vû'lĕr-īt), *n.* [See WÖHLER'S LAW.] *Mineral.* A silicate and niobate of zirconium, calcium, sodium, etc., in yellow or brown prismatic crystals.

woe'some, wo'some (wō'sŭm), *adj.* Woeful.

woe'vine' (wō'vīn'), *n.* A dodder laurel (*Cassytha americana*). See CASSYTHA. *W. Ind.*

woe'worn' (wō'wôrn'; 181), *adj.* Worn or wearied by sorrow.

woe worth. Woe be to. See WORTH, *v. i.*

Woe worth the chase, *woe worth* the day,
That costs thy life, my gallant gray! *Scott.*

wof'fler (wŏf'lĕr), *n.* A repairer. *Slang, Brit.*

wog (wŏg), *v. t. & i.* To wag. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wogh (wŏk), *adj.* [AS. *wōh.*] *Obs.* Crooked; perverse.—**wogh'ness,** *n.*

Wo-gu'li-an (vō-gōō'lĭ-ăn), *n.* The Vogul language.—**Wo-gu'li-an,** *adj.*

Wöh'ler's law (vû'lĕrz). [After F. *Wöhler* (1800–82), Ger. chemist and metallurgist.] *Mech.* The law (published in 1871) that the breaking load of a member under stress is lower for a large number of repetitions than it is for a single load and that it is lowered by an increase in the range of variation of the stress.

Wohl'will proc'ess (wōl'vĭl). [After E. *Wohlwill* (1835–1912), Ger. inventor.] An electrolytic process for refining gold, using a hydrochloric-acid electrolyte.

woik, *past tense.* [Cf. AS. *wīcan* to yield, give way, pret. *wāc.*] Went about; spread. *Obs. Scot.*

wo'kas, wo'cas (wō'kăs), *n.* [Klamath *wókas, wókash,* the seed, *woksam,* the plant.] A western American yellow water lily (*Nuphar polysepalum*); also, its dried and roasted seeds used as food among the Klamath Indians.

wok'en (wŏk'ĕn). Archaic & dial. past part. of WAKE.

wo-ko'wi (wō-kō'wĭ), *n.* [Comanche.] The mescal *Lophophora williamsii.* See MESCAL, 1.

wold (wōld), *n.* [ME. *wold, wald,* fr. AS. *wald, weald,* a wood, forest; akin to OFris. & OS. *wald,* D. *woud,* G. *wald,* ON. *völlr* field, meadow. Cf. WEALD.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A wood; forest. **b** A low hill.

2. An upland plain; a region without woods; *Obs.,* the ground.

The wind that beats the mountain, blows
More softly round the open *wold.* *Tennyson.*

wold (wōld). Var. of OLD, WOULD. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wold mouse. A vole. *Brit.*

wolds'man (wōldz'măn), *n.* A man who dwells on a wold or in the region of wolds.

wold'y (wōl'dĭ), *adj.* Of the nature of or resembling a wold.

wolf (wŏŏlf), *n.; pl.* WOLVES (wŏŏlvz), sometimes WOLF. See PLURAL, *Note.* [AS. *wulf;* akin to OS. *wulf,* ON. *úlfr* wolf, *ylgr* she-wolf, Goth. *wulfs,* Lith. *vilkas,* L. *lupus,* Gr. *lykos,* Skr. *vṛka.* Cf. LUPINE, *adj.,* LYCEUM, WEREWOLF.] **1.** **a** Any of certain large doglike carnivorous mammals of the genus *Canis;* esp., the European *C. lupus* or an allied species. The European wolf is yellowish or brownish gray, with rather coarse fur, erect pointed ears, and a bushy tail. It is crafty, rapacious, and very destructive to game, sheep, and cattle.

Wolf (*Canis lupus*). (1/25)

It is usually cowardly, but sometimes attacks man. It is extinct in England, but still inhabits many parts of Europe. The American *gray,* or *timber, wolf* (*C. occidentalis*) is generally larger than, but very like, the European. It varies in color from nearly white to black. Some of the many varieties approach the coyote, or prairie wolf, in size. Allied species (or varieties) are found also in Asia, as the Japanese wolf (*C. hodophylax*) and the Indian wolf (*C. pallipes*). Wolves may sometimes breed with dogs, esp. Eskimo dogs. **b** The fur or pelt of a wolf.

2. **a** Any of various larvae of certain small beetles or moths which infest granaries; esp., the larva of the grain, or wolf, moth. **b** The larva of a botfly.

3. A figure of a wolf, as in heraldry.

4. A person likened to a wolf in character; a very fierce, rapacious, or destructive person; as, a *wolf* in sheep's clothing, that is, one who cloaks a hostile intention with a friendly hypocritical manner; formerly, the devil or one of his agents; hence, a persecuting, corrupting, or destructive agency; as, trying to ward off until mealtime the gnawing *wolf* in his stomach.

5. An eating ulcer or cancer. Cf. LUPUS, 1. *Now Dial.*

If God should send a . . . *wolf* into thy side. *Jer. Taylor.*

6. An ancient device for seizing a battering-ram so as to render it immovable. *Obs.*

7. The larva of a warble fly. *Colloq.*

8. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = LUPUS, 2.

9. *Music.* a Dissonance in some chords on organs, pianos, or other instruments with fixed tones, tuned by unequal temperament; also, an instance of such dissonance. See TEMPERAMENT, *n.,* 6. **b** In bowed instruments, a harshness due to faulty vibration in certain tones.

10. *Textile Mfg.* A willow.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

wolf-begotten	wolf-haunted	wolf-scaring
wolf-colored	wolf-headed	wolf-shaped
wolf-eyed	wolf-hunting	wolf-slaying
wolf-gray	wolf-moved	wolf-suckled

—*to cry wolf.* See under CRY, *v.*—*to keep the wolf from the door.* To keep away poverty; to prevent starvation.

wolf (wŏŏlf), *v.;* WOLFED (wŏŏlft); WOLF'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To eat greedily as does a wolf; to devour ravenously.

2. To cry wolf at (see *cry wolf,* under CRY, *v.*); to alarm with a false warning.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To live or act like a wolf; as, *wolfing* in the mountains.

2. To hunt for wolves.

wolf, *adj.* Of or pertaining to a wolf or werewolf.

-wolf (-wŏŏlf). A combining form of *wolf,* as in: aardwolf, warwolf, werewolf.

wol'fach-ite (wŏl'fäk-īt), *n.* [From *Wolfach,* Baden.] *Mineral.* A silver-white or tin-white mineral of nickel, arsenic, antimony, and sulphur. H., 4.5–5. Sp. gr., 6.37.

wolf'ber'ry (wŏŏlf'bĕr'ĭ; -bĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-īz). **a** A western American shrub (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*) sometimes cultivated for its white berries. **b** *Canada.* The mountain cranberry. **c** The bittersweet *Solanum dulcamara.*

wolf cub. A boy who is a member of the division of the Boy Scouts for boys from 8 to 11 years old. Cf. 3d CUB, 4. *Brit.*

wolf dog. **a** Any of several breeds of dogs formerly kept in Ireland for hunting wolves. Some resembled the greyhound, others the mastiff and great Dane. **b** A cross of a wolf and domestic dog; also, an Eskimo dog.

wolf eel. See WOLF FISH **a.**

wolf'en (wŏŏl'fĕn), *adj.* Pertaining or belonging to a wolf; wolfilke.

Wol'fen-büt'tel frag'ments (vŏl'fĕn-büt'ĕl). [From *Wolfenbüttel,* Brunswick.] *Ch. Hist.* **1.** A series of anonymous critical essays on the gospel history, written from a purely deistic standpoint and published by Lessing in Brunswick between 1773 and 1781, in 3 vols. The author is now known to have been one Hermann Samuel Reimarus (1694–1768), who was the director of the Hamburg gymnasium.

2. The portions of a New Testament palimpsest of the Gospels, preserved at Wolfenbüttel, deciphered about 1750.

wolf'er (wŏŏl'fĕr), *n.* One who hunts wolves or who wolfs food or drink.

Wolf'fi-a (wŏl'fĭ-ä; wŏŏl'-), *n.* [NL., after J. F. *Wolff* (1778–1806), Ger. physician and botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of widely distributed floating, aquatic plants (family Lemnaceae), distinguished from *Lemna* by the one-celled anthers and the absence of roots. They are the smallest flowering plants known, consisting merely of a minute ovoid or globose leafless thallus producing the flowers from clefts or grooves.

Wolff'i-an (wŏŏl'fĭ'ăn; vŏl'-), *adj. Anat.* Discovered, or first described, by Kaspar Friedrich Wolff (1733–94), the founder of modern embryology.

Wolff'i-an, *adj.* Also **Wolf'i-an.** *Philos.* Of or pertaining to the doctrines of Christian Wolff, or Wolf (1679–1754). Wolff's system, derived principally from Leibnitz, is important because of its wide popularity in Germany from about 1725 to 1775 and its influence upon the early period of Kant's philosophy.—**Wolff'i-an-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

Wolffian body. *Embryol.* The mesonephros of a vertebrate embryo; one of a pair of functional renal organs found in most vertebrate embryos, and becoming the kidneys in fishes and amphibians. It consists originally of a few nephridial tubules (*Wolffian tubules*) situated behind the pronephros and opening into a duct (*Wolffian duct*) that joins the posterior end of the intestine (see KIDNEY, 1). The Wolffian duct becomes the ureter in female elasmobranchs and amphibians and in male and female teleost fishes, but atrophies in female reptiles, birds, and mammals. In male elasmobranchs and amphibians it becomes a urinogenital duct; in males of higher vertebrates it serves, after degeneration of the mesonephros, only as a spermatic duct (vas deferens).

Wolffian ridge. *Embryol.* **a** A longitudinal ridge on either side of the trunk in some vertebrate embryos (as the chick), from which the limb buds arise. **b** A slight ridge on either side of the mid-line in vertebrate embryos, giving rise to the Wolffian body.

wolf fish. **a** Any of several large marine blennies notable for their strong teeth and ferocity. The common wolf

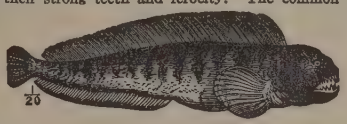

Wolf Fish (*Anarhichas lupus*).

fish of the North Atlantic (*Anarhichas lupus*) is brownish or bluish gray, with from nine to twelve dark crossbars. It reaches a length of four to six feet. The wolf fish of the North Pacific (*A. orientalis*) is plain brown. A long eellike wolf fish (*Anarhichthys felis*), distinguished as the **wolf eel,** occurs on the coast of California. **b** A large lancet fish (*Alepisaurus aesculapius*) of the coast of Alaska and California.

wolf fruit. A South American species of *Solanum* (*S. grandiflorum*).

wolf grape. **a** The bittersweet *Solanum dulcamara.* **b** The matrimony vine (*Lycium halimifolium*).

wolf'hound' (wŏŏlf'hound'), *n.* A dog of any of several breeds, esp. one of gigantic proportions, originally used in hunting the wolf and other large animals. See IRISH WOLFHOUND, RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND.

Wolf'i-an (wŏŏl'fĭ'ăn; vŏl'-), *adj.* Of or pert. to Friedrich August Wolf, German philologist and Homeric critic.

Wolf'i-an, Wolf'i-an-ism. Vars. of 2d WOLFFIAN, WOLFFIANISM.

wolf'ish (wŏŏl'fĭsh), *adj.* Of or characteristic of a wolf or wolves; having the qualities or form of a wolf; wolfilke; esp., ferocious or ravenous; rarely, infested with wolves.—**wolf'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**wolf'ish-ness,** *n.*

wolf'kin (wŏŏlf'kĭn), *n.* A little or young wolf.

wolf'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A wolfkin.

wolf madness. = LYCANTHROPY, 1.

wolf'-man', *n.* A werewolf.

wolf moth The grain moth (*Tinea granella*).

wolf note. *Music.* = WOLF, *n.,* 9 b.

wolf'ram (wŏŏl'frăm; vŏl'-), *n.* [G. See WOLFRAMITE.] **1.** *Chem.* Tungsten. Symbol, *W* (no period).

2. *Mineral.* Wolframite.

wolf'ram-ate (wŏŏl'frăm-āt; vŏl'-), *n.* = TUNGSTATE.

wolf'ra-min'i-um (wŏŏl'frä-mĭn'ĭ-ŭm; wŏl'-), *n.* [NL.] A light aluminum alloy similar to romanium.

wolf'ram-ite (wŏŏl'frăm-īt; vŏl'-), *n.* [G. *wolframit,* *wolfram,* said to be fr. *wolf* wolf + *rahm* cream, soot (cf. G. *wolfgruss* wolfram, lit., wolf's soot), but perh. fr. prop. name.] *Mineral.* An iron manganese tungstate, $(Fe,Mn)WO_4$, usually of a brownish or grayish-black color and submetallic luster;—called also *wolfram.* It occurs in monoclinic crystals (commonly twinned so as to imitate orthorhombic tabular forms) and in granular or columnar masses. It shows a highly perfect cleavage. H., 5–5.5. Sp. gr., 7.1–7.5. Wolframite is used as a source of tungsten and tungsten compounds.

wolf-ra'mi-um (wŏŏl-frā'mĭ-ŭm; vŏl-), *n.* [NL. See WOLFRAMITE.] *Chem.* = TUNGSTEN. *Obs.*

wolfram lamp. = TUNGSTEN LAMP.

wolfram ocher. The mineral tungstite.

wolfram steel. = TUNGSTEN STEEL.

Wolf'-Ra'yet' star (vŏlf'rä'yĕ'). *Astron.* Any of a remarkable class of white or yellowish stars, about 100 in number, first observed spectroscopically by MM. Wolf and Rayet of Paris in 1867. Their emission spectrum, characterized by an abundance of yellow and blue bands, indicates hydrogen, helium, etc., but not metals, and is supposed to represent an early stage of stellar development. Wolf-Rayet stars are practically confined to the Milky Way and the nubeculae near the South Pole.

wolfs'bane' (wŏolfs'bān'), *n.* **a** A plant of the genus *Aconitum;* aconite, or monkshood; specif., the European yellow-flowered species *A. lycoctonum.* **b** The winter aconite (*Eranthis hyemalis*).

wolfs'berg-ite (wŏolfs'bûrg-īt; vŏlfs'bĕrg-), *n.* [From *Wolfsberg,* Harz Mountains.] *Mineral.* Chalcostibite.

wolf's'-bread' (wŏolfs'brĕd'), *n.* Any fungus of the genus *Boletus.*

wolf's'-claw', wolf's'-claws', *n.* The common club moss.

Wolf's comet (wŏlfs). See COMET, *Table.*

wolf's'-fist' (wŏolfs'fĭst'), *n.* A puffball. *Obs.*

---

wobble saw. = DRUNKEN SAW.
wobbling disk. = SWASH PLATE.
wo'be-gone', wo'ful, etc. Vars. of WOEBEGONE, etc.
wob'ster (wŏb'stĕr), *n.* = WEBSTER, a weaver. *Scot. & Dial.*
wo'cas. Var. of WOKAS.
wod (wŏd). Dial. var. of WOULD.
wod. † WOAD; WOOD, mad; WOOD, *n.* [WADE.]
wod, wode. Obs. past tense of **wode** (wōd). Var. of WOOD, *adj.* *Obs. exc. Dial.*
wodeleie, *n.* [See WOOD; LEA grassland.] A grove. *Obs.*
Wo'den-ism (wō'd'n-Iz'm), *n.* = ODINISM.
wodewose, wodwose. † WOODWOSE.
woefare, *n.* Sorrow. *Obs.*
woe'ful-wan', *adj.* See WAN.
wof. Obs. past tense & past part. of WEAVE.
woft (wŏft), *n.* Scot. var. of WEFT.
wo'ful, wo'ful-ly, wo'ful-ness. Var. of WOEFUL, WOEFULLY, WOEFULNESS.
woge. † WOUGH, wall.
wog'gle. Var. of WAGGLE.
woghe. † WOUGH, wall.
wo'giet' (wō'gyĕt'), *n. sing. & pl.* [Amharic *wogēt.* See WAKEA.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*
Wo'gul (vō'gōōl). Var. of VOGUL.
wohlat, *n.* [See WOO, *n.;* for the ending cf. WEDLOCK.] Wooing. *Obs.*
wöh'ler-ite, *n.* See WOEHLERITE.
[wohl'tem'pe-rir'te Kla-vier', Das (dăs vōl'tĕm'pĕ-rĭr'tĭ klä-vēr'). *Music.* See WELL-TEMPERED, 4.
woi'be (woi'bē), *n. sing. & pl.* [Ar. *waybah.* Cf. WHIBA.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
woid. † WED, to wager; VOID.
woidre, *n.* [Cf. OF. *voidie, voisdie.*] Stratagem; deceit. *Obs.*
woir. † *were,* past tense of WEAR; WAR, worse.
woi'wode, woi'wode-ship. Vars. of VOIVODE, VOIVODESHIP.
wok. † WEEK.
woke. Past tense & chiefly dial past part. of WAKE. [Weak. *Obs.*]
woke, *adj.* [AS. *wāc.* See WEAK.]
woke. † WEEK.
wokie, *v. i.* [AS. *wācian* to be or become weak.] To moisten; soften. *Obs.*
wol. † WILL.
wold, wolde. † WALD, power; WELD, the plant.
wolde. Obs. past tense of WIELD.
woldeneyed, *adj.* = WALLEYED. *Obs.*
woldes, *adv.* Willfully. *Obs.*
wold'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
wole. † WOOL; WILL, *v.;* WOLD; WHILE.
wolf'dom, *n.* See -DOM.
wolf'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
wolf'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
wolf'like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.
wolf-ram'ic (wŏŏl-frăm'ĭk; vŏl-), *adj. Chem.* = TUNGSTIC.
wolf'ram-ine (wŏŏl'frăm-ĭn; -ēn; vŏl'-), *n.* [See WOLFRAMITE.] = TUNGSTITE.

wolf's'-foot', *n.* Club moss.

wolf's'-head', *n.* **a** A wolf's head. **b** *Old English Law.* An outlaw; outlawry; also, a cry summoning all to pursuit of an outlaw. Cf. CAPUT GERAT LUPINUM.

wolf'skin' (wŏŏlf'skĭn'), *n.* The skin of a wolf; also, something made from this, as a robe or rug. — *adj.* Made of wolfskin.

wolf's'-milk', *n.* Any spurge; esp., the sun spurge; — in allusion to its acrid milky juice.

wolf's moss. A yellow lichen (*Letharia vulpina*) of Arctic and alpine regions, sometimes used for a dye and in Scandinavia to poison wolves.

wolf snake. Any of various harmless colubrid snakes having caninelike teeth; esp., the Cape wolf snake (*Lycophidion capense*), of small size, widespread through tropical and southern Africa, and the common wolf snake (*Lycodon aulicus*) of India and Ceylon.

wolf's peach. Tomato.

wolf spider. Any of numerous running ground spiders belonging to the family Lycosidae (which see).

Wolf's sunspot numbers (vŏlfs). Numbers expressing, on an arbitrary scale devised by Wolf, of Zürich, the relative frequency of sunspots at given epochs.

wolf, *or* **wolf's, tooth.** **1.** A small first premolar, which is sometimes present in the horse on each side in front of the normal grinders. It is a vestigial character. Similar teeth were regularly present in some fossil Equidae.
2. = NEEDLE TOOTH.

wolf tree. *Forestry.* A forest tree whose size and position cause it to prevent the growth of many small trees around it by usurping their space, light, and nourishment.

wolf willow. The buffalo berry *Shepherdia argentea.*

wol'las·ton·ite (wŏŏl'ăs·tŭn·ĭt), *n.* [After W. H. *Wollaston* (1766–1828), Eng. chemist and physicist.] *Mineral.* Native calcium metasilicate, $CaSiO_3$, a monoclinic mineral of a white to gray, red, yellow, or brown color, usually in cleavable masses, sometimes in tabular twinned crystals; tabular spar. H., 4.5–5. Sp. gr., 2.8–2.9.

Wol'las·ton prism (wŏŏl'ăs·tŭn). [See WOLLASTONITE.] *Optics.* A double-image prism which produces two divergent beams of light, plane-polarized at right angles to each other. The prism is compound, consisting of two equal right-angled prisms cemented along their long faces, the two prisms being so cut that in one the light passes along the optic axis, and in the other at right angles to that axis.

Wol'las·ton's dou'blet (-tŭnz). *Optics.* A magnifying glass consisting of two plano-convex lenses placed as shown in the *Illust.* It is designed to correct spherical aberration and chromatic dispersion.

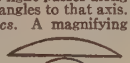

Wollaston's Doublet.

Wollaston wire. A very fine wire, usually made of platinum, and first used by Wollaston for cross hairs in telescope eyepieces.

wol'lo·ma'i (wŏl'ō·mä'ĭ), *n.* [Native name *wallamí* in the language of George's River, Cowpasture, and Appin.] The Australian schnapper. See SCHNAPPER.

Wo'lof (wō'lŏf), *n.* One of a Negro tribe of the western Sudan, near the mouth of the Senegal. They are among the blackest of the native Africans. Most of them are Mohammedans, though a few are Christianized. Also, their language, which is a lingua franca in Senegal. Called also *Jolof, Volof, Yolof.*

Wol'sey, Cardinal (wŏŏl'zĭ). A character in Shakespeare's *Henry VIII.* See *Biog.*

wolve (wŏŏlv), *v. i.* **1.** To wolf.
2. To produce a sound like the howl of a wolf, as from failure of air supply; — of an organ.

wol've·boon' (vŏl'vē·bōōn'), *n.* [S. Afr. D., lit., wolf bean.] A small tree or shrub (*Hyaenanche capensis*), family Euphorbiaceae, of South Africa, with very poisonous foliage.

wolv'er (wŏŏl'vĕr), *n.* One who behaves like a wolf or who hunts wolves.

wol'ver·ine', **wol'ver·ene'** (wŏŏl'vĕr·ēn'), *n.; pl.* WOLVERINES (-ēnz'), sometimes WOLVERINE. See PLURAL, *Note.* [From WOLF; — prob. so called from its supposed wolfish qualities.] **1.** An American carnivorous mammal (*Gulo luscus*) of the family Mustelidae, very similar to the glutton of Europe. It is blackish with a pale forehead and a light band on each side and occurs in North America, chiefly north of the United States, and is noted for its thievishness, strength, and cunning. The shaggy fur has no great commercial value but is prized by northern tribes, as frost does not readily cling to the long glossy guard hairs. Cf. GLUTTON, 3.
2. The fur or pelt of the wolverine.
3. [*cap.*] A native or an inhabitant of Michigan; — a nickname. *U. S.*

Wolverine State. Michigan; — so called from the animal.

wom'an (wŏŏm'ăn), *n.; pl.* WOMEN (wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn; 119). [ME. *woman, womman, wumman, wimman, wifmon,* fr. AS. *wīfmann, wīmmann,* fr. *wīf* woman, wife + *mann* a human being, man. See WIFE; MAN.] **1.** An adult female person, as distinguished from a man or child; sometimes, any female person, often as disting. from *lady* (sense 7).

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible. *Shak.*

And the rib, which the Lord God had taken from man, made he a *woman.* *Gen.* ii. 22.

2. The typical member of the female sex; — used as a generic singular without an article; the female part of the human race; womankind.

Man is destined to be a prey to *woman.* *Thackeray.*

3. With *the.* Distinctively feminine nature, qualities, characteristics, or disposition; womanhood; womanliness; as, subduing the *woman* in her; — sometimes in the phrase *the woman of it,* the characteristically feminine factor, action, response, reaction, or the like.
4. A female attendant or servant.
5. **a** A paramour; mistress. **b** *pl.* Females as partners in sexual intercourse or irregularities; as, to refrain from *women.*
6. A wife. *Familiar.*
7. A female person of a position, calling, or standing, specified in a phrase with *of* (sense 15); as, a *woman* of breeding, of color, of title; a *woman* of all work, of letters; the *woman* of the house; often in contemptuous epithets connoting easy virtue; as, a *woman* of pleasure, of the town, of the streets.
8. The reverse of a coin, originally as bearing figure of Britannia. *Brit.*
9. Bringer of woe; — by whimsical etymological derivation from *woe* + *man.* *Obs.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

woman-bearing	**woman-faced**	**woman-mad**
woman-born	**woman-fair**	**woman-made**
woman-bred	**woman-fashion**	**woman-murdering**
woman-built	**woman-flogging**	**woman-proud**
woman-churching	**woman-governed**	**woman-ridden**
woman-conquered	**woman-hating**	**woman-shy**
woman-daunted	**woman-headed**	**woman-tended**
woman-degrading	**womanhearted**	**woman-vested**
woman-despising	**woman-loving**	**woman-wary**

Syn. — WOMAN'S, WOMEN'S are often used without real distinction. Strictly, WOMAN'S refers to women collectively or in the abstract; WOMEN'S regards them as individuals; as, the *Woman's* Christian Temperance Union, the Young *Women's* Christian Association; *woman's* (cf. *women's*) suffrage, *woman's* (cf. *women's*) rights. See FEMALE.

wom'an (wŏŏm'ăn), *v.;* WOM'ANED (-ănd); WOM'AN·ING. *Intransitive:* To act the part of a woman; to become womanlike; — often with indefinite *it.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To make into a woman or the likeness of a woman; specif., *Obs.,* to deprive of virginity.
2. To make effeminate or womanish. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. To associate (one) with a woman. *Obs.*

To have him see me *woman'd.* *Shak.*

4. To furnish or staff with women.
5. To address disparagingly by the title of "woman"; to call (one) "woman."

wom'an, *adj.* **1.** Belonging or becoming to or characteristic of a woman or women; consisting of women; feminine; as, *woman* modesty, reason, or soul; a *woman* fib.
2. [with a plural noun, usually WOMEN] Female; as, a *woman* physician or investigator; a *woman* M.P.; *women* students.
3. Of or for or affecting a woman or women; as, a *woman* hater or movement.
4. Playing women's parts; — of an actor.
5. Producing a comparatively weaker and shriller tone.

-wom'an. A combining form of the noun *woman,* as in:

airwoman	**forewoman**	**noblewoman**
almswoman	**freedwoman**	**oarswoman**
applewoman	**freewoman**	**passwoman**
boatwoman	**Frenchwoman**	**placewoman**
bondwoman	**fruitwoman**	**playwoman**
bushelwoman	**gentlewoman**	**policewoman**
butterwoman	**gleewoman**	**saleswoman**
chairwoman	**herdswoman**	**shopwoman**
chamberwoman	**hillwoman**	**spokeswoman**
chapwoman	**horsewoman**	**sportswoman**
charwoman	**huntswoman**	**stateswoman**
churchwoman	**Irishwoman**	**tirewoman**
clergywoman	**journeywoman**	**townswoman**
clubwoman	**kinswoman**	**tradeswoman**
coachwoman	**lacewoman**	**tubwoman**
congresswoman	**laundrywoman**	**waterwoman**
countrywoman	**laywoman**	**washerwoman**
dairywoman	**madwoman**	**witchwoman**
draftwoman	**Manxwoman**	**workwoman**
elderwoman	**markswoman**	**yachtswoman**
Englishwoman	**needlewoman**	

wom'an·bod'y (wŏŏm'ăn·bŏd'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BODIES (-Iz). A woman. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

woman chaser. A philanderer.

woman child. A female infant. *Archaic.*

wom'an-eas'y, *adj.* So easy as to be performed by women. *Dial.*

wom'an·folk' (wŏŏm'ăn·fōk'), *n.* A woman. Cf. WOMENFOLK. *Dial.*

wom'an·ful·ly (-fŏŏl·ĭ; -fl'ĭ·ĭ), *adv.* With womanly constancy or spirit.

wom'an-grown' (-grōn'; 66), *adj.* Grown to womanhood.

wom'an·head (-hĕd), *n.* Womanhood. *Archaic.*

wom'an·hood (wŏŏm'ăn·hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** State of being a woman; the distinguishing character or qualities of a woman, or of womankind. "Comely *womanhood.*" *Spenser.*
2. Women collectively; womankind.

wom'an·house' (-hōōs'), *n.* A laundry. *Scot.*

Woman in White, The. A novel (1860) by William Wilkie Collins.

wom'an·ish (wŏŏm'ăn·ĭsh), *adj.* **1.** Of or belonging to a woman or women; done or worn by women. *Now Rare.*
2. Resembling or suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; womanlike; effeminate; not becoming a man; — usually disparaging.

Thy tears are *womanish.* *Shak.*

3. = WOMANLY, 2.
4. Fond of women. *Obs.*
Syn. — See FEMALE.
Ant. — Strong, virile, manly.
— **wom'an·ish·ly,** *adv.* — **wom'an·ish·ness,** *n.*

wom'an·ish, *v. t.* To make effeminate. *Obs.*

wom'an·ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Devotion to the rights and interests of women. — **wom'an·ist** (-Ĭst), *n.*

wom·an'i·ty (wŏŏm·ăn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [From *woman,* after *humanity.*] The nature of women; normal womanhood; womanliness.

wom'an·ize (wŏŏm'ăn·Iz), *v.* *Transitive:* **1.** To make effeminate.
2. To affect with womanly influence or qualities.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To become effeminate.
2. To consort with prostitutes. *Colloq.*
— **wom'an·i·za'tion** (-I·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.* — **wom'an·iz'er** (wŏŏm'ăn·Iz'ĕr), *n.*

wom'an·kind' (wŏŏm'ăn·kīnd'; 66), *n.* **1.** The females of the human race; women collectively.

A sanctuary into which *womankind,* with her tools of magic, the broom and mop, has very infrequent access. *Hawthorne.*

2. The women members of a family, household, or group.
3. A female person. *Archaic.*

wom'an·like' (-lĭk'), *adj.* Like a woman; womanly.
Syn. — See FEMALE.

wom'an·ly (-lĭ), *adj.;* WOM'AN·LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); WOM'AN·LI·EST. (See COMPARE, *v. t.,* 3.) **1.** Possessed of the qualities peculiar to or characteristic of women, esp. the qualities proper or becoming to women, as gentleness, compassion, modesty; befitting or characteristic of a woman; womanlike; feminine; effeminate; as, *womanly* behavior. "*Womanliest* tenderness." *Zangwill.*
2. Possessed of the character or behavior befitting a grown woman; no longer childish or girlish; becoming to a grown woman.
3. Belonging to or done by female persons.
4. Actuated by or conforming to woman's nature.
Syn. — See FEMALE.
Ant. — Unwomanly; masculine; boydenish.

wom'an·ly (wŏŏm'ăn·lĭ), *adv.* In a womanly or distinctively feminine manner.

wom'an-man', *n.* A womanish or effeminate man.

woman movement. A movement for the recognition of the right of women to have equal political privileges with men; more broadly, any movement to extend the rights and privileges of women in political, social, or economic fields.

wom'an·muck'le (wŏŏm'ăn·mŭk''l), *adj.* Grown to womanhood. *Scot.*

wom'an·post' (-pōst'), *n.* Female messenger.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union. An association of women formed in the United States in 1874, for the advancement of total abstinence and prohibition, by organizing preventive, educational, evangelistic, social, and legal work.

woman's rights. The rights of women, esp. legal, political, and social rights; as a theory or cult, feminism (see FEMINISM, 2).

woman suffrage. The suffrage possessed and exercised by women. It has been one of the main objects of the movement for woman's rights. In 1919 it was granted in the United States by the *Nineteenth Amendment;* it has also been extended in many other countries, among them: Finland (1906), England and Russia (1917), Canada (1918), Germany (1919), Spain (1931). Cf. MANHOOD SUFFRAGE; UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. — **wom'an-suf'frage,** *adj.* — **wom'an-suf'fra·gist,** *n.*

womb (wōōm), *n.* [ME. *wombe, wambe,* fr. AS. *wamb, womb;* akin to D. *wam* belly, OS. & OHG. *wamba,* G. *wamme, wampe,* ON. *vǫmb,* Sw. *vǎmb,* Dan. *vom,* Goth. *wamba.* Cf. WAMMUS.] **1.** *Obs.* The belly; specif.: **a** The abdomen. **b** The stomach. **c** The bowels. **d** The hide from the belly. **e** A belly-shaped part of anything.
2. The uterus. "Transgressors from the *womb.*" *Cowper.*
3. Any cavity like a womb in containing and enveloping.

The center spike of gold
Which burns deep in the bluebell's *womb.* *R. Browning.*

4. The place where anything is generated or produced.

The *womb* of earth the genial seed receives. *Dryden.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are **womb'-en·closed',** **womb'-lodged'.**

womb, *v. t.* To enclose in or as in a womb. *Obs.*

wom'bat (wŏm'băt), *n.* [From the native name, *wombach, wombach, wombat* (in the language of George's River, Cowpasture, and Appin), in Australia.] **a** Any diprotodont burrowing marsupial of the genus *Phascolomys.* They have thick heavy bodies, short legs, a rudimentary tail, and in general form resemble a small bear. *P. mitchelli* and *P. latifrons* occur in southern Australia, *P. ursinus* in Tasmania. Often called *Australian badger.* **b** The brownish-gray fur or pelt of any of these animals; also, loosely, that of the koala.

Wombat (*Phascolomys ursinus*). (1/25)

wombed (wōōmd), *adj.* Having a womb; — used chiefly in combination; also, *Obs.,* gravid.

womb'stone' (wōōm'stōn'), *n.* *Med.* A calculus formed in the uterus.

womb'y (wōōm'ĭ), *adj.* Hollow. *Rare.*

wom'en·folk' (wĭm'ĕn·fōk'; wĭm'ĭn-), **-folks'** (-fōks'), *n. pl.* **a** *Colloq.* The female sex; women. **b** The women of a family or community or under the protection of a particular man. **c** *Dial.* The female servants.

Women's Auxiliary Army Corps (wĭm'ĕnz; 119). See WAAC.

Women's Bureau. A division of the United States Department of Labor which investigates and reports on matters affecting the welfare of employed women.

Women's Club. **a** An association of women meeting periodically for study, discussion, and social enjoyment. **b** An organization of women maintaining a clubhouse; also, the clubhouse of such an organization.

wom'er·a (wŏm'ĕr·ȧ), *n.* Also **wom'er·ah,** **wom'ma·la,** **wom'mer·ah,** **wom'mer·a,** **woo'mer·ah,** **woo'mer·ang,** etc. [Native name in New South Wales.] A spear thrower used by the Australian aborigines. See THROWING STICK.

won (wŭn; wōōn; wōn), *v.* [ME. *wonen, wunen, wonien, wunien,* fr. AS. *wunian.* See WONT, *adj.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To dwell; live; abide. *Archaic & Dial.*

Their habitation in which they *woned.* *Chaucer.*

2. To be or become accustomed. *Obs.*

—, *Transitive: Obs.* **a** To inhabit. **b** To accustom.

won, wone, *n.* [See WON, *v.;* cf. WANE abode.] *Obs.* **1.** Dwelling; abode; residence; also, room; apartment.
2. Town; city; district; region.

won (wŏn), *n.* = 3d WONE. *Obs.*

won (wŏn), *n.* Also **warn** (wärn), **wen** (wŭn; wĕn). [Korean *wǎn.*] The former gold currency unit of Korea.

won (wŭn), *past tense & past part.* of WIN.

won (wŭn). Var. of ONE. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

won'der (wŭn'dĕr), *n.* [ME. *wonder, wunder,* fr. AS. *wundor;* akin to D. *wonder,* OS. *wundar,* OHG. *wuntar,* G. *wunder,* ON. *undr,* Sw. & Dan. *under.*] **1.** A cause of surprise or astonishment; that which excites wonder (in sense 4), as an incident, circumstance, achievement, or the like, of perplexing unexpectedness or unaccountableness; a marvel; prodigy; as, one of the natural *wonders* of America.

To try things oft, and never to give over, doth *wonders.* *Bacon.*

2. That which is performed by supernatural agency or, *Obs.,* is attributed to supernatural origin; a miracle; hence, a thaumaturgic marvel.
3. A specimen or instance such as excites admiring astonishment; as, a *wonder* of colorful gaiety.
4. The emotion excited by novelty, or the presentation to the sight or mind of something new, strange, extraordinary,

---

wolft. Wolfed. *Ref. Sp.*

wolf'ward, wolf'wards, *adv.* See -WARD.

wolhe-nolhe. = WILLY-NILLY. *Obs.*

woll. † WOOL.

woll, wolle. † WILL.

wollock. † OOLAK.

wol'lop (wŏl'ŭp). Var. of WALLOP, to thrash.

wolsted. † WORSTED. [turn. *Obs.*]

wolt, *past tense* of WALT, to overturn (wŏl'tĕr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WALTER.

wolves (wŏŏlvz), *n., pl.* of WOLF.

wolv'ish, *adj.* Wolfish. — **wolv'ish·ly,** *adv.* — **wolv'ish·ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*

wolvs. Wolves. *Ref. Sp.*

wom'an·dom, *n.* See -DOM.

wom'an·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

wom'an·li·ness (wŏŏm'ăn·lĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* See -NESS.

wom'an·lish, *adj.* Womanish; effeminate. — **wom'an·lish·ly,** *adv.* — **wom'an·lish·ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*

wom'an·ness, *n.* = WOMANLINESS.

wom'an·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

wom'an·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

wom'an·tired', *adj.* Henpecked. *Obs.* [*Lady.* See -WISE.]

wom'an·wise', **wom'an·ways',** [*Obs.*

womb'broth'er, *n.* A uterine half brother. *Obs.*

womb-cloutes, *n. pl.* Tripes. *Obs.*

womb'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

wom'ble (wŏm'l). Var. of WAMBLE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

womb'long', *adv.* On the belly. *Obs.*

womb'side', *n.* In an astrolabe, the front. *Obs.*

wom'en (wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn; 119), *n., pl.* of WOMAN.

wom'en·kind' (66), *n.* = WOMANKIND, 1, 3.

woment. † WAYMENT.

wom'pift, *past part.* [From *wompple,* var. of WIMPLE.] Enveloped. *Obs. Scot.* [plenty.]

won. † WHEN; WAN; WONE.]

wond, *n.* [ON. *vǫndr* bad, wicked.] The evil one; the Devil. *Obs.*

wonde. † WOUND.

wonde (wŏnd), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *wondian.*] To flinch or refrain (from); to avoid. *Obs.*

or not well understood; a perplexed or bewildered condition of mind in the contemplation of something inexplicable or unaccountable; astonishment; admiration; as, *wonder* turned to awe in the presence of such artistic wizardry; also, *Now Rare*, an instance or experience of this emotion; as, and still the *wonder* grew.

Wonder is the effect of novelty upon ignorance. *Johnson.*

5. Admiration; admiring esteem. *Obs.*
6. Wrong; evil; destruction; harm; grief. *Obs.*
7. A kind of sweet friedcake.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

wonder-beaming	wonder-mocking	wonder-stricken
wonder-bearing	wonder-promising	wonder-striking
wonder-charmed	wonder-raising	wonder-teeming
wonder-dumb	wonder-seeking	wonder-waiting
wonder-exciting	wonder-sharing	wonderworthy
wonder-fed	wonder-smit	wonder-wounded
wonder-hiding	wonder-smitten	wonder-writing
wonder-loving	wonder-stirring	

Syn. — Surprise; wonderment. — WONDER, ASTONISHMENT, AMAZEMENT, ADMIRATION. WONDER expresses an awakened interest, but to a less degree than ASTONISHMENT, and with not so great an element of surprise; as, "Babylon the *wonder* of all tongues" (*Milton*); "I was in the utmost *astonishment* and roared so loud that they all ran back in a fright" (*Swift*). In AMAZEMENT the element of surprise is uppermost, but with no indication of like or dislike for the object exciting the emotion; ADMIRATION involves a continued interest accompanied by a fondness or by esteem for the object exciting the emotion; as, "We seemed stuck to the ground for some time, as if actually petrified with *amazement*" (*Goldsmith*), "virtues which get *admiration*, as depth of wisdom, height of courage, and largeness of magnificence" (*Sir Philip Sidney*).

Ant. — Indifference; boredom; ennui.

— *for a wonder.* In the way of an exceptional, extraordinary, or surprising circumstance, esp. in view of the past.

— *to a wonder.* To an astonishing extent or degree; marvelously. *Archaic.*

won'der (wŭn'dĕr), *adj.* **1.** Wonderful; wondrous. *Obs.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or like a wonder or wonders; miraculous; magical.
3. Containing or consisting of wonders.

— *adv.* Wonderfully. *Archaic.*

won'der-. The adjective or adverb used in composition in the senses of *marvelous, exceedingly, very;* as, *wonder*bright, *wonder*craft, *wonder*great, *wonder*long, *wonder*strong, *wonder*well. *Archaic.*

won'der (wŭn'dĕr), *v.;* WON'DERED (-dĕrd); WON'DER-ING. [AS. *wundrian.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To be affected with surprise or admiration; to be struck with astonishment; to marvel; as, to *wonder* at one's intrepidity.

We cease to *wonder* at what we understand. *Johnson.*

2. To feel doubt and curiosity or to be in a state of uncertain expectation concerning something; to query in the mind; as, he *wondered* as to the feasibility of the plan.
3. To execute marvelous feats or wonders. *Rare.*

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To cause to feel wonder or astonishment; to amaze. *Now Rare.*
2. To feel doubt and curiosity, or to be in a state of uncertain expectation, about; to be anxious to know or find out; as, he *wondered* why they came; I *wonder* if it will rain.

I *wonder*, in my soul,
What you would ask me, that I should deny. *Shak.*

3. To excite with wonder or uncertainty; — with an objective (formerly dative) pronoun; also, impersonally; as, it *wonders* me. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
4. To say or think wonderingly; — with direct quotations.
5. To drive or affect with wondering; as, to *wonder* oneself into suspicion.
6. To look upon with admiration. *Obs.*

won'der, *n.* A wondering, or feeling of doubt or uncertainty.

won'der-ber'ry (wŭn'dĕr-bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERRIES (-ĭz). The edible fruit of the black nightshade (which see); also, the plant itself.

Wonder Book, The. A collection of tales (1851) by Hawthorne.

won'der-deed' (wŭn'dĕr-dēd'), *n.* [AS. *wundordǣd* wonderful deed.] A deed of magic. *Obs.*

won'dered (wŭn'dĕrd), *adj.* Having performed, or able to perform, wonders; also, wonderful. *Obs.*

won'der-er (-dĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who wonders.

won'der-ful (-fŏŏl; -fĭ), *adj.; rarely* WON'DER-FUL-LER (-fŏŏl-ĕr); WON'DER-FUL-LEST (see COMPARE, *v. i.*, 2). [AS. *wundorfull.*] **1.** Adapted to excite wonder; marvelous; surprising; strange; astonishing; also, *Obs.*, miraculous.
2. Admirable; surprisingly interesting, amusing, lovely, etc.; excellent; — in careless use expressing vague approval. *Colloq.*

Syn. — Wondrous, marvelous, amazing, extraordinary, astonishing.

Ant. — Ordinary, commonplace, usual.

— **won'der-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **won'der-ful-ness,** *n.*

won'der-ful, *adv.* Wonderfully. See FLAT, *adj.*, 11. *Dial.*

won'der-ful, *n.* **1.** Usually with *the*, that which is wonderful; also, a marvel; an exhibition of or as of magic.
2. [*cap.*] The variable star Mira.

Wonderful One Hoss Shay, The. See ONE HOSS SHAY.

Wonderful Parliament. *Eng. Hist.* The Parliament of 1388, which condemned the favorites of King Richard II.

wonderful year. = ANNUS MIRABILIS.

won'der-ing (wŭn'dĕr-ĭng; 59), *n.* **1.** Act of one who wonders; astonishment.
2. A wonderful thing; a prodigy; wonder. *Obs.*

won'der-ing, *adj.* Who wonders; marveling or admiring; evincing wonder. — **won'der-ing-ly,** *adv.*

won'der-land' (wŭn'dĕr-lănd'), *n.* **1.** A fairylike imaginary realm.
2. A land or realm of wonders or marvels; wonderfully fertile land.

won'der-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Surprise; astonishment; state of wonder.

All the common sights they view,
Their *wonderment* engage. *Scott.*

2. An object, deed, incident, etc., or a matter exciting wonder; a miracle; a marvel; also, a specimen or instance that inspires admiring wonder.
3. The quality of being wonderful or marvelous.
4. An exclamation or other utterance expressive of wonder.

wonder of the world. One of the Seven Wonders of the World.

won'der-of-the-world', *n.* Ginseng.

won'der-smith' (wŭn'dĕr-smĭth'), *n.* A wonder-worker. *Rare.*

won'der-some (wŭn'dĕr-sŭm), *adj.* Wonderful. *Scott. & Dial. Eng.*

won'der-strick'en (-strĭk'ĕn), **won'der-struck'** (-strŭk'), *adj.* Struck with wonder, admiration, or surprise.

won'der-strong' (-strŏng'; 185), *adj.* Exceedingly strong.

won'der-work' (wŭn'dĕr-wŭrk'), *n.* [AS. *wundorweorc.*]
1. A wonderful work or act; a wonder; prodigy; miracle; hence, any marvelous or remarkable accomplishment.
2. A wonderful product of work or fashioning.

Wonderworks of God and Nature's hand. *Byron.*

3. Wonderful workmanship.

won'der-work'er, *n.* One who performs wonders.

won'der-work'ing, *adj.* Doing wonders, or marvels.

won'drous (wŭn'drŭs), *adj.* [As if *wonder* + *-ous*, but orig. fr. *wonders*, adv. See WONDER, *n.*; cf. (for *-s*) -WARD, -WARDS.] Adapted to excite surprise and astonishment; wonderful; astonishing; marvelous.

That I may . . . tell of all thy *wondrous* works. *Ps.* xxvi. 7.

— **won'drous-ly,** *adv.* — **won'drous-ness,** *n.*

won'drous, *adv.* In a wonderful or surprising manner or degree; wonderfully. "*Wondrous* cold." *Coleridge.*

wone (wŭn), *n.* [AS. *gewuna.* See WONT, *adj.*, WON, *v.*] Custom; wont; usage; also, manner. *Obs.*

To liven in delight was all his *wone.* *Chaucer.*

wone, *adj.* [See WONT, *adj.*] Accustomed. Cf. WONT. *Obs.*

wone (wŏn), *n.* [ON. *wān* hope, expectation; akin to AS. *wēn.* See WEEN, *v.*] *Obs.* **a** Hope; resource. **b** Plenty; abundance; wealth.

wone (wŏn). Var. of ONE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wone. Var. of WON. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wong (wŏng), *n.* [AS. *wang, wong.*] A field; meadow; — now only in place names.

wong'a-wong'a (wŏng'ȧ-wŏng'ȧ), **wong'a,** *n.* [Native name *wonga* along the lower Murray River, Australia.] **1. a** An Australian woody vine (*Pandorea australis*) with loose panicles of yellowish-white flowers. **b** *Australia.* The narrow-leaved cattail (*Typha angustifolia*).
2. A very large Australian pigeon (*Leucosarcia melanoleuca*) with very white flesh.

wong'shy (wŏng'shĭ), **wong'sky** (-skĭ), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *huang²-chih¹* yellow gardenia.] An Asiatic tree (*Gardenia grandiflora*); also, a yellow dyestuff resembling annatto, derived from its pods.

won'ing (wŭn'ĭng; wōn'-), **won'ning** (wŭn'ĭng), *n.* [AS. *wunung.* See WON to dwell.] Dwelling. *Obs. exc.* specif., *Dial. Eng.*, the dwelling house on a farm.

won'ky (wŏng'kĭ), *adj.* [E. dial. *wanky.* See WANKLE.] Unsteady; shaky; feeble; awry; off. *Brit. Slang.*

won'na (wŭn'nȧ). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* contraction of *will not.*

won'ner (wŭn'ĕr; wōōn'ĕr), *n.* [From WON to dwell.] A dweller. *Archaic.*

won'ner (wŭn'ĕr). Scot. & dial. var. of WONDER.

wont (wŭnt; wŏnt; wōnt; 3; 277), *adj.* [ME. *wunt, woned*, past part. of *wonien, wonen, wunien, wunen*, to dwell, be accustomed, fr. AS. *wunian;* prob. in part fr. kindred adj. ME. *wone* accustomed, fr. AS. *gewuna*, also *gewun;* akin to D. *wonen* to dwell, OS. *wunōn*, OHG. *wonēn*, G. *wohnen*, and AS. *gewuna* custom, habit, ON. *una* to dwell, be content, Goth. *wunan* to rejoice (in *unwunands* sad), Skr. *vanati* he likes. See WISH; cf. WEAN, WON, *v.*] Used predicatively with *be:* Using or doing customarily; accustomed; habituated; used; — now usually followed by an infinitive with *to*, in obsolete use by the preposition *to* and a noun; as, he slept longer than he was *wont.*

If the ox were *wont* to push with his horn. *Ex.* xxi. 29.

wont, *n.* [Cf. ME. *wone*, fr. AS. *gewuna.* See WONT, *adj.*] Custom; habit; use; usage.

From childly *wont* and ancient use. *Cowper.*
'T is not his *wont* to be the hindmost man. *Shak.*

Syn. — See HABIT.

wont, *v.; past tense* WONT; *past part.* WONT or WONT'ED; *pres. part. & verbal n.* WONT'ING. *Transitive:* To accustom.

To *wont* ourselves with their strange aspect. *Emerson.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be accustomed; to be used.

A yearly solemn feast she *wont* to make. *Spenser.*

2. To dwell; reside. *Obs.*

wont, past part. of WONT. Been accustomed or wonted; — used with the auxiliary *have* and followed by an infinitive with *to*. *Obs.*

wont (wŏnt). Var. of WANT, mole. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

won't (wōnt; wŭnt). Will not; — colloquial contraction of *woll not.*

won't, *n.* An expression using the negative auxiliary verb *won't;* a refusal; as, a woman's *won't.*

won't-. A combining form of *won't*, denoting (*one*) *that will not*, as in:

won't-believer, won't-learn, won't-wait, won't-work.

wont'ed (wŭn'tĕd; wŏn'-; wōn'-; -tĭd; 119), *part. adj.* **1.** Accustomed; customary; usual.

She was *wonted* to the place. *L'Estrange.*

2. Habituated to new surroundings; as, sheep *wonted* to the fold. *Now U. S.*

— **wont'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **wont'ed-ness,** *n.*

wont'ing, *n.* **1.** The action of accustoming a person to something, or formerly a beast to a fold.
2. Habit; wont.

wont'less (wŭnt'lĕs; wŏnt'-; wōnt'-; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Unaccustomed; unwonted. *Archaic.*

woo (wōō), *v.;* WOOED (wōōd); WOO'ING. [ME. *wowen*, fr. AS. *wōgian;* possibly akin to L. *vovere* to vow. See VOW.] *Transitive:* **1.** To solicit in love; to sue for the affection of, and usually, marriage with; to court.
2. To solicit or entreat; to invite or beseech, esp. with ingratiating importunity; to court solicitously.

Sweet Helen, I must *woo* you
To help unarm our Hector. *Shak.*
Thee, chantress, oft the woods among
I *woo*, to hear thy even song. *Milton.*

3. To seek to gain or bring about; to act in such a way as to tend to bring about; as, to *woo* wealth and fortune; to tend to bring on unintentionally.

You . . . *woo* your own destruction. *Shak.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To court; to make love.
2. To make pleading solicitation or invitation.

woo (wōō). Var. of WHOO.

woo (wōō). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of WOOL.

woo'a-ble (wōō'ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Fit to be wooed or for wooing.

wood (wōōd; wŏd; wōōd), *adj.* [ME. *wod*, fr. AS. *wōd;* akin to OHG. *wuot*, ON. *ōthr*, Goth. *woda*, D. *woede* madness, G. *wut*, also to AS. *wōth* song, ON. *ōthr*, L. *vates* a seer, poet. See EDDA; cf. WEDNESDAY, WODEN.] Mad; enraged; furious; violent. *Archaic & Dial.*

Our hoste gan to swear as [if] he were *wood.* *Chaucer.*

wood, *adv.* Madly. *Obs.*

wood, *n.* Madness. *Obs.*

wood, *v. i.* To grow or act mad; to rage. *Obs.*

wood (wōōd), *n.* [ME. *wode, wude*, fr. AS. *wudu, wiodu, widu;* akin to OHG. *witu*, ON. *vithr*, Dan. & Sw. *ved* wood, Ir. & Gael. *fiodh*, OIr. *fid*, W. *gwydd* trees, shrubs.]
1. A tree; also, something made from a tree or trees, as a ship, often the Cross. *Obs.*
2. A dense growth of trees, usually greater in extent than a grove and smaller than a forest; — more often in *pl.* and often, chiefly in colloquial use in *pl.*, construed as a singular; also, growing trees found in natural groves; as, a naturalist's study of *wood* and stream. "The rooky *wood.*" *Shak.*

Running crisscross through the whole *woods.* *F. Salten.*

3. Hence, a standing assemblage of objects, as spears, suggestive of a forest of trees.
4. A tract of land on which stand growing trees; woodland.
5. The hard fibrous substance which makes up the greater part of the stems and branches of trees or shrubs beneath the bark and is found to a limited extent in herbaceous plants. Wood consists technically of the aggregated tougher portions or xylem elements of the vascular bundles, intersected (in dicotyledonous plants) with the medullary, or vascular, rays, which constitute the so-called *silver grain.* It is formed through the activity of the cambium (which see), the tissue developed in spring being composed of larger cells than that of summer. The older more central portion of the wood of a tree (*heartwood*, or *duramen*) is often of a different color and texture from that of the younger external layers (*sapwood*, or *alburnum*). With the exception of the larger bamboos and palms, the monocotyledons produce very little wood. Chemically wood consists chiefly of carbohydrates of the group of lignocelluloses, modified to a varying degree by inorganic substances, as potassium compounds, etc.
6. Timber or lumber; the trunks or large branches of trees sawed or otherwise prepared for commercial use. Wood is popularly classed as *hard* or *soft* according to its texture and weight, oak being typical of the former and white pine of the latter; but in the lumber trade all coniferous trees are called *softwoods* and all broad-leaved or dicotyledonous trees *hardwoods*, notwithstanding the fact that some conifers have exceedingly hard wood, while the wood of the tulip tree is almost as soft as white pine.
7. A kind or condition of wood substance or timber, esp. the wood of a particular kind of tree; as, some *woods* warp easily; a decoction of sudorific *woods.*
8. Something made of wood; pieces of wood cut or shaped for some particular use; specif.: **a** A cask, keg, or the like; as, ale drawn from the *wood.* **b** Trees or branches cut or sawed for use in the fire; firewood. **c** A part, as a handle or shaft, made of wood. **d** *Now Rare.* Wood in the form of an image of worship. **e** *Slang.* (1) The pulpit. (2) The players' bench. **f** *Bowls.* A bowl. **g** *Music.* = WOOD WIND. **h** *Print.* Wood in the form of blocks, as for engraving; a woodcut.
9. The fundamental substance of a person's character; as, *wood* of which heroes are made.
10. The color biscuit.
11. The arrangement of fibers in wood; grain. *Obs.*

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

wood acid	wood-eating, *adj.*	wood machinist
wood barker	wood-embosomed	wood measurer
wood bender	wood-embossing, *adj.*	wood molder
wood boiler	wood enameler	wood packing
wood-born	wood-encumbered	wood painting
wood-bred	wood-faced	wood-paneled
wood-built	wood facer	wood-paved
wood bundle	wood fagoter	wood parlor
wood calker	wood feller	wood pegger
wood carver	wood filler	wood polisher
wood-cased	wood finisher	wood render
wood checker	wood-fringed	wood-roofed
wood cleaner	wood-girt	wood sawyer
wood coker	wood grower	wood scale
wood collier	wood grubber	wood-sheathed
wood-crowned	wood-hewing, *adj.*	wood-skirted
wood distiller	wood-hooped	wood stain
wood dresser	wood keeper	wood stainer
wood driller	wood-keyed	wood tenoner
wood duster	wood laborer	wood turner
wood-dwelling, *adj.*	wood-lined	wood-walled
wood dyer	wood machine	wood willower

— *out of the woods, or, now Brit., out of the wood.* Escaped from a situation of perplexity, anxiety, peril, or difficulty; safe after hazard. *Colloq.*

wood (wōōd), *adj.* **1.** Wooden.
2. Suitable or used for holding or cutting wood.
3. Living or growing in woods; as, a *wood* nymph or thrush.

wood (wōōd), *v.;* WOOD'ED; WOOD'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To hide in the midst of trees. *Obs.*
2. To cover with a growth of trees; to plant with trees.
3. To supply with wood, or get supplies of wood for; as, to *wood* a steamboat.
4. To place wooden supports under.
5. *Bowls.* To surround (the jack) with bowls.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To hide in the woods. *Obs.*
2. To take or get a supply of wood.

wood (wōōd). Var. of WOAD. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

-wood (-wōōd). **1.** A combining form of 5th WOOD (in senses 5, 6, & 7) as in:

agalawood	bogwood	cordwood
agalwood	boxwood	corkwood
agiliawood	brazilwood	cottonwood
aguilawood	breastwood	crabwood
aloewood	brierwood	deadwood
arrowwood	brushwood	deerwood
barwood	buttonwood	devilwood
basketwood	cabbagewood	dogwood
basswood	camphorwood	dovewood
baywood	canwood	driftwood
beaverwood	candlewood	dyewood
beechwood	canoewood	eaglewood
beefwood	carrotwood	elkwood
bellwood	cheesewood	fiddlewood
bentwood	citronwood	fishwood
blackwood	cocuswood	flintwood
bloodwood	cogwood	gopherwood
bluewood	copsewood	greasewood

won'der-bright', *adj.* See WONDER-. *Archaic.* [*Archaic.*]

won'der-craft', *n.* See WONDER-.

won'derd. Wondered. *Ref. Sp.*

won'der-fele, *adj.* [AS. *fela, feola*, much.] Very many. *Obs.*

won'der-great', *adj.* See WONDER-. *Obs.*

won'der-land'ish (wŭn'dĕr-lăn'dĭsh), *adj.* See -ISH.

won'der-less, *adj.* See -LESS.

won'der-long', *adj.* See WONDER-. *Obs.*

won'der-ly, *adj.* [AS. *wundorlic.*] Wondrously; surprisingly. *Obs.*

won'der-maze', *v. i. & t.* To astound; to be amazed. *Obs.*

won'der-mon'ger, *n.* See -MONGER. — **won'der-mon'ger-ing,** *n.*

won'ders, *adj. & adv.* = WONDROUS. *Obs.*

won'ders-ly, *adv.* Wondrously. *Obs.*

won'der-thing', *n.* A marvelous thing; a miracle. *Obs.*

won'der-well', *adj.* See WONDER-. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

won'der-wise', *n.* A remarkable [way. *Obs.*]

won'der-wise', *adj.* Wonderfully wise. See WONDER-. *Obs.*

wondie, *adj.* Windy. *Obs. Scot.*

won'dred, *n.* = WANDRETH. *Obs.*

wone. † WANE, WIN.

won'e-gan (wŏn'ē-găn). Var. of WANIGAN.

won'er. Var. of WONNER.

won'gah. Var. of WANGA.

Won-ga'ra (wŏng-gȧ'rȧ), *n.* = MANDINGO.

won'gen (wŏn'gĕn). Var. of WANIGAN. [*Dial.*]

wonne. Var. of WON. *Obs. exc.*

wonned, won'ning. Past tense, pres. part. of WON, dwell.

won'nen. Obs. past part. of WIN.

won'not (wŭn'nŏt; -nŭt). Corrupt. of *will not. Dial.*

greenwood	partridgewood	smokewood
gumwood	peatwood	snakewood
hackwood	pegwood	sneezewood
hardwood	pencilwood	soapwood
heartwood	pepperwood	softwood
honeywood	pheasantwood	soldierwood
hoopwood	pigeonwood	sourwood
hornwood	pinkwood	southernwood
horsewood	pipewood	spearwood
inkwood	plywood	spicewood
ironwood	poisonwood	splintwood
ivorywood	prickwood	spoonwood
ivywood	princewood	spoonwood
jackwood	pulpwood	stavewood
jasminewood	purplewood	stinkwood
joewood	rabbitwood	stonewood
kingwood	redwood	stoutwood
knobwood	rendlewood	stringwood
lacewood	ribbonwood	swampwood
ladlewood	rockwood	sweetwood
lancewood	rodwood	tallwood
laurelwood	rosewood	tallowwood
leatherwood	roundwood	tarwood
lemonwood	saffronwood	teakwood
leopardwood	sagewood	thatchwood
letterwood	sandwood	tigerwood
lightwood	sapanwood	timberwood
lowwood	sapwood	torchwood
marblewood	sateenwood	touchwood
matchwood	satinwood	trumpetwood
milkwood	saunderswood	tulipwood
moosewood	scentwood	turnipwood
muskwood	scrubwood	waddywood
muttonwood	serpentwood	waterwood
muzzlewood	shawneewood	whistlewood
nakedwood	shelterwood	whitewood
needlewood	shinglewood	withewood
olivewood	shrubwood	wormwood
orewood	silkwood	yellowwood
paddlewood	silverwood	zebrawood
pantherwood	skewerwood	

2. A combining form of WOOD in English proper names: (1) usually meaning a wood or forest, as in *Sherwood*, *Norwood*; (2) sometimes a corruption of *ward* [AS. *weard* watch], as in *Haywood*, *Elwood*.

wood agate. Agate formed by petrification of wood.

wood alcohol. *Chem.* Methanol; methyl alcohol. See METHANOL.

wood almond. The oily, edible seed of a West Indian woody vine (*Hippocratea comosa*); also, the plant itself.

wood'-and-wa'ter jo'ey (jōī'). A man of all work, esp. on a sheep station. *Colloq., Australia.*

wood anemone. Any of several vernal species of *Anemone* with tuberous roots, a single whorl of leaves, and solitary white flowers. The common wood anemone of the United States is *A. quinquefolia*; that of Europe is *A. nemorosa*.

wood ant. **a** A large European ant (*Formica rufa*), or a related American species (*F. exsectoides*), which lives in woods and builds large nests. **b** *Local, U. S.* A white ant. **c** A carpenter ant.

wood apple. **a** = ELEPHANT APPLE **a**. **b** The bel. **c** Crab apple.

wood'-ap'ple gum. A gum obtained from the elephant apple, *Feronia elephantum*, sometimes used to adulterate gum arabic.

wood aster. Any of several asters of eastern North America, usually growing in woods, esp. *Aster cordifolius* (the beeweed) with blue, *A. macrophyllus* with lavender, and *A. divaricatus* with white flowers.

wood avens. A European avens (*Geum urbanum*) with bright-yellow flowers, adventive in Massachusetts.

wood awl. The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*

wood baboon. = 3d DRILL.

wood'bark' (wŏŏd'bärk'), *n.* A brown, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance.

wood bass. The green sunfish.

wood bedstraw. A European perennial herb (*Galium sylvaticum*) naturalized in the eastern United States, with narrow leaves in 6's or 8's, and open panicles of tiny white flowers; — called also *Scotch mist*.

wood betony. **a** The common betony (*Betonica officinalis*). **b** A lousewort (*Pedicularis canadensis*) of eastern North America, with pinnately parted leaves, and irregular, red or yellowish flowers in bracted spikes.

wood'bin' (wŏŏd'bĭn'), *n.* A bin for holding firewood.

wood'bine' (-bīn'), *n.* Also **wood'bind'** (-bīnd'). [With *bine*, dial. var. of *bind*, fr. AS. *wudubind*, *widubindae*; — so named as binding or winding about trees; cf. also AS. *wuduwinde*, *widuwindae*, where the second part is akin to *wind*, v. See WOOD; BIND, *v.*] **a** The common honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*) of Europe; also, any of several other honeysuckles. **b** *Chiefly New Eng.* The Virginia creeper. **c** The yellow jasmine *Gelsemium sempervirens*. **d** Hedge bindweed.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:
woodbine-clad, woodbine-covered, woodbine-wrought.

wood'bined' (-bīnd'), *adj.* Covered with woodbine.

woodbine green. A color, yellowish yellow-green in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

wood bison. A variety of American bison (*Bison bison athabascae*). A few small herds still inhabit the wooded region of northern Alberta, Canada.

wood block. **1.** A solid block of wood, usually with plane faces, as for paving.
2. A die for printing, cut in relief on wood; a woodcut; also a print from such a cut.
3. *Music.* = BLOCK, *n.*
4. Also **wood'block'.** *Philately.* An issue (1861) of Cape of Good Hope postage stamps; — so called because the plates were stereotypes mounted on wood.

wood'-block', *adj.* Made of wood blocks. — *v. t.* To pave with wood blocks.

wood borer. **a** The larva of any of numerous boring beetles, esp. elaters, longicorn beetles, buprestids, and certain weevils, as the apple-tree borer, etc. **b** The larva of any of various lepidopterous insects, esp. of the clearwing moths, as the peach-tree borer, and of the goat moths. **c** The larva of various hymenopterous insects (horntails) of the family Siricidae. **d** Any of several bivalve mollusks, which bore in wood, as the teredos, and species of *Xylophaga*. **e** Any of several small Crustacea, as the gribbles, and the boring amphipod (*Chelura terebrans*).

wood'-bor'ing (wŏŏd'bōr'ĭng; 181), *adj.* **a** That bores, or is used in boring; as, a *wood-boring* bit. **b** *Zool.* Excavating galleries in wood, in feeding or in constructing a nest; — of certain insects.

wood'bound' (-bound'), *adj.* **1.** Bound with wood.
2. Having trees or hedges as obstructions to agriculture.
3. Surrounded by woodland.
4. Designating a trade of coopering casks for packing bottles.

wood brick. A block of wood the size and shape of a brick inserted in brickwork to supply a hold for the attachment of finishings.

wood broom. The wild teasel (*Dipsacus sylvestris*).

wood brown. A yellowish brown color tinged with ash gray.

wood buffalo. = WOOD BISON.

wood'bur'y-type' (wŏŏd'bĕr'ĭ-tīp'; wŏŏd'bĕr-ĭ-), *n.* [After W. B. *Woodbury* (1834–85), Eng. photographer and inventor.] A process in which a gelatin relief, produced by photographic methods (see GELATIN PROCESS **b**) and hardened, is powerfully pressed on a plate of soft metal, producing an intaglio impression from which pictures may be directly printed. Also, a print thus made.

wood'bush' (-bŏŏsh'), *n.* A region of untilled woodland. *S. Afr.*

wood calamint. The common calamint (*Clinopodium calamintha*) of Europe, related to wild basil.

wood carpet. A kind of floor covering of thin pieces of wood secured to a flexible backing, as of cloth.

wood carving. The art of fashioning or ornamenting objects of wood by cutting with a sharp implement held in the hand; also, an object of wood so fashioned or ornamented. — **wood carver.**

wood cell. *Bot.* Any cell occurring in the wood, or xylem, of plants; specif., a wood fiber.

wood cement. A cement, as glue or shellac dissolved in alcohol, for binding wooden surfaces together.

wood'chat' (wŏŏd'chăt'), *n.* **a** Any of several Asiatic birds of the thrush family and the genera *Ianthia* and *Larvivora*. The males are mostly bright blue marked with red or rufous beneath. **b** A European shrike (*Lanius rutilus*). In the male the head and nape are rufous red; the back, wings, and tail are black, varied with white.

woodchat shrike. = WOODCHAT **b**.

wood chess. A species of chess (*Bromus ciliatus*) found in woods and thickets in North America.

wood chopper. One engaged in chopping wood; esp., one who chops down trees.

wood'chuck' (wŏŏd'chŭk'), *n.* [From *wejack*, or from one of the northern Algonquian names for the wejack or fisher, assimilated to *wood* and *chuck*. Formerly *woodshock*, *woodshaw*, etc.] A thickset marmot (*Marmota monax*) of the northeastern United States and Canada. The color is chiefly grizzled reddish brown. Related species inhabit mountainous parts of western North America. Called also *ground hog*.

Woodchuck. (1/12)

wood'chuck', *n.* [Cf. CHUCK to strike gently.] **a** *Local, Eng.* Green woodpecker. **b** *U. S.* The redheaded woodpecker.

woodchuck day. See CANDLEMAS, 2.

wood cleaver. = WOOD CHOPPER. *Rare.*

wood cloth. Cloth made from wood fiber.

wood coal. **a** Charcoal. **b** Lignite.

wood'cock' (wŏŏd'kŏk'), *n.*; *pl.* -COCKS (-kŏks'), also often, in sense 1, -COCK. See PLURAL, *Note*. [AS. *wuducoc*. See WOOD, *n.*; COCK, *n.*] **1.** An Old World limicoline bird (*Scolopax rusticola*); hence, also, a similar and related American bird (*Philohela*, syn. *Rubicola, minor*). The Old World woodcock ranges from the British Isles to Japan, migrating southward. It has a long bill, very sensitive at the tip, with which it probes in soft ground for insects. Its eye is very large. The color is variously mottled black, chestnut, gray, and buff. The American woodcock is smaller and generically characterized by having the three outer primaries shortened and conspicuously narrowed instead of the first only as in *Scolopax rusticola*. It frequents woodland and is prized as a game bird. The species *S. saturata* inhabits Java and New Guinea.

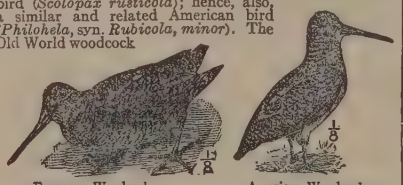
European Woodcock. American Woodcock.

2. The pileated woodpecker. *Local, U. S.*
3. A simpleton; a gullible person. *Archaic.*
4. Variously: **a** Short for WOODCOCK SHELL or WOODCOCK SON. **b** A large variety of apple.

wood'cock'ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make a dupe of.

woodcock owl. The short-eared owl. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

woodcock pilot. The European goldcrest. *Local, Eng.*

wood'cock's'-head', *n.* **a** *Obs.* A pipe for tobacco smoking. *Jonson.* **b** A woodcock shell.

woodcock shell. The shell of any of certain mollusks of the genus *Murex*, having a very long canal.

woodcock snipe. **a** *Eng.* The European great snipe. **b** The American woodcock. See WOODCOCK, 1.

woodcock soil. A soil consisting of clay and gravel.

wood copper. A fibrous olivenite.

wood corn. *Early English Law.* Corn or grain paid as a woodgeld.

wood'crack'er (wŏŏd'krăk'ĕr; -krăk'ĕr), *n.* European nuthatch. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

wood'craft' (-krăft'; 83), *n.* **1.** Skill and practice in anything pertaining to the woods, esp. in maintaining oneself and making one's way, in hunting or trapping, or in tracking and studying wild life of the woods.
2. Skill in shaping or constructing articles from wood.

wood'crafts'man (-krăfts'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). Also **wood'craft'er** (-krăf'tĕr). One experienced in woodcraft.

wood'craft'y (-krăf'tĭ), *adj.* Having the craft or instinctive cunning of wild animals of the forest. — **wood'craft'i-ness**, *n.*

wood crane's-bill. A common European herb (*Geranium sylvaticum*) with divided or palmately cleft leaves and light-purple flowers.

Wood Cree. See CREE.

wood cudweed. The cudweed *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*.

wood culver. [Cf. AS. *wuduculfre*.] The ringdove *Columba palumbus*. *Local, Eng.*

wood'cut' (wŏŏd'kŭt'), *n.* **1.** An engraving on wood; also, a print from such an engraving. See ENGRAVING, 3.
2. = WOOD BLOCK, 2.
3. *Theater.* A piece of scenery made of canvas stretched on wooden frames, cut so as to represent ornamental pieces, as trees; — sometimes called *wingcut*.

wood'cut'ter (wŏŏd'kŭt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A person who cuts wood.
2. An engraver on wood.

wood'cut'ting (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of wood engraving.
2. Act or employment of cutting wood or timber.

wood'cut'ting, *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to wood engraving, or the process of making such engravings.
2. That cuts wood, or is specifically made for or used in cutting wood, timber, etc.; as, a *woodcutting* circular saw.

wood dove. A wood pigeon, esp. the stock dove.

wood draftsman. One who makes drawings for wood engraving. — **wood drawing.**

wood drake. The male of the wood duck.

wood'-dried', *adj.* Dried in the heat from burning wood.

wood duck. **a** A handsome American duck (*Aix sponsa*). It nests in hollow trees. The male has a large crest, and its plumage is varied with green, purple, black, white, and chestnut. Called also *summer duck*. **b** *Local, U. S.* The hooded merganser. **c** An Australian goose (*Chenonetta jubata*) having elongated black feathers on the rear part of the neck.

Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*). Male. (1/12)

wood'ed (wŏŏd'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* **1.** Supplied or covered with wood, or trees; as, *wooded* land.
2. Hence, thickly strewn. *Obs.*

-wood'ed. Comb. form of *wooded*, denoting *having* (such) *wood*, as in:

copsewooded	red-wooded	thick-wooded
dense-wooded	soft-wooded	well-wooded

wood'en (wŏŏd'n), *adj.*; sometimes WOOD'EN-ER; WOOD'EN-EST. **1.** Made or consisting of wood.
2. Stiff, clumsy, awkward, as if made of or by means of wood; full of objects of wood.
3. Suggestive of the hardness and dryness of wood; lacking liveliness, ease, grace, etc.; also, spiritless; stupid.
4. *Obs.* **a** Pertaining to woods, or forest; sylvan. **b** Occupied with wood. **c** Inferior; worthless.
5. *Golf.* Having a head made of wood; — of clubs.
Syn. — Wood; expressionless, stolid, dull.
Ant. — Responsive, expressive, sympathetic, sensitive.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

wooden-barred	wooden-legged	wooden-sided
wooden-bottom	wooden-lined	wooden-soled
wooden-faced	wooden-pinned	wooden-tined
wooden-fastened	wooden-posted	wooden-walled
wooden-hooped	wooden-seated	wooden-wheeled
wooden-hulled	wooden-shoed	

wood'en, *v. t.* To make wooden. *Rare.*

wood'en, *adj.* = WOOD, mad. *Now Dial.*

wooden brick. A wood brick.

wooden cut. = WOODCUT. *Obs.*

wood end. = HOODING END.

wooden dagger. A dagger of lath carried by the Vice in morality plays. *Obs.*

wood'end'ite (wŏŏd'ĕnd'īt), *n.* [From *Woodend*, Victoria, Australia.] *Petrog.* A dark basaltic rock composed of augite, magnetite, and altered olivine in a groundmass of brown glass.

wood engraver. **1.** An engraver on wood.
2. Any of several beetles (family Scolytidae) which bore beneath the bark of trees, and excavate furrows in the wood often more or less like coarse engravings, as certain species of *Ips* or *Pityophthorus* affecting coniferous trees.

Work of the Hickory Wood Engraver (*Scolytus caryae*).

wood engraving. **a** The art or process of engraving designs upon wood for printing. *Wood engraving* is commonly done on blocks of boxwood, which are cut across the grain. After the design has been drawn or photographed upon the polished surface of the block, the engraver cuts away the wood around all lines and spots that are to print, leaving them in relief to take the ink. The process is thus the converse of the intaglio process used in *line engraving* on metal, in which the grooves hold the ink after the surrounding plate has been wiped clean. **b** An engraving on wood; a woodcut; also, a print from such an engraving.

wood'en-head' (wŏŏd''n-hĕd'), *n.* A blockhead; a stupid person. *Colloq.* — **wood'en-head'ed** (-hĕd'ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* — **wood'en-head'ed-ness**, *n.* *Both Colloq.*

wooden horse. **a** Also **Trojan horse, the.** In Vergil's *Aeneid*, the colossal hollow figure of a horse, in which a number of Greek warriors were hidden, introduced within the walls of Troy by a stratagem. At night the warriors came out and admitted the Greek army into the city. **b** *Archaic.* A ship. **c** Formerly, a ridged or studded wooden device on which soldiers were condemned to sit astride as a military punishment. **d** *Obs.* The scaffold; the gallows. **e** A sawhorse. **f** *Gymnastics.* = HORSE, 12.

wooden Indian. A standing wooden image of an American Indian brave formerly used for advertising before a cigar store; hence, *Colloq.*, a person without animation or change of expression.

wooden judge. A lay judge. *Colloq., U. S.*

wood'en-ly, *adv.* of WOODEN.

wood'en-ness, *n.* See NESS.

wooden pear. An Australian tree (*Xylomelum pyriforme*), family Proteaceae, having a pear-shaped fruit with a thick woody epicarp.

wooden shoes. A wearer of sabots, or wooden shoes; hence, a Frenchman. *Slang, Now Rare.*

wooden spoon. *Slang.* **a** A real or imaginary prize awarded to a competitor who finishes with the lowest standing in his group or class; also, such a competitor; — applied esp. at Cambridge University to the last junior optime, and formerly at Yale, to the man receiving the lowest ranking in the appointments of the junior year. **b** Later, at Yale, the man voted the most popular in his class. — **wooden spoonist.**

wooden tongue. *Veter.* Actinomycosis of cattle.

wooden walls. Ships; — alluding to the Pythian oracle delivered about 480 B.C. on the occasion of the Persian invasion: "The wooden wall shall alone remain unconquered." Themistocles interpreted *wooden wall* to refer to ships.

wood'en-ware' (wŏŏd''n-wâr'), *n.* A general name for buckets, bowls, and other articles of domestic use, made of wood.

wood'en-wea'ry (wŏŏd''n-wē'rĭ), *adj.* Dulled with weariness.

wooden wedding. See WEDDING, *Note.*

wooden wedge. **a** A wedge of wood. **b** See WEDGE, *n.*, 5.

wood evil. *Veter.* a Texas fever. **b** A digestive disorder of cattle, characterized by severe constipation.

wood'fall' (wŏŏd'fôl'), *n.* A felling of timber; also, the timber felled. *Obs.*

wood fern. **a** The evergreen wood fern *Dryopteris marginalis.* **b** The marsh fern *Dryopteris thelypteris.* **c** The American shield fern. **d** The common polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*).

wood fiber. **1.** *Bot.* A slender cylindrical or prismatic wood cell, having usually tapering ends and thick walls and serving esp. for support.
2. Wood comminuted and reduced to a powdery or dusty mass.

wood'-fi'bered plas'ter. A gypsum plaster containing shredded wood fiber to serve as a binder, to reduce the weight, and to improve its sound-absorbing properties.

wood file. *Mach.* See 4th FILE, *n.*, 1.

wood'fish' (wŏŏd'fĭsh'), *n.* A silverfish. See SILVERFISH, 2.

wood flour. Finely powdered wood or sawdust, used in preparing explosives, in surgical dressings, etc.

wood flower. = WOOD ROSE, 1.

wood fretter. Any animal which in the adult or larval stage bores in the wood, or beneath the bark, of trees; a wood borer.

wood fringe. The climbing fumitory.

wood frog. A common North American frog (*Rana sylvatica*) which lives chiefly in moist woods and woodland pools. It is drab or yellowish brown, with a black stripe on each side of the head.

wood gas. Gas obtained by the destructive distillation of wood. It contains hydrogen, carbon monoxide, methane, etc., and is used for illuminating.

wood'gate rust (wŏŏd'gāt). [From *Woodgate*, Oneida Co., N. Y.] *Plant Pathol.* A disease of the Scotch pine caused by an undetermined species of the genus *Peridermium*, which forms galls upon twigs and branches.

wood gatherer. **a** One who gathers wood. **b** See CAMP-FIRE GIRL.

wood'geld' (wŏŏd'gĕld'), *n.* [See GELD a tax.] *Early Eng. Feudal Law.* Money paid for the privilege of gathering or cutting wood in the forest; also, immunity from this payment, granted by the king.

wood germander. A European germander (*Teucrium scorodonia*), naturalized in North America, with one-sided racemes of light-yellow flowers.

wood grass. **a** An American perennial grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*) having long flat leaves and large plumelike panicles. It is valued for hay. **b** Knot-root grass. **c** *Dial. Eng.* A wood rush (*Juncoides sylvaticum*).

Wood Grass a.

wood groundsel. A European annual herb (*Senecio sylvaticus*), widely naturalized as a weed in North America, with pinnatifid leaves and small yellow flower heads in corymbs.

wood grouse. *Local.* **a** *Eng.* Capercaillie. **b** *U. S.* Canada grouse.

wood'grub' (wŏŏd'grŭb'), *n.* The larva of any of numerous wood-boring insects.

wood gum. *Chem.* = XYLAN.

wood'hack' (wŏŏd'hăk'), **wood'hack'er** (-ĕr), *n.* Green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*

wood hair grass. = WAVY HAIR GRASS.

wood hen. **a** Any of several Old World short-winged rails of the genus *Ocydromus*, including the New Zealand wekas. **b** *U. S.* The American woodcock.

wood hewer. **1.** A wood chopper.
2. **a** Any of numerous South and Central American birds, of the subfamily Dendrocolaptidae, which have a curved bill and stiffened tail feathers. They climb and feed like woodpeckers. Called also *tree creeper.* **b** A woodpecker.

wood'hole' (wŏŏd'hōl'), *n.* A place where wood is stored.

wood honey. Wild honey.

wood hoopoe. A bird of the family Phoeniculidae (syn. Irrisoridae). See PHOENICULUS.

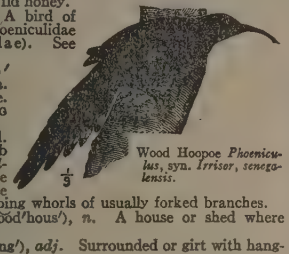

Wood Hoopoe *Phoeniculus*, syn. *Irrisor, senegalensis.* ⅓

wood'horse' (wŏŏd'hôrs'), *n.*
1. A sawhorse.
2. = WALKING STICK **b.**

wood horsetail. A common herb (*Equisetum sylvaticum*) of the North Temperate Zone, with drooping whorls of usually forked branches.

wood'house' (wŏŏd'hous'), *n.* A house or shed where wood is stored.

wood'hung' (-hŭng'), *adj.* Surrounded or girt with hanging boughs.

wood hyacinth. A European squill (*Scilla nonscripta*) having a scape bearing a raceme of drooping blue, purple, white, or sometimes pink, bell-shaped flowers.

wood ibis. A large wading bird (*Mycteria americana*, syn. *Tantalus loculator*), family Ciconiidae, of wooded swamps of South and Central America and the southern United States. It has the bill heavy at the base and the head and upper neck naked in the adult, and is white, with tail and primaries black. Also, any of certain allied Old World species of the genus *Ibis*, syn. *Pseudotantalus*, usually called *wood storks.*

wood'ing (wŏŏd'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The gathering of wood, as for firewood; also, the loading of wood for fuel on a steamer.
2. A grove of trees. *Scot.*

wood ipecac. Feverroot.

wood'ish (wŏŏd'ĭsh), *adj.* **a** Woody. **b** *Obs.* Sylvan.

wood'job'ber (wŏŏd'jŏb'ĕr), *n.* [See JOB to strike, JOB a jab.] A woodpecker.

wood'kern' (-kûrn'), *n.* An Irish robber or outlaw living in the forest. See 1st KERN. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

wood kingfisher. See KINGFISHER, 1.

wood'knack'er (wŏŏd'năk'ĕr), *n.* Green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*

wood'land' (-lănd'; -lănd), *n.* [AS. *wuduland.*] **1.** Land covered with wood or trees; forest; timberland.
2. A wood lot. *U. S.*
3. = FOREST GREEN.

wood'land (-lănd), *adj.* Of or pertaining to woodland; growing in woodland; being or containing woodland; of the nature of woodland.

woodland brown. The color cordovan.

woodland caribou. See CARIBOU.

wood'land-er (wŏŏd'lăn-dĕr), *n.* A dweller in a woodland.

woodland goldenrod. The wreath goldenrod.

woodland primrose. A European herb (*Primula vulgaris*) with solitary, long-stalked, usually yellow flowers. It is often naturalized in American wild gardens.

woodland star. A Californian perennial herb (*Lithophragma affinis*), family Saxifragaceae, cultivated for its racemose white flowers.

woodland sunflower. The rough sunflower.

wood lark. A small European lark (*Lullula arborea*), which, like the skylark, utters its notes while on the wing; — so called from its habit of perching on trees.

wood laurel. **a** The spurge laurel *Daphne laureola.* **b** *U. S.* = MOUNTAIN LAUREL **a.**

wood leopard, *or* **wood leopard moth.** The leopard moth.

wood lily. **a** The lily of the valley. **b** A red-flowered lily (*Lilium philadelphicum*) of the eastern United States; — called also *huckleberry lily* and *red lily.* **c** Any species of *Trillium.* **d** The wintergreen *Pyrola minor.* **e** In Australia, an orchid (*Dendrobium speciosum*).

wood loader. See LOADER.

wood lock. *Naut.* A piece of wood fitted between a gudgeon and a pintle to keep the rudder from rising. — **wood'-locked'**, *adj.*

wood lot. A relatively restricted area devoted to the growing of forest trees; — disting. from the general forest; as, a farm *wood lot.*

wood louse; *pl.* WOOD LICE. **a** Any of numerous small terrestrial isopod crustaceans of *Oniscus, Cubaris*, or a related genus; a slater, sow bug, or pill bug. They have a flattened elliptical body, sometimes capable of being rolled into a ball, seven pairs of legs fitted for running, and are usually grayish or brownish. Most species live under stones, bark, etc., and sometimes damage roots of young plants. **b** Any of several small, wingless insects of the family Atropidae, which live in the crevices of walls and among old books and papers. Some species are called also *book lice, death ticks,* or *deathwatches.* **c** *Local, U. S.* A white ant.

wood'man (wŏŏd'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A forest officer in care of the king's woods; a forester. *Eng.*
2. A hunter of forest game; a woodsman.
3. One who cuts down trees; a woodcutter.
4. One who dwells in the woods or forest.
5. A wild man living in the woods; a satyr or faun. *Obs.*
6. A worker in wood, as a carpenter, wheelwright, etc.
7. A member of either of two fraternal and beneficiary, but independent, societies: (1) ***Modern Woodmen of America***, founded at Lyons, Iowa, in 1883; (2) ***Woodmen of the World***, founded at Omaha, Nebr., in 1890. Both are principally insurance orders. See plate of Emblems of Fraternal and Service Organizations.
8. *Mining.* One who prepares or sets up timber.

wood'man, *n.* [From WOOD mad.] Madman. *Obs.*

wood'man-craft' (wŏŏd'măn-krăft'; 83), *n.* The craft or skill of a woodman or woodsman.

wood'man-ship, *n.* Woodcraft.

wood'-mat' (wŏŏd'măt'), *n.* The hound's-tongue *Cynoglossum officinale.*

wood meadow grass. A slender European grass of shady places (*Poa nemoralis*), of some agricultural value.

wood meal. Wood flour.

Woodmen of the World. See WOODMAN, 7 (2).

wood milling machine. *Mach.* A machine resembling in principle the metal milling machine but designed especially for trenching, grooving, jointing, routing, gear cutting, and similar surface work in wood.

wood mite. Any of many small mites of the family Oribatidae, found chiefly in woods, on trees and stones.

wood'mon'ger (wŏŏd'mŭng'gĕr), *n.* A dealer in wood, lumber, etc. *Now Rare.*

wood'mote' (wŏŏd'mōt'), *n.* [See WOOD, *n.*; MOOT, *n.*] Formerly, a minor forest court with cognizance of trespasses in the forest; — called also *court of attachments. England.*

wood mouse; *pl.* WOOD MICE. Any mouse inhabiting wooded regions; as: **a** The European wood mouse (*Apodemus sylvaticus*). **b** Any of various American white-footed mice (*Peromyscus*). **c** A red-backed mouse.

wood naphtha. A distillation product of wood, containing chiefly methanol (wood alcohol), with some acetone, methyl acetate, etc.

wood'-nep' (wŏŏd'nĕp'), *n.* The mock bishop's-weed.

wood'ness, *n.* [AS. *wōdness.* See 1st WOOD.] Madness; rage; fury; reckless folly. *Archaic.*

wood nettle. An American perennial herb *Laportea canadensis*) provided with stinging hairs. It is found in rich woods.

wood nightshade. = BITTERSWEET, 3 **a.**

wood'-note', *n.* A wild or natural note, as of a forest bird.

wood nut. The filbert *Corylus maxima.*

wood nymph. **1.** A nymph of the woods; a fabled goddess of the woods; dryad. "*Wood nymphs*, decked with daisies trim." *Milton.*
2. **a** Any of several handsome moths of the genus *Euthisanotia.* The larvae are bright-colored, and some species, as *E. grata* and *E. unio*, feed on leaves of the grapevine. **b** A grayling. **c** Any of several South American hummingbirds of the genus *Thalurania.* The males are bright blue, or green and blue. **d** = SATYR, *n.*, 3.
3. The one-flowered wintergreen. See MONESES.

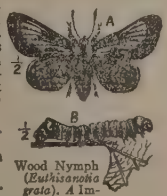

Wood Nymph (*Euthisanotia grata*). *A* Imago; *B* Larva. ½

wood offering. Wood burned on the altar.

wood'-of-the-Ho'ly-Cross', *n.* The European mistletoe, in allusion to its reputed healing virtues.

wood oil. **1.** Any of various oils derived from wood; specif.: **a** Gurjun (sense 1). **b** Any of certain oils obtained with wood alcohol (methanol) by the distillation of wood.
2. **a** Usually, tung oil. **b** Japanese wood oil.

wood oil tree = TUNG TREE **a.**

wood'-oil'-tree' fam'i-ly. The Dipterocarpaceae.

wood opal. *Mineral.* See OPAL, 1.

wood owl. **a** Any owl living in trees, esp. one of the genus *Strix*, as the European tawny owl and American barred owl. **b** In England, the long-eared owl.

wood paper. Paper made from wood pulp.

wood parenchyma. *Bot.* A parenchyma occurring in the secondary xylem; xylem parenchyma.

wood partridge. **a** Any of several small partridges of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and neighboring regions, belonging to the genera *Caloperdix, Rollulus*, and *Melanoperdix.* **b** *Local, U. S.* The Canada grouse.

wood pea. The flat pea.

wood peat. See PEAT.

wood'peck' (wŏŏd'pĕk'), *n.* Woodpecker. *Rare.*

wood'peck'er (-ĕr), *n.* Any of more than 300 species of scansorial birds of the family Picidae, found in most parts of the world except Australia and Madagascar. They have zygodactylous feet (with two toes in front and two behind), the tail feathers are stiff and spiny to aid in climbing or resting on tree trunks, the tongue is usually extensile, and the bill very hard and chisellike, enabling them to drill the bark and wood of trees for their insect food or to excavate the cavities in which they lay their glossy white eggs. A few species (see SAPSUCKER) feed partly on the sap of trees and others sometimes seek insects on the ground. They are among the most beneficial of birds. Their plumage is generally parti-colored, black, white, brown, green, yellow, orange, and red, in varying proportions and usually strongly contrasted. One group, the three-toed woodpeckers, has the innermost or first toe reduced or absent; they are black and white with yellow crowns in the male, and frequent the northern evergreen forests of the Old and New worlds. The chief European species are the ***green woodpecker*** (*Picus viridis*), the ***great spotted woodpecker*** (*Dryobates major*), the ***lesser spotted woodpecker*** (*D. minor*), all common in Great Britain, and the ***great black woodpecker*** (*Dendrocopus martius*) of northern Europe, entirely black except for a red crown. American species are very numerous, including the *California, downy, hairy, imperial, ivory-billed, pileated, redheaded,* and *three-toed woodpeckers* (see these terms). See 4th FLICKER; SAPSUCKER; PICULET; WRYNECK, 3.

Green Woodpecker (*Picus viridis*). (⅓)

wood'pen'ny (wŏŏd'pĕn'ĭ), **wood'sil'ver** (-sĭl'vĕr), *n.* *Early Eng. Feudal Law.* Money paid as woodgeld.

wood penny, wood pennyroyal. The common speedwell (*Veronica officinalis*).

wood pewee. A small tyrant flycatcher (*Myiochanes virens*) of eastern North America. It is dark olive on the back, grayish olive on the breast and sides, and yellowish white on the belly. Its very plaintive note resembles the syllables *pee-a-wee.* A related species (*M. richardsoni*) inhabits western North America.

wood pie. *Local, Eng.* **a** The European great or lesser spotted woodpecker. **b** The green woodpecker.

wood pigeon. **a** The ringdove *Columba palumbus*; also, any of certain related eastern pigeons. **b** *Local, U. S.* The band-tailed pigeon. **c** *New Zealand.* A large purple-and-white pigeon (*Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae*). **d** The stock dove.

wood'pile' (wŏŏd'pīl'), *n.* A pile of wood, esp. firewood.

wood pimpernel. A European loosestrife (*Lysimachia nemorum*) with nearly prostrate stems, and yellow flowers.

wood planer. See PLANER.

wood'-plan'ing (wŏŏd'plān'ĭng), *adj.* That planes, or is used for planing, wood, timber, lumber, etc.; as, a *wood-planing* machine.

wood plant. **a** A woodland plant. **b** A plant having a woody stem.

wood port. A port wine aged in the wood.

wood'print' (wŏŏd'prĭnt'), *n.* = WOODCUT.

wood pulp. **1.** Pulp from wood, now widely used in making paper. Spruce, poplar, hemlock, white pine, basswood, etc., are used for this purpose. The pulp is made either mechanically, by forcing the wood against an abrading wheel, or by a chemical process (see SODA PULP, SULPHITE PULP, SULPHATE PROCESS).
2. *Explosives.* Wood flour.

wood pussy. A skunk. *Local, U. S.*

wood quail. = WOOD PARTRIDGE **a.**

wood quartet. *Music.* = WOOD-WIND QUARTET.

wood'-queest' (wŏŏd'kwĕst'), **wood'-quest'** (-kwĕst'), *n.* [*wood* + *queest* the ring dove.] Ringdove. *Local, Eng.*

wood quintet. *Music.* = WOOD-WIND QUINTET.

wood rabbit. A cottontail. *Local, U. S.*

wood range. A stove, esp. a cooking stove, using wood as fuel.

wood'rang'er (wŏŏd'rān'jĕr), *n.* A forest ranger, or keeper.

wood rat. Any of numerous native rats of the genus *Neotoma* of the southern United States and western North America. They have soft fur, light gray to ocherous above and white below. Common species are *N. floridana* of Florida, *N. cinerea* of the Rocky Mountains, *N. fuscipes* of California, and *N. ferruginea* of Mexico.

wood ray. *Bot.* See MEDULLARY RAY **b.**

wood'-ray' pa-ren'chy-ma. = WOOD PARENCHYMA.

wood reed, wood reed grass. **a** The Indian reed *Cinna arundinacea.* **b** The feathertop.

wood'reeve' (wŏŏd'rēv'), *n.* The steward or overseer of a wood. *Eng.*

wood'rick' (-rĭk'), *n.* A woodpile. *Dial. Eng.*

wood'rime' (-rīm'), *n.* The edge of a wood. *Obs.*

wood'-rip' (-rĭp'), *n.* The woodruff.

wood robin. **a** Any of several sylviine New Zealand birds of the genus *Miro.* They are grayish black and white or pure white, and good songsters. **b** *Local, U. S.* The wood thrush.

wood'rock' (wŏŏd'rŏk'), *n.* A compact woodlike variety of asbestos.

wood rose. **1.** In Mexico, the corrugated, often flower-like woody scar left upon the host, when a mistletoe is wrenched from its support.
2. The color sorghum brown.

---

wood'en-y (wŏŏd''n-ĭ), *adj.* = WOODEN. *Chiefly Colloq.*

wood'er (wŏŏd'ĕr), *n.* A woodman. *Obs.*

wood'ie (wŏŏd'ĭ). Scot. var. of WITHY.

wood'ine (wŏŏd'ēn; -ĭn; 157), *n.* *Com.* = METHANOL.

wood'i-ness (wŏŏd'ĭ-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* See -NESS. [ger. *Obs.*

wood'knife', *n.* A dirk or dag-

wood'less, *adj.* See -LESS, —

wood'less-ness, *n.*

wood'let, *n.* See -LET.

wood'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

wood'lind', *n.* A linden. *Obs.*

wood'ly, *adv.* of WOOD, mad.

wood'maid', *n.* A dryad. *Obs.*

wood'nack'er. Var. of WOODKNACKER. *Local, Eng.*

wood'ris, *n.* [See RICE a twig.] Thicket; brushwood. *Obs.*

wood'roof, wood'row, wood'row'el. Var. of WOODRUFF.

wood rosin. See ROSIN.
wood rot. The disintegration of wood caused by the action of a fungus.
Wood'row Wil'son Foun·da'tion (wŏŏd'rō wĭl's'n). A permanent organization, established in Dec. 1920, with a proposed endowment of $1,000,000 in memory of Woodrow Wilson. It grants from time to time an award of $25,000 (first award in 1924) to some individual in recognition of meritorious service of a public character toward the establishment of peace. Cf. NOBEL PRIZES.
wood'ruff' (wŏŏd'rŭf'), *n.* [AS. *wudurofe*, fr. *wudu* wood + obscure 2d element; cf. AS. *wudurife*, E. dial. *woodrip*.] A small European sweet-scented herb (*Asperula odorata*) sometimes used in perfumery and for flavoring wine; — called also *sweet woodruff*. Also, any other plant of the genus *Asperula*.
Wood'ruff (wŏŏd'rŭf), *n.* *Angling.* An artificial fly with black-and-white barred wings, green wool body, brown hackle, and light-gray speckled tail.
Woodruff key. *Mach.* A shaft key in the form of a segment of a disk, — used only with shafts not more than 2½ in. in diameter.
wood rush. Any plant of the genus *Luzula* as *L. campestris*, differing from the true rushes (*Juncus*) in having the leaf sheaths open and the capsule few-seeded. They grow chiefly in woodlands.
wood sage. The wood germander; also, the related American germander. See GERMANDER.
Wood's alloy *or* **metal** (wŏŏdz). *Metal.* See FUSIBLE METAL.
wood sandpiper. An Old World shore bird (*Tringa glareola*), allied to the greenshank and American solitary sandpiper.
wood saw. A saw for cutting wood; specif., a bucksaw.
wood's colt. A horse whose sire and dam are unknown; hence, a bastard. *Local, U. S.*
woods cranberry. The mountain cranberry. *Local, U. S.*
wood screw. A pointed metal screw formed with a sharp thread of comparatively coarse pitch, for insertion in wood. The head is usually slotted for turning with a screw driver.
wood'sere' (wŏŏd'sēr'), *n.* *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* **1.** Loose, springy soil; swampy land.
2. Decayed or hollow pollard; also, the season for felling wood.
wood'sere', *adj.* Dry; unproductive; — said of land. *Obs.*
wood'sere', *n.* = CUCKOO SPIT, 1 a & b.
Wood's halfpence (wŏŏdz). Halfpence coined for Ireland by William Wood under a patent of 1722. The patent was attacked by Dean Swift, writing under the pseudonym of M. B. Drapier, in a series of letters (*Drapier's Letters*, 1724) which so aroused public resentment that the patent was canceled. Cf. ROSA AMERICANA.
wood'shed' (wŏŏd'shĕd'), *n.* A shed for wood, esp. for firewood.
wood sheldrake. The hooded merganser. *Local, U. S.*
wood'ship (wŏŏd'shĭp), *n.* [AS. *wōdscipe*. See WOOD, *adj.*; -SHIP.] Madness. *Obs.*
wood shock. [See WOODCHUCK.] The fisher. See FISHER, 2.
wood'shop' (wŏŏd'shŏp'), *n.* A workshop in which woodwork is produced.
wood shrike. Any of numerous Old World singing birds of *Eurocephalus*, *Colluricincla*, *Prionops*, and allied genera, common in India and Australia. They are allied to the true shrikes, but feed on both insects and berries.
Wood'sia (wŏŏd'zĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Joseph *Woods* (1776–1864), Eng. botanist.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of small or medium-sized rock-inhabiting ferns (family Polypodiaceæ), having pinnate or bipinnate fronds, round sori, and wholly inferior, roundish or stellate indusia. They are natives of temperate and cold regions, seven species being found in North America. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.
wood'side' (wŏŏd'sīd'), *n.* The margin of a wood; also, the country bordering on woods.
wood'sil'ver (-sĭl'vĕr), *n.* See WOODPENNY.
wood'skin' (wŏŏd'skĭn'), *n.* [*wood* + *skin*.] Bark from which canoes are made; hence, a bark canoe, esp. an Indian canoe.
For centuries the *woodskins* of the Indians had passed up and down and left no trace. *William Beebe.*
wood slave. A small gecko (*Sphaerodactylus argus*) or related species, of Jamaica.
woods'man (wŏŏdz'mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A woodman, esp. one who lives in or frequents the forest; a man skilled in woodcraft.
Wood's metal. = WOOD'S ALLOY. See FUSIBLE METAL.
wood snail. A European edible snail (*Helix nemoralis*).
wood snipe. The American woodcock. *Local, U. S.*
wood sorrel. **a** Any plant of the genus *Oxalis*; esp., *O. acetosella*, a white-flowered, stemless trifoliolate species of the North Temperate Zone, thought, by some, to be the shamrock. See OXALIS. **b** Any of several yellow-flowered species of the genus *Xanthoxalis*. **c** = SHEEP SORREL. **d** A West Indian begonia (*Begonia acutifolia*).
wood'–sor'rel fam'i·ly. The Oxalidaceæ.
wood'–sour', **wood'–sow'er** (-sou'ĕr), *n.* *Local, Eng.* **a** The wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*. **b** The barberry *Berberis vulgaris*.
wood spack (spăk; spăk). Green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*
wood spear grass. See GRASS, *Table*.
woods phlox. The soapwort *Saponaria officinalis*.
wood spirit Any supernatural being believed to live in or among trees, esp. in a forest.
wood spirit. Methanol (wood alcohol), esp. as a crude distillate from wood (wood naphtha).
wood spirits of turpentine. See TURPENTINE, *n.*, 2 b.
wood'spite' (wŏŏd'spīt'), *n.* [See SPEIGHT.] Green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*
wood splitter. One who splits wood, esp. for firewood.
wood spoon. A spoon of wood used esp. to stir porridge; hence, *Slang*, = WOODEN SPOON a (in its general use).
wood spurge. A European spurge (*Tithymalus amygdaloides*) with greenish-yellow, terminal flower clusters.
woods run. *Logging.* The average run of logs, of all sizes and grades, as they come from the forest.
wood stamp. A carved or engraved block or stamp of wood, for impressing figures or colors on fabrics.
wood star. Any of several small South American hummingbirds of the genera *Chaetocercus* and *Myrtis*.
wood'–stock' (wŏŏd'stŏk'), *n.* A wooden shaft, as of an axe.
Wood'stock (wŏŏd'stŏk), *n.* A historical novel (1826) by Sir Walter Scott, of the Puritan era, 1652. The subtitle is "The Cavalier."
wood'stone' (wŏŏd'stōn'), *n.* Petrified wood.
wood stork. A wood ibis, esp. one of the Old World species.
wood stove. A stove using, or especially designed to use, wood for fuel.
wood strawberry. The wild strawberry *Fragaria vesca*.
wood sugar. See XYLOSE.
wood swallow. Any of several Australian, Polynesian, Asiatic and African birds of the family Artamidae, allied to the shrikes, but resembling swallows; one of the swallow shrikes. *Artamus fuscus* is a common species of India.
woods'y (wŏŏd'zĭ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the woods, or forest; suggesting the woods; dwelling in, or coming from the woods. *Colloq., U. S.*
It [sugar making] is *woodsy*, and savors of trees. *J. Burroughs.*
wood tapper. A woodpecker. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
wood tar. Tar obtained by the dry distillation of wood, either as a deposit from pyroligneous acid or as a residue from the distillation of the acid or of wood turpentine. The tar is used in the crude state as fuel or for preserving rope, wood, etc., and for calking, or it is fractionated to obtain creosote, oils for ore flotation, pitch, etc. — **wood'–tar'**, *adj.*
wood'–tar' cre'o·sote. Creosote obtained by the distillation of wood tar, used extensively in preserving farm timbers.
wood–tar pitch. Pitch from wood tar, used in shipbuilding, in insulating, etc.
wood terrapin. = WOOD TORTOISE.
wood thrush. **a** A large thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*) of eastern North America. It is rusty brown on the head and back, becoming olivaceous on the rump and tail. The under parts are white marked with large tear-shaped spots. It frequents woods and thickets, and is noted for its loud clear song. See BIRD, *Plate*. **b** *Local, Eng. & Scot.* The missel thrush. **c** *Local, Eng. & Scot.* The European song thrush.
wood tick. Any tick of the family Ixodidae whose young cling to bushes, but fasten on the body of any animal touching them. In man they often produce troublesome sores. A common species of the northern United States is *Dermacentor variabilis*.
wood tin. See CASSITERITE.
wood titmouse. The European goldcrest. *Local, Eng.*
wood tortoise. A common North American tortoise (*Clemmys insculpta*) the shell of which is marked with

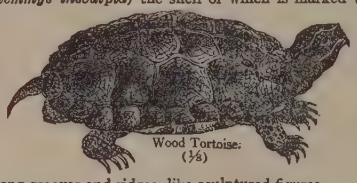
Wood Tortoise. (½)

strong grooves and ridges, like sculptured figures.
wood trimmer. = TRIMMER, *n.*, 2.
wood turning. The art or process of fashioning wooden pieces or blocks into various forms and shapes by means of a lathe. — **wood turner.** — **wood'–turn'ing**, *adj.*
☞ *Wood Turning* is prefixed to definitions in this Dictionary to indicate the subject matter or field in which the word or sense is typically used.
wood'–turn'ing lathe. A lathe used in wood turning.
wood turpentine. See TURPENTINE, 2 b.
wood vetch. **a** A European vetch (*Vicia sylvatica*) sometimes planted for forage. **b** The heath pea.
wood vetchling. = WOOD VETCH a.
Wood'vile (wŏŏd'vĭl), *n.* Lieutenant of the Tower in Shakespeare's 1 *Henry VI*.
wood vine. White bryony. See BRYONY.
wood vinegar. **a** Pyroligneous acid or crude acetic acid. **b** Imitation vinegar consisting essentially of dilute acetic acid colored with caramel.
wood violet. **1.** **a** The hedge violet. **b** *Local, U. S.* The bird's-foot violet.
2. A color, bluish blue-red in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
wood'wall, wood'wale (wŏŏd'wôl; -wāl; -'l), *n.* [ME. *wodewale*. See WITWAL.] The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*
wood warbler. **a** Any American warbler, esp. one of the genus *Dendroica*. Among the most common in the Eastern States are the yellow warbler, black-throated green warbler, yellow-rumped warbler, blackpoll, bay-breasted warbler, chestnut-sided warbler, Cape May warbler prairie warbler, and pine warbler. **b** A European warbler (*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*).
wood'ward' (wŏŏd'wôrd'), *n.* [AS. *wuduweard*.] *Eng. Forest Law.* A forest officer charged with guarding the woods.
wood'ward (-wĕrd), *adv. & adj.* See -WARD.
Wood·war'di·a (wŏŏd·wär'dĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Thomas J. *Woodward* (1745–1820), Eng. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of ferns to which the chain ferns (*Anchistea*) were formerly assigned.
wood wasp. **a** A horntail. **b** A European wasp (*Vespa sylvestris*) which builds its nest in trees. **c** Any of certain solitary wasps which excavate galleries in decaying wood.
wood'wax'en (wŏŏd'wăk'sĕn; -s'n), *n.* Also formerly **wood'wax'** (-wăks'). [AS. *wuduweaxe*.] A yellow-flowered Eurasian shrub (*Genista tinctoria*) adventive in North America, and sometimes cultivated for ornament; — called also *greenwood*, *greenweed*, *dyeweed*, *whin*, and *woadwaxen*.
wood widgeon. = WOOD DUCK a. *Local, U. S.*
wood wind (wĭnd); *pl.* WOOD WINDS. *Music.* A wood-wind instrument; in the *pl.*, the wood-wind instruments of an orchestra, collectively. See WIND INSTRUMENT. — **wood'–wind'**, *adj.*
wood'–wind' in'stru·ments. See WIND INSTRUMENT.
wood–wind, *or* **wood, quartet.** *Music.* A quartet of wood-wind instruments.
wood–wind, *or* **wood, quintet.** *Music.* A quintet of wind instruments, in general of wood winds, but sometimes including a French horn.
wood'wise' (wŏŏd'wīz'), *adj.* Wise in woodcraft. *Rare.*
wood wool. *Lumbering.* Fine wood shavings or prepared wood fiber used as a substitute for hair in plaster and, when specially prepared, as a surgical dressing.
wood'work' (wŏŏd'wŭrk'), *n.* **a** Work made of wood; esp., interior fittings of wood, as moldings, stairways, etc. See MILLWORK. **b** Work in wood; carpentry, joinery, etc.
wood'work'er (-wŭr'kĕr), *n.* **1.** A carpenter, joiner, cabinetmaker, or other person who works in wood.
2. A woodworking machine for various kinds of work, consisting of planer and circular saw, with attachments for dadoing, routing, gaining, boring, mortising, etc.
wood'work'ing, *adj.* Working or shaping things of wood. — **wood'work'ing**, *n.*
woodworking chisel. A chisel made of tool steel of a shape and temper suitable for shaping wood by chiseling. A ***firmer*** (chisel) has a handle, usually capped with leather, suitable to be driven by a mallet. A ***paring chisel*** has a somewhat shorter blade, and is driven by hand pressure. Woodworking chisels may be of the socket or of the tang type. The ***socket chisel*** has a conical opening in the end of the shank that receives the handle; it is well adapted for use as a firmer chisel. The shank of a ***tang chisel*** tapers off to a point, the tang end being driven into the handle. A firmer or paring chisel usually is either *straight-edged* or a *gouge*. The straight-edged chisel may have square or beveled sides, according to which the chisel may be designated as *square-edged* or *bevel-edged*. The cutting edge of a ***firmer*** or of a ***gouge*** or ***paring gouge*** usually lies in a plane perpendicular to the shank, and is curved to form an arc of a circle. ***Gouges*** (see GOUGE, *n.*, 1 a) are classified according to sweep and the direction of bevel. A ***gouge*** has a *regular sweep* when the radius of its cutting edge is small as compared to that of a *flat sweep*; it has a *middle sweep* when its radius lies between the two extremes. A ***turning chisel*** is used to shape work while rotating in a lathe. The handle of the turning chisel is long and of a shape to be easily controlled when turning. Turning chisels are classified as *gouge* (or *turning gouge*), *skew*, *round-nose*, *flat* (or *flat chisel*), and *parting*. A turning chisel of the *gouge* type is beveled on the outside edge and has a cutting edge lying in a plane inclined to the shank. It is suitable for roughing cuts. A ***skew chisel*** has its straight cutting edge at an angle to the shank; it is beveled from both of its flat sides and is suitable for finishing operations. The ***parting chisel*** is a turning chisel which tapers lengthwise of the shank from the center to each edge to provide clearance, the cutting edge being a straight line in the center of the tool and being provided with rake both in the up and down directions. It is used for separating finished work from the stock. A chisel is designated as ***diamond-point*** when it is a flat chisel ground to a point that takes a thread-like cut. It is useful for cutting hard spots in the wood. The ***finishing chisels*** are flat, and are classified as *round-nose* (suitable for turning grooves and hollows), *straight-front*, *right-hand* and *left-hand* (used for finishing corners, undercutting, etc.). Cf. RIPPING CHISEL, SIZING TOOL.
woodworking lathe. *Mach.* A lathe for turning wood, as a hand lathe, a face lathe, or a combination lathe. See LATHE, *n.*, 1.
wood'worm' (wŏŏd'wûrm'), *n.* A larva that bores in wood; a wood borer.
wood'wose' (wŏŏd'wōs'; -ŭs), *n.* [AS. *wuduwāsa*.] A satyr, faun, or wild man, esp. as represented in drama or decoration. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
wood wren. **a** European wood warbler. **b** Willow warbler.
wood'y (wŏŏd'ĭ), *adj.*; WOOD'I·ER (-I·ĕr); WOOD'I·EST. [AS. *wudig*.] **1.** Abounding with wood or woods; overgrown with wood; as, *woody* land.
2. Of or containing wood or woody fiber; ligneous.
3. Of or pertaining to woods; sylvan. *Rare.*
Woody nymphs, fair hamadryades. *Spencer.*
4. Like, or characteristic of, wood; as, a *woody* taste.
wood'y (wŭd'ĭ; wŏŏd'ĭ). Scot. var. of WITHY.
wood'yard' (wŏŏd'yärd'), *n.* A yard for storing or sawing wood.
woody aster. A woody herb (*Xylorrhiza parryi*), family Carduaceae, of the western United States, very poisonous to sheep.
woody fiber. *Bot.* **a** Woody tissue, or xylem. **b** A wood fiber.
woody fungus. Any of the basidiomycetes having a woody sporophore.
woody nightshade. = BITTERSWEET, 3 a.
woody pear. = WOODEN PEAR.
woody tongue. *Veter.* Actinomycosis of cattle.
woo'er (wōo'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *wōgere*. See WOO, *v. t.*] One who woos; one who courts or solicits in love; a suitor.
woo'er–bab' (wōo'ĕr·băb'), *n.* A garter tied below the knee as a love knot. *Scot.*
woof (wōof), *n.* [ME. *oof*, fr. AS. *ōwef*, fr. *on* on + *wefan* to weave. The initial *w* is due to the influence of E. *weave*. See ON; WEAVE. Cf. ABB.] **1.** The threads that cross the warp in a woven fabric; the weft; the filling; the thread usually carried by the shuttle in weaving.
2. Texture; cloth; as, a pall of softest *woof*.
woof, *v. t.* To weave in the manner of a woof crossing a warp; loosely, to weave. *Rare.*
woof (wŏŏf), *n.* [Imitative. Cf. 3d WOUGH.] A low gruff sound, as of a suppressed bark. — *v. i.* To make a woof.
woofed (wōoft), *adj.* Crossed or intertwined as a woof.
woo'fell (wōo'fĕl), *n.* The European blackbird.
woof'y (wōof'ĭ), *adj.* Of close texture; dense; as, a *woofy* cloud.
woo'hoo' (wōo'hōō'), *n.* [Am. Sp. *quebucú*. See GURBUCU.] The sailfish (*Istiophorus*).
woo'ing (wōo'ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of WOO. Hence: *adj.* That woos, or courts. — **woo'ing·ly**, *adv.*
wool (wŏŏl), *n.* [ME. *wolle*, *wulle*, fr. AS. *wull*; akin to D. *wol*, OHG. *wolla*, G. *wolle*, ON. *ull*, Dan. *uld*, Goth. *wulla*, Lith. *vilna*, Skr. *ūrṇā*, L. *lana* wool, *lanugo* down, Gr. *lēnos* wool, OIr. *olann*, L. *vellus* fleece. Cf. FLANNEL, VELVET.] **1.** The soft and curled, or crisped, covering or coat of domesticated sheep and some other animals; esp., that of sheep, which constitutes, next to cotton, the most important material of clothing. Wool proper is borne by wild species of sheep only as a short undercoat concealed by hair, and its development in domesticated sheep is due to long-continued selective breeding. It is distinguished from hair by the character of its covering of minute overlapping scales or plates, to which is due its felting property. There are imperceptible gradations between hair and wool, however, and neglected wool-bearing animals tend to produce an increasing amount of hair. Wool, like hair, is an outgrowth of the epidermis and consists essentially of keratin, and in its natural state contains fatty matter called *yolk* or *suint* (which see). Its quality has been greatly improved by careful breeding and crossing of breeds bearing fine wool with those bearing long wool. Wool from different parts of the body differs greatly in length of fiber, fineness, and structure. Wools are variously graded, as on the basis of length of staple, fineness, luster, elasticity, color, etc. The three main classes on the basis of staple are: (1) ***carding***, or ***clothing***, ***wools***, or those of the Merino type, in which felting qualities are desired; (2) ***combing wools***, in which length of staple is required; and (3) ***miscellaneous wools***, long, strong, coarse wools used for carpets, blankets, and coarse clothing, and sometimes called ***carpet***, or ***blanket***, ***wools***.
2. Material, esp. clothing, made from wool.
3. Short, thick hair, esp. when crisped or curled.
Wool of bat and tongue of dog. *Shak.*
4. Any flocculent substance; something light and fleecy or downy like wool; as, glass *wool*; asbestos *wool*; carbon *wool*, a filamentous mass of carbon produced in some forms

wood'ward'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
wood'ware', *n.* = WOODENWARE.
wood'wright', *n.* = WOODWORKER.
wood'wroth', *adj.* Angered to the point of madness. *Obs. Scot.*
wood'y-stemmed', *adj.* See -STEMMED.
wooe. Var. of WOOS, 3d sing. pres. of WOO.
woof work. Woven work. *Obs.*
wook. Obs. past tense of WAKE.

of coke furnaces. Specif.: a *Bot.* Any dense, felted pubescence on the surface of plants; tomentum. b The thick furry or hairy coat of some insects, as hairy caterpillars; also, the flocculent waxy secretion of certain scale insects.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

wool-backed	**wool extractor**	**wool-o'erburdened**
wool-bearing, *adj.*	**wool feeder**	**wool-pated**
wool breaker	**wool fiber**	**wool-picking,** *adj.*
wool-bundling, *adj.*	**wool former**	**wool-producing,** *adj.*
wool burler	**wool-fringed**	**wool-rearing,** *adj.*
wool-burring, *adj.*	**wool-growing,** *adj.*	**wool sampler**
wool-cleaning, *adj.*	**wool hardener**	**wool-white**
wool crepe	**wool-laden**	**wool-witted**
wool-drying, *adj.*	**wool-lined**	**wool-woofed**
wool-eating, *adj.*		

— ***against the wool.*** Against the direction of the natural texture of wool; hence, against the grain. — ***great, or much, cry and little wool.*** See in phrases under CRY, *n.* — ***in one's wool.*** In one's hair, as if to pull it and torment one. Cf. *on one's back,* under BACK, *n. Colloq.* — ***to dye in the wool.*** To dye the wool before spinning or weaving it; hence, to dye, or imbue as with dye, thoroughly. — ***to pull the wool over one's eyes.*** See under PULL, *v.*

wool (wŏŏl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or concerned with, wool or woolen goods, esp. in their manufacture, storage, transportation, or sale.

wool, *v. t.* **1.** To cover, line, or stuff with wool. *Rare.* **2.** To pull or tousle the hair of; to trick. *Slang, U. S.*

wool (wŏŏl). Dial. Eng. var. of WILL, *v.*

wool card. A small hand machine with bent wire teeth for carding wool. — **wool carder.** — **wool carding.** — **wool'-card'ing,** *adj.*

wool chiffon. A very sheer woolen fabric. See CHIFFON, *n.,* 2 b.

wool classer. A wool grader. *Australia.*

wool classing. Wool grading. *Australia.*

wool clip. The annual production, or crop of wool; as, Australian *wool clip.*

wool comb. A wool card. — **wool comber.** — **wool combing.** — **wool'-comb'ing,** *adj.*

woold (wŏŏld), *v. t.;* WOOLD'ED; WOOLD'ING. [D. *woelen,* bewoelen, where G. *wuhlen,* bewuhlen.] *Naut.* To wind, or wrap; esp., to wind a rope or chain round, as a mast or yard sprung or made of two or more pieces, at the place where it has been fished or scarfed, to strengthen it.

woold'er (wŏŏl'dĕr), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Naut.* A stick used to tighten a rope at a knot, as in wooldingg. **2.** *Ropemaking.* One of the handles of the top, formed by a wooden pin passing through it; — commonly called ***woolder stick.*** See 5th TOP, 2.

woold'ing, *n.* Act of winding or wrapping with a cord, rope, or the like; specif.: *Naut.* a Act of winding or wrapping with rope or chain, as a mast or spar. b A rope or chain so used.

wool driver. A purchaser of wool for the market. *Eng.*

wool'-dyed' (wŏŏl'dīd'), *adj.* Dyed before being made into cloth, in distinction from *piece-dyed;* ingrain.

wool eating. See PICA, *n.,* 2.

wooled, woolled (wŏŏld), *adj.* **1.** Having wool of a specified quality; — chiefly in composition; as, a long-*wooled* sheep. **2.** Bearing wool, as the skin of a slaughtered sheep or lamb from which the wool has not been removed.

wool'en, wool'len (wŏŏl'ĕn; -ĭn; 119), *adj.* [ME. *wollen,* fr. AS. *wullen;* cf. AS. *wyllen.* See WOOL.] **1.** Of wool; like wool in texture, appearance etc.; of, pertaining to, or made of wool or woolen. **2.** Of or pertaining to wool or woolen cloths; as, *woolen* manufactures; a *woolen* mill; a *woolen* draper. **3.** Wearing clothes of homespun woolen instead of silks, velvets, and the like; hence, *Obs.,* boorish; vulgar.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

woolen-clad, woolen-frocked, woolen-stockinged.

wool'en, wool'len, *n.* **1.** a Any woven or knitted fabric made of wool, esp., one of coarse, rough, or loosely woven wool; also, *pl.,* garments made from such a fabric. b Specif., a fabric made of woolen (in sense 2), the yarn. Woolens are usually subjected to finishing processes after weaving, as napping, fulling, or calendering. Broadcloth and tweed are representative woolens. **2.** A rough fleecy yarn esp. for weaving, spun from carded short-stapled wool, shoddy, or mungo, and distinguished from worsted by its entangled fibers and projecting ends; also, a mixed, or union, yarn of similar character.

woolen draper. One who deals in woolens.

woolen drapery. Woolen goods, in general; also, a place where woolen goods are dealt in.

wool'en·et', **wool'en·ette'** (wŏŏl'ĕn·ĕt'; -ĭn-), *n.* A thin fabric of wool.

wool'en·ize, wool'len·ize (wŏŏl'ĕn·īz; -ĭn-), *v. t.* To render (some material, as wood fiber) like wool; to treat in such a way as to cause a resemblance to wool. — **wool'en·i·za'tion, wool'len·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ĭ·zā'-), *n.*

woolen mill. A mill in which woolen goods of various kinds, esp. woolen clothes, are manufactured.

wool'en-wit'ted, wool'len-wit'ted (66), *adj.* Dull of wit. *Obs.*

woo'lert (wōō'lĕrt), *n.* [Cf. dial. *owlard, owlet, howlet.*] The barn owl. *Local, Eng.*

wool extract. = EXTRACT WOOL.

wool fast blue BL. See DYE, *Table.*

wool fat *or* **grease.** A fatlike substance coating the surface of the fibers of sheep's wool, extracted by organic solvents or by scouring with soap. That obtained by scouring is called also ***Yorkshire grease, recovered grease,*** etc., and may contain oils added to lubricate the wool and fatty acids from the soap used. Wool fat actually belongs rather to the waxes than to the fats, since it contains chiefly esters of cholesterol and other higher alcohols with certain fatty acids, together with free fatty acids, a small amount of free alcohols, etc. See LANOLIN.

wool'fell' (wŏŏl'fĕl'), *n.* [*wool* + *fell* a skin.] A skin from which the wool has not been sheared or pulled.

Woolf engine (wŏŏlf). *Mach.* The first practical compound engine, introduced by Woolf, an English engineer, in 1804. Hornblower conceived the idea in 1781, but was restricted by Watt's patents. The term is now generally applied to a compound engine having no receiver.

wool'-flock' (wŏŏl'flŏk'), *n.* A flock, or lock, of wool; also, a low grade of wool.

wool'gath'er·ing (wŏŏl'găth'ĕr·ĭng), *n.* Act of gathering wool, as that found in tufts caught on bushes, etc.; figuratively, act of indulging in vagrant fancies; foolish or purposeless thinking or imagining. — *adj.* Indulging in idle fancies; idly imaginative. — **wool'gath'er·er** (-ĕr), *n.*

wool grader. One who grades or classes fleeces; a wool classer.

wool grades. *U. S.* An official classification of wool fibers according to their diameter, as established by a series of standard samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture. There were formerly seven named grades (see BLOOD, *n.,* 17), but these have been superseded by twelve, designated by numbers.

wool grading. The separation of whole fleeces, according to quality, condition, soundness, and color, into lots similar in character and value; wool classing.

wool grass. a An American sedge or bulrush (*Scirpus cyperinus*) with numerous clustered woolly spikelets. b Ravenna grass.

wool grease. See WOOL FAT.

wool green. See DYE, *Table.*

wool'grow'er (wŏŏl'grō'ĕr), *n.* One who raises sheep for the production of wool. — **wool'grow'ing,** *n.*

wool hall. A trade market in the woolen districts. *Eng.*

wool hardener. See HARDENER.

wool'head' (wŏŏl'hĕd'), *n.* The bufflehead. *Local, U. S.*

wool'ly (wŏŏl'ĭ), *adj.;* WOOL'LI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); WOOL'LI·EST. Also **wool'y.** **1.** Consisting of, of the nature of, or like, wool; as, a *woolly* covering; a *woolly* fleece. "My fleece of *woolly* hair." *Shak.* **2.** Clothed with wool; bearing wool. "*Woolly* breeders." *Shak.* **3.** Having a covering of hair like or suggesting wool; fuzzy; as, a *woolly* black head. **4.** *Colloq.* a Wanting in clearness, sharpness of outline, or the like; confused; blurred; as, *woolly* thinking, phrases, argument. Cf. sense 7 c below. b Woolgathering. **5.** Characterized by the atmosphere and spirit of the West in frontier times; hence, marked by or attended with unusual excitement, or exciting incidents; as, a *woolly* melodrama; a wild and *woolly* escapade. *Colloq., U. S.* **6.** Of a voice, utterance, or the like, stuffy; choked, as by a cold. **7.** Technical uses: a *Bot.* Lanate. b *Lumber Trade.* Stringy or fuzzy as lumber that does not dress with a smooth surface; — a term sometimes applied to cottonwood lumber. c *Painting, Drawing, etc.* Lacking in firmness or clarity; as, a *woolly* line.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

woolly-butted	**woolly-mindedness**	**woolly-tailed**
woolly-coated	**woolly-pated**	**woolly-white**
woolly-looking	**woolly-podded**	**woolly-witted**
woolly-minded		

— **wool'li·ness,** *n.*

wool'ly, *n.; pl.* WOOLLIES (-ĭz). **1.** A sheep. *Western U. S.* **2.** A garment made from wool; esp., *Chiefly pl.,* underclothing of knitted wool. *Slang.*

woolly alder aphid. = ALDER BLIGHT.

woolly ant. A velvet ant.

woolly aphid *or* **aphis.** Any of several plant lice of the genus *Eriosoma* which are covered with a dense coat of white filaments somewhat resembling fine wool or cotton; esp., *E. lanigerum,* which is often a serious pest of the apple tree. It exists in two forms, one of which infests the roots, the other the branches. See BLIGHT, 2, *Illust.*

woolly apple aphid. The woolly aphid *Eriosoma lanigerum.*

woolly bear. **1.** The hairy larva of several bombycid moths, as of various tiger moths (see ARCTIDAE). The most common species in the United States are the salt-marsh caterpillar, the black-and-red larva (***woolly bear caterpillar***) of the Isabella moth, and the yellow larva (***yellow woolly bear***) of the American ermine moth (*Diacrisia virginica*). **2.** A German shrapnel shell of large caliber, used in the World War, that exploded with a big puff of brownish-black smoke. Cf. BLACK MARIA. *Slang.*

woolly beard grass. Any grass of the genus *Erianthus;* — so called from the silky hairs clothing the spikes.

woolly bent. = SAND GRASS b.

woolly buckeye. A small tree or shrub (*Aesculus discolor*) of the southern United States, with tomentose leaves, and often cultivated for its red and yellow flowers.

woolly butt *or* **but.** a An Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus longifolia*) having hard wood used for many purposes. The bark of old trees is fibrous. b = BASTARD MAHOGANY a. c The blackbutt *Eucalyptus pilularis.*

woolly crazyweed. = WOOLLY LOCOWEED.

woolly croton. The hogwort.

woolly elephant's-foot. A woolly, perennial herb (*Elephantopus tomentosus*) of the southeastern United States, with bluish-purple flowers; — called also *tobaccoweed.*

woolly fleece. A cirro-cumulus (cloud).

woolly foot, woolly foot grama. A valuable grazing grass (*Bouteloua eriopoda*) found in arid regions of the United States and adjacent Mexico; — from its woolly base.

woolly gum. The blackbutt *Eucalyptus pilularis.*

wool'ly-haired' (wŏŏl'ĭ·hârd'; 66), *adj.* Having woolly hair; ulotrichous.

wool'ly·head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A negro. *Slang.*

woolly head. a In the southeastern United States, an impenetrable thicket of rhododendron or mountain laurel. b In South Africa, any everlasting of the genus *Eriocephalus* (family Carduaceae), esp. the woolly flower head of these plants.

wool'ly-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Woolly-haired.

woolly-headed grass. See GRASS, *Table.*

woolly-headed thistle. = WOOL THISTLE.

wool'ly·ish (wŏŏl'ĭ·ĭsh), *adj.* Slightly woolly in appearance, nature, etc.

woolly knot. *Plant Pathol.* A crown-gall tumor from which many fine roots are formed. Cf. HAIRY ROOT.

wool'ly-leaved' (-lēvd'; 66), *adj.* Having leaves with a woolly appearance or covering.

woolly lemur. The avahi.

woolly locoweed. A perennial herb (*Astragalus mollissimus*) of the western United States, with compound leaves and dense spikes of violet-purple flowers. Its foliage is poisonous to cattle.

woolly louse. = WOOLLY APHID.

woolly manzanita. A tomentose, Californian shrub *Arctostaphylos tomentosus*) with white or pink flowers and brownish-red fruit. It is common in the chaparral.

woolly monkey. A monkey of the genus *Lagothrix.* See LAGOTHRIX.

woolly opossum. See OPOSSUM, 1.

woolly painted cup. A white-woolly, somewhat shrubby Californian herb (*Castilleja foliolosa*), with greenish-yellow flowers.

woolly pink. The corn cockle.

woolly plant louse. A woolly aphid.

wool'ly py'rol (pī'rŏl). = URD. *Trinidad.*

woolly ragwort. The ashwort.

woolly rhinoceros. An extinct two-horned rhinoceros (*Opsiceros antiquitatis,* syn. *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*) which inhabited the arctic regions during the Pleistocene. It had a dense coat of woolly hair. It has been found frozen in the ice of Siberia, with the flesh and hair well preserved.

woolly root. = HAIRY ROOT.

woolly soft grass. Velvet grass.

woolly sweet cicely. The sweet javril.

woolly thistle. a The cotton thistle. b A thistle (*Cirsium flodmanii*) of western North America, with white-woolly leaves.

woolly white fly. A white fly (*Aleurothrixus howardi*), widespread in the warmer countries of the New World, injurious to citrus fruits, guavas, and other trees.

woolly worm. a The larva of any sawfly that covers itself with a white woolly secretion, as the larva of *Erythraspides caryae,* which feeds upon the hickory and butternut. b A woolly bear. See WOOLLY BEAR, 1.

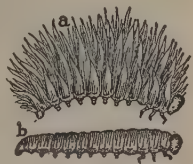

Woolly Worm (*Erythraspides caryae*). *a* Natural State; *b* Same with Secretion removed. Slightly reduced.

wool'man (wŏŏl'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A dealer in wool.

wool mill. = WOOLEN MILL.

wool moth. A clothes moth.

wool needle. A blunt needle with a long eye, adapted for woolen and worsted work.

wool oil. a Any oil used for oiling wool before spinning. b An oily substance occurring in wool fiber. If it is removed the fiber becomes harsh and brittle. c An oil obtained from wool fat, as by distillation with steam.

wool oiler. See OILER.

wool'pack' (wŏŏl'păk'), *n.* **1.** A wrapper, of canvas, cotton, wool, etc., for holding wool; also, the wool so wrapped. **2.** = WOOLSACK. **3.** Something resembling or likened to a woolpack (sense 1), as a foaming ocean breaker. **4.** *Meteor.* A rounded cumulus cloud springing from a horizontal base.

wool packer. a One who packs wool for market into or as into woolpacks. b = WOOL TABLE. — **wool'-pack'ing,** *adj.*

wool powder. Fine dust obtained from dry wool, used as flock in coating wallpaper, etc.

wool'press' (wŏŏl'prĕs'), *n.* A kind of press used in packing wool.

wool'sack' (-săk'), *n.* A sack for or of wool; specif., the seat of the English Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords, a sack of wool in shape like a divan; hence, by extension, the office of Lord Chancellor.

wool scour. A place for scouring wool. *Colloq., Australia.*

wool'sey (wŏŏl'zĭ), *n.* [From LINSEY-WOOLSEY.] Linsey-woolsey. — **wool'sey,** *adj.*

wool'shears' (-shēr'z'), *n. pl.* Shears designed for clipping the wool from sheep. — **wool'shear'er** (-shēr'ĕr), *n.* — **wool'shear'ing,** *adj. & n.*

wool'shed' (-shĕd'), *n.* A building or range of buildings, as on an Australian sheep station, in which sheep are sheared and wool is prepared for market.

wool'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* A sheepskin having the wool still on it.

wool'sort'er (-sôr'tĕr), *n.* One who sorts wool. Cf. WOOL GRADES. — **wool'sort'ing,** *adj. & n.*

wool'sow'er (-sō'ĕr), *n.* A multicellular gall on the white oak, made by a gallfly (*Andricus seminator*), in which each cell is covered by a coating of woolly filaments.

wool spinner. One who or that which spins wool. — **wool spinning.** — **wool'-spin'ning,** *adj.*

wool sponge. A soft-fibered durable commercial sponge, esp. *Hippospongia canaliculata gossypina* occurring in the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea, and off the southeast coast of Florida.

wool staple. A staple for wool. *Eng.*

wool stapler. a One who deals in wool. b One who sorts wool according to its staple, or its adaptation to different manufacturing purposes. — **wool'-sta'pling,** *adj.*

wool'stock' (wŏŏl'stŏk'), *n.* A heavy wooden hammer for milling cloth.

wool stripper. See STRIPPER.

wool table. A strong table with various devices for collecting and bundling loose wool for marketing.

wool thistle, wool'ly-head'ed this'tle. A tall European thistle (*Carduus eriophorus*) having densely lanose heads; — called also *friar's-crown, friar's-thistle.*

wool tree. The silk-cotton tree (*Ceiba pentandra*); also, any other tree of the same genus.

wool'u·lose (wŏŏl'ū·lōs), *n.* [*wool* + *cellulose.*] A yarn resembling wool made from cellulose.

wool'wash'er (wŏŏl'wŏsh'ĕr), *n.* One who washes or scours raw wool.

wool waste. A part of the original raw material discarded, at least temporarily, during manufacture. ***Soft wastes,*** those rejected during the early handling, as in combing, carding, etc., are not usually far enough advanced in manufacture to need disintegration before use again. ***Hard wastes,*** rejected during the later processes, as spinning, spooling, winding, warping, and weaving, have had a twist inserted in them and are known as ***thread*** or ***yarn wastes.*** These must be treated to reduce them to a fibrous condition before reworking.

wool wax. = WOOL FAT.

wool'weed' (wŏŏl'wēd'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Eriocaulon;* — more often called *pipewort.*

wool'wheel' (-hwēl'), *n.* A kind of spinning wheel for spinning wool.

Wool'wich beds (wŏŏl'ĭj). [From *Woolwich,* metropolitan bor. of London.] *Geol.* A series of argillaceous and sandy deposits of lower Eocene age, located in the London and Hampshire basins. Cf. READING BEDS.

wool'wind'er (wŏŏl'wĭn'dĕr), *n.* One who packs fleeces.

wool'-wit'ted, *adj.* Woolly-witted.

wool'work' (wŏŏl'wûrk'), *n.* Needlework done with wool, esp. that done on canvas and made in imitation of tapestry. — **wool'work'er** (-wûr'kĕr), *n.* — **wool'work'ing,** *adj. & n.*

wool'y (wŏŏl'ĭ), *adj.* Woolly. — **wool'y,** *n.*

woom (wōōm), *n.* Beaver fur. *Cant.*

wool'-blade', *n.* Mullein. *Obs.*

wool'graith'er, *n.* [See GRAITH, *v. t.*] A preparer of wool. *Obs.*

wool'-hetch'el, *n.* = WOOL CARD. *Dial.* [a sheep. *Western U. S.*

wool'ie (wŏŏl'ĭ). Var. of WOOLLY,

wool'i·ness. Var of WOOLLINESS. [WOOLED, etc.]

woolled, wool'len, etc. Vars. of

wool'len·i·za'tion, wool'len·ize. Vars. of WOOLENIZATION, WOOLENIZE.

wool'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

wool'lish, *adj.* = WOOLLY. *Obs.*

wool'mon'ger (wŏŏl'mŭng'gĕr), *n.* A dealer in wool. See -MONGER. *Obs.*

Wool'ner's tu'ber·cle, point, *or* tip (wŏŏl'nĕrz). = DARWINIAN TUBERCLE.

wool'-pat'ed (wŏŏl'păt'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.* = WOOLLY-PATED.

wool'sort'er's dis·ease' (wŏŏl'sôr'tĕrz). = ANTHRAX, 2 c.

Wool'wa (wŏŏl'wä), *n.* = 2d ULVA.

wool'ward (wŏŏl'wĕrd), *adj. & adv.* [*wool* + *-ward.*] In wool; with woolen next the skin. *Obs.*

wool'ward·go'ing, *n.* Penitential wearing of woolen clothes next the skin. *Obs.* [wool. *Obs.*

wool'web'ster, *n.* A weaver of

woom. † WOMB; VOMIT, vomit.

woo'mer (wōō'mĕr), *n.* = WOMERA.

woo'mer·a, **woo'mer·ah** (wōō'mĕr·ä). Vars. of WOMERA.

N O P Q R S T U V W

woon (wōōn), *n.* Also **wun.** [Burmese *wun*, lit., burden.] A Burmese governor or administrative officer; — usually in compounds, as ***woon'-gyee'***, *or* ***wun'-gyi'*** (-gyē'), a great minister, a member of the council of state; ***may'-woon'*** (mī'wōōn'), or ***my'o-wun'*** (mī'ō-wōōn'), provincial governor. *India.*

woon (wōōn). Var. of WON, abode. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

woon. Obs. past part. of WIN.

woons (wōōnz), *interj.* An exclamation used as a mild oath. Cf. OONS.

woosh (wōōsh), *n.* [Imitative.] Soft swishing sound, as of rain and wind through the trees. *Rare.*

wootz (wōōts), *n.*, **wootz steel.** [Orig. error for *wook*, fr. Kanarese *ukku* steel.] A species of steel made anciently in India by crude methods in small crucibles; India, or Indian, steel. It has a high temper and is suitable for edge tools. The process is the oldest known for making fused steel.

woo'zle (wōōz'z'l), *v. i.* To talk vaguely or indefinitely; to express oneself without clarity and definiteness. *Colloq.*

wooz'y (wōōz'ĭ; wōōz'-), *adj.* [Cf. OOZY.] Befuddled by or as by liquor; loosely, flaccid; flabby; shaky; trembly; sometimes, grotesque; strange and curious. *Slang.*

wop (wŏp), *n.* [It. (Sicilian & Neapolitan dial.) *guappo*, fr. Sp. *guapo* bold, handsome, a bully, a dandy.] An Italian; a Dago; sometimes, any unskilled laborer, or the like, of foreign extraction and dark complexion. *Usually Derogatory, U. S.* — **wop'pish** (wŏp'ĭsh), *adj.*

wop (wŏp), *n.* [AS. *wōp.*] Weeping. *Obs.*

wop. Obs. past tense of WEEP.

wop (wŏp). Dial. var. of WHOP.

wops, wopse (wŏps). Dial. vars. of WASP.

wop'y (wŏp'ĭ), *n.* [AS. *wōpig.*] Tearful. *Obs.*

wor'ble (wôr'b'l), *n.* A warble.

worces'ter (wŏōs'tĕr), *n.* Woolen cloth of fine grade, originating in Worcester, Eng., about the 14th century.

Worcester china *or* **porcelain.** China or porcelain made at Worcester, England, from 1751; — now called also *Royal Worcester* by reason of a royal warrant.

Worces'ter-shire sauce (wŏōs'tĕr-shĭr; -shēr). A pungent sauce, orig. made in Worcester, England, consisting of soy, vinegar, and many other ingredients; — called also **Worcester sauce.**

word (wûrd), *n.* [AS.; akin to OFris. & OS. *word*, D. *woord*, G. *wort*, ON. *orth*, Sw. & Dan. *ord*, Goth. *waurd*, Lith. *vardas* a name, L. *verbum* a word, Gr. *eirein* to say, *rhēma* a word, *rhētōr* an orator. Cf RHEMATIC, RHETORIC, VERB, VERVE.] **1.** That which is said; as, honorable in *word* and in deed; esp., a brief remark or expression; as, a *word* of advice.

All the law is fulfilled in one *word*, even in this; Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. *Gal.* v. 14.

2. An utterance considered as implying the faith or authority of the person who utters it; statement; affirmation; declaration; promise; as, he pledged himself on his *word* to be present. "Keep thy *word* justly." *Shak.*

3. A saying or proverb; adage; maxim; motto. *Archaic.*

The device he bears upon his shield
Is a black Ethiope reaching at the sun:
The *word*, "Lux tua vita mihi." *Shak.*

4. Account; tidings; report; message; also, communication; information; — used only in the singular.

I pray you . . . bring me *word* thither
How the world goes. *Shak.*

5. Fame; report; repute; talk. *Archaic*

6. A password, watchword, or verbal signal; also, an order; command; direction; as, to give the *word.*

7. *Chiefly pl.* Talk; discourse; speech; language; in a vocal musical composition, the text as distinguished from the notes.

Be thy *words* severe;
Sharp as he merits, but the sword forbear. *Dryden.*

8. *pl.* Verbal contention; dispute.

Some *words* there grew 'twixt Somerset and me. *Shak.*

9. An articulate sound or series of sounds which, through conventional association with some fixed meaning, symbolizes and communicates an idea, without being divisible into smaller units capable of independent use; that is, the smallest unit of speech that has meaning when taken by itself; a vocable. Thus the combination of vocables, *clouds disappear*, though expressing a logical unit (a judgment), is not an ultimate sense unit, since it is divisible into two terms that can be used independently; but the *-s* of *clouds* and the *dis-* of *disappear*, though ultimate sense units, are not independent units, since they can be used only in combination; and the phonetic units (syllables) *-ap-* and *-pear* are not now units of sense at all (though they were in Latin, from which the word comes). It is to be noted that, while *appear* is a word, it cannot be so regarded in the combination *clouds disappear*, since *dis-*, which cannot stand alone, would be left as a separate word. Hence *clouds* and *disappear* are the only units here that have all the characteristics of words. A word may be, as to origin, *radical* (as *cloud*, *run*, *white*) or *derivative* (as *cloudy*, *cloudiness*); as to form, *inflectional* (as *clouds*, *walked*), and either *simple* (as *man*) or *compound* (as *manservant*). Words are ***presentational*** when they present ideas as terms of thought (as *cloud*, *run*, *white*); ***relational***, when they express the relationships between the terms of thought (as *of*, *shall*, *to*). See SEMANTEME, MORPHEME. In an inflected language, the addition of inflectional suffixes or prefixes to a given base does not create different words if the part of speech is unchanged, but only different forms of the same word; thus, *mans*, *manning*, *manned* are merely forms of one word, the verb *man*; *man's*, *men*, *men's* are forms of one word, the noun *man*. In Latin, *hominis*, *hominem*, etc., are forms of the same word, although the base *homin-* does not exist as a word.

We cannot, therefore, attempt any definition of the *word* which shall be applicable to all languages, except perhaps the definition proposed by M. Meillet, which purposely avoids any explanation of the grammatical use and its expression: "A *word* is the result of the association of a given meaning with a given combination of sounds, capable of a given grammatical use." *Vendryes.*

10. Hence, the written or printed character, or combination of characters, expressing such a unit of discourse; as, the *words* on a page.

11. *Anthropol.* A spoken sound which, under given circumstances, has magic power in itself, and the use of which by the shaman or, often, by anyone, causes that power to act automatically upon the desired objective.

12. *Theol.* Often with *the:* **a** The gospel message; esp. [*sometimes cap.*], the Scriptures, as a revelation of God. "Bold to speak *the word* without fear." *Phil.* i. 14. **b** [*cap.*] The Logos (which see); the divine Wisdom, esp. as finding manifestation in the world and man, and above all in Jesus Christ (*John* i. 1–5, 9–14); the Second Person of the Trinity. **c** Conscience.

Syn. — Remark, comment; pledge, avowal; news, intelligence. See TERM.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

word-beat, *v.*	word-conjuring, *adj.*	word-perfect, *adj.*
word-breaking, *adj.*	word-dearthing, *adj.*	word-pity, *v.*
word-charged	word-juggling, *adj.*	word-selling, *adj.*
word-clad	word-keeping, *adj.*	wordsmith
word-compelling, *adj.*	wordmaker	word-splitting, *adj.*
	wordmaking	word-wounded

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES, in which *word* is the terminal element:

backword	crossword	head word
blend-word	cuss word	nayword
byword	foreword	password
catchword	ghost word	watchword

— ***at a word.*** At a single word of command, request, suggestion, etc.; hence, speedily; immediately. — ***by word of mouth.*** Orally; by actual speaking. — ***fair words.*** Conciliatory or friendly words; esp., flattery; as, he spoke me *fair words*, and I believed him. *Archaic.* — ***good word.*** **a** Favorable mention; as, to speak a *good word* for him. **b** *Colloq.* Good news; — used in familiar greeting; as, what's the *good word?* — ***in a few words.*** Briefly. — ***in a, or one, word.*** In short; to sum up. — ***in so many words.*** Literally, in that (specified) number of words; hence, outrightly, bluntly; as, I told him *in so many words* just how the affair stood; also, in just those words (mentioned). — ***in word.*** In declaration; in profession. "Let us not love *in word*, . . . but in deed and in truth." 1 *John* iii. 18. — ***of few words.*** Taciturn; as, a man *of few words*. — ***of many words.*** Verbose; as, a man *of many words*. — ***the last word.*** **a** The final remark or utterance, as in an argument; as, in their frequent disputes she always managed to have *the last word*. **b** *Slang.* The latest thing, as in mode or style; as, a hat that is positively *the last word*. **c** The ultimate authority; as, he is *the last word* in dramatic criticism. — ***to have the words for.*** To be spokesman for. *Obs.* — ***to have words.*** To quarrel or dispute. *Colloq.*

word (wûrd), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a word or words; dealing in or done by means of words.

word (wûrd), *v.;* WORD'ED; WORD'ING. [Cf. AS. *wordian* to speak.] *Transitive:* **1.** To express in words; to phrase.

The apology . . . *worded* with greater deference. *Addison.*

2. To ply with words; also, to cause to be or affect by or in the use of a word or words. *Obs.*

3. To flatter with words; to cajole. *Obs.*

—, *Intransitive:* To use words; to speak; discourse; argue. *Archaic or Dial.*

word it. To bandy words; to dispute. *Rare.*

word'a-ble (wûr'dȧ-b'l), *adj.* Expressible in words. — **word'a-bly,** *adv.*

word accent. *Phonet.* **a** Accent that distinguishes syllables within a word; word stress. Cf. SENTENCE STRESS. **b** = 2d TONE, 9 **b.**

word'age (wûr'dĭj), *n.* The using of words; also, words, collectively.

Their abundant summery *wordage* silenced. *D. H. Lawrence.*

word'-blind', *adj. Psychol.* Affected with word blindness.

word blindness. A condition, sometimes found after brain injuries, in which the patient is no longer able to recognize the words that he sees.

word'book' (wûrd'bŏŏk'), *n.* [Cf. D. *woordenboek*, G. *wörterbuch.*] **1.** A book containing a collection of words; a vocabulary; dictionary; lexicon.

2. A libretto, as of an opera.

word'-bound', *adj.* **1.** Not fluent; taciturn, either because of a limited vocabulary or an unwillingness to talk.

2. Bound by an oath, or promise.

word'build'ing (wûrd'bĭl'dĭng), *n.* The forming of words; as, a *wordbuilding* competition in which from the letters in a given word or phrase the competitors make as many words as they can.

word'-catch'er, *n.* **a** One who collects words and the different senses of words; — applied humorously or derogatorily to a lexicographer. **b** One who cavils at words. — **word'-catch'ing,** *n.*

word contest. A kind of contest in which the contestants form as many words as possible from the letters contained in a specified word, phrase, or sentence.

word'craft' (wûrd'krȧft'), *n.* [*word* + *-craft.*] Skill in the use of words, as in literary composition or in oratory. — **word'crafts'man** (-krȧfts'mȧn), *n.*

word'-deaf' (wûrd'dĕf'), *adj.* Suffering from word deafness.

word deafness. See DEAFNESS.

word'ed (wûr'dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *adj.* Expressed in words; framed in spoken or written language; as, a complex idea *worded* so that all could understand; — often in combination; as, long-*worded.*

Wor'den (wûr'd'n), *n.* [Originated about 1865 by Schuyler *Worden*, of Oswego Co., N. Y.] A bluish-black American grape derived from the Concord but ripening earlier.

word'er (wûr'dĕr), *n.* One who words something; one who puts something into written or spoken words; sometimes, *Obs.*, a verbose person.

word form. = FORM, *n.*, 25.

word for word. In the exact words; verbatim; literally; exactly; as, to repeat anything *word for word.* — **word'-for-word',** *adj.*

word hoard. [After AS. *wordhord.* See WORD; HOARD.] Store of words; vocabulary; speech; — used chiefly in allusion to the Anglo-Saxon metaphor "to unlock one's *word hoard*," that is, to speak.

Anglo-Saxon . . . unlocked the *word hoard*, a *word hoard* still very much in the rough. *Saintsbury.*

word'ing (wûr'dĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of talking, esp. in discussion or argument; hence, wrangling. *Rare.*

2. Expression, or act or manner of expressing, in words; phrasing; as, the happy *wording* of an idea.

She pitied him today beyond *wording.* *James Branch Cabell.*

word'ish (-dĭsh), *adj.* Pertaining to, or full of, words; wordy; verbose. *Rare.* — **word'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **word'ish-ness,** *n. Rare.*

The truth they hide by their dark *wordishness.* *Sir K. Digby.*

word'-job'ber (wûrd'jŏb'ĕr), *n.* One who trades or deals in words; specif., a hack writer.

wor'dle (wôr'd'l), *n.* [Var. of WORTLE, WHIRTLE.] Any of several pivoted pieces forming the throat of an adjustable die used in drawing wire, lead pipe, etc.

wor'dle (wûr'd'l), *n.* World. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

word lore. Material about words, as about their history, derivation, use, senses, etc. — **word'lor'ist** (wûrd'lôr'ĭst; 181), *n.*

word'man (wûrd'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who is skilled in the use of words. — **word'man-ship,** *n.*

word method. *Educ.* A method of teaching reading in which words are first taken as single ideograms and later analyzed into their phonetic and alphabetic elements; — contrasted with the *A-B-C method* and *sentence method.*

word'mon'ger (wûrd'mŭng'gĕr), *n.* Literally, a dealer in words — applied esp. to one who considers more the words than their meaning. — **word'mon'ger-ing** (-ĭng) *n.* — **word'mon'ger-y** (-ĭ), *n.*

Still, what *wordmongery* can surpass such various effects as these, where the words are of the very simplest? *Allbutt.*

word music. The rhythm of the spoken language, or of written language designed to be spoken, as in a play. — **word musician.**

word of command. *Mil.* A word or phrase of definite and established meaning, used in directing the movements of soldiers; as, *aim; fire; shoulder arms*, etc.

word of honor. A promise or engagement made with, or confirmed by, a pledge of one's honor for its fulfillment.

word of limitation. See HEIR, *n.*, 1 **a.**

word of mouth. Oral communication; as, the news spread by *word of mouth* from person to person. — **word'-of-mouth',** *adj.*

Word of Wisdom. *Mormon Ch.* A revelation claimed to have been received by Joseph Smith in February, 1833, and published in the *Doctrine and Covenants* (which see). It contains instructions as to foods and drinks and inhibits the use of tobacco, hot drinks, and alcoholic liquors.

word order. The order of arrangement of words in a phrase, clause, or sentence.

word painter. A writer of vivid or graphic descriptive power. — **word'-paint',** *v. t. & i.* — **word painting.** — **word'-paint'ing,** *adj.*

word picture. A graphic or vivid description in words.

word'play' (wûrd'plā'), *n.* A more or less subtle playing upon the meaning of words.

word salad. *Psychiatry.* Extremely incoherent speech as observed in some cases of dementia praecox.

word'-sell'er (wûrd'sĕl'ĕr), *n.* A writer of articles or books for sale; an author.

word sign. In shorthand, a stroke or simple character used arbitrarily for brevity to represent a word of frequent occurrence or its derivatives.

word'-sling'er (wûrd'slĭng'ĕr), *n.* A person adept at writing, esp. material of little permanent value. *Derogatory.* — **word'-sling'ing,** *adj. & n. Derogatory.*

words'man (wûrdz'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who deals in words, or subtilizes in the meanings of words; a verbalist. — **words'man-ship,** *n.*

words of administration. The words spoken by the priest in administering the sacred elements to the people at the Holy Communion.

words of institution. *Eccl.* See INSTITUTION, 6.

words of procreation. *Law.* The words necessary in conveying a fee in tail to indicate to whose children the conveyed estate is to be entailed. See 2d FEE, 3 **b.**

Words of the wise. See *Proverbs*, under OLD TESTAMENT.

word'spite' (wûrd'spīt'), *adj.* Abusive; vituperative. *Rare.* — *n.* Spiteful abuse or vituperation. *Rare.*

word square. A series of words so arranged that their letters read alike vertically and horizontally.

H	E	A	R	T
E	M	B	E	R
A	B	U	S	E
R	E	S	I	N
T	R	E	N	D

Word Square.

word'ster (wûrd'stĕr), *n.* [*word* + *-ster.*] One skilled in the use of words, often with an implication of lack of substance, sincerity, or the like. *Rare.*

word stress. *Phonet.* = WORD ACCENT.

Words-worth'i-an (wûrdz-wûr'thĭ-ȧn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the poet William Wordsworth or his work. — *n.* A follower, imitator, or admirer of Wordsworth or his poetry. — **Words-worth'i-an-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

word symbol. **1.** A graphic symbol representing a word or an idea, without regard to its phonetic or alphabetic elements; an ideogram; a pictograph.

2. A spoken word regarded as the symbol of expression for a word or an idea.

word value. The effectiveness of a word to express the exact shade of meaning desired and to fit into the rhythmical structure of the phrase or sentence.

word'y (wûr'dĭ), *adj.;* WORD'I-ER (-dĭ-ĕr); WORD'I-EST. [AS. *wordig.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to words; consisting of words; verbal; as, a *wordy* war. *Cowper.*

2. Using or containing many words; verbose.

A self-respecting man refrains from finding *wordy* fault with the conditions under which he lives. *Agnes Repplier.*

Syn. — Prolix, diffuse. **Ant.** — Concise, brief, pointed.

word'y, *n.* Diminutive of WORD. *Scot.*

wore (wōr), *v. i.* [AS. *wōrian.*] To wander about. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To weary. *Obs.*

wore (wōr; 181). Past tense & Scot. & dial. past part. of WEAR.

work (wûrk), *n.* [ME. *work*, *werk*, *weorc*, fr. AS. *worc*, *werc*, *weorc;* akin to OFris. *werk*, *wirk*, OS., D., & G. *werk*, OHG. *werc*, *werah*, ON. & Sw. *verk*, Dan. *værk*, Goth. *gawaurki*, Gr. *ergon* work, *erdein* to do, sacrifice, *rhezein* to do, *organon* an instrument, *orgia* secret rites, Av. *verezyeiti* he does, works. Cf. ARGON, BULWARK, DEMIURGE, ENERGY, ERG, GEORGIC, LITURGY, METALLURGY, ORGAN, ORGY, SURGEON, WORK, *v.*, WRIGHT.] **1.** Exertion of strength or faculties for the accomplishment of something; physical or intellectual effort directed to an end; toil; labor; as, the *work* of a teamster, of a doctor; also, that which requires or has required such exertion or effort; employment; occupation; as, to be out of *work.*

2. The act of performing a productive operation by the use of mechanical power; as, the belt *work* on a farm. Also, the operation so performed.

3. State of actively working or operating; activity. *Obs.*

4. The matter on which one is working; that on which one spends labor; the thing occupying one; task; duty; as, to take up one's *work;* to drop one's *work.*

In every *work* that he began . . . he did it with all his heart, and prospered. 2 *Chron.* xxxi. 21.

5. The material, or piece of material, which is or is to be operated upon at any stage in the process of manufacture; as, the *work* was put under the drop hammer and quickly pounded into shape for the next operation.

6. That which is produced or anything accomplished, by

woone. Var. of ONE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

woo·ra'li (wōō-rä'lĭ), **woo·ra'ra** (-rä), **woo·ra'ri** (-rĭ), *n.* Vars. of CURARE. [of WOO.]

woos (wōōz). 3d pers. sing. pres. of WOO.

woo'ster, *n.* = WOOZER. *Obs.*

wo'pen (wō'pĕn). Obs. past part. of WEEP.

wopen. † WEAPON.

wop'per (wŏp'ĕr). Dial. Eng. var. of WHOPPER.

wop'ping. Dial. Eng. var. of WHOPPING.

wor (wôr). Var. of WAR, worse. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

worch, worche. † WORK.

word'-breg'ger, *n.* [ME. *breggere* an abridger. See ABRIDGE.] An abridger of words. *Obs.*

word'-dearth'ing, *adj.* Begging description in words. *Obs.*

wordes. † WORDS, *pl.* of WORD.

wordie. † WORDY, WORTHY.

word'i-ly (wûr'dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of WORDY.

word'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

word'less, *adj.* See -LESS. — **word'less-ly,** *adv.* — **word'lessness,** *n.*

word'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

word'ness, *n.* [AS. *wordnæs*, *werodnes.*] Sweetness. *Obs.*

word'-per'fect, *adj.* = LETTER-PERFECT. [*Now Dial.*]

wor'dy (wûr'dĭ). Var. of WORTHY.

exertion or toil; product; manufacture; also, anything accomplished; act; deed; performance; achievement; feat; as, a bad night's *work;* a man of good *works.*

To leave no rubs or blotches in the *work.* *Shak.*

[Fancy] wild *work* produces oft, and most in dreams. *Milton.*

7. Specif.: **a** That which is produced by mental labor, as a book, poem, musical composition, picture, or the like; as, a *work,* or the *works,* of Addison, or of Bach, or of Rembrandt. **b** Flowers, figures, or the like, wrought with the needle; embroidery; needlework. **c** *pl.* Structures in engineering, as docks, bridges, embankments, trenches, and the like; in mining, a shaft or working.

8. A place where industrial labor of any kind is carried on; as, a salt *work;* now esp., in plural form but often used with singular construction, the structures, grounds, machinery, etc., of a manufacturing establishment, or, loosely, of any industrial concern; as, to visit a locomotive *works;* the water *works* of a town.

9. *pl.* The working or moving parts of a mechanism; as, the *works* of a watch; also, *Humorous,* the viscera of an animal; as, to draw the *works* of a chicken.

The city came to be like the body of a great dirty man, skinned, to show his busy *works.* *Tarkington.*

10. Manner of working; management; treatment; workmanship; as, unskillful *work* spoiled the effect.

11. Capacity for performing labor; ability to work.

White hands, with all the *work* gone out of them. *Willa Cather.*

12. Design; draft; plan; pattern. *Obs.*

13. Disturbance; bother; to-do; also, trouble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

14. The foam or froth caused by fermentation, as in cider, in making vinegar, etc.

15. *pl. Bib.* Performance of moral duties or prescribed ceremonial acts, or both.

He shall reward every man according to his *works.* *Matt.* xvi. 27.
Faith, if it hath not *works,* is dead. *James* ii. 17.
By the *works* of the law shall no flesh be justified. *Gal.* ii. 16.

16. *Cricket.* Break; twist.

17. *Fort.* A fortified structure of any kind, as a building, fort, earthen barricade, trench, etc. An ***open work*** gives protection only on the side of the enemy's approach; whereas a ***closed work*** offers protection against a hostile approach from any direction.

18. *Freemasonry.* Act or process of working a degree.

19. *Mech.* The transference of energy by a process involving the motion of the point of application of a force, as when a compressed spring in a toy gun by its expansion and loss of potential energy gives kinetic energy to a bullet or when the falling weight of a pile driver drives in a pile. Work is done when there is movement against a resisting force or when a body is given acceleration; it is measured by the product of the force and the displacement of its point of application in the line of action. If the displacement is in the same direction as the force, work is done by the force; if it is opposite to that of the force, work is done on or against the force. Similarly, in the case of rotation, work equals the product of the moment and the angular displacement. See ERG, JOULE, FOOT-POUND.

20. *Mining.* Ore before it is dressed. *Eng.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

work-driven	**work-shyness**	**work-wan**
work-hardened	**work-stained**	**work-weary**
work-hour, *adj.*	**workstand**	**work-worn**
work-producing, *adj.*	**worktime**	**workyard**
work-seeking, *adj.*		

Syn. — WORK, LABOR, TOIL, DRUDGERY. WORK is the general term for exertion or effort directed to an end; LABOR commonly implies more strenuous exertion than work; more specifically (esp. as opposed to *capital*) it denotes physical exertion for the supply of wants; TOIL is painful or fatiguing labor; DRUDGERY is esp. dull, irksome, and distasteful work; as, "There is a perennial nobleness . . . in *work*" (*Carlyle*); cf. "If any should not *work,* neither should he eat" (2 *Thess.* iii. 10); "So he with difficulty and *labor* hard moved on" (*Milton*); cf. "We both hunger, and thirst, and are naked . . . and *labor, working* with our own hands" (1 *Cor.* iv. 11–12); "The sleep of a *laboring* man is sweet" (*Eccl.* v. 12); "harsh pain, danger, necessity, slavish harnessed *toil*" (*Carlyle*); cf. "The unlucky adventurer sat down to *toil* like a galley slave" (*Macaulay*); "[Johnson] relieved the *drudgery* of his Dictionary . . . by taking an active part in the composition of the *Adventurer*" (*Boswell*); "*labor* of the hands . . . pursued to the verge of *drudgery*" (*Thoreau*). Cf. OCCUPATION, EFFORT, WORKMAN.

Ant. — Play, diversion, recreation; rest, relaxation; pleasure.

— ***at work.*** **a** Engaged in labor; esp., engaged in some regular labor or occupation. **b** Operating; functioning; as, an engine *at work* pumping out the water. — ***a work of time.*** A work requiring (considerable) time for its completion. — ***in the works.*** In the process of being treated in any specified or understood manner; as, the prints are *in the works. Colloq.* — ***in work.*** In hand; in the process of being done. — ***out of work.*** Having no employment; unemployed. — ***the works, to give (one) the works,*** etc. See in phrases under WORKS, *n. pl.*

work (wûrk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to work; engaged in or used in work, as in needlework, farm work, factory work, etc.

-work (-wûrk). A combining form of the noun *work,* denoting: **a** *Work of a kind, on a material,* or *at a part* (specified), as in crown*work,* fancy*work,* home*work,* house*work,* wood*work;* also, *the resultant product,* as in fire*work,* brick*work,* scroll*work,* wax*work.* Nouns denoting *one engaged in such work* are formed in *-worker.* **b** *Mil. A work of a* (specified) *material, location,* or *type,* as in earth*work,* out*work.*

afterwork	**checkwork**	**goldwork**
allwork	**clockwork**	**grottowork**
bandwork	**coachwork**	**groundwork**
basketwork	**cobwork**	**guesswork**
beadwork	**cofferwork**	**handwork**
beamwork	**cragwork**	**headwork**
benchwork	**crewelwork**	**hornwork**
bobbinwork	**cribwork**	**housework**
bodywork	**daywork**	**icework**
bolsterwork	**diamondwork**	**ironwork**
boltwork	**donkeywork**	**jogglework**
bookwork	**earthwork**	**knitwork**
brainwork	**facework**	**knotwork**
brasswork	**falsework**	**lacework**
breastwork	**fancywork**	**lackwork**
brickwork	**fanwork**	**latticework**
bridgework	**featherwork**	**leadwork**
brightwork	**firework**	**leafwork**
brushwork	**flowerwork**	**leatherwork**
busywork	**fluework**	**linework**
bywork	**flutework**	**linkwork**
cabinetwork	**footwork**	**lipwork**
cagework	**framework**	**listwork**
carpetwork	**fretwork**	**lockwork**
casework	**frostwork**	**logwork**
catchwork	**garnetwork**	**longwork**
chainwork	**gatchwork**	**louverwork**
checkerwork	**glasswork**	**masonwork**
masterwork	**ropework**	**stonework**
metalwork	**rubblework**	**straitwork**
millwork	**salework**	**strapwork**
needlework	**scalework**	**stuccowork**
network	**schoolwork**	**studwork**
nightwork	**scratchwork**	**taskwork**
openwork	**screenwork**	**teamwork**
outwork	**scrollwork**	**tentwork**
panelwork	**scythework**	**timberwork**
patchwork	**seatwork**	**timework**
piecework	**sempstrywork**	**trestlework**
pilework	**setwork**	**trunkwork**
pillowwork	**sheetwork**	**trusswork**
pinwork	**shellwork**	**tutwork**
pipework	**siegework**	**velvetwork**
pitchwork	**silkwork**	**watchwork**
plasterwork	**silverwork**	**wattlework**
potwork	**slopwork**	**waxwork**
presswork	**slumpwork**	**wheelwork**
putty work	**spatterwork**	**wickerwork**
quickwork	**spellwork**	**widework**
rackwork	**spiderwork**	**wirework**
rangework	**steelwork**	**witchwork**
rockwork	**stockwork**	**wonderwork**

work (wûrk), *v.; past tense & past part.* WORKED (wûrkt), or WROUGHT (rôt); *pres. part. & verbal n.* WORK'ING. [AS. *wyrc(e)an, wircan* (pret. *worhte, wrohte,* past part. *geworht*); akin to OFris. *werka, wirka,* OS. *wirkian,* D. *werken,* G. *wirken,* ON. *verka, yrkja, orka,* Goth. *waurkjan.* See WORK, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To exert oneself physically or mentally for a purpose, esp., in common speech, to exert oneself thus in doing something undertaken chiefly for gain, for improvement in one's material, intellectual, or physical condition, or under compulsion of any kind, as distinguished from something undertaken primarily for pleasure, sport, or immediate gratification, or as merely incidental to other activities (as a disagreeable walk involved in going to see a friend, or the packing of a trunk for a pleasure trip); as, he *works* harder at his play than at his work; he has devoted his time to polo, mountain climbing, and hunting, and he has never really *worked* in his life.

Whether we *work* or play, or sleep or wake,
Our life doth pass. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. Hence, in a general sense, to operate; act; as, a machine *works* well; esp., to act or operate effectively; to be effective; as, he put his money to *work* and settled down to live on his income; to have a desired effect or influence; as, a plan *works* well or will not *work.* "All things *work* together for good to them that love God." *Rom.* viii. 28.

We bend to that the *working* of the heart. *Shak.*

3. To be engaged or employed customarily in some occupation, esp. in some gainful trade, business, profession, or the like; as, he *works* in a warehouse or a livery stable; he *worked* long upon the painting of the hands.

They that *work* in fine flax . . . shall be confounded. *Is.* xix. 9.

4. To make way slowly and with difficulty; to move, progress, proceed, or penetrate laboriously, slowly, or with effort; — with a preposition, as *down, out, into, up, through,* etc.; as, a plot *works* out by degrees; he *worked* up to president; the poison *worked* off; the water *worked* into the earth.

5. To respond to work expended; to permit of being worked; to react (in a specified way) to being worked; as, butter *works* more easily in certain weathers; specif., of soil, to be cultivable; as, sour land may *work* well after a few applications of lime.

6. To ferment, as a liquid, yeast, etc.

The *working* of beer when the barm is put in. *Bacon.*

7. To be in or as if in agitation; to be tossed or agitated; to strain; labor; as, a ship *works* in a heavy sea.

Confused with *working* sands and rolling waves. *Addison.*

8. To endeavor; attempt; strive; contrive; design. *Obs.*

9. *Mach.* To move in an undesigned direction due to imperfect fitting; as, the shaft *works* in its bearing

10. *Mining.* To move; — said particularly of rock in a mine, which by sounds, falling fragments, and squeezing of timbers, gives indications of slow movement.

11. *Naut.* **a** To move slightly in relation to another part. the two being supposedly rigidly connected. **b** To sail in a course, esp. one to windward.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To fashion by or as if by labor; to create; shape; make; form; hence, to bring into a desired form; as, a vase cunningly *wrought;* to *work* cotton into cloth.

Alas that I was *wrought* [created]. *Chaucer.*

2. Hence, to bring to pass; to effect; to act so as to cause; to produce; accomplish; do; as, the frost *worked* havoc with the crop; he *worked* a miracle with the farm within a short time; as his enemy was helpless, he *worked* his will on the unfortunate country.

3. To prepare for use by more or less violent manipulation with the hands or with an implement; as, to *work* butter.

4. To set or keep in motion, operation, or activity; to expend labor in the operation of; as, to *work* a mine, a quarry; sometimes, to direct the action of; to operate; manage; as, to *work* a machine, a ship; he was nervously *working* his fingers; to keep in effect; as, to *work* a patent means actually to make and put on sale the device embodying the patented invention.

5. To cause to labor or toil; to exact labor from; as, to *work* one's horses or employees.

6. To carry on one's trade or occupation in, through, along, etc.; to cover (a district) in one's operations; as, the trapper *worked* the stream from its source.

7. To make, effect, or bring into some condition, by slow degrees or as if laboriously; as, a stream will *work* itself clear after rain. "Sidelong he *works* his way." *Milton.*

8. To make or ornament by weaving, knitting, crocheting, or needlework of any kind; as, to *work* stockings or a shawl; esp., to embroider; as, to *work* muslin; to *work* a flower.

9. To solve, as a problem in mathematics; to work out.

10. To take effect on (one); — said of a purge. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

11. To make use of; to use; as, to *work* one's social relations in business. *Now Colloq.* "He '*worked*' the hunting field largely . . . in his novels." *Century Mag*

12. To influence by acting upon; to manage; lead; induce. "*Work* your royal father to his ruin." *Philips.*

13. To practice trickery, cajolery, or some devious procedure upon (one) for one's own ends; as, he *worked* the management for a free ticket; also, to obtain by such means; as, to *work* a free ticket for a friend.

14. To excite; provoke; as, to *work* oneself into a rage.

Catherine had expected to have her feelings *worked,* and *worked* they were. *Jane Austen.*

15. To trouble; harass; tease. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

16. To cause to ferment, as liquor.

17. *Agric.* To cultivate (soil or crops).

18. *Hort.* To bud or graft.

Syn. — Labor, toil; operate, function.

Ant. — Play; idle, loaf; rest.

work a degree. In Masonic and some other ritualistic orders, to go through the ceremonies and rituals of a particular degree.

work and turn. *Print.* To print from the same form on both sides. Cf. WORK-AND-TURN, *adj.*

work at. To be engaged in or upon; to be employed in.

work (a thing or person) for all (it or he) is worth. To use so as to get the last possible advantage from. *Slang.*

work double tides. *Naut.* To perform the labor of two days in one.

work free, or loose. To become loose, or to free or loose oneself (or itself) by work or effort, through use, operation, etc.; as, the animal finally *worked* himself *free* of the trap; the rope *worked loose* on the pulley.

work in. **a** To insert or cause to penetrate by repeated or continued effort. **b** To intermix or intermingle; as, he *worked in* local references in his speech.

work into. **a** To force, urge, or insinuate into; as, to *work* oneself *into* favor or confidence. **b** *Rare.* To transform by effort or by slow change.

work it. To manipulate things so as to accomplish a desired result; to contrive; as, I 'll *work it* so that you have your vacation. *Colloq.*

work like a charm. To operate with the smoothness and efficiency of magic; to be perfectly successful.

work like a dog, a horse, a nigger. To work exceedingly hard and continuously.

work off. **a** To remove gradually, as by labor, or a gradual process; as, beer *works off* impurities in fermenting. **b** *Slang.* To palm off; to pass off; as, he tried to *work off* the poem as his own. **c** In printing, to run off in final form, as copies ready for distribution. **d** *Slang.* To put out of the way, as by killing, hanging, etc.

work on or upon. **a** *Obs.* To trust to. **b** To influence or strive to affect.

work one's head off. To work hard and long to one's full ability. *Slang.*

work one's passage. To pay for a passage by doing work on board or about the conveyance.

work out. **a** To effect by labor and exertion. "*Work out* your own salvation." *Phil.* ii. 12. **b** *Rare.* To erase; efface.

Tears . . . *Work out* and expiate our former guilt. *Dryden.*

c To solve, as a problem; also, to develop or arrange; as, to *work out* a plan. **d** To exhaust, as a mine, by working. **e** To make its way out; as, a nail that *worked out* from the sole of my shoes. **f** In athletics, to have a workout; to practice one's particular specialty; as, a boxer *worked out* in the gymnasium; the football team *worked out* on the field the day before the game. **g** To make payment of in labor rather than in money; as, to *work out* one's taxes on the roads. **h** To show itself or be shown to be practicable, effective, or the like; as, a plan that will not *work out.*

work over. **a** To do over again; to submit a second time to some operation or process; as, the article is unsatisfactory at present but perhaps you can *work* it *over* until it is good. **b** *Obs.* To persuade; influence; win over.

work the goaf or gob. *Mining.* To remove the pillars of mineral matter previously left to support the roof, and replace them with props.

work the lunar. To obtain the mean time at some prime meridian by calculation from a lunar distance.

work the oracle. *Slang.* **a** To produce or bring about a favorable outcome, as by wirepulling, indirect scheming, etc. **b** Specif., to raise money.

work to windward. *Naut.* To sail against the wind; to tack to windward.

work up. **a** To raise; excite; to stir up; as, to *work up* the passions to rage.

The sun, that rolls his chariot o'er their heads,
Works up more fire and color in their cheeks. *Addison.*

b To expend in any work, as materials; as, they have *worked up* all the stock. **c** To develop; elaborate; as, to *work up* the plot of a novel. **d** *Naut.* To keep at work upon needless jobs, as a crew in order to punish them. **e** To bring about or achieve by continued effort or gradually; as, to *work up* a practice as a physician. **f** Of a garment, to draw up and wrinkle in folds near the top; as, his jacket had *worked up* at the back of his neck. **g** To make one's way from a lower to a higher place or status; as, he *worked up* from train dispatcher to division superintendent.

work water. To prime, or foam; — said of a steam boiler.

work with. **a** To attempt to influence. **b** To associate with in some labor or undertaking; to join with in work.

work'a·bil'i·ty (wûr'kȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being workable.

work'a·ble (wûr'kȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being worked. — **work'a·ble·ness,** *n.*

work'a·day' (wûr'kȧ·dā'), *adj.* [ME. *werkeday.* Cf. WORKDAY.] Pertaining to, or suited for, working days; laboring; hence, sometimes, prosaic; as, *workaday* clothes; this *workaday* world.

work'a·day', *n.* A working day. *Now Dial. Eng.*

work'-and-turn', *adj. Print.* Having all the pages of a signature imposed in one form, so that when the sheet is printed, turned over, printed on the other side, and cut, two complete copies result.

work'a·way' (wûr'kȧ·wā'), *n.* A person who works his way or passage, as on a steamship. *Slang.*

work'bag' (wûrk'băg'), *n.* A bag for holding implements or materials for work; esp., a reticule, or bag for holding needlework and the like.

work'bas'ket (-băs'kĕt; -kĭt; 83; 119), *n.* A basket for needlework materials, etc.

work'bench' (-bĕnch'; 105), *n.* A bench on which work is performed; esp., such a bench for mechanics, machinists, carpenters, etc.

work'book' (-bo̍ŏk'), *n.* **a** A book outlining a suggested course of study in some subject or field. **b** A book or pamphlet setting forth rules governing the manner or method of work. "Edwin was familiar with every detail of the printer's *workbook.*" *Arnold Bennett.* **c** A book in which is recorded work done or planned.

work'box' (-bŏks'), *n.* A box for working instruments or materials.

work'brit'tle (-brĭt'l), *adj.* Industrious. *Dial.*

work cure. *Med.* A curative treatment of disease, consisting of a program of physical work of gradually increasing strenuousness.

work curve. A graphic record of the amount done in each successive part of a prolonged period of work. Cf. FATIGUE CURVE.

work'day' (wûrk'dā'), *n.* [AS. *weorcdæg.*] **1.** A day on which work is performed, as distinguished from Sunday, festivals, etc.; a working day.

2. The period of time in one day during which work is performed.

work'day', *adj.* Workaday.

worked (wûrkt), *weak past tense & past part.* of WORK. Hence: *adj.* That has been subjected to some process of development, treatment, manufacture, or the like.

The wall is overgrown with grass. The stones are not *worked* stones. *C. E. Fox.*

Syn. — WORKED, WROUGHT. Both as preterit and participle, WORKED implies preparation or (esp.) operation by labor; it is also used of needlework; WROUGHT (sometimes poetical for *worked*) suggests the molding or fashioning of something, esp. from the rough; as, a stock company *worked* the mine; a handkerchief with *worked* initials; "And so the Word had breath and *wrought* with human hands the creed of creeds" (*Tennyson*); "cups of *wrought* . . . gold" (*Shelley*).

-worked (-wûrkt). A combining form of *worked*, as in: double-worked, hand-worked, open-worked.

worked lumber. See 1st LUMBER, 3.

worked material. Material on which some manufacturing operations have been performed, but which has not yet been turned into a finished product.

worked up. Emotionally aroused or excited.

work'er (wûr'kĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which works; specif.: **a** *Obs.* A maker; creator. **b** A laborer; a toiler; performer; doer; as, a *worker* in brass; *workers* of iniquity. **c** *Cant.* In politics, one who works for a political party or party leader, as by canvassing for votes or getting out votes on election day. **d** *Print.* An electrotype for printing purposes, as distinguished from one used as a pattern for making the molds for other electrotypes.
2. Any citizen of Soviet Russia, other than a soldier or sailor, who works either with hand or brain, for his living; — used in contrast to *capitalist* or *bourgeois*. The peasant is a *worker* of a particular kind. Also, often attrib., as in: **work'er-cor'res·pond'ent, work'er-guard'.**
3. Short for BUTTERWORKER.
4. *Lace Making.* See HANGER, 8.
5. *Leather.* A two-handled scraping knife used in dressing leather.
6. *Textile Mfg.* Any of various small rollers or cylinders in a fearnought, carding engine, or similar machine, that have their wire teeth set at such an angle as to draw the fiber bodily away from the large cylinder. Cf. STRIPPER, 1 **d.**
7. *Zool.* One of the neuter, or sterile, individuals of the social ants, bees, and termites. The workers are generally (except in termites) females having the sexual organs imperfectly developed. See ANT, HONEYBEE, and WHITE ANT.

-work'er (-wûr'kĕr). A combining form of the noun *worker*, as in:

brassworker	goldworker	sawworker
butterworker	ironworker	shellworker
chalkworker	metalworker	slopworker
clothworker	needleworker	wageworker
fieldworker	outworker	waxworker
flintworker	pieceworker	wireworker
garmentworker	saltworker	woodworker
glassworker		

worker cell. *Beekeeping.* Any of the smaller cells of a honeycomb in which larvae of worker bees are reared.

worker comb. *Beekeeping.* The portion of honeycomb composed of worker cells.

worker major. *Zool.* = MAXIM, 4.

worker minor. *Zool.* = MINIM, 7.

Workers' Declaration of Independence. See COMMUNIST MANIFESTO.

Workers' party. *Politics.* **a** The nonsecret political branch of the Communist party in the United States. **b** A communist or Labor party in certain other countries, as Estonia, Finland, etc.; — often so called.

work'fel'low (wûrk'fĕl'ō), *n.* One engaged in the same work with another; a companion in work.

work'folk' (-fōk'), **work'folks'** (-fōks'), *n. pl.* Working people, esp. those engaged in manual labor.

work'ful (-fŏŏl), *adj.* [Cf. AS. *weorcfull.*] Diligent. *Obs.*

work'girl' (-gûrl'), *n.* A girl employed in some labor, as in a shop, factory, etc.

work'hand' (-hănd'), *n.* A person employed in some labor, as on a farm, in a factory, shop, etc.

work horse. A horse mainly valuable for draft purposes; also, one fit or mature enough for service; hence, figuratively, a person who undertakes especially arduous labor of any kind.

work'house' (wûrk'hous'), *n.* [AS. *weorchūs.*] **1.** A house where any manufacture is carried on; a workshop. *Now Obs.*
2. In England, a house in which able-bodied poor are maintained at public expense and compelled to labor; a poorhouse. They appear to have been originally of the nature of houses of correction for rogues and vagabonds.
3. A house of correction in which petty offenders, as drunkards or vagrants, are confined and put at work. *U. S.*

work'housed' (-houst'), *adj.* Lodged in, or committed to, a workhouse; also, accustomed to a workhouse or to the workhouse methods, atmosphere, etc.

workhouse sheeting. Coarse, twilled, unbleached sheeting.

workhouse test. In the English system of poor relief, the test of good faith made by requiring an applicant, as a condition or relief, to consent to go to the workhouse, or poorhouse, if required. Its purpose is to reduce pauperism.

work'ing (wûr'kĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of WORK. Hence: *adj.* **1.** Doing work; engaged in labor; as, a *working* woman; a *working* dog.
2. Of, relating to, occupied by, or taken up with, work, as, *working* hours; *working* cost; a *working* schedule.
3. Active; alert; busy; as, a *working* brain. *Archaic.*
4. Adequate to permit work to be done; sufficient in strength, numbers, etc., to accomplish necessary results; as, they had a *working* majority in the legislature.
5. Having the surface ruffled or disturbed; — said esp. of water, the ocean, etc. *Now Rare.*
6. Twitching spasmodically, as if moved by great feeling; — said esp. of the face or the muscles of the face.
7. Fermenting; showing the effect of fermentation; — said of liquor, cider, vinegar, etc.
8. Assumed or adopted to permit or facilitate other or further work; as, a *working* arrangement, hypothesis.
9. [From WORKING, *vb. n.*] Of or pertaining to, or used in, the act or process of working; operating; functioning; effective according to its nature and purpose.
10. Belonging to the worker class or type; — said esp. of certain bees or ants.

work'ing (wûr'kĭng), *n.* **1.** The doing of work; performing; undertaking; operation; also, the making of something by labor; manufacture; sometimes, the craft, skill, or manner of making or fashioning something; workmanship. *Now Rare.*

> The word must cousin be to the *working*. *Chaucer.*

2. *Obs.* **a** Ordinance; decree. **b** Endeavor; effort. **c** *pl.* Deeds; acts or actions.
3. Manner of functioning or operating; operation; as, he was interested in the *working* of the prohibition laws; the *working* of a democratic system of government; the *working* of a gun, a machine, a factory.
4. The process of shaping or fashioning things, esp. with skill or artistry, from a particular material such as leather, wood, or iron.
5. The act or process of solving, as a mathematical problem; calculation; solution; as, the *working* of the problem required the use of calculus.
6. Agitated movement or contortion.

> And the fast *workings* of his bloodless face
> Told what a tooth of fire was at his heart. *Willis.*

7. Progress slowly or gradually made by or as if by considerable effort; as, his *working* against the current took time and strength.
8. Any excavation or group of excavations made in mining, quarrying, tunneling, etc.; — chiefly in *pl.*; as, the *workings* extended for miles underground.
9. Fermentation, as of liquor or yeast.

working assets; *sing.* WORKING ASSET. *Accounting.* Invested capital of a nonpermanent character; — a term rather loosely applied.

working barrel. The cylinder of a pump, esp. of a mine pump.

working beam. = WALKING BEAM.

working capital. **1.** *Accounting.* Excess of quick assets over current liabilities; the net quick assets.
2. *Finance.* The portion of the capital of a business which is not invested in plant, etc., but remains liquid. Cf. CAPITAL.

working card. = UNION CARD, 1.

working class. The class of people who are employed for wages in some form of labor, as on a farm, in a shop, factory, business house, etc.; also, in general, the social class, grade, or stratum made up of these workers. — **work'ing-class'**, *adj.*

working day. **a** A day when work is done; esp., as in a charter party, a day when work is generally done, in distinction from Sundays and legal holidays. **b** The number of hours, determined by law or custom, during which a workman, hired at a stated price per day, must work to be entitled to a day's pay.

work'ing-day', *adj.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, working days; workaday; hence, plodding; hard-working.

> O, how full of briers is this *working-day* world. *Shak.*

working dog. A dog suited, by large size, breeding, or training, as the collie, Eskimo, mastiff, or Doberman pinscher, for draft, sled, or herding work.

working drawing. *Arch. & Mech.* A drawing made to scale intended to be followed by the workmen. Cf. DETAIL DRAWING.

working face. *Mining.* See FACE, *n.*, 25.

working fit. A snug fit. See 5th FIT, 4.

working fluid. See WORKING SUBSTANCE.

working gauge. See 2d GAUGE, *n.*, 10.

working hypothesis. A hypothesis adopted as a guide to experiment or investigation, or as a basis of action, often because it works pragmatically though metaphysically dubious.

working line. *Civil Engin.* A reference line to which dimensions are referred.

working load. *Arch. & Engin.* The maximum load that a structure or machine is designed to bear.

work'ing-ly (wûr'kĭng-lĭ), *adv.* Efficiently; also, actively. *R.*

work'ing-man' (wûr'kĭng-măn'), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn'). A laboring man; one of the working class, esp. one engaged in manual labor; a farm hand, laborer, artisan, machinist, mechanic, carpenter, or the like; more loosely, any person employed for wages; a workman.

working model. A model of a machine which can do on a small scale the work which the machine itself does, or is expected to do.

work'ing-of-the-lake', *n.* Water bloom.

working order. A condition, as of a machine, in which it functions according to its nature and purposes; as, to put a watch in good *working order*.

working out. **1.** The act or process of working out something; development or elaboration.
2. The act or process of disposing of a stock, or part of a stock, of goods by special effort or methods.
3. = WORKOUT.

working papers. **1.** Tentative figures set down during the conduct of an audit or other survey of a business.
2. Official documents, such as an age certificate legalizing the employment of a minor; as, before being employed he had to produce his *working papers*.

working partner. An active partner.

working party. *Mil. & Nav.* A body of soldiers or sailors detailed to perform an assigned task, outside of their ordinary duties.

working pattern. *Patternmaking.* A pattern, as one made from a master pattern, used in the making of the molds in which the required parts are cast.

working pit. *Mining.* A shaft in which ore is hoisted and workmen are carried, in distinction from one used for the pumps, or for ventilation.

working plan. A plan or working drawing from which a workman takes his measurements and instructions.

working point. *Mach.* That part of a machine at which the effect required is produced; the point where the useful work is done.

working rod. *Glass Mfg.* A gathering iron, blowing iron, or punty.

working strength. = WORKING STRESS.

working stress. The stress to which material may be safely subjected in the course of ordinary use.

working substance. *Mech.* The substance, usually a fluid (*working fluid*), under pressure, that actuates the piston, vanes, floats, etc., in an engine or other prime mover; specif., one that alternately takes in and rejects heat in a heat engine.

working tube. *Glass Mfg.* = BLOWTUBE, 3.

work in process. *Mach.* Work in any of the stages through which it passes in being made into a finished product out of raw material.

work lead. Lead bullion.

work'less (wûrk'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* **1.** Without work; not laboring; unemployed; idle; as, many people were still *workless*.

> Sentiment without science in charity degrades the *workless* into the worthless. *James Ford.*

2. Not functioning; not accomplishing any work. *Obs.*
3. Not carried out in practice; not exemplified in fact; as, *workless* faith. *Obs.*
— **work'less·ness**, *n.*

work'man (wûrk'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [AS. *weorcmann.*] **1.** A man employed for wages in labor, whether in tillage or manufactures; a workingman; often, a skilled artificer or laborer.
2. In making glass bottles, the one who shapes the neck; also, in glassmaking, one of a chair (see 1st CHAIR, 9 **b**).

Syn. — WORKMAN, LABORER, ARTISAN, ARTIFICER, MECHANIC, CRAFTSMAN. WORKMAN is the general term; it frequently applies to one who does relatively skilled work, as contrasted with a LABORER, whose work demands strength or exertion rather than skill; an ARTISAN, as here compared (cf. ARTIST), is esp. one who is employed in an industrial or mechanic art or trade; MECHANIC, once synonymous with *artisan*, is now commonly restricted to a workman who is skilled in constructing, repairing, or using machinery; a CRAFTSMAN is one who practices a handicraft; ARTIFICER commonly implies power of contrivance or adaptation in the excercise of one's craft. Cf. WORK.

work'man·like' (wûrk'măn·lĭk'), *adj.* Befitting a workman, esp. a skillful one; skillful; well done. — **work'man·like'**, *adv.* — **work'man·like'ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Deft, proficient, adept. **Ant.** — Botchy, clumsy.

work'man·ly (-lĭ), *adj.* Well performed; workmanlike. — **work'man·li·ness** (-lĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* — **work'man·ly**, *adv.*

work'man·ship, *n.* **1.** The art or skill of a workman; the execution or manner of making or doing anything; craftmanship; also, the quality imparted to anything in the process of making; the character given to a work by the art or skill of the workman; as, a vase of exquisite *workmanship*.
2. That which is effected, made, or produced; manufacture; work; esp., something made by manual labor.

> By how much Adam exceeded all men in perfection, by being the immediate *workmanship* of God. *Raleigh.*

work'mas'ter (wûrk'mas'tĕr; 83), *n.* **1.** A superintendent, overseer, foreman, or employer of workmen.
2. The author or performer of any work; a master workman. *Rare.*

work'men's com'pen·sa'tion act (-mĕnz). *Law.* A statute fixing the compensation (*workmen's compensation*) that workmen may recover from an employer in case of accident; specif.: **a** [*caps.*] the British act of 6 Edw. VII c. 58 (1906) giving to a workman, except in certain cases of "serious and willful misconduct," a right against his employer to a certain compensation on the mere occurrence of an accident where the common law gives the right only for negligence of the employer. **b** [*caps.*] *U. S.* Any of various State statutes fixing the compensation that a workman may recover from an employer in case of accident (and sometimes of occupational disease) arising out of the employment, giving to a workman, except when an injury is willfully self-inflicted or caused by intoxication, indemnity according to a definite schedule without regard to fault. Cf. EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY ACT.

workmen's compensation insurance. See INSURANCE, 1.

work of art. A production of art; specif., a production in one of the fine arts, esp. in painting or sculpture.

work'out' (wûrk'out'), *n.* **1.** A test or trial to determine ability or capacity for some special position, work, etc.; as, give him a *workout* for a week and see if he 'll do. *Slang.*
2. *Sports.* A practice game, bout, run or the like; any exercise designed to test one's fitness or to increase one's fitness, as for some athletic competition.

work'pan' (-păn'), *n.* A pan for receiving work.

work'peo'ple (-pē'p'l), *n. pl.* People who work, esp. at manual labor; laboring people.

work'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* *Mach.* A piece of work in process.

work'place' (-plās'), *n.* A place, as a shop, factory, etc., where work is done.

work roller. *Knitting Machine.* A roller that automatically winds up the completed work.

work'room' (wûrk'rōōm'; 200), *n.* Any room used especially for labor; a room in which work is done.

works (wûrks), *n., pl.* of WORK; esp.: **a** A place where industrial labor of any kind is carried on; — often construed as a singular; as, a locomotive *works* (see WORK, *n.*, 8). **b** The working or moving parts of a mechanism (see WORK, *n.*, 9). **c** Performance of moral duties, prescribed ceremonial acts, or both (see WORK, *n.*, 15). **d** *Fort.* A series or set of fortified structures, as trenches or earthen barricades (see WORK, *n.*, 17).

☞ COMBINATIONS, in sense **a**, are:

bleachworks	gasworks	scrapworks
boilerworks	glassworks	steelworks
brassworks	printworks	tryworks
copperworks	saltworks	wireworks

— ***in the works.*** See *in the works*, under WORK, *n.* — ***the works, the whole works.*** Everything, esp. everything possible or at one's command; all one's resources. *Slang.* — ***to give (one) the works.*** To inflict upon (one) all possible abuse, punishment, pain, or the like; sometimes, to murder (one), esp. brutally. *Slang.* — ***to shoot the works.*** See in phrases under SHOOT, *v. Slang*

Works and Days. A poem, of 828 hexameter lines, by Hesiod (see *Biog.*). It contains directions as to farm labor and the observance of the right "days" of the calendar, and also embodies some moral precepts.

work school. = ARBEITSSCHULE.

works council. A body or committee formed by an employer among workers within his organization for the discussion of some or all of the problems of industrial relations. Its scope may be similar to, or more narrow than, a company union.

work sheet. A sheet used in making preliminary plans, auxiliary computations, notes, comments, and the like, to guide a person in doing some piece of work; also, sometimes, a specially prepared sheet, pamphlet, or booklet containing data of assistance in planning and accomplishing some piece of work.

work'ship, *n.* Workmanship. *Rare.*

work shoe. A shoe of a heavy, substantial type, for men.

work'shop' (wûrk'shŏp'), *n.* A shop where any manufacture or handiwork is carried on. In Great Britain a *workshop* has by various acts of Parliament been declared to be any place in which collective manual labor, under an employer having right of access to or control over the place, is done by way of trade or in making, repairing, or the like, articles to be sold, and in which no machinery moved or worked by any mechanical power is used. But many such places are excepted and called *factories*. — **work'shop'**, *adj.*

work'-shy' (-shī'), *adj.* Disinclined to work; lazy; shiftless. — **work'-shy'**, *n.* — **work'-shy'ness**, *n.*

works manager. An official in manufacturing companies, usually the head of the production departments.

works of supererogation. *R.C.Ch.* Those good deeds believed to have been done by saints, or capable of being done by men, over and above what is needed for their own salvation. See TREASURY OF THE CHURCH.

work'some (wûrk'sŭm), *adj.* Industrious. *Rare.*

work song. *Music.* A song sung in rhythm with work. Cf. CHANTEY.

---

work'ing-house', *n.* = WORKHOUSE. *Obs.*

work'ing-ness, *n.* Efficiency. *Obs.*

work'ing-wom'an, *n., pl.* -WOMEN. Feminine of WORKINGMAN.

work'loom', *n.* A tool; implement. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

work'man (wûrk'măn), *n., pl.* of WORKMAN.

work'mis'tress, *n., fem.* of WORKMASTER.

work spreading. The arrangement of work and working hours of employees in such way as to spread the available work among the largest practicable number of workers, thus aiding in preventing unemployment problems. — **work'-spread'ing,** *adj.*

work stock. Farm livestock, esp. horses and mules, kept for draft purposes.

work stone. In a furnace for smelting lead, an inclined grooved stone to conduct the molten lead from the hearth to the metal pot.

work'-stop'per, *n.* A labor organizer or agitator who induces workmen to strike in order to obtain their objectives. *Chiefly Australian.*

work'-stud'y-play' plan. A plan of school organization which provides for alternating three types of work: (1) laboratory and shop work, (2) academic study, and (3) supervised play. See PLATOON SCHOOL. *U. S.*

work-study-play school. = PLATOON SCHOOL.

work'ta'ble (wûrk'tā'b'l), *n.* A table for holding working materials and implements; esp., a small table with drawers and other conveniences for needlework, etc.

work ticket. **1.** A job order.
2. *Accounting.* = TIMECARD, 2.

work train. = CONSTRUCTION TRAIN.

work'-up' (wûrk'ŭp'), *n.* *Print.* An unintended mark upon a printed sheet caused by the rising in the chase of a space, lead, piece of furniture, etc., while the job is on the press.

work'ways' (-wāz'), **work'wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* In a working position or manner; as, a T rail placed *workwise,* that is, resting on its base.

work week. The number of hours worked per week.

work'wom'an (wûrk'wŏŏm'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn; 119), *n.* A woman who works, esp. at manual labor. — **work'wom'an-like',** *adj. & adv.* — **work'wom'an·ly,** *adj.*

work'y (wûr'kĭ), *n.* One who works; a workman. — **work'y,** *adj.* *Both Now Rare. U. S.*

world (wûrld), *n.* [ME. *world, werld, weorld, weoreld,* fr. AS. *weorold, woruld;* akin to OS. *werold,* D. *wereld,* OHG. *weralt, worolt,* G. *welt,* ON. *veröld,* Sw. *verld,* Dan. *verden;* prop., the age of man. See WER; OLD.] **1.** The earth and the heavens and universe of which it was once believed to be the center; the creation; the system of created things; the universe.
2. The earth and its inhabitants, with their concerns; the sum of human affairs and interests; hence, humanity; mankind; also, people in general; the public; — more general or more local in sense according to circumstances; as, all the *world* loves a lover; the *world* joined in applauding the peace. "Let the great *world* rage." *Shelley.*
Since I do purpose to marry, I will think nothing to any purpose that the *world* can say against it. *Shak.*
3. A state of existence; a sphere or scene of life and action; as, the present *world;* the next *world.*
4. Individual experience of, or concern with, life on earth; course of life; career; the sum of the affairs which affect the individual; as, to begin the *world* blind; to fail, and begin the *world* anew; I hope the *world* goes well with you.
5. The customs, practices, and interests of men as social beings; public or social affairs and occupations; social life, manners, and usages; — usually with *the;* as, the cosmopolitan knows the *world* in all countries.
Happy is she that from the *world* retires. *Waller.*
6. The section of mankind engrossed in the concerns of this present life and hence sometimes regarded as the ungodly part of mankind.
I pray not for the *world,* but for them which thou hast given me; for they are thine. *John* xvii. 9.
7. That which concerns the earth and its affairs as distinguished from heaven; concerns of this life as distinguished from those of the life to come; the present existence and its interests; hence, secular affairs or interests.
The *world* is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers. *Wordsworth.*
If any man love the *world,* the love of the Father is not in him.
1 *John* ii. 15, 16.
8. The things of the world; temporal possessions; worldly goods. *Obs. exc. Scot.*
9. As an emblem of immensity, a great multitude or quantity; a large number. "A *world* of men." *Chapman.* "A *world* of woes." *Dryden.*
10. A part, division, or section, of the earth, its concerns, inhabitants, etc., regarded as a separate, independent unit; a division of the globe, its inhabitants, or the globe as known or contemplated at a given period, by a given people, or the like; as, the Old *World;* the medieval *world.*
Murmuring that now they must be put to make war beyond the *world's* end — for so they counted Britain. *Milton.*
11. One of the three grand divisions or primary groups of natural objects; a kingdom; as, the animal, mineral, or vegetable *world.*
12. A more or less definite class or division of persons regarded as a body and distinguished by some characteristic; as, the Christian or heathen *world;* the musical *world;* the political *world;* woman's *world;* hence, the peculiar interests of such a body or the sphere, domain, region, or realm of such interests; as, the *world* of art and letters, science, fashion; the *world* of fancy.
13. Any sphere or whole likened to or suggestive of the world, as by reason of completeness, variety, complexity, or the like; a domain. "The external *world* of physics has thus become a *world* of shadows." *Eddington.*
His little *world* of man. *Shak.*
Books, we know,
Are a substantial *world,* both pure and good. *Wordsworth.*
14. Any planet or heavenly body, esp. when regarded as inhabited, and as the scene of interests analogous to human interests. "Lord of the *worlds* above." *I. Watts.*
15. A generation; a lifetime; an age. *Obs.*
Syn. — See EARTH.

☞ COMBINATIONS (chiefly adjectives) are:

world-abhorring, world-abiding, world-abstracted, world-accepted, world-acknowledged, world-adored, world-adorning, world-advancing, world-advertised, world-affecting, world-agitating, world-alarming, world-altering, world-amazing, world-amusing, world-animating, world-anticipated, world-applauded, world-appreciated, world-apprehended, world-approved, world-arguing, world-arousing, world-arresting, world-assuring, world-astonishing, world-authorized, world-awed, world-barred, world-beheld, world-beloved, world-beset, world-borne, world-bound, world-braving, world-broken, world-bruised, world-building, world-burdened, world-busied, world-canvassed, world-captivating, world-celebrated, world-censored, world-censured, world-challenging, world-changing, world-charming, world-cheering, world-choking, world-chosen, world-circling, world-circulated, world-civilizing, world-classifying, world-cleansing, world-comforting, world-commanding, world-commended, world-compassing, world-compelling, world-condemned, world-confounding, world-connecting, world-conquering, world-constituted, world-consuming, world-contemning, world-contracting, world-contrasting, world-controlling, world-converting, world-copied, world-corrupted, world-corrupting, world-covering, world-creating, world-credited, world-crippling, world-crowding, world-crushed, world-deaf, world-debated, world-deceiving, world-deep, world-defying, world-delighting, world-delivering, world-demanded, world-denying, world-depleting, world-depressing, world-describing, world-deserting, world-desired, world-desolation, world-despising, world-destroying, world-detached, world-detesting, world-devouring, world-diminishing, world-directing, world-disappointing, world-discovering, world-discussed, world-disgracing, world-dissolving, world-distributed, world-disturbing, world-divided, world-dividing, world-dominating, world-dreaded, world-dwelling, world-echoed, world-educating, world-embracing, world-eminent, world-encircling, world-ending, world-enlarging, world-enlightening, world-entangled, world-enveloping, world-envied, world-esteemed, world-excelling, world-exciting, world-famed, world-familiar, world-famous, world-favored, world-fearing, world-felt, world-forgetting, world-forgotten, world-forming, world-forsaken, world-forsaking, world-fretted, world-girdling, world-gladdening, world-governing, world-grasping, world-great, world-grieving, world-hailed, world-hardened, world-hating, world-heating, world-helping, world-honored, world-horrifying, world-humiliating, world-imagining, world-improving, world-infected, world-informing, world-involving, world-jaded, world-jeweled, world-joining, world-kindling, world-knowing, world-known, world-lamented, world-lasting, world-leading, world-leveling, world-lighting, world-linking, world-long, world-loving, world-mad, world-made, worldmaker, *n.* & world-making, *n.* & *adj.*, world-marked, world-mastering, world-melting, world-menacing, world-missed, world-mocking, world-mourned, world-moving, world-naming, world-needed, world-neglected, world-nigh, world-noised, world-noted, world-obligating, world-observed, world-occupying, world-offending, world-old, world-opposing, world-oppressing, world-ordering, world-organizing, world-outraging, world-overcoming, world-overthrowing, world-owned, world-paralyzing, world-pardoned, world-patriotic, world-peopling, world-perfecting, world-pestering, world-picked, world-pitied, world-plaguing, world-pleasing, world-poisoned, world-pondered, world-populating, world-portioning, world-possessing, world-practiced, world-preserving, world-prevalent, world-prized, world-producing, world-prohibited, worldproof, world-protected, world-raising, world-rare, world-read, world-recognized, world-redeeming, world-reflected, world-regulating, world-rejected, world-rejoicing, world-relieving, world-remembered, world-renewing, world-renowned, world-resented, world-respected, world-restoring, world-revealing, world-reviving, world-revolving, world-ridden, world-round, world-rousing, world-roving, world-ruling, world-sacred, world-sacrificing, world-sanctioned, world-sated, world-saving, world-scarce, world-scattered, world-schooled, world-scorning, world-seasoned, world-serving, world-settling, world-shaking, world-sharing, world-shocking, world-sick, world-simplifying, world-sized, world-slandered, world-sobered, world-soiled, world-spoiled, world-spread, world-stained, world-startling, world-staying, world-stirring, world-strange, world-studded, world-subduing, world-sufficing, world-supplying, world-supporting, world-surrounding, world-surveying, world-sustaining, world-swallowing, world-taking, world-taming, world-taught, world-tempted, world-tested, world-thrilling, world-tired, world-tolerated, world-tossing, world-troubling, world-turning, world-uniting, world-used, world-valid, world-valued, world-venerated, world-wearied, world-wearing, world-wandering, world-wanted, world-wasting, world-watched, world-welcome, world-wept, world-wideness, world-winning, world-witnessed, world-worn, world-wrecking

— ***against the world.*** Against all opposition. — ***all the world.*** See in the Vocabulary. — ***a world to see.*** A wonder to see; something admirable or surprising to see. *Obs. Shak.* — ***for all the world.*** See under ALL THE WORLD. — ***(all) the world and his wife.*** Everybody; esp., everybody of social position; as, *all the world and his wife* flocked to her receptions. *Jocose.* — ***the world beyond (the grave).*** The future existence or state of being. — ***to go to the world.*** To get married. *Obs.*
Thus *goes* everyone *to the world* but I . . . ; I may sit in a corner and cry heigh-ho for a husband! *Shak.*

world (wûrld), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the world or worlds; as, *world* era; earthly; mundane; also, world-wide; universal; as, *world* affairs or problems.

world, *v. t.* To populate; also, to give birth to. *Obs.*

world ash. = YGGDRASILL.

world'aught' (wûrld'ôt'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *weoroldæht.*] Worldly property. *Obs.*

world'-beat'er (-bēt'ĕr), *n.* Something excellent of its kind; a superior person, idea, article, object, etc. *Slang.* — **world'-beat'ing,** *adj.*

world belt. A belt or zone extending around the earth.
The central *world belt* of human progress up to the present era lies along the fortieth parallel of north latitude. *Cambr. Hist. of Amer. Lit.*

world concept. A philosophical conception of the world as a whole, with reference to its fundamental principle and organization. Cf. WELTANSICHT.

world'-con'scious, *adj.* Conscious of interests and concerns affecting people of all nations and regions; conscious of, and concerned with, universal sympathies, activities, reactions, emotions, etc. — **world'-con'scious·ness,** *n.*

World Court. The Permanent Court of International Justice.

world'ed (wûrl'dĕd; -dĭd; 119), *adj.* Provided with, or abounding in, worlds.

World Goodwill Day. = PEACE DAY.

world ground. The underlying basis of reality; as, Schopenhauer conceived will to be the *world ground.*

world'ish (wûrl'dĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat worldly.

world line. *Math.* The aggregate of all positions (in space-time) of any individual particle that retains its identity; the spatial career of such an element through all time.

world'li·ness (wûrld'lĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Quality of being worldly; disposition or tendency to emphasize the things of the world rather than those of the spirit.
That *worldliness,* that willingness to get the most out of occasions and people. *Willa Cather.*

world'ling (wûrld'lĭng), *n.* [*world* + 1st *-ling.*] A person engrossed in the concerns of this present world; one devoted to this world and its enjoyments.
And *worldlings* blot the temple's gold. *Keble.*

world'ly (-lĭ), *adj.*; WORLD'LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); WORLD'LI·EST. [AS. *woruldlic.*] **1.** Of or belonging to this world or existence in this world; not heavenly or spiritual; earthly.
Standing by no other *worldly* mean but that one only hand which erected it. *Hooker.*
2. Specif., of or relating to the concerns of this life as distinguished from those of the life to come; interested in, or concerned with, the enjoyments of this present existence; secular; as, *worldly* pleasures, affections, honor, lusts, men.
I thus neglecting *worldly* ends. *Shak.*
3. Wise in the ways of this present world; sophisticated; as, a *worldly* view to take.
4. Lay, as opposed to clerical. *Now Rare.*
Syn. — See EARTHLY. **Ant.** — Spiritual, high-minded. — **world'ly,** *adv.*

world'ly-mind'ed (66), *adj.* Devoted to, or engrossed in, worldly interests. — **world'ly-mind'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **world'ly-mind'ed·ness,** *n.*

world'ly-wise' (66), *adj.* Wise as to things and ways of this world.

Worldly Wiseman, Mr. A character in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress,* who tries to dissuade Christian from his journey.

world myth. *Anthropol.* A creative story or traditional narrative accounting for the origin and present state of the world. It is frequently held sacred and recited only on solemn occasions, or as part of a ritual.

world point. *Math.* A point in four-dimensional space-time.

world politics. *Polit. Science.* International politics; political affairs and policies of all the states of the world, insofar as they affect any other state or states or intercourse between other states. Cf. WELTPOLITIK.

world pound. One one-hundredth of a center (which see); — so called by some as an international unit.

world power. A state or organization powerful enough to affect world politics by its influence or actions. See POWER, *n.*, 4 a; cf. GREAT POWERS.

world première. *Theat.* First performance.

world'quake' (wûrld'kwāk'), *n.* [From *world* + *quake,* after *earthquake.*] A quake that shakes or affects the entire world.
They are so young a nation . . . *worldquakes* to them are such an adventure. *Galsworthy.*

World's Columbian Exposition, World's Fair. See EXPOSITION, 5, *Table.*

world'-self', *n.* That which constitutes the individuality, ego, or subject, of the universe.

world's end. The end, or most distant part, of the world; the remotest regions. Cf. THULE.

world series, world's series. *Baseball.* A series of baseball games played in the fall of each year between the champion teams of the two major leagues to decide the professional championship of the United States.

World's Fair plant. Mock cypress.

world soul. A spiritual being having the same relation to the world as a whole that the soul has to the individual being. See ABSOLUTE, *n.*, 3; ATMAN; 2d BRAHMA, 1; NOUS, 1.
Fechner's hypothesis of a *world soul,* the highest spirit, God, who embraces all psychophysical processes. *Encyc. Brit.*

world speech. Universal language.

world spirit. The animating spirit of the universe; God or the Absolute, as conceived by idealists or by pantheists.

World's Student Christian Federation. A federation, founded 1895, of national fellowships of students who desire to understand the Christian faith and live the Christian life and whose units of organization are associations in the universities and colleges.

world state. **a** A theoretical federation of the nations of the world to which all would be subject in international affairs. **b** A world power.

worlds to see, say, do, etc. An indefinitely great amount or number of things to see, say, do, etc. *Colloq.*

world's wonder. The soapwort *Saponaria officinalis.*

world tree. *Norse Myth.* = YGGDRASILL.

world view. Translation of WELTANSCHAUUNG.

World War. See WAR, *Table.*

world'way' (wûrld'wā'), *n.* The highway of the world. *Poet.*

world'-wea'ry, *adj.* Weary of the world, or wearied by the life of the world; esp., bored by overindulgence in material pleasures. — **world'-wea'ried,** *adj.* — **world'-wea'ri·ly,** *adv.* — **world'-wea'ri·ness,** *n.*

world'-wide' (66), *adj.* Extended throughout the world. — **world'-wide'ly,** *adv.*

world'-wise', *adj.* Worldly-wise.

world without end. Eternally; forever; as if in a state of existence having no end. — **world'-with·out'-end',** *adj.*
Throughout all ages, *world without end.* Amen. *Eph.* iii. 21.

worm (wûrm), *n.* [ME. *worm, wurm, werm, wirm,* worm, serpent, fr. AS. *wyrm, wurm;* akin to D. *worm,* OS. & G. *wurm,* ON. *ormr,* Sw. & Dan. *orm,* Goth. *waurms,* L. *vermis,* Gr. *rhomos* a wood worm. Cf. VERMICELLI, VERMILION, VERMIN.] **1.** A reptile; a serpent. *Obs. exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. An earthworm or angleworm; also, a larva; grub; maggot; esp., a destructive maggot that feeds on vegetation, fabrics, or the like.
3. Any of numerous small, elongate, and slender, creeping or crawling animals, usually soft-bodied, naked, and limbless or nearly so; any animal having a real or fancied resemblance to an angleworm or earthworm. In this sense the term is applied to the greatest variety of animals, as the earthworm, galleyworm, silkworm, blindworm, etc., including representatives of most of the phyla of animals from the Platyhelminthes to the Vertebrata.
4. A being likened to or suggesting a worm by reason of its humility, debasement, or the like; a miserable wretch.
I am a *worm,* and no man. *Ps.* xxii. 6.
5. Anything spiral, vermiculated, or conceived of as like a worm; as: **a** The thread of a screw. **b** *pl.* The coiled pods of *Astragalus hamosus.* See CATERPILLAR, 3 **b**.
6. Something that inwardly torments or devours in a way suggesting the gnawing, boring or, working of a worm.
The *worm* of conscience still begnaw thy soul! *Shak.*
7. **a** *pl.* Any disorder due to the presence of parasitic worms in the body, as in the intestines; helminthiasis. **b** *Scot.* Toothache.
8. A tube or pipe twisted into coils; also, a system of such coiled tube or pipe; specif., *Distilling,* a spiral condensing tube.
9. *Anat.* = VERMIS.

work'stand', *n.* = WORKTABLE.
workt. Worked. *Ref. Sp.*
work'y-day'. † WORKADAY.
world'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
world'hood, *n.* Worldly means or standing. *Obs.*
world'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
world'let, *n.* See -LET.
world'li·hode, *n.* Worldliness. *Obs.*
world'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
world'li·ly, *adv.* of WORLDLY.
world'man, *n.* A layman; worldling. *Obs.*
worlds'-high', *adj.* See -HIGH.
worlds'make', *n.* [*world,* in gen. case, in the old sense of lifetime + *make* a companion.] Companion in life; husband. *Obs.*
world'thing', *n.* A worldly matter. *Obs.*
world'ward, world'wards, *adv.* See -WARD, -WARDS.
world'y, *adj.* = WORLDLY. *Now Rare.*

10. *Mech.* A short revolving screw, the threads of which gear with the teeth of a worm wheel, or a rack. See WORM THREAD.
11. *Mech.* An Archimedean screw, or a conveyer working on the same principle.
12. *Zool.* **a** Any member of the now obsolete phylum Vermes. The term has no definite application in zoology, but is much used: (1) as a convenient designation for a host of invertebrate animals whose relationships are not understood and which formerly constituted a part of the phylum Vermes; a platyhelminth, a nemathelminth, a trochelminth, one of the Annelida, etc.; (2) in combination as a vernacular name for certain phyla or other groups, as a flatworm, roundworm, annelid worm, etc. **b** = LYTTA.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

worm-breeding	worm-gnawn	worm-ripe
worm-cankered	worm-killing	worm-shaped
worm-consumed	worm-pierced	worm-spun
worm-destroying	worm-resembling	worm-tongued
worm-driven	worm-reserved	worm-worn
worm-gnawed	worm-riddled	worm-wrought

-worm (-wûrm). A combining form of the noun *worm*, as in:

angleworm	galleyworm	screwworm
arrowworm	gapeworm	shipworm
backworm	glareworm	silkworm
bagworm	glowworm	slowworm
basketworm	gourdworm	snakeworm
bitterworm	grassworm	spanworm
blindworm	grubworm	spileworm
bloodworm	hagworm	splitworm
bollworm	hairworm	springworm
bookworm	hangworm	starworm
budworm	hookworm	strawworm
cankerworm	hornworm	taintworm
caseworm	inchworm	tapeworm
churrworm	jointworm	threadworm
clamworm	lobworm	thunderworm
codworm	lugworm	webworm
cutworm	lurgworm	wheatworm
dropworm	pickleworm	wheatworm
earthworm	pileworm	whipworm
eelworm	pillworm	whiteworm
figworm	pinworm	willowworm
fireworm	ringworm	wireworm
flagworm	rootworm	woodworm
flatworm	roundworm	
flukeworm	sandworm	

worm (wûrm), *v.;* WORMED (wûrmd); WORM'ING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To seek or dig for worms, as for bait in fishing.
2. To move, go, or work slowly, deviously, and insidiously, in a manner suggesting the motion or working of a worm.
Already some of these riffraff are *worming* into it. *Tarkington.*
3. *Angling.* To fish with worms as bait.
4. *Naut.* To lay a small line or yarn in the interstices between the strands of a larger rope, to make an even surface before parceling and serving.
——, *Transitive:* **1.** To work or effect by slow, devious, and insidious means; as, to *worm* one's way through the tall grass; to *worm* oneself into another's confidence; also, to remove, draw, or the like, by such means; — often with *out.*
They find themselves *wormed* out of all power. *Swift.*
They *wormed* things out of me that I had no desire to tell. *Dickens.*
2. To spy upon. *Obs.*
3. To worm-eat; — chiefly in passive.
4. To remove or clear out worms from; to free of worms.
5. To clean, or draw a wad or cartridge from (a muzzle-loading firearm), with a wormer.
6. To cut the worm, or lytta, from under the tongue of, as a dog, to check a disposition to gnaw. The operation was formerly supposed to guard against rabies.
7. To make a screw thread on. *Obs.*
8. *Agric.* To remove boring insects or larvae from (a tree) as with a wire.
9. *Naut.* To wind rope, yarn, etc., spirally round and between the strands of (a cable or rope), before serving.

worm abscess. *Med.* An abscess produced by the irritation resulting from the lodgment of a worm in the body.
worm aneurysm. *Veter.* The dilatation of the walls of a blood vessel caused by the presence of nematode worms.
worm bark. The bark of the angelin (*Andira inermis*), having powerful narcotic properties, and sometimes used in medicine as a vermifuge. Cf. SURINAM BARK.
worm brood. A nest of young worms.
worm burrow. The hole made in the earth by a worm; a wormhole; esp., such a hole found preserved in fossils.
worm capsule. *Veter.* A capsule or pill containing medicine designed to expel worms, as from dogs.
worm cast. **a** One of the cylindrical masses of earth voided by earthworms. **b** The fossil trail of a worm.
worm conveyer. *Mach.* A screw conveyer. See CONVEYER, 2.
worm disease. *Med.* Any disease due to infestation with worms, esp. ancylostomiasis.
worm'-eat' (wûrm'ēt'), *v. t.* To bore through or perforate; hence, to impair by or as by boring through or perforating. "Leave off these vanities which *worm-eat* your brain." *Jervas.* — *v. i.* To become worm-eaten. *Obs. exc. Dial.* — **worm'-eat'er** (-ēr), *n.*
worm'-eat' (-ēt'; -ēt'; *cf.* EAT, *v. t., past part.*), *adj.* Worm-eaten. *Obs.*
worm'-eat'en (-ēt'n), *adj.* **1.** Eaten, or eaten into, by a worm or by worms; as, *worm-eaten* timber; hence, weakened as by the ravages of worms.
Worm-eaten by the flagrant family interests of their dynasties. *C. A. Beard.*
2. Worn-out; old; worthless. *Rare.*
— **worm'-eat'en·ness,** *n. Rare.*
worm'-eat'ing, *adj.* Feeding on worms.
worm-eating warbler. A warbler (*Helmitheros vermivorus*) of the eastern United States of chiefly terrestrial habits. It is olivaceous above and creamy below with black and buffy stripes on the crown.
wormed (wûrmd), *adj.* **1.** Bored through or penetrated by worms; injured by worms; worm-eaten; as, *wormed* timber.
2. Furnished with a worm or screw thread.
worm'er (wûr'mĕr), *n.* **1.** One who gathers worms, as for bait; also, one who fishes with worms as bait.
2. One who or that which clears out worms, as from dogs.
3. One who works or effects something by slow, devious, and insidious means; esp., one who worms secrets from people.
4. A double screw on the end of a rammer for extracting a wad or cartridge from a muzzle-loading gun; also, a rammer with such a screw.
5. = SCREWER.

worm fence. A zigzag fence of rails crossing at their ends; — called also *snake fence, Virginia rail fence.*

worm fever. *Med.* A fever in young children, ascribed to worms.

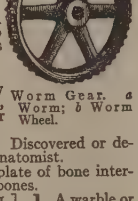

Worm Gear. *a* Worm; *b* Worm Wheel.

worm gear. *Mach.* **a** A worm wheel. **b** A gear of a worm and a worm wheel working together. — **worm'-gear',** *adj.* — **worm'-geared',** *adj.* — **worm gearing.**
worm'-geared' plan'er. *Mach.* See PLANER, *n.*, **a.**
worm grass. **a** *U. S.* Pinkroot. **b** A European white-flowered stonecrop (*Sedum album*); — so called from its repute as a medicine.
worm gut. = GUT, *n.*, 4.
worm'hole' (wûrm'hōl'), *n.* The burrow of a worm; esp., the minute hole in wood, cloth, paper, etc., made by a worm or larva. — **worm'holed'** (-hōld'), *adj.*
Wor'mi·an (wôr'mĭ·ăn), *adj. Anat.* Discovered or described by Olaus Wormius, a Danish anatomist.
Wormian bone. Any small irregular plate of bone interposed in suture between large cranial bones.
wor'mil (wôr'mĭl), *n.* [Var. of WARNEL.] **1.** A warble or other fly larva which burrows beneath the skin of animals.
2. = 5th WARBLE, 2 **a.**
worm'ing (wûr'mĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of WORM. Hence: *n.* The action of one who worms. — **worm'ing,** *adj.*
worm'ling (wûrm'lĭng), *n.* [*worm* + 1st *-ling.*] A little worm; figuratively, a miserable wretch. *Rare.*
worm moss. A red alga (*Gracilaria helminthochorton*) of the Mediterranean, sometimes used as an anthelmintic.
worm'-nest', *n. Veter.* A swelling or nodule in the brisket or flank of cattle, containing worms of the genus *Onchocerca.*
worm oil. An anthelmintic oil distilled from Mexican tea (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*).
worm powder. An anthelmintic powder.
worm punch. A punch to plug wormholes in casks, etc.
worm'seed' (wûrm'sēd'), *n.* **1.** Any of several plants whose seeds possess anthelmintic properties, as *Artemisia santonica* and *A. pauciflora*, *Chenopodium ambrosioides* (the Mexican tea), etc.
2. *Pharm.* **a** The fruit of the Mexican tea (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*). **b** The drug santonica; — called specif. *Levant wormseed.*
wormseed mustard. A slender mustardlike plant (*Cheirinia cheiranthoides*) whose seed was formerly reputed anthelmintic.
wormseed oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
worm shell. Any shell of *Vermetus* or an allied genus.
worm snake. Any of certain small, harmless, burrowing snakes of wormlike appearance, as the thunder snake *Carphophis amoena.*
worm tea. *Med.* An anthelmintic tea or tisane.
worm thread. *Mach.* Any form of screw thread suitable for the worms of worm gearing. For industrial gearing, the thread profile, on a plane containing the axes of the worm, is usually that of a rack with involute teeth set at an angle of 14½°; for automotive gearing other forms with a larger pressure angle are commonly used.
worm tincture. *Med.* A tincture prepared from dried earthworms, oil of tartar, spirits of wine, etc. *Obs.*
worm tube. **1.** The membranous, parchmentlike, or shelllike tube made by many marine worms.
2. *Distilling.* A worm. See WORM, *n.*, 8.
worm'weed' (wûrm'wēd'), *n.* The pinkroot *Spigelia marilandica.*
worm wheel. *Mach.* A toothed wheel gearing with the thread or threads of a worm. — **worm'-wheel',** *adj.*
worm'-wheel' hob thread. *Mach.* The thread form on hobs used for cutting worm-wheel teeth or worm threads. It is identical with the worm thread, except for slight differences necessary to produce clearance in the latter. See SCREW THREAD.
worm wire. = FISH TAPE.
worm'wood' (wûrm'wŏŏd'), *n.* [AS. *wermōd;* akin to OHG. *wermuota, wormuota,* G. *wermuth, wermut;* of uncert. origin. Cf. VERMUTH.] **1. a** A European woody herb (*Artemisia absinthium*) of a bitter, slightly aromatic taste, formerly used as a tonic and a vermifuge, to protect garments from moths, and in brewing, but now chiefly in making absinthe (which see). It yields a dark-green oil (oil of wormwood). **b** Any other species of *Artemisia.*
2. Anything very bitter or grievous; bitterness; as, it was *wormwood* to him to have to accept charity.
Remembering my. . . misery, the *wormwood* and the gall. *Lam.* iii. 19.
wormwood oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
wormwood sage. The wild sage *Artemisia frigida.*
worm'y (wûr'mĭ), *adj.;* WORM'I·ER (-mĭ·ĕr); WORM'I·EST. **1.** Of, pertaining to, containing, or abounding with, worms; also, worm-eaten.
2. Infested with worms; as, a *wormy* dog; the *wormy* grave.
3. Resembling or suggesting a worm; hence, earthy; also, groveling; humble.
worn (wōrn; 181), *past part.* of WEAR. Hence: *adj.* **a** Showing wear or use. **b** Weakened by age, labor, worry, illness, or the like. **c** Exhausted of fertility, as land. **d** Hackneyed; stale; commonplace; trite; as, a *worn* simile.

-worn. A combining form of *worn*, as in:

careworn	timeworn	weatherworn
cliff-worn	toilworn	well-worn
footworn	travel-worn	wheel-worn
seaworn	vice-worn	wit-worn
shopworn	wan-worn	woeworn
tempest-worn	warworn	work-worn
tide-worn	waterworn	world-worn

worn'-down' (wōrn'doun'; 66; 181), *adj.* **a** Showing the effect of wear; as, a *worn-down* pair of slippers. **b** Nervously exhausted or fatigued; as, a *worn-down* woman, weary of eternal housework.
worn'ness (-nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Condition of showing wear or continued use.
worn'-out' (-out'; 66), *adj.* Exhausted by wear; consumed, rendered useless, or impaired, by or as if by use; as, a *worn-out* garment; a *worn-out* man; a *worn-out* age; also, hackneyed; made commonplace by much use; trite; as, *worn-out* metaphors. — **worn'-out'ness,** *n.*
wor'ral (wŏr'ăl), **wor'rel** (wŏr'ĕl), *n.* [Ar. *waral* lizard.] A monitor lizard.
wor'ri·a·ble (wûr'ĭ·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being worried, as by shaking and tearing with the teeth.
wor'ri·cow' (wûr'ĭ·kōō'), *n.* Also **wor'rie·cow'.** [*worry,* v. + *cow* a hobgoblin.] A bugaboo; a hobgoblin; specif., the Devil. *Chiefly Scot.*

wor'ried (wûr'ĭd), *past tense & past part.* of WORRY. Hence: *adj.* Subject to worry; affected by worry; anxious and fearful. — **wor'ried·ly,** *adv.* — **wor'ried·ness,** *n.*
wor'ri·er (wûr'ĭ·ĕr), *n.* One who or that which worries.
wor'ri·ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [See WORRY.] Act or an instance of worrying; also, trouble; worry. *Colloq.*
wor'ri·some (-sŭm), *adj.* Inclined to worry or fret; also, causing worry; troublesome. — **wor'ri·some·ly,** *adv. Rare.* — **wor'ri·some·ness,** *n.*
wor'rit (wûr'ĭt), *n.* **A** worried condition; also, worry; trouble; fidget; sometimes, one who worries. *Dial.*
wor'rit, *v. t. & i.* To worry. — **wor'rit·er** (-ĕr), *n. Both Dial.*
wor'ry (wûr'ĭ; 245), *v.;* WOR'RIED (-ĭd); WOR'RY·ING. [ME. *worowen, wirien,* to strangle, fr. AS. *wyrgan;* akin to D. *worgen, wurgen,* to strangle, OHG. *wurgen,* G. *würgen,* also MHG. *erwergen,* Lith. *veržti,* and to E. WRING.] *Transitive:* **1.** To choke; strangle. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. To eat voraciously; to swallow greedily. *Now Dial.*
3. To harass with or as if with continual snapping or biting; also, to shake and tear or mangle with the teeth.
The kingbird will *worry* the hawk as a whiffet dog will *worry* a bear. *J. Burroughs.*
4. Hence, in a weakened sense, to keep touching, poking, scratching, or the like.
Sophia was fidgeting . . . and *worrying* a seam of the carpet with her toes. *Arnold Bennett.*
5. To harass or beset with importunity, or with care and anxiety; to vex; torment; fret; trouble; plague.
A church *worried* with reformation. *South.*
Worry him out till he gives his consent. *Swift.*
6. In a weakened sense, to bother; annoy.
Will it *worry* you if I smoke? *Philip Gibbs.*
7. To make progress along or through under difficulty and by means of dogged persistence; as, he *worried* his way through the snowdrifts to the barn.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To choke; strangle. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
2. To be engaged in worrying, or mangling, something by shaking and tearing it with the teeth.
3. To feel or express great care and anxiety; to manifest disquietude or pain; to fret; chafe; to be or become anxious and fearful; as, the child *worries.*
4. To advance or progress under difficulty and with dogged persistence; as, he *worried* through the work of the day and then went home; of the wind, to blow steadily and harassingly.
Syn. and **Ant.** — See HARASS.
worry down. To swallow down with effort.
worry out. **a** To find with difficulty a solution of.
She can still *worry out* her financial problems. *Samuel Butler.*
b To harass; tease; as, to *worry* the life *out* of a person.
worry the sword. *Fencing.* To worry or disconcert an opponent by quick balking motions, as if about to thrust or feint.
wor'ry (wûr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **1.** Act of worrying, or shaking and mangling with the teeth.
2. Undue solicitude; disturbance due to care and anxiety; vexation; anxiety; as, the petty *worries* of everyday life.
3. A cause of solicitude or anxiety; as, her investments are a great *worry* to her.
wor'ry-carl' (-kärl'), *n.* A snarling ill-natured person. *Scot.*
wor'ry·ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of WORRY. Hence: *adj.* That worries. — **wor'ry·ing·ly,** *adv.*
wor'ry·ing, *n.* The act or action of one who worries; anxiety; as, a long period of *worrying* led to her nervous prostration.
worse (wûrs), *adj.,* used as *compar.* of BAD. [ME. *werse, worse, wurse,* fr. AS. *wiersa, wyrsa,* a compar. with no corresponding positive; akin to OS. *wirsa,* OFris. *wirra,* OHG. *wirsiro,* ON. *verri,* Goth. *wairsiza,* and perh. to OHG. *werran* to bring into confusion, E. WAR.] **1.** Bad, ill, evil, or corrupt, in a greater degree; more bad or evil; less good; specif., in poorer health; more sick; — used both in a physical and moral sense.
[She] was nothing bettered, but rather grew *worse.* *Mark* v. 26.
2. More unfavorable, unpleasant, or the like; less agreeable.
3. More unsuitable; less fitting or proper; as, *worse* behavior than that of the rest of the spectators.
4. Of lower quality, value, worth, or the like; base; inferior.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

worse-bodied	worse-mannered	worse-tempered
worse-dispositioned	worse-natured	worse-thoughted

worse, *n.* **1.** That which is worse (in various senses); as, to make a change for the *worse.*
Thus bad begins, and *worse* remains behind. *Shak.*
Rarely, specif., disadvantage; defeat.
Judah was put to the *worse* before Israel. 2 *Kings* xiv. 12.
2. A person of inferior character (as compared with another specified or understood).
I fear there will a *worse* come in his place. *Shak.*
— ***to go by the worse.*** To be defeated; to lose; to be worsted. *Obs.* — ***to have the worse.*** **a** To be worsted. **b** To be comparatively at a disadvantage.
worse, *adv.* [AS. *wiers, wyrs;* akin to OS. & OHG. *wirs,* ON. *verr,* Goth. *wairs.* See WORSE, *adj.*] In a worse degree; in a manner more evil or bad, more severe, more unpleasant or disagreeable, more careless or unskillful, etc.
Now will we deal *worse* with thee than with them. *Gen.* xix. 9.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

worse-affected	worse-informed	worse-satisfied
worse-applied	worse-lighted	worse-served
worse-born	worse-mated	worse-spent
worse-bred	worse-named	worse-succeeding
worse-calculated	worse-opinionated	worse-taught
worse-conditioned	worse-ordered	worse-timed
worse-disposed	worse-paid	worse-treated
worse-executed	worse-performed	worse-typed
worse-faring	worse-printed	worse-utilized
worse-governed	worse-rated	worse-wanted
worse-handled	worse-ruled	worse-wrought

worse, *v. t. & i.* To make or become worse; also, to worst. *Obs.*
worse'ment (wûrs'mĕnt), *n.* [From *worse,* v., after *betterment.*] Deterioration in the value or usefulness of a piece of real property caused by action taken by outside persons or interests without the consent of the owner of the property; — the opposite of *betterment.*
wors'en (wûr's'n), *v.;* WORS'ENED (-s'nd); WORS'EN·ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To make worse; to cause to deteriorate; to impair; esp., to cause a depreciation in the value of (a piece of property).
Their condition is greatly *worsened.* *Southey.*

wor'mal (wôr'mȧl). Var. of WORMIL.
worm'-and-spur'-gear' el'e·va'tor. See GEARED TRACTION ELEVATOR.
wormd. Wormed. *Ref. Sp.*
worm'fowl', *n.* Birds that eat worms. *Obs.*
worm'-gear' el'e·va'tor. See GEARED TRACTION ELEVATOR.
worm'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
worm'ish, *adj.* Wormlike. *Obs.*
worm'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
worm'like', *adj. & adv.* See -LIKE.
worm'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
worm'root', *n.* = AMERICAN WORMROOT (see PINKROOT).
worm'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
worma'meat', *n.* Flesh as meat for worms. *Obs.*
wor'mul (wôr'mŭl). Var. of WORMIL.
wor'nil (wôr'nĭl). Var. of WORMIL.
worold. ✝ WORLD.
worowen. ✝ WORRY.
worpe. ✝ WARP.
worre. ✝ WAR.
worreor. ✝ WARRIOR.
wor'ret. Dial. Eng. of WORRIT.
wor'rid. Worried. *Ref. Sp.*
wor'ri·less (wûr'ĭ·lĕs), *adj.* See -LESS.
wor'ry-cow'. Var. of WORRICOW.
wor'ry-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

2. To get the better of; to worst. *Rare.*

—, *Intransitive*: To grow or become worse.

The character of most of the shops seemed to have *worsened*. *Arnold Bennett.*

worse'ness (wûrs'nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Quality or state of being worse.

wors'en·ing (wûr's'n·ĭng), *pres. part. & verbal n.* of WORSEN. Hence: *n.* A growing or becoming worse; deterioration; depreciation; degeneration.

This *worsening* of German labor conditions. *Am. Labor Year Book.*

wors'er (wûr'sĕr), *adj.* Worse; — a redundant comparative formerly often used. "*Worser* thoughts." *Bunyan.* — *adv.* Worse.

wors'er, *v. t.* To render worse, more unfavorable, etc. *R.*

wor'ship (wûr'shĭp), *n.* [ME. *worschipe, wurthscipe,* fr. AS. *weorthscipe,* fr. *weorth* worth + *-scipe* -ship. See WORTH, *n. & adj.*; -SHIP.] **1.** Courtesy or reverence paid to merit or worth; hence, civil deference; honor; respect.

Then shalt thou have *worship* in the presence of them that sit at meat with thee. *Luke* xiv. 10.

2. Excellence of character; dignity; worth; worthiness; also, repute; reputation; fame; credit; renown. *Obs.*

A man of *worship*. *Chaucer.*

Elfin, born of noble state,
And muckle *worship* in his native land. *Spenser.*

3. A title of honor, used in addresses to certain magistrates and others of rank or station.

My father desires your *worships'* company. *Shak.*

4. That which is praiseworthy; a valorous act or feat; something reflecting credit and honor on a person. *Obs.*

5. Act of paying divine honors to a deity; religious reverence and homage adoration, or reverence, paid to God, a being viewed as God, or something held as sacred from a reputed connection with God.

God with idols in their *worship* joined. *Milton.*

The *worship* of God is an eminent part of religion, and prayer is a chief part of religious *worship*. *Tillotson.*

6. Obsequious or submissive respect or devotion; extravagant admiration; adoration.

'T is not your inky brows, your black silk hair, . . .
That can entame my spirits to your *worship*. *Shak.*

7. An object of worship.

In attitude and aspect formed to be
At once the artist's *worship* and despair. *Longfellow.*

Syn. — See REVERENCE. **Ant.** — Disrespect, irreverence.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are: **worship-paying, worshipworth, worshipworthy.**

wor'ship (wûr'shĭp), *v.*; WOR'SHIPED (-shĭpt) or WOR'SHIPPED; WOR'SHIP·ING or WOR'SHIP·PING. *Transitive*: **1.** To treat with the reverence due to merit or worth; to respect; honor. *Now Rare.*

This holy image that is man God *worshipeth*. *Foxe.*

2. To pay divine honors to; to reverence with supreme respect and veneration; to perform religious exercises in honor of; to adore; venerate.

When all our fathers *worshiped* stocks and stones. *Milton.*

3. To honor with extravagant love and extreme submission, as a lover; to adore; idolize.

With bended knees I daily *worship* her. *Carew.*

—, *Intransitive*: To perform acts of homage or adoration; esp., to perform religious service.

Our fathers *worshiped* in this mountain. *John* iv. 20.

Syn. — Revere, reverence, honor.

Ant. — Despise, scorn, abhor.

worship the golden calf. To pay undue attention to riches or material worldly success.

wor'ship·er, wor'ship·per (-ĕr), *n.* One who worships or adores, esp. one who pays divine honors to any object.

wor'ship·ful (-fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj* **1.** Entitled to worship, reverence, or high respect; worthy of honor; notable; distinguished. "This is *worshipful* society." *Shak.*

[She is] so dear and *worshipful*. *Chaucer.*

2. Honorable; esteemed; — used in formal address; as, *worshipful* sirs; specif. [*cap.* as a title], in *Freemasonry*, designating a certain official station; as, *Worshipful* Master. See MASTER, *n.*, 10.

3. Rendering reverence or adoration; worshiping; adoring; as, the dog's *worshipful* eyes fixed on his master.

— **wor'ship·ful·ly,** *adv.* — **wor'ship·ful·ness,** *n.*

worst (wûrst), *adj.*, used as *superl.* of BAD. [ME. *werst, worst, wurst,* fr. AS. *wyrsta, wersta, wurresta;* akin to OHG. *wirsisto,* ON. *verstr.* See WORSE.] Bad, unpleasant, disagreeable, harmful, inferior, unfortunate, evil, or pernicious, in the highest degree. See WORSE.

If thou hadst not been born the *worst* of men,
Thou hadst been a knave and flatterer. *Shak.*

— ***the worst way.*** Very much; as much as can be; as, I want it *the worst way*, but I cannot afford to buy it. *Colloq.*

worst, *n.* That which is most bad, unpleasant, harmful, inferior, or evil; the most severe, depressed, degraded, objectionable, detestable, pernicious, calamitous, or wicked state or degree.

The *worst* is not
So long as we can say, This is the *worst*. *Shak.*

— ***at the worst.*** Under the greatest conceivable disadvantage; as, you saw him *at the worst;* the fine could be only five dollars *at the worst.* — ***if, or when, (the) worst comes to (the) worst.*** If, or when, the worst happens. — ***to do one's worst.*** To do all the harm or damage that one can; as, I dared him *to do his worst.* — ***to get the worst of it.*** To be worsted or defeated. — ***to give one the worst of it.*** To get the better of one.

worst, *adv.* To the extreme degree of badness or inferiority; in a manner most bad, unpleasant, unfortunate, harmful, etc.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

worst-affected	worst-formed	worst-ruled
worst-bred	worst-governed	worst-served
worst-cast	worst-informed	worst-taught
worst-damaged	worst-managed	worst-timed
worst-deserving	worst-manned	worst-treated
worst-disposed	worst-paid	worst-used
worst-fashioned	worst-printed	worst-wanted

worst, *v. t.*; WORST'ED; WORST'ING. [See WORSE, *v. t. & adj.*] To gain advantage over, in contest or competition; to get the better of; to defeat; overthrow; discomfit; also, *Obs.*, to worsen; to cause deterioration in.

The . . . Philistines were *worsted* by the captivated ark. *South.*

— *v. i.* To grow worse; to deteriorate. *Rare.*

worst. Variant of WILL, *v.* *Obs.*

wor'sted (wŏŏs'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *n.* [From *Worsted,* now spelled *Worstead,* Norfolk, Eng., for *Worthstead.* See WORTH, *n.*; STEAD.] **1.** Originally, a kind of fine wool textile fabric made at Worstead, England, or one resembling it in texture and quality; now, any fabric woven from a certain type of yarn (see def. 2, below). As a rule, modern worsteds are not subjected to much finishing after weaving. All-wool serges and gabardines are representative worsteds.

2. A smooth-surfaced yarn for weaving, knitting, etc., spun from long-stapled pure wool combed so that its fibers lie parallel to each other; also, a similarly spun mixed, or union, yarn. Cf. WOOLEN, *n.*, 2.

wor'sted, *adj.* Made from worsted; woven of worsted, as a thread, fabric, clothing, etc.

wort (wûrt), *n.* [ME. *wort, wurt,* fr. AS. *wyrt* herb, root; akin to OS. *wurt,* G. *wurz,* ON. *urt,* Dan. *urt,* Sw. *ört,* Goth. *waurts* a root, L. *radix,* Gr. *rhiza* a root, *rhadamnos* a branch, young shoot, *rhadix* a branch, ON. *rōt* root. Cf. LICORICE, ORCHARD, RADISH, RAY of light, ROOT, *n.*, WORT infusion of malt.] **1.** *Bot.* A plant or herb of any kind; esp., a pot herb.

2. *pl.* Cabbages. *Obs.*

-wort (-wûrt). A combining form of *wort,* as in:

adderwort	honewort	rattlewort
awlwort	honeywort	ribwort
banewort	hoodwort	rosewort
barrenwort	hornwort	ruewort
bathwort	ironwort	rupturewort
bearwort	ivywort	saltwort
beewort	kelpwort	sandalwort
bellwort	kidneywort	sandwort
birthwort	knightswort	sawwort
bladderwort	knotwort	scorpionwort
blisterwort	lagwort	sealwort
bloodwort	lasarwort	sharewort
blushwort	leadwort	sicklewort
brimstonewort	lightwort	snakewort
bristlewort	lilywort	snapwort
brittlewort	limewort	sneezewort
brotherwort	liverwort	soapwort
brownwort	longwort	sparrowwort
bruisewort	lousewort	spearwort
burstwort	lungwort	spiderwort
butterwort	madwort	spleenwort
cancerwort	mallowwort	springwort
cankerwort	marshwort	spurgewort
caperwort	masterwort	spurwort
colewort	Maywort	stabwort
coolwort	milkwort	staggerwort
coralwort	miterwort	starchwort
coughwort	moneywort	starwort
crosswort	moonwort	stinkwort
culverwort	moorwort	stitchwort
damewort	motherwort	stonewort
Danewort	mudwort	strapwort
deadwort	mugwort	streamwort
dragonwort	navelwort	stylewort
dropwort	nettlewort	swallowwort
earwort	nipplewort	swanwort
fanwort	parsleywort	tentwort
figwort	passionwort	tetterwort
flaxwort	peachwort	thoroughwort
fleawort	pearlwort	throatwort
flukewort	pennywort	toothwort
flywort	pepperwort	torchwort
gentianwort	pestilencewort	toywort
glasswort	peterwort	treaclewort
glidewort	pilewort	umbrellawort
goutwort	pinkwort	walewort
grapewort	pipewort	wallwort
greenwort	pondwort	wartwort
gutwort	poppywort	waterwort
gypsywort	potwort	whitewort
hammerwort	purplewort	whitlowwort
heartwort	quillwort	whorlywort
hempwort	quincewort	willowwort
hogwort	quinsywort	woundwort
holewort	ragwort	yellowwort

wort (wûrt), *n.* [ME. *worte, wurte,* fr. AS. *wyrt;* akin to G. *würze,* bierwürze. See WORT herb.] An infusion of malt unfermented (***sweetwort***), or in fermentation; the sweet infusion of malt which ferments and forms beer; hence, any similar liquid in incipient fermentation. *Wort* is essentially a dilute solution of sugars, which by fermenting produces alcohol and carbon dioxide. When boiled with hops it is known as ***hopped wort.***

wort. Var. of WHORT.

worth (wûrth), *v. i.* [ME. *worthen, wurthen,* to become, fr. AS. *weorthan;* akin to OS. *werthan,* OHG. *werdan,* ON. *vertha,* Goth. *wairthan,* to become, L. *vertere* to turn, Skr. *vartate* it turns, happens, Lith. *versti* to turn, *virsti* to fall, to become. For meaning in Teut., cf. E. to *turn* cold, to *turn* traitor. Cf. VERSION, VERST, -WARD, WEIRD.] **1.** To be; become; betide; — now used only in archaic phrases with *woe;* as, *woe worth* the day, the man, etc., in which the nouns *day, man,* etc., represent the old dative with a subjunctive.

I counsel . . . to let the cat *worthe*. *Piers Plowman.*

2. To put oneself in a (specified) position; esp., to mount or get up (on a horse). *Obs.*

He *worth* upon [got upon] his steede gray. *Chaucer.*

worth (wûrth), *adj.* [ME. *worth, wurth, werth,* fr. AS. *weorth, wurth* (cf. also *wyrthe, wierthe*); akin to OFris. *werth,* OS. *werth,* D. *waard,* OHG. *werd,* G. *wert, werth,* ON. *verthr,* Sw. *värd,* Dan. *værd,* Goth. *wairths.* Cf. STALWART, WORSHIP, WORTHY.] **1.** Of worth or of value; esp., worthy; also, desirable; fitting. *Obs.*

2. Deserving of; meriting; — chiefly in a good sense.

This is life indeed, life *worth* preserving. *Addison.*

3. Equal in value to; of the value of; furnishing an equivalent for; proper to be exchanged for.

If your arguments produce no conviction, they are *worth* nothing to me. *Beattie.*

4. Having possessions equal to; having wealth or estate to the value of; as, he is *worth* a million dollars.

— ***for what it is (or may be) worth.*** For whatever value it has or may turn out to have; — a phrase used in disclaiming responsibility; as, you must take this story *for what it is worth.* — ***not worth a cent, a curse, a hair, a rap, a row of pins, a rush, a whoop,*** etc. Of little or no value or account. *Colloq.* — ***not worth the candle.*** Not worth the cost, effort, or trouble. — ***worth one's salt.*** *Colloq.* **a** Of some value; — chiefly with a negative. **b** To be worth one's keep. See SALT, *n.*, 6 a. — ***worth the whistle.*** Worth the trouble of summoning, as if by a whistle; — chiefly with a negative. *Colloq.*

worth (wûrth), *n.* [ME. *worth, wurth,* fr. AS. *weorth, wurth* (cf. also *wyrthu*); akin to ON. *verth,* G. *wert.* See WORTH, *adj.*] **1.** That quality or sum of qualities of a thing rendering it valuable or useful; value; importance; hence, often, value as expressed in a standard, as money; equivalent in exchange; price. Cf. NET WORTH.

What's *worth* in anything
But so much money as 't will bring? *Hudibras.*

2. Value in respect of moral or personal qualities; excellence; virtue; eminence; desert; merit; usefulness.

I know the gentleman
To be of *worth,* and worthy estimation. *Shak.*
To think how modest *worth* neglected lies. *Shenstone.*

3. Wealth; property; riches.

They are but beggars that can count their *worth*. *Shak.*

Syn. — See PRICE, DESERT.

— ***in worth, or in good worth.*** In good part; without dissatisfaction or anger. *Archaic.*

-worth. A combining form of the noun *worth,* used with units of currency, as in, halfpenny*worth,* threepenny*worth.*

worth, *v. t.* To honor. *Obs.*

worth (wûrth), *n.* [AS. *worth, weorth, wurth.*] A homestead or enclosed place; — used chiefly in place names, as Kenil*worth.*

worth'ful (wûrth'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* [AS. *weorthfull.*] Full of worth; worthy; deserving; precious. — **-ful·ness,** *n.*

Wor'thies, the Nine (wûr'thĭz). See NINE WORTHIES.

Wor'thies of Eng'land, The (wûr'thĭz). An anecdotic biographical record of eminent Englishmen and of provincial history (1662) by Thomas Fuller, valuable as a description of men and manners of his time. See *Biog.*

wor'thi·est of blood (wûr'thĭ·ĕst; -ĭst; 119). *Eng. Law of Descent.* Most worthy of those of the same blood to succeed or inherit; — applied to males, as opposed to females.

worth'less (wûrth'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* [Cf. AS. *weorthlēas.*] Destitute of worth; having no value, virtue, excellence, dignity, or the like; undeserving; unworthy; valueless; useless; vile; mean; as a *worthless* garment, ship, man.

'T is but a *worthless* world to win or lose. *Byron.*

— **worth'less·ly,** *adv.* — **worth'less·ness,** *n.*

worth'-while' (-hwīl'; 66), *adj.* Predicatively, **worth while.** Being worth the time spent; of sufficient value to repay the effort. — **worth'-while'ness,** *n.*

worth'-while', *n.* That which is worth the time or effort expended.

wor'thy (wûr'thĭ), *adj.*; WOR'THI·ER (-thĭ·ĕr); WOR'THI·EST. [ME. *worthi, wurthi.* See WORTH, *adj.*, WORTH, *n.*] **1.** Having worth or excellence; possessing merit; valuable; deserving of honor, praise, or the like; estimable.

This *worthy* mind should *worthy* things embrace. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. Of high station; of high social position. *Obs.*

Worthy women of the town. *Chaucer.*

3. Having adequate worth, merit, or value, or a character adapted to make capable, fit, qualified, competent, or the like; meriting; deserving; fit; suitable (to); measuring up (to); suiting; befitting; — usually with *of;* more rarely, with a following infinitive or with *that, for,* or an objective without a preposition. Usually in a good sense.

No, Warwick, thou art *worthy* of the sway. *Shak.*
Whose shoes I am not *worthy* to bear. *Matt.* iii. 11.
And thou art *worthy* that thou shouldst not know
More happiness. *Milton.*

4. Deserved; merited; also, well-founded. *Archaic.*

He has much *worthy* blame laid upon him. *Shak.*

-wor'thy. A combining form, AS. *-wyrthe,* of *worthy,* as in:

airworthy	loveworthy	seaworthy
blameworthy	markworthy	shameworthy
bloodworthy	noteworthy	showworthy
bribeworthy	painsworthy	sightworthy
faithworthy	praiseworthy	songworthy
fameworthy	prizeworthy	thankworthy
helpworthy	quoteworthy	trustworthy
honorworthy	respectworthy	wonderworthy
keepworthy	roadworthy	worshipworthy
laughworthy		

wor'thy (wûr'thĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). **1.** A person of eminent worth or value, or of conspicuous desert; one distinguished for useful and estimable qualities; — sometimes applied facetiously or colloquially to persons merely locally conspicuous; as, military *worthies;* village *worthies.*

The blood of ancient *worthies* in his veins. *Cowper.*

2. A thing of value or excellence. *Obs.* *Shak.*

wor'thy, *adv.* = WORTHILY.

wor'thy, *v. t.* To render worthy to exalt; honor. *Obs.*

wos'bird' (wŏz'bûrd'), *n.* [For *whores' bird.*] A bastard; also, a good-for-nothing. *Dial. Eng.*

wou'bit (wŏŏ'bĭt), *n.* [Cf. AS. *wull* wool, and *budda* beetle.] A hairy caterpillar; esp., a tiger-moth larva, or woolly bear. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wough (wō; wŏ), *n.* [AS. *wāg, wāh,* wall.] **a** *Now Dial.* A wall. **b** *Mining. Scot.* The wall rock beside a vein of lead.

wough (wŏK), *n.* [AS. *wōh.*] Wrong; harm. *Obs.*

wough (wŏŏf). Var. of 3d WOOF, *n. & v. i.* *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

wouh'lech'e, *n.* Also **wouh'lech'ung·e.** [AS. *wōgian* to woo.] Wooing. *Obs.*

would (wŏŏd; 71), *past tense & (obs.) past part.* of WILL, *v. t. & auxil. & ẑd v. i.* [ME. & AS. *wolde.* See WILL, *v. t. & auxiliary.*] For the use of *would* as an auxiliary in mood and tense phrases, see SHOULD. Special uses of *would* are: **a** In expressions of desire or wish; as, I *would* I were young again; — often with omission of the 1st personal pronoun and sometimes without *to* before the word denoting that which is adjured; as in, *would* God! where *God* was originally the subject. **b** In expressing what might be expected; as, that *would* make talk; or a customary or habitual action. Cf. 3d WILL.

The 'Squire *would* sometimes fall asleep in the most pathetic part of my sermon. *Goldsmith.*

would, *n.* A state or condition of mind with respect to some wish or purpose such as might be expressed by the verb *would;* as, each must weigh his *woulds* against his coulds and his shouldst.

would (wŏld; wŏd). Dial. Eng. var. of WOLD.

would (wŏld). Var. of 1st WELD.

wors'er·ment, *n.* = WORSEMENT.

wor'set (wûr'sĭt). Scot. & N. of Eng var. of WORSTED.

wor'ship·a·ble (wûr'shĭp·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* See -ABLE. — **wor'ship·a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭtĭ), *n.* *Rare.*

wor'ship·ful·ty, *n.* Worshipfulness. *Obs.*

wor'ship·ing·ly, wor'ship·ping·ly, *adv.* of *worshiping,* pres. part. of WORSHIP.

wor'ship·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

wor'ship·ly, *adj.* Worshipful. *Obs.* — *adv.* Worshipfully. *Obs.*

wor'ship·per, wor'ship·ping. Vars. of WORSHIPER, WORSHIPING, etc.

wor'shipt. Worshipped. *Ref. Sp.*

wor'sle (wŏr's'l). Var. of WARSLE.

wor'sum, *n.* [AS. *worsm, worms.*] Purulent matter; pus. *Obs.*

worthfulhed, *n.* Worthiness. *Obs.*

wor'thies. *n.*, *pl.* of WORTHY.

wor'thi·est (-thĭ·ĕst; -ĭst; 119), *adj.*, *superl.* of WORTHY.

worthihede, *n.* [See -HEAD.] Honor; reputation. *Obs.*

wor'thi·ly, *adv.* of WORTHY.

wor'thi·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

worth'ing, *n.* Mire; filth; manure. *Obs.*

worth'ing, *n.* [AS. *worthung.*] Reverence; glory. *Obs.*

wortholker, worthlokest. Obs. compar. & superl. of WORTHLY.

worth'ly, *adj.* Worthy. *Obs.* — *adv.* Worthily. *Obs.*

wort'ness, *n.* [AS. *weorthnesse.*] Worthiness. *Obs.*

worth'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

worth'ward (wûrth'wĕrd), *adv.* See -WARD.

wor'tle (wûr't'l), *n.*, Var. of WHIRTLE. [BERRY.]

wor'tle·ber'ry. Var. of WHORTLE-

wort'worm', *n.* Caterpillar. *Obs.*

wory, *adj.* [AS. *wōrig.*] Dirty *Obs.*

wosith, *n.* [See WOE; SITHE time.] A time of woe. *Obs.*

wost, *n.* A boast, brag. *Obs. Scot.*

wost, *2d pers. sing. pres.* of WIT, to know. *Obs.*

wot (wŏt), *1st & 3d pers. sing. pres.* of WIT, to know. *Archaic exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wot (wŏt). Var. of HOT, OAT. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

Wo'tan (wō'tăn), *n.* = WODEN.

Wo'te (wō'tē). Var. of VOTE.

wote (wŏt). Var. of WOT, know. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

woth. † WOT, know. [peril.]

woth, wothe. † OATH, WATHE,

wothe, *n.* [AS. *wāth* a wandering.] Way; path. *Obs.*

wot'link, *n.* A wench. *Obs. Scot.*

wots, *3d pers. sing. pres.* of WIT, *v.* See WIT, *v.*, *Note.*

wotte. † WIT.

wot'test, wot'teth. See WIT, *v.*, *Note.*

wou. Var. of WOW, *n.* *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wouch (wouK; wŏŏK). Scot. var. of WOUGH, bark.

wouf, wouff. Scot. vars. of WOUGH, bark.

would. † HOLD, OLD, WELD, WOLD.

N O P Q R S T U V W

would'-be', *adj.* Desiring or professing to be; wishing to be reputed; — often with an implication of real unworthiness or lack of ability in the specified character; as, a *would-be* poet. — *n.* One who wishes to be or to be reputed something one is not; a vain pretender.

would'-have-been', *n.* A person who or thing that would have accomplished something, or something more, if circumstances had been more favorable. *Colloq.*

would'n't (wōōd''nt). Colloquial contraction of *would not.*

Woulfe, also commonly **Woulff**, **bottle** *or* **jar** (wōōlf). [After Peter *Woulfe* (1727?–1803), Eng. chemist.] *Chem.* A kind of bottle or jar with two or three necks, used in washing or absorbing gases.

wound (wōōnd; *now rarely*, wound; 277; *see note below*), *n.* [ME. *wounde, wunde*, fr. AS. *wund*; akin to OFris. *wunde*, OS. *wunda*, D. *wond, wonde*, OHG. *wu ta*, G. *wunde*, ON. *und*, and to AS., OS., & G. *wund* sore, wounded, OHG. *wunt*, Goth. *wunds*. Cf. WEN, ZOUNDS.] **1.** An injury to the body of a person or animal, esp. one caused by violence, by which the continuity of the covering, as skin, mucous membrane, or conjunctiva, is broken.

2. A cut or breach due to external violence in any part of a plant.

3. An injury, hurt, damage, detriment, or the like, to feelings, faculty, reputation, etc.

4. Plague. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

5. *Law.* Any solution of the natural continuity of a tissue of the body. Formerly, in England, in criminal law, the skin must be broken to constitute a wound.

6. *Surg.* An opening made in the skin or any membrane of the body, incidentally to a surgical operation.

☞ The two pronunciations, wōōnd and wound, show the result of a divided tendency of ME. ou (ōō) to remain as Mod. E. ōō after *w* (*woo, swoon*) and before labials (*room, stoop, tomb*), or to become the diphthong ou (*out*) as in the past tenses *found, bound*, and, by analogy, *wound* (from *wind*, v.).

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

wound-dressing	wound-marked	wound-scarred
wound-fevered	wound-plowed	wound-secreted
wound-inflicting	wound-producing	wound-worn

wound, *v.;* WOUND'ED; WOUND'ING. [AS. *wundian*. See WOUND, *n.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To hurt by violence. *Now Rare*, exc. specif., to produce a breach, or separation of parts, in, as by a cut, stab, blow, or the like; as, to *wound* an enemy with a sword; to *wound* a tree with an ax.

He was sore *wounded* of the archers. 1 *Sam.* xxxi. 3.

2. To hurt the feelings of; to pain by disrespect, ingratitude, or the like; to cause injury to.

When ye sin so against the brethren, and *wound* their weak conscience, ye sin against Christ. 1 *Cor.* viii. 12.

——, *Intransitive:* To inflict a wound or wounds; to give pain.

Syn. — Harm, hurt, injure; distress, grieve, pain.

Ant. — Heal; comfort.

wound (wound), *past tense & past part.* of WIND, to twist, and WIND, to sound by blowing.

wound chevron (wōōnd; wound). *Mil.* In the United States Army, a small gold chevron worn on the lower part of the right sleeve of the service uniform to indicate that the wearer has been wounded in action.

wound cork. *Bot.* Cork formed over wounded surfaces.

wound'ed, *adj.* Having suffered an injury, or wound, of any kind. — **wound'ed-ly,** *adv.*

wound'ed, *n.* Collectively, those who have suffered wounds, as in a battle; as, treatment of the *wounded*.

wound'er (wōōn'dĕr; woun'-), *n.* One who or that which wounds.

wound fever. *Med.* A fever following a wound or injury.

wound fungus. Any fungus that is a wound parasite.

wound gall. An elongated swollen or tuberous gall on the branches of the grapevine, caused by a small reddish-brown weevil (*Ampeloglypter sesostris*) whose larvae inhabit the galls.

a Wound Gall of the Grapevine; *b* Side View of Adult Weevil (*Ampeloglypter sesostris*).

wound'i-ly (wōōn'dĭ-lĭ; woun'-), *adv.* Excessively. *Archaic.*

wound'ing, *pres. part. & verbal n.* of WOUND. Hence: *adj.* That wounds. — **wound'ing-ly,** *adv.*

wound'less, *adj.* **1.** Not wounding. *Obs.*

2. Free from wound; unwounded.

3. Invulnerable. "The *woundless* air."

wound parasite. Any parasite which gains entrance to its host through a wound.

wound rocket (wōōnd; wound). The yellow rocket *Barbarea vulgaris*.

wounds (woundz), *interj.* Short for GOD'S WOUNDS, a former form of oath. See under 1st OD.

wound'wort' (wōōnd'wûrt'; wound'-), *n.* Any of certain plants whose soft downy leaves have been used in the dressing of wounds, as the kidney vetch, various mints of the genus *Stachys*, the comfrey, Hercules's allheal, etc.

wound'worth' (-wûrth'), *n.* A West Indian woolly herb (*Liabum brownei*), family Carduaceae.

wound'y (wōōn'dĭ; woun'dĭ), *adj.* Excessive. — *adv.* Excessively. *Both Archaic.*

wound'y (wōōn'dĭ; woun'-), *adj.* Producing wounds.

wou'-wou' (wou'wou'), *n.* [Sundanese *oah*, or *owa*.] **a** The silver gibbon (*Hylobates leuciscus*), an ashy-gray species of Java. **b** The agile gibbon (*H. agilis*), a dark-brown species of Sumatra. See GIBBON, *Illust.*

wove (wōv), *past tense & occasional past part.* of WEAVE. Hence: *adj.* Specif., *Paper Mfg.*, see PAPER, *n.*, **1.** — *n.* Wove paper.

wove bâtonné. See BÂTONNÉ.

wo'ven (wō'vĕn; 128), *past part.* of WEAVE.

-wo'ven. A combining form of *woven*, as in:

close-woven	machine-woven	trellis-woven
cloud-woven	rush-woven	wicker-woven
hand-woven	thick-woven	wire-woven
loose-woven	tight-woven	wizard-woven

woven paper. Wove paper.

woven spring. = FABRIC SPRING.

woven wire. Wires crossed and interlaced to form a network; as, a mattress of *woven wire* for the bed. — **wo'ven-wire'** (66), *adj.*

wove paper. Paper bearing the impression of the weave of fine wire gauze. See PAPER, *n.*, **1.**

wow (wou; wō), *n. & v.* Howl; wail; mew; whine. *Chiefly Scot.*

wow (wou), *interj.* An exclamation of pleasure, surprise, or the like. *Chiefly Scot. & U. S.*

wow (wou), *n.* [From *wow*, interj.] A sensational hit; a striking success. *Slang, U. S.*

wowf (wōōf), *adj.* [Cf. WAFF, *adj.*] Wild; crazed. *Scot.*

wow'ser (wou'zĕr), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. WOW, *n. & v.*] *Colloq., Orig. Australia.* One who is censoriously hostile to minor vices; one who disapproves of certain forms of popular amusement, as Sunday sports; — used, contemptuously, of any obtrusively puritanical person. — **wow-se'ri-an** (wou-zē'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* — **wow'ser-ish** (wou'zĕr-ĭsh), *adj.* — **wow'ser-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **wow'ser-y** (-ĭ), *adj.*

Woy'a-way (woi'ä-wī), *n.* An Indian of a Cariban tribe of the borderlands of Brazil, British Guiana, and Surinam.

wrack (răk), *n.* [MD. & MLG. *wrak* unsound, damaged, a shipwreck, a wreck. See WRECK; cf. VAREC.] **1.** Wreck; calamity; ruin. *Archaic or Scot.*, except in the phrase *wrack and ruin*. Cf. 1st RACK.

A world devote to universal *wrack*. *Milton.*

2. A wrecked vessel; also, wreckage, or a piece of wreckage; loosely, any piece, remnant, or vestige of something wrecked or ruined.

3. Trash; refuse; also, goods; possessions. *Now Rare.*

4. a Any marine vegetation cast up or growing on the shore, as eelgrass (grass *wrack*), various fucoid seaweeds, etc.; kelp. Cf. SEA WRACK. **b** Any of various dried seaweeds, used for coarse cordage, stuffing, etc.

5. Vegetable rubbish; weeds. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wrack (răk), *v. t.* [From WRACK a wreck.] To wreck; ruin; destroy. — *v. i.* To be wrecked or ruined.

wrack, *n.* [AS. *wræc*. See WREAK, *v.*] **1.** Punishment; persecution; injury; mischief; also, vengeance. *Obs.*

2. Defeat or overthrow; ruin, or a cause of ruin. *Obs.*

wrack, *v. t.* **1.** To avenge; to take vengeance on. *Obs.*

2. To torment; tease; vex. *Scot.*

— wrack'er, *n.*

wrack (răk). Var. of RACK, thin flying clouds.

wrack. Var. of RACK, framework, etc., & RACK, to stretch, torture, etc.

wrack'ful (răk'fōōl; -fĭ), *adj.* Wrecking; destructive; injurious. *Now Rare.*

wrack grass. Eelgrass (*Zostera marina*).

Wraf (răf), *n.* [An acrostic formed from the title.] A member of the Women's Royal Air Force of Great Britain, established in 1918 and disbanded after World War I.

wrag'gle (răg''l), *v. t. & i.* To wrangle. *Chiefly Dial.*

wraist (rāst), *adj.* [Cf. AS. *wrǣstan*, v., E. WREST.] Perverse; variable. *Obs.*

wraith (rāth), *n.* [Scot. *wraith, warth*, orig., a guardian angel, fr. ON. *vörthr* a warden, guardian. See WARD a keeper.] **1.** An apparition of a living person in his exact likeness, thought to be seen usually just before his death; hence, an apparition; a specter. Cf. COWALKER, DOPPELGÄNGER.

She was uncertain if it were the gypsy or her *wraith*. *Scott.*

O, hollow *wraith* of dying fame. *Tennyson.*

2. *Erron.* A spirit thought to preside over waters. *Obs.*

wraith, *n.* Prob., provision; food. *Obs. Scot.*

wraithe (rāth), *n.* *Textile Mfg.* An expansible reed or comb for beaming and warping.

wraith'y (rāth'ĭ), *adj.* Resembling or suggesting a wraith, as in appearance.

wrake (rāk), *n.* [AS. *wracu*. See WRACK punishment.] *Obs.* **a** Suffering or its infliction, esp. in revenge. **b** Enmity; also, harm.

wrake, *v. t.* [Var. of WRACK to wreck.] To ruin; harm. *Obs. Scot.*

wrake, *v. i.* [MLG. *wrāken, wracken*. See WRACK wreck.] To inspect. — **wrak'er,** *n.* *Both Obs. Scot.*

wrake. Var. of WRACK. *Obs.*

wramp (rămp), *n. & v.* [Cf. MLG. *ramp* cramp.] Wrench; sprain. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

wran'gle (răng'g''l), *v.;* -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). [ME. *wranglen*, v. freq.; akin to E. WRING.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To dispute angrily; to quarrel peevishly and noisily; to brawl; altercate; bicker; hence, to make a loud discordant noise suggestive of such quarreling. Cf. 3d BRANGLE.

2. To argue; to debate; to dispute, as, publicly at a university, for or against a thesis or proposition.

Wrangling whether virtue be the chief or the only good. *Sidney.*

——, *Transitive:* **1.** To contend in argument or debate upon; to argue or debate; — often with *out*, to a conclusion.

2. To obtain, succeed in persuading, or drive by wrangling or contention; as, to *wrangle* one out of his faith.

3. To use up or tire (self) with wrangling.

4. To spend in wrangling.

5. To herd or round up (livestock), esp. on the range. *Western U. S.*

wran'gle, *n.* **1.** An angry dispute; a noisy quarrel.

2. The action of wrangling; angry disputation; controversy.

3. A reply or point offered in dispute. *Obs.*

Syn. — Altercation, bickering, brawl, controversy. See DISPUTE.

wran'gler (-glĕr), *n.* **1.** One who wrangles; a disputant or debater; esp., an angry or bickering disputant.

Noisy and contentious *wranglers*. *I. Watts.*

2. An opponent or antagonist. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. *Cambridge Univ., Eng.* An honors man placed in the first class in the mathematical tripos. The first on the list was called *senior wrangler*, the others being numbered in order of merit; as, 11th *wrangler*. Since 1909 the lists have been alphabetical. Cf. OPTIME.

4. A herdsman, esp. on the range; a horse wrangler. *Western U. S.*

wran'gle-some (răng'g''l-sŭm; *dial.* răng''l-), *adj.* Contentious. *Chiefly Dial.*

wran'nock (răn''ŭk), **wran'ny** (-ĭ), *n.* The common European wren. *Local, Eng.*

wrap (răp), *v.;* WRAPPED (răpt); WRAP'PING. [ME. *wrappen;* akin to Dan. dial. *vravle* to twist together, wind, Gr. *rhaptein* to sew together, Lith. *verpti* to spin. Cf. RHAPSODY.] *Transitive:* **1.** To cover by winding or folding; to infold or enshroud in a garment; as, *wrapping* themselves to the ears in furs; — often with *about, around, up*.

2. Hence, to envelop or enclose completely, as in fire or darkness; to involve; infold; specif., to ensnare, entangle, or involve in that which impedes or restrains physically or harasses the spirit; to assail or encompass with that which tempts or debases; as, *wrapped* in grief or with treason; to infold or involve in that which soothes or influences agreeably; as, *wrapped* in slumber. "*Wrapt* in mist." *Milton.*

3. To envelop, as with paper, and secure, as with string, for protection during, or convenience or suitableness for, transportation or storage; to enclose in a package, parcel, or bundle; to do up; — usually with *up;* as, to *wrap* up an article of food, a garment, or one's belongings.

4. To hold in one's clasp or embrace.

5. To conceal or obscure the nature of by enveloping or infolding; to hide by enveloping or veiling in what is alien and not perspicuous; as, to *wrap* an insidious purpose in felicitous phrases; hence, to involve, as an effect or consequence; to be followed by.

Wise poets that *wrap* truth in tales. *Carew.*

6. To surround, envelop, encompass, or invest (a person or thing); to spread round so as to encompass; as, oblivion *wraps* his name; flames *wrapped* the tower; also, to veil or conceal; as, a cloud that *wraps* the stars from sight.

7. To wind or roll together; to double or gather up in pliant folds so as to be more compact; to fold.

The napkin . . . not lying with the linen clothes, but *wrapped* together in a place by itself. *John* xx. 6, 7.

8. To wind, roll, draw, or arrange close round, esp. so as to envelop or encompass; — often with *about, around, round;* to bend or twist, as in a coil, so as to surround; as, the linden *wraps* its roots round underground pipes.

Like one that *wraps* the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams. *Bryant.*

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To wind, coil, or twine so as to encircle or cover something; as, a vine *wraps* round the pillar; also, to spread as a covering for the figure; as, a cape *wrapping* well over the form.

2. To garb oneself in protective clothing; as, to *wrap* up well.

Syn. — Swathe, cloak, envelop. **Ant.** — Unfold, open.

wrap (răp), *n.* **1.** A covering that encompasses a person or thing.

2. A blanket or rug for protection while traveling on a railroad, sleeping, etc.

3. An article of dress intended to be wrapped round the person; a wrapper (sense 3); esp., usually *pl.*, an outer garment for wear when riding or traveling as a protection against cold or weather, as a cloak, fur, shawl, coat, etc.

4. A single turn or convolution of something wound round an object.

wrap (răp; rŏp). Var. of RAP, to strike. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wrap (răp). Erron. for RAP, to seize.

wrap'-a-round', *n.* A piece of apparel to be wrapped loosely round the person or sometimes snugly as a girdle.

wrap'page (răp'ĭj), *n.* **1.** Act of wrapping.

2. That which wraps; envelope; outer covering, as of a package; also, wrapping material.

3. An article of apparel fitting loosely about the person.

wrapped (răpt), *adj.* **1.** Hidden by coverings; concealed.

2. Drawn together or constructed by winding or turning.

3. With *up:* Muffled by coverings, esp. by wraps; obscured under complications or by hard or vague terms; also, absorbed or deeply intent; as, *wrapped*-up language; gave him a *wrapped*-up expression.

4. Used only predicatively: **a** Deeply absorbed; having the attention centered; wholly absorbed, as in thought; engrossed; as, quite *wrapped* in entomological study; he stood *wrapped* in wonder. **b** With *up:* Bound up or wholly engrossed; inextricably involved or included; dependent; inseparable.

Leontine's young wife, in whom all his happiness was *wrapped up*, died in a few days after the death of her daughter. *Addison.*

Things reflected on in gross and transiently, . . . are thought to be *wrapped up* in impenetrable obscurity. *Locke.*

wrap'per (răp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** That in which anything is wrapped, or enclosed; a piece of material formed into a wrapping, esp. for a parcel; an envelope; covering; specif.: **a** The detachable paper cover put on a book to protect the binding. **b** A paper wrapping around a finished book, covering it entirely and usually having sealed ends. Cf. JACKET, 9 **b**. **c** The tobacco leaf used for the outside covering of a cigar or plug or twist of tobacco. Cf. BINDER, 2 **c**; FILLER, 1 **a**; and see CIGAR. **d** A paper wrapping used to protect and hold firm a newspaper, magazine, or the like, during delivery by post or otherwise. **e** *Philately.* A stamped sheet used for mailing newspapers, etc.; also, the embossed stamp cut from such a sheet. **f** A sheet spread over unused furniture, merchandise in shops, etc., as a protection against dust and fading.

2. One whose work is wrapping articles.

3. A loose outer garment; an article of dress intended to be wrapped or fitted loosely round the person; a shawl or mantle; — used esp. of indoor garments of this sort, outdoor garments being usually called *wraps*.

4. A wrapping, as of linen, for coiling about the head. *Rare.*

5. A loose-fitting gown for masculine wear as in the field.

6. = WRAP, 2. *Brit.*

7. An undershirt or undervest, esp. of a woman. *Colloq.*

8. In springs, as for an automobile or wagon, a leaf on a leaf spring wrapped around the eye, or annular hole at the end of the main plate.

9. = 1st VOLVA.

wrap'per, *v. t.* To envelop in or provide with a wrapper or wrappers; — often with *up*. — **wrap'per-er** (-ĕr), *n.*

wrap'per-ing (-ĭng), *n.* Coarse material designed for wrapping; also, a loose outer wrapper, or garment.

wrap'ping (răp'ĭng), *n.* That in which something is wrapped; as, to take an object out of its *wrappings*; to tear off the *wrappings* from a parcel.

wrap'ping-gown', *n.* Nightgown. *Archaic.*

wrapping paper. Strong coarse paper for wrapping packages.

wrap'ras'cal (răp'räs'kăl), *n.* A long, loose overcoat worn esp. in the 18th century.

wrap'-round', *n.* A wrap-around.

wrap'-up', *n.* A loose cloak, usually of light material.

---

would'er (wōōd'ĕr), *n.* One who fain would. *Obs.* [WOULD.]

would'est, 2*d pers. sing.* of WOULD'ING, *n.* Emotion of desire; inclination; velleity. *Obs.*

would of. Erron. or illit. for *would have.* [of WOULD.]

wouldst, would'st, 2*d pers. sing.*

wound'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — **wound'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **wound'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

wound'-free', *adj.* See -FREE.

wound'ing, *n.* A wound. *Obs.*

wound'ly, *adv.* Greatly; excessively. *Obs.*

wou-ra'ri (wōō-rä'rĭ), **wou-ra'ri** (-rĭ), *n.* [See CURARE.] = CURARE.

wour'nil (wûr'nĭl), *n.* = 5th WARBLE, 2 **a**.

woust'our, *n.* A boaster. *Obs. Scot.*

Wo-vo'ka (wō-vō'kä), *n.* [Paiute, lit., the cutter.] See GHOST DANCE.

wow. † VOW, WOE, WOO, WOOL.

wowe. † WOE; WOO; WOUGH.

wow'en-ing, *n.* [AS. *wōwa*.] Misery. *Obs.*

wow'er. † WOOER.

wowl. Dial. Eng. var. of WAWL.

wow'ser-dom, *n.* See -DOM **c**.

wowt (wout). Scot. form of VAULT.

wow'-wow' (wou'wou'). Var. of WOU-WOU.

wox. Archaic past tense of WAX.

wox. † VOX, WAX, *v.*

woxe. † WAX.

wox'en. Obs. past tense & past part. of WAX. [WHOA, *interj.*]

woy (woi). Scot. & dial. Eng. of

wrabbe, *v. i.* [Cf. WRAPLE.] To twist; writhe. *Obs.*

wrab'ill, *v. i.* = WRIGGLE. *Obs.*

wraeth. Obs. past tense of WRITHE.

wrag'er, *n.* A wrangler. *Obs.*

wrain'bolt', See WRINGBOLT.

wrain'staff', **wrain'stave',** See WRINGSTAFF.

wraith. † WRATH.

wraith'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

wraith'ly, *adj.* See -LY. [Obs.]

wrall, *v. t.* To quarrel peevishly.

wran (rän). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WREN. [Obs. Scot.]

wrand'ly, *adv.* Without respite.

wrang (räng; *Scot. also* wräng). Var. of WRONG. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wrang, *past tense of* WRING. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wran'gl. Wrangle. *Ref. Sp.*

wran'gld. Wrangled. *Ref. Sp.*

wran'gler-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

wran'gling-ly, *adv.* of *wrangling*, pres. part.

wrang'ous (räng'ŭs; *Scot. also* wräng'-). Var. of WRONGOUS.

wrap. † RAPT.

wraple, *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *waple* to entangle, E. WARP.] To entangle. *Obs. Scot.*

wrapt. Wrapped. *Poetic & Ref. Sp.*

wrasse (răs), *n.* [Corn. *wrach.*] Any of numerous, edible marine, usually brilliantly colored, spiny-finned fishes of the family Labridae, allied to the parrot fishes but having separate teeth in their jaws. The type genus, *Labrus*, includes several species of the Atlantic coast of Europe and the Mediterranean, as the *ballan*, or *ballan wrasse* (*Labrus bergylta*), the *red wrasse* (*L. ossiphagus*), the *rainbow wrasse* (*L. vulgaris*), the *green wrasse* (*L. viridis*), and the *black wrasse* (*L. merula*). Other wrasses occur in all warm and temperate seas. See also PEACOCK FISH, SEAWIFE.

wrast (răst), *adj.* [Cf. AS. *wræst* noble, excellent.] Disposed. *Obs.*

wrast, *n. & v.* = WREST, twist, strain. *Obs.*

wras'tle (răs''l), *v. i.* [ME. *wrastlen.* See WRESTLE.] To wrestle. — **wras'tler** (-lĕr), *n.* *Both Now Dial.*

wrat (rät; *Scot. also* wrăt), *n.* A wart. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wrat, wrate (rāt). Obs. past tense of WRITE.

wrate, *past tense.* Prob., died or "passed away." *Obs. Scot.*

wrath (räth; räth; *or, esp. Brit.,* rôth; 83; 277), *n.* [ME. *wrathe, wrathithe, wrethe, wræthithe,* fr. AS. *wræththu, wræththo,* fr. *wrāth* wroth; akin to ON. *reithi* wrath, Sw. & Dan. *vrede.* See WROTH.] **1.** Violent anger; deep and determined indignation; vehement exasperation; often, resentful rage; fury; ire; also, an instance or fit of such fierce indignation.

Wrath is a fire, and jealousy a weed. *Spenser.*
Hide me from the heavy *wrath* of God! *Marlowe.*
Let not the sun go down upon your *wrath.* *Eph. 4. 26.*

2. Extreme passion; ardor; impetuosity. *Obs.*
3. The manifestation or effects of anger or indignation; retributory punishment of an offense or a crime; divine chastisement.

A revenger to execute *wrath* upon him that doeth evil. *Rom. xiii. 4.*

4. An act of retributory punishment; an act done in deep anger.
Syn. — See ANGER. **Ant.** — Peace, amity.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

wrath-allaying	**wrath-faced**	**wrath-provoking**
wrath-bewildered	**wrath-kindled**	**wrath-swollen**
wrath-consumed	**wrath-kindling**	**wrath-wreaking**

wrath, *adj.* Moved to deep anger. *Chiefly Archaic.*
wrath, *v. t. & i.* [From WRATH, *n.*] To make or become angry; vex; to be angry with. *Obs.*
wrath, *adv.* Sorrowfully. *Obs.*
wrath'ful (-fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* **1.** Full of wrath; very angry; greatly incensed; ireful; passionate; as, a *wrathful* man; full of dire threatening; malignant; as, the *wrathful* main.
2. Springing from, or expressing, or marked by, wrath; as, a *wrathful* countenance. "*Wrathful* passions." *Sprat.*
Syn. — Furious, raging, irate. **Ant.** — Peaceful, placid.
— **wrath'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **wrath'ful·ness,** *n.*
wrath'y (-ĭ), *adj.;* WRATH'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); WRATH'I·EST. *Orig. U. S., Chiefly Colloq.* **1.** Moved to or full of wrath.
2. Marked or characterized by or evincing wrath.
3. Violently threatening or malignant in aspect.
— **wrath'i·ly,** *adv.* — **wrath'i·ness,** *n.*
wraw (rô), *adj.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *vrå* willful.] Vexed; angry; also, perverse. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
wraw, *v. i.* [ME. *wrawen,* fr. MD. *wrauwen.* Cf. CATERWAUL.] To miaul. *Obs.* *Caxton.*
wraz'le (răz's'l), *v. i.;* WRAZ'LED (-s'ld); WRAZ'LING (răz's'-lĭng). [AS. *wraxlian.*] To wrestle. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
wray (rā), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *wrēgan* to accuse. See BEWRAY.] *Obs.* **a** To accuse; denounce; betray. **b** To expose; reveal.
wreak (rēk), *v.;* WREAKED (rēkt); WREAK'ING. [ME. *wreken,* fr. AS. *wrecan;* akin to OFris. *wreka,* OS. *wrekan* to punish, D. *wreken* to avenge, G. *rächen,* OHG. *rehhan,* ON. *reka* to drive, to take vengeance, Goth. *wrikan* to persecute, Lith. *vargas* distress, *vargti* to suffer distress, L. *urgere* to drive, urge. Cf. URGE, WRECK, WRETCH.] *Transitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To drive out; to banish; exile. **b** To punish, esp. for an ecclesiastical offense. **c** To do harm to.
2. To give free play or free course to (wrath); to find outlet for in action or expression; to indulge; gratify; as, to *wreak* one's resentment on the innocent; to get (itself) expressed; also, to bestow, as love.

On me let Death *wreak* all his rage. *Milton.*
He could *wreak* his hungry curiosity upon her. *Arnold Bennett.*

3. Hence, to launch (oneself) with free play or full indulgence, as upon beauty of coloring.
4. To avenge (either an offense or a person offended or injured); to take or have vengeance for; to inflict chastisement in retribution for. *Archaic & Poetic.*

To *wreak* wrong'd innocence. *Massinger.*
To *wreak* thy wrongs in battle line. *Scott.*

Also, *Obs.,* to revenge (a person).

He should *wreake* him on his foes. *Chaucer.*

5. To inflict or exact (vengeance); to execute in vengeance or by way of punishment; as, to *wreak* vengeance on an enemy; to *wreak* on criminals rites of torture. "*Wreaks* ample chastisement." *W. Irving.*
6. To hurl, deal, or deliver, as a blow; to work, cause, or bring about as an affliction.
7. *Obs.* **a** To inflict punishment for (misdoing). **b** To vindicate, as truth.
——, *Intransitive:* To take vengeance; to exact punishment. *Obs.*
wreak, *n.* [See WRECHE, *n.,* WREAK, *v. t.*] *Archaic.* **a** Revenge; vengeance. **b** Punishment; harm; misery.
wreak'er (rēk'ĕr), *n.* Avenger. *Archaic.*
wreak'ful (-fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* **1.** Revengeful; angry; destructive; showing anger or threatening aspect.
2. Evincing desire for revenge; done in vengeance.
wreak'less (-lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Unavenged. *Rare.*
wreath (rēth), *n.;* *pl.* WREATHS (rēthz; 234). [ME. *wrethe,* fr. AS. *writha;* akin to AS. *writhan* to twist. See WRITHE.]
1. Something twisted or intertwined into an approximately circular shape; as, a *wreath* of smoke; a *wreath* of flowers; specif., *Obs.,* a circular band of metal to be worn as an ornament. "A *wrethe* of gold." *Chaucer.*

[He] of his tortuous train
Curled many a wanton *wreath.* *Milton.*

2. Specif.: **a** A roll or crease; a wrinkle. **b** A coil or twisting part or winding motion of a living thing or a cable, or the like; as, the vast *wreaths* of a dragon. **c** One of the turns of a spiral or ringed structure; a whorl.
3. Now esp., a garland, as of flowers or leaves, to be worn or bestowed as a mark of honor or symbol of esteem; a chaplet, esp. one for a victor; a representation of such a garland in metal or stone as a decoration.
4. Hence: **a** A cluster of spiraling or twisting streamers or tendrils. **b** A collection of short compositions or extracts; a garland.
5. Something, as yarn, formed by winding or twisting parts together.
6. A marking with striae, rendering flint glass defective.
7. A roll or pad of cloth to be worn under a burden carried on the head. *Dial.*
8. A drift or bank, as of snow or sand. *Scot.*
9. The tail (of a boar). *Obs.*
10. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = CORONA AUSTRALIS.
11. *Her.* **a** A band or roll encircling the helmet and supporting the crest. It now generally represents a twist of two cords of silk, one tinctured like the principal metal, the other like the principal color in the arms. **b** A chaplet or garland.
12. *Stair Building.* That part of the string or handrail in a geometrical stair that twists around a curve (usually the quarter of a circle).
☞ COMBINATIONS are:

wreath-crowned	**wreath-festooned**	**wreathmaking**
wreath-drifted	**wreathmaker**	**wreath-wrought**

wreath (rēth). Variant of WREATHE, *v.*
wreath'age (rēth'ĭj), *n.* [See -AGE.] An aggregation of wreaths; wreaths in general.
wreathe (rēth), *v.; past tense* WREATHED (rēthd); *past part.* WREATHED, *Archaic* WREATH'EN (rēth'ĕn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* WREATH'ING (rēth'ĭng). [From ME. *wrethen, writhen,* past part. of *writhen* to writhe. Partly fr. *wreath,* n. See WRITHE, WREATH.] *Transitive:* **1.** To twist; coil; contort so as to show folds or creases; to twist or cause to writhe; as, his face was *wreathed* in smiles; a convulsion *wreathed* his body about; to form, unite, or combine by twisting together or intertwining; to entwine.

The garland *wreathed* for Eve. *Milton.*

2. To form into a wreath or the shape of a wreath or into an encircling coil; to twine or twist about; to surround; to encircle; as, with his legs *wreathed* about his stool; to arrange or dispose so as to form a wreath; to fashion (flowers or leaves) into a garland.
3. To surround with anything twisted or convolved; to infold; to encircle with or as with a wreath; to form a wreath about; to invest with a wreath; to crown with a specified epithet.

Dusk faces with white silken turbants *wreathed.* *Milton.*
I do *wreathe* you Impotent to Evoke Desire. *Edna St. V. Millay.*

4. To execute (a bow) by a graceful bending of the body. *Rare.*
5. *Scot.* **a** To hang or secure (an oppressive yoke) about (the neck of). **b** To cover or overlay by drifting; — said of snow.
6. *Obs.* **a** To cause to revolve; to twist about; to wrench or turn forcibly. **b** To wrench or strain the application or meaning of. **c** To thrust or insinuate by worming one's way. **d** To wrest or seize forcibly. **e** To rend.
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be interwoven or entwined; to twine together; to interlace; as, a bower of *wreathing* trees.
2. To turn or writhe; to twist in a coil or coils; as, cigar fumes *wreathe* out in the sunlight.

Beauty is never so beautiful as when, if I tease it, it *wreathes* back on me with spirit. *C. Brontë.*

3. To reach, extend, or circle in the manner of a wreath.
4. To form a drift or wreath, as snow; to swirl; eddy. *Scot.*
wreathed (rēthd), *adj.* **1.** Formed by wreathing or twisting; formed into, or into the shape of, a wreath; arranged in twists or coils.
2. Formed or united by intertwining; entwined.
3. Twisted or helical, like a single or many-threaded screw; as, a *wreathed* column (in *Arch.*), string (in *Stair Building*), etc.; of a gun barrel, having a spirally grooved bore.
4. Covered or encompassed by a wreath or wreaths, or in heraldry, with a twisted band.
5. Having a rounded appendage or marking suggestive of a wreath.
6. *Obs.* **a** Having creases or folds. **b** Folded; — of the arms.
wreath'en (rēth'ĕn), *part. adj.* [ME. *wrethen,* var. of *writhen,* past part. See WRITHEN, WREATHE.] **1.** Twisted; made into a wreath; wreathed. *Archaic.*

Wreathen work of pure gold. *Ex. xxviii. 22.*

2. Formed, united, or disposed by or as by twining or interweaving; interlaced; intertwined.
wreath'er (rēth'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which wreathes.
wreath goldenrod. A North American perennial herb (*Solidago caesia*) with alternate, lanceolate leaves, and interrupted, axillary clusters of yellow flower heads.
wreath shell. Any shell of the genus *Turbo.* See TURBO.
wreath'work' (rēth'wûrk'), *n.* Work made up of or decorated with a wreath or wreaths.
wreath'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* The male orchis. *England.*
wreath'y (rēth'ĭ; rēth'ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Wreathed; twisted; curled; spiral; having the form of a wreath; also, full of wreaths; marked by convolutions.
2. Adorned with a wreath.
3. Making or constituting a wreath or garland.
wreck (rĕk), *n.* [AF. *wrek, wrec,* of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *rek* a wreck, *reka* to drive; akin to AS. *wræc* what is driven, *wræc* misery, exile, *wrecan* to drive out, punish, D. *wrak* damaged, a wreck. See WREAK; cf. RACK a rush, RACK AND RUIN, WRACK wreck, WRACK punishment.] **1.** That which is cast up on the land by the sea; specif.: *Law.* Goods, etc., which, after a shipwreck, are cast upon the land by the sea. At the English common law wreck was forfeited to the crown, but it has been provided by statute that if the owner claims his goods within a year and a day they shall be restored to him, subject to any lawful charges, as for salvage. By the Merchant Shipping Act (57 & 58 Vict. c. 60; 1894), which repealed and consolidated the previous acts, wreck is placed under the superintendence of the Board of Trade, and for the purposes of the act is made to include things jetsam, flotsam, and lagan, which at common law are not included. In the United States wreck, in general, belongs to the owner of the shore if not reclaimed by the owner of the goods.
2. A hulk or the ruins of a wrecked or stranded ship; a ship dashed against rocks or land, and broken, or otherwise rendered useless; as, they burned the *wreck;* hence, any shaky old vessel beyond or near the end of service.
3. The disordered or broken remains of anything that has been wrecked, demolished, or otherwise ruined; hence, the broken or emaciated form of a person.

The *wreck* of what I was, fatigued I come. *Cowper.*

4. That which has been wrecked or disabled; anything shattered or in a state of ruin or dilapidation; hence, a person or a beast of broken constitution or health.
5. The destruction or injury of a vessel by being cast on shore, or on rocks, or by being disabled or sunk by the force of winds or waves or by other accident; shipwreck; an instance of such destruction, foundering, etc.
6. Act of wrecking, or the fact or state of being wrecked; destruction, disorganization, or serious injury of anything, esp. by violence; the downfall or overthrow of anything established; the bringing or being brought to disaster; ruin; as, the *wreck* of a train, of one's hopes.

The *wreck* of matter and the crush of worlds. *Addison.*
Its intellectual life was thus able to go on amidst the *wreck* of its political life. *J. R. Green.*

7. A quantity of anything tossed or heaped up; an abundance. *Dial. Eng.*
8. *Now Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.* = WRACK, 4 & 5.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

wreck-bestrewn	**wreck-devoted**	**wreck-strewn**
wreck-causing	**wreck-raising**	**wreck-threatening**

wreck (rĕk), *v.;* WRECKED (rĕkt); WRECK'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To destroy, disable, or seriously damage, as a vessel, by driving it against the shore or on rocks, by causing it to become unseaworthy, to founder, or the like; to shipwreck; as, a ship *wrecked* by a storm or by a careless pilot.
2. To involve in a wreck; to cause to suffer shipwreck; to cause to be lost by shipwreck; to ruin, damage, or imperil by wreck; as, *wrecked* freight; an army *wrecked* on the African coast.
3. To reduce to a wreck or ruinous state by any kind of violence; to overthrow, shatter, or destroy; to cause to crash or suffer ruin; as, to *wreck* a train; the cashier's errors *wrecked* the bank; to break up completely or frustrate; as, to *wreck* commercial credit or a political program; ambition *wrecked* his marriage.
4. To hurl down in irreparable disaster or ruin; as, to *wreck* oneself or one's life with dissipation; to *wreck* one's future happiness; to bring to a condition of complete physical impairment or to an unsound condition; as, to *wreck* one's constitution or nervous system.
5. To free (tar) of liquid accumulated on the surface. Cf. RACK.
6. To cast ashore. *Obs.*
——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To suffer wreck or ruin.
2. To work upon a wreck, as for rescue or plunder; to seize or seek wreck; to gather wreckage.
3. To cause damage by breaking or washing, as by tidal action; — with *up.*
Syn. — Ruin, smash, demolish.
Ant. — Save, salvage, preserve.
wreck, *v.* = WREAK, esp. 2, 4, 5. — **wreck,** *n.* Vengeance. *Both Obs.*
wreck'age (rĕk'ĭj), *n.* **1.** Act of wrecking; state of being wrecked; that which has been wrecked; remains of a wreck.
2. A fragment of wreck or of a wreck.
3. Broken, disrupted, and disordered parts or material from a wrecked building or structure.
4. Wretched or degraded beings cast off by society.
wreck buoy. A buoy over a wreck.
wreck'er (rĕk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who wrecks, or ruins; one who causes shipwreck or a wreck; as, a bank or a train *wrecker;* one who disrupts, shatters, or frustrates; as, a *wrecker* of progressive legislation.
2. One who searches for, or works upon, the wrecks of vessels, etc.; specif.: **a** One who appropriates wreck washed ashore or visits a wreck for plunder. **b** One who is employed in saving property or lives from a wrecked vessel, or in saving the vessel itself.
3. A vessel employed in searching for or salvaging wrecked vessels.
4. One whose work is the demolition and removal of buildings, etc.
wreck'fish' (rĕk'fĭsh'), *n.;* *pl.* -FISH, -FISHES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 119). See PLURAL, *Note.* The stone bass; — so called because it often comes in with wreckage.
wreck'-free' (66), *adj.* Exempt from forfeiting wreck; free of wreck or wrecked vessels.
wreck'ful (rĕk'fŏŏl; -f'l), *adj.* Causing shipwreck or wreck; involving ruin. *Poetic.*
wreck'ful, *adj.* Revengeful; marked by or evincing vengeance. *Obs.*
wreck gun. = LIFE-SAVING GUN.
wreck'ing (rĕk'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The action of causing a shipwreck or other wreck or ruin or an instance of such action.
2. That which is wrecked; also, a piece of wreckage.
3. Act or occupation of saving wrecked vessels or cargoes.
wreck'ing, *adj.* Engaged, used, or adapted or equipped for use in wrecking or demolishing something or in salvaging shipwrecks or otherwise removing wrecks or recovering ships, railroad rolling stock, or automobiles from a wrecked or disabled condition.
wrecking frog. *Railroads.* A device for rerailing derailed rolling stock.
wrecking pump. A pump esp. adapted for pumping water from the hull of a wrecked vessel.
wreck master. A person appointed to take charge of wreck. See 1st WRECK, 1.
Wreck of the Hesperus, The. A narrative poem (1840) by Longfellow.
wreck'y (rĕk'ĭ), *adj.* Wrecklike; dilapidated.
wren (rĕn), *n.* [ME. *wrenne,* fr. AS. *wrenna, wrænna, werna, wærna;* akin to ON. *rindill,* OHG. *wrendo, wrendilo.*] **1.** Any of numerous small, more or less brown, singing birds constituting the family Troglodytidae. The common European wren (*Nannus troglodytes*) is very small, of a dark brown color barred and mottled with black, and has a short erect tail. It is a good singer. The commonest American wren, the *house wren* (*Troglodytes aedon*), nests about houses, walls, etc., throughout the United States, migrating south in winter. It is paler, and has a longer tail, than the winter wren. See CACTUS WREN, CANYON WREN, CAROLINA WREN, MARSH WREN, ROCK WREN, WINTER WREN; also BIRD, *Illust.*
2. Any of numerous species of small singing birds more or less like the true wrens in size and habits. Several are

---

wrase, *n.* [AS. *wræsen* a band, a tie.] Chain; wreath. *Obs.*
wras'kle, *v. i.* To wrestle. *Obs.*
wras'sel, wras'sle. Vars. of WRESTLE.
wrast. † WREST.
wrat'tack, *n.* Dwarf. *Obs. Scot.*
wratch (rich; *Scot. also* wrăch). Scot. & dial. Eng. of WRETCH.
wrath'ful-eyed', *adj.* See -EYED.
wrath'less, *adj.* Free from wrath. *Obs.*
wrath'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
wrawl (rôl), *v. i.* [Prob. fr. LG. *wrälen* to neigh (of a stallion), to cry, be noisy, brawl. Cf. CATERWAUL.] To cry; howl; mewl. *Obs. exc. Dial.* — **wrawl'er,** *n.*
wrax. Var. of RAX.
wray'ful, *adj.* Accusatory. *Obs.*
wreak. † RECK; REEK, smoke.
wreak'en. Obs. past part. of WREAK.
wreakt. Wreaked. *Ref. Sp.*
wreast (rēst). Var. of WREST. *Obs. exc. Dial.* [WRITE, *n.* & *v.*]
wreat (rēt; wrēt). Scot. var. of
wreath'ing-ly, *adv.* of *wreathing,* pres. part.
wreath'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
wreath'let, *n.* See -LET.
wreath'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
wreath'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
wrec'she-dom, wrech'e-dom, *n.* Wretchedness. *Obs.*
wrech. Wretch. *Ref. Sp.*
wreche, *n. & v.* [AS. *wræc* misery, suffering, exile. See WRACK punishment.] = WREAK. *Obs.*
wreche. † WRETCH. [*Ref. Sp.*]
wrached. Wretched. *Obs. exc.* WRENCH.
wrech'esse, *n.* [Cf. WRETCHED.] Wretchedness. *Obs.*
wreck. † RACK, RECK.
wreck'ling. Var. of RECKLING.
wreckt. Wrecked. *Chiefly Poetic & Ref. Sp.*
wreil, wreie (rēl), *v. i.* To wriggle; struggle; flounder. *Obs. Scot.*
wreint. Obs. past part. of WRENCH.
wreith. † WROTH.
wrek. † WREAK, *n.;* WREAK.
wreke, *n.* = WREAK. *Obs.*

European warblers, as the reed wren, sedge wren, willow wren, golden-crested kinglet, and ruby-crowned kinglet.

Wren, WREN (rĕn), *n.; pl.* WRENS, WRENS (rĕnz). A member of the Women's Royal Naval Service, an auxiliary of the British Navy (1917–1919), which was reorganized in 1939 and made part of the regular Navy in 1949.

wren babbler. Any of numerous small timaliine birds of *Rhopocichla, Stachyris, Timalia,* and several allied genera, common in southern Asia and the East Indies.

wrench (rĕnch; 105), *n.* [ME., deceit, fr. AS. *wrenc* deceit a twisting; akin to G. *rank* intrigue, crookedness, *renken* to bend, twist. See VERGE, WRINKLE.] **1.** A tricky or deceitful action; also, fraud; guileful craft; stratagem. *Obs.*

His wily *wrenches* thou ne mayst not flee. *Chaucer.*

2. An act of wrenching; an instance of being wrenched; specif.: **a** A violent twisting to one side or out of shape, or a pull with or as with twisting. **b** A sharp twist or sudden jerk straining muscles, ligaments, etc.; a sprain; an injury by twisting, as in a joint; also, with *the,* the disabled condition of a horse injured by such a sprain. **c** A distortion or perversion of the original signification.

The injurious effect upon biographic literature of all such *wrenches* to the truth, is diffused everywhere. *De Quincey.*

d A separation causing acute emotional distress; a painful twinge of feeling caused esp. by separation or loss.

3. a *Obs.* A sharp turn. **b** Specif., *Coursing,* a turn of a hare at an acute angle.

4. An instrument, often a simple bar or lever with jaws or an angular orifice either at the end or between the ends, for exerting a twisting strain, as in turning bolts, nuts, screw taps, etc.; a screw key; a spanner. Cf. ALLIGATOR WRENCH, BOX WRENCH, CARRIAGE WRENCH, PIN WRENCH, MONKEY WRENCH, STILLSON WRENCH, etc.

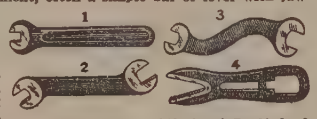

Wrenches. 1 Set Screw; 2 Engineer's Double-head; 3 S Wrench; 4 Alligator.

5. Any of various mechanical devices using the screw. *Chiefly Dial.*

6. A means, as of compulsion; contrivance. *Obs. Bacon.*

7. *Mech.* The system made up of a force and a couple of forces in a plane perpendicular to that force. Any number of forces acting at any points upon a rigid body may be compounded so as to be equivalent to a wrench.

wrench, *v.;* WRENCHED (rĕncht); WRENCH'ING. [ME. *wrenchen,* fr. AS. *wrencan* to deceive, prop., to twist; akin to G. *renken.* See WRENCH, *n.*] *Intransitive:* **1.** To turn or twist suddenly, sharply, or violently; to undergo such a turning or twisting by an outer force. *Obs.*

2. To perform the action of pulling or straining at something with a violent twisting.

3. To move or issue as a result of being wrenched.

4. *Coursing.* To veer so as to approach at less than a right angle; — of a hare.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To twist violently to one side or out of line or shape.

2. To pull, jerk, or tighten, with a twist; to wrest or force by a violent wrench or sudden twist; to snatch forcibly; — often with *away, off,* or the like.

Wrench his sword from him. *Shak.*

3. To deprive or divest by a sudden wrench. *Rare.*

4. To injure or disable by a violent twisting or straining of a bodily part; to sprain.

5. To distort from its original or true significance or intention; to pervert; as, to *wrench* one's authority or statement.

Language is wrested and *wrenched* and twisted and tortured, in the struggle to express the inexpressible. *Gamaliel Bradford.*

6. To cause to suffer emotional distress or mental anguish; to rack.

7. *Obs.* To thrust, as a sword, with a twisting or whirling motion.

8. *Coursing.* To cause to swerve in a wrench.

Syn. — Pull, tear, wrest.

wrench (rĕnch; 105). Dial. var. of RINSE.

wrenched (rĕnch; 105), *adj.* **1.** Sprained.

2. Violently twisted; forced by a wrench; as, a *wrenched-off* fender; hence, wrung; as, *wrenched* affections.

3. *Pros.* Designating an accent that for the sake of metrical conformity is forced from a normally stressed syllable to one that is normally unstressed; as in, "And whén he came to fár Scotlánd." Cf. HOVERING ACCENT.

wrench'er (rĕn'chĕr; 105), *n.* **1.** A contrivance for wrenching; a device that operates in the manner of a wrench.

2. One who works with a wrench.

wrench fit. *Mach.* See SCREW-THREAD FIT.

wrench forger. See 1st FORGER, 2.

wrench hammer. A wrench having the end shaped for use as a hammer.

wrench head. A head for a bolt or screw, so shaped (usually square or hexagonal) as to be readily gripped between the jaws of a wrench.

wrench'ing-ly (rĕn'chĭng-lĭ; 105), *adv.* With a wrench or wrenching motion.

wren'let (rĕn'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A little wren.

wren's flower (rĕnz). The herb Robert.

wren'tail' (rĕn'tāl'), *n.* An artificial fly suitable for trout.

wren tit. A small brown wrenlike Californian bird (*Chamaea fasciata* and its subspecies) having soft plumage and a long tail and short rounded wings. The *pallid wren tit* (*C. f. henshawi*) inhabits the interior.

wren warbler. Any of several small Asiatic and African timaliine birds of the genus *Prinia,* some of which construct nests similar to those of tailorbirds.

wrest (rĕst), *v.;* WREST'ED; WREST'ING. [ME. *wresten,* fr. AS. *wrǣstan;* akin to ON. *reista* to wrest, Dan. *vriste,* and to AS. *wrīthan* to twist. See WRITHE; cf. WRESTLE.] *Transitive:* **1.** To turn; to twist; esp., to twist or extort by violence; to pull or force away by or as if by violent wringing or twisting; to wring; to wrench.

The secret *wrested* from me. *Milton.*

They instantly *wrested* the government out of the hands of Hastings. *Macaulay.*

2. *Obs.* **a** To make insertion of by forcible twisting or wrenching. **b** To force, press forcibly, or utter, with difficulty. **c** To incline or dispose, as to good or evil; to induce. **d** To draw or direct away from an accustomed object; to divert, esp. thought or feelings.

3. To snatch or wrench forcibly and hold or assume for oneself, esp. by usurpation, extortion, or strong persuasive efforts; to wring; as, to *wrest* the throne from the heir; to *wrest* privileges or money from the legislature.

Young men possessed the earth; young women had to *wrest* what they wanted out of it piecemeal. *Rose Macaulay.*

4. To turn or strain from its true bearing, significance, or interpretation; to twist from its natural or proper use or meaning by violence; to divert, esp. to some improper or wrong end; to pervert; distort; misapply.

Wrest once the law to your authority. *Shak.*

Their arts of *wresting* . . . the holy text. *South.*

5. Formerly, to ascribe a wrong meaning or intent to; to misinterpret deliberately; also, *Obs.,* to derive or change improperly or illegitimately; to deflect unjustly.

6. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To strain painfully the muscles of; to sprain. **b** To wring or rack with pain.

7. *Obs.* **a** To move the strings of (the harp) in playing. **b** To tune with a wrest, or key.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To strive or force a way by striving. *Now Rare.*

2. To strain; wrestle. *Obs. Scot.*

wrest (rĕst), *n.* **1.** Act of wresting; a wrench; twist.

2. *Obs.* **a** The wrenching of the true signification or intent of anything; distortion; perversion; an instance of such. **b** Stratagem; ruse; trick.

3. A key or wrench to tune a stringed instrument of music, as a harp or piano, by turning pins (***wrest pins***) round which the ends of the strings are coiled.

4. A partition in a water wheel, by which the form of the buckets is determined.

wrest, *n.* [(After *wrest,* v.) fr. *rest,* dial. var. of REEST.] *Agric. Mach.* The curved surface of a plow moldboard.

wrest block. = WREST PLANK.

wrest'er (rĕs'tĕr), *n.* One who wrests; specif.: **a** *Obs.* One who tunes with a wrest. **b** A distorter or perverter, as of meaning or bearing.

wrest'ing (-tĭng), *adj.* Done with or given to wrests, or wrenching. — **wrest'ing-ly,** *adv.*

wres'tle (rĕs''l), *v. i.;* WRES'TLED (-'ld); WRES'TLING (-lĭng). [ME. *wrestlen, wrastlen,* fr. AS. *wrǣstlian,* freq.; akin to MD. *wrastelen* to wrestle, and to AS. *wrǣstan* to wrest. See WREST.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To contend by grappling with, and striving to trip or throw down, an opponent. See WRESTLING.

2. Hence: **a** To come to grips or engage or strive in violent struggle for mastery, with either a material or immaterial foe or obstruction; to strive earnestly; to contend; to grapple; formerly, to pray earnestly.

Come, *wrestle* with thy affections. *Shak.*

Difficulties with which he had himself *wrestled.* *M. Arnold.*

b To work or exert oneself vigorously or earnestly, esp. with something troublesome; as, to *wrestle* with irregular verbs. **c** To dispute or engage in debate. **d** To struggle or conflict with each other, as wind and tide.

3. To twist about; to writhe; squirm; wriggle; as, to watch the wheat *wrestling* in the field.

4. To move or strive to proceed with labored or strenuous effort; as, *wrestling* through the world.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To engage in (a match, bout, fall, etc.) in wrestling; to wrestle with; to seek to throw down in or as in wrestling.

2. To thrust or carry with an action like wrestling; to move or force by or as by wrestling; as, *wrestling* cargo; to *wrestle* the malcontents out of the party; to *wrestle* down my resentment.

3. To carry, esp. *out* or *through,* with strenuous effort; also, *Obs.,* to continue struggling through (a period of time).

4. To throw (cattle) for branding. *Slang, Western U. S.*

wres'tle, *n.* The action of wrestling or striving earnestly; specif., a struggle between two persons to see which will throw the other down; a wrestling bout; a struggle.

wres'tler (rĕs'lĕr), *n.* [AS. *wrǣstlere.*] One who wrestles; one who is skillful in wrestling.

wres'tling (rĕs'lĭng), *n.* Act of one who wrestles; specif., the sport consisting of the hand-to-hand combat between two unarmed contestants who seek to throw each other. The various styles of wrestling differ in their definition of a fall and in the governing rules. In ***Greco-Roman wrestling,*** tripping and taking hold of the legs are forbidden, and a fall is gained (that is, the bout is won) by the contestant who pins both his opponent's shoulders to the ground. In ***catch-as-catch-can,*** all holds are permitted except such as may be barred by mutual consent, and a fall is defined as in Greco-Roman style. For description of the holds or chips, etc., used in these styles, see HALF NELSON; HAMMER LOCK; SCISSORS, 5; HEAD SPIN; BRIDGE, *n.,* 23. ***Lancashire wrestling*** is essentially the same as *catch-as-catch-can.* In ***Cumberland and Westmorland wrestling,*** the contestants stand chest to chest, grasping each other around the body. The one first losing his hold, or touching the ground with any part of his body except his feet, loses the bout. If both fall to the ground at the same time, it is a *doggfall,* and must be wrestled over. In the ***Cornwall and Devon wrestling,*** the wrestlers compete in strong loose linen jackets, catching hold of the jacket, or anywhere above the waist. Two shoulders and one hip, or two hips and one shoulder, must touch the ground simultaneously to constitute a fall, and if a man is thrown otherwise than on his back the contestants get upon their feet and the bout recommences. See also JUJITSU.

wrest pin. See 2d WREST, 3.

wrest plank. Also **wrest block.** A wooden block or plank in the piano into which the wrest pins are driven.

wretch (rĕch), *n.* [ME., *wrecche,* fr. AS. *wrecca, wræcca,* an exile, stranger, wretched or unhappy person, fr. *wrecan* to drive out, punish; akin to OS. *wrekkio* a stranger, OHG. *recko, wreckeo,* an exile, MHG. *recke* warrior, hero, G. *recke,* and to AS. *wrecan* to drive out, punish. See WREAK; cf. GOSSOON.] **1.** A banished person; an exile. *Obs.*

2. A miserable person; one profoundly unhappy or in great misfortune, poverty, or other distress.

Poor *wretch* was never frighted so. *Drayton.*

Wretch even then, life's journey just begun? *Cowper.*

3. Pitiable creature; poor little being; — used in direct address expressing serious or playful commiseration; as, the *wretch* struggled with all his puny strength. *Archaic.*

4. One sunk in vice or degradation; a base, despicable, or vile, person; one who is wicked, cruel, or contemptible; as, a profligate *wretch.*

Thou damned *wretch* and execrable dog. *Marlowe.*

5. A miser or avaricious person. *Obs. Scot.*

wretch (rĕch), *adj.* Wretched. *Obs.*

wretch, *v. i.* To become miserly or covetous. *Obs. Scot.*

wretch'ed (rĕch'ĕd; -ĭd; 119), *adj.;* WRETCH'ED-ER; WRETCH'ED-EST. See COMPARE, *v. t.,* 2. [ME. *wrecched,* fr. *wrecche* wretched, fr. AS. *wrecc.* See WRETCH, *n.*] **1.** Deeply afflicted, dejected, or distressed, as from want, disease, grief, or anxiety; profoundly unhappy; very miserable.

O cruel death! to those you are more kind
Than to the *wretched* mortals left behind. *Waller.*

2. Producing, or characterized by, misery; attended by sorrow; woeful; grievous; very afflicting; calamitous; as, a *wretched* accident; a foul and *wretched* street; also, such as causes distress or discomfort; as, *wretched* weather.

3. Hatefully base or contemptible in character or nature; despicable; as, a *wretched* perjurer; a *wretched* business.

Wretched ungratefulness. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Nero reigned after this Claudius, of all men *wretchedest,* ready to all manner [of] vices. *Capgrave.*

4. Very poor in quality or ability; inexpert or crude in execution; mean, unsatisfactory, or worthless; as, a *wretched* poem; a *wretched* cabin or mount.

5. Parsimonious; niggardly. *Obs.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are: **wretched-fated, wretched-looking, wretched-witched.**

wretch'ed-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a wretched manner.

2. To a deplorable or distressing degree; lamentably.

wretch'ed-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being wretched; specif.: **a** Utter misery. **b** Grievousness. **c** Evil or wicked character; baseness. **d** Meanness; paltriness; poorness **e** *Obs. Scot.* Penuriousness.

2. A source or cause of misery.

3. *Obs.* **a** A vile or despicable action; a vicious trait. **b** A wretched or sorry object; anything despicable.

Eat worms and such *wretchedness.* *Chaucer.*

Syn. — See MISERY.

wretch'less, *adj.* Reckless. *Obs.* — **wretch'less-ly,** *adv. R.*

wretch'less-ness, *n.* **1.** Recklessness. *Obs.*

2. Callous disregard, as of sin.

wretch'ock (rĕch'ŭk), *n.* [Dim. of *wretch.*] Puny or ill-nurtured creature. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wrib'le, *n.* [Var. of WARBLE.] Warbling; quaver. *Obs. Scot.*

wrick (rĭk), *n.* [ME. *wricken* to move, jerk, twist; akin to Sw. *vricka,* Dan. *vrikke,* D. *wrikken,* and to E. WRIGGLE.] A strain or sprain of the muscles, as of the back. — *v. t.* To produce a sprain. Cf. CRICK, RICK.

wride (rēd), *n.* [AS. *wrīd.*] A stalk; also, a group of stalks from one root. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

wried (rīd), *adj.* [From WRY, *v.*] **1.** Turned aside or diverted from a course.

2. Twisted or wrung out of shape; contorted.

My writhen tongue and *wried.* *Don Marquis.*

wrig (rĭg), *v. t. & i.* [LG. *wriggen.* See WRIGGLE.] To wriggle. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wrig (rĭg; wrĭg), *n.* The feeblest member of a brood or litter; also, the youngest child of a family, or a puny child. *Scot.*

wrig'gle (rĭg''l), *v.;* WRIG'GLED (-'ld); WRIG'GLING (-lĭng). [MLG. *wriggeln;* akin to D. *wriggelen,* Nor. *vrigla, rigla,* and to E. WRY to twist.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To move the body to and fro with short writhing motions, like a worm; to squirm; to writhe; to twist uneasily or quickly about.

Both he and his successors would often *wriggle* in their seats, as long as the cushion lasted. *Swift.*

2. To move along or advance with short quick contortions or by twisting and turning; to go sinuously; to meander; hence, to proceed by crooked, dodging, or evasive, ways, by equivocation, or by shifts; as, to *wriggle* out of expressing an opinion; to introduce oneself or to rise by subtle underhand means or by ingratiation or wheedling; as, to *wriggle* into court favor.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To move with short quick contortions; to move or bring by twisting and turning; orig., to cause to writhe or twist; as, an amoeba *wriggles* itself aloft.

Covetousness will *wriggle* itself out at a small hole. *Fuller.*

2. To introduce by wriggling; to insinuate subtly or by ingratiation or wheedling; as, to *wriggle* one of their number into high office; also, to make (one's way) sinuously, subtly, or insinuatingly.

3. To form or construct in a sinuous pattern.

4. *Obs.* **a** To cut in a wriggly line or outline. **b** To twist.

wrig'gle, *n.* **1.** Act of wriggling; a short or quick writhing motion or contortion; a flexion of the body.

2. A formation or marking of sinuous design; something having a sinuous course or appearance caused or as if caused by wriggling; a tortuous course; a sinuosity; as, degenerated from handles to ledges to mere decorative *wriggles.*

3. A turn or bend, as in a sinuous or spiral line.

4. The sand launce. *Local, Eng.*

5. *Naut.* = EYEBROW, 3.

wrig'gle, *adj.* Wriggling; — chiefly in combination.

wrig'gler (rĭg'lĕr), *n.* One who or that which wriggles; specif.: **a** A wiggler, or the larva or pupa of a mosquito. **b** A marking, design, or the like, having or representing a wriggling motion or sinuous pattern.

Danced in yellow *wrigglers* on the ceiling. *Robert Frost.*

c One who climbs, as into favor, by ingratiation. **d** *Brit.* An engraver of zig-zag patterns.

wrig'gle-some (rĭg''l-sŭm), *adj.* Given to wriggling; wriggling.

wrig'gly (rĭg'lĭ), *adj.* Wriggling or tending to wriggle; winding; tortuous. *Colloq.*

wright (rīt), *n.* [AS. *wryhta, wyrhta;* akin to OFris. *wrichta,* OHG. *wurhto,* and to E. WORK, *v.*] A constructive workman; an artificer, esp. in wood; a carpenter; one engaged in a mechanical or manufacturing business; a manufacturer; mechanic; — now chiefly in compounds; as, millwright, shipwright, etc.

He was a well good *wright,* a carpenter. *Chaucer.*

wright, *v. i.* To work as a wright. *Scot.*

-wright (-rīt). A combining form of the noun *wright,* denoting *an artificer,* esp. in woodwork, as in:

boatwright	gatewright	shipwright
bookwright	housewright	tilewright
butterwright	millwright	timberwright
candlewright	pitwright	wagonwright
cartwright	playwright	wainwright
coachwright	plowwright	wheelwright

Wright's stain (rīts). [After J. H. *Wright* (1869–1928), Am. pathologist.] A modification of the Romanowsky stain much used in staining blood and blood-living parasites.

wring (rĭng), *v.; past tense & past part.* WRUNG (rŭng), formerly sometimes WRINGED (rĭngd); *pres. part. & ver-*

---

wrench'ful, *adj.* Deceitful; artful. *Obs.*
wren'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
wrest, † REST, *n.,* WORST, WRIST.
wrest'a-ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.
wres'til. Wrestle. *Ref. Sp.*
wres'tid. Wrested. *Ref. Sp.*
wres'tler-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
wret. Obs. past tense & past part. of WRITE.
wret. † WART.
wretch'ed-hed, *n.* [See -HEAD.] Wretchedness. *Obs.*
wretch'ful, *adj.* Wretched. *Obs.*
wretch'hede, *n.* [ME. *wrecche* wretched + *-hede* -head. See WRETCHED.] Wretchedness. *Obs.*
wretch'ly, *adv.* Wretchedly; miserably. *Obs.*
wretch'ness, *n.* Misery. *Obs.*
wreten. Obs. past part. of WRITE.
wreth, wrethe. † WREATH, WREATHE.
wrethe, *n. & v.* = WRATH. *Obs.*
wrethe. † WRITHE. [WRITHE.]
wrethen. Obs. past part. of WREY. † WRAY. [of WRIGHT.]
wricht (rĭxt; wrĭxt). Scot. var.
wriel, *n.* [AS. *wrigels.*] A covering; garment; veil. *Obs.*
wri'er, *compar.* of WRY, *adj.*
wri'est, *superl.* of WRY, *adj.*
wrig'gling-ly, *adv.* of *wriggling,* pres. part.
wright. † WRITE.
wright'ful, *adv.* Rightfully. *Obs.*
wright'ine (rīt'ĕn; -ĭn; 157), *n.* Also -in. *Chem.* = CONZESSINE.
wright'ry, *n.* A wright's work; carpentry. *Obs.*
wrig'l. Wriggle. *Ref. Sp.*
wrig'lid. Wriggled. *Ref. Sp.*
wrih'te (wrĭx'tĭ), *n.* [AS. *wyrht, gewyht.*] Work done; merit. *Obs.*
wrim'ple, *n. & v.* [Cf. MLG. *wrimpen* to wrinkle.] Fold; crease; wrinkle. *Obs.*
wrine, *v. i.* To cry like a pig. *Obs.*

bal n. WRING'ING. [ME. *wringen*, fr. AS. *wringan;* akin to LG. & D. *wringen*, OHG. *ringan* to struggle, G. *ringen*, Sw. *vränga* to distort, Dan. *vringle* to twist, Goth. *wruggo* noose, ON. *rangr* twisted, wrong, and to E. WRINKLE. See WORRY; cf. WRANGLE, WRONG.] *Transitive:* **1.** To compress by squeezing or twisting, esp. so as to make dry; as, to *wring* berries for wine.

2. To extract or obtain by twisting and compressing; to squeeze or press (out), as moisture from wet clothes.

He rose up early on the morrow, and thrust the fleece together, and *wringed* the dew out of the fleece. *Judg.* vi. 38.

3. To twist round or wrest forcibly or violently; to twist so as to strain or sprain; as, to *wring* his neck on his shoulders; to distort or screw up, as the features into a smile.

4. To twist and compress, esp. so as to expel moisture; to turn and strain with violence; to subject to torsion; to force or bring by torsion; as, to *wring* clothes in washing; to clasp or pass over one another with a writhing motion; as, to *wring* one's hands in anguish; to clasp and squeeze or shake; to subject (a person) to such a clasping or squeezing, as by the hand. "Earnestly *wringing* Waverley's hand." *Scott.* "*Wring* him by the nose." *Shak.*

[His steed] so sweat that men might him *wring*. *Chaucer.*

The priest shall bring it [a dove] unto the altar, and *wring* off his head. *Lev.* i. 15.

5. To affect painfully as by a pinching, twisting, or contorting, action; to cause distress or anguish to; to rack; torment; torture; as, where the shoe *wrings* him; archaically, to affect with bodily pain or injury by squeezing or torsion; to chafe or gall.

Wrung by an uneasy and strait fortune. *Clarendon.*

Didst thou taste but half the griefs
That *wring* my soul, thou couldst not talk thus coldly. *Addison.*

6. To subject to extortion; to afflict or oppress, in order to enforce compliance; also, *Obs.*, to press with argument.

To *wring* the widow from her 'customed right. *Shak.*

7. To bend or strain out of its position, as a mast; to wrench or wrest violently; — with adverb or preposition of separation; as, to *wring* the bonds away or asunder.

8. To acquire by enforced payment or extortion; to draw forth or exact by violence or against resistance or repugnance, as one's permission or a confession; — usually with *out* or *from;* as, to *wring* food from the reluctant soil.

Your overkindness doth *wring* tears from me. *Shak.*

9. To press with a turning or writhing movement; as, the surfaces are *wrung* into contact and fastened with screws; to strain, wrest, or divert, from the original or from the meaning or purpose; to distort.

How dare these men thus *wring* the Scriptures? *Whitgift.*

10. Hence, *Obs.*, to deflect or divert (a matter or person), esp. to an unworthy purpose or bearing.

11. To wind or wreathe in coils or convolutions.

12. To wriggle (oneself) by insinuation or wheedling. *Obs.*

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To perform the action of wringing; to writhe; to strain with a writhing motion, as in struggling or strenuous effort; to twist, as with anguish; to squirm.

'T is all men's office to speak patience
To those that *wring* under the load of sorrow. *Shak.*

2. To cause pain as by twisting or compression; to undergo grief or anguish.

Elinor's heart *wrung* for feelings of Edward. *Jane Austen.*

3. *Obs.* **a** To issue as a result of compression. **b** To force a way. **c** To carry on oppressive attack or torture. **d** To clasp hands or join.

wring (rĭng), *n.* Act of wringing or squeezing; also, *Obs.*, sharp pain; writhing.

wring, *n.* A wringer; a press for cider, wine, or cheese.

wring'bolt' (rĭng'bōlt'), *n. Shipbuilding.* A form of eyebolt with the end cut in a wood screw, used in shipbuilding as a temporary fastening for a plank while the permanent fastenings are being driven. Originally called *wrainbolt* and screwed in and held by a wooden lever called a *wringstaff.*

wring'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which wrings; hence: **a** An extortioner. **b** One whose work is wringing.

2. Specif., a machine or device for pressing water out of anything, as from clothes after they have been washed; also, its attendant or operator.

3. A contrivance for wringing out hot fomentations.

wring'ing fit. *Mach.* See 5th FIT, 4.

wringing machine. = WRINGER, *n.*, 2.

wring'ing-wet' (66), *adj.* So wet that liquid may be wrung out.

wring'staff' (rĭng'stăf'), *n.; pl.* -STAVES (-stāvz'). *Shipbuilding.* A strong piece of wood used in the ring of a wringbolt; — called also *wrainstaff* and *wrainstare.*

wrink (rĭngk), *n.* [AS. *wrenc.* See WRENCH.] A turning; trick; a cheat; a subterfuge. *Obs. Scot.*

wrin'kle (rĭng'k'l), *n.* [AS. *wrincle;* akin to obs. D. *wrinckel*, AS. *wrencan* to twist, and perh. to MHG. *runke* wrinkle, G. *runzel*, ON. *krukka.* See WRENCH; WRING, cf. FROUNCE, RUCK wrinkle.] **1.** A winding; a twisting or sinuous formation. *Obs.*

2. A corrugation; a small ridge, prominence, or furrow, formed on a surface by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth substance; a crease; a slight fold; as, *wrinkles* in the skin; a *wrinkle* in cloth.

3. Specif.: **a** A small crease or ridge of the skin, esp. as indicative of old age, care, etc.; as, the *wrinkles* of sixty winters. **b** A ripple on the surface of a liquid. **c** A ridge or fold as a topographical configuration.

4. [Prob., a different word, and a dim. of ME. *wrenk*, var. of *wrench* deceit. Cf. WRENCH, *n.*] **a** *Obs.* A crafty or wily action. **b** *Colloq.* A clever notion, fancy, or device; a peculiar knack in doing something; a little trick or device; a novelty or fad, as in dress; as, the latest *wrinkle.* **c** *Colloq.* A suggestion; bit of information; tip.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

wrinkle-coated	wrinkle-fronted	wrinkle-making
wrinkle-faced	wrinkle-furrowed	wrinkle-scaled

wrin'kle, *v.*; WRIN'KLED (-k'ld); WRIN'KLING (-klĭng). *Intransitive:* **1.** To be or become marked with, or contracted into, wrinkles; to become puckered or shrink into furrows and ridges.

2. To undergo contraction and puckering of one's skin into wrinkles, as from age.

3. To undergo contraction or puckering in a way to change form, as into a smile.

4. To sneer; — with *at. Obs.*

——, *Transitive:* **1.** To contract into furrows and prominences; to make a wrinkle or wrinkles in; to corrugate; crease; pucker; as, the lake surface was *wrinkled* into waves; to *wrinkle* the skin or the brow. "*Wrinkled* Care." *Milton.*

2. To form furrows and ridges in the integument of or surrounding, by muscular contractions; — usually with *up;* as, *wrinkling* up one's eyes or nose.

3. To exhibit in or by facial wrinkles.

4. To make or form by wrinkling.

Well hides the violet in the wood:
The dead leaf *wrinkles* her a hood. *Lanier.*

wrin'kle (rĭng'k'l), *n.* A winkle. *Chiefly Dial.* — *v. i.* To catch winkles, as in traps. *Chiefly Dial.*

wrin'kled (rĭng'k'ld), *adj.* Having, or marked with, wrinkles; rugous; rugose. "The *wrinkled* sand." *Bryant.*

Syn. — Puckered, corrugated, contracted.

Ant. — Smooth, unwrinkled.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

wrinkled-browed	wrinkled-leaved	wrinkled-shelled
wrinkled-cheeked	wrinkled-old	wrinkled-visaged

wrin'kled·y (-l), *adj.* Full of wrinkles; wrinkly. *Dial.*

wrin'kle·ful (-k'l-fōōl; -f'l), *adj.* Wrinkly. *Rare.*

wrin'klet (rĭng'klĕt; -klĭt, 119), *n.* A diminutive wrinkle.

wrin'kly (-klĭ), *adj.*; WRIN'KLI·ER (-klĭ-ĕr); WRIN'KLI·EST. Having wrinkles; having a tendency to wrinkle; corrugated; puckered; as, his old *wrinkly* face.

Wris'berg's car'ti·lage (rĭz'bûrgz). [After H. A. *Wrisberg* (1737–1808), Ger. anatomist.] *Anat.* The cuneiform cartilage of the larynx.

Wrisberg's ganglion. *Anat.* **a** A small ganglion in the superficial cardiac plexus. **b** The Gasserian ganglion.

Wrisberg's nerve. *Anat.* **a** The glossopalatine nerve. See FACIAL NERVE. **b** The medial brachial cutaneous nerve.

wrist (rĭst), *n.* [ME. *wriste, wrist*, fr. AS. *wrist;* akin to OFris. *wriust*, LG. *wrist*, G. *rist* wrist, instep, ON. *rist* instep, Dan. & Sw. *vrist*, and to AS. *wrīthan* to twist. See WRITHE; cf. 2d GAITER.] **1.** The joint, or the region of the joint, between the hand and the arm, or a corresponding part on an animal; the carpus. See CARPUS **a**.

He took me by the *wrist*, and held me hard. *Shak.*

2. The part of a garment or glove covering the wrist (sense 1).

3. The ankle or instep; — often *wrist of the foot. Obs.*

4. *Mach.* = WRIST PIN. *Brit.*

5. *Quarrying.* A block of freestone, removed as the first step towards sawing out of the adjacent stone. *Local, Eng.*

wrist, *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the wrist or a wristband; worn at or on the wrist.

2. *Sports.* Done by wristwork; as, a *wrist* stroke in golf.

wrist, *v. t.* To hem the wrist of (a glove).

wrist (rĭst). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WREST.

wrist'band' (rĭst'bănd'; -bənd; rĭz'bənd; 231; 277), *n.* **1.** The band of a sleeve, as of a shirt, which covers the wrist; a cuff.

2. Hence: **a** A bracelet. **b** A bandage or plaster for binding on the wrist. **c** A band or wristlet, as of fur, worn about the wrist as an ornament or protection. **d** A manacle for the wrists.

wrist'bone' (rĭst'bōn'), *n.* **a** A carpal bone. **b** Sometimes, in man, the styloid process of the radius, which forms a prominence on the outer side of the wrist above the thumb.

wrist clonus. [NL. *clonus*, fr. Gr. *klonos.* See CLONIC.] *Med.* A series of quickly alternating movements of flexion and extension of the wrist, produced in some nervous diseases by suddenly bending the hand back on the forearm.

wrist'-drop' (rĭst'drŏp'), *n., or* **wrist drop.** *Med.* Paralysis of the extensor muscles of the hand, causing inability to hold the hand out, palm down, in line with the forearm. It is commonly due to lead poisoning.

wrist'ed (rĭs'tĕd; -tĭd; 119), *adj.* Having a wrist or wrists, esp. of a specified kind.

-wrist'ed. A combining form of *wristed,* denoting *having* (such) *wrists,* as in the following and their derivatives in *-ly* and *-ness.*

short-wristed	thick-wristed	tight-wristed
strong-wristed	thin-wristed	white-wristed

wrist'er (rĭs'tĕr), *n.* A wristlet. *Local, U. S.*

wrist'fall' (rĭst'fôl'), *n.* A ruffle or frill, as of lace, falling from a wristband or sleeve. Cf. FALL, *n.*, 16 **a**.

wrist'i·kin (rĭs'tĭ-kĭn), *n.* [See WRIST; -KIN.] A wristlet.

wrist joint. The articulation at the wrist. See CARPUS **a**.

wrist'let (rĭst'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A band worn around the wrist; as: **a** A close-fitting knitted or woven band for protection from cold. **b** A bracelet. **c** A wristband of woven material worn as an ornament. **d** A strap worn about the wrist, as for securing a watch. **e** *Slang.* A handcuff.

wrist'lock' (-lŏk'), *n.* A wrestling hold in which one contestant is thrown or rendered helpless by a twisting grip on the wrist.

wrist pin. *Mach.* A stud or pin which forms a journal, as in a crosshead or trunk piston, for the connecting rod.

wrist plate. *Mach.* In a Corliss engine, the pivoted oscillating plate having two or more projecting wrists on which are pivoted the rods which operate the rocking valves.

wrist shot. *Golf.* A short stroke played chiefly from the wrists, usually with an iron.

wrist watch. A small watch attached to a bracelet or strap to fasten about the wrist.

wrist'work' (rĭst'wûrk'), *n.* Flexion of the wrist, as in stroking a ball.

writ (rĭt). Var. of WRITE, *v. Obs. exc. Dial.*

writ. Archaic & dial. past tense & past part. of WRITE.

— *writ large.* Written in large letters; hence: **a** On a large scale; magnified, as inequality, power, etc.

New presbyter is but old priest *writ large.* *Milton.*

b As apparent or obvious as if written in large letters; as, "social leader" is *writ large* upon this lady.

writ (rĭt), *n.* [AS. *writ, gewrit;* akin to ON. *rit*, Goth. *writs*, and E. WRITE.] **1.** That which is written; writing; a written document; scripture; — now rare except in *Holy Writ, Sacred Writ.*

2. *Law.* Orig., in English law, any of various instruments in epistolary form issued under seal in the king's name, being either an *original writ* (one issued under the great seal to institute an action) or a *judicial writ* (one issued by a court under its own seal for summoning juries, coercing litigants, enforcing judgments, etc.); hence, in general, an order or mandatory process in writing, under seal, issued, in the name of the sovereign or in the name of a court or judicial officer, from the proper authority, commanding the performance or nonperformance of some act by the person to whom it is directed. Under various penal codes in the United States a *writ* is defined as "any order or precept in writing issued in the name of the State or of a court or judicial officer." The *original writ* of English law contained a short statement of the facts complained of, and directed the sheriff to command the defendant to satisfy the plaintiff's claim or to appear and answer his complaint in court. The circumstances under which a writ would be issued became fixed, and this limited the nature of actions by which relief could be obtained, since no action could be begun in the king's court, and no action affecting freehold could be begun anywhere, except by an original writ. To remedy this the Statute of Westminster II enacted that existing writs should issue for injuries or wrongs of a similar nature (L., *in consimili casu*) to those expressly provided for in existing writs. This gave rise to the system of fictions which became characteristic of common-law pleading, in both English and American practice. The only important writs developed after the reign of Henry III were that of trespass and its offshoots, ejectment, case, assumpsit, and trover, all being framed under statutory authority. The use of original writs is now discontinued, but the statutory summons, sometimes called *writ of summons,* by which actions are now begun in practically all jurisdictions, is sometimes erroneously called an *original writ. Writs* are usually witnessed, or *tested,* in the name of the chief justice or principal judge of the court out of which they are issued; and those directed to a sheriff, or other ministerial officer, require him to *return* them on a day specified. Writs are variously named; as: the *writ of account, writ of aiel, writ of covenant, writ of detinue,* etc., from the action in which they were used (see ACCOUNT, *n.*, 12; AIEL, 2; COVENANT, *n.*, 5 **b**; DETINUE **b**, etc.); the *writ of dower, writ of entry, writ of possession,* etc., from the right to enforce which they are used; the *writ of execution, writ of inhibition,* etc., from the nature of the command contained in them; the *writ of spoliation,* from the wrong it aims to redress, etc.

writ (rĭt), *v. t.* To serve a writ upon. *Anglo-Irish.*

writ'a·bil'i·ty (rĭt'ā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Ability or capacity to write. *Rare.*

2. Quality of being writable.

writ'a·ble, write'a·ble (rīt'ā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being put in writing; reducible to written form; also, usable in writing.

wri·ta'tion (rī-tā'shŭn), *n.* [*write* + *-ation.*] Bad writing. *Contemptuous.*

writ'a·tive (rīt'ā-tĭv), *adj.* Given to, or marked by a propensity for, writing. Cf. TALKATIVE.

writ by progress. See PROGRESS, *n.*, 7.

writ de excommunicato capiendo. See SIGNIFICAVIT **b**.

write (rīt), *v.; past tense* WROTE (rōt); *past part.* WRIT'TEN (rĭt'n); *Archaic past tense & past part.* WRIT (rĭt); *pres. part. & verbal n.* WRIT'ING (rīt'ĭng). [ME. *writen*, fr. AS. *wrītan*, orig., to scratch, to score; akin to OS. *wrītan* to write, to tear, to wound, D. *rijten* to tear, to rend, G. *reissen*, OHG. *rīzan*, ON. *rita* to write, Goth. *writs* a stroke, dash, letter. Cf. WRIT.] *Transitive:* **1.** To draw or form by scoring or incising a surface; esp., to trace (symbols, signs, or words) by carving, scratching, or the like; to inscribe; as, hieroglyphics *written* on the pyramids; also, *Now Rare,* to paint on a surface.

2. To form, as characters, or to trace the letters or words of, on paper, parchment, etc., with a pen or pencil; as, to *write I* instead of 9; to *write* one's name in German script or a note in ink.

3. To put down on paper, in order to record, relate, explain, or the like; to set down, esp. for others to read; as, to *write* one's thoughts in a journal or a statement for the press; also, to pen or indite; by extension, to typewrite or dictate.

4. Specif.: **a** To draw up; to draft; as, get a lawyer to *write* your will. **b** To spell in writing; as, words *written* alike but pronounced differently. **c** To write significant or legible characters upon; to cover, fill, or fill in, by writing; as, to *write* a check, a sheet full, or ten pages a day. **d** To exhibit (such a penmanship, style, etc.) in one's writing. **e** To pen, typewrite, or the like, a letter or note to; as, I shall *write* her today. **f** To communicate (a message) by letter; to send word of in writing; as, to *write* that I am leaving today. **g** To write contracts or the like, for; specif., to underwrite; as, to *write* no new business for a month; to *write* insurance upon a person's life.

5. To compose, esp., in literary form; to be the author or composer of; to construct or use stylistically; as, Shakespeare *wrote* poems as well as plays; he cannot *write* English; he *writes* interesting stories; to *write* the music for Goethe's *Faust.*

6. To set forth in written language; to express in literary form; to disclose in writing; to describe; depict; treat; as, to *write* one's mind or deep concern.

If I could *write* the beauty of your eyes. *Shak.*

7. To style, call, sign, or exhibit in writing as; to set (oneself or another) down as (such); to record (in a specified manner); as, by this essay he *wrote* himself an ass; Gerhard Gerhards *wrote* himself Erasmus.

8. To record or keep a record of as if by writing or, esp., incising; to stamp; impress; as, truth *written* on the heart; his name is *written* on marble or in water; also, to impress or exhibit the stamp of; to make as evident as though told in writing; as, conscientiousness is *written* all over him.

9. To decree; to ordain as by an edict, law, etc.; as, fate had *written* its failure.

10. To bring into a specified or implied condition by writing; to make, effect, drive, etc., by writing letters, books, etc.; as, to *write* oneself out of ideas; to *write* one into a pretty fix.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To make significant characters or inscriptions as by incising, scratching, engraving, or, esp., penning; also, of things, to permit, or to be adapted to such writing; as, to *write* on stone tablets; this pen *writes* well.

2. To form letters, words, or sentences with a pen, pencil, or the like; as, immigrants who cannot *write.*

3. To compose; to produce poems, books, plays, etc.; to be able to give literary form to one's ideas, etc.

The mob of gentlemen who *wrote* with ease. *Pope.*

4. To compose, send, or communicate by, a letter or letters; as, to *write* for a newly published book; I have not *written* to her for a year.

5. To be regularly employed or occupied in writing; specif.: a *Now Rare.* To act as clerk, amanuensis, or copyist. **b** To follow the profession of author or composer. **c** To be engaged in journalism; to do editorial work, reporting, or the like; as, he *writes* for the press.

write down. **a** To set down or record in writing. **b** To depreciate, disparage, or injure by writing.

He takes our wages — *writes* us *down*, but keeps
A place in d'Artois' stable. *S. A. Brooks.*

c To write so as to appeal to a lower level of taste, comprehension, or intelligence; to popularize, simplify, or the like, unduly. **d** *Accounting.* To reduce book value; as, to *write down* an asset.

write in. **a** To insert, as in a document or text. **b** To write to a headquarters or place of supply.

write off. **a** To write with facility and speed. **b** *Accounting.* To deduct for depreciation. See *charge off,* under CHARGE, *v.* **c** *Bookkeeping.* To take off the books or to cancel, as by debiting the profit-and-loss account; as, we shall *write off* those claims.

---

wringd. Wringed. *Ref. Sp.*
wringed. Obs. weak past tense & past part. of WRING.

wrin'gle, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Dan. *wingle* to twist, and E. WRING, *v.*] To writhe. *Obs.*

wring'ly, *adv.* Twistedly. *Obs.*
wring'man (rĭng'măn), *n.* = WRINGER, 1 **b**.

wrin'kl. Wrinkle. *Ref. Sp.*
wrin'kld. Wrinkled. *Ref. Sp.*
wrin'kle·a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE.

wrin'kled·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
wrin'kle·less, *adj.* See -LESS.
wrin'kle·proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

wrisoun. See ORISON.
wristear. ‡ WRESTER.

---

write oneself a man. To become of age; to reach one's majority.

write out. **a** To put in writing; esp., to put into a full or complete written form; to make a full record or statement of in writing. **b** To exhaust the literary ability or resources of by writing too much; — used reflexively; as, to *write* oneself *out*.

write up. **a** To write an account of; to describe fully. **b** To complete or bring up to date the writing of; as, to *write up* one's diary. **c** *Colloq.* To praise highly or unduly in the public press; to puff. **d** *Accounting.* To set down an unduly high value for an asset.

write (rīt), *n.* Writing; writ; handwriting, esp. in *hand write, hand of write. Chiefly Scot.*

writ'ee' (rīt'ē'), *n.* A person to whom or for whom something is written. *Rare.*

writ'-off', *n.* *Accounting.* Straight-line depreciation allowance. See DEPRECIATION CHARGE.

writ'er (rīt'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *writere.*] **1.** One who writes, or has written; one who can write; a penman.

2. One who practices writing as an occupation; specif.: **a** A scrivener; a scribe. **b** One engaged in literary work as a profession, as an author or journalist. **c** A composer of music. **d** A clerk of the East India Company, being the lowest in rank of the company's servants. *Hist.* **e** One who writes new policies, contracts, etc.; as, an insurance *writer.* **f** One who transcribes or paints lettering, brief statements, etc., as for signs or ornament; as, a dial *writer;* a tin-ticket *writer.* **g** *Law. Scot.* (1) Short for WRITER TO THE SIGNET. (2) A lawyer; solicitor; law agent; also, a lawyer's chief clerk. **h** *Nav.* (1) Formerly, a rating, or an enlisted man holding it, in the United States Navy to provide for performance of clerical work on board ship. The man holding this rating kept the conduct book, watch, quarter, and station bills, etc. (2) A civil service classification, or one employed under it, at a navy yard or station to furnish an unskilled clerical force.

-writ'er. Comb. form of *writer,* as in ink*writer,* type*writer.*

writ'er's cramp, palsy, *or* **spasm** (rīt'ĕrz). *Med.* A painful spasmodic cramp of the finger muscles, brought on by excessive use of them in writing. It occurs subsequently whenever an attempt at writing is made.

writer to the signet. *Scots Law.* A judicial officer who prepares warrants, writs, etc.; originally, a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State.

writ'-up', *n.* **1.** A writing up; a press report; also, a newspaper article or story of a laudatory nature. *Slang.*

2. *Finance.* An unwarranted increase in the book value or alleged assets of a corporation. *U. S.*

writhe (rīth), *v.; past tense* WRITHED (rīthd); *past part.* WRITHED, *Obs. or Poetic* WRITH'EN (rīth'ĕn); *pres. part. & verbal n.* WRITH'ING (rīth'ing). [ME. *writhen,* fr. AS. *wrīthan* to twist; akin to OHG. *rīdan,* ON. *rītha,* Sw. *vrida,* Dan. *vride,* Lith. *riesti* to wind, roll, and ult. to E. WRY to twist. Cf. WREATHE, WREST, WRIST, WROTH.] *Transitive:* **1.** To twist into coils or folds; now, usually, to twist or turn so as to distort; to twist violently, as the body in pain; to contort.

> He *writhed* himself about upon his seat. *Mme. d'Arblay.*
> His battle-*writhen* arms, and mighty hands. *Tennyson.*

2. *Obs.* **a** To wind around or about; to encircle or enswathe with folds; to bind. **b** To make entwined; to intertwine; hence, to plait (a wreath). **c** To cause to coil; to form by coiling. **d** To insinuate.

3. To twist or wring so as to wrench, strain, break off, free, etc.; to wrest; specif., to wrest or strain the sense of (a passage); to misinterpret. *Now Rare.*

4. To contort the face or the body, while saying (something), making (one's way), or the like.

—, *Intrans.:* **1.** To move, go, fly, flow, etc., with twists or turns; to wind in sinuous fashion; as, snakes *writhing* along a path. "That *writhes* about the roots." *Keats.*

2. To become twisted or contorted in pain, in struggling, or the like; to twist or contort the body or, sometimes, the face, as in emotion or suffering; as, his face *writhed* in agony; he *writhed* with shame.

> To see his enemies *writhe,* and burn, and bleed. *Shelley.*

3. To suffer keenly with shame, vexation, etc.; to squirm.

> Day by day he *writhed* under the knowledge. *James Branch Cabell.*

writhe, *n.* Act or an instance of writhing; a contortion; a twist.

writhed (rīthd), *adj.* Subjected to writhing; writhen; convoluted; wreathed, as a pillar. — **writh'ed·ly** (rīth'ĕd·lĭ; -id·lĭ), *adv.* — **writh'ed·ness,** *n.*

writh'en (rīth'ĕn), *adj.* Writhed; coiled; intertwined; twisted; distorted; contorted; wry; shriveled; as, girders *writhen* by fire. *Chiefly Poet.* "My *writhen* features." *Scott.*

writhe'neck' (rīth'nĕk'), *n.* The wryneck. *Local, Eng.*

writh'er (rīth'ĕr), *n.* One who writhes or, esp., perverts.

writh'ing (-ĭng), *adj.* That writhes; characterized by contortions, struggling, etc. — **writh'ing·ly,** *adv.*

wri'thled (rīth''ld), *adj.* [From freq. of WRITHE.] Wrinkled; shriveled. *Archaic.*

writh'y (rīth'ĭ), *adj.* Writhing.

writ'ing (rīt'ĭng), *n.* [AS. *wrĭting.*] **1.** The act of one who writes (in any sense); as, up to the time of this *writing.*

2. Specif., act, art, or product of forming letters and characters on paper, wood, stone, etc., to record the ideas which characters and words express, or to communicate them by visible signs; use of characters to record in visible form words or sounds; more narrowly, as distinguished from printing, etc., the act, art, or method of tracing by hand with a pen, pencil, or the like, on paper or other material, letters or other symbols of sounds.

3. Something written or in writing (sense 4); as a letter, a note, a notice, etc.; specif.: **a** An inscription. **b** Any written, or often, in legal use, any printed, paper or document, as a deed, contract, pleading in court, etc. **c** Any written composition; literary production; book; publication; as, the *writings* of Addison; — sometimes used as a title, and then capitalized; as, the *Writings* of Addison. See COPYRIGHT. **d** A musical composition.

4. State of being written; as, to put anything in *writing.*

5. Handwriting; chirography; penmanship.

6. Spelling; orthography. *Obs.*

7. The occupation of a writer; esp., the profession of authorship.

8. The act or practice of composition, esp. literary composition; also, style or form in composition; manner of expression; as, a course in magazine *writing;* a novel blemished by bad *writing.*

9. Short for WRITING PAPER.

writ'ing (rīt'ĭng), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or used in or for writing; engaged in writing; as:

writing board	writing exercise	writing room
writing cabinet	writing lesson	writing set
writing case	writing machine	writing table
writing desk	writing pad	

writing desk. A desk, often with a sloping top, for writing upon; also, a portable case, containing writing materials, used for a like purpose.

writ'ing·er (rīt'ĭng·ĕr), *n.* A handwriting expert. *Rare.*

writing fluid. See 2d INK, 1.

writing frame. A frame with an adjustable guide for aiding the blind to write.

writing ink. See 2d INK, 1.

writing lark. The European yellowhammer; — from the irregular lines on its eggs. *Local, Eng.*

writing master. **a** One who teaches the art of penmanship. **b** *Local, Eng.* The writing lark.

writing paper. Paper intended for writing upon with ink, usually finished with a smooth surface, and sized.

writing reed. The feathertop.

writing telegraph. See TELEGRAPH, 1; TELAUTOGRAPH.

writ of account, execution, summons, etc. See WRIT, *n.*, 2.

writ of assistance. *Law.* **a** A writ issued by a court of equity to a sheriff, marshal, or other officer for the enforcement of an order or decree of the court, especially an order for the possession of lands. **b** A writ, originally authorized by statute of 12 Chas. II (1672), issued to a sheriff or other officer to aid in the search for smuggled, or uncustomed goods, which became, in practice, a general search warrant. The abuse of this writ, especially in Massachusetts from about 1761, was a factor in the discontent that preceded the Revolutionary War.

writ of certiorari. See CERTIORARI.

writ of clare constat. See CLARE CONSTAT.

writ of consultation. *Law.* A writ by which a cause, improperly removed by prohibition from one court to another, is returned to the court from which it came; — so called because the judges, on *consultation,* find the prohibition ill-founded.

writ of cosinage. See COSINAGE.

writ of error. *Law.* A writ, orig. at common law an original writ, which lies in a competent court after judgment in an action at law in a court of record, directing the latter to examine the record, or, more commonly, to remit the record to an appellate court in order that some alleged error in the proceedings or in the judgment of the court may be corrected, if it exists. Appeal has now generally superseded the proceeding by writ of error.

writ of extent. See EXTENT, *n.*, 5 **a.**

writ of habeas corpus. See HABEAS CORPUS.

writ of inquiry. A writ issued in certain actions at law, where the defendant has suffered judgment to pass against him by default, in order to ascertain and assess the plaintiff's damages, where they cannot readily be ascertained by mere calculation.

writ of intendence. See INTENDENCE.

writ of mandamus. See MANDAMUS.

writ of oyer and terminer. See OYER AND TERMINER.

writ of privilege. *Law.* A writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit.

writ of procedendo. See PROCEDENDO.

writ of prohibition. *Law.* A writ issued by a superior tribunal, directed to an inferior court, commanding the latter to cease from the prosecution of a suit depending before it.

writ of protection. *Law.* **a** *Eng.* A writ by which the king formerly exempted a person from arrest. It is now disused. **b** A judicial writ issued to a person required to attend court, as party, juror, etc., intended to secure him from arrest in coming, staying, and returning.

writ of quo warranto. See QUO WARRANTO **b.**

writ of recaption. *Law.* A writ, now nearly obsolete, to recover damages for him whose goods, being distrained for rent or service, are distrained again for the same cause.

writ of replevin. See REPLEVIN.

writ of reprisal. See WITHERNAM.

writ of right. *Law.* **a** *Eng. Law.* Either of two original writs which lay to protect feudal tenants in the enjoyment of their freehold property by trial of the rights of the parties in the manorial court. One, the great ***writ of right patent,*** was directed to the sheriff, and lay in behalf of a person claiming to hold land by free tenure of a mesne lord; the other, the little ***writ of right close,*** was for tenants of the ancient demesne and was directed to the bailiff of the manor. Both were practically abolished by the Common Law Procedure Act of 1860. **b** In the United States, an analogous common-law writ for restoring to its owners freehold property unjustly withheld.

writ'ten (rĭt''n), *past part.* of WRITE. Hence: *adj.* That is in writing or has writing upon it; committed to writing; formulated; inscribed.

writ'ten, *n.* The person written to. *Richardson.*

written hand. Cursive handwriting. See CURSIVE, *adj.*

written law *or* **laws.** Law or laws created by express legislation or enactment, as distinguished from *unwritten,* or common, law, which includes all law or laws from any other legal source. See COMMON LAW **b.**

writ'er (rīt'ĕr), *n.* A writ server. *Rare.*

wriz'zled (rĭz''ld), *adj.* Wrinkled; shriveled. *Now Dial.*

wro (rō), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *rā* corner, Dan. *vraa,* Sw. *vrå.*] Corner; angle; passage; nook. *Now Dial.*

wrong (rŏng; 185), *adj.* [ME. *wrong, wrang,* adj. & n., fr. AS. *wrang,* n., fr. ON. *rangr* awry, wrong; akin to D. *wrang* bitter, and AS. *wringan* to wring. See WRING; cf. RANCID.]

1. Twisted; wry; crooked; deformed. *Now Dial.*

2. Not according to the moral standard; not ethically right or just; sinful; immoral; as, *wrong* principles of conduct; some habits are not *wrong* but are unsocial; also, *Now Rare,* of persons, deviating from rectitude; not upright.

3. That is not right or proper according to a specified or implied code, standard, or convention; at variance with what one, the world, society, or the like, accepts as desirable or preferable; as, you belong to the *wrong* party; she never knows the *wrong* people.

4. Not in accordance with one's intent, end, needs, or expectations; not suitable or appropriate; as, to go in the *wrong* direction; to take the *wrong* train; to do right things at the *wrong* times; to fetch the *wrong* book.

5. Not according to truth or facts; incorrect; false; erroneous; as, a *wrong* statement, answer, or conclusion; also, mistaken; in error; as, he is not far *wrong* in his guess.

6. Not up to the mark or standard; not satisfactory, as in condition, fit, results, health, or temper; out of order; amiss; as, there is something *wrong* with this dress, the dog, or their child; what's *wrong* with you?

7. Designed to be placed inward, downward, under, or the like; normally away from one; as, the *wrong* side of a fabric; to hang a curtain or hold a book *wrong* end up.

Syn. — Awry; immoral, sinful, iniquitous, wicked; faulty, unfit.

Ant. — Right; good, moral, virtuous; appropriate, suitable.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

wrong-ended	wrongheartedness	wrong-mindedly
wrong-endedness	wrong-jawed	wrong-mindedness
wrongheartedness	wrong-minded	wrong-principled
wrongheartedly		

— ***in the wrong box.*** In a place or position for which one is unsuited; out of one's place or element. — ***on the wrong side of*** (a specified age). Older than; on the shady side of. — ***to go the wrong way.*** Specif., *Colloq.,* to pass, as food, into the windpipe instead of being swallowed.

wrong (rŏng; 185), *adv.* **1.** In a wrong direction; astray; amiss; as, to lead one *wrong;* to go *wrong* in early life; plans that went *wrong.*

2. In a manner that is not right, proper, true, correct, etc.; wrongly; erroneously; as, to guess *wrong.*

3. Out of place or due order; in the wrong place; as, to put on one's shoes *wrong.*

4. In a wrong position or relation; in a false light; as, to get or put one in *wrong. Colloq.*

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

wrong-directed	wrong-grounded	wrong-thinking
wrong-feigned	wrong-ordered	wrong-timed
wrong-gotten	wrong-screwed	wrong-voting

wrong (rŏng; 185), *n.* [AS. *wrang.* See WRONG, *adj.*]

1. That which is wrong, or immoral or unethical; principles, practices, or conduct contrary to justice, goodness, or equity, or to laws accepted as having divine or human sanction; as, not to know right from *wrong;* the *wrong* is not all on one side; also, any wrong, or evil act; as, to commit no *wrong.*

2. Action or conduct which inflicts harm, esp. serious harm, without due provocation or just cause; serious injury wantonly inflicted or undeservedly sustained; unjust or unmerited treatment, or an instance of it; as, to see *wrongs* on all sides; to suffer a *wrong* silently; to do no one a *wrong;* to redress a *wrong;* also, *Now Rare,* damage; harm. "Newts and blindworms do no *wrong.*" *Shak.*

3. The state, position, or fact of being wrong or doing wrong; specif.: **a** The state, etc., of being mistaken in one's opinion, incorrect in one's conclusion, or the like; as, to be in the *wrong* regarding B's guilt. **b** The state, etc., of being guilty of an unpardonable offense or of indefensible conduct or procedure; as, his unconventionality has put him in the *wrong* in this community.

4. *Law.* A violation of the legal rights of another; an invasion of right to the damage of the party who suffers it; esp., a tort. Legally, ***private wrongs*** are civil injuries, immediately affecting individuals; ***public wrongs*** are crimes and misdemeanors which affect the community.

Syn. — See INJUSTICE.

wrong (rŏng; 185), *v.;* WRONGED (rŏngd); WRONG'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To do wrong to; to treat with injustice; to deprive of some right, or to withhold some act of justice from; to do undeserved harm to. Hence: **a** To violate; to treat disrespectfully, dishonorably, etc. **b** To dispossess; defraud; deprive wrongfully; — with *of.* **c** To impute evil to unjustly; to dishonor; malign.

> He that sinneth . . . *wrongeth* his own soul. *Prov.* viii. 36.

d To seduce (a woman). **e** *Now Scot.* To harm physically; to injure. **f** *Now Rare.* To mar the appearance or effect of.

2. To blanket (a vessel). *Now Rare.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be wrong; to do wrong or a wrong. *Obs.*

2. To turn wrong side up; to capsize. *Rare.* Cf. RIGHT, *v. t.*, 2.

wrong, *n.* [Cf. AS. *wrang* the hold of a ship, ON. *röng* a rib in a ship, *rangr* not straight. Cf. WRONG.] One of the ribs or timbers of a ship. *Obs. Scot.*

wrong. Obs. past tense & past part. of WRING.

wrong'do'er (rŏng'dōō'ĕr; rŏng'dōō'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who does wrong; esp., a transgressor of the moral law.

2. *Law.* One who commits a tort, or trespass; one guilty of malfeasance; a trespasser; a tort-feasor.

wrong'do'ing (-ĭng), *n.* Evil behavior or action; transgression of moral or civil law; also, an instance of doing wrong.

wronged (rŏngd; 185), *adj.* That has been injured unjustly or has suffered a wrong or wrongs; violated; harmed.

wrong'er (rŏng'ĕr; 185), *n.* **1.** One who wrongs or does wrong; also, *Obs.,* a violator; an abuser.

2. A mistake. *Slang.*

wrong font. The incorrect font of type; — used on printers' proofs. Abbr. *w. f.*

wrong'ful (rŏng'fŏŏl; -fl), *adj.* **1.** Full of wrong; injurious; unjust; unfair; as, *wrongful* acts or dealings.

2. Not rightful, esp. in law; unlawful; illegitimate; without legal sanction; as, the *wrongful* heir to a throne; *wrongful* occupation of an estate.

3. *Obs.* **a** Doing wrong. **b** Erroneous. **c** Unjustly held. — **wrong'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **wrong'ful·ness,** *n.*

wrong'head' (rŏng'hĕd'), *adj.* Wrongheaded. *Rare.* — *n.* A wrongheaded person.

wrong'head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd; -ĭd; 66; 119), *adj.* Stubborn in adherence to wrong opinion or principles; perverse; obstinately wrong; also, manifesting such perversity. — **wrong'head'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **wrong'head'ed·ness,** *n.*

wrong'less, *adj.* Void of wrong. *Johnson.* — **wrong'less·ly,** *adv.*

wrong'ly, *adv.* In a wrong fashion or way; wrong; wrongfully; unjustly; erroneously.

wrong'ous (rŏng'ŭs), *adj.* [Cf. ME. *wrangwis.* See WRONG; cf. RIGHTEOUS.] Wrong; wrongful; iniquitous; unjust; illegal; unlawful; improper. *Now Chiefly Scot.* — **wrong'ous·ly,** *adv.* — **wrong'ous·ness,** *n.*

Wron'ski·an (vrŏn'skĭ·ăn), *n.* *Math.* A determinant whose first row consists of n functions, $y_1, y_2 \ldots y_n$ of x, the following rows consisting of the successive derivatives of these same functions as to x; — so called by Muir after the Polish mathematician Hoené Wronski (1778–1853).

wrot (rōt), *n.* [AS. *wrōt.*] Snout. *Obs.*

wrote (rōt), **wroot** (rōōt), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *wroten.* See 1st ROOT.] To root or root up with the snout; grub. *Obs.*

write'a·ble, *adj.* Var. of WRITABLE.

writ'er-ess, *n.* Fem. of WRITER.

writ'er·ling, *n.* [*writer* + 1st *-ling.*] See -LING.

writ'er·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

writh (rĭth). Var. of WREATH.

writ'mak'er, *n.* See MAKER. — **writ'mak'ing,** *n. & adj.*

writ'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

writ'ten, *past part.* of WRITE.

wrive (rīv), *v. t.* [MD. *wriven* (D. *wrijven*); akin to G. *reiben.*] = RUB. *Rare.*

wrix'le, *v. t.* [AS. *wrixlan* to change.] *Obs.* **a** To change; exchange. **b** To envelop; wrap. **c** To perplex; overpower.

wrocht (rŏxt; wrŏxt). Scot. var. of WROUGHT. [part. of WORK.]

wroght. Obs. past tense & past part. of WRIGHT.

wroik, *n.* [Also *wroke,* fr. MLG. *wrok.*] Revenge. *Obs. Scot.*

wroke (rōk). Archaic past tense of WREAK. [part. of WREAK.]

wro'ken (rō'kĕn). Archaic past part. of WREAK.

wrong'd. Wronged. *Ref. Sp.*

wrong'eous. Var. of WRONGOUS.

wrong'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

wrong'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

wrong'wend, *adj.* [See WRONG, *adv. & adj.;* WEND, *v.*] Turned wrong; averted. *Obs.*

wrong'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

wroot. Obs. past tense of WRITE.

wrooth. Obs. past tense of WRITHE.

wroothly. † WROTHLY.

wrop (rŏp), **wrop'per** (rŏp'ĕr). Dial. var. of WRAP, WRAPPER.

wros'tle, wros'tle (rŏs''l). Dial. Eng. of WRESTLE.

wrote (rōt). Past tense & obs. exc. illit. & dial. past part. of WRITE.

wroth (rŏth *or, esp. in British usage,* rōth; 277), *adj.* [ME. *wroth, wrath,* fr. AS. *wrāth* wroth, crooked, bad; akin to AS. *wrīthan* to writhe, OS. *wrēth* angry, D. *wreed* cruel, OHG. *reid* twisted, ON. *reithr* angry, Dan. & Sw. *vred,* and to E. WRITHE. Cf. WRATH.] **1.** Full of wrath; angry; incensed; much exasperated; wrathful; — rarely attributively. "*Wroth* to see his kingdom fail." *Milton.*

Cain was very *wroth,* and his countenance fell. *Gen.* iv. 5.

2. *Obs.* **a** Fierce; cruel; violent. **b** Being in wild commotion; turbulent. **c** Wicked; perverse. **d** Heavy; depressed; fearful.

wroth, *v. i. & t.* To become or make angry. *Obs.*

wroth, *n.* = WRATH. *Obs.*

wroth'ly, *adv.* Wrathfully.

wroth money. [Var. of *wrath money,* for *warth money.* See WARTH wardage, WARD a guarding.] A feudal payment in lieu of military service. Hence: **wroth penny, wroth silver.** *All Chiefly Hist.*

wroth'some (rŏth'sŭm; rōth'-), *adj.* Angry. *Rare.*

wrought (rôt), *past tense & past part.* of WORK. Hence: *adj.* **1.** Worked into shape; fashioned; formed; as, a curiously *wrought* ring.

2. Not rough, crude, or plain; elaborated; ornamented; decorated; embroidered, or worked. "*Wrought* oaken beams." *Keats.* "*Wrought* tapestries." *Shelley.*

3. Manufactured; processed; specif., of silk, spun; of leather, etc., dressed; as, *wrought* goods; *wrought* rosin.

4. Of metals or metalwork, hammered; beaten into shape by tools, or produced by such beating; as, dishes of *wrought* silver.

Syn. — See WORKED.

-wrought. A combining form of *wrought,* as in:

fine-wrought	hard-wrought	overwrought
gold-wrought	high-wrought	thick-wrought
hammer-wrought	inwrought	thin-wrought
hand-wrought	machine-wrought	well-wrought

wrought. Obs. past part. of RECK.

wrought. Obs. past tense of REACH.

wrought iron. *Metal.* A commercial form of iron containing less than 0.3 per cent carbon (usually less than 0.1 per cent), and carrying also 1 or 2 per cent of slag mechanically mixed with it, being distinguished from ingot iron and low-carbon steel by its slag content and its process of manufacture. It was formerly made directly from ore, as in the Catalan forge, but is now usually made by the puddling process. The molten iron partly solidifies during the later stages of the process, preventing the complete separation of slag. Wrought iron is tough, malleable, and relatively soft; it cannot be hardened by sudden cooling. When formed into bars it is called *bar iron.* — **wrought'-i'ron,** *adj.*

wrought'-i'ron cast'ing. = MITIS CASTING.

wrought-iron scrap. See IRON SCRAP.

wrought steel. Weld steel.

wrought'-up' (66), *adj.* Greatly stirred up; in an excited state of mind; unduly stimulated.

wrox (rŏks), *v. t. & i.* [Origin uncert.] To rot. *Dial.*

wrung (rŭng), *past tense & past part.* of WRING. Hence: *adj.,* subjected to wringing; squeezed; esp., squeezed dry by passing through a wringer; also, fretted; racked. — **wrung'ness,** *n.*

wry (rī), *v.;* WRIED (rīd); WRY'ING. [ME. *wrien,* fr. AS. *wrīgian* to turn, go, move; akin to OFris. *wrīgia* to bow, bend, stoop, MLG. *wrīch* twisted, cranky, Gr. *rhoikos* crooked. See WRITHE; cf. WRIGGLE.] *Intransitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To incline; to tend. **b** To deviate from the right way; to go away or astray. **c** To turn aside; to swerve.

2. To twist; writhe; bend; to make contortions. *Archaic.*

3. To pinch, as a shoe. *Chaucer.*

——, *Transitive:* **1.** To turn aside, away, or around; to deflect; to turn, or avert, as one's face.

2. To twist; specif.: **a** To wring; writhe. "Their turbans they *wried.*" *W. R. Benét.* **b** To contort; distort; make awry; as, to *wry* one's lips. **c** *Obs.* To twist, or wrest, in meaning. **d** *Obs.* To pervert; bias.

3. *Rare.* **a** To turn mentally. **b** To alter in appearance.

wry (rī), *adj.;* WRI'ER (rī'ĕr); WRI'EST. [From WRY to twist.] **1.** Wried; turned to one side; twisted; contorted; awry; crooked; as, a *wry* neck or mouth; also, made by wrying or twisting the features out of shape; as, a *wry* face or smile.

2. Figuratively: **a** Expressive of sudden displeasure or disgust; as, a *wry* glance. **b** Marked by perversity or contrariness; wrongheaded; as, *wry* notions. **c** Distorted; biased; warped; — of a mind, interpretation, etc.

wry (rī), *adv.* Wryly; awry.

wry-. A combining form of *wry,* adj. & adv., as in:

wry-armed	wry-guided	wry-neckedness
wry-blown	wry-legged	wry-nosed
wry-eyed	wry-looked	wry-set
wry-faced	wry-mouthed	wry-tailed
wry-formed	wry-necked	wry-toothed

wry, *n.* Act or instance of wrying. *Rare.*

wry (rī), *v. t.* [AS. *wrēon;* akin to E. WRY to twist.] To cover; veil; conceal. *Now Dial.*

wry (rī), *v. t.* [Var. of WRAY.] To accuse. *Obs.*

wry'bill' (rī'bĭl'), *n.* A peculiar shore bird (*Anarhynchus frontalis*) of New Zealand, allied to the plovers. It is unique in having its bill sharply deflected to the right.

wry'-billed' (rī'bĭld'), *adj.* Having the bill bent to one side.

wry-billed plover. The wrybill.

wry'mouth' (rī'mouth'), *n.* A large eellike blenny (*Cryptacanthodes maculatus*) of the northern Atlantic coast of America. A whitish variety is called *ghostfish.* The term is sometimes extended to other closely allied fishes.

wry'neck' (rī'nĕk'), *n.* **1.** One with a wry, or twisted, neck; one afflicted with torticollis. *Colloq.*

2. *Med.* Torticollis.

3. *Zool.* A bird of the genus *Jynx,* allied to the woodpeckers, but having soft tail feathers and a peculiar manner of writhing its head and neck; esp., the common species *J. torquilla* of Europe and Asia. It is of intimately variegated black, brown, and buff coloration. Several other species inhabit central and southern Africa.

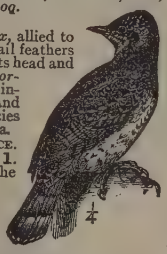

Wryneck (*Jynx torquilla*). ¼

W surface. = WEINGARTEN SURFACE.

Wu (wōō), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *Wu*².] **1.** A Chinese dialect spoken in the Yangtze Valley.

2. *Chinese Hist.* See THREE KINGDOMS.

Wuch'er-e'ri-a (wŏŏk'ĕr-ē'rĭ'ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. O. *Wucherer.*] *Zool.* A genus of filarial worms including *W. bancrofti,* the parasite of tropical elephantiasis. See ELEPHANTIASIS, 1.

wudge (wŭj), *n. & v. t.* Bunch; clump. *Dial., U. S.*

wu-du' (wōō-dōō'), **wi-du'** (wē-dōō'), *or* **wu-zu'** (wōō-zōō'), *n.* [Ar. *wuḍū',* whence Turk. *wuzu,* Per. *waẓū'.*] *Moslem Relig.* The ablution performed by a Moslem before each prayer.

wugg (wŭg), *interj.* An exclamation urging a horse to move. *Dial. Eng.*

wul'fen-ite (wŏŏl'fĕn-īt), *n.* [After F. X. von *Wulfen* (1728–1805), Austrian mineralogist.] *Mineral.* Native lead molybdate, $PbMoO_4$, a tetragonal mineral bright orange-yellow to red, gray, green, or brown, usually in tabular crystals and also in granular masses; — called also *yellow lead ore.* H., 2.75–3. Sp. gr., 6.7–7.0.

Wundt'i-an (vōōn'tĭ-ȧn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the German psychologist Wilhelm Wundt (1832–1920), or his theories or investigations.

wun'gee (wŭn'jē), *n.* An East Indian muskmelon.

wung'-out' (wŭng'out'), *adj.* Having the sails set in the manner called *wing and wing. Sailors' Slang.*

wur'ley (wûr'lĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -LEYS or -LIES (-lĭz). [Native name.] In South Australia, a hut of an aborigine; any aboriginal hut.

Würm (vürm), *n.* [After the *Würm* River, Bavaria.] *Geol.* The fourth stage of ice advance or glaciation during the Quaternary Glacial epoch in Europe. — **Würm'i-an** (vür'mĭ-ȧn), *adj.*

wurth (wûrth), *v. t.* [AS. *weorthian.*] *Obs.* **a** To value; esteem. **b** To honor; reverence. **c** To adore; worship. **d** To praise; glorify.

Wurtz column *or* **tube** (vürts). [After C. A. *Wurtz,* Fr. chemist.] *Chem.* A kind of bulbed fractionating column.

Wurtz'-Fit'tig re-ac'tion *or* **syn'the-sis** (vürts'fĭt'tĭK). [See WURTZ COLUMN; FITTIG REACTION.] *Chem.* A synthetic reaction induced by treating a mixture of two organic halogen compounds with sodium in an indifferent solvent, as ether; thus, ethyl iodide (CH_3CH_2I) and methyl iodide (CH_3I) react with sodium to form propane ($CH_3CH_2CH_3$) and sodium iodide; — called also the *Wurtz reaction* when applied to aliphatic compounds and the *Fittig reaction* in the aromatic series.

wurtz'i-lite (wûrts'ĭ-lĭt), *n.* [After Henry *Wurtz* (b. 1828), Am. mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A kind of asphalt near uintahite in composition.

wurtz'ite (wûrts'īt), *n.* [After C. A. *Wurtz,* French chemist.] *Mineral.* Zinc sulphide, ZnS, a brownish-black mineral in hemimorphic hexagonal crystals and also fibrous. Sp. gr., 3.98.

Würz'bur'ger (wûrts'bûr'gĕr; vürts'bŏŏr'gĕr), *n.* A dark beer brewed at Würzburg, Bavaria.

Wuth'er-ing Heights (wŭth'ĕr-ĭng). A novel (1847) by Emily Brontë.

wuz'zle (wŭz''l), *v. t.;* WUZ'ZLED (-'ld); WUZ'ZLING (-lĭng). To mix; jumble. *Local, U. S.*

wy (wī), *n.; pl.* WYS, WY'S, WIES (wīz). The letter Y, *y.*

Wy'an-dot (wī'ăn-dŏt), *n.; pl.* WYANDOTS (-dŏts). An Indian of an Iroquoian tribe which was, in the 18th century, the most powerful tribe of the Middle West. See HURON.

Wy'an-dotte (-dŏt), *n.* **1.** Var. of WYANDOT.

2. An American breed of medium-sized domestic fowls derived in part from the dark Brahma and spangled Hamburg. The original variety, or *Silver Wyandotte,* is white laced with black, but the fowls are now bred in various colors.

wych'-elm' (wĭch'ĕlm'), *n.* [ME. *wyche,* fr. AS. *wicc;* akin to LG. *wieke,* Lith. *vinkšna.* Cf. WITCH HAZEL.] **a** A Eurasian elm (*Ulmus glabra*), a common species in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and often called *Scotch elm.* It differs from the English elm in having shorter leafstalks but larger fruit; also, the wood of this tree. **b** *U. S.* Wing elm. **c** *U. S.* Witch hazel.

☞ By confusion this word is often written *witch-elm.*

wych'-ha'zel (-hā'z'l), *n.* [Cf. WYCH-ELM.] **a** Witch hazel. **b** = WYCH-ELM **a.**

Wyc'lif-fism, Wyc'lif-ism (wĭk'lĭf-ĭz'm), *n.* Teachings or principles of Wycliffe. — **Wyc'lif-fist, Wyc'lif-ist** (-ĭst). *n. & adj.*

Wyc'lif-fite, Wyc'lif-ite (-īt), *adj.* Of or pertaining to John Wycliffe (d. 1384), English religious reformer, or his doctrines. He taught that all authority, secular and ecclesiastical, is derived from God and is forfeited by one who is in mortal sin, denied transubstantiation, and condemned monasticism. The first translation of the whole Bible into English was instituted and in part made by him. — *n.* A follower of Wycliffe; a Lollard.

wye (wī), *n.* [AS. *wiga.*] A man, esp. of vigor or warlike prowess. *Obs.*

wye (wī), *n.; pl.* WYES (wīz). [See Y.] The letter Y, or something shaped like it; specif. = Y, *n.,* 3 a & b.

Wy-e'thi-a (wī-ē'thĭ-ȧ), *n.* [After Nathaniel J. *Wyeth* (1802–56), Am. explorer.] A genus of sunflowerlike plants of the family Carduaceae, found esp. in the western United States.

Wyke'ham-ist (wĭk'ăm-ĭst), *n.* A present or past student of Winchester College, Winchester, Eng.; — after the founder, William of Wykeham (1324–1404), Bishop of Winchester. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to Winchester college or Wykehamists. — **Wyke-ham'i-cal** (wĭk-ăm'ĭ-kȧl), *adj.*

wy'lie-coat' (wī'lĭ-kōt'; wĭl'ĭ-; wīl'ĭ-), *n.* [From *coat,* with obscure 1st element.] An undervest or petticoat; a nightdress. *Chiefly Scot.*

wynd (wīnd), *n.* [See WIND a turning, to turn.] A lane, alley, or small court. *Chiefly Dial.*

wynd (wīnd; wĭn), **wyne** (wĭn), *interj. & v.* Turn to the left; haw; — of yoked animals. *Scot. & Ir.*

wynk'er-nel (wĭngk'ĕr-nĕl), *n.* The moor hen. *Local, Eng.*

wynn (wĭn), *n.* A kind of timber truck, or carriage.

Wy-o'ming (wī-ō'mĭng; wĭ'ō-mĭng), *n.* A State of the United States. See *Gaz.*

Wy-o'ming-ite (-īt), *n.* [From the State *Wyoming,* fr. a Lenape place name *M'cheuwōmink,* lit., upon the great plain.] **1.** A native or inhabitant of Wyoming.

2. [*not cap.*] *Petrog.* A peculiar lava consisting mainly of phlogopite and leucite.

Wyoming Massacre. *U. S. Hist.* The massacre (July 3, 1778) of American settlers in the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, by a force of Indians and Tories.

wype (wīp), *n.* [Cf. Nor. *vīpa,* Dan. *vibe,* lapwing, and E. WEEP lapwing.] The lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*). *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

wys'ty, *adj.* [Cf. AS. *wēstig.*] Prob., desolate; deserted. *Obs.*

wrothe, *adv.* = WROTHLY. *Obs.*

wrotheloker, *compar.* of WROTHLY. *Obs.*

wroth'ful, wroth'ful-ly, etc. Vars. of WRATHFUL, WRATHFULLY, etc.

wroth'y, *adj.* = WRATHY. — **wroth'i-ly,** *adv.* — **wroth'i-ness,** *n.*

wrout. Dial. var. of ROUT; WROTE, to grub.

wrung. † RUNG, *n.,* WRING.

wry. † WRAY.

wry'er, *n.* Wriggler. *Obs.*

wry'ly, *adv.* of WRY.

wry'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

W'-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.

wud (wŏŏd). Dial. var. of WOOD, *adj.*

wud. Dial. var. of WITH.

wud'dle, wud'dy (wŭd'ĭ). Scot. & dial. vars. of WITHY.

wude (wŏŏd). Var. of WOOD, *adj.* *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wuff. Var. of 3d WOOF, *n. & v. i.*

Wu'jek's Bi'ble (vōō'yĕks). See BIBLE, 2.

wu-keel', Var. of VAKIL.

wukf. Var. of WAKF.

wul. † WOOL. [*Obs.*]

wul'der, *n.* [AS. *wuldor.*] Glory.

wulk (wŭlk). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of WHELK.

wull. Dial. var. of WILL.

wul'la-wins (wŭl'ȧ-wĭnz; -wŭnz). Var. of WILLAWINS. [WILDCAT.]

wull'cat (wŭl'kăt). Scot. var. of

Wul'lie (wŭl'ĭ), *n.* [Scot.] Dim. of WILLIAM. [WILLIWAW.]

wul'li-wa (wŭl'ĭ-wō). Var. of

wum'ble (wŭm'b'l). Scot. var. of WIMBLE, *n.*

wum'man (wŏŏm'ăn; ŏŏm'ăn). Var. of WOMAN. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wum'mel, wum'mle (wŏŏm'l; wŭm'l). Scot. & N. of Eng. vars. of WIMBLE, *n.*

wun (wŏŏn; wŭn). Var. of WON, abode. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wun (wŭn). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. & past tense of WIN.

wun (wŭn). Scot. & dial. Eng. past tense & past part. of WIND.

wun. Var. of WOOND.

wun. Won. *Ref. Sp.*

wund, *adj.* [AS.] Wounded. *Obs.*

wund, *n.* Scot. var. of 3d WIND.

wun'der. Wonder. *Ref. Sp.*

wun'derd. Wondered. *Ref. Sp.*

wun'der-ful. Wonderful. *R. Sp.*

wun'drous. Wondrous. *Ref. Sp.*

wun'-gyi'. Var. of WOON-GYEE.

wun'na (wŭn'ná). Will not. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wun'ner. Scot. var. of WONDER.

wun'ner. Var. of ONER. *Slang.*

wun'some (wŭn'sŭm). Var. of WINSOME. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wunt. Wont. *Ref. Sp.*

wun't (wŭnt). Dial. var. of WON'T. [var. of WONTED.]

wunt'ed. Ref. sp. & dial. U. S.

Wuotan. Var. of WODEN.

wup. Scot. var. of WIP, OOP.

wur. Var. of WER, our.

wurch. † WORK.

Wurd. Var. of WYRD. See NORN.

wurd. † WORD.

wur'ly. Var. of WURLEY.

wurm. Worm. *Ref. Sp.*

wur'mal (wûr'mȧl), *n.* Var. of WORMIL.

wurmd. Wormed. *Ref. Sp.*

wurp, *n.* [AS. *wyrp.*] A throw; cast. *Obs.* [KAMALA **a.**]

wur'rus, *n.* [Ar. *wars.*] =

wur'ry. Worry. *Ref. Sp.*

wurse. Obs. var. & ref. sp. of WORSE.

wurs'et. Scot. var. of WORSTED.

wur'ship. Worship. *Ref. Sp.*

wur'shipt. Worshiped. *Ref. Sp.*

wurst. † VERST, WORST.

wurst. Worst. *Ref. Sp.*

wurste. † VERST.

wurt. † WORT.

wurth. Worth. *Ref. Sp.*

wur'thy. Worthy. *Ref. Sp.*

wur'zel (wŭr'z'l), *n.* Short for WANGEL-WURZEL.

wush. Dial. var. of WISH.

wush (wŏŏsh). Scot. past tense & obs. past part. of WASH.

wusp (wŭsp). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of WISP.

wuss (wŭs). Scot. var. of WISH.

wus'ser (wŭs'ĕr). Dial. var. of WORSER.

wust. Dial. var. of WORST.

wuste. Obs. past tense of WIT, to know. [WIT.]

wut (wŭt). Scot. & Ir. var. of

wuth'er (wŭth'ĕr). Var. of WHITHER, to bluster.

wuth'er (wŭth'ĕr). Dial. Eng. var. of WHITHER, *n. & v.*

Wu'yeck's Bi'ble (vōō'yĕks). See BIBLE, 2.

wuz (wŭz). Dial. var. of WAS.

wu'zu. Var. of WUDU.

wuz'zent (wŭz'nt). Scot. var. of WIZENED.

wuz'zer (wŭz'ĕr), *n.* [From *was.*] = HAS-BEEN. *Slang.*

wuzz'er, *n.* = WHIZZER. [WOOZY.]

wuz'zy (wŭz'ĭ; wŏŏz'ĭ). Var. of WX. See X, *n.,* 6 d.

wy. † WAY, WEIGH, WHY.

wych. † WHICH, WICH, WITCH.

Wyc'liffe ('fe), *or* **Wyc'lif** ('s), **Bi'ble** (wĭk'lĭf(s)). See BIBLE, 2.

Wyc-lif'i-an, Wyc-lif'i-an (wĭk-lĭf'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* = WYCLIFFITE.

wyde. Scot. var. of WADE.

wye (wī). Scot. var. of WAY.

wye. † WEIGH.

wye level. = Y LEVEL.

wyf. † WIFE.

wyke (wĭk). Dial. Eng. of WICK.

wyle. † WEEL, WHEEL, WHILE.

wyle (wīl). Scot. var. of WALE, choice, choose; var. of WILE, to lure.

wylw. † WILLOW.

wyme (wīm). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of WAME, belly.

wy'mote, wy'mot, *n.* [Irreg. fr. AF. *wimave,* OF. *vimaune* (F. *guimauve*). See HIBISCUS; MALLOW.] = MARSH MALLOW.

wyn, wynn, *n.* = WEN, the Anglo-Saxon character.

wyn. † WEEN, WIN.

wyn'drunke. A form for *wine-drunk,* drunk with wine. *Obs.*

wyne. Var. of WYND, *interj. & v.*

wyn'ris, *n. pl.* [Prob. error for *twynris;* cf. TWINE to separate.] Pincers. *Obs. Scot.*

wype, *n.* A parsnip. *Obs.*

wype. Var. of WIPE.

Wyrd (wŭrd; wĭrd), *n.* [AS. See WEIRD, *n.*] See NORN.

wyre. † VEER; WERE, doubt; WIRE. [WIREDRAWER.]

wyre'draw'er. Archaic var. of

wyr'ock, wyr'ok, *n.* [Obs. Flem. *weeroghe.*] A corn or a bunion. *Obs. Scot.*

wys. † WAS, WISE.

wyse. † VISE, consider; WISE.

wyshede, *n.* Wisdom. *Obs.*

wyson. Dial. var. of WEASAND.

wyss. Scot. var. of WISE, *adj.*

wyte. Var. of WITE, blame. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

wythe. Var. of WITHE.

wythe rod, wythe wood. Vars. of WITHE ROD, WITHE WOOD.

wytt. † WEIGHT, WHITE, WIT.

wyve, wyv'er. Scot. vars. of WEAVE, WEAVER.

wy'ver (wī'v'ĕr), *n.* [See WIVERN.] *Obs.* **a** A viper. **b** A wivern.

wy'vern. Var. of WIVERN.

X

X, x (ĕks), *n.; pl.* X's, x's, Xs, xs (ĕk′sĕz; -sĭz; 119). **1.** The twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet. Its form and value are from the Latin, as is its name, *ex, eks* (Latin *ĭx*). The letter came into Latin from the Chalcidian, a western Greek alphabet, in which it had the value of *ks*, whereas in the Ionic, an eastern alphabet, and in classical Greek the same sign (though perhaps of different origin), the letter *chi*, represented the sound of *kh*, and that of *ks* was indicated by the letter *xi* (see CHI, XI). It is probable that at least the western Greek X was of Semitic origin. In English, *x* stands for six sounds: *ks, gz, ksh, gzh, z,* and *sh* (see *Pron.*, §§ 259–260). Initial *x* occurs almost solely in words of Greek origin, where it is pronounced like *z* and stands for classical Greek *xi*. Medially and finally, however, *x* appears also in words of Latin origin, directly or through French, as in *axis, mix*. In cognate words English *x* corresponds to German *chs*, Old High German *hs*, Latin *x*, Greek *x*, Sanskrit *kṣ*, as in axtree, G. *achse*, OHG. *ahsa*, L. axis, Gr. *axōn*, Skr. *akṣa*. See ALPHABET.
2. **a** An instance of the letter X, x, printed, written, painted, etc. **b** A printer's type, a stamp, etc., for the letter X, x. **c** The sound or any sound of the letter X. **d** [*cap.*] In Roman numerals, 10 or, in the form ↀ, 1,000 or, in the form Ꙗ, 10,000. XX stands for 20 and XXX for 30. When placed before another Roman numeral, X denotes that 10 is to be subtracted from the value of that numeral, and when placed after, that 10 is to be added; thus, XL stands for 40, LX and LXXX for 60 and 80, respectively.
3. Anything having the shape of the letter X.
4. [*cap.*] The word *Christ*, alone or in combination (chiefly in *X*mas), or, sometimes, the word *Christian*. *X* in this use is properly the Greek letter *chi* (like X in form), initial letter of *Christos*, Christ. Xt or, *Obs.*, XP, Xp (Greek *chi* and *rho*), is often used instead of *X*, as in *X*tian. Cf. MONOGRAM, XP.
5. [*not cap.*] *Math.* **a** An unknown quantity. *X* was used as an abbreviation for Ar. *shei* a thing, something, which, in the Middle Ages, was used to designate the unknown, and was then prevailingly transcribed as *xei*. **b** Usually in the form ×, the sign of multiplication; as, 2 × 2 = 4; in measurements, equiv. to *by;* as, a room 20 × 30 feet. **c** The abscissa in the rectilinear co-ordinate system. **d** A sign for the vector product of two vectors; as, **A** × **B** is the vector product of the vector **A** by the vector **B**.
6. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** Anyone or anything arbitrarily or conveniently so designated, esp. as the twenty-third or (cf. K, *n.*, **4**) twenty-fourth, or, when V and W are not used, the twenty-first, in order or class. **b** Anything marked with an *x;* specif., *Colloq., U. S.*, a tendollar bill; hence, *XX*, a twenty-dollar bill. **c** *U. S.* An experimental license, permit, or the like. **d** All the letters save the first letter of a word, as in *DX* for *distance*, *WX* for *weather*. **e** A cross; — from its shape. **f** A wrong statement, answer, result, or the like; a mistake; an error.
7. As an *abbreviation:* see *Abbreviations*, in Appendix.

X, x, *adj.* **1.** Twenty-third or (cf. K, *adj.*, **1**) twenty-fourth or (cf. X, *n.*, **6 a**) twenty-first in order or class.
2. Having the form of capital X.
3. Of a number, quantity, or degree, unknown or, esp., to be determined.

Xan′a·du (zăn′ə·dōō), *n.* A city mentioned in Coleridge's poem *Kubla Khan*. It is an altered form of *Xamdu*, the residence of the Khan Kublai, as given in Purchas's *Pilgrimage*, which suggested the idea of the poem.

xanth-. = XANTHO- (which see), as in: **xan′tho·dont, xan′tho·don′tous, xan·thu′ri·a.** See -ODONT, etc.

xan′tha·line (zăn′thə·lēn; -lĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*xanth-* + Gr. *hals* salt.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{19}NO_4$, obtained from opium.

xanth·am′ide (zăn·thăm′ĭd; -īd; 157), *n.* Also **-id.** [*xanthic* + *amide.*] *Chem.* An amide, $ROCSNH_2$, of a xanthic acid; specif., a colorless crystalline compound, $C_2H_5OCSNH_2$, the amide of ethyl-xanthic acid.

xan′thane (zăn′thān), *n.* [*xanth-* + *-ane* **b**] *Chem.* The radical of which the hydride is perthiocyanic acid (sense **a**).

xan·than′ic ac′id (zăn·thăn′ĭk). *Chem.* = PERTHIOCYANIC ACID **a**.

xan′thate (zăn′thāt), *n.* [See XANTHIC.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of xanthic acid.

xan·tha′tion (zăn·thā′shŭn), *n. Chem.* Conversion into a xanthate, as of cellulose in making viscose.

xan′the·in (zăn′thē·ĭn), *n.* [Gr. *xanthos* yellow.] *Chem.* A soluble yellow coloring matter found in yellow flowers.

xan′the·las′ma (zăn′thē·lăz′mə; -lăs′mə), *n.* [NL., fr. *xanth-* + Gr. *elasma* a metal plate.] Xanthoma, esp. of the eyelid. — **xan′the·las′mic** (-mĭk), *adj.*

xan′the·las·moi′de·a (-lăz·moi′dē·ə; -lăs-), *n.* [NL., fr. *xanthelasma* + *-oidea.*] A chronic disease commonly beginning in childhood, characterized by development of brownish wheals followed by pigmentation.

xan′thene (zăn′thēn), *n. Chem.* A white crystalline parent compound, $C_6H_4{<}^{CH_2}_{O}{>}C_6H_4$, obtained by reduction of xanthone.

Xan′thi·an (zăn′thĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Xanthus, an ancient town of Lycia in Asia Minor; — applied esp. to certain marbles found near that place, and now in the British Museum.

Xan′thi·an, *n.* An inhabitant of Xanthus.

xan′thic (zăn′thĭk), *adj.* [F. *xanthique*, fr. Gr. *xanthos* yellow; prob. akin to E. HARE.] **1.** Pertaining to, or tending toward, a yellow color; specif., *Bot.*, designating flowers with some tint of yellow. See CYANIC, **2**.
2. *Chem.* **a** Of or pertaining to xanthin or xanthine. **b** Pertaining to or designating any of a series of thio acids having the general formula RCOSSH, obtained in their salts (xanthates) by treating alcoholates with carbon disulphide; specif., ethyl-xanthic acid, C_2H_5OCSSH, a colorless unstable oil. Alkali-metal xanthates form yellow precipitates with copper salts.

xan′thide (zăn′thīd; -thĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-thid.** [See XANTHO-.] *Chem.* A compound of xanthogen.

Xan·thid′i·um (zăn·thĭd′ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *xanth-* + *-idium.*] *Bot.* A genus of about 70 species of deeply constricted spiny desmids (family Desmidiaceae), some of which are common plankton forms.

xan′thin (zăn′thĭn), *n.* [Gr. *xanthos* yellow.] *Chem.* **a** *Obs.* A yellow coloring matter found in madder. **b** A yellow insoluble coloring matter extracted from yellow flowers. **c** Xanthine. **d** *Obs.* One of the gaseous decomposition products of the xanthates.

xan′thine (zăn′thēn; -thĭn; 157), *n.* Also **xan′thin.** [Gr. *xanthos* yellow.] *Biochem.* A white microcrystalline nitrogenous compound, $C_5H_4N_4O_2$, present in muscle tissue, in the liver, spleen, pancreas, and other organs, and also in urine (in small quantities) and some urinary calculi, and in the juices of certain plants; — so called because it leaves a yellow residue when evaporated to dryness with nitric acid. Xanthine is closely related to uric acid, being 2,6-dihydroxypurine.

xan′thi·nu′ri·a (zăn′thĭ·nū′rĭ·ə), *n.* Also **xan′thi·u′ri·a** (zăn′thĭ·ū′rĭ·ə), **xan·thu′ri·a** (zăn·thū′rĭ·ə). [NL., fr. *xanthine* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence of xanthine in the urine, esp. in excess.

xan·thi′one (zăn·thī′ōn), *n. Chem.* A crystalline thioketone, $C_{13}H_8OS$, derived from xanthone.

Xan·thip′pe (zăn·tĭp′ē; -thĭp′ē) *or* **Xan·tip′pe** (-tĭp′ē), *n.* [Gr. *Xanthippē.*] Socrates's wife, whose peevish scolding and quarrelsome temper have become proverbial.

Xan·this′ma (zăn·thĭz′mə; -thĭs′mə), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *xanthisma* that which is dyed yellow.] *Bot.* A small genus of chiefly annual herbs (family Cardiaceae) of the prairie regions of the Southern United States. *X. texanum*, formerly classed in a genus *Centauridium*, is a branching herb with solitary, or few, showy heads of yellow flowers.

xan′thite (zăn′thīt), *n.* [Gr. *xanthos* yellow.] *Mineral.* A yellowish variety of vesuvianite.

Xan′thi·um (zăn′thĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *xanthion* a plant used to dye the hair yellow, fr. *xanthos* yellow.] *Bot.* A genus of coarse, rough or spiny herbs (family Ambrosiaceae) having small heads of greenish flowers, the pistillate enclosed in an involucre becoming a burr covered with hooked bristles. The species are known as *cockleburs* or *clotburs*.

xan′tho- (zăn′thō-), **xanth-.** A combining form, Greek *xantho-, xanth-,* from *xanthos,* meaning *yellow,* as in *xanth*ophore, *xanth*opsia; specif., *Chem.*, used in naming members of a series of complex yellow or brownish-yellow ammoniacal cobalt salts, as in *xantho*cobaltic chloride, $[Co(NH_3)_5NO_2]Cl_2$. The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

xanthocarpous	**xanthocyanopsy**	**xanthophose**
xanthocobaltic	**xanthocyanopy**	**xanthospermous**
xanthocyanopsia	**xanthomyeloma**	

Xan′tho·ceph′a·lus (-sĕf′ə·lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *xantho-* + *-cephalus.*] *Zool.* The genus constituted by the yellow-headed blackbird.

Xan·thoc′er·as (zăn·thŏs′ĕr·ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. *xantho-* + *-ceras.*] *Bot.* A genus of Chinese shrubs (family Sapindaceae) having as the only known species *X. sorbifolia*, often cultivated for ornament. It has pinnately compound leaves, racemose, rather showy, white flowers with red or yellow spots, and a fruit resembling the horse chestnut, but without prickles.

Xan·thoch′ro·i (zăn·thŏk′rō·ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *xantho-* + Gr. *chroa* color.] *Ethnol.* A division of the Caucasian races, including chiefly the fair-haired whites of northern Europe and their descendants. See CAUCASIAN, *adj.*, 3. — **Xan′tho·chro′ic** (zăn′thō·krō′ĭk), *adj.*

xan′tho·chroi′a (zăn′thō·kroi′ə), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *xanthochroos* yellow-skinned, fr. *xanthos* yellow + *chroia* skin.] *Med.* Yellowness of the skin.

xan′tho·chroid (zăn′thō·kroid), *adj.* [See XANTHOCHROI; -OID.] *Ethnol.* Having yellowish or light-colored hair and fair complexion. — *n.* A person having xanthochroid traits.

xan·thoch′ro·ism (zăn·thŏk′rō·ĭz′m), *n.* Abnormal coloration of feathers in which yellow replaces the normal color, as in certain parrots. It is commonly due to the absence of the dark pigment which with yellow forms green.

xan′tho·chro′mi·a (zăn′thō·krō′mĭ·ə), *n.* [NL., fr. *xantho-* + *-chromia.*] *Med.* Yellowish discoloration, as of the skin; specif., the yellowish discoloration of the cerebrospinal fluid, diagnostic of hemorrhage of the spinal cord. — **xan′tho·chro′mic** (-mĭk), *adj.*

xan·thoch′ro·ous (zăn·thŏk′rō·ŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *xanthochroos.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Xanthochroi or of xanthochroia.

xan·thoc′o·nite (zăn·thŏk′ō·nīt), *n.* Also **xan′tho·cone** (zăn′thō·kōn). [*xantho-* + Gr. *konis* dust.] Silver thioarsenate, Ag_3AsS_3, orange-yellow to brown and in rhombohedral crystals or reniform masses. Sp. gr., 5.

xan′tho·cre·at′i·nine (zăn′thō·krē·ăt′ĭ·nēn; -nĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-nin.** [*xantho-* + *creatinine.*] *Biochem.* A yellow crystalline leucomaine, $C_8H_{10}N_4O$, present in small quantity in muscle tissue. It is poisonous, and in general properties resembles creatinine.

xan′tho·derm (zăn′thō·dûrm), *n.* [*xantho-* + *-derm.*] *Anthropol.* One of the yellow-skinned races.

xan′tho·der′ma (-dûr′mə), *n.* [NL., fr. *xantho-* + *-derma.*] *Med.* Yellow discoloration of the skin; xanthochroia.

xan′tho·gen (zăn′thō·jĕn), *n.* [*xantho-* + *-gen.*] *Chem.* A univalent radical, $C_2H_5OCS_2$, derived from xanthic acid.

xan′tho·ge·nam′ic ac′id (-jē·năm′ĭk). *Chem.* An acid, NH_2CSOH, known in the form of esters (xanthamides or xanthogenamides).

xan′tho·gen·ate (zăn′thō·jĕn·āt), *n. Chem.* A xanthate.

xan′tho·gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), *adj.* [See XANTHO-; -GEN.] **1.** Producing a color of the hue yellow.
2. *Chem.* = XANTHIC, **2 b**.

xan′tho·leu′co·phore (-lū′kō·fōr; 181), *n.* [*xantho-* + *leucophore.*] *Zool.* A leucophore, or guanophore, usually reactive, containing yellow pigment as well as guanine, as those of frogs. Cf. XANTHOPHORE.

xan·tho′ma (zăn·thō′mə), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-mə·tə) or -MAS (-məz). [NL., fr. *xanth-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A skin disease marked by the development of irregular yellow patches or nodules on the skin, as on the eyelids, neck, back, etc.

‖**xan·tho′ma di′a·bet′i·co′rum** (dī′ə·bĕt′ĭ·kō′rŭm). [NL.] *Med.* A variety of xanthoma occurring in diabetics.

xan·tho′ma·to′sis (zăn·thō′mə·tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A condition characterized by widespread development of, or tendency to develop, xanthomatous lesions.

xan·thom′a·tous (zăn·thŏm′ə·tŭs; -thō′mə·tŭs), *adj. Med.* Of or pertaining to xanthoma.

Xan′tho·me·lan′o·i (zăn′thō·mē·lăn′ō·ī), *n. pl.* [NL. (as if Gr.). See XANTHO-; MELANO-.] *Ethnol.* Xanthomelanous races.

xan′tho·mel′a·nous (-mĕl′ə·nŭs), *adj.* [*xantho-* + Gr *melas, -anos*, black.] *Ethnol.* Of or pertaining to the lighter division of the Melanochroi, or those races having an olive or yellow complexion and black hair.

xan·thom′e·ter (zăn·thŏm′ē·tĕr), *n.* [*xantho-* + *-meter.*] A chromometer for use with sea or lake water.

xan′thone (zăn′thōn), *n.* [*xanth-* + 2d *-one.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline ketone, $C_6H_4{<}^{CO}_{O}{>}C_6H_4$, obtained esp. by distilling salicylic acid with acetic anhydride; also, a derivative of it. Xanthone is a derivative of xanthene and the parent of several yellow coloring matters.

xan′tho·phane (zăn′thō·fān), *n.* [*xantho-* + *-phane.*] *Physiol.* The yellow pigment in the inner segments of the cones of the retina. Cf. CHROMOPHANE.

xan′tho·phore (-fōr; 181), *n.* [*xantho-* + *-phore.*] *Zool.* A pigment cell or chromatophore containing a yellow pigment, typically a carotinoid, occurring in some fishes, crustaceans, etc.

Xan′tho·phy′ce·ae (-fĭ′sē·ē; -fĭs′ē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *xantho-* + *-phyceae.*] *Bot.* In some classifications, a class comprising the yellow-green algae; — equiv. to *Heterokontae.*

xan′tho·phyll (zăn′thō·fĭl), *n.* Also **-phyl.** [*xantho-* + *-phyll.*] *Biochem.* **a** A dark-brown, crystalline, unsaturated compound, $C_{40}H_{56}O_2$, found in plants, usually with chlorophyll and carotene. In dilute solution it has a golden-yellow color. It occurs also in animal fat. **b** Any of several yellow coloring matters of plants (as of yellow flowers), related to the foregoing compound. — **xan′tho·phyl′lous** (-fĭl′ŭs), *adj.*

xan′tho·phyl′lite (-fĭl′ĭt), *n.* [*xanthophyll* + *-ite.*] *Mineral.* A mineral of the clintonite group (brittle micas), occurring in green crystals, crusts, or globular forms, a silicate of calcium, magnesium, and aluminum. H., 4.6. Sp. gr., 3.09.

xan′tho·pro′te·in (-prō′tē·ĭn; -tēn), *n.* [*xantho-* + *protein.*] A yellow substance formed by action of hot nitric acid on albuminous or protein matter. It is changed to orange-yellow by ammonia. — **xan′tho·pro·te′ic** (-prō·tē′ĭk), **xan′tho·pro′te·in′ic** (-prō′tē·ĭn′ĭk), *adj.*

xan·thop′si·a (zăn·thŏp′sĭ·ə), *n.* Also **xan·tho′pi·a** (-thō′pĭ·ə). [NL., fr. *xanth-* + *-opsia.*] *Med.* A condition in which objects appear yellow.

xan·thop′sin (zăn·thŏp′sĭn), *n.* Visual yellow.

xan·thop′sy·dra′ci·a (-sĭ·drā′shĭ·ə; -sĭ·ə), *n.* [NL., fr. *xanth-* + Gr. *psydrax* blister.] *Med.* A skin disease marked by the development of small yellow pustules.

xan·thop′ter·in (zăn·thŏp′tĕr·ĭn), *n.* [*xantho-* + *pter-* + *-in.*] *Biochem.* An amorphous yellow pigment obtained from the wings of a sulphur butterfly (*Gonepteryx rhamni*).

xan′tho·rham′nin (zăn′thō·răm′nĭn), *n.* [*xantho-* + *Rhamnus.*] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline glucoside, $C_{18}H_{18}O_{10}$, occurring in the fruit of different species of *Rhamnus*. On hydrolysis with rhamninase it yields rhamnetin and rhamninose.

Xan′thor·rhoe′a (zăn′thō·rē′ə), *n.* [NL., fr. *xantho-* + Gr. *rhoia* a flowing, fr. *rhein* to flow; — so named from the yellow gum which it exudes.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of Australian aloetike plants (family Liliaceae), the so-called *grass trees*, having a thick woody trunk or caudex bearing a cluster of stiff linear leaves and a dense terminal spike of small flowers. *X. hastilis* and other species yield acaroid resin (which see). **b** [*not cap.*] A tree of this genus.

xan′tho·sid′er·ite (zăn′thō·sĭd′ĕr·ĭt), *n.* [*xantho-* + *siderite.*] *Mineral.* A hydrous ferric oxide, $Fe_2O_3.2H_2O$, yellowish or brownish and in fine needles or earthy.

xan·tho′sis (zăn·thō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *xanthos* yellow.]
1. *Med.* Yellow discoloration, as in many cancers and degenerating tissues.
2. *Plant Pathol.* A virus disease of the strawberry plant characterized by crinkling and curling, yellowing and dwarfing of the leaves, and stunting of the entire plant. — **xan·thot′ic** (-thŏt′ĭk), *adj.*

Xan′tho·so′ma (zăn′thō·sō′mə), *n.* [NL., fr. *xantho-* + *-soma.*] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American aroids differing from *Colocasia* chiefly by the hastate leaves. The thick tubers and the leaves of some species, as *X. violaceum*, are used as food in tropical America. *X. sagittifolium* is the malanga (called also *spoonflower, arrow-leaved spoonflower*). See YAUTIA **a**.

Xan·thou′ra (zăn·thōō′rə; -thou′rə), *n.* [NL., fr. *xanth-* + Gr. *oura* tail.] *Zool.* A genus of Central and South American jays, mostly green and yellow; the green jays.

xan′thous (zăn′thŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *xanthos* yellow.] Yellow; specif., *Ethnol.*, of or pertaining to those races with yellowish, red, auburn, or brown, hair; also, designating, or pertaining to, races with yellow complexion, esp. the Mongolian races.

Xan·thox′a·lis (zăn·thŏk′sə·lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *xanth-* + *oxalis.*] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of herbs (family Oxalidaceae), the yellow wood sorrels, with palmately trifoliolate, often sensitive leaves, pentamerous yellow flowers, and elongated, angular capsules. They are common throughout North America.

xan·thox′e·nite (-sĕ·nīt), *n.* [*xantho-* + *xen-* + 1st *-ite*, **4**.] *Mineral.* A basic ferric phosphate with some manganese and calcium, occurring in thin yellow monoclinic plates.

xan·thox′y·lin (-sĭ·lĭn), *n.* [*xantho-* + Gr. *xylon* wood.]
1. *Chem.* **a** A crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_{18}O_4$, obtained from seeds of the Chinese pepper. **b** A white crystalline compound obtained from the bark of the prickly ash.
2. *Pharm.* **a** A purified alcoholic extract of prickly-ash bark. **b** An eclectic resinoid prepared by pouring such extract into water and collecting and drying the precipitate.

xan·thy′drol (zăn·thī′drōl; -drŏl), *n.* [*xanthone* + *hydrol.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline alcohol, $C_{13}H_{10}O_2$, obtained by reduction of xanthone.

X

xa. † SHAH.
xa·ban′dar. † SHABUNDER.
xall, xalle. † SHALL.

Xam′du, *n.* See XANADU.
xanthic oxide. = XANTHINE. *Obs.*
Xan′thi·cus (zăn′thĭ·kŭs), *n. Bib.* = NISAN.
xan′thi·u′ri·a, *n.* See XANTHINURIA.

xan′tho·gen·am′ide (zăn′thō·jĕn·ăm′ĭd; -īd; 157), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* = XANTHAMIDE.
xan′tho·leu′ko·phore. Var. of XANTHOLEUCOPHORE. [SIA.]
Xan·tho′pi·a. Var. of XANTHOPSIA.

xan′tho·pic′rite (zăn′thō·pĭk′rīt), **xan′tho·pic′rine** (zăn′thō·pĭk′rēn; -rĭn; 157), *or* **-rin,** *n.* [*xantho-* + *G. pikros* bitter.] = BERBERINE.
xan′tho·pur′pu·rin (zăn′thō·pûr′pū·rĭn), *n.* = PURPUROXANTHIN.
Xan′tho·rhi′za (-rī′zə), **Xan′thor·rhi′za.** Vars. of ZANTHORHIZA. [Syn. of XANTHORRHOEA.]
Xan′tho·rhoe′a (-rē′ə), *n.* [NL.] See XANTHORRHOEA.
Xan·thox′y·la′ce·ae (zăn·thŏk′sĭ·lā′sē·ē). [NL.] Var. of ZANTHOXYLACEAE.
Xan·thox′y·lum. Var. of ZANTHOXYLUM. [SIA.]
xan·thu′ri·a, *n.* See XANTHINURIA.

xan'thyl (zăn'thĭl; -thēl), *n.* [*xanthene* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical, $C_{13}H_9O$, of which xanthene is the hydride. There are five varieties.

Xa·ve'ri·an (zā·vē'rĭ·ăn; zā-), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or named after, St. Francis Xavier.

Xaverian Brothers. *R.C.Ch.* A congregation of men devoted to the Christian education of youth. It was founded in 1839 in Bruges, and was introduced into England in 1846 and into the United States in 1854.

X chromosome. A sex chromosome found in certain animals and plants. The presence of two X chromosomes in the fertilized egg causes a female to be developed; when there is but one a male is developed. See SEX.

xe'bec (zē'bĕk), *n.* [From earlier *chebec* (with influence of Sp. *xabeque*, now *jabeque*), fr. F. *chebec*, fr. It. *sciabecco*, fr. Ar. *shabbāk.*] *Naut.* A Mediterranean vessel, with long overhanging bow and stern, usually three-masted, having a lateen rig, but often carrying square sails on the foremast. Xebecs were formerly often used as corsairs.

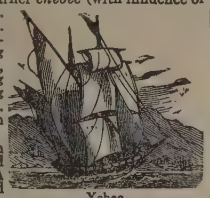

Xebec.

Xe'ma (zē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., an arbitrarily invented word (Leach, 1819).] *Zool.* A genus of small black-headed gulls of arctic America having a slightly forked tail. There is but one species (*X sabini*).

Xen'a·can·thi'ni (zĕn'ȧ·kăn·thī'nĭ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *xen-* + Gr. *akantha* thorn.] *Paleontol.* A division of fossil elasmobranchs, practically equiv. to Ichthyotomi. — **xen'a·can'thine** (-kăn'thĭn; -thīn; 156), *adj. & n.*

xen'a·gogue (zĕn'ȧ·gŏg; 185), *n.* [Gr. *xenagōgos.*] A guide. *Rare.*

xen'a·go'gy (-gō'jĭ; -gŏj'ĭ), *n.* A guidebook. *Rare.*

Xe·nar'thra (zē·när'thrȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *xen-* + Gr. *arthron* joint.] *Zool.* An order (or suborder) consisting of the American edentates (anteaters, sloths, and armadillos) characterized by additional articular facets on the dorsolumbar vertebrae. Cf. NOMARTHRA. — **xe·nar'thral** (-thrăl), *adj.* — **xe·nar'throus** (-thrŭs), *adj.*

-xene. *Mineral.* A combining form from Greek *xenos*, stranger, guest, denoting *a substance rarely associated with* (something specified), as in: **ca·cox'ene, leu·cox'ene, me·rox'ene, py'rox·ene.**

xen'e·la'si·a (zĕn'ē·lā'zhĭ·ȧ), *n.* Also **xe·nel'a·sy** (zē·nĕl'ȧ·sĭ). [Gr. *xenēlasia* expulsion of strangers.] *Gr. Antiq.* The general banishment of aliens from Sparta by official action.

xe'ni·a (zē'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *xenia* hospitality, fr. *xenos* guest.] *Bot.* The direct influence of pollen upon the seed in the cross-pollination of certain plants, whereby hybrid characters are not confined to the embryo as in normal cross-fertilization, but are manifested in the form, color, etc., of the fruit or seed in the same generation. It is now regarded as explained by the process of double fertilization occurring in angiosperms (see DOUBLE FERTILIZATION). It is commonly observed in Indian corn, or maize, as when a yellow-seeded variety pollinated by a blue-seeded one yields ears with some blue kernels.

xe'ni·al (-ăl), *adj.* [Gr. *xenios* pert. to hospitality, fr. *xenos* guest.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, hospitality or relations between host and guest, esp., among the ancient Greeks, between persons of different cities; as, *xenial* relationship; *xenial* customs.

xe'ni·an (-ăn), *adj.* Xenial.

Xe·nic'i·dae (zē·nĭs'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Xenicus*, type genus, fr. Gr. *xenikos* foreign.] *Zool.* The family of passerine New Zealand birds including the rock wren and the bush wren. The typical genus is **Xen'i·cus** (zĕn'ĭ·kŭs).

xe'ni·um (zē'nĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* XENIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *xenion* gift to a guest, fr. *xenios* pert. to hospitality.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* A present given to a guest or stranger, or to a foreign ambassador.

2. *pl.* In the Middle Ages, gifts, sometimes compulsory, to rulers and churches.

xen'o- (zĕn'ō-), **xen-.** A combining form, Greek *xeno-, xen-*, from *xenos*, meaning: **a** *Guest, stranger*, as in *xenolite*, *Xenarthra*. **b** *Strange; foreign;* as in *xenomania*, *xenurus*; also, *hetero-*, as in *xenogenesis*.

xen'o·bi·o'sis (zĕn'ō·bī·ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *xeno-* + *-biosis.*] *Zool.* Symbiosis in which two species of ants live together in the same nest but do not rear their young in common.

xen'o·blast (zĕn'ō·blăst), *n.* [*xeno-* + *-blast.*] *Petrog.* In metamorphic rock, a crystal which is not bounded by its own faces but has its outlines impressed upon it by neighboring crystals; — contrasted with *idioblast*.

Xe·noc'ra·te'an (zē·nŏk'rȧ·tē'ăn), *adj.* Xenocratic.

Xen'o·crat'ic (zĕn'ō·krăt'ĭk), *adj.* Like, or pertaining to, the doctrine of the Greek philosopher Xenocrates (396–314 B.C.), in the Academy the second scholarch after Plato. He combined Pythagorean conceptions with Platonism. See ACADEMY, 1.

xen'o·cryst (zĕn'ō·krĭst), *n.* [*xeno-* + *-cryst.*] *Petrog.* Any crystal foreign to the rock in which it occurs.

xen'o·do·chi'um (zĕn'ō·dō·kī'ŭm), *n.* [LL., a building for the reception of strangers, fr. Gr. *xenodocheion.*] In the Middle Ages, a house for the care of the poor, strangers, pilgrims, or the sick.

xe·nog'a·my (zē·nŏg'ȧ·mĭ), *n.* [*xeno-* + *-gamy.*] *Bot.* Fertilization by cross-pollination; cross-fertilization. — **xe·nog'a·mous** (-mŭs), *adj.*

xen'o·gen'e·sis (zĕn'ō·jĕn'ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *xeno-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* **a** = HETEROGENESIS. **b** The fancied production of an organism altogether and permanently unlike the parent. — **xen'o·ge·net'ic** (-jē·nĕt'ĭk), **xen'o·gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *adj.*

xe·nog'e·nous (zē·nŏj'ē·nŭs), *adj.* [*xeno-* + *-genous.*] *Med.* Arising from a cause outside the organism, as from a foreign body.

xen'o·lite (zĕn'ō·lĭt), *n.* [Sw. *xenolit*, fr. Gr. *xenos* stranger + *lithos* stone; — because it was a stranger in the place where it was found.] An aluminum silicate, prob. identical with sillimanite (fibrolite).

xen'o·lith (-lĭth), *n.* [*xeno-* + *-lith.*] *Petrog.* A fragment of a rock included in another rock. — **xen'o·lith'ic** (-lĭth'ĭk), *adj.*

xen'o·ma'ni·a (zĕn'ō·mā'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *xeno-* + *-mania.*] A mania for, or an inordinate attachment to, foreign customs, institutions, manners, fashions, etc. *Rare.* — **xen'o·ma'ni·ac** (-ăk), *adj. Rare.*

Xen'o·mi (zĕn'ō·mĭ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *xeno-* + Gr. *ōmos* shoulder.] *Zool.* An order of soft-rayed fresh-water teleost fishes of which the blackfish (*Dallia pectoralis*) is the only known species.

xen'o·mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *adj.* [*xeno-* + *-morphic.*] *Petrog.* Having a form other than its own; — said of mineral grains of igneous rocks whose mutual growths have prevented the assumption of outward crystal form; allotriomorphic; — contrasted with *idiomorphic* or *automorphic*.

xe'non (zē'nŏn; zĕn'ŏn), *n.* [Gr., neut. of *xenos* strange.] *Chem.* A heavy, colorless, gaseous element, one of the inert gases, occurring in air (about one part in 170 millions by volume) and in gases from hot springs. Symbol, *Xe* or *X*; at. no., 54; at. wt., 131.3. Xenon was discovered by Ramsay and Travers in 1898. It can be condensed to a liquid, boiling at −109.1° C., and to a solid, melting at −140° C.

xen'o·par'a·site (zĕn'ō·păr'ȧ·sīt), *n.* [*xeno-* + *parasite.*] *Biol.* A parasite capable of infecting a wounded or injured organism that does not otherwise serve as its host; — distinguished from *oecoparasite*. — **xen'o·par'a·sit·ism** (-sĭt·ĭz'm), *n.* *Salmon.*

Xen'o·pel'ti·dae (-pĕl'tĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *xeno-* + Gr. *peltē* shield.] *Zool.* A family of harmless snakes intermediate in many respects between the Boidae and Colubridae. The only species, *Xenopeltis unicolor*, of southeastern Asia and the Malay Archipelago, grows about three feet long and has smooth black or brown iridescent scales. — **xen'o·pel'tid** (-tĭd), *adj. & n.*

Xe·noph'a·ne'an (zē·nŏf'ȧ·nē'ăn), *adj.* Like, or pertaining to, the doctrines of the Eleatic philosopher Xenophanes, noteworthy for his emphatic (perhaps pantheistic) monotheism.

Xen'o·phon'te·an (zĕn'ō·fŏn'tē·ăn), **Xen'o·phon'ti·an** (-shĭ·ăn), *adj.* Also **Xen'o·phon'ic** (-fĭk), **Xen'o·phon'tic** (-tĭk), **Xen'o·phon'tine** (-tĭn; -tīn). Of or pertaining to Xenophon.

Xe·noph'o·ra (zē·nŏf'ō·rȧ), *n.* [NL. See XENO-; -PHORA.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the carrier snails. It constitutes a family, **Xen'o·phor'i·dae** (zĕn'ō·fôr'ĭ·dē). — **xe·noph'o·ran** (zē·nŏf'ō·răn), *adj. & n.*

xen'oph·thal'mi·a (zĕn'ŏf·thăl'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *xen-* + *ophthalmia.*] Conjunctivitis due to a foreign body in the eye, or to injury.

xe·noph'y·a (zē·nŏf'ĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *xenophyēs* strange in shape or nature.] *Zool.* Foreign particles used as skeletal material by certain protozoans and sponges.

Xen'o·pod'i·dae (zĕn'ō·pŏd'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A family constituted by *Xenopus*. — **xe·nop'o·did** (zē·nŏp'ō·dĭd), *n.* — **xe·nop'o·doid** (-doid), *adj. & n.*

Xen'op·syl'la (zĕn'ŏp·sĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL. See XENO-; PSYLLA.] *Zool.* The genus of fleas to which the common rat flea of the tropics belongs. See RAT FLEA.

Xe·nop'ter·yg'i·i (zē·nŏp'tĕr·ĭj'ĭ·ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *xeno-* + Gr. *pteron* wing (taken to mean fin), or *pteryx* wing, fin.] *Zool.* An order (or suborder) constituted by the family Gobiesocidae. — **xe·nop'ter·an** (-nŏp'tĕr·ăn), **xe·nop'ter·yg'i·an** (-ĭj'ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

Xen'o·pus (zĕn'ō·pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *xeno-* + Gr. *pous* foot.] *Zool.* A genus of African aglossate toads, having teeth in the upper jaw, tentaclelike processes on the sides of the head, and broadly webbed hind feet with clawlike nails on the first three toes.

Xen'o·rhyn'chus (-rĭng'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *xeno-* + *-rhynchus.*] *Zool.* A genus of East Indian and Australian storks.

Xen'o·sau'ri·dae (-sô'rĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *xeno-* + *-sauridae.*] *Zool.* A family of lizards, regarded as intermediate between the Iguanidae and Anguidae, comprising the genus **Xen'o·sau'rus** (-rŭs). *X. grandis*, of southern Mexico, the only species, has a rather slender, depressed body, covered above with minute tubercles and granules, and becomes about a foot long. — **xen'o·sau'rid** (-rĭd), *n.* — **xen'o·sau'roid** (-roid), *adj. & n.*

xen'o·time (zĕn'ō·tīm), *n.* [F. *xénotime*, appar. fr. Gr. *xenos* strange + *timē* honor (the crystals are small and rare, and were long unnoticed), but stated by namer to be fr. Gr. *kenos* vain, empty + *timē* honor, because wrongly thought to contain a new metal.] *Mineral.* A mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals and rolled grains, usually brown or yellow, and consisting essentially of yttrium phosphate, YPO_4. Thorium, erbium, cerium, etc., may also be present. H., 4–5. Sp. gr., 4.45–4.56.

-xenous. *Biol.* A combining form, Greek *-xenos*, from *xenos*, a host, as in *lipoxenous*. Corresponding nouns denoting *state* are formed in **-xe·ny**, as *lipoxeny*.

Xe·nu'rus (zē·nū'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *xen-* + *-urus.*] *Zool.* A genus of armadillos having twelve or thirteen movable plates on the middle of the body, as the tatouay.

xen'yl (zĕn'ĭl; zē'nĭl), *n.* [*xen-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent radical, $C_6H_5C_6H_4-$, of which biphenyl is the hydride.

xen'yl·a·mine' (zĕn'ĭl·ȧ·mēn'; -ăm'ĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-am'in.** [*xenyl* + *amine.*] A colorless crystalline compound, $C_6H_5C_6H_4NH_2$; para-amino-biphenyl.

xer'a·fim (zĕr'ȧ·fĭn; *Pg.* shĕr'ȧ·fēn'), *n.* Also **xer'a·fim, xer'a·phim.** [*Pg. xerafim*, fr. Ar. *sharīf.* See SHERIFI coin.] A silver coin formerly current in Portuguese India, worth 300–360 reis (30–36 cents, 1s. 3d. – 1s. 6d.). *Obs.*

xe·ran'sis (zē·răn'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *xēransis* a drying.] *Med.* Drying up; desiccation. — **xe·ran'tic** (-tĭk), *adj.*

Xe·ran'the·mum (zē·răn'thē·mŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *xer-* + *anthemum.*] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of annual herbs (family Cardiaceae) found in southern Europe, and containing one of the best-known everlastings in cultivation, *X. annuum*. They are densely tomentose and have solitary, chaffy or silvery flower heads, with purplish tubular flowers. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus.

xe'rarch (zē'rärk), *adj.* [*xer-* + 2d *-arch.*] *Ecology.* Developing in dry places; — said of a plant succession. Cf. SUCCESSION, *n.*, 7; HYDRARCH.

xe·ra'si·a (zē·rā'zhĭ·ȧ; -sĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *xērasia* dryness, fr. *xērainein* to dry.] *Med.* A disease of the hair, characterized by cessation of growth and excessive dryness with a dusty appearance.

Xer'es (zĕr'ēs; *Sp.* hā'rās, *formerly* shĕr'ēs), *n.* Sometimes **xer'es.** Sherry. See SHERRY, *Ety.*

xe'ro- (zē'rō-), **xer-.** A combining form, Greek *xero-, xer-*, from *xeros*, meaning *dry*, as in **xe'ro·cline, xe'ro·me'ni·a, xe'ro·therm.**

xe'ro·der'ma (-dûr'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *xero-* + Gr. *derma* skin.] *Med.* A disease of the skin, characterized by dryness and roughness and a fine scaly desquamation. It is commonly regarded as a mild ichthyosis. — **xe'ro·der·mat'ic** (-dĕr·măt'ĭk), **-der'ma·tous** (-dûr'mȧ·tŭs), **-der'mic** (-dûr'mĭk), *adj.*

xe·ro'ma (zē·rō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -ROMATA (-mȧ·tȧ), -ROMAS (-mȧz). [NL., fr. *xer-* + *-oma.*] Xerophthalmia.

xe'ro·morph (zē'rō·môrf), *n.* [*xero-* + *-morph.*] A xerophyte. — **xe'ro·mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *adj.* — **xe'ro·mor'phous** (-fŭs), *adj.* — **xe'ro·mor'phy** (zē'rō·môr'fĭ), *n.*

xe·rom'y·ron (zē·rŏm'ĭ·rŏn), *n.* Also **xe·rom'y·rum** (-rŭm). [NL., fr. Gr. *xēromyron.*] A dry or stiff ointment.

xe'ro·nate (zē'rō·nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of xeronic acid.

xe·ron'ic (zē·rŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [*xer-* + citra*conic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $C_6H_3O_4$, obtained in the form of its anhydride by continued boiling of citraconic anhydride; diethyl-maleic.

xe·roph'a·gy (zē·rŏf'ȧ·jĭ), *n.* Also **xe'ro·pha'gi·a** (zē'rō·fā'jĭ·ȧ). [LL. *xerophagia*, fr. Gr. *xērophagia*, fr. *xēros* dry + *phagein* to eat.] The strictest fast, now observed chiefly in the Eastern churches, during Lent, or esp. Holy Week, permitting only bread, salt, water, and vegetables, and excluding meat, fish, milk, cheese, butter, oil, wine, and all seasonings or spices.

xe'ro·phil (zē'rō·fĭl), *n.* Also **-phile** (-fīl; -fĭl). [*xero-* + *-phil.*] *Bot.* A xerophyte. — **xe'ro·phile,** *adj.*

xe·roph'i·lous (zē·rŏf'ĭ·lŭs), *adj.* [*xero-* + *-philous.*] *Bot.* Drought-resistant or drought-tolerant; able to withstand the absence or scarcity of moisture, as desert plants. See XEROPHYTE. — **xe·roph'i·ly** (-lĭ), *n.*

xe·roph'o·bous (zē·rŏf'ō·bŭs), *adj.* [*xero-* + *-phobous.*] Fearing drought; of plants, easily succumbing to drought.

xe'roph·thal'mi·a (zē'rŏf·thăl'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *xērophthalmia*, fr. *xēros* dry + *ophthalmos* the eye. See OPHTHALMIA.] *Med.* A dry and thickened condition of the conjunctiva, leading to a lusterless condition of the eyeball, due to chronic inflammation. A deficiency of vitamin A predisposes to it.

xe'roph·thal'mos (zē'rŏf·thăl'mŏs), **xe'roph·thal'my** (zē'rŏf·thăl'mĭ), *n.* Xerophthalmia.

Xe'ro·phyl'lum (zē'rō·fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *xero-* + *-phyllum.*] *Bot.* A small genus of tall North American herbs (family Melanthaceae), the turkey beards, having thick woody rootstocks, simple stems with rough-edged linear leaves, and small white flowers in a dense terminal raceme. *X. asphodeloides* is common in the pine barrens of the southeastern United States. *X. tenax* is a sour grass.

xe'ro·phyte (zē'rō·fīt), *n.* [*xero-* + *-phyte.*] *Ecology.* A xerophilous plant; a plant structurally adapted for growth with a limited water supply. The term is generally applied not only to actual desert plants, but to those inhabiting salt marshes or alkaline soils or bogs, where water absorption is slow or difficult because of the excess of salts or acids in solution (cf. HALOPHYTE, BOG). Xerophytes exhibit many modifications of structure which limit transpiration, as a thickened epidermis, waxy or resinous coatings, dense pubescence, copious aqueous tissue, etc. Cf. HYDROPHYTE, MESOPHYTE. — **xe'ro·phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *adj.* — **xe'ro·phyt·ism** (zē'rō·fīt·ĭz'm), *n.* — **xe'ro·phyt'i·cal·ly** (-fĭt'ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.*

xe·ro'sis (zē·rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *xērōsis*, fr. *xēros* dry.] *Med.* Abnormal dryness, as of the skin or eye.

xe·ros'to·ma (zē·rŏs'tō·mȧ), **xe'ro·sto'mi·a** (zē'rō·stō'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See XERO-; -STOME.] *Med.* Abnormal dryness of the mouth, due to suppression of the secretions.

xe'ro·tes (zē'rō·tēz; zēr'ō-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *xērotēs*, fr. *xēros* dry.] *Med.* Dryness; a dry habit of the body.

xe·rot'ic (zē·rŏt'ĭk), *adj.* [See XEROSIS.] *Med.* Dry.

xe'ro·trip'sis (zē'rō·trĭp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *xero-* + *-tripsis.*] *Med.* Dry friction.

Xe'rus (zē'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *xēros* dry; — from the comparative dryness and rigidity of the pectoral mammae.] *Zool.* A genus of coarse-haired long-tailed African ground squirrels.

xi (zī; ksī; ksē), *n.* [Gr.] **1.** The fourteenth letter (Ξ, ξ) of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to English *x*. In classical Greek it represents the sound of *ks*, as in *tacks*, the *k* being perhaps aspirated. See X.

2. a An instance of the letter Ξ, ξ, written, printed, etc. **b** As a numeral, 60. Cf. GREEK NUMERAL.

3. Used variously, often in the form Ξ, ξ, for classifying, as [*cap.*] *Astron.*, to designate some star, usually the fourteenth brightest, of a constellation; as, *X i* (ξ) Draconis.

xi·bal'ba (hē·bäl'bȧ; 98; 260), *n.* [*sometimes cap.*] *Maya Relig.* The underworld; the abode of the dead. Cf. MICTLAN.

Xi·me'ni·a (zĭ·mē'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after F. *Ximenes*, Sp. missionary in Mexico, who in 1615 published a book on Am. medicinal plants.] *Bot.* A small genus of widely distributed tropical shrubs or trees (family Olacaceae) having alternate leaves, a persistent calyx, bearded petals, and drupaceous fruit. *X. americana* is the mountain plum.

Xin'ca (hēng'kä; 260), *n.* An Indian of an extinct tribe of Guatemala, constituting the Jincan linguistic family. See JINCAN.

Xi'pe (hē'pā; 260), *n.* Also **Xi'pe–to·tec'** (hē'pā·tō·tĕk'), [Nahuatl, fr. *xipeua* to flay + *totec* our cut one, fr. *tequi* to cut in pieces.] The Aztec god of sowing, and patron of workers in precious metals. Human victims sacrificed to him were flayed.

Xiph'i·as (zĭf'ĭ·ăs), *n.* [L., swordfish, sword-shaped comet, fr. Gr. *xiphias*, fr. *xiphos* sword.] **1.** *Zool.* **a** A genus of fishes comprising the common swordfish and constituting the family **Xi·phi'i·dae** (zĭ·fĭ'ĭ·dē). See SWORDFISH, 1 **a**. **b** [*not cap.*] Formerly, a swordfish.

2. *Astron.* **a** The constellation Dorado. **b** *Obs.* [*not cap.*] A comet shaped like a sword.

— **xiph'i·i·form'** (zĭf'ĭ·ĭ·fôrm'), *adj.* — **xiph'i·oid** (-oid), *adj. & n.*

xiph'i·hu'mer·a'lis (zĭf'ĭ·hū'mĕr·ā'lĭs), *n.* [NL. (sc. *musculus*).] *Zool.* A muscle in some animals extending from the xiphoid cartilage to the proximal end of the humerus.

xiph'i·plas'tral (zĭf'ĭ·plăs'trăl), *adj.* *Zool.* Pertaining to the xiphiplastron. — *n.* = XIPHIPLASTRON.

Xan·tip'pe, *n.* See XANTHIPPE.

Xan'tus's murre'let (ksăn'tŭsh·ĭz). [After János *Xántus* (1825–1894), Hungarian naturalist.] See MURRELET.

xa·ri'fo (shä·rē'fō). † SHERIF.

xar'que, *n.* [Pg.] = CHARQUI.

Xe·nar'chi (zē·när'kĭ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *xen-* + Gr. *archos* rectum, anus.] *Zool.* See PIRATE PERCH.

xen'o·do·che'ion (zĕn'ō·dō·kē'ŏn; -kī'ŏn), **xen'o·do·che'um** (-kē'ŭm). Vars. of XENODOCHIUM.

xe·nod'o·chy (zē·nŏd'ō·kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *xenodochia.*] a Hospitality. **b** = XENODOCHIUM. — **xen'o·do·chi'al** (zĕn'ō·dō·kī'ăl), *adj. Both Obs.*

xe·nog'e·ny (zē·nŏj'ē·nĭ), *n.* = XENOGENESIS.

Xen'o·mor'pha (zĕn'ō·môr'fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *xeno-* + *-morpha.*] *Zool.* Syn. of TARDIGRADA, 2.

xen'o·mor'pho·sis (-môr'fō·sĭs; -môr·fō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *xeno-* + *-morph* + *-osis.*] = HETEROMORPHOSIS, 1.

xen'o·phile (zĕn'ō·fīl), *adj.* Also **-phil.** See **-PHILE.** — **xe·noph'i·lism,** *n.*

xen'o·phobe (-fōb), *n.* See **-PHOBE.** — **xen'o·phob·ism,** *n.* — **xe·noph'o·by,** *n.*

xen'o·pho'bi·a (zĕn'ō·fō'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* See **-PHOBIA.** — **xen'o·pho'bi·an,** *adj.*

Xe·nop'ter·i (zē·nŏp'tĕr·ī), *n. pl.* [NL. See XENO-; -PTERUS.] Syn. of XENOPTERYGII.

Xe'nos (zē'nŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *xenos* strange.] See STREPSIPTERA.

-xeny. See -XENOUS.

xeque. † SHEIK.

xer-. = XERO-.

xe·rif'. (shē·rēf'). Var. of SHERIFI.

xe·rife'. † SHERIF.

xe'ro·der'mi·a (zē'rō·dûr'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = XERODERMA.

xe'ro·fil. Xerophil. *Ref. Sp.*

xe'ro·fite. Xerophyte. *Ref. Sp.*

xe'ro·to'ci·a (zē'rō·tō'shĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *xero-* + *-tocia.*] = DRY LABOR.

Xi'ba·ro. Var. of JIVARO.

Xi·bi'to (hē·bē'tō; 260). Var. of HIBITO. See CHOLONAN.

Xi·ca'que (hē·kä'kā; 260), **Xi·cak'** (-kăk'). Vars. of JICAQUE.

Xi·ca'que·an (-kā'kā·ăn). Var. of JICAQUEAN.

xi'foid. Xiphoid. *Ref. Sp.*

xi'lem. Xylem. *Ref. Sp.*

xi'lo-. Xylo-. *Ref. Sp.*

xi'lo·car'pous. Xylocarpous. *Ref. Sp.*

xi·log'ra·fy (-rȧ·fĭ). Xylography. *Ref. Sp.*

xi'lon. Var. of XYLON.

Xi'na, *n.* Dim. of CHRISTINA.

Xin'can. Var. of JINCAN.

-xion. See -TION.

xiph-. = XIPHO-.

xiphi-. = XIPHO-, as in *xiphister-num.*

xiph'i·plas'tron (zĭf'ĭ·plăs'trŏn), *n.; pl.* -PLASTRA (-trȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *xiphos* a sword + *plastron.*] *Zool.* The posterior, or fourth, lateral plate in the plastron of turtles.

xiph'i·ster'num (-stûr'nŭm), *n.; pl.* -NA (-nȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *xiphos* a sword + *sternum.*] **a** *Anat. & Zool.* The posterior segment, or extremity, of the sternum; — in man usually called *xiphoid*, or *ensiform, process.* **b** *Zool.* = XIPHIPLASTRON. — **xiph'i·ster'nal** (zĭf'ĭ·stûr'năl), *adj.*

xiph'o- (zĭf'ō-), **xiph-.** A combining form, Greek *xipho-, xiph-*, from *xiphos*, meaning *a sword*, as in *xiphophyllous, Xiphodon.*

xiph'o·cos'tal (-kŏs'tăl), *adj.* [See XIPHOID; COSTAL.] *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or connecting, the xiphoid and the ribs.

Xiph'o·don (zĭf'ō·dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *xiph-* + *-odon.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of small two-toed artiodactyls from the Eocene of Europe, typical of a family, **Xiph'o·don'ti·dae** (-dŏn'tĭ·dē).

xiph'o·dyn'i·a (zĭf'ō·dĭn'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *xiph-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Pain in the xiphoid process.

xiph'oid (zĭf'oid), *adj.* [Gr. *xiphoeidēs* sword-shaped, fr. *xiphos* sword + *eidos* form, shape.] *Anat.* **a** Like a sword; ensiform. **b** Of, pertaining to, or designating, the xiphoid process. — **xi·phoi'dal** (zĭ·foi'dăl), *adj.*

xiph'oid, *n.* The xiphisternum; the xiphoid process.

xiphoid appendage *or* **appendix.** = XIPHOID PROCESS **a.**

xiphoid bone. A slender ossification in the nuchal ligament of certain birds, as the cormorant.

xiphoid cartilage. = XIPHOID PROCESS **a.**

xi·phoi'di·an (zĭ·foi'dĭ·ăn), *adj. Anat.* Xiphoid.

xiphoid process. *Anat. & Zool.* The xiphisternum; specif.: **a** In man, the posterior and lowest division of the sternum. It is usually more or less cartilaginous throughout life. **b** The tail of a king crab.

xi·phop'a·gus (zĭ·fŏp'ȧ·gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *xiphoi* + Gr. *pēgnynai* to unite, fasten together.] *Terat.* A monster consisting of twins united at the epigastrium, as the Siamese twins. — **xiph'o·pag'ic** (zĭf'ō·păj'ĭk), **xi·phop'a·gous** (zĭ·fŏp'ȧ·gŭs), *adj.*

xiph'o·phyl'lous (zĭf'ō·fĭl'ŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *xiphos* sword + *phyllon* leaf.] *Bot.* Having sword-shaped leaves.

Xiph'o·su'ra (-sū'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *xiphos* sword + *oura* tail.] *Zool.* The order of arthropods constituted by the king crabs. It includes a single living family, **Xiph'o·su'ri·dae** (-rĭ·dē), of which **Xiph'o·su'rus** (-sū'rŭs), containing the American king crab, is the type genus. See LIMULUS. — **xiph'o·su'ran** (-răn), *adj. & n.* — **xiph'o·sure** (zĭf'ō·sûr), *n.* — **xiph'o·su'rous** (zĭf'ō·sū'rŭs), *adj.*

Xiph'y·dri'i·dae (zĭf'ĭ·drĭ'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Xiphydria*, type genus (fr. Gr. *xiphydrion* a kind of shell fish, fr. *xiphos* sword) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A small family of horntails, or wood wasps, the camel wasps, having the thorax humped and necklike in front. **Xi·phy'dri·a** (zĭ·fĭ'drĭ·ȧ; zĭ·fĭd'rĭ·ȧ) is the type genus. — **xi·phy'dri·id** (-Id), *n. & adj.*

Xi'ra·xa'ra (hē'rȧ·hä'rȧ; 260), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a South American Indian linguistic family, now found only in scattered villages in their former territory in northwestern Venezuela.

Xi·su'thros (zĭ·sōō'thrŏs), *n.* [Gr.] *Babylon. Myth.* The Greek transcription of *Ziusudra* (literally, life of distant days), the Sumerian name of the deluge hero *Utnapishtim* (which see).

Xi'uh·te·cu'tli (hē'ōō·tā·kōō'tlē; 260), *n.* [Nahuatl, lit., lord of the year.] The fire god of the Aztecs.

Xmas. See X, *n.*, 4.

xo'a·non (zō'ȧ·nŏn), *n.; pl.* XOANA (-nȧ). [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* A primitive image of wood, sometimes recalling in shape the block from which it was cut.

Xo'sa (ksō'sä; *the x represents a click; see 1st* CLICK, 5), *n.* **a** An important division of the Kaffir peoples, including the Amakosa of eastern Cape Province. **b** The Kaffir (Bantu) language of the Xosa; Kaffir. See KAFFIR, *n.*, 3.

Xo'va (hō'vä; 260). Var. of JOVA. See OPATA.

XP (kĭ rō; kē rō). [The Greek letters chi (X) and rho (P), not the Eng. XP. See X, CHRIST.] The first two letters of the Greek word ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, Christ; — an abbreviation used with the letters separate or, oftener, in a monogram, often enclosed in a circle, as a symbol or emblem of Christ. See MONOGRAM; X, *n.*, 4.

X radiation. X-ray radiation.

X ray. 1. *Physics.* Any of the radiations of the same nature as light radiation, but of an extremely short wave length, about one angstrom unit, emitted primarily as the result of a sudden change in the velocity of a moving electric charge (as when rapidly moving cathode rays strike a solid obstacle, or target, in a vacuum tube), and as the result of changes in the atoms of the target due to this impact. The most notable properties of these rays are: (a) ionization of a gas through which they pass; (b) penetration through various thicknesses of all solids; (c) production of secondary X rays by impinging on material bodies; and (d) action on photographic plates, fluorescent screens, etc., like that of light. These radiations were first discovered by Wilhelm Konrad von Roentgen, German physicist, in 1895, while working with highly exhausted vacuum tubes. Because of their unknown nature he called them *X rays*, but they are frequently called after him, *Roentgen rays.* Cf. CATHODE RAY.

2. A photograph obtained by use of X rays.

— **X'-ray'**, *adj.*

X'-ray' (66), *v. t.* To expose to the action of X rays; to examine, treat, or photograph, with X rays.

X'-ray' can'cer. *Med.* Cancer, esp. of the skin, due to excessive exposure to X rays.

X-ray photograph. A shadow picture made with X rays, esp. one revealing the internal structure of objects opaque to ordinary light. See RADIOGRAPH, 2, *Illust.* — **X-ray photography.**

X-ray spectrograph. *Physics.* A spectrograph for dispersing X rays and measuring their wave lengths.

X-ray spectrometer. A type of spectrometer for measuring the angles of diffraction of X rays produced by reflection from the surface of a crystal.

X-ray spectrum. See SPECTRUM, 2.

X-ray therapy. *Med.* Treatment, as of a cancer, by controlled application of X rays.

X-ray tube. *Physics.* A vacuum tube designed to produce X rays copiously. It consists of a cathode which sends a stream of electrons in a definite direction so as to fall on a target or anticathode from which the X rays proceed. In one type of tube, use is made of the ordinary cathode rays; in another, part of the cathode is a spiral of tungsten wire which is heated to incandescence by an auxiliary electric current and which liberates a large number of electrons. The velocity of the electrons is determined by the difference of potential applied to the electrodes of the tube.

x strain of Weil (vīl). *Immunol.* See WEIL-FELIX REACTION.

Xt, Xtian. See X, *n.*, 4.

xu·rel' (hōō·rĕl'; 260), *n.* [Cf. JUREL.] **a** The horse-eye jack. **b** A saurel.

xy'lan (zī'lăn), *n.* [Gr. *xylon* wood.] *Chem.* A yellow gummy substance of the pentosan class, present in woody tissue, as straw and corncobs; wood gum. It yields xylose on hydrolysis.

xy·lan'thrax (zĭ·lăn'thrăks), *n.* Charcoal. Cf. LITHANTHRAX. *Obs.*

Xy·la'ri·a (zĭ·lā'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *xyl-* + *-aria.*] *Bot.* A genus of sphere fungi (order Sphaeriales) having the perithecia formed in the upper part of erect, black, corky or woody stromata. *X. mali* causes black root rot of apples. It typifies a family, **Xy·la'ri·a'ce·ae** (-ā'sē·ē), which has continuous dark-brown ascospores.

xy'late (zī'lāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of a xylic acid.

Xy·leb'o·rus (zĭ·lĕb'ō·rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *xylēboros* eating wood.] *Zool.* An extensive genus of small timber borers or ambrosia beetles. See AMBROSIA BEETLE.

xy'lem (zī'lĕm), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. *xylon* wood. Cf. PHLOEM.] *Bot.* A complex tissue in higher plants, consisting typically of tracheids or tracheae (or both) and usually also of various kinds of wood fibers and parenchyma cells; woody tissue; — distinguished from *phloem.* In a narrow sense the term is used as applying to the trachea tissue only. The xylem conveys water from the roots up the stem and also furnishes mechanical support to the plant. The xylem which forms first in woody plants (*primary xylem*) usually contains both protoxylem and metaxylem (see these terms) and does not function for any length of time, being supplanted by the *secondary xylem*, which is formed by the cambium and makes up the bulk of many plants, as the wood of trees, etc. See BUNDLE *n.*, 5; STEM, *Illust.*

xy'lene (zī'lĕn), *n.* [Gr. *xylon* wood.] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric, colorless, oily hydrocarbons, $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$, found in coal and wood tar and certain kinds of petroleum, and also prepared artificially. They are dimethyl derivatives of benzene, and are called specif. *orthoxylene, metaxylene,* and *paraxylene.* Metaxylene is of chief technical importance and is used in dye manufacture. Commercial xylene is a mixture of the three and is used as a solvent.

xy'le·nol (zī'lē·nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*xylene* + *-ol.*] *Chem.* Any one of six isomeric crystalline phenols, $(CH_3)_2C_6H_3OH$, derived from the xylenes and found in coal tar; dimethylphenol.

xy'le·nyl (zī'lē·nĭl), *n.* = XYLYL.

xy·let'ic ac'id (zī·lĕt'ĭk). *Chem.* Any of the isomeric acids, $(CH_3)_2C_6H_3(OH)CO_2H$, derived from the xylenols.

Xy'li·a (zĭ'lĭ·ȧ; zĭl'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *xylon* wood; — from its woody pod.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic trees (family Mimosaceae) having globose heads of small greenish flowers succeeded by falcate compressed pods. *X. xylocarpa,* the acle, yields ironwood of Burma.

xy'lic (zī'lĭk; zĭl'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of six isomeric crystalline acids, $(CH_3)_2C_6H_3CO_2H$, carboxyl derivatives of xylene; dimethyl-benzoic. The 2,5-dimethyl-benzoic acid is called *isoxylic acid*; the 2,3-, *hemellitic acid*; and the 3,5-, *mesitylenic acid.*

xy·lid'ic ac'id (zĭ·lĭd'ĭk). [From XYLIC.] *Chem.* Either of two crystalline diacids, $CH_3C_6H_3(CO_2H)_2$, distinguished as α- and β- and obtained by oxidation of pseudocumene and isoxylic acid respectively.

xy'li·dine (zĭ'lĭ·dēn; zĭl'ĭ·-; -dĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-din.** [From XYLENE.] Any one of six isomeric compounds, $(CH_3)_2C_6H_3NH_2$, amino derivatives of xylene, resembling aniline. They are liquids, or easily fusible crystalline solids. The xylidine of commerce, used in making certain dyes, is a liquid consisting of a mixture of five of the above compounds.

xy·lin'de·in (zī·lĭn'dē·ĭn), *n.* [F. *xylindéine,* fr. Gr. *xylon* wood + F. *indigo.*] *Chem.* A yellow to brown crystalline compound, $C_{24}H_{18}O_{11}$, produced by *Peziza aeruginosa* in green-rotted wood. It dyes wool and cotton green.

xy'li·tol (zĭ'lĭ·tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [See XYLOSE; -ITOL.] *Chem.* A pentahydroxy alcohol, $C_5H_7(OH)_5$, obtained as a sirupy liquid by reduction of xylose.

xy'li·tone (-tōn), *n.* [See XYLITE; 2d -ONE.] *Chem.* A yellow oil, $C_5H_{18}O$, produced by the action of hydrochloric acid on acetone.

xy'lo- (zĭ'lō-), **xyl-.** 1. A combining form, Greek *xylo-, xyl-*, from *xylon*, meaning *wood*, as in *xylophone, zyloma.* 2. *Chem.* A combining form denoting: **a** *Relation to,* or *derivation from,* (1) *xylene;* as in *xyloquinone;* (2) *xylose.* **b** *Xylic,* as in **xy'lo·ni·trile'.**

xy'lo·bal'sa·mum (zĭ'lō·bŏl'sȧ·mŭm; -băl'-), *n.* [L., balsam wood, fr. Gr. *xylobalsamon,* fr. *xylon* wood + *balsamon* the balsam tree, balsam.] The dried twigs or fragrant wood of the balm of Gilead *Commiphora mecca-nensis.*

xy'lo·carp (zĭ'lō·kärp), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-carp.*] A hard woody fruit.

xy'lo·car'pous (-kär'pŭs), *adj.* Having fruit which becomes woody or hard.

Xy·loc'o·pa (zĭ·lŏk'ō·pȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *xylokopos* wood cutting.] *Zool.* A genus of large Hymenoptera including the carpenter bees. It is sometimes made the type of a family, **Xy'lo·cop'i·dae** (zĭ'lō·kŏp'ĭ·dē). — **xy·loc'o·pid** (zĭ·lŏk'ō·pĭd), *n. & adj.*

xy'lo·gen (zĭ'lō·jĕn), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-gen.*] *Bot.* Xylem.

xy·log'ly·phy (zĭ·lŏg'lĭ·fĭ), *n.* [*xylo-* + Gr. *glyphein* to carve.] Artistic wood carving.

xy'lo·graph (zĭ'lō·grăf), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-graph.*] An engraving on wood, or the impression from such an engraving; a print made by xylography.

xy·log'ra·pher (zĭ·lŏg'rȧ·fĕr), *n.* One who practices, or is skilled in, xylography.

xy'lo·graph'ic (zĭ'lō·grăf'ĭk), *adj.* Also **xy'lo·graph'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). Of, pertaining to, or expressed in, xylography. — **xy'lo·graph'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

xy·log'ra·phy (zĭ·lŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-graphy.*] **1.** The art of engraving on wood or of taking impressions from engravings so made. See BLOCK PRINTING **a.**

2. The art of making prints from the natural wood grain.

3. A method of printing in colors upon wood for purposes of house decoration.

xy'loid (zĭ'loid), *adj.* [*xyl-* + *-oid.*] Resembling wood; having the nature of wood; woody; ligneous.

xy·loi'din (zī·loi'dĭn), **xy·loi'dine** (-dĭn; -dēn; 157), *n.* [See XYLOID.] A substance similar to pyroxylin, obtained by action of nitric acid on starch, wood fiber, etc.

xy'lol (zĭ'lōl; -lŏl), *n.* [*xyl-* + 2d *-ol.*] Xylene, esp. commercial xylene.

xy·lol'o·gy (zĭ·lŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-logy.*] Dendrology treating of the gross and the minute structure of wood.

xy·lo'ma (zĭ·lō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-mȧ·tȧ), -MAS (-mȧz). [NL., fr. Gr. *xylon* wood.] In fungi, a body resembling sclerotium that does not send out sporophores, but produces sporogenous structures.

xy'lo·man'cy (zĭ'lō·măn'sĭ), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of pieces of wood.

xy·lom'e·ter (zĭ·lŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-meter.*] *Forestry.* An instrument to determine specific gravity of wood.

-xylon. *Bot.* A combining form, Greek *-xylon,* from *xylon,* wood, meaning *-wood,* used chiefly in generic names, as in Haematoxylon.

xy·lon'ic ac'id (zĭ·lŏn'ĭk). *Chem.* An acid, $C_6H_8(OH)_4CO_2H$, obtained as a sirup by oxidizing xylose.

Xy·loph'a·ga (zĭ·lŏf'ȧ·gȧ), *n.* [NL. See XYLOPHAGOUS.] *Zool.* A genus of marine bivalves which bore holes in wood. They are allied to *Pholas.*

Xy·loph'a·ga (zĭ·lŏf'ȧ·gȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See XYLOPHAGOUS.] **a** Syn. of SIRICOIDEA. **b** A division of weevils.

xy·loph'a·gan (-găn), *n.* *Zool.* One of the Xylophaga. — *adj.* Pertaining to the Xylophaga.

Xy'lo·phag'i·dae (zĭ'lō·făj'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See XYLOPHAGOUS.] *Zool.* A family of dipterous flies whose predaceous larvae frequently live in decayed wood. The type genus is **Xy·loph'a·gus** (zĭ·lŏf'ȧ·gŭs). — **xy·loph'a·gid** (-jĭd), *n. & adj.*

xy·loph'a·gous (zĭ·lŏf'ȧ·gŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *xylophagos* eating wood, fr. *xylon* wood + *phagein* to eat.] *Zool.* **a** Eating, boring in, or destroying, wood; — said esp. of certain insect larvae, crustaceans, and mollusks. **b** Of or pertaining to the genus *Xylophaga.* — **xy'lo·phage** (zĭ'lō·fāj), *n.*

xy·loph'i·lous (zĭ·lŏf'ĭ·lŭs), *adj.* [*xylo-* + *-philous.*] **1.** *Bot.* Growing on wood, as certain fungi.

2. *Zool.* Fond of or living in wood, as the larvae of certain insects.

xy'lo·phone (zĭ'lō·fōn; zĭl'ō·-), *n.* [*xylo-* + Gr. *phōnē* sound.] **1.** *Music.* **a** A percussion instrument consisting of a series of wooden bars, graduated in length to sound the musical scale, resting on belts of straw or felt, and sounded by striking with two small wooden hammers.

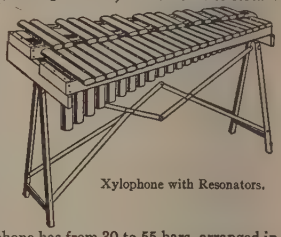

Xylophone with Resonators.

The modern xylophone has from 30 to 55 bars, arranged in two rows and tuned chromatically. The bars are now often supplied with carefully tuned resonators. **b** An organ percussion stop of similar tone quality.

2. An instrument to determine the vibratory properties of different kinds of wood.

xy'lo·phon'ic (zĭ'lō·fŏn'ĭk; zĭl'ō·-), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a xylophone; like a xylophone, as in sound.

xy·loph'o·nist (zĭ·lŏf'ō·nĭst; zĭ·-), *n.* [See -IST.] A performer on the xylophone.

Xy·lo'pi·a (zĭ·lō'pĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. *xylon* wood + *pikros* bitter.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical American trees or shrubs (family Annonaceae) with coriaceous, often distichous leaves, rather large flowers, and aromatic berries. Most have bitter wood. See YELLOW-DYE TREE.

xy'lo·plas'tic (zĭ'lō·plăs'tĭk), *adj.* [*xylo-* + *-plastic.*] Formed of, or relating to casts made of, wood pulp in molds.

xy·lop'o·list (zĭ·lŏp'ō·lĭst), *n.* [Gr. *xylopōlēs,* fr. *xylon* + *pōlein* sell.] Dealer in wood. *Obs.*

xy'lo·py·rog'ra·phy (zĭ'lō·pī·rŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*xylo-* + *pyrography.*] Pyrography upon wood.

xy'lo·qui·none' (-kwĭ·nōn'; -kwĭn'ōn), *n.* [*xylene* + *quinone.*] *Chem.* Any of several crystalline compounds, $(CH_3)_2C_6H_2O_2$, obtained in general by oxidation of xylidines; dimethyl-quinone. The yellow para derivative of paraquinone is called *phlorone* or p-*xyloquinone,* and is obtained by oxidizing higher phenols from coal or wood tar.

xy·lor'ci·nol (zĭ·lôr'sĭ·nōl; -nŏl), **xy·lor'cin** (-lôr'sĭn), *n.* [*xylene* + *orcinol, orcin.*] *Chem.* Any of four crystalline phenols, $(CH_3)_2C_6H_3(OH)_2$, dimethyl derivatives of resorcinol. The variety *p*-xylorcinol is called also *β-orcinol,* etc. See ORCINOL.

xy'lose (zĭ'lōs), *n.* [*xyl-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A crystalline nonfermentable sugar, $C_5H_{10}O_5$, of the pentose class, existing in three optically different modifications. Dextroxylose, or *d*-xylose, is formed by the hydrolysis of xylan and is called also *wood sugar.*

xy'lo·side (zĭ'lō·sīd; -sĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-sid.** [*xyl-* + *-oside.*] *Chem.* Any of certain ethers of xylose. Cf. GLUCOSIDE **b.**

Xy·los'ma (zĭ·lŏz'mȧ; -lŏs'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *xylon* wood + *osmē* smell.] A genus of the family Flacourtiaceae. See MANZANILLO **b.**

xy'lo·stro'ma (zĭ'lō·strō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-mȧ·tȧ). [NL., fr. *xylo-* + *-stroma.*] *Bot.* The closely felted sterile mycelium of certain wood-destroying fungi; — orig. supposed to represent a distinct genus. — **xy'lo·stro'ma·toid** (-mȧ·toid), *adj.*

xy'lo·tile (zĭ'lō·tĭl), *n.* [G. *xylotil,* fr. Gr. *xylon* wood + *tilos* fiber.] A hydrous iron magnesium silicate, in delicately fibrous forms, derived from alteration of asbestos (or chrysolite).

xy·lot'o·mous (zĭ·lŏt'ō·mŭs), *adj.* [*xylo-* + root of Gr. *temnein* to cut.] *Zool.* Capable of boring or cutting wood; — said of many insects.

xy·lot'o·my (zĭ·lŏt'ō·mĭ), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-tomy.*] Art of preparing sections (transverse, tangential, or radial) of wood, esp. by means of a microtome, for microscopic examination. — **xy·lot'o·mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

Xy·lo'try·a (zĭ·lō'trĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *xylo-* + Gr. *tryein* to rub, wear out.] A genus of marine bivalves closely allied to *Teredo* (in which genus it is often placed), and equally destructive to timber. One species (*Xylotrya fimbriata*) abounds on the north Atlantic coast of the United States.

Xiph'i·su'ra (zĭf'ĭ·sū'rȧ), **Xiph'i·u'ra** (-ū'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = XIPHOSURA. — **xiph'i·su'ran** (-răn), *adj. & n.*

Xiphium iris. See IRIS, *n.*, 6 a (3).

Xiph'i·us (zĭf'ĭ·ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *xiphos* a sword.] *Zool.* Syn. of ZIPHIUS. — **xiph'i·id** (-Id), *adj. & n.* — **xiph'i·oid** (-oid), *adj.*

xiph'o·ster'num (zĭf'ō·stûr'nŭm), *n.; pl.* -NA (-nȧ). [NL.] *Anat.* = XIPHISTERNUM.

Xi·phu'ra (zĭ·fū'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = XIPHOSURA. — **xi·phu'ous** (-rŭs), *adj.*

Xi'ri·gua'no. Var. of CHIRIGUANO.

xis'ter. Xyster. *Ref. Sp.*

X'-ray'-proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.

X'-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.

Xu'thus (zū'thĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Xouthos.*] See ION.

XX. See X, *n.*, 2 d & 6 b.

xyl-. = XYLO-.

xylem parenchyma. = WOOD PARENCHYMA.

xylene blue VS. See DYE, *Table.*

Xyl'i·na (zĭl'ĭ·nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *xylinos* of wood.] Syn. of GRAPTOLITHA. — **xyl'i·nid** (-nĭd), *adj. & n.*

xy'lite, *n.* [Gr. *xylon* wood.] = XYLITOL.

xylite oil. = XYLITONE.

xy'lon (zĭ'lŏn), *n.; pl.* XYLA (-lȧ). [Gr. *xylon,* lit., piece of wood.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Xy'lon·ite (zĭ'lŭn·īt), *n.* [Gr. *xylon* wood.] A trade-mark for a form of celluloid.

xy·lo·ty·po·graph·ic (zī′lō·tī′pō·grăf′ĭk), *adj.* [*xylo-* + *typographic.*] Of or pertaining to wooden type; printed from wooden type or from wood blocks. — **xy′lo·ty·pog′ra·phy** (-tī·pŏg′rə·fĭ), *n.*

xy′lo·yl (zī′lō·ĭl; zĭl′ō-), *n.* [*xylo-*, 2 **b** + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical, $(CH_3)_3C_6H_2CO$-, of a xylic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

-xylum. [NL.] = -XYLON, as in Erythro*xylum.*

xy′lyl (zĭ′lĭl; zīl′ĭl), *n.* [*xyl-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric univalent radicals, C_8H_9, of which the three xylenes are hydrides; esp., any radical of the formula $(CH_3)_2C_6H_3$-.

xy′lyl·ene (-lĭ·lēn), *n.* [See XYLYL, XYLENE.] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric bivalent radicals, C_8H_8, of which the three xylenes are hydrides; specif., any of the three having the formula $-CH_2C_6H_4CH_2$-.

Xy·rich′thys (zĭ·rĭk′thĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *xyron* razor + *ichthys* fish.] *Zool.* The genus to which the razor fishes belong.

xy′rid (zĭ′rĭd), *n.* [Gr. *xyris, xyridos,* a kind of iris. See XYRIS.] A plant of the Xyridaceae.

Xyr′i·da′ce·ae (zĭr′ĭ·dā′sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See XYRIS; -ACEAE.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, the yellow-eyed-grass family, typifying the order Xyridales, with basal, equitant, usually distichous leaves and leafless scapes bearing flowers in the axils of imbricated scales, forming dense heads. There are two genera, *Xyris* being much the larger. — **xyr′i·da′ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Xyr′i·da′les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of monocotyledonous herbs having flowers mostly with regular corolla and compound superior ovary. There are eleven families, including the Xyridaceae, Bromeliaceae, Commelinaceae, Eriocaulaceae, and Pontederiaceae.

Xy′ris (zĭ′rĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of iris, fr. Gr. *xyris, xyridos.*] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of plants, typifying the Xyridaceae. They have mostly yellow flowers with three sepals, the two lateral small, keeled, and persistent, the other membranous and spreading. The species, known as *yellow-eyed grass,* are abundant in pine barrens of the southern United States.

xys′ter (zĭs′tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *xystēr* a scraper.] *Surg.* An instrument for scraping bones.

xys′tus (zĭs′tŭs), *n.; pl.* -TI (-tī). Also **xyst** (zĭst). [L. *xystus,* fr. Gr. *xystos,* fr. *xyein* to scrape, polish; — so called from its smooth and polished floor.] *Gr. & Rom. Arch.* A long and open portico, for athletic exercises, for use in winter or in stormy weather; — sometimes erron. applied by the Romans to a walk lined with trees.

X Y Z Correspondence. *U. S. Hist.* The correspondence with the home government of the three special envoys sent to France in 1797 by President Adams to undertake delicate negotiations with certain semiofficial persons designated in the correspondence only by the letters X Y Z. The proposal to the envoys that money should be paid as a bribe created much wrath in both countries.

Y

Y, y (wī), *n.; pl.* Y's, y's, Ys, ys (wīz). **1.** The twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet. It comes from the Latin, which borrowed it, after the Roman conquest, from the Greek *upsilon* and used it as a vowel in the writing of Greek words. In Greek, *Y* was an Ionic and classical form of the *V* which had been borrowed earlier from the Chalcidian alphabet by the Latin and was used by it both as vowel and as consonant (see V). *Y* is then ultimately from the same Semitic source as *U, V,* and *W.* In English, *y* has both consonantal and vocalic value. At the beginning of a word or syllable, except when a prefix (see Y-), it is usually pronounced as a voiced palatal spirant consonant, but with slight or no audible friction (as in *yes*); as a prefix, and usually in the middle or at the end of a syllable, it is a vowel, with various values (as in *myth, happy, my, myrrh, martyr*). See *Pron.,* §§ 261–264. In inherited words consonantal *y* represents the Anglo-Saxon palatal spirant *g* and the semivowel *g.* In Middle English this *y* was often written ȝ (see YOGH), with the sound of *y* in *yes* (or otherwise, as final or before *t,* the sound of K). The symbol ȝ disappeared in England by about 1500, becoming confused with *z.* In certain archaic forms, as *ye, yt, y* represents Anglo-Saxon and Middle English *þ* (see THORN, 5), with which it became confused in form (see 2d YE). In cognate words English consonantal *y* (from AS. *g*) corresponds to German *g* (see G), as in *yard* (AS. *geard*), G. *garten*; also to German *j,* Latin *j,* Greek *z,* Sanskrit *y,* as in *yoke* (AS. *geoc*), G. *joch,* L. *jugum,* Gr. *zygon,* Skr. *yuga.* See ALPHABET.

2. a An instance of the letter Y, *y,* printed, written, painted, etc. **b** A printer's type, a stamp, etc., for the letter Y, *y.* **c** The sound or any sound of the letter Y. **d** [*cap.*] In medieval Roman numerals, 150 or, in the form Y, 150,000.

3. Anything having the shape of the letter Y; as: **a** A forked holder to support the telescope of a leveling instrument or the axis of a theodolite; a wye. **b** *Railroads.* A principal railroad track and two diverging branches (arranged like the letter Y), together with a cross track that connects the diverging branches. It is used in reversing engines or trains.

4. Short for Y.M.C.A., that is, Young Men's Christian Association; as, the *Y* in France. *Colloq.*

5. [*not cap.*] *Math.* **a** An unknown quantity (which see). **b** An ordinate in a rectilinear co-ordinate system.

6. As a *symbol,* used to denote or indicate: Anyone or anything arbitrarily or conveniently so designated, esp. as the twenty-fourth or (cf. K, *n.,* 4) twenty-fifth, or, when V and W are not used, the twenty-second, in order or class.

7. As an *abbreviation:* see *Abbreviations,* in Appendix.

Y, y, *adj.* **1.** Twenty-fourth or (cf. K, *adj.,* 1) twenty-fifth or (cf. Y, *n.,* 6) twenty-second in order or class.

2. [*cap.*] Having the form of capital Y; as, a *Y* **branch** (a Y-shaped pipe in plumbing); ***Y* bridge**; ***Y* connection** (a star connection); ***Y* cross** (a Y-shaped cross, or a Y branch); ***Y* curve**; ***Y* track**; ***Y* tube.**

3. Of or pertaining or belonging to the Y.M.C.A. See Y, *n.,* 4.

y- (ĭ-). Also **i-** (ĭ-). [ME. *y- i-,* fr. AS. *ge-*; akin to D. & G. *ge-,* OHG. *gi-, ga-,* Goth. *ga-*; with perfective, associative, or collective force, often agreeing with L. *con-, com-,* and thought by some to be related to it. Cf. COM-, AWARE, ENOUGH, HANDIWORK, IWIS, LIKE, *adj.*] A prefix originally denoting *association,* as in *y*-fere, and used with verbs, adverbs, adjectives, and nouns, but by Spenser and later archaists used chiefly with past participles in a vaguely perfective or intensive sense, as in *y*-clept, *y*-wrought.

y-. For words formerly spelled Y-, see I-.

-y (-ĭ; 155). [F., or L. or Gr.; F. *-ie,* fr. L. *-ia,* often fr. Gr. *-ia, -eia.* Cf. -IA.] A suffix of nouns, esp. of abstract nouns, as in courtesy, glory, Italy, jealousy, poesy, story, victory. It often forms abstract nouns corresponding to adjectives in *-ous,* as in -gen*y,* -nast*y,* -ton*y,* and is present in many other compound suffixes, as in:

-acy	-graphy	-pathy	-techny
-algy	-latry	-pepsy	-toky
-andry	-lepsy	-phagy	-tomy
-archy	-logy	-phily	-tony
-cracy	-machy	-phony	-topy
-ectomy	-mery	-plasty	-trophy
-ergy	-metry	-plegy	-tropy
-gamy	-nasty	-rrhaphy	-typy
-geny	-nomy	-scopy	-urgy
-gnomy	-ody	-sophy	
-gnosy	-onymy	-stomy	
-gony	-opy	-taxy	

-y (-ĭ; 155). Also **-ie** (-ĭ). [Origin obscure; cf. BABY, 3d -y, and, in some cases, D. -JE.] A noun suffix forming diminutives of affection, as in Johnny, Kitty, lass*ie,* doggy, bird*ie.*

-y (-ĭ; 155). Also, *esp. after a* y, -ey (-ĭ). [AS. *-ig;* akin to D. & G. *-ig,* ON. *-igr, -ogr,* Skr. *-ka.*] An adjective suffix, Anglo-Saxon *-ig,* signifying: **a** *Characterized by, having, full of,* or the like; — used with nouns, as in angr*y,* ic*y,* guilt*y,* ston*y,* wind*y,* clay*ey.* **b** *Tending* or *inclined to; -ive;* — used with verbs, as in chatt*y,* cling*y,* sleep*y.* **c** *Somewhat; rather; -ish;* — used with adjectives, as in chill*y,* hoar*y,* lank*y,* purpl*y.* **d** *Chiefly Colloq. Somewhat like, suggesting, having to some degree some characteristic of;* — used with nouns, esp. with undignified or contemptuous connotation, as in bumpy, messy, beery.

-y (-I; 155). A suffix, Old French *-é, -ée,* from Latin *-atus, -atum,* equivalent to *-ate,* in nouns and adjectives from French, as in arm*y,* count*y,* treat*y,* esp. in heraldry, as in bend*y,* gyronny.

-y. [AF. or L.; AF. *-ie,* fr. L. *-ium.*] A noun suffix, denoting *result of action,* as in augur*y,* colloqu*y,* perjur*y,* subsid*y,* mystery.

-y. A suffix, Anglo-Saxon *-ian,* forming the infinitive of verbs. *Now Dial., Southwestern Eng.*

ya′ (yä), *n.* [Ar. *yā′.*] The Arabic consonant representing the English *y.* See FEEBLE, *adj.,* 4; ALPHABET, *Table.*

ya′ba bark (yä′bä). [Sp. *yaba, yabá,* the tree, prob. of Taino origin.] Angelin.

yab′ber (yăb′ĕr), *v. i.* [From native *yabba* language, talk (fr. *ya* to speak), but influenced by E. *jabber, yap.*] To indulge in yabber. *Australia.*

yab′ber, yab′ber-yab′ber, *n.* Talk; jabber; language; conversation; esp., the broken English of the Australian aborigines. *Australia.*

yab′ber, ***yab′ber-yab′ber,*** *n.* Talk; jabber; language; conversation; esp., the broken English of the Australian aborigines. *Australia.*

yab′bi (yăb′ĭ), *n.* **a** The thylacine. **b** = YABBY.

yab′ble (yăb′ĭ), *n. & v.* Gabble. *Scot.*

yab′by, yab′bie (yăb′ĭ), *n.* [Native name in Gippsland *yappy.*] A small burrowing crayfish (*Cheraps bicarinatus*), found in most creeks and water holes in Australia.

‖ya·bo′a (yä·bō′ä), *n.* [Sp., of unknown origin.] A night heron. *Puerto Rico.*

ya·bu′, ya·boo′ (yä·bōō′), *n.* [Per. *yābu.*] A strong hardy pony bred in the mountains of Afghanistan.

ya′cal (yä′käl), *n.* [Tag.] A Philippine timber tree (*Hopea plagata*) having valuable hard, heavy wood. It also yields a transparent illuminating resin.

yac′ca (yăk′ä), *n.* [Sp. (fr. Taino) *yaca.*] Either of two West Indian trees (*Podocarpus coriacea* and *P. purdieana*); also, their wood.

ya·chan′ (yä·chän′), *n.* [Sp. *yuchán,* the tree, of Guaranian origin.] The silky seed fiber of the South American tree *Chorisia speciosa* (family Bombacaceae), used for stuffing; also, the tree itself. *Argentina.*

yacht (yŏt), *n.* [D. *jacht,* fr. MD. *jaght, jaghtschip,* lit., a pursuit ship (orig. against pirates), fr. *jaght* pursuit, chase, hunting; akin to G. *jagd,* G. & D. *jagen* to hunt, chase. Cf. JÄGER, YEGG.] *Naut.* Orig., a ship of light draft built to sail with speed; now, any one of various types of relatively small vessels, characteristically with sharp prow and graceful lines, and ordinarily privately owned and used for pleasure.

☞ PHRASES are:

yacht berth	yacht designer	yacht race
yacht builder	yacht engineer	yacht racing
yacht club	yacht gear	yacht rigging
yacht decorator	yacht propeller	yacht squadron

yacht, *v. i.* To race or cruise in a yacht.

yacht′-built′, *adj.* Built on the lines, or constructed with the elegance, of a yacht; resembling a yacht in form or construction.

yacht ensign. An ensign resembling the national ensign in which the stars on the union are replaced by a white foul anchor surrounded by thirteen white stars in a circle. The yacht ensign may be flown only on yachts owned by citizens and never on shore. See *Plate I. U. S.*

yacht′er (yŏt′ĕr), *n.* A yachtsman.

yacht′ing, *n.* The action, fact, or pastime, of cruising in or navigating a yacht.

yacht′ist, *n.* One given to yachting.

yachts′man (yŏts′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). Also, *Now Rare,* **yacht′man** (yŏt′-). **1.** One who owns or sails a yacht for pleasure; one devoted to yachting.

2. A professional seaman whose work is exclusively or mainly on yachts.

— **yachts′man·ship, yacht′man·ship,** *n.*

yacht′y (yŏt′ĭ), *adj.* Like a yacht, esp. in appearance.

Ya′da·va (yä′dä·vä), *n.* In India, a race into which Krishna is reputed to have been born. Many Indians, esp. in Gujarat, claim descent from this race.

yaff (yăf), *n. & v. i.* [Imitative.] Bark; yelp; scold. *Scot.*

yaf′fle (yăf′ĭl), *v. & n.* = YAFF. *Dial. Eng.*

yaf′fle (yăf′ĭl), *n.* Armful; handful. *Dial.*

yaf′fle (yăf′ĭl), **yaf′fler** (-lĕr), *n.* [Imitative.] The green woodpecker. *Dial.*

Yag′nob (yăg′nŏb), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **Yag′naub.** One of a division of the mountain Tajik, or Galcha, on the Yagnob River. They are descendants of the ancient Sogdians.

ya′gua (yä′gwä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Taino *yagua.* Cf. 2d JAGUA.] *Puerto Rico.* **a** A Puerto Rican palm (*Roystonea borinqueana*) resembling the royal palm. **b** The thick, woody, sheathing leaf base of this palm.

Ya′gua (yä′gwä), *n.* An Indian of an important Peban tribe dwelling along the left bank of the Amazon near the mouth of the Napo in northeastern Peru.

ya′gua·run′di (yä′gwä·rŭn′dĭ), *n.* [Sp. *yaguarundí, jaguarundi,* fr. Guarani *yaguarundi, jaguar-undi,* lit., squinting jaguar. Cf. JAGUAR.] A grayish unspotted wildcat (*Herpailurus jaguarundi*), ranging from Paraguay to southern Texas, by some considered a color variety of the eyra (which see). Cf. DICHROMATIC, 2.

ya·gua′za (yä·gwä′sä; 267), *n.* [Sp. *yaguaza, yaguasa,* prob. fr. Taino.] A tree duck (*Dendrocygna arborea*). *W. Ind.*

yah (yä), *interj.* An exclamation expressing disgust, contempt, defiance, or derision.

yah (yä). Dial. var. of YA, yea.

ya·han′ (yä·hän′), *n.* [Burmese *yahan* (written as *rahan*) Buddhist priest.] An ordained Buddhist monk. *Burma.*

Yah′gan (yä′găn), *n.* An Indian of a tribe, constituting the Yahganan linguistic family, dwelling on Beagle Channel, Tierra del Fuego. They are the southernmost people of the earth. See FUEGIAN. — **Yah′gan·an** (-ăn), *adj.*

Ya′hoo (yä′hōō; yä·hōō′; yä′-), *n.* [Perh. after the Cariban tribe the *Yahos,* or *Yaos,* on the coast near the borderland of Brazil and French Guiana.] **1.** In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels,* one of a filthy race of brutes having the form and all the vices of man. The Yahoos are represented as being subject to the Houyhnhnms, or horses endowed with reason.

2. Hence [*not cap.*]: **a** Any degraded or vicious man. **b** *U. S.* A lout; a bumpkin. **c** *Local, U. S.* A class of poor whites. Cf. POOR WHITE **a.**

ya′hoo, *v. i.* To act as or like a yahoo.

Ya·hu′na (yä·ōō′nä), *n.* An Indian of a Betoyan tribe dwelling in southeastern Colombia.

Ya·hus′kin (yä·hōōs′kĭn), *n.* A Shoshonean tribe, always closely associated, and now amalgamated, with the Walpapi. See WALPAPI.

Yah′weh (yä′wĕ), **Yah′we,** *n.* Also **Jah′veh, Jah′ve** (yä′vĕ), etc. A modern transliteration of the Hebrew word translated *Jehovah* in the Bible; — used by some critics to discriminate the tribal god of the ancient Hebrews from the Christian *Jehovah.* See TETRAGRAMMATON.

☞ *Yahweh* or *Yahwe* is the spelling now generally adopted by scholars; the older *Jahveh* is a Germanism.

Yah′wism (yä′wĭz′m), *n.* Also **Jah′vism** (-vĭz′m). **1.** The religion or worship of *Yahweh* (Jehovah), or the system of doctrines, etc., connected with it.

2. Use of *Yahweh* as a name for God.

Yah′wist (yä′wĭst), *n.* Also **Jah′vist** (yä′vĭst), **Jah′wist,** older **Je·ho′vist.** The author of the passages of the Old Testament, esp. those of the Hexateuch, in which God is styled *Yahweh,* or *Jehovah;* the author of the Yahwistic, or Jehovistic, Prophetic Document (J); also, the document itself. Cf. ELOHIST.

Yah·wis′tic (yä·wĭs′tĭk), *adj.* Also **Jah·vis′tic, Jah·wis′tic,** older **Je′ho·vis′tic.** Characterized by the use of *Yahweh,* or *Jehovah,* as a name of God; — said of certain parts of the Old Testament, esp. of the Hexateuch. Cf. ELOHISTIC.

Yahwistic Decalogue. The more ritualistic table of duties given in Exodus xxxiv. 14–28; — so called by some scholars.

Yahwistic Prophetic Document *or* **Narrative.** *Old Test. Criticism.* An ancient anecdotal history, supposed by some to have been the source of the Yahwistic passages of the Old Testament; — called also, from its supposed origin in Judah, the ***Judean Prophetic Document.***

yair, yare (yār; yâr), *n.* [AS. *gear, ger* (in comp.).] A kind of enclosure for catching salmon as the tide ebbs. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

ya·jé′ (yä·hā′; 162), *n.* [Sp. *yagé,* of S. Am. Ind. origin.] A Brazilian plant (*Prestonia amazonica*), family Apocynaceae. It contains the alkaloids yajeine and yajenine.

ya′je·ine (yä′hā·ēn; -ĭn), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, having anesthetic properties, obtained from yajé. It may be identical with harmine.

ya′je·nine (-nēn; -nĭn), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Chem.* An alkaloid found in yajé.

Yaj′na (yŭj′nä), *n.* [Skr. *yajña;* akin to Av. *yasna.* Cf. YASNA.] *Vedic Hinduism.* Worship; sacrifice, esp. with reference to the Vedic ritual of hymns, burnt offerings, etc.

Yaj′na·val′kya (yŭj′nä·vŭl′kyä), *n.* [Skr. *Yājñavalkya.*] *Hindu Law.* An early Hindu lawbook, dating prob. as early as the 5th century A.D., widely quoted and commented

---

xy·lyl′ic (zĭ·lĭl′ĭk), *adj. Chem.* = XYLIC.

xyph′oid (zĭf′oid; zī′foid), *adj.* = XIPHOID, *adj.*

xyph′oid, *n.* = XIPHOID, *n.*

xyst (zĭst), *n.* = XYSTUS.

xys′ti (zĭs′tī), *n., pl.* of XYSTUS.

xys′tos (zĭs′tŏs), *n.* = XYSTUS.

xys′tum (zĭs′tŭm), *n.; pl.* XYSTA (zĭs′tä). [L. *xystum.* See XYSTUS.] = XYSTUS.

Y

y. † EYE, I, IN.

ya (yä). Var. of YAH, *interj.*

ya. Dial. or illit. var. of YEA, YES.

ya (yä). Dial. var. of YOU.

yac′a·re (yăk′ä·rā), *n.* [Var. of JACARE.] See CAYMAN, 1.

yacca gum. = ACAROID RESIN.

yacht′dom, *n.* See -DOM.

yachts′man·like′, *adj.* See -LIKE.

yachts′wom′an (yŏts′wŏom′ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm′ĕn; -ĭn; 119). Fem. of YACHTSMAN (esp. sense 1).

yac′i·ta′ra palm (yăs′ĭ·tä′rä). Var. of JACITARA PALM.

yad (yăd), **yade** (yād). Scot. vars. of YAUD, a mare.

yae (yā). = ONE. *Scot. & N. of*

yaf, yafe. † *gave,* past tense of GIVE.

yaf′fil. Var. of YAFFLE, a woodpecker. *Dial. Eng.*

yaf′fin·gale (yăf′ĭn·gāl), *n.* [See YAFFLE; cf. NIGHTINGALE.] = YAFFLE, woodpecker. *Dial.*

ya·ge′. Var. of YAJÉ.

ya′ge·ine. Var. of YAJEINE.

ya′ge·nine, -nin. Vars. of YAJENINE, -NIN.

ya′ger. Var. of JÄGER.

ya′ger. Var. of JAGGER, a peddler. *Dial.*

Ya′ghan. Var. of YAHGAN.

ya′ghourt (yä′gōōrt). Var. of YOGHURT.

ya′ghurt (yä′gōōrt). Var. of YOGHURT.

ya′gou·roun′di. Var. of YAGUARUNDI.

Ya′ho. Var. of YAO.

Ya′hoo·dom, *n.* See -DOM.

Ya′hoo·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

Ya′hoo·ism, *n.* See -ISM.

yah′ourt (yä′ōōrt). Var. of YOGHURT.

Ya′hua. Var. of YAGUA.

Yah′ve. Var. of YAHWEH.

Yah′veh. Var. of YAHWEH.

Yah′vist (yä′vĭst), **Yah·vis′tic** (yä·vĭs′tĭk). Vars. of YAHWIST, YAHWISTIC.

yaird (*Scot.* yärd). Var. of YARD. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

on in the later books. Its traditional author is Yajnavalkya, but the real authorship is uncertain. Cf. MITAKSHARA.

yaj'no·pa·vi'ta (yŭj'nō·pä·vē'tä), *n.* [Skr. *yajñopavīta.*] The ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread, worn over the left shoulder by men of the three upper castes of the Hindus, as well as by some Sudras; also, the sacred thread itself.

Yaj'ur–Ve'da (yŭj'ŏŏr·vā'dä), *n.* [Skr. *Yajurveda*, fr. *yajus* reverence, sacrificial formula + *veda* Veda.] See VEDA.

yak (yăk), *n.; pl.* YAKS (yăks), sometimes YAK. See PLURAL, *Note.* [Tibetan *gyag.*] A large wild or domesticated ox (*Bos*, syn. *Poephagus, grunniens*) of Tibet and adjacent elevated parts of central Asia. Its natural color is blackish

Yak.

brown. Old bulls sometimes become six feet high at the shoulder and weigh 1,200 pounds. Domestic or crossbred varieties are of different colors and smaller size. The hair on the back is short and smooth, but that on the breast, sides, legs, and tail is very long and wavy. When domesticated, the yak is used as a beast of burden, and its flesh, milk, hide, and hair are utilized. See CHOWRY.

Ya'ka (yä'kä), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Bantu tribe near the coast of the French Congo.

Ya·ka'la (yä·kä'lä), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Bantu tribe on the lower Kwango River, Africa; — called also *Jaga, Maiacca.*

yak'a·lo (yăk'ä·lō), **ya·kat'ta·lo** (yä·kăt'ä·lō), *n.* [*yak* + *cattalo.*] A creature produced by crossing the yak and cattalo.

yak'a·mik (yăk'ä·mĭk), *n.* [Var. of JACAMIN.] Trumpeter (*Psophia*). See TRUMPETER, 3 **a**.

Ya'kan (yä'kän), *n.* One of a tribe of Moros of the interior of Basilan, Philippine Islands.

Yak'i·ma (yăk'ĭ·mä), *n.* One of a confederacy of Shahaptian Indians on the Yakima Reservation in eastern Washington. They are stock raisers and farmers, and mostly Roman Catholics.

yak'ka (yăk'ä), *v. & n.* [Native word in Queensland.] Work; labor. *Colloq., Australia.*

Yak'o·nan (yăk'ō·nŏn), **Yak'o·na** (-nä), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating an American Indian linguistic family, consisting of four tribes, formerly living on the coast of Oregon, between the Yaquina and the Umpqua rivers, and now concentrated on the Siletz Reservation.

yak'sha (yăk'shä; yŭk'-), *n. masc.*, **yak'shi** (-shē), *fem.* [Skr. *yakṣa.*] *Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism.* A tree-god or dryad; spirit of fertility; vegetation spirit; local tutelary spirit; guardian angel; jinni; gnome; fairy. In Buddhist and other sectarian works, an ogre; demon. Cf. KUBERA.

Ya·kut' (yä·kŏŏt'), *n.* **1.** One of a Turkic people of northeastern Siberia, mainly along the Lena, said to be the most energetic of the Siberian natives. They are skillful artisans, industrious agriculturists, and keen traders. Some are Christians of the Russian Church.

2. The Turkic language of the Yakuts, which is a lingua franca over much of eastern Siberia. See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Ya'ku·tat' bear (yä'kŏŏ·tăt'). [From *Yakutat Bay*, fr. Tlingit *Yakutat*, name of the tribe and of their village.] A large brown bear (*Ursus dalli*) of the vicinity of Yakutat Bay, Alaska, allied to the Kadiak bear.

Yale (yāl), *n.* [After Linus *Yale* (1821–68), Am. locksmith.] A trade-mark applied to certain locks, esp. cylinder or bank locks.

Yale blue. [From *Yale* University.] A color, reddish-blue in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance; — called also *Rameses.* Cf. COLOR.

Ya·len'si·an (yä·lĕn'zĭ·ăn), *n.* [NL. *Yalensis.*] A student or graduate of Yale University.

ya'li' (yä'lē'), *n.* [Turk. *yālī*, lit., beach, seaside, fr. NGr. *gialos*, fr. Gr. *aigialos.*] A summer konak, esp. one by the waterside. *Turkish.*

yam (yăm), *n.* [Pg. *inhame*, fr. Senegal (Guinea) *nyami* to eat.] **1. a** The edible, starchy, tuberous root of various plants of the genus *Dioscorea*, as *D. sativa, D. alata*, etc. It largely replaces the potato as a staple food in tropical climates, and is cooked in the same way; but its flesh is coarser and less palatable. Yams are cultivated in many varieties, esp. in the West Indies and Polynesia. **b** Any plant of the genus *Dioscorea*, as *D. paniculata*, the wild yam; also, any of certain similar plants; — usually with an attributive, as *round yam, native yam*, etc.

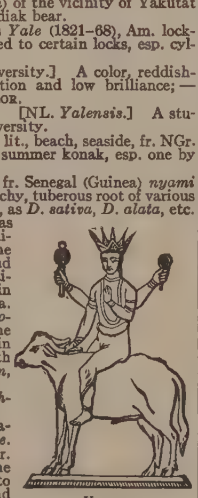

Yama.

2. a *Scot.* The potato. **b** *Southern U. S.* The sweet potato.

yam (yäm), *n.* [Russ., of Tataric origin.] A posthouse *Rare.*

Ya'ma (yăm'ä; yŭm'-), *n.* [Skr. Cf. YIMA.] *Hindu Myth.* The deification of the first mortal to die, who hence became king and later judge of the dead. In the *Veda* his abode is the sky, but in later times he is, like the Greek Pluto, the lord of the infernal regions. He is represented as of a green color, with red garments, having a crown on his head, his eyes inflamed, and stridinx a buffalo, holding a club and a noose.

Ya'ma·craw (yä'mȧ·krô; yăm'ä-), *n.* One of a refugee band of Indians from the Creek confederacy formerly occupying a village on the site of Savannah, Georgia.

yam'a·mai' (yăm'ä·mī'), *n.* [Jap.] **a** A large Japanese silkworm (*Antheraea yamamai*) whose larva feeds on the oak, and furnishes excellent silk. **b** Silk produced by this worm.

yam'a·nai' (yăm'ä·nī'), *n.* [Burmese *yamanē.*] A Burmese tree (*Gmelina arborea*) the hard wood of which is used for making clogs.

ya·mas'kite (yȧ·măs'kīt), *n.* [From Mt. *Yamaska*, Quebec.] *Petrog.* A very melanocratic plutonic rock of medium to fine grain, composed of basaltic hornblende and augite with small amounts of anorthite. Olivine is present in some varieties.

Ya'mas·see, Ya'ma·si (yä'mȧ·sē), *n.* An Indian of a Muskhogean tribe formerly of the lower Savannah and the coast of Georgia, who, after defeat by the whites in 1716, were finally incorporated with the Creeks and Seminoles.

Ya'ma·to (yä'mä·tō), *n.* [Jap.] **1.** A province in central Japan, in which the empire was first established; hence, often, the whole of Japan.

2. *pl.* YAMATOS (-tōz). One of the Japanese proper, as distinguished from the Ainus and the naturalized foreigners. The Yamatos are a people of ancient origin, possibly of Alpine characteristics, supposed to have entered Japan from the mainland in the protohistoric period.

Yamato school. *Jap. Painting.* = TOSA SCHOOL.

yam bean. A tropical twining plant (*Pachyrhizus erosus*) with trifoliolate leaves, purplish flowers, and turniplike tuberous roots, which are eaten raw as a salad or cooked. It has edible pods and oil-yielding seeds.

Ya'mel (yä'mĕl), *n.* An Indian of a Kalapooian tribe. See KALAPOOIAN.

ya'men (yä'mĕn), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *ya*[2]*-men*[2], lit., flag gate; — because flags were placed in front of the buildings.] In China, the official headquarters or residence, as of a mandarin or tuchun, including courtrooms, offices, gardens, prisons, etc.; also, formerly, the place where the business of any public department was transacted.

Ya·me'o (yä·mā'ō), *n.* An Indian of a Peban tribe dwelling on the left bank of the Amazon between the Tigre and Napo rivers in northeastern Peru.

yam family. The Dioscoreaceae.

ya'mil·ke (yä'mĭl·kē), *n.* [Yiddish *yarmulke*, in G. spelling *jarmulke*, fr. Russ. *ermolka.*] *Jewish.* A skullcap worn by orthodox Jews in the home, the synagogue, and study halls.

yam'ma·dji (yăm'ä·jĭ), *n.* [Native name.] A blackfellow; native. *Western Australia.*

yam'mer (yăm'ĕr), *n. & v.* [AS. *gēomrian, gēomerian*, fr. *gēomor* sad, sorrowful; akin to D. & G. *jammer* misery.] *Now Dial. & Colloq.* **a** Lament; whimper; grumble; whine. **b** (1) Shout; yell. (2) Scream; cry; — said of birds. **c** Desire; crave; yearn. **d** Chatter; stammer.

yamp (yămp), *n.* [Of Shoshonean origin; cf. Shoshoni *yampa*, Ute *yámpā.*] Either of two western American herbs (*Atenia gairdneri* and *A. kelloggii*), family Ammiaceae; also, their edible tubers. Cf. INDIAN POTATO.

yamph (yämf), *n. & v.* Bark; yelp. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

yam potato. The sweet potato.

yam'stchik (yäm'stchĭk), *n.* Also **yam'shik** (-shĭk), **yem'schik** (yĕm'shĭk). [Russ. *yamshchik.* See 2d YAM.] A coachman; postboy; postilion.

yam stick. A stick, three or four feet in length, used, esp. by the aboriginal women, for digging roots or bulbs, and sometimes as a weapon. *Australia.*

yam tree. The black kurrajong (*Sterculia diversifolia* and *S. quadrifida*). *Local, Australia.*

Ya'nan (yä'nŏn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating an American Indian linguistic family, of the upper Sacramento Valley in northern California, consisting of a single tribe, the *Yana*, almost exterminated in a massacre by miners in 1864.

yang (yäng), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *yang*[2], lit., the south or sunny side of a hill, hence, light.] The male, positive, bright, beneficent principle, as contrasted with *yin*; — terms in a dualism which runs through much of Chinese philosophy, folklore, divination, religion, medicine, science, and magic.

yang (yăng), *n.* The cry of the wild goose; honk.

yang, *v. i.* To make the cry of *yang.*

yang'–kin' (yäng'kĭn'), *n.* [Chin. *yang k'in*, fr. *yang*[2] foreign + *ch'in*[3] dulcimer.] *Music.* A kind of Chinese dulcimer.

yang'tao' (yäng'tou'), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *yang*[2]*-t'ao*[2], lit., sheep peach.] A Chinese woody vine (*Actinidia chinensis*) often cultivated for its nearly orbicular leaves, which are white-woolly beneath, and yellowish-white flowers.

yank (yăngk), *n.* [Origin uncert.] **1.** A sudden hard blow. *Scot.*

2. A strong jerk or twitch. *Colloq., U. S.*

yank, *v. t. & i.* YANKED (yăngkt); YANK'ING. **1.** To pull quickly or twitch strongly; to jerk. *Colloq.*

2. (*pron.* yängk) To move actively and quickly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Yank (yăngk), *n. & adj.* Short for YANKEE. *Slang.*

Yan'kee (yăng'kē), *n.* [Often derived, through an early *Yengee(s)*, fr. Am. Ind. corrupt. of *English*, or F. *Anglais*, but prob. fr. a D. dim. of *Jan* John, as applied by the Dutch of N. Y. to the English of Conn.] **1.** A nickname for a native or citizen of New England, esp. one descended from old New England stock; by extension, an inhabitant of the Northern States as distinguished from a Southerner; also, as sometimes used by foreigners, any inhabitant of the United States.

2. The English language as spoken or pronounced by Yankees; esp., New England dialect.

Yan'kee, *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Yankees; loosely, *Brit.*, American.

Yankee clover. = JAPAN CLOVER.

Yan'kee–Doo'dle (-dōō'd'l), *n.* **1.** A song and air, popularly recognized as quasi-national in the United States. The words, which are doggerel and of which there are several versions, are said to have been written originally in 1755 in derision of the provincial troops, by Dr. Schuckburgh, a surgeon in Lord Amherst's army. The air occurs under its present name in Samuel Arnold's opera *Two to One* (London, 1784).

2. A Yankee; an American. *Jocose.*

Yan'kee·ism (yăngk'kē·ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A Yankee idiom, word, custom, or the like.

2. Yankee characteristics, customs, etc., collectively. — **Yan'kee·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

Yan'kee·land' (-lănd'), *n.* New England, the northern United States, or the United States. *Colloq.*

yank'ing (yăng'kĭn), *adj.* That yanks; also, *Scot.*, active; pushing.

yank'y (yăngk'ĭ), *n.* An old-time Dutch vessel of unknown type.

Yan'ni·gan (yăn'ĭ·găn), *n.* [Perh. fr. colloq. *young'uns* young ones, younglings.] *Baseball.* A member of a scrub team called, collectively, *the Yan'ni·gans* (-gănz). *Slang.*

Yao (you), *n.* Also **Yao'–min'** (-mĭn'). [Chin. (Pek.) *Yao*[3], lit., jackal, dog.] One of the aboriginal peoples in China. The Yao occupy parts of Yünnan, Kwangsi, and Kwangtung.

Ya'o (yä'ō), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **Wa·ya'o** (wä-). One of an African tribe on the Ruvuma River, Mozambique, who speak a Bantu language and are rapidly becoming civilized; also, their language.

Ya'o (yä'ō), *n.* An Indian of a Cariban tribe dwelling near the coast on the border of Brazil and French Guiana.

Yao' Yin' (you' yĭn'). One of a little-known tribe in northern Siam, supposed to be of Tibeto-Burman origin.

yap (yăp), *adj.* [See YEPE.] *Now Chiefly Scot.* **a** Quick; active; ready; apt. **b** Eager; keen. **c** Hungry. — **yap'ly,** *adv.* — **yap'ness,** *n.*

yap (yăp; yäp), *n.* [Imitative. Cf. YAUP.] **1.** A yelping dog; a cur. *Now Dial. Eng.*

2. A snappish bark; yelp.

3. *Chiefly Slang.* **a** Talk; gab. **b** A noisy, contemptible, or worthless person; a hoodlum. **c** A bumpkin; a greenhorn; an easy mark.

yap, *v.;* YAPPED (yăpt; yäpt); YAP'PING. *Intransitive:* **1.** To bark snappishly; to yelp.

2. To cheep, as a young bird. *Dial.*

3. To talk noisily; chatter; scold. *Chiefly Slang.*

——, *Transitive:* To utter quickly like a bark; to bark out.

ya'pa (yä'pȧ), *n.* [Prob. of S. Am. Ind origin.] A mat, widely used along the Amazon, woven from the leaves of the pindova palm.

Yap'man (yăp'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A member of the native race of the island of Yap.

ya·pok', ya·pock' (yȧ·pŏk'), *n.* [From *Oyapok, Oyapock*, river in Guiana, prob. fr. Tupi *oyapuça, oaiapussá*, a monkey of the genus Callicebus. Cf. ORABASSU.] The water opossum. See OPOSSUM, 1 **a**.

yapp binding, *or* **yapp** (yăp), *n.* [After one Yapp, a London bookseller for whom a publisher bound Bibles in this style about 1850.] *Bookbinding.* A style of binding in which a limp cover bends over the edges without being cut at the corners; — in the United States (but not in England) called *divinity circuit binding* (which see). *Eng.* — **yapped** (yăpt), *adj.*

yap'per (yăp'ĕr), *n.* A yapping dog or person.

yap'ping, *adj.* That yaps. — **yap'ping·ly,** *adv.*

yap'pish (yăp'ĭsh), *adj.* Hungry. *Scot.*

yap'py (yăp'ĭ), *adj.* *Dial. & Slang.* **a** Given to yapping. **b** Like, or characteristic of, yap or a yap. — **yap'pi·ness** (-ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.*

yap'ster (yăp'stĕr), *n.* A dog.

Ya'qui (yä'kē), *n.* **1.** An Indian of one of the most important of the Piman tribes, formerly dwelling in the lower valley of the Río Yaqui, but now scattered over most of southern Sonora, Mexico. Their language belongs to the Cahita group. Cf. CAHITA.

2. = CAHITA.

Ya·qui'na (yä·kwē'nä), *n.* An Indian of a Yakonan tribe.

yar'age (yär'ĭj), *n.* [See YARE, *adj.*] *Naut.* Power of moving, or being managed, at sea. *Obs.*

yar'ak (yär'ăk), *n.* [Per. *yārak* power.] *Falconry.* In the phrase *in yarak*, in condition for flying.

ya·ray' (yä·rī'), *n.* [Sp. *yarey*, of Arawakan or Cariban origin.] Any of several slender Puerto Rican fan palms, esp. *Sabal causiarum*, the leaves of which are widely used in hatmaking. *Puerto Rico.*

Yar'bor·ough (yär'bûr·ō; -bŭ·rŭ), *n.* *Whist.* A hand containing no card higher than a nine; — so called because a former Lord Yarborough used to offer 1,000 to 1 before a deal that the taker would not hold such a hand. The odds against it are actually 1,827 to 1.

yard (yärd), *n.* [ME. *yerde*, fr. AS. *gierd, gyrd*, a rod, stick, a measure, a yard; akin to OFris. *ierde*, OS. *gerda*, D. *garde*, G. *gerte*, OHG. *gartia, gerta*, also to OHG. *gart*, ON. *gaddr*, a goad, sting. See GAD, *n.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A branch; twig. **b** A stick; a rod, esp. as an instrument of punishment. **c** Hence, correction; punishment. **d** A staff; a verge; wand. **e** Hence, rule; direction. **f** A long bar, esp. of wood; a spar.

2. A measuring stick; specif., **a** yardstick. *Now Rare.*

3. A unit of measure; specif.: **a** *Now Dial. Eng.* Any of various local measures of length or area, as a rod, pole, or perch. **b** *Obs.* Short for YARD OF LAND, YARDLAND. **c** A measure of length, equaling three feet, or thirty-six inches, being the standard of English and American linear measure. Abbr. *yd.* (*sing. & pl.*). The yard in Great Britain is the distance, at 62° F., between two transverse lines on two gold plugs in a certain bronze bar, called the British Imperial yard, kept at the Standards Office of the Board of Trade, at Westminster. In the United States the yard is defined in terms of the meter, the ratio of the yard to the meter being 3600/3937, whence 1 yard = 0.9144018 meter. In Great Britain the official relation is 1 meter = 39.370113 inches, or 1 yard = 0.914399 meter. Also, any of various similar units, as the Spanish vara or the Turkish pik. See MEASURE, *Table.*

4. The penis; also, *Obs.*, a phallus (sense 1). *Archaic.*

5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* See GOLDEN YARDARM.

6. *Naut.* A long spar, usually nearly cylindrical, tapering

---

yak (yăk). Dial. Eng. var. of OAK.
yak'a·re. Var. of YACARE.
Ya'ki (yä'kē). Var. of YAQUI.
ya'kin' (yä'kĕn'), *n.* [Cf. Kachin *ya.*] *Zool.* = TAKIN.
yak'mak. Erron. for YASHMAK.
yak'man, *n. sing. & pl.* [Per. *yak* one + *man* maund.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*
Ya·koot'. Var. of YAKUT.
Ya'ku·tat' (yä'kŏŏ·tăt'), *n.* See TLINGIT.
yal. Dial. var. of YAULD.
yald. + OLD, YAUD.
yald (yäld; yŏd). Var. of YAULD.
yald (*Scot.* yäld), *past tense of* YIELD. *Obs. exc. Scot.* [*exc. Dial.*]
yall (yôl). Var. of YAWL. *Obs.*
yal'la (yăl'ä). Dial. var. of YELLOW.
yal'ler (yăl'ĕr; yäl'-). Dial. var. of YELLOW.
yal'lock, *n.* A shrill cry. *Obs. Scot.*
yal'low (yăl'ō). Dial. var. of YELLOW.
yalp (*dial.* yälp). Obs. past tense & Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of YAWP.
yalt. Obs. past tense of YIELD.
Ya'ma·ma'di, *n.* See ARAUAN.
Ya m'hill, Ya'mil. Vars. of YAMEL.
yam'merd. Yammered. *Ref. Sp.*
yam'mer·ly, *adj.* Lamentable. *Obs. — adv.* Lamentably. *Obs.*
yam'pa, *n.* = YAMP.
yam'-root', *n.* = YIELD YAM-ROOT.
Ya'mud, *n.* Var. of YOMUD.
Ya'mun. Var. of YAMEN.
yan (yăn), **yance** (yăns). Scot. & N. of Eng. vars. of ONE, ONCE.
yan (yăn). Dial. var. of YON.
Ya'na. See YANAN.
yan'co·pin. Var. of WANKAPIN.
yan'der (yăn'dĕr). Dial. Eng. var. of YONDER.
yane. + YAWN.
yan'ka·pin. Var. of WANKAPIN.
Yan'kee·dom (yăng'kē·dŭm), *n.*, **Yan'kee–Doo'dle·dom** (-dōō'd'l-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
Yan'kee–Doo'dle·ism, *n.* See -ISM.
Yan'kee·fy, *v. t.* See -FY.
Yan'kee·ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.
Yan'kee·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
yankt. Yanked. *Ref. Sp.*
Yank'ton (yăngk'tŭn), *n.* See SIOUX, *n.*
Yank'to'nai' (yăngk'tō'nē'), *n.* See SIOUX, *n.*
yan'nam, *n.* Bread. *Obs.*
Ya'nos and Yam'bres. Also **Ya'nos and Mam'bres.** = JANNES AND JAMBRES.
ya'oort, ya'ourt (yä'ŏŏrt), **ya'our·ti.** Vars. of YOGHURT.
ya'pon (yō'pŏn; yä'-). Var. of YAUPON.
yapt. Yapped. *Ref. Sp.*
yar. Var. of YARR, to growl.
yar. Var. of EARTH, ERE, THEIR, YARE, YOUR. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
yarb (yärb). Dial. var. of HERB.

ăle, châotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ask, sofȧ; ēve, hẽre (116), ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals. Abbreviations, Signs, etc., are explained on pages immediately preceding the Vocabulary.

toward the ends, designed to support and extend a square, lateen, or lug, sail. A yard of a square sail is usually hung by the center to the mast. Formerly yards were almost universally made of a single piece of timber, but they are now often built-up and, when large and carried on large vessels, are usually of steel. They are hoisted and lowered by halyards, and trimmed, in the case of square sails, by the braces. A square-sail yard is roughly divided into the *slings*, or portion in the middle near the mast, the *quarters*, which extend on each side of the slings about halfway to the ends, and the *yardarms*, extending from the quarters to the ends. The limits are not exactly fixed.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

yard-broad	yard-long	yard-thick
yard-deep	yard-square	yard-wide

yard (yärd), *v. t.* **1.** To summon for hiring (servants seeking employment at a fair or market) by the coroner of a sheading on behalf of the lords, deemsters, and other chief officers entitled to a prior claim for their services at a low wage. *Hist. Isle of Man.*

2. *Naut.* To supply with yards (sense 6). *Rare.*

yard (yärd), *n.* [ME. *yard, yerd,* fr. AS. *geard;* akin to OFris. *garda* garden, OS. *gardo* garden, *gard* yard, D. *gaard* garden, G. *garten,* OHG. *garto* garden, *gart* enclosure, ON. *garthr* yard, house, Sw. *gård,* Dan. *gaard,* Goth. *gards* a house, *garda* sheepfold, OIr. *gort* a field, L. *hortus* garden, Gr. *chortos* an enclosure. Cf. COURT, GARDEN, GARTH, 1st GIRD, HANGAR, HORTICULTURE, JORDAN ALMONDS, ORCHARD, ORTOLAN.] **1.** An enclosure; specif.: **a** A small or moderate-sized enclosed place in front of, or around, a house, barn, or other building; a paved or barren enclosure; — now chiefly in combination; as, a court*yard*. **b** An enclosure, with or without buildings, within which any work or business is carried on; — usually in combinations; as, a lumber*yard;* the stock*yards*.

2. The grounds or precincts of a building or group of buildings, as the campus of a university, a playground attached to a school, or, *Chiefly U. S.*, the cultivated or uncultivated portion of a city or town lot surrounding a residence.

> An old cathedral *yard.* — *Dickens.*

3. A locality in a forest where moose or deer herd in winter for feeding and protection; as, a moose *yard*.

4. *Games.* An enclosure at the corner of a halma board.

5. *Logging.* = LANDING, 5.

6. *Railroads.* A system of tracks within prescribed limits used for making up trains, storing cars, etc. A large terminal may contain a series of receiving, separating, classification, outbound, departure, storage, and repair, yards or tracks.

☞ PHRASES, chiefly in sense 6, are:

yard boy	yard inspector	yard regulator
yard cleaner	yard laborer	yard scavenger
yard engineer	yard locomotive	yard signalman
yard foreman	yard porter	yard sweeper

— *the Yard.* = SCOTLAND YARD.

-yard (-yärd). A combining form of the noun *yard*, as in:

aleyard	farmyard	postyard
barnyard	fishyard	saleyard
brickyard	foreyard	schoolyard
churchyard	graveyard	shipyard
courtyard	hopyard	steelyard
cowyard	innyard	stockyard
dockyard	kaleyard	stoneyard
dooryard	kirkyard	tanyard
dungyard	lumberyard	vineyard

yard (yärd), *v.;* YARD'ED; YARD'ING. *Transitive:* **1.** To confine, enclose, or store, in a yard; to shut up, or keep, in a yard; — often with *up;* as, to *yard* cows.

2. *Lumbering.* To bring to and arrange on a landing.

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To congregate in, or resort to, a yard, as moose and deer; — often with *up*.

2. To shoot moose or deer in a yard. *Rare. U. S.*

yard'age (yär'dĭj), *n.* **1.** The aggregate number of yards (linear, square, or cubic); also, the length, extent, or volume, of something as measured in yards; as, mills producing a vast *yardage* of cloth; what was the *yardage* gained by this quarterback?

2. *Mining.* The payment of coal miners according to the linear yards of advance made in certain work, or the cubic yards of coal mined; the amount of payment so made.

yard'age, *n.* Use of a yard, as for keeping cattle received at a railroad station; also, the charge for such use.

Yard and Ell. = GOLDEN YARDARM.

yar'dang' (yär'dăng'), *n.* [From abl. of Turki *yār* steep bank, cliff.] *Geol.* A sharp-crested ridge carved by wind erosion from soft but coherent deposits, as clayey sand.

yard'arm' (yärd'ärm'), *n.* [See 1st YARD; ARM.] **1.** *Naut.* Either end of a square-rigged vessel's yard. There are no definite limits, but it is generally considered to include the outer quarter. See 1st YARD, 6.

2. [*cap.*] = GOLDEN YARDARM.

yard donkey. = YARDER.

yard'er (yär'dĕr), *n.* *Logging.* A donkey engine that hauls the logs from the stump to the skid road or to a landing. Cf. LOADER, ROAD DONKEY.

yard grass. A coarse annual grass (*Eleusine indica*) having digitate spikes. It is widely distributed in cultivated ground, esp. in dooryards, etc.

yard'ing, *n.* The action of one that yards or yards up; also, a yarded animal or thing.

yard'keep' (yärd'kēp'), *n.* [Cf. YARWHELP.] Bar-tailed godwit. *Local, Eng.*

yard'land' (-lănd'), *n.* **a** *Chiefly Hist.* A virgate. **b** Erroneously, = YARD OF LAND b.

yard'-long' (66), *adj.* Of the length of a yard; hence, loosely, like a yardstick; long and narrow.

yard'-long' bean. The asparagus bean.

yard lumber. Lumber used for general building construction, less than 6 inches thick and of various shapes and sizes.

yard'man (yärd'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Naut.* A sailor assigned to the yards.

yard'man (-măn), *n.* A man employed in or about a yard; specif., *Railroads,* an employee engaged in yard service.

yard'mas'ter (yärd'más'tĕr; 83), *n.* *Railroads.* The man in charge of, and directing operations in, a yard.

yard of ale. A very tall slender glass for liquor; also, the amount of its contents. *Brit.*

yard of land. *Early Eng. Hist.* In the division of farm lands: **a** A virgate. **b** A strip of land a yard wide; specif., one constituting a quarter of any of the acres in a hide.

yard rope. *Naut.* A rope kept rove off at a masthead for sending the yard up or down.

yard rush. A tufted, wiry rush (*Juncus tenuis*) of wide distribution; — called also *slender rush* and *wire grass.*

yard slings. = 3d SLING, 3 c.

yard'stick' (yärd'stĭk'), *n.* **1.** A stick three feet, or a yard, in length, used as a measure of cloth, etc. It is usually marked with subdivisions, as feet, inches, etc., on one side and quarters and eighths of the yard on the other.

2. Figuratively, a rule, test, criterion, or standard, by which something intangible is measured with accuracy, rigidity, or the like; as, success is not to be measured by the *yardstick* of the dollar.

3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = GOLDEN YARDARM.

yard tackle. *Naut.* A tackle used on a lower yard of a vessel, esp. a heavy double or treble purchase for hoisting.

yard trader. A dealer in cattle who buys and sells within the limits of the stockyards.

yard'wand' (yärd'wŏnd'), *n.* A yardstick.

yare (yâr), *adj.* [ME., fr. AS. *gearu, gearo,* ready, complete; akin to OS. *garu,* OHG. *garo,* G. *gar,* D. *gaar* completely cooked, ON. *gerr* ready, perfect, *görva* quite, G. *gerben* to tan, to curry, OHG. *garawen, garwen,* to make ready; cf. also AS. *earu* active, ready, OS. *aru* ready. The initial consonant is prob. due to the prefix *ge-* (see Y-). Cf. CAROUSE, GAR, GARB dress.] *Archaic & Dial.* **a** Ready; prepared. **b** Eager; lively; quick to move; active; prompt. **c** Easily worked; manageable.

yare, *adv.* [AS. *geare, gearwe,* entirely, well. See YARE, *adj.*] Quickly; soon. *Obs. — interj.* Quick. *Archaic.*

yare (yâr). Var. of YEAR. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

yare'ly, *adv.* Promptly; eagerly; readily. *Archaic.*

ya-re'ta (yä-rā'tä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Quechua *yareta.*] Any of several densely cushioned, resinous, Andean herbs of the genus *Azorella* (family Ammiaceae), commonly used as fuel; — called also *llareta.*

yar'ke, yar'kee (yär'kē), *n.* [F. *yarqué* (Buffon), of Cariban origin; cf. Galibi *yaracaro* monkey, Macusi *youareka.*] A saki.

yarm (yärm), *v. & n.* [AS. *gyrman* to cry out, roar.] Scream; yell; wail; whine. *Now Dial.*

Yar'mouth (yär'mŭth), *n.* A seaport town of Norfolk, England.

Yar'mouth (yär'mŭth), *adj. & n.* [From *Yarmouth,* Iowa.] *Geol.* See GLACIAL EPOCH.

Yarmouth capon. A red herring.

yarn (yärn), *n.* [AS. *gearn;* akin to ON. & OHG. *garn,* D. *garen* yarn, thread, ON. *görn* gut, Gr. *chordē,* L. *haruspex* soothsayer (inspector of entrails), *hernia* rupture, Skr. *hirā* vein, Lith. *žarna* intestine. Cf. CORD, HARUSPEX, HERNIA.] **1.** Spun, but otherwise unfinished, wool, flax, silk, cotton, etc.; spun and, often, blended filaments, as used in weaving to form the warp and filling, in knitting, and in the manufacture of thread; also, any such spun filament. See THREAD, *n.*, 1.

2. Fibers twisted together so as to form a rope strand, to prepare asbestos, for calking, etc.; also, one of these fibers.

3. A story of adventure told with more regard for effectiveness than accuracy; a narrative by one who delights in romancing; an exciting and, often, dubiously true story; — often in the phrase *to spin a yarn. Colloq.*

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

yarn baller	yarn finisher	yarn spinner
yarn bleacher	yarn inspector	yarn-spinning, *adj.*
yarn boiler	yarn-measuring, *adj.*	yarn spreader
yarn-boiling, *adj.*	yarn-mercerizing, *adj.*	yarn stretcher
yarn buncher	yarn packer	yarn stripper
yarn bundler	yarn printer	yarn tester
yarn carrier	yarn reel	yarn-testing, *adj.*
yarn-cleaning, *adj.*	yarn reeler	yarn twister
yarn conditioner	yarn remover	yarn warper
yarn dresser	yarn sizer	yarn washer
yarn dryer	yarn sorter	yarn weigher
yarn dyer	yarn winder	

— *in the yarn.* While spun but not yet woven; — esp. in the phrase *dyed in the yarn.*

yarn (yärn), *v. i.;* YARNED (yärnd); YARN'ING. To tell yarns; to spin a yarn or yarns. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To apply yarn to, as to the joints of a pipe.

yarn clew. A ball of knitting yarn. *Scot.*

yarn croft. A ropeyard. *Now Dial.*

yarn'-dyed', *adj.* Made of yarn dyed before being woven; as, *yarn-dyed* fabrics or stockings.

yarn'en (yär'nĕn), *adj.* Made or consisting of yarn. *Rare.*

yarn'er (yär'nĕr), *n.* One who yarns; esp., one who inserts or applies yarn.

yarn waste. See WOOL WASTE.

yarn'wind'le (yärn'wĭn'd'l), *n.* [See YARN; WINDLE.] An appliance for winding yarn. *Now Dial.*

yar'pha (yär'fä), *n.* [ON. *jörfi* gravel.] *Scot.* **a** Peat mixed with soil or roots. **b** A peat bog.

yarr (yär), *n.* [Cf. Fris. *jārr.*] The common spurry (*Spergula arvensis*). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

yarr (yär), *v. i.* [Imitative.] *Dial. & Colloq.* To growl or snarl. — *n.* A yarring sound.

yar'ra-man (yär'ä-măn), *n.* [Native name.] A horse; — orig. so called by the aborigines. *Australia*

yar'ran (yär'ăn), *n.* [Native name in New South Wales.] Any of various myalls. See 1st MYALL a. *Australia.*

yar'row (yär'ō), *n.* [ME. *yarowe, yarwe,* fr. AS. *gearwe;* akin to D. *gerw,* OHG. *garwa, garawa,* G. *garbe.*] **a** A strong-scented Eurasian herb (*Achillea millefolium*) widely naturalized in North America, having finely dissected leaves and small white, or rarely pink, corymbose flowers. The leaves have been used for smoking. **b** Any of several closely related American species.

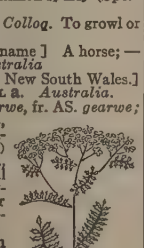

Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*). Flowering Stem, much reduced.

Yar'row-Schlick'-Tweed'y sys'tem (yär'ō-shlĭk'twēd'ĭ). *Marine Engin.* A system of balancing a four-crank engine by adjusting the reciprocating weights and the angles between the cranks.

Ya-ru'ra (yä-rōō'rä), *n.* The language of the Yaruros; — called also *Pumé* or *Yuapin.*

Ya-ru'ran (-răn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Yaruros or Yarura.

Ya-ru'ro (-rō), *n.* An Indian of a tribe, constituting the Yaruran stock, dwelling on the Capanaparo River in southwestern Venezuela. Cf. YARURA.

yar'whelp (yär'hwĕlp), *n.* [From its cry on taking wing.] A godwit; esp., the bar-tailed godwit. *Local, Eng. & Ir.*

ya'shi-ro (yä'shē-rō), *n.* [Jap.] A Shinto temple; — called also *sha.* See JINJA.

yash-mak' (yäsh-mäk'; yäsh'măk), *n.* Also **yash-mac'.** [Ar. *yashmaq.*] A kind of double veil worn by Mohammedan women when not in their private apartments.

yat'a-ghan (yăt'ä-găn; *Turk.* yä'tä-gän'), *n.* Also **yat'a-gan.** [Turk. *yātāghan.*] A long knife, or short saber, without a crosspiece, common among Mohammedans, usually having a double curve to the edge and the back nearly straight.

yat'a-lite (yăt'ä-lĭt), *n.* [From *Yatala* Hundred, Adelaide Co., S. Australia.] *Petrog.* A pegmatoid rock composed of amphibole which is poikilitic with magnetite and titanite. Accessory minerals are apatite, microcline, and albite.

yate (yāt), *n.,* *or* **yate tree.** [Westralian native name.] Any of certain eucalypts, as *Eucalyptus cornuta* and *E. occidentalis;* also, the wood.

ya'ti (yăt'ĭ; yŭt'ĭ), *n.* [Skr.] *Hinduism.* An ascetic; devotee.

yat'ter (yăt'ĕr), *n.* & *v.* Chatter; clamor; abuse. *Chiefly Scot.*

Yat-vyag' (yăt-vyäg'), *n. sing. & pl.* A mixed black-haired people of Lithuania, of Polish and White Russian descent.

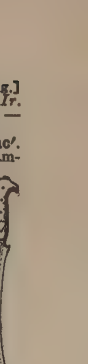

Yatagban.

Yau'a-pe-ry' (you'ä-pä-rē'), *n.* An Indian of a Cariban tribe, dwelling on the Jauapery (or Yauapery) River in northern Brazil.

yaud (yōd; yäd), *n.* [See JADE a horse.] A work horse, esp. a mare; also, a jade. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

yauld (yōd; yäd; yäld), *adj.* Alert; active; able-bodied; strong; also, sharp, as weather. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

> If I was young and *yauld* like you. — *John Buchan.*

yau'pon (yô'pŏn), *n.* Also sometimes written **ya'pon, you'pon, yu'pon.** [Catawba *yopin,* dim. of *yop* shrub.] **1.** A species of holly (*Ilex vomitoria*) native to the southern United States. The smooth elliptical leaves are used as a substitute for tea, and formerly were used in preparing the *black drink* of the Indians.

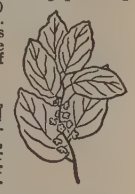

Yaupon. Flowering Stem.

2. = BLACK DRINK.

yau-ti'a (you-tē'ä), *n.* [Sp. *yautía, yahutía,* fr. Taino *yautía, yahutía.*] In tropical Spanish America, any of several aroids or their starchy edible tubers, which are cooked and eaten like yams or potatoes and are often called *tania* or *malanga;* as: **a** Any species of *Xanthosoma,* esp. *X. sagittifolium,* the malanga. **b** The taro; — often distinguished as *yau-ti'a ma-lan'ga.*

Ya'va-pai' (yä'vä-pĭ'), *n.* An Indian of a Yuman tribe of central Arizona, now on three reservations in that State.

yaw (yô), *v. i. & t.* [Origin uncert.; cf. ON. *jaga* to move to and fro, as a door on its hinges.] **1.** *Naut.* To steer wild, or out of the line of her course; to deviate from her course, as when struck by a heavy sea; — said of a vessel.

2. Figuratively, to deviate from one's course; to move or cause to move zigzag or erratically.

3. *Aeronautics.* To turn or deviate from the line of flight by angular motion about the normal, or vertical, axis of an airplane.

yaw, *n.* **1.** The act or fact of yawing; deviation from course or a straight line; also, the degree of such deviation.

2. *Ballistics.* The angle between the axis of a projectile at any point in flight and the tangent to the trajectory at that point.

3. *Naut.* A movement of a vessel by which she temporarily alters her course; a deviation from a straight course in steering.

yaw (yô), *n.* [See YAWS.] *Med.* **a** One of the tumors characteristic of frambesia. **b** *pl.* Frambesia.

yaw, *v. i.;* YAWED (yôd); YAW'ING. [See 3d YAW.] To rise in blisters, breaking in white froth, as cane juice being clarified.

yaw. Yes, esp. in imitation of German or Dutch speech; also, an emphatic or ironical yes. — *v. i.* To say or emit a sound like "yaw".

yaw'-haw', *v. i.* [Imitative.] To laugh loudly and scornfully.

yawl (yôl), *n. & v.* [ME. *ȝaulen,* var. of *ȝoulen.* See YOWL.] Howl; scream. *Now Dial.*

yawl (yôl), *n.* [MLG. *jolle,* D. *jol,* of unknown origin. Cf. JOLLY BOAT.] *Naut.* **1.** A ship's small boat, usually rowed by four or six oars; a jolly boat.

2. A light sailing vessel with stem and stern alike and usually carrying one, two, or three lugsails; — now only with distinguishing place names, as Yarmouth *yawl. Eng.*

3. A fore-and-aft-rigged vessel with a mainmast stepped a little farther forward than in a sloop and carrying a mainsail and one or more jibs, with a mizzenmast far aft, usually placed abaft the rudder post. Cf. KETCH.

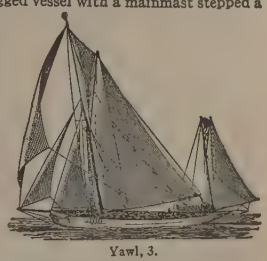

Yawl, 3.

yawl, *v. t.* To transport in a yawl. *Rare.*

yawl'er, *n.* A boatman on a yawl; one of the crew of a yawl.

yaw'me'ter (yô'mē'tĕr), *n.* [*yaw* + *-meter.*] An instrument designed to measure the angle of yaw of an aircraft.

yawn (yôn), *v. i.;* YAWNED (yônd); YAWN'ING. [ME. *ȝanien,* prob. for *ganien, gonien,* fr. AS. *gānian,* influenced by the kindred ME. *yonen, yenen, ȝeonien,* AS. *geonian, ginian,* to yawn, *gīnan* (in comp.) to yawn, open wide; akin to G. *gähnen* to yawn, OHG. *ginōn, geinōn,* also *gīēn,* ON. *gīna* to yawn, *gin* the mouth, OSlav. *zijati* to yawn, L. *hiare* to gape, yawn. Cf. HIATUS.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To open the mouth wide; specif.: **a** To stretch a wide-open mouth for food or prey; hence, to seek or desire greedily; to long. "Still the insatiable maw of this institute of learn-

---

yard'ful, *n.; pl.* -FULS. See -FUL.
yarding engine. = YARDER.
yards'man (yärdz'măn), *n.* = 1st YARDMAN.
yare. † EAR, THEIR, VAIR, YORE.
yark (yärk), *v. t.* [AS *gearcian* to make ready.] *Obs.* **a** To make ready; to prepare. **b** To dispose; place. **c** To grant.
yark (yärk). Var. of YERK.
Yar'kand' (yär'kănd'), *n.* [From *Yarkand,* western Sinkiang, China.] *Rugs.* See CHINESE TURKESTAN, 2.
yarl (yärl), *n.* = JARL.
yar'ly (yär'lĭ). Var. of EARLY. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
yarnd. Yarned. *Ref. Sp.*
yar'rin-gle, *n.* = YARNWINDLE.
yarth, yarth'en. Vars. of EARTH, EARTHEN. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
Ya'ru. = AARU.
yar'whip' (yär'hwĭp'; -wĭp'), **yar'wip'** (-wĭp'). Vars. of YARWHELP.
yas (yäs; yăs). Dial. var. of YES.
Yasht (yăsht; yŭsht). *n.* [Av. *yashtay* adoration.] See AVESTA.
yas-mak'. Var. of YASHMAK.
Yas'na (yăs'nä; yŭs'-), *n.* [Av., worship, sacrifice. See YAJNA.] See AVESTA.
yat (yăt; yät). Var. of GATE, opening. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
yat. Corrupt. of THAT.
yatch. † YACHT. [*exc. Dial.*]
yate (yāt). Var. of GATE. *Obs.*
Yat'i-gan, *n.* = YAHGAN.
yauger. Var. of JAUGER.
yaul. † YAWL.
yaum'er. Var. of YAMMER.
yaup (yäp; yŏp). Var. of YAP, *adj.*
yaup, yaup'er. Vars. of YAWP, YAWPER.
ya'va, *n. sing. & pl.* [Skr., prop., barleycorn.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*
ya'va. Var. of KAVA.
Ya'vi-te'ro. Var. of JAVITERO.
Ya'wah. Var. of YAHWEH.
yawd. Var. of YAUD.
yaw'ey (yô'ĭ). Var. of YAWY.
yawl'-rigged', *adj.* See -RIGGED.
yawls'man, *n.* = YAWLER.
yawm'er (yôm'ĕr). Scot. var. of YAMMER.

ing *yawned* for more." *Edna Ferber.* **b** To gape in surprise or bewilderment. **c** To open the mouth involuntarily through drowsiness, dullness, or fatigue; to make a yawn. "The lazy, *yawning* drone." *Shak.*
2. To open wide; to open up as if to allow entrance or exit; as, the gates *yawned* before us; also, to form or present an opening or gap; to stretch, lie, fall, part, etc., so as to suggest a wide-open, or opening, mouth; as, a chasm *yawned* beside the road; the shores *yawned* wider as we approached the sea.
—, *Transitive*: **1.** To open wide; to make by opening.
2. To utter with a yawn; as, to *yawn* a reply.
3. To affect, bring, do, or the like, by or with yawning; as, to *yawn* callers into leaving.

yawn (yôn), *n.* **1.** Act of yawning, opening wide, or gaping; specif., an involuntary act, excited by drowsiness, etc., and consisting of a deep and long inspiration usually following several successive attempts at inspiration, the mouth, fauces, etc., typically being wide open.
2. A chasm, mouth, opening, or passageway.
Now gape the graves, and through their *yawns* let loose
Imprisoned spirits. *Marston.*
3. Boredom; dullness. "The *yawn* of such a venture." *Shelley.*

yawn'er, *n.* One who or that which yawns.

yawn'ing, *adj.* That yawns; also, marked by yawning. — **yawn'ing-ly,** *adv.*

yawn'y, *adj.* Yawning; given to, or provocative of, yawning. — **yawn'i-ly,** *adv.* — **yawn'i-ness,** *n.*

yawp, yaup (yôp; yäp), *v. i.* [See YAWP, *n.*] *Chiefly Dial.* **a** To yelp; to scream as a bird; to bawl; to bellow. **b** Also *Slang.* To talk noisily, stridently, or overemphatically. **c** To yawn audibly; to gape.

yawp, yaup (yôp; yäp), *n.* [Partly imitative; cf. GAUP, *v.*, YAP, YELP.] **1.** A loud cry or noise, as a yelp, a screech, or a bellow. *Chiefly Dial.*
2. A yawping speech, complaint, criticism, or the like; speech or utterance suggestive of yawping. *Slang.*

yawp. Var. of YAP, *adj.*

yawp'er, yaup'er, *n.* A dog, bird, or person, that yawps. *Dial. & Slang.*

yaw'root' (yô'rōōt'; 200), **yaw'shrub'** (-shrŭb'), *n.* [See YAWWEED.] The queenroot. *Southern U. S.*

yaws (yôz), *n. pl.* [Of Cariban origin; cf. Calinago *yáya*, Galibi *poëtai ïaïa*.] *Med.* Frambesia. See 3d YAW **b**.

yaw'-sight'ed (66), *adj.* Squint-eyed. *Sailors' Slang.*

yaw'weed' (yô'wēd'), *n.* [From YAWS.] A tropical American shrub (*Morinda royoc*) with small white odorous flowers; — called also *rhubarb* and *wild mulberry.* It was formerly considered a remedy for yaws.

yaw'y (-ĭ), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or afflicted with, yaws.

yax'che (yäsh'chĕ), *n.* [Sp. *yaxché, yaxci*, fr. Maya *yaxche, yaaxche*, lit., green tree.] The silk-cotton tree. *Yucatan.*

ya·ya' (yä·yä'), *n.* [Sp. *yaya, yayá*, prob. of Arawakan or Cariban origin.] Any of several tropical American trees; esp.: **a** A gum-yielding tree (*Protium panamense*) of Panama; — usually called *copa.* **b** *Puerto Rico.* = LANCEWOOD **b**. **c** *Brit. Honduras.* = CHAPARRO **c**.

Yaz'de·ger'di·an (yăz'dĕ·gûr'dĭ·ăn; -jûr'-), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Yazdegerd III, the last Sassanian monarch of Persia, who was overthrown by the Moslems.

Yazdegerdian Era. The Jalalaean Era. See ERA, *Table.*

Yaz'oo (yăz'ōō; yä'zōō), *n.* An Indian of a tribe formerly living on the Yazoo River in Mississippi. See TONIKAN.

Yaz'oo Fraud (yăz'ōō; yä'zōō). *U. S. Hist.* The grant by the State of Georgia, by Act of Jan. 7, 1795, of 35,000,000 acres of her western territory in the region of the Yazoo River, for $500,000, to the *Yazoo Companies.* Every member but one of the legislature was a shareholder in one or more of the companies. The act granting the land was repealed in 1796 by a new legislature but the United States Supreme Court (Fletcher *v.* Peck, 1810) declared the repealing act unconstitutional.

y-b-. For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning with *y-b-*, see forms in B-, as, for **y-bake'**, see BAKE. See also Y-.

y-blent', *past part.* Also, sometimes, **y-blend'.** **a** *Obs.* Blended or blinded. **b** *Archaic.* Blended, or mingled.

Y box. *Elec.* A box containing three wires of equal resistance joined to a common point. It is used in connection with a three-phase system to furnish the central point.

yc-. For various words beginning *yc-*, see forms in IC-; as, for **ycie,** see ICY.

y-c-. For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning with *y-c*, see forms in C-; as, for **y-cast',** see CAST. See also Y-.

Y chromosome. *Biol.* A sex chromosome present in certain male organisms which is visibly different in size or form from its allelomorphic mate the X chromosome. In individuals possessing the *XY* combination are males; those with two *X* chromosomes are females. See SEX, *n.*, 2.

y-clept', y-cleped' (ĭ-klĕpt'), *past part.* [AS. *geclipod, geclypod*, past part. of (*ge*)*clipian*, (*ge*)*clypian*, to call. See Y-; CLEPE.] Called; named. *Archaic.*

Y connection. **1.** *Elec.* = STAR CONNECTION.
2. *Fire Apparatus.* = SIAMESE CONNECTION.

Y cross, Y curve. See Y, *adj.*

Y current. *Elec.* The current through one branch of the star arrangement of a three-phase circuit. See STAR, *n.*, 9.

yd-. For words formerly spelled *yd-*, see forms in ID-.

y-d-. For various words in *y-d-*, see forms in D-. See also Y-.

-y'da·tis. [NL. See HYDATID.] A combining form for Gr. *-hydatis*, from *hydatis*, meaning a *vesicle*, as in blepharydatis, a vesicle affecting the eyelid.

Yd'grun (ĭd'grŭn; -grûn), *n.* In Samuel Butler's satirical novel *Erewhon*, a goddess of the Erewhonians; — an anagram of (Mrs.) *Grundy.*

y-dought' (ĭ-dōōt'), *past adj.* [ME. *idoȝt*, past part. of *iduȝen* to thrive, fr. AS. *gedugan.*] Thriven; prosperous. *Obs.*

ye (yē; 71), *pron.* [ME. *ye, þe*, nom. pl., fr. AS. *ge, gē*, akin to OS. *ge, gī*, OFris. *gī, ī*, D. *gij*, Dan. & Sw. *i*, ON. *ér*, OHG. *ir*, G. *ihr*, Goth. *jus*, Lith. *jus*, Gr. *hymeis*, Skr. *yuyam.*] *Archaic & Dial.* The personal pronoun of the second person. *Ye* is used: **1.** As nominative *pl.*; — orig. its only construction; also, in apposition with a noun in the vocative; as, *ye* gods.
Ye ben to me right welcome heartily. *Chaucer.*
2. As nominative *sing.* *Archaic & Dial.*
3. (*pron.* yĕ, yĭ) As objective *sing. & pl.*
Strange news to tell *ye!* *Dryden.*
Vain pomp and glory of this world, I hate *ye.* *Shak.*
4. Disjunctively, by way of address or for emphasis.
Hush ye, hush ye, little pet *ye!* *Scott.*

ye (thē; *cf.* THE, *def. art.*). An old method of printing the article *the* (AS. *þe*), "y" being used for the Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, and Middle English character thorn (*þ*). It is often printed *y*ᵉ as if a contraction, like *y*ᵗ for *that*, and is sometimes incorrectly pronounced *yē*. See Y and cf. THORN, *n.*, 5; cf. also *Pron.* § 264.

ye (yē). Var. of YEA, *adv.* *Obs. exc. Dial.*

yea (yā; *obs. or archaic* yē), *adv.* [ME. *ye, ya, ȝe, ȝa*, fr. AS. *gēa, gē*; akin to OFris. *gē, iē*, OS., OHG., G., Dan., & Sw. *ja*, ON. *jā*, Goth. *ja, jai.* Cf. YES.] **1.** Yes; — an affirmative answer to a question asked or a request made, now superseded by *yes* except in sacred or solemn discourse. See YES, 1.
Let your communication be *yea, yea;* nay, nay. *Matt.* v. 37.
2. Indeed; truly; — introducing a question or assertion.
Yea, hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden? *Gen.* iii. 1.
3. More than this; not only so, but; — marking the addition of something more emphatic. *Archaic.* Cf. NAY, *adv.*, 2.
I therein do rejoice, *yea*, and will rejoice. *Phil.* i. 18.

yea, *n.* **1.** The word "yea" uttered in assent; an affirmative reply; specif., an affirmative vote; one who votes in the affirmative; as, 20 *yeas* and no nays.
2. That which is unequivocally or absolutely true; certainty.

yea, *v. i.* To say "yea."

yea and nay. **a** An equivocal, hesitant, or doubtful statement, as of doctrine, or stand, as on policy; a saying or doing one thing and then the other.
But as God is true, our word toward you was not *yea and nay.* 2 *Cor.* i. 18
b In *by yea and nay*, by a simple formula of declaration that is not technically an oath. **c** Hence, one who uses "by yea and nay"; specif., a Quaker.

yea'-and-nay', *adj.* **a** Ambiguous; vacillating; equivocal. **b** That is a Quaker; pertaining to Quakers. **c** Slavishly obedient to the dictates of one's superior or one's party; also, having no opinions of one's own. **d** Of a vote, taken by roll call and a count of the yeas and nays.

Yea and Nay, Richard. See RICHARD YEA AND NAY.

yeal'ing (yēl'ĭng), *n.* [Also *yeildin, eeldin.* See EVEN; ELD; -ING.] A contemporary in age. *Scot.*

yean (yēn), *v. t. & i.*; YEANED (yēnd); YEAN'ING. [AS. (assumed) *geēanian*, fr. *ge-* + *ēanian* to yean; akin to L. *agnus* a lamb, Gr. *amnos*, OIr. *ūan*, OSlav. *agnę.* Cf. EAN.] To bring forth young, as a goat or a sheep; to ean; lamb.

yean'ling (yēn'lĭng), *n.* [*yean* + 1st *-ling.* Cf. EANLING.] A lamb or a kid; an eanling. — *adj.* Newborn; young.

year (yēr; 277), *n.* [ME. *yer, yeer, ȝer*, fr. AS. *gēar*; akin to OFris. *iēr, gēr*, OS. *jār, gēr*, D. *jaar*, OHG. *jār*, G. *jahr*, ON. *ár*, Dan. *aar*, Sw. *år*, Goth. *jer*, Gr. *hōra* a season of the year, springtime, a part of the day, an hour, *hōros* a year, Av. *yāre* year. Cf. HOUR, YORE.] **1.** The time of one apparent revolution of the sun around the ecliptic; the period occupied by the earth in making its revolution around the sun, called the ***astronomical, equinoctial, natural, solar,*** or ***tropical, year,*** whose length is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45.51 seconds. The ***fictitious year*** is the interval between two successive returns of the sun's center to *sun's mean longitude* 280° (used in reducing star places). The ***lunar year*** is a period of 12 lunar months. The ***lunar astronomical year,*** of 12 lunar synodical months, has a length of 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, 34 seconds. The ***common lunar year*** consists of 12 lunar civil months, or 354 days. Abbr. *yr.* See ANOMALISTIC YEAR, SIDEREAL YEAR, TROPICAL YEAR.
2. A period of 365 days or, in the case of leap year, 366 days. The *calendar, civil,* or *legal,* year has the same number of days, is divided into 12 calendar months, and is now reckoned as beginning with January 1 and ending with December 31. Formerly, in England, the legal year began on Annunciation Day, March 25; the change to January 1 took place on that day in 1752; in Scotland such a change had been made in 1600. Hence, dates between January 1 and March 25 are sometimes written thus: February 21, 1574–5, that is, 1575 according to present reckoning. In statutes a year means a calendar year, unless a contrary intention is expressed. At the common law and as defined in some codes a ***half year*** consists of 182 days; a ***quarter of a year,*** of 91 days. The lunar year of 354 days, divided into 12 months, is the regular common Hebrew year and was the ancient Greek year, intercalation being resorted to to maintain some correspondence between the lunar and solar years. See CALENDAR, LEAP YEAR, BISSEXTILE, COMMON YEAR, MOHAMMEDAN YEAR, JEWISH CALENDAR, GREEK CALENDAR, LUNISOLAR PERIOD, SOTHIC YEAR.
3. A period having the same or approximately the same length as the civil year, but having different limits which are fixed by a special calendar or schedule; more narrowly, that much of the civil year when a school, college, court, or the like, is in session; — always qualified; as, the school *year;* the liturgical *year;* the fiscal *year* of a government.
4. A year (esp. sense 2) spent in some specified or implied manner; as, four *years* of study abroad; sentenced for 21 *years;* specif., *R.C.Ch.*, a remission of temporal or purgatorial punishment for sin to an extent equivalent to one year of canonical penance. See INDULGENCE, 6.
5. A time coextensive with the period between one birthday and the next; — used in computing age; as, he is 19 *years* today; hence, *pl.*, age; also, old age; as, to one of his *years*; a man in *years.*
6. *Chiefly pl.* In vague use: **a** A period of time; times; as, in *years* to come; in other *years.* **b** A long time; a considerable while; as, *years* after or before; *years* ago.
7. The course or progress of the four seasons; also, (such a) season of the year. *Poet.*
Richly paint the vernal *year.* *Gray.*
8. The time in which any planet completes a revolution about the sun; as, the *year* of Jupiter or of Saturn.
☞ *Year* is used as a collective plural when preceded by a numeral and followed by *old* or used attributively; as, a three-*year*-old child; a forty-*year*-old school; a two-*year* lease; a ten-*year* sentence.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:
year-born **year-marked** **year-round**
year-counted **year-old**

year (yēr), *v. t.* To have for a year; — only in ***to year and day,*** to hold or have in possession for a year and a day.

ye·a'ra (yā·ä'rä), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The poison oak (*Rhus diversiloba*) of the Pacific coast.

year and a day. *Law.* The time allowed in various legal limitations of time for an act or an event to take place, so that there shall certainly be an interim of a full year. In computing a *year and a day* after an event, the day on which the event happened is included in the reckoning. Sometimes in arbitrary legal reckoning the period is longer than a calendar year and a day.

year'bird' (yēr'bûrd'), *n.* An East Indian white-tailed hornbill (*Rhyticeros undulatus*) having on the base of the beak strong plications, each supposed to represent a year of growth.

year'book' (yēr'bŏŏk'), *n.* A book published yearly; any annual report or summary of the statistics or facts of a year, designed to be used as a reference book; an annual; as, a church *yearbook.*

Year Book. *Eng. Law.* Any of the series of books containing annual reports of cases as judged in the courts of England from 1292 (20 Edw. I) to the reign of Henry VIII. The circumstances of their preparation and publication are in dispute.

year count. = WINTER COUNT.

year'day' (yēr'dā'), *n.* **1.** **a** *Obs.* Anniversary. **b** *pl.* Days as part of a year. *Poet.*
2. In the Cotsworth and other proposed reformed calendars, a holiday not included in any month or week but needed to complete the astronomical year.
3. *Anthropol.* Any day by which a primitive people marks the passing of the year.

year hour. See HOUR, *n.*, 11.

year in, year out. From year to year; continuously.

year letter. See HALLMARK.

year'ling (yēr'lĭng; yûr'-; 277), *n.* [*year* + 1st *-ling.*]
1. One that is a year old, as a child, a plant, etc.; usually, an animal one year old, or in the second year of its age; — applied chiefly to cattle, sheep, and horses. The racing and trotting rules provide that the age of a horse shall be reckoned from January 1st of the year when it was foaled.
2. A member of the next to the lowest class in the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

year'ling, *adj.* A year old; of a year's age, duration, or growth.

year'long' (yēr'lŏng'), *adj.* Lasting through a year.

year'ly (yēr'lĭ; yûr'-), *adj.* [AS. *gēarlīc.*] Of, pertaining to, or for, a year or the year; recurring every year; made, done, observed, produced, received, etc., every year or during each year; annual; as, hired on a *yearly* basis; *yearly* payments; the *yearly* revolution of the earth.

year'ly, *adv.* [AS. *gēarlīce.*] Annually; once a year; from year to year; as, blessings *yearly* bestowed.
Yearly will I do this rite. *Shak.*

yearly meeting. *Society of Friends.* The annual general assembly of representatives of the meetings held each quarter, and others; also, the geographical territory covered by such representation.

yearn (yûrn), *v.*; YEARNED (yûrnd); YEARN'ING. [ME. *yernen, ȝernen, ȝeornen*, fr. AS. *geornian, gyrnan, gjernan*; akin to AS. *georn* desirous, eager, OS. *gern* desirous, *girnean, gernean*, to desire, D. *gaarne* gladly, willingly, G. *gern*, OHG. *gerno*, adv., *gern*, adj., G. *gier* greed, OHG. *girī* greed, *ger* desirous, G. *gerön* to desire, G. *begehren*, ON. *girna* to desire, *gjarn* eager, Goth. *faihugairns* covetous, *gairnjan* to desire, and to Gr. *chairein* to rejoice, be glad, L. *horiri, hortari*, to urge, Skr. *haryati* he likes, yearns for. Cf. EUCHARIST, EXHORT.] *Intransitive*:
1. To be filled with desire; to be uneasy with eager longing and anxiety; to be drawn in love or desire; as, he *yearned* for news of his family; his heart *yearns* after the land of his birth.
2. To feel compassion or tender love; to be moved with pity, grief, or sympathy. "My manly heart doth *yearn.*" *Shak.*
Not the first mother to love her offspring scornfully, and to aversely *yearn.* *Hardy.*
3. To sound, look, etc., so as to show yearning. *Poetic.*
Gave utterance by the *yearning* of an eye. *Tennyson.*
4. *Hunting.* To give tongue; — said of dogs. *Obs.*
—, *Transitive*: **1.** *Obs.* **a** To long for eagerly or anxiously; to crave. **b** To request eagerly; to beg.
2. To fill with pain or pity; grieve; vex. *Now Dial.*
It *yearns* me not if men my garments wear. *Shak.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See LONG.

yearn, *n.* A yearning; an eager desire; a longing.

yearn (yûrn; yärn). Scot. & dial. of EARN.

yearn'ful (yûrn'fŏŏl; -fl), *adj.* [ME. *ȝeornful*, fr. AS. *geornfull.*] Full of yearning; mournful. — **yearn'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **yearn'ful-ness,** *n.*

yearn'ing (yûr'nĭng), *adj.* That yearns. — **-ing-ly,** *adv.*

yearn'ing, *n.* Act of one who yearns; eager or anxious longing; tenderness.

yearn'ing (yûr'nĭng), **yearn'ings** (-nĭngz). Vars. of EARNING, EARNINGS, rennet.

yearn'ling (yûrn'lĭng), *n.* [See 1st -LING.] A child that stirs up yearning. *Lamb.*

year'ock (yēr'ŭk), *n.* A hen one year old. *Scot.*

year of confusion. The 708th year of the Roman Era, 46 B.C., when the Julian calendar was introduced.

year of grace. Any year of the Christian Era; annus Domini; — called also **year of our Lord.**

year's'-gift' (yērz'gĭft'), *n.* A new-year gift. *Obs.*

year's mind. *Eccl.* A commemoration of a deceased person, as by a Mass, a year after his death. Cf. MONTH'S MIND **a**.

year's purchase. The amount that is yielded by the annual income of property; — used in expressing the value of a thing in the number of years required for its income to yield its purchase price, in reckoning the amount to be paid for annuities, etc.

yeast (yēst), *n.* [ME. *ȝeest, ȝest*, fr. AS. *gist*; akin to ON. *jöstr, jastr*, D. *gest, giet*, G. *gischt, gischt*, OHG. *jesan* (strong, v. i.), *jerian* (weak, v. t.), to ferment, G. *gischen, gischen, gähren*, Gr. *zestos* boiled, *zein* to boil, Skr. *yasati, yasyati*, it seethes. Cf. ECZEMA.] **1.** A sub-

---

yawnd. Yawned. *Ref. Sp.*

yawn'ey (yôn'ĭ), *n.* Also **yawn'ups** (-ŭps). = CONY, 1. *Dial. Eng.*

yawn'ful, *adj.* See -FUL. — **yawn'ful-ly,** *adv.* [-PROOF.]

yawn'proof' (66), *adj.* See **yawpt.** Yawped. *Ref. Sp.*

y-be', Obs. past part. of BE.

y-bet', Obs. past part. of BEAT, BEET.

y-bore', Obs. past part. of BEAR.

y-born', *past part. Obs.* **a** Born. **b** Borne. [BORROW.]

y-bor'wed. Obs. past part. of

y-bound', **y-bounde',** **y-bound'en,** **y-bound'own,** **y-bownde',** *past part.* Bound. *Obs.*

y branch. See Y, *adj.*

y-break', *v. t.* [AS. *gebrecan.*] To break. *Obs.* [part. of BURN.]

y-brend', **y-brent',** Obs. past

Y bridge. See Y, *adj.*

ych'a. Obs. var. for *each one.* Cf. ILKA.

y-choled'. Contr. for *I would. Obs.*

y-chone', Each one. *Obs.* Cf. ILKA.

y-clad' (ĭ-klăd'). Archaic past part. of CLOTHE.

y-cleepe', *v. i.* [See Y-CLEPT.] To call; name. *Obs.*

y-clong'en. Obs. past part. of CLING. [CROWN.]

y-coroned. Obs. past part. of

y-couped', *part. adj.* [OF. *couper* to cut. See Y-.] Cut; slit. *Obs.*

Y'da·lir (ŭ'dä·lĭr; ē'-), *n.* [ON. *Ydalir.*] See ASGARD.

y-day', Short for YESTERDAY.

ydel. ✝ IDLE, IDOL.

y-demed', Obs. past part. of DEEM.

y-dight', *past part.* = DIGHT. *Obs.*

y-do', **y-dobbed'.** Obs. past part. of DO, DUB.

y-drad', **y-dred'.** Obs. past part. of DREAD. [stone. *Obs.*]

ydriades, *n.* A kind of precious

y-drore', *past part.* [AS. *gedroren*, past part. of (*ge*)*drēosan* to fall.] Fallen. *Obs.*

y'ē, y'ea. ✝ EYE.

yea'-and-nay'ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

yead (yĕd). Dial. Eng. var. of HEAD.

yeaghe. ✝ YACHT.

ye'ah (yā'ä). Corrupt. of YES.

yea'-nay', *adj.* = YEA-AND-NAY.

yeard (yērd; yûrd). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of EARTH.

yeared (yērd), *adj.* Aged. *Obs.*

yearely. ✝ YEARLY.

year'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

yearn. ✝ YARN.

yearth (yērth; yûrth). Var. of EARTH. *Obs. exc. Dial.* [saying.]

yea saycr. = YES MAN. — **yea**

---

stance consisting of the aggregated cells of certain minute sac fungi (see def. 2, below), and appearing as a surface froth or as a thick sediment in fruit juices, malt worts, and other saccharine liquids, in which it induces alcoholic fermentation through the agency of an enzyme (see ZYMASE). Surface or top yeast, resulting in ***top fermentation***, develops more rapidly and at higher temperatures than sedimentary or bottom yeast, which gives rise to ***bottom fermentation***. Yeast is widely used in making alcoholic liquors, esp. beer, and in baking, as a means of leavening. **2.** Any minute unicellular fungus of the family Saccharomycetaceæ; a yeast plant or cell. See SACCHAROMYCES. **3.** A commercial product consisting of meal or the like impregnated with living yeast (see sense 1, above); esp., a yeast cake, or yeast cakes collectively. **4.** Spume, or foam, as of water. **5.** Figuratively: **a** That which causes ferment; a leaven; as, ideas which are a *yeast* to receptive minds. **b** Ferment; agitation; tumultuousness.

The crudities and *yeast* of youth. *F. T. Palgrave.*

yeast (yēst), *v. i.* To ferment; to froth; to rise, as bread. — *v. t.* To impregnate with yeast.

yeast bee. = 2d BEE, 5.

yeast'-bit'ten, *adj.* *Brewing.* Too much affected by yeast; — said of beer when it has a bitter yeasty flavor.

yeast cake. A mealy or doughy cake impregnated with living yeast cells, used for raising bread, etc.

yeast cell. A yeast plant; a yeast (sense 2).

yeast fungus. A fungus of the order Saccharomycetales.

yeast'ing (yēs'tĭng), *adj.* That yeasts; serving as a yeast or leaven; characterized by or provocative of agitation, expansion, etc., within a mass or group. — *n.* State or instance of that which is yeasting.

yeast plant. = YEAST, 2.

yeast powder. Baking powder.

yeast spot. *Plant Pathol.* A disease of Lima beans caused by a yeast *Nematospora phaseoli*, which attacks the seeds within the pods.

yeast'y (yēs'tĭ), *adj.;* -I-ER (-tĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, yeast; resembling yeast; covered with yeast or froth like yeast; as, a *yeasty* taste, substance, color, or liquor. **2.** Figuratively: **a** Yeasting; agitated. **b** Frothy; light; frivolous. **c** Foaming; spumy; — esp. of water.

yed (yĕd), *n. Scot.* **a** Fib. **b** Wrangle. — *v. i. Scot.* **a** To fib; to lie. **b** To wrangle; quarrel.

yed (yĕd). Dial. Eng. var. of HEAD, YARD, a staff.

Yed'do spruce (yĕd'ō). [From *Yeddo* (now Tokyo), JAPAN.] An ornamental evergreen tree (*Picea jezoensis*) of eastern Asia, often cultivated for its handsome foliage. Its dark-green leaves are silvery white beneath.

yede (yēd). [See YODE.] Obs. past tense & past part. of GO. Hence: *v. i.* To go; proceed. *Pseudo-Archaic.*

yed'er, *adj.* [Cf. AS. *ǣdre* quickly, promptly.] Quick; prompt; also, great; vehement. — **yed'er-ly,** *adv.* *Both Obs.*

yegg (yĕg), *n.* Also **yegg'man** (yĕg'măn), *n.* [Said to be after a safebreaker named John *Yegg*, but prob. fr. G. *jäger* hunter, as being orig. a tramp scout for burglars. See YACHT.] A criminal tramp; esp., an itinerant safebreaker or burglar; hence, broadly, any burglar. *Slang.*

ye-gui'ta (yā-gē'tä), *n.* [Sp., perh. of Am. Ind. origin.] The black-necked stilt. See STILT, *n.*, 4. *Puerto Rico.*

yeld (yĕld), *adj.* [AS. *geld.* See GELD, *adj.*] *Scot. & Dial.* Of an animal, esp. a cow or ewe: **a** Barren; having slipped her young; not old enough to bear. **b** Giving no milk.

yel'drin, yel'drine, yel'dring (yĕl'drĭn), **yel'drock** (-drŭk), *n.* [Also *yoldring, yowlring.* See YELLOW; RING.] Yellowhammer. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

yell (yĕl), *v.;* YELLED (yĕld); YELL'ING. [ME. *yellen, ȝellen,* fr. AS. *ȝiellan, gillan, gyllan;* akin to D. *gillen,* OHG. *gellan,* G. *gellen,* ON. *gjalla,* Sw. *gälla* to ring, resound, and to AS., OS., & OHG. *galan* to sing, ON. *gala.* Cf. CELANDINE, NIGHTINGALE, STANNEL.] *Intransitive:* **1.** To cry out with a loud and sharp or strident or hideous noise; to shriek; to cry or scream as with agony, horror, or intense excitement; as, to *yell* for help or like a demon; boys dancing and *yelling.*

2. Hence: **a** To make a sound like yelling. **b** To indulge in noisy speech, propaganda, etc. **c** To give a yell, or cheer; as, they gathered in a group and *yelled* for the team.

—, *Transitive:* **1.** To utter or declare with a yell; to shout. **2.** To affect, bring, or the like, by yelling; — with *in, into, to,* etc.; as, to *yell* a team to victory.

yell, *n.* The act, instance, or sound, of yelling; specif.: **a** A scream or shriek, more or less involuntary, resulting from terror, pain, rage, or other strong feeling. **b** A cry of certain animals. **c** A characteristic shout or cry, as used sometimes in warfare; as, an Apache *yell;* the *yell* of charging cavalry. **d** *U. S. & Canada.* A shout or cheer, usually rhythmic and composed of an agreed or fixed set of words or syllables, used esp. by college students; as, before the party broke up they gave the college *yell.*

yell. Var. of ALE, EVIL, HALE, YELD. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

yell'er (yĕl'ĕr), *n.* One who yells.

yel'ler (yĕl'ĕr), *adj.* Dial. & illit. var. of YELLOW.

yell'ing (yĕl'ĭng), *adj.* That yells; full of yells; clamorous; strident.

yell'och (yĕl'ŭk), *n. & v.* [See YELL.] Scream; yell. *Scot.*

yel'low (yĕl'ō), *adj.;* YEL'LOW-ER (-ō-ĕr); YEL'LOW-EST. [ME. *yelow, yelwe, ȝelow, ȝalowe, ȝolou,* fr. AS. *geolu* (gen. masc. & neut. *geolwes*); akin to D. *geel,* OS. & OHG. *gelo,* G. *gelb,* ON. *gulr,* L. *helvus* light bay, Gr. *chloē* young verdure, *chlōros* greenish yellow, Lith. *žalias* green, Skr. *hari* tawny, yellowish. Cf. ARSENIC, CHLORINE, GALL bile, GLASS, GOLD, LURID, YOLK.] **1.** Of the color yellow; of a color of the hue of sulphur or of a hue somewhat less red than that of gold. See YELLOW, *n.*

2. Extended senses: **a** Changed to a yellow hue through age, disease (as jaundice), or discoloration; yellowed; sallow; as, *yellow* parchment, leaves, or skin. **b** Having a yellow complexion, as a Mongolian, a dark quadroon, or a mulatto; hence, Mongolian, quadroon, etc. **c** *Obs.* Stiffened with saffron-colored starch; — of ruffs. **d** Dressed in yellow. **e** *Nav.* Having the rank of rear admiral but unattached to a squadron; — of certain retired admirals in the British Navy.

3. Figuratively: **a** Jaundiced, or jealous, envious, melancholy, or the like. **b** Cowardly or treacherous; recreant; dishonorable; mean; contemptible; as, he has a *yellow* streak. **c** Sensational; — said of some newspapers, their makers, etc. Hence, ***yellow journal, yellow journalism, yellow journalist, yellow press.***

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

yellow-aproned	**yellow-finned**	**yellow-pinioned**
yellow-armed	**yellow-flagged**	**yellow-pyed**
yellow-backed	**yellow-fleeced**	**yellow-rayed**
yellow-banded	**yellow-fleshed**	**yellow-red**
yellow-barked	**yellow-flowered**	**yellow-ringed**
yellow-barred	**yellow-flowering**	**yellow-ringleted**
yellow-beaked	**yellow-footed**	**yellow-ripe**
yellow-bearded	**yellow-fringed**	**yellow-robed**
yellow-bellied	**yellow-fronted**	**yellow-rooted**
yellow-billed	**yellow-fruited**	**yellow-rumped**
yellow-black	**yellow-funneled**	**yellow-sallow**
yellow-blossomed	**yellow-girted**	**yellow-sealed**
yellow-blotched	**yellow-gloved**	**yellow-shanked**
yellow-bodied	**yellow-haired**	**yellow-shouldered**
yellow-breasted	**yellow-handed**	**yellow-skinned**
yellow-browed	**yellow-headed**	**yellow-skirted**
yellow-brown	**yellow-hilted**	**yellow-speckled**
yellow-capped	**yellow-horned**	**yellow-splotched**
yellow-centered	**yellow-hosed**	**yellow-spotted**
yellow-crowned	**yellow-jerkined**	**yellow-sprinkled**
yellow-cheeked	**yellow-labeled**	**yellow-stained**
yellow-chinned	**yellow-leaved**	**yellow-starched**
yellow-collared	**yellow-legged**	**yellow-striped**
yellow-colored	**yellow-legginged**	**yellow-tailed**
yellow-covered	**yellow-lettered**	**yellow-throated**
yellow-crested	**yellow-lit**	**yellow-tinged**
yellow-crocked	**yellow-locked**	**yellow-tinging**
yellow-dotted	**yellow-lustered**	**yellow-tinted**
yellow-dun	**yellow-maned**	**yellow-tipped**
yellow-dyed	**yellow-marked**	**yellow-toed**
yellow-eared	**yellow-necked**	**yellow-tressed**
yellow-faced	**yellow-nosed**	**yellow-tufted**
yellow-feathered	**yellow-olive**	**yellow-washed**
yellow-fin	**yellow-painted**	**yellow-white**
yellow-fingered	**yellow-papered**	**yellow-winged**

yel'low, *n.* **1.** **a** Any of several colors the hues of which resemble those of ripe lemons, or of butter, or of sunflowers; any color the hue of which is that of the portion of the color spectrum lying between red and green; esp., any of the colors normally seen when the portion of the physical spectrum of wave lengths 571.5 to 578.5 millimicrons, specif. 574.5 millimicrons, is employed as a stimulus. **b** That one of the four psychological primaries (see *psychological primary,* under PRIMARY, *n.*, 3) which is seen when energy of wave length 574.5 mμ is employed as a stimulus. **2.** Any pigment or dye that colors yellow (sense 1). **3.** Something that is yellow; esp., a group or thing that is distinguished by a yellow color; as, to prefer the *yellows* among roses. **4.** Specif.: **a** The yolk of an egg. Cf. WHITE, *n.*, 2 **a**. **b** One of the yellow races, as a Mongolian. **c** *Dial. Eng.* Gold. **d** One of a group of butterflies in which the predominating color is yellow. It includes the common small yellow butterflies. Also, *pl.*, this group. **e** *Slang.* A yellow journal (see YELLOW, *adj.*, 3 **c**). **f** Short for YELLOW SPONGE; also, yellow sponges, collectively; as, three lots of *yellow.* **5.** **a** *pl.* Jaundice, esp. of domestic animals, as sheep. **b** *Obs.* A jaundiced humor; jealousy; — commonly in plural. **6.** *pl. Plant Pathol.* Any of several unrelated plant diseases occurring in aster, cabbage, celery, peach, etc., in which growth is stunted and there is a characteristic yellowing of the foliage.

yel'low (yĕl'ō), *v. t.;* YEL'LOWED (-ōd); YEL'LOW-ING (-ō-ĭng). To make or turn yellow; to cause to have a yellow tinge or color; as, white silk *yellowed* through age or washing.

Cowslips *yellowed* the meadow flats. *G. Meredith.*

Specif., to make a yellow admiral of (see YELLOW, *adj.*, 2 **e**). — *v. i.* To become yellow or yellower; to turn yellow.

yel'low, *v. i.* [From YELL, after *bellow.*] = YELP. *Obs.*

yellow adder's–tongue. The dogtooth violet (*Erythronium americanum.*

yellow alder. A tropical American shrubby herb (*Turnera ulmifolia*) with lanceolate-oblong leaves and axillary, solitary, yellow flowers; — called also *sagerose.*

yellow angelfish *or* **angel.** See ANGELFISH **b**.

yellow antimony. See ANTIMONY, 2.

yellow apiol. See APIOLE, 2.

yellow archangel. A European dead nettle (*Lamium galeobdolon*) with yellow flowers.

yellow ash. = YELLOWWOOD **a** (1).

yellow asphodel. The plant *Asphodeline lutea.*

yellow aster. = GOLDEN ASTER.

yellow atrophy. *Med.* = ACUTE YELLOW ATROPHY.

yellow avens. A yellow-flowered avens (*Geum strictum*); also, the related *G. macrophyllum.*

yellow azalea. = FLAME AZALEA.

yellow baboon. A long-tailed yellowish African baboon (*Papio cynocephalus*).

yellow bachelor's–button. The yellow milkwort.

yel'low-back' (yĕl'ō-băk'), *n.* **1.** A popular, cheap novel; — so called from the former practice, esp. in England, of binding such books in yellow board or paper covers. **2.** A fresh-water mussel (*Lampsilis anodontoides*) of the Mississippi Valley and southeastern United States, having a heavy shell covered with yellow periostracum, and highly valued for mother-of-pearl.

yel'low–backed' rock'fish'. Also **yellow–backed rock cod.** A rockfish (*Pteropodus maliger*) of the Pacific coast of North America. It becomes nearly two feet long and is an important food fish.

yellow balm. The whorled loosestrife.

yellow balsam. **a** The jewelweed *Impatiens pallida.* **b** *Jamaica.* A strong-scented West Indian shrub (*Croton flavens*).

yel'low–band'ed hus·sar'. See HUSSAR, 3.

yellow bark. **a** Calisaya bark. **b** The yellow-bark oak; also, its bark.

yel'low–bark' oak. The black oak *Quercus velutina.*

yellow bartonia. A yellow-flowered screwstem (*Bartonia virginica*) common in eastern North America.

yellow bass (băs). A North American fresh-water bass (*Chrysoperca,* syn. *Morone, interrupta*) native of the lower parts of the Mississippi and its tributaries. It is yellow, with several more or less broken black stripes or bars.

yellow basswood. The common linden (*Tilia glabra*) of North America.

yellow beak. = BEJAN.

yellow bear. The yellow woolly bear. See WOOLLY BEAR.

yellow beardtongue. A perennial herb (*Pentstemon confertus*) of the Rocky Mountain region, with showy yellow flowers.

yellow bear's–foot. The leafcup *Polymnia uvedalia.*

yellow bedstraw. The common European yellow-flowered bedstraw (*Galium verum*).

yellow bell. **a** The dogtooth violet *Erythronium americanum.* **b** The yellow, funnel-shaped flower of the commonly cultivated *Allamanda cnerifolia* or *A. schottii;* also, the plants themselves. **c** *pl.* The California yellow bells.

Yellow Bellflower. *Hort.* An attractive winter apple of a yellow color which deepens in storage.

yel'low–bel'lied fly'catch'er. A small flycatcher (*Empidonax flaviventris*) of eastern North America.

yellow–bellied sapsucker *or* **woodpecker.** See SAPSUCKER.

yellow–bellied terrapin. See TERRAPIN.

yel'low·bel'ly (yĕl'ō-bĕl'ĭ), *n.* **1.** A frog; hence, *Local, Eng., & Ir.*, a native of a fen district. **2.** A name of contempt for: **a** *Southwestern U. S.* A Mexican. **b** *Sailor's Slang.* A half-caste. **3.** **a** Either of two American fresh-water sunfishes, the red-breasted bream and an allied species (*Eupomotis gibbosus*). **b** The squawfish. **c** An Australian food fish (*Ctenolates,* syn. *Plectroplites, ambiguus*) of the family Serranidæ. **d** In New Zealand, any of several flatfishes, as *Ammotretis guntheri,* which is an important market fish. **e** *Trade Term.* The tortoise shell from the plastron of the turtle. It is of a uniform yellow color.

yellow belly. *Plant Pathol.* = YELLOW BERRY, 2.

yellow bennet. The yellow avens *Geum strictum.*

yel'low·ber'ry (yĕl'ō-bĕr'ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -BERRIES (-ĭz). The Persian berry *Rhamnus infectoria.*

yellow berry. **1.** *pl. Dyeing.* = BUCKTHORN BERRIES. **2.** *Plant Pathol.* A condition of mature grains of hard wheat resulting from nitrogen deficiency and marked by the occurrence of light-yellow, opaque, soft, and starchy kernels among the normally hard, dark, translucent, red-amber grains; also, one of these kernels.

yellow bile. See 2d BILE, 1. *h*

yel'low·bill' (yĕl'ō-bĭl'), *n.* A scoter. *Local, U. S.*

yel'low–billed' cuck'oo. See CUCKOO, 1.

yellow–billed loon. See LOON.

yellow–billed magpie. See MAGPIE.

yellow–billed tropic bird. See TROPIC BIRD.

yellow birch. A North American birch (*Betula lutea*) with lustrous gray or yellow thin bark; also, its hard strong light-brown wood, used for furniture, buttons, etc.

yel'low·bird' (yĕl'ō-bûrd'), *n.* **a** The American goldfinch. See GOLDFINCH **b**. **b** *Local, U. S.* The yellow warbler **a**. **c** *Local, Eng.* The golden oriole. See ORIOLE, *n.*, 1.

yellow bird's–nest. The pinesap *Hypopitys multiflora.*

yellow blight. *Plant Pathol.* **a** A wilt of potatoes caused by *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum.* **b** Western tomato blight.

yellow body. *Anat.* The corpus luteum.

yellow book. **1.** [*caps.*] An English illustrated quarterly, issued from 1894 to 1897, having many famous contributors. It contained much of the work of Aubrey Beardsley. **2.** [F. *livre jaune.*] An official report of government affairs bound in yellow; — used esp. of French reports.

yellow box. A gum tree (*Eucalyptus melliodora*) of southern Australia, having yellow inner bark and hard yellowish wood somewhat resembling boxwood.

yellow boy. **a** *Slang, Brit.* A gold coin, as a sovereign or, formerly, a guinea. **b** *Colloq., U. S.* A man or boy who is a dark quadroon or mulatto.

yel'low–breast'ed bunt'ing. A bunting (*Emberiza aureola*) common in northern Russia and Siberia, wintering in tropical Asia. It is chestnut above, with a buff stripe over the eye, and a yellow breast crossed by a narrow band of dark streaks.

yellow–breasted chat. See 2d CHAT, 4.

yellow broom. The wild indigo *Baptisia tinctoria. U. S.*

yel'low–brown' race. *Anthropol.* Any of the Mongoloid races, including Mongol Asiatics and American Indians.

yellow buckeye. = SWEET BUCKEYE.

yellow buckthorn. A North American shrub (*Rhamnus caroliniana*) having leaves yellowish on the lower surface. Its bark is medicinal. See INDIAN CHERRY **a**.

yellow bugle. The ground pine (*Ajuga chamaepitys*).

yellow bunting. The European yellow-hammer.

yellow calla. An African aroid (*Zantedeschia elliottiana*) resembling the common calla, and widely cultivated for its yellow instead of white spathes. See GOLDEN CALLA.

yellow caltrop. A tropical American weedy herb (*Tribulus cistoides*) with yellow, axillary flowers and spiny fruit; — called also *turkey blossom.*

yellow camomile. A Eurasian perennial herb (*Anthemis tinctoria*) naturalized in North America, with hairy, divided leaves and yellow heads; — called also *oxeye camomile* and *golden marguerite.*

yellow cancerroot. A leafless, scaly, parasitic herb (*Anoplanthus fasciculatus*) of western North America, with solitary, purplish-yellow, irregular flowers.

yellow carmine. The color Dutch orange.

yellow cartilage. = ELASTIC CARTILAGE.

yellow cat. Any of three catfishes, *Ameiurus nebulosus, A. natalis,* and *Opladelus olivaris,* of the streams of the eastern and southern United States. They are more or less yellow and are excellent food fishes.

yellow catechu. = GAMBIER.

yellow cedar. **a** An evergreen tree (*Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*) of the Pacific coast of North America, often cultivated for ornament; also, its hard yellow wood, which is the most valuable of Alaskan timbers, unsurpassed for cabinet-work. Called also *yellow cypress, Alaska cedar.* **b** The western cedar *Juniperus occidentalis.* **c** The arborvitae *Thuja occidentalis.* **d** In Australia, a species of sumac (*Rhus rhodanthema*) yielding tannin.

yellow cells. See ZOOXANTHELLA.

yellow centaury. **a** The yellowwort. **b** The Barnaby's thistle *Centaurea solstitialis.*

yellow cherry. A small-fruited variety of tomato, used chiefly for preserving.

yellow chestnut oak. An American scrub oak (*Quercus prinoides*) with leaves yellowish underneath.

yellow cinchona. Calisaya bark.

yellow cleavers. Yellow bedstraw.

yellow clintonia. A common woodland herb (*Clintonia borealis*) of temperate regions of North America, with yellow nodding flowers and blue beadlike fruits. See WILD FLOWERS, *Plate.*

yellow clover. Either of the hop clovers *Trifolium aureum* and *T. procumbens.*

yellow cockscomb. = RATTLE, *n.*, 3 **a**.

yellow copperas. Copiapite.

yellow copper ore. Chalcopyrite.

---

yeast'i·ly, *adv.* Of YEASTY.
yeast'i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
yeast'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.
yeat (yēt). Dial. Eng. var. of EAT.
yeat (yāt; yē'ĕt; yet). Var. of OATE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
yeath'er (yĕth'ĕr). Var. of YEDDER, edder.
yedde, *v. i.* [AS. *gieddian, giddian,* sing.] To play; sing. *Obs.*
yed'der (yĕd'ĕr). Dial. var. of EDDER.
yed'ding (yĕd'ĭng), *n.* [AS. *geddung, giddung, gieddinq,* fr. *gieddian, giddian,* to sing, speak.] The song or tale of a minstrel. *Obs.*
Yed Posterior (yĕd), **Yed Prior.** [Ar. *yad* hand.] See STAR, *Table.*
yee (yē). Var. of YEA. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
yeel (yēl). Scot. var. of YULE.
yeel'a·man (yēl'ä-mĭn). Var. of HELAMAN.
yees (yēz). Var. of YEZ.
yeg. Yegg. *Ref. Sp.*
yeild (yēld). + YELD, *adj.*
yeice. + EKE, ITCH.
yel. Yell. *Ref. Sp.*
yeld. + ELD, OLLD. [*ex. Dial.*]
yeld (yĕld). Var. of YIELD. *Obs.*
yeld. Yelled. *Ref. Sp.*
yelde, *v. i.* [See YIELD.] To shield; help. *Obs.*
yelk (yĕlk). Var. of YOLK.
yel'low·am'mer. Var. of YELLOWHAMMER. *Local, Eng.*

yellow corydalis. = COLICWEED **c.**
yellow cottonwood. The cottonwood *Populus balsamifera.*
yel'low-cov'ered lit'er·a·ture. Cheap, sensational, or trashy, novels, etc.; — from the usual color of the covers. *Colloq.*
yellow cress. Any cress having yellow flowers; specif.: **a** Any species of *Barbarea* or winter cress. **b** Any of several species of *Rorippa*, as *R. palustris*, the marsh cress.
yel'low-cross' liq'uid. Also **yellow cross.** See MUSTARD GAS.
yel'low·crown' (yĕl'ō·kroun'), *n.* The myrtle warbler.
yel'low-crowned' night heron. See NIGHT HERON.
yel'low·cup' (yĕl'ō·kŭp'), *n.* The buttercup. *Rare.*
yellow cypress. **a** The yellow cedar *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis.* **b** The bald cypress *Taxodium distichum*; also, its wood.
yellow daisy. **1.** The black-eyed Susan *Rudbeckia hirta.* **2.** The color lemon yellow.
— **yel'low-dai'sy,** *adj.*
yellow day lily. = DAY LILY **a.**
yellow dead nettle. The weaselsnout.
yellow deal. **a** In Great Britain, the wood of the Scotch pine, and of the red pine *Pinus resinosa.* **b** In the United States, the wood of the yellow pine *Pinus echinata.*
yellow dip. See DIP, *n.*, 13.
yellow dirt. Gold. *Contemptuous.*
yellow dock. **a** The bitter dock. **b** The curled dock.
yellow dog. A mongrel; a cur; hence, a contemptible, worthless, or yellow (sense 3 **b**) person or thing. *Slang.*
yel'low-dog' (66), *adj.* Of, for, or characteristic of, yellow dogs. *Slang.*
yellow-dog contract. A contract of employment in which the worker agrees not to join a labor union, and which, usually, is terminated if he does join. *Slang.*
yellow-dog money. Money issued by a wildcat State bank; loosely, any wildcat money. Cf. RED DOG, **1 a, b, & c.** *Hist., U. S.*
yellow dogwood. The bastard dogwood.
yellow duckwing. A breed of game fowls having golden-yellow wing bows.
yellow dwarf. *Plant Pathol.* **a** A disease of potatoes, probably caused by a virus, characterized by dwarfing and yellowing of the foliage. **b** A virus disease of the onion, characterized by yellowing, crinkling and drooping of the leaves, and stunting of the bulbs.
yel'low-dye' tree. An African tree (*Xylopia polycarpa*) having bitter bark and yielding a yellowish dye.
yellow earth. = YELLOW OCHER (in both senses). — **yel'low-earth',** *adj.*
yellow eel. See EEL, *n.*, 1.
yellow eglantine. The Austrian brier.
yellow elder. A tropical American shrub or small tree (*Tecoma stans*) with compound leaves and profuse clusters of yellow, funnel-shaped flowers. It is widely planted for ornament in the tropics.
Yellow Emperor. = HUANG TI.
yel'low-eye' (yĕl'ō·ī'), *n.* The goldenseal (*Hydrastis canadensis*).
yel'low-eyed' (-īd'; 66), *adj.* Having a yellow eye or eyes, or yellow about the eyes.
yellow-eyed grass. Any plant of the genus *Xyris.*
yel'low-eyed'-grass' fam'i·ly. The Xyridaceae.
yellow-eyed hawk. An ignoble falcon.
yellow false jasmine. The Carolina jessamine. See GELSEMIUM.
yellow fever. *Med.* An acute, infectious, often fatal, febrile disease, characterized by jaundice, hemorrhages, a sudden onset of fever, vomiting, albuminuria, etc. It occurs in certain tropical and semitropical regions, esp. parts of Central and South America, Mexico, the West Indies and the west coast of Africa. In former years numerous epidemics occurred in southern Europe and in the southern and eastern parts of the United States. The virus is transmitted by a mosquito (see YELLOW-FEVER MOSQUITO). — **yel'low-fe'ver,** *adj.*
yel'low-fe'ver fly. A small fly of the genus *Sciara*, once erroneously connected with yellow fever.
yellow-fever mosquito. A small dark-colored mosquito (*Aëdes aegypti*) of the warmer parts of the world. It is the usual agent in the transmission of yellow fever. The virus producing yellow fever is carried from one human being to another in much the same way as the malaria parasite is carried by mosquitoes of the genus *Anopheles.* See AËDES; MALARIA PARASITE. Cf. ANOPHELES.
yellow fiber. *Anat.* = ELASTIC FIBER.
yellow fiddlewood. The spur tree.
yel'low·fin' (yĕl'ō·fĭn'), *n.* **a** *Local, U. S.* A large squeteague; also, the yellow perch. **b** *Scot.* A species of trout.
yel'low-finned', *or* **yel'low-fin', ron'ca·dor'.** See RONCADOR.
yellow-fin trout. A large and handsome yellow-finned cutthroat trout (*Salmo macdonaldi*) of Twin Lakes, Colorado.
yellow fir. **a** The Scotch pine. **b** The Douglas fir. **c** The white fir *Abies grandis.*
yel'low·fish' (yĕl'ō·fĭsh'), *n.* **a** The Atka fish. **b** A West Indian grouper (*Cephalopholis fulvus*) which is sometimes of a yellow color.
yellow flag. The quarantine flag of all nations, also carried at a vessel's fore to denote infectious disease on board.
yellow flag. The yellow iris.
yellow flower. The charlock *Brassica arvensis.*
yellow flower-de-luce. = YELLOW IRIS.
yel'low-flow'ered leaf'cup'. The leafcup *Polymnia uvedalia.*
yellow-flowered watercup. The huntsman's-horn.
yel'low-flow'er·ing pea. = YELLOW LUPINE **b.**
yellow foxglove. **a** *U. S.* The false foxglove. **b** The European yellow-flowered *Digitalis lutea.*
yellow foxtail. **a** A common weedy and bristly grass (*Setaria lutescens*) found in nearly all temperate countries. **b** The green foxtail.
yellow fringed orchis. A terrestrial orchid (*Blephariglottis ciliaris*) of eastern North America, with lanceolate leaves and showy spikes of yellow or orange fringed flowers.
yellow galt. *Veter.* Inflammation of the udder.
yellow gentian. **a** A bitterwort (*Gentiana lutea*) of southern Europe, having yellow flowers. See GENTIAN, 2. **b** A gentian (*Dasystephana flavida*) of eastern North America, with yellowish flowers. **c** The plant *Frasera carolinensis.*
yellow George. See GEORGE, **5 b.**
yellow gerardia. The false foxglove.
yellow ginseng. The blue cohosh.
yellow girl. A girl or woman who is a dark quadroon or mulatto. *Colloq., U. S.*
yellow goatfish. See GOATFISH.
yellow goatsbeard. A European herb (*Tragopogon pratensis*) with keeled leaves, and yellow heads of flowers that close by noon, hence its name of *go-to-bed-at-noon.* It is a naturalized weed in North America.
yellow gold. Also **yellow golds.** See 3d GOLD **b.**
yellow gowan. Any of several yellow-flowered plants, as the crowfoot, the marsh marigold *Caltha palustris*, the dandelion, etc. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
yellow granadilla. = WATER LEMON **a.**
yellow grease. A low quality of fat obtained from the parts of hogs not used in making lard, from refuse fat, etc. It is used for manufacturing purposes, as soapmaking. Cf. WHITE GREASE.
yel'low-green', *n.* The hue of the color cycle which is equally like, and equally unlike, the psychologically primary hues yellow and green; the hue seen when the portion of the physical spectrum centering at 559 millimicrons is employed as a stimulus. See COLOR. — **yel'low-green',** *adj.*
yellow-green algae. *Bot.* Algae of a group in which yellow pigment (xanthophyll) masks the green; the Heterokontae, or Xanthophyceae.
yellow ground. See KIMBERLITE.
yellow grouper. A grouper (*Mycteroperca olfax*) of the Pacific coast of Central and South America.
yellow grunt. A yellow, black-banded grunt (*Haemulon sciurus*) of Florida and the West Indies, used as a food fish.
yellow guayacan. = BETHABARA.
yellow gularis. See GULARIS.
yellow gum. **a** The Australian grass tree or its resin (acaroid resin). **b** Any of several Australian eucalypts, esp. *Eucalyptus gunnii*; — in allusion to their yellow bark or yellowish leaves. **c** *U. S.* = BLACK GUM **a.**
yel'low·ham'mer (yĕl'ō·hăm'ẽr), *n.* [For *yellowammer*, fr. AS. *amore* a kind of bird; akin to G. *ammer* a yellowhammer, OHG. *amero.*] **1.** **a** A common European finch (*Emberiza citrinella*). The male is bright yellow on the breast, neck, and sides of the head, with the back yellow and brown, and the top of the head and the tail quills blackish. Called also *yellow bunting.* **b** *Local, U. S.* The flicker. **2.** *Old Slang.* **a** A contemptible fellow. **b** A gold coin.

Yellowhammer (*Emberiza citrinella*). Male.

yel'low·head' (yĕl'ō·hĕd'), *n.* **a** The bush canary. **b** The yellow-headed blackbird.
yel'low-head'ed black'bird'. A large blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) of central western North America. The male is black with the head and neck yellow.
yellow-headed tit. The verdin.
yellow henbane. A ground cherry (*Physalis viscosa*) found on seabeaches from Virginia to South America, with greenish-yellow, dark-eyed flowers and orange or yellow fruit.
yellow Hercules. = HERCULES'-CLUB **a** (1).
yellow hog plum. The hog plum *Spondias mombin.*

Yellow-headed Blackbird.

yellow honeysuckle. **a** A woody vine (*Lonicera dioica*) of eastern North America, with yellowish-green flowers; also, the related *L. flava* of the southern United States, with orange-yellow flowers. **b** The flame azalea.
yel'low-horned' pop'py. The horn poppy.
yellow hornet. = YELLOW JACKET, 1.
yellow horse gentian. A perennial herb (*Triosteum angustifolium*) of the eastern United States, with broad leaves narrowed toward the base, and axillary, solitary, yellowish flowers.
yellow Indian paint. The goldenseal (*Hydrastis canadensis*).
yellow Indian shoe. The yellow lady's-slipper *Cypripedium parviflorum.*
yellow indigo. The wild indigo *Baptisia tinctoria.*
yel'low·ing (yĕl'ō·ĭng), *n.* The process or result of becoming yellow; specif., *Plant Pathol.*, a symptom of disease caused by a lack of or a reduced amount of chlorophyll in the foliage, etc.
yellow iris. A common yellow-flowered iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) of Europe and North Africa, naturalized in the United States, and often cultivated.
yellow ironweed. The golden ironweed.
yel'low·ish (yĕl'ō·ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat yellow; having a tinge of yellow; as, a *yellowish* green; a *yellowish*-red hue. — *n.* A yellowish color or tinge. — **yel'low·ish·ness,** *n.*
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

yellowish-amber	yellowish-green	yellowish-red-yellow
yellowish-brown	yellowish-green-yellow	yellowish-rose
yellowish-colored	yellowish-haired	yellowish-skinned
yellowish-gold	yellowish-pink	yellowish-tan
yellowish-gray	yellowish-red	yellowish-white

yellow jack. **a** The yellow fever. **b** The quarantine flag. See YELLOW FLAG, QUARANTINE FLAG. **c** A silvery and golden food fish (*Caranx*, or *Elaphotoxon, bartholomaei*) of Florida and the West Indies. **d** = JONQUIL, 1.
yellow jacket. **1.** Any of several American social wasps of the genus *Vespa*, in which the color of the body is partly bright yellow. The wasps are noted for their irritability and painful stings. **2.** A riding jacket of golden-yellow silk, formerly worn as imperial insignia when in attendance upon the Chinese sovereign, in the field, or upon journeys, and conferred as the highest imperial decoration. **3.** Any of several Australian eucalypts with yellowish bark, esp. the yellow box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*), and the red gum *E. rostrata.*
yellow jasmine *or* **jessamine.** **a** The common jasmine (*Jasmium officinale*). See JASMINE, *Illust.* **b** A twining shrub (*Gelsemium sempervirens*) having evergreen leaves and fragrant yellow flowers with a funneliform corolla; — called also *false jasmine* and *Carolina jessamine* (see STATE FLOWER, *Plate*).
yellow jewelweed. The jewelweed *Impatiens pallida.*
yellow journal, yellow journalism, yellow journalist. See YELLOW, *adj.*, 3 **c.**
Yel'low·knife' (yĕl'ō·nīf'), *n. sing. & pl.*; also *pl.* -KNIVES (-nīvz'). [So named from their use of copper. Called also *Copper Indians.*] An Indian of a Tinne tribe, living north and east of the Great Slave Lake, Canada. See CHIPEWYAN.
yellow lady's-slipper. Any yellow-flowered orchid of the genus *Cypripedium*; specif., in Great Britain, *C. calceolus*, and in the United States, *C. parviflorum.*
yellow lantern. The yellow water lily *Nuphar advenum. Local, U. S.*
yellow late rust. *Plant Pathol.* A rust of the blackberry caused by *Kuehneola albida.*
yellow lead ore (lĕd). Wulfenite.
yellow leaf. *Plant Pathol.* **a** A fungus disease of the cherry caused by *Coccomyces hiemalis*; — more often called *cherry leaf spot.* **b** Any one of several diseases of obscure etiology characterized by chlorosis of the foliage.
yellow leaf blight. *Plant Pathol.* A mosaic disease of cotton
yellow leaf blotch. See PYRENOPEZIZA.
yellow leafcup. The leafcup *Polymnia uvedalia.*
yel'low-leg'ged goose (yĕl'ō·lĕg'ĕd; -ĭd; -lĕgd'). The American white-fronted goose. *Local, U. S.*
yellow-legged plover. A yellowlegs. *Local, U. S.*
yel'low-leg'ger (-lĕg'ẽr), *n.* A yellowlegs. *Local, U. S.*
yel'low·legs' (yĕl'ō·lĕgz'), *n. sing. & pl.* Either of two American shore birds allied to the greenshank but having long yellow legs. The *lesser yellowlegs* (*Totanus flavipes*) is about eleven inches long (including the bill), streaked brownish gray on the head, neck, breast, and upper parts, with white on the belly, and barred on the sides and tail. The *greater, or winter, yellowlegs* (*T. melanoleucus*) is similar in color, but is about fourteen inches long.

Lesser Yellowlegs (*Totanus flavipes*). (⅓)

yellow lemur. The kinkajou; — a misnomer.
yellow lily. **a** The meadow lily (*Lilium canadense*). **b** *Tasmania.* The native leek.
yellow linn. The cucumber tree *Magnolia acuminata.*
yellow locust. **a** The common locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*). **b** = YELLOWWOOD **a** (1).
yellow lotus. The American lotus.
yellow lousewort. Any yellow-flowered species of *Rhinanthus.*
yellow lupine. **a** A European yellow-flowered lupine (*Lupinus luteus*) cultivated as a forage plant. **b** An annual herb (*Crotalaria retusa*) of tropical Asia, with yellow flowers. It is cultivated as a forage crop in the tropics.
yel'low·ly (yĕl'ō·lĭ), *adv.* of YELLOW.
yellow mackerel. **a** A jurel (*Paratractus crysos*). **b** A cavalla (*Caranx hippos*).
yellow madder. = DUTCH PINK **c.**
yellow mahogany. Brazilian mahogany.
yel'low·man (yĕl'ō·măn), *n.* A man dressed in yellow, as a bumbailiff. *Obs.*
yellow man. **a** *Southern U. S. & West Indies.* A mulatto. **b** *Colloq.* A person, as a Chinese, of a yellow-skinned race.
yellow marrow. See MARROW, **1.**
yellow marsh saxifrage. A slender, perennial, bog herb (*Leptasea hirculus*), family Saxifragaceae, of alpine regions of the Northern Hemisphere, with a terminal, solitary, bright-yellow, red-spotted flower.
yellow mastwood. A West Indian Hercules'-club (*Zanthoxylum coriaceum*) common also in Florida. *Jamaica.*
yellow May. *Angling.* An artificial fly with yellow-speckled wings, yellow body and hackle, gold ribbing and tag, and yellow-speckled tail.
yellow meal worm. The meal worm *Tenebrio molitor.* See MEAL WORM.
yellow melilot. The sweet clover *Melilotus officinalis.*
yellow metal. Specif.: **a** Muntz metal. **b** Gold.
yellow mignonette. The crambling rocket.
yellow milkweed. = BUTTERFLY WEED **a.**
yellow milkwort. The orange milkwort.
yellow moccasin flower. The yellow lady's-slipper *Cypripedium parviflorum.*
yellow mombin. The hog plum *Spondias mombin.*
yellow mountain saxifrage. A tufted perennial herb (*Leptasea aizoides*), family Saxifragaceae, of alpine regions of the Northern Hemisphere, with ciliate leaves, and yellow, sometimes orange-spotted, corymbose flowers.
yellow mustard. The charlock.
yellow myrtle. The California laurel. *Ore.*
yel'low-necked' cat'er·pil'lar. See HANDMAID MOTH.
yellow Ned. The yellow perch. See PERCH, **1.**
yellow nelumbo. The American lotus.
yel'low·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Yel'low New'town (nū'toun). [From *Newtown*, Long Island, N. Y.] A yellow winter apple of great importance in foreign and domestic trade.
yellow nightshade. = SANDBUR **a.**
yellow Noah's-ark. The yellow lady's-slipper *Cypripedium parviflorum.*
yel'low-nosed' al'ba·tross. See ALBATROSS.
yellow nut grass. The chufa.
yellow oak. **a** The black oak *Quercus velutina.* **b** A chinquapin oak (*Quercus muehlenbergii*), the young twigs of which are yellowish. Its hard wood is used in cooperage. **c** The yellow chestnut oak.
yellow oat grass. A Eurasian grass (*Trisetum flavescens*) with yellow panicles, sometimes cultivated.
yellow OB. See DYE, *Table.*
yellow ocher. **a** *Mineral.* See OCHER, **1 a.** **b** A color, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. It is yellower and of higher saturation and lower brilliance than buff. Called also *Chinese yellow, English ocher, French ocher, imperial yellow, Oxford chrome, Oxford ocher, oxide yellow, yellow sienna*, etc. Cf. COLOR.
yellow oleander. A West Indian shrub or small tree (*Thevetia nereifolia*), with leaves resembling those of the oleander, and showy clusters of yellow flowers.
yellow orpiment. = KING'S YELLOW, **1.**
yellow osier. A variety (*Salix alba vitellina*) of the white willow, with yellowish twigs.
yellow owl. The barn owl.
yellow oxeye. **a** The corn marigold. **b** The black-eyed Susan *Rudbeckia hirta.*
yellow palm warbler. Also **yellow palm.** See PALM WARBLER.
yel'low pa·ril'la (pȧ·rĭl'ȧ). [Cf. SARSAPARILLA, PARILLIN.] **1.** The Canada moonseed (*Menispermum canadense*). *U. S.* **2.** *Pharm.* The rhizome and roots of the Canada moonseed, containing the alkaloids menispermine and berberine and used as a bitter tonic.
yellow pea. A false lupine (*Thermopsis rhombifolia*) of the prairies of North America, with dense racemes of yellow flowers.
yellow perch. **a** The common American perch, see PERCH. **b** The smallmouthed black bass (see BLACK BASS). **c** The red-breasted bream.

yellow peril. The danger to people of a white race imminent in the dominance of races, like the Chinese and Japanese, having a yellow or yellowish-brown skin; also, by extension, the danger to the standards of living among people of a white race which is brought about by an incursion of people of a yellow race willing to work at lower wages and to live on a low level.
yellow phlox. = WESTERN WALLFLOWER **a.**
yellow phosphorus. See PHOSPHORUS, 3.
yellow pickle. *Plant Pathol.* A nutritional disturbance of cucumbers, causing premature ripening.
yellow pike. The walleyed pike.
yellow pimpernel. **a** A perennial herb (*Taenidia integerrima*) of eastern North America, with ternate leaves and compound umbels of yellow flowers. **b** The wood pimpernel.
yellow pine. Any of various American pines or their timber; specif.: **a** In the eastern United States, the shortleaf pine *Pinus echinata;* also, the Georgia pine, the tablemountain pine, the pitch pine *P. rigida*, or the loblolly. **b** In the western United States, the bull pine; also, the Arizona pine.
yellow pitch. **a** = BURGUNDY PITCH. **b** = WHITE PITCH.
yellow pitcher plant. The huntsman's-horn.
yellow plover. Golden plover.
yellow plum. The common wild plum (*Prunus americana*). *U.S.*
Yel'low-plush' (yĕl'ō-plŭsh'), **Charles, Esq.** The pen name of Thackeray in his *Yellowplush Papers*, published in *Fraser's Magazine* in 1837–38.
yellow poinciana. = BARBADOS PRIDE **a.**
yellow poll (pōl). **a** *Local, Eng.* The widgeon. **b** *Local, U.S.* The yellow warbler.
yellow pond lily. The yellow water lily.
yellow poplar. **a** The tulip tree *Liriodendron tulipifera;* also, its wood. **b** The cucumber tree *Magnolia acuminata.*
yellow poppy. Mexican poppy.
yellow precipitate. *Med. Chem.* See MERCURY OXIDE.
yellow press. See YELLOW, *adj.*, 3 c.
yellow prickle. A tropical American prickly tree (*Zanthoxylum monophyllum*) with unifoliolate leaves; — called *rubia* in Puerto Rico.
yellow prickly ash. = HERCULES'-CLUB **a** (1).
yellow prussiate of potash. = POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE.
yellow puccoon. The goldenseal (*Hydrastis canadensis*).
yellow pyoctanin. See PYOCTANIN.
yellow pyrites. Chalcopyrite.
yellow race. The Mongolian race; — so called because of its typically yellow or light-brown complexion. See MONGOLIAN, *adj.*, 2.
yellow rail. A very small American rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) in which the lower parts are dull yellow, darkest on the breast. The back is streaked with brownish, yellow, and black, and spotted with white.
yellow rain lily. A bulbous herb (*Zephyranthes texana*) of the prairies of Texas, with basal, linear leaves, and showy yellow, or copper-colored, purple-striped flowers; also, the closely related *Z. longifolia* with clear-yellow flowers.
yellow ratsbane. Orpiment.
yellow rattle. See RATTLE, *n.*, 3 **a.**
yellow redpoll. The yellow palm warbler. See PALM WARBLER.
yellow rocket. Any of several herbs of the genus *Barbarea*, esp. *B. vulgaris.*
yellow rockrose. The shrubby cinquefoil.
yel'low-root' (yĕl'ō-rōōt'), *n.* Any of several plants with yellow roots; specif.: **a** The shrub yellowroot. **b** The goldenseal (*Hydrastis canadensis*). **c** The goldthread *Coptis trifolia.* **d** The twinleaf.
yellow root rot. A root rot of fir, spruce, pine, and larch, caused by the club fungus *Sparassis radicata.*
yel'low-rump (yĕl'ō-rŭmp'), *n.* The myrtle warbler. *Local, U.S.*
yel'low-rumped' war'bler. The myrtle warbler.

Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*). (¼)

yellow rust. = STRIPE RUST.
yel'lows (yĕl'ōz), *n. pl.* Usually construed as *sing.* **1.** *pl.* A name of a disease; specif.: **a** = YELLOW, *n.*, 5 **a.** **b** *Plant Pathol.* = YELLOW, *n.*, 6.
2. Jealousy. Cf. YELLOW, *n.*, 5 **b.** *Obs.*
3. One of several plants; specif.: **a** *Dial. Eng.* (1) The woodwaxen. (2) *Obs.* = WILD CABBAGE **a.** (3) The charlock *Brassica arvensis.* **b** The yellow lady's-slipper *Cypripedium parviflorum.* **c** The crambling rocket.
yellow sage. The red sage (*Lantana camara*).
yellow Sally. **1.** A greenish or yellowish European stone fly of the genus *Chloroperla;* — so called by anglers.
2. *Angling.* An artificial fly with yellow wings, body, hackle, and tail, and gold ribbing and tag.
yellow sandalwood. See SANDALWOOD, 1 **b.**
yellow sandbox. A mature sandbox tree with yellowish wood. The young or second-growth trees have whitish wood and are often distinguished as *white sandbox.*
yellow sanders. Any of several tropical American trees or shrubs; also, their yellowish wood; specif.: **a** The mountain plum. **b** A West Indian tree (*Zanthoxylum elephantiasis*). **c** = GRANADILLA WOOD **c.**
yellow sapote. The slender, orange-yellow fruit, resembling the canistel, of *Lucuma salicifolia*, a tree of Mexico and Central America; also, the tree itself.
yellow sarsaparilla. The Canada moonseed.
yellow scale. A yellow variety (*Chrysomphalus aurantii citrinus*) of the California red scale. See RED SCALE.
yellow sculpin. Any of various sculpins or sculpinlike fishes of a yellow color; as: **a** The dragonet (*Callionymus draco*). **b** *Hemilepidotus jordani* of the Bering Sea, used as food by the natives. **c** The sea raven.
yel'low-seal' (yĕl'ō-sēl'), *n.* The goldenseal (*Hydrastis canadensis*).
yellow sedge. **a** A common sedge (*Carex flava*) with yellowish-green culms, found in North America and Europe. **b** The yellow iris.
yel'low-seed' (yĕl'ō-sēd'), *n.* The field cress.
yel'low-shaft'ed (66), *adj.* Having certain feathers with yellow shafts, as the *yellow-shafted flicker* (*Colaptes auratus*). See 4th FLICKER.
yel'low-shank' (yĕl'ō-shăngk'), **yel'low-shanks'** (-shăngks'), **yel'low-shins'** (-shĭnz'), *n.* A yellowlegs.
yellow sienna. = YELLOW OCHER **b.**
yellow skegs. The yellow iris.
yellow snake. A West Indian boa (*Epicrates inornatus*) common in Jamaica. It becomes from eight to ten feet long. The body is yellowish or yellowish green, mixed with black, and anteriorly with black lines.
yellow snakeleaf *or* **snowdrop.** The dogtooth violet *Erythronium americanum.*
yellow soap. Rosin soap. See SOAP, *n.*, 1.
yellow spirit. *Dyeing.* A tin spirit used with yellow dyes.
yellow sponge. A yellow or brownish, short-fibered, commercial sponge (*Euspongia agaricina*, var., *corlosia*) occurring in the Gulf of Mexico and in the Atlantic ocean off the West Indies.
yellow spot. **a** *Anat.* A small spot on the retina; the macula lutea. See RETINA; EYE, 1, 2d *Illust.* **b** A small American skipper (*Polites peckius*) of the family Hesperiidae. Its wings are brownish, with a large, irregular, bright-yellow spot on each of the hind wings, most conspicuous beneath. See SKIPPER, *n.*, 5, *Illust.* **c** The tomato worm *Phlegethontius quinquemaculatus.*
yellow spruce. **a** The red spruce. **b** The Sitka spruce; also, its wood.
yellow star. The sneezeweed *Helenium autumnale.*
yellow star grass. A perennial, grasslike herb (*Hypoxis hirsuta*) of eastern North America, with loose umbels of yellow star-shaped flowers.
yellow star-of-Bethlehem. A European bulbous herb (*Gagea lutea*), family Liliaceae, resembling the yellow star grass.
yellow star thistle. The Barnaby's thistle *Centaurea solstitialis.*
yellow starwort. Elecampane.
yellow stone. A color, yellow in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. COLOR.
yellow stonecrop. **a** The dwarf houseleek. **b** The stonecrop *Sedum acre.*
yellow strawberry. = INDIAN STRAWBERRY **a.**
yellow streak. A streak of cowardice or timidity. Cf. YELLOW, *adj.*, 3 **b**; WHITE FEATHER.
yellow stripe. *Plant Pathol.* A mosaic disease of sugar cane characterized by a mottling and striping of the foliage.
yellow stripe rust. = STRIPE RUST.
yellow suckling. The lesser hop clover.
yellow swallowtail. The tiger swallowtail.
yellow sweet clover. Either of two sweet clovers (*Melilotus officinalis* and *M. indica*) with yellow flowers. See BITTER CLOVER.
yellow tacamahac. See TACAMAHAC, 1 **b.**
yel'low-tail' (yĕl'ō-tāl'), *n.*; *pl.* -TAILS (-tālz'), sometimes -TAIL. See PLURAL, *Note.* Any of various fishes having a yellow or yellowish tail; as: **a** An amberfish of the genus *Seriola;* esp., *S. dorsalis*, of the coast of California and southward, which becomes about three feet long and is highly esteemed by anglers, or *S. grandis*, a similar fish of Australia and New Zealand, or *S. capensis* of South Africa. **b** The mademoiselle (*Bairdiella chrysura*). **c** The menhaden. **d** The runner (*Elagatis bipinnulatus*). **e** A California rockfish (*Sebastodes flavidus*). **f** = SAILOR'S-CHOICE **a.** **g** *New Zealand.* A codlike fish (*Lotella baccus*). **h** The yellow-tailed snapper (*Ocyurus chrysurus*). **i** The sand dab (*Limanda ferruginea*). **j** The bumper (*Chloroscombrus chrysurus*).
Yel'low-tailed' shad. The menhaden.
yellow-tailed snapper. A common snapper (*Ocyurus*

Yellow-tailed Snapper. (1/12)

chrysurus) of Florida, the West Indies, and northern South America.
yellow tamarind. A tropical American shrub (*Acacia villosa*) with white flowers and flat, thin pods. *Jamaica.*
yellow tang. See 5th TANG.
yellow tarweed. A sticky annual Californian herb (*Hemizonia virgata*), family Carduaceae, with crowded, small leaves, and axillary yellow flower heads. They are much visited by bees.
yellow thistle. **a** A thistle (*Cirsium horridulum*) of eastern North America, having yellow heads. **b** The Mexican poppy *Argemone mexicana.*
yel'low-throat' (yĕl'ō-thrōt'), *n.* Any of several American ground warblers of the genus *Geothlypis;* esp., the Maryland yellowthroat (which see).
yel'low-throat'ed vir'e-o. A vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*) of eastern North America with bright-yellow throat and head.
yellow-throated warbler. A wood warbler (*Dendroica dominica*) of the southern United States.
yellow tissue. = ELASTIC TISSUE.
yellow tit. Any of several crested titmice of the genus *Machlolophus*, natives of India. The predominating colors of the plumage are yellow and green.
yellow toadflax. The common toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*).
yel'low-top' (yĕl'ō-tŏp'), *n.* **1.** **a** *U.S.* = EARLY GOLDENROD. **b** Bitter clover. **c** Golden crownbeard.
2. *Plant Pathol.* **a** A disease of alfalfa, of undetermined cause, characterized by a pronounced yellowing of the upper portions of affected plants. **b** A similar yellowing of the tops of alfalfa caused by the punctures of the leaf hopper *Empoasca fabae.*
yellow torch. The princewood *Exostema caribaeum. W. Ind.*
Yellow Transparent. *Hort.* An early variety of yellow apple with rather acid flavor.
yellow trefoil. The black medic.
yellow trumpet. The huntsman's-horn.
yellow ultramarine. **a** See BARIUM CHROMATE. **b** See ULTRAMARINE **c.**
yellow umbil. The yellow lady's-slipper *Cypripedium parviflorum.*
yel'low-vent'ed (66), *adj.* Having the crissum yellowish.
yellow-vented bulbul. A Javan bulbul (*Pycnonotus aurigaster*).
yellow vetchling. The meadow pea.
yellow viper. The fer-de-lance.
yellow wagtail. A wagtail of the genus *Budytes.* The common European species is *B. flavus rayi.* An allied form (*B. flavus alascensis*) inhabits the coast of northern Alaska.
yellow warbler. **a** A small North American warbler (*Dendroica aestiva*), very common throughout the United States and frequently breeding in shade trees in cities and villages. It is bright yellow with brown streaks on the under parts in the male. The name is extended to some allied species of Central America and the West Indies. See BIRD, *Plate.* **b** *Local, Eng.* Willow warbler.

Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica aestiva*). Male.

yel'low-ware' (yĕl'ō-wâr'), *n.* *Ceramics.* Pottery made from clay which fires to a clear yellow color, used mostly for household utensils, bowls, etc.
yellow wart. = POTATO WART.
yellow wash. *Pharm.* A suspension of yellow mercuric oxide in water prepared by adding a solution of mercuric chloride to limewater, used as an antiseptic application to syphilitic sores and in eczema.
yellow water cress. A Eurasian weedy herb (*Rorippa sylvestris*), naturalized in North America in wet places, with divided leaves and yellow flowers in loose racemes.
yellow water crowfoot. An aquatic buttercup (*Ranunculus delphinifolius*) of northern North America, with finely divided leaves and rather showy yellow flowers.
yellow water flag. The yellow iris.
yellow water lily. Any plant of the genus *Nuphar*, usually having yellow flowers, esp. the common spatterdock (*N. advenum*).
yellow wax. **a** *Petroleum Refining.* A yellow semisolid portion of wax tailings. **b** *Pharm.* Unbleached beeswax.
yel'low-weed' (yĕl'ō-wēd'), *n.* **a** = SNEEZEWEED **a.** **b** *Local, U.S.* Any of several species of goldenrod. **c** *Dial. Eng.* = 1st WELD, 1. **d** *Dial. Eng.* Rape. **e** The European ragwort *Senecio jacobaea.*
yellow willow. The golden willow.
yellow willow herb. The common loosestrife (*Lysimachia vulgaris*).
yel'low-winged' spar'row. See GRASSHOPPER SPARROW.
yel'low-wood' (yĕl'ō-wŏŏd'), *n.* The wood of any of several different kinds of trees; also, any of the trees themselves; specif.: **a** In the United States: (1) A southern tree (*Cladrastis lutea*) having odd-pinnate leaves and showy white fragrant flowers in terminal panicles. The heavy hard wood yields a yellow dye. Called also *gopherwood.* (2) Locally, any of numerous other trees having light-colored or yellowish wood, as the Osage orange, the sweetleaf, the buckthorn, the smoke tree, and the Florida boxwood (*Schaefferia frutescens*). (3) The shrub yellowroot. **b** In the West Indies, any of various species of *Zanthoxylum*, esp. the satinwood *Z. flavum.* **c** In Australia: (1) The tree *Acronychia laevis* (family Rutaceae). (2) The satinwood *Daphnandra micrantha* (family Monimiaceae). (3) A sumac (*Rhus rhodanthema*) yielding a handsome dark-yellow wood. **d** In Africa, the South African yellowwood (which see).

Yellowwood (*Cladrastis lutea*). Leaf, pod, and flowers.

yellow wood sorrel. Any plant of the genus *Xanthoxalis.*
yellow wood vine. A Javanese woody vine (*Cudrania javanensis*), family Moraceae, with prickly stems, alternate leaves, and dioecious flowers in globose heads.
yellow woolly bear. See WOOLLY BEAR.
yel'low-wort' (yĕl'ō-wûrt'), *n.* A European yellow-flowered bitter herb (*Chlora perfoliata*), family Gentianaceae, sometimes used as a tonic.
yellow wove. A cheap blue wove paper; — a misnomer. *Eng.*
yellow wrack. = YELLOW TANG (see 5th TANG).
yellow wren. **a** The willow warbler *Phylloscopus trochilus.* **b** *Local, Eng.* = WOOD WARBLER **b.**
yel'low-y (yĕl'ō-ĭ), *adj.* Yellowish; yellowed.
yellow yam. The sweet potato. *Dial., U.S.*
yellow yeldrock. A yellowhammer. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
yellow zedoary. The cassumunar.
yell'y-hoo' (yĕl'ĭ-hōō'), *v. i.* To yell; scream; — usually as *verbal n.* — **yell'y-hoo'ing,** *n. Scot.*
yelm (yĕlm), *n.* [AS. *gelm.*] A handful; specif., a sheet of straw laid ready for thatching. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*
yelm, *v. t. & i.* *Dial.* To prepare (yelms). — **yelm'er** (yĕl'mĕr), *n.*
yelp (yĕlp), *v.;* YELPED (yĕlpt); YELP'ING. [ME. *yelpen,* ȝelpen, to boast, boast noisily, fr. AS. *gielpan, gilpan, gylpan;* akin to OHG. *gelph* arrogant, ON. *gjálpa* to yelp; Cf. YAWP.] *Intransitive:* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To boast; brag. **b** To shout or cry out loud.
2. To utter a sharp, quick cry, as a hound or a wild turkey hen; to bark or cry shrilly and, often, continuously, as with eagerness, pain, or fear.
3. To complain, criticize, make demands, etc., as if yelping. —, *Transitive:* **1.** To utter or express by or as by yelps; as, he *yelped* out his demands before the convention.
2. To spend, wear, drive, effect, etc., by yelping; — with *away, into, out,* etc.
yelp, *n.* **1.** A boast or boasting. *Obs.*
2. A sharp quick cry; a yelping; esp., a loud shrill bark.
yelp, *adj.* Greedy. *Obs.*
yelp'er (yĕl'pĕr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which yelps. Specif.: **a** A yelping dog; a whelp. **b** *Local, Eng.* The avocet. **c** *Local, U.S.* The greater yellowlegs. See YELLOWLEGS. **d** *Dial. Eng.* The redshank (*Totanus totanus*).
2. *Hunting.* A call or whistle used to imitate the yelp of the wild turkey hen. Cf. CALL, *n.*, 5 **b.**
ye'-ma'ki-mo'no (yā'mä'kĭ-mō'nō), *n.* [Jap., fr. *ye* pictures + *makimono.*] A makimono containing continuous pictorial representations of a theme. See MAKIMONO.
yeme (yēm), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *gȳman, gīeman.*] To take care (of); to guard; to govern; heed; regard; observe. *Obs.*
yeme, *n.* [AS. *gȳme, gīeme.*] Heed; care; solicitude. *Obs.*
yeme'less, *adj.* [AS. *gȳmelēas, gīemelēas.*] Negligent; careless. *Obs.*
Yem'en (yĕm'ĕn), **Yem'e-ni** (-ē-nē), *adj.* Yemenite.
Yem'e-ni (-ē-nē), *n.* A Yemenite.
Ye-men'ic (yē-mĕn'ĭk), *adj.* Yemenite.
Yem'en-ite (yĕm'ĕn-īt), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Yemen or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Yemen.

yel'low-thorn', *n.* = HERCULES'-CLUB **a** (1).
yelpt. Yelped. *Ref. Sp.*
yelt (yĕlt). Var. of GILT, a sow.
yelver. † ELVER.
yelwe. † YELLOW.
yeman. † YEOMAN.
yeme. † EME, uncle.
yeme'les-ship, *n.* Also **yeme'less-ty.** Negligence. *Obs.*
yeme'less-ly, *adv.* of YEMELESS. *Obs.*

yen (yĕn), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap., fr. Chin. (Pek.) *yüan*[2] round, a circle, dollar.] The monetary unit of Japan, divided into 100 sen; also, a gold or silver coin of this value. Since 1897 the value of the yen has been fixed at .75 gram of pure gold (equivalent to $0.4985 or about 2s. 0 ¾d.). The old silver yen is now withdrawn, and the old yen of gold is used at double its face value. Symbol, ¥.

yen (yĕn), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *yen*[1], opium, lit., smoke.] An intense or impelling desire or propensity; a longing; an urge. *Slang.*

yen, *v. i.*; YENNED (yĕnd); YEN'NING. To desire intensely; to long; to yearn. *Slang, U. S.*

y'en (ī'ĕn). Obs. pl. of EYE.

yen (yĕn). Dial. var. of ONE, YON.

y-end' (ī-ĕnd'), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *geendian.*] To end. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

Yen'geese (yĕng'gēz), **Yen'gees** (-gēz), *n. pl.*; sometimes **sing.** YENGEE (yĕng'gē). [See YANKEE.] English (settlers); — a corruption by North American Indians.

yen'i (yĕn'ĭ), *n.* [NL., of Bolivian Ind. origin.] A handsome tanager (*Tangara chilensis*, syn. *yeni*) of eastern Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru.

Ye'ni-se'i (yē'nĕ-sē'ĭ), *n.* The language of the Yeniseians.

Ye'ni-se'ian (yē'nĕ-sē'yăn; -sā'ăn), *n.* One of a group of tribes in the Yenisei River country, including the Sagai; — called also **Yenisei Ostyak**; also, their language. See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES. — **Ye'ni-se'ian**, *adj.*

ye'nite (yā'nīt), *n.* [F. *yénite*, fr. *Jena*, Germany.] *Mineral.* Ilvaite.

yent'nite (yĕnt'nīt), *n.* [From *Yentna* River, Alaska.] *Petrog.* A granitic rock composed of oligoclase, biotite, and a mineral originally thought to be primary scapolite, but later found to be quartz; — a proposed name.

yeo'man (yō'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [ME. *yoman, ȝeman, ȝoman*, of uncert. origin; perh. fr. *youngman*, young man, or perh. akin to OFris. *gāman* a villager, and so to OFris. *gā* district, village, G. *gau*, OHG. *gewi, gouwi*, Goth. *gawi* land, region.] **1.** An attendant; esp., a gentleman attendant in a royal or noble household, subordinate in rank to an esquire or a sergeant, who performed menial services; a retainer; as, *yeoman* for the mouth, a butler; *yeoman* of the chamber or wardrobe. *Hist.*
2. A subordinate or assistant, esp. to an official, as a sheriff's officer; also, a journeyman of a guild. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
3. A small proprietor who cultivates his own land, lower in rank than a gentleman, often in service as a foot soldier. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
4. Hence, a common man, or one of the commonalty of the first or most respectable class; a freeholder; a man free born. The word has long been used as an addition in legal documents in England, and this use has survived in some States of the United States.
5. *Eng.* **a** A yeoman of the guard. **b** *Mil.* A member of the yeomanry (sense 4).
6. *Nav.* A petty officer rated or enlisted to perform clerical duties in a department of a war vessel. There are chief yeomen and yeomen of the 1st, 2d and 3d classes.

yeoman (F), *n.*; *pl.* YEOMEN (F). A female employee in the United States naval reserve force during and immediately after the World War; — the official title.

yeo'man-ly, *adj.* Pertaining to a yeoman; of yeoman's rank; becoming, or suitable to, a yeoman; sturdy; loyal.

yeo'man-ly, *adv.* As a yeoman or yeomen; bravely.

yeoman of the guard. Also, **yeoman of the royal guard.** One of the bodyguard of the English sovereign, consisting of one hundred yeomen under several officers, armed with partisans, and habited in a uniform dating from the 15th century. They are members of the royal household. Cf. BEEFEATER, 2.

yeo'man-ry (yō'măn-rĭ), *n.* **1.** The position or rank of a yeoman; yeomanhood. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. The collective body of yeomen; yeomen collectively; specif.: **a** The body of small landed proprietors of the middle class. **b** *Obs. exc. Hist.* The body of freemen of a guild.
3. That which befits, or is characteristic of, a yeoman, as in speech or dress; homeliness; honesty. *Obs.*
4. [*cap.*] A British volunteer cavalry force, created in 1761, recruited originally as a home defense force from yeomen and officered by country gentlemen, all of whom furnish their own horses. Following the Boer War the title of an allied corps, the *Imperial Yeomanry*, was extended to include the Yeomanry until in 1907 it became part of the territorial force. See ARMY ORGANIZATION.

yeo'man's serv'ice (yō'mănz) *or* **yeoman service.** Great and loyal service, assistance, or support; — alluding to the historic sturdy bravery and service of the yeomen in English armies.

yeor'ling (yôr'lĭng), *n.* [See YELDRIN.] A yellow hammer. *Local, Eng.*

yeo'wom'an (yō'wŏŏm'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* YEOWOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn; 119). A woman belonging to the family of a yeoman, esp. a middle-class proprietor of a small estate.

yeo'wom'an, *n.* = YEOMAN (F).

yep (yĕp). Dial. & colloq. var. of YES.

yep (yĕp), **yepe** (yēp), *adj.* [See YEPE a shrewd person.] Active; alert; bold; vigorous; smart. *Obs.*

yepe, *n.* [AS. *gēap* crafty, shrewd, crooked.] A shrewd person. *Obs.*

yep'ly, yepe'ly, *adv.* [AS. *gēaplīce* deceitfully.] Smartly; cunningly; eagerly; quickly. *Obs.*

yer (yĕr). Dial. var. of YOUR.

-yer (-yĕr). [Var. of -IER.] = -IER; — used after *w* or a vowel, as in bowyer, lawyer, sawyer. This suffix should not be confused with *-y* + *er*, as in player, layer.

Yer-a'va (yĕr-ä'vä), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **Yer-a'ver** (-vĕr). One of a very dark-skinned people in Coorg, probably of Dravidian origin. They were formerly subjects of the Kodagu.

yer'ba (yĕr'bä; *E.* yûr'bȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *herba*. See HERB.] An herb; a plant; specif., maté, or Paraguay tea; — short for *yerba maté* or *yerba de maté*.

yer'ba bue'na (bwā'nä). [Sp., good herb.] A trailing perennial, evergreen herb (*Micromeria chamissonis*), family Lamiaceae, of California, having small white flowers. It has been used as an anthelmintic and emmenagogue.

yer'ba del o'so (dĕl ō'sō). [Sp., herb of the bear.] In California, one of the coffeeberries (*Rhamnus californica*).

yer'ba de ma'té (dā mä'tā; mät'ā). See YERBA.

yer'ba de Pa-rá' (pä-rä'). [Sp.] = PARÁ GRASS.

‖**yer-bal'** (yĕr-bäl'), *n.*; *pl.* -BALES (-bä'lāz). [Am. Sp.] A plantation of yerba maté or a district in which it abounds; — usually *pl.*

yer'ba man'sa (yĕr'bä măn'sä; yûr'bȧ măn'sȧ). [Sp., mild herb, soft herb.] A stoloniferous herb (*Anemopsis californica*), family Saururaceae, of the western United States and Mexico, with a pungent rootstock and small spicate flowers subtended by a white involucre, the whole inflorescence suggesting an anemone.

yer'ba ma'té (mä'tā; mät'ā). See YERBA.

yer'ba re'u-ma (rĕ'ōō-mä; rōō'mȧ). [Cf. Sp. *reuma* rheum, rheumatism.] A low Californian undershrub (*Frankenia palmeri*) densely beset with small leaves and tiny white flowers; also, the alkali heath (*F. grandifolia*).

yer'ba sa-gra'da (sä-grä'thä). [Sp., sacred herb.] A Brazilian shrub (*Lantana brasiliensis*) said to have the general properties of cinchona.

yer'ba san'ta (sän'tä; sän'tȧ). [Sp., holy herb.] Any of several shrubs of the genus *Eriodictyon*, esp. *E. californicum* of California, whose aromatic leaves are used as an expectorant in bronchial affections.

yer'ga (yûr'gȧ), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A coarse woolen material, used esp. for horse blankets.

yerk (yûrk), *v.* [Origin uncert. Cf. JERK.] *Obs. exc. Dial.* *Transitive:* **1.** To lash; to thrash; also, to goad.
2. To jerk; wrench; snatch.
3. To cast or throw as with a jerk.
4. To kick; — with *out*; figuratively, to begin (something sung or played); to strike up.
5. To bind tightly as with a jerk.
—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To move hastily or suddenly; press; push on.
2. To work or think hard; to be busy.
3. To move as by being jerked; of a whip, to crack.
4. To kick, as a horse; also, to skylark.
5. To draw stitches tight.
6. To gird; carp.
7. To begin with zest.

yerk, *n.* [From YERK, *v.*] *Obs. exc. Dial.* **1.** A thump; lashing; kick; also, a stab.
2. A jerk; a pull; any quick movement.

Yer'kes tel'e-scope (yûr'kĕz). See TELESCOPE, *n.*, 1.

yern, yerne (yûrn), *adj.* [AS. *georn* desirous, eager. See YEARN to long.] Eager; brisk; active. *Obs.*

yern, yerne, *adv.* [AS. *georne.* See YERN, *adj.*] Eagerly; briskly; vigorously; readily; soon. *Obs.*

yern (yärn). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of EARN, curdle.

yes (yĕs; *dial. or obs.* yĭs, *as given by Walker* (1791)), *adv.* [ME. *yis, ȝis, ȝes, ȝise*, fr. AS. *gese, gise*, prob. fr. *gēa, gē*, yea + *swā* so, or perh. fr. *gēa sē* so be it. See YEA.] **1.** Aye; yea; — used in equivalence to a corresponding affirmative sentence in replying to something asked, asserted, proposed, commanded, etc. The opposite of *no, nay.* Specif.: **a** Used to express affirmation, assent, or confirmation in answer to a question; — equivalent to *it is so, truly so, you are right, that is correct*; as, are n't you coming? — *Yes*, I am coming. *Yes* is often doubled for emphasis or to express impatience; as, *yes, yes*, I'm coming.
☞ Until about 1550 A.D. a distinction was made between *yes* and *yea*, *no* and *nay*. (Cf. NAY, 1.) *Yea* was the simple affirmative particle and was used to answer simple questions such as, "will he come?", whereas *yes* was the emphatic form and was used when the question was framed with a negative, as "will he not come?" "he won't come, will he?"
b Used formerly to constitute, now usually to introduce correction or contradiction of a negative assertion, direction, or request; — equivalent to *on the contrary, what you deny is a fact, true*, etc.; as, you did not know what you were undertaking. — *Yes*, I knew very well. **c** Used to express compliance with a request, demand, or proposal, or acknowledgment of a summons. **d** Used to express assent to anything asseverated or implied; — equivalent to *what you have said is true, correct*, or *valid*; as, you must have suffered. — *Yes*, I did. **e** Used to express grudging or ironical assent by way of introducing an adverse consideration.
Bass. If it please you to dine with us. — Jew. *Yes*, to smell pork. *Shak.*
f Uttered with rising inflection to express suspensive assent pending confirmatory information or polite attentiveness; — equivalent to *indeed, it is so, I await your pleasure.*
2. More than this; what is more; — used to mark the addition of something more emphatic; as, to bring a possible, *yes*, a probable, curse.
3. That the answer is or should be an assent; — used after an expression of estimation, opinion, etc.; as, I should certainly guess *yes*.

yes, *n.*; *pl.* YESES (yĕs'ĕz; -ĭz; 119). An affirmative reply; a yea.

yes, *v. i. & t.* To say or answer *yes* (to); to give assent (to).

yes. See OYEZ. *Obs.*

yes. Obs. pl. of EYE.

yes and no. A round game in which something is to be guessed with the help only of questions answerable by *yes* or *no*.

ye'se (yĕs). Ye shall. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Ye-shi'bah (yĕ-shē'bä; -vä), *n.*; *pl.* YESHIBOTH (-bōth). Also **Ye-shi'va, Ye-shi'vah** (-vä). [Heb. *yĕshībhāh* sitting, seat, session, academy.] *Jewish.* A Talmudic academy; a school of higher studies; a rabbinic seminary.

ye-shi'va bo'cher (yĕ-shē'vä bō'kĕr). [Yiddish *yĕshīvāh-bāhūr*, in G. spelling *jĕschīwāh-bāchūr*, fr. Heb. *yĕshībhāh* academy + *bāhūr* young man. See YESHIBAH.] See BAHUR.

yes man. A person who agrees with everything that is said to him; one who endorses or supports, without criticism, every opinion or proposal of an associate or superior. *Slang, U. S.*

yes'-no' (66), *adj.* [The sense arose in connection with the submission by referendum of the adoption of the Federal Constitution to a vote to be given by *yes* or *no*.] Favoring in some measure both sides of a question when they are generally regarded as diametrically opposed; "carrying water on both shoulders"; trimming. — **yes'-no'**, *v. i.* — **yes'-no'er** (-nō'ĕr), *n.* — **yes'-no'ism** (-ĭz'ĭm), *n.* *All Political. Slang, Australia.*
What points of public policy are touched upon receive a gingerly *yes-no* treatment. *Sydney Bulletin.*

yes'ter (yĕs'tĕr), *adj.* [See YESTERDAY.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, yesterday. *Poetic.* — **yes'ter**, *adv. Obs.*

yes'ter, *n.* Short for YESTERDAY. *Poetic.*

yes'ter- (yĕs'tĕr-). The adjective *yester* in combination, meaning *immediately before this*, used with nouns denoting periods of time, as in *yester*eve, *yester*morn, *yester*night, *yester*noon.

yes'ter-day (yĕs'tĕr-dĭ; -dā; 89; 277), *adv.* **1.** On the day last past; on the day preceding today; as, the affair took place *yesterday*.
2. At a time not long past; only a short time ago; as, I was not born *yesterday*.

yes'ter-day, *n.* [ME. *ȝisterdai*, fr. AS. *geostran dæg*, fr. *geostran, geostra, giestran, gystran, gyrstan*, yesterday (akin to D. *gisteren*, G. *gestern*, OHG. *gestaron*, ON. *ī gær* yesterday, tomorrow, Goth. *gistradagis* tomorrow, L. *heri* yesterday, Gr. *chthes*, Skr. *hyas*) + *dæg* day. Cf. HESTERNAL. The syllable *ter* is a comparative suffix.]
1. The day last past; the day next before the present.
All our *yesterdays* have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. *Shak.*
2. Figuratively, a recent time; time not long past.
We are but of *yesterday*, and know nothing. *Job* viii. 9.

yes'ter-day, *adj.* Of or belonging to yesterday or to a very recent time or period.

yes'ter-eve' (yĕs'tĕr-ēv'), **-e'ven** (-ē'vĕn), **-eve'ning** (-ēv'-nĭng), *n.* The evening of yesterday; the evening last past. — *adv.* On the evening of yesterday. *Both Archaic & Poetic.*

yes'ter-morn' (-môrn'), **-morn'ing** (-môr'nĭng), *n.* The morning of yesterday; the morning of the day last past. — *adv.* On the morning of yesterday. *Both Archaic & Poetic.*

yes'ter-night' (-nīt'), *adv.* [AS. *gystran niht.* See YESTERDAY.] On the night last past. *Archaic & Poetic.*

yes'ter-night', *n.* The night last past. *Archaic & Poetic.*

yes'ter-noon' (-nōōn'), *n.* The noon of yesterday; the noon of the day last past. *Archaic & Poetic.*

yes'ter-week' (-wēk'), *n.* The week last past. *Archaic & Poetic.*

yes'ter-year' (-yēr'; *see* YEAR), *n.* The year last past; last year; also, the recent past; a period not long past. — *adv.* Last year. *Both Archaic & Poetic.*

yes'treen' (yĕs'trēn'), *n.* Yestereve; yesternight; last evening or night; yesterday. — *adv.* On yesterday evening. *Both Chiefly Poetic & Scot.*

yet (yĕt), *adv.* [ME. *yet, ȝet, ȝit*, fr. AS. *gīt, gȳt, gīet gīeta*; akin to OFris. *ieta, eta, ita.*] **1.** **a** At any time up to the present, or a specified time; prior to or at this or that time; as soon as now; hitherto; — indicating present time considered as a limit of priority for an event, now chiefly in interrogative and negative expressions; as, Is it time to go *yet*?
He never *yet* no villainy ne said. *Chaucer.*
b At a terminal point of time; — with *ere, before.*
Ere *yet* my young heart shared a portion of the burthen. *Shelley.*
2. Continuously up to or as late as the present, or any specified, time; now, or then, as previously; still; — often with an implication of probable early discontinuance in the future, or in negative expressions of probable initiation in the future; as, patches of *yet* unreclaimed forest; a *yet* unanswered question.
Whereof the remembrance is *yet.* *Gower.*
Facts they had heard while they were *yet* heathens. *Addison.*
3. **a** Besides what has been considered up to this point in addition; further; — now chiefly with *other, another, again, once more*, and numerals; as, again and *yet* again; do try *yet* one more; in *yet* a number of other cases. Indicating contrast with the previous statement or consideration and often introducing a clause or sentence which conveys an idea opposite or contrary.
This furnishes us with *yet* one more reason. *Atterbury.*
b By an added or increasing degree beyond that preceding; even; — used with comparatives; as, at a *yet* faster pace; nearer and *yet* nearer.
4. **a** At some future time; before all is done; eventually; — indicating a future time prior to the conclusion of the matter in question. "He'll be hanged *yet.*" *Shak.* **b** During the continuance of the present into the future; from now on; henceforth; as, tarry *yet* a day.
5. Although such be the case; notwithstanding that; nevertheless; however; but; — used chiefly as a connective between clauses or sentences conveying facts, ideas, or considerations, which are opposed or contrary to each other, often reinforced by *nevertheless* or *still* or reinforcing *but*; as, if he will stick to business, he may do well *yet*; one of the most generous, *yet* whimsical men.
I kill'd a man, whose death I much repent;
But *yet* I slew him manfully in fight. *Shak.*
Since you could not be my son-in-law,
Be *yet* my nephew. *Shak.*
Yet I say unto you, That even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. *Matt.* vi. 29.
Good, *yet* remember whom thou hast aboard. *Shak.*
6. *Obs.* **a** Previously. **b** Again. **c** Even. **d** Once more; a second time.
Syn. — See BUT.
— *as yet.* Hitherto.

yet (yĕt), *conj.* Though; — sometimes followed by *that. Obs.*
My soul, *yet* I know not why, hates nothing more than he. *Shak.*

yet, *adj.* That exists or lasts up to the present or that time; still continuing to be, or to act or serve as such.

yet. Var. of GATE, an opening. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

yet (yĕt), **yete** (yēt), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *gēotan.* See FOUND to cast.] To pour; specif., to cast or found (metals). *Obs.*

yet'a-pa (yĕt'ȧ-pȧ), *n.* [Prob. of S. Am. Ind. origin.] A fork-tailed flycatcher (genus *Gubernetes*) of southern Brazil and Argentina.

yet'er (yĕt'ĕr), *n.* Also **yet'ter** (yĕt'-). [AS. *gēotere.* Cf. YET, *v.*] A founder of metal. *Obs.*

yeth'hounds' (yĕth'houndz'; *dial.* yĕth'ĕ(ōō)nz), *n. pl.* [*yeth*, dial. form of *heath* + *hounds.*] *Folklore.* A pack of phantom hounds, supposed to be the transmigrated souls of unbaptized children, sometimes pursuing a lady; — called also *wishhounds. Eng.*

yet'lin, yet'ling (yĕt'lĭn), *n.* [See YET to pour.] *Scot. & N. of Eng.* **a** Cast iron. **b** A small iron vessel.

yette, *v. t.* [AS. *gēatan.*] To give as a concession; to grant; to concede. *Obs.*

yeuk, yewk (yōōk), *n. & v.* [Cf. D. *jeuken*, v., G. *jucken.* See ITCH.] Itch. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.*

yeuk'y (yōōk'ĭ), *adj.* [See YEUK itch.] Itching. *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.* — **yeuk'ie-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs; -nĭs), *n.* *Scot.*

---

yem'er (yĕm'ĕr), *adj.* [AS. *gēomor.*] Lamentable; sad; miserable; wretched; — also used as an adverb. — **yem'er-ly**, *adj. & adv.* — **yem'er-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*

yem'er, *n.* [See YEME, *v. & n.*] Guardian; keeper. *Obs.*

yem'ing, *n.* [See YEME to guard.] Guard; watch; care. *Obs.*

yem'schik. Var. of YAMSTCHIK.

yem'sel, *n.* [See YEME to guard.] Custody; tutelage; supervision. *Obs. Scot.*

yen'der (yĕn'dĕr). Var. of YONDER. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

yeo (yō), *n.* Short for YEOMAN.

yeo'man-ess, *n.* = 1st YEOWOMAN.

yeo'man-ette', *n.* = YEOMAN (F).

yeo'man-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

yeo'man-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

yeo'man-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

yepeleic, *n.* [From YEPE shrewd; cf. ON. *-leikr, -leiki*, forming abstract nouns.] Cunning. *Obs.*

yep'hede, *n.* [See YEPE shrewd; -HEAD.] Sagacity. *Obs.*

y-epresse, *v. t.* To express. *Obs.*

yerb (yûrb). Var. of HERB. *Dial.*

yer'cum (yûr'kŭm; yĕr'kŏŏm), *n.* [Tamil *yerkum.*] = MUDAR.

yerd (yûrd). Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of EARTH.

yerd. Var. of YARD. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

yere (yēr). Dial. of HERE.

yere. † EAR, ERE, HEAR, HEIR, YEAR. [& past part. of YERK.]

yerict. Rare & ref. sp. past tense of YERK.

yerl (yĕrl). Scot. var. of EARL.

yern. Yearn. *Ref. Sp.*

yernd. Yearned. *Ref. Sp.*

yerne. † EARN, IRON, YARN, YEARN. [EARTH. *Obs. exc. Dial.*]

yerth (yĕrth; yûrth). Var. of YERTH.

Ye-shi'both, *n. pl.* of YESHIBAH.

ye's'so (yĕs'ō), **ye'so** (yā'sō), *n.* [Sp. *yeso.*] = GESSO, 1.

yest (yĕst; yēst). Archaic exc. Dial. var. of YEAST.

yeste. † GEST, story; YEAST.

yes'ten-e'ven, *n.* [AS. *gyrstan-æfen.*] Yesterday evening. *Obs.*

yes'tern (yĕs'tĕrn), *adj.* = YESTER. *Archaic.*

yest'y (yĕs'tĭ). Archaic var. of YEASTY.

ye'ta (yē'tȧ). Var. of 2d ETA.

yeth (yĕth). Dial. Eng. var. of HEATH.

yeth'er (yĕth'ĕr). Var. of YEDDER.

yet'lin. Var. of YETLIN.

yew (yōō; 241), *n.* [ME. *ew, ewe,* fr. AS. *ēow, īw;* akin to OHG. *iwa,* G. *eibe,* ON. *ȳr,* MIr. *eo,* W. *yw(en),* OSlav. *iva* willow. Cf. UVULA.] **1. a** Any shrub or tree of the genus *Taxus,* many of which yield valuable timbers, and some of which are widely cultivated for their rich evergreen foliage. **b** A large evergreen tree (*Taxus baccata*) of Eurasia and northern Africa, with dark-green foliage; — often called *English yew.* As in other coniferous trees, the pollen is often dispersed in smokelike clouds. Also, its heavy, fine-grained, light-brown or red wood, valued for cabinetwork, bows, hoops, etc.

Yew (*Taxus baccata*). Twig with Ripe Fruit. (¼)

2. A bow for shooting, made of the yew. *Archaic.*

3. Twigs or branches of the yew tree, emblematic of grief.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

yew-besprinkled	**yew-leaved**	
yew-crested	**yew-rooted**	
yew-hedged	**yew-shaded**	

yew, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the yew; made of yew wood.

yew (yōō), *v. i.* = 4th YAW.

yew (yōō). Obs. exc. dial. var. of EWE.

yew berry. The fruit of the yew.

yew'en (yōō'ĕn), *adj.* Made of yew. *Archaic.*

yew family. *Bot.* The Taxaceae.

yew green. A color, yellowish yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

yew pine. The black spruce *Picea mariana. Local, U. S.*

yew tree. A yew.

yew'-treed' (yōō'trēd'), *adj.* Planted with yew trees.

yex (yĕks), **yox** (yŏks), *n.* [ME. *ȝexen, ȝeoken,* v., fr. AS. *giscian* to sob, *geocsa* a sobbing, hiccup.] **1.** Sob. *Obs.*

2. Hiccup; cough. *Now Dial.*

yex, *v. i.* **1.** To sob. *Obs.*

2. To hiccup; to cough. *Now Dial.*

yez (yēz; yĭz), *pron.* You (*pl.*). *Anglo-Irish.*

Yez'i·di (yĕz'ĭ·dē), *n.* Also **Yez'di** (-dē). A member of a sect comprising several Kurdish-speaking tribes in Armenia and the Caucasus, who worship both a good supreme God, and subordinate gods of whom the chief (Melek Taus, represented as a peacock) is apparently the author of evil, propitiated as a cocreator. The cult is probably a syncretism of ancient Mazdean with (heretical) Christian and Mohammedan elements.

y-f-. For various words beginning *y-f-,* see F-. See also Y-.

y-feel', y-fele' (ĭ-fēl'), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *gefēlan.*] To feel; perceive. *Obs.*

y-fere' (-fēr'), *adv.* [For *in fere* in company; cf. ON. ī in. See FERE company.] Together. *Obs.*

y-g-. For various words beginning *y-g-,* see G-. See also Y-.

Ygg'dra·sill (ĭg'drȧ·sĭl; ĭig'-), *n.* [ON.] *Norse Myth.* The great ash tree symbolizing the universe. Yggdrasill means the horse of Yggr, that is, Odin. The ash extends over all the world; one root is in Nifheim, one in Jotunnheim, and one in Asgard. At the root in Nifheim is the well Hvergelmir; there lie the dragon *Nithhogg* (or Nithhögr) and other serpents gnawing at the root. At the root in Jotunnheim is the well of Mimir, the source of wisdom. By the third root is the Urtharbrunn from whose waters the Norns sprinkle the tree daily to preserve it from decay. In the branches sit an eagle and a hawk; on its foliage feed four harts; and up and down its trunk runs the squirrel *Ratatosk* (or *Ratatoskr*) carrying strife.

Y gun, *or* **Y'-gun',** *n.* A two-barreled antisubmarine gun, the barrels of which form a fork like the letter Y, used to project simultaneously a depth charge on each side of the vessel on which the gun is mounted.

y-h-. For various words beginning *y-h-,* see H-. See also Y-.

y-he're (ĭ-hā'rĕ), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *gehēran, gehȳran.* See Y-; HEAR.] To hear; listen. *Obs.*

y-hong' (ĭ-hŏng'), *v. t.* [AS. *gehōn* (past part. *gehongen*), v. i. or *gehongian,* v. i.] To hang. *Obs.*

yhte (ĭk'tĕ), *n.* [AS. *ēht,* fr. *āgan* to have. See OWN, *adj.*] Possession. Cf. AUGHT. *Obs.*

Yid (yĭd), *n.* [See YIDDISH.] A Jew. *Slang.*

Yid'dish (yĭd'ĭsh), *n.* [G. *jüdisch,* prop., *jüdisch-deutsch* Jewish-German, fr. *jüdisch* Jewish, fr. *Jude* Jew, fr. L. *Judaeus.* See JEW.] A language spoken by Jews, chiefly in Russia, Poland, Lithuania, Hungary, Rumania, and the United States. It is a High German dialect, carried by Jewish emigrants in the 14th and 15th centuries from the Rhineland to Poland, and infused with Hebrew and Russian or Polish elements. It has a varied modern literature, written in Hebrew characters. Called also *Judaeo-German.*

Yid'dish, *adj.* **a** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Yiddish; consisting of or written in Yiddish. **b** *Slang.* Jewish.

Yid'dish·er (-ĕr), *n.* [See YIDDISH.] A Jew. *Slang.*

Yid'dish·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Advocacy of the Yiddish language and culture.

2. A usage, word, phrase, or idiom, peculiar to Yiddish.

Yid'dish·ist (-ĭst), *n.* An adherent of Yiddishism.

yield (yēld), *v.;* YIELD'ED; YIELD'ING. [ME. *yelden, ȝelden, ȝilden,* fr. AS. *gieldan, gildan,* to pay, give, restore, make an offering; akin to OFris. *jelda,* OS. *geldan,* D. *gelden* to cost, to be worth, G. *gelten,* OHG. *geltan* to pay, restore, make an offering, be worth, ON. *gjalda* to pay, to give up, Dan. *gielde* to be worth, Sw. *gälla* to be worth, *gälda* to pay, Goth. *gildan* in fra*gildan,* us*gildan.* Cf. GELD a payment, GUILD.] *Transitive:* **1.** To pay or repay; specif.: **a** *Obs.* Variously, to render in discharge or satisfaction of, as a debt or levy; to pay or perform as compensation for, as a loss; to return without relation to deserts, as evil for good; to execute, as a vow; to restore; to take vengeance on. **b** *Archaic.* To give or render as fitting, rightfully owed, or required. **c** *Archaic.* To give a reward to; to requite; reward; recompense; — commonly from fifteenth century to Shakespeare in the formula God *yield* you for it, expressing gratitude; also, to make recompense or requital for, as an action; as, God *yield* it you.

> Tend me tonight two hours, I ask no more,
> And the gods *yield* you for 't. *Shak.*

d To return (an answer or greeting). *Obs.,* except in *yield assent.*

2. To produce, give, or bring, as fruit, profit, or other return or result; specif.: **a** To bear or bring or put forth as a natural product, esp. as a result of cultivation; as, a plant *yields* shoots; the land *yields* only weeds; to furnish as output or as return or result of expended effort; as, ore *yields* precious metals; to produce as a result of mathematical solution. "Vines *yield* nectar." *Milton.* **b** To give or deliver; esp., to present or offer as a gift or offering; to bestow or grant as an act of grace or as a concession; to grant or afford; as, to *yield* passage. "Pray for my soul, and *yield* me burial." *Tennyson.* Also, *Obs.,* to deal, execute, or inflict. **c** To give forth or emit, as an odor or a spark. **d** To produce or furnish as supplying a need or as serviceable; to occasion; as, mountain streams *yield* electric power. **e** To produce as payment or interest on what is expended or invested; to pay; as, he made an investment that now *yields* five or six per cent. **f** *Rare.* To give (one) forth to be. *Shak.* **g** *Obs.* (1) To cause or cause to be or do. (2) To communicate or reveal. (3) To present to view, as a landscape.

3. To give up possession of as claimed or demanded; specif.: **a** To surrender or relinquish to the physical or moral control of another; as, to *yield* a military stronghold, a champion's title, one's privilege or precedence; to make over to one who has a claim or right; render; as, to *yield* an opinion, one's allotted time, the floor, etc.

> And, force perforce, I'll make him *yield* the crown. *Shak.*

b To give up or devote (oneself), as to an inclination or habit; to surrender or submit (oneself).

4. To admit or concede; specif.: **a** To admit to be true; to concede; allow; acknowledge.

> I *yield* it just, said Adam, and submit. *Milton.*

b *Now Rare.* To acknowledge to be fact; to admit the validity or cogency of; as, to *yield* the argument or the stronger cause.

5. *Obs.* **a** To betake (oneself). **b** To force to surrender; — in past participle.

——, *Intransitive:* **1.** To produce; bear; to make or give a return; to be productive; as, the apple trees did not *yield* well this year.

2. To give way; specif.: **a** To give up the contest; to submit; surrender; succumb; to cease opposition. **b** To submit, as to urging, persuasion, etc.; to comply; to consent.

> And *yield* to mercy while 't is offered you? *Shak.*

c To give way under force so as to bend, stretch, or break. **d** To lose power of resistance, as to pressure or heat, so as to be affected; as, a door *yields* to the battering. **e** To suffer oneself to be deflected; to change one's course in deference. **f** *Now Rare.* To agree or give one's consent, as to plead for mercy or that something be done.

3. To give place, as to something superior; to give precedence; to be succeeded by something or some one else; as, they will *yield* to us in nothing.

Syn. — YIELD, SUBMIT. To YIELD is in general to give up or give way; SUBMIT often implies a more definite surrender to another's will or authority; as, "He laughed, and *yielded* readily" (*Tennyson*); "Prove it: — if better, I *submit* and bow" (*Cowper*); "when evening *yields* to night" (*Shelley*); "the Indian Summer of her heart, which was slow to *submit* to age" (*Stevenson*). But the two words are often interchangeable. Cf. OBEDIENT.

Ant. — Resist, rebel, revolt, struggle.

yield the breath, the ghost, or the life. To die; to expire; — often followed by *up.*

yield (yēld), *n.* [From YIELD, *v.;* cf. AS. *gield* a payment.] **1.** Payment or a payment made or exacted as a tax, tribute, or compensation for loss or injury, or the like. *Obs.*

2. That which is yielded; amount or quantity yielded; product; specif.: **a** The aggregate of products resulting from growth or cultivation or from a chemical reaction. In the latter case the yield is usually expressed as the percentage actually obtained of the amount theoretically possible. "A goodly *yield* of fruit." *Bacon.* **b** The quantity of any product resulting from exploitation of natural resources; as, the *yield* of a well in barrels of oil. **c** The revenue obtained from a tax or levy. **d** *Finance.* The return upon an investment. **e** *Forestry.* The actual or the normal product of a stand of timber.

3. The act or capacity of yielding produce or other product; the action of giving up in submission or of giving way under a mechanical force.

yield (yēld). Variant of YELD, *adj.*

yield'ance (yēl'dȧns), *n.* A yielding; production; submission; surrender; concession. *Now Rare.*

yield'er (yēl'dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who yields; specif.: **a** *Obs.* A debtor. **b** A rewarder.

2. That which yields produce or products.

yield'ing, *adj.* That yields; that yields or is marked by the yielding of produce; as a *yielding* year; inclined to yield; esp., inclined to give way, or comply; flexible; compliant; as, a *yielding* temper.

Syn. — Tractable, submissive, manageable.

Ant. — Unruly, headstrong, obstinate.

— **yield'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **yield'ing·ness,** *n.*

yielding and paying. *Law.* The initial words of the rent-reserving clause (the reddendum) in leases.

yield point. *Mech.* The stress at which a piece under strain yields markedly, becoming permanently distorted, without increase of load. Under continued and increased stress the piece finally breaks asunder.

yield value. *Mech.* The minimum shearing stress required to produce continuous deformation in a solid.

yield'y (yēl'dĭ), *adj.* Yielding. *Scot.*

Yig·dal' (yĭg·dȧl'; yĭg'dȧl), *n.* [Heb. *yigdal* becomes great, is magnified.] *Jewish Relig.* A medieval Hebrew liturgical poem recited at the beginning of the daily morning service.

Yik'ir·ga'u·lit (yĭk'ĭr·gä'ōō·lĭt), *n.* [Chukchi, lit., large-mouthed; — so named because they wear labrets.] An Eskimo of the Diomede Islands; — a collective name for the Imaklimiut and the Inguklimiut. See ESKIMO.

yill'-caup' (yĭl'kôp'), *n.* [See ALE; CUP.] Vessel from which ale is drunk. *Scot.*

Yi'ma (yē'mȧ), *n.* [Av. Cf. YAMA.] *Persian Myth.* An Avestan hero or demigod, king of mankind in the golden age, afterwards ruler of the realm of the dead. *Yima* corresponds to the Vedic *Yama.*

yin (yĭn), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *yin*[1].] The female, negative, dark, evil principle, as contrasted to *yang.* See YANG.

Yin (yĭn), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *Yin*[1].] The Shang dynasty; — so changed in 1401 B.C. when the capital was moved to Yin, in Honan.

yin (yĭn), *n. sing. & pl.* [Chin. (Pek.) *yin*[2].] See WEIGHT, *Table;* MEASURE, *Table.*

yin (yĭn). Var. of ONE. *Chiefly Scot.*

yip (yĭp), *v. i.* [Imitative.] **1.** To cheep, like a young bird. *Obs.*

2. To yelp; — said esp. of a dog; also, to utter short, sharp shrieks or yelps. *Colloq.*

3. To complain; to squeal. *Underworld Slang.*

——, *v. t.* To utter yelpingly or shrieklingly. *Colloq.*

yip, *n.* A short, sharp yelp or shriek; an outcry, as from pain or in complaint. *Colloq.*

yirm (yûrm), *v. i.* [AS. *gyrman* to cry out, roar.] To fret; whine. *Scot. & Ir.*

yir'mi·lik (yĭr'mĭ·lĭk), *n.* [Turk. *yigirmi* twenty + suffix *-lik.*] **a** *Obs.* A silver coin of Turkey worth about 25 cents or 12½d. **b** A former Turkish coin of copper and nickel, nominally worth $0.022. See METALLIK.

yirn (yûrn), *n.* [Prob. var. of GIRN.] A whine; also, a grimace. — *v. i.* To whine; complain; also, to grimace; smirk. *Both Scot. & Ir.*

yirr (yûr), *n.* [Prob. imitative; cf. AS. *georran, gyrran,* to chatter, creak.] Growl; snarl. *Scot. & Dial.* — *v. i.* To growl; snarl. *Scot. & Dial.*

Yi·shub' (yĭ·shōōv'; yĭsh'ōōv), *n.* [Heb. *yishshūbh* settlement.] *Jewish Hist.* The Jewish settlement in Palestine.

yite (yīt), *n.* European yellowhammer. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

yiv'er (yĭv'ĕr), *adj.* [AS. *gīfre.*] Eager; greedy. — **yiv'er·ly,** *adv.* — **yiv'er·ness,** *n. All Obs.*

Y joint. A Y-shaped joint. See SIAMESE CONNECTION.

y-k-. For various words beginning *y-k-,* see K-. See also Y-.

-yl (-ĭl; -ēl; *see note below*). *Chem.* A combining form, French *-yle,* from Greek *hylē,* meaning *wood, material,* used in names of chemical radicals, esp. univalent ones, as in ethy*l,* carbony*l,* hydroxy*l,* etc. The suffix *-yl* was first used in 1832 by Liebig and Wöhler in naming *benzoyl,* in the sense of *stuff,* or *fundamental material.*

acetyl	**capryl**	**glycyl**	**phenyl**
acryl	**carbonyl**	**hydroxyl**	**propyl**
alkyl	**cetyl**	**isopropyl**	**salicyl**
allyl	**diphenyl**	**methyl**	**tetryl**
arsenyl	**ethyl**	**naphthyl**	**tolityl**
benzyl	**furfuryl**	**nonyl**	**xanthyl**
butyl			

☞ Chemists generally prefer the pron. -ĭl to -ēl.

yl-. For words formerly spelled *yl-,* see IL-.

y-l-. For various words beginning *y-l-,* see L-. See also Y-.

yl'a·hayll' (ĭl'ȧ·hāl'), *interj.* [Cf. ILL; HAIL, *interj.*] Bad luck to you. *Obs.*

y-last', *v. i.* [AS. *gelæstan.*] To suffer; last; endure. *Obs.*

y-leave', *v. t.; past part.* Y-LEFT'. [AS. *gelæfan.*] To leave; abandon; leave over. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To remain. *Obs.*

y-leine', *past part.* [AS. *gelegen,* past part. of (*ge*)*licgan* to lie.] Lain; remained. *Obs.*

y'lem (ĭ'lĕm), *n.* [OF. *ilem,* fr. L. *hylem,* acc. of *hyle.* See HYLE.] The first substance from which the elements were supposed to be formed. Cf. HYLE, 1. *Obs.*

-ylene. *Chem.* A suffix, *-yl* + *-ene,* used in naming: **a** *Unsaturated hydrocarbons,* as in ethy*lene,* all*ylene.* **b** *Bivalent radicals,* esp. those having the free valences attached to different carbon atoms, as in phen*ylene,* $C_6H_4<$.

yl'es·pil (ĭl'ĕs·pēl), *n.* [AS. *ȳl* (gen. *ȳles*), *igil,* hedgehog + *pīl* something pointed, a prickle, fr. L. *pilum* javelin.] Hedgehog. *Obs.*

Y level, *or* **Y'-lev'el,** *n.* A surveyor's level having the telescope supported in Y-shaped rests. For purposes of adjustment the telescope can be rotated around its own axis, or can be taken out of the supports and turned end for end. Adjustment is easier, but much less permanent, than with a dumpy level.

Y Level.
a, a Y's.

-ylidene. [See -YLENE, -ID.] *Chem.* A suffix used in naming bivalent radicals having the free valences attached to the same carbon atom, as in eth*ylidene,* CH_3CH:.

Y ligament. = ILIOFEMORAL LIGAMENT.

y-lome', *adv.* [AS. *gelōme.*] Often; continuously. *Obs.*

ym-. For words formerly spelled *ym-,* see IM-.

y-m-. For various words beginning *y-m-,* see M-. See also Y-.

yev'e·cus'ti, *adj.* [AS. *gifu, giefu,* a gift + *cystig* bountiful.] Generous. *Obs.*

yew'en. Obs. past tense pl. & obs. exc. dial. Eng. past part. of GIVE.

yewk, yewk'y, etc. Vars. of YEUK, etc.

Yez'de·gir'di·an, Yez'de·ger'di·an. Vars. of YAZDEGERDIAN.

yez'ty (yĕz'tĭ). Dial. Eng. var. of EASY.

yfacks. †1'-FEGS.

y' faith', *interj.* In faith. *Obs.*

y-ferre', *adv.* Afar. *Obs.*

y-find', *v. t.* [AS. *gefindan.*] To find (in various senses). *Obs.*

y-fraght', *past part.* [See Y-.] Fraught. *Obs.*

y-ful'led, *past part.* [AS. *gefullwian,* v. See FULL to baptize.] Baptized. *Obs.*

y'ga·po' (ĭ'gȧ·pō'). Var. of GAPO.

Y'gar·ro'te (ĭ'gär·rō'tē). Var. of IGOROT.

Yg'dra·sil. Var. of YGGDRASILL.

y-gelt', *past part.* [AS. *gyltan* or *gegyltan* to sin.] Sinned; trespassed. *Obs.* [IGRAINE.]

Y-germe' (ĭ'-gĕrn'). Var. of

y-gert', Obs. past part. of GIRD.

y-glos'ed, past part. of GLOSE. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

y-go', y-gone', *past part.* Gone.

y-goe'. Obs. past part. of GO.

y-goe', y-gone', *adv.* Ago. *Obs.*

y-greved'. Obs. past part. of GRIEVE. [GRIND.]

y-ground'. Obs. past part. of

Y'-guerne' (ĭ'-gĕrn'). Var. of IGRAINE. [HAUNT.]

y-hant'ed. Obs. past part. of

y-hed'. Obs. past part. of HIDE.

y-heed'ed, *past part.* [See Y-; HEAD, *n.*] Headed; antlered. *Obs.*

y-hel'ed. Obs. past part. of HEAL, HELE. [Near; at hand. *Obs.*]

y-hen'de, *adv.* [AS. *gehende.*]

y-hent', *v. t.* [AS. *gehentan.*] To take; seize; receive. *Obs.*

y-her'bor·wed. Obs. past part. of HARBOR.

y-hert', *past part.* [AS. *hierdan, hyrdan, gehyrdan,* to harden.] Hardened. *Obs.*

y-het', Obs. past part. of HAVE.

y-hole', *adj.* [AS. *gehāl.*] Whole; entire; sound.— **y-hol'lîche,** *adv.* — **y-hol'nesse,** *n. All Obs.*

y-holpe', Obs. past part. of HELP.

y-hol'wen. Obs. past part. of HIGHT.

y-hu're, *v. i. & t.* [See Y-HERE.] To hear. *Obs.*

Y H V H, Y H W H. See TETRAGRAMMATON. [I CHING.]

Yi' Ching' (yē' jĭng'). Var. of

yield'a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. — **yield'a·ble·ness,** *n.* [*Archaic.*]

yield'en, *part. adj.* = YIELDED.

yield'less, *adj.* Unyielding. *Obs.*

yift. † GIFT.

yigh (yē). Dial. Eng. of YEA.

Yil·dun' (yĭl·dūn'), *n.* [Prob. corrupt. of Turk. *yildiz.*] See STAR, *Table.* [var. of ALE.]

yill (yĭl). Scot. & N. of Eng.

yilt (yĭlt). Var. of GILT, a sow.

yince (yĭns). Scot. & Ir. var. of ONCE.

yinst (yĭnst). Scot. & Ir. var. of ONCE. [var. of EARTH.]

yird (yûrd). Scot. & N. of Eng.

yirk (yĭrk; yĕrk). Var. of YERK. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

yirth (yĕrth; yĭrth; yûrth). Scot. & dial. Eng. of EARTH. [*Dial.*]

yis (yĭs). Var. of YES. *Obs. exc.*

yisse, *v. t.* [AS. *gīsian.*] To desire; covet. *Obs.*

yiss'er, *n.* [AS. *gīsere.*] An avaricious person. *Obs.*

yiss'ing, *n.* [AS. *gīsung.*] Covetousness. *Obs.* [YESTER-.]

yis'ter- (yĭs'tĕr-). Scot. var. of

yit (yĭt). Var. of YET. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

yive. † GIVE.

y-kark'ed, *past part.* [Cf. Y-; CARK, v.] Loaded. *Obs.*

y-knit', *v. t.* [AS. *geonyttan* to fasten, tie.] To knit. *Obs.*

y-kor'ven. Obs. past part. of CARVE.

y-lad', Obs. past part. of LEAD.

y-lak'ked. Obs. past part. of LACK, blame. See 2d LACK, *v. i.,* 3 c.

y'lang-y'lang (ē'läng·ē'läng). Var. of ILANG-ILANG.

ylang-ylang oil. = ILANG-ILANG OIL. See OIL, *Table.*

yle. † AISLE, HYLE, ISLE.

y-ler'e, *v. t.* [AS. *gelēran.*] To teach. *Obs.*

y-liche',y-like', *adj. & adv. Obs.* [See LIKE, *adj.*] Like; alike. *Obs.*

y-like', *v. i.* Also **y-lik'en.** [See Y-; LIKEN.] To liken; compare. *Obs.*

y-lik'ne, *adv.* Alike. *Obs.*

y-long', *adj.* [AS. *gelong.* Cf. 3d ALONG.] Belonging; pertaining; befitting. *Obs.*

y-lore',y-lorn', Obs. past part. of LEESE, lose.

ym. Contr. for *them.* Cf. YE, the.

ymage. † HOMAGE, IMAGE.

ym·ag'ine·ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *ymaginement* image. See IMAGINE; -MENT.] Craft. *Obs.*

y-man'nered, *adj.* [See Y-; MANNER.] Mannered; conducted; behaved. *Obs.*

y-mel. † IMELLE, among.

-y·me·ni′tis [NL.] A combining form from *hymen-* and *-itis*, meaning inflammation of the membrane, as in blen-*nymenitis*, inflammation of any mucous surface.

Y′mir (ē′mĭr; ü′mĭr), *n.* Also **Y′mer** (ē′mĕr). [ON. *Ymir.*] *Norse Myth.* The primeval giant from whose body the gods created the world. According to the myth, he had been killed by Odin, Vili, and Ve, who shaped from his blood the sea, from his flesh the earth, from his bones the mountains and rocks, from his skull the sky, and from his brain the clouds. He is called the "rime-cold giant," regarded as personifying primeval waters, or perhaps chaos. Cf. YGGDRASILL; and see AUDHUMLA.

Y′ moth, *or* **Y′-moth′,** *n.* Any of several species of *Plusia*, esp. *P. gamma*, a European noctuid. See GAMMA MOTH.

yn-. For words formerly spelled *yn-*, see IN-.

y-n-. For various words beginning *y-n-*, see N-. See also Y-.

y′nam·bu′ (ē′năm·bōō′), *n.* [Pg. *inambu*, of Tupian origin; cf. Tupi *inambú*, Guarani *ynambou*. Cf. TINAMOU.] A very large tinamou (*Rhynchotus rufescens*) of southern Brazil and Argentina.

Yn′doys (ĭn′dois), *n.* [OF. *Indois.*] People or language of India. *Obs.*

-yne (-īn). [Arbitrary var. of 2d *-ine*, 2 a.] *Chem.* A suffix used in forming the names of acetylene hydrocarbons, as in hex*yne;* — adopted by the International Union of Chemistry to replace in this sense the ending *-ine* (the accepted ending for names of organic bases). Similarly, *-inol* would become **-ynol**; *-inone*, **-ynone**.

yo (yō), *interj.* An exclamation used with *heave, ho*, etc., chiefly as a signal for the exertion of concerted effort.

yoc′co (yŏk′ō), *n.* [Prob. of Cariban origin; cf. Galibi *iéku*, Calinago *inécou.*] A Colombian plant, a species of *Paullinia* allied to guarana (*P. cupana*). The bark and leaves contain caffeine.

yock′el (yŏk′ĕl), *n.* [Cf. YAFFLE.] The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*

yo′del, yo′dle, *n.* A song or refrain sung by yodeling or warbling; a warble; loosely, a yodeled shout or cry.

yo′del·er, yo′del·ler (yō′dl̇·ĕr; yō′dlĕr), **yo′dler** (-dlĕr), *n.* One who yodels.

yo′del·ist (-dl̇·ĭst; -dlĭst), *n.* One who yodels; one skilled in yodeling.

yodh, yod (yōd), *n.* [Heb. *yōdh*, lit., hand.] The tenth letter (י) of the Hebrew alphabet, equiv. to English *y* in *yet;* as a number, 10.

yo′ga (yō′gä), *n.* [*often cap.*] [Skr., lit., union. See YOKE.] *Hinduism.* Mental discipline consisting in the direction of attention exclusively upon any object, abstract or concrete, with a view to the identification of consciousness with the object; attainment of this end is *samadhi.* The object of attention may be, but need not be, the deity. Yoga includes various physical disciplines such as controlled breathing and posture. The yogi should also be an ascetic, or, at least, continent. By yoga it is sought to gain control over specific natural forces, and over one's own body, and to gain occult powers; also to attain union with the universal spirit, Brahma. The chief yogas are the *bhakti* (devotional), *jnana* (intellectual), *karma* (work), and *hatha* (physical), *yoga.* The three stages of yoga trance are *dharana* (fixed attention), *dhyana* (contemplation), and *samadhi* (concentration). Cf. DHYANA; SAMADHI.

yogh (yŏk), *n.* Also **yok** (yŏk). [ME. *yogh, ȝok, ȝoȝ*, of obscure origin.] The name of the letter ȝ, a variant form of the Anglo-Saxon ȝ (ᵹ), used in Middle English to represent the guttural (ME. *laȝe, laghe*, law) and the palatal voiced spirant (ME. *ȝernen, yernen*, yearn) and, sometimes, the voiceless spirant (ME. *lȝt* light). See Y.

yo′ghurt (yō′gōōrt), *n.* Also **yo′ghourt, yo′gurt, yoh′ourt** (yō′ōōrt). [Turk. *yōghurt.*] A semisolid cheeselike, or sometimes thickly fluid or jellylike, preparation from milk partly evaporated and then fermented by *Lactobacillus bulgaricus.* It somewhat resembles kefir, though not alcoholic, and is used as food esp. in the Levant. There the fermentation is initiated with a starter, saved from a previous lot, which contains also a yeast and *Streptococcus lactis.*

yo′gi (yō′gē), *n.* Also **yo′gin** (-gĭn). [Hind. *yogī*, fr. Skr. *yogin.*] One who practices yoga; a follower of the yoga philosophy; an ascetic.

yo′gism (yō′gĭz′m), *n.* Yoga, or its practice. — **yo′gist** (-gĭst), *n.*

yo′go·ite (yō′gō·īt), *n.* [From *Yogo* Peak, Little Belt Mts., Mont.] *Petrog.* A rock composed of approximately equal amounts of pyroxene and feldspar; — a proposed name. It was later found to contain also equal amounts of orthoclase and plagioclase, consequently falling under the monzonite group.

yo·him′bé (yō·hĭm′bā), *n.* Also **yo·him′bi** (-bĭ). [Of Bantu origin; cf. Duala *djombé.*] A tropical African tree (*Corynanthe yohimbe*), family Rubiaceae, the bark of which, **yohimbé bark**, yields yohimbine.

yo·him′bine (yō·hĭm′bēn; -bĭn; 157), *n.* Also **-bin.** [See YOHIMBÉ.] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_3$, obtained from yohimbé bark and probably identical with quebrachine; — called also *corynine.* The hydrochloride is used as an aphrodisiac.

yo′-ho′ (yō′hō′), *interj. & n.* An exclamation used as a signal for effort, a cry to attract attention, etc.; also, the utterance of one yawning. — *v. i.* To cry *yoho.*

yoick (voik), *v. i.* To cry *yoicks!* — *v. t.* To urge on by the cry *yoicks!*

yoicks (voiks), *interj.* [Var. of HOICKS.] *Hunting.* A cry of encouragement to foxhounds. Hence, a cry sometimes used as an exclamation of excitement or exultation.

yo′jan (yō′jăn), **yo′ja·na** (-jä·nä), *n.* [Hind. *yojan*, fr. Skr. *yojana* (distance traveled in one) yoking.] A Hindu measure of distance, varying from four to ten miles, but usually about five. The value used by Hindu astronomers is said to be 4.92 miles (7.92 km.).

Yo·jua′ne (yō·wä′nā), *n.* An Indian of one of the Tonkawan tribes of Texas. See TONKAWAN.

yoke (yōk), *n.* [ME. *yok, ȝoc*, fr. AS. *geoc;* akin to D. *juk*, OHG. *joh*, G. *joch*, ON. & Sw. *ok*, Dan. *aag*, Goth. *juk*, Lith. *jungas*, OSlav. *igo*, W. *iau*, L. *jugum*, Gr. *zygon*, Skr. *yuga*, and to L. *jungere* to join, Gr. *zeugnynai*, Skr. *yunakti* he yokes. Cf. JOIN, JOUGS, JUGULAR, SUBJUGATE, SYZYGY, YOGA, YUGA, ZEUGMA.] **1.** A bar or frame of wood by which two draft animals, esp. oxen, are joined at the heads or necks for working together, esp. for drawing a plow or a load. The modern yoke for oxen is usually a piece of timber hollowed, or made curving, near each end, and laid on the necks of the oxen, being secured in place by two bows, one enclosing each neck, and fastened through the timber. In some countries the yoke consists of a flat piece of wood fastened to the foreheads of the oxen by thongs about the horns. Connection with the load is by a chain or rope from a hook or ring in the middle of the yoke. **2.** In ancient times, an arched or curved device laid upon the necks of the vanquished; among the Romans and others, an arch consisting of a spear resting horizontally upon two upright spears, under which captured foes were compelled to pass as a symbol of submission.

3. An oppressive agency reducing to subjection, submission, humiliation, or servitude; hence, servitude; slavery; bondage; service.

> Our country sinks beneath the *yoke.* *Shak.*
> My *yoke* is easy, and my burden is light. *Matt.* xi. 30.

4. A frame or piece resembling a yoke (sense 1), as in use or shape; specif.: **a** A frame of wood fitted to a person's shoulders for carrying pails, etc., suspended on each side; as, a milkmaid's *yoke.* **b** A band or shaped piece cut to fit the shoulders or the hips, and intended to support the gathered or plaited hanging parts of a garment, as a skirt. **c** A frame worn on the neck of an animal, as a cow, pig, or goose, to prevent passage through a fence or hedge. **d** A bar by which the end of the tongue of a wagon or carriage is suspended from the collars of the harness. **e** A frame or convex piece by which a bell is hung for ringing it. See BELL, *Illust.* (6). **f** *Arch.* A tie securing two members together; specif., the horizontal piece forming the head of a window frame. **g** *Elec.* = FIELD FRAME. **h** *Chiefly Mach.* A clamp or similar piece that embraces two other parts to hold or unite them in their respective or relative positions, as a strap connecting a slide valve to the valve stem, or the soft iron block or bar permanently connecting the pole pieces of an electromagnet, as in a dynamo. **i** *Mach.* A slotted crosshead used in donkey engines, steam fire engines, etc., in place of a connecting rod. **j** *Naut.* (1) A crosspiece on the head of a boat's rudder. To its ends lines are attached which lead forward, either to the hands of a steersman or to the drum of a steering wheel, so that the boat can be steered from farther forward. (2) The main (lower) cap on the masthead of a yacht.

5. *sing. & pl.* Two animals yoked together; a couple; a pair that work together; — also, rarely, used of persons.

> I have bought five *yoke* of oxen. *Luke* xiv. 19.

6. That which connects or binds; a co-operative relationship; a tie; link; bond; specif., the matrimonial bond as forming a union, often with an implication of subjection.

> Boweth your neck under that blissful *yoke* . . .
> Which that men clepeth [call] spousal or wedlock. *Chaucer.*

7. A unit of area of land (see MEASURE, *Table*): **a** In Kent, a virgate. See SULUNG. **b** In Austria and Hungary, a joch.

8. The time during which a plowman and his team work continuously; hence, a period of steady work; a portion of the working day; as, to work two *yokes*, that is, both morning and afternoon. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

9. *Aeronautics.* See CONTROL COLUMN.

Syn. — See COUPLE.

yoke (yōk), *v.;* YOKED (yōkt); YOK′ING (yōk′ĭng). [AS. *geocian.*] *Transitive:* **1.** To put a yoke on; to join in or with a yoke; as, to *yoke* oxen; *yoked* up with a steer.

2. To couple; join; link; associate; as, ambition *yoked* with genius; hence, to marry.

> Be ye not unequally *yoked* with unbelievers. 2 *Cor.* vi. 14.

3. To bring into bondage; to hold in subjection; to oppress; to restrain. *Now Rare.*

> The words and promises that *yoke*
> The conqueror are quickly broke. *Hudibras.*

4. To attach a horse or horses or other draft animals to; also, to attach (a draft animal) to something; as, to *yoke* a cart; to *yoke* a horse to a cart; hence, to put on as or like a yoke.

5. To fit a yoke (sense 4 c) about the neck of.

6. To engage in work or in service; as, to *yoke* one's mind to the task; to cause to set to vigorously or keenly.

7. To attack; seize; tackle; fight. *Scot.*

—, *Intransitive:* **1.** To be joined or intimately associated; to be connected or linked; to consort closely; formerly, to be joined in marriage.

> We'll *yoke* together, like a double shadow. *Shak.*

2. To apply oneself vigorously; to set to work; to make a beginning; — usually with *to.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. To make an attack or seizure; to engage in conflict or dispute; to contest. *Scot.*

yoke (yōk), *n. & v.* = YEX. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

yoke, yok (yōk). Scot. & dial. Eng. of YOLK, wool grease.

yoke (yōk). Dial. var. of YOLK, of an egg.

yoke bone. The zygomatic bone.

yoke devil. A fellow devil. *Rare.*

yoke elm. **a** The common hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) of the Old World. **b** A related Himalayan tree (*C. viminea*); also, its heavy, hard wood. Called also *Indian hornbeam.*

yoke′fel′low (yōk′fĕl′ō), *n.* [*yoke* + *fellow.*] A close associate or companion; a mate; fellow; a partner; esp., a partner in marriage.

yo′kel (yō′kĕl; -k′l), *n.* [Perh. connected with *yoke* (of oxen).] A plowboy; a rustic; a country bumpkin; esp., a typical countryman, slow-witted, obtuse, and gullible. *Chiefly Contemptuous.*

yo′kel, *n.* [Cf. ON. *jökull.* See ICICLE.] An icicle. *Obs.*

yoke′less (yōk′lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Having no yoke; not subjected to a yoke.

yo′kel·ry (yō′kĕl·rĭ), *n.* Yokels collectively; the mob of stupid, unsophisticated countryfolk.

yoke′mate′ (yōk′māt′), *n.* Yokefellow.

yoke′mat′ing (-māt′ĭng), *n.* Marriage.

yoke method. *Elec.* A method of measuring the magnetic permeability, as of a rod of iron or steel, by completing the magnetic circuit with a massive yoke of soft iron.

Yoke of the Sky. *Astron.* The ecliptic.

yok′er (yōk′ĕr), *n.* One who makes or fits yokes.

yoke riveter. *Mach.* A pneumatic riveter connected by a yoke with a dolly so that the center lines of the two coincide.

yoke′-toed′ (yōk′tōd′), *adj.* Having two toes in front and two behind, as the woodpeckers; zygodactylous.

yoke′wood′ (-wōōd′), *n.* A wood adapted for use in making yokes.

yok′ing (yōk′ĭng), *n.* **a** = 1st YOKE, 8. **b** *Scot.* A contest; a bout.

Yo′ko·ha′ma bean (yō′kō·hä′mä). [From *Yokohama*, Japan.] The ash-colored, plump seed, resembling the Lima bean, of a Japanese vine (*Mucuna*, syn. *Stizolobium, hasjoo*) or the white pod containing it; also, the vine itself, which bears dark-purple, showy racemes.

Yokohama fowl. The Japanese fowl.

yok′y (yōk′ĭ), *adj. Rare.* **a** Yoked. **b** Pertaining to, or consisting of, a yoke.

Yol′di·a clay (yōl′dĭ·ä). [From NL. *Yoldia*, genus of bivalves, after Count *Yoldi*, of Sweden.] *Geol.* A marine glacial clay deposited in northern Europe during the subsidence of the second interglacial stage of Pleistocene glaciation, and containing notably large deposits of shells of bivalves of the genus **Yol′di·a.**

Yoldia sea. *Geol.* The Baltic in early postglacial time; — so called from the presence of the mollusk *Yoldia arctica.*

yol′dring (yōl′drĭn; yōl′-), *n.* [See YELDRIN.] The European yellowhammer (*Emberiza citrinella*). *Scot. & Dial.*

yolk (yōk; yōlk), *n.* [ME. *yolke, yelke, ȝolke, ȝelke*, AS. *geolca, geoleca*, fr. *geolu* yellow. See YELLOW.] **1.** **a** In popular language, the yellow spheroidal mass of food material surrounded by the white in the egg of a bird or reptile. **b** *Embryol.* The contents of the ovum, or egg cell, of an animal. The protoplasmic material is distinguished as *formative* yolk; the inert nutritive material, usually present, as *food* yolk, or *nutritive* yolk. Often, in exact usage, *yolk* is restricted to the nutritive material only, the food yolk. In the egg of a bird the formative yolk occupies a small area (the *cicatricle*) at one side of a relatively enormous mass of food yolk. The latter, which serves only as nutriment for the embryo, consists of a central flask-shaped mass and numerous thin concentric layers of light-yellow ***white yolk***, alternating with thicker layers of darker ***yellow yolk.*** See EGG, *Illust.* In the ova of other animals the food yolk, when present, may be distributed uniformly through the protoplasm (*alecithal*) or more or less concentrated toward one pole (*telolecithal*) or accumulated at the center of the cell (*centrolecithal*). Its amount determines the size of the ovum, and its distribution has a profound effect on the character of the segmentation. See OVUM, 1 and *Illust.* Chemically, yolk contains vitellin, nucleoprotein and other proteins, lecithin, cholesterol, fat, etc.

2. The oily fat secreted by the sebaceous glands at the roots of the hairs (wool fibers) in sheep; specif., either of the two constituent substances of this secretion, namely: **a** Wool fat or lanolin. **b** A greasy substance accompanying wool fat in sheep's wool, removed by washing. It is dried perspiration and, since it consists chiefly of potassium salts of organic acids, is used as a source of potash.

3. The central or innermost part; the best part; the essence or heart, as of a mystery.

4. A rounded lump or nodule, as of harder or foreign material, within something, as window glass.

yolk (yōk). Var. of YEX. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

yolk bag. *Embryol.* = YOLK SAC.

yolk boil. *Veter.* A cheesy lymph gland found in pseudotuberculosis of sheep. *Colloq., Austral.*

yolk cord. *Zool.* A slender, protoplasmic cord which connects the yolk glands with the egg chambers in certain insects, as in the aphids.

yolk duct. = VITELLINE DUCT.

yolked (yōkt; yōlkt), *adj.* Having a yolk; — usually in combination.

yolk gland. *Zool.* A vitellarium.

yolk nucleus. *Embryol.* A cytoplasmic structure, simple or multiple, in the ovarian egg.

yolk plate. *Embryol.* One of a series of lamellae formed by the division of the deutoplasm of the egg yolk in amphibia and certain fishes.

yolk plug. *Embryol.* A pluglike mass of yolk cells found in the blastopore of the embryos of certain vertebrates.

yolk sac. *Embryol.* A more or less spherical membranous sac attached to an embryo and enclosing food yolk, as in most vertebrates and cephalopods. It is continuous, through the vitelline duct, with the intestinal cavity of the embryo, and, being abundantly supplied with blood vessels, is, throughout embryonic life and in some forms later, the chief organ of nutrition. Cf. UMBILICAL VESICLE.

yolk stalk. *Embryol.* The narrow tubular stalk connecting the yolk sac with the embryo.

yolk′y (yōk′ĭ; yōl′kĭ), *adj.;* YOLK′I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr; -kĭ·ĕr); YOLK′I·EST. **1.** Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, yolk.

2. Full of yolk, or suint; greasy; — said of unwashed wool

yolk yellow. The color goldenrod.

yom (yōm; *colloq. Eng.* yŏm), *n.* [Heb. *yōm.*] Day; — a Hebrew word used in the names of various Jewish feasts.

Yom Kip′pur (kĭp·ĕr; kĭ·pōōr′). [Heb. *yōm kippūr* day of atonement.] *Jewish Relig.* The Day of Atonement, falling on the tenth day of Tishri and observed as a solemn fast day, according to the rites described in Leviticus xvi. See JEWISH HOLIDAYS.

Yom Ter′u·ah (tĕr′ōō·ä). [Heb. *yōm* day + *tĕrū′āh* blowing the trumpet.] Feast of Trumpets (which see).

Yom Tob′ *or* **Tov′** (tōb′, tōv′). [Heb. *yōm* day + *tōbh* good.] *Jewish Relig.* A religious festival, including the Sabbath.

---

y-met′. Obs. past part. of MEET, METE. [Amidst. *Obs.*]

y-middes′, *prep.* [Cf. AMIDST.]

y-mid′ward, *adv.* [Cf. AMID; -WARD.] In the midst. *Obs.*

ym·mote′, *v. t.* [ML. *immovere, immotum*, fr. *in-* in + *movere* to move.] To convey or apply to something. *Obs.*

y-mong′, *prep.* [AS. *gemang.* Cf. AMONG.] Among. *Obs.* [MURDER.]

y-mor′thred. Obs. past part. of

ym′pet, *n.* [Cf. OF. *impet* impetuosity.] Impetus. *Obs.*

ymp′ne. ✝ HYMN.

y-mun′de, *n.* [AS. *gemynd.* See MIND, *n.*] Mind; thought; remembrance. *Obs.*

ym′ur, *n.* [Cf. ON. *ilmr* a sweet smell.] Fresh odor. *Obs.*

yn. Contr. for *then.* Cf. YE, the.

Yn′ca (ĭng′kä). Var. of INCA.

y-nesche′, *adv.* [Cf. AS. *genēahsen* near.] Towards. *Obs.*

Ynglies, Ynglis, Ynglisshe. Obs. forms of ENGLISH.

yn·good′ly, *adj.* [Cf. MD. *ingoed* very good.] Excellent. *Obs.*

Yng′vi, *n.* See FREY.

yn′kell, *n.* [See INKLE tape; cf. Flem. *inkel* simple, D. *enkel*, Flem. *inkeloge* purl (of lace).] Tape. *Obs.*

ynn. ✝ INN.

ynogh. ✝ ENOUGH.

y-nogh′liche, *adv.* [See ENOUGH; -LY.] Sufficiently. *Obs.*

y-nome′. Obs. past part. of NIM.

yn·pri′did, *adj.* [See 1st IN-; PRIDE, *n.*] Filled with pride. *Obs.*

yo (yō). Dial. var. of YOU, YOUR, EWE.

yo′bi (yō′bē), *n.* [Jap.] See ARMY ORGANIZATION, *Table.*

yoch′el (yŏk′ĕl), *n.* = 1st YOKEL. *Scot.* [*exc. Dial.*]

yock (yŏk). Var. of YOKE. *Obs.*

yode. [ME. *yode, yede, eode*, etc., fr. AS. *ēode*, used as pret. of *gān* to go.] Obs. past tense of GO.

yo′deld. Yodeled. *Ref. Sp.*

yo′dja·na. Var. of YOJANA. See MEASURE, *Table.*

yo′dle. Var. of YODEL.

yoe (yō). Dial. var. of EWE.

yo·ga′sa·na (yō·gä′sä·nä), *n.* [Skr. *yogāsana*, lit., yoga sitting.] See 1st ASANA. [YOGISM.]

yo′gee·ism (yō′gē·ĭz′m). Var. of

yo′gurt. Var. of YOGHURT.

‖**yo′him′bé′hē′** (yō′ĭm′bā′hā′), *n.* [F.] = YOHIMBÉ.

yo·him′bin·ize (yō·hĭm′bĭn·īz), *v. t.* See -IZE. — **yo·him′bin·i·za′tion** (-ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ĭ·zĭ′-), *n.*

yoh′ourt (yō′ōōrt). Var. of YOGHURT.

yoi (yoi), *interj.* = VOICKS.

yok (yŏk). Var. of YOGH.

yok (yŏk). Var. of YOKE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

yoke′a·ble, *adj.* See -ABLE. —

yoke′a·ble·ness, *n.*

yoke′age, yok′age (yōk′ĭj), *n.* = ROKEAGE. *Local, U. S. & Can.*

yoke′-foot′ed, *adj.* = YOKE-TOED.

yo′kel·dom, *n.* See -DOM.

yo′kel·ish, *adj.* See -ISH.

yo′kel·ism, *n.* See -ISM.

yoke′wise′, *adv.* See -WISE.

Yo′kuts (yō′kŭts), *n. sing. & pl.* See MARIPOSAN. [UTAU.]

yo′-kyo·ku (yō′kyō·kōō), *n.* =

yold (yōld). Obs. past & past part. of YIELD. [YIELD.]

yold′en. Archaic past part. of

yolk′i·ness, *n.* See -NESS.

yolk′less, *adj.* See -LESS.

yoll, *v. i.* [Imitative.] To yell; howl. *Obs.*

Yo′lof (yō′lŏf). Var. of WOLOF.

yolpe, *v. i.* [Cf. YELP to boast.] Prob., to boast. *Obs.*

yo′man. Yeoman. *Ref. Sp.*

yom′er (yŏm′ĕr). Var. of YAMMER. *Obs. exc. Scot.*

Yo'mud (yō'mŭd), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Turkoman tribe in the Turkomen republic and in the Syr Darya region of the Uzbek and Kazak republics.

yon (yŏn), *adj.* [ME. *yon, ȝon,* fr. AS. *geon;* akin to G. *jener,* OHG. *jenēr, enēr,* ON. *enn, inn,* Goth. *jains,* OSlav. *onŭ,* Lith. *ans* that, L. conj. *enim* for; cf. Hittite *enis* that. Cf. BEYOND, YOND, YONDER.] **1.** That is or lies some distance away in the indicated place; yonder. *Chiefly Archaic & Dial.*

Read thy lot in *yon* celestial sign. *Milton.*

2. = YONDER, 1. *Dial.*

yon, *adv.* **1.** = YONDER, 1. *Now Dial.*

2. Thither; backwards; as, dashing hither and *yon.*

yon, *pron.* That or those yonder. *Archaic & Dial.*

Was *yon* the messenger? *Scott.*

yond (yŏnd), *adv.* [ME. *yond, ȝond, ȝeond,* through, beyond, over, fr. AS. *geond,* adv. & prep., through, throughout, over, yonder; akin to Goth. *jaind* thither. See YON, *adj.*] Yonder; thither; away; further. *Archaic & Dial.* — *prep.* Past; beyond; also, along or across. *Archaic & Dial.*

yond, *adj.* **1.** Farther; more distant. *Obs.*

2. That; those; yon. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

yond, *pron.* = YON. *Now Dial.*

yond (yŏnd), *adj.* Raging. *Rare.* *Spenser.*

yon'der (yŏn'dĕr), *adv.* [ME. *yonder, ȝonder;* akin to MLG. *ginder,* Goth. *jaindre* there. See YON, *adj.*] **1.** At or in that (indicated and more or less distant) place, usually within sight.

Yonder are two applewomen scolding. *Arbuthnot.*

2. On the farther side; beyond; — esp. with *of. Dial.*

3. To that place more or less removed. *Obs.*

yon'der, *adj.* **1.** With *the,* farther removed; more distant; thither; — opposite of *hither.*

2. Being at a distance within view, or conceived of as within view; that or those there; yon.

Yon flowery arbors, *yonder* alleys green. *Milton.*

Yonder men are too many for an embassage. *Bacon.*

3. That is not long past; — of a day or night. *Obs.*

yon'der, *pron.* = YON. *Now Dial.*

yo'ni (yō'nĭ), *n.* [Skr., vulva.] *Hindu Myth.* A figure representing the female genitals, serving as the formal symbol under which shakti, or the personification of the female power in nature, is worshiped. Cf. LINGA.

Yon·kal'la, Yon·kal'a (yŏng·käl'ȧ), *n.* An Indian of a Kalapooian tribe. See KALAPOOIAN.

yon'side' (yŏn'sīd'), *n.* The farther side. — *adv.* On the farther side. — *prep.* Beyond.

yoop (yōōp), *n.* A sobbing sound; — an imitative word. — *interj.* An exclamation uttered by a person sobbing.

yore (yōr; 181), *adv.* [ME. *ȝore, yare, ȝare,* fr. AS. *gēara* formerly, of old, fr. *gēar* year. See YEAR.] **1.** In time long past; in old time; long since; — often with *ago. Obs.,* except in the phrase *of yore.*

As it hath been of olde times *yore.* *Chaucer.*

2. For a long time. *Obs.*

He has woned [dwelt] here full *yore.* *Sir Gawayne.*

3. Before; formerly. *Obs.* *Ancren Riwle.*

yore, *adj.* Belonging to time long past; ancient. *Now Dial.*

yore, *n.* Time long since past; as, a quaint inn of *yore;* days of *yore.* "In *yore* agone." *William Morris.*

— *of yore.* Formerly; of old. See OF, *prep.,* 18, also 3.

But Satan now is wiser than *of yore.* *Pope.*

yore'time' (yōr'tīm'; 181), *n.* Time long past.

Yor'ick (yŏr'ĭk), *n.* **1.** In Shakespeare's *Hamlet,* the former jester of the King of Denmark, "a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy," whose skull Hamlet apostrophizes in the churchyard.

2. A humorous and careless parson in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy,* of Danish origin and a descendant of the Yorick celebrated by Shakespeare. Sterne used the name as his pseudonym in *The Sentimental Journey.*

York (yŏrk), *n.* An English royal house. See YORKIST, *n.,* 1; HOUSE, *n.,* 5.

york (yŏrk), *v. t. Cricket.* To bowl (a batsman) out with a yorker.

York and Lan'cas'ter rose (lăng'kȧs·tĕr). See YORK ROSE.

York'–Ant'werp rules (yŏrk'ănt'wûrp). *Marine Insurance.* A body of rules relating to general average, agreed to at a congress held at York, England, in 1864, adopted with revisions at a conference of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations held at Antwerp in 1877, and again revised at a conference held at Liverpool in 1890. They were formally declared to be exclusively authorized by the association in 1892.

York Cycle. A series of mysteries (see 1st MYSTERY, 7) given for centuries by the Guild of the City of York in pageant masques drawn from station to station within the city walls.

york'er (yŏr'kĕr), *n. Cricket.* A bowled ball which pitches in or near the block hole.

York'er, *adj.* Of or pertaining to York County, Pa.

York House. See WHITEHALL, 1.

York Imperial. [From *York,* Pa., named as the *imperial* of long keepers.] A valuable red variety of apple, with excellent keeping qualities, at its best in the Piedmont fruit region.

York'ish (yŏr'kĭsh), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the county or city of York, England; adhering to the royal house of York. See YORKIST.

York'ist (yŏr'kĭst), *n. Eng. Hist.* **1.** A member or supporter of the English royal house of York, founded by Richard, Duke of York, in the time of Henry VI. In the Wars of the Roses its symbol was a white rose. Edward IV, Edward V, and Richard III, were the reigning members of the house.

2. A supporter of James, Duke of York, during the period about 1680–85.

York'ist, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the dukes or the royal house of York. Cf. LANCASTRIAN.

York Place. See WHITEHALL, 1.

York rite. [From *York,* Eng.] *Freemasonry.* The rite or ceremonial observed by one of the Masonic systems; also, the system itself, which, in America, confers 13 degrees, the last three in commanderies of Knights Templar. In England but four degrees are conferred. Cf. SCOTTISH RITE.

York rose. [See *Wars of the Roses,* under WAR, *Table.*] A variety (*Rosa damascena versicolor*) of the damask rose, with semidouble white-and-pink flowers; — more properly, *York and Lancaster rose.*

York round. [From *York,* Eng.] *Archery.* See ROUND, *n.,* 12.

York shilling. Formerly, in New York, a shilling, usually worth 12½ cents. Cf. SHILLING, 3. *Obs. exc. Hist., U. S.*

York'shire (yŏrk'shĭr; -shēr; *cf.* SHIRE), *n.* **1.** A county in the north of England.

2. One of several breeds of pure-white swine, usually designated according to size as *Large White* (or *Large Yorkshire*), *Middle White* (or *Middle Yorkshire*), or *Small White* (or *Small Yorkshire*). The *Large Yorkshire* is a very large breed, with a long deep body, and is bred for bacon.

York'shire, *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, Yorkshire; of a type cultivated or manufactured or originating in Yorkshire.

2. Characteristic of Yorkshiremen; hence, characterized by coarseness of manners or sharpness in bargaining.

Yorkshire bond. *Masonry.* = FLYING BOND.

Yorkshire buck. *Cookery.* A Welsh rabbit with slices of bacon and a poached egg upon it. Cf. GOLDEN BUCK.

Yorkshire canary. One of a long, slim, erect variety of canaries.

Yorkshire chair. A small chair with knobbed, turned legs, straight uprights ending at the top with scrolls, and a broad carved top-rail and a wide splat arched above and crescent-cut below. It was made in England in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Yorkshire Coach. A large strong bay horse of an English breed, with dark legs, mane, and tail.

Yorkshire fog. Velvet grass.

Yorkshire grease. See WOOL FAT.

Yorkshire light. A window made with sashes sliding in one plane, as distinguished from hinged casements. The movement is generally horizontal, to avoid the necessity of a weighted sash.

York'shire·man (yŏrk'shĭr·măn; -shĕr·măn), *n.* A native of Yorkshire.

Yorkshire pie. A very large raised pie.

Yorkshire pudding. A batter pudding baked with roasting meat or its drippings, orig. in a pan under a spit, but now commonly in a roaster with the meat.

Yorkshire punch. A hot punch with calf's-foot jelly added.

Yorkshire sanicle. The butterwort *Pinguicula vulgaris.*

Yorkshire terrier. A toy terrier of a breed developed probably from a crossing of the Skye terrier and the black-and-tan terrier, having compact body and straight, silky hair often trailing on the ground. The coloring is a dark steel blue from the occiput to the root of the tail, a rich golden tan on the head, and a bright tan on the chest. It weighs from 4 to 12 pounds.

Yorkshire tyke. See TYKE, 4.

Yorkshire white. Velvet grass.

York spot. *Plant Pathol.* A form of cork, the disease of apples; — so called from its prevalence on the York Imperial.

York State. The State of New York. *Local.*

York'town (yŏrk'toun), *n.* **a** See BATTLE, *Table.* **b** *Geol.* The Yorktown or Chesapeake formation. See CHESAPEAKE, *adj.*

York'town, *adj. Geol.* = CHESAPEAKE, *adj.*

Yo'ru·ba (yō'rōō·bä), *n.* **1.** A Negro of an extensive linguistic family of the African Slave Coast, mainly between Dahomey and the lower Niger. About 1820 their native empire was overthrown by the Fulahs, and they became divided into a number of petty kingdoms or tribes, the most noteworthy being the Egba. Weaving, dyeing, tanning, smithery, pottery, and wine making, are among their industries, and before the use of letters they employed a device like the Peruvian quipu to record events. Though agriculturists, they are also city dwellers. In 1928 there were nine cities, one, Ibadan, having a population of 200,000 and a weekly newspaper.

2. The language of the Yoruba. See SUDANIC LANGUAGES.

Yo'ru·ban (-băn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Yoruba.

Yo'shi·wa'ra (yō'shē·wä'rȧ), *n.* [Jap.] The prostitutes' quarter in Tokyo, Japan; — often applied by foreigners to similar quarters in other Japanese cities.

yo'ta·cism (yō'tȧ·sĭz'm), *n.* [See IOTACISM.] Iotization.

yo'ta·cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To iotize.

yote (yōt), *v. t.* [ME. *ȝeoten, ȝoten,* to pour, fr. AS. *gēotan.* See POUND to cast.] To pour water or molten metal on or into. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*

you (yōō; 71), *pron.; poss.* YOUR (yŏŏr; 199) or YOURS (yŏŏrz; 199); *dat. & obj.* YOU. [ME. *you, eou, eow,* dat. & acc., fr. AS. *ēow,* used as dat. & acc. of *ge, gē,* ye; akin to OFris. *iu, io,* OS. *iu,* D. *u,* G. *euch,* OHG. *iu,* dat., *iuwih,* acc., ON. *ythr,* dat. & acc., Goth. *iswis.* Cf. YOUR.] A personal pronoun of the second person, indicating the person or persons addressed. *You* is used: **1.** As objective case of *ye,* pl., originally its only use: **a** As dative of indirect object; as, we give *you* greeting. **b** As direct object of a verb or preposition.

Ye go to Canterbury; God *you* speed. *Chaucer.*

c *Now Chiefly Dial. & Colloq.* Reflexively, as direct or as indirect object. "Pray set it down, and rest *you.*" *Shak.*

You must make *you* a new garden. *Jane Austen.*

2. As nominative pl.; — now usually replacing *ye.*

Stand still, *you* ever-moving spheres of Heaven. *Marlowe.*

3. As nominative or objective sing.; as, pleased to meet *you;* a letter for *you;* — now usually replacing *thou, thee,* but taking, as subject, a pl. verb (commonly sing. verb *was* in 17th and 18th centuries). Used also in archaic writing and dialect speech reflexively and as an ethical dative.

In vain *you* tell your parting lover
You wish fair winds may waft him over. *Prior.*

4. Indefinitely (in the same way as *your, we, they, one*), not specifying any person as addressed; as, so sudden as to make *you* jump; *you* have to register before voting. *Chiefly Colloq.*

It is always pleasant to be forced to do what *you* wish to do, but what, until pressed, *you* dare not attempt. *Hook.*

5. Disjunctively, by way of address or for emphasis, esp. after terms of reproach; as, "You rascal, *you!*"

— *you bet.* Also *you bet you, you bet your life,* etc. You may be sure; assuredly. *Slang.* — *you don't say.* What you say is surprising news to me. *Colloq.*

you, *n.* That which makes up, recalls, or suggests the personality of the person addressed; as, the room is full of *you.*

you (yōō), *v. t. & i.* To address by or use the pronoun *you,* esp. repeatedly.

you all. You; — said in addressing two or more persons or, sometimes, one person as representing also another or others. See ALL, *adj.,* 10. *Colloq., Southern U. S.*

You all and we all, you-uns and we-uns invariably refer to more than one individual. *J. C. Harris.*

you'–be–damned', *adj.* Given to saying "you be damned!" hence, contemptuously arrogant. — **you'–be–damned'·ness,** *n.*

youd'en drift (yōōd'ĕn). Driven snow. *Scot.*

youd'ith (yōōd'ĭth), *n.* Youth. *Scot.*

youff (youf), *n.* [Imitative.] Bark. — *v. i.* To bark. *Both Scot.*

you'–know–what', *n.* That which the speaker finds it needless or indelicate to name.

young (yŭng), *adj.;* YOUNG'ER (yŭng'gĕr); YOUNG'EST (yŭng'gĕst; -gĭst; 119). [ME. *yung, yong, ȝong, ȝung,* fr. AS. *geong, gung;* akin to OFris. *iung, iong,* D. *jong,* OS., OHG., & G. *jung,* ON. *ungr,* Sw. & Dan. *ung,* Goth. *juggs,* Lith. *jaunas,* W. *ieuanc,* L. *juvencus, juvenis,* Skr. *yuvaśa, yuvan.* Cf. JUVENILE, YOUNKER, YOUTH.] **1.** Being in the first or early period of life or growth; specif.: **a** Not long born; still in the first part of life; not yet arrived at adolescence, maturity, or age; not old; juvenile; — said of persons and animals; as, a *young* child, man, fawn. "For he so *young* and tender was of age." *Chaucer.* **b** In the first part, or period, of growth; as, a *young* tree. **c** Having certain desirable qualities belonging to early stages of growth, as for food or for wood; esp., tender; succulent; pliable; workable.

2. Youthfully fresh or vigorous in body, mind, or feeling; evincing youthful characteristics of disposition or manner; as, *young* for her age.

Whom the gods love, live *young* forever. *Mrs. H. H. Jackson.*

3. Newly initiated as such; being or having the characteristics of a novice or tyro; immature; inexperienced; ignorant; weak.

Come, come, elder brother, you are too *young* in this. *Shak.*

4. Of, or pertaining or relating to, youth, or early life; functioning with or exhibiting the vigor, charm, rashness, etc., peculiar to youth; as, *young* frailties; a *young* smile; a *young* head on old shoulders; also, *Obs.,* juvenile; childish.

Thou hast passed by the ambush of *young* days. *Shak.*

5. Not having existed long; not having developed far; that is still in the early stage; lately newly formed or come into being; recently formed, introduced, or put into use; as, *young* ice; while the ship is *young;* the night is *young;* a *young* organization or nation.

While the fears of the people were *young.* *Defoe.*

6. Representing a new tendency, movement, or the like; — used to designate various societies, schools, etc., but esp. certain revolutionary, republican, or progressive political parties, composed chiefly of young men; as, *Young* Italy; *Young* Turks, etc.

7. Junior; — used of the younger of two persons having the same name or title in a family; as, *young* Mr. Smith.

8. First becoming visible as a thin crescent; — of the moon.

9. Miniature but having all the earmarks; diminutive; as, we have a *young* hurricane outdoors. *Now Colloq.*

10. Unmarried. *Local, Eng.*

11. Of low magnifying power; — of a lens. *Obs.*

12. *Phys. Geog.* = YOUTHFUL, 5.

Syn. — Youthful, immature. **Ant.** — Senile. See OLD.

☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

young-bladed	young-counseled	young-looking
young-chinned	young-headed	young-winged
young-conscienced	younghearted	young-yeared

young, *n.* **1.** Those who are young; young persons collectively; — used in correlation with *old* and construed as a plural; as, *young* and old can enjoy this comedy.

2. The offspring of animals before or for a short time after birth; offspring collectively; — construed as a plural; as, the bear leads forth her *young;* the *young* of the turtle dig their way out upon hatching.

3. A single newly born animal. *Now Rare.*

4. *pl.* The young members or young men; the newcomers; tyros; — with *the. Colloq.*

5. The time of youth. *Rare.*

— *with young.* With child; pregnant.

Young Adventurer. See YOUNG PRETENDER.

Young America. American youth collectively, or a personification of their supposed characteristics. *Colloq., U. S.*

young blood. Young people; youth; young energetic members; youthful strength or vigor.

Young Chevalier, the. The Young Pretender. See CHEVALIER, THE.

Young England. A party of Tory aristocrats which arose about 1843. It opposed the repeal of the corn laws and other Radical measures, and sought to revive, so far as modern conditions would allow, the manners and spirit of medieval times. The party was short-lived. The courtly, fantastic manners of its members are described in *Coningsby* and *Sybil,* by Benjamin Disraeli, who, with Lord John Manners, led the movement. — **Young Englander.** — **Young Englandism.**

young entry. One of or a group of untrained or inexperienced contestants, as of untried hunting dogs. *Brit.*

young'er (yŭng'gĕr), *compar.* of YOUNG.

young'er, *n.* One who is younger; a junior.

younger children. *Eng. Law.* In the law of primogeniture, any children other than the eldest male child, including in the broadest use all daughters.

Younger Edda. See EDDA.

younger hand. *Card Playing.* The hand not having the lead, in two-handed games.

young'est–born' (yŭng'gĕst·bôrn'; -gĭst-; 119), *adj.* Most recently born. — *n.* The child last born.

youngest hand. *Card Playing.* The player on the dealer's right hand.

Young Europe. An association, with headquarters in Switzerland, organized in April, 1834, under the influence of Mazzini's enthusiasm (see YOUNG ITALY), by delegates of national societies. It aimed to further the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity in Europe. In 1835–36 it brought about the organization of *Young France,* a national society similar in principle.

young'–eyed' (yŭng'īd'), *adj.* Having the bright or keen eyes of youth; also, having a youthful or fresh vision; as, the *young-eyed* intellectuals of each new era.

Young France. See YOUNG EUROPE.

young fustic. The wood of the European smoke tree (*Cotinus coggygria*), which yields an orange dye; fustet.

yon'co·pin (yŏng'kō·pĭn), *n.* = WANKAPIN. [Thither. *Obs.*]

yond'ward (yŏnd'wĕrd), *adv.*

yong. † YOUNG.

yon'gate (yŏn'gāt), *adv.* In such wise. *Obs.* [go.] To go. *Obs.*

yonge, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *gangan* to]

yonge. † YOUNG.

yong'hede, *n.* Youth. *Obs.*

yon'ka·pin (yŏng'kȧ·pĭn). Var. of WANKAPIN. [YOUNKER.]

yon'ker (yŭng'kĕr). Var. of

yon'ner (yŏn'ĕr). Scot. var. of YONDER. [of WANKAPIN.]

yon'qua·pin (yŏng'kȧ·pĭn). Var.

yons, *adv.* At once. *Obs.*

yont (yŏnt). Var. of YOND. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

yook (yōōk). Var. of YEUK.

yop'on (yŏp'ŏn). Var. of YAUPON.

yor (yŏr). Var. of YOUR. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

yore. † YARE.

yore'fa'ther, *n.* Forefather. *Obs.*

yore'ly, *adv.* Anciently; in times past. *Obs.*

yore'while', *adv.* Erewhile. *Obs.*

Yorker Brethren. See RIVER BRETHREN.

York'shire·ism (yŏrk'shĭr·ĭz'm; -shĕr-), *n.* See -ISM.

yot, yote (yōt), *n. sing. & pl.* [Siamese *yōt.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*

yotne. † YOUTH.

Yo'tun (yō'tōōn). Var. of JOTUNN.

you'art (yō'ĕrt). Var. of YOGHURT.

you'd (yōōd). Colloq. contraction of *you would* or *you had.*

youd'en (yōōd'ĕn). Scot. past tense of YIELD.

youk (yōōk), **youk'y** (-ĭ). Vars. of YEUK, itch; YEUKY.

youl (yōōl; youl). Var. of YOWL. *Obs., exc. Dial.*

yould'en. Obs. past pl. of YIELD

you'men. Obs. pl. of YEOMAN.

Young Germany. A school of writers in Germany, active about 1830–50, who advocated the principles of democracy, socialism, and rationalism, the separation of church and state, and the raising of the social and political position of woman. Among their leading exponents were Gutzkow, Heine, Laube, Kühne, Mundt, and Wienbarg.

young grammarian. = NEOGRAMMARIAN.

Young Guard. See OLD GUARD, 1.

Young'–Helm'holtz the'o-ry (yŭng'hĕlm'hōlts). [After Thomas *Young*, Eng. physicist, and H. L. F. von *Helmholtz*, Ger. physicist.] See COLOR, 1.

young hyson. See HYSON.

Young Ireland. A party of Irish agitators arising during the efforts of O'Connell after 1841 for the repeal of the Act of Union, and differing from him in their advocacy of seeking political reform and separation from England by physical force. To this end the *Young Irelanders* attempted to bring together both Protestants and Roman Catholics.

young'ish (yŭng'ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat young; more nearly resembling or characteristic of a young person than one of maturity or middle age.

Young Italy [It. *La Giovane Italia*]. An association of Italians organized in 1831 by Mazzini to deliver the Italian peninsula from Austrian domination and to unite it under a republican form of government. Unlike the *Carbonari* (which see), it sought to attain its purposes by agitation and open insurrection rather than by conspiracy. It served to quicken the spirit of Italian patriotism and to facilitate the subsequent success of Victor Emmanuel and Cavour.

young lady. **1.** A young woman, esp. one who is unmarried; a woman of social position or distinction.
2. A female sweetheart. *Colloq.*
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
young-ladydom **young-ladyish** **young-ladylike**
young-ladyified **young-ladyism** **young-ladyship**
young-ladyhood

young'let (yŭng'lĕt; -lĭt; 119), *n.* A young animal. *Rare.*

young'ling (yŭng'lĭng), *n.* [AS. *geongling.*] **1.** A young person; a youth; also, an animal, plant, etc., which is in its early life; any young, immature, or recent thing.
More dear . . . than *younglings* to their dam. *Spenser.*
2. A student or beginner; a neophyte; a novice. *Obs.*

young'ling, *adj.* Young; youthful.

young'ly (yŭng'lĭ), *adv.* Early in life; in the manner of youth. *Now Rare.*

young'ly, *adj.* [AS. *geonglīc.*] Youthful. *Obs.*

young man. **1.** A male youth, esp. one who has passed from boyhood into early manhood.
2. In various specif. uses: **a** *Obs.* A man in the service of a gentleman or official; a yeoman. **b** A youth employed as a helper. **c** A beau, or suitor, among common folk. **d** *Dial., Southern U. S.* A bachelor.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
young-manhood **young-manliness** **young-manship**
young-manlike **young-manly**

Young Men's Christian Association. An organization for promoting the spiritual, intellectual, social, and physical welfare of young men, founded, June 6, 1844, by George Williams (knighted therefor by Queen Victoria) in London. In 1851 it extended to the United States and Canada, and in 1855 representatives of similar organizations throughout Europe and America formed an international body. The movement has successfully expanded not only among young men in general, but also specifically among railroad men, in the army and navy, with provision for Indians and negroes, and a full duplication of all the various lines of operation in the boys' departments. Abbr. *Y.M.C.A.*

Young Men's Hebrew Association. An organization for promoting the religious, intellectual, social, and physical welfare of Jewish young men, founded in Philadelphia in 1875. Abbr. *Y.M.H.A.*

young'–old' (yŭng'ōld'), *adj.* Old in years but having the characteristics of youth.

young one. Colloquially **young'un** (yŭng'ŭn; *dial.* yōng'-ŭn), *n.* A young human being; a child; a youngster; also, a young animal, as a colt; *pl.*, offspring.

Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. See CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR, YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY OF.

Young plan (yŭng). A plan, devised by a committee under the chairmanship of Owen D. Young, providing a method for the payment of German reparations to the Allies. It fixed the total amount of reparations ($7,826,868,000), provided for the payment of annuities for 59 years and for their allocation, and freed Germany from foreign financial supervision. It went into effect Sept. 1, 1929.

Young Pretender. Charles Edward Stuart (1720–88), the Young Adventurer, the Young Chevalier, affectionately called Prince Charlie, who nominally led the insurrection of 1745 in England. He was son of James, Chevalier de St. George, commonly known as the Old Pretender.

Young's bent grass (yŭngz). [After William *Young*, Brit. geological surveyor and collector of grasses in New Zealand.] See GRASS, *Table.*

Young's experiment. [After T. *Young* (1773–1829), Eng. physicist.] *Optics.* An experiment used to prove the wave theory of light in which light diverging from one slit passes through two narrow slits very close together and then falls on a screen. A series of colored bands are observed on the screen because of interference of light from the two slits.

Young's modulus of elasticity. Also **Young's modulus.** *Physics.* See ELASTICITY, *n.*, 1.

Young's oat grass. [See YOUNG'S BENT GRASS.] See GRASS, *Table.*

Young's reversing layer. [After C. A. *Young*, Am. astronomer.] = REVERSING LAYER.

young star. *Astrophysics.* A star near the beginning of its stellar life. Young stars were formerly thought of as blue or white stars of very high temperature; but according to Russell's modern theory, a star begins life as a red giant of spectral type M, increases till its temperature reaches that of type F or A, or even of the intensely hot and blue B-type stars, and finally, after trillions of years, sinks to the stage of a red dwarf. See STAR, *n.*, 1.

young'ster (yŭng'stĕr), *n.* [Cf. YOUNKER.] **1.** *Now Chiefly Colloq.* A young person, esp. one not of age; a youngling; lad; sometimes, a young animal, as a colt or filly; specif., in the British Navy, a midshipman who has not yet served four years; — distinguished from *oldster.*
2. *pl.* The young leaves of the common wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*). *Local, U. S.*
3. A member of the next to the lowest class in the United States Naval Academy.

Young Switzerland. A political organization formed soon after Young Europe (which see) for the purpose of bringing about a confederation of the Alpine states, including Switzerland, Tirol, Savoy, etc.

Young Turks. A party of Turks, formed about 1901, which in 1908 brought about a bloodless revolution, compelling the despotic Sultan Abdul-Hamid II to proclaim a liberal constitution and forcing him to convoke a parliament. The sultan's actions in alleged violation of the constitution, together with a mutiny in his favor, resulted in 1909 in his deposition by the Young Turks, and the elevation of his brother to the throne as Mohammed V. The failure of the Young Turks to carry out their promised reforms brought on the Turko-Italian War and the Balkan Wars, and caused their downfall. See REVOLUTION, *Table.*

young woman. **1.** A female youth, esp. one who has passed from girlhood into early womanhood.
2. A female sweetheart. *Colloq.*
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
young-womanhood **young-womanishness** **young-womanly**
young-womanish **young-womanlike** **young-womanship**

Young Women's Christian Association. An organization for promoting the spiritual, intellectual, social, and economic welfare of young women, originating in 1855 with Lady Kinnaird's home for young women, and Miss Emma Robarts's prayer union for young women, in England, which were combined in the year 1884 as a national association. Now nearly all the civilized countries, and esp. the United States, have local, national, and international organizations. Abbr. *Y.W.C.A.*

youn'ker (yŭng'kĕr), *n.* [D. *jonker, jonkheer*, fr. *jong* young + *heer* a lord, sir, gentleman. See YOUNG, *adj.*]
1. A young gentleman, nobleman, or knight; a young gallant. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
2. A young man; a youth; stripling.
3. A youngster; a child. *Chiefly Colloq.*
4. A junior seaman or a junior officer on board ship. *Obs.*

your (yōōr; 71; 199), *pron.* [ME. *your, ȝour, eowr, eower*, fr. AS. *ēower*, orig. used as the gen. of *ge, gē*, ye; akin to OFris. *iuwer* pour, OS. *iuwar*, D. *uw*, OHG. *iuwēr*, G. *euer*, ON. *ytharr*, Goth. *izwara, izwar*, and E. you.] **1.** The possessive case of *you:* **a** Of you; of yourself; — used in partitive and other constructions having in Old English a genitive case.
Ich am *your* aire hele [the salvation of you all]. *Piers Plowman.*
b Of you; — used as an objective genitive. "Distracted with joy at *your* sight. *H. Brooke.* *Your* in all attributive uses is now generally regarded as a possessive adjective.
2. = YOURS. *Obs.* "This affront of *your.*" *Fletcher.*
When ye ben his . . . , as he is *your.* *Chaucer.*

your, *adj.* **1.** Of or belonging to you or yourself as possessor; due to you; inherent in you; associated or connected with you; as, *your* heart; take *your* time; *your* talents; protest to *your* Senator.
2. Of or relating to you as author, doer, giver, agent, etc.; effected by you; experienced by you as subject; as, *your* success in the experiment; *your* gifts, poems, deeds.
3. Of or relating to you as object of an action; experienced by you as object; as, *your* tormentors; *your* defeat.
4. That you have to do with or are assumed to possess or to have a knowledge or a share of or some special interest in; as, you must know *your* creed; *your* true artist.
5. Preceding a title of honor in address; as, *your* Highness, *your* Lordship, *your* Majesty.
6. In apposition with a term of relationship, esp. in the subscription of a letter; as, *your* loving father; *your* humble servant.
☞ *Your*, like *you*, is now either sing. or pl., and is sometimes used impersonally, esp. by way of designating a class or type as familiar. See YOU.
Your medalist and critic are much nearer related. *Addison.*

yourn (yōōrn), *pron.* Yours. *Dial.* — *adj.* Your. *Dial.*

yours (yōōrz; 199; 277), *pron.* **1.** The form of the possessive *your* used absolutely, that is, with no governed noun following; — often after *of;* as, what's mine is *yours.* "An old fellow of *yours.*" *Chaucer.* See POSSESSIVE, *adj.*, 2. *Yours* often is used in the specific sense of *your friends* or *family, your letter*, etc.; as in, "you and *yours*"; "*yours* of the 9th is at hand."
2. Your; — used as the first of two possessives before a noun. "*Yours* and my discharge." *Shak.*

your·self' (yōōr·sĕlf'), *pron.; pl.* YOURSELVES (-sĕlvz'). [*your* + *self.*] An emphasized form of the pronoun of the second person. It is used: **1.** For emphasis: **a** As a simple objective; as, here is a present for *yourself.* **b** In apposition with *ye, you.*
Of which right now ye han *yourselve* heard. *Chaucer.*
The religious movement which you *yourself*, as well as I, so faithfully followed from first to last. *J. H. Newman.*
c As a subject nominative. *Archaic & Dial.*
If *yourselves* are old, make it your cause. *Shak.*
d As a predicate nominative, often with the force of *by yourself, alone;* as, shall you go *yourself?*
2. Your true, normal self or condition. Cf. HIMSELF, 2.
3. As a reflexive.
Why should you be so cruel to *yourself?* *Milton.*
4. As a substantive. *Rare.*
☞ *Yourself* is often divided as in "*your* own *self*" being treated as possessive and noun.

yours truly, yours respectfully, yours faithfully, yours sincerely, etc. Conventional phrases used just before the signature in letters; — sometimes, esp. *yours truly*, also used substantively in colloq. or humorous speech by a speaker in alluding to himself.

youse (yōōz), *pron.* You. *Dial. or Illit.*

youse, youze (yōōz), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *yūz.*] The cheetah. *India.*

youse. Obs. corrupt. of JOYOUS.

yous'tir (yous'tĕr), *n.* [AS. *geolster* pus, poisonous humor.] Corrupt blood. *Obs. Scot.*

youth (yōōth), *n.; pl.* YOUTHS (yōōths; yōōthz; 234) or *collectively* YOUTH. [ME. *youthe, youhthe, ȝuhethe, ȝuwethe, ȝeoȝethe*, fr. AS. *geoguth, geoguth;* akin to OS. *juguth*, D. *jeugd*, OHG. *jugund*, G. *jugend*, Goth. *junda.* See YOUNG.] **1.** Quality or state of being young; youthfulness; juvenility. "In my flower of *youth.*" *Milton;*
2. The part of life that succeeds childhood; the period preceding maturity, usually that from puberty to maturity; adolescence; sometimes, the whole early part of life, from childhood or infancy to maturity.
He wondered that your lordship
Would suffer him to spend his *youth* at home. *Shak.*
3. Hence, the early period of existence or growth, as of a flower, crop, or movement.
4. Young persons, collectively; the young men and women; as of a country; the generation comprising those still young, — construed either as sing. or pl.; as, the education of *youth;* all the *youth* of the land are stirred; *youth* is disgruntled with age as having made a mess of the world.
It is fit to read the best authors to *youth* first. *B. Jonson.*
5. The condition of body, mind, or feeling or the quality, disposition, or appearance characteristic of the period between childhood and full manhood or womanhood; specif., the freshness, vigorousness, or enthusiasm of the young; a condition of weakness, inexperience, rashness, playful irresponsibility, or other form of immaturity or unsophistication characteristic of the young.
6. A young person of either sex; esp., a young man.
Seven *youths* from Athens yearly sent. *Dryden.*
7. The typical young man, or some young man or other not yet attained to full manhood; as, *youth* will have its fling.
8. Novelty; recentness. *Shak.*
9. The young of animals or an animal. *Rare.*
10. A bell ringer. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
11. *Phys. Geog.* = TOPOGRAPHIC ADOLESCENCE.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
youth-bold, youth-consuming, youthtide.

youth'–and–old'–age', *n.* The zinnia.

youth'en (yōōth'ĕn), *v. t. & i.* To render or become youthful in appearance, behavior, or qualities of mind or feeling.

youth'ful (yōōth'fŏŏl; -fĭ), *adj.* **1.** Possessing youth; characterized by youth; not yet mature; young.
Such sights as *youthful* poets dream. *Milton.*
2. Of or pertaining to the early part of life; characteristic of or suited to youth; juvenile; as, *youthful* days; *youthful* sports. "Warm, *youthful* blood." *Shak.* "*Youthful* thoughts." *Milton.*
3. Full of the freshness and exuberance of youth; having the appearance or feelings and tastes of youth; fresh; vigorous; as, *youthful* strength and spirits.
4. Not yet advanced beyond the early stage, as of growth or development; early; new.
The *youthful* season of the year. *Shak.*
5. *Phys. Geog.* Having accomplished or undergone little erosion; — said of rivers, drainage, topography, etc. Cf. RIVER, 1; TOPOGRAPHIC INFANCY; TOPOGRAPHIC ADOLESCENCE.
Syn. — YOUTHFUL, JUVENILE, PUERILE, BOYISH. YOUTHFUL is commonly employed either in a good sense, or in extenuation; as, *youthful* aspirations, *youthful* indiscretions. JUVENILE often suggests immaturity, and is applied esp. to that which pertains to or is suited to youth; as, a *juvenile* performance, *juvenile* books. PUERILE is now used almost wholly in the sense of *childish, trivial, petty;* BOYISH has no such connotation; as, "the . . . simile . . . is *puerile*, absurd, and preposterous" (*Landor*); *puerile* objections; *boyish* pastimes, *boyish* enthusiasm. Cf. CHILDLIKE, CRUDE.
Ant. — Senile, aged, venerable, ancient; mature. See OLD.
— **youth'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **youth'ful·ness,** *n.*

youth'head, youth'heid (yōōth'(h)ĕd; -ĭd), *n.* Youth. *Chiefly Scot.*

youth'i·ly (-ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* In the manner of a youth's; with a youthful appearance. *Scot.*

youth'i·ness (-ĭ·nĕs; -nĭs; 119), *n.* Youthfulness. *Scot.*

youth'less (yōōth'lĕs; -lĭs; 119), *adj.* Having no youth or time of youth; devoid of youthful qualities. — **youth'less·ness,** *n.*

youth'like' (-līk'), *adj.* Juvenile. — **youth'like'ness,** *n.*

youth'some (-sŭm), *adj.* Youthful. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

youth'wort' (-wŭrt'), *n.* **a** The common sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*). **b** The cow parsnip *Heracleum lanatum.*

youth'y (-ĭ), *adj.* Youthful. *Now Chiefly Scot.*

you'–uns (yōō'ŭnz), *pron.* You; — said of two or more. Cf. YOU ALL. *Dial., Southern U. S.*

you'ward (-wĕrd), **you'wards** (-wĕrdz). Toward you. *Archaic.*

yow (you), *interj.* An exclamation imitative of a yowl, yelp, or miaow. — *n. & v.* = YOWL.

yow (you), **yow'ie** (you'ĭ), *n.* The cone of a fir. *Scot.*

yow (yō; you). Var. of EWE. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

yow (you). Var. of YOU. *Obs. exc. Dial.*

yowl (youl), *v. i.;* YOWLED (yould); YOWL'ING. [ME. *ȝoulen;* perh. akin to L. *jubilum* a cry. See JUBILATE; cf. YAWL, *v. i.*, 1st GOWL.] To utter a loud, long, and mournful or wailing cry, as a dog or wildcat; to howl; yell. — *v. t.* To utter with a yowl or yowls.

yowl, *n.* An act of yowling; a loud, long, mournful cry, as of a dog or cat; a howl.

yowl'er (youl'ĕr), *n.* The American eelpout *Zoarces anguillaris.*

yowt (yout), *n.* Howl; yell. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To howl; scream; yell. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Yo'–yo' (yō'yō'), *n.* A trade-mark applied to a spherical top attached to the finger by a cord looped round its grooved middle. Run up and down the cord by skillful jerks, the top does odd tricks and takes diverting positions.

y–p–. For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning *y-p-*, see forms in P–; as, for **y–paint'ed,** see PAINTED. See also Y–.

y'per·ite (ē'pĕr·ĭt), *n.* [F. *ypérite*, fr. *Ypres*, a commune of Belgium.] Mustard gas; — the French name.

Y point. *Elec.* The star point for a three-phase system.

y–point'ing (ĭ-poin'tĭng), *adj.* Pointing or reaching toward the specified thing; — used in erroneously conceived combinations after Milton's "star-**ypointing** pyramid" *Archaic.*

Y·pon'o·meu'ti·dae (ĭ·pŏn'ō·mū'tĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *hyponomeuein* to undermine + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of tineoid moths, including the ermine moths and a number of other brightly colored species, some of which are injurious to fruits. **Y·pon'o·meu'ta** (-tȧ) is the type genus. — **Y·pon'o·meu'tid** (-tĭd), *n. & adj.*

Y potential, *or* **Y'–po·ten'tial,** *n. Elec.*, the potential difference between a terminal and the neutral point of a three-phase armature.

Y'pres (ē'pr'; ē'prĕz), *n.* See BATTLE, *Table.*

Ypres lace. A lace, copied from Valenciennes, made at Ypres, Belgium, since the middle of the 17th century. See VALENCIENNES.

yp·sil'i·form (ĭp·sĭl'ĭ·fôrm), *adj.* [See YPSILON; -FORM.] *Biol.* Of the shape of the Greek Y; — said of the germinal spot in the ripe egg at one of the stages of fecundation.

---

young'-man'nish, *adj.* See -ISH. — **young'-man'nish·ness,** *n.*
young'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
youngth (yŭngth), *n.* Youth. *Obs.*
youngth'ly, *adj.* Youthful. *Obs.*
young''un, *n.* See YOUNG ONE.
young'year', *n.* Youth. *Obs.*
youp (yōōp). Var. of YAWP.
you'pon (yōō'pŭn). Var. of YAUPON.
you 're (yōōr). Colloq. contraction of *you are.*
youre. ✝ YARE, *adj.*; YORE; YOUR.
your·sel' (yĕr·sĕl'). Dial. var. of YOURSELF.
yourt, yourte. Vars. of YURT.
yout. Var. of YOWT, *n. & v.*
youth-ful'li·ty (yōōth-fŏŏl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* = YOUTHFULNESS.
youth'hood, *n.* [AS. *geoguthhād.*] See -HOOD.
youth'ly, *adj.* [AS. *geoguthlīc.*] = YOUTHFUL. — *adv.* Youthfully. *Obs.*
you've (yōōv). Colloq. contraction of *you have.*
youze, *n.* See 2d YOUSE.
yo'ven. Obs. past tense pl. & past part. of GIVE.
yowd'en, yowd'en drift. Vars. of YOUDEN, YOUDEN DRIFT.
yow'ie (yō'ĭ; you'ĭ), *n.* Dim. of EWE. *Scot.*
yowid. Yowled. *Ref. Sp.*
yow'ley (yō'lĭ), *n.; pl.* YOWLEYS (-lĭz). Also **yowl'ring** (yōl'rĭng). [See YELDRIN.] = YOLDRING. *N. of Eng.*
yox (yŏks). Var. of YEX, hiccup.
yoy (yoi). Dial. var. of YEA.
y-peint'. Obs. past part. of PAINT.
y-pent', *part. adj.* = PENT. *Obs.*
ypericon, *n.* [Gr. *hypericōn.*] Hypericum. *Obs.*
y-pight'. Obs. past part. of PITCH.
y'pil (ĭ'pĭl). Var. of IPIL.
y-plight'. Obs. past part. of PLIGHT.
yp'o·crit·ly, *adv.* Hypocritically. *Obs.*

yp'sĭ·loid (ĭp'sĭ·loid), *adj.* [Cf. YPSILIFORM, HYPSILOID.] Ypsiliform.

Y·pu'rĭ·nan (ē·pōō'rē·nănˊ; ē'pōō·rē'nănˊ), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a minor South American Indian linguistic family, comprising a single tribe of primitive culture, dwelling in western Brazil. By some philologists they are included in the Arawakan stock. Cf. ARAWAKAN.

Y'quem' (ē'kĕmˊ), *n.* [From Château *Yquem*, near Podensac, Dept. Gironde, France.] The finest sauterne wine. See SAUTERNE.

y-queme', *v. i.* [AS. *gecwēman.*] To please. *Obs.*

yr-. For various words beginning *yr-*, see forms in IR-; as, for **yre**, see IRE.

y-r-. For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning *y-r-*, see forms in R-; as, for **y-rapt'** see RAPT. See also Y-.

ys-. For various words beginning *ys-*, see forms in IS-.

y-s-. For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning *y-s-*, see forms in S-; as, for **y-scald'ed**, see SCALD. See also Y-.

Ys'a·bel (ĭz'ȧ·bĕl). Var. of ISABEL.

y-ss-. For past participles beginning *y-ss-*, see forms in SH-; as, for **y-ssed'**, see SHED. See also Y-.

yt-. For various words beginning *yt-*, see forms in IT-.

y-t-. For various words beginning *y-t-*, see T-. See also Y-.

-yte (-īt). Variant of **-ITE** as a suffix in names of rocks. ☞ J. D. Dana proposed in 1868 that the suffix *-ite*, used for both minerals and rocks, be restricted to minerals, and *-yte* substituted for rocks. In maintaining this distinction he was followed by a number of American geologists and mineralogists.

ythe (ēth), *n.* [AS. *ȳth.*] A wave. *Obs.*

Y theodolite. A theodolite with the telescope supported in Y's.

y tile. A Y-shaped tile for a drain or sewer.

Y track. See Y, *adj.*

yt·ter'bi·a (ĭt·tûr'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Ytterbium oxide, Yb_2O_3, obtained as a heavy white powder.

yt·ter'bic (-bĭk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, ytterbium.

yt·ter'bi·um (-bĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Ytterby*, Sweden. Cf. ERBIUM.] *Chem.* A trivalent metallic element of the rare-earth group, closely resembling yttrium, and occurring (in combined form) with it and other related elements in certain minerals, as xenotime and gadolinite; — called also *neoytterbium* and *aldebaranium*. Symbol, *Yb*; at. no., 70; at. wt., 173.04. The original *ytterbium* or *paleoytterbium*, to which an atomic weight of 173 was assigned, was shown in 1907 to be a mixture of this with a closely similar element, lutecium (at. wt., 175.0).

yt'tri·a (ĭt'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See YTTRIUM.] *Chem.* Yttrium oxide, Y_2O_3, obtained as a heavy white powder and used in Nernst lamps.

yt'tri·a·lite (-līt), *n.* [*yttria* + *-lite.*] *Mineral.* An olive-green silicate of thorium, yttrium, etc., in amorphous masses.

yt'tric (ĭt'rĭk), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or containing, yttrium.

yt·trif'er·ous (ĭ·trĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Bearing or containing yttrium or the allied elements.

yt'tri·um (ĭt'rĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Ytterby*, Sweden. Cf. ERBIUM.] *Chem.* A trivalent metallic element, usually included among the rare-earth metals, found (combined) in gadolinite, xenotime, euxenite, etc. Symbol, *Y* or *Yt*; at. no., 39; at. wt., 88.92. The pure metal has not been isolated; the substance which was formerly described as *yttrium*, and obtained as a dark-gray powder, contained other closely related elements.

yt'tro- (ĭt'rō-). A combining form for *yttrium*, denoting the *presence of yttrium.*

yt'tro·ce'rite (ĭt'rō·sēr'ĭt), *n. Mineral.* A hydrous fluoride of cerium, yttrium, erbium, and calcium, of violet-blue, gray, or reddish-brown color, occurring in cleavable masses or granular or earthy form. H., 4–5. Sp. gr., 3.4.

yt'tro·co·lum'bite (-kō·lŭm'bīt), *or* **yt'tro·tan'ta·lite** (-tăn'tȧ·līt), *n.* [Cf. COLUMBITE, TANTALITE.] *Mineral.* A tantalate and columbate of iron, calcium, yttrium, erbium, cerium, etc., occurring in black, brown, or yellow orthorhombic crystals. H., 5–5.5. Sp. gr., 5.5–5.9.

yt'tro·cra'site (-krā'sīt), *n.* [*yttro-* + Gr. *krasis* a mixing.] *Mineral.* A hydrous titanate of the yttrium earths and thorium, occurring in pitchy-black orthorhombic crystals. H., 5.5–6. Sp. gr., 4.8.

yt'tro·flu'o·rite (-flōō'ō·rīt), *n.* [*yttro-* + *fluorite.*] *Mineral.* A variety of fluorite containing yttrium earths.

yt'tro·gum'mite (-gŭm'ĭt), *n.* [*yttro-* + *gummite.*] *Mineral.* An alteration product of cleveite.

Y tube. See Y, *adj.*

y-u-, y-v-. For words beginning *y-u-*, or *y-v-*, see F-. See also Y-.

‖**yu** (yü), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *yü*⁴.] Jade (the stone).

Yu·an' (yū·ȧnˊ), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *Yüan*².] The Mongol dynasty in Chinese history, A.D. 1280 to 1368, established by the conquest by Kublai Khan, who made Peking his capital. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the period of the Yuan dynasty; as, *Yuan* ware.

Yu·anˊ, *n. sing. & pl.*; anglicized *pl.*, YUANS (-ȧnzˊ). [Chin. (Pek.) *yüan*⁴, prop., hall, courtyard.] In the National, or Kuomintang, government of China since 1928, one of the five councils or departments (executive, legislative, judicial, examination, and control); also, the building at Nanking occupied by any one of these councils.

yu·anˊ (yü·ȧnˊ), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **yuan dollar.** [See YEN.] The monetary unit of the Chinese Republic, established January, 1914; also, a silver coin containing 23.4934 grams of pure silver. It is equivalent to .715 of a haikwan tael, or $0.5177, U. S. currency. See COIN, *Table;* TAEL, 2.

yu'ca (yōō'kȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. Taino *yuca*, *iucca*, the root of the manioc, of Tupian origin; cf. Tupi *manioca.* See MANIOC.] ▪ *Spanish Am.* Cassava. **b** = YUCCA, 1 **b**.

Yu'ca·tec' (yōō'kȧ·tĕkˊ), *n.* Also **Yu'ca·te'co** (-tā'kō). An Indian of any of the Mayan tribes of Yucatán. See MAYA, MAYAN.

Yu'ca·tecˊ (yōō'kȧ·tĕkˊ), **Yu'ca·tec'an** (-ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to the Yucatecs or their culture.

Yuc'ca (yŭk'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *yuca*, prob. fr. Taino.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A genus of American, sometimes arborescent, plants (family Liliaceae) having long, pointed, often rigid, fibrous-margined leaves on a woody caudex, and bearing a large panicle of white blossoms. Several, as *Y. gloriosa*, the Spanish dagger, and *Y. aloifolia*, the Spanish bayonet, are cultivated. *Y. brevifolia* is the Joshua tree. The leaf fiber is used by the Indians in the southwestern United States. See ISTLE, BEAR GRASS. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus; — designated as the State flower of New Mexico. See STATE FLOWER, *Plate.*

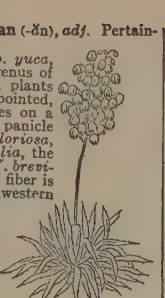

Yucca (*Y. gloriosa*).

2. [*not cap.*] Var. of YUCA, cassava.

yuc'ca (yŭk'ȧ). Var. of YUCKER.

yucca borer. **a** A California boring weevil (*Scyphophorus frontalis*). **b** A large mothlike butterfly (*Megathymus yuccae*) of the family Hesperiidae, whose larva bores in yucca roots.

yucca cactus *or* **palm.** Any arborescent yucca, esp. the Joshua tree.

yucca fertilizer *or* **pollenizer.** The yucca moth.

yucca moth. Any of several silvery tineoid moths (genus *Pronuba*) females of which carry pollen that fertilizes the flowers of the yucca, causing the growth of a seed pod in which the larvae feed. The best-known species is *P. yuccasella* of the southeastern United States.

Yucca Moth (*Pronuba yuccasella*). Nat. size.

Yu'chi (yōō'chē), *n.* An Indian of a tribe, constituting the Uchean stock, formerly living in eastern Georgia, which migrated westward with the Creeks. See CREEK.

yuck'er (yŭk'ĕr), *n.* [From the sound they make.] The flicker. *Local, U. S.*

Yu·dhish'thi·ra (yōō·dĭsh'tĭ·rȧ; -t'hĭ·rȧ; 236), *n.* [Skr. *Yudhiṣṭhira.*] See MAHABHARATA.

Yue'chi' (yüē'chē'), *n. pl.* A nomad people akin to the Tibetans. After being defeated by the Huns (*Hiung-Nu*, in Chinese annals), they overthrew the Greco-Bactrian kingdom about 126 B.C., and later (about 50 A.D.) a branch founded the Kushan dynasty of northwestern India.

Yüeh'–p'an' (wrüē'pănˊ), *n.* A division of the Hiung-Nu, supposed to be the ancestors of the Avars.

yuft (yōōftˊ), *n.* [Russ. *yuft'.*] Russia leather.

Yu'ga (yōō'gȧ), *n.* [Skr., an age, a yoke. See YOKE.] *Hindu Cosmogony.* One of the four ages of the world. The first is the ***Krita Yuga***, or golden age, the duration of which is 1,728,000 years; the second is the ***Treta Yuga***, a fourth darker and less righteous than the preceding, and a fourth briefer, enduring 1,296,000 years; the third is the ***Dvapara Yuga***, yet a fourth darker and briefer, 864,000 years; the last is the ***Kali Yuga***, the present age, darkest and briefest of all, beginning 3102 B.C., enduring 432,000 years. The total period, 4,320,000 years, is a ***Maha Yuga*** or ***Manvantara***. The close of a *Manvantara* is signalized by a ***pralaya***, or apparent destruction of the world, which inaugurates the "night of Brahma," and endures until at the end of a thousand cycles of time Brahma awakes and renews the cycle of the ages, or "day of Brahma." A night and a day of Brahma form a ***Kalpa***. The durations vary in different Hindu sources.

Yu'go·slavˊ, Ju'go·slavˊ (yōō'gō·slȧvˊ; -slăvˊ), *n.* [Serbo-Croatian *jugo-* (in comp.), *jug* the south, south wind, midday, fr. OSlav. *jugŭ*, of obscure origin. See SLAV.] **1.** A native or inhabitant of Yugoslavia; one of the south, or southern, Slavs, comprising Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, whose territory lies south of Austria and Hungary and east of the Adriatic, and who are ethnically one nation; — so called in distinction from the Slavs of the north, as the Czechs, Poles, and Russians.

2. The Serbo-Croatian language.

— **Yu'go·slavˊ, *or* Ju'go·slavˊ** (66), *adj.*

Yu'go·slav'i·an, Ju'go·slav'i·an (-slȧv'ĭ·ăn; -slăv'-), *adj.* Yugoslavic. — *n.* A Yugoslav.

Yu'go·slav'ic, Ju'go·slav'ic (-slȧv'ĭk; -slăv'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Yugoslavs.

Yu'it (yōō'ĭt), *n.* [See INNUIT.] One of the Eskimos of Asia. Cf. INNUIT. See ESKIMO.

Yu'ka·ghirˊ (yōō'kȧ·gĕrˊ), **Yu'ka·girˊ** (-gĕrˊ), *n.* A member of any of a group of formerly strong tribes of northeastern Siberia whose culture is of the Tungus type while their language shows affinities with those of the American Indians; also, their language. See PALEO-ASIATIC, 2.

Yu'ki (yōō'kĭ), *n.* An Indian of the most important Yukian tribe; also, any Yukian Indian. See YUKIAN.

Yu'ki·an (-ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating an American Indian linguistic family of northern California, now almost extinct, consisting of the Yuki and several smaller tribes.

yuk'kel (yŭk'ĕl), *n.* Also **yuck'le** (yŭk'l). [Cf. YOCKEL, YUCKEL.] **a** *Local, Eng.* The green woodpecker. **b** *Local, U. S.* The flicker.

yu'lan (yū'lăn), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *yü*⁴ jade + *lan*² orchid.] A Chinese magnolia (*Magnolia denudata*) with large white, very fragrant flowers appearing before the leaves.

yule (yōōl), *n.* [ME. *yol*, *ȝol*, fr. AS. *gēol*, *geohhol*; akin to AS. *gēola* December or January, ON. *jōl* yule, *Ylir* the name of a winter month, Goth. *jiuleis*, Sw. *jul* Christmas, Dan. *jaul.* Cf. JOLLY.] **1.** Formerly *Scot. & N. of Eng.* Christmas or Christmastide; the feast of the Nativity of Jesus Christ.

2. An exclamation or salute expressive of joy used by merrymakers at Christmas. *Obs.*

yule (yōōl), *v. i.* To celebrate the feast of Christmas. *Scot. & N. of Eng.*

yule block, clog, *or* **log.** A large log formerly put on the hearth on Christmas Eve, as the foundation of the fire. It was brought in with much ceremony.

Yule Day. Christmas Day. *Chiefly Scot.*

Yule E'en. Christmas Eve. *Chiefly Scot.*

yule'tideˊ (yōōl'tīdˊ), *n.* Christmas time; Christmastide.

Yu'ma (yōō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* YUMAS (-mȧz). An Indian of the most important tribe of the Yuman stock, formerly of Arizona and the adjacent parts of Mexico and California, now on a reservation in southeastern California.

Yu'man (-măn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating an American Indian linguistic family of the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico, now numbering about four thousand. Among the most important tribes are the Yuma, Mohave, Walapai, and Yavapai. By some philologists, they are considered a branch of Hokan.

Yum'–Yum' (yŭm'yŭmˊ), *n.* In Gilbert and Sullivan's *Mikado*, one of the "three little maids from school," engaged to her guardian, Ko-Ko, but in love with the son of the Mikado. See THE MIKADO; KO-KO; POOH-BAH.

yum'–yumˊ (yŭm'yŭmˊ), *interj.* A child's exclamation of pleasurable satisfaction in an experience, orig. of gustatory gratification. — **yum'my** (yŭm'ĭ), *adj. Slang.*

Yun (yōōn), *n.* A member of the Laos tribes on the right bank of the Mekong, distinguished by tattooing on the body only.

Yun'ca (yōōng'kȧ), *n.* **1.** An Indian of the group of tribes, of which the *Chimus* and the *Chinchas* are the most important, constituting the Yuncan stock, dwelling on the coast of Peru. They developed an advanced pre-Incan culture, having great cities with buildings of remarkable size adorned with reliefs and frescoes. They also excelled in goldwork and silverwork, pottery, mosaics, and textiles. Their empire was conquered by the Incas. See INCA, *n.*; QUECHUA. Cf. AYMARA; NASCAN; PRE-INCAN, *n.*; TIAHUANACAN.

2. The language of the Yuncan tribes, now superseded by Quechua and Spanish; — called also *Mochica.*

Yun'can (-kăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a South American Indian linguistic family comprising the Yuncas. See YUNCA; cf. COLAN.

yun'gan (yŭng'gănˊ), *n.* [Native name, Queensland.] Dugong.

Yung'–ch'ēngˊ (yōōng'jûngˊ), *adj.* [Chin. (Pek.) *Yung*⁴-*chēng*⁴, lit., harmonious rightness.] Designating the period of the reign (1723–36 A.D.) of a Manchu emperor in China, noted for its fine porcelains, enamels, and other works of art.

Yun'nan·eseˊ (yōōn'năn·ēzˊ; -ēsˊ), *adj.* [See 1st -ESE.] Of or pert. to the province of Yünnan in China, or to its people. — *n. sing. & pl.* One of the people of Yünnan.

Yu·rakˊ (yōō·rȧkˊ), *n.* One of the Samoyeds of the coast region from the Yenisei to the White Sea; also, their language. See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES, *Table.*

Yu'rok (yōō'rŏk), *n.* An Indian of a coast tribe of northern California. — *adj.* = WEITSPEKAN.

yurt (yōōrt), **yur'ta** (yōōr'tȧ), *n.* [G. & Russ.; G. *jurte*, fr. Russ. *yurta.* Cf. YOURT.] A light circular movable tent consisting of skins or felt stretched over a lattice framework, used by the Kirghiz or other nomadic tribes of Siberia.

Yu'ru·ca·reˊ (yōō'rōō·kȧ·rāˊ), *n.* Also **Yu'ru·ca·ri'** (-rē'). An Indian of a group of closely related tribes, constituting the Yuruçarean linguistic family dwelling in Bolivia. They are a primitive hunting people of warlike disposition, notable for great stature and for their light-colored skin.

Yu'ru·ca·re'an (-rā'ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating the South American Indian linguistic family comprising the Yurucares. See YURUCARE.

Yu·rukˊ (yōō·rōōkˊ), *n.* **1.** One of a nomadic Turki race of the highlands to the east and south of Asia Minor. They are Mohammedans, chiefly stock breeders.

2. A Turkish rug from the Konya and Karaman regions, southeastern Anatolia, characterized by bold geometric designs and vivid colors.

Yu'ru·na' (yōō'rōō·nȧ'), *n.* An Indian of a Tupian tribe dwelling in Brazil.

Yus·ta'ga (yōōs·tȧ'gȧ), *n.* An Indian of one of the Timucuan tribes. See TIMUCUAN.

yu'tu (yōō'tōō), *n.* [Quechua *yuttu.*] A Peruvian tinamou.

Yu'zen' bi'ro'do' (yōō'zĕn' bē'rō'dōˊ). [*Yuzen* (see YUZEN PROCESS) + Jap. *birōdo* velvet, fr. Pg. *veludo.* See VELVET.] Japanese cut velvet; velvet which has had a design fixed upon it by the Yuzen process, the nap then being cut away by the artist with a small sharp chisel, so as to cut deeply the strong lines and shadows, but only delicately where the pattern is lightly traced.

Yuzen process. [After *Yuzen* (fl. 17th cent.), the Jap. inventor of the process.] In Japan, a secret process of dyeing a painted fabric, such as habutai (which see), silk crepe, or velvet, allowing for fidelity of design, boldness of line, and the use of rich colors.

yuz'lik (yōōz'lōōkˊ), **yuz'lik** (-lĭkˊ), *n.* [Turk. *yüzlik*, fr. *yüz* a hundred.] A former Turkish coin of the nominal value of 100 paras, or 2½ piasters.

Y'vette' vi'o·let (ē'vĕtˊ). A color, blue-red in hue of low saturation and low brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

y-w-. For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning with *y-w-*, see forms in W-; as, for **y-warn'**, see WARN. See also Y-.

Y-wain', Y-waine' (ē·wānˊ), *n.* One of the Knights of the Round Table. His adventures are described in *Ywain and Gawain*, an English metrical romance of the 14th century. Ywain is identical with Owain, or Owen, ap Urien, mentioned by Taliesin and other Welsh bards.

y-wendˊ, *v. i.* [AS. *gewendan.*] To wend; go. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To turn; direct; also, to change; convert. *Obs.*

y-where', *adv.* [AS. *gehwēr.*] Everywhere. *Obs.*

Y winding. See STAR WINDING.

yp'sĭ·lon (ĭp'sĭ·lŏn). Var. of UPSILON.

y-pyn'ned, *past part.* [See Y-; 1st PIN.] Furnished with quills. *Obs.*

yr-. For words beginning *yr-*, see forms in IR-. See also Y-.

y-rafˊ. Obs. past part. of REAVE.

y-ray'ish, *v. i.* To ravish. *Obs.*

Yreis, *n.* [OF. *Ireis.*] An Irishman. *Obs.* [of RAKE.]

y-rekeˊ, y-rek'en. Obs. past part.

yren. + IRON.

y'ren-en, *adj.* Of iron. *Obs.*

yrie, *n.* = RERE. *Obs. Scot.*

y-ronˊne. Obs. past part. of RUN.

ys. Contr. for THIS. Cf. YE, the.

ys. + HIS, ICE, IS.

y-seeˊ, *v. i. & t.* [AS. *gesēon.*] To see; behold. *Obs.*

Y-seult' (ĭ-sōōltˊ). Var. of ISOLDE. See TRISTRAM, 2.

Y'-shaped', *adj.* See -SHAPED.

y-shendˊ, *v. i.* [AS. *gescendran.*] = SHEND. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

y-sibˊ, *adj.* [See Y-; SIB.] Akin.

y-slaineˊ. Obs. past part. of SLAY.

y-slaweˊ. Obs. past part. of SLAY.

y-sochtˊ. Obs. past part. of SEEK.

Y·soldeˊ (ĭ·sōldˊ), **Y-soudeˊ** (ĭ-sōōdˊ). Vars. of ISOLDE. See TRISTRAM, 2.

y-sownˊdir, *adv.* Asunder. *Obs.*

y-sprongeˊ, ỳ-sprungˊ. Obs. past part. of SPRING.

y-stallˊ, *v. t.* To install. *Obs.*

y-steke'. Obs. past part. of STICK.

ys'tle (ĭs'tĕl). Var. of ISTLE.

y-stongeˊ. Obs. past part. of STING. [cease; be still. *Obs.*]

y-swikeˊ, *v. t.* [AS. *gewīcan.*] To

y-swoweˊ, *adj.* [ME. past part. of *swowen.* See SWOON.] Swooning; stunned. *Obs.*

yt, *or* yᵗ. Contr. for THAT. Cf. **y-taghtˊ, y-tailˊed, y-taldˊ.** Obs. past part. of TEACH, TAIL, TELL.

y-thew'ed, *adj.* Thewed. *Obs.*

y-thonk'ed. Obs. past part. of THANK.

y-tostˊ. Obs. past part. of TOSS.

ytterbium metals. *Chem.* See RARE EARTH. [= YTTRIC.]

yt'tri·ous (ĭt'rĭ·ŭs), *adj. Chem.*

yttrium metals. *Chem.* See RARE EARTH.

y-twynˊ, *prep.* [Cf. ATWEEN, BETWEEN.] Between. *Obs.* — *adv.* Apart. *Obs.* [RURA.

Yua·pinˊ (wĭ·pēnˊ) *n.* See Ya-

Yu'chi·an (yōō'chĭ·ăn). Var. of UCHEAN.

yuck (yŏk; yŭk). Var. of YEUK.

yuck'el (yŭk'ĕl). Var. of YOCKEL.

yuck'le (yŭk'l). = YUKKEL.

yuck'y (yŭk'ĭ; yŭk'ĭ). Var. of YEUKY, itching.

yu·ga'da (yōō·gȧ'dȧ; 112), *n.* [Sp.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

yu'ghurt (yōō'gōōrt). Var. of YOGHURT. [of YOU and YES.]

yuh (yū). Illiterate corruption]

yuk, yuke (yŏk). Vars. of YECK. *Dial. Eng.* [of JUCUNA.]

Yu'ku·na' (yoo'kōō·nȧ'). Var.]

yulk (yŭlk). Dial. var. of YOLK.

yulpe. Obs. past tense of YELP.

Yu'ma·na' (yōō'mȧ·nȧ'). Var. of JUMANA.

Yun'ga (yōōng'gȧ). Var. of YUNCA. [JUNGINAE.]

yun'ker. Var. of YOUNKER.

Yunx (yŭngks). Var. of JYNX.

yu'pon (yōō'pŏn). Var. of YAUPON.

Yu'ra·ca·reˊ. Var. of YURUCARE.

Yu'ru·ju·reˊ (yōō'rōō·hōō·rāˊ; 162), *n.* = YURUCARE.

Yu·ru'pa·ryˊ (yōō·rōō'pȧ·rēˊ), *n.* = CURUPIRA. [*exc. Dial.*]

yus (yŭs; yĕs). Var. of YES.

yus'drum (yōōs'drŭm), *n. sing. & pl.* [Turk. *yüz* hundred & *dirhem* dram. See DIRHEM.] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

yus'ter- (yŭs'tĕr-). Var. of YEBTER-. *Obs. exc. Dial.* [*exc. Dial.*]

yut (yŭt; yût). Var. of YET. *Obs.*

y-v-. See U-V-.

yvel. + EVIL.

y-voˊ, *n.* [AS. *gefāh.*] Foe. *Obs.*

Y-vonneˊ (ĭ-vŏnˊ), *n.* Fem. proper name.

y-wileˊ, *adv.* Formerly. *Obs.*

ywis. Var. of IWIS.

y-witeˊ, *v. t.* [AS. *gewītan* to see.] = WITE, to keep. *Obs.*

y-witeˊ, *v. i.* [AS. *gewītan.*] To know; learn; understand. *Obs.*

y-wit'ted, *adj.* Sensible. *Obs.*

y-wonˊed. Obs. past part. of WON.

y-wrakeˊ (ĭ-rākˊ). Obs. past part. of WREAK.

y-wreˊghe, *part. adj.* [See WRY to cover.] Hidden; covered. *Obs.*

y-wroˊken. Obs. past part. of WREAK.

y-wrought'. Archaic past part. of WORK, to fashion.

y-wryˊly, *adv.* [See WRY to cover.] Secretly. *Obs.*

Z

Z, z (zē; *in British usage, in America sometimes, called* zĕd; *formerly also* ĭz′ĕrd), *n.*; *pl.* Z′s, z′s, Zs, zs (zēz). **1.** The twenty-sixth and last letter of the English alphabet. It comes from the Latin, which borrowed it, after the Roman conquest, from the Greek *zeta* and used it to render that letter in words from the Greek. The Greek letter is of Semitic origin (Hebrew *zayin*). In English, *z* represents a voiced fricative consonant, the sonant correlative of *s*, but its sound is more often represented by *s* than by *z*. It sometimes has the palatalized sound of *z* in *azure*. See *Pron.*, §§ 265–268. The letter *z* occurs for Middle English *ȝ*, with the sound of *y* (see Y), in a few Scottish names and words, as *gaberlunzie, capercailzie* (cf. CAPERCAILLIE). English *z* occurs in some native words, as *graze, ooze*, to represent the voiced sound of an earlier written *s* (see S), but for the most part it is restricted to loan words, especially from the Greek. See ALPHABET; cf. IZZARD.

2. **a** An instance of the letter Z, z, printed, written, painted, etc. **b** A printer's type, a stamp, etc., for the letter Z, z. **c** The sound, or any sound, of the letter Z. **d** [*cap.*] In medieval Roman numerals, 2,000 or, in the form Z, 2,000,000.

3. [*usually cap.*] Anything having the shape of the letter Z.

4. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** Anyone or anything arbitrarily or conveniently so designated, esp. as the twenty-fifth or (cf. K, *n.*, 4) twenty-sixth, or, when V and W are not used, the twenty-third in order or class. **b** *Math.* An unknown quantity (which see). **c** A buzzing sound; — usually in the form *zz, z-z, zzz*, etc.

5. As an *abbreviation:* see *Abbreviations*, in Appendix.

— *from A to Z.* From beginning to end; thoroughly.

Z, z, *adj.* **1.** Twenty-fifth or (cf. K, *adj.*, 1) twenty-sixth or (cf. Z, *n.*, 4) twenty-third in order or class.

2. [*cap.*] Having the form of capital Z; as, a Z bar.

'z- or **z-.** A contraction for *God's* in combinations used as oaths; as, 'zblood.

z-. For dialect words spelled *z-*, see S-.

za (zä), *n.* *Music.* B-flat; — the name given in Tartini's system of solmization.

za-. *Zool.* A prefix, Greek *za-* meaning *very*, as in *Zalophus*.

Zab′a·dae′ans, Zab′a·de′ans (zăb′ə·dē′ănz), *n.* *pl.* *Bib.* A certain Arab tribe dwelling near Damascus.

za′ba·glio′ne (tsä′bäl·yō′nā), *n.* [It. *zabaione.*] An Italian confection of egg yolks and sugar beaten and flavored with wine while being cooked slightly to cause it to set.

Zab′di·el (zăb′dĭ·ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Zabhdī′el.*] Literally, gift of God; — masculine proper name.

za′be·ta (zä′bē·tä), *n.* [Ar. *ḍabṭah* (pron. *zābiṭah* in Hind.) control, rule.] Regulation, esp. as to a prescribed money payment or tariff. *India.*

za′bra (thä′brä; sä′-; 267), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of Spanish sailing vessel or small frigate. *Hist.*

zab′ti (zŭb′tē), *adj.* [Ar. *ḍabṭi* (pron. *zabṭi* in Hind.) controlled, confiscated.] Seized or confiscated by the government; — said of lands, crops, etc. *India.*

za·bur′ro (zə·bŭr′ō; zə·bōōr′rō), *n.* [Pg.] A kind of millet. *Obs.*

zac (zăk), *n.* The Caucasian ibex (*Capra caucasica*).

‖**za·ca′te** (thä·kä′tā; sä-; 267), *n.* [Sp.] Forage of grassy plants; herbage; specif., in the Philippines, the rice grass.

Za′ca·te′co (sä′kä·tā′kō; 267), *n.* Also **Za′ca·tec′** (-tĕk′). An Indian of an important Piman tribe, formerly occupying most of the state of Zacatecas and part of eastern Durango, Mexico.

‖**za′ca·ton′** (thä′kä·tōn′; sä′-; 267), *n.* Also **sa′ca·ton′.** [Sp. *zacatón.* See SACATON.] Any of several grasses with tough wiry stems, native to or cultivated in arid or dry regions of the United States and adjacent Mexico; esp.: **a** The broomroot. **b** The guinea grass *Panicum maximum.* **c** The Mexican grasses *Epicampes stricta* and *Festuca amplissima.* **d** The grass *Sporobolus wrightii.* See SACATON.

Zac·chae′us, Zac·che′us (zăk·kē′ŭs; *colloq.* zăk′ē·ŭs), *n.* [LL. *Zacchaeus*, fr. Gr. *Zakchaios*, fr. Heb. *Zakkay.*] **1.** Literally, pure, innocent; — masculine proper name.

2. *Bib.* A rich publican of Jericho, who received Jesus at his house.

Zach′a·ri′ah (zăk′ə·rī′ə), **Zach′a·ri′as** (-əs), **Zach′a·ry** (zăk′ə·rĭ), *n.* [LL. *Zacharias*, fr. Gr. *Zacharias*, fr. Heb. *Zĕkharyāh, Zekharyāhu.*] **1.** Literally, Jehovah hath remembered; — masculine proper name. — Dim. *Zach* (zăk).

2. Son of Barachias, referred to as a martyr by Jesus.

3. Father of John the Baptist.

za·chun′ (zə·kōōn′), *n.* [Ar. *zaqqūm;* cf. ML. *zaccon.*] See BITO.

Zad′ki·el (zăd′kĭ·ĕl), *n.* **1.** According to the Jewish rabbis, the angel of the planet Jupiter.

2. A pseudonym of the astrologer Lieutenant Richard James Morrison (1795–1874), of the British Navy, maker of *Zadkiel's Almanac.*

Za′dok (zā′dŏk), *n.* Also **Za′doc.** [Heb. *Tsādhōq.*] **1.** Literally, just, righteous; — masc. proper name.

2. *Bib.* A priest at Jerusalem during and after David's reign, founder of a priestly family.

Za′dok·ite (zā′dŏk·īt), *adj.* *Bib.* Of or pertaining to the priest Zadok, of the house of Eleazar, or a line of priests descended from him (*Ezek.* xliv. 15). — *n.* A Zadokite priest.

za·dru′ga (zə·drōō′gə), *n.* [Serb.] An ancient form of clan, or a house community, among the southern Slavs, esp. the Serbs, consisting of a group of close relatives, living cooperatively and inhabiting a hamlet built around the house of the leader.

zaf′er (zăf′ĕr), *n.* Also **zaf′re,** and formerly **zaf′free, zaf′far, zaf′fir,** etc. [F. *safre, safre,* or It. *zaffera* (with *a* in F. and It. after words for saffron), fr. Ar. *ṣufr* yellow copper.] **a** An impure cobalt oxide obtained as a dark earthy powder, usually by roasting cobaltite with sand or quartz. It is used in the manufacture of smalt, and in coloring pottery, glass, etc., blue. **b** Loosely, any of various mixtures of zaffer proper with silica, iron oxide, etc.

zag (zăg), *n.* [From ZIGZAG.] One of the short straight stretches of a jagged line or course which are at an angle to those thought of as *zigs.* — *v. i.* To move in zags or a zigzag course. — *adv.* In zags or in the direction of a zag.

zagged (zăgd), *adj.* Marked by zags or a zigzag outline.

Za·glos′sus (zə·glŏs′ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *za-* very + *glōssa* tongue.] *Zool.* See ECHIDNA, 2.

Za′greus (zā′grōōs; -grē·ŭs), *n.* [Gr.] A god of possibly Thracian origin, identified with Dionysus and worshiped in mysteries which included the eating of the flesh of a bull. The influence of this worship reappears in Orphism.

‖**za·guán′** (sä·gwän′; 267), *n.* [Sp.] A gate or entrance way. *Southwestern U. S.*

zain (zān), *n.* [F., cheval *zain*, fr. It. *zaino;* cf. Sp. *zaino.*] A horse of a uniform dark color, neither gray nor white.

za′in (zä′ĭn). Var. of ZAYIN. Used to head a section in Psalm cxix.

‖**za·kus′ka** (zä·kōōs′kä), *n.* [Russ.] Hors d'oeuvre; relishes served before a meal.

Zal (zŏl), *n.* In the *Shah Namah* and other Persian poems, the father of Rustam by Rudabah.

Za·lamb′do·don′ta (zə·lăm′dō·dŏn′tə), *n.* *pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *za-* very + *lambda*, name of the letter Λ + *odōn, odontos*, tooth.] *Zool.* In Gill's classification, a group of insectivores having narrow molars with V-shaped transverse crowns, as those of the genera *Tenrec, Potamogale,* and *Solenodon.* — **za·lamb′do·dont** (-lăm′dō·dŏnt), *adj.* & *n.*

Zal′o·phus (zăl′ō·fŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *za-* very + *lophos* crest.] *Zool.* A genus of eared seals including the California sea lion (*Z. californianus*).

za′man (sä′män), **za′mang** (sä′mäng), *n.* [See SAMAN.] The rain tree.

za·mar′ra (thä·mär′rä; 267), **za·mar′ro** (-rō), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish shepherd's sheepskin coat.

Zam·be′zian (zăm·bē′zhən), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Zambezi River.

zam′bo (zăm′bō), *n.* [Sp. See SAMBO.] **1.** In Spanish America, a person of mixed Indian and negro blood; esp., the offspring of a negro man and an Indian woman.

2. = SAMBO.

‖**zam·bom′ba** (thäm·bōm′bä; 267), *n.* [Sp.] A crude instrument made by inserting a stick through parchment stretched over a widemouthed earthen jar, and sounded by rubbing the stick.

Zam′e·nis (zăm′ē·nĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *zamenēs* mighty.] *Zool.* A large genus of European and Asiatic colubrid snakes closely resembling the black snake (*Coluber constrictor*) of the United States. By some writers the black snake and its American allies are included in *Zamenis.*

Za′mi·a (zā′mĭ·ə), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *zamiae*, pl., erron. reading in Pliny for *azanĭae* (nuces) pine nuts.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of tropical and subtropical American cycads having a short thick, sometimes subterranean, trunk or caudex, a crown of palmlike leaves, and oblong cones or strobiles. Some of the species are called *coontie* (which see). **b** [*not cap.*] A plant of this genus.

Zamia (*Z. integrifolia*).

Zam′i·crus (zăm′ĭ·krŭs), *n.* [NL. fr. Gr. *za-* very + *mikros* small; — from the size of the molars.] *Paleontol.* A genus of edentates from the Pliocene of Argentina, allied to *Megatherium*, but no larger than sloths.

za·min′dar′ (zə·mēn′där′), **ze·min′dar′** (zĕ·mēn′-), *n.* [Hind. *zamīndār*, fr. Per. *zamīn* land + *-dār* suffix of agent.] *India.* A landowner; also: **a** Formerly, under the Mohammedan administration, a collector of the land revenue of a specified district for the government. **b** Now, usually, a kind of feudatory recognized as an actual proprietor so long as he pays the government a fixed revenue, averaging in different provinces less than one half the net revenue.

za·min′da′ri (zə·mēn′dä′rĭ), **za·min′da′ry** (-dä′rĭ), *n.* Also **ze·min′da′ri** (zĕ-). [Per. *zamīndārī.*] The jurisdiction of a zamindar; the land of a zamindar. Cf. AMANI **a.** *India.*

za′mo·rin (zä′mō·rĭn), *n.* Also **-rine.** [Pg. *samorim*, fr. Malayalam *sāmūri.*] The title of the Hindu sovereign of Calicut and surrounding territory. *India. Obs. exc. Hist.*

‖**zam·po′gna** (tsäm·pō′nyä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* **a** A Panpipe. **b** A bagpipe.

Zam·zum′mim (zăm·zŭm′ĭm), **Zam·zum′mims** (-ĭmz), *n.* *pl.* [Heb. *zamzummīm.*] *Bib.* A name given to the giants by the Ammonites. Cf. *Deut.* ii. 21.

Zan (zăn), *n.*; *pl.* ZANES (zā′nēz). [Gr.] **1.** Zeus; — an old Doric name.

2. One of a series of statues of Zeus dedicated at Olympia by contestants who had been adjudged guilty of violation of the rules.

Zan′cli·dae (zăng′klĭ·dē), *n.* *pl.* [NL., fr. *Zanclus*, type genus (fr. Gr. *zanklē* sickle) + *-idae.*] *Zool.* A family of fishes (order Squamipennes) consisting of the Moorish idols.

Zan′clo·don (zăng′klō·dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *zanklē* sickle + *-odon.*] *Paleontol.* A genus of dinosaurs from the Upper Triassic of central Europe. It resembles *Megalosaurus*, but has amphicoelous vertebrae. By some it is made the type of a family, **Zan′clo·don′ti·dae** (-dŏn′tĭ·dē).

zan′der (zăn′dĕr), *n.* [G.] A pike perch (*Sander*, syn. *Lucioperca, lucioperca*), of central Europe, allied to the walleyed pike.

zand′mole′ (zănd′mōl′), *n.* [D.] Sand mole, or Cape mole rat. See MOLE RAT **a.**

za·nel′la (zə·nĕl′ə), *n.* A cotton and worsted twilled fabric used for linings and umbrellas.

Za′ni·ah (zā′nĭ·ə), *n.* [Ar. *al-zāwiyah* the corner.] See STAR, *Table.*

‖**zan′ja** (thäng′hä; 162; 267), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar.] An irrigating canal; also, a gully; an arroyo.

‖**zan·je′ro** (thäng·hā′rō; 162; 267), *n.* [Sp.] One in charge of water distribution from zanjas.

‖**zan·jon′** (säng·hōn′; 162; 267), ‖**zan·jo′na** (-hō′nä), *n.* [Sp. *zanjón, zanjona.*] A large ditch or drain; also, *Calif.*, a creek.

Zan′ni (tsän′nē), *n.* [It.] In masked comedy, a clown from Bergamo, prototype of Pierrot; also, a clown resembling Harlequin.

Zan′ni·chel′li·a (zăn′ĭ·kĕl′ĭ·ə), *n.* [NL., after Gian Girolamo *Zannichelli* (1662–1729), It. botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of aquatic plants, typifying the family Zannichelliaceae, of wide distribution, having branching capillary stems, small acute leaves, and axillary flowers, which with the leaves are originally enclosed in a hyaline envelope. *Z. palustris* is the horned pondweed.

Zan′ni·chel′li·a′ce·ae (-ā′sē·ē), *n.* *pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of aquatic herbs (order Naiadales) comprising 4 genera and about 80 species of widely distributed plants. They have floating or submerged leaves, extraordinarily simple flowers without a perianth, and nutlike or drupelike fruits. *Potamogeton* is the most important genus.

za·no′na palm (zə·nō′nə). [Origin uncert.] The paxiuba palm.

Za·no′ni·a (zə·nō′nĭ·ə; -nyä), *n.* [NL., after G. *Zanoni*, It. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of Indo-Malayan herbaceous vines (family Cucurbitaceae) with small panicled flowers, 3-valved fruits, and broadly winged seeds. *Z. indica* bears the bandoleer fruit.

zan′te (zăn′tē), *n.*, *or* **zante fustic.** Fustet.

Zan′te cur′rant (zăn′tē). A kind of seedless grape or raisin; — so called from Zante, one of the Ionian Islands.

Zan′te·des′chi·a (zăn′tē·dĕs′kĭ·ə), *n.* [NL., after Francesco *Zantedeschi*, It. botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of South or tropical African aroids with basal, long-stalked, often hastate leaves, very showy spathes usually mistaken for a corolla, and a stout, central spadix. *Z. aethiopica* is the common calla lily of the gardeners; *Z. elliottiana* is the yellow calla. See CALLA, 2. Syns. *Aroides, Richardia* **a.**

zan′te·wood′ (zăn′tē·wōōd′), *n.* **a** Fustet. **b** = SATINWOOD, 1.

Zan′thor·rhi′za (zăn′thō·rī′zə), *n.* [NL., erron. for *Xanthorhiza*, fr. Gr. *xanthos* yellow + *rhiza* root.] *Bot.* A genus of North American subshrubs (family Ranunculaceae) having as the only known species *Z. apiifolia*, the shrub yellowroot (which see).

Zan·thox′y·lum (zăn·thŏk′sĭ·lŭm), *n.* [NL., erron. for *Xanthoxylum*, fr. Gr. *xanthos* yellow + *xylon* wood.] *Bot.* **1.** A large widely distributed genus of trees or shrubs (family Rutaceae) having odd-pinnate leaves, small greenish flowers with 2–5 pistils, and 2-valved fleshy capsules. See PRICKLY ASH, HERCULES'-CLUB.

2. [*not cap.*] *Pharm.* The dried bark of *Zanthoxylum americanum* or of *Z. clava-herculis*, used as a diaphoretic and stimulant.

Zan′ti·ot (zăn′tĭ·ŏt), **Zan′ti·ote** (-ōt), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Zante, one of the Ionian Islands.

za′ny (zā′nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [F. *zani*, fr. It. *zanni* a buffoon, merry-andrew, orig. dial. form of *Giovanni* John, fr. L. *Ioannes.* See JOHN.] **1.** A subordinate fool, clown, acrobat, or like performer who aped ludicrously the tricks of his principal; an assistant to a mountebank; hence, in general, a clown; buffoon; merry-andrew. *Archaic exc. Hist.* "The other gallant is his *zany*, and doth most of these tricks after him." *B. Jonson.*

2. An assistant or lieutenant attendant upon another; hence, a slavish follower; a toady; — used contemptuously. *Archaic.*

3. One who makes a buffoon or laughingstock of himself to amuse others. *Now Rare.*

4. A simpleton; a silly or foolish fellow. *Dial. Eng.*

5. A wretched or ridiculous imitator. *Obs.*

za′ny, *adj.* Being or characteristic of a zany; hence, *Obs.*, crazy; clownish; idiotic.

za′ny, *v. t.* & *i.* To play the zany (to); imitate in the manner of a zany. *Archaic.*

za′ny·ish (zā′nĭ·ĭsh), *adj.* See -ISH.

za′ny·ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* A characteristic or practice of a zany; buffoonery.

zan′ze (zăn′zē), *n.* [Ar. *sanj* castanets, cymbals, Persian harp, fr. Per. *sanj.*] An African instrument composed of a drumlike wooden box with inserted tongues of wood or metal, sounded by the finger or a stick.

Zan′zi·bar′ (zăn′zĭ·bär′; zăn′zĭ-), *n.* A sultanate of East Africa; also, an island and a town in this sultanate. See *Gaz.*

Zanzibar copal. A copal derived from the tree *Trachylobium hornemannianum* (family Caesalpiniaceae) and gathered while the resin is still fresh; — called also *chakazi, chakazzi copal, jackass copal.*

Z

Za′a·na′im (zā′ə·nā′ĭm). *Bib.*
Za′a·nan (zā′ə·năn). *Bib.*
Za′a·nan′nim (-năn′ĭm). *Bib.*
Za′a·rah (zā′ə·rə). *n.* Prob. Sahara (see *Gaz.*).
Za′a·van (zā′ə·văn). *Bib.*
Za′bad (zā′băd). *Bib.*
Zab′a·da′ias (zăb′ə·dā′yəs). *Bib.*
Zab′a·di′a (-dĭ′ə). *D. Bib.*
Za·bae′an (zə·bē′ən), *adj.* & *n.* = 1st & 2d SABIAN. [SABAISM.]
Za′ba·ism (zā′bā·ĭz′m), *n.* =
Zab′ba·i (zăb′ā·ī; zăb′ī), **Zab′bud** (zăb′ŭd), **Zab·de′us** (zăb·dē′ŭs), **Zab′di** (zăb′dī). *Bib.*
Zab·di′as (zăb·dī′əs). *D. Bib.*
Za·ber′ma, *n.* See ZAREMA.
Za′bi·an (zā′bĭ·ən), *adj.* & *n.* = 1st & 2d SABIAN.
Za·bi′na (zə·bī′nə). *D. Bib.*
Za′bism (zā′bĭz′m), *n.* = SABAISM.
zab·ti′e (zŭp·tē′ē), *n.* = ZAPTIAH.
Za′bud (zā′bŭd). *Bib.*
Zab′u·lon (zăb′ū·lŏn). Var. of ZEBULUN.
Zac′ca·i (zăk′ā·ī; zăk′ī). *Bib.*
Zac′chur, Zac′cur (zăk′ŭr). *Bib.*
zac′co (zăk′ō). Var. of ZOCCO.
zac′cum. Var. of ZAQQUM.
Zach (zăk). Dim. of ZACHARIAH.
Zach′a·i (zăk′ə·ī; zăk′ī). *D. Bib.*
Zach′a·ri′a (zăk′ə·rī′ə). *D. Bib.*
Za′cher (zā′kĕr). *Bib.* [CHAEUS.]
Za·che′us. *D. Bib.* Var. of ZACZAD. Var. of ZED. *Obs. exc. Dial.*
zad′dik. Var. of SADDIK.
za·gaie′, *n.* = ASSAGAI, *n.* *Obs.*
Zag′a·taï′ (zăg′ə·tĭ′). Var. of JAGATAI.
Zagh·lul′ist, *n.* [After S. P. *Zaghlul* (1856–1927), Egypt. nationalist leader.] = WAFDIST.
Za′ham (zā′hăm). *Bib.*
Za′ir (zā′ĭr). *Bib.*
Zai′tha (zā′thə), *n.* [NL., fr. Heb. *zayith* olive; — so named from shape and color.] Syn. of BELOSTOMA **b.**
zak (zăk), *n.*; *pl.* ZAKKEN (-ən). [D., prop., sack.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
zak′kum. Var. of ZAQQUM.
Zak′loh·pa′kap, *n.* = MAM.
Za′laph (zā′lăf), **Zal′mon** (zăl′mən), **Zal·mo′nah** (zăl·mō′nə), **Zal·mun′na** (zăl·mŭn′ə). *Bib.*
Za′ma (zā′mə), *n.* See BATTLE, *Table.*
Zam′bal′ (săm·bäl′; zăm-). Var. of ZAMBEZIAN.
Zam·be′sian. Var. of ZAMBEZIAN.
Zam′bis (zăm′bĭs). *Bib.*
Zam·bo′ni's pile (dzăm·bō′nēz). See DRY PILE. [= ZUMBOORUK.]
zam·boo′rak (zŭm·bōō′rŭk), *n.*
Zam′bri (zăm′brī). *Bib.*
Za′mi·a′ce·ae (zā′mĭ·ā′sē·ē), *n.* *pl.* [NL., fr. *Zamia* + *-aceae.*] Syn. of CYCADACEAE (in part).
Za·mi′ra (zə·mĭ′rə). *D. Bib.*
Za′moth (zā′mŏth; -mōth). *Bib.*
za·mouse′ (zə·mōōs′), *n.* [Ar. *jāmūs.*] = BUSH COW **a.**
Za′mu·cu′, Za·mu′ca. Vars. of SAMUCU.
za·na′na (zə·nä′nə). Var. of ZENANA.
Zan′de, Zan′deh (zăn′dē), *n.* = NIAM-NIAM.
za′nies (zā′nĭz), *n.* *pl.* of ZANY.
Za·no′a (zə·nō′ə). *D. Bib.*
Za·no′ah (-ə). *Bib.*
Za·no′e (-ē). *D. Bib.*
zant (zănt), *n.* = ZANDER.
zan·thox′i·lum. Zanthoxylum. *Ref. Sp.*
Zan·thox′y·la′ce·ae (zăn·thŏk′sĭ·lā′sē·ē), *n.* *pl.* [NL., fr. *Zanthoxylum* + *-aceae.*] Syn. of RUTACEAE (in part).
za′ny·ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
Zan·za′li·an (zăn·zā′lĭ·ən), **a.** [From *Zanzalus*, a surname of Jacob Baradai.] *Eccl. Hist.* = JACOBITE, *n.*, 1.

Zan'zi·ba'ri (zăn'zĭ·bä'rē), *n.* [Ar. *Zanjibāri* belonging to the island of Zanzibar.] **1.** The Arabic dialect spoken in Zanzibar. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES.
2. A native of Zanzibar.

Za·pa'ra (sä·pä'rä; 267), *n.* An Indian of an almost extinct Cariban tribe dwelling on the Uraricuera River in northern Brazil.

Za·pa'ran (sä·pä'răn; sä'pä·răn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating the South American Indian linguistic family, comprising the Zaparos. See ZAPARO.

Za·pa'ro (-rō), *n.* An Indian of a group of about fifty small tribes, constituting the Zaparan stock, dwelling in the forests in eastern Ecuador and northern Peru. They are a primitive hunting people. — *adj.* = ZAPARAN.

za·pas' (zä·päs'), *n.* [Russ.] In the army of the former Russian Empire, a category of reserves in which conscripts served after their time with the standing army.

‖**za'pa·te·a'do** (thä'pä·tā·ä'thō; 112; 267), *n.* [Sp., fr. *zapatear* to kick, fr. *zapato* shoe.] A Spanish tap or clog dance.

za'pa·te'ro (thä'pä·tā'rō; 267), *n.* [Sp., prop., shoemaker.]
1. The leather jack.
2. A tropical American timber tree (*Casearia praecox*); also, its wood, often called *West Indian boxwood.*

Zaph'nath·pa'a·ne'ah (zăf'năth·pä'ä·nē'ä), *n.* *Bib.* A name given to Joseph by Pharaoh. *Gen.* xli. 45.

Za·phren'tis (zä·frĕn'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Paleontol.* A genus of solitary cup-shaped corals common in the Paleozoic formations. It has numerous septa radiating from a deep pit in one side of the cup. By some it is made the type of a family, **Za·phren'ti·dae** (-tĭ·dē). — **za·phren'tid** (-tĭd), *n.* & *adj.* — **za·phren'toid** (-toid), *adj.*

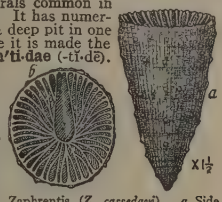

Zaphrentis (*Z. cassedayi*). *a* Side View. *b* Interior of Cup.

Za·pod'i·dae (zä·pŏd'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *zavery* + *pous* foot + *-idae.*] *Zool.* The family of rodents consisting of the jumping mice, formerly regarded as a subfamily, **Za·pu'o·di'nae** (zăp'ō·dī'nē), of the Dipodidae. The typical genus is **Za'pus** (zā'pŭs).

Za'po·rogue' (zä'pō·rōg'), *n.* [F., fr. Russ. *zaporozhets*, prop., (a Cossack residing) beyond the rapids. Cf. ZAPOROZHE (in *Gaz.*).] One of a Cossack people living on the Dnieper near the cataracts. — **Za'po·ro'gi·an** (-jĭ·ăn), *adj.*

za·po'ta gum (sä·pō'tä; 267). [Sp. *zapote.* See SAPOTA.] Chicle.

Za'po·tec' (sä'pō·tĕk'), **Za'po·te'co** (-tā'kō), **Za'po·te'ca** (-kä), *n.* An Indian of the most important, as well as most intelligent, of the Zapotecan peoples, numbering about 250,000, dwelling in Oaxaca, Mexico. Their native culture, borrowed in large part from the Mayas and the Nahuas, was one of the most advanced in Mexico. Powerful and warlike, they maintained their independence against Aztec invasions. Cf. MAYA, NAHUA.

Za'po·tec'an (-tĕk'ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating an important linguistic family of Mexican Indians, including the Mazatecs, Mixtecs, Zapotecs, and a number of minor tribes, occupying most of the state of Oaxaca and adjacent areas. See AMISHGO, MAZATEC, MIXTEC, ZAPOTEC.

zap·ti'ah (zŭp·tē'ä), **zap·ti'eh** (-ē), *n.* [Turk. *ḍabṭīyah* (pron. *zabtīyah*), fr. Ar. *ḍābiṭīyah* policeman.] A Turkish policeman.

za·pu'pe (sä·pōō'pā; 267: *as Lat.* zä·pū'pē), *n.* [Sp. *zapupe, zapupa*, prob. of Am. Ind. origin.] Any of various Mexican agaves, as *Agave zapupe, A. deweyana*, etc., yielding fiber somewhat similar to henequen; also, the fiber.

zaq'qum (zăk'ŭm), *n.* [Ar. *zaqqūm.*] An infernal tree with exceedingly bitter fruit, mentioned in the Koran; — referred to by Marlowe as *zoacum.* See ZOACUM, *Cit.*

Za'que (sä'kā), *n.* [Chibcha.] The title of one of the two principal hereditary chiefs and of one of the subtribes of the Chibchas. See CHIBCHA.

Za·ra'mo (zä·rä'mō), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Bantu-speaking tribe of Tanganyika Territory.

Zar'a·thus'tra (zär'ä·thōōs'trä; *Ger.* tsä'rä·tōōs'trä), *n.* **1** Zoroaster (see *Biog.*).
2. Short for *Also sprach Zarathustra*, title of: **a** A poetized philosophical treatise (1883–84) by Nietzsche. **b** An orchestral composition (1896) by Richard Strauss based on this.

Zar'a·thus'tri·an (zăr'ä·thōōs'trĭ·ăn), **Zar'a·thus'tric** (-trĭk), *adj.* Zoroastrian.

za'ra·tite (zä'rä·tīt), *n.* [Sp. *zaratita*, after Señor *Zarate*, of Spain.] *Mineral.* A basic nickel carbonate, $NiCO_3.2Ni(OH)_2.4H_2O$, occurring in emerald-green incrustations or compact masses; — called also *emerald nickel.*

Zar·dush'ti (zär·dŭsh'tē), *n.* [Per. *Zarādushti* pertaining to Zoroaster.] In Persia since the Revolution, a Zoroastrian; — the official designation.

za·re'ba (zä·rē'bä), *n.* Also **za·ree'ba.** [Ar. *zarībah* cattle pen, camp.] An improvised stockade, esp. of thorn bushes, etc.; a fortified camp; — orig. an African use.

Zar'e·ma (zär'ē·mä), *n.* A language of the Niger valley related to, if not a dialect of, Songhai; — called also *Zerma, Zaberma.*

zarf (zärf; zŭrf), *n.* [Ar. *zarf* sheath, case.] *Art.* A metallic cuplike stand for a finjan.

Zarf.

zar'nich (zär'nĭk), *n.* Also **zar'nec** (-nĕk), etc. [Ar. *zirnīkh*, colloq. *zarnīkh*, fr. Per. *zarni*, fr. *zar* gold; akin to Skr. *hari* yellow. See YELLOW.] Native sulphide of arsenic, including sandarac and orpiment.

zarp (zärp), *n.* A member of the police of the former South African Republic, now the Transvaal; — so called from the initials of "Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek Politie." *Colloq., S. Africa.*

zar·zue'la (thär·thwā'lä; 267), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish variety of operetta or vaudeville with alternating music or song and dialogue; — said to have been introduced in the 17th century at the royal residence La Zarzuela, near Madrid.

za'ti (zä'tē), *n.* The bonnet monkey (*Macaca sinica*).

Zau'ber·flö'te, Die (dē tsou'bĕr·flū'tĕ). [G.] The opera *The Magic Flute.*

Zausch·ne'ri·a (zôsh·nē'rĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after H. *Zauschner*, Bohemian botanist.] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of Californian perennial herbs (family Onagraceae) with scarlet racemose flowers like those of *Fuchsia*, and comose seeds. *Z. californica*, the California fuchsia, is cultivated for ornament. **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus.

Za'vi·ja'va (zä'vē·jä'vä), *n.* [Ar. *al-zāwiyah* the angle.] See STAR, *Table.*

zax (zăks), *n.* [See SAX.] A tool for trimming and puncturing roofing slates.

za'yat (zä'yăt), *n.* [Burmese.] A public shed, or portico, for travelers, worshipers, etc. *Burma.*

za'yin (zä'yĭn), *n.* [Heb. *zāyin.*] The seventh letter [ז] of the Hebrew alphabet, equiv. to Eng. *z.* As a numeral, = 7.

Z chromosome. *Biol.* A sex chromosome found in certain animals and plants. See SEX.

Ze'a (zē'ä), *n.* [L., a kind of grain, fr. Gr. *zea, zeia.*] *1. Bot.* A genus of large grasses having broad ribbon-shaped leaves and monoecious flowers, the staminate forming an ample terminal panicle, the pistillate in a sessile axillary spike enveloped by numerous bracts. *Z. mays*, the only species, is Indian corn, or maize. See INDIAN CORN.
2. [*not cap.*] *Pharm.* The fresh styles and stigmas of Indian corn used as a diuretic.

zeal (zēl), *n.* [OF. or LL.; OF. *zele*, fr. LL. *zelus*, fr. Gr. *zēlos* zeal, emulation, jealousy. Cf. ZEALOUS.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** *Bib.* Ardor of feeling taking the form of jealousy, indignation, or the like. **b** Ardent affection or devotion toward a person or thing. **c** Ardent desire, esp. to do or have something.
2. Ardor in the pursuit of anything; impassioned eagerness in favor of a person or cause; ardent and active interest; enthusiasm, esp. for some activity; fervor; as, full of *zeal* for missionary work.
3. Disposition or will specified as *good, vicious*, etc. *Obs. Scot.*
4. A zealot. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
Syn. — See EAGERNESS.
Ant. — Apathy, indifference, disinterest.
☞ COMBINATIONS (all adjectives) are:

zeal-blind	**zeal-inspiring**	**zeal-scoffing**
zeal-consuming	**zeal-pretending**	**zeal-transported**
zeal-inflamed	**zeal-quenching**	**zeal-worthy**

zeal, *v. i.* To be zealous. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To pursue or inspire with zeal. *Obs.*

Zea'land·er (zē'lăn·dĕr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Zealand, in Denmark.

zealed (zēld), *adj.* Full of, or characterized by, zeal. *Obs.*

Zeal'-of-the-Land' Bus'y. A hypocritical Puritan in Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair.*

zeal'ot (zĕl'ŭt), *n.* [LL. *zelotes*, fr. Gr. *zēlōtēs.* See ZEAL.] **1.** One who is zealous; one who engages warmly in any cause, and pursues his object with earnestness and ardor; esp., one who is overzealous, or carried away by his zeal; one absorbed in devotion to anything; an enthusiast; a fanatical partisan.
2. [*cap.*] *Jewish Antig.* One of a fanatical sect which bitterly opposed the Roman domination of Palestine. During the great rebellion and the siege of Jerusalem they were terrible opponents not only to the Romans, but to other Jewish factions. See SICARIUS.
Syn. — See ENTHUSIAST.
— *the Zealot.* = SIMON, 2 **b.**

zeal'ot, *adj.* Being or characteristic of a zealot.

zea·lot'ic (zē·lŏt'ĭk), *adj.* Rarely, **zea·lot'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). Like, or suitable to, a zealot; ardently zealous.

zeal'ot·ism (zĕl'ŭt·ĭz'm), *n.* Character or conduct of a zealot; zealotry. — **zeal'ot·ist,** *n.*

zeal'ot·ry (-rĭ), *n.* Character and behavior of a zealot; excess of zeal; fanatical devotion; an instance of such behavior or disposition.
Enthusiasm, visionariness, seems the tendency of the German; zeal, *zealotry*, of the English. *Coleridge.*

zeal'ous (zĕl'ŭs), *adj.* [ML. *zelosus*, fr. LL. *zelus* zeal. See ZEAL; cf. JEALOUS.] Filled with, characterized by, or due to, zeal; warmly engaged, or ardent, esp. in behalf of an object; as, *zealous* service.
He may be *zealous* in the salvation of souls. *Law.*
Upon thy cheek lay I this *zealous* kiss. *Shak.*
Syn. — Devoted, fervid. **Ant.** — Lax, slack.
— **zeal'ous·ly,** *adv.* — **zeal'ous·ness,** *n.*

zealous witness. *Law.* A witness showing partiality for the party calling first and eagerness to volunteer what he thinks will be advantageous to that party.

zeal'ous·y (zĕl'ŭs·ĭ), *n. Obs.* **a** Jealousy. **b** Zealousness.

Zeb'e·dee (zĕb'ē·dē), *n.* [LL. *Zebedaeus*, fr. Gr. *Zebedaios* of Heb. origin. See ZEBADIAH.] **1.** Masculine proper name.
2. *Bib.* The father of the disciples James and John.

Ze·bi'na (zē·bī'nä), *n.* [Heb. *Zēbhīnā'*; cf. Aram. *zēbhīnā* purchase, purchase price.] Literally, bought; — masculine proper name. *Bib.*

ze'bra (zē'brä), *n.*; *pl.* ZEBRAS (-brăz), sometimes ZEBRA. See PLURAL, *Note.* [From Amharic *zebrā*, partly through Pg. & D. *zebra.*]
1. Any of several fleet African equine mammals, allied to the horse and the ass, but conspicuously striped black or blackish on a white or buffy ground. There are three species, rapidly approaching extinction. The *true*, or *mountain, zebra* (*Equus*, or *Hippotigris, zebra*) of the mountains of Cape Province has the body and legs striped, but the belly plain. *Burchell's zebra* (*E. burchelli*). [After W. J. *Burchell* (1782–1863), English naturalist.] Any of several varieties inhabiting the plains in central and eastern Africa, having the body and belly striped, but the legs plain or nearly so. By some it is regarded as a race of the quagga. *Grevy's zebra* (*E. grevyi*), the largest species, inhabits mountains of northeast Africa. It has the stripes, on both body and legs, narrower and more numerous, and has the ears long and fringed with hair. Cf. QUAGGA.

Mountain Zebra (*Equus zebra*).

2. A black yellow-striped butterfly (*Heliconius*, syn. *Mitoneuris, charitonius*) of the family Heliconiidae found in southern Florida and the West Indies.
3. Any of various animate or inanimate objects bearing stripes like those of the zebra.

zebra antelope. A small bush antelope (*Cephalophus doriae*) of Liberia, brown with black cross stripes.

ze'bra-back', *n.* Also **zebra bird.** The red-bellied woodpecker.

zebra caterpillar. The larva of an American noctuid moth (*Ceramica picta*). It is light yellow, with a broad black stripe on the back and lateral stripes crossed with white. It feeds on cultivated plants, as cabbages, beets, etc.

Zebra Caterpillar.

zebra fish. Either of two Australian marine spiny-finned fishes (*Tephraeops zebra* and *Enoplosus armatus*) having the body barred with black.

zebra grass. A grass (*Miscanthus sinensis zebrinus*) having striped leaves. It is a cultivated variety of the eulalia.

ze·bra'ic (zē·brā'ĭk), *adj.* Of the nature of or characteristic of the zebra; zebralike.

ze'bra·like', *adj.* Resembling or suggesting a zebra, as esp. in color, marking, etc.; zebraic.

zebra opossum. The thylacine.

zebra parakeet. An Australian grass parakeet (*Melopsittacus undulatus*) often kept as a cage bird. Its upper parts are mostly pale greenish yellow, with transverse brownish black crescents; the under parts, rump, and upper tail coverts are bright green; two central tail feathers and the cheek patches are bright blue.

zebra plant. A Brazilian herb (*Calathea zebrina*) having leaves striped green and yellowish white. It is widely cultivated as a foliage plant.

zebra poison. A poisonous euphorbia (*Euphorbia arborea*) of South Africa.

zebra shark. A tiger shark (*Stegostoma tigrinum*).

zebra spider. A hunting spider.

ze'brass' (zē'brăs'), *n.* [*zebra* + *ass.*] A hybrid produced by breeding a male zebra with a female burro or donkey.

zebra swallowtail. A very large swallow-tailed butterfly (*Iphiclides marcellus*), of eastern North America, with greenish-white or yellowish-white wings, barred with black. Its larva feeds on the papaw.

zebra wolf. The thylacine.

ze'bra·wood' (zē'brä·wŏŏd'), *n.* Any of several trees or shrubs having marked or striped wood; also, the wood itself; specif.: **a** A tropical American tree (*Connarus guianensis*) with beautifully marked hard wood used in cabinetwork. **b** A tropical Asiatic and African shrub (*Guettarda speciosa*), family Rubiaceae, from the flowers of which a perfume is extracted in India. **c** A small tree (*Anamomis dichotoma*) of Florida and the West Indies. **d** = ARAROBA, 2 **a.** **e** The gomavel. **f** = MARBLEWOOD **a.**

zebrawood family. The Connaraceae.

Ze·bri'na (zē·brī'nä), *n.* [NL., fr. *zebra*, alluding to the striped leaves.] *Bot.* A small genus of trailing herbs (family Commelinaceae) of New Mexico and Mexico. *Z. pendula*, one of the wandering Jews, has leaves reddish purple beneath and silvery white suffused and striped with purple above, and small rose-red flowers.

ze'brine (zē'brĭn; -brīn; 156), *adj.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a zebra; characteristic of a zebra; suggesting a zebra, as in marking.

ze·brin'ny (zē·brĭn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). A cross between a male horse and a female zebra.

ze'broid (zē'broid), *adj.* Like or pertaining to a zebra. — *n.* A zebrula.

ze'bru·la (zē'brōō·lä; zĕb'rōō·lä), **ze'brule** (zē'brōōl), *n.* A cross between a male zebra and a female horse.

ze'bu (zē'bū), *n.*; *pl.* ZEBUS (-būz), sometimes ZEBU. See PLURAL, *Note.* [F. *zébu*, its name at the Paris fair of 1752, prob. fr. Tibetan *zeu, zeba*, the hump of a zebu or camel.] A bovine mammal (*Bos indicus*) widely domesticated in India, China, the East Indies, and East Africa. It usually has short horns, large pendulous ears, a large dewlap, and a large hump over the shoulders, and ranges in size from that of the common ox to that of a large mastiff. Zebus are used as beasts of burden, for riding, and for their milk and flesh. In Texas and Brazil they have been crossed with domestic cattle to produce a breed resistant to Texas fever. See also BRAHMANY BULL.

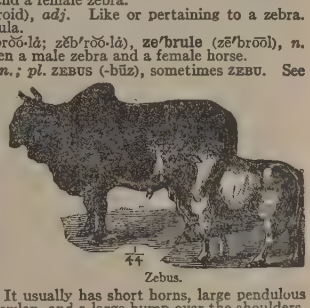
Zebus.

ze'bub (zē'bŭb), *n.* [Ar. *dhubāb* (in certain dialects pron. *zubāb*) fly.] The zimb.

zebu cattle. Zebus, collectively.

Zeb'u·lun (zĕb'ū·lŭn), *n.* [Heb. *Zĕbhūlūn.*] *Bib.* One of Jacob's twelve sons, or the tribe named for him.

Zeb'u·lun·ite (-īt), *n.* *Bib.* Descendant of Zebulun.

Zech'a·rī'ah (zĕk'ä·rī'ä), *n.* [See ZACHARIAH.] **1.** = ZACHARIAH; — masculine proper name.
2. *Bib.* **a** A Hebrew prophet of the period of the return to Palestine (about 520 B.C.), who, with Haggai, persuaded the Jews to rebuild the temple. **b** The Book of Zechariah (see OLD TESTAMENT). **c** A king of Israel. 2 *Kings* xiv, xv.

Zech'stein' (zĕk'stīn'; *G.* tsĕk'shtīn'), *n.* [G., lit., mine stone.] *Geol.* Upper division of the Permian of Europe.

Zan'zo·list, *n.* A Zanzalian. *Obs.*
Za'pa·ro'an. Var. of ZAPARAN.
zaph'a·ra (zăf'ä·rä), *n.* = ZAFFRE.
Za·phet'ic, *adj.* = JAPHETIC, *adj.*, 2.
Za'phon (zā'fŏn). *Bib.*
za·po'te. Var. of SAPOTE.
zap'o·tīl'la (zăp'ō·tīl'ä). Var. of SAPODILLA.
zar (zär), *n.* Also **zer.** See MEASURE, *Table*; WEIGHT, *Table.*
Za'ra, or **Za'rah** (zä'rä; 79). *Bib.*
zar'a·ban'da, *n.* = SARABAND **a.**
Zar'a·ces (zär'ä·sēz), **Zar'a·kes** (-kēz). *Bib.*
Zar'a·hi (zär'ä·hī), **Zar'a·hi'a** (-hī'ä), **Zar'a·hi'as** (-äs), **Za'ra·i** (zä'rä·ī; -rī). *D. Bib.*
Za·ra'ias (zä·rā'yəs; -rī'əs). *Bib.*
‖**za·ra'pe** (thä·rä'pā; 267), *n.* Mexican var. of SERAPE.
Zar'a·thus'tri·an·ism (zär'ä·thōōs'trĭ·ăn·ĭz'm), **Zar'a·thus'trism** (-trĭz'm), *n.* = ZOROASTRIANISM.
Za're·ah (zä'rē·ä; zä·rē'-). *Bib.*
Za're·ath·ites (-ăth·īts), *n. pl. Bib.*
Za'red (zā'rĕd; 79). *Bib.*
Zar'e·phath (zär'ē·făth). *Bib.*
Zar'e·tan (zär'ē·tăn), **Zar'e·than** (-thăn). *Bib.* [hăr). *Bib.*
Zar'eth·sha'har (zär'ĕth·shä'-|
Zar'hites (zär'hīts), *n. pl. Bib.*
za·ri'ba (zä·rē'bä). Var. of ZAREBA.
Zar·ta'nah (zär·tā'nä; zär'tä·nä), **Zar'than** (zär'thăn). Vars. of ZARETAN. [SARTUGLI.
zas·tru'gi (zäs·trōō'gĭ). Var. of|
zat (zăt), *n.* = ZAX.
Zath'o·e (zăth'ō·ē; zä·thō'ē), **Zath'o·es** (-ēz). *Bib.*
Za·thu'i (zä·thū'ī). *Bib.* [Obs.]
zattare, *n.* [Sp. *satara.*] A raft.
Zat'thu (zăt'thū), **·thu·i** (-thū·ī). *Bib.* Vars. of ZATTU.
Zat'tu (zăt'ū). *Bib.*
Zau'rak (zou'răk), *n.* [Ar. *al-sawraq* the boat.] See STAR, *Table.*
Za'van (zä'văn). Var. of ZAAVAN.
Za'za (zä'zä). *Bib.*
Z bar. See *Z, adj.*
'zblood. Var. of 'SBLOOD. See 'Z.
zeal'ful, *adj.* See -FUL.
zeal'ist, *n.* = ZEALOT. *Obs.*
zeal'less, *adj.* See -LESS.
zeal'less·ness, *n.*
zeal'ot·er. Var. of ZELATOR.
zeal'proof' (66), *adj.* See -PROOF.
Zeb'a·dī'ah (zĕb'ä·dī'ä), *n.* [Heb. *Zĕbhadyāhu, Zĕbhadhyāh.*] Literally, Jehovah hath bestowed; — masculine proper name. *Bib.*
Ze·bah (zē'bä). *Bib.*
Ze·ba'im (zē·bā'ĭm). *Bib.*
ze'bec, ze'beck (zē'bĕk). Vars. of XEBEC.
Zeb'e·de'ī (zĕb'ē·dē'ī), **Zeb'e·dī'a** (-dī'ä), **Ze'be·e** (zē'bē·ē; zĕb'ē·ē). *D. Bib.*
zeb'e·line. Var. of ZIBELINE.
Ze·bī'da (zē·bī'dä; zĕb'ĭ·dä). *D. Bib.*
Ze·boi'im (zē·boi'ĭm). *Bib.*
Ze·bo'im (zē·bō'ĭm). *Bib.*
ze'bra-tailed' liz'ard. See CALLISAURUS.
Ze·bu'dah (zē·bū'dä). *Bib.*
Ze'bul (zē'bŭl). *Bib.*
Zeb'u·lon·ite (zĕb'ū·lŭn·īt). *Bib.* Var. of ZEBULUNITE.
ze·bur'ro (zē·bŭr'ō), *n.* [*zebra* + *burro.*] = ZEBRASS.
zec·chi'no (tsĕk·kē'nō), *n.*; *pl.* ZECCHINI (-nē). [It.] See SEQUIN.
zech'in, zec'chin, zec'chine (zĕk'ĭn), *n.* [It. *zecchino.* See SEQUIN.] = ZECCHINO. See SEQUIN.

---

zed (zĕd), *n.; pl.* ZEDS (zĕdz). [F. *zède*, perh. through It. *zeta*, fr. L. *zeta*. See ZETA; cf. IZZARD.] The letter Z, *z*. *Zed* is the name used throughout the British Empire. Cf. ZEE **a**.

zed'o-ar'y (zĕd'ō-ĕr'ĭ; -ēr-ĭ), *n.* [ML. *zedoaria*, fr. Ar. *jadwār*, fr. Per. *zadwār*. Cf. SETWALL.] A fragrant East Indian drug of a warm, bitter, aromatic taste, formerly used in medicine as a stimulant, and still used in India. It is the rhizome of different species of *Curcuma*, esp. *C. zedoaria*. There are two kinds, round and long zedoary. See CURCUMA, 1.

zee (zē), *n.; pl.* ZEES (zēz). **a** The letter Z, *z*. *Zee* is the usual name in the United States. Cf. ZED. **b** *U. S.* A Z bar. See Z, *adj.*

‖**zee'koe'** (zā'kōō'), *n.* [D., sea (or lake) cow.] A hippopotamus. *S. Africa.*

Zee'land-er (zē'lăn-dĕr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Zeeland, in the Netherlands.

Zee'man ef'fect' (zā'män). [After Pieter *Zeeman* (b. 1865), Dutch physicist.] *Physics.* The phenomena observed in the emission spectrum when a source of radiation is placed in a magnetic field, or those observed in the absorption spectrum when an absorbing medium is placed in a magnetic field. Single spectral lines are broken up (*Zeeman separations*) into several components, and the separate components are polarized. The effect is called longitudinal or transverse, according to whether the observations are made by looking along the magnetic field or by looking perpendicularly to the direction of the field.

Ze-griś' (thā-grēz'; 267) *or* **Ze-gri'es** (-grē'ĕs), *n. pl. Sp. Hist.* A family of Moors, rivals of the Abencerrages.

Ze-gu'ha (zā-gōō'hä), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Bantu-speaking tribe in Tanganyika Territory.

zeh'ner (tsā'nĕr), *n.* [G.] A former billon coin of Austria and Germany, equivalent to ten kreutzers.

Ze'i-dae (zē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Zeus*, type genus (fr. L. *zeus*, a kind of fish) + *-idae*.] *Zool.* A family of marine fishes constituted by the John Dorys. **Ze'us** (zē'ŭs) is the type genus.

ze'in (zē'ĭn), *n.* Also **ze'ine** (-ēn; -ēn; 157). [Cf. F. *zéine*. See ZEA.] *Biochem.* A prolamin allied to gluten, obtained from Indian corn. It is deficient in the amino acids tryptophan and lysine.

ze'ism (zē'ĭz'm), *n.* [*Zea* + *-ism*.] *Med.* A morbid state regarded as due to a diet of maize; specif., pellagra, on the assumption that it is due to this cause.

Zeiss planetarium (zīs; *G.* tsīs). [From the optical factory in Jena, originally founded by C. *Zeiss* (1816–88).] *Astron.* A planetarium which, by means of a central group of projectors, projects the celestial bodies and their movements on the hemispherical ceiling of a large audience room.

ze'ist (zē'ĭst), *n.* [See ZEISM.] *Med.* One who supports the theory that pellagra is the result of a diet of maize.

‖**Zeit'geist'** (tsīt'gīst'), *n.* [G., fr. *zeit* time + *geist* spirit. See TIDE, *n.*; GHOST, *n.*] The spirit of the time; the general intellectual and moral state or the trend of culture and taste characteristic of an era.

zel (zĕl), *n.* [Turk. *zil*, fr. Per. *zīl*.] A kind of Oriental cymbal.

Ze-la'ni-an (zē-lā'nĭ-ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to New Zealand.

zel'ant (zĕl'ănt), *n.* [LL. *zelans*, pres. part. of *zelare* to be zealous.] A zealot. *Obs.*

zel'a-tor (zĕl'ā-tĕr), *n.* [F. *zélateur*, or LL. *zelator*.] **1.** One who is zealous as in support or furtherance; also, *Rare*, a zealot.

2. A member of a religious sisterhood appointed to censure and spur on the superioress.

zel'a-trice (zĕl'ā-trĭs), **zel'a-trix** (-trĭks), *n.* [F. *zélatrice*, fr. LL. *zelatrix*. See ZELATOR.] A female zelator.

Zel'ko-va (zĕl'kō-vä), *n.* [NL., fr. native name *tselkva* in Transcaucasia.] *Bot.* A small genus of shrubs and trees (family Ulmaceae) found in temperate regions of the Old World. They have simple leaves, small, apetalous, polygamous flowers, and small, oblique drupes. *Z. abelicea* is one of the bastard sandalwoods. Syn. *Abelicea*.

Ze-lo'tes (zē-lō'tēz), *n.* [Gr. *zēlōtēs* zealot.] **1.** Literally, a zealot; — masculine proper name.

2. *Bib.* A designation given to the disciple of Jesus named Simon (not Peter). See ZEALOT, **2**.

zel'o-typ'i-a (zĕl'ō-tĭp'ĭ-ä), *n.* Also **zel'o-typ'ie.** [NL., fr. Gr. *zēlotypia* rivalry. See ZEAL; TYPE.] *Obs.* **a** Jealousy. **b** A morbid zeal or zealousness.

Zel'ting-er (tsĕl'tĭng-ĕr), *n.* [From *Zeltingen*-Rachtig, village in Rhine Province.] A white Moselle wine. See RHINE WINE.

ze'me-ism (sā'mē-ĭz'm), *n.* Among the Tainos, the ideas and practices connected with the belief in zemis. See ZEMI.

ze'mi (sā'mē), *n.* [Sp. *zemi*, *cemi*, fr. Taino *zemi*, *zeme*, *cemi*.] Among the Tainos, a spirit or supernatural being; also, an object believed to be the dwelling of a spirit and hence to possess magic potency; esp., a fetish, usually anthropomorphic and carved of wood or stone. Cf. HUACA; NAGUAL; MANITO; MEDICINE, *n.*, **4** a.

-ze'mi-a (-zē'mĭ-ä). [NL.] *Med.* A combining form from Greek *zēmia*, loss, as in sialo*zemia*.

zem'mi (zĕm'ĭ), **zem'ni** (-nĭ), *n.* [Russ. dial. *shchenyuk zemny*, lit., earth puppy (*zemny* is adj. fr. *zemlya* earth).] The great mole rat (*Spalax typhlus*).

Zem'ski So-bor' (zyĕm'skĭ sō-bôr'). [Russ., lit., Synod of the Law.] *Hist.* In the 16th and 17th centuries, a representative council in Russia (first called in 1550), irregularly convoked from the various representatives of the people to consider ways and means in periods of public disturbance.

zem'stvo (zĕmst'vō; *Russ.* zyĕm'stfō), *n.; pl.* -STVOS (-vōz; -stfōz). [Russ., fr. *zemlya* land.] In Russia, an elective local district and provincial administrative assembly. Established in 1864, they were originally composed of representatives elected by the peasantry, the householders of the towns, and the landed proprietors, and their activities were confined chiefly to taxation, hospitals, schools, public health, etc. In 1917 after the Revolution the zemstvo at first became one of the chief means of realizing the new liberties of the people, but the Bolshevists in the revolution (Nov. 1917) dispensed with them entirely in favor of the soviet system (see SOVIET). — **zem'stvo-ist** (-vō-ĭst; -stfō-ĭst), *adj. & n.*

Zem'zem (zĕm'zĕm), *n.* [Ar. *Zamzam*.] The sacred well at Mecca near the Kaaba claimed by Mohammedans to be the one discovered by Hagar when wandering in the desert with her son Ishmael (*Gen.* xxi. 19).

Zen (zĕn), *n.* [Jap., fr. Chin. (Pek.) *ch'an*², fr. Pali *jhāna*, Skr. *dhyāna* abstract religious meditation.] In Japan, a Mahayana Buddhist contemplative sect and its body of belief.

Ze-na'ga (zā-nä'gä), *n.* **a** A Berber tribe of southern Morocco, who, with other tribes under the general designation of Moors, dominated western Africa in the 11th century and produced the Almoravide Caliphate. See ALMORAVIDES. Senegal, their early habitat, is named from the Zenaga. **b** Their Berber dialect, spoken also by Negroes.

Ze-na'i-da (zē-nā'ĭ-dä), *n.* [NL., fr. *Zénaïde*, cousin and wife of Prince C. L. Bonaparte.] *Zool.* A genus of tropical American pigeons. One species, the **zenaida dove** (*Z. zenaida*), reaches the West Indies and formerly the Florida Keys. It is typical of a subfamily, **Ze-na'i-di'nae** (-dī'nē), including the mourning dove and white-winged dove.

Ze-na'i-du'ra (-dū'rä), *n.* [NL., fr. *Zenaida* + Gr. *oura* tail.] *Zool.* The genus including the common American mourning dove.

ze-na'na (zē-nä'nä), *n.* [Hind. *zenāna*, *zanāna*, fr. Per. *zanāna*, fr. *zan* woman; akin to E. QUEAN.] **1.** The part of a dwelling in which the women of a family are secluded; a harem or seraglio. *India & Persia.*

2. A light fabric with ornamental stripes suggestive of quilting, for women's dresses.

ze-na'na, *adj.* Belonging or relating to zenanas; pertaining to the women of the zenanas.

Ze'nas (zē'nas), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *Zēnas*.] Masculine proper name. *Bib.*

Zend (zĕnd), *n.* [Per. See ZEND-AVESTA.] The translation and exposition in the Huzvaresh, or literary Pahlavi, language, of the Avesta, the Zoroastrian sacred writings; as sometimes improperly used, in the language in the text of the Avesta. Cf. PERSIAN, *n.*, **2**. — **Zend'ic** (zĕn'dĭk), *adj.*

Zend'-A-ves'ta (-ä-vĕs'tä), *n.* [Prop., the *Avesta*, or sacred text, and its *zend*, or interpretation.] The sacred Zoroastrian writings. See AVESTA; cf. ZEND. — **Zend'-A-ves-ta'ic** (-ä-vĕs-tā'ĭk), *adj.*

zen-dik' (zĕn-dēk'), *n.* Also **zen-di'cian** (zĕn-dĭsh'ăn), **zen-dik'ite** (zĕn-dēk'ĭt). [Ar. *zindīq*.] An atheist or unbeliever; one of a Magian sect opposed to Mohammedanism; — used in the Near East.

ze'nick, ze'nik (zē'nĭk), *n.* [Of Hottentot origin.] The suricate.

ze'nith (zē'nĭth; *also, esp. in British usage*, zĕn'ĭth; 277), *n.* [ME. *cenit*, *cenith*, *senyth*, fr. OF. *cenit*, *cenith* (F. *zénith*), fr. Sp. & ML. *cenit*, by scribal error (*senit* for *semt*) fr. Ar. *samt* (*al-ra's*) the way of (the head), fr. L. *semita* way, path, fr. *se-*, *sed-*, aside + a word akin to *meare* to go. See PERMEATE; cf. AZIMUTH (also NADIR).]

1. That point of the heavens vertically above one; the upper pole of the horizon; — opposed to *nadir*.

2. a The vault of the sky; the upper region of the heavens. **b** The highest point reached in the heavens by a heavenly body. **c** *Obs.* The point of intersection between the horizon and the azimuth of a rising heavenly body.

3. The point of culmination; the greatest height; summit; peak; acme.

> Wisdom mounts her *zenith* with the stars. *Mrs. Barbauld.*
>
> It was during those civil troubles . . . this aspiring family reached the *zenith*. *Macaulay.*

4. The color zenith blue.

Syn. — See CULMINATION.

ze'nith, *adj.* At or pertaining to the zenith.

ze'nith-al (-ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the zenith; of a map, drawn to show correct directions from the center.

zenith blue. A color, reddish-blue in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Cf. COLOR.

zenith collimator. *Astron.* A collimator arranged vertically over a meridian instrument for measuring its flexure.

zenith distance. *Astron.* = AZIMUTH DISTANCE.

zenith point. = ZENITH, *n.*, **1**, **2** & **3**.

ze'nith-pole' arc. *Astron.* In the time triangle on the celestial sphere, the arc of the meridian between the zenith and the visible pole.

zenith sector. See SECTOR, **3 a**.

ze'nith-star' arc. *Astron.* In the time triangle on the celestial sphere, the arc of the vertical circle included between the zenith and the star or other body.

zenith stars. *Astron.* Stars culminating near the zenith.

zenith telescope. A telescope specially designed for determining latitude by the Talcott method (which see).

zenith tube. = REFLEX ZENITH TUBE.

Zen'ker's de-gen'er-a'tion (tsĕng'kĕrz). [After F. A. *Zenker* (1825–98), Ger. pathologist.] *Med.* A form of degeneration occurring in skeletal muscles in certain febrile diseases, esp. typhoid fever, and locally in infections of muscle.

Zenker's fluid. [After Konrad *Zenker*, Ger. histologist, who devised it in 1894.] *Micros.* A fixing fluid much used in histological technique, composed of potassium dichromate, mercuric chloride, sodium sulphate, glacial acetic acid, and water.

Ze-no'bi-a (zē-nō'bĭ-ä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Zēnobia*; cf. Gr. *Zēn*, equiv. to *Zeus* Zeus, Jupiter, and *bios* life.] **1.** Literally, having life from Jupiter; — feminine proper name. L. *Zenobia*; F. *Zénobie* (zā'nō'bē'). See *Biog.*

2. A beautiful, intellectual, passionate woman in Hawthorne's *Blithedale Romance*, who drowns herself when disappointed in love. Some traits in the character are said to have been taken from Margaret Fuller.

3. The title and heroine of a historical romance (1837) by William Ware. See *Biog.*

ze'no-cen'tric (zē'nō-sĕn'trĭk), *adj.* [See ZENOGRAPHY.] *Astron.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the center of the planet Jupiter.

ze-nog'ra-phy (zē-nŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *Zēnos*, used as gen. of *Zeus* Zeus (equiv. to L. *Jupiter* Jupiter) + *-graphy*.] *Astron.* The study or description of the surface of the planet Jupiter. — **ze'no-graph'ic** (zē'nō-grăf'ĭk), **ze'no-graph'ical** (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.*

Ze-no'ni-an (zē-nō'nĭ-ăn), *adj.* Also **Ze-non'ic** (-nŏn'ĭk). Like, or pertaining to, the doctrines of the Eleatic philosopher Zeno (fl. ab. 475 B.C.). — **Ze-no'ni-an, Ze-non'ic,** *n.*

‖**Zen'trum** (tsĕn'trōōm), *n.* [G.] In German politics, the Center or Catholic party. See CENTER, *n.*, 16.

ze'nu (zē'nōō), *n.* [Prob. fr. Ar. *dā'inah* (in certain dialects pron. *ga'inah*) ewe.] A West African breed of domestic sheep having a dewlap and a goiterlike growth on the throat.

Ze-ol'de-i (zē-oi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. See ZEIDAE; -OIDEUS.] *Zool.* An order of fishes (Acanthopterygii) including the Zeidae and certain allied forms.

ze'o-lite (zē'ō-līt), *n.* [NL. *zeolites*, fr. Gr. *zein* to boil + *-lite*.] *Mineral.* Any of a family of hydrous silicates, including the phillipsite group (monoclinic), the chabazite group (rhombohedral), the natrolite group (monoclinic), etc.; — so called because many species intumesce before the blowpipe. In general zeolites have a hardness of 3.5–5.5 and sp. gr. 2.0–2.4, and occur as secondary minerals in cavities of lavas, esp. amygdaloidal basalt (less frequently in granite and gneiss). In composition they are analogous to feldspars, their chief metals being aluminum, sodium, potassium, and calcium. Certain artificial zeolites are used in a process (*zeolite process*) for softening water. — **ze'o-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

ze-ol'i-tize (zē-ŏl'ĭ-tīz), *v. t.;* ZE-OL'I-TIZED (-tīzd); ZE-OL'I-TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To convert into a zeolite. — **ze'o-lit'i-za'tion** (zē'ō-lĭt'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

ze'o-scope (zē'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *zein* to boil + *-scope*.] An ebullioscope.

Zep, Zepp (zĕp), *n.* A Zeppelin. *Colloq.*

zep, zepp, *v. t.* To zeppelin. *Colloq.*

Zeph'a-ni'ah (zĕf'ä-nī'ä), *n.* [Heb. *Tsĕphanyāh*.] **1.** Literally, the Lord hath hidden or treasured up; — masculine proper name.

2. *Bib.* **a** A Hebrew prophet of the time of Josiah, king of Judah, about 640 B.C. **b** The Book of Zephaniah (see OLD TESTAMENT).

zeph'a-ro-vich'ite (tsĕf'ä-rō-vĭch'īt; zĕf'ä-rō'vĭch-), *n.* [After V. L. von *Zepharovich* (1830–90), Austrian mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A hydrated aluminum phosphate, $AlPO_4.3H_2O$, occurring in yellowish or grayish crystalline masses.

zeph'yr (zĕf'ĕr), *n.* [L. *zephyrus*, fr. Gr. *zephyros*; prob. akin to Gr. *zophos* darkness, the dark side, west.] **1. a** The west wind; — often [*cap.*] a personification of this wind. **b** Hence, any soft, gentle breeze.

2. Any of various articles of wear made of light material, as, a light shawl or duster; specif., *Eng.*, a gauzy jersey for athletes' wear.

3. Short for ZEPHYR CLOTH, ZEPHYR YARN, etc.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

zephyr-fanned, zephyr-haunted, zephyr-kissed.

zeph'yr, *v. i. & t.* To blow lightly or breathe (upon) in the manner of a zephyr. *Rare.*

Zeph'yr-an'thes (zĕf'ĭ-răn'thēz), *n.* [NL. See ZEPHYR; -ANTHOUS.] *Bot.* A genus of American bulbous plants of the amaryllis family. Several are cultivated for their pink, white, or yellowish flowers (see ATAMASCO LILY). Syn. *Atamosco.*

zephyr cloth. A thin kind of cassimere for women's wear.

zeph'yr-e'an (zĕf'ĭ-rē'ăn), **ze-phyr'i-an** (zē-fĭr'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* Like or suggesting a zephyr or light breeze; of the nature of a zephyr.

zephyr flower *or* **lily.** Any plant of the genus *Zephyranthes*, esp. *Z. cavinata* of tropical America, often cultivated for its rose-red flowers.

zeph'y-rous (zĕf'ĭ-rŭs), *adj.* Like a zephyr; zephyrean.

zephyr shawl. A kind of thin, light, embroidered shawl made of worsted and cotton.

zephyr shirting. A kind of gauze flannel, with a silk warp.

zeph'y-rus (zĕf'ĭ-rŭs), *n.* [L. See ZEPHYR.] The west wind, or zephyr; — usually personified [*cap.*], and made the most mild and gentle of all the sylvan deities.

> Mild as when *Zephyrus* on Flora breathes. *Milton.*

zeph'y-ry (-ĭ-rĭ), *adj.* Suggesting a zephyr in gentleness; zephyrean.

zephyr yarn, *or* **worsted.** A fine, soft yarn or worsted, used for knitting and embroidery.

Zep'pe-lin *or, often,* **zep'pe-lin** (zĕp'ĕ-lĭn; *G.* tsĕp'ĕ-lēn', tsĕp'ĕ-lēn), *n.* Any rigid airship of a type first constructed in 1899–1900 by Ferdinand, Count von Zeppelin (1838–1917).

zep'pe-lin (zĕp'ĕ-lĭn), *v. t.* To bomb from a Zeppelin.

Zer'a-im (zĕr'ä-ĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *zĕrū'īm*, pl. of *zera'* seed.] See MISHNAH **d**.

Zer-bi'no (dzĕr-bē'nō), *n.* [It.] A famous warrior, a prince of Scotland, in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*.

zer'da (zûr'dä), *n.* [Ar. *zardawa*, prob. of Per. origin.] The fennec.

ze-re'ba (zē-rē'bä). Var. of ZAREBA.

zer'mah-bub' (zĕr'mä-bōōb'), *n.* [Turk., fr. Per. *zer* gold + Ar. *maḥbub* beloved.] A former gold coin of the Ottoman Empire, equivalent to three rebias.

ze'ro (zē'rō; 116), *n.; pl.* ZEROS, ZEROES (-ōz). [F. *zéro*, fr. It. *zero*, fr. Ar. *ṣifr* empty, a cipher. Cf. CIPHER.] **1.** *Arith.* A cipher; the number corresponding to the metaphysical nothing or naught; strictly, the number (0) defined by the equations $a + 0 = a$, $a.0 = 0$; a constant less than any assignable magnitude or quantity; nothing.

2. The origin or point of departure in reckoning; specif. the point from which the graduation of a scale, as of a thermometer, commences. *Zero*, in the centigrade, or Celsius, and Reaumur thermometers, is at the point at which water congeals. In the Fahrenheit thermometer it was originally fixed at the point at which the mercury stands when immersed in a mixture of snow and common salt. In Wedgwood's scale the zero corresponds with 1077° on the Fahrenheit scale. See TEMPERATURE; THERMOMETER, *Illust.*

3. Figuratively, the lowest point; nothingness; nullity; as, his patience had nearly reached *zero*.

4. Anything bearing the number represented by a cipher, as the space numbered 0 at roulette.

5. *Mil.* = ZERO HOUR.

zero ablaut grade. = ZERO GRADE.

Ze'dad (zē'dăd). *Bib.* [*Brit.*] **zed bar.** = ZBAR (see Z, *adj.*).

Zed'e-chi'as (zĕd'ē-kī'ăs). Var. of ZEDEKIAH.

Zed'e-kī'ah (-kī'ä), *n.* [LL. *Sedecias*, fr. Gr. *Sedekia(s)*, fr. Heb. *Tsidhqīyāhu*, *Tsidhqīyāh*.] **1.** Literally, Jehovah is righteousness, or the righteousness of Jehovah; — masculine proper name.

2. *Bib.* Son of Josiah and last king of Judah, ruling from 597 to 586 B.C.

Ze'eb (zē'ĕb; zĕb). *Bib.*

zee bar. = ZBAR (see Z, *adj.*). *U.S.*

zeed (zēd). Dial. & illit. past & past part. of SEE.

zeel. † ZEAL.

zel'ar. Zephyr. *Ref. Sp.*

Zehn'der trig'ger tube. See TRIGGER TUBE.

Zeke (zēk). Dim. of EZEKIEL.

Ze'lah (zē'lä). *Bib.*

Ze'lek (zē'lĕk). *Bib.*

Ze-lo'phe-had (zē-lō'fē-hăd). *Bib.*

ze-lose'. † ZEALOUS.

zel'ot. Zealot. *Ref. Sp.*

ze-lot'ic, ze-lot'i-cal, zel'ot-ism, zel'ot-ist. Vars. of ZEALOTIC, ZEALOTICAL, etc.

zel'ous. Zealous. *Ref. Sp.*

zel'ous-y, *n.; pl.* -OUSIES. [See ZEALOUS.] Jealousy. *Obs.*

Zel'zah (zĕl'zä). *Bib.*

Zem'a-ra'im (zĕm'ä-rā'ĭm). *Bib.*

Zem'a-rite (zĕm'ä-rīt). *Bib.*

ze'me (sā'mē). Var. of ZEMI.

ze'mi-ism. Var. of ZEMEISM.

ze-min'dar' (zā-mēn'där'), **ze-min'da'ri.** Vars. of ZAMINDAR, etc.

Ze-mi'ra (zē-mī'rä). *Bib.*

ze'mism. Var. of ZEMEISM.

Ze'nan (zē'năn). *Bib.*

zen'dal. Var. of SENDAL.

Ze-nel'o-phon (zē-nĕl'ō-fŏn), *n.* See COPHETUA.

ze'nith-ward, -wards (zē'nĭth-wĕrd, -wĕrdz), *adv.* See -WARD, -WARDS.

Zen'ner di'a-gram. *Steam Engin.* See VALVE DIAGRAM.

zen'net (zĕn'ĕt; -ĭt). Dial. Eng. var. of SENNIGHT [XENOPHOBIA.

zen'o-pho'bi-a. Erroneous for

zent'ner. Var. of CENTNER.

zen'zic, *adj.* [NL. *zensicus*, *sensicus*, fr. G. *census*, fr. L. *census* property, trans. of Ar. *māl*. See CENSUS.] *Math.* = SQUARE, *adj.*, 3. *Obs.* — *n.* = SQUARE, *n.*, 13. *Obs.*

Ze'phath (zē'fĭth), **Zeph'a-thah** (zĕf'ä-thä), **Ze'phi** (zē'fī) *or* **Ze'pho** (-fō). *Bib.*

Ze'phon-ites (zē'fŏn-īts; zē-fŏn'īts), *n. pl. Bib.*

Ze-phro'na (zē-frō'nä). *D. Bib.*

zeph'yr-less, *adj.* See -LESS.

zeph'yr-like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

ze'quin (zē'kwĭn; zĕk'ĭn), *n.* = SEQUIN.

zer (zûr). Var. of ZAR. See OUZ.

Zer (zûr). *Bib.*

Ze'rah (zē'rä). *Bib.*

Zer'a-hi'ah (zĕr'ä-hī'ä). *Bib.* of ZERAHIAH.

Ze-ra'iah (zē-rā'yä; -rī'ä). Var.

Ze'red (zē'rĕd). *Bib.*

Zer'e-da (zĕr'ē-dä; zē-rē'dä). Var. of ZARETAN.

Zer'e-da'thah (zĕr'ē-dā'thä; sē-rĕd'ä-thä). *Bib.*

Zer'e-rath (zē'rĕ-răth; zē-rē'rĕth). **Ze'resh** (zē'rĕsh), **Ze'reth** (zē'rĕth), **Ze'ri** (zē'rĭ). *Bib.*

ze-ri'ba (zē-rī'bä). Var. of ZAREBA.

Zer'ma, *n.* See ZAREMA.

zer'nich. Var. of ZARNICH.

---

zero algebra. See ALGEBRA, *n.*, 2.

ze'ro-ax'i-al (zē̆r'ō-ăk'sĭ-ăl), *adj.* Having only zeros as elements of its axis.

zeroaxial determinant. *Math.* A determinant whose leading constituents are all 0.

zero beat. *Radio.* A condition in which two radio frequencies are adjusted to equality by first producing beats between them and then reducing the beat frequency to zero. Cf. 2d BEAT, 17. See HETERODYNE. — **ze'ro-beat'**, *adj.*

ze'ro-beat' re·cep'tion. *Radio.* A method of reception with an electron tube in generating condition in exact synchronism with the received wave as determined by zero beat. Cf. HOMODYNE.

zero day. = YEARDAY, 2.

ze'ro-di·men'sion·al, *adj.* *Math.* Having zero dimensions; — said of any class conceived as consisting of, or determined by, classes of the same dimensionality as itself.

zero element. *Math.* An element, Z, of an algebra A over a field R such that $x + Z = x$ where x is any element of A Usually denoted by the symbol 0.

zero fleck. *Plant Pathol.* A minute yellowish, or brownish, spot marking a fungus infection, as that of a rust, which has been overcome by the host.

zero grade. *Philology.* The lowest or most reduced form of the weak ablaut grade, especially that in which the vowel disappears entirely. See GRADE, *n.*, 11 a.

zero group. *Chem.* In the periodic classification, the group of inert gases; — so called because their valence is zero. See "Group 0" in the PERIODIC TABLE.

zero hour. a *Mil. Brit.* The hour at which a previously planned movement is started. In attacking in trench warfare, for instance, the infantry columns of assault move forward at zero. Cf. H HOUR. b Figuratively, the moment at which any ordeal is to begin; the moment of crisis.

ze'ro-ize (zē̆r'ō-īz), *v. t.* [See -IZE.] To return (a device, as a calculating machine or the like) to zero.

ze'ro-lift' an'gle. *Aeronautics.* The angle of attack of an airfoil when the lift is zero.

zero magnet. *Physics.* A magnet used to bring the needle of an instrument to zero.

zero mark. Any mark from which a beginning of measurement, gradation, or the like, is made.

zero matrix. *Math.* A matrix each of whose elements is zero.

zero method. = NULL METHOD.

zero oil. Any oil, esp. lubricating oil, which has a temperature of 0° F by the cold test. Cf. COLD TEST.

zero point. = ZERO, *n.*, 2.

zero post. = ZERO MARK, 1.

zero potential. *Elec.* Strictly, the potential of a point infinitely distant from all electrification; usually, in practice, the potential of the surface of the earth, taken as a point of reference.

zero set. *Math.* A linear set with the basis zero and, hence, consisting of the zero element.

zero stem. *Philology.* A stem showing the zero grade. See ZERO GRADE.

zero thrust pitch. See 4th PITCH, 10.

zero tone. The absence of tone.

zero torque pitch. See 4th PITCH, 10.

zero vector. *Math.* A vector all of whose components are zero.

Ze·rub'ba·bel (zĕ·rŭb'ä·bĕl), *n.* *Bib.* A leader of the Jewish exiles on their return to Jerusalem, active in rebuilding the temple.

zer'um·bet (zĕr'ŭm·bĕt), *n.* [Hind. *zarunbād* (pron. *zarumbād*), fr. Per. *zurunbād*, whence Ar. *zarunbād*.] An East Indian drug, said to be derived from *Zingiber zerumbet*. See ZINGIBER.

zest (zĕst), *n.* [F. *zeste*, of uncert. origin.] **1.** The woody skin enclosing the kernel of a walnut; also, the membrane between divisions of an orange or like fruit. *Obs.*
2. A piece of orange or lemon peel, or the aromatic oil which it yields, used as flavoring for liquor, etc.
3. Something that gives or enhances a pleasant taste or relish; also, the relish or taste enhanced or imparted; piquancy; hence, keen enjoyment; relish; gusto.

> Years of grinding work . . . had failed to kill her *zest* for living.
> *Edna Ferber.*

Syn. and **Ant.** — See RELISH.

zest, *v. t.;* ZEST'ED; ZEST'ING. **1.** To cut into slips, as orange peel, etc.; to squeeze, as peel, over anything.
2. To give a relish or flavor to; to heighten the taste or relish of; as, to *zest* wine.

zest'ful, *adj.* Full of zest, piquancy, etc.

zest'y (zĕs'tĭ), *adj.* Having, or characterized by, zest; piquant.

ze'ta (zē'tä; zā'tä), *n.* [Gr. *zēta*. Cf. ZED.] **1.** The sixth letter (Z, ζ) of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English *z*. The pronunciation of ζ in classical Greek is not certainly known, but was either *zd* or *dz*, later becoming *z* as in English. See Z.
2. a An instance of the letter Z, ζ, written, printed, etc. b As a numeral, 7. Cf. GREEK NUMERAL.
3. Used variously, often in the form Z, ζ, for classifying, as [*cap.*], *Astron.*, to designate some star, usually the sixth brightest, of a constellation; as, *zeta* (ζ) Ceti.

ze'ta·cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. ETACISM.] Use, esp. too frequent use, of the letter zeta (ζ).

zeta function. *Math.* a The logarithmic derivative of a theta function as to its argument, or $Zu = \frac{\partial' u}{\partial u}$ (Jacobi); also, any of certain functions that are connected therewith, used in the theory of elliptic functions. b The function $\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s}$ (Riemann) where s is a real or complex variable and n is any one of the positive integers.

Ze'tes (zē'tēz), *n.* [Gr. *Zētēs*.] *Gr. Myth.* One of the sons of Boreas.

ze·tet'ic (zē·tĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [NL. *zeteticus*, fr. Gr. *zētētikos*, fr. *zētein* to seek.] Seeking; proceeding by inquiry.

ze·tet'ic, *n.* a A search; investigation, as in the field of algebra, to determine an unknown quantity. b A seeker; — a name adopted by some of the Pyrrhonists.

Ze'thus (zē'thŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Zēthos*.] See AMPHION, ANTIOPE.

Zeuc'to·coe·lo'ma·ta (zūk'tō·sē·lō'mä·tä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *zeuktos* joined + *koilōma* hollow, cavity.] *Zool.* In some classifications, an extensive division of animals in which the embryo has a primitive archenteron with paired diverticula or coelomic sacs. It includes worms, mollusks, arthropods, and vertebrates. — **zeuc'to·coe'lo·mat'ic** (-sē'lō·măt'ĭk), *adj.* — **zeuc'to·coe·lom'ic** (-sē·lŏm'ĭk; -sē·lō'mĭk), *adj.*

Zeu'glo·don (zū'glō·dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *zeuglē* strap or loop of a yoke + *-odon*.] a *Paleontol.* Syn. of BASILOSAURUS. b [*not cap.*] Any of the extinct slender, toothed whales of the genus *Basilosaurus*; a zeuglodont.

Zeu'glo·don'ti·a (-dŏn'shĭ·ä), **Zeu'glo·don'ta** (-tä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleontol.* The suborder of extinct cetaceans comprising the zeuglodons, coextensive with the family Basilosauridae, which is often called **Zeu'glo·don'ti·dae** (-tĭ·dē); Syn. *Archaeoceti*. See BASILOSAURUS. — **zeu'glo·dont** (zū'glō·dŏnt), *adj.* & *n.*

zeu'glo·don'toid (zū'glō·dŏn'toid), *adj.* Zeuglodont.

zeug'ma (zūg'mä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *zeugma*, fr. *zeugnynai* to yoke, join. See YOKE.] *Gram.* & *Rhet.* The use of a word (as an adjective or verb) to modify or govern two (sometimes more) words, with only one of which it appropriately makes sense (Lat. *minis* aut *blandimentis* corrupta, i.e. [terrified] *by threats* or corrupted *by flattery*). Cf. SYLLEPSIS. — **zeug·mat'ic** (zūg·măt'ĭk), *adj.*

zeug·mat'i·cal·ly (zūg·măt'ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* of ZEUGMATIC.

zeu'ner·ite (zoi'nĕr·īt), *n.* [After G. *Zeuner* of Freiberg.] *Mineral.* A hydrous copper uranium arsenate in tabular crystals. Sp. gr., 3.2.

Zeus (zūs; zōōs), *n.* [Gr. (gen. *Dios*); akin to L. *Jupiter*, Skr. *Dyaus*, OHG. *Zīo*, ON. *Týr*, AS. *Tīw*. An ancient deification of the shining sky; in Teut. a god of war. See DEITY; cf. DYAUS, JUPITER, TUESDAY.] *Gr. Relig.* The chief of the Olympian gods, "father of gods and men"; — identified by the Romans with *Jupiter*. (1) The most primitive character of Zeus is probably as god of the elements, as rain, wind, thunder, and lightning; the thunderbolt is his sign, the rainbow, *Iris*, his messenger. He is especially connected with lofty mountains and has his seat upon Olympus, whence he is ***Zeus O·lym'pi·us*** (ō·lĭm'pĭ·ŭs). (2) He is also giver of victory in war and in athletic contests, whence the *aegis* is his attribute and *Nike* (victory) his attendant. Hence he is called "Aegis-bearing," "Victory-bringing," and ***Zeus So'ter*** (sō'tĕr), "Zeus, the Savior." The great *Olympian* and *Nemean* games were held in his honor. (3) Further, Zeus is the god of moral law and order, protector of suppliants and punisher of guilt. He is here the consort of *Themis* and the source of divine decrees, speaking through oracles, of which that at Dodona was pre-eminent. (4) He is also god of social virtues: of friendship, ***Zeus Phil'i·os*** (fĭl'ĭ·ŏs); of hospitality, ***Zeus Xe'ni·os*** (zē'nĭ·ŏs) and ***Zeus Hi·ke'si·os*** (hĭ·kē'sĭ·ŏs); and, in a broader sense, of family and kindred ties. ***Zeus Her·ke'ios*** (hĕr·kē'yŏs; -kĭ'ŏs), ***Zeus Kte'si·os*** (k'tē'sĭ·ŏs), ***Zeus Te·le'ios*** (tē·lē'yŏs; -lĭ'ŏs). (5) As a political deity, he is the head of the clan or phratry, ***Zeus Phra'tri·os*** (frā'trĭ·ŏs); of the state, ***Zeus Bas'i·leus'*** (băs'ĭ·lūs') and ***Zeus Pol'i·eus'*** (pŏl'ĭ·ūs') (cf. DI'I·PO'LI·A (dĭ'ĭ·pō'lĭ·ä)); of council, ***Zeus Bou·la'ios*** (bōō·lā'yŏs; -lĭ'ŏs); of assemblies and trials, ***Zeus Ag'o·ra'ios*** (ăg'ō·rā'yŏs; -rĭ'ŏs); of good faith, ***Zeus Pis'ti·os*** (pĭs'tĭ·ŏs) (cf. FIDES). (6) As the supreme deity of the whole Hellenic race, of Greece as a nation, he is called ***Zeus Hel·le'ni·os*** (hĕ·lē'nĭ·ŏs) or ***Pan'hel·le'ni·os*** (păn'hĕ·lē'nĭ·ŏs) and, in commemoration of the victory which preserved the race from Persian subjugation, ***Zeus El'eu·the'ri·os*** (ĕl'ū·thē'rĭ·ŏs) (cf. ELEUTHERIA). (7) He was also regarded in some aspects as a chthonian, or underworld, god, and was hence called ***Zeus Ha'des*** (hā'dēz) and ***Zeus Mei·li'chi·os*** (mī·lĭk'ĭ·ŏs) (probably a euphemism; cf. DIASIA). (8) Finally, in later Greek thought, and esp. in Orphic mysticism, Zeus was viewed as a supreme, perhaps pantheistic, deity, the beginning and end of all things.

Zeus, with Attributes: Nike and Crown, Thunderbolt, and Eagle.

Zeus was regarded by the Greeks as a god of the Hellenic race, the original seat of whose worship was Thessaly. The myths of his overthrowing *Cronus* and of his conquest of the *Titans* and *Giants* have been interpreted as legendary accounts of his replacing of earlier deities, while many of his cult epithets indicate amalgamation with older local deities (as ***Zeus Ly·ce'ius*** (lĭ·sē'yŭs) or ***Ly·cae'us*** (lĭ·sē'ŭs) worshiped in the Peloponnesus probably with human sacrifice) or ***Zeus Am'mon*** (ăm'ŏn), worshiped in Libya. Zeus is represented as the son of *Cronus* and *Rhea* and as the consort, generally, of *Hera*, by whom he was father of Ares, Hebe, and Hephaestus; though also of *Leto*, who bore to him Apollo and Artemis; of *Demeter*, who bore Persephone; of *Dione*, who bore Aphrodite; of *Maia*, who bore Hermes; of *Semele*, who bore Dionysus; of *Alcmene*, mother of Hercules, *Mnemosyne*, mother of the Muses, and *Eurynome*, mother of the Graces. See JUPITER, etc.

Ze'us (zē'ŭs), *n.* [L. *zeus* kind of fish.] See ZEIDAE.

Zeux'i·an (zūk'sĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of, relating to, or painted in the manner of, Zeuxis of Heraclea, a Greek painter of about the end of the 5th century B.C., noted for novel and lifelike figure painting, and for the beauty of his rendering of the female nude.

Zeu·ze'ra (zū·zē'rä), *n.* [First named *Zenzera*, which was changed by misprint or purposely to *Zeuzera*, of uncert. origin.] *Zool.* A genus of moths of the family Cossidae including the leopard moth and allied species. — **zeu·ze'ri·an** (-zē'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* & *n.*

Zeu·zer'i·dae (-zĕr'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A family of moths usually regarded as a subfamily of Cossidae.

Zhmud (zhmōōd), *n.* A Lithuanian lowlander; a Samogitian.

zi·a'met (zē·ä'mĕt), *n.* [Turk. *ziāmat*, fr. Ar. *za'āmah*.] A fief, larger than a timar, granted for military service. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

zi·a'ra (zē·ä'rä), **zi·a'rat** (zē·ä'rät), *n.* [Hind. *ziyārat*, fr. *ziyārah* Ar. visit, pilgrimage.] A tomb of a Moslem saint; hence, a shrine.

zi·beb' (zĭ·bĕb'), *n.* [Ar. *zabīb*, collective of *zabībah* raisin.] A raisin. *Obs.*

zib'el·ine, zib'el·line (zĭb'ĕl·īn; -lĭn; 156), *adj.* [F. *zibelline*, fr. It. *zibellino*, of Slav. origin. See SABLE.] Of or pertaining to sables.

zib'el·ine, zib'el·line (zĭb'ĕl·īn; -lĭn; 156), *n.* **1.** The fur or pelt of a sable. *Now Rare.*
2. (*pron.* -lēn) A kind of soft woolen dress fabric having long silky hairs on the right side.

zib'et, zib'eth (zĭb'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [ML. *zibethum*, It. *zibetto*. See CIVET.] The Indian civet (*Viverra zibetha*), allied to the civet cat of Africa, but more regularly striped and with the black rings on the tail broader, more numerous, and more distinct. It inhabits India, southern China, and the Malay Peninsula, and is often domesticated. It yields a scent similar to that obtained from the civet.

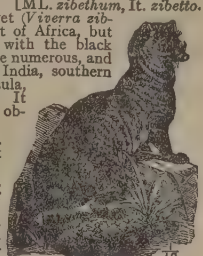

Zibet.

zib'e·tum (zĭb'ē·tŭm), *n.* [NL. See ZIBET.] Civet from the zibet.

Zi·do'ni·ans (zĭ·dō'nĭ·ănz), *n. pl.* *Bib.* People of Zidon, or Sidon.

zie'ger (zē'gĕr; *G.* tsē'-), *n.* Also **zie'ga** (-gä). [G.] A cheese made from whey, consisting principally of albumin.

Zier'vo'gel proc'ess (tsēr'-fō'gĕl). *Metal.* A process of extracting silver from its ores by roasting them so as to convert it into sulphate, leaching with water to dissolve the sulphate, and precipitating the silver by means of scrap iron or other reagent.

zie'tri·si'kite (zē'trĭ·sē'kīt), *n.* [From *Zietrisika*, Moldavia.] *Mineral.* A mineral wax, very like ozocerite.

ziffs (zĭfs), *n. pl.* Whiskers. *Slang, Australia.*

zig (zĭg), *n.* [*From* ZIGZAG.] One of the turns, angles, or courses in a zigzag track or path; a part of a zigzag; — opposed to *zag*.

zi·gan'ka (zĭ·gäng'kä), *n.* [Russ. *tsyganka* a gypsy woman.] a A Russian rustic dance. b Music for this dance, usually quick and with a drone bass.

‖**Zi·geu'ner** (tsĭ·goi'nĕr), *n.* [G. Cf. CZIGANY, ZINCALO.] A gypsy.

zig'gu·rat (zĭg'ōō·răt), **zik'u·rat** (zĭk'-), *n.* [Assyr.-Bab. *ziqquratu* pinnacle, top of a mountain.] *Babylon. Antiq.* A temple tower of the Babylonians, introduced originally by the Sumerians, consisting of a lofty pyramidal structure, built in successive stages, with outside staircases, and a shrine at the top. Having come from a mountain homeland, the Sumerians continued to worship on high places, even if they were artificial. The Biblical Tower of Babel was doubtless such a ziggurat.

Ziggurat (restoration).

zig'zag' (zĭg'zăg'), *n.* [F. *zigzag*; cf. G. *zickzack*; origin uncert.] **1.** One of a series of short sharp turns or angles in a course; also, something characterized by such a series; a zigzag path, pattern, movement, or the like.

> The fanatics going straight forward and openly, the politicians by the surer mode of *zigzag*. *Burke.*

2. Specif.: a *Arch.* A molding running in a zigzag line; a chevron or series of chevrons. b *Fort.* A zigzag approach in siege operations to avoid enfilade fire.

zig'zag', *adj.* Having short sharp turns or angles; running this way and that in an onward course; as, a *zigzag* path.

☞ COMBINATIONS are:
zigzag-fashion, *adv.*, **zigzag-lined, zigzag-shaped.**

zig'zag', *adv.* In or by a zigzag path or course.

zig'zag', *v. t.* & *i.*; -ZAGGED' (-zăgd'); -ZAG'GING (-zăg'ĭng). To form or move with short turns or angles; to make or be zigzag; as, the river *zigzags* through the meadows.

zigzag clover. A European red-flowered clover (*Trifolium medium*). Called also *cow clover*.

zig'zagged' (zĭg'zăgd'), *adj.* Formed with or having zigzags; having proceeded or been sent on a zigzag course or path. — **zig'zag'ged·ly,** *adv.* — **zig'zag'ged·ness,** *n.*

zig'zag'ger (-zăg'ĕr), *n.* One who zigzags.

zig'zag'ger·y (-zăg'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* State of being zigzag. *Rare.*

zig'zag'gy (zĭg'zăg'ĭ), *adj.* Having sharp turns; zigzag.

zi·har' (zē·här'), *n.* [Ar. *ziḥār*.] *Moham. Law.* Temporary separation of man and wife.

zi'im (tsē'ĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *tsīīm*.] Wild beasts; perh., wildcats. *Obs.*

Zil'la (zĭl'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *sillah*.] *Bot.* A genus of thorny plants (family Brassicaceae) comprising two species, natives of northern Africa. The leaves of *Z. myagroides*, of the Egyptian deserts, are boiled and eaten by Arabs.

zil'lah (zĭl'ä), *n.* [Hind. *ḍilʿ* (pron. *zilʿ*), fr. Ar. *ḍilʿ* rib, part.] A district or administrative division. *India.*

zi·mar'ra (zĭ·mär'ä), *n.* [It. See SIMAR.] *R.C.Ch.* The house or street soutane worn by prelates and priests; a cloak; — sometimes called *simar*. Cf. CHIMER.

zimb (zĭmb; zĭm), *n.* [Amharic *zĭnb* fly.] A large two-winged fly, native of Abyssinia, probably of the family Tabanidae.

zim·ba'bwe (zĭm·bä'bwā), *n.* [Pg., fr. Bantu (Southern Rhodesia) *zimba*, pl. of *imba* house + *mabg(w)e* stones.] The chief kraal or residence of a native chieftain, esp. in southeastern Africa before the coming of Europeans; hence, the ruins of any early stone kraal, fort, or other building; specif. [*cap.*], the Great *Zimbabwe* (see ZIMBABWE in *Gaz.*).

zim'bi (zĭm'bĭ), *n.* [Pg. *zimbo*, fr. Kongo *njimbu* bead, shell, money.] A cowrie. *India.*

zim'ent·wa'ter (zĭm'ĕnt·wô'tĕr; zĭ·mĕnt'-), *n.* [G. *zementwasser*.] A kind of water found in copper mines; water impregnated with copper. *Rare.*

zim'me (zĭm'ē), *n.* [ME. *zimme*, fr. AS. *gim(m)*, fr. L. *gemma*. See GEM.] A gem.

Zim'mer·wal'di·an (tsĭm'ĕr·väl'dĭ·ăn), *n.* A follower of the program adopted by the International Socialist Congress held at Zimmerwald, Switzerland, in 1916, which emphasized internationalism as a method of negativing war. — **Zim'mer·wal'di·an,** *adj.*

Ze'ror (zē'rôr). *Bib.*
Ze·ru'ah (zē·rōō'ä). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]
Zer'u·i'ah (zĕr'ōō·ī'ä; zē·rōō'yä).] **zest'ful·ly,** *adv.* of ZESTFUL.
zest'ful·ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Ze'tham (zē'thăm). *Bib.*
Ze'than (-thăn). *Bib.*
Ze'thar (-thär). *Bib.*
Ze·thu'a (zē·thū'ä). *D. Bib.*
Zeu'go·bran'chi·a (zū'gō·brăng'-kĭ·ä), **Zeu'go·bran'chi·a'ta** (-ä'-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *zeugnynai* to yoke + *branchion* a gill.] = ZYGOBRANCHIA.
zey'lan·ite (zē'lăn·īt). Var. of CEYLONITE.
Zif'a (zĭf'ä). *Bib.*
Zif'ba (zĭf'bä). *Bib.*
Zib'e·on (zĭb'ē·ŭn). *Bib.*
zib'e·tone, zib'e·thone (zĭb'ē·tōn), *n.* [G. *sibet(h)* civet + *-one*.] *Chem.* = CIVETONE.
Zib'i·a (zĭb'ĭ·ä), **Zib'i·ah** (-ä), **Zich'ri** (zĭk'rī), **Zid'dim** (zĭd'-ĭm), **Zid·ki'jah** (zĭd·kī'jä). *Bib.*
Zif (zĭf), *n.* [Heb. *ziw* brightness, splendor (of flowers in bloom).] *Bib.* Canaanite name for IYAR. See JEWISH CALENDAR.
Zif'ti·us. ✝ XIPHIAS.
zi·gan'. Var. of ZIGANE.
zig'ger, zig'hyr (zĭg'ĕr). Vars. of SIGGER.
zig'gu·rut (zĭg'ŭ·rūt), **zig'u·rat, zig'ur·rat.** Vars. of ZIGGURAT.
zi·go'ma. Zygoma. *Ref. Sp.*
zi·go·mor'fous. Zygomorphous. *Ref. Sp.*
zig'zack' (zĭg'zăk'). Var. of ZIGZAG.
zig'zagd'. Zigzagged. *Ref. Sp.*
zig'zag·wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
Zi'ha (zī'hä). *Bib.*
zik'ku·rat (zĭk'ŭ·răt), **zik'kur·rat'u** (zĭk'ŭ·răt'ŭ), **zik'u·rut** (zĭk'ŭ·rūt). Vars. of ZIGGURAT.
Zik'lag (zĭk'lăg). *Bib.*
Zil'lah (zĭl'ä). *Bib.*
Zil'pah (-pä). *Bib.*
Zil'thai (zĭl'thī; -thä·ī). *Bib.*
zim'ba·lon, zim'ba·loon, *n.* [G. *cimbalon*. See CYMBAL.] *Music.* = CEMBALO, 1.
Zim'mah (zĭm'ä). *Bib.*

Zim′mer·wald′ist (tsĭm′ĕr·väl′dĭst), *n.* A Zimmerwaldian.

zim′mi (zĭm′ē), *n.* Also **zim′my.** [Turk. *dhimmi* (pron. *zimmi*), fr. Ar. *dhimmi.*] One of another religion, esp. Christianity or Judaism, who pays tribute to the law under the protection of a Moslem government.

zim′mis (tsĭm′ĭs), *n.* [Yiddish *ṣimmis,* perh. fr. Heb. *ṣamath.*] *Jewish.* A dish of sweetened mixed vegetables.

zi·moc′ca (zĭ·mŏk′ä), *n.* Also **zimocca sponge.** A rather harsh commercial sponge (*Euspongia zimocca*) of a massive, more or less conical form, occurring in the Mediterranean Sea.

Zim′ri (zĭm′rī), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A king of Israel. 1 *Kings* xvi. 10. **2.** In Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel,* a name given to George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham (1628–87), whom Dryden satirizes. See BAYES.

zinc (zĭngk), *n.* [G. *zink,* of unknown origin; cf. F. *zinc,* fr. G.] **1.** *Chem.* A bluish-white crystalline metallic element, brittle when cold, malleable at 110–210° C. (230–410° F.), and brittle at 260° C. Symbol, *Zn;* at. no., 30; at. wt., 65.38. Zinc occurs abundantly, but probably never in the native state. Its chief ores are sphalerite or blende, smithsonite, and calamine. In New Jersey willemite and zincite are ores of zinc, and franklinite is used for making zinc oxide. The metal is obtained by distillation, by heating an intimate mixture of ore and carbon (blende must first be roasted; smithsonite and calamine are often first calcined). In the *Belgian process* the mixture is heated in tubular or cylindrical clay retorts in a furnace (*Belgian furnace*); in the *Silesian process* the distilling vessels are larger and muffle-shaped, and the furnace (*Silesian furnace*) is heated to a higher temperature. Some of the zinc vapor condenses to a bluish powder known as *zinc dust,* which contains several per cent of oxide, and is used chiefly as a reducing agent. The remainder of the zinc collects as a liquid and is cast into slabs. If melted zinc is poured slowly into water, it forms thin, brittle flakes of *granulated, or mossy, zinc.* Sp. gr. (of pure zinc), 7.14; weight of a cubic foot, 445 lbs. Zinc melts at 419.4° C. (787° F.) and boils at 907° C. It tarnishes only slightly in moist air at ordinary temperatures. At sufficiently high temperatures it burns in air with a brilliant bluish-green flame, forming the oxide. Commercial zinc, or pure zinc when in contact with almost any other metal, dissolves readily in dilute acids. Zinc is used to make roofing, sheathing, etc., to coat iron (see GALVANIZED IRON), to make alloys, as brass, in voltaic cells, etc. Zinc has a valence of two, and has acid properties as well as basic ones. See ZINCATE. Its salts are poisonous.
2. A piece of zinc for use in a voltaic cell.
3. Short for ZINC OXIDE, ZINC SULPHIDE, etc.
4. A color, bluish-red in hue, of very low saturation and high brilliance. It is bluer than dove gray. Called also *cloud gray, gray dawn.* Cf. COLOR.
5. *Bookbinding.* [*pl.*] Objects made wholly or partly of zinc, as metal fenders, etc.

☞ COMBINATIONS and PHRASES are:

zinc-coated	**zinc fixer**	**zinc-roofed**
zinc-etched	**zinc-lined**	**zinc sampler**

zinc, *adj.* Pertaining to or made of zinc; containing zinc.

zinc (zĭngk), *v. t.;* ZINCED or ZINCKED (zĭngkt); ZINC′ING or ZINCK′ING (zĭngk′ĭng). To treat or coat with zinc; galvanize.

zinc alkyl. *Chem.* Any of a class of organic zinc compounds of the general formula ZnR_2. They are typically colorless, mobile liquids which have a disagreeable odor and ignite readily in air. They are made usually by the action of an alkyl iodide (as ethyl iodide) on a zinc-sodium or zinc-copper alloy. Zinc alkyls are very reactive and hence have been much used in the synthesis of organic compounds. The simplest members are **zinc methyl,** or **zinc methide,** $Zn(CH_3)_2$, **zinc ethyl,** or **zinc ethide,** $Zn(C_2H_5)_2$, etc.

Zin′ca·lo (zĭng′kä·lō; tsĕng′kä·lō), *n.; fem.* ZINCALA (-lä); *pl.* ZINCALI (-lē). [Sp. Romany *zincaló,* fr. *caló* gypsy; cf. It. *zingaro,* G. *zigeuner.*] A gypsy of Spain.

zinc amide. *Chem.* A white amorphous compound, $Zn(NH_2)_2$, obtained by action of ammonia on zinc ethyl.

zinc′ate (zĭngk′āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of zinc hydroxide, $Zn(OH)_2$, in its capacity of a weak acid; as, sodium *zincate,* Na_2ZnO_2.

zinc blende. [After G. *zinkblende.*] *Mineral.* Sphalerite.

zinc bloom. [After G. *zinkblumen* flowers of zinc, zinc oxide.] *Mineral.* = HYDROZINCITE.

zinc bromide. *Chem.* A white, crystalline salt, $ZnBr_2$, very deliquescent and soluble.

zinc carbonate. *Chem.* A crystalline salt, $ZnCO_3$, occurring native as smithsonite; also, any of several artificially prepared basic carbonates of zinc, used in antiseptic dusting powders, in ointments, as pigments, etc.

zinc chloride. *Chem.* A white caustic salt, $ZnCl_2$, deliquescent and readily soluble, often found in commerce in cast sticks. It is used as a wood preservative, as a flux in soldering, as a caustic, as a disinfectant, astringent, etc.

zinc chrome. A lemon-yellow pigment consisting of **zinc chromate,** $ZnCrO_4$: — called also *zinc yellow, citron yellow.*

zinc crust. See PARKES PROCESS.

zinc dust. See ZINC, 1.

zinc engraving. = ZINCOGRAPHY.

zinc etching. Zincography; also, a zincograph.

zinc ethyl *or* **zinc ethide.** *Chem.* See ZINC ALKYL.

zinc flowers. = FLOWERS OF ZINC. See ZINC OXIDE.

zinc gray. **a** Zinc dust used as a pigment. **b** Now, usually, ground sphalerite (zinc blende) used as a pigment. **c** A mixture of zinc white with finely divided charcoal, or with lithopone, chalk, or other pigments.

zinc green. **a** = COBALT GREEN. **b** Any of various green pigments consisting of mixtures of zinc chrome and Prussian blue.

zinci-. *Chem.* A combining form denoting *the presence of zinc.*

zinc′ic (zĭngk′ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, containing, or like, zinc; zincous.

zinc′ide (-īd; -ĭd; 157), *n.* Also **-id.** A compound of zinc with an element or radical.

zinc·if′er·ous (zĭngk·ĭf′ĕr·ŭs; zĭn·sĭf′-), *adj.* [*zinc* + *-ferous.*] Containing or yielding zinc.

zinc′i·fy (zĭngk′ĭ·fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING (-fī′ĭng). [*zinc* + *-fy.*] To coat or impregnate with zinc; to zinc; galvanize. — **zinc′i·fi·ca′tion** (-fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.*

zinc′ite (zĭngk′īt), *n.* *Mineral.* **1.** Native zinc oxide, ZnO, a brittle, deep-red to orange-yellow, hexagonal mineral usually occurring in massive or granular form; — called also *red zinc ore,* and *red oxide of zinc.* H., 4–4.5. Sp. gr., 5.43–5.7.
2. An ore of zinc. See ZINC, 1. *U. S.*

zinck′y (zĭngk′ĭ), *adj.* Also **zink′y, zinc′y.** Pertaining to or containing zinc, or having its appearance.

zinc methyl, *or* **zinc methide.** *Chem.* See ZINC ALKYL.

zinco-. A combining form from Latin *zincum,* zinc, as in *zincography.* — **zin′co** (zĭng′kō), *adj.*

zin′co·graph (zĭng′kō·grăf), *n.* A zinc plate prepared for printing by zincography; also, a print from such a plate.

zin·cog′ra·pher (zĭng·kŏg′rä·fĕr), *n.* Formerly, one who practiced zincography; a photoengraver, or lithographer.

zin·cog′ra·phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*zinco-* + *-graphy.*] The art or process of putting designs of any kind in the form of a printing surface on zinc plates, and of producing impressions therefrom; sometimes, a process in which a relief plate is made by etching away parts of the zinc; esp., a process the same in principle as lithography in which a zinc plate replaces the stone. — **zin′co·graph′ic** (zĭng′kō·grăf′ĭk), **zin′co·graph′i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

zinc′oid (zĭngk′oid), *adj.* [*zinc* + *-oid.*] Pert. to or like zinc; — of the electricity of the zincous plate connected with a copper plate in a voltaic circle; also, noting the positive pole. *Obs.*

zinc ointment. *Pharm.* An ointment consisting of 20 per cent of zinc oxide mixed with a petrolatum or lard base, used in the treatment of skin diseases.

zin·col′y·sis (zĭng·kŏl′ĭ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *zinco-* + *-lysis.*] Electrolysis, esp. with a zinc anode. *Obs.*

zin′co·po′lar (zĭng′kō·pō′lĕr), *adj.* *Elec.* Of or pertaining to the zincous pole.

zinc orange. A color, red-yellow in hue, of high saturation and high brilliance; — called also *cowslip.* Cf. COLOR.

zinc′ous (zĭngk′ŭs), *adj.* *Chem.* **a** Of, pertaining to, containing, or like, zinc; zincic; as, *zincous* salts. **b** Hence, formerly, electropositive; basic.

zinc oxide. *Chem.* An infusible solid, ZnO, occurring native as zincite, and obtained as a light white powder (*flowers of zinc, philosopher's wool, nihil album,* etc.) when zinc is burned. Commercially it is produced chiefly by roasting zinc ores in air or by oxidizing the vapors of boiling zinc metal. It is used as a pigment (see ZINC WHITE), in compounding rubber (esp. for tires), in ointments, etc.

zinc pole. *Elec.* Of a voltaic cell, the negative pole.

zinc sender. *Teleg.* A sender, used on long lines, esp. submarine cables, which automatically sends a momentary reverse current into the circuit after every signal, to counteract retardation.

zinc spar. Smithsonite.

zinc spinel. *Mineral.* Gahnite.

zinc standard cell. *Physical Chem.* = CLARK CELL.

zinc sulphate. *Chem.* A salt, $ZnSO_4$, usually obtained by dissolving zinc in sulphuric acid, or by roasting and oxidizing certain zinc ores. It commonly forms colorless crystals containing seven molecules of water, and is then called also *white vitriol, zinc vitriol* and, when native, *goslarite.* It is used in dyeing, in making varnish, in medicine, etc.

zinc sulphide. *Chem.* The sulphide of zinc, ZnS, occurring naturally as sphalerite (or blende) and obtained artificially as a white amorphous precipitate. It is a constituent of certain white pigments, as lithopone. Zinc sulphide prepared in certain ways exhibits phosphorescence.

zin′cu·ret (zĭng′kū·rĕt), *v. t.* [See -URET.] *Chem.* To combine or impregnate with zinc.

zinc vitriol. See ZINC SULPHATE.

zinc white. Zinc oxide, used as a white pigment, esp. in house paints, water colors, enamels, and glazes. It is the whitest of all pigments and is permanent and nonpoisonous, but lacks opacity and dries slowly in oil to form a hard smooth surface which tends to scale. A mixture of white lead and zinc oxide forms a very satisfactory paint.

zinc yellow. **1.** Zinc chrome prepared for use as a paint pigment.
2. The color light chrome yellow. See CHROME YELLOW.

zin′fan·del (zĭn′făn·dĕl), *n.* [Prob. from a place name in Europe.] A red or white dry California wine, containing about 10 or 11 per cent of alcohol by volume.

zing (zĭng), *n.* [Imitative.] **a** A shrill humming noise. **b** A sharp thrill. **c** Vim; energy; spirit; enthusiasm. — **zing,** *v. i.* — **zing,** *interj.* *All Slang.*

zin′ga·re′sca (tsĕng′gä·rā′skä), *n.* [It. Cf. ZINCALO.] *Music.* A gypsy song or dance; a composition in gypsy style.

‖**zin′ga·ro** (tsĕng′gä·rō), *n.* Also **zin′ga·no** (-nō). *Fem.* -RA (-rä), -NA (-nä); *pl.* -RI (-rē), -NI (-nē). [It. Cf. ZINCALO.] A gypsy.

zing′el (tsĭng′ĕl), *n.* [G.] A small edible fresh-water European perch (*Zingel zingel*), having a round elongated body and a prominent snout.

zin′ger·one (zĭn′jĕr·ōn), *n.* [From ZINGIBER.] *Chem.* A colorless, crystalline, pungent ketone, $C_{11}H_{14}O_2$, obtained from ginger oil.

Zin′gi·ber (zĭn′jĭ·bĕr), *n.* [L., ginger.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of tropical Asiatic and Polynesian plants typifying the Zingiberaceae. They have tuberous rootstocks, leafy stems, and a conelike cluster of imbricated bracts, each bract enclosing from one to three flowers. *Z. officinale* is the common ginger; *Z. cassumunar* yields cassumunar; *Z. zerumbet* is thought to yield zerumbet. **b** [*not cap.*] Any plant of this genus.

Zin′gi·ber·a′ce·ae (-ā′sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical monocotyledonous plants (order Musales) consisting of leafy perennial herbs with aromatic rootstocks and very irregular flowers having a single perfect stamen. There are 35 genera and about 800 species, including *Zingiber, Curcuma, Hedychium,* and *Alpinia.* — **zin′gi·ber·a′ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

zin′gi·ber·ene (zĭn′jĭ·bĕr·ēn), *n.* [*Zingiber* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* A liquid sesquiterpene, $C_{15}H_{24}$, the chief constituent of ginger oil.

zin′gi·ber·ol (-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*Zingiber* + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* A fragrant liquid alcohol, $C_{12}H_{20}O$, obtained from ginger oil.

zin′ken·ite (zĭng′kĕn·īt), *n.* [After J. K. L. *Zinken,* director of the Anhalt mines.] *Mineral.* Native lead thioantimonite, $PbSb_2S_4$, a steel-gray mineral of metallic luster, occurring in orthorhombic crystals and in masses. H., 3–3.5. Sp. gr., 5.30–5.35.

Zin′ni·a (zĭn′ĭ·ä), *n.* [NL., after J. G. *Zinn* (1727–59), professor of medicine at Göttingen.] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of tropical American herbs of the thistle family (Carduaceae), with very showy flowers. *Z. elegans* is the common garden zinnia and is the State flower of Indiana (see STATE FLOWER, *Plate*). Syn. *Crassina.* **b** [*not cap.*] A plant or flower of this genus.

zinn′wald·ite (tsĭn′vält·īt), *n.* [From *Zinnwald,* Bohemia.] *Mineral.* A pale-violet, yellow, brown, or dark-gray variety of mica containing iron and lithium.

zin′sang (zĭn′săng), *n.* [Error for *linsang.*] The delundung, or linsang.

Zin′zar (zĭn′zär), *n.* One of a people of Macedonia and northern Greece, speaking a language akin to the Rumanian.

Zi′on (zī′ŭn), *n.* [Heb. *Tsiyōn,* orig. the name of the Jebusite stronghold on the southern part of the eastern hill of Jerusalem, of uncert. origin.] **1.** *Jewish Antiq.* A hill in Jerusalem, which, after the capture of that city by the Israelites, became the royal residence of David and his successors, the place of the temple, the center of Hebrew government, worship, and national life.
2. Hence: **a** The chosen people; the Israelites. **b** The theocracy, or church directly administered by God. **c** The heavenly city of God.

Zi′on·ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* [*Zion* + *-ism.*] Among the modern Jews, a theory, plan, or movement for colonizing their own race in Palestine, the land of Zion, either for religious or nationalizing purposes; — called also *Zion movement.* Impetus was given toward the practical realization of this end by a declaration of Lord Balfour (Nov. 2, 1917) that the British government favored a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine, without prejudice to the civil and religious rights of the existing non-Jewish communities. A *Zionist Congress,* held biennially in some European city, is the supreme authority in the movement. Since 1919 the actual rehabilitation of Palestine has been begun and much progress in actual settlement effected. — **Zi′on·ist** (-ĭst), *n. & adj.* — **Zi′on·is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *adj.*

Zi′on·ite (-īt), *n.* [See ZION.] **1.** A citizen of Zion; one of the chosen people of God.
2. = RONSDORFER.
3. One who favors Zionism; a Zionist.
4. A follower of John Alexander Dowie (1848–1907), founder of Zion City, Illinois, and of the Christian Catholic Church (which see).

Zi′on·ward (-wĕrd), *adv.* Toward Zion; heavenward.

zip (zĭp), *n.* [Imitative.] **a** A sudden sharp hissing or sibilant sound such as that made by a flying bullet. **b** *Colloq.* Energy; vim; snap; force; dash. — *v. i.* To make, or move with, a zip; also, *Colloq.,* to be full of dash, life, sparkle, vim, or the like. — *v. t.* To impart speed or force to; also, *Colloq.,* to give dash, vigor, or snap to; — often with *up.*

Zi′pa (sē′pä), *n.* [Chibcha.] The title of one of the two principal hereditary chiefs of the Chibchas. See CHIBCHA.

Zi·phi′i·dae (zĭ·fĭ′ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ZIPHIUS.] *Zool.* A family of whales related to the sperm whales but having the front of the head drawn out so as to suggest a beak and the teeth entirely wanting or reduced to one or two on each side of the lower jaw. They reach a length of from 12 to 30 feet. They are often included in the family Physeteridae as a subfamily **Ziphi′i·i′nae** (zĭf′ĭ·ĭ′nē). — **ziphi′i·an** (zĭf′ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.* — **ziphi′i·oid** (-oid), *adj. & n.*

Ziph′i·us (zĭf′ĭ·ŭs), *n.* [NL., for *Xiphius,* fr. Gr. *xiphios* swordfish, fr. *xiphos* sword.] *Zool.* A genus of beaked whales allied to *Hyperoodon* and *Mesoplodon.*

zip′per (zĭp′ĕr), *n.* One who or that which zips; also, *Colloq.,* one who is full of energy, vim, dash, or the like.

Zip′per (zĭp′ĕr), *n.* **1.** A trade-mark for a kind of rubber and fabric boot fastened by a slide fastener designed to replace buttons or lacings by drawing together or loosing the folds with a single pull of an attached tab; hence [*sometimes not cap.*], the boot bearing this trademark.
2. [*not cap.*] Loosely, any slide fastening device suggesting in form or method of operation that on the Zipper, as used on various articles, as clothing, bags, pouches, blankets, etc.

zip′ping (zĭp′ĭng), *adj.* That zips or proceeds with speed, vigor, dash, or the like; as, a *zipping* ride in an airplane; also, that invigorates, gives snap or dash to; as, a *zipping* day. — **zip′ping·ly,** *adv.*

Zip·po′rah (zĭ·pō′rä; zĭp′ō-), *n.* *Bib.* Daughter of Jethro and wife of Moses.

zip′py (zĭp′ĭ), *adj.;* ZIP′PI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); ZIP′PI·EST. [From *zip.*] Brisk; snappy. *Colloq.*

Zips (tsĭps), *n.* [G., the district.] An inhabitant of a district formerly in northern Hungary, now in Czechoslovakia, largely settled in the 12th and 13th centuries by German (Saxon) immigrants.

Zi′rak (zē′räk), *n. sing. & pl.* A division of the Durani.

zirc′ite (zûr′kĭt), **zirk′ite,** *n.* [*zirconium* + *-ite.*] See ZIRCONIA.

zir′co·flu′o·ride (zûr′kō·flōō′ō·rīd; -rĭd), *n.* A fluozirconate. See FLUOZIRCONIC ACID.

zir′con (zûr′kŏn), *n.* [F., orig. the same word as *jargon.* See JARGON a variety of zircon.] *Mineral.* Zirconium orthosilicate, $ZrSiO_4$, a tetragonal mineral occurring usually in square prisms or pyramids of adamantine luster and brown or grayish color. H., 7.5. Sp. gr., usually about 4.7. Transparent varieties are used as gems, esp. the red or brownish kinds called *hyacinth* (see STARLITE). Colorless, pale-yellow, or smoky varieties from Ceylon are called *jargon.*

zir′con·ate (-kŏn·āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of zirconium hydroxide, $Zr(OH)_4$ or $ZrO(OH)_2$, in its capacity of an acid (*zirconic acid*); as, sodium *zirconate,* Na_2ZrO_3.

zir·co′ni·a (zĕr·kō′nĭ·ä), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Zirconium dioxide, ZrO_2, occurring native as baddeleyite and usually obtained artificially as a white amorphous powder. Because of its infusibility, and brilliant luminosity when incandescent, it has been used in lighting, as in the Nernst lamp. It is also used in making enamels opaque, in refractory crucibles, etc. Native zirconia is used for furnace linings, in the form of both bricks and cement, under the name of *zircite.*

zi′mome. Var. of ZYMOME.

Zim′ran (zĭm′răn). *Bib.*

Zin (zĭn). *Bib.*

Zi′na (zī′nä). *Bib.*

zinc′ane (zĭngk′ān), *n.* *Chem.* Zinc chloride. *Obs.*

zinc′ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

zinck′e, *n. Music.* = CORNET, *n.,* 1 a. *Hist.*

zinck′en·ite (zĭngk′kĕn·īt), *n.* = ZINKENITE.

zinck′ic (zĭngk′ĭk), **zinck·if′er·ous** (zĭngk·ĭf′ĕr·ŭs), etc. Vars. of ZINCIC, ZINCIFEROUS, etc.

zinck′ing, zinc′ing (zĭngk′ĭng), *pres. part. or verbal n.* of ZINC.

zinc′ode (zĭngk′ōd), *n.* Also **zinc′oid** (-oid). [*zinc* + 2d *-ode, -oid.*] *Elec.* An anode. *Obs.* [Sp.] **zinc·og′ra·fy.** Zincography. *Ref.*

zin′co·type, *n.* = ZINCOGRAPH.

zin′oum (zĭng′kŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Old Chem.* = ZINC.

zinc′y (zĭngk′ĭ). Var. of ZINCKY.

zin′gi·ber·one (zĭn′jĭ·bĕr·ōn), *n.* [G. *zimober.* See CINNABAR.] The color vermilion. *Obs.*

zin′ya·mun′ga, *n.* [Prob. of Bantu origin.] = ELEPHANT GRASS b.

zin′ke (zĭng′kĕ), *n.* Also **zink.** [G. *zinke.*] *Music.* = CORNET, *n.,* 1 a. *Hist.*

zink′ic, zink·if′er·ous, zink′i·fy, zink′ite, etc. Vars. of ZINCIC, ZINCIFEROUS, etc.

zink′y (zĭngk′ĭ). Var. of ZINCKY.

zin·nar′, *n.* = CHINAR. *Obs.*

zi·no′ber (zī·nō′bĕr), *n.* [G. *zimober.* See CINNABAR.] The color vermilion. *Obs.*

Zin′zi·ber (zĭn′zĭ·bĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *zingiber.* See GINGER.] **1.** Syn. of ZINGIBER.
2. [*not cap.*] Ginger. *Obs.*

Zin′zi·ber·a′ce·ae (-ā′sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of ZINGIBERACEAE. — **zin′zi·ber·a′ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

zin′zi·ber·ine, *n.* Ginger. *Obs.*

Zi′o (zē′ō), **Zi′u** (zē′ōō), *n.* [OHG. *Zīo.*] = TYU.

Zi′on·less, *adj.* See -LESS.

Zi′or (zī′ôr). *Bib.*

Zi·pan′gi (zĭ·päng′gĭ), **Zi·pan′go** (-gō), **Zi·pan′gu** (-gū). Vars. of CIPANGO.

Ziph (zĭf). *Bib.*

Zi′phah (zī′fä). *Bib.*

Ziph′im (zĭf′ĭm), *or* **Ziph′ims** (-ĭmz), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

Ziph′i·on (zĭf′ĭ·ŏn). *Bib.*

ziph′i·ster′num (zĭf′ĭ·stûr′nŭm), *n.* = XIPHISTERNUM.

Ziph′ites (zĭf′ĭts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

Ziph′ron (zĭf′rŏn). *Bib.*

zipp. Var. of ZIP.

Zip′pa. Var. of ZIPA.

Zip′por (zĭp′ôr). *Bib.*

zi·ra′, **zi·rai′,** *n.* [Turk. *dhirā′* (pron. *zirā′*), fr. Ar. *dhirā′* cubit, forearm.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

Zir′ba·nit′ (zĕr′bä·nĭt′), *n.* = SARPANITE.

zir′co- (zûr′kō-). = ZIRCONO-.

zir′co·na (zûr′kō·nä), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Zirconia. *Obs.*

zirconi-. = ZIRCONO-.

zir·co′ni·an (zĕr·kō′nĭ·ăn), *adj* = ZIRCONIC.

zir·con'ic (zĕr·kŏn'ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or like, zirconium; as, *zirconic* acid (see ZIRCONATE).

zir'con·if'er·ous (zûr'kŏn·ĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Containing or yielding zircon or zirconium.

zir'co·ni·fluo'ride (zûr'kŏn·ĭ·flōō'ō·rīd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* A fluozirconate. See FLUOZIRCONIC ACID.

zir·co'ni·um (zĕr·kō'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* A metallic element found (in combined form only) in zircon, baddelelite, and certain other minerals, and isolated as a black powder or as a white crystalline substance (sp. gr., 6.4) resembling white cast iron. Symbol, *Zr*; at. no., 40; at. wt., 91.22. It is quadrivalent, and has both basic and acid properties.

zircon light. *Physics.* A light, similar to the calcium light, produced by incandescent zirconia. See ZIRCONIA.

zir'co·no- (zûr'kō·nō-). *Chem.* Combining forms denoting the *presence of zirconium.*

zir'co·no·flu'o·ride (-flōō'ō·rīd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **-rid.** [*zircono-* + *fluoride.*] *Chem.* A fluozirconate. See FLUOZIRCONIC ACID.

zir'con·oid (zûr'kŏn·oid), *n.* [*zircon* + *-oid.*] *Cryst.* A double pyramid with eight sides, a form common with tetragonal crystals; — so called because frequent in zircon crystals.

zir'con–sy'e·nite. *Petrog.* A local variety of nephelite-syenite containing much zircon; — more properly called *zircon-nephelite-syenite.*

zir'co·nyl (zûr'kō·nĭl), *n.* [*zircono-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The bivalent radical ZrO; as, *zironyl* chloride, $ZrOCl_2$.

zir'kel·ite (zûr'kĕl·ĭt), *n.* [After F. *Zirkel* (1838–1912), Ger. mineralogist.] *Petrog.* A basaltic glass; sordawalite.

zith'er (zĭth'ĕr), *n.* [G., fr. L. *cithara.* See CITHER.] *Music.* An instrument having from thirty to forty strings over a shallow sounding box, set horizontally before the performer. A fretted finger board at one side lies under some of the strings, on which the melody is played by a plectrum on the right thumb, these strings being stopped with the left hand. The remaining strings are tuned in fourths and plucked by the fingers of the right hand. Not to be confounded with the old lute-shaped *cittern.*

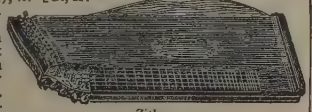

Zither.

zith'er, *v. i.* To play on the zither.

zith'er·ist (-ĭst), *n.* A player on the zither.

Zi·za'ni·a (zĭ·zā'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [LL. *zizanium* darnel, cockle, fr. Gr. *zizanion.*] *Bot.* A genus of tall monoecious grasses having long flat leaves and ample panicles of one-flowered spikelets. *Z. aquatica,* the wild rice, or Indian rice, of North America, and *Z. latifolia* of Asia are the only species.

Ziz'i·a (zĭz'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after I. B. *Ziz,* Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of North American herbs of the carrot family (Ammiaceae), with ternately compound leaves, yellow flowers in compound umbels, and flat, wingless fruit. *Z. aurea* is the golden meadow parsnip.

‖zi·zith' (tsē·tsēt'; tsĭ'tsĭs), *n. pl.* [Heb. *tsĕtsīth.*] The tassels of twisted cords or threads on the corners of the tallith (def. **b**) or of an upper garment worn by strict Jews. The Hebrew for this word is translated in both the Authorized and Revised Versions (*Deut.* xxii. 12) by the word "fringes."

Ziz'y·phus (zĭz'ĭ·fŭs), *n.* [L., jujube tree. See JUJUBE.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of spiny chiefly tropical American and Asiatic shrubs (family Rhamnaceae) having triple-veined leaves and small cymose flowers with a two-celled ovary. Many bear edible fruits, and others are cultivated for ornament or as hedge plants. See JUJUBE, 1; LOTUS TREE, 1 **a**; CHRIST'S-THORN **a**. **b** [*not cap.*] Any plant of this genus.

zizz (zĭz), *n.* [Imitative.] A sound expressing the noise made by a body proceeding at high speed, a wheel rapidly rotating, or the like; a whiz; whir. — *v. i.* To make a zizz; to go, move, turn, or the like, with a zizz. "Trolleys went *zizzing* along." *Mary Austin.*

zlo'ty (zlô'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ZLOTYS (-tĭz), *collectively,* ZLOTY. [Pol. *złoty,* lit., golden.] **a** The monetary unit of Poland, established May 1, 1924, as equal to the gold franc; reorganized Oct. 13, 1927, as equivalent to 0.1687923 gram of pure gold or approximately 11¼ cents. See COIN, *Table.* There are multiples of the zloty in silver and gold; the 25-zloty piece is called *ducat.* **b** An 18th-century denomination of Poland, equal to a silver sylden.

Zmudz (zhmōōdzh), *n.* [Pol. *Żmudź* Samogitia. Cf. SAMOGITIAN.] A dialect of Lithuanian; — called also *Low Lithuanian.*

zo, zoh (zō), *n.* = ZOBO.

zo-. = ZOO-.

zo-. Comb. form from Greek *zōē,* life, as in **zo'os·mo'sis.**

Zo'a (zō'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *zōē* life.] Usually *pl.* In several of William Blake's poems, one of a number of symbolic figures representing spiritual elements in man, possibly to be analyzed as symbols of reason, energy, desire, and emotion.

-zo'a (-zō'ȧ). [NL. See -ZOON.] A combining form from Greek *zōia,* *pl.* of *zōion,* an animal, a living being, used in names of zoological groups, as in:

Actinozoa	**Echinozoa**	**Phytozoa**
Anthozoa	**Epizoa**	**Polyzoa**
Arthrozoa	**Hydrozoa**	**Protozoa**
Ascidiozoa	**Mycetozoa**	**Sporozoa**
Bryozoa	**Pelmatozoa**	**Trochozoa**

zo'a·cum (zō'ȧ·kŭm). Var. of ZAQQUM. "And feeds upon the baneful tree of hell, That *Zoacum,* that fruit of bitterness." *Marlowe.*

Zo'an·tha'ce·a (zō'ăn·thā'shē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ZOANTHUS.] *Zool.* A suborder of Anthozoa practically equiv. to Zoanthidea. — **zo'an·tha'cean** (-shăn), *adj. & n.*

Zo'an·tha'ri·a (-rĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A subclass of Anthozoa having a hexamerous arrangement of the tentacles (which are usually simple) or septa, or both, as most of the recent corals and sea anemones. Syn. *Hexacoralla.* — **zo'an·thar'i·an** (-thâr'ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

Zo'an·thid'e·a (zō'ăn·thĭd'ē·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* An order of Zoantharia including *Zoanthus* and allied genera which do not form a solid skeleton and are permanently attached by their bases. The chief living family is **Zo'an·thi·dae** (zō·ăn'thĭ·dē). — **zo·an'thid** (-thĭd), *adj. & n.*

zo·an'tho·deme (zō·ăn'thō·dēm), *n.* [See ZOANTHUS; -DEME.] *Zool.* The zooids of a compound anthozoan, collectively. — **zo·an'tho·dem'ic** (-dĕm'ĭk), *adj.*

zo·an'thoid (zō·ăn'thoid), *adj. & n.* [See ZOANTHUS; -OID.] Zoanthid.

zo·an'thro·py (zō·ăn'thrō·pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *zōion* animal + *anthrōpos* man.] A monomania in which one believes himself changed into an animal and acts like one.

Zo·an'thus (-thŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *zōion* animal + *anthos* flower.] *Zool.* A genus of Anthozoa, including numerous species, found mostly in tropical seas. The zooids, or polyps, resemble small, elongate, somewhat leathery sea anemones united together at their bases by fleshy stolons, and thus forming extensive groups. The tentacles are small and bright-colored.

Zoanthus (*Z. solanderi*). *a* A Polyp expanded; *b* One contracted; *c* Section of a Polyp; *s, s* Stolons.

Zo·ar'ces (zō·är'sēz), **Zo·ar'ci·dae** (-sĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *zōarkēs* life-giving, taken to mean viviparous.] See EELPOUT, 1.

Zoar Com·mu'ni·ty (zōr). The Separatists. See SEPARATIST, *n.*, 2 **b**.

Zoar'ite (zōr'ĭt; zō'ĕr·īt), *n.* A Separatist. See SEPARATIST, *n.*, 2 **b**.

zo·ar'i·um (zō·ȧr'ĭ·ŭm; 79), *n.*; *pl.* ZOARIA (-ȧ), [NL., fr. Gr. *zōiarion,* dim. of *zōion* animal.] *Zool.* The aggregate of individuals, or polypides, in a compound beyozoan; a polypary. — **zo·ar'i·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

Zo·bei'de (zō·bā'dē; -bī'dē), *n.* In *The Arabian Nights,* a lady who married Harun-al-Rashid.

zo'bo (zō'bō), *n.* [Tibetan *dzopho* (written *mdzopho*) male of the *mdzo* a mongrel breed of the yak bull and the common cow.] A kind of domestic cattle reared in Asia for its flesh and milk. It is supposed to be a hybrid between the zebu and the yak.

zob'ten·ite (zŏb'tĕn·ĭt), *n.* [From *Zobten,* mt. near Breslau.] *Petrog.* A metamorphic rock composed of augen of diallage in a subparallel mass of uralite and saussurite.

zoc'co (zŏk'kō), **zoc'co·lo** (-ō·lō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *soccus,* dim. *socculus,* a light shoe. See SOCLE.] *Arch.* A socle.

zo'di·ac (zō'dĭ·ăk), *n.* [OF. *zodiaque,* fr. L. *zodiacus,* fr. Gr. *zōdiakos* (sc. *kyklos*), prop., circle of animals, fr.

Zodiac, 1 b.

zōidion, dim. of *zōion* an animal; akin to Gr. *zōos* living, *zēn* to live. See QUICK.] **1.** *Astron.* **a** An imaginary belt in the heavens, 16° broad, including the paths of the moon and all the principal planets and, as its middle line, the ecliptic, or sun's path. The zodiac has twelve divisions, or signs. See SIGN, *n.*, 12. **b** A figure representing the signs, symbols, etc., of the zodiac. **c** By extension, the belt or region of the sky within which the moon or a planet moves; as, the lunar *zodiac;* the *zodiac* of Ceres, etc.

2. A circuit; zone; a round or course; sometimes, a period of time, as a year; also, a girdle. *Rare.*

zo·di'a·cal (zō·dī'ȧ·kăl), *adj.* [Cf. F. *zodiacal.*] *Astron.* Of, pertaining to, or within, the zodiac; as, *zodiacal* distance; *zodiacal* planets, signs, etc.

zodiacal light. *Astron.* A nebulous light seen in the west after twilight and in the east before dawn. International symbol, ⛢. It has an elongated triangular form and lies along the ecliptic, its base being on the horizon, and its apex at varying altitudes. It is best seen in the tropics the year round, and in middle latitudes on spring evenings and autumn mornings. It is supposed to be due to sunlight reflected from multitudes of meteors revolving about the sun nearly in the plane of the ecliptic. Cf. GEGENSCHEIN.

zodiacal parallel. *Astrol.* The configuration of two celestial bodies, esp. planets, of equal declination.

zo'di·oph'i·lous (zō'dĭ·ŏf'ĭ·lŭs), *adj.* *Bot.* Zoophilous.

Zo'e (zō'ē), *n.* [Gr. *Zōē.*] Lit., life; — fem. proper name.

zo·e'a (zō·ē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *zōē* life.] *Zool.* An early larval form of certain decapod crustaceans, esp. of crabs and certain Anomura. It commonly precedes the megalops. It is distinguished by the relatively large cephalothorax (which commonly bears three or four long spines), the conspicuous eyes, the relatively large and fringed antennae and mouth parts (with which it swims), the rudimentary thoracic appendages, and the long slender abdomen on which the swimmerets are small or wanting. — **zo·e'al** (-ăl), *adj.*

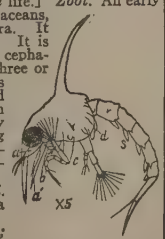

Zoea of a Crab. *a* Antennule; *a'* Antenna; *b, c* Mouth Parts; *d* Rudimentary Legs; *s* Rudimentary Swimmerets.

zo·e'a·form (zō·ē'ȧ·fôrm), *adj. Zool.* Having the form or appearance of a zoea.

zo'e·hem'er·a (zō'ē·hĕm'ĕr·ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERAE (-ē). [NL., fr. Gr. *zōē* life + *hēmera* day.] *Paleontol.* The time during which a faunal type existed in a known area.

‖zo'e mou, sas' a'ga·po' (zō'ē mōō, sȧs' ä'gä·pō'). [NGr. *zōē mou, sas agapō.*] *Mod. Gr.* "My life, I love thee." *Byron (Maid of Athens).*

zo·et'ic (zō·ĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *zōē* life.] *Biol.* Of or pertaining to life; living; vital.

zo'e·trope (zō'ē·trōp), *n.* [Gr. *zōē* life + *tropos* turning.] An optical toy in which figures on the inside of a revolving cylinder are viewed through slits in its circumference, and appear like a single animated figure. — **zo'e·trop'ic** (-trŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

zo'gan' (zō'găn'), *n.* [Jap. *zōgan.*] Inlaid metalwork. *Japan.*

zo'go (zō'gō), *n.* [Miriam.] *Anthropol.* Among the Miriam-speaking people of the Torres Strait, a sacred object, either natural or artificial, of magic potency. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to such an object, or designating religious rites in connection therewith.

Zo'hak (zō'hăk), *n.* [Per. *Ḍaḥḥāk* (pron. *Ẓaḥḥāk*).] = DAHAK.

Zo'har (zō'här), *n.* [Heb. *zōhar* light, splendor.] A Jewish cabalistic book introduced into Spain in the 13th century by the cabalistic writer Moses de León, who attributed it to Simeon ben Yoḥai, a 2d-century Jewish teacher. Under the form of a commentary on the Pentateuch, it contains a complete cabalistic theosophy, treating of God, the cosmogony and cosmology of the universe, the soul, sin, redemption, etc. Its contents indicate that it is the work of many authors, periods, and civilizations.

Zo'har·ist (-ĭst), **Zo'har·ite** (-ĭt), *n.* A Frankist; — from the sect's adoption of the Zohar as its Bible.

zo·i'a·tri'a (zō·ĭ'ȧ·trĭ'ȧ; zō'ĭ·ăt'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *zōion* an animal + *-iatria.*] The science and art of treating the diseases and injuries of the lower animals; zoiatrics.

zo'ic (zō'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *zōikos.*] *Zool.* Of or pertaining to animals or animal life and action.

-zo'ic. A combining form, Greek *zōē,* life, or *zōion,* animal, + *-ic,* denoting: **a** *Biol. Living on* or *growing in,* as in coprozoic, cytozoic, holozoic. **b** *Geol. An era* or *the group of rocks then formed,* as in the words in the list below. Cf. GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Agnotozoic	**Cenozoic**	**Neozoic**
Anthropozoic	**Eozoic**	**Paleozoic**
Archeozoic	**Mesozoic**	**Proterozoic**

zo'id (zō'ĭd), *n.* A zooid.

-zo'id. A combining form of *zoid,* as in spermatozoid.

zo·id'i·oph'i·lous (zō·ĭd'ĭ·ŏf'ĭ·lŭs), *adj.* *Bot.* Zoophilous.

zo'id·og'a·mous (zō'ĭd·ŏg'ȧ·mŭs), *adj.* [See ZOOID; -GAMOUS.] *Bot.* Reproducing through fertilization by a spermatozoid, or motile cell.

Zo·il'e·an (zō·ĭl'ē·ăn; zō'ĭ·lē'ăn), *adj.* Having the characteristics of Zoilus, a bitter, envious, unjust Greek critic, of the fourth century before Christ.

Zo'i·lism (zō'ĭ·lĭz'm), *n.* Likeness to Zoilus in style or manner; carping criticism; detraction. — **Zo'i·list** (-lĭst), *n.*

Bring candid eyes unto the perusal of men's works, and let not *Zoilism* or detraction blast well-intended labors. *Sir T. Browne.*

zois'ite (zois'ĭt), *n.* [After Baron *Zois* von Edelstein (1747–1819), from whom Werner received his first specimens.] *Mineral.* An orthorhombic mineral allied to epidote, in prismatic crystals of various colors (grayish, brown, green, rose) and also massive. It is a basic calcium aluminum orthosilicate, $HCa_2Al_3Si_3O_{13}$, the aluminum being sometimes replaced by iron. H., 6–6.5. Sp. gr., 3.25–3.37.

zois'it·i·za'tion (zois'ĭ·tĭ·zā'shŭn; -tĭ·zā'-), *n.* *Petrog.* Conversion (of feldspar) into zoisite. Cf. SAUSSURITIZE.

zo'ism (zō'ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *zōē* life + *-ism.*] **1.** Reverence for animal life or belief in animal powers and influences, as among savages.

2. *Biol.* A doctrine, now discarded, that the phenomena of life are due to a peculiar vital principle; the theory of vital force.

— **zo'ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **zo·is'tic** (zō·ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

zo'kor (zō'kôr), *n.* [Russ.] A burrowing rodent (*Myotalpa aspalax*) resembling the mole rat, native of the Altai Mountains.

Zo'la·esque' (zō'lȧ·ĕsk'), *adj.* In the style of Zola; suggesting the style, subject matter, or the like, of the writings of Émile Zola.

Zo'la·ism (zō'lȧ·ĭz'm), *n.* The literary theories and practices of the French novelist Émile Zola (1840–1902); naturalism (sense 2 **b**), esp., formerly, in a derogatory sense. — **Zo'la·ist,** *n.* — **Zo'la·is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* — **Zo'la·ize** (zō'lȧ·īz), *v.*

Zol·ler'ni·a (zŏ·lûr'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Hugo *Zöller* (b. 1852) Ger. explorer.] *Bot.* A small genus of Brazilian timber trees (family Caesalpiniaceae) with simply pinnate leaves, nearly regular flowers, and a woody legume. Some yield hard woods. See HOLY WOOD **b**.

Zöll'ner il·lu'sion (tsûl'nĕr). [After J. K. F. *Zöllner* (1834–82), Ger. physicist.] *Psychol.* The illusion produced by Zöllner's lines (which see).

Zöll'ner's law (tsûl'nĕrz). *Astron.* A formula, or law, expressing the time of axial rotation of the sun in different strata or latitudes.

Zöllner's lines. [See ZÖLLNER'S ILLUSION.] Parallel lines made to appear to converge or diverge by oblique intersections.

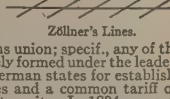

Zöllner's Lines.

‖Zoll'ver·ein' (tsŏl'fĕr·īn'), *n.* [G., fr. *zoll* duty + *verein* union.] [*also not cap.*] A customs union; specif., any of the several customs unions successively formed under the leadership of Prussia among certain German states for establishing free trade among themselves and a common tariff on imports, exports, and goods in transit. In 1834 one was established including most of the chief German states except Austria. In 1867 a closer organized union was formed, the administration of which was finally merged in that of the new German Empire of 1871.

zom'bi (zŏm'bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIS (-bĭz). Also **zom'bie;** *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [Cf. Kongo *zumbi* fetish.] **a** Originally in West African voodoo cults, the deity of the python; hence, in Haiti and the southern United States, the snake deity of the voodoo rite. A hierarchy is sometimes recognized of the Grand Zombi and various lesser zombis. **b** The supernatural power or essence which it is believed may enter into and reanimate a dead body; also, a corpse so reanimated.

The *zombi* . . . is a soulless human corpse, still dead, but taken from the grave and endowed by sorcery with a mechanical semblance of life, — it is a dead body which is made to walk and act and move as if it were alive. *W. B. Seabrook.*

zom'bi·ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Belief in the zombi; also, practice of the rites performed in connection with the worship of the zombi.

---

zir·co'ni·o-. = ZIRCONO-.

zirconium oxide. *Chem.* = ZIRCONIA.

Zir'i·an, Zir·ia'ni·an, *n.* = SYRYENIAN.

zirk'ite. Var. of ZIRCITE.

z iron. See Z, *adj.*

zith'ern (zĭth'ĕrn). Var. of CITTERN.

zit'tern (zĭt'ĕrn). Var. of CITTERN.

Zi'u (zē'ōō). Var. of ZIO.

Zi'u·su'dra (zē'ōō·sōō'drȧ), *n.* *Babylonian Myth.* See XISUTHROS.

Ziw (zĭf), *n.* Var. of ZIF (= IYAR). See JEWISH CALENDAR.

Ziz (zĭz), **Zi'za** (zĭ'zȧ), **Zi'zah** (-zȧ). *Bib.*

ziz'a·ny (zĭz'ȧ·nĭ), *n.* [L. *sisania,* pl. See ZIZANIA.] Tares; cockle. *Obs.* [OISARME.]

zi·zarme' (zĭ·zärm'). Var. of

zi'zel (tsē'zĕl). Var. of SISEL.

zo·ae'a, *n.*, **zo·ae'al,** *adj.* *Zool.* Incorrect for ZOEA, ZOEAL.

Zo'ar (zō'ĕr). *Bib.*

Zo'ba, *or* **Zo'bah** (zō'bȧ). *Bib.*

Zo·be'bah (zō·bē'bȧ). *Bib.*

zo'bu (zō'bōō). Var. of ZOBO.

zo'cle (zŏk'l; zō'k'l). Var. of SOCLE.

zo·e'cial (zō·ē'shăl), **zo·e'ci·um** (-shĭ·ŭm; -sĭ·ŭm). Vars. of ZOOECIAL, ZOOECIUM. [AFORM.]

zo'e·form (zō'ē·fôrm), *adj.* = ZOE-.

Zoell'ner il·lu'sion (tsûl'nĕr). = ZÖLLNER ILLUSION.

Zoell'ner's lines (-nĕrz). = ZÖLLNER'S LINES.

zo'e·prax'i·scope (zō'ē·prăk'sĭ·skōp). Var. of ZOOPRAXISCOPE.

zoh (zō). Var. of ZO (= ZOBO).

Zo'har (zō'här). *Bib.*

Zo'he·leth (zō'hē·lĕth). *Bib.*

Zo'heth (zō'hĕth). *Bib.*

Zoh·rab' (zō·ȧb'). Var. of SOHRAB. See SOHRAB AND RUSTUM.

zo'i·at'rics (zō'ĭ·ăt'rĭks), *n.* = ZOIATRIA.

zoll (tsŏl), *n.*; *pl.* ZOLL or ZOLLE (tsŏl'ĕ). [G.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

zoll'pfund' (tsŏl'pfōōnt'), *n.*; *pl.* ZOLLPFUNDE (-pfōōn'dĕ). [G.] See WEIGHT, *Table.* See also PFUND.

zol'ot·nik' (zŏl'ŏt·nyĭk'), *n.* *sing. & pl.* Also **zol'o·tink'** (-ō·tĭngk'). [Russ. *zolotnik.*] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

zo'mo·ther'a·py (zō'mō·thĕr'ă·pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *zōmos* juice + *therapy;* — because Richet and Héricourt proposed the use of juice from fresh meat after maceration in brine.] *Med.* Treatment of disease, esp. tuberculosis, by means of a diet of meat juice or of raw meat. — **zo'mo·ther·a·peu'tic** (-pū'tĭk), *adj.*

‖**zo'na** (zō'nȧ), *n.; pl.* ZONAE (-nē). [L., a girdle. See ZONE.] **1.** A zone or band; a girdle; a layer.
2. *Med.* = SHINGLES.

‖**zo'na ar'cu·a'ta** (är'kū·ā'tȧ). [L. *arcuata* bent, bowed.] *Anat.* The inner of the two longitudinal areas into which the basilar membrane of the ear is divided. It supports the organ of Corti.

‖**zo'na den·ti'cu·la'ta** (dĕn·tĭk'ū·lā'tȧ). [L. *denticulata* denticulate.] *Anat.* The zona arcuata together with the border of the lamina spiralis. See COCHLEA.

‖**zo'na fas·ci'cu·la'ta** (fă·sĭk'ū·lā'tȧ). [NL. Cf. FASCICLE.] *Anat.* The intermediate layer of the suprarenal cortex, characterized by radially arranged columnar cells.

‖**zo'na glo·me'ru·lo'sa** (glō·mĕr'ōō·lō'sȧ). [NL. Cf. GLOMERULUS.] *Anat.* The outermost layer of the suprarenal cortex, consisting of round masses of cells.

zon'al (zōn'ăl; -l), *adj.* [LL. *zonalis.*] Of or pertaining to a zone; having the form of a zone or zones; also, arranged or living in zones. — **zon'al·ly,** *adv.*

zonal candle power. The average candle power of a lamp over a given zone. It is equal to the luminous flux emitted in that zone per steradian.

zonal equation. *Cryst.* The mathematical relation which belongs to all the planes of a zone, and expresses their common position with reference to the axes.

zonal harmonic. *Math.* See SPHERICAL HARMONIC.

zo·nal'i·ty (zō·năl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being zonal.

zonal structure. *Cryst.* A structure characterized by the arrangements of color, inclusions, etc., of a crystal in parallel or concentric layers, which usually follow the outline of the crystal, and mark the changes that have taken place during its growth.

zonal symmetry. *Zool.* = METAMERISM, 1.

zonal view. *Bot.* That view of a diatom in which the zone, or girdle, is presented to the eye; — opposed to *valval view.*

‖**zo'na or·bi'cu·la'ris** (zō'nȧ ôr·bĭk'ū·lā'rĭs; 79). [L. *orbicularis* circular.] *Anat.* A set of circular fibers in the capsular ligament of the hip joint, which pass from the deep surface of the iliofemoral ligament around the neck of the femur.

‖**zo'na pec'ti·na'ta** (pĕk'tĭ·nā'tȧ). [L. *pectinata* shaped like a comb.] *Anat.* The outer longitudinal division of the basilar membrane of the ear.

‖**zo'na pel·lu'ci·da** (pĕ·lū'sĭ·dȧ). [L. *pellucida* transparent.] *Embryol.* The outer, transparent, more or less elastic layer or envelope of an ovum. It is usually traversed by numerous radiating canals.

zo'nar (zō'năr), *n.* Also **zon'nar.** [NGr. *zōnari* a girdle, fr. Gr. *zōnarion,* dim. of *zōnē* a girdle. See ZONE.] A belt, or girdle, which the Christians and Jews of the Levant were obliged to wear to distinguish them from Mohammedans.

‖**zo'na ra'di·a'ta** (zō'nȧ rā'dĭ·ā'tȧ). [NL. *radiata;* see RADIATA.] *Embryol.* The zona pellucida, esp. when the radiating canals are unusually distinct.

‖**zo'na re·ti'cu·la'ris** (rĕ·tĭk'ū·lā'rĭs; 79). [NL.] *Anat.* The innermost layer of the suprarenal cortex, characterized by reticular formation.

Zo·na'ri·a (zō·nā'rĭ·ȧ; 79), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* In Huxley's classification, a primary division of deciduate mammals consisting of those having a zonary placenta. It includes the carnivores and certain ungulates. It is now regarded as an unnatural group.

zon'a·ry (zōn'ȧ·rĭ), *adj.* **a** Of, pertaining to, or like, a zone; zonal. **b** Of or pertaining to the Zonaria.

zonary placenta. *Zool.* See PLACENTA, 1.

zon'ate (zōn'āt), *adj.* Also **zon'at·ed** (-āt·ĕd; -ĭd; 119). **a** Marked with zones; ringed or belted. **b** *Bot.* Arranged in a single row, as certain tetraspores.

‖**zo'na tec'ta** (zō'nȧ tĕk'tȧ). [L. *tecta* covered.] *Anat.* = ZONA ARCUATA.

zo·na'tion (zō·nā'shŭn), *n.* **a** State of being zoned or zonate. **b** *Biogeog.* Arrangement or distribution in zones.

‖**zon'da** (sōn'dä; 267), *n.* [Sp., perh. of S. Am. Ind. origin.] A hot wind of the Argentine pampas.

zone (zōn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *zona,* fr. Gr. *zōnē;* akin to Gr. *zōnnynai* to gird, *zōma* girdle, girded garment, Lith. *juosta* a girdle, *juosti* to gird.] **1.** A girdle; cincture; belt; also, such a belt used to hold gold or money; a money belt. *Obs. exc. Poetic.*
2. Any encircling band, stripe, or girdle; as, a *zone* of trees; a *zone* around an animal or plant; more broadly, any encircling line, path, course, or the like; circuit.

The sun . . . in the great *zone* of heaven. *Milton.*

3. Any of five great divisions of the earth's surface with respect to latitude and temperature: the *Torrid Zone,* extending from tropic to tropic 46° 54′, or 23° 27′ on each side of the equator; two *Temperate,* or *Variable, Zones,* situated between the tropics and the polar circles, which are 23° 27′ from the poles; and two *Frigid Zones,* between the polar circles and the poles.

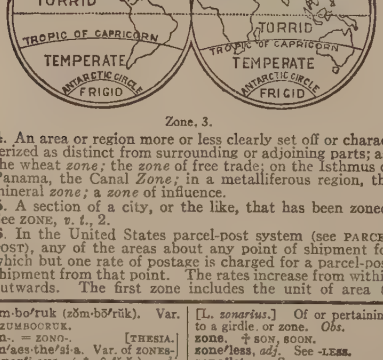

Zone, 3.

4. An area or region more or less clearly set off or characterized as distinct from surrounding or adjoining parts; as, the wheat *zone;* the *zone* of free trade; on the Isthmus of Panama, the Canal *Zone;* in a metalliferous region, the mineral *zone;* a *zone* of influence.
5. A section of a city, or the like, that has been zoned. See ZONE, *v. t.,* 2.
6. In the United States parcel-post system (see PARCEL POST), any of the areas about any point of shipment for which but one rate of postage is charged for a parcel-post shipment from that point. The rates increase from within outwards. The first zone includes the unit of area (a quadrangle 34 miles long north and south, and from 23 to 30 miles east and west) in which the place of shipment is situated and the contiguous units within a mean radial distance of 50 miles; the outer limits of the second to the seventh zones, respectively, are approximately 150, 300, 600, 1000, 1400, and 1800 miles from the point of shipment; the eighth zone includes all units outside the seventh zone. From August 15, 1913, the rates for the first and second zones were made the same.
7. *Anat.* Any encircling area or structure having a special character or composition.
8. *Astron.* A belt around the heavens whose boundaries are usually parallels of declination.
9. *Biogeog.* **a** An area or part of a region characterized by uniform or similar animal and plant life; a life zone; as, littoral *zone,* Austral *zone,* Boreal *zone,* etc. The *zones,* or *life zones,* commonly recognized for North America are the Arctic, Hudsonian, Canadian, Transition, Upper Austral, Lower Austral, and Tropical. See also ABYSSAL ZONE, LITTORAL ZONE, PELAGIC ZONE. **b** A similar area dominated by a particular form or forms of plant or animal life; as, the laminarian *zone* below low-tide mark where the brown algae are most abundant.

Zone, 9 a. Diagram showing *L* Littoral, *P* Pelagic, and *A* Abyssal Zones.

10. *Cryst.* A series of faces whose intersection lines with each other are all parallel.
11. *Geol. & Paleontol.* A belt, layer, or series of layers of rock, regular or irregular, disposed horizontally, vertically, concentrically, or otherwise, characterized by some particular property, action, or content; as, the *zone* of saturation; the Eohippus *zone,* etc.
12. *Math.* The portion of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes; the part of a surface of revolution between two planes perpendicular to the axis.
13. *Physiol. & Psychol.* In the retina of the eye, any of three regions differing in color sensitivity. All hues can be seen with the inner, or central, zone; blue and yellow with the middle; and only colorless light with the outer.
14. *Railroad Econ.* **a** The aggregate of stations, in whatsoever direction or on whatsoever line of railroad, situated between certain maximum and minimum limits from a point at which a shipment of traffic originates. See ZONE TARIFF. **b** Any circular or ring-shaped area within which the streetcar companies make no differences of fare.
15. *Sports.* Any area on a field of play definitely marked off by zone lines. In some games, as American football, the rules prescribe certain restrictions on methods and types of offense when the play reaches designated zones.
Syn. — Band, circle; area, region, tract.
☞ COMBINATIONS are:
zone-confounding, zone-marked, zone-tailed.

zone (zōn), *v.;* ZONED (zōnd); ZON'ING (zōn'ĭng). *Transitive:* **1.** To encircle or embrace; to include within a zone or zones; to mark off into zones.
2. *City Planning.* To partition (a city, borough, or township) by ordinance into zones or sections to be reserved for different purposes, as residence, business, or manufacturing, or combinations of these, and within which the buildings may not exceed prescribed heights or cover more than a designated percentage of the area of lots, etc.
—, *Intransitive:* To be marked off into zones; to make or form a zone or zones.

zone axis. *Cryst.* A straight line through the center of a crystal, to which all faces of a given zone are parallel.

zone catalogue. *Astron.* A catalogue of stars observed in zones.

zoned (zōnd), *adj.* **1.** Wearing a zone, or girdle; chaste.
2. Having zones, or concentric bands; striped; zonate.
3. Arranged in or marked with zones.

zone fire. *Mil.* Fire delivered at successive ranges and sometimes with varying deflections in order to cover surely the area in which the target lies.

zone line. A line marking the limit or boundary of a zone (in various senses); specif.: **a** See FOOTBALL, *n.,* 2, 2d *Illust.* **b** *Ice Hockey.* = DEFENDING LINE.

zone of action. *Mil.* An area of responsibility, defined by boundaries, and assigned to a unit in any situation involving movement, as advance, retreat, attack, or withdrawal. Cf. SECTOR.

zone of clouds. *Meteorol.* A belt of clouds prevailing over the ocean near the equator.

zone of defense. *Mil.* = DEFENSIVE ZONE.

zone of fire. *Mil.* The belt of terrain brought under fire from any defensive position.

zone of flow *or* **flowage.** *Geol.* The subsurface part of the earth in which the fracturing of rocks is prevented by pressure, and all deformation is by a sort of flow. It includes the larger part of the earth, and underlies the ***zone of fracture,*** or that part of the earth's crust in which deformation may result in and be accomplished by fracture. Between the zone of fracture and the zone of flow there is a ***zone of combined fracture and flow,*** where the rocks may break or flow according to the conditions of deformation, the strength of the materials, etc.

zone of influence *or* **operations.** *Internat. Law.* See SPHERE OF INFLUENCE.

zone of mobility. *Geol.* = ASTHENOSPHERE.

zone of Ro·lan'do (rō·lăn'dō; -län'dō). [After L. *Rolando* (1773–1831), It. anatomist.] *Anat.* The motor area of the cerebral cortex. See AREA, 7.

zone of the interior. *Mil.* That part of the theater of war which is not included within the theater of operations.

zone of war. = THEATER OF WAR.

zone of weakness. *Geol.* = ASTHENOSPHERE.

zone phenomenon. *Immunol.* The occurrence of a prezone in the effectiveness of serum dilutions.

zone plate. *Physics.* A focusing device consisting of a series of concentric opaque rings of such width that rays from certain zones are prevented from passing through the plate.

zon'es·the'si·a, zon'aes·the'si·a (zōn'ĕs·thē'zhĭ·ȧ; -zhȧ; -zĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ZONE; ESTHESIA.] *Med.* Girdle sensation.

zone tariff, zone system. A tariff or system, formerly used in Austria-Hungary, under which passenger tickets read to any station within certain distance limits, or zones, the same ticket being good in all directions and on all lines so long as the maximum distance is not exceeded.

zone time. *Naut. & Navig.* Standard time applied at sea. The surface of the globe is considered as divided into 24 zones of 15° or one hour each, the 0 zone extending 7½° east and west of the meridian of Greenwich. The zones are designated by the number of hours which must be applied to the local time to obtain Greenwich time, as Zone 5, for 75th meridian time. Ships' clocks are set to zone time.

Zon·go'ra (zŏng·gō'rȧ), *n. sing. & pl.* One of a Negro tribe in East Africa, southwest of Lake Victoria, in the Bukoba region, Tanganyika Territory. Also, their language.

zon'ic (zōn'ĭk), *n.* Belt; zone. *Rare.*

zo·nif'er·ous (zō·nĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *zona* zone + *-ferous.*] Having a zone or zones; zoned.

zon'ing (zōn'ĭng), *n.* Separation into zones or as a zone, esp. in city planning. — **zon'ing,** *adj.*
☞ PHRASES are:
zoning act, zoning commission, zoning law, zoning ordinance.

zo'nite (zō'nīt), *n.* [See ZONITES.] *Zool.* A body segment, or somite, of a diplopod.

Zo·ni'tes (zō·nī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *zōnē* girdle.] *Zool.* A genus of small terrestrial snails, having a thin, depressed shell with sharp peristome. It is the type of a family, **Zo·nit'i·dae** (zō·nĭt'ĭ·dē), of the order Pulmonata. — **zo'ni·tid** (zō'nĭ·tĭd), *adj. & n.*

Zo'ni·toi'des (zō'nĭ·toi'dēz), *n.* [NL. See ZONITES; -OID.] *Zool.* A genus of usually small, rather flat, amber-colored land snails (family Zonitidae) with a simple lip not turned back.

zo'no- (zō'nō-), **zon-.** A combining form, Greek *zōno-, zōn-,* from *zōnē* belt, girdle, used for *zone,* as in *zono*placental, *Zon*ites, **zo'no·skel'e·ton.**

zo'no·chlo'rite (-klō'rīt), *n.* [*zono-* + Gr. *chlōros* green; — in allusion to its structure.] *Mineral.* An impure variety of prehnite occurring in green pebbles of banded structure.

zo'no·cil'i·ate (-sĭl'ĭ·ăt), *adj.* [*zono-* + *ciliate.*] *Zool.* Having a zone or band, of cilia, as certain annelid larvae.

zo'noid (zō'noid), *adj.* [Gr. *zōnoeidēs.*] Like a zone. *R.*

zo'no·lim·net'ic (zō'nō·lĭm·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [*zono-* + *limnetic.*] *Zool.* Pertaining to a definite zone in depth; — said of certain fresh-water planktonic animals.

zo'no·pla·cen'tal (-plȧ·sĕn'tăl), *adj.* [*zono-* + *placental.*] *Zool.* **a** Having a zonary placenta, as some mammals. **b** Of or pertaining to the Zonoplacentalia, or Zonaria.

Zo'no·trich'i·a (-trĭk'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *zono-* + *-trichia.*] *Zool.* See CROWN SPARROW.

‖**zo'nu·la** (zō'nū·lȧ; zŏn'ū·lȧ), *n.* [L.] A zonule; specif., the zonule of Zinn.

zon'ule (zōn'ūl), *n.* [L. *zonula.*] A little zone, belt, or girdle; a zonula. — **zo'nu·lar** (zō'nū·lĕr), *adj.*

zonule of Zinn (tsĭn). *Anat.* The suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens of the eye.

zo'nu·let (zō'nū·lĕt), *n.* A little girdle. *Herrick.*

Zo·nu'ri·dae (zō·nū'rĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *zōnē* a girdle + *oura* tail.] *Zool.* A family of pleurodont lizards of southern and tropical Africa, having a short, feebly protractile tongue and with osteoderms at least on the head. The type genus is **Zo·nu'rus** (-rŭs). — **zo'nure** (zō'nūr), *n.* — **zo·nu'rid** (zō·nū'rĭd), **zo·nu'roid** (-roid), *adj. & n.*

zoo (zōō), *n.* A zoological garden or collection; — orig. a humorous or colloquial abbreviation applied to the Zoological Gardens in London.

zoo. Var. of SO.

zo'o- (zō'ō-), **zo-.** [See ZOON.] A combining form, Greek *zōo-, zō-,* from *zōion,* animal, denoting *animal, the animal kingdom, zoological* (*and*), as in *zo*ology, *zo*anthropy. The meanings of the following can be understood from the definitions of their elements.

zoochemical	**zoogony**	**zoomechanical**
zoochemistry	**zoolater**	**zoomechanics**
zoogenesis	**zoolatria**	**zoonomia**
zoogenic	**zoolatrous**	**zoonomic**
zoogeny	**zoolatry**	**zoonomical**
zoogeological	**zoomancy**	**zoonomist**
zoogeologist	**zoomania**	**zoonomy**
zoogeology	**zoomantic**	**zoophysiology**
zoogonic	**zoomantist**	**zoosphere**

zo'o·ben'thos (zō'ō·bĕn'thŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. *zoo-* + *benthos.*] *Biogeog.* Animal life in the benthos.

zo'o·blast (zō'ō·blăst), *n.* [*zoo-* + *-blast.*] An animal cell.

zo'o·carp (-kärp), *n.* [*zoo-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* A zoospore. *Rare.*

zo'o·ce·cid'i·um (-sē·sĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -CECIDIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. *zoo-* + *cecidium.*] *Zool.* A plant gall caused by an animal, usually an insect or nematode worm.

zo'o·chem'y (zō'ō·kĕm'ĭ), *n.* [*zoo-* + Gr. *chēmia* alchemy.] = ZOOCHEMISTRY.

zo'o·chore (-kōr), *n.* [*zoo-* + *-chore.*] *Bot.* A plant distributed by living animals.

zo'o·coe'no·cyte (-sē'nō·sīt), *n. Bot.* One of the peculiar ciliated, coenocytic zoospores in the green alga *Vaucheria.*

zo'o·cul'ture (zō'ō·kŭl'tūr), *n. Anthropol.* The control and domestication of animals, particularly among primitive peoples. — **zo'o·cul'tur·al** (-kŭl'tūr·ăl), *adj.*

zo'o·cur'rent (-kŭr'ĕnt), *n. Zool.* An oceanic current in which great quantities of planktonic organisms are found.

zo'o·cy'ti·um (zō'ō·sĭsh'ĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* ZOOCYTIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. *zoo-* + Gr. *kytos* a hollow vessel.] *Zool.* The common gelatinous support, often branched, of certain social Infusoria. — **zo'o·cy'tial** (-sĭsh'ăl), *adj.*

zo'o·den'dri·um (-dĕn'drĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DRIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. *zoo-* + Gr. *dendron* a tree.] *Zool.* The branched, and often treelike, support of the colonies of certain Infusoria.

zo'o·dy·nam'ics (-dĭ·năm'ĭks; -dĭ-), *n.;* see -ICS. *Zool.* The science which treats of the vital powers of animals. — **zo'o·dy·nam'ic** (-ĭk), *adj.*

zo·oe'ci·um (zō·ē'shĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* ZOOECIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. *zoo-* + Gr. *oikos* house.] *Zool.* One of the cells or tubes which enclose the feeding zooids of Bryozoa. See BRYOZOA, *Illust.* — **zo·oe'cial** (-shăl), *adj.*

zo'o·e·ryth'rin (zō'ō·ē·rĭth'rĭn; -ē·rĭth'-), *n.* A red pigment in the plumage of various birds, as flamingos, ibises, etc.

zo'o·ful'vin (-fūl'vĭn), *n.* [*zoo-* + L. *fulvus* yellow.] *Biochem.* A yellow pigment from the plumage of certain birds, as the touracos.

zo'o·ga·mete' (zō'ō·gȧ·mēt'), *n. Bot.* A planogamete.

zo·og'a·my (zō·ŏg'ȧ·mĭ), *n. Zool.* The sexual reproduction of animals. — **zo·og'a·mous** (-mŭs), *adj.*

zo'o·gene (zō'ō·jēn), *adj. Geol.* Caused by animal life. *R.*

zo·og'e·nous (zō·ŏj'ē·nŭs), *adj.* [*zoo-* + *-genous.*] *Med.* Originating from animals, as a disease.

zo'o·ge·og'ra·phy (zō'ō·jē·ŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* [*zoo-* + *geography.*] The study or description of the geographical distribution of animals; esp., the determination of the land

---

zom·bo'ruk (zŏm·bō'rŭk). Var. of ZUMBOORUK.

zon-. = ZONO-. [THESIA.]

zon'aes·the'si·a. Var. of ZONES-

zo·nar'i·ous (zō·nâr'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* [L. *zonarius.*] Of or pertaining to a girdle, or zone. *Obs.*

zone. † SON, SOON.

zone'less, *adj.* See -LESS.

zone'let, *n.* See -LET.

zone'like', *adj.* See -LIKE.

zon'nar. Var. of ZONAR.

Zo'no·plac'en·ta'li·a (zō'nō·plăs'ĕn·tā'lĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = ZONARIA.

‖**zo'nu·la ci'li·a'ris** (zō'nū·lȧ sĭl'ĭ·ā'rĭs; zŏn'ū·lȧ; 79). [NL.] = ZONULE OF ZINN.

Zo'o·chlo·rel'la (zō'ō·klō·rĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim., fr. *zoo-* + Gr. *chlōros* green.] Syn. of CHLORELLA.

zo'o·cyst (zō'ō·sĭst), *n. Zool.* = SPOROCYST, 1 a (1). — **zo'o·cys'tic** (-sĭs'tĭk), *adj.* [ZOEAL.]

zo·oe'a, zo·oe'al. Vars. of ZOEA.

zo·of'a·gan. Zoophagan. *Ref. Sp.*

zo'o·fite. Zoophyte. *Ref. Sp.*

zo'o·ge·og'ra·fy. Zoogeography. *Ref. Sp.*

and marine areas characterized by special groups of animals and the study of the causes and significance of such groups. It has important bearings on evolution, variation, paleontology, and other biological studies. Recent zoogeographers divide the land areas of the world into *regions* or *realms*, and these into *subregions*, *provinces*, *subprovinces*, and *zones*, all of which are often depicted on special maps. See GEOGRAPHY; cf. PHYTOGEOGRAPHY; BIOGEOGRAPHY. — **zo'o·ge·og'ra·pher** (-fĕr), *n.* — **zo'o·ge'o·graph'ic** (-jē'ō-grăf'ĭk), **zo'o·ge'o·graph'i·cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* — **zo'o·ge'o·graph'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

zo'o·gloe'a (zō'ō-glē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *zoo-* + Gr. *gloioa* a glutinous substance.] *Bacteriol.* A mass of bacteria embedded in a mucilaginous or jellylike substance formed by the swelling of the cell membranes through absorption of water. This development occurs regularly in the life history of some species under certain conditions, and is hence called the *zoogloea stage*. The term is sometimes extended to certain of the lower algae. Cf. PALMELLA. — **zo'o·gloe'al** (-ăl), *adj.* — **zo'o·gloe'ic** (-ĭk), *adj.*

zo'o·go·nid'i·um (zō'ō-gō-nĭd'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *zoo-* + *gonidium*.] *Bot.* An active or motile gonidium; a swarm spore or zoospore.

zo·og'o·nous (zō-ŏg'ō-nŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *zōiogonos* producing animals.] *Zool.* Viviparous.

zo'o·graft'ing (zō'ō-grăft'ĭng), *n.* *Surg.* Use of animal tissue in grafting. — **zo'o·graft'**, *n.*

zo·og'ra·pher (zō-ŏg'rȧ-fĕr), *n.* Also **zo·og'ra·phist** (-fĭst). One who describes or depicts animals, their forms and habits.

zo·og'ra·phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*zoo-* + *-graphy*.] A description of animals, their forms and habits. — **zo'o·graph'ic** (zō'ō-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i·cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* — **zo'o·graph'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

zo'oid (zō'oid), *n.* [*zoo-* + *-oid*; cf. Gr. *zōioeidēs* like an animal.] *Biol.* An entity which resembles but is not wholly the same as a separate individual animal; specif.: **a** An organic body or cell having locomotion, as a sperm cell. **b** *Zool.* A more or less independent animal produced by fission, proliferation, strobilation, or the like, and not by direct sexual methods, and so having an equivocal individuality; — usually applied to any one of the persons of a compound organism, as a hydroid, coral, or bryozoan colony, though by some restricted to those persons in such a colony that lack the mouth and digestive organs. **c** *Zool.* Any of the individuals which, in alternation of generations, come between the products of true sexual reproduction, as the free-swimming medusa of a hydroid colony, or the parthenogenetically produced offspring of an aphid.

-zo'oid. A combining form of *zooid*, as in anthero*zooid*, dactylo*zooid*.

zo·oi'dal (zō-oi'dăl), *adj.* [See ZOOID, *n.*] *Biol.* Pertaining to a zooid; resembling an animal.

zo·oi'di·oph'i·lous (zō-oi'dĭ-ŏf'ĭ·lŭs), *adj.* *Bot.* Zoophilous.

zo'o·lite (zō'ō-līt), **zo'o·lith** (-lĭth), *n.* [*zoo-* + *-lite*, *-lith*.] A fossil animal. — **zo'o·lith'ic** (-lĭth'ĭk), *adj.* — **zo'o·lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

zo'o·log'i·cal (zō'ō-lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also **zo'o·log'ic** (-ĭk). **1.** Of, pertaining to, or engaged in zoology. **2.** Animal. *Humorous.* — **zo'o·log'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

zoological garden. A garden or park where wild animals are kept for exhibition; (*pron. locally* zōō'(ŭ)·lŏj'ĭ·kăl) orig. [*caps.*], that in Regents' Park, London.

zo'o·log'i·co- (zō'ō-lŏj'ĭ·kō-). A combining form for *zoologic*, meaning *zoologically*, *zoological and*, as in **zo'o·log'i·co-ar'chae·ol'o·gist**, **zo'o·log'i·co-bo·tan'i·cal**.

zo·ol'o·gist (zō-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who is versed in zoology.

zo·ol'o·gize (-jīz), *v. i.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). To study zoology; esp., to collect animals for study. — *v. t.* To subject to zoological investigation.

zo·ol'o·gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*zoo-* + *-logy*. See ZODIAC.] **1.** The science which treats of animals (see ANIMAL, *n.*, 1); the branch of biology dealing with the animal kingdom and its members (as individuals and classes) and with animal life. *Zoology*, in its broadest sense, includes animal *morphology* (together with *anatomy*, *histology*, and *cytology*), *physiology*, *embryology*, *genetics*, *taxonomy*, *paleontology*, *ecology* (*bionomics*, *ethology*), and various other sciences in whole or in part. There are also numerous divisions named according to the particular groups of animals with which they deal, as, *entomology* treating of insects; *ichthyology*, of fishes; *ornithology*, of birds; *protozoology*, of protozoans, including their economic and pathological relation to man; etc. As a science zoology dates from Aristotle (384–322 B.C.), who proposed a rough classification of animals. The science advanced but little until the 17th century, which was notable for Harvey's study of the circulation of the blood, Malpighi's discoveries with the microscope, and John Ray's limitation of the term *species*. In the 18th century Linnaeus established the binomial system of nomenclature (see NOMENCLATURE), and recognized groups higher than species. Early in the 19th century Cuvier worked along the lines of comparative anatomy and paleontology and Lamarck enunciated his theory of evolution (see LAMARCKISM). Schwann discovered the animal cell, and important foundations of embryology and physiology were laid in this period. In 1859 Charles Darwin published his theory of evolution (see DARWINISM), supported by Wallace, Huxley, and many others. It led to the abandonment of the old idea of the fixity of species and to the modern conception of classification as reflecting phylogeny. Since the rediscovery in 1900 of Mendel's discoveries (1866) concerning heredity, genetics has greatly advanced by experimental and cytological research, esp. on the nature and action of genes. This century has also seen embryology and morphology placed upon an experimental basis, cytology advanced by microtechnic applied to living cells, and all fields drawn into closer relation with physiology. Discoveries in ecology and parasitology have had economically important applications, as in prevention of disease by elimination of the pathogen vectors and in the control of pests by their natural enemies.

☞ *Zoology* (*Zool.*) is prefixed to definitions in this Dictionary to indicate the subject matter or the field in which the word or sense is typically used. Thus applied, the term is used in its broadest meaning and may include everything covered by sense 1, above. In general, however, *Paleontology* is prefixed to the definitions in that field, and certain other labels, as *Ecology*, are sometimes substituted for the broader *Zoology*.

2. A treatise on zoology.

3. Animal life, as of a region; as, the *zoology* of Australia; the properties and life phenomena exhibited by an animal, animal type, or group; as, the *zoology* of a crustacean.

zoom (zōōm), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make or move with a loud but low hum or buzz; specif., *Aviation*, to climb for a short time at an angle greater than that which can be maintained in steady flight, the machine being carried upward at the expense of its stored kinetic energy. — *v. t.* To cause to zoom. — *n.* Act of zooming; any sudden increase in the upward slope of the flight path.

zo'o·mag'net·ism (zō'ō-măg'nĕ·tĭz'm; -nĭ·tĭz'm), *n.* Animal magnetism. — **zo'o·mag·net'ic** (-măg·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.*

Zo·o·mas'ti·gi'na (-măs'tĭ·jī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *zoo-* + *mastig-* + *-ina*.] *Zool.* A subclass of Mastigophora including the animal flagellates with a holozoic method of nutrition. They contain no chromatophores or chlorophyll. Cf. PHYTOMASTIGINA.

zo'o·mel'a·nin (-mĕl'ȧ-nĭn), *n.* A black pigment in the feathers of birds.

zo·om'e·try (zō-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*zoo-* + *-metry*.] Scientific measurement of animals. — **zo'o·met'ric** (zō'ō-mĕt'rĭk), *adj.*

zo'o·mi·met'ic (zō'ō-mĭ·mĕt'ĭk; -mī-), *adj.* [*zoo-* + *mimetic*.] *Ethnol.* Imitative of an animal or animal organ or part.

zo'o·mim'ic (-mĭm'ĭk), *adj.* Zoomimetic.

zo'o·morph (zō'ō-môrf), *n.* [*zoo-* + *-morph*.] Something in the form of an animal; specif., *Anthropol.*, a conventional image or symbol of a zoomorphic deity or supernatural being.

zo'o·mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *adj.* [*zoo-* + *-morphic*.] Of or pertaining to zoomorphism.

zo'o·mor'phic, *adj.* **a** Resembling an animal. **b** Designating or pertaining to a zoomorphized deity or supernatural being. **c** Pertaining to or like a zoomorph.

zo'o·mor'phism (zō'ō-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The representation of God, or of gods, in the form, or with the attributes, of the lower animals.

To avoid the error of anthropomorphism, we fall into the vastly greater, and more absurd, error of *zoomorphism*. *Mivart.*

2. Use of animal forms in art or symbolism.

zo'o·mor'phize (-fīz), *v. t.* *Anthropol.* To conceive of, or to symbolize, or represent a deity or supernatural being as an animal; as a Bear Spirit, a Raven Father, etc

zo'o·mor'phy (zō'ō-môr'fĭ), *n.* Zoomorphism.

zo'on (zō'ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* ZOA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *zōion* an animal; akin to Gr. *zōē* life. See QUICK; cf. ZODIAC.] *Zool.* **a** An animal which is the sole product of a single egg; — opposed to *zooid*. *H. Spencer.* **b** Any of the perfectly developed individuals of a compound animal. — **zo'on·al** (zō'ŏn·ăl), *adj.*

-zo'on. [NL. See ZOON.] A combining form from Greek *zōion*, an animal, a living being, as in anthozoon, polyzoon, protozoon.

zo'on·e·ryth'rin (zō'ŏn·ē·rĭth'rĭn; -ē·rĭth'-), *n.* Zooerythrin.

zo·on'ic (zō-ŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *zōion* an animal; cf. F. *zoonique*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to animals; got from animal substances.

2. Acetic; as, (*Obs.*) *zoonic* acid. *Rare.*

zo'on·ist (zō'ŏn·ĭst), *n.* One who believes in a living force existing throughout nature and constituting nature as a whole.

zo'o·nite (zō'ō-nīt), *n.* *Zool.* One of the body segments of an articulate or vertebrate animal. *Rare.* — **zo'o·nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

zo·on'o·sis (zō-ŏn'ō-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* ZOONOSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. *zoo-* + *-nosis*.] **a** A disease communicable from animals to each other or to man. **b** A disease due to animal parasites. — **zo'o·not'ic** (zō'ō-nŏt'ĭk), *adj.*

zo'o·no·sol'o·gy (-nō-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* *Zool.* Zoopathology. *Rare.* — **zo'o·no·sol'o·gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

zo'o·nule (zō'ō-nūl), *n.* [Dim. fr. Gr. *zōion* an animal.] *Zool.* A zoonite. *Rare.*

zo'o·pa'le·on·tol'o·gy (-pā'lē-ŏn·tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Paleozoology.

zo'o·pan·the'on (zō'ō-păn·thē'ŏn; -păn'thē-ŏn; *cf.* PANTHEON), *n.* A pantheon of deities having animal forms. *Rare.*

zo'o·par'a·site (-păr'ȧ-sīt), *n.* *Zool.* Any parasitic animal. — **zo'o·par'a·sit'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

zo'o·pa·thol'o·gy (-pȧ-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* *Zool.* The science or study of the diseases of the lower animals; zoonosology. — **zo'o·path'o·log'i·cal** (-păth'ō-lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **zo'o·pa·thol'o·gist** (-pȧ-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

zo·op'er·y (zō-ŏp'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* [*zoo-* + Gr. *peira* trial.] *Zool.* Experimentation on the lower animals. — **zo·op'er·al** (-ăl), *adj.* — **zo·op'er·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

Zo·oph'a·ga (zō-ŏf'ȧ-gȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *zoo-* + *-phaga*.] *Zool.* Carnivorous animals; — a term applied to various artificial groups of flesh-eating and insectivorous forms. — **zo·oph'a·gan** (-găn), *n.* — **zo·oph'a·gous** (-gŭs), *adj.*

zo'o·phar'ma·co·log'i·cal (zō'ō-fär'mȧ-kō-lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the pharmacology of animal organs or tissues.

zo'o·phar'ma·cy (-fär'mȧ·sĭ), *n.* Veterinary pharmacy.

zo'o·phile (zō'ō-fīl; -fĭl), *n.* [*zoo-* + *-phile*.] A zoophilous plant; also, a zoophilist.

zo'o·phil'i·a (-fĭl'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* Also **zo·oph'i·lism** (zō-ŏf'ĭ·lĭz'm), **zo·oph'i·ly** (-lĭ). [NL., fr. *zoo-* + *-philia*.] Love of animals, esp., *Psychoanalysis*, as an erotic fixation or regression. — **zo'o·phil'ic** (zō'ō-fĭl'ĭk), *adj.*

zo·oph'i·list (zō-ŏf'ĭ·lĭst), *n.* [*zoo-* + Gr. *philos* loving.] A lover of animals; one having zoophilia.

zo·oph'i·lite (-līt), *n.* **A** zoophilist. — **zo·oph'i·lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

zo·oph'i·lous (-lŭs), *adj.* [*zoo-* + *-philous*.] Animal-loving; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Adapted to pollination by animals other than insects. Cf. ANEMOPHILOUS, ENTOMOPHILOUS, etc. **b** *Psychoanalysis.* Exhibiting zoophilia. **c** *Zool.* Fond of, and hence feeding on animals; — said of certain insects as mosquitoes, fleas, lice, etc.

zo'o·pho'bi·a (zō'ō-fō'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *zoo-* + *-phobia*.] **1.** Morbid fear of animals.

2. *Anthropol.* The fear of animal spirits, or supernatural beings regarded as zoomorphized spirits.

zo·oph'o·bous (zō-ŏf'ō-bŭs), *adj.* Having a morbid fear of animals.

zo·oph'o·rus (zō-ŏf'ō-rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -RI (-rī). [L., fr. Gr. *zōiophoros*, fr. *zōion* an animal + *pherein* to bear.] *Class. Arch.* A frieze having continuous relief sculptures of men or animals or both. — **zo'o·phor'ic** (zō'ō-fŏr'ĭk), *adj.*

zo'o·phys'ics (zō'ō-fĭz'ĭks), *n.* *Zool.* Zoology which relates to the physical structure and uses of the organs of animals. — **zo'o·phys'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

Zo·oph'y·ta (zō-ŏf'ĭ·tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ZOOPHYTE.] *Zool.* In many old classifications, an extensive artificial and heterogeneous group of invertebrates mostly incapable of locomotion. It commonly included all or many of the forms now regarded as coelenterates, sponges, bryozoans, echinoderms, protozoans, and worms, but by some more recent writers has been restricted to coelenterates and sponges, or to Anthozoa.

zo'o·phyte (zō'ō-fīt), *n.* [NL. *zoophyton*, fr. Gr. *zōophyton*, fr. *zōion* animal + *phyton* plant. See ZODIAC; PHYTO-.] **1.** A plant resembling an animal. *Obs.*

2. *Zool.* Any of numerous invertebrate animals more or less resembling plants in appearance or mode of growth, as the corals, gorgonians, sea anemones, hydroids, bryozoans, sponges, etc., esp. any of those that form compound colonies of a branched or treelike form, as many corals and hydroids; one of the Zoophyta. — **zo'o·phy'tal** (-fī'tăl; -t'l), *adj.* — **zo'o·phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), **zo'o·phyt'i·cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* — **zo'o·phyt'ish** (zō'ō-fĭt'ĭsh), *adj.* — **zo·oph'y·toid** (zō-ŏf'ĭ·toid), *adj.*

zo'o·phy·tog'ra·phy (zō'ō-fĭ·tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [See ZOOPHYTE; -GRAPHY.] Descriptive zoology relating to zoophytes.

zo'o·phy·tol'o·gy (-fĭ·tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*zoophyte* + *-logy*.] The branch of zoology which treats of zoophytes. — **zo'o·phy'to·log'i·cal** (-fĭ'tō-lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **zo'o·phy·tol'o·gist** (-fĭ·tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

zo'o·plank'ton (-plăngk'tŏn), *n.* *Zool.* That portion of the plankton which consists of animals. — **zo'o·plank·ton'ic** (-plăngk·tŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

zo'o·plas'ty (zō'ō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*zoo-* + *-plasty*.] *Surg.* Act or process of grafting animal tissue into the human body. — **zo'o·plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *adj.*

zo'o·prax'i·scope (-prăk'sĭ·skōp), *n.* [*zoo-* + Gr. *praxis* a doing + *-scope*.] An early form of motion-picture projector.

zo'o·psy·chol'o·gy (-sī·kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* *Zool.* The psychology of animals other than man. — **zo'o·psy'cho·log'i·cal** (-sī'-kō-lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **zo'o·psy·chol'o·gist** (-sī·kŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

zo'os'co·py (zō-ŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [*zoo-* + *-scopy*.] *Med.* A hallucination, as in delirium tremens, in which the patient believes he sees animals. — **zo'o·scop'ic** (zō'ō-skŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

zo·o'sis (zō-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. 1st *zo-* + *-osis*.] *Med.* Any disease due to an animal agent, as an animal parasite.

zo'o·sperm (zō'ō-spûrm), *n.* *Biol.* **a** One of the spermatic particles; a spermatozoid. **b** = ZOOSPORE, 1. — **zo'o·sper·mat'ic** (-spĕr·măt'ĭk), *adj.*

zo'o·spo·range' (-spō-rănj'), *n.* A zoosporangium.

zo'o·spo·ran'gi·o·phore' (-răn'jĭ·ō-fōr'; 181), *n.* *Bot.* A sporangiophore which bears zoosporangia.

zo'o·spo·ran'gi·um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -SPORANGIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* A spore case, or sporangium, with zoospores. — **zo'o·spo·ran'gi·al** (-ăl), *adj.*

zo'o·spore (zō'ō-spōr; 181), *n.* Called also *swarm spore*. **1.** *Bot.* An asexual spore with one or more slender cilia, by the vibration of which it swims. Zoospores are produced by many green, and by some olive-brown, algae and also by many of the lower phycomycetous fungi (Oömycetes). In some species they are divided into the larger megazoospores and the smaller microzoospores. Loosely, a zoogonidium or a planogamete. See SPORE, GAMETE, GONIDIUM.

2. *Zool.* One of the minute motile flagellate or amoeboid bodies into which the protoplasm of a sporocyst divides. — **zo'o·spor'ic** (-spŏr'ĭk), *adj.* — **zo'o·spo·rif'er·ous** (-spō-rĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* — **zo·os'po·rous** (zō-ŏs'pō-rŭs; zō'ō-spō'rŭs; 181), *adj.*

zo'o·spo'ro·cyst (zō'ō-spō'rō-sĭst), *n.* [*zoospore* + *cyst*.] *Bot.* A unicellular zoosporangium. Cf. SPOROCYST.

zo'o·tax'y (zō'ō-tăk'sĭ), *n.* [*zoo-* + *-taxy*.] Zoological taxonomy.

zo'o·tech'ny (-tĕk'nĭ). **1.** *Zool.* The breeding and domestication of animals, scientifically viewed.

2. *Anthropol.* As a division of primitive technology, the methods and devices for capturing and utilizing animals. — **zo'o·tech'nic** (-tĕk'nĭk), *adj.*

zo'o·the'ci·um (-thē'shĭ·ŭm; -sĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -CIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. *zoo-* + Gr. *thēkion*, dim. of *thēkē* box.] *Zool.* A zoocytium. — **zo'o·the'ci·al** (-shĭ·ăl), *adj.*

zo'o·the·ism (zō'ō-thē·ĭz'm), *n.* Belief in animal gods. — **zo'o·the'ist**, *n.* & *adj.* — **zo'o·the·is'tic** (-thē·ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

zo'o·ther'a·py (-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ), *n.* Veterinary therapeutics.

zo'o·thome (zō'ō-thōm), *n.* [*zoo-* + Gr. *thōmos* heap.] *Zool.* A group of zooids of a compound anthozoan or living coral mass.

zo·ot'ic (zō-ŏt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *zōion* animal.] Containing animal remains; — said of rock or soil. *Rare.*

Zo·ot'o·ca (zō-ŏt'ō-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *zōiotokos* viviparous.] *Zool.* The mammals, or Vivipara.

zo·ot'o·my (zō-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*zoo-* + *-tomy*.] Orig., dissection of animals; now, the science dealing with the anatomy of animals, esp. of animals other than man. — **zo'o·tom'ic** (zō'ō-tŏm'ĭk), **zo'o·tom'i·cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* — **zo'o·tom'i·cal·ly**, *adv.* — **zo·ot'o·mist** (zō-ŏt'ō-mĭst), *n.*

zo'o·to'tem·ism (zō'ō-tō'tĕm·ĭz'm), *n.* Belief in, or use of, animals as totems. *Rare.*

zo'o·tox'in (-tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [*zoo-* + *toxin*.] A toxin produced by an animal, as snake venom.

zo·ot'ro·phy (zō-ŏt'rō-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *zōotrophia*. See zoo-; -TROPHY.] The rearing or nourishment of animals. — **zo'o·troph'ic** (zō'ō-trŏf'ĭk), *adj.*

zo'o·type (zō'ō-tīp), *n.* [*zoo-* + *-type*.] An animal serving as a type; also, the type so represented. — **zo'o·typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *adj.*

zo'o·xan·thel'la (-zăn·thĕl'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LAE (-ē). [NL., dim., fr. *zoo-* + Gr. *xanthos* yellow.] *Biol.* One of the minute pigmentary bodies (*yellow cells*) in certain radiolarians now generally regarded as symbiotic unicellular algae.

zo'o·xan'thin (-zăn'thĭn), *n.* A yellow oillike pigment found in the feathers of certain birds.

zoo'zoo' (zōō'zōō'), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] The ringdove. *Local, Eng.*

Zo'phar (zō'fĭär). *Bib.* One of Job's three friends.

Zo'phi·el (zō'fĭ·ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Tsōphī'ēl*, an angel, lit., God keeps watch, or scout of God.] In Milton's *Paradise Lost*, an angel.

zo'pi·lo'te (sō'pē-lō'tā; 267), *n.* [Sp. *zopilote*, *sopilote*, fr. Nahuatl *tzopilotl*.] The black vulture. *Mexico.*

‖**zop'po** (tsŏp'pō), *adj.* *masc.*, **zop'pa** (-pä), *fem.* [It.] Lit., limping; specif., *Music*, syncopated; hence, *alla zoppa*, in syncopated style.

Zo'que (sō'kā; 267), *n.*; *pl.* ZOQUES (-kās). An Indian of the chief tribe of the Zoquean stock, of the interior of the eastern part of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. See ZOQUEAN.

Zo'que (sō'kā; 267). Var. of ZAQUE.

Zo'que·an (-ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a linguistic family of Mexican Indians, of whom the Zoques and Mixes are the most important, occupying most of the interior and a part of the south coast of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in the States of Chiapas, Oaxaca, Tabasco, and Veracruz, and a small outlying area in southern Puebla. They now number about 65,000.

---

zo'o·gle'a (zō'ō-glē'ȧ), **zo'o·gle'al** (-ăl). Vars. of ZOOGLOEA, ZOOGLOEAL.

zooks (zōōks), *interj.* Short for GADZOOKS. See under GAD, God.

zo·ol'o·ger (zō-ŏl'ō-jĕr), *n.* = ZOOLOGIST. *Rare.*

Zoo'loo (zōō'lōō). Var. of ZULU.

Zo'om (zō'ŏm). *D. Bib.*

Zo'o·mas'ti·go'da (zō'ō-măs'tĭ·gō'dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of ZOOMASTIGINA.

zoons (zōōnz), *interj.* = ZOUNDS. *Archaic.*

zo·op'a·thy (zō-ŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*zoo-* + *-pathy*.] *Zool.* = ZOOPATHOLOGY. [phorus. *Obs.*

zo'o·phore (zō'ō-fōr), *n.* A zoo-

zo·op'al·a (zō-ŏp'ăl·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *zo-* + *-opsia*.] = ZOOSCOPY.

zo'o·sper'mi·um (zō'ō-spûr'mĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -MIA (-ȧ). [NL.] = ZOOSPERM.

zo'o·tech'nics (zō'ō-tĕk'nĭks), *n.* Also **zo'o·tech'nic** (-nĭk). = ZOOTECHNY, 1.

zo'o·trope (zō'ō-trōp). Var. of ZOETROPE.

Zo'phah (zō'fȧ). *Bib.*

Zo'phai (zō'fī; -fĭ·ī). *Bib.*

Zo'phim (zō'fĭm). *Bib.*

Zo·rap′ter·a (zō·răp′tĕr·ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *zōros* pure, sheer. See APTEROUS.] *Zool.* An order of insects, including a single genus, **Zo′ro·ty′pus** (zō′rō·tī′pŭs), widely distributed in the warmer parts of the world. The few species are minute, terrestrial forms, usually apterous, but sometimes winged. They are probably related to the termites.

zor′gite (zôr′gīt), *n.* [From *Zorge*, town in Harz Mountains.] *Mineral.* A lead-gray lead copper selenide. Sp. gr., 7–7.5.

zor′il (zŏr′ĭl), *n.* [F. *zorille*, fr. Sp. *zorrilla, zorrillo*, dim. of *zorra, zorro*, fox. Cf. ZORILLA.] A South African musteline mammal *Ictonyx striata*, syn. *Zorilla zorilla*, about the size and form of the common polecat; — called also *Cape polecat*. It somewhat resembles the American skunks in color and markings and in secreting an offensive fluid. An allied species (*I. frenata*) inhabits Egypt.

zo·ril′la (zō·rĭl′ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *zorrilla, zorrillo*. See ZORIL.] **a** The zoril. **b** [*cap.*] Syn. of ICTONYX, the genus including the zorils.

Zor′il·li′nae (zŏr′ĭ·lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* In some classifications, a subfamily of Mustelidae including the zorils.

zo·ril′lo (zō·rĭl′ō; sō·rē′yō; 170; 267), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** = ZORIL. **2.** A tropical American shrub or small tree (*Roupala dariensis*) family Proteaceae, with offensive skunklike odor, used as a remedy for headache. *Central Am.*

Zo′ro·as′tri·an (zō′rō·ăs′trĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Zoroaster or his religious system; of or pertaining to Zoroastrianism. — *n.* A follower of Zoroaster; one who accepts Zoroastrianism.

Zo′ro·as′tri·an·ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Also **Zo′ro·as′trism** (-trĭz′m). The religion of Persia previous to the conversion of the Persians to Mohammedanism. It is traditionally derived from its great prophet, Zoroaster or Zarathustra (fl. early in the first millennium B.C.), and its sacred literature is the Zend-Avesta, part of the Avesta being ascribed to Zoroaster. The religion is a dualism, teaching that Ormazd, the lord of light and goodness, carries on a ceaseless war against Ahriman and the hosts of evil spirits who dwell in darkness. Ormazd created man to aid him, and eventually the good kingdom will be attained. See AVESTA, ORMAZD; cf. MAGI; GHEBER; PARSI, **1**.

zor·ril′lo (sôr·rē′yō; 170; 267), *n.* [Dim. of Sp. *zorro* a fox.] A skunk. *Sp. Amer.*

zor′ro (sôr′rō; 267), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A fox; esp., a gray fox of the genus *Urocyon*. *Sp. Amer.*
2. A tropical American timber tree (*Astronium graveolens*), family Anacardiaceae; also, its wood with the color and texture of mahogany.

‖**zort·zi′co** (zôr·sē′kō), *n.* [Basque *zortziko*.] A song or dance in quintuple or sextuple time, common among the Basques.

zos′ter (zŏs′tĕr), *n.* [L. (in sense 2), fr. Gr. *zōstēr*, girdle, herpes zoster. See ZONE.] **1.** *Gr. Costume.* A girdle.
2. *Med.* Herpes zoster; shingles; zona. See SHINGLES.

Zos·te′ra (zŏs·tē′rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *zōstēr* a girdle, a kind of seaweed.] *Bot.* A small genus of widely distributed marine plants, type of the family Zosteraceae, with branching stems, distichous leaves, and monoecious flowers borne in a spadix. *Z. marina* is the eelgrass, or grass wrack.

Zos′ter·a′ce·ae (zŏs′tĕr·ā′sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of two genera of widely distributed marine or aquatic herbs (order Naiadales), the eelgrass family, having submerged, alternate, two-ranked leaves and unisexual flowers without a perianth, the mature carpels nutlike. Cf. ZOSTERA, ELGRASS **a**.

zos·ter′i·form (zŏs·tĕr′ĭ·fôrm), *adj. Med.* [*zoster* + *-form*.] Resembling shingles (herpes zoster).

Zos′ter·ops (zŏs′tĕr·ŏps), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *zōstēr* girdle + *ōps, ōpos*, the eye.] A genus of birds consisting of the white-eyes, typical of a subfamily **Zos′ter·o·pi′nae** (-ō·pĭ′nē).

Zou·ave′ (zōō·āv′; zōō-; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *Zouaoua*, or *Zawia*, name of a tribe of Kabyles living among the Jurjura Mountains in Algeria.] *Mil.* **a** One of a body of infantry in the French service, originally Algerians, but now chiefly Frenchmen. They wear a peculiar and brilliant uniform of gaiters, baggy trousers, short and open-fronted jacket, and, usually, a tasseled cap or turban. Their drill is very quick and spirited and the corps has been noted for dash and valor. **b** Hence, one of a body of soldiers adopting the dress and drill of the Zouaves, as was done by a number of volunteer regiments in the army of the United States in the Civil War, 1861–65.

Zouave **a**.

Zouave jacket. A short round-fronted jacket, sometimes sleeveless, like that of the Zouave uniform, worn by women.

zounds (zoundz), *interj.* An abbreviation of *God′swounds*;—used as a mild oath. *Archaic.*

zow′ie (zou′ĭ), *interj.* [Cf. wow.] An ejaculation expressing surprise and admiration, esp. at something sudden and speedy. *Slang, U. S.*

Zo·ys′i·a (zō·ĭs′ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after K. *Zoys* (1756–1800), Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic grasses, sometimes used as lawn grasses. They have creeping rhizomes, short, pointed leaves, and one-flowered spikelets in spikelike racemes. *Z. japonica* is the Japanese or Korean lawn grass (see KOREAN LAWN GRASS); *Z. matrella*, the Manila grass.

Zu (zōō), *n.* [Assyr.-Bab. *zū* storm.] *Babylon. Myth.* An evil storm-god, represented as a black bird, who snatches the tablets of fate from En-lil and in turn loses them to Marduk.

Zu·ben′ el Ge·nu′bi (zōō·bĕn′ ĕl jē·nōō′bē). [Ar. *al-zubāna al-janūbīyah* the southern claw (of the Scorpion).] See STAR, *Table*.

Zu·ben′es·cha·ma′li (-ĕs·shȧ·mä′lē), *n.* [Ar. *al-zubāna al-shamālīyah* the northern claw (of the Scorpion.] See STAR, *Table*.

‖**zuc·ca′do dez la′bros.** [Pseudo-Sp.; cf. Sp. *azúcar* sugar, *labios* lips.] A kiss on the lips. *Obs.*

zuc′ca·ri′no (zōōk′ȧ·rē′nō), *n.* [It. *zuccarina* (Florio), or It. allume *zuccherino*.] A kind of bright Roman alum. *Obs.*

zuc·chet′to (tsōōk·kĕt′tō), *n.* [It.] A small round skullcap worn by Roman Catholic ecclesiastics. The Pope's is white; a cardinal's, red; a bishop's, violet; that of others, black.

‖**zu′fo·lo** (tsōō′fō·lō), **zuf′fo·lo** (tsōōf′fō·lō), *n.* [It.] A little flute or flageolet, esp. one used to teach birds.

zui′sin (zoi′zĭn), *n.* [Perh. of Algonquian origin; cf. Ojibway *jishib* duck, Pequot *m′shizzeege* sheldrake.] The American widgeon. *Local, U. S.*

Zu·lei′ka (zōō·lā′kȧ; -lī′-), *n.* **1.** The dutiful heroine of Byron's poem *The Bride of Abydos*. She dies of a broken heart after her lover has been shot by her father. The name is a common one for a lady in Persian poetry.
2. Hence used as feminine proper name.

Zu′l′hij′jah (zōōl′hĭj′ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *dhu-al-ḥijjah*, lit., the one (the month) of pilgrimage.] See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.

Zu·lin′de (zōō·lĭn′dē), *n.* Feminine proper name.

Zu′l′ka·dah′ (zōōl′kȧ·dä′), *n.* [Ar. *dhu-al-qa′dah*, lit., the one (the month) of staying home.] See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.

Zu′lu (zōō′lōō), *n.*; *pl.* ZULUS (-lōōz), sometimes ZULU. **1.** One of a great Bantu nation of Natal, in type and culture identical with the Kaffirs. Under the kingship of Chaka (killed in 1828) they devastated large areas, and under his successor, Dingan, came into conflict with the Boers and under later kings with the British. They were noted for marvelous discipline and efficiency of military organization. They now comprise village communities under British supervision and many are Christianized. Called also *Amazulu*. See KAFFIR, *n.*, 3; BANTU.
2. The language of the Zulus. See BANTU LANGUAGES.
3. *Angling.* An artificial fly with black hackle, peacock-herl body, gold tag, and red tail.

Zu′lu, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Zulus or their language.

Zu′lu, *v. i.* To behave like a Zulu.

zu′lu (zōō′lōō), *n. Naut.* A two-masted Scotch lugger with straight stem, raking and narrow stern, and very lofty fore lug. *Local.*

Zulu cherry. A South African tree (*Assonia burgessiae*); also, its edible fruit.

Zulu cloth. A closely woven twilled cloth designed for crewelwork, outline work, etc.

Zu′lu·Kaf′fir (zōō′lōō·kăf′ĕr), *n.* A member of the Bantu-speaking race comprising the Zulus and the Kaffirs; also, the language or languages spoken by them. — **Zu′lu·Kaf′fir,** *adj.*

zu·mat′ic (zū·măt′ĭk), *adj.* [Cf. F. *zumatique*.] *Paints.* Designating a drier consisting of compounds of zinc and manganese ground in linseed oil.

zum·boo′ruk (zŭm·bōō′rŭk), *n.* [Ar. & Turk. *zanbūrak*, fr. Per. *zanbūrah* (pron. *zambūrah*), fr. *zanbūr* hornet; cf. Hind. *zanbūrah* (pron. *zambūrah*), fr. Per.] *Mil.* A small cannon mounted on a swivel, esp. one supported by, and fired from, a rest on the back of a camel, used in the East.

Zu′ñi (zōō′nyē; sōō′-), *n.*; *pl.* ZUÑIS, ZUÑI. [Sp., fr. Keresan *Sūnyitsi, Sūnyitsa*.] An Indian of the Zuñi pueblo, in western New Mexico, the largest of the Indian pueblos. The Zuñi constitute a distinct linguistic family, but in culture and physique resemble the other pueblo Indians. They are extremely tenacious of their ancient religion. See PUEBLO, *n.*, 2. Cf. CIBOLA.

Zu′ñi·an (zōō′nyĭ·ăn; sōō′-), *adj.* Of or pert. to the Zuñis, or designating their linguistic stock. — *n.* A Zuñi.

Zuñi brown. = AUBURN, **n.**

Zu′ny·an (zōō′nyĭ·ăn; sōō′-). Var. of ZUÑIAN.

zun′yite (zōōn′yīt), *n.* [From the *Zuñi* mine, Colo. See ZUÑI.] *Mineral.* A fluosilicate of aluminum in transparent tetrahedral crystals. H., 7. Sp. gr., 2.88.

‖**zu′pan, ẑu′pan** (zhōō′pän), *n.* [Serb. *župan*.] A ruler over a district or principality (**ẑu′pa** [zhōō′pȧ]) in Serbia. In modern Yugoslavia, the *Great Zupan* is the chief official, appointed by the king, over a department or major administrative division of the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. — **zu′pan·ate** (zhōō′pän·āt), *n.*

zuur′veldt′ (zür′vĕlt′; -fĕlt′), *n.* [D. *zuurveld*. See SOUR; FIELD.] A tract of land covered with pasturage of coarse, hard grass. *S. Afr.*

zu′za (zōō′zä), *n.* [Aram. *zūzā′*, Heb. *zūz*.] See WEIGHT, *Table*.

Zu′–Zu′ (zū′zū′), *n.* A familiar nickname for the Zouaves in the Union Army during the American Civil War (1861–65).

zwan′zi·ger (tsvän′tsĭ·gĕr), *n.* [G.] A former Austrian and German billon coin of 20 kreutzers; — called also *lira* by the Italians.

‖**Zwet′schen·was′ser** (tsvĕt′shĕn·väs′ĕr), *n.* [G.] A kind of cordial distilled from the juice of damson plums.

Zwick′au proph′ets (tsvĭk′ou). *Eccl. Hist.* A radical sect of Anabaptists in the 16th century, with headquarters in Zwickau, Germany. Their leaders, Storch and Münzer, claimed prophetic powers.

zwie′back′ (tsvē′băk′; tswē′-; *called also* swī′băk′, zwī′-), *n.* [G., fr. *zwie-* two, twice (see TWICE) + *backen* to bake.] [*often cap.*] A kind of biscuit or rusk baked in a loaf and cut and toasted; — called also *Brussels biscuit*.

Zwing′er (tsvĭng′ĕr), *n.* [G., enclosure, dungeon.] A palace in Dresden, erected chiefly by the architect Daniel Pöppelmann, 1711–22, and remarkable as one of the chief monuments of the baroque style in Germany.

Zwing′li·an (zwĭng′glĭ·ăn; tsvĭng′lĭ·ăn), *adj. Theol.* Of or pertaining to Ulrich Zwingli (1484–1531), reformer, of German Switzerland, who maintained that in the Lord's Supper there is an influence of Christ upon the soul, but that the true body of Christ is present by the contemplation of faith, and not in essence or reality. He did not in the main, however, take the position attributed to him that the Supper was a mere commemoration of Christ's death. His view was that the true body of Christ is eaten in the Communion, not in a gross and carnal manner, but in a sacramental and spiritual manner by the religious, believing, and pious heart. — **Zwing′li·an,** *n.* — **Zwing′li·an·ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.* — **Zwing′li·an·ist** (-ĭst), *n. & adj.*

‖**Zwisch′en·spiel′** (tsvĭsh′ĕn·shpēl′), *n.* [G., fr. *zwischen* between + *spiel* play.] *Music.* An interlude; an intermezzo.

zwit′ter (tsvĭt′ĕr), *n.* [G., hybrid.] *Petrog.* A variety of greisen containing tin ore.

zyg-. = ZYGO-.

zyg′a·de′nine (zĭg′ȧ·dē′nēn; -nĭn; zī′gȧ-), *n.* Also **-nin.** [*Zygadenus* + 2d *-ine*, 2 **b**.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{63}NO_{10}$, obtained from the leaves of an herb (*Zygadenus intermedius*) of the western United States.

Zyg′a·de′nus (-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *zygadēn* jointly, in pairs, fr. *zygon* yoke.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs (family Melanthaceae) found in North America and Asia, having basal linear leaves and a terminal panicle of whitish or greenish flowers with a flat spreading perianth. *Z. venenosus* and other North American species are poisonous to stock. The alkali grass *Anticlea elegans* was formerly included in this genus. See DEATH CAMASS.

Zy·gae′ni·dae (zĭ·jē′nĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Zygaena*, type genus (fr. Gr. *zygaina* hammerheaded shark) + *-idae*.] *Zool.* **a** Syn. of SPHYRNIDAE. **b** A family of moths, including the foresters, burnet moths, and allied forms. Most of them are bright-colored day-flying species. **Zy·gae′na** (-nȧ) is the type genus. — **zy·gae′nid** (-nĭd), *n. & adj.*

zy′gal (zī′găl), *adj.* Pertaining to a zygon; H-shaped.

zyg′a·poph′y·sis (zĭg′ȧ·pŏf′ĭ·sĭs; zī′gȧ-), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *zygon* yoke + NL. *apophysis*.] *Anat. & Zool.* One of the articular processes of the neural arch of a vertebra, of which there are usually four, two anterior and two posterior. — **zyg′ap·o·phys′e·al, -i·al** (zĭg′ăp·ō·fĭz′ē·ăl; -ĭ·ăl), *adj.*

zyg′i·on (zĭg′ĭ·ŏn; zĭj′-), *n.* [NL., fr. *zyg-* + *-ion*, Török's common ending for craniometric points.] *Cranium.* The point at the end of the bizygomatic diameter.

zy′gite (zĭ′jīt), *n.* [Gr. *zygitēs*.] See GALLEY, **2**.

Zyg·ne′ma (zĭg·nē′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *zyg-* + *-nema*.] *Bot.* A genus of common filamentous conjugate algae typifying the family Zygnemataceae, having two starlike chromatophores in each cell.

Zyg·ne′ma·ta′ce·ae (zĭg·nē′mȧ·tā′sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of common fresh-water algae (Conjugatae) often forming bright-green, slimy masses in stagnant and running water; the pond scums. They consist of simple cylindrical filaments with the green chromatophores in spiral bands or stars or, rarely, straight bands. Reproduction is by conjugation. The best-known genera are *Zygnema* and *Spirogyra*. Syn. **Zyg′ne·ma′ce·ae** (zĭg′nē·mā′sē·ē). — **zyg·ne′ma·ta′ceous** (zĭg·nē′mȧ·tā′shŭs), *adj.*

Zyg·ne′ma·ta′les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See ZYGNEMA; -ALES.] *Bot.* An order of Conjugatae typified by the Zygnemataceae. Syn. **Zyg′ne·ma′les** (zĭg′nē·mā′lēz).

zy′go- (zī′gō-; zĭg′ō-; *see note below*), **zyg-.** A combining form, Greek *zygo-, zyg-*, from *zygon*, meaning *yoke, pair*, as in *zygodactyl, Zygnema*; specif., *Biol., zygosis*, as in *zygospore*.
☞ The formerly preferred pronunciation zīg′ō-, which follows the etymology (the Greek *y* (υ) being short), is yielding to zī′gō-. Cf. DYNA-, HYPO-, PYRO-.

Zy′go·bran′chi·a (zī′gō·brăng′kĭ·ȧ; zĭg′ō-), **Zy′go·bran′chi·a′ta** (-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *zygo-* + *-branchia*.] *Zool.* A division of mollusks of the suborder Rhipidoglossa having two ctenidia. — **zy′go·branch** (zī′gō·brăngk; zĭg′ō-), *n. & adj.* — **zy′go·bran′chi·ate** (-brăng′kĭ·ăt), *adj. & n.*

Zy′go·cac′tus (zī′gō·kăk′tŭs; zĭg′ō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *zygo-* + *cactus*.] *Bot.* A small genus of Brazilian cacti with flat, usually branched, fleshy joints, showy red or pink flowers, and red fleshy fruits. *Z. truncatus* is the crab cactus. See EPIPHYLLUM **b**.

zy′go·dac′tyl, zy′go·dac′tyle (-dăk′tĭl), *adj.* [*zygo-* + Gr. *daktylos* finger, toe.] Yoke-toed; having the toes arranged in pairs, two in front and two behind. — *n.* A yoke-toed bird, as a woodpecker or parrot.

Zy′go·dac′ty·lae (-tĭ·lē), **Zy′go·dac′ty·li** (-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* In old classifications, a group of nonpasserine birds consisting of those having zygodactyl feet, now regarded as an unnatural group.

zy′go·dac·tyl′ic (-dăk·tĭl′ĭk), *adj.* Also **zy′go·dac′ty·lous** (-dăk′tĭ·lŭs). Zygodactyl; yoke-toed.

zy′go·dac′tyl·ism (-dăk′tĭl·ĭz′m), *n.* The state of being zygodactyl or of having zygodactyl feet.

zy′go·dont (zī′gō·dŏnt; zĭg′ō-), *adj.* [*zyg-* + *-odont*.] *Zool.* Having quadritubercular molar teeth in which the tubercles are united in pairs by crests.

zy′go·la′bi·a′lis (-lā′bĭ·ā′lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The zygomatic head of the quadratus labii superioris.

zy·go′ma (zĭ·gō′mȧ; zĭ-), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-mȧ·tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *zygōma*, fr. *zygoun* to yoke, fr. *zygon* yoke.] *Anat. & Zool.* **a** The whole zygomatic arch. **b** The zygomatic process of the temporal bone. **c** The zygomatic bone, or cheekbone.

zy′go·mat′ic (zī′gō·măt′ĭk; zĭg′ō-), *adj. Anat. & Zool.* Of, pertaining to, designating, or in the region of, the zygoma. — *n.* The zygomatic bone.

-zy′go·mat′ic. A combining form of *zygomatic*, as in:

bizygomatic	**prezygomatic**	**squamozygomatic**
frontozygomatic	**sphenozygomatic**	**temporozygomatic**
oculozygomatic		

zygomatic arch. *Anat.* The arch of bone which extends along the front or side of the skull beneath the orbit, formed in most mammals by the union of the zygomatic bone with the maxillary bone in front and the zygomatic process of the temporal bone behind. In the lower vertebrates other bones may help to form it, and there may be two arches on each side of the skull, as in some reptiles.

zygomatic bone. *Anat.* A bone of the side of the face below the eye; the malar bone; — called also *cheekbone*. In mammals it forms part of the zygomatic arch and part of the orbit, and articulates with the temporal, sphenoid, frontal, and maxillary bones. In birds it is slender and rodlike and joins the maxilla and quadratojugal.

zygomatic fossa. = INFRATEMPORAL FOSSA.

zygomatic muscle. *Anat.* A slender band of muscle on either side of the face, arising from the zygomatic bone and inserting into the orbicularis oris and skin at the corner of the mouth.

zygomatic nerve. *Anat.* A branch of the maxillary nerve which divides into two branches, the zygomaticotemporal and zygomaticofacial nerves.

zy′go·mat′i·co- (zī′gō·măt′ĭ·kō-; zĭg′ō-). A combining form for *zygomatic*, denoting *zygomatic and*, as in *zygomaticotemporal* and the following (see AURICULAR, etc.):

zygomaticoauricular	**zygomaticomaxillary**
zygomaticofacial	**zygomaticoorbital**
zygomaticofrontal	**zygomaticosphenoid**

zy′go·mat′i·co·au·ric′u·la′ris (-ō·rĭk′ū·lā′rĭs; 79), *n.* [NL.] The anterior auricularis muscle. See AURICULARIS.

zy′go·mat′i·co·fa′cial nerve (-fā′shăl). *Anat.* A branch of the zygomatic nerve which pierces the zygomatic bone to reach the overlying skin of the face.

zy′go·mat′i·co·tem′po·ral (-tĕm′pō·răl), *adj. Anat.* **a** Of, pertaining to, or uniting, the zygomatic arch and the temporal bone; as, the *zygomaticotemporal* suture. **b** Of,

Zuph (zŭf). *Bib.*
Zur (zŭr). *Bib.*
zurf (zŭrf). Var. of ZARF.
Zu′rich (zōōr′ĭk; zū′rĭk), *n.* See *Villafranca*, under TREATY, *Table*.
Zurich Bible. See BIBLE, **2**.
Zu′ri·el (zū′rĭ·ĕl). *Bib.*
Zu′ri·shad′da·i (zū′rĭ·shăd′ȧ·ī; -shăd′ī). *Bib.*
Zu′tu·gil′ (sōō′tōō·hĕl′; 142; 267), *n.* [L. (in sense 2), fr. Gr. *zōstēr*, girdle, herpes zoster. See ZONE.] **1.** *Gr. Costume.* A girdle.
2. *Med.* Herpes zoster; shingles; zona. See SHINGLES.

Zos·te′ra (zŏs·tē′rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *zōstēr* a girdle, a kind of seaweed.] *Bot.* A small genus of widely distributed marine plants, type of the family Zosteraceae, with branching stems, distichous leaves, and monoecious flowers borne in a spadix. *Z. marina* is the eelgrass, or grass wrack.

Zos′ter·a′ce·ae (zŏs′tĕr·ā′sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of two genera of widely distributed marine or aquatic herbs (order Naiadales), the eelgrass family, having submerged, alternate, two-ranked leaves and unisexual flowers without a perianth, the mature carpels nutlike. Cf. ZOSTERA, ELGRASS **a**.

zos·ter′i·form (zŏs·tĕr′ĭ·fôrm), *adj. Med.* [*zoster* + *-form*.] Resembling shingles (herpes zoster).

Zos′ter·ops (zŏs′tĕr·ŏps), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *zōstēr* girdle + *ōps, ōpos*, the eye.] A genus of birds consisting of the white-eyes, typical of a subfamily **Zos′ter·o·pi′nae** (-ō·pĭ′nē).

Zou·ave′ (zōō·āv′; zōō-; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *Zouaoua*, or *Zawia*, name of a tribe of Kabyles living among the Jurjura Mountains in Algeria.] *Mil.* **a** One of a body of infantry in the French service, originally Algerians, but now chiefly Frenchmen. They wear a peculiar and brilliant uniform of gaiters, baggy trousers, short and open-fronted jacket, and, usually, a tasseled cap or turban. Their drill is very quick and spirited and the corps has been noted for dash and valor. **b** Hence, one of a body of soldiers adopting the dress and drill of the Zouaves, as was done by a number of volunteer regiments in the army of the United States in the Civil War, 1861–65.

Zouave **a**.

Zouave jacket. A short round-fronted jacket, sometimes sleeveless, like that of the Zouave uniform, worn by women.

zounds (zoundz), *interj.* An abbreviation of *God′swounds*;—used as a mild oath. *Archaic.*

zow′ie (zou′ĭ), *interj.* [Cf. wow.] An ejaculation expressing surprise and admiration, esp. at something sudden and speedy. *Slang, U. S.*

Zo·ys′i·a (zō·ĭs′ĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after K. *Zoys* (1756–1800), Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic grasses, sometimes used as lawn grasses. They have creeping rhizomes, short, pointed leaves, and one-flowered spikelets in spikelike racemes. *Z. japonica* is the Japanese or Korean lawn grass (see KOREAN LAWN GRASS); *Z. matrella*, the Manila grass.

Zu (zōō), *n.* [Assyr.-Bab. *zū* storm.] *Babylon. Myth.* An evil storm-god, represented as a black bird, who snatches the tablets of fate from En-lil and in turn loses them to Marduk.

Zu·ben′ el Ge·nu′bi (zōō·bĕn′ ĕl jē·nōō′bē). [Ar. *al-zubāna al-janūbīyah* the southern claw (of the Scorpion).] See STAR, *Table*.

Zu·ben′es·cha·ma′li (-ĕs·shȧ·mä′lē), *n.* [Ar. *al-zubāna al-shamālīyah* the northern claw (of the Scorpion.] See STAR, *Table*.

‖**zuc·ca′do dez la′bros.** [Pseudo-Sp.; cf. Sp. *azúcar* sugar, *labios* lips.] A kiss on the lips. *Obs.*

zuc′ca·ri′no (zōōk′ȧ·rē′nō), *n.* [It. *zuccarina* (Florio), or It. allume *zuccherino*.] A kind of bright Roman alum. *Obs.*

zuc·chet′to (tsōōk·kĕt′tō), *n.* [It.] A small round skullcap worn by Roman Catholic ecclesiastics. The Pope's is white; a cardinal's, red; a bishop's, violet; that of others, black.

Zos′ma (zŏs′mȧ), *n.* See STAR, *Table*.
Zo·tzil′ (sō·tsēl′). Var. of TZO-
Z rail. See Z, *adj.*, 2.
Z′-shaped′, *adj.* See -SHAPED.
z term. *Astron.* = KIMURA TERM.
Zu′ar (zū′ĕr). *Bib.*
zub′tee. Var. of ZABTI.
zuche, *n.* [Cf. F. *souche*.] A tree stump. *Obs.*

zud′da (zŭd′ȧ), *n.* [Perh. fr. Ar. *masādah* provision bag, large leather water bag.] See MEASURE, *Table*.
zug′tier′last′ (tsōōk′tēr′lăst′; tsōōk′-), *n.*; *pl.* -LASTEN (-lăs′tĕn). Also **zug′thier′last′.** [G., draft animal load.] See WEIGHT, *Table*.
Zu′lu·dom, *n.* See -DOM.
Zu′lu·ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

zu′mic (zū′mĭk), *adj.*, **zu′mo·log′i·cal** (zū′mō·lŏj′ĭ·kăl), *adj.*, **zu·mol′o·gy** (zū·mŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.*, **zu·mom′e·ter** (zū·mŏm′ē·tĕr), *n.*, etc. Vars. of ZYMIC, etc.
zu′mo·sim′e·ter (zū′mō·sĭm′ē·tĕr), *n.* = ZYMOMETER.
Zum·pan′go (zōōm·păng′gō). Var. of CIPANGO.
zu·na′na. ✣ ZENANA.

Zu′tu·hil′ (-tōō·ēl′). Vars. of TZUTUHIL.
Zu′zim (zū′zĭm), **Zu′z′ims** [(-zĭmz). *Bib.*]
zy′ga, *n.*, *pl.* of ZYGON.
zy·gan′trum (zĭ·găn′trŭm; zĭ-), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *zygon* a yoke + *antron* a cave hole.] *Zool.* See ZYGOSPHENE.
zy·ge′nid (zĭ·jē′nĭd; zĭ-). Var. of ZYGAENID.

pertaining to, or designating, a foramen in the zygomatic bone, and the nerve passing through it, a branch of the zygomatic nerve, for the skin of the face above the zygoma.

zygomatic process. *Anat.* **a** A long, slender process of the temporal or squamosal bone helping to form the zygomatic arch. **b** A process of the zygomatic bone articulating with the temporal bone. **c** A narrow process of the frontal bone articulating with the zygomatic bone. **d** A broad, rough process of the maxilla articulating with the zygomatic bone.

zygomatic suture. *Anat.* The zygomaticotemporal suture.

zy'go·mat'i·cum (zī'gō·măt'ĭ·kŭm; zĭg'ō-), *n.* [NL.] *Anat. & Zool.* **a** The zygomatic bone. **b** In fishes, the suborbital.

zy'go·mat'i·cus (-kŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The zygomatic muscle; — called more fully ***zygomaticus major***, to distinguish it from the ***zygomaticus minor***, or zygomatic head of the quadratus labii superioris.

zy'go·max'il·lar'y point (zī'gō·măk'sĭ·lĕr'ĭ *or, esp. Brit.,* -măk·sĭl'ə·rĭ; zĭg'ō-). *Craniom.* The point marked by the lower end of the zygomaticotemporal suture.

zy'go·mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *adj.* [*zygo-* + *-morphic.*] *Biol.* Symmetrical bilaterally; — said of organisms, organs, or parts, capable of division into two symmetrical halves only by a single longitudinal plane passing through the axis; — called also *monosymmetric.* Cf. ACTINOMORPHIC. — **zy'go·mor'phism** (-fĭz'm), *n.*

zy'go·mor'phous (-fŭs), *adj. Biol.* Zygomorphic.

zy'go·my·cete' (-mī·sēt'), *n.; pl.* -MYCETES (-mī·sēts'). A plant of the subclass Zygomycetes.

Zy'go·my·ce'tes (-mī·sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *zygo-* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* One of the two subclasses into which the algal fungi (class Phycomycetes) are divided, including those in which reproduction is by conjugation resulting in production of zygospores. It embraces the orders Mucorales and Entomophthorales. Cf. OÖMYCETES. — **zy'go·my·ce'tous** (-tŭs), *adj.*

zy'gon (zī'gŏn; zĭg'ŏn), *n.; pl.* -GA (-gə; -ə). [NL., fr. Gr. *zygon* yoke, crossbar.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* In naval construction, a bench for rowers; a thwart.
2. *Anat.* An H-shaped fissure of the brain, or, more strictly, the fissure representing the crossbar of the H.

zy'go·neure (zī'gō·nūr; zĭg'ō-), *n.* [*zygo-* + *-neure.*] *Anat.* A connecting neuron.

zy'go·phore (zī'gō·fōr; zĭg'ō-), *n.* [*zygo-* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* A specialized hyphal branch giving rise to another that forms the gamete in certain molds (family Mucoraceae). — **zy'go·phor'ic** (-fŏr'ĭk), *adj.*

Zy'go·phy'ce·ae (-fī'sē·ē; -fĭs'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *zygo-* + Gr. *phykos* seaweed.] *Bot.* In some, esp. older, classifications, a class of greenish unicellular or filamentous algae having conspicuous chromatophores, and multiplying by simple division and by conjugation. It includes the desmids and pond scums (Conjugatae) and usually also the diatoms. — **zy'go·phy'ceous** (-fĭsh'ŭs), *adj.*

Zy'go·phyl·la'ce·ae (-fĭ·lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, or trees (order Geraniales), the bean-caper family, distinguished by pinnate or bifoliolate stipulate leaves and axillary pentamerous flowers. There are about 20 genera and over 160 species. See ZYGOPHYLLUM; GUAIACUM, 1; TRIBULUS. — **zy'go·phyl·la'ceous** (-shŭs), *adj.*

Zy'go·phyl'lum (zī'gō·fĭl'ŭm; zĭg'ō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *zygo-* + Gr. *phyllon* leaf; — in allusion to the opposite leaflets.] *Bot.* A large genus of shrubs, the bean capers, typifying the Zygophyllaceae, distinguished mainly by the opposite bifoliolate leaves. The species are natives of the Old World.

zy'go·phyte (zī'gō·fīt; zĭg'ō-), *n.* [*zygo-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A plant in which reproduction consists in the union of two similar cells. Cf. OÖPHYTE.

zy'go·pleu'ral (-plōōr'əl; 242), *adj.* [*zygo-* + Gr. *pleura* side.] *Biol.* Bilaterally symmetrical.

Zy·gop'ter·a (zĭ·gŏp'tĕr·ə), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *zygo-* + *-ptera.*] *Zool.* A suborder of Odonata, including the damsel flies, having long narrow body and narrow, equal wings, held upright in repose. The aquatic nymphs have a pair of paddle-shaped tracheal gills at the apex of the abdomen. Cf. ANISOPTERA. — **zy·gop'ter·an** (-ăn), *adj. & n.* — **zy·gop'ter·on** (-ŏn), *n.* — **zy·gop'ter·ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

Zy·gop'ter·a'ce·ae (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Zygopteris.* See ZYGOPTERA.] *Paleontol.* A family of about fifteen genera of primitive Paleozoic ferns found in Europe and the United States, characterized by the peculiar structure and forking of the petioles. **Zy·gop'ter·is** (zĭ·gŏp'tĕr·ĭs) is a typical genus. — **zy·gop'ter·id** (-ĭd), *n.*

Zy'go·sac'cha·ro·my'ces (zī'gō·săk'ə·rō·mī'sēz; zĭg'ō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *zygo-* + *Saccharomyces.*] *Bot.* A genus of the yeasts (family Saccharomycetaceae) in which ascospore formation is preceded by conjugation.

zy'gose (zī'gōs; zĭg'ōs; *cf.* -OSE), *adj. Bot.* Pertaining to zygosis or conjugation.

zy·go'sis (zĭ·gō'sĭs; zĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *zygōsis* a balancing, fr. *zygon* yoke.] *Bot. & Zool.* = CONJUGATION, 3.

-zy·go'sis. [NL.] A combining form of *zygosis,* as in heterozygosis, homozygosis.

zy'go·sperm (zī'gō·spûrm; zĭg'ō-), *n.* [*zygo-* + *sperm.*] *Bot.* A zygospore.

zy'go·sphene (-sfēn), *n.* [*zygo-* + Gr. *sphēn* a wedge.] *Zool.* A median process on the front part of the neural arch of the vertebrae of most snakes and some lizards, which fits into a fossa, the **zy·gan'trum** (zĭ·găn'trŭm; zĭ-), on the back of the arch in front. — **zy'go·sphe'nal** (zī'gō·sfē'nəl; zĭg'ō-), *adj.*

zy'go·sphere (zī'gō·sfēr; zĭg'ō-), *n.* [*zygo-* + *-sphere.*] *Bot.* A gamete capable of uniting with a similar one to form a zygospore.

zy'go·spo·ran'gi·um (-spō·răn'jĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* -GIA (-ə). Also **zy'go·spo·range'** (zī'gō·spō·rănj'; zĭg'ō-); *pl.* -RANGES (-răn'jēz; -jĭz; 119). [NL. *zygosporangium.*] *Bot.* A sporangium in which zygospores are produced.

zy'go·spore (zī'gō·spōr; zĭg'ō-; 181), *n.* [*zygo-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* A spore formed by conjugation of two similar gametes or sexual cells; — opposed to *oöspore.* Zygospores are commonly produced among the conjugate algae (class Zygophyceae) and the parallel group of fungi (Zygomycetes), and commonly serve as resting spores. — **zy'go·spor'ic** (-spŏr'ĭk), *adj.*

zy'go·spo'ro·phore (-spō'rō·fōr; 181), *n.* A zygophore.

zy'go·style (zī'gō·stīl; zĭg'ō-), *n.* [*zygo-* + *-style.*] *Anat.* The terminal caudal vertebra.

zy'go·tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *zygo-* + *-taxis.*] *Plant Physiol.* The attraction between two zygophores, or between two suspensors, causing conjugation. — **zy'go·tac'tic** (-tăk'tĭk), *adj.*

zy'gote (zī'gōt; zĭg'ōt), *n.* [Gr. *zygōtos* yoked. See ZYGOMA.] *Biol.* **a** A cell formed by the union of two gametes; a fertilized egg; a zygospore. **b** Hence, the individual developing from such a cell. See GAMETE. — **zy·got'ic** (zĭ·gŏt'ĭk; zĭ-), *adj.*

-zy'gote. A combining form of *zygote,* as in **het'er·o·zy'gote, ho'mo·zy'gote.**

zy'go·tene (zī'gō·tēn; zĭg'ō-), *adj.* [*zygo-* + *-tene.*] *Biol.* Amphitene.

zy'go·to- (zī'gō·tō-; zĭg'ō-). A combining form for *zygote,* as in **zy'go·to·blast', zy'go·to·mere'.** See -BLAST, -MERE.

zy'go·toid (-toid), *n.* [*zygote* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* A multinucleate zygospore.

zy'gous (zī'gŭs), *adj.* [From Gr. *zygon* yoke.] *Paleontol.* Paired; — noting symmetrically placed structures on opposite sides of the mesial plane.

-zygous. *Biol.* A combining form, Greek *-zygos,* yoked, from *zygon,* a yoke, denoting *linked, formed by gametes,* as in heterozygous.

zy'go·zo'o·spore (zī'gō·zō'ō·spōr; zĭg'ō-), *n.* [*zygo-* + *zoospore.*] *Bot.* A motile zygospore.

zy'mase (zī'māz), *n.* [From ZYME.] *Biochem.* Any of a group of enzymes which, in the presence of oxygen, convert glucose and a few other carbohydrates into carbon dioxide and water or, in the absence of oxygen, into alcohol and carbon dioxide or into lactic acid. These enzymes were originally found in yeasts and bacteria and are also present in higher plants and animals. Zymase may be separated into two parts by filtration or dialysis: ***cozymase,*** a coenzyme, and ***apozymase,*** the remaining colloidal, thermolabile portion. Fermentation requires the presence of the two parts.

zyme (zīm), *n.* [Gr. *zymē* leaven.] A ferment, as, *Med.,* the morbific principle of a zymotic disease.

-zyme. *Biochem.* A combining form for *enzyme,* as in:

cacozyme	erythrozyme	microzyme
cytozyme	histozyme	serozyme

zy'mic (zī'mĭk; zĭm'ĭk), *adj. Old Chem.* Pertaining to, or due to, fermentation; as, *zymic* acid (lactic acid).

zym'ite (zĭm'īt), *n.* [Gr. *zymē* leaven.] *Eccl. Hist.* One who administers or receives the Eucharist with leavened bread, as in the Eastern Church; — opposed to *azymite.*

zy'mo- (zī'mō-), **zym-.** A combining form from Greek *zymē,* leaven, denoting *connection with,* or *relation to, a ferment* or *fermentation,* as in *zymology, zymase,* **zy'mophyte, zy'mo·tech'ny.**

zy'mo·gen (zī'mō·jĕn), **zy'mo·gene** (-jēn), *n.* [F. *zymogène.*] **1.** *Biol.* Any microorganism deriving energy chiefly from zymase fermentation of carbohydrates; a zymogenic organism, as certain yeasts or the lactic bacteria.
2. *Biochem.* The inactive form of an enzyme; — called also *proenzyme.* In the presence of an activator, called a *kinase,* it is changed to the active enzyme.

zy'mo·gen'e·sis (zī'mō·jĕn'ē·sĭs), *n.* [NL. See ZYMO-; -GENESIS.] *Biochem.* Transformation of a zymogen into an enzyme.

zy'mo·gen'ic (-ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Producing fermentation.
2. Of or pertaining to a zymogen.

zymogenic organism. *Biol.* Any microorganism, as certain yeasts or many bacteria, which sets up fermentative processes giving constant chemical products. Cf. FERMENTATION, 3; ZYMOGEN, 1.

zy·mog'e·nous (zĭ·mŏj'ē·nŭs), *adj.* Zymogenic (sense **1**).

zy'moid (zī'moid), *adj.* [*zym-* + *-oid.*] Like, or with the properties of, a ferment, or zyme.

zy·mol'o·gy (zĭ·mŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [*zymo-* + *-logy.*] The science of or a treatise on fermentation. — **zy'mo·log'ic** (zī'mō·lŏj'ĭk), **zy'mo·log'i·cal** (-ĭ·kəl), *adj.* — **zy·mol'ogist** (zĭ·mŏl'ō·jĭst), *n.*

zy·mol'y·sis (zĭ·mŏl'ĭ·sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *zymo-* + *-lysis.*] *Biochem.* Action of enzymes; also, the changes produced by such action; enzymolysis. — **zy'mo·lyt'ic** (zī'mō·lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

zy'mome (zī'mōm), *n.* Also **zy·mo'min** (zĭ·mō'mĭn). [Gr. *zymōma* a fermented mixture.] *Old Chem.* Glutenin.

zy·mom'e·ter (zĭ·mŏm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [*zymo-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring fermentation; a zymosimeter. Cf. ZYMOSCOPE.

zy'mo·phore (zī'mō·fōr; 181), *adj.* Also **zy'mo·phor'ic** (-fŏr'ĭk). [*zymo-* + *-phore.*] Toxophorous. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

zy'mo·phos'phate (-fŏs'fāt), *n.* [*zymo-* + *phosphate.*] *Biochem.* A hexosephosphoric acid found in yeast.

zy'mo·plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *adj.* [*zymo-* + *-plastic.*] *Biochem.* Pertaining to or designating certain substances which, not themselves enzymes or zymogens, are believed to participate in the formation of enzymes.

zy'mo·scope (zī'mō·skōp), *n.* [*zymo-* + *-scope.*] *Biochem.* An apparatus for determining the fermenting power of yeast by measuring the amount of carbon dioxide evolved from a given quantity of sugar.

zy'mo·sim'e·ter (-sĭm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *zymōsis* fermentation + *-meter.*] = ZYMOMETER.

zy·mo'sis (zī·mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *zymōsis* fermentation, fr. *zymē* ferment.] **a** Fermentation; hence, *Med.,* an analogous process by which an infectious disease is believed to be developed. **b** *Rare.* A zymotic disease.

zy·mos'ter·ol (zĭ·mŏs'tĕr·ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*zymo-* + *sterol.*] *Biochem.* A white crystalline sterol obtained from yeast fat. It is closely related to ergosterol.

zy'mos·then'ic (zĭ'mŏs·thĕn'ĭk), *adj.* [*zymo-* + *-sthenic.*] *Biochem.* Pertaining to or designating an agent that strengthens the activity of an enzyme.

zy'mo·tech'nics (zī'mō·tĕk'nĭks), *n.* [*zymo-* + *technics.*] Art of inducing and applying fermentation for technical uses. See -ICS. — **zy'mo·tech'nic** (-nĭk), *adj.* — **zy'mo·tech'ni·cal** (-nĭ·kəl), *adj.*

zy·mot'ic (zĭ·mŏt'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *zymōtikos* causing to ferment, fr. *zymoun* to ferment, fr. *zymē* ferment, leaven.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, causing, or caused by, fermentation.
2. *Med.* Designating, pertaining to, or causing any infectious or contagious disease.
— **zy·mot'i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kəl·ĭ), *adv.*

zy·mot'ic, *n. Med.* A zymotic disease.

zy'mur·gy (zī'mûr·jĭ), *n.* [*zym-* + *-urgy.*] That branch of applied chemistry which has to do with fermentation processes, as in wine making, brewing, etc.

Zyth'i·a (zĭth'ĭ·ə), *n.* [NL. See ZYTHUM.] *Bot.* A genus of imperfect fungi (family Nectrioidaceae) characterized by white or bright-colored, fleshy or waxy pycnidia and hyaline, continuous spores. *Z. fragariae* occurs on strawberry.

zy'thum (zī'thŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *zythos.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A kind of beer; specif.: **a** The beer of ancient Egypt. **b** The beer of the northern peoples.

Zy'zo·mys (zī'zō·mĭs; zĭz'ō-), *n.* [NL., for *Zygomys,* fr. *zygo-* + *-mys.*] A genus of small Australian rodents of the family Muridae, characterized externally by the short, rounded ears and long, slightly tufted tail, which is usually all white, and by the upper molar teeth, in which the outermost of the usual three tubercles, constituting the crescrests, is practically absent.

Zyz'zo·ge'ton (zĭz'ō·jē'tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *Zyzza* (prob. fr. Sp. *ziszás* zigzag), an earlier genus + Gr. *geitōn* neighbor.] *Zool.* A genus of large South American leaf hoppers (family Cicadellidae), having the pronotum tuberculate and the front tibiae grooved.

---

zy'go·max'il·la're (zī'gō·măk'sĭ·lā'rē; zĭg'ō-; 79), *n.* [NL.] = ZYGOMAXILLARY POINT.
zy'go·max'il·lar'y (-măk'sĭ·lĕr'ĭ; -măk·sĭl'ə·rĭ), *adj.* = ZYGOMATICOMAXILLARY.
Zy'gop·ter'i·des (zī'gŏp·tĕr'ĭ·dēz; zĭg'ŏp-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of ZYGOPTERA.
zym-. = ZYMO-.
zy'min (zī'mĭn), *n.* & = ZYME.
b = PANCREATIN **b.**
zy'mo·tize (zī'mō·tīz), *v. t.* See -IZE; ZYMOTIC.
zy'mo·tox'ic (zī'mō·tŏk'sĭk), *adj.* [See ZYMO-; TOXIC.] See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY; — used in the phrase *zymotoxic group.*
Zy·re'ni·an (zĭ·rē'nĭ·ăn). Var. of SYRYENIAN.
Zyr'i·an, Zyr'y·an (zĭr'ĭ·ăn). Vars. of SYRYENIAN.
zy'them (zī'thĕm). Var. of ZYTHUM.

ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are those generally used in American and British printed literature. In recent usage there has been a strong tendency to omit the period with certain classes of abbreviations, but good use still demands it in most cases. See also *Arbitrary Signs and Symbols*, in Appendix; *Abbreviations used in this Dictionary*, preceding Vocabulary.

A, argon (*Chem.*); a Fraunhofer line caused by terrestrial oxygen (*Astrophysics*).
A., Alfred, Anna, and other personal names; Absolute (temperature); Absolvo (L., I absolve); Academy; Academician; America; American; Antiquo (L., [for the] old [law]), used on Roman ballots to signify a negative vote; April; Aulus. — *or* **a.**, arteria; artillery.
Ā, Anna. *Cataloguing.*
A, Augustus. *Cataloguing.*
A, a, Augusta. *Cataloguing.*
A., **Å.**, angstrom unit. *Physics.*
a., about; accepted (*Com.*); acre, *or* acres; acting; active; adjective; after; afternoon; aged; alto; amateur; ampere; ana- (*Chem.*); anno (L., in the year); annus (L., year); anode; anonymous; answer; ante; approved (*Com.*); are (*Metric System*); area; argent (*Her.*); assists; at.
a, asymmetrical. *Chem.*
a, @, ad (L., at, *or* to). *Com.*
ā, **āā**, **Ā**, *or* **ĀĀ**, ana. *Med.*
A.A., antiaircraft; Associate in Arts.
AAA, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.
AAA., Amalgama. *Chem.*
A.A.A., Amateur Athletic Association; American Automobile Association; Automobile Association of America.
A.A.A.L., American Academy of Arts and Letters.
A.A.A.S., American Association for the Advancement of Science.
A.A.C., Anno Ante Christum.
A.A.E., American Association of Engineers.
A. and M., Agricultural and Mechanical.
A.A.O.N.M.S., Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.
A.A.P.S.S., American Academy of Political and Social Science.
Aar., Aaron.
A.A.R., against all risks.
A.A.S., Academiae Americanae Socius (L., Fellow of the American Academy); Acta Apostolicae Sedis (L. The Acts of the Apostolic See).
A.A.S.R., **A. & A.S.R.**, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. *Freemasonry.*
A.A.S.S., Americanae Antiquarianae Societatis Socius (L., Fellow of the American Antiquarian Society).
A.A.U., Amateur Athletic Union.
A.A.U.P., American Association of University Professors.
A.A.U.W., American Association of University Women.
Ab, alabamine. *Chem.*
A.B., Artium Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Arts). — *or* **a.b.**, able-bodied (seaman).
Ab., Abraham.
ab, the pure albite molecule, $Na_2O.Al_2O_3.6SiO_2$. *Petrog. & Mineral.*
ab., about.
Ab., *Abbas:* Abbot.
abb., abbess; abbey; abbot.
abbr., **abbrev.**, abbreviated; abbreviation.
A.B.C., Aerated Bread Company (*London*); Aerial Board of Control (*Brit.*); (Alphabetical) Railway Guide (*Brit.*); Argentina, Brazil, and Chile; Audit Bureau of Circulation.
A.B.C.F.M., American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (*Congregational*).
abd., abdicated.
A.B.F.M., American Board of (Commissioners for) Foreign Missions.
ab init., ab initio (L., from the beginning).
abl., ablative.
A.B.M.U., American Baptist Missionary Union.
abo., aboriginal.
Abp., **abp.**, Archbishop; archbishop.
abr., abridged; abridger; abridgment.
abs., absolute (temperature); absolutely; abstract.
A.B.S., American Bible Society.
abs. re., absente reo.
abstr., abstract; abstracted.
Abt., Abteilung (G., part; section).
abt., about.
AC, Air Corps.
Ac, acetyl (*Chem.*); actinium (*Chem.*).
Ac., alicyclic.
A.C., Air Corps; Ambulance Corps; Analytical Chemist; Ante Christum (L., before Christ); Army Corps.
A.C., **a.c.**, alternating current. *Elec.*
ac, alicyclic. *Chem.*
ac., acre, *or* acres; money of account.
A/C, **a/c**, account current. *Bookkeeping.*
a/c, **ac.**, account. *Bookkeeping.*
AcA, **AcB**, etc., *actinium A*, *actinium B*, etc. See ACTINIUM, in Vocabulary.
A.C.A., Associate (of the Institute of) Chartered Accountants. *Eng. & Wales.*
acad., academy; academic.
acc., acceptance; accepted; accompanied; accompaniment; accordant; according; according (to); account; accountant; accusative.
accel., accelerando.
accomp., accompaniment.
acct., account.
A.C.E., alcohol, chloroform, and ether (mixture). *Med.*
Ac-Em, actinon, *or* actinon emanation. *Chem.*
A.C.G.I., Associate of the City and Guilds of London Institute.
ack., **ackgt.**, acknowledgment. *Bank.*
A.C.L.S., American Council of Learned Societies.
A.C.P., Associate of the College of Preceptors. *London.*
acpt., acceptance. *Bank.*
A.C.S., Additional Curates Society; American Chemical Society; American College of Surgeons; American Colonization Society.
A/cs Pay., accounts payable.
A/cs Rec., accounts receivable.
act., active.
Act, actinium. *Chem.*
Act-Em, actinon. *Chem.*
Actg., Acting.
Act S., Act of Sederunt.
A.Cu., alto-cumulus.
A.C.U., American Congregational Union.
ACW, alternating continuous waves. *Radio.*
Ad, Aldebaranium. *Chem.*
Ad., Adam.
A.D., Archduke; average deviation.
A.D., **A.D.**, Anno Domini.
ad., addatur (L., let there be added); adde (L., add); adverb; advertisement.
a.d., after date; ante diem (L., before the day).
A.D.A., American Dental Association.
A.D.C., **A.-D.-C.**, Aide-de-camp.
add., addatur (L., let there be added); adde (L., add); additional; additions.
Adf., Adolf.
ad fin., ad finem (L., at, or to, the end).
ad inf., ad infinitum (L., to infinity).
ad init., ad initium (L., to, or at, the beginning).
ad int., ad interim (L., in the meantime).
adj., adjective.
Adj., Adjutant. — *or* **adj.**, adjourned; adjunct; adjustment (*Bank.*).
Adj. Gen., Adjutant General.
Adjt., Adjutant.
Adjt. Gen., Adjutant General.
a.d. Lat., aus dem Lateinischen (G., out of (the) Latin).
Adlb., Adelbert.
ad lib., **ad libit.**, ad libitum (L., at one's pleasure, freely, to the quantity or amount desired).
ad loc., ad locum (L., to, or at, the place).
Adm., Admiral; Admiralty. — *or* **adm.**, administrative; administrator.
Adm. Co., admiralty court.
admix., administratrix.
Adm'l, **Adml.**, Admiral.
admr., administrator.
admrx., **admx.**, administratrix.
adms., **admstr.**, administrator.
Ado., adagio.
Adr., Adrian.
ads., advertisements; ad sectam.
ads., ad sectam (L., at the suit).
a.d.s., autograph document signed.
A.D.T., American District Telegraph.
ad us., ad usum.
Adv., advertising. — *or* **adv.**, advise. *Banking.*
adv., ad valorem; advent; adverb; adverbial; adverbially; adversus; advertisement; advice; advocate.
Ad val., ad valorem (L., according to value).
Adv. Gen., Advocate General.
advs., adversus.
advt., advertisement.
advtg., advertising.
Æ, in Lloyd's register, denoting a third-class wooden ship unfit to carry cargoes easily injured or perishable.
A.E., Agricultural Engineer.
Ae., aes (L., copper).
ae., **aet.**, **aetat.**, aetatis (L., of age).
A.E. and P., Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
A.E.F., American Expeditionary Force, *or* Forces.
A.E.I.O.U., Austriae est imperare orbi universo (L., It is for Austria to rule the whole earth); — a device adopted by Frederick III; Alles Erdreich ist Oesterreich untertan.
Aeol., Aeolic.
Aero Sq., **Aer. Sq.**, Aero Squadron.
A.E.S., American Electrochemical Society.
A.E.S.C., American Engineering Standards Committee.
AF., Anglo-French.
Af., Africa; African.
A.F., Admiral of the Fleet; Agricultural Farm (*Australia*); Air Force (*Brit.*); Army Form.
A.F., **a.f.**, audio frequency.
a.f., firkin of ale.
A.F.A., Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries. *Scot.*
A.F.A.M., **A.F. & A.M.**, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. *Freemasonry.*
A.F.B.S., American and Foreign Bible Society.
A.F.C., Air Force Cross. *Brit.*
aff., affectionate; affirmative(ly); affirming.
afft., affidavit.
a. fir., firkin of ale.
A.F.M., Air Force Medal. *Brit.*
A. F. of L., American Federation of Labor.
Afr., Africa; African.
aft., afternoon.
Ag, argentum (silver). *Chem.*
Ag., August.
A.G., Accountant General; Adjutant General; Agent General; Attorney General.
a.g.b., a good brand; any good brand.
agcy., agency.
A.G.D., Adjutant General's Department.
A.G.O., Adjutant General's Office.
agr., agricultural; agriculture.
agric., agricultural; agriculture; agriculturist.
agrost., agrostology.
agst., against.
Agt., **agt.**, against; agent; agreement.
A.H., Agricultural Homestead (*Australia*); Anno Hebraico (L., in the Hebrew year) — add 3760 to the Christian year; Anno Hegirae.
a.h., ampere-hour; ampere-hours.
A.H.C., Army Hospital Corps.
a.h.l., ad hunc locum (L., at this place).
A.H.M.S., American Home Missionary Society.
A.H.S., Anno Humanae Salutis (L., in the Year of Human Salvation).
a.h.v., ad hanc vocem (L., on this word).
a.i., ad interim.
A.I., American Institute.
A.I.A., American Institute of Architects; Associate of the Institute of Actuaries (*Brit.*).
A.I.C., American Institute of Chemists; Associate of the Institute of Chemistry (of Great Britain and Ireland).
A.I.C.E., American Institute of Chemical Engineers; Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers (*Brit.*).
A.I.E.E., American Institute of Electrical Engineers; Associate of the Institution of Electrical Engineers (*Brit.*).
A.I.F., Australian Imperial Force.
A.I.M. & M.E., **A.I.M.E.**, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.
A.I.M.E., Associate of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers (*Brit.*); Associate of the Institution of Mining Engineers (*Brit.*).
A.in, Augustin. *Cataloguing.*
A.I.N.A., **A. Inst. N.A.**, Associate of the Institution of Naval Architects. *Brit.*
A.inus, Augustinus. *Cataloguing.*
A. Inv., Anno Inventionis (L., in the Year of Invention) — add 530 to the Christian year.
A.kr., Austrian kronen.
Al, aluminum, *or* aluminium. *Chem.*
A.L., Anno Lucis (L., in the Year of Light) — add 4000 to the Christian year (*Freemasonry*); Annual Lease (*Australia*).
AL., Anglo-Latin.
Ala., Alabama.
A.L.A., American League of Automobilists; American Library Association; Automobile Legal Association.
A.L.A.M., Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers.
Alas., Alaska.
Alb., Albanian; Albany; Albert; Alberta.
Alb., Albert.
Alba., Alberta (Canada).
Alban., Albanian.
Albr., Albrecht.
alc, alcohol.
Ald., **Aldm.**, Alderman.
Alex., Alexander; Alexandre.
Alf., Alfonso; Alfred.
Alfr., Alfred.
Alg., Algernon; Algiers. —, *or* **alg.**, algebra.
A.L.I., American Library Institute.
Alph., Alphonse.
A.L.S., Associate of the Linnaean Society. *Brit.*
a.l.s., autograph letter signed.
alt., alternate; alternating; alternations; altitude; alto.
Alta., Alberta (Canada).
alum., aluminum.
Am, ammonium; amyl.
Am., America; American; ammunition (party) (*Mil.*).
Am., **am.**, ammeter.
A.M., anno mundi; Artium Magister (L., Master of Arts); Ave Maria.
A.M., **A.M.**, **a.m.**, ante meridiem.
A.M.A., American Medical Association; American Missionary Association.
Amad., Amadeus.
Amb., Ambassador; Ambrose; ambulance (party) (*Mil.*).
Amb. Co., Ambulance Company.
A.M.D., Army Medical Department.
A.M.E., African Methodist Episcopal.
Amer., America; American.
A.M.I.C.E., Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers. *Brit.*
A.M.I.E.E., Associate Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers. *Brit.*
A.M.I.N.A., Associate Member of the Institution of Naval Architects. *Brit.*
Am. Inst. E.E., American Institute of Electrical Engineers.
amm., amalgama.
amp., ampere; amperes; amperage.
amp.-hr., ampere-hour.
A.M.S., Army Medical Service; Army Medical Staff.
Am. Soc. C. E., American Society of Civil Engineers.
Am. Soc. M. E., American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
Amst., Amsterdam.
amt., amount.
An, actinon. *Chem.*
an, anno; anonymous; the pure anorthite molecule $CaO.Al_2O_3.2SiO_2$ (*Petrog. & Mineral.*).
AN., Anglo-Norman.
a.n., arrival notice. *Shipping.*
A.N.A., Associate National Academician; Australian Natives Association.
ana., anastomosing.
anal., analogous; analogy; analysis; analytic; analytical; analyze; analyzer.
analyt., analytical.
Anast., Anastasius.
anat., anatomical; anatomist; anatomy.
ANC, Army Nurse Corps.
A.N.C., Ante Nativitatem Christi (L., before the birth of Christ).
anc., ancient; anciently.
and., andante.
And., André; Andreas; Andrew.
and/or, see in Vocabulary.
Ang., Anglice.
ang., angular. *Chem.*
Angl., Anglican.
Ang.-Sax., Anglo-Saxon.
anim., animato.
ann., annales (L., annals); anni (L., years); annual; annuities; annuity.
annot., annotator.
anon., anonymous.
Ans., Anselm.
ans., answer; answered.
a.n.s., autograph note signed.
A.N.S.S., Associate of Normal School of Science.
Ant., Anthony; Antigua; Antoine; Anton.
ant., antiquarian; antiquities; antonym.
Anth., Anthony.
anthrop., **anthropol.**, anthropological; anthropology.
antiq., antiquarian; antiquities.
A.O., Anno Ordinis (L., in the Year of the Order) — subtract 1118 from the present year (*Knights Templar*); Army Order.
a/o, **A.O.**, account of.
A.O.C., Army Ordnance Corps.
A.O.D., Army Ordnance Department.
A.O.F., Ancient Order of Foresters.
A.O.H., Ancient Order of Hibernians.
aor., aorist.
A.O.S.E., American Order of Stationary Engineers.
A.O.S.S., Americanae Orientalis Societatis Socius (L., Fellow of the American Oriental Society).
A.O.U., American Ornithologists' Union.
A.O.U.W., Ancient Order of United Workmen.
A P, airplane. *Mil.*
A/P, authority to pay.
Ap., Apostle; Appius; April.
A.P., **AP**, **AP.**, Associated Press.
A.P., Associate Presbyterian.
ap., apud (L., according to).
a.p., aboveproof; armor-piercing; assessment paid; author's proof.
A.P.A., American Philological Association; American Protective Association.
A.P.C., Army Pay Corps.
A.P.D., Army Pay Department.
A.P.I., American Petroleum Institute.
Apl., April.
A.P.O., African People's Organization. *So. Afr.*
apo., apogee.
Apoc., Apocalypse; Apocrypha; Apocryphal.
Apocr., Apocrypha.
App., Apostles; Appellate.
app., apparent; apparently; appended; appendix; appointed; apprentice.
appar., apparent; apparently.
approx., approximate; approximately.
Apr., April.
A.P.R.C., Anno Post Romam Conditam (L., in the year after the founding of Rome).
A.P.S., American Peace Society; American Philatelic Society; American Philosophical Society; American Physical Society; Associate of the Pharmaceutical Society (*Brit.*).
Apt., apartment. **Apts.**, apartments.
apx., appendix.
Aq, **aq**, aqua.
A. Q., achievement quotient. *Pedagogy.*
aq. bull., aqua bulliens.
aq. dest., aqua destillata.
Ar, argon. *Chem.*
Ar., Arabic; Aramaic; argentum (L., silver).
ar., arrived.
ar, aromatic. *Chem.*
A.R., Anna Regina (L., Queen Anne); analyzed reagent (*Chem. Brit.*); autonomous republic.
ar., argent (*Her.*); aromatic; arrival; arrive; arrives.
a.r., anno regni (L., in the year of the reign); —, *or* **A/R**, all risks. *Marine Ins.*
A.R.A., American Railway Association; American Relief Administration; Associate of the Royal Academy.
Arab., Arabic.
arach., arachnology.
Aram., Aramaic.
A.R.A.M., Associate of the Royal Academy of Music. *Brit.*
ARC, **A.R.C.**, American (National) Red Cross.
A.R.C.E., Academical Rank of Civil Engineers.
Arch., Archbishop; Archibald.
arch., archaic; archaism; archery; archipelago; architect; architectural; architecture.
archaeol., archaeology.
Archd., Archdeacon; Archduke.
Archit., architecture.
Archt., architect.
A.R.C.M., Associate of the Royal College of Music. *Brit.*
A.R.C.S., Associate of the Royal College of Science; Associate of the Royal College of Surgeons. *Brit.*
arg., arguendo; argent (*Her.*); argentum.
Arg. Rep., Argentine Republic.
A.R.I.B.A., Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
arith., arithmetic; arithmetical.
Ariz., Arizona.
Ark., Arkansas.
Arm., Armenian; Armoric.
arm., armature.
Ar.M., Architecturae Magister (L., Master of Architecture).
Armor., Armoric.
Arn., Arnold; Arnott.
A.R.P., Associated Reformed Presbyterian.
A.R.R., Anno Regni Regis, *or* Reginae (L., in the year of the King's, *or* Queen's, reign).
arr., arranged; arrangements; arrival, *or* arrivals; arrive, *or* arrives; arrived.
ars., arsenal.
A.R.S.A., Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy; Associate of the Royal Society of Arts.
A.R.S.L., Associate of the Royal Society of Literature.
A.R.S.S., Antiquariorum Regiae Societatis Socius (L., Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries).
Art., Arthur.
art., article; artificial; artillery; artist.
Arth., Arthur.
arts., articles.
Arty., Artillery.
A.R.U., American Railway Union.

A.R.V., American Standard Revised Version.
As, arsenic. *Chem.*
As., Asia; Asian; Asiatic.
AS., **A.-S.**, **A.S.**, Anglo-Saxon.
A.S., Academy of Science; Act *or* Acts, of Sederunt; Air Service; Anno Salutis.
a.s., assistant secretary.
A/S., **A/s.**, account sales; after sight.
a.s., at sight.
as, asymmetric. *Org. Chem.*
A.S.A., American Statistical Association; Acoustical Society of America.
A.S.A.A., Associate of the Society of Incorporated Accountants. *Brit.*
asb., asbestos.
A. Sc., Associate in Science. *Brit.*
A.S.C., Army Service Corps.
A.S.C.E., American Society of Civil Engineers.
A.S.E., Amalgamated Society of Engineers; Associate of the Society of Engineers. *All Brit.*
Ash, airship. *Mil.*
asm., assembly.
A.S.M.E., American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
A.S.P.C.A., American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
ass., assistant; association.
A.S.S.C., Air Service Signal Corps.
assd., assigned.
assigt., assignment.
assn., association.
assoc., associate; associated; association.
Assoc. Sc., Associate in Science. *Brit.*
A.S.S.R., Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.
Asst., assistant.
ass't., assessment.
A.S.S.U., American Sunday School Union.
Assyr., Assyrian.
A. St., alto-stratus.
A.S.T.M., American Society for Testing Materials.
astr., astronomer; astronomical; astronomy.
astrol., astrologer; astrological; astrology.
astron., astronomer, astronomical; astronomy.
astrophys., astrophysics; astrophysical.
asym., **asymm.**, asymmetric; asymmetrical.
A/T, American terms. *Grain Trade.*
at., atmospheres; atomic; attorney.
a.t., ampere turn, *or* turns; arch treasurer; assay ton.
a tem., a tempo.
athl., athletics.
Atl., Atlantic.
atm., atmosphere, *or* atmospheres; atmospheric.
atm. press., atmospheric pressure.
at. no., atomic number.
ats., at suit of. *Law.*
A.T.S., American Temperance Society; American Tract Society; Army Transport Service.
att., attorney.
Att. Gen., Attorney General.
attrib., attribute; attributive; attributively.
atty., attorney.
Atty. Gen., Attorney General.
at. vol., atomic volume.
at. wt., atomic weight.
Au, aurum (gold). *Chem.*
A.U., astronomical unit.
A.U., **Å.U.**, **A.u.**, **Å.u.**, **a.u.**, **å.u.**, angstrom unit.
au., aunes (F., ells).
A.U.A., American Unitarian Association.
A.U.C., Ab Urbe Condita; Anno Urbis Conditae.
aud., auditor.
Aud.-Gen., Auditor-General.
Aufl., Auflage (G., edition).
Aug., August; Augustan; Augustus.
aug., augmentative; augmented.
Aur., Aurelius.
aur., aurum.
Aus., Austria; Austrian.
Ausg., Ausgabe (G., edition).
Aust., Austin; Austria; Austria-Hungary; Austrian.
Aust.-Hung., Austria-Hungary.
Austral., Australia; Australian; Australasia; Australasian.
aut., automatic.
auth., authentic; author; authoress; authorized.
Auth. Ver., Authorized Version.
auto., automatic; automotive.
aux., **auxil.**, auxiliary.
A.V., Artillery Volunteers; Authorized Version (of the Bible).
a.v., **A/V.**, ad valorem.
av., avenue; average; avoirdupois.
a.v., annos vixit (L., he lived [so many] years).
A.V.D., Army Veterinary Department.
avdp., avoirdupois.
ave., avenue.
avg., average.
avoir., avoirdupois.
A.V.S., Army Veterinary Service.
A/W., actual weight; all water. *Transp.*
A.W.G., American wire gauge.
A.W.L., artesian well lease (*Australia*). — *or* **a.w.l.**, absent with leave.
A.W.O.L., absent without leave.
Ax., axis. *Optics.*
ax., axiom.
A.Y.M., Ancient York Mason; Ancient York Masonry.
Az, azote. *Chem.*
az., azure.

B, bid; bond (class B); bluish (*Dyeing*); boron (*Chem.*); flux density; a Fraunhofer line caused by terrestrial oxygen; benzene (*Chem.*).
B., Bartholomew, Beatrice, Benjamin, and other personal names; Bacillus; Baumé; Beata; Beatus; Bible; Boston; British. — *or* **b.**, bachelor; balboa; bancus; baron; bass; basso; bat; battery; bay; bicuspid; bishop (*Chess*); bolivar; bolivano; book; born; brass; breadth; brother; buccal; bug (bed bug).
B., Beatrice. *Cataloguing.*
B., Benjamin. *Cataloguing.*
b, bel (*Elec.*); bicuspid (*Dent.*).
B/—, bag; bale. *Com.*
Ba, barium. *Chem.*
B.A., Baccalaureus Agriculturae (L., Bachelor of Agriculture); Baccalaureus Artium (L., Bachelor of Arts); British Academy; British America; British Association (for the Advancement of Science); Buenos Aires.
ba., bachelor.
B.Acc., Bachelor of Accounting.
bach., bachelor.
back., backwardation.
Bact., bacteriology.
B.A.F., British Air Force.
B.Ag., **B.Agr.**, Baccalaureus Agriculturae (L., Bachelor of Agriculture).
B. Ag. Sc., Bachelor of Agricultural Science.
bal., balance; balancing.
Bald., Baldwin.
Balt., Balthasar; Baltimore.
B. & F. B. S., British and Foreign Bible Society.
B. & Fl., Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher.
B. & S., Brown & Sharpe (see WIRE GAUGE).
B. and S., brandy-and-soda.
bank., banking.
B.A.O., Bachelor of Obstetrics.
Bap., Baptist.
bap., baptized.
Bapt., Baptist; Baptiste.
bapt., baptized.
Bar., Baruch.
bar., barleycorn; barometer; barometric; barrel; barrister.
B.Ar., Bachelor of Architecture.
Barb., Barbados; Barbara.
B.Arch., Bachelor of Architecture.
barit., baritone.
Barn., Barnard.
barr., barrister.
Bart., Baronet; Barthelemi; Bartholomaus; Bartholomew.
Bas., Basilius.
B.A.S., **B. A. Sc.**, Bachelor of Agricultural Science; Bachelor of Applied Science.
bat., **batt.**, battalion; battery.
batn., battalion.
batty., battery.
B.A.U., British Association unit.
Bav., Bavarian.
B.A.W.R.A., Bawra.
BB., Bände (G., volumes); Beati.
BB., Bureau of the Budget.
B.B., Blue Book.
b.b., bail bond (*Law*); bill book (*Com.*); break bulk.
B.B.A., Bachelor of Business Administration.
B.B.C., British Broadcasting Corporation. — *or* **b.b.c.**, baseball club.
bbl., barrel; barrels.
bbls., barrels.
B.C., Bachelor of Chemistry; Bachelor of Commerce; Board of Control; British candles (*Optics*); British Columbia. — *or* **B.C.**, before Christ. — *or* **b.c.**, bad character (*Brit. Army*); bass clarinet; battery commander; bicycle club; boat club.
B/C, bill for collection.
B.C.E., Bachelor of Chemical Engineering; Bachelor of Civil Engineering.
Bch., Burchard.
B.Ch., **B.Chir.**, Baccalaureus Chirurgiae (L., Bachelor of Surgery).
B. Ch. D., Baccalaureus Chirurgiae Dentium (L., Bachelor of Dental Surgery).
B.C.L., Bachelor of Civil Law.
B.C.M., British Consular Mail.
B.Com., **B.Comm.**, Bachelor of Commerce.
B.C.P., Book of Common Prayer.
B.C.S., Bachelor of Chemical Science. — *or* **B. Com. Sc.**, Bachelor of Commercial Science.
B.D., Bachelor of Divinity.
Bd., Band (G., volume).
Bd., **B/d**, brought down. *Bookkeeping.*
B/D, bank draft. — *or* **B.D.**, bills discounted.
bd., band; board; bond; bound.
bd., bundle.
Bde., Brigade; Bände (G., volumes).
bd. ft., board foot.
B.D.S., Bachelor of Dental Surgery.
bds., bundles.
bds., (bound in) boards.
B.D.Sc., Bachelor of Dental Science.
Be, beryllium. *Chem.*
Bé., Baumé.
B.E., Bachelor of Education; Bachelor of Elocution; Bachelor of Engineering; Bank of England; Board of Education. — *or* **B/E**, *or* **b.e.**, bill of exchange.
bearb., bearbeitet (G., revised).
Beau. & Fl., Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher.
Beds., Bedfordshire.
B.E.E., Bachelor of Electrical Engineering.
bef., before.
B.E.F., British Expeditionary Force, *or* Forces.
Bel., Belgian; Belgic; Belgium; Belinda.
Belg., Belgian; Belgic; Belgium.
Ben., Benjamin.
Bened., Benedict.
B.Eng., Bachelor of Engineering.
B.Eng.A., Bachelor of Agricultural Engineering.
Benj., Benjamin.
Ber., Berlin.
Berks, Berkshire.
Bern., Bernard; Bernhard.
Bernh., Bernhard.
Bert., Bertram.
B.E.S.A., British Engineering Standards Association.
B. ès L., Bachelier ès Lettres (F., Bachelor of Letters).
B.E.S.L., British Empire Service League.
B. ès S., Bachelier ès Sciences (F., Bachelor of Sciences).
Bess., Bessemer.
bet., between.
B.F., Bachelor of Finance; Bachelor of Forestry.
B/F, brought forward. *Bookkeeping.*
bf, **b.f.**, bold-faced (type).
b.f., firkin of beer.
B.F.A., Bachelor of Fine Arts.
b. fir., firkin of butter.
B.G., Birmingham (wire) gauge; Brigadier General. *Brit.*
bg., bag.
b.g., bay gelding.
bg. adj., brigade adjutant.
bg. c., brigade commander.
bgs., bags.
bg. sf. p. o., brigade staff petty officer.
B.H., Bachelor of Humanics.
b.h., bay horse.
B.H.N., Brotherhood of the Holy Name (of Jesus).
B.H.P., **b.h.p.**, brake horsepower. *Mech.*
B.H.T., Brotherhood of the Holy Trinity (Oxford).
B.Hy., Bachelor of Hygiene.
Bi, bismuth. *Chem.*
B.I., British India.
B.I.A., Bureau of Insular Affairs.
Bib., Bible; Biblical.
Bibl., **bibl.**, biblical; bibliographical; bibliotheca (L., library).
bibliog., bibliography.
bicarb. Sodium bicarbonate.
biog., biographer; biographical; biography.
biol., biological; biologist; biology.
B.I.S., Bank for International Settlements.
bis., bissextile.
B.J., Bachelor of Journalism.
bk., backwardation; bank; block; book.
bkg., banking.
bklr., black letter. *Bibliog.*
bkpt., bankrupt.
bks., banks; books. — *or* **B.K.S.**, barracks.
bkt., basket; bracket.
B.L., Bachelor of Laws; Bachelor of Letters; breech-loading (*Mil.*).
B/L, bill of lading.
Bl., The Blessed.
bl., bale; barrel; black.
b.l., bill of lading; breech-loader; breech-loading.
bldg., **blg.**, building.
bldr., builder.
B.L.E., Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
B.Li., Bachelor of Literary Interpretation.
B.Lit(t)., Baccalaureus Lit(t)erarum (L., Bachelor of Literature, *or* of Letters).
blk., black; block.
B.LL., Baccalaureus Legum (L., Bachelor of Laws).
B.L.R., breech-loading rifle; breech-loading rifled (gun).
B.L.S., Bachelor of Library Science.
bls., bales; barrels.
blvd., boulevard.
B.M., Baccalaureus Medicinae (L., Bachelor of Medicine); Baccalaureus Musicae (L., Bachelor of Music); Beata Maria (L., the blessed Mary); bishop and martyr; British Museum. — *or* **b.m.**, balneum marinum (L., seawater bath); bay mare; beatae memoriae (L., of blessed memory); bene merenti (L., to the well-deserving); board measure; brigade major.
B.M.A., British Medical Association.
B.M.E., Bachelor of Mining Engineering. — *or* **B. Mech.E.**, Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering.
B.Met., Bachelor of Metallurgy.
B.Mus., Bachelor of Music; British Museum.
B.M.V., Beata Maria Virgo (L., Blessed Mary the Virgin).
Bn. Baron; Battalion.
B.N., bank note.
B.N.A., British North America; Basle Nomina Anatomica (L., Basle anatomical nomenclature).
Bnss., Baroness.
B.O., Bachelor of Oratory; Board of Ordnance.
b.o., bad order (*Transport*); branch office; buyer's option.
b/o, brought over. *Bookkeeping.*
B. of H., Band of Hope.
Boh., Bohemia; Bohemian.
Bohem., Bohemian.
Bol., Bolivia.
B.O.L., Bachelor of Oriental Languages.
Boni., Boniface.
bor., boron; borough.
B.O.T., Board of Trade.
bot., botanical; botanist; botany; bottle.
B.O.U., British Ornithologists' Union.
boul., boulevard.
B.P., Baccalaureus Pharmaciae (L., Bachelor of Pharmacy); Baccalaureus Philosophiae (L., Bachelor of Philosophy); Beatus Paulus; Beatus Petrus; British Pharmacopoeia; British Public.
bp., birthplace; bishop.
b.p., below proof; boiling point; bonum publicum (L., public good); brown powder. — *or* **B/P**, bill of parcels; bills payable.
B. Pay., bills payable.
b.p.b., bank post bill, *or* bills.
B.P.C. British Pharmaceutical Codex.
B.Pd., **B.Pe.**, Baccalaureus Pedagogiae (L., Bachelor of Pedagogy).
B.P.E., Bachelor of Physical Education.
B.Phil., Baccalaureus Philosophiae (L., Bachelor of Philosophy).
bpl., birthplace.
B.P.O.E., Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.
Bp. Suff., Bishop Suffragan.
B.Py., Bachelor of Pedagogy.
b.q., bene quiescat (L., May he rest well).
bque., barque.
Br, bromine. *Chem.*
Br., British.
B.R., Banco Regis, *or* Banco Reginae (LL., the King's, *or* Queen's, Bench). — *or* **B/R.**, Bill of Rights.
br., branch; brig; bronze; brother; brown (*Turf*).
b.r., **B/R**, bills receivable.
Br. Am., British America
Braz., Brazil; Brazilian.
B.R.C.S., British Red Cross Society.
B. Rec., **b. rec.**, bills receivable.
Bret., Breton.
brev., brevet; brevetted.
brg., bearing.
br. g., brown gelding.
br. h., brown horse.
Brig., Brigade; Brigadier.
Brig. Gen., Brigadier General.
Brit., Britain; Britannia; Britannica; Britannicus; British.
Brit. Mus., British Museum.
brl., barrel.
brls., barrels.
br. m., brown mare.
bro., brother.
bros., brothers.
brt., brought.
Brth., Berthold.
Bru., Bruno.
bryol., bryology.
Bs., bolivars.
B.S., Bachelor of Science; Bachelor of Surgery; Bottom Settlings; British Standard.
B/s, bags; bales.
b.s., balance sheet; bottom settlings. — *or* **B/S**, bill of sale; bill of store.
B.S.A., Bachelor of Science in Agriculture; Botanical Society of America; Boy Scouts of America; British South Africa.
B.S. (Agr.), Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.
B.S.A.P., British South Africa Police.
B.Sc., Baccalaureus Scientiae (L., Bachelor of Science).
B.Sc.Agr., Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.
B.S.(Cer.E.), Bachelor of Science in Ceramic Engineering.
B.Sc.F., **B.Sc.For.**, Bachelor of Science in Forestry.
B.Sc.Tech., Bachelor of Technical Science.
B.S.D., Bachelor of Didactic Science.
B.S.Ed., Bachelor of Science in Education.
bsh., bushel.
B.S. in Econ., Bachelor of Science in Economics.
bskt., basket.
B.S.L., Botanical Society of London.
Bs/L., bills of lading.
B.S.M., Battalion Sergeant Major.
B.S.M.E., **B.S. (Min.E.)**, Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering.
B.S.P., Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy.
Bt., Baronet.
bt., bought.
B.T., Baccalaureus Theologiae (L., Bachelor of Theology); Board of Trade.
B.T.C., Bachelor of Textile Chemistry.
bt. c., battalion commander.
B.T.E., Bachelor of Textile Engineering.
B. Th., Bachelor of Theology.
B. Th. U., British thermal unit.
Btry., Battery.
B.T.U., Board of Trade unit.
B.T.U., **B tu**, British thermal unit, *or* units.
bu., bureau; bushel; bushels.
Bu, butyl. *Chem.*
buck., buckram. *Bookbinding.*
Bucks, Buckinghamshire.
B.U.J., Baccalaureus utriusque Juris (L., Bachelor of Both (canon and civil) Laws).
bul., bulletin.
Bulg., Bulgaria; Bulgarian.
bull., bulletin.
bur., bureau.
burl., burlesque.
bus., bushels; business.
bush., bushel.
B.V., Beata Virgo (L., Blessed Virgin).
B/v, book value.
b.v., bene vale (L., farewell).
B.V.M., Beata Virgo Maria (L., Blessed Virgin Mary).
B.V.Sc., Bachelor of Veterinary Science.
bvt., brevet; brevetted.
B.W.G., Birmingham wire gauge.
B.W.I., British West Indies.
Bx., Beatrix. *Cataloguing.*
Bx., Brix (scale).
bx., box.
bxs., boxes.
by. c., battery commander.
B.Y.P.U., Baptist Young People's Union.
Bz, benzoyl. *Chem.*
Bz., benzene.

C, carbon (*Chem.*); chemical constant (*Phys. Chem.*); concentration (*Phys. Chem.*); Curie's constant (*Phys. Chem.*); molecular heat (*Phys. Chem.*); a Fraunhofer line characteristic of hydrogen (*Astrophysics*); coulomb.
C., Charles, Charlotte, Cyrus, and other personal names; Catholic; Celsius; Celtic; Gaius. — *or* **c.**, calends; can; canine (teeth); capacity (*Elec.*); cape; caput; carbon; carton; case; cathode; cent; centavo; center; centime, *or* centimes; centigrade; centimeter; centum; century; cervical; chairman; chancellor; chancery; chapter; chief; child; church; circa; circiter; circum (L., about); cirrus (*Meteor.*); colt; companion; conductor; confessor; congius (L., gallon); congress; conservative; consul; copper; copyright; corps; cost; coupon; court; cubic (*Volumetry*); currency; current; cuspid; cutter; codex; candle; hundredweight.
C., Charlotte. *Cataloguing.*
C., Charles; Carl; Carlo. *Cataloguing.*
c., cent; centime; copy.
c, centi- (hundredth); specific heat. *Physics.*
Ca, calcium. *Chem.*
C.A., Central America; Chartered Accountant; Coast Artillery; Confederate Army. — **or c.a.**, chartered accountant; chief accountant; church association; coll' arco; commercial agent; consular agent; cor anglais; controller of accounts; county alderman; court of appeal.
C/A, capital account; close annealed; commercial agent; credit account; current account.
ca., case, *or* cases (*Law*); cathode; centare; circa.
C a/c, current account.
CAC, **C.A.C.**, Coast Artillery Corps.
c.-à-d., **c'est-à-dire** (F., that is to say; that is).
Cadwal., Cadwallader.
caet. par., var. of CET. PAR.
C.A.F., **c.a.f.**, cost and freight; cost, assurance, and freight.
Cal., California; large calorie *or* calories.
cal., calando; calendar; calends; caliber; calomel; small calorie *or* calories.
Calif., California.
Calv., Calvin.
Cam., Cambridge; Camillus.
Camb., Cambridge.
Cambs, Cambridgeshire.
Can., Canada; Canadian.
can., cancellation; canon; canto; cantoris.
C. and D., **c. and d.**, collection and delivery.
C. and F., **c. and f.**, cost and freight.
C. and I., **c. and i.**, cost and insurance.
Cant., Canterbury; Canticles.
Cantab., Cantabrigiensis (L., of Cambridge).
cantab., cantabile.
Cantuar., Cantuaria (LL., Canterbury); Cantuariensis (LL., of Canterbury).
cap., capiat (L., let him take); capitalize; captain; capitulum, caput (L., chapter).
cap., capital.
caps., capitals, i.e., capital letters.
Capt., Captain.
Car., Carolus (L., Charles).
car., carat; carpentry.
Card., Cardinal.
card., cardamom.
ca. resp., capias ad respondendum.
Caro., Caroline.
carp., carpentry.
Cas., Casimir. *Cataloguing.*
ca. sa., capias ad satisfaciendum.
cash., cashier.
Cat., Catalan.
cat., catalogue; cataplasm; catechism.
Catal., Catalan.
catal., catalogue.
Cath., Catherine; Catholic. — *or* **cath.**, cathedral.
caus., causation; causative.
cav., cavalier; cavalry.
c.a.v., curia advisari vult.
Cb, columbium. *Chem.*
Cb., Cambridge.
C.B., Cape Breton; Chirurgiae Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Surgery); Common Bench; Companion of the Bath.
C/B, cashbook.
c.b., cashbook; cavalry brigade; center of buoyancy; confined to barracks; county borough (*Brit.*).
C.B.E., Commander (of the Order) of the British Empire.
c. bl., carte blanche.
C.B.S., Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament.
C.C., Cape Colony; Code Civil. — *or* **c.c.**, cashier's check; chancery cases; chess club; chief clerk; circuit court; city council; city councilor; civil court; clerk of the (privy) council; common councilman; company commander; compte courant (F., current account); consular clerk; contra credit; county clerk; county commissioner; county council; county councilor; county court; cricket club; crown cases; crown clerk; curate in charge.

cc., chapters. — *or* **c.c.**, cubic centimeters.
C.C.A., Chief Clerk of the Admiralty; Circuit Court of Appeals; County Court of Appeals.
CCC, Commodity Credit Corporation; Civilian Conservation Corps; Corpus Christi College.
ccm, centimeters.
C.C.P., Code of Civil Procedure; Court of Common Pleas.
C.C.R., Crown Cases Reserved.
C. Cr. P., Code of Criminal Procedure.
C.C.S., Casualty Clearing Station. *Brit.*
CD, condemned.
Cd, cadmium. *Chem.*
C.D., Chancery Division.
C/D, certificate of deposit.
c.d., cash discount; colla destra (It., with the right hand) (*Mus.*); cum dividendo (L., with dividend).
C.D.S., **C.D.S.O.**, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.
cds., cards.
c.d.v., carte de visite.
Ce, cerium. *Chem.*
CE, **C.E.**, Corps of Engineers.
C.E., Chemical Engineer; Chief Engineer; Christian Endeavor; Church of England; Civil Engineer; Common Era.
C.E.F., Canadian Expeditionary Force, *or* Forces.
cel., celebrated.
Cel., **Cels.**, Celsius.
Celt., Celtic.
cen., central; century.
cent., centigrade; centime; centimeter; centimeters; central; centum; century.
centig., centigrade.
ceram., ceramics.
cert., certificate; certify.
certif., certificate; certificated.
cet. par., ceteris paribus.
c/f, carried forward. *Bookkeeping.*
C.F., Chaplain to the Forces. — *or* **c.f.**, cantus firmus.
cf., calf (binding); confer (L., compare).
C.F., **c.f.**, cost and freight.
C. F. and I., **c. f. and i.**, cost, freight, and insurance.
C.F.I., **c.f.i.**, cost, freight, and insurance.
c.f.m., cubic feet a minute.
c.f.s., cubic feet a second.
C.G., Coast Guard. — *or* **c.g.**, captain general; captain of the guard; center of gravity; commanding general; commissary general; consul general.
cg., centigram; centigrams.
C.G.H., Cape of Good Hope.
C.G.I.T., Canadian Girls in Training.
C.G.M., Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.
cgm., centigram.
C.G.S., Chief of General Staff; Commissary General of Subsistence.
C.G.S., **c.g.s.**, **cgs**, centimeter-gram-second (system) (see in Vocabulary).
c.g.s.e., **cgse.**, centimeter-gram-second-electrostatic (system).
c.g.s.m., **cgsm.**, centimeter-gram-second-electromagnetic (system).
C.G.T., Confédération Générale du Travail (F., General Confederation of Labor).
C.G.T.U., Confédération Générale du Travail Unitaire (F., General Federation of United Labor).
CH, concentration of hydrogen ions in moles per liter. *Phys. Chem.*
Ch., Charles; Charlotte; China; Chinese. — *or* **ch.**, chaldron; chancery; chapter; check (*Chess*); chervontsi; chestnut; chief; child; children; chirurgeon; chirurgiae (L., of surgery); choir (organ); church.
C.H., Captain of the Horse; clearinghouse; Companion of Honor (Order).
ch., chain; chapter; check (*Chess*).
c.h., courthouse; customhouse.
Chal., **Chald.**, Chaldaic; Chaldaism; Chaldean; Chaldee.
chal., chaldron.
Chamb., Chamberlain.
Chanc., Chancellor; Chancery.
chap., chaplain; chapter.
Char., Charter.
Chart., chartula. *Pharm.*
Chas., Charles.
Ch.B., Chirurgiae Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Surgery).
Ch. Clk., chief clerk.
Ch.D., Doctor of Chemistry.
chd., chaldron.
Ch.E., Chemical Engineer.
chem., chemical; chemist; chemistry.
Chem. E., Chemical Engineer.
Ches., **Chesh.**, Cheshire.
chg., charge.
ch. g., chestnut gelding.
chgd., charged.
chgs., charges.
Chin., China; Chinese.
Chir. Doct., Chirurgiae Doctor (L., Doctor of Surgery).
Ch. J., Chief Justice.
Ch.M., Chirurgiae Magister (L., Master of Surgery).
chm., chairman; checkmate.
ch. m., chestnut mare.
chmn., chairman.
chn., chain (*Measure*); chairman.
Chq., **chq.**, cheque.
Chr., Christ; Christian; Christina; Christopher.
chr., chrestomathy.
Chris., Christopher.
Chron., Chronicles.
chron., **chronol.**, chronological; chronology.
chs., chapters.
cht., chest.
C.I., Channel Islands; (Order of the) Crown of India.
C/I, certificate of insurance.
Ci., cirrus.
c.i., cast iron; corrugated iron (*Roofing*).
C.I., c.i., cost and insurance.
C. I. and F., **c. i. and f.**, cost, insurance, and freight.
Cic., Cicero.
C.I.C., **C.-I.-C.**, Commander in Chief.
Ci. Cu., cirro-cumulus.
C.I.D., Criminal Investigation Department.
C.I.E., Companion (of the Order) of the Indian Empire.
cie., compagnie (F., company).
C.I.F., **c.i.f.**, cost, insurance, and freight.
C. I. F. and C., **c. i. f. and c.**, cost, insurance, freight, and charges.
C. I. F. and E., **c. i. f. and e.**, cost, insurance, freight, and exchange.
C. I. F. and I., **c. i. f. and i.**, cost, insurance, freight, and interest.
C.I.F.C. and I., **c.i.f.c. and i.**, cost, insurance, freight, collection, and interest.
Cin., Cincinnati.
C. in C., Commander in Chief.
cir., circa; circiter; circular; circum (L., about).
cir. bkr., circuit breaker.
circ., circa; circiter; circum (L., about).
Ci. St., cirro-stratus.
cit., citation; cited; citizen.
C.I.V., City Imperial Volunteers· Colonial Imperial Volunteers.
civ., civil; civilian.
cj., conjectural.
C.J., Chief Judge; Chief Justice.
C. J. Can., Corpus Juris Canonici.
C. J. Civ., Corpus Juris Civilis.
ck., cask; check.
cks., casks; checks.
Cl, chlorine. *Chem.*
Cl., Claude; Clodius.
C.L., Commander (of the Order) of Leopold; Conditional Lease (*Queensland*).
C/L, cash letter.
cl., centiliter; claim; class; clause; clearance; clergyman; clerk; cloth.
c.l., carload; carload lots; civil law; common law.
clar., clarinet.
Clar., Clarence.
class., classic; classical; classification.
Clb., Caleb.
C.L.D., Doctor of Civil Law.
c.l.d., cost laid down.
cld., cleared; colored.
Clem., Clemens; Clement
clin., clinical.
clk., clerk; clock.
C.L.P.A., Common Law Procedure Act.
Cls., Claudius. *Cataloguing.*
C.L.S.C., Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.
C.M., Certificated Master, *or* Mistress; Chirurgiae Magister (L., Master in Surgery); common meter.
cm., centimeter, *or* centimeters.
c.m., carat métrique (F., metric carat); causa mortis (L., by reason of death); church missionary; corresponding member; court-martial; cras mane (L., tomorrow morning) (*Pharm.*).
Cma., Camilla. *Cataloguing.*
C.M.D., common meter double.
cmdg., commanding.
C.M.G., Companion (of the Order) of St. Michael and St. George.
cml., commercial.
C.M.S., Church Missionary Society.
c.m.s., cras mane sumendus.
C.M.T.C., Citizens' Military Training Camp.
C.N., Code Napoléon.
C/N, circular note (*Bank.*); credit note (*Com.*).
c.n., cras nocte (L., tomorrow night). *Pharm.*
Cn., Gnaeus.
c.n.s., cras nocte sumendus.
Co, cobalt. *Chem.*
C.O., Colonial Office; Commanding Officer; Criminal Office; Crown Office.
C/O, cash order. *Banking.*
co., colon; county. — *or* **Co.**, company.
c.o., compte ouvert (F., open account). — *or* **c/o**, care of.
c/o, carried over. *Bookkeeping.*
coad., coadjutor.
coch., **cochl.**, cochleare (L., a spoonful). *Med.*
cod., codex.
C.O.D. *or* **c.o.d.**, cash on delivery; collect on delivery.
Cod. Arg., Codex Argenteus.
Cod. Civ., Code Civil.
codd., codices.
Code N., Code Napoléon.
coeff., coefficient.
C.O.F., Catholic Order of Foresters.
C. of E., Church of England.
C. of G.H., Cape of Good Hope.
C. of S., Chief of Staff.
cog., cognate.
Col., Colorado; Colossians; Columbia.
col., cola (L., strain) (*Pharm.*); coliander (*Pharm.*); collected; collections; collector; college; collegiate; colonel; colonial; colony; color; colored; column.
coll., colleague; collect; collection, or collections; collective; collector; college; collegiate; colloquial; colloquially.
collab., collaboration; collaborator. *Music.*
collat., collateral; collaterally.
Coll/L, collection letter.
colloq., colloquial; colloquialism; colloquially.
collr., collector.
Colo., Colorado.
Coloss., Colossians.
com., comedy; comic; comma; commander; commentary; commerce; commercial; commission; commissioned; commissioner; committee; commodore; common; commoner; commonly; commune; communicate; communicated; communication; community.
Com. Arr., Committee of Arrangements.
comdg., commanding.
comdr., commander.
comdt., commandant.
Com.-in-Chf., Commander in Chief.
comm., commander; commentary; commerce; commission; committee; commonwealth.
commissr., commissioner.
commn., commission.
commod., commodity.
com. off., commissioned officer.
comp., companion; comparative; compare; comparison; compensating; compilation; compiled; compiler; composer; composition; compositor; compositus (L., compound); compound; compounded (*Pharm.*); comprising.
Compa., Company.
compar., comparative; comparison.
compy., company.
Comr., Commissioner.
Com. Ver., Common Version (of the Bible).
con., concerto; conclusion; conformist; conjunx (L., wife) (*Law*); connection; consol; consolidated; consul; contra; conundrum; conversation.
conc., concerning; concilium (L., council) (*Eccles.*).
conc., concentrated; concentrate; concentration.
concd., concentrated.
conch., conchology.
concn., concentration.
con. cr., contra credit.
cond., conducted (*Mus.*); conductivity; conductor.
conf., confectio (L., confection) (*Pharm.*); confer (L., compare); conference; confessor.
Confed., Confederate.
Cong., Congress; Congressional; Congregational; Congregationalist; Congregationist.
congs., congius (L., gallon) (*Pharm.*); congregation.
Congl., Congregational.
conj., conjunction; conjunctive; conjugation.
Conn., Connecticut.
Conr., Conrad. *Cataloguing.*
cons., consecrated; consolidated; consonant; constable; constitution; constitutional; construction; consul; consulting.
con. sect., conic section *or* sections.
consol., consolidated.
cons. sp., constant speed.
Const., Constantin. — *or* **const.**, constable; constant; constitution.
constr., construction; construed.
Cont., Continental.
cont., containing; contents; continent; continue; continued; contra; contract.
cont. bon. mor., contra bonos mores.
contd., continued.
contemp., contemporary.
contg., containing.
contin., continued; continuer; continuetur.
contr., contract; contracted; contraction; contractions; contralto; contrary; control; controller.
contrib., contributor.
conv., convent; convention; conversation; converter.
co-op., co-operative.
co-ops., co-operatives.
Cop., Copernican; Coptic.
cop., copper; copyrighted.
Copt., Coptic.
coq., coque (L., boil). *Pharm.*
Cor., Corinthians; Cornelia; Cornelius.
cor., corner; cornet; coroner; corpus; corrected; correction; corrective; correlative; correspondence; correspondent; corresponding; corrupted; corruption.
Cord., Cordelia.
Cor. Mem., Corresponding Member.
Corn., Cornelius; Cornish; Cornwall.
Cornw., Cornwall.
corol., **coroll.**, corollary.
corp., corporal; corporation.
Corp. Jur. Civ., Corpus Juris Civilis.
corpn., corporation.
Corpus Jur. Can., Corpus Juris Canonici.
corr., correspond; correspondence; correspondent; corresponding; corrupt; corrupted; corruption; corrected.
corresp., correspondence; corresponding.
Corr. Fell., Corresponding Fellow.
Corr. Mem., Corresponding Member.
Cor. Sec., Corresponding Secretary.
cort., cortex. *Med. & Pharm.*
C.O.S., Charity Organization Society; Chief of Section (*Mil.*).
cos, cosine.
cos., companies; counties.
c.o.s., cash on shipment.
cosec, cosecant.
cosech, cosecans hyperbolicus. See HYPERBOLIC FUNCTIONS.
cosh, hyperbolic cosine. See HYPERBOLIC FUNCTIONS.
coss., consules (L., consuls).
cot, cotangent.
coth, hyperbolic cotangent. See HYPERBOLIC FUNCTIONS.
covers, coversed sine.
Coy., **coy.**, company.
Cp., Christoph.
C.P., Cape Province; center of pressure; Chief Patriarch; Common Prayer; Conditional Purchase (*Australia*); Congregatio Passionis (L., Congregation of the Passion, i.e., Passionist Fathers). — *or* **c.p.**, chemically pure; civil power; clerk of the peace; code of procedure; common pleas; court of probate.
C/P, charter party. *Merc.*
cp., compare.
c.p., candle power; center of pressure.
c/p, custom of port. *Grain Trade.*
Cp, cassiopeium; molecular heat at constant pressure.
C.P.A., Certified Public Accountant; Chartered Public Accountant; Coal Prospecting Area (*Australia*).
C.P.C., Clerk of the Privy Council.
cpd., compound.
c.p.f.f., cost plus fixed fee.
C.P.H., Certificate in Public Health.
cpl., corporal.
C.P.M., common particular meter. *Hymnol.*
c.p.o., chief petty officer.
C.P.S., Clerk of Petty Sessions; Custos Privati Sigilli.
cps., coupons.
cpt., counterpoint.
Cr, chromium. *Chem.*
C.R., Camping Reserve (lands) (*Australia*); Carolus Rex (L., King Charles); Carolina Regina (L., Queen Caroline); Chief Ranger (*Foresters*); Civis Romanus (L., a Roman citizen); Custos Rotulorum. — *or* **c.r.**, carrier's risk; center of resistance; class rate; company rate; company's risk.
cr., center; created; credit; creek; crown.
cr., creditor.
craniol., craniology.
craniom., craniometry.
C.R.B., Commission for Relief in Belgium.
cres., **cresc.**, crescendo
crim., criminal.
crim. con., criminal conversation.
crit., critical; criticism; criticized.
C.R.O.M., Confederación Regional Obrera Mexicana (Sp., Mexican Sectional Labor Federation).
cross., crossing.
crs., credits; creditors.
Crsp., Crispian; Crispin; Crispus.
cryst., crystallized; crystalline; crystallography.
crystal., crystallography.
Cs, cesium. *Chem.*
Cs., Caesar.
C.S., Christian Science; Christian Scientist; Confederate States; Custos Sigilli. — *or* **c.s.**, capital stock; chemical society; civil service; clerk of session; clerk to the signet; commissary of subsistence; court of sessions.
C/S, colliery screened. *Coal Trade.*
c/s, cases.
cs., cases; commanders; communis (L., common).
c.s., cast steel; colla sinistra.
C.S.A., Confederate States of America; Confederate States Army.
C.S.B., Bachelor of Christian Science.
C.S.C., Civil Service Club; Congregationis Sanctae Crucis (L., of the Order of the Holy Cross) (*R.C.Ch.*); Conspicuous Service Cross.
CSC, Civil Service Commission.
csc, cosecant.
C.S.D., Doctor of Christian Science.
C.S.I., Companion of (the Order of) the Star of India.
csk., cask.
C.S.N., Confederate States Navy.
C.S.O., Chief Signal Officer; Chief Staff Officer.
Cs. o. S., Chiefs of Section. *Mil.*
Csp., Caspar.
C.S.P., Congregation of St. Paul (the Paulists).
C.S.R., Certified Shorthand Reporter.
C.SS.R., Congregatio Sanctissimi Redemptoris (L., Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer) (Redemptorist Fathers).
Ct, celtium. *Chem.*
Ct., Connecticut.
C/T., cable transfer; Californian terms (*Grain Trade*).
ct., cent; centum (L., a hundred); count; county; court.
c.t., certified teacher; commercial traveler; communication trenches.
c. t. a., cum testamento annexo.
C.T.A.U., Catholic Total Abstinence Union.
C.T.B., Chief of Tariff Bureau.
CTC, Citizens' Training Camps *or* Corps.
ctf., certificate.
ctge., cartage.
C. Theod., Codex Theodosianus.
ctl., cental; centals
ctn, cotangent.
cto., concerto.
c. to S., **c. to s.**, carting to shipside.
ctr., center.
cts., centimes; cents; certificates.
Cu, cuprum. *Chem.*
Cu., cumulus.
cu., cubic; cumulus (*Meteorol.*).
cub., cubic.
cu. cm., cubic centimeter.
cu. in., cubic inch.
cuj., cujus (L., of which).
Cumb., Cumberland. *Eng.*
cum div. *or* **d.**, cum dividendo (L., with dividend).
cum int., cum (with) interest.
cum. pref., cumulative preference.
Cu. Nb., cumulo-nimbus.
cur., currency.
cur., **curr.**, **curt.**, current (of the present month).
cur. adv. vult, curia advisari vult.
CV, cheval-vapeur. *Mech.* See HORSEPOWER.
C.V., Common Version (of the Bible).
cv., **cvt.**, convertible (bonds).
Cv, molecular heat at constant volume.
C.V.O., Commander of the (Royal) Victorian Order.
CW, continuous wave. *Radio.*
CWA, Civil Works Administration.
cwt., hundredweight.
Cy, cyanogen.
cy., capacity; county; currency; cycles.
cyc., cycling; cyclopedia; cyclopedic.
cyclo., cyclopedia; cyclopedic.
cyl., cylinder; cylindrical.
Cym., Cymric.
C.Z., (Panama) Canal Zone.
Cz. kr., Czechoslovakian kronen.

D, deuterium (*Chem.*); derivation (*Math.*); one of two Fraunhofer lines caused by sodium; flux density.
D., Daniel, David, and other personal names; December; degree of curve (*Math.*); Department (*U. S. Army*); Deus (L., God); Dominus (L., Lord); Don; double (*Hymnology*); Dublin; Duchess; Duke; Dutch. — *or* **d.**, da (L., give) (*Pharm.*); dam (in pedigrees); date; daughter; day, *or* days; dead; deciduous; decretum (L., decree); degree; democrat; democratic; denarii; denarius; density (*Physics*); deputy; deserter; detur, dentur (L., let there be given, sing. and pl.) (*Pharm.*); dextro- (*Chem.*); diameter; didymium (*Chem.*); died; dime; dinar; diopter, *or* diopters; director (*Bank.*); dividend; dollar; door (*Theat.*); dorsal; dose; double (*Hymnol.*); dowager; dux (L., leader).
D., Decimus, a Roman praenomen.
D., Delia. *Cataloguing.*
D., David. *Cataloguing.*
d, differentiation. *Alg.*
d, deci- (tenth); dyne. *Elec.*
d., denarius, denarii (L., penny; pence); died; angular deformation (*Mech.*); liter.
d., ***d-***, dextro-. *Chem.*
Da., Danish.
D.A., documents for, *or* on acceptance. *Com.*
D. A., District Attorney.
D.A., **d.a.**, direct-action. *Elec.*
D/A, deposit account (*Bank.*); discharge afloat (*Chartering*); documents against acceptance (*Com.*). — *or* **d/a**, days after acceptance.
da., daughter; day; days.
D.Agr., Doctor of Agriculture.
dal., decaliter.
Dall., Dallas's Reports, U.S. Supreme Court.
Dan., Daniel; Danish.
D. and C., Dean and Chapter.
d. and s., demand and supply. *Banking.*
Danl., Daniel.
D.A.R., Daughters of the American Revolution.
D.Arch., Doctor of Architecture.
dat., dative.
dau., daughter.
Dav., David.
D.B., Domesday Book.
db, decibel.
d.b., daybook; doubly biased, double-breasted.
D.B.E., Dame (Commander, Order) of the British Empire.
d.b.h., diameter breast high; diameter at breast height.
D. Bib., **D. Bible**, Douay Bible.
dbk., drawback.
dbl., double.
d.b.n., de bonis non.
D.C., da capo; decimal system (*Cataloguing*); District of Columbia.
D.C., **d.c.**, direct current. *Elec.*
D.-C., **d.-c.**, direct-current.
D.C.L., Doctor of Civil Law.
D.C.M., Distinguished Conduct Medal. *British Army.*
D.Can.L., Doctor of Canon Law.
D C of S, Deputy Chief of Staff.
D.C.S., Deputy Clerk of Sessions; Doctor of Christian Science; Doctor of Commercial Science.
D.C.T., Doctor of Christian Theology.
D.D., Divinitatis Doctor (L., Doctor of Divinity). — *or* **D/D**, demand draft.
D.d., Deo dedit (L., he gave to God).
dd., **d/d**, delivered.
DD, dedicavit (L., he dedicated it).

d.d., dono dedit (L., he gave as a gift); double deck. — *or* **D/D** *or* **D/d**, days after date, or days' (day's) date; days after delivery.
D.D.D., dono dedit, dedicavit (L., he gave and consecrated as a gift); dat, dicat, dedicat (L., he gives, he devotes, he dedicates).
d. d. in d., de die in diem (L., from day to day). *Pharm.*
D.D.S., Doctor of Dental Surgery.
dd/s, delivered sound. *Grain Trade.*
D.D.Sc., Doctor of Dental Science.
D.E., Doctor of Entomology.
Dea., Deacon.
Deb., Deborah.
deb., **deben.**, debenture.
Dec., December.
dec., **decim.**, decimeter.
dec., decani; deceased; declaration; declension; declination; decorative; decrease; decrescendo.
decd., deceased.
decl., declension; declensional.
decoct., decoctum (L., a decoction). *Pharm.*
decresc., decrescendo.
def., defendant; deferred; defined; definite; definition.
deft., defendant.
deg., degree; degrees.
Del., Delaware.
del., delegate; — *or* **delt.**, delineavit (L., he drew).
deld., delivered.
Dem., Democrat, Democratic.
demon., demonstrative.
Den., Denmark.
D.Eng., Doctor of Engineering.
dent., dental; dentist; dentistry.
Dep., deposit (*Bank.*); depot (*Mil.*).
dep., department; departs; departure (*Naut.*); deponent; deposed; deputy.
depr., depreciation.
dept., department; deponent; deputy.
der., **deriv.**, derivation; derivative; derive; derived.
dermatol., dermatology, dermatological.
desc., descendant.
D. ès L., Docteur ès Lettres (F., Doctor of Letters).
desp., despatch.
D. ès S., Docteur ès Sciences (F., Doctor of Sciences).
dess., dessiatine.
destn., destination.
det., detachment. *Mil.*
det., detur (L., let it be given). *Pharm.*
Deut., Deuteronomy.
Dev., Devonshire.
D.F., Dean of the Faculty; Defensor Fidei (L., Defender of the Faith); Districto Federal (*Pg.*, Federal District); Distrito Federal (*Sp.*, Federal District) (*Mex.*); Doctor of Forestry.
D/F, direction-finding. *Radio.*
d.-f., double-fronted.
D.F.A., Division Freight agent; Doctor of Fine Arts.
D.F.C., Distinguished Flying Cross. *Brit.*
D.F.M., Distinguished Flying Medal. *Brit.*
dft., defendant; draft.
D.G., Dei gratia (L., by the grace of God); Deo gratias; Director-General.
dg., decigram.
d.h., deadhead (*Colloq.*); das heisst (G., that is to say).
D.H.L., Doctor of Hebrew Literature.
D.Hy., Doctor of Hygiene.
Di, didymium. *Chem.*
Di., Diana.
di., diameter.
d.i., das ist (G., that is).
D.I.A., Design and Industries Association. *Brit.*
dia., diameter.
diag., **diagr.**, diagram.
dial., dialect; dialectal; dialectic; dialectical.
diam., diameter.
dict., dictator; dictionary.
dieb. alt., diebus alternis (L., on alternate days).
dif., differ; difference.
diff., difference; different; differs.
dig., digest.
dil., dilute; dilutum.
dim., dimension. — *or* **dimin.**, diminuendo; diminutive.
dioc., diocesan; diocese.
dipl., diplomatic; diplomatist.
Dipl. Ing. [G.] Diplomingenieur.
dir., director.
dis., discipline; discount; distance; distant; distribute.
disc., discount; discovered; discoverer.
disch., discharged.
dis. ch., discovered check. *Chess.*
disct., discount.
disp., dispensatory.
diss., dissertation.
dist., discount; distance; distant; distinguish; distinguished; district.
Dist. Atty., District Attorney.
distr., distributed; distributor; distribution.
Div., Divinity.
div., divergence; diversion; divide; divided; dividend; divine; divisi; division; divisor; divorced.
D.J., District Judge; Doctor Juris (L., Doctor of Law).
D.J.S., Doctor of Juridical Science.
dk., dark; deca- (ten); deck; dock; duck (fabric).
dkg, dekagram.
dkl, dekaliter.
dkm, dekameter.
D/L, demand loan.
dl., deciliter.
dl, **d-l**, *or* **d + l**, dextro-levo. *Chem.*
DLB, Deposit Liquidation Board.
D.Lit., **D.Litt.**, Doctor Lit(t)erarum (L., Doctor of Literature, *or* of Letters).
D.L.O., Dead Letter Office.
D.L.S., Doctor of Library Science.
dls., dollars.
D.M., Deputy Master; destro mani; Doctor of Mathematics; Doctor of Medicine; Doctor of Music.
dm., decameter; decimeter.
D.M.D., Dentariae Medicinae Doctor (NL., Doctor of Dental Medicine); Doctor of Mathematics and Didactics.
D.Met., Doctor of Metallurgy.
D.M.S., Doctor of Medical Sciences.
D.Mus., Doctor of Music.
D.N., Dominus Noster (L., Our Lord).
D/N, debit note.
D.N.B., Dictionary of National Biography (British).
D.N.P.P., Dominus Noster Papa Pontifex (L., Our Lord the Pope).
DNT, **D.N.T.**, dinitrotoluene.
D.O., District Officer; Doctor of Oratory; Doctor of Osteopathy.
D/O, **d.o.**, delivery order.
do., ditto (It., the same).
doc., doctor; document.
D.Oec., Doctor Oeconomiae (L., Doctor of Economics).
D.O.L., Doctor of Oriental Languages.
dol., dolce; dollar.
dolls., **dols.**, dollars.
Dom., Dominicus; Dominus.
D.O.M., Deo Optimo Maximo (L., to God, the Best, the Greatest).
dom., domestic; dominion.
Dom. Can., Dominion of Canada.
dom. econ., domestic economy.
Dom. Proc., Domus Procerum.
D.O.P., developing-out paper. *Photog.*
Dor., Doric; Dorothy.
D.O.R.A., Defense of the Realm Act.
D.O.S., Doctor of Optical Science.
D.O.V., double oil of vitriol, sulphuric acid.
Dow., Dowager.
doz., dozen; dozens.
D.P., Doctor of Philosophy; Domus Procerum.
D/P, documents against payment. *Com.*
d.p., documents (that is, documentary bills) for payment (*Com.*); potential difference (*Elec.*); double pole.
D.Ph., Doctor Philosophiae (L., Doctor of Philosophy).
D.P.H., Diploma in Public Health; Doctor of Public Health; Doctor of Public Hygiene.
D.Phil., Doctor of Philosophy.
d.p.o., distributing post office.
dpt., department; deponent.
Dr., **Dr**, Doctor.
D.R., Daughters of the Revolution (*Amer.*); Dutch Reformed.
dr., debit; debtor; drachma; dram; drams; drawer; drawing paper.
d.r., dead reckoning; deposit receipt; differential rate; district registry; dock receipt; drill regulations.
dram. pers., dramatis personae.
dr. ap., apothecaries' dram.
drch., drachma.
Dr. Eng., Doctor of Engineering.
Dr. Hy., Doctor of Hygiene.
Dr. Ing. [G.] Doktor-Ingenieur.
Dr. Jur., Doctor juris (L., Doctor of Law).
Dr. Med., Doctor medicinae (L., Doctor of Medicine).
Dr. P.H., Doctor of Public Health; Doctor of Public Hygiene.
Dr. Phil., Doctor Philosophiae (L., Doctor of Philosophy).
Ds, dysprosium. *Chem.*
D.S., Doctor of Science.
d.s., dal segno; day's sight; days after sight (*Com.*).
d.s., document signed.
d/s, days after sight, or days' (day's) sight (*Com.*); double-screened (coal).
D.Sc., Doctor of Science.
D.S.C., Distinguished Service Cross (*U.S.* and *Brit.*); Doctor of Surgical Chiropody.
D.S.M., Distinguished Service Medal. *U.S.* and *Brit.*
D.S.O., (Companion of the) Distinguished Service Order; District Staff Officer.
d.s.p., decessit sine prole (L., he died without issue).
d.s.q., discharged to sick quarters. *Mil.*
D.S.S., Doctor Sacrae Scripturae (L., Doctor of Holy Scripture).
D.S.T., Daylight Saving Time; Doctor of Sacred Theology.
D.T., Doctor of Theology.
d.t., delirium tremens; double-throw (switch) (*Elec.*); double time (*Mil.*).
d.t.d., detur talis dosis (L., let such a dose be given). *Pharm.*
D.Th., **D.Theol.**, Doctor of Theology.
D.T.M., Diploma in Tropical Medicine; Doctor of Tropical Medicine.
Du., Duke; Dutch.
Dub., Dublin.
dub., dubitans (L., doubting); dubitatur (L., it is doubted); dubious.
Dunc., Duncan.
dup., duplicate.
Dur., **Durh.**, Durham.
D.V., Deo volente; Douay Version (*Bib.*).
D.V.H., Diploma in Veterinary Hygiene.
D.V.M., Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.
D.V.M.S., Doctor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.
d.v.p., decessit vita patris (L., he died in his father's lifetime).
D.V.S., Doctor of Veterinary Science.
D.V.S.C., Doctor of Veterinary Science; Doctor of Veterinary Surgery.
D/W, dock warrant.
d.w., dead weight.
dwt., denarius weight, i.e., pennyweight.
DX, **D.X.**, distance. *Radio.*
Dy, dysprosium. *Chem.*
dy., penny (from confusion with denarius), as 10*dy.* nails. — *or* **D/y**, delivery.
dyn., **dynam.**, dynamics.
D.Z., Doctor of Zoology.
dz., dozen.

E, **E.**, **e.**, east.
E., Edward, Elizabeth, Eugene, and other personal names; Earl; Earth; Eastern (Postal District, London); Easter (Term); Edinburgh; English; (modulus of) elasticity; a Fraunhofer line caused by iron (*Astrophysics*).
E., Elizabeth. *Cataloguing.*
E., Edouard; Eduard; Edward. *Cataloguing.*
e., early; emmetropia; engineer; engineering; entrance (*Theat.*); longitudinal strain per unit length (*Mech.*).
e, coefficient of impact or of restitution of elasticity; erg.
e, (the numerical value of the) electric charge of an electron or proton. *Physics.*
E, eccentricity of a curve (*Math.*); (Young's modulus of) elasticity; erbium (*Chem.*). — *or* **e**, electromotive force.
ea., each.
E. A., educational age.
E. & O. E., errors and omissions excepted.
E. and P., Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
E.A.O.N., except as otherwise noted.
Eb, erbium. *Chem.*
Eb., Ebenezer.
e.b., eastbound.
Ebh., Eberhard.
E b N, east by north.
Ebor., Eboracum (L., York, Eng.); Eboracensis (L., of York).
E b S, east by south.
E.C., Eastern Central (Postal District, London); Engineering Corps; Established Church; expansive system (of cataloguing).
e.c., earth closet; enamel-covered; exempli causa (L., for example).
eccl., **eccles.**, ecclesiastical; ecclesiology.
Eccles., **Eccl.**, Ecclesiastes.
Ecclus., Ecclesiasticus.
ecl., **eclec.**, eclectic.
ecol., ecological; ecology.
econ., economic; economics; economy.
E.C.U., English Church Union.
Ecua., Ecuador.
ECW, Emergency Conservation Work.
Ed., Edinburgh; Edward.
E.D., Doctor of Engineering; Eastern Department (U. S. A.).
ed., edited; edition; editor.
éd., édition (F., edition).
e.d., ex dividend; extra duty (*Mil.*).
Ed.B., Bachelor of Education.
Ed.D., Doctor of Education.
Edg., Edgar.
Edin., Edinburgh.
edit., edited; edition.
Edm., Edmund.
Ed.M., Master of Education.
Edn., Edwin.
E.D.S., English Dialect Society.
eds., editors.
educ., educated; education; educational.
Edw., **Edwd.**, Edward.
E.E., Early English; Electrical Engineer; ells English.
e.e., errors excepted.
E. E. & M. P., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
E.E.T.S., Early English Text Society.
E. Fl., ells Flemish.
E. Fr., ells French.
Eg., Egypt; Egyptian; Egyptology.
e.g., exempli gratia (L., for example).
Egb., Egbert.
Egypt., Egyptian.
Egyptol., Egyptological; Egyptology.
e.h.p., effective horsepower; electric horsepower.
E.I., East India; East Indian; East Indies.
E.I.C., **E. I. Co.**, East India Company.
E.I.C.S., East India Civil Service; East India Company's Service.
ejusd., ejusdem. *Pharm.*
El., Elias.
E.L., Epworth League.
elec., electric; electrical; electricity; electuary.
elect., electric; electrical; electricity.
electrochem., electrochemistry; electrochemical.
electrophys., electrophysical; electrophysics.
elem., elementary; elements.
elev., elevation.
Elij., Elijah.
Elis., Elisabeth.
Eliz., Elizabeth; Elizabethan.
E.M., Earl Marshal; Engineer of Mines; Equitum Magister (L., Master of the Horse).
Em., emanation (*Chem.*); Emanuel; Emily; Emma.
Em., emanation. *Chem.*
emb., embargo.
embryol., embryology.
e.m.d.p., electromotive difference of potential.
E.M.F., **e.m.f.**, **emf**, electromotive force.
Emk., estmark.
Emp., Emperor; Empress.
E.M.U., **e.m.u.**, **emu**, electromagnetic units.
enc., encyclopedia.
enc., **encl.**, enclosure.
ency., **encyc.**, **encycl.**, encyclopedia.
Ency. Brit., **Encyc. Brit.**, Encyclopaedia Britannica.
end., endorsement.
ENE, **E.N.E.**, **e.n.e.**, east-northeast.
Eng., England; English.
eng., engine; engineer; engineering; engraved; engraver; engraving.
Eng.D., Doctor of Engineering.
engin., engineer; engineering.
engr., engineer; engraved; engraver; engraving.
enl., enlarged; enlisted.
Ens., Ensign.
ent., entomology.
entd., entered.
entom., entomological, entomology.
Ent. Sta. Hall, entered at Stationers' Hall. *Brit.*
Env. Ext., Envoy Extraordinary.
e.o., ex officio.
e.o.h.p., except as otherwise herein provided.
e.o.m., end of the month (payments).
Ep., Episcopus (L., bishop).
ep., epistle.
e.p., electric primer; electroplate (*Australia*); electrically polarized; en passant (*Chess*).
Eph., Ephraim. — *or* **Ephes.**, Ephesians.
Epiph., Epiphany.
Epis., **Episc.**, Episcopal.
epit., epitaph; epitome.
epp., epistles.
Epus., Episcopus (L., bishop).
eq., equal; equalizer; equalizing; equation; equivalent.
E.Q., educational quotient. *Pedagogy & Psychology.*
equiv., equivalent.
Er, erbium. *Chem.*
Er., Eric; Erich.
E.R., Eduardus Rex (L., King Edward).
E.R.A., Emergency Relief Administration.
erm., ermine.
Ern., Ernest; Ernst.
erron., erroneous; erroneously.
E.R.V., English Revised Version.
E.S., ells Scotch.
esc., escadrille.
Esd., Esdras.
ESE, **E.S.E.**, **e.s.e.**, east-southeast.
esp., espressivo.
esp., **espec.**, especially.
Esq., **Esqr.**, Esquire.
Ess., Essex.
ess., essences.
est., established; estimated.
estab., established.
Esth., Esther; Esthonia.
et, ethyl.
Et, ethyl. *Chem.*
E.T., Easter Term; English Translation.
e.t., electric telegraph.
et al., et alibi; et alii.
etc., et cetera; et ceteri; et ceteræ.
Eth., Ethiopia; Ethiopic.
ethnog., ethnographical; ethnography.
ethnol., **ethnological**; ethnology.
et seq., et sequens; et sequentes; et sequentia.
et seqq., **et sqq.**, et sequentes; et sequentia.
et ux., et uxor.
etym., **etymol.**, etymological; etymology.
Eu, europium. *Chem.*
E.U., Evangelical Union.
E.U.A., États-Unis Amérique (Fr., U.S.A.).
Eug., Eugen; Eugene.
Eur., Europe; European.
Eus., Eusebius.
Eust., Eustace; Eustachius.
E.V., English Version.
evang., evangelical; evangelist.
Evel., Evelina.
evg., evening.
Ex., Exodus.
ex., examined; example; exception; exchange; excursion; executed; executive.
exam., examination; examining.
Ex. B. L., exchange bill of lading.
exc., excellency; excellent; except; excepted; exception; exchange.
exch., exchange; exchequer.
excl., **exclam.**, exclamation.
Ex. Com., Executive Committee.
ex. cp., **x/cp.**, ex coupon.
exd., examined.
ex d., **ex div.**, ex dividend.
exec., executive; executor.
execx., executrix.
ex. gr., exempli gratia.
exhib., exhibeatur (L., let it be administered). *Pharm.*
ex int., ex interest (see EX, *prep.*, b).
ex lib., ex libris.
exmr., examiner
ex n., ex new (see EX, *prep.*, b).
Exod., Exodus.
Exon., Exonia (L., Exeter, *Eng.*).
exp., expenses; export; express.
exp., ex parte (*Law*); exponential; exportation; exported.
exr., executor.
ex r., ex rights.
Ex Rel., **ex rel.**, ex relatione. *Law.*
exrx., executrix.
ext., extension; externally; extinct; extra; extract.
exx., executrix.
Ez., **Ezr.**, Ezra.
Ezek., Ezekiel.

F, fluorine (*Chem.*); free energy (*Physics*); (degree of) freedom (*Physics*); a Fraunhofer line caused by hydrogen (*Astrophysics*); function (*Math.*); farad.
F., (dies) fastus (*Rom. Calendar*), Florence, Francis, Frederick, and other personal names; Fahrenheit; Falsifier (formerly branded on the guilty person); February; Felon (formerly branded on such a person when admitted to benefit of clergy); Fellow; France; French; Friday. — *or* **f.**, fac (L., make); farad; farthing, *or* farthings; father; fathom; feast (*Eccl.*); feet; feminine; fiat (L., let it be done); fighter (formerly branded upon such a person); filly; fine; form; fiat (*Theat.*); florin, *or* florins; flower; fluid (ounce); folio, *or* folios; following; foot; for (in Mss.); formula, *or* formulas; forte; franc, *or* francs; furlong.
F., Fanny, Fannie. *Cataloguing.*
F., Frederic; Frederick; Friedrich. *Cataloguing.*
f, fugacity (of gases); focal length.
FA, Rue Crown (Order).
FA, **F.A.**, field artillery.
f.a., football association; freight agent; freight association; freight auditor; fire alarm.
F.A.A., **f.a.a.**, free of all average (see AVERAGE, *n.*, 3).
F.A.A.A.S., Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
fac., **facsim.**, facsimile.
FACA, Federal Alcohol Control Administration.
F.A.C.D., Fellow of the American College of Dentists.
F.A.C.P., Fellow of the American College of Physicians.
F.A.C.S., Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.
F.A.G.S., Fellow of the American Geographical Society.
Fah., **Fahr.**, Fahrenheit.
F.A.I.A., Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.
F.A.M., Federal Air Mail.
F.A.M., **F. and A. M.**, Free and Accepted Masons.
fam., familiar; family.
F. Amb., field ambulance.
F.A.N.Y., Fanny (sense 2).
F.A.P.S., Fellow of the American Physical Society.
F.A.Q., **f.a.q.**, fair average quality; free at quay.
far., farad; farriery; farthing.
F.A.S., Fellow of the Society of Arts; Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.
F.A.S., **f.a.s.**, free alongside ship.
F.A.S.A., Fellow of the Acoustical Society of America.
F.A.S.B., Fellow of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
fasc., fasciculus.
F.A.S.E., Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.
F.A.S.L., Fellow of the Anthropological Society of London.
fath., fathom.
F.B., Fenian Brotherhood; Free Baptist.
f.b., freight bill.
F.B.A., Fellow of the British Academy.
F.B.I., Federation of British Industries.
fbm, feet board measure.
F.B.O.A., Fellow of the British Optical Association.
F.B.O.U., Fellow of the British Ornithologists' Union.
F.B.S., Fellow of the Botanical Society.
F.C., Free Church (of Scotland).
f.c., fidei commissum; follow copy (*Print.*).
fc., franc.
FCA, Farm Credit Administration.
F.C.A., Fellow of the (Institute of) Chartered Accountants.
F. C. and S., **f. c. and s.**, free of capture and seizure. *Transp.*
fcap., **fcp.**, foolscap.
F.C.C., First Class Certificate.
fco., franco.
F.C.P., Fellow of the College of Preceptors.
fcp., foolscap.
Fcs., Frances. *Cataloguing.*
F.C.S., Fellow of the Chemical Society.
fcs., francs.
F.C.S., **f.c.s.**, free of capture and seizure. *Transp.*
FCT, Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation.
Fd., Ferdinand.
F.D., Fidei Defensor; Fidei Defensatrix.
FDIC, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
Fe, ferrum (iron). *Chem.*
Fe., February.
F.E., Flemish ells; Forest Engineer.
f.e., for example.
Feb., February.
feb. dur., febre durante (L., while the fever continues).
fec., fecit.
Fed., Federal.
Fed. Rep., Federal Reporter

F.E.I.S., Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.
Fel., Felix.
fem., feminine.
Fer., **Ferd.**, Ferdinand.
FERA, Federal Emergency Relief Administration.
ferv., fervens (L., boiling).
F.E.S., Fellow of the Entomological Society; Fellow of the Ethnological Society.
feud., feudal.
FF., Felicissimus (L., Most Fortunate); Fratres (L., Brothers); Frères (F., Brothers).
F.F., Felicissimi Fratres (L., Most Fortunate Brothers).
ff., fecerunt (L., they did it); folios; following (pages); fortissimo.
f.f., fixed focus. *Photog.*
F.F.A., Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries. — *or* **f.f.a.**, foreign freight agent.
F.F.A., **f.f.a.**, free foreign agency; free from alongside (ship); free from average (see AVERAGE, *n.*, 4).
FFCA, Federal Farm Credit Administration.
fff., fortississimo.
FFMC, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.
F.F.P.S., Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.
F.F.V.(s), First Families of Virginia.
f.g., field gun; fine grain; footguards; friction glaze; fully good.
F.G.A., **f.g.a.**, foreign general average; free of general average (see AVERAGE, 4).
f.g.f., fully good, fair.
F.G.S., Fellow of the Geological Society.
F.G.S.A., Fellow of the Geological Society of America.
f.h., fiat haustus (L., let a draft be made) (*Pharm.*).
FHA, Federal Housing Administration.
FHLB., Federal Home Loan Bank (Board).
f. hosp., field hospital.
F.H.S., Fellow of the Horticultural Society.
F.I., Falkland Islands.
f.i., for instance.
F.I.A., Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.
F.I.A., **f.i.a.**, full interest admitted. *Ins.*
F.I.B., **f.i.b.**, free into bunker. *Coal Trade.*
F.I.C., Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry (of Great Britain and Ireland).
fict., fictilis (L., made of clay, earthen); fiction.
F.I.D., Field Intelligence Department.
fid., fiduciary.
F.I.D.A.C., Fédération Interalliée des Anciens Combattants. See FIDAC.
Fid. Def., Fidei Defensor.
fi. fa., fieri facias.
fig., figurative; figuratively; figure; figures.
F. I. Inst., Fellow of the Imperial Institute.
Fin., Finland; Finnish.
fin., financial; (ad) finem (L., at, or to, the end).
Finn., Finnish.
Fin. Sec., Financial Secretary.
firr., firkin.
F.I.T., **f.i.t.**, free in truck; free of income tax.
F.J.I., Fellow of the Institute of Journalists.
Fk., Frank.
Fl, fluorine. *Chem.*
Fl., Flanders; Flavius; Flemish; Florida.
fl., flamen; flores (L., flowers); florin; florins; floruit (L., he flourished); flower; fluid; flute.
f.l., falsa lectio (L., a false reading).
Fla., Florida.
Flav., Flavius.
Fl. E., Flemish ells.
Flem., Flemish.
flex., flexible.
Flo., Florence.
Flor., Florida.
flor., floruit (L., he flourished).
fl. oz., fluid ounce, *or* ounces.
fl. pl., flore pleno (L., in full bloom).
flr., florin.
F.L.S., Fellow of the Linnaean Society.
flt., flight. *Mil.*
F.M., Field Marshal; Foreign Mission, *or* Missions; Fraternitas Medicorum (L., Fraternity of Physicians).
fm., fathom; from.
f.m., fiat mistura (L., let a mixture be made). *Pharm.*
f.m.d., foot-and-mouth disease.
F.O., Foreign Office. — *or* **f.o.**, field officer; field orders; full organ (*Music*).
F/o., for orders.
fo., folio.
F.O.B., **f.o.b.**, free on board.
F.O.E., Fraternal Order of Eagles.
fol., folio; following.
foll., following.
for., foreign; forestry.
F.O.R., **f.o.r.**, free on rail.
forg., forgery.
fort., fortification; fortified.
F.O.T., **f.o.t.**, free on truck.
F.O.W., **f.o.w.**, first open water. *Chartering.*
fp., fortepiano. — *or* **F.P.**, **f.p.**, foot-pound.
f.p., fine paper; fire plug; freezing point; fully paid.
F.P.A., **f.p.a.**, free of particular average (see AVERAGE, *n.*, 4).
F.P.A.A.C., **f.p.a.a.c.**, free of particular average, American Conditions.
F.P.A.E.C., **f.p.a.e.c.**, free of particular average, English Conditions.
f. pil., fiat pilula (L., let a pill be made). *Pharm.*
f.p.m., feet per minute.
F.P.S., Fellow of the Philharmonic Society (*Brit.*); Fellow of the Philological Society; Fellow of the Philosophical Society; foot-pound-second.
f.p.s., feet per second.
f.p.s., **fps**, foot-pound-second.
Fr., Father (*Eccl.*); France; Francis; Frater (L., Brother); Frau (G., Mrs., wife); French; Friar; Friday.
F.R., Forest Reserve (*Australia*); Forum Romanum (L., Roman Forum).
fr., fragment; franc; from.
FRA, Federal Re-employment Administration.
F.R.A.I., Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute.
F.R.A.M., Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music.
F.R.A.S., Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society; Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F.R.B., Federal Reserve Bank (Board).
F.R.B.S., Fellow of the Royal Botanic Society (of London).
FRC, Federal Radio Commission.
F.R.C.I., Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.
F.R.C.P., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
F.R.C.P.E., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.
F.R.C.P.I., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland.
F.R.C.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.C.Sc., Fellow of the Royal College of Science.
F.R.C.S.E., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.
F.R.C.S.I., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.
Fr. Cu., fracto-cumulus.
F.R.C.V.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
Fredk., Frederick.
Fr. E., French ells.
F. R. Econ. Soc., Fellow of the Royal Economic Society.
Fred., Frederic; Frederick.
freq., frequent; frequentative; frequently.
freq. m., frequency meter.
F.R.G.S., Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
frgt., freight.
F. R. Hist. S., Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.
F.R.H.S., Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.
Fri., Friday.
F.R.I.A., Fellow of the Royal Irish Academy.
F.R.I.B.A., Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
Fries., Friesic.
Fris., Frisia; Frisian.
Frl., Fräulein (G., Miss).
frl., fractional.
frm., from.
F. R. Met. Soc., Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society.
F.R.M.S., Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society.
Fr. Nb., fracto-nimbus.
front., frontispiece.
F.R.P.S., Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society.
Frs., Friesic; Frisian.
F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal Society.
frs., francs.
F.R.S.A., Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.
F.R.S.A.I., Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.
F.R.S.C., Fellow of the Royal Society, Canada.
F.R.S.E., Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
F.R.S.G.S., Fellow of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society
F.R.S.I., Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
F.R.S.L., Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature; Fellow of the Royal Society, London.
F.R.S.S., Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.
F.R.S.S.A., Fellow of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts.
F.R.S.S.S., Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of Scotland.
Fr. St., fracto-stratus.
frt., freight.
F.R.U.I., Fellow of the Royal University of Ireland.
frust., frustillatim (L., in small pieces).
F.R.V.I.A., Fellow of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects.
Fs., Francis.
F.S., Field Service (*Mil.*); Fleet Surgeon. — *or* **f.s.**, foot-second.
fs., facsimile.
f.s., faire suivre (F., to be forwarded).
F.S.A., Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; Fellow of the Society of Arts.
F.S.A.A., Fellow of the Society of Incorporated Accountants. *Brit.*
F.S.A.E., Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh.
F.S.A.I., Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.
F.S.A., **Scot.**, **F.S.A.S.**, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Scotland.
F.S.I., Fellow of the Sanitary Institute; Fellow of the Surveyors' Institution; Free Sons of Israel.
FSR, **F.S.R.**, Field Service Regulations.
FSRC, Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.
F.S.S., Fellow of the (Royal) Statistical Society.
F.S.Sc.A., Fellow of the Society of Science and Art of London.
F.S.S.I., Fellow of the Statistical Society of Ireland.
ft., faint; feet; fiat (L., let it be made) (*Pharm.*); flat; foot; fort; fortification; fortified.
FTC, Federal Trade Commission.
ft-c, foot-candle.
fth., **fthm.**, fathom.
ft-lb, foot-pound; foot-pounds.
fur., furlong; further.
fus., fusiliers.
fut., future.
f.v., folio verso (L., on the back of the page).
F.X., foreign exchange.
Fz., Franz.
fz., forzando.
F.Z.S., Fellow of the Zoological Society.

G., George, Grace, and other personal names; German; Germany; specific gravity; a Fraunhofer line caused by iron. — *or* **g.**, conductance (*Elec.*); gauge; gelding; general (staff); genitive; gingival; gold; grain; gram; grams; grand; green; guide; guinea, *or* guineas; gulf.
G., Grace. *Cataloguing.*
G., George; Georg; Georges. *Cataloguing.*
g., gender; gold.
g., general intelligence (*Psychol.*); gilbert; gravity; acceleration of gravity.
Ga, gallium. *Chem.*
Ga., Gallic; Georgia.
G.A., General Agent; General Assembly.
G.A., **G/A.**, **g.a.**, general average. *Marine Ins.*
Gael., Gaelic.
Gal., Galatians; Galen.
gal., **gall.**, gallon; gallons.
gals., gallons.
galv., galvanic; galvanism; galvanized.
Gam., Gamaliel.
gam., gamut.
G.A.R., Grand Army of the Republic.
garg., gargarisma (L., a gargle). *Pharm.*
Gast., Gaston.
G.A.T., Greenwich apparent time.
gaz., gazette; gazetteer.
G.B., Great Britain; Guidebook.
G. B. and I., Great Britain and Ireland.
G.B.E., (Knight, *or* Dame) Grand (Cross, Order) of the British Empire.
G.C., General Circular; Grand Chancellor; Grand Conductor.
G.C.A., General Claim Agent.
g-cal., gram calorie; gram calories.
G.C.B., (Knight) Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.C.D., greatest common divisor.
G.C.F., greatest common factor.
G.C.G., Grand Captain General; Grand Captain Guard.
G.C.H., (Knight) Grand Cross of Hanover.
G.C.I.E., (Knight) Grand Commander (of the Order) of the Indian Empire.
G.C.L.H., Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.
g.c.m., general court martial; greatest common measure.
G.C.M.G., (Knight of the) Grand Cross (of the Order) of St. Michael and St. George.
G.Com., Grand Commander; Grand Commandery.
G.C.S.I., (Knight) Grand Commander (of the Order) of the Star of India.
G.C.V.O., (Knight) Grand Cross of the (Royal) Victorian Order.
Gd, gadolinium. *Chem.*
G.D., Grand Duchess; Grand Duchy; Grand Duke.
gd., guard. *Mil.*
g.d., good delivery; gravimetric density.
G.D.E., Grande Division d'École (F., lit., Great Training Division) — headquarters depot for pilots in French aviation.
gds., goods.
Ge, germanium. *Chem.*
g.e., gilt edges.
geb., geboren (G., born).
Gen., General (*Army*); Genesis; Geneva; Genevan.
gen., gender; genera; general; generally; generic; generator; genitive; genus.
geneal., genealogy.
Gen. Hosp., General Hospital. *Mil.*
genit., genitive.
genl., general.
Gent., **gent.**, gentleman; gentlemen.
Geo., George; Georgia.
geod., geodesy; geodetic.
Geof., Geoffrey.
geog., geographer; geographic; geographical; geography.
geol., geologic; geological; geologist; geology.
geom., geometer; geometric; geometrical; geometry.
Ger., **Germ.**, German; Germany.
gerr., gerund.
Gert., Gertrude.
Ges., **Gesch.**, Geschichte (G. history).
gest., gestorben (G., died; deceased).
G.F., Grand Fleet; Grazing Farm (*Queensland*).
G.F.A., general freight agent.
G.F.S., Girls' Friendly Society.
g.gr., great gross.
G.H., Grazing Homestead. *Queensland.*
G.H.Q., General Headquarters. *Mil.*
gi., gill; gills.
Gib., Gibraltar.
Gilb., Gilbert.
Gk., Greek.
Gl, glucinum, *or* glucinium. *Chem.*
gl., gill; gloss; gloria (L., glory).
Glam., Glamorganshire.
gld., guilder.
Glos., Gloucestershire.
gloss., glossary.
glt., gilt. *Bookbinding.*
G.M., general manager.
G.M., Grand Master. *Freemasonry.*
gm., gram; grams.
g.m., general merchandise.
G.M.B., Great Master (of the Order) of the Bath.
g.m.b., good merchantable brand.
G.M.C., General Medical Council. *Brit.*
G.M.I.E., Grand Master (of the Order) of the Indian Empire.
G.M.K.P., Grand Master of the Knights (of the Order) of St. Patrick.
G.M.L., Gold Mining Lease. *Queensland.*
G.M.M.G., Grand Master (of the Order) of St. Michael and St. George.
G.M.P., Grand Master (of the Order) of St. Patrick.
G.M.Q., good merchantable quality.
G.M.S.I., Grand Master (of the Order) of the Star of India.
G.M.T., Greenwich mean time.
g.m.v., gram-molecular volume.
gn., guinea; guineas.
Go., Gothic.
G.O., **g.o.**, general office; general order; general orders (*Army*); great, *or* grand, organ.
g.o.b., good ordinary bonds; good ordinary brand.
G.O.C., General Officer Commanding.
G.O.P., Grand Old Party (a rhetorical name for the Republican party).
Goth., **goth.**, Gothic.
Gov., **gov.**, governor; government.
Gov. Gen., Governor General.
Gov.-Gen., Governor-General (Brit.).
Govt., **govt.**, government.
G.P., Gloria Patri (L., Glory to the Father); Graduate in Pharmacy.
g.p., general practitioner; great primer (*Typog.*).
G.P.D., general passenger department.
G.P.K.T., Grand Priory of the Knights of the Temple (the supreme body in Scotland). *Freemasonry.*
g.p.m., gallons per minute.
G.P.O., General Post Office.
G.P.U., see GAY-PAY-OO, in Vocabulary.
Gr., Grecian; Greece; Greek.
G.R., Georgius Rex (L., King George); Grand Recorder; Gulielmus Rex (L., King William).
g.r., gold rubles.
gr., grain; grains; gram; grams; grammar; grammarian; grammatical; grand; great; groschen; gross; group.
grad., graduate; graduated.
gram., grammar; grammarian; grammatical.
Gr. Br., **Gr. Brit.**, Great Britain.
Gr. D., Grand Duchess; Grand Duke.
grd., ground; guaranteed.
Greg., Gregoire; Gregory.
grm., gram.
gro., gross.
grs., grains.
gr. wt., gross weight.
G.S., General Staff. — *or* **g.s.**, general secretary; general service (*Army*); general staff.
gs., guineas.
G.S.C., General Staff Corps.
Gsp., Gasparo.
G.S.P., good service pension.
Gst., Gustav; Gustave; Gustavus.
G.S.U., general signals use. *Navy.*
G.T., Good Templar; gross ton.
gt., gilt; great; gutta (L., drop).
Gt. Br., **Gt. Brit.**, Great Britain.
G.T.C., **g.t.c.**, good till canceled, *or* countermanded. *Com.*
Gth., Gunther.
G.T.M., general traffic manager.
Gtt., **gtt.**, gutta, *or* guttae (L., a drop, *or* drops). *Pharm.*
gu., guinea; guineas; gules
guar., guaranteed.
guart., guarantee.
gun., gunnery.
guttat., guttatim.
g.v., gravimetric volume.
G.W.V.A., Great War Veterans' Association. *Canada.*
gynecol., gynecological; gynecology.

H, henry (*Elec.*); horizontal component of the earth's magnetism (*Physics*); hydrogen (*Chem.*); intensity of magnetic field (*Physics*); Law of Holiness; a Fraunhofer line produced by calcium.
H., Helen, Henry, Horace and other personal names; Headquarters. — *or* **h.**, harbor; hard; hardness; have (*Wigwagging*); height; hence; high; honor; hora (L., hour); hour, *or* hours; hoy (*Shipping Register*); hundred; husband; hydrant.
H., Helen. *Cataloguing.*
H., Henry; Heinrich, Henri. *Cataloguing.*
h, hecto-(hundred); Planck's constant. *Physics.*
Ha., Hannah. *Cataloguing.*
ha., hectare.
H.A., Heavy Artillery; Horse Artillery; high-angle (gun).
h.a., hoc anno.
Hab., Habakkuk.
hab., habitat.
hab. corp., habeas corpus.
hab. fa., *or* **fac.**, **poss.**, habere facias possessionem.
habt., habeat (L., let him have). *Pharm.*
Hag., Haggai.
Hal., halogen. *Chem.*
Hants, Hampshire.
Har., Harold.
haust., haustus (L., a draft). *Pharm.*
hav., haversine.
H.B.C., Hudson's Bay Company.
H.B.M., His (Her) Britannic Majesty.
H.C., Heralds' College; House of Commons.
h.c., honoris causa.
h.c.f., highest common factor.
h.c.l., high cost of living. *Colloq.*
H.C.M., His (Her) Catholic Majesty.
HD, hydrodrome.
hd., head.
H.D., hard-drawn.
hdkf., handkerchief.
hdqrs., headquarters.
He, helium. *Chem.*
HE, **H.E.**, high explosive.
H.E., His Eminence; His Excellency.
h.e., hic est (L., this, or that, is).
Heb., **Hebr.**, Hebrew(s).
Hect., Hector.
hectol., hectoliter.
hectom., hectometer.
H.E.I.C., Honorable East India Company.
H.E.I.C.S., Honorable East India Company's Service.
heir app., heir apparent.
heir pres., heir presumptive.
Hel., Helvetia.
Hen., Henry.
her., heraldry; heres.
Herb., Herbert.
herb. recent., herbarum recentium (L., of fresh herbs). *Pharm.*
Heref., Herefordshire.
herp., **herpet.**, herpetology.
Herts, Hertfordshire.
hex., hexachord; hexagon.
Hf, hafnium. *Chem.*
hf., half.
H.F., high-frequency.
hf. bd., half-bound.
hf. cf., half-calf. *Bookbinding.*
hf. mor., half-morocco. *Bookbinding.*
Hft., Heft (G., number, part).
Hg, hydrargyrum (mercury).
Hg., Hugo.
H.G., High German; His (Her) Grace.
hg., hectogram; heliogram.
H.G.D.H., His (Her) Grand Ducal Highness.
hgt., height.
H.H., His (Her) Highness; His Holiness.
h.h., half-hard.
hhd., hogshead.
Hi., Hieronymus.
H.I., Hawaiian Islands.
Hier., Hierosolyma (L., Jerusalem).
H.I.H., His (Her) Imperial Highness.
H.I.J.M.S., His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Ship.
Hil., Hilary.
H.I.M., His (Her) Imperial Majesty.
Hind., Hindu; Hindustan; Hindustani.
Hip., Hippolyte; Hippolytus.
hist., historian; historical; history.
H.J., hic jacet.
H.J.S., hic jacet sepultus (L., here lies buried).
hk. tls., haikwan taels.
H.L., Homestead Lease (*Australia*); House of Lords.
hl., hectoliter; hectoliters.
h.l., hoc loco.
Hm., Hermann.
H.M., hallelujah meter; His (Her) Majesty.
hm., hectometer; -meters.
h.m., handmade; hoc mense (L., in this month); hujus mensis (L., this month's).
H.M.A.S., His (Her) Majesty's Australian Ship.
H.M.C., His (Her) Majesty's Customs.
H.M.I., His (Her) Majesty's Inspector.
H.M.I.S., His (Her) Majesty's Inspector of Schools.
H.M.O.W., His (Her) Majesty's Office of Works.
H.M.P., hoc monumentum posuit (L., he erected this monument).
H.M.S., His (Her) Majesty's Service, Ship, *or* Steamer.
H.M.S.O., His (Her) Majesty's Stationery Office.
Ho, holmium. *Chem.*
H.O., head office.
ho., house.
HOLC, Home Owners' Loan Corporation.
Hon., Honorable.
hon., honorably; honorary.
Honble., Honorable.
Hond., honored.
Hor., Horace.
hor., horizon; horizontal. — *or* **horol.**, horology.
hort., **hortic.**, horticultural; horticulture.
Hos., Hosea.
hosp., hospital.
How, howitzer.
H.P., **HP**, **h.p.**, high pressure; horsepower.
h.p., half pay; hot-pressed (drawing paper).
hp, horsepower.
H.Q., headquarters.
h.q., hoc quaere (L., see this).
H.R., Home Rule, *or* Ruler; House of Representatives.
Hr., Herr.
hr., hour; hours.
H.R.E., Holy Roman Empire; Holy Roman Emperor.

H.R.H., His (Her) Royal Highness.
H.R.I.P., hic requiescit in pace (L., here rests in peace).
Hrm., Herman; Hermann.
hrs., hours.
hrsg., herausgegeben (G., published; issued).
Hs., Hans.
H.S., Homestead Selection. *Australia.*
h.s., hemstitched; high school.
h.s., hic situs, *or* sepultus (L., here is buried); hoc sensu; house surgeon.
hsg., housing. *Mach.*
H.S.H., His (Her) Serene Highness.
H.S.M., His (Her) Serene Majesty.
H.S.S., Historiae Societatis Socius (L., Fellow of the Historical Society).
Ht., Harriet.
ht., height; heat.
h.t., high tension; hoc tempore; hoc titulo.
Htm., Hartmann.
Hts., heights.
Htw., Hartwig.
H. Ty., **H.T.**, Hawaiian Territory.
Hu., Hugh; Hugo; Hugues.
Hub., Hubert.
Hum., Humphrey.
Hun., Hungarian; Hungary.
hund., hundred; hundreds.
Hung., Hungarian; Hungary.
hunth., hundred thousand.
Hunts, Huntingdonshire.
H.V., high voltage. *Elec.*
H.W.M., high-water mark.
Hy., Henry.
hyd., hydrostatics. — *or* **hydraul.**, hydraulics.
hydrog., hydrographic; hydrography.
hydros., hydrostatics.
hydt., hydrant.
H.Y.M.A., Hebrew Young Men's Association.
hyp., **hypoth.**, hypothesis; hypothetical.
Hzk., Hezekiah.

I, iodine (*Chem.*); iso- (*Chem.*); (moment of) inertia (*Mech.*); inclination (of an orbit to the ecliptic) (*Astron.*).
I., Isaac, Isabel, and other personal names; Idaho; Imperator; Imperatrix; Independent; Iowa; Island.
I., Isabella. *Cataloguing.*
I., Isaac. *Cataloguing.*
i., id (L., that); incisor (*Dentistry*); interest; intransitive; island.
Ia., Iowa.
I.A., Incorporated Accountant; Indian Army.
I.A.A.A.A., Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America.
IAB, Industrial Advisory Board.
I. and R., initiative and referendum.
I.A.O.S., Irish Agricultural Organisation Society.
ib., ibidem.
I.B., in bond; inbound; invoice book.
I.B.A., Institute of British Architects.
I.B.I., invoice book, inwards.
ibid., ibidem.
I.B.M., International Brotherhood of Magicians.
I.B.O., invoice book, outwards.
I.B.S., International Bible Students.
IC, index correction (of a sextant).
I.C., Jesus Christus (L., Jesus Christ).
i.c., inspected [and] condemned. *Mil.*
i/c, in charge. *Mil.*
I.C.C., Interstate Commerce Commission.
I.C.D., Iesu Christo duce (L., with Jesus Christ as leader).
Ice., **Icel.**, Iceland; Icelandic.
I.C.E., Institution of Civil Engineers. *Eng.*
ichth., **ich.**, ichthyology.
I.C.N., in Christi nomine (L., in Christ's name).
icon., iconographic; iconography.
I.C.S., Indian Civil Service.
I.C.U., Industrial and Commercial (Workers') Union (of South Africa).
ICW, interrupted continuous waves. *Radio.*
I.C.Z., Isthmian Canal Zone.
Id., Idaho.
id., idem.
I.D., Intelligence Department.
i.d., inside diameter.
Ida., Idaho.
I.D.A., Immortalis Dei auspicio, *or* auxilio (L., with the guidance, *or* help, of Immortal God).
i.d.b., illicit diamond buyer, *or* buying. *So. Afr.*
I.D.N., In Dei Nomine (L., in the name of God).
I.D.R., Infantry Drill Regulations.
IE, index error (of a sextant).
I.E., Indian Empire; Indo-European.
i.e., id est (L., that is).
I.E.E., Institution of Electrical Engineers.
i.f., ipse fecit (L., he did it himself).
I.F.S., Irish Free State.
I.F.T.U., International Federation of Trade Unions.
I.G., Indo-Germanic; Inner Guard; Inside Guard *or* Guardian; Inspector General.
i.g.b., illicit gold buying, *or* buyer. *So. Afr.*
I.G.C., Inspector General of Communications.
ign., ignition; ignotus (L., unknown).
i.h., iacet hic (L., lies here).
IHC. See IHS.
I.H.N., In His Name (motto of King's Daughters and Sons).
I.H.P., **i.h.p.**, **i. hp.**, **ihp**, indicated horsepower.
IHS, **I.H.S.**, see IHS, in *Vocabulary.*
Il, illinium. *Chem.*
I.L., Independence League.
il., illustrated; illustrations.
Ill., Illinois.
ill., illustrated; illustration; illustrissimus (L., most distinguished).
Illmo., illustrissimo.
ills., illustrations.
illus., **illust.**, illustrated; illustration.
I.L.O., International Labor Organization.
I.L.P., Independent Labor Party. *Brit.*
I.M., Isle of Man.
I.M.D., Indian Medical Department.
imit., imitative.
Imp., Imperator; Imperatrix.
imp., imparted; imperative; imperfect; imperial; imperium (L., empire); impersonal; import, *or* imports; imported; importer; imprimatur (L., let it be printed); imprimis (*Geneal.*); imprint.
imper., imperative.
imperf., imperfect; imperforate.
impers., impersonal.
impf., imperfect.
imp. gal., imperial gallon.
impr., improved.
impv., imperative.
Impx., Imperatrix.
I.M.S., Indian Medical Service.
In, indium. *Chem.*
in., inch; inches.
I.N.A., Institution of Naval Architects.
inbd., inboard.
I.N.C., in nomine Christi (L., in Christ's name).
inc., inclosure; included; including; inclusive; incorporated; increase.
inch., **incho.**, inchoative.
incl., inclosure; including; inclusive.
incog., incognito.
incor., **incorp.**, incorporated.
incr., increased; increasing.
Ind., India; Indian; Indiana; Indies.
I.N.D., in nomine Dei (L., in the name of God).
ind., independent; index; indicative; indigo; induline; industrial.
indecl., indeclinable.
indef., indefinite.
indic., indicating; indicative; indicator.
individ., individual.
Indo-Eur., Indo-European.
Ind. T., **Ind. Ter.**, Indian Territory.
induc., induction.
ined., ineditus (L., not made known, unpublished).
inf., infinitive; information; infra (L., below); infunde (L., infuse) (*Pharm.*). — *or* **Inf.**, infantry.
in f., in fine.
infin., infinitive.
in init., in initio (L., in, or at, the beginning).
init., initial.
I.N.J., in nomine Jesu (L., in the name of Jesus).
in lim., in limine.
in loc., in loco.
in loc. cit., in loco citato (L., in the place cited).
in mem., in memoriam (L., in memory of).
inorg., inorganic.
in pr., in principio.
I.N.R.I., Iesus (Jesus) Nazarenus, Rex Iudaeorum (Judaeorum), (L., Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews).
I.N.S., International News Service.
ins., inches; inspector; insulated; insulator; insurance. — *or* **insc.**, inscribed (stock) (*British*).
inscr., inscription.
inscrs., inscriptions.
insep., inseparable.
insp., inspector.
Insp. Gen., Inspector General.
Inst., Institute; Institution.
inst., installment; instant (the present month); instantaneous; instrumental.
Inst. Act., Institute of Actuaries.
Inst. C.E., Institution of Civil Engineers.
Inst. E.E., Institution of Electrical Engineers.
Inst. M.E., Institution of Marine Engineers.
Inst. M.M., Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.
instn., institution.
Inst. N.A., Institution of Naval Architects.
instns., instructions.
instr., instructor; instrument; instruments; instrumental.
insur., insurance.
int., interest; interior; interjection; internal; international; interpreter; intransitive.
intens., intensive.
interj., interjection.
internat., international.
interrog., interrogation; interrogative.
intr., **intrans.**, intransitive.
in trans., in transitu.
Int. Rev., Internal Revenue.
intro., introduction.
introd., introduction; introductory.
inv., invenit; invented; inventor; invoice.
invt., inventory.
Io, Ionium. *Chem.*
Io., Iowa.
I.O., India Office; Intelligence Office.
I.O.B.B., Independent Order of B'nai B'rith.
I.O.D.E., Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire. *Canada.*
I.O.F., Independent Order of Foresters.
I. of M., Instructor of Musketry; Isle of Man.
I.O.G.T., Independent, *or* International, Order of Good Templars.
I.O.M., Isle of Man.
Ion., Ionic.
I.O.O.F., Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
I.O.R., Independent Order of Rechabites.
I.O.R.M., Improved Order of Red Men.
I.O.S.M., Independent Order of the Sons of Malta.
I.O.U., I owe you.
I.P., Improvement Purchase (*Australia*).
i.p., installment paid (stocks); intermediate pressure (cylinder).
i.p.a., including particular average.
I.P.D., in praesentia Dominorum (L., in the presence of the Lords [of Session]).
i.p.i., in partibus infidelium.
I.Q., intelligence quotient.
i.q., idem quod (L., the same as).
Ir, iridium. *Chem.*
I.R., Inland, *or* Internal, Revenue.
Ir., Ireland; Irish.
I.R.A., Irish Republican Army.
Iran., Iranian; Iranic.
I.R.B., Irish Republican Brotherhood.
I.R.C., Infantry Reserve Corps.
Ire., Ireland.
I.R.O., Inland, *or* Internal, Revenue Office *or* Officer.
irreg., irregular; irregularly.
Is., Isaiah.
is., island; isle.
Isa., Isaiah.
Isab., Isabella.
I.S.C., Indian Staff Corps; — *or* **i.s.c.**, interstate commerce.
isl., island.
isls., islands.
I.S.O., (Companion of the) Imperial Service Order.
Isr., Israel.
I.S.W.G., imperial standard wire gauge.
It., **Ital.**, Italian; Italic; Italy.
I.T., Indian Territory; Inner Temple.
i.t., in transit.
ital., italic (type).
itin., itinerant; itinerary.
I.T.U., International Typographical Union.
I.V., initial velocity.
i.v., in verbo, *or* in voce (L., under the word).
I.V.A., Independent Voters' Association.
I.W., Isle of Wight.
I.W.W., Industrial Workers of the World.
I.X., Iesous Christos (Gr., Jesus Christ).

J, joule (*Physics*); the mechanical equivalent of heat (*Physics*).
J., James, John, and other personal names; the Jacobian (*Math.*); Judge; Justice.
J., Jane. *Cataloguing.*
J., Jean; Johann; John. *Cataloguing.*
Ja., Jacques; James; January.
J.A., Joint Agent; Judge Advocate.
J/A, **j/a**, joint account.
Jac., Jacob; Jacobus (L., James).
J.A.G., Judge Advocate General.
Jam., Jamaica.
Jan., January.
Jap., Japan; Japanese.
Jas., James.
Jasp., Jasper.
Jav., Javanese.
J.B., Jurum Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Laws).
J.C., Jesus Christ; Julius Caesar; Jurisconsult; Justice Clerk.
jc., junction.
J.C.A., Jewish Colonization Association.
J.C.B., Juris Canonici Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Canon Law); Juris Civilis Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Civil Law).
J.C.D., Juris Civilis Doctor (L., Doctor of Civil Law).
J.C.L., Juris Canonici Lector, *or* Licentiatus (L., Reader, *or* Licentiate, in Canon Law).
jct., **jctn.**, junction.
J.D., Junior Deacon; Juris Doctor (L., Doctor of Law); Jurum Doctor (L., Doctor of Laws).
JE, Covenant Code.
Je., June.
Jed., Jedediah.
Jem., Jemima.
Jer., Jeremiah; Jeremy.
Jes., Jesus.
j.g., **jg**, junior grade. *U.S. Navy.*
JHS, = IHS.
JJ., judges; justices.
Jl., Joel; July.
Jla., Julia.
Jlt., Juliet.
jn., junction.
Jno., John.
Jo., Joel.
Joh., Johannes (L. John).
join., joinery.
Jon., **Jona.**, Jonathan.
Jos., Joseph; Josiah.
Josa., Josepha.
Jose., Josephine.
Josh., Joshua.
jour., journal; journeyman.
J.P., justice of the peace.
J. Prob., judge of probate.
Jr., juror. — *or* **jr.**, junior.
J.R., Jacobus Rex (L., King James).
Js., Johannes. *Cataloguing.*
J.S.D., Doctor of Juristic Science.
jt., joint.
Ju., June.
Jud., Judith. — *or* **jud.**, judges; judgments (*Law*).
J.U.D., Juris Utriusque Doctor (L., Doctor of Both Laws, i.e., the Canon and the Civil Law).
jud., judicial.
Judg., Judges.
Jul., Jules; Julius; July.
J.U.L., Juris Utriusque Licentiatus (L., Licentiate in Both Laws, i. e., the Canon and Civil Law).
jul., julep. *Med.*
Jul. Per., Julian Period.
Jun., June; Junius. — *or* **jun.**, junior.
Junc., junction.
Junr., **junr.**, junior.
Jur. D., Juris Doctor (L., Doctor of Law).
jurisp., jurisprudence.
jus., **just.**, justice.
Jus. P., justice of the peace.
Just., Justin; Justinian; Justus.
juv., juvenis (L., young) (*Zool.*); juvenile (*Cataloguing*).
J.V.D., = J.U.D.
J.W.B., Jewish Welfare Board.
Jy., July.

K, kalium, (potassium), *Chem.*; Kent; king (*Chess*).
K, (*Astrophysics*). A Fraunhofer spectral line caused (in part) by calcium.
K, Centuple calorie, see CALORIE (*Physics*); temperature on the Kelvin scale (*Physics*); modulus of cubic compressibility (*Mech.*); any of various constants, specif. the equilibrium constant.
K, K., Kelvin (thermometer scale).
K., Katherine, Kenneth, and other personal names. — *or* **k.**, kalendae (L., calends); kilo; kilogram; king, *or* kings; knight; kopeck, *or* kopecks; kran, *or* krans; krone, *or* kronen, *or* kroner.
K., Kate; Katharine. *Cataloguing.*
K., Karl. *Cataloguing.*
k., capacity (*Elec.*); carat (*Assaying*); constant; cumulus (*Meteorol.*); knot.
k, kilo- (thousand).
K.A., Knight of St. Andrew. *Russia.*
ka., kathode, *or* cathode.
kal., kalends.
Kan., Kansas.
Kans., Kansas.
Kas., Kansas.
Kath., Katharine.
KB, king's bishop. *Chess.*
K.B., King's Bench; Knight Bachelor; Knight (of the Order) of the Bath.
K.B.E., Knight (Commander of the Order) of the British Empire.
KBP, king's bishop's pawn. *Chess.*
K.C., King's Council; King's Counsel; Knight Commander; Knight, *or* Knights, of Columbus.
kc., kilocycle; kilocycles; kilocycles per second.
Kč, koruna. *Czechoslovak.*
K.C.B., Knight Commander (of the Order) of the Bath.
K.C.I.E., Knight Commander (of the Order) of the Indian Empire.
K.C.M.G., Knight Commander (of the Order) of St. Michael and St. George.
K.C.S.I., Knight Commander (of the Order) of the Star of India.
K.C.V.O., Knight Commander of the (Royal) Victorian Order.
K.D., knockdown; knocked down (*Com.*).
K.D.C.L., knocked down, in carloads.
K.D.L.C.L., knocked down, in less than carloads.
K.E., Knight of the Elephant. *Denmark.*
Ken., Kentucky.
K.G., Knight (of the Order) of the Garter.
kg., keg; kilogram; kilograms.
K.G.C., Knight Grand Commander.
kg-cal, kilogram-calorie; kilogram-calories.
K.G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross (of the Order) of the Bath.
K.G.F., Knight of the Golden Fleece. *Spain, Austria.*
K.G.H., Knight of the Guelphs of Hanover.
kgm., kilogram; kilograms.
kg-m, kilogram-meters.
kgs., kegs.
K.G.V., Knight of Gustavus Vasa. *Sweden.*
K.H., Knights of Hanover.
Ki., Kings.
K.I.C., Knight of the Iron Crown.
K.-I.-H., Kaiser-i-Hind.
kil., kilderkin; kilometer(s).
kild., kilderkin.
kilo., kilogram; kilometer.
kilog., kilogram.
kilol., kiloliter.
kilom., kilometer.
kj., kilojoule.
k.k., kaiserlich-königlich (G., imperial-royal).
K.K.K., Ku Klux Klan.
K Kt, king's knight. *Chess.*
K Kt P, king's knight's pawn. *Chess.*
K.L., **K.L.A.**, Knight of Leopold of Austria.
kl., kiloliter.
K.L.B., Knight of Leopold of Belgium.
K.L.H., Knight of the Legion of Honor. *France.*
km., kilometer; kilometers; kingdom.
K.M.J., Knight of Maximilian Joseph. *Bavaria.*
K.M.T., Knight of Maria Theresa. *Austria.*
K.N., Know-Nothing.
kn., kronen.
Knick., Knickerbocker.
K.N.L., Knight of the Netherland Lion.
knt., knight.
K.O., Commanding Officer *Army Slang.*
k.o., knockout (*Pugilism*).
K.O.C., Knight of the Oak Crown.
K. of C., Knight, *or* Knights, of Columbus.
K. of L., Knight, *or* Knights, of Labor.
K. of P., Knight, *or* Knights, of Pythias.
Konr., Konrad.
kop., kopeck, *or* kopecks.
KP, king's pawn. *Chess.*
K.P., kitchen police; Knight, *or* Knights (of the Order of St.) Patrick; Knight, *or* Knights, of Pythias.
KR, king's rook. *Chess.*
Kr, krypton. *Chem.*
kr., kreutzer; krona; krone, *or* kronen; kroner.
K.R.E., Knight (of the Order) of the Red Eagle. *Prussia.*
krn., krona; kronar. *Sweden.*
KRP, king's rook's pawn. *Chess.*
K.S.A., Knight of St. Anne. *Russia.*
K.S.G., Knight of St. George (*Russia*); Knight of St Gregory.
K.S.H., Knight of St. Hubert. *Bavaria.*
K.S.I., Knight (of the Order) of the Star of India.
K. S. M. and S. G., Knight of St. Michael and St. George.
K.S.P., Knight of St. Patrick; Knight of St. Stanislaus of Poland.
K.S.S., Knight (of the Order) of the Sword. *Sweden.*
K.T., Knight Templar; Knight (of the Order) of the Thistle (*Scotland*).
Kt, knight. *Chess.*
kt., carat.
Kt. Bach., Knight Bachelor.
k.t.l., kai ta loipa (Gr., et cetera, and so forth).
K.T.S., Knight (of the Order) of the Tower and Sword *Portugal.*
kv., kilovolt; kilovolts.
kva, kilovolt-ampere.
Kv-a, **kv-a**, kilovolt-ampere
K.W., Knight of William *Netherlands.*
kw., kilowatt.
K.W.H., **kw-h**, **kw-hr**, kilowatt-hour.
Ky., Kentucky.

£, **L**, **l.**, libra (L., pound). See 3d POUND, *n.*, 3 a.
L, lambert; length (*Physics*); (heliocentric) longitude (*Astron.*); (terrestrial) longitude (*Geod.*). — *or* **l**, coefficient of inductance (*Elec.*).
L., Louis, Lucy, and other personal names; Lady; Latin; Läufer (Ger., bishop) (*Chess*); Licentiate; Linnaeus; Lodge (*Fraternal*); London; Lord, *or* Lordship (*Obs.*); Lucius; kinetic potential (*Dynamics*). — *or* **l.**, lake; land; latitude; launch; law; leaf, *or* leaves; league, *or* leagues; left; length; lex; liber (L., book); liberal; line, *or* lines; lingual; link, *or* links; lira, lire (*It.*); liter, *or* liters; livre; loco; locus; low; lumen.
L., Louise; Louisa. *Cataloguing.*
L., Lewis; Louis; Ludwig. *Cataloguing.*
l-, **l.**, levo-. *Chem.*
La, lanthanum. *Chem.*
La., Louisiana.
L.A., Law Agent; Leasehold Area (*New South Wales*); Legislative Assembly; Library Association; Literate in Arts; Local Agent.
la., last (the weight).
l.a., lettre d'avis.
Lab., Labrador.
lab., laboratory.
ladp., ladyship.
Lam., Lamentations; Lamarck.
L.A.M., Liberalium Artium Magister (L., Master of Liberal Arts); London Academy of Music.
lam., laminated.
Lancs, Lancashire.
L. & D., loans and discounts; loss and damage.
L. and R., **l. and r.**, lake and rail.
Lang., Languedoc.
lang., language.
Lapp., Lappic.
laryngol., laryngological; laryngology.
L.A.S., Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries; Lord Advocate of Scotland.
Lat., Latin.
lat., latitude.
L.A.T., local apparent time.
lat. dol., lateri dolenti (L., to the painful side). *Pharm.*
Latv., Latvia.
L.A.U.K., Library Association of the United Kingdom.
Laur., Laurence.
Lawr., Lawrence.
Laz., Lazarus.
L.B., Lit(t)erarum Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Letters); Local Board. — *or* **l.b.**, lectori benevolo (L., to the kind reader).
lb., libra (L., pound); librae (L., pounds).
℔, libra (L., pound).
lb. ap., apothecaries' pound.
lbr., lumber.
lbs., pounds.
l.b.s., lectori benevolo salutem (L., to the kind reader, greeting).
L.C., Library of Congress; Lord Chamberlain; Lord Chancellor; Lower Canada.
L/C, **l/c.**, letter of credit.
l.c., left center; loco citato; lower case (*Typog.*).
L.C.B., Lord Chief Baron.
L.C.C., London County Council *or* Councilor.
L.C.D., **l.c.d.**, lowest common denominator.
lce., lance.
L. Ch., Licentiatus Chirurgiae (L., Licentiate in Surgery).
L.C.J., Lord Chief Justice.
L.C.L., Licentiate of Civil

Law. — *or* **l.c.l.**, less than carload lot. *Com.*
L.C.M., **l.c.m.**, lowest, *or* least, common multiple.
l. corp., lance corporal.
L.C.P., Licentiate of the College of Preceptors. *London.*
l. cr., lettre de crédit (F., letter of credit).
LD., Low Dutch.
Ld., Lord.
L.D., Lady Day; London Docks; Low Dutch.
ld., limited.
l.d., litera dominicalis (L., dominical letter); low door; lepide dictum (L., elegantly said).
ldg. and dely., landing and delivery.
ld. gt., land grant.
L. Div., Licentiate in Divinity.
L.D.M., Licentiate of Dental Medicine.
Ldp., **Lp.**, Lordship; Ladyship.
L.D.S., Latter-day Saints; Licentiate of Dental Surgery.
lea., league; leather.
lect., lecture.
led., ledger.
leg., legal; legate; legato; legend; legislative; legislature; legit (L., he reads); legunt (L., they read).
legg., leggiero. *Music.*
Legis., Legislature.
Leics., Leicestershire.
Leip., Leipzig, Leipsic.
Lem., Lemuel.
Leon., Leonard.
L. ès Sc., Licencié ès Sciences (F., Licentiate in Sciences).
Let., **Lett.**, Lettish.
Lev., **Levit.**, Leviticus.
lex., lexicon.
lexicog., lexicographical; lexicography; lexicographer.
Lex Merc., Lex Mercatoria.
L.F.A., local freight agent.
L.F., low-frequency.
Lfg., Lieferung (G., installment; part).
L.F.M., Lieutenant Field Marshal.
L.F.P.S., Licentiate of the (Royal) Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.
L. Fr., Law French.
LG., **L.G.**, Low German.
l.g., large grain.
LGr., **L. Gr.**, Late Greek.
lgth., length.
lg. tn., long ton.
l.h., left hand. *Music.*
L.H.A., Lord High Admiral.
L.H.C., Lord High Chancellor.
L.H.D., Litterarum Humanioruo, *or* In Litteris Humanioribus, Doctor (L., Doctor of Humanities).
L.H.T., Lord High Treasurer.
Li, lithium. *Chem.*
L.I., Licentiate of Instruction; Long Island.
li., link. *Measures.*
Lib., Liberal.
lib., liber (L., book); librae (L., pounds, money) (*Obs.*); librarian; library.
Lic. Med., Licentiate in Medicine.
Lieut., Lieutenant.
Lieut. Col., Lieutenant Colonel.
Lieut. Gen., Lieutenant General.
Lieut. Gov., Lieutenant Governor.
Lim., limited (company).
lin., lineal; linear.
Linc(s), Lincolnshire.
Linn., Linnaean; Linnaeus.
L.I.P., life insurance policy.
liq., liquid; liquor.
lit., liter; literal; literally; literary; literature.
Lit.B., **Litt.B.**, Lit(t)erarum Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Letters, Bachelor of Literature).
Lit.D., Literarum Doctor (L., Doctor of Literature).
Lith., Lithuania; Lithuanian.
lith., **litho.**, **lithog.**, lithograph; lithography.
lithol., lithology.
Lit. Hum., literae humaniores (L., the humanities).
litt., littérateur.
Lit(t).B., Lit(t)erarum Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Letters).
Litt.D., Litterarum Doctor (L., Doctor of Letters).
Litt.L., Litterarum Licentiatus (L., Licentiate in Letters).
liv., livraison; livre.
L.J., Lord Justice.
L.JJ., Lord Justices.
LL., Late Latin; Law Latin; leges (L., laws); Lordships (*Obs.*); Low Latin. — *or* **ll.**, leaves.
L.L., Lord Lieutenant.
l.l., loco laudato (L., in the place cited); loose leaf.
ll., lines.
L.L.A., Lady Literate in Arts.
L. Lat., Late Latin; Law Latin; Low Latin.
LL.B., Legum Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Laws).
L.L.B., Liberty Loan Bonds.
LL.D., Legum Doctor (L., Doctor of Laws).
L.L.I., Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
LL.L., Legum Licentiatus (L., Licentiate in Laws).
LL.M., Legum Magister (L., Master of Laws).
L.M., Licentiate in Medicine, *or* in Midwifery. — *or* **l.m.**, long meter.
LMC., Lloyd's machinery certificate.
l.m.c., low middling clause. *Cotton Trade.*
L.M.D., long meter double.
L.M.S., London Missionary Society.
L.M.T., local mean time.
loc. cit., loco citato (L., in the place cited).
loc. cur., local currency.
loc. laud., loco laudato (L., in the place cited).
loc. primo cit., loco primo citato (L., in the place first cited).
L. of C., line of communications.
log, logarithm.
Lon., **Lond.**, London.
lon., **long.**, longitude.
L.O.O.M., Loyal Order of Moose.
loq., loquitur.
Lor., Lorenz, Lorenzo.
LOX, **L.O.X.**, liquid oxygen explosive.
L.P., Lord Provost.
Lp., Ladyship; Leopold; Lordship.
l.p., large paper, *or* post; long primer; low pressure.
L.P.C., Lord of the Privy Council.
L.P.M., long particular meter.
L.P.S., Lord Privy Seal.
Lr., Laurence; Laurent; Lawrence; Lorenz.
L.R., Lloyd's Register.
lr., lira; lire.
L.R.A.M., Licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music.
L.R.C.P., Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians. *London.*
L.R.C.S., Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons. *London.*
L.R.C.V.S., Licentiate of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
L.S., Licentiate in Surgery; Linnaean Society. — *or* **l.s.**, land service; locus sigilli (L., place of the seal).
l.s., left side; letter signed.
L.S.A., Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries.
l.s.c., loco supra citato.
L.S.D., **£ s.d.**, **l.s.d.**, librae, solidi, denarii (L., pounds, shillings, pence).
L.S.S., (*U. S.*) Life-saving Service. — *or* **l.s.s.**, life-saving (service) station.
Lt., Lieutenant.
L.T., Licentiate in Theology; lira Turca (Turkish pound).
l.t., long ton.
Lt. Col., Lieutenant Colonel.
Lt. Comdr., **Lt.-Comm.**, Lieutenant Commander.
Ltd., **ltd.**, limited.
Ltge., lighterage.
Lt. Gen., Lieutenant General.
Lt. Gov., Lieutenant Governor.
L.Th., Licentiate in Theology.
Lt. Inf., Light Infantry.
ltng. arr., lightning arrester.
Ltr., lighter.
Lu, lutecium. *Chem.*
L.U., Liberal Unionist.
Luth., Lutheran.
lv., leave; livres.
lv., legal volt; licensed victualer.
L.W.L., load water line.
L.W.M., low-water mark.
L.W.P., load water plane.

M, Messier's catalogue of nebulas; mega- (million); moment (*Magnetism*); strength of pole (*Magnetism*); thousand.
M., Martin, Mary, Matthew, and other personal names; Manitoba; manslaughter (formerly branded upon a person convicted of it when admitted to benefit of clergy); March; Marcus; Monday; Monsieur; a corruption of NN (names) in the catechism; prob. for maritus (L., bridegroom) and calling for the pronunciation of the bridegroom's name by the clergyman officiating in the marriage service; in formulas, metal (*Chem.*). — *or* **m.**, main (F., hand); majesty; male; manipulus (L., handful); manual; mare; mark, *or* marks (*Currency*); mark (*ordn.*); marquis; married; martyr; masculine; mass; measure; medicine; medium; member; meridian; meridies (L., noon); meter, *or* meters; middle; mile; militia; mill; mille (F., thousand); (minim; minute; misce (L., mix); mistura (L., mixture); modulus; molar (*Dentistry*); monsieur; month; moon; morning; mountain; muscle (*Anat.*); muster; myopia.
M., Mary. *Cataloguing.*
M., Marc, Mark; Matthew. *Cataloguing.*
m, milli- (thousandth).
M'., Manius.
m-, meta-. *Chem.*
Ma, masurium. *Chem.*
M.A., Machine Area (*Queensland*); Magister Artium (L., Master of Arts); Military Academy; Mountain Artillery.
Ma., milliampere.
mA., milliangstrom.
ma., major (*Mus.*). — *or* **M.A.**, milliampere.
m/a, my account. *Bookkeeping.*
m/a/c, money of account.
Macc., **Mac.**, Maccabees.
Maced., Macedonia; Macedonian.
mach., **machin.**, machine; machinery; machinist.
Mad., **Madm.**, Madam.
Ma.E., Master of Engineering.
mag., magazine; magnet; magnetic; magnetism; magnitude (of a star).
magg., maggiore.
M.Agr., Master of Agriculture.
M.Agr.Sc., Master of Agricultural Science.
M.A.I., Magister in Arte Ingeniaria (L., Master of Engineering).
Maj., Major.
Maj. Gen., Major General.
Mal., Malachi; Malayan.
malac., malacology.
Man., Mamercus.
M.Am.Soc.M.E., Member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
☞ Abbreviations in which (as in the above) M. stands for Member are often omitted, the abbreviation for the society, or the like, being entered in its proper alphabetical order.
Man., Manasses; Manila (paper); Manitoba.
man., manège; manipulus (L., handful); manual.
manc., mancando. *Music.*
Manit., Manitoba.
man. op., manually operated.
M.A.N.S., Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences.
manuf., manufactory; manufacture; manufacturer; manufacturing.
M.A.O., Master of Obstetric Art.
Mar., March; Maria.
M.Ar., Master of Architecture.
mar., maritime.
marc., marcato.
March., Marchioness.
M.Arch., Master in, *or* of, Architecture.
Marg., Margaret.
marg., margin; marginal.
Marq., Marquis.
Mart., Martyrology.
M.A.S., Master of Applied Science.
mas., **masc.**, masculine.
M.A.S.M.E., Member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
Mass., Massachusetts.
M.Ast.S., Member of the Astronomical Society.
Mat., Mathieu; Matthew.
mat., matins.
math., mathematical; mathematician; mathematics.
matie, majesty.
Matt., Matthew; Matthias.
Maur., Maurice.
Max., Maximilian.
max., maximum.
max. cap., maximum capacity.
M.B., Mark of the Beast; Medicinae Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Medicine); Musicae Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Music).
M.B.A., Master in, *or* of, Business Administration.
M.B.C.M., Baccalaureus Medicinae Chirurgiae Magister (L., Bachelor of Medicine, Master of Surgery).
M.B.E., Member (of the Order) of the British Empire.
M. B. F. et H., Magna Britannia, Francia, et Hibernia (L., Great Britain, France, and Ireland).
M.B.M., Thousands [of feet] board measure.
M. B. Sc., Master of Business Science.
MC, millicurie. *Phys. Chem.*
MC, **M.C.**, Medical Corps.
M.C., Magister Chirurgiae (L., Master of Surgery); Master Commandant; Master of Ceremonies; Master of Chemistry; Member of Congress, *or* of Council; metric carat; Military Cross (*Brit.*).
M/C, marginal credit (*Bank.*); metaling clause (*Marine Ins.*).
m.c., marked capacity (freight cars).
M.C.D., Doctor of Comparative Medicine.
M.C.E., Master of Civil Engineering.
Mch., March.
M.Ch., Magister Chirurgiae (L., Master of Surgery).
M.C.L., Master of Civil Law.
M.C.M.E.S., Member, Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society.
M.Com., **M.Comm.**, Master of Commerce.
M.C.P., Member of the College of Preceptors (*London*); Mining Conditional Purchase (*Australia*).
Mcs., Marcus.
M.C.U., Motor Cycle Union.
M.D., Medicinae Doctor (L., Doctor of Medicine); Middle Dutch; maindroite (Fr., right hand) (*Mus.*).
MD, Medical Department. *U. S. Army.*
Md., Maryland.
M/D, **M/d**, **m/d.**, months' date, *or* months after date.
m.d., mano destra (It., right hand) (*Mus.*); memorandum of deposit.
Mdle., Mademoiselle.
Mdm., Madam.
Mdme., Madame.
M.D.S., Master of Dental Surgery.
M.D.Sc., Master of Dental Science.
mdse., merchandise.
Mdx., Middlesex.
ME, **M.E.**, Middle English.
Me, methyl. *Chem.*
Me., Maine.
M.E., Methodist Episcopal; Military, *or* Mining, *or* Mechanical Engineer; Most Excellent.
m.e, marbled edges. *Bookbinding.*
Me., maitre.
meas., measure.
M.E.C., Master of Engineering Chemistry; Member of the Executive Council.
mech., mechanical; mechanics; mechanism.
M.E. Ch., Methodist Episcopal Church.
Mech. E., Mechanical Engineer.
M.E.D., Master of Elementary Didactics.
M.Ed., Master of Education.
med., medalist; medical; medicine; medieval; medium.
Medit., Mediterranean.
Med. R. C., Medical Reserve Corps.
Mém., mémoire.
mem., member; memento (L., remember); memoir; memoranda; memorandum; memorial.
memo., memorandum.
M.Eng., Master of Engineering; Mechanical, *or* Mining, Engineer.
mensur., mensuration.
m.e.p., mean effective pressure.
mer., meridian; meridional.
merc., mercurial; mercury.
mer. rect., mercury rectifier.
merv., merveilleux, a silk fabric.
M.E.S., Methodist Episcopal (Church) South.
Messrs., Messieurs.
met., metaphor; metaphysical; metaphysics; metronome; metropolitan.
metal., metallurgical; metallurgy.
metaph., metaphor; metaphorical; metaphorically; metaphysics.
Met. E., Metallurgical Engineer.
meteor., meteorology. — *or* **meteorol.**, meteorological; meteorology.
Meth., Methodist.
met'l, meteorological.
meton., metonymy.
metrol., metrological; metrology.
metrop., metropolitan.
Mex., Mexican; Mexico.
M.F., machine, *or* mill, finish; Master of, *or* in, Forestry.
mf., mezzo forte; microfarad; millifarad.
M.F.A., Master of Fine Arts.
mfd., manufactured; microfarad.
mfg., manufacturing.
M.F.H., Master of Fox Hounds.
mfr., manufacture; manufacturer.
m. ft., mistura fiat (L., let a mixture be made) (*Pharm.*); thousand feet.
MG, **M.G.**, machine gun.
Mg, magnesium. *Chem.*
M.G. Major General.
M.G., **m.g.**, main gauche (F., left hand) (*Mus.*); motor generator.
M.-G., **M.-Goth.**, **MGoth.**, Moeso-Gothic.
mg., milligram; milligrams.
M.G.C., machine-gun company, *or* corps.
M.G.D., **m.g.d.**, million gallons per day.
mgm., **mgr.**, milligram; milligrams.
Mgr., manager; Monseigneur; Monsignor; Monsignore.
MGr., Medieval Greek.
mgrm., milligram; milligrams.
M.H., Master of Horticulture, *or* of Hygiene; Miner's Homestead (*Queensland*).
m.h., main batch. *Shipping.*
mh, millihenry.
M.H.A., Member of the House of Assembly. *New Zealand.*
MHG., **M.H.G.**, Middle High German.
M. Hon., Most Honorable.
M.H.R., Member of the House of Representatives.
M.Hy., Master of Hygiene.
M.I., Military Intelligence; Mounted Infantry.
mi., mile, *or* miles; mill, *or* mills; minute; minor (*Music*).
m.i., malleable iron.
Mic., Micah.
Mich., Michael; Michaelmas; Michigan.
Michs., Michaelmas.
micros., microscopist; microscopical; microscopy.
M.I.C.U.M., Mission Interallié de Contrôle d'Usines et Mines (F., Interallied Commission for the Control of [German] Factories and Mines).
mid., middle; midshipman.
Middlx., **Midx.**, Middlesex.
M.I.E.E., Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers. *Brit.*
mil., military; militia.
Mil. Att., military attaché.
milit., military.
mim., mimeograph.
M.I.Mech.E., **M.I.M.E.**, Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. *Brit.*
M.I.Min.E., **M.I.M.E.**, Member of the Institution of Mining Engineers. *Brit.*
min., mineralogical; mineralogy; minim; minimum; minima; mining; minister; minor; minute; minutes.
M.I.N.A., Member of the Institution of Naval Architects. *Brit.*
Min. E., Mining Engineer.
mineral., mineralogical; mineralogy.
Minn., Minnesota.
Min. Plen., Minister Plenipotentiary.
Min. Res., Minister Resident.
M.Inst.C.E., Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers. *Brit.*
M.Inst.M.M., **M.I.M.M.**, Member of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy. *Brit.*
m.i.p., marine insurance policy.
M.Ir., Middle Irish.
Mis., Marquis.
misc., **miscl.**, miscellaneous; miscellany.
Mise., Marquise.
Miss., Mississippi.
miss., mission; missionary.
mit., mitte (L., send). *Pharm.*
m.i.t., milling, *or* milled, in transit.
mixt., mixture.
M.J.I., Member of the Institution of Journalists. *Brit.*
M.J.S., Member of the Japan Society. *Brit.*
mk., mark. — *or* **mks.**, marks (*Coin*).
mkd., marked.
m-kg, meter-kilogram.
M.L., Licentiate in Midwifery; Magister Legum (L., Master of Laws); Maoriland; Medicinae Licentiatus (L., Licentiate in Medicine); Medieval, *or* Middle, Latin; Mineral Lease (*Queensland*); muzzle-loader; muzzle-loading.
ml., mail; milliliter.
M.L.A., Master in Landscape Architecture; Member of the Legislative Assembly; Modern Language Association.
M.L.C., Member of the Legislative Council. *New Zealand.*
M.L.D., **m.l.d.**, minimum lethal dose. *Med.*
MLG., **M.L.G.**, Middle Low German.
M.Lit(t)., Magister Lit(t)erarum (L., Master of Letters).
Mlle., Mademoiselle.
Mlles., Mademoiselles.
m.l.r., muzzle-loading rifle.
M.L.S., Master of Library Science.
MM., Magistri (L., Masters); Their Majesties; Martyres (L., martyrs); Meritissimus (L., Most Deserving); Messieurs (F., Sirs).
M.M., Maelzel's Metronome; Master Mechanic; Military Medal. — *or* **m.m.**, machinist's mate; mercantile marine; motor mechanics.
mM, millimole.
mm., millimeter; millimeters; millia (L., thousands).
mm., matrimonium (L., matrimony).
Mme., madame.
M.M.E., Master of Mining, *or* Mechanical, Engineering.
M.Mech.E., Master of Mechanical Engineering.
Mmes., mesdames.
M.M.F., **m.m.f.**, **mmf**, magnetomotive force.
mmfd., micromicrofarad.
M.M.P., Military Mounted Police.
M.Mus., Master of Music.
Mn, manganese. *Chem.*
m/n, moneda nacional.
M.N.A.S., Member of the National Academy of Sciences. *U. S.*
Mngr., Monseigneur; Monsignor.
M.N.S., Member of the Numismatic Society. *U. S.*
M.N.T., **MNT**, Mononitrotoluene.
Mo, molybdenum. *Chem.*
Mo., Missouri; Monday.
M.O., Master of Obstetrics; Master of Oratory; Medical Officer. — *or* **m.o.**, money order; municipal ownership.
mo., month.
M.O.B., money-order business. *U. S.*
Mod., modification. *Ordnance.*
mod., moderate; moderato; modern.
mod. n., modulo *n* (L. *modulo*, dative of *modulus*), written after a congruence and read *to the modulus n.* See CONGRUENT.
Mods., moderations. *Univ.*
M. of M., Ministry of Munitions.
M.O.H., Medical Officer of Health.
Moham., Mohammedan.
mol., molecular; molecule.
Mon., Monday; Monmouthshire; Monsignor; Montana.
mon., monastery; monetary.
Mond., Monday.
monogr., monograph. *Cataloguing.*
Mons., Monmouthshire; Monsieur.
Monsig., Monseigneur; Monsignor.
Mont., Montana.
m.o.p., mother of pearl.
mor., morocco. *Bookbinding.*
morn., morning.
morph., **morphol.**, morphology.
mort., mortuary.
mos., months.
mot., motor.
MP, **M.P.**, Military Police.
M.P., Master of Painting; Member of Parliament, *or* of Police; Methodist Protestant; Metropolitan Police; Municipal Police. — *or* **m.p.**, melting point.
M/P, mail payment.
mp., mezzo piano.
M.P.C., Member of Parliament, Canada.
M.Pd., Master of Pedagogy.
M.P.E., Master of Physical Education.
M.Ph., Master of Philosophy.
M.P.H., Master of Public Health.
mph, **m.p.h.**, miles per hour.
mphps, miles per hour per second.
M.P.L., Master of Patent Law, *or* of Polite Literature.
M.P.P., Member of the Provincial Parliament.
Mr., **Mr**, Mister. *Title.*
M.R., Master of the Rolls; mill run; mine run.
mr., millier.
M.R.A.C., Member of the Royal Agricultural College.
M.R.C., Medical Reserve Corps.
M.R.E., Master of Religious Education.
Mrs., Mistress. *Title.*
MS., mail steamer. — *or* **ms.**, manuscript.
M.S., Master of Science; Master of Surgery; memoriae sacrum (L., sacred to the memory).
M/S, **M.S.**, motor ship.
m.s., mano sinistra (It., left hand) (*Mus.*); mean square. — *or* **M/S**, months after sight (*Com.*).
ms., meso-. *Org. Chem.*
M.S.A., Master of Science and Arts, *or* of Scientific Agriculture.

M.S.Agr., Master of Scientific Agriculture.
M.Sc., Master of Science.
M.S.(Ger.E.), Master of Science in Ceramic Engineering.
M.S.C.P., **m.s.c.p.**, mean spherical candle power.
M.Sc.Tech., Magister Scientiae Technicae (L., Master of Technical Science).
M.S.D., Master of Scientific Didactics.
M.S.F., Master of Science in Forestry.
Msgr., monsignor.
M.S.H., Master of Staghounds.
M. S. in C. E., Master of Science in Civil Engineering.
M. S. in Ch. E., Master of Science in Chemical Engineering.
M. S. in E. E., Master of Science in Electrical Engineering.
M. S. in M. E., Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering.
m.s.l., mean sea level.
m.-sopr., mezzo-soprano.
MSS., **mss.**, manuscripts.
Ms-Th, mesothorium. *Chem.*
M.T., metric ton.
Mt., **mt.**, mount; mountain.
mtg., meeting; mortgage.
mtgd., mortgaged.
mtge., mortgage.
M.Th., Master of Theology.
mth., month.
mtl., material.
mtn., mountain.
Mt. Rev., Most Reverend.
mts., mountains.
Mu, murium. *Chem.*
mult., multiple.
mun., municipal.
mus., museum; music; musical; musician.
Mus.B., **Mus.Bac.**, Musicae Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Music).
Mus.D., **Mus.Doc.**, **Mus. Doct.**, **Mus.Dr.**, Musicae Doctor (L., Doctor of Music).
Mus.M., Musicae Magister (L., Master of Music).
mut., mutilated; mutual.
M.V., Medicus Veterinarius (L., Veterinary Physician) (*U.S.*). — *or* **m.v.**, muzzle velocity; mezza voce.
mv, millivolt.
m.v., mean variation.
M.V.O., Member of the (Royal) Victorian Order.
M.V.Sc., Master of Veterinary Science.
M.W., Most Worshipful; Most Worthy.
M.W.A., Modern Woodmen of America.
M.W.G., music-wire gauge.
M.W.G.C.P., Most Worthy Grand Chief Patriarch.
M.W.G.M., Most Worthy Grand Master; Most Worshipful Grand Master.
M.W.P., Most Worthy Patriarch.
M.W.V., Mexican War Veteran.
mycol., mycological; mycology.
mythol., mythological; mythology.
Mx., Max; Maximilian; Middlesex.
mxd., mixed.
My., May. *Cataloguing.*
myg., myriagram.
myl., myrialiter.
mym., myriameter.
myst., mysteries.
myth., mythology; mythological.

N, nitrogen (*Chem.*); not (hot-pressed paper); (Avogadro) number (*Phys. Chem.*).
N, N., n., north; northern.
N., Nancy, Nathaniel, Nicholas, and other proper names; Nationalist; Norse; Novellae (*Rom. Law*); November; Numerius; perhaps nupta (L., bride) in the marriage service. — *or* **n.**, name (in catechism and baptismal service); navy; nimbus; nomen (L., name); nonae (L., nones); noon; normal (strength solution) (*Chem.*); novus (L., new).
N., Nancy. *Cataloguing.*
N., Nicholas; Nicolas; Nicolaus; Nicole. *Cataloguing.*
n., nail; nails; natus (L., born); navigating; navigation; nephew; neuter; new; nominative; not (*Nav. Wigwagging*); note; notes; noun; number; principal quantum number.
n, refractive index.
Na, natrium (sodium). *Chem.*
N.A., National Academician, *or* Academy; National Army; Nautical Almanac; North America, *or* American. — *or* **n.a.**, numerical aperture (*Micros.*).
N/A, no advice. *Bank.*
na., nail; nails.
n/a, no account; nonacceptance. *Bank.*
N.A.A., National Aeronautic Association.
N.A.D., National Academy of Design.
N. Af., North Africa.
Nah., Nahum.
N. Am., North America.
N. & Q., Notes and Queries. *Brit.*
Nap log, see LOGARITHM, in Vocabulary.
N. Arch., Naval Architect.
N.A.S., National Academy of Sciences. *U.S.*
N.A.S.E., National Academy of Stationary Engineers.
Nat., Nationalist.
Nats., Nationalists.
Nat., Natal; Nathan.
nat., national; native; natural; naturalist.
Nath., Nathanael; Nathaniel.
nat. hist., natural history.
Natl., Nathanael; Nathaniel.
natl., national.
nat log, see LOGARITHM, in Vocabulary.
N.A.T.M.A., National Association of Teachers of Marketing and Advertising.
nat. phil., natural philosophy.
naut., nautical.
nav., naval; navigable; navigation.
Nav. Const., Naval Constructor.
navig., navigation; navigator.
Nb, niobium. *Chem.*
Nb., nimbus.
N.B., New Brunswick; North Britain, *or* British. — *or* **n.b.**, nota bene (L., note well).
n.b., new boilers; northbound.
NbE, north by east.
NbW, north by west.
NC, Navy-Curtiss seaplane.
N.C., New Church; North Carolina. — *or* **n.c.**, nitrocellulose.
N.C.O., noncommissioned officer.
Nd, neodymium. *Chem.*
N.D., North Dakota; Notre Dame.
N.D., **n.d.**, no date.
N. Dak., North Dakota.
NE, **N.E.**, **n.e.**, northeast.
Ne, neon. *Chem.*
N.E., Naval Engineer; New England; Northeastern (Postal District, London). — *or* **N/E**, no effects (*Banking*).
N.E.A., National Education Association. *U.S.*
N E & B., new engines and boilers.
NEbE, northeast by east.
NEbN, northeast by north.
Nebr., **Neb.**, Nebraska.
NEC, National Emergency Council.
N. E. Code, National Electrical Code. *U.S.*
N.E.D., New English Dictionary (the Oxford English Dictionary).
neg., negative; negatively.
Neg. Ins., negotiable instrument.
Neh., Nehemiah.
n.e.i., non est inventus.
nem. con., nemine contradicente.
nem. diss., nemine dissentiente.
N. Eng., New England.
N.E.P., New Economic Policy. *Russia.*
N.E.R.A., National Emergency Relief Administration.
N.E.S., not elsewhere specified.
Neth., Netherlands.
neut., neuter.
Nev., Nevada.
Newf., Newfoundland.
New M., New Mexico.
New Test., New Testament.
NF., **N.F.**, Newfoundland; New French.
N.F., National Formulary (*Pharm.*); Newfoundland; Norman French. — *or* **n/f.**, no funds (*Bank.*).
n.f., neue folge (G., new series).
N.F.B.P.W.C., National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.
Nfld., Newfoundland.
Ng., Norwegian.
N.G., National Guard; New Granada; Noble Grand; not good (*Bank.*).
N.G., **n.g.**, no good.
n. gen., new genus.
NGr., **N.Gr.**, New Greek.
N.H., New Hampshire.
N.Heb., New Hebrides. — *or* **NHeb.**, New Hebrew.
NHG., **N.H.G.**, New High German.
N.H.P., nominal horsepower.
Ni, nickel. *Chem.*
N.I., Native Infantry.
Nicar., Nicaragua.
N.I.D., Naval Intelligence Division. *Brit.*
nl. pri., nisi prius.
NIRA, National Industrial Recovery Act.
N.J., New Jersey.
N.L., north latitude. — *or* **NL.**, New Latin.
n.l., new line (*Print.*); non licet; non liquet; non longe (L., not far).
N. Lat., north latitude.
NLB, National Labor Board.
N.L.F., National Liberal Federation. *Brit.*
N.M., New Mexico.
n/m, no mark. *Com.*
N. Mex., New Mexico.
NN, N.N., names.
NNE, N.N.E., **n.n.e.**, northnortheast.
N.N.R., New and Nonofficial Remedies. *Med.*
NNW, N.N.W., **n.n.w.**, north-northwest.
No, norium. *Chem.*
No., Noah; north; northern.
No., no., numero (L., by number); number.
N.O., natural order (*Bot.*); New Orleans.
N/O, no orders. *Bank.*
N.O.D., Naval Ordnance Department.
N.O.E., not otherwise enumerated.
N.O.H.P., not otherwise herein provided. *Com.*
N.O.I.B.N., not otherwise indexed by name. *Com.*
nol. pros., nolle prosequi.
nom., nomenclature; nominal. — *or* **nomin.**, nominative.
nom. nov., nomen novum.
nom. nud., nomen nudum.
non., nones (L., nonae).
noncom., noncommissioned officer.
non. cul., non culpabilis.
non obst., non obstante.
non pros., non prosequit r.
non seq., non sequitur.
nonsoc., nonsociety.
n.o.p., not otherwise provided (for).
nor., north; northern.
Nor., Norman; North; Norway; Norwegian.
Norf., Norfolk.
Nor(m). Fr., Norman-French.
Norm., Norman.
north., northern.
Northants., Northamptonshire.
Northum(b)., Northumberland.
Norw., Norway; Norwegian.
N s., nos., numbers.
N.O.S., not otherwise specified.
Notts, Nottinghamshire.
Nov., Novellae (L., Novels, of the Corpus Juris Civilis); November.
nov., novelist.
Nov. Sc., Nova Scotia.
N.P., nisi prius; no protest (*Bank.*); Notary Public.
np., neap. *Navig.*
n.p., new paragraph (*Print.*); no paging (of books so printed); no place (of publication).
n/p, net proceeds.
NPB, National Planning Board.
N.P.C., nisi prius cases.
N.P.D., North Polar Distance.
n. p. or d., no place or date. *Bibliography.*
n.p.t., normal pressure and temperature.
Nr., Nummer (G., number).
nr., near.
N.R.A., National Recovery Administration; National Rifle Association.
N.R.C.P., Nonresidential Conditional Purchase. *Australia.*
N.-S., Notre-Seigneur (F., Our Lord).
N.S., National Society; New School, Series, *or* Side; New Style (of dating, since 1752); North Sea; Nova Scotia; Numismatic Society. — *or* **n.s.**, nickel steel; not specified.
N/S, N.S.F., not sufficient (funds). *Bank.*
N.S.A., National Skating Association.
N.S.I. (*or* **J.**) **C.**, Noster Salvator Iesus, *or* Jesus, Christ-us (L., Our Saviour Jesus Christ).
N.S.P.C.A., National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. *U.S.*
N.S.P.C.C., National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
N.S.P.F., **n.s.p.f.**, not specifically provided for. *Com.*
nstd., nested. *Com.*
N.S.W., New South Wales.
Nt, niton. *Chem.*
NT., **N.T.**, New Testament.
N.T., New Translation; Northern Territory (*Aust.*).
n.t., net ton; new terms. *Grain Trade.*
n.t.p., normal temperature and pressure; no title page (*Cataloguing*).
nt. wt., net weight.
n.u., name unknown.
num., numeral; numerals.
Num., Numb., Numbers. (*O. Test.*).
numis., numism., numismatic, *or* numismatics; numismatology.
N.U.R., National Union of Railwaymen. *Brit.*
N.U.W.S.S., National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. *Brit.*
N.U.W.W., National Union of Women Workers. *Brit.*
N.V., New Version.
N.V.M., Nativity of the Virgin Mary.
NW, N.W., **n.w.**, northwest; northwestern.
N.W., North Wales; Northwestern (Postal District, London).
NWbN, northwest by north.
NWbW, northwest by west.
N.W.T., Northwest Territories. *Can.*
N.Y., New York.
N.Y.C., New York City.
N.Y.H.S., New York Historical Society.
N.Z., N. Zeal., New Zealand.

O, oxygen. *Chem.*
O., Olive, Oliver, Olivia, and other personal names; Ocean; October; Ohio; Ontario; Ordo (L., Order). (*Eccl.*) Oregon. — *or* **o.**, occidental; octavo; old; order; oriental; os (**L.**, bone). (*Anat.*)
O., Olivia. *Cataloguing.*
O., Otto. *Cataloguing.*
o, ohm.
o-, ortho-. *Chem.*
o., octarius (L., pint) (*Pharm.*); off; only; optimus (L., best).
o.a., on account; over all.
O/a, o/a, on account of; our account.
o. and r., ocean and rail. *Transp.*
Ob., Obadiah.
O.B., ordered back. *Bank.*
ob., obiit; obiter (L., incidentally); oboe; obolus.
Obad., Obadiah.
obb., obbligato.
obdt., obedient.
O.B.E., Officer (of the Order) of the British Empire.
obj., object; objection; objective.
obl., oblique; oblong.
obs., observation; observatory; obsolete.
obsoles., obsolescent.
ob. s. p., obiit sine prole.
obstet., obstetrical.
obt., obedient; obiit.
O.B.U., One Big Union.
OBulg., O.Bulg., Old Bulgarian.
Oc., oc., ocean.
O.C., Officer Commanding; Official Classification (*Com.*); Old Carthusian; Old Catholic; Ordo Cisterciensium (L., Cistercian Order).
o.c., only child; opere citato (L., in the work cited).
o/c, old charter, *or* crop. — *or* **o/c.**, overcharge.
O. Cart., Ordo Cartusiensis (L., Carthusian Order).
Oct., Octavius; October.
oct., octavo.
Octa., Octavia.
OD., O.D., Old Dutch.
O.D., Officer of the Day; ordinary seaman; Ordnance Department; overdraft, *or* overdrawn. — *or* **o.d.**, olive drab.
o/d, o/d., on demand.
ODan., O.Dan., Old Danish.
OE., O.E., Old English.
o.e., omissions excepted.
O.E.D., Oxford English Dictionary.
O.E.S., Order of the Eastern Star.
O.E.T.A., Occupied Enemy Territory Administration.
OF., O.F., Old French.
O.F., Odd Fellows.
o.f., oxidizing flame.
Off., Office. — *or* **off.**, officer.
off., offered; official; officinal.
off. nom., official nomenclature.
O.F.M., Order of Friars Minor.
O.Fr., Old French.
OFris., O.Fris., Old Friesic.
O.F.S., Orange Free State.
OG, O.G., ogee.
O.G., Officer of the Guard; Outer Guard; Outside Guard, *or* Guardian; original gum (*Philately*).
OGael., O.Gael., Old Gaelic.
O.H.B.M.S., On His (Her) Britannic Majesty's Service.
OHG., O.H.G., Old High German.
O.H.H.S., On His Highness's Service. *Philately.*
O.H.M.S., On His (Her) Majesty's Service.
OIr., O.Ir., Old Irish.
OIt., O.It., Old Italian.
O.K., see in Vocabulary.
Okla., Oklahoma.
Ol., Oliver; Olympiad.
O.L., Occupation License (*Queensland*); Officer (of the Order) of Leopold; overload (*Elec.*). — *or* **OL**, Old Latin.
ol., oleum.
Old Test., Old Testament.
oleo, oleomargarine. *Com.*
OLG., O.L.G., Old Low German.
Olym., Olympiad.
O.M.C., Ordo Minorum Conventualium (L., Order of Conventional (Friars) Minor.
O.M., Old Measurement; Order of Merit (*Brit.*).
O. M. Cap., Ordo Minorum Capuccinorum (Order of Capuchin (Friars) Minor).
O.M.I., Oblate of Mary Immaculate.
O.M.S., Organization for the Maintenance of Supplies. *Brit.*
ON., O.N., Old Norse.
ONF., O.N.F., Old Norman French; Old North French.
Ont., Ontario.
O.O., Ordnance Officer.
O.P., Ordinis Praedicatorum (L., of the Order of Preachers., i.e., Dominicans). — *or* **o.p.**, observation post or posts; open policy; out of print; overproof.
O.P., **o.p.**, opposite prompt or prompter. *Theat.*
op., opera; operation; opposite; opposite; optime; opus.
op. cit., opere citato (L., in the work cited); opus citatum (L., the work cited).
opp., opposed; opposite.
opt., optative; optical; optician; optics; optional.
Opt.D., Doctor of Optometry.
Or., Oregon; oriental.
o.r., owner's risk. *Transp.*
ora., oratorio.
O.R.B., **o.r.b.**, owner's risk of breakage. *Transp.*
O.R.C., **o.r.c.**, owner's risk of chafing (*Transp.*).
O.R.C., Orange River Colony; Order of the Red Cross. — *or* **ORC**, Officers' Reserve Corps.
orch., orchestra.
ord., ordained; order; ordinal; ordinance; ordinary; ordnance.
o.r.d., owner's risk of damage. *Transp.*
o.r.det., owner's risk of deterioration. *Transp.*
ordn. ordnance.
Ord. Praem., Ordo Praemonstratensium (Premonstratensian Order).
Oreg., Ore., Oregon.
O.R.F., **o.r.f.**, owner's risk of fire, *or* freezing. *Transp.*
org., organic; organized.
Org. Res., Organized Reserves.
orig., origin; original; originally.
Orl., Orlando.
o.r.l., owner's risk of leakage. *Transp.*
ornith., ornithol., ornithological; ornithology.
O.R.S., **o.r.s.**, owner's risk of shifting. *Transp.*
O.R.W., **o.r.w.**, owner's risk of becoming wet. *Transp.*
Os, osmium. *Chem.*
OS., O.S., Old Saxon.
O.S., Old School; Old Series; Old Side; Outside Sentinel. — *or* **O/s, or o/s**, Old Style (see CALENDAR, in Vocab.).
o.s., on spot (*Com.*); ordinary seaman.
o/s, oro sellado.
O.S.A., Ordo Sancti Augustini (Order of St. Augustine).
o. s. and d., over, short, and damaged. *Transp.*
O.Sax., Old Saxon.
O.S.B., Ordo Sancti Benedicti (Order of St. Benedict).
Osc., Oscar.
osc., oscillating; oscillator.
O.S.D., Ordo Sancti Dominici (Order of St. Dominic).
O.S.F., Order of St. Francis.
OSl., O.Sl., Old Slavonic.
o.s.t., ordinary spring tides.
Osw., Oswald.
O.T., Old Testament. — *or* **o.t.**, on track. *Transp.*
o.t., overtime.
O.T.C., Officers' Training Camp, *or* Corps.
O.Teut., Old Teutonic.
O.T.S., Officers' Training School.
ott., ottava. *Music.*
O.U.A., Order of United Americans.
O.U.A.M., Order of United American Mechanics.
o.v., oil of vitriol; over voltage.
overt., overture. *Music.*
Oxf., Ox., Oxford.
Oxf., Oxfordshire.
Oxon., Oxonia (L., Oxford, Oxfordshire); Oxoniensis.
Oxonien., Oxoniensis (L., of Oxford).
oz., ounce; ounces.
ozs., ounces.

P, pawn (*Chess*); phosphorus (*Chem.*); power (*Elec.*); predicate (*Logic*); pressure (*Phys.*); Priestly Code (*Bib.*).
P., Paul, Peter, Priscilla, and other personal names; Papa (L., Pope); Paris; Pasch (L., Easter Term) (*Law*); Publius. — *or* **p.**, pastor, pater (L., father); père (F., father); pontifex; populus (L., people); post; president; priest; prince; probate (court); proconsul; prompter (*Theat.*).
p., page, *or* pages; part; participle; partim (L., in part); past; pawn (*Chess*); pectoral; penny; per (L., by); perch; percussion (fuse); perishable; perpetuus (L., uninterrupted); peseta; peso; piano (It., softly) (*Mus.*); pie (coin of India); pint; pipe; pius (L., holy); plate; pole; pondere (L., by weight); population; post (L., after); premolar (in dental formulas); primus (L., first); pro (L., for); professional.
P., Pauline. *Cataloguing.*
P., Peter; Pierre. *Cataloguing.*
P-, para-. *Chem.*
P1, Law of Holiness. *Bib.*
Pa, protoactinium. *Chem.*
Pa., Pennsylvania.
P.A., Passenger Agent; Post Adjutant; Prothonotary Apostolic; Purchasing Agent. — *or* **P/A.**, **p.a.**, particular average (*Marine Ins.*).
P/A, private account (*Bookkeeping*).
P.A., **P/A**, power of attorney.
p.a., participial adjective; per annum; pro anno (L., for the year).
Pac., Pacif., Pacific.
p. ae., partes aequales (L., equal parts).
paint., painting.
Pal., Palestine.
pal., paleontology.
paleob., paleobot., paleobotany.
paleog., paleography.
paleontol., paleon., **paleont.**, paleontology.
pam., pamph., pamphlet.
Pan., Panama.
P. and L., profit and loss.
P. and O., Peninsular and Occidental (Steamship Company); Peninsular and Oriental (Steamship Company).
P. and S., (College of) Physicians and Surgeons (New York City).
pap., paper.
par., paragraph; parallel; parenthesis; parish.
Para., Paraguay.
paren., parenthesis.
parens., parentheses.
parl., parliament; parliamentary.
Parl. Agt., Parliamentary Agent.
pars., paragraphs.
part., participle; particular, particularly.
part. adj., participial adjective.
Pas., Paschal Term. *Eng. Law.*
pass., passenger; passim; passive.
Pas. T., Paschal Term. *Eng. Law.*
Pat., Patrick.
pat., patent; patented; pattern.
patd., patented.
path., pathol., pathological; pathology.
Pat. Off., Patent Office.
P.A.U., Pan American Union.
P/Av., particular average.
P.A.Y.E., pay as you enter. *Transp.*
Payr., Paymaster.
payt., payment.
Pb, plumbum (lead). *Chem*
P.B., Pharmacopoeia Britannica (L., British Pharmacopoeia); Philosophiae Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Philosophy); Plymouth Brethren; Prayer Book; Primitive Baptist, *or* Baptists.
P. Bor., Pharmacopoeia Borussica (L., Prussian Pharmacopoeia).
P.C., **PC**, Panama Canal.
P.C., Parish Council, *or* Councilor; Past Commander; Patres Conscripti; Perpetual Curate; Philippines Constabulary; Police Constable; Post Commander; Principal Chaplain, *or* Conductor; Privy Council, *or* Councilor.
P/C, per cent. — *or* **p/c**, petty cash; prices current.
pc., piece; prices.

p.c., per cent; post card.
p.c.b., petty cashbook.
P.C.C., Privy Council Cases.
P.C.D., **P.C. Dept.**, Panama Canal Department.
P. Comdr., Post Commander.
P.C.P., Past Chief Patriarch.
P.C.S., Principal Clerk of Session.
pcs., pieces.
pct., per cent.
Pd, palladium. *Chem.*
P.D., Pharmacopoeia Dublinensis (L., Dublin Pharmacopoeia); Philosophiae Doctor (L., Doctor of Philosophy); Police Department; Postal District. — *or* **p.d.**, per diem (L., by the day); pitch diameter; potential difference (*Elec.*).
pd., paid.
P.D.A.D., Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division. *Eng.*
Pd.B., Pedagogiae Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Pedagogy).
Pd. D., Pedagogiae Doctor (L., Doctor of Pedagogy).
P. Dept., Philippine Department.
P. Div., Philippine Division.
Pd.M., Master of Pedagogy.
pdr., pounder (as 12-pdr.).
P.E., Pharmacopoeia Edinburgensis (L., Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia); Presiding Elder; probable error (*Statistics*); Protestant Episcopal.
p.e., pinion end; pulley end.
Pe.B., Pediatriae Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Pediatrics).
pe. cen., per cent.
ped., pedal; pedestal.
Ped. B., Pedagogiae Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Pedagogy).
Ped. D., Pedagogiae Doctor (L., Doctor of Pedagogy).
P.E.I., Prince Edward Island.
P.E.N., (International Association of) Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists, and Novelists.
Pen., **pen.**, peninsula; penitent; penitentiary.
Penn., **Penna.**, Pennsylvania.
Pent., Pentecost.
Per., Persia; Persian.
per., period; person.
per an., **per ann.**, per annum.
per cent., **per cent**, **percent.**, per ct., per centum (L., by the hundred).
perd., perdendo. *Music.*
perf., perfect; perforated; performer.
perh., perhaps.
peri., **perig.**, perigee.
per pro., **per proc.**, per procurationem, *or* procuration.
Pers., Persia; Persian.
pers., person; personal; personally.
persp., perspective.
pert., pertaining.
Peruv., Peruvian.
pes., peseta.
Pesh., Peshitta.
Pet., Peter.
petrog., petrography.
petrol., petrology.
P.F., Procurator Fiscal.
pf., perfect; pfennig; pianoforte; preferred.
p.f., più forte (It., louder). (*Music*); power factor.
pfd., preferred.
pfg., pfennig.
P.F.S.A., pour faire ses adieux (F., to say good-by).
pfte., pianoforte.
P.F.V., pour faire visite (F., to make a call).
Pg., Portugal; Portuguese.
P.G., Paris granite (*Ceram.*); Past Grand.
PG, general public-service (radio station).
Pg.B., Pedagogiae Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Pedagogy).
pH, pH, see, in *Vocabulary*.
Ph, phenyl. *Chem.*
Ph., Philadelphia; Philip.
P.H., public health.
ph., phase.
Phar., **pharmaceutical**; pharmacopoeia; pharmacy.
Phar.B., Pharmaciae Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Pharmacy).
Phar. D., **Pharm. D.**, Pharmaciae Doctor (L., Doctor of Pharmacy).
Pharm., pharmaceutical; pharmacopoeia; pharmacopoeia; pharmacy.
pharmacol., pharmacology.
Pharm.M., Pharmaciae Magister (L., Master of Pharmacy).
Ph.B., Bachelor of Physical Culture; Pharmaciae Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Pharmacy); Philosophiae Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Philosophy).
ph. bz., phosphor bronze.
Ph.C., Pharmaceutical Chemist; Philosopher of Chiropractic.
Ph.D., Pharmaciae Doctor (L., Doctor of Pharmacy); Philologiae Doctor (L., Doctor of Philology); Philosophiae Doctor (L., Doctor of Philosophy).
Ph.G., Graduate in Pharmacy.
Phil., Philadelphia; Philemon; Philip; Philippians; Philippine.
phil., philosopher; philosophical; philosophy.
Phila., Philadelphia.
Philem., Philemon.
Phil.L.D., Philologiae Lituanicae Doctor (L., Doctor of Lithuanian Philology).
philol., philological; philologist; philology.
philos., philosopher; philosophical; philosophy.
Phil. Soc., Philological, *or* Philosophical, Society.
Ph.L., Licentiate of Pharmacy.
Ph.M., Philosophiae Magister (L., Master of Philosophy).
Phm.B., Pharmaciae Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Pharmacy).
Phm.G., Graduate in Pharmacy.
phon., **phonet.**, phonetics; phonology.
phonog., phonography.
phonol., phonology.
phot., **photog.**, photograph, *or* photographs; photographic; photography.
photom., photometrical; photometry.
phr., phrase.
phren., **phrenol.**, phrenological; phrenology.
PHS, Public Health Service.
Ph. Soc., Philological Society.
phys., physical; physician; physics; physiological; physiology.
physiol., physiological; physiologist; physiology.
phytogeog., phytogeography.
Pi., **pias.**, piaster *or* piasters.
P.I., Philippine Islands.
pil., pilula.
pinx., pinxit.
pizz., pizzicato.
P.J., police justice; presiding judge; probate judge.
pk., pack; park; peak; peck.
pkg., package, *or* packages.
pks., pecks.
pkt., packet.
pkts., packets.
Pl., Paul.
P.L., Pharmacopoeia Londinensis (L., London Pharmacopoeia); Poet Laureate; Primrose League.
pl., plate.
pls., plates.
pl., place; plural. — *or* **pla.**, placita.
p.l., partial loss (*Ins.*); pamphlet laws; proportional logarithm; public laws.
plat., platoon.
P.L.B., Poor Law Board.
P.L.C., Poor Law Commissioner, *or* Commissioners.
plen., plenipotentiary.
plf., **pltf.**, plaintiff.
plts., plates.
plu., plural.
plup., **plupf.**, pluperfect.
plur., plural; plurality.
P.M., Pacific Mail; Past Master; Past Midshipman; Paymaster; Pontifex Maximus; Police Magistrate; Postmaster; Provost Marshal.
P.M., **P.M.**, **p.m.**, post meridiem.
pm., pamphlet; premolar (*Dentistry*). — *or* **Pm.**, premium.
p.m., post mortem.
P.M.G., Paymaster General; Postmaster General.
pmk, postmark.
P. mks., Polish marks.
P.M.O., Principal Medical Officer.
p.m.r., point of minimum radius (of a curve).
p.n., **P/N**, promissory note.
pneum., pneumatic; pneumatics.
pnxt., pinxit.
Po, polonium. *Chem.*
P.O., Professor Ordinarius (L., Ordinary Professor). — *or* **p.o.**, postal order; post office.
po., point; pole.
p.o., petty officer; public office, *or* officer.
p.o.b., post-office box.
p.o.c., port of call. *Com.*
P.O.D., Post Office Department. — *or* **p.o.d.**, pay on delivery.
poet., poetic; poetical; poetry.
P. of H., patrons of husbandry.
Pol., Poland; Polish.
pol., political; politics.
Pol. Econ., **Polit. Econ.**, political economy.
polit., political; politics.
pom., **pomol.**, pomological.
Pon. Max., Pontifex Maximus.
P.O.O., post-office order. *Brit.*
pop., popular; popularly; population.
P.O.P., printing-out paper. *Phot.*
P.O.R., payable on receipt.
Port., Portugal; Portuguese.
port., portrait.
pos., positive; possession; possessive.
poss., possession; possessive; possibly.
POW, prisoner of war.
PP., Patres (L., Fathers).
P-P, pellagra-preventive factor (vitamin).
P.P., Pater Patriae (L., Father of his Country). — *or* **p.p.**, parcel post; parish priest; past participle; percussion primer; per procurationem, *or* procuration; play or pay; postpaid.
pp., pages; participle past; privately printed.
pp, pianissimo.
p.p.a., per power of attorney.
P.P.C., pour prendre congé (F., to take leave).
ppd., prepaid.
pph., pamphlet.
P.P.I., **p.p.i.**, policy proof of interest. *Marine Ins.*
ppm, **p.p.m.**, parts per million.
ppp., pianissimo.
p. pr., **ppr.**, participle present.
p. pro., per procuration.
P.P.S., **p.p.s.**, post postscriptum (L., an additional postscript); Prickly Pear Selection (*Queensland*).
ppt., precipitate. *Chem.*
P.P.W., Public Watering Place. *Australia.*
P.Q., Province of Quebec.
p.q., previous question.
Pr, praseodymium; propyl (*Chem.*).
Pr., Provençal. — *or* **pr.**, preferred (stock).
P.R., Parliamentary Reports; Populus Romanus (L., Roman people); Puerto Rico; Proportional Representation.
pr., pair; pairs; pounder (as 12-pr.); power; present; price; priest; prince; printing paper; pronoun; proposition.
p.r., prize ring.
P.R.A., President of the Royal Academy.
P.R.B., Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.
P.R.C., post Romam conditam (L., after the founding of Rome).
preb., prebend; prebendary.
prec., preceding; precentor.
pred., predicate.
pref., preface; prefaced; prefatory; preference; preferred; prefix; prefixed.
prelim., preliminary.
prem., premium.
prep., preparation; preparatory; prepare; preposition.
Pres., President.
pres., present; presidency.
Presb., **Presbyt.**, Presbyterian.
press., pressure.
Prest., President.
pret., preterit.
prim., primary; primate; primitive.
prin., principal, *or* principals; principally; principle, *or* principles.
print., printing.
priv., privative.
priv. pr., privately printed.
P.R.N., pro re nata.
pro., progressive.
prob., probable; probably; problem.
proc., proceedings; process; proctor.
prod., produced. *Music & Drama.*
Prof., **prof.**, professor.
Prog., **prog.**, progressive.
prom., promontory.
pron., pronominal; pronoun; pronounced; pronunciation.
pro. no., progressive number. *Accounting.*
pronom., pronominal.
prop., properly; property; proposition.
propr., proprietor.
pros., prosody.
Pros. Atty., prosecuting attorney.
Prot., Protestant.
pro tem., pro tempore.
Prov., Provençal; Proverbs.
prov., provident; province; provincial; provisional; provost.
prox., proximo (mense) (L., next [month]).
prs., pairs.
Pr. St., Private Statute.
Prus., Prussia; Prussian.
p.r.v., pour rendre visite (F., to return a call).
P.S., Philippine Scouts; Privy Seal. — *or* **p.s.**, passenger steamer; permanent secretary; post scriptum (L., postscript); prompt side (*Theat.*); public sale.
Ps., **Psa.**, Psalm; Psalms.
ps., pieces; pseudonym; pseudonymous.
ps-, pseudo-. *Chem.*
P.S.C., Public Service Commission.
pseud., pseudonym.
Pss, Psalms.
P.SS., postscripta (L., postscripts).
psychol., **psych.**, psychological; psychologist; psychology.
Pt, platinum. *Chem.*
pt., part; payment; pint; pints; point; port.
p.t., postal telegraph; post town; privilege ticket; private terms (*Grain Trade*); pro tempore; pupil teacher.
P.T.A., Parent-Teacher Association.
ptas., pesetas.
P.T.C., postal telegraph cable.
Pte., private (soldier).
Ptg., Portugal; Portuguese. — *or* **ptg.**, printing.
P.T.O., **p.t.o.**, please turn over (a leaf).
pts., parts; pints.
Pty., proprietary.
pub., public; published; publisher, *or* publishers; publishing; publication.
Pub. Doc., Public Document, *or* Documents.
publ., published; publisher.
P.U.C., Public Utilities Commission.
pulv., pulvis (L., powder).
pun., puncheon. *Wine Measure.*
P.U.S., Pharmacopoeia of the United States.
p.v., post village; priest-vicar.
Pvt., Private.
P.W., **p.w.**, packed weight. *Transp.*
PWA, Public Works Administration.
P.W.D., Public Works Department.
P.W.P., Past Worthy Patriarch.
pwt., pennyweight.
P.X., please exchange.
pxt., pinxit.
Py, pyridyl; pyridine. *Chem.*
Py.B., Bachelor of Pedagogy.
pymt., payment.
pyrotech., pyrotechnics.

Q., Quentin, Quintus, and other personal names; Quebec (province); Queensland. — *or* **q.**, quarto.
q., quadrans (L., farthing); quaere; quart; quarter (of a hundredweight); quarterly; quasi; queen; query; question; quintal; quire; squall.
Q.A.B., Queen Anne's Bounty.
QB, queen's bishop. *Chess.*
Q.B., Queen's Bench.
q.b., quick break.
QBP, queen's bishop's pawn. *Chess.*
Q.C., Queen's Council, *or* Counsel.
q.d., quasi dicat (L., as if he should say).
q.d.a., quantity discount agreement.
q.e., quod est (L., which is).
Q.E.D., quod erat demonstrandum.
Q.E.F., quod erat faciendum.
Q.E.I., quod erat inveniendum (L., which was to be found out).
Q.F., quick-firing.
QKt, queen's Knight. *Chess.*
QKtP, queen's Knight's pawn. *Chess.*
ql., quintal.
q.l., **q. lib.**, quantum libet.
qlty., quality.
Q.M., **QM**, Quartermaster.
qm., quo modo.
Q.M.C., **QMC**, Quartermaster Corps.
Q.M.G., **QMG**, **Q. M. Gen.**, Quartermaster-General.
Q.M.O.R.C., Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps.
Q.M.S., Quartermaster Sergeant.
QP, queen's pawn. *Chess.*
Q.P., **q. pl.**, quantum placet (L., as much as you please).
Qq, quartos.
qq., questions.
qq.v., quae vide.
Q.R., Quarry Reserve. *Australia.*
qr., quadrans (L., farthing); quarter; quire.
QR, queen's rook. *Chess.*
QRP, queen's rook's pawn. *Chess.*
qrs., quadrantes (L., farthings); quarters; quires.
Q.S., Quarter Sessions.
q.s., quantum sufficit; quarter section (of land).
qt., quantity; quart.
q.t., quiet. *Slang.*
qto., quarto.
qtr., quarter.
qts., quarts.
Qu., Quintius; Quintus.
qu., quart; quarter; queen; query; question.
qu., **quar.**, **quart.**, quarter; quarterly.
qua., quadrans (L., farthing).
quant. suff., quantum sufficit.
quar., quart; quarterly.
quat., quattuor (L., four).
Que., Quebec.
ques., question.
quot., quotation.
q.v., quantum vis; quod vide.
qy., query.

R, radical, esp. hydrocarbon radical; — used in formulas (*Chem.*); radius, radius (vector), rank, ratio, etc. (*Math.*); retree (*Paper*); rook (*Chess*); gas constant (*Phys. Chem.*).
R, r, resistance (*Elec.*); royal; ruble; rupee.
R., R., respond, *or* response (*Church Service*).
R., Rebecca, Richard, Robert, and other personal names; Réaumur; Republican; ring; — with names of oleofines, the isomeric cyclic hydrocarbons, as *R*-propylene (*Org. Chem.*); Rogue (the letter being branded in old times upon such a person); runic. — *or* **r.**, rabbi; railroad; railway; range (*Surveying*); rector; redactor; regina; reserve (troops); rex; river; road; royal.
r., racemic (*Chem.*); rare; received (*Com.*); recipe; recto; reddish (*Dyeing*); resides; retired; right; rises; rod, *or* rods; rood, *or* roods; rook (*Chess*); rubber; ruble; rule (*Law*); run (deserted) (*Navy*).
R., Rebecca. *Cataloguing.*
R., Richard. *Cataloguing.*
Ra, radium. *Chem.*
R.A., Rear Admiral; Residence Area (*Queensland*); Reverendus admodum (L., Very Reverend); right ascension (*Astron.*); Royal Academy, *or* Academician; Royal Arcanum; Royal Arch; Royal Artillery. — *or* **RA**, Regular Army.
R/A., refer to acceptor. *Com.*
Ra., Rachel.
R.A.A., Royal Academy of Arts.
Ra-A, **Ra-B**, etc. radium A, radium B, etc. *Chem.*
Ra-Ac, **Ra-Act**, radioactinium. *Chem.*
R.A.P., rupees, annas, pies.
Ra-Th, radiothorium. *Chem.*
rabb., rabbinical.
R.A.C., Royal Agricultural College; Royal Arch Chapter, *or* Captain; Royal Automobile Club.
rad., radical; radix.
Rad. Sec., radio section.
R.A.F., Royal Air Force.
R.A.I.C., Russian-American Industrial Corporation.
rall., rallentando.
R.A.M., Royal Academy of Music; Royal Arch Mason.
R.A.M.C., Royal Army Medical Corps.
ramp, rampion.
r. and c., rail and canal. *Transp.*
r. and l., rail and lake. *Transp.*
r. and o., rail and ocean. *Transp.*
r. and w., rail and water. *Transp.*
R.A.O.C., Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
R.A.P.C., Royal Army Pay Corps.
R.A.S., Royal Agricultural Society; Royal Asiatic Society; Royal Astronomical Society.
R.A.S.C., Royal Army Service Corps.
Rb, rubidium. *Chem.*
rb., ruble.
R.B.A., Royal (Society of) British Artists.
R.B.S., Royal (Society of) British Sculptors.
R.C., Red Cross; Reserve Corps; Roman Catholic.
R/C., reconsigned.
r.c., release clause; relief claim; right center.
R.C.A., Reformed Church in America.
r. c. and l., rail, canal, and lake. *Transp.*
R.C.Ch., Roman Catholic Church.
rcd., received.
R.C.M., Royal College of Music. — *or* **r.c.m.**, regimental court-martial.
R.C.M.P., Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
R.C.N.R., Royal Canadian Naval Reserve.
R.C.O., Royal College of Organists.
R.C.P., Royal College of Physicians; Royal College of Preceptors.
R.C.S., Revenue Cutter Service; Royal College of Surgeons; Royal Corps of Signals.
rctg., **rctg**, recruiting. *U.S.A.*
R.C.V.S., Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
Rd, radium. *Chem.*
R.D., Regional Director; República Dominicana (Sp., Dominican Republic); Rural Dean; Rural Delivery.
R/D, refer to drawer. *Bank.*
Rd., **rd.**, rix-dollar; road.
rd., round.
Rd-Ac, radioactinium. *Chem.*
r.d.c., running-down clause. *Marine Ins.*
Rds., **rds.**, rix-dollars.
Rd-Th, radiothorium. *Chem.*
R.D.Y., Royal Dockyard.
Re, rhenium. *Chem.*
R.E., Real Estate; Reformed Episcopal; Right Excellent; Royal Engineers; Royal Exchange; Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers.
r.e., red edges. *Cataloguing.*
Re., rupee.
react., reactance.
Rear Adm., Rear Admiral.
Réaum., Réaumur.
rec., receipt; recensuit; receptacle; recipe; record; recorded; recorder; recording.
recd., received.
recit., recitative.
recpt., receipt.
Rec. Sec., **rec. sec.**, record ing secretary.
rect., receipt; rector; rectory.
red., reduction.
redup., reduplication.
ref., referee; reference; referred; reformation; reformed; reformer.
Ref. Ch., Reformed Church.
refg., **refrig.**, refrigerating; refrigeration.
refl., reflection; reflective; reflectively; reflex; reflexive; reflexively.
Ref. Sp., Reformed Spelling.
Reg., Reginald. — *or* **reg.**, regular.
reg., regent; regiment; regina; region; register; registered; registrar; registry; regularly; regulation; regulator.
regd., registered.
Reg. Gen., Registrar General.
Reg. Prof., Regius Professor.
regr., registrar.
regt., regent; regiment.
rel., relating; relative; relatively; released; religion; religious; reliquiae (L., relics).
rel. pron., relative pronoun.
rem., remark, *or* remarks; remittance.
R. Eng., Royal Engineers.
Rep., Republican.
rep., report, *or* reports; reporter; representative; republic. — *or* **repet.**, repetatur (L., let it be repeated).
repr., representing; reprinted.
rept., receipt; report.
Repub., Republic; Republican.
req., required; requisition.
res., research; reserve; residence; resides; resigned; resistance; resistor.
resp., respective; respectively; respiration; respondent.
ret., retired; returned.
retd., retained; returned.
R. et I., Rex et Imperator (L., King and Emperor).
retrog., retrogressive.
Rev., Revelation; Reverend.
rev., revenue; reverse; review; revise; revised; revision; revolution; revolving.
Rév., révue.
rev. A/C, revenue account.
Revd., reverend.
revol., revolutions.
Revs., Reverends.
revs. per min., revolutions per minute.
Rev. Stat., Revised Statutes.
Rev. Ver., Revised Version.
R.F., République française (F., French Republic); Reserve Force; Rex Francorum (L., King of the Franks); Rockefeller Foundation.
rf., rinforzando (*Music*); rough finish (*Paper*).
R.F., **r.f.**, range finder; rapid-fire; rapid-firing; radio frequency; reducing flame.
R.F.A., Royal Field Artillery.
RFC, Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
R.F.C., Royal Flying Corps.
R.F.D., Rural Free Delivery.
R.F.G., rapid-fire gun.
rfg., refunding.
rfz., rinforzando. *Music.*
R.G.A., Royal Garrison Artillery.
R.G.S., Royal Geographic Society.
Rh, rhodium. *Chem.*
R.H., Royal Highness.
r.h., right hand.
R.H.A., Royal Hibernian Academy.
rhap., rhapsody. *Music*
rheo., rheostat, *or* rheostats.
rhet., rhetoric; rhetorical.
R.H.S., Royal Historical Society; Royal Horticultural Society; Royal Humane Society.
R.I., Regina Imperatrix;

Rex Imperator; Rhode Island; Royal Institution (of Great Britain).
R.I.A., Royal Irish Academy.
R.I.B.A., Royal Institution of British Architects.
R.I.C., Royal Irish Constabulary.
Rich., Richard.
R.I.L.U., Red International of Labor Unions.
R.I.M., Royal Indian Marine.
rinf., rinforzando. *Music.*
rip., ripieno. *Music.*
R.I.P., requiescat, *or* requiescant, in pace.
rit., **ritard.**, ritardando. *Music.*
rit., **riten.**, ritenuto. *Music.*
riv., river.
RL, right line. *Math.*
r. l. and r., rail, lake, and rail. *Transp.*
R.L.S., Robert Louis Stevenson.
R.M., Resident Magistrate; Royal Mail.
RM, R.M., r.m., reichsmark.
rm., ream. *Paper.*
r.m., ring micrometer.
R.M.A., Royal Marine Artillery; Royal Military Academy (Woolwich); Royal Military (or Marine) Asylum.
R.M.C., Royal Military College (Sandhurst).
R.M.L.I., Royal Marine Light Infantry.
rms., rooms.
R.M.S., Railway Mail Service; Royal Mail Service, *or* Steamship; Royal Microscopical Society.
R.M.S., r.m.s., rms., RMS, root-mean-square.
Rn, radon. *Chem.*
R.N., registered nurse; Royal Navy.
R.N.A.F., Royal Naval Air Force.
R.N.A.S., Royal Naval Air Service.
R.N.O., Riddare af Nordstjerne Orden (Sw., Knight of the Order of the Pole Star).
R.N.R., Royal Naval Reserves.
R.N.V.R., Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve.
Ro., ruble.
R.O., Receiving Office; Regimental Order, *or* Orders; Royal Observatory.
ro., recto; roan; rood.
Rob., **Robt.**, Robert.
Roentgenol., roentgenological; roentgenology.
Rog., Roger.
R.O.I., Royal Institute of Oil Painters.
Rol., Roland.
Rom., Roman; Romance; Romans.
r.o.m., run of mine (coal).
Rom. Cath., Roman Catholic.
rot., rotating; rotation.
R.O.T.C., Reserve Officers' Training Corps, *or* Camp.
Roum., Roumania; Roumanian.
Roy., Royal.
RP., R.P., r.p., respublica (L., republic).
R.P., Regius Professor; Reformed Presbyterian; Reverendus pater (L., Reverend Father).
r-p., reprinting.
R.P.D., Rerum Politicarum Doctor (L., Doctor of Political Science); Royal Purple Degree.
R.P.E., Reformed Protestant Episcopal.
r.p.m., revolutions per minute.
R.P.O., Railway Post Office.
r.p.s., revolutions per second.
rpt., report.
R.Q., respiratory quotient.
R.R., railroad; Right Reverend; Railway Reserve (*Australia*).
R.R.C., Royal Red Cross.
Rs, Rs, rs., rupees.
R.S., recording secretary; Recruiting Service; Reformed Spelling; Revised Statutes; Royal Society.
r.s., right side.
R.S.A., Royal Society of Antiquaries; Royal Scottish Academician, *or* Academy.
R.S.D., Royal Society of Dublin.
R.S.E., Royal Society of Edinburgh.
RSFSR, R.S.F.S.R., Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic.
R.S.L., Royal Society of Literature; Royal Society of London.
R.S.M., Regimental Sergeant Major.
R.S.O., Railway Station Office, *or* Suboffice. *Brit.*
R.S.P.C.A., Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
R.S.S., Regiae Societatis Socius (L., Fellow of the Royal Society).
R.S.V.P., r.s.v.p., Répondez, s'il vous plaît (F., please reply).
rt., right.
rtd., returned.
rte., route.
Rt. Hon., Right Honorable.
R.T.O., Railway Transport Officer.
Rt. Rev., Right Reverend.
Rts., rights. *Stocks.*
R.T.S., Religious Tract Society.
Rt. W., Rt. Wpful., Right Worshipful.
Ru, ruthenium. *Chem.*
R.U., Rugby Union. *Football.*
ru., runic.
Rud., Rudolf.
r.u.e., right upper entrance.
Rum., Rumania; Rumanian.
Rup., Rupert; Ruprecht.
Rus., Russ., Russia; Russian.
R.U.S.I., Royal United Service Institution.
russ., russia (leather).
Rutd., Rutl., Rutlandshire.
R.V., Reformed Version; Revised Version.
R.V.O., Royal Victorian Order.
R.V.S.V.P., Répondez vite, s'il vous plaît (F., please reply at once).
R.W., Right Worshipful, *or* Worthy. — *or* **Rw.**, railway.
R.W.S., Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors.
Rwy., railway.
Rx, Rx, rx, R., abbr. of *rupee* + x, for *ten* (see RUPEE).
Rx., recipe.
rxb., Roxburgh. *Bookbinding.*
Ry., Railway.
R.Y.S., Royal Yacht Squadron.

S, scalar (*Math.*); signa (L., *imperative*, write); sulphur (*Chem.*).
S, S., s., south.
S., Samuel, Sarah, Simon, and other personal names; Sabbath; Saturday; Saxon; September; Signor; Socius, *or* Sodalis (L., Fellow); Southern (Postal District, London); Sunday. — *or* **s.**, saint; school; scribe; secondary (rays) (*Physics & Chem.*); senate; senatus (L., senate); shall (*Scot. & Dial. Eng.*); signa (L., write, esp. directions to a patient concerning medicine); socialist; society; soprano; southern; steel; sederunt (acts of sederunt).
S., Sarah. *Cataloguing.*
S., Samuel. *Cataloguing.*
s., sacral (*Anat.*); saeculum; second, *or* seconds; section; see; semi-; sepultus (L., buried); series; set, *or* sets; shilling, *or* shillings; siècle (F., century); siehe (G., see); sign; signed; silver; singular; sinistra; sire (*Pedigree*); solidus; solo; son; sou; spherical; steamer; stem; stere; stratus; subito; substantive; succeeded; sun; surplus; symmetrical (*Org. Chem.*).
s, symmetrical. *Chem.*
S-, denoting attachment to sulphur (as, *S*-methyl-thiophenol). *Chem.*
Sa, samarium. *Chem.*
Sa., sable; Saturday.
S.A., Salvation Army; Society of Apothecaries; Society of Arts; South Africa; South America; South Australia.
s.a., secundum artem; sine anno (L., without year); small arms; semiannual.
SAB, Science Advisory Board.
Sab., Sabbath.
S.A.E., Society of Automotive Engineers.
S. Afr., South Africa; South African.
S.A.I.F., South African Industrial Federation.
Salop, Shropshire.
S.A.L.P., South African Labor Party.
Salv., Salvador; Salvator.
Sam., Samaritan; Samuel.
S. Am., S. Amer., South America, *or* American.
Saml., Samuel.
San. C., Sanitary Corps.
s. and c., shipper and carrier; sized and calendered (*Paper*).
s. and s. c., sized and supercalendered. *Paper.*
S. and T., Supply and Transport. *British Army.*
San Fran., San Francisco. (Calif.)
Sans., Sansc., Sansk., Sanskrit.
S.A.P., South African Party; South African Police.
s.a.p., semi-armor-piercing.
s. ap., scruple. *Apothecaries' Weight.*
Sar., Sardinia; Sardinian.
S.A.R., Sons of the American Revolution; South African Republic.
Sarum, Salisbury.
S.A.S., Societatis Antiquariorum Socius (L., Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries). *U. S.*
Sask., Saskatchewan.
Sat., Saturday; Saturn.
S.A.T.A., South African Teachers' Association.
S.A.T.C., Students' Army Training Corps.
Sax., Saxon; Saxony.
Sb, stibium (L., antimony). *Chem.*
S.B., Scientiae Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Science); Shipping Board; South Britain (Eng. and Wales). — *or* **s.b.**, steamboat.
s.b., southbound.
S/B, statement of billing. *Transp.*
sb., substantive.
SbE, south by east.
SbW, south by west.
Sc, scandium. *Chem.*
Sc., Scotch; Scots; Scottish. — *or* **S.C.**, senatus consultum.
S.C., Sanitary Corps; Signal Corps; South Carolina; Special Circular; Staff Corps; Supreme Court.
sc., scale; scene; science; scilicet; screw; scruple; sculpsit.
s.c., sharp, *or* prompt, cash (*Com.*); small capitals (*Print.*); supercalendered.
s/c, son compte (F., his, *or* her, account). *Com.*
Scan., Scand., Scandinavia; Scandinavian.
s. c. and s., strapped, corded, and sealed. *Transp.*
scan. mag., scandalum magnatum.
S.C.A.P.A., Society for Checking the Abuses of Public Advertising.
s. caps., small capitals.
S.C.A.S., Signal Corps Aviation School.
Sc.B., Scientiae Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Science).
Sc.D., Scientiae Doctor (L., Doctor of Science).
S.C.D., Doctor of Commercial Science.
sch., scholium; school; schooner.
sched., schedule.
schol., scholium.
schr., schooner.
sci., science; scientific.
sci. fa., scire facias.
scil., scilicet.
S.C.L., Student of the Civil Law.
Sc.M., Scientiae Magister (L., Master of Science).
s.c.m., summary court-martial.
Scot., Scotch; Scotland; Scottish.
scp., script.
scr., scruple.
Script., Scriptural; Scripture.
scs., scales.
sculp., sculpsit; sculptor; sculptural; sculpture.
sculps., sculpsit.
sculpt., sculpsit; sculptor; sculptural; sculpture.
S.C.V., Sons of Confederate Veterans. *U. S.*
S.C.W., Society of Colonial Wars. *U. S.*
S.D., salutem dicit (L., he sends greeting); Scientiae Doctor (L., Doctor of Science); Senior Deacon; South Dakota; Southern Department (*Army*). — *or* **s.d.**, standard deviation (*Statistics*).
S/D, sea-damaged (*Grain Trade*); sight draft.
s.d., sine die; solid-drawn; special duty (*Mil.*).
sd., said (*i.e.*, aforesaid); sewed.
S. Dak., South Dakota.
S.D.F., Social Democratic Federation. *Brit.*
sdg., siding.
S.D.U.K., Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.
SE, S.E., s.e., southeast.
Se, selenium. *Chem.*
S.E., Society of Engineers; Southeastern (Postal District, London).
s.e., second entrance. *Theat.*
SEbE, southeast by east.
SEbS, southeast by south.
SEC, Securities and Exchange Commission.
sec., secant; second; seconds; secondary; secretary; section; sections; sector; secundum; security (*Bank.*).
sec^{-1}, per second.
sec^{-2}, per second per second.
sec.-ft., second-foot.
sech, hyperbolic secant (see HYPERBOLIC FUNCTIONS).
Sec. Leg., Secretary of Legation.
sec. leg., secundum legem.
sec. reg., secundum regulam.
secs., seconds; sections.
sect., section.
secy., secretary.
seismol., seismological; seismology.
sel., selected; selections.
Sem., Seminary; Semitic.
sem., semicolon.
Sen., sen., senate; senator; senior.
Sen. Doc., Senate Document.
Senr., senr., senior.
S. E. ou O., sauf erreur ou omission (F., errors and omissions excepted). *Com.*
Sep., September; Septuagint.
sep., sepal; separate.
Sept., September; Septuagint.
seq., sequel; sequens. — *or* **seqq.**, sequentes; sequentia (L., the following).
ser., series; sermon.
SER, Soil Erosion Service.
Ser., Servius, a Roman praenomen.
Serb., Serbia; Serbian.
serg., sergt., sergeant.
serj., serjt., serjeant.
serv., serva (L., preserve); servant.
servt., servant.
sesquih., sesquihora (L., an hour and a half).
sess., session.
sesunc., sesuncia (L., an ounce and a half).
Sex., Sextus, a Roman praenomen.
S.F., Senior Fellow.
S.F.S.R., Socialist Federation of Soviet Republics.
sf., sfz., sforzando.
S.G., Solicitor General; Surgeon General.
s.g., specific gravity.
sgd., signed.
Sgt., Sergeant.
Sgt. Maj., Sergeant Major.
sh., sheep (*Bookbinding*); sheet; shilling, *or* shillings; shunt.
Shak., Shakespeare.
SHD, Subsistence Homesteads Division.
S.H.M., simple harmonic motion.
s.h.p., shaft horsepower.
shpt., shipment.
shr., share; shares.
S.H.S., Societatis Historiae Socius (L., Fellow of the Historical Society); Yugoslavia (see S.H.S. in *Gaz.*).
shtg., shortage.
sh. tn., short ton.
s.h.v., sub hac voce, *or* hoc verbo (L., under this word).
Si, silicon. *Chem.*
S.I., Sandwich Islands; Staten Island (N.Y.).
Sib., Siberia; Siberian.
Sic., Sicilian; Sicily.
S.I.E., Society of Industrial Engineers.
Sig., sig., signature; signor; signore; signori.
Sig C, Sig. C., Signal Corps.
sigill., sigillum (L., seal).
Sil., Silesia.
Sim., Simeon; Simon.
sin, sine.
sing., singular.
sinh, hyperbolic sine (see HYPERBOLIC FUNCTIONS).
sist., sister.
s.i.t., stopping in transit. *Transp.*
S.I.W., self-inflicted wound.
S.J., Society of Jesus.
S.J.C., Supreme Judicial Court.
S.J.D., Scientiae Juridicae Doctor (L., Doctor of Juridical Science).
sk., sack.
Skr., Sanskrit.
sks., sacks.
Skt., Sanskrit.
S.L., Settlement Lease (*Australia*); Special Lease (*Queensland*). — *or* **s.l.**, seditious libeler; sergeant-at-law; sine loco (L., without place); solicitor at law; south latitude; suo loco (L., in its place).
s.l.a.n., sine loco, anno, vel nomine (L., without place, year, or name).
S. Lat., South Latitude.
Slav., Slavic; Slavonian; Slavonic.
sld., sailed; sealed.
s. l. et a., sine loco et anno (L., without place and year).
S.L.P., Socialist Labor Party.
s.l.p., sine legitima prole.
Sm, samarium. *Chem.*
S.M., Sa Majesté (F., His, *or* Her, Majesty); Scientiae Magister (L., Master of Science); Sergeant Major; shortmeter; Society of Mary (Marists); Sons of Malta; State Militia; Stipendiary Magistrate.
sm. c., sm. cap., small capital, *or* capitals.
sm. caps., small capitals.
S.M.E., Sancta Mater Ecclesia (L., Holy Mother Church).
S.M.I., Sa Majesté Imperiale (F., His, *or* Her, Imperial Majesty).
S.M.M., Sancta Mater Maria (L., Holy Mother Mary).
S.M.O., Senior Medical Officer. *British.*
smorz., smorzando.
s.m.p., sine mascula prole.
Sn, stannum. *Chem.*
Sn., sanitary; sine (L., without).
S/N, SN, shipping note.
s.n., secundum naturam.
S.N.D., static no delivery.
Snr., Senhor.
Snra., Senhora.
So., South; southern.
s.o., seller's option; shipping order (*Com.*); ship's option (*Com.*); special order; sub-office.
Soc., soc., society.
sociol., sociological; sociology.
Soc. Is., Society Islands.
socy., society.
S. of Sol., Song of Solomon.
S. of T., Sons of Temperance.
S. of V., Sons of Veterans. *U. S.*
Sol., Solicitor; Solomon.
sol., soluble; solution.
Sol. Gen., Solicitor General.
Som., Somersetshire.
son., sonata. *Music.*
sop., soprano.
S.O.S., Service, *or* Services, of Supply. *U.S.A.*
sost., sosten., sostenuto.
Sout., Southern.
Sp., Spain; Spaniard; Spanish; Spurius, a Roman praenomen.
S.P., Special Purchase (of crown lands without competition). *Australia.*
sp., special; specific; species; specimen; spelling; spirit; spiritus.
s.p., sine prole; single pole; sub polo (*Astron.*); supra protest.
s.p.a., subject to partial average. *Marine Ins.*
S.P.A.S., Societatis Philosophicae Americanae Socius (L., Member of the American Philosophical Society).
S.P.boat, submarine patrol boat.
S.P.C., Society for Prevention of Crime.
S.P.C.A., Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
S.P.C.C., Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
S.P.C.K., Society for Promotion of Christian Knowledge. *Brit.*
S.P.E., Society for Pure English.
spec., special; specially; specification.
specif., specifically.
S.P.G., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. *British.*
sp. gr., specific gravity.
sp. ht., specific heat.
spkr., sprinkler.
S.P.M., short particular meter.
sp. nov., species nova (L., new species). *Zool. & Bot.*
spp., species (*pl.*).
S.P.Q.R., Senatus Populusque Romanus (L., the senate and People of Rome); — *or* **s.p.q.r.**, small profits, quick returns.
S.P.R., Society for Psychical Research.
s.p.s., sine prole superstite (L., without surviving issue).
spt., seaport.
sp. vol., specific volume.
Sq., Squadron.
sq., square; sequence; sequens; sequentes; sequentia (L., the following).
sqq., sequentes; sequentia (L., the following).
Sr, strontium. *Chem.*
Sr., Senior; Señor; Sir; Soror (L., Sister).
S.R., School Reserve (Lands) (*Queensland*); Shipping Receipt; Sons of the Revolution (*U. S.*).
Sra., Señora.
S.R.E., Sancta Romana Ecclesia (L., Holy Roman Church).
S.R.I., Sacrum Romanum Imperium (L., Holy Roman Empire).
S.R.O., standing room only.
S.R.S., Societatis Regiae Socius (L., Fellow of the Royal Society).
Srta., Señorita.
SS., Sancti (L., Saints); Sanctissimus (L., Most Holy); Seiten (G., pages).
SS., ss., scilicet.
S.S., Saint Simplicius (on the collar of the Chief Justice of England); Salutem. Sciatis (L., Greeting. Know) — a formula used at the opening of charters, diplomas, etc.; scrub selection (*Queensland*); Statistical Society; Sunday School; supra scriptum (L., written above). — *or* **S/S**, steamship.
ss., semis (L., one half).
s.s., screw steamer.
S.S.B Sacrae Scripturae, Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Sacred Scripture).
S.S.C., Solicitor, Supreme Court.
SS.D., Sanctissimus Dominus (L., Most Holy Lord, a title of the Pope).
S.S.D., Sacrae Scripturae Doctor (L., Doctor of Sacred Scripture).
SSE, S.S.E., s.s.e., south-southeast.
S.S.L., Sacrae Scripturae Licentiatus (L., Licentiate of Sacred Scripture).
SSR, S.S.R., Socialist Soviet Republic.
SSW, S.S.W., s.s.w., south-southwest.
St., Saint; Saturday; Statute; Statutes; Strait; stratus; Street.
S.T., Superintendent of Transportation.
st., stanza; stet; stone (weight); strophe.
s.t., senza tempo (without regard to time) (*Mus.*); shipping ticket; short ton.
Sta., Santa; Station.
sta., stationary; stator.
stacc., staccato. *Music.*
Staffs, Staffordshire.
sta. mi., statute miles.
stat., statuary; statue; statute (miles); statutes.
Stat. at L., Statutes at Large
S.T.B., Sacrae Theologiae Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Sacred Theology); Scientiae Theologicae Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Theology).
St. Cu., strato-cumulus.
S.T.D., Sacrae Theologiae Doctor (L., Doctor of Sacred Theology); Scientiae Theologicae Doctor (L., Doctor of Theology).
std., standard.
Stdy., Saturday.
Ste., Sainte (F., *fem.* of saint); Stephen.
ster., sterling.
stereo., stereotype.
St. Ex., Stock Exchange.
stg., sterling.
stge., storage.
stk., stock.
S.T.L., Sacrae Theologiae Lector (L., Reader in Sacred Theology); Sacrae Theologiae Licentiatus (L., Licentiate of Sacred Theology).
stlg., sterling.
S.T.M., Sacrae Theologiae Magister (L., Master of Sacred Theology); Scientiae Theologicae Magister (L., Master of Theology).
stor., storage.
S.T.P., Sacrae Theologiae Professor (L., Professor of Sacred Theology).
str., steamer; stringed (instruments); string, *or* strings (*Mus.*).
string., stringendo.
St. Tr., State Trials.
Su., Sunday; Susan.
stud., student.
S.U., Siemen's Unit (of resistance). *Elec.*
s.u., set up. *Transp.*
sub., subaltern; substitute *or* substitutes; suburb; sub urban.
subj., subject; subjective; subjectively; subjunctive.
subsec., subsection.
subst., substantive; substitute.
S.U.C.L., set up in carloads. *Transp.*
suf., suff., suffix.
Suff., Suffolk.
Suff., Suffr., Suffragan.
S.U.L.C.L., set up in less than carloads. *Transp.*
sum., sumat (L., let him take); sumendum (L., let it be taken). *Pharm.*
Sun., Sund., Sunday.
sup., superfine; superior; superlative; supine; supplement; supplementary; supply; supra (L., above); supreme.
Sup. C., Sup. Ct., Superior Court; Supreme Court.
super., superfine; superior.
superl., superlative.
supp., suppl., supplement.
supr., supreme.
Supt., supt., superintendent.
Sur., Surrey. — *or* **s.**, surplus.
surg., surgeon; surgery; surgical.
Surg. Gen., Surgeon General.
surv., surveying; surveyor.
Surv.-Gen., Surveyor General.
Sus., Sussex.
S.V., Sancta Virgo (L., Holy Virgin); Sanctitas Vestra (L., Your Holiness); Sons of Veterans (*U. S.*).
s.v., sub verbo, *or* sub voce (L., under the word).
S.V.P., s'il vous plaît (F., if you please); Society of St. Vincent de Paul.
s.v.r., spiritus vini rectificatus (L., rectified spirit of wine). *Pharm.*
s.v.t., spiritus vini tenuior

(L., proof spirit of wine). *Pharm.*
SW, S.W., s.w., southwest; southwestern.
Sw., Sweden; Swedish.
S.W., South Wales; Southwestern (Postal District, London).
sw., swell organ; switch.
s.w., sent wrong.
S.W.A., Southwest Africa.
Swab., Swabia; Swabian.
swbd., switchboard.
SWbS, southwest by south.
SWbW, southwest by west.
Swed., Sweden; Swedish.
S.W.G., standard wire gauge.
swg., **swtg.**, switching.
Swtz., **Swit.**, Switzerland.
sym-, **sym.**, symmetrical. *Chem.*
sym., symbol; symphony (*Mus.*).
syn., synonym; synonymous; synonymy.
synop., synopsis.
Syr., Syria; Syriac; Syrian.
syr., syrup; syrupus (L., syrup). *Pharm.*
syst., system.

T, tantalum (*Chem.*); temperature on the absolute scale; (surface) tension (*Physics*); time.
T., Theodore, Theresa, Thomas, Titus, and other personal names; Teil (G., part); Testament; Thief (formerly branded on the hand of such a person); the (*Wigwagging*); triangle (*Surveying*); Trinity Term (*Law*); Tuesday; Turkish; Turkish (pounds); temporary magnitude (*Astron.*).
T., Theresa. *Cataloguing.*
T., Thomas. *Cataloguing.*
t., tace (It., be silent) (*Mus.*); taken (*Betting*); tare; tar; target; tasto; telephone; temperature; tempo; tempore (L., in the time of); tenor; tense (*Gram.*); tensor (*Geom.*); territorial; territory; thurm (Ger. rook, or castle) (*Chess*); time; tome; tomus (L., volume); ton, or tons; tonneau (F., [metric] ton); town; township; transit; transitive; trillo; tun; tutti.
T-, triple bond. *Chem.*
't, het (D., the); as, van't Hoff.
Ta, tantalum. *Chem.*
T.A., Territorial Army (*Brit.*); Traffic Auditor.
t.a., tentatibus actis (L., as the acts show).
Tab., Tabitha.
T.A.B., Total Abstinence Brotherhood.
tab., tables.
tal., talis (L., such a one).
tal. qual., talis qualis (L., as they come: average quality).
Tam., Tamil.
tan., **tan**, tangent.
tanh, hyperbolic tangent. *Math.*
T. and S., Trust and Savings. *Banking.*
tart., tartaric.
Tasm., Tasmania.
Tb, terbium. *Chem.*
T.B., Tariff Bureau; Traffic Bureau.
t.b., trial balance; tubercle bacillus; tuberculosis (*Slang*).
T.B.D., torpedo-boat destroyer.
tbs., tablespoon; tablespoons.
tc., tierce; tierces.
t.c., tre corde. *Music.*
tcs., tierces. *Meas.*
T.D., Territorial Decoration, or Decorations; a clay pipe with initials T.D. on the bowl, perhaps those of the eccentric Timothy Dexter of Newburyport, Mass., who is said to have left a legacy for the manufacture of such pipes; Traffic Director; Treasury Decision, or Department.
T/D, time deposit.
Te, tellurium. *Chem.*
T.E., Topographical Engineer.
TEC, The Executive Council.
tech., technical; technically; technology.
technol., technological; technologically; technology.
t.e.g., top edges gilt. *Bookbinding.*
tel., telegram; telegraph; telegraphic; telephone.
Tel. Bn., Telegraph Battalion.
teleg., telegram; telegraph; telegraphic; telegraphy.
temp., temperance; temperature; temporal; temporary; tempore (L., in the time of).
ten., tenement; tenor; tenuto.
Tenn., Tennessee.
tens. str., tensile strength.
ter., terrace; territory.
terat., **teratol.**, teratology.
term., terminal; termination.
terr., terrace; territory.
Test., Testament.
Teut., Teuton; Teutonic.
Tex., Texan; Texas.
Text. Rec., textus receptus (L., received text).
T.F., Territorial Force, or Forces. *Brit.*
tf., t.f., till forbidden. *Advtg.*
tfr., transfer. *Finance.*
t.g., type genus.
Th, thorium. *Chem.*
Th., Thel (G., part); Thomas; Thursday.
T.H., Territory of Hawaii.
Th-A, Th-B, etc., thorium A, thorium B, etc. *Chem.*
Thad., Thaddeus.
Th.B., Theologiae Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Theology).
Thbd., Theobald.
Th.D., Theologiae Doctor (L., Doctor of Theology).
Thdr., Theodor; Theodore.
theat., theatrical.
Th-Em, thorium emanation. *Chem.*
Theo., Theodore; Theodosia; Theodosius.
theol., theologian; theological; theology.
Theoph., Theophilus; Theophrastus.
theor., theorem.
theos., theosophical; theosophist; theosophy.
therap., therapeutic, or therapeutics.
therm., thermometer.
Thesaur. Amer. Septent. Sigil., Thesaurus Americae Septentrionis Sigillum (L., Seal of the Treasury of North America), Seal of the U. S. Treasury.
Thess., Thessalonians; Thessaly.
Th. M., Theologiae Magister (L., Master of Theology).
Tho., **Thos.**, Thomas.
Thur., **Thurs.**, Thursday.
Ti, titanium. *Chem.*
Ti., Tib., Tiberius.
t.i.d., ter in die (L., thrice a day).
tier., tierce. *Meas.*
Tim., Timotheus; Timothy.
Timp., timpani. *Music.*
tinct., tincture.
Tit., Titus.
tit., title.
Tl, thallium. *Chem.*
T/L, time loan.
t.l.o., total loss only. *Marine Ins.*
tls., tacls.
Tm, thulium. *Chem.*
T.M., Trainmaster; Traffic Manager; Trench Mortar (Unit). — or **t.m.**, true mean (value).
Tn, thoron. *Chem.*
Tn, Tn., train. *Mil.*
tn., ton.
TNA, T.N.A., tetranitroaniline.
TNT, T.N.T., trinitrotoluene; trinitrotoluol.
TNX, T.N.X. Trinitroxylene.
T.O., Telegraph Office; Transport Officer.
t.o., turn over; turnover.
Tob., Tobiah; Tobias; Tobit.
tonn., tonnage.
topog., topographical; topography.
Tor. Dep., Torpedo Depot.
tox., toxicol., toxicology.
t.p., title page.
tp., township.
T.P.A., Travelers' Protective Association.
t.p.m., title page mutilated. *Bibliography.*
T.P.S., télégraphie par le sol (F., earth telegraphy).
t.p.w., title page wanting. *Bibliography.*
Tr, terbium. *Chem.*
Tr., Troop.
T/R, trust receipt.
tr., trace; transactions; transitive; translated; translation; translator; transpose; treasurer; trillo (It., trill); trills; trustee.
T.R., t.r., tempore regis; teste Rege; tons registered (*Shipping*).
trag., tragedy; tragic.
trans., transactions; transferred; transformer (*Elec.*); transitive; translated; translation; translator; transportation; transpose.
transf., transfd., transferred.
transl., translated; translation, or translations.
transp., transportation.
trav., traveler; travels.
Tr. Co., Trust Company.
trcs., tierces.
treas., treasurer; treasury.
treasr., treasurer.
trem., tremolo.
trfr., transfer.
T.R.H., Their Royal Highnesses.
trig., trigon., trigonometric; trigonometrical; trigonometry.
Trin., Trinity.
trit., triturate.
trop., tropic; tropical.
trs., transpose; trustees.
t.s., tasto solo; tensile strength; test solution; transport and supply; tubsized (*Paper*).
T.S.O., town suboffice. *Brit. Postal Service.*
t.s.r., traveling stock reserve.
T.S.V.P., tournez s'il vous plaît (F., please turn over).
T.T., telegraphic transfer; Trinity Term.
T.T.L., t.t.l., to take leave.
Tu, thulium (*Rare*); tungsten. *Chem.*
TU, transmission unit. *Radio.*
T.U., Trade-union.
Tu., Tuesday.
T.U.C., Trades-Union Congress. *Brit.*
Tues., Tuesday.
Turk., Turkey; Turkish.
tus., tussis.
TVA, Tennessee Valley Authority, or Administration.
Tw., Twad., Twaddell.
twp., township.
Ty., Territory.
typ., typo., typog., typographer; typographic; typographical; typography.

U, uranium (*Chem.*); (the) versor (part of a quaternion); — prefixed; as, *Uq* (*Math.*).
U., Ulysses, Ursula, and other personal names; Unionist. — or **u.**, uncle; university; upper.
U., Ursula. *Cataloguing.*
U., Uriah; Ulrich. *Catalog.*
u., *und* (G., and).
U₁, U₂, *uranium I, uranium II.* (See URANIUM.) *Chem.*
u/a, u/a, underwriting account. *Marine Ins.*
U.A.O.D., United Ancient Order of Druids. *U. S.*
U.B., United Brethren (in Christ); Upper Bench.
übers., übersetzt (G., translated).
U.C., Upper Canada.
u.c., una corda (*Music*); upper case (*Print.*).
U.C.E.C., Union Central Executive Committee. *Russian.*
U.C.T., United Commercial Travelers (of America).
U.C.V., United Confederate Veterans. *U. S.*
U.D.C., United Daughters of the Confederacy. *U. S.*
U.D.F.I., Union Defence Force Institute. *S. Afr.*
U.E.I.C., United East India Company.
U.E.L., United Empire Loyalist. *Canada.*
U.F.C., United Free Church (of Scotland).
u.i., ut infra.
U.J.D., Utriusque Juris Doctor (L., Doctor of Either Law, i.e., Canon Law or Civil Law).
U.K., United Kingdom (of Great Britain and Ireland).
U.K.A., Ulster King-of-Arms; United Kingdom Alliance.
Ukr., Ukraine.
ult., ultimate; ultimately.
ult., ulto., ultimo.
ult. praes., ultimo, ultimus, or ultimum praescriptus (L., prescribed last time).
um., unmarried.
umgearb., umgearbeitet (G., rewritten; revised). *Cataloguing.*
unbd., unbound. *Bookbinding.*
unis., unison.
Unit., Unitarian; Unitarianism.
Univ., Universalist.
univ., universal; universally; university.
unp., unpaged. *Cataloguing.*
U. of S. A., U. of S. Afr., Union of South Africa.
U.P., United Presbyterian; United Press.
up., upper.
U.P., underproof.
U.P.C., United Presbyterian Church.
U.P.U., Universal Postal Union.
Ur, uranium. *Chem.*
U.R., Uniform Regulations. — or **u.r.**, uti rogas.
Uru., Uruguay.
U.S., Unconditional Selection (Queensland); Uncle Sam; United Service; United States.
u.s., uniform system (*Phot.*); ubi supra (L., in the place above-mentioned); ut supra.
U.S.A., Union of South Africa; United States Army; United States of America.
U. S. Army, United States Army.
U.S.C., United States of Colombia.
U.S.C.C., U.S.C.Ct., United States Circuit Court.
U.S.C.G., United States Coast Guard.
U. S. Dist. Ct., United States District Court.
u.s.f., und so ferner (G., and so forth).
U.S.H.G., United States Home Guard.
U.S.I., United Service Institution.
U.S.L., United States Legation.
U.S.M., United States Mail; United States Marine.
U.S.M.A., United States Military Academy.
USMC, U.S.M.C., United States Marine Corps.
U.S.M.H.S., United States Marine Hospital Service.
U.S.N., United States Navy.
U.S.N.A., United States National Army; United States Naval Academy.
U.S.N.G., United States National Guard.
U.S.N.R.F., United States Naval Reserve Force.
U.S.P., U. S. Pharm., United States Pharmacopoeia.
U.S.P.H.S., United States Public Health Service.
U.S.P.O., United States Post Office.
U.S.R., United States Reserves.
U.S.R.C.S., United States Revenue Cutter Service.
U.S.S., United States Scouts; United States Senate; United States Ship, or Steamer; United States Standard.
U.S.S.C., U.S.S.Ct., United States Supreme Court.
U. S. S. R., USSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
U.S.S.S., United States Steamship.
usu., usual; usually.
U.S.V., United States Volunteers.
usw, u.s.w., und so weiter (G., and so forth).
Ut., Utah.
U.T.A., United Typothetae of America.
ut dict., ut dictum (L., as directed).
ut sup., ut supra (L., as above).
U/w, underwriter.
ux., uxor (L., wife).
U-X, uranium X. *Chem.*
U-Y, uranium Y. *Chem.*

V, vanadium (*Chem.*); vector (*Math.*); velocity; vicinal (*Chem.*); vagabond (formerly branded on the shoulders of vagabonds and gypsies).
V, v, volt; volume.
V., Valentine, Victor, Victoria, and other personal names; Venerable; Virgin; Viscount; Ventzke.
V., Victoria. *Cataloguing.*
V., Victor. *Cataloguing.*
v., valve; ventral; verb; verse; version; versus; verte; very; vicar; vice-; vide; village; violin; violino; vision; vocative; voce; voice; volti; voltage; volunteers; von (G., of) (*in names*); vena; verso.
v-, vicinal. *Chem.*
Va., Virginia.
V.A., Vicar Apostolic; Vice-Admiral; (Order of) Victoria and Albert; Volunteer Artillery.
va., viola.
v.a., verb active; verbal adjective; vixit annos (L., he, or she, lived . . . years).
V.A.D., Voluntary Aid Detachment. *Brit.*
Val., Valenciennes (lace).
val., valentine; value.
var., variant; variation; variety; variometer; various.
var. lect., varia lectio.
Vat., Vatican.
v. aux., verb auxiliary.
vb., verb.
V.B., Veterans' Bureau.
vb. a., verbal adjective.
vb. n., verbal noun.
VC, V.C., Veterinary Corps.
V.C., Vice-Chairman; Vice-Chancellor; Vice-Consul; Victoria Cross; Volunteer Corps.
vc., violoncello.
Vct., Victor.
Vd, vanadium. *Chem.*
V.D., Volunteer (Officers') Decoration.
v.d., vapor density; various dates.
v. def., verb defective.
v. dep., verb deponent.
V.D.M., Verbi Dei Minister (L., Minister of the Word of God).
V.E., Votre Eminence (F., Your Eminence).
vel., vellum.
Ven., Venerable; Venice.
Venet., Venetian.
Venez., Venezuela.
ver., verse, or verses.
verb., verbesserte (G., improved; bettered). *Bibliography.*
verb. sap., verbum sap., verbum sat., verbum sat sapienti (est).
verm., vermehrte (G., enlarged).
Verm., Vermont.
vers, versed sine; versine.
Ver. St., Vereinigte Staaten (G., United States).
vert., vertebrata; vertebrate; vertical.
ves., vessel.
vet., veteran; veterinarian; veterinary.
veter., veterinary.
v.f., verba fecit.
V.F.W., Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S.
V.G., Vicar General; Vice-Grand.
v.g., verbi gratia (L., for example).
Vi, virginium. *Chem.*
V.I., Virgin Islands.
v.i., verb intransitive; vide infra.
Vic., Victoria.
vic., vicar; vicarage.
Vic. Ap., Vicar Apostolic.
Vice Adm., Vice-Admiral.
Vict., Victoria.
vid., vide.
vil., village.
v. imp., verb impersonal.
Virg., Virgil; Virginia.
v. irr., verb irregular.
Vis., Visc., Visct., Viscount, or Viscountess.
vitel., vitellus.
viv., vivace.
viz., videlicet (L., namely). (The *z* is a corruption of the medieval Latin contraction for *-et.*)
vl., violin.
v.l., varia lectio.
vla., viola.
V.L.O., Volunteer Land Order. *Australia.*
vm., voltmeter.
v/m., volts per meter.
V.M.D., Veterinariae Medicinae Doctor (L., Doctor of Veterinary Medicine).
vn., violin.
v.n., verb neuter; vicario nomine (L., as representative, or substitute).
V.O., (Royal) Victorian Order.
vo., verso.
voc., vocative.
vocab., vocabulary.
vol., volcanic; volcano; volume; volunteer.
volc., volcano.
vols., volumes.
V.O.N., Victorian Order of Nurses. *Brit.*
vox pop., vox populi (L., voice of the people).
V.P., Vice-President.
v.p., various places of publication (*Bibliography*); verb passive.
V.R., Victoria Regina (L., Queen Victoria); village reserve (*Australia*).
v.r., variant, or various, reading; verb reflexive.
V. R. et I., V.R.I., Victoria Regina et Imperatrix (L., Victoria, Queen and Empress).
V. Rev., Very Reverend.
V.R.P., Vestra Reverendissima Paternitas (L., Your Very Reverend Paternity).
V.S., Veterinary Surgeon.
vs., versus.
v.s., vide supra; visible supply; volti subito; volumetric solution.
V.S.C., Volunteer Staff Corps.
VSS., versions.
Vt., Vermont.
V.T., Vetus Testamentum (L., Old Testament).
v.t., verb transitive.
V.T.C., Volunteer Training Corps. *Brit.*
Vulg., Vul., Vulgate.
vulg., vulgar; vulgarly.
vv., verses; violins.
v.v., vice versa.
vv. ll., variae lectiones.
V.W., Very Worshipful.
v.y., various years.

W, wolfram (G., tungsten). *Chem.*
W. W., w., west.
W., Walter, Wilhelmina, William, and other personal names; Wales; Washington; Wednesday; Welsh; Western (Postal District, London). — or **w.**, warden; warehousing; watt; weight; western; width; won; word (*Wigwagging*); work (*Physics*).
W., Wilhelmina. *Cataloguing.*
W., William; Wilhelm; Willem. *Cataloguing.*
w., wanting; week, or weeks; wide; wife; with.
Wa., Walter; Walther.
W.A., West Africa; West Australia.
W.A., w.a., with average. *Marine Ins.*
W.A.A.C., Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. (See WAAC.)
W. Afr., West Africa.
Wal., Walloon.
Wal., Walach., Walachian.
W. and M., (King) William and (Queen) Mary.
w. and r., water and rail. *Transp.*
War., Warwickshire.
Wash., Washington.
watt-hr., watt-hour; watt-hours.
W.B., Weather Bureau; Water Board.
W.B., W/B, waybill.
w.b., warehouse book; water ballast; westbound.
W.B.M., Women's Board of Missions.
WbN, west by north.
WbS, west by south.
W.C., Wesleyan Chapel; Western Central (Postal District, London).
w.c., water closet; without charge.
W.C.A., Women's Christian Association.
W.C.T.U., Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
W.D., War Department; Works Department.
We., Wednesday.
W.E.A., Workers' Educational Association.
Wed., Wednesday.
West., Westminster.
Westm., Westminster; Westmorland.
w.f., wrong font. *Printing.*
W.G., wire gauge.
W. Ger., West Germanic.
WH, W.H., W. and H., Westcott and Hort's critical text of the Greek New Testament, 1881.
wh., whr., watt-hour.
whf., wharf.
W.H.M.A., Women's Home Missionary Association.
W.I., West India; West Indian; West Indies.
w.i., when issued (*Stock Exch.*); wrought iron.
W.I.U., Workers' International Industrial Union.
Wilts, Wiltshire.
Winton., Wintoniensis (L., of Winchester).
Wis., Wisc., Wisconsin.
Wisd., Wisdom (Book of).
wk., week; work.
w.k., well-known. *Humorous.*
wks., weeks; works.
w.l., wave length.
W.L.F., Women's Liberal Federation.
W. lon., W. long., west longitude.
Wm., William.
Wm., wm., wattmeter.
W.M., Worshipful Master. *Freemasonry.*
wmk., watermark.
W.M.S., Wesleyan Missionary Society.
W.N.P., wire nonpayment.
WNW, W.N.W., w.n.w., west-northwest.
W.O., War Office.
Worcs., Worcestershire.
W.O.W., Woodmen of the World.
W.P., Worthy Patriarch.
wp., worship.
w.p., wire payment.
W.P.A., w.p.a., with particular average. *Marine Ins.*
wpful., worshipful.
W.R., Water Reserve (*Australia*); West Riding; William Rex (L., King William).
w.r., warehouse receipts; war risk (*Ins.*).
wr., writing paper.
W.R.A.F., Women's Royal Air Force. See WRAF.
W.R.N.S., Women's Royal Naval Service. See WREN.
wrnt., warrant.
W.S., Weather Station (*Australia*); West Saxon; Writer to the Signet.
W.S.A.P., Women's South African Party.
W.S.P.U., Women's Social and Political Union.
WSW, W.S.W., w.s.w., west-southwest.
W.T., war tax. — or **W/T**, wireless telegraphy.
wt., weight.
W. Va., West Virginia.
W/W, W/W., warehouse warrant.
Wyo., Wy., Wyoming.

X, Christ, Christian; — properly the Greek letter chi, which in form is like X; xenon (*Chem.*); a univalent negative radical, — in formulae (*Chem.*).
X., Xavier, Xerxes, and other personal names. — or **x**, ex, as in ex coupon, ex dividend, etc. (see EX, *prep.*). *Stock Exchange.*
X., Xavier. *Cataloguing.*
x, an abscissa; an unknown quantity; reactance (*Elec.*).
X.C., x-c., x-cp., ex coupon.
X.D., x-d., x-div., ex dividend.
xcut., crosscut.
Xe, xenon. *Chem.*
Xen., Xenophon.
X.I., x-i., x-int., ex interest.

Xm., **Xmas**, Christmas. See X.
Xn., Christian.
X-N., **x-n.**, ex new.
Xnty., Christianity.
Xper., **Xr.**, Christopher.
X-rts., ex-rights.
Xt., Christ. See X.
Xtian., Christian.
Xty., Christianity

Y, yttrium. *Chem.*
Y., why (*Wigwagging*); Young Men's Christian Association.
y, an ordinate (see ABSCISSA); an unknown quantity; admittance (*Elec.*).
y., yard; yards; year; years.
Y./A., **Y/A**, York–Antwerp (Rules). *Marine Ins.*
Yb, ytterbium. *Chem.*
Y.B., Yearbook.
yd., yard; yards.
yds., yards.
yearb., yearbook.
yeo., yeomanry.
Y.M.C.A., Young Men's Christian Association.
Y. M. Cath. A., Young Men's Catholic Association.
Y.M.F.S., Young Men's Friendly Society.
Y.M.H.A., Young Men's Hebrew Association.
yn., yen.
Yorks, **Yorks.**, Yorkshire.
Y.P.S.C.E., Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.
yr., year; younger; your.
yrs., years; yours.
Yt, yttrium. *Chem.*
Y.T., Yukon Territory (Canada).
Yuc., Yucatán.
Y.W., Young Women's Christian Association.
Y.W.C.A., Young Women's Christian Association.
Y.W.C.T.U., Young Women's Christian Temperance Union.
Y.W.H.A., Young Women's Hebrew Association.
Z, atomic number (*Chem.*); zenith distance (*Astron.*).
Z., Zachary, Zenas, Zenobia, and other personal names. — *or* **z.**, zone.
Z., Zenobia. *Cataloguing.*
Z:, Zachary. *Cataloguing.*
z, an unknown quantity.
z., zero; zinc.
Zach., Zacharias; Zachary.
z.B., zum Beispiel (G., for example).
Zeb., Zebadiah; Zebedee.
Zech., Zechariah.
Zeph., Zephaniah.
Z.G., Zoological Garden, *or* Gardens.
Zn, zinc. *Chem.*
zoochem., zoochemical; zoochemistry.
zoogeog., zoogeographical; zoogeography.
zool., zoological; zoologist; zoology.
zooph., zoophytological; zoophytology.
Zr, zirconium. *Chem.*
Z.S., Zoological Society.

ARBITRARY SIGNS AND SYMBOLS

Cross references in small CAPITALS refer to entries in the main *Vocabulary*.
Symbols for the following may be found below (in this section) when the cross reference is in italic type, in the *Vocabulary* when the cross reference is in small CAPITALS, or in the *Introduction* as indicated.

Algebra. See *Mathematics*, below.
Alloys. See *Money and Coins*, below.
Alphabets. See ALPHABET, *n.*, 1; ANGLO-SAXON ALPHABET.
Apothecaries' Weights and Measures. See *Medicine*, below.
Astrology. See *Astronomy*, below. See also ASPECT, *n.*, 7.
Botany. See *Biology and Botany*, below.
Calculus. See *Mathematics*, below.
Coins. See *Money and Coins*, below.
Commerce. See *Business and Commerce*, below; *Ships and Shipping*, below.
Engineering, Hydraulics, Illumination. See *Physics, Engineering, Weights, and Measures*, below.
Locomotives. See LOCOMOTIVE.
Measures. See *Medicine*, below; *Physics*, etc., below; *Units*, under *Mathematics*, below; see also *Table of Abbreviations*.
Metals. See *Money and Coins*, below.
Meteorology. See *Weather*, below.
Philately. See *Stamps*, below.
Poetry, Prosody. See PROSODY; ALCAIC; CAESURA; CATALEXIS; IRRATIONAL, *adj.*, c; QUANTITY, *n.*, 14; BREVE, *n.*, 2 a: hexameter; octameter.
Prescriptions. See *Medicine*, below.
Pronunciation. See *Pronunciation* in the Introduction.
Radio. See *Electricity and Radio*, below.
Type. See TYPE, BRADLEY TEXT, CASLON, CHAUCER TEXT, FRAKTUR, JENSON, MODERN, *n.*, 3, etc.
Weights. See *Medicine*, below; *Physics*, etc., below; *Units*, under *Mathematics*, below; see also *Table of Abbreviations*.

AERONAUTICS

g Acceleration due to gravity.
V Air speed.
V_i Air speed, indicated.
h Altitude.
α Angle of attack.
ϵ Angle of downwash.
θ Angle of pitch.
φ Angle of roll or bank.
δ Angle of set of control surfaces (with appropriate subscripts for different surfaces).
β Angle of stabilizer setting with reference to lower wing.
i_t Angle of stabilizer setting with reference to thrust line.
i_w Angle of wing setting (angle between the wing chord and the thrust line).
ψ Angle of yaw.
ω Angular velocity.
S Area, general.
S_w Area of wings. Areas of other parts are similarly indicated by appropriate subscripts.

Axes of aircraft (left-handed):
X Longitudinal. See AXIS, 5.
Y Lateral. See AXIS, 5.
Z Normal. See AXIS, 5.

H Ceiling.
c.g. Center of gravity.
C_g Center-of-gravity coefficient (with respect to the mean chord).
c.p. Center of pressure.
C_p Center-of-pressure coefficient, that is, the ratio of the distance of the center of pressure from the leading edge to the chord length.
c Chord length.
r Climb, rate of.
C Coefficient, absolute; — usually with subscript.

For special coefficients, see *Center-of-gravity coefficient*, above; *Center-of-pressure coefficient*, above; *Damping coefficient, Drag, Force, Lift, Moments, Power coefficients, Thrust coefficients, Torque coefficients, Viscosity*, below.

λ Damping coefficient.
ρ Density, air (mass per unit volume).
σ Density, relative to standard air density.
γ Dihedral.

Displacements:
x Longitudinal.
y Lateral.
z Normal.
Angular:
ϕ In roll.
θ In pitch.
ψ In yaw.

f Distance from center of gravity to center of pressure of horizontal tail surface.
D Drag.
C_D Drag, absolute coefficient of.
C_{Di} Drag, coefficient of induced.
C_{Dp} Drag, coefficient of parasite (structural resistance). See DRAG, *n.*, 11.
C_{Do} Drag, coefficient of profile.
D_i Drag, induced.
D_p Drag, parasite (structural resistance).
D_o Drag, profile.
q Dynamic (or impact) pressure, $\frac{1}{2}\rho V^2$.
η Efficiency.
F Force.
C Force, cross-wind.
C_o Force, cross-wind, absolute coefficient.

Forces (parallel to axes):
X Longitudinal.
Y Lateral.
Z Normal.

G Gap.
h Height.
Φ Helix angle, effective.
HP Horsepower.
V' Indraft (inflow velocity).
ν Kinematic viscosity.
l Length, or linear dimension.
L Lift.
C_L, Lift, absolute coefficient of.
n Load factor.
w Loading, specific (with appropriate subscripts for different surfaces).
w_p Loading, power; weight per unit power.
w_s Loading, wing; weight per unit area.
λ Logarithmic increment or decrement of amplitude.
m Mass.

Moments:
L Rolling.
M Pitching.
N Yawing.

Moments, absolute coefficients of:
C_L; Rolling.
C_M Pitching.
C_N Yawing.

Moments of inertia about axes:
A Longitudinal.
B Lateral.
C Normal.

p Pitch, usually with a subscript.
p_a Pitch, aerodynamic.
p_e Pitch, effective.

Many other kinds of pitch are similarly indicated by appropriate subscripts.

P Power.
C_P, C_P', C_P'' Power coefficients.
p Pressure, general.
D Propeller diameter.
η (formerly π). Propeller efficiency.
N Propeller rate of rotation.
K Radius of gyration.
^xA Radius of gyration about the longitudinal axis.
^xB Radius of gyration about the lateral axis.
^xC Radius of gyration about the normal axis.
R Resultant force.
n Revolutions per second.
N Revolutions per minute.
V_s Slip-stream velocity.
b Span.
V Speed.
D_p Structural resistance (parasite drag.)
T Thrust.
C_T, C_T', C_T'' Thrust coefficients.

Q Torque.
C_Q, C_Q', C_Q'' Torque coefficients.

V Velocities:
Angular:
p Roll.
q Pitch.
r Yaw.
Linear (component along axis):
u Roll.
v Pitch.
w Yaw.

μ Viscosity, coefficient of.
W Weight.

ASTRONOMY

Astronomical symbols below are grouped according to meaning. Note that the same symbol may have various meanings, depending partly upon the context in which it occurs. Thus, ☉ may mean that two heavenly bodies differ 72° in right ascension, or it may signify the longitude of the sun, or simply the sun without reference to longitude. Similarly, ☽ may mean the moon in the first quarter, or the moon's longitude, or simply the moon.

1. SUN, MOON, AND STARS

☉ *or* ☸ The Sun; Sunday.
☄ Comet.
✻ *or* ✻ Fixed Star.
◍, ☾, *or* ☽ The Moon; Monday.
● New Moon.
☽, ◍, ◑, *or* ☽ First Quarter.
○ *or* ☺ Full Moon.
☾, ◍, ☾, *or* ☾ Last Quarter.

NOTE. — The sign ☉ originally represented a buckler with its boss, an emblem of the sun.

2. PLANETS

(*a*) MAJOR PLANETS, in the order of their nearness to the sun

☿ Mercury; Wednesday.
♀ Venus; Friday.
⊕, ⊖, *or* ♁ The Earth.
♂ Mars; Tuesday.
♃ Jupiter; Thursday.
♄ *or* ♄ Saturn; Saturday.
♅, ♅, *or* ♅ Uranus.
♆, ♆, *or* ♆ Neptune.
♇ Pluto.

NOTE. — It is believed that these symbols at first represented: ☿, the caduceus of Mercury, or, according to some, his head and winged cap; ♀ a looking glass, an attribute of Venus; ⊖, the earth and its equator; ⊕, the same, with the addition of a meridian line, or, as some think, the four quarters of the globe; ♂, the globe and cross placed in the hands of sovereigns as a symbol of power or dominion; ♂, the head, helmet, and nodding plume of a warrior, or, more probably, a shield and spear, the two chief instruments of ancient warfare; ♃, a rude and hieroglyphical representation of an eagle — the "bird of Jove" — with expanded wings, or the initial letter of Ζεύς (*Zeus*), with a line drawn through it as a mark of abbreviation; ♄, an ancient scythe or sickle, the emblem of Saturn, the god of time; ♅, the initial letter of *Herschel*, the discoverer of Uranus, with a planet suspended from the crossbar. ♁ is a sign made up of that for the sun (☉), and a part of that for Mars (♂). (Among the old chemists, gold was symbolically represented by the sign ☉, and iron by ♂. When Uranus was discovered, the German astronomers invented the sign ♁ to denote not only the new planet, but also the then recently discovered metal platinum, which was at that time called *white gold*, and which, in its native state, is almost always combined with *iron*.) ♆, a trident is the emblem of Neptune, the god of the sea. ♇ is simply a monogram made up of P and L, the first two letters of Pluto.

(*b*) ASTEROIDS, *or* MINOR PLANETS

Modern Symbol	Old Symbol	Name	Modern Symbol	Old Symbol	Name
①	☉ *or* ☾	Ceres	③	☿ *or* ✻	Juno
②	♀ *or* ♀	Pallas	④	♇ *or* ♇	Vesta

Signs devised for other asteroids have never been much used, and all are now usually designated by numbers within circles. See ASTEROID, in the *Vocabulary*.

3. SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC

Spring Signs:
1. ♈ Aries, *the Ram.*
2. ♉ Taurus, *the Bull.*
3. ♊, ♊, *or* ♊ Gemini, *the Twins.*

Summer Signs:
4. ♋ *or* ♋ Cancer, *the Crab.*
5. ♌ Leo, *the Lion.*
6. ♍ *or* ♍. Virgo, *the Virgin.*

Autumn Signs:
7. ♎ Libra, *the Balance.*
8. ♏ Scorpio, *the Scorpion.*
9. ♐ *or* ♐ Sagittarius, *the Archer.*

Winter Signs:
10. ♑ *or* ♑ Capricorn, *the Goat.*
11. ♒ *or* ♒ Aquarius, *the Water Bearer.*
12. ♓ *or* ♓ Pisces, *the Fishes.*

NOTE. — The sign ♈ represents the horns of a ram; ♉, the head and horns of a bull; ♊, the ancient statues of Castor and Pollux, which consisted of two pieces of wood joined together by two crosspieces; ♋, the claws of a crab; ♌, a corruption of the Greek letter Λ, the initial of Λέων (*Leōn*), a lion, or, less probably, a representation of a lion's tail; ♍, a corruption of παρ (*par*) for παρθένος (*parthenos*), the Greek word for *virgin*; ♎, a rude picture of a balance; ♏, the legs and tail of a scorpion, or, according to some, the tail only, including the sting and two or three of the joints nearest to it; ♐, an arrow just leaving the bow, of which a small portion is to be seen at the bottom of the character; ♑, a ligature combining the letters τρ (*tr*) of the Greek word τράγος (*tragos*), a goat; ♒, waves of water; ♓, two fish tied together with a string.

4. ASPECTS AND NODES

☌ Conjunction; — indicating that the bodies have the same longitude, or right ascension; as, ☿ ☌ ☉; that is, Mercury is in conjunction with the sun.
✻ Sextile; — indicating a difference of 60° in longitude, or right ascension.
☾, ☾, *or* ☉ Quintile; — indicating a difference of 72° in longitude, or right ascension. *Rare.*
□ Quadrature; — indicating a difference of 90° in longitude, or right ascension.
△ Trine; — indicating a difference of 120° in longitude, or right ascension.
☍ Opposition; — indicating a difference of 180° in longitude, or right ascension; as, ♂ ☍ ☉, opposition of Neptune to the sun.
☊ Ascending Node; — called also *dragon's head.* See DRAGON'S HEAD, 2, in *Vocabulary*.
☋ Descending Node; — called also *dragon's tail.* See DRAGON'S TAIL, 1, in *Vocabulary*.

NOTE. — In the sign ♂, the circle represents the zodiac, or the heavens, and the little mark at the top the meeting of two bodies in the same point or place; in the sign ☍, the circles touch at points opposite to each other, or 180 degrees apart; the signs ✻, □, △, are symbolical of the derivation of the words *sextile, quadrature, trine*, from the Latin words *sex*, six, *quattuor*, four, *tres*, three, being figures composed of six, of four, and of three lines respectively: the signs ☊ and ☋ represent a dragon, and originated in the fancy of the ancient astronomers, who saw in the deviation from the ecliptic made by a planet in passing from one node to another a figure like that of a dragon, the belly being where the planet has the greatest latitude, and the head and tail the points of intersection with the ecliptic.

5. SIGNS OF POSITION

⊖ Sun's center.
⊙ Sun's upper limb.
⊚ Sun's lower limb.
☾ Moon's upper limb.
☾ Moon's lower limb.
⊠ Station mark.

6. SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN NOTATION

ɑb, *a*, *or* α. Mean distance.
R.A., ℛ, *a*, α, *or* A.R. Right ascension.
β Celestial latitude.
D. Diameter.
δ Declination.
△ Distance.
E. East.
e Eccentricity.
h. *or* ʰ Hours; as, 6h., or 6ʰ.
i Inclination; especially, inclination to the ecliptic.
L, *l*, *or* ε Mean longitude in orbit.
λ Longitude.
M. Mass.
m. *or* ᵐ Minutes of time; as, 6m., or 6ᵐ.
μ *or* *n* Mean angular motion in unit of time.
+ *or* N. North.
N.P.D. North polar distance.
ν, Ω, *or* L. Longitude of ascending node.
π *or* ϖ Longitude of perihelion.
q. Perihelion distance.
ρ *or* R. Radius or radius vector.
— *or* S. South.
s. *or* ˢ Seconds of time; as, 10s., or 10ˢ.
T. Time; periodic time.
W. West.
φ (*a*) Angle of eccentricity, or the angle whose sine is equal to *e*. (*b*) Geographical latitude.
° Degrees.
′ Minutes of arc.
″ Seconds of arc.
☉ Sun's longitude.
☽ *or* ☽ Moon's longitude.

STARS

The visible stars are designated by a Greek or Roman letter, or a numeral, followed by the Latin genitive of the constellation name; as, β Librae. The letters correspond roughly to the order of brightness within the constellation, the brightest being known as α, the second brightest as β, etc., and the twenty-fourth in brightness as ω. See ALPHABET, *Table*, p. 75. Many fainter stars are known only by the numbers given them in one of the catalogues of stars. See STAR.

BIOLOGY AND BOTANY

♀ Female; hence, a female organism, cell, or organ; a pistillate, fertile, or female flower; also, a plant bearing such flowers.
○ An individual, specif., a female; — used chiefly in inheritance charts.
♂ *or* ♂ Male; hence, a male organism, cell, or organ; a staminate or male flower; also, a plant bearing such flowers.
□ An individual, specif., a male; — used chiefly in inheritance charts.
× Crossed with; — the sign of a hybrid.
P Parental; — used in genetics to designate the generation from which the calculations start.
F Filial; offspring.
F_1 Offspring of the first generation.
F_2 Offspring of the second generation.
F_3, F_4, F_5, etc. Offspring of the third, fourth, fifth, etc., generation.
+ Occurrence of a particular trait, characteristic, or phenomenon.
— Absence of a particular trait, characteristic, or phenomenon.

NOTE. — In Mendelian inheritance diagrams, specific traits or the inheritance factors determining them are often represented by one-letter abbreviations; as, C for colored, S for spotted, etc. Dominant traits are usually represented by capitals, and recessive by small letters. A combination of a capital and a small letter indicates that the individual displays the dominant trait but may transmit the recessive to some of his offspring.

○, ⊙, ①, *or* ⊙ An annual plant.
③, ♂, ⊙⊙, *or* ⊙ A biennial plant.
♃ A perennial herb.
△ An evergreen plant.
⊙ A monocarpic plant; that is, a plant, whether annual or biennial, that flowers but once.
♄ A tree or shrub.
♄ *or* 5 An undershrub, or suffruticose plant.
♄ A shrub.
5 A large shrub, almost a tree.
♄ *or* 5 A tree.
⊙ A monocarpous perennial plant.
G̲ Superior ovary.
G̅ Inferior ovary.
⊕ Actinomorphic.
·|· Zygomorphic.
☿ A perfect or monoclinous flower; also, a plant bearing such flowers.
♂♀ Diclinous; that is, having the male and female flowers separate.
♂—♀ Monoecious; that is, having male and female flowers on the same plant.
♂:♀ Dioecious; that is, having male and female flowers on different plants.
♀♂♀ Polygamous; that is, having hermaphrodite, or perfect, and unisexual flowers on the same or different plants.
⌒ A climbing plant.
) Turning or winding to the left.
(Turning or winding to the right.
○ = Having the cotyledons accumbent, and the radicle lateral.
○|| Having the cotyledons incumbent, and the radicle dorsal.
○ », *or* ○ ⚥ Having the cotyledons conduplicate, and the radicle dorsal.
○ || || Having the cotyledons folded twice, and the radicle dorsal.
○ || || || Having the cotyledons folded thrice, and the radicle dorsal.
§ A section of a species or genus.
± Northern Hemisphere.
∓ Southern Hemisphere.
|✱ Old World.
✱| New World.
∞ *or* 00 An indefinite number; when applied to stamens, more than twenty.
0 Wanting; none; indicating the absence of a part.
° Feet.
′ Inches. ″ Lines.

NOTE. — With European writers, the usual signs for feet, inches, and lines are respectively ′, ″, and ‴.

? indicates doubt or uncertainty respecting that to which it is affixed or prefixed; — applied to the names of genera or species, of localities, of authors cited, and the like.
! indicates certainty; — used as a mark of affirmation or authentication, as of a genus or species, and the opposite or counterpart of ?. When appended to the name of an author, it indicates that the writer has examined an authentic specimen of the plant referred to, and when appended to the name of a locality, that the writer has seen or collected specimens from that locality.
* indicates, when appended to a reference, that a good description is to be found at the place referred to. *Rare.*
† indicates doubt or uncertainty; the same as ?. *Rare.*

Origins. The symbols which are not letters, punctuation marks, or mathematical signs, are sometimes schematic pictures of the thing or phenomenon symbolized; as,) turning to the left; △ an evergreen plant, probably either from the frequent conical shape of such plants or from the roughly triangular cross section of some pine needles. Others have been adopted chiefly from astronomy; as, ♀ female, from Venus's looking glass; ♂ male, the shield and spear of Mars (or perhaps his helmet and plume); ⊙ *or* ⊙, an annual plant, the sun. For full explanation, see under *Astronomy*, above.

BOOKS

Fold Symbol	Name	Leaves to a Sheet	Pages to a Sheet	Size Symbol
f°	Folio	2	4	F
4to *or* 4°	Quarto	4	8	Q
8vo *or* 8°	Octavo	8	16	O
12mo *or* 12°	Duodecimo	12	24	D
16mo *or* 16°	Sextodecimo	16	32	S
18mo *or* 18°	Octodecimo	18	36	E
24mo *or* 24°	Twenty-fourmo	24	48	T
32mo *or* 32°	Thirty-twomo	32	64	Tt
48mo *or* 48°	Forty-eightmo	48	96	Fe

For the usual dimensions of the above books, see the names in the *Vocabulary*. Books having more than 48 leaves to a sheet are rare, but are designated similarly; as, 64mo or 64°; 72mo or 72°. For folios higher than 35 cm., superior figures are added to F to show in which height bracket the book belongs; as, F⁴ for 35–40 cm.; F⁵ for 40–50 cm.; F⁶ for 70–80 cm. Actual dimensions are now frequently given; as, 40 h, meaning 40 centimeters in height; 23 × 14, meaning 23 centimeters high and 14 centimeters wide.

© Copyright.

For the symbols used in designating certain important manuscripts, see CODEX SEPTUAGINT, etc., in the *Vocabulary*.

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

NOTE. — See also *Money, Mathematics, Miscellaneous, Ships and Shipping*, below. For weights, measures, etc., see under *Physics, Engineering, Weights, and Measures*, below.

@ At *or* to; as, silk @ $2 per yd.; flour per bbl. $8 @ $10.50.
A 1 *or* A No. 1. First-class; absolutely reliable; — originally applied to ships.
ᵃ/ₑ Account; as, J. Smith in ᵃ/ₑ with J. Jones.
ᵇ/ₐ *or* B/D Brought down.
ᵇ/ᶠ *or* B/F Brought forward.
B/L Bill of lading.
ᶜ/ₐ *or* C/D Carried down.
ᶜ/ᶠ *or* C/F Carried forward.
ᶜ/ₒ Care of; also, carried over.
℔ Pound, or pounds.
L/C Letter of credit.
℗ Per; as, sheep $4 ℗ head.
% Per cent; as, discount 6% = $10.21. Also, order of.
XX Ale of double strength.
XXX Ale of triple strength.
✱ Used on stock tickers to denote that the quotation it follows is correct.
Number *or* numbered; as, #60 thread. When used after figures # sometimes means "pounds"; as, 5#.

NOTE. — The sign @ is a graphic modification of the Latin word *ad*, meaning *at*, or *to*, or perhaps of its first letter only. ℗ is another form of *p*, the initial letter of the Latin word *per*, by. % is a cursive variation of ÷, the sign of division; thus, six per cent may be expressed by $\frac{6}{100}$, or 6 ÷ 100, or, without indicating the denominator, 6÷, whence, in rapid writing, 6%, or 6⁺/₀.

CHEMISTRY

Throughout this article cross references refer to definitions in the main vocabulary, unless otherwise specified.

Every element is represented by a symbol consisting of the initial or abbreviation of its name (in certain cases its Latin name); as, H for hydrogen, O for oxygen, Ag (from Latin *argentum*) for silver, and the like, each symbol when used singly always indicating a single atom of the substance represented by it; thus, O stands for one atom of oxygen, C for a single atom of carbon, etc. For a complete list of symbols of elements (except a few transitional stages of radioactive elements), see ELEMENT, *n.*, 3. To express more than one atom of an element, a number is used. A molecule consisting of two or more atoms of the same element is indicated by the symbol of the element, with the number of atoms written after it below the line; as, O_2, a molecule of oxygen, consisting of two atoms; O_3, a molecule of ozone, which consists of three atoms of oxygen.

Isotopes are sometimes distinguished by writing the number indicating the atomic mass to the right of the ordinary symbol for the element and above the line; as, H^1 means the hydrogen isotope of atomic mass 1; H^2 means the hydrogen isotope of atomic mass 2; O^{16}, the oxygen isotope of atomic mass 16; O^{18}, the oxygen isotope of atomic mass 18.

The molecular formula of a compound is made by writing the symbols of its constituent elements, with a small figure at the lower right of each to denote the number of atoms of this element in a molecule of the compound (the figure 1 being always omitted); as, H_2O, water, (two atoms of hydrogen united to one of oxygen); $CaCO_3$, calcium carbonate; H_2SO_4, sulphuric acid. Sometimes these are written with a comma or a period between the symbols of the original compounds from which they are supposed to be derived; as, CaO,CO_2, calcium carbonate, regarded as calcium oxide combined with carbon dioxide. For other kinds of formulas and the symbols used in them, see FORMULA, 5. Two or more molecules or equivalents of a substance taking part in a reaction or incorporated within a more complex compound are commonly indicated by writing a large figure at the left of the formula of the substance; as, $5H_2O$, five molecules of water. In generalized formulas and equations, a small letter, ordinarily *n* or *x*, may be substituted for the number; as, $C_nH_{2n-8}O_{10}$, the general formula for the saponins; $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$, the formula for cellulose. The symbol R and R′ are often used as general symbols for hydrocarbon radicals; and various abbreviations, usually initial letters, are used in formulas for these and other organic radicals; as, B- (or Bz-) for benzene; Py- for pyridine.

+ signifies "plus," "and," "together with," and is used esp. in chemical equations between the symbols of substances brought together for a reaction or produced by such reaction. Placed above a symbol or to its right above the line, it signifies a unit charge of positive electricity. Thus, Ca^{++} denotes the ion of calcium which carries two positive charges. The plus sign is also used, esp. in organic chemistry, to indicate dextrorotation; as, +142°. It is also sometimes used to indicate a base or alkaloid, when placed above the initial letter of the name of the substance; as, $\overset{+}{M}$, morphine; $\overset{+}{Q}$, quinine.

— signifies a single "bond" (see 3d BOND, 11), or unit of attractive force or affinity, and is sometimes used between the symbols of elements or groups which unite to form a compound; thus, H—Cl for HCl; H—O—H for H_2O. Placed above a symbol or to its right above the line, it signifies a unit charge of negative electricity; thus, Cl^- denotes a chlorine ion carrying a negative charge. The dash also indicates, esp. in organic chemistry, levorotation; as, −92°. It sometimes indicates an acid, when placed above the initial letter of the name of the acid; as, $\overline{C}$, citric acid; $\overline{T}$, tartaric acid. It may also be used as a simple sign of subtraction to indicate removal, as of a part from a compound.

= is used in formulas to indicate a double bond (see DOUBLE BOND). Placed above a symbol or to its right above the line, it signifies two unit charges of negative electricity; as, $SO_4^{=}$, the negative ion of sulphuric acid, carrying two negative charges. Between the halves of a chemical equation = is read "give" or "form" (see below).

< *or* > is often used to show that an element or radical is bivalent; as, Se<, bivalent selenium; $>SO_2$, the bivalent radical sulphonyl. In formulas, it shows that a bivalent element or radical is united to two different radicals or elements.

≡ signifies a triple bond (see TRIPLE BOND) or, if placed above the line to the right, a triple charge of negative electricity.

. is often used instead of — to indicate a bond; as, H.Cl for H—Cl. Sometimes it is used instead of + to denote a unit positive charge of electricity; as, Ca.. denotes the calcium ion, which carries two positive charges. The dot is also used to separate parts of a compound regarded as loosely joined or easily separable. For example, $CuSO_4.5H_2O$ (the formula for blue vitriol) signifies that five molecules of water are loosely united to one of copper sulphate (cf. WATER OF CRYSTALLIZATION). For rare and obsolete uses, see the end of this article.

: is generally used throughout this book to indicate a double bond (see DOUBLE BOND); but in electronic formulas it is used instead of — or . to indicate a single bond (paired electrons).

⁝ indicates a triple bond.

′ is frequently used to indicate valence; thus, Fe″ denotes bivalent iron; Fe‴, trivalent iron. Sometimes its use is restricted to negative ions, so that it is equivalent to —; as, OH′, signifying that the hydroxyl ion has one negative valence or a unit charge of negative electricity.

( ) Parentheses are used to mark groups or radicals within a compound, as in $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$, the formula for xylene which contains two methyl radicals (CH_3).

[ ] Brackets are used in co-ordination formulas to distinguish between an inner and an outer sphere of attraction. Thus $[PtCl_6]K_2$ signifies that one atom of platinum and six of chlorine constitute the inner sphere of attraction with two atoms of potassium outside.

⌐ *or* ⌣ This sign is sometimes used in structural formulas to indicate that atoms are joined though their symbols appear separated by other groups in the printing. When another atom or group intervenes, the symbol for that atom or group is written in the

middle of the sign; thus, the cyclic formula for glucose $CH_2OH\overline{CH(CHOH)_3CHO}H$, signifies that the second and last carbon atoms are both linked to the same atom of oxygen (see GLUCOSE).

Chemical reactions are usually expressed quantitatively by equations in which the initial substances are written at the left (separated by + signs) and the products at the right (also separated by + signs) the two halves of the equation being separated by one of the following symbols: —

= Give or form.

⟶ Give, pass over to, or lead to. Thus, $MnO_2 + 4HCl \longrightarrow MnCl_2 + Cl_2 + 2H_2O$ means that one molecule of manganese dioxide reacts with four molecules of hydrochloric acid to form one molecule of manganese chloride, one of chlorine, and two of water.

⇄ Forms and is formed from (indicating that the reaction is reversible).

A whole series of reactions taking place concurrently or successively is often represented by a single equation, the successive stages being separated by appropriate symbols. Thus, $NaNO_3 + NH_4Cl \rightleftarrows NaCl + NH_4NO_3 \longrightarrow 2H_2O + N_2$ means that sodium nitrate and ammonium chloride form and are formed by sodium chloride and ammonium nitrate, and the latter forms water and nitrogen (irreversible).

↓ written after a formula in an equation means that the substance designated appears as a precipitate. Thus, $AgNO_3 + HCl \longrightarrow AgCl\downarrow + HNO_3$ means that silver nitrate and hydrochloric acid react to form silver chloride and nitric acid, and that the silver chloride is a precipitate.

↑ written after a formula in an equation means that the substance designated passes off as a gas. Thus, $Mg_3N_2 + 6H_2O \longrightarrow 3Mg(OH)_2 + 2NH_3\uparrow$ means that one molecule of magnesium nitride and six molecules of water form three molecules of magnesium hydroxide and two of ammonia, and that the latter passes off as a gas.

≡ *or* ⇌ Is equivalent; — used in quantitative statements to show how much of one substance will react with a given quantity of another substance, so as to leave no excess of either.

Special symbols used occasionally (as for distinguishing between isomers or for indicating the structure of organic compounds) are too numerous and complex for full treatment here. For example:

⬡ In formulas denotes the benzene ring (see BENZENE RING).

* Asterisk, or star, is used to mark asymmetric carbon atoms.

1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, etc. These figures, used initially in names (not formulas), as in 6-aminopurine, refer to the positions of substituting groups, attached to the first (or second, third, etc.) of the numbered atoms of the parent compound. See PURINE; NAPHTHALENE.

Many special symbols are really abbreviations; as, Em for emanation (see ACTINON); *a-*, *or as-*, for asymmetric, *s-* for symmetrical, *o-* for ortho-, *m-* for meta-, *p-* for para-, and *v-* for vicinal (see BENZENE RING; NAPHTHALENE); *d-* for dextro- (see DEXTRO-, FRUCTOSE); *l-* for levo-, and *r-* for racemic (see TARTARIC ACID); N *or n* for normal (see NORMAL, 4 a).

Such symbols are italicized, and are followed by a hyphen when prefixed to the *name* of a compound. In formulas they are enclosed in parentheses and the hyphen is omitted, as in $C_6H^4 < {CO \atop SO_2} > NH$ (*o*), the lower-case letter and the italic type serving to distinguish them from the symbols of elements. Some abbreviations have come from foreign languages; as, Z, for German *Zahl*, number, meaning atomic number. In this book, similar abbreviations are given in a special table of abbreviations and the meanings can be found by looking in the main vocabulary for the word or prefix given at the abbreviation entry in the table. A few of the most important special symbols are given in the vocabulary itself (see *p*H).

Letters are sometimes used with quasi-numerical force (A meaning first, B second, C third, etc.), as in distinguishing successive stages in the disintegration of radioactive elements.

Greek letters are even more frequently used with numerical significance (in order of their sequence in the Greek alphabet, not as Greek numerals), to express serial arrangement or position; to distinguish between allotropic forms of certain elements (cf. ALPHA IRON; BETA IRON; GAMMA IRON); to distinguish between isomers or modifications (cf. CELLULOSE; SULPHUR TRIOXIDE) and to indicate the position of substituting groups in certain compounds (see NAPHTHALENE; QUINOLINE). Many of the Greek letters have various special meanings in addition to the above. The most important of these are given in the main vocabulary at the entries *alpha*, *beta*, etc.

α Alpha, *first*. In aliphatic compounds, α indicates that the substituting atom or radical is attached to the same carbon atom as the distinguishing group (in acids the —COOH group, in alcohols the —OH, in aldehydes the —CHO, etc.). In disubstitution products of certain benzene derivatives, α is sometimes used to indicate that the substituting groups occupy the positions 3 and 5 with reference to the distinguishing group (see BENZENE RING). Thus, *α-resorcylic acid* is the resorcylic acid in which the two hydroxyl groups occupy positions 3 and 5, the carboxyl being regarded as occupying position 1 (see RESORCYLIC, *adj.*). In polycyclic compounds, α commonly indicates that the substituent is attached to a carbon atom next to one of the atoms shared by both rings (see NAPHTHALENE, *Illust.*); but in heterocyclic compounds, α commonly indicates that the substituent is attached to one of the carbon atoms nearest the other atom, for example, the nitrogen atom in pyridine and quinoline (see PYRIDINE, *Illust.*; QUINOLINE, *Illust.*; TRIAZINE). As applied to a sugar, α denotes one of the cyclic forms (see GLUCOSE). In physical chemistry, α denotes degree of dissociation into ions (see OSTWALD'S DILUTION LAW). Sometimes α means the observed angle of rotation, while [α] means the specific rotation (see SPECIFIC ROTATION). Occasionally α is used instead of *a* as an abbreviation for *ana*. See also ALPHA PARTICLE; ALPHA RAY; SULPHUR, 1.

β Beta, *second*. In aliphatic compounds, β indicates that the substituting atom or radical is attached to the carbon atom that is next to the one to which the distinguishing group is attached (cf. α, above). In disubstitution products of certain benzene derivatives, β is sometimes used to indicate that the substituting groups occupy the positions 2 and 4 with reference to the distinguishing group (see BENZENE RING). Thus, *β-resorcylic acid* is the resorcylic acid in which the two hydroxyl groups occupy the positions 2 and 4, the carboxyl being regarded as occupying position 1 (see RESORCYLIC, *adj.*). In polycyclic compounds, β commonly indicates that the substituent is attached to a carbon atom second from one of the carbon atoms shared by both groups (see NAPHTHALENE, *Illust.*); but in heterocyclic compounds, β commonly indicates that the substituent is attached to one of the carbon atoms second from the other atom, for example, the nitrogen atom in pyridine and quinoline (see PYRIDINE, *Illust.*; QUINOLINE, *Illust.*; TRIAZINE). Applied to a sugar, β denotes one of the cyclic forms (see GLUCOSE). See also BETA PARTICLE; BETA RAY; SULPHUR, 1.

γ Gamma, *third*. Whenever used with reference to position, γ means next after β in a direction opposite from α. See α and β, above. In disubstitution products of certain benzene derivatives, γ indicates that the two substituting groups occupy positions 2 and 5 with reference to the distinguishing group (see RESORCYLIC, *adj.*). As applied to a sugar, γ denotes an especially unstable form. In physical chemistry, γ sometimes denotes surface tension. See also GAMMA RAY.

δ Delta, *fourth*. This denotes position after γ (see above).

Δ Capital delta, in physical chemistry symbolizes (1) the coefficient of diffusion, and (2) lowering of the freezing point. In organic chemistry, Δ with a number or numbers denotes the position of double bond, esp. between carbon atoms; as:

Δ^2 A double bond between the second and third carbon atoms.

$\Delta^{2,4}$ Two double bonds, one between the second and third and another between the fourth and fifth.

$\Delta^{1(7)}$ One double bond between the first and seventh.

ε Epsilon, *fifth*. In physics and physical chemistry, ε usually symbolizes either dielectric constant or electrode potential; ε_c is potential above a normal calomel electrode; ε_h is potential above a normal hydrogen electrode. Sometimes, ε is used as an abbreviation for *epi-* (see EPI-, 2).

ζ Zeta, *sixth*.

η Eta, *seventh*. *Coefficient of viscosity* (which see in *Vocabulary*).

θ Theta, *eighth*. Temperature in degrees centigrade above 0° C. Also Curie point (see CURIE'S LAW).

ι Iota, *ninth*.

κ Kappa, *tenth*. Sometimes used as an abbreviation for *kata-* (see NAPHTHALENE).

λ Lambda, *eleventh*. See SULPHUR, 1.

Λ Capital lambda. Symbol for equivalent conductivity.

μ Mu, *twelfth*; or more frequently *meso-* (see MESO-, 7 b (2)), middle; for example, attachment to the carbon atom between two nitrogen atoms, as in the formula for imidazole:

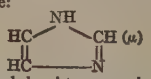

In physical chemistry, μ symbolizes molar conductance. See also SULPHUR, 1.

ν Nu, *thirteenth*. Frequency.

ξ Xi, *fourteenth*.

ο Omicron, *fifteenth*.

π Pi, *sixteenth*. In physical chemistry, osmotic pressure. In organic chemistry, abbr. for *peri-* (see NAPHTHALENE).

ρ Rho, *seventeenth*. Sometimes used for *pros-* (see NAPHTHALENE).

σ *or* ς Sigma, *eighteenth*. Abbr. for *syn-* (see SYN-, 2).

τ Tau, *nineteenth*.

υ Upsilon, *twentieth*.

φ Phi, *twenty-first*. Symbol for the phenyl group, C_6H_5. Also sometimes used for *amphi-* (see NAPHTHALENE).

χ Chi, *twenty-second*.

ψ Psi, *twenty-third*. Abbr. for *pseudo-*.

ω omega, *twenty-fourth*; the last; the end; denoting esp. attachment to the last atom of a chain or side chain. In physical chemistry, [ω] means specific magnetic rotatory power.

The following symbols, formerly in use, are now practically obsolete:

. One equivalent of oxygen; — written above a symbol representing an element, and repeated to indicate two, three, or more atoms or equivalents; thus, Fe denotes a compound of one atom or equivalent of oxygen with one of iron; $\dot{S}$, a compound of three atoms or equivalents of oxygen with one of sulphur.

, One atom or equivalent of sulphur; — used in the same manner as the preceding; thus, Fe denotes a compound of two atoms or equivalents of sulphur and one of iron.

NOTE. — A dash drawn across a symbol having either of the foregoing signs above it, denotes that two atoms or equivalents of the substance represented by the symbol are joined with the number of atoms or equivalents of oxygen or sulphur indicated by the dots or commas; thus, $\overset{\cdot\cdot\cdot}{Fe}$ represents a compound of two atoms or equivalents of iron and three of oxygen, forming sesquioxide of iron. See also the section headed *Physics, Engineering, Weights, and Measures*, below.

CHESS

For the symbols used to designate the various chessmen and the squares of the chessboard, see 1st CHESS, 1, in the *Vocabulary*.

○—○ Castles with king's rook. See CASTLE, *v. i.*, in the *Vocabulary*.

○—○—○ Castles with queen's rook.

ch, #, *or* ♯ Checks.

—, =, *or* # Moves to.

× *or* # Takes.

♯ *or* ♯ Takes and checks.

CHURCH AND RELIGION

℟ Response; — used in Roman Catholic and some other prayer books.

℣, V', *or* ℣ Versicle; — used in Roman Catholic and other service books to denote the part recited or sung by the priest, or person who presides at the office or prayers.

✳ A character used in Roman Catholic service books to divide each verse of a psalm into two parts, and show where the response begins.

✠ *or* + A sign of the cross used by the Pope, and by Roman Catholic bishops and archbishops, immediately before the subscription of their names. In Roman Catholic and some other service books, it is used in those places of the prayers and benediction where the sign of the cross is to be made.

℞ See LABARUM, also XP, in the *Vocabulary*.

✝ Cross. Symbol of divinity and of Christianity. For various meanings and modified forms, see CROSS, in the *Vocabulary*.

☥ Ankh, or Crux Ansata. The ancient Egyptian symbol for life, retained by the Copts of Egypt as the symbol of Christianity.

卐 *or* 卍 Gammadion.

For symbols applied to certain sacred manuscripts, see CODEX, in the *Vocabulary*.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

SYMBOLS FOR ELECTRICAL AND MAGNETIC QUANTITIES AND UNITS

NOTE. — It will be observed that some of the letters occur in two or three places in the table.

When the meanings are radically different, the context will usually show which meaning is intended. Some of the discrepancies reflect diversity of usage among different authorities, as the use of Ω for *ohm* by some and for *microhm* by others. When there is risk of ambiguity, writers should indicate the meanings of the symbols they use. In many instances, however, discrepancies are more apparent than real, since certain concepts are so closely related as to be commonly identified in practice. For example, *D* means *dielectric flux density*, which is called also *electrostatic flux density*; and voltage is another name for electric tension or electromotive force, so that *E e* and *V v* are often used interchangeably.

Where a distinction between electromotive force and difference of electric potential is desirable, the symbols *E e* and *V v*, respectively, may be used.

Where distinctions between maximum, instantaneous, root-mean-square, and average values are necessary, E_m, I_m, P_m are recommended for maximum values; *e*, *i*, *p* for instantaneous values, *E*, *I* for effective (r. m. s.) values, and *P* for average value.

In accordance with the practice in other branches of engineering, it is recommended that quantities per unit volume, area, length, etc., be represented as far as practicable by lower-case letters corresponding to the capitals which represent the total quantities.

In print, vector or complex quantities should be represented by boldface letters.

Symbol	Name of Quantity
Y or y	Admittance.
amp or A	Ampere.
amp-hr or Ah	Ampere-hour.
μ	Amplification factor.
θ or φ	Angular phase difference.
ω	Angular frequency; angular velocity.
C	Capacitance; capacity, electrostatic.
σ	Charge density, current density.
G or g	Conductance.
γ	Conductivity.
C	Coulomb.
I or i	Current.
K or ε	Dielectric constant.
Ψ	Dielectric flux.
D	Dielectric flux density.
E or e	Difference of potential, electric.
η	Efficiency.
E or e	Electric potential.
E e or V v	Electric tension.
e.m.f., E, or e	Electromotive force.
c	Electrostatic capacity.
Ψ	Electrostatic flux.
W	Energy.
Λ	Equivalent conductivity.
F or Φ	Farad.
D	Flux density, electrostatic.
B	Flux density, magnetic.
f	Frequency.
h or H	Henry.
Z or z	Impedance.
L	Inductance.
H	Intensity of magnetic field.
kv or $_K V$	Kilovolt.
kva or $_K VA$	Kilovolt-ampere.
kw or $_K W$	Kilowatt.
kwhr or $_K Wh$	Kilowatt-hour.
Φ	Magnetic flux.
B	Magnetic flux density.
H	Magnetic force (sense **h**).
μ	Magnetic permeability.
ℱ or mmf	Magnetomotive force.
MΩ	Megohm.
μa or μA	Microampere.
μf or μF (also *mf or mF*)	Microfarad.
μμf	Micromicrofarad.
Ω	Microhm.
μ	Micron.
μw or μW	Microwatt.
ma or mA	Milliampere.
mf or mF	Millifarad.
mh or mH	Millihenry.
mv or mV	Millivolt.
M	Mutual inductance.
N	Number of conductors or turns.
Ω *or* ω	Ohm.
T	Period.
μ	Permeability.
P	Permeance.

Symbol	Name of Quantity
C	Permittance.
K or ϵ	Permittivity.
θ or ϕ	Phase difference, angular.
P or p	Power.
Q or q	Quantity, electric.
X or x	Reactance.
$\mathfrak{R}$	Reluctance.
ν	Reluctivity.
R or r	Resistance.
ρ	Resistivity.
L	Self-inductance.

Symbol	Name of Quantity
n	Speed of rotation.
b	Susceptance.
k or κ	Susceptibility to magnetism.
γ	The unit of intensity of magnetic field, 0.000 01 gauss (see GAUSS).
v or V	Volt.
E, e, V, or v	Voltage.
va or VA	Volt-ampere.
VC	Volt-coulomb.
w or W	Watt.
whr or Wh	Watt-hour.

For symbols of quantities not specifically or exclusively electrical, such as *work*, *horsepower*, etc., see the section headed *Physics, Engineering, Weights, and Measures*, below.

ELECTRICITY AND RADIO

- Air Break Switch, Horn Gap.
- Air Circuit Breaker.
- Alternating-Current Generator or Motor.
- Ammeter.
- Ampere-Hour Meter.
- Antenna.
- Arc.
- Battery.
- Battery (positive electrode indicated by the long line).
- * Condenser, Fixed.
- Condenser, Fixed, Shielded.
- Condenser, Variable.
- Condenser, Variable (moving plate indicated).
- Condenser, Variable, Shielded.
- Counterpoise.
- Crystal Detector.
- Direct-Current Generator or Motor.
- Direct-Current Generator or Motor with Shunt and Series Field.
- Disconnecting Switch — Basic Symbol.
- Double-Throw Switch.
- Frequency Meter.
- Fuse.
- Galvanometer.
- Ground.
- Inductor.
- Inductor, Variable.
- Inductor, Adjustable (by steps).
- Inductor, Iron Core.
- Jack.
- Key.
- Knife Switch, Single-Throw.
- Lamp.
- Lightning Arrester — Basic Symbol.
- Loop Antenna.
- Loud Speaker.
- Microphone (Telephone Transmitter).
- Oil Circuit Breaker.
- Phototube.
- Piezo-Electric Plate.
- Rectifier Tube, Full-Wave (with cold cathode).
- Rectifier Tube, Half-Wave (with cold cathode).
- Resistor.
- * Resistor.
- * Resistor, Variable.
- * Resistor, Adjustable (by steps).
- Rheostat.
- Spark Gap, Rotary.
- Spark Gap, Plain.
- Spark Gap, Quenched.
- Telephone Receiver.

THERMIONIC TUBES.

- Diode (Half-Wave Rectifier Tube) (with directly heated cathode).
- Full-Wave Rectifier Tube (with directly heated cathode).
- Triode (with directly heated cathode).
- Triode (with indirectly heated cathode).
- Tetrode (with directly heated cathode).
- Screen-Grid Tube (with directly heated cathode).
- Screen-Grid Tube (with indirectly heated cathode).
- Pentode (with directly heated cathode).
- Thermoelement.

* Preferred symbol for radio purposes.

- * Transformer, Air Core.
- * Transformer, Iron Core.
- * Transformer, Variable Coupling.
- * Transformer, Variable Coupling (moving coil indicated).
- Voltmeter.
- Wattmeter.
- Wires, Joined.
- Wires, Crossed, not Joined.

* Preferred symbol for radio purposes.

HIGHWAY

A red light means *stop;* a yellow light means *proceed with caution;* and a green light means *go*. Other symbols vary somewhat from place to place. The following, usually painted on small signboards by the roadside, are widely used:

- Ascent to the left.
- Ascent to the right.
- Crossroad to the left.
- Crossroad to the right.
- Descent to the left.
- Descent to the right.
- Double crossroad.
- Double left curve.
- Double right curve.
- Intersection of two main roads.
- Left angle.
- Left angle with local road ahead.
- Left angle, local road to the right.
- Left curve.
- Left curve with local road to the left.
- Left curve with local road to the right.
- Railroad crossing.
- Right angle.
- Right angle with local road ahead.
- Right angle, local road to the left.
- Right curve.
- Right curve with local road to the left.
- Right curve with local road to the right.
- Underpass.

MATHEMATICS

NOTE. — Unless otherwise specified cross references in small capitals refer to entries in the main vocabulary.

NUMERALS

Arabic	*Greek*	*Roman*	
0			Naught, zero.
1	α′	I	One.
2	β′	II	Two.
3	γ′	III	Three.
4	δ′	IV *or* IIII	Four.
5	ε′	V	Five.
6	F′ *or* ϛ′	VI	Six.
7	ζ′	VII ; formerly S	Seven.
8	η′	VIII *or* IIX	Eight.
9	θ′	IX *or* VIIII	Nine.
10	ι′	X	Ten.
11	ια′	XI	Eleven.
12	ιβ′	XII	Twelve.
13	ιγ′	XIII *or* XIIV	Thirteen.
14	ιδ′	XIV *or* XIIII	Fourteen.
15	ιε′	XV	Fifteen.
16	ιϛ′	XVI	Sixteen.
17	ιζ′	XVII	Seventeen.
18	ιη′	XVIII *or* *NIIN*	Eighteen.
19	ιθ′	XIX *or* XVIIII	Nineteen.
20	κ′	XX	Twenty.
30	λ′	XXX	Thirty.
40	μ′	XL *or* XXXX	Forty.
50	ν′	L	Fifty.
60	ξ′	LX	Sixty.
70	ο′	LXX ; formerly S	Seventy.
80	π′	LXXX *or* XXC	Eighty.
90	ϙ′ *or* ϙ′	XC *or* LXXXX	Ninety.
100	ρ′	C	One hundred.
200	σ′	CC	Two hundred.
300	τ′	CCC	Three hundred.
400	υ′	CD *or* CCCC	Four hundred.
500	φ′	D *or* IↃ	Five hundred.
600	χ′	DC *or* IↃC	Six hundred.
700	ψ′	DCC *or* IↃCC	Seven hundred.
800	ω′	DCCC *or* IↃCCC	Eight hundred.
900	ϡ′ *or* ϡ′	CM, DCCCC *or* IↃCCCC	Nine hundred.
1,000	͵α	M *or* CIↃ	One thousand.
2,000	͵β	MM *or* CIↃCIↃ	Two thousand.
1,000,000		$\bar{M}$	One million.
1871		MDCCCLXXI	Eighteen seventy-one.
1934		MCMXXXIV	Nineteen thirty-four.

For *billion*, *trillion*, etc., and for differences between the English and American systems of numeration, see NUMERATION, 2, *Note*.

Hebrew letters also have been used with numerical significance, as ט (teth) for 9, ס (samekh) for 60, ר (resh) for 200, and ש (sin) for 300, but no attempt is made here to cover numerical systems that have had no currency in English books.

In modern Mathematics, the so-called Arabic numerals have superseded the other systems. Roman numerals are still used to some extent, not in mathematics, but in dates, headings of chapters, upon the dials of timepieces, and the like. The most usual forms are given first in the list; those that stand after these are rare forms, or such as are only occasionally used. Small letters as well as capitals are sometimes used as Roman numerals. Greek numerals are no longer used in English works. For detailed explanations of the Greek and Roman systems and for a few obsolete symbols not shown here, see GREEK NUMERAL; ROMAN NUMERAL.

The Arabic numerals are so called because first introduced into Europe by the Arabs. They were not, however, invented by that people, but were derived by them from Hindustan. The characters were originally the initial letters of the Sanskrit names for the nine digits, *one, two, three*, etc., but have undergone considerable changes of form. The cipher was originally a dot, used as a mere arbitrary sign to mark place or local value. See GOBAR.

. The decimal point (.) is now used with Arabic numerals to separate whole numbers from fractions; as 3.4, read "three and four tenths." The first figure to the left of the decimal point represents the number of units, the second, the number of tens, the third of hundreds, the fourth of thousands, etc., each additional figure at the left representing a number ten times as great as its value would be, if it occupied the position next to the right; as, 4295.7, which is read "four thousand two hundred ninety-five and seven tenths." The first figure to the right of the decimal point represents the number of tenths, the second of hundredths, the third of thousandths, etc., each additional figure at the right representing a number one tenth as great as its value would be if it occupied the position next to the left; as, 3.496, which is read "three units and four hundred ninety-six thousandths."

, A comma is sometimes used to separate large numbers into groups of three digits each; as 2,496,867.25, read "two million, four hundred ninety-six thousand, eight hundred sixty-seven and twenty-five hundredths." Spaces are now commonly used instead of commas.

— In ordinary modern Arabic numerals, a dash over the final figure of a decimal indicates that this figure is doubtful or only approximate, whereas the other figures are accurate; as, $1.372\overline{4}$. In circulating and repeating decimals, a dot, or dots, may be used to mark the repetend; as 75.3, meaning 75.33333 . . . etc.; or .03205, meaning .03205205-205 . . . etc.

OTHER EXPRESSIONS FOR QUANTITIES

Letters are used to symbolize numbers of unknown, indefinite, or variable values, the letters in the early part of the alphabet (a, b, c, etc.) usually representing known values, those at the end (x, y, z) unknown. Greek letters are frequently used, and sometimes German and Hebrew. See ALPHABET, *Table*, p. 75. Their various specific meanings, in higher mathematics are too numerous to be covered in detail here, but a few of the most important are given in later sections.

′ A prime, or accent, is added to distinguish between different values of the same variable or between different variables; as, a', a'', a''', etc., which are usually read a prime, a second prime, or a double prime, etc. In England these are often read a dash, a double dash, or a two dash, etc. When the number of the accents is greater than three, the corresponding Roman numerals are used instead of them; as, a', a'', a''', a_{iv}, a_v, a_{vi}, etc. The accents are often written below also; as, $a_{\prime}$, $a_{\prime\prime}$, $a_{\prime\prime\prime}$, a_{iv}, a_v, etc. Figures, and also letters, are sometimes used for the same purpose; as x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, which are read "x one, x two, x three, x four"; b_1, b_2, . . . b_n, read "b one, b two, and so forth up to b sub n." Superscript letters and Arabic numerals should be avoided because they are easily confused with exponents. Thus, it is misleading to use a^2, a^3, etc., unless one means a square, a cube, etc. (see below).

0 Zero; also, infinitesimal; a quantity less than any assignable value.

∞ Infinity; a quantity greater than any finite quantity.

ELEMENTARY GEOMETRY

Capital letters are often used for points and small letters for lines. Similar figures are often designated by the same letters, distinguished by the addition of accent marks; as, ABC and A′B′C′. See SIMILAR, 3.

∠ Angle; the angle; as, ∠ ABC = ∠ DEF; that is, the angle ABC is equal to the angle DEF; less frequently written ⊃ or ⋗ or ⋟.

By some geometers, the angle between two lines, as a and b, is also indicated by placing one of the letters denoting the enclosing lines over the other; as, $\frac{a}{b}$; that is, the angle between the lines a and b; $\sin \frac{a}{b}$; that is, the sine of the angle between the lines a and b.

∟ Right angle; the right angle; as ∟ ABC; that is, the right angle ABC.

⊥ The perpendicular; perpendicular to; is perpendicular to; as, draw AB ⊥ CD; that is, draw AB perpendicular to CD.

∥ Parallel; parallel to; is parallel to; as, AB ∥ CD; that is, AB is parallel to CD.

⩸ Equiangular; is equiangular to; as, ABCD ⩸ EFGH; that is, the figure ABCD is equiangular to the figure EFGH. *Rare.*

⏤ *or* ⏥ Equilateral; is equilateral to; as, ABCD ⏥ EF; that is, the figure ABC is equilateral to the figure DEF. *Rare.*

⊙ *or* ○ Circle; circumference; 360°.

⌒ Arc of a circle; arc.

△ Triangle; the triangle; as, △ ABC = △ DEF; that is, the triangle ABC is equal to the triangle DEF.

□ Square; the square; as, □ ABCD; that is, the square ABCD.

▭ Rectangle; the rectangle; as, ▭ ABCD = ▭ EFGH; that is, the rectangle ABCD equals the rectangle EFGH.

▱ *or* ▱ Parallelogram.

UNITS

° Degrees; as, 60°; that is, sixty degrees.

′ Minutes of arc; as, 30′; that is, thirty minutes; also, minutes of time; also, feet; inches.

″ Seconds of arc; as, 20″; that is, twenty seconds; also, seconds of time; also inches.

h Hours.

m Minutes.

s Seconds.

lb. *or* ℔ Pounds.

Pounds, if it follows a numeral; number, if it precedes the numeral.

For other symbols of common units, see *Physics, Engineering, Weights, and Measures*, below. See also *Symbols for Electrical and Magnetic Quantities*, under *Electricity and Magnetism*, above.

SPECIAL CONSTANTS, OR LETTER SYMBOLS HAVING SPECIAL NUMERICAL VALUES

π Pi; the number 3.14159265+; the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, of a semicircle to its radius, and of the area of a circle to the square of its radius. In a circle whose radius is unity, it is equal to the semicircumference, and hence is used to designate an arc of 180°. In a circle whose diameter is unity, it is equal to the circumference, or an arc of 360°.

e, *or* ε **a** The number 2.7182818+; the base of the natural system of logarithms. **b** The eccentricity of a conic section.

M The modulus of a system of logarithms; used especially for the modulus of the common system of logarithms, the base of which is 10. In this system it is equal to 0.4342944819+.

R° Radius of a circle in degrees of arc, equal to 57.29578°. *Rare.*

R′ Radius in minutes of arc, equal to 3437.7468′. *Rare.*

R″ Radius in seconds of arc, equal to 206264.8″. *Rare.*

For the equations defining the constants and other terms below, see the definitions of their names in the *Vocabulary*.

γ Eulerian constant. γ = 0.5772175.

Γ Gamma function.

E Young's modulus.

U and *V* Thermal parameters.

RELATIONS AND OPERATIONS

——— Vinculum, *or* ( ) Parentheses, [ ] Brackets, *or* { } Braces, indicate that the quantities to which they are applied, or which are enclosed by them, are to be taken together, and are subject to the same operations. Brackets sometimes indicate *absolute value;* as [x], the absolute value of x; — often written |x|, and in applied mathematics and physics they often indicate a dimensional expression; as, $[a] = \frac{l}{t}$, meaning a has the dimensions of a length divided by time.

+ Plus; added to; and; more; indicating addition; as, $a + b = c$; that is, a added to b makes a sum equal to c; $6 + 4 = 10$. It is also used after a number to indicate that the number is only approximate and that the magnitude represented is really larger; as, the square root of 2 is 1.4142135 +. It is sometimes written before a number or letter to indicate that the magnitude symbolized is positive; as + b, read "positive b," or "plus b."

— Minus; less; indicating subtraction; as, $a - b = c$; that is, a less or diminished by b is equal to c; $6 - 4 = 2$. It is often used after a number to indicate that the magnitude represented is really somewhat smaller than the approximate value given in figures; as the square root of 2 is 1.414214—. It is sometimes written before a number or letter to indicate that the magnitude symbolized is negative; as $-x$, read "negative x," or "minus x."

±, ∓, ±, *or* ∓ Plus or minus; indicating that the number or quantity to which it is prefixed may have either of the signs + or —; as, the square root of $4a^2$ is $\pm 2a$.

× Multiplied by; times; as, $a \times b = ab$; $6 \times 4 = 24$; in dimensions, by; as, a room 10′ × 14′ (read "ten feet by fourteen feet").

Multiplication is also often indicated by placing a dot between the factors, or by writing the latter, when not numerals, one after another without any sign; as, $a \times b \times c = a \,.\, b \,.\, c = abc$; $2 \times 3 \times 4 = 2 \,.\, 3 \,.\, 4 = 24$.

÷, or: Divided by; as, $a \div b$; that is, a divided by b; $6 \div 3 = 2$.

Division is also very often indicated by writing the divisor under the dividend, with a line between them, or by writing the divisor after the dividend, with an oblique line between them; as, $\frac{a}{b}$; that is, a divided by b; $\frac{6}{3} = 2$; ⅜ = three eighths; x/y, x divided by y.

⊥ Divided by; as, $a \perp b$; that is, a divided by b; $6 \perp 3 = 6 \div 3 = 2$. *Rare.*

Regardless of what symbol is used for division or for multiplication, its influence extends only as far as the next plus or minus sign, unless a vinculum, or parentheses, brackets, or braces have been used. Thus, $a \times b + c + e \div f$ means that the product of a times b is to be added to c and the sum thus obtained is to be added to the quotient of e divided by f; but $[a \times (b + c) + e] \div f$ means that a is to be multiplied by the sum of b and c, this product added to e, and the resulting sum divided by f, giving a very different result.

= Is equal to; equals; as, $(a + b) \times c = ac + bc$; $6 + 2 = 8$.

≈ *or* ≒ Is approximately equal to; as, $\pi \doteqdot 3\frac{1}{7}$.

≠ *or* ≠ Is not equal to; the contradictory of =; as $a \neq b$.

> Is greater than; as, $a > b$; that is, a is greater than b; $6 > 5$; also, precedes; as, $c > d$, read "c precedes d".

< Is less than; as, $a < b$; that is, a is less than b; $3 < 4$; also, succeeds, as, $f < e$, read "f succeeds" e.

⊏ Is greater than; — sometimes used instead of >.

⊐ Is less than; — sometimes used instead of <.

≮ ≯ ≧ *or* ≥ Is not less than; the contradictory of <; as, $a \not< b$; that is, a is not less than b, or, a may be equal to, or greater than, b, but cannot be less than it.

≯ ≯ ≦ *or* ≤ Is not greater than; the contradictory of >; as, $a \not> b$; that is, a is not greater than b, or, a may be equal to, or less than, b, but cannot be greater than it.

∼ *or* —: Difference.

≎ Is equivalent to; applied to magnitudes or quantities which are equal in area or volume, but are not of the same form, or capable of superposition; as, $a^2 \Bumpeq b\ c$; that is, the square whose side is a is equivalent in area to the rectangle whose sides are b and c. *Rare.*

≈ Is equivalent to; applied to aggregates that can be set in one-to-one correspondence with each other.

≅ Is congruent to; as, 38 ≅ 59 (modulus 7). See CONGRUENT, 3 a.

≡ (*a*) Is identical with; as $(a + b)^2 \equiv a^2 + 2ab + b^2$. (*b*) Is congruent with. Cf. ≅ above.

⊂ Is a part of.

∽ *or* ∽ Is similar to.

≃ Is similarly ordered; as, A ≃ B, read A is a set similarly ordered to the ordered set B.

∴ Therefore.

∵ Since, or because.

. . . . And so on.

⋔ Of the form of; as, $a \pitchfork (2n + 1)$; that is, the term a is of the form $2n + 1$; 17 ⋔ $(2 \times 8 + 1)$; that is, the odd number 17 is of the form $2 \times 8 + 1$. *Rare.*

∣ Is divisible by; as, $a \mid b$; that is, b is an exact factor of a; $8 \nmid 2$. *Rare.*

∼ ∼ *or* ≏ The difference between; used to indicate the difference between two quantities without designating which is the greater; as, $a \sim b$; that is, the difference between a and b.

—: The difference between; excess. *Rare.*

∝ Varies directly as; is directly proportional to; as, $a \propto b$; that is, a varies as b, or is dependent for its value upon b.

! *or* ⌊ *or* ⌋ The continued product of numbers from one upward; the factorial; as, $4! = 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = \lfloor 4$ (read "factorial four," or "the factorial of 4").

! Used with other special meanings in higher mathematics.

PROPORTION

$a/b = c/d$ is now the preferred way of writing a geometric proportion.

$a - b = c - d$ is the preferred way of writing an arithmetical proportion.

The following symbols are also used:

: Is to; the ratio of.

: : As; equals.

∺ Geometric proportion; as, ∺ $a : b :: c : d$; that is, the geometric proportion, a is to b as c is to d; or the ratio of a to b equals the ratio of c to d.

∸ Minus; the arithmetical ratio of; as, $a \dot{-} b :: c \dot{-} d$; that is, $a - b = c - d$. *Rare.*

∞ Is proportional to. (The usual meaning of this symbol is *infinity*.)

POWERS, ROOTS, AND IMAGINARIES

¹, ², ³, etc. Exponents, placed above and at the right hand of quantities to denote that they are raised to powers whose degree is indicated by the figure; as, a^1; that is, the first power of a; a^2, the square, or second power, of a; a^3, the cube, or third power, of a; and the like.

These signs are also often used to indicate the repetition of an operation; as, d^2x, d^3x, d^4x, etc., indicating that the operation of differentiation has been performed upon x two, three, four, etc., times. See below, under *Calculus and Higher Mathematics*.

Negative exponents are used to indicate the reciprocal of the corresponding power and also to indicate the inverse of an operation; as, t^{-1}, meaning the reciprocal of t if t is a number, and the inverse of t if t is an operation; a^{-2}, read "a to the minus, two power," means $\frac{1}{a^2}$ read "one over a square," or "the reciprocal of a^2," etc.

Notation by powers of 10 for very large or very small numbers is sometimes used; as 3.140×10^9 and 3.140×10^{-4}. The notation 0.0^6314 is used in tables, to indicate that there are five zeros after the decimal point. Occasionally the superior figure is used in this way to indicate the number of ciphers to be added, even when there are no other digits following. Thus 10^{12}, which means 1,000,000,000,000 when the figure 12 is used as an exponent, becomes 10,000,000.000,000 when the figure twelve is used to indicate the number of ciphers added. See TWELFTH-SECOND.

√ *or* √. Root, indicating, when used without a figure placed above it, the square root; as, $\sqrt{4} = 2$; $\sqrt{4a^2} = 2a$. This symbol is called the *radical sign*. To denote any

other than the square root, a figure (called the *index*) expressing the degree of the required root, is placed above the sign; as, $\sqrt[3]{a}$, $\sqrt[5]{a}$, $\sqrt[10]{a}$, etc.; that is, the cube root, fifth root, tenth root, etc., of a. This sign is merely a cursive modification of the letter *r*, which was used as an abbreviation of the Latin word *radix*, root. When no sign is used, the root is now usually assumed to be real and positive. The root of a quantity is also denoted by a fractional index at the right-hand side of the quantity and above it, the denominator of the index expressing the degree of the root; as, $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{5}}$; that is, the square, cube, and fifth roots of a, respectively.

log Logarithm.

nat. log *or* ln Natural logarithm.

i The imaginary square root of -1.

ω, ω^2 The imaginary cube roots of unity. See CUBE ROOT.

ξ and η See CAYLEY'S SOLUTION.

t The *complex unit* (see COMPLEX UNIT).

DETERMINANTS AND MATRICES

$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$ Determinant of the second order.

$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$ Determinant of the third order.

$|a_{rs}|$ A determinant of which the element in the r row and s column is a_{rs}.

$\|a_{rs}\|$ A matrix of which the element in the r row and s column is a_{rs}.

TRIGONOMETRY, ANALYTIC GEOMETRY, CONICS, AND HYPERBOLIC FUNCTIONS

x, y, z; *or* ξ, η, ζ Cartesian co-ordinates (usually rectangular).

l, m, n Direction cosines (which see).

sin x. The sine of x; that is, of the arc represented by x. In the same manner cos x, tan x, cot x (*or* ctn x), sec x, cosec x (*or* csc x), versin x, and covers x, denote respectively the cosine, tangent, cotangent, secant, cosecant, versed sine, and coversed sine of the arc represented by x.

sin ^{-1}x. The arc whose sine is x; also, the principal value of the angle whose sine is x. In the same manner cos ^{-1}x, tan ^{-1}x, cot ^{-1}x, sec ^{-1}x, cosec ^{-1}x, versin ^{-1}x, and covers ^{-1}x, are used to denote respectively the arc (or the principal value of the angle) whose cosine, tangent, cotangent, secant, cosecant, versed sine, or coversed sine is x.

NOTE. — This sign must not be confounded with the negative index designating the reciprocal of a quantity, which would be applied to parentheses enclosing one of these expressions; as, $(\sin x)^{-1}$, which is equivalent to $\frac{1}{\sin x}$.

sinh x. The hyperbolic sine of x. It is the abbreviation of the Latin *sinus hyperbolicus*.

cosh x. The hyperbolic cosine of x. In the same manner tanh x, coth x (*or* ctnh x), sech x, and cosech x (*or* esch x) denote respectively the hyperbolic tangent, cotangent, secant, and cosecant.

f, *or* F Function; function of; as, $y = f(x)$; that is, y is, or equals, a function of x; or as, $y = f(x, z)$; that is, y is, or equals, a function of x and z.

NOTE. — Various other letters or signs are frequently used by mathematicians to indicate functions; as, ϕ, ϕ', ψ, π, Γ, [ ], and the like. Some of these are used also without the parentheses; as, $\phi\, x$, function of x.

f^{-1} The inverse of the function f.

$[f(x)]^{-1}$ The reciprocal of $f(x)$. $[f(x)]^{-1} = \frac{1}{f(x)}$ is read f of x to the minus one equals one divided by f of x.

f^2 The iteration of the operation denoted by the function f; also, the square of the function f.

$(x_1\, y_1)$, $(x_2\, y_2)$, $(x_3\, y_3)$, etc. Corresponding values of x and y; points on the graph representing an equation in which x and y are variables.

ρ Radius of curvature.

s Length of arc.

r Radius vector.

θ Angle between the radius vector and the polar axis; colatitude (see *polar co-ordinates*, under CO-ORDINATE, *n.*, 2.

ϕ Longitude. (NOTE. — Other notations are more common in astronomy.)

r, θ, z Cylindrical co-ordinates.

e Eccentricity.

p Semilatus rectum.

CALCULUS AND HIGHER MATHEMATICS

Δ Finite difference, or increment. See INCREMENT, 4.

Δx The increment of x.

d Differential; as, dx; that is, the differential of x. See DIFFERENTIAL, *n.*, 6.

∂ *or* δ Variation; as, ∂x; that is, the variation of x.

D Differential coefficient; derivative. The variable, with respect to which the differential coefficient is taken, is indicated by writing the letter designating it at the right hand below; as $D_t\phi$; that is, the differential coefficient of ϕ with respect to t.

NOTE. — The letters d, δ, Δ, D, and sometimes others, prefixed to quantities, are variously employed, by different mathematicians, to denote that the differentials, variations, finite differences, or differential coefficients of these quantities are to be taken; but the ordinary significations are those given above. An index is often placed at the right hand of d, to indicate the result of one or more repetitions of the process denoted by that sign; as, d^2x, d^3x, etc.; that is, the second, third, etc., differential of x, or the result of differentiating x two, three, etc., times.

$\frac{dy}{dx}$ *or* $\frac{d}{dx} \cdot y$ *or* D_xY The derivative of y with respect to x.

y' *or* $\dot{y}$ *or* $\dot{y}$ The derivative of y with respect to some other understood magnitude, ordinarily with respect to time.

$\frac{d.f(x)}{dx}$ *or* $\frac{df}{dx}$ *or* $\frac{d}{dx}f(x)$ *or* $f'(x)$. The derivative of the function $f(x)$ with respect to x.

$\frac{d}{dx}$ *or* D The differentiating operator.

$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ *or* D_x^2Y The second derivative of y with respect to x.

$\ddot{y}$ Second derivative, esp. with respect to time.

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ *or* D_xU *or* u_x. The partial differential of u with respect to x, when u is a function of both x and y.

$\frac{1}{2!}\frac{d^2f}{dx^2}(dx)^2$ The second differential of a function $f(x)$.

$\frac{1}{2!}\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}dy + \ldots\right)^2$ The second differential of a function, $f(x, y, \ldots)$, of several variables.

. Fluxion; differential; as, $\dot{x}$; that is, in modern notation, dx; and also equivalent to $\frac{dv}{dt}$, where t represents time, and v velocity. *Now rare.*

^{1} Derivation as to x.

$\left\{s, x\right\}$ Schwartzian derivative (which see, in the *Vocabulary*).

∇ Nabla.

lim Limit.

$\longrightarrow$ Approaches the limit; as, $x \longrightarrow a$, read "x approaches the limit a."

$\lim x \longrightarrow a\ (y)$ The limit of y, as x approaches the limit a.

$\lim\limits_{x \longrightarrow b} f(x)$ The limit of a function of x, when x approaches the limit b; as $\lim\limits_{x \longrightarrow 1}\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)$, read "the limit of x plus 1 divided by x, when x approaches the limit one."

$\doteq$ Approaches.

$\bar{f}'(x)$ The upper limit of a function of x. Cf. DERIVATE, *n.*, 2 b.

$\underline{f}'(x)$ The lower limit of a function of x. Cf. DERIVATE, *n.*, 2 b.

$\int$ Integral; integral of; indicating that the expression before which it is placed is to be integrated; as, $\int 2xdx = x^2$; that is, the integral of $2xdx$ is x^2. See INTEGRATION, 5.

NOTE. — This sign is merely a modified form of S, which is itself the abbreviation of the Latin word *summa*, sum, the integral being the sum of the differentials. It is repeated to indicate that the operation of integration is to be performed twice, or three or more times, as $\iint$, $\iiint$, etc. For a number of times greater than three, an index is commonly written at the right hand above; as, $\int^m x dx^m$; that is, the mth integral, or the result of m integrations of xdx^m. The variable, with respect to which the integral is taken, is sometimes indicated by writing the letter designating it at the right hand below; as, $\int_x \phi$; that is, the integral of ϕ with respect to x.

$\int_b^a$ *or* $\int_b^a$ denotes that the integral is to be taken between the value b of the variable and its value a. $\int^a$ denotes that the integral ends at the value a of the variable, and $\int_b$ that it begins at the value b. These forms must not be confounded with the similar one in dicating repeated integration, or with that indicating the integral with respect to a particular variable.

Σ Sum; algebraic sum; the sum of all terms such as; thus, when three quantities, a, b, and c, are spoken of, $\Sigma\, ab = ab + ac + bc$; that is, $\Sigma\, ab$ is the sum of all the terms that can be formed of a, b, and c of the same kind as ab. When Σ is used to indicate the sum or summation of finite differences, it has a sense somewhat like that of the symbol $\int$; as, $\Sigma\, n^2 = 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 \ldots + n^2$.

π *or* Π Product; the continued product of all terms such as; as when three quantities a, b, and c are spoken of, $\Pi\,(a + b) = (a + b)\,(b + c)\,(c + a)$; that is, $\Pi\,(a + b)$ is the product of all the terms formed of the same kind as $a + b$. The limits of the products to be taken are indicated as in the symbol $\int$ by figures or letters placed near the top or bottom of the symbol; as, $\prod_2^4\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right)\left(1 + \frac{1}{4}\right)$.

$(\between)$ A symbol used in abbreviations of quantics whose terms have the same numerical coefficients as a corresponding expression formed by involution; as, $(a,b,c,d \between x,y)^3$, which denotes the quantic $ax^3 + 3bx^2y + 3cxy^2 + dy^3$, the numerical coefficients of which are the same as those obtained by expanding $(x + y)^3$.

$(\between)$ A symbol for a quantic which has no numerical coefficients; as, $(a,b,c,d \between x,y)^3$, which denotes the quantic $ax^3 + bx^2y + cxy^2 + dy^3$. See QUANTIC.

E A sign for replacing x by $x + 1$; as $E(x^2) = (x + 1)^2$.

sn u, cn u, dn u Elementary Jacobian elliptic functions. See ELLIPTIC FUNCTION.

Li(*z*) or *li z* A symbol equivalent to $\int_0^z \frac{dt}{\log t}$, in which t is the variable of integration and z is the upper limit.

$[u, v]$ A symbol equivalent to $\sum\limits_{v=1}^{n}\left(\frac{\delta q_r}{\delta u}\frac{\delta p_r}{\delta v} - \frac{\delta p_r}{\delta u}\frac{\delta q_r}{\delta v}\right)$, in which $(q_1, \ldots q_n)$ and $(p_1, \ldots p_n)$ are two sets of n functions of two variables u and v.

NOTE. — Many other symbols are used in higher mathematics but they are beyond the scope of a general dictionary.

STATISTICS

σ Standard deviation.

r Correlation coefficient.

VECTOR ANALYSIS

Vectors to be indicated in printed matter by letters in boldface type; as, **A**; and in written manuscript by letters modified by a bar above (or by the doubling of some part of the character); as $\bar{\mathbf{A}}$, vector **A**. The magnitude of a vector to be indicated in print by the corresponding italic letter, and in manuscript (when necessary) by the use of the absolute value signs, | | *or* [ ]; as [**A**], the absolute value of **A**.

A · **B** *or* (**AB**) *or* S **AB** Scalar product of the vectors **A** and **B**.

A × **B** *or* [**AB**] *or* V **AB** Vector product of the vectors **A** and **B**.

i, j, k Unit vectors along the axes (right-handed system).

q Quaternion.

T_q Tensor of a quaternion. See QUATERNION, 5.

U_q Versor of a quaternion.

$\mathscr{S}$ The line integral of the tangential component of the vector field around the closed curve

$\mathscr{S}$ Integration of a quaternion.

TRANSFINITE NUMBERS

$\aleph_0$, $\aleph_1$, $\aleph_2$, etc. Transfinite cardinals.

ω_1, ω_2, ω_3, etc. Transfinite ordinals.

MEDICINE

$\overline{\text{AA}}$ *or* $\bar{\text{A}}$ *or* $\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{a}}$ (Gr. ἀνά.) Of each.

℞ (L. *Recipe.*) Take.

NOTE. — This character is reputed to have been originally the same as ♃, the symbol of Jupiter, which was placed at the top of a formula to propitiate the king of the gods, that the compound might act favorably.

S. (L. *Signa.*) Write; used in a prescription to indicate directions to be put on the medicine package.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS

℔ Pound.

ʒ Ounce; as, ʒ i, *or* ʒ j, one ounce; ʒ ss, half an ounce; ʒ iss *or* ʒ jss, one ounce and a half; ʒ ij, two ounces, etc.

ʒ Dram; as, ʒ i, one dram; ʒ ss, half a dram; ʒ iss, one dram and a half; ʒ ij, two drams, etc.

℈ Scruple; as, ℈ i, one scruple; ℈ ss, half a scruple; ℈ iss, one scruple and a half; ℈ ij, two scruples, etc.

APOTHECARIES' MEASURES

C (L. *Congius.*) Gallon.

O, *or* 0 (L. *Octarius.*) Pint.

ʒ Ounce. ƒʒ Fluid ounce.

ƒʒ Fluid dram.

♏, ♏, ♏, *or* min. Minim.

A few medicinal substances are known by number symbols; as, 606. See ARSPHENAMINE.

MISCELLANEOUS

&, &, & And.

&c. (*Et caetera.*) And the rest; and so forth; and so on; and the like.

The character & is a ligature combining the letters which compose the Latin word *Et*, and. In the old-style &, these letters are distinctly visible; in the common Roman and italic forms, they are much corrupted, but may still be recognized.

Bχ_a The acute bisectrix. See BISECTRIX. *Opt. Mineral.*

Bχ_o The obtuse bisectrix. See BISECTRIX. *Opt. Mineral.*

× *or* + A character customarily made by persons unable to write, when they are required to execute instruments of any kind, as deeds, affidavits, etc. The name of the party is added by someone who can write

his
John × *Smith*
mark.

7ber, September; 8ber, October; 9ber, November; 10ber, December.

† Died; — used in genealogies, etc.

MONEY AND COINS

COINS

For par values of coins mentioned below, see COIN, *Table*. Coins not mentioned below are usually represented by simple abbreviations; as, RM. for reichsmark, fr. for franc. For these, see the *Table of Abbreviations*.

$ *or* ₮ Dollar, or dollars of the United States, Canada, Hong Kong, Straits, British West Indies, etc.; peso, or pesos, of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay, etc.; escudo of Portugal; lempira of Honduras; milreis of Brazil.

¢ Cent, or cents; as, 12¢; 33¢.

₱ Peso, or pesos. *Philippines.*

P$ Pesos. *Obs.*

/ *or* s. Shilling, or shillings (British); as, 1/6 = 1s. 6d.; 2/3 = 2s. 3d. The same symbol is sometimes used in separating other denominations of money.

S Schilling of Austria.

£ Pound, or pounds (sterling); as, £1; £45.

£E *or* LE Egyptian pound or pounds.

£P Pound, or pounds, of Palestine.

Lp. or £p. Peruvian pound.

£T Turkish pound or pounds.

R Rupee.

Rs. Rupees. India.

: Conto, or contos.

• Thousand contos.

o/s Spanish *oro sellado*, minted gold; — used in Latin American countries.

m/n Spanish *moneda nacional*, national money; — used in Latin American countries for the national paper money.

m$n Peso or pesos of national paper money.

Ç Colon.

Kč Koruna.

¥ or ₩ Yen.

Origins. — The origin of $ has been variously accounted for; but it has been shown (by Florian Cajori) from early manuscripts to be the result of evolution, independently in different places, of the Mexican sign P$ for pesos or piastres or pieces of eight by lowering of the letter *s* upon the letter *p*. Written after numerals by Spanish Americans and before numerals, like £, by English colonists, it was widely used before the adoption of the United States dollar in 1785. The sign / is thought to have been originally a capital S (written thus, ʃ), standing for the word *shillings*. The character £, for pounds sterling, is merely a capital *L* with a mark drawn across it, and represents the corresponding Latin word *Libræ*.

Fractions and Multiples. — Many countries use the decimal system to indicate fractional parts of the basic coin. For example, in the United States a period separates the basic coin from its hundredth part; as, $5.98, five dollars and ninety-eight cents. Most countries use the comma (and some only a space) to separate the basic coin from its fractional part. Some place the symbol ($) between the basic coin and its fraction; as, in Brazil 2$356, two milreis and three hundred fifty-six reis. Some use the colon to separate the basic coin from a larger coin, its multiple; as, in Portugal, 8:245$27, eight contos, two hundred forty-five escudos, and twenty-seven centavos. The period is then used to separate thousand contos from contos. See CONTO.

METALS AND ALLOYS USED IN COINS

Æ ÆS (Lat. *aes*), bronze, copper. Also, as *abbr.*, AE.

℞ ARGENTVM (Lat. *argentum*), silver. Also, as *abbr.*, AR.

℣ AVRVM (Lat. *aurum*), gold. Also, as *abbr.*, AV.

EL (Lat. *electrum*), electrum (sense 2).

NC Nickel.

PL (Lat. *plumbum*), lead.

℞ The *reverse* of a coin.

MUSIC

Cross references in small capitals refer to entries in the main vocabulary.

PITCH AND INTERVALS

Among the many ways of representing successive pitches, the simplest is by means of the letters *a, b, c, d, e, f,* and *g*. For detailed explanation of this system and the vibration rates represented, see 4th PITCH, 19.

— between letters often indicates a whole step.

⌣ between letters often indicates a half step.

+ between letters often indicates a step and a half. See SCALE.

A simple interval between two tones is sometimes represented, esp. in theoretical discussions, by the ratio between their vibration rates; as 2 : 1, an octave; 3 : 2 a fifth; 5 : 4, *etc.* See INTERVAL, *n.*, 8.

For practical purposes, music is usually written with notes upon staffs.

Staff; — the five lines which, together with their attendant spaces, are used to represent pitches. The extent of the staff may be increased either above or below by the addition of short lines called *ledger lines*. The lines and spaces of the staff are often referred to as *degrees*. See KEYBOARD, 1.

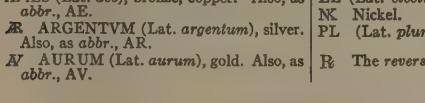

G Clef. F Clef. C Clef.

Clefs; — characters placed upon the staff to designate the pitches to be represented by its lines and spaces. The G clef specifically causes the second line to represent g′ and by inference we understand that the space above this second line represents a′; the line above, b′, etc. In the same way the F clef causes the fourth line to represent F. The C clef was formerly found in several different positions, any line or space on which it was placed representing c′ (middle C). The C clef is now found only on the first, third, and fourth lines, being referred to respectively as *soprano clef*, *alto clef*, and *tenor clef*. See CLEF.

♯ Sharp; — a character causing any degree of the staff on which it is placed or with which it is associated to represent a pitch a half step higher than it otherwise would.

♭ Flat; — a character causing any degree of the staff on which it is placed or with which it is associated to represent a pitch a half step lower than it otherwise would.

The *sharps* or *flats* placed at the beginning of a composition or of one of its sections are called collectively its *key signature*.

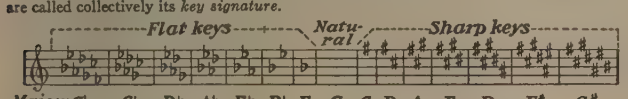

Major:	C♭	G♭	D♭	A♭	E♭	B♭	F	C	G	D	A	E	B	F♯	C♯
Minor:	a♭	e♭	b♭	f	c	g	d	a	e	b	f♯	c♯	g♯	d♯	a♯

♮ Natural *or* Cancel; — a character which annuls the effect of a previous sharp or flat. When used in a key signature, a sharp (♯) or flat (♭) affects all octaves, including ledger lines and spaces throughout the piece, or until canceled by a natural (♮); but when used as an accidental, it affects only the one degree and only in the measure in which the symbol occurs, unless a note affected by this sign is tied to a note or notes of a succeeding measure or measures.

The natural (♮) affects only one degree and only for one measure, except when it is used to indicate a change in the key signature.

× *or* ※ Double sharp; — a character which causes the staff degree on which it is placed to represent a pitch one whole step higher than it would in its unaltered state.

♭♭ Double flat; — a character which causes the staff degree on which it is placed to represent a pitch one whole step lower than it would in its unaltered state.

♮♯ Single sharp, as used after double sharp. In modern notation a ♯ is often used without the ♮ to accomplish this same end.

♮♭ Single flat, as used after double flat. (See ♮♯ above).

8 Placed above a note, this means that the note an octave above is to be sounded with the note written; placed below, that the note an octave below is to be sounded with it.

8va. . . . . All' ottava; — at the octave. When above the staff it indicates that the tone or tones are to be sounded an octave higher than written; when below the staff that they are to be an octave lower.

coll' 8. . . . Coll' ottava (kŏl·lŏt·tä·vä); — with the octave (same as 8va.).

For less common methods of indicating pitch see (at the end of this article) *Tonic Sol-fa Notation* and *Shaped Notes*.

𝄐 *or* ∼ Custos, or direct: — a mark sometimes put at the end of a line or page to show the position of the first note on the next.

TIME AND RHYTHM

{ Brace joining several staffs indicates that the music written on them belongs together and is performed simultaneously.

Bar; — a vertical line across the staff, dividing it into measures. (The word *bar* is often used colloquially for *measure;* as, a phrase of four *bars*.)

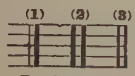

Double Bars.

Double bar; — two vertical lines across the staff. The double bar is used to mark the end of a division, movement, or entire composition. The form numbered (3) is also used when there is a change of key or of measure signature in the midst of a composition. The single heavy bar in hymn tunes, often marks the end of a verse or sentence chorals, etc.

Different kinds of notes shown in the upper part of the illustration below indicate relative duration of tone; and the different kinds of rests shown immediately below the notes indicate relative duration of silence (of a particular instrument or voice).

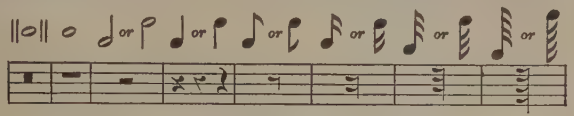

Breve Whole Half Quarter Eighth Sixteenth Thirty-second Sixty-fourth

Notes (above) and Rests (below).

Thus ♪ would indicate a tone twice as long as 𝅘𝅥𝅯 but only half as long as ♩, for every hook (cross stroke) added to a note or rest cuts its time value in half. When several eighth notes, sixteenth notes, etc. appear together, their stems are often joined thus ♫. ♬, etc.

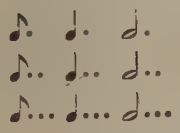

dotted notes.

double-dotted notes.

triple-dotted notes.

Dots after notes (or rests) increase their duration value, the single dot adding one half the value of the note after which it is placed, the double dot adding three quarters, and the triple dot, seven eighths. Thus

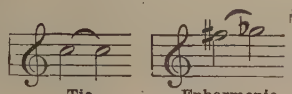

Tie. Enharmonic tie.

Tie; — a short curved line connecting the heads of two notes that call for the same tone. It indicates that one continuous tone, having a duration equal to the combined value of both notes, is to be sounded.

3 5 7 *etc.* are marks placed over irregular groups of notes and are used to indicate that three, five, seven, etc. notes (all equal) are to be performed (in general) in the time of two, four, six, etc., notes of the same kind respectively. For example:

$\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{6}{8}$ etc. Measure signs *or* Time signatures; — indicate measure content, the upper figure showing in general the number of beats in each measure, the lower one, what kind of a note has a beat.

4 3 2 *etc.* Measure signs; — have the same meaning as $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ etc.

𝄴 = $\frac{4}{4}$

𝄵 = $\frac{4}{2}$ *or* $\frac{2}{2}$ Called *alla breve* (äl′la brā′vā).

M.M. ♩ = 80

M.M. 𝅗𝅥 = 66

M.M. ♩. = 88

Tempo marks; — indicating respectively that 80 quarter notes, 66 half notes, or 88 dotted quarter notes are to be performed in one minute. The abbreviation *M.M.* (which is now often omitted) refers to Maelzel's metronome, an instrument for indicating the tempo. See METRONOME, METRONOMIC MARK.

𝄐 Pause; — indicates that the note or rest over which it is placed is to be prolonged (in general without rhythm) at the pleasure of the performer. It is sometimes placed over the double bar at the close to denote that this point is the end of the composition. For a different meaning, see *Repetitions*, below.

𝄑 Pause; — placed under a note. See 𝄐 above.

REPETITIONS

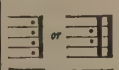

Repeat marks; — indicate that a passage is to be played twice. If there is no other mark, repeat from the beginning.

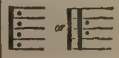

Either of these symbols marks the beginning of a passage to be repeated. They are nearly always used in conjunction with the repeat marks above, and indicate that only the passage between them is to be repeated.

𝄋 Segno (sign) sometimes marks either the beginning or the end of a passage to be repeated, and sometimes indicates where successive voice parts are to take up the theme.

+ *or* ※ Presa; — indicates where successive voice parts are to take up the theme.

𝄊 Marks the beginning of a passage to be repeated.

N

𝄐 *or* ⊕ Sometimes marks the end of a passage to be repeated.

D.C. Da capo; — repeat from the beginning of the composition (or movement) to the word *fine*, or to the 𝄐 *or* ⊕.

D.S. Dal segno; — repeat from the sign (𝄋 *or* 𝄌) to the word *fine*, or to the 𝄐 *or* ⊕. See AL SEGNO.

O

EXPRESSION

or Slur; — a curved line used for several quite different purposes, viz.: (1) as a phrase mark; (2) to indicate legato; (3) in vocal music to show that two or more notes belong to one syllable of text.

Staccato marks; — indicate that the tones are to be given only a fractional part of the note value; that is, they are to be performed in detached fashion. The indicates a sharper staccato than the

P

or Nonlegato marks; — indicate that the tones are to be detached, but not as sharply so as in staccato.

ppp Double pianissimo; — as soft as possible.
pp Pianissimo; — very soft.
p Piano; — soft.
mp Mezzo piano; — moderately soft.
mf Mezzo forte; — moderately loud.
f Forte; — loud.
ff Fortissimo; — very loud.
fff Double fortissimo; — as loud as possible.
fp Forte-piano; — loud then immediately soft.

Q

Rf, rfz, or *rinf.* Rinforzando; — reinforced; an entire passage to be louder than the preceding one.

Crescendo; — indicates that the volume of sound is to be gradually increased.

Decrescendo *or* Diminuendo; — indicates that the volume of sound is to be gradually diminished.

Swell; — indicates a gradual increase or crescendo followed by a gradual decrease or decrescendo.

R

Accent marks; — indicate that a tone or chord is to be given a certain additional amount of stress, the quantity depending upon circumstances. See RHYTHM.

Tenuto mark; — indicates that a note is to be held to its full value.

Sf, Sfz, Fz, Sf, and *Sfz* are abbreviations for *sforzando; fz* for *forzando.*

S

ORNAMENTS, or GRACES

Certain *ornaments* or *graces* are indicated by signs, the interpretation of which varies considerably. The examples here given can therefore obviously be only general ones and no attempt is made to cover all cases. For fuller explanations see each term in the vocabulary.

Arpeggio; — indicates that the tones of a chord are to be sounded consecutively instead of simultaneously, beginning with the lowest tone and proceeding upward in regular order, all tones being sustained until the duration value of the chord has expired.

T

tr Trill *or* Shake; — indicates the rapid alternation of the principal tone with the one next above it in the diatonic scale. It often ends with a turn.

Written Played

Long appoggiatura; — an embellishing note a degree above or below the principal note. The accent falls on the grace, which is as long as or longer than the principal tone in duration. See APPOGGIATURA.

U

Short appoggiatura *or* acciaccatura; — written with a stroke across it, and performed very quickly.

Written Played

Double appoggiatura; — a grace of two notes, one being a degree above, the other a degree below the principal note.

V

Written Played

Mordent; — a grace of three tones: (1) the principal tone; (2) the one next below it in the scale; (3) the principal tone again; the first two are performed as quickly as possible, and the accent falls on the third.

Written Played

Pralltriller; — same as *mordent* except that the second tone is the one *above* instead of the one *below.*

W

Written Played

or

Double mordent.

Written Played

or

Turn; — a grace consisting of four tones: (1) the one above the principal tone; (2) the principal tone; (3) the one below the principal tone; (4) the principal tone.

X

Written Played

or

Inverted turn; — a grace of four tones like the turn but beginning with the *tone below* instead of the *tone above.*

Written Played

When the sign is placed a little to the right of the note the principal tone is sounded first, followed by the four tones of the *turn* in regular order.

Y

Turn after note.

NOTE. — If ♯, ♭, or ♮ is written *over* any of the graces above described, it is understood to affect the degree above the printed note: if written *below* the sign it affects the degree below the printed note

Z

ABBREVIATIONS

In order to facilitate both the printing (or copying) and the reading of music, certain abbreviations are in common use, especially in ensemble music. Those most frequently encountered follow:

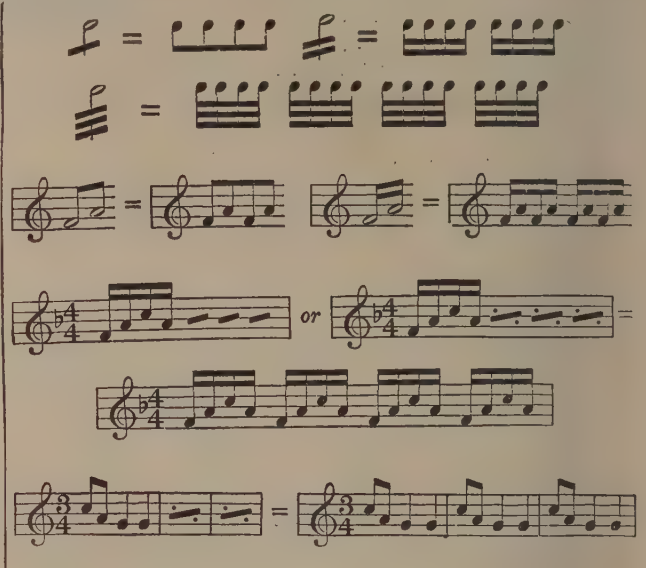

When some part or voice is to rest for from two to eight measures this is often indicated as follows:

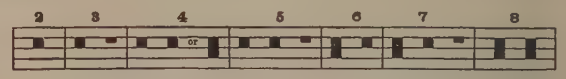

A rest of a number of measures is also often indicated in one of the following ways:

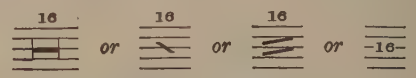

TECHNIQUE OF PERFORMANCE

D.M. Destra mano [It.]; — use the right hand.
M.D. Mano destra [It.] *or* main droite [F.]; — use the right hand.
M.S. Mano sinistra [It.] } — use the left hand.
M.G. Main gauche [F.] }
L.H. Left hand.
R.H. Right hand.

or Pedal signs; — refer to the depression and release of the damper pedal in piano music.

Ped. *or* P. Depress the damper pedal.

✱ Release the damper pedal.

or *or* ∧ Down-bow signs; — in music for stringed instruments.

∨ Up-bow sign; — in music for stringed instruments.

° Harmonic sign, indicating that the note over which it is placed is to be played as a harmonic. See HARMONIC, 1 b.

, *or* ✓ *or* * Breathing mark used esp. in vocal music to show where the performer should take breath.

HARMONY

° Diminished; — indicates, when used in connection with a small numeral, that the chord represented is a diminished one, thus II° or 7°.

+ *or* ′ Augmented; — indicates, when used in connection with a large numeral, that the chord represented is an augmented one, thus III+ or III′.

6 6 / 5 4 / 2 etc. Thorough bass, or figured bass, figures; — indicate when accompanying a bass part, the harmony of the upper parts. See THOROUGH BASS.

TONIC SOL-FA NOTATION

Tonic sol-fa notation; — uses no staff, key signature, or notes, but consists of the initial letters of the syllable names (*do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, ti, do*) placed horizontally. The key is indicated by a letter at the beginning; higher and lower octaves by marks above or below the initials; measures by bars, as in staff notation; beats are separated by colons, divided beat is shown by the period, subdivided beat by the comma. A dash indicates a prolongation of the same tone; a blank space, a rest.

Example of *tonic sol-fa notation:*

Do is G { .s | d : d : d, r . m, f : s . d | r : —. m, f : m : —. s | *etc.*

The same in staff notation.

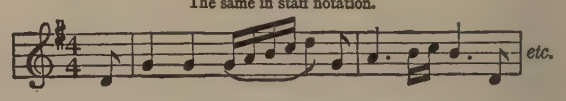

SHAPED NOTES, or PATENT NOTES

A modification of staff notation occasionally found in the United States, especially in the South, in the middle and latter part of the nineteenth century. The only change from staff notation involved is in the shape of the note heads, their characteristic patterns being designed to assist the eye in determining the scale names of the notes.

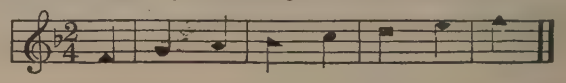

For certain symbols formerly used in music, see ELEVATION; NEUME, *Table;* MINIM; BREVE; SEMIQUAVER.

PHYSICS, ENGINEERING, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES

Modern physics and engineering, being largely quantitative in method, reduce nearly all laws to mathematical formulation, and hence employ all the symbols used in Mathematics (see *Mathematics*, above) besides a wide variety of special symbols most of which fall into two classes, viz.: (1) schematized drawings of apparatus (for examples see *Electricity and Radio*, above) and (2) letters (chiefly Roman and Greek), often modified by subscripts and superscripts. No attempt can here be made to cover all the conventionalized drawings that have been or may be used with symbolic significance. Even the usage of letter symbols varies widely, the same letter often having many possible meanings, or the same meaning having two or three symbols. Most letter symbols are essentially abbreviations, but there is an increasing tendency to drop the period, especially where the abbreviation consists of a single letter, and to adopt distinctive styles of type to distinguish different meanings. Organized efforts to attain uniformity have met with increasing success, but are counterbalanced by invention and discovery which multiply the need of additional symbols and the possibility of giving new meanings to symbols already in use. Authors should therefore indicate the exact sense in which they intend to employ each symbol, and should avoid using the same symbol in different senses without distinguishing these senses, as by superscripts and subscripts. For any given concept, the same symbol should of course be used throughout. Letter subscripts should be used to denote values under special conditions or in special states. A double letter subscript without comma should be used to denote a value or change between two conditions or states. Numerical subscripts should be used to denote temperatures and other values at designated points in an apparatus, process, or cycle. A double numerical subscript should be used to denote a value or change of a value between two points. Wherever possible, capital letters should be used to denote total quantities and small letters specific quantities, or quantities per unit.

Many of the symbols used in *Chemistry* (which see in this appendix) are used in Physics in identical meanings; as H^2, the hydrogen isotope of mass 2. Others are modifications of chemical symbols. For example, arc spectra are designated by the symbol for the chemical element (see ELEMENT, *Table*, in the *Vocabulary*) and the Roman numeral I; as, *Cu* I, the arc spectrum of copper. Spark spectra are designated by the symbol of the element and a Roman numeral indicating the number of outer electrons lost by the atom; as, *Cu* II; *Cu* III.

Applied physics and engineering have developed highly specialized subdivisions each with its own special symbols. See *Aeronautics, Electricity and Magnetism*, above, for the principal symbols used in these fields; only a few of the most important are given here. The examples below, taken chiefly from other branches of physics and engineering are merely illustrative, not exhaustive. Vocabulary definitions of the words below are variously labeled *Physics, Mechanics, Civil Engineering, Dynamics, Thermodynamics, Hydraulics, Photometry, Electricity*, etc., and many are not labeled. Some of the phrases are not entered in the vocabulary but are sufficiently covered by the separate words.

a Linear acceleration; aerodynamic; van der Waals's volume constant.
A Area; ampere; ammeter; angstrom unit; water equivalent; amplitude.
$\mathring{A}$ Angstrom unit.
b Specific breadth; van der Waals's pressure constant.
B British thermal units; brightness; brake; total breadth; magnetic flux density; Baumé.
°B Degrees Baumé.
C Centigrade scale of temperature; concentration; conductance; capacitance; coulomb; candle; capacity; velocity of light in space; coefficients and constants (usually with a subscript).
°C Degrees Centigrade.
c Critical point; specific heat; concrete; compressive; center; chord; neutral axis; candle; velocity of light.
C_g Center-of-gravity coefficient.
cm Centimeter, centimeters.
cm^{-1} Per centimeter.
cm^2 Square centimeter or centimeters.
cm^{-2} Per square centimeter.
cm^3 Cubic centimeter or centimeters.
C_p Power coefficient.
c_p Specific heat at constant pressure.
c_v Specific heat at constant volume.
D Diameter; density; differential; drop cord; drag; yellow lines in the spectrum of sodium; least distance of distinct vision.
d Depth; density; thickness.
d_4^{20} Density at 20°C as compared to that of water at 4° C.
d_{15}^{15} Density at 15°C as compared to that of water at 15°C.
dkm Decameter or decameters.
dkm^2 Square decameter or decameters.
dkm^3 Cubic decameter or decameters.
dm Decimeter.
dm^{-1} Per decimeter.
dm^2 Square decimeter.
dm^3 Cubic decimeter.
E Energy; Young's modulus of elasticity intensity of electrostatic field; elbow; extension; illumination; electromotive force; electric potential.
e Efficiency; effective eccentricity; elementary electrical charge.
$\left.\begin{matrix}E_1\\E_2\end{matrix}\right\}$ Energy states in the atom.
e_h Hydraulic efficiency.
e_m Mechanical efficiency.
e_t Thermal efficiency.
e_v Volumetric efficiency.
F Force; concentrated load; Fahrenheit scale of temperature; farad; fire alarm; flux or light; free energy; Faraday.
°F. Degrees Fahrenheit.
f Frequency; friction; coefficient of sliding friction; fluid; saturated liquid at saturation pressure and temperature; liquid in contact with vapor; force; stress.
f_c Unit concrete stress in reinforced concrete.
f_s Unit steel stress in reinforced concrete.
G Galvanometer; mass velocity; conductance; gap; constant of gravitation.
g Gravity; constant of gravitation; gas; dry saturated gas at saturation pressure and temperature; vapor in contact with liquid; unit conductance; gram or grams.
g_L Local value of acceleration due to gravity.
g_0 International standard acceleration due to gravity. See GRAVITY, *n.*, 5 a.
H Hamiltonian function; head; heat content; henry; intensity of magnetic field.
h Height; altitude; hydraulic; head; loss of head; heat content per unit weight; coefficient of heat transfer; heat of vaporization at constant pressure; henry; Planck's constant.
h_f Heat content of saturated liquid.
h_g Heat content of dry, saturated gas or vapor.
hm Hectometer, hectometers.
hm^2 Square hectometer or hectometers.
hm^3 Cubic hectometer or hectometers.
h_0 Velocity head of approach.
h_p Pressure head.
HP Horsepower.
h_v Velocity head.
H_e Intensity of the magnetic field of the earth; horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field.
H_α A certain line in the hydrogen spectrum.
H_β Another line in the hydrogen spectrum.
$h\nu$ Quantum.
I Inertia; rectangular moment of inertia; intensity; candle power; current; radioactivity.
i Angle of incidence.
J Junction; polar moment of inertia; mechanical equivalent of heat; joule; intensity.
$J\lambda$ Intensity of light of wave length λ (lambda).
j Joule; inner quantum number; unit vector along y axis.
K Kelvin (absolute) scale of temperature; centuple, or rational, calorie (see CALORIE); visibility factor; modulus of elasticity; dielectric constant; a certain spectral series; a certain energy level in the atom.
°K Degree Kelvin.
k Specific heat ratio; thermal conductivity; radius of gyration; dielectric constant; susceptibility to magnetism.
kB One thousand British thermal units.
km Kilometer, kilometers.
km^2 Square kilometer or kilometers.
km^3 Cubic kilometer or kilometers.
L Length; local; lambert; lift; latent heat; heat of vaporization at constant pressure; kinetic potential; torque; inductance; a certain spectral series; a certain energy level in the atom.
l Length; also, any linear dimension, as thickness; lumen or lumens; liter or liters.
lb or ℔ Pound or pounds (from the Latin *libra* pound).
M Mass; molecular weight; moment of a force; mutual inductance; modulus (when used with a subscript).
m Mean; mechanical; meridional; mass; a certain spectral series; a certain energy level in the atom; melts at; meter or meters.
m_0 Rest mass of a particle, particularly the electron.
m^2 Square meter or meters.
m^3 Cubic meter or meters.
$m\mathring{A}$ Milliangstrom.
m_e Mass of an electron.
m_h Mass of a hydrogen atom.
m_p Mass of a proton.
MB One million British thermal units.
mm Millimeter.
mm^{-1} Per millimeter.
mm^2 Square millimeter or millimeters.
mm^3 Cubic millimeter or millimeters.
MW Megawatt.
N Number; rate; number of molecules per gram molecule; normal.
n Number; number of gas molecules per cc at standard conditions; frequency; revolutions per minute, or other specified unit of time; speed ratio between the modulus of elasticity of steel and the modulus of elasticity of concrete; load factor; index of refraction; principal quantum number.
n_1 Number per unit; revolutions per minute (or other specified unit of time) at one-foot head (see HEAD, 16).
n_s Specific, or characteristic, speed.
O Zero; starting point; assumed standard; center of rotation; pint.
P Permeance.
P Power; horsepower; pressure.
p Pressure; pitch; steel ratio in reinforced concrete beams; frequency.
P_1 Power of turbine under one-foot head.
P_b Power at brake.
P_w Power from water.
Q Quantity; usually, total quantity, as of heat, light, or electricity; torque; statical moment of any area about a given axis.
q Quantity per unit; esp., quantity of heat transferred per unit time, or thermal transmission; quantity of electricity.
R Resistance; radius; resultant force; rupture; modulus of rupture; reaction; receptacle; remote; Reaumur scale of temperature; gas constant; Rydberg constant.
°R Degrees Reaumur.
r Radius; radial component; unit resistance; rate; angle of reflection; angle of refraction.
S Slope; modulus of a section; stress; switch; surface, or area; entropy.
s Shear; stere; unit stress; linear distance; entropy per unit mass; steel.
S_c Unit compressive stress.
sec. Second; per second.
sec.$^{-2}$ Per second per second.
s_s Unit shear.
s_t Unit tensile stress.
T Temperature, specif., absolute temperature; time; torque; period, esp. of harmonic motion; tee; terminal; thrust; total tensile stress or total steel stress in reinforced concrete; surface tension; kinetic energy.
t Time; temperature, esp., ordinary temperature; thermal; tensile.
t Ton, tons.
U Internal energy; thermal transmittance per unit area; mobility.
u Circumferential velocity; velocity component along the x axis; thermal parameter; intrinsic, or internal, energy per unit weight; force in any bar of a framed structure due to a load of unity applied at any point in any direction.
V Velocity (linear); volume, esp., total volume; voltage, esp. total voltage; volt or volts; voltmeter; total shear stress; potential energy.
v Volt; unit voltage; unit velocity; relative velocity, as of water to a runner or impeller; volume per unit, esp. per unit weight; unit shear stress of concrete; thermal parameter.
v_i Indicated velocity.
V_m Meridional component of absolute velocity.
V_0 Velocity of approach.
V_r Radial component of absolute velocity.
V_u Circumferential or tangential components of absolute velocity.
W Weight, esp. total weight; occasionally, weight per unit time; work, esp. total work; energy; watt or watts; wattmeter; water.
W Weight per unit, esp., weight per unit volume or unit time; work per unit; watt or watts.
W_1 A certain energy state in the atom.
W_2 An energy state in the atom.
X Unknown; total reactance.
x Unknown; unit reactance; longitudinal displacement.
y Deflection; admittance; second unknown; lateral displacement.
Z Modulus of a section; relative viscosity; impedance; atomic number.
Z Elevation head (see HEAD, *n.*, 16); potential head; unit impedance; third unknown; normal displacement.

SYMBOLS BASED ON GREEK LETTERS USED IN PHYSICS AND ENGINEERING

NOTE. — Those that have the same form as Roman letters are not given here, but are included in the list above.

α Angular acceleration; degree of dissociation into ions; coefficient of linear expansion; coefficient of absorption; observed angle of optical rotation (see POLARIZATION, 2); temperature coefficient.
$[\alpha]$ Specific rotatory power.
$[\alpha_m]$ Molecular rotation.
β Coefficient of pressure change of a gas; ratio of the velocity of a body to the velocity of light.
γ Dihedral angle; conductivity; surface tension; ionization; microgram; a unit of intensity of magnetic field, 0.000 01 gauss (see GAUSS).
Δ Increment; deflection of a panel point of a truss; coefficient of diffusion; lowering of freezing point.
δ Unit elongation; angle of set of control surfaces of an airplane.
ϵ Electrode potential; dielectric constant.
ϵ_c Potential above a normal calomel electrode.
ϵ_h Potential above a normal hydrogen electrode.
η Efficiency; viscosity.
Θ Temperature; — used only when t has some other meaning.
θ Angular distance; temperature in degrees above 0° C; Curie point; angle between direction of view and the normal to a surface; angular phase difference.
κ Specific heat ratio; modulus of elasticity; susceptibility to magnetism.
Λ Equivalent conductivity.
λ Wave length; angstrom unit; area ratio; cosmical constant; damping coefficient; latitude; microliter; radioactive constant.
λ_m Wave length of maximum radiance of a black body at a stated temperature.
μ Micron or microns; permeability; molar conductance; modulus (used with a specifying subscript); coefficient of viscosity; index of refraction.
μ^2 Square micron.
μ^3 Cubic micron.
$\mu\mathring{A}$ Microangstrom.
μg Microgram.
$m\mu$ Millimicron; micromillimeter.
$\mu\mu$ Micromicron; — formerly used also for millimicron.
ν Kinematic viscosity; reluctivity; frequency.
π Osmotic pressure.
Π Pressure.
ρ Radius of curvature; density; coefficient of reflection; resistivity; refractive power.
σ Standard deviation; surface tension; density relative to standard air density; current density; charge density; resistivity (see sense 3, in *Vocabulary*); one thousandth of a second.
τ Transmission factor; time (used only when t has some other meaning); volume; temperature.
Φ Radiant flux; magnetic flux; farad.
ϕ Phase; angular phase difference; peripheral speed; potential.
Ψ Dielectric flux.
$\psi\psi$ Wave function.
ω Angular velocity; angular frequency; solid angle.

PROOFREADERS' MARKS, AND MARKS USED IN PREPARING COPY

or *or* (L. *dele*). Dele, *or* Delete; take out, or expunge.
or Turn a reversed letter.
∧ *or* > caret. Insert at this point.
Move the word or letters encircled to the point indicated by the caret.
or # Space, or more space, as between words, letters, or lines.
∨∧ *or* ∨ Space evenly; — usually used within the text.
Eq. # Equalize space; space evenly; — used in the margin.
⌒ Print as a ligature, or single character; thus, *æ*, *fl* (*i.e.*, print æ, ff).
∨ *or* ⌣ Less space.
⊂ Close up entirely; no space. Sometimes, merely less space.
Take out a letter or character and close up.

N

⌊ *or* ⌈ *or* [Carry farther to the left.

⌋ *or* ⌉ *or*] Carry farther to the right.

↗ *or* ⌋ Placed after a word or syllable at the beginning of a line, indicates that it is to be transposed to the line preceding.

S *or* ⌈ Placed near the end of a line indicates that the letters partly enclosed are to be carried over to the next line.

⊢ Elevate a letter, word, or character that is sunk below the proper level.

⊣ Sink or depress a letter, word, or character that is raised above the proper level.

O

□ Em quad space; also, indent one em.

□□ Indent two ems.

□□□ Indent three ems.

$\frac{1}{\text{en}}$| *or* en En dash.

$\frac{1}{\text{m}}$, *em*|, |—|, $\frac{1}{\text{em}}$ *or* |$\frac{1}{}$| One-em dash.

$\frac{2}{\text{m}}$ Two-em parallel dash.

P

‖ *or* | Straighten ends of lines that are ragged.

⊥ *or* ⊥ Directs attention to a quadrat or space which prints as a mark.

× *or* + *or* ⊗ Broken or imperfect type. This mark is placed in the margin, and the broken letters are underscored or marked with a ring.

[Bring a word or words to the beginning of a line; also, make a new paragraph.

≡ *or* /// *or* \\\ Straighten (a crooked line or lines).

¶ Make a new paragraph.

no ¶ No paragraph; continue the same paragraph.

Q

○ Spell out; — used in text, to encircle an undesired abbreviation or figure. Sometimes placed around a word that is spelled out to indicate that it is to be abbreviated.

!/ Exclamation point.

?/ Interrogation point.

⊙ Period.

or ⋀ *or* '/ Comma.

: *or* ⊙ Colon.

; *or* ;/ Semicolon.

ψ *or* ⋁ Apostrophe or single quotation mark.

⋁ Double quotation mark.

- *or* /=/ *or* -/ Hyphen.

R

[/] Brackets.

(/) Parentheses.

^{s}/ *or* ^{s}/ *or* ^{s}/ Insert or replace with superior figure, character, or letter.

$_{2}$/ *or* $_{2}$/ Insert or replace with inferior figure, character, or letter.

— Put in italic; also, change according to the mark in the margin, as from italic to roman, or from roman to italic. The line is drawn in the text under the letter, word, or words, to be changed.

ital. Italic; — used in the margin.

rom. Roman; — used in the margin.

S

bf. Bold-faced type; — used in the margin.

〰〰 Bold-faced type; — used in the text.

〰〰 Italic bold-faced type; — used in the text.

wf or *w.f.* Wrong font; — used when a character is of a wrong size or style.

or tr. Transpose. The sign is ordinarily written around the words or letters that are to be transposed, and the abbreviation *tr.* is written in the margin.

l.c. Lower case; that is, put in small, or common, letters a word or letter that has been printed in capitals or small capitals. Diagonal lines are drawn through the letters that are to be so changed.

=, S.C., *s. caps.*, or *sm.c.* Put in small capitals.

≡ *or caps.* Put in capitals.

| A vertical line at the left indicates that this part of the copy is to be set in smaller type than the rest. Two lines indicate still smaller type.

stet. .... Restore or retain words which have been crossed out; *stet* is usually written in the margin, and the dots under the words show which are to be kept.

out, s. c. Words are omitted, or are wanting, see copy.

(?), (?), *Qu.*, or *Qy.* Query. Is this right? Verify. Used chiefly on author's proofs.

tr. Transpose.

T

PUNCTUATION

, Comma.
; Semicolon.
: Colon.
. Period.
— Dash.
? Interrogation point.
! Exclamation point.
( ) Parentheses.
[ ] Brackets.
' Apostrophe.
- Hyphen.
´ Acute accent.
` Grave accent. See ACCENT.

^ *or* ~ *or* ⌒ Circumflex.
~ Tilde.
¯ Macron.
˘ Breve.
¨ Diaeresis.
¸ (ç) Cedilla.
⋀ Caret.
" " Quotation marks.
« » Quotation marks, French.
„ " Quotation marks, German.
' ' Quotation marks, single.
.. Tandem colon.

/ Virgule.
{ *or* } Brace.
* * * *or* —— Ellipsis.
. . . Ellipsis; *also*, leaders.
* Asterisk.
† Dagger.
‡ Double dagger.
§ Section; *also* numbered clause.
‖ Parallels.
¶ *or* ⁋ Paragraph.
☞ Index.
*** *or* ⁂ Asterism.

For an explanation of the various purposes for which these marks or points are used, see their names in the *Vocabulary*. Where the same word has several meanings, the sense here intended is usually labeled *Print*, or *Gram*. See also REFERENCE MARK.

Origins. — The interrogation point is said by Bilderdijk to have been formed from the first and last letters of the Latin word *Quaestio*, question, placed one over the other; thus, ɋ. According to the same authority, the note of exclamation was formed from the Latin word *Io*, joy, written vertically; thus, ɪ. The circumflex accent (^, ⌒, *or* ~) is formed by joining the grave and the acute. The cedilla (¸) was originally the same as the letter *z*, and was written, in Spanish and French, between the letter *c* and a following *a*, *o*, or *u*, to preserve the *c* in its soft sound. Afterward it was placed under the *c*, and acquired the character of a mere diacritical point. The section (§) is said by some to have been formed from the initial letters (*ſſ*) of the Latin words *signum sectionis*, meaning *sign of the section;* but others assert that it is a corruption of a Greek π, the first letter of the word παράγραφος, which means *a marginal line* or *stroke*.

U

PROOF SHOWING (1) CORRECTIONS INDICATED, (2) CORRECTIONS MADE

LINCOLNS GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought fourth on this continent a new nation, conceived in ~~in~~ liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we're engaged in a great civil War testing whether that nation, or any nation conceived so and dedicated so can long endure.

We are met on a great battle field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of ~~this~~ field as a final restingplace for those who here ~~have given~~ their lives that ~~this~~ nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense, We can not dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot Hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have ~~have~~ consecrated it far above our poor power to detract or add. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what ~~we~~ *did* here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the great Task remaining before us,—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we ~~now~~ ~~highly~~ resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall ~~never~~ perish from the earth.

Caps.

V

W

X

Y

Z

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us,—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

SHIPS AND SHIPPING

A 1 The designation of a first-class vessel in Lloyd's Register; the letter denoting that the hull is well built and seaworthy, and the figure the efficient state of the rigging, anchors, stores, etc. The figure 2 would imply that these were insufficient in quantity, or of an inferior quality. When a vessel has passed the age for the character A (four to fifteen years), it is registered A in red.

Æ The designation of a vessel of the third class, fit to convey perishable goods on short voyages only.

E The designation of a vessel fit for carrying on a voyage of any length such goods only as are not liable to sea damage.

I The designation of a vessel fit for carrying goods of the same sort on shorter voyages only.

M C Letters used to indicate that the boilers and machinery of a steam vessel have been inspected, and found to be in good order and safe working condition.

Broad Arrow; a British government mark, stamped, cut, or otherwise fixed, on solid materials used in the royal ships or dockyards, in order to prevent embezzlement of naval stores; also used by British customs officers.

⊠ *or* ⊻ Dead flat; the largest transverse section of a vessel. See DEAD FLAT 2; PLIMSOLL MARK.

STAMPS AND STAMP COLLECTING

★ Unused.
O Used.
⊞ Block of four or more.
⊠ Original cover.
T Top.
B Bottom.
L Left.
R Right.
S.E. Straight edge.
o.g. Original gum.
sl. Slightly.
cld. Canceled.
perf. Perforated.
pmk. Postmark.
pmkd. Postmarked.
wmkd. Watermarked.
unwmkd. Unwatermarked.

WEATHER

NOTE. — Some terms, such as *sleet*, are used in several senses, and the symbols for these different meanings are different.

Aurora.
Calm.
○ *or* 0 Clear. See *visibility*, below.
◐ *or* ◐ Cloudy (partly). See *rain*, below.
Corona, lunar.
⊖ *or* ◐ Corona, solar.
Damp fog or mist.
Dew.
Fog. See WET FOG; GROUND FOG.
V Frostwork. See also GLAZE; HOARFROST.
Gale.
Glaze.
Graupel (snow pellets).
Ground fog.
Hail
Halo, lunar.
Halo, solar.
Haze. See also FOG; MIST.
Hoarfrost.
Ice needles or ice crystals, floating in the air.
Ice storm.
Lightning (without thunder).
Mirage.
Mist (damp).
Mist (light).
Rain; — formerly also cloudy or overcast sky.
Rain or cloudy; — variously used in weather maps.

Rainbow.
V Rime.
Sheet lightning.
Silver thaw. See also *rime*, above.
Sleet; graupel.
Sleet; glaze.
or ⊗ Sleet (sense 2 c); snow and rain mixed.
Smoky atmosphere.
Snow.
Snow on ground.
Snow, drifting.
Snow, driving.
Sunshine.
T Thunder (without lightning).
Thunderstorm (thunder and lightning).
± Vertical gradient (rate of change with increase of height).
Visibility (exceptionally clear).
Wet fog.
or Wind (the direction of the arrow on maps indicates the direction of the wind.
Wind, strong (now usually restricted to gale).
Zodiacal light.

Most of the above symbols are international.

An exponent added to a symbol indicates degree of intensity; as, ^{0} light rain; ^{1} moderate rain; ^{2} heavy rain. The exponent 1 is not ordinarily used in English-speaking countries; and moderate or medium intensity is usually meant when a symbol is used with no exponent. See also WIND SCALE, in the *Vocabulary*.

FORMS OF ADDRESS

An exhaustive list of all alternative FORMS OF ADDRESS permissible in polite correspondence would extend far beyond the scope of this Dictionary; especially in informal correspondence, there is a great variety of possible salutations. In the table below, we have usually put the most formal address and salutation first. Differences of local usage, however, inevitably introduce many exceptions. In the United States, "My dear Mrs. Smith" is more formal than "Dear Mrs. Smith"; in Great Britain, the reverse is true. In business correspondence, the addressee's address is placed before the salutation; in most official and some social correspondence, it is placed at the foot of the letter, below and to the left of the signature. Social invitations to a married man are customarily addressed to the man and his wife; as, Senator and Mrs. ——; The President and Mrs. ——; Lord and Lady ——; Their Excellencies, the German Ambassador and Madam ——; etc.

It will be noted that some of the addresses given below begin with the word "To," whereas most do not. There is no hard and fast rule. We have tried to suggest merely the more customary usage. Insertion or omission of the word "To" is optional. It will also be noted that the same word may be spelled differently according to the residence of the persons addressed. For example, in the United States the spellings *honor* and *honorable* are preferred; but in Great Britain, *honour* and *honourable*. In the address, abbreviations are commonly used but they should never be used in the salutation, or beginning of a letter.

* Such salutations as My Lord, Your Lordship, etc., are not ordinarily used in the United States of America, but should be used by an American writing to dignitaries of foreign countries entitled to such a title or mark of respect.

† When the person addressed holds several titles, as one from birth, another by marriage, and another by profession, always employ the highest title.

‡ Clerical, naval, and military prefixes are written before other titles; initials indicative of distinction are written after the title and name; an officer should be addressed by his official title when the communication refers to official business.

A

Abbot
Address: The Right Reverend ——, O.S.B. (or other initials of the order), Abbot of ——; *or* The Right Rev. Abbot ——.
Begin: Right Reverend and dear Father.

Administrator. Same as Governor.

Air-Force Officers. Like Army Officers.

Alderman (in Canada and U. S. A.)
Address: Honorable ——.
Begin: Dear Sir.

Ambassador †
Address: His Excellency, The American Ambassador; *or* The Honorable ——, American Ambassador; *or* His Excellency, ——, Ambassador of Brazil at ——; *or* His Excellency, Her Majesty's Ambassador for the United Kingdom. The personal name or hereditary or professional title may be added after the words His Excellency (*His Excellency* is usually abbreviated to *H.E.*).
Begin: Sir (*or* with the personal title, as Your Grace, etc.); *or* Excellency.

Ambassador and his wife
Address: His Excellency, The —— Ambassador and Mrs. ——; *or* The Honorable ——, —— Ambassador and Madam ——.
Begin: Your Excellencies.

Apostolic Delegate. See *Papal Nuncio*, below.

Archbishop (Anglican)
Address: The Most Reverend His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——.
Begin: My Lord Archbishop; *or* Your Grace.
NOTE. — In formal documents, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York are addressed as The Most Reverend Father in God ——, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of ——.

Archbishop (Roman Catholic)
Address: The Most Reverend ——, D.D., Archbishop of ——.
Begin: Your Excellency.

Archdeacon
Address: The Venerable The Archdeacon of ——; *or* The Venerable ——, Archdeacon of ——.
Begin: Venerable Sir.

Army Officers
In the United States, letters from civilians:
Address: The Commander in Chief, Army of the United States; *or* Lieutenant General ——, Commanding Officer, Army of the United States. Colonel ——, U. S. A. Lieutenant ——, U. S. A.
Use highest rank and full title. In case of retired officers, omit U. S. A.
Begin: Sir; *or* (informal) My dear General —— (not My dear Lieutenant General ——); *or* Dear Commander —— (not Dear Paymaster Commander ——); and for all officers below the rank of captain, My dear (*Rank*) ——.
In official correspondence between officers of the United States Army, the ordinary ceremonial beginnings and endings should be omitted, and in the upper left-hand corner of the first page should appear in the following order: the file reference number (if any), the subject, and the address.
Example:
In reply refer to:
004.6121
Subject: War Risk Insurance, applications for.
To: The Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.
NOTE. — In the British army and navy, when an officer has a hereditary title or rank, his military or naval rank will ordinarily be prefixed to this; as, Admiral the Right Honourable the Earl of ——; General the Right Honourable Lord ——; but lieutenants in the army and sublieutenants in the navy are not addressed by their military or naval rank; thus, Thomas Jones, Esq., 10th Hussars (not Lieutenant Thomas Jones).
Begin: Sir; *or* Dear General ——; *or* Dear Lord —— (but not Dear General Lord ——).

Assemblyman
Address: The Honorable ——, Member of Assembly; *or* Assemblyman ——.
Begin: Sir; *or* Dear Sir; *or* My dear Mr. ——.

Assistant Secretary (Assistant to a Cabinet Officer)
Address: Honorable ——, Assistant Secretary of ——; *or* The Assistant Secretary of the —— Department.
Begin: Sir; *or* Dear Sir; *or* My dear Mr. ——; *or* Dear Mr. —— (never Mr. Secretary).

Associate Justice
Address: The Honorable ——, United States Supreme Court; *or* Mr. Justice ——, The Supreme Court.
Begin: My dear Mr. Justice; *or* Dear Justice ——.

Attorney General. See *Cabinet Officers*, below.

Auditor of the Treasury
Address: The Honorable ——, Auditor of the Treasury; *or* The Auditor of the Treasury.
Begin: Sir; *or* Dear Sir.

B

Baron
Address: The Right Honourable Lord ——; *or* The Lord ——.
Begin: My Lord.

Baroness
Address: The Right Honourable the Baroness ——; *or* The Right Honourable Lady ——; *or* The Lady ——.
Begin: Madam.

Baronet
Address: Sir John ——, Bt. *or* Bart.
Begin: Sir.

Baronet's wife. See *Lady*, below.

Baron's daughter
Address: (If unmarried) The Honourable Helen ——; *or* (if married to a commoner or to the son of a baron or viscount or the younger son of an earl) The Honourable Mrs. ——; *or* (if her husband has a married brother) The Honourable Mrs. John ——; *or* (if married to a knight or baronet) The Honourable Lady ——. If she is married to a man of higher title, use feminine of husband's title.
Begin: Madam (or use higher title if one exists).

Baron's son
Address: The Honourable ——.
Begin: Sir.
(No distinction for eldest son, except that in Scotland he is sometimes addressed as Master of ——.)

Baron's son's wife.† Like baron's married daughter.

Baron's wife. = *Baroness*, above.

Benedictine. See *Priest*, below.

Bishop (Anglican)
Address: The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of ——; *or* The Lord Bishop of ——; *or* (very formal) The Right Reverend Father in God, ——, by Divine Permission Lord Bishop of ——.
NOTE. — In formal documents, the Bishop of Durham is addressed as The Most Reverend Father in God ——, by Divine Providence Lord Bishop of Durham.
Begin: My Lord Bishop; *or* My Lord.

Bishop (Anglican, Retired). Same as Scottish Bishop.

Bishop (Methodist)
Address: Reverend Bishop ——.
Begin: Dear Sir; *or* Dear Bishop ——; *or* My dear Bishop ——.

Bishop (Protestant Episcopal)
Address: To the Right Reverend ——, Bishop of ——.
Begin: Right Reverend and Dear Sir; *or* Dear Bishop —— (informal); *or* My dear Bishop ——.

Bishop (Roman Catholic)
In English-speaking countries,
Address: The Lord Bishop of ——; *or* The Most Reverend ——, Bishop of ——; *or* The Most Reverend Bishop ——.
Begin: My Lord Bishop; *or* My Lord; *or* (in U. S. A.) Your Excellency; *or* Most Reverend Sir.
In Italy,
Address: To His Excellency, the Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Monsignore ——, Bishop of ——.
Begin: Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Lord; *or* Excellency.

Bishop (Scottish)
Address: The Right Reverend Bishop ——.
Begin: Right Reverend Sir.

C

Cabinet Officers (United States)
Address: The Honorable the Secretary of State (or Defense, Agriculture, etc.); The Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury; The Honorable the Postmaster General; *or* The Honorable ——, Secretary of State, etc.; *or* The Secretary of State; The Attorney General, etc.
Begin: Sir; *or* Dear Sir; *or* My dear Mr. Secretary; *or* My dear Mr. Attorney General.

Canon
Address: The Very Reverend Canon ——; *or* The Very Reverend ——, Canon of ——.
Begin: Very Reverend Canon; *or* Dear Canon ——.

Canon Regular. See *Priest Regular*, below.

Cardinal
Address: His Eminence John, Cardinal H——.
Begin: Your Eminence.*

Cardinal (if also an Archbishop)
Address: His Eminence ——, Cardinal ——, Archbishop of ——.

Carthusian. See *Priest*, below.

Chargé d'Affaires
Address: The Chargé d'Affaires of ——; *or* ——, Esq., Chargé d'Affaires; *or* Mr. ——, Chargé d'Affaires.
Begin: Dear Sir; *or* Sir; *or* My dear Mr. ——. (Use military, naval, or hereditary title, if there is one.) †

Chief Justice (Canada)
Address: The Honourable ——, Chief Justice of ——.
Begin: Sir.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada
Address: The Right Honourable ——, P.C., Chief Justice of Canada.
Begin: Sir.

Chief Justice of the United States
Address: The Chief Justice of the United States; *or* The Chief Justice, The Supreme Court, Washington, D.C.; *or*, if to the Chief Justice and his wife, The Chief Justice and Mrs. ——.
Begin: Sir; *or* My dear Mr. Chief Justice.

Children. See *Baron's daughter*, *Baron's son*, above; *Duke's eldest son*, below. Children of a peeress in her own right married to a commoner receive the same courtesy titles as though their father were a peer of the mother's rank.

Cistercian. See *Priest*, below.

Clergyman
Address: The Reverend —— (Rev. and Mrs. ——); *or* (if a doctor of divinity) The Rev. Dr. ——; *or* The Reverend ——, D.D.
Begin: Dear Sir; *or* Reverend Sir; *or* My dear Mr. (or Dr.) ——; *or* Dear Mr. (or Dr.) ——. See also *Archbishop*, *Bishop*, above; *Priest*, below. (Most authorities disapprove the use of *Rev.* with the last name alone.)

Clerk (Anglican Church)
Address: The Reverend ——; *or* (if the son of a duke or marquis) The Reverend Lord ——; *or* (if the son of an earl, viscount, or baron) The Rev. The Hon. ——. †
Begin: Reverend Sir; *or* Sir.

Clerk (below the order of priesthood in Roman Catholic Church)
Address: The Reverend ——.
Begin: Reverend Sir; *or* Dear Mr. ——.

Clerk of Senate *or* **House**
Address: The Honorable ——, Clerk of ——.
Begin: Sir; *or* Dear Sir.

Commissioner of Bureau; as, U. S. Commissioner of Education.
Address: The Honorable ——, Commissioner of the Bureau of Education.
Begin: Sir; *or* Dear Sir.

Common Forms
Man
Address: Mr. ——.
Begin: Dear Sir; My dear Sir; My dear Mr. ——; *or* Dear Mr. ——.
Pl. Address: Messrs. —— and ——.
Begin: Gentlemen.
Married Woman
Address: Mrs. Albert B. Clark.
Begin: Dear Madam; My dear Madam; My dear Mrs. Clark; *or* Dear Mrs. Clark.
Pl. Address: Mmes. —— and ——.
Begin: Mesdames; *or* Ladies.
Unmarried Woman
Address: Miss Clark (eldest daughter); *or* Miss Anne Clark (younger daughter).
Begin: Dear Madam; My dear Miss Clark; etc.
Pl. Address: The Misses Clark.
Begin: Ladies; *or* Mesdames.

Comptroller of Treasury
Address: The Honorable ——, Comptroller of the Treasury.
Begin: Sir; *or* Dear Sir.

Congressman
Address: Honorable James H. Smith, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.; *or* Honorable James H. Smith, Representative in Congress, Springfield, Mass.
NOTE. — Some authorities disapprove the use of the prefix Hon. without first name or initials.
Begin: Sir; *or* Dear Sir; *or* My dear Mr. ——.

Consul
Address: To the American Consul at ——; *or* ——, Esq., American Consul at ——; *or* Mr. ——, United States Consul at ——; *or* to ——, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul for the United Kingdom.
Begin: Dear Sir.

Countess
Address: To the Right Honourable The Countess of ——; *or* The Countess ——
Begin: Madam.

D

Dame
Address: Dame —— —— (follow with initials of the order, or if the lady has a higher title, add these initials after that title).†
Begin: Madam.

Deacon (Anglican and Protestant Episcopal)
Address: The Reverend Deacon ——.
Begin: Reverend Sir.

(For deacons of other churches, there is no special form of address.)

Dean (Ecclesiastic)
Address: The Very Reverend the Dean of ——.
Begin: Very Reverend Sir; *or* Sir.

Dean, Rural (Roman Catholic Church)
Address: The Very Reverend —— ——, R.D., *or* V.F.
Begin: Very Reverend Father.

Dean of a College *or* **Graduate School**
Address: Dean —— ——.
Begin: Dear Sir (*or* Madam); *or* Dear Dean ——.

Diplomat. See *Ambassador, Chargé d'Affaires*, above; *Minister (Diplomatic)*, below. For diplomats of lower rank, having no other title, use common forms.

Divorced Woman
Ordinarily use the maiden name with *Mrs.* instead of *Miss*. Some divorced women prefer to resume the *Miss*. Use of course the form of address preferred by the woman herself, if that is known, unless there has been a court decision. Divorced peeresses lose officially any title gained by marriage. Courtesy use of former title is optional.

Doctor of Divinity
Address: —— ——, D.D.; *or* Dr. —— ——; *or* Rev. Dr. ——.
Begin: Dear Sir; *or* My dear Dr. ——; *or* Dear Dr. ——; Reverend and Dear Sir; *or* Reverend Doctor.

Doctor of Philosophy, Laws, Medicine, etc.
Address: A—— B——, Ph.D. [LL.D.] [M.D.]; *or* Dr. A—— B——; (Dr. and Mrs. A—— B——; etc.).
Begin: Dear Sir; *or* My dear Dr. B——; *or* Dear Dr. B——.
(If a higher title is applicable, use it. See *Professor, President of a College*, below.)†

Domestic Prelate of the Pope
Address: The Right Reverend Monsignor —— ——, Domestic Prelate (or D.P.).
Begin: Right Reverend Monsignor; *or* Dear Monsignor ——.

Dowager. See *Widow*, below.

Duchess
Address: Her Grace the Duchess of ——; *or* The Most Noble the Duchess of ——.
Begin: Madam; *or* Your Grace.

Duchess of the Blood Royal
Address: Her Royal Highness The Duchess of ——.
Begin: Madam; *or* May it please your Royal Highness.

Duke
Address: His Grace the Duke of ——; *or* The Most Noble the Duke of ——.
Begin: My Lord Duke; *or* Your Grace.

Duke of the Blood Royal
Address: His Royal Highness The Duke of ——.
Begin: Sir; *or* May it please your Royal Highness.

Duke's daughter †
Address: The Lady Mary ——; *or* The Right Honourable Lady ——.
Begin: Madam; *or* My Lady.
NOTE. — If her husband holds a title of nobility (either by right or courtesy) the wife is ordinarily addressed according to her husband's title.

Duke's eldest son
Address: The Most Honourable the Marquess (Marquis) ——; *or* The Marquess of ——.
Begin: My Lord Marquess; *or* My Lord.

Duke's eldest son's daughter. Same as Baron's daughter.

Duke's eldest son's eldest son. Use grandfather's third title.

Duke's eldest son's wife
Address: The Most Honourable the Marchioness of ——.
Begin: My Lady Marchioness.

Duke's wife. = *Duchess*, above.

Duke's younger son
Address: The Right Honourable Lord —— ——
Begin: My Lord.

Duke's younger son's wife
Address: Lady —— ——.
Begin: Madam; *or* My Lady; *or* Your Ladyship.

E

Earl
Address: The Right Honourable The Earl of ——; *or* The Earl of ——.
Begin: My Lord.

Earl's daughter. Like *Duke's daughter*, above.

Earl's eldest son
Address: The Right Honourable the Viscount ——; *or* The Right Honourable Lord ——.
Begin: My Lord Viscount ——.

Earl's wife. = *Countess*, above.

Earl's younger son. Same as Baron's son.

Earl's younger son's wife †
Address: Honourable Mrs. ——.
Begin: Madam.

Envoy. Same as Minister (Diplomatic).

Esquire
Address: —— ——, Esq.
Begin: Sir; *or* Dear Sir; *or* Dear Mr. ——.
NOTE. — *Esq.* is never used if the person is addressed by any other title, even *Mr.*

F

French Common Forms
These forms are preferable for persons in France and French possessions and for diplomats from France except those with higher titles, and are acceptable for all diplomats other than English-speaking.

Man
Address: M. —— ——.
Begin: Monsieur.
Pl. Address: Messrs. ——.
Begin: Messieurs.

Married Woman
Address: Mme. —— ——.
Begin: Madame.
Pl. Address: Mmes. —— —— et —— ——.
Begin: Mesdames.

Unmarried Woman
Address: Mlle. —— ——.
Begin: Madame (formal); *or* Mademoiselle (informal).
Pl. Address: Mlles. —— —— et —— ——.
Begin: Mesdames.

G

German Common Forms
These forms are preferable for persons in Germany and Austria and for diplomats from these countries, except those with higher titles.

Man
Address: Herrn —— ——.
Begin: Sehr geehrter Herr.
Pl. Address: Herren —— ——.
Begin: Geehrte Herren.

Married Woman
Address: Frau —— ——.
Begin: Sehr geehrte Frau ——.

Unmarried Young Woman
Address: Fräulein —— ——.
Begin: Mein liebes Fräulein (cordial).

Governor
Address: (In Mass. and by courtesy in some other States) His Excellency, The Governor of ——; *or* His Excellency —— ——; *or* (in other States of the U. S.) The Honorable the Governor of ——; *or* Hon. John ——, Governor of ——.
Begin: Sir; *or* Dear Sir.
See also *Lieutenant Governor*, below.

Governor-General of an Independent Commonwealth
Address: His Excellency —— —— (personal title and name), Governor-General of ——.
Begin: Sir (or according to rank).

Governor-General of Canada †
Address: His Excellency The Right Honourable —— ——, (plus personal rank or title, if any).
Begin: My Lord; *or* Sir (according to rank).

Governor-General's wife (British Dominions) †
Address: Her Excellency —— ——.
Begin: Madame.

H

Honorary Chamberlain to the Pope. Same as Papal Chamberlain.

I

Internuncio. See *Papal Nuncio*, below.

Italian Common Forms
These forms are preferable for persons in Italy or Italian possessions and for diplomats from Italy, except those with higher titles.†

Man
Address: Gentilissimo Signore ——.
Begin: Gentilissimo Signore.
Pl. Address: Spettabile Ditta ——.
Begin: Spettabile Ditta.

Married Woman
Address: Distinta Signora ——.
Begin: Distinta Signora.

Unmarried Woman
Address: Esimia Signorina —— ——.
Begin: Esimia Signorina.

J

Judge (in Canada)
Address: The Honourable Mr. Justice —— (if of a superior court or of the circuit court of Montreal); *or* His Honour Judge —— (if of a county court, court of sessions, or district magistrates' court).
Begin: Sir.

Judge (in England and the British Dominions [except as noted elsewhere in this table])
Address: Honourable Mr. Justice ——; *or* (when a knight) Honourable Sir ——.
Begin: Sir.

Judge (in U. S. A.)
Address: The Honorable —— ——, United States District Judge (or Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, etc.).
Begin: Dear Sir; *or* My dear Judge ——.
See also *Chief Justice, Associate Justice*, above.

Judge of City of London Court *or* **of a county court in England** *or* **of a court in British colonies**
Address: His Honour Judge ——.
Begin: Sir; *or* Dear Sir.

Junior. Added to a son's name to distinguish him from his father with the same name, —— ——, Jr.; *or* —— ——, Jr., Ph.D.

Justice. See *Associate Justice, Chief Justice, Judge*, above.

K

King
Address: The King's Most Excellent Majesty; *or* His Most Gracious Majesty, King ——.
Begin: Sir; *or* May it please your Majesty.

King's Counsel
Address: To —— ——, Esq., K.C.
Begin: Sir; *or* Dear Sir.

Knight
Address: Sir John B—— (initials of his order, if any, as K.C.B.).
Begin: Sir.

Knight's wife. See *Lady*, below.

L

Lady
Address: Lady ——; *or* (if the daughter of a baron or viscount) Hon. Lady ——; *or* (if the daughter of an earl, marquis, or duke) Lady Florence ——.
Begin: Madam; My Lady; Your Ladyship.
NOTE. — The title Lady is held by all peeresses under the rank of duchess, by all daughters of dukes, marquises, and earls, and by the wives of baronets, knights, and lords of session. A peer's daughter called "Lady" will after marriage be "The Lady Charles" if her husband's father's rank was higher than her own father's, but will remain "The Lady Anne" if it was either the same or lower. There is an option of either style if higher by only one degree.

Lady Mayoress. See *Lord Mayor's wife*, below.

Lawyer
Address: —— ——, Esq.; *or* Mr. —— ——, Attorney at Law.
Begin: Dear Sir; My dear Mr. ——; etc.
NOTE. — Mr. —— ——, Esq. is incorrect.

Lieutenant Governor
Address: The Honorable ——, Lieutenant Governor of —— (in U. S. A. and South Africa); His Honour The Lieutenant Governor of —— (in other British dominions and colonies).†
Begin: Sir; *or* Dear Sir.

Lord Advocate †
Address: To the Right Honourable the Lord Advocate; *or* The Right Honourable —— ——.
Begin: Sir.

Lord Chancellor †
Address: The Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor; *or* The Right Honourable —— (hereditary title), Lord High Chancellor.
Begin: My Lord (or according to rank).

Lord Chief Justice †
Address: To the Lord Chief Justice of England; *or* To the Rt. Hon. Baron ——, Lord Chief Justice of England.
Begin: Sir.

Lord Mayor (of London, York, Belfast, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Hobart, Adelaide, and Perth)
Address: The Right Honourable Lord Mayor of ——; *or* The Right Honourable —— ——, Lord Mayor of ——. All other Lord Mayors are addressed as The Right Worshipful.
Begin: My Lord.

Lord Mayor's wife
Address: Mrs. —— ——.
Begin: Madam.

Lord of Appeal in Ordinary. Same as Baron.

Lord of Appeal in Ordinary's children. Same as Baron's children.

Lord of Appeal in Ordinary's wife. Same as Baroness.

Lord of Session
Address: Honourable Lord ——.
Begin: My Lord.

Lord of Session's wife
Address: Lady ——.
Begin: Madam.

Lord Provost
Address: The Honourable the Lord Provost; *or* The Honourable ——, Lord Provost of ——; *or* (in Edinburgh and Glasgow) The Right Honourable the Lord Provost, etc.
Begin: Sir.

M

Maid of Honor
Address: The Honourable Miss ——.
Begin: Madam.

Marchioness
Address: The Most Honourable the Marchioness of ——
Begin: Madam.

Marquis
Address: The Most Honourable the Marquis of ——; *or* The Marquis of ——.
Begin: My Lord Marquis.

Marquis's children. Like Duke's children.

Married Woman. See *Common Forms*, above.

Master of the Rolls
Address: To the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls.
Begin: Sir.

Mayor (in Canadian cities and towns, and English boroughs)
Address: His Worship, The Mayor of ——.

Mayor (in English cities)
Address: The Right Worshipful the Mayor of ——. (See also *Lord Mayor*, above.)
Begin: Sir.

Mayor (in the United States)
Address: The Honorable —— ——, Mayor of ——; *or* The Mayor of the City of ——.
Begin: Sir; *or* Dear Sir; *or* Dear Mr. Mayor; *or* My dear Mr. Mayor.

Member of Parliament (*or* **of a Provincial Legislative Council** *or* **of a Provincial Legislature,** etc.). To the ordinary form of address add M.P. (*or* M.L.C., *or* M.P.P., *or* M.L.A., etc.).

Military Officers. See *Army Officers*, above.

Minister (Diplomatic)
Address: The Honorable —— ——, Minister of Costa Rica; *or* Her Majesty's Minister for the United Kingdom.
Begin: Sir (or with personal title, as My Lord, Your Grace, etc.); *or* My dear Mr. Minister.

Minister of a Provincial Cabinet of Canada
Address: The Honourable ——, Minister of ——.
Begin: Sir.

Minister of Religion. See *Clergyman*, above; *Priest, Rabbi*, below.

Moderator (Presbyterian Church)
Address: The Right Reverend ——.
Begin: Right Reverend Sir.

Monk. See *Priest Regular*, below; *Clerk*, above.

Monsignor
Address: The Right Reverend Monsignor —— ——.
Begin: Right Reverend and dear Monsignor.

Mother Superior of a Sisterhood
Address: The Reverend Mother Superior, Convent of ——; *or* Reverend Mother ——, O.S.D. (or other initials of the order); *or* Mother ——, Superior, Convent of ——.
Begin: Reverend Mother; *or* Dear Madam; *or* Dear Reverend Mother (informal); *or* My dear Reverend Mother ——.

N

Naval Officers
Address: The Admiral of the Navy of the United States; *or* Admiral ——, Commanding United States Navy; Captain —— ——, U.S.N. (Use rank in addressing all officers.)
Begin: Sir; *or* (informal) My dear Admiral ——; Dear Commander ——; but for officers below the rank of commander, Dear Mr. ——.
In official correspondence between naval officers, the ordinary ceremonial beginnings and endings are omitted.

Immediately below the letterhead and date should appear in the following order the official designation of the writer, preceded by "From," the official designation of the addressee, preceded by "To," and a very brief summary of the subject. All official communications are transmitted through intermediate officers.
Example:
From: Commandant, Navy Yard, Philadelphia.
To: Commanding Officer, U.S.S. *Southwark*.
Via: (1) Construction Officer.
(2) Engineer Officer.
Subject: U.S.S. *Southwark* — Repairs to boat crane.
See *Army Officers* (*Note*), above.

Nun. See *Sister of a Religious Order*, below.

Nuncio. See *Papal Nuncio*, below.

P

Papal Ablegate
Address: The Right Reverend Monsignor ——, Ablegate of His Holiness the Pope.
Begin: Right Reverend Monsignor.

Papal Chamberlain
Address: The Very Reverend Monsignor —— ——.
Begin: Very Reverend and dear Monsignor.

Papal Chaplain. Same as Papal Chamberlain.

Papal Nuncio *or* **Internuncio** *or* **Apostolic Delegate**
Address: His Excellency, The Papal Nuncio (*or* Internuncio *or* Apostolic Delegate) to ——.
Begin: Your Excellency.

Parliament, Member of. See *Member of Parliament*, above.

Patriarch (Eastern Church)
Address: His Beatitude the Patriarch of ——; *or* His Beatitude the Lord ——, Patriarch of ——.
Begin: Most Reverend Lord; *or* Your Beatitude.

Patriarch (Roman Catholic Church)
Address: His Excellency, the Patriarch (Archbishop) of ——.
Begin: Your Excellency.

Peer. See *Duke, Marquis, Earl, Baron*, above.

Pope
Address: To His Holiness Pope ——.
Begin: Most Holy Father; Your Holiness.

Postmaster General. See *Cabinet Officers*, above.

Preacher General
Address: The Venerable and Very Reverend Father —— ——, O.P., P.G.
Begin: Very Reverend Father.

Premier of a Province of Canada
Address: The Honourable ——, Premier of the Province of ——.
Begin: Sir.

President of a Canadian Legislative Council
Address: The Honourable ——, The President of the Legislative Council.
Begin: Sir.

President of a College *or* **University**
Address: —— —— ——, LL.D. (*or* if he is not an LL.D., use the initials of his highest degree), President of —— University (*or* President, —— University); *or* President —— ——.
If he is a clergyman, address as Reverend —— ——, LL.D., President of —— University.
Begin: Dear Sir; *or* Dear President ——.

President of a Theological Seminary
Address: The Rev. President —— —— ——.
Begin: Dear Sir; *or* Dear President ——.

President of State Senate
Address: The Honorable —— ——, President of the Senate of ——.
Begin: Sir.

President of the Senate of the United States
Address: The Honorable, The President of the Senate of the United States; *or* The Honorable —— ——, President of the Senate.
Begin: Sir.

President of the United States
Address: The President, The White House.
Begin: Mr. President; *or* The President; *or* My Dear Mr. President.

Priest (Roman Catholic Church)
Regular (except as noted below)
Address: Reverend —— ——, O.S.M. (*or* other initials of his order).
Begin: Dear Father —— (religious name).
Benedictine, Cistercian, or Canon Regular
Address: The Very Reverend Dom —— ——, C.R.L. (or other initials of his order).
Begin: Reverend Father; *or* Dear Father ——.
Carthusian
Address: The Venerable Father —— ——, O. Cart.
Begin: Venerable Father; *or* Dear Father ——.
Secular
Address: Reverend —— ——, (followed by the initials of his degree).
Begin: Reverend and dear Father ——.

Prime Minister of Canada
Address: The Right Honourable ——, P.C., Prime Minister of Canada.
Begin: Sir.

Prince of the Blood Royal
Address: His Royal Highness Prince Charles.
Begin: Sir.
See also *Duke of the Blood Royal*, above.

Prince of Wales
Address: His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales.
Begin: Sir; *or* May it please your Royal Highness.

Princess of the Blood Royal
Address: Her Royal Highness the Princess —— (Christian name).
Begin: Madam.
See also *Duchess of the Blood Royal*, above.

Princess of Wales
Address: Her Royal Highness The Princess of Wales.
Begin: Madam.

Prior, Claustral
Address: The Very Reverend Dom —— ——, O.C. (*or* other initials of his order); *or* The Very Reverend Father Prior, —— Abbey.
Begin: Very Reverend Father; *or* Dear Father Prior.

Prior, Conventual
Address: The Very Reverend the Prior of ——; *or* The Very Reverend Father (*or* Dom) —— ——, O.P. (*or* other initials of his order), Prior of ——; *or* The Very Reverend Father Guardian, O.F.M.
Begin: Very Reverend Father; *or* Dear Father Prior.

Prioress
Address: The Very Reverend the Prioress of —— *or* The Very Reverend Mother (*or* Dame) ——, (followed by the initials of her order), Prioress of ——.
Begin: Very Reverend Mother; *or* Dear Mother Prioress.

Privy Chamberlain to the Pope. Same as Papal Chamberlain.

Privy Councillor (British Imperial) †
Address: To the Right Honourable —— ——, P.C.
Begin: Sir.
NOTE. — If other titles are used, they should come after *The Right Honourable;* as, The Right Honourable Sir John ——; The Right Honourable Lord ——.

Privy Councillor (of Canada)
Address: The Honourable ——.
Begin: Sir.

Professor in a College *or* **University**
Address: Professor —— ——; *or* —— ——, Ph.D. (*or* LL.D., M.D., etc., using only the initials of his highest degree, if the degrees are in the same field), Professor of ——.
Begin: Dear Sir; *or* My dear Professor ——; *or* Dear Professor ——; *or* My dear Professor; etc.
(It is preferable not to abbreviate the word *professor*. The title *professor* should be reserved for those who hold or have held professorial rank and not assigned to teachers indiscriminately.)

Professor in a Theological Seminary
Address: The Reverend Professor —— ——; *or* The Rev. —— ——, D.D.; *or* Professor —— ——.
Begin: Dear Sir; *or* Dear Professor ——.

Prothonotary Apostolic
Address: The Right Reverend Monsignor —— ——, Prothonotary Apostolic (or P.A.).
Begin: Right Reverend Monsignor; *or* Dear Monsignor ——.

Provincial of a Religious Order
Address: The Very Reverend Father Provincial, O.F.M. (*or* other initials of his order); *or* The Very Reverend Father —— ——, Provincial, S.J.
Begin: Very Reverend and dear Father.

Provost. See *Lord Provost*, above.

Provost (Roman Catholic Church)
Address: The Very Reverend Provost ——.
Begin: Very Reverend Provost; *or* Dear Provost ——.

Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada
Address: The Honourable Mr. Justice ——.
Begin: Sir.

Q

Queen
Address: The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty; *or* Her Gracious Majesty, The Queen.
Begin: Madam; *or* May it please your Majesty.

Queen Mother
Address: Her Gracious Majesty Queen ——.
Begin: Madam; *or* May it please your Majesty.

R

Rabbi
Address: Rabbi —— ——; *or* The Reverend ——; *or* Rev. —— ——.
Begin: Reverend Sir; *or* Dear Sir; *or* My dear Rabbi ——; *or* Dear Rabbi ——.
(If he holds a doctor's degree, Dr. may be substituted for Rabbi.)

Recorder
Address: His Honour Recorder ——.
Begin: Sir.

Rector of a Religious House *or* **of a Seminary**
Address: The Very Reverend —— ——, O.S.B. (*or* other initials of order), Rector, Brothers of St. Francis (*or* Brother).
Begin: Very Reverend and dear Father.

Representative. See *Congressman*, above.

S

Scottish Land Court Chairman. Same as Lord of Session.

Secretary of Agriculture, State, Defense, etc. See *Cabinet Officer*, above.

Secretary of State (England)
Address: His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the —— Department. (This may be preceded by hereditary title.)
Begin: According to rank (Your Grace, My Lord, etc.).

Senator (Canadian)
Address: The Honourable —— ——.
Begin: Dear Sir; Dear Senator ——; etc.

Senator (United States)
Address: The Honorable John H. Smith, The United States Senate, Washington, D. C.
Begin: Dear Sir; *or* My dear Senator.

Senior
Sometimes added to a father's name to distinguish him from a son of the same name; as, —— ——, Sr.; *or* —— ——, Sr., Ph.D.

Señor. See *Spanish Common Forms*, below.

Sergeant-at-Law
Address: Sergeant ——; *or* Mr. Sergeant ——.
Begin: Sir; *or* Dear Sir.

Sister of a Religious Order
Address: Sister ——, (followed by the initials of the order).
Begin: Dear Sister; *or* My dear Sister; *or* Dear Sister ——; *or* My dear Sister ——.

Solicitor General (Canada)
Address: The Honourable ——.
Begin: Sir.

Solicitor General (U. S. A.)
Address: The Solicitor General.
Begin: Sir; *or* Dear Sir; *or* Dear Mr. ——.

Spanish Common Forms
These forms are preferable for persons in Spain and Spanish America, and for diplomats from these places, except those with higher titles.
Man
Address: Señor —— ——.
Begin: Muy señor mío.
Pl. Address: Señores —— ——.
Begin: Muy señores nuestros.
Married Woman
Address: Señora de ——; *or* Señora Doña —— de ——.
Begin: Muy estimada señora.
Unmarried Woman
Address: Señorita ——; *or* Señorita Doña —— ——.
Begin: Muy distinguida señorita.

Speaker of a Provincial Legislature of Canada
Address: The Honourable ——, The Speaker of the Legislature.
Begin: Dear Mr. Speaker.

Speaker of the House of Commons (Canada)
Address: The Honourable ——, The Speaker of the House of Commons.
Begin: Dear Mr. Speaker.

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States
Address: The Honorable —— ——, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Begin: Sir; *or* Mr. Speaker; *or* My dear Mr. Speaker.

Speaker of the Senate (Canada)
Address: The Honourable —— ——, Speaker of the Senate.
Begin: Dear Mr. Speaker.

State Senator. Like Senator (United States).

Superior General of a Religious Community of Priests
Address: The Most Reverend Father —— (followed by the initials of the order), Superior General of the —— Fathers.
Begin: Most Reverend Father General.

Superior General of a Religious Order (Female)
Address: The Reverend Mother ——, (followed by the initials of her order), Superior General of ——.
Begin: Reverend Mother.

Supreme Court. See *Chief Justice, Associate Justice*, above.

U

Undersecretary of State (U. S. A.)
Address: The Undersecretary of State; *or* The Honorable ——, Undersecretary of State.
Begin: Sir; *or* Dear Sir; *or* Dear Mr. ——.

Unmarried Woman. See *Common Forms*, above.

V

Vicar-General
Address: The Right Reverend Monsignor —— ——, V.G.; *or* The Right Reverend the Vicar-General.
Begin: Right Reverend and dear Monsignor.

Vice-Chancellor (Law). Same as Judge (in England).

Vice-Consul. Similar to Consul.

Vice-President
Address: The Vice-President; *or* The Honorable, The Vice-President of the United States; *or* The Honorable —— ——, Vice-President of the United States.
Begin: Mr. Vice-President; *or* Sir; *or* My dear Mr. Vice-President.

Viceroy
Address: His Excellency, The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (The Viceroy of India).
Begin: Excellency.

Viscount
Address: The Right Honourable the Viscount ——; *or* The Viscount ——.
Begin: My Lord.

Viscountess
Address: The Right Honourable the Viscountess ——; *or* The Viscountess ——.
Begin: Madam.

Viscount's children. Same as Baron's children.

W

Widow
Ordinarily address by her former title: as, Mrs. John Paul Smith, not Mrs. Mary Alice Smith, unless the latter form is preferred by the person herself; but if her married son, stepson, or grandson now holds a title of nobility formerly held by her late husband, the word Dowager may be added before (or after) her title to distinguish her from the younger lady of the same title; as, Her Grace the Dowager Duchess of ——; The Dowager Lady ——. When such relationship does not exist, distinguish by using the widow's Christian name; as, The Right Honourable Helen, Countess of ——. The latter form is now generally preferred by ladies entitled to the distinction *Dowager*. Officially, a widow who remarries is not recognized as having any claim to bear the title of her deceased husband, but courtesy usually accords her this title.

A PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER

AND

A PRONOUNCING BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

INTRODUCTION

THE symbols used in the respelling for pronunciation in the GAZETTEER and BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY are the same as those employed in the body of the book, a full explanation of which will be found in the GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION.

Where two or more places or persons having a name identically spelled are listed, the pronunciation is usually given with the first only, if it is the same for each. The figures sometimes given with the respelling for pronunciation refer to sections in the GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION.

In the pronunciation of names in English-speaking countries, the aim has been to give the best local usage, in so far as we were able to ascertain it. In the pronunciation of foreign names, we have usually given an Anglicized pronunciation where one exists or can safely be inferred. Usually the native pronunciation has been given in addition, as nearly as a pronunciation alphabet not specifically designed for foreign languages permits.

The ascertaining of pronunciations has been a difficult task. Much information has been obtained from authoritative books, both English and foreign. Further information has been obtained: for foreign names, from specialists in various foreign languages (we alone, however, are responsible for the interpretation and representation of the information obtained from these specialists); for names of persons whose language is English, from correspondence with these persons themselves or with relatives, associates, or acquaintances; for place names in English-speaking countries, from correspondence with persons in the particular locality the pronunciation of whose name was desired.

ELEMENTS OF PRONUNCIATION OF FOREIGN NAMES

NOTE. In the following remarks it has been possible to describe only the more important sounds of the chief foreign languages. The descriptions of sounds that have no exact English equivalents are necessarily only approximate. In addition to giving information especially adapted to the names recorded in these dictionaries these rules are useful as an aid to the pronunciation of other names not included.

I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS — ACCENTS, ETC.

§ **1.** The number of syllables in a foreign name is usually to be determined by the number of vowels or diphthongs which it contains, except that doubled vowels generally belong to the same syllable.

In the following vocabularies, the number of syllables in a name is usually to be determined from the number of accents or centered periods, or of both together, in the respelling; thus the Polish name *Sienkiewicz* is pronounced in three syllables, shĕn·kyĕ′vĕch. However, a "syllable" that ends with an apostrophe (which in such position in the pronunciation of a foreign name indicates that the preceding consonant is voiceless, or, in the case of y, that the y is pronounced as consonant y and not ĭ) does not constitute an extra syllable in the normal, colloquial pronunciation of the language to which the name belongs. Example: French *Ypres*, pronounced ē′pr′ (one syllable).

§ **2.** Every letter, or combination of letters, occurring in the *respelling for pronunciation* of a word or name, is to be pronounced with its proper sound as shown in the key line at the foot of the pages; e.g., ch is to be sounded as in *chair*, g as in *get*, etc.

§ **3. Accent (stress).** Something analogous to English accent (*Guide to Pron.*, §§ 60–64) is found in most languages. In the Teutonic tongues, especially, the accent is essentially the same as in English, a large number of the polysyllabic words having both the primary and secondary accent, as *Son′ders·hau′sen*, *Zeis′ber′ger*. It may be observed, however, that in none of the other languages, not even in the Teutonic, is the stress of voice thrown so strongly on a single syllable as it usually is in English; consequently, *the unaccented syllables are almost invariably pronounced more distinctly than by us.* This is an important point to be borne in mind by those who wish to speak foreign words or names correctly. One should be careful to pronounce each vowel, *whether in an accented or an unaccented syllable, distinctly, if it is not expressly marked as obscure.*

Among what may be termed the principal European languages (as English, French, German, Italian, Russian, and Spanish) there is scarcely one general rule for accent to which there are not many exceptions, and this is especially true of proper names. The rules of most general application are perhaps the following: —

In **Danish, Dutch, German,** and **Swedish,** the main accent is most often on the first syllable, as in English.

In **French** the marks called accents that are placed over the different vowels serve only to indicate some particular sound of these letters, and not stress of the voice. (Cf. â, é, ô, etc., under VOWELS.) It is commonly said that the French pronounce all the syllables of a word with an equal stress of voice, but that they *seem* to an English ear to accentuate the last, because in our language the universal tendency is to throw the accent toward the beginning of the word. For more detailed discussion of the stress in French, see the special article on French pronunciation in the *Guide to Pron.*, § 272. In these lists, the principal accent has been placed on the last syllable of French names; at the same time it has been thought proper to mark the others with secondary accents, in order to prevent them from being pronounced too slightly or indistinctly. The pronunciation of *Orléans*, for example, has been represented ôr′lā′ăn′.

For rules of accentuation in **Spanish** and **Italian**, see the special articles on the pronunciation of these languages in the *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 274–275.

In **Portuguese**, names ending in a vowel most often have the accent on the penult.

In **Polish** the accent is almost invariably on the penult.

In **Hungarian** and **Czechoslovak** the accent is always on the first syllable, no matter how long the word, but it is not so strong as to interfere with the lengths of following syllables, which are pronounced distinctly.

In **Turkish** the heaviest stress is usually on the last syllable.

In **Japanese, Korean,** and **Siamese**, stress is usually so nearly equal on all syllables that accent marks have been almost completely dispensed with in the respelled pronunciations.

In general, **Chinese** names consist of a succession of monosyllables, each with a distinct accent. Certain successions of two vowels, however, conventionally regarded as diphthongal and monosyllabic, are by some observers regarded as two separate vowels, and are so transcribed in the following vocabularies, thus: *Hsien Fēng* (shĭ·ĕn′ fŭng′).

A **written acute accent** indicates a long vowel in Hungarian and Czechoslovak. In Spanish it shows where the stress falls. In French it shows a particular quality of the vowel over which it is placed, as do also the other written accents.

§ **4. Doubled letters.** A doubled vowel in Finnish and Estonian is longer in duration than the same vowel single, and there may also be a slight difference of quality. A doubled vowel in a closed syllable in German and Dutch is longer in duration than the same vowel single in the same position usually is, and in some cases there is also a difference of quality. Doubled consonants are pronounced long or doubled (as *tt* in English coattail) in Italian, Icelandic, Hungarian, Arabic, Japanese, and, usually, Swedish; otherwise they are usually pronounced as a single consonant, as in English (e.g., *fatty*, pronounced făt′ĭ). A doubled *r* in Spanish, Italian, etc., is pronounced as a long and strong trill, indicated by rr in the respelling. In Spanish, a single *r* has the same pronunciation in certain positions (e.g., when initial in a word).

§ **5. Final consonants.** In **German, Dutch,** and the **Slavic** languages (except Yugoslav), *b, d, g, v* when occurring at the end of a word are not pronounced with their voiced sounds as in English, but are pronounced p, t, k (or ĸ), f, respectively. Likewise, *z* and *zh* (or ž) final are pronounced s and sh, respectively, in the Slavic languages (except Yugoslav). — Final consonants in **French**, except *c, f, l, r* (*r*, however, is usually silent in *-er*), are usually silent, but to this rule there are many exceptions, especially in proper names.

☞ For the pronunciation of names from **Latin**, classic **Greek**, and **Hebrew**, see *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 269–271.

II. VOWELS, DIPHTHONGS, and VOWEL COMBINATIONS

§ **6.** In general, the **values of the vowels in the chief languages other than English** are as follows: **a**, when long, is like *a* in *art;* when short it is like *a* in *artistic* or like *a* in *ask* as often pronounced in eastern New England. **e**, when long and close, is like *a* in *fade;* when long and open it is like *a* in *care;* when short and close it is like *a* in *fade* pronounced quickly; when short and open it is like *e* in *met*. **i**, when long, is like *e* in *me;* when short it is like *e* in *event* or like *i* in *pin*. **o**, when long and close, is like *o* in *old;* when long and open it is like *o* in *orb;* when short it is like *o* in *obey*, like *o* in *orb* pronounced quickly, or like *o* in *odd* as pronounced in southern England. **u**, when long, is like *oo* in *pool;* when short it is like *oo* in *pool* pronounced quickly, or like *oo* in *book*. — It should be carefully observed, however, that the English *a* as in *ale* and *o* as in *old* are diphthongal, more markedly so in British than in American English, the *a* as in *ale* ending in a vanishing sound like *i* in *pin*, the *o* in *old* ending in a vanishing sound like *oo* in *book*. In the foreign sounds, as in Spanish, Italian, French, or German, these vanishing sounds are entirely absent. The vowels **a, o, e** are often called *strong;* **i, u**, *weak*.

The pronunciation of French, German, Italian, and Spanish sounds is treated in the special articles on the pronunciation of these languages in the *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 272–275, and is not repeated in the following.

A

§ **7. A**, in most languages other than English, never has a sound like that in the English words *fate* or *name*, but is usually like the *a* in *far* or in *artistic*, as in Italian, German, and Spanish; or it is like the *a* in *fast* as often pronounced in eastern New England. — In Hungarian, **a** is about like *o* in *hot* as pronounced in southern England; **á** is like *a* in *father*. — **Short a** in Sanskrit and many East Indian names is like *u* in *but* or *a* in *sofa*.

ä in Swedish is like *e* in *there* or in *met*, or like *a* in *bat*.

â in Romanian is somewhat like *i* in *frill*.

ă in Romanian, when accented, is like an "*r*-dropper's" pronunciation of *ur* in *fur;* when unaccented, like *a* in *sofa*.

ą in Polish: see III.

å in Swedish is like *o* in *go* when long; like *au* in *taut*, pronounced quickly, when short.

ã in Portuguese: see III.

aa in Danish and Norwegian has a long sound similar in quality to that of *aw* in *law*. — In Dutch, **aa** is a long sound similar in quality to *a* in *fast* as often pronounced in eastern New England.

ae in Flemish is like **aa** in Dutch (see preceding paragraph). — **ae** in Icelandic and Welsh is similar to *i* in *ice*. — **æ** in Danish and Norwegian is like *a* in *care* when long, like *a* in *bat* when short.

ãe in Portuguese: see III.

ai is usually a diphthong, compounded of the sound of *a* in *far* and *i* in *big* or *pique*, thus nearly corresponding in sound to English long *i* in *side*. — In Modern Greek, *ai* is usually like *a* in *care*.

aj in Czechoslovak and Danish is similar to *i* in *side;* in Hungarian it is similar to *oi* in *boil*.

áj in Hungarian is similar to *i* in *side*.
am, an in Portuguese: see III.
ão in Portuguese: see III.
au generally has the sound of *ou* in *house*. — **au** in Modern Greek (usually transliterated **av** in this Dictionary) is pronounced ăf before a voiceless consonant, ăv elsewhere.
auw in Dutch is like **ouw** (see below).
av in Danish, when not followed by a vowel, is like *ou* in *house*.
aw in Welsh is like *ou* in *house*.
ay is generally like **aĭ**, above.

E

§ 8. **E** generally has a sound similar to *a* in *fade*, or else to *e* in *there* or, when short, to *e* in *met*. Cf. § 6. — In Russian, accented **e** usually has the value of *ye* in *yet* or of *Ya* in *Yale;* sometimes it is like *Yo* in *York*, less often like *e* in *met* or *a* in *fade*. — Final unaccented **e** in Portuguese is almost silent. — In Modern Greek, **e** transliterating epsilon is usually like *a* in *care*, **e** transliterating eta is like *e* in *me*.
ę in Polish: see III.
ě in Czech is like *ye* in *yet*.
ee, as in German, is generally like *a* in *fade* prolonged but not diphthongal. Cf. § 6.
eeuw final and before a consonant in Dutch is ā + ŏŏ; before a vowel, ā + v.
ei is generally a diphthong, combining the sounds of *a* in *fade* (or *e* in *met*) and *e* in *emit* (or *i* in *pin*), being similar to *ay* in *day* when pronounced very full (cf. § 6). — In Welsh, **ei** is similar to *i* in *side*. — In Dutch, **ei** is between *i* in *side* (its usual Anglicized pronunciation, and its transcription in this Dictionary) and *ei* in *veil*. — In Modern Greek, **ei** is like *e* in *me*.
ej in Danish is like *i* in *side;* in Hungarian it is similar to *ei* in *veil*, or like ĕĭ in one syllable.
em, en in Portuguese: see III.
eu in Dutch (transcribed û in this Dictionary) is similar to *ay* in *day* pronounced with the lips well rounded. — **eu** in Modern Greek (usually transliterated **ev** in this Dictionary) is pronounced ăf before a voiceless consonant, âv elsewhere. — Otherwise **eu** is a diphthong composed of *a* in *ale* (or *e* in *met*) and ŏŏ.
ey is generally like *ei*, above.

I

§ 9. **I** usually sounds like *i* in *marine*, or like *i* in *pin*. — **i** final in Romanian is either entirely silent or pronounced very short. — **i** unaccented before a vowel often sounds like English *y* in *yes*. Examples: Spanish *Segovia* (sā·gō′vyā), Polish *Kielce* (kyĕl′tsĕ), French *Thionville* (tyōn′vĕl′), Italian *Fiume* (fyōō′mā). An unaccented **i** following *c* or *g* and preceding *a*, *o*, or *u* in Italian is silent, serving only to show that the *c* or *g* is "soft," as in *Ciano* (chä′nō), *Giotto* (jōt′tō). Cf. **u** unaccented before a vowel.
i in French is like *e* in *me;* in Romanian it is somewhat like *i* in *frill*.
ia. See **i** unaccented before a vowel, above.
ie. See **i** unaccented before a vowel, above. — **ie** in Dutch is like *e* in *me*.
ieuw final and before a consonant in Dutch is ē + ŏŏ; before a vowel, ē + v.
ij in Dutch has the same pronunciation as Dutch *ei*. See § 8.
im, in in Portuguese: see III.
io, iu. See **i** unaccented before a vowel, above.

O

§ 10. **O**, when long, has in general either the sound of English *o* in *old* or of *o* in *orb;* when short, it is like *o* in *obey*, like *o* in *orb* pronounced quickly, or like *o* in *odd* as pronounced in southern England. Cf. § 6. One should be careful, in attempting a native pronunciation of short *o* in French, German, and Italian names, to avoid a sound resembling *a* in *far*, a value that short *o* commonly has in American English. — In Russian, **o** before the accent is similar to *u* in *cut*. — **o** in Norwegian, and in certain situations in Swedish, is pronounced with such extreme lip rounding and with the tongue so high as to sound like *oo* in *cool* or *hood*. — Unaccented **o** in Portuguese is usually (less often in the Brazilian dialect) like *o* in *who* pronounced very lightly.
ó in Polish is like *o* in *who*.
ö (cf. **eu**) occurs in several European languages, and is transcribed û in this Dictionary. When long, it is similar to undiphthongized *ay* in *day* pronounced with the lips well rounded; when short, to *e* in *met* pronounced with the lips well rounded.
õ in Portuguese: see III.
oe is pronounced like *o* in *so* in Low German geographical names; in standard German it is pronounced as described under **ö**, above. — In Dutch, **oe** is like *oo* in *food;* it is quite short except before *r*. — In Welsh, **oe** is somewhat like English *oi* in *oil*.
õe in Portuguese: see III.
oi in Modern Greek is like *i* in *marine*. — Elsewhere **oi** is generally like *oi* in *boil*. In some Low German names it is like *o* in *so*.
öj in Danish is similar to *oy* in *boy*.
oo is a long sound similar in quality to *o* in *note* but not diphthongized. Cf. § 6. — In Dutch, **oo** is so pronounced, but in South African Dutch it is a long sound like *oo* in *pool*.
ou in Modern Greek is like *oo* in *pool;* in Dutch and Norwegian, somewhat like *ou* in *house;* in Portuguese, like *o* in *so*.
ouw final or before a consonant in Dutch is somewhat like *ou* in *house;* before a vowel it is this diphthong + v.
ow in German names is like *o* in *so*.

U

§ 11. **U** in most languages is like English ōō or ŏŏ. Cf. § 6. — In French it is like *e* in *me* pronounced with the lips well rounded (a sound transcribed ü in this Dictionary). — Dutch **uu**, and **u** when long, have the same sound. Dutch **u** when short has a sound (transcribed û in this Dictionary) similar to that used by "*r*-droppers" for *ur* in English *fur*. — **u** in Swedish when long is similar to *ou* in *you*, when short to *u* in *cut*. — **u** in Welsh is usually similar to English *i* in *marine* or *i* in *pin*. — It is sometimes nearly or quite silent in Japanese. — **u** is otherwise sometimes silent, as in *gu*, *qu* (see IV).
u unaccented before a vowel, as in Italian and Spanish, often sounds like English *u* in *quality* (that is, like *w*). Examples: Italian *Guastalla* (gwäs·täl′lä), Spanish *Duero* (dwā′rō). Cf. **i** unaccented before a vowel.
ü in German, Hungarian, and Turkish is like French *u*, and **ue** is sometimes used to represent this sound; otherwise **ue** combines the sound of both *u* and *e*. Cf. preceding paragraph.
ui in Dutch is a diphthong with some resemblance to *oi* in English *oil*, and is transcribed oi. Strictly, however, it is a sound like *eu* in French *jeune* plus a sound like *u* in French *une*.
um, un in Portuguese: see III.
uu in Dutch: see first paragraph in this section.

Y

§ 12. **Y**, as a vowel, is usually like **i**, that is, like English ē, ĭ. — In Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, and Finnish, it is like French *u*. — In Flemish, it is like Dutch **ei** or **ij**. — In South African Dutch it is a diphthong somewhat like *ay* in English *day*. See § 6.

III. NASAL VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

§ 13. **M** and **n** in French and Portuguese when final, or before any other consonant than another *m* or *n*, impart a nasal tone to the preceding vowel or diphthong.
§ 14. The nasal vowels in French are described in detail in the special article on the pronunciation of French, in the *Guide to Pron.*, § 272.
§ 15. In **Portuguese, the nasal vowels** are indicated by *m* and *n* as described above or by the til (~) written over the vowel; **ã** (cf. **ãe, ão**, below), **am, an**, are about like English *a* in *dam* made nasal (but **am** final is like **ão**). — **em** and **en** are about like *a* in *mane* nasalized. — **im** and **in** are *i* in *ravine* nasalized. — **om** and **on** are *o* in *bone* nasalized.
The **nasal diphthongs** in Portuguese are: **ãe**, about like *i* in *fine* nasalized (but in Brazil more like *ay* in *day* nasalized); **ão**, like *ou* in *mount* nasalized; **õe**, about like *oi* in *loin* nasalized.
§ 16. In **Polish, ą** is like *o* in *orb* nasalized; **ę**, like *e* in *men* nasalized.

IV. CONSONANTS AND CONSONANTAL COMBINATIONS

§ 17. The consonants in the languages of Continental Europe are, for the most part, similar in sound to the same letters in English. The following exceptions may be mentioned: —

B

§ 18. **B** at the end of a word in German, Dutch, and the Slavic languages (except Yugoslav) is pronounced like *p*. — In Modern Greek, **b** (representing beta) is pronounced, and usually transliterated, v. — In Spanish, **b** is like English *b* usually only after a pause, and after *m* or *n* (*n* in this case being pronounced m). Elsewhere it is a sound more like v than b, and transcribed v in these proper names. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 98.
bh in East Indian names is strictly b + h, as in grub *hook*, but the h may be omitted in English pronunciation.

C

§ 19. **C** in Romanian before *e* and *i* (but not before î) is pronounced like *ch* in *chill*. In the same situation it is like *s* in *sun* in Portuguese and in dialects of Spanish other than Castilian, where it is like *th* in *think*. — In the Slavic languages and in Hungarian, **c** has the sound of *ts* in *bats* in all positions, except in certain letter combinations; thus Polish *Ostrowiec* is pronounced ôs·trô′vyĕts. — Before *a*, *o*, or *u*, **c** usually has the sound of *k*. — In Gaelic, Irish, and Welsh, **c** is in all positions like *k*.
ç in French and Portuguese is like *s* in *sell;* in Turkish it is like *ch* in *chop*.
ć in Polish and Yugoslav is somewhat like *ch* in *chop*.
ch in Catalan is like *k* when final, like *ch* in *chop* elsewhere. — In German, Polish, and some other languages, **ch** has a fricative sound, somewhat like a strongly uttered *h*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 109. — In Portuguese (except in some words from the Greek), **ch** is like *sh* in *she*. — **ch** in East Indian names is usually like *ch* in *chop;* **chh** is the same followed by *h*, as in church*house*, but the second *h* may be omitted in English pronunciation.
cs in Hungarian is like *ch* in *chop*.
cz in Polish is like *ch* in *chop;* in Hungarian, like *ts* in *bats* (but **c**, with same value, has largely superseded it).

D

§ 20. **D** is, in general, dental rather than alveolar as in English. See *Guide to Pron.* § 111, ¶ 1. At the end of a word, in German, Dutch, and the Slavic languages (except Yugoslav), it is pronounced like *t*. — It has approximately the value of *th* in *this* in practically all positions in Modern Greek, usually in Danish after a vowel, and in Spanish in all positions except after a pause and after *l* or *n;* in Spanish it is often completely silent when final. — In Danish and Norwegian **d** is usually silent after *l*, *n*, *r*.
dd in Welsh is like *th* in *that*.
dh in many East Indian names is d + h, as in red*head*, but the h may be omitted in English pronunciation.
ds in Hungarian is like *j* in *joy*.
dt is like *t*.
dz preceding *i* in Polish is like *j* in *joy*.

G

§ 21. **G** in all the European languages is hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*, though in some languages it differs from *g* in English *go* in that the tongue is merely raised close to the position for this sound, without actually making contact with the palate. Both these sounds are transcribed g in this Dictionary. — Before front vowels in Modern Greek, Norwegian, and Swedish, **g** is like *y* in *yard*. — Before *e*, *i*, and *y* in French, Portuguese, and Spanish, it is like the *j* of these languages; before *e* and *i* in Romanian it is like *g* in English *gem*. — In Dutch, **g** is usually like German *ch*. — In Swedish, **g** after *l* or *r* at the end of a syllable is like *y* in English *yes;* thus, *Göteborg*, yû′tĕ·bôr′y′.
gh in Romanian is like *gh* in the English word *ghost*, or *g* in *game*. — In Irish it is sometimes sounded like a simple *h*. — In Oriental names it occurs as a strong guttural.
gn in French and Italian combines the sound of *n* and of *y* consonant; thus French *Mignon* is mē′nyōɴ′.
gu in Portuguese before *e* or *i* is like *g* in *go*.
gy in Hungarian blends the sounds of *d* and of *y* consonant; thus, *Gyula* dyōō′lŏ, *Nagy* nŏd′y′.

H

§ 22. **H** in French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese is silent (but see the combinations **ch, lh, nh**). In most of the other languages of Europe it has the same sound as in English (but see **th**). When final, **h** is generally silent, but is pronounced in certain Oriental languages.

J

§ 23. **J** in Italian, German, Polish, Hungarian, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, and Dutch is pronounced very much like *y* in *yield*. — In French, Portuguese, and Romanian it has the sound of *zh*, or of *s* in *pleasure*. — In many East Indian names **j** is like *j* in *jay*, and **jh** (strictly j + h) may be pronounced in the same way.

K

§ 24. **K** in Swedish before *ä*, *e*, *i*, *ö*, *y*, in accented syllables, is like *ch* in *chop;* as, *Linköping* (lĭn′chû′pĭng). If the syllable is not accented, it is usually like *k* in *king;* as, *Blekinge* (blā′kĭng·ĕ).
kh in Russian names is like *ch* in German *Buch*. In Oriental names it is usually fricative. In East Indian names it is like *kh* in in*k*horn, but may be given as simple *k* in English pronunciation.

L

§ 25. **L**, in general, is more distinctly dental than in English (cf. **d**), and the back of the tongue is not raised, as it often is in pronouncing English *l*, English *l* being then "dark" or velar in comparison. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 167.
ł in Polish may be given as English *l*, though it is "darker" in quality than the dark variety of English *l*.
lh in Portuguese and **ll** in Castilian Spanish combine the sound of *l* and of *y* consonant; in non-Castilian Spanish, **ll** is like *y* in *yield;* thus, Portuguese *ilha* is ē′lyä, Spanish *milla* is mē′lyä or mē′yä.
ll in Welsh (voiceless *l*) is difficult for a nonnative to imitate. It may be approximated by pronouncing English *h*, *th*, or *t* immediately before *l*. — In Icelandic, **ll** is pronounced *tl* (as in *fitly*, not as in *little*).
ly in Hungarian is like *y* in *yield* or (after a vowel, where it forms the second half of a diphthong) *i* in *oil*.

N

§ 26. **N**, in general, is more distinctly dental than in English (cf. **d**). Before *k*, *q*, or a hard *c* (= *k*) or hard *g*, **n** often has the same sound as in English *ink* (ĭngk), as in Italian.
ñ in Spanish, **ń** in Polish, **ň** in Czechoslovak, **nh** in Portuguese, **nj** in Yugoslav, and **ny** in Hungarian and Catalan (like *gn* in French and Italian) combine the sound of *n* and of *y* consonant. Thus Spanish *Coruña* is kō·rōō′nyä.
ng in German, Dutch, and the Scandinavian languages is nearly always like *ng* in English *singer*, not like *ng* in English *finger*.
nh in Portuguese: see second paragraph in this section.
nt in Modern Greek is usually like English *nd*.
ny in Hungarian and Catalan: see second paragraph in this section.

Q

§ 27. In Arabic words in English, both **q** and **k** are pronounced like English *k*. In Arabic, however, the two sounds are distinct, *q* being pronounced with the tongue back further retracted than for *k*.
qu in Spanish, usually in French, and without diaeresis before *e* or *i* in Portuguese, is pronounced like English *k*. — **qu** in Czechoslovak, Danish, Dutch, German, and Norwegian is pronounced kv; in Italian, and before *a* or *o* in Portuguese, it is like *gu* in English *guota*.
qv in Swedish is pronounced **kv**.

R

§ **28.** **R** in most European languages is strongly trilled, either with the tip of the tongue, as in Italian and Spanish, or with the uvula (extremity of the soft palate), as in many parts of Germany and France.

ř in Czech is somewhat like r followed by the sound of *z* in *seizure*, or, in some positions, like r followed by sh.

rz in Polish has the sound of *z* in *seizure*, or, in some positions, the sound sh.

S

§ **29.** **S** in several European languages, when between two vowels, has the sound of English *z* in *zeal*. — In Hungarian, **s** is like *sh* in *ship*. — In the Portuguese of Portugal, **s** is pronounced sh before a voiceless consonant, zh (the sound of *z* in *seizure*) before a voiced consonant, whether this following consonant is within a word or begins a word that follows without pause; before a pause, **s** is sh. — In French, final **s** is sometimes pronounced, but is generally silent.

š in Czechoslovak and Yugoslav is like *sh* in *ship*.

ś in Polish is somewhat similar to *sh* in *ship*.

ş in Romanian is like *sh* in *ship*.

sch in Dutch is sk initially, s medially, finally, and before inflectional endings. — **sch** in German is like *sh* in *ship*.

sj in Danish, Norwegian, Dutch, and Swedish is like *sh* in *ship*.

sk is like English *sh* in *ship* in Norwegian before *e*, *i*, or *y*, and usually in Swedish before accented *ä*, *e*, *i*, *ö*, or *y*.

skj in Norwegian and Swedish is like *sh* in *ship*.

ss in Hungarian is like *sh* in *ship* prolonged.

stj in Swedish is like *sh* in *ship*.

sz in Hungarian is like *s* in *see*. — In Polish, **sz** is like *sh* in *ship*.

T

§ **30.** **T**, in general, is more distinctly dental than in English (cf. **d**). — In Modern Greek, **t** after *n* is pronounced d; as, *Atalántē*, ä′tä·län′dē.

ţ in Romanian is ts; as, *Constanţa*, kŏn·stän′tsä.

th in all modern languages of Continental Europe except Modern Greek (in which it has the sound of *th* in *thin*) is pronounced like simple *t*, or like *th* in *Thomas;* except: when **th** are respectively the last and the first members of the elements of a compound in a language in which *h* standing alone is pronounced, the pronunciation is like *th* in ho*th*ouse. — In Welsh, **th** is like *th* in *thin*. — In Icelandic, it is like *th* in *thin* or *th* in *then*, depending on which Icelandic letter it transliterates.

tsch in German, and **tch** and **tsh** in transliterations of Slavic, are like *ch* in *chip*.

ts in Hungarian is like *cs* in the same language; that is, like *ch* in *church*.

ty in Hungarian blends the sounds of *t* and of consonant *y;* it approaches in sound English *ch* in *church*.

tz is like *ts* in *bats*.

V

§ **31.** **V** in the Slavic languages (except Yugoslav), German, and Dutch, when occurring at the end of a word or name, is pronounced like English *f*.

W

§ **32.** **W** in German, and in some other languages, is like English *v*. It is often uttered with the lips alone, without the aid of the teeth. — In Welsh, **w** is usually a vowel, pronounced like *oo* in *boo;* as, *Ebbw*, ĕb′o͝o. — In Polish, **w** final or preceding a voiceless consonant is pronounced like English *f;* as, *Wróblewski*, vro͝o·blĕf′skē. — See **auw**, **eeuw**, **ieuw**, **ouw**.

X

§ **33.** **X** in Mexican names often has the sound of *s* in *see;* as, *Tlaxcala*, tläs·kä′lä. — In Portuguese, **x** is usually like *sh* in *ship*. — In French, it is usually silent when final.

Y

§ **34.** **Y**, as a consonant, at the beginning of a word or syllable and before a vowel, is like English *y* in *yes*, but usually pronounced with more friction.

Cf. **y**, as a vowel, under VOWELS.

Z

§ **35.** **Z** in German is like *ts* in *hits*. — In Swedish, it is like *s* in *see*. — In Dutch, it is like *z* in *zeal*. — In Portuguese, **z** final before a pause or voiceless consonant is like *sh* in *she*, **z** final before a voiced consonant is like *s* in *pleasure*.

ż in Polish is like *s* in *pleasure*.

ž in Czechoslovak and Yugoslav is like *s* in *pleasure* (when final or before a voiceless consonant in Czechoslovak, like *sh* in *she*).

ź in Polish is somewhat similar to *s* in *pleasure*.

zs in Hungarian is like *s* in *pleasure*.

A PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD

CONTAINING ABOUT

TWENTY THOUSAND NAMES

The purpose of this Gazetteer section is to give basic information about natural features, regions, countries, and cities and towns of the world. This information includes the spelling and pronunciation of the name, the location, the legal or political status (for example, town, city, urban district, commune, county, state), and statistical data for the more important entries. Population figures are given in round numbers to the nearest hundred. All incorporated urban centers in the United States (1950 Census) and the United Kingdom (1951 Census) having 5000 or more inhabitants are included. Incorporated places in Canada (1951 Census) having more than 3000 inhabitants are included.

The asterisk, ✱, denoting a capital, is the only symbol used. All abbreviations used may be found in the Abbreviations section, pp. 2989–3000.

A

Aachen (ä′kĕn), Fr. **Aix-la-Chapelle** (āks′lä·shȧ·pĕl′; Fr. ĕks′lȧ·shȧ′pĕl′, ĕs′-) city, W Germany, on Belgian border; pop. 130,000.

Aalborg (ôl′bôrg) seaport, Denmark, in NE Jutland; pop. 60,900.

Aalen (ä′lĕn) city, W Germany; pop. 21,900.

Aalst (älst) or **Alost** (ȧ′lôst′) commune, Belgium, in East Flanders; pop. 42,200.

Aarau (ä′rou) commune, N cen. Switzerland, ✱ of Aargau canton; pop. 14,300.

Aare (ä′rĕ) or **Aar** (är) river, Switzerland, flowing NW to the Rhine; 175 m. long.

Aargau (är′gou′), Fr. **Argovie** (ȧr′gō′vē′) canton, N cen. Switzerland; ✱ Aarau; area 542 sq. m.; pop. 300,800.

Aarhus (ôr′hōōs′) seaport, Denmark, in E Jutland; pop. 107,400.

Abaco (ăb′ȧ·kō) two of the Bahama Islands, **Great Abaco** (80 m. long) and **Little Abaco**; pop. with adjacent cays 3500.

Abadan (ȧ′bȧ·dän′; Angl. ăb′ȧ·dăn′) **1** island, W Iran, in Shatt-al-Arab delta. **2** town on Abadan I.; oil refineries.

Abaiang (ä·bī′äng) atoll, NW Gilbert Is., just N of the equator.

Abakan (ȧ·bū·kän′) town, Soviet Russia, Asia, ✱ of Khakass Autonomous Region, on Yenisei river at confluence of the Abakan.

Abbeville (ăb′ē·vĭl; Sou. also -v′l) **1** town, S Louisiana; pop. 9300. **2** city, W South Carolina; pop. 5400.

Abbeville (ăb′vēl′) commune, N France, on Somme river; pop. 16,800.

Abbiategrasso (ăb·byä′tȧ·grȧs′sō) commune, N Italy, in Lombardy; pop. 16,300.

Abbotsford (ăb′ŭts·fĕrd) estate, SE Scotland, in Roxburgh co. on Tweed river W of Melrose; residence 1824–32 of Sir Walter Scott.

Abbottabad (ăb′ŭt·ä·bäd′; -ȧ·băd′) town, NW Pakistan, in former North-West Frontier Province; pop. 10,200.

Abdera (ăb·dē′rȧ) ancient city, Thrace, on Aegean Sea.

Abéché (ȧ′bȧ′shā′), also **Abeshr** (ä·bĕsh′ĕr) town, N French Equatorial Africa, in Chad territory; chief town of Wadai.

Abemama (ä′bā·mä′mä) or **Apamama** (ä′pä-) atoll, Gilbert Is., nearly on equator.

Abeokuta (ä′bā·ō′kōō·tä) town, SW Nigeria; pop. 45,800.

Abercarn (ăb′ĕr·kärn′), formerly **Newbridge** (nū′brĭj) urban district, W England, in Monmouthshire; pop. 18,800.

Aberdare (ăb′ĕr·dâr′) urban district, S Wales, in Glamorganshire; pop. 40,900.

Aberdeen (ăb′ĕr·dēn) **1** town, NE Maryland; nearby is **Aberdeen Proving Ground**, U.S. army reservation of 35,000 acres along W side of upper Chesapeake Bay. **2** city, NE Mississippi; pop. 5300. **3** city, NE South Dakota; pop. 21,100. **4** city, W Washington, on Grays Harbor adjacent to Hoquiam; pop. 19,700.

Aberdeen (ăb′ĕr·dēn′ [so accented locally]; ăb′ĕr·dĕn) **1** or **Aberdeenshire** (ăb′ĕr·dēn′-shĭr; -shēr) county, NE Scotland; 1971 sq. m.; pop. 308,100. **2** burgh, its ✱, on North Sea; pop. 182,700.

Abergavenny (ăb′ĕr·gȧ·vĕn′ĭ) municipal borough, W England, in Monmouthshire; pop. 8800.

Abergele (ăb′ĕr·gĕl′ē) urban district, N Wales, in Denbighshire; pop. 7500.

Aberporth (ăb′ĕr·pôrth′) village, W Wales, in Cardiganshire on SW shore of Cardigan Bay; guided-missiles range.

Abersychan (ăb′ĕr·sĭk′ăn) town, W England, in Pontypool urban district.

Abertillery (ăb′ĕr·tĭ·lâr′ĭ) urban district, W England, in Monmouthshire; pop. 27,600.

Aberystwyth (ăb′ĕr·ĭst′wĭth; Welsh ȧ′bĕr·ŭst′-) municipal borough, W Wales, on Cardigan Bay; ✱ of Cardiganshire; pop. 9300.

Abidjan (ăb′ĭ·jän′; Fr. ȧ′bē′jäN′) seaport, French West Africa, ✱ of Ivory Coast territory; pop. 27,600.

Abilene (ăb′ĭ·lēn) **1** city, E cen. Kansas; pop. 5800. **2** city, NW cen. Texas; pop. 45,600.

Abingdon (ăb′ĭng·dŭn) municipal borough, S England, in Berkshire on Thames river S of Oxford; pop. 10,200.

Abinger (ăb′ĭn·jĕr) village, S England, in Surrey, at 51°12′N, 0°24′W; site of magnetic observatory (since 1923) and time clocks (since World War II), removed from Greenwich.

Abington (ăb′ĭng·tŭn) town, SE Massachusetts, ENE of Brockton; pop. 7200.

Abitibi Lake (ăb′ĭ·tĭb′ĭ) lake, Canada, in E Ontario; source of **Abitibi River**, which flows N to James Bay.

Abkhazia or **Abkhasia** (ăb·kā′zhĭ·ȧ; -zhȧ; Russ. ŭp·kȧ′zyĭ·yȧ), officially **Abkhazian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic** (ăb·kā′zhŭn) autonomous republic, U.S.S.R., in NW Georgia on Black Sea; ✱ Sukhumi; 3358 sq. m.; pop. 293,100.

Abomey (ăb′ō·mā′; ȧ·bō′mĭ; Fr. ȧ′bō′mā′) town, French West Africa, in S Dahomey; capital of former native kingdom of Dahomey.

Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park (ā′brȧ·hăm lĭng′kŭn) site, Hodgenville, Kentucky, of Abraham Lincoln's birthplace; formerly a national park (1916–39).

Abram (ăb′rȧm) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire W of Manchester; pop. 6300.

Abruzzi (ä·brōōt′tsē) region, cen. Italy, bordering on Adriatic Sea and including highest of Apennines; with Molise to the S, forms compartimento of **Abruzzi e Molise** (ä mō′lē·zä).

Absaroka Range (ăb·sär′ō·kȧ) range of Rocky Mts., Montana and Wyoming; highest peak Franks Peak, 13,140 ft.

Abu (ä′bōō) or **Mount Abu**, town, NW India, in Bombay state on Rajasthan border on **Mount Abu**, 5650 ft. high, highest point in Aravalli Range.

Abu Dhabi (ä′bōō thä′bē; dä′-; zä′-) sheikdom and seaport, Trucial Oman.

Abukir or **Abu Qir** (ăb′ōō·kĭr′; ȧ·bōō′kēr; Arab. ä′bōō·kēr′) **1** bay, N Egypt, between Alexandria and the Rosetta mouth of the Nile; Battle of the Nile Aug. 1–2, 1798. **2** village on the bay, approximate site of ancient Canopus.

Abu Simbel (ä′bōō sĭm′bĕl) or **Ipsambul** (ĭp′sȧm·bōōl′) locality, cen. Egypt, on left bank of the Nile; site of two rock temples of Ramses II (c. 1250 B.C.).

Abuyog (ä·bōō′yōg) municipality, Philippine Is., on E coast of Leyte; pop. 39,100.

Abydos (ȧ·bī′dŏs) **1** ancient town, Asia Minor, on the Hellespont. **2** ancient town, Egypt, on left bank of the Nile; site of temples built from 1st to XXVth dynasty.

Abyssinia (ăb′ĭ·sĭn′ĭ·ȧ; -sĭn′yȧ) Ethiopia; — a name which is derived from a Portuguese corruption of the Arabic **El Habesha** (ăl hä′bä·shȧ; -shä) and which came into use after first Portuguese contacts with region 15th–16th cents.

Acadia (ȧ·kā′dĭ·ȧ), Fr. **Acadie** (ä′kȧ′dē′) Nova Scotia; — its original name, of Micmac origin.

Acadia National Park, section of coast of Maine including areas on Mount Desert I. and Isle au Haut; established 1919.

Acahaí (ä′kä·kä·ē′) town, S Paraguay; pop. 16,000.

Acámbaro (ä·käm′bä·rō) town, cen. Mexico, in Guanajuato state; pop. 17,600.

Acapulco, in full **Acapulco de Juárez** (ä′kä·pōōl′kō thä hwä′rās) seaport, Mexico, in Guerrero state on Pacific coast; pop. 10,000.

Acarnania (ăk′ĕr·nā′nĭ·ȧ; ăk′är-; -nān′yȧ), Mod. Gr. **Akarnanía** (ä′kär·nä·nyē′ä) region, W Greece, on Ionian Sea; ancient country loosely organized as Acarnanian League; with Aetolia, forms a department of modern Greece.

Accra or **Akkra** (ă·krä′; ăk′rȧ) seaport, British West Africa, ✱ of Ghana, formerly ✱ of Gold Coast and of Gold Coast Colony; pop. 135,900.

Accrington (ăk′rĭng·tŭn) municipal borough, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 40,700.

Acerra (ä·chĕr′rä) commune, S Italy, NE of Naples; pop. 21,900.

Achaea (ȧ·kē′ȧ) or **Achaia** (ȧ·kā′yȧ; ȧ·kī′ȧ) region, S Greece, in N Peloponnesus, bordering on gulfs of Corinth and Patras; with Elis to the S, forms a department of modern Greece.

Achin (ȧ·chēn′; ä-) or **Atjeh** (ä′chē) region, Indonesia, in N Sumatra; center of a once powerful sultanate; under the Dutch a residency.

Achinsk (ŭ·chēnsk′) town, S Soviet Russia, Asia, on Trans-Siberian R.R.

Achtkarspelen (äxt′kär′spĕ·lĕ [n]) commune, N Netherlands; pop. 18,100.

Acireale (ä′chē·rā·ä′lā) seaport, Italy, in E Sicily; pop. 36,900.

Ackia Battleground National Monument (ăk′yȧ) site, NE Mississippi, near Tupelo, of battle 1736 in which Chickasaw Indians defeated French; established 1938.

Acoma (ăk′ō·mȧ) pueblo of Acoma Indians, W New Mexico, situated on rock mesa, **Acoma Rock**, 357 ft. high.

Aconcagua (ăk′ŭn·kä′gwȧ; -kăg′wȧ; Span. ä′kōng·kä′gwä) mountain, W Argentina, near Chilean border; highest peak of Andes and of Western Hemisphere, 22,835 ft.

Acqui (äk′kwē) commune, NW Italy, in Piedmont; pop. 18,300.

Acre (ä′kĕr; ä′kĕr; ä′krĕ; äk′rĕr; äk′rĕ), Heb. **Akko** or **Accho** (ä·kō′), also once called **Ptolemaïs** (tŏl′ē·mā′ĭs) and (by Crusaders) **Saint-Jean-d'Acre** (săN′zhăN′dȧ′kr′) seaport, NW Israel, at N end of bay (**Bay of Acre**) extending 8 m. N from Mt. Carmel; pop. 9000.

Acre (Port. ȧ′krĕ; Span. ä′krā), formerly **Aquiry** (ȧ′kē·rē′) **1** river, South America; forms part of boundary between Acre Territory, Brazil, and N Bolivia; flows NE to join Purús river. **2** territory, W Brazil; ✱ Rio Branco; area 57,153 sq. m.; pop. 116,100.

Acri (ä′krē) commune, S Italy, in Calabria; pop. 16,200.

Acroceraunia (ăk′rō·sē·rō′nĭ·ȧ; -rōn′yȧ) promontory, ancient Greece, in NW Epirus; now known as Cape Linguetta, in SW Albania.

Acte (ăk′tē; -tĕ), Mod. Gr. **Akti** (äk·tē′) peninsula, NE Greece, having at its tip Mount Athos.

Actium (ăk′shĭ·ŭm; -tĭ·ŭm) promontory and ancient town, W Greece, in NW Acarnania at entrance to Ambracian Gulf; victory of Octavius over Antony and Cleopatra 31 B.C.

Acton (ăk′tŭn) municipal borough, SE England, near London; pop. 67,400.

Acton Vale (văl) town, E Canada, in S Quebec; pop. 3400.

Ada (ā′dȧ) city, S cen. Oklahoma; pop. 16,000.

Adak (ā′dăk) island, SW Alaska, in cen. Andreanof Is., Aleutian Is.

Adamawa (ăd′ȧ·mä′wȧ) inland region, W Africa, between Bight of Biafra and Lake Chad; now divided between the British (Nigeria) and the French (French Cameroun and Equatorial Africa).

Adams (ăd′ămz) town, W Massachusetts, NNE of Pittsfield; pop. 12,000.

Adams, Mount, **1** peak, New Hampshire, in White Mts. in Presidential Range; 5798 ft. high. **2** peak, Washington, in Cascade Range; 12,307 ft. high.

Adam's Bridge, chain of shoals between Ceylon and coast of India.

Adam's Peak (ăd′ămz), Singhalese **Samanala** (sŭ′mȧ·nȧ·lȧ) mountain, S cen. Ceylon; 7365 ft. high.

Adana (ä·dä·nä′) or **Seyhan** (sā·hän′) city, S Turkey, on Seyhan river; pop. 117,800.

Adapazarı (ä·dä·pä·zä·rĭ′), formerly **Adabazar** (ä·dä·bä·zär′) town, NW Turkey in Asia; pop. 36,200.

Adare (ȧ·dâr′) cape, Antarctica, in NE Victoria Land at W side of Ross Sea.

Addis Ababa (ăd′ĭs ăb′ȧ·bȧ; Ethiopian ä·dĭ·dēs ä·bȧ·bä) town, ✱ of Ethiopia, on plateau at over 8000 ft.; pop. ab. 300,000.

Adelaide (ăd′ĭ·lād) city, ✱ of South Australia; pop. with suburbs 382,600. See PORT ADELAIDE.

Adélie Coast or **Land** (ȧ′dā′lē′; Angl. ăd′ĭ·lē) region, Antarctica, S of Australia; placed under French sovereignty 1938.

Aden (ä′dn; ā′dn; ăd′n) **1** protectorate, S Arabia, the coastal area from Yemen on W to Oman on E; ab. 112,000 sq. m.; includes also Socotra I.; constitutes numerous sheikdoms and sultanates under the protection of Great Britain; does not include area around Aden seaport. **2** colony, on coast of and surrounded by the protectorate, occupying Aden and Little Aden peninsulas and small part of hinterland; area 75 sq. m.; pop. 80,500; includes Perim I. **3** seaport, ✱ of Aden colony, on Aden Penin.; came under British 1839.

Aden, Gulf of, arm of Indian Ocean between SW Arabia (Aden) and Africa.

Adige (ä′dē·jā) river, NE Italy, flowing SE and S to Adriatic Sea; ab. 220 m. long.

Adirondack Mountains (ăd′ĭ·rŏn′dăk) mountain group, NE New York; highest peak Mt. Marcy, 5344 ft.

Admiralty Island (ăd′mĭ·rȧl·tĭ) island, SE Alaska, in N Alexander Archipelago; ab. 90 m. long by 20 m. wide.

Admiralty Islands, island group, W Pacific Ocean, N of New Guinea; Manus, the only large island; part of Bismarck Archipelago and of the Territory of New Guinea; 800 sq. m.; pop. 13,700.

Admiralty Range, mountains, Antarctica, in N Victoria Land.

Aa. See GAUYA; LIELUPE.

Aaland. Var. of Åland: see AHVENANMAA.

Aalesund. See ÅLESUND.

Abai. Var. of Abbai: see NILE.

Abana or **Abanah.** See BARADA.

Abbai. See NILE.

Abellinum. See AVELLINO.

Aberbrothock. See ARBROATH.

Abeshr. See ABÉCHÉ.

Abila. See MUSA, JEBEL.

Ábo. See TURKU.

Abord à Plouffe, L'. See L'ABORD À PLOUFFE.

Aboukir. Var. of ABUKIR.

Abuam. See TAFILELT.

Abulliont. See APULYONT lake, Turkey.

Abu Qir. See ABUKIR.

Abury. See AVEBURY village, England.

Abyla. See MUSA, JEBEL.

Acaraí, or Acarahy, Serra. See SERRA ACARAÍ.

Accad. See AKKAD.

Accho. See ACRE, Palestine.

Acheen. Var. of ACHIN.

Açores. See AZORES.

Açúcar, Pão de. See PÃO DE AÇÚCAR.

Adabazar. See ADAPAZARI.

Adalia. See ANTALYA.

Addar, Ras. See BON, CAPE.

Adelsberg. See POSTOJNA.

Adernò. See ADRANO.

Adigey, Adighe. Vars. of Adygei, in ADYGEI AUTONOMOUS REGION.

Adis Ababa, Adis Abeba. Vars. of ADDIS ABABA.

Adjar. See ADZHAR (Adzhar Autonomous S.S.R.).

Adoni (ȧ·dō′nĭ) town, S India, in NW Andhra Pradesh; pop. 35,600.
Adour (ȧ′dōōr′) river, SW France, flowing from Pyrenees to Bay of Biscay near Biarritz; ab. 200 m. long.
Adrano (ȧ·drä′nō) or **Adernò** (ä′dăr·nō′) commune, Italy, in E Sicily at foot of Mt. Etna; pop. 24,500.
Adria (ä′drē·ä), anc. **Hadria** (hā′drĭ·ȧ) or **Atria** (ā′trĭ·ȧ) commune, NE Italy; pop. 32,800.
Adrian (ā′drĭ·ăn) city, SE Michigan; pop. 18,400.
Adriatic Sea (ā′drĭ·ăt′ĭk; ăd′rĭ-) arm of Mediterranean Sea, E of Italy.
Adula (ä′dōō·lä) mountain group, SE Switzerland, in Lepontine Alps; highest peak Rheinwaldhorn, 11,145 ft.
Aduwa, also **Adowa** (ä′dŭ·wä), Ital. **Adua** (ä′dōō·ä) town, N Ethiopia; scene of defeat of Italians March 1, 1896, by Emperor Menelik II.
Advent Bay (ăd′vĕnt; -vĕnt) bay in West Spitsbergen; site of **Advent City.**
Adwick le Street (ăd′ĭk lē strēt′) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 18,800.
Adygei, or **Adigey, Autonomous Region** (ŭ·dĭ·gā′ĭ) autonomous region, S Soviet Russia, Europe; ✱ Maikop; 1505 sq. m.; pop. 254,100.
Adzhar or **Adjar** (ȧ·järʹ; ä′jär; Russ. ŭt·zhär′), also **Adzharia** (ȧ·järʹĭ·ȧ) or **Adzharistan** (ȧ·järʹĭ·stän′; Russ. ŭt·zhŭ·ryĭ·stän′), officially **Adzhar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic,** autonomous republic, SW Georgia, U.S.S.R., on Black Sea coast; ✱ Batum; 1080 sq. m.; pop. 169,900.
Aegean Islands (ē·jē′ăn) the islands of the Aegean Sea, including the Cyclades and the Northern and Southern Sporades.
Aegean Sea, arm of Mediterranean Sea, between Asia Minor and Greece.
Aegina (ē·jī′nȧ), Mod. Gr. **Aigina** (ā′yē·nä) **1** island off SE coast of Greece, in the Saronic Gulf. **2** town on W coast of Aegina I.
Aegospotami (ē′gŏs·pŏt′ȧ·mī) or **Aegospotamos** (-mŏs) river and town, ancient Thrace, in the Chersonese; Spartan victory under Lysander over Athenian fleet 405 B.C.
Aeolis (ē′ō·lĭs) or **Aeolia** (ē·ō′lĭ·ȧ; ē·ōl′yȧ) ancient country, NW Asia Minor.
Ærö (ä′rû′) island, Denmark, S of Fyn I.
Aetolia (ē·tō′lĭ·ȧ; ē·tōl′yȧ), Mod. Gr. **Aitolía** (ā′tō·lyē′ä) region, W cen. Greece, N of Gulf of Patras; with Acarnania to the W, forms a department of modern Greece.
Affula (ȧ·fōō′lä) town, N Israel, on edge of Plain of Esdraelon; pop. (1949) 3000.
Afghanistan (ăf·găn′ĭ·stăn) country, W Asia; a constitutional monarchy; ✱ Kabul; area ab. 250,000 sq. m.; pop. ab. 12,000,000.
Afghan Turkistan (ăf′găn) region, NE Afghanistan; part of Turkistan.
Afragola (ä′frä·gō′lä) commune, S Italy, NNE of Naples; pop. 29,300.
Africa (ăf′rĭ·kȧ) continent, Eastern Hemisphere, with equator crossing it just below the middle, and Greenwich meridian (0° long.) crossing it in the NW; adjoins Asia (Sinai Penin.) on NE at Isthmus of Suez; area ab. 11,596,000 sq. m.
Afyon Karahisar (ä·fyōn′ kä′rä·hĭ·sär′) or **Afiun Karahissar** (ä·fyōōn′) city, W Turkey in Asia; pop. 29,900.
Agadès (ȧ′gȧ′dĕs′) city, French West Africa, ✱ of Air, in Niger territory.
Agadir (ä′gȧ·dĭr′; ăg′ȧ-) seaport, SW Morocco; scene of incident 1911 (arrival of German warship to protect German interests in Morocco) which brought on an international crisis.
Agaña or **Agana** (ä·gä′nyä) town, ✱ of Guam, on W coast of island; pop. 800.
Agen (ȧ′zhăn′) city, SW France, on Garonne river; pop. 33,400.
Agenais (ȧzh′nĕ′) or **Agénois** (ȧ′zhā′nwȧ′) historical region, SW France, part of ancient Guienne; ✱ Agen.
Agincourt (ăj′ĭn·kōrt), Fr. **Azincourt** (ȧ′zăN′kōōr′) village, N France, WNW of Arras; scene of victory of Henry V of England over the French 1415.
Agira (ä·jē′rä) commune, Italy, in cen. Sicily; pop. 15,400.
Agra (ä′grȧ; ä′grä) **1** region, N India; a presidency 1833–35, a province 1835–77 (called **North-West Provinces**), and since 1877 a unit with Oudh, the combined provinces being called 1902–50 the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (now called Uttar Pradesh). **2** city, N India, in Uttar Pradesh on Jumna river; site of the Taj Mahal; pop. 284,100.
Agrigento (ä′grē·jĕn′tō), formerly **Girgenti** (jēr·jĕn′tē) commune, Italy, in SW Sicily; pop. 39,100.
Agrinion (ä·grē′nyōn), formerly also **Vrakhori** (vrä·kō′rē) town, W Greece; pop. 14,600.
Agua Caliente (ä′[g]wä kälʹĭ·ĕn′tē) village, NW Mexico, in Lower California E of Tijuana; horse racing.
Aguadilla (ä′gwä·thē′yä) seaport, NW Puerto Rico; pop. 18,200.
Aguascalientes (ä′gwäs·kä·lyăn′tās) **1** state, cen. Mexico; area 2499 sq. m.; pop. 188,100. **2** city, its ✱; pop. 82,200.
Aguilar (ä′gē·lär′) or **Aguilar de la Frontera** (thä lä frōn·tä′rä) commune, S Spain; pop. 16,100.
Águilas (ä′gē·läs) seaport, SE Spain; pop. 15,200.
Agulhas, Cape (ȧ·gŭl′ȧs; Port. ȧ·gōō′lyȧsh) southernmost point of Africa, at 34°50′S lat., 20° E long. (the meridian that serves as dividing line between Atlantic and Indian oceans).
Ahaggar Mountains (ȧ·hăg′ĕr; ä′hŏ·gär′) plateau region, S Algeria, in cen. Sahara; highest peaks 8000–10,000 ft.
Ahlen (ä′lĕn) city, W Germany; pop. 30,000.
Ahmadnagar or **Ahmednagar** (ä′mȧd·nŭg′ĕr) city, W India, in Bombay state in the Deccan W of Bombay; pop. 54,200.
Ahmedabad or **Ahmadabad** (ä′mȧd·ä·bäd′; -ȧ·bȧd′; native pron. ä′mȧd·ä·bäd′) city, W India, in N Bombay state on Sabarmati river; pop. 591,300.
Ahuachapán (ä′wä·chä·pän′) town, SW El Salvador; pop. 10,300.
Ahvenanmaa (ȧʀ′vĕ·nȧn·mä′) or **Åland Islands** (ō′lȧnd′) archipelago in S Gulf of Bothnia between Sweden and Finland, constituting a department of Finland, ✱ Maarianhamina; chief island **Ahvenanmaa** or **Åland.**
Ahwaz (ä·wäz′; native ȧ·hwäz′) town, SW Iran, on Karun river; pop. 53,000.
Aiea (ä′ē·ā′ä) town, Hawaii, in S Oahu on Pearl Harbor.
Aiguille Verte (ā′güē′y' vĕrt′) peak, S Switzerland, in the Pennine Alps NE of Mont Blanc; 13,520 ft. high.
Aigun (ī·gōōn′), Chin. **Heilungkiang-cheng** (hā′lōōng′jĭ·äng′chŭng′) town, N Manchuria, on Amur river, where treaty of 1858 was signed giving Russia territory along the Amur.
Aiken (ā′kĕn) city, W South Carolina; pop. 7100.
Ailsa Craig (āl′sȧ krāg; krăg) rocky island off coast of SW Scotland, at mouth of Firth of Clyde; lighthouse.
Ain (ăN) river, E France, rising in Jura Mts. and flowing S to Rhone river; 118 m. long.
Air (ȧ′ēr′), also **Asben** (ȧz′bĕn′), better **Azbine** (ȧz′bēn′) mountainous region of the Sahara, French West Africa, in N cen. Niger territory; former native kingdom, ✱ Agadès; ab. 30,000 sq. m.
Airdrie (âr′drĭ) burgh, S cen. Scotland, in Lanark co. E of Glasgow; pop. 30,300.
Aire (âr) river, N England, in W Yorkshire, flowing to Ouse river; its valley is called the **Airedale** (âr′dāl′).
Aireborough (âr′bŭr′ō; Brit. -bŭ·rŭ) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 27,500.
Aisne (ān; Fr. ĕn) river, N France, flowing NW and W from Argonne Forest to the Oise near Compiègne; ab. 175 m. long.
Aitape (ī′tä·pä′; ī·tä′pä) seaport, N North-East New Guinea; landing of American forces April 22, 1944.
Aitutaki (ī′tōō·tä′kē) island, NW Cook Islands, NW of Rarotonga.
Aix (āks; Fr. ĕks) or **Aix-en-Provence** (ĕk′sän·prō′văNs′) city, SE France, N of Marseilles; pop. 46,100.
Aix-les-Bains (ĕks′lā·băN′; ĕs′-) town, E France, N of Chambéry; mineral waters.
Ajaccio (ä·yät′chō) seaport, France, on W coast of Corsica; ✱ of Corsica; pop. 31,400.
Ajanta (ȧ·jŭn′tȧ) village, cen. India, in cen. Bombay state S of the Caves of Ajanta, a series of Buddhist caves in the steep rocky side of a ravine.
Ajanta Range, range of hills, cen. India, in E cen. Bombay state.
Ajmer (ŭj·mēr′; -mär′) **1** in full **Ajmer-Merwara** (-mĕr·wä′rȧ) former state, NW India, on E slopes of Aravalli Range merged 1956 in Rajasthan state; area 2425 sq. m.; pop. 692,500. **2** city, its ✱; pop. 147,300.
Ajo (ä′hō) unincorporated community, S Arizona; pop. 5800.
Akashi (ä·kä·shē) city, Japan, in Honshu on coast W of Kobe, separated from N end of Awaji I. by **Akashi Strait,** E end of Inland Sea; pop. 57,400.
Akhisar (äk′hĭ·sär′), anc. **Thyatira** (thī′ȧ·tī′rȧ) town, W Turkey in Asia; ancient Thyatira one of the Seven Churches of Asia Minor; pop. 23,600.
Akhmîm or **Ekhmîm** (ŭk·mēm′), anc. **Chemmis** (kĕm′ĭs) or **Panopolis** (pă·nŏp′ō·lĭs) town, cen. Egypt, on Nile river above Asyût; pop. ab. 25,000.
Akita (ä·kē·tä) city, Japan, in NW Honshu; pop. 116,300.
Akkad or **Accad** (ăk′ăd; äk′äd) **1** the northern division of ancient Babylonia. **2** anc. **Agade** (ä·gä′dē; ȧ·gā′dē) ancient city, its ✱, in cen. Mesopotamia.
Aklavik (ȧ·klä′vĭk; äk·lȧv′ĭk) trading post, NW Canada, in NW Mackenzie District, Northwest Territories, on Mackenzie river near its mouth.
Akmolinsk (äk′mō·lĭnsk′; Russ. ŭk·mŭ·lyĕnsk′) town, Soviet Central Asia, in N cen. Kazakh S.S.R.
Akola (ȧ·kō′lȧ) city, cen. India, in Berar, SW Madhya Pradesh; pop. 62,600.
Akron (äk′rŭn) city, NE Ohio; pop. 274,600.
Aksum or **Axum** (äk·sōōm) town, N Ethiopia; capital of ancient Ethiopian kingdom known as the Axumite Empire.
Aktyubinsk (ŭk·tyōō′byĭnsk) town, Soviet Central Asia, in W cen. Kazakh S.S.R.; pop. 20,900.
Akureyri (ä′kür·ā′rĭ) town, N Iceland; pop. 5600.
Akutan (ȧ·kōō′tăn) island, SW Alaska, in the Fox Is., Aleutian Is.; an active volcano.
Akyab (äk·yȧb′; äk′yȧb) seaport, SW Burma, chief town of Arakan coast; pop. 38,100.
Alabama (ăl′ȧ·băm′ȧ) **1** river, Alabama, flowing SW to join the Tombigbee river and form the Mobile and Tensaw rivers flowing into Mobile Bay; 315 m. long. **2** state, SE United States, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico; ✱ Montgomery; area 51,609 sq. m.; pop. 3,061,700.
Aladağ (ä′lä·dä′) or **Ala Dağ,** **1** mountain chain, SE Turkey, N of Adana at E end of Taurus Mts. **2** mountain group, E Turkey, in E Turkish Armenia N of Lake Van. **3** mountain group, E Turkey, in NE Turkish Armenia S of Kars.
Alagoas (ȧ′lȧ·gō′ȧs) state, E Brazil; ✱ Maceió; area 11,031 sq. m.; pop. 1,106,500.
Alagoinhas (ä′lȧ·gwē′nyȧs) city, E Brazil, in Baía state; pop. 21,600.
Alagöz (ä′lä·gûz′), Russ. **Alagez** (ŭ·lŭ·gyōs′) volcanic mountain, U.S.S.R., in NW Armenian S.S.R.; 13,435 ft. high.
Alai (ä·lī′) mountain range, Soviet Russia, Asia, in SW Kirgiz S.S.R.; average height 16,000 ft.; highest peak 19,554 ft.
Alajuela (ä′lä·hwä′lä) town, Costa Rica; pop. 13,900.
Alameda (ăl′ȧ·mē′dȧ; -mā′dȧ) city, W California, on island in San Francisco Bay; pop. 64,400.
Alamo, the (ăl′ȧ·mō) fort in San Antonio, Texas; besieged by the Mexicans under Santa Anna Feb. 23–Mar. 6, 1836; defended to the last man of the Texan garrison of 187.
Alamogordo (ăl′ȧ·mō·gôr′dō) town, S New Mexico, near which is Holloman Air Force Base (in 1945 called Alamogordo Air Base), the base of operations for the trial of the first atomic bomb July 16, 1945, the explosion occurring 55 m. to NW in the desert; pop. 6800.
Alamo Heights (ăl′ȧ·mō) city, S cen. Texas, NE of San Antonio; pop. 8000.
Alamosa (ăl′ȧ·mō′sȧ; -mōō′sȧ) city, S Colorado; pop. 5400.
Alarcos (ä·lär′kōs) hill and former village, S cen. Spain, W of Ciudad Real; battle 1195.
Alaşehir (ä′lä·shĕ·hĕr′), formerly **Alashehr** (-shĕ′h'r), anc. **Philadelphia** (fĭl′ȧ·dĕl′fĭ·ȧ; -fyȧ) city, W Turkey in Asia; ancient Philadelphia one of the Seven Churches of Asia Minor.
Ala Shan (ä′lä shän′) **1** mountain range, W Inner Mongolia, highest point ab. 12,000 ft. **2** desert region of Inner Mongolia, W of Ala Shan mountain range.
Alaska (ȧ·lăs′kȧ) state, U.S., in NW North America, including a wide peninsula (separated from the U.S.S.R. by Bering Strait, 56 m. wide), a coastal area to the SE, and the Aleutian Islands and the Alexander Archipelago; constituted until 1959 a territory of the United States, purchased from Russia 1867; ✱ Juneau; area 586,400 sq. m.; pop. 128,600.
Alaska, Gulf of, gulf, S Alaska, between Kenai Penin. and Cape Fairweather.
Alaska Peninsula, long narrow extension of SW Alaska, geographically a unit with Aleutian Is.
Alaska Range, mountain range, S Alaska, extending from Alaska Penin. to Yukon boundary; highest peak Mt. McKinley, 20,300 ft.
Ala Tau (ä′lä tou′) several ranges of the Tien Shan mountain system, Soviet Central Asia, in E Kazakh and Kirgiz republics around and NE of Issyk Kul; 10,000 to 18,000 ft. high.
Alatri (ä·lä′trē) commune, cen. Italy, in Latium N of Frosinone; pop. 18,600.
Álava (ä′lä·vä) province, N Spain, one of Basque Provinces; ✱ Vitoria; area 1175 sq. m.; pop. 118,000.
Alava, Cape (ăl′ȧ·vȧ) cape, NW Washington, just S of Cape Flattery, at 124°44′W long., 48°10′N lat.; most westerly point of United States mainland excepting Alaska.
Alba (äl′bä) commune, NW Italy, in Piedmont; pop. 17,300.
Albacete (äl′vä·thā′tā; -sā′tā) **1** province, SE Spain; area 5737 sq. m.; pop. 396,900. **2** commune, its ✱; pop. 71,800.
Alba Iulia (äl′bȧ yōō′lyä; Angl. ăl′bȧ yōōl′yȧ), Hung. **Gyulafehérvár** (dyōō′lŏ·fĕ′här·vär′) town, Romania, in Transylvania; pop. 14,400.
Alba Longa (äl′bȧ lŏng′gȧ) ancient city, Italy, SE of Rome; legendary birthplace of Romulus and Remus.
Alban Hills (ôl′băn; äl′-) mountain group, Italy, SE of Rome.
Albania (äl·bā′nĭ·ȧ; -bān′yȧ; ôl-) **1** ancient country, Europe, in E Caucasus region on W side of Caspian Sea. **2** Albanian **Shqipni** (shkyīp·nē′) or **Shqipri** (-rē′) country, S Europe, in Balkan Penin. on Adriatic Sea; a republic since 1946; ✱ Tiranë; area 10,630 sq. m.; pop. 1,003,100.
Albano, Lake (äl·bä′nō; Angl. äl-) lake, Italy, in crater of extinct volcano near Albano Laziale; 6 m. in circumference.
Albano Laziale (äl·bä′nō lä·tysä′lä) commune, cen. Italy, SE of Rome on Appian Way; pop. 11,500.
Albanova (äl′bä·nō′vä) commune, S Italy, NNW of Naples; pop. 16,100.
Albany (ôl′bȧ·nĭ) **1** city, W California, on San Francisco Bay; pop. 17,600. **2** city, SW Georgia; pop. 31,200. **3** city, ✱ of New York state, on Hudson river; pop. 135,000. **4** city, W Oregon, on Willamette river; pop. 10,100. **5** seaport, SW Western Australia; pop. 4800. **6** river, Canada, in N cen. Ontario, flowing E and NE into W James Bay; 610 m. long.
Albay Gulf (äl·bī′) inlet of Pacific Ocean, Philippine Is., in SE Luzon.
Albemarle (ăl′bĕm·märl) town, S cen. North Carolina; pop. 11,800.
Albemarle Sound, inlet of Atlantic Ocean, NE North Carolina.
Alberni (ăl·bûr′nĭ) city, Canada, on E cen. Vancouver I., British Columbia, 95 m. NW of Victoria; pop. 3300.
Albert (äl′bär′), formerly **Ancre** (äN′kr') town, N France; almost completely destroyed in battles 1918.
Albert, Lake (ăl′bĕrt) lake, E Africa, between Uganda and Belgian Congo; receives Victoria Nile from Lake Victoria and flows out at N end into the Albert Nile; 100 m. long; elevation over 2000 ft.
Alberta (ăl·bûr′tȧ) province, W Canada, most westerly of the Prairie Provinces; ✱ Edmonton; area 248,800 sq. m.; pop. 939,500.
Albert Edward (ăl′bĕrt ĕd′wĕrd) peak, SE New Guinea, in Territory of Papua, in the Owen Stanley Range; 13,100 ft. high.
Albert Lea (lē) city, S Minnesota; pop. 13,500.
Alberton (ăl′bĕr·t'n; -tŭn) town, NE Union of South Africa, in the Transvaal near Germiston; pop. 14,300.
Albertville (ăl′bĕrt·vĭl; Sou. also -v'l) city, NE Alabama; pop. 5400.
Albertville (Fr. äl′bâr′vēl′) port, Belgian Congo, on W shore of Lake Tanganyika.
Albi (äl′bē′) commune, S France, on Tarn river; not, as is commonly asserted, the center of the Albigensian movement which took its name; pop. 34,300.

Adowa. See ADUWA.
Adrianople, Adrianopolis. See EDIRNE.
Adua. See ADUWA.
Aegadian Isles. See EGADI ISLANDS.
Aegyptus. See EGYPT.
Aemilia. See EMILIA.
Aeolian Insulae. See LIPARI ISLANDS.
Aetna. See ETNA.
Afrikiya. See TUNISIA.
Agade. See AKKAD.
Agénois. See AGENAIS.
Agheila, El. See EL AGHEILA.
Aghrim. See AUGHRIM.
Agion Oros. Var. of Hagion Oros: see MOUNT ATHOS.
Agram. See ZAGREB.
Ağrı Dağı. See ARARAT.
Aguera, La. See LA AGUERA.
Aidin. See AYDIN.
Aigina. See AEGINA.
'Ain Jidi. Var. of 'Ein Jidi: see ENGEDI.
Aintab. See GAZIANTEP.
Aisén. See PUERTO AISÉN.
Aitolía. See AETOLIA.
Aix-la-Chapelle. See AACHEN.
Ajaria, Ajaristan. Vars. of Adzharia, Adzharistan: see ADZHAR.
Ajodhya. See AYODHYA.
Akaba, Akabah. Vars. of 'AQABA.
Akamagaseki. See SHIMONOSEKI.
Akarai. Var. of Acarahy: see SERRA ACARAHY.
Akarnania. See ACARNANIA.
Akkerman. See BELGOROD-DNESTROVSKI.
Akko. See ACRE.
Akkra. See ACCRA.
Aksu. See AQSU.
Aksur, El. Var. of El Uqsor: see LUXOR.
Aktí. See ACTE.
Alais. See ALÈS.
Alamein, El. See EL ALAMEIN.
Alamos, Los. See LOS ALAMOS.
Aland, Aland Islands. See AHVENANMAA.
Alaouites, Territory of the. See LATAKIA.
Alawiya. See LATAKIA.
Albemarle Island. See ISABELA ISLAND.
Albert Edward, Lake. See EDWARD, LAKE.
Albert Nile. See NILE.

Albion (äl′bĭ-ŭn) city, S Michigan; pop. 10,400.
Albrook Field (ôl′brŏŏk) military reservation, Panama Canal Zone, adjoining Balboa Heights; U. S. Air Force base.
Albuquerque (äl′bŭ-kûr′kē) city, cen. New Mexico, on Rio Grande; pop. 96,800.
Albury (äl′bĕr-ĭ) town, SE Australia, in S New South Wales on Murray river; pop. 14,400.
Alcalá de Guadaira (äl′kä-lä′ ᵗʰä gwä-thī′rä) commune, SW Spain, SE of Seville; pop. 20,500.
Alcalá de Henares (ä-nä′räs), anc. **Complutum** (kŏm-plōō′tŭm) commune, cen. Spain, ENE of Madrid; pop. 18,400.
Alcalá la Real (lä rā-äl′) commune, S Spain, NW of Granada; pop. 26,100.
Alcamo (äl′kä-mō) commune, Italy, in NW Sicily; pop. 38,400.
Alcántara (äl-kän′tä-rä; Span. äl-kän′tä-rä) commune, W Spain, on Tagus river; home of the Order of Alcántara.
Alcatraz (äl′kə-trăz′; äl′kə-trăz) rocky island, California, in San Francisco Bay; U. S. fortification and penitentiary.
Alcaudete (äl′kou-ᵗʰä′tā) commune, S Spain; pop. 18,400.
Alcázar de San Juan (äl-kä′thär [-är] ᵗʰä säng hwän′) commune, S cen. Spain; pop. 26,100.
Alcazarquivir (äl-kä′thär-kē-vēr′; -kä′sär-) or **Alcázar** (äl-kä′thär; -sär), Arab. **El Qsar el Kbir** (äl k′sŏr′ äl kä-bēr′) city, Morocco, in former Spanish zone; battle August 4, 1578.
Alcira (äl-thē′rä; -sē′rä) commune, E Spain; pop. 24,500.
Alcoa (äl-kō′ə) city, E Tennessee; pop. 6400.
Alcoy (äl-koi′) commune, SE Spain; pop. 45,900.
Aldabra (äl-dăb′rə) island group in Indian Ocean, N of Madagascar; a dependency of Seychelles.
Aldan (ül-dän′) **1** river, Soviet Russia, Asia, in SE Yakutsk A.S.S.R.; 1500 m. long. **2** town, SE Yakutsk Republic, in Aldan valley; gold mining; pop. ab. 30,000.
Aldan Mountains, mountains, Soviet Russia, Asia, in S Yakutsk Republic.
Aldeburgh (ôl[d]′bŭ-rŭ; ôl[d]′brŭ) municipal borough, England, in East Suffolk on North Sea; watering place; music center.
Aldermaston (ôl′dĕr-məs′tŭn) village, S England, in Berkshire SW of Reading; atomic energy plant.
Alderney (ôl′dĕr-nĭ), Fr. **Aurigny** (ō′rē′nyē′) island, English Channel, northernmost of Channel Is.; ✱ St. Anne; 3 sq. m.; pop. 1500.
Aldershot (ôl′dĕr-shŏt) municipal borough, S England, in Hampshire; pop. 36,200.
Aldridge (ôl′drĭj) urban district, W cen. England, in Staffordshire NE of Walsall; pop. 29,200.
Alegrete (ä′lə-grā′tē) city, S Brazil, in Rio Grande do Sul state; pop. 20,200.
Aleksandrovsk (ŭ-lyĭ-ksän′drŭfsk) **1** or **Aleksandrovsk Sakhalinski** (sŭ-kŭ-lyĭn′skĭ) seaport, Soviet Russia, Asia, on W coast of Sakhalin I.; pop. ab. 18,000. **2** or **Aleksandrovsk Grushevski**, city, SE Soviet Russia, Europe: see SHAKHTY. **3** city, U.S.S.R., in SE Ukraine: see ZAPOROZHE.
Alençon (ä′lăN′sôN′; Angl. ə-lĕn′sŏn, -s′n) city, NW France; pop. 19,700.
Alentejo (ä-lănn-tä′zhōō; -tä′zhōō), older **Alemtejo** (ä-lănn-) old province, cen. and S Portugal, bordering on Spain; ✱ Évora.
Alep (ä′lĕp′) or **Aleppo** (ə-lĕp′ō), Arab. **Haleb** (hä′lăb), anc. **Beroea** (bĕ-rē′ə) city, NW Syria, near Turkish border; pop. 320,200.
Alès (ä′lĕs′), formerly **Alais** (ä′lĕs′) city, S France; pop. 34,700.
Alessandria (ä′lăs-sän′drē-ä; Angl. äl′ĕ-sän′drĭ-ə) commune, NW Italy, in Piedmont; pop. 86,000.
Ålesund or **Aalesund** (ô′lĕ-sŏōn′) seaport, W Norway; pop. 18,100.
Aletschhorn (ä′lĕch-hôrn′) mountain, Switzerland, in Bernese Alps in Valais canton; 13,721 ft. high.
Aleutian Islands (ə-lū′shən; ə-lōō′-) chain of islands, SW Alaska, extending 1200 m. W from Alaska Penin.; chief island groups are Fox Is., Islands of the Four Mountains, Andreanof Is., Rat Is., and Near Is.
Aleutian Range, mountain range, SW Alaska, along E coast of Alaska Penin.; includes Mt. Katmai.
Alexander Archipelago (äl′ĕg-zăn′dĕr; äl′ĭg-; Brit. also -zän′-) group of ab. 1100 islands, SE Alaska; chief islands are Chichagof, Admiralty, Baranof, Kupreanof, Prince of Wales, and Revillagigedo.
Alexander City, city, E Alabama; pop. 6400.
Alexander I Island, island, Antarctica, W of base of Palmer Peninsula.
Alexandria (äl′ĕg-zăn′drĭ-ə; äl′ĭg-; Brit. also -zän′-) **1** city, cen. Indiana; pop. 5100. **2** city, cen. Louisiana; pop. 34,900. **3** city, W cen. Minnesota; pop. 6300. **4** independent city, N Virginia, on Potomac river S of Washington, D.C.; pop. 61,800. **5** Arab. **al-Iskandariyah** (äl-ĭs-kän-dä-rē′yə; -yä) city, N Egypt, on the Mediterranean; pop. 925,100.
Alexandrina, Lake (äl′ĕg-zăn-drē′nə; äl′ĭg-; Brit. also -zän-) lagoon, SE South Australia, at mouth of Murray river.
Alexandroúpolis (ä′lä-ksän-drōō′pô-lyĕs), Turk. **Dede Agach** (dä′dä ä-äch′) seaport, Greece, in Western Thrace; pop. 18,500.
Aley (ä′lā′) or **Aleih** (ä-lī′h′; ä-lā′h′) town, Lebanon, in mountains SE of Beirut; summer capital.
Alföld (ôl′fûld) central plain of Hungary; the **Little Alföld** is a plain in NW Hungary and S Czechoslovakia, near Bratislava.
Alfortville (äl′fôr′vēl′) commune, N France, SE of Paris; pop. 27,900.
Alfreton (ôl′frĕ-tŭn; -t′n) urban district, N cen. England, in Derbyshire; pop. 23,400.
Algarve (äl-gär′vĕ) medieval Moorish kingdom, S Portugal; conquered 1251 by Alfonso III and title King of Algarve added to Portuguese crown 1253; later reduced to a province.
Algäu, or **Allgäu**, **Alps** (äl′goi) mountains, Germany and Austria, between Bavaria and the Tirol, forming W section of Bavarian Alps.
Algeciras (äl′jə-sē′räs; Span. äl′hä-thē′räs, -sē′räs) seaport, SW Spain, W of Gibraltar; pop. 25,700.
Algeciras, Bay of, bay, S Spain, between Algeciras and Gibraltar.
Algemesí (äl′hä-mä-sē′) commune, E Spain, N of Alcira; pop. 17,400.
Algeria (äl-jēr′ĭ-ə), Fr. **Algérie** (äl′zhä′rē′) country in NW Africa, bordering on Mediterranean Sea; constitutes a government-general of the French Union; ✱ Algiers; 847,500 sq. m.; pop. 8,876,000.
Alghero (äl-gâ′rō) seaport, NW Sardinia; pop. 16,000.
Algiers (äl-jērz′), Fr. **Alger** (äl′zhā′), Arab. **Al-jezair** (äl′jä-zä′ĭr) **1** former Barbary state, N Africa, now Algeria. **2** seaport, ✱ of Algeria, on Bay of Algiers; pop. 315,200.
Algoa Bay (äl-gō′ə) bay, Union of South Africa, on SE coast of Cape Province.
Algona (äl-gō′nə) city, N Iowa; pop. 5400.
Algonquin Park (äl-gŏn′kwĭn; -gŏng′-) provincial park, Canada, in SE Ontario S of Ottawa river; game preserve.
Alhambra (äl-hăm′brə) city, SW California, ENE of Los Angeles; pop. 51,400.
Alicante (ä′lē-kän′tā; Angl. äl′ĭ-kăn′tē) **1** province, SE Spain, on coast; area 2185 sq. m.; pop. 633,100. **2** seaport, its ✱; pop. 104,100.
Alice (äl′ĭs) city, S Texas; pop. 16,400.
Alice Springs, formerly **Stuart** (stū′ĕrt) town, cen. Australia, in Northern Territory in Macdonnell Ranges; virtually the central point of Australia.
Aligarh (ŭ′lē-gŭr′h′; Angl. äl′ĭ-gär) or **Koil-Aligarh** (kō′ĭl-) city, N India, in Uttar Pradesh N of Agra; includes fortress of Aligarh and city of **Koil** (kō′ĭl) or **Kol** (kōl); pop. 112,700.
Aliquippa (äl′ĭ-kwĭp′ə) borough, W Pennsylvania, on Ohio river; pop. 26,100.
Alisal (äl′ĭ-säl′) unincorporated community, W California, E of Salinas; pop. 16,700.
Aliwal North (ä′lē-wäl′) town, Union of South Africa, in NE Cape Province; pop. 8800.
Alkmaar (älk′mär; Dutch älk′mär) commune, W Netherlands; pop. 37,800.
Al Kufa (äl kōō′fə; -fä) town, S cen. Iraq, on the Euphrates; in 7th and 8th centuries A.D. a Moslem literary, theological, and political center.
Al Kuwait (äl kōō-wīt′; -wät′) or **Kuwait**, seaport, ✱ of Kuwait principality, at head of Persian Gulf.
Allahabad (äl′ə-hə-băd′) city, N India, in Uttar Pradesh on Ganges river at junction with the Jumna; a holy city of the Hindus; pop. 260,600.
Allard Lake (ä′lär′) lake, E Canada, in province of Quebec N of Havre St. Pierre; titanium mines.
Allegheny (äl′ĕ-gā′nĭ; äl′ĕ-gā′nĭ) **1** river, W Pennsylvania, uniting with Monongahela to form Ohio river at Pittsburgh; 325 m. long. **2** former city, SW Pennsylvania, now part of Pittsburgh.
Allegheny Mountains, ranges of Appalachian system, E United States, in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; vary in height from 2000 to over 4800 ft.
Allen, Bog of (äl′ĕn; -ĭn) series of peat bogs, cen. Ireland, W of Dublin, covering over 375 sq. m.
Allen, Lough (lŏk) lake, Ireland, in co. Leitrim N of Carrick.
Allen Park (äl′ĕn; -ĭn) village, SE Michigan, WSW of Detroit; pop. 12,300.
Allentown (äl′ĕn-toun; äl′ĭn-) city, E Pennsylvania, on Lehigh river; pop. 106,800.
Alleppey, also **Alleppi** (ə-lĕp′ĭ), town, S India, in Kerala state on Malabar Coast; pop. 56,300.
Aller (ä-lyĕr′) commune, NW Spain, SE of Oviedo; pop. 23,600.
Alliance (ə-lī′əns) **1** city, NW Nebraska; pop. 7900. **2** city, NE Ohio; pop. 26,200.
Allier (ä′lyā′) river, S cen. France, flowing NNW into Loire river; ab. 250 m. long.
Alloa (äl′ō-ə) seaport, E Scotland, in Clackmannan co. near mouth of Forth river; pop. 13,400.
Alloway (äl′ō-wā) hamlet, SW Scotland, in S Ayr co.; birthplace of Robert Burns and scene of his Tam O'Shanter.
All Saints Bay, Port. **Baia de Todos os Santos** (bä-ē′ə ᵗʰĕ tō′ᵗʰōō-zōō sänn′tōōs) bay, E Brazil, on E coast of Baía state.
Alma (äl′mə) city, cen. Michigan; pop. 8300.
Alma (äl′mä; Russ. äl′y′-mä) small river, S Soviet Russia, Europe, in SW Crimea; defeat of Russians by British and French 1854.
Alma-Ata (äl′mä-ä-tä′), formerly **Vernyi** (vyĕr′nĭ) city, Soviet Central Asia, ✱ (since 1928) of Kazakh S.S.R.; pop. 230,500.
Alma Dağ (äl′mä dä′), anc. **Amanus** (ə-mā′nŭs) mountains, S Turkey in Asia; branch of Taurus Mts.
Almadén (äl′mä-ᵗʰän′) town, S cen. Spain, in the Sierra Morena; quicksilver mines.
Almansa (äl-män′sä), older **Almanza** (äl-män′sä) commune, SE Spain; pop. 16,000.
Almeida (äl-mā′dä; Port. äl-mā′ē-ᵗʰä) town, NE Portugal, on Spanish frontier; formerly one of chief strongholds against Spain.
Almelo (äl′mĕ-lō) commune, E Netherlands; pop. 40,100.
Almendralejo (äl′män-drä-lē′hō) commune, SW Spain; pop. 21,300.
Almería (äl′mä-rē′ä) **1** province, SE Spain, on coast; area 3360 sq. m.; pop. 356,300. **2** seaport, its ✱, at head of Gulf of Almería; pop. 76,500.
Alnwick (ăn′ĭk) urban district, N England, in Northumberland; pop. 7400.
Alofi (ä-lō′fē) one of the Futuna Islands.
Alor (ä′lôr), formerly **Ombai** (ôm-bī′) island, Indonesia, in Lesser Sundas N of Timor; with Pantar, forms **Alor Islands**.
Alor Star (stär) town, NW Federation of Malaya, ✱ of Kedah state; pop. 32,400.
Alpena (äl-pē′nə) city, NE Michigan, on Thunder Bay; pop. 13,100.
Alphen aan den Rijn (äl′fĕn än dĕ rīn′) commune, W Netherlands; pop. 21,100.
Alpheus (äl-fē′ŭs), Mod. Gr. **Alfiós** (äl-fyōs′), also **Roufiás** (rōō-fyäs′) river, S Greece, in W Peloponnesus, flowing NW into Ionian Sea; ab. 75 m. long.
Alpine (äl′pīn) town, SW Texas; pop. 5300.
Alps (älps) mountain system of S cen. Europe, extending from Mediterranean coast between France and Italy into NW and W Yugoslavia; highest point Mont Blanc, France, 15,781 ft.
Alsace (äl′săs; äl′sās; äl-sās′; Fr. äl′zäs′), anc. **Alsatia** (äl-sā′shĭ-ə; -shə), Ger. **Elsass** (ĕl′-zäs) region, N France, between Rhine river and Vosges Mts.; once a German province, under Louis XIV annexed to France, again part of Germany 1871–1918.
Alsace-Lorraine (äl′săs-lŏ-rān′; äl′sās-; -lô-), Ger. **Elsass-Lothringen** (ĕl′zäs-lō′trĭng-ĕn) Alsace and the portion of Lorraine, the region to the NW, which together formed part of Germany 1871–1918.
Alsager (ôl′sĭ-jĕr) urban district, W cen. England, in Cheshire; pop. 5600.
Alta Gracia (äl′tä grä′syä) town, N cen. Argentina, in the Sierras de Córdoba; pop. 12,400.
Altai (äl′tī; äl-tī′; Russ. ŭl-tī′) mountain system, cen. Asia, between Mongolia and Sinkiang prov., W China, and between Kazakh S.S.R. and Oirot Autonomous Region, Soviet Russia, Asia; highest peak Belukha, 15,200 ft.
Altai Territory, territory, SW Soviet Russia, Asia; ✱ Barnaul; 71,885 sq. m.; pop. 2,358,700.
Altamaha (ôl′tə-mä-hô′) river, SE Georgia, formed by Ocmulgee and Oconee rivers; flows SE to Atlantic; 137 m. long.
Altamont (äl′tə-mŏnt) unincorporated community, S Oregon; pop. 9400.
Altamura (äl′tä-mōō′rä) commune, SE Italy, in Apulia; pop. 31,400.
Altdorf (ält′dôrf) or **Altorf** (äl′tôrf) commune, cen. Switzerland, ✱ of Uri canton; connected with William Tell legend.
Altena (äl′tĕ-nä) city, W Germany, S of Münster; pop. 20,100.
Altenburg (äl′tĕn-bōōrĸ) city, E Germany, E of Weimar; pop. 51,800.
Altheide (ält′hī′dĕ) village, SW Poland; uranium deposits.
Alton (ôl′t′n) **1** city, SW Illinois, on Mississippi river; pop. 32,600. **2** urban district, S England, in Hampshire; pop. 8600.
Altona (äl′tō-nä) former city, N Germany, on Elbe river; now part of Hamburg.
Altoona (äl-tōō′nə) city, S cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 77,200.
Altranstädt (ält′rän′shtĕt) village, E Germany, W of Leipzig; treaties of 1706 and 1707.
Altrincham (ôl′trĭng-ăm) urban district, NW England, in Cheshire; pop. 39,800.
Altus (äl′tŭs) city, SW Oklahoma; pop. 9700.
Alva (äl′və) city, NW Oklahoma; pop. 6500.
Alwar, also **Alwur** (ŭl′wĕr) **1** former state, N India, since 1949 part of Rajasthan state. **2** its chief city; pop. 54,100.
Amagasaki (ä-mä-gä-sä-kē) city, Japan, in Honshu on Osaka Bay; pop. 233,200.
Amager (ä′mä-gĕr) island, Denmark, off NE cen. coast of island of Sjælland; includes a section of the city of Copenhagen.
Amalfi (ä-mäl′fē) town, S Italy, in Campania on Gulf of Salerno; during Middle Ages an important port, notable for its maritime code.
Amapá (ä′mä-pä′) **1** territory, N Brazil; ✱ Macapá; area 55,489 sq. m.; pop. 38,400. **2** city, NE Amapá terr., near coast; airport.
'Amara (ä-mä′rō) town, SE Iraq, on Tigris river; taken June 1915 in British advance to Baghdad.
Amarapura (ŭ′mə-rä′pōō-rä′) town, Burma, on Irrawaddy river, suburb of Mandalay; capital of Burma 1783–1823, 1837–60.
Amarillo (ăm′ə-rĭl′ō; -rĭl′yō) city, NW Texas, in center of panhandle; pop. 74,200.
Amazon (ăm′ə-zŏn; -zŭn), Port. **Rio Amazonas** (rē′ōō ä′mä-zō′näs), Span. **Río de las Amazonas** (rē′ō ᵗʰä läs ä′mä-sō′näs), originally **Orellana** (ō′rä-yä′nä) river, N South America, flowing from Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic in N Brazil; ab. 3900 m. long.
Amazonas (ăm′ə-zō′näs; Port. ä′mä-) state, W Brazil; ✱ Manaus; area 595,474 sq. m.; pop. 530,900.
Amazonas (ăm′ə-zō′näs; Span. ä′mä-sō′näs) territory, S Venezuela; ✱ Puerto Ayacucho; area 67,857 sq. m.; pop. 6900.
Ambalá (ŭm-bä′lä) city, N India, in the Punjab; pop. 62,400.
Ambato (äm-bä′tō) city, cen. Ecuador, near base of Mt. Chimborazo; pop. (1944 est.) 21,700; destroyed by earthquake August 1949.
Amber (ŭm′bĕr) ruined city, N India, in Rajasthan N of city of Jaipur; ancient ✱ of Jaipur state.
Amberg (äm′bĕrĸ) city, W Germany, E of Nürnberg; pop. 36,800.
Amboina (ăm-boi′nə), Malay **Ambon** (äm′bŏn) **1** island, E Indonesia, in the Moluccas S of Ceram; area 314 sq. m.; pop. 66,800. **2** seaport, chief town of the island; pop. 17,300.
Amboise (äN′bwäz′) town, NW cen. France, on Loire river E of Tours; gave name to conspiracy of Amboise 1560 and to edict of Amboise 1563.
Ambracian Gulf (ăm-brā′shən), also **Gulf of Arta** (är′tə; Mod. Gr. -tä) inlet of Ionian Sea, NW Greece, in S Epirus.

Alchevsk. See VOROSHILOVSK.
Aleih. See ALEY.
Aleksandropol. See LENINAKAN.
Aleksandr Range. See KIROIZ RANGE.
Alentejo. See ALENTEJO.
Alexander Range. = Aleksandr Range: see KIROIZ RANGE.
Alexandretta. See ISKENDERON.
Alexandretta, Gulf of. See ISKENDERON, GULF OF.
Alexandria Troas. See TROAS.
Alexandropol. Var. of Aleksandropol: see LENINAKAN.
Alexandrovsk. Var. of ALEKSANDROVSK.
Alfiós. See ALPHEUS.
Al Furāt. See EUPHRATES.
Alger. See ALGIERS.
al-Iskandariyah. See ALEXANDRIA.
Al Jazira. See JAZIRA, AL.
Al-jezair. See ALGIERS.
Alleghany. Var. of ALLEGHENY.
Allenstein. See OLSZTYN city, Poland.
Algäu Alps. See ALGÄU ALPS.
Almesbury. Former var. of AMESBURY, England.
Almissa. See OMIŠ.
Alost. See AALST.
al-Qâhirah. See CAIRO.
Alsatia. See ALSACE.
Alt. See OLT.
Alt Breisach. See BREISACH.
Altin Tagh. See ASTIN TAGH.
Alto Paraná. See PARANÁ river, South America.
Altorf. See ALTDORF.
Altyn Tagh. See ASTIN TAGH.
Aluta. See OLT.
Amambahy, Serra de. See SERRA DE AMAMBAHY.
Amambay, Cordillera de. See SERRA DE AMAMBAHY.
Amanus. See ALMA DAĞ.
'Amarna, Tell el. See TELL EL 'AMARNA.
Amatongaland. See TONGALAND.
Amboland. See OVAMBOLAND.
Ambon. See AMBOINA.
Amboyna. Var. of AMBOINA.
Ambracia. See ARTA city.

Ambridge (ăm′brĭj) borough, W Pennsylvania, on Ohio river; pop. 16,400.
Ambrim (ăm′brĭm) or **Ambrym** (Fr. äN′brăN′) island, NE New Hebrides Is.; has active volcano; pop. 4000.
Ambrose Channel (ăm′brōz) channel across Sandy Hook bar, entrance to New York harbor.
Amchitka (ăm·chĭt′kȧ) island, SW Alaska, in Aleutian Is. at E end of Rat Is.
Ameca (ä·mä′kä) town, W cen. Mexico, in Jalisco state on Ameca river; pop. 13,000.
Amecameca (ä·mä′kä·mä′kä), in full **Amecameca de Juárez** (thä hwä′räs) town, cen. Mexico, SE of Mexico City; important center of pre-Spanish civilization.
Ameland (ä′mē·länt) island, Netherlands, in the West Frisian Is.
Amelia Island (ȧ·mēl′yȧ; -mē′lĭ·ȧ) island off NE Florida.
America (ȧ·mĕr′ĭ·kȧ) **1** either continent of the Western Hemisphere (North America or South America). **2** the United States of America. **3** pl. **the Americas** (-kȧz) all the lands of the Western Hemisphere.
American Fork, city, N cen. Utah, on Utah Lake; pop. 5100.
American River, river, N cen. California; flows SW into Sacramento river at Sacramento.
American, or Eastern, Samoa, group of islands of Samoa, SW cen. Pacific Ocean, E of long. 171°W; granted to U.S. by treaty of 1899; ✻ Pago Pago; 76 sq. m.; pop. 18,900.
Americus (ȧ·mĕr′ĭ·kŭs) city, SW cen. Georgia; pop. 11,400.
Amersfoort (ä′mĕrs·fōrt′) commune, cen. Netherlands; pop. 56,000.
Ames (āmz) city, cen. Iowa; pop. 22,900.
Amesbury (āmz′bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ; -brĭ) **1** town, NE Massachusetts; pop. 10,900. **2** town, S England, in Wiltshire N of Salisbury and just E of Stonehenge.
Amhara (ăm·här′ȧ; -här′ȧ; -här′ȧ) province, NW Ethiopia; ✻ Gondar; former kingdom; gave name (Amharic) to official language of Ethiopia.
Amherst (ăm′ĕrst; -ûrst) **1** town, W Massachusetts; pop. 10,900. **2** seaport, SE Burma, on Gulf of Martaban S of Moulmein. **3** town, Canada, in N Nova Scotia; pop. 9900.
Amherstburg (ăm′ĕrst·bûrg) town, Canada, in SE Ontario on Detroit river; pop. 3600.
Amiens (ăm′ĭ·ĕnz; Fr. ȧ′myăN′) city, N France, on Somme river; pop. 84,800.
Ameriternum (ăm′ĭ·tûr′nŭm) ancient town, Italy, N of modern Aquila in valley of Aterno river; birthplace of Sallust.
Amityville (ăm′ĭ·tĭ·vĭl) village, SE New York, on Long Island; pop. 6200.
Amman (ăm·măn′), Bib. **Rabbah**, or **Rabbath, Ammon** (răb′ȧ [răb′ăth] ăm′ŏn), anc. Gr. **Philadelphia** (fĭl′ȧ·dĕl′fĭ·ȧ; -fyȧ) town, ✻ of Jordan; pop. 170,000.
Ammanford (ăm′ăn·fĕrd; Welsh ȧ′man·fôrd) urban district, S Wales, in Carmarthenshire; pop. 6600.
Ammendorf (ăm′ĕn·dôrf) commune, E Germany; pop. 18,700.
Ammonoosuc (ăm′ŏ·nōō′sŭk) river, N New Hampshire, rising on Mt. Washington and flowing W and SW into the Connecticut river; 100 m. long.
Amne Machin Shan (äm′nĕ′ mä′jĭn′ shän′) range of the Kunlun Mts., W China, in E cen. Tsinghai; source of the Hwang Ho; highest peak **Amne Machin** (99°45′E, 34°25′N), estimated at 25,000 ft.
Amorgos (ȧ·môr′gŏs), Mod. Gr. **Amorgós** (ä′môr·gôs′) island, Greece, in the Cyclades; area 52 sq. m.; pop. ab. 3000.
Amory (ä′mō·rĭ) city, NE Mississippi; pop. 5000.
Amos (ä′mŭs) town, Canada, in SW Quebec; pop. 4300.
Amoy (ä·moi′; ȧ-) or **Szeming** (sōō′mĭng′) port, SE China, in Fukien prov. on Amoy I. and Kulangsu I.; pop. 220,000.
Ampato (äm·pä′tō) peak, S Peru; 20,670 ft. high.
Amphipolis (ăm·fĭp′ō·lĭs) ancient city, E Macedonia, on Strymon river ab. 3 m. above its mouth.
Amphissa (ăm·fĭs′ȧ; Mod. Gr. äm′fē·sä) or **Salona** (sȧ·lō′nȧ; Mod. Gr. sä·lō′nä) town, Greece, at foot of Mt. Parnassus; its rebuilding of Crisa was cause of the Fourth Sacred War (339–338 B.C.).
Amphitheater (ăm′fĭ·thē′ȧ·tĕr; -thē′ȧ·tĕr) unincorporated community, S Arizona; pop. 12,700.
Amraoti (ŭm·rou′tē) town, cen. India, in Berar, SW Madhya Pradesh; pop. 62,000.
Amritsar (ŭm·rĭt′sĕr) city, N India, in the Punjab; pop. 391,000.
Amroha (äm·rō′hȧ) town, N India, in NW Uttar Pradesh; pop. 56,000.
Amsterdam (ăm′stĕr·dăm) **1** city, E New York, on Mohawk river; pop. 32,200. **2** (Du. pron. äm′stĕr·däm′) city, ✻ of Netherlands; pop. 803,800.
Amuay (ä·mwī′) seaport, NW Venezuela, on Paraguaná Penin.; exports petroleum.
Amu Darya (ȧ·mōō′ dȧr·yä′; Angl. ä′mōō där′yȧ), anc. **Oxus** (ŏk′sŭs), Arab. **Jayhun** (jĭ·hōōn′) river, cen. and W Asia, flowing from Pamir plateau to Lake Aral; over 1400 m. long.
Amund Ringnes Island (ä′mōōn rĭng′nĕs′) island, N Canada, one of the Sverdrup Is.
Amundsen Gulf (ä′mōōn·sĕn) body of water, N Canada, between mainland and S coast of Banks I. and W coast of Victoria I.
Amundsen Sea, arm of S Pacific Ocean, Antarctica, off Marie Byrd Land.
Amur (ŭ·mōōr′; Angl. ä·mōōr′), Chin. **Heilungkiang** (hā′lōōng′jĭ′äng′) river, E Asia, formed by junction of Shilka and Argun rivers and flowing to the Pacific at N end of Tatar Strait; forms boundary between Manchuria and Soviet Russia, Asia; length from junction ab. 1780 m.
Amyclae (ȧ·mī′klē) ancient town, S Greece, in Laconia, SE Peloponnesus, S of Sparta.
'Ana (ä′nȧ; -nä) town, W Iraq, on the Euphrates, dating from before 1000 B.C.
Anaconda (ăn′ȧ·kŏn′dȧ) city, SW Montana; pop. 11,300.
Anacortes (ăn′ȧ·kôr′tēs) city, NW Washington, on island in Puget Sound; pop. 6900.
Anacostia (ăn′ȧ·kŏs′tĭ·ȧ) southeastern section of Washington, D.C., on Anacostia river; U.S. naval air station.
Anadarko (ăn′ȧ·där′kō) city, W cen. Oklahoma; pop. 6200.
Anadyr or **Anadir** (ŭ·nŭ·dĭr′) **1** river, Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing S and E to Gulf of Anadyr (Bering Sea); 450 m. long. **2** formerly **Novo Marilinsk** (nō′vŭ mŭ·ryē′lĭnsk) town at mouth of the river.
Anadyr, or Anadir, Range, Russ. **Anadyrski Khrebet** (ŭ·nŭ·dĭr′skĭ ĸryĭ·byĕt′) mountain range, Soviet Russia, Asia; an extension of Kolyma Range, runs NW and SE across Arctic Circle to Chukotski Penin.
Anagni (ä·nä′nyē) town, cen. Italy, NW of Frosinone; scene of the imprisonment and humiliation of Pope Boniface VIII by emissaries of Philip IV of France.
Anaheim (ăn′ȧ·hĭm) city, SW California; pop. 14,600.
Anáhuac (ä·nä′wäk) great central plateau in Mexico; elevation 5000 to 9000 ft. in states of Puebla and Mexico, sloping to 3700 ft. at El Paso on U.S. border.
Anambas Islands (ä·näm′bäs) group of islands, Indonesia, in South China Sea.
Anápolis (ȧ·nȧ′pōō·lēs; Angl. ȧ·năp′ō·lĭs) city, cen. Brazil, in Goiaz state; pop. 18,700.
Anapurna (ăn′ȧ·pōōr′nȧ) mountain, Nepal, in the Himalayas; 26,492 ft. high.
Anatolia (ăn′ȧ·tō′lĭ·yȧ; -tō′lĭ·ȧ), Turk. **Anadolu** (ä·nä·dō·lōō′) that part of Turkey in Asia equivalent to the peninsula of Asia Minor.
Anchorage (ăng′kĕr·ĭj) seaport, Alaska, at head of Cook Inlet; pop. 11,100.
Ancohuma (äng′kō·ōō′mä) mountain, Bolivia, just E of Lake Titicaca; 21,500 ft. high.
Ancon (äng′kŏn), Span. **Ancón** (äng·kōn′) town, Canal Zone, NW suburb of Panama; American Gorgas Hospital.
Ancón (äng·kōn′) **1** town, Ecuador, on S coast of Santa Elena Penin.; oil fields. **2** town, Peru, on coast N of Lima; scene of treaty which terminated War of Pacific (1879–83) between Chile and Peru.
Ancona (äng·kō′nȧ; Ital. äng·kō′nä) seaport, cen. Italy, on Adriatic Sea; pop. 82,100.
Ancre (äN′kr′) **1** river, France, flowing into Somme river; scene of successful Allied advance against Germans November, 1916, in which tanks were first used. **2** town, N France: see ALBERT.
Ancud (äng·kōōth′) seaport, S cen. Chile, on Chiloé I.
Andalsnes (ōn′däls·näs′) village, W Norway, at head of Romsdalsfjord.
Andalusia (ăn′dȧ·lōō′zhȧ; -shȧ) **1** city, S Alabama; pop. 9200. **2** Span. **Andalucía** (än′dä·lōō·thē′ä; -sē′ä) region, S Spain, including valley of Guadalquivir river and Sierra Nevada.
Andaman Islands (ăn′dȧ·măn; -măn) group of islands, E Bay of Bengal; with Nicobar Is., constitute an administrative unit, **Andaman and Nicobar Islands** (nĭk′ō·bär), of Republic of India; 3143 sq. m.; pop. 31,000.
Andaman Sea, that part of the Bay of Bengal E of Andaman and Nicobar Is.
Anderlecht (än′dĕr·lĕĸt) commune, Belgium, WSW of Brussels; pop. 86,500.
Andermatt (ăn′dĕr·măt) town, cen. Switzerland, in Uri canton, on route over St. Gotthard Pass.
Anderson (ăn′dĕr·s'n) **1** city, cen. Indiana; pop. 46,800. **2** city, NW South Carolina; pop. 19,800.
Andersonville (ăn′dĕr·s'n·vĭl) village, Georgia, SW of Macon; national cemetery; site of Confederate military prison 1864–65.
Andes (ăn′dēz) mountain system of South America extending along W coast from Tierra del Fuego to Panama; highest summit Aconcagua, 22,835 ft.
Andhra Pradesh (än′drȧ prȧ·dāsh′) state, S India, N of Madras state, bordering on Bay of Bengal; formed 1953 from part of Madras; enlarged 1956 by addition of part of former Hyderabad state; ✻ (since 1956) Hyderabad; area 105,963 sq. m.; pop. 31,260,600.
Andizhan (ăn′dĭ·zhän′; Russ. ŭn·dyĭ·zhän′) or **Andijan** (ăn′dĭ·jän′; Uzbek än′dē·jän′) city, Soviet Central Asia, in E Uzbek S.S.R., on upper Syr Darya; pop. 83,700.
Andong (än·dông) or **Anto** (än·tō) town, S Korea, N of Taegu; pop. 41,100.
Andorra (ăn·dôr′ȧ; -dŏr′ȧ; Span. än·dōr′rä), Fr. **Andorre** (äN′dōr′) country, W Europe, in E Pyrenees between France and Spain; a coprincipality; 191 sq. m.; pop. 5200.
Andover (ăn′dŭ·vĕr; -dō′vĕr) **1** town, NE Massachusetts, E of Lowell; Phillips Academy, Abbot Academy, and Andover Theological Seminary. **2** municipal borough, S England, in Hampshire; pop. 14,700.
Andöy (än′ŭ′ü) island, NW Norway, northernmost of the Vesterålen group.
Andreanof Islands (ăn′drȧ·ä′nŏf; än′drē·än′ŏf, -än′ŏf) island group, SW Alaska, in Aleutian Is.; chief islands Atka, Tanaga, Adak, Kanaga.
Andrew Johnson National Monument (ăn′drōō jŏn′s'n) site, Greeneville, Tennessee, of Andrew Johnson's home, tailor shop, and grave; established 1942.
Andria (än′drē·ä) commune, SE Italy, in Apulia; pop. 56,200.
Andros (ăn′drŏs) island, Bahamas; largest island of the group; 1600 sq. m.
Andros (ăn′drŏs; Mod. Gr. än′drôs, -thrôs) **1** island, Greece, in N Cyclades. **2** town, its ✻, on E coast.
Androscoggin (ăn′drŭs·kŏg′ĭn) river, NE New Hampshire and SW Maine, flowing into Kennebec river; 157 m. long.
Andújar (än·dōō′här) commune, S Spain, on the Guadalquivir; pop. 24,800.
Anegada (ăn′ē·gä′dȧ; Span. ä′nȧ·gä′thä) island, West Indies, in British Virgin Is.
Aneto, Pico de (pē′kō thä ä·nä′tō), Fr. **Pic de Néthou** (pēk′ dĕ nā′tōō′) mountain, NE Spain, in Maladetta range; highest peak of the Pyrenees, 11,169 ft.
Angara (ŭn·gŭ·rä′) **1** river, Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing from Lake Baikal to Yenisei river; called Upper (Verkhnyaya) Tunguska in its lower course; 1100 m. long. **2** properly **Verkhne** (vyĕrk′nyē), or **Upper, Angara**, river, N Buryat-Mongol A.S.S.R., flowing into Lake Baikal; ab. 200 m. long.
Angaur (äng·our′) island, Palau Is., SSW of Peleliu; phosphate deposits; chief village Saipan, on W coast.
Angeles (äng′hä·lās) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon; pop. 26,000.
Angel Falls (ān′jĕl) waterfall, SE Venezuela, on Mt. Auyán-tepuí; highest known waterfall in the world, over 3200 ft.
Angel Island (ān′jĕl) island, California, in San Francisco Bay.
Angeln (äng′ĕln) district, Germany, in NE Schleswig-Holstein; traditional home of the Angles, a people who are supposed to have migrated in 5th cent. A.D. to England.
Angerman (ŏng′ĕr·män) river, cen. Sweden, flowing into Gulf of Bothnia; 279 m. long.
Angers (äN′zhā′; Angl. än′jĕrz) city, W France, on Maine river; pop. 94,400.
Angkor (äng′kôr), orig. **Angkor Thom** (tŏm) ancient city, Indochina, in Cambodia NW of Tonle Sap; old capital of the Khmers; about 1 m. S is **Angkor Wat** or **Vat** (wät), temple.
Anglesey or **Anglesea** (äng′g'l·sĭ) **1** island, NW Wales. **2** county in Wales, including Anglesey I. and Holyhead I.; ✻ Llangefni; area 276 sq. m.; pop. 50,600.
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (äng′glō·ē·jĭp′shän sōō·dän′), now called the **Sudan** country, NE Africa, between Egypt and Uganda; formerly under joint British and Egyptian rule, became independent republic 1956; ✻ Khartoum; 950,950 sq. m.; pop. 8,309,700.
Angmagssalik (äm·mäs′sä·lĭk) Danish settlement, Greenland, on E coast just below Arctic Circle.
Angol (äng·gōl′) town, S cen. Chile; pop. 12,400.
Angola (äng·gō′lȧ) **1** city, NE Indiana; pop. 5100. **2** (Port. pron. äNng·gō′lȧ) or **Portuguese West Africa**, region, SW Africa, S of Congo river mouth; Portuguese colony; ✻ Luanda; area 481,351 sq. m.; pop. 3,738,000.
Angoulême (äN′gōō′lăm′) city, W France, on Charente river; pop. 44,200.
Angoumois (äN′gōō′mwȧ′) historical region of W cen. France; ✻ Angoulême.
Angra do Heroismo (äNng′grȧ thōō ē·rōō·ē·zhĭ′mōō) seaport, Azores, on S coast of Terceira I.; pop. 10,600.
Angri (äng′grē) commune, S Italy, in Campania; pop. 19,500.
Anguilla (äng·gwĭl′ȧ) island, Leeward Is., British West Indies.
Angus (äng′gŭs), formerly **Forfar** (fôr′fĕr) or **Forfarshire** (-shĭr; -shĕr) county, E Scotland; ✻ Forfar; 874 sq. m.; pop. 274,900.
Anhalt (än′hält) former state, cen. Germany, ✻ Dessau; lost federal status 1934.
Anholt (än′hôlt) island, Denmark, in middle of the Kattegat.
Anhwei or **Anhui** (än′hwā′) province, E China, crossed by lower course of the Yangtze; ✻ Hwaining; 51,888 sq. m.; pop. 23,265,400.
Aniak (ăn′ĭ·ăk) village, SW Alaska, on Kuskokwim river at mouth of the Aniak; airport.
Aniakchak (ăn′ĭ·ăk′chăk) crater, SW Alaska, in Alaska Penin.; 6 m. in diameter.
Anjou (äN′zhōō′; Angl. än′jōō) historical region of NW France, watered by Loire river; ✻ Angers.
Anju (än·jōō) or **Anshu** (än·shōō) town, NW Korea, near mouth of Chongchon river.
Ankara (äng′kȧ·rȧ; Turk. äng′kä·rä′), formerly **Angora** (äng·gōr′ȧ; äng′gō·rȧ), anc. **Ancyra** (ăn·sī′rȧ) city, ✻ of Turkey; pop 268,800.
Anklam (äng′kläm) city, E Germany, NW of Stettin; pop. 19,400.
Ann, Cape (ăn) **1** peninsula, NE Massachusetts. **2** cape, Antarctica, on coast of Enderby Land.
Annaberg (än′ä·bĕrĸ) city, E Germany, in the Erz Gebirge; pop. 19,600.
An Najaf (ăn nȧ′jäf) town, S cen. Iraq; starting point of pilgrimage route to Mecca; contains Ali's shrine.
Annam or **Anam** (ă·năm′; ăn′ăm) region, E Indochina, along coast between Tonkin and Cochin China; former kingdom and French protectorate, after World War II became part of Vietnam; chief city Hué; 57,000 sq. m.; pop. 7,184,000.
Annapolis (ȧ·năp′ō·lĭs; ȧ·năp′lĭs) seaport, ✻ of Maryland, on Severn river near Chesapeake Bay; United States Naval Academy; pop. 10,000.
Annapolis Basin, inlet of Bay of Fundy, Canada, on W coast of Nova Scotia.
Annapolis Royal (roi′ăl) town, Canada, in W Nova Scotia on Annapolis Basin; founded as **Port Royal** (pôrt roi′ăl; Fr. pôr′ rwä′yȧl′) by de Monts and Champlain 1605.
Annapurna or **Anapurna** (ăn′ȧ·pōōr′nȧ; ŭn′-) mountain range, Nepal, in the Himalayas; highest peak (Annapurna I) 26,492 ft.
Ann Arbor (ăn′ är′bĕr) city, SE Michigan; pop. 48,300.
Annecy (ăn′sē′) city, E France, at end of Lake Annecy; pop. 26,700.
Annecy, Lake, lake, E France, in the Alps; 9 m. long, 2 m. wide.
Annette (ȧ·nĕt′; ă-) island, SE Alaska, containing Metlakatla.
Anniston (ăn′ĭs·tŭn) city, NE Alabama; pop. 31,100.
Annobón (ä′nō·vōn′) island, W Africa, part of Spanish Guinea, in Gulf of Guinea.
Annonay (ä′nō′nä′) commune, SE France; pop. 15,500.
Anoka (ȧ·nō′kȧ) city, E Minnesota, NNW of Minneapolis; pop. 7400.
Ans (äNs) commune, E Belgium, suburb of Liége; pop. 16,200.
Ansbach (äns′bäk) or in English often **Anspach** (ănz′păk), older **Onolzbach** (ō′nôlts·bäk) city, W Germany, in Bavaria SW of Nürnberg; pop. 31,700.
Anshan (än′shän′) city, S Manchuria; steelworks; pop. 213,900.
Anshan (ăn′shăn) or **Anzan** (-zăn) region of ancient Persia, NE of Babylonia; seat of authority of early Achaemenian kings.
Ansi (än′sē′) or **Anhsi** (än′shē′) town, China, in NW Kansu prov.; on highway W to Urumchi.
Ansonia (ăn·sō′nĭ·ȧ; -sōn′yȧ) city, S Connecticut, WNW of New Haven; pop. 18,700.
Antakya (än′tä·kyä′) or **Antakiyah** (än′tä·kē′yȧ; -yä), anc. **Antioch** (ăn′tĭ·ŏk) city, S Turkey in Asia, on Orontes river S of İskenderon; pop. 30,400.
Antalya (än′täl·yä′), formerly **Adalia** (ä′dä·lē·yä′) seaport, SW Turkey, on Gulf of Antalya; pop. 27,500.
Antarctica (ănt·ärk′tĭ·kȧ) or **Antarctic Continent** (-tĭk) the body of land around the South Pole; a plateau 6000 to 10,000 ft. high, covered by a great icecap; has mountain peaks 10,000 to 15,000 ft. high, some of which are volcanic; area ab. 5,000,000 sq. m.

American Fall or **Falls.** See NIAGARA FALLS.
American Virgin Islands. = VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE U.S.
Amisus. See SAMSUN.
Ammonium. See SIWA.
Amnok. See YALU.
Anadolu. See ANATOLIA.
Anam. See ANNAM.
Anapurna. See ANNAPURNA.
Ancre. See ALBERT.
Ancyra. See ANKARA.
Angerburg. See WĘGORZEWO.
Anglia. See ENGLAND.
Angora. See ANKARA.
Angra Pequena. See LÜDERITZ.
Anhsi. See ANSI.
Anking. See HWAINING.
An Nafud. See NAFUD.
Anshu. See ANJU.
Anspach. See ANSBACH.
Antananarivo. See TANANARIVE.
Antarctic Archipelago. See PALMER ARCHIPELAGO.

Antarctic Regions, Antarctica and the southernmost waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans.

Antequera (ăn′tä·kä′rä) commune, S Spain; pop. 37,200.

Antibes (äⁿ′tēb′) seaport, SE France, SW of Nice; pop. 23,600.

Anticosti Island (ăn′tĭ·kŏs′tĭ) island, E Canada, in St. Lawrence estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence; belongs to Quebec prov.; 130 m. long by ab. 30 m. wide.

Antietam Creek (ăn·tē′tăm) creek, S Pennsylvania and N Maryland, flowing S into Potomac river N of Harpers Ferry; near its confluence with the Potomac is village of **Antietam,** 3 m. N of which, at Sharpsburg, was fought the battle of Antietam 1862.

Antigo (ăn′tĭ·gō) city, NE Wisconsin; pop. 9900.

Antigonish (ăn′tĭ·gō·nĭsh′) town, SE Canada, in N Nova Scotia on George Bay; pop. 3200.

Antigua (ăn·tē′gä) island, Leeward Is., British West Indies; ✻ St. Johns; 108 sq. m.; pop. 40,800.

Antigua (äⁿ·tē′gwä) or **Antigua Guatemala** (gwä′tä·mä′lä) city, Guatemala; former ✻ of Guatemala; pop. 10,700.

Anti-Lebanon (ăn′tĭ·lĕb′ə·nŭn) mountain range, SW Asia, on Syria-Lebanon border; highest point Mt. Hermon, 9232 ft.

Antilles, Greater and **Lesser** (ăn·tĭl′ēz; -ēz; Fr. äⁿ/tē′y′) two groups of islands in the West Indies. See WEST INDIES.

Antioch (ăn′tĭ·ŏk) **1** town, W California; pop. 11,100. **2** ancient city, Asia Minor, in Pisidia; at certain periods within the boundaries of Phrygia; its ruins lie near Yalvaç in modern Turkey. **3** ancient city, Syria, on the Orontes; now Antakya, in Turkey.

Antipodes (ăn·tĭp′ə·dēz) group of rocky islands, S Pacific Ocean, at 49°S, 180°E or W, belonging to New Zealand; almost exact antipodes of London, England.

Antisana (än′tē·sä′nä) volcano, N cen. Ecuador, just SE of Quito; 18,885 ft. high.

Anti-Taurus Mountains (ăn′tĭ·tô′rŭs) range, in E Turkey in Asia, NE of Taurus Mts.

Antofagasta (än′tō·fä·gäs′tä) seaport, N Chile; pop. 49,100.

Antony (äⁿ′tô′nē′) commune, N France, S of Paris; pop. 21,200.

Antrim (ăn′trĭm) county, NE Northern Ireland; ✻ Belfast; 1098 sq. m.; pop. 635,400.

Antung (än′dōōng′) seaport, S Manchuria, at mouth of Yalu river; pop. 315,200.

Antwerp (ănt′wûrp), Fr. **Anvers** (äⁿ′vâr′), Flem. **Antwerpen** (änt′vĕr′pĕ[n]) city, N Belgium, on Schelde river N of Brussels; pop. 266,600.

Anuradhapura (ŭ·nōō·rä′dä·pōō′rä) town, Ceylon; contains sacred Bo Tree, grown from a slip of the original sacred tree at Buddh Gaya.

Anvers Island (äⁿ′vâr′), formerly **Antwerp Island** (ănt′wûrp) island, Antarctica; largest island of the Palmer Archipelago.

Anzac Cove (ăn′zăk) inlet of Aegean Sea, Turkey in Europe, on Gallipoli Peninsula; Anzacs landed here April 25, 1915.

Anzhero Sudzhensk (ŭn·zhĕ′rŭ sōōd·zhĕnsk′) town, Soviet Russia, Asia, in the Kuzbas; on Trans-Siberian R.R.; pop. 71,100.

Anzio (än′tsyō; Angl. ăn′zĭ·ō) town, Italy, on coast SSE of Rome, just W of Nettuno; bathing resort, once a port; scene of Allied landings January 1944; American military cemetery.

Anzoátegui (än′sō·ä′tä·gē) state, N Venezuela; ✻ Barcelona; 16,718 sq. m.; pop. 238,100.

Aomori (ä·ō·mō·rē) seaport, Japan, on N Honshu; pop. 90,800.

Aorangi (ä′ō·räng′ē) or **Mount Cook** (kŏōk) mountain, New Zealand, on South I.; highest peak in Southern Alps and New Zealand, 12,349 ft.

Aosta (ä·ōs′tä) commune, NW Italy, in Piedmont at junction of Great and Little St. Bernard passes; pop. 25,300.

Apalachee Bay (ăp′ə·lăch′ē) inlet of Gulf of Mexico, N Florida.

Apalachicola (ăp′ə·lăch′ĭ·kō′lä) river, NW Florida; formed by Chattahoochee and Flint rivers in Georgia, flows S into Apalachicola Bay (Gulf of Mexico); 90 m. long.

Apaporis (ä′pä·pō′rēs) river, S Colombia, flowing SE into Japurá river on Colombia-Brazil boundary; ab. 500 m. long.

Aparri (ä·pär′rē) municipality, Philippine Is., on N coast of Luzon; naval base; pop. 26,400.

Apeldoorn (ä′pĕl·dōrn) commune, Netherlands, N of Arnhem; pop. 83,400.

Apennines (ăp′ə·nīnz), Ital. **Appennino** (äp′pän·nē′nō) chain of mountains, cen. Italy, extending the length of the peninsula; highest peak Monte Corno, 9585 ft.

Api (ŭ′pē) peak, NW corner of Nepal; 23,399 ft. high.

Apia (ä·pē′ä) seaport, Samoa, on island of Upolu; ✻ of Western Samoa.

Apo, Mount (ä′pō) mountain, highest in the Philippine Is., in SE Mindanao; 9689 ft.

Apolda (ä·pōl′dä) city, E Germany, in Thuringia ENE of Weimar; pop. 33,400.

Apostle Islands (ə·pŏs″l) group of islands in SW Lake Superior off NW shore of Wisconsin; known also as the **Twelve Apostles,** but there are ab. 20 islands.

Appalachian Mountains (ăp′-ə·lăch′ĭ·ən; -lā′chĭ·ən; -lăch′ən; -lā′chən) mountain system of E North America, extending from the Canadian province of Quebec SW to N Alabama; highest peak Mount Mitchell, 6684 ft., in North Carolina.

Appenzell (äp′ĕn·tsĕl; Angl. ăp′ĕn·zĕl) **1** canton, NE Switzerland; subdivided into demicantons: **Appenzell Inner Rhodes** (rōdz; Fr. rōd), ✻ Appenzell, area 61 sq. m., pop. 13,400; and **Appenzell Outer Rhodes,** ✻ Herisau, area 101 sq. m., pop. 47,900. **2** commune, NE Switzerland, ✻ of Appenzell Inner Rhodes demicanton.

Appleton (ăp″l·tŭn; -t′n) city, E Wisconsin, N of Oshkosh; pop. 34,000.

Appomattox (ăp′ō·măt′ŭks) town, cen. Virginia, E of Lynchburg; at old Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, 1865, Confederates surrendered to Federal army; site now a national monument.

Apra Harbor (ä′prä), also **Port Apra,** harbor on W coast of island of Guam.

Apremont (ä′prē·môⁿ′; Angl. ăp′rē·mŏnt) **1** village, NE France, ab. 20 m. NW of Verdun; advance of U.S. division Sept.–Oct. 1918. **2** village, NE France, SE of St-Mihiel; landmark of American front 1918.

Apsheron (ŭp·shē·rŏn′) peninsula, U.S.S.R., projecting into the Caspian Sea, on coast of E Azerbaidzhan Republic; oil fields.

Apuan (ăp′ū·ăn), or **Apuanian** (ä·pwä′nĭ·ăn), **Alps,** range, N Italy, in the Apennines; contains marble quarries of Carrara.

Apulia (ə·pū′lyə; -pū′lĭ·ə), Ital. **Puglia** (pōō′lyä), pl. **Le Puglie** (lā pōō′lyä) region, SE Italy, bordering on the Adriatic Sea and the Gulf of Taranto; forms spur and heel of Italian boot.

Apulyont (ä′pōōl·yōnt′), also **Abulliont** (ä′bōōl·yōnt′) lake, NW Turkey in Asia; 18 m. long, 12 m. wide.

Apure (ä·pōō′rā) **1** river, W Venezuela, flowing E into Orinoco river; ab. 420 m. long. **2** state, W Venezuela; ✻ San Fernando; area 29,537 sq. m.; pop. 84,800.

Apurimac (ä′pōō·rē′mäk) river, S and cen. Peru; flows N to unite with Urubamba river and form Ucayali river; over 500 m. long.

'Aqaba or **Qal'at el 'Aqaba** (kŏl′ăt ăl ŭ′kō·bə; -bä), anc. **Elath** (ē′lăth) seaport, SW Jordan, at head of NE arm, called **Gulf of 'Aqaba,** of the Red Sea.

Aqsu or **Aksu** (äk′sōō′) **1** Chin. **Wensuh** (wŭn′sōō′) town and oasis, W China, in W Sinkiang. **2** see MURGHAB river, Tadzhik S.S.R.

Aquidneck Island (ə·kwĭd′nĕk) Rhode Island (the island); — its Indian name.

Aquileia or **Aquileja** (ä′kwē·lā′yä), anc. **Aquileia** (äk′wĭ·lē′[y]ə) town, N Italy, 6 m. inland at head of Adriatic Sea and 22 m. WNW of Trieste; founded by Romans 181 B.C.

Aquitaine (äk′wĭ·tān; äk′wĭ·tān′; Fr. ä′kē′tĕn′) historical region of SW France; ✻ Toulouse.

Aquitania (äk′wĭ·tān′yə; -tā′nĭ·ə) a Roman division of SW Gaul; under Caesar consisted of country between Pyrenees Mts. and Garonne river; under Augustus expanded to include all of Gaul S and W of Loire and Allier rivers.

'Araba, Wadi el (wä′dē ăl ŭ′rō·bə; -bä), Bib. **Arabah** (ăr′ə·bə) great valley extending S from Dead Sea to Gulf of 'Aqaba.

Arabia (ə·rā′bĭ·ə; ə·rāb′yə), Turk. **Arabistan** (ä′rä·bē·stän′) peninsula of SW Asia; ab. 1400 m. long by 1250 m. wide; in early times divided into: **Arabia Petraea** (pē·trē′ə), Eng. Rocky Arabia, the NW part; **Arabia Deserta** (dē·zûr′tə), Eng. Desert Arabia, the N part; and **Arabia Felix** (fē′lĭks), Eng. Fertile Arabia (on assumption that the interior was as fertile as the coastal strip), the main part of the peninsula, but by some geographers restricted to Yemen; now includes Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, Trucial Oman, and Aden Protectorate.

Arabian Desert (ə·rā′bĭ·ăn; ə·rāb′yŭn) desert area, E Egypt, E of the Nile.

Arabian Sea, that section of the Indian Ocean lying between India on the E and Arabia on the W.

Aracaju (ä′rə·kə·zhōō′) city, E Brazil, ✻ of Sergipe state; pop. 68,700.

Araçatuba (ä′rə·sə·tōō′vä) city, SE Brazil, in São Paulo state; pop. 27,700.

Arad (ä·räd′; Hung. ŏ′rŏd) city, W Romania, on Mureş river; pop. 75,700.

Arafura Sea (ä′rä·fōō′rä) body of water between N Australia and West New Guinea.

Aragon (ăr′ə·gŏn), Span. **Aragón** (ä′rä·gōn′) region, NE Spain, bordering on France; once an independent kingdom.

Aragua (ä·rä′gwä) state, N Venezuela; ✻ Maracay; area 2162 sq. m.; pop. 192,600.

Araguaia (ä′rä·gwĭ′ä) river, cen. Brazil, flowing N into Tocantins river; ab. 1100 m. long.

Araguari (ä′rä·gwä·rē′) **1** river, NE Brazil, flowing into the Atlantic N of Amazon river; ab. 240 m. long. **2** city, E Brazil, in W Minas Gerais state; pop. 25,800.

Arak (ä·räk′; ə·räk′) or **Iraq** (ĭ·räk′; ĭ·räk′), also **Sultanabad** (sōōl·tän′ä·bäd′) **city, W Iran;** pop. 64,000.

Arakan (ä·rä·kän′) region, SW Burma, on Bay of Bengal W of the Arakan Yoma.

Arakan Yoma (yō′mä) mountain range, Burma, extending from Assam, in NE India, S to Bay of Bengal; highest point Mt. Victoria, 10,016 ft.

Arakhthos (ä′räk·thôs) or **Arta** (är′tə; Mod. Gr. -tä), anc. **Arachthus** (ə·răk′thŭs) river, W Greece, flowing S to Ambracian Gulf; chief river of Epirus; 80 m. long.

Araks (ŭ·räks′), Turk. **Aras** (ä·räs′), anc. **Araxes** (ə·răk′sēz) river, W Asia, rising in mountains of Turkish Armenia and flowing E to join the Kura in E Azerbaidzhan, U.S.S.R.; 635 m. long.

Aral, Lake, or **Aral Sea** (ăr′əl; Russ. ŭ·räl′) inland sea, SW Soviet Central Asia, between Kazakh S.S.R. and Uzbek S.S.R.; area ab. 26,000 sq. m.

Aram (âr′ăm; ā′răm) ancient country in SW Asia extending from Lebanon Mts. to beyond Euphrates river; — the Hebrew name of ancient Syria.

Aran (ăr′ăn) island off NW coast of Ireland, in co. Donegal.

Aran Islands, group of islands off W coast of Ireland at entrance to Galway Bay; chief town Kilronan, on Inishmore.

Aranjuez (ä′räng·hwāth′; -hwās′) commune, cen. Spain, SSE of Madrid; pop. 23,600.

Aran Mawddwy or **Aran Mowddwy** (ä′rän mouth′wĭ) peak, W Wales, in Merionethshire; highest in Cambrian Mts., 2970 ft.

Aransas Bay (ə·răn′sŭs) inlet of Gulf of Mexico, S Texas, NE of Corpus Christi Bay between mainland and St. Joseph I.

Aransas Pass, 1 chief entrance to Aransas Bay. **2** city, S Texas, on Aransas Bay; pop. 5400.

Arao (ä·räō) city, Japan, on Kyushu S of Omuta; pop. 51,400.

Araraquara (ä′rə·rə·kwä′rə) city, SE Brazil, in cen. São Paulo state; pop. 34,700.

Ararat (ăr′ə·răt) **1** ancient kingdom: see URARTU. **2** town, Australia, in W cen. Victoria; pop. 6000. **3** Turk. **Ağrı Dağı** (ä·rĭ′ dä·ı′) isolated mountain in E Turkey near Iranian border; ab. 16,900 ft. high.

Arauca (ä·rou′kä) river, W Venezuela, flowing E into the Orinoco; ab. 430 m. long.

Araucania (ăr′ô·kān′yə; -kā′nĭ·ə; Span. ä′rou·kä′nyä) former region of cen. Chile; home of the Araucanian Indians.

Arauco (ä·rou′kō) commune on coast of S cen. Chile; pop. 15,100.

Aravalli Range or **Hills** (ə·rä′və·lĭ) mountain range, NW India, ab. 300 m. long; average height 1000 to 3000 ft., highest point Mt. Abu, 5650 ft.

Arawe (ä·rä′wä) village and peninsula, New Britain I., on S coast at W end of island; first point of Allied invasion of island Dec. 20, 1943.

Araxá (ä′rə·shä′) town, E Brazil, in Minas Gerais state; pop. 15,000.

Arbroath (är·brōth′) or **Aberbrothock** (äb′ĕr·brŭ·thŏk′) seaport, E Scotland, in Angus co.; pop. 19,500.

Arcadia (är·kā′dĭ·ə) **1** city, SW California, ENE of Los Angeles; pop. 23,100. **2** Mod. Gr. **Arkadhía** (är′kä·thē′ä) region, S Greece, in cen. Peloponnesus; a mountainous pastoral country, home of ancient Arcadians; a department of modern Greece.

Archbald (ärch′bôld) borough, NE Pennsylvania, ENE of Scranton; pop. 6300.

Arches National Monument (är′chĕz; -chĭz) wind-eroded natural arch formations, E Utah; established as national monument 1929.

Arco (är′kō) village, SE cen. Idaho, ab. 63 m. W of Idaho Falls; nuclear reactor testing station.

Arcole (är′kō·lā) village, N Italy, SE of Verona, where Napoleon defeated the Austrians 1796.

Arcos de la Frontera (är′kŏz thä lä frŏn·tä′rä) commune, SW Spain, NE of Cádiz; pop. 18,100.

Arcot (ŭr′kŏt; Angl. är·kŏt′) town, S India, in E Madras state; once capital of the Nawabs of the Carnatic.

Arctic Archipelago (ärk′tĭk), also **Canadian Arctic Islands,** group of islands, N Canada, in Arctic Ocean, constituting larger part of Franklin District, Northwest Territories.

Arctic Ocean, the ocean N of the Arctic Circle.

Arctic Regions, the Arctic Ocean and lands in it and adjacent to it about to lat. 70°N.

Arcueil (är′kû′y′) commune, N France, S of Paris; pop. 16,300.

Ardahan (är′dä·hän′), Russ. **Ardagan** (ŭr·dŭ·gän′) fortified town, NE Turkey in Asia, 45 m. N of Kars; ceded to Russia 1878 but with Kars returned to Turkey 1921.

Ardeatine Caves (är′dē·ə·tīn) caves, Italy, S of Rome near coast; massacre of Italians by Germans Mar. 24, 1944.

Ardebil or **Ardabil** (är′də·bēl′) city, NW Iran, in E Azerbaijan prov.; pop. 86,000.

Ardèche (är′dĕsh′) river, SE France, flowing into the Rhone; 69 m. long.

Arden, Forest of (är′d'n) wooded region, cen. England, in N Warwickshire W of Stratford on Avon.

Ardennes (är′dĕn′; Angl. är·dĕn′), often **Forest of Ardennes,** wooded plateau region, W Europe, E of Meuse river in N France, W Luxembourg, and SE Belgium; average height under 1600 ft.

Ardmore (ärd′mōr) city, S Oklahoma; pop. 17,900.

Ardnamurchan Point (ärd′nə·mŭr′kən) cape, W Scotland, on NW coast of Argyll co.; extreme W point of mainland of Great Britain.

Ardrossan (ärd·rŏs′'n) seaport, SW Scotland, in Ayr co. on Firth of Clyde; pop. 8800.

Arecibo (ä′rä·sē′vō) seaport, N Puerto Rico; pop. 28,500.

Arendal (ä′rĕn·däl′) seaport, S Norway, on the Skagerrak; pop. 11,600.

Arequipa (ä′rä·kē′pä) city, S Peru; pop. 93,400.

Arezzo (ä·rät′tsō) commune, cen. Italy, in Tuscany SE of Florence; pop. 66,700.

Argao (är·gä′ō) municipality, Philippine Is., on E coast of Cebu; pop. 37,300.

Argentan (är′zhäⁿ′tänⁿ; Angl. är′jĕn·tăn) town, NW France, in Normandy; in World War II the S anchor of Allied defense line that formed the Falaise pocket August 1944.

Argenteuil (är′zhäⁿ′tû′y′) commune, N France, on Seine river NNW of Paris; pop. 53,500.

Argentia (är·jĕn′shĭ·ə; -shə) village, Canada, in SE Newfoundland on a small peninsula extending into Placentia Bay; U.S. Air Force base.

Argentina (är′jĕn·tē′nə; Span. är′hän·tē′nä) or **Argentine Republic** (är′jĕn·tēn; -tīn) country, S South America, between the Andes and Atlantic Ocean S of Pilcomayo and Uruguay rivers; a federal republic; ✻ Buenos Aires; area 1,079,965 sq. m.; pop. 16,104,900.

Argentino, Lake (är′hän·tē′nō) lake, S Argentina, in SW Patagonia on Chilean border; over 62 m. long.

Argeş (är′jĕsh) river, S Romania, flowing S into the Danube; ab. 125 m. long.

Arginusae (är′jĭ·nū′sē) group of small islands, W Asia Minor, in Aegean Sea near mainland SE of Lesbos; last victory of Athens over Sparta in Peloponnesian War 406 B.C.

Argolis (är′gō·lĭs; Mod. Gr. är′gô·lyēs′) district, S Greece, the peninsula on E coast of Peloponnesus between Saronic Gulf and **Gulf of Argolis** (or **Gulf of Nauplia** [nô′plĭ·ə]).

Argonne (är′gŏn′; Angl. är′gŏn, är·gŏn′), often **Argonne Forest,** wooded plateau, NE France, near Belgian border S of Ardennes and lying between Meuse and Aisne rivers; ab. 25 m. long and 10 m. wide; altitude ab. 1150 ft.

Argos (är′gŏs; Mod. Gr. är′gôs) city, Greece, in NE Peloponnesus NNW of Nauplia.

Argun (är′gōōn′) river, NE Asia; flows NE, forming boundary between Manchuria and U.S.S.R., and unites with Shilka river to form Amur river; ab. 450 m. long.

Argyll (är·gīl′) or **Argyllshire** (-shĭr; -shēr) county, W Scotland; ✻ Lochgilphead; 3110 sq. m.; pop. 63,300.

Aria (ăr′ĭ·ə; ə·rī′ə) **1** an eastern province of ancient Persian Empire, now in NW Afghanistan and E Iran. **2** city: see HERÁT.

Ariano Irpino (ä·ryä′nō ēr·pē′nō) commune, S Italy, NE of Avellino; pop. 22,900.

Arica (ä·rē′kä) seaport, N Chile; claimed by Peru and Chile in Tacna-Arica dispute which

---

Anto. See ANDONO.
Antsirane. See DIEGO-SUAREZ.
Antwerp Island. See ANVERS ISLAND.
Anvers. See ANTWERP.
Anzan. See ANSHAN.
Aornos. See TASHKURGHAN.
Apaiang. Var. of ABAIANG.
Apamama. See ABEMAMA.
Api. See EPI.
Apiskigamish Lake. See BIENVILLE LAKE.
Appennino. See APENNINES.
Aqsur, El. Var. of El Uqsor: see LUXOR.
Aquiry. See ACRE.
Arab, Shatt-al-. See SHATT-AL-ARAB.
Arabistan. **1** See ARABIA. **2** See KHUZISTAN.
Arachthus. See ARAKHTHOS.
Aradus. See ARWAD.
Araish, El. See LARACHE.
Aras, Araxes. See ARAKS.
Araxos, Araxus. See PAPAS.
Arbe. See KAR.
Arbela, Arbil. See ERBIL.
Archangel. See ARKHANGELSK.
Archangel, Gulf of. See DVINA GULF.
Ardabil. See ARDEBIL.
Arelas, Arelate. See ARLES city.
Aremorica. See ARMORICA.
Arensburg. See KURESSAARE.
Arequipa, El Volcán de. See EL MISTI.
Argenta. See NORTH LITTLE ROCK.
Argirocastro. See GJINOKASTËR.
Argovie. See AARGAU.
Argyrokastron. See GJINOKASTËR.

came to head 1921–29; by settlement of 1929 awarded to Chile but guaranteed as free port for Peru and outlet for Bolivia; pop. 14,100.

Ariège (ȧ′ryȧzh′) or **La Riège** (lȧ ryȧzh′) river, S France, flowing NNW into Garonne river; ab. 90 m. long.

Aripuanã (ȧ′rē·pwȧ·nȧn′) river, W cen. Brazil; rises in N Mato Grosso state, flows N to the Madeira river; ab. 600 m. long.

Arizona (ăr′ĭ·zō′nȧ) state, SW United States, bordering on Mexico; ✱ Phoenix; area 113,909 sq. m.; pop. 749,600.

Arjona (är·hō′nȧ) town, N Colombia, just E of Cartagena; pop. 10,400.

Arkadelphia (är′kȧ·dĕl′fĭ·ȧ; -fyȧ) city, SW Arkansas; pop. 6800.

Arkansas (in Arkansas, är′kȧn·sô; elsewhere är′kȧn·sô, occasionally är·kȧn′zȧs, except in Kansas, where är·kȧn′zȧs is frequent, esp. for the river) **1** river, SW cen. United States, rising in cen. Colorado and flowing E through S Kansas, NE Oklahoma, and Arkansas; empties into Mississippi river; 1450 m. long. **2** state, S cen. United States, just W of Mississippi river; ✱ Little Rock; area 53,102 sq. m.; pop. 1,909,500.

Arkansas City (är·kȧn′zȧs) city, S Kansas; pop. 12,900.

Arkhangelsk (ŭr·kȧn′gĕly′sk), Eng. **Archangel** (ärk′ān′jĕl) city, N Soviet Russia, Europe, on Northern Dvina near its mouth; pop. 281,100.

Arklow (ärk′lō) town, SE Ireland, in co. Wicklow on coast; ancient castle of the Ormondes, demolished by Cromwell 1649; pop. 5200.

Arlberg (är′bŭrg; Ger. -bĕrk) Alpine valley, pass, and tunnel, W Austria, in the Tirol.

Arles (ärl; Angl. ärlz, ärl) **1** medieval kingdom, E and SE France; also called kingdom of Burgundy. **2** anc. **Arelas** (ȧr′ē·lȧs) or **Arelate** (ȧr′ē·lā′tē) city, SE France, on the Rhone; pop. 35,000.

Arlington (är′lĭng·tŭn) **1** county in Virginia, a suburb of Washington, D.C., across Potomac river; Arlington National Cemetery; Tomb of the Unknowns; pop. 135,400. **2** town, E Massachusetts, NW of Boston; pop. 44,400. **3** village, SE New York, near Poughkeepsie; pop. 5100. **4** unincorporated community, SW North Carolina; pop. 5100. **5** city, N Texas, E of Fort Worth; pop. 7700.

Arlington Heights, village, NE Illinois, NW of Chicago; pop. 8800.

Armadale (är′mȧ·dāl) burgh, cen. Scotland, in West Lothian; pop. 5800.

Armagh (är·mä′) **1** county, S Northern Ireland; ✱ Armagh; 489 sq. m.; pop. 108,800. **2** urban district, its ✱; pop. 7100.

Armagnac (är′mȧ′nyȧk′) small territory, SW France, in old province of Gascony; known particularly for viticulture, producing famous Armagnac brandy.

Armavir (ŭr·mŭ·vyēr′; Angl. är′mȧ·vēr′) city, S Soviet Russia, Europe, on Rostov-Baku railroad; pop. 83,700.

Armenia (är·mē′nĭ·ȧ; -mēn′yȧ) **1** sometimes, esp. in Middle Ages, **Greater Armenia**, Bib. **Minni** (mĭn′ī), ancient country in W Asia, now divided between the Soviet Union, Turkey, and Iran; centered in the mountainous region (highest point Mt. Ararat) SE of Black Sea and SW of Caspian Sea. **2** = ARMENIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC. **3** (pron. är·mä′-nyȧ) city, W cen. Colombia; pop. 29,700.

Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic, Armenian **Hayasdan** (hä′yȧs·tän′; -dän′) a constituent republic of the U.S.S.R., in S Transcaucasia; ✱ Yerevan; 11,580 sq. m.; pop. 1,346,700.

Armentières (är′mȧn′tyär′; Angl. är′mĕn·tyär′, -tēr′z) commune, N France; pop. 22,700.

Armidale (är′mĭ·dāl) town, SE Australia, in NE New South Wales; pop. 7800.

Armorica (är·mŏr′ĭ·kȧ), older **Aremorica** (ȧr′ē·mŏr′ĭ·kȧ) **1** ancient name for region in NW France, between Seine and Loire rivers; NW part invaded in 5th cent. A.D. by Britons (Celtic peoples from Britain) and thereafter called Brittany; E part became Normandy. **2** often, Brittany.

Arnhem (ärn′hĕm) commune, E Netherlands, on Rhine river; pop. 97,400.

Arnhem, Cape or **Arnhemland** (är′nĕm·lănd′) region, N Australia, on N coast of Northern Territory.

Arno (är′nō) river, cen. Italy, flowing W from the Apennines through Florence into Ligurian Sea; ab. 140 m. long.

Arnold (är′n'ld) **1** borough, SW Pennsylvania, on Allegheny river; pop. 10,300. **2** urban district, N cen. England, in Nottinghamshire; pop. 21,500.

Arnon (är′nŏn), mod. (Arab.) **Wadi Mojib** or **Wadi el Mojib** (wȧ′dĭ [ĕl] mō′jĭb; mou′-) river, W Jordan, flowing W into Dead Sea; in ancient times formed boundary between Moab on S and country of the Amorites on N.

Arnprior (ärn′prī′ĕr) town, Canada, in SE Ontario; pop. 4400.

Arnstadt (ärn′shtät) city, E Germany, S of Erfurt; pop. 27,800.

Aroostook (ȧ·rōōs′tŏŏk; ȧ·rōōs′-; locally also -tĭk) river, N Maine, flowing NE across New Brunswick border and into St. John river; 140 m. long.

Aroroy (ä′rō·roi′) seaport, Philippine Is., on N coast of Masbate I.; pop. 31,300.

Arrah (ăr′rȧ) town, NE India, in Bihar state; pop. 53,100.

Arran (ăr′ăn) island off SW coast of Scotland, in Firth of Clyde; 165 sq. m.; pop. 4500.

Arras (ăr′ăs; Fr. ȧ′rȧs′) city, N France, SSW of Lille; pop. 33,300.

Arromanches (ȧ′rō′mänsh′) village, N France, on Normandy coast NNE of Bayeux; one of Allied invasion points June 1944.

Arrow Lake (ăr′ō) two lakes, **Upper Arrow Lake** and **Lower Arrow Lake**, SW Canada, in British Columbia, that are actually wide places in the Columbia river.

Arroyos y Esteros (är·rō′yōs ē ȧs·tā′rōs) town, cen. Paraguay; pop. 16,200.

Arsinoë (är·sĭn′ō·ē) **1** ancient town, N Africa, one of the Pentapolis of Cyrenaica. **2** older **Crocodilopolis** (krŏk′ō·dĭ·lŏp′ō·lĭs) city of ancient Egypt, on Lake Moeris near modern El Faiyûm; chief seat of early Egyptian worship of the crocodile.

Arta (ăr′tȧ; Mod. Gr. -tä) **1** see ARAKHTHOS river. **2** anc. **Ambracia** (ăm·brā′shĭ·ȧ; -shȧ) city, NW Greece, in S Epirus on Arakhthos river N of Ambracian Gulf.

Artaxata (är·tăk′sȧ·tȧ) ruined city, ancient ✱ of Armenia, on Araks river.

Artemisa (är′tȧ·mē′sä) town, W Cuba, SW of Havana; pop. 13,100.

Artemisium (är′tē·mĭzh′ĭ·ŭm; -mĭz′ĭ-; -mĭsh′ĭ-), Mod. Gr. **Artemision** (-ŏn) promontory, E Greece, forming NE point of island of Euboea.

Artemovsk (ŭr·tyē′mŭfsk), formerly **Bakhmut** (bȧk′mŏŏt) city, U.S.S.R., in E Ukraine in the Donets Basin N of Stalino; pop. 55,200.

Artesia (är·tē′zhȧ) city, SE New Mexico; pop. 8200.

Artesian Basin (är·tē′zhăn) region of E cen. Australia, chiefly in S Queensland, where great quantities of water exist deep below the ground.

Arthur's Pass (är′thĕrz) mountain pass, New Zealand, in cen. South I., through Otira Gorge; railway tunnel 5.3 m. long.

Artibonite (är′tē′bō′nēt′) river, Haiti, flowing W into Gulf of Gonaïves.

Artigas (är·tē′gäs) or **San Eugenio** (sän ȧ·ōō·hȧ′nyō) town, NW Uruguay, near Brazil border; pop. ab. 16,500.

Artois (är′twȧ′) historical region of N cen. France; ✱ Arras.

Aruba (ä·rōō′bä) island, Netherlands Antilles, off coast of NW Venezuela; chief town Oranjestad; 69 sq. m.; pop. 53,600.

Arucas (ä·rōō′käs) commune, Spain, on Grand Canary I.; pop. 21,800.

Aru Islands (ä′rōō), also **Aroe**, or **Arroe** (ä′rōō), **Islands**, island group, E Indonesia, S of W New Guinea; 3305 sq. m.; pop. 18,200.

Arundel (ăr′ŭn·d'l; -dĕl; locally also ȧrn′d'l) municipal borough, England, in West Sussex; Arundel Castle, seat of dukes of Norfolk.

Aruwimi (ä′rōō·wē′mē) river, cen. Africa; rises in NE Belgian Congo, flows SW and W into Congo river; ab. 800 m. long.

Arvida (är·vĭ′dȧ; Fr. ȧr′vē′dȧ′) city, Canada, in S Quebec on the Saguenay W of Chicoutimi; pop. 11,100.

Arvika (är′vē′kȧ) town, W Sweden; pop. 14,600.

Arvin (är′vĭn) town, S California, SE of Bakersfield; pop. 5000.

Arwad (ŭr·wȧd′), Fr. **Île Rouad** (ēl′ rwȧd′), anc. (Heb.) **Arvad** (är′vȧd), Lat. **Aradus** (ăr′-ȧ·dŭs) island, Syria, off coast of S Latakia.

Arzeu or **Arzew** (ŭr·zȧ′ōō) seaport, NW Algeria; one of the landing places of American army Nov. 8, 1942.

Aš (äsh), Ger. **Asch** (äsh) town, W Czechoslovakia, in W Bohemia; pop. 22,900.

Asahikawa (ä·sä·hē·kä·wä) or **Asahigawa** (-gä·wä) city, Japan, in cen. Hokkaido I.; pop. 107,500.

Asama (ä·sä·mä) or **Asamayama** (ä·sä·mä·yä·mä) active volcano, Japan, in cen. Honshu; 8340 ft. high.

Asansol (ä′sän·sōl′) city, NE India, in West Bengal; pop. 55,800.

Asbestos (ăz·bĕs′tŏs; ȧs-) town, Canada, in S Quebec; pop. 8200.

Asbury Park (ăz′bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ) city, New Jersey, on Atlantic Ocean; pop. 17,100.

Ascension (ă·sĕn′shŭn) **1** island in S Atlantic Ocean, at 7°55′S lat. and 14°25′W long.; since 1922 a part of British colony of St. Helena; only settlement Georgetown; 34 sq. m.; pop. under 200. **2** see PONAPE, Caroline Is.

Aschaffenburg (ä·shäf′ĕn·bŏŏrk) city, W Germany, in Bavaria on Main river; pop. 36,400.

Aschersleben (äsh′ĕrs·lä′bĕn) city, E Germany, SSW of Magdeburg; pop. 42,200.

Ascoli Piceno (äs′kō·lē pē·chā′nō), Lat. **Asculum Picenum** (ăs′kū·lŭm pī·sē′nŭm) commune, cen. Italy, in the Marches; pop. 45,100.

Ascoli Satriano (ä·tryä′nō), anc. **Ausculum Apulum** (ôs′kū·lŭm ăp′ū·lŭm) or **Asculum** (ăs′kū·lŭm) commune, SE Italy, in Apulia; site of Roman defeat by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, 279 B.C., when Pyrrhus lost a large part of his army.

Ascot (ăs′kŭt) village, S England, in Berkshire; race track (at **Ascot Heath**).

Ashanti (ȧ·shăn′tĭ; ăsh′ăn·tē′) region, S cen. Ghana; former native kingdom, later a British colony, in cen. part of Gold Coast; ✱ Kumasi; 24,379 sq. m.; pop. 578,100.

Ashbourne (ăsh′bōrn; -bûrn) urban district, England, in Derbyshire; pop. 5400.

Ashburton (ăsh′bûr′t'n; -bĕr·t'n) river, NW Western Australia, flowing NW to Indian Ocean; ab. 500 m. long.

Ashby de la Zouch (ăsh′bĭ dē lȧ zōōsh′; dĕl′ȧ zōōsh′) urban district, cen. England, in Leicestershire; pop. 6400.

Ashdod (ăsh′dŏd), anc. Gr. **Azotos** (ȧ·zō′tŏs) ancient city, SW Palestine, a city-kingdom of Philistia, on coast; modern **Isdud** or **Esdud** (ĭs·dōōd′).

Ashdown Forest (ăsh′doun) district, SE England, in Sussex, in the Weald; moorland and woods.

Asheboro (ăsh′bûr′ō) town, cen. North Carolina; pop. 7700.

Asheville (ăsh′vĭl) city, W North Carolina; pop. 53,000.

Ashford (ăsh′fĕrd) urban district, SE England, in Kent; pop. 24,800.

Ashikaga (ä·shē·kä·gä) city, Japan, in cen. Honshu; pop. 51,300.

Ashington (ăsh′ĭng·tŭn) urban district, N England, in Northumberland; pop. 28,700.

Ashkelon (ăsh′kĕ·lŏn) or **Ascalon** (ăs′kȧ·lŏn) ancient seaport, SW Palestine; a city-kingdom of Philistia; destroyed A.D. 1270.

Ashkhabad (Angl. ăsh′kȧ·bȧd; Pers. ȧsh′kä·bäd′; Russ. ŭs·kŭ·bȧt′), formerly **Poltoratsk** (pŭl·tŭ·rȧtsk′) city, Soviet Russia, Asia, ✱ of Turkmen S.S.R.; pop. 126,600.

Ashland (ăsh′lănd) **1** city, NE Kentucky, on Ohio river; pop. 31,100. **2** city, N cen. Ohio; pop. 14,300. **3** city, SW Oregon; pop. 7700. **4** borough, E cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 6200. **5** city, N Wisconsin, on Lake Superior; pop. 10,600.

Ashley (ăsh′lĭ) borough, E Pennsylvania, SW of Wilkes-Barre; pop. 5200.

Ashtabula (ăsh′tȧ·bū′lȧ) city, NE Ohio, on Lake Erie; pop. 23,700.

Ashton, officially **Ashton under Lyne** (ăsh′tŭn ŭn′dĕr līn′) municipal borough, NW England, in Lancashire E of Manchester; pop. 46,500.

Ashton in Makerfield (ĭn mā′kĕr·fēld) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 19,100.

Ashuanipi (ăsh′wȧ·nĭp′ĭ) lake, E Canada, in SW Labrador; source of Hamilton river, which is called **Ashuanipi River** in its upper course.

Asia (ā′zhȧ; ā′shȧ) continent, Eastern Hemisphere, N of the equator; with Europe, forms one land mass, the conventional dividing line between Asia and Europe being the Ural Mts. (in the U.S.S.R.); area 16,235,000 sq. m.

Asiago (ä′zyä·gō) town, NE Italy; chief town of the Altipiano dei Sette Comuni.

Asia Minor (mī′nĕr) or **Anatolia** (ăn′ȧ·tō′lĭ′yȧ; -tō′lĭ·ȧ) the peninsula forming W extremity of Asia, between Black Sea on N, Mediterranean Sea on S, and Aegean Sea on W; forms the greater part of Turkey.

Asir (ȧ·sēr′) principate, SW coast of Arabia, a division of Saudi Arabia; ✱ As Sabya; 13,857 sq. m.; pop. ab. 750,000.

Askja (äsk′yä) volcanic peak, E cen. Iceland; 3376 ft. high.

Asmara (ăz·mär′ȧ; native ȧs·mȧ·rȧ) town, ✱ of Eritrea; pop. 117,000.

Åsnen (ôs′nĕn) lake, S Sweden; 20 m. long and 15 m. wide.

Asnières (ȧ′nyär′) commune, N France, NW of Paris; pop. 72,300.

Aso (ä·sō) or **Asosan** (ä·sō·sän) volcanic mountain, Japan, in cen. Kyushu I.; highest of its five peaks 5225 ft.; has crater 10 to 15 m. in diameter with walls ab. 2000 ft. high.

Aspen (ăs′pĕn) city, W cen. Colorado; resort and cultural center.

Aspern (ăs′pĕrn) former village, Austria, ENE of Vienna in the Marchfeld, where Napoleon was defeated by the Austrians 1809; since 1905 part of Vienna.

Aspromonte (ăs′prō·mŏn′tā) mountain ridge, S Italy, in S Apennines; over 30 m. long; 6420 ft. high at Montalto peak.

Aspull (ăs′pŭl) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire NE of Wigan; pop. 6500.

Assab (ăs′ăb) seaport, SE Eritrea; taken over by Italian government 1882, became nucleus of colony of Eritrea.

Assam (ă·săm′; ȧ·săm′; ăs′ăm) state, NE India, on edge of Himalayas; crossed by the Brahmaputra; ✱ Shillong; area 54,084 sq. m.; pop. 9,129,400.

Assen (ăs′ĕn) commune, Netherlands, S of Groningen; pop. 22,600.

Assiniboia (ă·sĭn′ĭ·boi′ȧ; ȧ·sĭn′ĭ·boi′ȧ) **1** region, cen. Canada, c. 1811–70; controlled by Hudson's Bay Co.; included Red River Settlement. **2** district 1882–1905, cen. Canada; now mostly in Saskatchewan province.

Assiniboine (ă·sĭn′ĭ·boin) river, S cen. Canada; rises in SE Saskatchewan, flows S and E across S Manitoba into Red river at Winnipeg; 450 m. long.

Assis (ȧ·sēs′) city, SE Brazil, in São Paulo state; pop. 17,300.

Assisi (ȧ·sē′zē; Ital. äs·sē′zē) city, cen. Italy; place of birth and death of St. Francis of Assisi; pop. 22,500.

Assyria (ȧ·sĭr′ĭ·ȧ), anc. **Assur** (ä′sŏŏr; ăs′ĕr), **Ashur** (ä′shŏŏr; ăsh′ĕr), or **Asshur** (ä′shŏŏr; ăsh′ĕr) ancient empire, W Asia, extending along middle Tigris and over foothills to the E; under Babylonian rule c. 1950 to 1850 B.C.; early ✱ Calah, later ✱ Nineveh.

Asterabad (ăs′tȧ·rä·bȧd′; Angl. ăs′tĕr·ȧ·bȧd′, ăs′trȧ·bȧd′) or **Gurgan** (gŏŏr·gän′), also **Astarabad** (pron. as for Asterabad) and **Astrabad** (ăs′trä·bȧd′; Angl. ăs′trȧ·bȧd′) **1** anc. **Hyrcania** (hûr·kā′nĭ·ȧ; -kān′yȧ) province, N Iran; mountain district on SE coast of Caspian Sea. **2** city, its ✱; pop. 28,000.

Asti (ăs′tē) commune, NW Italy, in Piedmont W of Alessandria; pop. 53,100.

Astin Tagh (ăs′tĭn tä′), formerly **Altin**, or **Altyn, Tagh** (äl′tĭn) mountain range (tagh), W China, in S Sinkiang prov.; highest peak ab. 17,000 ft.

Astorga (ăs·tōr′gä) town, NW Spain; a center of Spanish resistance against Moors in 8th cent. A.D.

Astoria (ăs·tōr′ĭ·ȧ) city, NW Oregon, near mouth of Columbia river; pop. 12,300.

Astrakhan (ăs′trȧ·kăn; -kăn; Russ. ȧs′trȧ·kȧn·y′) city, Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Volga at head of its delta; 50 ft. below sea level; pop. 253,700.

Astura (Lat. ăs′tŭ·rȧ; Ital. äs·tōō′rä) village, Italy, SSE of Rome near Anzio; formerly an islet, now a peninsula.

Asturias (ăs·tŭ′rĭ·ȧs; Span. äs·tōō′ryäs) **1** municipality, Philippine Is., on W coast of Cebu I.; pop. 25,500. **2** region, NW Spain, once a kingdom, which became part of kingdom of León 866, and, from 1388, a principality. **3** city, NW Spain: see OVIEDO.

Astypalaia (ä′stē·pä′lȧ·ä) or **Astropalia** (ä′strō·pä·lyä′), Ital. **Stampalia** (stäm′pä·lē′ä) one of the Dodecanese Is.

Asunción (ä′sōōn·syōn′) city, ✱ of Paraguay, on Paraguay river at confluence of the Pilcomayo; pop. 205,600.

Aswân or **Aswan**, also **Assouan** or **Assuan** (ăs·wän′; ȧs·wŏn′) city, S Egypt, on right bank of the Nile; site of a dam 6400 ft. long; pop. 25,400.

Asyût or **Asyut**, also **Assiout** or **Assiut** (ăs·yōōt′) city, cen. Egypt, on left bank of the Nile; pop. 90,400.

Atacama Desert (ä′tä·kä′mä) arid area in N cen. Chile, with borax lakes and saline and nitrate deposits.

Atami (ä·tä·mē) city, Japan, on coast of Honshu SW of Tokyo; pop. 34,800.

Atbara (ät′bä·rä) **1** river, NE Africa; rises in N Ethiopia, flows through E Sudan Republic into the Nile; ab. 500 m. long. **2** town, NE Sudan Republic, at junction of Atbara and Nile rivers; pop. 42,000.

Atchafalaya ([ȧ·]chăf′ȧ·lī′ȧ) river, S Louisiana, flowing S into Atchafalaya Bay, an inlet of Gulf of Mexico; ab. 225 m. long.

Ariminum. See RIMINI.
'Arish, El. See EL 'ARISH.
Arkadhía. See ARCADIA.
Ärö. Var. of ÆRÖ.
Aroe Islands. See ARU ISLANDS.
Ar Rimal. See RUB' AL KHALI.
Ar Riyadh. See RIYADH.
Arroe Islands. See ARU ISLANDS.
Arsanias. See MURAT SUYU river, Turkey.
Arta, Gulf of. See AMBRACIAN GULF.
Asben. See AIR.
Ascalon. See ASHKELON.
Asch. See AŠ.
Asculum. See ASCOLI SATRIANO; ASCOLI PICENO.
Ashmûnein, El. See EL ASHMÛNEIN.
Ashuapmuchuan. See CHAMOUCHOUANE.
Ashur. See ASSYRIA.
Asi, Nahr el. See ORONTES.
Asphaltites, Lacus. See DEAD SEA.
Aspinwall. See COLÓN, Panama.
Asshur. See ASSYRIA.
Assiout, Assiut. See ASYÛT.
Assomption, L'. See L'ASSOMPTION.
Assouan, Assuan. See ASWÂN.
Assur. See ASSYRIA.
Astrabad. See ASTERABAD.
Astropalia. See ASTYPALAIA.
Asunción, La. See LA ASUNCIÓN, Venezuela.

Atchison (ăch′ĭ·s'n) city, NE Kansas, on Missouri river; pop. 12,800.
Athabasca (ăth′ə·băs′kä), also **Athabaska** 1 river, W cen. Canada, in Alberta prov., flowing NE and N into Lake Athabasca; 765 m. long. 2 district 1882–1905, cen. Canada; now in N Alberta and Saskatchewan provinces.
Athabasca, Lake, lake, W cen. Canada, on Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary; area over 3000 sq. m.
Atheiney (ăth′ĕl·nĭ) locality, SW England, in Somersetshire; in King Alfred's time an isle in W cen. Wessex, surrounded by marshes; Alfred's refuge from the Danes 878–879.
Athens (ăth′ĕnz; -ĭnz) 1 city, N Alabama; pop. 6300. 2 city, NE Georgia; pop. 28,200. 3 city, SE Ohio; pop. 11,700. 4 city, SE Tennessee; pop. 8600. 5 city, NE Texas, pop. 5200. 6 anc. **Athenae** (ə·thē′nē), Mod. Gr. **Athínai** (ä·thē′nâ) city, ✱ of Greece, in E near Saronic Gulf; pop. 559,300, with suburbs 1,368,100.
Atherton (ăth′ĕr·t'n; -tŭn; ăth′ĕr-) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 20,600.
Athi (ä′tē) river, Kenya, flowing SE through **Athi Plain** to Sabaki river; ab. 200 m. long.
Athlone (ăth·lōn′) urban district, N cen. Ireland, in W co. Westmeath on the Shannon; pop. 9000.
Athol (ăth′ôl) town, cen. Massachusetts; pop. 11,600.
Atholl or **Athole** (ăth′ŭl) mountainous district, cen. Scotland, in N Perth co. S of the Grampians.
Athos (ăth′ŏs; ā′thŏs) mountain, NE Greece, at E end of Acte Penin.; site of Mount Athos republic; 6670 ft. high.
Atitlán (ä′tē·tlän′) 1 lake, SW Guatemala, at 4700 ft. altitude, occupying a crater 1000 ft. deep; 24 m. long by 10 m. wide. 2 volcano, S of the lake; 11,562 ft. high. 3 town, Guatemala: see SANTIAGO ATITLÁN.
Atiu (ä′tē·ōō′), also **Vatiu** (vä′tē·ōō′) island, cen. Cook Is.
Atka (ăt′kä) island, SW Alaska, in Aleutian Is.; largest of Andreanof group.
Atlanta (ăt·lăn′tä) city, ✱ of Georgia; pop. 331,300.
Atlantic (ăt·lăn′tĭk) city, SW Iowa; pop. 6500.
Atlantic City, city, SE New Jersey, on Atlantic Ocean; pop. 61,700.
Atlantic Ocean, body of water separating North and South America from Europe and Africa; area over 31,500,000 sq. m.
Atlas Mountains (ăt′lăs) mountain system, NW and N Africa, extending from SW Morocco coast to NE Tunisia coast; its highest peaks (over 13,000 ft.) are in the **Grand,** or **High, Atlas** in W and S Morocco.
Atlin Lake (ăt′lĭn) lake, W Canada, in NW British Columbia and SW Yukon Territory; area 343 sq. m.
'Atlit or **'Athlit** (ät·lēt′) village, Israel, near coast 8 m. SW of Haifa; just N are ruins of ancient town.
Atlixco (ä·tlēs′kō) town, SE cen. Mexico, in Puebla state; pop. 17,000.
Atmore (ăt′mōr) city, S Alabama, NE of Mobile Bay; pop. 5700.
Atrek (ä·trĕk′) or **Atrak** (ä·trăk′) river, NE Iran, flowing into SE Caspian Sea in U.S.S.R.; ab. 300 m. long.
Attalia (ə·tăl′ä) city, NE Alabama, W of Gadsden; pop. 7500.
Attica (ăt′ĭ·kä) region, E Greece; as an ancient division and state its chief towns were Athens, Piraeus, and Eleusis.
Attleboro (ăt′l·bûr·ō) city, SE Massachusetts; pop. 23,800.
Attu (ăt′ōō) island, SW Alaska, most westerly of the Aleutian Is., in Near Is. group.
Atwood Cay (ăt′wŏŏd) or **Samana** (sä·mä′nä) island in cen. Bahama Is.
Atzcapotzalco (äts·kä·pō·tsäl′kō) town, cen. Mexico, in Federal District NW of Mexico City; once a large Tepanec city.
Aubagne (ō′bän′y') commune, SE France, E of Marseilles; pop. 16,100.
Aube (ōb) river, N cen. France, flowing NW and W into Seine river; ab. 125 m. long.
Auberviliers (ō′bĕr′vē′lyā′) commune, N France, NNE of Paris; pop. 53,000.
Auburn (ô′bûrn) 1 city, E Alabama; pop. 12,900. 2 city, NE Indiana; pop. 5900. 3 city, SW Maine, on Androscoggin river opposite Lewiston; pop. 23,100. 4 city, cen. New York, on outlet of Lake Owasco; pop. 36,700. 5 city, W cen. Washington; pop. 6500.
Aubusson (ō′bü′sōn′) commune, cen. France, on Creuse river; celebrated for its carpets and tapestries.
Auch (ōsh; ōsh) city, SW France, on Gers river; pop. 15,300.
Auchinleck (ô′kĭn·lĕk′; ô′kĭn-) parish, SW Scotland, in Ayr co.; family home of James Boswell.
Auckland (ôk′lănd) seaport, New Zealand, on North Island; pop. 329,000.
Auckland Islands, group of islands, S Pacific Ocean, 200 m. S of New Zealand; uninhabited.
Aude (ōd) river, S France, flowing N and E into Mediterranean Sea; 130 m. long.
Audenshaw (ô′d'n·shô) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire E of Manchester; pop. 12,700.
Auderghem (ou′dĕr·kĕm) commune, cen. Belgium, SE of Brussels; pop. 18,700.
Audubon (ô′dŭ·bŏn; -bŭn) borough, SW New Jersey, SSE of Camden; pop. 9500.
Aue (ou′ĕ) city, E Germany, in the Erz Gebirge; pop. 25,600.
Auerbach (ou′ĕr·bäk) city, E Germany; pop. 18,700.
Aughrabies Falls (ô·krä′bēs; -grä′-), also **King George's Falls** (jôr′jĭz), waterfall in Orange river, Union of South Africa, in NW Cape Province; 480 ft. high.
Aughrim or **Aghrim** (ôk′rĭm; ôg′-) parish and town, Ireland, in co. Galway; victory of William III over James II 1691.
Auglaize (ô·glāz′) river, W Ohio, divided in two nearly equal branches flowing W and N to Maumee river; ab. 100 m. long.
Augsburg (ouks′bōōrk; Angl. ôgz′bûrg) city, W Germany, in Bavaria on Lech river; pop. 184,700.
Augusta (ô·gŭs′tä) 1 city, E Georgia, on Savannah river; pop. 71,500. 2 city, ✱ of Maine, on Kennebec river; pop. 20,900.
Augusta (ou·gōōs′tä) commune, SE Sicily, N of Syracuse; pop. 19,700.
Augustów (ou·gōōs′tōōf), Russ. **Avgustov** (ŭv·gōōs′tŭf) town, NE Poland, N of Białystok; scene of fighting in World Wars I and II.
'Auja (ou′jä), Arab. **El 'Auja** (ĕl) village, S Israel, in the Negeb on border of Egypt.
Aulis (ô′lĭs) harbor, E Greece, in Boeotia on Euripus Strait; traditional sailing place of Greek fleet against Troy at beginning of the Trojan War; scene of the sacrifice of Iphigenia.
Aulnay-sous-Bois (ō′nā′sōō·bwä′) commune, N France, NE of Paris; pop. 32,400.
Aumale (ō′mäl′) town, N France, NE of Rouen; with surrounding territory once constituted a countship (from 11th cent.) and dukedom (after 1547) whose ruling family was important in French nobility.
Aunis (ō′nēs′) historical region of W cen. France; ✱ La Rochelle.
Aunjetitz (oun′yĕ·tĭt′sĕ) village, Czechoslovakia, just NNW of Prague; site of remains of early bronze culture (c. 2000–1000 B.C.).
Aurangabad (ou′rŭng·gä·bäd′), also **Aurungabad,** city, India, in cen. Bombay state, formerly in Hyderabad state; pop. 29,300.
Auray (ô′rā′) town, NW France; church of Sainte Anne d'Auray.
Aurignac (ô′rē′nyäk′) village, S France, SW of Toulouse; caves with significant paleolithic remains.
Aurillac (ô′rē′yäk′) city, S cen. France; pop. 22,200.
Aurora (ô·rōr′ä; ŭ·rōr′ä) 1 city, cen. Colorado, E of Denver; pop. 11,400. 2 city, NE Illinois; pop. 50,600. 3 town, Canada, in SE Ontario; pop. 3400.
Ausable (ô·sā′b'l) river, NE New York, flowing E into Lake Champlain; in its lower course flows through a deep scenic gorge, **Ausable Chasm,** ab. 2 m. long.
Au Sable (ô sā′b'l) river, N cen. Michigan, flowing E into Lake Huron; 80 m. long.
Ausangate or **Auzangate** (ou′säng·gä′tä) mountain, S Peru; over 20,000 ft. high.
Austen, Mount (ôs′tĕn; -tĭn) hill and landmark, cen. Guadalcanal, Solomon Is.; in World War II held by Japanese during early part of campaign for the island; taken by U.S. Marines December 1942.
Austerlitz (ôs′tĕr·lĭts; Ger. ous′-), Czech **Slavkov** (slăf′kôf) town, Czechoslovakia, ESE of Brno; battle Dec. 2, 1805, in which Napoleon defeated Russians and Austrians.
Austin (ôs′tĭn) 1 city, S Minnesota; pop. 23,100. 2 city, ✱ of Texas, on Colorado river; pop. 132,500.
Australasia (ôs′trăl·ā′zhä; -shä) 1 that portion of Oceania between the equator and lat. 47°S. 2 by extension, all of Oceania.
Australia (ôs·trāl′yä; -trā′lĭ·ä) island continent, Eastern Hemisphere, SE of Asia; entirely S of the equator and crossed by the Tropic of Capricorn; area 2,948,366 sq. m.; constitutes with Tasmania the **Commonwealth of Australia,** a dominion of the British Commonwealth of Nations, ✱ Canberra, area 2,974,581 sq. m., pop. (excluding aboriginals) 8,185,500.
Australian Alps (ôs·trāl′yăn; -trā′lĭ·ăn) mountain range, SE Australia, in E Victoria and SE New South Wales, forming S end of Great Dividing Range; highest peak **Mt. Kosciusko,** 7328 ft.
Australian Capital Territory, formerly known as **Federal Capital Territory,** territory, SE Australia, two enclaves in New South Wales, around Canberra and on Jervis Bay; area 939 sq. m.; pop. 20,800.
Austrasia (ôs·trā′zhä; -shä) or **Ostrasia** (ōs-) the eastern dominions of the Merovingian Franks, extending from Meuse river to Bohemian Forest.
Austria (ôs′trĭ·ä), Ger. **Österreich** (ûr′stĕr·rĭk′) country, cen. Europe, in and N of E Alps with the Danube crossing it in N; a republic; once an empire (1806–67) and part of dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary (1867–1918); ✱ Vienna; area 32,375 sq. m.; pop. 6,881,100.
Austria-Hungary (ôs′trĭ·ä·hŭng′gä·rĭ) dual monarchy 1867–1918, cen. Europe; included Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bucovina and Transylvania in Romania, NW half of Yugoslavia, Galicia in Poland, and NE Italy.
Austronesia (ôs′trō·nē′zhä; -zhĭ·ä; -shä; -shĭ·ä) in general, the islands of the S Pacific Ocean; more accurately, the vast island area extending from Madagascar in the W, through the Malay Penin. and Archipelago, to Hawaii and Easter I. in the E.
Austvågöy (oust′vōg·ûʊ′ü) island, NW Norway, in the Lofoten group.
Auteuil (ō′tûʊ′y') district in W Paris, France, at entrance to Bois de Boulogne; famous racecourse for steeplechasing.
Autlán or **Autlán de Navarro** (ou·tlän′ dā nä·vär′rō) town, W cen. Mexico, in SW Jalisco state; pop. 10,900.
Auvergne (ō′vĕrn′y') historical region of S cen. France; ✱ Clermont (now Clermont-Ferrand).
Auvergne Mountains, mountain range, cen. France; highest peak Puy de Sancy, 6185 ft.
Auxerre (ō′sâr′) city, NE cen. France, on Yonne river; pop. 24,100.
Aux Sources, Mont (mōn′-tō′ sōōrs′) peak, E Union of South Africa, in N Basutoland on Natal border, in Drakensberg Mts.; highest mountain in the Union, 10,761 ft.
Auyán-tepuí (ou·yän′tä·pwē′) or **Devil Mountain** (dĕv′'l) mountain, SE Venezuela, E of Caroní river; actually a plateau ab. 20 m. long; site of Angel Falls.
Ava (ä′vä) ruined city, Burma, on Irrawaddy river SW of Mandalay; founded in 14th cent.; for 400 years ✱ of Burma.
Avalon (ăv′ə·lŏn) borough, SW Pennsylvania, NW of Pittsburgh; pop. 6500.
Avalon Peninsula, the irregularly shaped SE corner of Newfoundland, almost cut off from rest of island by Trinity and Placentia bays.
Avarua (ä′vä·rōō′ä) village, ✱ of the Cook Is., on N coast of Rarotonga.
Avebury (āv′bĕr·ĭ; ā′bĕr·ĭ) or **Abury** (ā′bĕr·ĭ) village, SW England, in Wiltshire; vast megalithic remains of uncertain date and origin.
Aveiro (ä·vā′ē·rōō; ä·vā′ē·rōō) 1 lagoon on NW coast of Portugal, S of Oporto. 2 seaport, NW Portugal, on Aveiro lagoon; pop. 12,700.
Avellaneda (ä′vä·yä·nä′thä; Argentine pron. ä′vä-zhä-) city, E Argentina, a suburb of Buenos Aires; pop. 399,000.
Avellino (ä′väl·lē′nō) commune, S Italy, in Campania; pop. 37,200.
Avenches (ä′vänsh′), anc. **Aventicum** (ä·vĕn′tĭ·kŭm) town, W Switzerland, in Vaud canton; in Roman times a large city; ✱ of ancient Helvetia.
Avernus, Lake (ä·vûr′nŭs), Ital. **Lago d'Averno** (läg′gō dä·vĕr′nō), Lat. **Lacus Avernus** (lā′kŭs ä·vûr′nŭs) lake, S Italy, in crater of extinct volcano W of Naples; because of its dismal aspect and mephitic vapors, considered by the ancients (Homer, Vergil) as entrance to underworld.
Aversa (ä·vĕr′sä) commune, S Italy, N by W of Naples; pop. 37,000.
Aves (ä′vās), or **Bird, Islands,** group of islands, Venezuela, in Caribbean Sea E of Bonaire.
Aveyron (ä′vā′rōn′) river, S France, flowing W into Tarn river; ab. 150 m. long.
Avignon (ä′vē′nyōn′) city, SE France, near confluence of Rhone and Durance rivers; pop. 60,100.
Ávila (ä′vē·lä) 1 province, cen. Spain; area 3042 sq. m.; pop. 250,100. 2 city, its ✱; pop. 22,000.
Avilés (ä′vē·lās′) seaport, NW Spain; pop. 18,000.
Avion (ä′vyōn′) commune, N France, NNE of Arras; pop. 16,100.
Aviz (ä·vēsh′) commune, E cen. Portugal, SW of Portalegre; gave name to Portuguese and Brazilian Order of Aviz.
Avoca (ä·vō′kä) or **Ovoca** (ō-) river and valley, E Ireland, in co. Wicklow; celebrated in one of Moore's songs.
Avola (ä′vō·lä) seaport, Italy, in SE Sicily; pop. 21,900.
Avon, 1 (ā′vŭn; āv′ŭn) river, S England; rises near Devizes in Wiltshire, flows S into English Channel; 65 m. long. 2 (ā′vŭn) river, SW England; rises in Gloucestershire, flows S and W through city of Bristol into Bristol Channel at Avonmouth; 62 m. long. 3 (ā′vŭn; āv′ŭn) river, cen. England; rises in Northamptonshire, flows WSW into the Severn at Tewkesbury; the "Shakespeare" Avon; 96 m. long.
Avonmouth (ā′vŭn·mouth′) suburb of Bristol, SW England, at mouth of the Avon; deep-sea docks of port of Bristol.
Avranches (ä′vränsh′) town, NW France, in SW Normandy on inlet of Gulf of St-Malo; scene of decisive Allied breakthrough 1944.
Awaji (ä·wä·jē) island, Japan, S of Honshu and NE of Shikoku I.; chief town Sumoto.
Awata (ä·wä·tä) town, Japan, on Honshu E of Kyoto; famous for its pottery and Kinkozan ware.
Awe, Loch (lŏk ô′) lake, cen. Scotland, in Argyll co.; 23 m. long; empties by means of **Awe River** into Loch Etive.
Awu or **Awoe** (ä′wōō) volcano, Indonesia, on Sangihe I.; eruptions 1856 and 1892; 6102 ft. high.
Axel Heiberg (ăk′s'l hī′bûrg) island, N Canada, one of the Sverdrup Is.; 15,779 sq. m.
Axminster (ăks′mĭn′stĕr) town, SW England, in Devonshire, where Axminster carpets were made 1755–1835
Ayacucho (ä′yä·kōō′chō) 1 town, E Argentina, S of Buenos Aires. 2 town, S Peru; scene of battle Dec. 9, 1824, in which Gen. Sucre won independence for Peru; pop. 18,300.
Aydin or **Aidin** (ī·dĭn′) town, SW Turkey in Asia; pop. 20,400.
Ayer (âr) town, NE Massachusetts, E of Fitchburg; site of Fort Devens.
Aylesbury (āl′z′bĕr′ĭ; Brit. -bĕr·ĭ, -brĭ) municipal borough, SE cen. England, ✱ of Buckinghamshire, in Thames valley (**Vale of Aylesbury**); pop. 21,100.
Aylmer (āl′mĕr) 1 town, E Canada, in SE Ontario; pop. 3500. 2 town, E Canada, in SW Quebec on Ottawa river W of Hull; pop. 4400.
Aylmer, Lake, lake, N Canada, NE of Great Slave Lake; area 612 sq. m.
Ayodhya or **Ajodhya** (ä·yōd′hyä) town, N India, in Uttar Pradesh, actually part of Faizabad; an ancient city, ✱ of kingdom of Kosala and the place from which Oudh derives its name.
Ayot St. Lawrence (ā′[y]ŭt sānt lô′rĕns; lŏr′ĕns) parish, cen. England, in Hertfordshire near Welwyn Garden City; residence of George Bernard Shaw.
Ayr (âr) 1 or **Ayrshire** (âr′shĭr; -shĕr) county, SW Scotland; 1132 sq. m.; pop. 321,200. 2 seaport, its ✱; pop. 43,000.
Ayre, Point of (âr) northern extremity of the Isle of Man.
Ayudhya or **Ayuthia** or **Ayutthaya** (ä·yōōt·t'hä·yä) city, S Thailand, N of Bangkok, on an island in the lower Chao Phraya; founded 1350, Siamese capital until 1767 when it was destroyed by the Burmese; pop. ab. 50,000.
Azcapotzalco (äs′kä·pō·tsäl′kō) city, cen. Mexico, in Federal District NW of Mexico City; pop. 31,500.
Azerbaidzhan or **Azerbaijan** (ä′zĕr·bĭ·jän′; ăz′ĕr-), officially **Azerbaidzhan Soviet Socialist Republic,** a constituent republic of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, E Transcaucasia; ✱ Baku; area 33,200 sq. m.; pop. 3,372,800.
Azerbaijan, 1 anc. **Atropatene** or **Media Atropatene** (mē′dĭ·ä ăt′rō·pä·tē′nē) province, NW Iran, separated from Azerbaidzhan S.S.R. by Araks river; ✱ Tabriz; 41,150 sq. m. 2 see AZERBAIDZHAN.
Azogues (ä·sō′gās) city, Ecuador; pop. 15,100.
Azores (ä·zōrz′; ā′zōrz) Port. **Açores** (ä·sō′rĕsh) group of islands, N Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Portugal; chief town Ponta Delgada; 888 sq. m.; pop. 587,900.

Atchin. Var. of ACHIN.
'Athlit. See 'ATLIT.
Atjeh. See ACHIN.
Atrak. See ATREK.
Atria. See ADRIA.
Atropatene. See AZERBAIJAN.
Atsuta Bay. See ISE BAY.
Audenarde. See OUDENAARDE.
Audh. Var. of OUDH.
Augusta Bay. = EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY.
Aulie Ata. See DZHAMBUL.
Aurigny. See ALDERNEY.
Auschwitz. See OŚWIĘCIM.
Ausculum Apulum. See ASCOLI SATRIANO.
Aussig. See ÚSTÍ.
Austral Islands. See TUBUAÏ ISLANDS.
Aux Cayes. See CAYES.
Auzangate. See AUSANGATE.
Avgustov. See AUGUSTÓW.
Avlona. See VLONË.
Awaj. See PHARPAR.
Awasii. See HAWASH.
Ax. See DAX.
Axiós, Axius. See VARDAR.
Axum. See AKSUM.
Ayion Oros. See MOUNT ATHOS.
Aysén. Var. of Aisén: see PUERTO AISÉN.
Azbine. See AIR.
Azil, Le Mas d'. See LE MAS D'AZIL.
Azincourt. See AGINCOURT.
Azof. See AZOV.

Azov or **Azof**, **Sea of**, sea, S Soviet Russia, Europe, N of Black Sea, with which it is connected by Kerch Strait; receives Don river; area ab. 14,520 sq. m.
Azpeitia (äth·pā′tyä; äs-) town, N Spain, SW of San Sebastian; site nearby of the Santa Casa, said to be birthplace of St. Ignatius of Loyola.
Aztec Ruins National Monument (ăz′tĕk) prehistoric pueblo, NW New Mexico; established 1929.
Azuaga (ä·thwä′gä; -swä′-) commune, SW Spain; pop. 16,500.
Azul (ä·sōōl′) city, E Argentina, in Buenos Aires prov.; pop. 30,000.
Azusa (ä·zōō′sä) city, SW California, ENE of Los Angeles; pop. 11,000.

B

Baalbek (bä′ăl·bĕk; bäl′bĕk; Arab. bä′ăl·bĕk) or **Ba'albek** (bä′ăl·bĕk), anc. **Heliopolis** (hē′lĭ·ŏp′ə·lĭs) village, E Lebanon; in ancient times identified with the worship of Baal.
Baarn (bärn) commune, cen. Netherlands, NE of Utrecht; pop. 16,400.
Baba, Cape (bä·bä′) cape on W coast of Turkey, at 39°28′N lat., 26°10′E long.; most westerly point of Asia.
Babahoyo (bä′vä·ō′yō) or **Bodegas** (bō·thä′gäs) town, Ecuador, NE of Guayaquil; pop. 13,429.
Babar Islands (bä′bär) group of islands, Indonesia, E of Timor; chief island Babar.
Bab el Mandeb (bäb′ ĕl măn′dĕb) strait between SW Arabia and Africa, uniting Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (Indian Ocean).
Babelthuap (bä′bĕl·tōō′äp) or **Babeldoab** (-dō′äp), also **Palau** (pä·lou′) island, Palau Is.; chief island of the group.
Babine Lake (bä·bēn′; băb′ēn) lake, W Canada, in cen. British Columbia; 306 sq. m.
Babul (bä·bōōl′), formerly **Barfurush** (bär′fōō·rōōsh′) city, N Iran; pop. ab. 30,000.
Babushkin (bä′bōōsh·kĭn), formerly **Losinoostrovsk** (lū′syĭ·nū·ū·strŏfsk′) city, Soviet Russia, Europe, N of Moscow; pop. 70,500.
Babuyan Islands (bä′bōō·yän′) or **Babuyanes** (-yä′nās) island group, N Philippine Is., N of Luzon.
Babylon (băb′ĭ·lŏn) **1** village, SE New York, on Long I.; pop. 6000. **2** ancient city, ✱ of Babylonia, on Euphrates river near modern Hilla.
Babylonia (băb′ĭ·lō′nĭ·ə; -lōn′yə) ancient country, SW Asia, in lower Euphrates valley.
Bacău (bä·kŭ′ōō) city, E Romania; pop. 31,300.
Backbone Mountain (băk′bōn′) mountain, W Maryland; highest point in state, 3340 ft.
Back River, formerly **Great Fish River**, river, N Canada, flowing NE to Arctic Ocean; 605 m. long.
Bacninh (bäk′nĭn′y′) town, N Indochina, in Tonkin (North Vietnam) NE of Hanoi.
Bacolod (bä·kō′lōd) city, Philippine Is., on Negros I.; pop. 57,500.
Bactria (băk′trĭ·ə), also **Bactriana** (-ā′nə; -ăn′ə) ancient country of SW Asia, between Hindu Kush Mts. and Oxus river; ✱ Bactra; in Christian Era region became known as Balkh.
Bacup (bā′kŭp) municipal borough, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 18,400.
Badajoz (bä′thä·hōth′; -hōs′) **1** province, SW Spain, on Portuguese border; area 8451 sq. m.; pop. 805,800. **2** city, its ✱, on Guadiana river; pop. 87,900.
Badakhshan (bä′dăk·shän′) **1** region, NE Afghanistan, between upper Amu Darya and the Hindu Kush, adjoining Gorno-Badakhshan in Tadzhik S.S.R.; chief town Faizabad. **2** see GORNO-BADAKHSHAN.
Badalona (bä′thä·lō′nä) seaport, NE Spain, N of Barcelona; pop. 58,600.
Baden (bä′dĕn) **1** or **Baden bei Wien** (bī vēn′) commune, E Austria, SSW of Vienna; pop. 21,400. **2** region, SW Germany, bordering on Switzerland and France; includes Black Forest; grand duchy 1805–1918 and a state of Weimar Republic 1919–33, ✱ Karlsruhe; S part became a state of Bonn Republic 1949, ✱ Freiburg. **3** city, Germany: see BADEN-BADEN. **4** commune, Switzerland, in Aargau canton; pop. 11,600.
Baden-Baden (bä′dĕn·bä′dĕn) or **Baden**, city, SW Germany, in Baden SSW of Karlsruhe; pop. 33,000.
Bad′Lands′, now usually **Bad′lands′**, orig. Fr. **Mauvaises Terres** (mō′vâz′ târ′) or **Terres Mauvaises** (târ′ mō′vâz′) **1** any of several regions in W United States, esp. in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Montana, and Wyoming, having characteristic badlands topography, barren and eroded; **Badlands National Monument**, established 1939, is in SW South Dakota, E of Black Hills. **2** also, similar areas elsewhere; **Bad Lands Reserve** is in Canada, in S Alberta.
Badrinath (bŭ·drē·nät′) village, N India, in Uttar Pradesh near Tibet border, in the Himalayas at 10,300 ft.; temple, shrine.
Badwater (băd′wŏ′tĕr; -wōt′ĕr) salt pool, California, in Death Valley; lowest point in North America; 280 ft. below sea level.
Baena (bä·ā′nä) commune, S Spain, SE of Córdoba; pop. 24,800.
Baetica (bē′tĭ·kə) province of Roman Empire in S Spain, roughly equivalent to W Andalusia.
Baeza (bä·ā′thä; -sä) commune, S Spain, NE of Jaén; pop. 18,100.
Baffin Bay (băf′ĭn) inlet of Atlantic Ocean between W Greenland and E Baffin I.
Baffin Island, formerly known as **Baffin Land**, island, NE Canada, largest in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago; area 178,700 sq. m.
Bafing (Fr. bȧ′fĕn′y′ or -făng′) river, French West Africa, the upper course of Senegal river in French Guinea and French Sudan; ab. 350 m. long.
Bagé (bȧ·zhā′) city, S Brazil, in S Rio Grande do Sul state; pop. 35,300.
Baghdad or **Bagdad** (băg′dăd; Arab. bŭg·dăd′) city, ✱ of Iraq, on the Tigris; pop. 400,000.
Bagheria (bä′gä·rē′ä) or **Bagaria** (bä′gä-) commune, Italy, in Sicily near Palermo; pop. 25,800.
Bagnacavallo (bä′nyä·kä·väl′lō) commune, N Italy, W by S of Ravenna; pop. 16,600.
Bagnolet (bȧ′nyō′lĕ′) commune, N France, E suburb of Paris; pop. 25,100.
Bago (bä′gō) municipality, Philippine Is., on Negros I.; pop. 53,900.
Bagotville (băg′ŏt·vĭl) town, E Canada, in S Quebec on Saguenay river; pop. 4100.
Baguio (bä′gyō) city, Philippine Is., in NW cen. Luzon; summer ✱ of the Philippines; pop. 24,100.
Baguirmi or **Bagirmi** (bȧ·gĭr′mĭ; Fr. bȧ′gēr′mē′) region, French Equatorial Africa, in SW Chad territory SE of Lake Chad; a level area ab. 1000 ft. above sea level.
Bahama Islands (bȧ·hä′mȧ; in U.S., also -hā′-) or **Bahamas** (-mȧz) chain of islands in Atlantic Ocean SE of Florida; British colony; ✱ Nassau; area 4375 sq. m.; pop. 80,600.
Bahawalpur (bȧ·hä′wäl·pōōr′) or **Bhawalpur** (bä′wäl·pōōr′) **1** former princely state, NW India, in SW Punjab in Thai Desert; a province of Pakistan 1947–55. **2** town, its ✱, near Sutlej river.
Bahia (bȧ·ē′ȧ) **1** state of Brazil: see BAÍA. **2** city, its ✱: see SALVADOR.
Bahía (bä·ē′ä), in full **Bahía de Caráquez** (thä kä·rä′kās) seaport, W Ecuador; pop. 10,500.
Bahía Blanca (bä·ē′ä vläng′kä) seaport, E Argentina, in SW Buenos Aires prov.; pop. 121,100.
Bahrein, also **Bahrain**, **Islands** (bȧ·rĭn′; -rān′; bä-) archipelago, in Persian Gulf off coast of Arabia; nominally independent sultanate; ✱ Manama, on Bahrein I.; area 213 sq. m.; pop. 120,000.
Bahr el Ghazal (bä′h'r ăl gŏ·zäl′) river, SW Sudan Republic; flows E to unite at Lake No with the **Bahr el Jebel** (jä′bĕl; gä′bäl) and form the White Nile; ab. 500 m. long.
Baia (bä′yä), anc. **Baiae** (bā′yē) village, S Italy, W of Naples; warm sulfur springs; ancient city a Roman resort, noted for luxury and immorality.
Baía (bȧ·ē′ȧ) or **Bahia** (bȧ·ē′ȧ) **1** state, E Brazil; ✱ Salvador; area 215,329 sq. m.; pop. 4,900,400. **2** city: see SALVADOR.
Baie Comeau (bā′ kō′mō; Fr. bā′ kō′mō′) town, E Canada, in SE Quebec; pop. 4000.
Baie Saint Paul (bā′ sănt pôl′; Fr. bā′ săn′ pôl′), Eng. **Saint Paul's Bay** (sănt pôlz′) village, E Canada, in S Quebec on St. Lawrence river; pop. 3700.
Baikal, Lake (bī·kăl′; Angl. -kōl′, -kăl′) lake, S Soviet Russia, Asia, in mountains N of Mongolia; over 5710 ft. deep; area over 12,000 sq. m.
Bailan or **Beilan** (bā·lăn′), anc. **Syriae Portae** (sĭr′ĭ·ē pōr′tē), Eng. **Syrian Gates** (sĭr′ĭ·ən) mountain pass, S Turkey; connects Asia Minor with Syria.
Baildon (bāl′dŭn) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 10,100.
Bainbridge (bān′brĭj) **1** island, Washington, in Puget Sound W of Seattle. **2** city, SW Georgia; pop. 7600.
Baird Mountains (bârd) range, NW Alaska, W end of Brooks Range.
Bairoko (bī·rō′kō) village, Solomon Is., on NW coast of New Georgia I.
Baitarani (bĭ·tŭ′rȧ·nē) river, E India, flowing through Orissa into Bay of Bengal; ab. 400 m. long.
Baja (bō′yō) autonomous city, S Hungary, on Danube river; pop. 31,900.
Baker (bā′kĕr) city, E Oregon, on fork of Powder river; pop. 9500.
Baker, Mount, peak, NW Washington, in Cascade Range; 10,750 ft. high.
Baker Island, atoll, cen. Pacific Ocean near equator, at long. 176°31′W; formally proclaimed U.S. territory 1936.
Baker Lake, lake, N Canada, the expansion of upper Chesterfield Inlet; 1029 sq. m.
Bakersfield (bā′kĕrz·fēld) city, S California, at S end of San Joaquin valley; pop. 34,800.
Bakhtiari (bȧx′tē·yä·rē′) region, W Iran; mountainous, highest peaks above 12,000 ft.
Bakoy or **Bakhoy** (bä·koi′) river, French West Africa, in French Sudan; unites with the Bafing to form the Senegal; 300 m. long.
Baku (bä·kōō′; Russ. bŭ-) city, U.S.S.R., ✱ of Azerbaidzhan Republic, on W coast of Caspian Sea; center of oil region; pop. 809,300.
Balabac (bä·lä′bäk) island, SW Philippine Is., SW of Palawan I.
Balah Lakes (băl′ȧ; Arab. bă′lă·h') contiguous lakes, N Egypt, on W side of Suez Canal, at N end.
Balaklava (băl′ȧ·klä′vȧ; -klăv′ȧ; Russ. bȧ·lŭ·klȧ′vȧ), also **Balaclava**, seaport, S Soviet Russia, Europe, SE of Sevastopol; scene 1854 of battle of Crimean War memorable for charge of Light Brigade.
Bala Lake (băl′ȧ) lake, Wales, in E Merionethshire; ab. 4 m. long.
Balamban (bä′lăm·bän′) municipality, Philippine Is., on W coast of Cebu I.; pop. 31,400.
Balaton (băl′ȧ·tŏn; Hung. bŏ′lŏ·tŏn), Ger. **Plattensee** (plăt′ĕn·zā′) lake, W Hungary; largest lake in central Europe, area 266 sq. m.
Balbi (bäl′bē) volcano, Solomon Is., on NW Bougainville I.; highest point on the island, 10,171 ft.
Balboa (băl·bō′ȧ; Span. bäl·vō′ä) town, Panama Canal Zone, adjacent to Panama City at Pacific entrance to the canal; pop. 4100.
Balboa Heights, town, Panama Canal Zone, suburb of Balboa; administrative center of Canal Zone; pop. 400.
Balbriggan (băl·brĭg′ən) seaport, E Ireland, in co. Dublin; pop. 2400.
Balcarce (bäl·kär′sä) town, N Argentina, in Buenos Aires prov. W of Mar del Plata; pop. 19,300.
Baldock (bôl′dŏk) urban district, SE England, in Hertfordshire; pop. 6000.
Baldy, Mount (bôl′dĭ) peak, SW Utah; 12,000 ft. high.
Baldy Peak, 1 also **Thomas Peak** (tŏm′ăs) mountain, E Arizona; 11,590 ft. high. **2** mountain, N cen. New Mexico; 12,623 ft. high.
Balearic Islands (băl′ē·ăr′ĭk), Span. **Islas Baleares** (ēz′läz vä′lä·ä′räs) island group, Spain, in W Mediterranean Sea, including Majorca and Minorca; constitutes a province, ✱ Palma, area 1936 sq. m., pop. 422,100.
Balfrush (bäl·frōōsh′) or **Balfurush** (bäl′fōō·rōōsh′) Babul; — variants of its former name Barfurush.
Bali (bä′lē) island, Indonesia, off E end of Java; chief town Singaradja; 2147 sq. m.; pop. 1,101,400.
Balikesir (bä′lĭ·kĕ·sēr′) city, NW Turkey in Asia; pop. 36,000.
Balikpapan (bä′lĭk·pä′pän) seaport, Indonesia, in SE Borneo on inlet (**Balikpapan Bay**) of Macassar Strait; oil center; pop. 29,800.
Balkan Mountains (bôl′kăn), Bulg. **Stara Planina** (stä′rä plä′nĭ·nä′) range, cen. Bulgaria, extending from Yugoslav border to Black Sea; highest point ab. 7800 ft.
Balkan Peninsula, peninsula, SE Europe, between the Adriatic and Ionian seas on the W, the Mediterranean Sea on the S, and the Aegean and Black seas on the E.
Balkan States, the countries occupying Balkan Peninsula: Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, and Turkey in Europe.
Balkh (bälk) **1** country of SW Asia, corresponding closely to ancient Bactria; now a district of N Afghanistan. **2** anc. **Bactra** (băk′trȧ) ancient city, ✱ of Bactria and of Balkh; reduced to village (Wazirabad) after great epidemic of cholera in 19th cent. **3** town, N Afghanistan, just N of Wazirabad; pop. 10,000.
Balkhash, Turki **Balqash** (bäl·käsh′), lake, Soviet Central Asia, in SE Kazakh S.S.R.; area ab. 6700 sq. m.
Ballarat (băl′ȧ·răt) city, SE Australia, in Victoria; pop. with Sebastopol 40,200.
Ballina (bäl′ĭ·nȧ) urban district, NW Ireland, in co. Mayo; pop. 6200.
Ballinamuck (bäl′ĭ·nȧ·mŭk′) village, N cen. Ireland, in co. Longford; surrender of Irish insurrectionary forces 1798.
Ballinasloe (-slō′) urban district, W Ireland, in co. Galway; pop. 5600.
Ballinger (bäl′ĭn·jĕr) city, W cen. Texas; pop. 5300.
Ball's Bluff (bôlz) locality, NE Virginia, on the Potomac; battle Oct. 21, 1861.
Bally (bä′lĭ) town, NE India, in West Bengal W of Calcutta; pop. 50,400.
Ballymena (bäl′ĭ·mē′nȧ) urban district, NE Northern Ireland, in co. Antrim; pop. 12,900.
Ballynahinch (bäl′ĭ·nȧ·hĭnch′) town, SE Northern Ireland, in co. Down; battle 1798.
Balmoral (băl·mŏr′ăl) castle, Scotland, in SW Aberdeen co.; Scottish residence of British sovereigns.
Balsas, Río de las (rē′ō thä läz väl′säs), also the **Mexcala** (mäs·kä′lä) river, cen. Mexico, flowing S and W into Pacific Ocean; 426 m. long.
Baltic Provinces (bôl′tĭk), the former Russian governments of Estonia, Livonia, and Kurland, which in 1918 were formed into the independent republics of Estonia and Latvia.
Baltic Sea, Ger. **Ostsee** (ôst′zā′), Russ. **Baltiyskoe More** (bŭl·tyē′skŭ·yĕ mō′ryĕ) arm of the Atlantic Ocean, N Europe, enclosed by Denmark and the Scandinavian Penin.; area ab. 160,000 sq. m.
Baltic States, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, which were independent states 1917–40, and sometimes also Finland and Poland; all situated on E side of Baltic Sea.
Baltimore (bôl′tĭ·mōr; locally also -mĕr) independent city, Maryland, on Patapsco river near upper end of Chesapeake Bay; pop. 949,700.
Baltistan (bŭl′tĭ·stän′) or **Little Tibet** (tĭ·bĕt′) region, E Kashmir, in Ladakh district; inhabited by the Balti people.
Baluchistan (bȧ·lōō′chĭ·stän′; -stăn′) country, S Asia, bordering on Arabian Sea, between Iran and Sind; formerly divided into (1) **British Baluchistan**, province in NE, ✱ Quetta, area 45,144 sq. m., (2) agency territories and tribal areas, and (3) the **Baluchistan States**: Kalat, Kharan, and Las Bela; now part of Pakistan.
Bam (bäm) town, SE Iran; has famous citadel held by Afghans 1719–1801.
Bamako (bä′mȧ′kō′) town, French West Africa, ✱ of French Sudan territory, on Niger river; pop. 32,800.
Bamberg (bäm′bĕrk; Angl. băm′bûrg) city, W Germany, in Bavaria; pop. 74,700.
Bananal (bä′nȧ·näl′) island, Brazil, in Araguaia river, NW Goiás state; over 200 m. long.
Banana River (bȧ·năn′ȧ) lagoon, E Florida, between Canaveral Penin. and Merritt I.
Banaras (bȧ·nä′rȧs) or **Benares** (bĭ·nä′rĕs; -rēz) city, N India, in SE Uttar Pradesh on the Ganges; Holy City of the Hindus; pop. 255,700.
Banat (Romanian bä·nät′; Yugoslav bä′nät) region, cen. Europe, in Danube basin between Tisza and Mureş rivers and the Transylvanian Alps; once entirely in Hungary; divided (1919) between Yugoslavia and Romania.
Banbridge (bän′brĭj′) urban district, SE Northern Ireland, in co. Down; pop. 5600.
Banbury (bän′bĕr·ĭ; băm′-) municipal borough, cen. England, in Oxfordshire; pop. 18,900.
Bandai (bän·dĭ) or **Bantai** (-tī) volcano, Japan, in N cen. Honshu; had a destructive eruption July 1888; 5968 ft. high.
Banda Islands (bän′dȧ) island group, Indonesia, in Moluccas S of Ceram.
Banda Oriental (bän′dä ō′ryän·täl′) Uruguay; — its former name, used with reference to its position on E shore (Span. banda oriental) of the Río de la Plata.
Bandar Abbas or **Benderabbas** (bȧn·dăr′ ȧb·bäs′), formerly **Gombroon** (gŏm·brōōn′) seaport, S Iran, on Strait of Ormuz; long one of chief ports of Iran.
Bandar Shahpur (bän·dăr′ shä·h'·pōōr′) seaport, SW Iran, at head of Persian Gulf.
Banda Sea (bän′dä; Angl. bän′dȧ) body of water, Indonesia, S of the Moluccas.

Azotos. See ASHDOD.
Azúcar, Pan de. See PAN DE AZÚCAR.
Baanfu. See PAAN.
Bachan, Bachian. See BATJAN.
Bachi Channel. See BASHI CHANNEL.
Bachi Islands. See BATAN ISLANDS.
Bactra. See BALKH.
Bad Dürkheim, Bad Ems, Bad Freienwalde, Bad Godesberg, etc. See DÜRKHEIM, EMS, FREIENWALDE, GODESBERG, etc.
Badgastein. See GASTEIN.
Bagaria. See BAGHERIA.
Bagdad. See BAGHDAD.
Baghdadi, Khan. See KHAN BAGHDADI.
Bagirmi. See BAGUIRMI.
Bahr el Abyad. See NILE.
Bahr el Azraq. See NILE.
Bahr en Nil. See NILE.
Bahret el Hule. See MEROM, WATERS OF.
Bahr Setit. See SETIT, BAHR.
Bahr Yusef. See YUSEF, BAHR.
Baile Atha Cliath. See DUBLIN.
Baireuth. Var. of BAYREUTH.
Baja California. See LOWER CALIFORNIA.
Bakan. See SHIMONOSEKI.
Bakhmut. See ARTEMOVSK.
Bakhtigan. See NIRIZ.
Bale. See BASEL.
Balkaria. See KABARDINIAN AUTONOMOUS S.S.R.
Ballari. See BELLARY.
Balqash. See BALKHASH.
Bālṭi. See BELTSY.
Baltic Port. See PALDISKI.
Baltiski. See PALDISKI.
Baltzi. Var. of Bālṭi: see BELTSY.
Baluchistan, Persian. See PERSIAN BALUCHISTAN.
Banaba. See OCEAN ISLANDS.
Banda, La. See LA BANDA.
Bandar. See MASULIPATAM.

Bandeira, Pico da (pē′kōō thä vănn·dā′ē·rä) mountain, E Brazil, in Espírito Santo state; highest in Brazil, 9462 ft.

Bandelier National Monument (băn′dĕ·lēr′) cliff-dweller ruins, N cen. New Mexico, W of Santa Fe; established as national monument 1916.

Bandjarmasin or **Bandjermasin** (bän′jĕr·mä′sĭn) town, Indonesia, in S Borneo on Martapura river; pop. 65,700.

Bandra (bän′drä) town, W India, in Bombay state just N of Bombay; pop. 71,800.

Bandung or **Bandoeng** (băn′dōōng) city, Indonesia, in W Java; pop. 166,800.

Banff (bămf) **1** town, W Canada, in SW Alberta; headquarters for **Banff National Park**, established 1885, on E slopes of Rocky Mts., including Lake Louise. **2** or **Banffshire** (bămf′shĭr; -shēr) county, NE Scotland; ✱ Banff; 630 sq. m.; pop. 50,100.

Bangalore (băng′gȧ·lōr′) city, S India, in Mysore state; before 1947 British ✱ of Mysore; pop. 248,300.

Banggai Archipelago (bäng′gī′) island group, Indonesia, off E coast of Celebes.

Bangka or **Banka** (băng′kȧ) island, Indonesia, off SE Sumatra; tin mines; chief town Pangkalpinang; area 4609 sq. m.; pop. 205,400.

Bangkok (băng′kŏk; băng·kŏk′), Siamese **Krung Thep** (krōōng t′hāp) city, ✱ of Thailand (since 1782), on the Chao Phraya ab. 20 m. above its mouth; pop. 681,200.

Bangor (băng′gôr; -gēr) **1** city, E cen. Maine, on Penobscot river; pop. 31,600. **2** borough, E Pennsylvania, NE of Allentown; pop. 6100. **3** municipal borough, NW Wales, in Caernarvonshire; pop. 12,800.

Bangui (Fr. bäN′gē′) town, French Equatorial Africa, ✱ of Ubangi-Shari territory; pop. 13,500.

Bangweulu (băng′wē·ōō′lōō), or **Bangweolo** (-ō′lō), **Lake**, lake, N Northern Rhodesia; area gradually shrinking, once estimated as 1900 sq. m.

Baní (bä·nē′) city, S Dominican Republic; pop. 10,000.

Baniyas or **Banias** (bä′nĭ·yäs′) **1** town, Syria, on coast of Latakia. **2** village, SW Syria: see CAESAREA PHILIPPI.

Banja Luka (bä′nyä lōō′kä) town, NW cen. Yugoslavia, in Bosnia and Herzegovina federated republic; pop. 32,100.

Banjumas or **Banjoemas** (bän′yōō·mäs′) town, Indonesia, in cen. Java NE of Tjilatjap; pop. 6700.

Banjuwangi or **Banjoewangi** (bän′yōō·wäng′ē) seaport, Indonesia, in E Java on Bali Strait; pop. 25,200.

Banks Island (băngks) **1** island, NE Australia, off tip of Cape York Penin. **2** island, W Canada, off British Columbia coast. **3** island, N Canada, at W end of Canadian Arctic Archipelago; area 23,230 sq. m.

Banks Islands, group of islands, SW Pacific Ocean, N of New Hebrides; administered as part of the New Hebrides.

Bann (băn) two rivers in Northern Ireland: the **Upper Bann**, flowing NW into Lough Neagh, and the **Lower Bann**, flowing N out of Lough Neagh into the Atlantic.

Banning (băn′ĭng) city, SE California; pop. 7000.

Bannockburn (băn′ŭk·bûrn′; băn′ŭk·bûrn′) town, cen. Scotland, in Stirling co. SSE of Stirling; battle June 23, 1314.

Banstead (băn′stĕd; -stĭd) urban district, S England, in Surrey; pop. 33,500.

Bantam (băn′tăm; native bän·täm′) village, Indonesia, in NW corner of Java; once capital of powerful Mohammedan sultanate of Bantam; site of first Dutch settlement in Indonesia 1596.

Bantayan (bän′tä·yän′) **1** island, cen. Philippine Is., W of N tip of Cebu I. and NE of Negros I. **2** municipality on SW coast of Bantayan I.

Bantry Bay (băn′trĭ), bay, SW Ireland, in SW co. Cork.

Bapaume (bȧ′pōm′) town, N France, S of Arras; French victory 1871; heavy fighting in World War I.

Baraboo (băr′ȧ·bōō) city, S cen. Wisconsin; pop. 7300.

Baracaldo (bä′rä·käl′dō) commune, N Spain, in Vizcaya prov.; pop. 36,200.

Barada (bŭ′rŏ·dȧ; -dä), Biblical **Abana** or **Abanah** (ăb′ȧ·nȧ) river, Syria, flowing SE from Anti-Lebanon Mts. past Damascus; ab. 45 m. long.

Barahona (bä′rä·ō′nä) city, SW Dominican Republic; pop. 14,700.

Barak (bȧ·räk′) river, NE India, the upper course of the Surma, in Manipur.

Baramula or **Baramulla** (bä′rȧ·mōōl′ȧ) town, N Kashmir, WNW of Srinagar.

Baranagar (bȧ·rä′nȧ·gĕr) town, NE India, in West Bengal just N of Calcutta; pop. 54,500.

Baranof (băr′ȧ·nŏf; Russ. bŭ·rä′nŭf) island, SE Alaska, in Alexander Archipelago S of Chichagof I.

Baranovichi (bŭ·rä′nŭ·vyĭ·chĭ; bŭ·rŭ·nô′vyĭ·chĭ), Pol. **Baranowicze** (bä′rä·nô·vē′chĕ) city, U.S.S.R., in White Russia; in Poland before 1945; pop. 30,100.

Barataria Bay (băr′ȧ·târ′ĭ·ȧ) lagoon, SE Louisiana, W of mouth of Mississippi river.

Barbacena (băr′bȧ·sā′nȧ) city, E Brazil, in S Minas Gerais state; pop. 25,800.

Barbados (băr·bā′dōz) island, West Indies, in Lesser Antilles; British colony; ✱ Bridgetown; area 166 sq. m.; pop. 192,800.

Barbary (băr′bȧ·rĭ) region, N Africa, on coast from Egyptian border to the Atlantic, including the former **Barbary States**: Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli.

Barbers Point (băr′bĕrz), also **Kalaeloa Point** (kä·lä′ä·lō′ä) cape, Hawaii, on SW corner of Oahu I. W of Pearl Harbor.

Barberton (băr′bĕr·t'n; -tŭn) **1** city, NE Ohio, SSW of Akron; pop. 27,800. **2** town, Union of South Africa, in E Transvaal; center of De Kaap gold fields; pop. 5300.

Barbizon (băr′bĭ·zŏn; Fr. bar′bē′zôN′) village, N France, near forest of Fontainebleau; center of Barbizon school of painters.

Barbuda (băr·bōō′dȧ) island, West Indies, in British colony of Leeward Islands N of Antigua.

Barca (băr′kȧ) region, NE Libya, in NW Cyrenaica; especially, the height of land (**Barca Plateau**) surrounding the town of Barca, site of an ancient city founded ab. 550 B.C.

Barcelona (băr′sĕ·lō′nȧ; Span. bär′thä·lō′nä, bär′sä-) **1** province, NE Spain, on coast; area 2968 sq. m.; pop. 2,151,600. **2** seaport, its ✱; pop. 1,285,900.

Barcelona (băr′sĕ·lō′nȧ; Span. bär′sä·lō′nä) town, N Venezuela, ✱ of Anzoátegui state; pop. 26,400.

Barcoo (băr·kōō′) or **Cooper's Creek** (kōō′pĕrz; kŏŏp′ĕrz) river, Australia, flowing from SW Queensland to Lake Eyre; ab. 600 m. long.

Bardia (băr′dyä; bär·dē′ä), also **Porto Bardia** (pôr′tō) town, Libya, in NE Cyrenaica near Egyptian border; several times captured in World War II; starting point of Italian attack September 1940.

Barèges (bȧ′räzh′) village, SW France, in the Pyrenees; barège (cloth) first made here.

Bareilly or **Bareli** (bȧ·rā′lĭ) city, N India, in Uttar Pradesh, chief city of Rohilkand; pop. 192,700.

Barents Island (băr′ĕnts; Du. bär′ĕnts) island, E Spitsbergen archipelago.

Barents Sea, that part of Arctic Ocean between Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya.

Barfleur (bär·flûr′; Fr. bar′-) town, NW France, on Cotentin Penin. S of **Point Barfleur** (point′ bär·flûr′); in Middle Ages an important seaport.

Bar Harbor (bär′ här′bĕr) town, SE Maine, on Mt. Desert I.

Bari (bä′rē), in full **Bari delle Puglie** (dāl′lā pōō′lyā) seaport, SE Italy, on Adriatic Sea; pop. 271,800.

Barili (bä·rē′lē) municipality, Philippine Is., on Cebu I.; pop. 29,200.

Bariloche (bä′rē·lō′chā), in full **San Carlos de Bariloche** (säng kär′lōs thä vä′rē·lō′chā) town, W Argentina, in Río Negro territory on Lake Nahuel Huapí.

Barinas (bä·rē′näs) **1** formerly **Zamora** (sä·mō′rä) state, W cen. Venezuela; area 13,591 sq. m.; pop. 80,500. **2** town, its ✱; pop. 7700.

Barisal (bŭ′rĭ·säl′) town, E Pakistan, in East Bengal in Ganges delta; pop. 61,300.

Barisan Mountains (bä′rē·sän′) mountain system, Indonesia, extending the length of W Sumatra; highest point Kerintji, 12,467 ft.

Barito (bä·rē′tō) river, Indonesia, in SE Borneo, flowing S into Java Sea; ab. 550 m. long.

Barking (bär′kĭng) urban district, SE England, in Essex E of London; pop. 78,200.

Barkly West (bärk′lĭ) town, Union of South Africa, in Griqualand on Vaal river.

Bârlad (bûr·lȧd′), formerly **Bêrlad**, city, E Romania; pop. 26,200.

Bar-le-Duc (bär′lē·dük′), commune, NE France; pop. 15,500.

Barletta (bär·lĕt′ȧ; Ital. -lät′tä) seaport, SE Italy, on Adriatic coast; pop. 62,000.

Barmen (bär′mĕn) former city, W Germany; since 1929 part of Wuppertal.

Barnaul (bär·nŭ·ōōl′) town, Soviet Russia, Asia, ✱ of Altai Territory, on the Ob; pop. 148,100.

Barnegat Bay (bär′nē·găt; -gȧt) inlet of Atlantic Ocean, New Jersey, between the barrier reefs and the mainland; ab. 30 m. long.

Barnes (bärnz) urban district, S England, in Surrey, on the Thames, SW suburb of London; pop. 40,600.

Barnet (bär′nĕt; -nĭt) urban district, SE England, in Hertfordshire N of London; pop. 25,000.

Barneveld (bär′nē·vĕlt) commune, cen. Netherlands, E of Amersfoort; pop. 19,100.

Barnoldswick (bär·nōld′zwĭk; bär′lĭk) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire, N of Burnley; pop. 10,300.

Barnsley (bärnz′lĭ) county borough, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 75,600.

Barnstable (bärn′stȧ·b'l) town, SE Massachusetts, on Cape Cod Bay; pop. 10,500.

Barnstaple (bärn′stȧ·p'l; locally -b'l) municipal borough, SW England, in Devonshire; pop. 16,300.

Baroda (bȧ·rō′dȧ) **1** former princely state, W India, comprising areas geographically in Bombay and Kathiawar; merged in Bombay state 1949. **2** city, its ✱; pop. 152,300.

Barotse (bȧ·rŏt′sē) or **Barotseland** (-lănd′) region, W Northern Rhodesia, inhabited by the Barotse people.

Barquisimeto (bär′kē·sē·mā′tō) city, NW Venezuela, ✱ of Lara state; pop. 105,100.

Barrackpore (bŭr′ăk·pōr′), also **Barrackpur** (-pŏŏr′) town, India, in West Bengal N of Calcutta; pop. 40,800.

Barra do Piraí (bär′rȧ thōō pē·rȧ·ē′) city, SE Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro state; pop. 20,300.

Barra Mansa (măn′sȧ) city, SE Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro state; pop. 21,300.

Barrancabermeja (bär·räng′kä·vĕr·mĕ′hä) river port, NW cen. Colombia, on Magdalena river; petroleum.

Barranco (bär·räng′kō) town, Peru, S of Lima on the coast; pop. 14,000.

Barranqueras (bär′räng·kā′räs) river port, N Argentina, in the Chaco on Paraná river.

Barranquilla (bär′räng·kē′yä; Angl. băr′ăn·kē′[yl]ȧ) city, N Colombia, on Magdalena river; pop. 150,400.

Barre (bär′ē) city, N cen. Vermont, SSE of Montpelier; pop. 10,900.

Barre des Écrins (bär′ dā·zā′krăN′) mountain, SE France; highest in **Dauphiné Alps**, 13,462 ft.

Barren (băr′ĕn) river, Kentucky, flowing NW into Green river; 120 m. long.

Barretos (bär·rā′tōōs) city, SE Brazil, in N São Paulo state; pop. 23,700.

Barrhead (bär′hĕd′) burgh, SW Scotland, in Renfrew co.; pop. 13,000.

Barrie (băr′ĭ) town, Canada, in SE Ontario on Lake Simcoe; pop. 12,500.

Barrington (băr′ĭng·tŭn) town, E Rhode Island; pop. 8200.

Barrow (băr′ō) **1** village, N Alaska, at Point Barrow; Arctic Science Station, opened by U.S. Navy 1947. **2** or **Barrow in Furness** (fûr′nĕs; -nĭs) county borough, NW England, in Lancashire on Furness Penin.; pop. 67,500.

Barrow, Point, most northerly point of Alaska, 71°20′N, 156°W.

Barry (băr′ĭ) seaport, SE Wales, in Glamorganshire; pop. 41,000.

Barstow (bär′stō) town, S California; pop. 6100.

Bartholomew Bayou (bär·thŏl′ō·mū) river, SE Arkansas and NE Louisiana, flowing into Ouachita river; 275 m. long.

Bartica (bär·tē′kȧ) town, N British Guiana; point of departure for gold and diamond fields.

Bartlesville (bär′t'lz·vĭl) city, NE Oklahoma; pop. 19,200.

Barton upon Humber (bär′t'n, hŭm′bĕr) urban district, E England, in the Parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire, SW of Hull; pop. 6200.

Bartow (bär′tō) city, cen. Florida; pop. 8700.

Barwon (bär′wŭn) river, SE Australia, the upper course of the Darling river, in NE New South Wales.

Basel (bä′zĕl), older **Basle** (bäl), Fr. **Bâle** (bäl) **1** canton, NW Switzerland; subdivided into demicantons: **Basel-Land** (bä′zĕl·länt′), ✱ Liestal, 164 sq. m., pop. 107,500; and **Basel-Stadt** (-shtät′), ✱ Basel, 14 sq. m., pop. 196,500. **2** city, NW Switzerland, ✱ of Basel-Stadt demicanton and of Basel canton; pop. 183,500.

Basey (bä·sē′ē; -sā′) municipality, Philippine Is., in S Samar; pop. 28,300.

Bashan (bā′shŏn; -shăn) region in ancient Palestine, E and NE of Sea of Galilee.

Bashi (bä′shē), formerly **Bachi** (bä′chē), **Channel**, strait between Philippine Is. and S end of Formosa.

Bashkiria (băsh·kĭr′ĭ·ȧ) or **Bashkir Republic** (băsh′kĭr; băsh·kĭr′), Russ. bŭsh·kēr′), officially **Bashkir Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic**, autonomous republic, E Soviet Russia, Europe, in Southern Urals; ✱ Ufa; 54,233 sq. m.; pop. 3,304,500.

Basilan (bä·sē′län) island group, Philippine Is., SW of Mindanao; comprises Basilan I. and about 50 small islands.

Basilicata (bä·zē′lē·kä′tä) or **Lucania** (lū·kā′nĭ·ȧ; -kān′yȧ; Ital. lōō·kä′nyä) region, S Italy, on Gulf of Taranto.

Basingstoke (bā′zĭng·stōk) municipal borough, S England, in Hampshire; pop. 17,000.

Basque Provinces (băsk) region, N Spain, bordering on Bay of Biscay; comprises provinces of Vizcaya, Álava, and Guipúzcoa; inhabited by the Basques.

Basra (bäs′rä; Angl. bŭs′rȧ), formerly **Busra** or **Busrah** (bŭs′rȧ) port, S Iraq, at head of the Shatt-al-Arab; pop. 180,000.

Bassano (bäs·sä′nō), in full **Bassano del Grappa** (dāl gräp′pä) town, NE Italy, NE of Vicenza; scene of defeat of Austrians by Napoleon 1796.

Bassein (bȧ·sān′; Burmese -thān′) city, S Burma, in Irrawaddy delta; pop. 45,700.

Basseterre (bäs′târ′) seaport, British West Indies, ✱ of St. Kitts I. and of St. Kitts–Nevis presidency; pop. 29,100.

Basse-Terre (bäs′târ′) **1** island, French West Indies, the W part of Guadeloupe, or Guadeloupe proper. **2** seaport on SW coast of Basse-Terre I., ✱ of Guadeloupe; pop. 10,100.

Bass Strait (băs) strait separating Australia and Tasmania.

Bastia (bäs·tē′ä; Fr. bȧs′tyä′) seaport, France, in NE Corsica; pop. 49,300.

Bastogne (bȧs′tŏn′y') town, SE Belgium, in the Ardennes, where an American division was surrounded December 1944.

Bastrop (băs′trŭp) town, N Louisiana; pop. 12,800.

Basutoland (bȧ·sōō′tō·lănd′) territory, S Africa, just NW of Drakensberg Mts., containing sources of Orange river; under direct control of British government; ✱ Maseru; area 11,716 sq. m.; pop. 563,900.

Bataan (bȧ·tän′; bȧ·tăn′; Span. bä·tä′än) peninsula, Philippine Is., in W Luzon on W side of Manila Bay; in World War II, scene of unsuccessful struggle January–April 1942 by American and Filipino forces against Japanese.

Batangas (bȧ·täng′gȧs; Span. bä·täng′gäs) municipality, Philippine Is., in S Luzon on Batangas Bay; pop. 49,200.

Batan Islands (bä·tän′), or **Batanes** (bä·tä′näs), formerly **Bashi** (bä′shē), or **Bachi** (bä′chē), **Islands**, group of islands, N end of Philippine Is.

Batavia (bȧ·tā′vĭ·ȧ; -tāv′yȧ) **1** city, NE Illinois; pop. 5800. **2** city, W New York; pop. 17,800.

Batavia (bȧ·tā′vĭ·ȧ; -tāv′yȧ; Du. bȧ·tä′vē·ȧ) **1** or **Batavian Republic** (bȧ·tā′vĭ·ăn; -tāv′yăn) Netherlands under the French 1795–1806. **2** city, Indonesia: see DJAKARTA.

Batesville (bāts′vĭl; Sou. also -v'l) city, NE cen. Arkansas; pop. 6400.

Bath (băth) **1** city, S Maine, on coast; pop. 10,600. **2** village, S New York; pop. 5400. **3** city and county borough, SW England, in Somersetshire, on the Avon ESE of Bristol; pop. 79,300.

Bathgate (băth′gāt; -gĭt) burgh, S Scotland, in West Lothian; pop. 11,300.

Bathurst (băth′ûrst; -ērst) **1** city, SE Australia, in E New South Wales; pop. 11,900. **2** town, SE Canada, on NE coast of New Brunswick; pop. 4500. **3** seaport, British West Africa, ✱ of Gambia colony and protectorate, on island of St. Mary in Gambia river.

Bathurst Islands, group of islands, N Canada, in Parry Is.

Batina or **Batinah** (bä′tĭ·nȧ), also **Batineh** (-nȧ) coast of Oman, SE Arabia, from Masqat to Trucial Coast.

Batjan (bä′chän), also **Bachan** or **Bachian** (-chän) island, E Indonesia, in Moluccas SW of Halmahera.

Batley (băt′lĭ) municipal borough, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire, SSW of Leeds; pop. 40,200.

Baton Rouge (băt′'n rōōzh′) city, ✱ of Louisiana, on Mississippi river; pop. 125,600.

Battambang (băt′ăm·băng) town, SW Indochina, in W Cambodia ab. 50 m. from border of Thailand.

Battersea (băt′ĕr·sĭ) metropolitan borough, London, on the S bank of the Thames; pop. 117,100.

Batticaloa (bŭt′ĭ·kȧ·lō′ȧ) seaport, Ceylon; noted for its "singing fish."

Battle (băt′'l) town, SE England, in East Sussex 6 m. NW of Hastings; named from the Battle of Hastings that took place 1066 on a hill SE of the town.

Bangi. Var. of BANGUI.
Banjermasin. Var. of BANDJARMASIN.
Banka. See BANGKA.
Baños, Los. See LOS BAÑOS.
Bantai. See BANDAI.
Bardwan. See BURDWAN.
Barfurush. See BABUL.
Barge Canal. = NEW YORK STATE BARGE CANAL.
Bashi Islands. See BATAN ISLANDS.
Basle. See BASEL.
Bassae. See PHIGALIA.
Bassam. See GRAND BASSAM.
Batalpashinsk. See CHERKESSK.
Batang. See PAAN.
Batoe. See BATU.

Battle Creek, city, S Michigan; pop. 48,700.
Batu or **Batoe** (bä′tōō) island group, Indonesia, on the equator off W coast of Sumatra.
Batum (bȧ·tōōm′) or **Batumi** (bä′tōō·mī) seaport, U.S.S.R., in SW Georgia, ✱ of Adzhar A.S.S.R., on Black Sea near Turkish border; pop. 70,800.
Bat Yam (bät yäm′) town, Israel, on coast S of Jaffa; pop. (1949) 3000.
Bauan (bä′wän) municipality, Philippine Is., in S Luzon on Batangas Bay; pop. 37,000.
Bauru (bou·rōō′) city, SE Brazil, in S cen. São Paulo state; pop. 53,100.
Bautzen (bou′tsän) city, E Germany, ENE of Dresden; pop. 38,500.
Bavaria (bȧ·vâr′ĭ·ȧ), Ger. **Bayern** (bī′ĕrn) region, S Germany, bordering on Austria and Czechoslovakia; formerly a duchy of Holy Roman Empire, an electorate from 1623, a kingdom 1805–1918, and a state of Weimar Republic 1919–33; became a state of Bonn Republic 1949; ✱ Munich.
Bavarian Alps (bȧ·vâr′ĭ·ăn) range of the Alps, Germany and Austria, between S Bavaria and the Tirol.
Bay (bā) or **Bay Village**, village, N Ohio, on Lake Erie; pop. 6900.
Bay, Laguna de (lä·gōō′nä thä vä′ē; vī′) lake, Philippine Is., in cen. Luzon SE of Manila; 344 sq. m.
Bayambang (bä′yäm·väng′) municipality, Philippine Is., in N cen. Luzon SE of Lingayen; pop. 25,600.
Bayamo (bä·yä′mō) town, E Cuba; pop. 16,200.
Bayamón (bä′yä·mōn′) town, NE cen. Puerto Rico; pop. 20,200.
Baybay (bī·bī′) municipality, Philippine Is., on W coast of Leyte I.; pop. 42,500.
Bay City (bā) **1** city, E Michigan, at head of Saginaw Bay; pop. 52,500. **2** city, SE Texas; pop. 9400.
Bayeux (bȧ·yōō′; Fr. bȧ′yû′) town, NW France, in Normandy WNW of Caen; has museum containing the Bayeux tapestry.
Bay Islands (bā) group of islands in Caribbean Sea off N Honduras coast.
Bayonne (bā·ōn′; bā·yōn′) city, NE New Jersey, on peninsula separating Upper New York Bay from Newark Bay; pop. 77,200.
Bayonne (bȧ′yôn′; Angl. bā·[y]ōn′, -[y]ōn′, bī-) city, SW France; pop. 32,600.
Bayreuth (bī·roit′; in English, also bī′roit) city, W Germany, in Bavaria NE of Nürnberg; pop. 55,600.
Bay Shore, unincorporated community, SE New York, on S shore of Long I.; pop. 9700.
Baytown (bā′toun′) city, SE Texas, on Galveston Bay; pop. 23,000.
Baza (bä′thä; -sä) commune, S Spain, NE of Granada; pop. 20,800.
Bazargic (bä·zär′jĭk) or **Dobrich** (dō′brĭch) city, NE Bulgaria, in S Dobruja; pop. 30,000.
Beachy Head (bēch′ĭ) headland, S England, on coast of East Sussex; 575 ft. high.
Beacon (bē′kŭn; -k'n) city, SE New York, on Hudson river; pop. 14,000.
Beaconsfield (bēk′ŭnz·fēld) town, S cen. England, in Buckinghamshire NW of London; pop. 7900.
Beagle Channel (bē′g'l) channel, S South America, between S Tierra del Fuego I. and S group of Chilean islands.
Bear (bâr) river, SE Idaho and N Utah, emptying into Great Salt Lake; ab. 350 m. long.
Beardstown (bērd′toun) city, W cen. Illinois, on Illinois river; pop. 6100.
Bear Island (bâr) island in Barents Sea; belongs to Norway.
Béarn (bā′ȧr′; -ȧrn′) historical region of SW France; part of Aquitania under Romans; province of France 1620–1789; ✱ Pau.
Beas or **Bias** (bē′ȧs) river, N India, in the Punjab, flowing to the Sutlej; ab. 300 m. long.
Beatenberg (bȧ·ȧ′tĕn·bĕrk) or **Sankt Beatenberg** (zängkt) village, Switzerland, in Bern canton NW of Interlaken.
Beatrice (bē·ăt′rĭs) city, SE Nebraska, S of Lincoln; pop. 11,800.
Beauce (bōs) ancient district of N cen. France; ✱ Chartres.
Beaufort, **1** (bō′fĕrt) town, SE North Carolina, on inlet of Atlantic Ocean. **2** (bū′fĕrt) city, S South Carolina, on Port Royal; pop. 5100.
Beaufort Sea (bō′fĕrt) that part of the Arctic Ocean NE of Alaska and NW of Canada.
Beaufort West (bō′fĕrt) town, Union of South Africa, in S cen. Cape Province; pop. 10,900.
Beauharnois (bō′ȧr′nwȧ′) town, E Canada, in S Quebec on St. Lawrence river; pop. 5700.
Beaumont (bō′mŏnt) city, SE Texas, on Neches river; connected with Gulf of Mexico by Sabine-Neches Canal; pop. 94,000.
Beauport (bō′pōr′) town, Canada, in S Quebec, NE suburb of Quebec; pop. 5400.
Beauvais (bō′vā′; Fr. -vĕ′) commune, N France, NNW of Paris; pop. 23,200.
Beaver (bē′vĕr) **1** river, W Pennsylvania, flowing S into Ohio river. **2** borough, W Pennsylvania, on Ohio river NW of Pittsburgh; pop. 6400. **3** river, W Canada, tributary of Churchill river, in Saskatchewan and Alberta provs.; 305 m. long.
Beaver Dam, city, SE cen. Wisconsin; pop. 11,900.
Beaver Falls, city, W Pennsylvania, on Beaver river; pop. 17,400.
Bebington (bĕb′ĭng·tŭn) municipal borough, NW England, in Cheshire; pop. 47,700.
Beccles (bĕk′ĭlz) municipal borough, E England, in East Suffolk; pop. 6900.
Bechuanaland (bĕch′ōō·ȧ′nȧ·lănd′; bĕ·chwä′nȧ-) **1** region, S Africa, N of Orange river and including Kalahari Desert. **2** British protectorate in the region N of Molopo river; seat of administration Mafeking, in Union of South Africa; area ab. 275,000 sq. m.; pop. 296,900. **3** or **British Bechuanaland**, former British colony in the region S of Molopo river; became part of Cape Province 1895.
Beckenham (bĕk′n·ăm; bĕk′năm) urban district, SE England, in Kent, S suburb of London; pop. 74,800.
Beckley (bĕk′lĭ) city, S West Virginia; pop. 19,400.
Beddington and Wallington (bĕd′ĭng·tŭn, wŏl′ĭng·tŭn) urban district, S England, in Surrey, S suburb of London; pop. 32,800.
Bedford (bĕd′fĕrd) **1** city, S Indiana; pop. 12,600. **2** city, N Ohio, SE of Cleveland; pop. 9100. **3** county in England: see BEDFORDSHIRE. **4** municipal borough, SE cen. England, ✱ of Bedfordshire; pop. 53,100.
Bedfordshire (-shĭr; -shēr) or **Bedford** or **Beds** (bĕdz) county, SE cen. England; ✱ Bedford; 473 sq. m.; pop. 311,800.
Bedlington (bĕd′lĭng·tŭn) parish, N England, in Bedlingtonshire; famous for its terriers.
Bedlingtonshire (-shĭr; -shēr) urban district, N England, in Northumberland N of Newcastle; pop. 28,800.
Bedloe's Island (bĕd′lōz), also **Liberty Island** (lĭb′ĕr·tĭ) island in New York Bay; site of Bartholdi's statue Liberty Enlightening the World.
Bedwas and Machen (bĕd′wȧs, mȧk′ăn) urban district, W England, in Monmouthshire; pop. 8700.
Bedwellty (bĕd·wĕl′tĭ) urban district, W England, in Monmouthshire; pop. 28,800.
Bedworth (bĕd′wûrth; -wĕrth) urban district, cen. England, in Warwickshire; pop. 24,900.
Będzin (bĕnn′jēn), Russ. **Bendin** (byän′dyĭn), Ger. **Bendzin** (bĕn′tsēn) commune, S Poland, in Silesia; pop. 50,700.
Beech Grove, city, cen. Indiana; pop. 5700.
Beersheba (bē′ĕr·shē′bȧ; bē̆r·shē′bȧ; bē·ûr′shē·bȧ) city, S Israel, in N Negeb; in Bible times marked extreme S limit of Palestine; pop. (1950) 15,000.
Beeston and Stapleford (bēs′tŭn, stā′p'l·fĕrd) urban district, cen. England, in Nottinghamshire SW of Nottingham; pop. 49,800.
Beeville (bē′vĭl) city, S Texas, NNW of Corpus Christi; pop. 9300.
Bègles (bĕ′gl') commune, SW France, SSE of Bordeaux; pop. 22,600.
Behistun (bä′hĭs·tōōn′; Pers. bȧ′-) or **Bisitun** or **Bisutun** (bē′sŭ·tōōn′) ruined town in W Iran; on limestone cliff is monument of Darius the Great called the Rosetta Stone of Asia.
Beira (bā′ē·rȧ) **1** old province, N cen. Portugal; ✱ Coimbra. **2** seaport, SE Mozambique; chief port for Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and cen. Mozambique.
Beirut (bȧ·rōōt′), Fr. **Beyrouth** (bā′rōōt′), anc. **Berytus** (bĕ·rĭ′tŭs) seaport, ✱ of Lebanon; pop. 201,500.
Beisan (bē′sän) or **Bethshean** (bĕth′shē′ăn; bĕth′shē·ăn′), also **Beit Sh'an** (bāt′ shē·ăn′) town, Israel, in Valley of Jezreel; pop. (1949) 1200.
Békés (bā′kāsh) city, SE Hungary; pop. 30,600.
Békéscsaba (bā′kāsh·chŏ′bŏ) city, SE Hungary; pop. 50,000.
Belawan (blä′wän) or **Belawan-Deli** (-dā′lē) seaport, Indonesia, in NE Sumatra just N of Medan.
Belaya (byĕ′lȧ·yȧ) river, E Soviet Russia, Europe, in Bashkir Republic, flowing to Kama river; ab. 700 m. long.
Belém (bĕ·lĕm′; Port. -lāēn′), sometimes **Pará** (pȧ·rȧ′) city, N Brazil, ✱ of Pará state; on Pará river at 1°28′S; pop. 230,200.
Belfast (bĕl′fȧst) **1** seaport, S Maine, on Penobscot Bay; pop. 6000. **2** (locally also bĕl·fȧst′) county borough and seaport, ✱ of Northern Ireland and of co. Antrim, at head of **Belfast Lough** (lŏk), inlet of North Channel; pop. 438,100.
Belfort (bĕl′fôr′; bä′fôr′) town, E France, commanding Belfort Gap; pop. 37,400.
Belfort Gap (bĕl′fôr găp′) pass, E France, between Vosges and Jura Mts.; historic route from Saône valley to the Rhine.
Belgaum (bĕl·goum′) town, W India, in NW Mysore state; pop. 58,300.
Belgian Congo (bĕl′jăn [-jĭ·ăn] kŏng′gō), Fr. **Congo belge** (kôn′gô′ bĕlzh′), Flem. **Belgisch Congo** (bĕl′gĭs kŏng′gō), formerly **Congo Free State**, country, cen. Africa, occupying greater part of Congo river basin; Belgian colony; ✱ Léopoldville; area ab. 893,000 sq. m.; pop. 11,126,500.
Belgium (bĕl′jŭm; -jĭ·ŭm), Fr. **Belgique** (bĕl′zhĕk′), Flem. **België** (bĕl′gĕ·ĕ) country, W Europe, bordering on North Sea; constitutional monarchy; ✱ Brussels; area 11,774 sq. m.; pop. 8,625,100.
Belgorod (byĕl′gŭ·rŭt) city, Soviet Russia, Europe, on upper Donets river; built on a hill of chalk.
Belgorod-Dnestrovski (-d'nyĕs·trôf′skĭ), formerly **Akkerman** (ŭk·kĕr·mȧn′), Romanian **Cetatea Albă** (chĕ·tä′tyä äl′bȧ) city, U.S.S.R., in SW Ukraine on Dniester estuary.
Belgrade (bĕl′grād; bĕl′grȧd′), Serbian **Beograd** (bĕ′ō·grȧd) city, ✱ of Yugoslavia and of Serbia, on Danube river where the Sava joins it; pop. 389,100.
Belize (bĕ·lēz′) **1** river, British Honduras, flowing into Gulf of Honduras; ab. 150 m. long. **2** seaport, ✱ of British Honduras, at mouth of Belize river.
Bell (bĕl) city, SW California, S of Los Angeles; pop. 15,400.
Bellaire (bĕ·lâr′; bĕ-) city, E Ohio, on Ohio river; pop. 12,600. **2** town, SE Texas, W suburb of Houston; pop. 10,200.
Bellary (bĕ·lä′rĭ) or **Bellari** (bȧl·lä′rĭ) town, S India, in E Mysore state; pop. 56,100.
Belleau (bĕ′lō′) village, N France, NW of Château-Thierry; site of an American military cemetery.
Belleau Wood (bĕl′ō′; Fr. bĕ′lō′), Fr. **Bois de Belleau** (bwȧd′ bĕ′lō′), since World War I also **Bois de la Brigade Marine** (bwȧd′ lȧ brē′gȧd′ mȧ′rēn′) wood S of Belleau village, France; scene of battle June 1918 in which five German divisions were defeated by a U.S. Marine brigade.
Bellefontaine (bĕl·foun′t'n; -fŏn′-) city, W Ohio; pop. 10,200.
Bellefonte (bĕl′fŏnt) borough, cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 5700.
Belle Fourche (bĕl′ fōōsh′) river, NE Wyoming and W South Dakota, flowing into Cheyenne river; ab. 350 m. long.
Belle Glade (bĕl′ glād′) town, SE Florida, on Lake Okeechobee; pop. 7200.
Belle-Île-en-Mer (bĕ′lē′lăn·mâr′) island, off NW France, in N Bay of Biscay; held by the British 1761–63 and exchanged in peace treaty for Nova Scotia.
Belle Isle (bĕl′lī′) island, E Canada, in Atlantic Ocean at entrance to Strait of Belle Isle.
Belle Isle, Strait of, channel between N tip of Newfoundland and SE Labrador.
Belleville (bĕl′vĭl) **1** city, SW Illinois; pop. 32,700. **2** town, NE New Jersey, N of Newark; pop. 32,000. **3** city, E Canada, in SE Ontario on Bay of Quinte; pop. 19,500.
Bellevue (bĕl′vū′) **1** city, N Kentucky, on Ohio river; pop. 9000. **2** city, N Ohio; pop. 6900. **3** borough, SW Pennsylvania, on Ohio river; pop. 11,600.
Bellicourt (bĕ′lē′kōōr′) town, N France, N of Saint-Quentin; American military cemetery.
Bellingham (bĕl′ĭng·hăm) city, NW Washington, on Bellingham Bay; pop. 34,100.
Bellingshausen Sea (bĕl′ĭngz·hou′z'n) inlet of S Pacific Ocean on coast of Antarctica W of Palmer Peninsula.
Bellinzona (bȧl·lēn·tsō′nä; Angl. bĕl′ĭn·zō′nȧ), Ger. **Bellenz** (bĕl′ĕnts) commune, SE cen. Switzerland, ✱ of Ticino canton; pop. 12,100.
Bellmawr (bĕl′mär) borough, SW New Jersey, S of Camden; pop. 5200.
Belluno (bȧl·lōō′nō) commune, NE Italy, on Piave river; pop. 28,500.
Bellville (bĕl′vĭl) town, Union of South Africa, in SW Cape Province; pop. 10,000.
Bell Ville (bĕzh vē′zhä) town, N Argentina, in Córdoba prov.; pop. 24,000.
Bellwood (bĕl′wōōd) village, NE Illinois, W of Chicago; pop. 8700.
Belmont (bĕl′mŏnt) **1** city, W California, SSE of San Francisco; pop. 5600. **2** town, NE Massachusetts, WNW of Boston; pop. 27,400. **3** town, SW North Carolina; pop. 5300.
Beloe (byĕ′lŭ·yĕ), or **Beloye, Lake**, lake (Russ. ozero), N Soviet Russia, Europe, SE of Lake Onega; area 433 sq. m.
Belo Horizonte (bȧ′lō·rē·zōnn′tē) city, E Brazil, ✱ of Minas Gerais state; pop. 346,200.
Beloit (bĕ·loit′) city, S Wisconsin, on Illinois border; pop. 29,600.
Belorussia, Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, see WHITE RUSSIA.
Belper (bĕl′pĕr) urban district, N cen. England, in Derbyshire; pop. 15,700.
Belsen, in full **Bergen-Belsen** (bĕr′gĕn·bĕl′zĕn) locality in NW Germany, in Lüneburg region; site of Nazi concentration camp taken by Allies April 14, 1945, later destroyed.
Belton (bĕl′t'n) city, cen. Texas, W of Temple; pop. 6200.
Beltsville (bĕlts′vĭl) village, Maryland, NE of Washington, D.C.; principal experiment station, U.S. Department of Agriculture.
Beltsy (byĕl′tsĭ), Romanian **Bălţi** (bŭlts; bŭl′tsĕ) town, U.S.S.R., in Moldavian Republic; pop. 30,700.
Belukha (byĭ·lōō′kȧ) mountain, Soviet Russia, Asia; highest peak in the Altai mountain system, 15,157 ft.
Belvidere (bĕl′vĭ·dēr) city, N Illinois; pop. 9400.
Bemidji (bĕ·mĭj′ĭ) city, N Minnesota; pop. 10,000.
Bemis Heights (bē′mĭs) hamlet, N New York, N of Stillwater; headquarters of General Gates in battle of Saratoga 1777.
Benadir (bĕn′ȧ·dĭr′) coast region, SE Italian Somaliland; chief town Mogadiscio.
Bend (bĕnd) city, cen. Oregon, on Deschutes river; pop. 11,400.
Bendery (byĕn·dyĕ′rĭ) or **Bender** (Turk. bĕn·dĕr′), Romanian **Tighina** (tē·gē′nä) town, U.S.S.R., in Moldavian S.S.R. near the Dniester; pop. 31,700.
Bendigo (bĕn′dĭ·gō) city, SE Australia, in cen. Victoria; pop. (with Eaglehawk) 30,800.
Benei Beraq (bĕ·nā′ brȧk′), Bib. **Bene-berak** (bĕn′ē·bē′răk) city, Israel, NE of Tel Aviv; pop. (1949) 11,500.
Benelux (bĕn′ē·lŭks) Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg; — from their initial letters.
Benevento (bȧ·nȧ·vĕn′tō; Angl. bĕn′ē·vĕn′tō) commune, S Italy, NE of Naples; pop. 49,500.
Benfleet (bĕn′flēt) urban district, SE England, in Essex on inlet of Thames estuary; pop. 19,900.
Bengal (bĕn·gôl′; bĕng·gôl′; attributively usu. Ben′gal) region, NE Indian subcontinent, including delta of Ganges and Brahmaputra; formerly a presidency and (1937–47) a province of British India; divided 1947 between India (**West Bengal**, area 29,476 sq. m., pop. 24,786,700; ✱ Calcutta) and Pakistan (**East Bengal**, area 52,500 sq. m., pop. 35,276,000; ✱ Dacca).
Bengal, Bay of, that part of the Indian Ocean between India and Ceylon on the W and Burma and Malay Penin. on the E.
Bengasi (bĕn·gä′zē) or **Bengazi** or **Benghazi** or **Benghasi** anc. **Berenice** (bĕr′ē·nī′sē) city, NE Libya, ✱ of Cyrenaica and joint ✱ of Libya, on Gulf of Sidra; pop. 64,600.
Benguela (bĕn·gĕl′ȧ; bĕng-), also **Benguella**, seaport, W Angola; pop. ab. 6000.
Benguérir (bȧN′gȧ′rĕr′) town, W Morocco, N of Marrakech on route to Casablanca.
Benha (bĕn′hȧ) city, N Egypt; pop. 28,900.
Beni (bā′nē) river, N and cen. Bolivia, flowing N to unite with Mamoré river and form the Madeira; over 1000 m. long.
Beni-Abbès (bā′nē·ȧb·bȧs′) town, SW Algeria, near Morocco border.
Benicia (bē·nē′shȧ) city, cen. California, NNE of Oakland; pop. 7300.
Beni Hasan (bā′nē hȧ′sȧn) village, N cen. Egypt, on Nile river; rock tombs (XIIth dynasty, c. 2000 B.C.).
Benin (bĕ·nĭn′; -nēn′; bē-) **1** river, S Nigeria, W of the Niger, flowing into Bight of Benin. **2** province, SW Nigeria, W of Niger delta; powerful Negro kingdom 17th–19th cents., ✱ Benin City. **3** formerly **Benin City**, town, ✱ of the province.
Benin, Bight of, northern section of Gulf of Guinea, W Africa, off coast of SW Nigeria and Dahomey.
Beni Suef (bā′nē sōō·wäf′) city, S Egypt, on the Nile; pop. 45,500.

Baxar. See BUXAR.
Bayern. See BAVARIA.
Baykal. Var. of BAIKAL.
Bay of Whales. See WHALES, BAY OF.
Bay Village. See BAY.
Bearhaven. See BEREHAVEN.
Beaver Dam Creek. See MECHANICSVILLE.
Beda, El. See DOHA.
Beds. See BEDFORDSHIRE.
Behar. See BIHAR.
Behring. Var. of BERING.
Beilan. See BAILAN.
Beit Guvrin, Beit Jibrin. See ELEUTHEROPOLIS.
Bejapur. See BIJAPUR.
Bejraburana. See PHETCHABUN.
Bekáa. See BIKA, EL.
Bek-Budi. See KARSHI.
Belgian East Africa. = RUANDA-URUNDI.
Belitung. See BILLITON.
Beljak. See VILLACH.
Belle Alliance, La. See LA BELLE ALLIANCE.
Bellens. See BELLINZONA.
Beloe More. See WHITE SEA.
Belostok. See BIALYSTOK.
Belt, Great and Little. See GREAT BELT, LITTLE BELT.
Beluchistan. Var. of BALUCHISTAN.
Benares. See BANARAS.
Bencoelen, Bencoolen. Vars. of BENKULEN.
Benderabbas. = BANDAR ABBAS.
Bendin or **Bendzin**. See BĘDZIN.
Bene-berak. See BENEI BERAQ.
Bengawan. See SOLO river.
Bengkoelen. Var. of BENKULEN.

Benkulen or **Benkoelen** (bĕn·kōō′lĕn; bĕng-) town, Indonesia, on SW coast of Sumatra.
Ben Lomond (bĕn lō′mŭnd) **1** mountain, SE Australia, in NE New South Wales; highest in New England range, ab. 5000 ft. **2** mountain, NE Tasmania; highest in Tasmania, 5160 ft. **3** mountain, S cen. Scotland, on E side of Loch Lomond; 3192 ft. high.
Ben Macdhui (bĕn′ măk·dōō′ĭ) or **Ben Muich-dhui**, mountain, NE cen. Scotland, in Cairngorm group; 4296 ft. high.
Bennett, Lake (bĕn′ĕt; -ĭt) lake, NW Canada, the W arm of **Tagish Lake**, on border between British Columbia and Yukon Territory.
Bennettsville (bĕn′ĕts·vĭl; -ĭts-) town, NE South Carolina; pop. 5100.
Ben Nevis (bĕn nē′vĭs; nĕv′ĭs) mountain, W Scotland, in Grampian Mts.; highest peak in Great Britain, 4406 ft.
Bennington (bĕn′ĭng·tŭn) village, SW corner of Vermont; pop. 8000.
Benoni (bĕ·nō′nĭ) town, NE Union of South Africa, in S Transvaal on the Witwatersrand; pop. 74,200.
Bensberg (bĕns′bĕrĸ) commune, W Germany, ENE of Cologne; pop. 21,100.
Bensheim (bĕns′hīm) city, W Germany, S of Darmstadt; pop. 20,200.
Bentley with Arksey (bĕnt′lĭ, ärk′sĭ) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 19,800.
Benton (bĕn′t'n) **1** city, cen. Arkansas; pop. 6300. **2** city, S Illinois; pop. 7800.
Benton Harbor, city, SW Michigan, on Lake Michigan; pop. 18,800.
Benton Heights, unincorporated community, SW Michigan; pop. 6200.
Benue (bā′nwā) or **Binue** (bĭn′wā) river, W Africa, chief tributary of Niger river from E; ab. 870 m. long.
Ben Venue (bĕn′ vĕ·nōō′; -nū′) mountain, cen. Scotland, in SW Perth co. just S of Loch Katrine; 2393 ft. high.
Ben Vorlich (bĕn vôr′lĭĸ) mountain, cen. Scotland, in S Perth co.; 3224 ft. high.
Beppu (bĕp′ōō; Jap. bĕp·pōō) city, Japan, on NE Kyushu on **Beppu Bay**, an arm of the Inland Sea; pop. 96,700.
Berar (bā·rär′) region, cen. India, bordered on E by Wardha river and on S by the Penganga; once a Mohammedan kingdom, now part of Madhya Pradesh (formerly called Central Provinces and Berar).
Berat (bĕ·rät′) or **Berati** (bĕ·rät′ĭ) town, S cen. Albania; pop. 10,400.
Berbera (bûr′bĕr·ȧ) seaport, British Somaliland, on Gulf of Aden.
Berbice (bûr·bēs′) river, E British Guiana, flowing N into Atlantic Ocean; ab. 300 m. long.
Berchem (bĕr′kĕm) commune, N Belgium, S of Antwerp; pop. 46,000.
Berchtesgaden (bĕrĸ′tĕs·gä′dĕn) town, W Germany, in Bavarian Alps S of Salzburg, Austria.
Berdichev (byĕr·dyē′chĕĭ) city, U.S.S.R., in Ukraine S of Zhitomir; pop. 66,300.
Berea (bĕ·rē′ȧ) **1** city, N Ohio, SW of Cleveland; pop. 12,100. **2** see BEROEA.
Berehaven or **Bearhaven** (bâr′hā′vĕn), also **Castletownbere** (kăs′l·toun·bâr′), officially **Castletown Bearhaven**, town, SW Ireland, on Bantry Bay; formerly a British naval base.
Berenice (bĕr′ē·nĭ′sē) **1** ruined city, SE Egypt, on a bay of the Red Sea. **2** ancient city, Cyrenaica: see BENGASI.
Berezina (bĕ·rä′zĭ·nȧ; Russ. byĭ·ryā′zyĭ·nȧ) river, U.S.S.R., in White Russia, flowing SE into Dnieper river; battle 1812 near Borisov in Napoleon's retreat from Moscow; 350 m. long.
Berezniki (bĕ·rĕz′nĭ·kĭ; Russ. byĭ·ryōz′nyĭ·kĭ) city, Soviet Russia, at foot of W slope of Ural Mts. on Kama river; pop. 63,600.
Bergamo (bĕr′gä·mō) commune, N Italy, NE of Milan; pop. 107,200.
Bergen (bär′gĕn; Angl. bûr′-) seaport, SW Norway; pop. 110,400.
Bergenfield (bûr′gĕn·fēld) borough, NE New Jersey, E of Paterson; pop. 17,600.
Bergen op Zoom (bĕr′kĕn ŏp zōm′) commune, S Netherlands, on Schelde estuary; pop. 28,500.
Bergerac (bĕr′zhĕ·rȧk′) commune, SW France, on Dordogne river; pop. 22,500.
Bergisch Gladbach (bĕr′gĭsh glät′bäĸ) city, W Germany, NE of Cologne; pop. 30,200.
Bering (bē′rĭng; bĕr′-; bär′-; Dan. bā′rĕng), or **Beringa** (byä′ryĭn·gȧ), **Island**, island, Komandorskie Is., on which Vitus Bering died 1741.
Bering Sea, part of North Pacific Ocean, between Alaska and NE Asia; area ab. 878,000 sq. m.
Bering Strait, strait separating Asia (U.S.S.R.) from North America (Alaska); ab. 56 m. wide.
Berkeley (bûrk′lĭ) **1** city, W California, on San Francisco Bay N of Oakland; pop. 113,800. **2** city, E Missouri, NW of St. Louis; pop. 5300.
Berkhamsted (bûr′kăm·stĕd; -stĭd; bär′-) urban district, SE England, in Hertfordshire; pop. 10,800.
Berkley (bûrk′lĭ) city, SE Michigan; pop. 17,900.
Berkshire (bärk′shĭr; -shĕr; rarely, in England, bûrk′-) or **Berks** (bärks; bûrks) county, S England, in Thames river basin; ✻ Reading; 725 sq. m.; pop. 402,900.
Berkshire Hills (bûrk′shĭr; -shĕr) range in W Massachusetts; highest peak Mount Greylock, 3505 ft.
Berlin (bûr·lĭn′) **1** town, N Connecticut; pop. 7500. **2** city, N New Hampshire; pop. 16,600.
Berlin (bûr·lĭn′; bĕr·lĭn′; often bûr′lĭn before an accented syllable; Ger. pron. bĕr·lēn′) city, E Germany, on Spree river; before 1945 ✻ of Prussia and of Germany; under postwar occupation divided between East and West, East Berlin being made ✻ of East German Republic 1949; pop. 3,187,500.
Bermejo (bĕr·mĕ′hō) river, N Argentina, rising on Bolivian frontier and flowing SE into Paraguay river; ab. 1000 m. long.
Bermondsey (bûr′mŭn[d]·zĭ) metropolitan borough, London, on S bank of the Thames; pop. 60,700.
Bermuda (bĕr·mū′dȧ), also **Bermuda Islands** or **Bermudas** (-dȧz) **1** island group, W North Atlantic; British colony; ✻ Hamilton; area ab. 19 sq. m.; pop. 36,800. **2** also **Great Bermuda**, chief island of the group.
Bern (bûrn; Ger. bĕrn) or **Berne** (bûrn; Fr. bĕrn) **1** canton, NW and W cen. Switzerland; area 2658 sq. m.; pop. 801,900. **2** city, ✻ of Bern canton and of Switzerland; pop. 146,500.
Bernburg (bĕrn′bōōrĸ) city, E Germany, W of Dessau; pop. 53,400.
Berncastel Cues (bĕrn·käs′t'l kōōs′; bĕrn′käs′t'l; kōō′ĕs), formerly **Bernkastel**, town, W Germany, on the Mosel NE of Trier; produces a white wine (Bernkasteler).
Bernese Alps (bûr′nēz′; -nēs′) or **Bernese Oberland** (ō′bĕr·länd′) division of Alps, Switzerland, mostly in Bern canton; highest peak Finsteraarhorn, 14,026 ft.
Bernicia (bûr·nĭsh′ĭ·ȧ) Anglian kingdom of 6th cent. A.D., located between Tyne and Forth rivers, with ✻ at Bamborough.
Bernina (bĕr·nē′nä; Angl. bĕr·nē′nȧ) southern extension of Rhaetian Alps, on border between Italy and Switzerland; highest peak (highest in the Rhaetian Alps) **Piz Bernina** (pēts bĕr·nē′nä), 13,295 ft.
Beroea or **Berea** (bĕ·rē′ȧ) **1** Mod. Gr. **Véroia** (vâ′ryä) town, NE Greece, in Macedonia; one of first places in Europe where St. Paul preached. **2** ancient city, Syria: see ALEP.
Berre, Étang de (ā′tänd′ bĕr′) lagoon, S France, E of mouth of the Rhone.
Berry or **Berri** (bĕ′rē′; Angl. bĕr′ĭ) historical region of cen. France; ✻ Bourges; countship in Carolingian period; fell to crown in 11th cent., made duchy 1360, returned to French crown 1601; province to 1789.
Bersimis (bĕr′sē′mē′) river, E Canada, in Quebec, flowing SE into the St. Lawrence; ab. 240 m. long.
Berthierville (bĕr′tyā′vĭl′) town, Canada, in S Quebec; pop. 3300.
Berwick (bûr′wĭk) borough, E Pennsylvania, on Susquehanna river SW of Wilkes-Barre; pop. 14,000.
Berwick (bĕr′ĭk) or **Berwickshire** (-shĭr; -shĕr) county, SE Scotland; ✻ Duns; area 457 sq. m.; pop. 25,100.
Berwick upon Tweed (bĕr′ĭk, twēd′) municipal borough, N England, in Northumberland on North Sea at mouth of the Tweed; pop. 12,600.
Berwyn (bûr′wĭn) city, NE Illinois, W of Chicago; pop. 51,300.
Besançon (bĕ·zän′sôn′) city, E France, E of Dijon; pop. 63,500.
Beskids (bĕs′kĭdz; bĕs·kĕdz′) mountain ranges, cen. Europe, in W Carpathians: **West Beskids**, in Poland and Czechoslovakia W of Tatra Mts., and **East Beskids**, in NE Czechoslovakia.
Bessarabia (bĕs′ȧ·rā′bĭ·ȧ; -rāb′yȧ) region, SE Europe, between Dniester and Prut rivers; fought over by Turks and Russians 1711–1812; ceded by Turkey to Russia 1812; formed a government under Russia 1812–1917; joined Romania 1918; seized by Soviet Union 1940 and incorporated in the U.S.S.R. (see MOLDAVIAN REPUBLIC).
Bessemer (bĕs′ĕ·mĕr) city, cen. Alabama, SW of Birmingham; pop. 28,400.
Bethal (bĕ′tăl) town, NE Union of South Africa, in S Transvaal; pop. 5700.
Bethany (bĕtn′ȧ·nĭ) **1** city, cen. Oklahoma, W of Oklahoma City; pop. 5700. **2** village, Palestine, just E of Jerusalem, in Arab (Jordanian) Palestine.
Bethel (bĕth″l) **1** borough, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 11,300. **2** village, W Alaska, near mouth of Kuskokwim river.
Bethel (bĕth″l; bĕth′ĕl; bĕth′ĕl′) ancient town, Palestine, N of Jerusalem; a holy place in early history of Israel.
Bethesda (bĕ·thĕz′dȧ) village and district, cen. Maryland, just NW of Washington, D.C.; pop. (district) 45,800.
Bethlehem (bĕth′lĕ·ĕm; -hĕm) **1** town, N New Hampshire, SE of Littleton; headquarters of American Hay Fever Association. **2** city, E Pennsylvania, on Lehigh river; pop. 66,300. **3** town, Palestine, in Judaea SW of Jerusalem, in Arab (Jordanian) Palestine; birthplace of Christ. **4** town, Union of South Africa, in NE Orange Free State; pop. 13,500.
Bethnal Green (bĕth′n'l) metropolitan borough, E London; pop. 58,400.
Bethsaida of Galilee (bĕth·sā′ĭ·dȧ, găl′ĭ·lē) or **of Gaulonitis** (gô′lō·nī′tĭs) ruined town, Palestine, on NE side of Sea of Galilee.
Béthune (bā′tün′) commune, N France, NNW of Arras; pop. 22,100.
Betio (bā′tsĭ·ō; bāt′shĭ·ō) islet and village, Gilbert Is., at S end of Tarawa atoll.
Bettendorf (bĕt′′n·dôrf) city, E Iowa, on the Mississippi; pop. 5100.
Bettws y Coed (bĕt′ŭs ĭ koĭd′; bā′tōōs) urban district, NW Wales, in Caernarvonshire; beautiful glen and river scenery.
Betwa (bāt′wä) river, cen. India, in NW Madhya Pradesh and SW Uttar Pradesh, flowing NE and E into Jumna river; 360 m. long.
Beuel (boi′ĕl) commune, W Germany, on Rhine river opposite Bonn; pop. 21,300.
Beveland (bā′vĕ·länt) two islands, **North Beveland** and **South Beveland**, of the Netherlands, in estuary of Schelde river.
Beverley (bĕv′ĕr·lĭ) municipal borough, N England, ✻ of East Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 15,500.
Beverly (bĕv′ĕr·lĭ) city, NE Massachusetts, on Atlantic Ocean; pop. 28,900.
Beverly Hills, city, SW California, W of Los Angeles; pop. 29,000.
Beverwijk (bā′vĕr·vĭk′) commune, W Netherlands; pop. 26,300.
Bexhill (bĕks′hĭl′) municipal borough, S England, in East Sussex on English Channel; pop. 25,700.
Bexley (bĕks′lĭ) **1** city, cen. Ohio, almost surrounded by Columbus; pop. 12,400. **2** urban district, SE England, in Kent SE of London; pop. 88,800.
Beyoğlu (bĕ′ē·ō·lōō′), formerly **Pera** (pâ′rä) city, a division of Istanbul, Turkey in Europe, comprising the section N of the Golden Horn; pop. 234,800.
Beyşehir, Lake (bĕ′ē·shē·hĕr′) lake, SW cen. Turkey; 35 m. long.
Bezhitsa (bĕzh′ĭ·tsȧ; Russ. byä′zhĭ·tsȧ), during World War II until Jan. 1944 known as **Ordzhonikidzegrad** (ôr′jŏn·ĭ·kĭd′zĕ·grăd; Russ. ŭr·jŭ·nyĭ·kĕd′zĕ·grät′) town, Soviet Russia, Europe, N of Bryansk; pop. 82,300.
Béziers (bā′zyā′) city, S France; pop. 64,600.
Bezwada (băz·wä′dȧ) town, E India, in Andhra Pradesh at head of Kistna river delta; pop. 86,200.
Bhadgaon (bŭd′goun) town, E cen. Nepal, adjoining Katmandu; pop. 93,200.
Bhagalpur (bä′gȧl·pōōr′) city, NE India, in Bihar state on Ganges river; pop. 93,300.
Bhagirathi (bä·gē′rȧ·tĭ) **1** the Ganges river at its source, N India. **2** upper course of the Hooghly river, NE India, in West Bengal.
Bhamo (bȧ·mō′) **1** district, N Burma; now part of Kachin state. **2** town, its ✻, on upper Irrawaddy river.
Bharatpur (bŭ′rŭt·pōōr′) or **Bhurtpore** (bûrt′pōr) **1** former princely state, NW India; became part of Rajasthan state 1948. **2** city, its ✻, on Rajasthan border; pop. 30,200.
Bhatpara (bät·pä′rȧ) city, NE India, in West Bengal N of Calcutta; pop. 117,000.
Bhavnagar or **Bhaunagar** (bou·nŭg′ĕr) **1** former princely state, W India, in Kathiawar on Gulf of Cambay; became part of Saurashtra state 1948; to Bombay 1956. **2** seaport, its ✻; pop. 102,900.
Bhima (bē′mä) river, S India, flowing to Kistna river; ab. 400 m. long.
Bhopal (bō·päl′) **1** former state, N cen. India, in and N of Vindhya Mts.; became 1956 part of Madhya Pradesh. **2** city, ✻ of Madhya Pradesh; pop. 75,200.
Bhubaneswar or **Bhuvaneshwar** (bōō′vȧ·nāsh′wĕr) town, E India, ✻ of Orissa state, S of Cuttack.
Bhutan (bōō·tän′; bōō·tăn′), also **Bhotan** (bō·tăn′) country, Asia, in Himalayas on NE border of India; semi-independent; ✻ Punakha; area 18,000 sq. m.; pop. 300,000.
Biafra, Bight of (bē·ä′frȧ) eastern section of Gulf of Guinea, W Africa.
Biak (bē·yäk′), also **Wiak** (wē·yäk′) island off N coast of Western New Guinea, largest of the Schouten Is.
Biała (byä′lä) **1** or **Biała Krakowska** (krä·kôf′skä) commune, S Poland, WSW of Kraków; pop. 30,300. **2** or **Biała Podlaska** (pôd·lä″skä) commune, E Poland; pop. 22,000.
Biały Kamień (byä′lĭ kä′myĕn·y′), Ger. **Weiss-stein** (vīs′shtīn) town, SW Poland, NW of Wałbrzych; pop. 17,300.
Białystok (byä·lĭ′stôk), Russ. **Belostok** (byĭ·lŭ·stôk′) city, NE Poland; pop. 105,300.
Biancavilla (byäng′kä·vēl′lä), older **Inessa** (ē·nĕs′sä) commune, Italy, in E Sicily at foot of Mt. Etna; pop. 16,600.
Biarritz (byä′rēts′) commune, SW France, on Gulf of Gascony; pop. 22,000.
Biberach (bē′bĕ·räĸ) city, W Germany; famous for its bell foundries.
Bicêtre (bē′sâ′tr′) south suburb of Paris, France; site of lunatic asylum founded by Richelieu.
Bicol, or **Bikol** (bē′kōl), **Peninsula**, the SE extension of Luzon, Philippine Is.
Bida (bē′dä) city, N Nigeria, near the Niger; famous for its brass and copper work.
Bidassoa (bē′thä·sō′ä) river, N Spain, flowing to Bay of Biscay; its lower course forms section of the boundary between France and Spain; ab. 33 m. long.
Biddeford (bĭd′ē·fĕrd) city, SW Maine, on Saco river; pop. 20,800.
Biddulph (bĭd′ŭlf) urban district, W cen. England, in Staffordshire N of Stoke on Trent; pop. 10,900.
Bideford (bĭd′ē·fĕrd) municipal borough, SW England, in Devonshire; pop. 10,100.
Biel (bēl), Fr. **Bienne** (byĕn) commune, NW Switzerland, in N Bern canton; pop. 48,300.
Biel, Fr. **Bienne, Lake of**, lake, NW Switzerland, in Bern canton NE of Lake of Neuchâtel.
Bielawa (byĕ·lä′vä), Ger. **Langenbielau** (läng′ĕn·bē′lou) town, SW Poland; pop. 20,100.
Bielefeld (bē′lē·fĕlt) city, W Germany, E of Münster; pop. 153,100.
Bielsko (byĕl′skô), Ger. **Bielitz** (bē′lĭts) commune, S Poland; pop. 32,000.
Bienhoa (byĕn′hō′ä) town, S Indochina, in Cochin China (South Vietnam) N of Saigon; once ✻ of Cambodia.
Bienville (bē·ĕn′vĭl; Can. Fr. byăn′vĭl′), or **Apiskigamish** (ȧ·pĭs′kĭ·gȧ·mĭsh′), **Lake**, lake, E Canada, in N cen. Quebec prov.; 392 sq. m.
Big Bend, section of Columbia river, Washington, where river turns in its course S to make a wide bend W, S, and E.
Big Bend National Park, mountain and desert area, S Texas, in bend of Rio Grande; established as national park 1944.
Big Black, river, W cen. Mississippi, flowing SW into Mississippi river; 330 m. long.
Big Black Mountain, peak, SE Kentucky; highest point in the state, 4150 ft.
Big Blue, river, Nebraska and Kansas, flowing into Kansas river; 300 m. long.
Big Delta, village, cen. Alaska, on Tanana river.
Biggleswade (bĭg′'l·z·wād) urban district, SE cen. England, in Bedfordshire; pop. 7300.
Big Hole Battlefield National Monument, government reservation, SW Montana; scene of battle Aug. 9, 1877, between U.S. troops and Nez Percé Indians; established as national monument 1910.
Bighorn (bĭg′hôrn′) river, N Wyoming and SE Montana, flowing N into Yellowstone river; 336 m. long.
Big′ Horn′ Mountains, range in N Wyoming, extending S from Montana border E of Bighorn river; highest point Cloud Peak, 13,165 ft.
Big Muddy, river, SW Illinois, flowing SW into Mississippi river; ab. 100 m. long.
Big Rapids, city, cen. Michigan; pop. 6700.
Big Sandy, river, E Kentucky; flows N forming N section of Kentucky–West Virginia boundary, and empties into Ohio river.

Beograd. See BELGRADE.
Berau. See VOGELKOP.
Berdyansk, Berdiansk. See OSIPENKO.
Bergama. See PERGAMUM.
Bergen. See MONS.
Bergen-Belsen. See BELSEN.
Berks. See BERKSHIRE.
Bērlad. See BĂRLAD.
Berne. See BERN.
Berytus. See BEIRUT.
Besi. See SANANA island.
Bethshean. See BEISAN.
Beuthen. See BYTOM.
Beyrouth. See BEIRUT.
Bharat. See INDIA.
Bharoch. VAR. of BROACH.
Bhawalpur. See BAHAWALPUR.
Bhotan. See BHUTAN.
Bhuket. See PHUKET.
Bhurtpore. See BHARATPUR.
Bianco, Monte. See BLANC, MONT.
Bias. See BEAS.
Bida. See DOHA.
Bienne. See BIEL.
Big Diomede. See DIOMEDE ISLANDS.
Big Jay Peak. See JAY PEAK.
Big Nemaha. See NEMAHA.

Big Sandy Creek, river, E Colorado, flowing SE into Arkansas river; 200 m. long.
Big Sioux (sōō) river, South Dakota and Iowa; flows S to form South Dakota–Iowa boundary, and empties into Missouri river; ab. 300 m. long.
Big Snowy Mountains, mountains, cen. Montana; highest point 8700 ft.
Big Spring, city, W Texas; pop. 17,300.
Big Stone Gap, town, SW Virginia, in Cumberland Mts.; pop. 5200.
Big Stone Lake, narrow lake, between NE corner of South Dakota and W Minnesota; ab. 35 m. long.
Big Thompson (tŏm[p]′s'n) river, N Colorado, flowing E to South Platte river; 75 m. long.
Big Wood, river, S Idaho, flowing S and W to Snake river; 95 m. long.
Bihar (bē-här′) or **Behar** (bē-) **1** state, NE India, bordering on Nepal; ✱ Patna; area 67,164 sq. m.; pop. 38,779,600. **2** town in cen. Bihar state, SE of Patna; pop. 54,600.
Bihar and Orissa (ō-rĭs′ä) province 1912–36 of British India; ✱ Patna.
Bijagos, Ilhas dos (ē′lyäzh ŧhōōzh vē-zhä-gôsh′), Eng. **Bissagos Islands** (bĭ-sä′gŭs) group of islands, Portuguese Guinea, W Africa.
Bijapur (bĭ-jä′pōōr), also **Bejapur** (bĭ-) town, W India, in N Mysore state, formerly in Bombay state; in 15th–19th cents. ✱ of an independent state, one of the five Mohammedan kingdoms of the Deccan.
Bika, El (ĕl bĭ-kä′), also **Bekáa** (bĭ-kä′), Arab. **El Beqa'** (ăl bĭ-kä′), anc. **Coele-Syria** or **Coelesyria** (sē′lē-sĭr′ĭ-ä) valley in Lebanon and Syria, between the Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon mountain ranges; drained by the upper Orontes (flowing N) and the Litani (flowing S).
Bikaner (bē″kŭ-nār′; Angl. bĭk′ä-nĕr′) **1** former princely state, NW India, in Thar Desert; became part of Rajasthan state 1948. **2** city, its ✱; pop. 127,200.
Bikini (bĭ-kē″nĭ; native bĭk′ĭ-nĭ) atoll, Marshall Is., at NW end of Ratak chain; scene of atomic-bomb tests July 1946.
Bilaspur (bĭ-läs′pōōr) or **Kahlur** (kä-lōōr′) **1** former state, NW India, now in Himachal Pradesh NW of Simla; area 453 sq. m.; pop. 127,600. **2** town, its ✱, on Sutlej river.
Bilbao (bĭl-bä′ō; Span. bēl-vä′ō) city, N Spain, ✱ of Vizcaya prov.; pop. 235,500.
Biliran (bē-lē′rän) island, cen. Philippine Is., N of Leyte.
Billerica (bĭl′ĭr-ĭ-kä) town, NE Massachusetts, S of Lowell; pop. 11,100.
Billericay (bĭl′ē-rĭk′ĭ) urban district, SE England, in Essex; pop. 43,400.
Billinge and Winstanley (bĭl′ĭnj, wĭn′stăn-lĭ) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 6200.
Billingham (bĭl′ĭng-ăm) urban district, N England, in Durham; pop. 23,900.
Billings (bĭl′ĭngz) city, S cen. Montana, on Yellowstone river; pop. 31,800.
Billiton (bĭ-lē′tŏn) or **Belitung** (bä-lē′tōōng) island, Indonesia, between Bangka and Borneo; area 1866 sq. m.; pop. 73,400.
Biloxi (bĭ-lŭk′sĭ; -lŏk′sĭ) city, SE Mississippi, on Gulf of Mexico; pop. 37,400.
Bilston (bĭl′stŭn) municipal borough, W cen. England, in Staffordshire; pop. 33,500.
Bimini (bĭm′ĭ-nĭ) or **Biminis** (-nĭz) two small islands of the Bahamas; named for mythical island of Bimini, supposed site of "fountain of youth."
Bingen (bĭng′ĕn) city, W Germany, at confluence of Rhine and Nahe rivers; pop. 16,500.
Binghamton (bĭng′ăm-tŭn) city, S New York, at confluence of Chenango and Susquehanna rivers; pop. 80,700.
Bingley (bĭng′lĭ) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 21,600.
Binh Dinh (bĭn′y' dĭn′y') town, Indochina, in Annam (Central Vietnam); pop. 147,200.
Bintan (bĭn′tän) or **Bintang** (-täng) island, Indonesia, in Riouw Archipelago; 415 sq. m.
Bío-Bío (bē′ō-vē′ō) river, S cen. Chile, flowing into the Pacific at Concepción; 238 m. long.
Bir Hakeim or **Bir Hacheim** (bĭr′ hä-kām′; Arab. bēr′ hōō-kī′yĭm, -kā′-) village, NE Libya, in NE Cyrenaica; heavy fighting 1942.
Birjand (bēr-jänd′) town, NE Iran; pop. ab. 25,000.
Birkenhead (bûr′kĕn-hĕd; bûr′kĕn-hĕd′) county borough, NW England, on the Mersey estuary opposite Liverpool; pop. 142,400.
Birket Qārūn (bĭr′kĕt kä-rōōn′) lake, N cen. Egypt; occupies part of basin of ancient Lake Moeris.
Birmingham (bûr′mĭng-hăm; Brit. and occas. U.S., -mĭng-ăm) **1** city, N cen. Alabama; pop. 326,000. **2** city, SE Michigan; pop. 15,500. **3** city and county borough, W cen. England; pop. 1,112,300.
Birobidzhan or **Biro-Bidjan** (bĭr′ō-bĭ-jän′; Russ. byĭ-rŭ-byĭ-jän′) **1** see JEWISH AUTONOMOUS REGION. **2** town, ✱ of Jewish Autonomous Region, Soviet Russia, Asia.
Birr (bûr) or **Parsonstown** (pär′s'nz-toun) urban district, cen. Ireland, in W co. Offaly; castle, noted as astronomical observatory.
Biscay (bĭs′kā; -kĭ) or **Biscaya** (bĕs-kä′yä) province of Spain: see VIZCAYA.
Biscay, Bay of, inlet of Atlantic Ocean on W coast of France and N coast of Spain.
Biscayne Bay (bĭs′kān; bĭs-kān′) inlet of Atlantic Ocean, SE Florida; **Biscayne Key** is on the NE.
Bisceglie (bē-shä′lyā) seaport, SE Italy, on the Adriatic; pop. 33,600.
Bishop Auckland (bĭsh′ŭp ôk′lănd) urban district, N England, in Durham; pop. 36,400.
Bishop's Stortford (bĭsh′ŭps stôr′fĕrd; stôrt′fĕrd) urban district, SE England, in Hertfordshire; pop. 12,800.
Bisk (byĕsk) or **Biisk** (byē′ĭsk) town, Soviet Russia, Asia, in E Altai Territory; pop. 80,200.
Biskra (bĭs′krŏ) town, NE Algeria, at an oasis on S edge of Atlas Mts.; pop. 18,900.
Bismarck (bĭz′märk) city, ✱ of North Dakota, on Missouri river; pop. 18,600.
Bismarck Archipelago, island group in W Pacific Ocean N of E end of New Guinea, including islands of New Britain, New Ireland, New Hanover, and Admiralty Is.; part of Territory of New Guinea; 22,920 sq. m.; pop. 202,000.
Bismarck Range, mountain range in North-East New Guinea; highest peak ab. 15,400 ft.
Bismarck Sea, that part of the W Pacific Ocean enclosed by the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago.
Bissau (bĭ-sou′) or **Bissão** (bĕ-soun′) seaport, ✱ of Portuguese Guinea.
Bistineau, Lake (bĭs′tĭ-nō) lake, NW Louisiana; ab. 30 m. long and 2 m. wide.
Bithynia (bĭ-thĭn′ĭ-ä) ancient country in NW Asia Minor, bordering on the Propontis and Euxine; became Roman province 74 B.C.
Bitolj (bē′tôl-y') or **Monastir** (mŏn′ăs-tĭr′; Turk. mō-nä-stēr′) city, S Yugoslavia, in Macedonia federated republic; pop. 31,500.
Bitonto (bē-tōn′tō) commune, SE Italy, W of Bari; pop. 30,600.
Bitterfeld (bĭt′ĕr-fĕlt) city, E Germany, SE of Magdeburg; pop. 32,800.
Bitter Lakes (bĭt′ĕr) two lakes, **Great Bitter Lake** and **Little Bitter Lake**, NE Egypt, just N of Suez; connected and traversed by the Suez Canal.
Bitterroot, or **Bitter Root, Range** (bĭt′ĕr-rōōt′; -rŏŏt′) range of the Rocky Mts., extending along Idaho-Montana boundary; highest peak Ajax Mt., 10,900 ft.
Biwa (bē-wä) or **Omi** (ō-mē) lake, Japan, in Honshu NE of Kyoto; 40 m. long and 12 m. wide.
Bizerte (bē′zĕrt′; Angl. bĭ-zûrt′ and, popularly, bĭ-zûr′tē) or **Bizerta** (bĭ-zûr′tä; Span. bē-thĕr′tä, -sĕr′-) seaport, N Tunisia; pop. 28,500.
Bizerte, or **Bizerta, Lake**, deep-water lagoon, Tunisia, forming a landlocked harbor for Bizerte; 50 sq. m.
Black, 1 river, SE Missouri and NE Arkansas, flowing into White river; 280 m. long. **2** river, N cen. New York, flowing into Lake Ontario; 125 m. long. **3** river, W cen. Wisconsin, flowing into Mississippi river; ab. 200 m. long.
Black Brothers, mountain, W North Carolina; 6620 ft. high.
Blackburn (blăk′bĕrn) county borough, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 111,200.
Blackburn, Mount, mountain, SE Alaska, in Wrangell Mts.; 16,140 ft. high.
Black Butte, peak, SW North Dakota; highest point in the state, 3468 ft.
Black Canyon, 1 canyon of the Colorado river between Arizona and Nevada; ab. 15 m. long. **2** canyon of the Gunnison river, W Colorado; ab. 50 m. long; most picturesque part is now the **Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument** (gŭn′ĭ-s'n), established 1933.
Blackfoot (blăk′fŏŏt′) **1** river, SE Idaho, flowing out of **Blackfoot River Reservoir** into Snake river; ab. 100 m. long. **2** city, SE Idaho; pop. 5200.
Black Forest, Ger. **Schwarzwald** (shvärts′vält′) mountainous region, in SW Germany, along upper Rhine river from the Neckar to Swiss border; higher parts thickly forested.
Black Hills, group of mountains, W South Dakota and NE Wyoming; highest mountain Harney Peak, 7242 ft., in South Dakota.
Black Lake, town, E Canada, in S Quebec SSW of Thetford Mines; pop. 2800.
Black Mountains, range of Blue Ridge Mts. in W North Carolina; highest peak Mount Mitchell, 6684 ft.
Blackpool (blăk′pōōl′) county borough, NW England, on Irish Sea; pop. 147,100.
Blackrock (blăk′rŏk′) urban district, E Ireland, in co. Dublin SE of Dublin on coast; pop. 12,000.
Black Rock Desert, alkaline sink in NW Nevada; ab. 1000 sq. m.
Blacksburg (blăks′bûrg) town, western Virginia; Virginia Polytechnic Institute.
Black Sea, also **Euxine** (ūk′sĭn; Brit. usually -sīn) **Sea**, anc. **Pontus** or **Pontus Euxinus** (pŏn′tŭs ūk-sī′nŭs) sea between Europe and Asia, connected with Aegean Sea through the Bosporus, Sea of Marmara, and Dardanelles; 168,500 sq. m.
Black Warrior, river, cen. Alabama, flowing into Tombigbee river; 178 m. long.
Blackwater (blăk′wô′tĕr; -wŏt′ĕr) river, S Ireland, flowing E across co. Cork, then S to Youghal Bay; 100 m. long.
Blackwell (blăk′wĕl; -wĕl) city, N Oklahoma; pop. 9200.
Bladensburg (blā′d'nz-bûrg) town, S cen. Maryland, 7 m. ENE of Washington, D.C.; site of battle Aug. 24, 1814, in which American defeat by British resulted in the burning of most of the public buildings in Washington.
Blaenavon (blīn-ăv′ŭn) urban district, W England, in Monmouthshire; pop. 9800.
Blagoveshchensk (blăg′ō-vĕsh′chĕnsk; Russ. blŭ-gŭ-vyäsh′chĕnsk) city, E Soviet Russia, Asia, on Amur river; pop. 58,800.
Blairgowrie and Rattray (blâr-gou′rĭ, răt′rā) burgh, E cen. Scotland, in Perth co.; pop. 5400.
Blairsville (blârz′vĭl) borough, W cen. Pennsylvania, on Conemaugh river; pop. 5000.
Blakely (blāk′lĭ) borough, NE Pennsylvania, NE of Scranton; pop. 6800.
Blanc, Cape (blăn; Angl. blängk, blängk) cape, N Africa, on N tip of Tunisia; northernmost point of the continent, 37°14′N.
Blanc, or **Blanco** (bläng′kō), **Cape**, cape, W Africa, bisected by the boundary between Spanish Sahara and French West Africa.
Blanc, Mont (mŏn′ blăn′; Angl. mŏnt′ blängk′, blängk′), Ital. **Monte Bianco** (mŏn′tā byäng′kō) mountain, SE France, on Italian border; highest of the Alps, 15,781 ft.
Blanca Peak (blăng′kä) mountain, S Colorado; highest in Sangre de Cristo Mts., 14,390 ft.
Blanc-Nez (blăN′nā′) chalk cliff, N France, forming a cape on Strait of Dover W of Calais.
Blanco, Cape (blăng′kō) cape, SW Oregon.
Blanco, Cape (bläng′kō) **1** cape, NW Africa: see BLANC, CAPE. **2** cape, W coast of Costa Rica, at S extremity of Nicoya Penin. **3** cape at extreme NW tip of Peru.
Blankenburg or **Blankenburg am Harz** (bläng′kĕn-bōōrk äm härts′) city, E Germany, in Harz Mts.; pop. 18,400.
Blantyre (blăn-tīr′) town, S Nyasaland; chief commercial center of the protectorate.
Blarney (blär′nĭ) town, SW Ireland, in cen. co. Cork NW of Cork; in its 15th-cent. Blarney Castle is the Blarney stone.
Blaydon (blā′d'n) urban district, N England, in Durham, on the Tyne W of Newcastle; pop. 30,800.
Bled (blĕd) village, NW Yugoslavia, NW of Ljubljana; mountain resort.
Blenheim (blĕn′ĭm; -ĕm; Fr. blē′nĕm′), Eng. and French form of German **Blindheim** (blĭnt′hĭm) village, W Germany, in Bavaria NNW of Augsburg; victory 1704 of English under Marlborough and Prince Eugene in War of Spanish Succession; called also battle of Höchstädt.
Blennerhassett Island (blĕn′ĕr-hăs′ĕt; -ĭt) island, West Virginia, in Ohio river below Parkersburg; meeting place 1805 of Aaron Burr and Harman Blennerhassett.
Bletchley (blĕch′lĭ) urban district, SE cen. England, in Buckinghamshire; pop. 10,900.
Blida (blē′dä; -dă) city, N Algeria, just SW of city of Algiers; on edge of a plain at base of Atlas Mts.
Blitar (blē″tär) town, Indonesia, in E Java SW of Kelut volcano; pop. 27,800.
Block Island (blŏk) island, Rhode Island, in Atlantic Ocean SSW of Point Judith.
Bloemendaal (blōō′mĕn-däl′) commune, W Netherlands, just N of Haarlem; pop. 20,500.
Bloemfontein (blōōm′fŏn-tān′) city, Union of South Africa, ✱ of Orange Free State; pop. 67,200.
Blois (blwä) city, N cen. France, on Loire river SW of Orléans; pop. 26,800.
Blomidon, Cape (blŏm′ĭ-dŭn) cape and promontory, Canada, on W coast of Nova Scotia S of entrance to Minas Basin.
Bloomfield (blōōm′fēld) town, NE New Jersey, NNW of Newark; pop. 49,300.
Bloomington (blōōm′ĭng-tŭn) **1** city, cen. Illinois; pop. 34,200. **2** city, S cen. Indiana; pop. 28,200.
Bloomsburg (blōōmz′bûrg) town, E cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 10,600.
Bludan (blōō′dän) town, W Syria, in Anti-Lebanon Mts. NW of Damascus.
Bluefield (blōō′fēld′) **1** town, SW Virginia, on border adjoining Bluefield, West Virginia; pop. 4200. **2** city, S West Virginia, in Blue Ridge Mts.; pop. 21,500.
Bluefields (blōō′fēldz′) **1** town, Nicaragua, on SE coast at mouth of Escondido river; pop. 10,300. **2** river: see ESCONDIDO.
Blue Island, city, NE Illinois, S of Chicago; pop. 17,600.
Blue Licks (lĭks) locality, including mineral springs (**Blue Licks Springs**), NE Kentucky; scene of battle 1782 in which Kentucky pioneers were defeated by a force of Indians and Canadians.
Blue Mountains, 1 range, NE Oregon and SE Washington; highest peak Rock Creek Butte, 9097 ft. **2** or **Blue Plateau**, part of Great Dividing Range, SE Australia, in E New South Wales; highest point ab. 4460 ft.
Blue Nile, river, Sudan Republic: see NILE.
Blue Point, locality, Long Island, New York, on Great South Bay; oyster beds.
Blue Ridge, also **Blue Ridge Mountains**, the eastern and southeastern range of the Appalachian Mts., E United States, from near Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, into N Georgia; by some considered to include the N extension into Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York.
Bluffton (blŭf′tŭn) city, NE Indiana; pop. 6100.
Blumenau (blōō-mā-nou′) town, S Brazil, in Santa Catarina state; pop. 22,900.
Blümlisalp (blüm′lēs-älp′) range in the Bernese Alps, S cen. Switzerland; highest peak **Blümlisalphorn** (-älp′hôrn′), 12,038 ft.
Blyth (blīth; blī; blĭth) municipal borough, N England, in Northumberland on North Sea; pop. 34,700.
Blytheville (blīth′ĭ-vĭl; Sou. also -v'l) city, NE Arkansas; pop. 16,200.
Bo (bō) or **Song-Bo** (sông′bō′), in China called **Papien** (bä′byĕn′) river, SE Asia, rising in cen. Yunnan, China, and flowing SE to the Coi, in Indochina; nearly 500 m. long.
Boa Vista (bō′ä vĕsh′tä) or **Boa Vista do Rio Branco** (ŧhōō rē′ōō vrăNg′kōō) town, W Brazil, ✱ of Rio Branco territory; pop. 5100.
Bobigny (bô′bē′nyē′) commune, N France, NE of Paris; pop. 16,500.
Bobr (bô′bĕr), Ger. **Bober** (bō′bĕr) river, SW Poland, flowing N to the Odra (Oder); ab. 155 m. long.
Bobrek Karb (bô′brĕk kärp′) commune, SW Poland, suburb of Bytom; pop. 22,100.
Bobruisk (bŭ-brōō′ĭsk) city, U.S.S.R., in White Russia on Berezina river; pop. 84,100.
Boca Chica (bō′kä chē′kä) island, Florida Keys, adjacent to Key West; U.S. Naval Air Station.
Boca Raton (bō′kä rä-tōn′) town, SE Florida, on coast N of Fort Lauderdale; radar training center of U.S. Air Force.
Bocholt (bŏk′ŏlt) city, W Germany, near Netherlands border; pop. 30,200.
Bochum (bō′kōōm) city, W Germany, in Ruhr valley; pop. 290,400.
Bodegas (bô-ŧhä′gäs) **1** river, W cen. Ecuador; its estuary known as Guayas river. **2** town, Ecuador: see BABAHOYO.
Bodie Island (bō′dĭ) island, NE North Carolina, separating Albemarle and Roanoke sounds from Atlantic Ocean.
Bodmin (bŏd′mĭn) municipal borough, SW England, in Cornwall; pop. 6100.
Bodö (bō′dû′) seaport, N Norway; pop. 5100.
Boeotia (bē-ō′shä; -shĭ-ä), Mod. Gr. **Voiotía** (vyô-tē″ä) district, E cen. Greece, just NW of Attica; an ancient republic; with Attica, forms a department of modern Greece.
Boeuf River or **Bayou** (bŭf; bōōf) river, NE Louisiana, flowing into Ouachita river; ab. 200 m. long.

Bisk. See BISK.
Bijanagar. See VIJAYANAGAR.
Bikol Peninsula. See BICOL PENINSULA.
Bílá Hora. See WHITE MOUNTAIN, Czechoslovakia.
Bildt, de. See DE BILDT.
Binue. See BENUE.
Bird Islands. See AVES ISLANDS.
Bisayas. See VISAYAN ISLANDS.
Bisitun. See BEHISTUN.
Bismarckburg. See KASANGA.
Bisnulok. See PHITSANULOK.
Bissagos Islands. See BIJAGOS, ILHAS DOS.
Bisutun. See BEHISTUN.
Björneborg. See PORI.
Black Volta. See VOLTA river, W Africa.
Blackwells Island. See WELFARE ISLAND.
Blaina. See NANTYGLO AND BLAINA.
Blanc-Mesnil, Le. See LE BLANC-MESNIL.
Blgariya. See BULGARIA.
Blindheim. See BLENHEIM.
Blue Nile. See NILE.
Bnei Braq. Var. of BENEI BERAQ.
Bobriki. See STALINOGORSK.
Boca, La. See LA BOCA.
Bochkarevo. See KUIBYSHEVKA town, Soviet Russia, Asia.
Bodenbach. See PODMOKLY city, Czechoslovakia.
Boden See. See CONSTANCE, LAKE.
Bodrum. See HALICARNASSUS.
Bodza. See BUZĂU.
Boeroe. See BURU.
Boetoeng. See BUTON.

Bogalusa (bō′gȧ·lōō′sȧ) city, E Louisiana; pop. 17,800.
Bogazköy or **Boghazkeui** (bō′äz·kû′ē) or **Hattushash** (kăt′tōō·shăsh′), anc. **Pteria** (tĕr′ĭ·ȧ) village, N cen. Turkey in Asia, containing ancient Hittite ruins.
Bognor Regis (bŏg′nĕr rē′jĭs) urban district, S England, in West Sussex on English Channel; pop. 25,600.
Bogo (bō.gō′) municipality, Philippine Is., on E coast of Cebu I.; pop. 27,500.
Bogong, Mount (bō′gŏng) mountain, SE Australia, in SE Victoria; highest point in Victoria, 6509 ft.
Bogor (bō′gôr), formerly **Buitenzorg** (boi′tĕn.zôrx) city, Indonesia, in W Java S of Djakarta; botanic gardens; pop. 65,400.
Bogoslof (bō′gō.slŏf) island, SW Alaska, in Aleutian Is. N of Umnak I.; uninhabited; volcanic; first seen 1796; erupted 1823, 1883, 1900, and 1907.
Bogota (bō.gō′tȧ) borough, NE New Jersey, ESE of Paterson; pop. 7700.
Bogotá (bō′gō.tä′; in English, also bō′gō.tō′), orig. **Santa Fe** (sän′tä fā′), then **Santa Fe de Bogotá** (thä vō′gō.tä′) city, ✱ of Colombia; on plateau of eastern Andes; altitude 8563 ft.; pop. 325,700.
Bohemia (bō.hē′mĭ.ȧ), Czech **Čechy** (chĕx′ĭ), Ger. **Böhmen** (bû′mĕn) region, W Czechoslovakia; once a kingdom; a province 1918–39 and 1945–48; ✱ Prague; area 20,101 sq. m.; pop. 7,109,400.
Bohemian Forest (bō.hē′mĭ.ăn), Ger. **Böhmer Wald** (bû′mĕr vält′), Czech **Český Les** (chĕs′kē lĕs′) region, Czechoslovakia and Germany, along boundary between E Bavaria and SW Bohemia; mountainous and forested; highest peak 4780 ft.
Bohemian-Moravian Highlands (-mō.rā′vĭ.ăn) mountain range, W cen. Czechoslovakia, forming boundary between SE Bohemia and W Moravia; highest point ab. 2700 ft.
Bohol (bō.hōl′) island, S cen. Philippine Is., one of the Visayan Is.
Bois-Colombes (bwä′kô′lôNb′) commune, N France, NW of Paris; pop. 25,800.
Bois de Sioux (boi′ dĕ sōō′) river, on W boundary of Minnesota, flowing N out of Lake Traverse and uniting with Otter Tail river to form Red River of the North.
Boise (boi′sĭ; -zĭ) **1** river, SW cen. Idaho, flowing into Snake river; ab. 60 m. long. **2** city, ✱ of Idaho, on Boise river; pop. 34,400.
Bojador, Cape (bŏj′ȧ.dôr; Port. bōō.zhȧ.thōr′) cape, NW Africa, on coast of Spanish Sahara.
Bojana or **Boyana** (bō′yä.nä) river, NW Albania, flowing into Adriatic Sea along boundary line between Albania and Yugoslavia.
Boksburg (bŏks′bûrg) town, NE Union of South Africa, in S Transvaal E of Johannesburg; pop. 53,400.
Bolama (bō.lä′mȧ) or **Bulama** (bōō-) **1** island, Portuguese Guinea, in the Ilhas dos Bijagos. **2** town, on Bolama I., former ✱ of Portuguese Guinea.
Bolan Pass (bō.lăn′) mountain pass, Pakistan, in N Baluchistan; 5900 ft. high.
Bolton (bōl′dŭn) urban district, N England, in Durham; pop. 16,700.
Bolesławiec (bō.lĕ.slä′vyĕts), Ger. **Bunzlau** (bōōnts′lou) town, SW Poland, in Silesia; pop. 21,900.
Bolívar (bō.lē′văr) **1** formerly **La Parida** (lä pä.rē′thä) hill (Span. cerro), SE Venezuela, containing much iron ore; ab. 6 m. long, 2000 ft. high. **2** or **La Columna** (lä kō.lōōm′nä) peak (Span. pico), W Venezuela, in Cordillera Mérida; over 16,000 ft. high. **3** state, SE Venezuela; ✱ Ciudad Bolívar; area 91,892 sq. m.; pop. 122,100.
Bolivia (bō.lĭv′ĭ.ȧ; Span. bō.lē′vyä) country, W cen. South America; republic; administrative ✱ La Paz, constitutional ✱ Sucre; area 513,086 sq. m.; pop. 3,722,700.
Bollington (bŏl′ĭng.tŭn) urban district, W England, in Cheshire; pop. 5300.
Bologna (bō.lōōnyä; Angl. bō.lōn′yȧ, -lōōnȧ) commune, N Italy, at foot of Apennines; pop. 346,100.
Bolsena, Lake (bōl.sȧ′nä) lake, cen. Italy, in N Latium; 10 m. long and 8 m. wide.
Bolsover (bōl′zō′vĕr) urban district, N cen. England, in Derbyshire E of Chesterfield; pop. 10,800.
Bolt Head (bōlt) headland, SW England, on S coast of Devonshire.
Bolton (bōl′t'n), in full **Bolton-le-Moors** (-lē.mōōrz′) county borough, NW England, NW of Manchester; pop. 167,200.
Bolzano (bōl.tsä′nō), Ger. **Bozen** (bō′tsĕn) commune, NE Italy, in S Tirol on the Adige; pop. 78,000.
Boma (bō′mȧ) town, W Belgian Congo, on Congo river; until 1923 ✱ of Belgian Congo.
Bombay (bŏm.bā′; before an accented syllable, often bŏm′bā′) **1** state, W India, on W coast extending N and E of Gulf of Cambay; formerly a presidency and (1937–47) a province of British India; boundaries re-established 1956; area 190,919 sq. m.; pop. 48,263,500. **2** city, its ✱, on coastal island (**Bombay Island**); pop. (1951) 2,994,400.
Bomi Hills (bō′mĭ) group of low hills, N Liberia, 40 m. N of Monrovia; iron mines.
Bomu (bō′mōō) or **Mbomu** ('m.bō′mōō) river, cen. Africa, forming boundary between N Belgian Congo and E French Equatorial Africa; unites with Uele river to form Ubangi river; ab. 500 m. long.
Bon, Cape (kăp bŏn′; Fr. bôN′), or **Ras Addar** (räs ăd.där′) peninsula, NE Tunisia; ab. 50 m. long.
Bonaire (bō′nâr′), Span. **Buen Aire** (bwän ī′rā) island, Netherlands Antilles, E of Curaçao; 95 sq. m.; pop. 5800.
Bonaventure (bŏn′ȧ.vĕn′tûr; Fr. bô′nȧ′văN′tür′) river, Canada, in SE Quebec, flowing S into Chaleur Bay.
Bonavista (bŏn′ȧ.vĭs′tȧ) seaport, Canada, in E Newfoundland on Bonavista Bay; one of island's oldest fishing stations.
Bondy (bôN′dē′) commune, N France, ENE of Paris; pop. 19,500.
Bône (bōn), Ital. **Bona** (bō′nä) seaport, NE Algeria; pop. 102,800.
Bonham (bŏn′ăm) city, NE Texas; pop. 7000.
Bonifacio, Strait of (bō.nē.fä′chō) strait between islands of Corsica and Sardinia in Mediterranean Sea.
Bonin (bō′nĭn), or **Ogasawara** (ō.gä.sä.wä.rä), **Islands**, also **Bonins** (bō′nĭnz) island group, W Pacific Ocean; belonged to Japan 1876–1945.
Bonn (bŏn; Ger. bôn) city, W Germany, on the Rhine; made ✱ of West German Federal Republic (often called the Bonn Republic) 1949; pop. 111,300.
Bonneville Dam (bŏn′ē.vĭl) dam, NW United States, in Columbia river between Washington and Oregon; 170 ft. high.
Bonnyrigg and Lasswade (bŏn′ĭ.rĭg′, lăs.wād′) urban district, SE Scotland, in Midlothian SE of Edinburgh; pop. 5400.
Bony (bō′nē′) village, NE France, NNW of St-Quentin; American military cemetery.
Boom (bōm) commune, N Belgium, S of Antwerp; pop. 19,600.
Boone (bōōn) city, cen. Iowa; pop. 12,200.
Boonton (bōōn′t'n; -tŭn) town, N New Jersey, NNE of Morristown; pop. 7200.
Boonville (bōōn′vĭl) **1** city, SW Indiana; pop. 5100. **2** city, cen. Missouri, on Missouri river; pop. 6700.
Boothia, Gulf of (bōō′thĭ.ȧ) gulf, N Canada, between Boothia Penin. and Melville Penin. and S of NW Baffin I.
Boothia Peninsula, formerly **Boothia Felix Peninsula** (fē′lĭks) peninsula, N Canada; its N tip is northernmost point of mainland of North America.
Bootle (bōō′t'l) county borough, NW England, suburb of Liverpool; pop. 74,300.
Bor (bôr) town, SE Yugoslavia, in E Serbia; copper mines.
Borah Peak (bōr′ȧ; 181) mountain, cen. Idaho; highest point in the state, 12,655 ft.
Borås (bō.rōs′) town, SW Sweden; pop. 57,000.
Bordeaux (bôr′dō′) seaport, SW France; pop. 253,800.
Bordentown (bôr′d'n.toun) city, S New Jersey, on Delaware river; pop. 5500.
Borger (bôr′gĕr) city, NW Texas, in the panhandle; pop. 18,100.
Borgerhout (bôr′kĕr.hout) commune, N Belgium, E suburb of Antwerp; pop. 51,600.
Borgne, Lake (bôrn; Fr. bôrn′y′) inlet of Mississippi Sound, SE Louisiana, connecting Lake Pontchartrain with Gulf of Mexico.
Borgu (bôr′gōō), Fr. **Borgou** (bôr′gōō′) region, W Africa, in N Dahomey and W Nigeria, bounded on NE and E by the Niger; contested by France and Great Britain 1894–98.
Borinquen (bō.rĭng′kăn; Angl. bō.rĭng′kwĕn) Puerto Rico; — its early native name.
Borislav (bŭ.ryē′slȧf), Pol. **Borysław** (bō.rĭ′slăf) city, U.S.S.R., in W Ukraine at N foot of Carpathians; pop. 45,000.
Borisoglebsk (bō.rĭs′ō.glĕpsk′; Russ. bŭ.ryĭ.sŭ.glyĕpsk′) city, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 52,100.
Borisov (bŭ.ryē′sŭf) town, U.S.S.R., in White Russia on Berezina river; battle 1812.
Borlänge (bōōr′lĕng′ē) town, S cen. Sweden; pop. 20,900.
Borna (bôr′nä) city, E Germany, SSE of Leipzig; pop. 18,400.
Borneo (bôr′nē.ō) **1** island, Malay Archipelago; area 290,012 sq. m.; divided administratively between British dependencies in N (sometimes called collectively **British Borneo**: see NORTH BORNEO, SARAWAK, BRUNEI) and a part of the Republic of Indonesia in S (ab. 72 per cent of the island, formerly **Dutch Borneo**), which is called by the Indonesians **Kalimantan** (kä′lē.män′tän). **2** the S part of the island.
Bornholm (bôrn′hôlm) island, Denmark; ✱ Rönne; 228 sq. m.; pop. 45,900.
Bornu (bôr′nōō) province of Nigeria, including part of Cameroons trust territory; a vast plain surrounding and sloping toward Lake Chad; with territory now in French West Africa, constituted a Mohammedan native kingdom from ab. 11th cent.; in 1902 became part of Nigeria.
Borodino (bŭ.rĭ.dyĭ.nô′) village, Soviet Russia, Europe; battle 1812 in which Napoleon defeated Gen. Kutuzov.
Borrowstounness (bō.nĕs′; bŏr′ō.stō.nĕs′), original, and still official, name for **Bo'ness** (bō.nĕs′) seaport, SE Scotland, on Firth of Forth; pop. 9900.
Boskoop (bōs′kōp) commune, Netherlands, NW of Gouda; famous for its nurseries of flowering shrubs.
Bosna (bŏz′nȧ; Yugo. bôs′nä) **1** river, W cen. Yugoslavia, flowing into Sava river; 150 m. long. **2** see BOSNIA.
Bosnia (bŏz′nĭ.ȧ), Yugo. **Bosna** (bôs′nä) region, cen. Yugoslavia, once a kingdom; in 1878 made part of Austrian province of **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (hûr′tsĕ.gō.vē′nȧ), which became a province of Yugoslavia 1918 and in 1945 a federated republic of Yugoslavia, ✱ Sarajevo, area 19,904 sq. m., pop. 1,185,000.
Bosporus (bŏs′pō.rŭs), also commonly but incorrectly **Bosphorus** (bŏs′fō.rŭs), Turk. **Karadeniz Boğazi** (kä′rä.dĕng.ēz′ bō′ä.zĭ′), strait between Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia, connecting the Sea of Marmara with the Black Sea; ab. 20 m. long.
Bosporus, Cimmerian (sĭ.mĕr′ĭ.ăn), anc. **Bosporus Cimmerius** (sĭ.mĕr′ĭ.ŭs) **1** Kerch Strait. **2** ancient kingdom: see CIMMERIAN BOSPORUS.
Bossier City (bō′zhĕr) town, NW Louisiana, E of Shreveport; pop. 15,500.
Boston (bŏs′tŭn) seaport, ✱ of Massachusetts, on Massachusetts Bay; pop. 801,400.
Boston, formerly **St. Botolph's Town** (sānt bŏt′ŏlfs) municipal borough, E England, in Lincolnshire, ✱ of the Parts of Holland; pop. 24,500.
Boston Mountains, ridge, NW Arkansas, in Ozark Plateau; 1000 to 2000 ft. high.
Bosworth Field (bŏz′wûrth; -wĕrth) area of cen. England, in Leicestershire; site of final battle 1485 in Wars of the Roses, in which Richard III was killed.
Botany Bay (bŏt′ȧ.nĭ) inlet of South Pacific Ocean, SE Australia, in New South Wales; ab. 6 m. at greatest width.
Bothnia (bŏth′nĭ.ȧ) region around Gulf of Bothnia; — a former name.
Bothnia, Gulf of, northern arm of Baltic Sea, extending between Sweden and Finland.
Bothwell (bŏth′wĕl; -wĕl; bŏth′-) parish and town, Scotland, SE of Glasgow; at **Bothwell Bridge** over the Clyde the Royalists defeated the Covenanters 1679.
Botoşani or **Botoshani** (bô.tō.shän′; -shä′nē) town, NE Romania, in Moldavia; pop. 32,100.
Bottom, The (bŏt′ŭm) town, Netherlands Antilles, ✱ of island of Saba.
Bottrop (bŏt′rōp) city, W Germany, NNW of Essen; pop. 80,700.
Botucatu (bō.tōō.kȧ.tōō′) city, SE Brazil, in São Paulo state; pop. 23,700.
Botwood (bŏt′wŏŏd) town, Canada, in E Newfoundland; seaplane base.
Bougainville (bōō′găn.vĭl; bō′-; Fr. bōō′găN′vēl′) island, Solomon Is., largest of the group; chief town Kieta; 3500 sq. m.; pop. 46,300.
Bougie (bōō′zhē′) seaport, NE Algeria; pop. 30,700.
Bouillon (bōō′yôN′) town, SE Belgium, in the Ardennes; made ✱ 1088 of small duchy belonging to the crusader Godfrey of Bouillon.
Boulder (bōl′dĕr) city, N cen. Colorado; pop. 20,000.
Boulder Canyon, canyon of Colorado river between Arizona and Nevada; now covered by Lake Mead.
Boulhaut (bōō′lō′) village, Morocco, E of Casablanca.
Boulogne (bōō.lōn′; -loin′; Fr. bōō′lôn′y′) or **Boulogne-sur-Mer** (bōō′lôn′y′.sür.mâr′) seaport, N France, on English Channel; pop. 34,900.
Boulogne-Billancourt (bōō′lôn′y′.bē′yăN′kōōr′) commune, N France, SW of Paris on Seine river; pop. 79,400.
Boundary Bay, inlet of Strait of Georgia at Pacific end of U.S.-Canada border.
Boundary Peak, mountain, SW Nevada, on California boundary; highest point in Nevada, 13,145 ft.
Bound Brook (bound′ brŏŏk′) borough, N cen. New Jersey, NW of New Brunswick; pop. 8400.
Bountiful (boun′tĭ.f'l) city, N Utah, N of Salt Lake City; pop. 6000.
Bourbonnais (bōōr′bŭ.nā′; Fr. bōōr′bô′nē′) historical region of cen. France; became part of royal domain 1527 and subsequently a province of France.
Bourg (bōōr; Fr. bōōr), also **Bourg-en-Bresse** (bōōr′-găN′brĕs′) commune, E France; pop. 25,900.
Bourges (bōōrzh; Fr. bōōrzh) commune, cen. France; pop. 51,000.
Bourne (bōrn; bōōrn) urban district, E England, in the Parts of Kesteven, S Lincolnshire; pop. 5100.
Bournemouth (bōrn′mŭth; bōōrn′-) county borough, S England, in Hampshire on English Channel; pop. 144,700.
Bouvet Island (bōō′vā) island in S Atlantic Ocean, ab. lat. 54°S and long. 5°E; belongs to Norway.
Bouvines (bōō′vēn′) village, NE France, SE of Lille, where French defeated Emperor Otto IV, King John of England, and their allies 1214.
Bovingdon (bŭv′ĭng.dŭn; bŏv′-) airport, S England, in Hertfordshire WSW of Hemel Hempstead.
Bow (bō) river, Canada, in SW Alberta; rises in Banff National Park, unites with the Oldman to form South Saskatchewan river; 315 m. long.
Bowling Green (bō′lĭng) **1** city, S Kentucky; pop. 18,300. **2** city, NW Ohio; pop. 12,000.
Bowmanville (bō′măn.vĭl) town, E Canada, in SE Ontario on Lake Ontario; pop. 5400.
Boyacá (bō′yä.kä′) town, cen. Colombia, where Spanish were defeated by Bolívar 1819.
Boyne (boin) river, E Ireland, in Leinster prov., flowing into Irish Sea; battle July 1, 1690, on its banks near Drogheda.
Bozcaada (bōz′jä.ä.dä′), anc. **Tenedos** (tĕn′ē.dŏs) island, Turkey, in NE Aegean Sea S of Imroz; in the Trojan legend, the station of the Greek fleet.
Bozeman (bōz′măn) city, S Montana; pop. 11,300.
Brabant (brȧ.bănt′; now infrequent, brā′bănt; Fr. brȧ′băN′; Du. brȧ.bänt′) **1** old duchy of the Netherlands, covering what is now S Netherlands and cen. and N Belgium. **2** province, cen. Belgium, part of the old duchy of Brabant; ✱ Brussels.
Brackenridge (brăk′ĕn.rĭj) borough, SW Pennsylvania, on Allegheny river; pop. 6200.
Braddock (brăd′ŭk) borough, SW Pennsylvania, on Monongahela river; pop. 16,500.
Bradenton (brā′d'n.tŭn) city, W Florida, near S end of Tampa Bay; pop. 13,600.
Bradford (brăd′fĕrd) **1** city, N Pennsylvania; pop. 17,400. **2** city and county borough, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 292,400.
Bradford on Avon (ā′vŭn; ăv′ŭn) urban district, S England, in Wiltshire ESE of Bath; pop. 5600.
Bradley (brăd′lĭ) village, NE Illinois, N of Kankakee; pop. 5700.
Brady (brā′dĭ) city, cen. Texas; pop. 5900.
Braemar (brā.mär′) district, NE Scotland, comprising upper valley of the Dee.
Braga (brä′gȧ) commune, NW Portugal; pop. 29,900.
Bragado (brä.gä′thō) town, E Argentina, in Buenos Aires prov.; pop. 16,300.
Bragança (brȧ.găN′sȧ) or **Braganza** (brȧ.găn′zȧ) town, NE Portugal, near Spanish border; castle of dukes of Braganza.
Bragança Paulista (brȧ.găN′sȧ pou.lēs′tȧ) city, SE Brazil, in São Paulo state; pop. 16,500.
Brahmani (brä′mȧ.nē) river, E India, flowing S to the Mahanadi delta N of Cuttack; ab. 280 m. long.
Brahmaputra (brä′mȧ.pōō′trȧ) river, S Asia, flowing from the Himalayas in Tibet, where it is called the **Tsangpo** (tsäng′pō′), to the Ganges delta in NE India, its lower course being called the **Jamuna** (jŭ′mōō.nä); ab. 1680 m. long.
Brăila (brȧ.ē′lä) city, E Romania, on Danube river; pop. 68,600.
Brainerd (brā′nĕrd) city, cen. Minnesota, on Mississippi river; pop. 12,600.
Braintree (brān′trē; -trē) town, E Massachusetts, S of Boston; pop. 23,200.
Braintree and Bocking (brān′trē, -trē, locally also brān′trē; bŏk′ĭng) urban district, SE England, in Essex NE of London; pop. 17,500.

Bogorodsk. See NOGINSK.
Boinu. See KALADAN.
Bois de Belleau. See BELLEAU WOOD.
Bois de la Brigade Marine. See BELLEAU WOOD.
Bois-le-Duc. See 's HERTOGENBOSCH.
Bokhara. See BUKHARA.
Bolbitine, Bolbitinic Mouth. See ROSETTA.
Boleslav Mladé. = MLADÁ BOLESLAV.
Bolshaya. See MCKINLEY, MOUNT.
Bona. See BÔNE.
Bo'ness. See BORROWSTOUNNESS.
Borgå. See PORVOO.
Borysław. See BORISLAV.
Boscawen. See TAFAHI.
Botzen. Var. of BOZEN: see BOLZANO.
Boukhara. Var. of BUKHARA.
Boulder Dam. See HOOVER DAM.
Bourbon. See RÉUNION.
Bourget, Le. See LE BOURGET.
Bourgogne. See BURGUNDY.
Bouscat, Le. See LE BOUSCAT.
Boyana. See BOJANA.
Bozen. See BOLZANO.

Brakpan (brăk′păn) town, NE Union of South Africa, in S Transvaal on the Witwatersrand; pop. 83,500.
Brampton (brăm[p]′tŭn) town, Canada, in SE Ontario; pop. 8400.
Branco, Rio (rē′ōō vrăNng′kōō), or **Parima** (pä·rē′mä) river, N Brazil, flowing S into Rio Negro; ab. 350 m. long.
Brandenburg (brăn′dĕn·bûrg; Ger. brän′dĕn·bŏŏrĸ) **1** region, NE cen. Germany; formerly a Prussian province; once a margraviate and electorate; its elector became king of Prussia 1701. **2** or **Brandenburg an der Havel** (än dĕr hä′fĕl) city, E Germany, on Havel river WSW of Berlin; pop. 70,600.
Brandon (brăn′dŭn) city, cen. Canada, in SW Manitoba on Assiniboine river; pop. 20,600.
Brandon and Byshottles (bī′shŏt′lz) urban district, N England, in Durham; pop. 19,800.
Brandywine (brăn′dĭ·wīn′) creek, Pennsylvania and Delaware; battle of 1776 occurred in Pennsylvania NW of Wilmington, Delaware.
Braniewo (brä·nyĕ′vô), Ger. **Braunsberg** (brouns′bĕrĸ) city, N Poland; pop. 21,100.
Brantford (brănt′fĕrd) city, Canada, in SE Ontario; pop. 36,700.
Brasilia, also **Braziliia** (brä·zēl′yä) city, SE cen. Brazil, in E Goiás state; projected ✻ of Brazil.
Braşov (brä·shôv′), Hung. **Brassó** (brŏsh′shō), Ger. **Kronstadt** (krōn′shtät), now officially **Oraşul Stalin** (ô·rä′shōōl stä·lēn′) city, cen. Romania; pop. 61,800.
Brasschaat (brä·skät′) commune, N Belgium; pop. 16,600.
Brasstown Bald (brăs′toun′ bôld′) or **Mount Enotah** (ē·nō′tä) mountain, N Georgia; highest point in the state, 4784 ft.
Bratislava (brä′tyĭ·slä′vä; Angl. brăt′ĭ·slä′vä), Ger. **Pressburg** (prĕs′bŏŏrĸ), Hung. **Pozsony** (pō′zhŏn·y′) city, Czechoslovakia, ✻ of Slovakia, on the Danube; pop. 172,700.
Brattleboro (brăt′l·bŭr′ō) village, SE Vermont, on Connecticut river; pop. 9600.
Brawley (brô′lĭ) city, SE California, in Imperial Valley; pop. 11,900.
Bray (brā) **1** urban district, E Ireland, in NE co. Wicklow on coast; pop. 12,100. **2** civil parish, S England, in Berkshire; residence of the Vicar of Bray.
Brazil (brä·zĭl′), officially **The United States of Brazil**, Port. **Estados Unidos do Brasil** (äsh·tä′ thōōz ōō·nē′thōōz thō brä·zēl′), Span. **Brasil** (brä·sēl′) country, E and cen. South America; federal republic; ✻ Rio de Janeiro; 3,286,169 sq. m.; pop. 52,645,500.
Brazil (brä·zĭl′) city, W Indiana; pop. 8400.
Brazos (brăz′ŭs) river, cen. Texas, flowing SE into Gulf of Mexico; 870 m. long.
Brazzaville (brăz′ä·vĭl; Fr. brä′zä′vēl′) port, ✻ of French Equatorial Africa and of Middle Congo territory, on Stanley Pool in the Congo river; pop. 83,600.
Breadalbane (brĕd·ôl′băn) district, cen. Scotland, in W Perth co.; traversed by the Grampians.
Brechin (brĕ′kĭn; -kĭn) burgh, E Scotland, in Angus co.; pop. 7300.
Breckenridge (brĕk′ĕn·rĭj) city, N cen. Texas; pop. 6600.
Brecknock (brĕk′nŏk) or **Brecon** (brĕk′ŭn) **1** municipal borough, SE Wales, ✻ of Brecknockshire; pop. 6500. **2** see BRECKNOCKSHIRE.
Brecknockshire (brĕk′nŏk·shĭr; -shēr) or **Breconshire** (brĕk′ŭn·shĭr; -shēr), also **Brecknock** or **Brecon**, county, SE Wales; ✻ Brecknock; 733 sq. m.; pop. 56,500.
Breda (brā·dä′) commune, S Netherlands; pop. 85,300.
Bredasdorp (brĕ·däs′dôrp) town, S Union of South Africa, in SW Cape Province N of Cape Agulhas; to the S near the cape is **Bredasdorp National Park**, where a herd of bontebok is preserved.
Bredbury and Romiley (brĕd′bĕr·ĭ [-brĭ], rŏm′ĭ·lĭ) urban district, NW England, in Cheshire SE of Manchester; pop. 17,800.
Bregenz (brā′gĕnts) commune, W Austria, on Lake Constance; ✻ of the Vorarlberg; pop. 20,700.
Breisach or **Alt Breisach** (ält brī′zäĸ) town, W Germany, in Baden, on Rhine river W of Freiburg; an important fortress during Middle Ages.
Breitenfeld (brī′tĕn·fĕlt) village, E Germany, in Saxony NNW of Leipzig; scene of two battles of the Thirty Years' War: Sept. 17, 1631, and Nov. 2, 1642.
Bremen (brā′mĕn; in English, also brĕm′ĕn) **1** former archbishopric and duchy, N Germany, covering territory between lower Weser and lower Elbe rivers. **2** state, NW Germany, comprising district around city of Bremen. **3** city, ✻ of Bremen state, on Weser river; pop. 444,200.
Bremerhaven (brĕm′ĕr·hä′vĕn; Ger. brā′mĕr·hä′fĕn) seaport, W Germany, at mouth of the Weser; port of Bremen; pop. 113,900.
Bremerton (brĕm′ĕr·t′n; -tŭn) city, W Washington, on Puget Sound; site of Puget Sound Navy Yard; pop. 27,700.
Brenham (brĕn′ăm) city, SE cen. Texas; pop. 6900.
Brenner Pass (brĕn′ĕr) mountain pass, Alps, between Austria and Italy; 4494 ft. high.
Brenta (brĕn′tä) river, NE Italy, flowing into the lagoons of Venice; ab. 100 m. long.
Brentford and Chiswick (brĕnt′fĕrd, chĭz′ĭk) municipal borough, SE England, in Middlesex, on the Thames; pop. 59,400.
Brentwood (brĕnt′wŏŏd) **1** city, E Missouri, W of St. Louis; pop. 7500. **2** borough, SW Pennsylvania, S of Pittsburgh; pop. 12,500. **3** urban district, SE England, in Essex; pop. 29,900.
Brescia (brā′shä) commune, N Italy, at foot of Alps; pop. 151,800.
Bressanone (brăs·sä·nō′nā), Ger. **Brixen** (brĭk′sĕn) town, NE Italy, in S Tirol at S end of Brenner Pass.
Bresse (brĕs) district, E France; the ancient countship comprised the plain around Bourg.
Bressoux (brĕ′sōō′) commune, E Belgium, NE of Liége; pop. 15,600.
Brest (brĕst) **1** seaport, NW France, in Brittany; pop. 75,000. **2** or **Brest Litovsk** (brĕst′ lĭ·tôfsk′; Russ. bryĕst′ lyĭ·tôfsk′), Pol. **Brześć nad Bugiem** (bzhĕsts′y′ näd bōō′gyĕm) city, U.S.S.R., in SW White Russia on Bug river; pop. 55,400.
Bretigny (brā′tē′nyē′), Fr. **Brétigny**, village, N cen. France, in Normandy just SE of Chartres; treaty May 8, 1360.
Breton, Cape (brĕt′′n; brĕt′′n) **1** cape, E Canada, most easterly point of Cape Breton I. **2** see CAPE BRETON.
Bretton Woods (brĕt′′n) resort, N New Hampshire, SSE of Littleton; site of United Nations conference July 1944 at which the international monetary fund was established.
Brewer (brōō′ĕr) city, E cen. Maine, on Penobscot river opp. Bangor; pop. 6900.
Brewton (brōō′t′n) city, S Alabama; pop. 5100.
Briançon (brē′äN′sôN′) town, SE France, SE of Grenoble, at N end of Cottian Alps.
Brices Cross Roads (brĭs′ĕz; -ĭz) battlefield, NE Mississippi; site of Civil War battle 1864.
Bridalveil (brī′d'l·vāl′) waterfall, E cen. California, in Yosemite National Park; 620 ft. high.
Bridgend (brĭj′ĕnd′) urban district, SE Wales, in Glamorganshire; pop. 13,600.
Bridgeport (brĭj′pōrt) **1** city, SW Connecticut, on Long Island Sound; pop. 158,700. **2** borough, SE Pennsylvania, NW of Philadelphia; pop. 5800.
Bridgeton (brĭj′tŭn) city, SW New Jersey; pop. 18,400.
Bridgetown (brĭj′toun) seaport, British West Indies, ✻ of Barbados; pop. 15,000.
Bridgeville (brĭj′vĭl) borough, SW Pennsylvania, SW of Pittsburgh; pop. 5700.
Bridgewater (brĭj′wô′tĕr; -wŏt′ĕr) **1** town, SE Massachusetts, S of Brockton; pop. 9500. **2** town, Canada, in S Nova Scotia; pop. 4000.
Bridgnorth (brĭj′nôrth′) municipal borough, W England, in Shropshire; pop. 6200.
Bridgwater (brĭj′wô′tĕr; -wŏt′ĕr) municipal borough, SW England, in Somersetshire; pop. 22,200.
Bridlington (brĭd′lĭng·tŭn; locally bŭr′lĭng·tŭn, bŏl′ĭ·tŭn) municipal borough, N England, in East Riding, Yorkshire, on North Sea; pop. 24,800.
Bridport (brĭd′pōrt) municipal borough, S England, in Dorsetshire on English Channel; pop. 6300.
Brie (brē) district and medieval county, NE France, E of Paris; noted for its vineyards and pastures and especially for its cheese (Brie cheese).
Brielle (brē′lĕ), also **Briel** (brēl) or **Bril** (brĭl), in English, esp. formerly, **The Brill** (brĭl) town, W Netherlands, at mouth of the Nieuwe Maas; first place seized by Dutch 1572 in reconquest of Netherlands from the Spanish.
Brienz (brē·ĕnts′) town, Switzerland, in Bern canton at NE end of Lake of Brienz.
Brienz, Lake of, lake, Switzerland, in SE Bern canton; traversed by Aare river.
Brierfield (brī′ĕr·fēld) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 7000.
Brierley Hill (brī′ĕr·lĭ) urban district, W cen. England, in Staffordshire; pop. 48,900.
Brieulles-sur-Meuse (brē′ûl′sür·mûz′) village, NE France, NW of Verdun; site of monument marking crossing of Meuse river 1918 by American forces.
Briey (brē′ē′; brē′ā′) town, NE France, NW of Metz; center of **Briey Basin**, a district of extensive iron fields.
Briga-Tenda (brē′gä·tĕn′dä) area, E France, near S end of French-Italian border; demanded by France 1946 as reparation from Italy and ceded by treaty 1947.
Brigham City (brĭg′ăm) city, NW Utah, N of Ogden; pop. 6800.
Brighouse (brĭg′hous′) municipal borough, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 30,600.
Brighton (brī′t′n) **1** port, SE Australia, in S Victoria on Port Phillip Bay S of Melbourne. **2** county borough, S England, in East Sussex on English Channel; pop. 156,400.
Brindisi (brĭn′dĭ·zĭ; Ital. brēn′dē·zē) seaport, SE Italy, on Strait of Otranto; pop. 60,000.
Brioni (brē·ō′nē) island group, Yugoslavia, in N Adriatic Sea near Pula.
Brisbane (brĭz′bän [locally]; -bān) city, Australia, ✻ of Queensland, on Brisbane river near its mouth; pop. with suburbs 402,200.
Bristol (brĭs′t'l) **1** city, N Connecticut, WSW of Hartford; pop. 36,000. **2** borough, SE Pennsylvania, on Delaware river; pop. 12,700. **3** town, E Rhode Island, on Narragansett Bay; pop. 12,300. **4** city, NE Tennessee, on border, contiguous to Bristol, Virginia; pop. 16,800. **5** independent city, SW Virginia, contiguous to Bristol, Tennessee; pop. 16,000. **6** city and county borough, SW England, at confluence of Avon and Frome rivers ab. 7 m. from Severn estuary; pop. 442,300.
Bristol Bay, arm of Bering Sea, SW Alaska.
Bristol Channel, arm of Atlantic Ocean, between S Wales and SW England.
Bristow (brĭs′tō) city, E cen. Oklahoma; pop. 5400.
Britain (brĭt′′n) **1** Anglicized form of Latin **Britannia** (brĭ·tăn′ĭ·ä; -tăn′yä), applied historically to island of Great Britain. **2** short for Great Britain.
Britannia (brĭ·tăn′ĭ·ä; -tăn′yä) **1** see BRITAIN. **2** now, poetically, Great Britain and the Dominions.
British America, 1 specif. **British North America**, the British possessions N of United States, that is, Canada. **2** sometimes, all British possessions in, and adjacent to, North and South America.
British Central Africa Protectorate, Nyasaland; — a former name.
British Columbia, province, W Canada, on Pacific coast; ✻ Victoria; land area 359,279 sq. m.; pop. 1,165,200.
British Commonwealth of Nations or **British Commonwealth**, Great Britain, the British Dominions, the Republic of India, and the British colonial possessions (including colonies, protectorates, and territories), — the current official use. In earlier official use (from 1921) the term applied only to Great Britain and the Dominions, the colonial possessions being designated by **British Empire**, a term originally coextensive with the current application of British Commonwealth but now passing out of official use.
British East Africa, 1 Kenya; — a former name. **2** British territories in E Africa, including Kenya colony and protectorate, Uganda and Zanzibar protectorates, and Tanganyika.
British Guiana, country, N South America, on Atlantic coast; British colony; ✻ Georgetown; area 89,480 sq. m.; pop. 361,800.
British Honduras, country, Central America, bordering on Caribbean Sea; British colony; ✻ Belize; area 8688 sq. m.; pop. 62,500.
British India, that part of India formerly under direct British administration, that is, the Indian Empire exclusive of the Indian States.
British Isles, the, island group, W Europe, comprising Great Britain, Ireland, and adjacent islands.
British Kaffraria, region, Union of South Africa, in Cape Province between the Great Kei and Great Fish rivers, SW of Kaffraria proper.
British Malaya, dependencies of Great Britain on Malay Penin. and in Malay Archipelago, including the Federation of Malaya, the colonies of Singapore, North Borneo, and Sarawak, and the protectorate of Brunei.
British Solomon Islands, British protectorate comprising Solomon Islands (except Bougainville, Buka, and adjacent small islands) and Santa Cruz Islands; ✻ Tulagi.
British Somaliland, officially Somaliland Protectorate, region, E Africa, bordering on Gulf of Aden; British protectorate; ✻ Hargeisa; area 67,936 sq. m.; pop. 350,000.
British West Africa, the British possessions in W Africa, including Federation of Nigeria, Gambia (colony and protectorate), Sierra Leone (colony and protectorate), Cameroons (trust territory), and, formerly, the Gold Coast (now, as Ghana, independent).
British West Indies, islands of the West Indies forming colonies of Great Britain, including Jamaica, Bahama Is., Leeward Is., Windward Is., Barbados, Trinidad, and Tobago.
Briton Ferry (brĭt′′n) seaport, S Wales, the port for Neath.
Brittany (brĭt′′n·ĭ), Fr. **Bretagne** (brĕ·tăn′y′) region of NW France, comprising peninsula SW of Normandy; incorporated in France 1532; up to Revolution, a province.
Brive-la-Gaillarde (brēv′lä·gä′yärd′), formerly **Brive**, commune, S cen. France; pop. 33,500.
Brixham (brĭk′săm) urban district, SW England, in Devonshire on English Channel; pop. 8800.
Brize Norton (brīz′ nôr′t'n) village, S England, in Oxfordshire; Royal Air Force base.
Brno (bûr′nô), Ger. **Brünn** (brün) city, cen. Czechoslovakia, ✻ of Moravia; pop. 273,100.
Broach (brōch) or **Bharoch** (bä·rōch′) city, W India, in Bombay state on Narbada river; pop. 55,800.
Broad (brôd) river, W North Carolina and N South Carolina; unites with Saluda river to form the Congaree; ab. 220 m. long.
Broads, the (brôdz) low-lying district, E England, in Norfolk (**Norfolk Broads**) and Suffolk (**Suffolk Broads**).
Broadstairs and Saint Peter's (brôd′stârz′, sānt pē′tĕrz) urban district, SE England, in Kent on North Sea; pop. 15,100.
Broadview (brôd′vū′) village, NE Illinois, NW of Chicago; pop. 5200.
Brocken (brŏk′ĕn; Ger. brôk′-) mountain, E Germany; highest in Harz Mts., 3747 ft.
Brockton (brŏk′tŭn) city, SE Massachusetts; pop. 62,900.
Brockville (brŏk′vĭl) town, E Canada, in Ontario on the St. Lawrence; pop. 12,300.
Broken Hill, 1 officially **Broken Hill and Willyama** (wĭl·yăm′ä; -yä′mä) city, SE Australia, in W New South Wales; center of district producing lead, zinc, and silver; pop. 27,100. **2** town, cen. Northern Rhodesia; mining (lead, zinc, vanadium).
Bromley (brŭm′lĭ; brōm′-) municipal borough, SE England, in Kent SE of London; pop. 64,200.
Bromo (brō′mō) volcano, Indonesia, in E Java; 7839 ft. high.
Bromsgrove (brŏmz′grōv) urban district, W cen. England, in Worcestershire; pop. 27,900.
Bronte (brŏn′tā) commune, Italy, in E Sicily at foot of Mt. Etna; pop. 17,900.
Bronx (brŏngks) **1** river, New York City; flows into East River; nearly bisects Bronx borough. **2** or **the Bronx**, borough, New York City, on the mainland; 41 sq. m.; pop. 1,451,300.
Bronxville (brŏngks′vĭl) village, SE New York, NNE of New York City; pop. 6800.
Brookfield (brŏŏk′fēld) **1** village, NE Illinois, W of Chicago; pop. 15,500. **2** city, N Missouri; pop. 5800.
Brookhaven (brŏŏk·hā′vĕn) city, SW Mississippi; pop. 7800.
Brookings (brŏŏk′ĭngz) city, E South Dakota; pop. 7800.
Brookline (brŏŏk′lĭn) town, E Massachusetts, WSW of Boston; pop. 57,600.
Brooklyn (brŏŏk′lĭn) **1** borough, New York City, in SW extremity of Long Island; 71 sq. m.; pop. 2,738,200. **2** village, NE Ohio, near Cleveland; pop. 6300.
Brooks Range (brŏŏks) mountain range, N Alaska, extending from Kotzebue Sound to Canadian border.
Brookwood (brŏŏk′wŏŏd) village, S England, in Surrey SW of London; American military cemetery.
Brownfield (broun′fēld) town, W Texas; pop. 6200.
Brownhills (broun′hĭlz′) urban district, England, in Staffordshire; pop. 21,500.
Brownsburg (brounz′bûrg) village, E Canada, in SW Quebec; pop. 3200.
Brownsville (brounz′vĭl) **1** borough, SW Pennsylvania, on Monongahela river; pop. 7600. **2** city, S Texas, on Rio Grande; pop. 36,100.
Brownwood (broun′wŏŏd) city, cen. Texas; pop. 20,200.
Bruay-en-Artois (brü·ā′ äN·nàr′twä′) commune, N France, NW of Arras; pop. 31,700; coal mines.
Bruce Peninsula (brōōs) peninsula, Canada, in S Ontario between Lake Huron and Georgian Bay.

Brashov. Var. of BRAŞOV.
Brasil. See BRAZIL.
Braunsberg. See BRANIEWO.
Braunschweig. See BRUNSWICK, Germany.
Bravo, or Bravo del Norte, Río. See RIO GRANDE.
Brazilia. = BRASILIA.
Breed's Hill. See BUNKER HILL.
Breslau. See WROCLAW.
Briansk. See BRYANSK.
Bridges Creek. See WAKEFIELD.
Brieg. See BRZEG.
Bril, The Brill. See BRIELLE.
British Baluchistan. See BALUCHISTAN.
British Bechuanaland. See BECHUANALAND.
British Borneo. See BORNEO.
British Central Africa. = CENTRAL AFRICA.
British Central Africa Protectorate. See NYASALAND.
British New Guinea. See PAPUA, TERRITORY OF.
British North America. See BRITISH AMERICA; CANADA.
British North Borneo. See NORTH BORNEO.
British Virgin Islands. See VIRGIN ISLANDS.
Brixen. See BRESSANONE.
Bromberg. See BYDGOSZCZ, Poland.
Broughton Bay. See TONGJOSON BAY.

Bruck or **Bruck an der Mur** (brŏŏk′ än dĕr mŏŏr′) commune, SE Austria, on Mur river; pop. 15,000.
Brugge (brüg′ə) or **Bruges** (brōōzh; brōō′jĭz; Fr. brüzh) commune, NW Belgium; pop. 53,000.
Brühl (brül) city, W Germany, near Rhine river S of Cologne; pop. 26,000.
Brunei (brōō·nī′; brōō·nā′) **1** sultanate, NW Borneo, a British protectorate; 2226 sq. m.; pop. 38,000. **2** seaport, its ✻.
Brunssum (brŭn′sŭm) commune, SE Netherlands; pop. 18,800.
Brunswick (brŭnz′wĭk) **1** city, SE Georgia, on Atlantic Ocean; pop. 18,000. **2** village, SW Maine; pop. 7300. **3** city, SE Australia, in S Victoria, N suburb of Melbourne.
Brunswick (brŭnz′wĭk), Ger. **Braunschweig** (broun′shvĭk) **1** former German state, cen. Germany. **2** older German **Brunswich** (brōōns′vĭk) city, cen. Germany; ✻ of free state of Brunswick until 1935; pop. 223,300.
Brussels (brŭs′lz), Fr. **Bruxelles** (brü′sĕl′; locally brük′sĕl′), Flemish **Brussel** (brüs′ĕl) city, ✻ of Belgium; pop. 185,100, with suburbs 960,700.
Bryan (brī′ən) **1** village, NW Ohio; pop. 6400. **2** city, E cen. Texas; pop. 18,100.
Bryansk, also **Briansk** (bryänsk; Angl. brī·ănsk′), city, SW Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 87,500.
Bryce Canyon National Park (brīs) box canyon, S Utah, with fantastic eroded pinnacles; established as national park 1928.
Brynmawr (brĭn′mour′; -môr′) urban district, SE Wales, in Brecknockshire; pop. 6500.
Bryn Mawr (brĭn′är mär′) unincorporated community, SE Pennsylvania, S of Norristown; Bryn Mawr College.
Brzeg (bzhĕk), Ger. **Brieg** (brēk) city, SW Poland, on Odra (Oder) river; pop. 31,400.
Bubastis (bū·băs′tĭs) ancient city, N Egypt, in Nile delta; ruins, at **Tell Basta** (tĕl′ băs′tä; Arab. tăl băs′tä) near Zagazig.
Bucaramanga (bōō′kä·rä·mäng′gä) city, N cen. Colombia; pop. 41,700.
Buchanan (bū·kăn′ən; bŭ-) **1** city, SW Michigan; pop. 5200. **2** seaport, Liberia: see GRAND BASSA.
Bucharest (bōō′kə·rĕst; bū′-), Romanian **Bucureşti** (bōō′kōō·rĕsht′; -rĕsh′tē) city, ✻ of Romania; pop. 648,200.
Buchenwald (bōō′kĕn·vält′) village, E Germany, near Weimar; site of concentration camp, taken April 13, 1945, by American forces.
Buckhannon (bŭk′hăn′ŭn) city, NE cen. West Virginia, on Buckhannon river; pop. 6000.
Buckhaven and Methil (bŭk·hā′vĕn, mĕth′ĭl) burgh, E Scotland, in Fife co., on Firth of Forth NE of Kirkcaldy; pop. 20,200.
Buckie (bŭk′ĭ) seaport, NE Scotland, in Banff co.; pop. 7700.
Buckingham (bŭk′ĭng·hăm; Brit. -ĭng·əm) **1** town, E Canada, in SW Quebec; pop. 6100. **2** county in England: see BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. **3** municipal borough, SE cen. England, in Buckinghamshire NE of Oxford; seat of former dukes of Buckingham.
Buckinghamshire (bŭk′ĭng·əm·shĭr; -shēr) or **Buckingham** (bŭk′ĭng·əm) or **Bucks** (bŭks) county, SE cen. England; ✻ Aylesbury; 749 sq. m.; pop. 386,200.
Buckley (bŭk′lĭ) urban district, NE Wales, in Flintshire; pop. 7700.
Buckner Bay (bŭk′nĕr), Jap. **Nakagusuku Wan** (nä·kä·gōō·sōō·kōō wän) inlet, SE coast of Okinawa I., Ryukyu Is.
Bucovina or **Bukovina** (bōō′kō·vē′nä; Angl. -nə) region, E cen. Europe, occupying foothills of E Carpathians; once an Austrian crownland and (1918–40) a province of Romania; N half became part of Ukrainian S.S.R. 1945.
Bucyrus (bū·sī′rŭs) city, N cen. Ohio; pop. 10,300.
Budapest (bōō′də·pĕst′; bū′-; Hung. bōō′dō·pĕsht′) autonomous city, ✻ of Hungary, comprising since 1872 the former towns of **Buda** on right bank of Danube and **Pest** on left bank; pop. 1,115,900.
Budaun (bōō·doun′) town, N India, in Uttar Pradesh SW of Bareilly; pop. 52,100.
Buddh Gaya (bŏŏd′ gä·yä′) village, NE India, in cen. Bihar S of Gaya, where Gautama Buddha is said to have experienced his Enlightenment.
Bude-Stratton (būd′străt′ən) urban district, SW England, on N coast of Cornwall; pop. 5200.
Buea or **Buëa** (bōō·ā′ə) town, SE Nigeria, ✻ of Cameroons province.
Buena Park (bwā′nə) unincorporated community, SW California; pop. 5500.
Buenaventura (bwā′nä·vän·tōō′rä; Angl. bwĕn′ə·vĕn·tōōr′ə) seaport, W Colombia; pop. 14,500.
Buena Vista (bū′nə vĭs′tə) independent city, Virginia, NW of Lynchburg; pop. 5200.
Buena Vista (bwā′nä vēs′tä) battlefield, NE Mexico, near Saltillo; defeat of Santa Anna February 1847 by U.S. forces under Zachary Taylor.
Buenos Aires (bwā′nŭs ār′ēz; bō′nŭs; ī′rēz; Span. bwā′nōs ī′räs) **1** province, E Argentina, bordering on Río de la Plata and Atlantic Ocean; ✻ La Plata. **2** city, ✻ of Argentina, constituting the Federal District, on Río de la Plata; pop. 3,000,400.
Buenos Aires, Lake, lake, S Chile, on Chile-Argentina boundary; 75 m. long.
Buffalo (bŭf′ə·lō) city, W New York, at NE point of Lake Erie and on Niagara river, SE of Niagara Falls; pop. 580,100.
Buffalo National Park, former national park, W Canada, in Alberta: see WOOD BUFFALO NATIONAL PARK.
Bug (bōōg; Pol. bōōk) river, cen. Poland, rising in W Ukraine, U.S.S.R., and flowing to the Vistula; over 450 m. long.
Bug (bōōg; Russ. bōōk), also known as **Southern Bug**, river, U.S.S.R., in SW Ukraine, flowing SE to the Dnieper estuary; ab. 500 m. long.
Buga (bōō′gä) city, W Colombia; pop. 19,600.
Buganda (bū·găn′də; bōō·gän′dä) native kingdom, E Africa, in SE Uganda protectorate; ✻ Kampala.
Bujalance (bōō′hä·län′thä; -sä) commune, S Spain, E of Córdoba; pop. 15,700.
Buka (bōō′kə) island, Solomon Islands, just N of Bougainville and separated from it by **Buka Passage**.
Bukhara or **Bokhara** (bōō·kär′ə; bō-; -kär′ə) **1** former emirate, W Asia, occupying region around city of Bukhara; later, a state in Russian Central Asia; since 1924 has formed part of Uzbek S.S.R. **2** city, W Uzbek S.S.R., E of the Amu Darya; pop. 50,400.
Bukittinggi (bōō′kĭ·tĭng′gĭ), Du. **Fort de Kock** (fôrt′ dĕ kŏk′; kŏk′) town, Indonesia, near W coast of Sumatra N of Padang; military post.
Bulan (bōō′län) seaport, Philippine Is., in SE Luzon; pop. 29,400.
Bulawayo or **Buluwayo** (bōō′lū·wā′yō) town, SW Southern Rhodesia, chief town of Matabeleland; pop. 39,800.
Bulgar Dağları (bōōl′gär dä′lä·rĭ′) range in the Taurus Mts., S Turkey in Asia.
Bulgaria (bŭl·gâr′ĭ·ə; bōōl-), Bulgarian **Blgariya** (bŭl·gä′rē·yä) country, SE Europe, bordering on Black Sea; republic; ✻ Sofia; 42,796 sq. m.; pop. 7,160,000.
Buller (bŏŏl′ər) river, New Zealand, in N South Island, flowing W to Tasman Sea; 105 m. long.
Bull Run (bŏŏl′ rŭn′) stream, NE Virginia, flowing into Potomac river; scene of Civil War battles July 21, 1861, and Aug. 29–30, 1862.
Buna (bōō′nä) port on N coast of E Papua, New Guinea.
Bunbury (bŭn′bĕr·ĭ) seaport, SW Western Australia; pop. 6200.
Bundaberg (bŭn′də·bûrg) seaport, E Australia, in Queensland; pop. 15,900.
Bundelkhand (bŏŏn′dĕl·kŭnd) region, N India, in hilly area containing tributaries of Jumna river; part of Madhya Pradesh.
Bundi (bŏŏn′dĭ) former princely state, N India; became in 1948 part of Rajasthan state. **2** town, its ✻; pop. 18,000.
Bunker Hill (bŭng′kĕr) height in Charlestown, Boston, Mass.; gave name to battle June 17, 1775, on adjacent **Breed's Hill** (brĕdz), where Bunker Hill monument now stands.
Bunnabeola (bŭn′ə·bē′ō·lə), **Twelve Pins**, or **Bens** (bĕnz), of, mountain group, W Ireland, in Connemara district.
Burauen (bōō·rä′wän) municipality, Philippine Is., in cen. Leyte I.; pop. 33,500.
Burbank (bûr′băngk) city, SW California, NW of Los Angeles; pop. 78,600.
Burdekin (bûr′dē·kĭn) river, Australia, in E Queensland, flowing to Pacific Ocean; 425 m. long.
Burdwan or **Bardwan** (bûr·dwän′) town, NE India, in West Bengal on Damodar river; pop. 62,900.
Bureya (bŭ·rā′ə; Russ. bōō·ryā′yə) river, Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing SW to the Amur; 480 m. long.
Burg (bŏŏrk), also **Burg bei Magdeburg** (bī mäk′dĕ·bŏŏrk) or **Burg an der Ihle** (än dĕr ē′lə) city, E Germany, NE of Magdeburg; pop. 27,100.
Burgas (bōōr·gäs′) seaport, SE Bulgaria, on Gulf of Burgas; pop. 36,200.
Burgdorf (bŏŏrk′dôrf) commune, Switzerland, in Bern canton; pop. 11,600.
Burgenland (bŏŏr′gĕn·länt) region, E Austria, SE of Vienna on Hungarian border; constitutes a province, ✻ Eisentadt; belonged to Hungary 1647–1921.
Burgess Hill (bûr′jĕs; -jĭs) urban district, S England, in East Sussex; pop. 8500.
Burghersdorp (bûr′gĕrz·dôrp) town, Union of South Africa, in NE Cape Province; pop 5400.
Burgos (bōōr′gōs) **1** province, N Spain; area 5480 sq. m.; pop. 398,100. **2** city, its ✻; pop. 72,600.
Burgundy (bûr′gŭn·dĭ), Fr. **Bourgogne** (bōōr′gôn′y′) region, E France; once a kingdom, duchy, and (1477 to the Revolution) province; for Free County of Burgundy, see FRANCHE-COMTÉ.
Burhanpur (bŏŏr·hän′pŏŏr) town, cen. India, in Madhya Pradesh on Tapti river; pop. 54,000.
Burias (bōō′ryäs) island, Philippine Is., just SW of SE end of Luzon.
Burley (bûr′lĭ) city, S Idaho, on Snake river; pop. 5900.
Burlingame (bûr′lĭn·gām; -lĭng·gām) city, W California, on San Francisco Bay; pop. 19,900.
Burlington (bûr′lĭng·tŭn) **1** city, SE Iowa, on Mississippi river; pop. 30,600. **2** city, S New Jersey, on Delaware river; pop. 12,100. **3** city, N cen. North Carolina; pop. 24,600. **4** city, NW Vermont, on Lake Champlain; pop. 33,200. **5** town, Canada, in SE Ontario on Lake Ontario; pop. 6000.
Burma (bûr′mə), officially **Union of Burma**, country, SE Asia, bordering on Bay of Bengal; formerly a province of British India and (1937–47) a British colony; since 1948 a federal republic; ✻ Rangoon; area 261,789 sq. m.; pop. 16,823,800.
Burnham on Sea (bûr′nəm) urban district, SW England, in Somersetshire on Bristol Channel; pop. 9100.
Burnie (bûr′nĭ) town, Australia, on N coast of Tasmania; pop. 7200.
Burnley (bûrn′lĭ) county borough, NW England, N of Manchester; pop. 85,000.
Burnt Creek (bûrnt) site, E Canada, on Quebec-Labrador boundary, of large iron-ore deposits.
Burntisland (bûrnt′ī′lənd; Scot. also brŭnt′-) seaport, E Scotland, in Fife co. on Firth of Forth opposite Edinburgh; pop. 5700.
Burriana (bōō·ryä′nä) commune, E Spain, S of Castellón de la Plana; pop. 18,500.
Burry Port (bŭr′ĭ) seaport, S Wales, in Carmarthenshire; pop. 5900.
Bursa (bōōr·sä′), formerly **Brusa** or **Brussa** (brōō·sä′) city, NW Turkey in Asia; pop. 100,000.
Burslem (bûrz′lĕm) former municipal borough, England, since 1910 part of Stoke on Trent; home of Josiah Wedgwood.
Burton on Trent or **Burton upon Trent** (bûr′t'n, trĕnt′) county borough, cen. England, NNE of Birmingham; pop. 49,200.
Burtonwood (bûr′t'n·wŏŏd′) parish, NW England, in Lancashire NW of Warrington; site of a World War II U.S. Air Force base, reactivated 1948.
Buru or **Boeroe** (bōō′rōō) island, E Indonesia, in Moluccas W of Ceram.
Bury (bĕr′ĭ) county borough, NW England, NNW of Manchester; pop. 58,800.
Buryat-Mongol (bōōr·yät′mŏng·gōl′), or **Buriat-Mongolian** (bōōr·yät′mŏng·gōl′yən; -gō′lĭ·ən; -mŏn-), **Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic**, autonomous republic, Soviet Russia, Asia, E of Lake Baikal; ✻ Ulan Ude; 127,020 sq. m.; pop. 569,700.
Bury Saint Edmunds (bĕr′ĭ sānt ĕd′mŭndz) municipal borough, E England, ✻ of West Suffolk; pop. 20,000.
Bushey (bŏŏsh′ĭ) urban district, SE England, in Hertfordshire WNW of London; pop. 14,800.
Bushire (bōō′shēr′) seaport, SW Iran, on Persian Gulf; pop. ab. 18,000.
Busiris (bū·sī′rĭs) ancient city, N Egypt, in Nile delta; seat of worship of Osiris.
Bussum (bŭs′ŭm) commune, W Netherlands, SE of Amsterdam; pop. 33,400.
Busto Arsizio (bōōs′tō är·sē′tsyō) commune, N Italy, in Lombardy S of Varese; pop. 43,000.
Busuanga (bōō·swäng′ä) island, Philippine Is., largest of the Calamian group.
Bute (būt) **1** island, SW Scotland, in Firth of Clyde. **2** or **Buteshire** (būt′shĭr; -shēr) county, SW Scotland, comprising a number of islands in Firth of Clyde, chiefly Bute, Arran, and the Cumbraes; ✻ Rothesay, on Bute; 218 sq. m.; pop. 19,300.
Butler (bŭt′lĕr) city, W Pennsylvania; pop. 23,500.
Buton (bōō′tōn) or **Boetoeng** (bōō′tōōng) island, Indonesia, off SE Celebes.
Butte (būt) city, SW Montana; pop. 33,300.
Buttermere (bŭt′ĕr·mēr) lake, NW England, in Cumberland; 1¼ m. long.
Butterworth (bŭt′ĕr·wûrth; -wĕrth) **1** town, W Federation of Malaya, on mainland in Penang settlement; pop. 21,300. **2** town, Union of South Africa, ✻ of the Transkei, in E Cape Province.
Buxar or **Baxar** (bŭk′sĕr) town, NE India, on the Ganges; victory of British 1764 which established British control over Bengal.
Buxton (bŭks′tŭn) municipal borough, N cen. England, in Derbyshire SE of Manchester; pop. 19,600.
Buzachi (bōō·zä′chē) peninsula projecting into NE Caspian Sea, Soviet Central Asia, in Kazakh S.S.R.
Buzău (bōō·zŭ′ŏŏ), Hung. **Bodza** (bŏd′zŏ) **1** river, cen. Romania, flowing SE into Siret river; ab. 150 m. long. **2** city, SE Romania, on Buzău river; pop. 36,100.
Buzzards Bay (bŭz′ərdz) inlet of Atlantic Ocean, SE Massachusetts.
Bydgoszcz (bĭd′gôshch), Ger. **Bromberg** (brōm′bĕrk) city, Poland, NE of Poznań; pop. 156,100.
Byel-, literally "white" in Russian; for names beginning Byel-, see BEL-, as BELAYA, BELGOROD, BELUKHA; for **Byelorussia** (= Belorussia) see WHITE RUSSIA.
Bylot Island (bī′lŏt) island, N Canada, N of Baffin I.; area 4200 sq. m.
Byron, Cape (bī′rŭn) cape, Australia, in New South Wales, extreme E point of continent, at 153°38′E long.
Bytom (bĭ′tôm), Ger. **Beuthen** (boi′tĕn) city, SW Poland, in Silesia; pop. 112,300.
Byzantium (bĭ·zăn′shĭ·ŭm; bī-; -shŭm; -tĭ·ŭm) ancient city, site of modern İstanbul.

C

Caacupé (kä′ä·kōō·pā′) town, cen. Paraguay; pop. 14,000.
Caazapá (kä′ä·sä·pä′) city, SE Paraguay; pop. 16,600.
Cabaiguán (kä′vĭ·gwän′) town, W cen. Cuba; pop. 15,700.
Caballo or **Pulo Caballo** (pōō·lō′ kä·vä′yō) islet, Philippine Is., SE of Corregidor I. in entrance to Manila Bay; site of Fort Hughes.
Cabanatuan (kä′bä·nä·twän′) municipality, Philippine Is., in S cen. Luzon; in World War II, site of Japanese prison camp for American and Filipino soldiers captured at Bataan and Corregidor; pop. 46,600.
Cabinda (kə·bĭn′də; Port. kə·vēnd′də) **1** Portuguese territory, W Africa, N of Congo river; exclave belonging to Angola; ab. 3000 sq. m. **2** seaport in the territory; pop. ab. 12,000.
Cabinet Mountains (kăb′ĭ·nĕt; -nĭt) range of the Rocky Mts., NW Montana and N Idaho.
Cabot Strait (kăb′ŭt) channel between Newfoundland and Cape Breton I.; 60 m. wide.
Cabo Yubi (kä′vō yōō′vē) or **Cabo Juby** (hōō′-) town, S Morocco, on Cape Yubi in former Southern Protectorate of Morocco.
Cabra (kä′vrä) commune, S Spain; pop. 20,800.
Cabramatta and Canley Vale (kăb′rə·măt′ə, kăn′lĭ) town, SE Australia, in E New South Wales; pop. 11,000.
Cabrera (kä·vrā′rä) island, Spain, in the Balearic Is. S of Majorca.
Cabrillo National Monument (kə·brē′[y]ō; -brĭl′ō) area, SW California, on San Diego Bay, where land was sighted 1542 by Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo; established as national monument 1913.
Cacapon (kə·kā′pŭn) river, NE West Virginia, flowing N into Potomac river; ab. 130 m. long.

Brünn. See BRNO.
Brusa, Brussa. See BURSA.
Bruttium. See CALABRIA.
Brüx. See MOST.
Bruxelles. See BRUSSELS.
Brześć nad Bugiem. See BREST, White Russia.
Bua. See CIOVO.
Bucks. See BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
Bucureşti. See BUCHAREST.
Budějovice, České. See ČESKÉ BUDĚJOVICE.
Budweis. See ČESKÉ BUDĚJOVICE.
Buen Aire. See BONAIRE.
Buitenzorg. See BOGOR.
Bukovina. See BUCOVINA.
Bulama. See BOLAMA.
Bulshaia. Var. of Bolshaya: see MCKINLEY, MOUNT.
Buluwayo. See BULAWAYO.
Bunder Abbas. Var. of BANDAR ABBAS.
Bunzan. See MUNZAN.
Bunzlau. See BOLESŁAWIEC.
Buriat-Mongolian A.S.S.R. See BURYAT-MONGOL AUTONOMOUS SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.
Busra, Busrah. See BASRA.
Butaritari. See MAKIN.
Byron. See NUKUNAU.
Bytown. See OTTAWA, Canada.
Cabes. See GABÈS.
Cabo Verde, Ilhas do. See CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.
Cabul. Var. of KABUL.

Cáceres (kä′thä·rās; kä′sā-) **1** province, W Spain, on Portuguese border; area 7667 sq. m.; pop. 545,600. **2** city, its ✻; pop. 45,400.
Cachan (ka′shäN′) commune, N France, S of Paris; pop. 15,200.
Cache (kăsh) river, NE Arkansas, flowing S into White river; ab. 230 m. long.
Cachí, Nevado de (nä·vä′thō thā kä·chē′) peak, N Argentina; 21,325 ft. high.
Cachoeira (kä′shōō·ā′ē·rä) **1** city, E Brazil, near coast of All Saints Bay. **2** in full **Cachoeira do Sul** (thōō sōōl′) city, S Brazil, in Rio Grande do Sul state; pop. 23,800.
Cachoeiro de Itapemirim (kä′shōō·ā′ē·rōō thē ē·tä·pā·mē·rēn′) city, E Brazil, in Espírito Santo state; pop. 24,600.
Caddo Lake (kăd′ō) lake on N Texas–Louisiana boundary; ab. 20 m. long.
Cader Idris (kä′dĕr ĭd′rĭs) mountain, W Wales, in Merionethshire; 2927 ft. high.
Cadillac (kăd′l·ăk) city, NW Michigan; pop. 10,400.
Cadiz (kā′thĕs) municipality, Philippine Is., in Negros on coast NE of Bacolod; pop. 41,900.
Cádiz (Span. kä′thĕth, -thĕs), Angl. **Cadiz** (kā·dĭz′; kā′dĭz; kăd′ĭz) **1** province, SW Spain, on coast; area 2834 sq. m.; pop. 700,800. **2** seaport, its ✻, on Bay of Cádiz; pop. 100,200.
Cádiz, Bay of, inlet, SW Spain, at SE end of **Gulf of Cádiz.**
Caen (kän) city, NW France, in Normandy; pop. 51,400.
Caerleon (kär·lē′ŏn) urban district, W England, in Monmouthshire; thought to be the Carlion (where Arthur was crowned and held his court) of Malory's Morte d'Arthur.
Caernarvon (kär·när′vŭn) **1** = CAERNARVONSHIRE. **2** municipal borough and seaport, NW Wales, ✻ of Caernarvonshire; pop. 9300.
Caernarvon Bay, bay between Caernarvonshire and Anglesey, NW Wales.
Caernarvonshire (-shĭr; -shēr) or **Caernarvon,** county, NW Wales; ✻ Caernarvon; 569 sq. m.; pop. 124,100.
Caerphilly (kär·fĭl′ĭ) urban district, SE Wales, in Glamorganshire; pop. 35,200.
Caesarea (sĕ′zä·rē′ä; sĕs′ä-; sĕz′ä-) **1** mod. **Qisarya** (kē·sär′yä; -yä) ancient seaport, Palestine, founded by Herod the Great; near its ruins a new settlement founded 1940. **2** Caesarea Mazaca, chief city of ancient Cappadocia: see KAYSERI.
Caesarea Philippi (fĭ·lĭp′ī; fĭl′ĭ·pī) ancient city, N Palestine, at foot of Mt. Hermon; now modern village of **Baniyas** (bä′nĭ·yäs′) in SW Syria.
Cagayan (kä′gä·yän′) **1** or **Rio Grande de Cagayan** (rē′ō grän′dā thä) river, Philippine Is., in NE Luzon, flowing N to Babuyan Channel; 220 m. long. **2** also **Cagayan de Misamis** (dā mē·sä′mēs) municipality, Philippine Is., in E Mindanao; pop. 48,100.
Cagayan Islands (kä′gä·yän′) or **Cagayanes** (kä′gä·yä′nās) island group, Philippine Is., in N part of Sulu Sea.
Cagayan Sulu (sōō′lōō) island, SW Philippine Is., in SW Sulu Sea; 26 sq. m.
Cagliari (kä′lyä·rē) seaport, Italy, ✻ of Sardinia; pop. 138,200.
Cagnes-sur-Mer (kän′y′·sür·mâr′) town, SE France, on the Riviera just W of Nice.
Caguas (kä′gwäs) town, E cen. Puerto Rico; pop. 33,700.
Cahaba (kä·hō′bä; -hä′bä), sometimes **Cahawba** (-hô′-) river, cen. Alabama, flowing S into Alabama river; ab. 200 m. long.
Cahokia (kä·hō′kĭ·ä) village, SW Illinois, just S of East St. Louis; founded 1699; not site of Cahokia mounds, which are ab. 4 m. NE of East St. Louis.
Cahors (kä′ôr′) city, S cen. France; pop. 15,300.
Caibarién (kī′vä·ryän′) seaport, Cuba, on N coast; pop. 19,800.
Caillou Lake (kā′lōō; kä·lōō′; Fr. kä′yōō′) lake, SE Louisiana, near coast; traversed by **Caillou Grand Bayou.**
Caird Coast (kârd) section of Antarctica, on SE coast of Weddell Sea NE of Leopold Coast; part of Coats Land and included in Falkland Islands Dependencies.
Cairn Eige (kärn′ ĕ′ē) or **Carn Eige** (kärn′) mountain, NW Scotland; 3877 ft. high.
Cairngorm Mountains (kärn′gôrm′) range of the Grampians in NE cen. Scotland; includes **Cairngorm,** mountain in W Banff co., 4084 ft. high.
Cairnryan (kärn′rī′ăn) port, S Scotland, in Wigtownshire N of Stranraer.
Cairns (kärnz) seaport, E Australia, in NE Queensland; pop. 16,600.
Cairn Toul (kärn′ tōōl′; toul′) or **Carn Toul** (kärn′) mountain, N cen. Scotland, in the Cairngorm group; 4241 ft. high.
Cairo (kär′ō; kā′rō) **1** city, SW Georgia; pop. 5600. **2** city, SW Illinois, at confluence of Ohio and Mississippi rivers; pop. 12,100.
Cairo (kī′rō), Arab. **al-Qâhirah** (äl·kä′hĭ·rō) city, ✻ of Egypt and of the United Arab Republic, in N Egypt on the Nile; pop. 1,312,100.
Caithness (kāth′nĕs; kāth·nĕs′) county, N Scotland; ✻ Wick; 686 sq. m.; pop. 22,700.
Cajabamba (kä′hä·väm′bä) town, cen. Ecuador, W of Riobamba; pop. 15,000.
Cajamarca (kä′hä·mär′kä) town, Peru, on E slope of the Andes; pop. 15,600.
Cajon Pass (kä·hōn′) pass, S California, between San Gabriel Mts. and San Bernardino Mts.
Calabar (kăl′ä·bär) town, Nigeria, on Calabar river (flows into Cross estuary); pop. 16,700.
Calabria (kä·lä′brĭ·ä) **1** region of ancient Italy; a peninsula, forming the heel of Italian boot; now the S part of Apulia. **2** Ital. **Calabria** (kä·lä′brĕ·ä), pl. **Le Calabrie** (lā kä·läʹ·brĕ·ā), anc. **Bruttium** (brŭt′ĭ·ŭm) region, occupying toe of Italian boot.
Calafat (kä′lä·fät′) town, S Romania, on the Danube opposite Bulgarian city of Vidin.
Calah (kā′lä), mod. **Nimrud** (nĭm·rōōd′) Biblical name of **Kalakh** (kā′läk), an ancient capital of Assyria.
Calais (kăl′ĭs) city, E Maine, on St. Croix river; pop. 4600.
Calais (ká′lē′; Angl. kăl′ā, kä·lā′, kăl′ĭs) seaport, N France, on Strait of Dover; pop. 50,000.
Calamba (kä·läm′bä; kä′läm·bä′) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon on Laguna de Bay; pop. 32,400.
Calamian Islands (kä′lä·myän′) or **Calamianes** (kä′lä·myä′nās) island group, SW Philippine Is., between Mindoro and Palawan; 677 sq. m.
Calamus (kăl′ä·mŭs) river, N cen. Nebraska, flowing into North Loup river; 70 m. long.
Calanche (kä·läng′kā) region, W coast of Corsica, remarkable for its red granite formations.
Calatayud (kä′lä·tä·yōō·thē′) commune, NE Spain, SW of Saragossa; pop. 18,400.
Calatrava (kä′lä·trä′vä) **1** municipality, Philippine Is., on coast of Negros; pop. 38,700. **2** ancient fortress, cen. Spain, just ENE of Ciudad Real near Guadiana river; only a tower now on site.
Calaveras (kăl′ä·vĕr′äs) river, cen. California, flowing SW into San Joaquin river; 70 m.
Calbayog (käl·bä′yôg) municipality, Philippine Is., in W Samar on coast; pop. 25,800.
Calbe (käl′bĕ), also **Kalbe** (käl′bĕ) or **Calbe an der Saale** (än dĕr zä′lĕ) city, E Germany, on Saale river S of Magdeburg; pop. 15,200.
Calcasieu (kăl′kä·shōō) river, SW Louisiana, flowing through **Calcasieu Lake** and into Gulf of Mexico by way of **Calcasieu Pass** (ab. 5 m. long); total length 200 m.
Calceta (käl·sā′tä) town, W Ecuador; pop. 13,400.
Calcutta (kăl·kŭt′ä) city and port, NE India, ✻ of West Bengal, on Hooghly river; pop. 2,108,900.
Caldera (käl·dā′rä) seaport, N cen. Chile, the port of Copiapó.
Caldwell (kôld′wĕl; -wĕl; kôld′-) **1** city, SW Idaho; pop. 10,500. **2** borough, NE New Jersey; pop. 6300.
Caldy, or **Caldey, Island** (käl′dĭ) island, S Wales, at W entrance to Carmarthen Bay; site of 5th-cent. monastery.
Caledon (kăl′ē·dŏn) **1** river, SE Africa, rising in the Drakensberg and flowing WSW into Orange river; ab. 230 m. long. **2** town, S Union of South Africa, in SW Cape Province; thermal springs.
Caledonian Canal (kăl′ē·dōn′yăn; -dō′nĭ·ăn) ship canal, cen. Scotland, extending diagonally from Loch Linnhe on the SW to Moray Firth on the NE.
Caleta Olivia (kä·lā′tä ō·lē′vyä) town, SE Argentina, S of Comodoro Rivadavia; oil field.
Calexico (kä·lĕk′sĭ·kō) city, SE California, on Mexican border; pop. 6400.
Calgary (kăl′gä·rĭ) city, Canada, in S Alberta on Bow river; pop. 129,100.
Cali (kä′lē) city, W Colombia, at confluence of Cali river with the Cauca; pop. 88,400.
Calicut (kăl′ĭ·kŭt; -kŭt) or **Kozhikode** (kō′zhĭ·kōd′) city, S India, in Kerala on Malabar Coast; pop. 126,400.
California (kăl′ĭ·fôrn′yä; -fôr′nĭ·ä) state, W United States, bordering on Pacific Ocean; ✻ Sacramento; area 158,693 sq. m.; pop. 10,586,200.
California, Gulf of, formerly known as the **Vermilion Sea** (vĕr·mĭl′yŭn) arm of Pacific Ocean, NW Mexico, between Lower California and the states of Sonora and Sinaloa.
Calimere, Point (kăl′ĭ·mēr) cape, SE coast of India, N of Palk Strait.
Callander (kăl′ăn·dĕr) village, E Canada, in SE Ontario at E end of Lake Nipissing.
Callao (kä·yä′ō) seaport, Peru, on Callao Bay W of Lima; pop. 84,400.
Calne (kăn) municipal borough, S England, in Wiltshire; pop. 5600.
Caloocan (kä′lō·ō′kän) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon just N of **Manila;** pop. 58,200.
Caloosahatchee (kă·lōō′sä·hăch′ē) river, S Florida, flowing W into Gulf of Mexico; connected by canal with Lake Hicpochee.
Caltagirone (käl′tä·jē·rō′nā) commune, Italy, in E Sicily; pop. 39,300.
Caltanissetta (käl′tä·nĭ·sĕt′ä; Ital. käl′tä·nēs·sät′tä) commune, Italy, in cen. Sicily; pop. 56,100.
Caluire-et-Cuire (kä′lü·ēr′ā·kü·ēr′) commune, E cen. France, N of Lyons on Saône river; pop. 17,600.
Calumet City (kăl′ŭ·mĕt; -mĭt) city, NE Illinois, on Indiana border; pop. 15,800.
Calvados Reef (kăl′vä/dōs′; -dōs′), Fr. **Rochers du Calvados** (rō′shā′ dü) reef of rocks, France, off Normandy coast in Bay of the Seine W of mouth of the Orne.
Calydon (kăl′ĭ·dŏn) ancient city, cen. Greece, in S Aetolia near Gulf of Patras; scene of legend of the Calydonian boar hunt.
Cam (kăm) river, E cen. England, in Cambridgeshire, flowing into the Ouse; ab. 40 m. long.
Camagüey (kä′mä·gwē′ē; -gwā′), formerly **Puerto Principe** (pwĕr′tō prēn′sē·pā) city, E cen. Cuba; pop. 78,500.
Camagüey Archipelago, group of islands off N coast of Cuba.
Camajuaní (kä′mä·hwä·nē′) town, W cen. Cuba; pop. 12,100.
Camano Island (kăm′ä/nō) island, NW Washington, in Puget Sound; ab. 14 m. long.
Camarat, Cape (kä′ma′rä′) cape, SE France.
Camaret (kä′ma′rē′), in full **Camaret-sur-Mer** (-sür·mâr′) village, NW France, at tip of peninsula just S of Brest.
Camarón, Cape (kä′mä·rōn′) cape on N coast of Honduras, projecting into Caribbean Sea.
Camau, Point (kä·mou′; Fr. ká/mō′), formerly **Cambodia Point** (kăm·bō′dĭ·ä) cape, S Indochina, the S end of Cochin China.
Cambay (kăm·bā′) **1** former state, W India, at head of Gulf of Cambay; now part of Bombay state. **2** town, its ✻; pop. 31,900.
Cambay, Gulf of, inlet of Arabian Sea, W coast of India.
Camberwell (kăm′bĕr·wĕl; -wĕl) **1** city, Australia, E suburb of Melbourne; pop. 50,100. **2** metropolitan borough, S London; pop. 179,700.
Cambodia (kăm·bō′dĭ·ä), also formerly **Camboja** (kăm·bō′jä), Fr. **Cambodge** (kän′·bôj′) country, S Indochina, bordering on Gulf of Siam; a kingdom; formerly a French dependency, declared independence 1955; ✻ Pnompenh; area 69,866 sq. m.; pop. 3,046,000.
Camborne-Redruth (kăm′bôrn[bĕrn]·rĕd′rōōth; -rĕd·rōōth′) urban district, SW England, in Cornwall; pop. 35,800.
Cambrai (kän′brā′; Angl. **kăm·brā′**), older **Cambray** (-brā′) city, N France, on Schelde river; pop. 26,100.
Cambrian Mountains (kăm′brĭ·ăn) range, cen. Wales, extending N to S; highest peak 2970 ft.
Cambridge (kām′brĭj) **1** town, SE Maryland, on Chesapeake Bay; pop. 10,400. **2** city, NE Massachusetts, W of Boston; pop. 120,700. **3** city, E Ohio; pop. 14,700. **4** county in England: see CAMBRIDGESHIRE. **5** Lat. **Cantabrigia** (kăn′tä·brĭj′ĭ·ä) municipal borough, E England, ✻ of Cambridgeshire, on the Cam; pop. 81,500.
Cambridgeshire (-shĭr; -shēr) or **Cambridge, 1** formerly, and still as a postal and geographical name, a county in E England comprising the modern administrative counties of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely. **2** administrative county, E England; ✻ Cambridge; 492 sq. m.; pop. 166,900.
Cambunian Mountains (kăm·bū′nĭ·ăn; -būn′yăn) mountain range, NE Greece, on N border of Thessaly and separating it from SW Macedonia; terminates on E in Mt. Olympus.
Camden (kăm′dĕn) **1** city, S Arkansas; pop. 11,400. **2** city, SW New Jersey, on Delaware river opposite Philadelphia; pop. 124,600. **3** city, N cen. South Carolina; battle Aug. 16, 1780; pop. 7000.
Camel (kăm′ĕl; -l) river, SW England, in Cornwall, flowing NW into Atlantic Ocean.
Camelford (kăm′ĕl·fĕrd; kăm′l-) rural district, SW England, on the Camel river.
Camels Hump (kăm′ĕlz; -lz) peak, N Vermont, in Green Mts.; 4083 ft. high.
Camerino Mendoza (kä′mä·rē′nō mān·dō′sä), formerly **Santa Rosa Necoxtla** (sän′tä rō′sä nä·kōs′tlä) town, E Mexico, in Veracruz state; pop. 11,000.
Cameron (kăm′ĕr·ŭn) city, cen. Texas; pop. 5100.
Cameron Bay, town, N Canada, on E shore of Great Bear Lake just S of Arctic Circle; center of a radium-producing region.
Cameroon (kăm′ĕr·ōōn′) **1** or **Fako** (fä′kō) mountain, W Africa, in British Cameroons near coast; 13,353 ft. high. **2** river, W Africa, in W French Cameroun, flowing into Gulf of Guinea; ab. 140 m. long.
Cameroons (kăm′ĕr·ōōnz′), Port. **Camarões** (kă·mä·rōēnsh′), Ger. **Kamerun** (kä′mĕ·rōōn′), Fr. **Cameroun** (kăm′rōōn′) **1** region, W Africa, bordering NE Gulf of Guinea; German protectorate 1884 to World War I; in 1920 divided between British mandate (the NW portion, 34,081 sq. m., made a UN trust territory 1946) and French mandate (see CAMEROUN). **2** province, Nigeria, part of British Cameroons.
Cameroun (kăm′rōōn′) that part of the Cameroons administered by the French since 1920; League of Nations mandate 1920–46, became UN trust territory 1946; ✻ Yaoundé; area 166,489 sq. m.; pop. 2,516,600.
Camiguin (kä′mē·gēn′) **1** island, N Philippine Is., in Babuyan group N of Luzon; has **Camiguin** volcano, ab. 2750 ft. high, in N part. **2** island, S Philippine Is., off N coast of Mindanao; site of Hibokhibok volcano.
Camiling (kä′mē·lĭng′) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon NW of Tarlac; pop. 25,800.
Camiri (kä·mē′rē) town, S Bolivia; oil refineries.
Camirus (kä·mī′rŭs) ancient town on W coast of Rhodes.
Camoghe (kä′mō·gā′) mountain, SE cen. Switzerland, in Ticino canton; 7303 ft. high.
Camonica (kä·mō′nē·kä) valley, N Italy, in the Alps; 50 m. long.
Camorta (kä·môr′tä) island, India, in cen. Nicobar Is.
Camotes Islands (kä·mō′tās) three islands, Philippine Is., near W coast of Leyte.
Camotes Sea, body of water, E cen. Philippine Is., in Visayan Is.
Campagna di Roma (kăm·pä′nyä dē rō′mä), Eng. often **Roman Campagna,** region, Italy, surrounding Rome; ab. 800 sq. m.
Campana (kăm·pä′nä) **1** town, E Argentina, in Buenos Aires prov. on the Paraná river; pop. 23,000. **2** island, Chile, off S coast; ab. 55 m. long and 10 m. wide.
Campanella, Point (kăm′pä·nĕl′lä; Angl. kăm′pə·nĕl′ä) cape, Italy, at S end of the Bay of Naples opposite island of Capri.
Campania (kăm·pān′yä; -pā′nĭ·ä; Ital. kăm·pän′yä) region, S Italy, bordering on Tyrrhenian Sea.
Campbell (kăm′bĕl; kăm′ĕl) city, NE Ohio, SE of Youngstown; pop. 12,900.
Campbellford (kăm′bĕl·fĕrd; kăm′ĕl-) town, Canada, in SE Ontario; pop. 3200.
Campbell Island, island, SW Pacific Ocean, S of and belonging to New Zealand.
Campbellton (kăm′bĕl·tŭn; kăm′ĕl-) town, SE Canada, in N New Brunswick on Restigouche river; pop. 7800.
Campbeltown (kăm′bĕl·toun) seaport, W Scotland, on Kintyre Penin.; pop. 7200.
Camp Borden (bôr′dĕn) station of Royal Canadian Air Force, E Canada, in Ontario near Lake Simcoe.
Campeche (kăm·pē′chĕ; Span. käm·pā′chä) **1** state, SE Mexico; area 19,670 sq. m.; pop. 121,400. **2** city, its ✻, on W coast of Yucatán penin.; pop. 23,300.
Campeche, Bay of, southwest section of Gulf of Mexico.
Camperdown (kăm′pĕr·doun), Du. **Kamperduin** (kăm′pĕr·doin) region, W Netherlands, on coast around village of **Camp** (kămp); naval battle nearby 1797.
Camp Hill (kămp) borough, S Pennsylvania, WSW of Harrisburg; pop. 5900.
Campina Grande (kăNm·pē′nä grăNn′dē) city, E Brazil, in E Paraíba state; pop. 73,800.
Campinas (kăNm·pē′nās) city, SE Brazil, in E São Paulo state; pop. 101,700.
Campo or **Kampo** (kăm′pō) **1** river, W Africa, in S Cameroun, forming part of boundary with Río Muni. **2** seaport, Cameroun, at mouth of Campo river.
Campobasso (kăm′pō·bäs′sō) commune, cen. Italy, in the Apennines; pop. 29,300.
Campobello (kăm′pō·bĕl′ō) island, E Canada, in SW New Brunswick just E of Eastport, Maine.
Campo de Criptana (kăm′pō thā krēp·tä′nä) commune, S cen. Spain; pop. 15,400.

Caene. See QENA.
Caenepolis. See QENA.
Caer Gybi. See HOLYHEAD.
Caesena. See CESENA.
Caicos Islands. See TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.
Cainargea-Mică. See KUCHUK KAINARJI.
Calauria. See POROS.
Calchi. See KHALKI.
Calf of Man. See MAN, CALF OF.
Caliacra, Cape. See KALIAKRA, CAPE.
California, Lower. See LOWER CALIFORNIA.
Calimno, Calino. See KALYMNOS.
Callithea. See KALLITHEA.
Calmar. VAR. of KALMAR.
Calpe. See GIBRALTAR, ROCK OF.
Calycadnus. See GÖKSU river, Turkey.
Calydon, Gulf of. See PATRAS, GULF OF.
Calymna, Calymnos. See KALYMNOS.
Camargue, La. See LA CAMARGUE.
Camarões. See CAMEROONS.
Cambodia Point. See CAMAU, POINT.
Camp. See CAMPERDOWN.
Campagna. = CAMPAGNA DI ROMA.
Campi Flegrei. See PHLEGRAEAN FIELDS.

Campoformido (kăm′pō·fôr′mĭ·dō; Ital. käm′pō·fôr′mē·dō), formerly **Campoformio** (kăm′pō·fôr′mĭ·ō; käm′pō·fôr′myō) village, NE Italy, SW of Udine; treaty Oct. 17, 1797.
Campo Grande (kăn′m′pōō grăn′dē) city, SW Brazil, in Mato Grosso state; pop. 32,800.
Campos (kăn′m′pōōs) city, SE Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro state; pop. 63,400.
Camranh Bay (käm′răn′y′; Angl. kăm′răn′) inlet of South China Sea, Indochina, in SE Annam (Central Vietnam).
Camrose (kăm′rōz) town, W Canada, in S cen. Alberta; pop. 4100.
Cana (kā′ná), often **Cana of Galilee**, village, N Palestine, NE of Nazareth, where Christ performed his first miracle.
Cañacao Bay (kä′nyä·kä′ō) inlet of Manila Bay, Philippine Is., at end of Cavite Penin.
Canada (kăn′ə·də), often, esp. before 1867, called **British North America**, country, N North America, including Newfoundland and Arctic islands N of the mainland; a dominion of British Commonwealth; ✱ Ottawa; area 3,619,616 sq. m.; pop. 14,009,400.
Cañada de Gómez (kä·nyä′thä thä gō′mās) town, E cen. Argentina, in Santa Fe prov. W of Rosario; pop. 16,800.
Canada East (kăn′ə·də) Quebec province, Canada; — a name used from 1841 to 1867.
Canada West, Ontario province and unsettled regions to the W; — a name used from 1841 to 1867.
Canadian (kə·nā′dĭ·ăn) river, S United States, flowing from N New Mexico across NW Texas and cen. Oklahoma to Arkansas river in E Oklahoma; 906 m. long.
Canajoharie (kăn′ə·jō·hăr′ĭ) village, E New York, on Mohawk river W of Amsterdam; figured in Revolution as a meeting place (Fort Rensselaer).
Çanakkale (chä′näk·kä·lē′), formerly **Chanak** (chä·näk′) town and fort, NW Turkey, on Asiatic shore of Dardanelles.
Canal Zone (kə·năl′) strip of territory, Panama, under perpetual lease to United States for Panama Canal; 10 m. wide, area 553 sq. m. (including 191 sq. m. of water); pop. 52,800.
Canandaigua (kăn′ăn·dā′gwə) city, W New York, at N end of Canandaigua Lake; pop. 8300.
Canandaigua Lake, lake, W New York; one of the Finger Lakes; ab. 15 m. long.
Cañar (kä·nyär′) town, W cen. Ecuador, in the Andes; pop. 11,900.
Canary Islands (kə·nâr′ĭ) or **Canaries** (kə·nâr′īz), Span. **Islas Canarias** (ēz′läs kä·nä′ryäs) island group in Atlantic Ocean off NW coast of Africa, forming two provinces of Spain; total area 2807 sq. m.; pop. 776,900.
Canaveral, Cape (kə·năv′ĕr·əl) cape, E Florida, on E coast of **Canaveral Peninsula**, strip of land 100 m. long enclosing Indian River (inlet); long-range missile test center.
Canberra (kăn′bĕr·ə) city, SE Australia, in Australian Capital Territory; ✱ of Commonwealth of Australia; pop. 15,200.
Candia (kăn′dĭ·ə) **1** island: see CRETE. **2** or **Heraklion** (hĕ·räk′lĭ·ŏn; hĕr′ə·klĭ′ŏn), Mod. Gr. **Iráklion** (ē·rä′klē·ōn) seaport, Greece, on N coast of Crete; pop. 53,500.
Candia, Sea of, Mod. Gr. **Kritikón Pélagos** (krē′tē·kōn′ pā′lä·gôs) part of the E Mediterranean Sea N of Crete and S of the Cyclades Is.
Canea (kə·nē′ə; Ital. kä·nā′ä), Mod. Gr. **Khaniá** (kä·nyä′), anc. **Cydonia** (sī·dō′nĭ·ə; -dōn′yə) seaport, Greece, ✱ of Crete, on N coast of island on Bay of Canea; pop. 26,600.
Cañete (kä·nyā′tä) **1** river, Peru, flowing SW into Pacific Ocean; 100 m. long. **2** town at mouth of the Cañete.
Cangas (käng′gäs) commune, NW Spain, on Bay of Vigo; pop. 15,800.
Cangas de Narcea (-gäz thä när·thā′ä; -sā′ä), also called **Cangas de Tineo** (tē·nā′ō) commune, NW Spain; pop. 21,300.
Cango Caves (käng′gō kāvz′) stalactite caves, Union of South Africa, in S Cape Province.
Canicattì (kä′nē·kät·tē′) commune, Italy, in SW Sicily; pop. 29,700.
Canigou (kä′nē′gōō′) mountain, S France, in the E Pyrenees; 9135 ft. high.
Canillas (kä·nē′[l]yäs) commune, cen. Spain, NE of Madrid; pop. 20,900.
Canlaon, Mount (kăn′lä·ŏn′), or **Malaspina** (mä′lä·spē′nä) active volcano, cen. Philippine Is., in N cen. Negros I.; in eruption 1866 and 1893; 8087 ft. high.
Cannae (kăn′ē) battlefield, SE Italy, near modern Barletta; scene of Hannibal's victory 216 B.C.
Cannes (kăn; Fr. kàn) seaport, SE France, SW of Nice; pop. 45,500.
Cannock (kăn′ŭk) urban district, W cen. England, in Staffordshire; pop. 40,900.
Cannonball (kăn′ŭn·bôl′) river, SW North Dakota, flowing into Missouri river; ab. 140 m. long.
Cannon Mountain (kăn′ŭn) or **Profile Mountain** (prō′fĭl) mountain, N New Hampshire, in White Mts.; on a SE shoulder is the Profile, or Old Man of the Mountain; 4077 ft. high.
Cannstatt or **Kannstatt** (kän′shtät) suburb of Stuttgart, SW Germany; part of Stuttgart since 1905; site of discovery 1700 of the Cannstatt skull.
Canoas (kə·nō′əs) city, S Brazil, in Rio Grande do Sul state N of Pôrto Alegre; pop. 19,500.
Canon City (kăn′yŭn) city, S cen. Colorado; pop. 6300.
Canonsburg (kăn′ŭnz·bûrg) borough, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 12,100.
Canopus (kə·nō′pŭs) ancient city, N Egypt, E of Alexandria at Abukir; the most westerly branch of the Nile delta then had its mouth here (**Canopic Mouth** [kə·nō′pĭk]).
Canosa di Puglia (kä·nō′sä dē pōō′lyä) commune, SE Italy; pop. 28,400.
Canossa (kə·nŏs′ə; Ital. kä·nôs′sä) village, N Italy; scene of Henry IV's penance 1077.
Canso (kăn′sō) town, SE Canada, in E Nova Scotia on Atlantic Ocean.
Canso, Cape, cape, SE Canada, at NE end of Nova Scotia.
Canso, Strait, or Gut (gŭt), **of**, channel, SE Canada, between NE Nova Scotia and S Cape Breton I.
Cantabrian Mountains (kăn·tā′brĭ·ăn) range, N and NW Spain; highest peak Torre de Cerredo, 8787 ft.
Canterbury (kăn′tĕr·bĕr′ĭ; esp. Brit., -bĕr·ĭ, -brĭ) **1** city, SE Australia, in E New South Wales, SW suburb of Sydney; pop. 79,100. **2** anc. **Durovernum** (dūr′ō·vûr′nŭm), Lat. **Cantuaria** (kăn′tū·âr′ĭ·ə), AS. **Cantwaraburh** (känt′wä′rä·bōōrk′) city and county borough, SE England, in Kent; pop. 27,800.
Cantho (kŭn′tō′) town, Indochina, in cen. Cochin China (South Vietnam), on the Mekong.
Cantigny (kän′tē′nyē′) village, N France, S of Amiens; battle May 28, 1918, first offensive by U.S. forces in World War I.
Canton (kăn′t'n; -tŭn) **1** city, W cen. Illinois; pop. 11,900. **2** town, E Massachusetts; pop. 7500. **3** city, cen. Mississippi; pop. 7000. **4** city, NE Ohio; pop. 116,900.
Canton (kăn·tŏn′; kăn′tŏn) **1** officially **Kwangchow** (kwäng′jō′) city and port, SE China, ✱ of Kwangtung prov., on Pearl river; pop. 1,122,600. **2** river: see PEARL river.
Canton (kăn′t'n; -tŭn), formerly **Mary** (mâr′ĭ), **Island**, one of the Phoenix Is.; an atoll 8 m. long by 4 m. wide; since 1939 under Anglo-American condominium.
Canvey Island (kăn′vĭ) urban district, SE England, in Essex on island at mouth of the Thames; pop. 11,300.
Canyon de Chelly National Monument (kăn′yŭn dē shā′) cliff-dweller ruins, NE Arizona; established as national monument 1931.
Canyon Diablo (dĭ·ăb′lō) gorge, N Arizona, of **Canyon Diablo River**, a tributary of the Little Colorado; ab. 225 ft. deep and 500 ft. wide.
Caobang (kou′bäng) town, Indochina, in N Tonkin (North Vietnam) near China border.
Cap de la Madeleine (kăp′ dē lä mä′dlĕn′) city, E Canada, in S Quebec on St. Lawrence river ENE of Three Rivers; pop. 18,700.
Cape Breton Island (brĭt′'n; brĕt′'n) island, SE Canada, off E end of Nova Scotia; area 3970 sq. m.; pop. 150,200; site of **Cape Breton Highlands National Park**, established 1936.
Cape Coast, formerly **Cape Coast Castle**, seaport, W Africa, in SW Gold Coast Colony; pop. 19,400.
Cape Cod (kŏd) **1** peninsula, SE Massachusetts; 1 to 20 m. wide, ab. 65 m. long. **2** the N tip of the peninsula.
Cape Cod Bay, south end of Massachusetts Bay off E Massachusetts.
Cape Fear (fēr) **1** river, North Carolina, flowing SE into Atlantic Ocean; 202 m. long. **2** see FEAR, CAPE.
Cape Girardeau (jĭ·rär′dō; -dō′) city, SE Missouri, on Mississippi river; pop. 21,600.
Cape May (mā) **1** cape, S New Jersey: see MAY, CAPE. **2** city, S New Jersey, on Atlantic Ocean; one of oldest Atlantic coast resorts.
Cape of Good Hope, 1 cape, S Union of South Africa: see GOOD HOPE, CAPE OF. **2** often called **Cape Province**, formerly (before 1910) **Cape Colony**, province, S Union of South Africa; ✱ Cape Town; 277,169 sq. m.; pop. 4,053,800.
Capernaum (kə·pûr′nā·ŭm; -nĭ·ŭm) ruined city of ancient Palestine, on NW shore of Sea of Galilee.
Cape Sable Island (sā′b'l) island, Canada, in Atlantic Ocean off SW tip of Nova Scotia; Cape Sable is its S point.
Cape Town or **Capetown** (kāp′toun′) seaport, Union of South Africa, ✱ of Cape Province and seat of legislature of the Union, on Table Bay; pop. 383,800.
Cape Verde Islands (vûrd), Port. **Ilhas do Cabo Verde** (ē′lyəzh thōō kə′vōō vĕr′dē) island group in Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Portugal; ✱ Praia, on São Tiago; 1557 sq. m.; pop. 181,300.
Cape York Peninsula (yôrk) peninsula, NE Australia, forming NE part of Queensland; terminates in Cape York.
Cap Haitien (kăp hā′shĕn), Fr. **Cap-Haïtien** (kə′pä′ē′syăN′; -tyăN′), locally **Le Cap** (lē′ kăp′) seaport, N Haiti; pop. 25,000.
Capiatá (kä′pyä·tä′) city, S cen. Paraguay; pop. 14,900.
Capibaribe (kə′pē·və·rē′vē) river, NE Brazil, in Pernambuco state, flowing E into Atlantic Ocean; 140 m. long.
Capitol Reef National Monument, government reservation, S cen. Utah; site of cliff dwellings, fossils, petrified trees, strange geologic formations; established as national monument 1937.
Capiz (kä′pēs) municipality, Philippine Is., on coast of Panay; pop. 29,000.
Capodistria (kä′pō·dēs′trē·ä; Angl. kăp′ō·dĭs′trĭ·ə) seaport, Free Territory of Trieste, just SSW of city of Trieste.
Caporetto (kä′pō·rät′tō; Angl. kăp′ō·rĕt′ō), Ger. **Karfreit** (kär′frīt), Yugo. **Kobarid** (kō′bä·rēd) village, NW Yugoslavia, formerly in Italy; scene of a major defeat of Italian forces 1917.
Cappadocia (kăp′ə·dō′shĭ·ə; -shə) ancient district, E Asia Minor; a satrapy of the Persian Empire; became a semi-independent kingdom under Ariarathes I.; Roman province A.D. 17.
Caprera (kä·prâ′rä) island, Italy, in Tyrrhenian Sea off NE coast of Sardinia.
Capri (kä′prē), anc. **Capreae** (kăp′rē·ē) island, Italy, in Bay of Naples; ab. 5 sq. m.
Capricorn Africa (kăp′rĭ·kôrn) British dependencies in S Africa that lie N of Tropic of Capricorn, including Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and sometimes also Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda.
Caprivi Concession (kä·prē′vē, Ger. **Caprivizipfel** (kä·prē′vē·tsĭp′fəl) strip of land, NE South-West Africa, extending E ab. 300 m. to Zambesi river.
Cap Santé (kăp′ săn′tā′) village (unincorporated), Canada, in S Quebec on St. Lawrence river; resort.
Capua (kăp′ū·ə; Ital. kä′pwä) town, S Italy, on Volturno river N of Naples, SE of site of the original ancient city of **Capua** (kăp′ū·ə).
Capulin Mountain National Monument (kə·pū′lĭn) extinct volcano, NE New Mexico; established as national monument 1916.
Caquetá (kä′kā·tä′) upper course of Japurá river in Colombia.
Carabanchel Bajo (kä′rä·vän·chĕl′ vä′hō) commune, cen. Spain, SW of Madrid; pop. 27,000.
Carabobo (kä′rä·vō′vō) state, N Venezuela; ✱ Valencia; area 1795 sq. m.; pop. 243,200.
Caracas (kə·räk′əs; Span. kä·rä′käs) city, N Venezuela, ✱ of Venezuela and of the Federal District; pop. (1950) 695,100, (est. 1956) 1,000,000.
Caraguatay (kä′rä·gwä·tä′ē; -tī′) town, cen. Paraguay; pop. 15,300.
Carapeguá (kä′rä·pä·gwä′) town, S cen. Paraguay; pop. 23,700.
Caravaca (kä′rä·vä′kä) commune, SE Spain, WNW of Murcia; pop. 20,600.
Carballo (kär·vä′[l]yō) commune, NW Spain, SW of La Coruña; pop. 18,200.
Carberry Hill (kär′bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ) hill, Scotland, E of Edinburgh, where Mary, Queen of Scots, surrendered to barons June 15, 1567.
Carbonara, Cape (kär′bō·nä′rä) cape, Italy, on SE extremity of Sardinia.
Carbondale (kär′bŭn·dāl) **1** city, SW Illinois; pop. 10,900. **2** city, NE Pennsylvania; pop. 16,300.
Carbonear (kär′bō·nēr′) seaport, Canada, in SE Newfoundland; pop. 3300.
Carcagente (kär′kä·hăn′tā) commune, E Spain, on Júcar river; pop. 17,800.
Carcar (kär′kär) municipality, Philippine Is., on E coast of Cebu; pop. 36,300.
Carcassonne (kär′kə′sŏn′) city, S France; pop. 38,100.
Carchemish (kär′kē·mĭsh; kär·kē′-) ruined city, S Turkey, on the Euphrates at Syrian border; battle 605 B.C.
Cardamon Hills (kär′də·mŭn) range, S India, on E border of Travancore; average height 2000 to 4000 ft.
Cárdenas (kär′thä·näs) seaport, N coast of Cuba; pop. 37,100.
Cardiff (kär′dĭf) county borough and seaport, SE Wales, ✱ of Glamorganshire; pop. 243,600.
Cardigan Bay (kär′dĭ·găn) inlet of St. George's Channel on W coast of Wales.
Cardiganshire (-shĭr; -shēr) or **Cardigan**, county, W Wales; ✱ Aberystwyth; 692 sq. m.; pop. 53,300.
Carenage (kə·rē′nĭ) port, NW Trinidad, W of Port of Spain; ships bauxite.
Carentan (kä′räN′täN′) town, NW France, at base of Cotentin Penin.; has small port; severe battle June 8–12, 1944.
Caria (kâr′ĭ·ə) ancient division of SW Asia Minor, bordering on Aegean Sea; chief cities Halicarnassus (the capital), Miletus, Cnidus.
Cariamanga (kä′ryä·mäng′gä) town, SW Ecuador; pop. 15,600.
Caribbean Sea (kăr′ĭ·bē′ăn; kə·rĭb′ē·ăn) arm of Atlantic Ocean, bounded by West Indies on N and E, South America on S, and Central America on W; ab. 750,000 sq. m.
Cariboo Mountains (kăr′ĭ·bōō) range of the Rocky Mts., Canada, in E cen. British Columbia; highest point ab. 11,750 ft.
Caribou Mountains (kăr′ĭ·bōō) range, W Canada, in N Alberta prov. N of Peace river; average height ab. 2000 ft.
Carinthia (kə·rĭn′thĭ·ə) region, cen. Europe, in E Alps; once a duchy, became Austrian crownland 1849; divided between Yugoslavia and Austria 1918.
Caripito (kä′rē·pē′tō) town, NE Venezuela; oil refining.
Carisbrooke (kăr′ĭz·brŏōk; kăr′ĭs-) village and parish, S England, on Isle of Wight; castle in which Charles I was imprisoned 1647–48.
Carleton Place (kär′l'tŭn; -t'n) town, Canada, in SE Ontario; pop. 4700.
Carlibaba (kĭr′lē·bä′bä) village, Romania, in NE Transylvania, on **Carlibaba Pass** in Carpathian Mts.
Carlingford Lough (kär′lĭng·fĕrd lŏk) inlet of Irish Sea on E coast of Ireland, on boundary between SE Northern Ireland and NE Republic of Ireland.
Carlinville (kär′lĭn·vĭl) city, SW cen. Illinois; pop. 5100.
Carlisle (kär·līl′; kär′līl) **1** borough, S Pennsylvania; pop. 16,800. **2** city and county borough, NW England, ✱ of Cumberland; pop. 67,900.
Carlow (kär′lō) **1** county, SE Ireland, in Leinster prov.; 346 sq. m.; pop. 34,200. **2** urban district, its ✱; pop. 7700.
Carlsbad (kärlz′băd) city, SE New Mexico, on Pecos river; pop. 18,000.
Carlsbad Caverns, limestone caves, SE New Mexico, near Carlsbad; set aside as national park 1930.
Carlstadt (kärl′stăt) borough, NE New Jersey, SE of Paterson; pop. 5600.
Carlton (kärl′tŭn; -t'n) urban district, N cen. England, in Nottinghamshire NE of Nottingham; pop. 34,200.
Carmarthen (kär·mär′thĕn; esp. Brit., kĕr-) **1** county in Wales: see CARMARTHENSHIRE. **2** municipal borough and seaport, S Wales, ✱ of Carmarthenshire; pop. 12,100.
Carmarthen Bay, inlet of Bristol Channel, S Wales.
Carmarthenshire (-shĭr; -shēr) or **Carmarthen**, county, S Wales; ✱ Carmarthen; 919 sq. m.; pop. 171,700.
Carmel, Mount (kär′məl) mountain, NW Palestine, near coast, extending ab. 15 m. along Qishon river; ab. 1800 ft. high.
Carmen (kär′mĕn; Span. -män) island, SE Mexico, on SE coast of Bay of Campeche; at its W end is town of **Carmen** or **Ciudad del Carmen** (syōō·thä′ thĕl kär′män).
Carmen del Paraná (kär′män dĕl pä′rä·nä′) town, SE Paraguay, on Paraná river; pop. 10,700.
Carmi (kär′mī) city, SE Illinois; pop. 5600.
Carmona (kär·mō′nä) commune, SW Spain, ENE of Seville; pop. 24,900.

Canaan. See PALESTINE.
Canadian Arctic Islands. See ARCTIC ARCHIPELAGO.
Canadian Falls or Falls. See NIAGARA FALLS.
Canakkale Boğazı. See DARDANELLES.
Cana of Galilee. See CANA.
Caney. See EL CANEY.
Cantabrigia. See CAMBRIDGE, England.
Cantuaria, Cantwaraburh. See CANTERBURY.
Cantyre. See KINTYRE.
Cap, Le. See CAP HAITIEN seaport, Haiti.
Cape Colony. See CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
Capital Federal. See FEDERAL DISTRICT, Argentina.
Capitan, El. See EL CAPITAN.
Capsa. See GAFSA.
Caraman, Caramania. Vars. of KARAMAN, KARAMANIA.
Caribbees. See WEST INDIES.
Carlota, La. See LA CARLOTA.
Carlowitz. Var. of Karlowitz: see KARLOVCI SREMSKI town, Yugoslavia.
Carlsbad. Var. of Karlsbad: see KARLOVY VARY.
Carlsruhe. Var. of KARLSRUHE.
Carmana, Carmania. See KERMAN.
Carmen, Sierra del. See SIERRA DEL CARMEN.

Carnac (kär′năk; Fr. kȧr′nȧk′) town, NW France, SE of Lorient; region noted for stone monuments including dolmens and menhirs.

Carnatic (kär·năt′ĭk) or **Karnatik** (kĕr·nȧ′tĭk) region, SE India, between Eastern Ghats and Coromandel Coast; during 18th cent. scene of Anglo-French rivalry.

Carnegie (kär′nē·gĭ; kär·nĕg′ĭ; -nā′gĭ) borough, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 12,100.

Carnic Alps (kär′nĭk) **mountain range,** E Alps, between Austria and Italy; highest peak Kellerwand, 9217 ft.

Car Nicobar or **Kar Nicobar** (kär′ nĭk′ō·bär) island, India, most northerly island of Nicobar group.

Carniola (kärn·yō′lȧ; kär′nĭ·ō′lȧ; Ital. kär·nyô′lä), Ger. **Krain** (krīn) region, S Europe, NE of Istrian Penin.; once a march of Holy Roman Empire; became duchy 1335, Austrian crownland 1849; divided between Italy and Yugoslavia 1919–47; went entirely to Yugoslavia 1947.

Carnoustie (kär·nōōs′tĭ) seaport, E Scotland, on North Sea ENE of Dundee; pop. 5200.

Carolina (kăr′ō·lī′nȧ) English colony 1663–1729, E coast of North America; divided 1729 into North Carolina and South Carolina (the **Carolinas** [-năz]).

Caroline Island (kăr′ō·līn) atoll of the Line Is.

Caroline Islands or **Carolines** (-līnz) archipelago, W Pacific Ocean, E of S Philippine Is.; part of trust territory assigned to U.S. 1947; area 550 sq. m.; pop. 48,000.

Caroní (kä′rō·nē′) river, E Venezuela, flowing N into the Orinoco; 550 m. long.

Carpathian Mountains (kär·pā′thĭ·ȧn) mountain system, cen. Europe, along boundary between Czechoslovakia and Poland; highest peak Gerlachovka, 8737 ft.

Carpathian Ruthenia (rōō·thē′nĭ·ȧ; -thēn′yȧ), Czech **Podkarpatská Rus** (pôt′kȧr·pȧt′skä rōōs′) region, E cen. Europe, S of Carpathian Mts.; before World War I part of Hungary; became province of Czechoslovakia 1918; as **Carpatho-Ukraine** (kär·pā′thō·ū·krān′; -ū′krān; -ū·krĭn′; -ū′krĭn) part of Hungary 1939–45; ceded 1945 to the Russians, who call it **Zakarpatskaya** (zȧ′kŭr·pȧt′skȧ·yȧ).

Carpentaria, Gulf of (kär′pĕn·târ′ĭ·ȧ) gulf, NE Australia, ab. 480 m. N to S and 420 m. E to W.

Carpi (kär′pē) commune, N Italy, N of Modena; pop. 34,200.

Carrabelle (kăr′ȧ·bĕl′) city, NW Florida, on Gulf of Mexico E of Apalachicola river; E terminus of Gulf Intracoastal Waterway.

Carrantual (kăr′ȧn·tōō′ăl) mountain, SW Ireland, highest in Macgillicuddy's Reeks and in Ireland, 3414 ft.

Carrara (kȧ·rär′ȧ; Ital. kär·rä′rä) commune, N Italy, E of La Spezia on edge of Apuan Alps; marble quarries; pop. 58,500.

Carriacou (kăr′ĭ·ȧ·kōō′) island, British West Indies, largest of the Grenadines; area 13 sq. m.

Carrickfergus (kăr′ĭk·fûr′gŭs) seaport, NE Northern Ireland, in co. Antrim; pop. 4400.

Carrizal (kär′rē·säl′) village, Mexico, in Chihuahua state; skirmish June 21, 1916.

Carroll (kăr′ŭl) city, W cen. Iowa; pop. 6200.

Carrollton (kăr′ŭl·tŭn) city, W Georgia; pop. 7800.

Carrot (kăr′ŭt) river, Canada, in cen. Saskatchewan, flowing ENE across Manitoba border to Saskatchewan river; ab. 220 m. long.

Carshalton (kĕr·shôl′t'n; kär-; locally also käs·hô[illegible]′-, kä·shô′-) urban district, S England, in Surrey; pop. 62,800.

Carso (kär′sō), Yugo. **Kras** (krȧs), Ger. **Karst** (kärst) limestone plateau, NW Yugoslavia, N of Trieste and E of Isonzo river; before 1947 in Italy.

Carson (kär′s'n) river, rising in E California and flowing into Carson Lake, W Nevada; ab. 170 m. long.

Carson City, city, ✻ of Nevada, in W Nevada near Lake Tahoe; pop. 3100.

Carson Lake, lake, W Nevada; no outlet; ab. 12 m. long.

Carson Sink, shallow marshy lake, W Nevada.

Carstensz, Mount (kär′stĕnz), Du. **Carstensz Toppen** (kär′stĕns tôp′ĕn) mountain, West New Guinea; highest in New Guinea, 16,404 ft.

Cartagena (kär′tȧ·jē′nȧ; -gā′nȧ; Span. kär′tä·hā′nä) **1** seaport, NW Colombia; pop. 73,200. **2** seaport, SE Spain; pop. 120,200.

Cartago (kär·tä′gō) **1** town, W Colombia; pop. 14,800. **2** city, former ✻ of Costa Rica; pop. 12,900.

Carteret (kär′tĕr·ĕt′; kär′tĕr·ĕt) **borough,** cen. New Jersey, NNE of Perth Amboy; pop. 13,000.

Carteret (kȧr′tē·rē′) village, coast of NW France; has small port.

Cartersville (kär′tĕrz·vĭl; Sou. also -v'l) city, NW Georgia; pop. 7300.

Carthage (kär′thĭj) **1** city, SW Missouri; pop. 11,200. **2** anc. **Carthago** (kär·thā′gō; -tā′gō) ancient city and state, N Africa, near modern Tunis; near small modern community on the site is an American military cemetery.

Caruaru (kȧ′rwȧ·rōō′) city, E Brazil, in E Pernambuco state; pop. 44,600.

Carúpano (kä·rōō′pä·nō) seaport, N Venezuela, on Paria Penin.; pop. 16,200.

Caruthersville (kȧ·rŭth′ĕrz·vĭl) city, SE Missouri, on Mississippi river; pop. 8600.

Carvin (kär′văn′) commune, N France, NNE of Arras; pop. 20,300.

Casablanca (kȧs′ȧ·blăng′kȧ; kä′sȧ·bläng′kȧ; Span. kä′sä·vlăng′kä), Arab. **Dar el Beida** or **Dar-al-Baida** (där′ ăl bī·dä′; bä·dä′) seaport, W Morocco; pop. 453,000.

Casa Grande National Monument (käs′ȧ grän′dē) prehistoric ruins, S Arizona; discovered 1694, established as national monument 1918.

Casale Monferrato (kä·sä′lā mōn′fär·rä′tō) commune, NW Italy, on Po river; pop. 37,100.

Casamance (kȧ′zȧ′mȧns′) or **Kasamansa** (kä′sä·män′sä) **1** river, French West Africa, in Senegal S of Gambia; has wide estuary 100 m. long. **2** region around the river, between Gambia and Portuguese Guinea; ✻ Ziguinchor.

Casas Grandes (kä′säz grän′dās) town, Mexico, in NW Chihuahua state; to the S are ruins of an ancient city.

Cascade Range (kăs·kād′; kăs′kād′) mountain range, NW United States, extending N from Lassen Peak, NE California, across Oregon and Washington; highest peak Mt. Rainier, 14,408 ft., in Washington.

Cascina (kä′shē·nä) commune, cen. Italy, on Arno river ESE of Pisa; pop. 27,900.

Casco Bay (kăs′kō) inlet of Atlantic Ocean, S Maine; Portland is on it.

Caserta (kä·zĕr′tä) commune, S Italy, NNE of Naples; pop. 43,000.

Cashel (kăsh′ĕl) city, S Ireland, in co. Tipperary, at base of **Rock of Cashel,** 306 ft. high, on which are ruins of a cathedral, a chapel, and a round tower.

Casilda (kä·sēl′dä) town, E cen. Argentina, in Santa Fe prov.; pop. 16,200.

Casino (kȧ·sē′nō) town, SE Australia, in NE New South Wales; pop. 6700.

Casiquiare (kä′sē·kyä′rā) river, S Venezuela, connecting the upper course of Rio Negro with the Orinoco river; ab. 125 m. long.

Casoria (kä·sô′ryä) commune, S Italy, N by E of Naples; pop. 20,200.

Casper (kăs′pĕr) city, cen. Wyoming, on North Platte river; pop. 23,700.

Caspian Sea (kăs′pĭ·ȧn) inland salt lake between Europe and Asia; about 85 ft. below sea level; 169,381 sq. m.

Cass (kăs) river, E Michigan, flowing W into Saginaw river; ab. 100 m. long.

Cassano d'Adda (käs·sä′nō däd′dä) town, N Italy, E of Milan; battles 1259, 1705, and 1799.

Cassino (kȧ·sē′nō; Ital. käs·sē′nō), before 1871 **San Germano** (sän′ jär·mä′nō) commune, cen. Italy, ESE of Frosinone, near Monte Cassino monastery; pop. 20,100.

Castel Benito (käs·tĕl bä·nē′tō) airfield, NW Libya, just S of city of Tripoli.

Castel Gandolfo (käs·tĕl′ gän·dôl′fō) town, cen. Italy, on Lake Albano SE of Rome; includes a group of papal estates.

Castellammare di Stabia (käs·tĕl′läm·mä′rä dē stä′byä), anc. **Stabiae** (stā′bĭ·ē) seaport, S Italy, on Bay of Naples; pop. 46,500.

Castellón, in full **Castellón de la Plana** (käs′tä·[illegible]yōn′ dā lä plä′nä) **1** province, E Spain, on coast; area 2495 sq. m.; pop. 324,800. **2** seaport, its ✻; pop. 56,700.

Castelvetrano (käs·tĕl′vā·trä′nō) commune, Italy, in NW Sicily; pop. 26,100.

Castile (kăs·tēl′), Span. **Castilla** (käs·tē′[illegible]yä) region and ancient kingdom, cen. and N cen. Spain; divided into two historical regions: in the N, Old Castile and in the S, New Castile; area 53,500 sq. m.

Castillo de San Marcos National Monument (kăs·tē′yō dē sän mär′kŭs), before 1942 **Fort Marion National Monument** (mär′ĭ·ŭn; mär′-) Spanish fort, St. Augustine, Florida, dating from 1672; established as national monument 1924.

Castle Clinton National Monument (kȧs′'l klĭn′t'n; -tŭn) old fort, New York City, in Battery Park; made national monument 1949.

Castleford (kȧs′'l·fērd) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 43,100.

Castle Harbour (kȧs′'l) gulf off NE end of Bermuda I.

Castlemaine (kȧs′'l·mān′) town, SE Australia, in cen. Victoria; pop. 5800.

Castle Pinckney (pĭngk′nĭ) fortifications, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, built 1810; a national monument 1924–56.

Castle Shannon (shăn′ŭn) borough, SW Pennsylvania, S of Pittsburgh; pop. 5500.

Castleton (kȧs′'l·t'n; -tŭn) town, W Vermont, W of Rutland; State Teachers College.

Castleton on Hudson (hŭd′s'n) or **Castleton-on-Hudson,** village, E New York, on Hudson river S of Albany; high-level bridge, railroad cutoff.

Castres (kȧs′tr′) city, S France; pop. 30,800.

Castries or **Port Castries** (kȧs′trē′; kȧs′trēs) seaport, British West Indies, ✻ of colony of Saint Lucia, on NW Saint Lucia I.

Castro del Río (kȧs′trō thĕl rē′ō) commune, S Spain, SE of Córdoba; pop. 17,300.

Castrop-Rauxel (kȧs′trôp·rouk′sĕl), also **Kastrop-Rauxel,** city, W Germany, SSW of Münster; pop. 58,300.

Cataingan (kä′tä·ĕng′än) municipality, Philippine Is., on SE coast of Masbate I.; pop. 38,700.

Çatalca (chä′täl·jä′), Angl. **Chatalja,** town, Turkey in Europe, W of İstanbul, where Turks made final stand November 1912 in First Balkan War.

Catalonia (kăt′ȧ·lōn′yȧ; -lō′nĭ·ȧ), Span. **Cataluña** (kä′tä·lōō′nyä), Catalan **Catalunya** (-lōō′nyä) region, NE Spain, bordering on France and the Mediterranean; autonomous 1932–34, 1936–39; area 12,431 sq. m.

Catamarca (kät′ȧ·mär′kȧ; Span. kä′tä·mär′kä) **1** province, NW Argentina. **2** town, its ✻, in foothills of the Andes; pop. 22,000.

Catanduanes (kä′tän·dwä′nās) island, E Philippine Is., off SE Luzon.

Catanduva (kä′tänn·dōō′vȧ) city, SE Brazil, in São Paulo state; pop. 22,200.

Catania (kȧ·tān′yȧ; Ital. kä·tä′nyä) commune, Italy, in E Sicily on Gulf of Catania at foot of Mt. Etna; pop. 295,000.

Catanzaro (kä′tän·dzär′rō) city, S Italy, in Calabria; pop. 58,500.

Catastrophe, Cape (kȧ·tăs′trō·fē) cape, South Australia, at W entrance to Spencer Gulf.

Catatumbo (kä′tä·tōōm′bō) river, N South America; rises in N Colombia, flows NE across Venezuelan border and into Lake Maracaibo.

Catawba (kȧ·tô′bȧ) river, flowing from Blue Ridge Mts., W North Carolina, S into South Carolina, where it is known as the Wateree; ab. 250 m. long.

Catbalogan (kät′bä·lō′gän) municipality, Philippine Is., on W coast of Samar I.; pop. 26,700.

Caterham and Warlingham (kā′tĕr·ăm, wôr′lĭng·ăm) urban district, S England, in Surrey S of London; pop. 31,300.

Cathedral Peak (kȧ·thē′drăl) mountain, California, in Sierra Nevada Mts. in Yosemite National Park; 10,933 ft. high.

Cathkin Peak (kăth′kĭn) or **Champagne Castle** (shăm′pān′) mountain, E Union of South Africa, in Drakensberg Mountains; 10,357 ft. high.

Cat Island (kăt) one of the Bahama Is., SE of Eleuthera I. and WNW of San Salvador; 160 sq. m.; pop. 3800.

Catoche, Cape (kä·tō′chā) the NE extremity of Yucatán penin., SE Mexico.

Catskill (kăts′kĭl) village, SE New York, on Hudson river; pop. 5400.

Catskill Mountains, group of the Appalachian system, SE New York, along W bank of Hudson; highest peak Slide Mt., 4204 ft.

Cattaraugus Creek (kăt′ȧ·rô′gŭs) river, W New York, flowing W into Lake Erie; ab. 70 m. long.

Cauaburí (kou′ȧ·vōō·rē′) river, NW Brazil, flowing from S tip of Venezuela S into Rio Negro; ab. 100 m. long.

Cauayan (kä·wä′yän) municipality, Philippine Is., in W Negros; pop. 25,600.

Cauca (kou′kä) river, W Colombia, flowing N into Magdalena river; ab. 600 m. long.

Caucasia (kô·kā′zhȧ; -shȧ) or **Caucasus** (kô′kȧ·zŭs) region, U.S.S.R., between the Black and Caspian seas, containing the **Caucasus Mountains,** range including Mt. Elborus, 18,481 ft., highest point in Europe.

Caudéran (kō′dā′räN′) commune, SW France, suburb of Bordeaux; pop. 25,400.

Caudine Forks (kô′dīn) mountain passes, S Italy, on road between Capua and Beneventum; defeat of Romans by the Samnites 321 B.C.

Caulfield (kôl′fēld) city, SE Australia, in S Victoria, SE suburb of Melbourne; pop. 65,300.

Caura (kou′rä) river, cen. Venezuela, flowing N into the Orinoco; ab. 450 m. long.

Causses (kōs) district, S cen. France, in S and SW portion of the Massif Central.

Cauterets (kō′trĕ′) town, SW France, in the Pyrenees; hot sulfur springs.

Cauvery (kô′vĕr·ĭ) or **Kaveri** (kä′vĕr·ĭ) river, S India, in Madras state, entering Bay of Bengal in a wide delta; 475 m. long; on border of Mysore state are the **Cauvery Falls,** descending ab. 300 ft.

Cava de' Tirreni (kä′vä dā tĕr·râ′nē) commune, S Italy, WNW of Salerno; pop. 35,100.

Cavally or **Kavalli** (kȧ·văl′ĭ) river, W Africa, between Ivory Coast and Liberia; ab. 300 m. long.

Cavan (kăv′ăn) **county,** N Republic of Ireland, in Ulster prov.; ✻ Cavan; area 730 sq. m.; pop. 66,400.

Cavarzere (kä·vär′dzä·rā) commune, NE Italy, on Adige river; pop. 25,200.

Cavite (kä·vē′tä) city, Philippine Is., in Luzon on Manila Bay SW of Manila; naval base under Spanish (before 1898) and Americans (1898–1941); pop. 38,300.

Cawdor (kô′dĕr) parish, N Scotland, SW of Nairn; castle.

Caxias (kȧ·shē′ȧs) **1** city, SE Brazil: see DUQUE DE CAXIAS. **2** in full **Caxias do Sul** (-dȧz thōō sōōl′) city, S Brazil, in Rio Grande do Sul state; pop. 32,200.

Cayambe (kä·yäm′bä) mountain, N Ecuador, in the Andes; 19,160 ft. high.

Cayenne (kī·ĕn′; kā·ĕn′; attributively, also kī′ĕn, kā′ĕn) city, ✻ of French Guiana, on NW coast of **Cayenne Island,** formed by the **Cayenne River;** pop. 11,700.

Cayes or **Aux Cayes** (ō kā′y'; ō kā′) seaport, SW Haiti; pop. 11,800.

Cayey (kä·yē′ē; -yā′) town, SE Puerto Rico; pop. 18,400.

Cayman Islands (kā·măn′; kā′mȧn) island group, British West Indies, ab. 200 m. NW of Jamaica, of which it is a dependency; 104 sq. m.; pop. 6700.

Cayuga Lake (kā·[y]ōō′gȧ; kĭ·ōō′gȧ; kū′gȧ) lake, W cen. New York; one of the Finger Lakes; ab. 40 m. long and 2 m. wide.

Cazes (kȧz) airfield, Morocco, near Casablanca.

Ceará (sä·ȧ·rä′) **1** state, NE Brazil; ✻ Fortaleza; area 57,371 sq. m.; pop. 2,735,700. **2** city: see FORTALEZA.

Cebu (sā·bōō′), Visayan **Sugbu** (sōōg·bōō′) **1** island, Philippine Is., one of the Visayan Is.; area 1707 sq. m. **2** city, on E coast of Cebu I.; pop. 146,800.

Cedar (sē′dĕr) river, Minnesota and Iowa, flowing SE to Iowa river; 329 m. long.

Cedar Breaks National Monument (brāks) government reservation, SW Utah, N of Zion National Park, site of a vast, highly colored natural amphitheater; established as national monument 1933.

Cedar City, town, SW Utah; pop. 6100.

Cedar Creek, 1 river, SW North Dakota, flowing E into Cannonball river; ab. 125 m. long. **2** stream, N Virginia, flowing into North Fork of Shenandoah river; battle Oct. 19, 1864.

Cedar Falls, city, NE cen. Iowa; pop. 14,300.

Cedarhurst (sē′dĕr·hûrst′) village, SE New York, on Long I.; pop. 6100.

Cedar Lake, lake, Canada, in W Manitoba NW of Lake Winnipeg; 285 sq. m.

Cedar Mountain, locality in N Virginia, S of Culpeper; battle Aug. 9, 1862.

Cedar Mountains, Dutch **Ceder Bergen** (sā′dĕr bĕr′gĕ) range, Union of South Africa, in W Cape Province; highest peak 6339 ft.

Cedar Rapids, city, E Iowa; pop. 72,300.

Cedartown (sē′dĕr·toun′) city, NW Georgia; pop. 9500.

Cedros (sē′drōs; Span. sā′thrōs) island, Mexico, in Pacific Ocean off coast of Lower California; 30 m. long.

Cegléd (tsĕg′lād) city, cen. Hungary; pop. 39,200.

Cehegín (thā′ē·hĕn′; sā′ē-) commune, SE Spain; pop. 17,300.

Celaya (sȧ·lä′yä) city, cen. Mexico, in Guanajuato state; pop. 22,800.

Carnarvon, Carnarvonshire. Vars. of CAERNARVON, CAERNARVONSHIRE.

Caru Eige, Carn Toul. Vars. of CAIRN EIGE, CAIRN TOUL.

Carpathus, Carpathos. See KARPATHOS.

Carrae. Var. of Carrhae: see HARAN.

Carrhae. See HARAN.

Cashmere. See KASHMIR.

Casilinum. See CAPUA.

Caso. See KASOS.

Cassai. See KASAI.

Cassel. See KASSEL city.

Cassiquiare. Var. of CASIQUIARE.

Castellorizo. See KASTELORIZON.

Castelrosso. See KASTELORIZON.

Castletown Bearhaven, Castletownbere. See BEREHAVEN.

Castro, Castron. Vars. of Kastro, Kástron: see KÁSTRON.

Castrogiovanni. See ENNA.

Catalina. See SANTA CATALINA.

Cateau, Le. See LE CATEAU.

Catelet, Le. See LE CATELET.

Catherine, Mount. See KATHERINA, GEBEL.

Catherine Archipelago. See ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

Cattaro. See KOTOR.

Cattegat. See KATTEGAT.

Caucasus Indicus. See HINDU KUSH.

Cavalla. Var. of KAVALLA.

Cawnpore. See KANPUR.

Caxamarca. Older spelling of CAJAMARCA.

Cayo. See EL CAYO.

Cazza. See SUŠAC.

Cechy. See BOHEMIA.

Cedar River. See CEDAR.

Ceder Bergen. See CEDAR MOUNTAINS.

Celba, La. See LA CEIBA.

Celebes (sĕl′ə·bēz; sē·lē′bēz; Du. sə·lā′bĕs), by Indonesians called **Sulawesi** (sōō′lä·wä′sē) island, Indonesia, E of Borneo; ✱ Makassar; area 72,967 sq. m.; pop. 4,231,900.
Celebes Sea, part of the Pacific Ocean, enclosed on N by the Philippine Is., on S by Celebes, and on W by Borneo.
Celina (sē·lī′nä) village, W Ohio, on Lake St. Marys; pop. 5700.
Celle (tsĕl′ə) city, W Germany, on Aller river NE of Hannover; pop. 52,300.
Celtiberia (sĕl′tĭ·bē′rĭ·ə) region of ancient Spain, in NE in mountains between the Ebro and Tagus rivers.
Cenis, Mont (môns′nē′), Ital. **Monte Cenisio** (mōn′tā chä·nē′zyō) **1** mountain pass between France and Italy, over Mont Cenis massif, Graian Alps; alt. 6831 ft. **2** tunnel SW of the pass, piercing the Fréjus massif.
Center Line or **Centerline**, city, SE Michigan; pop. 7700.
Centerville (sĕn′tĕr·vĭl) **1** village, Delaware, NW of Wilmington; elevation ab. 440 ft., highest point in state. **2** city, S Iowa; pop. 7600. **3** borough, SW Pennsylvania, on Monongahela river; pop. 5800.
Central Africa, the British dependencies Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, lying in the interior of S Africa.
Central America, the S portion of North America, from S boundary of Mexico to South America (NW Colombia); includes Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, and British Honduras.
Central Asia, Soviet, that part of cen. Asia belonging to the U.S.S.R.; comprises the Uzbek, Turkmen, Tadzhik, Kazakh, and Kirgiz Soviet Socialist Republics.
Central Australia, a territory of Australia 1927–31, extending from 20th to 26th parallels of S lat. in cen. part of continent; now part of Northern Territory.
Central Black Earth Area, also **Chernozem Area** (chĭr·nō′zyōm′) subdivision 1928–36 of SW Soviet Russia, Europe; ✱ Voronezh.
Central Falls, city, N Rhode Island, N of Pawtucket; pop. 23,600.
Centralia (sĕn·trā′lyə; -trā′lĭ·ə) **1** city, SW cen. Illinois; pop. 13,900. **2** city, SW Washington; forms one community with Chehalis; pop. 8700.
Central India, former British agency, cen. India, comprising 89 states, including Indore, Bhopal, and Rewa.
Central Provinces and Berar (bā·rär′) Madhya Pradesh state, India; — so called when it was a province of British India and until constitution of 1950.
Central Valley, valley of Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, N California; over 400 m. long.
Cephalonia (sĕf′ə·lō′nĭ·ə; -lōn′yə), Mod. Gr. **Kefallinía** (kyä′fä·lyē·nyē′ä), anc. **Cephallenia** (sĕf′ə·lē′nĭ·ə; -lēn′yə) island, Greece, one of Ionian Is.; 277 sq. m.; pop. 57,600.
Cephisus (sē·fī′sŭs) or **Cephissus** (sē·fĭs′ŭs) river, E Greece, in Attica, flowing into Saronic Gulf W of Athens.
Ceram (sā′räm) island, E Indonesia, in Moluccas; area 6621 sq. m.; pop. ab. 83,000.
Ceram Sea, section of W Pacific Ocean, Indonesia, in cen. Moluccas.
Cerdagne (sĕr′dän′y′), Span. **Cerdaña** (thĕr·thä′nyä; sĕr-) old division of Europe, in E Pyrenees, partly in France and partly in Spain.
Ceres (sē′rēz; sē′rēz) town, S Union of South Africa, in SW Cape Province; pop. 4100.
Cerignola (chä·rē·nyō′lä) commune, SE Italy, SE of Foggia; pop. 39,500.
Cerigo (chä′rē·gō), Mod. Gr. **Kíthira** (kyē′thē·rä), anc. **Cythera** (sĭ·thē′rə) island, W Greece, southernmost of the Ionian Is.; ✱ Kíthira; 110 sq. m.; pop. 9100.
Cerna-Vodă or **Cernavoda** (chĕr′nä·vō′dä) port, SE Romania, on the Danube; starting point of new Danube–Black Sea Canal.
Cerredo, Torre de (tôr′rĕ thä thĕr·rē′thō [sĕr·rē′-]), or **Peña de Cerredo** (pā′nyä) mountain, N Spain; highest in the Cantabrian Mts., 8787 ft.
Cerro de Pasco (sĕr′rō thä päs′kō) **1** mountain, cen. Peru; 15,100 ft. high. **2** town, cen. Peru; in copper, silver, and gold mining district; pop. 19,200.
Cerro de Punta (sĕr′rō thä pōōn′tä) mountain, cen. Puerto Rico; highest mountain on the island, 4398 ft.
Cerro Gordo (sĕr′ō gôr′dō; Span. sĕr′rô gôr′thô) mountain pass, E Mexico, between Veracruz and Jalapa; battle April 18, 1847.
Cesena (chä·zā′nä), anc. **Caesena** (sē·zē′nə) commune, N Italy, SE of Forlì; pop. 61,300.
Česká Budějovice (chĕs′kä bōō′dyĕ·yō′vĭ·tsĕ), Ger. **Budweis** (bōōt′vīs) city, W Czechoslovakia, in S Bohemia; pop. 38,200.
Cessnock (sĕs′nŏk) town, SE Australia, in E New South Wales; pop. 13,000.
Cetinje (tsē′tĭn·yĕ) town, Yugoslavia, ✱ of Montenegro; pop. 12,300.
Ceuta (thā′ōō·tä; sā′ōō·tä) seaport, NW Morocco, opp. Gibraltar; pop. 58,900.
Cévennes (sā′vĕn′) **1** mountain range, S France, W of the Rhone; highest peak Mt. Mézenc, 5753 ft. **2** old district, France, comprising the region of the Cévennes Mts.
Ceyhan (jā·hän′), formerly **Jihun** (jĭ·hōōn′), anc. **Pyramus** (pĭr′ə·mŭs) river, E Asia Minor, flowing into Gulf of Iskenderon; ab. 230 m. long.
Ceylon (sē·lŏn′), Arab. **Serendib** (sĕr′ən·dĭb; Arab. sū·rōn·dēb′), Lat. and Gr. **Taprobane** (tə·prŏb′ə·nē) island in Indian Ocean off SE India; formerly a British crown colony, became a dominion of British Commonwealth 1948; ✱ Colombo; area 25,332 sq. m.; pop. 6,657,300.
Chacabuco (chä′kä·vōō′kō) **1** town, E Argentina, in Buenos Aires prov.; pop. ab. 15,000. **2** village, cen. Chile, just N of Santiago; scene of battle Feb. 12, 1817, in which San Martín and O'Higgins defeated Spanish royalists.
Chaco (chä′kō), Span. **Chaco** (chä′kō) or **El Chaco** (ĕl) or **Gran Chaco** (grän) region, S cen. South America; drained by Paraguay river and its chief W tributaries the Pilcomayo and Bermejo; divided between Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina.
Chaco Canyon National Monument (chä′kō) cliff-dweller ruins, NW New Mexico, representing highest point of Pueblo prehistoric civilization; became a national monument 1907.
Chad (chăd), officially **Tchad** (Fr. chȧd) territory, N French Equatorial Africa; ✱ Fort-Lamy; 495,752 sq. m.; pop. 2,011,000.
Chad, Lake, lake, NW cen. Africa, at junction of boundaries of French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, and NE Nigeria; area often only half its maximum of ab. 8000 sq. m.
Chadderton (chăd′ĕr·t′n; -tŭn) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire, suburb of Oldham; pop. 31,100.
Chadds Ford (chădz′ fôrd′) village, Pennsylvania, on Brandywine creek, where the main action of battle of Sept. 11, 1777, was fought.
Chaeronea (kĕr′ō·nē′ə; kē′rō-) or **Chaeroneia** (-nī′ə) ancient city, E cen. Greece, in W Boeotia SE of Mt. Parnassus; scene of victory of Philip of Macedon 338 B.C. and of the defeat of Mithridates VI 86 B.C.
Chagal Hills (chä′gĭ) range, Pakistan, extending E and W along Afghan boundary.
Chagos Islands (chä′gōs) islands, cen. Indian Ocean, part of British colony of Mauritius.
Chagres (chä′grĕs; Span. chä′grās) river, Panama and the Canal Zone, flowing SW through Gatun Lake into the Caribbean Sea.
Chaguaramas (chä′gwä·rä′mäs) tract of land, NW Trinidad, W of Port of Spain, on Chaguaramas Bay of Gulf of Para; naval base, leased 1940 to U.S.
Chahar (chä′här′) former province, N China, on border of Inner Mongolia; ✱ Wanchuan (Kalgan); partitioned 1950 and 1952 among other provinces.
Chalcidice (kăl·sĭd′ĭ·sē), Mod. Gr. **Khalkidhiki** (käl′kyē·thē·kyē′) peninsula, NE Greece, in E Macedonia; terminates in three peninsulas: Acte, Sithonia, and Pallene.
Chalcis (kăl′sĭs) or **Chalkis** (kăl′kĭs), Mod. Gr. **Khalkis** (käl·kyēs′) city, Greece, on W coast of Euboea I. on Euripus Strait; pop. 26,100.
Chaldea (kăl·dē′ə), also **Chaldaea** (-dē′ə) ancient region, SW Asia, on Euphrates river and Persian Gulf.
Chaleur Bay (shȧ·lōōr′; -lûr′) inlet of Gulf of St. Lawrence, SE Canada.
Chalk River (chôk) village, Canada, in SE Ontario near Ottawa river NW of Pembroke; site of atomic energy research establishment.
Chalmette National Historical Park (shăl·mĕt′) small area, SE Louisiana, E of New Orleans, on the Mississippi; scene of part of Battle of New Orleans Jan. 8, 1815.
Chalna (chŭl′nŭ) port, E Pakistan, in East Bengal; opened Dec. 1950.
Châlons-sur-Marne (shä′lōn′sür·märn′) commune, NE France, on Marne river; pop. 31,100.
Chalon-sur-Saône (shȧ′lōn′sür·sōn′) city, E cen. France, on Saône river; pop. 32,700.
Chamartín de la Rosa (chä′mär·tēn′ dā lä rrō′sä) commune, cen. Spain, NNE of Madrid; pop. 64,500.
Chambal (chŭm′bȧl) river, cen. India, flowing into the Jumna; 650 m. long.
Chambersburg (chām′bĕrz·bûrg) borough, S Pennsylvania; pop. 17,200.
Chambéry (shäN′bā′rē′) city, E France; pop. 30,000.
Chambezi (chăm·bē′zĭ; chăm·bā′zē) river, Africa, a headstream of the Congo river, rising in N Northern Rhodesia.
Chamdo (chäm′dō) or **Changtu** (chäng′dōō′) town, S China, in Sikang prov. on the Mekong.
Chamonix (shȧ′mō′nē′) or **Chamouni** (shȧ′mōō′nē′) valley, E France, NW of Mont Blanc.
Chamouchouane (shȧ′mōō′shwän′) or **Ashuapmuchuan** (ăsh·wäp′mōō·chwän′) river, E Canada, in S Quebec, flowing SE into Lake St. John.
Champagne (shăm·pān′; Fr. shäN′pän′y′) region, NE France; an important medieval French county; came to French crown 1284; province until 1789; ✱ Troyes.
Champaign (shăm·pān′) city, E cen. Illinois; pop. 39,600.
Champigny-sur-Marne (shäN′pē′nyē′sür·märn′) commune, N France, SSE of Paris; pop. 30,200.
Champion's Hill (chăm′pĭ·ŭnz) hill, SW cen. Mississippi, E of Vicksburg; battle May 16, 1863.
Champlain, Lake (shăm·plān′) lake, NE United States, between Vermont and New York and extending ab. 6 m. into Canada; ab. 125 m. long; area ab. 600 sq. m.
Chancellorsville (chăn′sĕ·lĕrz·vĭl) now **Chancellor** (chăn′sĕ·lĕr) locality, Virginia, just W of Fredericksburg; battle May 2–3, 1863.
Chandalar (shăn′dȧ·lär′) river, NE Alaska, flowing SE to upper Yukon; ab. 200 m. long.
Chandeleur Islands (shăn′dĕ·lûr′) Fr. shäN′dûr′) chain of islands off SE Louisiana, between **Chandeleur Sound** and Gulf of Mexico.
Chandernagore (chŭn′dĕr·nȧ·gōr′) or **Chandernagor** (-gôr′), also **Chandarnagar** (chŭn′dĕr·nŭg′ĕr) town, NE India, in West Bengal N of Calcutta; before 1950 one of settlements of French India; pop. 38,300.
Chandigarh (chŭn′dē·gär′) town, N India, newly constructed ✱ of Punjab state, inaugurated 1953.
Changchun (chäng′chōōn′) or **Hsinking** (shĭn′jĭng′) city, S cen. Manchuria; pop. 544,200.
Changjin (chäng·jĭn) or **Choshin** (chō·shĭn) **1** reservoir, N Korea, formed by dam in Changjin river, tributary of the Yalu. **2** town, 20 m. N of the reservoir.
Changsha (chäng′shä′) city and port, SE cen. China, ✱ of Hunan prov., on the Siang; pop. 311,600.
Changteh (chäng′dŭ′) city, SE cen. China, in N Hunan prov.; pop. ab. 300,000.
Channel Islands (chăn′l) group of islands in English Channel, including Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark; belong to Britain; ✱ St. Helier; 75 sq. m.; pop. 93,200.
Channel Islands National Monument, Santa Barbara I. and Anacapa Is., off S California; fossils and unique specimens of marine life; made national monument 1938.
Chantada (chän·tä′thä) commune, NW Spain; pop. 15,100.
Chantilly (shăn′tĭl′ĭ) village, NE Virginia; battle Sept. 1, 1862.
Chantilly (shäN′tē′yē′) town, N France; horse racing; formerly manufactured Chantilly lace.
Chanute (shȧ·nōōt′) city, SE Kansas; pop. 10,100.
Chany, Lake (chä′nĭ) lake, SW Soviet Russia, Asia; gradually drying up; ab. 1300 sq. m.
Chanza (chän′thä; -sä), Port. **Chança** (shäN′sȧ) river, SW Spain; flows SSW, forming a section of the Spanish-Portuguese boundary, and empties into Guadiana river.
Chaoan (chou′än′) or **Chaochow** (chou′jō′) city, SE China, in E Kwangtung prov. on Han river above Swatow; pop. ab. 300,000.
Chao Phraya (chou p′hrä·yä), formerly **Me Nam** or **Menam** (mȧ·näm) river, Thailand; formed by junction of Nan and Ping rivers, flows S to Gulf of Siam; 160 m. long.
Chapaevsk (chŭ·pȧ′yĕfsk) town, Soviet Russia, Europe, W of Kuibyshev; pop. 58,000.
Chapala, Lake (chä·pä′lä) lake, Mexico, in Jalisco state; 60 m. long by 12 m. wide.
Chaparé (chä′pä·rā′) river, cen. Bolivia, flowing N into upper Mamoré river; ab. 180 m. long.
Chapel Hill (chăp′ĕl; -l) town, N North Carolina; Univ. of North Carolina; pop. 9200.
Chapra (chŭ′prä) town, NE India, in Bihar state on Ganges river; pop. 55,100.
Chapultepec (chä·pōōl′tä·pĕk′) fortress, Mexico, on hill SW of Mexico City; battle 1847; Inter-American Conference 1945.
Chard (chärd) municipal borough, SW England, in Somersetshire N of Lyme Regis; pop. 5200.
Chardzhou (chär·jō′ōō), also **Charjui** (chär·jōō′ē), in 1926–27 called **Leninsk** (lĕn′ĭnsk; Russ. lyä′nyĭnsk) town, Soviet Central Asia, in E Turkmen S.S.R. on the Amu Darya; pop. 54,700.
Charente (shä′räNt′) river, W France, flowing W into Bay of Biscay; 225 m. long.
Charenton-le-Pont (shä′räN′tôNl′pôN′) commune, N France, SE of Paris at confluence of Marne and Seine rivers; pop. 21,500.
Chari (shä′rē′) or **Shari** (shä′rē) river, French Equatorial Africa, flowing from Ubangi-Shari NW into Lake Chad; ab. 1400 m. long.
Chariton (shăr′ĭ·t′n) **1** river, S Iowa and N cen. Missouri, flowing into the Missouri river; 280 m. long. **2** city, S Iowa; pop. 5300.
Charleroi (shär′lē·roi) borough, SW Pennsylvania, on Monongahela river; pop. 9900.
Charleroi or **Charleroy** (shär′lē·rwä′) commune, SW Belgium; pop. 26,300.
Charles (chärlz) river, E Massachusetts, flowing into Boston Bay; its estuary separates Boston and Cambridge; 47 m. long.
Charles, Cape, cape, Virginia, N of entrance to Chesapeake Bay.
Charlesbourg (shärl′bōōr′) town, Canada, N of city of Quebec; pop. 5700.
Charles City (chärlz) city, N Iowa; pop. 10,300.
Charleston (chärlz′tŭn; chärl′stŭn) **1** city, E cen. Illinois; pop. 9200. **2** city, SE Missouri; pop. 5500. **3** seaport, SE South Carolina; pop. 70,200; see FORT SUMTER. **4** city, ✱ of West Virginia; pop. 73,500.
Charleston Peak, mountain, SE Nevada; 10,874 ft. high.
Charlestown (chärlz′toun) **1** section of Boston, Massachusetts; before 1874 a city; U.S. Navy Yard. **2** chief town on Nevis I., Leeward Is., British West Indies.
Charles Town, town, NE West Virginia; scene of trial and execution of John Brown 1859.
Charleville (shär′lē·vēl′) commune, NE France, on Meuse river; pop. 20,200.
Charlotte, 1 (shär·lŏt′; shēr-) city, S Michigan; pop. 6600. **2** (shär′lŏt) city, S North Carolina; pop. 134,000.
Charlotte Amalie (shär′lŏt ȧ·mäl′yĕ), formerly (1921–37) **Saint Thomas** (sānt tŏm′ăs) seaport, ✱ of the Virgin Islands of the United States, on S coast of St. Thomas I.; pop. 11,500.
Charlottenburg (shär·lŏt′n·bûrg; Ger. shär·lôt′ən·bōōrk) W suburb of Berlin, Germany.
Charlottesville (shär′lŏts·vĭl) independent city, cen. Virginia; pop. 26,000.
Charlottetown (shär′lŏt·toun) city, Canada, ✱ of Prince Edward I.; pop. 15,900.
Charlton Kings (chärl′tŭn kĭngz′) urban district, S England, in Gloucestershire near Cheltenham; pop. 5800.
Charny (shär′nē′) village, E Canada, in S Quebec on Chaudière river; pop. 3300.
Charters Towers (chär′tĕrz tou′ĕrz) town, Australia, in E Queensland; pop. 7600.
Chartres (shär′tr′; Angl. shär′tr′) city, N cen. France; pop. 26,400.
Chateaugay, in Canada **Châteauguay** (shăt′ȧ·gē; -gā; Fr. shä′tō′gā′) river, New York and Canada; rises in Chateaugay Lakes and flows N to the St. Lawrence; ab. 60 m. long.
Châteauroux (shä′tō′rōō′) commune, cen. France, on Indre river; pop. 34,600.
Château-Thierry (shä′tō′tyĕ′rē′) town, N France, on Marne river; battle 1918; American military cemetery.
Châtelineau (shä′tlē′nō′) commune, SW Belgium; pop. 19,600.
Châtellerault (shä′tĕl′rō′), in Eng. usage **Châtelherault** (shä′tĕl′rō′) commune, W cen. France, NNE of Poitiers; pop. 22,800.
Chatham (chăt′ăm) **1** borough, N New Jersey, on Passaic river SE of Morristown; pop. 7400. **2** seaport, Canada, in E New Brunswick; pop. 5200. **3** city, Canada, in SE Ontario; pop. 21,200. **4** municipal borough, SE England, in Kent; pop. 46,900.
Chatham Island, San Cristóbal I., in the Galápagos Is.
Chatham Islands, island group, S Pacific Ocean, belonging to New Zealand; comprise two islands, Chatham and Pitt; total area 372 sq. m.; pop. 700.
Chatham Strait, passage, SE Alaska, between Admiralty I. and Kuiu I. on E and Baranof I. and Chichagof I. on W.

Central Karroo. See Great Karroo at KARROO.
Ceos. See KEOS.
Cerasus. See GIRESUN.
Ceresio, Lago. See LUGANO, LAKE.
Cerna. Var. of Cherna: see CENA.
Cernăuţi. See CHERNOVTSY.
Cervin, Mont. See MATTERHORN.
Ceskoslovensko. See CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
Český Les. See BOHEMIAN FOREST.
Český Těšín. = Těšín Český; see TESCHEN.
Cetatea Albă. See BELGOROD-DNESTROVSKI.
Cette. See SÈTE.
Chalcedon, Chalchedon. See KADIKÖY.
Chama, Rio. See RIO CHAMA.
Chamalhari. See CHOMO LHARI.
Chambon-Feugerolles, Le. See LE CHAMBON-FEUGEROLLES.
Champagne Castle. See CATHKIN PEAK.
Chanak. See ÇANAKKALE.
Chanaq. Var. of Chanak; see ÇANAKKALE.
Chança. See CHANZA.
Changchow. See LUNGKI.
Changkiakow. See WANCHUAN.
Changtu. See CHAMDO.
Charjui. See CHARDZHOU.
Charles Island. See SANTA MARÍA island.
Charran. See HARAN.
Chatalja. See ÇATALCA.
Châtelard, Le. See LE CHÂTELARD.

Châtillon (shä′tē′yōn′) town, N France, just S of Paris; nearby is Fort de Châtillon, since 1946 headquarters of French Atomic Energy Commission.
Châtillon-sur-Seine (-sür·sān′) town, E France, NW of Dijon.
Chatsworth (chăts′wûrth; -wĕrth) seat of the dukes of Devonshire, N cen. England, in Derbyshire.
Chattahoochee (chăt′ȧ·hōō′chē) **1** river; rises in NE Georgia, unites with Flint river to form Apalachicola river; 410 m. long. **2** formerly **River Junction**, town, N Florida; pop. 8500.
Chattanooga (chăt′ȧ·nōō′gȧ) city, SE Tennessee, on Tennessee river; pop. 131,000.
Chatteris (chăt′ĕr·ĭs) urban district, E England, in Isle of Ely; pop. 5500.
Chaudière (shō′dyâr′) river, Canada, in S Quebec, flowing N to the St. Lawrence; ab. 120 m. long.
Chaudière Falls, waterfall, E Canada, in Ottawa river at Ottawa.
Chauk (chouk) town, cen. Burma, on the Irrawaddy; oil fields; battle 1945.
Chaumont (shō′mōn′), commune, NE France; pop. 16,900.
Chautauqua (shȧ·tô′kwȧ) town, SW New York, on Chautauqua Lake; place where Chautauqua movement was inaugurated 1874.
Chautauqua Lake, lake, SW New York; ab. 18 m. long.
Chaves (shȧ′vĕsh) commune, N Portugal, near Spanish border; thermal salt baths and springs.
Cheadle and Gatley (chē′d'l, găt′lĭ) urban district, NW England, in Cheshire S of Manchester; pop. 31,500.
Cheaha (chē′hô′) mountain, E Alabama; highest point in state, 2407 ft.
Cheat (chēt) river, N West Virginia, flowing N across Pennsylvania border and into Monongahela river; ab. 150 m. long.
Cheb (kĕp), Ger. **Eger** (ā′gĕr) city, W Czechoslovakia, in W Bohemia; pop. 31,500.
Cheboygan (shē·boi′gȧn) city, N Michigan, on Lake Huron; pop. 5700.
Chechen-Ingush Republic (chĭ·chĕn′ĭn·gōosh′), officially **Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic**, former autonomous republic, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on N slopes of Caucasus Mts.; ✱ Grozny; dissolved 1943–44.
Chedabucto Bay (shĕd′ȧ·bŭk′tō) inlet of Atlantic Ocean, Canada, at NE tip of Nova Scotia.
Cheddar (chĕd′ĕr) village, SW England, in Somersetshire SW of Bristol; cliffs and stalactite caverns; Cheddar cheese originally made here.
Cheduba (chē′dōō′bȧ; chĕd′ōō·bȧ) island, W Burma, in Bay of Bengal; 220 sq. m.; pop. ab. 30,000.
Chefoo (jŭ′fōō′) or **Yentai** (yĕn′tī′) city and port, NE China, on Shantung Penin.; pop. 131,700.
Chehalis (chē·hā′lĭs) **1** river, W Washington, flowing into Grays Harbor; ab. 125 m. long. **2** city, SW Washington, S of its sister city Centralia; pop. 5600.
Cheik-Saïd (shāk′sȧ′ēd′), Arab. **Sheikh Sa'id** (shĭk [shăk] sȧ·ēd′) French territory, SW tip of Arabia, on Bab el Mandeb Strait opposite Perim I.; area ab. 1 sq. m.; pop. ab. 1000.
Cheju (chŭ′ĭ·jōō′) or **Saishu** (sī·shōō), formerly **Quelpart** (kwĕl′pärt) island, S Korea, in East China Sea; pop. 276,100.
Chekiang (jŭ′jĭ·äng′) province, E China, on coast; ✱ Hangchow; 39,780 sq. m.; pop. 21,230,700.
Chelan, Lake (shē·lăn′) lake, cen. Washington; ab. 55 m. long.
Chéliff (shā′lĭf′), also **Sheliff** (shē·lĭf′) river, Algeria; rises in Atlas Mts., flows N and W into Mediterranean Sea; ab. 430 m. long.
Chełm (kĕlm), Russian **Kholm** (kôlm) commune, E Poland; pop. 29,100.
Chelmsford (chĕlms′fĕrd; chĕmz′-; chĕlmz′-) **1** town, NE Massachusetts, SSW of Lowell; pop. 9400. **2** municipal borough, SE England, ✱ of Essex; pop. 37,900.
Chelsea (chĕl′sĭ) **1** city, E Massachusetts, NNE of Boston; pop. 38,900. **2** metropolitan borough, London, on N bank of Thames; pop. 50,900.
Cheltenham (chĕl′t'n·ăm; chĕl′t'n·ăm) municipal borough, SW cen. England, in Gloucestershire; pop. 62,800.
Chelyabinsk (chĭ·lyȧ′byĭnsk), also **Cheliabinsk**, city, W Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 273,100.
Chelyuskin, Cape (chĭ·lyōōs′kĭn), also **Cape Cheliuskin**, cape, NW Soviet Russia, Asia; northernmost point of Asia, 77°35′N, 105°E.
Chemin des Dames (shē·măn′ dā dȧm′) highway, N France, ab. 4 m. N of and parallel with the Aisne river; scene of severe fighting in World War I.
Chemnitz (kĕm′nĭts) city, E Germany, at foot of the Erz Gebirge; pop. 250,200.
Chemung (shē·mŭng′) river, S New York, flowing SE across Pennsylvania border into Susquehanna river.
Chenab (chē·năb′) river, N Indian subcontinent; rises in N East Punjab, flows through Kashmir and W cen. West Punjab, Pakistan, to unite with the Sutlej and form the Panjnad; ab. 590 m. long.
Chenango (shē·năng′gō) river, S cen. New York, flowing S into Susquehanna river; ab. 100 m. long.
Chenghsien (jŭng′shyĕn′) or **Chengchow** (-jō′) city, China, in N Honan prov. on the Hwang Ho; important railroad junction.
Chengteh (chŭng′dŭ′) or **Jehol** (jĕ·hôl′) city, NE China, ✱ of Jehol prov.; pop. 47,000.
Chengtu (chŭng′dōō′) city, S cen. China, ✱ of Szechwan prov.; pop. 441,000.
Chepstow (chĕp′stō) urban district, W England, in Monmouthshire; pop. 5300.
Cher (shâr) river, cen. France, flowing NW into Loire river; ab. 220 m. long.
Cherbourg (shär′bōōrg; -bōōr; Fr. shĕr′bōōr′) seaport, NW France, on N coast of Cotentin Penin.; pop. 40,000.
Cherchen (jŭ·ŭr′chŭng′) **1** river, W China; flows along border of Takla Makan Desert to Lop Nor; ab. 420 m. long. **2** town and oasis, W China, in Sinkiang on Cherchen river.
Cheremkhovo (chĭ·ryĕm′kŭ·vŭ; chĭ·ryĕm·kô′vŭ) town, S Soviet Russia, Asia, on Trans-Siberian Railroad; pop. 65,900.
Cherkassy or **Cherkasi** (chĕr·kȧs′sĭ) city, U.S.S.R., in cen. Ukraine on the Dnieper; pop. 51,700.
Cherkess Autonomous Region (chĕr·kĕs′; Russ. chĭr-) autonomous region, SE Soviet Russia, Europe; ✱ Cherkessk; 1273 sq. m.; pop. 97,200.
Cherkessk (chĕr·kĕsk′; Russ. chĭr-), formerly **Batalpashinsk** (bŭ·tŭl·pŭ·shĭnsk′) and **Sulimov** (sōō·lē′môf; Russ. sōō·lyē′mŭf) town, Soviet Russia, Europe, ✱ of Cherkess Autonomous Region.
Chernigov (chĭr·nyē′gŭf) city, U.S.S.R., in N Ukraine on Desna river; pop. 67,400.
Chernovtsy (chĕr·nôf′tsĭ), Romanian **Cernăuţi** (chĕr′nȧ·ōōts′; -ōō′tsē), Ger. **Czernowitz** (chĕr′nô·vĭts) city, U.S.S.R., in W Ukraine on Prut river; former ✱ of Bucovina; pop. 109,700.
Chernyakhovsk (chĭr·nyȧ′kŭfsk), Ger. **Insterburg** (ĭn′stĕr·bōōrk) city, W Soviet Russia, Europe, 53 m. E of Kaliningrad; pop. 39,300.
Cherokee (chĕr′ō·kē′) city, NW Iowa; pop. 7700.
Cherrapunji, earlier **Cherra Poonjee** (chĕr′ȧ·pōōn′jĭ; native chŭ·rä·pōōn′jē) village, NE India, in cen. Assam; alt. ab. 4590 ft.; has average annual rainfall of 424 inches.
Cherry Valley, village, cen. New York, NE of Cooperstown; massacre Nov. 11, 1778.
Chertsey (chûrt′sĭ) urban district, S England, in Surrey, on the Thames; pop. 31,000.
Cherwell (chär′wĕl; -wĕl) river, cen. England, flowing S into the Thames (Isis) at Oxford; ab. 30 m. long.
Chesapeake Bay (chĕs′ȧ·pēk) inlet of Atlantic Ocean in Virginia and Maryland; 200 m. long, 4 to 40 m. wide.
Chesham (chĕsh′ăm; locally usu. chĕs′ăm) urban district, SE cen. England, in Buckinghamshire WNW of London; pop. 11,400.
Cheshire (chĕsh′ĕr; -ĭr) or **Chester** (chĕs′tĕr) county, NW England; ✱ Chester; 973 sq. m.; pop. 1,258,050.
Cheshunt (chĕs′'nt) urban district, SE England, in Hertfordshire N of London; pop. 23,000.
Chester (chĕs′tĕr) **1** city, SW Illinois, on Mississippi river; pop. 5400. **2** city, SE Pennsylvania, on Delaware river; pop. 66,000. **3** city, N South Carolina; pop. 6900. **4** county in England: see CHESHIRE. **5** anc. **Deva** (dē′vȧ) or **Devana Castra** (dē·vā′nȧ kăs′trȧ) city and county borough, NW England, ✱ of Cheshire, on the Dee S of Liverpool; pop. 48,200.
Chesterfield (chĕs′tĕr·fēld) municipal borough, N cen. England, in Derbyshire; pop. 68,500.
Chesterfield Inlet, inlet of Hudson Bay, N Canada; ab. 250 m. long, 25 m. wide.
Chesterfield Islands, group of coral islets, cen. Coral Sea, between N New Caledonia I. and E coast of Queensland, Australia; owned by France; uninhabited.
Chester le Street (chĕs′tĕr lē strēt′) urban district, N England, in Durham; pop. 18,500.
Chestnut Hill (chĕs′nŭt; chĕst′-; -nŭt) suburb of Boston, Massachusetts; Boston College.
Chesuncook Lake (chē·sŭn′kōōk) lake, N cen. Maine; traversed by West Branch of Penobscot river; ab. 20 m. long.
Chetumal (chā′tōō·mäl′) town, Mexico, ✱ of Quintana Roo territory, E Yucatán penin.
Chetumal Bay, inlet of NW Caribbean Sea in Quintana Roo territory, Mexico, and British Honduras; ab. 70 m. long.
Cheviot (shĭv′ĭ·ŭt; shĕv′-) city, SW Ohio, NW of Cincinnati; pop. 9900.
Cheviot Hills (chĕv′ĭ·ŭt; chē′vĭ-; chĭv′ĭ-) range along English-Scottish border; highest peak **Cheviot**, 2676 ft.
Cheyenne (shī·ĕn′; -ăn′) **1** river, W cen. South Dakota, flowing N and NE into Missouri river; 290 m. long. **2** city, ✱ of Wyoming; pop. 31,900.
Chhattisgarh (chŭt′ĭs·gär′; native ch'hŭt′tēs·gŭr′h') former British agency, NE India, comprising a group of states now divided between Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.
Chiai (jĭ·ä′ē′), Jap. **Kagi** (kä·gē) city, S Formosa; pop. 73,000.
Chiang Mai (chē·äng′ mī′) or **Chiengmai** (chē·ĕng′mī′) city, NW Thailand, on Ping river; pop. ab. 50,000.
Chianti Mountains (kĭ·ăn′tĭ), Ital. **Monti Chianti** (mōn′tē kyän′tē) range of the Apennines, cen. Italy, in Tuscany.
Chiapas (chyä′päs) state, SE Mexico; ✱ Tuxtla Gutiérrez; 28,729 sq. m.; pop. 903,200.
Chiba (chē′bȧ; Jap. chē·bä) city, Japan, in Honshu on Tokyo Bay; pop. 122,000.
Chicago (shĭ·kä′gō; -kōg′ō; -kô′gō) **1** river, Chicago, Illinois; connected with Des Plaines river at Lockport by Sanitary and Ship Canal. **2** city, NE Illinois, on Lake Michigan; pop. 3,621,000.
Chicago Heights, city, NE Illinois, S of Chicago; pop. 24,600.
Chichagof (chĭch′ȧ·gŏf; Russ. chĭ·chȧ′gŭf) island, SE Alaska, N of Baranof I.
Chichagof Harbor, inlet, Alaska, on NE coast of Attu I. at W end of Aleutian Is.
Chichén Itzá (chē·chān′ ēt·sä′) village, Mexico, in Yucatán state W of Valladolid; once a principal center of the Mayas.
Chichester (chĭch′ĭs·tĕr) municipal borough, S England, ✱ of West Sussex; pop. 19,100.
Chichi Jima (chē·chē jē·mä) island, Bonin Is., largest in the group.
Chickahominy (chĭk′ȧ·hŏm′ĭ·nĭ) river, E Virginia; flows SE to James river; 90 m. long.
Chickamauga (chĭk′ȧ·mô′gȧ) village, NW Georgia, near **Chickamauga Creek** (tributary of Tennessee river); site of battle Sept. 19–20, 1863.
Chickasaw Bluffs (chĭk′ȧ·sô) heights on bank of Chickasaw Bayou, an arm of Mississippi river, W Mississippi, just N of Vicksburg; site of unsuccessful attack by Union forces Dec. 29, 1862.
Chickasawhay (chĭk′ȧ·sô′wā) or **Chickasawha** (-wȧ) river, SE Mississippi, flowing S to unite with Leaf river and form Pascagoula river; 200 m. long.
Chickasha (chĭk′ȧ·shȧ) city, cen. Oklahoma; pop. 15,800.
Chiclayo (chē·klä′yō) city, NW Peru; pop. 32,600.
Chico (chē′kō) **1** city, N California; pop. 12,300. **2** river, Philippine Is., in NE Luzon, flowing to the Cagayan; ab. 130 m. long.
Chicopee (chĭk′ŭ·pē; -pē) **1** river, SW cen. Massachusetts, flowing W into Connecticut river. **2** city, SW Massachusetts, on Connecticut river N of Springfield; pop. 49,200.
Chicoutimi (shĭ·kōō′tĭ·mĭ; Fr. shē′kōō′tē′mē′) **1** river, Canada, in S Quebec, flowing to the Saguenay; ab. 100 m. long. **2** port, Canada, in Quebec on Saguenay river at mouth of Chicoutimi river; pop. 23,200.
Chidley, Cape (chĭd′lĭ) cape, E Canada, at N tip of Labrador.
Chiem, Lake (kĕm), Ger. **Chiemsee** (kēm′zā′) lake, W Germany, in S Bavaria; 32 sq. m.
Chieti (kyȧ′tē) commune, cen. Italy; pop. 39,300.
Chignecto (shĭg·nĕk′tō) isthmus, SE Canada, joining Nova Scotia to the mainland.
Chignecto Bay, north extremity of Bay of Fundy, SE Canada.
Chigwell (chĭg′wĕl; -wĕl) urban district, SE England, in Essex NE of London; pop. 51,800.
Chihli (chē′lē′; Chin. jŭr′lē′) former province, NE China; ✱ Peking; divided 1928 largely into Hopeh, Jehol, and Chahar provinces.
Chihuahua (chē·wä′wä) **1** state, N Mexico; area 94,822 sq. m.; pop. 841,100. **2** city, its ✱; pop. 56,800.
Chilcotin (chĭl·kō′t'n) river, Canada, in S cen. British Columbia, flowing SE into Fraser river; 145 m. long.
Childress (chĭl′drĕs; -drĭs) city, NW Texas; pop. 7600.
Chile (chĭl′ē; Span. chē′lā) country, SW South America, between the Andes and Pacific Ocean; republic; ✱ Santiago; area 286,396 sq. m.; pop. 5,237,400.
Chilka Lake (chĭl′kä) lagoon, NE coast of India, in Orissa.
Chilkat (chĭl′kăt) river, SE Alaska, flowing SE to Lynn Canal; 55 m. long.
Chilkoot Pass (chĭl′kōōt) pass, from SE Alaska to Yukon Territory, Canada; highest point 3502 ft.
Chillán (chē·yän′) city, S cen. Chile; pop. 42,800.
Chillicothe (chĭl′ĭ·kŏth′ē) **1** city, N Missouri; pop. 8700. **2** city, S Ohio, on Scioto river; pop. 20,100.
Chilliwack (chĭl′ĭ·wăk) city, W Canada, in S British Columbia; pop. 5700.
Chillon (shē′yōn′; Angl. shĭ·lŏn′, shĭl′ŭn) castle, W Switzerland, in Vaud at E end of Lake Geneva.
Chiloé (chē′lō·ā′) island, off SW Chile; 4700 sq. m.
Chilpancingo, in full **Chilpancingo de los Bravos** (chēl′păn·sēng′gō thā lōz vrä′vōs) town, S Mexico, ✱ of Guerrero state; pop. 8800.
Chiltern Hills (chĭl′tĕrn) or **Chilterns** (-tĕrnz) range of chalk hills, S cen. England.
Chilwa, Lake (shĭl′wä), also **Lake Shirwa** (shĭr′wä) lake, SE Africa, in SE Nyasaland and NW Mozambique, SE of Lake Nyasa; 40 m. long.
Chimborazo (chĭm′bō·rä′zō; -rā′-; shĭm′-; Am. Span. chēm′bō·rä′sō) peak, W cen. Ecuador; 20,702 ft. high.
Chimbote (chēm·bō′tȧ) seaport, W Peru, at mouth of Santa river.
Chimkent (chĭm·kĕnt′) town, Soviet Central Asia, in S Kazakh S.S.R.; pop. 74,200.
China (chī′nȧ), Chinese **Chung-Hua Min-Kuo** (chōōng′hwä′ mĭn′kwô′) country, E Asia; formerly an empire, since 1912 a republic; ✱ Peking (✱ Nanking 1928–37, 1946–49; ✱ Chungking 1937–46); area (1947, including Formosa but not Tibet) 3,032,663 sq. m.; pop. 452,548,000.
Chinandega (chē′nän·dā′gä) town, NW Nicaragua; pop. 15,500.
China Sea, 1 part of Pacific Ocean reaching from Japan to S end of Malay Penin.; divided by Formosa into **East China Sea** and **South China Sea**. **2** the South China Sea.
Chinde (chĭn′dĕ) seaport, SE cen. Mozambique, on only navigable mouth of the Zambezi.
Chindwin (chĭn′dwĭn′) river, NW Burma, flowing to the Irrawaddy; ab. 550 m. long.
Chinese Turkistan or **Kashgaria** (kăsh·gär′ĭ·ȧ) that part of Turkistan under Chinese control, now comprising the W and cen. parts of Sinkiang.
Chingford (chĭng′fĕrd) urban district, SE England, in Essex NNE of London; pop. 48,300.
Chinhae (jĭn·hī) or **Chinkai** (chĭn·kī) town, S Korea, on Chinhae Bay (between Koje I. and mainland) W of Pusan; pop. 36,500.
Chin Hills (chĭn) range, W Burma, part of Arakan Yoma system; highest point 7998 ft.
Chinhsien (jĭn′shyĕn′) or **Chinchow** (jĭn′jō′) town, S Manchuria, at head of Gulf of Po Hai; pop. 142,600.
Chinju (jĭn·jōō) or **Shinshu** (shĭn·shōō) town, S Korea, W of Pusan; pop. 77,500.
Chinkiang (Angl. chĭn′kĭ·äng′; Chin. jĭn′jĭ·äng′) city and port, E China, ✱ of Kiangsu prov., on the Yangtze at junction with the Grand Canal; pop. 199,800.
Chinnampo (chĕn·năm·pō) seaport, N Korea, on W coast; pop. 61,500.
Chino (chē′nō) city, SE California; pop. 5800.
Chioggia (kyō′dȧ′jä) seaport, NE Italy, on island in Venetian lagoon; pop. 42,600.
Chios (kī′ŏs), Mod. Gr. **Khios** (kē′ŏs), Turk. **Sakis-Adasi** (sä·kĭz′ä·dä·sĭ′), Ital. **Scio** (shē′ō) **1** island off W coast of Turkey in Asia, belonging to Greece; 355 sq. m.; pop. 82,900. **2** or **Kastron** (kä′strŏn) city on E coast of Chios I.; pop. 24,200.
Chipola (chĭ·pō′lȧ) river, SE Alabama and W Florida, flowing into the Apalachicola; ab. 130 m. long.
Chippawa (chĭp′ȧ·wä; -wô) village, Canada, in SE Ontario on Niagara river above Niagara Falls.

Chaux-de-Fonds, La. See LA CHAUX-DE-FONDS.
Cheliabinsk. Var. of CHELYABINSK.
Cheliuskin. Var. of CHELYUSKIN.
Chelly, Canyon de. See CANYON DE CHELLY NATIONAL MONUMENT.
Chemmis. See AKHMÎM.
Chemulpo. See INCHON.
Chengchiatun. See LIAOYUAN.
Chenstokhov. See CZESTOCHOWA.
Cheribon. See TJIREBON.
Cherna. See CRNA.
Cherniakovsk. Var. of CHERNYAKHOVSK.
Chernozem Area. See CENTRAL BLACK EARTH AREA.
Cherso. See CRES.
Chiahsing. See KASHING.
Chiamussu. See KIAMUSZE.
Chiazza. See PIAZZA ARMERINA.
Chiengmai. See CHIANG MAI.
Chifu. Var. of CHEFOO.
Chihli, Gulf of. See PO HAI, GULF OF.
Chilachap. Var. of TJILATJAP.
Chili. English var. of CHILE.
Chilia. See KILIYA river.
Chilia-Nouă. See KILIYA town.
Chiliwong. Var. of TJILIWONG.
Chinan. See TSINAN.
Chinchaycocha. See JUNÍN.
Chinchow. See CHINHSIEN.
Chinghai. See TSINGHAI.
Chingtehchen. Var. of KINGTEHCHEN: see FOWLIANG.
Chingyuan. Var. of TSINGYUAN.
Chinnereth, Sea of. See GALILEE, SEA OF.

Chippenham (chĭp′ĕn·ăm) **municipal borough,** S England, in Wiltshire; pop. 11,900.
Chippewa (chĭp′ĕ·wä; -wô) river, W cen. Wisconsin, flowing into Mississippi river; 183 m. long.
Chippewa Falls, city, W Wisconsin, NNE of Eau Claire; pop. 11,100.
Chipyong (jĭ′pĭ·ông′) village, S Korea, E of Seoul; heroic three-day stand by U.S. and French troops February 1951.
Chiquimula (chē′kē·mōō′lä) city, SE Guatemala; pop. 8800.
Chiricahua National Monument (chĭr′ĭ·kä′wä) wilderness, SE Arizona, of curious natural rock formations; established as national monument 1924.
Chiriquí (chē′rē·kē′) volcanic peak, W Panama, near border of Costa Rica; 11,070 ft. high.
Chirripó Grande (chēr′rē·pō′ grän′dä) mountain, SE cen. Costa Rica; highest point in Costa Rica, 12,589 ft.
Chisholm (chĭz′ŭm) city, NE Minnesota; pop. 6900.
Chislehurst and Sidcup (chĭz′l·hûrst, sĭd′kŭp) urban district, SE England, in Kent SE of London; pop. 83,800.
Chita (chĭ·tä′) city, SW Soviet Russia, Asia; on Trans-Siberian Railroad; pop. 102,600.
Chitambo (chĭ′·tăm′bō) village, NE Northern Rhodesia, S of Lake Bangweulu.
Chitral (chĭ·trăl′) **1** river, Pakistan and Afghanistan, flowing into Kabul river; ab. 300 m. long. **2** region, W Pakistan, in former North-West Frontier Province on Afghan border; 4500 sq. m.; pop. 35,000. **3** town, its ✱, on Chitral river.
Chittagong (chĭt′ä·gŏng) seaport, E Pakistan, in East Bengal; pop. 92,300.
Chiusi (kyōō′sē), anc. **Clusium** (klōō′zhĭ·ŭm; -zĭ·ŭm) town, cen. Italy; one of the twelve cities of ancient Etruria.
Chivilcoy (chē′vēl·koi′) city, E Argentina, in Buenos Aires prov.; pop. 37,000.
Chkalov (ch′kä′lŭf), formerly **Orenburg** (ōr′ĕn·bōōrg; Russ. ŭ·ryĕn·bōōrk′) city, E Soviet Russia, Europe, on Ural river; pop. 172,900.
Chocorua, Mount (shŭ·kōr′ōō·ä) mountain, E New Hampshire, in Sandwich Range; 3475 ft. high.
Choctawhatchee (chŏk′tô·hăch′ē) river, NW Florida, flowing into Gulf of Mexico; ab. 180 m. long.
Choiseul (shwä′zŭl′) island, Solomon Is., E of SE Bougainville I.; 1500 sq. m.
Choisy-le-Roi (shwä′zē′lē·rwä′) commune, N France, SSE of Paris; pop. 27,300.
Chojnice (kōi·nē′tsē), Ger. **Konitz** (kō′nĭts) commune, N Poland; pop. 17,000.
Chokai (chō·kī) volcano, Japan, in N Honshu; eruption 1861; 7423 ft. high.
Cholet (shô′lā′) commune, W France, on Maine river; pop. 26,100.
Cholon (chō′lŏn′) city, S Indochina, in Cochin China (South Vietnam) SW of Saigon; pop. 145,300.
Cholula (chō·lōō′lä), in full **Cholula de Rivadabia** (thä rē′vä·thä′vyä) town, SE cen. Mexico, W of Puebla; truncated Pyramid of Quetzalcoatl.
Choluteca (chō′lōō·tä′kä) river, S Honduras; flows to Gulf of Fonseca; ab. 150 m. long.
Chomo Lhari (chō′mō hlä′rē) or **Chumalhari** (chōō′mä-), also **Chamalhari** (chä′mä-) mountain in the Himalayas between Tibet and NW Bhutan; 23,930 ft. high.
Chomútov (kō′mōō·tôf), Ger. **Komotau** (kō′mō·tou) city, W Czechoslovakia, in NW Bohemia; pop. 26,700.
Chone (chō′nā) city, W Ecuador; pop. 21,800.
Chongchon (chŏng·chŏn) or **Seisen** (sā·sĕn) river, N Korea, flowing SW to Yellow Sea.
Chongjin (chŏng·jĭn) or **Seishin** (sā·shĕn) port, NE Korea, on Sea of Japan; pop. 197,900.
Chongju (chŏng·jōō) **1** or **Seishu** (sā·shōō) city, S Korea, in cen. part; pop. 64,600. **2** or **Teishu** (tā·shōō) town, N Korea, on W coast NW of Anju.
Chonju (jŭn·jōō) or **Zenshu** (zĕn·shōō) city, SW Korea, SW of Taejon; pop. 100,600.
Chonos Archipelago (chō′nŏs) group of islands off S coast of Chile.
Choptank (chŏp′tănk′) river, E Maryland; flows SW to Chesapeake Bay; ab. 100 m. long.
Chorasmia (kō·răz′mĭ·ä) region, W Asia, a province of ancient Persia, on the Oxus, extending W to Caspian Sea; in 12th cent. ab. equivalent to empire of Khwarizm.
Chorley (chôr′lĭ) municipal borough, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 32,600.
Chorrillos (chōr·rē′yōs) town, W Peru, S of Lima; Chilean victory Jan. 13, 1881.
Chorwon (chôr·wŏn) or **Tetsugen** (tĕ·tsōō·gĕn) town, N Korea, ab. 25 m. N of 38th parallel; pop. 20,700.
Chorzów (kō′zhōōf) city, SW Poland, NNW of Katowice; pop. 130,900.
Chosan (chō·sän) or **Sozan** (sō·zän) town, NW Korea, near Yalu river; in Korean War reached by South Korean forces Oct. 26, 1950.
Choshi (chō·shē) seaport, Japan, on SE coast of Honshu; pop. 69,500.
Chota Nagpur (chō′tä näg′pōōr) region, E India, a plateau N of Mahanadi basin in N Orissa and S Bihar.
Chotusitz (kō′tōō·zĭts′), Czech **Chotusice** (kō′tōō·sĭ′tsĕ) village, W Czechoslovakia, in Bohemia; victory of Frederick the Great 1742.
Chowtsun (jō′tsŭn′) town, NE China, in cen. Shantung; pop. 46,200.
Christchurch (krĭs[tl′chûrch) **1** municipal borough, S England, in Hampshire; pop. 20,500. **2** city, New Zealand, in South I.; pop. with suburbs 174,100.
Christianshaab (krĕs′tyäns·hôp′) Danish settlement, W coast of Greenland; founded 1734.
Christiansted (krĭs′chăn·stĕd′; Dan. krĕs′tyän·stĕth′) town, Virgin Is. of the United States, on NE coast of St. Croix I.; pop. 4100.
Christina (krĭs·tē′nä), formerly **Christiana** (krĭs′tĭ·ăn′ä) river, N Delaware, uniting with Brandywine creek and flowing into Delaware river at Wilmington.
Christmas Island (krĭs′măs) **1** island, E Indian Ocean, formerly administered by the British from Singapore, transferred to Australia 1958. **2** atoll, Line Is., Pacific Ocean, belonging to the British; area (including lagoon) 234 sq. m.
Chu (chōō) river, Soviet Central Asia, in SE Kazakh S.S.R., flowing W into the desert; 600 m. long.
Chubut (chōō·vōōt′) **1** river, S Argentina, flowing E into Atlantic Ocean. **2** territory, S Argentina, in Patagonia; crossed by Chubut river; ✱ Rawson.
Chuckchee Sea (chŏŏk′chē), Russ. **Chukotskoe More** (chōō·kōt′skŭ·yĕ mô′ryĕ) part of Arctic Ocean N of Bering Strait, between Asia and North America.
Chugach Mountains (chōō′găk) range, S Alaska, extending along coast from Cook Inlet to St. Elias Range.
Chukot National District (chōō·kōt′) district, NE Soviet Russia, Asia, including Chukotski Penin.; ✱ Anadyr; 254,991 sq. m.; pop. 15,000.
Chukotski (chōō·kōt′skĭ), or **Chukot** (chōō·kōt′), **Peninsula,** peninsula, NE Soviet Russia, Asia; its E point is East Cape.
Chula Vista (chōō′lä vĭs′tä) city, SW California, S of San Diego; pop. 15,900.
Chulym (chōō·lĭm′) or **Chulim** (-lĭm′) river, Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing N and W into Ob river; ab. 700 m. long.
Chumbi (chōōm′bē) valley, S Tibet, between Sikkim and Bhutan; alt. 9500 ft.
Chunar (chŭ·när′) town, N India, in Uttar Pradesh on the Ganges; treaty 1781.
Chunchon (chŏŏn·chŏn) or **Shunsen** (shōōn·sĕn) city, S Korea, NE of Seoul, just S of 38th parallel; pop. 54,500.
Chunghsien (jōōng′shyĕn′) or **Chungchow** (-jō′) city, S cen. China, in E cen. Szechwan prov. on the Yangtze; pop. 50,000.
Chungju (chŏŏng·jōō) or **Chushu** (chōō·shōō) town, S Korea, in cen. part near Han river; pop. 41,200.
Chungking (chŏŏng′kĭng′; Chin. -chĭng′), officially **Pahsien** (bä′shyĕn′) city, S China, in S Szechwan prov. on the Yangtze; 1937–46 ✱ of China; pop. 1,062,000.
Chuquicamata (chōō′kē·kä·mä′tä) town, N Chile; copper mining; pop. 19,200.
Chur (kōōr), Romansh **Cuera** (kwä′rä), Ital. **Coira** (kô′ē·rä), Fr. **Coire** (kwär) commune, E Switzerland, ✱ of Graubünden canton; pop. 19,400.
Church (chûrch) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 5200.
Churchill (chûrch′[h]lĭl) **1** river, Canada, flowing E across Saskatchewan and N Manitoba provinces into Hudson Bay; ab. 1000 m. long. **2** seaport, Canada, in NE Manitoba on Hudson Bay at mouth of Churchill river.
Churubusco (chōō′rōō·vōōs′kō) locality near Mexico City, Mexico; battle Aug. 20, 1847.
Chu Shan (chōō′ shän′) or **Chusan** (chōō′sän′; Chin. jō′ shän′) archipelago, E China, at entrance to Hangchow Bay; ✱ Tinghai, on Chu Shan I.
Chusovaya (chōō·sŭ·vä′yä) river, Soviet Russia, in Ural Industrial Area; flows NW to Kama river; 430 m. long.
Chuvash Republic (chōō′văsh; Russ. chōō·väsh′) or **Chuvashia** (chōō·väsh′ĭ·ä), officially **Chuvash Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic,** autonomous republic, E cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, S of the Volga; ✱ Cheboksary; 6909 sq. m.; pop. 1,110,600.
Chuzenji (chōō·zĕn·jē) lake, Japan, in cen. Honshu; alt. 4375 ft.
Cibolo (sē′bō·lō) river, Texas, flowing SE to San Antonio river; ab. 150 m. long.
Cicero (sĭs′ĕr·ō) town, NW Illinois, W suburb of Chicago; pop. 67,500.
Ciego de Ávila (syä′gō thä ä′vĕ·lä) town, E cen. Cuba; pop. 29,100.
Ciénaga (syä′nä·gä) town, N Colombia, on coast; pop. 22,800.
Cienfuegos (syän·fwä′gōs) town, S coast of Cuba; pop. 49,500.
Cieza (thyä′thä; syä′sä) commune, SE Spain; pop. 23,500.
Cilicia (sĭ·lĭsh′ĭ·ä; -lĭsh′ä) ancient country, SE Asia Minor, extending along Mediterranean coast S of Taurus Mts.; as a modern region in Turkey, called also **Lesser Armenia.**
Cilician Gates (sĭ·lĭsh′ĭ·ăn), anc. **Ciliciae Pylae** (sĭ·lĭsh′ĭ·ē pī′lē), Turk. **Gülek Boğaz** (gü·lĕk′ bō·äz′) mountain pass, S Turkey in Asia, through the Bulgar Dağları.
Cimarron (sĭm′ä·rŏn; -rōn) river, SW United States, flowing from NE New Mexico across SW Kansas and cen. Oklahoma into Arkansas river in NE Oklahoma; 600 m. long.
Cimone, Monte (mōn′tā chē·mō′nā) peak, N Italy, in the Apennines; 7095 ft. high.
Cinaruco (sē′nä·rōō′kō) river, NE Colombia and W Venezuela, flowing E to the Orinoco; ab. 280 m. long; joined on S by the **Cinaruquito** (sē′nä·rōō·kē′tō), ab. 250 m. long, its main tributary.
Cincinnati (sĭn′sĭ·năt′ĭ; -năt′ä) city, SW Ohio, on Ohio river; pop. 504,000
Čiovo (chē′ô·vô), Ital. **Bua** (bōō′ä) island, Yugoslavia, in Adriatic Sea off Dalmatian coast.
Circassia (sĕr·kăsh′ĭ·ä; -kăsh′ä) region, S Soviet Russia, Europe, N of W end of Caucasus Mts. on NE coast of Black Sea.
Circeo, Monte (mōn′tā chĕr·chä′ō) mountain and promontory, W Italy, on Gulf of Gaeta.
Circle (sûr′k'l) village, E Alaska, on upper Yukon river.
Circleville (sûr′k'l·vĭl) city, S cen. Ohio, on Scioto river; pop. 8700.
Circular Head, 1 promontory, N coast of Tasmania; 478 ft. high. **2** see STANLEY.
Cirencester (sī′rĕn·sĕs′tĕr; sĭs′ĭ[s]·tĕr; older sĭz′ĭ·tĕr) urban district, SW cen. England, in Gloucestershire; pop. 11,200.
Cisalpine Republic (sĭs·ăl′pĭn; -pīn) republic in N Italy 1797–1805, created by Napoleon; ✱ Milan.
Ciscaucasia (sĭs′kô·kā′zhä; -shä) region, Soviet Russia, N of the Caucasus Mts.
Cisco (sĭs′kō) city, N cen. Texas; pop. 5200.
Cisleithania (sĭs′lī·thān′yä; -thā′nĭ·ä) formerly, that part of Austria-Hungary W of Leitha river.
Cithaeron (sĭ·thē′rŏn) or **Elatea** (ĕl′ä·tē′ä) mountain, Greece, on NW border of ancient Attica; sacred to Dionysus and the Muses.
Citlaltepetl (sē′tläl·tä′pĕt·l) or **Orizaba** (ōr′ĭ·zä′bä; Span. ō′rē·sä′vä) volcanic peak, Mexico, in cen. Veracruz state; highest point in Mexico, 18,700 ft.
Citronelle (sĭt′rō·nĕl′) town, SW Alabama; surrender May 4, 1865, of last Confederate army E of Mississippi river.
Città di Castello (chĕt·tä′ dē käs·tĕl′lō) commune, cen. Italy, on Tiber river NNW of Perugia; pop. 32,700.
Città Vecchia (vĕk′kyä) or **Notabile** (nō·tä′bē·lā) city, cen. Malta I.; pop. ab. 9000.
Ciudad Bolívar (syōō·thäth′ vō·lē′văr) river port, SE Venezuela, ✱ of Bolívar state, on the Orinoco river; pop. 31,000.
Ciudad Guzmán (gōōz·män′) city, W cen. Mexico, in Jalisco state; pop. 22,200.
Ciudad Juárez (hwä′rās) city, N Mexico, in Chihuahua state opposite El Paso, Texas; pop. 48,900.
Ciudad Madero (mä·thä′rō), also **Villa Cecilia** (bē′yä sä·sē′lyä) city, E Mexico, S suburb of Tampico; pop. 28,100.
Ciudad Mendoza (män·dō′sä) town, E Mexico, in Veracruz state just SW of Orizaba; pop. 11,000.
Ciudad Obregón (ō′vrä·gōn′) town, NW Mexico, in Sonora state; pop. 12,500.
Ciudad Real (thyōō·thäth′ [syōō-] rrē·äl′) **1** province, S cen. Spain. **2** city, its ✱; pop. 34,200.
Ciudad Trujillo (syōō·thäth′ trōō·hē′yō), formerly (before 1936) **Santo Domingo** (sän′tō thô·mĭng′gō; Angl. săn′tō dō·mĭng′gō) city, ✱ of the Dominican Republic, on S coast; pop. 181,500.
Ciudad Victoria (vĕk·tō′ryä) town, E cen. Mexico, ✱ of Tamaulipas state; pop. 19,500.
Civitavecchia (chē·vē·tä·vĕk′kyä) seaport, cen. Italy, on Tyrrhenian Sea 39 m. WNW of Rome; pop. 31,900.
Clackamas (klăk′ä·măs) river, NW Oregon, flowing NW into Willamette river; ab. 80 m.
Clackmannan (klăk·măn′ăn) **1** or **Clackmannanshire** (-shĭr; -shĕr) county, cen. Scotland; 55 sq. m.; pop. 37,500. **2** town, its ✱, E of Stirling.
Clacton (klăk′tŭn) urban district, SE England, in Essex, on North Sea; pop. 24,100.
Claire, Lake (klâr) lake, Canada, in NE Alberta W of Lake Athabaska; 404 sq. m.
Clairton (klâr′t'n) city, SW Pennsylvania, on Monongahela river; pop. 19,700.
Clairvaux (klĕr′vō′) hamlet, NE France; Cistercian abbey, since 1808 a prison; founded 1115 by St. Bernard of Clairvaux.
Clamart (klä′mär′) commune, N France, suburb of Paris; pop. 33,800.
Clare (klâr) county, W Ireland, in Munster prov.; ✱ Ennis; 1231 sq. m.; pop. 81,400.
Claremont (klâr′mŏnt) **1** city, SW California, E of Los Angeles; pop. 6300. **2** city, W New Hampshire; pop. 12,800.
Claremore (klâr′mōr) city, NE Oklahoma, ENE of Tulsa; pop. 5500.
Clarence (klăr′ĕns) **1** river, SE Australia, in NE New South Wales, flowing SE to Pacific Ocean; 240 m. long. **2** river, New Zealand, in NE South I., flowing to Pacific Ocean; 125 m. long.
Clarendon Park or **Clarendon** (klăr′ĕn·dŭn) parish, S England, in S Wiltshire 2 m. SE of Salisbury; scene 1164 of council that issued the Constitutions of Clarendon.
Claridenstock (klä·rē′dĕn·shtŏk) peak, cen. Switzerland, in Uri canton; 10,730 ft. high.
Clarinda (klä·rĭn′dä) city, SW Iowa; pop. 5100.
Clark Fork (klärk) river (not to be confused with Clarks Fork), rising in SW Montana and flowing NW to Pend Oreille Lake in N Idaho; ab. 300 m. long.
Clarksburg (klärks′bûrg) city, N West Virginia; pop. 32,000.
Clarksdale (klärks′dāl) city, NW Mississippi; pop. 16,500.
Clarks Fork (klärks) river (not to be confused with Clark Fork), NW Wyoming and S Montana, flowing into Yellowstone river in Montana; ab. 120 m. long.
Clarkston (klärks′tŭn) city, SE Washington, on Snake river; pop. 5600.
Clarksville (klärks′vĭl) **1** town, S Indiana; pop. 5900. **2** city, N Tennessee; pop. 16,200.
Clawson (klô′s'n) village, SE Michigan, pop. 5200.
Clay Cross (klā krŏs) urban district, N cen. England, in Derbyshire; pop. 8600.
Clayton (klā′t'n) city, E Missouri, W of St. Louis; pop. 16,000.
Clayton le Moors (klā′t'n lĕ mōōrz′; mōrz′) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 6800.
Clazomenae (klä·zŏm′ē·nē) ancient city, Asia Minor, on Gulf of İzmir; one of the 12 Ionian Cities.
Clear, Cape (klēr) headland, off SW Ireland, on S Clear I.
Clear Creek, river, cen. Colorado, flowing into South Platte river; ab. 80 m. long.
Clearfield (klēr′fēld) borough, W cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 9400.
Clear Fork (klēr) river, N cen. Texas; unites with Salt Fork to form the Brazos river; ab. 200 m. long.
Clear Lake, city, N Iowa; pop. 5000.
Clearwater (klēr′wô′tĕr; -wŏt′ĕr) city, W Florida, on Gulf of Mexico; pop. 15,600.
Cleburne (klē′bĕrn) city, N cen. Texas, S of Fort Worth; pop. 12,900.
Clee Hills (klē) range, W England, in S Shropshire; highest point 1792 ft.
Cleethorpes (klē′thŏrps) municipal borough, E England, in Parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire; pop. 29,600.
Clermont-Ferrand (klĕr′mōn′fĕ′răn′) city, S cen. France; pop. 108,100.
Cleve or **Kleve** (klä′vĕ), Eng. **Cleves** (klēvz) city, W Germany, near Rhine river; pop. 23,200.
Clevedon (klēv′dŭn) urban district, Somerset, England, on Bristol Channel; pop. 9500.

Chire. See SHIRE.
Chishima Retto, Chishima Kaikyo. See KURIL ISLANDS, KURIL STRAIT.
Chisinău. See KISHINEV.
Chiswick. See BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK.
Chizoy. See USUMACINTA.
Choapes. See KARKHEH.
Chocim. See KHOTIN.
Chomo-lungma. See EVEREST, MOUNT.
Chorokh. See ÇORUH.
Chorum. See ÇORUM
Chosen. See KOREA.
Choshin. See CHANGJIN.
Chotin. See KHOTIN.
Chott Djerid. See DJERID, CHOTT.
Christiania. See OSLO.
Christiansand. See KRISTIANSAND.
Christiansund. See KRISTIANSUND.
Chuanchow. See TSINKIANG.
Chuapa. See TSEUAPA.
Chudskoe Ozero. See PEIPUS, LAKE.
Chüfou. See KUFOW.
Chuguchak. See TARCHENG.
Chu-kiang. See PEARL river.
Chukotskow More. See CHUCKCHEE SEA.
Chumalhari. See CHOMO LHARI.
Chuna. See UPA.
Chung-Hua Min-Kuo. See CHINA.
Chuquisaca. See SUCRE.
Chushu. See CHUNGJU.
Chust. See KHUST
Ciesayn. See TESCHEN.
Cintra. See SINTRA.
Circars. See NORTHERN CIRCARS.
Cirenaica, Cirene. See CYRENAICA, CYRENE.
Ciudad de las Casas. = San Cristóbal de las Casas: see SAN CRISTÓBAL city, Mexico.
Ciudad del Carmen. See CARMEN.
Ciudad de Victoria. = DURANGO city, Mexico.
Ciudad Porfirio Díaz. See PIEDRAS NEGRAS.

Cleveland (klēv′lănd) **1** city, NW Mississippi; pop. 6700. **2** city, N Ohio, on Lake Erie; pop. 914,800. **3** city, SE Tennessee; pop. 12,600. **4** city, E Texas; pop. 5200. **5** district, N England, in North Riding, Yorkshire, bounded on N by Tees estuary and North Sea, on S by the **Cleveland Hills**; yields iron.
Cleveland, Mount, peak, NW Montana; highest point in Glacier National Park, 10,438 ft.
Cleveland Heights, city, N Ohio, E of Cleveland; pop. 59,100.
Clew Bay (klōō) inlet of Atlantic Ocean, NW Ireland.
Clichy (klē′shē′) or **Clichy-la-Garenne** (-lä·gä′rĕn′) commune, N France, NW of Paris; pop. 53,000.
Cliffside Park (klĭf′sīd′) borough, NE New Jersey, on Hudson river; pop. 17,100.
Clifton (klĭf′tŭn) **1** city, N New Jersey, NNW of Passaic; pop. 64,500. **2** suburb of Bristol, SW England, on the Avon.
Clifton Forge (fōrj; fôrj) city, western Virginia; pop. 5800.
Clifton Heights, borough, SE Pennsylvania, W of Philadelphia; pop. 7500.
Climax (klī′măks) village, cen. Colorado, NE of Leadville; site of molybdenum mine.
Clinch (klĭnch) river, E Tennessee; flows SW from SW Virginia and joins the Tennessee river; passes through Norris Lake, formed by Norris Dam; ab. 200 m. long.
Clinch Mountain, ridge, SW Virginia and NE Tennessee, between Clinch and Holston rivers; 4724 ft. high.
Clingmans Dome (klĭng′mănz) mountain in Great Smoky Mts., on Tennessee–North Carolina boundary; highest point in Tennessee, 6642 ft.
Clinton (klĭn′t'n; -tŭn) **1** city, cen. Illinois; pop. 5900. **2** city, W Indiana; pop. 6500. **3** city, E Iowa, on Mississippi river; pop. 30,400. **4** town, cen. Massachusetts; pop. 12,300. **5** city, W Missouri; pop. 6100. **6** city, W Oklahoma; pop. 7600. **7** town, NW South Carolina; pop. 7200. **8** town, W Tennessee, NE of Oak Ridge; pop. 3700.
Clinton-Colden Lake (-kōl′dĕn) lake, N Canada, NE of Great Slave Lake; 674 sq. m.
Clipperton (klĭp′ĕr·t'n; -tŭn) uninhabited island, E Pacific Ocean, in 10°N lat. and 109°W long.; turned over to France 1932.
Clitheroe (klĭth′ĕr·ō) municipal borough, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 12,100.
Clonmacnoise (klŏn′măk·noiz′) parish, cen. Ireland, on Shannon river S of Athlone; site of an abbey founded 541.
Clonmel (klŏn·mĕl′; klŏn′mĕl) municipal borough, S Ireland, ✻ of co. Tipperary; pop. 10,500.
Cloquet (klō·kā′) city, E Minnesota, WSW of Duluth; pop. 7700.
Cloud Peak (kloud) mountain, N Wyoming; highest point in Big Horn Mts., 13,165 ft.
Clouds Rest (kloudz) mountain, cen. California, in Yosemite National Park; 9930 ft. high.
Clovelly (klō·vĕl′ĭ) village, SW England, on N coast of Devonshire; on a cliff.
Clovis (klō′vĭs) city, E New Mexico, near Texas boundary; pop. 17,300.
Cluj (klōōzh), Ger. **Klausenburg** (klou′zĕn·bōōrk), Hung. **Kolozsvár** (kō′lōzh·vär′) city, NW cen. Romania, in Transylvania; pop. 100,300.
Cluny (klōō′nĭ; Fr. klü′nē′) town, E cen. France; remains of Benedictine abbey of Cluny.
Clutha (klōō′thä) river, New Zealand, in SE South I., flowing SE into Pacific Ocean; 210 m. long.
Clyde (klīd) river, S Scotland; 106 m. long; flows NW to the **Firth of Clyde**, an estuary 64 m. long.
Clydebank (klīd′băngk′) burgh, W Scotland, on the Clyde; pop. 44,600.
Clydesdale (klīdz′dāl′) the valley of the upper Clyde; ab. 50 m. long.
Cnidus (nī′dŭs) ancient town, SW Asia Minor, at end of long promontory of Caria.
Coachella Valley (kō′ä·chĕl′ä) valley, SE California, between Salton Sea and San Bernardino Mts.
Coahuila (kō′ä·wē′lä) state, NE Mexico; ✻ Saltillo; area 58,062 sq. m.; pop. 720,100.
Coaldale (kōl′dāl) borough, E cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 5300.
Coalinga (kō·lĭng′gä) city, S cen. California; pop. 5500.
Coalville (kōl′vĭl) urban district, cen. England, in Leicestershire; pop. 25,700.
Coamo (kō·ä′mō) town, S cen. Puerto Rico, ENE of Ponce; pop. 11,600.
Coast Ranges, mountains, W North America, extending along Pacific coast from S California, through Oregon and Washington, into Vancouver I. and W British Columbia; the **Coast Mountains** of British Columbia are not a continuation of the U.S. Coast Ranges but of the Cascade Range.
Coatbridge (kōt′brĭj) burgh, S cen. Scotland, near Glasgow; pop. 47,500.
Coatepec (kō·ä′tā·pĕk′) town, E Mexico, in Veracruz state just S of Jalapa; pop. 11,500.
Coatesville (kōts′vĭl) city, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 13,800.
Coaticook (kō·ăt′ĭ·kōōk) town, Canada, in S Quebec; pop. 6300.
Coats Island (kōts) island, Canada, in N Hudson Bay.
Coats Land, section of Antarctica on SE coast of Weddell Sea; greater part in Falkland Islands Dependencies.
Coatzacoalcos (kō·ät′sä·kō·äl′kōs), formerly **Puerto México** (pwĕr′tō mĕ′hē·kō) town, E Mexico, in Veracruz state near Bay of Campeche; pop. 13,700.
Cobalt (kō′bôlt) town, Canada, in SE Ontario; deposits containing silver and cobalt.
Cobán (kō·vän′) city, cen. Guatemala, in rich coffee-growing area; pop. 6900.
Cobh (kōv), formerly **Queenstown** (kwēnz′toun) seaport, SW Ireland, on Great I. in Cork Harbour; formerly a British naval base; pop. 5700.
Cobourg (kō′bûrg) town, Canada, in SE Ontario on Lake Ontario; pop. 7500.
Cobourg, or **Coburg, Peninsula** (kō′bûrg) peninsula, N Australia.
Coburg (kō′bûrg) **1** city, SE Australia, in S Victoria N of Melbourne; pop. 38,100. **2** (Ger. kō′bōōrk) city, W Germany, in Bavaria; pop. 42,400.
Cocanada (kōk′ä·nä′dä) or **Kakinada** (kä′kĭ·nä′dä) city, E India, in NE Andhra Pradesh on Bay of Bengal; pop. 75,100.
Cochabamba (kō′chä·väm′bä) city, W cen. Bolivia; pop. 60,000.
Cochin (kō′chĭn; kŏch′ĭn) **1** former state, SW India, on coast N of Travancore; ✻ Ernakulam; united with Travancore 1949 to form the United State of Travancore and Cochin; became part of new state of Kerala 1956. **2** town on coast, now in Kerala; site of factory founded by Vasco da Gama 1502.
Cochin China (kō′chĭn chī′nä; kŏch′ĭn), Fr. **Cochinchine** (kō′shăN′shēn′) region, S Indochina, the S end of the peninsula, bordering on South China Sea and the Gulf of Siam; once a French colony; an autonomous republic 1946–49; part of Vietnam since 1949; ✻ Saigon; area 29,974 sq. m.; pop. 4,616,000.
Cochrane (kŏk′rān) town, Canada, in E Ontario; pop. 3400.
Cockermouth (kŏk′ĕr·mouth; -mŭth) urban district, NW England, in Cumberland; pop. 5200.
Cockscomb Mountains (kŏks′kōm′) range, S British Honduras; highest point Victoria Peak, 3681 ft.
Cocoa (kō′kō) city, E Florida, on Indian River, on mainland SW of Canaveral Peninsula.
Coconino Plateau (kō′kō·nē′nō) tableland, N cen. Arizona, S of Grand Canyon National Park.
Cocos (kō′kŏs; Angl. -kŭs), or **Keeling** (kē′lĭng), **Islands**, group of small islands, E Indian Ocean; formerly part of Singapore colony; transferred to Australia 1955.
Coco Solo (kō′kō sō′lō) village, N Panama Canal Zone, just E of Colón; U.S. naval reservation and air base.
Coelho da Rocha (kwä′lyōō thä rō′shä) town, SE Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro state; pop. 21,500.
Coetquidan (kwĕt′kē′dăN′) village, NW France, in Brittany ab. 30 m. SW of Rennes; after World War II became site of military school transferred from St. Cyr.
Coeur d'Alene (kôr′d'l·ān′) city, N Idaho; pop. 12,200.
Coeur d'Alene Lake, lake, N Idaho; ab. 30 m. long.
Coffeyville (kŏf′ĭ·vĭl) city, SE Kansas; pop. 17,100.
Coffin Island (kŏf′ĭn) island, SE Canada, in Magdalen Is.
Cofre de Perote (kō′frā thā pā·rō′tā), Indian name **Nauchampatepetl** (nou′chăm·pä·tā′pĕt·'l) mountain, Mexico, in Veracruz state near Jalapa; 13,552 ft. high.
Cognac (kō′nyăk; kŏn′yăk; Fr. kō′nyäk′) commune, W France, on Charente river; pop. 17,500.
Cohocton or **Conhocton** (kō·hŏk′tŭn) river, S New York; flows SE and unites with Tioga river to form Chemung river; ab. 60 m. long.
Cohoes (kō·hōz′) city, E New York, at confluence of Mohawk and Hudson rivers; pop. 21,300.
Coi (koi) or **Songkoi** (sông′koi′), also, literally, **Red** (Fr. **Rouge** [rōōzh]) **River**, river (song), SE Asia; rises in cen. Yunnan, S China, flows SE across Tonkin, N Indochina, into Gulf of Tonkin; ab. 500 m. long.
Coimbatore (koim′bə·tōr′) city, S India, in W Madras state on S slope of Nilgiri Hills; pop. 130,300.
Coimbra (kō·ēm′brə; Port. kwēnm′brä) city, W cen. Portugal; ✻ of Portugal 1139–c. 1260; pop. 35,400.
Cojedes (kō·hā′thās) state, NW cen. Venezuela; ✻ San Carlos; area 5714 sq. m.; pop. 52,000.
Cojutepeque (kō·hōō′tä·pā′kä) city, cen. El Salvador; pop. 10,000.
Colac (kō·lăk′) town, SE Australia, in S Victoria; pop. 6400.
Colchester (kōl′chĕs′tĕr; -chĭs·tĕr) municipal borough, SE England, in Essex; pop. 57,400.
Colchis (kōl′kĭs) ancient country, S Europe, on Black Sea S of Caucasus Mts., corresponding to W part of Soviet republic of Georgia.
Cold Harbor (kōld) locality, E cen. Virginia, N of the Chickahominy river ENE of Richmond; site of battles 1862 (Gaines' Mill) and 1864.
Coldstream (kōld′strēm′) burgh, SE Scotland, on English border; Coldstream Guards originally organized here 1659–60.
Coldwater (kōld′wô′tĕr; -wŏt′ĕr) **1** river, NW Mississippi, flowing into Tallahatchie river; ab. 150 m. long. **2** city, S Michigan; pop. 8600.
Coleman (kōl′mən) city, cen. Texas; pop. 6500.
Coleraine (kōl·rān′; kōl′rān) municipal borough, NW Northern Ireland; pop. 9200.
Colhué (kōl·wā′) or **Colhué Huapi** (wä·pē′) lake, S Argentina, in S Chubut territory.
Colima (kō·lē′mä) **1** volcano, W cen. Mexico, in Jalisco state; 12,792 ft. high. **2** state, SW Mexico; area 2009 sq. m.; pop. 112,300. **3** city, its ✻; pop. 22,600.
College Park, **1** city, NW cen. Georgia, SSW of Atlanta; pop. 14,500. **2** town, Maryland, NE of Washington; pop. 11,200.
College Station, city, E cen. Texas, S of Bryan; pop. 7900.
Collie (kōl′ĭ) town, SW Western Australia; pop. 4500.
Collingdale (kōl′ĭng·dāl) borough, SE Pennsylvania, WSW of Philadelphia; pop. 8400.
Collingswood (kōl′ĭngz·wōōd) borough, SW New Jersey, SE of Camden; pop. 15,800.
Collingwood (kōl′ĭng·wōōd) town, Canada, in SE Ontario on Nottawasaga Bay; pop. 7400.
Collinsville (kōl′ĭnz·vĭl) city, SW Illinois; pop. 11,900.
Colmar (kōl′mär; Fr. kôl′mär′), Ger. **Kolmar** (kōl′mär; Ger. kôl′mär) commune, NE France; pop. 46,100.
Colne (kōn; kōln) municipal borough, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 20,700.
Colne Valley, urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 22,200.
Cologne (kō·lōn′), Ger. **Köln**, less often **Cöln** (kœln) city, W Germany, on Rhine river; pop. 590,800.
Colombes (kô′lŏnb′) commune, N France, NW of Paris; pop. 61,000.
Colombia (kō·lŭm′bĭ·ə; Span. kō·lôm′byä) country, NW South America, bordering on Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean; republic; ✻ Bogotá; area 439,825 sq. m.; pop. 9,905,400
Colombo (kō·lŭm′bō) seaport, ✻ of Ceylon, on W coast; pop. 362,100.
Colón (kō·lōn′; Span. -lōn′) **1** town, E Argentina, in Entre Ríos prov.; pop. 10,200. **2** town, W cen. Cuba; pop. 11,800. **3** formerly **Aspinwall** (ăs′pĭn·wôl) city, Panama, on Limon Bay at N entrance to Panama Canal; pop. 62,400.
Colonial Heights, independent city, SE cen. Virginia, on Appomattox river; pop. 6100.
Colonial National Historical Park, SE Virginia; includes sites of Jamestown, Williamsburg, and Yorktown; established 1936.
Colonne, Cape (kō·lŏn′nä) cape, S Italy, on E coast of Calabria S of Gulf of Taranto.
Colophon (kŏl′ō·fŏn) ancient city, Asia Minor, one of the 12 Ionian Cities.
Colorado (kŏl′ō·rä′dō; -räd′ō) **1** river, SW United States; rises in N Colorado, flows to Gulf of California; 1450 m. long. **2** river, cen. Texas; flows SE into Matagorda Bay; 840 m. long. **3** state, W United States, with W half in Rocky Mts.; ✻ Denver; area 104,247 sq. m.; pop. 1,325,100.
Colorado City, city, NW cen. Texas, on Colorado river; pop. 6800.
Colorado Desert, arid region, SE California, W of the Colorado river; includes Salton Sink.
Colorado National Monument, region, W Colorado, of weird rock formations; established 1911.
Colorado Springs, city, E cen. Colorado, at foot of Pikes Peak; pop. 45,500; U.S. Air Force Academy N of city.
Colossae (kō·lŏs′ē) ancient city, cen. Asia Minor, in SW Phrygia; seat of an early Christian church.
Colton (kōl′t'n; -tŭn) city, SE California, S of San Bernardino; pop. 14,500.
Columbia (kō·lŭm′bĭ·ə) **1** river, SW Canada and NW United States; rises in SE British Columbia, flows into Pacific; ab. 1270 m. long. **2** city, S Mississippi; pop. 6100. **3** city, cen. Missouri; pop. 32,000. **4** borough, SE Pennsylvania, on Susquehanna river; pop. 12,000. **5** city, ✻ of South Carolina, on Congaree river; pop. 86,900. **6** city, W cen. Tennessee; pop. 10,900.
Columbia, Cape, cape, N Canada, on N coast of Ellesmere I. in 83°07′ N lat.
Columbia Heights, city, E Minnesota, N of Minneapolis; pop. 8200.
Columbus (kō·lŭm′bŭs) **1** city, W Georgia, on Chattahoochee river; pop. 79,600. **2** city, cen. Indiana; pop. 18,400. **3** city, E Mississippi; pop. 17,200. **4** city, E Nebraska, at confluence of Loup and Platte rivers; pop. 8900. **5** city, ✻ of Ohio, on the Scioto; pop. 375,900.
Colville (kŏl′vĭl) river, N Alaska, flowing to Beaufort Sea; ab. 320 m. long.
Colwyn Bay (kŏl′wĭn) municipal borough, N Wales, in Denbighshire; pop. 22,300.
Comalapa (kō′mä·lä′pä) town, S cen. Guatemala; pop. 11,500.
Comayagua (kō′mä·yä′gwä) town, S cen. Honduras; former ✻ of Honduras.
Combahee (kŭm′bē) river, S South Carolina; flows SE to Atlantic Ocean; ab. 140 m. long.
Comet Falls (kŏm′ĕt; -ĭt) waterfall in Mount Rainier National Park, W cen. Washington; 320 ft. high.
Comino (kō·mē′nō) island of the Malta group, Mediterranean Sea.
Commagene (kŏm′ə·jē′nē) district, ancient Syria, between Taurus Mts. and Euphrates.
Commerce (kŏm′ûrs; -ĕrs) city, NE Texas; pop. 5900.
Como (kō′mō) commune, N Italy, at SW end of Lake Como; pop. 76,100.
Como, Lake, lake in Lombardy, N Italy; 35 m. long, ab. 3 m. wide.
Comodoro Rivadavia (kō′mō·thō′rō rē′vä·thä′vyä) seaport, S Argentina, in petroleum region; made a military district 1946; pop. 51,500.
Comorin, Cape (kŏm′ō·rĭn) cape on S extremity of India, in Kerala.
Comoro Islands (kŏm′ō·rō), Fr. **Îles Comores** (ēl kō′mōr′) group of islands off SE Africa, between Mozambique and Madagascar; belong to France; area 790 sq. m.; pop. 128,600.
Compiègne (kōn′pyĕn′y′) commune, N France, on Oise river; pop. 18,200.
Compton (kŏmp′tŭn) city, SW California, S of Los Angeles; pop. 48,000.
Comtat Venaissin (kōn′tä′ vē·nē′săN′) or **Comtat** or **Venaissin**, historical region of SE France; under papal rule 1274–1791.
Conakry or **Konakri** (kŏn′ə·krĭ) seaport, ✻ of Guinea (until 1958 French Guinea), West Africa; pop. 38,500.
Concepcion, Span. **Concepción** (kōn′sĕp·syōn′; Angl. kŏn·sĕp′shŭn) municipality, Philippine Is., in cen. Luzon; pop. 32,700.
Concepción (kōn′sĕp·syōn′; Angl. kŏn·sĕp′shŭn) **1** city, S cen. Chile; pop. 85,800. **2** or **Villa Concepción** (bē′yä) town, E Paraguay, on Paraguay river; pop. 32,600.
Concepción del Uruguay (dĕl ōō′rōō·gwī′) town, E Argentina, in Entre Ríos prov. on Uruguay river; pop. 30,100.
Conception Bay (kŏn·sĕp′shŭn) inlet of Atlantic Ocean, SE Newfoundland, on N coast of Avalon Peninsula.
Concho (kŏn′chō) river, W cen. Texas; flows E into Colorado river; ab. 150 m. long.
Conchos (kōn′chōs) river, Mexico, flowing N into Rio Grande; ab. 300 m. long.
Concord, **1** (kŏn′kôrd; kŏng′-) town, W California, NE of Oakland; pop. 7000. **2** (kŏng′-kĕrd) town, NE Massachusetts, S of Lowell; scene of battle April 19, 1775. **3** (kŏng′-kĕrd) city, ✻ of New Hampshire, on Merrimack river; pop. 28,000. **4** (kŏn′kôrd; kŏng′-) city, S cen. North Carolina; pop. 16,500.
Concordia (kŏn·kôr′dĭ·ə; kŏng-) city, N Kansas; pop. 7200.
Concordia (kōng·kôr′thyä) city, E Argentina, on Uruguay river opposite Salto, Uruguay; pop. 37,800.
Condamine (kŏn′də·mīn) river, Australia, in SE Queensland; joins Maranoa river to form the Culgoa.

Cleves. See CLEVE.
Clusium. See CHIUSI.
Cnossus. See KNOSSOS.
Coastland. See KÜSTENLAND.
Coblenz. See KOBLENZ.
Coco. See SEGOVIA.
Cocuy, Sierra Nevada de. See SIERRA NEVADA DE COCUY.
Cod, Cape. See CAPE COD.
Coele-Syria, Coelesyria. See BIKA, EL.
Cogliane, Monte. See KELLERWAND.
Coira, Coire. See CHUR.
Colón, Archipiélago de. See GALÁPAGOS ISLANDS.
Columbia, District of. See DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Columna, La. See BOLÍVAR.
Comagene. Var. of COMMAGENE.
Combaconum. See KUMBAKONAM.
Combin, Grand. See GRAND COMBIN.
Commander Islands. See KOMANDORSKIE ISLANDS.
Complutum. See ALCALÁ DE HENARES.
Compostela, Santiago de. See SANTIAGO.
Concepción de la Vega. See LA VEGA.
Conchas, Las. See LAS CONCHAS.
Condamine, La. See LA CONDAMINE.

Conecuh (kō·nā′kŭ) river, S Alabama, flowing into Escambia river; ab. 175 m. long.
Conemaugh (kŏn′ē·mô) river, SW Pennsylvania; unites with Loyalhanna Creek to form Kiskiminetas river; ab. 45 m. long.
Coney Island (kō′nĭ) pleasure resort, New York City, in Brooklyn borough; formerly an island, now part of Long Island.
Congaree (kŏng′gȧ·rē) river, cen. South Carolina; unites with Wateree river to form Santee river; ab. 60 m. long.
Congleton (kŏng′g'l·tŭn) municipal borough, England, in Cheshire; pop. 15,500.
Congo (kŏng′gō) **1** river, Africa, crossing equator twice as it makes wide curve in its course to Atlantic Ocean; 2500–3000 m. long. **2** region on both sides of Congo river; divided between Belgium (Belgian Congo), France (Middle Congo territory in French Equatorial Africa, the latter formerly called French Congo), and Portugal (Congo district, N Angola, including Cabinda exclave N of the river).
Conisbrough (kŏn′ĭs·brŭ) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 16,400.
Coniston (kŏn′ĭs·tŭn) village, NW England, at N end of **Coniston Water** or **Lake**.
Conn, Lough (lŏK kŏn′) lake, NW Ireland, in co. Mayo; 8 m. long, 4 m. wide.
Connacht (kŏn′ŭKt; -ŭt), formerly **Connaught** (kŏn′ôt; kŭ·nôt′) province, NW Ireland; 6611 sq. m.; pop. 472,000.
Connah's Quay (kŏn′ȧz kē′) urban district, NW Wales, in Flintshire; pop. 7400.
Conneaut (kŏn′ē·ôt′) city, NE Ohio, on Lake Erie; pop. 10,200.
Connecticut (kə·nĕt′ĭ·kŭt) **1** river, NE United States; rises in N New Hampshire, flows S into Long Island Sound; 407 m. long. **2** state, NE United States, bordering on Long Island Sound; ✻ Hartford; area 5009 sq. m.; pop. 2,007,300.
Connellsville (kŏn′′lz·vĭl) city, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 13,300.
Connemara (kŏn′ē·mä′rȧ) district, W Ireland, S of Clew Bay; barren, mountainous.
Connersville (kŏn′ērz·vĭl) city, E Indiana; pop. 15,600.
Conroe (kŏn′rō) city, E Texas; pop. 7300.
Conselheiro Lafaiete (kōN′sē·lyā′ē·rōō lȧ′fȧ·yā′tē) city, E Brazil, in Minas Gerais state; pop. 18,400.
Consett (kŏn′sĕt; -sĭt) urban district, N England, in Durham; pop. 39,500.
Conshohocken (kŏn′shō·hŏk′ĕn) borough, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 10,900.
Constance, Lake (kŏn′stȧns), Ger. **Boden See** (bō′dĕn zā′) lake, W Europe, between Germany, Austria, and Switzerland; 207 sq. m.
Constanța or **Constantsa** (kôn·stän′tsä), Turk. **Küstenja** (küs′tĕn·jä′) seaport, SE Romania, on Black Sea; pop. 61,400.
Constantine (kôns′tȧN′tēn′; Angl. kŏn′stŭn·tēn) city, NE Algeria; pop. 106,800.
Contalmaison (kôn′tȧl′mā′zôN′) village, N France, ENE of Albert; battle July 11, 1916.
Contreras (kôn·trā′rȧs) town, cen. Mexico, 14 m. SSW of Mexico City; battle 1847.
Conway (kŏn′wā) **1** city, cen. Arkansas; pop. 8600. **2** town, E South Carolina; pop. 6100. **3** municipal borough, NW Wales, in Caernarvonshire; pop. 10,200.
Cooch Behar (kōōch′ bē·här′) former state, NE India, N of East Bengal; since 1947 attached to Indian Republic's state of West Bengal.
Cook, Mount (kŏŏk) **1** mountain, SE Alaska, in St. Elias Range; 13,760 ft. high. **2** mountain in New Zealand. See AORANGI.
Cook and Northern Islands, the Cook Is. and Northern Cook (Manihiki) Is.
Cookeville (kŏŏk′vĭl) town, N cen. Tennessee; pop. 6900.
Cook Inlet (kŏŏk) arm of Pacific Ocean, S Alaska, W of Kenai Penin.; ab. 220 m. long.
Cook Islands, group of islands, S Pacific, SW of Society Is.; a dependency of New Zealand; ✻ Avarua, on Rarotonga; 84 sq. m.; pop. 10,200.
Cook Strait, channel between North I. and South I., New Zealand; 16 to 90 m. wide.
Cooktown (kŏŏk′toun) town, NE Australia, in NE Queensland on Coral Sea, within Great Barrier Reef.
Cooperstown (kōō′pĕrz·toun; kŏŏp′ĕrz-) village, cen. New York, at S end of Otsego Lake.
Coorg or **Kurg** (kōōrg) former state, S India, merged 1956 with Mysore; formerly a province of British India; ✻ Mercara; area 1593 sq. m.; pop. 229,300.
Coorong, the (kōō′rŏng) arm of Lake Alexandrina, SE South Australia; ab. 100 m. long.
Coosa (kōō′sȧ) river, Alabama, flowing from NW Georgia into Alabama to join Tallapoosa river and form Alabama river; 286 m. long.
Coos Bay (kōōs) **1** inlet of Pacific Ocean, SW Oregon. **2** formerly **Marshfield** (märsh′fēld) city, on the bay; pop. 6200.
Copán (kō·pän′) ruined city of the Mayas, in W Honduras.
Copeland Park (kōp′lȧnd) unincorporated community, SE Virginia, suburb of Newport News; pop. 7100.
Copenhagen (kō′pĕn·hā′gĕn), Danish **Köbenhavn** (kŭ′p'n·houn′) city, ✻ of Denmark, on E coast of Sjælland I. and N Amager I.; pop. 731,700, with suburbs 1,078,900.
Copiapó (kō′pyä·pō′) **1** volcano, N cen. Chile; 19,947 ft. high. **2** town, Chile, W of the volcano; pop. 15,700.
Copper (kŏp′ĕr) river, S Alaska, flowing to Gulf of Alaska; ab. 300 m. long.
Copper Cliff, town, Canada, in SE Ontario WSW of Sudbury; pop. 4000.
Coppermine (kŏp′ĕr·mīn′) river, N Canada, flowing NW and N to Coronation Gulf; 525 m. long.
Coquilhatville (kô′kē′yȧ′vēl′) town, NW Belgian Congo, on the Congo in 0°4′N lat.
Coquimbo (kō·kēm′bō) seaport, cen. Chile; pop. 18,900.
Coral Gables (kŏr′ĕl gā′b'lz) city, SE Florida, on Biscayne Bay; pop. 19,800.
Coral Sea, part of the Pacific Ocean between Queensland, Australia, on the W and the New Hebrides and New Caledonia on the E; naval battle May 1942.
Coraopolis (kōr′ĭ·ŏp′ō·lĭs) borough, SW Pennsylvania, on Ohio river WNW of Pittsburgh; pop. 10,500.
Corato (kō·rä′tô) commune, SE Italy, in Apulia; pop. 44,700.
Corbin (kôr′bĭn) city, SE Kentucky; pop. 7700.
Corby (kôr′bĭ) urban district, cen. England, in Northamptonshire; pop. 16,700.
Corcovado (kôr′kō·vä′dō) **1** (Port. kōōr·kōō·vȧ′thōō) peak, SE Brazil, on S side of city of Rio de Janeiro; 2310 ft. high. **2** (Span. kôr′kō·vä′thô) peak, S Chile; 7550 ft. high.
Cordele (kôr′dēl′; kôr′dēl′) city, SW cen. Georgia; pop. 9500.
Cordillera de Venezuela (kôr′thē·yȧ′rä thä vä′nā·swā′lä) mountain range, N Venezuela; highest point ab. 8530 ft.
Cordillera Mérida (mā′rē·thä), also **Sierra Nevada de Mérida** (syĕr′rä nä·vä′thä thä) range, W Venezuela, a NE extension of the Andes.
Córdoba (kôr′thō·vä) **1** province, N cen. Argentina. **2** city, its ✻; pop. 287,600. **3** town, E Mexico, in Veracruz state; pop. 17,900. **4** Eng. **Cordova** (kôr′dō·vȧ) province, S Spain. **5** Eng. **Cordova**, city, Spain, ✻ of Córdoba prov., on Guadalquivir river; pop. 164,400.
Cordova (kôr·dō′vȧ) town, SE Alaska, at SE corner of Prince William Sound; airport.
Core Sound (kôr) sound, SE North Carolina, between mainland and **Core Bank**.
Corfu (kôr·fōō′; kôr′fū), Mod. Gr. **Kérkyra** (kyär′kyĕ·rä), anc. **Corcyra** (kôr·sĭ′rȧ) **1** island, NW Greece, in Ionian Is.; area 227 sq. m.; pop. 103,200. **2** seaport, its ✻; pop. 30,700.
Corfu Straits or **Channel**, channel between NE Corfu I. and SW coast of Albania.
Corinth (kŏr′ĭnth) **1** city, NE Mississippi; pop. 9800. **2** Mod. Gr. **Kórinthos** (kō′rēn·thōs) city, Greece, in NE Peloponnesus on Gulf of Corinth, 3 m. NE of site of ancient city of Corinth.
Corinth, or **Lepanto** (lē·pän′tō; Ital. lâ′pän·tô), **Gulf of**, inlet of Mediterranean Sea, cen. Greece, NE of the Peloponnesus.
Corinth, Isthmus of, isthmus, Greece, connecting the Peloponnesus with Attica and Boeotia; 4 to 8 m. wide.
Cork (kôrk) **1** county, SW Ireland, in Munster prov.; 2881 sq. m.; pop. 341,200. **2** city and county borough, its ✻, at head of Cork Harbour; pop. 74,600.
Corner Brook (kôr′nĕr) town, W Newfoundland; pop. 10,200.
Corning (kôr′nĭng) city, S New York, on Chemung river W of Elmira; pop. 17,700.
Corn Islands (kôrn) two small islands, **Great Corn** and **Little Corn**, in Caribbean Sea off E coast of Nicaragua; under lease of the U.S.
Corno, Monte (mōn′tȧ kôr′nō) mountain, cen. Italy, in the Abruzzi Apennines; highest peak in the Apennines, 9585 ft.
Cornwall (kôrn′wôl; -wŏl; Brit. usu. -wĕl) **1** city, Canada, in SE Ontario on St. Lawrence; pop. 16,900. **2** county, extreme SW England; ✻ Truro; 1357 sq. m.; pop. 345,600.
Cornwallis Island (kôrn·wŏl′ĭs) island, N Canada, in Parry Islands.
Coro (kō′rō), formerly **Santa Ana de Coro** (sän′tȧ ä′nä thä) town, NW Venezuela, on Gulf of Coro at base of Paraguaná Penin., ✻ of Falcón state; pop. 28,300.
Coromandel Coast (kŏr′ō·män′d'l) coast of SE India, S of mouths of Kistna river.
Corona (kō·rō′nȧ) city, SE California; pop. 10,200.
Coronado (kôr′ō·nä′dō) city, SW California, on bay opposite San Diego; pop. 12,700.
Coronation Gulf (kôr′ō·nā′shŭn) gulf, N Canada, between the mainland and S Victoria I.
Coronation Island, island, largest of the South Orkney group.
Coronel (kō′rō·nĕl′) seaport, S cen. Chile, S of Concepción; pop. 14,800.
Coronel Bogado (vō·gä′thō) town, SE Paraguay; pop. 12,500.
Coronel Oviedo (ō·vyä′thō) city, E Paraguay; pop. 32,800.
Coronel Suárez (swä′rȧs) town, E Argentina, SSW of Buenos Aires; pop. 13,200.
Corozal (kō′rō·säl′) **1** seaport, NE British Honduras; pop. 8100. **2** town, Panama Canal Zone, on the canal NNW of Balboa; military reservation.
Corpus Christi (kôr′pŭs krĭs′tĭ) city, S Texas, on Corpus Christi Bay; pop. 108,300.
Corregidor (kō·rĕg′ĭ·dôr; Span. kôr′rĕ·hē·thôr′) island, Philippine Is., in entrance to Manila Bay; rocky, with extensive tunnels; area ab. 2 sq. m.
Corrib, Lough (lŏK kôr′ĭb) lake, W Ireland, in co. Galway; 27 m. long.
Corrientes (kôr·ryän′tȧs) **1** province, NE Argentina, between Paraná and Uruguay rivers, bordering on Paraguay and Brazil. **2** city, its ✻, on Paraná river; pop. 59,300.
Corry (kŏr′ĭ) city, NW Pennsylvania; pop. 7900.
Corsica (kôr′sĭ·kȧ), Fr. **Corse** (kôrs) island, France, in Mediterranean Sea; ✻ Ajaccio; area 3367 sq. m.; pop. 322,900.
Corsicana (kôr′sĭ·kăn′ȧ) city, NE cen. Texas; pop. 19,200.
Cortina, in full **Cortina d'Ampezzo** (kôr·tē′nä dȧm·pĕt′tsō) town, NE Italy, in Dolomites 28 m. N of Belluno; resort; winter Olympics 1956.
Cortland (kôrt′lȧnd) city, cen. New York; pop. 18,200.
Cortona (kôr·tō′nȧ; Ital. kôr·tō′nä) commune, cen. Italy, SSE of Arezzo; pop. 31,500.
Çoruh (chō·rōōK′) or **Chorokh** (chō·rôK′) river, NE Turkey, flowing across Russian border into Black Sea; ab. 200 m. long.
Çorum (chō·rōōm′) or **Chorum**, town, N cen. Turkey; pop. 22,800.
Corumbá (kō·rōōNm·bȧ′) city, SW Brazil, on Paraguay river; pop. 19,200.
Corvallis (kôr·văl′ĭs) city, W Oregon, on Willamette river; pop. 16,200.
Cosegüina (kō′sä·gwē′nä) volcano, Nicaragua, on Gulf of Fonseca; 3830 ft. high; eruptions 1835, 1951.
Coseley (kōz′lĭ) urban district, W cen. England, in Staffordshire, suburb of Wolverhampton; pop. 34,400.
Cosenza (kō·zĕn′tsä) commune, S Italy, in Calabria; pop. 60,600.
Coshocton (kō·shŏk′tŭn) city, E cen. Ohio; pop. 11,700.
Cospicua (kō·spē′kwä) urban district, SE Malta, near Senglea and Vittoriosa; pop. 12,000.
Costa Mesa (kōs′tȧ mā′sȧ) unincorporated community, SW California; pop. 11,800.
Costa Rica (kōs′tȧ rē′kȧ) country, Central America, between Nicaragua and Panama; republic; ✻ San José; area 19,238 sq. m.; pop. 800,900.
Costermansville (kōs′tĕr·mȧnz·vĭl) town, E Belgian Congo, at S end of Lake Kivu.
Côte d'Azur (kōt′ dȧ′zür′) the Mediterranean coast of France, esp. its E end.
Côte-d'Or (kōt′dôr′) range of mountains, E France, in region of ancient Burgundy; noted for rich vineyards.
Cotentin Peninsula (kō′tȧN′tȧN′) peninsula, NW France, between Channel Is. and Bay of the Seine.
Cotonou or **Kotonu** (kō′tô·nōō′) seaport, French West Africa, former ✻ of Dahomey.
Cotopaxi (kō′tō·pȧk′sĭ; Span. kō′tō·pä′hē) volcano, N cen. Ecuador; 19,498 ft. high.
Cotswold Hills (kŏts′wōld; -wŭld) or **Cotswolds** (-wōldz; -wŭldz) range of hills, SW cen England, in Gloucestershire.
Cottbus or **Kottbus** (kôt′bŭs; Ger. kôt′bōōs) city, E Germany, on Spree river; pop. 49,100.
Cottian Alps (kŏt′ĭ·ȧn) range of W Alps, France and Italy; highest peak Mount Viso, 12,605 ft.
Cottonwood (kŏt′'n·wōōd′) river, S Minnesota, flowing E into Minnesota river; ab. 140 m. long.
Coulsdon and Purley (kōlz′dŭn, pûr′lĭ) urban district, S England, in Surrey S of London; pop. 63,800.
Council Bluffs, city, SW Iowa, on Missouri river; pop. 45,400.
Courantyne (kûr′ȧn·tēn′), Du. **Corantijn** (kō′rän·tīn′) river, N South America; flows N to Atlantic Ocean, forming boundary between British Guiana and Surinam; ab. 300 m. long.
Courbevoie (kōōr′bĕ·vwȧ′) commune, N France, on the Seine NW of Paris; pop. 55,100.
Courcelles (kōōr′sĕl′) commune, SW Belgium; pop. 16,700.
Courville (kōōr′vĭl; Fr. kōōr′vĭl′) town, Canada, in S Quebec on St. Lawrence river NE of city of Quebec; pop. 3100.
Coutances (kōō′tȧNs′) town, NW France, WSW of Saint-Lô; fighting 1944.
Coventry (kŏv′ĕn·trĭ) city and county borough, cen. England, in Warwickshire; pop. 258,200.
Covington (kŭv′ĭng·tŭn) **1** city, N cen. Georgia; pop. 5200. **2** city, N Kentucky, on Ohio river opposite Cincinnati; pop. 64,500. **3** town, SE Louisiana; pop. 5100. **4** town, western Virginia; pop. 5900.
Cowansville (kou′dnz·vĭl) town, Canada, in S Quebec; pop. 4400.
Cowdenbeath (kou′d'n·bēth′) burgh, E Scotland, in Fife co.; pop. 13,200.
Cowes (kouz) urban district, S England, in N Isle of Wight; pop. 17,200.
Cowlitz (kou′lĭts) river, SW Washington, flowing into Columbia river; ab. 150 m. long.
Cowpasture (kou′pȧs′tûr) river, western Virginia; unites with Jackson river to form the James; ab. 60 m. long.
Cowpens (kou′pĕnz′) town, NW South Carolina, ENE of Spartanburg; scene of battle Jan. 17, 1781.
Cowra (kou′rȧ) town, SE Australia, in SE cen. New South Wales; pop. 5500.
Coyoacán (kō′yō·ä·kän′) city, cen. Mexico, suburb of Mexico City; pop. 23,700.
Cozumel (kō′sōō·mĕl′) island, SE Mexico, off coast of Quintana Roo.
Cradock (krăd′ŭk) town, S Union of South Africa, in SE cen. Cape Province on Great Fish river; pop. 13,100.
Crafton (krăf′tŭn) borough, SW Pennsylvania, W of Pittsburgh; pop. 8100.
Craig (krāg) town, SE Alaska, on Prince of Wales I.; pop. 400.
Craigenputtock (krā′gĕn·pŭt′ŭk) farm near Dumfries, S Scotland, the home of Carlyle 1828–34.
Craiova (krä·yô′vä) city, S Romania; pop. 55,400.
Cranbrook (krăn′brŏŏk) city, Canada, in SE British Columbia; pop. 3600.
Cranston (krăn′stŭn) city, N Rhode Island, S of Providence; pop. 55,100.
Cranwell (krăn′wĕl; -wĕl) village, E England, in Lincolnshire; Royal Air Force College.
Craonne (krän; krȧn) village, N France, SE of Laon; battles 1814, 1917, and 1918.
Crater Lake (krā′tĕr) lake, S Oregon, in Cascade Mts., in crater of extinct volcano; 2000 ft. deep; **Crater Lake National Park** established 1902.
Craters of the Moon National Monument, region, S cen. Idaho, including volcanic cones, lava flows, craters; established as national monument 1924.
Crato (krä′tōō) city, NE Brazil, in S Ceará state; pop. 16,000.
Crawfordsville (krô′fĕrdz·vĭl) city, W cen. Indiana; pop. 12,900.
Crayford (krā′fĕrd) urban district, SE England, in Kent ESE of London; pop. 28,000.
Crécy (krā′sē′), in full **Crécy-en-Ponthieu** (-ȧN·pôN′tyû′), Eng. **Cressy** (krĕs′ĭ) town, N France, N of Abbeville; battle 1346.
Cree Lake (krē) lake, Canada, in N Saskatchewan; 406 sq. m.
Crema (krä′mä) commune, N Italy, in Lombardy; pop. 25,200.
Cremona (krē·mō′nȧ; Ital. krä·mō′nä) commune, N Italy, in Lombardy on Po river; pop. 71,700.
Cres (tsrĕs), Ital. **Cherso** (kĕr′sō) island, NW Yugoslavia, in Veliki Kvarner (Gulf of Quarnero) at head of Adriatic Sea.
Creston (krĕs′tŭn) city, S Iowa; pop. 8300.

Congo belge. See BELGIAN CONGO.
Congo Free State. See BELGIAN CONGO.
Congress Poland. See POLAND.
Conhocton. Var. of CONOCTON.
Conjeeveram. See KANCHIPURAM.
Conquista. = VITÓRIA DA CONQUISTA.
Constance. See KONSTANZ.
Constantinople. See ISTANBUL.
Constantsa. See CONSTANȚA.
Constanz. See KONSTANZ.
Coo. See KOS.
Cook, Mount. See AORANGI.
Coolin Hills. See CUILLIN HILLS.
Coomassie. See KUMASI.
Coombe. See MALDEN AND COOMBE.
Cooper's Creek. See BARCOO.
Coptos. See QIFT.
Corantijn. See COURANTYNE.
Corcyra. See CORFU.
Cordillera de Amambay. See SIERRA DE AMAMBAHY.
Córdoba, Sierras de. See SIERRAS DE CÓRDOBA.
Corea. Var. of KOREA.
Corentyne. Var. of COURANTYNE.
Corizza. See KORÇË.
Cormantyne. = KORMANTINE.
Cornier, Grand. See GRAND CORNIER.
Corridor (Polish). See POLISH CORRIDOR.
Corubal. See GRANDE, RIO.
Coruña, La; Corunna. See LA CORUÑA.
Cos. See KOS.
Cotabato. See MINDANAO river.
Côte d'Ivoire. See IVORY COAST.
Côthen. See KÖTHEN.
Courland. See KURLAND.
Courneuve, La. See LA COURNEUVE.
Courtrai. See KORTRIJK.
Cozin's Hole. See ROATÁN.
Crab Island. See VIEQUES.
Cracow. See KRAKÓW.
Crefeld. Var. of Krefeld; see KREFELD-UERDINGEN AM RHEIN.
Cressy. See CRÉCY.

Crestview (krĕst′vū′) town, NW Florida; pop. 5000.
Crete (krēt), Mod. Gr. **Kriti** (krē′tē), anc. **Creta** (krē′tä), also often **Candia** (kăn′dĭ·ä; Ital. kän′dyä) island in E Mediterranean Sea, belonging to Greece; ✱ Canea; 3199 sq. m.; pop. 441,700.
Creus, Cape (krä′ōōs) cape, NE Spain.
Creuse (krûz) river, cen. France, flowing NW into Vienne river; ab. 150 m. long.
Creve Coeur (krēv′ kōōr′) village, cen. Illinois; pop. 5500.
Crewe (krōō) municipal borough, NW England, in Cheshire; pop. 52,400.
Crieff (krēf) burgh, cen. Scotland, in Perth co.; pop. 5500.
Crillon, Mount (krĭl′ŭn) mountain, S Alaska, S of Mt. Fairweather; 12,725 ft. high.
Crimea (krī·mē′ä; krĭ-), Russ. **Krim** (krĭm) **1** peninsula, S Soviet Russia, Europe, extending into the Black Sea. **2** or **Crimea Republic**, officially **Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic** (krī·mē′ăn; krĭ-) formerly (before 1945) autonomous republic, coextensive with the peninsula; ✱ Simferopol; 10,036 sq. m.; pop. 1,184,100.
Crimmitschau or **Krimmitschau** (krĭm′ĭt·shou) city, E Germany, S of Leipzig; pop. 30,500.
Cripple Creek (krĭp′l krēk′) city, cen. Colorado, SW of Colorado Springs; in gold-producing district.
Crisa (krĭ′sä) ancient city, cen. Greece, in Phocis near Delphi.
Cristobal (krĭs·tō′băl), Span. **Cristóbal** (krēs·tō′väl) town, NW Panama Canal Zone.
Crna (tsûr′nä) or **Cherna** (chĕr′nä) river, S Yugoslavia, flowing into Vardar river; ab. 120 m. long.
Croagh Patrick (krō păt′rĭk) mountain, W Ireland, in S co. Mayo; 2510 ft. high.
Croatan (krō′ä·tăn′), or **Croatoan** (-tō′ăn), **Island**, island off North Carolina; formerly so called, probably same as Ocracoke I.; thought to be place to which Raleigh's colony from Roanoke I. was moved 1587.
Croatan Sound, strait, E North Carolina, between Roanoke I. and mainland.
Croatia (krō·ā′shĭ·ä; -shä) **1** region, Yugoslavia, bordering on NE Adriatic Sea; in medieval times a kingdom, later a crownland (of Austria 1849–1867, of Hungary 1867–1918). **2** constituent republic, Yugoslavia, including Croatia, Slavonia, most of Istria and Dalmatian coast; ✱ Zagreb; 21,726 sq. m.; pop. 3,756,800.
Crockett (krŏk′ĕt; -ĭt) city, E Texas; pop. 5900.
Crocodile (krŏk′ō·dĭl) **1** see LIMPOPO river. **2** a headstream of **Komati** river, Union of South Africa, in Transvaal.
Croix (krwä) commune, N France, NE of Lille; pop. 17,400.
Crompton (krŭmp′tŭn) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 12,600.
Crook and Willington (krŏŏk, wĭl′ĭng·tŭn) urban district, N England, S of Newcastle; pop. 27,600.
Crooked (krŏŏk′ĕd; -ĭd) river, cen. Oregon; flows into Deschutes river; ab. 150 m. long.
Crooked Creek, river, W Illinois, flowing into Illinois river; ab. 100 m. long.
Crooked Island, island, cen. Bahama Is., S of San Salvador.
Crookston (krŏŏks′tŭn) city, NW Minnesota; pop. 7400.
Cropredy (krŏp′rĕd·ĭ) village, cen. England, N of Banbury; scene of battle (Cropredy Bridge) June 29, 1644.
Crosby (krŏz′bĭ) or **Great Crosby**, municipal borough, NW England, in Lancashire at mouth of the Mersey; pop. 58,400.
Cross (krŏs) river, British Cameroons and SE Nigeria, flowing to Gulf of Guinea; ab. 300 m. long.
Cross, Cape, cape, NW South-West Africa; in 22°S lat.
Croton (krō′t'n) river, SE New York, flowing S and SW into Hudson river; part of water supply for New York City; ab. 60 m. long.
Crotone (krō·tō′nä), anc. **Crotona** (krō·tō′nä) or **Croton** (krō′tŏn) town, S Italy, on Gulf of Taranto; ancient Greek republic, founded c. 700 B.C.
Crow (krō) river, S Minnesota, flowing NE into Mississippi river; ab. 160 m. long.
Crowley (krou′lĭ) city, S Louisiana; pop. 12,800.
Crown Point (kroun) **1** city, NW Indiana; pop. 5800. **2** village, NE New York, on W shore of S Lake Champlain S of Ticonderoga.
Crow's Nest, mountain, New York, on the Hudson above West Point; 1396 ft. high.
Croydon (kroi′d'n) county borough, S England, S of London; pop. 249,600.
Crozet Islands (krō′zĕ′) group of islands, S Indian Ocean, belonging to France.
Crummock Water (krŭm′ŭk) lake, NW England, in Cumberland; over 2 m. long.
Cruz Alta (krōōz äl′tä) city, S Brazil, in Rio Grande do Sul state; pop. 19,800.
Cruz del Eje (krōōz′ thĕl ĕ′hä) town, N cen. Argentina, in Córdoba prov.; pop. 19,200.
Crystal (krĭs′t'l) village, SE cen. Minnesota, W of Minneapolis; pop. 5700.
Crystal City, city, S Texas; pop. 7200.
Csepel (chĕ′pĕl) **1** island, cen. Hungary, in Danube river S of Budapest. **2** town on the island.
Ctesiphon (tĕs′ĭ·fŏn; tē′sĭ-) ancient city, cen. Iraq, on the Tigris SSE of Baghdad; ✱ of ancient kingdom of Parthia.
Cuanza or **Kwanza** (kwän′zä) river, SW Africa, in cen. Angola, flowing NW into Atlantic Ocean; ab. 500 m. long.
Cuba (kū′bä; Span. kōō′vä) island, West Indies, S of Florida; republic; ✱ Havana; area (with adjacent islands) 44,164 sq. m.; pop. 4,227,600.
Cuckfield (kŏk′fēld) urban district, S England, in East Sussex; pop. 16,500.
Cúcuta (kōō′kōō·tä) or **San José de Cúcuta** (säng′ hō·sā′ thä) city, N Colombia, near Venezuelan border; pop. 37,300.
Cudahy (kŭd′ä·hĭ) city, SE Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan S of Milwaukee; pop. 12,200.
Cuddalore (kŭd′l·ôr′) town, S India, in E Madras on coast S of Pondichéry; pop. 60,600.
Cudworth (kŭd′wûrth; -wĕrth) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 8800.
Cuenca (kwäng′kä) **1** city, S Ecuador; pop. 52,500. **2** province, E cen. Spain. **3** commune, E cen. Spain, ✱ of Cuenca prov., on Júcar river; pop. 24,700.
Cuernavaca (kwĕr′nä·vä′kä) town, S cen. Mexico, ✱ of Morelos state; pop. 14,300.
Cuero (kwâr′ō) city, SE Texas; pop. 7500.
Cufra, Oases of (Ital. kōō′frä), Arab. **Kufara** (kōō′fä·rä) group of five oases, SE Libya, in Libyan Desert.
Cuiabá, formerly **Cuyabá** (kōō′yä·vä′) **1** river, SW Brazil, in Mato Grosso state, flowing S into São Lourenço river; ab. 300 m. long. **2** city, SW Brazil, ✱ of Mato Grosso state, on Cuiabá river; pop. 24,100.
Cuillin, or **Coolin, Hills** (kōō′lĭn) hills on Skye I., NW Scotland; highest peak 3234 ft.
Cuito (kwē′tō) river, Angola, SW Africa; flows into Okovanggo river; over 400 m. long.
Culebra (kū·lā′brä; -lĕb′rä; Span. kōō·lā′vrä) **1** railroad station, Panama Canal Zone. **2** island off E coast of Puerto Rico; site of U.S. naval base.
Culebra Mountain, hill, SE Panama Canal Zone, through which **Culebra Cut** (see GAILLARD CUT) was made.
Culgoa (kŭl·gō′ä) river, E Australia, in SE Queensland and NE New South Wales, flowing SW to the Darling; ab. 200 m. long.
Culiacán (kōō′lyä·kän′), officially **Culiacán-Rosales** (-rrō·säl′ās) city, W Mexico, ✱ of Sinaloa state, on Culiacán river; pop. 22,000.
Culion (kōō·lyōn′) island, SW Philippine Is., in S Calamian Is.; has a leper colony.
Cullera (kōō·[]yä′rä) commune, E Spain, near mouth of Júcar river; pop. 15,000.
Cullman (kŭl′măn) city, N Alabama; pop. 7500.
Culloden Moor (kŭ·lŏd′'n; -lō′d'n) moor in NW Scotland; battle April 16, 1746.
Culver City (kŭl′vĕr) city, SW California, SW of Los Angeles; pop. 19,700.
Cumae (kū′mē) ancient town, S Italy, on coast W of Neapolis (Naples); oldest Greek colony in Italy or Sicily.
Cumaná (kōō′mä·nä′) seaport, N Venezuela, ✱ of Sucre state; pop. 46,400.
Cumbal (kōōm·bäl′) volcano, SW Colombia, on border of Ecuador; 16,000 ft. high.
Cumberland (kŭm′bĕr·lănd) **1** river, S Kentucky and N Tennessee, flowing into Ohio river in Kentucky; 687 m. long; **Cumberland Falls** (63 ft. high, over 100 ft. wide) are in Kentucky. **2** city, NW Maryland, on Potomac river; pop. 37,700. **3** county, NW England; ✱ Carlisle; area 1511 sq. m.; pop. 285,300.
Cumberland Gap, pass, NE Tennessee, through Cumberland Plateau; alt. 1315 ft.
Cumberland Plateau or **Mountains**, tableland extending from S West Virginia to NE Alabama; average height ab. 2000 ft.
Cumbraes, the (kŭm·brāz′; kŭm′brăz) two islands, **Great Cumbrae** and **Little Cumbrae**, in the Firth of Clyde, SW Scotland.
Cumbrian Mountains (kŭm′brĭ·ăn) range of hills, NW England; highest peak Scafell Pike (highest in England), 3210 ft.
Cunaxa (kū·năk′sä) town, ancient Babylonia, E of Euphrates river; battle 401 B.C.
Cunene or **Kunene** (kōō·nā′nĕ) river, SW Angola, flowing to Atlantic Ocean; 700 m. long.
Cuneo (kōō′nā·ō) commune, NW Italy, in Piedmont; pop. 43,000.
Cupar (kōō′pĕr; -pär) burgh, E Scotland, ✱ of Fife co.; pop. 5500.
Curaçao (kōō′rä·sä′ō; Angl. kū′rä·sō′) island, Netherlands Antilles; chief town Willemstad (✱ of Netherlands Antilles); area 210 sq. m.; pop. 70,000.
Curanilahue (kōō·rä′nē·lä′wā) commune, S cen. Chile; pop. 13,000.
Curaray (kōō′rä·rä′ē; -rĭ′) river, Ecuador and Peru, flowing E into Napo river; ab. 490 m. long.
Curico (kōō′rē·kō′) city, cen. Chile; pop. 21,200.
Curitiba (kōō′rē·tē′vä) city, S Brazil, ✱ of Paraná state; pop. 141,300.
Curling (kûr′lĭng) town, Canada, in SW Newfoundland; pop. 3500.
Curragh (kŭr′ä) plain, E Ireland, in co. Kildare on the Liffey; racecourse.
Current (kûr′ĕnt) river, S Missouri and NE Arkansas, flowing into Black river; ab. 250 m. long.
Currituck Sound (kûr′ĭ·tŭk) sound, NE North Carolina, N of Albemarle Sound.
Curuzú Cuatiá (kōō′rōō·sōō′ kwä·tyä′) town, NE Argentina; pop. 15,000.
Cush or **Kush** (kŭsh) ancient country in Nile valley, adjoining Egypt, S of ab. lat. 24°N.
Cushing (kōōsh′ĭng) city, N cen. Oklahoma; pop. 8400.
Custer Battlefield National Monument (kŭs′tĕr) site, S Montana, on Little Bighorn river, of battle in which Gen. Custer and his command were slain by Indians 1876; made national cemetery 1886, monument 1946.
Custoza (kōōs·tô′tsä) or **Custozza** (-tôt′sä) village, NE Italy, SW of Verona; scene of two Italian defeats 1848, 1866.
Cuttack (kŭt′ăk) city, E India, in Orissa on Mahanadi river; former ✱ of Orissa; pop. 74,300.
Cuttyhunk Island (kŭt′ĭ·hŭngk′) island, SE Massachusetts, in SW Elizabeth Is.
Cuxhaven (kŏŏks·hä′fĕn) seaport, W Germany, on North Sea at mouth of Elbe river; pop. 42,500.
Cuyahoga (kī·hŏg′ä; kĭ′ä-; kä-; -hō′gä; -hō′gä) river, NE Ohio, flowing into Lake Erie at Cleveland; ab. 100 m. long.
Cuyahoga Falls (kä·hŏg′ä; kĭ-; -hō′gä; -hō′gä) city, NE Ohio, N of Akron; pop. 29,200.
Cuyapo (kōō′yä·pō′) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon; pop. 24,600.
Cuyo (kōō′yō) **1** island group, cen. Philippine Is.; ab. 50 sq. m. **2** largest island in group; 22 sq. m.
Cuyuna Range (kī·ū′nä) iron-ore belt, cen. Minnesota.
Cuyuni (kōō·yōō′nē) river, N South America; rises in E Venezuela, flows to the Essequibo river in British Guiana; ab. 300 m. long.
Cuzco (kōōs′kō), sometimes written **Cusco** (kōōs′-) **1** mountain, SW Bolivia; 17,830 ft. high. **2** city, S Peru; once ✱ of Inca empire; pop. 45,200.
Cwmbran (kŏŏm·brăn′) urban district, W England, in Monmouthshire near Newport; pop. 13,200.
Cyclades (sĭk′lä·dēz), Mod. Gr. **Kikládhes** (kyē·klä′thäs) group of islands, Greece, in S Aegean Sea; ✱ Ermoúpolis; 996 sq. m.; pop. 147,000.
Cydnus (sĭd′nŭs) river, S Turkey (in ancient Cilicia), flowing past Tarsus to the Mediterranean.
Cynoscephalae (sĭn′ō·sĕf′ä·lē; sī′nō-) two hills, NE Greece, in SE Thessaly; battles 364 B.C. and 197 B.C.
Cyprus (sī′prŭs) island, E Mediterranean Sea; a British colony; ✱ Nicosia; 3572 sq. m.; pop. 389,500.
Cyrenaica (sĭr′ē·nā′ĭ·kä; sī′rē-), Ital. **Cirenaica** (chē·rā·nä′ē·kä) **1** or **Cyrene** (sī·rē′nē) region, NE Libya, N Africa, the coastal area dominated by ancient city of Cyrene. **2** region, E Libya, including coastal area and extensive hinterland; became one of divisions of independent Libya 1951; ✱ Bengasi.
Cyrene (sī·rē′nē), Ital. **Cirene** (chē·rā′nā) **1** ancient region, N Africa: see CYRENAICA. **2** ancient city, N Africa, on coast S of Greece; chief city of ancient Cyrenaica. **3** modern town on site of the ancient city.
Cyzicus (sĭz′ĭ·kŭs) **1** modern **Kapıdağı** (kä′pĭ·dä·ĭ′) peninsula, NW Turkey in Asia, on Sea of Marmara. **2** ancient city, on isthmus leading to Cyzicus Penin.; naval battle 410 B.C.
Czechia (chĕk′ĭ·ä) Czechoslovakia; — an occasional short form.
Czechoslovakia, also **Czecho-Slovakia** (chĕk′ō·slō·vä′kĭ·ä; -văk′ĭ·ä), Czech **Československo** (chĕs′kō·slō′vĕn·skō) country, cen. Europe; republic, created 1918 from territories formerly part of Austro-Hungarian Empire; ✱ Prague; area 49,373 sq. m.; pop. 12,513,000.
Czeladź (chĕ′lädz·y′), Ger. **Tscheliads** (chä′lē·äts) commune, SW Poland, NW of Sosnowiec; pop. 21,000.
Częstochowa (chĕn′stō·kō′vä), Russian **Chenstokhov** (chĭn·stŭ·kôf′) city, S Poland; pop. 115,100.

D

Dąbrowa Górnicza (dôm·brō′vä gōōr·nē′chä), Ger. **Dombrau** (dôm′brou) commune, S Poland, just E of Katowice; pop. 41,400.
Dacca (dăk′ä) city, E Pakistan, ✱ of East Bengal; pop. 213,200.
Dachau (däk′ou) town, W Germany, in Bavaria NNW of Munich; before 1945 site of concentration camp, one of first established by the Nazis.
Dachstein (däk′shtīn′) mountain, W cen. Austria; highest in Dachstein Mts., 9829 ft.
Dacia (dā′shĭ·ä; -shä) ancient country, cen. Europe, roughly equivalent to modern Romania including Transylvania and Bessarabia.
Dagenham (dăg′năm) municipal borough, SE England, in Essex NE of London; pop. 114,600.
Dagestan or **Daghestan** (dăg′ĕs·tăn′; Russ. dä·gĕ·stän′), officially **Dagestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic**, autonomous republic, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on W shore of Caspian Sea; ✱ Makhachkala; 13,124 sq. m.; pop. 977,800.
Dagupan (dä·gōō′pän) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon on S shore of Lingayen Gulf; pop. 32,600.
Dahana (dä′hä·nä) or **Dahna** (dä′h'·nä) desert, E Saudi Arabia, SE of the Nafud.
Dahlak Archipelago (dä′lăk; Arab. dä′h'·lăk) island group, Eritrea, in S Red Sea off Bay of Massaua.
Dahomey (dä·hō′mĭ; Fr. dä′ō′mā′) territory, French West Africa, bordering on Gulf of Guinea; ✱ Porto-Novo; 44,749 sq. m.; pop. 1,474,000.
Dahr el Qadib (dä′h'r ĕl kō·dĕb′) mountain, N Lebanon; highest in the Lebanon Mts., 10,131 ft.
Daimiel (dī·myĕl′) commune, S cen. Spain; pop. 19,800.
Dairen (dī′rĕn′), Russ. **Dalny** (däl′y'·nyĭ), Chin. **Talien** (dä′lē·ĕn′) seaport, Manchuria, on Liaotung Penin.; pop. 533,700.
Dakar (dä·kär′; dä-) seaport, ✱ of French West Africa, on Cape Vert Penin. in Senegal territory; pop. 92,600.
Dakhla (dăk′lä) oasis, cen. Egypt.
Dakota (dä·kō′tä), usually called **James** (jāmz) river, North Dakota and South Dakota, flowing S into Missouri river; 710 m. long.
Dakota Territory, territory 1861–89, W United States, comprising the region on both sides of middle course of Missouri river and W of Red River of the North; admitted to the Union Nov. 2, 1889, by division into two states, the **Dakotas**: North and South Dakota.
Dal (däl) river, S cen. Sweden, flowing SE into Gulf of Bothnia; 250 m. long.
Dalaguete (dä′lä·gā′tā) municipality, Philippine Is., on E coast of Cebu I.; pop. 27,300.
Dalaman (dä·lä·män′) river, SW Turkey, flowing S to the Mediterranean; 100 m. long.
Dalat (dä′lăt) town, Indochina, in Cochin China (South Vietnam) W of Phanrang; mountain resort.
Dalbo (däl′bōō) lake, SW Sweden, the W part of Lake Vänern.
Dalecarlia (dăl′ē·kär′lĭ·ä), Swed. **Dalarna** (dä′lär·nä′) region, W cen. Sweden.
Dalhart (dăl′härt) city, NW Texas, in the panhandle; pop. 5900.
Dalhousie (dăl·hou′zĭ) seaport, Canada, in N New Brunswick; pop. 4900.

Crêt de la Neige. See RECULET.
Creusot, Le. See LE CREUSOT.
Crna Gora. See MONTENEGRO.
Crocodilopolis. See ARSINOË.
Cronstadt. Var. of KRONSHTADT.
Crooked Lake. See KEUKA LAKE.
Cross River. See CROSS.
Cuando. See KWANDO.
Cuango. See KWANGO.
Cubango. See OKOVANGGO.
Cuera. See CHUR.
Cuquenán. See KUKENAAM.
Curupirá, Serra. See SERRA CURUPIRÁ.
Cusco. See CUZCO.
Cüstrin. See KOSTRZYN.
Cutch. See KUTCH.
Cuyabá. See CUIABÁ.
Cydonia. See CANEA.
Cythera. See CERIGO.
Cythnos. See KYTHNOS.
Czeglédi. Var. of CEGLÉD.
Czernowitz. See CHERNOVTSY.
Dagö. See KHIUMA.
Daido. See TAEDONG.
Dai Nippon. See JAPAN.
Dalai. See HULUN.
Dalarna, Dalarne. See DALECARLIA.
Dali. See IDALIUM.

Dalkeith (dăl·kēth′; dăl-) burgh, SE Scotland, in Midlothian co.; pop. 8800.
Dall (dôl) island, SE Alaska; ab. 45 m. long.
Dallas (dăl′ăs; Sou. also -ĭs) city, NE Texas, on Trinity river; pop. 434,500.
Dalles, The (dălz) **1** or **Dalles City:** see THE DALLES. **2** gorge in Saint Croix river, on Wisconsin–Minnesota boundary.
Dalmatia (dăl·mā′shĭ·ȧ; -shȧ), Serbo-Croat. **Dalmacija** (däl′mä·tsē·yä̆) region, W Yugoslavia, along Adriatic coast; once an Austrian crownland.
Dalness (dăl·nĕs′; dăl-) deer forest, W Scotland, in N Argyll co. NE of Loch Etive; area 7520 acres.
Dalriada (dăl′rĭ·ȧ′dȧ; Angl. dăl′rĭ·ä′dȧ, -ăd′ȧ) **1** ancient kingdom, N Ireland. **2** ancient kingdom, W Scotland; founded ab. A.D. 500 by emigrants from the Irish kingdom.
Dalton (dôl′t'n) city, NW Georgia; pop. 16,000.
Dalton in Furness (fûr′nĕs; -nĭs) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 10,400.
Daly (dā′lĭ) river, Australia, in N Northern Territory, flowing W to Timor Sea; ab. 300 m. long.
Daly City, city, W California, S suburb of San Francisco; pop. 15,200.
Damanhûr (dă′măn·hōōr′) city, N Egypt, E of Alexandria; pop. 62,000.
Damão (dȧ·moun′) or **Daman** (dȧ·măn′) **1** district of Portuguese India. **2** its chief town, a seaport on Gulf of Cambay.
Damar (dä′mär) **1** island group, Indonesia, in S Moluccas. **2** island in the group; site of an active volcano.
Damaraland (dȧ·mär′ȧ·lănd′; dăm′ȧ·rȧ-) or **Herreroland** (hĕ·rā′rō·lănd′) region, cen. South-West Africa.
Damariscotta River (dăm′ȧ·rĭ·skŏt′ȧ; locally dăm′ȧ·skŏt′ĭ) inlet of Atlantic Ocean, S Maine.
Damascus (dȧ·măs′kŭs), French **Damas** (dȧ′mä′; -mäs′), Arab. **Esh Shâm** (ăsh shăm′) city, ✱ of Syria, on the Barada river; pop. 236,300.
Dâmboviţa (dĭm′bô·vē′tsä) river, S cen. Romania, flowing into the Argeş; ab. 150 m. long.
Damghan (dăm·gän′) town, NE Iran, at foot of Elburz Mts.; pop. ab. 16,500.
Damietta (dăm′ĭ·ĕt′ȧ; dăm·yĕt′ȧ), Arab. **Dumyât** (dōōm·yät′) **1** seaport, N Egypt, at mouth of Damietta branch of the Nile; pop. 40,300. **2** anc. **Phatnitic** (făt·nĭt′ĭk) eastern mouth of the Nile.
Dammam (dăm·măm′) port, Saudi Arabia, in al-Hasa opposite Bahrein I.
Damodar (dä′mō·där) river, NE India, in cen. Bihar and West Bengal, flowing ESE into Hooghly river; ab. 350 m. long.
Dampier Archipelago (dăm′pēr) group of islands, Western Australia, off NW coast.
Dampier Land, peninsula, N Western Australia.
Dampier Strait, 1 passage, Bismarck Archipelago, between New Britain I. and Umboi; ab. 15 m. wide. **2** passage off West New Guinea, between Waigeo I. and end of Vogelkop Penin.; 35 m. wide.
Dan (dăn) **1** river, S Virginia, flowing to Roanoke river; 180 m. long. **2** ancient village at N extremity of Palestine, now a mound 4 m. W of Baniyas.
Danakil (dăn′ȧ·kĭl) region, E Africa, in NE Ethiopia, SE Eritrea, and N French Somaliland, bordering on Red Sea; a desert; includes section of Great Rift Valley; lowest point 500 ft. below sea level.
Danao (dä·nä′ō) municipality, Philippine Is., on E coast of Cebu I.; pop. 28,400.
Danbury (dăn′bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ) city, SW Connecticut; pop. 22,100.
Danelaw (dān′lô′), also **Danelagh** (dān′lô′) the NE part of England where Danish law was in force 9th and 10th cents.
Danger, Point (dān′jĕr) cape, Australia; most northerly point of New South Wales.
Danger Islands, island group, W Manihiki Is.; chief island Pukapuka.
Dangs, The (dängz) group of former states, W India, now in Bombay state.
Dannemora (dăn′ĭ·mōr′ȧ; -môr′ȧ) village, NE New York, W of Plattsburg; site of Clinton State Prison.
Dansalan (dän·säl′än) city, Philippine Is., in E cen. Mindanao.
Dansville (dănz′vĭl) village, W New York, NW of Hornell; pop. 5300.
Dantumadeel (dăn′tü·mȧ·dāl′) commune, N Netherlands, in Friesland; pop. 15,400.
Dantzig (dăn[t]′sĭg) Danzig; — the French form of the name, used occasionally also as a variant form in English.
Danube (dăn′ūb), Ger. **Donau** (dō′nou), Hung. **Duna** (dōō′nŏ), Romanian **Dunărea** (dōō′nȧ·ryä), anc. **Danubius** (dȧ·nū′bĭ·ŭs) or **Ister** (ĭs′tĕr) river, cen. Europe, flowing from S Germany to the Black Sea; 1725 m. long.
Danubia (dȧ·nū′bĭ·ȧ) countries of the Danube basin.
Danubian Principalities (dȧ·nū′bĭ·ăn) Moldavia and Walachia, which formerly, before the formation of Romania 1861, were principalities.
Danvers (dăn′vĕrz) town, NE Massachusetts, NNE of Boston; pop. 15,700.
Danville (dăn′vĭl; Sou. also -v'l) **1** city, E Illinois; pop. 37,900. **2** city, cen. Kentucky; pop. 8700. **3** borough, E cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 7000. **4** independent city, S Virginia, on Dan river; pop. 35,100.
Danzig (dăn[t]′sĭg; dăn′zĭg; Ger. dän′tsĭk), Pol. **Gdańsk** (g'dän′y'sk) **1** city, N Poland, near Gulf of Danzig just W of mouth of the Vistula; pop. 169,700. **2** in full **Free City of Danzig,** territory 1920–39, N Poland, around the city of Danzig, constituting a free city (or state) under the League of Nations; area 754 sq. m.; before 1919 part of Germany; since 1945 part of Poland.
Danzig, Gulf or **Bay of,** inlet of Baltic Sea, N Poland.
Daphnae (dăf′nē), Bib. **Tahpanhes** (tä′pȧn·hēz; tô·păn′hēz), mod. **Tel Defenneh** (tĕl dĕ·fĕn′ĕ) ancient fortress, NE Egypt, W of Suez Canal near El Qantara.
Daphne (dăf′nē; Mod. Gr. thäf′nyĕ) town, NE Greece, on coast in Mount Athos republic; has famous monastery.
Dapitan (dä·pē′tän) municipality, Philippine Is., in Mindanao on Dapitan Bay; pop. 28,300.
Daraga (dä·rä′gä) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon W of Legaspi; pop. 29,500.
Daram (dä·räm′) island, Philippine Is., off W coast of Samar.
Darbhanga (dĕr·bŭng′gȧ) city, NE India, in N Bihar; pop. 69,200.
Darby (där′bĭ) borough, SE Pennsylvania, W of Philadelphia; pop. 13,200.
Dardanelles (där′d'n·ĕlz′), Turkish **Çanakkale Boğazı** (chä′näk·kä·lĕ′ bō′ä·zĭ′), anc. **Hellespontus** (hĕl′ĕs·pŏn′tŭs), Angl. **Hellespont** (hĕl′ĕs·pŏnt) strait, between Turkey in Europe (Gallipoli Penin.) and Turkey in Asia, connecting Sea of Marmara with Aegean Sea.
Dardistan (där′dĭ·stän′) region, N India and Pakistan, in NW Kashmir and N North-West Frontier region.
Darent (dăr′ĕnt) river, SE England, in W Kent, flowing NE to the Thames; 20 m. long.
Dar es Salaam or **Daressalam** (där′ ĕs sȧ·läm′; Arab. ăs sä·läm′) seaport, ✱ of Tanganyika Territory; pop. 74,000.
Darfield (där′fēld) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 6200.
Darfur (där′fōōr′) province, W Sudan Republic; an independent kingdom until annexed by Egypt 1874; ✱ El Fasher.
Darg Plateau (därg) region, SE Australia, in E Victoria at S end of Great Dividing Range.
Darien (dâr′ĭ·ĕn′; dâr′ĭ·ĕn), Span. **Darién** (dä·ryän′), originally named **Santa María la Antigua del Darién** (sän′tä mä·rē′ä lä än·tē′gwä thĕl dä·ryän′) Spanish colonial settlement, Central America, on N coast of Isthmus of Darien (now Isthmus of Panama); founded 1510.
Darien, Gulf of, inlet of Caribbean Sea between E Panama and NW Colombia.
Darjeeling or **Darjiling** (där·jē′lĭng) town, NE India, in West Bengal on Sikkim border, at elevation of ab. 6000 ft.
Darlaston (där′lăs·tŭn) urban district, W cen. England, in Staffordshire; pop. 22,000.
Darling (där′lĭng) river, SE Australia, in Queensland and New South Wales, flowing SW into Murray river; 1160 m. long.
Darling Downs, district, E Australia, in SE Queensland W of Brisbane; drained by upper tributaries of Darling river.
Darlington (där′lĭng·tŭn) **1** town, NE South Carolina; pop. 6600. **2** county borough, N England, in Durham; pop. 84,900.
Darmstadt (därm′shtät; in English, also därm′stăt) city, W Germany, in Hesse; pop. 76,300.
Darrell's, or **Darrell, Island** (dăr′ĕl[z]) island, Bermuda; transatlantic air base.
Dart, Cape (därt) cape, Antarctica, in Marie Byrd Land at 123°W long.
Dartford (därt′fĕrd) municipal borough, SE England, in Kent ESE of London; pop. 40,500.
Dartmoor (därt′mōōr; -mōr) tableland, SW England, in S Devonshire; area 215 sq. m.
Dartmouth (därt′mŭth) **1** town, SE Massachusetts, SW of New Bedford; pop. 11,100. **2** town, Canada, in S Nova Scotia, on Halifax harbor; pop. 15,000. **3** municipal borough, SW England, in Devonshire on English Channel; pop. 5800.
Darton (dăr′t'n) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 14,400
Darwen (dăr′wĕn; dăr′ĕn) municipal borough, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 30,800.
Darwin (dăr′wĭn), orig. **Palmerston** (päm′ĕr·stŭn), also formerly **Port Darwin,** seaport, N Australia, ✱ of Northern Territory; pop. 2500.
Daryal (dĕr·yäl′; där·yäl′; Russ. dŭr·yäl′y'), or **Darial** (dăr′ĭ·ăl′), **Pass,** also **Dariel Pass** (där′ĭ·ĕl′) gorge, Soviet Russia, Europe, in Caucasus Mts., traversed by Terek river.
Dasht (dȧsht) river, W Pakistan, in SW Baluchistan, flowing SW into Arabian Sea; ab. 255 m. long.
Dasht-i-Kavir (dȧsht′ē·kȧ·vēr′) or **Great Salt Desert,** desert, N cen. Iran, at an elevation of over 2000 ft.
Dasht-i-Lut (-lōōt′) desert, cen. and E cen. Iran, at elevation of ab. 1000 ft.
Datia (dŭt′ĭ·ä), also **Duttia** (dŭt′ĭ·ä) **1** former state, N cen. India, now in N Madhya Pradesh. **2** town, its ✱, S of Gwalior; site of Hindu palace.
Datteln (dät′ĕln) commune, W Germany, in valley of the Lippe SSW of Münster; pop. 21,100.
Datu, Cape (dä·tōō′) cape, W Borneo, marking boundary between Sarawak and the Indonesian part of Borneo.
Datu Bay, inlet of South China Sea, W Borneo, in SW Sarawak N of Cape Datu.
Daugavpils (dou′gȧf·pĭls), Russ. **Daugavpils** (dou′gȧf·pyĭls) or **Dvinsk** (dvĭnsk; Russ. dvyēnsk), Ger. **Dünaburg** (dü′nä·bōōrĸ) city, E Latvia, on Dvina river; pop. 45,200.
Daulatabad (dou′lȧt·ä·bȧd′) town, cen. India, in cen. Bombay state NW of Aurangabad; has remarkable fortress on rock ab. 600 ft. high.
Daule (dou′lā) **1** river, NW Ecuador, flowing N into Esmeraldas river; ab. 55 m. long. **2** town, W Ecuador, on Daule river; pop. 18,100.
Dauphin (dô′fĭn) town, Canada, in SW cen. Manitoba; pop. 6000.
Dauphin, Lake, lake, Canada, in SW Manitoba; 200 sq. m.
Dauphiné (dō′fē′nā′) historical region, SE France; acquired by Philip VI of France 1349, became appanage of eldest son of French king, who assumed title (dauphin) attached to the land; later formed a province, until the Revolution.
Dauphin Island (dô′fĭn) island, Alabama, at entrance to Mobile Bay.
Davao (dä′vou) city, Philippine Is., in SE Mindanao on **Davao Gulf;** pop. 95,500.
Davenport (dăv′ĕn·pōrt; dăv′ᵊm-) city, E Iowa, on Mississippi river across from Rock Island, Illinois; pop. 74,500.
Davids Island (dā′vĭdz) island, SE New York, in Long Island Sound near New Rochelle; site of Fort Slocum.
Davidson, Mount (dā′vĭd·s'n) mountain, W Nevada, site of Virginia City; 7870 ft. high.
Davis Mountains (dā′vĭs) range, W Texas; includes Mt. Livermore, 8382 ft. high.
Davis Strait, strait between SW Greenland and E Baffin I., connecting Baffin Bay with the Atlantic Ocean.
Davos (dä·vōs′) commune, E Switzerland, in Graubünden canton in Davos valley; pop. 10,400.
Dawa (dȧ·wȧ′) river, S Ethiopia, flowing SE to join the Ganale Dorya and Webbe rivers and form the Juba; ab. 370 m. long.
Dawley (dô′lĭ) urban district, W England, in Shropshire; pop. 8400.
Dawlish (dô′lĭsh) urban district, SW England, in Devonshire on the English Channel; pop. 7500.
Dawna Range (dô′nȧ) mountain range, along boundary between E cen. Burma and W Thailand.
Dawson (dô′s'n) **1** river, Australia, in E Queensland, flowing N to Fitzroy river; ab. 380 m. long. **2** city, NW Canada, in Yukon Territory on Yukon river; pop. 800. **3** island, S Chile, in Tierra del Fuego.
Dawson Creek, village, Canada, in NE British Columbia near Alberta border; pop. 3600.
Dax (dăks) or **Ax** (ăks) town, SW France, on Adour river; hot saline springs; mineral baths.
Dayton (dā′t'n) **1** city, N Kentucky, on Ohio river; pop. 9000. **2** city, SW Ohio, on Miami river; pop. 243,900. **3** city, E cen. Tennessee; scene of Scopes test-case evolution trial July 1925; William Jennings Bryan Univ. (1930; coed.).
Daytona Beach (dā·tō′nȧ) city, E Florida, on Atlantic Ocean; pop. 30,200.
De Aar (dē är′) town, Union of South Africa, in cen. Cape Province; pop. 9300.
Dead Sea, anc. **Lacus Asphaltites** (lā′kŭs ăs′făl·tī′tēz), Arab. **Bahret Lut** (bä′h'·rĕt lōōt′) salt lake on boundary between Palestine and Jordan; 46 m. long, 10 m. wide at greatest breadth; 370 sq. m.; surface 1286 ft. below level of Mediterranean Sea.
Deal (dēl) municipal borough, SE England, in Kent, on Strait of Dover NNE of Dover; pop. 24,300.
Dean, Forest of (dēn) royal forest, SW England, in W Gloucestershire between the Severn and the Wye; area ab. 117,560 acres, including 15,000 acres set aside as a national forest park.
Dean Channel, inlet of Pacific Ocean, Canada, in British Columbia; receives **Dean River** (ab. 150 m. long).
Deán Funes (dā·än′ fōō′nās) town, N cen. Argentina; pop. 11,800.
Dearborn (dēr′bôrn; -bĕrn) city, SE Michigan, W of Detroit; pop. 95,000.
Dearne (dûrn) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 24,300.
Dease (dēs) river, W Canada, in N British Columbia, flowing N to the Liard; ab. 120 m. long.
Death Valley, valley, E California, containing lowest point in the United States, 280 ft. below sea level; established 1933 as **Death Valley National Monument,** the monument including, since 1952, the Devil's Hole (a pool containing a peculiar desert fish) in Nevada.
Deauville (dō′vēl′; Angl. dō′vĭl) town, NW France, on Bay of the Seine; resort, race course.
de Bildt (dĕ bĭlt′) commune, cen. Netherlands, suburb of Utrecht; pop. 18,100.
Debo, Lake (dā′bō) lake, cen. French West Africa, traversed from SW to N by Niger river.
Debrecen (dĕ′brĕ·tsĕn) autonomous city, E Hungary; pop. 122,500.
Decapolis (dē·kăp′ō·lĭs) region in N of ancient Palestine, extending from E end of Plain of Esdraelon to E and NE of Sea of Galilee; named from league of ten Greek cities formed after Pompey's campaign 64–63 B.C.
Decatur (dē·kā′tĕr) **1** city, N Alabama, on Tennessee river; pop. 20,000. **2** city, NW cen. Georgia, E of Atlanta; pop. 21,600. **3** city, cen. Illinois, on Sangamon river; pop. 66,300. **4** city, E Indiana; pop. 7300.
Deccan (dĕk′ăn; dĕk′ăn; dē·kăn′) region, S India, constituting the plateau S of Narbada river between Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats; according to some, constitutes only that part of this region N of Kistna river.
Deception Island, island, South Shetland Is.
Děčín (dyĕ′chēn), Ger. **Tetschen** (tā′chĕn) city, W Czechoslovakia, on the Labe (Elbe) near German border; pop. 30,800.
Decorah (dē·kōr′ȧ) city, NE Iowa; pop. 6100.
Dedham (dĕd′ᵊm) town, E Massachusetts, on Charles river SW of Boston; pop. 18,500.
Dee (dē) **1** river, NE Scotland, flowing from Cairngorm Mts. E into North Sea; 90 m. long. **2** river, S Scotland, flowing S into Solway Firth; 50 m. long. **3** river, N Wales and W England; rises in Bala Lake, N Wales, flows into England and empties into Irish Sea through a broad estuary; 70 m. long.
Deel (dēl) river, SW Ireland, flowing into Shannon river; 26 m. long.
Deep River, 1 river, North Carolina, uniting with Haw river to form the Cape Fear river; 130 m. long. **2** formerly **Saybrook** (sā′brŏŏk) town, S Connecticut, on Connecticut river.
Deer, Old (ōl dēr) parish, NE Scotland, W of Peterhead; site of an ancient abbey, the founding of which is related in Book of Deer.
Deerfield (dēr′fēld) **1** river, NW Massachusetts, flowing from SE Vermont into Connecticut river; ab. 100 m. long. **2** town, NW Massachusetts, S of Greenfield; suffered from two serious Indian attacks, the Bloody Brook massacre of 1675 and raid of 1704.
Deer Park, village, SW Ohio, NNE of Cincinnati; pop. 7200.
Defiance (dē·fī′ăns) city, NW Ohio, at confluence of Auglaize and Maumee rivers; pop. 11,300.
De Grey (dĕ grā′) river, NW Western Australia, flowing N and NW to Indian Ocean; ab. 300 m. long.
Dehiwala-Mount Lavinia (dā′hĭ·wä′lȧ mount′ lȧ·vĭn′ĭ·ȧ) urban district, W Ceylon, on coast S of Colombo; pop. 56,900.

Dainy. See DAIREN.
Daman. See DAMÃO.
Damer, Ed. See ED DAMER.
Dangerous Islands. = TUAMOTU ARCHIPELAGO.
Dangla, Dang-la. 1 See TANGLA. **2** See TANGLHA.
Dangra Yum. See TANGRA TSO.
Dangrek Mountains. See DONREK MOUNTAINS.
Danish West Indies. See VIRGIN ISLANDS.
Danmark. See DENMARK.
Dan River. See DAN.
Danubius. See DANUBE.
Dapsang. See GODWIN AUSTEN.
Dar el Beida, Dar-al-Baida. See CASABLANCA.
Darial, or Dariel, Pass. See DARYAL PASS.
Darien, Isthmus of. See PANAMA, ISTHMUS OF.
Darién, Serranía del. See SERRANÍA DEL DARIÉN.
Dashan. = RAS DASHAN.
Daugava. See DVINA.
Davis Mountain. See NEGRO MOUNTAIN.
Dead Man's Hill. = LE MORT HOMME.
de Chelly, Canyon. See CANYON DE CHELLY NATIONAL MONUMENT.
Dede Agach. See ALEXANDROÚPOLIS.
Dehli. See DELHI.

Dehra Dun (dā′rȧ dōōn′) town, N India, in NW Uttar Pradesh; pop. 57,200.
Deira (dā′ē·rȧ) Anglian kingdom, NE England, which emerged in 6th cent. A.D. and extended from Tees river to the Humber (eastern part of modern Yorkshire).
Deir el-Bahri (dīr′ [dār′] ȧl·bä′h′·rī) temple site, Egypt, on the Nile near Thebes and opposite Karnak.
Deir-ez-Zor (dīr′äz·zōōr′; dār′-; -zōr′), also **Deir**, town, E Syria, on the Euphrates.
De Kaap (dē·käp′) mountain, NE Union of South Africa, in the Transvaal in N Drakensberg Mts.; gold fields in **De Kaap Valley**.
De Kalb (dē kălb′) city, N Illinois; pop. 11,700.
Delagoa Bay (dĕl′ȧ·gō′ȧ) inlet of Indian Ocean, SE Mozambique.
De Land (dē lănd′) city, E Florida; pop. 8700.
Delano (dē·lā′nō) city, S California, NNW of Bakersfield; pop. 8700.
Delatyn (dĕ·lä′t′n; Pol. dĕ·lä′tĭn) town, U.S.S.R., in SW Ukraine at E end of Jablonica Pass on Prut river; salt deposits, mineral baths.
Delaware (dĕl′ȧ·wär; -wēr) **1** river, E United States, flowing S from S New York state to Delaware Bay; 296 m. long. **2** state, E United States, bordering on Delaware Bay and Atlantic Ocean; ✻ Dover; area 2057 sq. m.; pop. 318,100. **3** city, cen. Ohio; pop. 11,800.
Delaware Bay, arm of Atlantic Ocean, between SW coast of New Jersey and E coast of Delaware, receiving the Delaware river on the N.
Delaware Water Gap, borough, E Pennsylvania, E of Stroudsburg on Delaware river at **Delaware Water Gap**, a gorge through Kittatinny Mt.
Delft (dĕlft) commune, SW Netherlands; pop. 62,000.
Delgado, Cape (dĕl·gä′dō; Port. dȧl·gȧ′t·hōō) cape, NE coast of Mozambique.
Delhi (dĕl′ī), more correctly **Dilli** (dĭl′lē) or **Dehli** (dē′h′·lē) **1** territory, N India; area 578 sq. m.; pop. 1,744,000. **2** city, its ✻ and ✻ of India, comprising an old city, **Old Delhi** or **Shahjahanabad** (shä′jȧ·hän′ä·bäd′), and to the S a new city, **New Delhi**, containing the modern government buildings; total pop. with suburbs 521,800.
Delice (dĕ·lē′jĕ) river, cen. Turkey, flowing NW and N into the Kızıl Irmak; ab. 175 m. long.
Delitzsch (dā′lĭch) city, E Germany, SSE of Dessau; pop. 25,100.
Delmarva (dĕl·mär′vȧ), or **Delmarvia** (-vĭ·ȧ), **Peninsula**, the peninsula, E United States, between Chesapeake and Delaware bays, including Delaware and parts of Maryland and Virginia.
Delmenhorst (dĕl′mĕn·hôrst) commune, W Germany, WSW of Bremen; pop. 48,700.
Del Monte (dĕl mŏn′tē; Span. dĕl mōn′tā) town, Philippine Is., in N Mindanao SE of Cagayan; pineapple plantation.
De Long Islands (dē lŏng′) group of three islands, U.S.S.R., in Arctic Ocean; belong to Yakutsk A.S.S.R.
Delos (dē′lŏs), Mod. Gr. **Dhílos** (thē′lôs) island, Greece, in the Cyclades; by ancient Greeks considered center of the archipelago.
Delphi (dĕl′fī), Mod. Gr. **Dhelfoí** (thĕl·fē′) town, cen. Greece, between Mt. Parnassus and Gulf of Corinth; seat of Delphic oracle.
Delphos (dĕl′fŏs) city, NW Ohio; pop. 6200.
Delray Beach (dĕl′rā′) city, SE Florida, on Atlantic Ocean; pop. 6300.
Del Rio (dĕl rē′ō) city, SW Texas, on Rio Grande; pop. 14,200.
Delta Amacuro (dĕl′tä ä′mä·kōō′rō) territory, NE Venezuela, on coast, including delta of the Orinoco; ✻ Tucupita; area 15,521 sq. m.; pop. 31,000.
Demarcation Point, cape, N North America, on Beaufort Sea, marking boundary between Alaska and Yukon Territory, Canada.
Demavend (dĕm′ȧ·vĕnd; Iranian dȧ′mä·vȧnd′) mountain, N Iran, NE of Tehran; highest in the Elburz Mts., over 18,600 ft.
Demerara (dĕm′ē·rär′ȧ; -rär′ȧ) river, British Guiana, flowing N to Atlantic Ocean; ab. 200 m. long.
Deming (dĕm′ĭng) village, SW New Mexico; pop. 5700.
Demmin (dĕ·mēn′) city, NE Germany, on Peene river; pop. 18,000.
Demopolis (dē·mŏp′ō·lĭs) city, W Alabama; pop. 5000.
Denain (dē·năn′) commune, N France, SE of Lille; pop. 24,900.
Denbigh (dĕn′bĭ) **1** county in Wales: see DENBIGHSHIRE. **2** municipal borough, N Wales, in Denbighshire; pop. 8100.
Denbigh, Cape, cape, W Alaska, on E (inner) side of Norton Sound.
Denbighshire (-shĭr; -shēr) or **Denbigh**, county, N Wales; ✻ Ruthin; 669 sq. m.; pop. 170,700.
Denby Dale (dĕn′bĭ) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 9700.
Dender (dĕn′dĕr) **1** river, Ethiopia and Sudan Republic, flowing NW into Blue Nile; 250 m. long. **2** river, Belgium, flowing into Schelde river; 42 m. long.
Dendera (dăn′dū·rȧ), anc. **Tentyra** (tĕn′tĭ·rȧ) village, Egypt, on the Nile opposite Qena; ancient city dedicated to worship of goddess Hathor.
Denham (dĕn′ăm) village, S England, W of London; film studios.
Den Helder (dĕn hĕl′dĕr) commune, W Netherlands; Dutch naval station; pop. 31,600.
Denison (dĕn′ĭ·s'n) city, NE Texas; pop. 17,500.
Denizli (dĕ·nĕz·lē′) town, SW Turkey in Asia; pop. 22,000.
Denmark (dĕn′märk), Danish **Danmark** (dȧn′märk) country, N Europe, occupying most of Jutland and adjacent islands in the Baltic and in North Sea; kingdom; ✻ Copenhagen; area 16,576 sq. m.; pop. 4,045,200.
Denmark, Lake, lake, N New Jersey, N of Dover; site of naval air rocket test station.
Denmark Strait, channel between SE Greenland and Iceland, connecting Arctic Ocean with the North Atlantic; 130 m. wide.
Denny and Dunipace (dĕn′ĭ, dŭn′ĭ·pās) burgh, cen. Scotland, in Stirling co.; pop. 6700.
Denpasar (dĕn·pä′sär) seaport, Indonesia, on S coast of Bali.
Dent Blanche (dȧN′ blȧNsh′) mountain, S Switzerland, in the Pennine Alps; 14,318 ft. high.
Dent d' Hérens (dȧN′ dā′rȧN′) mountain on Swiss-Italian border, in Pennine Alps; 13,715 ft. high.
Dent du Midi (dȧN′ dü mē′dē′) mountain, SW Switzerland, near French border; 10,690 ft. high.
Denton (dĕn′t'n; -tŭn) **1** city, N Texas, NNW of Dallas; pop. 21,400. **2** urban district, NW England, in Lancashire ESE of Manchester; pop. 25,600.
D'Entrecasteaux Islands (dȧN′trē·kȧs′tō′) island group, SW Pacific Ocean, off SE coast of New Guinea; attached to Territory of Papua; 1200 sq. m.; pop. ab. 40,000.
Denver (dĕn′vĕr) city, ✻ of Colorado, on South Platte river; pop. 415,800.
Deoband (dē′ō·bŭnd′; dā′-) town, N India, in NE Uttar Pradesh; temples, ghats.
Deoghar or **Deogarh** (dē′ō·gär; dā′-; native -gŭr′h′) town, NE India, in Bihar; temple to Siva.
De Pere (dĕ pēr′) city, E Wisconsin, on Fox river S of Green Bay (city); pop. 8100.
Depew (dē·pū′) village, W New York, E of Buffalo; pop. 7200.
Deptford (dĕt′fērd) metropolitan borough, London, on S bank of Thames; pop. 75,700.
Der'a (dūr·ä′), Fr. **Déraa** (dā′rȧ′ȧ) town, SW Syria, near Jordan border.
Dera Ismail Khan (dā′rȧ Ĭs′mīl kän′) town, NW Pakistan, in S North-West Frontier region on the Indus river ESE of Gumal Pass; pop. 39,000.
Derbent (dĕr·bĕnt′) or **Derbend** (-bĕnd′) town, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, in SE Dagestan on Caspian Sea; pop. 27,500.
Derby (dûr′bĭ; Brit. usu. där′bĭ for **2** & **3**) **1** city, S Connecticut, W of New Haven; pop. 10,300. **2** county in England: see DERBYSHIRE. **3** county borough, N cen. England, ✻ of Derbyshire, on the Derwent; pop. 141,300.
Derbyshire (-shĭr; -shēr) or **Derby**, county, N cen. England; ✻ Derby; area 1012 sq. m.; pop. 826,300.
Derg, Lough (lŏk dûrg′) **1** lake, NW Ireland, in SE co. Donegal. **2** lake, SW cen. Ireland, traversed N to S by the Shannon river; ab. 24 m. long.
De Ridder (dĕ rĭd′ĕr) city, SW Louisiana; pop. 5800.
Derna (dĕr′nȧ) city, NE Libya, in Cyrenaica on coast; pop. 21,500.
Derry (dĕr′ĭ) **1** town, SE New Hampshire, SE of Manchester; pop. 5800. **2** county borough in Northern Ireland: see LONDONDERRY.
Derwent (dûr′wĕnt) **1** river, S cen. Tasmania, flowing SE to Storm Bay; ab. 130 m. long. **2** river, NW England, in Cumberland, flowing N through lakes Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite to Solway Firth. **3** river, N cen. England, in N Derbyshire, flowing SE into the Trent. **4** river, N England, in Durham and Northumberland, flowing NE to the Tyne. **5** river, N England, in Yorkshire, flowing N into the Ouse
Derwentwater (-wō′tĕr; -wŏt′ĕr) lake, NW England, in Cumberland.
Desaguadero (dās′ä·gwä·thä′rō) **1** river, W Argentina, the upper course of Río Salado. **2** river, W Bolivia, flowing from Lake Titicaca to Lake Poopó; ab. 160 m. long.
Des Allemands, Lake (dĕs ăl′măn; Fr. dā′-zȧl′mäN′) lake, SE Louisiana.
Deschutes (dā′shōōt′) river, cen. and N Oregon, flowing N into Columbia river; 250 m. long.
Deseado (dā′sā·ä′thō) river, S Argentina, flowing E into Atlantic Ocean; ab. 300 m. long.
Deshima (dĕ·shē·mȧ) artificial island, Japan, at head of Nagasaki harbor, Kyushu.
Désirade (dā′zē′rȧd′) island, French West Indies, a dependency of Guadeloupe.
Des Moines (dē moin′) **1** river, Iowa, flowing SE into the Mississippi; 327 m. long; including west fork, 533 m. long. **2** city, ✻ of Iowa, at confluence of Des Moines and Raccoon rivers; pop. 178,000.
Desmond (dĕz′mŭnd) ancient kingdom, S Ireland; comprised present cos. Cork and Kerry.
Desna (dĕs·nä′; Russ. dyĕs·nȧ′) river, U.S.S.R., rising E of Smolensk and flowing S to the Dnieper; 550 m. long.
Desolación (dā′sō·lä·syōn′), also Eng. **Desolation** (dĕs′ō·lā′shŭn) island, S Chile, northernmost in the Tierra del Fuego.
De Soto (dē sō′tō) city, E Missouri; pop. 5400.
Des Plaines (dĕs plānz′) **1** river, NE Illinois, flowing S to unite with the Kankakee river and form the Illinois river; 150 m. long. **2** city, NE Illinois, NW of Chicago; pop. 15,000.
Dessau (dĕs′ou) city, E Germany, on Mulde river; pop. 88,100.
Detmold (dĕt′mōld; Ger. dĕt′mȯlt) city, W Germany, formerly ✻ of Lippe; pop. 26,800.
Detroit (dē·troit′) **1** river, SE Michigan, connecting Lake St. Clair with Lake Erie and forming section of U.S.-Canada boundary; ab. 31 m. long. **2** city, SE Michigan, on Detroit river; pop. 1,849,600.
Detroit Lakes, city, NW cen. Minnesota; pop. 5800.
Dettingen (dĕt′ĭng·ĕn) village, W Germany, in Bavaria; scene of victory of George II of England over the French June 27, 1743.
Deurne (dûr′nĕ) commune, N Belgium, E of Antwerp; pop. 57,400.
Deventer (dā′vĕn·tĕr) commune, E Netherlands, on IJssel river; pop. 44,100.
Devils Postpile National Monument (dĕv′lz pōst′pīl′) E California, E of Yosemite National Park; volcanic rock columns; established as national monument 1911.
Devils (dĕv′lz) river, SW Texas, flowing S into Rio Grande; ab. 125 m. long.
Devil's Bit Mountains (dĕv′lz bĭt′) range, S cen. Ireland, in N co. Tipperary; highest peak 1583 ft.
Devil's Island, Fr. **Île du Diable** (ēl′ dü dyȧ′bl′) island, French Guiana, one of Safety Is.; formerly a penal colony.
Devils Lake, **1** saline lake, NE cen. North Dakota; 30 m. long. **2** city, NE North Dakota, on Devils Lake; pop. 6400.
Devils Tower National Monument, NE Wyoming, on Belle Fourche river; volcanic rock tower 1200 ft. high; established as national monument 1906.
Devizes (dē·vī′zĕz; -zĭz) municipal borough, S England, in Wiltshire; pop. 7900.
Devon (dĕv′ŭn) **1** county in England: see DEVONSHIRE. **2** river, E Scotland, flowing into Forth river.
Devon Island, island, N Canada, N of Baffin I. at head of Baffin Bay; area 20,860 sq. m.
Devonport (dĕv′ŭn·pōrt) **1** town, Tasmania, on N coast; pop. 7500. **2** seaport, SW England, in Devonshire NW of Plymouth, of which it is a part; royal dockyard, military and naval station. **3** borough, New Zealand, on North I. NE of Auckland; naval station; pop. 10,300.
Devonshire (dĕv′ŭn·shĭr; -shēr) or **Devon**, county, SW England, between Bristol Channel and English Channel; ✻ Exeter; area 2612 sq. m.; pop. 798,300.
Devrek (dē·vrĕk′) river, N cen. Turkey in Asia, flowing E into the Kızıl Irmak; ab. 120 m. long.
Dewas (dā·wäs′) two former states, NW cen. India: Dewas, Junior, and Dewas, Senior, founded in 18th cent. by two brothers, Maratha chieftains; now part of Madhya Pradesh.
Dewsbury (dūz′bĕr·ĭ) county borough, N England, on the Calder S of Leeds; pop. 53,500.
Dhahran (dä·rän′; Arab. thä·hrän′, dä-, zä-) town, E Saudi Arabia, on coast near Bahrein Is., in extensive oil region.
Dhar (där) **1** former state, NW cen. India, at W end of Vindhya Hills; now in Madhya Pradesh. **2** town, its ✻, SW of Indore.
Dhaulagiri, Mount (dou′lȧ·gĭ′rĭ) mountain, W cen. Nepal, in the Himalayas; 26,800 ft. high.
Dhiban (thē·băn′; dē-; zē-) ruins, Jordan, E of Dead Sea, of ancient **Dibon** (dī bŏn), a city of Moab, where Moabite stone was found 1868.
Dhibban (thĭb·bän′; dĭb-; zĭb-) town, Iraq, on the Euphrates near N shore of Lake Habbaniya.
Dholpur (dōl′pōōr) former state, NW India, since 1949 part of Rajasthan, in E part.
Dhrangadhra (drăng′gȧ·drȧ) former state, NW India, in NE Kathiawar; now part of Bombay state.
Dhulia (dōō′lĭ·ȧ) town, W India, in N Bombay state; pop. 53,300.
Diablerets (dyȧ′blē·rĕ′) mountain, Switzerland, in Valais canton in Bernese Alps; 10,645 ft.
Diamantina (dī′ȧ·mȧn·tē′nȧ) river, Australia, in SW Queensland, upper tributary of the Warburton river; ab. 470 m. long.
Diamantina (dē·ȧ·măn·tē′nȧ) city, E Brazil, in cen. Minas Gerais state; center of the Brazilian diamond industry.
Diamond, Cape (dī′ȧ·mŭnd) promontory, Canada, E end of city of Quebec; site of citadel.
Diamond Head, cape, Hawaii, on SE Oahu I.
Diamond Mountains, the Kumgang Mts., N Korea.
Dibang (dē′băng′) or **Dibong** (-bŏng′) river, China and India, in SW Sikang and NE Assam, flowing to the Brahmaputra.
Dibrugarh (dĭ′brōō·gär′; native -gŭr′h′) town, NE India, in Assam on Brahmaputra river; center of tea-raising region; badly damaged in earthquake of August 1950.
Dickinson (dĭk′ĭn·s'n) city, SW North Dakota; pop. 7500.
Dickson City (dĭk′s'n) borough, NE Pennsylvania, NE of Scranton; pop. 8900.
Dickson Island, small island, NW Soviet Russia, Asia, at mouth of Yenisei river; radio and meteorological stations.
Dicte (dĭk′tē), Mod. Gr. **Dhíkti** (thē̆k′tē) mountain, Greece, in E Crete; 7170 ft. high.
Didcot (dĭd′kŭt) town, S England, in Berkshire S of Oxford; railway junction; ordnance depot; nearby is an atomic energy research station (Harwell).
Didyma (dĭd′ĭ·mȧ) ruins of town on W coast of Asia Minor S of Miletus; oracle of Apollo; famous temple.
Diego Garcia (dyä′gō gär·thē′ä) island, Indian Ocean, chief of the Chagos Is.
Diego Ramírez (dyä′gō rä·mē′rȧs) island, S Chile, southernmost of the Tierra del Fuego.
Diégo-Suarez (dyä′gō·swä′rȧs) or **Antsirane** (ăn′tsē·rä′nȧ) town, N Madagascar; has excellent harbor.
Dien Bien Phu (dyĕn′ byĕn′ fōō′) village, SW Tonkin, N Vietnam; French military post in Indochina war; in 1954 besieged 55 days, fell to Vietminh May 7.
Dieng (dĕng) plateau, Indonesia, in cen. Java on Mt. Prahu at ab. 6000 ft.; a filled volcanic crater; Hindu temples.
Dieppe (dē·ĕp′; Fr. dyĕp) **1** village, SE Canada, in SE New Brunswick; pop. 3400. **2** seaport, N France, on English Channel N of Rouen; pop. 21,800.
Digby (dĭg′bĭ) town, Canada, in W Nova Scotia on Annapolis Basin; exports Digby chickens, a variety of small herring.
Digby Gut (gŭt′) strait, Canada, on W coast of Nova Scotia, forming outlet of Annapolis Basin; has steep sides 400 to 600 ft. high.
Digoel (dē′gōōl) or **Digul**, river, SE West New Guinea, flowing S and W to Arafura Sea; ab. 400 m. long.
Dihang (dē′häng′) or **Dihong** (dē′hŏng′) the Brahmaputra river in Tibet and Assam, in its middle course where it turns and breaks through the Himalayas.
Dijon (dē′zhôN′) city, E France; pop. 100,700.
Diksmuide or **Dixmuide** (dĭks·moi′dē), Fr. **Dixmude** (dēks′müd′; dēs′-) town, Belgium, in W Flanders N of Ieper (Ypres); in World War I destroyed during heavy fighting Oct. 22–Nov. 10, 1914, when Germans were prevented from reaching the sea by flooding of the area.
Dili or **Dilli** (dĭl′ē) town, ✻ of Portuguese Timor, on N coast of the island.
Dillon (dĭl′ŭn) town, NE South Carolina; pop. 5200.
Dilolo (dē·lō′lō) lake, E Angola, near border of Belgian Congo.

Dekkan. Var. of DECCAN.
Delatyn Pass. See JABLONICA PASS.
Denali. See MCKINLEY, MOUNT.
Desiderii Fanum. See SAINT-DIZIER.
Desolation Island. **1** See DESOLACIÓN. **2** See KERGUELEN.
Despoto Planina. See RHODOPE.
Destêrro. See FLORIANÓPOLIS.
Detskoe Selo. See PUSHKIN.
Deutschland. See GERMANY.
Deuxponts. See ZWEIBRÜCKEN.
Deva. See CHESTER.
Devana Castra. See CHESTER.
Devil Mountain. See AUYÁNTEPUÍ.
Devils River. See DEVILS.
Dezhnev, Cape. See EAST CAPE.
Dhelfoí. See DELPHI.
Dhikti. See DICTE.
Dhílos. See DELOS.
Dhor el Khodib. Var. of DAHR EL QADIB.
Diable, Île du. See DEVIL'S ISLAND.
Diablo Canyon. See CANYON DIABLO.
Diala. See DIYALA.
Diarbekr. See DIYARBEKIR.
Dibon. See DHIBAN.
Diedenhofen. See THIONVILLE.
Digue, La. See LA DIGUE.
Dikh Tau. = DYKH TAU.
Dilli. **1** See DELHI. **2** See DILI.

Dinagat (dē·nä′gät) island, SE Philippine Is., N of NE point of Mindanao; 309 sq. m.; pop. ab. 14,600.

Dinard (dē′när′) town, NW France, on Gulf of Saint-Malo at mouth of the Rance, opposite Saint-Malo; watering place.

Dinaric Alps (dĭ·năr′ĭk), Yugoslav **Dinara Planina** (dē′nä·rä plä′nē·nä) range of E Alps, W Yugoslavia, parallel to the coast and extending S to Albania.

Dindigul (dĭn′dĭ·gŭl) town, S India, in SW Madras state; pop. 56,300.

Dinosaur National Monument, NE Utah, fossil remains of prehistoric animals; established as national monument 1915.

Dinslaken (dĭns′lä′kĕn) city, W Germany, near Rhine river N of Duisburg; pop. 27,300.

Dinuba (dĭ·nū′bȧ) city, S cen. California, SE of Fresno; pop. 5000.

Dinwiddie (dĭn·wĭd′ĭ; dĭn′wĭd′ĭ) village, SE Virginia, SW of Petersburg; scene of Sheridan's defeat of Pickett Mar. 31, 1865.

Diomede Islands (dī′ō·mēd) two islands, **Big Diomede** (Russian) and **Little Diomede** (American), in middle of Bering Strait, ab. 2 m. apart; separated by date line.

Dionysiades (dī′ō·nĭ·sī′ȧ·dēz; Mod. Gr. thyô′nyē·sē·ä′thȧs) group of islands, Greece, just W of NE point of Crete.

Diosgyör (dĭ′ōsh·dyûr′) commune, N Hungary, W of Miskolc; pop. 21,200.

Dipolog (dē·pō′lōg) municipality, Philippine Is., in Mindanao on coast; pop. 31,600.

Dir (dĭr) **1** former state, W Pakistan, in North-West Frontier region; a tribal area S of Chitral. **2** its chief town.

Diredawa or **Dire Dawa** (dē′rā·dȧ·wä′) city, E Ethiopia; pop. 30,000.

Dirk Hartog Island (dûrk här′tŏg) island off W coast of Western Australia.

Disappointment, Cape, cape, SW Washington, on N side of entrance to Columbia river.

Discovery Bay, inlet of Indian Ocean, S Australia, at boundary between Victoria and South Australia.

Disko (dĭs′kō) island, W Greenland, in Davis Strait.

Disko Bay, bay, W Greenland, S of Disko I.

Dismal Swamp (dĭz′mȧl) swamp area, SE Virginia and NE North Carolina; ab. 30 m. long and 10 m. wide.

Disna (dĭs·nä′; Russ. dyĭs·nȧ′), Pol. **Dzisna** (jēs′nä) river, U.S.S.R., in N White Russia, flowing E into Dvina river; ab. 85 m. long.

District of Columbia (kō·lŭm′bĭ·ȧ) federal district, E United States, on Potomac river surrounded on three sides by Maryland; coextensive with city of Washington; area 69 sq. m.; pop. 802,200.

Dithmarschen (dĭt′mär′shĕn), Eng. **Ditmarsh** (dĭt′märsh) region, NE Germany, in SW Schleswig-Holstein between the Elbe and Eider rivers.

Diu (dē′ōō) district of Portuguese India, comprising island with seaport at S extremity of Kathiawar Penin. and two small towns on the mainland.

Dives, in full **Dives-sur-Mer** (dēv′sür·mär′) town, NW France, on Bay of the Seine ab. a mile inland.

Divi, Point (dĭ′vĭ) cape, E India, E of Kistna delta and S of Masulipatam.

Dividing Ridge (dĭ·vīd′ĭng) ridge extending along W section of boundary between Virginia and West Virginia.

Divinópolis (dē·vē·nō′pōō·lēs) city, E Brazil, in Minas Gerais state; pop. 20,600.

Dixon (dĭk′s'n) city, N Illinois; pop. 11,500.

Dixon Entrance, strait between N Queen Charlotte Is., Canada, and S Prince of Wales I., SE Alaska, connecting Hecate Strait with the Pacific Ocean; ab. 40 m. wide.

Diyala (dĭ·yä′lä; Angl. dĭ·yăl′ȧ) or **Diala** (dĭ·ăl′ȧ) river, E Iraq, flowing SW into the Tigris river; ab. 300 m. long.

Diyarbekir (dē·yär′bē·kēr′) or **Diarbekr** (dē·yär′bĕk′ĕr) city, SE Turkey in Asia, on the Tigris; pop. 45,500.

Dizful (dĭz·fōōl′) town, SW Iran; pop. ab. 15,000.

Djakarta (jȧ·kär′tȧ), formerly **Batavia** (bȧ·tā′vĭ·ȧ; -tāv′yȧ; Du. bȧ·tȧ′vē·ȧ) city, ✻ of Indonesia, on NW coast of Java; pop. 1,200,000.

Djambi or **Jambi** (jäm′bē) town, Indonesia, in S cen. Sumatra on Hari river; oil center.

Djatinegara (jä′tē·nä·gä′rä), Du. **Meester Cornelis** (mās′tĕr kôr·nā′lĭs) section of Djakarta, Indonesia; before 1935 a separate city.

Djawa (jä′vȧ) Java; — the form used by the Indonesians.

Djedeida (jĕ·dā′dȧ; Arab. jōō·dī′dȧ, -dā′-, -dä) town, N Tunisia, W of city of Tunis.

Djenné or **Jenné** (jĕ′nā′) town, French West Africa, in S cen. French Sudan; name thought by some to be origin of name Guinea.

Djerba or **Jerba** (jĕr′bȧ) island off SE coast of Tunisia; ab. 16 sq. m.; pop. ab. 35,000.

Djerid, Chott (chŏt′ jĕ·rēd′), Arab. **Shatt el Jerid** (shŏt′ ăl jū·rēd′), anc. **Palus Tritonis** (pā′lŭs trĭ·tō′nĭs) saline lake, SW cen. Tunisia.

Djibouti or **Jibuti** (jĭ·bōō′tĭ) city, ✻ of French Somaliland, on S shore of Gulf of Tadjoura; pop. 20,000.

Djokjakarta (jōk′yȧ·kär′tȧ; jŏk′-), often shortened to **Djokja** (jōk′yȧ; jŏk′yȧ) **1** native (Mohammedan) principality, Indonesia, on S coast of Java; 1223 sq. m.; pop. 1,600,000. **2** city, its ✻; pop. 136,000.

Dmitriev (dĭ·mē′trĭ·ĕf; Russ. d'mē′tryĭ·yĕf) town, Soviet Russia, Europe, NW of Kursk; pop. 51,400.

Dneprodzerzhinsk (nĕp′rō·dĕr·zhĭnsk′; Russ. d'nĭ·prŭ·dyĕr·zhĭnsk′), formerly **Kamenskoe** (kȧ′mynĭ·skŭ·yĕ) city, U.S.S.R., in E cen. Ukraine on the Dnieper; pop. 147,800.

Dnepropetrovsk (nĕp′rō·pĕ·trôfsk′; Russ. d'nyĭ·prŭ·pyĕ·trôfsk′), formerly **Ekaterinoslav** (ĕ·kăt′ĕr·ē′nō·slăv; Russ. yĭ·kȧ·tyĭ·ryē′nŭ·slăf′) city, U.S.S.R., in Ukraine, on the Dnieper at its big bend; pop. 500,700.

Dneprostroi (nĕp′rō·stroi′; Russ. d'nyĭ·prŭ·stroi′) dam, U.S.S.R., in the Ukraine across the lower Dnieper below Dnepropetrovsk.

Dnieper (nē′pĕr), Russ. **Dnepr** (d'nyĕ′pr'), anc. **Borysthenes** (bō·rĭs′thē·nēz) river, Soviet Russia, Europe, rising in S Valdai Hills near source of the Volga and flowing into the Black Sea; ab. 1400 m. long.

Dniester (nēs′tĕr), Russ. **Dnestr** (d'nyĕs′tr'), Romanian **Nistru** (nē′strōō), anc. **Tyras** (tī′rȧs) river, SE Europe; rises on N slope of Carpathian Mts. and flows SE to the Black Sea; since 1940 its entire course in U.S.S.R.; 850 m. long.

Doab (dō·äb′) region, N India, in Uttar Pradesh between the Ganges and Jumna rivers.

Dobbs Ferry (dŏbz) village, SE New York, on Hudson river; pop. 6300.

Döbeln (dœ′bĕln) city, E Germany, on Mulde river ESE of Leipzig; pop. 28,800.

Dobruja or **Dobrudja** (dō′brōō·jä), Romanian **Dobrogea** (dō′brō·jä′), Bulgarian **Dobrudja** (dō′brōō·jä) region, S Europe, in Romania and Bulgaria on Black Sea coast; formed a province of Romania 1913–40.

Doce (dō′sĕ) river, E Brazil, flowing E into Atlantic Ocean through a region of rich iron-ore deposits; 360 m. long.

Dochart, Loch (lŏk dŏk′ĕrt) lake, cen. Scotland, in Perth county.

Dodecanese (dō·dĕk′ȧ·nēs; -nēz) or **Dodecanesus** (dō′dĕk·ȧ·nē′sŭs; dō·dĕk′-) group of islands, SE Aegean Sea, belonging to Greece; belonged to Italy 1923–47; administrative center Rhodes; area 486 sq. m.; pop. 76,700.

Dodge City (dŏj) city, S Kansas, on Arkansas river; pop. 11,300.

Dodona (dō·dō′nȧ) town, NW Greece, in Epirus on Mt. Tomarus; site of ancient oracle.

Doetinchem (dōō′tē·kĕm) commune, E Netherlands, E of Arnhem; pop. 20,000.

Dogger Bank (dŏg′ĕr) submerged sandbank in cen. North Sea, near which naval battle was fought Jan. 24, 1915.

Doha (dō′hȧ; -hä) or **Bida** (bī′dō) town, E Arabia, ✻ of sheikdom of Qatar, on E coast of Qatar Peninsula.

Doi Inthanon (doi ĭn·t'hä·nŭn) mountain, NW Thailand; highest mountain in Thailand, 8468 ft.

Dojran, or Doiran, Lake (doi′rän) lake, on border between N Greece and SE Yugoslavia, E of the Vardar.

Dol, in full **Dol-de-Bretagne** (dôl′dē·brē·tȧn′y') town, NW France, SE of Saint-Malo, on frontier between Normandy and Brittany; menhir ab. 30 ft. high nearby.

Dolbeau (dôl′bō′) town, E Canada, in S Quebec; pop. 4300.

Dôle (dōl) commune, E France, on Doubs river; pop. 18,300.

Dollart (dôl′ärt) basin of S end of Ems estuary, NW Germany and NE Netherlands; 10 m. long by 7 m. wide.

Dolomites (dŏl′ō·mīts), Ital. **Dolomiti** (dō·lō·mē′tē) range of E Alps, NE Italy, between valleys of Adige and Piave rivers.

Dolores (dō·lōr′ĕs; -ēz; Span. -lō′rȧs) **1** river, Colorado and Utah, flowing into Colorado river; 230 m. long. **2** port, SW Uruguay, on San Salvador river; pop. 11,500.

Dolphin and Union Strait (dŏl′fĭn) channel, N Canada, between SW Victoria I. and the mainland, connecting Coronation Gulf with Amundsen Gulf.

Dolton (dōl′t'n) village, NE Illinois, S of Chicago; pop. 5600.

Dom (dōm) mountain, Switzerland, in Valais canton; highest peak in the Mischabelhörner, 14,942 ft.

Dombes (dôNb) region, E France, between the Ain, Rhone, and Saône rivers; once a principality.

Dôme, Puy de (pü·ēd′ dōm′) mountain, S cen. France, W of Clermont-Ferrand; 4805 ft. high.

Domei Island (dō′mĕl) island, Burma, in cen. Mergui Archipelago.

Domesnes, Cape (dōom′ĕs·nâs′) cape, NW Latvia, on S side of entrance to Gulf of Riga.

Domfront (dôN′frôN′) town, NW France, E of Avranches; scene of fighting in many wars.

Dominica (dŏm′ĭ·nē′kȧ; dō·mĭn′ĭ·kȧ) island, British West Indies, in Leeward Is.; administratively a colony attached to Windward Is.; ✻ Roseau; area 305 sq. m.; pop. 53,700.

Dominican Republic (dō·mĭn′ĭ·kăn), officially **República Dominicana** (rrĕ·pōō′vlē·kä thō·mē′nē·kä′nä) island country, West Indies, occupying E two thirds of Hispaniola; republic; ✻ Ciudad Trujillo; area 19,129 sq. m.; pop. 2,121,100.

Dominion (dō·mĭn′yŭn) town, Canada, in E Nova Scotia on Atlantic Ocean; pop. 3100.

Domjoch (dōm′yôk′) mountain pass, SW Switzerland, over the Mischabelhörner S of the Dom; 14,060 ft. high.

Dommel (dôm′ĕl) river, S Netherlands and Belgium, flowing N into the Maas (Meuse).

Domodossola (dō·mō·dôs′sō·lä) town, NW Italy, near Simplon Tunnel; once a countship

Domremy-la-Pucelle (dôNr′mē′lȧ·pü′sĕl′) village, NE France, on the Meuse; birthplace of Joan of Arc.

Domuyo (dō·mōō′yō) volcanic mountain, W Argentina, near Chilean boundary; 15,450 ft. high.

Don (dŏn) **1** river, N cen. England, in Yorkshire, flowing NE into the Ouse. **2** river, NE Scotland, in Aberdeen co., flowing E into North Sea. **3** (Russ. dôn) Tatar **Duna** (dōō′-nä), anc. **Tanais** (tăn′ȧ·ĭs) river, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing to the Sea of Azov; ab. 1200 m. long.

Donauwörth (dō′nou·vûrt′) town, W Germany, in Bavaria on the Danube N of Augsburg; site of battles 1704 and 1805.

Donbas (dŏn′bȧs; Russ. dŭn·bȧs′) or **Donets Basin** (dō·nĕts′; Russ. dŭ·nyĕts′) region, U.S.S.R., in E Ukraine, in plain of Donets river and the lower Dnieper; contains coal.

Don Benito (dôm bā·nē′tō) commune, SW Spain; pop. 20,900.

Doncaster (dŏng′kȧs·tĕr) county borough, N England, in Yorkshire, on the Don; pop. 81,900.

Don Cossacks, Territory of the (dŏn kŏs′ăks; -ăks) region, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, in the basin of the lower Don river; settled by Cossacks by 16th cent.; not formally acquired by Russia until 1699.

Dondra Head (dŏn′drȧ) cape, Ceylon, at S extremity of the island.

Donegal (dŏn′ē·gôl′; dŏn′ē·gôl′) county, N Republic of Ireland, in Ulster prov.; ✻ Lifford; 1865 sq. m.; pop. 131,500.

Donegal Bay, inlet of Atlantic Ocean, NW Ireland, at S end of co. Donegal.

Donets (dō·nĕts′; Russ. dŭ·nyĕts′) river, U.S.S.R., in Soviet Russia, Europe, and the Ukraine; flows SE to the Don; 670 m. long.

Donets Basin, see DONBAS.

Dongola (dŏng′gō·lȧ; popularly dŏng·gō′lȧ, dŏn-) or **New Dongola**, also **El Orde** (ĕl ôr′dē) town, N Sudan Republic, on Nile river; pop. 9000.

Donjek (dŏn′jĕk) river, NW Canada, in SW Yukon Territory, flowing into White river.

Donna (dŏn′ȧ) city, S Texas; pop. 7200.

Dönna (dûn′nä), also **Dönnesö** (dûn′nĕs·û′) island off W coast of Norway.

Donnacona (dŏn′ȧ·kō′nȧ) town, Canada, in S Quebec on St. Lawrence river; pop. 3700.

Donnai (Fr. dô′nā′) river, Indochina, in Cochin China (South Vietnam); unites with other streams to form extensive delta N of the Mekong; 200 m. long.

Donner Lake (dŏn′ĕr) lake, E California, in Sierra Nevada Mts. NW of Lake Tahoe; W of the lake are **Donner Peak** (ab. 8000 ft. high) and **Donner Pass**.

Donnybrook (dŏn′ĭ·brŏŏk) suburb of city of Dublin, E Ireland; scene of an annual fair, founded 1204 by King John and suppressed 1855, notorious for debauchery and fighting.

Donora (dō·nōr′ȧ) borough, SW Pennsylvania, on Monongahela river; pop. 12,200.

Donrek (dŏn′rĕk), or **Dangrek** (dăng′rĕk), **Mountains**, the Phanom Dong Rak mountain range, in SE Thailand.

Doon (dōōn) river, SW Scotland, in Ayrshire, flowing through **Loch Doon** (lok) to Firth of Clyde.

Doone Valley (dōōn) valley, SW England, in N Devonshire.

Doorn (dōrn) town, cen. Netherlands, SE of Utrecht; residence (from 1920) of Kaiser William II of Germany.

Door Peninsula (dōr) peninsula, E Wisconsin, between Green Bay and Lake Michigan.

Dora Baltea (dō′rȧ bäl′tȧ·ä) river, NW Italy; rises at foot of Little Saint Bernard Pass and flows E and SE into Po river; ab. 100 m. long.

Dora Riparia (dō′rȧ rē·pä′ryä) river, NW Italy; rises in Cottian Alps, flows E into Po river; ab. 60 m. long.

Dorcheat, Bayou (dôr′chēt) stream, Arkansas and Louisiana, flowing S into Lake Bistineau; 100 m. long.

Dorchester (dôr′chĕs′tĕr; -chĭs·tĕr) **1** former town, E Massachusetts, since 1870 a ward of the city of Boston; included **Dorchester Heights**, a hill SE of Boston the fortification of which resulted in the evacuation of Boston by the British Mar. 17, 1776. **2** municipal borough, S England, ✻ of Dorsetshire, on the Frome; pop. 11,600.

Dordogne (dôr′dôn′y') river, SW France, flowing SW and W to unite with Garonne river and form the Gironde estuary; ab. 300 m. long.

Dordrecht (dôr′drĕkt) or **Dort** (dôrt) commune, SW Netherlands, on Maas (Meuse) river; pop. 68,200.

Dore, Monts (môN′ dôr′) mountain group, S cen. France, in Auvergne Mts.; highest point Puy de Sancy, 6185 ft.

Doris (dôr′ĭs; dŏr′ĭs) **1** ancient country, cen. Greece, between Mts. Oeta and Parnassus. **2** ancient district, SW Asia Minor, on coast of Caria.

Dorking (dôr′kĭng) urban district, S England, in Surrey; pop. 20,300.

Dormont (dôr′mŏnt) borough, SW Pennsylvania, S of Pittsburgh; pop. 13,400.

Dornbirn (dôrn′bĭrn) commune, W Austria, in the Vorarlberg S of Bregenz; pop. 22,600.

Dornoch (dôr′nŏk; -nȧk) burgh, NE Scotland, ✻ of Sutherland co., on **Dornoch Firth**, an inlet 22 m. long between Sutherland co. and Ross and Cromarty co.

Dorsetshire (dôr′sĕt·shĭr; -shēr; dôr′sĭt-) or **Dorset**, county, S England, bordering on English Channel; ✻ Dorchester; area 973 sq. m.; pop. 291,200.

Dorsten (dôr′stĕn) city, W Germany, N of Essen; pop. 24,700.

Dortmund (dôrt′mōōnt) city, W Germany, in the Ruhr on Ems river; pop. 500,200.

Dorval (dôr′vȧl′) town, Canada, in S Quebec on Montreal I.; pop. 5300.

Dos Hermanas (dōs ĕr·mä′näs) commune, SW Spain, SSE of Seville; pop. 18,900.

Dothan (dō′thăn) **1** city, SE Alabama; pop. 21,600. **2** ancient town, Palestine, in N Samaria at a pass leading to the Plain of Esdraelon.

Douai, formerly **Douay** (dōō·ā′; Fr. dwā), city, N France, S of Lille; pop. 37,300.

Douala or **Duala** (dōō·ä′lȧ) seaport, French Cameroun, on Bight of Biafra; pop. 18,000.

Douarnenez (dwär′nē·nâz′; -nā′) commune, NW France, in Brittany NW of Quimper; pop. 20,600.

Douaumont (dwō′môN′) fort, NE France, just N of Verdun; fighting June to Oct. 1916.

Double Mountain Fork, river, New Mexico and Texas, flowing into Salt Fork in NW Texas; ab. 200 m. long.

Doubs (dōō) river, E France, rising in Jura Mts. and flowing SW into Saône river; ab. 270 m. long.

Douglas (dŭg′lȧs) **1** city, SE Arizona, on Mexican border; pop. 9400. **2** city, S Georgia; pop. 7400. **3** town, SE Alaska, on Douglas I.; pop. 700.

Douglas Island, island, SE Alaska, NE of Admiralty I. at N end of Alexander Archipelago.

Doukato (dōō·kä′tō) or **Ducato** (Ital. dōō·kä′tō), anc. **Leucatas** (lū·kā′tȧs), **Leucata** (-tȧ), **Leucates** (-tēz), **Leucate** (-tē), or **Leucas** (lū′kȧs) cape, W Greece, at S tip of island of Leucas.

Diospolis. See THEBES, Egypt.
Dirschau. See TCZEW.
Distrito Federal. See FEDERAL DISTRICT.
Djallolo. See HALMAHERA.
Djambi. See HARI.
Djebel. See JEBEL.
Djeddah. Var. of Jedda: see JIDDA.
Djulfa. See DZHULFA.
Dnepr. See DNIEPER.
Dnestr. See DNIESTER.
Dobrich. See BAZARGIC city, Bulgaria.
Dolon. See TOLUN.
Dombrau. See DĄBROWA GÓRNICZA.
Donard, Slieve. See SLIEVE DONARD.
Donau. See DANUBE.
Doobaunt. Var. of DUBAWNT.
Doornik. See TOURNAI commune, Belgium.
Dorossma. See KISKUNDOROSMA.
Dorpat. See TARTU.
Doubt, River of. See ROOSEVELT, RIO.
Dourga Strait. See PRINCESS MARIANNA STRAIT.

Douro (dō′rōō), Span. **Duero** (dwā′rō) river, Spain and Portugal, flowing W into Atlantic Ocean; ab. 485 m. long.

Douve (dōōv) river, NW France, in Normandy, flowing S and E into Bay of the Seine; ab. 40 m. long.

Dove (dŭv; dōv) river, cen. England, in Derbyshire, flowing to the Trent; 39 m. long; passes through **Dovedale**, a narrow ravine, 3 m. long, cut through limestone rock.

Dover (dō′vĕr) **1** city, ✱ of Delaware; pop. 6200. **2** city, SE New Hampshire; pop. 15,900. **3** town, N New Jersey, NNW of Morristown; pop. 11,200. **4** city, E Ohio; pop. 9900. **5** municipal borough, SE England, in Kent on Strait of Dover; pop. 35,200.

Dover, Strait of, also **Straits of Dover,** Fr. **Pas de Calais** (päd′ kȧ′lĕ′) channel between SE England and N France, the easternmost section of the English Channel; 20 m. wide at narrowest point.

Dovrefjell (dōv′rĕ·fyĕl′) plateau in cen. Norway.

Dowagiac (dō·wŏj′ăk) city, SW Michigan; pop. 6500.

Down (doun) county, SE Northern Ireland; ✱ Downpatrick; 952 sq. m.; pop. 210,700.

Downers Grove (dou′nĕrz) village, NE Illinois, W of Chicago; pop. 11,900.

Downpatrick (doun·păt′rĭk) urban district, SE Northern Ireland, ✱ of co. Down, at SW end of Strangford Lough; pop. 3400.

Downs, the (dounz) **1** range of hills, S England: see NORTH DOWNS, SOUTH DOWNS. **2** roadstead in English Channel along SE coast of Kent, protected by a natural breakwater, the Goodwin Sands; scene of battles 1652 and 1666.

Doylestown (doilz′toun) borough, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 5300.

Dra, Wad (wȧd′ drä′) watercourse, Morocco, emptying into Atlantic Ocean at Cape Noun.

Drachenfels (drăk′ĕn·fĕls′) hill, W Germany, on the Rhine S of Bonn; one of the Siebengebirge; 1053 ft. high.

Dragonera (drä′gō·nä′rä) island, Spain, in Balearic Is. off W coast of Majorca.

Dragon's Mouths, strait, NE Venezuela, between Paria Peninsula and the NW coast of Trinidad.

Drakensberg Mountains (drä′kĕnz·bûrg) or **Quathlamba** (kwät·läm′bȧ) mountain range, E Union of South Africa, in Cape Province and Natal; highest peak Mont aux Sources, 10,761 ft.

Drake Passage or **Strait** (drāk) strait, S South America, between Cape Horn and South Shetland Is.

Drake's Bay (drāks) inlet of Pacific Ocean, W California, where Sir Francis Drake landed June 15, 1579.

Drama (drä′mȧ), Mod. Gr. **Dráma** (drä′mä) city, N Greece, in Macedonia; pop. 29,300.

Drammen (drăm′mĕn) seaport, S Norway, on a branch of Oslo Fjord; pop. 27,000.

Drancy (drȧN′sē′) commune, N France, NE of Paris; pop. 42,200.

Drangiana (drăn′jĭ·ā′nȧ; -ăn′ȧ) ancient region of Asia, part of Ariana and a province of ancient Persian Empire and of the Grecian empire of Alexander; now in W Afghanistan and E Iran.

Drava (drä′vä) or **Drave** (drä′vĕ), Ger. **Drau** (drou) river, Austria and Yugoslavia, rising in the Hohe Tauern and flowing E into Danube river; 450 m. long.

Dresden (drĕz′dĕn; Ger. drās′-) city, E Germany, chief city of Saxony, on Elbe river; pop. 468,000.

Drewry's Bluff (drōōr′ĭz), formerly **Drury's Bluff,** height on bank of James river S of Richmond, Virginia, where Union advance under Gen. Butler was stopped May 12–16, 1864, by Gen. Beauregard.

Driffield (drĭf′ēld) urban district, N England, in East Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 6900.

Drin (drēn) or **Drini** (drē′nē) **1** river, N Albania, flowing to Adriatic Sea; formed by two streams (one of them from Lake Ohrid) rising in Yugoslavia. **2** river, S Albania, flowing NW to Vijosë river.

Drina (drē′nä) river, cen. Yugoslavia, flowing N into Sava river; ab. 160 m. long.

Dröbak (drœ′bäk) seaport, SE Norway, used as a winter port for Oslo.

Drocourt (drō′kōōr′) town, N France, NE of Arras; at N end of a strong German defense line 1917.

Drogheda (drô′ĕ·dȧ) municipal borough, NE Republic of Ireland, on Boyne river; pop. 16,800.

Drogobych (drŭ·gŭ·bĭch′), Pol. **Drohobycz** (drō·hô′bĭch) city, U.S.S.R., in SW Ukraine; pop. 34,500.

Droitwich (droit′wĭch) municipal borough, W cen. England, in Worcestershire; pop. 6500.

Drôme (drōm) river, SE France, flowing NW and W into Rhone river; ab. 60 m. long.

Dronfield (drŏn′fēld) urban district, cen. England, in Derbyshire; pop. 7600.

Droylsden (droilz′dĕn) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire E of Manchester; pop. 26,400.

Drumclog (drŭm·klŏg′) moorland, S cen. Scotland, SE of Glasgow; scene of defeat of Royalists by the Covenanters June 11, 1679.

Drumheller (drŭm′hĕl′ēr) city, Canada, in S Alberta on Red Deer river; produces lignite.

Drummond Island (drŭm′ŭnd) island, Michigan, off E end of Upper Peninsula; site of fort built by the British 1815.

Drummondville (drŭm′ŭnd·vĭl) city, Canada, in S Quebec on St. Francis river; pop. 14,300.

Drumright (drŭm′rīt) city, E cen. Oklahoma; pop. 5000.

Druze, Jebel (jĕb′ĕl drōōz′) or **Jebel ed Druz** (Arab. jä′bĕl ĕd drōōz′) **1** mountain, S Syria, in cen. Jebel ed Druze; 5791 ft. high. **2** see JEBEL ED DRUZE.

Drwęca (dĕr·vĕsn′tsä) river, N Poland, flowing SW into the Vistula; ab. 75 m. long.

Drybugh Abbey (drī′bŭ·rŭ; -brŭ) ruin on the Tweed, SE Scotland; Walter Scott's tomb.

Dry Tortugas (tôr·tōō′gȧz) island group, SW Florida, in Gulf of Mexico W of Key West; site of Fort Jefferson National Monument.

Dubawnt (dōō·bônt′; dōō′bônt) river, N cen. Canada, flowing N through **Dubawnt Lake** (1654 sq. m.) and E through Aberdeen Lake into Baker Lake; one of the main streams of the Barren Grounds; 580 m. long.

Dubbo (dŭb′ō) town, SE Australia, in E cen. New South Wales on Macquarie river; pop. 9500.

Dublin (dŭb′lĭn) **1** city, cen. Georgia; pop. 10,200. **2** county, E Ireland, in Leinster prov.; 356 sq. m.; pop. 691,400. **3** Gael. **Baile Átha Cliath** (blȧ′klē′ȧ) seaport and county borough, ✱ of Republic of Ireland and of co. Dublin, at mouth of Liffey river on Dublin Bay; pop. 521,300.

Dubno (dōōb′nō) town, U.S.S.R., in W Ukraine; pop. 18,200.

Du Bois (dōō bois′) city, W cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 11,500.

Dubrovnik (dōō′brŏv·nĕk), Ital. **Ragusa** (rä·gōō′zä) seaport, Yugoslavia, on Dalmatian coast; pop. 18,800.

Dubuque (dŭ·būk′) city, E Iowa, on Mississippi river; pop. 49,700.

Duchesne (dōō·shān′) river, NE Utah, rising in Uinta Mts. and flowing S and E into Green river; ab. 120 m. long.

Ducie Island (dū′sĭ) island, S Pacific Ocean, 325 m. E of Pitcairn I.; annexed by Britain 1902 and attached to Pitcairn I. colony.

Duck (dŭk) river, W cen. Tennessee, flowing into Tennessee river; ab. 200 m. long.

Duddon (dŭd′n) river, NW England, flowing between Lancashire (Furness) and Cumberland into the Irish Sea by an estuary 7 m. long.

Dudinka (dōō·dĭng′kȧ; Russ. dōō·dyēn′kȧ) town, Soviet Russia, Asia, on Yenisei river near its mouth.

Dudley (dŭd′lĭ) county borough, W cen. England, WNW of Birmingham; pop. 62,500.

Dudweiler (dōōt′vī′lĕr) town, Saarland, just N of Saarbrücken; pop. 23,600.

Duffel (dŭf′ĕl) town, N Belgium, SSE of Antwerp; place where duffel, a coarse woolen cloth, was originally made.

Duff Islands (dŭf) island group, SW Pacific Ocean, in N Santa Fe Is.

Dufourspitze (dü·fōōr′shpĭt′sĕ) mountain, on Swiss-Italian border; highest peak of Monte Rosa, 15,217 ft.

Dugi Otok (dōō′gē ō′tŏk; Yugoslav ō′tŏk), Ital. **Isola Lunga** (ē′zō·lä lōōng′gä) island, Yugoslavia, in Adriatic Sea.

Dugway (dŭg′wā) proving ground, W Utah; chemical warfare project.

Duisburg-Hamborn (düs′bōōrk·häm·bôrn′; -häm′bôrn; Angl. dōōz′bûrg·hăm′bôrn, dōōs′-) city, W Germany, on Rhine river at confluence of the Ruhr; pop. 408,900.

Duke of Gloucester Islands (glŏs′tĕr; glŏs′-) group of three islands, S Pacific Ocean; generally considered a part of the Tuamotu Archipelago.

Duke of York Island (yôrk) island, Chile, in Madre de Dios Archipelago at entrance to Concepción Strait.

Duke of York Islands, group of islands, Bismarck Archipelago, between NE New Britain I. and SW New Ireland.

Dukinfield (dŭk′ĭn·fēld) municipal borough, NW England, in Cheshire E of Manchester; pop. 18,400.

Dukla (dōō′klä) town, SE Poland, in Carpathian Mts. just N of **Dukla Pass.**

Dulag (dōō′lăg) municipality, Philippine Is., on E coast of Leyte I. on Leyte Gulf; pop. 28,700.

Dulawan (dōō·lä′wän) municipality, Philippine Is., in Mindanao on Mindanao river; pop. 55,300.

Dulce (dōōl′sā) **1** river, N cen. Argentina, flowing SE through several channels into marsh region N of Mar Chiquita; ab. 360 m. long; in upper course called the **Saladillo** (sä′lä·thē′yō; usu. in Argentina, -thē′zhō). **2** river, SE Guatemala, flowing from Lake Izabal into Honduras Bay.

Dulce, Gulf of, inlet of Pacific Ocean, S Costa Rica.

Dulce Gulf, Lake Izabal, Guatemala.

Dülken (dül′kĕn) city, W Germany, WNW of Düsseldorf; pop. 16,700.

Duluth (dŭ·lōōth′) city, NE Minnesota, at W end of Lake Superior; pop. 104,500.

Dulwich (dŭl′ĭj; -ĭch) district of Camberwell metropolitan borough, S London; site of Dulwich College, with a notable picture gallery (badly damaged 1944).

Dumaguete (dōō′mä·gā′tā) municipality, Philippine Is., in SE Negros on coast; pop. 22,200.

Dumaran (dōō′mä·rän′) island, Philippine Is., off NE coast of Palawan I.

Dumas (dōō′mȧs) city, NW Texas, in the panhandle; pop. 6100.

Dumbarton (dŭm·bär′t'n; dŭm-) **1** burgh, W cen. Scotland, ✱ of Dunbartonshire, on Leven river near the Clyde; pop. 23,700. **2** or **Dumbartonshire** (-shĭr; -shēr). = DUNBARTON.

Dum-Dum (dŭm′dŭm′) town, NE India, in West Bengal near Calcutta; military station and ammunition factory, where dumdum bullets were first made.

Dumfries (dŭm·frēs′; dŭm-) **1** or **Dumfriesshire** (-frēsh′shĭr; -shēr) county, S Scotland; 1073 sq. m.; pop. 85,700. **2** burgh, its ✱; pop. 26,300.

Dumont (dū′mŏnt) borough, NE New Jersey, E of Paterson; pop. 13,000.

Dunagiri (dōō′nȧ·gĭ′rĭ) mountain, N India, in Uttar Pradesh in the Himalayas; 23,181 ft. high.

Dunajec (dōō·nä′yĕts) river, S Poland, flowing N from Carpathian Mts. into Vistula river; ab. 130 m. long.

Dunapentele (dōō′nŏ·păn′tȧ·lä) town, Hungary, on the Danube S of Budapest; giant ironworks under construction 1951.

Dunav (Bulg. dōō′näf; Yugoslav dōō′näv) Danube; — the Bulgarian and Yugoslav forms of the name.

Dunbar (dŭn′bär) city, W cen. West Virginia, on Kanawha river W of Charleston; pop. 8000.

Dunbar (dŭn·bär′; dŭn-) burgh, SE Scotland, in East Lothian co. E of Edinburgh at mouth of the Firth of Forth; scene of Cromwell's victory Sept. 3, 1650, over Leslie's Covenanters.

Dunbarton (dŭn·bär′t'n; dŭn-) or **Dunbartonshire** (-shĭr; -shēr) county, W cen. Scotland; ✱ Dumbarton; area 244 sq. m.; pop. 164,300.

Duncan (dŭng′kăn) city, S Oklahoma; pop. 15,300.

Duncansbay Head (dŭng′kȧnz·bĭ) promontory, N Scotland, extreme NE point of Scottish mainland.

Dundalk (dŭn·dô[l]k′) urban district, NE Republic of Ireland, ✱ of co. Louth, on Dundalk Bay; pop. 19,700.

Dundas (dŭn·dȧs′; dŭn′dȧs) town, Canada, in SE Ontario W of Hamilton; pop. 6800.

Dundee (dŭn·dē′; dŭn′dē) **1** seaport and burgh, E Scotland, in Angus co. on Firth of Tay; pop. 177,300. **2** town, E Union of South Africa, in W Natal; pop. 6800.

Dundrum Bay (dŭn·drŭm′; dŭn′drŭm, -drŭm) inlet of Irish Sea, SE Northern Ireland, S of Strangford Lough.

Dunedin (dŭn·ē′d'n) city, New Zealand, in SE South I. at head of Otago Harbor; pop. with suburbs 95,300.

Dunellen (dŭn·ĕl′ĕn; -ĭn) borough, cen. New Jersey, N of New Brunswick; pop. 6300.

Dunfermline (dŭn·fûrm′lĭn; dŭm-) burgh, E Scotland, in Fife co.; pop. 44,700.

Dungarvan (dŭn·gär′vȧn) urban district, S Ireland, in co. Waterford on Dungarvan Harbor; pop. 5400.

Dungeness (dŭnj′nĕs′) headland, SE coast of England, on Strait of Dover.

Dungeness Point (dŭnj′nĕs′ point′) cape, S Argentina, at N side of entrance to Strait of Magellan.

Dunkerque (dŭn′kĕrk′), Eng. **Dunkirk** (dŭn′kûrk; dŭn·kûrk′), earlier French **Dunquerque** (dŭn′kĕrk′) seaport, N France, on Strait of Dover; Battle of the Dunes 1658; evacuation of Allied soldiers May 29–June 2, 1940.

Dunkirk (dŭn′kûrk) **1** city, SW New York, on Lake Erie; pop. 18,000. **2** (dŭn′kûrk; dŭn·kûrk′) see DUNKERQUE.

Dunk Island (dŭngk) island, NE Australia, off E coast of Queensland.

Dun Laoghaire (dŭn lā′rĕ) or **Dunleary** (dŭn·lĕr′ĭ), formerly **Kingstown** (kĭngz′toun; kĭng′stŭn) city borough, E Ireland, in SE co. Dublin on S shore of Dublin Bay; pop. 48,000.

Dunmanus Bay (dŭn·măn′ŭs) inlet of Atlantic Ocean, SW Ireland, S of Bantry Bay.

Dunmore (dŭn·mōr′; dŭn′mōr) borough, NE Pennsylvania, E of Scranton; pop. 20,300.

Dunmore Head (dŭn′mōr hĕd′) promontory, SW Ireland, N of Dingle Bay; westernmost point of mainland of Ireland, at 10°30′W.

Dunn (dŭn) town, cen. North Carolina; pop. 6300.

Dunnet Head (dŭn′ĕt; -ĭt) cape, N Scotland; the northernmost point of the Scottish mainland, at 58°50′N.

Dunnville (dŭn′vĭl) town, Canada, in SE Ontario; pop. 4500.

Dunoon (dŭn·ōōn′) burgh, W Scotland, in Argyll co.; pop. 9900.

Dunscore (dŭn·skōr′) civil parish, S Scotland, in Dumfries co.; site of Craigenputtock, farm home of Thomas Carlyle.

Dunsinane (dŭn′sĭ·năn′; dŭn′sĭ·nē′ȧn) hill, cen. Scotland, in Sidlaw Hills, Perth co.; scene of defeat of Macbeth by Siward 1054.

Dunstable (dŭn′stȧ·b'l) municipal borough, SE cen. England, in Bedfordshire; pop. 17,100.

Dunvegan, Loch (lŏk dŭn·vĕg′ăn) inlet, Scotland, on W coast of Skye I.; enclosed on W by peninsula ending in **Dunvegan Head,** 100 ft. high.

Duque de Caxias or **Caxias** (dōō′kĕ thē kȧ·shē′ȧs) city, SE Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro state; pop. 74,600.

Duquesne (dōō·kān′) city, SW Pennsylvania, on Monongahela river; pop. 17,600.

Du Quoin (dōō koin′) city, SW Illinois; pop. 7100.

Durance (dü′rȧNs′) river, SE France, flowing SW into Rhone river; 160 m. long.

Durango (dōō·räng′gō) city, SW Colorado; pop. 7500.

Durango (dōō·räng′gō) **1** state, NW cen. Mexico; area 42,272 sq. m.; pop. 629,500. **2** officially **Victoria de Durango** (bĕk·tō′ryä thä thōō·räng′gō) city, its ✱; pop. 33,300.

Durant (dū·rănt′) city, S Oklahoma; pop. 10,500.

Durazno (dōō·räs′nō) or **San Pedro del Durazno** (săm pā′thrō thĕl) town, S cen. Uruguay; pop. 27,000.

Durban (dûr′băn; -bän; dûr·băn′) seaport, E Union of South Africa, in E Natal on landlocked inlet of Indian Ocean; pop. with suburbs 339,200.

Düren (dü′rĕn) city, W Germany, on Rur river E of Aachen; pop. 27,700.

Durham (dûr′ăm) **1** town, SE New Hampshire, SSW of Dover; site of University of New Hampshire. **2** city, NE cen. North Carolina; pop. 71,300.

Durham (dûr′ăm; Brit. dŭr′-) **1** county, N England, bordering on North Sea; area 1015 sq. m.; pop. 1,463,400. **2** Saxon **Dunholme** (dŭn′ŭm) municipal borough, its ✱, on the Wear S of Newcastle; pop. 19,300.

Dürkheim or **Bad Dürkheim** (bät dürk′hīm) town, W Germany, in Bavaria NW of Speyer; mineral springs.

Durlach (dōōr′läx) city, SW Germany, in Baden ENE of Karlsruhe; pop. 18,000.

Durleston Head (dûrl′stŭn) headland, England, in Dorsetshire S of Bournemouth.

Durmitor (dōōr′mē·tōr) mountain, Yugoslavia, in cen. Montenegro; 8294 ft. high.

Durrës (dōōr′rĕs), Ital. **Durazzo** (dōō·rät′tsō) seaport, W Albania; pop. 8700.

Dur Sharrukin (dōōr shä·rōō′kĭn) ancient city, Assyria, in mountains N of Nineveh; built by Sargon II; ruins at modern Khorsabad, N Iraq.

d'Urville, Cape (dûr′vĭl) cape, N coast of West New Guinea, just E of Geelvink Bay.

Dovey. See DYFI.
Drakensberg National Park. = NATAL NATIONAL PARK.
Drury's Bluff. See DREWRY'S BLUFF.
Duala. See DOUALA.
Ducato. See DOUKATO.
Dueim, Ed or **El.** See ED DUEIM.
Duero. See DOURO.
Duke of Clarence. See NUKUNONO.
Dumyāt. See DAMIETTA.
Duna. See DANUBE.
Don. See DON.
Dūna. See DVINA.
Dünaburg. See DAUGAVPILS.
Dunāres. See DANUBE.
Dunholme. See DURHAM, England.
Dunquerque. See DUNKERQUE.
Düppel. See DYBBŒL.
Durazzo. See DURRËS seaport, Albania.
Durovernum. See CANTERBURY.

Duryea (dōōr′yā; dŏōr′ī-ā) borough, E Pennsylvania, SW of Scranton; pop. 6700.
Düssel (düs′ĕl) river, W Germany, flowing SW into the Rhine; 20 m. long.
Düsseldorf (düs′ĕl-dôrf; Angl. dōō′s′l-dôrf, dŏōs′′l-, dĭs′′l-) city, W Germany, on Rhine river; pop. 498,300.
Dutch Harbor, port, village, and **U.S. naval** station, SW Alaska, at E end of Aleutian Is. on island in Unalaska Bay.
Duwamish (dū′wä′mĭsh) or **Dwamish** (dwä′mĭsh) river, W cen. Washington, formed by confluence of Green and White rivers and flowing N into Puget Sound at Seattle.
Dvina (dvē-nä′; Russ. dvyĭ-nä′) **1** see NORTHERN DVINA. **2** Lettish **Daugava** (dou′gä-vä), Ger. **Düna** (dü′nä), known also as the **Southern Dvina** or **Western Dvina**, river, N Europe, rising in Soviet Russia in the Valdai Hills and flowing to the Gulf of Riga; ab. 630 m. long.
Dvina Gulf or **Bay**, also **Gulf of Dvinsk** (dvĭnsk; Russ. dvyēnsk), formerly **Gulf of Archangel** (ärk′än′jĕl) southeast arm of White Sea, N Soviet Russia, Europe; receives Northern Dvina river.
Dwarka (dwär′kä) seaport, W India, at W end of Kathiawar Penin., belonging to Bombay state; a holy city of the Hindus.
Dwyka (dwĭ′kä) river, Union of South Africa, in the Great Karroo region, flowing into the Gamka; ab. 90 m. long.
Dybböl (düb′öl), Ger. **Düppel** (düp′ĕl) town, Denmark, on SE coast of Jutland; scene of several struggles between Danes and Germans.
Dyersburg (dī′ĕrz-bûrg) city, NW Tennessee; pop. 10,900.
Dyfed (dĭv′ĕd) ancient region, SW Wales; now Pembrokeshire.
Dyfi (dĭv′ĭ) or **Dovey** (dŭv′ĭ) river, W Wales, flowing into Cardigan Bay; 30 m. long.
Dykh Tau or **Dykhtau** (dĭk′tou′) mountain, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, in a N spur of Caucasus Mts.; over 17,000 ft. high.
Dyle (dī′lĕ; Fr. dēl) river, Belgium, uniting with Nethe river to form the Rupel; ab. 50 m. long.
Dzaudzhikau (dzou-jē′kou), Russ. **Ordzhonikidze** (ôr′jŏn-ĭ-kĭd′zĕ; Russ. ŭr-jŭ-nyĭ-kēd′zĕ), formerly **Vladikavkaz** (vlăd′ĭ-kăf-kăz′; Russ. vlä-dyĭ-kŭf-käs′) city, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, ✻ of North Ossetia, on the Terek river; pop. 127,200.
Dzerzhinsk (dyĕr-zhĭnsk′) city, Soviet Russia, Europe, on Oka river just W of Gorki; pop. 103,400.
Dzhambul (jäm-bōōl′), formerly **Aulie Ata** (ou′lē-yĕ ä′tä) town, Soviet Central Asia, in SE Kazakh S.S.R.; pop. 62,700.
Dzhibkhalantu (jĭb′kä-län-tōō′), Mongol **Uliassutai** or **Ulasutai** (ōō′lyä-sŏō-tī′) town, W cen. Mongolian People's Republic; transport and trading center.
Dzhirgalantu (jĭr′gä-län-tōō′), formerly **Kobdo** (kôb′dō) or **Khobdo** (kôb′dō) town, W Mongolian People's Republic, at foot of Altai Mts.
Dzhulfa or **Djulfa** (jōōl-fä′), formerly **Julfa**, town, U.S.S.R., in Azerbaidzhan in the Nakhichevan A.S.S.R., on Araks river; old Armenian town, with ruins of churches and monasteries.
Dzierżoniów (jĕr-zhō′nyōōf), Ger. **Reichenbach** (rī′kĕn-bäk) town, SW Poland, in Silesia SE of Świdnica; pop. 22,000.
Dzungaria ([d]zōōng-gâr′ĭ-ä; [d]zŭng-) or **Zungaria** (zōōng-; zŭng-), also **Jungaria** (jōōng-; jŭng-) and **Sungaria** (sōōng-; sŭng-) region, W China, in N Sinkiang N of the Tien Shan.
Dzungarian Ala Tau (-ăn ä′lä tou′) mountain range, cen. Asia, between E Kazakh S.S.R. and NW Sinkiang prov., W China; highest peak 16,550 ft.

E

Eaglehawk (ē′g′l-hôk′) town, SE Australia, in cen. Victoria just NW of Bendigo.
Eagle Pass, city, SW Texas, on the Rio Grande; pop. 7300.
Ealing (ē′lĭng) municipal borough, SE England, in Middlesex W of London; pop. 187,300.
Earby (ēr′bĭ) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 5300.
Earlston (ûrl′stŭn), orig. **Erceldoune** (ûr′s′l-dōōn), also **Ercildoune** (ûr′s′l-dōōn) town, SE Scotland, near Melrose; residence of Thomas of Erceldoune.
Earn, Loch (lŏk ûrn′) lake, cen. Scotland, in Perth co.; over 6 m. long.
Earnslaw, Mount (ûrnz′lô) mountain, New Zealand, in SW cen. South I.; 9250 ft. high.
Easley (ēz′lĭ) city, NW South Carolina; pop. 6300.
East Alton, village, SW Illinois, on Mississippi river; pop. 7300.
East Anglia (ăng′glĭ-ä) region, E England, including Norfolk and Suffolk cos.; one of kingdoms of the Anglo-Saxon heptarchy, later (by 8th cent.) absorbed by Mercia.
East Angus (ăng′gŭs) town, Canada, in S Quebec on St. Francis river; pop. 3700.
East Antarctica, the section of Antarctica in Eastern Hemisphere, S of Africa, the Indian Ocean, Australia, and New Zealand.
East Aurora, village, W New York; pop. 6000.
East Bakersfield, unincorporated community, S California; pop. 38,200.
East Barnet (bär′nĕt; -nĭt) urban district, SE England, in Hertfordshire N of London; pop. 40,400.
East Bengal, region, NE Indian subcontinent, comprising the eastern division of Pakistan: see BENGAL.
Eastbourne (ēst′bōrn; -bĕrn) county borough, S England, in East Sussex on English Channel; pop. 57,800.
East Cape, **1** cape, E New Guinea, at SE tip of Territory of Papua. **2** cape, New Zealand, on E coast of North I. **3** or **Cape Dezhnev** (dĕzh′nĕf; Russ. dyăsh′nyĕf) cape, NE Soviet Russia, Asia, at E end of Chukotski Penin., projecting into Bering Strait.
East Chicago, city, NW Indiana, on Lake Michigan; pop. 54,300.
East Cleveland, city, N Ohio; pop. 40,000.
East Dereham (dē′r′ăm) urban district, E England, in Norfolk; pop. 6400.
East Detroit, city, SE Michigan; pop. 21,500.
Easter Island (ēs′tĕr), Span. **Pascua** (päs′kwä), native **Rapa Nui** (rä′pä nōō′ē) island in SE Pacific Ocean, ab. 2000 m. W of Chilean coast; belongs to Chile; has gigantic statues and other archaeological remains of unknown origin.
Eastern Region, Span. **Región Oriental** (rrĕ-hyōn′ ō′ryăn-täl′) region, E Ecuador, beyond the Andes Mts.
Eastern Rumelia, region, S Bulgaria, including Rhodope Mts. and Maritsa river valley; formerly (1878–85) an autonomous province of Turkey; chief town Plovdiv (Philippopolis).
Eastern Shore, **1** the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay, including parts of Maryland and Virginia. **2** sometimes, the whole of the peninsula between Chesapeake and Delaware bays, including Delaware.
Eastern States, **1** the states in NE United States; — usually includes only the New England states but sometimes includes also New York and New Jersey. **2** all the states in E United States along Atlantic coast. **3** formerly, a group of states in NE India, comprising an agency in the Indian Empire.
East Gary, town, NW Indiana; pop. 5600.
East Grand Forks, city, NW Minnesota, on Red river opposite Grand Forks, North Dakota; pop. 5000.
East Grand Rapids, city, W Michigan; pop. 6400.
East Grinstead (grĭn′stĕd; -stĭd) urban district, S England, in East Sussex; pop. 10,800.
East Ham (ēst′ hăm′) county borough, SE England, in Essex, E London; pop. 120,900.
Easthampton (ēst′hăm[p]′tŭn; -hăm[p]′tŭn) town, W Massachusetts; pop. 10,700.
East Hartford, town, N Connecticut, on Connecticut river opposite Hartford; pop. 29,900.
East Haven, town, S Connecticut, on Long Island Sound; pop. 12,200.
East Indies (ĭn′dĭz; -dēz) **1** also **East India** (ĭn′dĭ-ä) the islands of the Republic of Indonesia (formerly Netherlands Indies). **2** the islands of the Malay Archipelago. **3** sometimes, the Malay Archipelago, India, and Indochina.
Eastlake (ēst′lāk′) village, NE Ohio; pop. 7500.
East Lansing, city, S Michigan; pop. 20,300.
Eastleigh (ēst′lē′) municipal borough, S England, in Hampshire just N of Southampton; pop. 30,600.
East Liverpool, city, E Ohio, on Ohio river; pop. 24,200.
East London (lŭn′dŭn), orig. **Port Rex** (rĕks) city, S Union of South Africa, in SE Cape Province at mouth of Buffalo river; pop. 76,100.
East Lothian or **Haddington** (hăd′ĭng-tŭn) or **Haddingtonshire** (-shĭr; -shēr) county, SE Scotland; ✻ Haddington; 267 sq. m.; pop. 52,200.
Eastmain (ēst′mān) river, Canada, in W Quebec province, flowing W into James Bay; 375 m. long.
East Moline, city, NW Illinois, on Mississippi river; pop. 13,900.
East Nara (nä′rä) river, W Pakistan, flowing N to Indus river; ab. 220 m. long.
Easton (ēs′tŭn) city, E Pennsylvania, at junction of Lehigh and Delaware rivers; pop. 35,600.
East Orange, city, NE New Jersey, WNW of Newark; pop. 79,300.
East Pakistan, the eastern division of Pakistan, comprising the predominantly Moslem portion of Bengal (East Bengal) in NE Indian subcontinent; a province, ✻ Dacca.
East Palestine, city, E Ohio, S of Youngstown; pop. 5200.
East Paterson, borough, NE New Jersey, SE of Paterson; pop. 15,400.
East Peoria, city, cen. Illinois, across Illinois river from Peoria; pop. 8700.
Eastphalia (ēst-fāl′yä; -fā′lĭ-ä) east section of ancient duchy of Saxony, Germany; bordered on E by the Elbe river and on S by the Harz Mts.
East Pittsburgh, borough, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 5300.
East Point, city, NW cen. Georgia, SSW of Atlanta; pop. 21,100.
Eastport (ēst′pōrt) city, SE Maine, on island in Passamaquoddy Bay; easternmost city in United States.
East Providence, town, N Rhode Island; pop. 35,900.
East Prussia, Ger. **Ostpreussen** (ôst′proi′sĕn) region, N Europe, bordering on Baltic Sea E of Pomerania; formerly a province of Prussia, for a time (1919–39) forming an exclave separated from rest of Prussia by Polish Corridor; since 1945 divided between Poland and the U.S.S.R.
East Punjab, region, NW India, comprising eastern section of the Punjab; forms one of the states (Punjab state) of the Republic of India.
East Retford (rĕt′fĕrd) municipal borough, N cen. England, in Nottinghamshire; pop. 16,300.
East Ridge, town, SE Tennessee, on Georgia border; pop. 9600.
East River, strait, SE New York, connecting Long Island Sound and Upper New York Bay; separates Manhattan from Brooklyn and Queens.
East Rochester, village, W New York; pop. 7000.
East Rockaway, village, SE New York, on Long Island; pop. 8000.
East Rutherford, borough, NE New Jersey, NNE of Newark; pop. 7400.
East Saint Louis, city, SW Illinois, on Mississippi river opposite St. Louis, Mo.; pop. 82,300.
East Stroudsburg, borough, E Pennsylvania; pop. 7300.
East Tirol, Ger. **Osttirol** (ôst′tē-rōl′) region, SW Austria, just NW of Carinthia; chief city Lienz.
Eastview (ēst′vū′) town, Canada, in SE Ontario, E of Ottawa on Ottawa river; pop. 13,800.
Eastwood (ēst′wŏŏd) urban district, N cen. England, in Nottinghamshire NW of Nottingham; pop. 9900.
Eau Claire (ō′ klâr′) **1** river, W cen. Wisconsin, flowing W into Chippewa river; ab. 70 m. long. **2** town, W cen. South Carolina, on Broad river N of Columbia; pop. 9200. **3** city, W Wisconsin, on Chippewa river; pop. 36,100.
Ebbw (ĕb′ōō) river, W England, in NW Monmouthshire, flowing S into the Usk; 24 m. long.
Ebbw Vale, urban district, W England, in Monmouthshire; pop. 29,200.
Eberswalde (ā′bĕrs-väl′dĕ) city, E Germany, NE of Berlin; pop. 30,200.
Ebon (ĕb′ŭn) island, Marshall Is., southernmost of the Ralik chain.
Ebro (ā′brō; Span. ā′vrō) river, NE Spain; rises in Cantabrian Mts., flows ESE into Mediterranean Sea; ab. 480 m. long.
Eccles (ĕk′l′z) municipal borough, W England, in Lancashire W of Manchester; pop. 43,900.
Echmiadzin (ĕch′mē-ä-dzēn′) or **Ejmiadzin** (ĕj′-) monastery, U.S.S.R., in Armenian S.S.R. at foot of Mt. Alagöz W of Yerevan; seat of Armenian patriarch.
Echo Canyon, ravine, NE Utah, with walls 800 to 1200 ft. high.
Écija (ā′thē-hä; ā′sē-) city, SW Spain, ENE of Seville; pop. 34,900.
Eckernförde (ĕk′ĕrn-fûr′dĕ) seaport, W Germany, on Kiel Bay just NW of Kiel; pop. 24,400.
Ecorse (ē-kôrs′; ē′kôrs) village, SE Michigan, on Detroit river; pop. 17,900.
Ecuador (ĕk′wä-dôr; Span. ā′kwä-thôr′) country, W South America, on the equator; republic; ✻ Quito; area 104,510 sq. m.; pop. 3,171,400.
Edam (ā-dăm′; Angl. ē′dăm, ē′dăm) seaport, W Netherlands, on the IJsselmeer; market for Edam cheese.
Ed Damer (ĕd dä′mĕr; Arab. ăd dă′mŭr) town, N Sudan Republic, on the Nile.
Ed Dueim (ĕd dōō-ăm′; Arab. ăd dōō-wĭm′, -wām′) town, E Sudan Republic, on White Nile.
Eddystone Rock (ĕd′ĭ-stōn; Brit. -stăn) islet off S England, in English Channel SSW of Plymouth.
Ede (ā′dĕ) commune, E Netherlands, NW of Arnhem; pop. 42,600.
Ede (ā′dā) city, SW Nigeria; pop. 52,400.
Eden (ē′d′n) **1** river, NW England, flowing N into head of Solway Firth; ab. 65 m. long. **2** river, E Scotland, in Fife co., flowing NE into the North Sea; 18 m. long.
Edenton (ē′d′n-tŭn) town, NE North Carolina, on Albemarle Sound; scene of Edenton tea party Oct. 25, 1774.
Edenvale (ē′d′n-vāl′) town, Union of South Africa, in the Transvaal N of Germiston; pop. 5600.
Eder (ā′dĕr) river, W Germany, flowing E to the Fulda; ab. 84 m. long.
Edessa (ē-dĕs′ä) **1** Mod. Gr. **Édhessa** (ā′thä-sä), also called **Vodená** (vô′thä-nä′) city, NE Greece, in W Macedonia; once capital of Macedonian kings. **2** see UREA.
Edfina (ĕd′fē-nä) village, N Egypt, on Rosetta branch of the Nile; site of a barrage.
Edgecumbe, Mount (ĕj′kŭm), also **Cape Edgecumbe**, extinct volcano, SE Alaska, at S end of Kruzof I. opposite Sitka; 3467 ft. high.
Edge Hill or **Edgehill** (ĕj′hĭl′) ridge, cen. England, in S Warwickshire NW of Banbury; scene of battle Oct. 23, 1642.
Edgewood (ĕj′wŏŏd) **1** village, NE Maryland, NE of Baltimore; site of **Edgewood Arsenal**, with U.S. Chemical Warfare School. **2** borough, SW Pennsylvania, E of Pittsburgh; pop. 5300.
Edina (ē-dī′nä) village, SE cen. Minnesota, SW of Minneapolis; pop. 9700.
Edinburg (ĕd′′n-bûrg) city, S Texas; pop. 12,400.
Edinburgh (ĕd′′n-bûr′ō; Brit. -bŭ-rŭ, -brŭ) **1** or **Edinburghshire** (-shĭr): see MIDLOTHIAN. **2** city and burgh, ✻ of Scotland and of Midlothian co., on S shore of Firth of Forth; pop. 466,800.
Edirne (ĕ-dĭr′nĕ; Turkish ĕ-dĕr′nĕ), formerly **Adrianople** (ā′drĭ-ăn-ō′p′l), anc. **Adrianopolis** (ā′drĭ-ăn-ŏp′ō-lĭs) or **Hadrianopolis** (hā′drĭ-) city, NW Turkey in Europe; pop. 30,200.
Edisto (ĕd′ĭs-tō) river, S South Carolina, flowing SE into Atlantic Ocean; ab. 150 m. long.
Edith Cavell, Mount (ē′dĭth kăv′′l) peak, Canada, in SW Alberta in Jasper National Park; 11,033 ft. high.
Edith Ronne Land (ē′dĭth rŏn′ĕ) region, Antarctica, S and SE of Palmer Penin.; discovered by Ronne expedition 1947–48.
Edmond (ĕd′mŭnd) city, cen. Oklahoma, N of Oklahoma City; pop. 6100.
Edmonton (ĕd′mŭn-tŭn) **1** city, Canada, ✻ of Alberta, on North Saskatchewan river; pop. 159,600. **2** municipal borough, SE England, in Middlesex just N of London; pop. 104,200.

Dushambe. Var. of Dyushambe: see STALINABAD.
Dutch Borneo. See BORNEO.
Dutch East Indies. = Netherlands Indies: see INDONESIA.
Dutch Guiana. See SURINAM.
Dutch New Guinea. = NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA.
Dutch Timor. = Netherlands Timor: see TIMOR.
Dutch West Indies. = NETHERLANDS ANTILLES.
Duttia. See DATIA.
Dúvida, Rio da. See ROOSEVELT, RIO.
Dvinsk. See DAUGAVPILS.
Dyushambe. See STALINABAD.
Dza-chu. See MEKONG.
Dsisna. See DIESNA.
East Africa Protectorate. See KENYA.
East Beskids. See BESKIDS.
East China Sea. See CHINA SEA.
East Chosen Bay. See TONGJOSON BAY.
Eastern Desert. = ARABIAN DESERT.
Eastern Euphrates. See MURAT SUYU.
Eastern Ghats. See GHATS.
Eastern Highlands. See GREAT DIVIDING RANGE.
Eastern Islands. See LAU ISLANDS.
Eastern Manych. See MANYCH DEPRESSION.
Eastern Samoa. See AMERICAN SAMOA.
Eastern Sea. See CHINA SEA.
Eastern Thrace. See THRACE.
Eastern Turkistan. = CHINESE TURKISTAN.
East Friesland. = OSTFRIESLAND.
East Frisian Islands. See FRISIAN ISLANDS.
East Peak. = BOUNDARY PEAK.
East Riding. See YORKSHIRE.
East Suffolk. See SUFFOLK.
East Sussex. See SUSSEX.
East Turkistan. = CHINESE TURKISTAN.
Eba, Mount. See MOUNT EBA.
Eben Emael, Fort. See FORT EBEN EMAEL.
Eboracum. See YORK, England.
Eburacum. See YORK, England.
Ecbatana. See HAMADAN.
Eckmühl. See ECKMÜHL village, Germany.
Écluse. See SLUIS.
Écrins, Barre des. See BARRE DES ÉCRINS.
Edfu. See EDFU.

Edmundston (ĕd′mŭn[d]·stŭn) town, Canada, in NW New Brunswick on Saint John river; pop. 10,800.
Edom (ē′dŭm) in the Bible, the country of the Edomites, S of Judaea and the Dead Sea; the region called by the Romans Idumaea.
Edsel Ford Ranges (ĕd′s'l fōrd′) mountain groups and ranges, Antarctica, in NW Marie Byrd Land.
Edward, Lake (ĕd′wērd), formerly **Lake Albert Edward** (ăl′bērt ĕd′wērd) lake, E Africa, between NE Belgian Congo and SW Uganda; area ab. 830 sq. m.
Edward VII Peninsula, formerly **King Edward VII Land**, peninsula, Antarctica, in Marie Byrd Land on E shore of Ross Sea.
Edwards Plateau (ĕd′wērdz) region, W Texas, comprising a level limestone plateau 2000–5000 ft. high SE of and adjoining the Llano Estacado.
Edwardsville (ĕd′wērdz·vĭl) **1** city, SW Illinois; pop. 8800. **2** borough, E Pennsylvania, WNW of Wilkes-Barre; pop. 6700.
Eekloo (āk′lō) commune, NW cen. Belgium; pop. 17,000.
Efate (ē·fä′tä) or **Vaté** (Fr. vä′tā′) island, cen. New Hebrides Is.; chief town Vila, which is administrative center of the group.
Effigy Mounds National Monument (ĕf′ĭ·jĭ) Indian mounds, NE Iowa, representing birds and animals; national monument established 1949.
Effingham (ĕf′ĭng·hăm) city, SE cen. Illinois; pop. 6900.
Egadi Islands (ĕg′ä·dĭ), Ital. **Isole Egadi** (ē′zō·lā ā′gä·dē), Eng. **Aegadian Isles** (ē·gā′dĭ·ăn), anc. **Aegates** (ē·gā′tēz) group of islands, Italy, off W coast of Sicily.
Egedesminde (ā′gē·thĕs·mĕn′ē) settlement on S Disko Bay, W Greenland.
Eger (ā′gĕr) **1** river: see OHRE. **2** city in Czechoslovakia: see CHEB.
Eger (ĕ′gĕr), Ger. **Erlau** (ĕr′lou) city, N cen. Hungary, SW of Miskolc; pop. 30,200.
Eggmühl (ĕk′mül) or **Eckmühl**, village, W Germany, in Bavaria S of Regensburg; scene of battle April 22, 1809, in which Napoleon defeated Austrians.
Egham (ĕg′ŭm) urban district, S England, in Surrey, on the Thames; pop. 24,500.
Egmont (ĕg′mŏnt), Maori **Taranaki** (tä′rä·nä′kē) volcanic peak, New Zealand, in W cen. North I.; 8260 ft. high.
Egmont, Cape, cape, New Zealand, on SW cen. coast of North I.
Egmont Cape, 1 cape, SE Canada, on NE coast of Cape Breton I. **2** cape, SE Canada, in W Prince Edward I. at S end of **Egmont Bay** (inlet of Northumberland Strait).
Egypt (ē′jĭpt), anc. (Lat.) **Aegyptus** (ē·jĭp′tŭs), now often called by Arabic name **Misr** (mĭs′r′), the full form, conventionally transliterated, being **El Qutr el Masri** (ăl kōōt′răl mĭs′rē) country, NE Africa, including small part (Sinai Penin.) of Asia, and bordering on Mediterranean Sea; kingdom until 1953, republic 1953–58; became a province of United Arab Republic Feb. 1, 1958; ✻ Cairo; area 386,198 sq. m.; pop. 19,087,300.
Ehrenbreitstein (ā′rĕn·brīt′shtīn) town, W Germany, on the Rhine opposite Koblenz, at foot of a rocky ridge; formerly the site of an ancient fortress.
Eichstätt (īk′shtĕt) or **Eichstadt** (-shtät) town, W Germany, in W Bavaria; in 19th cent. a princedom granted to Eugène de Beauharnais.
Eider (ī′dĕr) river, N Germany, flowing W into North Sea and forming boundary between Schleswig and Holstein; ab. 115 m. long.
Eiderstedt (ī′dĕr·shtĕt) peninsula, N Germany, in Schleswig on SW coast of Jutland.
Eielson Field (ī′ĕl·s'n) airfield, E Alaska, on Tanana river, on Alaska Highway.
Eifel (ī′fĭzl) region, W Germany, NW of Moselle river and NE of Luxembourg, containing limestone moors and many lakes (called crater lakes); ab. 40 m. long and 20 m. wide.
Eiger (ī′gĕr) mountain, W cen. Switzerland, in Bernese Alps NW of the Finsteraarhorn; 13,040 ft. high.
Eildon Hills (ēl′dŭn) three conical peaks, SE Scotland, in Roxburgh co.; prehistoric and Roman remains.
Eilenburg (ī′lĕn·bōōrĸ) city, E Germany, on Mulde river NE of Leipzig; pop. 20,000.
Einbeck (īn′bĕk) town, W Germany, S of Hannover; pop. 16,200.
Eindhoven (īnt′hō′vĕ[n]) commune, S Netherlands; pop. 134,500.
Einsiedeln (īn′zē′dĕln) town, E Switzerland, in Schwyz canton NNE of Schwyz; Benedictine abbey containing a famous image of the Virgin.
Eisenach (ī′zĕ·näĸ) city, E Germany, W of Erfurt; pop. 51,800.
Eisenberg (ī′zĕn·bĕrĸ) city, E Germany, E of Erfurt; pop. 15,300.
Eisenstadt (ī′zĕn·shtät) city, Austria, ✻ of Burgenland, just W of Neusiedler Lake.
Eisleben (īs′lā′bĕn) city, E Germany, in E spurs of Harz Mts.; pop. 29,100.
Ekeren or **Eeckeren** (ā′kē·rē[n]) commune, Belgium, N of Antwerp; pop. 16,200.
Eklutna, Lake (ē·klōōt′nä) lake, S Alaska, NE of Anchorage; source of Eklutna river.
Ekron (ĕk′rŏn) ancient city, SW Palestine, one of the city-kingdoms of Philistia.
El Agheila (ĕl ä·gā′lä) town, N Libya, near SE end of Gulf of Sidra; scene of several battles 1941 and 1942.
El Alamein (ĕl ăl′ä·mān′) village, N Egypt, N of NE corner of Qattara Depression; scene of battle Oct. 19–Nov. 3, 1942, in which Allies defeated Germans.
Elam (ē′lăm), also known as **Susiana** (sū′zĭ·ā′nä; -ăn′ä) ancient kingdom, SW Asia, at head of Persian Gulf E of Babylonia, dating back possibly to 5th millennium B.C.
El 'Arish (ĕl ä·rēsh′) town, NE Egypt, on Mediterranean Sea near frontier of Palestine.
El Ashmûnein (ăl ăsh′mōō·nān′; -nīn′) village, cen. Egypt, near W bank of the Nile; site of **Hermopolis Magna** (hûr·mŏp′ō·lĭs măg′nä), in ancient times center of the worship of Anubis or Thoth.
Elath (ē′läth) **1** see 'AQABA. **2** or **Bilat** (ä·lät′) seaport, S Israel, W of 'Aqaba at head of Gulf of 'Aqaba; built after establishment of Republic of Israel 1948.
Eläziz (ä′lä·zēz′) town, E cen. Turkey; pop. 29,000.
Elba (ĕl′bä) island, Italy, in Mediterranean Sea between mainland and NE coast of Corsica; 86 sq. m.; pop. ab. 27,000.
Elbasan (ĕl′bä·sän′) or **Elbasani** (-sä′nē) town, cen. Albania, on Shkumbi river; pop. 13,800.
Elbe (ĕl′bĕ; sometimes Angl. ĕlb), Czech **Labe** (lä′bĕ) river, Czechoslovakia and Germany; rises on S slopes of the Riesen Gebirge, flows into North Sea; ab. 720 m. long.
Elberfeld (ĕl′bĕr·fĕlt′) section of Wuppertal, W Germany; before 1929 a separate city.
Elbert, Mount (ĕl′bĕrt) mountain, cen. Colorado; highest peak in the Rocky Mts., 14,431 ft.
Elberton (ĕl′bĕr·t'n; -tŭn) city, NE Georgia; pop. 6800.
Elbeuf (ĕl′bŭf′) commune, N France, on Seine river SSW of Rouen; pop. 16,000.
Elbląg (ĕl′blōŏnngg), Ger. **Elbing** (ĕl′bĭng) seaport, N Poland, near the Frisches Haff; pop. 90,000.
Elborus (ĕl′bō·rōōz′) or **Elbrus** (ĕl·brōōz′; Russ. Ĭl·y′·brōōs′) mountain, U.S.S.R., in Georgia in N Caucasus Mts.; highest point in Europe, 18,481 ft.
Elburz Mountains (ĕl·bōōrz′) range, N Iran, extending W to E parallel with S shore of Caspian Sea; highest peak Demavend, 18,600 ft.
El Cajon (ĕl′ kä·hōn′) city, S California, E of San Diego; pop. 5600.
El Campo (ĕl kăm′pō) city, SE Texas, NW of Bay City; pop. 6200.
El Caney (ĕl kä·nā′; Span. -nē′ē) or **Caney**, town, E Cuba; scene of battle July 1, 1898, in which American forces defeated the Spaniards.
El Capitan (ĕl kăp′ĭ·tăn′) **1** mountain, cen. California, in Yosemite Valley; a monolith 7564 ft. high, rising 3604 ft. above the valley floor. **2** mountain, W Montana, 9936 ft. high. **3** mountain, W Texas, in Guadalupe Mts.; 8078 ft. high.
El Centro (ĕl sĕn′trō) city, SE California, in Imperial Valley; pop. 12,600.
El Cerrito (ĕl sĕ·rē′tō) city, W California, on San Francisco Bay N of Oakland; pop. 18,000.
Elche (ĕl′chā) city, SE Spain, SW of Alicante; pop. 57,200.
Elda (ĕl′dä) commune, SE Spain, NW of Alicante; pop. 20,100.
Elde (ĕl′dē) river, N Germany, flowing SW into Elbe river; ab. 130 m. long.
El Dorado (ĕl dō·rä′dō) Q city, S Arkansas; pop. 23,100. **2** city, S Kansas; pop. 11,000.
Electra (ē·lĕk′trä) city, N Texas, WNW of Wichita Falls; pop. 5000.
Electric Peak (ē·lĕk′trĭk) mountain, S Montana, near Wyoming border in Yellowstone National Park; highest point in Gallatin Range, 11,155 ft.
Elephanta (ĕl′ē·făn′tä), Hind. **Gharapuri** (gä′rä·pōō′rē) island, W India, in Bombay harbor E of the city; site of Temple Caves.
Elephantine (ĕl′ē·făn·tī′nē; -tē′nē) island, N Egypt, in Nile river opposite Aswân; site of ruins of many structures — Egyptian, Roman, Saracen, and Arabic.
El Escorial (ĕl ĕs·kōr′ĭ·ăl; Span. ās′kō·ryäl′) town, cen. Spain, N of Madrid in SW Sierra de Guadarrama; site of the Escorial.
Eleusis (ē·lū′sĭs), Mod. Gr. **Elevsis** (ā′lāf·sēs′) village, E Greece, NW of Athens, on inlet of Saronic Gulf shut in by Salamis I.; site of ruins of ancient city, seat of the Eleusinian mysteries.
Eleuthera (ē·lū′thĕr·ä) island, Bahama Is., E of New Providence I.
Eleutheropolis (ē·lū′thĕr·ŏp′ō·lĭs), mod. (Heb.) **Beit Guvrin** (bāt gōō·vrēn′) or (Arab.) **Beit Jibrin** (bāt [bīt] jĭ·brēn′) ancient city, S Palestine; Roman ruins.
El Faiyûm or **El Fayum** (ăl fä·yōōm′; fī-) town, N Egypt, on the Bahr Yusef between the Nile and Birket Qārûn; pop. 63,700.
El Fasher (ăl fä′shĕr) town, W Sudan Republic; pop. 12,000.
El Ferrol (ĕl fĕr·rōl′) city, NW Spain, NE of La Coruña on coast; naval station; pop. 72,700.
Elgin (ĕl′jĭn) city, NE Illinois; pop. 44,200.
Elgin (ĕl′gĭn) **1** burgh, NE Scotland, ✻ of Moray co.; pop. 10,500. **2** or **Elginshire**, county in Scotland: see MORAY.
Elgon, Mount (ĕl′gŏn) volcanic peak, E Africa, on Uganda-Kenya boundary NE of Lake Victoria; 14,176 ft. high.
Elis (ē′lĭs), Mod. Gr. **Ilía** (ē·lyē′ä) region, S Greece, in NW Peloponnesus bordering on Ionian Sea; with Achaea to the N, forms a department of modern Greece.
Elisabethville (ē·lĭz′ä·bĕth·vĭl) town, SE Belgian Congo, near border of Northern Rhodesia; pop. 48,700.
Elizabeth (ē·lĭz′ä·bĕth) **1** river, SE Virginia, emptying into Hampton Roads. **2** city, NE New Jersey, on Newark Bay S of Newark; pop. 112,800.
Elizabeth, Cape, 1 cape, SW Maine. **2** Russ. **Yelizavety** (yĭ·lyĭ·zŭ·vyē′tĭ) cape, Soviet Russia, Asia, the N point of Sakhalin I.
Elizabeth City, town, NE North Carolina, on Albemarle Sound; pop. 12,700.
Elizabeth Islands, group of islands, SE Massachusetts, extending SW from SW point of Cape Cod.
Elizabethton (ē·lĭz′ä·bĕth·tŭn) city, NE Tennessee, E of Johnson City; pop. 10,800.
Elizabethtown (ē·lĭz′ä·bĕth·toun′) **1** city, cen. Kentucky; pop. 5800. **2** borough, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 5100.
Elk (ĕlk) **1** river, Pennsylvania and Maryland, flowing S into N Chesapeake Bay; has wide estuary ab. 13 m. long. **2** river, Tennessee and Alabama, flowing SW into Tennessee river; 150 m. long. **3** river, cen. West Virginia, flowing into Kanawha river; 180 m. long.
Ełk (ĕlk), Ger. **Lyck** (lĭk) city, NE Poland; pop. 56,400.
El Kantara (ĕl kăn′tä·rä; Arab. ăl kŏn′tŭ·rō) **1** oasis, Algeria, on edge of Sahara Desert at S end of gorge through Atlas Mts. **2** var. of EL QANTARA.
Elk City (ĕlk) city, W Oklahoma; pop. 8000.
El Khârga (ĕl kär′gä; Arab. ăl kär′gä, -gă) town, cen. Egypt, in the Khârga oasis.
Elkhart (ĕlk′härt; ĕl′kärt) city, N Indiana; pop. 35,600.
Elk Hills (ĕlk) hills, California, at S end of Central Valley W of Bakersfield; United States naval oil reserve.
Elkhorn (ĕlk′hôrn′) river, NE Nebraska, flowing SE into Platte river; ab. 200 m. long.
Elkins (ĕl′kĭnz) city, NE cen. West Virginia; pop. 9100.
Elk Island National Park, preserve, Canada, in Alberta E of Edmonton, containing herds of buffalo, moose, deer, and wapiti; established as national park 1913.
Elko (ĕl′kō) city, NE Nevada, on Humboldt river; pop. 5400.
Elkton (ĕlk′tŭn) town, NE Maryland, on Elk river; pop. 5200.
Elland (ĕl′ănd) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 19,300.
Ellef Ringnes Island (ĕl′ĕf rĭng′nĕs) island, N Canada, in Sverdrup Is.
Ellensburg (ĕl′ĕnz·bûrg) city, cen. Washington, on Yakima river; pop. 8400.
Ellesmere, Lake (ĕlz′mēr) lagoon, New Zealand, in E South I.; area 107 sq. m.
Ellesmere Island, N Canada, its N point (in 83° N) being northernmost point of Canada; area 82,119 sq. m.
Ellesmere Port, urban district, NW England, in Cheshire, on S shore of the Mersey estuary; pop. 32,600.
Ellice (ĕl′ĭs), or **Lagoon** (lä·gōōn′), **Islands**, island group, W Pacific Ocean, N of Fiji Is. and SSE of Gilbert Is.; chief village on Funafuti I.; belongs to British colony of Gilbert and Ellice Islands; area 14 sq. m.; pop. 4600.
Ellis Island (ĕl′ĭs) island, New York, in Upper New York Bay; U.S. immigration station until 1954.
Ellora (ĕ·lōr′ä) village, India, in cen. Bombay state NW of Aurangabad; site of rock temples, a series of caves.
Ellore (ĕ·lōr′) city, E India, in E Andhra Pradesh at junction of Godavari and Kistna canal systems; pop. 64,900.
Ellwood City (ĕl′wŏŏd) borough, W Pennsylvania; pop. 12,900.
El Majdal (ăl măj′dăl) **1** ancient town, N Palestine: see MAGDALA. **2** anc. **Migdal-Gad** (mĭg′dăl·găd′) town, SW Palestine, NNE of Gaza; nearby are ruins of Ashkelon.
El Mansûra (ĕl măn·sōōr′ä; Arab. ăl mŏn·sōō′rō) city, N Egypt, on Damietta branch of the Nile; pop. 69,000.
Elmendorf Field (ĕl′mĕn·dôrf) airfield, S cen. Alaska, just E of Anchorage at head of Cook Inlet.
Elmhurst (ĕlm′hûrst) city, NE Illinois, W of Chicago; pop. 21,300.
Elmina (ĕl·mē′nä) seaport, British West Africa, in Gold Coast Colony.
El Minya (ĕl mĭn′yä) city, cen. Egypt, on the Nile; pop. 51,000.
Elmira (ĕl·mī′rä) city, S New York, on Chemung river; pop. 49,700.
Elmira Heights, village, S New York, N of Elmira; pop. 5000.
El Misti (ĕl mēs′tē), also **El Volcán de Arequipa** (ĕl vōl·kän′ dā ä′rä·kē′pä) volcano, S Peru; 19,110 ft. high.
El Monte (ĕl mŏn′tē) city, SW California, E of Los Angeles; pop. 8100.
El Morro National Monument (ĕl mŏr′ō) government reservation, W New Mexico, site of a sandstone monolith on which are inscriptions of early explorers and emigrants; established as national monument 1906.
Elmshorn (ĕlms′hôrn) city, W Germany, NW of Hamburg; pop. 33,800.
Elmwood Park (ĕlm′wŏŏd) village, NE Illinois, suburb of Chicago; pop. 18,800.
El Obeid (ĕl ō·bād′) town, cen. Sudan Republic; pop. 17,300.
Elobey, Great and **Little** (ā′lō·vā′; Span. -vē′ē) two islands, Spanish Guinea, in Gulf of Guinea.
El Oued (ĕl wĕd′), also **El Wad** (ĕl wăd′) town, NE Algeria, in cen. Touggourt territory.
El Pao (ĕl pä′ō) mountain, E Venezuela, ab. 30 m. S of confluence of Caroní and Orinoco rivers; source of iron ore.
El Paso (ĕl păs′ō) city, W tip of Texas, on Rio Grande river; pop. 130,500.
El Paso del Norte (dĕl nōr′tē) gorge of the Rio Grande near El Paso, Texas.
El Qantara (ĕl kăn′tä·rä; Arab. ăl kŏn′tŭ·rō) village, NE Egypt, on E bank of Suez Canal.
El Qasr (ăl kŏs′r′) town, S cen. Egypt, chief town of Dakhla oasis.
El Reno (ĕl rē′nō) city, cen. Oklahoma; pop. 11,000.
El Salvador (ĕl săl′vä·dôr; Span. ĕl säl′vä·thôr′) country, Central America, bordering on Pacific Ocean; republic; ✻ San Salvador; area 13,176 sq. m.; pop. 1,858,700.
El Segundo (ĕl sē·gŭn′dō; -gōōn′-) city, SW California; pop. 8000.
Elsmere (ĕlz′mēr) town, N Delaware, suburb of Wilmington; pop. 5300.
Elstree (ĕls′trē) parish, England, in S Hertfordshire NW of London; motion-picture studios.
El Teniente (ĕl tā·nyān′tā) town, cen. Chile, S of Santiago; large copper mines.
El Tocuyo (ĕl tō·kōō′yō) town, NW Venezuela, in the Cordillera Mérida; badly damaged in series of earthquakes July–August 1950.
Elton (ĕl′t'n; Russ. ĕl′y′·tŭn) lake, Soviet Russia, Europe, on steppe E of Volga river; yields salt.
El Tronador (ĕl trō′nä·thôr′) volcano, Argentina, on Chilean boundary near Lake Nahuel Huapí; 11,350 ft. high.
El Valle (ĕl vä′yä) town, N Venezuela, suburb of Caracas; site of military academy.

Edo. See TOKYO.
Edsin. See ETSIN.
Eeckeren. See EKEREN.
Eesti. See ESTONIA.
Eger. 1 See OHRE. 2 See CHEB.
Egorevsk. See YEGOREVSK.
Eickel. See WANNE-EICKEL.
Eilat. See ELATH.
Eimeo. See MOOREA.
'Ein Gedi. See ENGEDI.
'Ein Jidi. See ENGEDI.
Eipel. See IPEL'.
Eire. See IRELAND.
Eisernes Tor. See IRON GATE.
Eisk. See YEISK.
Eitape. Var. of AITAPE.
Ejmiadzin. See ECHMIADZIN.
Ekaterinburg. See SVERDLOVSK.
Ekaterinodar. See KRASNODAR.
Ekaterinoslav. See DNEPROPETROVSK.
Ekhmim. See AKHMÎM.
El Akaur, El Aqsur. Vars. of El Uqsor: see LUXOR.
El Araish. See LARACHE.
Elatea. See CITHAERON.
El 'Auja. See AUJA.
El Bahnasa. See OXYRHYNCHUS.
El Bahr. See NILE.
El Beda. See DOHA.
El Beqa', El Bika. See BIKA, EL.
El Chaco. See CHACO.
Elea. See VELIA.
El Erg. See ERG, EL.
Eleta. See YELETS.
El Gizeh. See GIZA.
El Habesha. See ABYSSINIA.
El Hamad. See SYRIAN DESERT.
El Hasa. See HASA, AL-.
Elias, Mount. = SAINT ELIAS, MOUNT.
Elisavetgrad. See KIROVOGRAD.
Elisavetpol. See KIROVABAD.
Elista. See STEPNOI.
Elizabeth Island. See HENDERSON ISLAND.
El Jedida. See MAZAGAN.
El Jezira. See GEZIRA.
El Kef. See LE KEF.
Ellas. See GREECE.
El Maghreb el Aqsa. See MOROCCO.
El Mahalla el Kubra. = MAHALLA EL KUBRA.
El Orde. See DONGOLA.
El Puerto. See PUERTO DE SANTA MARÍA.
El Qsar el Kbir. See ALCÁZAR-QUIVIR.
El Quds esh Sherif. See JERUSALEM.
El Qusur. See LUXOR.
El Qutr el Masri. See EGYPT.
Elsass, Elsass-Lothringen. See ALSACE, ALSACE-LORRAINE.
Elsene. See IXELLES.
Elsinore. See HELSINGÖR.
El Sollum. See SALÛM.
El Uqsor. See LUXOR.
El Volcán de Arequipa. See EL MISTI.

Elwood (ĕl′wŏŏd) city, cen. Indiana; pop. 11,400.
Ely (ē′lĭ) **1** city, NE Minnesota; pop. 5500. **2** urban district, E England, in Isle of Ely, on Ouse; pop. 10,000.
Ely, Isle of, county, E England, largely comprising drained fenland; ✻ March; area 375 sq. m.; pop. 89,000.
Elyria (ē-lĭr′ĭ-ȧ) city, N Ohio; pop. 30,300.
Emba (ĕm-bȧ′) river, Soviet Central Asia, in W Kazakh S.S.R., flowing into NE corner of Caspian Sea; ab. 350 m. long.
Embarras or **Embarrass** (ĕm-băr′ăs) river, E Illinois, flowing S into Wabash river; ab. 150 m. long.
Emden (ĕm′dĕn) seaport, W Germany, at mouth of Ems river; pop. 31,400.
Emerson (ĕm′ĕr-s'n) town, Canada, in SE Manitoba on Red River of the North, at Minnesota border; frontier customs.
Emi Koussi (ā′mē kōō′sē) mountain, N French Equatorial Africa; highest point of Tibesti massif, 11,201 ft.
Emilia (ā-mē′lyä), anc. **Æmilia** (ē-mĭl′yȧ; -mĭl′ĭ-ȧ) region, N Italy, between the Po river, the Adriatic Sea, and the Apennines; includes the fertile **Emilian Plain** (ē-mĭl′yȧn).
Emmaus (ĕ-mā′ŭs), formerly **Emaus** (ē′mous; -môs) borough, E Pennsylvania, S of Allentown; pop. 7800.
Emmaus (ĕ-mā′ŭs) **1** ancient village, Palestine; probably modern **Qalunya** (kä-lōōn′yȧ; -yä), 4 m. NW of Jerusalem. **2** or **Emmaus Nicopolis** (nĭ-kŏp′ō-lĭs; nī-) ancient town, Palestine, in Judaea NNW of Jerusalem, near road to Joppa; probably modern **'Imwas** (ĭm-wäs′).
Emme (ĕm′ē) river, W cen. Switzerland, flowing NNW to the Aare river; 45 m. long.
Emmen (ĕm′ē[n]) commune, NE Netherlands, near German border; pop. 54,100.
Emmen (ĕm′ĕn) commune, Switzerland, in Lucerne canton N of Lucerne; pop. 11,100.
Emperor Range (ĕm′pĕr-ĕr) mountains, Bougainville I., Solomon Is.
Empoli (ăm′pō-lē) commune, cen. Italy, on Arno river; pop. 26,200.
Emporia (ĕm-pōr′ĭ-ȧ) **1** city, E Kansas; pop. 15,700. **2** town, S Virginia; pop. 5700.
Empress Augusta Bay (ĕm′prĕs [-prĭs] ô-gŭs′tȧ) inlet of Solomon Sea, W Bougainville I., NW Solomon Is; scene Nov. 1, 1943, of landing by U.S. Marines.
Empty Quarter, the Rub 'al Khali, S Arabia.
Ems (ĕms; Angl. ĕmz) river, NW Germany, flowing to the North Sea, its mouth a wide estuary bordering on the Netherlands; ab. 200 m. long.
Ems (ĕms; ăms; Angl. ĕmz), also **Bad Ems** (băt ĕms′; ăms′) town, W Germany, SE of Koblenz; watering place.
Emsdetten (ĕms′dĕt′ĕn) commune, W Germany, on Ems river NNW of Münster; pop. 21,700.
Encarnación (ăng′kär-nä-syōn′) town, SE Paraguay, on Paraná river; pop. 39,800.
Encounter Bay, inlet of Indian Ocean, SE South Australia, at outlet of Murray river.
Enderbury (ĕn′dĕr-bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr-ĭ) island, Phoenix Is.; an atoll; controlled jointly by Great Britain and the United States.
Enderby Land (ĕn′dĕr-bĭ) region, Antarctica, on coast E of Queen Maud Land, ab. 49°30′E to 57°20′E.
Endicott (ĕn′dĭ-kŭt) village, S New York, W of Binghamton; pop. 20,100.
Endicott Mountains, mountain range, N Alaska, in cen. Brooks Range.
Endor (ĕn′dôr), mod. **Indur** (ĭn-dōōr′) ancient village, Palestine, near Mt. Tabor SE of Nazareth.
Enfidaville (ĕn-fē′dȧ-vĭl; Fr. äN′fē′dȧ′vēl′) town, NE Tunisia, near coast; center of fighting April 1943.
Enfield (ĕn′fēld) **1** town, N Connecticut, on Connecticut river on Massachusetts border; pop. 15,500. **2** urban district, SE England, in Middlesex N of London; pop. 110,500.
Engadine (ĕng′gȧ-dēn; Fr. äN′gȧ′dēn′), Ger. **Engadin** (ĕng′gä-dēn′), Ital. **Engadina** (ăng-gä-dē′nä) valley of the Inn river, E Switzerland, in Graubünden canton; ab. 60 m. long.
Engaño, Cape (äng-gä′nyô) **1** cape, Dominican Republic, at E end of Hispaniola. **2** cape, Philippine Is., at NE tip of Luzon; naval battle nearby 1944.
Engedi (ĕn-gē′dī; -dĭ; -gĕd′ĭ) or **'Ein Gedi** (ān [ĭn] jĭ′dē), also **'Ein Jidi** (jĭ′dē) spring, Israel, on W shore of Dead Sea.
Engelberg (ĕng′ĕl-bĕrĸ) valley, cen. Switzerland, in Unterwalden canton.
Engels (Ger. ĕng′ĕls; Russ. ĕn′gĕly's), formerly **Pokrovsk** (pō-krôfsk′) town, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Volga; pop. 73,300.
Enghien-les-Bains (äN′gäN′lā-băN′) town, N France, N of Paris; mineral springs and baths.
England (ĭng′glȧnd), Lat. **Anglia** (ăng′glĭ-ȧ) country, S Great Britain; a division of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; ✻ London; area 51,356 sq. m.; pop. 41,572,600.
Englewood (ĕng′g'l-wŏŏd) **1** city, NE cen. Colorado, S of Denver; pop. 16,900. **2** city, NE New Jersey, E of Paterson; pop. 23,100.
English (ĭng′glĭsh) river, Canada, in SW Ontario, flowing W to the Winnipeg river; ab. 100 m. long.
English Channel, often, **the Channel,** Fr. **La Manche** (lȧ mäNsh′) strait between S England and N France.
Enid (ē′nĭd) city, N Oklahoma; pop. 36,000.
Eniwetok (ĕ-nē′wĕ-tŏk; popularly ĕn′ĭ-wē′tŏk) island, NW Marshall Is.; an atoll; since 1947 a proving ground for atomic weapons.
Enna (ĕn′ȧ; Ital. ĕn′nä), before 1927 called **Castrogiovanni** (käs′trô-jô-vän′nē) commune, Italy, in cen. Sicily; pop. 26,700.
Ennerdale Water (ĕn′ĕr-dāl) lake, NW England, in Cumberland; over 2 m. long.
Ennis (ĕn′ĭs) **1** city, NE cen. Texas; pop. 7800. **2** urban district, W Ireland, ✻ of co. Clare; pop. 6100.
Enniscorthy (ĕn′ĭs-kôr′thĭ) urban district, SE Ireland, in co. Wexford; pop. 5900.
Enniskillen (ĕn′ĭs-kĭl′ĕn) or **Inniskilling** (ĭn′ĭs-kĭl′ĭng) urban district, SW Northern Ireland, ✻ of co. Fermanagh; scene of battle 1689.
Enns (ĕns; Angl. ĕnz) **1** river, cen. Austria, flowing E and N from Styria into Danube; ab. 160 m. long. **2** town, Austria, on Enns river near its confluence with the Danube; nearby is Augustinian monastery of St. Florian.
Enschede (ĕn′skē-dā′) commune, E Netherlands, near German frontier; pop. 101,000.
Entebbe (ĕn-tĕb′ē) town, ✻ of Uganda, on N shore of Lake Victoria, on the equator.
Enterprise, city, SE Alabama; pop. 7300.
Entre Rios (ăn′trā rrē′ôs) province, N Argentina, in S part of region between Paraná and Uruguay rivers; ✻ Paraná.
Enugu (ā-nōō′gōō) city, S Nigeria; coal mines.
Eolus, Mount (ē-ō′lŭs) mountain, SW Colorado; 14,086 ft. high.
Epe (ā′pē) commune, E Netherlands, N of Apeldoorn; pop. 17,800.
Épernay (ā′pĕr′nā′) commune, NE France, on the Marne; pop. 19,700.
Ephesus (ĕf′ē-sŭs) ancient city, W Asia Minor, in Ionia near coast; one of the 12 Ionian Cities.
Ephraim (ē′frā-ĭm; ē′frĭ-ĭ-ŭm) **1** region, Palestine, N of Judaea; hilly country, sometimes called **Mount Ephraim.** **2** sometimes, historically, the Northern Kingdom (Israel).
Ephrata (ĕf′rȧ-tȧ) borough, SE Pennsylvania, NE of Lancaster; pop. 7000.
Epi (ā′pē) or **Api** (ā′pē) island, New Hebrides Is., in E part of the group.
Epidaurus (ĕp′ĭ-dô′rŭs) ancient seaport, Greece, on Saronic Gulf; site of temple dedicated to Asclepius.
Épinal (ā′pē′nȧl′) commune, NE France, on Moselle river; pop. 23,400.
Épinay-sur-Seine (ā′pē′nā′sür-sȧn′) commune, N France, N of Paris on the Seine; pop. 16,300.
Epirus or **Epeirus** (ē-pī′rŭs), Mod. Gr. **Ípiros** (ē′pē-rôs) region, NW Greece, bordering on Ionian Sea; once an independent kingdom and later (c. 200 B.C.) a republic.
Epping (ĕp′ĭng) urban district, SE England, in Essex NE of London, on N edge of Epping Forest; pop. 6900.
Epsom (ĕp′sŭm) town, S England, SW of London, just N of **Epsom Downs** (racecourse); part of **Epsom and Ewell** (ū′ĕl) municipal borough, pop. 68,000.
Equinox Mountain, mountain, SW Vermont, in Taconic range; 3816 ft. high.
Erbil (ĭr′bĭl) or **Arbil** (ĭr′bĭl), anc. **Arbela** (är-bē′lȧ) city, N Iraq; not scene of battle of Arbela, which was fought at Gaugamela, ab. 32 m. to the W.
Erciyas Dağı (ĕr′jē-yäs′ dä-ı′) mountain, cen. Turkey; 12,848 ft. high.
Erding (ĕr′dĭng) town, W Germany, in Bavaria NE of Munich; airfield.
Erebus, Mount (ĕr′ē-bŭs) peak, Antarctica, on Ross I. in Ross Sea; an active volcano.
Erepecuru (ā′rē-pē-kōō-rōō′) river, N Brazil, flowing S into Trombetas river just above its confluence with the Amazon; ab. 250 m. long.
Eretz Yisrael or **Erets Yisrael** (ē′rĕts yĭs′rä-ĕl′) **Palestine;** — the modern Jewish name.
Erfurt (ĕr′fōōrt; in English, also -fûrt) city, E Germany; pop. 174,600.
Erg, El (ĕl ĕrg′) any of certain regions of sand dunes in the Sahara, N Africa.
Erh Hai (ĕr′ hī′) or **Tali Lake** (tä′lē) lake, S China, in W Yunnan prov.; 30 m. long by 10 to 15 m. wide; alt. ab. 6600 ft.
Ericht, Loch (lŏĸ ĕr′ĭxt) lake, N cen. Scotland, in Perth and Inverness cos.; 14 m. long.
Eridu (ā′rĭ-dōō) ancient city, SW Asia, the chief seaport of Sumer and Babylonia, on Persian Gulf; site now 120 m. from the gulf near the lower Euphrates.
Erie (ē′rĭ) city, NW Pennsylvania, on Lake Erie; pop. 130,800.
Erie, Lake, lake, E cen. North America, between Canada and the United States; one of the Great Lakes; 241 m. long; area ab. 9940 sq. m.
Erie Canal, canal, N New York, from Hudson river at Albany to Lake Erie at Buffalo; built 1817–25; now superseded by New York State Barge Canal.
Erith (ĕr′ĭth; ē′rĭth) municipal borough, SE England, in Kent, on the Thames E of London; pop. 46,300.
Eritrea (ĕr′ĭ-trē′ȧ; Ital. ā-rē-trā′ä) country, NE Africa, bordering on Red Sea N of Ethiopia; ✻ Asmara; area 15,754 sq. m.; pop. 1,000,000; before World War II an Italian dependency; subject of UN resolution December 1950 providing for its federation with Ethiopia; became federated with Ethiopia Sept. 15, 1952.
Erlangen (ĕr′lăng′ĕn) city, W Germany, in Bavaria on Regnitz river NNW of Nürnberg; pop. 45,500.
Ermelo (ĕr′mē-lō) **1** commune, E Netherlands, NE of Amersfoort; pop. 21,000. **2** town, NE Union of South Africa, in SE Transvaal near source of Vaal river; pop. 7600.
Ermoúpolis (ăr-mōō′pō-lyēs) or **Síros** (sē′rôs) seaport, Greece, ✻ of the Cyclades Is., on Síros I.
Ernakulam (ĕr-nä′kōō-lȧm) town, S India, on Malabar Coast; formerly ✻ of Cochin (now part of Travancore and Cochin state); pop. 36,600.
Erne (ûrn) river, N Ireland, flowing N, NW, and W into Donegal Bay; flows through **Lough Erne** (lŏĸ ûrn′) and **Upper Lough Erne,** both in Northern Ireland.
Eromanga or **Erromanga** (ĕr′ô-măng′ä; -măng′gȧ) island, Pacific Ocean, in S New Hebrides Is.
Er Rif or **Er Riff** (ĕr rĭf′) region, cen. and E Spanish Morocco, on coast.
Errigal, Mount (ĕr′ĭ-gôl′; ĕr′ĭ-gōl′) mountain, Republic of Ireland, in co. Donegal; 2466 ft. high.
Erymanthus (ĕr′ĭ-măn′thŭs) or **Erymanthos** (-thŏs), Mod. Gr. **Erímanthos** (ā-rē′män-thôs) mountain, S Greece, in NW Peloponnesus.
Erythrae (ĕr′ĭ-thrē) ancient city, Asia Minor, on coast of Lydia; one of the 12 Ionian Cities.
Erzberg (ĕrts′bĕrĸ′; ārts′-) mountain, Austria, in Styria; rich in iron ore; ab. 5000 ft. high.
Erz Gebirge (ĕrts′ gĕ-bĭr′gĕ; ārts′), Eng. **Erz Mountains** (ĕrts′), mountain range, Germany and Czechoslovakia, on border between Saxony and Bohemia.
Erzurum or **Erzerum** (ĕr′zū-rōōm′; ĕrz-rōōm′; ûr′zū-; ûrz-) city, NE Turkey, in mountains of W Turkish Armenia; pop. 54,400.
Esbjerg (ĕs′byĕrĸ) seaport, Denmark, in SW Jutland on North Sea; pop. 43,200.
Escalante (ĕs′kȧ-lăn′tē) river, S Utah, flowing SE into Colorado river; ab. 80 m. long.
Escalante (ās′kä-län′tā) municipality, Philippine Is., in Negros on coast; pop. 60,200.
Escambia (ĕs-kăm′bĭ-ȧ) river, Alabama and Florida, flowing S into Pensacola Bay; ab. 75 m. long.
Escanaba (ĕs′kȧ-nä′bȧ) **1** river, Michigan, in Upper Penin., flowing SE into Little Bay de Noc; 100 m. long. **2** city on Little Bay de Noc just S of mouth of the river; pop. 15,200.
Esch, officially **Esch-sur-Alzette** (ĕsh′sür-ȧl′zĕt′) commune, S Luxembourg, on French border; pop. 24,400.
Eschwege (ĕsh′vā′gĕ) city, W Germany, on Werra river; pop. 21,600.
Eschweiler (ĕsh′vī′lĕr) city, W Germany, NE of Aachen; pop. 30,200.
Escondido (ĕs′kŏn-dē′dō) city, SW California; pop. 6500.
Escondido (ās′kôn-dē′thō) or **Bluefields** (blōō′fēldz′) river, S cen. Nicaragua, flowing E into Caribbean Sea; ab. 65 m. long.
Escoublac (ĕs′kōō′blȧk′) commune, NW France, near Saint-Nazaire; pop. 15,200.
Esculntla (ās-kwĕn′tlä) city, S Guatemala; medicinal baths.
Esdraelon (ĕz′drȧ-ē′lŏn; -drā-) plain, N Palestine, in valley of Qishon river.
Esher (ē′shĕr) urban district, S England, in Surrey SW of London; pop. 51,200.
Eskilstuna (ĕs′kĭls-tōō′nȧ) city, SE Sweden; pop. 52,700.
Eskişehir (ĕs′kē-shē-hĕr′) or **Eskishehr** (ĕs′kē-shĕ′h'r) city, W cen. Turkey, on tributary of Sakarya river; pop. 88,500.
Esla (ā′zlä) river, NW Spain, flowing SSW into Duero river; ab. 150 m. long.
Esmeraldas (āz′mä-räl′däs) **1** river, NW Ecuador, flowing W into Pacific Ocean; ab. 150 m. long. **2** town, NW Ecuador near mouth of Esmeraldas river; pop. 13,900.
Esopus Creek (ē-sō′pŭs) creek, SE New York, rising in Catskill Mts. and flowing into Hudson river.
Esperance, Cape (ĕs′pĕr-ŏns) cape, NW Guadalcanal I., SE Solomon Is.
Esperanza (ās′pä-rän′sä) **1** town, E cen. Argentina, just W of Santa Fe; pop. 16,200. **2** town, W cen. Cuba, W of Santa Clara; pop. 18,100.
Espichel, Cape (ĕsh-pē-shȧl′) promontory, SW coast of Portugal.
Espírito Santo (ĕsh-pē′rē-tōō sän′tō) **1** state, E Brazil, on coast N of Rio de Janeiro state; ✻ Vitória; area 16,543 sq. m.; pop. 871,000. **2** island, E Brazil, site of Vitória, ✻ of Espírito Santo state.
Espíritu Santo (ās-pē′rē-tōō sän′tō) or **Marina** (mä-rē′nä), also known as **Santo** (sän′tō) island, New Hebrides, in NW part of group; 76 m. long by 45 m. wide; 1875 sq. m.; pop. 7200.
Espíritu Santo (ās-pē′rē-tōō sän′tō) island, Mexico, off SE coast of Lower California.
Espíritu Santo Bay (ās-pē′rē-tōō sän′tō) inlet of Caribbean Sea, Mexico, on E coast of Yucatán peninsula.
Esquimalt (ĕs-kwĭ′mȯlt) seaport, W Canada, in British Columbia, in SE Vancouver I. W of Victoria; naval station.
Essen (ĕs′n; ĕs′ĕn), also **Essen an der Ruhr** (än dĕr rōōr′; Ger. rōōr′) city, W Germany; pop. 605,100.
Essequibo (ĕs′ē-kwē′bō) river, British Guiana; rises on Brazilian border, flows N into Atlantic Ocean through wide estuary; ab. 600 m. long.
Essex (ĕs′ĕks; -ĭks) county, SE England, bordering on North Sea and N shore of the Thames; ✻ Chelmsford; area 1528 sq. m.; pop. 2,043,600.
Essling (ĕs′lĭng) village, Austria, near Vienna and Aspern; scene of battle 1809.
Esslingen (ĕs′lĭng-ĕn) or **Esslingen am Neckar** (äm nĕk′är) city, W Germany, on Neckar river SE of Stuttgart; pop. 64,900.
Es Suweida (ăs sōō-wĭ′dȧ; -wā′-; -dä), Fr. **Soueida** (swā′dȧ′) town, S Syria, chief city of Jebel ed Druz.
Este (ĕs′tȧ) town, NE Italy, SW of Padua; seat of Este family until 1275.
Estes Park (ĕs′tĕz) valley, N Colorado, in Front Range in Rocky Mountain National Park.
Estevan (ĕs′tĕ-văn) town, Canada, in SE Saskatchewan on Souris river; pop. 3900.
Estherville (ĕs′tĕr-vĭl) city, N Iowa; pop. 6700.
Eston (ĕs′tŭn) urban district, N England, in North Riding, Yorkshire, near Tees estuary; pop. 33,300.
Estonia (ĕs-tō′nĭ-ȧ; -tōn′yȧ), less correctly **Esthonia** (ĕs-tō′nĭ-ȧ; -tōn′yȧ; -thō′-; -thōn′-), Estonian **Eesti** (ās′tĭ) country, N Europe, bordering on Baltic Sea; one of Baltic Provinces of Russia 1721–1917, independent republic 1918–40; since 1940 a constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. and called officially the **Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic** (-tō′-nĭ-ăn; -tōn′yăn); ✻ Tallin; area 18,361 sq. m.; pop. 1,120,000.

El Wad. See El Oued.
Emaus. See Emmaus.
Emesa. See Homs.
Enaro. See Inari.
Enghien. See Montmorency, France.
Enguinegatte. See Guinegate.
Enikale Strait. See Kerch Strait.
Enisei, Enisseisk. See Yenisei, Yeniseisk.
En Nasira. See Nazareth.
En Nil. See Nile.
Enotah, Mount. See Brasstown Bald.
Entre Rios. See Três Rios.
Enzeli. See Pahlevi.
Eolie, Isole. See Lipari Islands.
Epeirus. See Epirus.
Eperjes. See Prešov.
Epiphania. See Hama.
Equatorial Africa. = French Equatorial Africa.
Erceldoune, Ercildoune. See Earlston.
Erdély. See Transylvania.
Erevan. See Yerevan.
Ergiri. See Gjinokastër.
Eridanus. See Po.
Erivan. See Yerevan.
Erjias. Var. of Erciyas: see Erciyas Dağı.
Erlau. See Eger.
Er Ramle. See Ramle.
Erromanga. See Eromanga.
Ersekújvár. See Nové Zámky.
Erzerum. See Erzurum.
Escaut. See Schelde.
Escorial, El. See El Escorial.
Esdud. See Ashdod.
Esh Shām. 1 See Damascus. **2** See Syria.
Eski Foça. See Foça.
Eskije. See Xanthe.
Esna. See Isna.
España. See Spain.
Española. See Hispaniola.
Es Sur. See Tyre.
Estados, Isla de los. See Staten Island, Argentina.
Esthonia. See Estonia.
Estrada, La. See La Estrada.
Estrella, Serra da. See Serra da Estrella.

Estremadura (ĕs′trĕ·mȧ·dōōr′ȧ) **1** (Port. ĕsh·trĕ·mȧ·thōō′rȧ) old province, W Portugal; ✱ Lisbon. **2** (Span. ās′trȧ·mä·thōō′rä) or **Extremadura** (ās′trȧ·mä·thōō′rä; ĕks′-) region, W cen. Spain, on Portuguese border.

Esztergom (ĕs′tĕr·gôm), Ger. **Gran** (grän) city, N Hungary, on the Danube; pop. 18,300.

Etah (ē′tȧ) Eskimo settlement, NW Greenland, on Smith Sound N of Cape York.

Etawah (ē·tä′wȧ) town, N India, in SW Uttar Pradesh on Jumna river; pop. 53,100.

Etawney Lake (ē·tô′nĭ) lake, Canada, in N Manitoba; 625 sq. m.

Eternity, Cape, promontory, Canada, in Quebec on Saguenay river 39 m. from its mouth.

Ethiopia (ē′thĭ·ō′pĭ·ȧ) **1** ancient country, NE Africa, bordering on Red Sea; included S Egypt, E Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Eritrea, and N (modern) Ethiopia. **2** or **Abyssinia** (ăb′ĭ·sĭn′ĭ·ȧ; -sĭn′yȧ) country, E Africa; kingdom (or empire, nominally, from union of ancient kingdoms); ✱ Addis Ababa; area 350,000 sq. m.; pop. 9,450,000.

Etive, Loch (lŏk ĕt′ĭv) inlet of Atlantic Ocean, W Scotland, in Argyll co.

Etna (ĕt′nȧ) borough, SW Pennsylvania, NNE of Pittsburgh; pop. 6800.

Etna (ĕt′nȧ; Ital. ĕt′nä), Lat. **Aetna** (ĕt′nȧ) volcano, Italy, in NE Sicily near the coast; notably destructive eruptions 1169, 1693, and 1832; 10,741 ft. high.

Eton (ē′t'n) urban district, SE cen. England, in Buckinghamshire, on the Thames; Eton College.

Etowah (ĕt′ō·wä) river, NW Georgia, flowing S to unite with the Oostanaula and form Coosa river; ab. 150 m. long.

Etruria (ē·trōōr′ĭ·ȧ) ancient country, cen. Italy, covering region now comprising Tuscany and part of Umbria; home of Etruscans, a people who built up civilization, noted for its art, at height c. 500 B.C.

Etsin (ĕt·sēn′), also **Edsin** (ĕd·zēn′) river, N China; ab. 200 m. long.

Etterbeek (ĕt′ĕr·bāk) commune, cen. Belgium, a suburb of Brussels; pop. 50,800.

Ettrick Forest (ĕt′rĭk) former forest and hunting ground, SE Scotland; now a pastoral region.

Euboea (ū·bē′ȧ), Mod. Gr. **Évvoia** (ā′vyä), Ital. **Negroponte** (nā·grō·pōn′tȧ), Eng. **Negropont** (nĕg′rō·pŏnt) island, E Greece, in Aegean Sea NE of Attica and Boeotia; ✱ Chalcis; 90 m. long by 4 to 30 m. wide.

Euboea, Gulf of, channel, E Greece, between Euboea and the mainland; divided by Euripus Strait into North Gulf of Euboea and South Gulf of Euboea.

Euclid (ū′klĭd) city, N Ohio, on Lake Erie adjoining Cleveland; pop. 41,400.

Eufaula (ū·fô′lȧ) city, SE Alabama, on Chattahoochee river; pop. 6900.

Euganean Hills (ū·gā′nē·ăn; ū′gȧ·nē′ăn) range of hills, NE Italy.

Eugene (ū·jēn′) city, W Oregon, on Willamette river; pop. 35,900.

Eunice (ū′nĭs) town, S cen. Louisiana; pop. 8200.

Eupen (Fr. ū′pĕn′; Ger. oĭ′pĕn) town, E Belgium, in district of **Eupen-et-Malmédy** (ū′pĕn′ā·mȧl′mā′dē′) on German border; in Germany before 1919.

Euphrates (ū·frā′tēz), Turk. **Frat** (frät) or **Firat** (fĭ·rät′), Arab. **Al Furāt** (ăl fōō·rät′) river, SW Asia, flowing from E Turkey to Persian Gulf; unites with the Tigris in Iraq to form the Shatt-al-Arab; ab. 1700 m. long.

Eure (ûr) river, NE France, flowing N into the Seine; 140 m. long.

Eureka (ū·rē′kȧ) city, NW California, on Humboldt Bay; pop. 23,100.

Euripus (ū·rĭ′pŭs), Mod. Gr. **Évripos** (ā′vrē·pŏs) strait, E Greece, between mainland and cen. Euboea.

Europa Point (ū·rō′pȧ) cape, southernmost tip of Gibraltar, on Strait of Gibraltar.

Europe (ūr′ŭp) continent, Eastern Hemisphere, N of the Tropic of Cancer; with Asia forms one landmass often called **Eurasia** (ūr·ā′zhȧ; -shȧ); area of Europe ab. 3,800,000 sq. m.

Eurotas (ū·rō′tȧs), Mod. Gr. **Iri** (ē′rē) river, Greece, in S Peloponnesus, flowing S into Gulf of Laconia; ab. 60 m. long.

Eusebio Ayala (ā·oō·sā′vyō ä·yä′lä) town, cen. Paraguay; pop. 12,300.

Eutaw Springs (ū′tô) locality, South Carolina, on **Eutaw Creek,** a tributary of the Santee river; scene of battle Sept. 8, 1781.

Eutin (oĭ·tēn′) commune, W Germany, N of Lübeck; pop. 19,100.

Evans, Lake (ĕv′ănz) lake, Canada, in W Quebec; 213 sq. m.

Evans, Mount, mountain, N cen. Colorado, SW of Denver; site of Inter-University High-Altitude Laboratory; 14,260 ft. high.

Evanston (ĕv′ăn·stŭn; -ănz·tŭn) city, NE Illinois, N of Chicago; pop. 73,600.

Evansville (ĕv′ănz·vĭl) city, SW Indiana, on Ohio river; pop. 128,600.

Eveleth (ĕv′ĕ·lĕth) city, NE Minnesota, S of Virginia; pop. 5900.

Evere (ā′vē·rĕ) commune, cen. Belgium, NE of Brussels; pop. 15,500.

Everest, Mount (ĕv′ĕr·ĕst; -Ĭst), Tibetan **Chomolungma** (chō′mō·lŏŏng′mä) mountain, Asia, on border between Nepal and Tibet in the Himalayas; highest known in the world, 29,028 ft.

Everett (ĕv′ĕr·ĕt; -Ĭt) **1** city, E Massachusetts, N of Boston; pop. 46,000. **2** city, Washington, on Puget Sound at mouth of Snohomish river; pop. 33,800.

Everglades, the (ĕv′ĕr·glādz) swamp region, S Florida, S of Lake Okeechobee; N part reclaimed; S part wilderness, set aside as national park 1947.

Evergreen Park (ĕv′ĕr·grēn′), village, NE Illinois, SW of Chicago; pop. 10,500.

Evesham (ēv′shăm; ē′shăm; ē′săm) municipal borough, W cen. England, in Worcestershire, on the Avon; pop. 12,100.

Évora (ā′vōō·rȧ) commune, SE cen. Portugal; pop. 21,900.

Évreux (ā′vrû′) commune, N France; pop. 20,400.

Eweland (ā′vā·lănd′; ā′wā-) region, W Africa, along coast of Togoland and W to Volta river; area ab. 10,000 sq. m.; pop. ab. 1,000,000.

Excelsior Springs (ĕk·sĕl′sĭ·ĕr; Ĭk-) city, NW Missouri; pop. 5900.

Exe (ĕks) river, SW England, flowing S into English Channel; 55 m. long.

Exeter (ĕk′sē·tĕr) **1** town, SE New Hampshire; Phillips Exeter Academy. **2** borough, E Pennsylvania, on Susquehanna river W of Scranton; pop. 5100. **3** city and county borough, SW England, ✱ of Devonshire, on the Exe; pop. 75,500.

Exmoor (ĕks′mōōr; -mōr) tract of moorland, SW England, in Somersetshire.

Exmouth (ĕks′mouth) urban district, SW England, in Devonshire on English Channel at mouth of the Exe; pop. 17,200.

Exploits (ĕks′ploits) river, Canada, in Newfoundland, flowing NE into Notre Dame Bay; 150 m. long.

Exuma (ĕk·sōō′mȧ; ĕg·zōō′-; Ĭk-; Ĭg-) island group, Bahama Is., comprising **Great Exuma, Little Exuma,** and adjacent cays.

Eylau (Ĭ′lou) or **Preussisch Eylau** (proi′sĭsh), Russ. **Bagrationovsk** (bȧ·grăsh′ĭ·ŏn′ŭfsk; Russ. bȧ·grȧ·tyĭ·ō′nŭfsk) town, East Prussia, since 1945 in the U.S.S.R. on Polish border S of Kaliningrad; scene of battle 1807.

Eyre, Lake (âr) lake bed, South Australia, a salt pan 39 to 60 ft. below sea level; usually dry, occasionally floods, as in 1950.

Eyre Peninsula, peninsula, S South Australia, W of Spencer Gulf.

Eyzies, Les (lā·zā′zē′), in full **Les Eyzies-de-Tayac** (-dē·tȧ′yȧk′) town, SW cen. France, SE of Périgueux in region containing many caves.

Ezeiza (ā·sē′ē·sä) airport, E Argentina, near Buenos Aires.

Ezra Church (ĕz′rȧ) site in SW Atlanta, Georgia, of battle July 28, 1864.

F

Fabriano (fä′brē·ä′nō) commune, cen. Italy, SW of Ancona; pop. 26,400.

Faenza (fä·ĕn′tsä; Angl. -ĕn′zȧ) commune, N Italy, SW of Ravenna; pop. 47,200.

Faeroes (fâr′ōz), Dan. **Færöerne** (fâr′ŭ′ĕr·nĕ) island group, Atlantic Ocean, N of British Isles, belonging to Denmark; ✱ Thorshavn; 540 sq. m.; pop. 29,200.

Făgăraş (fȧ·gȧ·räsh′), Hung. **Fogaras** (fō′gȧ·rŏsh) town, N cen. Romania, in Transylvania on Olt river; pop. 22,700.

Faguibine (fä′gē′bēn′), or **Fagibini** (fä′gē·bē′nē), **Lake,** lake, cen. French West Africa, in French Sudan; ab. 70 m. long.

Faid Pass (fā′yĭd) mountain pass, N Tunisia; scene of American defeat by Germans under Rommel Feb. 14, 1943.

Failsworth (fālz′wûrth) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire NE of Manchester; pop. 18,000.

Fairbanks (fâr′băngks) town, cen. Alaska; pop. 5600.

Fairborn (fâr′bôrn) city, SW Ohio, near Dayton; pop. 7800.

Fairbury (fâr′bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ) city, SE Nebraska; pop. 6400.

Fairfield (fâr′fēld) **1** city, cen. Alabama, W of Birmingham; pop. 13,200. **2** city, cen. California, SW of Sacramento; site of Travis Air Force Base. **3** town, SW Connecticut, on Long Island Sound; pop. 30,500. **4** city, SE Illinois; pop. 5600. **5** city, SE Iowa; pop. 7300. **6** town, SE Australia, in E New South Wales W of Sydney; pop. 16,000.

Fairhaven (fâr′hā′vĕn) town, SE Massachusetts, on Buzzards Bay; pop. 12,800.

Fair Head, headland, Northern Ireland, on extreme NE coast; 630 ft. high.

Fair Lawn, borough, NE New Jersey, ENE of Paterson; pop. 23,900.

Fairmont (fâr′mŏnt) **1** city, S Minnesota; pop. 8200. **2** city, N West Virginia, on Monongahela river; pop. 29,300.

Fair Oaks, locality, Virginia, just E of Richmond; battlefield (called also Seven Pines), scene of engagement May 31–June 1, 1862, in which Federal troops repulsed Confederates.

Fairport (fâr′pōrt) village, W New York, E of Rochester; pop. 5300.

Fairview (fâr′vū′) **1** borough, NE New Jersey, N of Jersey City; pop. 8700. **2** village N Ohio, WSW of Cleveland; pop. 9300.

Fairweather, Cape (fâr′wĕth′ĕr) cape, SE Alaska, S of Mt. Fairweather.

Fairweather, Mount, mountain, Alaska-Canada border; highest point (over 15,300 ft.) in **Fairweather Range,** S of SE end of St. Elias Range.

Faisi (fä·ē′sē) town, Solomon Is., chief town of Shortland Is., on E coast of Shortland I.

Faizabad (fīz′ȧ·băd) **1** (native fīz′ä·bäd′) town, NE Afghanistan, chief town of Badakhshan; pop. 62,500. **2** (native fäz′ä·bäd′) city, N India, in Uttar Pradesh on Gogra river; includes Ayodhya; pop. 55,200.

Fajardo (fä·här′thō) town, NE Puerto Rico; pop. 15,300.

Fakarava (fä′kȧ·rä′vȧ) atoll, Tuamotu Archipelago; chief village Rotoava.

Fakfak (fäk′fäk′) settlement, West New Guinea, just S of entrance to McCluer Gulf.

Falaise (fȧ·lāz′; Fr. fȧ′lāz′) town, NW France, SE of Caen; seat of dukes of Normandy; in World War II captured by Canadians Aug. 16, 1944.

Falcon (fô[l]′kŭn), native **Fonuafoō** (fō·nōō′ȧ·fō′ō) island in SW Pacific Ocean, ab. lat. 20°19′S and long. 175°25′W, which has disappeared and reappeared several times since 18th cent.

Falcón (fäl·kōn′) state, NW Venezuela; ✱ Coro; area 9575 sq. m.; pop. 258,200.

Falémé (fȧ′lā′mā′) river, French West Africa, in Senegal, flowing to Senegal river; ab. 200 m. long.

Falfurrias (făl·fōōr′ĭ·ȧs) town, S Texas; pop. 6700.

Falkensee (fäl′kĕn·zā′) commune, E Germany, just W of Berlin; pop. 28,300.

Falkirk (fôl′kûrk) burgh, Scotland, in Stirling co. ENE of Glasgow; pop. 37,500.

Falkland Islands (fôk′lănd; fôlk′-), Span. **Islas Malvinas** (ēz′läs mäl·vē′näs) island group, South Atlantic Ocean, 300 m. E of S end of Argentina; British crown colony; ✱ Port Stanley; area 4618 sq. m.; pop. 2300.

Falkland Islands Dependencies, islands and territories in South Atlantic Ocean and in Antarctica administered by the British from the Falkland Is., including South Georgia I., the South Orkney and South Sandwich Is., the Palmer Penin., and Palmer Archipelago.

Fallen Timbers, locality, NW Ohio, on Maumee river W of Defiance; scene of victory Aug. 20, 1794, of Anthony Wayne over the Indians.

Fall River (fôl) city, SE Massachusetts, on Mt. Hope Bay at mouth of Taunton river; pop. 112,000.

Falls Church (fôlz) independent city, NE Virginia; pop. 7500.

Falls City, city, SE Nebraska; pop. 6200.

Falmouth (făl′mŭth) **1** town, SE Massachusetts, near E shore of Buzzards Bay; pop. 8700. **2** municipal borough, SW England, in Cornwall on English channel; pop. 17,000.

False Bay (fôls) bay, Union of South Africa, on SW coast of Cape Province E of Cape of Good Hope.

Falster (fäl′stĕr) island, Denmark, S of island of Sjælland.

Famagusta (fä′mȧ·gōōs′tȧ) seaport, E Cyprus, on Famagusta Bay.

Fanning Island (făn′ĭng) island, Line Is., lat. 4°N.

Fano (fä′nō) commune, cen. Italy, on Adriatic Sea SE of Pesaro; pop. 31,600.

Fanø (fän′û′) island, Denmark, off SW Jutland in North Frisian Is.

Farah (fȧ·rä′h') river, Afghanistan, flowing SW into Lake Helmand; ab. 200 m. long.

Fareham (fâr′ăm) urban district, S England, in Hampshire on Portsmouth harbor; pop. 42,500.

Farewell, Cape (fâr′wĕl′) **1** Dan. **Kap Farvel** (käp′ fär·vĕl′) cape, S tip of Greenland. **2** cape, New Zealand, at northern tip of South I.

Fargo (fär′gō) city, SE North Dakota, on Red river; pop. 38,300.

Faribault (fâr′ĭ·bō) city, S Minnesota; pop. 16,000.

Faridabad (fȧ·rēd′ȧ·băd; -bäd) town, N India, in Punjab state on E border W of Delhi; site of refugee settlement since 1947.

Farnborough (färn′bûr′ō; Brit. -bŭ·rŭ, -brŭ) urban district, S England, in Hampshire; pop. 27,700.

Farne Islands (färn) islands, N England, in North Sea off NE Northumberland.

Farnham (fär′nȧm) **1** town, Canada, in S Quebec; pop. 4900. **2** urban district, S England, in Surrey; pop. 23,900.

Farnworth (färn′wûrth; -wĕrth) municipal borough, NW England, in Lancashire NW of Manchester; pop. 28,600.

Faro (fä′rōō) seaport, S Portugal, on Atlantic Ocean; pop. 19,700.

Fårö (fôr′ŭ′) island, Sweden, in Baltic Sea off NE coast of Gotland I.

Faro, Cape (fä′rō) cape, Italy, on NE extremity of Sicily.

Faroe Islands (fâr′ō), also **Faroes** (-ōz) the Faeroes.

Farquhar, Cape (fär′kwĕr; -kĕr) point, W Western Australia, near Tropic of Capricorn.

Farquhar Islands, group of islands, Indian Ocean; dependency of Seychelles.

Farrell (fär′ĕl) city, W Pennsylvania, on Shenango river; pop. 13,600.

Farrukhabad (fĕr·rōōk′ȧ·bäd) or **Farrukhabad-cum-Fategarh** (-kŭm·fŭ′tȧ·gär′; native -gŭr′h') city (joint municipality), N India, in Uttar Pradesh on Ganges river; pop. 59,600.

Fars (färs) or **Farsistan** (fär′sē·stän′) province, SW Iran, corresponding closely with ancient **Persis** (pûr′sĭs), the original home of the Persians; ✱ Shiraz.

Fastnet (fȧs[t]′nĕt; -nĭt) islet off S Ireland, in Atlantic Ocean.

Fatehpur Sikri (fŭ′tȧ·pōōr sē′krē) town, N India, in Uttar Pradesh W of Agra; Akbar's capital of the Mogul Empire.

Fatu Hiva (fä′tōō hē′vȧ) or **Magdalena** (măg′dȧ·lē′nȧ) island, Marquesas Is.

Faversham (fāv′ĕr·shăm; U.S. also -shăm) municipal borough, SE England, in Kent; pop. 12,300.

Fawley (fô′lĭ) village, S England, in Hampshire S of Southampton; oil refinery.

Faxa Bay (fäk′sä), Icel. **Faxaflói** (fäk′sä·flō′ĭ) bay, SW Iceland; site of Reykjavík.

Fayal (fȧ·yäl′) island, cen. Azores; 64 sq. m.; pop. ab. 19,000.

Fayetteville (fā′ĕt·vĭl; Sou. also -v'l) **1** city, NW Arkansas; pop. 17,100. **2** city, S cen. North Carolina, on Cape Fear river; pop. 34,700. **3** town, S Tennessee, pop. 5400.

Fayid (fä′yĭd) town, NE Egypt, on W shore of Great Bitter Lake.

Fear, Cape (fēr) cape, North Carolina, on Smith I. at mouth of Cape Fear river.

Feather (fĕth′ĕr) river, N cen. California, flowing SW into Sacramento river; ab. 100 m. long.

Featherstone (fĕth′ĕr·stŭn; -stōn) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 13,900.

Fécamp (fā′kăn′) seaport, N France, on English Channel; pop. 16,900.

Fedala (fē·dä′lȧ; -lä) town, French Morocco, on coast NE of Casablanca; one of landing-places of American troops Nov. 7, 1942.

Federal District, Span. **Distrito Federal** (dēs·trē′tō fā′thā·räl′), Port. **Distrito Federal** (dēsh·trē′tōō fā′thē·räl′) **1** or **Federal Capital,** Span. **Capital Federal** (kä′pē·täl′ fā′thā·räl′) district, E Argentina, including city of Buenos Aires; area 74 sq. m.; pop 3,000,400. **2** district, E Brazil, including city of Rio de Janeiro; area 451 sq. m.; pop. 2,413,200. **3** district, cen. Mexico, including Mexico City; area 573 sq. m.; pop. 2,942,600. **4** district, N Venezuela, including city of Caracas; area 745 sq. m.; pop. 700,100

Federated Malay States (mȧ·lā′; mā′lā) the Malay states of Pahang, Perak, Selangor, and Negri Sembilan 1895–1945, when they formed a federation.

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland British federal territory, cen. Africa, comprising the self-governing colony of Southern Rhodesia and the protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland; formed 1953; ✱ Salisbury.

Eszék. See OSIJEK.
Étang de Berre. See BERRE, ÉTANG DE.
Etchmiadzin. = ECHMIADZIN.
Etorofu. See ITURUP.
Eupatoria. See YEVPATORIYA.
Eurasia. See EUROPE.
Europus. See RHAGES.
Euxine Sea. See BLACK SEA.
Evpatoria. See YEVPATORIYA.
Évros. See MARITSA.
Évvoia. See EUBOEA.
Extremadura. See ESTREMADURA, Spain.
Eysk. Var. of Eisk: see YEISK.
Ezo. See HOKKAIDO.
Faesulae. See FIESOLE.
Faiyûm, El. See EL FAIYÛM.
Fako. See CAMEROON.
Famatina, Sierra de. See SIERRA DE FAMATINA.
Farther India. See INDOCHINA.
Farvel, Kap. See FAREWELL, CAPE.
Fas. See FÈS.
Fasher, El. See EL FASHER.
Fashoda. See KODOK.
Father, the. See ULAWUN.
Fatshan. See NAMHOI.
Federal Capital Territory. See AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY.
Federated Shan States. See SHAN STATE.
Federation of Malaya. See MALAYA, FEDERATION OF.

Fehmarn (fā′märn) island, Germany, in Baltic Sea; area 72 sq. m.
Feira de Santana (fā′ē·rȧ thē sȧnn·tȧ′nȧ) city, E Brazil, in Baía state just NNW of Salvador; pop. 27,300.
Feldberg (fĕlt′bĕrĸ) mountain, SW Germany; highest point in the Black Forest, 4695 ft.
Feldkirch (fĕlt′kĭrĸ) commune, W Austria, in the Vorarlberg on border of Liechtenstein; pop. 15,500.
Felixstowe (fē′lĭk·stō) urban district, E England, in East Suffolk; pop. 15,100.
Felling (fĕl′ĭng) urban district, N England, in Durham, suburb of Gateshead; pop. 25,300.
Felsögalla (fĕl′shö·gŏl′lȯ) commune, NW Hungary, W of Budapest; pop. 17,400.
Feltham (fĕl′tȧm) urban district, SE England, in Middlesex WSW of London; pop. 44,800.
Fen or **Fen Ho** (fŭn′ hŭ′) river, NE China, in Shansi prov., flowing SSE to the Hwang Ho; ab. 300 m. long.
Fengcheng (fŭng′chŭng′) or **Fenghwangcheng** (fŭng′hwäng′chŭng′) town, S Manchuria, NNW of Antung; Japanese army base in Russo-Japanese War 1904–05.
Fengkieh (fŭng′jĭ·ĕ′) or **Kweichow** (gwā′jō′) city, S cen. China, in E Szechwan on Yangtze river at head of Yangtze Gorges; pop. ab. 250,000.
Fengtu (fŭng′dōō′) city, S cen. China, in SE Szechwan prov. on the Yangtze; pop. ab. 50,000.
Fennoscandia or **Fenno-Scandia** (fĕn′ō·skăn′dĭ·ȧ) Finland and Scandinavia (Norway, Sweden, and Denmark).
Fens, the (fĕnz), also **Fen Country** (fĕn) low-lying districts, E England, esp. in Lincolnshire near shores of the Wash; once marshland but long since drained and cultivated.
Fenton (fĕn′t'n; -tŭn) town, England, one of the Five Towns of the Potteries.
Feodosiya (fē′ō·dō′shĭ·ȧ; Russ. fyĭ·ŭ·dȯ′syĭ·yȧ), Ital. **Kaffa** (käf′fä), Tatar **Kefe** (kyĕ·fĕ′), anc. **Theodosia** (thē′ō·dō′shĭ·ȧ; -shȧ) seaport, Soviet Russia, Europe, in SE Crimea; once a Greek colony, later Genoese.
Fère-en-Tardenois (fâr′ äN·tȧr′dĕ·nwȧ′) town, N France; type station for Tardenoisian culture; nearby is the Oise-Aisne American military cemetery.
Fergana or **Ferghana** (fĕr·gä′nȧ) **1** region, Soviet Central Asia, in Uzbek S.S.R. and Kirgiz S.S.R. **2** originally **New Margelan** (mär′gĕ·län′), for a time **Skobelev** (skō′bĕ·lĕf; Russ. skō′byĭ·lyĕf) town, Soviet Central Asia, in E Uzbek S.S.R. SE of Margelan (Old Margelan).
Fergus (fûr′gŭs) village, Canada, in SE Ontario; pop. 3400.
Fergus Falls, city, W cen. Minnesota; pop. 12,900.
Ferguson (fûr′gŭ·s'n) city, E Missouri, NNW of St. Louis; pop. 11,600.
Ferguson Park, unincorporated community, SE Virginia; pop. 5200.
Fergusson (fûr′gŭ·s'n) or **Kaluwawa** (kä′lōō·wä′wä) island, D'Entrecasteaux Is., E of Goodenough I.
Fermanagh (fĕr·măn′ȧ) county, SW Northern Ireland; ✱ Enniskillen; 653 sq. m.; pop. 54,600.
Fermo (fĕr′mō; Ital. fâr′mō) commune, cen. Italy, near Adriatic Sea NNE of Ascoli Piceno; pop. 25,200.
Fernando de Noronha (fĕr·nănn′dōō thē nōō·rō′nyȧ) island, Brazil, in Atlantic Ocean ab. 300 m. NE of Natal; area 7 sq. m.; pop. 600.
Fernando Poo (Span. fĕr·nän′dō pō′ō) or **Fernando Po** (fĕr·nän′dō pō′) island, Spanish Guinea, in Bight of Biafra; contains Santa Isabel, ✱ of Spanish Guinea.
Ferndale (fûrn′dāl) city, SE Michigan, N of Detroit; pop. 29,700.
Perney (fĕr′nȧ′), in full **Ferney-Voltaire** (-vôl′târ′) town, E France, on Lake Geneva; residence of Voltaire 1758–78.
Ferozepore (fĕ·rōz′pōr) or **Firozpur** (fĭ·rōz′pōōr) city, NW India, in Punjab ab. 4 m. from Sutlej river; pop. 64,600.
Ferozeshah (fĕ·rōz′shä) or **Firozshah** (fĭ·rōz′shä) village, NW India, in Punjab E of Ferozepore; scene of British victory over Sikhs 1845.
Ferrara (fĕ·rär′ȧ; Ital. fâr·rä′rä) commune, N Italy, in Emilian Plain near the Po; pop. 137,800.
Ferryland (fĕr′ĭ·lănd) town, Canada, in SE Newfoundland on Atlantic Ocean; site of colony established 1621–29 by Sir George Calvert.
Fès (fĕs) or **Fez** (fĕz), Arab. **Fas** (fȧs) city, N cen. French Morocco; one of sacred cities of Islam; pop. 144,400.
Festus (fĕs′tŭs) city, E Missouri, on Mississippi river; pop. 5200.
Fetlar (fĕt′lär) island, N Scotland, in Shetland Is.
Fezzan (fĕ·zȧn′) region, SW Libya, comprising mostly desert; one of three chief divisions of independent Libya; ✱ Sebha.
Ffestiniog or **Festiniog** (fĕs·tĭn′ĭ·ŏg) urban district, W Wales, in Merionethshire; pop. 6900.
Fichtel Gebirge (fĭĸ′tĕl gĕ·bĭr′gĕ) mountain range, W Germany in NE Bavaria; highest peak Schneeberg, 3447 ft.
Ficksburg (fĭks′bûrg) town, Union of South Africa, in E Orange Free State; pop. 6500.
Fiescherhorn, Gross (grōs′ fē′shĕr·hôrn′) mountain, S cen. Switzerland, in Bernese Alps E of the Jungfrau; 13,285 ft. high.
Fiesole (fyȧ′zō·lȧ), anc. **Faesulae** (fē′zû·lē) town, cen. Italy, NE of Florence; ancient Etruscan town.
Fife (fīf) or **Fifeshire** (fīf′shĭr; -shĕr) county, E Scotland, between firths of Tay and Forth; ✱ Cupar; area 505 sq. m.; pop. 306,900.
Figueras (fē·gā′räs) city, NE Spain, in E Pyrenees Mts.; pop. 16,300.
Figuig (fĭ·gĭg′), also **Figig** (fĭ·gĭg′) oasis, N Africa, between SE Morocco and Algeria.
Fiji (fē′jē; -jē) or **Fiji Islands**, island group, SW Pacific Ocean, lying across 180th meridian but W of date line; over 250 islands (80 inhabited), constituting with Rotuma a British colony, ✱ Suva, on Viti Levu I.; area 7083 sq. m.; pop. 220,800.
Finchley (fĭnch′lĭ) municipal borough, SE England, in Middlesex NW of London; pop. 70,000.
Findlay (fĭn′lĭ; fĭnd′lĭ) city, NW Ohio; pop. 23,800.
Fingal's Cave (fĭng′gŏlz) cave, Scotland, on Staffa I., Inner Hebrides.
Finger Lakes (fĭng′gĕr) group of long narrow lakes, W New York, including lakes Seneca, Cayuga, Keuka, Canandaigua, Owasco, and Skaneateles.
Finiels, Pic de (pēk′ dĕ fē′nyĕls′) mountain, S France; highest peak in Lozère range of the Cévennes Mts., 5585 ft.
Finisterre, Cape (fĭn′ĭs·târ′; Span. fē′nĕs·tĕr′rĕ) cape, NW Spain, westernmost point of Spanish mainland, in 9°18′W long.
Finisterre Range (fĭn′ĭs·târ′ rānj′) mountain range, E New Guinea.
Finland (fĭn′lănd), Finnish **Suomi** (swō′mĭ) or **Suomen Tasavalta** (swō′mĕn tȧ′sȧ·vȧl′tȧ) country, N Europe, bordering on Gulf of Bothnia; republic; ✱ Helsinki; area 130,165 sq. m.; pop. 3,887,200.
Finland, Gulf of, arm of Baltic Sea S of Finland and N of Estonia.
Finlay (fĭn′lĭ) river, Canada, in N British Columbia, flowing S to unite with Parsnip river and form Peace river; 250 m. long.
Finsbury (fĭnz′bĕr·ĭ; -brĭ) metropolitan borough, London, N of the City; pop. 35,300.
Finschhafen (Ger. fĭnsh′hä′fĕn; Angl. fĭnch′hä′fĕn) settlement, SE coast of North-East New Guinea, at extremity of Huon Peninsula.
Finsteraarhorn (fĭn′stĕr·är′hôrn) peak, S Switzerland, highest of the Bernese Alps, 14,026 ft.
Finsterwalde (fĭn′stĕr·väl′dĕ) city, E Germany; pop. 20,800.
Fiordland, or **Sounds, National Park** (fyôrd′lănd′, soundz′) region, New Zealand, on SW coast of South I., where there are many sounds resembling Norwegian fiords.
Fire Island or **Fire Island Beach**, island or sand reef, SE New York, in Atlantic Ocean off S Long. I.
Firminy (fĕr′mē′nē′) commune, SE cen. France, WSW of St-Étienne; pop. 20,400.
Fisher's Hill (fĭsh′ĕrz) village, N Virginia, in Shenandoah valley; scene Sept. 22, 1864, of Sheridan's defeat of Confederates.
Fishers Island (fĭsh′ĕrz) island, SE New York, at E end of Long Island Sound near SE Connecticut, from which it is separated by **Fishers Island Sound**.
Fitchburg (fĭch′bûrg) city, cen. Massachusetts; pop. 42,700.
Fitzgerald (fĭts·jĕr′ăld) city, S cen. Georgia; pop. 8100.
Fitzroy (fĭts′roi; fĭts·roi′) **1** river, Australia, in E cen. Queensland, flowing E to Pacific Ocean; 180 m. long. **2** river, N Western Australia, flowing W and NW into Timor Sea; ab. 300 m. long.
Five Forks, locality, SE Virginia, just SW of Petersburg; scene Mar. 31–April 1, 1865, of victory of Federals.
Flagstaff (flăg′stȧf′) city, N Arizona; pop. 7700.
Flambeau (flăm′bō) river, N Wisconsin, flowing SW into Chippewa river; ab. 150 m. long.
Flamborough Head (flăm′bûr′ō; Brit. -bŭ·rŭ, -brŭ) promontory, N England, on E coast of Yorkshire.
Flanders (flăn′dĕrz; Brit. usu. flän′-), Fr. **Flandre** (flän′dr'), Flemish **Vlaanderen** (vlän′-dē·rĕ[n]) region, W Belgium and N France, bordering on the North Sea; once a county, ✱ Lille.
Flannan Islands (flăn′ăn), also called **Seven Hunters**, group of islands, W Scotland, in Outer Hebrides.
Flat (flăt) village, SW cen. Alaska, in mountainous region E of the Yukon.
Flatbush (flăt′bŏŏsh′) section of New York City, on Long I. in Brooklyn borough; formerly a village.
Flathead (flăt′hĕd′) river, W Montana, flowing from Canada S through **Flathead Lake** (ab. 30 m. long) to Clark Fork.
Flat River, city, E Missouri; pop. 5300.
Flattery, Cape (flăt′ĕr·ĭ) cape, NW Washington, on S side of entrance to Juan de Fuca Strait.
Fleet (flēt) urban district, S England, in Hampshire; pop. 9000.
Fleetwood (flēt′wŏŏd) municipal borough, NW England, in Lancashire on Morecambe Bay; pop. 27,500.
Flensburg (flĕns′bŏŏrĸ; Angl. flĕnz′bûrg) city, W Germany, in S Schleswig near Danish border on inlet of Baltic Sea; pop. 102,000.
Fletschhorn (flĕch′hôrn′) or **Rossbodenhorn** (rōs′bō′dĕn·hôrn′) mountain, S Switzerland, in Pennine Alps S of Simplon Pass; 13,127 ft. high.
Fleurus (flû′rüs′) town, SW Belgium; scene of battle June 26, 1794, in which French defeated Austrians.
Flinders (flĭn′dĕrz) **1** island, Australia, in Furneaux Group off NE Tasmania. **2** river, Australia, in N Queensland, flowing NW to Gulf of Carpentaria; 500 m. long.
Flinders Ranges, mountain ranges, E South Australia.
Flin Flon (flĭn′ flŏn′) town, Canada, in NW Manitoba on Saskatchewan border; pop. 9900
Flint (flĭnt) **1** river, W Georgia, flowing S to unite with the Chattahoochee and form the Apalachicola river; 265 m. long. **2** river, SE Michigan, flowing NW to unite with Shiawassee river to form Saginaw river. **3** city, SE cen. Michigan; pop. 163,100. **4** island, Line Is. **5** county of Wales: see FLINTSHIRE. **6** municipal borough and seaport, NE Wales, in Flintshire; pop. 14,300.
Flintshire (flĭnt′shĭr; -shĕr) or **Flint**, county, NE Wales; ✱ Mold; 256 sq. m.; pop. 145,100.
Flodden (flŏd′′n) hill, N England, in N Northumberland near Scottish border; site of battle (also known as **Flodden Field**) Sept. 9, 1513, in which English defeated Scots.
Flora (flōr′ȧ) city, SE cen. Illinois; pop. 5300.
Floral Park, village, SE New York, on Long I.; pop. 14,600.
Florence (flŏr′ĕns) **1** city, NW Alabama, on Tennessee river; pop. 23,900. **2** city, E South Carolina; pop. 22,500. **3** Ital. **Firenze** (fē·rĕn′tsȧ) commune, cen. Italy, in Tuscany on Arno river; pop. 384,800.
Flores (flōr′ĕs; -ēz; flŏr′-; Portuguese flō′rĕsh; Spanish flō′rȧs) **1** island, NW Azores; area 57 sq. m.; pop. ab. 7000. **2** town, N Guatemala, on island in Lake Petén; once stronghold of Itza Indians. **3** island, Indonesia, in Lesser Sunda Is.; area ab. 5500 sq. m.; pop. 500,000.
Flores Sea, body of water, Indonesia, between S Celebes and Lesser Sunda Is.
Florianópolis (flōr′ĭ·ȧ·nŏp′ō·lĭs; Port. flô′ryȧ·nô′pōō·lĕs), formerly **Destêrro** (dĕsh·târ′-rōō) city, S Brazil, ✱ of Santa Catarina state, on Santa Catarina I.; pop. 49,300.
Florida (flŏr′ĭ·dȧ) state, SE United States, comprising chiefly a peninsula between Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico; ✱ Tallahassee; area 58,560 sq. m.; pop. 2,771,300.
Florida (flô·rē′thä) town, S cen. Uruguay; pop. ab. 16,000.
Florida, Cape (flŏr′ĭ·dȧ) cape, SE Florida, at S tip of Biscayne Key.
Florida, Straits of (flŏr′ĭ·dȧ), also **Florida Strait**, channel between Florida Keys (S end of Florida) and N coast of Cuba.
Florida Bay (flŏr′ĭ·dȧ) body of water between S tip of Florida mainland and Florida Keys.
Floridablanca (flô·rē′thä·vläng′kä) municipality, Philippine Is., in cen. Luzon SW of San Fernando; air base.
Florida Island (flŏr′ĭ·dȧ) chain of islands off S tip of Florida.
Flossenbürg (flŏs′ĕn·bürg) town, W Germany, in E Bavaria in Bohemian Forest; site of concentration camp during World War II.
Flume Mountain (flōōm) mountain, New Hampshire, E of Franconia Notch; on W side is the **Flume**, a canyon, 12 ft. wide at narrowest point, ab. 70 ft. deep.
Flushing (flŭsh′ĭng) **1** section of New York City, on Long I. in Queens borough; formerly (before 1898) a village; includes **Flushing Meadow**, site of N.Y. World's Fair 1939–40 and of headquarters of United Nations 1946–51. **2** seaport, Netherlands: see VLISSINGEN.
Flushing Bay, inlet of East river, New York, on N shore of Long I.
Fly (flī) river, New Guinea, flowing S and SE into Gulf of Papua; ab. 650 m. long.
Foça (fō·chä′) two seaports, W Turkey in Asia, on Gulf of Izmir: **Eski Foça** (ĕs·kē′), anc. **Phocaea** (fō·sē′ȧ), the old town, in ancient times one of the 12 Ionian Cities and a flourishing maritime state c. 800–600 B.C.; and **Yeni Foça** (yĕ·nē′), the new town, founded 1421 by Genoese.
Focşani (fōk·shän′; -shä′nē) city, E cen. Romania, in S Moldavia; pop. 32,800.
Foggia (fōd′jä) commune, SE Italy, in Apulia; pop. 86,400.
Fogo (fō′gōō) island, Cape Verde Is., containing a volcano 9348 ft. high; pop. ab. 8000.
Föhr (für) island, Germany, in North Frisian Is. off W coast of Schleswig-Holstein.
Foix (fwȧ) region, S cen. France, bordered on S by the Pyrenees; a countship from 1012 to the ascension of Henry IV to throne of France.
Foligno (fō·lē′nyō) commune, cen. Italy, SE of Perugia; pop. 39,500.
Folkestone (fōk′stŭn) municipal borough, SE England, in Kent on Strait of Dover WSW of Dover; pop. 45,200.
Fomento (fō·män′tō) town, W cen. Cuba; pop. 17,400.
Fond du Lac (fŏn′ dŭ lăk′) **1** city, E Wisconsin, at S end of Lake Winnebago; pop. 29,900. **2** river, Canada, in N Saskatchewan, flowing W to Lake Athabaska; ab. 100 m. long.
Fonseca, Gulf of (fôn·sä′kä), or **Fonseca Bay**, inlet of Pacific Ocean, Central America, with El Salvador on N, Honduras on E, and Nicaragua on S.
Fontainebleau (fŏn′t'n·blō; -tĭn-; Fr. fôN′tĕn′blō′) commune, N France, SSE of Paris; pop. 15,000.
Fontana (fŏn·tăn′ȧ) unincorporated community, S California, W of San Bernardino; steel mill.
Fontenay-sous-Bois (fôNt′nā′sōō·bwȧ′) commune, N France, SE of Paris; pop. 30,900.
Fontenoy (fôNt′nwȧ′) **1** town, SW Belgium, ESE of Tournai; scene of battle 1745. **2** formerly **Fontanet** (fôN′tȧ′nē′) town, NE cen. France, S of Sens; scene of defeat of Emperor Lothair by his brothers 841.
Foraker, Mount (fōr′ȧ·kĕr; -ĭ·kĕr) mountain, S Alaska, in Alaska Range SW of Mt. McKinley; over 17,000 ft. high.
Forbes (fōrbz) town, SE Australia, in E cen. New South Wales; pop. 5900.
Ford City (fōrd) borough, W Pennsylvania, on Allegheny river; pop. 5400.
Fordham (fōr′dăm) section of New York City, in the Bronx; formerly a village; site of Fordham University.
Foreland, North and **South** (fōr′lănd) two headlands, SE England, in Kent.
Fore River, in full **Weymouth Fore River** (wā′mŭth fōr) inlet of Boston Bay, E Massachusetts; site of Quincy.
Forest Cantons, the Four, Ger. **Die Vier Waldstätter** (dē fēr vält′shtĕt′ĕr) Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, and Lucerne cantons, Switzerland, surrounding Lake of Lucerne (Lake of the Four Forest Cantons).
Forest City, town, SW North Carolina; pop. 5000.
Forest Hill, village, Canada, in SE Ontario near Toronto; pop. 15,300.
Forest Hills, **1** section of New York City, on Long I. in Queens borough; scene of national lawn tennis (grass-court) tournaments. **2** borough, SW Pennsylvania, E of Pittsburgh; pop. 6300.

Félegyháza. See KISKUNFÉLEGYHÁZA.
Fengtien. **1** See LIAONING. **2** See MUKDEN.
Fen Ho. See FEN.
Ferne Islands. = FARNE ISLANDS.
Ferro. See HIERRO.
Ferrol, El. See EL FERROL.
Fertő. See NEUSIEDLER.
Festiniog. See FFESTINIOG.
Fez. See FÈS.
Figig. See FIGUIG.
Firat. See EUPHRATES.
Firenze. See FLORENCE, Italy.
Firozpur. See FEROZEPORE.
Firozshah. See FEROZESHAH.
Firth of Clyde, Firth of Forth. See CLYDE, FORTH.
Fiume. See RIJEKA.
Fiumicino. See RUBICON.
Flat Top. See OTTER, PEAKS OF.
Flegrei, Campi. See PHLEGRAEAN FIELDS.
Focha. Var. of FOÇA.
Fogaras. See FĂGĂRAŞ.
Fontarabia. See FUENTERRABIA.
Fonuafoó. See FALCON.
Foochow. See MINHOW.
Forest. See VOREST.

Forest Park, village, NE Illinois, suburb of Chicago; pop. 15,000.
Forfar (fôr′fĕr) **1** or **Forfarshire** (-shĭr; -shĕr) county of Scotland: see ANGUS. **2** burgh, E Scotland, ✱ of Angus co.; pop. 10,000.
Forlì (fôr·lē′) commune, N Italy, in Emilia; pop. 74,800.
Formby (fôrm′bĭ) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire on Irish Sea; pop. 10,400.
Formentera (fôr′män·tä′rä) island, Spain, in Balearic group.
Formia (fôr′myä), anc. **Formiae** (fôr′mĭ·ē) seaport, cen. Italy, on Gulf of Gaeta; site of a summer villa of Cicero.
Formosa (fôr·mō′sȧ) or **Taiwan** (tī·wän) island, SE China, in China Sea off Fukien prov.; belonged to Japan 1895–1945; ✱ Taipeh; area over 13,800 sq. m.; pop. (1946; with Pescadores) 6,083,600.
Formosa (fôr·mō′sȧ; Span. -sä) **1** territory, N Argentina, in Chaco region bordering on Pilcomayo and Paraguay rivers. **2** town, its ✱; pop. 18,500.
Formosa, or **Taiwan, Strait**, channel between China mainland and Formosa I.
Forres (fôr′ĭs; -ĭz) burgh, NE Scotland, SW of Elgin; site of castle at which Macbeth is said to have killed Duncan.
Forrest City (fôr′ĕst; -ĭst) city, E Arkansas; pop. 7600.
Forst (fôrst), also **Forst in der Lausitz** (ĭn dĕr′ lou′zĭts) city, E Germany, on Neisse river; pop. 29,800.
Fort Albany (ôl′bȧ·nĭ) trading post, N Canada, in Ontario on James Bay at mouth of Albany river; established ab. 1670 by Hudson's Bay Company.
Fortaleza (fôr′tȧ·lā′zȧ), sometimes called **Ceará** (sä′ȧ·rȧ′) seaport, NE Brazil, ✱ of Ceará state; pop. 213,600.
Fort Anne (ăn) fort, Canada, in W Nova Scotia at Annapolis Royal; site of early Acadian settlement, first fort built c. 1635; constitutes a national historic park, established 1917.
Fort Archambault (är′shȧm·bō; Fr. är′shäN′bō′) station, French Equatorial Africa, in N Ubangi-Shari on Chari river; airport.
Fort Atkinson (ăt′kĭn·s'n) city, SE Wisconsin; pop. 6300.
Fort Beaufort (bō′fĕrt) town, S Union of South Africa, in SE Cape Province; pop. 8000.
Fort Beauséjour (bō′sā′zhōōr′) fort, Canada, in SE New Brunswick on Chignecto Isthmus; built by French 1751–55; constitutes a national historic park, established 1926.
Fort Bridger (brĭj′ĕr) village, SW Wyoming, near site of trading post built 1843 by James Bridger on Oregon Trail.
Fort Brown (broun) military reservation, S Texas, just E of Brownsville; fort established 1846; military post since 1865.
Fort Chambly (shäm′blĭ; Fr. shäN′blē′) fort, Canada, in Quebec prov. on Richelieu river E of Montreal; first fort built 1665; established as national historic park 1941.
Fort Collins (kŏl′ĭnz) city, N Colorado; pop. 14,900.
Fort Conger (kŏng′gĕr) Arctic post, N Canada, in Ellesmere I. on Hall Basin.
Fort de Châtillon (fôr′ dĕ shä′tē′yôN′) fortress, France, at Châtillon near Paris; headquarters for atomic energy research in France.
Fort-de-France (fôr′dĕ·frȧNs′) city, French West Indies, ✱ of Martinique, on SW coast of island; pop. 52,100.
Fort Dodge (fōrt dŏj) city, N cen. Iowa; pop. 25,100.
Fort Donelson (dŏn′ĕl·s'n) fort, NW Tennessee, on Cumberland river, which was captured by Grant 1862; site now a national military park, established 1928.
Fort Eben Emael (ā′bĕn ā′mȧl) fort, Belgium, N of Liége; captured by Germans May 11, 1940.
Fort Erie (ē̞r′ĭ) town, Canada, in SE Ontario on Lake Erie at the Niagara river; pop. 7600.
Fortescue (fôr′tĕs·kū) river, W Western Australia, in flood seasons flowing NW to Indian Ocean; ab. 350 m. long.
Fort Fairfield (fâr′fēld) town, N Maine, on Aroostook river; pop. 5800.
Fort Fisher (fĭsh′ĕr) fort, SE North Carolina, near Cape Fear.
Fort Frances (frȧn′sĕs; -sĭs) town, Canada, in SW Ontario on Rainy river; pop. 8000.
Fort Frederica (frĕd′ĕr·ē′kȧ; frĕd·rē′kȧ) fort, Georgia, on Saint Simon I.; built by Oglethorpe 1736; established as national monument 1945.
Fort Frontenac (frŏn′t'n·ăk; Fr. frôNt′nȧk′) French fort, Canada, on site of modern Kingston; captured by British 1758.
Fort George (jôrj) river, Canada, in Quebec, flowing W into lower James Bay; 520 m. long.
Forth (fōrth) river, S cen. Scotland; ab. 114 m. long; flows E into **Firth of Forth**, an estuary extending inland 48 m. from North Sea.
Fort Henry (hĕn′rĭ) fort, NW Tennessee, on Tennessee river, which was taken by Grant 1862; now only a commemorative site.
Fort Jefferson (jĕf′ĕr·s'n) remains of fortifications (built 1846) on island in Dry Tortugas, SW of Florida; national monument established 1935.
Fort Kent (kĕnt) town, N Maine, on St. John river; pop. 5300.
Fort Knox (nŏks) military reservation, N cen. Kentucky; location (since 1936) of U.S. Gold Bullion Depository.
Fort-Lamy (fôr′lȧ′mē′) town, N French Equatorial Africa, ✱ of Chad territory, on Chari river; pop. 6000.
Fort Laramie (fôrt lăr′ȧ·mĭ) buildings of old fort, SE Wyoming, on Oregon Trail; established as national monument 1938.
Fort Lauderdale (lô′dĕr·dāl) city, SE Florida, on Atlantic Ocean; pop. 36,300.
Fort Leavenworth (lĕv′ĕn·wûrth) military reservation, E Kansas, adjoining Leavenworth; federal penitentiary.
Fort Lee (lē) borough, NE New Jersey, on Hudson river; pop. 11,600.
Fort Lennox (lĕn′ŭks) fort, Canada, in Quebec prov. on island in Richelieu river S of St. Johns; established as national historic park 1941.
Fort McHenry (măk·hĕn′rĭ; mȧ·kĕn′rĭ) fort, Maryland, at Baltimore; bombarded by the British 1814, the occasion of writing of Star Spangled Banner; established as national park 1925, designated national monument and historic shrine 1939.
Fort McKinley or **Fort William McKinley** (mȧ·kĭn′lĭ) military base, Philippine Is., in Luzon just SE of Manila; a U.S. base 1902–49; site of American military cemetery.
Fort Madison (măd′ĭ·s'n) city, SE Iowa, on Mississippi river; pop. 15,000.
Fort Malden (môl′dĕn) fort, Canada, in Ontario prov. at Amherstburg, on Detroit river; built by British 1797–99; established as national historic park 1941.
Fort Mason (mā′s'n) military reservation, California, at San Francisco; site of army transport docks.
Fort Matanzas (mȧ·tăn′zȧs) Spanish fort, Florida, S of St. Augustine on island in Matanzas River; built 1737; established as national monument 1924.
Fort Meigs (mēgz) former fort, NW Ohio, at rapids in Maumee river; besieged unsuccessfully May 1–9, 1813, by force of British and Indians.
Fort Mims (mĭmz) temporary stockade, Alabama, near junction of Alabama and Tombigbee rivers; scene of a massacre of settlers by Creek Indians Aug. 30, 1813.
Fort, or Fortress, Monroe (mŭn·rō′) military post, SE Virginia, at entrance to Hampton Roads.
Fort Morgan (môr′găn) city, NE Colorado; pop. 5300.
Fort Moultrie (mōōl′trĭ) fort, South Carolina, in Charleston harbor.
Fort Myers (mī′ĕrz) city, SW Florida, on Caloosahatchee river; pop. 13,200.
Fort Necessity, fortification, W Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh; erected by Major George Washington 1754, and surrendered same year to French and Indians; now a national battlefield site.
Fort Nelson (nĕl′s'n) **1** river, Canada, in N British Columbia, flowing NW into Liard river; ab. 260 m. long. **2** station, Canada, in NE British Columbia on Fort Nelson river, on Alaska highway.
Fort Niagara (nī·ăg′ȧ·rȧ; -ăg′rȧ) fort, New York, at mouth of Niagara river.
Fort Norman or **Norman** (nôr′mȧn) trading station, NW Canada, on Mackenzie river SE of Norman Wells.
Fort Orange (ôr′ĕnj; -ĭnj) Dutch fort, New York, on site of Albany.
Fort Pickens (pĭk′ĕnz) fort, Florida, on island at entrance to Pensacola harbor.
Fort Pierce (pē̞rs) city, E Florida, on Indian River; pop. 13,500.
Fort Pillow (pĭl′ō) fort, W Tennessee, on Mississippi river, which was scene of Federal defeat April 12, 1864; now only a commemorative site.
Fort Pitt (pĭt), before 1758 called **Fort Duquesne** (dōō·kān′) fort, W Pennsylvania, on site of Pittsburgh; built by the French, captured by the British 1758.
Fort Prince of Wales (wālz) fort, Canada, in NE Manitoba on Hudson Bay at Churchill; built by British 1733–71, now in ruins; established as national historic park 1941.
Fort Providence or **Providence** (prŏv′ĭ·dĕns) trading post, NW Canada, on Mackenzie river at its outlet from Great Slave Lake.
Fort Pulaski (pū·lăs′kĭ; pŭ-) fort, Georgia, on island in mouth of Savannah river; built 1829–47; established as national monument 1924.
Fort Resolution or **Resolution**, trading post, NW Canada, at mouth of Slave river on Great Slave Lake.
Fortress of Louisbourg (lōō′ĭs·bûrg) fort, Canada, on Cape Breton I. near Louisburg; built by French 1720–40, now in ruins; established as national historic park 1941.
Fort Richardson (rĭch′ĕrd·s'n) military post, S Alaska, near Anchorage; headquarters of Alaska Dept., U.S. Army.
Fort Scott (skŏt) city, SE Kansas; pop. 10,300.
Fort Simpson or **Simpson** (sĭm[p]′s'n) trading post, NW Canada, on Mackenzie river where it is joined by the Liard.
Fort Slocum (slō′kŭm) military station, New York, on Davids I. in Long Island Sound, near New Rochelle, New York.
Fort Smith (smĭth) city, W Arkansas, at confluence of Arkansas and Poteau rivers; pop. 47,900.
Fort Stotsenburg (stŏt′s'n·bûrg) military base, Philippine Is., in Luzon near Angeles; a U.S. base, retained by special agreement 1947.
Fort Sumter (sŭm′tĕr) fort, South Carolina, at entrance to Charleston harbor; object of Confederate attack April 12–13, 1861, which began Civil War; established as national monument 1948.
Fort Thomas (tŏm′ȧs) city, N Kentucky; pop. 10,900.
Fortune Bay, inlet of Atlantic Ocean, S Newfoundland.
Fort Valley (fôrt′ văl′ĭ) city, cen. Georgia; pop. 6800.
Fort Wayne (fôrt wān′) city, NE Indiana; pop. 133,600.
Fort Wellington (wĕl′ĭng·tŭn) fort, Canada, in Ontario on St. Lawrence river at Prescott; built 1812–13; established as national historic park 1941.
Fort William (wĭl′yŭm) city, Canada, in SW Ontario, on Lake Superior near Port Arthur; pop. 34,900.
Fort Worth (wûrth) city, N Texas, on Trinity river; pop. 278,800.
Forty Fort (fôr′tĭ) borough, E Pennsylvania, on Susquehanna river N of Wilkes-Barre; pop. 6200.
Fortymile (fôr′tĭ·mīl′) trading station, Canada, in W Yukon Territory on Yukon river where it receives **Fortymile River** (ab. 120 m. long, rising in Alaska).
Fossil Cycad National Monument (sĭ′kŏd) region, SW South Dakota, containing plant fossils; established as national monument 1922.
Fostoria (fŏs·tōr′ĭ·ȧ) city, NW Ohio; pop. 14,400.
Fotheringhay (fŏth′ĕr·ĭng·gā′; fŏth′rĭng·) village, England, in Northamptonshire; castle where Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned Sept. 1586 to Feb. 8, 1587.
Fougères (fōō′zhâr′) city, NW France, NE of Rennes; pop. 19,300.
Foula (fōō′lä) island, N Scotland, in Shetland Is.
Foulness, Point (foul′nĕs′) cape, SE England, on island (**Foulness Island**) off coast of Essex N of entrance to Thames estuary.
Fountain Hill, borough, E Pennsylvania, on Lehigh river; pop. 5500.
Fouta Djallon (fōō′tȧ′ jȧ′lôN′), also **Futa Jallon**, region, French West Africa, in French Guinea; source of many rivers, including the Niger and the Senegal.
Foveaux Strait (fō′vō′) channel, S New Zealand, between South I. and Stewart I.
Fowey (foi; fō′ĭ) seaport, SW England, in Cornwall on S coast W of Plymouth; U.S. naval training base in World War II.
Fowliang (fōō′lē·äng′; fō′-), formerly **Kingtehchen** (jĭng′dŭ′jŭn′) town, SE China, in NE Kiangsi prov. near Anhwei border; pop. over 100,000.
Fox (fŏks) **1** river, SE Wisconsin and NE Illinois, flowing S to the Illinois river; ab. 220 m. long. **2** river, SE cen. Wisconsin, flowing through Lake Winnebago and into Green Bay; ab. 175 m. long.
Foxboro (fŏks′bûr′ō) town, E Massachusetts; pop. 7000.
Foxe Basin (fŏks), formerly **Fox Basin**, body of water, N Canada, N of Hudson Bay, with which it is connected by **Foxe Channel**, and W of Baffin I., which has a large projection in SW called **Foxe Peninsula**.
Fox Islands, 1 two islands, **North Fox Island** and **South Fox Island**, NW Michigan, in N Lake Michigan. **2** island group, SW Alaska, in E Aleutian Is.; chief settlements Unalaska and Dutch Harbor.
Foyle (foil) river, Northern Ireland; ab. 20 m. long; flows N past Londonderry and expands into the estuary **Lough Foyle** (lŏK), 18 m. long, on boundary between co. Derry, Northern Ireland, and co. Donegal, Republic of Ireland.
Foynes (foinz) town, SW Ireland, on Shannon estuary W of Limerick; former airfield, now superseded by Shannon.
Frackville (frăk′vĭl) borough, E cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 6500.
Framingham (frā′mĭng·hăm) town, E Massachusetts; pop. 28,100.
Franca (frȧNg′kȧ) city, SE Brazil, in NE São Paulo state; pop. 27,700.
France (frȧns) country, W Europe, bordering on English Channel and Mediterranean Sea; republic; ✱ Paris; area 212,655 sq. m.; pop. 40,502,500.
Franche-Comté (frȧnsh′kôN′tā′) region, E France, E of the Saône river; once constituted the Free County of Burgundy (as distinct from the duchy of Burgundy to the W); formed a province of France 1678 to the Revolution; ✱ Besançon.
Francia (frȧn′shĭ·ȧ) **1** the dominions of the Franks c. A.D. 481–768; included territory from the Garonne to the Bohemian Forest. **2** later, c. A.D. 1000, a duchy, N cen. France, comprising territory around lower Loire river and middle Seine river; chief towns Paris, Orléans, Tours.
Francistown (frȧn′sĭs·toun) town, S Africa, N Bechuanaland Protectorate near Southern Rhodesia border; chief town of the protectorate.
Franconia (frăng·kō′nĭ·ȧ; -kōn′yȧ), Ger. **Franken** (fräng′kĕn) **1** duchy of medieval Frankish dominions, in Austrasia (in S cen. modern Germany). **2** or **East Franconia**, after 12th cent., the eastern part of the old duchy. **3** after 1837, region, Bavaria, comprising districts of Upper, Middle, and Lower Franconia.
Franconia Mountains, range of White Mts., W New Hampshire, on E side of **Franconia Notch** through which Pemigewasset river flows.
Frankenberg (fräng′kĕn·bûrg; Ger. fräng′kĕn·bĕrK), also **Frankenberg in Sachsen** (fräng′kĕn·bĕrK ĭn zäk′sĕn) city, E Germany, NE of Chemnitz; pop. 15,100.
Frankenthal (fräng′kĕn·täl) city, W Germany, SSW of Darmstadt; pop. 24,600.
Frankfort (frăngk′fĕrt) **1** city, cen. Indiana; pop. 15,000. **2** city, ✱ of Kentucky, on Kentucky river; pop. 11,900. **3** see FRANKFURT.
Frankfurt (frăngk′fĕrt; Ger. frängk′fōōrt) **1** in full **Frankfurt am Main** (frängk′fōōrt ăm mĭn′), Eng. **Frankfort on the Main** (frăngk′fĕrt; mān, mĭn) city, W Germany, on Main river; pop. 523,900. **2** in full **Frankfurt an der Oder** (frängk′fōōrt än dĕr ō′dĕr), Eng. **Frankfort on the Oder** (frăngk′fĕrt, ō′dĕr) city, E Germany, on Oder river opposite Słubice, Poland, which was part of Frankfurt before 1945; pop. 51,600.
Franklin (frăngk′lĭn) **1** city, cen. Indiana; pop. 7300. **2** town, S Louisiana; pop. 6100. **3** town, E Massachusetts; pop. 8000. **4** city, S cen. New Hampshire, on Merrimack river; pop. 6600. **5** village, SW Ohio, S of Dayton; pop. 5400. **6** city, NW Pennsylvania, WSW of Oil City; pop. 10,000. **7** town, cen. Tennessee, S of Nashville; pop. 5500. **8** district, N Canada, in Northwest Territories; includes Baffin I., all other Arctic islands, and Boothia and Melville peninsulas.
Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake (dē′ rō′zĕ·vĕlt; -vĕlt) lake, N cen. Washington, formed in Columbia river by Grand Coulee Dam; 151 m. long.
Franklin Park, village, NE Illinois, suburb of Chicago; pop. 8900.
Franklin Strait, channel, N Canada, between SE Prince of Wales I. and Boothia Penin.
Franks Peak (frăngks) mountain, NW Wyoming; highest in Absaroka Mts., 13,140 ft.
Franz Josef Fjord (frȧnts jō′zĕf [-zĭf] fyôrd; Ger. frȧnts yō′zĕf fyôrt), also **Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord** (kī′sĕr frȧnts yō′sĕfs fyôr) inlet of Greenland Sea, NE Greenland; 125 m. long.
Franz Josef Land (frȧnts jō′zĕf [-zĭf] länd; Ger. frȧnts yō′zĕf länt) or **Fridtjof Nansen Land** (frĭt′yôf nän′sĕn länd), Russ. **Zemlya Frantsa Iosifa** (zyĭm·lyȧ′ frȧn′tsȧ yō′syĭ·fȧ) archipelago, N Soviet Russia, Europe, in Arctic Ocean N of Novaya Zemlya; ab. 70 islands, area ab. 8000 sq. m.
Fraser (frā′zĕr; -zhĕr) river, W Canada, in S cen. British Columbia, flowing into Strait of Georgia just S of Vancouver; ab. 700 m. long.

Fort Bayard. See SIYING.
Fort de Kock. See BUKITTINGGI.
Fort Duquesne. See FORT PITT.
Fort Marion National Monument. See CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS NATIONAL MONUMENT.
Fortress Monroe. See FORT MONROE.
Fortune Island. See LONG CAY.
Fort Victoria. See VICTORIA, Southern Rhodesia.
Fort William McKinley. See FORT MCKINLEY.
Four Forest Cantons, Lake of the. See LUCERNE, LAKE OF.
Four Forest Cantons, the. See FOREST CANTONS, THE FOUR.
Four Mountains, Islands of the. See ISLANDS OF THE FOUR MOUNTAINS.
Fox Channel. = FOXE CHANNEL.
Fox Peninsula. = FOXE PENINSULA.

Fraserburgh (frā′zĕr·bûr′ō; frā′zhĕr-; -bŭ·rŭ; -brŭ) seaport, NE Scotland, in Aberdeen co.; pop. 10,400.
Fraser, or Great Sandy, Island, island, E Australia, off SE coast of Queensland; 70 m. long.
Frauenfeld (frou′ĕn·fĕlt) commune, NE Switzerland, ✱ of Thurgau canton; pop. 11,100.
Fray Bentos (frī vän′tōs; frä′ē) town, W Uruguay, on Uruguay river; pop. ab. 9500.
Frayser's Farm (frā′zĕrz; -zhĕrz) or **Glendale** (glĕn′dāl) battlefield, Virginia, near Richmond, where Confederates lost 3000 men in an encounter with Federals June 30, 1862.
Frechen (frĕk′ĕn) commune, W Germany, SW of Cologne; pop. 18,300.
Fredericia (frĕd′ĕr·ĭsh′ĭ·ȧ; Dan. frĭth·rē′tsē·ȧ) seaport, Denmark, in SE Jutland Penin.; pop. 23,000.
Frederick (frĕd′rĭk; -ĕr·ĭk) **1** city, N Maryland; pop. 18,100. **2** city, SW Oklahoma; pop. 5500.
Fredericksburg (frĕd′rĭks·bûrg; -ĕr·ĭks-) independent city, NE Virginia, on Rappahannock river; pop. 12,200.
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park (spŏt′s′l·vān′yȧ; -vā′nĭ·ȧ), NE Virginia, including battlefields of Fredericksburg (1862), Chancellorsville, Spotsylvania Court House, and the Wilderness.
Fredericton (frĕd′rĭk·tŭn; -ĕr·ĭk-) city, SE Canada, ✱ of New Brunswick prov., on St. John river; pop. 16,000.
Frederik Hendrik (frä′dĕ·rĭk hĕn′drĭk), Eng. **Frederick Henry,** island, off S coast of West New Guinea; area ab. 3000 sq. m.
Frederiksberg (frĕd′rĭks·bûrg; frĕd′ĕr·ĭks; Dan. frĭth′rĭks·bærɡ) city, Denmark, in Sjælland I., suburb of Copenhagen; pop. 113,600.
Frederikshavn (frĭth′rĭks·houn′) seaport, Denmark, in NE Jutland Penin. on the Kattegat; pop. 16,800.
Frederiksted (frĕd′rĭk·stĕd; frĕd′ĕr·ĭk-) town, Virgin Islands of the United States, on W coast of St. Croix I.; pop. 1900.
Fredonia (frē·dōn′yȧ; -dō′nĭ·ȧ) village, SW New York; pop. 7100.
Fredrikstad (frĕd′rĭk·stä) seaport, SE Norway; pop. 14,400.
Freehold (frē′hōld′) borough, E cen. New Jersey; pop. 7600.
Freeland (frē′lĕnd) borough, E Pennsylvania; pop. 5900.
Freeport (frē′pōrt) **1** city, N Illinois; pop. 22,500. **2** village, SE New York, on Long I.; pop. 24,700. **3** town, SE Texas, at mouth of Brazos river on Gulf of Mexico; pop. 6000.
Freetown (frē′toun′) seaport, British West Africa; ✱ of Sierra Leone; pop. 80,000.
Freiberg (frī′bûrg; Ger. -bĕrk) city, E Germany, SW of Dresden near Mulde river; pop. 42,300.
Freiburg (frī′bŏŏrg; -bûrg; Ger. -bŏŏrk), also **Freiburg im Breisgau** (ĭm brīs′gou) **1** city, W Germany, in Baden at W foot of Black Forest; pop. 109,800. **2** see FRIBOURG, Switzerland.
Freienwalde (frī′ĕn·väl′dĕ), also **Bad Freienwalde** (bät) or **Freienwalde an der Oder** (än dĕr ō′dĕr) city, E Germany, near Oder river NE of Berlin; warm mineral springs.
Freising (frī′zĭng) city, W Germany, NNE of Munich; pop. 24,500.
Freital (frī′täl) city, E Germany, SW of Dresden; pop. 39,200.
Fréjus, Massif du (mȧ′sēf′ dü frā′zhüs′) mountain mass, on French-Italian border at SW end of Graian Alps; crossed by **Col de Fréjus** (kōl′ dē), pass, SW of Mont Cenis Pass, and pierced by Mont Cenis Tunnel.
Fremantle (frē·măn′t′l) seaport, SW Western Australia, on Indian Ocean at mouth of Swan river; port for Perth.
Fremont (frē′mŏnt) **1** city, E Nebraska, on Platte river; pop. 14,800. **2** city, N Ohio; pop. 16,500.
French (frĕnch) river, Canada, in SE Ontario, forming outlet of Lake Nipissing to Georgian Bay; 60 m. long.
French Broad (frĕnch brôd) river, North Carolina and Tennessee, flowing NW to unite with Holston river and form Tennessee river; 210 m. long.
French Creek (frĕnch) river, New York and Pennsylvania, flowing SW and SE into Allegheny river; ab. 140 m. long.
French Equatorial Africa, formerly **French Congo,** country, W cen. Africa, N of Congo river, comprising a federation of French dependencies, including Gabon, Middle Congo, Ubangi-Shari, and Chad territories; ✱ Brazzaville.
French Guiana, Fr. **Guyane française** (gü·ē′yän′ frăn′sȧz′) country, N South America, bordering on Atlantic Ocean; an overseas department of France; ✱ Cayenne; area 34,740 sq. m.; pop. 37,000.
French Guinea, Fr. **Guinée française** (gē′nā′ frăn′sȧz′) region, W Africa, bordering on Atlantic Ocean; formerly one of the territories of French West Africa; became 1958 the **Republic of Guinea;** ✱ Conakry; area 108,455 sq. m.; pop. 2,130,000.
French India, officially **Établissements français dans l'Inde** (ā′tȧ′blēs′mäN′ frăn′sē′ dăn lăNd′) former French possessions in India, comprising Chandernagore (to India 1950) and Pondichéry, Karikal, Yanaon, and Mahé (to India 1954); ✱ Pondichéry.
Frenchman, or **Frenchman's, Flat** (frĕnch′măn, -mănz) valley, S Nevada, 65 m. NW of Las Vegas; proving ground for atomic weapons.
French Oceania, Fr. **Établissements (français) de l'Océanie** (ā′tȧ′blēs′mäN′ [frăn′sē′] dĕ lō′sā′ȧ′nē′) islands in South Pacific Ocean belonging to France, including Marquesas, Society, Gambier, and Tubuai Is. and Tuamotu Archipelago; ✱ Papeete, on Tahiti, Society Is.
French Somaliland, Fr. **Côte française des Somalis** (kōt′ frăn′sȧz′ dā sō′mȧ′lē′) country, E Africa, on Gulf of Aden; a territory of France; ✱ Djibouti; area 8492 sq. m.; pop. 46,400.
French Sudan, Fr. **Soudan français** (sōō′dăn′ frăn′sē′) region, W Africa, comprising W part of the Sahara and the Sudan; one of the territories of French West Africa; ✱ Bamako; area 461,389 sq. m.; pop. 3,137,000.
French Union, Fr. **Union française** (ü′nyōn′ frăn′sȧz′) the French Republic with its overseas departments, territories, and associated states, as reorganized under the Constitution of the Fourth Republic 1946.
French West Africa, country, W Africa; a federation of French territories: Mauritania, French Sudan, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Upper Volta, Niger, and, formerly, French Guinea; ✱ Dakar.
French West Indies, the islands of the West Indies belonging to France, including Guadeloupe, Martinique, Désirade, Les Saintes, Marie Galante, Saint Barthélemy, and part of Saint Martin.
Fresnillo, in full **Fresnillo de González Echeverría** (frȧz·nē′yō thȧ gōn·sä′lȧs ā′chȧ·vĕr·rē′ä) city, cen. Mexico, in Zacatecas state; pop. 24,600.
Fresno (frĕz′nō) city, S cen. California, in San Joaquin valley; pop. 91,700.
Fribourg (frē′bŏŏr; Fr. frē′bŏŏr′), Ger. **Freiburg** (frī′bŏŏrg; -bûrg; Ger. -bŏŏrk) **1** canton, W cen. Switzerland; area 647 sq. m.; pop. 158,700. **2** commune, its ✱, SW of Bern; pop. 29,000.
Friedrichshafen (frē′drĭks·hä′fĕn) city, W Germany, on Lake Constance; important harbor.
Friern Barnet (frī′ĕrn bär′nĕt) urban district, SE England, in Middlesex NNW of London; pop. 29,200.
Friesland (frēz′lănd; -länd′; frēs′-; Du. frēs′länt) **1** historical region, N Europe, bordering on North Sea. **2** province, N Netherlands, comprising part of the historical region; ✱ Leeuwarden.
Frimley and Camberley (frĭm′lĭ, kăm′bĕr·lĭ) urban district, S England, in Surrey N of Aldershot; pop. 20,400.
Frinton and Walton (frĭn′tŭn, wôl′tŭn) urban district, SE England, in NE Essex on North Sea; pop. 8400.
Frio, Cape (frē′ōō) cape, SE Brazil, on coast of Rio de Janeiro state.
Frisches Haff (frĭsh′ĕs häf), Pol. **Mierzeja Wiślana** (myē·zhē′yä vēsh·lä′nä), Russ. **Frishes Gaf** (fryē′shĕs gäf′) lagoon, Poland and U.S.S.R., an inlet of Gulf of Danzig; 56 m. long, 4 to 12 m. wide.
Frisian Islands (frĭzh′ăn; frĭz′ĭ·ăn), Du. **Friesche Eilanden** (frē′sĕ ī′län′dĕn) chain of islands, N Europe, in North Sea off coasts of Denmark, Germany, and the Netherlands; divided into three groups, the **North Frisian Islands, East Frisian Islands,** and **West Frisian Islands.**
Friuli (frē′ōō·lē; frē·ōō′lē) district, N Italy, on Yugoslav border; part of what was once the duchy of Friuli and (under Charlemagne) the march of Friuli.
Frobisher Bay (frō′bĭsh·ĕr; frŏb′ĭsh-) bay, N Canada, an inlet of Atlantic Ocean, on SE coast of Baffin I.
Frome (frōōm) **1** river, S England, in Dorsetshire, flowing SE into Poole harbor. **2** river, SW England, in Somersetshire, flowing N to the Avon. **3** urban district, SW England, in Somersetshire, on the Frome; pop. 11,100.
Front Range (frŭnt) range of Rocky Mts., N cen. Colorado; highest point Grays Peak, 14,274 ft.
Front Royal (roi′ăl) town, N Virginia; pop. 8100.
Frosinone (frō·zē·nō′nā) commune, cen. Italy, ESE of Rome; pop. 21,600.
Frostburg (frôst′bûrg) town, NW Maryland, W of Cumberland; pop. 6900.
Froward, Cape (frō′[w]ĕrd) cape, S Chile, on Strait of Magellan; southernmost point of South American mainland, 53°53′ S.
Frunze (frōōn′zē; Russ. frōōn′zyē), formerly **Pishpek** (pĭsh·pĕk′; Russ. pyĭsh·pyĕk′) city, Soviet Central Asia, ✱ of Kirgiz S.S.R., on Kazakh border; pop. 92,700.
Fuchun (fōō′chōōn′) or **Tsien Tang** (chyĕn′täng′) river, E China, in Chekiang prov., flowing NE into Hangchow Bay; ab. 140 m. long.
Fucino (fōō′chē·nō), anc. **Fucinus** (fū′sĭ·nŭs) former lake, cen. Italy, in the Abruzzi; drained in 19th cent., site now a fertile basin 16 m. long by 10 m. wide.
Fuego (fwā′gō) volcano, Guatemala, SW of Guatemala city; 12,582 ft. high.
Fuente Obejuna (fwän′tā ō′vĕ·hōō′nä), formerly **Fuenteovejuna,** city, S Spain; pop. 17,600.
Fuenterrabia (fwän′tĕr·rä′vyä), Eng. **Fontarabia** (fŏn′tȧ·rā′bĭ·ȧ) town, N Spain, at mouth of Bidassoa river; often a scene of conflict 12th to 19th cents.
Fuerte, Río del (rē′ō thĕl fwĕr′tā) river, N Mexico, in SW Chihuahua and N Sinaloa states, flowing into Gulf of California; ab. 180 m. long.
Fuerteventura (fwĕr′tā·vän·tōō′rä) island, Spain, in Canary Is.
Fuji (fōō′jĭ; fū′-; Jap. fōō·jē) or **Fujiyama** (fōō′jĭ·yä′mȧ; fū′-; Jap. fōō·jē·yä·mä), more correctly **Fuji-no-Yama** (fōō·jē·nō·yä·mä) or **Fujisan** (fōō·jē·sän) mountain, Japan, in S cen. Honshu; highest in Japan, 12,388 ft.
Fujisawa (fōō·jē·sä·wä) city, Japan, in Honshu SW of Yokohama; pop. 78,800.
Fukae (fōō·kä·ē; Angl. fōō′kī) **1** island, Japan, in Goto Archipelago; 1342 sq. m.; pop. 65,800. **2** town on NE coast of the island, ✱ of Goto Archipelago.
Fukien (fōō′kyĕn′), also **Fuhkien,** province, SE China, on coast; ✱ Minhow; 61,259 sq. m.; pop. 11,755,600.
Fukui (fōō·kōō·ē) city, Japan, in W Honshu near coast; pop. 77,300.
Fukuoka (fōō·kōō·ō·kä; Angl. fōō′kōō·ō′kȧ) seaport, Japan, in N Kyushu on Hakata Bay; pop. 328,500.
Fukushima (fōō·kōō·shē·mä; Angl. fōō′kōō·shē′mȧ, fōō·kōō′shĭ·mä) city, Japan, in N cen. Honshu; pop. 86,800.
Fukuyama (fōō·kōō·yä·mä; Angl. fōō′kōō·yä′mȧ) city, Japan, in SW Honshu on Inland Sea; pop. 59,600.
Fulda (fōōl′dȧ; Ger. fōōl′dä) **1** river, W Germany, flowing N to unite with Werra river and form the Weser river; ab. 90 m. long. **2** city, W Germany, on Fulda river; pop. 37,200.
Fulham (fōōl′ăm) metropolitan borough, London, N of Thames; pop. 122,000.
Fullerton (fōōl′ĕr·t′n; -tŭn) city, SW California, NE of Long Beach; pop. 14,000.
Fulton (fōōl′t′n) **1** city, cen. Missouri; pop. 10,100. **2** city, cen. New York; pop. 13,900.
Fulwood (fōōl′wŏŏd) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire, NE of Preston; pop. 13,100.
Funabashi (fōō·nä·bä·shē) city, Japan, in Honshu on Tokyo Bay; pop. 79,000.
Funafuti (fōō′nȧ·fōō′tĭ; fū′nȧ·fū′tĭ) island, cen. Ellice Is.; an atoll; contains chief village of the group.
Funchal (fōōn·shäl′) seaport, Portugal, on SE coast of Madeira I.; pop. 54,000.
Fundy, Bay of (fŭn′dĭ) inlet of Atlantic Ocean, SE Canada, extending between S New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; ab. 145 m. long, 48 m. wide at its mouth.
Fundy National Park, region, SE Canada, in New Brunswick on upper Bay of Fundy; established as national park 1948.
Funza (fōōn′sä) river, W cen. Colombia, flowing into Magdalena river; forms Tequendama Falls.
Furneaux Group (fûr′nō) island group, Australia, off NE Tasmania; area 1031 sq. m.; pop. ab. 1000.
Furness (fûr′nĕs; -nĭs) district, NW England, in NW Lancashire, including the peninsula on W side of Morecambe Bay and part of Lake District.
Fürstenwalde (für′stĕn·väl′dĕ) city, E Germany, on Spree river ESE of Berlin; pop. 21,800.
Fürth (fürt) city, W Germany, NW of Nürnberg; pop. 95,400.
Fury and Hecla Strait (fū′rĭ, hĕk′lȧ) passage, N Canada, between Melville Penin. and NW Baffin I.
Fuse (fōō·sē) city, Japan, in Honshu E of Osaka; pop. 133,900.
Fushun (fōō′shōōn′) town, S Manchuria, on Hun river; pop. 269,900.
Füssen (fü′sĕn) town, W Germany, in Bavaria near Tirol border; treaty April 22, 1745.
Futuna (fōō·tōō′nȧ), or **Hoorn** (hōrn), **Islands,** island group, SW Pacific Ocean, NE of Fiji Is.; a part of Wallis and Futuna Islands group, a dependency of French territory of New Caledonia; comprises **Futuna Island** and Alofi I.
Fuyu (fōō′yü′) or **Petuna** (pĕ·tōō′nȧ; Chin. bŏ′dōō·nä′) town, cen. Manchuria, on Sungari river; pop. 57,100.
Fyn (fün), Ger. **Fünen** (fü′nĕn) island, Denmark, between island of Sjælland and Jutland penin.; 1149 sq. m.; pop. 298,700.
Fyne, Loch (lŏk fīn′) inlet of Firth of Clyde, W Scotland, in Argyll Co.; 40 m. long.

G

Gabès (gä′bĕs; Fr. gȧ′bĕs′), also, sometimes, **Cabes** (kä′bĕs) seaport, SE Tunisia, on the **Gulf of Gabès,** anc. **Syrtis Minor** (sûr′tĭs mī′nĕr).
Gabon (gȧ′bōn′) or **Gabun** (gȧ·bōōn′), Eng. **Gaboon** (gȧ·bōōn′) **1** river, S French Equatorial Africa, just N of the equator; has an estuary 7 m. wide extending ab. 40 m. inland. **2** region, French Equatorial Africa, around the Gabon river; an overseas territory of France; ✱ Libreville; area 103,089 sq. m.; pop. 423,000.
Gadag (gŭ′dŭg) town, S India, in cen. Mysore state; pop. 56,200.
Gadames or **Ghadames** (gȧ·dăm′ĕs; -dā′mĕs; Arab. gō·dä′mäs) oasis, NW Libya, in Tripolitania near Algerian boundary.
Gadsden (găd′zdĕn) city, NE Alabama, on Coosa river; pop. 55,700.
Gaeta (gä·ā′tä) seaport, cen. Italy, on **Gulf of Gaeta,** an inlet of Tyrrhenian Sea N of Bay of Naples; pop. 18,300.
Gaffney (găf′nĭ) city, N South Carolina; pop. 8100.
Gafsa (gäf′sȧ), anc. **Capsa** (kăp′sȧ) oasis, W cen. Tunisia; prehistoric discoveries nearby; in World War II scene of some of first fighting by American troops in African campaign.
Gaillard Cut (gĭl·yärd′), formerly **Culebra Cut** (kū·lā′brȧ; -lĕb′rȧ; Span. kōō·lā′vrä) southeast section of Panama Canal, through Culebra Mountain.
Gaines' Mill (gānz) battlefield, Virginia, just ENE of Richmond; scene June 27, 1862, of defeat of Union forces; sometimes known as Cold Harbor.
Gainesville (gānz′vĭl; Sou. also -v′l) **1** city, N Florida; pop. 26,900. **2** city, N Georgia; pop. 11,900. **3** city, N Texas; pop. 11,200.
Gainsborough (gān′bûr′ō; esp. Brit., -bŭ·rŭ, -brŭ) urban district, E England, in Parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire; pop. 17,500.
Gairdner, Lake (gârd′nĕr) lake, S South Australia, N of Eyre Penin.; ab. 90 m. long.
Gair Loch (gär′ lŏk′) inlet of Atlantic Ocean, NW Scotland; the village of **Gairloch** is at its head.
Galana (gȧ·lä′nȧ) river, S Kenya, flowing SE into Indian Ocean; ab. 350 m. long.
Galápagos Islands (gȧ·läp′pȧ·gŭs; -läp′ȧ-) or **Colón Archipelago** (kō·lōn′), Span. **Archipiélago de Colón** (är′chē·pyā′lä·gō thȧ kō·lōn′) island group, Ecuador, in Pacific Ocean on the equator 600 m. W of mainland; ✱ San Cristóbal; 3029 sq. m.; pop. 661.
Galashiels (găl′ȧ·shēlz′) burgh, SE Scotland, in Selkirk co.; pop. 12,500.
Galata (găl′ȧ·tȧ; Turk. gä′lä·tä′) section of Istanbul, Turkey, on the Golden Horn.
Galaţi (gä·läts′; gä·lät′sĕ) or **Galatz** (gä′läts) city, E Romania, on lower Danube; pop. 102,200.

Frat. See EUPHRATES.
Frederick Henry. See FREDERIK HENDRIK.
Fredrikshamn. See HAMINA.
Free Territory of Trieste. See TRIESTE.
French Indochina. See INDOCHINA.
French Morocco. See MOROCCO.
French River. See FRENCH.
French Togo. See TOGO.
Fridtjof Nansen Land. See FRANZ JOSEF LAND.
Friedland. See PRAVDINSK.
Friedrich-Wilhelmshafen. See MADANG.
Friendly Islands. See TONGA ISLANDS.
Friesche Eilanden. See FRISIAN ISLANDS.
Fuchau. Var. of Foochow: see MINHOW.
Fünen. See FYN.
Fünfkirchen. See PÉCS.
Fur Seal Islands. See PRIBILOF ISLANDS.
Fusan. See PUSAN.
Fusen. See PUJON.
Fushih. See YENAN.
Futa Jallon. See FOUTA DJALLON.
Fyzabad. Var. of FAIZABAD.
Gabelhorn. = OBER-GABELHORN.
Gablonz. See JABLONEC.
Gäfle. Var. of GÄVLE.

Galatia (gȧ·lā′shĭ·ȧ; -shē) ancient country, cen. Asia Minor; settled by Gauls in 3d cent. B.C.; became Roman province 25 B.C.

Galax (gā′läks) town, SW Virginia; pop. 5200.

Galdhöpiggen (gäl′hû·pĭg′ĕn) mountain, S cen. Norway, in the Jotunheimen; 8097 ft. high.

Galeão (gȧ·lyoun′) airport, Brazil, on island off Rio de Janeiro.

Galena Park (gȧ·lē′nȧ) city, SE Texas; pop. 7200.

Galenstock (gä′lĕn·shtôk′) mountain, S cen. Switzerland, in Valais and Uri cantons; 11,805 ft. high.

Galesburg (gālz′bûrg) city, W Illinois; pop. 31,400.

Galicia (gȧ·lĭsh′ĭ·ȧ; -lĭsh′ȧ), Pol. **Halicz** (hä′lĕch), Russ. **Galich** (gȧ′lyĭch) or **Galitsiya** (gŭ·lyē′tsyĭ·yȧ) region, E cen. Europe, including N slopes of Carpathian Mts. and the valleys of upper Vistula, Dniester, Bug, and Seret rivers; in 18th cent. an Austrian crownland; part of Poland between World War I and World War II; now divided between Poland and the U.S.S.R.

Galicia (gȧ·lĭsh′ĭ·ȧ; -lĭsh′ȧ; Span. gä·lē′thyä, -syä) region, NW Spain, bordering on Atlantic Ocean and Portugal; a kingdom A.D. 411–585.

Galilee (găl′ĭ·lē) region, N Palestine, bounded on the E by Jordan river and Sea of Galilee and on the S by Plain of Esdraelon.

Galilee, or **Tiberias** (tī·bē̆r′ĭ·ăs), **Sea of,** also **Lake of Gennesaret** (gĕ·nĕs′ȧ·rĕt) and **Sea of Chinnereth** (kĭn′ĕ·rĕth), Heb. **Yam Kinneret** (yäm′ kĭ·nĕ′rĕt) lake, N Israel, on Syrian border; 14 m. long; 686 ft. below sea level.

Galion (găl′yŭn; găl′ĭ·ŭn) city, N cen. Ohio; pop. 10,000.

Galla (gäl′ȧ), also **Gallaland** (-lănd′) region, W Ethiopia; chief town Gambela.

Gallarate (gäl′lä·rä′tȧ) commune, N Italy, S of Varese; pop. 24,500.

Gallatin (găl′ȧ·t'n; -tĭn) **1** river, S Montana, flowing N to the Missouri river; ab. 125 m. long; has formed a deep narrow canyon ab. 70 m. long, one of entrances to Yellowstone National Park. **2** city, N Tennessee; pop. 5100.

Gallatin Range, mountains, S Montana; highest point Electric Peak, 11,155 ft.

Galle (gäl; gȧl), formerly **Point de Galle** (point dĕ) town, S Ceylon, on Indian Ocean; pop. 49,000.

Gallegos (gä·yä′gŏs; gä·zhä′-) **1** river, S Argentina, flowing E into **Gallegos Bay** opposite Falkland Is.; 180 m. long. **2** or **Río Gallegos** (rē′ō), also **Puerto Gallegos** (pwĕr′tō) town, S Argentina, ✻ of Santa Cruz territory, near mouth of Gallegos river; pop. 6300.

Gallinas, Point (gä·yē′näs) cape, N Colombia; northernmost point of South America, 12°15′N.

Gallipoli (gă·lĭp′ō·lĭ), Turk. **Gelibolu** (gĕ′lĕ·bō·lōō′), anc. **Callipolis** (kă·lĭp′ō·lĭs) seaport, Turkey in Europe, on Gallipoli Penin., on the Dardanelles at entrance to Sea of Marmara.

Gallipoli Peninsula, tongue of land, S Turkey in Europe, W of Sea of Marmara, forming W side of the Dardanelles.

Gallipolis (găl′ĭ·pō·lēs′) city, S Ohio, on Ohio river; pop. 7900.

Gällivare (yĕl′lĭ·vä′rĕ) village, N Sweden, N of the Arctic Circle; hydroelectric power plant, iron mines.

Galloway (găl′ō·wā) district, SW Scotland, comprising the counties of Wigtown and Kirkcudbright.

Galloway, Mull of (mŭl) cape, SW Scotland, projecting S into Irish Sea at S tip of the Rhinns of Galloway, Wigtown county.

Gallup (găl′ŭp) town, NW New Mexico; pop. 9100.

Galofalo (gä·lō′fä·lō) whirlpool off NE extremity of Sicily (Cape Faro); — the ancient Charybdis.

Gal Oya (gŭl oi′yȧ) river (oya), SE Ceylon, flowing E to Indian Ocean.

Galt (gôlt) city, Canada, in SE Ontario; pop. 19,200.

Galveston (găl′vĕs·tŭn) city, SE Texas, on **Galveston Island** (30 m. long) at entrance to **Galveston Bay** (inlet of Gulf of Mexico); pop. 66,600.

Galway (gôl′wā) **1** county, W Ireland, in Connacht prov. bordering on Atlantic Ocean; area 2293 sq. m.; pop. 160,100. **2** municipal borough and seaport, its ✻, at head of **Galway Bay** (extending inland ab. 20 m.); pop. 21,300.

Gambela (gȧm·bä′lȧ) or **Gambeila,** town, W Ethiopia, in Galla region; belongs to Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Gambia (găm′bĭ·ȧ) **1** river, W Africa, flowing from French Guinea to Atlantic Ocean; ab. 460 m. long. **2** region, W Africa, around lower 200 m. of Gambia river; constitutes a British protectorate, a small area near mouth of river and including Island of Saint Mary being designated a colony; ✻ (of colony and protectorate) Bathurst; total area 4000 sq. m.; pop. 199,200.

Gambier Islands (găm′bē̆r) island group, S Pacific Ocean, SE of Tuamotu Archipelago, belonging to France; chief island Mangareva.

Ganale Dorya (gȧ·nä′lā dōr′yä) river, S Ethiopia, joining the Webbe and Dawa to form the Juba; ab. 225 m. long.

Gananoque (găn′ȧ·nŏk′wē) town, Canada, in SE Ontario on St. Lawrence river; pop. 4600.

Gandak (gŭn′dŭk) river, Nepal and N India, flowing to the Ganges; ab. 400 m. long.

Gander (găn′dĕr) **1** river, E Newfoundland, flowing NE through **Gander Lake** into **Gander Bay,** inlet of Atlantic Ocean; ab. 100 m. long. **2** airport, Canada, in SE Newfoundland on Gander Lake.

Gandia (gän·dē′ä) seaport, E Spain, on Mediterranean Sea; pop. 20,000.

Gando (gän′dō) or **Gwandu** (gwän′dōō) emirate, NW Nigeria; originally included territory now in Niger and Dahomey territories, French West Africa; chief town Gando; area 6208 sq. m.; pop. 287,000.

Ganges (găn′jēz), Sanskrit and Hind. **Ganga** (gŭng′gä) river, N India, flowing from the Himalayas S and SE to Bay of Bengal; merges with Brahmaputra river to form a vast delta; over 1550 m. long.

Gangtok (gŭng′tŏk) town, NE India, ✻ of Sikkim.

Gannett Peak (găn′ĕt; -ĭt) mountain, cen. Wyoming, in Wind River Range; highest point in the state, 13,785 ft.

Gao (gä′ō; gou) town, French West Africa, in French Sudan on Niger river; airport.

Gap (gȧp) commune, SE France; pop. 16,400.

Garanhuns (gȧ′rȧ·nyōōns′) city, E Brazil, in Pernambuco state; pop. 20,700.

Garapan (gär′ȧ·pän′; gär′ȧ·pän′) town, Mariana Is., on W coast of Saipan.

Garches (gärsh) town, N France, near Versailles; Lafayette Escadrille monument.

Garda, Lake (gär′dä) lake, N Italy, in E Lombardy; 35 m. long, 2 to 10 m. wide.

Gardena (gär·dē′nȧ) city, SW California, S suburb of Los Angeles; pop. 14,400.

Garden City, **1** city, W Kansas, on Arkansas river; pop. 10,900. **2** city, SE Michigan, W of Detroit; pop. 9000. **3** village, SE New York, on Long I.; pop. 14,500.

Garden of the Gods, region, Colorado, near Colorado Springs, noted for numerous rock formations of red and white sandstone.

Garden Reach, section of Calcutta, NE India, on Hooghly river; pop. 85,200.

Gardermoen (gär′dĕr·mōn′) airport, S Norway, NE of Oslo.

Gardiner (gärd′nĕr; gär′d'n·ĕr) city, SW Maine, on Kennebec river S of Augusta; pop. 6600.

Gardner (gärd′nĕr) city, cen. Massachusetts, W of Fitchburg; pop. 19,600.

Gardner Pinnacles or **Island,** group of islets, Hawaiian Is., consisting of lava rock columns 170 ft. high.

Gare Loch (gär′ lŏk′) branch of the Firth of Clyde, SW Scotland; 7 m. long.

Garfield (gär′fēld) city, NE New Jersey, SE of Paterson; pop. 27,600.

Garfield Heights, city, N Ohio, SSE of Cleveland; pop. 21,700.

Garforth (gär′fĕrth; -fôrth) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 12,400.

Garhwal (gŭr·wäl′) **1** district, N India, containing some of highest peaks of the Himalayas. **2** see TEHRI.

Garigliano (gä′rē·lyä′nō), river, cen. Italy, in SE Latium, flowing to the Gulf of Gaeta; ab. 100 m. long.

Garland (gär′lănd) town, NE Texas, NE of Dallas; pop. 10,600.

Garmisch-Partenkirchen (gär′mĭsh·pär′tĕn·kĭr′kĕn) town, W Germany, in Bavaria, in foothills of Bavarian Alps near Oberammergau; pop. 24,600.

Garo Hills (gä′rō) hills, NE India, in Assam in bend of Brahmaputra river; highest point ab. 4670 ft.

Garonne (gȧ·rŏn′; Fr. gȧ′rôn′) river, SW France, flowing from the Pyrenees (in Spain) NW to unite with the Dordogne and form Gironde estuary; ab. 355 m. long.

Garron Point (gär′ŭn) headland, NE Northern Ireland, on the Irish Sea.

Garry, Lake (gär′ĭ) lake, N Canada, through which Back river flows; area 980 sq. m.

Gartok (gär′tŏk) town, SW Tibet, on upper Indus at W end of Kailas Range; alt. 15,200 ft.

Garut or **Garoet** (gär′rōōt) town, Indonesia, in W Java SE of Bandung; pop. 24,200.

Gary (găr′ĭ) city, NW Indiana, on Lake Michigan; pop. 133,900.

Gasconade (găs′kŭn·ād′) river, S cen. Missouri, rising in Ozark Plateau and flowing N into Missouri river; 250 m. long.

Gascony (găs′kō·nĭ), Fr. **Gascogne** (gȧs′kôn′y'), Lat. **Vasconia** (văs·kō′nĭ·ȧ; -kōn′yȧ) historical region, SW France, bordering the Pyrenees and the Bay of Biscay; ✻ Auch.

Gascony, Gulf of, the SE portion of Bay of Biscay.

Gascoyne (găs′koin) river, W Western Australia, flowing W in flood time to Indian Ocean; ab. 400 m. long.

Gasherbrum (gŭ′shĕr·brŏŏm), also **Gusharbrum** (gŏŏ′-) mountain, N Indian subcontinent in N Kashmir, in Karakoram Range just SE of Mt. Godwin Austen; 26,470 ft. high.

Gashiun Nor (gäsh′yōōn nôr′) salt lake, W Inner Mongolia, in W part of Gobi Desert.

Gasmata (gäz·mä′tȧ) town, Bismarck Archipelago, on S coast of New Britain I.

Gaspé Peninsula (gȧs′pā; gȧs·pā′; Fr. gȧs′pā′) peninsula, SE Canada, in Quebec prov. S of mouth of St. Lawrence river and N of Chaleur Bay; at E end is **Cape Gaspé,** point at NE of **Gaspé Bay,** inlet of Gulf of St. Lawrence; in N cen. part is **Gaspé,** or **Gaspesia** (gȧs·pē′zhȧ), **Park,** a provincial park.

Gastein (gä·stīn′), also **Badgastein** (bät′gä·stīn′) village, Austria, on the Gasteiner Ache; watering place.

Gasteiner Ache (gä·stīn′ĕr ä′kĕ) stream, Austria, flowing N from Hohe Tauern to Salzach river; contains two notable waterfalls: **Upper Gastein** 207 ft. and **Lower Gastein** 280 ft.

Gastineau (gȧs′tĭ·nō) channel, SE Alaska, between Douglas I. and mainland.

Gastonia (gȧs·tō′nĭ·ȧ; -tōn′yȧ) city, SW North Carolina; pop. 23,100.

Gatchina (gät′chĭ·nȧ), formerly **Krasnogvardeisk** (krŭs·nŭ·gvŭr·dyä′ĭsk) or (1923–29) **Trotskoe** (trôts′kŭ·yĕ) town, NW Soviet Russia, Europe, SSW of Leningrad; formerly summer residence of tsars; military base during Revolution 1917–19.

Gateshead (gāts′hĕd) county borough, N England, on the Tyne opposite Newcastle; pop. 115,000.

Gatineau (găt′'n·ō; Fr. gȧ′tē′nō′) **1** river, Canada, in SW Quebec prov., flowing S into the Ottawa river; ab. 240 m. long. **2** village, Canada, in SW Quebec just NE of Hull near mouth of Gatineau river; pop. 5800.

Gatlinburg (găt′lĭn·bûrg) unincorporated community, E Tennessee, at edge of Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Gatow (gä′tō) community, E Germany, on the Havel just SW of Berlin; airport.

Gatun (gȧ·tōōn′), Span. **Gatún** (gä·tōōn′) town, Panama Canal Zone, S of Colón; nearby are the **Gatun Locks** and **Gatun Dam** (across Chagres river), the latter forming **Gatun Lake** (area 164 sq. m.).

Gatwick (găt′wĭk) airport, S England, in Surrey in Reigate municipal borough.

Gaugamela (gô′gȧ·mĕ′lȧ) ancient village, Assyria, ab. 18 m. NE of Nineveh and ab. 32 m. W of Arbela; scene of battle 331 B.C. erroneously called the battle of Arbela.

Gauhati (gou·hä′tĭ) town, NE India, in NW Assam on Brahmaputra river; site of Hindu temples.

Gaul (gôl), Fr. **Gaule** (gōl), Lat. **Gallia** (găl′ĭ·ȧ) **1** ancient country, W Europe, comprising chiefly the region occupied by modern France; in earliest times included N Italy (N of the Apennines), which was called **Cisalpine Gaul** (sĭs·ăl′pĭn; -pīn), the main part being called **Transalpine Gaul** (trăns·ăl′pĭn; -pīn). **2** sometimes, figuratively, modern France.

Gauley (gô′lĭ) river, cen. West Virginia; joins New river to form Kanawha river; ab. 120 m. long.

Gaur (gour) or **Lakhnauti** (lŭk·nou′tĭ) ancient city, NE India, ✻ of kingdom of Bengal c. 1200–1340, 1455–1563.

Gauri Sankar or **Gaurisankar** (gou′rĭ·sŭng′kĕr) mountain, N Nepal, on Tibet border W of Mount Everest; 23,440 ft. high.

Gauya (gou′yä), Lettish **Gauja** (gou′yä), formerly **Aa** (ä) river, cen. Latvia, flowing to Gulf of Riga; 200 m. long.

Gavarnie (gȧ′vär′nē′) village, SW France, near Spanish border at head of the Gave de Pau, whose valley here forms one of the characteristic cirques of the Pyrenees, with steep wall over which comes a spectacular waterfall 1385 ft. high.

Gävle (yȧv′lĕ) seaport, E Sweden, NNW of Stockholm; pop. 46,200.

Gavutu (gȧ·vōō′tōō) island, SE Solomon Is., just E of Tulagi.

Gawler (gô′lĕr) town, SE South Australia, NNE of Adelaide; pop. 4400.

Gaya (gȧ·yä′) city, NE India, in cen. Bihar state; pop. 105,200.

Gaza (gä′zȧ), Arab. **Ghazze** (gȧz′zĭ) seaport, S Palestine, on Mediterranean Sea; in ancient times one of five city-kingdoms of Philistia; since 1949, with surrounding coastal district, administered by Egypt.

Gaza (gä′zȧ) or **Gazaland** (-lănd′) district, S Mozambique.

Gazelle Peninsula (gȧ·zĕl′) peninsula, Bismarck Archipelago, at NE end of New Britain I.

Gaziantep or **Gazi Antep** (gä′zē·än·tĕp′), formerly **Aintab** (īn·tăb′) town, S Turkey in Asia; pop. 72,700.

Gdynia (gȧ·dĭn′ĭ·ȧ; -dĭn′yȧ; Pol. g'dĭ′nyä), Ger. **Gdingen** (g'dĭng′ĕn) seaport, Poland, on Gulf of Danzig NNW of Danzig; pop. 111,100.

Géant, Aiguille du (ä′gü·ē′y' dü zhä′än′) mountain, E France, in Savoy Alps NE of Mont Blanc; nearby is the **Col du Géant** (kôl), mountain pass, alt. 11,145 ft., through the Alps from Chamonix SE to Italy.

Geba (gā′bȧ) river, Portuguese Guinea, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean; ab. 190 m. long.

Gede or **Gedeh** (gä′dĕ) volcano, Indonesia, in W Java; 9705 ft. high.

Gediz (gĕ·dēz′) or **Sarabat** (sä′rä·bät′) river, W Turkey in Asia, flowing W into Gulf of Izmir; 200 m. long.

Gedrosia (jĕ·drō′zhĭ·ȧ; -zhȧ) ancient country, SW Asia, a subdivision of Ariana and province of the Persian and Alexandrian empires.

Geel (kāl) commune, N Belgium; pop. 22,700.

Geelong (jē·lŏng′) seaport, SE Australia, in S Victoria at W end of Port Phillip Bay; pop. with suburbs 44,600.

Geelvink Bay (kāl′vĭngk) inlet of Pacific Ocean, West New Guinea, on N coast; ab 250 m. wide at mouth.

Geislingen an der Steige (gīs′lĭng·ĕn än dĕr shtī′gĕ) city, W Germany, ESE of Stuttgart; pop. 20,500.

Gela (jā′lä), before 1927 **Terranova di Sicilia** (tĕr′rä·nô′vä dē sē·chē′lyä) commune, Italy, in Sicily on S coast; pop. 32,900.

Gelderland (gĕl′dĕr·länd; Du. kĕl′dĕr·länt) province, E Netherlands, in region of ancient county and duchy of Gelder (or Gelre); ✻ Arnhem.

Geleen (kē·lān′) commune, SE Netherlands, NE of Maastricht; pop. 18,800.

Gelligaer (gĕ′hlē·gīr′; Angl. gĕl′ĭ-) urban district, SE Wales, in Glamorganshire; pop. 36,200.

Gelsenkirchen (gĕl′zĕn·kĭr′kĕn) city, W Germany, in the Ruhr W of Dortmund; pop. 310,100.

Gembloux (zhäN′blōō′) town, S Belgium, NW of Namur; scene Jan. 31, 1578, of defeat of Dutch by Don John of Austria.

General J. F. Uriburu (Eng. jĕn′ĕr·ăl jā ĕf ŏŏr′ĭ·bōōr′ōō; Span. hä′nä·räl′ hō′tä ä′fä ōō′rē·vōō′rōō), formerly **Zárate** (sä′rä·tȧ) town, E Argentina, on Paraná river; pop. 37,800.

General Pico (pē′kō) town, S cen. Argentina, in La Pampa territory; pop. 14,500.

Genesee (jĕn′ĕ·sē; jĕn′ĕ·sē′) river, W New York, flowing N into Lake Ontario; 144 m. long.

Geneva (jē·nē′vȧ) **1** city, NE Illinois; pop. 5100. **2** city, W New York, at N end of Seneca Lake; pop. 17,100. **3** Fr. **Genève** (zhē·nȧv′) canton, SW Switzerland; ✻ Geneva; area 107 sq. m.; pop. 202,900. **4** city, SW Switzerland, ✻ of Geneva canton, at S tip of Lake of Geneva on Rhone river; pop. 145,500.

Geneva, Lake of, or **Lake Leman** (lē′mȧn; lĕm′ăn; lē·män′) lake, SW Switzerland and E France, traversed by Rhone river; area 225 sq. m.

Genèvre, Col de (kôl′ dĕ zhē·nȧ′vr') mountain pass between France and Italy, E of Briançon; altitude 6102 ft.

Genil or **Jenil** (hä·nēl′) river, S Spain, flowing into Guadalquivir river; ab. 150 m. long.

Génissiat (zhä′nē′syä′) dam, E France, in the Rhone river ab. 20 m. SW of Geneva, Switzerland; 340 ft. high.

Galatz. See GALAŢI.
Gallia. See GAUL.
Gand. See GENT.
Gandja. Var. of Gandzha; see KIROVABAD.
Gandzha. See KIROVABAD.
Ganja. Var. of Gandzha; see KIROVABAD.
Garam. See HRON.
Gardaia. Var. of GHARDAÏA.
Gardinas. See GRODNO.
Garenne-Colombes, La. See LA GARENNE-COLOMBES.
Garmo Peak. See STALIN PEAK, Tadzhik S.S.R.
Garoet. See GARUT.
Garvelloch Isles. See ISLES OF THE SEA.
Gata, Sierra de. See SIERRA DE GATA.
Gauja. See GAUYA.
Gave de Pau. See PAU, GAVE DE.
Gdańsk. See DANZIG.
Gebel. See JEBEL.
Gedda. See JUDDA.
Gefle. Var. of GÄVLE.
Gellivare. Var. of GÄLLIVARE.
Genck. See GENK commune, Belgium.

Genk or **Genck** (ĸĕngk) commune, NE Belgium, N of Liége; pop. 39,100.
Gennevilliers (zhĕn′vē′lyā′) commune, N France, NNW of Paris; pop. 25,200.
Genoa (jĕn′ō-ȧ; occasionally jē-nō′ȧ), Ital. **Genova** (jā′nō-vä) seaport, NW Italy, at foot of Apennines and at head of **Gulf of Genoa**, a part of Ligurian Sea; pop. 676,100.
Gent (ĸĕnt), Eng. **Ghent** (gĕnt), Fr. **Gand** (gäN) city, NW cen. Belgium, at confluence of Schelde and Lys rivers; pop. 166,800.
Gentbrugge (ĸĕnt′brüg′ē) commune, NW cen. Belgium; pop. 17,900.
Gentilly (zhäN′tē′yē′) commune, N France, S of Paris; pop. 16,600.
Gentofte (gĕn′tŭf′tē) city, Denmark, on island of Sjælland; pop. 68,700.
Geographe Bay (jē-ŏg′rȧ-fē) inlet of Indian Ocean, SW Western Australia.
Geok Tepe or **Gök-Tépé** (gûk′tĕ-pā′) town, Soviet Central Asia, in S Turkmen S.S.R. NW of Ashkhabad; scene of victory of Russians 1881.
George (jôrj) town, Union of South Africa, in S Cape Province; pop. 12,000.
George, Lake, by James Fenimore Cooper called **Lake Horicon** (hŏr′ĭ-kŭn), lake, E New York, S of Lake Champlain; ab. 33 m. long.
George Bay, inlet of Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada, between Nova Scotia and SW Cape Breton I.; at NW corner is **Cape George.**
George V Coast (jôrj′ thē fĭfth′) region, Antarctica, on coast S of Australia.
Georgetown (jôrj′toun) **1** section of Washington, D.C.; before 1878 a separate town; site of Georgetown Univ. **2** city, N cen. Kentucky; pop. 5500. **3** city, E South Carolina, at head of Winyah Bay; pop. 6000. **4** city, cen. Texas, N of Austin; pop. 5000. **5** city, ✱ of British Guiana, at mouth of Demerara river; pop. 72,400. **6** town, British West Indies, ✱ of Cayman Is., on Grand Cayman I. **7** town, Canada, in SE Ontario; pop. 3500.
George Town (jôrj′ toun) or **Penang** (pē-năng′) seaport, Federation of Malaya, ✱ of Penang, on Penang I.; pop. 189,100.
George Washington Birthplace National Monument, government reservation, NE Virginia; site of house where George Washington was born; established as national monument 1930.
George Washington Carver National Monument (kär′vĕr) government reservation, SW Missouri, SE of Joplin; birthplace of George Washington Carver; established as national monument 1951.
Georgia (jôr′jȧ; -jyȧ; -jĭ-ȧ) state, SE United States, bordering on Atlantic Ocean; ✱ Atlanta; area 58,876 sq. m.; pop. 3,444,600.
Georgia, Georgian **Sakartvelo** (sä-kärt′vĕ-lô), Russ. **Gruziya** (grōō′zyĭ-yȧ), officially **Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic,** constituent republic of the U.S.S.R., in region S of Caucasus Mts. bordering on Black Sea; in ancient and medieval times a kingdom; ✱ Tiflis; area 26,875 sq. m.; pop. 3,722,300.
Georgia, Strait of, channel, Canada and the United States, between Vancouver I. and the mainland (SW British Columbia and NW Washington).
Georgian Bay (jôr′jĭ-ăn; -jăn; -jyăn) inlet of Lake Huron, Canada, in SE Ontario; 125 m. long by 50 m. wide, with entrance 20 m. wide.
Georgian Bay Islands, group of islands, Canada, in SE Georgian Bay; since 1929 a national park.
Gera (gā′rä) city, E Germany; pop. 89,200.
Geraldton (jĕr′ăl[d]-tŭn) **1** town, W Western Australia; pop. 6000. **2** town, Canada, in SW Ontario; pop. 3200.
Gerizim, Mount (gĕr′ĭ-zĭm; gē-rī′zĭm), Arab. **Jebel et Tur** (jā′bĕl ĕt tōōr′) mountain, cen. Palestine, in ancient times a place of Samaritan worship.
Gerlachovka (gĕr′lȧ-ĸôf′kȧ), Ger. **Gerlsdorfer Spitze** (gĕrls′dôr′fĕr shpĭt′sĕ) mountain, Czechoslovakia, in N Slovakia in Tatra Mts.; 8737 ft. high.
Germania (jûr-mā′nĭ-ȧ; -mān′yȧ; jĕr-) **1** region of ancient Europe, E of the Rhine and N of the Danube, including territory of modern Germany. **2** under the Romans, region just W of the Rhine in what is now NE France and part of Belgium and the Netherlands.
Germantown (jûr′măn-toun) a section of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, originally a township; scene of battle Oct. 4, 1777, in which Washington tried unsuccessfully to dislodge British troops.
German Volga Republic (vôl′gȧ; Russ. vôl′-) or **Volga German Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic,** autonomous republic 1924–1941 of the U.S.S.R., in SE Soviet Russia, Europe, mostly E of the Volga river; ✱ Engels; region first settled by Germans 1760–61.
Germany (jûr′mȧ-nĭ), Ger. **Deutschland** (doich′länt′) country, cen. Europe, bordering on North Sea and Baltic Sea; since 1949 constitutes two republics: the West German Federal Republic, ✱ Bonn, area 94,634 sq. m., pop. 47,585,900; and the East German Democratic Republic, ✱ East Berlin, area 41,700 sq. m., pop. 17,313,700.
Germiston (jûr′mĭs-tŭn) city, NE Union of South Africa, in S Transvaal E of Johannesburg; pop. 104,300.
Gerona (hȧ-rō′nä) **1** province, NE Spain, bordering on France and Mediterranean Sea. **2** commune, its ✱; pop. 28,900.
Gers (zhâr) river, SW France, flowing N into Garonne river; ab. 75 m. long.
Gersoppa, Falls of (jĕr-sŏp′ȧ) cataract, S India, in W Mysore state, in small stream flowing from Western Ghats to Indian Ocean; 830 ft. high.
Gettysburg (gĕt′ĭz-bûrg) borough, S Pennsylvania, ab. 8 m. from Maryland border; site of battle July 1–3, 1863; pop. 7000.
Gevelsberg (gā′fĕls-bĕrĸ) city, W Germany, NE of Cologne; pop. 25,400.
Gezira (jē-zē′rȧ), Arab. **El Jezira** (ăl jā-zē′rô) district, E cen. Sudan Republic, between Blue Nile and White Nile rivers.
Ghana (gä′nȧ) country, W Africa: see GOLD COAST.
Ghardaia (gär-dä′yȧ) commune, N cen. Algeria, an oasis in N Sahara; pop. 45,500.
Gharib, Ras (räs gȧ′rĭb) cape, NE Egypt, on SW coast of Red Sea; oil field.
Ghats, Eastern and **Western** (gôts) two mountain ranges, S India: **Eastern Ghats** (average height 1500–2000 ft.) extending for ab. 500 m. along SE and E coast S of Mahanadi river; and **Western Ghats** (average height 3000–5000 ft.) extending 800 m. along SW and W coast S of Tapti river.
Ghazni (gäz′nē) city, E cen. Afghanistan; once ✱ of a kingdom extending from the Tigris to the Ganges.
Ghor (gôr) or **Ghur** (gōōr) ancient kingdom, SW Asia, in what is now NW Afghanistan.
Ghor, the (gôr) the valley of the lower Jordan, S of Sea of Galilee; 65 m. long.
Giant's Castle, mountain, E Union of South Africa, in Drakensberg Mts. on border between Basutoland and Natal; 9657 ft. high.
Giarabub or **Jarabub** (jär′ȧ-bōōb′), Arab. **Jaghbub** (jŭg-bōōb′) oasis, NE Libya, in E Cyrenaica near Egyptian border; ✱ of the Senusi.
Gibeon (gĭb′ē-ŭn) city, ancient Palestine, 6 m. NW of Jerusalem.
Gibraltar, Rock of (jĭ-brôl′tĕr; Span. hē′vräl-tär′), anc. **Calpe** (kăl′pē) peninsula, S Spain, at E end of Strait of Gibraltar; a rocky headland less than 3 m. long by 1 m. wide; site of town and fortress of **Gibraltar,** belonging to the British since 1704 and constituting a colony and naval base.
Gibraltar, Strait (also often **Straits**) **of,** passage between Spain and Africa, connecting Atlantic Ocean with Mediterranean Sea; ab. 32 m. wide.
Gibson Desert (gĭb′sŭn; -s′n), desert, E Western Australia.
Giessbach (gēs′bäĸ) waterfall, Switzerland, in SE Bern canton E of Lake of Brienz; 980 ft. high.
Giessen (gē′sĕn) city, W Germany, N of Frankfurt am Main; pop. 39,100.
Giffard (zhē′fär′; Angl. zhē′färd) village, Canada, in S Quebec N of city of Quebec; pop. 8100.
Gifu (gē-fōō) city, Japan, in cen. Honshu NNW of Nagoya; pop. 167,000.
Gihulngan (hē-hōōlng′ăn) municipality, Philippine Is., in Negros on Tañon Strait; pop. 53,600.
Gijón (hē-hōn′) seaport, NW Spain, on Bay of Biscay; pop. 107,200.
Gila (hē′lȧ) river, New Mexico and Arizona, flowing to Colorado river in SW corner of Arizona; ab. 630 m. long.
Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument, SW New Mexico; established 1907.
Gilbert Islands (gĭl′bĕrt) island group, W Pacific Ocean, on the equator; British protectorate 1892–1914; since 1915 forms, with Ellice Is., a British colony, the **Gilbert and Ellice Islands** (ĕl′ĭs), ✱ Tarawa (since World War II), area 316 sq. m., pop. 34,400.
Gilead (gĭl′ē-ăd; -ăd) district, ancient Palestine (now in Jordan), in mountains E of valley of Jordan river; — a Bible name.
Gilgit (gĭl′gĭt) **1** district, NW Kashmir, on frontier in NW Himalayas; area 3118 sq. m. **2** town in the district, on Gilgit river, a tributary of the Indus, 150 m. long.
Gillingham (jĭl′ĭng-ăm) municipal borough, SE England, in Kent; pop. 68,100.
Gilly (zhē′yē′) commune, SW Belgium, just E of Charleroi; pop. 24,000.
Gilroy (gĭl′roi) city, W California; pop. 5000.
Gimli (gĭm′lĭ) town, Canada, in Manitoba on **Lake Winnipeg;** site of **Royal Canadian Air** Force training school 1943–45 and since 1950.
Gioia del Colle (jô′yä dăl kôl′lā) commune, SE Italy, SE of Bari; pop. 24,300.
Gippsland (gĭps′lănd) region, SE Australia, on SE coast of Victoria; area ab. 14,000 sq. m.
Girard (jĭ-ärd′) city, NE Ohio, NW of Youngstown; pop. 10,100.
Girardot (hē′rär-thō′) city, cen. Colombia, near Bogotá; pop. 22,600.
Giresun (gē-rē-sōōn′) or **Kerasun** (kĕ-rä-sōōn′), anc. **Cerasus** (sĕr′ȧ-sŭs) seaport, NE Turkey, on Black Sea; site of Byzantine fortress.
Girga or **Girgeh** (gĭr′gȧ; Arab. -gä) city, S Egypt, on the Nile SE of Sohâg; noted for pottery.
Girón (hē-rōn′) town, S Ecuador; pop. 12,200.
Gironde (jĭ-rōnd′; Fr. zhē′rōnd′) estuary, W France, formed by confluence of Garonne and Dordogne rivers; extends 45 m. inland.
Girvan (gûr′văn) seaport, SW Scotland, in Ayr co. at mouth of Firth of Clyde; pop. 6000.
Gisborne (gĭz′bôrn) seaport, New Zealand, in E North I. on Poverty Bay; pop. 16,200.
Giurgiu (jōōr′jōō), Bulg. **Giurgevo** (zhōōr′zhȧ-vô) city, S Romania, in Muntenia on the Danube; pop. 30,300.
Givet (zhē′vĕ′) town, NE France, near Belgian frontier; formerly an important fortress.
Giza or **El Gizeh** (ăl [ĕl] gē′zȧ) city, N Egypt, on the Nile near Cairo and E of the pyramids and the Sphinx; pop. 37,800.
Gizo (gē′zō) island, Solomon Is.; government station for the New Georgia Is.
Gjinokastër (gyē′nô-käs′tĕr), Mod. Gr. **Argyrokastron** (är′yĕ-rô′käs-trŏn), Ital. **Argirocastro** (är′jē-rō′käs-trō), Turk. **Ergiri** (ĕr′gē-rē′) town, S Albania; pop. 10,800.
Glace Bay (glās) town, Canada, on E coast of Cape Breton I.; pop. 25,600.
Glacier Bay National Monument, SE Alaska, at S end of St. Elias Range; established as national monument 1925.
Glacier National Park, 1 mountain region, NW Montana; established as national park 1910; since 1932 forms part of Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. **2** mountain region, Canada, in SE British Columbia in Selkirk Mts.; established as national park 1886.
Glaciers, Aiguille des (ā′gü-ē′y′ dā glȧ′syā′) mountain, E France, just SW of Mont Blanc; 12,517 ft. high.
Gladbeck (glät′bĕk) city, W Germany, WNW of Dortmund; pop. 61,500.
Gladewater (glăd′wô′tĕr; -wŏt′ĕr) city, NE Texas; pop. 5300.
Glamis (glä′mĭs; glăm′ĭs; Scot. glämz) village, E Scotland, N of Dundee; 17th-cent. castle.
Glamorganshire (glȧ-môr′gŭn-shĭr; -shĕr) or **Glamorgan,** county, SE Wales; ✱ Cardiff; area 813 sq. m.; pop. 736,400.
Glarus (glä′rōōs) canton, E cen. Switzerland; ✱ Glarus; area 267 sq. m.; pop. 37,700.
Glasgow (glăs′kō; -gō; glăz′gō; Brit. also gläs′-, glăz′-) **1** seaport and royal burgh, S cen. Scotland, on the Clyde; pop. 1,089,600. **2** city, S Kentucky; pop. 7000.
Glassboro (glăs′bŭr′ō) borough, SW New Jersey, S of Camden; pop. 5900.
Glass Mountains (glăs), range, SW Texas; highest peak 6523 ft.
Glassport (glăs′pôrt) borough, SW Pennsylvania, SSE of Pittsburgh; pop. 8700.
Glastonbury (glăs′tŭn-bĕr′ĭ; glăs′′n-; esp. Brit., -bĕr-ĭ, -brĭ) **1** town, N Connecticut, SE of Hartford; pop. 8800. **2** municipal borough, SW England, in Somersetshire; pop. 5100.
Glauchau (glou′ĸou) city, E Germany, on Mulde river W of Chemnitz; pop. 35,000.
Glencoe, 1 (glĕn′kō) village, NE Illinois; pop. 7000. **2** (glĕn-kō′) valley, W Scotland, in Argyll co.; site of notorious massacre 1692.
Glen Cove (glĕn kōv) city, SE New York, on Long I.; pop. 15,100.
Glendale (glĕn′dāl) **1** city, SW cen. Arizona, NW of Phoenix; pop. 8200. **2** city, SW California, N of Los Angeles; pop. 95,700. **3** see FRAYSER'S FARM.
Glendalough, Vale of (glĕn′dȧ-lŏx′) valley, E Ireland, in co. Wicklow, containing ruins of several ecclesiastical structures.
Glendive (glĕn′dīv) city, E Montana, on Yellowstone river; pop. 5300.
Glenelg (glĕn-ĕlg′) **1** river, SE Australia, in W Victoria, flowing into Indian Ocean just over the border in South Australia; 281 m. long. **2** town, SE South Australia, on Gulf of St. Vincent SW of Adelaide; watering place. **3** town, NW Scotland, in Inverness co. on Sound of Sleat opposite Skye I.
Glen Ellyn (glĕn ĕl′ĭn) village, NE Illinois; pop. 9500.
Glengarry (glĕn-găr′ĭ) valley, NW Scotland, in Inverness county.
Glen Innes (glĕn ĭn′ĕs) town, SE Australia, in NE New South Wales in New England Range; pop. 5500.
Glenlyon (glĕn-lī′ŭn) valley, cen. Scotland, in Perth co. N of Loch Tay; over 30 m. long.
Glenmore (glĕn-môr′) valley, cen. Scotland, extending SW to NE and containing several lochs, including Lochy, Oich, and Ness.
Glenolden (glĕn-ōl′dĕn) borough, SE Pennsylvania, WSW of Philadelphia; pop. 6500.
Glen Ridge (glĕn′ rĭj′) borough, NE New Jersey, NNW of Newark; pop. 7600.
Glen Rock (glĕn′ rŏk′) borough, NE New Jersey, NNE of Paterson; pop. 7100.
Glen Roy (glĕn roi′) valley, NW Scotland, in Inverness county.
Glens Falls (glĕnz fôlz) city, E New York, at falls in Hudson river; pop. 19,600.
Glens (glĕnz), also **Glynns** (glĭnz), **of Antrim** (ăn′trĭm) series of valleys, Northern Ireland, on NE coast of co. Antrim.
Glentrool (glĕn-trōōl′) valley, S Scotland, in Kirkcudbright co.; central feature of a national forest park.
Glenview (glĕn′vū) village, NE Illinois; pop. 6100.
Glittertind (glĭt′ĕr-tĭn′) mountain, S cen. Norway, in the Jotunheimen; 8048 ft. high.
Gliwice (glē-vē′tsē), Ger. **Gleiwitz** (glī′vĭts) city, SW Poland, in Silesia; pop. 113,500.
Globe (glōb) city, E cen. Arizona; pop. 6400.
Głogów (glô′gōōf), Ger. **Glogau** (glō′gou) city, SW Poland, in Silesia on Odra (Oder) river; pop. 15,500.
Glomfjord (glōm′fyōr′) town, N Norway, 12 m. N of Arctic Circle; produces aluminum and liquid ammonia.
Glomma (glōm′ä) river, E Norway, flowing S into the Skagerrak; 375 m. long.
Glossop (glŏs′ŭp) municipal borough, N cen. England, in Derbyshire; pop. 18,000.
Gloucester (glŏs′tĕr; glôs′-) **1** city, NE Massachusetts, on Cape Ann; pop. 25,200. **2** county in England: see GLOUCESTERSHIRE. **3** city and county borough, SW cen. England, ✱ of Gloucestershire, on the Severn; pop. 67,300.
Gloucester, Cape, cape, Bismarck Archipelago, at NW corner of New Britain I.
Gloucester City, city, SW New Jersey, on Delaware river S of Camden; pop. 14,400.
Gloucestershire (-shĭr; -shĕr) or **Gloucester,** county, SW cen. England; ✱ Gloucester; area 1257 sq. m.; pop. 938,600.
Gloversville (glŭv′ĕrz-vĭl) city, E New York, NW of Amsterdam; pop. 23,600.
Glyncorwg (glĭn-kôr′ŏŏg) urban district, S Wales, in Glamorganshire; pop. 9200.
Glynde (glĭn[d]) village, S England, in East Sussex near Lewes; to the N is Glyndebourne opera house.
Gmünd (g′münt), also **Schwäbisch-Gmünd** (shvä′bĭah-) city, W Germany, E of Stuttgart; pop. 30,700.
Gniezno (g′nyĕz′nô), Ger. **Gnesen** (g′nā′zĕn) commune, Poland, ENE of Poznań; pop. 33,000.
Goa (gō′ȧ), Port. **Gôa** (gō′ȧ) **1** territory, Portuguese India, on SW coast of the subcontinent; ✱ Pangim; area 1301 sq. m. **2** or **Old Goa,** ruined town, formerly a seaport and ✱ of the territory; replaced in 18th century by New Goa (Pangim).
Goat Island, 1 island, New York, in Niagara river; divides Niagara Falls into American Fall and Horseshoe (or Canadian) Fall. **2** island, California: see YERBA BUENA.
Gobi, the (gō′bē; -bĭ), Chin. **Shamo** (shä′mô′) desert, cen. Asia, mostly in Mongolia, bounded on S by N Tibetan plateau, on W and NW by Altai Mts., on E by mountains of Chahar and E Outer Mongolia; area ab. 500,000 sq. m.
Godalming (gŏd′l-mĭng) municipal borough, S England, in Surrey, on the Wey; pop. 14,200.
Godavari (gō-dä′vȧ-rē) river, cen. India, flowing SE across the Deccan and into Bay of Bengal through several mouths; ab. 900 m. long.
Goderich (gŏd′rĭch) town, Canada, in SE Ontario on Lake Huron; pop. 4900.

Gennesaret, Lake of. See GALILEE, SEA OF.
Gensan. See WONSAN.
Genshu. See WONJU.
Gensan. See WONSAN.
German East Africa. See TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.
German New Guinea. = NEW GUINEA, TERRITORY OF.
German Ocean. See NORTH SEA.
German Southwest Africa. See SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.
Ghadames. See GADÂMES.
Gharapuri. See ELEPHANTA.
Ghaza. Var. of GAZA, Palestine.
Ghazze. See GAZA.
Ghent. See GENT.
Gibraltar, Bay of. = ALGECIRAS, BAY OF.
Gillis Island. See WHITE ISLAND.
Girgenti. See AGRIGENTO.
Giriu. Var. of KIRIN.
Gishu. See UIJU.
Giuba. See JUBA.
Glatz. See KŁODZKO.
Glatzer Neisse. See NYSA river.
Gleiwitz. See GLIWICE.
Glossa, Cape. See LINGUETTA, CAPE.
Glynns of Antrim. See GLENS OF ANTRIM.
Gnossus. See KNOSSOS.
Goajira, Goagira. See GUAJIRA.

Godesberg (gō′dĕs·bĕrĸ), also **Bad Godesberg** (bät), commune, W Germany, on the Rhine S of Bonn; pop. 38,700.
Godhavn (gōd′hä′vĕn; Dan. gôth·houn′) Danish settlement, Greenland, on S coast of Disko I.
Gödöllö (gö′dö̂l·lö̂) town, cen. Hungary, NE of Budapest; site of former royal palace.
Godoy Cruz (gō·thoi′ krōōs′) town, W Argentina, S of Mendoza; pop. 12,000.
Gods Lake (gŏdz) lake, Canada, in E Manitoba; area 319 sq. m.; its outlet is **Gods River**, a tributary of Hayes river.
Godthaab (gôt′hôp′) Danish settlement, Greenland, on SW coast; founded 1721.
Godwin Austen (gŏd′wĭn ôs′tĕn; -tĭn) or **Dapsang** (dŭp′sŭng) or **K²** (kā′tōō′) mountain, N Indian subcontinent, in N Kashmir near Sinkiang border; highest peak in Karakoram Range, 28,250 ft.
Goedereede (kōō′dĕ·rā′dĕ) island, Netherlands, in estuary of the Maas (Meuse) river; area 83 sq. m.; pop. 31,400.
Gogebic Range (gō·gē′bĭk) region of iron ore, Michigan, in the Upper Peninsula on Wisconsin border.
Gogra (gŏg′rä) river, N India; rises in SW Tibet, flows S through the Himalayas in Nepal, where it is called the **Karnali** (kär·nä′lĭ), then SE into the Ganges; 570 m. long.
Goiânia (goi·ä′nĕ·ä), formerly **Goyania**, city, SE cen. Brazil, ✻ of Goiás state; pop. 41,600.
Goiás, also **Goiaz** or **Goyaz** (goi·äs′) state, SE cen. Brazil; ✻ Goiânia; area 244,330 sq. m.; pop. 1,234,700.
Gojjam (gō′jăm; Ethiopian gwō′dyäm), also **Gojam**, region, N cen. Ethiopia; once a kingdom; chief town Debra Markos.
Göksu (gük·sōō′) **1** anc. **Calycadnus** (kăl′ĭ·kăd′nŭs) river, S Turkey in Asia (Cilicia), flowing into the Mediterranean; ab. 150 m. long. **2** river, E cen. Turkey in Asia, flowing SW into Seyhan river; ab. 100 m. long.
Golborne (gōl′bĕrn) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 16,900.
Golconda (gōl·kŏn′dä) ruined town and fortress, cen. India, in Andhra Pradesh W of Hyderabad; capital 1512–1687 of ancient kingdom, one of the five Mohammedan kingdoms of the Deccan.
Gold Coast, **1** section of coast, W Africa, on N shore of Gulf of Guinea; — so called from large quantities of gold formerly taken here. **2** country, now **Ghana** (gä′nä), W Africa, including the Gold Coast and hinterland; formerly a British protectorate including Northern Territories, the British colonies of Ashanti and Gold Coast, and for administrative purposes the Togoland trust territory; received virtual self-government 1954; became (as Ghana) independent 1957; ✻ Accra. **3** southern part of Gold Coast region; a British colony; ✻ Accra; area 23,937 sq. m.; pop. 1,571,400.
Golden (gōl′dĕn) city, cen. Colorado, W of Denver; pop. 5200.
Golden Gate, strait, California, leading from Pacific Ocean into San Francisco Bay; ab. 2 m. wide.
Golden Horn, Turk. **Haliç** (hä·lēch′) inlet of the Bosporus, Turkey in Europe, forming the harbor of Istanbul.
Golden Throne, mountain, N Kashmir, SE of Godwin Austen; 23,600 ft. high.
Golden Valley, village, SE cen. Minnesota, W of Minneapolis; pop. 5600.
Goldsboro (gōldz′bûr′ō) city, E North Carolina, on Neuse river; pop. 21,500.
Golfito (gōl·fē′tō) seaport, Costa Rica, on Pacific coast; ships bananas.
Golling (gōl′ĭng) village, Austria, S of Salzburg, on Salzach river, near waterfall over 200 ft. high.
Gomel (gō′myĭl·y′; Angl. gō′mĕl) city, U.S.S.R., in SE White Russia; pop. 144,200.
Gomera (gō·mā′rä) island, Spain, one of Canary Is.; 144 sq. m.; pop. 25,400.
Gómez Palacio (gō′mās pä·lä′syō) city, NW cen. Mexico, in Durango state; pop. 25,600.
Gona (gō′nä) settlement, New Guinea, on N coast of Papua, on Holnicote Bay just NNW of Buna.
Gonaïves or **Les Gonaïves** (lā gô′nä′ēv′) town, W Haiti, on Gulf of Gonaïves; pop. 13,500.
Gonave Island (gō′nāv′), also **Gonaïve Island** (gō′nä′ēv′) island, Haiti, in Gulf of Gonaïves.
Gondar (gŏn′dĕr; Ethiopian gwŏn′-) city, NW Ethiopia, ✻ of Amhara prov. and former ✻ of Ethiopia.
Gondokoro (gŏn·dō′kō·rō) town, S Sudan Republic, on White Nile just S of Mongalla.
Gondwana (gŏnd·wä′nä) region, E cen. India, including source of Narbada river and the upper Mahanadi river.
Gonzales (gŭn·zăl′ĕs) city, S cen. Texas; pop. 5700.
Goodenough (gōōd′n·ŭf) or **Morata** (mō·rä′tä) island, D'Entrecasteaux Is.; has central peak, **Mount Goodenough**, 8419 ft. high.
Goodenough Bay, inlet on N coast of SE New Guinea.
Good Hope, Cape of, Port. **Cabo da Boa Esperança** (kä′vōō thä vō′ä ēsh·pĕ·rän′sä) cape on SW coast of Union of South Africa, in Cape Prov. W of False Bay; in 34°21′S.
Goodnews Bay (gōōd′nūz′) village, SW Alaska, on inlet of Bering Sea S of Kuskokwim Bay.
Goodwin Sands (gōōd′wĭn) shoals in Strait of Dover ab. 7 m. E of Deal, England, enclosing the Downs (roadstead).
Goodwood (gōōd′wōōd) town, Union of South Africa, in SW Cape Prov. just E of Cape Town; pop. 33,600.
Goole (gōōl) municipal borough, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 19,200.
Goose Bay, air base, E Canada, in Labrador on Hamilton Inlet.
Goosport (gōs′pōrt) unincorporated community, SW Louisiana, suburb of Lake Charles; pop. 8300.
Göppingen (gûp′ĭng·ĕn) city, W Germany, ESE of Stuttgart; pop. 35,800.
Gorakhpur (gō′rŭk·pōōr) city, N India, in Uttar Pradesh on Rapti river; pop. 84,700.
Gordium (gôr′dĭ·ŭm) ancient city, Asia Minor, ✻ of Phrygia; now ruins on Sakarya river, Turkey.
Gore, the (gōr) northeast tip of Vermont, projecting E into New Hampshire ab. 2 m.; area 1 sq. m.
Gorée (gō′rā′) town, French West Africa, in Senegal on island off Cape Vert peninsula near Dakar; first ✻ of French West Africa.
Gorgonzola (gôr′gŭn·zō′lä; Ital. gōr·gōn·dzō′lä) town, N Italy, NE of Milan; produces Gorgonzola cheese.
Gorham (gôr′ăm) **1** town, SW Maine, W of Portland; Maine State Teachers College. **2** town, N New Hampshire, at confluence of Androscoggin and Peabody rivers just N of White Mts.
Gori (gō′rĭ) town, U.S.S.R., E cen. Georgia on Kura river; pop. ab. 12,000.
Gorinchem (kō′rĭng·kĕm) or **Gorkum** (gôr′kŭm) commune, SW Netherlands; pop. 15,300.
Gorizia (gō·rē′tsyä), Ger. **Görz** (gûrts) commune, NE Italy, on Isonzo river on Yugoslav border; pop. 38,100.
Gorki (gôr′kĭ; Russ. gôr′y′·kĭ), before 1932 **Nizhni Novgorod** (nĭzh′nĭ nŏv′gō·rŏd; Russ. nyēsh′nyĭ nôf′gŭ·rŭt) city, Soviet Russia, Europe, on Volga river; pop. 644,100.
Görlitz (gûr′lĭts) city, E Germany, on the Neisse river; pop. 85,700.
Gorlovka (gŭr·lôf′kä) city, U.S.S.R., in E Ukraine, in the Donbas just N of Stalino; pop. 108,700.
Gorner Grat (gôr′nĕr grät′) ridge, SW cen. Switzerland, in Valais canton; 10,289 ft. high.
Gorno-Altai Autonomous Region (gôr′nŭ·ŭl·tī′), before 1948 **Oirot Autonomous Region** (oi′rŭt) autonomous region, Soviet Russia, Asia, in SE Altai Territory in Altai Mts.; ✻ Gorno-Altaisk (formerly Oirot-Tura); area 35,800 sq. m.; pop. 150,000.
Gorno-Badakhshan (gôr′nŭ·bä·dŭx·shän′) or **Mountain-Badakhshan**, autonomous region, Soviet Central Asia, in SE Tadzhik S.S.R. in the Pamirs bordering on Afghanistan and Sinkiang; ✻ Khorog; area 25,784 sq. m.; pop. 41,800.
Goryn (gō′rĭn), Pol. **Horyń** (hô′rĭn·y′) river, U.S.S.R., in W Ukraine and cen. White Russia, flowing N into Pripyat river; ab. 485 m. long.
Gorzów (gôr′zōōf), Ger. **Landsberg** (länts′bĕrĸ), also **Landsberg an der Warthe** (än dĕr vär′tē) city, W Poland, on Warta river; pop. 46,600.
Gosaintban (gō′sĭn·tän′) mountain, S Tibet, near border of Nepal; 26,291 ft. high.
Gosforth (gōz′fôrth; -fĕrth) urban district, N England, in Northumberland N of Newcastle; pop. 24,400.
Goshen (gō′shĕn) **1** city, N Indiana; pop. 13,000. **2** village, SE New York; racing center for harness horses. **3** district, ancient Egypt, E of the Nile delta.
Goslar (gōs′lär) city, W Germany, in N Harz Mts.; pop. 35,700.
Gosport (gŏs′pōrt) municipal borough, S England, in Hampshire on Portsmouth harbor; pop. 58,200.
Göta (yû′tä) river, S Sweden; drains Lake Vänern and flows SSW into the **Kattegat**; 58 m. long.
Götaland (yû′tä·länd′) or **Götarike** (-rē′kĕ) the southern division of Sweden.
Göteborg (yû′tĕ·bôr′y′) or **Gothenburg** (gŏth′ĕ·n·bûrg; gŏt′ĕ′n-) seaport, SW Sweden, at mouth of Göta river on the Kattegat; pop. 349,100.
Gotha (gō′tä; Angl. gō′thä, -tä) city, E Germany, W of Erfurt; pop. 57,600.
Gotland or **Gottland** (gŏt′lănd′; -lănd; Swed. gôt′länd′), also **Gothland** (gŏth′lănd′; -lănd) island, Sweden, in Baltic Sea off SE coast; ✻ Visby; area 1225 sq. m.; pop. 59,600.
Goto Archipelago (gō′tō), Jap. **Goto Retto** (gō·tō rĕt·tō) chain of islands, Japan, extending SW from NW Kyushu.
Göttingen (gût′ĭng·ĕn) city, W Germany, on the Leine river; pop. 68,600.
Gouda (gou′dä; Dutch kou′dä) commune, SW Netherlands, NE of Rotterdam; pop. 37,300.
Gough, or Gough's, Island (gŏf, gŏfs) island, South Atlantic Ocean, one of the Tristan da Cunha group, a British claim, attached Jan. 12, 1938, to St. Helena I.
Goulburn (gōl′bĕrn) **1** river, SE Australia, in E cen. Victoria, flowing NW to Murray river; 280 m. long. **2** city, SE Australia, in SE New South Wales; pop. 16,000.
Goundam (gōōn′dăm′) town, French West Africa, in French Sudan near Lake Faguibine.
Gouritz (gou′rĭts; gō′ōō-) river, Union of South Africa, in Cape Province, flowing S from junction of streams in the Little (Southern) Karroo into Indian Ocean near Mossel Bay; ab. 40 m. long.
Gourock (gōōr′ŭk) burgh, SW Scotland, in Renfrew co. on Firth of Clyde; pop. 9100.
Govan (gŭv′ăn) section of Glasgow, Scotland; shipyards.
Governador Valadares (gōō·vĕr·nä·thōr′ vä·lä·thä′rĕs) city, E Brazil, in Minas Gerais state; pop. 20,900.
Governors Island, island, New York City, in New York Bay off S end of East River; U.S. military reservation; old fort, Castle William, built 1807–11.
Gower (gou′ĕr) peninsula, S Wales, extending S into Bristol Channel.
Goya (gō′yä) town, NE Argentina, on Paraná river; pop. 23,200.
Gozo (gô′tsō) island of Malta group, in Mediterranean Sea; chief town Victoria.
Graaff Reinet (gräf rī′nĕt) town, S Union of South Africa, in S Cape Province on Sunday river, in center of the Great Karroo; pop. 13,900.
Gracias a Dios, Cape (grä′syäs ä thyōs′) northeast extremity of Nicaragua, near Honduras border.
Graciosa (grä·syō′zä) island, cen. Azores.
Gradisca (Ital. grä·dēs′kä; Ger. -dĭs′-) town, NE Italy, SW of Gorizia and on opposite side of the Isonzo; formerly part of Austrian crownland of Görz and Gradisca.
Grado (grä′dō) town, NE Italy, on island in Gulf of Trieste.
Grado (grä′thō) commune, NW Spain, WNW of Oviedo; pop. 17,300.
Grafenwöhr (grä′fĕn·vûr′) village, W Germany, SE of Bayreuth; in World War II site of a concentration camp.
Grafton (grăf′tŭn) **1** city, N West Virginia; pop. 7400. **2** town, SE Australia, in NE New South Wales on Clarence river; pop. 12,000.
Graham (grā′ăm) **1** town, N cen. North Carolina; pop. 5000. **2** city, N Texas; pop. 6700.
Graham Coast, formerly **Graham Land**, region, Antarctica, on W side of Palmer Penin.; administered by Britain as part of Falkland Islands Dependencies.
Graham Island, island, W Canada, northernmost and largest of the Queen Charlotte Is.
Grahamstown (grā′ăm·z·toun) town, S Union of South Africa, in SE Cape Province; pop. 23,000.
Graian Alps (grā′yăn; grī′ăn) section of Alps on French-Italian border; highest peak Gran Paradiso, 13,324 ft.
Grain Coast (grān) section of coast of Upper Guinea, W Africa, now Liberia, from Cape Palmas to Sierra Leone border; — so called from the old trade in grains of paradise.
Grajaú (grä′zhä·ōō′) river, NE Brazil, in Maranhão state, flowing NNE to Mearim river; ab. 450 m. long.
Grammos (grăm′ôs), Mod. Gr. **Grámmos** (grăm′ôs) or **Vóïon** (voi′ôn) mountain, N Greece, in range (Grammos Mts.) on Albanian border.
Grampians, the (grăm′pĭ·ănz) **1** mountain range, SE Australia, in W Victoria. **2** or **Grampian Hills** (-ăn) mountain system, Scotland, extending NE to SW and forming a natural boundary between the Scottish Highlands and the Scottish Lowlands; highest peak Ben Nevis, 4406 ft.
Granada (grä·nä′dä; Span. grä·nä′thä) **1** city, SW Nicaragua, on NW shore of Lake Nicaragua; pop. 26,200. **2** ancient kingdom, S Spain, founded by Moors in 13th cent. **3** province, S Spain, bordering on Mediterranean Sea. **4** city, S Spain, ✻ of Granada prov. and of ancient Moorish kingdom, in the Sierra Nevada; pop. 174,700.
Granby (grăn′bĭ; grăm′bĭ) city, Canada, in S Quebec; pop. 22,000.
Grand (grănd) **1** the Colorado river from its source to its junction with Green river in SE Utah; — its former name. **2** river, SW Michigan, flowing N and W into Lake Michigan; 260 m. long. **3** river, NW Missouri, flowing SE into Missouri river; 300 m. long. **4** river, W Missouri, flowing SE into the Osage river; 140 m. long. **5** river, N South Dakota, flowing E into Missouri river; ab. 200 m. long. **6** river, Oklahoma, the lower course of the Neosho river. **7** river, Canada, in SE Ontario, flowing S and SE to Lake Erie; 140 m. long. **8** see HAMILTON.
Grand Bahama (bä·hä′mä; in U. S., also -hā′-) one of the Bahama Is.; area 430 sq. m.; pop. 2300.
Grand Bank, shoal or banks in the Atlantic Ocean E and S of Newfoundland; great codfishing region; extends ab. 500 m. from W to E, ab. 200 m. wide.
Grand Bassa (băs′ä) or **Buchanan** (bū·kăn′ăn; bŭ-) seaport, W Liberia.
Grand Bassam (bä′säm′) or **Bassam**, seaport, French West Africa, in Ivory Coast territory just E of Abidjan.
Grand-Bourg (grăn′bōōr′) commune, French West Indies, ✻ of Marie Galante I.; pop. 12,800.
Grand Canary (grănd kä·nâr′ĭ), Span. **Gran Canaria** (grăng kä·nä′ryä) island, Spain, one of the Canary Is.; chief city Las Palmas; area 523 sq. m.; pop. 216,900.
Grand Canyon (grănd kăn′yŭn) gorge, NW Arizona, formed by Colorado river; 4 to 18 m. wide, over 1 m. deep; most of it a government reserve, comprising a national park, established 1919, and, adjacent to the park, a national monument, established 1932.
Grand Combin (grăn′ kôn′băn′) mountain, S Switzerland, in Pennine Alps near Italian border; 14,164 ft. high.
Grand Cornier (grăn′ kôr′nyā′) mountain, S Switzerland, in Pennine Alps NW of Zermatt; 13,020 ft. high.
Grand Coulee (grănd kōō′lĭ) valley, E Washington, extending SSW from S wall of valley of Columbia river where it turns W in forming Big Bend; over 50 m. long, 1½ to 5 m. wide, in places ab. 1000 ft. deep.
Grand Coulee Dam, dam, Washington, in Columbia river at intersection of Grand Coulee with Columbia river valley; forms Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake; maximum height 550 ft.
Grandcourt (grăn′kōōr′) village, N France, N of Albert; severe fighting 1916 during battle of the Somme.
Grande, Rio (rē′ō grănd′; rī′ō grănd′) river, S United States: see RIO GRANDE.
Grande, Rio (rē′ō grănn′dē) **1** river, W Africa, flowing from French Guinea, where it is called the **Komba** (kōm′bä), to the Geba estuary in Portuguese Guinea, where it is sometimes called the **Corubal** (?kōō·rōō·väl′); 250 m. long. **2** river, E Brazil, in Baía state, flowing NE into São Francisco river. **3** river, E Brazil, in Minas Gerais state, flowing W to unite with Paranaíba river and form Paraná river; 680 m. long.
Grande, Rio (rē′ō grän′dä) **1** river, W cen. Argentina, flowing SE; a headstream of the Colorado river; 170 m. long. **2** river, Bolivia: see MAMORÉ. **3** or **Rio Grande de Santiago**, river, Mexico: see SANTIAGO. **4** river, Nicaragua, flowing E to Caribbean Sea; 200 m. long.
Grande Casse (grănd′ käs′) mountain, E France, in W Graian Alps; 12,668 ft. high.
Grande Ronde (grănd rōnd′) river, NE Oregon, flowing NE across Washington border into Snake river; 175 m. long.
Grandes Jorasses (grănd′ zhō′räs′) two mountain peaks, S Switzerland, in Pennine Alps NE of Mont Blanc; higher one 13,806 ft.
Grande Soufrière (grănd′ sōō′frē′âr′) volcano, French West Indies, in S Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe; 4869 ft. high.

Gökcha. See SEVAN.
Gök-Tépé. See GEOK TEPE.
Goletta. See LA GOULETTE.
Gomal, Gomal Pass. See GUMAL, GUMAL PASS.
Gombroon. See BANDAR ABBAS.
Gorkum. See GORINCHEM.
Gorontalo, Gulf of. See TOMINI, GULF OF.
Górny Tarnowskie. = TARNOWSKIE GÓRY.
Görz. See GORIZIA.
Gottland. See GOTLAND.
Gottwaldov. See ZLÍN.
Goulette, La. See LA GOULETTE.
Goyaz. See GOIÁS.
Graecia Magna. = MAGNA GRAECIA.
Gran. **1** See HRON. **2** See ESZTERGOM.
Gran Canaria. See GRAND CANARY.
Gran Chaco. See CHACO.
Grand Atlas. See ATLAS MOUNTAINS.
Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne. See TUOLUMNE river.
Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. See YELLOWSTONE river.
Grand Coulee Reservoir. = FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LAKE.
Grande-Comore. See GREAT COMORO.

Grande-Terre (grăn′ târ′; Fr. grän′ târ′) island, French West Indies, forming E part of Guadeloupe.
Grand Falls (grănd fôlz) **1** town, Canada, in W New Brunswick on St. John river, close by the Grand Falls, a waterfall ab. 75 ft. high. **2** waterfall, E Canada, in W Labrador, in Hamilton river; 245 ft. high.
Grand Forks (fôrks) city, E North Dakota, on Red river; pop. 26,800.
Grand Haven, city, W Michigan, on Lake Michigan; pop. 9500.
Grand Island, city, SE cen. Nebraska, on Platte river; pop. 22,700.
Grand Junction, city, W Colorado, at junction of Gunnison and Colorado rivers; pop. 14,500.
Grand Manan Island (mȧ·năn′) island, SE Canada, off SW New Brunswick at entrance to Bay of Fundy; ab. 20 m. long; pop. 3000.
Grand'Mère (grän′mâr′) city, Canada, in S Quebec on St. Maurice river; pop. 11,100.
Grand Popo (grănd pō′pō; Fr. grän′ pō′pō′) seaport, French West Africa, in SW Dahomey; pop. 1000.
Grand Prairie (grănd prâr′ĭ) city, NE Texas, 13 m. W of Dallas; pop. 14,600.
Grand Pré (grän′ prā′; Fr. grän′ prā′) village, Canada, in W Nova Scotia on Minas Basin; early home of the Acadians.
Grand Rapids (grănd răp′ĭdz) **1** city, W Michigan; pop. 176,500. **2** village, N Minnesota; pop. 6000.
Grandson (grän′sôn′) or **Granson**, town, W Switzerland, in Vaud canton SW of Neuchâtel; scene of battle 1476.
Grand Teton (grănd tē′tŏn) mountain, W Wyoming; highest point in Teton Range, 13,766 ft.; central feature of Grand Teton National Park, established 1929.
Grand Traverse Bay (trăv′ĕrs) inlet of Lake Michigan, NW Michigan.
Grand Turk (tûrk) island, British West Indies, ✻ of Turks and Caicos Is.; pop. 1600.
Grand Valley, section of Colorado river valley, W Colorado.
Grandview Heights (grănd′vū′) city, cen. Ohio, NNW of Columbus; pop. 7700.
Grangemouth (grănj′mŭth; -mouth) seaport, cen. Scotland, on Forth estuary NE of Falkirk; pop. 15,300.
Granicus (grȧ·nĭ′kŭs) river, NW Asia Minor, in ancient Mysia, flowing N into the Propontis; near its mouth Alexander defeated the Persians 334 B.C.
Granite City, city, SW Illinois; pop. 29,500.
Granite Falls, waterfall, W cen. Washington, in Mount Rainier National Park; 350 ft. high.
Granite Peak, mountain, S Montana; highest point in state, 12,850 ft.
Gran Paradiso (grăm pȧ′rȧ·dē′zō), Fr. **Grand Paradis** (grän′ pȧ′rȧ′dē′) mountain, NW Italy, on French border; highest in Graian Alps, 13,324 ft.
Gran Quivira National Monument (grăn kĭ·vē′rȧ) pueblo ruins and site of early Spanish mission, cen. New Mexico; established as national monument 1909.
Gran Sabana (grän′ sä·vä′nä) region, SE Venezuela, in Guiana highlands bordering on British Guiana and Brazil.
Gran Sasso d'Italia (grän säs′sō dē·tä′lyä) mountain group, cen. Italy, in the Abruzzi; includes Monte Corno, highest peak in the Apennines, 9560 ft.
Grantham (grăn′tŭm; -thăm; grän′tăm) municipal borough, E England, in Parts of Kesteven, Lincolnshire; pop. 23,400.
Grant Land (grănt) north section of Ellesmere I., N Canada.
Grants Pass (grănts) city, SW Oregon, on Rogue river; pop. 8100.
Granville Lake (grăn′vĭl) lake, Canada, in NW Manitoba, an expansion of Churchill river; 392 sq. m.
Grappa, Mount (grăp′pä), Ital. **Monte Grappa** (mōn′tȧ) mountain, NE Italy, in S Dolomites; 5835 ft. high.
Gras, Lac de (läk′ dĕ grä′) lake, N Canada, a source of the Coppermine river; area 674 sq. m.
Grasmere (grȧs′mēr) **1** lake, NW England, in Westmorland. **2** town on the lake.
Grasse (grȧs) commune, SE France, W of Nice; pop. 21,200.
Grass Valley (grȧs) city, E California; pop. 5300.
Graubünden (grou·bün′dĕn), Fr. **Grisons** (grē′zōn′) canton, E Switzerland, bordering on Austria and Italy; ✻ Chur; area 2774 sq. m.; pop. 137,100.
Gravelines (grȧv′lēn′) seaport, N France, SW of Dunkerque.
Gravelotte (grȧv′lôt′) village, NE France, near Metz; scene of battle 1870 in which the French were forced to retreat into Metz.
Gravenhurst (grā′vĕn·hûrst) town, Canada, in SE Ontario at foot of Lake Muskoka; pop. 3000.
Gravesend (grāv′zĕnd′; grāv′zĕnd′) municipal borough, SE England, in Kent, on Thames estuary; pop. 45,000.
Gravesend Bay (grāv′zĕnd′) inlet of Lower New York Bay, SW Long I.
Grays Harbor (grāz) inlet of Pacific Ocean, W Washington.
Grays Peak, mountain, cen. Colorado; highest peak in Front Range, 14,274 ft.
Graz (grȧts), earlier **Gratz**, city, S Austria, ✻ of Styria, on Mur river; pop. 229,800.
Great Australian Bight, section of Indian Ocean in wide bay on S coast of Australia.
Great Banda (băn′dȧ) or **Lontor** (lŏn′tôr) island, Indonesia, largest of the Banda Is.; 7.5 m. long.
Great Barrier Island or **Otea** (ō·tā′ȧ) island, New Zealand, off E coast of North I.
Great Barrier Reef, coral reef, Australia, off NE coast of Queensland; ab. 1250 m. long.
Great Barrington (băr′ĭng·tŭn) town, W Massachusetts, on Housatonic river; pop. 6700.
Great Basin, region, W United States, between the Sierra Nevada range and the Wasatch Mts., including most of Nevada and parts of California, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, and Oregon; has no drainage to the ocean.
Great Bear Lake, lake, N Canada, with outlet, **Great Bear River**, flowing W 100 m. to Mackenzie river; area 12,000 sq. m.
Great Belt, strait, Denmark, between islands of Sjælland and Fyn, connecting the Kattegat with the Baltic Sea.
Great Bend, city, cen. Kansas, on Arkansas river; pop. 12,700.
Great Britain (brĭt′n) **1** island, N Europe, N of France, from which it is separated by English Channel; constitutes a kingdom, with Northern Ireland comprising the **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**; ✻ London; area 93,371 sq. m.; pop. 50,210,500. **2** sometimes, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Great Chazy (shā·zē′) river, NE New York, flowing out of Chazy Lake NE into Lake Champlain.
Great Comoro (kŏm′ō·rō), Fr. **Grande-Comore** (gränd′kō′môr′) island, Comoro Is., N Mozambique Channel; 38 m. long, ab. 12 m. wide.
Great Dividing Range or **Eastern Highlands**, mountain ranges, E Australia, in Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria; from 100 to 200 m. wide.
Great Falls, **1** cataract in Potomac river on boundary between Maryland and Virginia; 35 ft. high. **2** city, cen. Montana, on Missouri river N of the **Great Falls of the Missouri** (92 ft. high); pop. 39,200.
Great Fish, **1** river in Canada: see BACK RIVER. **2** river, South-West Africa, flowing S into Orange river; ab. 300 m. long. **3** river, Union of South Africa, in SE Cape Province, flowing SSE into Indian Ocean; ab. 230 m. long.
Great Harwood (här′wŏŏd) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 10,700.
Great Kei (kā) river, S Union of South Africa, in Cape Province, flowing SE to Indian Ocean; ab. 150 m. long.
Great Lakes, chain of five lakes: Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, in cen. North America, through which (except for Lake Michigan, which is wholly within the U.S.) runs the U.S.-Canada boundary.
Great Natuna (nȧ·tōō′nȧ) island, Indonesia, largest of Natuna Is.; 40 m. long by 30 m. wide.
Great Neck, village, SE New York, on N shore of Long I.; pop. 7800.
Great Ormes Head (ôrmz) cape, N coast of Wales, E of Anglesey I.
Great Rift Valley (rĭft) depression, SW Asia and E Africa, extending from valley of the Jordan S to Mozambique; in Africa S of Lake Rudolf divides into two branches, an Eastern and a Western Rift Valley.
Great Saint Bernard (sănt bĕr·närd′) Alpine pass, Switzerland and Italy, ab. 10 m. E of French border; altitude over 8100 ft.
Great Salt Lake, lake, N Utah, having strongly saline waters and no outlet; ab. 80 m. long, 35 m. wide.
Great Sand Dunes National Monument, government reservation, S cen. Colorado, in San Luis Park; established as national monument 1932.
Great Sandy Desert, **1** = RUB′ AL KHALI. **2** tract of waterless country, N cen. Western Australia.
Great Slave Lake (slāv) lake, N Canada, receiving the Slave river on S and flowing out by way of Mackenzie river on W; area 11,170 sq. m.
Great Smoky Mountains, mountain range, North Carolina–Tennessee boundary; highest point Clingmans Dome, 6642 ft.; established as national park 1930.
Great Sound, body of water enclosed by curve at W end of Bermuda I.
Great South Bay, inlet of Atlantic Ocean, New York, between Fire I. and S shore of Long I.
Great Victoria Desert or **Victoria Desert** (vĭk·tōr′ĭ·ȧ) region, SE Western Australia and W South Australia, N of Nullarbor Plain.
Great Whale, river, Canada, in cen. and W Quebec prov., flowing from Bienville Lake W into SE Hudson Bay; 365 m. long.
Greece (grēs), Gr. **Hellas** (hĕl′ăs), Mod. Gr. **Ellas** (ȧ·läs′) country, S Europe, occupying S end of Balkan Penin.; a kingdom; ✻ Athens; area (with Ionian Is. and Crete) 50,147 sq. m.; pop. 7,602,600.
Greeley (grē′lĭ) city, N Colorado; pop. 20,400.
Green, **1** river, N Illinois, flowing SW to Rock river; 120 m. long. **2** river, Kentucky, flowing W and NW into Ohio river; 360 m. long. **3** river, W United States, flowing from Wind River Mts., W Wyoming, to Colorado river in SE Utah; 730 m. long.
Green Bay, **1** inlet of Lake Michigan, Michigan and Wisconsin; ab. 120 m. long, 10 to 20 m. wide. **2** city, E Wisconsin, on Green Bay at mouth of Fox river; pop. 52,700.
Greenbelt (grēn′bĕlt′) town, S cen. Maryland; pop. 7100.
Greenbrier (grēn′brĭ′ĕr) river, SE West Virginia, flowing SW into New river; ab. 175 m. long.
Greencastle (grēn′kȧs″l) city, W cen. Indiana; site of DePauw Univ.; pop. 6900.
Green Cove Springs (kōv) town, NE Florida, on St. Johns river; naval station.
Greeneville (grēn′vĭl; Sou. also -v′l) town, NE Tennessee; home of Andrew Johnson; pop. 8700.
Greenfield (grēn′fēld) **1** city, cen. Indiana; pop. 6200. **2** town, NW Massachusetts, on Connecticut river; pop. 15,100.
Greenfield Park, town, Canada, in S Quebec E of Montreal; pop. 3400.
Green Islands, group of islands, N Solomon Is.; largest Nissan I.
Greenland (grēn′lănd; -lănd′), Dan. **Grønland** (grûn′lȧn′) island, N Atlantic Ocean, off NE North America; part of Denmark, had colonial status until 1953; ✻ Godthaab; area 839,800 sq. m.; pop. (1951) 24,159.
Greenland Sea, section of Arctic Ocean off NE coast of Greenland.
Green Mountains, range of the Appalachian system, E North America, extending from Canada through Vermont into W Massachusetts; highest peak Mount Mansfield, Vermont, 4393 ft.
Greenock (grĭn′ŭk; grēn′-; grĕn′-) seaport and burgh, SW Scotland, in Renfrew co. on Firth of Clyde; pop. 76,300.
Greensboro (grēnz′bûr′ō) city, N cen. North Carolina; pop. 74,400.
Greensburg (grēnz′bûrg) **1** city, SE cen. Indiana; pop. 6600. **2** city, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 16,900.
Greenville (grēn′vĭl; Sou. also -v′l) **1** city, S Alabama; pop. 6800. **2** city, cen. Michigan; pop. 6700. **3** city, W Mississippi, on Mississippi river; pop. 29,900. **4** town, E North Carolina; pop. 16,700. **5** city, W Ohio; pop. 8900. **6** borough, W Pennsylvania; pop. 9200. **7** city, NW South Carolina; pop. 58,200. **8** city, NE Texas; pop. 14,700. **9** see SINO, Liberia.
Greenwich (grĕn′wĭch; grĭn′wĭch; grĕn′ĭch) town, SW Connecticut, on Long Island Sound on New York border; pop. 40,800.
Greenwich (grĭn′ĭj; less often grĕn′-, -ĭch) metropolitan borough, SE London, on S bank of the Thames; site of Royal Naval College; formerly (before 1946) site of Greenwich Observatory; pop. 91,500.
Greenwood (grēn′wŏŏd) **1** city, W Mississippi; pop. 18,100. **2** city, W South Carolina; pop. 13,800.
Greer (grēr) town, NW South Carolina, ENE of Greenville; pop. 5100.
Greifswald (grīfs′vält; sometimes Anglicized -wôld) city, E Germany, SE of Stralsund; pop. 43,600.
Greiz (grīts) city, E Germany, WSW of Zwickau; pop. 45,400.
Grenada (grĕ·nā′dȧ) **1** city, N cen. Mississippi; pop. 7400. **2** island, British West Indies, southernmost of Windward Is.; with southern Grenadines constitutes a colony, ✻ St. George's, area 133 sq. m., pop. 90,100.
Grenadines (grĕn′ȧ·dēnz′; grĕn′ȧ·dēnz) group of islands, British West Indies, in Windward Is. just N of Grenada; divided administratively between colonies of Grenada and Saint Vincent.
Grenchen (grĕn′kĕn), Fr. **Granges** (grȧnzh) commune, NW Switzerland, in Solothurn canton; pop. 12,700.
Grenoble (grĕ·nō′b'l; Fr. grĕ·nô′bl′) city, SE France, on Isère river; pop. 102,200.
Grenzmark Posen-Westpreussen (grĕnts′märk pō′zĕn·vĕst′proi′sĕn) former Prussian province, E Germany, on border of Poland; formed 1919; after 1945 in Poland.
Gretna (grĕt′nȧ) **1** city, SE Louisiana, on Mississippi river opposite New Orleans; pop. 13,800. **2** parish, S Scotland, in Dumfries co. on English border, 1 m. SE of **Gretna Green**, village, on the Sark.
Greybull (grā′bŏŏl′) **1** river, NW Wyoming, flowing NE into Bighorn river; ab. 100 m. long. **2** town, N Wyoming, on Bighorn river; oil refineries.
Greylock, Mount (grā′lŏk′) mountain, W Massachusetts, in Berkshire Hills; highest point in state, 3505 ft.
Greymouth (grā′mouth) seaport, New Zealand, in W South I. at mouth of Grey river; pop. 8500.
Greytown (grā′toun) **1** seaport, Nicaragua: see SAN JUAN DEL NORTE. **2** town, E Union of South Africa, in cen. Natal; pop. 4700.
Gries Pass (grēs) mountain pass, between NW Italy and Switzerland; alt. 8089 ft.
Griffin (grĭf′ĭn) city, W cen. Georgia; pop. 14,000.
Grijalva (grē·häl′vȧ) river, SE Mexico, flowing N into Bay of Campeche; ab. 350 m. long.
Grim, Cape (grĭm) northwest point of Tasmania.
Grimaldi (grē·mäl′dē) caves, NW Italy, just across the border from Menton, France; remains of a prehistoric race of men discovered here.
Grimsby (grĭmz′bĭ) county borough, E England, in Parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire, near mouth of the Humber; pop. 94,500.
Grimsel Pass (grĭm′zĕl) mountain pass, SW cen. Switzerland, in Bernese Alps; altitude 7159 ft.
Grindelwald (grĭn′dĕl·vält′; sometimes Anglicized -wôld′) valley, cen. Switzerland, in Bernese Alps N of the Wetterhorn and E of Interlaken.
Grinnell (grĭ·nĕl′) city, SE cen. Iowa; pop. 6800.
Grinnell Land, central section of Ellesmere I., N Canada.
Grinnell Peninsula, northwest portion of Devon I., N Canada.
Griqualand East (grē′kwȧ·lănd′; grĭk′wȧ-) territory, Union of South Africa, in E Cape Province; one of the Transkeian Territories; chief town Kokstad; area 6602 sq. m.; pop. 328,500.
Griqualand West, region, S Union of South Africa, in N Cape Province N of Orange river and W of Orange Free State; chief town Kimberley; area 15,197 sq. m.

Grand Lac. See TONLE SAP.
Grand Manitoulin. = MANITOULIN ISLAND.
Grand-Montrouge, Le. See MONTROUGE.
Grand Paradis. See GRAN PARADISO.
Grand River. See GRAND.
Granges. See GRENCHEN.
Granja, La. See SAN ILDEFONSO.
Granson. See GRANDSON.
Grats. See GRAZ.
Graudens. See GRUDZIADZ.
Gravenhage, 's. See HAGUE, THE.
Great Abaco. See ABACO.
Great Admiralty Island. See MANUS island.
Great Artesian Basin. = ARTESIAN BASIN.
Great Atlas. = Grand Atlas: see ATLAS MOUNTAINS.
Great Bahama. = GRAND BAHAMA island.
Great Berkhamstead. = BERKHAMSTED.
Great Bitter Lake. See BITTER LAKES.
Great Central Valley. = CENTRAL VALLEY.
Great Corn Island. See CORN ISLANDS.
Great Crosby. See CROSBY.
Great Dayak. See KAHAJAN.
Great Driffield. = DRIFFIELD.
Great Elobey. See ELOBEY.
Greater Antilles. See WEST INDIES.
Greater Phrygia. See PHRYGIA.
Greater Sunda Islands. See SUNDA ISLES.
Greater Walachia. See MUNTENIA.
Great Exuma. See EXUMA.
Great Grimsby. = GRIMSBY.
Great Inagua. See INAGUA.
Great Indian Desert. = Indian Desert: see THAR DESERT.
Great Kanawha. See KANAWHA.
Great Karroo. See KARROO.
Great Khingan Mountains. See KHINGAN.
Great Miami. See MIAMI river.
Great Nafud. = NAFUD.
Great Ouse. See OUSE.
Great Salt Desert. See DASHT-I-KAVIR.
Great Sandy Island. See FRASER ISLAND.
Great Sangir. See SANGIHE ISLANDS.
Great Scheidegg. See SCHEIDEGG.
Great Slave River. See SLAVE.
Great Yarmouth. See YARMOUTH.
Great Zab. See ZAB, GREAT.
Gredos, Sierra de. See SIERRA DE GREDOS.
Green River. See GREEN.
Greyerz. See GRUYÈRES.

Gris-Nez, Cape (grē′nā′) headland, N France, extending into Strait of Dover; nearest point of European mainland to Great Britain.
Grivegnée (grēv′nyā′) commune, E Belgium, suburb of Liége; pop. 19,000.
Grochów (grō′kōōt) section of Warsaw, Poland; formerly a village; scene of battle Feb. 20, 1831, in Polish Revolution.
Grodno (grôd′nō), Lithuanian **Gardinas** (gär·dĭ′näs) city, U.S.S.R., in W White Russia on Neman river; pop. 57,300.
Groix, Île de (ēl′ dĕ grwä′) island, W France, in Bay of Biscay; sea caves, dolmens.
Gronau (grō′nou), also **Gronau in Westfalen** (ĭn vĕst′fä′lĕn) city, W Germany, near Dutch border; pop. 20,500.
Groningen (grō′nĭng·ĕn; Du. krō′nĭng·ĕ[n]) **1** province, NE Netherlands, bordering on North Sea and the Ems estuary. **2** city, its ✻; pop. 132,000.
Groote (krōō′tĕ) river, Union of South Africa, in Cape Province in the Little (or Southern) Karroo; flows E to the Gouritz river.
Groote Eylandt (grōōt ī′lănd) island, N Australia, in Gulf of Carpentaria; area 950 sq. m.
Grootfontein (krōōt′fŏn·tān′; Angl. grōōt′-) town, N South-West Africa; pop. 35,000.
Gros Islet Bay (grōs ī′lĕt; -lĭt) inlet, British West Indies, on NW coast of Saint Lucia I.; site of U.S. naval base, leased 1940 for 99 years.
Grossbeeren (grōs·bā′rĕn) village, E Germany, just S of Berlin; scene of battle Aug. 23, 1813.
Grossenhain (grōs′ĕn·hīn) city, E Germany, NNW of Dresden; pop. 17,700.
Grosse Pointe (grōs′ point′) city, SE Michigan, on Lake St. Clair; pop. 6300.
Grosse Pointe Farms, village, SE Michigan, on Lake St. Clair; pop. 9400.
Grosse Pointe Park, village, SE Michigan, on Lake St. Clair; pop. 13,100.
Grosse Pointe Woods, village, SE Michigan; pop. 10,400.
Grosseto (grōs·sā′tō) commune, cen. Italy, in Tuscany; pop. 36,700.
Gross Glockner (grōs glŏk′nĕr) mountain, S Austria, in the Hohe Tauern range; highest point in Austria, 12,461 ft.
Grossgörschen (grōs·gûr′shĕn) village, E Germany, near Lützen; battle, often called battle of Lützen, May 2, 1813.
Gross Ottersleben or **Grossottersleben** (grōs·ŏt′ĕrs·lā′bĕn) commune, E Germany, SW of Magdeburg; pop. 16,000.
Gross Rosen (grōs rō′zĕn), Pol. **Rogoźnica** (rō′gôzh·nē′tsä) town, SW Poland, in Silesia SSE of Legnica; in Germany before 1945; during World War II site of a concentration camp 1941–45.
Gross Venediger (grōs vā·nā′dĭ·gĕr) mountain, Austria, near Italian border in Hohe Tauern range, 12,008 ft. high.
Gros Ventre (grō′ vänt′) river, W Wyoming, rising in Wind River Range and flowing W into Snake river; ab. 100 m. long.
Groton (grŏt′n) **1** town, SE Connecticut, on Long Island Sound at mouth of Thames river opposite New London; pop. 7000. **2** town, NE Massachusetts; site of Groton School.
Groton Long Point, cape, SE Connecticut, E of mouth of Thames river.
Grove City, borough, W Pennsylvania; pop. 7400.
Groyne, The (groin) La Coruña, Spain; — its former English name.
Grozny (grōz′nĭ) city, Soviet Russia, Europe, just N of Caucasus Mts. on a tributary of the Terek river; pop. 172,500.
Grudziądz (grōō′jônts), Ger. **Graudenz** (grou′dĕnts) city, Poland, on Vistula river; pop. 58,500.
Gruyère (grü′yâr′) district, W cen. Switzerland, in SE Fribourg canton; once a countship; noted esp. for Gruyère cheese, which was originally made here.
Gruyères (grü′yâr′), Ger. **Greyerz** (grī′ĕrts) town, Switzerland, in Gruyère district SW of Fribourg; old castle, seat of counts of Gruyère.
Guacanayabo Bay (gwä′kä·nä·yä′vō) inlet of Caribbean Sea, E Cuba, on S coast.
Guadalajara (gwä′thä·lä·hä′rä; Angl. gwŏd′ə·lə·här′ə) **1** province, cen. Spain. **2** commune, its ✻, NE of Madrid; pop. 19,100. **3** city, W cen. Mexico, ✻ of Jalisco state; pop. 229,200.
Guadalaviar (gwä′thä·lä·vyär′) river, E Spain, flowing S and SE into Mediterranean Sea; ab. 150 m. long.
Guadalcanal (gwŏd′l·kə·năl′; Span. gwä′thäl·kä·näl′) island, SE Solomon Is.; site of Honiara, since World War II ✻ of British Solomon Is. protectorate; area 2500 sq. m.
Guadalquivir (gwŏd′l·kwĭv′ĕr; Span. gwä′thäl·kē·vēr′) river, S Spain, flowing W and SW into Gulf of Cádiz; 374 m. long.
Guadalupe (gwŏd′l·ōōp; gō′d'l-; wŏd′l-; gwŏd′l·ōō′pē; Span. gwä′thä·lōō′pā) **1** river, SE Texas, flowing SE into San Antonio river ab. 9 m. from its mouth; ab. 300 m. long. **2** island in Pacific Ocean, 180 m. W of Lower California; belongs to Mexico; game reservation (elephant seals).
Guadalupe Hidalgo (hĭ·däl′gō; Span. ē·thäl′gō), officially **Gustavo A. Madero** (gōōs·tä′vō ä′ mä·thä′rō) city, cen. Mexico, just N of Mexico City; site of pilgrimage church of Our Lady of Guadalupe; pop. 25,900.
Guadalupe Mountains, **1** mountain range, S New Mexico and SW Texas; highest point **Guadalupe Peak**, highest point in Texas, 8751 ft. **2** or **Sierra de Guadalupe** (syĕr′rä thä gwä′thä·lōō′pā) range, SW cen. Spain; highest peak 5110 ft.
Guadeloupe (Fr. gwäd′lōōp′; Angl. gwŏd′l·ōōp, gō′d'l-) two islands, Basse-Terre (or Guadeloupe proper) and Grande-Terre, French West Indies, separated by only a narrow channel and constituting a department of France; ✻ Basse-Terre; area 688 sq. m.; pop. 304,200.
Guadiana (Span. gwä·thyä′nä; Port. gwə·thyä′nə) river, Spain and Portugal, flowing W to Portuguese border, then S, and emptying into Gulf of Cádiz; 515 m. long.
Guadix (gwä·thēx′) city, S Spain, ENE of Granada; pop. 26,000.
Guainía (gwī·nē′ä) river, E Colombia, the upper course of the Rio Negro; connects with the Orinoco by the Casiquiare river.
Guaira (gwī′rä) or **Sete Quedas** (sä′tĕ kä′thĕ·äsh) cataract, South America, in Paraná river on boundary between Brazil and Paraguay.
Guajira, also **Goajira** or **Goagira** (gwä·hē′rä), peninsula, N Colombia, on W side of Gulf of Venezuela.
Gualeguay (gwä′lä·gwī′; -gwä′ē) town, E Argentina, in Entre Ríos prov.; pop. 24,500.
Gualeguaychú (gwä′lä·gwī·chōō′) town, E Argentina, in Entre Ríos prov. near Uruguay river; pop. 32,000.
Guam (gwŏm) or **Guahan** (gwä·hän′) island, Mariana Is., belonging to United States since 1898; ✻ Agaña; area 206 sq. m.; pop. 59,500.
Guanabacoa (gwä′nä·vä·kō′ä) town, W Cuba, just E of Havana; pop. 22,000.
Guanabara Bay (gwä′nə·vä′rə), also **Rio de Janeiro Bay**, inlet of Atlantic Ocean, SE Brazil, the site of Rio de Janeiro; over 16 m. long, 11 m. wide, entrance ab. 1 m. wide.
Guanahani (gwä′nä·hä′nē) island, Bahama Is., which was Columbus's first landfall in the New World; generally thought to be San Salvador.
Guanajay (gwä′nä·hī′) town, W Cuba, SW of Havana; pop. 10,500.
Guanajuato (gwä′nä·hwä′tō) **1** state, cen. Mexico; area 11,804 sq. m.; pop. 1,317,600. **2** city, its ✻; pop. 23,500.
Guanare (gwä·nä′rā) town, W cen. Venezuela, ✻ of Portuguesa state; pop. 8100.
Guantánamo (gwän·tä′nä·mō) town, E Cuba, N of Guantánamo Bay; pop. 42,400.
Guantánamo Bay, inlet, E Cuba, on SE coast; site of U.S. naval station; landing place of U.S. naval units June 1898.
Guaporé (gwä′pōō·rā′) **1** or **Iténez** (ē·tä′nās) river, W Brazil and NE Bolivia, chiefly on boundary; flows NW to Mamoré river; 950 m. long. **2** territory, W Brazil, bordering on Bolivia; ✻ Pôrto Velho; area 96,986 sq. m.; pop. 37,400.
Guaranda (gwä·rän′dä) city, W Ecuador; pop. 15,600.
Guaratinguetá (gwä′rə·tēnng′gē·tä′) city, SE Brazil, in São Paulo state; pop. 21,500.
Guardafui, Cape (gwär′dä·fwē′; -fōō′ī) cape, E Africa, at N tip of Italian Somaliland at entrance to Gulf of Aden.
Guárico (gwä′rē·kō) **1** river, cen. Venezuela, flowing S to Apure river; 225 m. long. **2** state, cen. Venezuela; ✻ San Juan de los Moros; area 25,637 sq. m.; pop. 163,500.
Guaritico (gwä′rē·tē′kō) river, W Venezuela, flowing ENE into Apure river; ab. 160 m. long.
Guarulhos (gwä·rōō′lyōōs) city, SE Brazil, in São Paulo state; pop. 16,400.
Guatavita (gwä′tä·vē′tä) lake, cen. Colombia, NE of Bogotá; sacred to ancient Chibchas.
Guatemala (gwä′tē·mä′lä; Span. gwä′tä·mä′lä) **1** country, Central America, just S of Mexico; a republic; ✻ Guatemala City; area 42,044 sq. m.; pop. 2,787,000. **2** or **Guatemala City**, city, its ✻; pop. 283,100.
Guaviare (gwä·vyä′rā) river, Colombia, flowing E into Orinoco river; ab. 450 m. long.
Guayama (gwä·yä′mä) town, SE Puerto Rico; pop. 19,400.
Guayaquil (gwä′yä·kēl′; Angl. gwī′ə·kēl, -kwĭl), officially **Santiago de Guayaquil** (sän·tyä′gō thä gwä′yä·kēl′) seaport, SW Ecuador, on Guayas river; pop. 172,900.
Guayaquil, Gulf of, inlet of Pacific Ocean, SW Ecuador, bounded on S by tip of NW Peru.
Guayas (gwä′yäs) river, W Ecuador, an arm of Gulf of Guayaquil and the estuary of Bodegas river; ab. 180 m. long.
Gubbio (gōōb′byō) commune, cen. Italy, N by E of Perugia; pop. 32,700.
Gubin (gōō′bēn), Ger. **Guben** (gōō′bĕn) city, W Poland, on Nysa river; pop. 25,300.
Gudbrandsdal (gōō′bräns·däl′) valley, S cen. Norway, ab. 140 m. long.
Guden (gōō′thĕn) river, Denmark, in Jutland, emptying into Randers Fjord, an inlet of the Kattegat on E coast; 98 m. long.
Guebwiller, Ballon de (bä′lôNd′ gĕb′vē′lâr′), Ger. **Grosser** (grō′sĕr), or **Sulzer** (zōōl′tsĕr), **Belchen** (bĕl′kĕn) mountain, NE France, highest in Vosges Mts., 4667 ft.
Guecho (gwā′chō) commune, N Spain, on Bay of Biscay NW of Bilbao; pop. 17,800.
Guelph (gwĕlf) city, Canada, in SE Ontario; pop. 27,400.
Guernica (gĕr·nē′kä) town, N Spain, in Vizcaya prov., one of the Basque Provinces, E of Bilbao; once seat of a Basque parliament.
Guernsey (gûrn′zĭ) island, English Channel, one of the Channel Is.; ✻ St. Peter Port; area 25 sq. m.; pop. 40,600.
Guerrero (gĕr·rē′rō) state, S Mexico, bordering on Pacific Ocean; ✻ Chilpancingo; area 24,885 sq. m.; pop. 917,700.
Guiana (gē·ä′nə; -ăn′ə) region, N South America, bordering on Atlantic Ocean and bounded on W and S by the Orinoco, Negro, and Amazon rivers; includes parts of Venezuela and Brazil and all of Surinam, British Guiana, and French Guiana.
Guienne or **Guyenne** (gü·ē′yĕn′; gē′-) historical region, SW France, bordering on Atlantic Ocean; part of Aquitaine, the name Guienne being often used interchangeably with Aquitaine.
Guija (gē′hä) lake, on border between El Salvador and Guatemala; traversed by Lempa river; 20 m. long.
Guildford (gĭl′fĕrd) municipal borough, S England, in Surrey, on the Wey; pop. 47,500.
Guilford Courthouse (gĭl′fĕrd) locality, N cen. North Carolina, near Greensboro; scene of battle Mar. 15, 1781, in which Americans defeated British troops, ending British control of the Carolinas.
Guimaras (gē′mä·räs′) island, cen. Philippine Is., off S coast of Panay I.
Guimaras Strait, channel, Philippine Is., between SE Panay I. and NW Negros I.
Guimba (gēm·bä′) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon NW of Cabanatuan; pop. 27,700.
Guinea (gĭn′ĭ), Fr. **Guinée** (gē′nā′), Span. **Guinea** (gē·nā′ä), Port. **Guiné** (gē·nā′) **1** region, W Africa, on coast from Gambia river to the Gabon; the section N of French Cameroun often called **Upper Guinea**, **Lower Guinea** being region S of Guinea proper between French Cameroun and Angola. The name, derived from that of an ancient kingdom, was not in general European use until after 1500. **2** see FRENCH GUINEA.
Guinea, Gulf of, inlet of Atlantic Ocean, W cen. coast of Africa.
Guinegate or **Guinegaste** (gēn′gât′), now **Enguinegatte** (äN′gēn′gât′) town, N France; scene of two battles: Aug. 7, 1479, and Aug. 16, 1513 (Battle of the Spurs).
Güines (gwē′nās) town, W Cuba, SE of Havana; pop. 22,700.
Guînes (gēn) town, N France, SE of Calais; residence of Henry VIII in 1520 during meeting at Field of the Cloth of Gold with Francis I.
Guingamp (găN′gäN′) town, NW France, WNW of St-Brieuc; former ✻ of county, later duchy, of Penthièvre.
Guinobatan (gē′nō·bä′tän) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon WNW of Legaspi; pop. 26,400.
Guipúzcoa (gē·pōōth′kō·ä; -pōōs′-) province, N Spain, bordering on Bay of Biscay; ✻ San Sebastián.
Güira de Melena (gwē′rä thä mä·lā′nä) town, W Cuba, SSW of Havana; pop. 10,800.
Guisborough (gĭz′bŭ·rŭ; -brŭ) urban district, N England, in North Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 8600.
Guise (Angl. gēz or, less often, gwēz; Fr. gü·ēz′ or gēz) town, N France, on the Oise N of Laon; ruins of 16th-cent. castle from which ducs de Guise derived their title 1528.
Guiuan (gē′wän) municipality, Philippine Is., at S tip of Samar; pop. 23,100.
Gujarat (gōō′jə·rät′), also **Guzerat** (gōō′zē·rät′) region, W India, including areas in Kathiawar Penin. and around Gulf of Cambay where Gujarati is spoken.
Gujranwala (gōōj′rən·wä′lə) town, W Pakistan, in West Punjab N of Lahore; pop. 84,500.
Gulbarga (gōōl′bĕr·gä′) town, S cen. India, in NE Mysore state; seat of Bahmani kings of the Deccan 1347–1422.
Gulfport (gŭlf′pōrt) city, SE Mississippi, on Gulf of Mexico; pop. 22,700.
Gulf States, the states of the United States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico: Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.
Gulistan (gōō′lĭs·tän′) village, Pakistan, in N Baluchistan NW of Quetta, where treaty between Russia and Persia was signed Oct. 12, 1813.
Gulkana (gŭl·kăn′ə) village, SE Alaska, on Copper river.
Gull Island (gŭl) island, New York, at E end of Long Island Sound.
Gumal (gŭ·mŭl′) or **Gomal** (gō·mŭl′) river, NW Pakistan, in S North-West Frontier Province, flowing from E Afghanistan E and SE to the Indus.
Gumal, or Gomal, Pass, mountain pass, NW Pakistan, at N end of Sulaiman Range in S North-West Frontier Province; 7500 ft. high.
Gummersbach (gōōm′ĕrs·bäk) city, W Germany, E of Cologne; pop. 28,700.
Gumti (gōōm′tē) river, N India, flowing SE to the Ganges; ab. 500 m. long.
Gunflint (gŭn′flĭnt′) village, NE Minnesota, at W end of **Gunflint Lake** on the U.S.–Canada boundary.
Gunnison (gŭn′ĭ·sən) river, W cen. Colorado, flowing W and NW into Colorado river; 150 m. long.
Gunpowder (gŭn′pou′dĕr) river, N Maryland, flowing SE into upper Chesapeake Bay; ab. 60 m. long.
Guntersville (gŭn′tĕrz·vĭl) city, NE Alabama, on Tennessee river; pop. 5300.
Guntur (gōōn·tōōr′) city, E India, in Andhra Pradesh; pop. 83,600.
Guntur or **Goentoer** (gōōn·tōōr′) volcano, Indonesia, in W cen. Java; 7377 ft. high.
Gurev or **Guryev** (gōō′ryĕf) port, Soviet Central Asia, in SW Kazakh S.S.R. at N end of Caspian Sea at mouth of Ural river.
Gurgan (gōōr·gän′) **1** river, N Iran, flowing W into SE Caspian Sea; ab. 180 m. long. **2** see ASTERABAD.
Gurupí (gōō′rōō·pē′) river, NE Brazil, flowing N into Atlantic Ocean; ab. 350 m. long.
Gusev (gōō′syĕf), Ger. **Gumbinnen** (gōōm·bĭn′ĕn) city, Soviet Russia, Europe, in NW in what was formerly East Prussia, Germany; scene of Russian victory over Germans 1914.
Gustavus (gŭs·tā′vŭs; -tä′-) village, SE Alaska, on Cross Sound; entrance to Glacier Bay National Monument.
Güstrow (güs′trō) city, E Germany, SW of Stralsund; pop. 32,900.
Gütersloh (gü′tĕrs·lō) city, W Germany; pop. 36,000.
Guthrie (gŭth′rĭ) city, cen. Oklahoma; pop. 10,100.
Guttenberg (gŭt′′n·bûrg) town, NE New Jersey, on Hudson river N of Jersey City; pop. 5600.
Guyandot (gī′ăn·dŏt) river, SW West Virginia, flowing NW into Ohio river; ab. 150 m. long.
Guyot, Mount (gē′ō) mountain, California, near Mt. Whitney; 12,305 ft. high.
Gwadar or **Gwadur** (gwō′dĕr) seaport, SW Pakistan, on Baluchistan coast; ceded 1958 by Oman to Pakistan.
Gwalior (gwä′lĭ·ôr) **1** former state, N cen. India; ✻ Lashkar; part of Madhya Bharat 1948–56, now in Madhya Pradesh. **2** town in the state, site of medieval Hindu fort.
Gwelo (gwā′lō) town, SW Southern Rhodesia, in Matabeleland.

Grisons. See GRAUBÜNDEN.
Grönland. See GREENLAND.
Grosser Belchen. See GUEBWILLER, BALLON DE.
Grosse Scheidegg. See SCHEIDEGG.
Gross Fiescherhorn. See FIESCHERHORN, GROSS.
Gross Schreckhorn. See SCHRECKHORN, GROSS.
Grosswardein. See ORADEA.
Grünberg, Grünberg in Schlesien. See ZIELONA GÓRA.
Grütli. See RÜTLI.
Gruziya. See GEORGIA.
Guadarrama, Sierra de. See SIERRA DE GUADARRAMA.
Guahan. See GUAM.
Guaira, La. See LA GUAIRA; **Guapay.** See MAMORÉ.
Guásimas, Las. See LAS GUÁSIMAS.
Guatemala Antigua. = ANTIGUA GUATEMALA.
Guayra. Var. of GUAÍRA.
Guelderland. Var. of GELDERLAND.
Guinée française. See FRENCH GUINEA.
Gujerat. Var. of GUJARAT.
Gülek Boğaz. See CILICIAN GATES.
Gumbinnen. See GUSEV.
Gumry. See LENINAKAN.
Gümüljina. See KOMOTINÍ city, Greece.
Gunzan. See KUNSAN.
Guryev. See GUREV.
Gusharbrum. See GASHERBRUM.
Gustavo A. Madero. See GUADALUPE HIDALGO.
Guyana. Var. of GUIANA.
Guyane française. See FRENCH GUIANA.
Guyenne. See GUIENNE.
Guzerat. See GUJARAT.
Gwandu. See GANDO.

Gwydir (gwĭ′dĕr) river, SE Australia, in NE New South Wales, flowing W into Barwon river; 450 m. long.

Gyangtse or **Gyantse** (gyäng′tsĕ′) town, SE Tibet; junction point for caravan routes; manufactures woolen cloth and carpets.

Gympie (gĭm′pĭ) town, Australia, in E Queensland; pop. 8400.

Gyöngyös (dyŭn′dyŭsh) city, N cen. Hungary, NE of Budapest; pop. 20,100.

Győr (dyŭr), Ger. **Raab** (räp) autonomous city, NW Hungary; pop. 56,600.

Gy-Paraná (zhē′pä′rä·nä′) river, W cen. Brazil, flowing N and NW into Madeira river; ab. 500 m. long.

Gyula (dyōō′lō) city, SE Hungary, NE of Szeged near Romanian border; pop. 23,900.

H

Haabai (hä′ä·bī′) or **Haapai** (-pī′) island group, cen. Tonga Is.; ab. 50 islands; pop. 6900.

Haarlem (här′lĕm; Du. här′-) city, W Netherlands, W of Amsterdam; pop. 156,900.

Haarlemmermeer (här′lĕm·ĕr·mär′; Du. här′-) commune, W Netherlands, built on land reclaimed from **Haarlem Lake**, a branch of Zuider Zee; pop. 36,100.

Hab (hŭb) river, Pakistan, flowing E and SE in Baluchistan to Arabian Sea; ab. 220 m. long.

Habbaniya (hăb·bä′nĭ·yä; -yă) **1** lake, cen. Iraq, just S of the Euphrates. **2** air base, Iraq, on the lake; accommodates seaplanes.

Habsburg (häps′bûrg; Ger. häps′bōōrk) hamlet, N cen. Switzerland, in Aargau canton NE of Aarau; original seat of the Hapsburgs (Ger. Habsburg).

Hachinohe (hä·chē·nō·hĕ) city, Japan, in N Honshu; pop. 91,400.

Hachioji (hä·chē·ō·jē) city, Japan, in SE cen. Honshu; pop. 72,900.

Hackensack (hăk′ĕn·săk) **1** river, SE New York, flowing S across New Jersey border and into Newark Bay; ab. 40 m. long. **2** city, NE New Jersey, on Hackensack river; pop. 29,200.

Hackney (hăk′nĭ) metropolitan borough, NE London; pop. 171,300.

Hadamar (hä′dä·mär) town, W Germany, N of Wiesbaden; site of concentration camp during World War II.

Haddington (hăd′ĭng·tŭn) **1** or **Haddingtonshire** (-shĭr; -shēr): see EAST LOTHIAN. **2** burgh, SE Scotland, ✱ of East Lothian co.; pop. 4500.

Haddonfield (hăd′n·fēld) borough, SW New Jersey, SE of Camden; pop. 10,500.

Haddon Heights (hăd′n) borough, SW New Jersey, SSE of Camden; pop. 7300.

Haderslev (hä′thĕrs·lĭv), Ger. **Hadersleben** (hä′dĕrs·lā′bĕn) seaport, Denmark, in SE Jutland; pop. 17,600.

Hadhramaut or **Hadramaut** (hŏ·drō·mōōt′; -mout′) region, S Arabia, part of Aden Protectorate, bordering on Indian Ocean; chief town Mukalla; ab. 58,500 sq. m.; pop. ab. 150,000.

Haeju (hĭ·jōō) or **Kaishu** (kĭ·shōō) city, W Korea, just N of 38th parallel on Haeju Bay; pop. 62,700.

Hafun, Cape (hä·fōōn′), Arab. **Ras Hafun** (räs) cape, Italian Somaliland, the E extremity of Africa, 10°25′N and 51°25′E.

Hagaru (hä·gä·rōō) village, N Korea, at S end of Changjin Reservoir NW of Hungnam.

Hagen (hä′gĕn) city, W Germany, ENE of Düsseldorf; pop. 146,100.

Hagerstown (hā′gĕrz·toun) city, N Maryland; pop. 36,300.

Hagonoy (hä′gō·noi′) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon in Pampanga delta; pop. 29,700.

Hague, The (hāg), Du. **'s Gravenhage** (sкrä′vĕn·hä′кĕ) city, SW Netherlands, 4 m. inland from North Sea; pop. 533,000.

Haguenau (äg′nō′) commune, NE France, N of Strasbourg; pop. 17,300.

Haidinger (hī′dĭng·ĕr) mountain, New Zealand, in South I. N of Aorangi; 10,059 ft. high.

Haifa (hī′fä; Arab hä′fä) seaport, NW Israel, on Bay of Acre at foot of Mt. Carmel; pop. (1949) 120,700.

Hail or **Hail** (hīl; Arab. hä′ĭl) town and oasis, Saudi Arabia, ✱ of Jebel Shammar prov., N Nejd.

Hailar (hī′lär′) **1** river, NW Manchuria, flowing W into Argun river just N of Hulun Lake; ab. 240 m. long **2** town: see HULUN.

Hainan (hī′nän′) island, SE China, in South China Sea E of Gulf of Tonkin; belongs to Kwangtung prov.; ✱ Kiungshan; area 13,000 sq. m.; pop. 3,000,000.

Hainaut (ĕ′nō′), Flem. **Henegouwen** (hä′nĕ·кou′vĕ[n]) **1** medieval county, Low Countries, in region of SW Belgium and N France, SE of Flanders. **2** province of modern Belgium, part of medieval county; ✱ Mons.

Haines (hānz) town, SE Alaska, on Lynn Canal S of Skagway; pop. 300.

Haines City, city, cen. Florida; pop. 5600.

Haiphong (hī′fōng′), Fr. **Haïphong** (ä′ē′fôнg′) seaport, Indochina, in Tonkin (North Vietnam) in delta of Coi river; pop. 70,000.

Haiti (hā′tĭ) **1** see HISPANIOLA. **2** Fr. **Haïti** (ä′ē′tē′) island country, West Indies, at W end of Hispaniola I.; republic; ✱ Port-au-Prince; area 10,850 sq. m.; pop. 3,112,000.

Haiyang (hī′yäng′) island, China, in Korea Bay SE of Liaotung Penin. and SW of mouth of Yalu river; naval battle Sept. 17, 1894.

Hajdúböszörmény (hoi′dōō·bû′sûr·män′y′) city, E Hungary, NW of Debrecen; pop. 31,500.

Hajdunánás (hoi′dōō·nä′năsh) city, E Hungary, NNW of Debrecen; pop. 19,100.

Hajduszoboszló (hoi′dōō·sō′bŏs·lō′) city, E Hungary, SW of Debrecen; pop. 19,400.

Hakodate (hä·kō·dä·tē) seaport, Japan, in SW Hokkaido; pop. 211,400.

Hakone (hä·kō·nē) village, Japan, in SE Honshu SE of Fuji; on a lake (**Hakone**); numerous hot springs.

Hakusan (hä·kōō·sän) mountain, Japan, in W Honshu; an extinct volcano, 8865 ft. high.

Halberstadt (häl′bĕr·shtät) city, E Germany, SE of Brunswick; pop. 47,700.

Haldensleben (häl′dĕns·lā′bĕn) commune, E Germany, NW of Magdeburg; pop. 22,000.

Hale (hāl) urban district, NW England, in Cheshire S of Manchester; pop. 12,200.

Haleakala (hä′lä·ä′kä·lä′) mountain, Hawaii, in E Maui I.; an extinct volcano; over 10,000 ft. high.

Haledon (hāl′dŭn) borough, N New Jersey, N of Paterson; pop. 6200.

Halemaumau (hä′lä·mou′mou) fire pit of Kilauea crater on the slope of Mauna Loa volcano, Hawaii I.

Halepa (kä·lä′pä), Mod. Gr. **Khalépa** (кä-) suburb of Canea, Greece, on island of Crete; Pact of Halepa signed October 1878.

Halesowen (hälz′ō′ĕn) urban district, W cen. England, in Worcestershire SW of Birmingham; pop. 39,900.

Halfaya Pass (häl·fä′yä; -yă) pass, NW Egypt, through the range of hills just S of Salûm; battles January and November 1942.

Halicarnassus (hăl′ĭ·kär·năs′ŭs), mod. **Bodrum** (bō·drōōm′) ancient city, Asia Minor, in SW Caria on coast; site of tomb of Mausolus (Mausoleum of Halicarnassus).

Halidon Hill (häl′ĭ·d'n; -dŭn) hill, N England, near Berwick upon Tweed; battle July 19, 1333.

Halifax (häl′ĭ·făks) **1** city, Canada, ✱ of Nova Scotia, on Atlantic Ocean; pop. 85,600. **2** county borough, N England, NE of Manchester; pop. 98,400.

Halifax Bay, inlet of Pacific Ocean, E Australia, on coast of Queensland.

Hall (häl) or **Schwäbisch-Hall** (shvä′bĭsh·häl′) commune, W Germany, NE of Stuttgart; pop. 16,600.

Halle (häl′ē) **1** commune, cen. Belgium, SW of Brussels; pop. 17,600. **2** also **Halle an der Saale** (häl′ē än dĕr zä′lē) city, E Germany, on Saale river WNW of Leipzig; pop. 222,500.

Halligen (häl′ĭ·gĕn) island group, Germany, the southern islands of the North Frisian group.

Halls Stream (hôlz) river, E North America, flowing to Connecticut river between province of Quebec, Canada, and state of New Hampshire, U.S.; 20 m. long.

Hallstatt (häl′shtät; Angl. hôl′stăt) village, W cen. Austria, on shore of **Hallstätter Lake** (häl′shtĕt′ĕr); site of an early iron-age culture.

Halmahera (häl′mä·hĕr′ä), Du. **Djailolo** (jī·lō′lō) island, Indonesia, largest of the Moluccas, lying on the equator; 6928 sq. m.

Halmstad (hälm′städ) seaport, SW Sweden, on the Kattegat; pop. 34,900.

Hälsingborg or **Helsingborg** (hĕl′sĭng·bôr′y') seaport, SW Sweden, on the Oresund; pop. 71,200.

Halstead (hôl′stĕd; -stĭd; hăl′-) urban district, SE England, in Essex; pop. 6000.

Haltemprice (ô′tĕm·prīz) urban district, N England, in East Riding, Yorkshire, NW of Hull; pop. 35,600.

Haltom City (hôl′tŭm) village, NE Texas, suburb of Fort Worth; pop. 5800.

Ham (äm) village, N France, on the Somme; ruins of medieval castle which frequently served as state prison for political offenders.

Hama (hä′mä; hä·mä′), Bib. **Hamath** (hā′măth), Classical **Epiphania** (ĕp′ĭ·fā·nĭ′ä) city, W Syria, on the Orontes; pop. 71,400.

Hamadan (hăm′ä·dăn; native hä′mä·dän′), anc. **Ecbatana** (ĕk·băt′n·ä) city, W Iran, in plain at foot of Mt. Alwand; pop. 104,000.

Hamamatsu (hä·mä·mä·tsōō) city, Japan, in S Honshu; pop. 125,800.

Hamar (hä′mär) city, E Norway, on Lake Mjösa N of Oslo; pop. 10,200.

Hambach (häm′băк) town, W Germany, in Bavaria W of Speyer; scene of the Hambacher Fest, May 1832.

Hamburg (hăm′bûrg) **1** village, W New York, S of Buffalo; pop. 6900. **2** (Ger. häm′bōōrк) city, NW Germany, on Elbe river ab. 90 m. from its mouth; from 13th cent. until 1935 a free city and, with surrounding area, a free state; reconstituted as a state of Bonn republic 1948; area 288 sq. m.; pop. 1,604,600.

Hämeenlinna (hä′mân·lĭn′nä), Swedish **Tavastehus** (tä·vas′tĕ·hōōs) city, SW Finland; pop. 21,700.

Hameln (hä′mĕln), also **Hamelin** (hăm′lĭn; -ĕ·lĭn) city, W Germany, on Weser river SW of Hannover; pop. 41,400.

Hamhung (hăm·hōōng) or **Kanko** (кän·кō) city, NE Korea, just NW of Hungnam; pop. 75,300.

Hamilton (hăm′ĭl·tŭn; -t'n) **1** village, cen. New York, SW of Utica; site of Colgate University. **2** city, SW Ohio, N of Cincinnati; pop. 58,000. **3** town, SE Australia, in SW Victoria; pop. 7200. **4** seaport, ✱ of Bermuda Is.; pop. 3200. **5** city, Canada, in SE Ontario at W end of Lake Ontario; pop. 208,300. **6** river, E Canada, in S cen. Labrador, flowing E into Atlantic Ocean by estuary, **Hamilton Inlet**, 14 to 25 m. wide; total length of river ab. 600 m. **7** borough, New Zealand, in cen. North I.; pop. 33,100. **8** burgh, S cen. Scotland, in Lanark co.; pop. 40,200.

Hamilton, Mount, mountain, W California, E of San Jose; site of Lick Observatory; over 4200 ft. high.

Hamina (hä′mĭ·nä), Swedish **Fredrikshamn** (frā′drĭks·hăm′'n) town, SE Finland, on Gulf of Finland; pop. 6700.

Hamlet (hăm′lĕt; -lĭt) town, S North Carolina; pop. 5100.

Hamm (hăm) **1** also **Hamm in Westfalen** (ĭn vĕst′fä′lĕn) city, W Germany, on Lippe river; pop. 49,800. **2** village, Luxembourg, NE of city of Luxembourg; site of American military cemetery for World War II dead.

Hammam Meskoutine (hăm·mäm′ mĕs′кōō·tēn′) hot springs, NE Algeria; limestone deposits in form of cascades, cones, etc.

Hamme (häm′ĕ) commune, NW cen. Belgium, SW of Antwerp; pop. 16,500.

Hammerfest (hăm′ĕr·fĕst′) city, N Norway, on Kvaløy I., at 70°38′N; pop. 3600.

Hammersmith (hăm′ĕr·smĭth) metropolitan borough, London, N of the Thames; pop. 119,300.

Hammond (hăm′ŭnd) **1** city, NW Indiana, on Illinois border; pop. 87,600. **2** city, SE Louisiana; pop. 8000.

Hammonton (hăm′ŭn·tŭn) town, SE New Jersey; pop. 8400.

Hampshire (hăm[p]′shĭr; -shēr) or **Hants** (hănts) **1** formerly, a county in S England, comprising the modern administrative counties of Southampton and the Isle of Wight. **2** officially **Southampton** (sou·thăm[p]′tŭn; south·hăm[p]′-) county, S England, bordering on English Channel; ✱ Winchester; area 1503 sq. m.; pop. 1,196,600.

Hampstead (hăm[p]′stĕd; -stĭd) **1** town, Canada, on Montreal I., S Quebec; pop. 3300. **2** metropolitan borough, NW London, including **Hampstead Heath**, an open tract on top of Hampstead Hill; pop. 95,100.

Hampton (hăm[p]′tŭn) independent city, SE Virginia, on Hampton Roads NE of Newport News; pop. 6000.

Hampton Roads, **1** channel, E Virginia, through which the James, Elizabeth, and Nansemond rivers flow into Chesapeake Bay. **2** in full **Port of Hampton Roads**, the combined harbors of Newport News, Norfolk, and Portsmouth, all situated on or near Hampton Roads.

Hamtramck (hăm·trăm′ĭk) city, SE Michigan, entirely within city of Detroit; pop. 43,400.

Hamun-i-Mashkel (hä·mōōn′ē·mäsh·кĕl′) lake (hamun), Pakistan, in NW Baluchistan on Iranian border; receives Mashkel river.

Han (hän) **1** river, E cen. China, in Shensi and Hupeh provs., flowing SE into Yangtze river; 900 m. long. **2** or **Kan** (кän) river, S Korea, flowing WNW into Yellow Sea; 220 m. long.

Hanau (hä′nou) city, W Germany, on Main river E of Frankfurt am Main; pop. 22,100.

Hancock (hăn′кŏк) city, N Michigan, in Upper Peninsula; pop. 5200.

Handa (hän·dä) city, Japan, in S Honshu on coast S of Nagoya; pop. 59,800.

Handegg Falls (hän′dĕк), Ger. **Handeck-Fall** (hän′dĕк·fäl′) cataract, Switzerland, in SE Bern canton, in Aare river; ab. 150 ft. high.

Handöl (hän′dŭl′) waterfall, W Sweden, near Norwegian border; 148 ft. high.

Haneda (Angl. hä·nĕd′ä) town, Japan, in Honshu S of Tokyo on Tokyo Bay; airport.

Hanford (hăn′fĕrd) city, SW cen. California, in San Joaquin Valley; pop. 10,000.

Hangchow (häng′chou′; Chin. häng′jō′) city, E China, ✱ of Chekiang prov., at head of Hangchow Bay; pop. 485,100.

Hangchow Bay, inlet of East China Sea, China, in Chekiang prov. at mouth of Fuchun river; 60 m. wide at entrance, extends inland 70 m.

Hangö (häng′ö′), Finnish **Hanko** (häng′кô) seaport, S Finland, on Baltic Sea; pop. 6800.

Hankow (häng′кou ; Chin. hän′кō′) city, E cen. China, in SE Hupeh prov. on the Yangtze E of the Han; pop. 804,500.

Hanley (hăn′lĭ) section of Stoke on Trent, England; formerly a county borough and one of the Five Towns of the Potteries.

Hannibal (hăn′ĭ·bŭl) city, NE Missouri, on Mississippi river; pop. 20,400.

Hannover (hä·nō′vĕr; -fĕr), Eng. **Hanover** (hăn′ō·vĕr) city, W Germany, on the Leine river; pop. 441,600.

Hanoi (hä·noi′), Fr. **Hanoï** (ä′nô′ē′) city, Indochina, chief city of Tonkin (North Vietnam) on Coi river; formerly ✱ of Indochina and of Vietnam; pop. 149,000.

Hanover (hăn′ō·vĕr) **1** town, W New Hampshire, on Connecticut river; site of Dartmouth College; pop. 5000. **2** borough, S Pennsylvania; pop. 14,000. **3** town, Canada, in SE Ontario; pop. 3500. **4** see HANNOVER.

Hans Lollik Island (hănz lŏl′ĭk) island, one of the Virgin Islands of the United States.

Hantsport (hănts′pōrt) town, Canada, in Nova Scotia on inlet of Minas Basin N of Windsor.

Hanyang (hän′yäng′) city, E cen. China, in SE Hupeh prov. on the Yangtze W of Han river mouth; pop. 450,000.

Haparanda (hä′pä·rän′dä) seaport, N Sweden, at mouth of Torne river.

Hapeville (hăp′vĭl; Sou. also -v'l) city, NW cen. Georgia, S of Atlanta; pop. 8600.

Haqirya (hä′кĭr′yä), formerly **Sarona** (zä·rō′nä) section of Tel Aviv, Israel; before World War II, as Sarona, owned by a colony of Germans.

Haramuk (hŭ′rä·mōōк) mountain, Kashmir, in the Himalayas; 16,015 ft. high.

Haran (hä·rän′), anc. **Carrhae** (кär′ē) town, SE Turkey, SSE of Urfa; in ancient times an important city, **Charran** (кär′ăn). in N Mesopotamia.

Harappa (hä·răp′ä) locality, Pakistan, in West Punjab in the Indus valley; site of an early (chalcolithic) culture.

Harar or **Harrar** (hä′rĕr) city, E Ethiopia; pop. 25,000.

Harbin (här′bĭn), Chin. **Pinkiang** or **Pingkiang** (bĭn′jĭ·äng′) city, cen. Manchuria, on Sungari river; pop. 638,000.

Harbour Grace (här′bĕr grās′) seaport, Canada, in SE Newfoundland on Conception Bay; pop. 2300.

Hardanger Fjord (här·däng′ĕr fyôrd; Norw. fyōr) inlet of North Sea, SW Norway; extends inland 114 m.

Hardangervidda (-vĭd′ä) plateau, S Norway, E of Hardanger Fjord.

Hardenberg (här′dĕn·bĕrк) commune, E Netherlands, near German border; pop. 20,000.

Hardwar (hŭr′dwär) town, N India, in NW Uttar Pradesh on the Ganges where it enters the great plain; site of bathing ghat with reputed footprint of Vishnu.

Gyulafehérvár. See ALBA IULIA.
Haapai. See HAABAI.
Haapsalu. See KHAPSALU.
Habesha, El. See ABYSSINIA.
Hadria. See ADRIA.
Hadrianopolis. See EDIRNE.
Hadrumetum. See SOUSSE.
Hague, Cape La. See LA HAGUE.
Haidarabad. See HYDERABAD.
Haidar Pasha. See HAYDAR-PAŞA.
Haifong. Var. of HAIPHONG.
Hakirya. Var. of HAQIRYA.
Halas. See KISKUNHALAS.
Haleb. See ALEP.
Haliacmon. See VISTRITSA.
Haliç. See GOLDEN HORN.
Halicz. See GALICIA.
Halys. See KIZIL IRMAK.
Hamad, El. See SYRIAN DESERT.
Hamborn. See DUISBURG-HAMBORN.
Hami. See QOMUL.
Hamun-i-Helmand. See HELMAND.
Han Cities. See WUHAN.
Hanka. See KHANKA.
Hannoversch-Münden. See MÜNDEN.
Hants. See HAMPSHIRE.

Hare Island (hâr) island, Canada, in S Quebec prov. in St. Lawrence river.
Harfleur (här·flûr′; Fr. ȧr′-) seaport, N France, E of Le Havre; before rise of Le Havre, a chief port of France.
Hargeisa (här·gā′sȧ) town, ✱ of British Somaliland.
Haringvliet (hȧ′rĭng·vlēt) inlet of North Sea, SW Netherlands, the W extension of Hollandsch Diep.
Hari Rud (hȧr′ĭ rōōd′), also **Heri Rud** (hĕr′ĭ) river, NW Afghanistan and S Turkmen S.S.R.; rises in mountains W of Kabul, flows to sands of Kara Kum desert; 650 m. long.
Harkány (hŏr′kän·y′) town, S Hungary, S of Pécs and SW of Mohács; scene of battle Aug. 12, 1687.
Harlech (här′lĕk; -lĭ) village, W Wales, ancient ✱ of Merionethshire, on coast N of Barmouth.
Harlem (här′lĕm) **1** river, SE New York, NE of Manhattan I.; with Spuyten Duyvil creek, connects Hudson and East rivers. **2** district, New York City, in N Manhattan bordering on Harlem and East rivers. **3** var. of HAARLEM.
Harlingen (här′lĭng·ĕn) city, S Texas, NNW of Brownsville; pop. 23,200.
Harney Peak (här′nĭ) mountain, SW South Dakota, in Black Hills; highest point in state, 7242 ft.
Härnösand or **Hernösand** (hâr′nû·sȧnd′) seaport, E Sweden, at mouth of Angerman river.
Haro Strait (hȧr′ō) strait, United States–Canada border, off SE end of Vancouver I.
Harpenden (här′pĕn·dĕn) urban district, SE England, in Hertfordshire; pop. 14,200.
Harpers Ferry (här′pĕrz) town, NE West Virginia, in Blue Ridge Mts. at confluence of Potomac and Shenandoah rivers; site of U.S. arsenal established 1796 and seized in John Brown's raid 1859.
Harricanaw (hȧr′ĭ·kȧn′ô) river, Canada, in SW Quebec, flowing NNW to S end of James Bay in Ontario; 250 m. long.
Harriman (hȧr′ĭ·mȧn) city, E Tennessee; pop. 6400.
Harris (hȧr′ĭs) southern section of island of Lewis with Harris, NW Scotland; place where Harris tweed was originally made.
Harrisburg (hȧr′ĭs·bûrg) **1** city, SE Illinois; pop. 11,000. **2** city, ✱ of Pennsylvania, on Susquehanna river; pop. 89,500.
Harrismith (hȧr′ĭ·smĭth) town, E cen. Union of South Africa, in NE Orange Free State; pop. 10,500.
Harrison (hȧr′ĭ·s'n) **1** city, N Arkansas; pop. 5500. **2** town, NE New Jersey, on Passaic river opposite Newark; pop. 13,500.
Harrison Bay, inlet of Arctic Ocean, N Alaska, E of Point Barrow.
Harrisonburg (hȧr′ĭ·s'n·bûrg) independent city, N Virginia; pop. 10,800.
Harrodsburg (hȧr′ŏdz·bûrg) city, cen. Kentucky, NNW of Danville; pop. 5300.
Harrogate (hȧr′ō·gĭt; -gāt) municipal borough, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 50,500.
Harrow (hȧr′ō) or **Harrow on the Hill**, urban district, SE England, in Middlesex NW of London; pop. 219,500.
Harsprång (här′sprông′), Lapp **Njommelsaska** (nyôm′mĕl·säs′kä) waterfall, N Sweden, in Lule river; over 240 ft. high.
Hartford (härt′fĕrd) city, ✱ of Connecticut, on Connecticut river; pop. 177,400.
Hartford City, city, E Indiana; pop. 7300.
Hartheim (härt′hīm) town, Germany, in Baden SW of Freiburg near French border; site of concentration camp during World War II.
Hartlepool (hȧr′t'l·pōōl; härt′lē-) municipal borough, N England, in Durham, on North Sea; pop. 17,200.
Hartsville (härts′vĭl; Sou. also -v'l) town, NE South Carolina; pop. 5700.
Harvey (hȧr′vĭ) city, NE Illinois, S of Chicago; pop. 20,700.
Harwell (hȧr′wĕl; -wĕl) village, S England, in Berkshire S of Oxford; site of first atomic pile established in England.
Harwich (hȧr′ĭj; -ĭch) municipal borough, SE England, in Essex, on North Sea; naval station; pop. 13,500.
Harz (härts) mountains, cen. Germany, between Elbe and Leine rivers; highest peak 3747 ft.
Harzburg or **Bad Harzburg** (bät härts′bŏŏrk) town, E Germany, N of the Harz Mts.; mineral springs.
Hasa, al- (ȧl hȧ′sȧ), Angl. **El Hasa** (ĕl hȧs′ȧ) district, Saudi Arabia, in E Nejd bordering on Persian Gulf; once a semi-independent principality; chief town Hofuf.
Hasbrouck Heights (hȧz′brŏŏk) borough, NE New Jersey; pop. 9200.
Haslemere (hā′z'l·mēr) urban district, S England, in Surrey; pop. 12,000.
Hasli (hȧs′lē) valley, W cen. Switzerland, in SE Bern canton, through which passes the upper course of the Aare.
Haslingden (hȧz′lĭng·dĕn) municipal borough, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 14,500.
Hasselt (hȧs′ĕlt) commune, NE Belgium; pop. 29,400.
Hassuna (hȧs·sōō′nȧ; -nä) archaeological site, N Iraq, on the Tigris S of Mosul.
Hastings (hās′tĭngz) **1** city, SW Michigan; pop. 6100. **2** city, SE Minnesota, SE of St. Paul; pop. 6600. **3** city, S Nebraska; pop. 20,200. **4** county borough, S England, on English Channel at entrance to Strait of Dover; one of the Cinque Ports; to the NW, at hill of Senlac, is scene of battle of Hastings 1066; pop. 65,500.
Hastings on Hudson (hŭd′s'n) village, SE New York, on Hudson river; pop. 7600.
Hatay (hä·tī′) vilayet, S Turkey, on Mediterranean coast, which constituted a republic 1938–39.
Hatchie (hăch′ĭ) river, Mississippi and Tennessee, flowing NW to the Mississippi river; 180 m. long.
Hatfield (hăt′fēld) town, W Massachusetts, on Connecticut river 18 m. N of Springfield.
Hatteras, Cape (hăt′ĕr·ȧs) cape, North Carolina, on SE **Hatteras Island**, a long, narrow sand bar in Atlantic Ocean off coast.
Hattiesburg (hăt′ĭz·bûrg) city, SE Mississippi; pop. 29,500.
Hattingen (hät′ĭng·ĕn), also **Hattingen an der Ruhr** (än dĕr rōōr′) city, W Germany, SE of Essen; pop. 16,700.
Haud (houd) region, E Africa, in SE Ethiopia and SW British Somaliland.
Haugesund (hou′gĕ·sōōn′) seaport, SW Norway; pop. 18,400.
Haulbowline (hôl·bō′lĭn) island, SW Ireland, in Cork Harbour; just S of island on which Cobh is situated; naval dockyard.
Hauraki Gulf (hou·räk′ĭ; -räk′kĭ) inlet of Pacific Ocean, New Zealand, on N coast of North I.
Hauran (hou·rän′) plateau, SW Syria and N Jordan; altitude 1000–2000 ft.
Havana (hȧ·vȧn′ȧ), Span. **La Habana** (lä ä·vä′nä) seaport, ✱ of Cuba, on NW coast; pop. 676,400.
Havant and Waterloo (hăv′ȧnt; wô′tĕr·lōō′, wŏt′ĕr-) urban district, S England, in Hampshire; pop. 32,500.
Havasu Lake (hăv′ȧ·sōō) lake, California and Arizona, on border, formed by dam in Colorado river; 50 m. long.
Havel (hä′fĕl) river, NE cen. Germany, flowing into Elbe river; ab. 225 m. long.
Haverfordwest (hăv′ĕr·fĕrd·wĕst′) municipal borough and seaport, SW Wales, ✱ of Pembrokeshire; pop. 7300.
Haverhill (hā′vrĭl; hā′vĕr·ĭl) city, NE Massachusetts, on Merrimack river; pop. 47,300.
Haverstraw (hăv′ĕr·strô) village, SE New York, on Hudson river; pop. 5800.
Havre (hăv′ĕr) city, N Montana; pop. 8100.
Havre de Grace (hăv′ĕr dĕ grās′; grās′) city, NE Maryland, at mouth of Susquehanna river; pop. 7800.
Havre Saint Pierre (hä′vrĕ săn′ pyâr′) town, E Canada, in Quebec prov. on St. Lawrence river; site of port developed (from 1949) for shipping titanium ore discovered at Lake Allard.
Haw (hô) river, N cen. North Carolina, flowing SE and uniting with Deep river to form Cape Fear river; ab. 130 m. long.
Hawaii (hȧ·wī′ē; -wō′yē; -wō′yȧ; -vī′ē) **1** or **Hawaiian Islands** (hȧ·wī′[y]ȧn; -wō′yȧn) formerly **Sandwich Islands** (sȧn[d]′wĭch; Brit. also -wĭj) chain of islands, N cen. Pacific Ocean, on Tropic of Cancer; a state (**Hawaii**) of the United States, before 1959 a territory; ✱ Honolulu; area 6451 sq. m.; pop. 499,800. **2** island, Hawaiian Is., largest of the group; chief town Hilo; area 4021 sq. m.; pop. 67,700.
Hawaii National Park, volcanic area, Hawaiian Is., on islands of Hawaii and Maui, including Kilauea and Mauna Loa; established as national park 1916.
Hawash (hä′wäsh) or **Awash** (ä′-) river, E Ethiopia, flowing NE into Danakil Desert; ab. 500 m. long.
Hawick (hô′ĭk) burgh, SE Scotland, on the Teviot; pop. 16,700.
Hawkesbury (hôks′bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ; -brĭ) **1** river, SE Australia, in E New South Wales, flowing E to Pacific Ocean; 340 m. long. **2** town, Canada, in SE Ontario on Ottawa river; pop. 7200.
Haworth (hô′ĕrth; hô′wûrth, -wĕrth; hou′ĕrth) village, N England, in Yorkshire S of Keighley on edge of the moors; home of Brontë sisters.
Hawthorne (hô′thôrn) **1** city, SW California, SW of Los Angeles; pop. 16,300. **2** borough, N New Jersey, NNE of Paterson; pop. 14,800.
Hay (hā) river, NW Canada; rises in NE British Columbia, flows E and N to Great Slave Lake; ab. 320 m. long.
Haydarpaşa or **Haidar Pasha** (hī′där·pä·shä′) town, NW Turkey in Asia, on Sea of Marmara at entrance to the Bosporus opposite İstanbul.
Haydock (hā′dŏk) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 11,800.
Hayes (hāz) river, Canada, in E Manitoba, flowing NE to Hudson Bay; ab. 300 m. long.
Hayes and Harlington (här′lĭng·tŭn) urban district, SE England, in Middlesex; pop. 65,600.
Hayes Peninsula, projection of NW Greenland, extending into Baffin Bay.
Hay River (hā) **1** river: see HAY. **2** trading station, N Canada, on Great Slave Lake at mouth of Hay river.
Hays (hāz) city, cen. Kansas; pop. 8600.
Hayward (hā′wĕrd) city, W California, E of San Francisco Bay; pop. 14,300.
Hazara (hȧ·zä′rȧ) tribal area, NW Pakistan, in former North-West Frontier Province; pop. 352,400.
Hazard (hăz′ĕrd) city, SE Kentucky; pop. 7000.
Hazel Grove and Bramhall (hā′z'l, brăm′hôl) urban district, NW England, in Cheshire; pop. 19,700.
Hazel Park, city, SE Michigan; pop. 17,800.
Hazelton (hā′z'l·tŭn; -t'n) village, W Canada, in N cen. British Columbia on Bulkley river at its junction with Skeena river.
Hazleton (hā′z'l·tŭn; -t'n) city, E Pennsylvania; pop. 35,500.
Heanor (hē′nĕr; hä′-) urban district, N cen. England, in Derbyshire; pop. 24,400.
Heard Island (hûrd) island, S Indian Ocean; occupied by Australia 1947.
Hearst Island (hûrst) island, Antarctica, off E coast of Palmer Peninsula.
Heart (härt) river, SW North Dakota, flowing E into Missouri river; ab. 200 m. long.
Heart's Content, town, Canada, in SE Newfoundland on Trinity Bay; terminus of several transatlantic cables.
Hebburn (hĕb′ĕrn) urban district, N England, in Durham, on the Tyne E of Newcastle; pop. 23,200.
Hebden Royd (hĕb′dĕn roid′) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire, just W of Halifax; includes village of **Hebden Bridge**; total pop. 10,200.
Hebrides (hĕb′rĭ·dēz; locally also -dĕz) or **Western Islands**, islands, W Scotland, constituting two groups: the **Inner Hebrides**, near the mainland, and the **Outer Hebrides**, or the **Long Island**; total area 2900 sq. m.; pop. 61,800.
Hebron (hē′brŭn), anc. **Kirjath-Arba** (kûr′jăth·är′bȧ; kĭr′-) town, Palestine, SSW of Jerusalem, in Arab (Jordanian) Palestine; an ancient Jewish town, home of Abraham; pop. 23,100.
Hecate Strait (hĕk′ȧ·tē; -tē) channel, W Canada, between British Columbia and the Queen Charlotte Is.
Hecatompylos (hĕk′ȧ·tŏm′pĭ·lŏs) ancient city, Persia, for a time ✱ of kingdom of Parthia, near modern Damghan at foot of S slope of Elburz Mts.
Heckmondwike (hĕk′mŭnd·wĭk) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 8600.
Hecla and Griper Bay (hĕk′lȧ, grī′pĕr) inlet, N Canada, on N coast of Melville I.
Heemstede (hām′stä′dĕ) commune, W Netherlands, S of Haarlem; pop. 23,800.
Heerenveen (hā′rĕn·vān) commune, N Netherlands, SSE of Leeuwarden; pop. 23,600.
Heerlen (här′lē[n]) commune, SE Netherlands, just NE of Maastricht near German border; pop. 56,600.
Heide (hī′dĕ), also **Heide in Holstein** (ĭn hôl′shtīn; Angl. hōl′stīn) city, W Germany, SW of Schleswig; pop. 22,100.
Heidelberg (hī′d'l·bûrg) **1** town, NE Union of South Africa, in S Transvaal; pop. 7100. **2** (Ger. hī′dĕl·bĕrk) city, W Germany, on Neckar river ESE of Mannheim; university; pop. 115,800.
Heidenau (hī′dĕ·nou) city, E Germany, SE of Dresden on Elbe river; pop. 18,700
Heidenheim (hī′dĕn·hīm) city, W Germany, NW of Augsburg; pop. 34,700.
Heilbronn (hīl′brôn′) city, W Germany, on Neckar river; pop. 52,500.
Heilungkiang (hā′lōōng′jĭ·äng′) **1** see AMUR. **2** province, N Manchuria; boundaries altered several times; area (1957) 179,000 sq. m.; ✱ Harbin.
Heinola (hā′nō·lä) town, S Finland; pop. 4900.
Hejaz (hĕ·jȧz′), Arab. **al-Hijaz** (ȧl′hĭ·jȧz′) region, W Arabia, on Red Sea coast; for a time after World War I an independent kingdom; became part of Saudi Arabia 1932; ✱ Mecca; area ab. 150,000 sq. m.; pop. ab. 2,000,000.
Hekla (hĕk′lȧ; Icelandic hĕ′h'·klä) volcano, SW Iceland; 4747 ft. high.
Helderberg Mountains (hĕl′dĕr·bûrg) hills, E New York, W of Hudson river and S of Mohawk valley; formed of limestone strata; 1000 ft. high.
Helena (hĕl′ĕ·nȧ) **1** city, E Arkansas, on Mississippi river; pop. 11,200. **2** city, ✱ of Montana; pop. 17,600. **3** see MAKRONÍSI.
Helensburgh (hĕl′ĕnz·bûr′ō; -bŭ·rŭ; -brŭ) burgh, Scotland, in Dumbarton co. on Firth of Clyde; pop. 8800.
Helgoland (hĕl′gō·lȧnd′; Ger. -länt′), Eng. **Heligoland** (hĕl′ĭ·gō·lȧnd′) island, W Germany, in North Sea 28 m. from mainland; before 1807 belonged to Denmark; taken by British 1807; ceded to Germany 1890.
Helicon (hĕl′ĭ·kŏn; -kŭn) mountain, Greece, in SW Boeotia near Gulf of Corinth; 5738 ft. high.
Heligoland Bight (hĕl′ĭ·gō·lȧnd′), Ger. **Helgoländer Bucht** (hĕl′gō·lĕn′dĕr bŏŏkt′) arm of North Sea between island of Helgoland and German mainland; scene of naval battle Aug. 28, 1914.
Heliopolis (hē′lĭ·ŏp′ō·lĭs) **1** Bib. **On** (ŏn) ancient city, N Egypt, NE of site of modern Cairo; dedicated to worship of the sun god Ra. **2** ancient city, N Egypt, S of site of modern Cairo. **3** see BAALBEK.
Hellendoorn (hĕl′ĕn·dōrn) commune, E Netherlands, SE of Zwolle; pop. 17,600.
Hellertown (hĕl′ĕr·toun) borough, E Pennsylvania, ESE of Allentown; pop. 5400.
Helles, Cape (hĕl′ĕz) cape, Turkey in Europe, at S tip of Gallipoli Peninsula.
Hell Gate, section of East river, New York, a channel 200 ft. wide at narrowest part.
Hellín (ä·[l]yēn′) commune, SE Spain, SSE of Albacete; pop. 25,600.
Hell's Canyon, canyon of Snake river on Idaho-Oregon border; 40 m. long, deepest point over 7000 ft.
Helmand or **Helmund** (hĕl′mȧnd) river, SW Afghanistan, flowing SW and W into **Lake Helmand**, Pers. **Hamun-i-Helmand** (hä·mōōn′ĭ·hĕl·mȧnd′), a morass on Iranian border; river ab. 650 m. long.
Helmond (hĕl′mônt) commune, S Netherlands, ENE of Eindhoven; pop. 33,200.
Helmstedt (hĕlm′shtĕt) city, W Germany, E of Brunswick; pop. 25,600.
Helsingör (hĕl′sĭng·ûr′), Eng. **Elsinore** (ĕl′sĭ·nōr) seaport, Denmark, in N Sjælland I.; pop. 18,900.
Helsinki (hĕl′sĭng·kĭ), Swedish **Helsingfors** (hĕl′sĭng·fôrz; Swedish hĕl′sĭng·fôrs′, -fôsh′) seaport, ✱ of Finland, on Gulf of Finland; pop. 368,500.
Helston (hĕl′stŭn) municipal borough, SW England, in Cornwall; pop. 5500.
Helvellyn (hĕl·vĕl′ĭn) mountain, NW England, in SE Cumberland; 3118 ft. high.
Hemel Hempsted (hĕm′ĕl hĕm[p]′stĕd; -stĭd) municipal borough, SE England, in Hertfordshire NW of London; pop. 23,500.
Hempstead (hĕm[p]′stĕd; -stĭd) village, SE New York, on Long I.; pop. 29,100.
Hemsworth (hĕmz′wûrth; -wĕrth) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 13,700.
Hendaye (äN′dȧ′y′) town, SW France, on Bay of Biscay at mouth of the Bidassoa river; port and frontier town on Spanish border.

Harran. Var. of HARAN.
Harrar. See HARAR.
Harun, Jebel. See HOR, MOUNT.
Haskovo. Var. of KHASKOVO.
Hattushash. See BOGAZKÖY.
Haute-Volta. See UPPER VOLTA.
Havre, Le. See LE HAVRE.
Havre-de-Grâce, Le. See LE HAVRE.
Hayasdan. See ARMENIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.
Hayti. Var. of HAITI.
Heathrow. See LONDON AIRPORT.
Hecla. Var. of HEKLA.
Hedjaz. Var. of HEJAZ.
Heijo. See PYONGYANG.
Heiko. See PYONGGANG.
Heilungkiang-cheng. See AIGUN.
Heitaku. See PYONGTAEK.
Helder, Den. See DEN HELDER.
Helgoländer Bucht. See HELIGOLAND BIGHT.
Hellas. See GREECE.
Hellespont, Hellespontus. See DARDANELLES.
Helsingborg. See HÄLSINGBORG.
Helvetia. See SWITZERLAND.
Helwân. See HILWÂN.

Henderson (hĕn′dĕr·s'n) **1** city, NW Kentucky, on Ohio river; pop. 16,800. **2** city, N North Carolina; pop. 11,000. **3** city, E Texas; pop. 6800.

Henderson, or **Elizabeth** (ē·lĭz′ȧ·bĕth), **Island,** island, S Pacific Ocean, ab. 120 m. NE of Pitcairn I.; belongs to British colony of Pitcairn; uninhabited.

Hendersonville (hĕn′dĕr·s'n·vĭl) city, SW North Carolina, in Blue Ridge Mts.; pop. 6100.

Hendon (hĕn′dŭn) urban district, SE England, in Middlesex NW of London; pop. 155,800.

Heng or **Heng Shan** (hŭng′ shän′), also **Nan Yo** (nän′ yō′) mountain, China, in E cen. Hunan prov.; has many Buddhist temples on its summit.

Hengelo (hĕng′ē·lō) commune, E Netherlands, near German border; pop. 45,900.

Hengyang (hŭng′yäng′), formerly **Hengchow** (-jō′) town, SE cen. China, in S cen. Hunan prov. on Siang river; rail and river junction point.

Hénin-Liétard (ā′năN′lyā′tär′) commune, N France, N of Arras; pop. 22,600.

Henley or **Henley on Thames** (hĕn′lĭ, tĕmz) municipal borough, cen. England, in Oxfordshire; pop. 8000.

Henlopen, Cape (hĕn·lō′pĕn) cape, Delaware, S of entrance to Delaware Bay.

Henri-Chapelle (ăn′rē′shȧ′pĕl′) village, E Belgium, E of Liége near German border; site of American military cemetery for World War II dead.

Henry, Cape (hĕn′rĭ) cape, Virginia, S of entrance to Chesapeake Bay.

Henry Clay (hĕn′rĭ klā′) unincorporated community, Kentucky, suburb of Lexington; pop. 6100.

Henryetta (hĕn′rĭ·ĕt′ȧ) city, E cen. Oklahoma; pop. 8000.

Henzada (hĕn′zȧ·dȧ′) town, S Burma, on the Irrawaddy river at head of the delta; pop. 23,500.

Heraclea (hĕr′ȧ·klē′ȧ) ancient city, S Italy, near Gulf of Taranto; scene of battle 280 B.C.

Heracleopolis (hĕr′ȧ·klē·ŏp′ō·lĭs) ancient city, N Egypt; ✻ for one period of the Middle Kingdom.

Herat (hĕ·rät′) **1** province, NW Afghanistan. **2** anc. **Aria** (ȧr′ĭ·ȧ; ȧ·rī′ȧ) city, NW Afghanistan, in Herat prov. on the Hari Rud; pop. 85,000.

Hérault (ā′rō′) river, S France, rising in Cévennes Mts. and flowing SSW into Gulf of Lions; ab. 100 m. long.

Herculaneum (hûr′kū·lā′nē·ŭm) ancient city, Italy, on coast SE of Neapolis, at NW foot of Mt. Vesuvius; destroyed by eruption of A.D. 79.

Hercules (hûr′kū·lēz) town, NE Union of South Africa, in Transvaal, suburb of Pretoria; pop. 41,900.

Heredia (ȧ·rā′thyä) city, Costa Rica, just NW of San José; pop. 12,000.

Hereford (hûr′fĕrd) city, NW Texas, SW of Amarillo; pop. 5200.

Hereford (hĕr′ĕ·fĕrd) **1** county, W England: see HEREFORDSHIRE. **2** municipal borough, W England, ✻ of Herefordshire, on the Wye; pop. 32,500.

Herefordshire (hĕr′ĕ·fĕrd·shĭr; -shēr) or **Hereford,** county, W England, on border of Wales; ✻ Hereford; area 842 sq. m.; pop. 127,100.

Herford (hĕr′fôrt) city, W Germany, ENE of Münster; pop. 43,900.

Héricourt (ā′rē′kōōr′) town, E France, near Belfort; scene of battles 1474 and 1871.

Herisau (hā′rē·zou), Fr. **Hérisau** (ā′rē′zō′) commune, NE Switzerland, ✻ of Appenzell Outer Rhodes demicanton; pop. 13,400.

Herkimer (hûr′kĭ·mēr) village, NE cen. New York, on Mohawk river; pop. 9400.

Herm (hûrm) island, English Channel, one of the Channel Is.

Hermanus (hûr·măn′ŭs) town, S Union of South Africa, in SW Cape Province; pop. 4500.

Hermit Islands (hûr′mĭt) island group, W Pacific Ocean, W of Admiralty Is.; belong to Territory of New Guinea.

Hermon, Mount (hûr′mŭn), Arab. **Jebel esh Sheikh** (zhä′bĕl ăsh shēk′; shāk′) mountain, Syria and Lebanon, in Anti-Lebanon Mts. just N of Palestine; 9232 ft. high.

Hermosa Beach (hĕr·mō′sȧ) city, SW California, on Pacific Ocean; pop. 11,800.

Hermosillo (ĕr′mō·sē′yō) town, NW Mexico, ✻ of Sonora state, on Sonora river; pop. 18,600.

Herne (hĕr′nə) city, W Germany, in the Ruhr SSW of Münster; pop. 111,200.

Herne Bay (hûrn) urban district, SE England, in Kent, on North Sea; pop. 18,300.

Herning (här′nĭng) city, Denmark, in W cen. Jutland; pop. 16,300.

Herrin (hĕr′ĭn) city, S Illinois, NE of Marion; pop. 9300.

Herrnhut (hĕrn′hōōt′) village, E Germany, SE of Bautzen; seat of a colony of Moravians, who settled here 1722 on estate of Count von Zinzendorf.

Hersfeld (hĕrs′fĕlt) city, W Germany, on Fulda river SSE of Kassel; pop. 19,600.

Herstal (hĕr′stäl), Fr. **Héristal** (ā′rēs′tȧl′) commune, E Belgium; pop. 27,100.

Herstmonceux (hûrs[t]′mŭn·sōō′; -sū′) village, S England, in East Sussex NE of Eastbourne; site of Royal Observatory since 1949.

Herten (hĕr′tĕn), also **Herten in Westfalen** (ĭn vĕst′fä′lĕn) commune, W Germany, N of Essen; pop. 35,700.

Hertford (här′fĕrd; härt′-) **1** county, SE England: see HERTFORDSHIRE. **2** municipal borough, its ✻; pop. 13,900.

Hertfordshire (här′fĕrd·shĭr; -shēr; härt′-) or **Hertford** or **Herts** (härts; hûrts) county, SE England, NW of London; ✻ Hertford; area 632 sq. m.; pop. 609,700.

Hertseliya or **Herzliya** (hĕr′tsĭ·ē′yȧ) town, Israel, N of Tel Aviv in Plain of Sharon; pop. (1949) 9000.

Herzegovina (hûr′tsĕ·gō·vē′nȧ; Ger. hĕr′tsā·gō′vē·nä, -gō·vē′nä), Serb. **Hercegovina** (hĕr′tsē·gō′vē·nä) region, Yugoslavia; once (10th–14th cents.) an independent principality and in 15th cent. a duchy; since 1878, under Austria and as part of independent Yugoslavia, forms a political unit with Bosnia.

Hespeler (hĕs′pĕ·lēr) town, Canada, in SE Ontario; pop. 3900.

Hesse (hĕs; hĕs′ē), Ger. **Hessen** (hĕs′ĕn) **1** region, SW Germany, E of the Rhine and N of the Main; in Middle Ages a landgraviate; divided 1567, the two principal divisions being: (1) **Hesse-Cassel** (-kăs′l), Ger. **Hessen-Kassel** (hĕs′ĕn·käs′ĕl), in N, which was united with Prussia 1866 as part of the province of **Hesse-Nassau** (-năs′ō), Ger. **Hessen-Nassau** (hĕs′ĕn·näs′ou) along with duchy of Nassau and city of Frankfurt; and (2) **Hesse-Darmstadt** (-därm′stăt), Ger. **Hessen-Darmstadt** (hĕs′ĕn·därm′shtät), in S, which became a state of Weimar republic. **2** either of the two chief divisions at times when they constituted distinct political units; as, the grand duchy of Hesse (Hesse-Darmstadt, from 1806), electoral Hesse (Hesse-Cassel), the state of Hesse (Hesse-Darmstadt, under the Weimar republic). **3** state of the Bonn republic (created 1948), including larger part of the former state along with part of the former Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau; ✻ Wiesbaden.

Heston and Isleworth (hĕs′tŭn [hĕs′′n], ī′z′l·wûrth [-wĕrth]) municipal borough, SE England, in Middlesex W of London; pop. 106,600.

Hetton (hĕt′′n) urban district, N England, in Durham; pop. 18,500.

Hexham (hĕk′sȧm) urban district, N England, in Northumberland, on the Tyne; pop. 9700.

Heywood (hā′wŏŏd) municipal borough, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 25,200.

Hialeah (hī′ȧ·lē′ȧ) city, SE Florida, NW of Miami; race track; pop. 19,700.

Hibbing (hĭb′ĭng) village, NE Minnesota, in the Mesabi Range; pop. 16,300.

Hibokhibok (hē′bōk·hē′bōk) volcano, Philippine Is., on Camiguin I. (N of Mindanao); had violent eruptions 1948, 1951; height 5620 ft.

Hickory (hĭk′ō·rĭ; hĭk′rĭ) city, W cen. North Carolina; pop. 14,800.

Hicpochee, Lake (hĭk′pō·chē) lake, S cen. Florida, connected by canal with Caloosahatchee river on W and Lake Okeechobee on E.

Hidalgo (hĭ·dăl′gō; Span. ē·thäl′gō) state, cen. Mexico; ✻ Pachuca; area 8057 sq. m.; pop. 840,800.

Hidalgo del Parral (ē·thäl′gō thĕl pär·räl′) city, N Mexico, in Chihuahua state; pop. 24,200.

Hierapolis (hī′ĕr·ăp′ō·lĭs) ancient city, Asia Minor, in Phrygia near Maeander river just N of Laodicea.

Hierro (yĕr′rō), formerly **Ferro** (fĕr′rō) island, Spain, westernmost of the Canary Is.; 107 sq. m.; pop. 8100.

High Commission Territories, the British dependencies in S Africa that are administered by high commissioners: Basutoland, Swaziland, and Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Highgate (hī′gĭt; -gĕt) section of London, England, NE of Hampstead Heath.

Highland (hī′lȧnd) town, NW Indiana; pop. 5900.

Highland Park, 1 city, NE Illinois, on Lake Michigan; pop. 16,800. **2** city, SE Michigan, N of Detroit; pop. 46,400. **3** borough, cen. New Jersey, E of New Brunswick; pop. 9700. **4** town, NE Texas, N of Dallas; pop. 11,400.

Highlands, the, that portion of Scotland in and N of the Grampians.

Highlands of Navesink (năv′ĕ·sĭngk; nā′vĕ-; nĕv′ĕ-), also **Navesink Hills,** range of hills, NE New Jersey, extending from near Sandy Hook to Raritan Bay.

Highlands of the Hudson (hŭd′s'n) region, SE New York, comprising hills on both sides of Hudson river; includes Storm King, 1340 ft. high.

High Point, 1 elevation, N New Jersey; highest point in the state, 1809 ft. **2** city, N cen. North Carolina; pop. 40,000.

High Wycombe (wĭk′ŭm) municipal borough, S cen. England, in Buckinghamshire WNW of London; pop. 40,700.

Hikone (hē·kō·nē) city, Japan, in W cen. Honshu; pop. 46,000.

Hilden (hĭl′dĕn) city, W Germany, near Rhine river SE of Düsseldorf; pop. 24,300.

Hildesheim (hĭl′dĕs·hīm) city, W Germany, SSE of Hannover; pop. 59,000.

Hilla (hĭl′ȧ; Arab. hĭl′lȧ, -lä) town, cen. Iraq, near the Euphrates; near site of ancient Babylon

Hillsboro (hĭlz′bûr′ō) **1** village, S Ohio; pop. 5100. **2** city, NW Oregon; pop. 5100. **3** city, NE cen. Texas; pop. 8400.

Hillsdale (hĭlz′dāl) city, S Michigan; pop. 7300.

Hilo (hē′lō) city, Hawaiian Is., on Hawaii I. on E coast; pop. 27,000.

Hilongos (hē·lōng′ōs) municipality, Philippine Is., on SW coast of Leyte I.; pop. 25,900.

Hilversum (hĭl′vĕr·sŭm) commune, W Netherlands, a suburb of Amsterdam; pop. 85,100.

Hilwān (hĭl·wän′) or **Helwan** (hĕl-) town, N Egypt, on Nile river S of Cairo opposite ruins of Memphis.

Himachal Pradesh (hĭ′mä′chȧl prȧ·dāsh′) territory, N India, bordering on Tibet; comprises two areas; a union of former Punjab hill states; ✻ Simla; area 10,904 sq. m.; pop. 1,109,500.

Himalayas, the (hĭ·mä′lȧ·yȧz; -mäl′yȧz; Anglicized hĭm′ȧ·lā′ȧz), or, more correctly, **the Himalaya** (-[y]ȧ) mountain system, Asia, on border between India and Tibet and in Nepal; highest point Mt. Everest, over 29,000 ft.

Himamaylan (hē′mä·mī′län) municipality, Philippine Is., on W coast of Negros I.; pop. 28,400.

Himeji (hē·mĕ·jē) city, Japan, in W Honshu near N shore of Inland Sea; pop. 197,300.

Hinckley (hĭngk′lĭ) urban district, cen. England, in Leicestershire; pop. 39,100.

Hindiya Barrage (hĭn·dē′yȧ; -yä) dam, Iraq, in the Euphrates river 45 m. S of Baghdad.

Hindley (hĭnd′lĭ) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 19,400.

Hindmarsh, Lake (hĭnd′märsh) lake, SE Australia, in W Victoria; area 47 sq. m.

Hindu Kush (hĭn′dōō kōōsh′; kŭsh′), known to historians of Alexander's time as **Paropamisus** (păr′ō·pȧ·mī′sŭs) or **Caucasus Indicus** (kô′kȧ·sŭs ĭn′dĭ·kŭs) mountain range, cen. Asia, extending along N Kashmir border and into Afghanistan; highest point Tirich Mir, 25,263 ft.

Hindustan (hĭn′dōō·stän′; -stän′) or **Hindostan** (-dō-) **1** region, N India, N of the Deccan, including the great plain drained by the Indus in the W and the Ganges and Brahmaputra in the E; place where Hindi is chiefly spoken. **2** more specifically, the area within this region comprising East Punjab, Rajputana (Rajasthan), and most of Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces). **3** sometimes, the Republic of India.

Hingham (hĭng′ŭm) town, SE Massachusetts, on Massachusetts Bay SE of Boston; pop. 10,700.

Hingol (hĭng′gōl) river, Pakistan, in cen. and S Baluchistan; flows S into Arabian Sea; ab. 320 m. long.

Hinigaran (hē′nē·gä′rän) municipality, Philippine Is., on W coast of Negros I.; pop. 27,400.

Hinlopen Strait (hĭn′lō′pĕn) channel, Spitsbergen, between West Spitsbergen I. and Northeast Land.

Hinnöy (hĭn′û′ü) island, Norway, largest of the Vesterålen; area 848 sq. m.; pop. 20,400.

Hinsdale (hĭnz′dāl) village, NE Illinois, W of Chicago; pop. 8700.

Hinton (hĭn′t'n; -tŭn) city, S West Virginia; pop. 5800.

Hirosaki (hē·rō·sä·kē) city, Japan, in N Honshu; pop. 63,700.

Hiroshima (Jap. hē·rōsh′mä; Angl. hē′rō·shē′mȧ, hē·rō′shĭ·mȧ) city, Japan, in Honshu at W end of Inland Sea; pop. 224,100.

Hispanic America (hĭs·păn′ĭk) Latin America.

Hispaniola (hĭs′păn·yō′lȧ), orig. Span. **Española** (ās′pä·nyō′lä), also **Haiti** (hā′tĭ; Fr. ȧ′ē′tē′) island, West Indies, in Greater Antilles; divided into two independent countries, Haiti and the Dominican Republic; total area ab. 30,000 sq. m.

Hissarlik (hĭ·sär·lĭk′) site of ancient Troy, NW Turkey in Asia, SE of mouth of the Dardanelles.

Hit (hĭt), anc. **Is** (ĭs) town, W cen. Iraq., on the Euphrates river at head of navigation.

Hitachi (hē·tä·chē) city, Japan, in Honshu; pop. 50,200.

Hitchin (hĭch′ĭn) urban district, SE England, in Hertfordshire; pop. 20,000.

Hitra (hĭt′rȧ), formerly **Hitteren** (hĭt′ē·rĕn) island, Norway, WSW of entrance to Trondheim Fjord.

Hiva Oa or **Hivaoa** (hē′vȧ·ō′ȧ) island, Marquesas Is.; chief village Atuana, ✻ of the group.

Hiwassee (hī·wŏs′ē) or **Hiawassee** (hī′ȧ·wŏs′ē) river, E United States, flowing from NE Georgia across W extremity of North Carolina and into SE Tennessee to empty into Tennessee river; ab. 150 m. long.

Hjälmaren (yĕl′mȧ·rûn′) lake, S cen. Sweden; area 185 sq. m.

Ho (hō) town, S Togoland.

Hobart (hō′bĕrt) **1** city, NW Indiana; pop. 10,200. **2** city, SW Oklahoma; pop. 5400.

Hobart (hō′bärt; -bĕrt) city, Australia, ✻ of Tasmania, in SE part of the island on Derwent river; pop. with suburbs 76,600.

Hobbs (hŏbz) city, SE New Mexico, near Texas border; pop. 13,900.

Hobkirk's Hill (hŏb′kûrks) locality, South Carolina, 2 m. N of Camden; scene of battle April 25, 1781.

Hoboken (hō′bō′kĕn; locally also -bŭk′ĕn) city, NE New Jersey, on Hudson river adjoining Jersey City; pop. 50,700.

Hoboken (hō′bō·kĕn) commune, N Belgium, a suburb of Antwerp; pop. 31,900.

Höchstädt (hûk′shtĕt) town, W Germany, in Bavaria on the Danube; scene of battles in War of the Spanish Succession: Sept. 30, 1703, and Aug. 13, 1704 (often called the battle of Blenheim); in Napoleonic Wars scene of battle June 19, 1800.

Hocking (hŏk′ĭng) river, Ohio, flowing SE into Ohio river; ab. 80 m. long.

Hoddesdon (hŏdz′dŭn) urban district, SE England, in Hertfordshire; pop. 13,700.

Hodeida (hō·dā′dȧ; Arab. hō′ō·dā′dȧ, -dä, hō′ō·dī′-) seaport, SW Arabia, in W Yemen; the port of San'a; pop. 40,000.

Hodgenville (hŏj′ĕn·vĭl; Sou. also -v'l) town, cen. Kentucky; Lincoln's birthplace.

Hódmezövásárhely (hōd′mĕ·zû·vä′shär·hā) autonomous city, SE Hungary; pop. 61,700.

Hoensbroek (hōōns′brōōk) commune, SE Netherlands, NE of Maastricht; pop. 16,000.

Hoeryong (hwär·yŭng) or **Kainei** (kī·nā) town, NE Korea, on Tumen river; pop. 22,800.

Hof (hōf) city, W Germany, in Bavaria on Saale river; pop. 54,600.

Hofu (hō·fōō) city, Japan, in S Honshu on Inland Sea; pop. 67,200.

Hofuf (hōō·fōōf′) town, Saudi Arabia, an oasis and chief town of al-Hasa district, Nejd.

Hoggar Mountains (hŏg′ĕr; hȧ·gär′) the Ahaggar Mts., S Algeria.

Hog Island (hŏg) island, Pennsylvania, in Delaware river below Philadelphia; shipyards.

Hohenlimburg (hō′ĕn·lĭm′bōōrk) city, W Germany, NE of Cologne; pop. 21,300.

Hohenlinden (hō′ĕn·lĭn′dĕn) village, W Germany, in Bavaria E of Munich; scene of battle Dec. 3, 1800.

Hohenstaufen (hō′ĕn·shtou′fĕn; Angl. hō′ĕn·stou′fĕn) mountain, SW Germany, near Göppingen; site of ruins of ancestral castle of Hohenstaufen family.

Hohenzollern (hō′ĕn·tsŏl′ĕrn; Angl. hō′ĕn·zŏl′ĕrn) region, SW Germany, in mountains surrounded by Baden and Württemberg; developed around ancient family seat of the Hohenzollerns; formerly a province of Prussia; with S part of Württemberg, forms a state of the Bonn republic.

Hohe Tauern (hō′ĕ tou′ĕrn) range of the Alps, W Austria, between Carinthia and the Tirol; highest point Gross Glockner, 12,461 ft.

Henna. See ENNA.
Heraklion. See CANDIA.
Hercegovina. See HERZEGOVINA.
Herelen. See KERULEN.
Hérens, Dent d'. See DENT D'HÉRENS.
Heri Rud. See HARI RUD.
Héristal. See HERSTAL.
Hermannstadt. See SIBIU.
Hermopolis Magna. See EL ASHMŪNEIN.
Hernösand. See HÄRNÖSAND.
Herreroland. See DAMARALAND.
Hertogenbosch, 's. See 's HERTOGENBOSCH.
Heumar. See PORZ.
Heungshan. See MACAO island.
Heysham. See MORECAMBE AND HEYSHAM.
Hiawassee. See HIWASSEE.
Hibernia. See IRELAND.
Hiddekel. See THORIS.
Hierosolyma. See JERUSALEM.
High Atlas. See ATLAS MOUNTAINS.
High Tatra Mountains. See TATRA MOUNTAINS.
Hiiumaa. See KHIUMA.
Hijaz, al-. See HEJAZ.
Hill 295. See LE MORT HOMME.
Hill Tippera. See TRIPURA.
Hindenburg, Hindenburg in Oberschlesien. See ZABRZE.
Hirata Gunto. See PARACEL ISLANDS.
Hirschberg, Hirschberg in Schlesien or **im Riesengebirge.** See JELENIA GÓRA.
Hispania. See SPAIN.
Hlaing. See RANGOON river.
Hoangho. Var. of HWANG HO.
Hoek van Holland. See HOOK OF HOLLAND.
Hogoleu, or **Hogolu, Islands.** See TRUK ISLANDS.
Hogue, La. See LA HOGUE.
Hohensalza. See INOWROCŁAW.

Hoihow (Cantonese hoi′hou′; Pekingese hī′kō′) seaport, China, on NE coast of Hainan I.; the port for Kiungshan.
Hokkaido (hō·kī′dō; Jap. hôk·kī·dō) or **Yezo** (yĕ·zō), formerly **Ezo** (ĕ·zō) island, N Japan, separated from Sakhalin I. by channel 25 m. wide; chief city Sapporo; area ab. 30,000 sq. m.; pop. 3,852,800.
Hokow (hō′kou′; Chin. hŭ′kō′) town, S China, in SE Yunnan prov. on Yuan river, opposite Laokay in Tonkin (North Vietnam).
Holborn (hō′bĕrn; hōl′-) metropolitan borough, London, N of the Thames and W of the City; pop. 24,800.
Holdenville (hōl′dĕn·vĭl) city, E cen. Oklahoma; pop. 6200.
Holderness (hōl′dĕr·nĕs′) peninsula, N England, in Yorkshire between Humber river and the North Sea.
Holguin (ōl·gēn′) town, E Cuba; pop. 35,900.
Holland (hŏl′ănd) **1** city, W Michigan, on Lake Michigan; pop. 15,900. **2** medieval county of Holy Roman Empire, on North Sea coast; region forms two provinces of the Netherlands, North and South Holland. **3** kingdom: see NETHERLANDS.
Holland, the Parts of, division of Lincolnshire, England; ✻ Boston.
Hollandia (hŏ·lăn′dĭ·ȧ) town, West New Guinea, on N coast 25 m. from border of North-East (British) New Guinea.
Hollandsch Diep (hŏl′ănts dēp′) estuary of the Maas (Meuse) river, SW Netherlands.
Hollebeke (hōl′ĕ·bā′kĕ) town, Belgium, near Ieper (Ypres); fiercely contested 1914–18.
Hollidaysburg (hŏl′ĭ·dāz·bûrg′) borough, S cen. Pennsylvania, S of Altoona; pop. 6500.
Hollywood (hŏl′ĭ·wŏŏd′) **1** district, California, in city of Los Angeles; center of U.S. motion-picture industry. **2** city, SE Florida, on Atlantic Ocean; pop. 14,400.
Holmfirth (hōm′fûrth) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire, S of Huddersfield; pop. 19,100.
Holmön (hōlm′ön′) island, N Sweden, in Gulf of Bothnia.
Holnicote Bay (hŏl′nĭ·kōt) inlet of Solomon Sea, New Guinea I., on N coast of E Territory of Papua.
Holstein (hōl′stīn; Ger. hôl′shtīn) region, NW Germany, just S of the peninsula of Jutland and adjoining Schleswig; once a fief of Denmark and a duchy (from 1474); became part of Prussia 1866.
Holsteinsborg (hŭl′stīns·bôrĸ) Danish settlement, W coast of Greenland, just N of Arctic Circle.
Holston (hōl′stŭn) river, E Tennessee, flowing SW to unite with French Broad river and form the Tennessee river; 140 m. long.
Holtz Bay (hōlts) inlet, SW Alaska, in Aleutian Is. on NE coast of Attu I.
Holy Cross, Mount of the, mountain, NW cen. Colorado, in Sawatch Range; 13,996 ft. high; on side has two crevices which when filled with snow form a Greek cross, central feature of **Holy Cross National Monument**, established 1929.
Holyhead (hŏl′ĭ·hĕd′) **1** island, NW Wales, in St. George's Channel off W coast of island of Anglesey. **2** Welsh **Caer Gybi** (kīr gŭ′bĭ) seaport on N coast of Holyhead I.; pop. 10,600.
Holy Island (hō′lĭ′) or **Lindisfarne** (lĭn′dĭs·färn) peninsula, NE England, on Northumberland coast; becomes an island at high water.
Holyoke (hŏl′yōk) city, SW Massachusetts, on Connecticut river N of Springfield; pop. 54,700.
Holyoke, Mount, mountain, W Massachusetts, on E side of Connecticut river opposite Mt. Tom; 954 ft. high.
Holywell (hŏl′ĭ·wĕl; -wĕl) urban district, NE Wales, in Flintshire; pop. 8200.
Holywood (hŏl′ĭ·wŏŏd) urban district, SE Northern Ireland; pop. 5100.
Holzminden (hôlts′mĭn′dĕn) city, W Germany, on Weser river; pop. 19,900.
Homberg (hôm′bûrg; Ger. hôm′bĕrĸ), also **Homberg am Niederrhein** (hôm′bĕrĸ äm nē′dĕr·rīn′) town, W Germany, on Rhine river opposite Duisburg-Hamborn; pop. 27,100.
Homburg (hôm′bûrg; Ger. hôm′bŏŏrĸ), also called **Bad Homburg** (bät hôm′bŏŏrĸ) or **Homburg vor der Höhe** (fôr dĕr hû′ĕ) city, W Germany, ENE of Wiesbaden; pop. 24,700.
Homer (hō′mĕr) town, S Alaska, on SW coast of Kenai Peninsula; agriculture; airport.
Homestead (hōm′stĕd) borough, SW Pennsylvania, ESE of Pittsburgh; pop. 10,000.
Homestead National Monument, site, SE Nebraska, of first homestead entered under General Homestead Act of 1862; established as national monument 1939.
Homewood (hōm′wŏŏd) **1** city, cen. Alabama, SE of Birmingham; pop. 12,900. **2** village, NE Illinois, S of Chicago; pop. 5900.
Homildon (hŏm′ĭl·dŭn), or **Humbledon** (hŭm′b'l·dŭn), **Hill**, hill, N England, in N Northumberland SE of Flodden; scene of victory of Sir Henry Percy (Hotspur) and George Dunbar, Earl of March, over the Scots 1402.
Homonhon (hō′mōn·hōn′) or **Jomonjol** (hō′mōn·hôl′) or **Malhon** (mäl·hōn′) island, Philippine Is., in entrance to Leyte Gulf; place of first landing of Magellan on Philippine Is. 1521.
Homs (hôms), anc. **Emesa** (ĕm′ĕ·sȧ) city, W Syria, on the Orontes; pop. 100,100.
Homs (kōms) or **Khoms**, seaport, NW Libya, in Tripolitania; pop. 34,900.
Honan (hō′nän′; Chin. hŭ′nän′) **1** province, E cen. China, just S of the Hwang Ho; ✻ Kaifeng; area 66,676 sq. m.; pop. 34,289,800. **2** see LOYANG.
Hondo (hŏn′dō) **1** (Jap. hôn·dō) island of Japan: see HONSHU. **2** (Span. ōn′dō) river, Central America, flowing from Guatemala NE into Chetumal Bay on boundary between British Honduras and Mexico; 150 m. long.
Honduras (hŏn·dŏŏr′ăs; -dūr′-; Span. ōn·dōō′räs) country, Central America; a republic; ✻ Tegucigalpa; area 59,160 sq. m.; pop. 1,201,300.
Honduras, British, see BRITISH HONDURAS.
Honduras, Gulf of, inlet of Caribbean Sea between S British Honduras, E Guatemala, and N Honduras.
Honduras Bay, inlet of Gulf of Honduras, with British Honduras on N and Guatemala on W and S.
Honesdale (hōnz′dāl) borough, NE Pennsylvania; pop. 5700.
Honey Island or **Honey Island Swamp** (hŭn′ĭ) swamp in SE Louisiana and SW Mississippi, in delta of Pearl river.
Honey Lake, lake, NE California; dry in summertime.
Honfleur (ôn′fûr′) seaport, NW France, on Seine estuary opposite Le Havre; in 18th cent. supplanted by Le Havre in importance.
Hongay (hŏn·gī) seaport, Indochina, in Tonkin (North Vietnam) E of Haiphong, in coal-mining area.
Hong Kong (hŏng′ kŏng′), also, unofficially, **Hongkong**, island, SE China, just E of mouth of Pearl river off coast of Kwangtung; with adjacent area on mainland, constitutes a British crown colony; ✻ Victoria; area 391 sq. m.; pop. 1,860,000.
Honiara (hō′nĭ·ä′rȧ) town, Solomon Is., on Guadalcanal; ✻ of British Solomon Is. protectorate since World War II.
Honiton (hŏn′ĭ·t'n; locally hŭn′-) municipal borough, SW England, in Devonshire; known for its manufacture of Honiton lace.
Honolulu (hŏn′'l·ōō′lōō; hō′nō·lōō′lōō) seaport, ✻ of Hawaii, on SE Oahu I.; pop. 245,600.
Honshu (hŏn′shōō; Jap. hôn·shōō) or **Hondo** (hŏn′dō; Jap. hôn·dō) island, Japan, its chief island; site of Tokyo, ✻ of the empire; area ab. 87,000 sq. m.
Hood, Mount (hŏŏd) mountain, NW Oregon, in Cascade Range; highest point in state, 11,245 ft.
Hood Canal, inlet of Puget Sound, W Washington; ab. 80 m. long.
Hoogeveen (hō′kĕ·vān′) commune, NE Netherlands; pop. 20,200.
Hooghly or **Hugli** (hōōg′lĭ) river, NE India, the most westerly channel of Ganges river in delta; ab. 120 m. long, nearly 10 m. wide at mouth.
Hooker Island (hŏŏk′ĕr) island, U.S.S.R., in S cen. Franz Josef Land.
Hook of Holland (hŏŏk, hôl′ănd), Du. **Hoek van Holland** (hōōk′ văn hôl′änt) **1** cape, SW Netherlands, N of mouth of Nieuwe Maas river. **2** seaport, on the cape; belongs to Rotterdam.
Hoole (hōōl) urban district, NW England, in Cheshire, suburb of Chester; pop. 9100.
Hoonah (hōō′nȧ) village, SE Alaska, on Chichagof I.; pop. 600.
Hoopeston (hōōps′tŭn; hŏŏps′-) city, E Illinois; pop. 6000.
Hoorn (hôrn) town, W Netherlands, on the IJsselmeer; once an important port; birthplace of Willem C. Schouten and Abel J. Tasman.
Hoosac Range (hōō′săk) range, W Massachusetts, part of the Green Mts.; highest peak 2588 ft.
Hoosic (hōō′sĭk) river, rising in N cen. Massachusetts and flowing N and NW across SW Vermont to the Hudson river in New York; ab. 90 m. long.
Hoosick Falls (hōō′sĭk) village, E New York, on Hoosic river near Vermont border; site of British entrenchments at battle of Bennington 1777 nearby.
Hoover Dam (hōō′vĕr), formerly **Boulder Dam** (bōl′dĕr) dam in Colorado river, between Nevada and Arizona; 726 ft. high; forms Lake Mead.
Hopatcong, Lake (hō·păt′kŏng) lake, N New Jersey; ab. 8 m. long.
Hope (hōp) city, SW Arkansas; pop. 8600.
Hope Bay, inlet, Antarctica, at tip of Palmer Peninsula.
Hopeh or **Hopei** (hō′pā′; Chin. hŭ′bā′), formerly **Chihli** (chĕ′lē′; Chin. jĭr′lē′) province, NE China, bordering on Inner Mongolia and Gulf of Po Hai; ✻ Tsingyuan; area 59,341 sq. m.; pop. 28,644,400.
Hope Island (hōp) island in Barents Sea, belonging to Norway; 20 m. long.
Hopewell (hōp′wĕl; -wĕl) independent city, SE Virginia, at confluence of James and Appomattox rivers; pop. 10,200.
Hopkins (hŏp′kĭnz) village, SE cen. Minnesota, WSW of Minneapolis; pop. 7600.
Hopkinsville (hŏp′kĭnz·vĭl) city, SW Kentucky; pop. 12,500.
Hoquiam (hō′kwĭ·ăm) seaport, W Washington, on Grays Harbor adjacent to Aberdeen; pop. 11,100.
Hor, Mount (hôr), Arab. **Jebel Harun** (jă′băl hä·rōōn′) mountain, SW Jordan, E of Wadi el 'Araba; 4430 ft. high.
Horbury (hôr′bĕr·ĭ) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire, SW of Wakefield; pop. 8000.
Horeb (hōr′ĕb) mountain, NE Egypt, mentioned in the Bible; thought to be the same as Mount Sinai.
Horgen (hôr′gĕn) commune, NE cen. Switzerland, in Zurich canton on Lake of Zurich; pop. 10,100.
Hormuz (hôr′mŭz; native hôr·mōōz′, hŏŏr-), also **Ormuz** (ôr′mŭz; native ôr·mōōz′, ŏŏr-) island, Iran, in **Strait of Hormuz**, the strait between Iran and N tip of Trucial Oman; site of ancient town which before 13th cent. was located on mainland.
Horn, Cape (hôrn) often, colloquially, **the Horn**, cape, S South America, a rocky headland on Horn I. in the Tierra del Fuego Archipelago, at 55°59′ S lat.; the southernmost point of the continent.
Hornavan (hōōrn′ä′vȧn) lake, N Sweden; 97 sq. m.
Hornchurch (hôrn′chûrch′) urban district, SE England, in Essex ENE of London; pop. 104,100.
Hornell (hôr·nĕl′) city, S New York; pop. 15,000.
Hornsea (hôrn′sĭ) urban district, N England, in East Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 5300.
Hornsey (hôrn′zĭ) municipal borough, SE England, in Middlesex N of London; pop. 98,100.
Horqueta (ôr·kā′tä) town, Paraguay, E of Concepción; pop. 17,400.
Horsens (hôr′sĕns) seaport, Denmark, in E Jutland at head of Horsens Fjord; pop. 32,400.
Horsforth (hôrs′fĕrth) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire, NW of Leeds; pop. 14,100.
Horsham (hôr′shăm) **1** town, SE Australia, in W Victoria; pop. 6400. **2** urban district, S England, in West Sussex; pop. 16,700.
Horta (hôr′tȧ; Port. ôr′tȧ) seaport, Portugal, in Azores on SE coast of Fayal I.; pop. 7600.
Horten (hôr′t'n) seaport, SE Norway, on Oslo Fjord; pop. 11,000.
Horwich (hôr′ĭch; -ĭj) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 15,600.
Hospitalet (ôs′pē·tä·lĕt′) city, NE Spain, SW of Barcelona; pop. 73,600.
Hoste (ōs′tä) island, S Chile, in Tierra del Fuego Archipelago; 90 m. long and 50 m. wide.
Hot Springs, 1 city, W cen. Arkansas, in Ouachita Mts.; site of mineral springs, feature of **Hot Springs National Park**, established 1921; pop. 29,300. **2** city, SW South Dakota, at S end of Black Hills; pop. 5000. **3** village, western Virginia, in Allegheny Mts.
Houffalize (ōō′fä′lēz′) village, SE Belgium, N of Bastogne; taken by Germans December 1944, retaken by Allies Jan. 16, 1945.
Houghton (hō′t'n) village, N Michigan, in Upper Peninsula; in copper-mining section.
Houghton Lake, lake, N cen. Michigan; 16 m. long, 7 m. wide.
Houghton le Spring (hō′t'n lē′ sprĭng′; hou′t'n) urban district, N England, in Durham; pop. 30,700.
Houilles (ōō′y′) commune, N France, NW of Paris; pop. 20,600.
Houlton (hōl′t'n; -tŭn) village, N Maine, on Canadian border; pop. 6000.
Houma (hōō′mȧ) city, SE Louisiana; pop. 11,500.
Hounslow (hounz′lō) town, SE England, in Heston and Isleworth municipal borough; to W is **Hounslow Heath**, site of a Roman camp, once a resort of highwaymen.
Housatonic (hōō′sȧ·tŏn′ĭk) river, W Massachusetts and W Connecticut, flowing S into Long Island Sound; 148 m. long.
Houston (hūs′tŭn) city, SE Texas, ab. 25 m. NW of Galveston Bay; connected with Gulf of Mexico by **Houston Ship Canal** or **Channel**; pop. 596,200.
Houtman Rocks (hout′mȧn) or **Houtman Abrolhos** (ȧ·brō′lyōōsh) islets, W Western Australia, in Indian Ocean 140 m. W of Geraldton.
Hove (hōv) municipal borough, S England, in East Sussex on English Channel, W suburb of Brighton; pop. 69,400.
Hovenweep National Monument (hō′vĕn·wēp) government reservation, SE Utah and SW Colorado; site of pre-historic towers, pueblos, and cliff dwellings; established as national monument 1923.
Howe, Cape (hou) the extreme SE point of Australia, on border between New South Wales and Victoria.
Howick Falls (hou′ĭk) waterfall, E Union of South Africa, in S Natal in Umgeni river; 365 ft. high.
Howland Island (hou′lănd) island, cen. Pacific Ocean, near the equator; belongs to the United States.
Howrah (hou′rȧ) city, NE India, in West Bengal on Hooghly river opposite Calcutta; pop. 379,300.
Howth (hōth; houth) town, E Ireland, in co. Dublin on a rocky peninsula N of Dublin Bay; since 1940 part of city of Dublin.
Hoy (hoi) island, N Scotland, one of the Orkney Is.
Hoylake (hoi′lāk) urban district, NW England, in Cheshire, on Irish Sea W of Liverpool; pop. 30,900.
Hoyland Nether (hoi′lănd nĕth′ĕr) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 15,700.
Hron (hrŏn), Hung. **Garam** (gŏ′rŏm), Ger. **Gran** (grän) river, Czechoslovakia, in S Slovakia prov., flowing W and S into Danube river; ab. 150 m. long.
Hsinchu (shĭn·chōō), Jap. **Shinchiku** (shĕn·chĕ·kōō) seaport, NW Formosa; pop. (1935) 52,100.
Huachipato (wä′chĕ·pä′tō) beach, Chile, near Concepción on coastal inlet (San Vicente Bay), S of town of San Vicente; site of steel mill, opened 1950.
Hualalai (hōō′ä′lä·lī′) volcano, W Hawaii I.; 8275 ft. high.
Huallaga (wä·yä′gä) river, W and N Peru, flowing N into Marañón river; ab. 700 m. long.
Huallatiri (wä′yä·tē′rē) mountain, on boundary between Bolivia and Chile; 19,883 ft. high.
Huancayo (wäng·kä′yō) city, cen. Peru, on Mantaro river; pop. 28,700.
Huandoy (wän·doi′) mountain, W Peru; over 20,000 ft. high.
Huánuco (wä′nōō·kō) town, cen. Peru; pop. 12,900.
Huara (wä′rä) seaport, N Chile, N of Iquique; pop. 11,300.
Huarás (wä·räs′) town, W Peru, on Santa river; pop. 12,100.
Huascarán (wäs′kä·rän′) or **Huascán** (wäs·kän′) mountain, W Peru; highest mountain in the country, 22,205 ft.
Hubbard, Mount (hŭb′ĕrd) mountain, on Alaska-Yukon boundary, in St. Elias Range SE of Mt. Logan; 14,950 ft. high.
Hubli (hōōb′lĭ) town, W India, in W Mysore state; pop. 95,500.
Hucknall (hŭk′nȧl; -n'l) urban district, N cen. England, in Nottinghamshire NW of Nottingham; pop. 23,200.
Huddersfield (hŭd′ĕrz·fēld) county borough, N England, NE of Manchester; pop. 129,000.
Hudson (hŭd′s'n) **1** river, E New York, flowing S into Upper New York Bay; 306 m. long. **2** town, E Massachusetts, NE of Worcester; pop. 8200. **3** city, SE New York, on Hudson river S of Albany; pop. 11,600.
Hudson Bay, inland sea, N Canada, forming an indentation in mainland 850 m. long by 600 m. wide, opening on N toward the Canadian Arctic Archipelago.

Hohohoto. See KWEISUI.
Hoko. See POHANG.
Hoko Gunto. See PESCADORES.
Hokou. See HUKOW.
Holin. See KARAKORUM.
Hoorn Islands. See FUTUNA ISLANDS.
Hopei. See HOPEH.
Horicon, Lake. See GEORGE, LAKE.
Horseshoe Fall. See NIAGARA FALLS.
Hotien. See KHOTAN.
Hotin. See KHOTIN.
Hougue, La. See LA HOGUE.
Hradec Králové. See KÖNIGGRÄTZ.
Hradiště Mnichovo. = MNICHOVO HRADIŠTĚ.
Hsiang. See SIANG river.
Hsikang. Var. of SIKANG.
Hsinchiang. Var. of SINKIANG.
Hsining. See SINING.
Hsinking. See CHANGCHUN.
Hsinmin. See SINMIN.
Huaina-Putina. See OMATE.
Huambo. See NOVA LISBOA town, Angola.
Huascán. See HUASCARÁN.
Huchow. See WUHING.

Hudson Falls, village, E New York, on Hudson river; pop. 7200.
Hudson Strait, strait, NE Canada, between S Baffin I. and N Quebec prov., connecting Atlantic Ocean with Hudson Bay; 50 to 100 m. wide, 450 m. long.
Hué (hü-ā′; Fr. ü-ā′) seaport, Indochina, chief city of Annam (Central Vietnam); pop. 28,000.
Huelva (wĕl′vä) **1** province, SW Spain, bordering on Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean. **2** commune, its ✱; pop. 65,600.
Huemul (wā·mōōl′) island, W Argentina, in Lake Nahuel Huapí.
Huerfano (ôr′fä·nō; wûr′-; wär′-) river, S Colorado, flowing E and NE from Sangre de Cristo Range into Arkansas river; ab. 90 m. long.
Huesca (wās′kä) **1** province, NE Spain, on French border. **2** commune, its ✱; pop. 21,300.
Hugo (hū′gō) city, SE Oklahoma; pop. 6000.
Huila (wē′lä) volcano, W cen. Colombia; 18,700 ft. high.
Hukawng or **Hukong** (hōō′kông′) valley, N Burma, in upper course of Chindwin river; site of amber mines.
Hukow (hōō′kou′; Chin. -kō′) or **Hokou** (hō′kou′) town, SE China, in N Kiangsi prov. on the Yangtze; pop. 50,000.
Hull (hŭl) **1** city, E Canada, in Quebec, on Ottawa river opposite Ottawa, Ontario, and at mouth of Gatineau river; pop. 43,500. **2** or **Kingston upon Hull** (kĭng′stŭn) city and county borough, N England, in East Riding, Yorkshire, on the Humber where it is joined by the Hull river; pop. 299,100.
Hulun (hōō′lōōn′) **1** or **Dalai** (dä′lī′) lake, NE China, near Mongolian border; source of Argun river. **2** or **Hailar** (hī′lär′) town, NE China, E of the lake.
Humacao (ōō′mä·kä′ō) town, E Puerto Rico; pop. 10,800.
Humber (hŭm′bĕr) **1** estuary, E England, formed by confluence of Ouse and Trent rivers; flows into North Sea. **2** river, SE Canada, in W Newfoundland, flowing SW to Bay of Islands; 120 m. long.
Humberstone (hŭm′bĕr·stōn; -stŭn) village, Canada, in SE Ontario on Welland Ship Canal; pop. 3900.
Humboldt (hŭm′bōlt) **1** river, N Nevada, flowing W and SW into Humboldt Lake; 290 m. long. **2** city, NW Tennessee; pop. 7400.
Humboldt Bay, **1** inlet of Pacific Ocean, NW California. **2** inlet of Pacific Ocean, West New Guinea, on N coast near border of North-East New Guinea.
Humboldt Lake or **Sink**, lake, W Nevada; no outlet.
Humboldt Peak, mountain, S cen. Colorado; 14,100 ft. high.
Humphreys Peak (hŭm′frĭz) or **San Francisco Mountain** (săn′ frăn·sĭs′kō) mountain, N Arizona, one of the San Francisco Peaks; highest point in the state, 12,611 ft.
Hunan (hōō′nän′) province, SE cen. China, S of the Yangtze river; ✱ Changsha; area 105,467 sq. m.; pop. 28,293,700.
Hungary (hŭng′gə·rĭ), Hung. **Magyarország** (mŏ′dyŏr·ôr′säg), Ger. **Ungarn** (ŏŏng′gärn) country, cen. Europe, comprising chiefly the extensive plain crossed N–S by the Danube; formerly a kingdom, since 1946 a republic; ✱ Budapest; area 35,900 sq. m.; pop. 9,201,200.
Hungjao (hōōng′chĭ·ou′) airfield, China, just W of Shanghai.
Hungnam (hōōng·näm) or **Konan** (kō·nän) seaport, N Korea, on E coast; pop. 85,000.
Hungshui (hōōng′shwā′) river, S China, rising in E Yunnan and uniting in E Kwangsi with Siang river to form Si river; ab. 700 m. long.
Hungtze Hu (hōōng′dzŭ′ hōō′) lake (hu), E China, in Anhwei and Kiangsu provs., traversed by the Hwang Ho.
Hunsrück (hōōns′rük) region, W Germany, between the Moselle and Nahe rivers, extending SW from the Rhine to French border; highest peak 2677 ft.
Hunte (hōōn′tə) river, Germany, flowing into Weser river; ab. 117 m. long.
Hunter (hŭn′tĕr) river, SE Australia, in E New South Wales, flowing E to S Pacific Ocean; 300 m. long.
Hunter Island (hŭn′tĕr) tract of land surrounded by rivers, Canada, in W Ontario prov. on Minnesota border E of Rainy Lake.
Huntingdon (hŭn′tĭng·dŭn) **1** borough, S cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 7300. **2** county, E cen. England: see HUNTINGDONSHIRE. **3** municipal borough, E cen. England, ✱ of Huntingdonshire, on the Great Ouse; pop. 5300.
Huntingdonshire (-shĭr; -shēr) or **Huntingdon** or **Hunts** (hŭnts) county, E cen. England; ✱ Huntingdon; area 366 sq. m.; pop. 69,300.
Huntington (hŭn′tĭng·tŭn) **1** city, NE Indiana; pop. 15,100. **2** unincorporated community, SE New York, on N shore of Long I.; pop. 9300. **3** city, W West Virginia, on Ohio river; pop. 86,400.
Huntington Beach, city, SW California, on the Pacific Ocean SE of Long Beach; pop. 5200.
Huntington Park, city, SW California, S of Los Angeles; pop. 29,500.
Huntsville (hŭnts′vĭl; Sou. also -v'l) **1** city, N Alabama; pop. 16,400. **2** city, E Texas; pop. 9800. **3** town, Canada, in SE Ontario; pop. 3300.
Hunza (hōōn′zä) **1** river, N Kashmir, flowing W from E Karakoram Range, then S to join the Gilgit at Gilgit; ab. 90 m. long. **2** district, N Kashmir, in Gilgit. **3** mountain pass, Karakoram Mts., leading from Hunza valley to the Pamirs and Sinkiang; alt. 8000 ft.
Huon (hū′ŏn) river, Australia, in S Tasmania; ab. 90 m. long.
Huon Gulf, inlet of Solomon Sea, North-East New Guinea, on SE coast S of **Huon Peninsula**.
Huon Islands, group of islands, E Coral Sea; dependency of New Caledonia.
Huonville (hū′ŏn·vĭl) town, Australia, in SE Tasmania on Huon river.
Hupeh (hōō′pā′; Chin. hōō′bĕ′) province, E cen. China, including the portion of the course of the Yangtze that contains the Yangtze Gorges; ✱ Wuchang; area 80,169 sq. m.; pop. 25,541,600.
Huron (hūr′ŭn) **1** river, SE Michigan, flowing into Lake Erie; ab. 90 m. long. **2** city, E cen. South Dakota; pop. 12,800.
Huron, Lake, lake, E North America, on United States–Canada border; one of the Great Lakes; area 23,000 sq. m.
Hürtgen (hürt′gən) town, W Germany, E of Aachen and W of the Rur river; nearby **Hürtgen Forest** scene of severe fighting September 1944.
Hürth (hürt) commune, W Germany, SW of Cologne; pop. 31,200.
Huşi (hōōsh; hōō′shē) city, NE Romania, near Prut river; Treaty of Prut signed here July 21, 1711.
Husum (hōō′zŏŏm) seaport, W Germany, on W coast of Schleswig-Holstein; pop. 23,600.
Hutchinson (hŭch′ĭn·s'n) city, cen. Kansas, on Arkansas river; pop. 33,600.
Hutt (hŭt) city, New Zealand, at S end of North I. NE of Wellington; pop. 74,900.
Huyton with Roby (hī′t'n, rō′bĭ) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire E of Liverpool; pop. 55,800.
Hvaler (vä′lĕr), or **Whale Islands** (hwāl) group of islands, SE Norway, in Oslo Fjord.
Hvar (kvär), Ital. **Lesina** (lā′zē·nä) **1** island, SW Yugoslavia, in Adriatic Sea; in Bosnia and Herzegovina federated republic. **2** seaport, its capital.
Hven or **Hveen** (vän) island, SW Sweden, in the Öresund.
Hwachon (hwä·chŏn) or **Kasen** (kä·sĕn) town, N Korea, just N of 38th parallel on Pukhan river, which is dammed up to form **Hwachon Reservoir**, ab. 15 m. long.
Hwai (hwī) river, E China, in S Honan and NW Anhwei provs., flowing into the Hwang Ho; ab. 350 m. long.
Hwaining (hwī′nĭng′), or **Anking** (än′kĭng′), also **Nganking** (gän′kĭng′) city, E China, ✱ of Anhwei prov., on the Yangtze; pop. 110,000.
Hwang Ho (hwäng′ hō′; Chin. hŭ′) or **Yellow River** (yĕl′ō) river, N China, flowing from Kunlun Mts. to Gulf of Po Hai; ab. 2700 m. long.
Hwang Pu (hwäng′ pōō′), or **Whangpoo**, river, E China, in S Kiangsu prov., flowing from Tai Hu NE past Shanghai to mouth of the Yangtze; ab. 100 m. long.
Hwei (hwā) river, N China, a headstream of the Etsin; ab. 200 m. long.
Hyattsville (hī′ăts·vĭl) town, Maryland, NE of Washington; pop. 12,300.
Hybla or **Hybla Major** (hĭ′blə mā′jĕr) ancient town in Sicily, on S slope of Mt. Etna; famous for its honey.
Hydaburg (hī′də·bûrg) town, SE Alaska, on Prince of Wales I.; pop. 300.
Hyde (hīd) municipal borough, NW England, in Cheshire ESE of Manchester; pop. 31,500.
Hyderabad or **Haidarabad** (hī′dĕr·ə·băd′; -bäd′; native hâ′dŭr·ä·bäd′) **1** former state, S India, in the Deccan; from 1713 to 1948 governed by rulers called nizams and hence often referred to as the **Nizam's Dominions** (nĭ·zămz′; -zämz′); ✱ Hyderabad; area 82,313 sq. m.; pop. 18,653,000. **2** city, its ✱, and, since 1956, ✱ of Andhra Pradesh, on Musi river; pop. 739,200. **3** city, W Pakistan, in Sind on Indus river; pop. 127,500.
Hydra (hī′drə; Mod. Gr. ē′thrä), anc. **Hydrea** (hĭd′rē·ə) **1** island, Greece, in S Aegean Sea off E coast of Peloponnesus. **2** port, on N coast of island.
Hyères (yâr) commune, SE France, near the Mediterranean; pop. 23,700.
Hyères Islands, Fr. **Îles d'Hyères** (ēl′ dyâr′) island group, SE France, in Mediterranean Sea SE of Toulon.
Hyesanjin (hä·sän·jĭn) or **Keizanchin** (kā·zän·chĭn) town, N Korea, on Yalu river.
Hymettus (hī·mĕt′ŭs) mountain ridge, Greece, just E and SE of Athens; known for honey and for a marble used in building ancient Athens.
Hythe (hīth) municipal borough, SE England, in Kent, on Strait of Dover; one of the Cinque Ports; pop. 9200.

I

Ialomiţa (yä′lō·mē′tsä) or **Ialomitsa**, river, SE Romania; rises in the Transylvanian Alps and flows S and E into Danube river; ab. 140 m. long.
Iaşi (yäsh; yä′shē) or **Jassy** (yäs′ē) city, NE Romania, in Moldavia; pop. 104,500.
Ibadan (ē·bä′dän) city, W Nigeria; pop. 387,100.
Ibagué (ē′vä·gā′) city, W cen. Colombia; pop. 27,400.
Ibar (ē′băr) river, cen. Yugoslavia, in Serbia, flowing N to the Western Morava; ab. 130 m. long.
Iberia (ī·bē′rĭ·ə) **1** the Iberian Penin.; — its ancient name. **2** ancient region between Caucasus Mts. and Armenia, modern Georgia, U.S.S.R.
Iberian Peninsula (-ăn) peninsula, SW Europe, occupied by Spain and Portugal.
Iberville (ī′bĕr·vĭl; ē′bĕr-; ē′bĕr′vēl′) town, Canada, in Quebec prov. on Richelieu river; pop. 5200.
Ibicuí or **Ibicuhy** (ē′vē·kwē′) **1** river, S Brazil, in Rio Grande do Sul state, flowing W to Uruguay river on Argentina boundary; ab. 400 m. long. **2** or **Ibycuí** (ē′vē·kwē′) town, S Paraguay; pop. 21,100.
Ica (ē′kä) **1** river, SW Peru, flowing SW into Pacific Ocean; 120 m. long. **2** city, on Ica river; pop. 21,400.
Icarian Sea (ī·kâr′ĭ·ăn) the part of the Aegean Sea between the islands of Patmos and Leros.
Ice Bay, inlet of Indian Ocean, Antarctica, between Enderby Land and Queen Maud Land.
Ice Fjord, inlet of Arctic Ocean, on W coast of West Spitsbergen; 70 m. long.
Iceland (īs′lənd), Dan. **Island** (ēs′län), Icelandic **Ísland** (ēs′länt) island between North Atlantic and Arctic oceans; belonged to Denmark 1380–1944, for a time (1918–44) an independent kingdom in personal union with Denmark; now a republic; ✱ Reykjavík; area 39,709 sq. m.; pop. 144,500.
Ichang (ē′chäng′) city, S China, in S Hupeh prov. on the Yangtze just below the gorges (sometimes called Ichang Gorges); pop. 107,900.
Ichikawa (ē·chē·kä·wä) city, Japan, in Honshu E of Tokyo; pop. 92,700.
Ichinomiya (ē·chē·nō·mē·yä) city, Japan, in SE Honshu NNW of Nagoya; pop. 62,500.
Icy Strait, strait, SE Alaska, at N end of Alexander Archipelago between Chichagof I. and mainland.
Ida (ī′də) **1** Turk. **Kazdağı** (käz′dä·ĭ′) mountain, NW Asia Minor, SE of site of ancient Troy; actually a range; highest point 5810 ft. **2** Mod. Gr. **Ídhi** (ē′thē) or **Psiloritis** (psē·lō·rē′tĕs) mountain, Greece; highest on island of Crete, 8195 ft.
Idaho (ī′də·hō) state, NW United States, bordering on Canada; ✱ Boise; area 83,557 sq. m.; pop. 588,600.
Idaho Falls, city, SE Idaho, on Snake river; pop. 19,200.
Idalium (ī·dā′lĭ·ŭm), mod. **Dali** (dä′lē) village, E cen. Cyprus; site of ancient temple, sacred to Aphrodite.
Idenburg (ē′dĕn·bûrg), Du. **Idenburg Toppen** (ē′dĕn·bûrk tôp′ĕn) mountain peaks, West New Guinea, in Snow Mts.; highest 15,748 ft.
Idfu (ĭd′fōō) or **Edfu** (ĕd′fōō) town, S Egypt, on Nile river; lat. 25°N; ancient ruins.
Idjen or **Ijen** (ē·jĕn′) plateau, Indonesia, in E Java; an old crater containing many volcanoes.
Idlewild (ī′d'l·wīld′) locality, New York City, in Queens borough on Jamaica Bay; site of **New York International Airport**.
Idumaea or **Idumea** (ĭd′ŭ·mē′ə; ī′dŭ-) ancient region, S of the Dead Sea along both sides of the Wadi el 'Araba, the country of the Edomites.
Ie or **Ie Shima** (ē·yĕ shē·mä) island, Ryukyu Is., off coast of Okinawa I.
Ieper (yā′pĕr), Fr. **Ypres** (ē′pr'; popularly in World War I, wī′pĕrz) commune, NW Belgium; pop. 17,100.
Iesi (yä′zē) commune, cen. Italy, WSW of Ancona; pop. 28,800.
If (ēf) island, S France, near Marseilles; site of fortress-prison Château d'If.
Ifni (ĭf′nĭ) town, SW Morocco; with surrounding district (741 sq. m.) administered by Spain from Cabo Yubi; pop. (district) 20,000.
Igarka (ĭ·gär′kə) town, N Soviet Russia, Asia, on Yenisei river.
Iglesias (ē·glä′zyäs) commune, Italy, in S Sardinia; pop. 21,700.
Iguaçu (ē·gwä·sōō′), Span. **Iguazu** (ē′gwä·sōō′) river, S Brazil, in Paraná state, flowing W to the Alto Paraná; contains waterfall (**Iguaçu Falls**) over 2 m. wide with more than 20 cataracts averaging 200 ft. high.
Iguala (ē·gwä′lä) town, S Mexico, in Guerrero state; pop. 12,800.
Igualada (ē′gwä·lä′thä) city, NE Spain, WNW of Barcelona; pop. 15,600.
Ijsalmi (ē′säl·mĭ) town, S cen. Finland; pop. 4500.
Ijebu (ē·jā′bōō) or **Ijebu-Ode** (-ō′dā) town, SW Nigeria, NE of Lagos; pop. 27,900.
IJmuiden (ī·moi′dĕ[n]) town, W Netherlands, in Velsen commune at mouth of North Sea Canal.
IJssel (ī′sĕl), Eng. **Ijssel** or **Yssel** (ī′sĕl), anc. **Sala** (sā′lä) river, Netherlands, flowing N out of Neder Rijn to IJsselmeer; 70 m. long.
IJsselmeer (ī′sĕl·mär′), Eng. **Lake Ijssel** or **Ysel**, formerly **Zuider Zee** (zī′dĕr zā′; zē′; Du. zoi′dĕr zā′) lake, N Netherlands, separated from North Sea by a dike and bordered by reclaimed lands.
IJsselmonde (ī′sĕl·mŏn′dĕ), also **Ijsselmonde**, island, SW Netherlands, in Maas delta.
Ikaria (ē·kä·rē′ä) or **Nikaria** (nyē-), anc. **Icaria** (ī·kâr′ĭ·ə) island, Greece, in Aegean Sea WSW of Samos.
Iki (ē·kē) island, Japan, in Tsushima Strait; 53 sq. m.; pop. 45,300.
Ikirun (ē′kē·rōōn′) town, W Nigeria; pop. 23,900.
Ilagan (ē·lä′gän) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon on Cagayan river; pop. 31,300.
Ilan (ē′län′) or **Sanhsing** (sän′shĭng′) town, E Manchuria, on Sungari river; pop. 50,000.
Île-de-France or **Isle-de-France** (ēl′dĕ·frăns′) historical region, N cen. France, around Paris; a province mid-15th cent. to the Revolution.
Île de la Cité (ēl′ dĕ lä sē′tā′) island, N France, in Seine river, on which the city of Paris was first settled.
Ilek (ĭ·lyĕk′) river, Soviet Russia; rises in W Kazakh S.S.R. and flows NW to the Ural river; ab. 300 m. long.
Ilford (ĭl′fĕrd) municipal borough, SE England, in Essex NE of London; pop. 184,700.
Ilfracombe (ĭl′frə·kōōm′) urban district, SW England, in Devonshire on Bristol Channel; pop. 9200.
Ilhéus (ē·lyā′ōōs) city, E Brazil, on SE coast of Baía state; pop. 23,000.
Ili (ē′lē′) river, cen. Asia, in NW Sinkiang and SE Kazakh S.S.R., flowing into SW end of Lake Balkhash; its valley subject of 19th-cent. Russian-Chinese dispute settled 1881 by treaty.
Iliamna Lake (ĭl′ĭ·ăm′nə) lake, SW Alaska, W of Cook Inlet; 80 m. long, 25 m. wide.

Iueneme. See PORT HUENEME.
Huertgen Forest. = HÜRTGEN FOREST.
Hufuf. = HOFUF.
Hugli. See HOOGHLY.
Huie, Lake. See MEROM, Waters of.
Humbleden Hill. = HOMILDON HILL.
Humphrey. See MANIHIKI.
Hunkyar Iskelesi. See UNKIAR-SKELESSI.
Hunta. See HUNTINGDONSHIRE.
Husst. See KHUST.
Hwang Hai. See YELLOW SEA.
Hydaspes. See JHELUM.
Hydraotes. See RAVI.
Hyrcania. See ASTERABAD.
Ialpug. See YALPUKH.
Ibiza. See IVIZA.
Içá. See PUTUMAYO.
Icaria. See IKARÍA.
Içel. See MERSIN.
Iconium. See KONYA.
Idhi. See IDA.
Iferten. See YVERDON.
Igiau. See JIHLAVA.
Iguassú. Var. of IGUAÇU.
Ijen. See IDJEN.
Ile de France. See MAURITIUS.
Ile des Pins. See KUNIE.
Ile d'Orléans. See ORLEANS, ISLAND OF.
Ile du Diable. See DEVIL'S ISLAND.
Ile Ouad. See ARWAD.
Iles de la Madeleine. See MAGDALEN ISLANDS.
Iles de la Société. See SOCIETY ISLANDS.
Iles de Loos. See LOS ISLANDS.
Iles du Salut. See SAFETY ISLANDS.
Iles du Vent. See WINDWARD ISLANDS.
Iles Loyauté. See LOYALTY ISLANDS.
Iles Marquises. See MARQUESAS ISLANDS.
Iles sous le Vent. See LEEWARD ISLANDS.
Ilhas do Cabo Verde. See CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.
Ilia. See ELIS.

Iliamna Peak, volcano, SW Alaska, NE of Iliamna Lake on W side of Cook Inlet; 10,085 ft. high.

Iligan (ē·lē′gän) municipality, Philippine Is., on N coast of Mindanao on **Iligan Bay,** an inlet 25 to 50 m. wide; pop. 28,300.

Iliniza (ē′lē·nē′sä) peak, Ecuador; 17,394 ft. high.

Ilion, 1 (Il′Ĭ·ŭn) village, NE cen. New York, on Mohawk river; pop. 9400. **2** (Il′Ĭ·ŏn; -ŏn) ancient city, Asia Minor: see TROY.

Ilkeston (Il′kĕs·tŭn) municipal borough, N cen. England, in Derbyshire; pop. 33,700.

Ilkley (Ĭlk′lĭ) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 17,300.

Ill (Il) river, SW Austria, flowing into Rhine river; ab. 40 m. long.

Ill (ēl) river, NE France, flowing into Rhine river; 123 m. long.

Illampu (ē·yäm′pōō) mountain, W Bolivia, E of Lake Titicaca; over 23,000 ft. high.

Iliana Bay (ē·yä′nä) inlet, Philippine Is., on W coast of Mindanao; ab. 45 m. wide at mouth.

Illawarra North (Il′ä·wŏr′ä) town, SE Australia, in New South Wales; pop. 11,800.

Ille (ēl) river, NW France, flowing S to the Vilaine.

Iller (Ĭl′ĕr) river, S Germany; rises in the Tirol and flows N into the Danube; ab. 100 m. long.

Illiluette Falls (Il′Ĭ·lōō·ĕt′) waterfall, E cen. California, in Yosemite National Park; 370 ft. high.

Illimani (ē′yē·mä′nē) mountain, W Bolivia; 22,579 ft. high.

Illinois (Il′ĭ·noi′; less often, -noiz′) **1** river, Illinois, flowing SW to Mississippi river; 273 m. long. **2** state, N cen. United States, bordering Lake Michigan in NE; ✱ Springfield; area 56,400 sq. m., not including 1526 sq. m. of Lake Michigan; pop. 8,712,200.

Illinois Bayou, bayou, NW cen. Arkansas, draining SW into Arkansas river; ab. 75 m. long.

Illyria (Ĭ·lĭr′Ĭ·ä) **1** ancient country, SW Europe, comprising E Adriatic coast and its hinterland. **2** kingdom 1816–49, Austria, including Carinthia, Carniola, and Küstenland.

Illyrian Provinces (-ăn) division of Napoleon's empire 1809–13, including region of ancient Illyria along with other adjacent areas (Istria, Gorizia, Ionian Is., etc.).

Illyricum (Ĭ·lĭr′Ĭ·kŭm) **1** Roman province in ancient Illyria, established A.D. 9. **2** Roman prefecture, 4th cent. A.D., including most of Balkan Peninsula.

Ilmen (Ĭl′mĕn; Russ. ēl′y′·myĕn·y′) lake, NW Soviet Russia, Europe, S of Lake Ladoga.

Ilmenau (Il′mē·nou) city, E Germany, S of Erfurt; pop. 18,600.

Ilobasco (ē′lō·väs′kō) city, El Salvador; pop. 21,200.

Iloilo (ē′lō·ē′lō) city, Philippine Is., on SE coast of Panay; pop. 90,500.

Iloilo Strait, channel, Philippine Is., between S Panay I. and N Guimaras I.

Ilopango (ē′lō·päng′gō) lake, El Salvador, in an old volcanic crater; site of an airport.

Ilorin (ē′lō·rēn′; ē·lō′rēn) town, W Nigeria; pop. 47,600.

Imabari (ē·mä·bä·rē) or **Imaharu** (ē·mä·hä·rōō) city, Japan, in NW Shikoku; pop. 52,000.

Imandra (Ĭ·män′drä) lake, Soviet Russia, Europe, in W Kola Penin.; area 330 sq. m.

Imeritia (Ĭm′ĕr·ĭsh′Ĭ·ä) or **Imeretia** (-ē′shĭ·ä) district of W Georgia, U.S.S.R.; formerly an independent kingdom, ✱ Kutais.

Imjin (Ĭm·jĭn) or **Rinshin** (rĭn·shĭn) river, cen. Korea, flowing SW across 38th parallel to mouth of Han river.

Imnaha (ĭm·nō′hô; ĭm′nä·hô) river, NE Oregon, flowing N into Snake river; ab. 75 m. long.

Imola (ē′mō·lä) commune, N Italy, SE of Bologna; pop. 41,500.

Imotski (ē′mōt·skē), Ital. **Imoschi** (ē·mōs′kē) city, W Yugoslavia, in Bosnia and Herzegovina; pop. 41,400.

Imperia (ēm·pä′ryä) seaport, NW Italy, on Ligurian Sea; pop. 30,600.

Imperial Valley (Ĭm·pē′rĭ·ăl) valley, SE California, and partly in Lower California; mostly below sea level; formerly desert, now rendered fertile by irrigation.

Imphal (Ĭmp′hŭl) city, NE India, ✱ of Manipur territory; pop. 99,700.

Imroz (Ĭm·rōz′), Gr. **Imbros** (Ĭm′brŏs; Mod. Gr. ēm′vrôs) island, Turkey, in NE Aegean Sea W of Gallipoli Peninsula.

Inagua (ĭ·näg′gwä) two islands of the Bahamas: **Great Inagua** (50 m. long and 25 m. wide) and **Little Inagua** (8 m. long).

Inari (ĭ′nä·rĭ), Swed. **Enare** (ä′nä·rē) **1** lake, N Finland; 549 sq. m. **2** town on the lake.

Incahuasi (ēng′kä·wä′sē) or **Incaguassi** (-gwä′sē) mountain, NW Argentina, on border of Chile; 21,719 ft. high.

Ince in Makerfield (Ĭns, mā′kĕr·fēld) or **Ince,** urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 20,400.

Inchon (Ĭn′chŏn′) or **Chemulpo** (jĕ·mōōl·pô), also **Jinsen** (jĕn·sĕn) seaport, S Korea, on W coast SW of Seoul; pop. 265,800.

Indal (Ĭn′däl), Swed. **Indalsälv** (Ĭn′däls·ĕlv′) river, N cen. Sweden, flowing SE into Gulf of Bothnia; 260 m. long.

Independence, 1 city, SE Kansas; pop. 11,300. **2** city, W Missouri, E of Kansas City; pop. 37,000.

Independence Fjord, inlet, N Greenland, just SE of Peary Land; 225 m. long.

Inderagiri (Ĭn′dĕ·rä·gĭ′rĭ) or **Indragiri** (Ĭn′drä-) river, Indonesia, in cen. Sumatra, flows E; 225 m. long.

India (Ĭn′dĭ·ä; esp. Brit., -dyä) **1** peninsula, often called a subcontinent, S Asia, since 1947 including two independent countries, India and Pakistan. **2** or **Bharat** (bŭ′rŭt; b′hŭ′-) country, comprising the larger part of the subcontinent; formerly part of the British Empire, since 1947 independent and since January 1950 a republic; ✱ New Delhi; area 1,266,900 sq. m.; pop. 361,151,700. **3** or **Indian Empire** (Ĭn′dĭ·ăn; -dyăn) before 1947 those parts of India under British rule or protection, before 1937 including Burma and Aden; comprised British India and the princely states (Indian States).

Indiana (Ĭn′dĭ·ăn′ä) **1** state, N cen. United States, bordering Lake Michigan in NW; ✱ Indianapolis; area 36,291 sq. m., not including 228 sq. m. of water in Lake Michigan; pop. 3,934,200. **2** borough, W cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 11,700.

Indianapolis (Ĭn′dĭ·ăn·ăp′ō·lĭs; -ăp′lĭs) city, ✱ of Indiana; pop. 427,200.

Indian Ocean, body of water E of Africa, S of Asia, W of Australia, and N of Antarctica; area ab. 28,375,000 sq. m.

Indianola (Ĭn′dĭ·ä·nō′lä) city, S cen. Iowa; pop. 5100.

Indian River, lagoon, E Florida, extending between the mainland and coastal islands for 165 m.

Indian States, formerly (before 1947) the 562 semi-independent states of India ruled by native princes and considered part of the Indian Empire but not of British India.

Indian Territory, former territory, W United States, in present state of Oklahoma, which was set aside as home for the Five Civilized Nations 1820–40.

Indies (Ĭn′dĭz; -dēz) usually, the East Indies; sometimes, the West Indies.

Indigirka (Ĭn′dĭ·gĭr′kä; Russ. Ĭn·dyĭ·gēr′kä) river, Soviet Russia, Asia, in NE Yakutsk Republic, flowing N to East Siberian Sea; ab. 850 m. long.

Indio (Ĭn′dĭ·ō) city, SE California, in Coachella Valley; pop. 5300.

Indochina (Ĭn′dō·chī′nä) **1** or **Farther India,** the southeast peninsula of Asia, including Burma, Thailand, and former French Indochina. **2** before 1946 usually called **French Indochina,** country in E part of Indochina peninsula, bordering on South China Sea and Gulf of Siam; comprises historical regions of Laos, Tonkin, Annam, Cochin China, and Cambodia; came under French in late 19th cent.; after World War II moved toward independence, with formation of Vietnam (which see), establishment of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam as associated states of French Union, and by end of 1955 complete withdrawal of Cambodia from French control; area 291,119 sq. m.; pop. 23,236,000.

Indonesia (Ĭn′dō·nē′zhä; -zhĭ·ä; -shä; -shĭ·ä) **1** island country, SE Asia, comprising the islands of the Malay Archipelago (Java, Sumatra, etc., but not West New Guinea) which, as the **Netherlands Indies,** belonged before December 1949 to the Netherlands; a republic; ✱ Djakarta; area 583,479 sq. m.; pop. 76,260,000. **2** the Malay Archipelago.

Indore (Ĭn·dōr′) **1** former state, cen. India, in the Narbada valley; part of state of Madhya Bharat 1948–56, since 1956 part of Madhya Pradesh. **2** city, its ✱, now ✱ of Madhya Bharat; pop. 138,100.

Indravati (Ĭn·drä′vä·tē) river, cen. India, flowing into Godavari river; ab. 330 m. long.

Indre (ăn′dr′) river, cen. France, flowing NW into the Loire river; 115 m. long.

Indus (Ĭn′dŭs) river, NW Indian subcontinent, rising in Tibet and flowing through W Pakistan to the Arabian Sea; over 1700 m. long.

Ingalls Park (Ĭng′gălz) unincorporated community, NE Illinois; pop. 6800.

Ingersoll (Ĭng′gĕr·sŏl; -s'l) town, Canada, in SE Ontario; pop. 6500.

Inglewood (Ĭng′g'l·wŏŏd) city, SW California, SW of Los Angeles; pop. 46,200.

Ingoda (Ĭng′gō·dä) river, Soviet Russia, Asia; flows NE from S end of Yablonoi Mts. to unite with Onon river and form Shilka river; ab. 360 m. long.

Ingolstadt (Ĭng′gŭl·stät; Ger. Ĭng′ôl·shtät) city, W Germany, in Bavaria on Danube river; pop. 36,800.

Ingria (Ĭng′grĭ·ä) or **Ingermanland** (Ĭng′gĕr·män·lănd′) district of early Russia, S of E end of Gulf of Finland.

Ingrid Christensen Coast (Ĭng′grĭd krĭs′tĕn·s'n) section of coast of Antarctica, on Indian Ocean; discovered and claimed by Norway 1935.

Ingul (Ĭn·gōōl′) river, U.S.S.R., in S Ukraine, flowing S into Bug river near its mouth; ab. 200 m. long.

Ingulets (Ĭn·gōō·lyĕts′) river, U.S.S.R., in S Ukraine, flowing S into Dnieper river near its mouth; ab. 300 m. long.

Ingur (Ĭn·gōōr′) river, U.S.S.R., in NW Georgia, flowing SW from Caucasus Mts. to Black Sea; ab. 110 m. long.

Ingush (Ĭn·gōōsh′) or **Ingushetia** (Ĭng′gŭ·shē′shĭ·ä) former autonomous area, Soviet Russia, Europe, N of Caucasus Mts.; part of Chechen-Ingush Republic 1920–43.

Ingwavuma (Ĭng′wä·vōō′mä) district, E Union of South Africa, in NE Natal; part of Zululand.

Inhambane (Ĭn′yăm·bä′nē) seaport, S Mozambique, on **Inhambane Bay,** inlet of Mozambique Channel; pop. 11,300.

Inini, Territory of (ē′nē′nē′) region, French Guiana, in hinterland, which formed an administrative division 1930–46; area over 27,000 sq. m.

Inishmore (Ĭn′ĭsh·mōr′) island, W Ireland, largest of the Aran Is.; 9 m. long.

Inkerman (Ĭng′kĕr·măn; Russ. Ĭn·kĕr·män′) village, Soviet Russia, Europe, in SW Crimea just E of Sevastopol; scene of battle Nov. 5, 1854.

Inkster (ĭngk′stĕr) village, SE Michigan; pop. 16,700.

Inland Empire, region, NW United States, between Cascade Range and Rocky Mts., including E Washington, NE Oregon, N Idaho, and extreme W Montana.

Inland Sea, Jap. **Seto Naikai** (sē·tō nī·kī) or **Seto no Uchi** (nō ōō·chē) body of water, Japan, between Honshu I. on N and Shikoku and Kyushu Is. on S.

Inn (ĭn) river, W Europe, in Switzerland, Austria, and Germany; flows NE to the Danube; 320 m. long.

Innsbruck (ĭnz′brŏŏk; Ger. Ĭns′-) city, W Austria, in the Tirol on Inn river; pop. 96,900.

Inowrocław (ē′nō·vrōts′läf), Ger. **Hohensalza** (hō′ĕn·zäl′tsä) commune, N cen. Poland; pop. 39,000.

Interlaken (Ĭn′tĕr·lä′kĕn; Ĭn′tĕr·lä′kĕn) town, Switzerland, in Bern canton, on Aare river between Lake of Thun and Lake of Brienz.

International Falls, city, N Minnesota, on Rainy river near Rainy Lake; pop. 6300.

Invercargill (Ĭn′vĕr·kär′gĭl) seaport, New Zealand, in S South I.; pop. with suburbs 26,400.

Inverell (ĭn′vĕr·ĕl′) town, SE Australia, in NE New South Wales; pop. 6500.

Invergordon (Ĭn′vĕr·gôr′d'n) burgh, E Scotland, in Ross and Cromarty co. on Cromarty Firth (inlet of Moray Firth); naval base in World War II.

Inverness (Ĭn′vĕr·nĕs′; Ĭn′vĕr·nĕs′) **1** town, Canada, on W coast of Cape Breton I. **2** or **Inverness-shire** (Ĭn′vĕr·nĕs′shĭr; -nĕsh′-; -shēr) county, NW Scotland, including several islands of the Hebrides; ✱ Inverness; area 4211 sq. m.; pop. 84,900. **3** burgh, its ✱, on the Ness; pop. 28,100.

Inverurie (Ĭn′vĕr·rōōr′ĭ) burgh, Scotland, in Aberdeen co. NW of Aberdeen; pop. 5100.

Inyokern (Ĭn′yō·kûrn′) town, S California, in NW Mojave Desert; site of a naval ordnance research station.

Inyo Mountains (Ĭn′yō) range, E California.

Ioannina or **Ioánnina** (yô·ä′nyĕ·nä), also **Yannina** (yä′nĕ·nä), Serb. **Janina** (yä′nĕ·nä) city, NW Greece, in N Epirus near Albanian frontier; pop. 20,500.

Iola (ĭ·ō′lä) city, SE Kansas; pop. 7100.

Iolcus (ĭ·ŏl′kŭs) ruined city, NE Greece, in SE Thessaly near modern Volos.

Iona (ĭ·ō′nä) island, Scotland, in Inner Hebrides off SW tip of Mull I.; early center of the Celtic church.

Ionia (ĭ·ō′nĭ·ä; -ōn′yä) **1** city, S cen. Michigan; pop. 6400. **2** ancient district, W Asia Minor, bordering on Aegean Sea; never a political unit, had religious league of 12 cities.

Ionian Islands (ĭ·ō′nĭ·ăn; ĭ·ōn′yăn) group of 7 islands, W Greece, in Ionian Sea; area 853 sq. m.; pop. ab. 259,600.

Ionian Sea, part of Mediterranean Sea, between SE Italy and W Greece.

Ios (ī′ŏs), Mod. Gr. **Íos** (ē′ôs), also **Nios** (nyē′ôs) island, Greece, in Aegean Sea; one of the Cyclades.

Ioshkar Ola (yŏsh·kär′ ŭ·lä′), also **Yoshkar Ola,** town, Soviet Russia, Europe, ✱ of Mari Republic.

Iowa (ī′ō·wä; locally also -wā) **1** river, Iowa, flowing SE into the Mississippi; 291 m. long. **2** state, N cen. United States, just W of the Mississippi river; ✱ Des Moines; area 56,280 sq. m.; pop. 2,621,100.

Iowa City, city, E Iowa; pop. 27,200.

Ipel′ (ĭ′pĕl·y′), Hung. **Ipoly** (ĭ′poi), Ger. **Eipel** (ī′pĕl) river, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, flowing SSW into Danube river; ab. 125 m. long.

Ipin (ē′pĭn′), formerly **Suchow** (sū′jō′; shū′-) or **Suifu** (swā′fōō′) city, S cen. China, in SW Szechwan prov. on Yangtze river at its junction with the Min; pop. ab. 125,000.

Ipoh (ē′pō) city, Federation of Malaya, in cen. Perak state; pop. 80,900.

Ipsus (Ĭp′sŭs) ancient village, Asia Minor, in S Phrygia; scene of battle 301 B.C.

Ipswich (Ĭps′wĭch) **1** town, NE Massachusetts; pop. 6900. **2** city, Australia, in SE Queensland; pop. 26,200. **3** county borough, E England, ✱ of East Suffolk, at head of Orwell estuary; pop. 104,800.

Iquique (ē·kē′kä) seaport, N Chile; pop. 38,100.

Iquitos (ē·kē′tōs) city, NE Peru, on upper Amazon; pop. 34,200.

Iran (ē·rän′; ĭ·răn′, ĭ-), formerly, and by some still called, **Persia** (pûr′zhä; -shä) country, SW Asia, bordering on Caspian Sea and Persian Gulf; kingdom; ✱ Tehran; area 628,000 sq. m.; pop. 15,000,000.

Iran, Plateau of, plateau, W Asia, comprising cen. and E Iran and W sections of Afghanistan and Baluchistan; average altitude 3000 to 5000 ft.

Irapuato (ē′rä·pwä′tō) city, cen. Mexico, in Guanajuato state; pop. 32,300.

Iraq (ĭ·räk′; ĭ·räk′) **1** also **Irak,** Arab. **'Iraq,** country, SW Asia, including most of Mesopotamia; formerly a Hashimite kingdom, became a republic 1956; ✱ Baghdad; area 116,600 sq. m.; pop. 3,800,000. **2** see ARAK.

'Iraq 'Arabi (ĭ·räk′ ŭ′rō·bē) region, Iraq, comprising the Tigris-Euphrates valley S of Baghdad; nearly coextensive with ancient Babylonia.

'Iraq-i-'Ajam (ĭ·räk′ē·ä′jäm) or **Iraq Ajemi** (ĭ·räk′ ä·jä·mē′) region, W cen. Iran; once a province, ✱ Sultanabad (Arak).

Irazú (ē′rä·sōō′) volcano, cen. Costa Rica; 11,200 ft. high.

Ireland (ĭr′lănd), Lat. **Hibernia** (hī·bûr′nĭ·ä) **1** island, N Europe, one of the British Isles; includes the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland (see NORTHERN IRELAND); total area 31,840 sq. m. **2** formerly **Eire** (Ir. ā′rĕ; in English, also ā′rē, âr′ē, ăr′ē, ī′rē, ĭ′rē) and 1922–37 **Irish Free State** (ī′rĭsh), Gaelic **Saorstat Eireann** or **Saorstát Éireann** (sûr′stōt′ ăr′ăn) country occupying most of the island of Ireland; formerly (1922–37) a dominion of the British Commonwealth; proclaimed independent state 1937 and, breaking all ties with British Commonwealth, proclaimed Republic of Ireland 1949; ✱ Dublin; area 26,602 sq. m.; pop. 2,958,900.

Ireng (ĭ·rĕng′) river, British Guiana, tributary of the Takutu; ab. 180 m. long.

Irgiz (ĭr·gēz′; Russ. -gēs′) **1** river, Soviet Central Asia, in W cen. Kazakh S.S.R., flowing SE into Chelkar Tengiz (lake); ab. 270 m. long. **2** river, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing W into Volga river; ab. 300 m. long.

Iri (ĭ·rē) or **Riri** (rĭ·rē) city, SW Korea, E of Kunsan; pop. 46,700.

Iriga (ē·rē′gä) municipality, Philippine Is., in SE Luzon SE of Naga; pop. 31,000.

Iriri (ē·rē·rē′) river, N Brazil, in cen. Pará state; rises in N Mato Grosso and flows N into Xingú river; ab. 570 m. long.

Irish Sea (ī′rĭsh) body of water between England and Ireland.

Irkutsk (ĭr·kōōtsk′) city, S Soviet Russia, Asia, on Angara river; pop. 243,400.

Irlam (ûr′lăm) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire W of Manchester; pop. 15,100.

Irondequoit Bay (ĭ·rŏn′dĕ·kwoit; -kwŏt) inlet of Lake Ontario, W New York, E of Rochester.

Iron Gate or **Gates** (ī′ĕrn), Romanian **Porţile de Fier** (pôr·tsē′lĕ dĕ fyĕr′), Ger. **Eisernes Tor** (ī′zĕr·nĕs tôr′) gorge in Danube river, on border between Romania and Yugoslavia at place where the river cuts around end of Transylvanian Alps; 2 m. long.

Ilium. See TROY.
Imbros. See ÍMROZ.
'Imwas. See EMMAUS.
Indian Desert. See THAR DESERT.
Indragiri. See INDERAGIRI.
Indur. See ENDOR.
Inessa. See BIANCAVILLA.
Ingermanland. See INGRIA.
Ining. See KULDJA.
Inner Hebrides. See HEBRIDES.
Inner Mongolia. See MONGOLIA, INNER.
Inner Rhodes. See APPENZELL.
Inniskilling. See ENNISKILLEN.
Insterburg. See CHERNYAKHOVSK.
International Zone. See TANGIER.
Ípiros. See EPIRUS.
Ipoly. See IPEL'.
Ipsambul. See ABU SIMBEL.
Irak. See IRAQ.
Iráklion. See CANDIA.
Irawadi. Var. of IRRAWADDY.
Iri. See EUROTAS.
Irian. See NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA.
Iris. See YEŞIL ÎRMAK.
Irish Free State. See IRELAND.

Iron Mountain, city, N Michigan, in Upper Peninsula near the Wisconsin border; pop. 9700.
Iron Mountains, ridge, Virginia and Tennessee; ab. 80 m. long.
Ironton (ī′ĕrn·tŭn) city, S Ohio, on Ohio river; pop. 16,300.
Ironwood (ī′ĕrn·wo͝od) city, N Michigan, in NW Upper Peninsula on Wisconsin border; pop. 11,500.
Iroquois (ĭr′ō·kwoi) river, Indiana and Illinois, flowing into Kankakee river; ab. 120 m. long.
Irrawaddy (ĭr′ä·wŏd′ĭ) river, cen. Burma, flowing S into Bay of Bengal through several mouths; ab. 1350 m. long.
Irthlingborough (ûr′t′l·bŭ·rŭ; -brŭ) urban district, cen. England, in Northamptonshire; pop. 5000.
Irtysh or **Irtish** (ĭr·tĭsh′) river, cen. Asia, flowing from Altai Mts. in Sinkiang, China, to the Ob river in Soviet Russia, Asia; ab. 2000 m. long.
Irún (ē·rōōn′) town, N Spain, in Guipúzcoa prov., one of the Basque Provinces, on Bidassoa river E of San Sebastián near French border.
Irvine (ûr′vĭn) burgh, SW Scotland, in Ayr co. on Irvine estuary; pop. 14,700.
Irvington (ûr′vĭng·tŭn) **1** town, NE New Jersey, adjoining Newark; pop. 59,200. **2** village, SE New York, on Hudson river S of Tarrytown; home of Washington Irving; site of cyclotron laboratory of Columbia University.
Irwell (ûr′wĕl; -wĕl) river, W England, in SE Lancashire, flowing into the Mersey; ab. 40 m. long.
Isabela (ē′sä·vä′lä; Angl. ĭz′ä·bĕl′ä) **1** cape and port, N Dominican Republic; Columbus's first settlement 1493. **2** municipality, Philippine Is., in Negros; pop. 43,500.
Isabela, or **Albemarle** (ăl′bĕ·märl), **Island**, island, largest of Galápagos Is.; area 1650 sq. m.
Isachsen Peninsula (ī′zăk·s'n; -zĭk-) northwest section of Ellef Ringnes I., N Canada; formerly thought to be an island.
Isahaya (ē·sä·hä·yä) city, Japan, in Kyushu I. NE of Nagasaki; pop. 64,200.
Isar (ē′zär) river, S Germany, in Bavaria; rises in the Tirol and flows NW into the Danube; 219 m. long.
Isarco (ē·zär′kō) river, N Italy, in South Tirol, flowing into the Adige; ab. 70 m. long.
Isarog (ē′sä·rōg′) volcanic mountain, Philippine Is., in Luzon; 6483 ft. high.
Isauria (ĭ·sô′rĭ·ä) ancient district, Asia Minor, on N slope of W Taurus Mts.
Ischia (Is′kĭ·ä; Ital. ēs′kyä) island, Italy, in Tyrrhenian Sea between Gulf of Gaeta and Bay of Naples.
Ischl (Ĭsh′l), also called **Bad Ischl** (bät) town, Austria, on Traun river S of Lake Traun; mineral springs and baths.
Ise Bay (ē·sē) or **Atsuta Bay** (ä·tsōō·tä), formerly **Owari Bay** (ō·wä·rē) inlet of Pacific Ocean, Japan, on S coast of Honshu.
Ise Fjord (ē′sē) inlet of the Kattegat, Denmark, on N coast of Sjælland I.; 20 m. long.
Iseo, Lake (ē·zā′ō) lake, N Italy, in Lombardy.
Iser (ē′zĕr), Czech **Jisera** (yĭ′sĕ·rä) river, Czechoslovakia, in N Bohemia, flowing S into Labe (Elbe) river; 94 m. long.
Isère (ē′zâr′) river, SE France; rises on slopes of Graian Alps, flows W and SW into Rhone river; 150 m. long.
Iserlohn (ē′zĕr·lōn′) city, W Germany, W of Arnsberg; pop. 42,200.
Iseyin (ē′sä·yēn′) city, W Nigeria, NNW of Ibadan; pop. 36,800.
Isfahan (Is′fä·hän; -hän; Iranian Is′fä·hän′), formerly **Ispahan** (Is′pä·hăn; -hän) city, W cen. Iran, former ✱ of Persia; pop. ab. 205,000.
Ishikari (ē·shē·kä·rē) river, Japan, in W Hokkaido I., flowing W into Otaru Bay; 275 m. long.
Ishim (ĭ·shĭm′) river, Soviet Russia, Asia, rising in Kazakh S.S.R. and flowing N to the Irtysh; 1330 m. long.
Ishpeming (Ish′pē·mĭng) city, N Michigan, in Upper Peninsula W of Marquette; pop. 9000.
Isigny (ē′zē′nyē′), in full **Isigny-sur-Mer** (-sür·mâr′) village, NE France, W of Bayeux and near Carentan; watering place.
Isis (ī′sĭs) upper course of the Thames river, in England; — a local name.
İskenderon (ēs′kĕn·dĕ·rōōn′), formerly **Alexandretta** (ăl′ĕg·zăn·drĕt′ä; ăl′ĭg-; Brit. also -zăn-), Fr. **Alexandrette** (ä′lĕk′săn′drĕt′) seaport, S Turkey, on Gulf of İskenderon; pop. 22,900.
İskenderon, Gulf of, formerly **Gulf of Alexandretta**, inlet of Mediterranean Sea on S coast of Turkey near Syrian boundary.
Isker (Is′kĕr) **1** (Russ. ē′skĕr), Cossack name **Sibir** (syĭ·byĕr′y′) ancient town, near site of city of Tobolsk, Soviet Russia, Asia; gave its name to the region Siberia. **2** or **Iskr** (Is′kĕr) river, NW cen. Bulgaria, rising in Rhodope Mts. and flowing N into Danube river; 249 m. long.
Island Lake, lake, Canada, in E Manitoba prov.; area 551 sq. m.
Island No. 10, island, NW Tennessee, in Mississippi river; scene of Civil War engagements April 7, 1862.
Islands, Bay of, **1** inlet of Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada, in W Newfoundland; estuary of Humber river. **2** inlet of Pacific Ocean, New Zealand, on NE coast of North I.
Islands of the Four Mountains, island group, SW Alaska, in Aleutian Is.
Islay (ī′lā; -lä) island, Scotland, most southerly island of the Inner Hebrides.
Isle (ēl) river, SW cen. France, flowing SW into Dordogne river; ab. 100 m. long.
Isle au Haut (īl′ ō hō′) island, Maine, at entrance to Penobscot Bay; part of Acadia National Park.
Isle of Pines (īl, pīnz) **1** Span. **Isla de Pinos** (ēz′lä thä pē′nōs) island, West Indies, S of W Cuba; area 1180 sq. m.; pop. 9500. **2** island in Pacific Ocean: see KUNIE.
Isle Royale (īl roi′āl) island, Michigan, in NW Lake Superior; forested wilderness; site of old copper mines; since 1940 a national park.
Isles of Shoals (īlz, shōlz) group of islands, Maine and New Hampshire, in Atlantic Ocean 10 m. SE of Portsmouth.
Isles of the Sea or **Garvelloch Isles** (gär·vĕl′ŏk) island group, W Scotland, in Firth of Lorne.
Isleta (ĭz·lā′tä) Indian village and pueblo, cen. New Mexico, on the Rio Grande S of Albuquerque.
Islington (ĭz′lĭng·tŭn) metropolitan borough, London, NW of the City; pop. 235,600.
Islip (ī′slĭp) village, SE New York, on Long I. on Great South Bay; pop. 5300.
Ismailia (ĭz′mä·ē·lē′ä; ĭz′mĭ-) town, NE Egypt, on Lake Timsah; halfway station on Suez Canal.
Isna (Is′nä) or **Esna** (ĕs′nä) town, S Egypt, on Nile river S of the ruins of Thebes; pop. ab. 9000.
Isonzo (ē·zōn′tsō) river, NW Yugoslavia and NE Italy, flowing S into Gulf of Trieste; 75 m. long.
Israel (ĭz′rĭ·ĕl; -rā·ĕl) **1** ancient kingdom, Palestine, comprising lands occupied by the Hebrew people; first established c. 1025 B.C.; divided c. 933 B.C. into a southern kingdom of Judah and a northern kingdom of Israel. **2** or **Northern Kingdom**, sometimes called **Ephraim** (ē′frā·ĭm; ē′frĭ·ŭm) the northern part of the Hebrew kingdom after the division. **3** modern country, comprising the larger part of Palestine, a smaller area in E bordering the river Jordan and another area in SW around Gaza being held by the Arabs; before World War I part of the Ottoman Empire; a British mandate 1923–48; since 1948 a republic; ✱ Jerusalem; area ab. 7800 sq. m.; pop. 1,400,000.
Issus (Is′ŭs) ancient town, S Asia Minor, ab. 20 m. N of modern İskenderon; scene of two battles: 333 B.C. and A.D. 194.
Issyk Kul (Is′ĭk kûl′), also **Issiq Köl** (Is′ĭk kûl′) lake, Soviet Central Asia, in NE Kirgiz Republic, between spurs of the Tien Shan; area over 2200 sq. m.
Issy-les-Moulineaux (ē′sē′lā·mōō′lē′nō′) or **Issy**, commune, N France, SW of Paris; pop. 42,400.
İstanbul (Is′tăm·bōōl′; Turk. ē·stäm·bōōl′), formerly **Constantinople** (kŏn′stăn·t'n·ō′p'l; -tĭ·nō′-), anc. **Byzantium** (bĭ·zăn′shĭ·ŭm; bĭ-; -shŭm; -tĭ·ŭm) city, Turkey in Europe, on the Bosporus and Sea of Marmara; former ✱ of Turkey; pop. 1,000,000.
Istria (Is′trĭ·ä; Ital. ēs′trē·ä) or **Istrian Peninsula** (Is′trĭ·ăn) peninsula, SW Europe, at head of Adriatic Sea, belonging to Yugoslavia (except for area around Trieste) since 1947.
Itá (ē·tä′) city, S Paraguay, just SE of Asunción; pop. 18,800.
Itabira (ē·tä·vē′rä) town, SE Brazil, in Minas Gerais state; built on a hill containing iron ore.
Itabuna (ē·tä·vōō′nä) city, E Brazil, in SE Baía state W of Ilhéus; pop. 26,300.
Itajaí (ē′tä·zhä·ē′) **1** river, S Brazil, in Santa Catarina state, flowing E into Atlantic Ocean; 140 m. long. **2** port at mouth of river; pop. 20,000.
Itajubá (ē′tä·zhōō·vä′) city, E Brazil, in S Minas Gerais state; pop. 21,300.
Italian East Africa, former Italian possessions in East Africa, including Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Italian Somaliland.
Italian Somaliland, Ital. **Somalia Italiana** (sō·mä′lyä ē·tä·lē·ä′nä) country, E Africa, constituting since 1950 a trust territory under Italian administration; formerly an Italian colony; ✱ Mogadiscio; area 194,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,150,000.
Italy (Ĭt′′l·ĭ; -ā·lĭ), Ital. **Italia** (ē·tä′lyä), Lat. **Italia** (ĭ·tăl′ĭ·ä; -tăl′yä) country, S Europe, comprising a boot-shaped peninsula ab. 760 m. long; formerly a kingdom; since 1946 a republic; ✱ Rome; area 119,764 sq. m.; pop. 46,452,000.
Itami (ē·tä′mē) city, Japan, in Honshu NW of Osaka; pop. 53,300.
Itapecuru (ē′tä·pā′kōō·rōō′) river, NE Brazil, in Maranhão state, flowing N into São José Bay; ab. 450 m. long.
Itapetininga (ē′tä·pā′tē·nēNng′gä) city, SE Brazil, in São Paulo state; pop. 18,100.
Itapicuru (ē′tä·pē′kōō·rōō′) river, E Brazil, in Baía state, flowing SE to Atlantic Ocean; 350 m. long.
Itasca, Lake (ĭ·tăs′kä) lake, N Minnesota; source of Mississippi river.
Itata (ē·tä′tä) river, S cen. Chile, flowing into Pacific Ocean; 110 m. long.
Itatiaia, Mount (ē′tä·tyä·ē′ä) mountain, SE Brazil, in range N of the Paraíba river; 9255 ft. high.
Itauguá (ē′tou·gwä′) town, SW Paraguay, SE of Asunción; pop. 15,400.
Ithaca (Ĭth′ä·kä) city, S cen. New York, on S end of Cayuga Lake; pop. 29,300.
Ithaca, Mod. Gr. **Itháki** (ē·thä′kyē) island, W Greece, one of Ionian Is.; area 36 sq. m.; pop. 8800.
Itu (ē·tōō′) city, SE Brazil, in São Paulo state on Tietê river; pop. 16,900.
Ituraea or **Iturea** (Ĭt′ū·rē′ä) country, NE part of ancient Palestine, S of Damascus.
Iturup (ē′tŭ·rŭp) or **Etorofu** (ē·tō·rō·fōō) island, Kuril Is., at S end of the group.
Itzehoe (Ĭt′sē·hō) city, W Germany, NW of Hamburg; pop. 34,200.
Iuka (ĭ·ū′kä) town, NE Mississippi, 20 m. ESE of Corinth; scene of battle Sept. 19, 1862.
Ivaí (ē·vä·ē′) river, S Brazil, flowing NW in Paraná state into Paraná river; ab. 300 m. long.
Ivanovo (ĭ·vä′nŭ·vŭ), formerly **Ivanovo Voznesensk** (vŭz·nyĭ·syĕnsk′) city, Soviet Russia, Europe, S of the Volga; pop. 285,100.
Ivigtut (ē′vĭg·tōōt) Danish settlement, SW coast of Greenland; cryolite quarries.
Ivinheima (ē·vē·nyā′mä) river, SW Brazil, in S Mato Grosso state, flowing SE into Paraná river; ab. 200 m. long.
Iviza (ē·vē′thä; -sä), Span. **Ibiza** (ē·vē′-) **1** island, Spain, in Balearic group SW of Majorca; 230 sq. m.; pop. 34,000. **2** seaport, its ✱.
Ivory Coast (ī′vō·rĭ), Fr. **Côte d'Ivoire** (kōt′ dē′vwär′) **1** region, W Africa, along Atlantic coast W of Gold Coast; — so named because it was once source of ivory. **2** region, W Africa, including Ivory Coast and hinterland; one of territories of French West Africa; ✱ Abidjan; area 129,807 sq. m.; pop. 2,031,000.
Ivry-la-Bataille (ē′vrē′lä·bä′tä′y′) town, N France, on Eure river W of Paris; scene of victory of Huguenots Mar. 14, 1590.
Ivry-sur-Seine (ē′vrē′sür·sân′) commune, N France, SE of Paris on Seine river; pop. 42,400.
Iwakuni (ē·wä′kōō·nē) city, Japan, in S Honshu; pop. 57,700.
Iwo (ē′wō) city, W Nigeria, just NE of Ibadan; pop. 57,200.
Iwo Jima (ē′wō jē′mä; Jap. ē·wō jē·mä) or **Naka Iwo** (nä·kä ē·wō), commonly shortened to **Iwo**, island, Volcano Is., 660 nautical m. S of Tokyo; scene of heavy fighting February–March 1945.
Ixelles (ēk′sĕl′), Flem. **Elsene** (ĕl′sĕ·nĕ) commune, cen. Belgium, a suburb of Brussels; pop. 92,200.
Ixtacalco (ēs′tä·käl′kō) town, cen. Mexico, 1 m. S of Mexico City; site of Floating Gardens.
Ixtapalapa (ēs′tä·pä·lä′pä) town, cen. Mexico, 5 m. SE of Mexico City; pop. 9200.
Izabal, Lake (ē′sä·väl′) or **Dulce Gulf** (dōōl′sä) lake, E Guatemala; drains through Dulce river NE into Honduras Bay.
Izalco (ē·säl′kō) **1** volcano, El Salvador; continually active. **2** town at foot of the volcano; pop. 7700.
Izegem (ē′zĕ·kĕm), formerly **Iseghem** (ē′sĕ·kĕm) commune, NW Belgium; pop. 16,800.
Izhevsk (ē′zhĕfsk) town, Soviet Russia, Europe, ✱ of Udmurt Republic; pop. 175,700.
Izmail (ĭz′mä·ĭl; -mĭ-; Russ. ĭz·mŭ·ēl′), Romanian **Ismail** (ĭz′mä·ĭl; -mĭ-; Romanian ēs′mä·ēl′) city, U.S.S.R., in the Ukraine on N side of Danube delta; pop. 26,100.
İzmir (Iz·mĭr′), formerly **Smyrna** (smûr′nä) seaport, W Turkey in Asia, at head of Gulf of İzmir; pop. 230,500.
İzmir, Gulf of, formerly **Gulf of Smyrna** (smûr′nä) inlet of Aegean Sea, W Turkey in Asia; extends inland ab. 40 m.
İzmit or **Ismid** (Iz·mĭt′) town, NW Turkey in Asia; pop. 35,600.
İzmit, or **Ismid, Gulf of**, inlet of Sea of Marmara; NW Turkey in Asia.
İznik (Iz·nĭk′), anc. **Nicaea** (nĭ·sē′ä), Angl. **Nice** (nīs) village, NW Turkey in Asia, at end of İznik Lake; ancient Nicaea a great city of Byzantine Empire.
İznik Lake, lake, NW Turkey in Asia, E of Sea of Marmara; 14 m. long.
Iztaccihuatl (ēs′täk·sē′wä·t'l) or **Ixtacihuatl** (ēs′tä·sē′wä·t'l) mountain, Mexico, N of Popocatepetl; 17,343 ft. high.
Izu (ē·zōō) peninsula, Japan, on Pacific coast of Honshu between Suruga Bay and Sagami Sea.
Izu Shichito (shē·chē·tō) group of islands, Japan, in Pacific Ocean off Izu Peninsula.

J

Jabbok (jăb′ŏk), Arab. **Wadi Zerqa** (wä′dē zŭr·kä′) river, NW Jordan, flowing W into the Jordan ab. 25 m. N of Dead Sea; ab. 100 m. long.
Jablonec (yä′blô·nĕts), Ger. **Gablonz** (gä′blônts) city, W Czechoslovakia, in N Bohemia on the Neisse river SE of Liberec; pop. 23,100.
Jablonica Pass (yä′blô·nyĭ′tsä), also **Delatyn Pass** (dĕ·läť′t'n; Pol. dĕ·läť′tĭn) and **Tatar Pass** (tä′tĕr) mountain pass, U.S.S.R., in E Carpathian Mts. between the Ukraine and Carpatho-Ukraine.
Jaboatão (zhä′vwä·toun′) city, E Brazil, in Pernambuco state W of Recife; pop. 34,800.
Jacareí (zhä′kä·rē·ē′) city, SE Brazil, in São Paulo state; pop. 15,500.
Jáchymov (yä′kĭ·môf), Ger. **Sankt Joachimsthal** (zängkt yō′ä·kĭms·täl′; yō·äk′ĭms-) town, Czechoslovakia, in NW Bohemia in Erz Gebirge; uranium mines.
Jacinto City (jä·sĭn′tō) city, SE Texas, near Houston; pop. 6900.
Jackson (jăk′s'n) **1** river, W Virginia, uniting with Cowpasture river to form James river. **2** town, E Louisiana; pop. 6800. **3** city, S Michigan; pop. 51,100. **4** city, ✱ of Mississippi, on Pearl river; pop. 98,300. **5** city, S Ohio; pop. 6500. **6** city, W Tennessee; pop. 30,200.
Jackson Hole, valley, NW Wyoming, at foot of the Teton Range.
Jacksonville (jăk′s'n·vĭl; Sou. also -v'l) **1** seaport, NE Florida, near mouth of St. Johns river; pop. 204,500. **2** city, W cen. Illinois; pop. 20,400. **3** city, E Texas; pop. 3600.
Jacksonville Beach, city, NE Florida, on Atlantic Ocean; pop. 6400.
Jacques Cartier (zhäk′ kär′tyē′) **1** river, E Canada, in S Quebec prov., flowing S into St. Lawrence river; 70 m. long. **2** town near mouth of the river, SW of city of Quebec; pop. 22,500
Jacuí (zhä·kwē′) river, S Brazil, in Rio Grande do Sul state, flowing S and E to Lagoa dos Patos; ab. 300 m. long.
Jade Bay (yä′dĕ) inlet of North Sea, NW Germany.
Jadotville (zhä′dō′vēl′) town, S Belgian Congo, NW of Elisabethville; pop. 17,300.
Jaén (hä·ān′) **1** province, S Spain, in upper valley of the Guadalquivir. **2** commune, its ✱; pop. 64,400.
Jaffa (jăf′ä; yăf′ä), Arab. **Yafa** (yä′fä; -fä), Heb. **Yafo** (yä·fō′), Lat. **Joppa** (jŏp′ä) seaport, Israel, at S end of Plain of Sharon, just S of Tel Aviv.

Is. See HIT.
Isabel. See SANTA ISABEL.
Isdud. See ASHDOD.
Iseghem. See IZEGEM.
Iskandariyah, al-. See ALEXANDRIA.
Isla de León. **1** See LEÓN, ISLA DE. **2** See SAN FERNANDO.
Isla de los Estados. See STATEN ISLAND, Argentina.
Isla de Pinos. See ISLE OF PINES.
Island, Island. See ICELAND.
Islas Baleares. See BALEARIC ISLANDS.
Isle-de-France. See ÎLE-DE-FRANCE.
Isle of Wight. See WIGHT, ISLE OF.
Ismail. See IZMAIL.
Ismid. See İZMIT.
Isola Lunga. See DUGI OTOK island, Yugoslavia.
Isole Egadi. See EGADI ISLANDS.
Isole Eolie. See LIPARI ISLANDS.
Ispahan. See ISFAHAN.
Issiq Köl. See ISSYK KUL.
Ister. See DANUBE.
Italia. See ITALY.
Iténeg. See GUAPORÉ.
Itonama. See SAN MIGUEL.
Iwo Islands, Iwo Retto. See VOLCANO ISLANDS.
Iztaccihuatl. See IZTACCIHUATL mountain, Mexico.
Jabal. See JEBEL.
Jabalpur. See JUBBULPORE.

Jaffna (jăf′nä) **1** peninsula, N Ceylon, forming N tip of the island; once an island. **2** town on the peninsula; pop. 62,500.

Jagersfontein (yä′gĕrs·fŏn·tān′) town, E cen. Union of South Africa, in SW Orange Free State; important diamond mine.

Jaguarão (zhä′gwä·roun′), Span. **Yaguarón** (yä′gwä·rōn′) river, forming E section of boundary between Uruguay and S Brazil; empties into Lake Mirim; ab. 135 m. long.

Jaguaribe (zhä′gwä·rē′vĕ) river NE Brazil, in E Ceará state, flowing into Atlantic Ocean; ab. 350 m. long.

Jaintia Hills (jīn′tĭ·ä) region, NE India, in N cen. Assam; with Khasi Hills, forms an autonomous district of Republic of India.

Jaipur (jī′pōōr; native jā′pōōr), also **Jeypore** (jī′pōr; jā′-) **1** former state, NW India, including portion of the Thar Desert in the NW; now part of Rajasthan state. **2** city, its ✻, now ✻ of Rajasthan; pop. 175,800.

Jaisalmer (jī′säl·mĕr) former state, NW India, in Thar Desert; since 1949 part of Rajasthan state.

Jakobshavn (yä′kôps·houn′) Danish settlement, W Greenland, on Disko Bay.

Jalalabad or **Jelalabad** (jə·lăl′ə·băd; native jə·lăl′ä·băd′) town, E Afghanistan, W of Khyber Pass on Kabul river; winter residence of Afghan rulers.

Jalapa (hä·lä′pä), older **Xalapa** (hä-), in full **Jalapa Enriquez** (än·rē′kās) city, E Mexico, ✻ of Veracruz state; pop. 39,500.

Jalisco (hä·lēs′kō) state, W cen. Mexico; ✻ Guadalajara; area 31,149 sq. m.; pop. 1,744,700.

Jalón (hä·lōn′) river, NE cen. Spain, flowing NE into Ebro river; ab. 120 m. long.

Jaltepec (häl′tä·pĕk′) river, Mexico, on Isthmus of Tehuantepec, flowing NE into Bay of Campeche; 160 m. long.

Jaluit (jăl′ōō·ĭt) island, Marshall Is., in Ralik chain; largest of the Marshall Is., an atoll 38 m. long by 21 m. wide.

Jamaica (jə·mā′kə) **1** section of New York City, on Long I. in Queens borough; formerly a town. **2** island, West Indies, one of Greater Antilles; a British colony, with dependencies (Turks and Caicos Is., Cayman Is., etc.), area 4722 sq. m.; pop. 1,249,400; area of island 4450 sq. m.; pop. 1,237,400.

Jamaica Bay, inlet of Atlantic Ocean, SE New York, at W end of Long I.

Jamaica Plain, section of Boston, Massachusetts, site of Arnold Arboretum; once a village.

Jamdena or **Yamdena** (yäm·dä′nä) island, Indonesia, largest of the Tanimbar group, S Moluccas; area ab. 1100 sq. m.; pop. 15,700.

James (jāmz) **1** river, North Dakota and South Dakota: see DAKOTA river. **2** river, cen. Virginia, flowing E into Chesapeake Bay at Hampton Roads; 340 m. long.

James Bay, southern extension of Hudson Bay, NE Canada, between NE Ontario and W Quebec provs.; ab. 280 m. long and 150 m. wide.

Jamestown (jāmz′toun) **1** city, SW New York, at S end of Chautauqua Lake; pop. 43,400. **2** city, SE cen. North Dakota; pop. 10,700. **3** ruined village, E Virginia, on peninsula (now Jamestown I.) of James river; first permanent English settlement in America, founded May 13, 1607; site included in Colonial National Historical Park.

Jammu (jŭm′ōō), also **Jummoo**, **1** region, S Kashmir, in valley of upper Chenab river; once a province. **2** town, in the region; once seat of a Rajput dynasty.

Jammu and Kashmir, see KASHMIR.

Jamnagar (jäm·nŭ′gĕr) or **Navanagar** or **Nawanagar** (nŭ′vä·nŭ′gĕr) city, W India, in NW Bombay state on Gulf of Kutch; pop. 71,600.

Jamshedpur (jäm′shĕd·pōōr′) city, NE India, in S Bihar; pop. 148,700.

Jamuna (jŭ′mōō·nä) river, NE India, the main stream of Brahmaputra river from the Tista to the Ganges.

Janesville (jānz′vĭl) city, S Wisconsin, N of Beloit; pop. 24,900.

Janiuay (hä′nē·wī′) municipality, Philippine Is., in Panay NNW of Iloilo; pop. 38,800.

Jan Mayen Island (yän mī′ĕn) island in Arctic Ocean 300 m. E of Greenland and 360 m. NNE of Iceland; belongs to Norway.

Japan (jə·păn′), Japanese **Nippon** (nĕp·pŏn) or **Nihon** (nē·hōn), also **Dai Nippon** (dī) island country, E Asia, in Pacific Ocean E of Korea and SE Soviet Russia, Asia; includes chiefly the four main islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, and Shikoku; an empire; ✻ Tokyo; area 146,690 sq. m.; pop. 83,199,600.

Japan, Sea of, branch of W Pacific Ocean lying between Japan on E and Soviet Russia and Korea on W.

Japen or **Jappen** (yä′pĕn) island, West New Guinea, in Geelvink Bay S of Schouten Is.; area 936 sq. m.

Japurá (zhä′pōō·rä′) river, Colombia and Brazil, flowing SE into Amazon river; 1750 m. long.

Jarama (hä·rä′mä) river, cen. Spain; joins Henares river and empties into Tagus river; ab. 115 m. long.

Jari or **Jary** (zhä·rē′) river, NE Brazil, flowing SSE from SW Surinam border into Amazon river near its mouth; 360 m. long.

Jarnac (zhär′năk′) town, W France, on the Charente W of Angoulême; scene of battle Mar. 13, 1569.

Jaro (hä′rō) municipality, Philippine Is., in Panay N of Iloilo; pop. 25,800.

Jarosław (yä·rō′slăf), Ger. **Jaroslau** (yä′rō·slou), Russ. **Yaroslav** (yär′ō·slăv; Russ. yĭ·rŭ·slăf′) city, SE Poland, near Ukraine border; pop. 22,200.

Jarrahi (jär′rä·hē′) river, SW cen. Iran, flowing SW into head of Persian Gulf; ab. 165 m. long.

Jarrow (jăr′ō) municipal borough, N England, in Durham E of Newcastle; pop. 28,500.

Jarvis Island (jär′vĭs) island, Line Is., just S of the equator; occupied by the United States since 1935.

Jasper (jăs′pĕr) **1** city, NW cen. Alabama; pop. 8600. **2** city, SW Indiana; pop. 5200.

Jasper National Park, mountain region, W Canada, in W Alberta; established as national park 1907.

Jasper Place, town, W Canada, in cen. Alberta; pop. 9100.

Jászberény (yäs′bĕ′rān·y′) city, cen. Hungary, E of Budapest; pop. 34,800.

Játiva or **Játiba** (hä′tē·vä), formerly **Xátiva** (hä′-) commune, E Spain, S of Valencia; pop. 18,300.

Jaú (zhä·ōō′) city, SE Brazil, in cen. São Paulo state; pop. 18,900.

Jauaperi (zhou′ä·pē·rē′) river, N Brazil, in NE Amazonas state, flowing SW and S into the Rio Negro; ab. 240 m. long.

Java (jä′vä; jăv′ä) island, Indonesia, chief island of the republic; site of Djakarta; area, with Madura, 50,942 sq. m.; pop. 50,000,000.

Javari (zhä′vä·rē′) or **Yacarana** (yä′kä·rä′nä) river, Peru and Brazil, flowing NE on the boundary and emptying into the Amazon; 650 m. long.

Java Sea, body of water, Indonesia, between Java, Borneo, and Sumatra.

Jaworzno (yä·vôzh′nô) commune, S Poland, ESE of Katowice; pop. 23,000.

Jay Peak or **Big Jay Peak** (jā) mountain, N Vermont; 4018 ft. high.

Jazira, Al (ăl jə·zē′rə) region, N Iraq, the Tigris-Euphrates valley NW of Baghdad.

Jeannette (jē·nĕt′) city, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 16,200.

Jebel, Jabal, Gebel, or (Fr. transliteration) **Djebel** (jĕb′ĕl; Arab. jă′băl, gă′-, zhă′-, dyă′-, dă′-) mountain or hill; — various transliterations of the Arabic word; for names of mountains containing these forms, see the second element, as **Jebel Sham**, see SHAM, JEBEL.

Jebel ed Druz (jĕb′ĕl ĕd drōōz′; Arab. jă′băl ăd drōōz′) or **Jebel Druze** (jĕb′ĕl drōōz′; Fr. jā′bĕl′ drüz′) **1** region, S Syria, on border of Jordan; formerly (1921–42) autonomous, now a subdivision of Republic of Syria; ✻ Es Suweida; area 2700 sq. m.; pop. 71,000. **2** mountain: see DRUZE, JEBEL.

Jebel Shammar (jĕb′ĕl shăm′ĕr; Arab. jă′băl shăm′mŭr) region, N Saudi Arabia, in the Nefud; formerly an emirate, now a province of Nejd; ✻ Hail.

Jedburgh (jĕd′bŭ·rŭ; -brŭ) burgh, SE Scotland, ✻ of Roxburgh county.

Jefferson (jĕf′ĕr·s'n) river, SW Montana, a headstream of the Missouri; 250 m. long.

Jefferson, Mount, mountain, N New Hampshire, in Presidential Range of the White Mts.; 5725 ft. high.

Jefferson City, city, ✻ Missouri, on Missouri river; pop. 25,100.

Jeffersonville (jĕf′ĕr·s'n·vĭl) city, S Indiana, on Ohio river; pop. 14,700.

Jehol (jĕ·hōl′; Chin. rŭ′hô′) **1** former province, N China, N of the Great Wall, between Inner Mongolia and Manchuria, to each of which it at times belonged; ✻ Chengteh (Jehol); area 74,297 sq. m.; pop. 2,185,000. **2** city: see CHENGTEH.

Jehoshaphat, Valley of (jĕ·hŏsh′ə·făt) the Kidron valley, Palestine.

Jelenia Góra (yĕ·lĕ′nyä gōō′rä), Ger. **Hirschberg** (hĭrsh′bĕrk; Angl. hûrsh′bûrg), also **Hirschberg in Schlesien** (hĭrsh′bĕrk ĭn shlā′zē·ən) or **Hirschberg im Riesengebirge** (ĭm rē′zən·gə·bĭr′gə) city, SW Poland, in Silesia; pop. 28,700.

Jelep-la (jĕ′lĕp·lä′) mountain pass, Himalayas, between Sikkim and Tibet, leading into Chumbi valley; altitude 14,390 ft.

Jemappes (zhē·map′) town, SW Belgium, just W of Mons; scene of battle Nov. 6, 1792.

Jemez Mountains (hā′mĕs) range, N New Mexico, W of the Rio Grande; highest point 11,950 ft.

Jena (yā′nä) city, E Germany, on Saale river E of Erfurt; pop. 82,700

Jenkins (jĕng′kĭnz) town, SE Kentucky; pop. 6900.

Jenkintown (jĕng′kĭn·toun) borough, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 5100.

Jennings (jĕn′ĭngz) **1** city, SW Louisiana; pop. 9700. **2** city, E Missouri, suburb of St. Louis; pop. 15,300.

Jequié (zhē·kyā′) city, E Brazil, in SE cen. Baía state; pop. 21,300.

Jequitinhonha (zhē·kē′tē·nyō′nyä) river, E Brazil, flowing NE and E into Atlantic Ocean; ab. 500 m. long.

Jérémie (zhā′rā′mē′) seaport, Haiti, on Tiburon Penin.; pop. 11,100.

Jerez or **Jerez de la Frontera** (hä·rāth′ [-räz′] thä lä frŏn·tä′rä), formerly **Xeres** (old pron. shä′räs, shē′rēs; mod. hä′räs) city, SW Spain, NE of Cádiz; pop. 107,000.

Jerez de los Caballeros (lōs kä′vä·[l]yä′rōs) commune, SW Spain, SSE of Badajoz; pop. 16,200.

Jericho (jĕr′ĭ·kō) ancient city, Palestine, in valley of the Jordan just N of Dead Sea; now in ruins.

Jersey (jûr′zĭ) **1** New Jersey; — a colloquial name. **2** island, English Channel, one of Channel Is.; ✻ St. Helier; area 45 sq. m.; pop. 50,500.

Jersey City, city, NE New Jersey, on Hudson river and Upper New York Bay; pop. 299,000.

Jersey Shore, borough, N cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 5600.

Jerseyville (jûr′zĭ·vĭl) city, W Illinois; pop. 5800.

Jerusalem (jĕ·rōō′sə·lĕm), Arab. **El Quds esh Sherif** (ăl kŏōts′ ăsh shä·rēf′), anc. **Hierosolyma** (hī′ĕr·ō·sŏl′ĭ·mə) city, S Palestine, ancient ✻ of Israel and Judah and in modern times ✻ of Palestine; since 1948 divided between Arabs (old city) and the republic of Israel (new city, ✻ of the Republic since 1950); pop. 1,247,000.

Jervis Bay (jär′vĭs; jûr′-) inlet of Pacific Ocean, SE Australia, on SE coast of New South Wales.

Jesselton (jĕs′ĕl·tŭn; -t'n) seaport, ✻ of British North Borneo; pop. 4700.

Jesus Island (jē′zŭs), Fr. **Île Jésus** (ēl′ zhā′zü′) island, Canada, in Quebec prov., in St. Lawrence river just W of Montreal I.

Jethou (zhĕ·tōō′) island, English Channel, one of the Channel Is.

Jette (zhĕt) commune, cen. Belgium, near Brussels; pop. 29,400.

Jewel Cave National Monument, caverns of limestone formation, SW South Dakota, in Black Hills region; established as national monument 1908.

Jewish Autonomous Region, also **Birobidzhan** or **Biro-Bidjan** (bē′rō·bĭ·jän′; Russ. byĭ·rŭ·byĭd·zhän′) autonomous region, E Soviet Russia, Asia, bordering on Amur river; ✻ Birobidzhan; area 14,085 sq. m.; pop. 108,400.

Jezreel (jĕz′rē·ĕl; -rēl) town, ancient Palestine, in Samaria in **Valley of Jezreel**, at E end of Plain of Esdraelon, NW of Mt. Gilboa.

Jhang-Maghiana (jŭng′mŭ′gĭ·ä′nä) town, W Pakistan, in West Punjab near Chenab river; pop. 50,100.

Jhansi (jän′sĭ) city, N India, in Uttar Pradesh; pop. 103,300.

Jhelum (jä′lŭm), anc. **Hydaspes** (hī·dăs′pēz) river, NW Indian subcontinent, flowing from Kashmir to West Punjab and into the Chenab river; 450 m. long.

Jidda (jĭd′ä) or **Jedda** (jĕd′ä), also **Gedda** (jĕd′ä) seaport, W Saudi Arabia, in Hejaz on coast of Red Sea; the port of Mecca; pop. 30,000.

Jiguaní (hē′gwä·nē′) town, E Cuba, NW of Santiago de Cuba; pop. 14,000.

Jihlava (yĭ′hlä·vä), Ger. **Iglau** (ē′glou) city, cen. Czechoslovakia, in W Moravia in the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands; pop. 23,400.

Jind or **Jhind** (jĭnd) former state, NW India, in East Punjab; part of Patiala and East Punjab States Union 1948–56; now in Punjab state.

Jinja (jĭn′jä) town, Uganda, on Lake Victoria near Ripon Falls.

Jipijapa (hē′pē·hä′pä) city, W Ecuador; pop. 22,100.

Jiu (zhē′ōō) or **Schyl** (shēl) river, S Romania, flowing SSE past Craiova into the Danube; ab. 200 m. long.

João Pessoa (zhwounm pĕ·sō′ä), sometimes called **Paraíba** (pä′rä·ē′vä) city, E Brazil, ✻ of Paraíba state; pop. 90,900.

Jodhpur (jōd′pĕr; native jōd′pōōr) **1** or **Marwar** (mär′wär) former state, NW India, bordering on Thar Desert and Great Rann of Kutch; since 1949 part of Rajasthan state. **2** city, its ✻; pop. 126,800.

Joensuu (yō′ĕn·sōō) city, S Finland; pop. 7800.

Johannesburg (jō·hăn′ĭs·bûrg; -ĭz-; yō·hän′ĕs-) city, NE Union of South Africa, in S Transvaal; pop. with suburbs 606,000.

Johanngeorgenstadt (yō·hän′gä·ôr′gĕn·shtät) town, E Germany, on border of Czechoslovakia, in the Erz Gebirge; uranium mine.

John Day (jŏn dā) river, N Oregon, flowing W and N into Columbia river; 281 m. long.

John o' Groat's or **John o' Groat's House** (jŏn′ ŭ·grōts′) point, N Scotland, on N coast of Caithness county.

Johnson City (jŏn′s'n) **1** village, S New York, W of Binghamton; pop. 19,200. **2** city, NE Tennessee; pop. 27,900.

Johnston (jŏn′stŭn; jŏn′s'n) island, cen. Pacific Ocean, 700 m. SW of Honolulu; belongs to the United States; naval air station.

Johnstone (jŏn′stŭn; jŏn′s'n) burgh, SW Scotland, in Renfrew co.; pop. 15,700.

Johnstone, Lake, lake, Canada, in S Saskatchewan; 131 sq. m.

Johnstone Strait, passage, W Canada, off NE coast of Vancouver I.

Johnstown (jŏnz′toun) **1** city, E New York, WNW of Amsterdam; pop. 10,900. **2** city, SW cen. Pennsylvania, on Conemaugh river; pop. 63,200.

Johore (jō·hôr′) state, Federation of Malaya, at S end of Malay Penin.; ✻ Johore Bahru; area 7321 sq. m.; pop. 738,300.

Johore Bahru (bä′rōō) town, Malaya, ✻ of Johore state, on Johore Strait opposite Singapore I.; pop. 38,800.

Johore Strait, channel between Singapore I. and mainland of Johore state, S Malay Penin.

Joinville (zhoin·vē′lə), formerly spelled **Joinville** (-vē′lē) city, S Brazil, in Santa Catarina state; pop. 21,100.

Joinville Island (join′vĭl) island, Antarctica, off tip of Palmer Peninsula.

Joliet (jō′lĭ·ĕt; jō′lĭ·ĕt′) city, NE Illinois; pop. 51,600.

Joliette (zhō′lyĕt′) city, Canada, in Quebec prov. N of Montreal; pop. 16,100.

Jolo (hō·lō′; Angl. hō′lō) or **Sulu** (sōō′lōō) island, Philippine Is., chief island of Sulu Archipelago; area 345 sq. m.

Jonesboro (jōnz′bûr′ō) city, NE Arkansas; pop. 16,300.

Jones Sound (jōnz) channel, N Canada, between S Ellesmere I. and N Devon I.; opens into Baffin Bay.

Jönköping (yûn′chû′pĭng) city, S Sweden, at S end of Lake Vättern; pop. 43,200.

Jonquière (zhôn′kyâr′) town, Canada, in S Quebec W of Chicoutimi; pop. 21,600.

Joplin (jŏp′lĭn) city, SW Missouri; pop. 38,700.

Jordan (jôr′d'n) **1** river, Palestine, flowing from Anti-Lebanon Mts. W of Mt. Hermon S to the Dead Sea; traverses Waters of Merom and Sea of Galilee; 200 m. long. **2** formerly **Transjordan** (trăns·jôr′d'n) country, SW Asia, chiefly E of the Jordan river, since 1950 including a portion of Palestine W of the Jordan; a Hashimite kingdom; ✻ Amman; area 39,460 sq. m.; pop. 1,400,000.

Jos (jōs) town, N Nigeria; tin mines.

Joseph, Lake (jō′zĕf; -zĭf) lake, Canada, in SE Ontario in the Muskoka Lake region.

Jagannath. See PURI.
Jägerndorf. See KRNOV.
Jaghbub. See GIARABUB.
Jahú. Var. of JAÚ.
Jakarta. Var. of DJAKARTA.
Jakobstad. See PIETARSAARI.
Jakobstadt. See YEKABPILS.
Jalandhar. See JULLUNDUR.
Jalomitsa. Var. of IALOMITA.
Jambi. See DJAMBI.
Jambol. Var. of YAMBOL.
James Ross Island. See ROSS ISLAND.
Janina. See IOANNINA.
Jarabub. See GIARABUB.
Jary. See JARI.
Jasina. See YASENYA.
Jassy. See IAŞI.
Jaxartes. See SYR DARYA.
Jayhun. See AMU DARYA.
Jedda. See JIDDA.
Jedida, El. See MAZAGAN.
Jehlam. Var. of JHELUM.
Jékabpils. See YEKABPILS.
Jelalabad. See JALALABAD.
Jelgava. See YELGAVA.
Jenil. See GENIL.
Jenné. See DJENNÉ.
Jerba. See DJERBA.
Jerid, Shatt el. See DJERID, CHOTT.
Jervis Island. = JARVIS ISLAND.
Jesi. Var. of IZSI.
Jeypore. See JAIPUR.
Jezira. = JAZIRA, AL.
Jezira, El. See GEZIRA.
Jhind. See JIND.
Jibuti. See DJIBOUTI.
Jihun. See CEYHAN.
Jilolo. Var. of Djailolo: see HALMAHERA.
Jinsen. See INCHON.
Jisera. See ISER.
Jitomir. See ZHITOMIR.
Joachimsthal. = JÁCHYMOV.
Joazeiro. See JUÁZEIRO.
Jogjakarta. Var. of DJOKJAKARTA.
Jokyakarta. Var. of DJOKJAKARTA.
Jolia, La. See LA JOLLA.
Jomonjol. See HOMONHON.
Joppa. See JAFFA.
Joshin. See SONGJIN.

Joshua Tree National Monument (jŏsh′ū·ȧ) section of desert, S California, with a stand of Joshua trees; established as national monument 1936.
Jost Van Dyke (yōst′ văn dīk′) island, West Indies, one of the British Virgin Is.
Jotunheimen (yō′tōōn·hä′mĕn) or **Jotunfjell** (-fyĕl′) region, S cen. Norway, containing mountain peaks Galdhöpiggen (8097 ft.) and Glittertind (8048 ft.).
Jovellanos (hō′vä·yä′nōs) town, W cen. Cuba; pop. 13,300.
Juanacatlán (hwä′nä·kä·tlän′) falls, W cen. Mexico, in Jalisco state, in Santiago river near Guadalajara; 72 ft. high.
Juan de Fuca Strait (hwän′ dĕ fōō′kȧ) strait between Vancouver I., Canada, and the Olympic Penin., NW Washington; 100 m. long.
Juan Fernández (hwän′ fĕr·nän′dĕs) three islands, S Pacific Ocean, 400 m. W of Chile, to which they belong; include the island on which Alexander Selkirk lived 1704–09.
Juàzeiro (zhwȧ′zä′ē·rōō), formerly **Joazeiro** (zhwȧ′-) **1** city, E Brazil, on N border of Baía state; pop. 16,500. **2** in full **Juàzeiro do Norte** (thōō nôr′tĕ) city, NE Brazil, in Ceará state; pop. 42,700.
Juba (jōō′bȧ), Ital. **Giuba** (jōō′bä) river, E Africa; rises in mountains of S cen. Ethiopia, flows S across SW Italian Somaliland into Indian Ocean; ab. 1000 m. long.
Jubbulpore (jŭb′ŭl·pōr) or **Jabalpur** (jŭb′ȧl·pōōr) city, cen. India, in Madhya Pradesh near Narbada river; pop. 104,300.
Júcar (hōō′kär) river, E Spain, flowing S and E into Mediterranean Sea; ab. 300 m. long.
Juchitán, officially **Juchitán de Zaragoza** (hōō′chē·tän′ dȧ sä′rä·gō′sä) town, SE Mexico in Oaxaca state on Gulf of Tehuantepec; pop. 14,600.
Judaea or **Judea** (jōō·dē′ȧ) ancient region, S Palestine, constituting the southern division of the country under Persian, Greek, and Roman rule, succeeding the kingdom of Judah.
Judah (jōō′dȧ) ancient kingdom, S Palestine, the southern kingdom of the Jews after N part had broken away c. 933 B.C.; ✱ Jerusalem.
Judenburg (yōō′dĕn·bōōrĸ) town, Austria, in Styria on Mur river; manufactures steel.
Judith (jōō′dĭth) river, cen. Montana, flowing NE and N into the Missouri river; ab. 100 m. long.
Judith, Point (jōō′dĭth; locally also jōō′dĭ) cape, Rhode Island, at W side of entrance to Narragansett Bay.
Juist (yüst) island, N Germany, one of the East Frisian Is.
Juiz de Fora (zhwēzh′ thĕ fôr′rȧ) city, E Brazil, in S Minas Gerais state; pop. 86,800.
Jujuy (hōō·hwē′) **1** province, NW Argentina, in the Andes. **2** town, its ✱, at altitude of 4000 ft.
Julian Alps (jōōl′yăn), Ger. **Julische Alpen** (yōō′lĭ·shĕ äl′pĕn) section of E Alps, NW Yugoslavia, N of Istria.
Julianehaab (yōō′lē·ȧ′nĕ·hôp′) Danish settlement near S end of Greenland.
Jullundur (jŭl′ŭn·dĕr) or **Jalandhar** (jä′lŭnd·hŭr) city, NW India, in Punjab state (East Punjab); pop. 135,300.
Jumet (zhü′mĕ′) commune, SW Belgium; pop. 28,800.
Jumilla (hōō·mē′[l]yä) commune, SE Spain, NNW of Murcia; pop. 21,200.
Jumna (jŭm′nȧ) river, N India, in Uttar Pradesh, flowing from the Himalayas S and SE to the Ganges; 860 m. long.
Jump (jŭmp) river, NW cen. Wisconsin, flowing SW into Chippewa river; ab. 100 m. long.
Junagarh (jōō·nä′gĕr) or **Junagadh** (-gŭd) **1** former state, W India, in S cen. Kathiawar Penin.; in Saurashtra 1948–56; since 1956 in Bombay. **2** town, its ✱; pop. 58,100.
Junction City, city, NE cen. Kansas, at junction of Republican and Smoky Hill rivers; pop. 13,500.
Jundiaí (zhōōNN′dyȧ·ē′) city, SE Brazil, in SE São Paulo state; pop. 39,600.
Juneau (jōō′nō) seaport, ✱ of Alaska, in SE part on mainland; pop. 5800.
Jungfrau (yōōng′frou′) mountain, SW cen. Switzerland, in Bernese Alps on border between Bern and Valais cantons; 13,668 ft. high.
Juniata (jōō′nĭ·ăt′ȧ) river, S cen. Pennsylvania, flowing into Susquehanna river; ab. 150 m. long.
Junín (hōō·nēn′) **1** lake, cen. Peru; ab. 25 m. long and 8 to 10 m. wide. **2** town, Peru, at S end of Lake Junín; scene of battle Aug. 6, 1824.
Jupiter Inlet (jōō′pĭ·tĕr) strait, SE Florida, S of **Jupiter Island**, one of barrier reefs paralleling the coast S of St. Lucie Inlet.
Jur (jōōr) river, SW Sudan Republic, flowing N and NE to join with the Bahr el Arab to form the Bahr el Ghazal; ab. 300 m. long.
Jura (jōōr′ȧ) **1** (Fr. zhü′rȧ′) mountains, France and Switzerland, extending 200 m. along the boundary; highest peak Reculet, 5642 ft. **2** island, W Scotland, in the Inner Hebrides.
Jura, Sound of (jōōr′ȧ) body of water off W coast of Scotland, between island of Jura and Scottish mainland.
Juruá (zhōō·rwȧ′) river, NW cen. South America; rises in Andes Mts. in E cen. Peru and flows NE, emptying into the Solimões, NW Brazil; over 1200 m. long.
Juruena (zhōō·rwȧ′nȧ) river, W cen. Brazil; flows N and unites with the São Manoel to form the Tapajoz; ab. 600 m. long.
Jutaí (zhōō′tȧ·ē′), formerly **Jutahy** (zhōō′tȧ·ē′) river, NW Brazil; flows NE and joins the Solimões; 400 m. long.
Jutland (jŭt′lănd), Dan. **Jylland** (yül′ăn) **1** peninsula, N Europe, most of which constitutes mainland of Denmark, the extreme S portion belonging to Germany. **2** the mainland of Denmark.
Jyväskylä (yü′văs·kü′lä) city, S cen. Finland, at N end of Lake Päijänne; pop. 30,100.

K

Kabankalan (kä′bäng·kä′län) municipality, Philippine Is., in Negros; pop. 29,300.
Kabardinian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (kăb′ĕr·dĭn′ĭ·ăn; -dē′nĭ·ăn) autonomous republic, Soviet Russia, Europe, in N Caucasus region; before World War II known as the **Kabardino-Balkarian A.S.S.R.** (kăb′ĕr·dē′nō·băl·kär′ĭ·ăn) and included **Balkaria** (băl·kär′ĭ·ȧ), territory inhabited by the Balkars, now mostly in the Georgian S.S.R.; ✱ Nalchik; area (since World War II) 4600 sq. m.; pop. 300,000.
Kabul (kä′bōōl; often Anglicized kȧ·bōōl′) **1** river, Afghanistan and Pakistan, flowing to the Indus; 360 m. long. **2** city, ✱ of Afghanistan, on Kabul river; pop. 120,000.
Kabylia (kȧ·bĭ′lĭ·ȧ; -bīl′ĭ·ȧ) region, N Algeria, in E Atlas Mts.
Kachin State (kȧ·chĭn′) region, N Burma, around Myitkyina and Bhamo; made state of Union of Burma 1947.
Kadiköy (kä′dĭ·kû′ē), anc. **Chalcedon** (kăl′sĕ·dŏn; -dŭn; kăl·sē′d'n) or **Chalchedon** (kăl′kĕ·dŏn; -dŭn; kăl·kē′d'n) district of Istanbul, Turkey, on Asiatic side of entrance to the Bosporus.
Kadiyevka (kŭ·dyē′yĭf·kȧ), formerly **Sergo** (syĕr′gŭ) town, U.S.S.R., in E Ukraine in Donets Basin; pop. 68,400.
Kaesong (kä′ĭ·sŏng′; Angl. kā·sông) or **Kaijo** (kĭ·jō) city, S Korea, NW of Seoul just S of 38th parallel; pop. 88,700.
Kafa or **Kaffa** (kăf′ȧ; native kȧ·fä′) region, SW Ethiopia; once a kingdom, later a province.
Kafraria (kȧ·frâr′ĭ·ȧ) region, Union of South Africa, in E Cape Province bordering on Indian Ocean S of Natal; the part N of the Great Kei river constitutes the Transkeian Territories; the part S of Great Kei river, British Kaffraria.
Kafiristan (kăf′ĭ·rĭ·stän′; kȧ·fĭr′ĭ·stän′; kä′fĭ·rĭ·stän′) district, E Afghanistan, S of Hindu Kush Mts., inhabited by the Kafirs.
Kafue (kä·fōō′ȧ) river, Northern Rhodesia, flowing to the Zambezi river; ab. 500 m. long.
Kagera (kä·gä′rä) river, NW Tanganyika Territory; flows N forming part of boundary of Ruanda-Urundi, then turns E and empties into Lake Victoria; 430 m. long.
Kagoshima (kä·gō·shĕ·mä) seaport, Japan, on S coast of Kyushu on Kagoshima Bay; pop. 170,400.
Kahajan (kä·hä′yän) or **Great Dayak** (dä′yäk) river, Indonesia, in S Borneo, flowing S to Java Sea; 225 m. long.
Kahoolawe (kä′hōō·läʼwē) island, Hawaii, W of S Maui I.
Kaibab Plateau (kī′băb) tableland, N Arizona, on N rim of Grand Canyon.
Kaieteur Falls (kī′ē·tōōr′) waterfall, cen. British Guiana, in Potaro river; 741 ft. high, ab. 350 ft. wide.
Kaifeng (kī′fŭng′) city, E cen. China, ✱ of Honan prov., in Hwang Ho valley; pop. 223,000.
Kai (kī), or **Kei** (kī), **Islands**, island group, Indonesia, in SE Moluccas
Kailas (kĭ·läs′) **1** mountain range, SW Tibet; highest point 23,165 ft. **2** group of peaks in cen. part of Kailas Range, N of Lake Manasarowar; in Sanskrit literature, Siva's paradise.
Kailua (kī·lōō′ä) village, island of Hawaii, on W coast; residence of early kings of the islands.
Kairouan (Fr. kĕr′wän′) or **Kairwan** (kīr·wän′), also **Qairwan** (kīr·wän′) city, NE Tunisia, a holy city of the Moslems; capital of the Aghlabite dynasty 800–909.
Kaiserslautern (kī′zĕrs·lou′tĕrn) city, W Germany, W of Ludwigshafen; pop. 62,200.
Kaiserstuhl (kī′zĕr·shtōōl′) mountain group, W Germany, in upper Rhine valley NW of Freiburg; highest point 1827 ft.
Kajaani (kä′yä·nĭ) city, cen. Finland; pop. 10,300.
Kajan (kä′yän) river, Indonesia, in S Borneo, flowing E to Celebes Sea; 250 m. long.
Kalach (kŭ·läch′) town, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Don at its nearest point to the Volga; W terminus of Volga-Don canal.
Kaladan (kŭ·lŭ·dŭn′), in upper course **Boinu** (boi′nōō), river, SW Burma, flowing from Chin Hills to Bay of Bengal; 300 m. long.
Kalahari Desert (kăl′ä·hä′rē) region, S Africa, N of Orange river and S of Lake Ngami, in Union of South Africa and Bechuanaland Protectorate.
Kalamata (kăl′ȧ·mä′tȧ), Mod. Gr. **Kalamáta** (kä′lä·mä′tä) or **Kalámai** (kä·läʼmâ) seaport, S Greece, in SW Peloponnesus at head of Gulf of Messenia; pop. 38,400.
Kalamazoo (kăl′ȧ·mȧ·zōō′) **1** river, SW Michigan, flowing into Lake Michigan; 200 m. long. **2** city, SW Michigan; pop. 57,700.
Kalambo (kȧ·lăm′bō) waterfall, E Africa, on border between Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika, in Kalambo river, which flows into SE end of Lake Tanganyika; falls over 700 ft. high.
Kalat or **Khelat** (kȧ·lăt′) state, Pakistan, in E Baluchistan; ✱ Kalat; area 72,503 sq. m.; pop. 287,100.
Kalgoorlie (kăl·gōōr′lĭ) municipality, S Western Australia; pop. with suburbs 22,400.
Kaliakra, or **Caliacra, Cape** (kä·lyä′krä) cape, NE Bulgaria, in S Dobruja on Black Sea.
Kalimpong (kä′lĭm·pŏng) town, N India, in West Bengal on Tibet border.
Kalinin (kȧ·lē′nĭn; Russ. kŭ·lyē′nyĭn), before 1932 **Tver** (tȧ·vĕr′; Russ. tvyĕr′y') city, W cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Volga; pop. 216,100.
Kaliningrad (kȧ·lē′nĭn·grăd; Russ. kŭ·lyē′nyĭn·grät′), Ger. **Königsberg** (kû′nĭĸs·bĕrĸ; Angl. kā′nĭg·zbûrg) seaport, W Soviet Russia, Europe, on Pregel river near the Frisches Haff; formerly ✱ of East Prussia; pop. 368,400.
Kalispell (kăl′ĭ·spĕl; -spĕl′) city, NW Montana; pop. 9700.
Kalisz (kä′lēsh), Ger. **Kalisch** (kä′lĭsh) commune, cen. Poland; pop. 80,200.
Kallithea or **Callithea** (kăl′ĭ·thē′ȧ; Gr. kä′lyē·thä′ä) commune, Greece, S suburb of Athens; pop. 26,600.
Kalmar (kăl′mär; Swed. kȧl′mȧr) seaport, SE Sweden, on Kalmarsund; pop. 26,500.
Kalmarsund (kăl′mär·sŭnd′; Swed. kȧl′mȧr-) body of water, Sweden, separating Öland I. from the mainland.
Kalmyk (kăl′mĭk; kăl·mĭk′; Russ. kŭl·mĭk′), or **Kalmuck** (kăl′mŭk; kăl·mŭk′), **Republic**, autonomous Soviet socialist republic 1935–43, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on NW shore of Caspian Sea W of lower Volga; ✱ Elista (now Stepnoi).
Kaluga (kȧ·lōō′gȧ; Russ. kŭ-) city, Soviet Russia, Europe, WNW of Tula on Oka river; pop. 89,500.
Kalymnos (kä′lyēm·nôs), Ital. **Calino** (kä·lē′nô) or **Calimno** (kä·lēm′nô), anc. **Calymna** (kȧ·lĭm′nȧ) or **Calymnos** (kȧ·lĭm′nŏs) island, Greece, one of the Dodecanese Is.
Kama (kä′mȧ; Russ. kä′-) river, E Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing from the Ural Mts. to the Volga river; 1200 m. long.
Kamakura (kä·mä·kōō·rä) city, Japan, in SE Honshu on Sagami Sea; pop. 55,200.
Kamchatka (kăm·chăt′kȧ) **1** peninsula, NE Soviet Russia, Asia, extending S between Sea of Okhotsk and Bering Sea; 750 m. long. **2** river in the peninsula, flowing N and E to Bering Sea; ab. 350 m. long.
Kamenets Podolski (kȧ·myĭ·nyĕts′ pŭ·dôl′y'·skĭ) city, U.S.S.R., in SW Ukraine N of Khotin, once ✱ of Podolia.
Kamenjak (kä′mĕ·nyäk), Ital. **Promontore** (prō·mŏn·tô′rā) cape, NW Yugoslavia, the S tip of Istria.
Kamensk Uralski (kȧ′myĕnsk ōō·ràl′y'·skĭ), formerly **Kamensk**, town, Soviet Russia, Asia, 100 m. N of Chelyabinsk; pop. 50,900.
Kamet (kŭ′mät) mountain, N India, in Uttar Pradesh on Tibet border; 25,447 ft. high.
Kamloops (kăm′lōōps) city, Canada, in S British Columbia; pop. 8100.
Kampala (käm·pä′lä) town, Uganda, ✱ of kingdom and province of Buganda, just N of Entebbe.
Kampen (käm′pĕn) commune, E Netherlands, on IJssel river; pop. 23,000.
Kamp-Lintfort (kämp′lĭnt′fôrt) commune, W Germany; pop. 24,300.
Kan, 1 (gän) river, China, in Kiangsi prov., flowing N through Poyang Hu into the Yangtse; 350 m. long. **2** (kän) river, Korea: see HAN.
Kanab Plateau (kā′năb) tableland, NW Arizona, NW of Grand Canyon.
Kanauj (kȧ·nouj′) town, N India, in Uttar Pradesh on Ganges river; in 7th cent. ✱ of Harsha's kingdom.
Kanawha (kȧ·nô′[w]ȧ; also, local and colloq., -nô′ĭ) or **Great Kanawha**, river, W West Virginia, flowing NW into the Ohio river; 97 m. long.
Kanazawa (kä·nä·zä·wä) seaport, Japan, in W Honshu; pop. 231,400.
Kanchenjunga (kŭn′chĕn·jŭng′gȧ) or **Kinchinjunga** (kĭn′chĭn·jŭng′gȧ) mountain, Nepal and Sikkim, in Himalayas; 28,146 ft. high.
Kanchipuram (kän·chē′pōō·rȧm), Brit. corruption **Conjeeveram** (kŏn·jē′vĕr·ăm) town, S India, in Madras state; pop. 74,600.
Kandahar (kăn′dȧ·här; native kän·dȧ·här′) city, SE Afghanistan, once (under Ahmad Shah, 1747–73) a ✱; pop. 32,000.
Kandalaksha (kăn′dȧ·lăk′shȧ; Russ. kȧn·dŭ·lăk′shȧ) town, N Soviet Russia, Europe, at head of **Gulf**, or **Bay, of Kandalaksha**, inlet of White Sea S of Kola Peninsula.
Kandavu (kän·dä′vōō) or **Kadavu** (kä·dä′-) island, SW Fiji Is.
Kandla (kŭnd′lȧ) seaport, W India, in Bombay state on Gulf of Kutch; developed after partition of India 1947.
Kandy (kăn′dĭ) town, cen. Ceylon; pop. 51,300.
Kane (kān) borough, N Pennsylvania; pop. 5700.
Kane Basin, section of the channel between E Ellesmere I. and NW Greenland, N of Baffin Bay.
Kanem (kä′nĕm) region, French Equatorial Africa, in Chad territory NE of Lake Chad; once a powerful sultanate.
Kaneohe Bay (kä′nā·ō′hā) inlet, Hawaii, on E coast of Oahu I.
Kangar (käng′gär) town, Federation of Malaya, ✱ of Perlis state.
Kangaroo Island (kăng′gȧ·rōō′) island, South Australia, S of Yorke Peninsula at entrance to Gulf of St. Vincent.
Kangean (käng′ȧ·ăn) island group, Indonesia, in Java Sea.
Kanggye (käng·gē) or **Kokai** (kō·kī) town, N Korea, in cen. part just S of 41°N; pop. 17,900.
Kanghwa (käng·hwä) or **Koka** (kō·kä) island, S Korea, at mouth of Han river; separated from Kimpo peninsula by narrow channel.
Kangnung (käng·nōŏng) or **Koryo** (kō·ryô) town, S Korea, on E coast; in Korean War a center of conflict June–Sept. 1950.
Kangting (käng′dĭng′) or **Tatsienlu** (dä′jĭ·ĕn′lōō′) city, S China, ✱ of Sikang prov., in valley of the Tatsienlu river near the Szechwan border.
Kaniapiskau (kăn′yȧ·pĭs′kou) river, E Canada, in N Quebec prov., flowing from **Lake Kaniapiskau** (area 441 sq. m.) N to unite with the Larch river and form Koksoak river; 445 m. long.

Joyo. See YANGYANG.
Juárez. See CIUDAD JUÁREZ.
Juby, Cape. See YUBI, CAPE;
Juggernaut. See PURI.
Jugoslavia, Jugoslavija. See YUGOSLAVIA.
Julfa. See DEHULFA.
Julian Venetia. See VENETIA.
Jummoo. See JAMMU.
Jungaria. See DZUNGARIA.
Jungbunzlau. See MLADÁ BOLESLAV.
Junkseylon. See PHUKET.
Junsen. See SUNCHON, N Korea.
Junten. See SUNCHON, S Korea.
Juramento, Río del. See SALADO, Río.
Jylland. See JUTLAND.
K². See GODWIN AUSTEN.
Kabinda. Var. of CABINDA.
Kadavu. See KANDAVU.
Kadiak. See KODIAK.
Kaewieng. Var. of KAVIENG.
Kaffa. See FEODOSIYA.
Kagi. See CHIAI.
Kahlur. See BILASPUR.
Kaieiewaho. See KAUAI channel.
Kaijo. See KAESONG.
Kainei. See HOERYONG.
Kais. See QAIS.
Kaisargarh. See TAKHT-I-SULAIMAN.
Kaisaria. See KAYSERI.
Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. See KIEL CANAL.
Kaishu. See HAEJU.
Kakinada. See COCANADA.
Kákisalmi. See PRIOZERSK.
Kalaeloa Point. See BARBERS POINT.
Kalakh. See CALAH.
Kalbe. See CALBE.
Kalgan. See WANCHUAN.
Kalimantan. See BORNEO.
Kalininsk. See PETROZAVODSK.
Kaluwawa. See FERGUSSON.
Kamenskoe. See DNEPRODZERZHINSK.
Kamerun. See CAMEROONS.
Kamperduin. See CAMPERDOWN.
Kampo. See CAMPO.
Kamranh Bay. = CAMRANH BAY.
Kanea. = CANEA.

Kankakee (kăng′kȧ·kē′) **1** river, Indiana and Illinois, flowing SW and W to unite with the Des Plaines river and form the Illinois river; 225 m. long. **2** city, NE Illinois, on Kankakee river; pop. 25,900.

Kannapolis (kȧ·năp′ō·lĭs; -năp′lĭs) town, S cen. North Carolina; pop. 28,400.

Kano (kä′nō) city, N cen. Nigeria; pop. 97,000.

Kanoya (kä·nō·yä) city, Japan, in S Kyushu on Kagoshima Bay; pop. 62,500.

Kanpur (kȧn′pōr) or **Cawnpore** (kôn′pōr) city, N India, in Uttar Pradesh on the Ganges; pop. 487,300.

Kansas (kăn′zȧs) **1** in Kansas usually **Kaw** (kô) river, E Kansas, flowing E into Missouri river; 169 m. long. **2** state, cen. United States, W of the Mississippi river; ✻ Topeka; area 82,276 sq. m.; pop. 1,905,300.

Kansas City, 1 city, NE Kansas, at confluence of Kansas and Missouri rivers, adjacent to Kansas City, Missouri; pop. 129,600. **2 city,** W Missouri, on Missouri river; pop. 456,600.

Kansu (kȧn′sōō′; Chin. gän′sōō′) province, NW China, forming a long narrow wedge between Inner Mongolia and Tsinghai; ✻ Lanchow; area 145,930 sq. m.; pop. 6,705,400.

Kaohsiung (gou′shyōōng′), Jap. **Takao** (tä·kä·ō) seaport, SW Formosa; pop. 100,000.

Kapfenberg (käp′fĕn·bĕrk) commune, Austria, in Styria near Bruck; pop. 23,700.

Kaposvár (kō′pōsh·vär′) city, SW Hungary; pop. 29,500.

Kaprun (kä·prōōn′) village, W Austria, on a stream, the **Kapruner Ache** (kä·prōō′nĕr ä′kĕ), flowing from the Hohe Tauern to Salzach river; hydroelectric development.

Kapuas or **Kapoeas** (kä′pōō·äs) river, Indonesia, in W Borneo, flowing W into South China Sea; 450 m. long.

Kapurthala (kȧ·pōōr′tȧ·lȧ; native -pōōrt′hȧ-) former state, NW India, on Beas river; part of Patiala and East Punjab States Union 1948–56; since 1956 in Punjab state.

Kapuskasing (kăp′ŭs·kȧ′sĭng) **1** river, Canada, in N cen. Ontario prov., flowing N to the Mattagami; ab. 180 m. long. **2** town, Canada, in E Ontario; pop. 4700.

Kara (kä′rȧ; Russ. kȧ′rȧ) river, Soviet Russia, flowing N from Ural Mts. into Kara Sea; ab. 140 m. long.

Kara Bogaz Gol (kä·rä′ bō·äz′ gŭl′) gulf, Soviet Central Asia, on E side of Caspian Sea in Turkmen S.S.R.; landlocked; 100 m. long and 85 m. wide.

Karachaev (kȧ·rŭ·chä′yĕf), or **Karachai** (kȧ·rŭ·chī′), **Autonomous Region,** autonomous region 1936–43, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on N slope of Caucasus Mts.; now in Georgian S.S.R. and the Russian S.F.S.R.

Karachi (kȧ·rä′chĭ) seaport, ✻ of Pakistan, in SW Sind, on arm of Arabian Sea just NW of mouths of the Indus; pop. 247,800.

Karadağ or **Kara Dağ** (kä′rä·dä′) mountain, E Turkey, SE of Lake Van; 11,909 ft. high.

Karafuto (kä·rä·fōō·tō; Angl. kăr′ȧ·fōō′tō) **1** Sakhalin I.; — its Japanese name. **2** the S half of Sakhalin I.; — the name applied to it when it was a Japanese possession 1905–46.

Karaganda (kä′rä·gän·dä′) city, Soviet Central Asia, in Kazakh S.S.R.; pop. 165,900.

Kara-Kalpak (kä′rä·käl·päk′), officially **Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic,** autonomous area, Soviet Central Asia, in NW Uzbek S.S.R. along the Amu Darya SE of Lake Aral; ✻ Nukus; area 61,600 sq. m.; pop. 435,000.

Karakoram, or **Karakorum, Pass** (kăr′ȧ·kōr′ŭm) mountain pass through Karakoram Range, NE Kashmir, E of Mount Godwin Austen; alt. 18,290 ft.

Karakoram, or **Karakorum, Range,** mountain range, cen. Asia, in N Kashmir extending E into Tibet along S border of Sinkiang; highest peak Godwin Austen, 28,250 ft.

Karakorum (kăr′ȧ·kōr′ŭm), Chin. **Holin** (hŭ′lĭn′) ruins of ancient ✻ of Mongolia, on upper Orkhon river.

Kara Kul or **Qara Kul** (kä′rä kŭl′) lake, Soviet Central Asia, in Tadzhik S.S.R. on Pamir plateau; area 130 sq. m.

Kara Kum or **Qara Qum** (kä′rä kōōm′) desert, Soviet Central Asia, in Turkmen S.S.R., extending from the Caspian Sea to the Amu Darya.

Karaman (kä′rä·män′) town, SW cen. Turkey; in 13th cent. ✻ of an independent Armenian state, **Karaman** or **Karamania** (kăr′ȧ·mā′nĭ·ȧ; -mān′yȧ).

Kara Sea (kär′ȧ; Russ. kȧ′rȧ) arm of Arctic Ocean off Soviet Russia N of Ural Mts.

Kara Su (kä′rä sōō′) **1** see MESTA. **2** also **Western Euphrates,** river, E Turkey in Asia, the main headstream of the Euphrates.

Karatala (kä′rȧ·tä′lȧ) volcano, Comoro Is., on Great Comoro I.; 7874 ft. high.

Karawanken (kä′rä·väng′kĕn) section of E Alps, S Austria and NW Yugoslavia.

Karbala (kär′bȧ·lȧ; Arab. kŭr′bȧ·lă) or **Kerbela** (kûr′bĕ·lȧ; Arab. kŭr′bĕ·lă) town, cen. Iraq; holy city for Moslems of the Shiite branch; pop. 65,000.

Karcag (kōr′tsŏg) city, E Hungary; pop. 24,600.

Karditsa, Mod. Gr. **Karditsa** (kär·thē′tsȧ) town, Greece, in W Thessaly; pop. 18,500.

Karelia (kȧ·rē′lĭ·ȧ; -rēl′yȧ) **1** region, NW Soviet Russia, Europe, between Gulf of Finland and White Sea. **2** the former (1923–40) Karelian Autonomous Republic, an administrative unit in this region. **3** the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic.

Karelian Isthmus (kȧ·rē′lĭ·ăn; -rēl′yȧn) strip of land, U.S.S.R., in NW Soviet Russia, Europe, between Lake Ladoga and the Gulf of Finland.

Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic (kȧ·rē′lō·fĭn′ĭsh) constituent republic of the U.S.S.R., bordering on Finland and the White Sea; formed 1940 from the Karelian Autonomous S.S.R. (1923–40) and some of the territory acquired from Finland; ✻ Petrozavodsk; area 68,900; pop. 600,000.

Karenni State (kȧ·rĕn′ĭ) region, E Burma, the country of the Karens; made state 1947.

Karikal (kä′rĭ·käl′) settlement of former French India, on E coast of the subcontinent 150 m. S of Madras; area 52 sq. m.; pop. 70,500.

Karimata Islands (kä′rē·mä′tä) group of islands, Indonesia, in South China Sea W of Borneo.

Karkheh (kȧr·kȧ′) or **Kerkheh** (kȧr·kȧ′), anc. **Choaspes** (kō·ăs′pēz) river, W Iran, flowing SW to marshlands E of the Tigris in SE Iraq; ab. 340 m. long.

Karli (kär′lĭ) village, W India, in Bombay state NW of Poona; caves containing Buddhist temples.

Karlovac (kär′lō·väts), Ger. **Karlstadt** (kärl′shtät) city, N Yugoslavia, in Croatia SW of Zagreb; pop. 23,800.

Karlovci Sremski (kär′lōv·tsĭ srĕm′skĭ), Ger. **Karlowitz** (kär′lō·vĭts) town, NE Yugoslavia, in N Serbia on Danube river; scene of signing of Treaty of Karlowitz Jan. 26, 1699.

Karlovy Vary (kär′lō·vĭ vȧ′rĭ), Ger. **Karlsbad** (kärlz′bȧd; Ger. kärls′bät) town, W Czechoslovakia, in NW Bohemia ab. 15 m. from German border; sulfur springs; pop. 30,900.

Karlskoga (kärl·skōō′gȧ) city, S cen. Sweden, W of Örebro; pop. 30,800.

Karlskrona (kärls·krōō′nȧ) city, S Sweden, on the mainland and nearby islands in Baltic Sea; naval base; pop. 30,800.

Karlsruhe (kärls′rōō′ĕ; kärls·rōō′ĕ; Angl. kärlz′rōō′ĕ) city, W Germany, in Baden, on Rhine river; pop. 198,000.

Karlstad (kärl′stä[d]′) city, SW Sweden, on Lake Vänern; pop. 35,000.

Karmöy (kär′mŭ′ü) island, SW Norway.

Karnak (kär′năk) village, S Egypt, on the Nile; on N part of site of ancient Thebes, just N of Luxor; temple of Amenhotep III.

Karpathos (kär′pȧ·thŏs), Ital. **Scarpanto** (skär′pän·tō), anc. **Carpathus** (kär′pȧ·thĭs) or **Carpathos** (-thŏs) island, Greece, one of the Dodecanese, between Rhodes and the E end of Crete.

Karroo (kȧ·rōō′) region, Union of South Africa, in Cape Province between coastal mountains and the Orange river; includes in S two E–W troughs, the **Little,** or **Southern, Karroo** and the **Great,** or **Central, Karroo,** and in N the **Northern,** or **Upper, Karroo,** constituting a large plateau sloping to the Orange river.

Kars (kärs) city, NE Turkey in Asia; ✻ of an independent Armenian principality in 9th and 10th cents.; pop. 20,500.

Karshi (kär′shĭ) or **Bek-Budi** (bĕk·bōō′dĭ) town, Soviet Central Asia, in SE Uzbek S.S.R.; residence of Tamerlane.

Karun (kä·rōōn′) river, W Iran; empties into the Shatt-al-Arab at N end of Abadan I.; ab. 450 m. long.

Karvinná (kär′vĭn·nä′), Ger. and Pol. **Karwin** (kär′vēn) city, cen. Czechoslovakia, just E of Moravská Ostrava; pop. 21,100.

Kasaan (kȧ·săn′) Haida Indian village, SE Alaska, on Prince of Wales I.; central feature of **Old Kasaan National Monument,** established 1916.

Kasai (kä·sī′), Port. **Cassai** (kȧ·sĭ′) river, SW Africa; rises in cen. Angola, flows through S cen. and W Belgian Congo to empty into Congo river; ab. 1200 m. long.

Kasanga (kȧ·säng′gȧ), formerly **Bismarckburg** (bĭs′märk·bōōrk) port, SW Tanganyika Territory, at S end of Lake Tanganyika.

Kashan (kä·shän′) city, cen. Iran, N of Isfahan; pop. 45,000.

Kashgar (kăsh′gär; native kȧsh′kä′) **1** river, W China, in W Sinkiang prov., flowing E to be lost in the desert; 200 m. long. **2** Chin. **Shufu** (shōō′fōō′) town, W China, in W Sinkiang at oasis on Kashgar river; pop. 80,000.

Kashing (kä′shĭng′) or **Chiahsing** (jĭ·ä′shĭng′) city, E China, in N Chekiang on Grand Canal; pop. 60,000.

Kashmir (kăsh′mĭr; kȧsh·mĭr′; native kŭsh′mēr′), Eng. **Cashmere** (kăsh′mēr; kăsh·mēr′) **1** region, N Indian subcontinent, including valley (Vale of Kashmir) watered by Jhelum and Kishenganga rivers. **2** officially **Jammu and Kashmir** (jŭm′ōō) state, including the Kashmir region and Jammu (valley of the Chenab) to the S; borders on Tibet and China (Sinkiang); after 1947 in dispute between Pakistan and Republic of India; ✻ Srinagar; area 82,258 sq. m.; pop. 4,021,600.

Kaskaskia (kȧs·kăs′kĭ·ȧ) **1** river, SW Illinois, flowing SW into Mississippi river; 300 m. long. **2** township, SW Illinois, at junction of Kaskaskia river with the Mississippi; site of town founded 1703 as an Indian village.

Kaskinen (kȧs′kĭ·nĕn) or **Kaskö** (kȧs′kû′) seaport, SW Finland; pop. 1700.

Kasos (kä′sŏs), Ital. **Caso** (kä′sō) island, Greece, in the Dodecanese SW of Karpathos.

Kassala (kȧs′ȧ·lȧ) town, NE Sudan Republic, near border of Eritrea; pop. 31,200.

Kassandra (kȧ·săn′drȧ) or **Pallene** (pă·lē′nē), Mod. Gr. **Kassándra** (kä·sän′drä) or **Pallíni** (pä·lyē′nyē) peninsula, NE Greece, projecting from Chalcidice peninsula.

Kassel (käs′ĕl; Angl. kăs′l), also **Cassel,** city, W Germany, on Fulda river; pop. 161,300.

Kasserine Pass (kȧs′ĕr·ēn; Arab. kăs′rīn) mountain pass, Tunisia; scene of American defeat Feb. 14, 1943.

Kastelorrizon (käs′tȧ·lō′rē·zōn), Angl. **Castellorizo** (käs′tȧ·lō′rē·zō), Ital. **Castelrosso** (käs·tĕl′rōs′sō) island, Greece, one of the Dodecanese, 2 m. off SW coast of Turkey.

Kástron (käs′trōn) or **Kastro** (käs′trō) seaport, Greece, ✻ of Lemnos I.

Kastrup (kȧs′trōōp) airfield, Denmark, near Copenhagen.

Kasur (kȧ·sōōr′) town, W Pakistan, in West Punjab near Sutlej river; pop. 53,100.

Kataghan (kȧ′tȧ·gän′) region, N Afghanistan, on border of Soviet Central Asia; with Badakhshan, forms a province, ✻ Faizabad.

Katahdin, Mount (kȧ·tä′d'n; -dĭn) mountain, N cen. Maine; highest point in the state, 5268 ft.

Katalla (kȧ·tăl′ȧ) town, S Alaska, on coast SE of Cordova; petroleum.

Katanga (kȧ·tăng′gȧ) region, S Belgian Congo, having rich deposits of copper, uranium, and other minerals.

Katherina, Gebel (jĕb′ĕl kăth′ĕr·ē′nȧ), or **Mount Catherine** (kăth′ĕr·ĭn; kăth′rĭn) mountain, NE Egypt, in Sinai Penin.; highest in the Gebel Musa, 8652 ft.

Kathiawar (kȧ′tĭ·ȧ·wär′) peninsula, W India, between Gulf of Cambay and Gulf of Kutch; before 1947 comprised a number of states; now in NW Bombay state.

Katipunan (kä′tē·pōō·nän′), formerly **Lubungan** (lōō·bōōng′än) municipality, Philippine Is., on NW coast of Mindanao; pop. 35,400.

Katmai, Mount (kăt′mĭ) volcano, S Alaska, at N end of Alaska Penin. on Shelikof Strait; 700 ft. high; eruption 1912; included, with Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, in **Katmai National Monument,** established 1918.

Katmandu (kät′män·dōō′), also **Kathmandu** (kät′män-) city, ✻ of Nepal, in a valley of Himalayas; pop. 108,800.

Katoomba (kȧ·tōōm′bȧ) town, SE Australia, in E New South Wales; pop. 8800.

Katowice (kä′tō·vē′tsē), Ger. **Kattowitz** (kät′ō·vĭts) city, S Poland, in Silesia; pop. 156,000.

Katrine, Loch (lŏk kăt′rĭn) lake, cen. Scotland, in SW Perth co. E of Loch Lomond; over 9 m. long.

Katsina (kä′tsĭ·nȧ) town, N Nigeria, ✻ of ancient Hausa kingdom of Katsina; Mohammedan cultural center.

Kattegat (kăt′ē·găt; kät′ĕ·gät) arm of North Sea, between Sweden and the peninsula of Jutland, Denmark.

Katun (kŭ·tōōn′) river, Soviet Russia, Asia; flows N, joining the Biya to form the Ob; ab. 400 m. long.

Katwijk or **Katwijk aan Zee** (kät′vĭk ȧn zā′) commune, SW Netherlands, at mouth of the Oude Rijn; pop. 19,900.

Katyn (kȧ′tĭn) town, Soviet Russia, Europe, just NW of Smolensk; forest here scene of massacre of Polish soldiers 1939.

Kauai (kou′ĭ) **1** formerly also **Kaieiewaho** (kä·ē′ä·ē′ä·wä′hō) channel, Hawaii, between the islands Oahu and Kauai. **2** island, NW Hawaii, WNW of Oahu; area 551 sq. m.; pop. 35,600.

Kaukauna (kô·kô′nȧ) city, E Wisconsin; pop. 8300.

Kaunas (kou′năs), Russ. **Kovno** (kôv′nŭ), Pol. **Kowno** (kôv′nô) city, cen. Lithuania, at confluence of the Neris and Neman rivers; pop. 152,400.

Kavalla (kȧ·văl′ȧ), Mod. Gr. **Kaválla** (kä·vä′lä) seaport, NE Greece, in NE Macedonia at head of Gulf of Kavalla; pop. 42,300.

Kavieng (kä′vĭ·ĕng′) town, Bismarck Archipelago, ✻ of New Ireland, on NW tip of the island.

Kawagoe (kä·wä·gō·yĕ) city, Japan, in SE cen. Honshu NW of Tokyo; pop. 50,300.

Kawaguchi (kä·wä·gōō·chē) city, Japan, in SE Honshu just N of Tokyo; pop. 116,000.

Kawartha Lakes (kȧ·wôr′thȧ) series of lakes, Canada, in SE Ontario, in region between Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay, E of Lake Simcoe.

Kawasaki (kä·wä·sä·kē) city, Japan, in SE cen. Honshu, a S suburb of Tokyo; pop. 252,900.

Kayes (kāz) town, French West Africa, in French Sudan on Senegal river; pop. 15,900.

Kayseri (kī′sē·rē′) or **Kaisaria** (kī′sä·rē·yä′), anc. **Caesarea Mazaca,** or **Mazaca** (sĕ′zȧ·rē′ȧ [sĕs′ȧ-; sĕz′ȧ-] măz′ȧ·kȧ) city, cen. Turkey; pop. 65,500.

Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic (kä·zäk′; Russ. kŭ·zȧk′) or **Kazakhstan** (kä′zäk·stän′; Russ. kȧ·zŭk·stän′) or **Kazakstan** (kä′zäk·stän′) constituent republic of the U.S.S.R., in Soviet Central Asia, extending from the Caspian Sea to the Altai Mts. and bordering on China (Sinkiang) in the E; ✻ Alma Ata; area 1,061,600 sq. m.; pop. 6,000,000.

Kazan (kȧ·zän′) **1** river, N cen. Canada, in the Barren Grounds, flowing NNE through a series of lakes to Baker Lake; 450 m. long. **2** (Russ. kŭ·zän′y') city, E Soviet Russia, Europe, near the Volga, ✻ of Tatar Republic; pop. 401,700.

Kazbek (kŭz·byĕk′), also **Kasbek** (kŭz-) mountain, Soviet Russia, Europe, in Caucasus Mts.; 16,541 ft. high.

Kazvin or **Qazvin** (kȧz·vēn′) city, NW Iran, S of Elburz Mts.; pop. 60,000.

Kealakekua (kä′ä·lä·kä·kōō′ä) village, Hawaii, on W coast of island of Hawaii; place where Capt. Cook was killed 1779.

Keansburg (kēnz′bûrg) borough, E New Jersey; pop. 5600.

Kearney (kär′nĭ) city, S cen. Nebraska, on Platte river; pop. 12,100.

Kearny (kär′nĭ) town, NE New Jersey, N of Newark; pop. 40,000.

Kearsley (kē̞rz′lĭ) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire NW of Manchester; pop. 10,700.

Kebnekaise (kĕb′nĕ·kī′sĕ) mountain, N Sweden, near Norwegian border; highest in the Kjölen Mts., 6963 ft.

Kecskemét (kăch′kȧ·māt′) autonomous city, cen. Hungary; pop. 83,700.

Kedah (kä′dä) state, N Federation of Malaya, bordering on Thailand; ✻ Alor Star; area 3660 sq. m.; pop. 554,400.

Kedarnath (kä·där′nät; native -nät·h') mountain, N India, in Uttar Pradesh on NW border of Garhwal district; 23,420 ft. high.

Kediri (kȧ·dē′rē) city, Indonesia, in E Java SW of Surabaja; pop. 48,600.

Keelung (kē′lōōng′) or **Kirun** (kē·rōōn) seaport, N Formosa, NE of Taipeh; pop. 100,000.

Keene (kēn) city, SW New Hampshire; pop. 15,600.

Kanko. See HAMHUNG.

Kannstatt. See CANNSTATT.

Kantara, El. See EL KANTARA.

Kanto Plain. See KWANTO PLAIN.

Kaolan. See LANCHOW.

Kapidağı. See CYZICUS peninsula.

Karabakh Mountain Area. See NAGORNO-KARABAKH AUTONOMOUS REGION.

Karadeniz Boğazı. See BOSPORUS.

Karan. See KHARAN.

Karashahr. See QARA SHAHR.

Karfreit. See CAPORETTO.

Karghalik. See QARGHALIQ.

Karlstadt. See KARLOVAC.

Karnali. See GOGRA.

Karnatik. See CARNATIC.

Kar Nicobar. See CAR NICOBAR.

Karoo. Var. of KARROO.

Karst. See CARSO.

Kasaba. See TURGUTLU.

Kasamanza. See CASAMANCE.

Kasan. Var. of KAZAN, Russia.

Kasbek. See KAZBEK.

Kaschau. See KOŠICE.

Kasen. See HWACHON.

Kashgaria. See CHINESE TURKISTAN.

Kassa. See KOŠICE.

Kassai. = KASAI.

Kassandra, Gulf of. See TORONAIC GULF.

Kastro. 1 See KÁSTRON. **2** See MYTILENE city.

Kastron. See CHIOS city.

Kastrop-Rauxel. See CASTROP-RAUXEL.

Kasvin. Var. of KAZVIN.

Katar. See QATAR.

Kathmandu. See KATMANDU.

Katif. = QATIF.

Kattowitz. See KATOWICE.

Kaufmann Peak. See LENIN PEAK.

Kaulun or **Kaulung.** See KOWLOON.

Kavalli. See CAVALLY.

Kaveri. See CAUVERY.

Kaw. See KANSAS.

Kayan. See KEN.

Kazan Retto. See VOLCANO ISLANDS.

Kazdağı. See IDA.

Kedron. See KIDRON.

Keeling Islands. See COCOS ISLANDS.

Keewatin (kē·wä′tĭn; -tĭn) district, N Canada, in Northwest Territories on NW side of Hudson Bay; area 228,160 sq. m.
Keflavík (kyĕp′lä·vēk′) village, SW Iceland, 22 m. W of Reykjavík on Faxa Bay.
Kegon (kē·gōn) waterfall, Japan, in cen. Honshu; ab. 330 ft. high.
Kehl (kāl) town, W Germany, on the Rhine E of Strasbourg, France; river port.
Keighley (kēth′lĭ) municipal borough, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire, in the Aire valley; pop. 56,900.
Kelantan (kə·lăn′tăn; native -län′tän) **1** river, Malay Penin., in Kelantan state, flowing NNE into South China Sea; 150 m. long. **2** state, Federation of Malaya, bordering on Thailand and South China Sea; ✻ Kota Bahru; area 5746 sq. m.; pop. 448,600.
Kellerwand (kĕl′ĕr·vänt), Ital. **Monte Coglians** (mōn′tā kō·lyäns′) mountain, on border between Austria and Italy; highest peak in Carnic Alps, 9217 ft.
Kelowna (kĕ·lō′nä) city, Canada, in S British Columbia on Okanagan Lake; pop. 8500.
Kelso (kĕl′sō) city, SW Washington; pop. 7300.
Kelut or **Keloet** (klōōt) volcano, Indonesia, in E Java SE of Kediri; 5678 ft. high.
Kem (kĕm) **1** river, U.S.S.R., in Karelo-Finnish S.S.R., flowing E to White Sea; 250 m. long. **2** seaport on Kem river 10 m. above its mouth.
Kemerovo (kĕm′ĕ·rō′vō; Russ. kä′myĕ·rŭ·vŭ) city, Soviet Russia, Asia, in Kuznetsk Basin on Tom river; pop. 133,000.
Kemi (kā′mĭ) **1** river, N Finland, flowing S into head of Gulf of Bothnia; 300 m. long. **2** seaport at mouth of Kemi river; pop. 23,700.
Kemp Coast, formerly **Kemp Land** (kĕmp), region, Antarctica, on coast bordering on Indian Ocean.
Kempsey (kĕm[p]′sĭ) town, SE Australia, in New South Wales near coast; pop. 6300.
Kempston (kĕm[p]′stŭn) urban district, SE cen. England, in Bedfordshire; pop. 8600.
Kempten (kĕmp′tĕn) city, W Germany, on Iller river; pop. 37,100.
Ken (kĕn) or **Kayan** (kä′yän) river, N cen. India, flowing N out of Bundelkhand into the Jumna; 230 m. long.
Kenai (kē′nī) village, S Alaska, on Cook Inlet; airfield.
Kenai Peninsula, peninsula, S Alaska, between Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound; ab. 160 m. long by 130 m. wide.
Kendal (kĕn′dĭl) municipal borough, NW England, ✻ of Westmorland; pop. 18,500.
Kendallville (kĕn′dĭl·vĭl) city, NE Indiana; pop. 6100.
Kengtung (kĕng′tōōng) state, E Burma, one of Southern Shan States, bordering on China, Indochina, and Thailand; since 1947 part of the Shan State of the Union of Burma.
Kenilworth (kĕn′ĭl·wûrth; -wĕrth) urban district, cen. England, in Warwickshire; pop. 10,700.
Kenmore (kĕn′mōr) village, W New York, on Niagara river N of Buffalo; pop. 20,100.
Kennebec (kĕn′ē·bĕk) river, S Maine, flowing S from Moosehead Lake to Atlantic Ocean; 164 m. long.
Kennedy Channel (kĕn′ē·dĭ) channel between NW Greenland and NE Ellesmere I., connecting Kane Basin with Hall Basin.
Kenner (kĕn′ĕr) town, SE Louisiana, on Mississippi river; pop. 5500.
Kennesaw Mountain (kĕn′ē·sô) mountain, NW Georgia, near Atlanta; scene of battle June 27, 1864; now a national battlefield site.
Kennett (kĕn′ĕt; -ĭt) city, SE Missouri; pop. 8700.
Kennewick (kĕn′ē·wĭk) city, S Washington, on Columbia river; pop. 10,100.
Kenogami (kē·nŏg′ä·mĭ) **1** river, Canada, in cen. Ontario, flowing NE and N to the Albany river; 200 m. long. **2** lake, Canada, in S Quebec prov.; traversed by the Chicoutimi river. **3** town, Canada, in S Quebec prov. on Saguenay river; pop. 9900.
Kenora (kĕ·nōr′ä) town, Canada, in W Ontario on Winnipeg river just N of Lake of the Woods; pop. 8700.
Kenosha (kē·nō′shä) city, SE Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan; pop. 54,400.
Kensington (kĕn′zĭng·tŭn) metropolitan borough, London, N of the Thames; pop. 168,100.
Kent (kĕnt) **1** city, NE Ohio, ENE of Akron; pop. 12,400. **2** county, SE England, bordering on Strait of Dover and the lower Thames; ✻ Maidstone; area 1525 sq. m.; pop. 1,563,300.
Kentei Shan (gĕn′tā′ shän′) mountain range, N Outer Mongolia; highest point 8494 ft.
Kenton (kĕn′t'n; -tŭn) city, NW cen. Ohio, on Scioto river; pop. 8500.
Kentucky (kĕn·tŭk′ĭ; kĭn-) **1** river, N cen. Kentucky, flowing NW into Ohio river; 259 m. long. **2** state, E cen. United States, between Appalachian Mts. and Mississippi river just S of Ohio river; ✻ Frankfort; area 40,395 sq. m.; pop. 2,944,800.
Kentville (kĕnt′vĭl) town, Canada, in W Nova Scotia; pop. 4200.
Kenvil (kĕn′vĭl) unincorporated community, N New Jersey, W of Dover; manufactures explosives.
Kenya (kĕn′yä; locally also kēn′yä), formerly **East Africa Protectorate**, country, E Africa, NE of Lake Victoria and bordering on Indian Ocean; British crown colony and protectorate; ✻ Nairobi; area 224,960 sq. m.; pop. 3,866,500.
Kenya, Mount, mountain, cen. Kenya, near equator; extinct volcano; 17,040 ft. high.
Keokuk (kē′ō·kŭk) city, SE Iowa, on Mississippi river; pop. 16,100.
Keos (kē′ŏs) or **Zea** (Ital. tsä′ä), Mod. Gr. **Kéos** (kyä′ŏs), anc. **Ceos** (sē′ŏs) island, Greece, in NW Cyclades.
Kerala (kä′rä·lä) state, SW India, bordering on Arabian Sea; formed 1956 from Travancore and Cochin state and part of Bombay state; ✻ Trivandrum; area 15,035 sq. m.; pop. 13,550,600.
Kerch (kĕrch) **1** peninsula, Soviet Russia, Europe, extending E from the Crimea and almost shutting off the Sea of Azov from the Black Sea, being separated by narrow **Kerch**, or **Enikale** (ä′nē·kä·lē′), **Strait** from point of land on mainland opposite. **2** seaport at end of Kerch Penin. on Kerch Strait; pop. 104,500.
Kerguelen (kûr′gĕ·lĕn; -lĕn) or **Desolation Island** (dĕs′ō·lā′shŭn), Fr. **Kerguelen** (kĕr′-gā′lĕn′) island, Indian Ocean, belonging to France; area 1318 sq. m.
Kerintji (kĕ·rĭn′chē) or **Korintji** (kō-) mountain, Indonesia, in W Sumatra in Barisan Mts.; highest point on the island, 12,467 ft.
Kerka (kĕr′kä; Angl. kûr′kä), Serbo-Croat **Krka** (kûr′kä; Angl. -kä) river, W Yugoslavia, flowing S into Adriatic Sea through a long, wide estuary; 40 m. long.
Kerkrade (kĕrk′rä′dē) commune, SE Netherlands, on German frontier; pop. 40,600.
Kermadec Islands (kĕr·măd′ĕk; -ĭk) island group, SW cen. Pacific Ocean, 600 m. NNW of New Zealand, to which it belongs; uninhabited.
Kerman (kĕr·män′) **1** anc. **Carmania** (kär·mā′nĭ·ä; -mān′yä) province, SE Iran, bordering on Pakistan and Gulf of Oman; ancient Carmania a province of Persian Empire and of Alexander's empire. **2** anc. **Carmana** (kär·mā′nä) city, its ✻; pop. 50,000.
Kermanshah (kĕr·män′shä′; native -shä′h') **1** province, W Iran, in cen. Zagros Mts. **2** city, its ✻; pop. 89,000.
Kermit (kûr′mĭt) town, W Texas; pop. 6900.
Kern (kûrn) river, cen. California, flowing from the Sierra Nevada into Buena Vista Lake at S end of Central Valley; 200 m. long.
Kernstown (kûrnz′toun) village, N Virginia, S of Winchester; battle Mar. 23, 1862.
Kerrville (kûr′vĭl; Sou. also -v'l) city, SW cen. Texas; pop. 7700.
Kerry (kĕr′ĭ) county, SW Ireland, in Munster prov., bordering on Atlantic Ocean S of mouth of the Shannon river; contains Lakes of Killarney and Macgillicuddy's Reeks; ✻ Tralee; area 1815 sq. m.; pop. 126,600.
Kerulen (kĕr′ōō·lĕn) or **Herelen** (hĕr′ē·lĕn) river, NE Outer Mongolia, flowing to Hulun Lake in Manchuria.
Kesteven, the Parts of (kĕs′tē′vĕn; kĕs·tē′vĕn) division of Lincolnshire, England; ✻ Sleaford; see LINCOLNSHIRE.
Keswick (kĕz′ĭk) village, NW England, in Cumberland near N end of Derwentwater.
Ket (kĕt) river, Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing W into Ob river; 500 m. long.
Ketchikan (kĕch′ĭ·kăn′) town, SE Alaska, on Revillagigedo I.; pop. 5200.
Kettering (kĕt′ĕr·ĭng) municipal borough, cen. England, in Northamptonshire; pop. 36,800.
Kettle (kĕt′'l) river, British Columbia and Washington, flowing into the Columbia river; 160 m. long.
Kettleman Hills (kĕt′'l·măn; kĭt′-) hills, W cen. California, on SW edge of Central Valley; oil field; highest point 1360 ft.
Keuka (kū′kä; kā·ū′kä), or **Crooked** (krŏŏk′ĕd; -ĭd), **Lake**, lake, W New York; one of the Finger Lakes; 18 m. long.
Kew (kū) parish, S England, in Surrey; suburb of London, on the Thames; Royal Botanic Gardens.
Kewanee (kē·wŏn′ē) city, NW Illinois; pop. 16,800.
Keweenaw Peninsula (kē′wē·nô) projection of Upper Peninsula, Michigan, extending into Lake Superior; on E side is deep indentation of Upper Peninsula, **Keweenaw Bay**.
Key Largo (kē′ lär′gō) island, Florida, one of the Florida Keys.
Keynsham (kān′shăm) urban district, SW England, in Somersetshire; pop. 8300.
Keyport (kē′pōrt) borough, E New Jersey, on Raritan Bay; pop. 5900.
Keyser (kī′zĕr) city, NE West Virginia; pop. 6300.
Key West (kē′ wĕst′) city, Florida, on **Key West**, island, one of Florida Keys, SW of S tip of Florida; pop. 26,400.
Khabarovsk (kŭ·bä′rŭfsk) city, Soviet Russia, Asia, ✻ of Khabarovsk Territory, on Amur river 30 m. from Manchurian border; pop. 199,400.
Khabarovsk Territory, territory, E Soviet Russia, Asia, bordering on Sea of Okhotsk and Bering Sea; ✻ Khabarovsk; area 965,400 sq. m.; pop. 1,250,000.
Khabur or **Khabour** (kä·bōōr′), anc. **Habor** (hā′bôr) river, SE Turkey and NE Syria, flowing S into the Euphrates river; 200 m. long.
Khairpur (kīr′pōōr) state, W Pakistan, in NE Sind E of Indus river; ✻ Khairpur; area 5989 sq. m.; pop. 305,800.
Khakass Autonomous Region (kä·kăs′; Russ. kŭ·käs′) autonomous region, Soviet Russia, Asia, in SW Krasnoyarsk Territory just N of the Sayan Mts.; ✻ Abakan; area 24,000 sq. m.; pop. 300,000.
Khalka (käl′kä) river, NW China, flowing NW to Hulun Lake; 240 m. long.
Khálki (käl′kyē), Ital. **Calchi** (käl′kē) island, Greece, one of the Dodecanese.
Khanaqin (kä′nŭ·kēn′) town, E Iraq; center of rich oil fields.
Khan Baghdadi (kän′ bŭg·dä′dē) town, W cen. Iraq, on the Euphrates NW of Hit; battle 1918.
Khanka (kăng′kä; Russ. kän′kä) or **Hanka** (hăng′kä; Russ. kän′kä) lake, on boundary between Manchuria and Soviet Russia, Asia.
Khanty-Mansisk (kän′tĭ·män′sĭsk), formerly **Ostyako-Vogulsk** (ŭ-styä′kŭ·vŭ·gōōl′y'sk) town, Soviet Russia, Asia, at junction of Ob and Irtysh rivers.
Khapsalu (käp′sä·lōō), Estonian **Haapsalu** (häp′sä·lōō) seaport, W Estonia, on Baltic Sea.
Kharagpur (kŭ′rŭg·pōōr) or **Kharakpur** (kŭ′rŭk·pōōr) city, NE India, in West Bengal on Kasai river; pop. 87,200.
Kharan (kä′rän) or **Karan**, state, Pakistan, in Baluchistan, bordering on Chagai Hills and Iran; area 18,508 sq. m.; pop. 33,800.
Khârga (kär′gä; Arab. kär′gä, -gä) oasis, S Egypt; chief town El Khârga.
Kharj or **Al Kharj** (äl kärj′) district, cen. Saudi Arabia, SE of Riyadh; developed for agriculture since 1937.
Kharkov (kär′kôf; Russ. kär′y'·kŭf), Ukrainian **Kharkiv** (kär′kĭf) city, U.S.S.R., in NE Ukraine on edge of the Donbas; pop. 833,400.
Khartoum or **Khartum** (kär·tōōm′; Arab. kŏr-) city, ✻ of Sudan Republic, at junction of White Nile and Blue Nile; pop. 44,800.
Khartoum, or Khartum, North, suburb of the city of Khartoum.
Khasi Hills (kä′sĭ) region, NE India, in NW cen. Assam; with Jaintia Hills, constitutes an autonomous district of Republic of India.
Khaskovo (käs′kō·vō) city, S cen. Bulgaria, on N slope of Rhodope Mts.; pop. 26,500.
Khatanga (kä·tăng′gä; Russ. kŭ·tän′gä) **1** river, Soviet Russia, Asia, in NE Krasnoyarsk Territory, flowing SE and N through broad estuary (**Khatanga Bay**) to Laptev Sea; 800 m. long. **2** town on the river 150 m. from its mouth.
Kherson (kĕr·sŏn′) seaport, U.S.S.R., in S Ukraine on the Dnieper 19 m. from its mouth; pop. 97,200.
Kheta (kē′tä) river, Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing N and NE to the Khatanga; 500 m. long.
Khilok (kĭ·lŏk′) river, Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing SW into Selenga river; 350 m. long.
Khingan (shĭng′än′) mountains, E Asia, chiefly in Manchuria: the **Great Khingan Mountains**, extending N and S in W Manchuria and E Inner Mongolia, and the **Little Khingan Mountains**, extending SE from N end of the Great Khingan between Amur and Sungari rivers.
Khiuma (kē′ōō·mä), Estonian **Hiiumaa** (hē′ōō·mä), Ger. **Dagö** (däg′ū′) island, Estonia, in Baltic Sea N of Sarema I.
Khiva (kē′vä; Russ. kē′vä; Iranian kē·vä′) **1** or **Khorezm** (kō·rĕz″m; native kō·räz″m) oasis, Soviet Central Asia, in Uzbek S.S.R. on the lower Amu Darya. **2** anc. **Chorasmia** (kō·räz′mĭ·ä) and **Khwarazm** (kwō·räz″m; kwä·räz″m) former khanate, cen. Asia, including Khiva oasis; conquered by the Russians 1873. **3** town in the oasis, once ✻ of the khanate.
Khobdo (kōb′dō) or **Kobdo** (kōb′dō) **1** river, W Outer Mongolia, flowing from Altai Mts. NE and SE into two salt lakes; 300 m. long. **2** see DZHIRGALANTU.
Khoi (kō′ē) town, NW Iran, in Azerbaijan prov.; pop. 60,000.
Khoper (kŭ·pyōr′) river, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing S into the Don; 560 m. long.
Khorramshahr (kōōr′räm·shär′; native -shä′h'r), formerly **Mohammerah** (mō̄ō·hăm′-mä·rä′) town, W Iran, ✻ of Khuzistan prov., on the Karun at its junction with the Shatt-al-Arab.
Khorsabad (kôr′sä·băd; native kōr′sä·băd′) village, N Iraq, N of Mosul and E of the Tigris; extensive ruins of Dur Sharrukin.
Khotan (kō′tän′), Chin. **Hotien** (hō′tyĕn′) town, W China, in SW Sinkiang at foot of Kunlun Mts., on S edge of the Takla Makan.
Khotin (kŭ·tyēn′), Romanian **Hotin** (hō·tēn′), also **Chocim** (kō′tsēm) or **Chotin** (kŭ-tyēn′) town, U.S.S.R., in SW Ukraine on the Dniester; formerly a military post.
Khouribga (kōō′rĭb′gä) town, cen. French Morocco, SE of Casablanca; phosphate mines, airport.
Khurasan (kōōr′ä·sän; Iranian kōō·rä·sän′) or **Khorasan** (kōr′ä·sän; Iranian kō·rä·sän′) province, NE Iran, bordering on Afghanistan and the U.S.S.R.; ✻ Meshed.
Khust (kōōst), Czech **Chust** (kōōst), Hung. **Huszt** (hōōst) town, U.S.S.R., in W Ukraine in Zakarpatskaya region (Carpathian Ruthenia); pop. 17,900.
Khuzistan (kōō′zĭ·stän′), formerly **Arabistan** (ä′rä·bĭ·stän′) province, SW Iran, bordering on Persian Gulf, in extent corresponding closely to ancient Elam or Susiana; ✻ Khorramshahr.
Khyber Pass (kī′bĕr) mountain pass, NW Indian subcontinent, on border between Afghanistan and Pakistan in the Safed Koh; over 30 m. long.
Kiachta or **Kyakhta** (kyäk′tä) or **Altan Bulak** (äl′tän bōō′läk), formerly **Maimachin** (mī′mä′chĕn′) town, N Outer Mongolia, opposite Kyakhta in Buryat-Mongol A.S.S.R.
Kialing (jĭ·ä′lĭng′) river, China, flowing S into Yangtze river; 500 m. long.
Kiamari (kyä′mä·rĭ) seaport, W Pakistan, the port of Karachi.
Kiamusze (jĭ·ä′mōō′sŭō′) or **Chiamussu** (jĭ·ä′mōō′sŭō′) city, E Manchuria, on lower Sungari river; pop. 128,700.
Kian (jē′än′), also **Luling** (lōō′lĭng′) town, SE China, in S cen. Kiangsi prov. on Kan river; pop. 100,000.
Kiangling (jĭ·äng′lĭng′) or **Kingchow** (jĭng′jō′) city, E cen. China, in S Hupeh prov. on the Yangtze just W of Shasi; once ✻ of kingdom of Chu (8th–5th cents. B.C.); pop. 300,000.
Kiangsi (jĭ·äng′sē′) province, SE China, in basin of the Khan river; ✻ Nanchang; area 77,281 sq. m.; pop. 15,820,400.
Kiangsu (jĭ·äng′sōō′), province, E China, bordering on Yellow Sea and East China Sea, just S of Shantung; ✻ Nanking; area 41,818 sq. m.; pop. 36,469,300.
Kiangtu (jĭ·äng′dōō′), formerly **Yangchow** (yäng′jō′) city, E China, in cen. Kiangsu prov. on Grand Canal; pop. 100,000.
Kibo (kē′bō) peak, NE Tanganyika, one of summits of Kilimanjaro; highest point in Africa, 19,565 ft.

Kef, Le. See LE KEF.
Kefallinia. See CEPHALONIA.
Kefe. See FEODOSIYA.
Kei, Great. See GREAT KEI.
Kei Islands. See KAI ISLANDS.
Keijo. See SEOUL.
Keishu. See KYONGJU.
Keizanchin. See HYESANJIN.
Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord. See FRANZ JOSEF FJORD.
Keksgolm. See PRIOZERSK.
Kelat. Var. of KALAT.
Keloet. See KELUT.
Keltsy. See KIELCE.
Kemiö. See KIMITO.
Kena. Var. of QENA.
Kenesaw Mountain. = KENNESAW MOUNTAIN.
Kenia. Var. of KENYA.
Kénitra. See PORT LYAUTEY.
Kenjiho. See KYOMIPO.
Keppel's Island. See NIUATOBUTABU.
Kerasun. See GIRESUN.
Kerbela. See KARBALA.
Kerkheh. See KARKHEH.
Kerkuk. Var. of KIRKUK.
Kérkyra. See CORFU.
Kexholm. See PRIOZERSK.
Khalépa. See HALEPA.
Khalkidiki. See CHALCIDICE peninsula, Greece.
Khalkis. See CHALCIS.
Khaniá. See CANEA.
Khanikin. Var. of KHANAQIN.
Khan Tengri. = TENGRI KHAN.
Kharbin. Var. of HARBIN.
Khârga, El. See EL KHÂRGA.
Khatmandu. Var. of KATMANDU.
Khelat. See KALAT.
Khem-Belder. See KYZYL.
Khiakhta, Khiakta. Vars. of KYAKHTA.
Khios. See CHIOS.
Khojend, Khodzhent. See LENINABAD.
Khokand. Var. of KOKAND.
Kholm. See CHELM.
Khoms. See HOMS.
Khoqand. Var. of KOKAND.
Khorassan, Khorassan. Vars. of KHURASAN.
Khorat. See NAKHON RATCHASIMA.
Khorezm. See KHIVA.
Khwarazm. See KHIVA.
Kiakhta. See KYAKHTA town, Soviet Russia, Asia.
Kiating. See LOSHAN.

Kickapoo (kĭk′ə·pōō) river, SW Wisconsin, flowing S into Wisconsin river; 100 m. long.
Kidderminster (kĭd′ĕr·mĭn′stĕr) municipal borough, W cen. England, in Worcestershire; pop. 37,400.
Kidron (kĭd′rŏn; kĭ′drŏn) or **Kedron** (kĕd′rŏn; kē′drŏn) valley, or wadi, Palestine, source of stream (**Kidron**) rising on E side of Jerusalem, separating it from Mount of Olives, and flowing E to Dead Sea.
Kilsgrove (kĭdz′grōv′) urban district, W cen. England, in Staffordshire; pop. 16,200.
Kiel (kēl) seaport, W Germany, ✱ of Schleswig-Holstein; at head of an inlet (Kiel Harbor) of Kiel Bay; pop. 253,900.
Kiel Bay, gulf of Baltic Sea, N coast of Germany, SE of peninsula of Jutland.
Kiel Canal or **Kaiser Wilhelm Canal** (kĭ′zĕr vĭl′hĕlm) canal, N Germany, extending across base of peninsula of Jutland (in Schleswig-Holstein) from Kiel Harbor to the mouth of the Elbe; connects Baltic Sea with North Sea; 61 m. long.
Kielce (kyĕl′tsĕ), Russ. **Keltsy** (kĕl′tsĭ) city, S Poland; pop. 68,800.
Kieta (kē·ā′tä) town, Solomon Is., on E coast of Bougainville I.; administrative center for Bougainville, Buka, and adjacent islands.
Kiev (kē′yĕf; Angl. kē′ĕf) city, U.S.S.R., ✱ of the Ukrainian S.S.R., on the Dnieper; pop. 846,300.
Kikinda (kē′kĕn·dä), formerly **Velika Kikinda** (vĕ′lē·kä kē′kĕn·dä), Hung. **Nagykikinda** (nŏd′y′·kĭ′kĭn·dŏ) city, Yugoslavia, in the Voivodina; pop. 28,300.
Kilauea (kē′lou·ā′ä) crater, Hawaii, on E side of Mauna Loa; 2 m. wide and at a height of 4088 ft.
Kildare (kĭl·dâr′) county, E Ireland, in Leinster prov.; ✱ Naas; area 654 sq. m.; pop. 66,400.
Kilgore (kĭl′gōr) city, NE Texas; pop. 9600.
Kilimanjaro, Mount (kĭl′ĭ·măn·jär′rō) mountain, NE Tanganyika, near Kenya border; highest peak Kibo, 19,565 ft., the highest point in Africa.
Kilindini (kĭl′ĭn·dē′nē) town, Kenya, on SW side of Mombasa I.
Kilis or **Killis** (kē·lēs′) town, S Turkey, near Syrian border; pop. 27,700.
Kiliya (kē′lyĭ·yä) **1** Romanian **Chilia** (kē′lyä) river, the north branch of the Danube at its mouth, on border between Romania and the U.S.S.R.; 65 m. long. **2** Romanian **Chilia-Nouă** (kē′lyä·nou′ä) town, U.S.S.R., in Ukraine on the Kiliya river.
Kilkenny (kĭl·kĕn′ĭ) **1** county, SE Ireland, in Leinster prov.; area 796 sq. m.; pop. 65,100. **2** municipal borough, its ✱, on the Nore river; pop. 10,600.
Killarney (kĭ·lär′nĭ) urban district, SW Ireland, in co. Kerry near Lakes of Killarney; pop. 6300.
Killarney, Lakes of, three lakes, SW Ireland, in co. Kerry E of Macgillicuddy's Reeks.
Killeen (kĭ·lēn′) city, E cen. Texas, W of Temple; pop. 7000.
Killiecrankie (kĭl′ĭ·krăng′kĭ) mountain pass, cen. Scotland, in Perth co. in SE part of the Grampians; battle July 17, 1689.
Killinek (kĭl′ĭ·nĕk), formerly **Killinik** (-nĭk) island, Canada, in Quebec prov. off N tip of Labrador.
Kill van Kull (kĭl′ văn kŭl′) channel between New Jersey and Staten I., New York; connects Newark Bay with Upper New York Bay.
Kilmarnock (kĭl·mär′nŭk) burgh, SW Scotland, in Ayr co. NE of Ayr; pop. 42,100.
Kilsyth (kĭl·sĭth′) burgh, cen. Scotland, in Stirling co.; pop. 9900.
Kilwinning (kĭl·wĭn′ĭng) burgh, SW Scotland, in Ayr co.; pop. 6600.
Kimberley (kĭm′bĕr·lĭ) **1** town, Canada, in SE British Columbia; pop. 5900. **2** town, Union of South Africa, in N Cape Province near border of Orange Free State; pop. 52,600.
Kimberleys (kĭm′bĕr·lĭz) region, N Western Australia, comprising a plateau area N of 19°30′S lat.; gold fields.
Kimito (chĭ′mĭ·tô) or **Kemiö** (kē′mĭ·ö) island, SW Finland, in Gulf of Bothnia.
Kimpo (kĭm·pō) or **Kumpo** (kŭm·pō) town, S Korea, NW of Seoul on peninsula between Han river and Yellow Sea; airfield.
Kinabulu (kĭn′ä·bū·lōō′), formerly **Kinibalu** (kĭn′ĭ·bä·lōō′) mountain, N cen. British North Borneo; highest peak on island of Borneo, 13,455 ft.
Kincardine (kĭn·kär′dĭn; -dīn; kĭng-) or **Kincardineshire** (-shĭr; -shēr), formerly **The Mearns** (mûrnz) county, E Scotland, bordering on North Sea; ✱ Stonehaven; area 382 sq. m.; pop. 47,300.
Kindley Field (kĭn′dlĭ) airfield, Bermuda, on St. David's I.; U.S. Air Force base.
Kineshma (kē′nyĭsh·mä) city, Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Volga; pop. 75,400.
King Edward VIII Falls, waterfall, W British Guiana, in a tributary of the Mazaruni river; 840 ft. high.
King George VI Falls, waterfall, British Guiana; 1600 ft. high.
Kingisepp (kĭng′gĭ·sĕp′; Russ. kĭn·gĭ·syĕp′), formerly **Yamburg** (yäm′bŏŏrk) or **Yama** (yä′mä) town, Soviet Russia, Europe, E of Narva; founded in 9th cent.
King Island, island, Australia, at W end of Bass Strait, 50 m. NW of Tasmania.
Kings Canyon National Park, mountain wilderness, S cen. California, including two canyons of Kings river and surrounding area of the Sierra Nevada; established as national park 1940.
Kingsford (kĭngz′fĕrd) village, Michigan, in Upper Peninsula W of Iron Mountain; pop. 5000.
King's Lynn (kĭngz lĭn) or **Lynn Regis** (rē′jĭs) or **Lynn**, municipal borough, E England, in Norfolk, on the Ouse near the Wash; pop. 26,200.
Kingsmill (kĭngz′mĭl′) island group, S Gilbert Is., S of the equator.
Kings Mountain, **1** ridge, North Carolina and South Carolina, the part in South Carolina being site of American victory Oct. 7, 1780, now set aside as a national military park. **2** town, SW North Carolina, at foot of Kings Mountain; pop. 7200.
Kings Park, unincorporated community, SE New York, on Long I.; pop. 11,000.
Kings Point, town, New York, on Long I. near Great Neck; U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.
Kingsport (kĭngz′pōrt) city, NE Tennessee; pop. 19,600.
Kingston (kĭng′stŭn) **1** city, SE New York, on Hudson river N of Poughkeepsie; pop. 28,800. **2** borough, E Pennsylvania, N of Wilkes-Barre; pop. 21,100. **3** city, Canada, in SE Ontario on Lake Ontario near head of St. Lawrence river; pop. 33,500. **4** seaport, British West Indies, ✱ of Jamaica; pop. 109,000.
Kingston on Thames (tĕmz) municipal borough, S England, ✱ of Surrey; pop. 40,200.
Kingstown (kĭngz′toun; kĭng′stŭn) **1** seaport, British West Indies, ✱ of colony of St. Vincent, on island of St. Vincent; pop. 4300. **2** see Dun Laoghaire.
Kingsville (kĭngz′vĭl) city, S Texas, SW of Corpus Christi; pop. 16,900.
Kingswood (kĭngz′wŏŏd) urban district, SW cen. England, in Gloucestershire NE of Bristol; pop. 18,900.
King William Island, island, N Canada, SW of Boothia Penin.; area 4870 sq. m.
Kingwilliamstown (kĭng′wĭl′yŭmz·toun) or **King Williams Town**, also **King William's Town**, town, S Union of South Africa, in SE Cape Province on Buffalo river; pop. 11,300.
Kinloch (kĭn′lŏk) city, E Missouri, N of St. Louis; pop. 6000.
Kinnairds Head (kĭ·nârdz′) headland, NE Scotland, in NE Aberdeen county.
Kinross (kĭn·rŏs′) **1** or **Kinross-shire** (-rŏs′shĭr; -shēr; -rŏsh′-) county, E cen. Scotland; area 82 sq. m.; pop. 7400. **2** burgh, its ✱.
Kinsha (jĭn′shä′) upper course of the Yangtze river, China, above its junction with the Min river; — its Chinese name.
Kinston (kĭn′stŭn) city, E North Carolina; pop. 18,300.
Kinta (kĭn′tä) valley, Federation of Malaya, in SE Perak state, the valley of the Kinta river, a tributary of the Perak river; rich source of tin.
Kintyre (kĭn·tīr′) or **Cantyre** (kăn-) peninsula, SW Scotland, extending S into North Channel on W side of Firth of Clyde; terminates in Mull of Kintyre (cape); 40 m. long, less than 7 m. wide.
Kirchheim unter Teck (kĭrk′hĭm ŏŏn′tĕr tĕk′) city, W Germany, ESE of Stuttgart; pop. 18,700.
Kirgiz, or **Kirghiz, Range** (kĭr·gēz′), formerly **Aleksandr Range** (ŭ·lyĭ·ksän′dĕr) mountain range, Soviet Central Asia, in N Kirgiz S.S.R., extending W from Issyk Kul; highest peak 15,350 ft.
Kirgiz, or **Kirghiz, Soviet Socialist Republic**, also **Kirgizia** (kĭr·gē′zĭ·ä; -zhĭ·ä; -zhä) constituent republic of the U.S.S.R., Soviet Central Asia, bordering on China (Sinkiang prov.); ✱ Frunze; area 76,100; pop. 1,490,000.
Kirgiz Steppe (stĕp) or **the Steppes** (stĕps) steppe region of cen. Kazakh S.S.R., Soviet Central Asia.
Kirin (kē′rĭn′; Pekingese jē′lĭn′) **1** one of the three original Manchurian provinces (the Northeastern Provinces), ✱ Yungki (Kirin); divided into 9 new provinces 1945. **2** city; see Yungki.
Kirkburton (kûrk·bûr′t'n) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 18,000.
Kirkby in Ashfield (kûr′bĭ, ăsh′fēld) urban district, N cen. England, in Nottinghamshire; pop. 20,100.
Kirkcaldy (kûr·kô′dĭ; -kō′dĭ; -kä′dĭ) seaport, E Scotland, in Fife co. on the Firth of Forth; pop. 49,000.
Kirkcudbright (kûr·kōō′brĭ) **1** or **Kirkcudbrightshire** (-shĭr; -shēr) county, S Scotland; 899 sq. m.; pop. 30,700. **2** burgh, its ✱, at head of Dee estuary.
Kirkenes (kĭr′kĕ·nās′) seaport, N Norway, at head of inlet on Varanger Fjord near Finland border.
Kirkham (kûr′kăm) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 6900.
Kirkintilloch (kûr′kĭn·tĭl′ŏk) burgh, W cen. Scotland, in Dunbarton co. NE of Glasgow; pop. 14,800.
Kirklareli (kĭrk′lär·ĕ·lē′), formerly **Kirk-Kilissa** (-kē·lē·sä′) town, NE Turkey in Europe; pop. 20,700.
Kirkpatrick, Mount (kûrk·păt′rĭk) mountain, Antarctica, in Queen Alexandra Range on edge of Ross Shelf Ice; 14,600 ft. high.
Kirksville (kûrks′vĭl) city, N Missouri; pop. 11,100.
Kirkuk (kĭr·kōōk′) town, NE Iraq, center of oil fields.
Kirkwall (kûrk′wôl; -wäl) burgh, N Scotland, ✱ of Orkney Is., on Pomona I.
Kirkwood (kûrk′wŏŏd) city, E Missouri, W of St. Louis; pop. 18,600.
Kirov (kē′rŭf), formerly **Vyatka** (vyät′kä) city, Soviet Russia, Europe, on Vyatka river; pop. 143,200.
Kirovabad (kĭ·rō′vä·băd; Russ. kĭ·rŭ·vŭ·bät′), known 1921–c.1935 as **Gandzha** (gän′jä) and 1813 to 1920 as **Elisavetpol** (ē·lĭz′ä·vĕt·pôl′; Russ. yĭ·lyĭ·sŭ·vyĕt′pŭl·y′) city, U.S.S.R., in W Azerbaidzhan S of Kura river; pop. 98,700.
Kirovograd (kĭ·rō′vō·grăd; Russ. kĭ·rŭ·vŭ·grät′), formerly **Zinovievsk** (zĭ·nō′vyĕfsk; Russ. zyĭ·nō′fyĕfsk) and **Elisavetgrad** (ē·lĭz′ä·vĕt·grăd′; Russ. yĭ·lyĭ·sŭ·vyĕt′grät) city, U.S.S.R., in Ukraine on Ingul river; pop. 100,300.
Kirovsk (kē′rŭfsk) town, Soviet Russia, Europe, at base of Kola Penin.; uranium deposits nearby.
Kirthar Range (kĭr·tär′; native kĭrt·hŭr′) mountain range, NW Pakistan, between Baluchistan and Sind prov.; highest peak 7000 ft.
Kiryu (kē·r·yōō′) city, Japan, in Honshu NNW of Tokyo; pop. 91,500.
Kish (kĭsh) ancient city of Sumer and Akkad, site in Iraq E of site of Babylon.
Kishinev (kĭsh′ĭ·nĕf; Russ. kĭ·shĭ·nyôf′), Romanian **Chişinău** (kē′shē·nŭ′ōō) city, U.S.S.R., ✱ of Moldavian S.S.R., in Bessarabia; pop. 112,500.
Kishiwada (kē·shē·wä·dä) city, Japan, in Honshu on Osaka Bay; pop. 88,700.
Kiska (kĭs′kä) island, SW Alaska, in Rat Is. group, W Aleutian Is.
Kiskundorozsma (kĭsh′kŏŏn·dō′rŏzh·mŏ) or **Dorozsma** (dō′rŏzh·mŏ) commune, S Hungary, NW of Szeged; pop. 20,600.
Kiskunfélegyháza (kĭsh′kŏŏn·fā′lĕd·y′·hä′zŏ) or **Félegyháza** city, cen. Hungary; pop. 41,400.
Kiskunhalas (kĭsh′kŏŏn·hŏ′lŏsh) or **Halas**, city, S Hungary, NW of Szeged; pop. 28,300.
Kislovodsk (kĭs′lō·vŏtsk; Russ. kĭs·lŭ·vôtsk′) city, Soviet Russia, Europe, in foothills of N Caucasus Mts.; pop. 51,300.
Kispest (kĭsh′pĕsht′), Ger. **Klein-Pest** (klīn′pĕst′) city, cen. Hungary, SE of Budapest; pop. 62,800.
Kissingen or **Bad Kissingen** (bät kĭs′ĭng·ĕn) town, W Germany, in N Bavaria in Franconia region; mineral waters.
Kistna (kĭst′nä), also, formerly, **Krishna** (krĭsh′nä) river, S India, flowing from the Western Ghats across the Deccan into the Bay of Bengal through several mouths; 800 m. long.
Kitakami (kē·tä·kä·mē) river, Japan, in N Honshu, flowing S into Ishinomaki Bay.
Kitchener (kĭch′ĕ·nĕr) city, Canada, in SE Ontario; pop. 44,900.
Kittanning (kĭ·tăn′ĭng) borough, W Pennsylvania, on Allegheny river; pop. 7700.
Kittatinny Mountain (kĭt′ä·tĭn′ĭ) ridge, N New Jersey, extending into New York and Pennsylvania; flat-topped; altitude under 2000 ft.
Kittery (kĭt′ĕr·ĭ) town, SW Maine, across bay from Portsmouth, New Hampshire; site of Portsmouth Navy Yard; pop. 6700.
Kitty Hawk (kĭt′ĭ hôk′) village, E North Carolina, on sand barrier opposite Albemarle Sound; nearby is Kill Devil Hill (now a national memorial) where Wright brothers performed experiments, making first airplane flight in U.S. Dec. 17, 1903.
Kitzbühel (kĭts′bül) town, W Austria, in the Tirol; ski center.
Kitzingen (kĭt′sĭng·ĕn) city, W Germany, on Main river; pop. 15,300.
Kiuchuan (jĭ·ō′chū·än′) or **Suchow** (sōō′jō′) town, N cen. China, in NW Kansu prov.; pop. 25,000.
Kiukiang (jĭ·ōō′jĭ·äng′) city, SE China, in N Kiangsi prov. on the Yangtze; pop. 80,200.
Kiungshan (chĭ·ōōng′shän′) or **Kiungchow** (-jō′) city, SE China, ✱ of Hainan I.; pop. 45,800.
Kivu, Lake (kē′vōō) lake, E Belgian Congo, in Great Rift Valley between lakes Edward and Tanganyika; contains many islands; over 60 m. long, 30 m. wide.
Kizil Irmak (kĭ·zĭl′ Ir·mäk′), anc. **Halys** (hā′lĭs) river, N cen. Turkey in Asia, flowing into the Black Sea; 600 m. long.
Kjeller (kĕl′ĕr) suburb of Oslo, Norway; site of an atomic pile.
Kjölen Mountains (chû′lĕn) range along boundary between NE Norway and NW Sweden; highest peak Kebnekaise, 6963 ft.
Kladno (klăd′nō; Czech klăd′nô) city, W Czechoslovakia, in NW cen. Bohemia W of Prague; pop. 40,700.
Klagenfurt (klä′gĕn·fōōrt) city, Austria, ✱ of Carinthia, near Yugoslav border just N of Karawanken Alps; pop. 63,800.
Klamath (klăm′ăth) river, S Oregon and NW California, flowing SW into the Pacific Ocean; 250 m. long.
Klamath Falls, city, S Oregon, at S end of Upper Klamath Lake; pop. 15,900.
Klamath Lakes, two lakes, **Upper Klamath Lake**, in S Oregon, and **Lower Klamath Lake** (now dry), in S Oregon and N California.
Klang (kläng; Angl. klăng) town, Federation of Malaya, in W Selangor state; pop. 33,500.
Klar (klär) river, SE cen. Norway and W Sweden, flowing S into Lake Vänern; 215 m. long.
Klawak (klä′wŏk) town, SE Alaska, on W coast of Prince of Wales I.; pop. 400.
Klerksdorp (klĕrks′dôrp; Angl. klûrks′-) town, NE Union of South Africa, in S Transvaal; pop. 18,300.
Kłodzko (klôts′kô), Ger. **Glatz** (gläts) city, SW Poland, on Nysa river in Sudeten Mts.; pop. 20,000.
Klondike (klŏn′dīk) region, NW Canada, in Yukon river basin on both sides of **Klondike River**, ab. 90 m. long, a tributary of the Yukon.
Klong (klŏng) or **Meklong** (mā·klŏng) river, W Thailand, flowing S and SSE to head of Gulf of Siam; 300 m. long.
Kluane Lake (klōō·ä′nē) lake, N Canada, in S Yukon Territory along N slope of St. Elias Range; area 184 sq. m.
Klyazma (klĭ·äz′mä; Russ. klyas′y′·mä) river, W cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing E to join the Oka; 425 m. long.
Klyuchevskaya (klyōō·chĕf′skä·yä) volcano, Soviet Russia, Asia, in Kamchatka Penin.; highest point in Siberia, 15,666 ft.
Knaresborough (nârz′bŭ·rŭ) urban district, N England, in Yorkshire; pop. 8400.
Knightsbridge (nīts′brĭj) locality, NE Libya, in N Cyrenaica near Bir Hakeim; scene of British defeat June 13, 1943.

Kikládhes. See Cyclades.
Kilimane. Var. of Quelimane.
Kill Devil Hill. See Kitty Hawk.
Killis. See Kilis.
Kilung. Var. of Keelung.
Kin. See Kum.
Kinchinjunga. See Kanchenjunga.
Kingchow. See Kiangling.
King Edward VII Land. See Edward VII Peninsula.
King George V Land. = George V Coast.
King George's Falls. See Aughrabies Falls.
King's Mill. See Molino Del Rey.
Kingston upon Hull. See Hull.
King's Town. See Newcastle, Australia.
Kingtehchen. See Fowliang.
Kinibalu. See Kinabulu.
Kinjo. See Kumsong.
Kinka. See Kumhwa.
Kinneret, Yam. See Galilee, Sea of.
Kinsen. See Kumchon.
Kioga. See Kyoga.
Kioto. See Kyoto.
Kiresün. Var. of Giresun.
Kirjath-Arba. See Hebron.
Kirman, Kirmanshah. Vars. of Kerman, Kermanshah.
Kirun. See Keelung.
Kishm. See Qishm.
Kishon. See Qishon.
Kithira. See Cerigo.
Kithnos. See Kythnos.
Kiushu. See Kyushu.
Kizil Adalar. See Princes Islands.
Kizil Khoto. See Kyzyl.
Kizil Kum. = Kyzyl Kum.
Kizil Uzen. See Qizil Uzun.
Kjöbenhavn. Var. of Köbenhavn: see Copenhagen.
Klaipeda. See Memel.
Klausenburg. See Cluj.
Kleine Scheidegg. See Scheidegg.
Klein-Pest. See Kispest.
Kleve. See Cleve.
Kloafajökull. See Vatnajökull.

Knossos or **Gnossus** or **Gnossus** (nŏs′ŭs) city of ancient Crete, near N coast of the island; ruins SE of Candia.

Knottingley (nŏt′ĭng·lĭ) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 10,000.

Knoxville (nŏks′vĭl; Sou. also -vəl) **1** city, S cen. Iowa; pop. 7600. **2** city, E Tennessee, on Tennessee river; pop. 124,800.

Knutsford (nŭts′fĕrd) urban district, NW England, in Cheshire; pop. 6600.

Knysna (k′nīs′nä) town, S Union of South Africa, in S Cape Province on estuary of Knysna river; pop. 7400.

Kobe (kō′bē; kō′bā; Jap. kō·bĕ) seaport, Japan, in Honshu on Osaka Bay; pop. 607,100.

Koblenz or **Coblenz** (kō′blĕnts; sometimes Anglicized kō·blĕnz′) city, W Germany, at confluence of Moselle and Rhine rivers; pop. 91,000.

Kobuk (kō·bōōk′) river, NW Alaska, flowing W to Kotzebue Sound; 275 m. long.

Kochi (kō′chē) seaport, Japan, on S coast of Shikoku I.; pop. 147,100.

Kodaikanal (kō·dī′kä·nəl) sanatorium, S India, in Madras state; site of government meteorological observatory.

Kodiak (kō′dĭ·ăk), also, sometimes, **Kadiak** (Russ. kŭ·dyäk′) island, S Alaska, in Gulf of Alaska off Alaska Penin.; area over 5000 sq. m.

Kodok (kō′dŏk), formerly **Fashoda** (fä·shō′dä) town, SE Sudan Republic; its seizure by a French force created international crisis 1898.

Koekelberg (kōō′kĕl·bĕrk) commune, Belgium, near Brussels; pop. 15,200.

Kofu (kō′fōō) city, Japan, in S cen. Honshu; pop. 105,000.

Koje (kō·jē) or **Kyosai** (kyō·sī) island, S Korea, in Korea Strait SW of Pusan.

Kokand or **Khokand** (kō·kănd′) **1** region, Soviet Central Asia, in E Uzbek S.S.R.; once a powerful khanate; conquered by Russians 1875–76. **2** city in the region; pop. 84,700.

Kokkola (kôk′kō·lä) seaport, W Finland; pop. 12,800.

Kokoda (kō·kō′dä) settlement, New Guinea, in SE Territory of Papua on E side of Owen Stanley Range; scene of fighting 1942.

Kokomo (kō′kō·mō) city, N cen. Indiana; pop. 38,700.

Koksoak (kŏk′sō·ăk) river, Canada, in N Quebec prov., flowing NE into S Ungava Bay; 110 m. long.

Kokstad (kŏk′stăd) town, S Union of South Africa, in NE Cape Province, chief town of Griqualand East; pop. 6600.

Kokura (kō·kōō·rä) seaport, Japan, in N Kyushu I. at S end of Shimonoseki Strait; pop. 168,100.

Kola Bay (kō′lä; Russ. kô′lä) inlet of Barents Sea, Soviet Russia, Europe.

Kolambugan (kō′läm·bōō′gän) municipality, Philippine Is., on N coast of Mindanao; pop. 39,600.

Kola Peninsula (kō′lä; Russ. kô′lä) peninsula, NW Soviet Russia, Europe, between the White Sea and the Arctic Ocean (Barents Sea).

Kolar Gold Fields (kō·lär′) city, S India, in E Mysore state; gold mines; pop. 133,800.

Kolding (kül′ĭng) seaport, Denmark, in SE Jutland; pop. 27,700.

Kolguev (kül·gōō′yĕf) island, Soviet Russia, Europe, in Barents Sea NE of Kanin Penin.

Kolhapur (kō′lä·pōōr) **1** former state, W India, in Western Ghats and E Deccan; since 1949 part of Bombay state. **2** city, its ✱; pop. 93,000.

Kołobrzeg (kô·lôb′zhĕk), Ger. **Kolberg** (kōl′bĕrk) city, NW Poland, on Gulf of Pomerania; pop. 33,600.

Kolombangara (kō′lŏm·băng′ä·rä) island, cen. Solomon Is., off W end of New Georgia I.

Kolomna (kŭ·lôm′nä) city, Soviet Russia, Europe, 65 m. SE of Moscow; pop. 75,100.

Kolomyya (kŭ·lŭ·mĭ′yä), Pol. **Kołomyja** (kô′lô·mĭ′yä), Ger. **Kolomea** (kō′lō·mā′ä) city, U.S.S.R., in SW Ukraine on Prut river; pop. 40,000.

Kolyma or **Kolima** (kō·lē′mä; Russ. kŭ·lĭ′mä) river, Soviet Russia, Asia; rises in Kolyma Range, flows N and NE into Arctic Ocean; 1110 m. long.

Kolyma, or Kolima, Range, Russ. **Kolymski Khrebet** (kŭ·lĭm′skĭ kryĭ·byĕt′) mountain range, Soviet Russia, Asia, N of the Sea of Okhotsk and nearly parallel to coastline.

Komandorskie Islands (kŭ·mŭn·dôr′skĭ·yĕ; Angl. kŏm′ăn·dôr′skĭ), Eng. **Commander Islands** (kō·män′dĕr) island group, Soviet Russia, Asia, E of Kamchatka Penin. in SW Bering Sea.

Komárno (kô′mär·nō), Ger. **Komorn** (kō′môrn), Hung. **Komárom** (kô′mä·rôm) town, E cen. Czechoslovakia, in S Slovakia at confluence of the Váh with the Danube, opposite Komárom, Hungary; pop. 21,100.

Komárom (kô′mä·rôm) **1** see Komárno. **2** Ger. **Komorn** (kō′môrn) autonomous city, NW Hungary, on Danube river; pop. 26,300.

Komati (kō·mä′tē) river, S Africa; rises in N Drakensberg Mts., SE Transvaal, N Union of South Africa, and flows into Delagoa Bay, Mozambique; 500 m. long.

Komatsu (kō·mä′tsōō) city, Japan, in Honshu SW of Kanazawa; pop. 61,900.

Komi Republic (kō′mĭ; Russ. kô′myĭ), formerly **Zyrian Autonomous Area** (zĭr′ĭ·ăn), officially **Komi Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic**, autonomous republic, NE Soviet Russia, Europe, W of the Northern Urals; ✱ Syktyvkar; area 145,221 sq. m.; pop. 335,200.

Komodo (kō·mô′dō) island, Indonesia, in Lesser Sunda Is. between Sumbawa and Flores; has giant lizards.

Komotini (kō·mō·tē·nyē′), Turk. **Gümülijina** (gü′mül·jē·nä′) city, NE Greece, in Western Thrace; pop. 30,100.

Komsomolsk (kŏm′sō·môlsk′; Russ. kŭm·sŭ·môl′y′sk) city, E Soviet Russia, Asia, on Amur river; pop. 70,700.

Kongju (gŏng·jōō) or **Koshu** (kō·shōō) town, S Korea, NW of Taejon; pop. 20,400.

Kongmoon (kŏng′mōōn′) or **Kongmoonfow** (-fō′) town, SE China, in Kwangtung prov. in Si delta 45 m. above Macao; formerly a treaty port.

Kongwa (kŏng′gwä) town, E Tanganyika; scene of peanut-planting project just after World War II.

Königgrätz (kū′nĭk·grĕts′), Czech **Hradec Králové** (hrä′dĕts krä′lô·vā) city, W Czechoslovakia, in E Bohemia on Labe (Elbe) river; scene of battle (also known as Sadowa) July 3, 1866; pop. 51,500.

Köniz (kū′nĭts) commune, W cen. Switzerland, in Bern canton SW of Bern; pop. 20,700.

Konstanz (kŏn′stănts), Eng. **Constance** (kŏn′stăns), less commonly **Constanz** (kŏn′stănts) commune, W Germany, on Lake Constance; pop. 38,000.

Konya or **Konia** (kŏn·yä′), anc. **Iconium** (ī·kō′nĭ·ŭm) city, SW cen. Turkey; pop. 64,500.

Koolau Range (kō′ō·lä′ōō) mountain range, Hawaii, extending along E side of Oahu I.; highest peak 3105 ft.

Kootenay (kōō′t′n·ā; kōōt′nā), in U.S. spelled **Kootenai**, river, SW Canada and NW United States, crossing the border twice; flows from Rocky Mts. through **Kootenay Lake** (in British Columbia) and into the Columbia river; 400 m. long.

Kootenay National Park, mountain region, Canada, in SE British Columbia around section of upper course of Kootenay river; established as national park 1920.

Kopet Dagh (kô′pĕt dä′) mountain range on border between NE Iran and the Turkmen S.S.R., E of S end of Caspian Sea; highest point 9813 ft.

Korçë (kôr′chë), Gr. **Korytsa** (kô′rē·tsä′), Ital. **Corizza** (kō·rēt′tsä) town, S Albania, near Greek border; pop. 22,800.

Korčula (kôr′chōō·lä), Ital. **Curzola** (kōōr′tsō·lä; kōōr·tsō′lä) island, Yugoslavia, in Adriatic Sea off Bosnia and Herzegovina republic.

Korea (kō·rē′ä) or **Chosen** (chō·sĕn) country, E Asia, occupying a peninsula extending S of Manchuria; once a kingdom and, from 1910 to 1945, a dependency of Japan, ✱ Seoul; after World War II divided at 38th parallel into two zones of occupation, Russian in N and American in S, in which were set up (1948) the North Korean People's Republic, ✱ Pyongyang, and the South Korean Republic, ✱ Seoul (temporary ✱ Pusan 1951–52); total area 85,225 sq. m.; pop. 29,238,600.

Korea Strait, channel between S Korea and SW Japan, connecting SW Sea of Japan with East China Sea.

Koriyama (kō·rē·yä·mä) city, Japan, in N cen. Honshu; pop. 64,700.

Koror or **Korror** (kô′rôr) town, Palau Is., on small island off S tip of Babelthuap; from 1921 to 1945 administrative center of Japanese mandated islands.

Körös (kū′rŭsh) river, Romania and Hungary, flowing E into Tisza river; 350 m. long.

Koro Sea (kō′rō) section of Pacific Ocean, cen. Fiji Is.

Korsakov (kôr′sä·kŏf; Russ. kŭr·sŭ·kôf′), Jap. **Otomari** (ō·tō·mä·rē) or **Odomari** (ō·dō-) seaport, U.S.S.R., at S end of Sakhalin I.; under the Japanese, ✱ of S Sakhalin.

Kortrijk (kôrt′rĭk), Fr. **Courtrai** (kōōr′trā′) commune, NW Belgium, on Leie (Lys) river NNE of Lille, France; pop. 40,100.

Kos (kōs; Mod. Gr. kŏs) or **Cos** (kŏs), Ital. **Coo** (kō′ō) island, Greece, one of the Dodecanese.

Kosala (kō′sä·lä) ancient Aryan kingdom, N India, c. 550–320 B.C.; modern Oudh; ✱ Ayodhya.

Kosciusko (kŏs′ĭ·ŭs′kō) city, cen. Mississippi; pop. 6800.

Kosciusko, Mount (kŏz′ĭ·ŭs′kō) mountain, SE Australia, in New South Wales near Victoria border; highest point in Australia, 7305 ft.

Koshtan Tau (kŏsh′tăn tou′) mountain, Soviet Russia, Europe, in N Caucasus Mts.; 16,875 ft. high.

Kosi (kō′sē) or **Kusi** (kōō′sē) river, E Nepal and N India, flowing S into the Ganges; 300 m. long.

Košice (kô′shĭ·tsē), Hung. **Kassa** (kŏsh′shŏ), Ger. **Kaschau** (käsh′ou) city, Czechoslovakia, in SE Slovakia; pop. 58,100.

Koso Gol or **Kosso-gol** (kô′sô gûl′) lake, N Outer Mongolia, near U.S.S.R. border E of Tuva Autonomous Region.

Kosovo or **Kossovo** (kô′sô·vō) plain, S Yugoslavia, containing sources of streams flowing N to the Morava river and S to the Vardar; with surrounding area and region around the Metohija to the W, constitutes an autonomous region of the republic.

Kostroma (kŭ·strŭ·mä′) **1** river, N cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing SSW to the Volga; 250 m. long. **2** city, Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Volga where it is joined by the Kostroma; pop. 121,200.

Kostrzyn (kŏs′chĭn), Ger. **Küstrin** or **Cüstrin** (küs·trēn′) city, W Poland, on the Odra (Oder) at its confluence with the Warta; formerly in Brandenburg prov., Prussia.

Koszalin (kô·shä′lĭn), Ger. **Köslin** (kūs·lēn′) city, NW Poland, near Baltic Sea; pop. 31,900.

Kota Bahru (kō′tä bä′rōō), also **Kota Bharu** (bä′rōō) town, Federation of Malaya, ✱ of Kelantan state; pop. 22,800.

Kotelny or **Kotelni** (kō·tĕl′nĭ; Russ. kŭ·tyăl′y′·nyĭ) island, Soviet Russia, Asia, largest of the New Siberian Is.

Köthen or **Cöthen** (kū′tĕn) city, E Germany, SW of Dessau; pop. 42,600.

Kotka (kōt′kä; Finn. kōt′kä) seaport, SE Finland, E of Helsinki; pop. 24,100.

Kotlin (kōt′lĭn; Russ. kōt′lyĭn) island, NW Soviet Russia, Europe, at E end of Gulf of Finland near Leningrad.

Kotor (kô′tôr) or **Cattaro** (kăt′tä·rō) seaport, S Yugoslavia, in Montenegro on **Gulf of Kotor**, an inlet of Adriatic Sea.

Kotri (kō′trĭ) town, W Pakistan, in Sind on Indus river opposite city of Hyderabad.

Kotzebue (kŏt′sĕ·bū) village, NW Alaska, on Kotzebue Sound; airport.

Kotzebue Sound, inlet of Chuckchee Sea, NW Alaska, just NE of Bering Strait; 40 to 65 m. wide.

Kovel (kô′vĕl; Russ. kô′vyĭl·y′), Pol. **Kowel** (kô′vĕl) city, U.S.S.R., in NW Ukraine; pop. 35,000.

Kovrov (kŭv·rôf′) town, Soviet Russia, Europe, on Klyazma river; pop. 67,200.

Kowloon (kou′lōōn′), also **Kaulun** (kou′lōōn′) or **Kaulung** (Pekingese jĭ·ō′lōōng′) **1** peninsula, SE China, opposite Hong Kong I.; part of British colony of Hong Kong. **2** town on the peninsula.

Koyukuk (kī′ŭ·kŭk) river, W Alaska, flowing SW from Brooks Range to Yukon river; 425 m. long.

Kra, Isthmus of (krä) section of Malay Penin. in SW Thailand; 40 m. wide at its narrowest part.

Kragujevac or **Kraguyevats** (krä′gōō·yĕ·väts′) town, NE Yugoslavia, in N cen. Serbia; pop. 32,900.

Krakatau (krä′kä·tou′) or **Krakatoa** (krä′kä·tō′ä), also **Krakatao** (-tou′), local Malay name **Rakata** (rä·kä′tä) island volcano, Indonesia, between Sumatra and Java; great eruption 1883.

Kraków (krä′kōōf), Eng. **Cracow** (krä′kō), Ger. **Krakau** (krä′kou) city, S Poland, on Vistula river; pop. 347,000.

Kramatorsk (krăm′ä·tôrsk′; Russ. krä·mŭ-) city, U.S.S.R., in E Ukraine in cen. Donbas; pop. 93,400.

Krasnodar (krăs′nō·där; Russ. krás·nŭ·dăr′), formerly **Ekaterinodar** (ē·kăt′ĕr·ē′nō·där; Russ. yĭ·kä·tyĭ·ryē′nŭ·dăr′) city, S Soviet Russia, Europe, ✱ of Krasnodar Territory, on Kuban river; pop. 203,900.

Krasnodar Territory, territory, S Soviet Russia, Europe, in N Caucasus region bordering on Sea of Azov; ✱ Krasnodar; area 32,800 sq. m.; pop. 3,000,000.

Krasnovodsk (krăs′nō·vŏtsk; Russ. krás·nŭ·vôtsk′) town, Soviet Central Asia, in Turkmen S.S.R. on **Krasnovodsk Gulf**, an inlet of Caspian Sea.

Krasnoyarsk (krăs′nō·yärsk; Russ. krás·nŭ·yärsk′) town, Soviet Russia, Asia, ✱ of Krasnoyarsk Territory, on upper Yenisei river; pop. 190,000.

Krasnoyarsk Territory, territory, Soviet Russia, Asia, extending from Arctic Ocean to Sayan Mts.; ✱ Krasnoyarsk; area 928,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,100,000.

Krasny Luch (krăs′nĭ lōōch′) city, U.S.S.R., in Ukraine in Donets Basin; pop. 50,800.

Krefeld, also formerly **Krefeld-Uerdingen** (krā′fĕlt·ür′dĭng·ĕn) city, W Germany, on Rhine river WSW of Essen; pop. 170,500.

Kremenchug (krĕm′ĕn·chōōg; Russ. kryĭ·myĭn·chōōk′) city, U.S.S.R., in E cen. Ukraine on the Dnieper; pop. 89,600.

Kremenets (krĕm′ĕ·nĕts′; Russ. kryĭ·myĭ·nyĕts′), Pol. **Krzemieniec** (kshĕ·myĕ′nyĕts) city, U.S.S.R., in W Ukraine; pop. 22,500.

Krems or **Krems an der Donau** (krĕms′ än dĕr dō′nou) city, Austria, on Danube river; pop. 22,100.

Kretinga (krĕ′tĭng·gä) town, Lithuania, N of Memel.

Kreuzlingen (kroits′lĭng·ĕn) commune, NE Switzerland, in Thurgau canton; pop. 10,000.

Kreuznach (kroits′năx), also called **Bad Kreuznach** (bät) city, W Germany, on Nahe river SSE of Koblenz; pop. 29,700.

Krio (krē·ō′), Mod. Gr. **Kriós** (krē·ōs′), **Cape**, the southwest point of the island of Crete, Greece.

Kristiansand or **Christiansand** (krĭs′chăn·sănd′; Norw. krĭs′tyän·sän′) seaport, SW Norway, on the Skagerrak SW of Oslo; pop. 24,300.

Kristianstad (krĭs′chăn·stăd′; Swed. krĭs′tĭ·än′stä[d], krĭ·shän′stä) seaport, S Sweden, on Helge river near Baltic Sea; pop. 23,900.

Kristiansund or **Christiansund** (krĭs′chăn·sŏŏnd′; Norw. krĭs′tyän·sŏŏn′) seaport, W Norway, WSW of Trondheim; pop. 13,200.

Krivoi Rog (kryĭ·voi′ rŏk′; Angl. krĭv′oi rōg′) city, U.S.S.R., in SE cen. Ukraine on Ingulets river; pop. 197,600.

Krk (kûrk), Ital. **Veglia** (vĕ′lyä) island, Yugoslavia, at head of Adriatic Sea.

Krnov (kûr′nôf), Ger. **Jägerndorf** (yā′gĕrn·dôrf) town, cen. Czechoslovakia, on Oppa river; pop. 23,500.

Królewska Huta (krōō·lĕf′skä hōō′tä), Ger. **Königshutte** (kū′nĭks·hüt′ĕ) section of Chorzów, Poland; before 1934 a separate city.

Kronshtadt or **Kronstadt** (krōn′stăt; Russ. krŭn·shtät′) fortress, Soviet Russia, Europe; on Kotlin I. at E end of Gulf of Finland near Leningrad; naval station.

Kroonstad (krōōn′stăt) town, E cen. Union of South Africa, in N Orange Free State; pop. 21,200.

Kru Coast (krōō) section of the SE coast of Liberia, inhabited by the Krumen.

Kobarid. See Caporetto.

Kobdo. **1** See Khobdo. **2** See Dzhirgalantu.

Köbenhavn. See Copenhagen.

Koca. See Xanthus river.

Koedoes. See Kudus.

Koepang. See Kupang.

Koetai. See Mahakam.

Koetaradja. See Kutaradja.

Koil, Koil-Aligarh. See Aligarh.

Koivisto. See Primorsk.

Koka. See Kanghwa.

Kokai. See Kanggye.

Koko Nor. See Tsinghai.

Kol. See Aligarh.

Kolberg. See Kołobrzeg.

Kolchugino. See Leninsk-Kuznetski.

Kolima, Kolima Range. See Kolyma, Kolyma Range.

Kolmar. See Colmar.

Köln. See Cologne.

Kolomea. See Kolomyya.

Kolozsvár. See Cluj.

Komba. See Grande, Rio.

Komorn. See Komárno; Komárom.

Komotau. See Chomútov.

Konakri. See Conakry.

Konan. See Hungnam.

Kongo. Var of Congo.

Kongo. See Kumgang.

Konia. See Konya.

Königsberg. See Kaliningrad.

Königshütte. See Królewska Huta.

Konitz. See Chojnice.

Korat. Var. of Khorat: see Nakhon Ratchasima.

Korinchi. Var. of Korintji: see Kerintji.

Kórinthos. See Corinth.

Korintji. See Kerintji.

Koritsa. Var. of Korytsa: see Korçë.

Körösmező. See Yasenya.

Koryo. See Kangnung.

Korytsa. See Korçë.

Kosen. See Hongchon.

Koshu. **1** See Kongju. **2** See Kwangju.

Köslin. See Koszalin.

Kotonu. See Cotonou.

Kottbus. See Cottbus.

Kouang-Tchéou-Wan. See Kwangchowan.

Kovno. See Kaunas.

Koweit. See Kuwait.

Kowel. See Kovel.

Kowno. See Kaunas.

Koshikode. See Calicut.

Kozlov. See Michurinsk.

Krain. See Carniola.

Kras. See Carso.

Krasnogvardeisk. See Gatchina.

Krasny. See Kyzyl.

Kritikón Pélagos. See Candia; Sea of.

Krim. See Crimea.

Krimmitschau. See Crimmitschau.

Krishna. See Kistna.

Kristiania. See Oslo.

Krka. See Kerka.

Kronstadt. **1** See Braşov. **2** See Kronshtadt.

Kruger National Park (krōō′gĕr; Afrikaans krü′[g]ĕr) game reserve, NE Union of South Africa, in E Transvaal on Mozambique frontier, crossed by Olifants river; established 1926.

Krugersdorp (krōō′gĕrz·dôrp; Afrikaans krü′[g]ĕrs·dôrp) town, NE Union of South Africa, in S Transvaal W of Johannesburg; pop. 71,900.

Kruzof (krōō′zôf) island, SE Alaska, W of Baranof I.; naval air base.

Kuala Kangsar (kwä′lä kŭng′sĕr) town, Federation of Malaya, ✻ of Perak state.

Kuala Lipis (kwä′lä lē′pĭs) town, Federation of Malaya, ✻ of Pahang state.

Kuala Lumpur (lōōm′pōōr) city, ✻ of Federation of Malaya and ✻ of Selangor state; pop. 176,000.

Kuala Trengganu (trĕng·gä′nōō) town, Federation of Malaya, ✻ of Trengganu state, at mouth of Trengganu river; pop. 27,000.

Kuban (kōō·bän′; Russ. kōō·bän′y′), anc. **Hypanis** (hĭp′ə·nĭs) river, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, in region NW of Caucasus Mts.; flows N and NW into a wide delta with three mouths — two on the Sea of Azov and one on the Black Sea; 512 m. long.

Kuching (kōō′chĭng) or **Sarawak** (sä·räˈwäk; -wä) seaport, British Borneo, ✻ of Sarawak.

Kuchuk Kainarji (kü·chük′ kĭ′när·jĭ′), Romanian **Cainargea-Mică** (kĭ·när′jä·mē′kä) village, NE Bulgaria, on the Dobruja SE of Silistria; in Romania 1913–40; scene of treaty July 21, 1774, terminating Russo-Turkish war.

Kudus or **Koedoes** (kōō′dōōs) town, Indonesia, in cen. Java NE of Semarang; pop. 55,000.

Kufow (chü′fōō′) or **Chüifou** (chü′fōō′) town, NE China, in W Shantung prov.; residence of Confucius during most of his life.

Kuibyshev (kōō′ĭ·bĭ·shĕf; Angl. kwē′bĭ·shĕf), before 1935 **Samara** (sŭ·mä′rä; Angl. sə·mär′ə) city, Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Volga where Samara river joins it; pop. 390,300.

Kuibyshevka (kōō′ĭ·bĭ·shĕf·kä; Angl. kwē′bĭ·shĕf′kə), formerly **Bochkarevo** (bŭch·kŭ·rō′vŭ) town, E Soviet Russia, Asia, just NE of Blagoveshchensk, on Trans-Siberian R.R.

Kukenaam (kōō′kē·näm′; Du. kü′kē·nämˈ) or **Cuquenán** (kōō′kä·nän′) mountain, N South America, on border between British Guiana and Venezuela near Roraima; 8620 ft. high; has waterfall 2000 ft. high.

Kula Gulf (kōō′lä) body of water, Solomon Is., between NW New Georgia I. and Kolombangara I.; scene of two Japanese-American naval engagements July 5 and 13, 1943.

Kuldja or **Kulja** (kōōl′jä), Chin. **Ining** (ē′nĭng′), also formerly **Ningyuan** (nĭng′yü·än′) town, W China, in NW Sinkiang on Ili river.

Kulikovo (kōō′lĭ·kō′vō; Russ. kōō·lyĭ·kôˈvŭ) plain, Soviet Russia, Europe, near source of the Don; battle Sept. 8, 1380.

Kulmbach (kōōlmˈbäk) city, W Germany, on Main river NNW of Bayreuth; pop. 21,800.

Kulpmont (kŭlp′mŏnt) borough, E cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 5200.

Kum (kŏŏm) or **Kin** (kēn) river, S Korea, flowing in wide curve NW and SW to Yellow Sea.

Kuma (kōō·mä′) river, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing from Caucasus Mts. E to Caspian Sea (in flood times), its lower basin forming E end of the Manych depression; 400 m. long.

Kumagaya (kōō·mä·gä·yä) city, Japan, in SE cen. Honshu NW of Tokyo; pop. 63,300.

Kumamoto (kōō·mä·mō·tō) city, Japan, in Kyushu I. on W coast; pop. 245,800.

Kumasi (kōō·mä′sĭ), formerly **Coomassie** (kōō·mäs′ĭ) city, Ghana, ✻ of Ashanti colony; pop. 43,400.

Kumbakonam (kŏŏm′bə·kō′nəm) or **Combaconum** (kŏm′bə·kō′nŭm) city, S India, in SE Madras state NE of Tanjore; pop. 67,000.

Kumchon (kŭm·chŏn) or **Kinsen** (kĭn·sĕn) **1** town, S Korea, NW of Taegu; pop. 51,300. **2** town, N Korea, N of Kaesong near 38th parallel; on railroad.

Kumgang (kŏŏm·gäng) or **Kongo** (kŏn·gō) mountains, N Korea, near E coast SE of Wonsan and N of Taebaek Mts.; highest point 5374 ft.

Kumhwa (kŏŏm·hwä) or **Kinka** (kĭn·kä) town, N Korea, E of Chorwon, just N of 38th parallel.

Kumsong (kŏŏm·sŏng) or **Kinjo** (kĭn·jō) town, N Korea, NE of Chorwon.

Kunashir (kōō·nä·shĭr) island, Kuril Is., just N of Hokkaido, Japan.

Kunie (kōō′nyā), Fr. **Île des Pins** (ēl′ dā păn′), Eng. **Isle of Pines** (īl′ əv pīnz′) island, SW Pacific Ocean, SE of S end of New Caledonia, to which it belongs.

Kunlun, or **Kuenlun**, **Shan** (kōōn′lōōn′ shän′) mountain ranges, cen. Asia, on N edge of Tibetan plateau and S of Sinkiang, extending from the Pamirs and Karakoram Range on W to SE Tsinghai.

Kunming (kōōn′mĭng′), formerly **Yunnan** (yōō·nän′; Chin. yün′nän′) city, SW China, ✻ of Yunnan prov., in E part of the province on a large lake; pop. 90,000.

Kunsan (kŏŏn·sän) or **Gunzan** (gōōn·zän) seaport, SW Korea, at mouth of Kum river; pop. 74,400.

Kuopio (kwō′pyō) city, S Finland, on Lake Kallavesi; pop. 32,300.

Kupa (kōō′pä) or **Kulpa** (kōōl′pä) river, NW Yugoslavia, flowing E into Sava river; 235 m. long.

Kupang or **Koepang** (kōō′päng) town, Indonesia, ✻ of Indonesian Timor.

Kupreanof (kōō′prē·ə′nôf; -ăn′ôf) island, SE Alaska.

Kura (kōō·rä′) river, Soviet Russia, Europe, in Georgia and Azerbaidzhan; rises in mountains of Turkish Armenia and flows E into Caspian Sea; 825 m. long.

Kurdistan (kōōr′dĭ·stän′; Angl. kûr′dĭ·stăn′) region, SW Asia, in SE Turkey, NW Iran, and NE Iraq; inhabited by the Kurds.

Kure (kōōr′ē; kōō′rā; Jap. kōō·rē) city, Japan, in SW Honshu on Inland Sea; pop. 185,700.

Kure (kōō′rā), or **Ocean** (ō′shən), **Island**, islet, Hawaiian Is., in Leeward Is.

Kuressare (kōō′rĕs·sä′rĕ), Estonian **Kuressaare** (kōō′rĕs·sä′rĕ), Ger. **Arensburg** (ä′rĕns·bōōrk) seaport, W Estonia, on Sarema I.

Kurgan (kōōr·gän′) city, W Soviet Russia, Asia, on the Tobol river; pop. 53,200.

Kuria Muria Islands (kōōr′ĭ·ə mōōr′ĭ·ə) group of islets in Arabian Sea off SW coast of Oman; ceded 1854 by sultan of Masqat to Great Britain for a cable station.

Kuril, or **Kurile**, **Islands** (kōō′rēl; -rĭl; kōō·rēl′), also **Kurils** or **Kuriles** (kōō′rēlz; -rĭlz; kōō·rēlz′), Jap. **Chishima Retto** (chē·shē·mä rĕt·tō) chain of islands, E Asia, between S tip of Kamchatka Penin. and main islands of Japan; belonged to Japan 1875–1945, now part of the U.S.S.R.; ab. 32 islands, total area 3960 sq. m.

Kuril, or **Kurile**, **Strait**, Jap. **Chishima Kaikyo** (chē·shē·mä kĭ·kyō) channel separating Kuril Is. from S end of Kamchatka Penin. and connecting the Sea of Okhotsk with Bering Sea; 7 m. wide.

Kurland or **Courland** (kŏŏr′lənd) region, W Latvia, bordering on Baltic Sea and Gulf of Riga; once a Polish duchy and in 19th cent. a government of Russia.

Kurland Gulf, lagoon, U.S.S.R., in Kaliningrad region and SW Lithuania; separated from Baltic Sea by narrow strip of sand, **Kurland Spit**.

Kursk (kōōrsk) city, Soviet Russia, Europe, on Seim river; pop. 120,000.

Kurume (kōō·rōō·mē) city, Japan, in N Kyushu; pop. 91,000.

Kusaie (kōō·sī′ä) island, E Caroline Is.

Kushiro (kōō·shē·rō) seaport, Japan, on SE coast of Hokkaido I.; pop. 61,400.

Kuskokwim (kŭs′kō·kwĭm) river, SW Alaska, flowing SW to **Kuskokwim Bay**, an inlet of Bering Sea; 550 m. long.

Küstenland (küs′tĕn·länt′), Eng. **Coastland** (kōst′lənd′) former province of Austria, comprising territory now largely in Yugoslavia; included Istria.

Kutaisi (kōō·tä′ĭ·sĭ) or **Kutais** (kōō·tü·ēs′; Angl. kōō·tīs′) city, U.S.S.R., in W Georgia on Rion river; pop. 81,500.

Kut-al-Imara or **Kut-el-Amara** (kōōt′äl[ēl]·ə·mär′ə; Arab. kōōt′äl·ə·mä′rō) town, SE cen. Iraq, on the Tigris; besieged by Turks from Dec. 8, 1915, until British surrender April 29, 1916.

Kutaradja or **Koetaradja** (kōō′tä·räˈjä) seaport, Indonesia, at NW tip of Sumatra.

Kutch or **Cutch** (kŭch) former state, W India, now in Bombay state, on coast E of Indus river, including Rann of Kutch; a kingdom 13th–19th cents.; ✻ Bhuj; area 8461 sq. m.

Kutch, Gulf of, inlet of Arabian Sea, W India.

Kutch, Rann of (rŭn) salt marsh, W India, extending in an arc from mouth of the Indus to head of Gulf of Kutch.

Kutno (kōōt′nô) commune, cen. Poland; pop. 25,100.

Kuwait (kōō·wīt′; -wāt′) or **Koweit**, also **Koweit** (kō·wīt′; -wāt′) **1** region, Arabia, at NW corner of Persian Gulf between Iraq and Saudi Arabia; a sheikdom; ✻ Al Kuwait; area 1930 sq. m.; pop. 60,000. **2** see Al Kuwait.

Kuznetsk Basin (kōōz·nĕtsk′; Russ. kōōz·nyĕtsk′) or **Kuzbas** (kōōz′bäs; Russ. kōōz·bäs′) basin of Tom river, S Soviet Russia, Asia.

Kvalöy (kvälˈû′ü) two islands, N Norway: **North Kvalöy**, site of Hammerfest, and **South Kvalöy**.

Kwajalein (kwō′jə·lĭn; -lān) island, W Marshall Is., in Ralik chain; an atoll with 18 islets; taken Jan. 30–Feb. 6, 1944, by Americans; since 1945 made a U.S. naval base.

Kwando (kwän′dō), Port. **Cuando** (kwänn′dōō) river, S Africa, flowing from cen. Angola SE and E into Zambezi river on border between Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia; 600 m. long.

Kwangchowan (gwäng′jō′wän′) or **Kwangchow** (gwäng′jō′), Fr. **Kouang-Tchéou-Wan** (kwännˈchā′ōō′wän′) French leased territory 1898–1946, S China, on Luichow Penin.; ✻ Fort Bayard (now Siying).

Kwangju (gwäng·jōō) or **Koshu** (kō·shōō) city, SW Korea; pop. 138,900.

Kwango (kwäng′gō), Port. **Cuango** (kwänng′gōō) river, S cen. Africa; rises in cen. Angola, flows N and empties into Kasai river in W Belgian Congo.

Kwangsi (gwäng′sē′) province, SE China, bordering on Indochina; ✻ Yungning; area 83,985 sq. m.; pop. 13,385,200.

Kwangtung (gwäng′dōŏng′) province, SE China, bordering on South China Sea and Indochina; ✻ Canton; area 83,918 sq. m.; pop. 32,289,800.

Kwanto (kwän·tō), also **Kanto** (kän·tō), **Plain**, sometimes **Tokyo Plain**, region, Japan, in Honshu around Tokyo; the largest area of level land in Japan, ab. 5000 sq. m.

Kwantung (gwän′dōŏng′) or **Kwantung Leased Territory**, also **Kwanto** (gwän′dô′) territory, S Manchuria, at tip of Liaotung Penin.; under lease to Russia 1898–1905, to Japan 1905–45, to Russia again 1945; ✻ Dairen; area 1444 sq. m.; pop. 1,750,000.

Kwei (gwā) river, S China, in E Kwangsi prov., flowing S to the Si; 200 m. long.

Kweichow (gwā′jō′) **1** province, S China, between the Yangtze and Si rivers; ✻ Kweiyang; 69,278 sq. m.; pop. 9,043,200. **2** city, S Szechwan: see Fengkieh.

Kweilin (gwā′lĭn′) city, SE China, in NE Kwangsi prov. on Kwei river; pop. 100,000.

Kweisui (gwā′swā′), formerly **Kweihwa-Suiyuan** (gwā′hwä′swā′yü·än′), Mongol. **Kukuhoto** (kü′kü·kō′tô), Jap. **Hohohoto** (hō·hō·hō·tō) city, ✻ of Inner Mongolia; pop. 110,000.

Kweiyang (gwā′yäng′) or **Kweichu** (-jōō′) city, S China, ✻ of Kweichow prov.; pop. 116,600.

Kwidzyń (kvē′jĭn·y′), Ger. **Marienwerder** (mä·rē′ĕn·vĕr′dĕr) town, N Poland; pop. 45,600.

Kyakhta (kyäk′tä) **1** see Kiachta. **2** or **Kiakhta** (kyäk′tä), town, Soviet Russia, Asia, in S Buryat-Mongol Republic at Outer Mongolia border E of the Selenga river.

Kyaring Tso (kyä′rĭng tsô′) lake, E cen. Tibet.

Kyoga or **Kioga** (kyō′gə) lake, E Africa, in Uganda N of Lake Victoria; traversed by the Victoria Nile; area 1000 sq. m.

Kyomipo (kyō·mĭ·pô) or **Kenjiho** (kĕn·jĭ·hō) town, N Korea, on Taedong river SW of Pyongyang; iron and steel plant.

Kyongju (kyŏng·jōō) or **Keishu** (kā·shōō) town, SE Korea, SW of Pohang; pop. 21,800.

Kyoto or **Kioto** (kyō′tô) city, Japan, in W cen. Honshu; pop. 999,700.

Kythnos (kĭth′nŏs) or **Cythnos** (sĭth′nŏs), Mod. Gr. **Kithnos** (kyĕth′nôs) or **Thermiá** (thär·myä′) island, Greece, in NW Cyclades SSE of Keos.

Kyushu, also **Kiushu** (kyōō′shōō), island, Japan, southernmost of the four main islands; area 16,240 sq. m.; pop. 10,028,900.

Kyzyl, or **Kizil**, **Khoto** (kĭ·zĭl′ kô′tô), Russ. **Krasny** (krăs′nĭ), formerly **Khem-Belder** (kĕm′bĕl′dĕr) town, Soviet Russia, Asia, ✻ of Tuva Autonomous Region.

Kyzyl Kum or **Qizil Qum** (kĭ·zĭl′ kōōm′) desert, in Uzbek and Kazakh republics between the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya.

L

La Agliera (lä ä·gwä′rä) town, Spanish Sahara, in S Río de Oro at tip of Cape Blanc.

La Asunción (lä ä′sōōn·syōn′) town, Venezuela, ✻ of Nueva Esparta state, on E Margarita I.; pop. 4500.

La Banda (lä vän′dä) town, N Argentina, NE of Santiago del Estero; pop. 15,900.

La Barca (lä vär′kä) town, W cen. Mexico, in Jalisco state near Lake Chapala; pop. 13,400.

Labé (lä′bā′) town, W cen. French Guinea; chief town of the Fulah in the Fouta Djallon district.

La Belle Alliance (lä bĕl′ ə′lyäns′) hamlet in Belgium, battlefield of Waterloo.

L'Abord à Plouffe (lä′bôr′-tä plōōf′) town, Canada, on Jesus I., S Quebec; pop. 4600.

Labouláye (lä·vō′ōō·läˈyā) town, N cen. Argentina; pop. 14,900.

Labrador (lăb′rə·dôr) **1** peninsula, E Canada, divided between Quebec and Newfoundland provs. **2** section of the peninsula, bordering on Atlantic Ocean and belonging to Newfoundland prov.; area 110,000 sq. m.; pop. 7900.

Labuan (lä′bōō·än′) island off NW Borneo, on N side of Brunei Bay, since 1946 part of British colony of North Borneo; area 35 sq. m.; pop. 9300.

La Camargue (lä kä′märg′) island, S France, in delta of the Rhone river.

La Carlota (lä kär·lō′tä) municipality, Philippine Is., in Negros I. S of Bacolod; pop. 26,100.

Laccadive Islands (lăk′ə·dīv) group of islands, India, 200 m. off SW coast, in Arabian Sea; a territory of Republic of India; 14 islands, total area 80 sq. m.

La Ceiba (lä sē′ē·vä; sā′vä) seaport, N Honduras; pop. 11,300.

La Chaux-de-Fonds (lä shōd′fôn′) commune, W Switzerland, in Neuchâtel canton in Jura Mts.; pop. 33,300.

Lachine (lə·shēn′) city, Canada, on Montreal I. 8 m. SW of Montreal and just above the Lachine Rapids of St. Lawrence river; pop. 27,800.

Lachish (lā′kĭsh) ancient city, S Palestine, in W Judah W of Hebron; ruins 16 m. E of Gaza.

Lachlan (läk′lăn) river, SE Australia, in cen. New South Wales, flowing W to the Murrumbidgee river; 800 m. long.

Lachute (lə·shōōt′; Fr. lä′shüt′) town, Canada, in SW Quebec; pop. 6200.

Lackawanna (lăk′ə·wŏn′ə) city, W New York, on Lake Erie S of Buffalo; pop. 27,700.

La Condamine (lä kôn′dä′mēn′) commune, Monaco; pop. 11,300.

Laconia (lə·kō′nĭ·ə; -kōn′yə) **1** city, cen. New Hampshire, N of Concord; pop. 14,700. **2** or **Laconica** (lə·kŏn′ĭ·kə), Mod. Gr. **Lakonía** (lä′kō·nyē′ä) region, S Greece, in SE Peloponnesus bordering on Aegean and Mediterranean seas; an ancient country, ✻ Sparta.

Laconia, Gulf of, inlet of the Mediterranean Sea on S coast of Laconia.

La Coruña (lä kō·rōō′nyä) **1** province, NW Spain, on Atlantic coast. **2** Eng. **Corunna** (kō·rŭn′ə) seaport, its ✻; pop. 129,600.

La Courneuve (lä kōōr′nûv′) commune, N France, NNE of Paris; pop. 16,600.

La Crosse (lə krŏs′) city, W Wisconsin, at junction of Black and Mississippi rivers; pop. 47,500.

Lac Vieux Desert (lăk vū′ dĕ·zûr′) lake on boundary between N Wisconsin and Upper Peninsula, Michigan; source of the Wisconsin river.

Ladakh (lä·däk′) or **Ladak** (lä·däk′) district, E Kashmir, on Tibetan frontier; ✻ Leh; area 45,762 sq. m.; pop. 192,100.

Ladakh, or Ladak, Range, range of the Himalayas, in Ladakh district NE of Indus river.

Ladd Field (lăd) airfield, E cen. Alaska, E of Fairbanks; U.S. Air Force base.

Ladoga (lăd′ō·gə; Russ. lä′dŭ·gə), Finnish **Laatokka** (lä′tôk·kä′) lake, NW Soviet Russia, Europe, NE of Gulf of Finland, to which it drains; before 1940 partly in Finland; area 7000 sq. m.

Ladue (lə·dōō′; -dū′) city, E Missouri, W of St. Louis; pop. 5400.

Ladybrand (lā′dĭ·brănd) town, E cen. Union of South Africa, in E Orange Free State on Caledon river; pop. 6000.

Krung Thep. See Bangkok.
Krsemieniec. See Kremenets city, U.S.S.R.
Ksar-el-Kebir, El. = El Qsar el Kbir: see Alcázarquivir.
K². See Godwin Austen.
Ku-. For many Chinese names beginning thus, see Kw-.
Kubango. Var. of Cubango: see Okovango.
Kuenlun Shan. See Kunlun Shan.
Kufa, Al. See Al Kufa.
Kufara. See Cufra, Oases of.
Kuisui. Var. of Kweisui.
Kuku-khoto. See Kweisui.
Kulja. See Kuldja.
Kulpa. See Kupa.
Kulun. See Urga.
Kum. See Qum.
Kumpo. See Kimpo.
Kunchinjunga. Var. of Kanchenjunga.
Kunene. See Cunene.
Kurg. See Coorg.
Kush. See Cush.
Kusi. See Koei.
Küstenja. See Constanța.
Kûstrin. See Kostrzyn.
Kut. Short for Kut-al-Imara.
Kutai. See Mahakam.
Kutenai. Var. of Kootenay.
Kuweit. See Kuwait.
Kwangchow. 1 See Canton. 2 = Kwangchowan.
Kwanza. See Cuanza.
Kwathlamba. Var. of Quathlamba: see Drakensberg Mountains.
Kweichu. See Kweiyang.
Kweihwa-Suiyuan. See Kweisui.
Kyongsong. See Seoul.
Kyosai. See Kojiki.
Kysylchoto. Var. of Kizil Khoto: see Kyzyl.
L.A. See Los Angeles city, California.
Laagen. = Lågen.
Laaland. See Lolland.
Laatokka. See Ladoga.
Labe. See Elbe.
Lacedaemon. See Sparta.
La Columna. See Bolívar.
La Cumbre. See Uspallata Pass.
Lacus Asphaltites. See Dead Sea.
Ladrone Islands. See Mariana Islands.

Ladysmith (lā′dĭ·smĭth) town, E Union of South Africa, in W Natal; pop. 14,200.
Lae (lä′ä) town, North-East New Guinea, on Huon Gulf 200 m. N of Port Moresby; airfield.
Laeken (lä′kə[n]) section of Brussels, Belgium, site of a royal residence; formerly a separate commune.
Læsø (lĕs′ŭ′) island, Denmark, in the upper Kattegat off NE coast of Jutland.
La Estrada (lä ās·trä′·ŧhä) city, NW Spain, NNE of Pontevedra; pop. 27,200.
Lafayette (lä′fĭ·ĕt′; läf′ĭ-; lā′fĭ-; in sou. U.S., often lā·fā′ĕt, lā·fāt′, lā·fĕt′) **1** city, W cen. Indiana, on Wabash river; site of Purdue Univ.; pop. 35,600. **2** city, S Louisiana; pop. 33,500.
Lafayette, Mount, mountain, cen. New Hampshire, in Franconia Mts.
La Follette (lā fŏl′ĕt; -ĭt) city, N Tennessee; pop. 5800.
Lafourche (lā·fōōrsh′; Fr. lä′fōōrsh′) bayou, SE Louisiana, an outlet of Mississippi river; 150 m. long.
Lagan (läg′gän) river, S Sweden, flowing S and W into the Kattegat; 180 m. long.
La Garenne-Colombes (lä gä′rĕn′kô′lôNb′) commune, N France, NW of Paris; pop. 24,100.
Lagash (lā′găsh) or **Shirpurla** (shĭr·pōōr′lä) ancient city of Sumer, S Babylonia; a city-state, flourished c. 3000 B.C. to 2300 B.C.
Lågen (lô′gĕn) or **Numedalslågen** (nōō′mĕ·däls·lô′gĕn) river, S Norway, flowing S into the Skagerrak; 185 m. long.
Lagens (lä′zhänsh) airfield, Azores, on Terceira I.; used jointly by the Portuguese and U.S. air forces.
Lagonoy Gulf (lä′gō·noi′) inlet of Pacific Ocean, Philippine Is., in SE Luzon.
Lagos (lä′gōs), in full **Lagos de Moreno** (lä′gōz ŧhä mō·rā′nō) town, W cen. Mexico, in Jalisco state; pop. 12,500.
Lagos (lä′gŭs; lā′gŏs) seaport, ✻ of Nigeria, on Lagos I. at W end of a lagoon; pop. 167,000.
La Goulette (lä gōō′lĕt′), Ital. **Goletta** (gō·lĕt′ä; Ital. -lät′tä) seaport, NE Tunisia; the port of Tunis.
La Grande (lä grănd′) city, NE Oregon, on Grande Ronde river; pop. 8600.
La Grange (lä grānj′) **1** city, W Georgia; pop. 25,000. **2** village, NE Illinois, W of Chicago; pop. 12,000.
La Grange Park, village, NE Illinois, W of Chicago; pop. 6200.
La Guaira (lä gwī′rä) seaport, N Venezuela; port for Caracas.
Laguna Beach (lä·gōō′nä) city, SW California, on Pacific Ocean; pop. 6700.
La Habra (lä hä′brä) city, SW California, NE of Long Beach; pop. 5000.
La Hague, Cape (lä hăg′), Fr. **Cap de la Hague** (käp′ dĕ lä äg′) headland on coast of NW France, W of Cherbourg.
Lahaina (lä·hī′nä; lä·hī′nä) city, Hawaii, on NW coast of Maui I., on **Lahaina Roadstead**, an anchorage of U.S. Pacific fleet.
Lahn (län) river, W Germany, flowing S and SW into Rhine river; 135 m. long.
La Hogue (lä hōg′; Fr. lä ôg′) or **La Hougue** (lä hōōg′; Fr. lä ōōg′) roadstead, NW France, off Point Barfleur; naval battle May 19–23, 1692.
Lahore (lä·hōr′) city, ✻ of Pakistan, in West Punjab, near Ravi river; pop. 671,700.
Lahti (lä′tĭ) city, S Finland, NNE of Helsinki; pop. 43,500.
Laing's Nek (längz nĕk) or **Lang's Nek**, mountain pass, E Union of South Africa, in Natal in cen. Drakensberg Mts.
La Jolla (lä hoi′ä) suburb of San Diego, California; site of Scripps Institution of Oceanography.
La Junta (lä hŭn′tä) city, SE Colorado, on Arkansas river; pop. 7700.
Lake Charles (chärlz) city, SW Louisiana, on Lake Charles, expansion of Calcasieu river; pop. 41,300.
Lake City, **1** city, N Florida; pop. 7600. **2** town, E South Carolina; pop. 5100.
Lake District, region, NW England, in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Furness district, Lancashire, containing many lakes and mountains.
Lake Forest, city, NE Illinois, on Lake Michigan; pop. 7800.
Lake Geneva (jē·nē′vä) city, S Wisconsin, on shore of Lake Geneva; Yerkes Observatory nearby.
Lakehurst (lāk′hûrst) borough, E New Jersey, NW of Toms River; U.S. naval air station.
Lakeland (lāk′lănd) city, cen. Florida; pop. 30,900.
Lakemba (lä·kĕm′bä) **1** island group, SE Fiji Is. **2** chief island of the group.
Lakenheath (lā′kĕn·hĕth) airfield, SE England, in NW Suffolk; Royal Air Force base.
Lake of the Woods, lake, N Minnesota and extending into Canadian provinces of Manitoba and Ontario; area 1346 sq. m.
Lake Placid (plăs′ĭd) village, NE New York, in Adirondack Mts. on Mirror Lake, near Lake Placid; site of Lake Placid Club, founded 1895 by Melvil Dewey.
Lakes, The, urban district, NW England, in Westmorland; pop. 6100.
Lake Success, village, SE New York, in W Long Island E of Flushing; headquarters of United Nations Security Council 1946–50.
Lake Wales (wālz) city, cen. Florida; pop. 6800.
Lakewood (lāk′wŏōd) **1** town, E New Jersey, SW of Asbury Park; pop. 10,000. **2** city, N Ohio, on Lake Erie W of Cleveland; pop. 68,100.
Lake Worth (wûrth) **1** city, SE Florida, on Lake Worth S of West Palm Beach; pop. 11,800. **2** see WORTH, LAKE.
La Laguna (lä lä·gōō′nä) commune, Spain, in Canary Is. on island of Tenerife; pop. 33,000.
Lalin (lä′lĭn′) river, cen. Manchuria, flowing NW and W into Sungari river; 200 m. long.
Lalín (lä·lēn′) commune, NW Spain, NE of Pontevedra; pop. 18,600.
La Línea (lä lē′nä·ä) commune, SW Spain, on Bay of Algeciras and Gibraltar frontier; pop. 38,200.
La Loche (lä lōsh′) lake, Canada, in NW Saskatchewan, source of Churchill river; at its N end is **La Loche Portage**, ab. 12 m. long, to Clearwater river, a headstream of the Athabaska and Mackenzie river system.
La Louvière (lä lōō′vyâr′) commune, SW Belgium; pop. 22,200.
La Madeleine (lä mä′dlĕn′) commune, N France, NE of Lille; pop. 21,700.
La Malbaie (lä mäl′bā′) village, Canada, in S Quebec at confluence of Malbaie and St. Lawrence rivers.
La Mancha (lä män′chä) region, S cen. Spain, in New Castile; level, arid, treeless plateau.
Lamar (lä·mär′) city, SE Colorado, on Arkansas river; pop. 6800.
Lamarque (lä·märk′) town, SE Texas, near Galveston; pop. 7400.
Lambaréné (läN′bä′rā′nā′) town, SW French Equatorial Africa, in W Gabon on lower Ogooué river.
Lambersart (läN′bĕr′sär′) commune, N France, NW of Lille; pop. 17,700.
Lambessa (läm·bĕs′ä) or **Lambèse** (läN′bäz′), anc. **Lambaesis** (läm·bē′sĭs) commune, Algeria, SW of Constantine; ancient Lambaesis an important Roman town of S Numidia; numerous ruins.
Lambeth (läm′bĕth; -bĕth) metropolitan borough, London, on S bank of the Thames; pop. 230,100.
Lamesa (lä·mē′sä) city, W Texas; pop. 10,700.
La Mesa (lä mā′sä) city, SW California, NE of San Diego; pop. 10,900.
Lamia (lā′mĭ·ä), Mod. Gr. **Lamia** (lä·mē′ä) town, cen. Greece, W of head of Maliac Gulf; pop. 25,800.
Lammermuir (läm′ĕr·mūr′), or **Lammermoor** (-mōōr′), **Hills**, range of hills, SE Scotland; highest point Says Law, 1749 ft.
Lamon Bay (lä·mōn′) inlet of Pacific Ocean, Philippine Is., on E coast of Luzon.
Lampedusa (läm′pĕ·dōō′sä; -zä; Ital. läm′pä·dōō′zä), anc. **Lopadusa** (lŏp′ä·dū′sä) island, Italy, in Mediterranean Sea, one of the Pelagian Is.
Lampong (läm′pŏng), or **Lampoeng** (-pōōng), **Bay**, bay, Indonesia, at S end of Sumatra.
Lampsacus (lämp′sä·kŭs), ancient Greek colony, Asia Minor, in Mysia on the Hellespont; famous for its wine.
Lanai (lä·nä′ē) island, cen. Hawaii, W of Maui I.
Lanao, Lake (lä·nä′ō; -nou′) lake, Philippine Is., in Mindanao; 22 m. long by 16 m. at widest point.
Lanark (lăn′ĕrk) or **Lanarkshire** (-shĭr; -shēr) **1** county, S cen. Scotland; area 892 sq. m.; pop. 1,614,100. **2** burgh, its ✻, on the Clyde; pop. 6200.
Lancashire (läng′kä·shĭr; -shēr) or **Lancaster** (läng′kăs·tĕr) county, NW England, bordering on Irish Sea; ✻ Lancaster; area 1875 sq. m.; pop. 5,116,000.
Lancaster (läng′kăs·tĕr; in U.S., also läng′kăs′tĕr, län′kăs′tĕr) **1** village, W New York, E of Buffalo; pop. 8700. **2** city, S cen. Ohio; pop. 24,200. **3** city, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 63,800. **4** town, N South Carolina; pop. 7200. **5** county of England: see LANCASHIRE. **6** municipal borough, NW England, ✻ of Lancashire; pop. 51,700.
Lancaster Sound, channel, N Canada, between Devon I. and N Baffin I., opening into NW Baffin Bay; 50 m. wide.
Lanchow (län′jō′) or **Kaolan** (kou′län′) city, N cen. China, ✻ of Kansu prov., on the Hwang Ho near the Great Wall; pop. 500,000.
Lands End or **Land's End** (lăndz ĕnd) cape, SW England, on SW coast of Cornwall; westernmost land of England.
Landshut (länts′hōōt) city, W Germany, in Bavaria on Isar river NE of Munich; pop. 43,900.
Landskrona (länts·krōō′nä) seaport, SW Sweden; pop. 25,000.
Lanett (lä·nĕt′) city, E Alabama, on Georgia border; pop. 7400.
Langanes, Cape (loung′gä·nâs′) cape on NE extremity of Iceland.
Langchung (läng′jōōng′) or **Paoning** (bou′nĭng′) city, S cen. China, in N Szechwan prov. on Kialing river; pop. 100,000.
Langeland (läng′ə·län′) island, Denmark, off SE Fyn I.
Langeland Belt (bĕlt) strait in Baltic Sea, Denmark, between Langeland I. and Lolland I.
Langenfeld (läng′ĕn·fĕlt) commune, W Germany; pop. 20,800.
Langensalza (läng′ĕn·zäl′tsä) city, E Germany, WNW of Erfurt; pop. 16,000.
Langeoog (läng′ə·ōk) island, NW Germany, one of the East Frisian Is.
Langhorne (läng′hôrn) borough, SE Pennsylvania, NE of Philadelphia; automobile racing.
Langley Field (läng′lĭ) airfield, SE Virginia, just N of Hampton; U.S. Air Force base.
Langöy (läng′ŭ′ü) island, Norway, westernmost of the Vesterålen group.
Langreo (läng·grā′ō) commune, NW Spain, SE of Oviedo; pop. 52,900.
Langres (läN′gr′) town, NE France, NNE of Dijon on a high part (ab. 1550 ft.) of **Langres Plateau**.
Langside (läng′sīd′) south suburb of Glasgow, Scotland; scene of the defeat of Mary, Queen of Scots, May 13, 1568.
Langson (läng′sŏn′; Fr. läN′sôN′) town, N Indochina, in NE Tonkin (North Vietnam) on Chinese frontier.
Languedoc (läng′dŏk′; läng′gwē·dŏk′; Fr. läNg′dôk′) historical region, S cen. France, bordering on Cévennes Mts. in E and Mediterranean Sea in SE.
Lansdale (lănz′dāl) borough, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 9800.
Lansdowne (lănz′doun) borough, SE Pennsylvania, W of Philadelphia; pop. 12,200.
Lansford (lănz′fĕrd; lănz′-) borough, E Pennsylvania; pop. 7500.
Lansing (lăn′sĭng) **1** village, NE Illinois, on Indiana border; pop. 8700. **2** city, ✻ of Michigan; pop. 92,100.
Lantao (län′dou′) island, China, in Hong Kong colony W of Hong Kong I.
Lanzarote (län′thä·rō′tä; län′sä-) island, Spain, one of the Canary Is., northeasternmost island of the group; area 326 sq. m.
Laoag (lä·wäg′) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon on Laoag river 5 m. above its mouth on China Sea; pop. 41,800.
Laodicea (lā·ŏd′ĭ·sē′ä; lā′ŏd·ĭ-) **1** or **Laodicea ad Lycum** (ăd lī′kŭm) ancient city, Asia Minor, near site of modern Denizli, Turkey; one of the Seven Churches of Asia Minor. **2** see LATAKIA.
Laoighis (lā′ĭsh) or **Leix** (lāks), formerly **Queen's** (kwēnz) county, cen. Ireland, in Leinster prov.; ✻ Maryborough; 664 sq. m.; pop. 48,400.
Laokay (lou′kī′) town, N Indochina, in N Tonkin (North Vietnam) on Coi river.
Laon (läN) commune, N France; pop. 17,400.
La Orotava (lä ō′rō·tä′vä) commune, Spain, in Canary Is. on island of Tenerife; pop. 17,700.
La Oroya (lä ō·rō′yä) town, cen. Peru; pop. 14,500.
Laos (louz) country, N Indochina, W of Annam and Tonkin along the middle Mekong river; borders on Thailand; a kingdom and one of the associated states of the French Union; ✻ Vientiane; area 89,320; pop. 1,021,000.
La Pallice (lä pä′lĕs′) seaport, W France, 3 m. WSW of La Rochelle.
La Palma (lä päl′mä; Angl. lä päl′mä), originally **San Miguel de la Palma** (sän mē·gĕl′ dä lä päl′mä) island, Spain, one of the Canary Is.; chief town Santa Cruz de la Palma; area 280 sq. m.; pop. 51,800.
La Pampa (lä päm′pä; Angl. lä păm′pä) province, cen. Argentina, in region of the dry Pampas N of the Río Negro; ✻ Santa Rosa.
La Paz (lä päs′; Angl. lä păz′) **1** town, E Argentina, on the Paraná river; pop. 15,400. **2** in full **La Paz de Ayacucho** (lä päz′ ŧhä ä′yä·kōō′chō) city, a ✻ of Bolivia, E of Lake Titicaca; pop. 301,000. **3** town, NW Mexico, ✻ of southern district of Lower California, on wide inlet (**La Paz Bay**) of Gulf of California; pop. 10,400.
Lapeer (lä·pēr′) city, E Michigan; pop. 6100.
La Piedad, in full **La Piedad Cavadas** (lä pyä·ŧhäŧh′ kä·vä′ŧhäs) town, SW Mexico, in Michoacán state on Lerma river; pop. 12,400.
Lapland (läp′länd; -lănd), Norw. **Lapland** (läp′län), Swed. **Lappland** (läp′länd), Finnish **Lappi** (läp′pĭ) region, N Europe, extending over N Norway, N Sweden, N Finland, and the Kola Penin. in NW Soviet Russia, above the Arctic Circle.
La Plata (lä plä′tä; Span. lä plä′tä) seaport, E Argentina, ✻ of Buenos Aires prov.; pop. 256,400.
La Plata Mountains (lä plä′tä) range of the Rocky Mts., SW Colorado.
La Porte (lä pōrt′) city, N Indiana; pop. 17,900.
Lappeenranta (läp′pän·rän′tä) town, SE Finland, near border of Karelo-Finnish S.S.R.; pop. 16,900.
Lappmark (läp′märk; Swed. läp′mȧrk) the Swedish part of Lapland.
Laprairie (lä·prär′ĭ) town, Canada, in Quebec prov. on St. Lawrence river SSE of Montreal; pop. 4100.
Laptev Sea (läp′tĕf), Russ. **More Laptevykh** (läp′tyĕ·vĭx), formerly **Nordenskjöld Sea** (nōōr′dĕn·shŭld′) part of Arctic Ocean along N coast of Soviet Russia, Asia, between Severnaya Zemlya on W and New Siberian Is. on E.
L'Aquila (lä′kwē·lä) commune, cen. Italy, in the Abruzzi; pop. 55,700.
Laquinhorn (lä·kvēn′hôrn) mountain, S Switzerland, in the Pennine Alps S of Simplon Pass; 13,140 ft. high.
Lara (lä′rä) state, NW Venezuela; ✻ Barquisimeto; area 7645 sq. m.; pop. 370,000.
Larache (Fr. lä′rash′; Span. lä·rä′chä), Arab. **El Araish** (äl ŭ·rĭsh′) seaport, NW Spanish Morocco; pop. 29,500.
Laramie (lăr′ə·mī) **1** river, SE Wyoming; rises in N Colorado, flows N and empties into North Platte river; 200 m. long. **2** city, SE Wyoming, on Laramie river; pop. 15,600.
Laramie Mountains, range, SE Wyoming and N Colorado; highest point **Laramie Peak**, 9020 ft.
Larch (lärch) river, Canada, in N Quebec prov., flowing NE to unite with the Kaniapiskau river and form the Koksoak river; 300 m. long.
Larchmont (lärch′mŏnt) village, SE New York, on Long Island Sound; pop. 6300.
Laredo (lä·rā′dō) city, S Texas, on Rio Grande; pop. 51,900.
Largs (lärgz) seaport, SW Scotland, in Ayr co.; pop. 8600.
La Rioja (lä ryō′hä) **1** province, NW Argentina, in the Andes. **2** town, its ✻; pop. 15,300.
Larissa (lä·rĭs′ä) or **Larisa** (lä·rī′sä; Mod. Gr. lä′rē·sä) city, Greece, in E Thessaly; pop. 23,900.
Larksville (lärks′vĭl) borough, E Pennsylvania; pop. 6400.
Larnaca (lär′nä·kä) seaport, SE Cyprus.
Larne (lärn) seaport, NE Northern Ireland, in co. Antrim at head of Lough Larne; pop. 11,100.
La Rochelle (lä rō′shĕl′) seaport, W France, on Bay of Biscay; pop. 48,900.
La Roche-sur-Yon (lä rôsh′sür·yôN′) commune, W France, in the Vendée; pop. 18,100.
La Romana (lä rrō·mä′nä) city, E Dominican Republic, on S coast; pop. 11,600.
Lars Christensen Coast (lärz krĭs′tĕn·s'n) region, Antarctica, on coast bordering on the Indian Ocean; claimed by Norway.
La Sal (lä säl′) mountain group, E Utah.
Lasalle (lä·säl′) town, Canada, in Quebec prov. on Montreal I.; pop. 11,600.

Lagoa dos Patos. See PATOS, LAGOA DOS.
Lagoon Islands. See ELLICE ISLANDS.
Lagosta. See LASTOVO.
La Granja. See SAN ILDEFONSO.
Laguna, La. See LA LAGUNA.
Laguna de Bay. See BAY, LAGUNA DE.
Laguna Madre. See MADRE, LAGUNA.
La Habana. See HAVANA.
Laibach. See LJUBLJANA.
Laichow. See YEHSIEN.
Lainsitz. See LUŽNICE.
Lake of the Ozarks. See OZARKS, LAKE OF THE.
Lakhnauti. See GAUR.
Lakonia. See LACONIA.
La Manche. See ENGLISH CHANNEL.
Landes, Les. See LES LANDES.
Landsberg, also Landsberg an der Warthe. See GORZÓW.
Langenbielau. See BIELAWA.
Lang's Nek. See LAING'S NEK.
Lantsang. See MEKONG.
Laost. See LAUT.
La Parida. See BOLÍVAR.
La Pérouse Island. See VANIKORO.
La Pérouse Strait. See SOYA STRAIT.
la Plata, Río de. See PLATA, RÍO DE LA.
Lappi. See LAPLAND.
Lappland. See LAPLAND.
Laredo, Nuevo. See NUEVO LAREDO.
La Riège. See ARIÈGE.
la Ronge, Lac. See RONGE, LAC LA.

La Salle (lȧ sălʹ) city, N Illinois; pop. 12,100.
Las Bela (lŭs bāʹlȧ) state, W Pakistan, in Baluchistan bordering on Sind; formerly under suzerainty of Kalat; ✱ Bela; area 7043 sq. m.; pop. 69,100.
Las Conchas (läs kōnʹchäs) town, E Argentina, on o Río de la Plata; pop. 23,500.
Las Cruces (läs krōōʹsĕs; -sĭs) town, S New Mexico; pop. 12,300.
La Serena (lä sā-rāʹnä) city, cen. Chile; pop. 21,700.
La Seyne-sur-Mer (lȧ sănʹsür-mȧrʹ) seaport, SE France, on Mediterranean Sea SW of Toulon; pop. 26,200.
Las Guásimas (läz gwäʹsĕ-mäs) locality, E Cuba, ESE of Santiago de Cuba; scene of engagement June 24, 1898.
Lashio (lȧ-shōʹ) town, Burma, in N Shan State; starting point of the Burma Road.
Lashkar (lŭshʹkĕr) city, N cen. India, in Madhya Pradesh; formerly ✱ of Gwalior; pop. 113,-700.
La Soufrière (lȧ sōō′frĕʹär′) or **Soufrière**, volcano, British West Indies, on island of St. Vincent; violent eruption May 7, 1902.
Las Palmas (läs pälʹmäs) **1** province, Spain, comprising several islands in E Canary Is. **2** seaport, its ✱, on Grand Canary I.; pop. 151,400.
La Spezia (lä spȧʹtsyä) seaport, NW Italy, on **Gulf of La Spezia** (inlet of Ligurian Sea); pop. 124,500.
Lassen Peak (lăsʹn) volcano, NE California, in Cascade Range; 10,453 ft. high; eruptions 1914–21; central feature of Lassen Volcanic National Park, established 1916.
L'Assomption (lȧ′sôNp′syôNʹ) river, Canada, in S Quebec, emptying into St. Lawrence river opposite N end of Montreal I.; ab. 100 m. long.
Lastovo (läʹstō-vō), Ital. **Lagosta** (lȧ-gōsʹtȧ; Ital. lä-gōs′tä) island, Yugoslavia, in Adriatic Sea off Bosnia and Herzegovina republic.
Las Vegas (läs vāʹgȧs) **1** city, SE Nevada; pop. 24,600. **2** community, NE cen. New Mexico, comprising city of Las Vegas, pop. 7500, and town of Las Vegas, pop. 6300.
Las Vegas Bombing and Gunnery Range, proving ground for atomic weapons, S Nevada, NW of Las Vegas; area 5000 sq. m.
Latacunga (läʹtȧ-kōongʹgä) city, cen. Ecuador, 25 m. S of Cotopaxi volcano; pop. 20,400.
Latakia (lät′ȧ-kēʹȧ; Arab. lä′tȧH-kēʹyȧ; -yä; läʹdĭ-) **1** also sometimes called the **Territory of the Alawis** (ä-läʹwĭs) or, Fr., **Alaouites** (ȧ′lȧ′wĕtʹ), also **Alawiya** (ä-läʹwē′yȧ; -yä) region, NW Syria, on coast N of Lebanon; autonomous 1922–42. **2** Fr. **Lattaquié** (lȧ′tȧ′kyāʹ), anc. **Laodicea** or **Laodicea ad Mare** (lā-ŏd′ĭ-sē′ȧ ăd māʹrē; lā′ŏd-ĭ-) seaport, W Syria, in Latakia; pop. 36,700.
Latiano (lä-tyäʹnō) commune, SE Italy, SW of Brindisi; pop. 32,500.
Latin America, Spanish America and Brazil (a Portuguese-speaking country).
Latium (lāʹshĭ-ŭm), Ital. **Lazio** (lȧʹtsyō) region, Italy, in cen. part bordering on Tyrrhenian Sea; traversed by the Tiber river; an ancient country, dominated by Rome since 5th cent. B.C.
La Tortuga (lä tôr-tōōʹgä) island, Venezuela, in Caribbean Sea.
La Trinité (lȧ trē′nē′tāʹ) commune, French West Indies, on E coast of Martinique; pop. 39,200.
Latrobe (lȧ-trōbʹ) borough, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 11,800.
La Tuque (lȧ tükʹ) town, Canada, in S Quebec on St. Maurice river; pop. 9500.
Latvia (lăt′vĭ-ȧ), Lettish and Lithuanian **Latvija** (lät′vĭ-yä) country, N Europe, bordering on Baltic Sea; an independent republic 1918–40; since 1940 a constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. and called officially the **Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic** (lät′vĭ-ăn); ✱ Riga; area 24,600 sq. m.; pop. 1,800,000.
Lau (lou), or **Eastern, Islands**, group of islands, E Fiji Is.
Launceston (lôn′sĕs′tŭn; länʹ-), orig. **Patersonia** (păt′ĕr-sōn′yȧ; -sō′nĭ-ȧ) city, Australia, in NE Tasmania; pop. 40,400.
Laurel (lôʹrĕl; lŏr′ĕl) city, SE Mississippi; pop. 25,000.
Laurens (lôʹrĕnz; lŏr′ĕnz) city, NW South Carolina; pop. 8700.
Laurentian Highlands or **Upland** (lô-rĕn′shăn) region, E Canada, N of St. Lawrence river and around Hudson Bay; comprises mainland section of Canadian shield; on S border, just N of St. Lawrence river, are the **Laurentian**, or **Laurentide** (lôʹrĕn-tĭd), **Hills** (sometimes, **Mountains**), having steep slopes on the S.
Laurinburg (lôʹrĭn-bûrg; lŏr′ĭn-) town, S North Carolina; pop. 7100.
Lausanne (lō-zänʹ; Fr. lō′zȧnʹ) commune, W Switzerland, ✱ of Vaud canton, on Lake of Geneva; pop. 106,800.
Laut or **Laoet** (lout) island, Indonesia, in Java Sea off SE coast of Borneo.
Lauterbrunnen (lou′tĕr-brōōn′ĕn) valley, SW cen. Switzerland, in Bern canton S of Interlaken and NW of the Jungfrau.
Lauzon (lō′zōNʹ) town, Canada, in S Quebec on St. Lawrence river opposite city of Quebec; pop. 9600.
Lava Beds National Monument (lăʹvȧ; lăv′ȧ) region, N California, containing evidences of volcanic activity; battleground of Modoc Wars 1872–73; established as national monument 1925.
Lavaca (lȧ-văkʹȧ) river, SE Texas, flowing S into **Lavaca Bay**, an arm of Matagorda Bay; 110 m. long.
Lavadores (läʹvä-thō′rās) commune, NW Spain, SSW of Pontevedra; pop. 38,500.
Laval (lȧ-välʹ; Fr. lȧ′vȧlʹ) commune, NW France, E of Rennes; pop. 32,500.
Laval des Rapides (lȧ′vȧl′ dā rȧ′pēd′) town, Canada, in Quebec prov. on Jesus I.; pop. 5000.
La Vega (lä vāʹgä), formerly **Concepción de la Vega** (kôn′sĕp-syōn′ dȧ) city, cen. Dominican Republic; pop. 14,400.
La Venta (lä vānʹtä) village, SE Mexico, in W Tabasco state on an island in mangrove swamps of the coast; site of recent excavations.
Lawrence (lôʹrĕns; lŏr′ĕns) **1** city, E Kansas, on Kansas river; pop. 23,400. **2** city, NE Massachusetts, on Merrimack river ENE of Lowell; pop. 80,500.
Lawrenceburg (lôʹrĕns-bûrg; lŏr′ĕns-) city, S Tennessee; pop. 5400.
Lawrenceville (lôʹrĕns-vĭl; lŏr′ĕns-) city, SE Illinois; pop. 6300.
Lawton (lôʹtn) city, SW Oklahoma; pop. 34,800.
Laysan (līʹsän) islet, Hawaiian Is., one of the Leeward Is.
Lead (lĕd) city, W South Dakota; pop. 6400.
Leadville (lĕdʹvĭl) city, cen. Colorado, in Rocky Mts. at altitude of 10,190 ft.; a mining center.
Leaf (lēf) **1** river, SE Mississippi, flowing SE to unite with Chickasawhay river and form the Pascagoula river; 200 m. long. **2** river, Canada, in N Quebec prov., flowing NE into Ungava Bay; 295 m. long.
Leamington (lĕʹmĭng-tŭn) town, Canada, in SE Ontario near Lake Erie; pop. 7000.
Leamington (lĕmʹĭng-tŭn), officially **Royal Leamington Spa** (spä) municipal borough, cen. England, in Warwickshire NE of Warwick; pop. 36,300.
Leane, Lough (lŏx lān) lake, SW Ireland, in co. Kerry; one of the Lakes of Killarney.
Leaside (lēʹsīd) town, Canada, in SE Ontario, N suburb of Toronto; pop. 16,200.
Leatherhead (lĕthʹĕr-hĕd′) urban district, S England, in Surrey; pop. 27,200.
Leavenworth (lĕvʹĕn-wûrth) city, NE Kansas, on Missouri river (Fort Leavenworth is just N); pop. 20,600.
Lebanon (lĕbʹȧ-nŭn) **1** city, cen. Indiana; pop. 7600. **2** city, S cen. Missouri; pop. 6800. **3** town, W New Hampshire, N of Claremont; pop. 8500. **4** city, W Oregon; pop. 5900. **5** city, SE cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 28,200. **6** town, N cen. Tennessee; pop. 7900. **7** or **Lebanese Republic** (lĕbʹȧ-nēz′; -nēs′) country, W Asia, bordering on Mediterranean Sea N of Palestine; autonomous since 1861, under French mandate 1920–44; completely independent republic since 1944; ✱ Beirut; area 3470 sq. m.; pop. 1,143,000.
Lebanon Mountains, range of mountains, Lebanon, extending parallel with coast for 100 miles; highest point over 10,000 ft.
Lebedos (lĕbʹĕ-dŏs) ancient city, Asia Minor, on coast NW of Ephesus; one of the 12 Ionian Cities.
Le Blanc-Mesnil (lĕ blănʹmā′nēlʹ) commune, N France, NE of Paris; pop. 18,300.
Lębork (lĕnvmʹbôrk), Ger. **Lauenburg** (lou′ĕn-bōōrk), also **Lauenburg in Pommern** (ĭn pōmʹĕrn) city, N Poland, in Pomerania; pop. 19,100.
Le Bourget (lĕ bōōr′zhāʹ; Fr. bōōr′zhĕʹ) town, N France, NE of Paris; airport.
Le Bouscat (lĕ bōōs′kȧʹ) commune, SW France, NNW of Bordeaux; pop. 18,900.
Le Cateau (lĕ kȧ′tōʹ), formerly **Le Cateau-Cambrésis** (-käNʹ′brā′zē′) town, N France, ESE of Cambrai; treaty (Cateau-Cambrésis) April 2–3, 1559, between France, England, and Spain.
Le Catelet (lĕ kȧ′tlĕʹ) village, N France, N of St-Quentin; battle Sept. 29, 1918; American cemetery.
Lecce (lätʹchȧ) commune, SE Italy, in the heel of the boot near Adriatic Sea; pop. 60,800.
Lecco (läkʹkō) commune, N Italy, at S end of SE branch (**Lake Lecco**) of Lake Como; pop. 37,000.
Lech (lĕk) river, Austria and Germany, rising in the Vorarlberg and flowing N through the Tirol and S cen. Bavaria into the Danube; 177 m. long.
Le Chambon-Feugerolles (lĕ shäNʹbôNʹfûzh′rōlʹ) commune, SE cen. France, SW of St-Étienne; metalworks; pop. 15,700.
Le Châtelard (lĕ shäʹtlär′) commune, W Switzerland, in Vaud canton near E end of Lake of Geneva; one of the communes of Montreux; pop. 11,600.
Lecompton (lĕ-kŏmpʹtŭn) city, E Kansas; scene of framing of the Lecompton Constitution Oct.–Nov. 1857.
Le Creusot (lĕ krū′zōʹ) commune, E cen. France; pop. 24,100.
Ledo (lēʹdō; lāʹ-) town, NE India, in Assam just N of Naga Hills; in World War II starting point of a road (first Ledo Road, later Stilwell Road) connecting with the Burma Road.
Lee (lē) river, SW Ireland, flowing E into Cork Harbour; 50 m. long.
Leech Lake (lēch) lake, N cen. Minnesota; outlet E into Mississippi river.
Leeds (lēdz) city and county borough, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire, on the Aire; pop. 505,000.
Leek (lēk) urban district, W cen. England, in Staffordshire; pop. 19,400.
Leer, also **Leer in Ostfriesland** (lārʹ ĭn ŏst′frēsʹlänt) city, W Germany, near lower Ems river; pop. 18,100.
Leesburg (lēzʹbûrg) city, cen. Florida; pop. 7400.
Lees Ferry (lēz) locality, N Arizona, on Colorado river near Marble Canyon; ferry established 1872; now site of Navajo Bridge.
Leeuwarden (lāʹvärʹdĕ[n]) commune, N Netherlands, ✱ of Friesland; pop. 76,700.
Leeward Islands (lēʹwĕrd; lūʹĕrd; lōōʹ-) **1** Fr. **Îles sous le Vent** (ēlʹ sōōlʹvȧNʹ) island group, W Society Is. **2** chain of islets, W Hawaiian Is., extending WNW from Niihau to Kure I. **3** island group, West Indies, the N part of the Lesser Antilles, extending from Dominica on S to Virgin Is. on N. **4** British colony, West Indies, comprising the British islands (Antigua, Barbuda, Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla, etc.) in the Leeward Is., excepting Dominica; ✱ St. Johns, on Antigua; total area 414 sq. m.; pop. 98,100.
Legaspi (lȧ-gäsʹpē; Angl. lĕ-găsʹpĭ) municipality, Philippine Is., in SE Luzon at head of Albay Gulf; pop. 41,500.
Leghorn (lĕgʹhôrn), Ital. **Livorno** (lē-vôrʹnō) seaport, cen. Italy, on Tyrrhenian Sea; pop. 147,200.
Legnano (lȧ-nyäʹnō) commune, N Italy, NNW of Milan; pop. 32,000.
Legnica (lĕg-nē′tsä), Ger. **Liegnitz** (lēgʹnĭts) city, SW Poland, in Silesia WNW of Wrocław; pop. 46,900.
Leh (lā) town, E Kashmir, ✱ of Ladakh district, on the Indus river.
Le Havre (lĕ äʹvr′; Angl. häʹvr′, -vrĕ, -vĕr), Eng. **Havre**, formerly (Fr.) **Le Havre-de-Grâce** (lĕ äʹvrĕ-dĕ-grȧsʹ) seaport, N France, on English Channel on N side of Seine estuary; pop. 106,900.
Lehigh (lēʹhī) river, E Pennsylvania, flowing SW and SE to the Delaware river; 100 m. long.
Lehighton (lē-hīʹt′n) borough, E Pennsylvania, on Lehigh river; pop. 6600.
Lehman Caves (lēʹmȧn) limestone caverns, E Nevada; established as national monument 1922.
Lei (lā) river, SE cen. China, in E Hunan, flowing W and N to the Siang; 185 m. long.
Leicester (lĕsʹtĕr) **1** county of England: see LEICESTERSHIRE. **2** city and county borough, cen. England, ✱ of Leicestershire; pop. 285,100.
Leicestershire (-shĭr; -shēr) or **Leicester**, county, cen. England; ✱ Leicester; area 832 sq. m.; pop. 630,900.
Leiden or **Leyden** (līʹd′n; Du. usu. lāʹē-yĕ) commune, SW Netherlands, on Oude Rijn river; pop. 86,900.
Leigh (lē) municipal borough, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 48,700.
Leighton Buzzard (lāʹt′n bŭzʹĕrd) urban district, SE cen. England, in Bedfordshire; pop. 9000.
Leine (līʹnĕ) river, W cen. Germany, flowing W and N to the Aller; 120 m. long.
Leinster (lĕnʹstĕr; Ir. lĭnʹ-) province, SE Ireland, bordering on Irish Sea; area 7581 sq. m.; pop. 1,334,800.
Leinster, Mount, mountain, SE Ireland, in Leinster prov. on boundary between cos. Carlow and Wexford; 2610 ft. high.
Leipzig (līpʹsĭg; -sĭk; Ger. līpʹtsĭk), also **Leipsic** (līpʹsĭk) city, E Germany; pop. 607,700.
Leith (lēth) seaport, SE Scotland, part of Edinburgh.
Leitha (līʹtä) river, E Austria and NW Hungary, flowing into the Rába river; 112 m. long.
Leitrim (lĕʹtrĭm) county, N Republic of Ireland, in Connacht prov.; ✱ Carrick on Shannon; area 589 sq. m.; pop. 41,300.
Leixões (lā-ē-shōōnʹ′ēsh) seaport, NW Portugal, main port of Oporto.
Lek (lĕk) river, Netherlands, the northern branch of the Lower Rhine; unites with Merwede river to form the Nieuwe Maas.
Le Kef (lĕ kĕfʹ) or **El Kef** (ĕl kĕfʹ), anc. **Sicca Veneria** (sĭkʹȧ vē-nē′rĭ-ȧ) town, N Tunisia; ancient Sicca Veneria made a Roman colony by Augustus.
Le Locle (lĕ lôʹklʹ) commune, W Switzerland, in Neuchâtel canton on French border SW of La Chaux-de-Fonds; pop. 12,000.
Le Maire Strait (lĕ mȧrʹ) strait, S Argentina, between Staten I. and SE Tierra del Fuego I.; 20 m. wide.
Le Mans (lĕ mänʹ) city, NW France, on Sarthe river; pop. 100,500.
Le Mars (lĕ märzʹ) city, NW Iowa; pop. 5800.
Lemgo (lĕmʹgō) city, W Germany, SW of Hannover; pop. 18,000.
Lemnos (lĕmʹnŏs), Mod. Gr. **Limnos** (lyēmʹnôs) island, Greece, in Aegean Sea off W coast of Turkey; ✱ Kástron.
Le Mort Homme (lĕ môr′-tômʹ) or **Hill 295**, height, NE France, NW of Verdun; scene of violent battle May 29, 1916.
Le Moule (lĕ mōōlʹ) seaport, French West Indies, on Grande-Terre I., E Guadeloupe; pop. 17,200.
Le Moyne (lĕ moinʹ; Fr. lĕ mwȧnʹ) town, Canada, in Quebec prov.; pop. 4100.
Lempa (lāmʹpä) river, El Salvador, flowing E and S into the Pacific; 200 m. long.
Lena (lēʹnȧ; Russ. lyĕʹ-) river, Soviet Russia, Asia; rises on W slopes of mountains W of Lake Baikal, flows into Laptev Sea through a delta 250 m. wide; 3000 m. long.
Lena (lāʹnä) commune, NW Spain, S of Oviedo; pop. 15,500.
Leninabad (lĕn′ĭn-ȧ-băd′; Russ. lyā′nyĭ-nŭ-bȧt′), formerly **Khojend** (kō-jĕndʹ), Russ. **Khodzhent** (kō-jĕnt′; Russ. kŭ-) town, Soviet Central Asia, in NW Tadzhik S.S.R. on the Syr Darya; pop. 37,300.
Leninakan (lĕ′nĕ-nȧ-kănʹ), formerly **Aleksandropol** (ăl′ĕg-zănʹdrō-pōl; ăl′ĭg-; Brit. also -zänʹ-; Russ. ŭ-lyĭ-ksŭn-drôʹpŭl-y') and **Gumry** (gōōm-rē′) city, U.S.S.R., in NW Armenian S.S.R.; pop. 67,700.
Leningrad (lĕn′ĭn-grăd; Russ. lyā′nyĭn-gȧt′), from 1703–1914 **Saint Petersburg** (sānt pē′tĕrz-bûrg), from 1914–1924 **Petrograd** (pĕt′rō-grăd; Russ. pyĭ-trŭ-gȧt′) city, N Soviet Russia, Europe, at E end of Gulf of Finland in Neva delta; ✱ of Russian empire 1712–1917; pop. 3,191,300.
Lenin (lĕn′ĭn; Russ. lyā′nyĭn), or **Kaufmann** (kouf′mȧn), **Peak**, mountain, Soviet Central Asia, in Tadzhik S.S.R. in Trans Alai Range; 23,386 ft. high.
Leninsk-Kuznetski (lĕn′ĭnsk-kōōz-nĕtsʹkĭ; Russ. lyā′nyĭnsk-kŏōs-nyĕtsʹkĭ), formerly **Kolchugino** (kŭl-chōōʹgĭ-nŭ) town, Soviet Russia, Asia, on Tom river in center of Kuznetsk Basin; pop. 82,000.
Lenoir (lē-nôrʹ) town, W North Carolina; pop. 7900.
Lenoir City, city, E Tennessee, on Tennessee river; pop. 5200.
Lenox (lĕn′ŭks) town, W Massachusetts, S of Pittsfield; site of Tanglewood, where summer concerts are given.
Lens (lāns) city, N France, NNE of Arras; pop. 34,300.
Leoben (lā-ōʹbĕn) city, Austria, on Mur river NW of Graz; pop. 36,300.
Leominster, 1 (lĕmʹĭn-stĕr) city, cen. Massachusetts, SSE of Fitchburg; pop. 24,100. **2** (lĕmʹstĕr, less often lĕmʹĭn-stĕr) municipal borough, W England, in Herefordshire; pop. 6300.

Lĕsŏ. = LESO.
Lessa. Var. of LHASA.
Lattaquié. See LATAKIA.
Lauenburg, also **Lauenburg in Pommern.** See LĘBORK.
Lauis. See LUGANO.
Lausitz. See LUSATIA.
Lausitzer Neisse. See NEISSE.
La Vendée. = VENDÉE region.
Lavongai. See NEW HANOVER.
Lazio. See LATIUM.
Lebanese Republic. See LEBANON.
Lebda. See LEPTIS MAGNA.
La Calabrie. See CALABRIA.
Le Cap. See CAP HAITIEN.
Le Grand-Montrouge. See MONTROUGE.
Leie. See LYS.
Leitmeritz. See LITOMĚŘICE.
Leix. See LAOIGHIS.
Leiupe. See LIELUPE.
Le Madonie. See MADONIE MOUNTAINS.
Le Maine. See MAINE.
Leman, Lake. See GENEVA, LAKE OF.
Le Marche. See MARCHES.
Lemberg. See LVOV.
Leninsk. See CHARDZHOU.

León (lā·ōn′) **1** city, cen. Mexico, in Guanajuato state; pop. 74,200. **2** city, W Nicaragua, near Pacific coast; pop. 33,300. **3** region, NW Spain, bordering on Portugal in SW; traversed by Duero river; an ancient kingdom, united with Castile 1037–1157 and after 1230. **4** province, in N part of region. **5** city, ✻ of León prov.; pop. 54,300.
León, Isla de (ēz′lä thä lā·ōn′) **1** island, SW Spain, on which Cádiz is situated. **2** see San Fernando.
Leone, Monte (mōn′tā lā·ō′nā) mountain on Swiss-Italian border, on SW side of Simplon Pass; highest point in the Lepontine Alps, 11,684 ft.
Leonia (lē·ō′nĭ·ä; -ōn′yä) borough, NE New Jersey; pop. 7400.
Leontopolis (lē′ŏn·tŏp′ō·lĭs) ancient city, N Egypt, in Nile delta; site of Temple of Onias; residence of Hieracas and the Hieracites 4th cent. A.D.
Leopold and Astrid Coast (lē′ō·pōld, äs′trĭd) region, Antarctica, on Indian Ocean; in Australian claim.
Leopold II, Lake, Fr. **Lac Léopold II** (lăk′ lā′ō′pôl′ dū′) lake, W Belgian Congo; area 900 to 3200 sq. m. according to the season.
Léopoldville (lā′ō′pōld′vēl′; Angl. lē′ō·pōld·vĭl) city, ✻ of Belgian Congo, at outlet of the Stanley Pool in the Congo river; pop. 116,500.
Lepaya (lyĕ′pä·yä) or **Libava** (lyĭ·bä′vä), Latvian **Liepāja** (lyĕ′pä·yä), Ger. **Libau** (lē′·bou) seaport, W Latvia, on Baltic Sea; naval base; pop. 57,100.
Le Perreux-sur-Marne (lĕ pĕ′rû′sür·märn′) commune, N France, ESE of Paris; pop. 23,100.
Le Petit-Quevilly (lĕp·tē′kĕ·vē′yē′) commune, N France, WSW of Rouen on Seine river; pop. 20,000.
Lepontine Alps (lĕ·pŏn′tĭn) range of cen. Alps, on border between Switzerland and Italy; highest point Monte Leone, 11,684 ft.
Leptis Magna (lĕp′tĭs măg′nä), mod. **Lebda** (lĕb′dä) ancient seaport, Roman Africa, modern Lebda being in Libya, a suburb of Homs; one of the three chief cities of Tripolis.
Le Puy (lĕ pü·ē′) city, S cen. France; pop. 22,700.
Lérida (lā′rĕ·thä) **1** province, NE Spain, bordering on France. **2** commune, its ✻, on Segre river; pop. 52,100.
Lérins, Îles de (ēl′ dĕ lā′răns′) two islands, S France, in the Mediterranean Sea off Cannes.
Lerma (lĕr′mä) the upper course of the Santiago river, SW Mexico.
Leros (lĕ′rŏs), Ital. **Lero** (lā′rō) island, Greece, one of the Dodecanese, N of Kalymnos.
Lerwick (lûr′wĭk; lĕr′ĭk; lĕr′wĭk) burgh, N Scotland, in Shetland Is. on Pomona I.; pop. 5500.
Lesbos (lĕz′bŏs) or **Mytilene** (mĭt′ĭ·lē′nē), Mod. Gr. **Lésvos** (lăz′vôs) or **Mitilíni** (mē′·tē·lyē′nyē) island, Greece, in Aegean Sea off NW Turkey in Asia; area 623 sq. m.
Leskovac or **Leskovats** (lĕs′kō·väts) town, Yugoslavia, in Serbia S of Niš near the Southern Morava river; pop. 21,800.
Les Landes (lā länd′) region, SW France, on Bay of Biscay between the Gironde estuary and the Adour river; a sandy area with pine forests inland.
Les Lilas (lā lē′lä′) commune, N France, NW of Paris; pop. 17,700.
Les Pavillons-sous-Bois (lā pä′vē′yôn′sōō·bwä′) commune, N France, ENE of Paris; pop. 15,100.
Les Sables-d'Olonne (lā sä′blĕ·dô′lôn′) commune, W France, on Bay of Biscay; pop. 17,700.
Les Saintes (lā săNt′) island group, French West Indies, S of Guadeloupe I.
Lesse (lĕs′ē) river, SE Belgium, flowing W through rocky gorges, partly underground, into Meuse river; 50 m. long.
Lesser Antilles, the chain of smaller islands comprising the SE portion of the West Indies, extending from the Virgin Is. to the islands just N of South America (Venezuela); generally considered to include Barbados, Trinidad, and Tobago.
Lesser Slave Lake (slāv) lake, Canada, in cen. Alberta; its outlet is **Lesser Slave River,** a tributary of the Athabaska; 480 sq. m.
Leszno (lĕsh′nô), Ger. **Lissa** (lĭs′ä; Ger. lĭs′ä) commune, Poland, SSW of Poznań; pop. 20,900.
Letchworth (lĕch′wûrth; -wĕrth) urban district, SE England, in Hertfordshire; pop. 20,300.
Lethbridge (lĕth′brĭj) city, Canada, in S Alberta on Oldman river; pop. 22,900.
Leti (lĕt′ē) or **Letti,** island group, Indonesia, in S Moluccas NE of Timor; chief island Leti, westernmost of the group.
Leticia (lā·tē′syä; Angl. lē·tĭsh′ĭ·ä) town, SE Colombia, on the Amazon river; border town, claimed by Peru and Colombia until 1934.
Leucas (lū′kăs) or **Leucadia** (lū·kā′dĭ·ä), Mod. Gr. **Levkás** (lăf·käs′), Ital. **Santa Maura** (sän′tä mou′rä) **1** island, W Greece, in Ionian Is. S of entrance to Ambracian Gulf. **2** town, chief town of the island. **3** promontory: see Doukato.
Leuctra (lūk′trä) ancient village, Greece, in Boeotia SW of Thebes; scene of battle 371 B.C.
Levallois-Perret (lĕ·vä′lwä′pĕ′rĕ′) commune, N France, NW of Paris on Seine river; pop. 61,700.
Levant States (lĕ·vănt′) **1** the divisions of Syria under French mandate, 1920–44, comprising Syria, Lebanon, Latakia, and Jebel ed Druz. **2** sometimes, all of the states of the Levant, that is, states washed by, or near to, the eastern Mediterranean.
Levelland (lĕv′ĕl·lănd′) town, NW Texas; pop. 8300.
Leven (lē′vĕn) seaport, E Scotland, in Fife co., on Firth of Forth at mouth of the river Leven; pop. 8900.
Leven, Loch, 1 arm of Loch Linnhe, W Scotland. **2** lake, E cen. Scotland, in Kinross co.; has island on which are the ruins of Lochleven Castle.
Leverkusen (lā′vĕr·kōō′zĕn) city, W Germany, on Rhine river SE of Düsseldorf; pop. 55,400.
Levis (lē′vĭs), Fr. **Lévis** (lā′vĭs′), formerly **Pointe Levi** (pwăNt′ lē′vē′) city, Canada, in S Quebec on St. Lawrence river opposite city of Quebec; pop. 13,200.
Levisa Fork (lē·vī′sä) river, E Kentucky; rises in SW Virginia, flows N and unites with Tug Fork to form the Big Sandy river; 160 m. long.
Lewes (lū′ĭs; lōō′-) **1** river, N Canada: see Yukon. **2** municipal borough, S England, ✻ of East Sussex, on the Ouse 6 m. from English Channel; pop. 13,100.
Lewis (lū′ĭs; lōō′-) or the **Lews** (lūz; lōōz) north section of the island of Lewis with Harris, Scotland, in Outer Hebrides.
Lewis, Butt of (bŭt) headland, NW Scotland, on N tip of island of Lewis with Harris.
Lewisburg (lū′ĭs·bûrg; lōō′ĭs-) **1** borough, cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 5300. **2** town, S cen. Tennessee; pop. 5200.
Lewisham (lū′ĭ·shăm; lū′ĭs·ăm; lōō′-) metropolitan borough, SE London, S of the Thames; pop. 227,600.
Lewiston (lū′ĭs·tŭn; lōō′-) **1** city, W Idaho, on Snake river; pop. 13,000. **2** city, SW Maine, on Androscoggin river; pop. 41,000.
Lewistown (lū′ĭs·toun; lōō′ĭs-) **1** city, cen. Montana; pop. 6600. **2** borough, cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 13,900.
Lewis with Harris (hăr′ĭs) island, W Scotland, most northerly of the Outer Hebrides; area 770 sq. m.
Lexington (lĕk′sĭng·tŭn) **1** city, NE cen. Kentucky; pop. 55,500. **2** town, E Massachusetts, NW of Boston; scene of battle April 19, 1775. **3** city, W Missouri, on Missouri river; pop. 5100. **4** city, S cen. Nebraska, on Platte river; pop. 5100. **5** city, cen. North Carolina; pop. 13,600. **6** town, W cen. Virginia, NW of Lynchburg; pop. 6000.
Leyland (lā′lănd) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 14,700.
Leyte (lā′tē; Span. -tä) island, Philippine Is., in the Visayan Is.; almost one island with Samar, from which it is separated by a strait one-fifth of a mile wide at its narrowest point; ✻ Tacloban; area 3084 sq. m.; pop. 915,900.
Leyte Gulf, inlet of Pacific Ocean, E Philippine Is., on E coast of Leyte I. and enclosed on N by Samar I.
Leyton (lā′t′n) municipal borough, SE England, in Essex NE of London; pop. 105,200.
Lhasa (lä′sä; lăs′ä), also **Lassa** (lăs′ä) city, ✻ of Tibet, in SE part near the Indian border; pop. 50,000.
Li (lē), formerly **Wu** (wōō) river, SE China, flowing N to the Siang; 150 m. long.
Liao (lĭ′ou′) river, S Manchuria, flowing NE, then SW to the Gulf of Liaotung; 700 m. long.
Liaoning (lĭ·ou′nĭng′), formerly **Fengtien** (fŭng′tĭ·ĕn′) and **Shengking** (shŭng′jĭng′) one of the three original Manchurian provinces (the Northeastern Provinces); in 1945 divided up into 9 new provinces; ✻ Mukden.
Liaotung Peninsula (lĭ·ou′dōōng′) peninsula, S Manchuria, extending SW towards Shantung penin. and enclosing the **Gulf of Liaotung,** the NE arm of the Gulf of Po Hai.
Liaoyang (lĭ·ou′yäng′) city, S Manchuria, S of Mukden; pop. 100,200.
Liaoyuan (lĭ·ou′yü·än′) or **Chengchiatun** (jŭng′jĭ·ä′dōōn′) town, SW Manchuria, on Liao river; pop. 50,000.
Liard (lē′ärd) river, W Canada, flowing from Stikine Mts. in Yukon Territory E and NW to Mackenzie river; 550 m. long.
Liberal (lĭb′ĕr·ăl) city, SW Kansas, on Oklahoma border; pop. 7100.
Liberec (lĭ′bĕ·rĕts), Ger. **Reichenberg** (rī′kĕn·bĕrk) city, W Czechoslovakia, in N Bohemia; pop. 52,800.
Liberia (lī·bē′rĭ·ä) country, W Africa, bordering on Atlantic Ocean; republic, established 1847; ✻ Monrovia; area 43,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,250,000.
Libertyville (lĭb′ĕr·tĭ·vĭl) village, NE Illinois; pop. 5400.
Libourne (lē′bōōrn′) commune, SW France, on Dordogne river ENE of Bordeaux; pop. 20,200.
Libreville (lē′brĕ·vēl′) seaport, SW French Equatorial Africa, ✻ of Gabon territory, on N side of mouth of Gabon river.
Libya (lĭb′ĭ·ä) **1** north Africa, excepting Egypt; — its ancient Greek name. **2** Ital. **Libia** or **Libia Italiana** (lē′byä ē·tä·lē·ä′nä) country, N Africa, bordering on Mediterranean Sea between Tunis and Egypt; includes Tripolitania, Cyrenaica, and the Fezzan; a colony of Italy from 1912 to World War II; since December 1951 an independent kingdom, joint capitals Tripoli and Bengasi; area 679,358 sq. m.; pop. 1,177,000.
Libyan Desert (lĭb′ĭ·ăn) desert, N Africa, at E end of the Sahara, in Egypt, Libya, and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; bordered on E by lower Nile.
Licancábur (lē′käng·kä′vōōr) or **Licancaur** (lē′käng·kour′) volcano, N Chile, near SW Bolivian border; 19,456 ft. high.
Licata (lē·kä′tä) seaport, Italy, in SW Sicily; pop. 31,600.
Lichfield (lĭch′fēld) municipal borough, W cen. England, in Staffordshire; pop. 10,600.
Lichtenburg, 1 (lĭk′tĕn·bōōrk) village, E Germany, on the Elbe just N of Torgau; concentration camp in World War II. **2** (lĭk′tĕn·bûrg) town, NE Union of South Africa, in SW Transvaal; pop. 7900.
Licking (lĭk′ĭng) river, NE Kentucky, flowing NW into Ohio river; 350 m. long.
Lida (lē′dä; Russ. lyē′dä) city, U.S.S.R., in W White Russia NW of Novogrudok; pop. 26,300.
Lidice (lĭd′ĭ·sĕ; -ĭt·sĕ; Czech lĭ′dyĭ·tsĕ) village, Czechoslovakia, in W cen. Bohemia 10 m. WNW of Prague; destroyed June 9–10, 1942, by Germans.
Lidingö (lē′dĭng·ö′) city, SE Sweden, just N of Stockholm; pop. 20,000.
Lido (lē′dō), in full, **Lido di Malamocco** (lē′dō dē mä·lä·mô′kō) island, Italy, separating the Lagoon of Venice from the Gulf of Venice; at N end is **the Lido,** noted bathing resort.
Liechtenstein (lĭk′tĕn·shtīn) country, Europe, between Switzerland and Austria, on the Rhine; an independent principality; ✻ Vaduz; area 62 sq. m.; pop. 11,100.
Liége (lē·āzh′; lē·ĕzh′; Fr. lyāzh, lyăzh, locally lyāsh), Flemish **Luik** (loik) **1** province, E Belgium; once an independent church state. **2** city, its ✻, at confluence of the Ourthe and Meuse rivers; pop. 156,700.
Lielupe (lyĕ′lōō·pĕ) or **Aa** (ä), Russ. **Lelupe** (lyĕ′lōō·pyĕ) river, N Lithuania and S Latvia, flowing N to Gulf of Riga; 70 m. long.
Lienz (lē′ĕnts) **1** = East Tirol. **2** town, SW Austria, in East Tirol on Drava river.
Lier (lēr), Fr. **Lierre** (lyĕr) commune, N Belgium, just SE of Antwerp; pop. 29,100.
Liestal (lēs′tăl) town, NW Switzerland, SE of Basel, ✻ of Basel-Land demicanton.
Liévin (lyā′văN′) commune, N France, N of Arras; pop. 28,900.
Lièvre (lyā′vr′) river, Canada, in SW Quebec prov., flowing S into the Ottawa river; 205 m. long.
Liffey (lĭf′ĭ) river, E Ireland, flowing into Dublin Bay (an inlet of the Irish Sea); 50 m. long.
Lifu (lē·fōō′) or **Lifou** (lē′fōō′) island, Loyalty Is.; largest of the group, area 640 sq. m.
Lifuka (lē·fōō′kä) island, Tonga Is., in NW part of Haabai group.
Ligao (lē·gä′ō) municipality, Philippine Is., in SE Luzon; pop. 27,900.
Ligny (lē′nyē′) town, S Belgium, NW of Namur; battlefield where Napoleon defeated the Prussians June 16, 1815, just before Waterloo.
Liguria (lĭ·gūr′ĭ·ä; Ital. lē·gōō′ryä) region, N Italy, bordering on Mediterranean Sea and France; remnant of once much larger territory inhabited by ancient Ligurians.
Ligurian Sea (lĭ·gūr′ĭ·ăn) section of Mediterranean Sea off coast of Liguria.
Lihou (lē′hōō) island, English Channel, one of the Channel Is., just W of Guernsey.
Lihue (lē·hōō′ā) town, Hawaii, in SE Kauai I.
Lille (lēl), formerly **Lisle** (lēl; Angl. līl) or, sometimes, **L'Isle,** city, N France; pop. 188,900.
Lillooet (lĭl′ōō·ĕt; -ĭt) river, Canada, in SW British Columbia, rising in Coast Mts. and flowing SE into Fraser river; ab. 150 m. long.
Lilongwe (lē·lông′wā) town, W Nyasaland; airport.
Lima (lī′mä) city, NW Ohio; pop. 50,200.
Lima (lē′mä; Span. -mä) city, ✻ of Peru, on Rimac river 8 m. E of its port, Callao; pop. 533,600.
Limasawa (lē′mä·sä′wä) island, Philippine Is., off S end of Leyte I.
Limassol or **Limasol** (lĭm′ä·sôl′) seaport, S Cyprus.
Limay (lē·mī′) river, SW cen. Argentina; flows NE out of Lake Nahuel Huapí, unites with Neuquén river to form Río Negro; 250 m. long.
Limbach (lĭm′bäk) city, E Germany, W of Chemnitz; pop. 17,700.
Limburg (lĭm′bûrg; Dutch & Flemish -bûrk) region, W Europe, on E side of the Meuse; now divided between Netherlands and Belgium.
Limehouse (līm′hous′; locally sometimes lĭm′ŭs) parish, E London, in E Stepney metropolitan borough, on the Thames.
Limeira (lē·mā′ē·rä) town, SE Brazil, in São Paulo state; pop. 28,000.
Limerick (lĭm′ĕr·ĭk; lĭm′rĭk), Gaelic **Luimneach** (lĭm′nŭk) **1** county, SW Ireland, in Munster prov.; area 1037 sq. m.; pop. 141,300. **2** city and county borough, its ✻, on the Shannon; pop. 50,800.
Limestone (līm′stōn′) town, N Maine, NNE of Presque Isle; U.S. Air Force base.
Lim Fjord (lĕm) fiord, Denmark, in N Jutland, extending diagonally across the peninsula from North Sea to the Kattegat.
Limmat (lĭm′ät) river, Switzerland, flowing NW from NW end of Lake of Zurich to Aare river.
Limoges (lē·mōzh′; Fr. lē′môzh′) city, W cen. France, on Vienne river 110 m. NE of Bordeaux; pop. 107,900.
Limón or **Puerto Limón** (pwĕr′tō lē·mōn′) seaport, Costa Rica, on Caribbean Sea; pop. 11,300.
Limousin (lē′mōō′zăN′; Angl. lĭm′ŭ·zēn′) historical region, cen. France, W of Auvergne; before the Revolution a province; ✻ Limoges.
Limpopo (lĭm·pō′pō) or **Crocodile** (krŏk′ō·dīl) river, SE Africa; rises in Transvaal, flows N and NE, turns SE across S Mozambique and empties into Indian Ocean; 1000 m. long.
Lin (lĭn) river, SE cen. China, in N Hunan prov., flowing E to Tungting Hu; 180 m. long.
Linapacan (lē′nä·pä′kän) island, SW Philippine Is., N of Palawan I.
Linares (lē·nä′rās) **1** city, S cen. Chile; pop. 17,100. **2** commune, S Spain, N of Jaén; pop. 52,000.
Lincoln (lĭng′kŭn) **1** city, cen. Illinois; pop. 14,400. **2** city, ✻ of Nebraska; pop. 98,900. **3** county in England: see Lincolnshire. **4** city and county borough, E England, in Lincolnshire, ✻ of Parts of Lindsey; pop. 69,400.
Lincoln Heights, village, SW Ohio, near Cincinnati; pop. 5500.
Lincoln Park, city, SE Michigan, SW of Detroit; pop. 29,300.
Lincoln Sea, part of Arctic Ocean N of Ellesmere I. and Greenland.
Lincolnshire (lĭng′kŭn·shĭr; -shēr) or **Lincoln,** or **Lincs** (lĭngks) county, E England, bordering on North Sea between the Wash and the Humber river; divided into: the Parts of Holland, ✻ Boston, area 420 sq. m., pop. 101,500; the Parts of Kesteven, ✻ Sleaford, area 724 sq. m., pop. 131,600; and the Parts of Lindsey, ✻ Lincoln, area 1520 sq. m., pop. 473,500.
Lincolnton (lĭng′kŭn·tŭn) town, SW cen. North Carolina; pop. 5400.

Leopold Coast. See Leopold Coast.
Lepanto. See Návpaktos.
Lepanto, Gulf of. See Corinth, Gulf of.
Le Puglie. See Apulia.
Les Eyzies. See Eyzies, Les.
Les Gonaives. See Gonaïves.
Lesina. See Hvar.
Lesser Armenia. See Cilicia.
Lesser Phrygia. See Phrygia.
Lesser Sunda Islands. See Sunda Isles.
Lesser Walachia. = Oltenia.
Lessö. Var. of Laesö.
Lésvos. See Lesbos.
Letti. See Leti.
Leucatas, Leucata, Leucates, Leucate. See Doukato.
Leucosia. See Nicosia.
Leukadia. Var. of Leucadia: see Leucas.
Leukas. Var. of Leucas: see Doukato; Leucas.
Leukatas, Leukata, Leukates, Leukate. Vars. of Leucatas, Leucata, Leucates, Leucate: see Doukato.
Leuven. See Louvain.
Levkosia. See Nicosia.
Lews, the. See Lewis.
Leyden. See Leiden.
Liakhov Islands. = Lyakhov Islands.
Liangchow. See Wuwei.
Libau, Libava. See Lepaya.
Liberty Island. See Bedloe's Island.
Libia, Libia Italiana. See Libya.
Lidd. See Lydda.
Liegnitz. See Legnica city, Poland.
Liepaja. See Lepaya.
Lietuva. See Lithuania.
Lim Fjord. = Lim Fjord.
Lilas, Les. See Les Lilas.
Lincs. See Lincolnshire.

Linden (lĭn′dĕn) city, NE New Jersey, adjoining Elizabeth; pop. 30,600.
Lindenhurst (lĭn′dĕn·hûrst) village, SE New York, on Long I. on Great South Bay; pop. 8600.
Lindesnes (lĭn′dĕs·nās′) or **the Naze** (nāz) cape, S Norway, projecting into the North Sea at 57°59′N.
Lindi (lĭn′dĭ) river, NE Belgian Congo, flowing NW and S into the Congo river; 400 m. long.
Lindos (lĭn′dŏs), Lat. **Lindus** (-dŭs) village on island of Rhodes; ancient city, one of Pentapolis of Asia Minor.
Lindsay (lĭn′zĭ) **1** city, S cen. California; pop. 5100. **2** town, Canada, in SE Ontario; pop. 9600.
Lindsey, the Parts of (lĭn′zĭ) division of Lincolnshire, England; ✱ Lincoln; area 1502 sq. m.; pop. 309,500.
Line Islands (lĭn) group of islands, cen. Pacific Ocean, on the equator; divided between the United States (Kingman Reef and Palmyra) and Great Britain (Washington, Fanning, and Christmas I., all part of Gilbert and Ellice Is. colony); includes also some islands which are claimed by both the U.S. and Great Britain.
Lingayen (lĭng′gä·yĕn′; -yān′) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon on Lingayen Gulf; pop. 30,700.
Lingayen Gulf, inlet of South China Sea, Philippine Is., on NW coast of Luzon; 35 m. long and 23 m. wide at entrance.
Lingga Archipelago (lĭng′gȧ) island group, Indonesia, off E coast of Sumatra, S of Riouw Archipelago.
Linggadjati (lĭng′gȧ·jä′tē) town, Indonesia, on N coast of Java near Tjirebon.
Lingling (lĭng′lĭng′) town, SE cen. China, in S Hunan prov. on Siang river; in World War II an American air base.
Linguetta (lĭng·gwĕt′ȧ; Ital. lēng·gwät′tä), or **Glossa** (glŏs′ȧ; Gr. glô′sä), **Cape**, cape, SW Albania, the ancient Acroceraunia.
Linköping (lĭn′chû′pĭng) city, SE Sweden; pop. 53,200.
Linlithgow (lĭn·lĭth′gō) **1** or **Linlithgowshire** (-gō·shĭr; -shēr) county in Scotland: see WEST LOTHIAN. **2** burgh, SE Scotland, ✱ of West Lothian county.
Linnhe, Loch (lŏĸ lĭn′ē) inlet of Atlantic Ocean, W Scotland, extending NE 20 m. from head of Firth of Lorne, in Argyll county.
Linosa (lē·nō′sä) island, Italy, one of the Pelagian Is., N of Lampedusa.
Lins (lēns) city, SE Brazil, in W cen. São Paulo state; pop. 24,200.
Linth (lĭnt) river, E cen. Switzerland, flowing N into W end of Lake Wallen and, as the **Linth Canal**, connecting Lake Wallen with the Lake of Zurich.
Linton (lĭn′t'n; -tŭn) city, SW Indiana; pop. 6000.
Linyu (lĭn′yōō′) or **Shanhaikwan** (shän′hī′gwän′) town, NE China, in NE Hopeh on Gulf of Liaotung on Manchuria border.
Linz (lĭnts) city, Austria, on Danube river; pop. 185,000.
Lions, Gulf of (lī′ŭnz), Fr. **Golfe du Lion** (gôlf′ dü lyōn′) inlet of Mediterranean Sea, S France.
Lipa (lē·pä′) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon N of Batangas; pop. 45,200.
Lipari Islands (lĭp′ȧ·rĭ; Ital. lē′pä·rē), Ital. **Isole Eolie** (ē′zō·lā ā·ō′lyā), anc. **Aeoliae Insulae** (ē·ō′lī·ē lĭn′sū·lē) group of islands, Italy, in SE Tyrrhenian Sea off coast of Sicily; includes the islands Vulcano and Stromboli, and the chief island, Lipari.
Lipetsk (lē′pĕtsk; Russ. lyē′pyĕtsk) town, Soviet Russia, Europe, 65 m. N of Voronezh; pop. 66,600.
Lippe (lĭp′ē) **1** river, W Germany, flowing from the Teutoberger Wald W into the Rhine; 150 m. long. **2** former state, Germany, between the Teutoberger Wald and the Weser river; a principality of Holy Roman empire, a state of Weimar Republic; ✱ Detmold.
Lippstadt (lĭp′shtät) city, W Germany, on Lippe river SE of Münster; pop. 28,400.
Lipsos (lĭp′sŏs; Mod. Gr. lyē·psôs′), Ital. **Lisso** (lēs′sô) or **Lipso** (lēp′sô) island, Greece, an island of the Dodecanese N of Leros and E of Patmos.
Liri (lē′rē) river, cen. Italy, flowing SE between parallel ranges of cen. Apennine Mts. and then S to enter Gulf of Gaeta; 100 m. long.
Lisbon (lĭz′bŭn), Port. **Lisboa** (lēzh·vō′ȧ) seaport, ✱ of Portugal, on estuary of the Tagus river; pop. 709,200.
Lisburn (lĭz′bĕrn; lĭs′-; -bûrn) urban district, NE Northern Ireland, in co. Antrim SW of Belfast; pop. 20,400.
Lisburne, Cape (lĭz′bĕrn; -bûrn) cape, NW Alaska, on Chuckchee Sea at 166°W.
Lismore (lĭz′mōr) town, SE Australia, in NE New South Wales; pop. 15,200.
Lismore (lĭz·mōr′; lĭz′mōr) island, W Scotland, at entrance to Loch Linnhe; site of remains of a castle and a cathedral.
Listowel (lĭs·tō′ĕl) town, Canada, in SE Ontario; pop. 3500.
Litani (lē·tä′nĭ) river, S Lebanon; flows S between the Lebanon and Anti-Liban mountain ranges, turns SW and empties into Mediterranean Sea; 90 m. long.
Litchfield (lĭch′fēld) city, S cen. Illinois; pop. 7200.
Litherland (lĭth′ēr·lănd) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire N of Liverpool; pop. 22,200.
Lithgow (lĭth′gō) town, SE Australia, in E New South Wales; pop. 14,500.
Lithuania (lĭth′ū·ā′nĭ·ȧ; -ān′yȧ), Lithuanian **Lietuva** (lyĕ·tōō′vä), Russ. **Litva** (lyĭt·vä′) country, N Europe, bordering on Baltic Sea; remnant of a medieval principality extending from Baltic Sea to Black Sea; an independent republic 1918–40; since 1940 a constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. and called officially the **Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic**, ✱ Vilnyus; area 31,200 sq. m.; pop. 2,700,000.
Lititz (lĭt′ĭts) borough, SE Pennsylvania, N of Lancaster; pop. 5600.
Litoměřice (lĭ′tō·myĕr′zhĭ·tsĕ), Ger. **Leitmeritz** (līt′mĕ·rĭts) town, W Czechoslovakia, in N Bohemia on the Labe (Elbe) river; pop. 18,500.
Little (lĭt′'l) river, Oklahoma and Arkansas, flowing into Red river; 150 m. long.
Little America, base, Antarctica, on Ross Shelf Ice near the Bay of Whales; used by Byrd expeditions 1928–30, 1933–35, and 1946–47 and by other explorers.
Little Belt, strait, Denmark, between Fyn I. and the mainland Jutland, connecting the Kattegat with the Baltic Sea; 30 m. long.
Little Bighorn (bĭg′hôrn′), also **Little Horn**, river, S Montana; rises in N Wyoming, flows N into Bighorn river; 80 m. long.
Littleborough (lĭt′'l·bûr′ō; -bŭ·rŭ; -brŭ) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 11,000.
Little Carpathian Mountains, mountain range, Czechoslovakia, in SW Slovakia, a SW extension of the Carpathian Mts.
Little Colorado, river, NE Arizona, flowing NW into the Colorado river; 300 m. long.
Little Falls, **1** city, cen. Minnesota, on Mississippi river; pop. 6700. **2** city, NE cen. New York, on Mohawk river; pop. 9500.
Little Ferry, borough, NE New Jersey, on Hackensack river N of Jersey City; pop. 5000.
Littlefield (lĭt′'l·fēld) city, NW Texas, just S of the panhandle; pop. 6500.
Littlehampton (lĭt′'l·hăm[p]′tŭn) urban district, S England, in West Sussex, on coast; pop. 13,900.
Little Kanawha, river, cen. and W West Virginia, flowing W and NW into Ohio river; 150 m. long.
Little Miami, river, Ohio, flowing S to Ohio river; 140 m. long.
Little Minch (mĭnch) strait, NW Scotland, extending between Skye I. and the cen. islands of the Outer Hebrides.
Little Missouri, **1** river, SW Arkansas, flowing SE into the Ouachita river; 150 m. long. **2** river, W United States, flowing from NE Wyoming N into the Missouri river in W North Dakota; 560 m. long.
Little Pee Dee, river, North Carolina and South Carolina, flowing S into Pee Dee river near its mouth; 145 m. long.
Little Powder (pou′dĕr) river, Wyoming and Montana, flowing N into Powder river; 100 m. long.
Little Red, river, Arkansas, flowing SE into the White river; 120 m. long.
Little Rock, city, ✱ of Arkansas, on Arkansas river; pop. 102,200.
Little Saint Bernard, mountain pass, France and Italy, S of Mont Blanc and SW of Great Saint Bernard Pass; altitude over 7170 ft.
Little Sioux, river, Minnesota and Iowa, flowing S into Missouri river; 236 m. long.
Little Tennessee, river, North Carolina and Tennessee, rising near N boundary of Georgia and flowing N and W into Tennessee river; 150 m. long.
Little Traverse Bay, inlet of Lake Michigan, N Michigan.
Little Wabash, river, SE Illinois, flowing SE into the Wabash river; 180 m. long.
Livengood (lĭv′ĕn·gōōd) village, E cen. Alaska, ab. 25 m. N of Fairbanks.
Livenza (lē·vĕn′tsä) river, NE Italy, flowing from the Alps SE into Adriatic Sea; 70 m. long.
Liverpool (lĭv′ēr·pōōl) **1** town, SE Australia, in E New South Wales WSW of Sydney; pop. 12,600. **2** town, Canada, in SW Nova Scotia on Atlantic Ocean; pop. 3500. **3** county borough and city, NW England, in Lancashire on the Mersey estuary; pop. 789,500.
Liverpool Range, mountains, SE Australia, in NE New South Wales SW of New England Plateau.
Livingston (lĭv′ĭng·stŭn) city, S Montana; pop. 7700.
Livingstone (lĭv′ĭng·stŭn) town, S Northern Rhodesia, on Zambezi river near Victoria Falls; ✱ of Northern Rhodesia until 1931; seat of Rhodes-Livingstone Institute of Central African Studies.
Livingstone Mountains, range, S Tanganyika, on NE border of Lake Nyasa.
Livingston Island (lĭv′ĭng·stŭn) island, South Shetland Is., on S side of Drake Passage.
Livonia (lĭ·vō′nĭ·ȧ; -vōn′yȧ) **1** or **Livland** (lĭv′lănd; -lănd; Ger. lēf′länt); Russ. **Livoniya** (lyĭ·vô′nyĭ·yȧ) region, N Europe, on Baltic Sea in Latvia and Estonia; formed a government of Russia 1721–1918. **2** city, SE Michigan, near Detroit; pop. 17,500.
Livramento (lē·vrȧ·mănn′tōō), formerly **Sant' Anna do Livramento** (sănn·tä′nȧ thōō) city, S Brazil, in Rio Grande do Sul state on Uruguay border; pop. 29,900.
Livry-Gargan (lē′vrē′gär′gän′) commune, N France, ENE of Paris; pop. 20,700.
Lizard, the (lĭz′ĕrd) peninsula, SW England, in S Cornwall; its S end is extreme S point of Great Britain, **Lizard Point** or **Lizard Head**, 49°57′30″N, 5°12′W.
Ljubljana (lyōō′blyä·nä), Ger. **Laibach** (lī′bäk) city, NW Yugoslavia, ✱ of Slovenia, on Sava river; pop. 121,100.
Ljungan (yŭng′ăn) river, E Sweden, flowing SE to the Gulf of Bothnia; 234 m. long.
Ljusnan (yōōs′nän) river, cen. Sweden, flowing SE into the Gulf of Bothnia; 267 m. long.
Llanberis (lăn·bĕr′ĭs; hlăn-) village, NW Wales, near foot of Mt. Snowdon, at entrance to the **Pass of Llanberis**, a narrow, rocky defile.
Llandaff (lăn′dăf; lăn·dăf′; hlăn[′]-) suburb of Cardiff, SE Wales; cathedral.
Llandudno (lăn·dĭd′nō; -dŭd′-; hlăn-) urban district, NW Wales, in NE Caernarvonshire; pop. 16,700.
Llanelly (lă·nĕl′ĭ; hlă·nĕ′hlĭ) municipal borough and seaport, S Wales, in Carmarthenshire; pop. 34,300.
Llanes (lyä′nās; yä′-) seaport, NW Spain, on Bay of Biscay; pop. 20,400.
Llangollen (lăn·gŏl′ĕn; -gō′hlĕn) town, N Wales, in SE Denbighshire on the river Dee, in a noted valley.
Llano (lăn′ō) river, cen. Texas, flowing E into Colorado river; 175 m. long.
Llano Estacado (lăn′ō ĕs′tȧ·kä′dō) or **Staked Plain** (stākt) region, W cen. United States, in SE New Mexico, W Texas, and W Oklahoma; a section of the high plains.
Llanquihue, Lake (yäng·kē′wā) lake, S cen. Chile; area ab. 240 sq. m.
Lleyn Peninsula or **Promontory** (lĭn; hlĭn) headland, NW Wales, extending SW into St. George's Channel on N side of Cardigan Bay.
Llullaillaco (yōō′yĭ·yä′kō) volcano, N Chile, just W of Argentina boundary; 22,057 ft. high.
Llwchwr (lōō′kŏōr; hlōō′-) or **Loughor** (lŏŏ′kĕr) urban district, SE Wales, in Glamorganshire; pop. 25,700.
Loa (lō′ä) river, N Chile, flowing into the Pacific Ocean; 275 m. long.
Loange (lō·ăng′gē), Port. **Luangue** (lwănng′gē) river, S cen. Africa; rises in NE cen. Angola, flows N into Kasai river in SW Belgian Congo; 425 m. long.
Löbau (lŭ′bou) city, E Germany, E of Dresden; pop. 15,400.
Lobito (lōō·vē′tōō) seaport, Angola.
Lobos Islands (lō′vōs), sometimes called **Seal Islands** (sēl) two groups of islands off N coast of Peru, having rich deposits of guano.
Lobstick Lake (lŏb′stĭk′) lake, E Canada, in W Labrador; forms part of course of Hamilton river.
Locarno (lō·kär′nō), Ger. **Luggarus** (lōō·gä′rōōs) town, SE cen. Switzerland, in Ticino canton on N shore of Lake Maggiore; scene of signing Dec. 1, 1925, of Locarno Pact.
Lochaber (lŏĸ·ä′bĕr; -ăb′ĕr) district, NW Scotland, in SW Inverness co. at W end of the Grampians and NE of Loch Linnhe; includes Ben Nevis.
Lochar Moss (lŏĸ′ĕr mŏs) tract of moorland, S Scotland, in Dumfries county.
Lochgelly (lŏĸ·gĕl′ĭ) burgh, E Scotland, in Fife co. W of Kirkcaldy; pop. 9100.
Lochgilphead (lŏĸ·gĭlp′hĕd) burgh, W Scotland, ✱ of Argyll co., at head of arm of Firth of Clyde.
Lochy, Loch (lŏĸ lŏĸ′ĭ) lake, cen. Scotland, in Inverness co.; 9 m. long.
Locke, Mount (lŏk) mountain, W Texas, in Davis Mts.; site of McDonald Observatory; 6828 ft. high.
Lockhart (lŏk′härt) city, S cen. Texas, S of Austin; pop. 5600.
Lock Haven (lŏk hā′vĕn) city, cen. Pennsylvania, on West Branch of Susquehanna river; pop. 11,400.
Lockland (lŏk′lănd) city, SW Ohio, N of Cincinnati; pop. 5700.
Lockport (lŏk′pōrt) **1** city, NE Illinois, at end of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal; pop. 5000. **2** city, W New York, ENE of Niagara Falls; pop. 25,100.
Locris (lō′krĭs; lŏk′rĭs) region of ancient Greece, in area between N Gulf of Euboea and the Gulf of Corinth.
Lodgepole Creek (lŏj′pōl′) river, SE Wyoming and W Nebraska, flowing E into South Platte river; 150 m. long.
Lodi (lō′dĭ) **1** city, cen. California, N of Stockton; pop. 13,800. **2** borough, NE New Jersey, SE of Paterson; pop. 15,400.
Lodi (lō′dē) commune, N Italy, SE of Milan; pop. 30,600.
Lodomeria (lŏd′ō·mē′rĭ·ȧ) principality of 12th and 13th cents. in Volhynia; — also known as **Vladimir in Volhynia** (vlăd′ĭ·mĭr ĭn vŏl·hĭn′ĭ·ȧ; vō·lĭn′-).
Łódź (lōōj), Russ. **Lodz** (lôts′y') city, cen. Poland; pop. 592,600.
Lofoten (lō′fō′t'n, almost lōō′fōō′t'n) island group, Norway, in Norwegian Sea off NW coast; principal islands Austvågöy, Vestvågöy, Moskenes.
Loftus (lŏf′tŭs) urban district, N England, in North Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 7400.
Logan (lō′găn) **1** city, S cen. Ohio; pop. 6000. **2** city, N Utah, N of Ogden; pop. 16,800. **3** city, SW West Virginia; pop. 5100.
Logan, Mount, mountain, NW Canada, in SW Yukon Territory, in St. Elias Range near Alaska boundary; 19,850 ft. high.
Logansport (lō′gănz·pōrt) city, N cen. Indiana; pop. 21,000.
Logroño (lō·grō′nyō) **1** province, N Spain. **2** commune, its ✱, on Ebro river; pop. 53,900.
Loir (lwär; Fr. lwär) river, NW cen. France, flowing W into Sarthe river; 195 m. long.
Loire (lwär; Fr. lwär) river, France, flowing from the Massif Central N, NW, and W into the Bay of Biscay; 625 m. long.
Loja (lō′hä) **1** city, SW Ecuador, on Zamora river; pop. 20,800. **2** earlier **Loxa** (lō′hä) commune, S Spain, W of Granada; pop. 24,000.
Lokeren (lō′kē·rĕ[n]) commune, NW cen. Belgium; pop. 25,600.
Lolland (lŏl′ănd; Danish lō′län) or **Laaland** (lō′län′) island, Denmark, S of Sjælland and W of Falster.
Lomai Viti (lō′mī vē′tē) group of islands, Fiji Is.
Lomami (lō·mä′mē) river, Belgian Congo; flows N and empties into the Congo; 900 m. long.
Lomas (lō′mäs) or **Lomas de Zamora** (lō′mäz thä sä·mō′rä) town, E Argentina, a suburb of Buenos Aires; pop. 100,000.
Lombard (lŏm′bärd) village, NE Illinois; pop. 9800.
Lombardy (lŏm′bĕr·dĭ; -bär′dĭ; lŭm′-), Ital. **Lombardia** (lōm·bär·dē′ä) region, N Italy, bordering on Switzerland; includes part of Italian Alps and section of Po river valley; once a kingdom.
Lomblen (lōm·blĕn′) island, Indonesia, one of the Lesser Sunda Is., E of Flores I.
Lombok (lŏm·bŏk′) island, Indonesia, one of the Lesser Sunda Is., E of Bali I.; ✱ Mataram.
Lombok Strait (lŏm′bŏk′) channel, Indonesia, between Bali I. and Lombok I., connecting W Flores Sea with the Indian Ocean; 22 m. wide.

Lindisfarne. See HOLY ISLAND.
Lindus. See LINDOS.
Linea, La. See LA LINEA.
Lisboa. See LISBON.
Lisle, L'Isle. See LILLE.
Lissa. **1** See LESZNO. **2** See VIS.
Lisso. See LIPSOS.
Little Abaco. See ABACO.
Little Alföld. See ALFÖLD.
Little Bitter Lake. See BITTER LAKES.
Little Corn Island. See CORN ISLANDS.
Little Diomede. See DIOMEDE ISLANDS.
Little Elobey. See ELOBEY.
Little Exuma. See EXUMA.
Little Horn. See LITTLE BIGHORN.
Little Inagua. See INAGUA.
Little Karroo. See KARROO.
Little Khingan Mountains. See KHINGAN.
Little Nemaha. See NEMAHA.
Little River. See LITTLE.
Little Scheidegg. See SCHEIDEGG.
Little Tibet. See BALTISTAN.
Little Walachia. See OLTENIA.
Little Zab. See ZAB.
Litva. See LITHUANIA.
Liukiu Islands. See RYUKYU ISLANDS.
Livorno. See LEGHORN.
Loanda. See LUANDA.
Loangwa. See LUANGWA.
Lob Nor. See LOP NOR.
Lockroy, Port. See PORT LOCKROY.
Locle, Le. See LE LOCLE.
Lod. See LYDDA.

Lomé (lō′mā′) seaport, ✱ of French Togo.
Lommie (lŏm) commune, N France, WNW of Lille; pop. 18,500.
Lomond, Loch (lŏk lō′mŭnd) lake, cen. Scotland, in Stirling and Dunbarton cos.; area over 27 sq. m.
Lompoc (lŏm′pōk) city, SW California; pop. 5500.
Łomża (lōm′zhä), Russ. **Lomzha** (lōm′zhȧ) city, NE Poland, on the Narew river; pop. 27,300.
London (lŭn′dŭn) **1** or **the City**, anc. **Londinium** (lŏn·dĭn′ĭ·ŭm) city, S England, on the Thames river 40 m. from its mouth; with surrounding 28 metropolitan boroughs, constitutes county of London, ✱ of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, area 117 sq. m., pop. 3,348,300; and county of London with the Outer Ring (Middlesex and parts of Kent, Surrey, and Hertfordshire) forms Greater London, total area 693 sq. m., pop. 8,346,000. **2** village, SW cen. Ohio; pop. 5200. **3** city, Canada, in SE Ontario on Thames river; pop. 95,300.
London Airport, also **Heathrow** (hēth′rō) airport, S England, W of London in Middlesex; developed after World War II.
Londonderry (lŭn′dŭn·dĕr′ĭ); in Ireland, usu. lŭn′dŭn·dĕr′ĭ) **1** county, NW Northern Ireland; area 804 sq. m.; pop. 142,700. **2** or **Derry** (dĕr′ĭ) county borough, its ✱, on Foyle river near head of Lough Foyle; pop. 47,800.
Londonderry, Cape, northernmost point of Western Australia, on Timor Sea.
Londrina (lŏn·drē′nȧ) town, S Brazil, in Paraná state; pop. 33,700.
Long, Loch (lŏk lŏng′) inlet, W Scotland, a N extension of Firth of Clyde.
Long Beach, **1** city, SW California, on San Pedro Bay; pop. 250,800. **2** city, SE New York, on island off S shore of Long I.; pop. 15,600.
Longbenton (lŏng′bĕn′t'n; -tŭn) urban district, N England, in Northumberland NE of Newcastle; pop. 28,100.
Long Branch, **1** city, E New Jersey, on Atlantic Ocean; pop. 23,100. **2** village, Canada, in SE Ontario on Lake Ontario W of Toronto; pop. 8700.
Long Cay, known also as **Fortune Island**, one of the SE Bahama Is., SW of Crooked I.
Longchamp (lŏn′shän′) race track, France, in the Bois de Boulogne.
Long Eaton (ē′t'n) urban district, N cen. England, in Derbyshire WSW of Nottingham; pop. 28,600.
Longford (lŏng′fĕrd) **1** county, E cen. Ireland; area 403 sq. m.; pop. 34,600. **2** urban district, its ✱; pop. 3900.
Long Island, **1** island, SE New York, in Atlantic Ocean just E of mouth of Hudson river; at W end includes part of city of New York; total area 1723 sq. m. **2** island, SE Bahama Is., SW of San Salvador. **3** see HEBRIDES.
Long Island City, section of New York City, on Long I. bordering on East River, in Queens borough; before 1898 a separate city.
Long Island Sound, body of water, between Connecticut and Long I., connecting with East River on W and with Block Island Sound on E.
Long Lake, lake, NE cen. New York, in Adirondack Mts.; 14 m. long and 1 m. wide.
Longmont (lŏng′mŏnt) city, N cen. Colorado; pop. 8100.
Longs Peak (lŏngz) mountain, N cen. Colorado, in Rocky Mountain National Park; 14,255 ft. high.
Longton (lŏng′tŭn) section of Stoke on Trent, England, one of the Five Towns of the Potteries.
Longueuil (lŏn·gā′ĭ′; Fr. lŏn′gœ′y') city, Canada, in S Quebec on St. Lawrence river across from Montreal; pop. 11,100.
Longview (lŏng′vū′) **1** city, NE Texas; pop. 24,500. **2** city, SW Washington, at confluence of Cowlitz and Columbia rivers; pop. 20,300.
Longxuyên (loung′swē′ŭn) town, Indochina, in SW Cochin China (South Vietnam) on S side of Mekong delta; pop. 148,000.
Longyear City (lŏng′yē̆r′), Norw. **Longyearbyen** (lŏng′yē̆r·bü′ĕn) village, West Spitsbergen I., on Advent Bay.
Lons-le-Saunier (lŏn′lē·sō′nyā′) commune, E France, 44 m. NW of Geneva, Switzerland; pop. 15,600.
Lookout, Cape (lŏŏk′out′) **1** cape, North Carolina, at S tip of Core Bank, one of reefs off coast. **2** cape, NW Oregon, S of Tillamook Bay.
Lookout Mountain, ridge, SE Tennessee, extending into Georgia and Alabama; highest point 2126 ft., near Chattanooga, where battle was won by Union army Nov. 24, 1863.
Loon (lō·ōn′) municipality, Philippine Is., on W coast of Bohol I.; pop. 28,800.
Loop Head, cape, W Ireland, on N shore of mouth of the Shannon.
Lopatka, Cape (lō·pät′kȧ; Russ. lŭ·pät′kȧ) cape, Soviet Russia, Asia, on S extremity of Kamchatka Peninsula.
Lop Nor or **Lob Nor** (lôp nôr) salt lake, W China, in SE Sinkiang at E end of Tarim Basin; receives Tarim river.
Lopori (lō·pōr′ē) river, NW cen. Belgian Congo, flowing NW and W to join the Maringa and form the Lulonga; 340 m. long.
Lorain (lō·rān′) city, N Ohio, on Lake Erie; pop. 51,200.
Lorca (lōr′kä) commune, SE Spain, SW of Murcia; pop. 81,000.
Lord Howe Island (hou) island, N Tasman Sea, 436 m. ENE of Sydney, Australia; belongs to Australia.
Lord Howe Islands or **Lord Howe's Group** (houz), Ontong Java, an island group in Solomon Is.; — former names.
Lorena (lōō·rā′nȧ) city, SE Brazil, in São Paulo state; pop. 16,500.
Lorengau, also **Lorungau** (lōr′ŭng·ou′) seaport, Admiralty Is., ✱ of Manus administrative district, on E tip of Manus I.
Loreto (lō·rā′tō; Angl. -rĕt′ō) **1** town, cen. Italy, near the coast S of Ancona; famous for its Holy House (Santa Casa). **2** town, E Paraguay; pop. 11,300.
Loretteville (lō·rĕt′vĭl; Fr. lô′rĕt′vĭl′) town, Canada, in S Quebec WNW of city of Quebec; pop. 4400.
Lorient (lô′ryäN′), formerly **L'Orient** (lô′ryäN′) seaport, NW France, on the Bay of Biscay; naval station and marine arsenal.
Lorne, Firth of (lôrn) strait, W Scotland, between Mull I. and mainland (Argyll co.).
Lorraine (lō·rān′; lō-; Fr. lô′rän′), Ger. **Lothringen** (lō′trĭng·ĕn) region, N France, around the upper Moselle and Meuse rivers; remnant (Upper Lorraine) of medieval kingdom of **Lotharingia** (lō′thȧ·rĭn′jĭ·ȧ) including territory to the N (Lower Lorraine) between the Rhine and Schelde rivers; a duchy 10th to 18th cents.; a province of pre-Revolutionary France; the eastern portion, with Alsace, was part of Germany 1871–1918.
Los Alamos (lōs ăl′ȧ·mōs) town, N New Mexico, 40 m. NW of Santa Fe; since 1942 site of atomic-bomb laboratory; pop. 9900.
Los Andes (lōs ăn′dās) town, cen. Chile; pop. 12,400.
Los Angeles (lōs ăn′jē·lēs; ăng′gē·lēs; -lēz), often called **L.A.**, city, SW California, near coast; pop. 1,970,400.
Los Ángeles (lōs äng′hä·lās) city, S cen. Chile, in valley of Bío-Bío river; pop. 21,000.
Los Baños (lōz vä′nyōs) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon on S shore of Laguna de Bay; mineral springs; site of Japanese concentration camp in World War II.
Loshan (lō′shän′) or **Kiating** (jĭ·ä′dĭng′) city, S cen. China, in SW Szechwan prov. on Min river; pop. 150,000.
Lošinj (lō′shēn·y′), Ital. **Lussino** (lōōs·sē′nō) island, Yugoslavia, at head of Adriatic Sea.
Los Islands (lōs) or **Îles de Loos** (ēl′ dĕ lō′ōs′) group of islands, French Guinea, off SW coast.
Los Mochis (lōz mō′chēs) town, W Mexico, in Sinaloa state just N of Topolobampo; pop. 12,900.
Los Negros (lōz nā′grōs) group of islands, Admiralty Is., off E coast of Manus I.
Losser (lōs′ĕr) commune, E Netherlands, NE of Enschede on German border; pop. 18,600.
Lossiemouth (lōs′ĭ·mouth) burgh, NE Scotland, in Moray co. on North Sea N of Elgin; pop. (with Branderburgh) 5600.
Los Teques (lōs tā′kās) town, N Venezuela, ✱ of Miranda state, SW of Caracas; pop. 16,400.
Lot (lōt) river, S France, flowing W into Garonne river; 300 m. long.
Lota (lō′tä) seaport, S cen. Chile, S of Concepción; pop. 31,100.
Lothian (lō′thĭ·ăn) region, S Scotland, in early times (c. 547 to 1018) a district of N Northumberland extending from the Tweed to the Firth of Forth; now divided into 3 counties, **the Lothians** (lō′thĭ·ănz): East Lothian, Midlothian, and West Lothian.
Lötschen Pass (lŭch′ĕn) mountain pass, SW cen. Switzerland, in the Bernese Alps between Bern and Valais cantons; under it is the **Lötschberg** (lŭch′bĕrk) railroad tunnel, 9 m. long, at an altitude of 4080 ft.
Loughborough (lŭf′bŭ·rŭ; -brŭ) municipal borough, cen. England, in Leicestershire; pop. 34,700.
Louisburg (lōō′ĭs·bûrg) or **Louisbourg** (-bûrg) town, Canada, in Cape Breton I. on Atlantic Ocean; founded by French 1713; strongly fortified (1720–40); site of the fort and its remains now preserved as a national historic park (**Fortress of Louisbourg**).
Louise, Lake (lōō·ēz′) lake, W Canada, in SW Alberta in Banff National Park; altitude 5670 ft.
Louiseville (lōō·ēz′vĭl) town, Canada, in S Quebec on Lake St. Peter; pop. 4100.
Louisiade Archipelago (lōō′ĭ·zĭ·äd′; -ăd′; lōō′ĭ·zĭ-; lōō·ē′zĭ-) island group, SW Pacific Ocean, in Solomon Sea SE of E end of New Guinea; attached to the Territory of Papua; area 600 sq. m.; pop. 3000.
Louisiana (lōō′ĭ·ē·zĭ·ăn′ȧ; lōō′ĭ·zĭ-; lōō′zĭ-; chiefly by outsiders, lōō·ē′zĭ-) state, S United States, bordering on Gulf of Mexico at mouth of Mississippi river; ✱ Baton Rouge; area 48,523 sq. m.; pop. 2,683,500.
Louis Trichardt (lōō′ĭ[s] trĭch′ärt) town, NE Union of South Africa, in N Transvaal; pop. 5700.
Louisville, **1** (lōō′ĭ·vĭl; Sou. also -v'l) city, N cen. Kentucky, on Ohio river; pop. 369,100. **2** (lōō′ĭs·vĭl; Sou. also -v'l) city, E cen. Mississippi; pop. 5300.
Loulé (lō·lā′) commune, S Portugal, NNW of Faro; pop. 18,600.
Loup (lōōp) river, E cen. Nebraska; rises in three branches, North Loup, Middle Loup, and South Loup rivers, and flows E into Platte river; 300 m. long (including North Loup).
Lourdes (lōōrd; Fr. lōōrd) town, SW France, on the Gave de Pau SSW of Tarbes; shrine of the Virgin (Our Lady of Lourdes).
Lourenço Marques (lō·rān′sōō mĕr·kāsh′) seaport, ✱ of Mozambique, on Delagoa Bay; pop. 47,400.
Louth (louth; louth) county, NE Ireland, in Leinster prov.; ✱ Dundalk; 317 sq. m.; pop. 68,700.
Louth (louth) municipal borough, E England, in Parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire; pop. 11,100.
Louvain (lōō′văN′), Flem. **Leuven** (lŭ′vĕ[n]) commune, cen. Belgium, E of Brussels; pop. 37,200.
Lovat (lō·văt′; Russ. lŭ·vät′y') river, W Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing N into Lake Ilmen; 320 m. long.
Lovćen (lōv′tyĕn) or **Lovchen** (-chĕn) mountain, Yugoslavia, in SW Montenegro just W of Cetinje; 5770 ft. high.
Loveland (lŭv′lănd) city, N Colorado, S of Fort Collins; pop. 6800.
Loves Park (lŭvz) city, N Illinois, near Rockford; pop. 5400.
Low Countries (lō) district, W Europe, bordering on North Sea, now comprising the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg.
Lowell (lō′ĕl) city, NE Massachusetts, on Merrimack river; pop. 97,200.
Lower California, Span. **Baja California** (bä′hä kä′lē·fôr′nyä) peninsula, SW North America, extending S from S end of California; part of Mexico, the south section constituting a territory and the north section, since 1952, a state.
Lower Canada, Quebec province, Canada, 1791 to 1841.
Lower Hutt (hŭt) borough, New Zealand, suburb of Wellington; pop. 12,900.
Lower Peninsula, southern part of Michigan, S of Straits of Mackinac.
Lower Rhine, Ger. **Niederrhein** (nē′dĕr·rīn′), Du. **Neder Rijn** (nā′dĕr rīn′) the section of the Rhine river between Bonn, Germany, and the North Sea.
Lowestoft (lōs′tŏft; -tŭf) municipal borough, E England, in East Suffolk on North Sea; pop. 42,800.
Lowlands, the, the central region of Scotland, S of the Grampians, around the Firths of Clyde, Forth, and Tay.
Loyalhanna Creek (loi′ăl·hăn′ȧ) river, SW Pennsylvania, flowing NW to unite with Conemaugh river and form Kiskiminetas river; 40 m. long.
Loyalty Islands, Fr. **Îles Loyauté** (ēl′ lwä′yō′tā′) chain of islands, SW Pacific Ocean, E of New Caledonia (French), with which it is administered; 1059 sq. m.; pop. 10,100.
Loyang (lō′yäng′), also **Honan** (hō′nän′; Chin. hŭ′nän′) city, E cen. China, in N Honan prov. S of the Hwang Ho; in early history of China often the capital.
Lozère (lō′zâr′) range, S France, in Cévennes Mts.; highest peak 5585 ft.
Lualaba (lōō′ȧ·lä′bȧ), Fr. **Loualaba** (lwä′lä′bä′) river, SE Belgian Congo; flows N and joins the Luapula to form the Congo river; 400 m. long.
Luanda (lōō·ăn′dȧ) or **Loanda** (lō·ăn′dȧ; Port. lwăNn′dȧ), also **São Paulo de Loanda** (souNm pou′lōō thə̆ lwăNn′dȧ) seaport, ✱ of Angola; pop. 40,000.
Luangprabang (lwäng′prä·bäng′) town, Indochina, in Laos on the Mekong river; ✱ of a native kingdom whose rulers have governed all Laos since 1946.
Luangwa (lōō·äng′wä), also **Loangwa** (lō-) river, E Northern Rhodesia, flowing SSW into Zambezi river; 400 m. long.
Luapula (lōō′ȧ·pōō′lȧ) river, cen. Africa, flowing from Lake Bangweulu through Lake Mweru and joining the Lualaba to form Congo river.
Luarca (lwär′kä) seaport, NW Spain, on Bay of Biscay WNW of Oviedo; pop. 25,200.
Lubang (lōō·bäng′) group of islands, Philippine Is., off NW coast of Mindoro I.; chief town Lubang, on Lubang I.
Lubao (lōō·bä′ō) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon on edge of Pampanga delta; pop. 29,200.
Lubbock (lŭb′ŭk) city, NW Texas; pop. 71,700.
Lübeck (lü′bĕk; Angl. lōō′-) city, W Germany, NE of Hamburg; formerly (before 1933) a free city; pop. 237,900.
Lübeck Bay, inlet of Bay of Mecklenburg, N Germany.
Lublin (lōō′blēn), Russ. **Lyublin** (lyōō′blyĭn) city, E Poland; pop. 101,900.
Lucania (lū·kā′nĭ·ȧ; -kān′yȧ; Ital. lōō·kä′nyä) region, S Italy, bordering on Gulf of Taranto.
Lucayas (lōō·kä′yäs) the Bahama Is.; — an early Spanish name.
Lucca (lōōk′kä) commune, cen. Italy, W by N of Florence; pop. 88,200.
Luce Bay (lūs) inlet of Irish Sea, SW Scotland, enclosed on W by Mull of Galloway.
Lucena (lōō·thā′nä; -sā′-) commune, S Spain, SE of Córdoba; pop. 32,700.
Lucerne (lū·sûrn′; Fr. lü′sĕrn′), Ger. **Luzern** (lōō·tsĕrn′) **1** canton, cen. Switzerland; area 579 sq. m.; pop. 223,200. **2** commune, its ✱, on Lake of Lucerne; pop. 60,500.
Lucerne, or the Four Forest Cantons, Lake of, Ger. **Vierwaldstättersee** (fēr′vält′-shtĕt′ĕr·zā′) lake, cen. Switzerland, enclosed by Schwyz, Uri, Unterwalden, and Lucerne cantons; 24 m. long.
Luckenwalde (lŏŏk′ĕn·väl′dĕ) city, E Germany, SSW of Berlin; pop. 31,000.
Lucknow (lŭk′nou) city, N India, ✱ of Uttar Pradesh, on Gumti river; pop. 387,200.
Lüdenscheid (lü′dĕn·shīt) **1** city, W Germany, E of Düsseldorf; pop. 49,900. **2** commune, Germany, near city of Lüdenscheid; pop. 16,200.
Lüderitz (lü′dē·rĭts), formerly **Angra Pequena** (ăng′grȧ pē·kwē′nȧ) town, SW South-West Africa, on Atlantic Ocean.
Ludhiana (lōōd′hĭ·ä′nȧ) town, NW India, in Punjab state near Sutlej river; pop. 111,600.
Ludington (lŭd′ĭng·tŭn) city, W Michigan, on Lake Michigan; pop. 9500.
Ludlow (lŭd′lō) **1** city, N Kentucky, NW of Covington; pop. 6400. **2** town, SW Massachusetts, NE of Springfield; pop. 8700. **3** municipal borough, W England, in Shropshire; pop. 6500.
Ludwigsburg (lōōt′vĭks·bōōrk; lōōd′-) city, W Germany, N of Stuttgart; pop. 49,600.
Ludwigshafen or **Ludwigshafen am Rhein** (lōōt′vĭks·hä′fĕn [lōōd′-] äm rīn′) city, W Germany, on Rhine river; pop. 122,300.
Luembe (lōō·ĕm′bä) river, S cen. Africa; rises in NE Angola, flows N into Kasai river; 300 m. long.
Lufkin (lŭf′kĭn) city, E Texas; pop. 15,100.
Lugano (lōō·gä′nō), Ger. **Lauis** (lou′ĭs) commune, SE cen. Switzerland, in Ticino canton on Lake Lugano; pop. 18,100.

Lomond, Ben. See BEN LOMOND.
Lóngos. See SITHONIÁ.
Lontor. See GREAT BANDA.
Loochoo. Var. of Luchu: see RYUKYU ISLANDS.
Loos, Îles de. See LOS ISLANDS.
Lopadusa. See LAMPEDUSA.
Lorungau. See LORENGAU.
los Estados, Isla de. See STATEN ISLAND, Argentina.
Losinoostrovsk. See BABUSHKIN.
Lotharingia. See LORRAINE.
Lothringen. See LORRAINE.
Loualaba. See LUALABA.
Loughor. See LLWCHWR.
Louvière, La. See LA LOUVIÈRE.
Low Archipelago. See TUAMOTU ARCHIPELAGO.
Lower Arrow Lake. See ARROW LAKE.
Lower Bann. See BANN river, Northern Ireland.
Lower Gastein. See GASTEINER ACHE.
Lower Guinea. See GUINEA.
Lower Klamath Lake. See KLAMATH LAKES.
Lower New York Bay. See NEW YORK BAY.
Lower Saxony. See SAXONY.
Lower Tunguska. See TUNGUSKA.
Loza. See LOJA, Spain.
Luangue. See LOANGE.
Lubungan. See KATIPUNAN.
Luchow. See LUHSIEN.
Łuck. See LUTSK city, Ukraine, U.S.S.R.
Lug. See LUGO.

Lugano, Lake (lōō-gä′nō), Ital. **Lago di Lugano** (lä′gō dē) or **Lago Ceresio** (chā-râ′syō) lake, S Switzerland and N Italy, between lakes Maggiore and Como.
Lugdunensis (lŭg′dŭ-nĕn′sĭs) region, ancient Gaul, one of the five administrative divisions of Gaul established by Augustus 27 B.C.
Lugg or **Lug** (lŭg) river, E Wales and W England, flowing SE into the Wye; 50 m. long.
Lugo (lōō′gō) **1** commune, N Italy, W of Ravenna; pop. 30,100. **2** province, NW Spain, bordering on Bay of Biscay. **3** commune, NW Spain, ✻ of Lugo prov., on Miño river; pop. 54,200.
Lugoj (lōō′gōzh), Hung. **Lugos** (lōō′gōsh) city, W Romania, in the Banat on Timiş river; pop. 23,700.
Luhsien (lōō′shĭ-ĕn′) or **Luchow** (lōō′jō′) city, S cen. China, in S Szechwan prov. on the Yangtze; pop. 100,000.
Luichow Peninsula (lā′jō′) peninsula, SE China, in SW Kwangtung province.
Luitpold Coast (lōō′ĭt-pōlt), formerly **Leopold Coast** (lē′ō-pōld) region, Antarctica, on SE coast of Weddell Sea; part of Coats Land.
Luján (lōō-hän′) town, Argentina, 40 m. W of Buenos Aires; basilica of Our Lady of Luján.
Lukenie (lōō-kä′nyä) river, cen. Belgian Congo, flowing W into Kasai river; more than 450 m. long.
Lukouchiao (lōō′gō′chĭ-ou′) city, NE China, in N Hopeh prov. 9 m. SW of Peking on the Yungting river, which is here crossed by the Marco Polo Bridge.
Lukuga (lōō-kōō′gä) river, E Belgian Congo, flowing W from Lake Tanganyika into the Lualaba; 200 m. long.
Lule (lōō′lē) river, N Sweden, flowing SE into the Gulf of Bothnia; 280 m. long.
Luleå (lōō′lē-ō′) seaport, N Sweden, at mouth of Lule river; pop. 20,800.
Lüleburgaz (lü′lĕ-bōōr-gäz′; -gäs′) or **Lüle Burgas**, town, Turkey in Europe; scene of battle of the First Balkan War Oct. 28–30, 1912.
Lulua (lōō-lōō′ä) river, S Belgian Congo, flowing N into Kasai river; 600 m. long.
Lumber (lŭm′bĕr) river, North Carolina and South Carolina, flowing SE and S into Little Pee Dee river; 125 m. long.
Lumberton (lŭm′bĕr-t′n; -tŭn) town, S North Carolina; pop. 9200.
Lund (lŭnd) city, SW Sweden; pop. 33,600.
Lundy Isle (lŭn′dĭ) island, SW England, in Bristol Channel off coast of NW Devonshire; prehistoric remains.
Lundy's Lane (lŭn′dĭz) roadway, Canada, in Ontario prov. near Niagara Falls; battle July 25, 1814.
Lüneburg (lü′nĕ-bōōrk) city, W Germany, SE of Hamburg; pop. 49,200.
Lüneburg Heath (hēth′) region, N Germany, W of the Elbe and S of Hamburg.
Lünen (lü′nĕn), also **Lünen an der Lippe** (än dĕr lĭp′ĕ) city, W Germany, on Lippe river S of Münster; pop. 52,000.
Lunenburg (lōō′nĕn-bûrg) town, Canada, in S Nova Scotia on Atlantic Ocean SW of Halifax; home port of great fishing fleet.
Lunéville (lü′nā′vēl′) city, NE France, on Meurthe river SE of Nancy; pop. 20,400.
Lunga Point (lōōng′gä) cape, Solomon Is., on NW coast of Guadalcanal I.; scene of fighting 1942.
Lungchow (lōōng′jō′) town, SE China, in SW Kwangsi prov. on Indochina border.
Lungki (lōōng′kē′) or **Changchow** (jäng′jō′) city, SE China, in S Fukien prov.; pop. 100,000.
Lungkiang (lōōng′jĭ′äng′) or **Tsitsihar** (tsē′tsē-här; native chĭ-chĭ-hä-ĕr) city, N Manchuria, on Nonni river; pop. 133,500.
Lungling (lōōng′lĭng′) town, S China, in W Yunnan prov. on Burma Road between the Salween and Shweli rivers.
Luni (lōō′nē) river, NW India; rises on W slopes of Aravalli Range, flows SW to the Great Rann of Cutch; 200 m. long.
Luque (lōō′kā) city, S Paraguay, E of Asunción; pop. 22,500.
Luray (lū-rā′) town, N Virginia, in Blue Ridge Mts., near **Luray Caverns**.
Lurgan (lûr′găn) urban district, S Northern Ireland, in co. Armagh; pop. 13,800.
Luristan (lōō′rĭ-stän′) province, W Iran, in the Zagros Mts.; independent 12th–15th cents.
Lusaka (lōō-sä′kä) town, ✻ of Northern Rhodesia.
Lusatia (lū-sā′shĭ-ä; -shä), Ger. **Lausitz** (lou′zĭts) region, E Germany, between Elbe and Oder rivers NW of Silesia; in Middle Ages (from 10th cent.) a margraviate.
Lushai Hills (lōō′shī) region, NE India, in S Assam in N Arakan Yoma mountain system.
Luton (lū′t′n) municipal borough, SE cen. England, in Bedfordshire, on the Lea; pop. 110,400.
Lutsk (lōōtsk), Pol. **Łuck** (lōōtsk) city, U.S.S.R., in NW Ukraine on Styr river; pop. 42,600.
Lützen (lüt′sĕn) town, E Germany, in Saxony; scene of battles 1632 and 1813.
Luvua (lōō-vōō′ä) the Luapula river, cen. Africa, from where it leaves Lake Mweru to its junction with the Lualaba.
Luxembourg (lŭk′sĕm-bûrg; lōōk′sĕm-bōōrg; Fr. lük′säN′bōōr′) or **Luxemburg** (lŭk′sĕm-bûrg; lōōk′sĕm-bōōrg; Ger. lōōk′sĕm-bōōrk) **1** country, W Europe, between SE Belgium and W Germany; grand duchy; ✻ Luxembourg; area 999 sq. m.; pop. 298,600. **2** city, its ✻, pop. 61,600.
Luxor (lŭk′sôr; lōōk′-), Arab. **El Uqsor** (ăl ōōk′sōōr) or **El Qusur** (ăl kōō′sōōr) town, S Egypt, on the Nile, the S part of site of ancient Thebes; tombs of kings; ruins of temple built by Amenhotep III.
Luz (lüz) village, SW France, in the Pyrenees on the Gave de Pau.
Luzerne (lū-zûrn′) borough, E Pennsylvania, NNW of Wilkes-Barre; pop. 6200.
Lužnice (lōōzh′nyĭ-tsĕ), Ger. **Lainsitz** (līn′zĭts) river, W Czechoslovakia, in S Bohemia; rises in Austria, flows N, then abruptly SW and empties into the Vltava; 160 m. long.
Luzon (lōō-zŏn′; Span. lōō-sōn′) island, N Philippine Is., the chief island of the group; site of Manila, Baguio, and Quezon City; area 40,420 sq. m.; pop. 3,800,000.
Lvov (lä-vôf′; Russ. ly′vôf), Pol. **Lwów** (lä-vōōf′), Ger. **Lemberg** (lĕm′bûrg; Ger. lĕm′bĕrk), Ukrainian **Lwiw** (ly′vĕf) city, U.S.S.R., in W Ukraine; pop. 318,100.
Lwan (lä-wän′) river, Inner Mongolia and N China, rising in Chahar and flowing N, E, and SE to the Gulf of Po Hai; 400 m. long.
Lyakhov Islands (lyä′kŭf) two islands, N Soviet Russia, Asia, in Laptev Sea S of New Siberian Is.
Lyallpur (lī′ăl-pōōr) town, W Pakistan, in West Punjab; pop. 69,900.
Lycaonia (lĭk′ā-ō′nĭ-ä; lī′kā-; -ōn′yä) ancient district, S Asia Minor, on the inner plateau; became a separate province of Rome A.D. 371.
Lycia (lĭsh′ĭ-ä; līsh′ä) ancient district, S Asia Minor, bordering on Mediterranean Sea; a Roman province.
Lycoming Creek (lī-kō′mĭng; -kŭm′ĭng; -kŏm′ĭng) river, N cen. Pennsylvania, flowing S and SW into the West Branch of Susquehanna river; 35 m. long.
Lydda (lĭd′ä), Arab. **Lidd** (lĭd), Heb. **Lod** (lōd) city, Israel, SE of Jaffa; international airport.
Lydia (lĭd′ĭ-ä) ancient country, W Asia Minor, bordering on the Aegean Sea; once a kingdom; ✻ Sardis.
Lyme Bay (līm) inlet of English Channel, SW England, on S coast of Somersetshire.
Lymington (lĭm′ĭng-tŭn) municipal borough, S England, in Hampshire SSW of city of Southampton; pop. 22,700.
Lymm (lĭm) urban district, NW England, in Cheshire SW of Manchester; pop. 6400.
Lynbrook (lĭn′brŏŏk) village, SE New York, on S shore of Long I.; pop. 17,300.
Lynchburg (lĭnch′bûrg) independent city, S cen. Virginia, on James river in foothills of Blue Ridge Mts.; pop. 47,700.
Lynches (lĭn′chĕz; -chĭz) river, North Carolina and South Carolina, flowing SE into Pee Dee river; 140 m. long.
Lyndhurst (lĭnd′hûrst) **1** town, NE New Jersey, N of Newark; pop. 20,000. **2** village, N Ohio, E of Cleveland; pop. 7400.
Lynn (lĭn) **1** city, NE Massachusetts, on Lynn Harbor NE of Boston; pop. 99,700. **2** see King's Lynn.
Lynn Canal, fiord, SE Alaska, indenting the mainland at N end of Alexander Archipelago; 80 m. long, 6 m. wide.
Lynn Harbor, inlet of Massachusetts Bay, NE Massachusetts.
Lynwood (lĭn′wŏŏd) city, SW California, S of Los Angeles; pop. 25,800.
Lyonnais or **Lyonais** (lē′ō-nā′; Fr. lyō′nĕ′) historical region, SE cen. France, NE of Auvergne and W of the Saône and Rhone rivers; before the Revolution a province; ✻ Lyons.
Lyons (lī′ŭnz) village, NE Illinois, W of Chicago; pop. 6100.
Lyons (lē′ŏn′; lī′ŭnz), Fr. **Lyon** (lē′ôN′; Fr. lyôN) city, E cen. France, at confluence of Rhone and Saône rivers; pop. 460,700.
Lys (lēs), Flemish **Leie** (lī′ĕ) river, France and Belgium, flowing NE to join the Schelde river; 120 m. long.
Lyskamm (lēs′käm′) mountain, on Swiss-Italian border, in Pennine Alps; highest of the Monte Rosa group, 14,692 ft.
Lystra (lĭs′trä) town in ancient Lycaonia, Asia Minor.
Lysva (lĭs′vä) city, Soviet Russia, on W slope of the Ural Mts. 50 m. E of Molotov; pop. 51,200.
Lytham St. Annes (lĭth′ăm sānt ănz′) municipal borough, NW England, in Lancashire on Irish Sea; pop. 30,300.

M

M'-, Mc-, abbreviated forms of Mac-. Names beginning with this prefix are all alphabetized as if spelled Mac. M' is sometimes written M', esp. in British references.

Ma'an (mä-ăn′) town, S Jordan, 60 m. SSE of the Dead Sea.
Maarianhamina (mä′ryän-hä′mĭ-nä) or **Mariehamn** (mä-rē′hämn′) seaport, Finland, on Ahvenanmaa I.; pop. 3600.
Maas (mäs) the section of the Meuse river in the Netherlands.
Maasin (mä-ä′sĭn) municipality, Philippine Is., on SW coast of Leyte I.; pop. 29,300.
Maastricht (mäs-trĭkt′) or **Maestricht** (mäs-) commune, SE Netherlands, on Maas (Meuse) river near the frontier of Belgium; pop. 74,400.
Mablethorpe and Sutton (mā′bĕl-thôrp, sŭt′n) urban district, England, in Parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire; pop. 5400.
Macajalar Bay (mä′kä-hä-lär′) inlet of Mindanao Sea, Philippine Is., in N Mindanao.
McAlester (măk-ăl′ĕs-tĕr) city, SE Oklahoma; pop. 17,900.
McAllen (măk-ăl′ĕn; -ĭn) city, S Texas; pop. 20,100.
Macao (mä-kou′; -kä′ō), Port. **Macau** (mä-kou′) **1** Chin. **Heungshan** (shĭ-äng′shän′) island, SE China, in Kwangtung prov., in Si delta W of mouth of Pearl river. **2** Portuguese colony on peninsula of SE Macao I.; area 6 sq. m.; pop. 374,700. **3** town, ✻ of colony; pop. 148,500.
Macapá (mä-kä-pä′) city, N Brazil, ✻ of Amapá territory.
Macclesfield (măk′lz-fēld) municipal borough, NW England, in Cheshire; pop. 36,000.
M'Clintock Channel (mä-klĭn′tŭk) passage, N Canada, between E Victoria I. and W Prince of Wales I.
McCluer Gulf (mä-klōōr′) inlet, W New Guinea, on W side at base of Vogelkop Penin., almost cutting peninsula off from rest of the island.
M'Clure Strait (mä-klōōr′) channel, N Canada, between Banks I. and Melville I.; opens on W into Arctic Ocean.
McComb (mä-kōm′) city, S Mississippi; pop. 10,400.
McCook (mä-kŏŏk′) city, S Nebraska; pop. 7700.
Macdonnell Ranges (măk-dŏn′l) series of ridges, Australia, in S Northern Territory; highest point 4955 ft.
Macdougall (măk-dōō′găl) lake, N Canada; its outlet is Back river; area 265 sq. m.
McDowell (măk-dou′ĕl) village, western Virginia; scene of Confederate victory May 8, 1862.
Macedonia (măs′ē-dō′nĭ-ä; -dōn′yä) region, S Europe, in Balkan Penin. in NE Greece, SE Yugoslavia, and SW Bulgaria; includes territory of ancient kingdom of Macedonia, or **Macedon** (măs′ē-dŏn), which reached its height under Alexander the Great in 4th cent. B.C.; Greek section forms a geographical division of modern Greece, chief city Salonica; Yugoslav section became in 1946 one of the federated republics of Yugoslavia ✻ Skoplje.
Maceió (mä′sā-ō′) city, E Brazil, ✻ of Alagoas state; pop. 102,300.
Macerata (mä′chā-rä′tä) commune, cen. Italy; pop. 30,800.
Macgillicuddy's Reeks (mä-gĭl′ĭ-kŭd′ĭz rēks′) mountain range, SW Ireland, in SW co. Kerry; includes Carrantual, highest mountain in Ireland, 3414 ft.
McGrath (mä-grăth′) village, SW cen. Alaska, on upper Kuskokwim river W of Mt. McKinley; airport.
Machu Picchu (mä′chōō pēk′chōō) site of ancient Inca city, Peru, on a mountain NW of Cuzco.
Maciejowice (mä′tsyĕ-yô-vē′tsĕ) town, E Poland, near the Vistula; scene of battle Oct. 10, 1794.
Mackay (mä-kī′) town, Australia, in E Queensland on Pacific Ocean within Great Barrier Reef; pop. 13,500.
Mackay Lake, lake, N Canada; area 250 sq. m.
Mackayville (mä-kī′vĭl) town, Canada, in Quebec prov.; pop. 6500.
McKeesport (mä-kēz′pōrt) city, SW Pennsylvania, at confluence of Youghiogheny and Monongahela rivers; pop. 51,500.
McKees Rocks (mä-kēz′) borough, SW Pennsylvania, near Ohio river 4 m. WNW of Pittsburgh; pop. 16,200.
Mackenzie (mä-kĕn′zĭ) **1** river, N Canada, flowing from Great Slave Lake NNW into Beaufort Sea; sometimes considered to include the Finlay, Peace, and Slave rivers, flowing into Great Slave Lake from the S; total length 2635 m., length from Great Slave Lake 1120 m. **2** district, N Canada, the section of North-West Territories including the Mackenzie river and Great Bear and Great Slave lakes; area 527,490 sq. m.
Mackenzie Bay, inlet of Beaufort Sea, NW Canada.
Mackenzie Mountains, range, NW Canada, in E Yukon Territory and W Mackenzie District; highest point 8500 ft.
Mackinac, Straits of (măk′ĭ-nô) channel, Michigan, connecting Lake Huron and Lake Michigan; 4 m. wide at narrowest point.
Mackinac Island (măk′ĭ-năk; -nô) island in Straits of Mackinac.
Mackinaw (măk′ĭ-nô) river, cen. Illinois, flowing W into the Illinois river; 100 m. long.
McKinley, Mount (mä-kĭn′lĭ), Russ. **Bolshaya** (bŭl-y′-shä′yä), also **Denali** (dĕ-nä′lē) mountain, S cen. Alaska, in Alaska Range; highest peak in North America, 20,300 ft.; central feature of Mount McKinley National Park, established 1917.
McKinney (mä-kĭn′ĭ) city, NE Texas, N of Dallas; pop. 10,600.
McMinnville (măk-mĭn′vĭl) **1** city, NW Oregon, NNW of Salem; pop. 6600. **2** town, cen. Tennessee; pop. 7600.
McMurdo Sound (măk-mûr′dō) inlet of Ross Sea, Antarctica, between Ross I. and the coast of Victoria Land.
Macomb (mä-kōm′) city, W Illinois; pop. 10,600.
Macon (mā′s'n), originally **Maçon** (mä′sôN′) bayou, NE Louisiana, flowing S to the Tensas river; 150 m. long.
Macon (mā′kŭn) city, cen. Georgia, on Ocmulgee river; pop. 70,300.
Mâcon (mä′kôN′) city, E cen. France, on Saône river; pop. 21,100.
McPherson (măk-fûr′s'n) city, cen. Kansas; pop. 8700.
Macpherson Range (măk-fûr′s'n) range of mountains, SE Australia, forming E end of boundary between New South Wales and SE Queensland; highest point 5512 ft.
Macquarie (mä-kwŏr′ĭ) river, Australia, in E cen. New South Wales, flowing NNW from Blue Mts. to Darling river; 750 m. long.
Macquarie Islands, group of islands, S Pacific Ocean, 850 m. SE of Tasmania; administered by Tasmania.
Mac-Robertson Coast (măk-rŏb′ĕrt-s'n) region, Antarctica, section of coast on Indian Ocean, E of Enderby Land in Australian claim.
Mactan (măk-tän′) island, Philippine Is., off E coast of Cebu I. at city of Cebu; military base.
Mad (măd) river, W cen. Ohio, flowing S and SE to Miami river; 100 m. long.
Madagascar (măd′ä-găs′kĕr) island, W Indian Ocean, off E coast of Africa; belongs to France; ✻ Tananarive; area 227,678 sq. m.; pop. 3,900,000.
Madang (mä′däng), formerly **Friedrich-Wilhelmshafen** (frē′drĭk-vĭl′hĕlms-hä′fĕn) seaport, North-East New Guinea.
Madawaska (măd′ä-wŏs′kä) river, Canada, in SE Ontario, flowing SE and NE into the Ottawa river; 130 m. long.

Lugansk. See Voroshilovgrad city, U.S.S.R.
Luggarus. See Locarno.
Luik. See Liège.
Luimneach. See Limerick.
Lukchun. See Turfan.
Lu Kiang. See Salween.
Luling. See Kian.
Lungs. Isola. See Dugi Otok.
Lushun. See Port Arthur.
Lusitania. See Portugal.
Lussino. See Lošinj.
Lut. = Dasht-i-Lut.
Lutetia or **Lutetia Parisiorum.** See Paris.
Luzern. See Lucerne.
Lwiw. See Lvov.
Lwów. See Lvov.
Lyck. See Ełk.
Lym Fjord. Var. of Limfjord.
Lynn Regis. See King's Lynn.
Lyon. See Lyons.
Lyonais. See Lyonnais.
Lyublin. See Lublin.
Lyubljana. Var. of Ljubljana.
Macassar. See Makassar.
Macau. See Macao.
Macoraba. See Mecca.
Macoris. = San Pedro de Macorís.

Maddalena (mäd′dä·lä′nä) island, Italy, in Tyrrhenian Sea off NE coast of Sardinia.
Madeira (mȧ·dē̆r′ȧ; Port. mȧ·thä′ē̆·rȧ, -thä′ē̆-) **1** river, W Brazil; formed at Bolivian border by confluence of Mamoré and Beni rivers, flows NE into the Amazon; length with the Mamoré 2100 m. **2** island group in Atlantic Ocean N of the Canary Is.; belongs to Portugal; ✱ Funchal; area 302 sq. m.; pop. 250,100. **3** island, largest of the Madeira Is. and site of Funchal, ✱ of the group; 34 m. long, 12 m. wide.
Madera (mȧ·dâr′ȧ) city, cen. California, NW of Fresno; pop. 10,500.
Madhya Bharat (mŭ′dyȧ bä′rȧt) or **United State of Gwalior, Indore and Malwa** (gwä′lĭ·ôr, ĭn·dōr′, mäl′wä) former state, cen. India; a union of 20 former states, formed 1948; ✱ Indore; area 46,710 sq. m.; pop. 7,941,600; became 1956 part of Madhya Pradesh.
Madhya Pradesh (prȧ·dāsh′) state, cen. India, having part of Vindhya Mts. in NW and tributaries of Godavari in S; the former Central Provinces and Berar; ✱ (from 1956) Bhopal; area 171,201 sq. m.; pop. 26,072,300.
Madidi (mä·thē′thē) river, NW Bolivia, flowing NE into the Beni river; 190 m. long.
Madison (măd′ĭ·s'n) **1** river, SW Montana, flowing W and N to the Missouri river; 180 m. long. **2** village, SW Illinois, N of East St. Louis; pop. 8000. **3** city, SE Indiana, on Ohio river; pop. 7500. **4** borough, N New Jersey, SE of Morristown; pop. 10,400. **5** city, E South Dakota; pop. 5200. **6** city, ✱ of Wisconsin, on isthmus between Lakes Monona and Mendota; pop. 96,100.
Madison, Mount, mountain, N New Hampshire, in the Presidential Range of the White Mts.; 5363 ft. high.
Madisonville (măd′ĭ·s'n·vĭl; Sou. also -v'l) city, W Kentucky; pop. 11,100.
Madiun or **Madioen** (mȧ′dē·yōōn′) city, Indonesia, in E Java E of Surakarta; pop. 42,000.
Madonie Mountains (mä′dō·nē′ä), Ital. **Le** (lä), or **Monti** (mōn′tē), **Madonie,** mountain range, Italy, in NW cen. Sicily.
Madras (mȧ·drăs′; -drās′) **1** state, S India, bordering on Bay of Bengal; formerly a presidency and province of British India; area 50,110 sq. m.; pop. 29,974,200. **2** city, its ✱, on Bay of Bengal; pop. 777,500.
Madre, Laguna (lȧ·gōō′nȧ mäd′rē; Span. lä·gōō′nä mä′thrä) **1** inlet of Gulf of Mexico between the mainland of S Texas and Padre I. **2** inlet of Gulf of Mexico, NE cen. Mexico, in state of Tamaulipas.
Madre de Dios (mä′thrä thä thyōs′) river, Peru and Bolivia, rising in SE Peru and flowing E into Beni river; 900 m. long.
Madre de Dios Archipelago, group of islands off S coast of Chile.
Madrid (mȧ·drĭd′; Span. mä·thrē[thl]′) **1** province, cen. Spain. **2** city, its ✱ and ✱ of Spain, on Manzanares river; pop. 1,609,500.
Madura, 1 (mȧd′ū·rȧ; mȧ·dōōr′ȧ) city, S India, in S Madras state; pop. 239,100. **2** (mȧ·dōōr′ȧ) or **Madoera** (mȧ·dōōr′ȧ) island, Indonesia, off coast of NE Java; usually considered part of Java; area 2113 sq. m.
Madura Strait (mȧ·dōōr′ȧ) arm of Java Sea between island of Java and S coast of Madura.
Maebashi (mä·yē·bä·shē) city, Japan, in cen. Honshu; pop. 90,400.
Maesteg (mīs·tāg′) urban district, SE Wales, in Glamorganshire; pop. 23,100.
Mafeking (măf′ē·kĭng) town, S Union of South Africa, in N Cape Province near W Transvaal border; seat of administration of Bechuanaland Protectorate; pop. 5900.
Mafia (mä·fē′ä) island, Tanganyika, in Indian Ocean opposite mouth of Rufiji river.
Mafrak or **Mafraq** (măf′rŏk), in full **Qal'at el Mafraq** (kŏl′ăt ăl) town, N Jordan, NE of Amman; airfield.
Magadan (mȧ·gŭ·dȧn′) seaport, NE Soviet Russia, Asia, on Sea of Okhotsk.
Magadha (mŭ′gȧ·dȧ) ancient kingdom, N India, including that part of Bihar S of the Ganges; ✱ Pataliputra (modern Patna).
Magadi, Lake (mȧ·gä′dē) lake, S Kenya, near Tanganyika border; has large soda deposits.
Magdala (măg′dȧ·lȧ) or **Makdala** (măk′dȧ·lȧ) town, N cen. Ethiopia, in Wallo region.
Magdala, Heb. **Migdal** (mĭg·däl′), Arab. **El Majdal** (äl măj′dăl) ancient town, Palestine, on W shore of the Sea of Galilee.
Magdalena (măg′dȧ·lē′nȧ; Span. măg′thä·lä′nä) **1** river, Colombia, rising on E slopes of Andes and flowing N into the Caribbean Sea; 950 m. long. **2** see FATU HIVA.
Magdalena Bay, inlet of Pacific Ocean, NW Mexico, on SW coast of Lower California.
Magdalen Islands (măg′dȧ·lĕn), Fr. **Îles de la Madeleine** (ēl′ dĕ lȧ mȧ′dlĕn′) island group, Canada, in Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Magdeburg (măg′dē·bûrg; Ger. mäk′dē·bŏōrĸ) city, E Germany, on Elbe river; pop. 236,300.
Magelang (mä′gä·läng′) city, Indonesia, in cen. Java S of Semarang; pop. 52,900.
Magellan, Strait of (mȧ·jĕl′ăn; Brit. -gĕl′-) strait at S extremity of South America, between the mainland and Tierra del Fuego Archipelago; 370 m. long.
Magenta (mȧ·jĕn′tȧ; Ital. mä·jĕn′tä) town, N Italy, W of Milan; scene of victory of French and Sardinian army over Austrian forces June 4, 1859.
Mageröy (mä′gĕr·ū′ü) island, N Norway, in Arctic Ocean; its N tip is North Cape.
Magersfontein (mä′gĕrs·fŏn·tān′) battlefield, E cen. Union of South Africa, in W Orange Free State, where Cronjé checked the British December 1899.
Maggiore, Lake (mäd·jō′rä) lake, N Italy and S Switzerland, traversed by Ticino river; 40 m. long and 2 m. wide.
Magna Charta Island (măg′nȧ kär′tȧ) island, England, in the Thames near Runnymede.
Magna Graecia (măg′nȧ grē′shȧ; -shĭ·ȧ) the ancient Greek seaport colonies in S Italy.
Magnesia (măg·nē′zhȧ; -zhĭ·ȧ) **1** district, NE Greece, on coast of Thessaly. **2** or **Magnesia ad Maeandrum** (ăd mē·ăn′drŭm) ancient city, W Asia Minor, near mouth of the Maeander; site of temple to Artemis. **3** or **Magnesia ad Sipylum:** see MANISA.
Magnitogorsk (măg·nē′tō·gôrsk; Russ. mȧg·nyĭ·tū·gôrsk′) city, Soviet Russia, Asia, on the Ural river; pop. 145,900.
Magnolia (măg·nōl′yȧ; -nō′lĭ·ȧ) city, SW Arkansas; pop. 6900.
Magog (mā′gŏg) town, Canada, in S Quebec on Lake Memphremagog; pop. 12,400.
Magwe (mȧ·gwā′) town, SW cen. Burma, on the Irrawaddy.
Mahakam (mä·hä′käm), also **Kutai** or **Koetai** (kōō·tī′) river, Indonesia, in S Borneo, flowing ESE to Makassar Strait; 400 m. long.
Mahalla el Kubra (mȧ·hăl′ȧ ĕl kōō′brȧ) city, N Egypt, in Nile delta W of Damietta branch; pop. 63,300.
Mahanadi (mȧ·hä′nȧ·dĭ) river, E India, flowing into Bay of Bengal through several mouths in Orissa; 512 m. long.
Mahanoy City (mä′[h]ȧ·noi) borough, E cen. Pennsylvania, NE of Pottsville; pop. 10,900.
Mahanoy Mountain, ridge, E cen. Pennsylvania, forming N boundary of Mahanoy coal basin.
Mahaweli (mȧ·hä′wā′lĭ) river, Ceylon, flowing N to Bay of Bengal; 115 m. long.
Mahé (mȧ′[h]ā′) **1** island, one of the Seychelles. **2** formerly **Mayyali** (mī·yä′lĭ) settlement, former French India, on SW coast of the subcontinent; made a free city 1947; pop. 14,100.
Mahi (mŭ′hĭ) river, W India, flowing into a wide estuary at head of the Gulf of Cambay; 300 m. long.
Mahón (mä·ōn′), Eng. **Port Mahon** (mȧ·hōn′) seaport, Spain, ✱ of Minorca I.
Mahoning (mȧ·hō′nĭng) river, Ohio and Pennsylvania; joins Shenango river to form Beaver river; 95 m. long.
Mahra (mä′rȧ; Arab. mä′hrō) sultanate, S Arabia, in E Hadhramaut; chief town is port of Qishn.
Maidenek (mī·dē′nĕk) concentration camp of World War II, near Lublin, Poland.
Maidenhead (mād′n·hĕd) municipal borough, S England, in Berkshire, on the Thames; pop. 27,100.
Maidens (mād′nz) group of rocks, NE Northern Ireland, in the Irish Sea off co. Antrim.
Maidstone (mād′stōn; Brit. usu. -stŭn) municipal borough, SE England, ✱ of Kent, on the Medway; pop. 54,000.
Maikop (mī·kŏp′) city, S Soviet Russia, Europe, ✱ of Adygei Autonomous Region; pop. 67,300.
Main (mān; Ger. mīn) river, W Germany, rising in N Bavaria in the Fichtel Gebirge and flowing W into the Rhine; 305 m. long.
Maine (mān) state, NE United States, bordering on Canada and the Atlantic Ocean; ✱ Augusta; area 33,215 sq. m.; pop. 913,800.
Maine (mān; Fr. mĕn) **1** river, NW cen. France; formed by confluence of Sarthe and Mayenne rivers, flows S into Loire river; 8 m. long. **2** or **Le Maine** (lĕ) historical region, NW France, bordering on Normandy and Brittany; became a countship in 10th cent., a duchy under Louis XIV; ✱ Le Mans.
Mainland (mān′lănd′; -lȧnd) **1** Honshu, the chief island of Japan. **2** Pomona I., N Scotland, largest of the Orkney Is. **3** island, N Scotland, chief of the Shetland Is.
Mainz (mīnts), Fr. **Mayence** (mȧ′yänS′) city, W Germany, on Rhine at mouth of Main river; pop. 87,000.
Maipo (mī′pō) or **Maipú** (mī·pōō′) river, cen. Chile, flowing W into Pacific Ocean; battle April 5, 1818.
Maipú (mī·pōō′) or **Maipo** (mī′pō) mountain, on Chile–Argentina boundary; 17,356 ft. high.
Maiquetía (mī′kä·tē′ä) town, N Venezuela, near Caracas; international airport.
Maisi or **Maysi, Cape** (mī·sē′) cape at E extremity of Cuba.
Maisons-Alfort (mā′zôn′ȧl′fôr′) commune, N France, SE of Paris on Marne river; pop. 36,500.
Maitland (māt′lănd) town, SE Australia, in E New South Wales on Hunter river; pop. 19,200.
Maizuru (mī·zōō·rōō) seaport, Japan, in SW Honshu, NNW of Kyoto; made a naval base 1939; pop. 92,100.
Majorca (mȧ·jôr′kȧ), Span. **Mallorca** (mä·[l]yôr′kä) island, Spain, the largest of the Balearic Is.; ✱ Palma; area 1352 sq. m.; pop. 292,400.
Majuba Hill (mȧ·jōō′bȧ) height, Union of South Africa, in NW Natal; scene of Boer victory Feb. 27, 1881.
Majuli Island (mä′jōō·lĭ) island, NE India, in NE Assam, formed by two channels of Brahmaputra river; area 485 sq. m.
Makassar or **Macassar** (mȧ·kăs′ēr) seaport, Indonesia, ✱ of Celebes (Sulawesi), on SW coast of the island; pop. 85,000.
Makassar Strait, passage, Indonesia, between E Borneo and W Celebes.
Makatéa (mä′kä·tā′ä) island, Tuamotu Archipelago; large phosphate deposits.
Makati (mä′kä·tē′) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon on the Pasig E of Manila; pop. 41,300.
Makeevka (mŭ·kā′yĕf·kȧ) city, U.S.S.R., in E Ukraine, in the Donbas NE of Stalino; pop. 240,100.
Makhachkala (mä′kăch·kä·lä′), formerly **Petrovsk** (pĕ·trôfsk′; Russ. pyĭ-) city, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on Caspian Sea; ✱ of Dagestan; pop. 86,800.
Makin (mä′kĭn; mā′-) or **Butaritari** (bōō·tä′rē·tä′rē) island, at N end of Gilbert Is. 100 m. N of Tarawa; an atoll.
Mako (mä·kō) or **Makun** (mä·gōōng) town, Pescadores, on Hoko I.; chief town of the group.
Makó (mŏ′kō) city, SE Hungary, on Mureş river near Romanian border; pop. 38,500.
Makronisi (mä′krō·nyē′sē), anc. **Helena** (hĕl′ē·nȧ) island, Greece, in Aegean Sea off SE tip of Attica.
Malabar Coast (măl′ȧ·bär) region, SW India; strictly, the territory between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea, in Kerala state.
Malabon (mä′lä·bōn′) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon just N of Manila; pop. 46,500.
Malacca (mȧ·lăk′ȧ) **1** settlement, Federation of Malaya, on W coast; formerly in Straits Settlements; area 633 sq. m.; pop. 239,400. **2** seaport, its ✱, on Strait of Malacca; pop. 54,500.
Malacca, Strait of, sometimes **Straits of Malacca,** channel between S Malay Penin. and island of Sumatra, connecting the Indian Ocean with the South China Sea; 500 m. long.
Malacky (mä′lȧts·kĭ) town, Czechoslovakia, near Austrian border N of Bratislava; oil center, developed by the Soviets.
Maladetta (mä′lä·thä′tä) or **Maladeta,** mountain range of the Pyrenees, NE Spain, near French border; highest peak Pico de Aneto, 11,169 ft.
Málaga (măl′ȧ·gȧ; Span. mä′lä·gä) **1** province, S Spain, bordering on Mediterranean Sea. **2** seaport, its ✱; pop. 261,200.
Malagarasi (mȧ·lä′gȧ·rä′sē) river, W Tanganyika Territory, flowing S and W into Lake Tanganyika; 100 m. long.
Malaita (mȧ·lā′tȧ) island, SE Solomon Is., SE of Santa Isabel I. and NE of Guadalcanal; area 2500 sq. m.; pop. 40,000.
Malakand Pass (mŭ′lȧ·kŭnd) mountain pass, W Pakistan, in S Swat.
Malakhov (mŭ·lä′kŭf; Angl. măl′ȧ·kŏf), also **Malakoff,** fortification, Soviet Russia, Europe, in SE Sevastopol; besieged by the French 1855.
Malakoff (mȧ′lȧ′kŏf′), sometimes **Malakoff-la-Tour** (-lȧ·tōōr′) commune, N France, S of Paris; pop. 27,500.
Malang (mä·läng′) city, Indonesia, in E Java; pop. 87,000.
Mälaren (mȧ′lär·ĕn) lake, SE Sweden, extending from Baltic Sea inland 70 m.
Malartic (mȧ′lär′tĭk′) town, Canada, in SW Quebec; pop. 6000.
Malasiqui (mä′lä·sē′kē) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon SE of Lingayen; pop. 33,700.
Malatya (mä′lä·tyä′) city, E Turkey, just W of the Euphrates at NE end of Taurus Mts.; pop. 49,100.
Malaya (mȧ·lā′ȧ) **1** the Malay Peninsula. **2** British Malaya, protectorates and possessions of the British in the Malay Penin. and Malay Archipelago. **3** the Federation of Malaya.
Malaya, Federation of, country, SE Asia, at S end of Malay Penin.; a British protectorate, comprising a federation of Malay states and the settlements of Penang and Malacca, which before 1946 were called (with Singapore) the Straits Settlements; ✱ Kuala Lumpur; area 50,600 sq. m.; pop. 4,908,100.
Malay Archipelago (mȧ·lā′; mā′lā) or **Malaysia** (mȧ·lā′zhȧ; -zhĭ·ȧ; -shȧ; -shĭ·ȧ) island group, SE Asia, comprising the islands of Indonesia and the Philippines and including all of Borneo, Timor, and New Guinea.
Malay Peninsula, peninsula, SE Asia, extending S from SW corner of peninsula of Indochina; divided between Thailand and the Federation of Malaya.
Malay States, the native states of the Malay Penin., esp. those states constituting the larger part of the Federation of Malaya: Pahang, Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, and Trengganu.
Malbork (mäl′bôrk), Ger. **Marienburg** (mä·rē′ĕn·bŏōrĸ; Angl. mȧ·rē′ĕn·bûrg), also **Marienburg in Westpreussen** (ĭn vĕst′proi′sĕn) city, N Poland, on Nogat river SE of Danzig; pop. 39,000.
Malden (môl′dĕn) **1** city, E Massachusetts, N of Boston; pop. 59,800. **2** island, one of the Line Is.; in area claimed by both U.S. and Great Britain.
Malden and Coombe (kōōm) municipal borough, S England, in Surrey SW of London; pop. 45,600.
Maldive Islands (măl′dĭv; môl′-) group of 13 clusters of islands (atolls) in Indian Ocean, 400 m. SW of Ceylon; a sultanate, under protection of Great Britain; ✱ Male.
Maldon (môl′dŭn) municipal borough, SE England, in Essex, on Blackwater estuary; pop. 9700.
Malea, Cape (mȧ·lē′ȧ; Mod. Gr. mä·lä′ä) cape, S Greece, at extremity of the E peninsula of Peloponnesus.
Malekula (măl′ē·kōō′lȧ) or **Mallicolo** (măl′ĭ·kō′lō) island, one of the New Hebrides.
Malerkotla (mä′lär·kōt′lȧ) former state, NW India, in East Punjab; now part of Punjab state.
Maletsunyane Falls (mä′lȧ·tsōōn·yä′nä) waterfall, E Union of South Africa, in Basutoland in Maletsunyane river, a headstream of the Orange river; 630 ft. high.
Mali or **Mali Kha** (mä′lē k'hä′) river, N Burma, a headstream of the Irrawaddy; 200 m. long.
Maliac Gulf (mā′lĭ·ăk), Mod. Gr. **Maliakós Kólpos** (mä′lyä·kōs′ kŏl′pōs) inlet, E Greece, NW of NW end of island of Euboea; an extension of Gulf of Euboea.
Maligne Lake (mȧ·lēn′) lake, W Canada, in SW Alberta in Jasper National Park; fed by glaciers; its outlet is **Maligne River,** a short tributary of the Athabaska.
Malinche (mä·lēn′chā) or **Malintzi** (-chē), native name **Matlalcueyatl** (mä′tläl·kwā′-yät·'l) mountain, S cen. Mexico, on border between Tlaxcala and Puebla states; 14,636 ft. high.
Malindi (mȧ·lĭn′dĭ) town, Kenya, on coast; in 16th and 17th cents. ✱ of Portuguese East Africa; to the S are ruins of an ancient city (Gedi), now set aside as a national park.

Madeleine, Iles de la. See MAGDALEN ISLANDS.
Madeleine, La. See LA MADELEINE.
Madina, al-. See MEDINA.
Madioen. See MADIUN.
Madoera. See MADURA.
Mad River. See MAD.
Maeander. See MENDERES river, Turkey.
Mae Klong. Var. of Meklong: see KLONG.
Maes. = MAAS.
Maestricht. See MAASTRICHT.
Magallanes. See PUNTA ARENAS.
Maghiana. See JHANG-MAGHIANA.
Maghreb el Aqsa, El. See MOROCCO.
Magyarország. See HUNGARY.
Mahanuddy. Var. of MAHANADI.
Mähren. See MORAVIA.
Mährisch-Ostrau. See MORAVSKÁ OSTRAVA.
Maimachin. See KIACHTA.
Maimansingh. Var. of MYMENSINGH.
Maire Strait, Le. See LE MAIRE STRAIT.
Maisur. See MYSORE.
Majdal, El. See EL MAJDAL.
Makdala. See MAGDALA, Ethiopia.
Makira. See SAN CRISTOBAL.
Makka. See MECCA.
Makua. See UBANGI.
Makumma. See MORONA.
Makun. See MAKO.
Malakka. Var. of MALACCA.
Malaspina. See CANLAON, MOUNT.
Malaysia. See MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.
Malbaie, La. See LA MALBAIE, village, Canada.
Malhon. See HOMONHON.

Malin Head (mălʹĭn) cape, N Ireland, on N coast of co. Donegal, Republic of Ireland; the northernmost point of the island, at 55°25′N lat.

Malita (mȧ·lēʹtȧ; Span. mä·lēʹtä) municipality, Philippine Is., in Mindanao on Davao Gulf; pop. 30,800.

Mallow (măl′ō) urban district, SW Ireland, in N cen. co. Cork on Blackwater river; pop. 5600.

Malmédy (mȧl′mȧ′dē′) town, E Belgium, forming a district with Eupen; before 1919 in Germany.

Malmesbury (mämz′bĕr·ĭ; -brĭ) **1** municipal borough, S England, in Wiltshire; ancient abbey, where William of Malmesbury was a monk. **2** town, S Union of South Africa, in SW Cape Province; pop. 5800.

Malmö (mȧl′mö′) seaport, SW Sweden, opposite Copenhagen, Denmark; pop. 189,200.

Maloelap (mä′lō·ȧ·läp′) island, Marshall Is., in cen. part of Ratak chain; an atoll, has 64 islets; formerly a Japanese air base.

Malolos (mä·lōʹlōs) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon at head of delta of the Pampanga; pop. 33,400.

Malone (mȧ·lōn′) village, NE New York, WNW of Plattsburg; pop. 9500.

Maloyaroslavets (mălʹō·yärʹō·slȧ′vĭts; Russ. mȧ′lŭ·yȧ·rŭ·slȧ′vyĕts) town, Soviet Russia, Europe, N of Kaluga; battle Oct. 24, 1812; in World War II, an outer defense of Moscow.

Malplaquet (mälʹplȧ·kā′; Fr. mȧl′plȧ′kĕ′) hamlet, N France; scene of Marlborough's victory over the French Sept. 11, 1709.

Malta (môlʹtȧ) **1** or **Maltese Islands** (môl′tēz′; -tēs′) group of three islands in Mediterranean Sea S of Sicily; a British colony; ✻ Valletta; area 122 sq. m.; pop. 241,600. **2** island, chief of Malta group, site of Valletta; area 95 sq. m.; pop. 235,000. **3** locality, N New York, NE of Schenectady near S end of Saratoga Lake; area for rocket testing.

Malta Channel, passage, Mediterranean Sea, between SE Sicily and Malta.

Maltby (môltʹbĭ) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 12,500.

Malvern, 1 (mälʹvĕrn) city, SW cen. Arkansas, SE of Hot Springs; pop. 8100. **2** (mô[l]′vĕrn) urban district, W cen. England, in Worcestershire; pop. 21,700.

Malverne (mälʹvĕrn) village, SE New York, on Long I.; pop. 8100.

Malvern Hill (mälʹvĕrn) plateau, Virginia, on the James SE of Richmond; battle July 1, 1862.

Malvern Hills (mô[l]′vĕrn) hills, W England, between Worcestershire and Herefordshire; highest point 1395 ft.

Malwa (mälʹwä) **1** region, cen. India, including plateau N of Vindhya Mts. bounded on W by Aravalli Range; independent kingdom 1401–1531. **2** former British agency comprising states in the Malwa region, now mostly in NW Madhya Pradesh.

Mamaroneck (mȧ·mărʹō·nĕk) village, SE New York, on Long Island Sound NE of New York; pop. 15,000.

Mamberamo (mämʹbȧ·rä′mō) or **Tarikaikea** (tä′rē·kīʹkȧ·ä) river, West New Guinea, flowing NW into Pacific Ocean; 500 m. long.

Mammoth Cave (mămʹŭth) series of underground chambers, SW cen. Kentucky; 150 m. explored; set aside as a national park 1936.

Mammoth Hot Springs, hot springs, Wyoming, in Yellowstone National Park; remarkable for terraces of calcareous deposits covering 200 acres.

Mammoth Spring, town, N Arkansas; site of large spring, source of hydroelectric power.

Mamoré (mȧ′mō·rā′), in upper course called the **Río Grande** (rē′ō grän′dȧ) or **Guapay** (gwä·pä′ē; -pī′) river, Bolivia, rising in E Andes and flowing N to unite with Beni river on Brazilian border and form Madeira river; 1200 m. long.

Mam Soul (mȧm soul) mountain, N Scotland, in Ross and Cromarty co.; 3862 ft. high.

Man, Calf of (mȧn) island, W England, in Irish Sea off Isle of Man.

Man, Isle of, anc. **Monapia** (mō·nāʹpĭ·ȧ) or **Mona** (mōʹnȧ) island, England, off NW coast in Irish Sea; has own language (Manx), legislature, and laws.

Manacor (mä′nä·kōr′) town, Spain, on Majorca I.; noted for the underground lakes and stalactite caves nearby.

Managua (mȧ·nä′gwȧ; Span. mä·nä′gwä) city, ✻ of Nicaragua, on Lake Managua; pop. 93,000.

Managua, Lake, lake, W Nicaragua; drains S into Lake Nicaragua; 38 m. long.

Manama (mă·nä′mȧ; -mä) town, Arabia, ✻ of Bahrein Is., on N coast of Bahrein I.

Manaoag (mä·nä′wäg) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon E of Lingayen; pop. 29,000.

Manasarowar (mänʹȧ·sȧ·rōʹĕr) lake, SW Tibet, S of Kailas Peak; altitude 15,000 ft.

Manassas (mȧ·năsʹŏs) town, NE Virginia, W of Alexandria; scene of battles of Bull Run (called Manassas by Confederates) July 21, 1861, and Aug. 29 and 30, 1862.

Manatí (mä′nä·tē′) town, N Puerto Rico, on Manatí river W of San Juan; pop. 10,100.

Manaus (mȧ·nous′) or **Manáos** (mȧ·nous′) city, W Brazil, ✻ of Amazonas state, on the Rio Negro 12 m. above its junction with the Amazon; pop. 110,700.

Manawatu (mä′nä·wä′tōō) river, New Zealand, in SW North I., flowing SW and W into Cook Strait; 100 m. long.

Manchester (mănʹchĕs′tĕr; -chĭs·tĕr) **1** town, N Connecticut; pop. 34,100. **2** city, S New Hampshire, on Merrimack river; pop. 82,700. **3** county borough and city, NW England, in Lancashire, on the Irwell; pop. 703,200.

Manchuria (mănchŏŏr′ĭ·ȧ), Chin. **Manchow** (mänʹjōʹ), also called by the Chinese the **(Three, Nine) Eastern, or Northeastern, Provinces**, region, NE China, bordering on Russia and Korea; under the Japanese 1931–45 constituted, with Jehol, the puppet state of **Manchukuo** (mänʹchōōʹkwōʹ; mănchōōʹkwō; Chin. mänʹjōʹkwōʹ), ✻ Changchun (Hsinking) taken over 1949 by Communists, who set up the People's Government of the Northeast and attached the W part to the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Area; ✻ (since 1949) Mukden; area 308,000 sq. m.; pop. 43,600,000.

Mand (mänd) or **Mund** (mōōnd) river, SW Iran, flowing W and SW into Persian Gulf; 300 m. long.

Mandalay (mănʹdȧ·lā′) city, cen. Burma, on the Irrawaddy river; pop. 135,000.

Mandan (mănʹdăn) city, North Dakota, on Missouri river opposite Bismarck; pop. 7300.

Mangaia (mäng·ä′yä) island, SE Cook Is.; a circular island with broad coastal strip of coral limestone and completely encircled by a reef.

Mangalore (mängʹgȧ·lōr) city, S India, in SW Mysore on Malabar Coast; pop. 81,100.

Mangareva (mängʹä·rä′vä) island, Gambier Is., chief island of the group.

Mangotsfield (mängʹgŏts·fēld) urban district, SW cen. England, in Gloucestershire; pop. 17,900.

Mangueira, Lagoa da (lȧ·gōʹȧ thȧ mȧnng·gä′ē·rȧ; -gä′ē·rȧ) lagoon, S Brazil, along coast between Lake Mirim and the Atlantic Ocean; 62 m. long.

Mangyshlak (mängʹgĭsh·läk′) peninsula, Soviet Central Asia, in Kazakh S.S.R. on Caspian Sea.

Manhattan (mănʹhăt′ n; mȧn-) **1** island, SE New York, at mouth of Hudson river; constitutes a borough of New York City; area 22 sq. m.; pop. 1,960,100. **2** city, NE cen. Kansas, on Kansas river; pop. 19,100.

Manhattan Beach, 1 city, SW California, on Pacific Ocean SW of Los Angeles; pop. 17,300. **2** beach, New York City, at E end of Coney I.

Manicouagan (mănʹĭ·kwŏgʹăn) river, Canada, in SE Quebec prov., flowing S into St. Lawrence river near its mouth; 310 m. long.

Manihiki Islands (mä′nē·hē′kē), sometimes called **Northern Cook Islands** (kŏŏk) group of islands, S Pacific Ocean, belonging to New Zealand; chief island **Manihiki**, formerly called **Humphrey** (hŭmʹfrĭ), an atoll.

Manila (mȧ·nīlʹȧ; Span. mä·nēʹlä) city, ✻ (see QUEZON CITY) of the Republic of the Philippines, on W coast of Luzon on **Manila Bay**, an inlet (area 770 sq. m.) of South China Sea; pop. 983,900.

Manipur (mä′nĭ·pōōr′) **1** river, NE India and W Burma, rising in India and flowing into Chindwin river; 210 m. long. **2** territory, NE India, around upper Manipur river; borders on Burma S of Assam; ✻ Imphal; area 8628 sq. m.; pop. 577,600.

Manisa or **Manissa** (mä′nē·sä′), anc. **Magnesia** (mȧg·nē′zhȧ; -zhĭ·ȧ) city, W Turkey in Asia, in Gediz valley; pop. 35,000.

Manistee (mănʹĭs·tē′; mănʹĭs·tē) **1** river, NW Michigan, flowing SW into Lake Michigan; 150 m. long. **2** city, NW Michigan, on Lake Michigan at mouth of Manistee river; pop. 8600.

Manistique (mănʹĭs·tēkʹ; mănʹĭs·tēk) city, Michigan, in Upper Peninsula on Lake Michigan, pop. 5100.

Manitoba (mănʹĭ·tōʹbȧ) province, cen. Canada, easternmost of the Prairie Provinces; ✻ Winnipeg; area 219,723 sq. m.; pop. 776,500.

Manitoba, Lake, lake, Canada, in Manitoba SW of Lake Winnipeg; area 1817 sq. m.

Manitou Falls (mănʹĭ·tōō) waterfall, NW Wisconsin, in Black river (small river flowing N) S of Superior; 165 ft. high.

Manitoulin Island (mănʹĭ·tōōʹlĭn) island, Canada, in N Lake Huron, in Ontario prov.; 80 m. long.

Manitowoc (mănʹĭ·tō·wŏkʹ) city, E Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan; pop. 27,600.

Maniwaki (mănʹĭ·wōʹkĭ) village, Canada, in SW Quebec on Gatineau river; pop. 3800.

Manizales (mänʹĭ·zälʹĕs; -zälʹēs; Span. mä′nē·säʹlās) city, W cen. Colombia, in the cen. cordillera of the Andes; pop. 51,000.

Manjra (mŭnjʹrȧ) river, S India, in NW Andhra Pradesh, flowing to the Godavari; 320 m. long.

Manjuyod (mäng·hōōʹyōd) municipality, Philippine Is., in Negros on Tañon Strait; pop. 25,600.

Mankato (mănʹkȧ′tō) city, S Minnesota, on Minnesota river; pop. 18,800.

Manly (mănʹlĭ) city, SE Australia, NE suburb of Sydney, on Port Jackson.

Mannar (mȧ·närʹ) island, Ceylon, at E end of Adam's Bridge.

Mannar, Gulf of, that part of Indian Ocean between Ceylon and the S point of India.

Mannheim (mănʹhīm; Ger. mänʹhīm) city, W Germany, on the Rhine at confluence of Neckar river; pop. 244,000.

Manono (mȧ·nōʹnō) village, SE Belgian Congo; tin mines.

Manpojin (mänʹpō·jĭn) or **Mampochin** (mämʹpō·jĭn) town, N Korea, near Manchurian border NW of Kanggye.

Manresa (mänʹrā′sä) commune, NE Spain, NNW of Barcelona; pop. 36,400.

Mansel Island (mänʹs'l) island, N Canada, in NE Hudson Bay.

Mansfield (mänsʹfēld; mănzʹ-) **1** town, N Connecticut, on Willimantic river; Univ. of Connecticut at Storrs; Mansfield State Training School and Hospital. **2** town, SE Massachusetts; pop. 7200. **3** city, N cen. Ohio; pop. 43,600. **4** municipal borough, N cen. England, in Nottinghamshire N of Nottingham; pop. 51,300.

Mansfield, Mount, mountain, N Vermont, in Green Mts.; highest point in Vermont, 4393 ft.

Mansfield Woodhouse (wŏŏd′hous) urban district, N cen. England, in Nottinghamshire N of Mansfield; pop. 17,800.

Manston (mănʹstŭn) airfield, SE England, in Kent WNW of Ramsgate in Isle of Thanet; Royal Air Force base.

Manta (mänʹtä) seaport, W Ecuador, on Manta Bay; pop. 14,200.

Mantaro (mänʹtä′rō) river, S cen. Peru, flowing E to Apurímac river; 280 m. long.

Mantinea (mänʹt'n·ēʹȧ) or **Mantineia** (-ĭʹȧ) ancient village, S Greece, in E Peloponnesus, in E Arcadia, near Argolis border; scene of three battles: 418 B.C., 362 B.C., and 207 B.C.

Mantua (mänʹtŭ·ȧ), Ital. **Mantova** (mänʹtō·vä) commune, N Italy, on Mincio river; pop. 56,300.

Manua Islands (mȧ·nōōʹȧ) group of three islands, American Samoa; area 22 sq. m.; pop. 2800.

Manus (mä′nōōs), also **Great Admiralty** (ăd′mĭ·rȧl·tĭ) island, Admiralty Is., largest of the group; area 600 sq. m.

Manville (mănʹvĭl) borough, N cen. New Jersey, WNW of New Brunswick; pop. 8600.

Manych (mŭ·nĭchʹ), or **Kuma-Manych** (kōō·mȧʹ-), **Depression**, valley, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, comprising the valleys of the **Western Manych** river (flowing NW to the lower Don), the **Eastern Manych** river (flowing SE to the lower Kuma), and the lower Kuma (flowing to the Caspian Sea); total length 330 m.

Manzala, Lake (mănʹzä′lȧ) lagoon, N Egypt, bordering on Suez Canal.

Manzanares (mänʹthä·nä′rās; mänʹsä-) **1** river, cen. Spain, flowing into Jarama river, a tributary of the Tagus; 50 m. long. **2** commune, S cen. Spain, on Manzanares river; pop. 18,500.

Manzanillo (mänʹsä·nē′yō) seaport, E Cuba, on Guacanayabo Bay; pop. 35,700.

Manzanillo Bay, 1 inlet of Caribbean Sea, N Panama Canal Zone. **2** bay in N coast of island of Hispaniola, on boundary between Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Maoka (mä·ō·kä) seaport, Soviet Russia, Asia, on W coast of S Sakhalin I.; an ice-free port.

Maple Heights, city, N Ohio, SE of Cleveland; pop. 15,600.

Maplewood (mȧ′pʹl·wŏŏd) city, E Missouri, W of St. Louis; pop. 13,400.

Mapuera (mȧ·pwȧ′rȧ) river, N Brazil, flowing SE from near border of British Guiana into Trombetas river; 270 m. long.

Maputo (mȧ·pōōʹtō) river, S Mozambique, flowing E to Delagoa Bay; 50 m. long.

Maquoketa (mȧ·kō′kē·tȧ) river, E cen. Iowa, flowing SE into Mississippi river; 150 m. long.

Maracaibo (mär′ȧ·kīʹbō; Span. mä′rä·kīʹvō) city, NW Venezuela, ✻ of Zulia state, on channel between Lake Maracaibo and the Gulf of Venezuela; pop. 232,500.

Maracaibo, Lake, south extension of Gulf of Venezuela, NW Venezuela; area 6300 sq. m.

Maracay (mä′rä·kīʹ) city, N Venezuela, ✻ of Aragua state; pop. 65,800.

Maradals (mä′rä·dälsʹ) waterfall, cen. Norway, 650 ft. high.

Marajó (mȧ′rȧ·zhōʹ) island, NE Brazil, in the Amazon delta between the Amazon and Pará rivers.

Maranhão (mȧ′rȧ·nyouNʹ) state, NE Brazil, bordering on Atlantic Ocean; ✻ São Luiz; area 133,674 sq. m.; pop. 1,600,400.

Maranoa (mär′ȧ·nōʹȧ) river, Australia, in SE Queensland; flows S and joins the Condamine to form the Culgoa; 200 m. long.

Marañón (mä′rä·nyōnʹ) river, Peru, joining the Ucayali to form the Amazon; 800 m. long.

Maraş or **Marash** (mä·räshʹ) city, S cen. Turkey, at foot of E Taurus Mts. near Ceyhan river; pop. 35,100.

Marathon (märʹȧ·thŏn; -thŭn) **1** plain, E Greece, in Attica NE of Athens, bordering on Aegean Sea. **2** ancient town on this plain; scene of battle 490 B.C.

Marble Canyon, gorge, N Arizona, along the Colorado river; forms upper part of Grand Canyon.

Marblehead (märʹb'l·hĕd′; -hĕd′) town, NE Massachusetts, on Atlantic Ocean NE of Boston; pop. 13,800.

Marburg (märʹbōōrĸ; Angl. märʹbûrg) **1** also **Marburg an der Lahn** (än dĕr länʹ) city, W Germany, on Lahn river; pop. 37,400. **2** see MARIBOR.

March (märĸ), Czech **Morava** (mōʹrȧ·vȧ) river, Czechoslovakia, in Moravia, flowing SW and S into Danube river on border between Czechoslovakia and Austria; 180 m. long.

March (märch) urban district, E England, ✻ of Isle of Ely; pop. 13,000.

Marche (märsh) historical region, cen. France, N of Limousin and NW of Auvergne; once a countship, in pre-Revolutionary France a province; ✻ Guéret.

Marchena (mär·chāʹnä) commune, SW Spain, E of Seville; pop. 19,900.

Marches (märʹchĕz; -chĭz), Ital. **Le Marche** (lā märʹkā) region, cen. Italy, bordering the Adriatic Sea between Abruzzi and Emilia; once part of the States of the Church.

Marchfeld (märĸʹfĕlt) plain, Austria, at Vienna N of the Danube and W of the March; scene of battle August 1278; in Napoleonic Wars scene of battles of Aspern, Essling, and Wagram.

Marchienne-au-Pont (mär′shyĕn′ō·pōNʹ) commune, SW Belgium, on the Sambre near Charleroi; pop. 22,300.

Mar Chiquita (mär′ chē·kē′tä) lake, N cen. Argentina; 50 m. long, 15 m. wide.

Marcinelle (mär′sē′nĕl′) commune, SW Belgium, near Charleroi; pop. 23,900.

Marcos Juárez (mär′kōs hwä′rās) town, N cen. Argentina; pop. 12,900.

Marcq-en-Barœul (mär′-käN·bȧ′rûl′) commune, N France, NNE of Lille; pop. 22,300.

Marcus Island (mär′kŭs), Jap. **Minami Tori Shima** (mē·nä·mē tō·rē shē·mä) island, W Pacific Ocean, NE of the Marianas; formerly occupied by Japan.

Marcy, Mount (märʹsĭ) mountain, NE New York, in the Adirondack Mts.; highest peak in New York State, 5344 ft.

Mardan (märʹdăn; native mŭr′dän) town, Pakistan, in cen. North-West Frontier Province, 30 m. NE of Peshawar.

Mar del Plata (mär′ thĕl plä′tä) city, E Argentina, S of Buenos Aires, on coast; resort; pop. 94,500.

Mardin (märdēnʹ) town, SE Turkey, near Syrian border; pop. 20,000.

Maree, Loch (lŏĸ mȧ·rē′) lake, N Scotland, in Ross and Cromarty co.; over 12 m. long.

Mare Island (mär) California, island in San Pablo Bay; a U.S. navy yard.

Malines. See MECHELEN.
Malintzi. See MALINCHE.
Mallicolo. See MALEKULA.
Mallorca. See MAJORCA.
Malmasia. See MONEMVASIA.
Maltese Islands. See MALTA.
Małujowice. See MOLLWITZ.
Maluku. See MOLUCCAS.
Malvasia, Napoli di. See MONEMVASIA.
Malvinas, Islas. See FALKLAND ISLANDS.
Manado. See MENADO.
Manahiki. = MANIHIKI.
Manáos. See MANAUS.
Manar. = MANNAR.
Mancha, La. See LA MANCHA.
Manche, La. See ENGLISH CHANNEL.
Manchoukuo. Var. of MANCHUKUO.
Manchow. See MANCHURIA.
Mangishlak. Var. of MANGYSHLAK.
Manich. = MANYCH.
Mans, Le. See LE MANS.
Mansûra, El. See EL MANSÛRA.
Mantiqueira, Serra da. See SERRA DA MANTIQUEIRA.
Mar, Serra do. See SERRA DO MAR.
Maracaibo, Gulf of. See VENEZUELA, GULF OF.
Maracanda. See SAMARKAND.
Marakesh. = MARRAKECH.
Máramarossziget. See SIGHET.

Marengo (mȧ·rĕng′gō; Ital. mä·rĕng′gō) village, NW Italy; scene of battle June 14, 1800.
Mareotis, Lake (mär′ē·ō′tĭs), Arab. **Maryût** (mŭr·yōōt′) lake, N Egypt, in Nile delta W of Rosetta mouth.
Margarita (mär′gȧ·rē′tȧ; Span. ·gä·rē′tä) island, Venezuela, in Caribbean Sea; forms chief part of state of Nueva Esparta (island group).
Margate (mär′gĭt), formerly **Margate,** municipal borough, SE England, in Kent on edge of Isle of Thanet; pop. 42,500.
Margelan (mär′gē·län′) or **Old Margelan,** town, Soviet Central Asia, in Uzbek S.S.R., E of Kokand; pop. 44,000.
Margraten (mär′grä′tĕ[n]) village, E Netherlands, E of Maastricht near German border; site of American military cemetery for World War II dead.
Marguerite Bay (mär′gē·rēt′) bay, Antarctica, on W side of Palmer Penin. N of Alexander I Island.
Marham (mär′ŭm) airfield, E England, in Norfolk SE of King's Lynn; Royal Air Force base.
Maria Island (mȧ·rī′ȧ) **1** island, Australia, in W Gulf of Carpentaria. **2** island, Australia, off SE coast of Tasmania.
Mariana Islands (mâr′Ĭ·ăn′ȧ; mär′-; -ä′nȧ), formerly **Ladrone Islands** (lȧ·drōn′) island group, W Pacific Ocean, including Saipan and Guam; once belonged to the Spanish, who ceded Guam to the U.S. in 1898 and sold the rest of the islands to Germany in 1899; a Japanese mandate (except Guam) 1919–45, since 1947 part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, administered by the United States.
Marianao (mä′ryä·nä′ō) city, W Cuba, W of Havana; pop. 114,700.
Marianna (mär′Ĭ·ăn′ȧ; mär′-) city, NW Florida; pop. 5800
Mariánské Lázně (mä′ryän·skȧ läz′nyĕ), Ger. **Marienbad** (mä·rē′ĕn·bät) town, W Czechoslovakia, in NW Bohemia SE of Cheb; mineral springs.
Marias (mȧ·rī′ȧs) river, NW Montana, flowing E and SE into Missouri river; 250 m. long.
Marib (mär′ĭb), Arab. **Ma'rib** (mär′rĭb) ruins of ancient city of the Sabaeans, SW Arabia, in E Yemen.
Maribor (mä′rē·bōr), Ger. **Marburg** (mär′bōōrk; Angl. -bûrg) city, NW Yugoslavia, in Slovenia on Drava river near Austrian border; pop. 66,800.
Marie Byrd Land (mȧ·rē′ bûrd′) section of Antarctica E of Ross Shelf Ice and Ross Sea and extending E to Ellsworth Highland; claimed for the U.S. by Richard E. Byrd 1929.
Marie Galante or **Marie-Galante** (mȧ′rē′gȧ′lănt′) island, French West Indies, a dependency of Guadeloupe.
Marietta (mär′Ĭ·ĕt′ȧ; mär′Ĭ-) **1** city, NW Georgia, NW of Atlanta; pop. 20,700. **2** city, SE Ohio, on Ohio river; pop. 16,000.
Marieville (mȧ·rē′vĭl; Fr. mȧ′rē′vĭl′) town, Canada, in S Quebec ESE of Montreal; pop. 3100.
Marília (mȧ·rē′lyȧ) city, SE Brazil, in W cen. São Paulo state; pop. 36,300.
Marin (mä·rēn′) seaport, NW Spain, SSW of Pontevedra; pop. 16,300.
Marina, 1 (mȧ·rē′nȧ) waterfall, W British Guiana, in the Serra Pacaraima NW of Kaieteur Falls; 500 ft. high. **2** (mä·rē′nä) see Espíritu Santo island, New Hebrides Is.
Marinduque (mä′rēn·dōō′kä) island, Philippine Is., S of Luzon.
Marinette (mär′ĭ·nĕt′) city, NE Wisconsin, on Green Bay; pop. 14,200.
Marion (mär′Ĭ·ŭn; mär′-) **1** city, S Illinois; pop. 10,500. **2** city, N cen. Indiana; pop. 30,100. **3** city, E Iowa, ENE of Cedar Rapids; pop. 5900. **4** city, cen. Ohio; pop. 33,800. **5** town, E South Carolina; pop. 6800. **6** town, SW Virginia; pop. 7000.
Marion, Lake, also **Santee Reservoir** (săn′tē′) lake, South Carolina, formed by dam in Santee river; 40 m. long.
Mari Republic (mä′rĭ; Russ. mȧ′ryĭ), officially **Mari Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic,** autonomous republic, E cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, bounded on S by Volga river; ✻ Ioshkar Ola; area 8900 sq. m.; pop. 600,000.
Mariscal Estigarribia (mä′rĕs·käl′ äs′tē·gär·rē′vyä) town, NW Paraguay, in the Chaco.
Maritime Alps (mär′Ĭ·tĭm; -tīm), section of the Alps, SE France, on Italian border, extending to Mediterranean coast.
Maritime Provinces, often **the Maritimes** (-tĭmz; -tīmz) the Canadian provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.
Maritime Territory, Russ. **Primorski Krai** (prĭ′môr′skĭ [Russ. pryĭ-] krī′) territory, E Soviet Russia, Asia, bordering on Sea of Japan and Manchuria; ✻ Vladivostok; area 64,900 sq. m.; pop. 1,475,000.
Maritsa (mä·rē′tsä), Turk. **Meriç** (mĕ·rēch′), Mod. Gr. **Évros** (ĕv′rōs; Gr. âv′rôs) river, S Europe, flowing from W end of Rhodope Mts. to the Aegean Sea on border between Greece and Turkey; 320 m. long.
Mariveles (mä′rē·vä′lās) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon on coast of Bataan Penin.; military reservation, by treaty of 1947 retained by United States as permanent base.
Mariveles, Mount, mountain, Philippine Is., in Luzon at S end of Bataan Penin.; 4700 ft. high.
Mariyampole (mä′rĭ·yämʹpô·lĕ) town, Lithuania, SW of Kaunas; pop. 15,700.
Markagunt Plateau (mär′kȧ·gŭnt) region, SW Utah, in which is located Cedar Breaks National Monument.
Market Drayton (drā′t'n) urban district, England, in Shropshire; pop. 5600.
Market Harborough (här′bŭ·rŭ; -brŭ) urban district, cen. England, in Leicestershire on the Welland SE of Leicester; pop. 10,400.
Markham (mär′kăm) river, E North-East New Guinea, flowing S and SE to Huon Gulf; 200 m. long.
Markham, Mount, mountain, Antarctica, near edge of Ross Shelf Ice; 15,100 ft. high.
Markkleeberg (märk·klā′bĕrk) commune, E Germany, S of Leipzig; pop. 20,500.
Marl (märl) commune, W Germany; pop. 44,000.
Marlborough (märl′bûr′ō; môl′bŭ·rŭ, -brŭ) city, E Massachusetts; pop. 15,800.
Marlborough (môl′bŭ·rŭ; -brŭ; märl′-) municipal borough, S England, in NE cen. Wiltshire; site of grammar school founded 1551.
Marlin (mär′lĭn) city, cen. Texas, SSE of Waco; pop. 7100.
Marlow (mär′lō) urban district, SE cen. England, in Buckinghamshire, on the Thames; pop. 6500.
Marly-le-Roi (mȧr′lē′lē·rwȧ′) village, N France, NW of Versailles and on E side of the **Marly Forest** (area 5000 acres), site since 1951 of SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers in Europe), which occupies 60 acres in SE corner near village of Rocquencourt.
Marmara (mär′mȧ·rȧ) or **Marmora** (mär′mō·rȧ) island, Turkey, in Sea of Marmara.
Marmara, Sea of, Turk. **Marmara Denizi** (mär′mä·rä′ dĕ′nĕ·zē′), anc. **Propontis** (prō·pŏn′tĭs) sea, NW Turkey, between Europe and Asia, connected with the Black Sea through the Bosporus and with the Aegean Sea through the Dardanelles.
Marmarica (mär·mär′Ĭ·kȧ) plateau, NE Libya and NW Egypt, bordering Mediterranean Sea; on SE is the Qattara Depression.
Marmolada (mär′mō·lä′dä) mountain, NE Italy; highest in the Dolomites, 10,965 ft.
Marmore Falls (mär′mō·rā) cascades, cen. Italy, in Velino river near its junction with the Nera; 656 ft. high.
Marne (märn; Fr. mȧrn) river, NE France, flowing NW and W into the Seine; 325 m. long.
Maroni (mȧ·rō′nĭ), Du. **Marowijne** (mȧ′rō·vĭ′nĕ) river, N South America; forms boundary between Surinam and French Guiana and empties into Atlantic Ocean; 420 m. long.
Marple (mär′p'l) urban district, NW England, in Cheshire SE of Manchester; pop. 13,100.
Marquesas Islands (mär·kā′zȧs), also **Marquezas** (-zȧs), Fr. **Îles Marquises** (ēl′ mär′-kēz′) group of islands, S Pacific Ocean, belonging to France; ✻ Atuana, on Hiva Oa I.; 13 islands, total area 480 sq. m.; pop. 2700.
Marquesas (mär·kēz′) **Keys,** group of islands, Florida, W of SW end of Florida Keys.
Marquette (mär·kĕt′) city, Michigan, in Upper Peninsula on Lake Superior; pop. 17,200.
Marrakech or **Marrakesh** (mȧ·rä′kĕsh; Arab. mŭr·rä′kōōsh), also formerly **Morocco** (mō·rŏk′ō) city, W cen. Morocco, in N foothills of the Grand Atlas; pop. 190,300.
Marroquí, Point (mär′rō·kē′) southernmost point of Spain, at Tarifa, on the Strait of Gibraltar; also southernmost point of Europe, at 36°2′N lat.
Marsala (mär·sä′lä) seaport, Italy, in Sicily on the Mediterranean S of Trapani; pop. 62,200.
Mars Diep (märs dĕp) strait, Netherlands, separating island of Texel from mainland; outlet of Wadden Zee to North Sea.
Marseilles (mär·sälz′), Fr. **Marseille** (mär·sä′; Fr. mȧr′sȧ′y′), anc. **Massilia** (mȧ·sĭl′Ĭ·ȧ; -sĭl′yȧ) seaport, SE France, on Gulf of Lions; pop. 636,300.
Marshall (mär′shŭl) **1** city, S Michigan, ESE of Battle Creek; pop. 5800. **2** city, SW Minnesota; pop. 5900. **3** city, W cen. Missouri; pop. 8900. **4** city, NE Texas; pop. 22,300.
Marshall Islands, group of islands, W Pacific Ocean, comprising two chains, the Ratak chain and the Ralik chain; belonged to Germany 1899 to World War I, mandated to Japan 1920, assigned to the United States 1947 as a UN trust territory; chief island Jaluit, in Ralik chain; total land area 66 sq. m.
Marshalltown (mär′shŭl·toun) city, cen. Iowa; pop. 19,800.
Marshfield (märsh′fēld) **1** see Coos Bay. **2** city, cen. Wisconsin, NW of Wisconsin Rapids; pop. 12,400.
Mars-la-Tour (märs′lȧ·tōōr′) village, NE France, SW of Metz; scene of battle Aug. 16, 1870.
Marston Moor (märs′tŭn) moor, N England, W of York; scene of battle July 2, 1644.
Martaban, Gulf of (mär′tȧ·băn′) inlet of Bay of Bengal, S Burma.
Martapura or **Martapoera** (mär′tä·pōō′rä) river, Indonesia, in S Borneo, flowing to Barito river; 100 m. long.
Martha's Vineyard (mär′thȧz vĭn′yĕrd) island, SE Massachusetts, between Elizabeth Is. and Nantucket.
Martina Franca (mär·tē′nä frängʹkä) commune, SE Italy, NNE of Taranto; pop. 32,600.
Martinez (mär·tē′nĕs) city, W California, on Suisun Bay; pop. 8300.
Martinique (mär′t'n·ēk′; Fr. mär′tē′nēk′) island, French West Indies; an overseas department of France; ✻ Fort-de-France; area 385 sq. m.; pop. 246,700.
Martinsburg (mär′t'nz·bûrg; -tĭnz-) city, NE West Virginia, in E panhandle; pop. 15,600.
Martins Ferry (mär′t'nz; -tĭnz) city, E Ohio, on Ohio river; pop. 13,200.
Martinsville (mär′t'nz·vĭl; -tĭnz-) **1** city, cen. Indiana, SW of Indianapolis; pop. 6000. **2** independent city, S Virginia; pop. 17,300.
Martos (mär′tōs) commune, S Spain, SW of Jaén; pop. 27,100.
Martre, Lac la (lȧk′ lȧ mär′tr′) lake, N Canada; area 685 sq. m.
Mary (mär·rĭ′), formerly **Merv** (mĕrv) town, Soviet Central Asia, in Turkmen S.S.R., in an oasis on Murghab river; in Hindu, Parsi, and Arab tradition believed to be the ancient Paradise.
Maryborough (mâr′Ĭ·bŭ·rŭ; -brŭ) **1** town, Australia, in SE Queensland on Mary river; pop. 14,400. **2** town, SE Australia, in cen. Victoria; pop. 6200. **3** or **Port Laoighise** (lā′Ĭ·shē) town, cen. Ireland, ✻ of co. Laoighis.
Maryland (mĕr′ĭ·lănd) state, E United States, bordering on Chesapeake Bay; ✻ Annapolis; area 10,577 sq. m.; pop. 2,343,000.
Maryport (mâr′Ĭ·pōrt) urban district, NW England, in Cumberland on Solway Firth; pop. 12,200.
Marysvale (mâr′Ĭz·vāl) village, S cen. Utah, on Sevier river; uranium discovered 1948.
Marysville (mâr′Ĭz·vĭl) city, N cen. California; pop. 7800.
Maryville (mâr′Ĭ·vĭl; Sou. also ·vĭ′l) **1** city, NW Missouri; pop. 6800. **2** city, E Tennessee, near Great Smoky Mts. National Park; pop. 7700.
Masai (mȧ·sī′) native reserve, S Kenya; area 15,232 sq. m.; pop. 48,900.
Masan (mä·sän), formerly **Masampo** (mä·säm·pō) seaport, S Korea, on S coast NW of Pusan; pop. 91,300.
Masaya (mä·sä′yä) town, SW Nicaragua; pop. 22,700.
Masbate (mäs·bä′tā) **1** island, cen. Philippine Is., in Visayan Is. S of SE Luzon. **2** municipality, ✻ of Masbate I., on E coast.
Mascara (mäs′kȧ·rȧ; Arab. ·kŭ·rŏ) commune, NW Algeria; pop. 31,800.
Mascarene Islands (mäs′kȧ·rēn) group of islands in Indian Ocean, comprising Réunion, Mauritius, and Rodriguez.
Maseru (mäz′ē·rōō) town, S Africa, ✻ of Basutoland, on Caledon river.
Mashad-i-Murghab (mȧsh·hȧd′ē·mōōr·gäb′), formerly **Murghab,** town, SW Iran; site of ancient Pasargadae.
Masharbrum (mŭ′shĕr·brōōm) Gasherbrum, mountain in N Kashmir; — an old name.
Mashonaland (mȧ·shō′nȧ·lănd′) region, NE Southern Rhodesia, inhabited by the Mashona, a Bantu people.
Masirah (mä·sē′rō) island, SE Arabia, in Arabian Sea off E coast of Oman.
Masjid-i-Sulaiman (mäs·jĭd′ē·sōō′lī·män′) locality, W Iran, in S Zagros Mts.; oil field.
Mask, Lough (lŏk mäsk′) lake, W Ireland, in S co. Mayo; 35 sq. m.
Mason City (mā′s'n), city, N Iowa; pop. 28,000.
Masqat (mŭs′kăt; Arab. mŏs′kŏt) or **Muscat,** seaport, SE Arabia, ✻ of Oman, on Gulf of Oman.
Massa (mäs′sä) commune, Italy, near Carrara; pop. 47,100.
Massachusetts (mȧs′ȧ·chōō′sĕts; -sĭts) state, NE United States, bordering on Atlantic Ocean; ✻ Boston; area 8257 sq. m.; pop. 4,690,500.
Massachusetts Bay, inlet of Atlantic Ocean, E Massachusetts, 50 m. long by 25 m. wide.
Massacre Bay (mȧs′ȧ·kĕr) inlet, SW Alaska, in the Aleutian Is. on SE coast of Attu.
Massanutten, or **Masanutton, Mountain** (mȧs′ȧ·nŭt′'n) ridge, N Virginia, in Shenandoah Valley between the north and south forks of the Shenandoah river.
Massaua (mȧ·säʹwȧ; ·sou′ȧ) or **Massawa** (mȧ·sä′wȧ) seaport, Eritrea, on the **Bay of Massaua,** an inlet of the Red Sea.
Massena (mȧ·sē′nȧ) village, N New York, near St. Lawrence river; pop. 13,100.
Massif Central (mȧ′sēf′ säN′trȧl′) region, cen. France, constituting a central plateau rising sharply just W of the Rhone-Saône valley and sloping N to the Paris basin and W to the basin of Aquitaine; includes the Auvergne Mts. and, on SE border, the Cévennes.
Massillon (mȧs′′l·ŭn) city, NE Ohio, W of Canton; pop. 29,600.
Masulipatam (mŭ′sŭ·lĭ·pŭt′ȧm) or **Masulipatnam** (-nȧm) or **Bandar** (bŭn′dĕr) seaport, India, in E Andhra Pradesh on one of the mouths of the Kistna river; pop. 59,100.
Masuria (mȧ·zōōr′Ĭ·ȧ; -sōōr′-), Ger. **Masuren** (mä·zōō′rĕn), Pol. **Mazury** (mä·zōō′rĭ) region, N Europe, in area S of Gulf of Danzig, now in Poland; formerly part of East Prussia, Germany; site of many lakes, the **Masurian Lakes** (mȧ·zōōr′Ĭ·ăn; -sōōr′-).
Matabeleland (măt′ȧ·bē′lē·lănd′) region, SW Southern Rhodesia, between the Limpopo and Zambezi rivers; inhabited by the Matabele; chief town Bulawayo.
Matadi (mȧ·tä′dĭ) seaport, W Belgian Congo, near mouth of Congo river.
Matagorda Peninsula (măt′ȧ·gôr′dȧ) spit of land on coast of Texas, separating **Matagorda Bay** from the Gulf of Mexico; just S of the peninsula, **Matagorda Island** separates San Antonio Bay from the Gulf.
Matamoros (măt′ȧ·mōr′ōs; Span. mä′tä·mō′rōs) town, E Mexico, on the Rio Grande opposite Brownsville, Texas; pop. 15,700.
Matane (mȧ′tȧn′; Angl. mȧ·tăn′) town, Canada, in Quebec in Gaspé Penin. on St. Lawrence river; pop. 6300.
Matanikau (mä·tä′nĕ·kou′) river, Solomon Is., on Guadalcanal, flowing N to Pacific Ocean 3 m. W of Lunga Point; scene of battles October 1942.
Matanuska (măt′ȧ·nōōs′kȧ) village, S Alaska, NE of Anchorage at foot of valley of **Matanuska River** (ab. 90 m. long).
Matanzas (mȧ·tän′zȧs; Span. mä·tän′säs) city, W Cuba; pop. 49,600.
Matanzas River, lagoon, NE Florida, S of St. Augustine, containing island on which Fort Matanzas is located.
Matapan (măt′ȧ·păn) or **Matapás** (mä′tä·päs′), also **Tainaron** (tā′nä·rŏn) cape, S Greece, at S end of the Peloponnesus; southernmost point of mainland of Greece, 36°24′N.
Matarani (mä′tä·rä′nē) seaport, S Peru, 18 m. from Mollendo; opened 1947.
Mataró (mä′tä·rō′) seaport, NE Spain, NE of Barcelona; pop. 29,900.
Mataura (mȧ·tou′rȧ) river, New Zealand, in S South I., flowing S into Foveaux Strait; 120 m. long.
Matehuala (mä′tā·wä′lä) town, cen. Mexico, in San Luis Potosí state; pop. 16,500.
Matera (mä·tā′rä) commune, S Italy; pop. 28,900.
Mateur (mȧ′tûr′) town, N Tunisia; occupied by Germans December 1942; taken by Americans May 3, 1943, in battle for Bizerte.
Mathura (mŭt′hōō·rä), also **Muttra** (mŭ′trȧ) city, N India, in Uttar Pradesh on Jumna river NW of Agra; pop. 76,700.
Matlocks, The (măt′lŏks) urban district, N cen. England, in Derbyshire, on the Derwent; pop. 17,800.

Margus. See Morava.
Maria-Theresiopel. See Subotica.
Mari Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. See Mari Republic.
Mariehamn. See Maarianhamina.
Marienbad. See Mariánské Lázně.
Marienburg. See Malbork.
Marienwerder. See Kwidzyń.
Marignano. See Melegnano.
Mariguana. See Mayaguana.
Maritzburg. See Pietermaritzburg.
Mariupol. See Zhdanov.
Marmora. Var. of Marmara.
Maroc. See Morocco.
Maros. See Mureş.
Maros-Vásárhely. See Târgu-Mureş.
Marowijne. See Maroni.
Marrakesh. = Marrakech.
Marruecos. See Morocco.
Marsivan. See Merzifon.
Marwar. See Jodhpur.
Mary Island. See Canton Island.
Marylebone. = Saint Marylebone.
Maryût. See Mareotis, Lake.
Masandam, Ras. See Musandam, Cape.
Mashhad. See Meshed.
Mashkel Lake. = Hamun-i-Mashkel.
Maskat. Var. of Masqat.
Masqat and Oman. See Oman.
Massilia. See Marseilles.
Massowa. Var. of Massaua.
Matlalcueyatl. See Malinche.

Matmata (mät•mä′tȧ; Arab. mĭt•mä′tă•h′) town, SE Tunisia; nearby are the **Matmata Hills** (highest 2000 ft.), noted for centuries for their cave dwellers.
Mato Grosso (mȧ′tōō grō′sōō; Angl. mät′ŭ grō′sō), formerly spelled **Matto Grosso**, state, SW Brazil, bordering on Bolivia; includes the **Plateau of Mato Grosso**; ✱ Cuiabá; area 485,405 sq. m.; pop. 528,500.
Mátra (mä′trŏ) mountains, N Hungary, NE of Budapest; 3300 ft. high.
Matrah (mä′trȧ; Arab. mŏ′trŏ•h′) seaport, SE Arabia, on Gulf of Oman N of Masqat.
Matrûh (mȧ•trōō′; Arab. mŏ•trōō′h′), also **Mersa Matrûh** (mĕr•sä′; Arab. mŭr•sä′) village, NW Egypt, E of Sidi Barrâni; in World War II taken and retaken several times 1942–43.
Matsudo (mä•tsōō•dō) city, Japan, in Honshu NE of Tokyo; pop. 54,500.
Matsue (mä•tsōō•yĕ) or **Matsuye**, city, Japan, in Honshu near Sea of Japan; pop. 62,100.
Matsumoto (mä•tsōō•mō•tō) city, Japan, in cen. Honshu; pop. 84,300.
Matsuyama (mä•tsōō•yä•mä) city, Japan, in W Shikoku I. near Inland Sea; pop. 148,000.
Mattagami (mät′ȧ•găm′ĭ) river, Canada, in E Ontario, flowing N to join the Missinaibi and form the Moose river; 275 m. long.
Mattaponi (mät′ȧ•pō•nī′) river, E Virginia, flowing SE to unite with Pamunkey river and form York river; 125 m. long.
Mattawa (mät′ȧ•wō) town, Canada, in SE Ontario at confluence of Mattawa and Ottawa rivers; pop. 3100.
Matterhorn (mät′ĕr•hôrn; Ger. mät′-) or **Mont Cervin** (môn′ sĕr′văn′) mountain on Swiss-Italian border, in the Pennine Alps; 14,780 ft. high.
Matterjoch (mät′ĕr•yŏk) or **Théodule Pass** (tā′ō′dül′) mountain pass between Italy and Switzerland, in Pennine Alps just SE of the Matterhorn; altitude 10,900 ft.
Mattoon (mȧ•tōōn′) city, E cen. Illinois; pop. 17,500.
Maturín (mä′tōō•rēn′) town, NE Venezuela, ✱ of Monagas state; pop. 25,400.
Maubeuge (mō′bûzh′) city, N France, on Sambre river near Belgian border; pop. 20,900.
Maudheim (môd′hăm) base, Antarctica, on coast of Queen Maud Land; used by British-Scandinavian expedition 1950–52; in ab. 71°3′S lat., 11°W long.
Maui (mou′ē) island, Hawaii; area 728 sq. m.
Maule (mou′lā) river, S cen. Chile, flowing into Pacific Ocean; 140 m. long.
Maullín (mou•yēn′) river, S cen. Chile, flowing out of Llanquihue Lake into the Pacific Ocean; waterfalls.
Maumee (mô•mē′; mō′mē) **1** river, Indiana and Ohio, flowing E and NE into Lake Erie; 175 m. long. **2** village, NW Ohio, on Maumee river SW of Toledo; pop. 5500.
Mauna Kea (mou′nä kā′ä) extinct volcano, Hawaii, in N cen. Hawaii I.; 13,784 ft. high.
Mauna Loa (lō′ä) volcano, Hawaii, on Island of Hawaii; 13,680 ft. high.
Maungdaw (moung′dô′) town, W Burma, on coast near India border.
Maurepas, Lake (mōr′ē•pä′) lake, SE Louisiana, connected on the E with Lake Pontchartrain.
Mauretania (mô′rĕ•tā′nĭ•ȧ; -tān′yȧ) or **Mauritania** (mô′rĭ-) ancient country, N Africa; included modern Morocco and part of Algeria.
Mauritania (mô′rĭ•tā′nĭ•ȧ; -tān′yȧ), **1** Fr. **Mauritanie** (mô′rē′tȧ′nē′) territory, W French West Africa, N of Senegal river; area 364,092 sq. m.; pop. 524,000. **2** see MAURETANIA.
Mauritius (mô•rĭsh′ĭ•ŭs; -rĭsh′ŭs), formerly **Île de France** (ēl′ dĕ frȧns′) island, Indian Ocean; a colony of Great Britain; ✱ Port Louis; area 720 sq. m.; pop. 408,400.
Mauthausen (mout′hou′zĕn) village, Austria, on the Danube opposite the mouth of the Enns; site of concentration camp during World War II.
May, Cape (mā) cape at extreme S point of New Jersey, at entrance to Delaware Bay.
Maya (mä′yȧ) river, Soviet Russia, Asia; rises on NW slopes of the Stanovoi Mts. and flows SW and NW to the Aldan river; 500 m. long.
Mayaguana (mä′ȧ•gwä′nȧ; -gwō′nȧ) or **Mariguana** (măr′ĭ-) island, one of the Bahama Is., E of Acklins I.; area 96 sq. m.
Mayagüez (mä′yä•gwäs′) city, W Puerto Rico; pop. 58,700.
Mayenne (mȧ′yĕn′) river, NW France, flowing S to unite with Sarthe river and form Maine river; 125 m. long.
Mayfield (mā′fēld) city, SW Kentucky; pop. 9000.
Mayfield Heights, city, N Ohio, E of Cleveland; pop. 5800.
Maymyo (mā′myō) town, Burma, in hills E of Mandalay; summer ✱.
Maynard (mā′nĕrd) town, NE Massachusetts; pop. 7000.
Mayo (mā′ō) county, NW Republic of Ireland, in Connacht prov. bordering on Atlantic Ocean; ✱ Castlebar; area 2084 sq. m.; pop. 141,900.
Mayo (mä′yō) river, Mexico, in Sonora state, flowing into the Gulf of California; 250 m. long.
Mayon, Mount (mä•yōn′) volcano, Philippine Is., in SE Luzon; eruptions 1814, 1897, and 1928; 7943 ft. high.
Mayotte (mȧ′yŏt′) island, Indian Ocean, one of the Comoro Is., near Madagascar.
Maysville (mā′z′vĭl; Sou. also -v′l) city, NE Kentucky, on Ohio river; pop. 8600.
Mayurbhanj (mȧ•yōōrb′hŭnj) former state, NE India, just S of West Bengal; since 1949 part of Orissa.
Maywood (mā′wŏŏd) **1** city, SW California, SE of Los Angeles; pop. 13,300. **2** village, NE Illinois, W of Chicago; pop. 27,500. **3** borough, NE New Jersey, ESE of Paterson; pop. 8700.
Mazagan (măz′ȧ•găn′), Arab. **El Jedida** (ĕl jä•dē′dȧ; -dă) seaport, Morocco, WSW of Casablanca; pop. 24,400.
Mazama, Mount (mȧ•zä′mȧ) mountain, S Oregon, in Cascade Mts.; an extinct volcano, its crater occupied by Crater Lake.
Mazamet (mȧ′zȧ′mē′) commune, S France; pop. 15,100.
Mazar-i-Sharif (mȧ•zär′ē•shȧ•rēf′) city, N Afghanistan, chief town of Afghan Turkistan, just E of ancient Balkh.
Mazaruni (măz′ȧ•rōō′nĭ) river, British Guiana, flowing SE to NE into the Essequibo river near its mouth; 270 m. long.
Mazatenango (mä′sä•tä•näng′gō) town, SW Guatemala; pop. 10,700.
Mazatlán (mä′sä•tlän′) seaport, W Mexico, in Sinaloa state; pop. 32,100.
Mbabane (ᵊm•bä•bän′) town, SE Africa, ✱ of Swaziland.
Mead, Lake (mēd) reservoir, NW Arizona and SE Nevada, formed by Hoover Dam in Colorado river; area 227 sq. m.
Meadville (mĕd′vĭl) city, NW Pennsylvania; pop. 19,000.
Meaford (mē′fĕrd) town, Canada, in SE Ontario, on Georgian Bay; pop. 3200.
Meath (mēth; Ir. mĕth) county, E Ireland, in Leinster prov.; ✱ Trim; area 903 sq. m.; pop. 66,300.
Meaux (mō) town, N France, NNE of Melun; German drive on Paris stopped here 1914.
Mecca (mĕk′ȧ), Arab. **Makka** (mäk′kȧ; -kä), anc. **Macoraba** (măk′ō•rā′bȧ) city, a ✱ of Saudi Arabia, in the Hejaz; a holy city of Islam; birthplace of Mohammed A.D. 570; pop. 80,000.
Mechanicsburg (mē•kăn′ĭks•bûrg) borough, S Pennsylvania; pop. 6800.
Mechanicsville (-vĭl; Sou. also -v′l) locality, Virginia, 7 m. NE of Richmond; battle June 26, 1862, also known as the battle of **Beaver Dam Creek** (bē′vĕr).
Mechanicville (mē•kăn′ĭk•vĭl) city, E New York, on Hudson river N of Albany; pop. 7400.
Mechelen (mĕk′ē•lĕ[n]), Fr. **Malines** (mȧ′lēn′; Angl. mȧ•lēn′), Eng. **Mechlin** (mĕk′lĭn) commune, N Belgium; pop. 60,700.
Mechra-bel-Ksiri (mĕk′rȧ•bĕl•ksē′rĭ) town, N Morocco, NW of Fès.
Mecklenburg (mĕk′lĕn•bōōrk; mä′klĕn-; Angl. mĕk′lĕn•bûrg) region, E Germany, SE of Jutland Penin. and E of the Elbe; in 18th and 19th cents. divided into the duchies of **Mecklenburg-Schwerin** (-shvā•rēn′) and **Mecklenburg-Strelitz** (-shtrā′lĭts), which became grand duchies 1815 and states of Weimar republic 1918; with part of Pomerania, became a state of East Germany 1945, ✱ Schwerin.
Medan (mȧ•dän′) city, Indonesia, in NE Sumatra; pop. 77,000.
Medellín (mā′thȧ•yēn′; Angl. mĕd′l•ēn′, mĕd′l•ĭn) city, NW Colombia, NW of Bogotá; pop. 144,000.
Medford (mĕd′fĕrd) **1** city, E Massachusetts, N of Boston; pop. 66,100. **2** city, SW Oregon; pop. 17,300.
Media (mē′dĭ•ȧ) **1** borough, SE Pennsylvania, W of Philadelphia; pop. 5700. **2** ancient country, SW Asia, in NW part of modern Iran; at one time an independent kingdom, at another a province of Persia; after conquest of Persia by Alexander, divided into **Media Atropatene** (ăt′rō•pȧ•tē′nē) in N (see also AZERBAIJAN) and **Media Magna** (măg′nȧ).
Medicine Bow (bō′) river, S Wyoming, flowing N and W into North Platte river; 120 m. long.
Medicine Bow Range, range of the Rocky Mts., in Colorado and Wyoming.
Medicine Hat, city, Canada, in SE Alberta on South Saskatchewan river; pop. 16,400.
Medina (New York and Ohio: mē•dĭ′nȧ; Arabia: mĕ•dē′nȧ) **1** village, W New York, on N. Y. State Barge Canal; pop. 6200. **2** village, N Ohio, WNW of Akron; pop. 5100. **3** Arab. **al-Madina** (ăl′mä•dē′nȧ; -nä), earlier **Yathrib** (yäth′rĭb) city, Saudi Arabia, in E cen. Hejaz; a holy city of Islam, containing tomb of Mohammed.
Mediterranean Sea (mĕd′ĭ•tĕ•rā′nē•ăn; -rān′yăn) body of water between S Europe and N Africa, connecting with Atlantic Ocean through Strait of Gibraltar and with Red Sea through Suez Canal; 2330 m. long.
Medjerda or **Mejerda** (mĕ•jĕr′dȧ) river, N Africa, rising in NE Algeria and flowing E across N Tunisia into Gulf of Tunis; ab. 230 m. long.
Médoc (mā′dŏk′) district, SW France, N of Bordeaux; vineyards.
Medveditsa (mĕd•vĕd′ĭ•tsȧ; Russ. myĭd•vyä′dyĭ•tsȧ) river, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing SSW to the Don river; 425 m. long.
Medway (mĕd′wā) river, SE England, flowing N into the Thames; 60 m. long.
Meenen (mā′nē[n]), Fr. **Menin** (mē•năn′) commune, NW Belgium, on Lys river at French border; pop. 22,100.
Meerane (mā•rä′nĕ) city, E Germany, W of Chemnitz; pop. 26,800.
Meerut (mā′rŭt) city, N India, in Uttar Pradesh on a tributary of Ganges river; pop. 169,300.
Megalopolis (mĕg′ȧ•lŏp′ō•lĭs; Mod. Gr. mä′gä•lô′pō•lyēs) ancient city, S Greece, in cen. Peloponnesus just E of the Alpheus river.
Megantic (mē•găn′tĭk), Fr. **Mégantic** (mā′găn′tĭk′) **1** lake, Canada, in S Quebec. **2** town, Canada, in S Quebec on Lake Megantic 12 m. W of Maine border; pop. 6200.
Megara (mĕg′ȧ•rȧ), Mod. Gr. **Mégara** (mä′gä•rä) seaport, Greece, on Saronic Gulf W of Athens; ancient ✱ of Megaris.
Megaris (mĕg′ȧ•rĭs) district, ancient Greece, between the Saronic Gulf and Gulf of Corinth, the E part of Isthmus of Corinth.
Meghna (mäg′nä) river, E Pakistan, its lower course forming the E mouth of the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta; 150 m. long.
Megiddo (mē•gĭd′ō) ancient city, N Palestine, on S side of Plain of Esdraelon.
Meherrin (mē•hĕr′ĭn) river, Virginia and North Carolina, flowing E and SE into the Chowan river; 160 m. long.
Meije (mĕzh) mountain, SE France, in the Dauphiné Alps; 13,081 ft. high.
Meiningen (mī′nĭng•ĕn) city, E Germany, near Werra river; pop. 23,700.
Meissen (mī′sĕn) city, E Germany, on Elbe river NW of Dresden; pop. 48,300.
Meknes (mĕk•nĕs′; Arab. mĭk•näs′), Fr. **Meknès** (mĕk′nĕs′), Span. **Mequinez** (mā′kē•näs′; -näth′) city, N Morocco, WSW of Fès; a former ✱ of Morocco; pop. 74,700.
Mekong (mā•kông), Tibetan **Dza-chu** (dzä′chōō′), Chin. **Lantsang** (län′tsäng′) river, SE Asia, rises in E Tibet, flows SE through S China, and empties into the South China Sea through several mouths in SE Indochina; 2600 m. long.
Melanesia (mĕl′ȧ•nē′zhȧ; -zhĭ•ȧ) the islands in the Pacific Ocean NE of Australia.
Melbourne (mĕl′bĕrn) city, SE Australia, in S Victoria on Port Phillip Bay at mouth of Yarra Yarra river; pop. with suburbs 1,226,900.
Melegnano (mä•lā•nyä′nō), formerly **Marignano** (mä′rē•nyä′nō) town, N Italy, SE of Milan; destroyed by Frederick II 1239; scene of battles 1515 and 1859.
Melilla (mä•lē′[l]yä) city, N Morocco, on coast in Er Rif region; pop. 81,200.
Melitopol (mĕl′ĭ•tō′p'l; Russ. myĭ•lyĭ•tô′pŭl•y′) town, U.S.S.R., in S Ukraine near Sea of Azov; pop. 75,700.
Melksham (mĕlk′sȧm; mĕl′sȧm) urban district, England, in Wiltshire; pop. 6700.
Melo (mā′lō) city, E Uruguay; pop. ab. 23,000.
Melos (mē′lŏs), Mod. Gr. **Milos** (mē′lŏs) island, Greece, one of the Cyclades.
Melrir, Chott (shät mĕl•rĭr′), Arab. **Shatt el Melghir** (shät′ ăl mĕl•gēr′) lake, NE Algeria, just S of Atlas Mts.; marshy and saline.
Melrose (mĕl′rōz) **1** city, E Massachusetts, N of Boston; pop. 27,000. **2** burgh, SE Scotland, in N Roxburgh co.; site of ruins of a Cistercian abbey.
Melrose Park, village, NE Illinois, W of Chicago; pop. 13,400.
Meltham (mĕl′thăm) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 5100.
Melton Mowbray (mĕl′t'n [-tŭn] mō′brā [-brĭ]) urban district, cen. England, in Leicestershire NE of Leicester; pop. 14,100.
Melun (mē•lŭn′) city, N France, on Seine river SSE of Paris; pop. 17,600.
Melville (mĕl′vĭl) town, Canada, in SE Saskatchewan; pop. 4500.
Melville, Cape, **1** cape, NE Australia, in NE Queensland on E coast of Cape York Penin. **2** cape, SW Philippine Is., in S Balabac I.
Melville, Lake, lake, E Canada, in SE Labrador, the inner basin of Hamilton Inlet; area 1133 sq. m.
Melville Bay, inlet of Baffin Bay on NW coast of Greenland.
Melville Island, **1** island, N Australia, at mouth of Van Diemen Gulf; area 2400 sq. m. **2** island, N Canada, in Parry Is.; area 16,141 sq. m.
Melville Peninsula, projection of N Canada, NW of Hudson Bay, extending toward Baffin Island.
Melvindale (mĕl′vĭn•dāl) city, SE Michigan, WSW of Detroit; pop. 9500.
Memel (mā′mĕl) **1** Lithuanian **Klaipeda** (klī′pē•dä) seaport, Lithuania, on Baltic Sea at mouth of Neman (Memel) river; before World War I belonged to Germany as part of East Prussia; with surrounding area, made autonomous territory 1924; seized by Germany 1939; pop. 38,900. **2** see NEMAN.
Memmingen (mĕm′ĭng•ĕn) city, W Germany, SW of Augsburg; pop. 24,600.
Memphis (mĕm′fĭs) **1** city, SW Tennessee, on Mississippi river; pop. 396,000. **2** modern **Mit Rahina** (mēt rȧ•hē′nȧ) ancient city, N Egypt, now a village on the Nile S of Cairo.
Memphremagog, Lake (mĕm′frē•mā′gŏg) lake, United States and Canada, in N Vermont and S Quebec.
Menado (mā•nä′dō) or **Manado** (mä-) seaport, Indonesia, in NE Celebes; pop. 30,000.
Menai Strait or **Straits** (mĕn′ī) channel, N Wales, between Anglesey I. and mainland.
Menasha (mē•năsh′ȧ) city, E Wisconsin, on Lake Winnebago and Fox river; pop. 12,400.
Menden (mĕn′dĕn) city, W Germany, ESE of Dortmund; pop. 19,600.
Menderes (mĕn′dē•rĕs′) **1** anc. **Maeander** (mē•ăn′dĕr) river, W Turkey in Asia, flowing SW and W into Aegean Sea; 240 m. long. **2** anc. **Scamander** (skȧ•măn′dĕr) river, NW Turkey in Asia, flowing W and NW into the Dardanelles across the plain of ancient Troy.
Mendip Hills (mĕn′dĭp) range of hills, SW England, in NE Somersetshire.
Mendocino, Cape (mĕn′dō•sē′nō) cape, NW California, extreme W point of California, at 124°8′W long.
Mendota (mĕn•dō′tȧ) city, N Illinois; pop. 5100.
Mendoza (mĕn•dō′zȧ; Span. män•dō′sä) **1** province, W Argentina, bordering on Chile. **2** city, its ✱, 60 m. SE of Mt. Aconcagua; pop. 100,400.
Mendut or **Mendoet** (mĕn•dōōt′) village, Indonesia, in cen. Java S of Magelang; temple with large statue of Buddha.
Mengtsz (mŭng′dzŭ′), also **Mong-tseu** (mŭng′dzŭ′) and **Mengtseu** or **Mentze** (mŭng′dzŭ′) city, S China, in S Yunnan prov. near Tonkin border; pop. 193,000.
Menlo Park (mĕn′lō) **1** city, W California, SE of San Francisco; pop. 13,600. **2** village, cen. New Jersey, SE of Plainfield; site of Edison's laboratory where he invented the incandescent light 1879.
Menominee (mē•nŏm′ĭ•nē) **1** river on boundary between Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan; flows SE into Green Bay; 125 m. long. **2** city, Michigan, in Upper Peninsula at mouth of Menominee river; pop. 11,200.
Menominee Range, iron range, Upper Peninsula, Michigan, and NE Wisconsin.
Menomonie (mĕ•nŏm′ō•nē) city, W Wisconsin; pop. 8200.
Mentawai Islands (mĕn•tä′wī) island group, Indonesia, off W coast of Sumatra.
Menton (mäN′tôN′), Ital. **Mentone** (mȧn•tō′nȧ) town, SE France, on the Mediterranean Sea ENE of Nice; under princes of Monaco from 14th cent. to 1848; independent republic 1848–60.
Meppel (mĕp′ĕl) commune, NE Netherlands; pop. 15,100.
Meramec (mĕr′ȧ•mĕk) river, SE cen. Missouri, flowing NE into Mississippi river; 174 m. long.

Matsuye. See MATSUE.
Matto Grosso. See MATO GROSSO.
Mayebashi. = MAEBASHI.
Mayence. See MAINZ.
Maysí, Cape. See MAISÍ, CAPE.
Mayyali. See MAHÉ.
Mazaca. See KAYSERÍ city.
Mazuria. Var. of MASURIA.
Mazury. See MASURIA.
Mbomu. See BOMU.
Mearns, The. See KINCARDINE.
Meester Cornelis. See DJATINEGARA.
Mehalla el Kobra. = MAHALLA EL KUBRA.
Mejerda. See MEDJERDA.
Méjico. See MEXICO.
Mekka. = MECCA.
Meklong. See KLONG.
Meleda. See MLJET.
Melghir, Shatt el. See MELRIR, CHOTT.
Melville Sound. See VISCOUNT MELVILLE SOUND.
Me Nam or **Menam.** See CHAO PHRAYA.
Mengku. See MONGOLIA.
Menin. See MEENEN.
Menorca. See MINORCA.
Mentawei, Mentawi. Vars. of MENTAWAI.
Menzala, Lake. = MANZALA, LAKE.
Meping. See PING.
Mequinez. See MEKNES.

Merano (mä·rä′nô), Ger. **Meran** (mä·rän′) commune, NE Italy, on S slope of the Alps NW of Bolzano; pop. 25,900.

Merapi (mĕ·rä′pē) **1** volcano, Indonesia, in cen. Java; 9548 ft. high. **2** volcano, Indonesia, in E Java on Idjen plateau; 9184 ft. high. **3** volcano, Indonesia, in W Sumatra in Barisan Mts.; 9485 ft. high.

Merauke (mĕ·rou′kĕ) seaport, West New Guinea, on S coast near Papua border.

Merbabu or **Merbaboe** (mĕr·bä′bōō) volcano, Indonesia, in cen. Java; 10,308 ft. high.

Merced (mĕr·sĕd′) **1** river, cen. California; rises in S Yosemite National Park, flows W through the 6-mile long Yosemite Valley and into the San Joaquin river; 150 m. long. **2** city, cen. California, in valley of the San Joaquin; pop. 15,300.

Mercedario (mĕr′sä·thä′ryō) mountain, W Argentina, near Chilean border; 22,210 ft. high.

Mercedes (mĕr·sä′dĕs) city, S Texas, E of McAllen; pop. 10,100.

Mercedes (mĕr·sä′thäs) **1** town, E Argentina, 55 m. W of Buenos Aires; pop. 40,000. **2** town, NE Argentina, 120 m. SSE of Corrientes; pop. 15,000. **3** city, cen. Argentina 60 m. E of San Luis; pop. 37,700. **4** city, SW Uruguay, on the Río Negro; pop. 30,000.

Mercia (mûr′shĭ·ä; -shä) ancient Anglian kingdom, cen. England; leading member of Heptarchy in 8th cent.

Mergui (mûr·gwē′) seaport, S Burma, on a coastal island.

Mergui Archipelago, group of islands, Burma, in Andaman Sea.

Merida (mā′rē·thä) municipality, Philippine Is., in Leyte I. on Ormoc Bay.

Mérida (mā′rē·thä) **1** city, SE Mexico, ✱ of Yucatán state; pop. 98,900. **2** commune, SW Spain, on Guadiana river ENE of Badajoz; pop. 25,500. **3** state, W Venezuela; area 4363 sq. m.; pop. 209,800. **4** town, W Venezuela, ✱ of Mérida state; pop. 25,000.

Meriden (mĕr′ĭ·d'n; -dĕn) city, S Connecticut, NE of New Haven; pop. 44,100.

Meridian (mĕ·rĭd′ĭ·ăn) city, E Mississippi; pop. 41,900.

Mérignac (mā′rē′nyäk′) commune, SW France, near Bordeaux; pop. 21,400.

Merionethshire (mĕr′ĭ·ŏn′ĕth·shĭr; -shēr) county, W Wales; area 660 sq. m.; pop. 41,500.

Meriwether Lewis National Monument (mĕr′ĭ·wĕ′th′ĕr lū′ĭs; lōō′ĭs) grave of Capt. Meriwether Lewis, W cen. Tennessee; established as national monument 1925.

Merksem or **Merxem** (mĕrk′sĕm) commune, N Belgium, N of Antwerp; pop. 29,400.

Meroë (mĕr′ō·ē) ancient city on the Nile, site now in N Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; once capital of a kingdom which included the **Isle of Meroë**, the region between the Nile, Blue Nile, and Atbara rivers.

Merom, Waters of (mē′rŏm) or **Lake Hule** (hōō′lē), Arab. **Bahret el Hule** (bä′h'·rŏt ĕl) lake, N Israel, N of Sea of Galilee in course of Jordan river.

Merrill (mĕr′ĭl) city, N Wisconsin, on Wisconsin river; pop. 9000.

Merrimack (mĕr′ĭ·măk) river, S New Hampshire and NE Massachusetts, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean; 110 m. long.

Merritt Island (mĕr′ĭt) island, E Florida, between Indian River and Canaveral Peninsula.

Merritton (mĕr′ĭ·t'n) town, Canada, in SE Ontario on Welland Ship Canal; pop. 4700.

Merseburg (mĕr′zĕ·bōōrĸ) city, E Germany, on Saale river W of Leipzig; pop. 34,000.

Mers-el-Kebir or **Mers-el-Kabir** (mĕrs′ĕl·kä·bĭr′) town, NW Algeria, on coast just W of Oran; French naval base; scene of battle July 3, 1940.

Mersey (mûr′zĭ) river, NW England, flowing NW and W into the Irish Sea through a large estuary; 70 m. long.

Mersin (mĕr·sēn′) or **Içel** (ē·chĕl′) seaport, S Turkey; pop. 37,500.

Merthyr Tydfil (mûr′thĕr tĭd′vĭl) county borough, SE Wales, in Glamorganshire; pop. 61,100.

Merton and Morden (mûr′t'n, môr′d'n) urban district, S England, in Surrey SW of London; pop. 74,600.

Meru, Mount (mā′rōō) mountain, N Tanganyika, W of Mt. Kilimanjaro.

Merwede (mĕr′vā′dĕ) river, W Netherlands, the lower Maas (Meuse) river below the Waal, until its junction with the Lek.

Merzifon (mĕr′zē·fōn′) or **Marsivan** (mär′sē·văn′) town, N Turkey in Asia, NW of Amasya; seat of Anatolia College and an American mission center.

Merzig (mĕr′tsĭĸ) town, Saarland, on the Saar NW of Saarbrücken.

Mesa (mā′sä) city, SW cen. Arizona; pop. 16,800.

Mesabi Range (mē·sä′bĭ) iron range, NE Minnesota.

Mesa Verde National Park (mā′sä vûrd′) site, SW Colorado, of prehistoric cliff dwellings; established as national park 1906.

Meseta (mä·sā′tä) plateau, cen. Spain, extending N to the Bay of Biscay and S to the Sierra Morena.

Meshed (mĕ·shĕd′), Iranian **Mashhad** (mäsh·häd′) city, NE Iran, site of a Shiite shrine; pop. 176,000.

Mesolóngion (mā′sō·lŏng′gyŏn) or **Missolonghi** (mĭs′ō·lŏng′gĭ) city, cen. Greece, on Gulf of Patras.

Mesopotamia (mĕs′ō·pō·tā′mĭ·ä; -tăm′yä) region, SW Asia, between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, extending from the mountains of Asia Minor to the Persian Gulf.

Messene (mĕ·sē′nē), Mod. Gr. **Messini** (mä·sē′nyē) town, S Greece, in SW Peloponnesus; ancient ✱ of Messenia.

Messenia (mĕ·sē′nĭ·ä; -sēn′yä) region, S Greece, in SW Peloponnesus, bordering on Ionian Sea; ancient country, subjugated by Sparta.

Messenia (mĕ·sē′nĭ·ä; -sēn′yä) or **Messini** (mä·sē′nyē), **Gulf of**, inlet of Mediterranean Sea, S Greece, at S end of the Peloponnesus between Messenia and Laconia.

Messina (mĕ·sē′nä; Ital. mäs·sē′nä), anc. **Zancle** (zăng′klē) seaport, Italy, in NE Sicily on Strait of Messina; pop. 228,600.

Messina, Strait of, channel between S Italy and NE Sicily.

Messines (mĕ′sĕn′) village, NW Belgium, near Ieper (Ypres) on **Messines Ridge**; battles Nov. 1, 1914, and June 7–14, 1917.

Mesta (mĕs·tä′), Turk. **Kara Su** (kä′rä sōō′), in Greece called **Nestos** (nĕs′tŏs; Gr. nâs′tôs) river, SW Bulgaria and NE Greece, flowing from W end of Rhodope Mts. SE into Aegean Sea; 130 m. long.

Meta (mā′tä; Span. -tä) river, Colombia, flowing NE and E into Orinoco river on the Venezuela boundary; 685 m. long.

Metauro (mä·tou′rō), anc. **Metaurus** (mē·tô′rŭs) river, E cen. Italy, flowing E into Adriatic Sea; site of battle of Metaurus in Second Punic War 207 B.C., which ended Hannibal's hope of conquering Rome.

Methuen (mĕ·thū′ĕn) town, NE Massachusetts, NE of Lowell; pop. 24,500.

Methven (mĕth′vĕn) village, Scotland, NW of Perth; scene of battle 1306 in which English defeated Robert Bruce.

Metlakatla or **Metlakahtla** (mĕt′lä·kät′lä) village, SE Alaska, on Annette I.; has U.S. Air Force base.

Metohija (mĕ·tō′hē·yä) district, SW Yugoslavia, on Albanian border; with Kosovo district, constitutes an autonomous region.

Metropolis (mĕ·trŏp′ō·lĭs) city, S Illinois, on Ohio river; pop. 6100.

Metuchen (mĕ·tŭch′ĕn) borough, cen. New Jersey, WNW of Perth Amboy; pop. 9900.

Metz (mĕts; Fr. mĕs) city, NE France, on Moselle river; pop. 70,100.

Meudon (mœ′dôn′) commune, N France, SW of Paris on Seine river; pop. 20,800.

Meurthe (mûrt) river, NE France, rising in Vosges Mts. and flowing NW into the Moselle; 100 m. long.

Meuse (mûz; Angl. mūz), Du. **Maas** (mäs) river, W Europe, flowing from NE France to the North Sea in the Netherlands; 575 m. long.

Mexborough (mĕks′bŭ·rŭ; -brŭ) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 19,000.

Mexia (mĕ·hä′ä) city, E cen. Texas, ENE of Waco; pop. 6600.

Mexicali (mĕk′sĭ·kä′lĭ; Span. mĕ′hĕ·kä′lē) town, NW Mexico, ✱ of state of Lower California, North; pop. 18,800.

Mexico (mĕk′sĭ·kō), Span. **Méjico** (mĕ′hĕ·kō), Mex. Span. **México** (mĕ′hĕ-) **1** officially **Estados Unidos Mexicanos** (ās·tä′thōs ōō·nē′thōz mĕ′hĕ·kä′nōs) country, S North America, S of the United States, bordering on Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean; republic; ✱ Mexico City; area 761,830 sq. m.; pop. 25,581,300. **2** state, cen. Mexico; ✱ Toluca; area 8267 sq. m.; pop. 1,383,600. **3** or **Mexico City**, officially **México, D.F.** (mĕ′hĕ·kō, dĕs·trē′tō fä′thä·räl′) city, ✱ of republic of Mexico, in Federal District, an area surrounded on three sides by state of Mexico; pop. 2,527,300.

Mexico (mĕk′sĭ·kō) city, NE cen. Missouri; pop. 11,600.

Mexico, Gulf of, gulf on SE coast of North America, between the peninsula of Florida and Yucatán peninsula.

Mezen (mā′z'n; Russ. myä′zyĭn·y′) river, N Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing NW into **Gulf of Mezen**, an arm (ab. 50 m. long) of the E White Sea; 550 m. long.

Mézenc, Mount (mā′zăngk′) mountain, S France, in the Cévennes Mts.; 5753 ft. high.

Mezökövesd (mĕ′zû·kû′vĕshd) commune, NE cen. Hungary; pop. 21,900.

Mezötür (mĕ′zû·tōōr′) city, SE Hungary; pop. 29,600.

Miagao (myä·gä′ō) municipality, Philippine Is., in Panay on Iloilo Strait; pop. 30,200.

Miami (mī·ăm′ĭ; -ä) **1** formerly **Great Miami**, river, W Ohio, flowing S into the Ohio river at the SW extremity of Ohio; 160 m. long. **2** city, SE Florida, on Biscayne Bay; pop. 249,300. **3** city, NE Oklahoma; pop. 11,800.

Miami Beach, city, SE Florida, on island across Biscayne Bay from Miami; pop. 46,300.

Miamisburg (mī·ăm′ĭz·bûrg) city, SW Ohio, on Miami river S of Dayton; site of Mound Laboratory, atomic research center; pop. 6300.

Miami Shores, village, SE Florida, on Biscayne Bay N of Miami; pop. 5100.

Miami Springs, town, SE Florida; pop. 5100.

Michigan (mĭsh′ĭ·găn) state, N cen. United States, comprising the Lower Peninsula (the main part of the state, in this Gazetteer always referred to simply as Michigan), between lakes Michigan and Huron, and the Upper Peninsula, between lakes Michigan and Superior; ✱ Lansing; area 58,216 sq. m., not including 38,575 sq. m. of water of the Great Lakes; pop. 6,371,800.

Michigan, Lake, lake, N cen. United States, one of the Great Lakes; over 300 m. long, area 22,400 sq. m.

Michigan City, city, N Indiana, on Lake Michigan; pop. 28,400.

Michikamau Lake (mĭsh′ĭ·kä·mô′) lake, E Canada, in W Labrador; area 566 sq. m.

Michipicoten Harbour (mĭsh′ĭ·pĭ·kō′t'n) port, Canada, in SE Ontario on NE shore of Lake Superior.

Michoacán (mē′chō·ä·kän′) state, SW Mexico, bordering on Pacific Ocean; ✱ Morelia; area 23,200 sq. m.; pop. 1,412,800.

Michurinsk (mĭ·chōō′rĭnsk; Russ. myĭ·chōō′ryĭnsk), formerly **Kozlov** (kŭz·lôf′) city, Soviet Russia, Europe, WNW of Tambov; pop. 70,200.

Micronesia (mī′krō·nē′zhä; -zhĭ·ä), the islands of the W Pacific E of Philippine Is.

Middelburg (mĭd′l·bûrg; Dutch -bûrĸ) **1** commune, SW Netherlands, on Walcheren I. just N of Vlissingen; pop. 20,600. **2** town, S Union of South Africa, in cen. Cape Province; pop. 5800. **3** town, NE Union of South Africa, in S cen. Transvaal; pop. 8100.

Middle America, region, Western Hemisphere, including Mexico and Central America and, usually, the islands of the Caribbean Sea.

Middle Atlas, section of Atlas Mts., in N cen. Morocco, between the High Atlas and the Rif Atlas.

Middleboro, officially **Middleborough** (mĭd′l·bûr′ō) town, SE Massachusetts, S of Brockton; pop. 10,200.

Middlebury (mĭd′l·bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ) village, NW Vermont, 30 m. NNW of Rutland; site of Middlebury College.

Middle Cascade, waterfall, California, in Yosemite Valley in a tributary of the Merced river; 910 ft. high.

Middle Congo, territory, French Equatorial Africa; ✱ Brazzaville; area 132,046 sq. m.; pop. 631,000.

Middle Loup (lōōp) river, cen. Nebraska, flowing E and SE to unite with North Loup and South Loup rivers and form Loup river; 220 m. long.

Middle Park, valley, N Colorado, at high elevation between Front Range and Park Range; crossed by the Colorado river.

Middlesborough or **Middlesboro** (mĭd′lz·bûr′ō) city, SE Kentucky, at Cumberland Gap on Tennessee border; pop. 14,500.

Middlesbrough (mĭd′lz·brŭ) county borough, N England, on the Tees estuary; pop. 147,300.

Middlesex (mĭd′l·sĕks) **1** borough, cen. New Jersey, N of New Brunswick; pop. 5900. **2** county, SE England, comprising NW part of London section; area 232 sq. m.; pop. 2,268,800.

Middleton (mĭd′l·tŭn) municipal borough, NW England, in Lancashire NNE of Manchester; pop. 32,600.

Middletown (mĭd′l·toun) **1** city, S Connecticut, on Connecticut river S of Hartford; pop. 29,700. **2** city, SE New York; pop. 22,600. **3** city, SW Ohio; pop. 33,700. **4** borough, SE cen. Pennsylvania, on Susquehanna river SE of Harrisburg; pop. 9200.

Middlewich (mĭd′l·wĭch) urban district, NW England, in Cheshire; pop. 6700.

Midi (mē′dē′) the south of France.

Midia, Cape (mĭd′ĭ·ä; Romanian mē′dyä) point of land, SE Romania, on Black Sea N of Constanţa.

Midian (mĭd′ĭ·ăn) ancient region of NW Arabia, E of the Gulf of 'Aqaba.

Midland (mĭd′lănd) **1** city, cen. Michigan, W of Bay City; pop. 14,300. **2** borough, W Pennsylvania, on Ohio river; pop. 6500. **3** city, W Texas, NE of Odessa; pop. 21,700. **4** town, Canada, in SE Ontario on Georgian Bay; site of Jesuit martyrs' shrine; pop. 7200.

Midland Park, borough, NE New Jersey, N of Paterson; pop. 5200.

Midlands, the (mĭd′lăn[d]z) the central counties of England, esp. Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, and Staffordshire.

Midlothian (mĭd·lō′thĭ·ăn; -thyăn), formerly **Edinburgh** or **Edinburghshire**, county, SE Scotland; ✱ Edinburgh; area 366 sq. m.; pop. 565,700.

Midway (mĭd′wā′) island, cen. Pacific Ocean, 1300 m. WNW of Honolulu; an atoll containing two islets, Sand and Eastern; belongs to United States; unsuccessfully attacked by Japanese Dec. 1941 and Jan. 1942.

Midwest City, city, Oklahoma, E of Oklahoma City; pop. 10,200.

Międzyrzec (myĕNn·dzĭ′zhĕts) commune, E Poland; pop. 16,800.

Mieres (myä′rās) commune, NW Spain, SSE of Oviedo; pop. 51,700.

Mikindani (mē′kĕn·dä′nē) seaport, SE Tanganyika.

Mikkeli (mĭk′kĕ·lĭ), Swed. **Sankt Michel** (sängkt mē′kĕl) city, S Finland; pop. 15,500.

Milagro (mē·lä′grō) town, W Ecuador, E of Guayaquil; pop. 16,400.

Milagros (mē·lä′grōs) municipality, Philippine Is., in S Masbate I. on coast; pop. 30,200.

Milan (mĭ·lăn′; mĭl′ăn), Ital. **Milano** (mē·lä′nō) commune, N Italy, in Lombardy in plain between Adda and Ticino rivers; pop. 1,289,300.

Milazzo (mē·lät′tsō), anc. **Mylae** (mī′lē) seaport, Italy, in NE Sicily W of Messina; scene of victory of Garibaldi over Bourbon forces 1860; waters off ancient Mylae scene of naval battle 260 B.C.

Mildura (mĭl·dūr′ä) town, SE Australia, in NW Victoria on Murray river; pop. 9500.

Miles City (mīlz) city, SE Montana, on Yellowstone river; pop. 9200.

Miletus (mĭ·lē′tŭs; mĭ-) ancient city, on W coast of Asia Minor, in Caria near mouth of the Maeander; most important of the 12 Ionian Cities.

Milford (mĭl′fĕrd) **1** town, S Connecticut, on Long Island Sound and Housatonic river; pop. 26,900. **2** city, cen. Delaware, S of Dover; pop. 5200. **3** town, cen. Massachusetts; pop. 15,400.

Milford Haven, seaport, SW Wales, in Pembrokeshire, on **Milford Haven** (inlet of St. George's Channel); pop. 11,700.

Milford Sound, inlet of Tasman Sea, New Zealand, on SW coast of South I.

Mili (mē′lē) island, Marshall Is., at S end of Ratak chain; an atoll with 30 islets, lagoon 23 m. long.

Milk (mĭlk) river, Canada and the United States, in Alberta and Montana; flows into Missouri river; 625 m. long.

Millau (mē′yō′), also **Millhau** (mē′yō′) commune, S France; pop. 17,700.

Millbrae (mĭl′brā′) city, California, S of San Francisco; pop. 9000.

Millbury (mĭl′bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ) town, cen. Massachusetts, S of Worcester; pop. 8300.

Milledgeville (mĭl′ĭj·vĭl; Sou. also -v'l) city, cen. Georgia, NE of Macon; pop. 8800.

Mille Îles or **Mille Isles, Rivière des** (rē′vyär′ dā mē′-lēl′) river, Canada, the part of the course of the St. Lawrence river separating Jesus I. from the mainland.

Mille Lacs (mĭl′ läks′) lake, E cen. Minnesota; area 198 sq. m.

Mille Lacs, Lac des (läk′ dā mĭl′ läks′) lake, Canada, in W Ontario NW of Lake Superior; area 102 sq. m.

Millinocket (mĭl′ĭ·nŏk′ĕt; -ĭt) town, E cen. Maine, SE of Mt. Katahdin; pop. 5800.

Mill Springs (mĭl) village, S Kentucky, on Cumberland river; scene of battle Jan. 19, 1862.

Millvale (mĭl′vāl) borough, SW Pennsylvania, on Allegheny river N of Pittsburgh; pop. 7300.

Mergate. See MARGATE.
Meriç. See MARITSA.
Mérida, Cordillera. See CORDILLERA MÉRIDA.
Mérida, Sierra Nevada de. See CORDILLERA MÉRIDA.
Merin. See MIRIM, LAKE.
Merowe. Var. of MEROË.
Mersa Matrûh. See MATRÛH.
Merv. See MARV.
Merxem. See MERKSEM.
Mewar. See UDAIPUR.
Mexcala. See BALSAS, RÍO DE LAS.
Mfumbiro Mountains. See VIRUNGA MOUNTAINS.
Middle Island. = SOUTH ISLAND, New Zealand.
Midi, Dent du. See DENT DU MIDI.
Migdal. See MAGDALA.
Migdal-Gad. See EL MAJDAL.
Mikonos. See MYKONOS.
Mikulov. See NIKOLSBURG.

Mill Valley (mĭl) town, W California, NW of San Francisco; pop. 7300.

Millville (mĭl′vĭl) city, SW New Jersey, ESE of Bridgeton on Maurice river; pop. 16,000.

Milne Bay (mĭl[n]) inlet of Pacific Ocean, SE New Guinea, in Territory of Papua.

Milngavie (mĭl·gī′) burgh, W cen. Scotland, in Dunbarton co.; pop. 7900.

Milnrow (mĭl[n]′rō) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire SE of Rochdale; pop. 8600.

Milton (mĭl′t'n; -tŭn) **1** town, E Massachusetts, S of Boston; pop. 22,400. **2** borough, E cen. Pennsylvania, SSE of Williamsport; pop. 8600.

Milwaukee (mĭl·wô′kē) **1** river, SE Wisconsin, flowing into Lake Michigan; 100 m. long. **2** city, SE Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan at mouth of Milwaukee river; pop. 637,400.

Milwaukie (mĭl·wô′kē) city, NW Oregon, on Willamette river S of Portland; pop. 5300.

Mimico (mĭm′ĭ·kō) town, Canada, in SE Ontario, on Lake Ontario W of Toronto; pop. 11,300.

Min (mĭn) **1** or **Min-kiang** (mĭn′jĭ·äng′) river, S cen. China, in Szechwan prov., flowing SE through the Red Basin into Yangtze river; 350 m. long. **2** or **Min-Kong** (mĭn′-kông′) river, SE China, in Fukien prov., flowing SE into East China Sea; 250 m. long.

Minahassa (mē′nȧ·häs′ȧ), also **Minahasa**, peninsula forming NE end of Celebes I.

Minas (mē′näs) city, S Uruguay; pop. 32,000.

Minas Basin (mī′nȧs) northeast extension of Bay of Fundy, in cen. Nova Scotia, connected by **Minas Channel** with the Bay of Fundy.

Minas de Riotinto (mē′näz thȧ rē′ō·tēn′tō) commune, SW Spain, on Tinto river; rich copper mines.

Minas Gerais (mē′nȧ zhȧ·rīs′) state, E Brazil; ✱ Belo Horizonte; area 226,179 sq. m.; pop. 7,839,800.

Minatitlán (mē′nä·tē·tlän′) town, E Mexico, in Veracruz state, on the Coatzacoalcos river; pop. 18,500.

Minch (mĭnch) channel off NW Scotland, between Lewis with Harris and the mainland; to the S is the Little Minch.

Mincio (mēn′chō), anc. **Mincius** (mĭn′shĭ·ŭs; -shŭs) river, N Italy; issues from Lake Garda, empties into Po river; 115 m. long.

Mindanao (mĭn′dȧ·nä′ō; Span. mēn′dä·-) **1** island, S Philippine Is.; area including adjacent islands, 36,537 sq. m.; pop. 1,997,300. **2** or **Rio Grande de Mindanao** (rē′ō grän′dā thȧ) river, cen. Mindanao I., flowing to Illana Bay; 200 m. long.

Mindanao Sea, body of water, S Philippine Is., bordered on N by islands of Negros, Cebu, Bohol, and Leyte, and on S by Mindanao.

Minden (mĭn′dĕn) **1** city, NW Louisiana; pop. 9800. **2** city, W Germany, on Weser river; pop. 34,300.

Mindoro (mĭn·dōr′ō) island, cen. Philippine Is., SW of Luzon; area 3759 sq. m., with adjacent islands 3891 sq. m.; pop. 131,600.

Mindoro Strait, passage, Philippine Is., between SW Mindoro and Calamian Is., connecting South China Sea and N Sulu Sea.

Minehead (mīn′hĕd′) urban district, SW England, in Somersetshire on Bristol Channel; pop. 7400.

Mineola (mĭn′ē·ō′lȧ) village, SE New York, on Long I.; pop. 14,800.

Mineral Wells, city, N cen. Texas, W of Fort Worth; pop. 7800.

Minersville (mĭn′ẽrz·vĭl) borough, E cen. Pennsylvania, WNW of Pottsville; pop. 7800.

Mingan Islands (mĭng′gŏn) group of islands, Canada, in Gulf of St. Lawrence N of Anticosti I.

Minho (mē′nyōō), Span. **Miño** (mē′nyō) river, Spain and Portugal; rises in NW Spain, flows S and SW and empties into Atlantic Ocean on the boundary; 171 m. long.

Minhow (mĭn′hō′) or **Foochow** (fōō′jō′) seaport, SE China, ✱ of Fukien prov., on Min river; pop. 322,700.

Minneapolis (mĭn′ē·ăp′ō·lĭs; -ăp′lĭs) city, SE cen. Minnesota, on Mississippi river at the Falls of Saint Anthony; pop. 521,700.

Minnehaha (mĭn′ē·hä′hä) creek, SE cen. Minnesota, flowing from Lake Minnetonka to the Mississippi river; near Mississippi river are the falls, 54 ft. high.

Minnesota (mĭn′ē·sō′tȧ) **1** river, Minnesota, flowing from Big Stone Lake on South Dakota border to the Mississippi river; 332 m. long. **2** state, N cen. United States, bordering on Canada and Lake Superior; ✱ St. Paul; area 84,068 sq. m., not including 2212 sq. m. of Lake Superior; pop. 2,982,500.

Minnetonka, Lake (mĭn′ē·tŏng′kȧ) lake, SE cen. Minnesota; outlet is Minnehaha Creek.

Minorca (mĭ·nôr′kȧ), Span. **Menorca** (mä·nôr′kä) island, Spain, in the Balearic group; area 264 sq. m.; pop. 41,500.

Minot (mī′nŭt) city, NW cen. North Dakota, on Souris river; pop. 22,000.

Min Shan (mĭn′ shän′) mountain range, China, in Kansu prov. along N boundary of Szechwan prov., E extension of Kunlun Mts.

Minsk (mĭnsk; Russ. myēnsk) city, U.S.S.R., ✱ of White Russia, near Polish border; pop. 238,800.

Minto, Lake (mĭn′tō) lake, Canada, in NW Quebec prov. at base of Ungava Penin.; area 485 sq. m.

Minusinsk (mĭn′ōō·sĭnsk′; Russ. myĭ·nōō·syēnsk′) town, Soviet Russia, Asia, on the upper Yenisei river 160 m. S of Krasnoyarsk.

Minya Konka (mĭn′yȧ kŏng′kȧ) mountain, S China, in E Sikang prov.; 24,900 ft. high.

Miquelon Island (mĭk′ē·lŏn; Fr. mē′klôn′) island off S coast of Newfoundland, belonging to France.

Miraflores (mĭr′ȧ·flōr′ēs; Span. mē′rä·flō′rās) village, lake, and double locks in the Panama Canal Zone, ab. 5 m. NW of Panama.

Miramichi Bay (mĭr′ȧ·mĭ·shē′) inlet of Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada, in E New Brunswick; receives the **Miramichi River**, 135 m. long.

Miranda (mĭ·răn′dȧ; Port. mē·rȧnn′dȧ; Span. mē·rän′dä) **1** river, SW Brazil, in S Mato Grosso state, flowing NW into the Paraguay river; 225 m. long. **2** state, N Venezuela; ✱ Los Teques; area 3069 sq. m.; pop. 277,800.

Miranda de Ebro (mē·rän′dä thā ā′vrō) commune, N cen. Spain, on the Ebro NE of Burgos; pop. 15,100.

Mirfield (mûr′fēld) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 11,900.

Miri (mē′rē) seaport, British North Borneo, in NE Sarawak.

Mirim, Lake (mē·rēn′), Span. **Merin** (mä·rēn′) lake, E Uruguay, separating Uruguay from extreme S tip of Brazil; 108 m. long.

Mirs Bay (mĭrz) inlet of Pacific Ocean, SE China, part of British colony of Hong Kong.

Mirzapur (mĭr′zä·pōōr) city, N India, in Uttar Pradesh on Ganges river; pop. 70,900.

Misamis (mē·sä′mēs) municipality, Philippine Is., in Mindanao on Iligan Bay; pop. 36,300.

Misawa (mē·sä·wä) town, Japan, in N Honshu near coast; airfield.

Mischabelhörner (mĭsh′ä′bĕl·hûr′nĕr) mountain mass, SW cen. Switzerland, in the Pennine Alps in Valais canton; highest peak the Dom, 14,942 ft.

Miseno (mē·zā′nō) promontory, Italy, NW of the Bay of Naples; site of ancient town of **Misenum** (mĭ·sē′nŭm), a naval base under Augustus.

Mishawaka (mĭsh′ȧ·wô′kȧ) city, N Indiana, SE of South Bend; pop. 32,900.

Misiones (mē·syō′nās) province, N Argentina, extending NE between Paraguay and Brazil; ✱ Posadas.

Miskolc (mĭsh′kŏlts) autonomous city, NE Hungary, on the Sajó river; pop. 73,500.

Misoöl (mē′sō·ôl) or **Misol** (mē′sôl) island, Indonesia, N of Ceram and just W of West New Guinea.

Mission (mĭsh′ŭn) city, S Texas, W of McAllen near the Rio Grande; pop. 10,800.

Missionary Ridge (mĭsh′ŭn·ĕr′ĭ) ridge extending NE to SW in Tennessee and Georgia; a section near Chattanooga was site of a Union victory Nov. 25, 1863.

Mississagi (mĭs′ĭ·sä′gĭ) river, E Canada, in SE Ontario prov., flowing into Lake Huron; 130 m. long.

Mississippi (mĭs′ĭ·sĭp′ĭ) **1** river, cen. United States, flowing from N Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico; 2470 m. long; about midway in its course receives the Missouri river from the W, the combined Mississippi-Missouri river having a length of over 3800 m. **2** state, S United States, bordering on Gulf of Mexico E of Mississippi river; ✱ Jackson; area 47,716 sq. m.; pop. 2,178,900. **3** river, Canada, in SE Ontario, flowing NE and N through **Mississippi Lake** into the Ottawa river; 105 m. long.

Missoula (mĭ·zōō′lȧ) city, W Montana; pop. 22,500.

Missouri (mĭ·zōōr′ĭ; -zŏōr′ȧ) **1** river, W United States, flowing from SW Montana to the Mississippi river in state of Missouri; over 2700 m. long. **2** state, W cen. United States, just W of Mississippi river; ✱ Jefferson City; area 69,674 sq. m.; pop. 3,954,700.

Mistassini (mĭs′tȧ·sē′nĭ) **1** lake, Canada, in S cen. Quebec prov.; drains W into James Bay; area 840 sq. m. **2** river, Canada, in S Quebec prov., flowing S into Lake St. John; 185 m. long.

Misurata (mĭ·sōō·rä′tȧ; -tä) city, NW Libya, in Tripolitania on coast; pop. 45,100.

Mitcham (mĭch′ăm) municipal borough, S England, in Surrey, on the Wandle SSW of London; pop. 67,300.

Mitchell (mĭch′ĕl) city, SE South Dakota; pop. 12,100.

Mitchell, Mount, mountain, W North Carolina, in Black Mts.; highest point E of Mississippi river, 6684 ft.

Mito (mē·tō) city, Japan, in SE Honshu; pop. 61,400.

Mittweida (mĭt′vī′dä) city, E Germany, SE of Leipzig; pop. 22,800.

Miura (mē·ōō·rä) peninsula, Japan, in SE Honshu, extending into Sagami Sea.

Miyajima (mē·yä·jē·mä) island, Japan, in Inland Sea; site of many temples, shrines.

Miyako (mē·yä·kō) island, S Ryukyu Is., largest in **Miyako Islands** group.

Miyakonojo (mē·yä·kō·nō·jō) city, Japan, in SE Kyushu; pop. 71,600.

Miyazaki (mē·yä·zä·kē) seaport, Japan, on SE coast of Kyushu; pop. 92,100.

Mizen Head (mĭz′n) cape, SW Ireland, the southernmost point of Ireland, 51°27′N.

Mjösa (myū′sä) lake, SE Norway; area 150 sq. m.

Mladá Boleslav ('m·lä′dä bô′lĕ·slăf), Ger. **Jungbunzlau** (yŏŏng·bŏŏnts′lou) town, W Czechoslovakia, in N cen. Bohemia NE of Prague; pop. 19,600.

Mława ('m·lä′vä) commune, Poland, 65 m. NNW of Warsaw; pop. 23,700.

Mljet ('m·lyĕt′), Ital. **Meleda** (mä′lä·dä) island, Yugoslavia, in Adriatic Sea off lower Dalmatian coast.

Mnichovo Hradiště ('m·nyĭ′kô·vô hrȧ′dyĭsh·tyĕ), Ger. **Münchengrätz** (mün′kĕn·grâts′) town, W Czechoslovakia, in N Bohemia NNE of Mladá Boleslav; meeting place of convention of Münchengrätz Sept. 18, 1833; scene of battle June 28, 1866.

Mo, in full **Mo i Rana** (mō′ ē räʹnä) seaport, N Norway, just S of Arctic Circle at mouth of Rana river.

Moab (mō′ăb) region, Jordan, E of Jordan river, in Biblical times a kingdom between Edom and the country of the Amorites.

Moberly (mō′bĕr·lĭ) city, N cen. Missouri; pop. 13,100.

Mobile (mō·bēl′; when attributive, often mō′bēl′) **1** river, SW Alabama; formed by Tombigbee and Alabama rivers, flows S into Mobile Bay; 38 m. long, with Alabama and Coosa rivers 639 m. long. **2** seaport, SW Alabama, at mouth of Mobile river; pop. 129,000.

Mobile Bay, inlet of Gulf of Mexico, SW Alabama; scene of battle Aug. 5–23, 1864.

Moca (mō′kȧ; Span. -kä) city, N cen. Dominican Republic; pop. 9700.

Mocha (mō′kȧ), Arab. **Mukha** (mōō·kä′) seaport, SW Arabia, in SW Yemen on the Red Sea; formerly noted for its export of coffee.

Modder (mŏd′ĕr) river, Union of South Africa, in Orange Free State, a tributary of the Vaal; 180 m. long.

Modena (mô′dä·nä; Angl. -d'n·ȧ) commune, N Italy, in Emilia; pop. 116,900.

Modesto (mō·dĕs′tō) city, cen. California, on Tuolumne river SE of Stockton; pop. 17,400.

Modica (mô′dē·kä) commune, Italy, in SE Sicily SSE of Ragusa; pop. 37,900.

Möen (mû′ĕn) island, Denmark, E of S end of island of Sjælland.

Moeris, Lake (mē′rĭs) ancient lake, N Egypt, in basin part of which is now occupied by Birket Qârun.

Moesia (mē′shĭ·ȧ) ancient country, SE Europe, S of Danube river; made Roman province c. A.D. 15 and later divided into two provinces: **Moesia Superior** (Upper Moesia, i.e., Serbia) and **Moesia Inferior** (Lower Moesia, i.e., N Bulgaria).

Moffet Field (mŏf′ĕt; -ĭt) airfield, W California, at S end of San Francisco Bay; naval air station.

Mogadiscio (mŏg′ȧ·dĭsh′ĭ·ō; -dĭsh′ō) or **Mogadishu** (-dĭsh′ōō) seaport, ✱ of Italian Somaliland; pop. 55,000.

Mogador (mōg′ȧ·dôr) seaport, French Morocco; pop. 15,200.

Mogaung (mō′goung′) town, N Burma, W of Myitkina, on **Mogaung River**, a tributary of the upper Irrawaddy.

Mogi das Cruzes (mōō·zhē′ thȧs krōō′zēs) city, SE Brazil, in São Paulo state on coast just E of São Paulo; pop. 31,800.

Mogilev (mōg′ĭ·lĕf; Russ. mŭ·gĭ·lyôf′) or **Mogilev on the Dnieper**, city, U.S.S.R., in E White Russia on the Dnieper; pop. 99,400.

Mogilev Podolski (pō·dōl′skĭ; Russ. pŭ·dôl′y·skĭ) or **Mogilev on the Dniester**, town, U.S.S.R., in W Ukraine on the Dniester; pop. 22,300.

Mogollon Mesa (mō′gŭ·yōn′; mŭg′ĭ·ōn′) tableland, N Arizona; elevation ab. 8000 ft.

Mogollon Mountains or **Range**, range, W New Mexico; highest point **Mogollon Peak**, 10,778 ft.

Mohács (mô′häch) city, S Hungary, on Danube river near Yugoslav border; scene of battle Aug. 29–30, 1526.

Mohawk (mō′hôk) river, E cen. New York, flowing E into Hudson river; 148 m. long.

Mohéli (mô′ā′lē′) island, Indian Ocean, one of the Comoro Is.

Mohenjo-Daro (mō·hĕn′jō·dä′rō) prehistoric city, Pakistan, in S Sind 140 m. NE of Karachi; extensive excavations.

Möhne (mû′nĕ) river, W Germany, flowing W to the Ruhr; 35 m. long.

Moisie (mwȧ′zē′) river, Canada, in SE Quebec, flowing S from border of SW Labrador to the St. Lawrence at its mouth; 200 m. long.

Mojave, or **Mohave, Desert** (mō·hä′vē) region, S California, SE of S end of the Sierra Nevada; an arid basin.

Moji (mō·jē) seaport, Japan, in N Kyushu I. on Shimonoseki Strait; pop. 109,600.

Mokelumne (mō·kē′lŭ·mē; -kŏl′-) river, cen. California, rising in the Sierra Nevada and flowing into San Joaquin river; 200 m. long.

Mokpo (mŏk′pō) or **Moppo** (mŏp′ō) seaport, SW corner of Korea; pop. 111,100.

Moksha (mōk′shȧ) river, E cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing N and W to the Oka; 380 m. long.

Mol (môl), formerly **Moll**, commune, N Belgium, E of Antwerp; pop. 19,400.

Mold (mōld) urban district, NE Wales, ✱ of Flintshire; pop. 6400.

Moldavia (mōl·dā′vĭ·ȧ; -dāv′yȧ), Romanian **Moldova** (môl·dô′vä), Ger. **Moldau** (môl′dou, Angl. mōl′-) region, E Europe, between Transylvania and the Dniester river; includes Bucovina and Bessarabia; once a principality.

Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, constituent republic, U.S.S.R., bordering on Romania; comprises larger part of Moldavia region E of Prut river, including most of Bessarabia, and small area on E side of the Dniester; created 1940; ✱ Kishinev; area 13,100 sq. m.; pop. 2,660,000.

Molenbeek or **Molenbeek-Saint-Jean** (mō′lĕn·bāk·săn′zhăn′) Flem. **Sint-Jans-Molenbeek** (sĭnt·yäns′-) commune, Belgium, near Brussels; pop. 63,900.

Molfetta (môl·fĕt′ȧ; Ital. môl·fāt′tä) seaport, SE Italy, on Adriatic WNW of Bari; pop. 49,400.

Moline (mō·lēn′) city, NW Illinois, on Mississippi river; pop. 37,400.

Molino del Rey (mō·lē′nō thĕl rē′ē; rā′), Eng. **King's Mill**, buildings SW of Mexico City, Mexico; scene of battle Sept. 8, 1847.

Molise (mô′lē·zā) region, cen. Italy, between the Apennines and the Adriatic Sea; with the Abruzzi, constitutes a compartimento of Italy.

Mollendo (mō·yän′dō) seaport, S Peru; an open roadstead, now superseded by new port of Matarani; pop. 12,600.

Mollwitz (môl′vĭts), Pol. **Małujowice** (mä′lōō·yô·vē′tsĕ) village, SW Poland, in Silesia just W of Brzeg; scene of battle April 10, 1741.

Mölndal (mûln′däl) city, SW Sweden; pop. 20,500.

Mologa (mŭ·lô′gȧ) river, W Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing into Volga river; lower course now within the Rybinsk Reservoir; 340 m. long.

Molokai (mō′lō·kä′ē; Angl. mōl′ō·kī′, mō′lō-) island, cen. Hawaii; area 259 sq. m.

Molopo (mō·lō′pō) river bed, S Africa, usually dry; forms S boundary of Bechuanaland Protectorate, joins Orange river near SE border of South-West Africa; lower course through Kalahari Desert.

Minami Tori Shima. See MARCUS ISLAND.
Mineral del Monte. See REAL DEL MONTE.
Min-kiang. See MIN river, Szechwan prov., China.
Min-kong. See MIN river, Fukien prov., China.
Minni. See ARMENIA.
Miño. See MINHO.
Minsh. Var. of MINCH.
Minya, El. See EL MINYA.
Mislakowice. Var. of MYSLACHOWICE.
Misore Islands. See SCHOUTEN ISLANDS.
Misr. See EGYPT.
Missolonghi. See MESOLÓNGION.
Misti, El. See EL MISTI volcano, Peru.
Mitau. See YELGAVA.
Mitilini. **1** See LESBOS. **2** See MYTILENE.
Mit Rahina. See MEMPHIS, Egypt.
Mobangi. See UBANGI.
Moçambique. See MOZAMBIQUE.
Mochis, Los. See LOS MOCHIS.
Moehne. Var. of MÖHNE.
Moers. See MÖRS.
Moesi. See MUSI.
Moeskroen. See MOUSCRON.
Moghreb el Aksa. Var. of El Maghreb el Aqsa: see MOROCCO.
Mohammerah. See KHORRAMSHAHR.
Mohave Desert. See MOJAVE DESERT.
Mo i Rana. See MO.
Mojib, Wadi (el). See ARNON river.
Mokha. Var. of MOCHA.
Moldau. **1** See MOLDAVIA. **2** See VLTAVA.
Moldova. See MOLDAVIA.
Moll. See MOL.

Molotov (mō′lŭ·tŭf; Angl. mŏl′ŭ·tŏf), formerly **Perm** (pyĕrm) city, Soviet Russia, W of Ural Mts. on Kama river; pop. 255,200.
Molucca Passage (mō·lŭk′ȧ) channel, Indonesia, between NE Celebes I. and N section of Molucca Is.
Moluccas (mō·lŭk′ȧz) or **Spice Islands** (spīs), Indonesian **Maluku** (mä·lōō′kōō) island group, E Indonesia, between Celebes and New Guinea; area 32,300 sq. m.; pop. 600,000.
Molucca Sea, that part of Pacific Ocean between NE Celebes I. on W and the Moluccas on E; connected with the Pacific by Molucca Passage.
Mombasa (mŏm·bä′sȧ) island, Kenya, on coast in a bay surrounded on three sides by mainland, arms of the bay forming the harbors of Mombasa (on NE of the island) and Kilindini (on SW).
Momotombo (mō′mō·tōm′bō) volcano, W Nicaragua, NW of Lake Managua; had violent eruption in 1609; 4126 ft. high.
Monaca (mŏn′ȧ·kȧ) borough, W Pennsylvania, on Ohio river; pop. 7400.
Monaco (mŏn′ȧ·kō; mō·nä′kō; Fr. mô′nȧ′kō′) **1** independent principality on the Mediterranean coast of France near Italian border; pop. 24,000. **2** commune, ✱ of the principality; pop. 1900.
Monadhliath Mountains or **Monagh Lea** (mō′nȧ·lē′ȧ) range of mountains, N cen. Scotland, in Inverness co. NW of the Cairngorm Mts.
Monadnock, Mount (mō·năd′nŏk) mountain, SW New Hampshire; 3186 ft. high.
Monagas (mō·nä′gäs) state, NE Venezuela; ✱ Maturín; area 11,158 sq. m.; pop. 175,500.
Monaghan (mŏn′ȧ·găn; -hăn; -kăn) **1** county, NE Republic of Ireland, in Ulster prov.; area 498 sq. m.; pop. 55,400. **2** urban district, its ✱; pop. 4700.
Monahans (mŏn′ȧ·hănz) city, W Texas; pop. 6300.
Mona Island (mō′nȧ) **1** island, West Indies, in **Mona Passage**, the strait between the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico; belongs to Puerto Rico. **2** see MAN, ISLE OF.
Monashee Mountains (mō·năsh′ē) range, Canada, in SE British Columbia W of the Selkirk Mts.
Moncay (Fr. môn′kā′) town, Indochina, in Tonkin (North Vietnam), on Gulf of Tonkin near border of China.
Mönch (mûnK) mountain, Switzerland, in Bern canton; 13,456 ft. high.
Moncton (mŭngk′tŭn) city, Canada, in SE New Brunswick, on Petitcodiac river at head of its estuary; pop. 27,300.
Mondego (mōōn·dä′gōō) river, cen. Portugal, flowing SW into Atlantic Ocean; 130 m. long.
Monemvasia or **Monembasia** (mō′nȧm·vä·sē′ä), Ital. **Napoli di Malvasia** (nä′pō·lē dē mäl′vä·zē′ä), Medieval Latin **Malmasia** (măl·mā′zhȧ; -zhĭ·ȧ) village, S Greece, on island off coast of SE Peloponnesus; in Middle Ages an important fortress.
Monessen (mō·nĕs′n) city, SW Pennsylvania, on Monongahela river; pop. 17,900.
Monforte de Lemos (mōm·fôr′tā thā lā′mōs) commune, NW Spain, S of Lugo; pop. 21,300.
Monghyr (mŏng·gīr′) town, NE India, in cen. Bihar on Ganges river; pop. 63,100.
Mongolia (mŏn[g]·gōl′yȧ; -gō′lĭ·ȧ), Chin. **Mengku** (mŭng′kōō′) region, E cen. Asia, W of the Khingan Mts.; includes Gobi Desert in E and part of Altai Mts. in W.
Mongolia, Inner, region, E Asia, in SE part of Mongolia just N of the Chinese Wall; after 1911 became part of Chinese Republic; E part controlled by Japanese 1937–45; in 1949 came under the Communists, who set up Inner Mongolian Autonomous Area including territory from NW part of Manchuria.
Mongolian People's Republic or **Outer Mongolia**, country, cen. Asia, occupying greater part of Mongolia, including Gobi Desert; once dependent on China, since 1912 independent; ✱ Urga (Ulan Bator); area 580,158 sq. m.; pop. 900,000.
Mongolo-Buryat Republic (mŏng′gō·lō·bōōr·yȧt′) the Buryat-Mongol Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.
Monhegan (mŏn·hē′găn) island, Maine, in Atlantic Ocean off S coast.
Monmouth (mŏn′mŭth; in England, also mŭn′-) **1** city, W Illinois, W of Galesburg; pop. 10,200. **2** see MONMOUTH COURT HOUSE. **3** county in England: see MONMOUTHSHIRE. **4** municipal borough, W England, in Monmouthshire; pop. 5400.
Monmouth Court House, Freehold, New Jersey (called Monmouth 1795–1801); — its name 1715–95; scene of battle of Monmouth June 28, 1778.
Monmouthshire (-shĭr; -shĕr) or **Monmouth**, county, W England, on the border of Wales; ✱ Newport; area 546 sq. m.; pop. 319,400.
Mono (mō′nō) river, W Africa, in lower course forming boundary between Togo and Dahomey; 225 m. long.
Monocacy (mō·nŏk′ȧ·sĭ) **1** river, N Maryland; rises in S Pennsylvania, flows S into Potomac river. **2** battlefield along river, near city of Frederick, where on July 4–5, 1864, Federal forces succeeded in delaying advance of Confederates on Washington.
Mono Lake (mō′nō) lake, E California; water strongly saline; no outlet.
Monongahela (mō·nŏn′gȧ·hē′lȧ; -hā′lȧ; mō·nŏng′gȧ-) **1** river, N West Virginia and SW Pennsylvania; flows N and unites with the Allegheny river to form the Ohio river; 128 m. long. **2** city, SW Pennsylvania, on Monongahela river; pop. 8900.
Monopoli (mō·nō′pō·lē) seaport, SE Italy, on Adriatic ESE of Bari; pop. 28,900.
Monroe (mŭn·rō′) **1** city, N Louisiana; pop. 38,600. **2** city, SE Michigan, on Lake Erie at mouth of Raisin river; pop. 21,500. **3** city, S North Carolina, SE of Charlotte; pop. 10,100. **4** city, S Wisconsin, W of Beloit; pop. 7000.
Monroe, Mount, mountain, N New Hampshire, in the White Mts.; 5385 ft. high.
Monrovia (mŭn·rō′vĭ·ȧ) **1** city, SW California, ENE of Los Angeles; pop. 20,200. **2** seaport, ✱ of Liberia; pop. 10,000.
Mons (môns; Angl. mŏnz), Flem. **Bergen** (bĕr′gĕ[n]) commune, SW Belgium, ✱ of Hainaut prov.; pop. 25,700.
Montague Island (mŏn′tȧ·gū) island, S Alaska, on W side of entrance to Prince William Sound E of Kenai Peninsula.
Montana (mŏn·tăn′ȧ) state, NW United States, bordering on Canada; ✱ Helena; area 147,138 sq. m.; pop. 591,000.
Montauban (môn′tō′băn′) city, S France, on Tarn river N of Toulouse; pop. 36,300.
Montauk Point (mŏn′tôk′) point, New York, on E extremity of Long I.
Montceau-les-Mines (môn′sō′lā·mēn′) commune, E cen. France, NW of Mâcon; pop. 26,700.
Montclair (mŏnt·klâr′; mŏnt′klâr) town, NE New Jersey, NNW of Newark; pop. 43,900.
Montebello (mŏn′tē·bĕl′ō) city, SW California, ESE of Los Angeles; pop. 21,700.
Monte Carlo (mŏn′tē kär′lō) commune, Monaco; pop. 10,700.
Monte Caseros (mōn′tā kä·sā′rōs) town, N Argentina, on Uruguayan border; pop. 10,000.
Monte Cassino (mōn′tē kȧ·sē′nō; Ital. mōn′tā käs·sē′nō) monastery, Italy, in SE Latium near Cassino; sacked by Lombards 589, destroyed by Saracens 884; destroyed by Allied bombing 1944.
Montecatini-Terme (mōn′tȧ·kä·tē′nē·tĕr′mā) town, cen. Italy, W by S of Pistoia; thermal mineral springs and baths; nearby is **Montecatini di Val di Nievole** (dē väl′ dē nyä′vō·lā), site of chemical plant.
Montecristo (mŏn′tē·krĭs′tō; Ital. mōn′tā krēs′tō) island, Italy, in Tyrrhenian Sea S of Elba.
Montego Bay (mŏn·tē′gō) seaport, British West Indies, on NW coast of Jamaica.
Montélimar (mōn′tā′lē′mär′) commune, SE France, on Rhone river SSW of Valence; pop. 16,000.
Montenegro (mŏn′tē·nē′grō), native **Crna Gora** (tsŭr′nä gō′rä) region, Yugoslavia, bordering on N Albania; home of a people who never yielded to the Turks; a kingdom 1910–18; since 1918 part of Yugoslavia, since 1946 one of the Yugoslav federated republics, ✱ Cetinje.
Monte Plata (mōn′tā plä′tä) commune, E cen. Dominican Republic; pop. 17,300.
Monterey (mŏn′tĕ·rā′; attributively, usu. mŏn′tĕ·rā′) **1** city, W California, at S end of Monterey Bay; pop. 16,200. **2** see MONTERREY, Mexico.
Monterey Bay, inlet of Pacific Ocean, California, S of the San Francisco Peninsula.
Monterey Park, city, SW California, E of Los Angeles; pop. 20,400.
Monterrey (mŏn′tĕr·rĕ′ē; -rā′), sometimes, Anglicized, **Monterey** (mŏn′tĕ·rā′) city, NE Mexico, ✱ of Nuevo León state; pop. 185,800.
Monte San Giuliano (mōn′tā sän′ jōō·lyä′nō) commune, SE Italy, NE of Foggia; pop. 25,500.
Montes Claros (mōn′tēsh klä′rōōs) city, E Brazil, in N cen. Minas Gerais state; pop. 20,800
Montevideo (mŏn′tĕ·vĭd′ē·ō) city, SW cen. Minnesota, on Minnesota river; pop. 5500.
Montevideo (mōn′tā·vē·dā′ō; -vĭd′ē·ō; Span. mōn′tä·vē·thā′ō) seaport, ✱ of Uruguay, on N La Plata estuary; pop. 708,200.
Montezuma Castle National Monument (mŏn′tĕ·zōō′mȧ) cliff dwellings, cen. Arizona; established as national monument 1906.
Montgomery (mŏn[t]·gŭm′ĕr·ĭ; -gŭm′rĭ; -gŏm′-) **1** city, ✱ of Alabama, on Alabama river; pop. 106,500. **2** county in Wales: see MONTGOMERYSHIRE.
Montgomeryshire (-shĭr; -shĕr) or **Montgomery**, county, E Wales; ✱ Welshpool; area 797 sq. m.; pop. 46,000.
Monticello (mŏn′tĭ·chĕl′ō; -sĕl′ō) Thomas Jefferson's estate, 3 m. SE of Charlottesville, Va.
Montignies-sur-Sambre (mōn′tē′nyē′sür·säN′br′) commune, SW Belgium, just E of Charleroi; pop. 23,100.
Montilla (mōn·tē′[l]yä) commune, S Spain, SSE of Córdoba; pop. 22,500.
Mont Joli (mōN zhō′lē′) town, Canada, in Quebec prov. on St. Lawrence river, in Gaspé Penin.; airport; pop. 4900.
Mont Laurier (mōN lô′rĭ·ā; lô′ryā′) town, Canada, in SW Quebec N of Ottawa; pop. 4700.
Montluçon (mōN′lü′sōN′) city, cen. France, on Cher river WSW of Moulins; pop. 46,800.
Montmagny (mōn′mȧ′nyē′) town, Canada, in Quebec on the St. Lawrence; pop. 5800.
Montmartre (mōn′mär′tr′) section of Paris, France, occupying a hill on right bank of the Seine river.
Montmorency (mŏnt′mō·rĕn′sĭ) **1** river, Canada, in S Quebec prov., flowing S into St. Lawrence river; in its course are the **Montmorency Falls**, dropping over 270 ft. **2** town, Canada, at mouth of Montmorency river just NE of city of Quebec; pop. 5800. **3** (Fr. mōN′mō′rāN′sē′) before the Revolution called **Enghien** (äN′gäN′) town, N France, just N of Paris; under the Condé family 1689 to the Revolution.
Montpelier (mŏnt·pēl′yĕr) city, ✱ of Vermont, on Winooski river; pop. 8600.
Montpellier (mōn′pē′lyā′) city, S France, near Mediterranean; pop. 93,100.
Montreal (mŏn′trē·ôl′; mŭn′-) **1** river, N Wisconsin, flowing NW into Lake Superior; 40 m. long. **2** Fr. **Montréal** (mōn′rā′ȧl′) city, Canada, in Quebec prov. on island (**Montreal Island**) in St. Lawrence river; seaport, 1000 m. from open sea; pop. 1,021,500.
Montreal East, Fr. **Montréal-Est** (-ĕst′) town, Canada, in S Quebec on Montreal I., on St. Lawrence river; pop. 4500.
Montreal North, Fr. **Montréal-Nord** (-nôr′) town, Canada, in S Quebec on Montreal I., on Rivière des Prairies; pop. 14,100.
Montreal South, Fr. **Montréal-Sud** (-sü′) town, Canada, in S Quebec on S bank of St. Lawrence river across from Montreal; pop. 4200.
Montreal West, Fr. **Montréal-Ouest** (-wĕst′) town, Canada, in S Quebec on Montreal I. SW of Montreal; pop. 3700.
Montreuil (mōn′trûl′y′), also **Montreuil-sous-Bois** (-sōō·bwä′) commune, N France, E of Paris; pop. 69,800.
Montreux (mōn′trû′) group of villages, W Switzerland, at E end of Lake of Geneva.
Montrose (mŏn·trōz′; mŏn′trōz) **1** city, W Colorado; pop. 5000. **2** seaport, E Scotland, in Angus co. at mouth of the South Esk; pop. 10,800.
Montrouge (mōn′rōōzh′), also **Le Grand-Montrouge** (lē grän′-) commune, N France, S of Paris; pop. 34,700.
Mont-Saint-Michel (mōn′săn′mē′shĕl′) island, NW France, on coast in SE corner of Gulf of St-Malo; a rock 234 ft. high, crowned with an abbey.
Montsec (mōn′sĕk′) hill, NE France, near St-Mihiel; site of memorial commemorating operations of American forces in St-Mihiel sector during World War I.
Montserrat (mŏnt′sĕr·răt′) **1** island, British West Indies, in Leeward Is.; ✱ Plymouth; area 33 sq. m.; pop. 12,900. **2** (Span. mōnt′sĕr·răt′) mountain, NE Spain, in Catalonia; an isolated, jagged mountain mass; site of ancient monastery; 4072 ft. high.
Monument Valley, region, NE Arizona and SE Utah, a sandy plain from which rise monumentlike buttes 1000 ft. high, also mesas and arches, all of red sandstone.
Monza (mōn′tsä) commune, N Italy, NE of Milan; pop. 63,900.
Mooréa (mō′ō·rā′ȧ) or **Eimeo** (ī·mā′ō) island, Society Is., one of Windward group W of Papeete.
Moores Creek (mōrz; mŏŏrz) stream, SE North Carolina, flowing to Cape Fear river; scene of battle February 27, 1776; site now a national military park.
Moorestown (mōrz′toun; mŏŏrz′-) town, S cen. New Jersey, E of Camden; Hessian headquarters 1776.
Mooresville (-vĭl; Sou. also -v'l) town, cen. North Carolina, S of Statesville; pop. 7100.
Moorfoot Hills (mōr′fŏŏt′; mŏŏr′-) range of hills, SE Scotland, in SE Midlothian along the border of Peebles county.
Moorhead (mōr′hĕd; mŏŏr′-) city, W Minnesota, on Red river across from Fargo, North Dakota; pop. 14,900.
Moosburg (mōs′bŏŏrK) town, W Germany, in Bavaria on Isar river WSW of Landshut; site of large prisoner-of-war camp in World War II.
Moose (mōōs) river, Canada, in NE Ontario prov., flowing NE into James Bay; the estuary of the Abitibi, Mattagami, Missinaibi, and other rivers; 50 m. long.
Moosehead Lake (mōōs′hĕd) lake, NW cen. Maine, source of Kennebec river; 35 m. long, 10 m. wide.
Moose Jaw (mōōs′ jô′) city, Canada, in S Saskatchewan; pop. 24,400.
Moose Lake, lake, Canada, in W Manitoba; area 525 sq. m.
Moosilauke, Mount (mōō′sĭ·lôk) mountain, W New Hampshire; 4810 ft. high.
Moradabad (mōō·räd′ȧ·băd; mō·räd′ȧ·băd) city, N India, in NW cen. Uttar Pradesh on Ramganga river; pop. 142,400.
Morant Bay (mō·rănt′) town, British West Indies, on SE coast of Jamaica.
Morar, Loch (lŏK mōr′ĕr) lake, W cen. Scotland, in W Inverness county.
Moratuwa (?mō·rä′tōō·wȧ) town, W Ceylon, on Indian Ocean S of Colombo; pop. 50,700.
Morava (Czech mô′rȧ·vȧ; Yugoslav mō′rä·vä) **1** see MARCH river. **2** see MORAVIA. **3** anc. **Margus** (mär′gŭs) river, E Yugoslavia; formed by confluence of **Southern Morava** and **Western Morava**, flows NNW into Danube river; 100 m. long.
Moravia (mō·rā′vĭ·ȧ), Czech **Morava** (mô′rȧ·vȧ), Ger. **Mähren** (mä′rĕn) region, cen. Czechoslovakia, S of Silesia, between Bohemian-Moravian Highlands and the White Carpathian Mts.
Moravian Gap or **Gate**, mountain pass, cen. Europe, along upper courses of Oder and Vistula rivers between SE Sudeten and W Carpathian Mts.
Moravská Ostrava (mô′räf·skä ô′strȧ·vȧ), Ger. **Mährisch-Ostrau** (mä′rĭsh·ôs′trou) city, cen. Czechoslovakia, near confluence of Oppa and Oder rivers near Moravian Gap; pop. 181,000.
Moray (mûr′ĭ) or **Elgin** (ĕl′gĭn) or **Elginshire** (-shĭr; -shĕr) county, NE Scotland, bordering on North Sea at mouth of Moray Firth; ✱ Elgin; area 476 sq. m.; pop. 48,200.
Moray Firth, inlet of the North Sea on NE coast of Scotland; extends inland 39 m.
Mordvinian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (môrd·vĭn′ĭ·ăn; -vĭn′yăn) autonomous republic, cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, W of Sura river; ✱ Saransk; area 10,100 sq. m.; pop. 1,200,000.
Moreau (mō′rō) river, NW South Dakota, flowing E into Missouri river; 250 m. long.
Morecambe and Heysham (mōr′kăm, hā′shăm) municipal borough, NW England, in Lancashire on Morecambe Bay; pop. 37,000.
Morecambe Bay, inlet of Irish Sea, NW England; extends inland 16 m. in N Lancashire.
Morehead City (mōr′hĕd) town, SE North Carolina, on Atlantic Ocean; pop. 5100.
Morelia (mō·rā′lyä) city, SW Mexico, ✱ of Michoacán state; pop. 44,300.
Morelos (mō·rā′lōs) state, S cen. Mexico; ✱ Cuernavaca; area 1916 sq. m.; pop. 268,900.
Morenci (mō·rĕn′sĭ) town, SE Arizona; pop. 6500.
Moreno Bay (mō·rā′nō) inlet of Pacific Ocean, N Chile.
Moresnet (mō′rĕz′nĕ′) town, E Belgium, on German border near Aachen; with surrounding area (total 11 sq. m.), formed a neutral territory before 1919.
Moreton Bay (mōr′t'n) inlet of Pacific Ocean, Australia, on SE coast of Queensland at mouth of Brisbane river; 65 m. long.
Morgan City (môr′găn) city, S Louisiana; pop. 9800.
Morganton (môr′găn·tŭn) town, W North Carolina, SSW of Lenoir; pop. 8300.
Morgantown (môr′găn·toun) city, N West Virginia, on Monongahela river; pop. 25,500.
Morgarten (mōr′gär′tĕn) mountain slope, N cen. Switzerland, in Zug canton on border of Schwyz canton; battle Nov. 15, 1315.
Moriah (mō·rī′ȧ) hill, Palestine, in E part of Jerusalem, on which Solomon built the Temple.

Momein. See TENGCHUNG.
Mona. See MONA ISLAND.
Monagh Lea. See MONADHLIATH MOUNTAINS.
Monaplis. See MAN, ISLE OF.
Monastir. See BITOLJ.
Mong-tseu. See MENGTSE.
Mons Aureus. See JANICULUM.
Mont aux Sources. See AUX SOURCES, MONT.
Mont Blanc. See BLANC, MONT.
Mont Cenis. See CENIS, MONT.
Mont Cervin. See MATTERHORN.
Mont Royal. See MOUNT ROYAL, town.
Mont Royal. See ROYAL, MOUNT.
Mont-Saint-Amand. See SINT AMANDSBERG.
Monviso. See VISO, MOUNT.
Mooltan. See MULTAN.
Moon. See MUHU island, Estonia.
Moon, Mountains of the. See RUWENZORI, MOUNT.
Moppo. See MOKPO.
Morata. See GOODENOUGH island, D'Entrecasteaux Is.
Morea. See PELOPONNESUS.
Morena, Sierra. See SIERRA MORENA.

Moriguchi (mō·rē·gōō·chē) city, **Japan**, in Honshu E of Osaka; pop. 52,000.
Morioka (mō·rē·ō·kä) city, **Japan**, in N Honshu; pop. 107,100.
Morlaix (môr′lē′) seaport, NW France, on English Channel; pop. 15,100.
Morley (môr′lĭ) municipal borough, N England, in Yorkshire SW of Leeds; pop. 39,800.
Morobe (mō·rō′bā) seaport, SE North-East New Guinea, on Huon Gulf near Papua border.
Morocco (mō·rŏk′ō) **1** Arab. **El Maghreb el Aqsa** (ăl mŭ′grĭb ăl ŭk′sä), Fr. **Maroc** (ma′rôk′), Span. **Marruecos** (mär·rwā′kōs) country, N Africa, bordering on Atlantic Ocean and W end of Mediterranean Sea; a sultanate; traditional capitals Fès and Marrakech; divided 1911–56 between the Spanish and the French: **French Morocco**, the section bordering on Atlantic Ocean, an associated state of the French Union 1946–56, ✱ Rabat; and **Spanish Morocco**, on Mediterranean coast, ✱ Tetuán; included also an international zone around city of Tangier (see also SOUTHERN MOROCCO); total area (est.) 175,000 sq. m.; pop. (est. 1958) 9,700,000. **2** city: see MARRAKECH.
Moro Gulf (mō′rō) body of water at S end of Philippine Is. between Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago, the N section of Celebes Sea.
Moroleón (mō′rō·lā·ōn′) town, cen. Mexico, in Guanajuato state; pop. 10,400.
Morón (mō·rōn′) **1** town, E cen. Cuba; pop. 17,000. **2** in full **Morón de la Frontera** (dā lä frōn·tä′rä) commune, SW Spain, SE of Seville; pop. 26,600.
Morona (mō·rō′nä) river, Ecuador and Peru; rises in E Ecuador, where it is called the **Makumma** (mä·kōō′mä), and flows into Marañón river; 230 m. long.
Morotai (mō′rō·tī′) island, Indonesia, in the Moluccas N of Halmahera.
Morpeth (môr′pĕth) municipal borough, N England, in Northumberland, on the Wansbeck N of Newcastle; pop. 10,800.
Morrilton (mŏr′ĭl·tŭn; -t′n) city, cen. Arkansas, near Arkansas river; pop. 5500.
Morris (mŏr′ĭs) city, NE Illinois, SW of Joliet; pop. 6900.
Morris Island, island, South Carolina, S of entrance to harbor of Charleston.
Morris Jessup, Cape (jĕs′ŭp) most northerly point of Greenland, 83°39′N.
Morristown (mŏr′ĭs·toun) **1** town, N New Jersey, WNW of Newark; pop. 17,100. **2** city, NE Tennessee, ENE of Knoxville; pop. 13,000.
Morrisville (mŏr′ĭs·vĭl) borough, SE Pennsylvania, on Delaware river opposite Trenton, New Jersey; pop. 6800.
Morrosquillo, Gulf of (môr′rôs·kē′yō) inlet of Caribbean Sea, NW Colombia.
Mörs or **Moers** (mûrs) city, W Germany, WNW of Duisburg-Hamborn; pop. 30,800.
Morsö (môrs′û′), or **Mors Island** (môrs) island, Denmark, in Lim Fjord, NW Jutland Peninsula.
Mortagne (môr′tän′y′) town, NW France, NE of Alençon; once ✱ of the Perche.
Morteratsch, Piz (pēts môr′tĕ·räch) mountain, Switzerland, in the Rhaetian Alps N of Piz Bernina; 12,315 ft. high.
Mortsel (môr′sĕl′) commune, N Belgium, S of Antwerp; pop. 17,100.
Morven (môr′vĕn) mountain, N Scotland, in Caithness co.; 2313 ft. high.
Moscow (mŏs′kō) city, NW Idaho, on Washington border; pop. 10,600.
Moscow (mŏs′kou; -kō), Russ. **Moskva** (mŭs·kvä′) city, ✱ of the U.S.S.R., in Soviet Russia, Europe, on Moskva river; in Middle Ages ✱ of principality, later grand duchy, of Moscow; ✱ of grand duchy of Russia 1547–1712, ✱ of Soviet Union since 1917; pop. 4,137,000.
Moselle (mō·zĕl′; Fr. mô′zĕl′), Ger. **Mosel** (mō′zĕl) river, W Europe, flowing from W side of Vosges Mts. in France to the Rhine in W Germany; 320 m. long.
Moses Lake (mō′zĭz; -zĭs) lake, E cen. Washington, in Big Bend region S of the Grand Coulee; 16 m. long, less than half a mile wide.
Moskenes (mŏs′kē·nās′; mōōs′-) island, Norway, in the Lofoten.
Moskva (mŭs·kvä′) **1** river, Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing E to join the Oka river; 315 m. long. **2** see MOSCOW.
Mosquitia (mŭs·kē′tĭ·ä; Span. mōs·kē′tyä) **1** territory, E Honduras, N of Segovia river; claimed by Nicaragua. **2** see MOSQUITO COAST.
Mosquito Coast or **Mosquitia** (mŭs·kē′tĭ·ä; Span. mōs·kē′tyä) region, E Nicaragua, on Caribbean coast; once a British protectorate; 300 m. long, 40 m. wide.
Mosquito Gulf, Span. **Golfo de los Mosquitos** (gōl′fō thā lōs mōs·kē′tōs) inlet of Caribbean Sea on N coast of Panama, W of the Panama Canal.
Moss (mŏs) seaport, SE Norway, on Oslo Fjord; pop. 17,400.
Mossâmedes (mō·sŭm′ē·dēz) seaport, SW Angola.
Mossel Bay (mŏs′′l) seaport, S Union of South Africa, in S Cape Province on Mossel Bay (inlet of Indian Ocean); pop. 8100.
Mossley (mŏs′lĭ) municipal borough, NW England, in Lancashire, on the Tame; pop. 10,400.
Mossoró (mōō′sōō·rô′) city, NE Brazil, in NW Rio Grande do Norte state; pop. 20,600.
Most (môst), Ger. **Brüx** (brüks) city, W Czechoslovakia, in NW Bohemia; pop. 35,300.
Mostaganem (mŏs′tä′gä′nĕm′) seaport, NW Algeria, ENE of Oran; pop. 37,000.
Mostar (mō′stär) town, W Yugoslavia, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Neretva river; formerly ✱ of Herzegovina; pop. 23,200.
Mosul (mō·sōōl′; Arab. mō′sōōl, mou′sĭl) city, N Iraq, on the Tigris; pop. 260,000.
Motagua (mō·tä′gwä) river, S cen. Guatemala, flowing E and NE into the Gulf of Honduras; 340 m. long.
Motala (mōō′tä·lä) town, S Sweden, near Lake Vättern; pop. 24,300.
Motherwell and Wishaw (mŭth′ĕr·wĕl [-wĕl], wĭsh′ô) burgh, S cen. Scotland, in Lanark co. on the Clyde SE of Glasgow; pop. 68,100.
Motril (mō·trēl′) commune, S Spain, near coast S of Granada; pop. 20,500.
Mould Bay (mōld) inlet, N Canada, on S coast of Prince Patrick I.; site of weather station operated by Canada and the United States.
Moulins (mōō′lăn′) city, cen. France, on Allier river; pop. 23,300.
Moulmein (mōōl·mān′; mōl-; -mīn′; Burmese mō′lŭ·myĭn) city, S Burma, at mouth of Salween river on Gulf of Martaban; pop. 65,500.
Moulouya (mōō′lōō′yä′) or **Muluya** (mōō·lōō′yä) or **Mulwiya** (mōōl·wē′yä) river, Morocco, flowing NE into Mediterranean Sea; 300 m. long.
Moultrie (mōl′trĭ) city, S Georgia; pop. 11,600.
Moultrie, Lake, or **Pinopolis Reservoir** (pĭn·ŏp′ô·lĭs) lake, SE South Carolina, formed by dam in Cooper river.
Mound City Group National Monument (mound) prehistoric mounds, S Ohio, near Chillicothe; established as national monument 1923.
Moundsville (moundz′vĭl) city, N West Virginia, on Ohio river; pop. 14,800.
Mountain Ash, urban district, SE Wales, in Glamorganshire S of Merthyr Tydfil; pop. 31,500.
Mountain Brook, city, cen. Alabama, E of Birmingham; pop. 8400.
Mountain Lake, bird sanctuary, Florida, near Lake Wales; established by Edward Bok; has Singing Tower (dedicated 1929), 230 ft. high with carillon of 71 bells.
Mountain Meadows, valley, SW Utah; scene of massacre of migrants Sept. 1857.
Mountain View, city, W California, NW of San Jose; pop. 6600.
Mount Airy (ăr′ĭ) town, N North Carolina, in foothills of Blue Ridge Mts.; pop. 7200.
Mount Albert (ăl′bĕrt) borough, New Zealand, in N North I. SW of Auckland; pop. 20,200.
Mount Athos (ăth′ŏs; ā′thŏs), Mod. Gr. **Áyion Óros** (ä′yōn ō′rôs) autonomous republic, NE Greece, at tip of Acte Penin.; comprises 20 monasteries.
Mount Carmel (kär′mĕl) **1** city, SE Illinois, on Wabash river; pop. 8700. **2** borough, E cen. Pennsylvania, WNW of Pottsville; pop. 14,200. **3** see CARMEL, MOUNT.
Mount Clemens (klĕm′ĕnz) city, SE Michigan, NE of Detroit; pop. 17,000.
Mount Desert (dĕz′ĕrt; older pron. dē·zûrt′) island, Maine, in Atlantic Ocean E of Penobscot Bay; contains section of Acadia National Park; 14 m. long, 8 m. wide.
Mount Eba (ē′bä) district, cen. South Australia, 100 m. NW of Port Augusta; head of range for testing rockets and supersonic aircraft.
Mount Eden (ē′d'n) borough, New Zealand, in N North I. S of Auckland; pop. 19,800.
Mount Gambier (găm′bē̆r) town, South Australia, near Victoria border; pop. 6800.
Mount Healthy (hĕl′thĭ) village, SW Ohio, N of Cincinnati; pop. 5500.
Mount Holly (hŏl′ĭ) town, S cen. New Jersey, S of Trenton; pop. 8200.
Mount Hope Bay, northeast arm of Narragansett Bay, SE Massachusetts and E Rhode Island.
Mount Kisco (kĭs′kō) village, SE New York; pop. 5900.
Mount Oliver (ŏl′ĭ·vĕr) borough, SW Pennsylvania, S of Pittsburgh; pop. 6600.
Mount Pleasant, **1** city, SE Iowa, WNW of Burlington; pop. 5800. **2** city, cen. Michigan; pop. 11,400. **3** borough, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 5900. **4** city, NE Texas; pop. 6300.
Mount Rainier, **1** (rā′nĕr) town, S cen. Maryland, NE of Washington; pop. 11,000. **2** (rä·nēr′; rä·nēr′; rān′yĕr) mountain, Washington: see RAINIER, MOUNT.
Mount Royal (mount roi′ăl) or **Mont Royal** (mōN′ rwä′yäl′) **1** town, Canada, in S Quebec on Montreal I.; pop. 11,400. **2** see ROYAL, MOUNT.
Mounts, or **Mount's, Bay** (mounts) inlet of Atlantic Ocean, SW England, between Lands End and Lizard Head.
Mount Sterling (stûr′lĭng) city, E Kentucky, ENE of Winchester; pop. 5300.
Mount Vernon (vûr′nŭn) **1** city, S Illinois, SE of Centralia; pop. 15,600. **2** city, SW Indiana, on Ohio river W of Evansville; pop. 6200. **3** city, SE New York, on Bronx river adjacent to New York City; pop. 71,900. **4** city, cen. Ohio; pop. 12,200. **5** home and burial place of George Washington, in Virginia, on Potomac river 15 m. below Washington, D.C. **6** city, NW Washington, on Skagit river; pop. 5200.
Mouscron (mōōs′krōn′), Flem. **Moeskroen** (mōōs′krōōn) commune, Belgium, just S of Kortrijk; pop. 36,800.
Mozambique (mō′zăm·bēk′; mō′zăm·bēk′), Port. **Moçambique** (mōō·sănm·bē′kĕ) **1** or **Portuguese East Africa**, country, SE Africa, bordering on Indian Ocean; belongs to Portugal; ✱ Lourenço Marques; area 297,654 sq. m.; pop. 5,081,300. **2** seaport, Mozambique, on island off NE coast; ✱ of the colony until 1907.
Mozambique Channel, strait between the island of Madagascar and the SE African mainland (Mozambique).
Msta ('m·stä′) river, Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing NW and W into N end of Lake Ilmen; 270 m. long.
Muckross (mŭk′rŏs) peninsula, SW Ireland, in co. Kerry between the upper and lower Lakes of Killarney; site of ruins of a Franciscan abbey founded 1440.
Mugu, Point (mū·gōō′) cape, California, W of Los Angeles and S of Oxnard; site of naval air missile test center.
Muharraq (mōō·hûr′rŭk) island in Persian Gulf, one of Bahrein Is.
Mühlhausen in Thüringen (mül′hou′zĕn ĭn tü′rĭng·ĕn) city, E Germany, NW of Erfurt; pop. 48,000.
Muhu (mōō′hōō), Ger. **Moon** (mōn), Russ. **Mukhu** (mōō′kŏō) island, Estonia, in Baltic Sea between Sarema I. and the mainland.
Muir Woods National Monument (mūr) redwood grove, California, NW of San Francisco; established as national monument 1908.
Mukachevo, Czech **Mukačevo** (mōō′kä·chĕ′vô), Hung. **Munkács** (mōōng′käch) town, U.S.S.R., in W Ukraine; pop. 26,100.
Mukalla (mōō·kăl′ä) seaport, Aden Protectorate, chief town of the Hadhramaut.
Mukden (mōōk′dĕn′; mōōk′-; -dĕn), Chin. **Shenyang** (shŭn′yäng′), formerly **Fengtien** (fŭng′tyĕn′) city, ✱ of Manchuria 1644–1912 and since 1949; pop. 1,135,800.
Mulde (mōōl′dĕ) river, E Germany, rising in the Erz Gebirge and flowing N into Elbe river; 156 m. long.
Mulhacén (mōō′lä·thān′; -sān′) or **Muley-Hacén** (mōō·lē′ĕ·ä-) mountain, S Spain, in the Sierra Nevada; 11,420 ft. high.
Mülheim an der Ruhr (mül′hīm än dĕr rōōr′) city, W Germany, on Ruhr river near its mouth; pop. 148,600.
Mulhouse (mü′lōōz′), Ger. **Mülhausen** (mül·hou′zĕn) commune, NE France, on Ill river; pop. 87,700.
Muling (mōō′lĭng′) river, E Manchuria, flowing NE into Ussuri river; 260 m. long.
Mull (mŭl) island, W Scotland, largest of the Inner Hebrides; area 351 sq. m.; in SW is peninsula, the **Ross of Mull** (rŏs), and between NE coast and the mainland is channel, the **Sound of Mull**.
Mullingar (mŭl′ĭn·gär′) town, N cen. Ireland, ✱ of co. Westmeath; pop. 5600.
Mulroy Bay (mŭl·roi′; mŭl′roi) inlet of Atlantic Ocean, N Republic of Ireland, on N coast of co. Donegal.
Multan (mōōl·tän′), also **Mooltan**, city, W Pakistan, near Chenab river; pop. 142,800.
Multnomah Falls (mŭlt·nō′mä) waterfall, NW Oregon, E of Portland, in a small tributary of the Columbia river; 620 ft. high.
Mun (mōōn) river, SE cen. Thailand, flowing E into the Mekong on Indochina border; 350 m. long.
München-Gladbach (mün′kĕn·glät′bäk) city, W Germany, W of Düsseldorf; pop. 122,400.
Muncie (mŭn′sĭ) city, E cen. Indiana; pop. 58,500.
Munda (mōōn′dä; Angl. mŭn′dä) settlement, Solomon Is., on New Georgia I.; site of Japanese air base 1942–43.
Münden (mün′dĕn), also **Hannoversch-Münden** (hä·nō′vĕrsh-) city, W Germany, at confluence of Werra and Fulda rivers NE of Kassel; pop. 19,200.
Munhall (mŭn′hôl) borough, SW Pennsylvania, E of Pittsburgh; pop. 16,400.
Muni (mōō′nē) river, Spanish Guinea, flowing into Bight of Biafra; 50 m. long.
Munich (mū′nĭk), Ger. **München** (mün′kĕn) city, Germany, ✱ of Bavaria, on Isar river; pop. 831,000.
Munko Sardik (mŭng′kō sär′dĭk) mountain, S Soviet Russia, Asia, in the Sayan Mts., on border between Buryat-Mongol A.S.S.R. and the Mongolian People's Republic; highest point 11,453 ft.
Munsan (mōōn·sän) or **Bunzan** (bōōn·zän) town, S Korea, NW of Seoul on Imjin river; railroad bridge.
Munster (mŭn′stĕr) province, S Ireland; area 9317 sq. m.; pop. 898,900.
Münster (mün′stĕr; Angl. mŭn′-, mĭn′-), also **Münster in Westfalen** (ĭn vĕst′fä′lĕn) city, W Germany, in Westphalia; pop. 119,800.
Muntenia (mŭn·tē′nĭ·ä; Romanian mōōn·tē′nyä) or **Greater Walachia** (wŏ·lā′kĭ·ä) region, S Romania, the E part of Walachia; formerly a province.
Muntok (mōōn′tŏōk) seaport, Indonesia, on NW coast of Bangka I.
Muonio (mwô′nyô) river, NW Finland, flowing S into Torne river; 200 m. long.
Mur (mōōr), Slavic **Mura** (mōō′rä) river, Austria and N Yugoslavia; rises in E end of Hohe Tauern and flows into Drava river; 230 m. long.
Murat Suyu (mōō·rät′ sōō·yōō′), also **Eastern Euphrates**, anc. **Arsanias** (är·sā′nĭ·ăs) river, Turkey, a headstream of the Euphrates river.
Murchison (mûr′chĭ·s'n) river, W Western Australia, flowing W to Indian Ocean; 400 m. long.
Murchison Falls, waterfall, E Africa, in Uganda, in Victoria Nile just above Lake Albert; 120 ft. high.
Murcia (mûr′shĭ·ä; -shä; Span. mōōr′thyä, -syä) **1** region, SE Spain, bordering on Mediterranean Sea between Andalusia and Valencia; once a kingdom. **2** province, SE Spain, in S part of Murcia region. **3** commune, its ✱, on Segura river; pop. 201,300.
Mureş or **Muresh** (mōō′rĕsh), Hung. **Maros** (mō′rŏsh) river, Hungary and Romania, rising in Transylvania and flowing W into Tisza river; 400 m. long.
Murfreesboro (mûr′frēz·bûr′ô) city, cen. Tennessee, on West Fork of Stones river; pop. 13,100.
Murghab (mōōr·gäb′) **1** Russ. **Murgab** (mōōr·gäp′) river, Turkmen S.S.R., rising in W slopes of the Hindu Kush and flowing W and NW until lost in the sands of Kara Kum Desert; 450 m. long. **2** or **Aqsu** (äk′sōō′) river, Tadzhik S.S.R., flowing W in the Pamirs; a headstream of Amu Darya.
Murman, or **Murmansk, Coast** (mōōr·män′, -mänsk′), also, earlier **Norman Coast** (nôr′·mən) region, NW Soviet Russia, Europe, on N coast of Kola Peninsula.
Murmansk (mōōr·mänsk′) city, NW Soviet Russia, Europe, on Kola Bay; ice-free port all the year round; pop. 117,100.
Muroc (mū′rŏk) locality, S California, in Mojave Desert on **Muroc Dry Lake** SE of Bakersfield; U.S. Air Force base.
Muroran (mōō·rō·rän) seaport, Japan, in SW Hokkaido I.; pop. 96,700.
Murphysboro (mûr′fĭz·bûr′ô) city, SW Illinois; pop. 9200.
Murray (mûr′ĭ) **1** city, SW Kentucky; pop. 6000. **2** city, N Utah, S of Salt Lake City; pop. 9000. **3** river, SE Australia, flowing from Kosciusko Plateau in E Victoria to the Indian Ocean in SE South Australia; 1200 m. long, with the Darling river 2310 m. long.
Murray, Lake, lake, South Carolina, formed by dam in Saluda river.

Morrison, Mount. See NIITAKA.
Mort Homme, Le. See LE MORT HOMME.
Moukden. Var. of MUKDEN.
Moule, Le. See LE MOULE.
Mount Abu. See ABU.
Mountain-Badakhshan. See GORNO-BADAKHSHAN.
Mountains of the Moon. See RUWENZORI, MOUNT.
Mount Ida. See IDA.
Mount Lavinia. See DEHIWALA-MOUNT LAVINIA.
Mount of the Holy Cross. See HOLY CROSS, MOUNT OF THE.
Mouse. See SOURIS river.
Muang-Thai. See THAILAND.
Mufumbiro. Var. of MFUMBIRO: see VIRUNGA MOUNTAINS.
Muhammerah. Var. of MOHAMMERAH: see KHORRAMSHAHR.
Mull of Galloway, Kintyre. See GALLOWAY, KINTYRE.
Mulucha, Muluya. See MOULOUYA.
Mukha. See MOCHA.
Mulahacen. = MULHACÉN.
Mulwiya. See MOULOUYA.
Münchengrätz. See MNICHOVO HRADIŠTĚ.
Mund. See MAND.
Munkács. See MUKACHEVO.
Murad Su. Var. of MURAT SUYU.

Murray Bridge, town, SE South Australia, on Murray river near its mouth; pop. 3700.

Murrumbidgee (mŭr′ŭm·bĭj′ē) river, SE Australia, flowing from Great Dividing Range in New South Wales to the Murray river; 100 m. long.

Murshidabad (mōōr′shĭd·ä·bäd′) town, NE India, in West Bengal on the Bhagirathi (old channel of the Ganges); founded 1704 as Mohammedan capital of Bengal; headquarters of Siraj-ud-daula at time of battle of Plassey 1757.

Murzuch or **Murzuq** (mōōr′zōōk) oasis, SW Libya, in the Fezzan.

Musa, Gebel (jĕb′ĕl mōō′sȧ) mountain group, NE Egypt, in S Sinai Penin.; highest point Gebel Katherina, 8652 ft.

Musa, Jebel (jĕb′ĕl mōō′sȧ), anc. **Abila** or **Abyla** (ăb′ĭ·lȧ) mountain, NW Morocco, opposite Gibraltar; one of the Pillars of Hercules; 2775 ft. high.

Musandam, Cape (mŭ·sän′dăm), Arab. **Ras Masandam** (räs mä·sän′dōōm) cape, SE Arabia, in NE Trucial Oman.

Muscatine (mŭs′kȧ·tēn; mŭs′kȧ·tēn′) city, E Iowa, on Mississippi river; pop. 19,000.

Muscle Shoals (mŭs′′l shōlz′) rapids, N Alabama, in Tennessee river, now submerged by completion of Wilson Dam at W end and Wheeler Dam at E end.

Muscovy (mŭs′kō·vĭ) Russia; — an old name.

Musi or **Moesi** (mōō′sē) river, Indonesia, in S Sumatra, flowing to Bangka Strait; 325 m. long.

Muskegon (mŭs·kē′gŭn) **1** river, W cen. Michigan, flowing SW into Lake Michigan; 200 m. long. **2** city, W Michigan, on Lake Michigan at mouth of Muskegon river; pop. 48,400.

Muskegon Heights, city, W Michigan, S of Muskegon; pop. 18,800.

Muskingum (mŭs·kĭng′[g]ŭm) river, E Ohio, flowing S and SE into Ohio river; 110 m. long.

Muskogee (mŭs·kō′gē) city, E Oklahoma, on Arkansas river; pop. 37,300.

Muskoka, Lake (mŭs·kō′kȧ) lake, E Canada, in SE Ontario E of Georgian Bay and N of Lake Simcoe; area 54 sq. m.

Musocco (mōō·zōk′kō) town, N Italy, NW of Milan; pop. 25,400.

Musselburgh (mŭs′′l·bŭ·rŭ; -brŭ) seaport, SE Scotland, in Midlothian co. near Edinburgh; pop. 17,000.

Musselshell (mŭs′′l·shĕl′) river, cen. Montana, flowing into Missouri river; 300 m. long.

Mustang Island (mŭs′tăng) island, S Texas, one of the chain of islands along the Texas coast.

Mutan (mōō′dän′) river, Manchuria, flowing NE and N to the Sungari; 310 m. long.

Mutankiang (mōō′dän′jĭ·äng′) city, E Manchuria, on Mutan river; pop. 179,200.

Mutsu Bay (mōō·tsōō) bay, Japan, at N extremity of Honshu I.

Muzaffarpur (mōō·zŭf′ĕr·pōōr) town, NE India, in Bihar N of Patna; pop. 54,000.

Muztagh (mōōs·tä′) mountain, W China, in Sinkiang in Kunlun Mts.; 23,890 ft. high.

Muztagh Ata (ä·tä′) mountain, W China, in W Sinkiang near border of Tadzhik S.S.R.; 24,388 ft. high.

Muztagh Pass, mountain pass, N Kashmir, in Karakoram Range W of Godwin Austen; altitude over 19,000 ft.

Mwanza (mwän′zä) port, N Tanganyika, on S shore of Lake Victoria.

Mweru (mwā′rōō) lake, cen. Africa, between SE Belgian Congo and Northern Rhodesia, W of S tip of Lake Tanganyika; 80 m. long.

Mycale (mĭk′ȧ·lē; -lē) promontory, Asia Minor, in Caria opposite island of Samos; — its ancient name; battle 479 B.C.

Mycenae (mī·sē′nē; -nē) ancient city, S Greece, in NE Peloponnesus N of Argos; at height c. 1400 B.C., developed a distinctive civilization (Mycenaean).

Myitkyina (myĭ′chē′nä′) town, N Burma, on upper Irrawaddy river near China border; center of a district now part of the Kachin State.

Mykonos (mĭk′ō·nŏs; mĭ′kō-), Mod. Gr. **Mikonos** (mē′kô·nôs) island, Greece, one of the Cyclades.

Mymensingh (mī′mĕn·sĭng; native -sĭng·h′), formerly **Nasirabad** (nȧ·sēr′ä·bäd) town, E Pakistan, in East Bengal; pop. 53,000.

Mynyddislwyn (mŭ·nĭth′lĭs′lōō·ĭn) urban district, W England, in Monmouthshire; pop. 14,400.

Myra (mī′rȧ) ancient city, Asia Minor, in Lycia on coast; ruins.

Mysia (mĭsh′ĭ·ȧ) ancient country, NW Asia Minor, bordering on the Propontis (Sea of Marmara); included regions of the Troad in the NW and Aeolis along SW coast.

Mysłachowice (mĭs′lä·kô·vē′tsē) locality, S Poland, near Kraków; Cominform organized here October 1947.

Mysłowice (mĭs′lô·vē′tsē), Ger. **Myslowitz** (mĭs′lô·vĭts) commune, SW Poland, in Silesia ESE of Katowice; pop. 24,600.

Mysore (mī·sōr′) or **Maisur** (mī·sōōr′) **1** state, S India, at S end of the Deccan, bordering on Arabian Sea; ✻ Bangalore; area 74,326 sq. m.; pop. 19,399,300. **2** city in S Mysore state, S of Cauvery river; pop. 150,400.

Mytilene (mĭt′′l·ē′nē), Mod. Gr. **Mitilini** (mē′tē·lyē′nyē) **1** island: see LESBOS. **2** formerly called **Kastro** (käs′trô) city, Greece, chief town on Lesbos I., on coast; pop. 27,100.

Myus (mī′ŭs) ancient city, Asia Minor, near the mouth of the Maeander; one of the 12 Ionian Cities.

N

Naab or **Nab** (näp) river, S Germany, rising in the Fichtel Gebirge and flowing S in E Bavaria to the Danube; 100 m. long.

Naaldwijk (nält′vĭk) commune, SW Netherlands, SSW of The Hague; pop. 16,300.

Nablus (năb′lŭs; nä′blŭs; Arab. nä′blōōs), anc. **Shechem** (shē′kĕm), Gr. **Neapolis** (nē·ăp′ō·lĭs) town, cen. Palestine, in Samaria; in Arab (Jordanian) Palestine.

Nabua (nä′bwä) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon just W of Iriga; pop. 29,400.

Nacham (nä′chăm), also **Nam-quan** (näm′kwän) town, N Indochina, in N Tonkin (North Vietnam) on Chinese border.

Nacogdoches (năk′ŭ·dō′chĕz; -chĭz) city, E Texas, N of Lufkin; pop. 12,300.

Næstved (nĕst′vĕth) city, Denmark, in SE Sjælland; pop. 15,100.

Naft-i-Shah (näft′ē·shä′h′) oil field, W Iran, W of Kermanshah, adjoining Naft Khaneh oil field of E Iraq.

Naft Khaneh (näft′ kä·nĕ′) oil field, E Iraq, on Iranian border NE of Baghdad.

Nafud or **An Nafud** (än′ nä·fōōd′) desert, N Saudi Arabia, in N Nejd.

Naga (nä′gȧ) **1** municipality, Philippine Is., on E coast of Cebu I.; pop. 25,900. **2** formerly **Nueva Caceres** (nwā′vä kä′sä·rās) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon on Bicol river S of San Miguel Bay; pop. 22,500.

Naga Hills (nä′gȧ; Burmese nȧ·gä′) hills, NE India (Assam) and W Burma.

Nagano (nä·gä·nō) city, Japan, in Honshu; pop. 95,000.

Nagaoka (nä·gä·ô·kä) city, Japan, in NW Honshu; pop. 55,000.

Nagasaki (nä′gȧ·sä′kē; Jap. nä·gä·sä·kē) seaport, Japan, in W Kyushu on inlet of East China Sea; pop. 198,600.

Nagercoil (nä′gĕr·koil) city, S India, in S Travancore 10 m. N of Cape Comorin; pop. 51,700.

Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region (nŭ·gôr′nŭ·kȧ·rŭ·bȧx′), formerly **Karabakh Mountain Area,** autonomous region, U.S.S.R., in SW Azerbaidzhan S.S.R.; ✻ Stepnakert; area 1700 sq. m.; pop. 130,000.

Nagoya (nä·gô·yä) city, Japan, in S Honshu at head of Ise Bay; pop. 853,100.

Nagpur (näg′pōōr) city, cen. India, in Madhya Pradesh (formerly Central Provinces and Berar); pop. 302,000.

Nagykanizsa (nŏd′y′·kŏ′nĭ·zhŏ) city, SW Hungary; pop. 30,100.

Nagykörös (nŏd′y′·kû′rûsh) city, cen. Hungary, SE of Budapest; pop. 30,700.

Naha (nä·hä) or **Nawa** (nä·wä) seaport, Ryukyu Is., ✻ of Okinawa; pop. 65,800.

Naharlya (nȧ′hȧ·rĭ′yȧ) town, NW Israel, on coast N of Acre; pop. (1951) 8000.

Nahe (nä′ē) river, W Germany, flowing NE into Rhine river; 70 m. long.

Nahuel Huapi, Lake (nä·wĕl′ wä·pē′) lake, SW Argentina, in Andes near Chilean border; area 300 sq. m.

Naini Tal (nī′nē täl′) town, N India, in NE Uttar Pradesh; a hill station on a lake.

Nairn (nârn) **1** or **Nairnshire** (nârn′shĭr; -shēr) county, NE Scotland, S of Moray Firth; area 163 sq. m.; pop. 8700. **2** burgh, its ✻, on Moray Firth at mouth of the Nairn river; pop. 4700.

Nairobi (nī·rō′bĭ) city, ✻ of Kenya, in 1°15′S lat.; pop. 54,600.

Naissar (nī′sĕr), Estonian **Naissaar** (nīs′sär) island, Estonia, in Gulf of Finland 12 m. off Tallin.

Naivasha, Lake (nĭ·vä′shȧ) lake, SW cen. Kenya, in the Great Rift Valley; altitude 6135 ft.

Najin (nä·jĕn) or **Rashin** (rä·shĕn) city, N Korea, on NE coast near Russian border; pop. 38,300.

Nakatsu (nä·kä·tsōō) seaport, Japan, in N Kyushu on Inland Sea; pop. 52,000.

Nakhichevan (nä′kē·chē·vän′) **1** officially **Nakhichevan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic,** autonomous republic, U.S.S.R., in Azerbaidzhan S.S.R.; ✻ Nakhichevan; area 2100 sq. m.; pop. 160,000. **2** town, its ✻, on Araks river. **3** or **Nakhichevan on Don,** town, Soviet Russia, Europe, on Don river near Rostov; pop. 71,000.

Nakhon Ratchasima (nä·k′hŏn rät·chä·sē·mä) or **Khorat** (k′hô·rät) town, S Thailand, on Mun river; pop. 12,000.

Naknek (năk′nĕk) village, SW Alaska, at base of Alaska Peninsula near mouth of Naknek river; airport.

Nakskov (nȧk′skou) seaport, Denmark, on W coast of Lolland I.; pop. 15,500.

Naktong (näk·tông) or **Rakuto** (rä·kōō·tō) river, S Korea, flowing S to Korea Strait near Pusan; 260 m. long.

Namangan (nä′mäng·gän′) town, Soviet Central Asia, in NE Uzbek S.S.R. in Fergana valley NE of Kokand; pop. 77,400.

Namaqualand (nȧ·mä′kwȧ·lănd′) or **Namaland** (nä′mȧ·lănd′) region, SW Africa, on coast; divided by Orange river into Great Namaqualand to the N (in South-West Africa) and Little Namaqualand to the S (in Union of South Africa); ✻ Springbok.

Namcha Barwa (näm′chä bär′wä) mountain on border between Tibet and Sikang, China; 25,445 ft. high.

Namdinh (näm′dēn′y′) town, Indochina, in Tonkin (North Vietnam) in Coi river delta; pop. 40,000.

Namhkam (näm′käm) town, Burma, in Shan State on Shweli river near China border.

Namhoi (näm′hoi′) or **Fatshan** (fät′shän′) city, SE China, in cen. Kwangtung prov. above Canton in Si delta; pop. 500,000.

Namoi (näm′oi) river, SE Australia, in NW New South Wales, flowing into Darling river; 526 m. long.

Nampa (năm′pȧ) city, SW Idaho, W of Boise; pop. 16,200.

Namsen (näm′sĕn) river, N cen. Norway, flowing SSW and W into **Namsen Fjord,** an inlet of Norwegian Sea; 110 m. long.

Namsos (näm′sōs′) seaport, N cen. Norway, at head of Namsen Fjord; pop. 4400.

Nam Tso (näm′tsô′) or **Tengri Nor** (tĕng′rē nôr′) lake, E Tibet; altitude 15,186 ft.

Namur (nȧ·mōōr′; nȧ-; Fr. nȧ′mür′), Flem. **Namen** (nȧ′mē[n]) commune, Belgium, at confluence of Meuse and Sambre rivers; pop. 31,600.

Namur (nä′mōōr) islet of Kwajalein atoll, Marshall Is.

Namwon (näm·wŏn) or **Nangen** (nän·gĕn) town, SW Korea, NE of Kwangju; pop. 23,000.

Nan (nän) river, W Thailand, a headstream of the Chao Phraya; 350 m. long.

Nanaimo (nȧ·nī′mō) city, Canada, in British Columbia on SE Vancouver I. on Strait of Georgia; pop. 7200.

Nanam (nä·näm) or **Ranan** (rä·nän) town, NE Korea, on coast SW of Chongjin; pop. 21,300.

Nanchang (nän′chäng′) city, SE China, ✻ of Kiangsi prov., on Kan river just SW of Poyang Hu (lake); pop. 206,400.

Nancowry, better **Nankauri** (nän·kou′rĭ) island, India, in Nicobar Is.

Nancy (nän′sĭ; Fr. nänsē′) city, NE France, on Meurthe river; pop. 113,500.

Nanda Devi (nŭn′dä dā′vē) mountain, N India, in Uttar Pradesh in Himalayas; 25,645 ft. high.

Nanga Parbat (nŭng′gȧ pŭr′bȧt) mountain, NW Kashmir, in W Himalayas; 26,660 ft. high.

Nanking (nän′kĭng′; Chin. nän′jĭng′) city, E China, in W Kiangsu prov. on Yangtze river; ✻ of China 1928–37, 1946–49; pop. 1,019,100.

Nankow (nän′kō′) town, NE China, in N Hopeh prov. NW of Peiping; nearby, to the E, in valley 6 m. long, are Ming Tombs.

Nan Ling (nän′ lĭng′) or **Nan Shan** (nän′ shän′) mountain system, S China, roughly separating Kwangtung and Kwangsi provs. from Hunan and Kweichow provs.

Nansen Sound (nän′s'n) strait, N Canada, between Ellesmere I. and Axel Heiberg I.

Nan Shan or **Nanshan** (nän′shän′) **1** mountain range, cen. China, on border between Tsinghai and Kansu provs. **2** see NAN LING.

Nantahala (nän′tȧ·hä′lȧ) river, W North Carolina, flowing N into Little Tennessee river; site of a dam (Nantahala Dam) of Tennessee Valley Authority; in lower course flows through Nantahala Gorge.

Nantai (nän′tī′) or **Nantaisan** (nän′tī′sän′) mountain, Japan, in N cen. Honshu in Nikko Range; 8170 ft. high.

Nanterre (nän′târ′) commune, N France, W of Paris; pop. 41,900.

Nantes (nänts; Fr. nänt) city, NW France, on Loire river; pop. 200,300.

Nanticoke (nän′tĭ·kōk) **1** river, SE Maryland, flowing SW into Chesapeake Bay; 75 m. long. **2** city, E Pennsylvania, on Susquehanna river W of Wilkes-Barre; pop. 20,200.

Nantucket (nän·tŭk′ĕt; -ĭt) **1** island, Massachusetts, in Atlantic Ocean S of Cape Cod; area 57 sq. m. **2** town, Nantucket I., on Nantucket Sound; former whaling center.

Nantucket Sound, body of water between S coast of Cape Cod and Nantucket I.

Nantung (nän′tōōng′), formerly **Tungchow** (tōōng′jō′) seaport, E China, in SE Kiangsu prov. on Yangtze estuary; pop. 150,000.

Nantwich (nänt′wĭch) urban district, NW England, in Cheshire SE of Liverpool; pop. 8800.

Nanty-Glo (năn′tĭ·glō′) borough, SW cen. Pennsylvania, NNE of Johnstown; pop. 5400.

Nantyglo and Blaina (năn′tĭ·glō′, blī′nȧ) urban district, W England, in Monmouthshire; pop. 11,400.

Náousa (nä′ōō·sä) town, NE Greece, in W Macedonia; destroyed by Communists Jan. 1949.

Napa (năp′ȧ) city, W cen. California, on Napa river N of San Pablo Bay; pop. 13,600.

Napanee (năp′ȧ·nē) town, Canada, in SE Ontario on Bay of Quinte; pop. 3900.

Naperville (nā′pĕr·vĭl) city, NE Illinois, W of Chicago; pop. 7000.

Napier (nā′pĭ·ĕr) borough, New Zealand, in E North I. on Hawke Bay; pop. 19,400.

Naples (nā′p'lz), Ital. **Napoli** (nä′pô·lē), anc. **Neapolis** (nē·ăp′ō·lĭs) seaport, S Italy, on **Bay of Naples** (inlet of Tyrrhenian Sea); pop. 1,029,800.

Napo (nä′pō) river, NW South America; rises near Cotopaxi Mt. in N cen. Ecuador, flows E and SE and empties into Amazon river; 550 m. long.

Napoleon (nȧ·pō′lē·ŭn; -pōl′yŭn) village, NW Ohio; pop. 5300.

Nara (nä·rä) city, Japan, in W cen. Honshu E of Osaka; pop. 82,400.

Narada Falls (nȧ·rȧd′ȧ) waterfall, W cen. Washington, in Mount Rainier National Park; 168 ft. high.

Narayanganj (nä·rä′yȧn·gŭnj′) town, E Pakistan, in East Bengal on Meghna river E of Dacca; pop. 56,000.

Narbada (nĕr·bŭd′ȧ) or **Nerbudda,** river, cen. India, flowing W between the Vindhya Mts. and the Satpura Range into the Gulf of Cambay; 800 m. long.

Narberth (när′bĕth; -bĕrth) borough, SE Pennsylvania, WNW of Philadelphia; pop. 5400.

Narbonensis (när′bô·nĕn′sĭs) section of ancient Gallia (Gaul), in SE between the Alps and the Cévennes.

Narbonne (när·bŏn′; Fr. nȧr′bôn′) commune, S France, near the Mediterranean E of Carcassonne; pop. 30,000.

Narew (nä′rĕf), Russ. **Narev** (nŭ·ryôf′) river, NE Poland, flowing W and SW into Bug river near its confluence with the Vistula; 285 m. long.

Narova (Russ. nŭ·rô′vȧ) or **Narva** (Angl. när′vȧ; Russ. nȧr′vȧ; Estonian nȧr′vȧ) river, NE Estonia, the outlet of Lake Peipus, flowing N to Gulf of Finland; 48 m. long.

Narragansett Bay (năr′ȧ·găn′sĕt; -sĭt) inlet of Atlantic Ocean, SE Rhode Island.

Narrows, the (năr′ōz) **1** strait, SE New York, between W end of Long I. and Staten I. connecting Upper New York Bay with Lower New York Bay. **2** section of the Dardanelles, its narrowest part, less than 1 m. wide.

Narva, 1 river in Estonia: see NAROVA. **2** city, NE Estonia, on Narova river; pop. 24,500.

Narvik (när′vĭk) seaport, N Norway, on Ofoten Fjord; ice-free harbor; pop. 10,300.

Naseby (nāz′bĭ) parish, cen. England, in Northamptonshire; scene of battle June 14, 1645, in which Cromwell's Parliamentary army defeated Charles I.

Murua. See WOODLARK.
Murviedro. See SAGUNTO.
Muscat. See MASQAT.
Muttra. See MATHURA.
Mylae. See MILAZZO.
Nab. See NAAB.
Nadezhdinsk. See SERGV.
Nagybecskerek. See PETROVGRAD.
Nagykikinda. See KIKINDA.
Nagyszeben. See SIBIU.
Nagyszombat. See TRNAVA.
Nagyvárad. See ORADEA.
Nahanni, South. See SOUTH NAHANNI.
Nahawend. Var. of NEHAVEND.
Naissus, Naissus. See NIŠ.
Najaf, An. See AN NAJAF.
Najd. See NEJD.
Nakagusuku Wan. See BUCKNER BAY.
Naka Iwo. See IWO JIMA.
Nam-quan. See NACHAM.
Nangen. See NAMWON.
Nankauri. See NANCOWRY.
Nanning. See YUNGNING.
Nansei Islands. See RYUKYU ISLANDS.
Nan Yo. See HENG.
Napoli. See NAPLES.
Napoli di Malvasia. See MONEMVASIA.
Narainganj. Var. of NARAYANGANJ.
Narenta. See NERETVA river, Yugoslavia.

Nashua (năsh′ū·ȧ; locally also -ȧ·wā) **1** river, NE cen. Massachusetts and SE New Hampshire, flowing N into Merrimack river; 80 m. long. **2** city, S New Hampshire, on Merrimack river S of Manchester; pop. 34,700.

Nashville (năsh′vĭl; Sou. also -vĭ) city, ✱ of Tennessee, on Cumberland river; pop. 174,300.

Näsijärvi (nä′sĭ·yär′vĭ) lake, SW Finland.

Nasik (nä′sĭk) town, W India, in Bombay state on Godavari river; pop. 52,400.

Nass (năs) river, W Canada, in British Columbia, flowing SW through Coast Mts. into Pacific Ocean; 236 m. long.

Nassau (năs′ô) **1** city, ✱ of Bahama Is., on NE coast of New Providence I.; pop. 29,400. **2** (Ger. näs′ou) region, W Germany, N and E of the Rhine, crossed by the Lahn river and Taunus Mts.; once a duchy.

Nassau Range (năs′ô; Du. näs′ou) mountain range, West New Guinea, forming W end of Snow Mts.; only 4°S of the equator but covered with ice and glaciers; highest point, in Carstensz group, 16,404 ft.

Natal (nȧ·tăl′) **1** (Port. nȧ·täl′) seaport, NE Brazil, ✱ of Rio Grande do Norte state; pop. 97,700. **2** province, E Union of South Africa, between Drakensberg Mts. and Indian Ocean; ✱ Pietermaritzburg; area 35,284 sq. m.; pop. 2,202,400.

Natal National Park, mountain region, E Union of South Africa, in Natal in Drakensberg Mts.; contains Mont Aux Sources.

Natashquan (nȧ·täsh′kwŏn; -kwŏn) river, E Canada, in Quebec prov. and Labrador, flowing S to the St. Lawrence river; 241 m. long.

Natchez (năch′ĕz; -ĭz) city, SW Mississippi, on Mississippi river; pop. 22,700.

Natchitoches (năk′ĭ·tŏsh) city, NW cen. Louisiana; pop. 9900.

Nathanya (nȧ·tän′yä) city, Israel, in cen. part of coast; pop. (1949) 15,000.

Natick (nā′tĭk) town, E Massachusetts, WSW of Boston; pop. 19,800.

National City, city, SW California, on San Diego Bay S of San Diego; pop. 21,200.

Natron, Lake (nā′trŏn) lake, N Tanganyika, near Kenya border; large soda deposits.

Natron Lakes, seven soda lakes, N Egypt, W of Nile delta, in **Wadi el Natrun** (wä′dĭ ăl nō·trōōn′), a valley below sea level.

Natuna, or **Natoena, Islands** (nȧ·tōō′nȧ) two island groups (North and South Natuna Islands), Indonesia, in South China Sea.

Natural Bridge, village, W cen. Virginia, S of Lexington; site of a natural bridge (over Cedar Creek) 215 ft. high, 50–100 ft. wide, with 90-ft. span.

Natural Bridges National Monument, site of three natural bridges, SE Utah; established as national monument 1908.

Naucratis (nô′krȧ·tĭs) ancient Greek city, N Egypt, in Nile delta W of Rosetta branch.

Naugatuck (nô′gȧ·tŭk) **1** river, W Connecticut, flowing S into Housatonic river; 65 m. long. **2** borough, S Connecticut, on Naugatuck river S of Waterbury; pop. 17,500.

Nauheim or **Bad Nauheim** (bät′ nou′hĭm) town, W Germany, N of Frankfort; saline thermal waters.

Naumburg (noum′bôōrĸ), also **Naumburg an der Saale** (än dĕr zä′lĕ) city, E Germany, on Saale river; pop. 41,400.

Nauplia (nô′plĭ·ȧ), Mod. Gr. **Návplion** (näf′plyē·ôn) city, S Greece, in NE Peloponnesus on Gulf of Argolis S of Corinth; ✱ of Greece after War of Independence until 1834.

Nauru (nä·ōō′rōō), formerly **Pleasant Island,** island, W Pacific Ocean, 26 m. S of the equator; a joint British, New Zealand, and Australian trust territory; has phosphate deposits.

Nauvoo (nô·vōō′; nô′vōō) city, W Illinois, on Mississippi river; occupied by Mormons under Joseph Smith 1838–39.

Navajo Mountain (năv′ȧ·hō) mountain, SE Utah, a solitary peak 10,416 ft. high.

Navajo National Monument, cliff-dweller ruins, N Arizona; established as national monument 1909.

Navanagar or **Nawanagar** (nŭ′vä·nŭg′ĕr) **1** former state, W India, on Gulf of Kutch; now in Saurashtra state. **2** see Jamnagar.

Navarin, Cape (năv′ȧ·rĭn) point, NE Soviet Russia, Asia, extending into Bering Sea just S of Gulf of Anadyr.

Navarre (nȧ·vär′), Span. **Navarra** (nä·vär′rä), Fr. **Navarre** (nȧ′vȧr′) **1** region, N Spain, bordering on France; once an independent kingdom; for a time (1235–1328) an appanage of France. **2** province of modern Spain, in the region; ✱ Pamplona.

Navasota (năv′ȧ·sō′tȧ) **1** river, E Texas, flowing S into Brazos river; 170 m. long. **2** city, E cen. Texas, SSE of Bryan; pop. 5200.

Navassa (nȧ·väs′ȧ) island in Caribbean Sea, between Jamaica and Hispaniola; belongs to United States; has lighthouse.

Navesink Hills (năv′ĕ·sĭngk; nā′vĕ-; nĕv′ĕ-) the Highlands of Navesink.

Navesink River, estuary, New Jersey, S of New York Bay.

Navojoa (nä′vō·hō′ä) town, NW Mexico, in S Sonora state; pop. 11,000.

Navotas (nä·vō′täs) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon on Manila Bay just N of Manila; pop. 28,900.

Návpaktos (näf′päk·tôs), Ital. **Lepanto** (lâ′pän·tô; Angl. lĕ·păn′tō), anc. **Naupactus** (nô·păk′tŭs) seaport, Greece, on the strait connecting the gulfs of Corinth and Patras; naval battle (Lepanto) in nearby strait Oct. 7, 1571.

Naxos (năk′sŏs) **1** Mod. Gr. **Náxos** (nä′ksôs) island, Greece, largest of the Cyclades Is.; area 171 sq. m. **2** ancient Greek colony, Sicily, on E coast; founded 735 B.C.; few ruins.

Nayarit (nä′yä·rēt′) state, W Mexico, bordering on Pacific Ocean; ✱ Tepic; area 10,444 sq. m.; pop. 292,300.

Nazareth (năz′ȧ·rĕth; nȧz′rĕth) **1** Heb. **Natsrat** (nä·tsĕ′rĕt), Arab. **En Nasira** (ăn nä′sĭ·rȧ) city, N Israel, in Galilee; pop. (1949) 20,100. **2** borough, E Pennsylvania, NE of Allentown; pop. 5800.

Naze, the (nāz) **1** headland, SE England, on E coast of Essex. **2** cape, S Norway: see Lindesnes.

Nazilli (nä′zĭl·lē′) town, SW Turkey, on Menderes river; pop. 25,400.

Ndeni ('n·dā′nē), formerly **Santa Cruz** (sän′tä krōōth′; krōōs′) island, SW Pacific Ocean, chief of the Santa Cruz Is.

Ndola ('n·dō′lä) town, N Northern Rhodesia; center of copper-mining region.

Neagh, Lough (lŏk nā′) lake, Northern Ireland, in SW co. Antrim; area 153 sq. m.

Neanderthal (nȧ·än′dĕr·täl′; Angl. nē·ăn′dĕr·thôl′) valley, W Germany, just E of Düsseldorf, where parts of the skeleton of an early type of man were discovered 1856.

Neapolis (nē·ăp′ō·lĭs) **1** ancient city, NE Greece, in Macedonia; its site is near the modern Kavalla. **2** see Naples, Italy. **3** see Nablus, Palestine.

Near Islands (nēr) island group, SW Alaska, westernmost of the Aleutian Is.; chief island Attu.

Neath (nēth) **1** river, S Wales, flowing S into Bristol Channel. **2** municipal borough, SE Wales, in Glamorganshire on Neath river; pop. 32,300.

Nebraska (nē·brăs′kȧ) state, cen. United States, in Great Plains just W of Missouri river; ✱ Lincoln; area 77,237 sq. m.; pop. 1,325,500.

Nebraska City, city, SE Nebraska, on Missouri river; pop. 6900.

Necaxa (nȧ·kä′hä) waterfall, cen. Mexico, in Puebla state in Necaxa river; furnishes hydroelectric power for Mexico City; 540 ft. high.

Nechako (nĕ·chăk′ō) river, Canada, in cen. British Columbia, flowing N and E into Fraser river; 287 m. long.

Neches (nĕch′ĕz; -ĭz) river, E Texas, flowing S and SE into Sabine Lake; 280 m. long.

Neckar (nĕk′är; Angl. -ēr) river, SW Germany, rising in the Black Forest and flowing N and W into the Rhine; 246 m. long.

Necochea (nā′kō·chā′ä) town, E Argentina, on coast; beach resort.

Neder Rijn (nā′dĕr rīn′) the Lower Rhine in the Netherlands.

Needham (nēd′ăm) town, E Massachusetts, WSW of Boston; pop. 16,300.

Needles, the, three pointed rocks in English Channel W of Isle of Wight; lighthouse.

Neenah (nē′nȧ) city, E Wisconsin, on Lake Winnebago; pop. 12,400.

Neerwinden (när·vĭn′dĕ[n]) village, E Belgium, NW of Liége; scene of two battles: July 19, 1693, and Mar. 18, 1793.

Nefud (nĕ·fōōd′) the Nafud desert, Saudi Arabia.

Negapatam (nĕg′ȧ·pŭt′ăm) seaport, S India, in SE Madras on Coromandel Coast; pop. 52,900.

Negaunee (nē·gô′nē) city, N Michigan, in Upper Penin. W of Marquette; pop. 6500.

Negeb (nĕg′ĕb; nĕ·gĕb′) or **Negev** (nĕg′ĕv; nĕ·gĕv′) region, S Israel, a desert area bordering on Egypt and the Jordan kingdom; touches Gulf of 'Aqaba in S.

Negoi (nĕ·goi′) mountain, cen. Romania; highest peak in Transylvanian Alps, 8346 ft.

Negombo (nĕ·gŏm′bō) seaport, W Ceylon, N of Colombo; pop. 32,500.

Negrais, Cape (nē·grīs′) headland, S Burma, projecting into Bay of Bengal W of mouths of the Irrawaddy.

Negri Sembilan (nĕ·grē′ sĕm·bē′lăn) state, Federation of Malaya, bordering on Strait of Malacca; ✱ Seremban; area 2550 sq. m.; pop. 267,700.

Negro, Rio (Port. rē′ôō nā′grō) **1** Span. **Río Negro** (rē′ô nā′grō) river, NW South America, flowing from E Colombia to the Amazon in N Brazil; connects with the Orinoco through the Casiquiare; 1400 m. long. **2** river, Brazil, in Mato Grosso state, flowing SW and W to Paraguay river.

Negro, Río (rē′ô nā′grō) **1** river, S cen. Argentina, flowing E into Atlantic Ocean; 630 m. long. **2** river, cen. Uruguay, rising in S Brazil and flowing SW into the Uruguay river; 290 m. long.

Negro Mountain (nē′grō) or **Davis Mountain** (dā′vĭs) mountain, S Pennsylvania; highest point in the state, 3213 ft.

Negros (nā′grōs) island, Philippine Is., one of the Visayan Is.; area 4905 sq. m.; pop. (with adjacent small islands) 1,219,500.

Nehavend (nȧ′hä·vȧnd′), Arab. **Nihawand** (nē′hä·vȧnd′) town, W Iran, S of Hamadan; battle A.D. 641.

Neheim-Hüsten (nā′hīm·hü′stĕn) commune, W Germany, in the Ruhr; pop. 26,500.

Neiba or **Neyba** (nē′ē·vä; nā′vä) commune, SW Dominican Republic; pop. 38,200.

Neisse (nī′sĕ) **1** or **Lausitzer Neisse** (lou′zĭt·sĕr), Pol. **Nysa Łużycka** (nĭ′sä lōō·zhĭts′·kä) river, N Europe, flowing from N Czechoslovakia N to the Oder river; 140 m. long. **2** see Nysa.

Neiva (nĕ′ē·vä; nā′vä) city, S cen. Colombia, on the Magdalena river; pop. 15,100.

Nejd (nĕjd), Arab. **Najd** (năjd) region, cen. Arabia, between the Nafud and the Rub' al Khali; relatively fertile; nucleus of the kingdom of the Nejd (proclaimed 1905), which now forms dominant unit of Saudi Arabia, ✱ Riyadh, area 447,000 sq. m., pop. 4,000,000.

Nellore (nĕ·lōr′) town, S India, in S Madhya Pradesh on Northern Penner river near its mouth; pop. 56,300.

Nelson (nĕl′s'n) **1** river, Canada, in Manitoba; flows from N end of Lake Winnipeg to S end of Hudson Bay; 400 m. long, including Saskatchewan and Bow rivers 1600 m. long. **2** city, Canada, in SE British Columbia; pop. 6800. **3** municipal borough, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 34,400. **4** city, New Zealand, in N South I. at head of Tasman Bay; pop. 13,800.

Nelspruit (nĕl·sproit′) town, NE Union of South Africa, in SE Transvaal; pop. 6100.

Nemaha (nĕm′ȧ·hô; nē′mȧ-) two rivers, SE Nebraska, flowing SE to the Missouri river: **Great,** or **Big, Nemaha,** 150 m. long, and **Little Nemaha,** 90 m. long.

Neman (nĕm′ăn; Russ. nyē′mȧn), Pol. **Niemen** (nē′mĕn; Pol. nyē′mĕn), Lith. **Nemunas** (nă′mōō·näs) river, E cen. Europe, flowing from cen. White Russia into Baltic Sea (Kurland Gulf); formerly known as the **Memel** (mā′mĕl) river in East Prussia, and as the **Russ** (rōōs) for the lower 22 m. of its course; total length 500 m.

Nemea (nē′mē·ȧ; Mod. Gr. nā·mā′ä) valley, Greece, in ancient Argolis; scene of battle 394 B.C.

Nemiskam National Park (nĕ·mĭs′kăm) enclosed area, Canada, in SE Alberta prov.; contains herd of pronghorns; established as national park 1922.

Nemours (nĕ·mōōr′) town, N France, S of Melun; seat of Nemours family, a countship created by Charles V, later a dukedom.

Nemuro Strait (nĕ·mōō·rō) channel between N Japan (Hokkaido) and S end of Kuril Is. (Kunashir I.).

Nene (nēn; nĕn) or **Nen** (nĕn) river, cen. and E England, flowing NE into the North Sea through the Wash; 90 m. long.

Neosho (nē·ō′shō; -shŭ) **1** river, SE Kansas and NE Oklahoma, flowing SE and S into Arkansas river; 460 m. long. **2** city, SW Missouri, SSE of Joplin; pop. 5800.

Nepal (nē·pôl′; native nā′päl′) country, Asia, on NE border of India in the Himalayas; a kingdom; ✱ Katmandu; area 54,000 sq. m.; pop. 5,600,000.

Nera (nā′rä) river, cen. Italy, flowing SW into Tiber river; 60 m. long.

Nerchinsk (nĕr′chĭnsk; Russ. nyăr′-) town, SE Soviet Russia, Asia, near Shilka river 135 m. E of China; treaty of Nerchinsk 1689.

Neretva (nē′rĕt·vä), Ital. **Narenta** (nä·rĕn′tä) river, SW Yugoslavia, flowing into Adriatic Sea; 140 m. long.

Neris (nĕ·rĭs′) or **Neries** (nĕ·rēs′), Pol. **Wilja** (vē′lyä), Russ. **Neris** (nyĭ·ryēs′), formerly **Viliya** (vyē′lyĭ·yȧ) river, NE Poland and E Lithuania, flowing W into Neman river; 280 m. long.

Ness, Loch (lŏk nĕs′) lake, NW Scotland, in Inverness co.; 23 m. long.

Neston (nĕs′tŭn) urban district, NW England, in Cheshire on the Dee estuary S of Liverpool; pop. 9700.

Nethe (nĕt) river, Belgium, a headstream of Rupel river.

Netherlands (nĕth′ĕr·lăndz), Dutch **Nederland** (nā′dĕr·länt), called also **Holland** (hŏl′·ănd; Du. hôl′änt) country, NW Europe, bordering on North Sea; kingdom; ✱ Amsterdam, seat of government The Hague; land area 12,504 sq. m.; pop. 10,200,300.

Netherlands Antilles, the islands of the West Indies belonging to the Netherlands: Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba, Saba, St. Eustatius, and S part of St. Martin; an overseas territory; ✱ Willemstad; area 403 sq. m.; pop. 150,000.

Netherlands New Guinea or **West New Guinea,** the western half of New Guinea, W of 141st meridian; claimed by the Indonesians, who call it, and sometimes the whole island, **Irian** (ē′rē·än); area with adjacent islands 159,334 sq. m.; pop. 333,400.

Netherlands West Indies, the Netherlands Antilles.

Nettuno (nät·tōō′nô) town, Italy, on Tyrrhenian Sea 32 m. SSE of Rome, adjoining Anzio; American forces landed here January 1944.

Neubrandenburg (noi′brän′dĕn·bôôrĸ) city, E Germany, in Mecklenburg; pop. 20,400.

Neuchâtel (nû′shȧ′tĕl′; Ger. also noi′-; Eng. also nū′shȧ·tĕl′) **1** canton, W Switzerland, in Jura Mts.; area 312 sq. m.; pop. 128,200. **2** commune, its ✱, on Lake of Neuchâtel; pop. 28,000.

Neuchâtel, Lake of, lake, W Switzerland, on S border of Neuchâtel canton; area 84 sq. m.

Neufchâtel or **Neufchâtel en Bray** (nû′shȧ′tĕl′ [Eng. also nū′shȧ·tĕl′] ăn brā′) town, N France, NE of Rouen; chief town of Bray region; famous for its cheese.

Neuilly-sur-Seine (nû′yē′sür·sän′) commune, N France, NW of Paris near the Bois de Boulogne; pop. 60,200.

Neumünster (noi′mün′stĕr) city, W Germany, SSW of Kiel; pop. 66,200.

Neunkirchen (noin′kĭr′kĕn) city, Saarland, NE of Saarbrücken; pop. 39,900.

Neuquén (nā′ōō·kän′) **1** river, W Argentina, flowing from the Andes E to join the Limay river and form the Río Negro; 375 m. long. **2** territory, W Argentina, around the Neuquén river, bordering on Chile. **3** town, ✱ of Neuquén territory, on Neuquén river.

Neuruppin (noi′rōō·pĕn′) city, E Germany, NNW of Berlin; pop. 26,000.

Neuse (nūs) river, E cen. North Carolina, flowing SE into Pamlico Sound; 260 m. long.

Neusiedler (noi′zē′dlĕr), Hung. **Fertö** (fĕr′tû) lake, E Austria and NW Hungary, in the Burgenland; 23 m. long.

Neuss (nois) **1** city, W Germany, W of Düsseldorf; pop. 55,000. **2** see Nyon.

Neustrelitz (noi′shtrā′lĭts) city, E Germany; ✱ of former state of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; pop. 24,700.

Neustria (nūs′trĭ·ȧ) **1** the western part of the dominions of the Franks after the conquest by Clovis in 511, comprising then the NW part of modern France between the Meuse, the Loire, and the Atlantic Ocean. **2** after A.D. 912, Normandy.

Neuve-Chapelle (nû′v′shȧ′pĕl′) town, N France, NE of Béthune; scene of battle Mar. 10–13, 1915, marking first use of artillery barrage during World War I.

Neuve-Église (nû′v′ā′glēz′), Flem. **Nieuwkerke** (nē′ōō·kĕr′kĕ) village, NW Belgium, S of Ieper (Ypres); scene of heavy fighting April 12–13, 1918.

Neuville, in full **Neuville-en-Condroz** (nû′vēl′än·kôn′drōz′) village, E Belgium, SW of Liége; American military cemetery for World War II dead.

Neuville-Saint-Vaast (-săn′väst′) town, N France, N of Arras; battles 1915–16.

Nasira, En. See Nazareth.
Nasirabad. See Mymensingh.
Native States. = Indian States.
Natzweiler. See Struthof.
Nauchampatepetl. See Cofre de Perote.
Naupactus. See Návpaktos.
Nauplia, Gulf of. See Argolis.
Navarino. See Pylos.
Navigators Islands. See Samoa.
Návplion. See Nauplia.
Nawa. See Naha.
Nawanagar. See Navanagar.
Nearer Tibet. See Tibet, Nearer.
Nebo. See Pisgah, Mount.
Nederland. See Netherlands.
Nedjed. Var. of Nejd.
Negropont, Negroponte. See Euboea.
Negros, Los. See Los Negros.
Nepisiguit. = Nipisiguit.
Nerbudda. See Narbada.
Neris. Var. of Niris.
Néthou, Pic de. See Aneto, Pico de.
Netze. See Notec.
Neuhäusel. See Nové Zámky.
Neu-Mecklenburg. See New Ireland.
Neupest. See Újpest.
Neu-Pommern. See New Britain island.
Neusandez. See Nowy Sącz.
Neusatz. See Novi Sad.
Neustadt. = Wiener Neustadt.
Neustadt in Oberschlesien. See Prudnik.
Neutra. See Nitra.

Neva (nĕ′vȧ; Russ. nyĕ·vȧ′) river, Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing from SW corner of Lake Ladoga into the Gulf of Finland through several mouths; 40 m. long.
Nevada (nĕ·vȧd′ȧ; -vä′dȧ) state, W United States, in W part of region between the Rocky Mts. and the Sierra Nevada; ✻ Carson City; area 110,540 sq. m.; pop. 160,100.
Nevada (nĕ·vä′dȧ) city, W Missouri; pop. 8000.
Nevada (nĕ·vä′dȧ; Span. nä·vä′thä) mountain, NW Argentina, near the Chilean border; 21,000 ft. high.
Nevada Falls (nĕ·vȧd′ȧ; -vä′dȧ) waterfall, E cen. California, in Yosemite National Park; 594 ft. high.
Nevers (nĕ·vär′) commune, cen. France, at confluence of Nièvre and Loire rivers; pop. 34,000.
Neves (nä′vĕs) city, SE Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro state on Guanabara Bay just N of Niterói; pop. 53,100.
Neville's Cross (nĕv′ĭlz; -ĭlz) parish, N England, near Durham; site of battle Oct. 17, 1346.
Nevis (nē′vĭs; nĕv′ĭs) island, British West Indies, part of Saint Kitts–Nevis presidency in colony of Leeward Is.
Nevis, Loch, inlet of Sound of Sleat, NW Scotland, in Inverness co.; extends inland ab. 14 m.
New (nū) **1** river, SE North Carolina, flowing S into Atlantic Ocean; 35 m. long. **2** river, SW Virginia and S West Virginia; flows N and joins Gauley river to form Kanawha river; 255 m. long.
New Albany (ôl′bȧ·nĭ) city, S Indiana, on Ohio river; pop. 29,300.
New Amsterdam (ăm′stĕr·dăm) the Dutch city on Manhattan I. which became the city of New York; founded 1625; taken by English 1664 and renamed New York.
Newark (nū′ĕrk) **1** town, N Delaware, WSW of Wilmington; pop. 6700. **2** city, NE New Jersey, on Passaic river and Newark Bay; pop. 438,800. **3** village, W New York, ESE of Rochester; pop. 10,300. **4** city, cen. Ohio, E of Columbus; pop. 34,300. **5** municipal borough, N cen. England, in Nottinghamshire; pop. 22,900.
Newark Bay, bay, NE New Jersey, just W of mouth of Hudson river; separated from open ocean by Staten Island.
New Bedford (bĕd′fĕrd) city, SE Massachusetts, on Buzzards Bay; pop. 109,200.
New Bern (nū′ bĕrn) city, SE North Carolina, at confluence of Neuse and Trent rivers; pop. 15,800.
Newberry (nū′bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ) town, NW cen. South Carolina; pop. 7500.
Newbiggin by the Sea (nū·bĭg′ĭn; nū′bĭg′ĭn) urban district, N England, in Northumberland on the North Sea NNE of Newcastle; pop. 9700.
New Braunfels (broun′fĕlz) city, S cen. Texas, on Guadalupe river; pop. 12,200.
New Brighton (brī′t'n) borough, W Pennsylvania, on Beaver river; pop. 9500.
New Britain (brĭt′n) **1** city, N Connecticut, SW of Hartford; pop. 73,700. **2** formerly **Neu-Pommern** (noi′pôm′ĕrn) island, Bismarck Archipelago, largest of the group; chief town Rabaul; area 14,600 sq. m.; pop. 81,200.
New Brunswick (brŭnz′wĭk) **1** city, cen. New Jersey, on Raritan river W of Perth Amboy; pop. 38,800. **2** province, SE Canada, bordering on Gulf of St. Lawrence and Bay of Fundy; ✻ Fredericton; area 27,985 sq. m.; pop. 515,700.
Newburgh (nū′bûrg) city, SE New York, on Hudson river S of Poughkeepsie; pop. 32,000.
Newburn (nū′bĕrn) urban district, N England, in Northumberland, on the Tyne W of Newcastle; pop. 21,900.
Newbury (nū′bĕr·ĭ) municipal borough, S England, in Berkshire; pop. 17,800.
Newburyport (nū′bĕr·ĭ·pōrt′; nōōb′ĕr·ĭ-) city, NE Massachusetts, at mouth of Merrimack river; pop. 14,100.
New Caledonia (kăl′ē·dōn′yȧ; -dō′nĭ·ȧ) **1** Fr. **Nouvelle Calédonie** (nōō′vĕl′ kȧ′lā′dō′nē′) island, SW Pacific Ocean, 700 m. E of Queensland, Australia; belongs to France and with other nearby islands (Loyalty Is., Kunie, Isle of Pines, Wallis and Futuna Is., etc.) constitutes an overseas territory, ✻ Nouméa, area 7756 sq. m., pop. 55,000; area of island 6300 sq. m., pop. 53,200. **2** British Columbia; — its former name.
New Castile (kăs·tēl′), Span. **Castilla la Nueva** (käs·tē′[l]yä lä nwä′vä) region, cen. Spain, S of the Sierra de Guadarrama; chief city Toledo.
Newcastle (nū′kăs″l) **1** orig. **King's Town** (kĭngz′ toun′) city, SE Australia, in E New South Wales on Pacific Ocean at mouth of Hunter river; pop. with suburbs 127,200. **2** town, Canada, in E New Brunswick on Miramichi river; pop. 4200. **3** or **Newcastle upon Tyne** (nū′kăs″l [locally nū·kăs″l], tīn) city and county borough, N England, in Northumberland, on the Tyne; pop. 291,700. **4** or **Newcastle under Lyme** (lĭm) municipal borough, W cen. England, in Staffordshire; pop. 70,000. **5** town, E Union of South Africa, in W Natal at foot of Drakensberg Mts.; pop. 10,000.
New Castle (nū kăs″l; nū′ kăs″l) **1** city, N Delaware, on Delaware river S of Wilmington; pop. 5400. **2** city, E cen. Indiana, S of Muncie; pop. 18,300. **3** city, W Pennsylvania, on the Shenango river; pop. 48,800.
Newchwang (nū′chwäng′; Chin. nĭ·ü′jōō·äng′) **1** city, S Manchuria, on Liao river 30 m. from its mouth. **2** see YINGKOW.
New Cumberland (kŭm′bĕr·lănd) borough, S Pennsylvania, on Susquehanna river S of Harrisburg; pop. 6200.
New England, 1 northeast section of the United States, comprising the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. **2** mountain range and plateau (**New England Plateau**), SE Australia, in NE New South Wales, part of Great Dividing Range; highest point 5000 ft.
New Forest, district, S England, in Hampshire between the Avon river and Southampton Water; set aside 1079 by William the Conqueror as royal hunting ground, now partly in private ownership.
Newfoundland (nū′fŭn[d]·lănd′ — the usu. local pron.; nū′fŭn[d]·lănd, -lănd′; nonlocally also nū·foun[d]′lănd) **1** island, E Canada, in Atlantic Ocean E of mouth of St. Lawrence river; area 42,734 sq. m.; pop. 353,500. **2** province, E Canada, including Newfoundland (island) and Labrador; ✻ St. John's; area 154,734 sq. m.; pop. 361,400.
New France, the possessions of France in North America from the time of the discoveries of Cartier 1534–41 to 1763.
New Georgia, 1 group of islands, cen. Solomon Is.; part of British Solomon Is. protectorate. **2** island, chief island of the group; 50 m. long, 10–12 m. wide.
New Glasgow, town, Canada, in N Nova Scotia; pop. 9900.
New Granada (grȧ·nä′dȧ), Span. **Nueva Granada** (nwä′vä grä·nä′thä) **1** in colonial times, a Spanish viceroyalty in NW South America occupying region now in Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, and Ecuador. **2** the republic of Colombia (including Panama) for a time after independence from Spain was achieved.
New Guinea (gĭn′ĭ) or **Papua** (păp′ū·ȧ) **1** island, Malay Archipelago, N of Australia; divided between the Dutch territory of West New Guinea, officially Netherlands New Guinea, and the Australian territories of North-East New Guinea and Papua, which form a UN trust territory; total area 306,600 sq. m. **2** any of the three sections of New Guinea. **3** the Territory of New Guinea.
New Guinea, Territory of, North-East New Guinea together with the Bismarck Archipelago and Bougainville, Buka, and adjacent small islands; a UN trust territory under Australian administration; since World War II administered with Territory of Papua from Port Moresby; area 93,000 sq. m.; pop. 985,000.
New Hampshire (hăm[p]′shĕr; -shīr) state, NE United States, bordering on Canada and the Atlantic Ocean; ✻ Concord; area 9304 sq. m.; pop. 533,200.
New Hanover (hăn′ō·vĕr) or **Lavongai** (lä·vōng′gī), formerly **Neu-Hannover** (noi′hä·nō′vĕr; -fĕr) island, Bismarck Archipelago, NW of New Ireland.
New Harmony (här′mō·nĭ) town, SW Indiana, on Wabash river; founded 1815 (as Harmony) by Harmony Society; sold 1825 to Robert Owen.
Newhaven (nū·hā′vĕn; nū′hā′vĕn) urban district, S England, in East Sussex on coast at mouth of the Ouse; pop. 7800.
New Haven (nū hā′vĕn) city, S Connecticut, on New Haven Harbor (Long Island Sound); pop. 164,400.
New Hebrides (hĕb′rĭ·dēz), Fr. **Nouvelles Hébrides** (nōō′vĕl′-zā′brēd′) group of islands in SW Pacific Ocean NE of New Caledonia and W of Fiji Is.; under joint British and French administration; ✻ Vila; area 5700 sq. m.; pop. 4700.
New Holland (hŏl′ănd) Australia; — its early name, given to it by the Dutch.
New Hyde Park (hīd) village, SE New York, on Long I.; pop. 7300.
New Iberia (ī·bē′rĭ·ȧ) city, S Louisiana, SSE of Lafayette; pop. 16,500.
New Ireland (īr′lănd), formerly **Neu-Mecklenburg** (noi′mĕk′lĕn·bōōrk; -mä′klĕn-) island, Bismarck Archipelago; area 2800 sq. m.; pop. 20,500.
New Jersey (jûr′zĭ) state, E United States, bordering on Atlantic Ocean; ✻ Trenton; area 7836 sq. m.; pop. 4,835,300.
New Kensington (kĕn′zĭng·tŭn) city, SW Pennsylvania, on Allegheny river; pop. 25,100.
New Liskeard (lĭs·kärd′) town, Canada, in SE Ontario near N end of Lake Timiskaming; pop. 4200.
New London (lŭn′dŭn) city, SE Connecticut, on Long Island Sound at mouth of Thames river; Coast Guard Academy; naval station and submarine base; pop. 30,600.
Newmarket (nū′mär′kĕt; -kĭt) **1** town, Canada, in SE Ontario N of Toronto; pop. 5400. **2** urban district, England, in West Suffolk; pop. 10,200.
New Mexico (mĕk′sĭ·kō) state, SW United States, bordering on Mexico; ✻ Santa Fe; area 121,666 sq. m.; pop. 681,200.
New Milford (mĭl′fĕrd) borough, NE New Jersey, ENE of Paterson; pop. 6000.
New Mills (mĭlz) urban district, N cen. England, in Derbyshire; pop. 8500.
Newnan (nū′năn) city, W Georgia, SW of Atlanta; pop. 8200.
New Netherland (nĕth′ĕr·lănd) Dutch colony in North America 1613–64, occupying lands bordering on the Hudson river and later also on the lower Delaware river.
New Orange, New York City 1673–74 when reconquered by the Dutch.
New Orleans (ôr′lē·ănz; locally also ôr′lănz; nonlocally often ôr·lēnz′, ĕr-) city, SE Louisiana, between the Mississippi river and Lake Pontchartrain; pop. 570,400.
New Philadelphia, city, E Ohio, S of Canton; pop. 12,900.
New Plymouth, 1 Plymouth, Massachusetts, 1620–91. **2** seaport, New Zealand, in W North I. on Tasman Sea; pop. 19,400.
Newport (nū′pōrt) **1** city, NE Arkansas; pop. 6300. **2** city, N Kentucky, on Ohio river just E of Covington; pop. 31,000. **3** city, SE Rhode Island, on Rhode I. (island) at mouth of Narragansett Bay; naval base; pop. 37,600. **4** city, N Vermont, on Lake Memphremagog; pop. 5200. **5** municipal borough, S England, ✻ of Isle of Wight; pop. 20,400. **6** county borough, W England, ✻ of Monmouthshire, on the Usk; pop. 105,300.
Newport Beach, city, SW California, on Pacific Ocean SE of Long Beach; pop. 12,100.
Newport News (nūz) independent city, SE Virginia, at mouth of James river at entrance to Hampton Roads; pop. 42,400.
New Providence, island, Bahama Is.; site of Nassau, ✻ of the group.
Newquay (nū′kē′) urban district, SW England, in Cornwall on Atlantic Ocean; pop. 9900.
New Quebec (kwē·bĕk′; kwĕ-; kē-; kĕ-) region, NE Canada, in N Quebec prov. between Hudson Bay and Labrador.
New Rochelle (rō·shĕl′) city, SE New York, on Long Island Sound; pop. 59,700.
New Ross (rōs) urban district, SE Ireland, in SW co. Wexford on Barrow river; pop. 4900.
Newry (nūr′ĭ) **1** canalized stream, SE Northern Ireland, flowing S between cos. Down and Armagh into Carlingford Lough. **2** urban district, SE Northern Ireland, on the Newry river; pop. 12,700.
New Siberian Islands, Russ. **Novo Sibirskie Ostrova** (nô′vŭ syĭ·byēr′skĭ·yĕ ŭ·strŭ·vä′) group of islands, N Soviet Russia, Asia, in Arctic Ocean; belong to Yakutsk Republic.
New Smyrna Beach (smûr′nȧ) city, E Florida, on Atlantic Ocean S of Daytona Beach; pop. 5800.
New South Wales, state, SE Australia, bordering on Pacific Ocean; ✻ Sydney; area 309,432 sq. m.; pop. 3,225,200.
New Spain, in colonial times, a viceroyalty of Spain including territory now in SW United States, Mexico, Central America N of Panama, the West Indies, and the Philippines; ✻ Mexico City.
New Sweden, Swedish colony in North America 1638–55, W of lower Delaware river.
Newton (nū′t'n) **1** city, S cen. Iowa; pop. 11,700. **2** city, SE cen. Kansas; pop. 11,600. **3** city, E Massachusetts, W of Boston; includes 14 villages, among them **Newton Centre** and **Newtonville** (-vĭl); total pop. 82,000. **4** town, N New Jersey; pop. 5800. **5** town, W cen. North Carolina; pop. 6000.
Newton Abbot (ăb′ŭt) urban district, SW England, in Devonshire on Teign estuary S of Exeter; pop. 16,400.
Newton-le-Willows (nū′t'n lĕ wĭl′ōz) or **Newton in Makerfield** (mā′kĕr·fēld) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 21,900.
New Toronto, town, Canada, in SE Ontario on Lake Ontario W of Toronto; pop. 11,200.
Newtown and Llanllwchaiarn (nū′toun; lăn′lōōk·hī′ärn; hlăn′hlōōk-) urban district, E Wales, in Montgomeryshire; pop. 5400.
Newtownards (nū′t'n·ärdz′) urban district, SE Northern Ireland, in co. Down E of Belfast at N end of Strangford Lough; pop. 10,500.
Newtown Butler (nū′t'n bŭt′lĕr) village, SW Northern Ireland, in co. Fermanagh SE of Enniskillen; battle 1689 in which Enniskillen Protestants defeated Jacobite force.
New Ulm (ŭlm′) city, S Minnesota, on Minnesota river; pop. 9300.
New Waterford (wô′tĕr·fĕrd; wŏt′ĕr-) town, E Canada, on Cape Breton I.; pop. 10,400.
New Westminster (wĕs[t]′mĭn′stĕr) city, Canada, in SW British Columbia on Fraser river; pop. 28,600.
New York (yôrk′) **1** state, E United States, bordering on Canada and the Atlantic Ocean; ✻ Albany; area 49,576 sq. m., not including 4376 sq. m. of water in lakes Erie and Ontario; pop. 14,830,200. **2** or **New York City**, city, New York, at mouth of Hudson river, occupying Manhattan I., Staten I., the W end of Long I., and a section of the mainland; pop. 7,892,000.
New York Bay, inlet of Atlantic Ocean, SE New York, at mouth of Hudson river, forming harbor of New York City; the inner part, **Upper New York Bay**, is connected with the outer part, **Lower New York Bay**, by the Narrows, between Staten I. and the W end of Long I.
New York State Barge Canal, canal system, N New York state, its main waterway connecting Lake Erie with the Hudson river; branches extend to Lake Ontario (Oswego Canal) and Lake Champlain (Champlain Canal).
New Zealand (zē′lănd) island country, S Pacific Ocean, comprising chiefly North I., South I., Stewart I., and the Chatham Is.; a dominion of the British Commonwealth; ✻ Wellington; area 103,410 sq. m.; pop. 1,940,700.
Ngami ('ng·gä′mē) marshy depression, S Africa, in NW Bechuanaland Protectorate; once a lake.
Ngauruhoe ('ng·gou′rōō·hō′ȧ) volcano, New Zealand, in cen. North I. in Tongariro National Park; 7515 ft. high.
Nhatrang (nyä′träng′) seaport, Indochina, in SE Annam (Central Vietnam); site of Pasteur Institute.
Niagara Falls (nī·ăg′ȧ·rȧ; -ăg′rȧ) **1** falls of the **Niagara River** (flowing from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario) on United States–Canada boundary in New York and Ontario; in two parts: American Fall, 167 ft. high and 1060 ft. wide at crest; Horseshoe, or Canadian, Fall, 158 ft. high and 3010 ft. wide. **2** city, W New York, on Niagara river at the falls; pop. 90,900. **3** city, Canada, in SE Ontario on Niagara river just below the falls; pop. 22,900.
Niamey (nyä′mä′) town, French West Africa, ✻ of Niger territory, on Niger river.
Nias (nē′äs) island, Indonesia, off W coast of Sumatra, just N of the equator.
Nicaea (nĭ·sē′ȧ) **1** Anglicized **Nice** (nīs) Greek empire in NW Asia Minor 1206–61, contemporary with the empire of Trebizond and the Latin Empire; became part of restored Byzantine empire 1261. **2** Anglicized **Nice** (nīs) city: see İZNIK. **3** see NICE.
Nicaragua (nĭk′ȧ·rä′gwȧ; Brit. also -răg′ū·ȧ) country, Central America, bordering on Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean; a republic; ✻ Managua; area 57,143 sq. m.; pop. 1,048,600.
Nicaragua, Lake, lake, S Nicaragua; over 100 m. long; area over 3000 sq. m.
Nicastro (nē·käs′trō) commune, S Italy, WNW of Catanzaro; pop. 25,000.
Nice, 1 (nēs), Ital. **Nizza** (nēt′tsä), anc. **Nicaea** (nĭ·sē′ȧ) seaport, SE France, on the Mediterranean; pop. 211,200. **2** (nīs) see NICAEA. **3** (nīs) see İZNIK.
Nichols Field (nĭk′ŭlz; -′lz) airfield, Philippine Is., in Luzon just S of Manila on Manila Bay; turned over to Republic of the Philippines 1948.
Nickerie (nĭk′ē·rē) river, NW Surinam, flowing NNW into Atlantic Ocean; 150 m. long.
Nicobar Islands (nĭk′ō·bär) or **Nicobars** (-bärz) group of islands, SE Bay of Bengal, SW of Burma; with Andaman Is., form an administrative division of Republic of India.
Nicolet (nē′kō′lĕ′) town, Canada, in Quebec prov. on Lake St. Peter; pop. 4100.

Nevada, Sierra. See SIERRA NEVADA.
Nevada de Mérida, Sierra. See CORDILLERA MÉRIDA.
Nevada de Santa Marta, Sierra. See SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA.
Nevis, Ben. See BEN NEVIS.
New Brandenburg. = NEU-BRANDENBURG.
Newbridge. See ABERCARN.
New Delhi. See DELHI.
New Dongola. See DONGOLA.
New Goa. See PANGIM.
New Guinea, British. See PAPUA, TERRITORY OF.
New Guinea, Dutch. = NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA.
New Land. See NOVAYA ZEMLYA.
New Margelan. See FERGANA town, Soviet Central Asia.
New River. See NEW.
New Romney. See ROMNEY.
New Sarum. See SALISBURY municipal borough, England.
Newtown. See ELMIRA.
New Windsor. See WINDSOR.
Neyba. See NEIBA.
Nezib. See NIZIP.
Nganking. See HWAINING.
N'Gela. See FLORIDA ISLAND, Solomon Is.
Nicholas II Land. See SEVERNAYA ZEMLYA.
Nicolaevsk. = NIKOLAEVSK.

Nicopolis (nĭ·kŏp′ō·lĭs; nī-) **1** see NIKOPOL. **2** ancient city, NW Greece, in Epirus on Ambracian Gulf; founded 31 B.C. by Octavian.
Nicosia (nĭk′ō·sē′ä; Gr. nyē′kō·sē′ä; Ital. nē·kō·zē′ä) or **Levkosia** (lĕf′kō·sē′ä; Gr. lâf′kō·sē′ä), also **Leucosia** (lū′kō·sē′ä; Gr. lâf′kō·sē′ä) town, ✱ of Cyprus; pop. 29,400.
Nicoya Peninsula (nē·kō′yä) peninsula, N Costa Rica, on Pacific coast; with mainland, forms the **Gulf of Nicoya.**
Nidwalden (nēt′väl′dĕn) demicanton, cen. Switzerland, in Unterwalden canton; ✱ Stans; area 112 sq. m.; pop. 19,400.
Nienburg an der Weser (nēn′bōōrk än dĕr vā′zĕr) city, W Germany, on Weser river; pop. 18,400.
Nieuwe Maas (nē′vĕ mäs′) river, Netherlands, one of the mouths of the Maas (Meuse).
Nieuwer-Amstel (nē′vĕr·äm′stĕl) commune, W Netherlands, SW of Amsterdam; pop. 21,600.
Nieuwpoort (nē′ōō·pōrt) or **Nieuport** (nē′ōō·pōrt; Fr. nyū′pôr′) town, NW Belgium, on the Yser river SW of Oostende; scene of several battles and sieges 1488–89, 1600, and 1749; scene of almost continuous trench warfare 1914–15.
Nieuwveld (nē′ōō·fĕlt) mountain range, Union of South Africa, in Cape Province on NW border of the Great Karroo; highest point 6276 ft.
Nigel (nī′jĕl) town, NE Union of South Africa, in S Transvaal; pop. 30,700.
Niger (nī′jĕr; Fr. nē′zhär′) **1** river, W Africa, in French West Africa and Nigeria, flowing into the Gulf of Guinea; 2600 m. long. **2** region, E cen. French West Africa, N of Nigeria; formerly a colony, since 1946 a territory; ✱ Niamey; area 493,822 sq. m.; pop. 2,041,000.
Nigeria (nī·jēr′I·ä) region, W Africa, bordering on Gulf of Guinea; British colony and protectorate; ✱ Lagos; area 338,593 sq. m.; pop. 19,110,900.
Nihoa (nē·hō′ä) islet, Hawaiian Is., one of the Leeward Is.
Niigata (nē·ē·gä·tä) seaport, Japan, in Honshu on Sea of Japan; pop. 204,500.
Niihama (nē·ē·hä·mä) city, Japan, in Shikoku I. on Inland Sea; pop. 51,900.
Niihau (nē′ē·hä′ōō) island, NW Hawaiian Is., W of Kauai I.
Niitaka (nē·ē·tä·kä), also **Mount Morrison** (môr′ĭ·s'n) mountain, S cen. Formosa; 13,599 ft. high.
Nijmegen (nī′mä′gĕn; Du. -kĕ[n]) or **Nimwegen** (Ger. nĭm′vā′gĕn) or **Nimeguen** (nī′mä′gĕn) commune, E Netherlands, on Waal river S of Arnhem; pop. 106,500.
Nikko (nē·kō; Angl. nĭk′ō) village, Japan, in cen. Honshu in **Nikko Range**, E of Lake Chuzenji; shrines, temples.
Nikolaev (nyĭ·kū·lä′yĕf), also **Vernoleninsk** (vĕr′nō·lĕn′ĭnsk; Russ. vyĭr·nŭ·lyä′nyĭnsk) seaport, U.S.S.R., in S Ukraine at confluence of the Bug and Ingul rivers 20 m. from Black Sea; pop. 167,100.
Nikolaevsk (nyĭ·kū·lä′yĕfsk) seaport, Soviet Russia, Asia, near mouth of the Amur.
Nikolsburg (nē′kôls·bōōrk), Czech **Mikulov** (mĭ′kōō·lôf) town, Czechoslovakia, in S Moravia S of Brno; treaty of peace signed here Dec. 31, 1621; truce signed here July 26, 1866.
Nikopol, 1 (nĭ·kō′pôl), anc. **Nicopolis** (nĭ·kŏp′ō·lĭs; nī-) town, N Bulgaria, on Danube river; scene of many battles. **2** (nyĭ·kō′pŭl·y') city, U.S.S.R., in E cen. Ukraine on Dnieper river; pop. 57,800.
Nile (nīl), Arab. fr. Greek, **En Nil** (ăn nēl′), modern Egyptian **El Bahr** (äl bä′h'r) or **Bahr en Nil**, river, Africa, flowing N from Lake Victoria in Uganda to the Mediterranean Sea in Egypt; in different sections called specifically: **Victoria** (vĭk·tō′rĭ·ä), or **Somerset** (sŭm′ĕr·sĕt; -sĭt), **Nile**, between Lake Victoria and Lake Albert; **Albert Nile** (äl′bĕrt), between Lake Albert and the Sudan Republic; **White Nile**, Arab. **Bahr el Abyad** (bä′h'r äl äb′yŏd), from Lake No, in the Sudan, to Khartoum, where it receives the **Blue Nile**, Arab. **Bahr el Azraq** (äz′rŏk), also, in Ethiopia, **Abbai** (äb·bī′), a tributary 850 m. long, rising in Ethiopia; total length from remotest headstream (the Kagera, rising in Tanganyika and flowing N to Lake Victoria) 4037 m.
Niles (nīlz) **1** city, SW Michigan; pop. 13,100. **2** city, NE Ohio, on Mahoning river NNW of Youngstown; pop. 16,800.
Nilgiri Hills or **Nilgiris** (nĭl′gĭ·rĭ[z]) plateau, S India, in SW Madras state, the S tip of the Deccan; highest point Mt. Dodabetta, 8760 ft.
Nilópolis (nē·lô′pōō·lēs) city, SE Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro state NW of Rio de Janeiro; pop. 31,200.
Nîmes (nēm), older **Nismes** (nēm) city, S France; pop. 91,700.
Nineveh (nĭn′ĕ·vĕ), also **Ninus** (nī′nŭs) ancient city, capital of Assyria; its ruins in Iraq on the Tigris river opposite Mosul.
Ninghsien (nĭng′shĭ·ĕn′), formerly **Ningpo** (nĭng′pō′) city, E China, in NE Chekiang prov. just S of Hangchow Bay; pop. 218,800.
Ningsia or **Ninghsia** (nĭng′shĭ·ä′) former province, S Inner Mongolia; now merged in Kansu prov., China; ✱ Ningsia, city on the Kwang Ho in SE corner.
Niobrara (nī′ō·brăr′ä) river, E Wyoming and N Nebraska, flowing E to Missouri river; 431 m. long.
Niort (nyōr) city, W France; pop. 32,800.
Nipawin (nĭp′ä·wĭn) town, Canada, in E cen. Saskatchewan; pop. 3100.
Nipigon, Lake (nĭp′ĭ·gŏn), also **Lake Nepigon** (nĕp′-) lake, Canada, in SW Ontario, draining S to **Nipigon Bay**, inlet of Lake Superior, by **Nipigon River**; 1870 sq. m.
Nipisiguit, or **Nepisiguit, Bay** (nĭ·pĭz′ĭ·gwĭt) southern extension of Chaleur Bay, Canada, in NE New Brunswick; receives the **Nipisiguit River**, 75 m. long.
Nipissing, Lake (nĭp′ĭ·sĭng), also **Lake Nepissing** (nĕp′-) lake, Canada, in SE Ontario NE of Georgian Bay; area 330 sq. m.
Nippur (nĭ·pōōr′) ancient city of Sumer, S Babylonia, NW of head of Persian Gulf.
Niriz (nē·rēz′) or **Bakhtigan** (bäk′tē·gän′) salt lake, SW Iran.
Niš or **Nish** (nĭsh; Yugo. nēsh), anc. **Naissus** or **Naïssus** (nä·ĭs′ŭs) or **Nissa** (nĭs′ä) city, E Yugoslavia, in E Serbia on Nišava river; pop. 50,700.
Nišava or **Nishava** (nē′shä·vä) river, SE Yugoslavia, flowing out of Bulgaria NW into Morava river; 80 m. long.
Nishapur (nē′shä·pōōr′) town, NE Iran, 40 m. W of Meshed; turquoise mines nearby.
Nishinomiya (nē·shē·nō·mē·yä) city, Japan, in Honshu I. E of Kobe on Osaka Bay; pop. 108,900.
Nishnabotna (nĭsh′nä·bŏt′nä) river, Iowa and Missouri, formed by confluence of East Nishnabotna (ab. 160 m. long) and West Nishnabotna (ab. 160 m. long); flows S into Missouri river; 40 m. long.
Nisqually (nĭs·kwŏl′I) or **Nesqually** (nĕs-) river, W cen. Washington, flowing NW into **Nisqually Reach**, inlet at extreme S end of Puget Sound; 70 m. long.
Nissan (nĭ·sän′) island, N Solomon Is., chief of Green Is.
Nisyros (nyē′sē·rōs), Ital. **Nisiro** (nē′zē·rō) island, Greece, one of the Dodecanese.
Niterói (nē′tē·roi′), formerly **Nictheroy** (nē′tē·roi′) city, SE Brazil, ✱ of Rio de Janeiro state, on Guanabara Bay; pop. 174,500.
Nith (nĭth) river, SW Scotland, flowing SE into Solway Firth; 65 m. long.
Nitra (nyĭ′trä), Hung. **Nyitra** (nyĭ′trō), Ger. **Neutra** (noi′trä) **1** river, Czechoslovakia, flowing S into Váh river just above Hungarian border; 110 m. long. **2** town, E cen. Czechoslovakia, in S Slovakia on Nitra river; pop. 21,300.
Nittany Valley (nĭt′'n·I) valley, cen. Pennsylvania; 30 m. long.
Niuafoo (nē·ōō′ä·fō′ō) island in extreme N part of Tonga Archipelago.
Niuatobutabu (nē·ōō′ä·tō′bōō·tä′bōō), formerly **Keppel's Island** (kĕp′ĕlz) island in N part of Tonga Archipelago.
Niue (nē·ōō′ā) or **Savage Island** (săv′ĭj) island, S cen. Pacific Ocean, E of Tonga Is.; a New Zealand dependency.
Nivernais (nē′vĕr′nĕ′; Angl. nĭv′ĕr·nā′) historical region of cen. France, E of the upper Loire; a province before the Revolution, ✱ Nevers.
Nizhni Tagil (nĭzh′nĭ tä·gĭl′; Russ. nyĕsh′nyĭ tŭ·gēl′) city, Soviet Russia, Asia, on E slopes of Ural Mts.; pop. 159,900.
Nizip (nĭ·zēp′), formerly **Nizib** (nĭ·zēb′) or **Nezib** (nĕ-) town, SE Turkey, E of Aintab; in Syria of Ottoman Empire when Ibrahim Pasha defeated Turks here 1839.
Nmai or **N'mai Kha** (nä·mī′ k'hä′) river, N Burma, flowing S from SE corner of Tibet to unite with the Mali and form the Irrawaddy river; 320 m. long.
No, Lake, (nō) lake, S cen. Sudan Republic, where Bahr el Jebel and Bahr el Ghazal join to form the White Nile.
Noatak (nō·ä′täk) river, NW Alaska, flowing to Kotzebue Sound; 320 m. long.
Nobeoka (nō′bē·ō′kä; Jap. nō·bē·ō·kä) city, Japan, on E coast of Kyushu; pop. 73,700.
Noblesville (nō′b'lz·vĭl) city, cen. Indiana, NNE of Indianapolis; pop. 6600.
Noc, Big Bay de (bä′ dĕ nŏk′) inlet of Lake Michigan, on S shore of Upper Peninsula, Michigan, at N end of Green Bay; just W is **Little Bay de Noc.**
Nocera Inferiore (nō·chä′rä ēm·fä·rē·ō′rä) commune, S Italy, NW of Salerno; pop. 29,300.
Nodaway (nŏd′ä·wā) river, Iowa and Missouri, flowing S into Missouri river; 150 m. long.
Noemfoor (nōōm′fōr) or **Numfor** (nōōm′fôr) island, West New Guinea, in Geelvink Bay; one of Schouten Is.
Nogales (nō·gäl′ĕs; Span. nō·gä′lās) **1** city, S Arizona, on Mexican border; pop. 6200. **2** town, NW Mexico, in Sonora state on frontier adjacent to Nogales, Arizona; pop. 13,900.
Nogat (nō′gät) river, Poland, flowing NE from main stream of lower Vistula to the Frisches Haff; 33 m. long.
Nogent-sur-Marne (nō′zhäN′sür·märn′) commune, N France, ESE of Paris; pop. 21,500.
Noginsk (nō·gĭnsk′; Russ. nŭ·gēnsk′), formerly **Bogorodsk** (bŏg′ō·rŏtsk′; Russ. bŭ·rŭ·rŏtsk′) city, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 81,000.
Nogoyá (nō′gō·yä′) town, E Argentina, in Entre Ríos prov.; pop. 11,900.
Noirmoutier, Île de (ēl dĕ nwär′mōō′tyā′) island, W France, in Bay of Biscay; site of monastery founded c. 680.
Noisy le Sec (nwä′zē·lĭ′sĕk′) commune, N France, ENE of Paris; pop. 16,300.
Nolichucky (nŏl′ĭ·chŭk′I) river, North Carolina and Tennessee, flowing NW into French Broad river; 150 m. long.
Nombre de Dios (nôm′brā thā thyōs′) early Spanish settlement on N coast of Panama; founded 1510, abandoned 1597 because site was unhealthful.
Nome (nōm) city, W Alaska, on S coast of Seward Penin. on Norton Sound W of **Cape Nome.**
Nõmme (nŭm′mĕ), Russ. **Nymme** (nĭm′myĕ) city, N Estonia, SW of Tallin; pop. 18,600.
Nonni (nŭn′nĭ′) river, N Manchuria, flowing from E slopes of Great Khingan Mts. to the Sungari river; 660 m. long.
Noordwijk (nōrt′vīk) commune, SW Netherlands, on coast N of The Hague; pop. 15,000.
Nootka Sound (nōōt′kä; nōōt′-) inlet of Pacific Ocean, Canada, in W Vancouver I.
Noranda (nō·răn′dä) city, Canada, in SW Quebec; pop. 9700.
Nordenham (nôr′dĕn·häm′) city, W Germany, near mouth of the Weser; pop. 25,700.
Norderney (nôr′dĕr·nī′) island, N Germany, in cen. part of East Frisian Is.
Nordhausen (nôrt′hou′zĕn) city, E Germany, at S foot of Harz Mts.; pop. 32,800.
Nordhorn (nôrt′hôrn) city, W Germany, on Netherlands border; pop. 28,400.
Nordkyn, Cape (nôr′kün′; nōōr′-) cape, NE Norway, on Barents Sea E of North Cape, in 71°8′N lat.
Nördlingen (nûrt′lĭng·ĕn) town, W Germany, in Bavaria; scene of two battles in Thirty Years' War, 1634 and 1645.
Nore (nōr) river, SE Ireland, flowing SE into the Barrow river near its mouth; 70 m. long.
Nore, the, sandbank in mouth of Thames river, England, off Sheerness on Kent coast.
Norfolk (nôr′fŭk; in U.S., also -fōk) **1** city, NE Nebraska; pop. 11,300. **2** independent city and seaport, SE Virginia, on Elizabeth river just S of Hampton Roads; pop. 213,500. **3** county, E England, bordering on North Sea; ✱ Norwich; area 2055 sq. m.; pop. 546,600.
Norfolk Island, island in S Pacific Ocean, midway between New Caledonia and N New Zealand; belongs to Australia.
Noric Alps (nôr′ĭk), Ger. **Norische Alpen** (nō′rĭ·shĕ äl′pĕn) section of E Alps, in Austria between the valleys of the Mur and Drava.
Noricum (nôr′ĭ·kŭm) ancient country, S cen. Europe, N of N end of Adriatic Sea, comprising area S of the Danube and including the upper Drava; a Roman province.
Normal (nôr′mäl) **1** village, N Alabama, N of Huntsville; State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute. **2** town, cen. Illinois, N of Bloomington; Illinoi State Normal University; pop. 9800.
Norman (nôr′män) **1** city, cen. Oklahoma, S of Oklahoma City; pop. 27,000. **2** river, Australia, in N Queensland, flowing NW into Gulf of Carpentaria; 190 m. long. **3** see FORT NORMAN.
Norman, Cape, cape, Canada, at N tip of Newfoundland.
Normanby (nôr′män·bĭ) island off SE New Guinea, one of the D'Entrecasteaux Is.
Normandy (nôr′män·dĭ), Fr. **Normandie** (nôr′mäN′dē′) historical region, NW France, comprising Cotentin Penin. and region to the SE and E including the lower Seine; a province before Revolution, ✱ Rouen.
Norman Isles (nôr′män īlz′) the Channel Is.
Normanton (nôr′män·tŭn) **1** town, Australia, in N Queensland on Norman river; gold fields. **2** urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 19,100.
Norman Wells (nôr′män) station, N Canada, on the Mackenzie river 50 m. NW of Fort Norman; oil wells.
Norris Lake (nôr′ĭs) reservoir, NE Tennessee, formed by Norris Dam in Clinch river.
Norristown (nôr′ĭs·toun) borough, SE Pennsylvania, on Schuylkill river; pop. 38,100.
Norrköping (nôr′chū′pĭng) seaport, SE Sweden, SW of Stockholm at head of a long inlet of **Norrköping Bay**; pop. 84,000.
Norrland (nôr′länd) northern division of Sweden.
North, Cape, cape, Canada, at N tip of Cape Breton I. on S side of Cabot Strait.
North Adams, city, W Massachusetts, N of Pittsfield; pop. 21,600.
North Albanian Alps, Serb. **Prokletije** (prō·klĕ′tē·yĕ) mountain range in N Albania and S Yugoslavia (Montenegro); highest point 8715 ft.
Northallerton (nôr·thăl′ĕr·t'n; -tŭn) urban district, N England, ✱ of North Riding, Yorkshire; scene of Battle of the Standard Aug. 22, 1138; pop. 6100.
Northam, 1 (nôr′thăm) town, SW Western Australia, on Avon river where it becomes the Swan; pop. 4700. **2** (nôr′thăm) urban district, SW England, in Devonshire; pop. 6500.
North America, continent, Western Hemisphere, N of the equator; adjoins South America (Colombia) on the SE (Isthmus of Panama).
Northampton (nôr·thăm[p]′tŭn; nôrth·hăm[p]′-) **1** city, W Massachusetts, on Connecticut river; pop. 29,100. **2** borough, E Pennsylvania, on Lehigh river N of Allentown; pop. 9300. **3** county borough, cen. England, ✱ of Northamptonshire; pop. 104,400. **4** county of England: see NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.
Northamptonshire (-shĭr; -shĕr) or **Northampton,** also **Northants** (nôr·thănts′) county, cen. England; ✱ Northampton; area 914 sq. m.; pop. 359,600.
North Andover, town, NE Massachusetts; pop. 8500.
North Arlington, borough, NE New Jersey, on Passaic river N of Newark; pop. 16,000.
North Atlanta, town, NW cen. Georgia, N of Atlanta; pop. 5900.
North Attleboro, town, SE Massachusetts; pop. 12,100.
North Australia, a territory of Australia 1927–31.
North Battleford (băt′'l·fôrd) city, Canada, in W Saskatchewan; pop. 7500.
North Bay, city, Canada, in SE Ontario on Lake Nipissing; pop. 17,900.
North Bend, city, SW Oregon, on inlet of Pacific Ocean N of Coos Bay; pop. 6100.
North Berwick (bĕr′ĭk) royal burgh, SE Scotland, in East Lothian on Firth of Forth 22 m. E of Edinburgh; watering place.
North Borneo, known officially 1886–92 as **British North Borneo,** the northeast part of island of Borneo; a British colony; ✱ Jesselton; area 29,500 sq. m.; pop. 302,000.
North Braddock (brăd′ŭk) borough, SW Pennsylvania, E of Pittsburgh; pop. 14,700.
Northbridge (nôrth′brĭj) town, cen. Massachusetts; pop. 10,500.
North Britain, Scotland; — sometimes so called.
North Canadian, river, NW and cen. Oklahoma, flowing E and SE into Canadian river; 760 m. long.
North Cape, 1 cape, New Zealand, at N end of North I. **2** Norw. **Nordkapp** (nôr′käp′; nōōr′-) cape, N Norway, on N coast of Magerøy I.; northernmost point of Europe, 71°10′N lat.

Nictheroy. See NITERÓI.
Nidaros. See TRONDHEIM.
Niederrhein. See LOWER RHINE.
Niedersachsen. See SAXONY.
Niemen. See NEMAN.
Nieuwkerke. See NEUVE-ÉGLISE.
Nihawand See NEHAVEND.
Nijni Novgorod. Var. of Nizhni Novgorod: see GORKI.
Nikaria. See IKARÍA.
Nikolainkaupunki, Nikolaistad. See VAASA.
Nikolsk-Ussuriiski. See VOROSHILOV.
Niles Center. See SKOKIE.
Nimeguen. See NIJMEGEN.
Nimrud. See CALAH.
Nimwegen. See NIJMEGEN.
Ningyuan. See KULDJA.
Nios. See IOS.
Nippon. See JAPAN.
Nish. See NIŠ.
Nishava. See NIŠAVA.
Nisibin, Nisibis. See NUSAYBÍN.
Nisiro. See NISYROS.
Nismes. See NÎMES.
Nissa. See NIŠ.
Nistru. See DNIESTER.
Niuchwang. = NEWCHWANG.
Nizam's Dominions. See HYDERABAD.
Nizhni Novgorod. See GORKI.
Nizhnyaya Tunguska. See TUNGUSKA.
Nizza. See NICE.
Njommelsaska. See HARSPRÅNG.
No. See THEBES, Egypt.
Nolachucky. Var. of NOLICHUCKY.
Nordenskjöld Sea. See LAPTEV SEA.
Nordkapp. See NORTH CAPE, Norway.
Nordost Landet. See NORTH EAST LAND.
Norfolk Broads. See the BROADS.
Norge. See NORWAY.
Norman Coast. See MURMAN COAST.
North Beveland. See BEVELAND.

North Carolina (kär′ō·lī′nȧ) state, E United States, bordering on Atlantic Ocean; ✻ Raleigh; area 52,712 sq. m.; pop. 4,061,900.
North Channel, 1 strait, Canada, in NE Lake Huron between Manitoulin I. and mainland. **2** strait, British Isles, between Northern Ireland and Scotland, connecting Irish Sea with Atlantic Ocean.
North Chicago, city, NE Illinois, on Lake Michigan S of Waukegan; pop. 8600.
North College Hill, village, SW Ohio, N of Cincinnati; pop. 7900.
North Dakota (dȧ·kō′tȧ) state, NW United States, bordering on Canada; ✻ Bismarck; area 70,665 sq. m.; pop. 619,600.
North Downs (dounz) range of hills, S England, chiefly in Kent, extending from Strait of Dover on E into Surrey on W.
North East Land, Norw. **Nordost Landet** (nōr′ôst′ län′ĕ; nōōr′-) island, Spitsbergen, NE of West Spitsbergen; area 6400 sq. m.
North-East New Guinea, the northeast section of island of New Guinea; part of Territory of New Guinea, a UN trust territory administered by Australia.
Northeast Vineland (vīn′lȧnd) unincorporated community, SW New Jersey; pop. 5600.
Northern Circars (sĕr·kärz′; sûr′kärz) the four northern districts (circars or sircars) of Madras province (now state), India; — formerly so called.
Northern Dvina (dvē·nä′), Russ. **Severnaya Dvina** (syä′vyĭr·nȧ·yȧ dvyĭ·nȧ′) river, N Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing NW into the White Sea; 1100 m. long including longest tributary.
Northern Ireland, northeast section of Ireland, a subdivision of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; ✻ Belfast; area 5238 sq. m.; pop. 1,369,600.
Northern Rhodesia, country, S cen. Africa; a British crown colony; ✻ Lusaka; area 290,320 sq. m.; pop. 1,381,800.
Northern Territories, region, Ghana, in interior N of the Gold Coast region; ✻ Tamale; area 30,486 sq. m.; pop. 717,300.
Northern Territory, territory, Australia; ✻ Darwin; area 523,620 sq. m.; pop. 15,300.
Northfield (nôrth′fēld) **1** town, NW Massachusetts, on Connecticut river NE of Greenfield; site of Northfield Seminary, established 1879 by Dwight L. Moody. **2** city, S Minnesota, N of Faribault; pop. 7500.
Northfleet (nôrth′flēt) urban district, SE England, in Kent, on the Thames E of London; pop. 18,800.
North Island, island, New Zealand; area 44,280 sq. m.; pop. 1,077,900.
North Little Rock, formerly **Argenta** (är·jĕn′tȧ) city, cen. Arkansas, on Arkansas river opposite Little Rock; pop. 44,100.
North Loup (lōōp) river, Nebraska, flowing SE to unite with Middle Loup and South Loup rivers and form the Loup river; 200 m. long.
North Miami, town, SE Florida, near Miami on Biscayne Bay; pop. 10,700.
North Olmsted (ōm′stĕd; -stĭd) village, N Ohio, WSW of Cleveland; pop. 6600.
Northolt (nôr′thōlt) airfield, S England, in Middlesex W of London.
North Ossetia, officially **North Ossetian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic**, autonomous republic, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on N slopes of cen. Caucasus Mts.; ✻ Dzaudzhikau; area 3500 sq. m.; pop. 450,000.
North Park, valley, N Colorado, between Front Range and Park Range; contains headwaters of the North Platte river.
North Pelham, village, SE New York, NE of New York City; pop. 5000.
North Plainfield, borough, N cen. New Jersey, N of New Brunswick; pop. 12,800.
North Platte, 1 river, W United States, flowing from N Colorado through Wyoming into Nebraska to unite with South Platte river; 618 m. long. **2** city, SW cen. Nebraska, at confluence of North Platte and South Platte rivers; pop. 15,400.
North Riding (rīd′ĭng) subdivision of Yorkshire, England; see YORKSHIRE.
North River, estuary of Hudson river between New York City (Manhattan I.) and New Jersey.
North Ronaldsay (rŏn′ld·sā) or **North Ronaldshay** (-shā) island, N Scotland, northernmost of the Orkney Is.
North Sacramento, city, N cen. California, on American river opposite Sacramento; pop. 6000.
North Sea or **German Ocean**, arm of the Atlantic Ocean between the European continent on the S and E and Great Britain on the W; 600 m. long and 350 m. wide.
North Sydney, 1 city, SE Australia, in E New South Wales, N suburb of Sydney, on N side of Port Jackson. **2** town, Canada, on Cape Breton I. near entrance to Sydney Harbor; pop. 7400.
North Tarrytown, village, SE New York, on Hudson river 26 m. N of New York; pop. 8700.
North Tonawanda, city, W New York, E of Niagara Falls; pop. 24,700.
North Uist (ū′ĭst; ōō′ĭst) island, W Scotland, one of the Outer Hebrides.
Northumberland (nôr·thŭm′bĕr·lȧnd) county, N England, on border of Scotland; ✻ Newcastle (upon Tyne); area 2019 sq. m.; pop. 798,200.
Northumberland Strait, channel, E Canada, between Prince Edward I. and the mainland (E New Brunswick and N Nova Scotia).
Northumbria (nôr·thŭm′brĭ·ȧ) Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Britain, between the Humber and the Firth of Forth; during early part of 7th cent. A.D. the leading kingdom of the Heptarchy.
North Vancouver, city, W Canada, in S British Columbia on Burrard Inlet across from Vancouver; pop. 15,700.
Northway (nôrth′wā) village, E Alaska, on Alaska Highway near border of Yukon Territory; air base.
North-West Frontier Province, former province, W Pakistan, on Afghanistan frontier; ✻ Peshawar; 39,270 sq. m. (including 24,986 sq. m. of tribal areas); pop. 3,038,100.
Northwest Territories, region, N Canada, comprising the mainland area N of 60°N lat. between Yukon Territory and Hudson Bay, and the Canadian Arctic islands; land area 1,258,217 sq. m.; pop. 16,000.
Northwich (nôrth′wĭch) urban district, NW England, in Cheshire; pop. 17,500.
Norton Radstock (nôr′t′n răd′stŏk) urban district, England, in Somersetshire; pop. 11,900.
Norton Sound, inlet of Bering Sea, W Alaska, between Seward Penin. and mouths of the Yukon.
Norwalk (nôr′wôk) **1** town, SW Connecticut, on Long Island Sound; pop. 49,500. **2** city, N Ohio, S of Sandusky; pop. 9800.
Norway (nôr′wā), Norw. **Norge** (nôr′gĕ) country, NW Europe, occupying W part of Scandinavian Penin., bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, and the Arctic Ocean; a kingdom; ✻ Oslo; area 119,085 sq. m.; pop. 3,157,300.
Norwegian Sea, that part of Arctic Ocean between Greenland and Iceland on the W and Spitzbergen and Norway on the E.
Norwich (nôr′wĭch; Brit. nŏr′ĭj, -ĭch) **1** town, SE Connecticut, on Shetucket river; pop. 23,400. **2** city, S cen. New York, NNE of Binghamton; pop. 8800. **3** city and county borough, E England, ✻ of Norfolk; pop. 121,200.
Norwood (nôr′wŏōd) **1** town, E Massachusetts; pop. 16,600. **2** city, SW Ohio, NE of (and almost surrounded by) Cincinnati; pop. 35,000. **3** borough, SE Pennsylvania, WSW of Philadelphia; pop. 5200.
Nossi-Bé (nŏ′sē·bā′), more correctly **Nosy-Bé**, island, NE Mozambique Channel, off NW coast of Madagascar; belongs to France.
Noteć (nō′tĕts·y′; Angl. -tĕch), Ger. **Netze** (nĕt′sĕ) river, W Poland, flowing W into Warta river; 275 m. long.
Noto (nō′tō; Ital. nô′tō) commune, Italy, in SE Sicily; pop. 30,000.
Notre Dame (nō′tĕr dām′) north suburb of South Bend, N Indiana; Notre Dame Univ.
Notre Dame Bay, inlet of Atlantic Ocean on N coast of Newfoundland.
Nottawasaga Bay (nŏt′ȧ·wȧ·sô′gȧ) inlet of Georgian Bay, Canada, in SE Ontario prov.
Nottaway (nŏt′ȧ·wā) river, Canada, in SW Quebec, flowing NW into James Bay; 400 m. long.
Nottingham (nŏt′ĭng·ăm; in U.S., commonly -hăm) **1** county in England: see NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. **2** city and county borough, N cen. England, ✻ of Nottinghamshire, on the Trent; pop. 306,000.
Nottinghamshire (-ăm·shĭr; -shĕr) or **Nottingham** or **Notts** (nŏts) county, N cen. England; ✻ Nottingham; area 844 sq. m.; pop. 841,100.
Nottoway (nŏt′ō·wā) river, S Virginia, joining Blackwater river to form Chowan river.
Nouasseur (nwȧ′sûr′) village, Morocco, S of Casablanca; site of U.S. air base.
Nouméa (nōō·mā′ȧ) town on SW coast of New Caledonia I., ✻ of New Caledonia territory.
Nova Friburgo (nô′vȧ frē·vōōr′gōō) city, SE Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro state; pop. 29,300.
Nova Iguaçu (nô′vȧ ē·gwȧ·sōō′) city, SE Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro state NW of Rio de Janeiro; pop. 58,700.
Nova Lima (nô′vȧ lē′mȧ) city, E Brazil, in Minas Gerais state S of Belo Horizonte; pop. 17,700.
Nova Lisboa (nô′vȧ lĭzh·vō′ȧ), before 1928 **Huambo** (wäm′bō) town, W cen. Angola; tourist center of Angola.
Novara (nô·vä′rä) commune, NW Italy, W of Milan; pop. 72,100.
Nova Scotia (nō′vȧ skō′shȧ) peninsula, SE Canada, SE of mouth of St. Lawrence river; with Cape Breton I., constitutes a province of Canada, ✻ Halifax, area 21,103 sq. m., pop. 642,600.
Novaya Zemlya (nô′vȧ·yȧ zyĭm·lyȧ′), Eng. **New Land**, two islands, NE Soviet Russia, Europe, in Arctic Ocean; area 36,000 sq. m.
Nové Zámky (nô′vā zäm′kĭ), Hung. **Érsekújvár** (ār′shăk·ōō′y·vär), Ger. **Neuhäusel** (noi′hoi′zĕl) town, E cen. Czechoslovakia, in S Slovakia on Nitra river; pop. 19,100.
Novgorod (nŏv′gō·rŏd; Russ. nô′gŭ·rŭt) city, NW Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Volkhov just N of Lake Ilmen; in 11th–15th cents. ✻ of the principality of Novgorod extending from Lithuania to the Ural Mts.
Novi Pazar (nô′vē pä·zär′) or **Novibazar** (nô′vē·bä·zär′) town, S Yugoslavia, in W Serbia on a tributary of the Ibar river; captured by Turks in 15th cent.; became center of sanjak which separated Serbia and Montenegro.
Novi Sad (nô′vē säd′), Hung. **Újvidék** (ōō′y′·vĭ′dāk), Ger. **Neusatz** (noi′zäts) city, NE Yugoslavia, on Danube river, chief town of the Voivodina; pop. 77,700.
Novocherkassk (nô′vŭ·chĕr·kask′) city, Soviet Russia, Europe, 25 m. NE of Rostov; pop. 81,300.
Novo Hamburgo (nō′vōō ăn·bōōr′gōō) city, S Brazil, in Rio Grande do Sul state just N of Pôrto Alegre; pop. 19,800.
Novorossisk (nô′vŭ·rŭ·syĕsk′) seaport, Soviet Russia, Europe, on Black Sea; pop. 95,300.
Novosibirsk (nō′vō·sĭ·bĭrsk′; Russ. nô′vŭ·syĭ·byĕrsk′), formerly **Novonikolaevsk** (nô′vŭ·nyĭ·kŭ·lä′yĕzĭk) city, Soviet Russia, Asia, 390 m. E of Omsk on the Ob river; pop. 405,600.
Nowy Sącz (nô′vĭ sôNch′), Ger. **Neusandez** (noi′zän′dĕts) commune, Poland, on upper Dunajec river in N foothills of Carpathian Mts.; pop. 33,300.
Noxubee (nŏk′shŭ·bē) or **Okanoxubee** (ō′kȧ-) river, E cen. Mississippi and W cen. Alabama, flowing SE into Tombigbee river; 130 m. long.
Noyon (nwȧ′yôN′) town, N France, SE of Amiens; once an important bishopric.
Nuba Mountains (nōō′bȧ) group of mountains, cen. Sudan Republic.
Nubia (nū′bĭ·ȧ) region in Nile valley, NE Africa, N of ab. 16°N lat., in Sudan Republic and Egypt.
Nubian Desert (nū′bĭ·ăn) desert area, NE Sudan Republic, E of the Nile river.
Nueces (nū·ā′sĕs) river, S Texas, flowing S and SE into **Nueces Bay**, at head of Corpus Christi Bay; 338 m. long.
Nueva Esparta (nwā′vä ās·pär′tä) state, Venezuela, comprising an island group in the Caribbean Sea; ✻ La Asunción; area 444 sq. m.; pop. 76,000.
Nueva Rosita (rrō·sē′tä) city, NE Mexico, in Coahuila state; pop. 25,600.
Nueva San Salvador (sän sȧl′vä·thôr′), formerly **Santa Tecla** (sän′tä tā′klä) city, SW El Salvador, W of San Salvador; pop. 19,600.
Nuevo Laredo (nwā′vō lä·rä′thō) city, E Mexico, in Tamaulipas state on the Rio Grande opposite Laredo, Texas; pop. 28,900.
Nuevo León (lā·ōn′) state, NE Mexico, mostly in the Sierra Madre Oriental; ✻ Monterrey; area 25,134 sq. m.; pop. 743,300.
Nûgssuaq (nōōg′sŏō·äk) peninsula on W coast of Greenland, N of Disko I.
Nukualofa (nōō′kōō·ȧ·lô′fȧ) seaport, ✻ of Tonga Is., on N coast of Tongatabu I.
Nuku Hiva (nōō′kōō hē′vȧ) island, largest of the Marquesas Is.
Nukunau (nōō′kōō·nou) or **Byron** (bī′rŭn) island, SE Gilbert Is.; an atoll 8 m. long.
Nukunono or **Nuku Nono** (nōō′kōō nō′nō), also **Duke of Clarence** (klăr′ĕns) island, Tokelau Is.; an atoll enclosing a lagoon 8 m. long, 6 m. wide.
Nullarbor Plain (nŭl·är′bĕr; now commonly nŭl′ĕr·bôr) region, S Australia, bordering on Great Australian Bight in South Australia and Western Australia; a limestone plateau, descending to coast in steep cliffs.
Numazu (nōō·mä·zōō) city, Japan, in S Honshu on Suruga Bay; pop. 92,800.
Numidia (nū·mĭd′ĭ·ȧ) ancient country, N Africa, its territory nearly that of modern Algeria.
Nun (nōōn) or **Nun Entrance**, one of the mouths of the Niger river, S Nigeria.
Nuneaton (nŭ·nē′t′n) municipal borough, cen. England, in Warwickshire E of Birmingham; pop. 54,400.
Nunivak (nōō′nŭ·văk) island, W Alaska, in Bering Sea; 50 m. long.
Nuoro (nwô′rō) commune, Italy, in E Sardinia; pop. 15,800
Nürnberg (nürn′bĕrk), Angl. **Nuremberg** (nūr′ĕm·bûrg) city, W Germany, in Bavaria on Pegnitz river; pop. 360,000.
Nusaybin (nōō·sī·bēn′) or **Nisibin** (nē·sē·bēn′), anc. **Nisibis** (nĭs′ĭ·bĭs) town, SE Turkey, on the border of Syria; residence of Armenian kings c. 150 B.C.–A.D. 117.
Nutley (nŭt′lĭ) town, NE New Jersey, N of Newark; pop. 27,000.
Nuuanu (nōō′ōō·ä′nōō) valley, Hawaii, in SE Oahu I., in which part of the city of Honolulu is situated; at its head is **Nuuanu Pali** (pä′lē), a mountain pass, site of King Kamehameha's victory 1795.
Nuwara Eliya (nōō′wȧ·rȧ ā′lĭ·yȧ) town, cen. Ceylon, at ab. 6000 ft. alt.; health resort.
Nyack (nī′ăk) village, SE New York, on Hudson river 25 m. N of New York City; pop. 5900.
Nyasa, Lake (nĭ·äs′ȧ; nī-) lake, SE Africa, in Great Rift Valley in Nyasaland and Tanganyika; area 11,000 sq. m.
Nyasaland (-länd′), from 1893–1907 called **British Central Africa Protectorate**, country, SE Africa, W and S of Lake Nyasa; a British protectorate; ✻ Zomba; land area 37,374 sq. m.; pop. 1,680,000
Nyiregyháza (nyē′rĕd·y′·hä′zŏ) city, NE Hungary, E of Tisza river; pop. 56,100.
Nyköbing (nü′kŭ′pĭng) or **Nykjöbing** (-kū′-) **1** seaport, Denmark, on Falster I.; pop. 16,100. **2** town, Denmark, on E coast of Morsö I.; pop. 8800.
Nyköping (nü′chū′pĭng) seaport, SE Sweden, on Baltic Sea; pop. 20,000.
Nyon (nyôn), Ger. **Neuss** (nois) town, W Switzerland, in Vaud canton on Lake of Geneva; scene of Nine-Power Conference Sept. 10, 1937.
Nysa (nĭ′sä), Ger. **Neisse** (nī′sĕ) **1** Ger. also **Glatzer Neisse** (glät′sĕr) river, SW Poland, rising on the Czechoslovak border and flowing NE to join the Odra (Oder); 120 m. long. **2** city, S Poland, in Silesia on the Nysa river; pop. 32,600.

O

Oadby (ōd′bĭ) urban district, England, in Leicestershire; pop. 6200.
Oahu (ō·ä′hōō) island, Hawaiian Is.; chief island of the group, site of Honolulu; area 600 sq. m.
Oakdale (ōk′dāl) city, SW Louisiana; pop. 5600.
Oakengates (ōk′ĕn·gāts′) urban district, W England, in Shropshire; pop. 11,700.
Oakland (ōk′lȧnd) city, W California, on San Francisco Bay; pop. 384,600.
Oak Lawn, village, NE Illinois, SW of Chicago; pop. 8800.
Oakmont (ōk′mŏnt) borough, SW Pennsylvania, on Allegheny river; pop. 7300.

North Devon Island. = DEVON ISLAND.
Northeastern Provinces. See MANCHURIA.
Northern Caucasia. = CISCAUCASIA.
Northern Cook Islands. See MANIHIKI ISLANDS.
Northern Karroo. See KARROO.
Northern Kingdom. See ISRAEL.
Northern Land. See SEVERNAYA ZEMLYA.
Northern Penner. See PENNER.
Northern Sporades. See SPORADES.
North Foreland. See FORELAND.
North Fox Island. See FOX ISLANDS, Lake Michigan.
North Frisian Islands. See FRISIAN ISLANDS.
North Karroo. See KARROO.
North Land. See SEVERNAYA ZEMLYA.
North Minch. = the MINCH.
North Saskatchewan. See SASKATCHEWAN river.
North Thompson. See THOMPSON river.
North Truchas Peak. See TRUCHAS PEAKS.
North Vietnam. See VIETNAM.
North-West Provinces. See AGRA.
Northwood. See RUISLIP.
Nosi Be. Var. of NOSSI-BÉ.
Notabile. See CITTÀ VECCHIA city, Malta.
Notts. See NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.
Nouvelle Calédonie. See NEW CALEDONIA.
Nouvelles Hébrides. See NEW HEBRIDES.
Novibazar. See NOVI PAZAR.
Novo Kuznetsk. See STALINSK.
Novo Mariinsk. See ANADYR.
Novonikolaevsk. See NOVOSIBIRSK.
Novoradomsk. See RADOMSKO.
Novo Sibirskie Ostrova. See NEW SIBERIAN ISLANDS.
Nueva Caceres. See NAGA.
Nueva Granada. See NEW GRANADA.
Nukahiva. Var. of NUKU HIVA.
Nu Kiang. See SALWEEN.
Numea. Var. of NOUMÉA.
Numedalslägen. See LÄGEN.
Numfor. See NOEMFOOR.
Nuremberg. See NÜRNBERG.
Nyassa. Var. of NIASSA.
Nyeman. Var. of NEMAN.
Nyitra. See NITRA.
Nymme. See NÖMME.
Nysa Łużycka. See NEISSE river.
Nystad. See UUSIKAUPUNKI.

Oak Park, 1 village, NE Illinois, W of Chicago; pop. 63,500. 2 city, SE Michigan, N of Detroit; pop. 5300.
Oak Ridge, city, E Tennessee, W of Knoxville; site of research and training laboratories in nuclear studies; pop. 30,200.
Oakville (ōk′vĭl) town, Canada, in SE Ontario on Lake Ontario; pop. 6900.
Oakwood (ōk′wŏŏd) city, SW Ohio, S of Dayton; pop. 9700.
Oamaru (ŏm′ä·rōō) borough, New Zealand, in E South I. on Pacific Ocean; pop. 7600.
Oates Coast (ōts) region, Antarctica, on coast W of Ross Sea.
Oaxaca (wä·hä′kä) 1 state, SE Mexico, bordering on Pacific Ocean; area 36,371 sq. m.; pop. 1,444,900. 2 in full **Oaxaca de Juárez** (thä hwä′räs) city, its ✱; pop. 29,300.
Ob (ŏb; Russ. ôp′y′) river, W Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing NW and N into the Gulf of Ob; 2500 m. long, with the Irtysh 3200 m.
Ob, Gulf of, inlet of Arctic Ocean, NW Soviet Russia, Asia, E of N end of Ural Mts.; 550 m. long.
Oban (ō′bănˌ) seaport, W Scotland, in Argyll co. on Firth of Lorne; pop. 6200.
Oberalp (ō′bĕr·älp′) lake, cen. Switzerland, in SW Uri canton, near **Oberalp Pass,** alt. 6720 ft., on boundary between Uri and Graubünden cantons.
Oberalpstock (ō′bĕr·älp′shtôk) mountain, Switzerland, in Uri and Graubünden cantons; 10,925 ft. high.
Oberammergau (ō′bĕr·äm′ĕr·gou) village, Germany, in Bavaria 42 m. SSW of Munich; famous for its Passion play.
Ober-Gabelhorn (ō′bĕr·gä′bĕl·hôrn) mountain, Switzerland, in Valais canton in Pennine Alps; 13,365 ft. high.
Oberhausen (ō′bĕr·hou′zĕn) city, W Germany, in the Ruhr WNW of Essen; pop. 202,300.
Oberland (ō′bĕr·länd′; Ger. ō′bĕr·länt′), specifically, the **Bernese Oberland** (bûr′nēz′ [-nēs′] ō′bĕr·länd′), Ger. **Berner Oberland** (bĕr′nĕr ō′bĕr·länt′), also called the **Bernese Alps,** section of the Alps, S Switzerland, in Bern and Valais cantons, between the Lakes of Thun and Brienz on the N and the valley of the upper Rhone river on the S.
Oberlin (ō′bĕr·lĭn) village, N Ohio; site of Oberlin College; pop. 7100.
Obi Islands (ō′bē) island group, Indonesia, in N cen. Moluccas.
Obock or **Obok** (ō′bŏk) seaport, French Somaliland, on Gulf of Tadjoura; point of entrance of the French into this region.
Obsidian Cliff (ŏb·sĭd′ĭ·ăn) cliff of black volcanic glass, NW Wyoming, in Yellowstone National Park.
Obwalden (ôp′väl′dĕn) demicanton, cen. Switzerland, in Unterwalden canton; ✱ Sarnen; area 183 sq. m.; pop. 22,100.
Ocala (ō·kăl′ä) city, N cen. Florida, S of Gainesville; pop. 11,700.
Ocean City, city, S New Jersey, on Atlantic Ocean SW of Atlantic City; pop. 6000.
Oceania (ō′shē·ăn′ĭ·ä; -ā′nĭ·ä) or **Oceanica** (-ăn′ĭ·kä) 1 the lands of the central and S Pacific Ocean, including Micronesia, Melanesia, and Polynesia, and sometimes also Australia, New Zealand, and the Malay Archipelago. 2 see FRENCH OCEANIA.
Ocean Island, 1 or **Banaba** (bä·nä′bä) island, W Pacific Ocean, ab. 57 m. (52′) S of the equator, between the Gilbert Is. and island of Nauru; has deposits of phosphate rock. 2 see KURE ISLAND.
Oceanport (ō′shăn·pōrt′) borough, E cen. New Jersey, N of Asbury Park; pop. 7600.
Oceanside (-sīd′) city, SW California, on Gulf of Santa Catalina; pop. 12,900.
Ochil Hills (ō′kĭl; ŏk′ĭl) range of hills, cen. Scotland, in Perth co.
Ochlockonee (ŏk·lŏk′ō·nē) river, S Georgia and NW Florida, flowing SW into Gulf of Mexico; 135 m. long.
Ocmulgee (ŏk·mŭl′gē) river, cen. Georgia, flowing S and SE to join the Oconee and form the Altamaha river; 255 m. long.
Ocmulgee National Monument, Indian mounds, cen. Georgia; established as national monument 1936.
Ocoee (ō·kō′ē), in Georgia called **Toccoa** (tō·kō′ä) river, NE Georgia and SE Tennessee, flowing N and NW to Hiwassee river; 70 m. long.
Oconee (ō·kō′nē) river, cen. Georgia, flowing S and SE to join the Ocmulgee and form the Altamaha river; 250 m. long.
Oconomowoc (ō·kŏn′ō·mō·wŏk′) city, SE Wisconsin, ESE of Watertown; pop. 5300.
Oconto (ō·kŏn′tō) 1 river, NE Wisconsin, flowing S and E into Green Bay; 130 m. long. 2 city, NE Wisconsin, on Green Bay at mouth of Oconto river; pop. 5100.
Ocotlán (ō′kō·tlän′) town, W cen. Mexico, in Jalisco state on Lake Chapala; pop. 14,300.
Ocracoke Island (ō′krə·kōk) island, North Carolina, in chain of narrow sandy islands lying between Pamlico Sound and Atlantic Ocean.
Odawara (ō·dä·wä·rä) city, Japan, in SE Honshu on Sagami Sea; pop. 68,900.
Ödemiş (ü·dĕ·mĕsh′) town, W Turkey in Asia; pop. 22,700.
Odendaalsrust (ō′dĕn·däls′rŭst′) town, Union of South Africa, in N Orange Free State W of Kroonstad; site of gold discovery 1946.
Odense (ō′thĕn·sĕ) city, Denmark, in N Fyn I.; pop. 92,400.
Odenwald (ō′dĕn·vält′) region, SW Germany, a mountainous area E of the Rhine, between the Neckar and Main rivers.
Oder (ō′dĕr), Czech and Polish **Odra** (ō′drä) river, cen. Europe, rising in the mountains of Silesia, Czechoslovakia, and flowing N to join the Neisse, thence N into the Baltic Sea; 563 m. long.
Odessa (ō·dĕs′ä) city, W Texas; pop. 29,500.
Odessa (ō·dĕs′ä; Russ. ŭ·dyĕs′sä) seaport, U.S.S.R., in S Ukraine on **Odessa Bay** (inlet of Black Sea); pop. 604,200.
Oelwein (ōl′wīn) city, NE Iowa; pop. 7900.
Oerlikon (ûr′lē·kŏn) north suburb of Zurich, Switzerland; before 1934 a separate commune.
Oeta (ē′tä) mountain chain, cen. Greece, an E spur of the Pindus Mts.; in ancient times on E border of Aetolia.
Ofanto (ō′fän·tō) river, SE Italy, flowing into Adriatic Sea; 103 m. long.
Offaly (ŏf′ä·lĭ) county, cen. Ireland, in Leinster prov.; ✱ Tullamore; area 771 sq. m.; pop. 52,600.
Offa's Dyke (ŏf′äz) remains of an entrenchment, England and Wales, extending from the Wye river to the Dee river; built by Offa (d. 796), king of the Mercians, as a fortification against the Welsh.
Offenbach (ŏf′ĕn·bäk) city, W Germany, on the Main river just E of Frankfurt am Main; pop. 75,500.
Ogaki (ō·gä·kē) city, Japan, in W cen. Honshu just W of Gifu; pop. 63,800.
Ogbomosho (ŏg′bō·mō′shō) city, W Nigeria, 50 m. NNE of Ibadan; pop. 86,700.
Ogden (ŏg′dĕn) city, N Utah, N of Salt Lake City; pop. 57,100.
Ogden, Mount, mountain, N Utah, in Wasatch Range; 10,102 ft. high.
Ogdensburg (ŏg′dĕnz·bûrg) city, N New York, on St. Lawrence river; pop. 16,200.
Ogeechee (ō·gē′chē) river, E Georgia, flowing SE into Atlantic Ocean; 250 m. long.
Ogilvie Range (ō′g'l·vĭ) mountain, NW Canada, in cen. Yukon Territory; highest point 6600 ft.
Oglethorpe, Mount (ō′g'l·thôrp) mountain, N Georgia, at S end of Blue Ridge Mts.; 3290 ft. high.
Oglio (ôl′yō) river, N Italy, rising in Rhaetian Alps and flowing SE into Po river; 175 m. long.
Ogmore and Garw (ŏg′mōr, gär′rō) urban district, SE Wales, in Glamorganshire; pop. 22,600.
Ogoki (ō·gō′kĭ) river, Canada, in cen. Ontario, flowing NE and E to the Albany river; 300 m. long.
Ogooué (ō′gō·wā′) or **Ogowe,** river, S French Equatorial Africa, in Gabon territory, flowing W into Atlantic Ocean; 700 m. long.
Ohio (ō·hī′ō) 1 river, E United States, flowing from junction of Allegheny and Monongahela rivers in W Pennsylvania to the Mississippi river on border between Illinois and Kentucky; 981 m. long. 2 state, E United States, between Ohio river and Lake Erie; ✱ Columbus; area 41,222 sq. m., not including 3457 sq. m. of water in Lake Erie; pop. 7,946,600.
Ohoopee (ō·hōō′pē) river, Georgia, flowing SE to Altamaha river; 125 m. long.
Ohrdruf (ōr′drōōf) town, E Germany, S of Gotha; site of concentration camp in World War II.
Ohře (ō′h'r·zhĕ), Ger. **Eger** (ā′gĕr) river, S Germany and W Czechoslovakia, rising in NE Bavaria and flowing into the Elbe river; 193 m. long.
Ohrid (ō′krĕd) 1 or **Okhrida** (ō·krē′dä) lake, S Yugoslavia and E Albania. 2 town, SE Yugoslavia, on the lake.
Oich, Loch (lŏx oĭx′) lake, NW cen. Scotland, in cen. Inverness co.; drains NE into Loch Ness; 5 m. long.
Oil City, city, NW Pennsylvania, on Allegheny river at mouth of Oil Creek; pop. 19,600.
Oil Creek, river, NW Pennsylvania, flowing into Allegheny river; 50 m. long.
Oildale (oil′dāl) unincorporated community, California, N of Bakersfield; pop. 16,600.
Oil Rivers, the delta of the Niger river, S Nigeria; region governed 1890–93 by British as the **Oil Rivers Protectorate.**
Oimyakon (oĭ′myä·kŏn) also **Oimekon** (oĭ′myĕ·kŏn) town, Soviet Russia, Asia, in SE Yakutsk Republic on the upper Indigirka river; Soviet weather station; one of the coldest places in Siberia, has had temperature of 79° below zero.
Oise (wäz) river, N France, flowing SW into Seine river; 186 m. long.
Oita (ō·ē·tä) seaport, Japan, in NE Kyushu; pop. 86,600.
Ojos del Salado (ō′hōs thĕl sä·lä′thō) mountain, NW Argentina, near border of Chile; 22,500 ft. high.
Oka (ŭ·kä′) 1 river, Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing N from the Sayan Mts. to the Angara river; 530 m. long. 2 river, cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing N and NE with several bends to the Volga; 950 m. long.
Okanagan Lake (ō′kə·nă′gən) lake, Canada, in S British Columbia.
Okanogan (ō′kə·nŏg′ən), in Canada **Okanagan** (-nä′gən) river, United States and Canada, flowing from Okanagan Lake in British Columbia to Columbia river in Washington; 300 m. long.
Okayama (ō·kä·yä·mä) seaport, Japan, in W Honshu on Inland Sea; pop. 140,600.
Okazaki (ō·kä·zä·kē) city, Japan, in S Honshu SE of Nagoya; pop. 85,400.
Okeechobee, Lake (ō′kē·chō′bē) lake, S cen. Florida; 40 m. long, 25 m. wide.
Okefinokee Swamp (ō′kē·fĭ·nō′kē; local & colloq., -fĭ·nōk′) swamp, SE Georgia and NE Florida; area 660 sq. m.
Okha (ŭ·kä′) seaport, Soviet Russia, Asia, on NE coast of N Sakhalin I.; open the year round.
Okhotsk, Sea of (ō·kŏtsk′; Russ. ŭ·kôtsk′) inlet of Pacific Ocean, Soviet Russia, Asia, W of Kamchatka Penin. and the Kuril Is.; area 582,000 sq. m.
Oki Archipelago (ō·kē), Jap. **Oki Retto** (rĕt·tō) group of islands, Japan, in SE Sea of Japan 44 m. off W coast of island of Honshu.
Okinawa (ō′kĭ·nä′wä; Jap. ō·kē·nä·wä) 1 island group, cen. Ryukyu Is. 2 island in the group; scene of severe fighting March–June 1945.
Oklahoma (ō′klə·hō′mə) state, S cen. United States, in plains region between Rocky Mts. and Mississippi river; ✱ Oklahoma City; area 69,919 sq. m.; pop. 2,233,400.
Oklahoma City, city, ✱ of Oklahoma, on North Canadian river; pop. 243,500.
Okmulgee (ōk·mŭl′gē) city, E cen. Oklahoma; pop. 18,300.
Okovanggo (ō′kō·vängˌgō), Port. **Cubango** (kōō·vănng′gōō) river, SW cen. Africa; rises in cen. Angola, flows S and then E and empties into **Okovanggo Basin,** a great marsh N of Lake Ngami in N Bechuanaland Protectorate; 1000 m. long.
Öland (ûˈländ) island, Sweden, in Baltic Sea off SE coast; chief town Borgholm; area 519 sq. m.; pop. 26,300.
Olathe (ō·lā′thē) city, E Kansas, SW of Kansas City; pop. 5600.
Oldbury (ōld′bĕr·ĭ; -brĭ) municipal borough, W cen. England, in Worcestershire W of Birmingham; pop. 53,900.
Old Castile (kăs·tēl′), Span. **Castilla la Vieja** (käs·tē′[l]yä lä vyĕ′hä) region, cen. Spain, N of the Sierra de Guadarrama; chief city Burgos.
Oldenburg (ōl′dĕn·bûrg; Ger. ôl′dĕn·bōōrk) 1 former state, NW Germany, bordering on North Sea (Heligoland Bight) W of Weser river. 2 city, ✱ of the former state, on Hunte river; pop. 121,600.
Old Fletton (flĕt′ŭn) urban district, E cen. England, in Huntingdonshire S of Peterborough; pop. 9000.
Old Forge (fôrj; fōrj) borough, NE Pennsylvania, SW of Scranton; pop. 9700.
Oldham (ōl′dăm) county borough, NW England, in Lancashire NE of Manchester; pop. 121,200.
Old Harbour Bay or **Portland Bight** (pōrt′lănd) gulf, British West Indies, in SE coast of Jamaica; site of United States naval and air base.
Oldman (ōld′mən) river, Canada, in S Alberta, flowing E to unite with the Bow and form the South Saskatchewan river; 200 m. long.
Old Point Comfort (kŭm′fĕrt) point, SE Virginia, on N shore of Hampton Roads.
Old Sarum (sâr′ŭm), anc. Roman **Sorbiodunum** (sôr′bĭ·ō·dū′nŭm) extinct borough and city, England, in Wiltshire 2 m. N of Salisbury; only a few ruins.
Old Town, city, E cen. Maine, on Penobscot river NNE of Bangor; pop. 8300.
Olean (ō′lē·ăn; ō′lē·ăn′) city, SW New York, on Allegheny river; pop. 22,900.
Olekma (ŭ·lyĕk′mä; ŭ·lyĕk·mä′) river, E Soviet Russia, Asia, rising in Yablonoi Mts. and flowing N to the Lena river; 700 m. long.
Olenek (ŭ·lyĭ·nyôk′) river, Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing NE into Laptev Sea W of the Lena; 1325 m. long.
Oléron, Île d' (ēl′ dô′lā′rôn′) island, W France, in E Bay of Biscay.
Oleśnica (ô′lĕsh·nē′tsä), Ger. **Oels** (ōls) or **Oels in Schlesien** (ĭn shlā′zē·ĕn) city, SW Poland, in Silesia ENE of Wrocław; pop. 18,200.
Olifants (ōl′ĭ·fŏnts) 1 river, S Union of South Africa, in S Cape Province; a headstream of the Gouritz river; 115 m. long. 2 river, Union of South Africa, in SW Cape Prov., flowing WNW into Atlantic Ocean; 150 m. long. 3 river, Union of South Africa and Mozambique, flowing from the Transvaal into Limpopo river; 350 m. long.
Olinda (ō·lĭn′dä; Port. ōō·lēnn′da) 1 city, E Brazil, in Pernambuco state N of Recife; pop. 39,000. 2 town, SE Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro state; pop. 16,000.
Oliva (ō·lē′vä) 1 see OLIWA. 2 commune, E Spain, on Mediterranean Sea SSE of Valencia; pop. 18,400.
Olives, Mount of (ōl′ĭvz), or **Olivet** (ōl′ĭ·vĕt) 1 ridge, Palestine, running N and S on E side of Jerusalem; separated from the city by the valley of the Kidron. 2 a section of this ridge containing its three culminating heights; highest point 2737 ft.
Oliwa (ō·lē′vä), Ger. **Oliva** (ō·lē′vä) section of Danzig (Gdańsk), Poland; formerly a separate commune; peace treaty 1660.
Olney (ōl′nĭ) city, SE Illinois; pop. 8600.
Olomouc (ō′lō·mōts), Ger. **Olmütz** (ôl′müts) city, Czechoslovakia, in cen. Moravia on March (Morava) river near the Moravian Gap; pop. 58,600.
Olongapo (ō·lôngˌgä·pō′) seaport, Philippine Is., in Luzon on Subic Bay; part of Subic municipality; U.S. naval base.
Ölsnitz or **Oelsnitz** (ūls′nĭts) 1 in full **Ölsnitz im Erz Gebirge** (ĭm ĕrts′ gə·bĭr′gə) city, E Germany, SW of Chemnitz; pop. 20,000. 2 in full **Ölsnitz im Vogtland** (fōkt′länt) city, E Germany, on the Weisse Elster SSW of Zwickau; pop. 16,000.
Olsztyn (ôlsh′tĭn), Ger. **Allenstein** (äl′ĕn·shtīn; Angl. äl′ĕn·stīn) city, N Poland, on Łyna (Alle) river; pop. 57,200.
Olt (ôlt) or **Aluta** (ä·lōō′tä), Ger. **Alt** (ält) river, S Romania, flowing S through the Transylvanian Alps to the Danube; 308 m. long.
Olten (ôl′tĕn) commune, NW Switzerland, in Solothurn canton on Aare river WSW of Aarau; pop. 16,500.
Oltenia (ôl·tē′nĭ·ä; Romanian ôl·tĕ′nyä) or **Little Walachia,** region, S Romania, the W division of Walachia; formerly a province.
Olustee (ō·lŭs′tē) village, NE Florida; scene of battle Feb. 20, 1864, called also battle of **Ocean Pond.**
Olympia (ō·lĭm′pĭ·ä) 1 city, ✱ of Washington, at S extremity of Puget Sound; pop. 15,800. 2 plain, S Greece, in NW Peloponnesus on Alpheus river; a center of religious worship of ancient Greece.
Olympic Mountains (ō·lĭm′pĭk) mountain mass, NW Washington, in cen. Olympic Penin.; highest peak **Mount Olympus,** 7954 ft.
Olympic National Park, mountain wilderness, NW Washington, on Olympic Penin. and including Olympic Mts.; established 1938.
Olympic Peninsula, region, NW Washington, between Puget Sound and Pacific Ocean.

Obdorsk. See SALEKHARD.
Obecse. See STARI BEČEJ.
Obeid, El. See EL OBEID.
Ocean Pond. See OLUSTEE.
Ochrida. Var. of Ohrida: see OHRID.
Ödenburg. See SOPRON.
Odomari. See KORSAKOV.
Odra. See ODER.
Oels, Oels in Schlesien. See OLEŚNICA.
Oelsnitz. See ÖLSNITZ.
Oesel. See SAREMA.
Oetztaler. Var. of ÖTZTALER (Alps).
Ogasawara Islands or **Ogasawara Gunto.** See BONIN ISLANDS.
Oirot Autonomous Region. See GORNO-ALTAI AUTONOMOUS REGION.
Ojo. See HOENGSONG.
Okanoxubee. See NOXUBEE.
Okavango. Var. of OKOVANGGO.
Okefenokee. Var. of OKEFINOKEE.
Okhrida. See OHRID lake.
Old Deer. See DEER, OLD.
Old Delhi. See DELHI.
Old Goa. See GOA.
Old Kasaan National Monument. See KASAAN.
Old Margelan. See MARGELAN
Old Saybrook. See SAYBROOK.
Olmütz. See OLOMOUC.
Ols. Var. of Oels: see OLEŚNICA.

Olympus (ō·lĭm′pŭs) mountain range, NE Greece. in Thessaly near Gulf of Salonika; in ancient Greek mythology, the home of the gods; highest peak 9570 ft.
Olynthus (ō·lĭn′thŭs) ancient town, NE Greece, in Macedonia on the Chalcidice Penin. at head of Toronaic Gulf.
Olyphant (ŏl′ĭ·fănt) borough, NE Pennsylvania, NE of Scranton; pop. 7000.
Om (ôm) river, W Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing W to join the Irtysh; 450 m. long.
Omagh (ō′mä; -mȧ) town, W cen. Northern Ireland, ✱ of co. Tyrone; pop. 5700.
Omaha (ō′mȧ·hō; -hä) city, E Nebraska, on the Missouri river; pop. 251,100.
Omaha Beach, section of the coast of Normandy, NW France, on Bay of the Seine; one of landing places of American forces in invasion of June 1944.
Oman (ō·mȧn′), officially **Masqat and Oman** (mŭs′kăt; Arab. mŏs′kŏt) country, SE Arabia, bordering on Arabian Sea; an independent sultanate; ✱ Masqat; area 82,000 sq. m.; pop. 500,000.
Oman, Gulf of, an arm of the Arabian Sea between Oman and the SE coast of Iran.
Omate (ō·mä′tä) or **Huaina-Putina** (wī′nä·pōō·tē′nä) volcano, Peru, SE of Arequipa; many eruptions, esp. between 1582 and 1783 (most disastrous eruption 1667).
Ombilin (ôm·bē′lĭn) village, Indonesia, in W Sumatra; center of extensive coal field.
Omdurman (ŏm′dĕr·măn′; Arab. ōōm′dĕr·măn′) city, NE cen. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on White Nile opposite Khartoum; pop. 114,500.
Omei (ō′mā′) or **Omi** (ō′mē′) mountain, S cen. China, in SW Szechwan; sacred to Buddhists; 9957 ft. high.
Ometepe (ō′mȧ·tā′pā) island, S Nicaragua, in Lake Nicaragua; contains twin volcanoes.
Omiya (ō·mē·yä) city, Japan, in Honshu NW of Urawa; pop. 91,400.
Omo (ō′mō) river, SW Ethiopia, flowing into N end of Lake Rudolf; 400 m. long.
Omoloi (ŭ·mŭ·loi′) river, Soviet Russia, Asia, rising in Verkhoyansk Mts. and flowing N to Buor Khaya Gulf E of the Lena; 380 m. long.
Omolon (ŭ·mŭ·lôn′) river, Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing from the Kolyma Range N into Kolyma river; 600 m. long.
Omsk (ômsk) city, Soviet Russia, Asia, at confluence of Irtysh and Om rivers; pop. 280,700.
Omura (ō·mōō·rä) city, Japan, in NW Kyushu, on **Omura Bay** (inlet of East China Sea); pop. 56,900.
Omuta (ō·mōō·tä) city, Japan, in NW Kyushu on Shimabara Bay; pop. 166,400.
Onega (ō·nĕg′ȧ; Russ. ŭ·nyĕ′gȧ) **1** lake, NW Soviet Russia, Europe, in S Karelo-Finnish S.S.R. in region between Lake Ladoga and the White Sea; area 3764 sq. m. **2** river, NW Soviet Russia, Europe, E of Lake Onega, flowing N to the White Sea; 250 m. long.
Onehunga (ō′nȧ·hōōng′ȧ) borough, New Zealand, in N North I. S of Auckland; pop. 11,100.
Oneida (ō·nī′dȧ) city, cen. New York, SE of Oneida Lake; pop. 11,300.
Oneida Lake, lake, cen. New York; part of N.Y. State Barge Canal system.
Oneonta (ō′nē·ŏn′tȧ) city, cen. New York, on Susquehanna river; pop. 13,600.
Ongjin (ŏng·jĭn) or **Oshin** (ō·shĭn) town, S Korea, near W coast on peninsula (**Ongjin Peninsula**) just S of 38th parallel.
Onomichi (ō·nō·mē·chē) city, Japan, in Honshu on the Inland Sea; pop. 59,900.
Onon (ō′nŏn) river, Soviet Russia, Asia, in Outer Mongolia, flowing NE to unite with Ingoda river and form the Shilka river; 610 m. long.
Onondaga Lake (ŏn′ŭ[n]·dô′gȧ) lake, cen. New York, NE of the Finger Lakes and SW of Oneida Lake; 5 m. long, 1 m. wide.
Onslow Bay (ŏnz′lō) bay off SE coast of North Carolina, between Cape Lookout and Cape Fear.
Onstwedde (ônst′vĕd′ĕ) commune, NE Netherlands, near German border; pop. 21,200.
Ontake (ōn·tä·kē) mountain, Japan, in cen. Honshu; 10,049 ft. high.
Ontario (ŏn·târ′ĭ·ō) **1** city, SE California, W of San Bernardino; pop. 22,900. **2** province, E Canada, between Great Lakes and Hudson Bay; ✱ Toronto; land area 363,282 sq. m.; pop. 4,597,500.
Ontario, Lake, lake, United States and Canada, in New York and Ontario; easternmost of the Great Lakes; area 7540 sq. m.
Ontong Java (ŏn′tŏng jä′vȧ; jăv′ȧ), formerly **Lord Howe Islands** (hou) island group, Solomon Is., belonging to the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.
O'okiep (ō·kēp′) village, S Union of South Africa, in NW Cape Province; copper mines.
Oostanaula (ōōs′tȧ·nô′lȧ) river, NW Georgia, flowing S to unite with the Etowah and form the Coosa river.
Oostende (ōst·ĕn′dĕ), Fr. **Ostende** (ôs′tȧnd′), Eng. **Ostend** (ŏs·tĕnd′; ŏs′tĕnd) seaport, NW Belgium; pop. 50,300.
Oosterhout (ōs′tĕr·hout) commune, S Netherlands, just NE of Breda; pop. 19,300.
Ooststellingwerf (ōst′stĕl′ĭng·vĕrf′) commune, N Netherlands, W of Assen; pop. 17,000.
Ootacamund (ōō′tȧ·kȧ·mŭnd′) town, S India, in S Madras state; hill station, sanatorium.
Opa-locka (ō′pȧ·lŏk′ȧ) city, SE Florida, N of Miami; pop. 5300.
Opava (ō′pȧ·vȧ) **1** Ger. **Oppa** (ôp′ä) river, Czechoslovakia, in Silesia, flowing into Oder river; 60 m. long. **2** Ger. **Troppau** (trôp′ou) city, Czechoslovakia, on Opava river; pop. 30,200.
Opelika (ō′pĕ·lĭ′kȧ) city, E Alabama; pop. 12,300.
Opelousas (ŏp′ĕ·lōō′sȧs) city, S cen. Louisiana, N of Lafayette; pop. 11,700.
Opinaka (ō·pĭn′ȧ·kô) river, E Canada, in Quebec prov., flowing to the Eastmain river; 280 m. long.
Opladen (ôp′lä′dĕn) city, W Germany, on Wupper river just S of Solingen; pop. 22,600.
Opole (ô·pō′lĕ), Ger. **Oppeln** (ôp′ĕln) city, SW Poland, in Silesia on the Oder (Odra) river; pop. 53,000.
Opon (ō′pŏn) municipality, Philippine Is., on NW coast of Mactan I.; pop. 33,400.
Oporto (ō·pōr′tō), Port. **Pôrto** (pōr′tōō) seaport, NW Portugal, on the Douro river 2 m. from its mouth; pop. 262,300.
Opp (ŏp) city, S Alabama; pop. 5200.
Opsterland (ôp′stĕr·länt) commune, N Netherlands; pop. 20,900.
Oradea (ō·räd′yä) or **Oradea Mare** (mä′rĕ), Hung. **Nagyvárad** (nŏd′y′·vä′rŏd), Ger. **Grosswardein** (grōs′vär·dīn′) city, NW Romania, in Transylvania on Körös river near Hungarian border; pop. 80,900.
Oraefajökull (ō′rĭ′vä·yū′küit·l′) mountain, Iceland; highest in the island, 6429 ft.
Oran (ō·răn′; ō·răn′; Fr. ô′răN′) seaport, NW Algeria; pop. 194,700.
Orange (ŏr′ĕnj; -ĭnj) **1** city, SW California, E of Long Beach; pop. 10,000. **2** town, NW Massachusetts; pop. 5900. **3** city, NE New Jersey, adjoining Newark; pop. 38,000. **4** city, E Texas, on Sabine river; pop. 21,200. **5** town, SE Australia, in E New South Wales in Blue Mts.; pop. 13,800. **6** river, S Africa, flowing from the Drakensberg in Basutoland W to the Atlantic Ocean; 1300 m. long.
Orange (ô′răNzh′; Angl. ŏr′ĕnj, -ĭnj) city, SE France, N of Avignon; once ✱ of principality; gave name to Dutch princes of Orange.
Orangeburg (ŏr′ĕnj·bûrg; -ĭnj-) city, S cen. South Carolina; pop. 15,300.
Orange Free State, S. Afr. Du. **Oranje Vrystaat** (ô·răn′yĕ frē′ĭ·stät) province, E cen. Union of South Africa, W of Drakensberg Mts. between the Orange river and the Vaal; ✱ Bloemfontein; area 49,647 sq. m.; pop. 879,100.
Orange Range, Du. **Oranje Gebergte** (ô·răn′yĕ kĕ·bĕrk′tĕ) mountain range, West New Guinea, forming E end of Snow Mts.
Orangeville (ŏr′ĕnj·vĭl; -ĭnj-) town, Canada, in SE Ontario; pop. 3200.
Oranienburg (ô·rä″nē·ĕn·bōōrk) city, E Germany, on Havel river NNW of Berlin; pop. 18,600.
Oranjestad (ô·răn′yĕ·stät) town, Netherlands Antilles, chief town on Aruba I.
Orchomenus (ôr·kŏm′ĕ·nŭs) ancient city, Greece, in NW Boeotia on the Cephisus; a city of prehistoric period, settled by the Minyae.
Ordos (ôr′dŏs) desert, Inner Mongolia, in Suiyuan prov. S of the Hwang Ho.
Örebro (ū′rĕ·brōō′) city, S cen. Sweden, on Lake Hjälmaren; pop. 65,700.
Oregon (ŏr′ē·gŏn) **1** the Columbia river; — its earlier name. **2** state, W United States, bordering on Pacific Ocean; ✱ Salem; area 96,981 sq. m.; pop. 1,521,300.
Oregon Caves National Monument, limestone caves, SW Oregon; established as national monument 1909.
Oregon City, city, NW Oregon, on Willamette river S of Portland; pop. 7700.
Orekhovo-Zuevo (ŭ·ryē′kŭ·vŭ·zōō′yĭ·vŭ) city, Soviet Russia, Europe, 58 m. E of Moscow on the Klyazma river; pop. 99,300.
Orel (ô·rĕl′; Russ. ŭ·ryôl′) city, Soviet Russia, Europe, on Oka river; pop. 110,600.
Orem (ōr′ĕm) town, N cen. Utah, NNW of Provo; pop. 8400.
Orense (ô·rän′sä) **1** province, NW Spain, bordering on Portugal. **2** commune, its ✱; pop. 52,800.
Öresund (ū′rĕ·sŭn′), Eng. **the Sound** (sound) strait between Sjælland I., Denmark, and S Sweden, connecting the Kattegat with the Baltic Sea.
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, region, S Arizona, containing specimens of organ pipe cactus; established as national monument 1937.
Oriente (ô·ryän′tä) the Eastern Region, Ecuador.
Orihuela (ō′rē·wä′lä) city, SE Spain, on Segura river SW of Alicante; pop. 43,600.
Orillia (ô·rĭl′yȧ) town, Canada, in SE Ontario; pop. 12,100.
Orinoco (ōr′ĭ·nō′kō) river, Venezuela, flowing from mountains in S on Brazilian border to the Atlantic Ocean; has wide delta; 1700 m. long.
Oriskany (ô·rĭs′kȧ·nĭ) village, cen. New York, on Mohawk river WNW of Utica; scene of battle Aug. 6, 1777.
Orissa (ô·rĭs′ȧ) state, E India, bordering on Bay of Bengal; ✱ Bhubaneswar; area 59,869 sq. m.; pop. 14,644,300.
Oristano, Gulf of (ô·rēs·tä′nō) inlet of Mediterranean Sea, on W coast of island of Sardinia.
Orizaba (ōr′ĭ·zä′bȧ; Span. ō′rē·sä′vä) **1** see CITLALTEPETL. **2** city, E Mexico, in Veracruz state; pop. 47,900.
Orkhon (ôr′kŏn) river, N Outer Mongolia, flowing NE from N edge of the Gobi to the Selenga river; 450 m. long.
Orkney Islands (ôrk′nĭ) or **Orkneys** (-nĭz) group of islands, N Scotland, off NE tip of mainland; constitute a county; ✱ Kirkwall; area 376 sq. m.; pop. 21,300.
Orlando (ôr·lăn′dō) city, cen. Florida; pop. 52,400.
Orléanais (ôr′lā′ä′nĕ′) historical region of N cen. France, S of the Île-de-France; ✱ Orléans.
Orléans (ôr′lā′äN′) commune, N cen. France, on Loire river; pop. 70,200.
Orleans, Island of (ôr′lĕ·ănz), Fr. **Île d'Orléans** (ēl′ dôr′lā′äN′) island, Canada, in St. Lawrence river 4 m. downstream from city of Quebec.
Orléansville (ôr′lā′äN′vēl′) commune, N Algeria, on the Chéliff river; pop. 18,500.
Orly (ôr′lĭ′) town, N France, SSE suburb of Paris; airport.
Ormoc (ôr·mōk′) municipality, Philippine Is., on NW coast of Leyte I., on **Ormoc Bay**, an inlet of Camotes Sea; pop. 77,300.
Ormskirk (ôrmz′kûrk) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire NNE of Liverpool; pop. 20,600.
Orne (ôrn) river, NW France, in Normandy; flows into the English Channel; 95 m. long.
Orohena, Mount (ōr′ō·hā′nȧ) mountain, Society Is., on Tahiti; 7339 ft. high.
Orono (ōr′ō·nō) town, E cen. Maine, on Penobscot river NNE of Bangor; Univ. of Maine.
Orontes (ô·rŏn′tēz), Arab. **Nahr el 'Asi** (nä′h'r ĕl ä′sĭ) river, Syria and Turkey; rises in Lebanon in El Bika (Coele-Syria), flows N, and in S Turkey turns W to the Mediterranean Sea; 246 m. long.
Orosháza (ô′rōsh·hä′zō) commune, SE Hungary; pop. 25,200.
Oroville (ōr′ô·vĭl) city, N California, on Feather river; pop. 5400.
Orpington (ôr′pĭng·tŭn) town, SE England, in Kent SE of London; pop. 63,300.
Orrell (ŏr′ĕl) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire NE of Liverpool; pop. 9300.
Orrs Island (ôrz) island, Maine, in Casco Bay.
Orrville (ôr′vĭl) village, NE cen. Ohio, SSW of Akron; pop. 5200.
Orsha (ôr′shȧ) town, U.S.S.R., in NE White Russia on the Dnieper; dates back to 11th cent.; long within borders of Poland.
Orsk (ôrsk) town, Soviet Russia, Europe, on Ural river S of Magnitogorsk; pop. 65,800.
Orşova (ôr′shô·vä) city, SW Romania, in Banat region on Danube river near the Iron Gate.
Ortegal, Cape (ôr′tā·gäl′) cape, NW Spain.
Ortigueira (ôr′tē·gē′ē·rä; -gā′rä) seaport, NW Spain, NE of La Coruña; pop. 22,200.
Ortler (ôrt′lĕr), Ital. **Ortles** (ôrt′lās) mountain range of E Alps, N Italy; highest peak the **Ortler** or **Ortlerspitze** (-shpĭt′sĕ), 12,793 ft. high.
Orton (ôr′tŏn) river, Peru and Bolivia, flowing E into Beni river; 340 m. long.
Ortona (ôr·tō′nä) commune, cen. Italy, on Adriatic Sea E of Chieti; pop. 20,200.
Oruro (ô·rōō′rō) city, W Bolivia, formerly a ✱ of Bolivia; pop. 50,000.
Orvieto (ôr·vyā′tō), anc. **Velsuna** (vĕl·sū′nȧ) or **Volsinii** (vōl·sĭn′ĭ·ī) town, cen. Italy, WNW of Terni; one of 12 cities of ancient Etruria.
Osage (ō·sāj′; ō′sāj) river, E Kansas and Missouri, flowing E into the Missouri river; 500 m. long; in its course is Bagnell Dam, forming Lake of the Ozarks.
Osaka (ō′sä·kä) seaport, Japan, in Honshu on NE shore of Osaka Bay; pop. 1,559,300.
Osaka Bay, inlet of Pacific Ocean, Japan, on S coast of Honshu E of Inland Sea, from which it is separated by an island.
Osawatomie (ō′sȧ·wŏt′ō·mĭ; ōs′ȧ-) city, E Kansas; site of cabin in which John Brown lived (1856).
Osceola (ō′sē·ō′lȧ) city, NE Arkansas, on Mississippi river S of Blytheville; pop. 5000.
Oschersleben (ôsh′ĕrs·lā′bĕn) city, E Germany; pop. 21,000.
Osh (ôsh) town, Soviet Central Asia, in S Kirgiz S.S.R. on Uzbek border, at E end of Fergana valley.
Oshawa (ŏsh′ȧ·wȧ; -wō; -wä) city, Canada, in SE Ontario on Lake Ontario; pop. 41,500.
O Shima (ō shē·mä) **1** group of islands, Japan, in N Izu Shichito group off SE Honshu. **2** island, largest of the group; area 35 sq. m. **3** sometimes, the entire Izu Shichito group.
Oshkosh (ŏsh′kŏsh) city, E Wisconsin, on Lake Winnebago; pop. 41,100.
Oshogbo (ô·shŏg′bō) city, W Nigeria, 50 m. NE of Ibadan; pop. 49,600.
Osijek (ō′sē·yĕk), Hung. **Eszék** (ä′sāk) city, N Yugoslavia, in Slavonia (the E part of Croatia federated republic), on the Drava river; pop. 50,400.
Osipenko (ōs′ĭ·pĕng′kō; Ukrainian ŭ·syĭ·pyĕn′kŭ; Russ. ŭ·syē′pyĕn·kŭ), formerly **Berdyansk** or **Berdiansk** (byĭr·dyänsk′) seaport, U.S.S.R., in SE Ukraine on Sea of Azov; pop. 51,700.
Oskaloosa (ōs′kȧ·lōō′sȧ) city, SE cen. Iowa; pop. 11,100.
Oskol (ŭ·skôl′) river, Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing S into Donets river in E Ukraine; 210 m. long.
Oslo (ōz′lō; ōs′lō; Norw. ôs′lō, ŏŏs′lōō, ôsh′lō, ŏŏsh′lōō), formerly **Christiania** or **Kristiania** (krĭs′chĭ·än′ĭ·ȧ; krĭs′tĭ-; Norw. krĭs′tĭ·ä′nĭ·ä) city, ✱ of Norway, at N end of **Oslo Fjord** (inlet of the Skagerrak extending inland 80 m.); pop. 418,400.
Osnabrück (ōs′nä·brük′; Angl. ŏz′nȧ·brŏŏk), Eng. corruption **Osnaburg** (ŏz′nȧ·bûrg) city, W Germany, NE of Münster; pop. 108,900.
Osorno (ô·sôr′nô) **1** mountain, S cen. Chile, on E shore of Lake Llanquihue; 8727 ft. high. **2** city, S cen. Chile, NW of Lake Llanquihue; pop. 25,100.
Oss (ôs) commune, S Netherlands, ENE of 's Hertogenbosch; pop. 21,100.
Ossa (ōs′ȧ; Mod. Gr. ô′sä) mountain, NE Greece, in E Thessaly near the coast; 6490 ft. high.
Ossetia (ŏ·sē′shĭ·ȧ; -shȧ) region, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, in cen. Caucasus; divided into North Ossetian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic and South Ossetian Autonomous Region.
Ossett (ŏs′ĕt; -ĭt) municipal borough, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire, S of Leeds; pop. 14,600.
Ossining (ŏs′ᵊn·ĭng), formerly (1813–1901) **Sing Sing** (sĭng′ sĭng′) village, SE New York, on Hudson river overlooking Tappan Zee; site of Sing Sing state prison; pop. 16,100.
Ossipee Lake (ŏs′ĭ·pē) lake, E New Hampshire, NE of Lake Winnipesaukee.
Österö (ûs′tĕr·ū′) island, one of the Faeroes.
Osterøy (ōs′tĕr·û′ü; ŏŏs′-) island, Norway, in a fiord N of Bergen.
Östersund (ûs′tĕr·sŭnd′) city, W Sweden, on Lake Storsjön; pop. 20,900.
Ostfriesland (ôst′frēs′länt) region, N Europe, on the North Sea between NE Netherlands and Oldenburg, Germany; includes the East Frisian Is.
Ostia (ōs′tĭ·ȧ; Ital. ôs′tyä) village, Italy, at mouth of the Tiber river just E of the ancient town of the same name, the port of Rome.
Ostróda (ôs·trōō′dä), Ger. **Osterode** (ōs′tĕ·rō′dĕ), in full **Osterode in Ostpreussen** (ĭn ôst′proi′sĕn) city, N Poland, W of Olsztyn; pop. 16,500.
Ostrołęka (ôs′trô·łĕng′kä), Russ. **Ostrolenka** (ŭ·strŭ·lyĕn′kȧ) town, E cen. Poland, on Narew river; scene of battles 1807, 1831, and 1915.
Ostrów or **Ostrów Wielkopolski** (ôs′trōōf vyĕl′kô·pôl′skĕ), Ger. **Ostrowo** (ôs·trō′vō) commune, Poland, 62 m. SE of Poznań; pop. 31,400.

Ombai. See ALOR.
Omi. See BIWA.
Omi. See OMEI.
On. See HELIOPOLIS.
Onion. See WINOOSKI.
Onolzbach. See ANSBACH.
Oppa. See OPAVA.
Orange River. See ORANGE.
Oraşul Stalin. See BRAŞOV.
Orde, El. See DONGOLA.
Ordzhonikidze. **1** See DZAUDZHIKAU. **2** See YENAKIYEVO.
Ordzhonikidzegrad. See BERZHTSA
Ordzhonikidze Territory. See STAVROPOL TERRITORY.
Orellana. See AMAZON.
Orenburg. See CHKALOV.
Orfani, Gulf of. See STRYMONIC GULF.
Orgãos, Serra dos. See SERRA DOS ORGÃOS.
Ormus. See HORMUZ.
Orotava, La. See LA OROTAVA.
Oroya, La. See LA OROYA.
Oruba. Var. of ARUBA.
Ösel. Var. of Oesel: see SAREMA.
Osetia. Var. of OSSETIA.
Oshin. See ONGJIN.
Osiek, Osjek. Vars. of OSIJEK.
Ostende, Ostend. = OOSTENDE.
Osterode, Osterode in Ostpreussen. See OSTRÓDA.
Österreich. See AUSTRIA.
Ostiago-Vogulsk. = OSTYAGO-VOGULSK.
Ostpreussen. See EAST PRUSSIA.
Ostrasia. See AUSTRASIA.
Ostrava, Moravská. See MORAVSKÁ OSTRAVA.
Ostrava, Slezská. See SLEZSKÁ OSTRAVA.

Ostrowiec or **Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski** (ôs·trô′vyĕts shvyčkn′tô·kshĭ′skē) commune, Poland, E of Kielce; pop. 29,000.
Ostuni (ôs·tōō′nē) commune, SE Italy, WNW of Brindisi; pop. 28,200.
Ostyago-Voguisk (ŏ·styä′gŭ·vŭ·gōōĭ′y′sk), formerly **Samarovo** (sŭ·mä′rŭ·vŭ) or **Samarovsk** (-rŭĭsk) town, Soviet Russia, Asia, on the Irtysh just above its junction with the Ob.
Osuna (ō·sōō′nä), earlier **Oxuna** (ō·shōō′nä) commune, SW Spain; pop. 24,200.
Oswaldtwistle (ŏz′wäl[d]·twĭs′l) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 12,100.
Oswegatchie (ŏs′wē·gäch′ĭ) river, N New York, flowing NW and NE into St. Lawrence river; 130 m. long.
Oswego (ŏs·wē′gō; ŭ·swē′-; -gŭ) **1** river, cen. New York, flowing N into Lake Ontario; canalized (the Oswego Canal) and part of N.Y. State Barge Canal system; 24 m. long. **2** city, cen. New York, on Lake Ontario at mouth of Oswego river; pop. 22,600.
Oswestry (ŏz′wĕs·trĭ) municipal borough, W England, in Shropshire near Welsh border; pop. 10,700.
Oświęcim (ôsh·vyĕkn′tsēm), Ger. **Auschwitz** (oush′vĭts) town, S Poland, W of Kraków; site of German concentration camp 1940–45.
Otago Harbor (ō·tä′gō) inlet of Pacific Ocean, New Zealand, on SE coast of South I.
Otaru (ō·tä·rōō) city, Japan, on W coast of Hokkaido I.; pop. 164,900.
Othrys (ŏth′rĭs; ō′thrĭs; Mod. Gr. ō′thrēs) mountain range, cen. Greece; forms S barrier of Thessalian plain.
Otira Gorge (ō·tē′rä) cleft in Southern Alps, New Zealand, traversed by Arthur's Pass.
Otley (ŏt′lĭ) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 11,600.
Otranto (ō′trän·tō; Angl. ō·trăn′tō) town, S Italy, on coast at end of the heel of the boot; once an important seaport; destroyed by Turks 1480.
Otranto, Strait of, strait between SE Italy and W Albania, connecting the Adriatic Sea with the Ionian Sea.
Otsego Lake (ŏt·sē′gō) lake, cen. New York; main source of Susquehanna river; 9 m. long, 1 m. wide.
Otsu (ō·tsōō) city, Japan, in W cen. Honshu on Lake Biwa; pop. 81,400.
Ottawa (ŏt′ä·wä; -wō; -wä) **1** city, N Illinois, on Illinois river; pop. 17,000. **2** city, E Kansas; pop. 10,100. **3** river, E Canada, in SE Ontario and S Quebec provs.; flows E into St. Lawrence river; 696 m. long. **4** originally **Bytown** (bī′toun) city, ✱ of Canada, in SE Ontario on Ottawa river; pop. 202,000.
Otter, Peaks of (ŏt′ĕr) two summits, W cen. Virginia, in the Blue Ridge: Southwest Peak, 3875 ft. high, and Flat Top, 4001 ft. high.
Otterburn (ŏt′ĕr·bûrn) parish, N England, in N cen. Northumberland; scene of battle 1388 in which English were defeated by the Scots.
Otter Tail, river, W Minnesota, flowing from Otter Tail Lake to unite with Bois de Sioux river and form Red River of the North; 60 m. long.
Ottumwa (ŏ·tŭm′wä; ŏ-) city, SE Iowa, on Des Moines river; pop. 33,600.
Ötztaler Alps (ûts′tä′lĕr) section of E Alps, in S Austria in the Tirol on border of Italy.
Ouachita or **Washita** (wŏsh′ĭ·tô) river, SW Arkansas and E Louisiana, flowing E and then SE and S to the Black river; 605 m. long.
Ouachita Mountains, group of mountains, W Arkansas and E Oklahoma, S of the Ozark Plateau, from which it is separated by the Arkansas river.
Ouagadougou (wä′gȧ·dōō′gōō) town, French West Africa, ✱ of Upper Volta territory.
Ouargla (wärg′lä) oasis, S Algeria, SW of Touggourt.
Ouche (ōōsh) river, E France, flowing into Saône river; 60 m. long.
Oude Maas (ou′dĕ mäs′) river, Netherlands, a branch of the Merwede river, flowing to the North Sea.
Oudenaarde (ou′dĕ·när′dĕ), Fr. **Audenarde** (ōd′närd′) town, Belgium, in E Flanders on Schelde river; scene of French defeat 1708 during War of Spanish Succession.
Oude Rijn (ou′dĕ rīn′) river, Netherlands, a branch of Lek river, flowing to North Sea.
Oudh (oud) region, N India, in Uttar Pradesh (formerly United Provinces of Agra and Oudh); once a kingdom, ✱ Lucknow; takes name from Ayodhya, ✱ of ancient kingdom of Kosala.
Oudjda or **Oujda** (ōōj′dȧ′), Arab. **Ujda** (ŏŏj′dȧ; -dä) city, NE French Morocco, near the Algerian border; pop. 34,500.
Oudtshoorn (ō′ŏŏts·hōōrn) town, S Union of South Africa, in S Cape Province in the Little Karroo; pop. 16,100.
Ouezzane (wē′zän′), Arab. **Wazzan** (wäz·zän′) city, N French Morocco; a holy city.
Ougrée (ōō′grā′) commune, E Belgium, on Meuse river S of Liége; pop. 20,100.
Oullins (ōō′lăn′) commune, E cen. France, SSW of Lyons; pop. 18,300.
Oulu (ou′lōō), Swedish **Uleåborg** (ōō′lē·ō·bôr′y′) seaport, Finland, on Gulf of Bothnia at mouth of Oulu river; pop. 37,400.
Ouray (ū·rā′) city, SW Colorado; mining; hot springs.
Ourique (ō·rē′kĕ) town, S Portugal, SSW of Beja; scene of defeat of Moors 1139.
Ourthe (ōōrt) river, SE Belgium, flowing N into the Meuse river; 100 m. long.
Ouse (ōōz) **1** or **Great Ouse**, river, cen. and E England, flowing into the Wash; 160 m. long. **2** river, NE England, flowing SE to unite with the Trent river and form the Humber; 57 m. long.
Outardes (ōō′tȧrd′) river, E Canada, in Quebec prov., flowing S to the St. Lawrence river; 270 m. long.
Outremont (ōō′trē·mŏnt; Fr. ōō′trē·môn′) city, Canada, in S Quebec on Montreal I.; pop. 30,100.
Ovalau (ō′vä·lä′ōō) island, one of the Fiji Is., in the Lomai Viti group; ✱ of the colony until 1882.
Ovalle (ō·vä′yä) town, cen. Chile; pop. 14,800.
Ovamboland (ō·vȧm′bō·lȧnd′), also **Amboland** (ăm′bō-) region, South-West Africa; inhabited by the Ovampo.
Overijssel (ō·vĕr·ī′sĕl) province, E Netherlands, N of Gelderland and between IJsselmeer and the German border; ✱ Zwolle.
Overland (ō′vĕr·lȧnd) city, E Missouri, WNW of St. Louis; pop. 11,600.
Oviedo (ō·vyā′thō) **1** province, NW Spain, bordering on Bay of Biscay. **2** city, its ✱; pop. 103,000.
Owasco Lake (ō·wŏs′kō) lake, cen. New York; one of the Finger Lakes.
Owatonna (ō′wȧ·tŏn′ȧ) city, S Minnesota, S of Faribault; pop. 10,200.
Owego (ō·wē′gō) village, S New York, on Susquehanna river; pop. 5400.
Owen Falls (ō′ĕn; -ĭn) waterfall, E Africa, in Uganda in the Nile river just N of Lake Victoria; 65 ft. high.
Owens (ō′ĕnz; -ĭnz) river, E California, formerly flowing into **Owens Lake** (now dry), now supplying water to city of Los Angeles by way of Los Angeles Aqueduct.
Owensboro (ō′ĕnz·bûr′ō; ō′ĭnz-) city, NW Kentucky, on Ohio river; pop. 33,700.
Owen Sound (ō′ĕn; -ĭn) city, Canada, in SE Ontario on Owen Sound (inlet of Georgian Bay); pop. 16,400.
Owen Stanley Range (stăn′lĭ) mountain range, E New Guinea; highest peak 13,240 ft.
Owosso (ō·wŏs′ō) city, S cen. Michigan, W of Flint; pop. 15,900.
Owyhee (ō·wī′[h]ē) river, SE Oregon, flowing NW into Snake river; 250 m. long.
Oxford (ŏks′fĕrd) **1** city, N Mississippi; Univ. of Mississippi. **2** town, N North Carolina, NNE of Durham; pop. 6700. **3** village, SW Ohio, NW of Hamilton; Miami Univ.; pop. 6900. **4** county in England: see OXFORDSHIRE. **5** Lat. **Oxonia** (ŏk·sō′nĭ·ȧ) city and county borough, cen. England, ✱ of Oxfordshire, on the Thames 52 m. WNW of London; site of Oxford Univ.; pop. 98,700.
Oxfordshire (-shĭr; -shēr) or **Oxford** or **Oxon** (ŏk′sŏn; -s'n) county, cen. England; ✱ Oxford; area 749 sq. m.; pop. 275,800.
Oxnard (ŏks′närd) city, SW California, near Santa Barbara Channel; pop. 21,600.
Oxyrhynchus (ŏk′sĭ·rĭng′kŭs), Arab. **El Bahnasa** (ăl bä′h′·nä·sȧ; -sä) archaeological site, Egypt, on heights above Bahr Yusef.
Oyapock or **Oyapok** (ō′yȧ′pŏk′) river, N South America; rises in the Tumuc-Humac Mts. in S French Guiana, flows NE into the Atlantic Ocean through a wide mouth, **Oyapock Bay**; 300 m. long.
Oyo (ō′yō) town, W Nigeria, N of Ibadan; pop. 48,700.
Oyster Bay (oĭs′tĕr) village, SE New York, on Long I. on inlet of Long Island Sound; pop. 5200.
Ozark (ō′zärk) city, SE Alabama; pop. 5200.
Ozark Plateau, also **Ozark Mountains**, tableland, W cen. United States, W of Mississippi river and N of Arkansas river, in SW Missouri, NW Arkansas, and NE Oklahoma; 1500–2500 ft. high.
Ozarks, Lake of the (ō′zärks) lake, cen. Missouri, formed by dam in Osage river; 130 m. long, shore line 1300 m.

P

Paan (bä′än′), also **Batang** (bä′tăng′), 1908 to c. 1928 **Baanfu** (bä′än′fōō′) town, S China, in cen. Sikang prov. on Yangtze river.
Paardeberg (pär′dĕ·bĕrk; -bûrg) battlefield, E cen. Union of South Africa, in W Orange Free State on the Modder river SE of Kimberley; scene of Cronjé's surrender to Lord Roberts Feb. 28, 1900.
Paarl (pärl) town, S Union of South Africa, in SW Cape Province on Great Berg river; pop. 27,300.
Pabianice or **Pabjanice** (pä′byä·nē′tsĕ) commune, Poland, SSW of Łódź; pop. 52,000.
Pacaraima Mountains (păk′ȧ·rī′mȧ), Port. **Serra Pacaraima** (sĕr′ȧ păk′ȧ·rī′mȧ; Port. sär′rȧ pȧ′kȧ·rī′mȧ), Span. **Sierra Pacaraima** (syĕr′rä pä′kä·rī′mä) mountains, N South America, in SE Venezuela and W British Guiana on Brazilian border.
Pachácamac (pä·chä′kä·mäk) site of a pre-Incan city, Peru, 20 m. SE of Lima; remains of ancient Yuncan civilization.
Pachitea (pä′chē·tā′ä) river, Peru, flowing from the Andes Mts. into Ucayali river; 200 m. long.
Pachuca, in full **Pachuca de Soto** (pä·chōō′kä thä sō′tô) city, cen. Mexico, ✱ of Hidalgo state; pop. 53,400.
Pacific Grove (pȧ·sĭf′ĭk) city, W California, at S end of Monterey Bay; pop. 9600.
Pacific Islands, Trust Territory of the, the islands of the Pacific Ocean which after World War I were mandated to Japan and after World War II assigned (1947) to the United States as a trust territory under the United Nations, comprising the Caroline Is. (with Palau Is.), Marshall Is., and Mariana Is. (except Guam).
Pacific Ocean, body of water extending from the Arctic circle to the Antarctic Regions and from W North America and W South America to Australia, the Malay Archipelago, and E Asia; area 70,000,000 sq. m.
Pacijan (pä·sē′hän) island, Philippine Is., westernmost of the Camotes Is.; coextensive with San Francisco municipality.
Padang (pä′däng) seaport, Indonesia, in W Sumatra on coast; pop. 52,100.
Paddington (păd′ĭng·tŭn) metropolitan borough, NW London; pop. 125,300.
Paderborn (pä′dĕr·bôrn′) city, W Germany; pop. 29,000.
Padiham (păd′ĭ·ȧm) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 10,000.
Padre Island (păd′rē) sand reef off the mainland of S Texas.
Padua (păd′ū·ȧ), Ital. **Padova** (pä′dô·vä) commune, NE Italy, W of Venice; pop. 169,400.
Paducah (pȧ·dū′kȧ) city, W Kentucky, on Ohio river just below its confluence with Tennessee river; pop. 32,800.
Paektu (pĕk·tōō) or **Paitou** (bī·tō) mountain, N Korea, on Manchurian border; over 9000 ft. high.
Paestum (pĕs′tŭm; pēs′-), mod. **Pesto** (pĕs′tô) ancient city, S Italy, in W Lucania on Gulf of Salerno (anc. Bay of Paestum); founded 6th cent. B.C. by Greek colonists from Sybaris.
Pag (päg), Ital. **Pago** (pä′gô) island, Yugoslavia, in Adriatic Sea; belongs to Croatia.
Pagadian (pä′gä·dē′än) municipality, Philippine Is., on N coast of Mindanao; pop. 46,300.
Pagai or **Pagai** (pä′gĭ), also **Pagi** (pä′gĭ), **Pageh** (-gā) two islands, Indonesia, off W coast of Sumatra.
Pagasaí, Gulf of (pä′gä·sȧ′), or **Pagasaean Gulf** (păg′ȧ·sē′ăn) inlet of Aegean Sea, Greece, in Thessaly N of island of Euboea.
Pago Pago (päng′ō päng′ō; pä′gō pä′gō; päng′gō päng′gō), formerly also **Pangopango**, town, ✱ of American Samoa, on Tutuila I. on long sea inlet (Pago Pago Harbor).
Pahang (pȧ·hŭng′; Angl. pȧ·häng′) **1** river, S Malay Penin., flowing S and E to South China Sea; 285 m. long. **2** state, E Federation of Malaya, bordering on South China Sea in region of Pahang river; ✱ Kuala Lipis; area 13,873 sq. m.; pop. 250,200.
Pahlevi (pȧ·hlä·vē′), formerly **Enzeli** (ăn·zä·lē′) port, NW Iran, on Caspian Sea; pop. 37,000.
Paignton (pān′t'n; -tŭn) urban district, SW England, in Devonshire on inlet of English Channel E of Plymouth; pop. 25,400.
Päijänne (pä′ĭ·yän′nĕ) lake, S Finland; area 608 sq. m.
Painesville (pānz′vĭl) city, NE Ohio, NE of Cleveland; pop. 14,400.
Painted Desert, region, N cen. Arizona, E of Colorado and Little Colorado rivers; erosion has exposed many-colored rock surfaces.
Painter, Mount (pān′tĕr) mountain, South Australia, in Flinders Ranges; site of uranium deposit.
Paisley (pāz′lĭ) burgh, SW Scotland, ✱ of Renfrew co., WSW of Glasgow; pop. 93,700.
Pakhoi (bäk′hoi′) seaport, SE China, in SW Kwangtung prov. on Gulf of Tonkin; pop. 36,000.
Pakistan (păk′ĭ·stän′; pä′kĭ·stän′) country, S Asia, comprising two areas in Indian subcontinent, one in NW bordering on Afghanistan and one in NE bordering on Bay of Bengal; an Islamic state created 1947 as a dominion of the British Commonwealth, proclaimed republic within the Commonwealth 1956 [NOTE: Pakistan is not politically a part of India]; ✱ Karachi; area 337,524 sq. m.; pop. 75,687,000.
Paksé (pȧk′sā′) town, Indochina, in S Laos on the Mekong.
Palagruža Islands (pä′lä·grōō′zhä), Ital. **Isole di Pelagosa** (ē′zō·lā dē pȧ·lä·gō′sä), Angl. **Pelagosa Islands** (pĕl′ȧ·gō′sȧ) group of islets, Yugoslavia, in cen. Adriatic Sea.
Palamcottah (pä′lȧm·kŏt′ȧ) town, S India, in S Madras state near Tinnevelly; pop. 52,000.
Palana (pȧ·lä′nȧ) town, Soviet Russia, Asia, on NW coast of Kamchatka Peninsula.
Palar (pä·lär′) river, SE India, rising in E Mysore and flowing ESE into Bay of Bengal; 230 m. long.
Palatinate, The (pȧ·lăt′'n·ăt) a state of the old German empire, lying along the Rhine.
Palatka (pȧ·lăt′kȧ) city, NE Florida, on St. Johns river; pop. 9200.
Palau (pä·lou′), formerly **Pelew** (pĕ·lōō′) **1** group of islands, W Pacific Ocean, generally considered a part of the Caroline Is. (Western Carolines); 100 islands, total area 184 sq. m.; pop. 12,800. **2** see BABELTHUAP.
Palawan (pä·lä′wän) island, SW Philippine Is.; area 4550 sq. m.; pop. with adjacent islands 93,700.
Paldiski (pȧl′dĭs·kĭ; Russ. pŭl·dyē′skĭ), formerly **Baltiski** (bȧl′tĭs·kĭ; Russ. bŭl·tyē′skĭ), Eng. **Baltic Port** (bôl′tĭk) seaport, NW Estonia, at S entrance to Gulf of Finland.
Palembang (pä′lĕm·bäng′) city, Indonesia, in SE Sumatra on the Moesi river; pop. 108,100.
Palencia (pȧ·lĕn′shĭ·ȧ; -shȧ; Span. pä·lān′thyä, -syä) **1** province, N Spain, in Old Castile. **2** commune, its ✱, NE of Valladolid; pop. 41,800.
Palenque (pä·lăng′kā) village, S Mexico, in N Chiapas state; ruins of an ancient city nearby.
Palermo (pȧ·lûr′mō; -lĕr′-; Ital. pä·lĕr′mô) seaport, Italy, ✱ of Sicily, on Tyrrhenian Sea; pop. 497,000.
Palestine (păl′ĕs·tīn), Lat. **Palaestina** (păl′ĕs·tī′nȧ) **1** in ancient times, region, SW Asia, bordering on Mediterranean Sea and extending E of Jordan river in Bashan and Gilead. **2** Bib. **Canaan** (kā′nän), in modern times, country between Jordan river and Mediterranean Sea, site of ancient kingdoms of Israel and Judah; a British mandate 1923–48, since 1948 divided between Jewish republic of Israel and Arab territory: the region around Gaza administered by Egypt, the region just W of the Jordan part of kingdom of Jordan (formerly Transjordan) since 1950.
Palestine (păl′ĕs·tēn) city, E Texas; pop. 12,500.
Palestrina (pȧl′ĕs·trē′nȧ; Ital. pä′lās·trē′nä), anc. **Praeneste** (prē·nĕs′tē) town, cen. Italy, ESE of Rome; ancient Praeneste famous for its oracle.

Ostrowo. See OSTRÓW, commune, Poland.
Ostsee. See BALTIC SEA.
Osttirol. See EAST TIROL.
Östvågöy. Var. of AUSTVÅGÖY.
Otaheite. See TAHITI.
Otea. See GREAT BARRIER ISLAND.
Otomari. See KORSAKOV.
Ouadai. See WADAI.
Oubangui. See UBANGI.
Oubangui-Chari. See UBANGI-SHARI.
Oubon. Var. of UBON.
Oued, El. See EL OUED.
Ouessant, Ile d'. See USHANT.
Oujda. See OUDJDA.
Outer Hebrides. See HEBRIDES.
Outer Mongolia. See MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.
Outer Rhodes. See APPENZELL.
Ovoca. See AVOCA.
Owari Bay. See ISE BAY.
Oxon. See OXFORDSHIRE.
Oxonia. See OXFORD.
Oxuna. See OSUNA.
Oxus. See AMU DARYA.
Padova. See PADUA.
Padus. See PO.
Pago. See PAG.
Pahsien. See CHUNGKING.
Paitou. See PAEKTU.
Pakaraima Mountains. See PACARAIMA MOUNTAINS.
Palaestina. See PALESTINE.
Pali. See NUUANU PALI.

Palghat (päl′gät) town, S India, in SW Madras state; pop. 55,200.
Palisades (păl′ĭ·sădz′) line of cliffs, New York and New Jersey, on W bank of Hudson river; 15 m. long, 13 m. of it included in Palisades Interstate Park.
Palisades Park (păl′ĭ·sădz′) borough, NE New Jersey, N of Jersey City; pop. 9600.
Palk Bay (pôk; pôlk) bay on NW coast of Ceylon.
Palk Strait, channel between N Ceylon and SE India, N of Adam's Bridge.
Palma or **Palma de Mallorca** (päl′mä thä mä·[l]yōr′kä) seaport, Spain, ✱ of Balearic Is., on Majorca I.; pop. 136,800.
Palmas, Cape (păl′mȧs) cape, Liberia, on extreme S coast.
Palma Soriano (päl′mä sō·ryä′nō) town, E Cuba, NW of Santiago de Cuba; pop. 15,700.
Palm Beach (päm) town, SE Florida, on offshore island opposite West Palm Beach.
Palmer (päm′ẽr) **1** town, SW Massachusetts; pop. 9500. **2** village, SE Alaska, in Matanuska valley; established 1935 by the Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corp.
Palmer Archipelago, formerly **Antarctic Archipelago**, island group between South America and Antarctica; includes islands off NW coast of Palmer Peninsula.
Palmer Peninsula, the tongue of land, Antarctica, extending toward the S end of South America.
Palmerston (päm′ẽr·stŭn) **1** Darwin, Australia; — an early name. **2** island, cen. Pacific Ocean, an atoll 270 m. NW of Rarotonga (Cook Is.); belongs to New Zealand.
Palmerston, Cape, headland, NE Australia, in Queensland.
Palmerston North, city, New Zealand, in S North I.; pop. 25,500.
Palmerton (päm′ẽr·t'n; -tŭn) borough, E Pennsylvania, on Lehigh river; pop. 6600.
Palmira (päl·mē′rä) city, W Colombia, near the Cauca river; pop. 21,200.
Palm Springs (päm) city, SE California, in Coachella Valley; pop. 7700.
Palmyra (păl·mī′rȧ) **1** borough, S cen. New Jersey, on Delaware river NE of Camden; pop. 5800. **2** village, W New York, E of Rochester; near place where Joseph Smith claimed to have unearthed gold plates. **3** borough, SE cen. Pennsylvania, E of Harrisburg; pop. 5900. **4** Bib. **Tadmor** (tăd′môr) or **Tamar** (tā′mẽr) ancient city, Syria, at an oasis on N edge of Syrian Desert; now a small village.
Palmyra Island, island, Pacific Ocean, one of the Line Is.
Palo (pä′lō) municipality, Philippine Is., on E coast of Leyte I. S of Tacloban; pop. 25,500.
Palo Alto (păl′ō ăl′tō) **1** city, W California, NW of San Jose; pop. 25,500. **2** battlefield, S Texas, NE of Brownsville; scene May 8, 1846, of first battle of Mexican War.
Palomar, Mount (păl′ō·mär) mountain, S California, NNE of San Diego; site of astronomical observatory having a 200-inch telescope; 6138 ft. high.
Palompon (pä′lōm·pōn′) municipality, Philippine Is., on NW coast of Leyte I.; pop. 29,100.
Palos (pä′lōs), officially **Palos de la Frontera** (pä′lōs thä lä frōn·tä′rä) seaport, SW Spain, on Río Tinto; Columbus sailed from here Aug. 3, 1492.
Palouse (pȧ·lōōs′) or **Pelouse**, river, Idaho and Washington, flowing W and S into Snake river; 220 m. long; about 5 m. N of junction with Snake river are the **Palouse Falls**, 198 ft. high.
Paluan Bay (pä·lōō′än) inlet of South China Sea, Philippine Is., in NW coast of Mindoro.
Pamirs (pȧ·mĭrz′) region, cen. Asia, in Tadzhik S.S.R. and on borders of Sinkiang, Kashmir, and Afghanistan; a number of valleys over 12,000 ft. high, each surrounded by high mountains, forming a knot from which radiate several great mountain ranges.
Pamlico (păm′lĭ·kō) river, E North Carolina, the estuary of the Tar river; flows into **Pamlico Sound**, a body of water between North Carolina mainland and islands off the coast.
Pampa (păm′pȧ) city, NW Texas, in the panhandle; pop. 16,600.
Pampanga (päm·päng′gä) or **Rio Grande de Pampanga** (rē′ō grän′dā thä) river, Philippine Is., in cen. Luzon, flowing S to Manila Bay; 120 m. long.
Pamphylia (păm·fĭl′ĭ·ȧ; -fīl′yȧ) ancient district, S Asia Minor, on coast.
Pamplona (päm·plō′nä) **1** city, N Colombia, NE of Bucaramanga; pop. 13,100. **2** formerly **Pampeluna** (päm′pä·lōō′nä) city, N Spain; pop. 72,500.
Pamunkey (pȧ·mŭng′kĭ) river, E Virginia; flows SE and unites with Mattaponi river to form York river; 80 m. long.
Pana (pā′nȧ) city, cen. Illinois, S of Decatur; pop. 6200.
Panama (păn′ȧ·mō; -mä; pän′ȧ·mô′; -mä′), Span. **Panamá** (pä′nä·mä′) **1** country, Central America, bordering on Colombia, South America; before 1903 part of Colombia; now a republic; ✱ Panama City; area 28,576 sq. m.; pop. 801,300. **2** or **Panama City**, city, ✱ of republic of Panama; pop. 111,900.
Panama, Gulf of, inlet of Pacific Ocean on S coast of Panama; the inner part is called the **Bay of Panama**.
Panama, Isthmus of, formerly **Isthmus of Darien** (dăr′ĭ·ĕn′; där′ĭ·ĕn; Span. dä·ryän′) the neck of land, S Central America, linking North America with South America; comprises the republic of Panama.
Panama Canal, ship canal, Central America, connecting Atlantic Ocean (Caribbean Sea) with Pacific Ocean at the Isthmus of Panama, in a band of territory (the Canal Zone) 10 m. wide, leased to the United States by the republic of Panama; completed 1914; length 51 m.
Panama City, **1** city, NW Florida, on Gulf of Mexico; pop. 25,800. **2** see PANAMA city.
Panamint Mountains (păn′ȧ·mĭnt) mountain range, E California, W of Death Valley; highest point Telescope Peak, 11,045 ft.
Panaon (pä′när·ōn′) island, Philippine Is., SE of Leyte I.
Panaria (pä·när′ĭ·ȧ; Ital. pä·nä′ryä) island, Italy, one of the Lipari Is.
Panaro (pä·nä′rō) river, N Italy, flowing N and NE into Po river; 60 m. long.
Panay (pä·nī′) island, Philippine Is., one of the Visayan Is.; chief town Iloilo; area 4446 sq. m.; pop. 1,310,200.
Panay Gulf, inlet of Sulu Sea, Philippine Is., formed by S Panay I., Guimaras I., and SW Negros I.
Pančevo (pän′chĕ·vō), Hung. **Pancsova** (pŏn′chŏ·vŏ) city, NE Yugoslavia, in the Voivodina on Danube river opposite Belgrade; pop. 30,900.
Pandharpur (pŭn′dẽr·pōōr) town, W India, in Bombay state in the Deccan; temple to Vishnu.
Panevezhis (pȧ′nĕ·vā·zhēs′), formerly **Ponevyezh** (pŭ·nyĭ·vyĕsh′) city, Lithuania, 55 m. NNE of Kaunas; pop. 26,500.
Pangani (päng·gä′nē), in lower course called **Ruvu** (rōō′vōō) river, NE Tanganyika, flowing from Mount Kilimanjaro SE into Indian Ocean opposite Zanzibar; 330 m. long.
Pangim or **Panjim** (pän·zhēn′) or **New Goa** (gō′ȧ) town, ✱ of Portuguese India and of Goa territory, on Arabian Sea at mouth of Mandavi river.
Pangkalanbrandan (päng′kä·län·brän′dän) town, Indonesia, in N Sumatra on Strait of Malacca; oil fields.
Panipat (pä′nē·pŭt′) town, NW India, in East Punjab near Jumna river; scene of three great battles: 1526, 1556, and 1761.
Panjnad (pŭnj·näd′) river, W Pakistan, the combined streams of the Chenab and Sutlej, flowing into the Indus; 50 m. long.
Panmunjom (pän·mōōn·jŭm) village, S Korea, 6 m. SE of Kaesong; Korean War truce signed here July 27, 1953
Pannanich, or **Pananich, Wells** (pän′ȧ·nĭk) locality, NE Scotland, 2 m. E of Ballater; chalybeate springs.
Pannonia (pȧ·nō′nĭ·ȧ; -nŏn′yȧ) Roman province, Europe, including territory now mostly in Hungary and Yugoslavia.
Pantelleria (pän′tăl·lā·rē′ä) island, Italy, in Mediterranean Sea E of NE Tunisia.
Pantin (pän′tăn′) commune, N France, NE of Paris; pop. 36,200.
Pánuco (pä′nōō·kō) river, cen. Mexico, rising in Hidalgo state and flowing NE into Gulf of Mexico; 240 m. long.
Pão de Açúcar (poun′ th[ē.]ȧ·sōō′kẽr), Eng. **Sugarloaf Mountain** (shŏŏg′ẽr·lōf′) peak, Brazil, in city of Rio de Janeiro on W side of entrance to Guanabara Bay.
Paoshan (bou′shän′) or **Yungchang** (yōōng′chäng′) town, S China, in W Yunnan prov. on Burma Road, between the Salween and Mekong rivers.
Pápa (pä′pŏ) city, W Hungary; pop. 20,300.
Papaloápam (pä′pä·lō·ä′pän) river, Mexico, chief river of Veracruz state, flowing from Oaxaca state into Caribbean Sea.
Papandayan (pä′pän·dä′yän) mountain, Indonesia, in W Java; 8744 ft. high.
Pa as (pä′päs), anc. **Araxos** (ȧ·räk′sŏs) or **Araxus** (-sŭs) cape, S Greece, on NW coast of Peloponnesus.
Papeete (pä′pȧ·ā′tā; popularly pȧ·pē′tē) seaport, ✱ of Society Is. and of French Oceania, on island of Tahiti; pop. 11,600.
Paphlagonia (păf′lȧ·gō′nĭ·ȧ; -gōn′yȧ) ancient country, N Asia Minor, on the Black Sea.
Paphos (pā′fŏs; Mod. Gr. pä′fōs) town, SW coast of Cyprus: the old town seat of worship of Aphrodite (Cypris).
Paps of Jura (păps, jōōr′ȧ) three mountains, W Scotland, on Jura I. in the Inner Hebrides; highest peak 2571 ft.
Papua (păp′ū·ȧ) **1** New Guinea; — the name for the whole island used in some older sources. **2** now, usually, the Territory of Papua.
Papua and New Guinea, the joint territories of Papua and New Guinea, administered as a unit since World War II.
Papua, Gulf of, inlet of Pacific Ocean (Coral Sea) on S coast of New Guinea in Territory of Papua.
Papua, Territory of, formerly **British New Guinea**, the southeast section of the island of New Guinea with adjacent islands (Trobriand, D'Entrecasteaux, etc.); a UN trust territory under Australia; since World War II administered jointly with Territory of New Guinea, ✱ Port Moresby; area 90,540 sq. m.; pop. 303,200.
Pará (pȧ·rȧ′) **1** river, Brazil, the S channel in delta of the Amazon; 200 m. long, 40 m. wide at mouth. **2** state, Brazil, S of the Amazon and including Pará river; ✱ Belém; area 470,752 sq. m.; pop. 1,142,800. **3** see BELÉM.
Paracel Islands (pȧ′rȧ′sĕl′), Jap. **Hirata Gunto** (hē·rä·tä gōōn·tō) group of islands, South China Sea; occupied by Japan 1939; returned to China after World War II.
Paragould (păr′ȧ·gōōld) city, NE Arkansas, NE of Jonesboro; pop. 9700.
Paragua (pä·rä′gwä) **1** or **Piragua** (pē-) river, E Bolivia, flowing NW into Guaporé river; 230 m. long. **2** river, E Venezuela, a tributary of the Caroni; 435 m. long.
Paraguaná Peninsula (pä′rä·gwä·nä′) peninsula, NW Venezuela, enclosing Gulf of Venezuela from the E.
Paraguaçu (pä′rȧ·gwȧ·sōō′) river, E Brazil, in Baía state, flowing E to All Saints Bay; 320 m. long.
Paraguay (păr′ȧ·gwī; -gwā; Span. pä′rä·gwī′) **1** river, South America, flowing from SW Brazil in Plateau of Mato Grosso to the Paraná river at SW corner of Paraguay; 1500 m. long. **2** country, South America, on both sides of Paraguay river; republic; ✱ Asunción; area 157,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,405,600.
Paraíba (pä′rȧ·ē′vȧ) **1** or **Paraíba do Norte** (thōō nôr′tĕ) river, E Brazil, flowing E to Atlantic Ocean in the bulge on E coast; 240 m. long. **2** or **Paraíba do Sul** (sōōl′) river, SE Brazil, flowing NE into Atlantic Ocean; 660 m. long. **3** state, E Brazil, bordering on Atlantic Ocean in region of the Paraíba do Norte; ✱ João Pessoa; area 21,591 sq. m.; pop. 1,730,800. **4** see JOÃO PESSOA.
Paramaribo (păr′ȧ·măr′ĭ·bō) seaport, ✱ of Surinam, on the Surname river 13 m. from its mouth; pop. 56,200.
Paramus (pȧ·răm′ŭs) borough, NE New Jersey, NE of Paterson; pop. 6300.
Paramushir (pȧ·rȧ·mōō·shēr′), also **Paramushiro** (pä·rä·mōō·shē·rō) or **Paramushiru** (-rōō) island in Kuril Is.
Paraná (Span. pä′rä·nä′; Port. pȧ′rȧ·nȧ′) **1** in upper course **Alto Paraná** (Span. äl′tō; Port. -tōō) river, South America, flowing from junction of Rio Grande and Paranaíba river in SW Brazil to the Río de la Plata in Argentina; 2040 m. long. **2** river, E Brazil, a headstream of the Tocantins river; 300 m. long. **3** state, S Brazil, in region E of Paraná river (Alto Paraná) and bordering on Paraguay and Atlantic Ocean; ✱ Curitiba; area 82,741 sq. m.; pop. 2,149,500. **4** city, NE Argentina, ✱ of Entre Ríos prov., on Paraná river; pop. 76,000.
Paranaguá (pȧ′rȧ·nȧ·gwȧ′) town, S Brazil, in Paraná state on Atlantic Ocean; pop. 16,000.
Paranaíba (pȧ′rȧ·nȧ·ē′vȧ), older spelling **Paranahiba** (-nȧ·ē′vȧ) river, Brazil, flowing W and SW to unite with the Rio Grande and form Paraná river; 530 m. long.
Paranapanema (pȧ′rȧ·nȧ′pȧ·nā′mȧ) river, SE Brazil, rising in SE São Paulo state and flowing W into Paraná river; 470 m. long.
Parañaque (pä′rä·nyä′kā) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon on Manila Bay S of Manila; pop. 28,900.
Parangaba (pär′ăn·gäb′ȧ; Port. pȧ′rănng·gä′vȧ) town, NE Brazil, in Ceará state; pop. 25,200.
Paray-le-Monial (pȧ′rā′lē·mô′nyȧl′) town, E cen. France, 55 m. NNW of Lyons; became famous from visions of 17th-cent. nun, Marguerite Marie Alacoque (canonized 1920), origin of the cult of Sacred Heart of Jesus.
Pardo (pär′dōō) **1** river, E Brazil; rises in N Minas Gerais state, flows NE and E into Atlantic Ocean; 310 m. long. **2** river, S Brazil; rises in SW Minas Gerais state, flows NW to Rio Grande in São Paulo state; 290 m. long. **3** river, SW Brazil, flowing SE into Paraná river; 230 m. long.
Pardubice (pär′dōō·bĭ′tsĕ), Ger. **Pardubitz** (pär′dōō·bĭts) town, Czechoslovakia, in E Bohemia on Labe (Elbe) river; pop. 44,300.
Parham Harbour (pär′ăm) inlet, British West Indies, on N coast of Antigua I.; site of seaplane base leased to U.S. 1941.
Paria, Gulf of (pä′ryȧ) inlet of Atlantic Ocean between W coast of Trinidad and the Venezuelan mainland; enclosed on N by **Paria Peninsula**, extending E from NE coast of Venezuela.
Paricutin (pä·rē′kōō·tēn) volcano, Mexico, in Michoacán state; started Feb. 20, 1943, in a cornfield.
Pariñas, Point (pä·rē′nyäs) point of land, Peru; westernmost point of South America, in 80°32′W long.
Paris (pär′ĭs) **1** (Fr. pȧ′rē′), anc. **Lutetia** (lū·tē′shĭ·ȧ; -shȧ) or **Lutetia Parisiorum** (pȧ·rĭz′ĭ·ōr′ŭm) city, ✱ of France, on Seine river 107 m. from the sea; pop. 2,725,400. **2** city, E Illinois; pop. 9500. **3** city, NE Kentucky, NE of Lexington; pop. 6900. **4** city, NW Tennessee; pop. 8800. **5** city, NE Texas; pop. 21,600. **6** town, Canada, in SE Ontario; pop. 5200.
Parkersburg (pär′kẽrz·bûrg) city, W West Virginia, at confluence of Ohio and Little Kanawha rivers; pop. 29,700.
Parkes (pärks) town, SE Australia, in E cen. New South Wales; pop. 6900.
Park Forest (pärk) village, NE Illinois, near Chicago; pop. 8100.
Park Range, range of Rocky Mts., N Colorado; highest peak Mt. Lincoln, 14,284 ft.
Park Ridge, city, NE Illinois, N of Chicago; pop. 16,600.
Parma (pär′mȧ) city, N Ohio, S of Cleveland; pop. 28,900.
Parma (pär′mȧ; Ital. pär′mä) commune, N Italy, in Emilia; pop. 123,300.
Parnaíba (pär′nȧ·ē′vȧ), formerly **Parnahyba** (-ē′vȧ) **1** river, NE Brazil; flows NE, forming boundary between Piauí and Maranhão states, and into Atlantic Ocean; 900 m. long. **2** seaport, NE Brazil, in Piauí state 11 m. from mouth of Parnaíba river; pop. 30,900.
Parnassus (pär·năs′ŭs), Mod. Gr. **Parnassós** (pär·nä·sōs′) mountain, cen. Greece, N of Gulf of Corinth; in ancient times sacred to Apollo and the Muses.
Pärnu (pär′nōō), Russ. **Pyarnu** (pyär′nōō), Ger. **Pernau** (pĕr′nou) **1** river, Estonia, flowing SW to Gulf of Riga; 80 m. long. **2** seaport, Estonia, near mouth of Pärnu river.
Paropamisus (pär′ō·pȧ·mī′sŭs; -păm′ĭ·sŭs) **1** mountain range, NW Afghanistan, at W end of the Hindu Kush; highest point 11,772 ft. **2** or **Parapanisus** (pär′ȧ·pȧ·nī′sŭs; -păn′ĭ·sŭs) the Hindu Kush range; — its ancient name.
Paros (pär′ŏs; pā′rōs), Mod. Gr. **Páros** (pä′rōs) island, Greece, in cen. Cyclades; a mountain over 2500 ft. high, once source of fine white marble.
Parow (pär′ō) town, Union of South Africa, in SW Cape Province E of Cape Town; pop. 18,100.
Parral (pär·räl′) **1** town, S cen. Chile; pop. 10,200. **2** = HIDALGO DEL PARRAL.
Parramatta (pär′ȧ·măt′ȧ) **1** river, Australia, in E New South Wales, the tidal estuary of a small creek, forming W arm of Port Jackson. **2** town on it, suburb of Sydney.
Parras (pär′räs), in full **Parras de la Fuente** (pär′räz thä lä fwān′tā) town, NE Mexico, in S Coahuila state; pop. 15,600.
Parris Island (pär′ĭs) island, South Carolina, one of the Sea Is.; since 1915 a U.S. Marine Corps training station.
Parry Islands (pär′ĭ) group of islands, N Canada, N of Victoria I. and Banks I.
Parry Sound, town, Canada, in SE Ontario, port on Georgian Bay; pop. 5200.
Parsnip (pärs′nĭp) river, Canada, in E cen. British Columbia, flowing N to unite with Finlay river and form Peace river; 145 m. long.
Parsons (pär′s'nz) city, SE Kansas; pop. 14,800.

Pallene, Pallini. See KASSANDRA.
Pallice, La. See LA PALLICE.
Palma, La. See LA PALMA.
Palmas, Las. See LAS PALMAS.
Palmerston. See DARWIN.
Palus Tritonis. See DJERID, CHOTT.
Pampa, La. See LA PAMPA.
Panama Canal Zone. = CANAL ZONE.
Pananich Wells. See PANNANICH WELLS.
Pangopango. See PAGO PAGO.
Panjāb. See PUNJAB.
Panopolis. See AKHMIM.
Pao, El. See EL PAO.
Paoning. See LANGCHUNG.
Paoting. See TSINGYUAN.
Papal States. See STATES OF THE CHURCH.
Papien. See BO.
Parahiba, Parahyba. Vars. of PARAÍBA.
Paranaíba. See PAROPAMISUS.
Parida, La. See BOLÍVAR.
Parima. See BRANCO, RIO.
Parima, Serra. See SERRA PARIMA.
Parsonstown. See BIRR.

Parthia (pär′thĭ·ȧ) ancient country, W Asia, in what is now NE Iran; formed a province of the Assyrian and Persian empires and later, of Alexander's empire; new Parthian kingdom founded c. 250 B.C., at its height at beginning of 1st cent. B.C.

Paru (pȧ·rōō′) river, N Brazil, flowing from Tumuc-Humac Mts. SE into the Amazon; 350 m. long.

Parys (pär·rīs′) town, Union of South Africa, in N Orange Free State on Vaal river; pop. 6500.

Pasadena (păs′ȧ·dē″nȧ) **1** city, SW California, NE of Los Angeles; pop. 104,600. **2** town, SE Texas, E of Houston; pop. 22,500.

Pasargadae (pȧ·sär′gȧ·dē) city of ancient Persia; ✱ of Cyrus the Great; its ruins in the plain N of Lake Niriz.

Pasay (pä″sī), now **Rizal** (rē·säl″; Angl. rĭ·zäl″) city, Philippine Is., in Luzon S of Manila; pop. 88,700.

Pascagoula (păs′kȧ·gōō″lȧ) **1** river, SE Mississippi, flowing S into Mississippi Sound. **2** city, SE Mississippi, on Mississippi Sound E of mouth of Pascagoula river; pop. 10,800.

Pasco (păs′kō) town, SE Washington, on the Columbia river; pop. 10,200.

Pasig (pä″sĭg) **1** river, Philippine Is., in cen. Luzon, flowing from Laguna de Bay to Manila Bay; 12 m. long. **2** municipality on Pasig river E of Manila; pop. 27,500.

Passaic (pȧ·sā′ĭk) **1** river, NE New Jersey, flowing into Newark Bay; at Paterson are the Great Falls of the Passaic, 70 ft. high; river 100 m. long. **2** city, N New Jersey, on Passaic river S of Paterson; pop. 57,700.

Passamaquoddy Bay (păs′ȧ·mȧ·kwŏd′ĭ) inlet of Bay of Fundy between SW New Brunswick and SE Maine, at mouth of St. Croix river.

Passau (päs′ou) city, W Germany, at confluence of Danube, Inn, and Ilz rivers; pop. 34,600.

Passchendaele (päs′ĕ[n]·dȧ′lĕ) town, NW Belgium; stormed by 1st and 2d Canadian brigades Nov. 6, 1917.

Passero, Cape (päs′sȧ·rō) cape, Italy, at SE point of Sicily.

Passi (pä′sē) municipality, Philippine Is., in Panay N of Iloilo; pop. 28,100.

Passo Fundo (päs′ōō fōōn′dōō) city, S Brazil, in N Rio Grande do Sul state; pop. 25,200.

Pastaza (päs·tä′sä) river, Ecuador and Peru, flowing S into the Marañón; 400 m. long.

Pasto (päs′tō) **1** volcano, SW Colombia, near Ecuadorian border; 13,900 ft. high. **2** city, SW Colombia, E of Pasto volcano; pop. 27,600.

Pasuruan or **Pasoeroean** (pä′sōō·rōō·än′) seaport, Indonesia, in E Java SE of Surabaja; pop. 37,000.

Patagonia (păt′ȧ·gōn′yȧ; -gō″nĭ·ȧ) region, South America, in Chile and Argentina, a barren tableland S of the Limay and Negro rivers, between Andes and Atlantic Ocean.

Patan (pä″tän) **1** or **Pattan** (pä′tän) town, W India, in Bombay state, formerly in Baroda; site of Jain temples. **2** town, Nepal, adjoining Katmandu; pop. 104,900.

Patapsco (pȧ·täps′kō) river, N cen. Maryland, flowing SE into Chesapeake Bay; 80 m. long.

Patchogue (pă·chōg′) village, SE New York, on Long I. on Great South Bay; pop. 7400.

Paternò (pä′tär·nō″) commune, Italy, in E Sicily on SW slope of Mt. Etna; pop. 32,200.

Paterson (păt′ĕr·s′n) city, N New Jersey, on Passaic river; pop. 139,300.

Patía (pä·tē′ä) river, SW Colombia, flowing WNW into Pacific Ocean; 200 m. long.

Patiala (pŭ′tĭ·ä″lȧ) **1** former state, NW India, in the Punjab, became 1948 chief unit of the **Patiala and East Punjab States**, or **Pepsu** (pĕp′sōō), a union of former states, merged 1956 with Punjab state; area 10,099 sq. m., pop. 3,468,600. **2** city, ✱ of former state and of Patiala and East Punjab States; pop. 69,900.

Patkai Range or **Hills** (pät′kī) hill region, NE India, extending NE to SW along the border between E Assam and NW Burma.

Patmos (păt′mŏs; Mod. Gr. pät′mōs), Ital. **Patmo** (pät′mō) island, Greece, one of the Dodecanese.

Patna (pŭt′nȧ) city, NE India, ✱ of Bihar state, on Ganges river; pop. 175,700.

Patos, Lagoa dos (lȧ·gō′ȧ thōōsh pä′tōōs) lagoon, S Brazil, in Rio Grande do Sul state; 124 m. long, 37 m. wide, separated from ocean by peninsula 15 m. wide.

Patras (pȧ·trȧs′; păt′rȧs), Mod. Gr. **Patrai** (pä′trä) seaport, Greece, in NW Peloponnesus on Gulf of Patras; pop. 88,400.

Patras, Gulf of, or **Gulf of Calydon** (kăl′ĭ·dŏn) inlet of Ionian Sea, W Greece, N of the Peloponnesus; joined by narrow strait to the Gulf of Corinth.

Patuca (pä·tōō′kä) river, Honduras, flowing NE into the Caribbean Sea; 300 m. long.

Patuxent (pȧ·tŭk′s′nt) river, cen. Maryland, flowing S and SE into Chesapeake Bay; 100 m. long.

Patuxent River, **1** see PATUXENT. **2** government reservation, Maryland, at mouth of Patuxent river; naval air station, established 1943–44.

Pau (pō) commune, SW France, on the Gave de Pau; pop. 46,200.

Pau, Gave de (gȧv′ dĕ pō′) river, S France, flowing from the Pyrenees NW to the Adour; forms a waterfall at Gavarnie.

Paulista (pou·lēsh′tȧ) city, E Brazil, in Pernambuco state; pop. 21,900.

Paulo Afonso (pou′lōō ȧ·fōn′sōō) series of three waterfalls in the São Francisco river, Brazil, between Alagoas and Baía states; 270 ft. high.

Paulsboro (pôlz′bûr′ō) borough, SW New Jersey, SSW of Camden; pop. 7800.

Pauls Valley (pôlz) city, S cen. Oklahoma, on Washita river; pop. 6900.

Pavia (pä·vē′ä) commune, N Italy, on Ticino river S of Milan; pop. 65,700.

Pavlodar (päv′lō·där; Russ. pŭ·vlŭ·dȧr′) town, Soviet Central Asia, in NE Kazakh S.S.R. on Irtysh river.

Pavlof (päv′lôf) volcano, SW Alaska, on S coast of Alaska Penin.; 8900 ft. high.

Pawhuska (pô·hŭs′kȧ) city, N Oklahoma; pop. 5300.

Pawnee (pô·nē′; attributively also pô′nē) river, W cen. Kansas, flowing N and E into Arkansas river; 110 m. long.

Pawtucket (pô·tŭk′ĕt; -ĭt) city, N Rhode Island, NE of Providence, on Blackstone river at **Pawtucket Falls**; pop. 81,400.

Paxos (păk′sŏs), Mod. Gr. **Paxoi** (pä·ksē′) island, W Greece, one of the Ionian Is.

Payette (pā·ĕt′; attributively also pā′ĕt) river, W Idaho, flowing into Snake river on Oregon border; length with South Fork headstream 115 m.

Paysandú (pī′sän·dōō″) city, W Uruguay, on Uruguay river; pop. 46,000.

Pea (pē) river, SE Alabama, flowing S into the Choctawhatchee near Florida border; 100 m. long.

Peabody (pē′bŏd′ĭ; -bȧd·ĭ) city, NE Massachusetts; pop. 22,600.

Peace (pēs) **1** river, S Florida, flowing S and SW into Gulf of Mexico; 85 m. long. **2** river, Canada, flowing to Slave river just N of W end of Lake Athabaska; with headstream (the Finlay river) 1195 m. long.

Peach Tree Creek, creek, Georgia, flowing into the Chattahoochee river near Atlanta; scene of battle July 20–22, 1864.

Peak District (pēk) region, N cen. England, in N Derbyshire at S end of the Pennine Chain.

Pea Ridge (pē) hamlet, NW Arkansas; scene of battle March 7–8, 1862.

Pearl (pûrl) **1** river, cen. and S cen. Mississippi; flows SW, then S into the Gulf of Mexico; 490 m. long. **2** or **Canton** (kăn·tŏn′; kăn′tŏn), Chin. **Chu-kiang** (jōō′jĭ·äng′) river, SE China, in Si delta; flows from city of Canton to South China Sea.

Pearl Cays or **Islands,** group of islands, Nicaragua, in Caribbean Sea.

Pearl Harbor, inlet, Hawaii, on S coast of island of Oahu 6 m. W of Honolulu; a land-locked harbor used by U.S. as a naval base; attacked by Japanese air force Dec. 7, 1941.

Pearl Islands, **1** see PEARL CAYS. **2** also **Perlas Archipelago** (pĕr′läs) group of islands, Panama, in Gulf of Panama.

Peary Land (pē′rĭ), also **Pearyland,** region of N Greenland, forming a mountainous peninsula.

Pechenga (pĕ·chĕng′gȧ; Russ. pyĭ·chĕn′gȧ), formerly **Petsamo** (pĕt′sȧ·mō; Finn. -sä·mô) town, NW Soviet Russia, Europe, on inlet of Barents Sea near Norwegian border, in district (Petsamo Territory) which belonged to Finland 1920–44.

Pechora (pĕ·chōr′ȧ; Russ. pyĭ·chô′rȧ) river, NE Soviet Russia, Europe; rises in Middle Ural Mts., flows N, W, and N into Pechora Bay, inlet of Barents Sea; 1125 m. long.

Pecos (pā′kŭs) **1** or **Rio Pecos** (rē′ō) river, E New Mexico and W Texas, flowing SE into the Rio Grande; 735 m. long. **2** city, W Texas, near Pecos river; pop. 8100.

Pécs (pāch), Ger. **Fünfkirchen** (fünf′kĭr′kĕn) municipality, S Hungary, W of the Danube; pop. 70,500.

Pedras, Point (pä′thrȧs), Braz. **Punta de Pedras** (pōōn′tȧ thē) cape, E Brazil, on SE coast of Paraíba state; most easterly point of South America, 34°55′W.

Pedro Cays (pā′drō; Span. pä′thrô) four islands, British West Indies, SW of Jamaica; a dependency of Jamaica from 1882.

Pedro Juan Caballero (pä′thrô hwäng kä′vä·yä′rô) town, E Paraguay, on Brazilian border; pop. 12,500.

Pedro Miguel (pä′thrô mē·gĕl′; Angl. locally pē′tĕr mĭ′gĭl′) town, Panama Canal Zone, at **Pedro Miguel Locks**, double locks in Panama Canal, NW of Miraflores Lake.

Peebles (pē′b′lz) **1** or **Peeblesshire** (-shĭr; -shēr) or **Tweeddale** (twēd′dāl′) county, SE Scotland, including upper course of the river Tweed; area 347 sq. m.; pop. 15,200. **2** burgh, its ✱, on the Tweed; pop. 6000.

Pee Dee (pē′ dē′) river, North Carolina and South Carolina, flowing SE into Winyah Bay; 233 m. long.

Peekskill (pēks′kĭl) city, SE New York, on Hudson river; pop. 17,700.

Peel (pēl) **1** river, NW Canada; rises in W Yukon Territory, flows E and then N into Mackenzie river; 365 m. long. **2** town, England, in Isle of Man on Irish Sea.

Peel Sound, passage, N Canada, between Prince of Wales I. and Somerset I.

Peene (pä′nĕ) river, NE Germany, flowing E through Pomerania into Stettiner Haff; 70 m. long.

Peenemünde (pä′nĕ·mün′dĕ) village, NE Germany, on island at mouth of Peene river; in World War II became center for development and manufacture of robot bombs; destroyed by Russians 1945 but later reactivated.

Pegnitz (pāg′nĭts) river, S Germany, in Bavaria, flowing S and W to unite with the Rednitz and form the Regnitz river; 60 m. long.

Pegu (pĕ·gōō′) town, S Burma, NE of Rangoon; once ✱ of Pegu kingdom.

Pegu Yoma (yō′mȧ) mountain range, S Burma, between the Irrawaddy and Sittang rivers; highest point 4981 ft.

Peh (bā) or **Pei** (bā) river, SE China, in cen. Kwangtung prov., flowing S to the Si delta; 220 m. long.

Pei, **1** (bī) or **Pei-ho** (bī′hō′) river, NE China, in Hopeh prov., flowing SE into the Gulf of Po Hai; 350 m. long. **2** (bā) see PEH.

Peine (pī′nĕ) city, W Germany, NE of Hildesheim; pop. 23,600.

Peipus (pī′pōōs), Estonian **Peipsi** (pāp′sĭ), Russ. **Chudskoe** (chōōt′skŭ·yĕ) lake, N Europe, in E Estonia and NW Soviet Russia; area 1357 sq. m.

Peiwar Pass (pā′wär) or **Peiwar Kotal** (kō′tŭl) mountain pass from North-West Frontier region, Pakistan, into Afghanistan; scene of defeat of Afghans by Lord Roberts December 1878.

Pekalongan (pĕ·kä′lông′än) city, Indonesia, in cen. Java on N coast; pop. 66,000.

Pekin (pē′kĭn) city, cen. Illinois, on Illinois river S of Peoria; pop. 21,900.

Peking (pē′kĭng′; Chin. bā′jĭng′) or **Peiping** (bā′pĭng′) city, NE China, ✱ of Hopeh prov. and ✱ of China before 1928 and after 1949; pop. 1,688,000.

Pelée, Mount (pē·lā′) volcano, French West Indies, in N Martinique; erupted 1902.

Pelee, Point (pē′lē) headland, Canada, in SE Ontario on Lake Erie; remarkable beaches and flora; established as national park 1918.

Peleliu (pĕl′ĕ·lū; popularly pēl′ē·lē′ōō) island, Pacific Ocean, at S end of Palau Is.; captured by American forces October 1944.

Pelham Manor (pĕl′ăm măn′ĕr) village, SE New York, on Long Island Sound NE of New York City; pop. 5300.

Pelion (pē′lĭ·ŏn), Mod. Gr. **Pilion** (pē′lyŏn) mountain, NE Greece, in E Thessaly; in Greek legend, home of the centaurs.

Pella (pĕl′ȧ) ancient city, NE Greece; ancient ✱ of Macedonia.

Pelly (pĕl′ĭ) river, NW Canada, in Yukon Territory, flowing W to the Yukon river; 330 m. long.

Pelly Bay, inlet of Gulf of Boothia, Canada.

Peloponnesus (pĕl′ō·pō·nē′sŭs) or **Peloponnesos** (pĕl′ō·pō·nē′sŏs; Mod. Gr. pä″lô·pô″nyĕ·sôs), also **Peloponnese** (pĕl′ō·pō·nēs′; -nēz′), since 12th cent. often called **Morea** (mō·rē′ȧ) peninsula forming S part of the mainland of Greece.

Pelotas (pĕ·lō′tȧs) city, S Brazil, in SE Rio Grande do Sul state at S end of Lagoa dos Patos; pop. 79,600.

Pelusium (pĕ·lū′shĭ·ŭm) ancient city, N Egypt, on the then easternmost branch of the Nile in its delta, the **Pelusiac Branch** (pĕ·lū′shĭ·ăk), now filled up.

Pemaquid Point (pĕm′ȧ·kwĭd) point of land, S Maine.

Pemba (pĕm′bȧ) island in Indian Ocean, off NE coast of Tanganyika N of island of Zanzibar; included in the Zanzibar protectorate.

Pembina (pĕm′bĭ·nō; -nȧ) river, Canada, in cen. Alberta, flowing NE and N into the Athabaska; 210 m. long.

Pembroke (pĕm′brōk; -brŭk; in Great Britain usually -brŏŏk) **1** town, Canada, in SE Ontario on Allumette Lake; pop. 12,700. **2** county in Wales: see PEMBROKESHIRE. **3** municipal borough, SW Wales, in Pembrokeshire; pop. 12,300.

Pembrokeshire (-shĭr; -shēr) or **Pembroke,** county, SW Wales; ✱ Haverfordwest; area 614 sq. m.; pop. 90,900.

Pemigewasset (pĕm′ĭ·jē·wŏs′ĕt; -ĭt) river, cen. New Hampshire; flows S through Franconia Notch, unites with Winnipesaukee river to form the Merrimack; 70 m. long.

Peñalara, Pico de (pē′kō thä pā′nyä·lä′rä) mountain, cen. Spain; highest in the Sierra de Guadarrama, 7890 ft.

Penang (pē·năng′; native pē′näng) **1** island, Federation of Malaya, in N end of Strait of Malacca; before 1948 administered with Singapore and Malacca as part of Straits Settlements; ✱ George Town; area 108 sq. m. **2** see GEORGE TOWN.

Peñarroya-Pueblonuevo (pä′nyär·rô′yä·pwä′vlō·nwä′vō) commune, S Spain, NW of Córdoba; pop. 29,200.

Penarth (pĕn·ärth′) seaport, SE Wales, in Glamorganshire; pop. 18,500.

Pendleton (pĕn′d′l·tŭn; -t′n) city, NE Oregon, on Umatilla river; pop. 11,800.

Pend Oreille (pŏn′dȧ·rā′) river, Idaho and Washington, flowing from **Pend Oreille Lake** (35 m. long, 8 m. wide, an expansion of Clark Fork) to the Columbia river; 100 m. long.

Penetanguishene (pĕn′ē·tăng′gwĭ·shēn′) town, Canada, in SE Ontario on an inlet of Georgian Bay near Midland; pop. 4900.

Penganga (pĕng·gŭng′gä) river, cen. India, flowing E to the Wardha river; 200 m. long.

Penge (pĕnj) urban district, SE England, in Kent S of London; pop. 25,000.

Penig (pā′nĭK) town, E Germany, SE of Leipzig; site of concentration camp 1944–45.

Penistone (pĕn′ĭ·stōn) urban district, England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 6400.

Penki (bŭn′chē″) or **Penhsihu** (bŭn′shē′hōō″) town, S Manchuria, S of Mukden; pop. 100,100.

Penner (pĕn′ĕr) **1** or **Northern Penner,** river, India, flowing from NE Mysore to Bay of Bengal in Andhra Pradesh; 350 m. long. **2** or **Southern Penner,** river, India, flowing from E Mysore into Bay of Bengal in cen. Madras; 245 m. long.

Pennine Alps (pĕn′īn) section of Alps, on border between Switzerland and Italy, NE of Graian Alps; highest point Monte Rosa, 15,217 ft.

Pennine Chain, mountains, N England, extending S from Scottish border to Derbyshire and Staffordshire; highest 2930 ft.

Penns Grove (pĕnz) borough, SW New Jersey, on Delaware river; pop. 6700.

Pennsylvania (pĕn′sĭl·vān′yȧ; -vā′nĭ·ȧ) state, E United States, between Lake Erie and Delaware river; ✱ Harrisburg; area 45,333 sq. m.; pop. 10,498,000.

Penn Yan (pĕn′ yăn′) village, W New York, at outlet of Keuka Lake; pop. 5500.

Penobscot (pē·nŏb′skŏt; -skŭt) river, cen. Maine, flowing S into **Penobscot Bay,** inlet of Atlantic Ocean; 101 m. long.

Penrhyn (pĕn′rĭn) **1** see TONGAREVA. **2** parish, NW Wales, in NE Caernarvonshire SSE of Bangor; slate quarries.

Penrith (pĕn′rĭth) urban district, NW England, in Cumberland SSE of Carlisle; pop. 10,500.

Pensacola (pĕn′sȧ·kō′lȧ) city, NW Florida, on **Pensacola Bay,** inlet of Gulf of Mexico; pop. 43,500.

Pentapolis (pĕn·tăp′ō·lĭs) any one of several groups of five ancient cities, in Italy, Asia Minor, and N Africa (Cyrenaica).

Pentelikon (pĕn·tĕl′ĭ·kŏn), Mod. Gr. **Pendelikón** (pän′dä·lyē·kôn′) or **Pendéli** (pändā′lyē) mountain, E Greece, in Attica NE of Athens; source of marble.

Partenkirchen. See GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN.
Pas, The. See THE PAS.
Pasco, Cerro de. See CERRO DE PASCO.
Pascua. See EASTER ISLAND.
Pas de Calais. See DOVER, STRAIT OF.
Passarowitz. See POŽAREVAC town, Yugoslavia.
Patersonia. See LAUNCESTON.
Patrimony of Saint Peter. See ROME, DUCHY OF.
Pattan. See PATAN.
Paumotu Archipelago. See TUAMOTU ARCHIPELAGO.
Pavillons-sous-Bois, Les. See LES PAVILLONS-SOUS-BOIS.
Paz, La. See LA PAZ.
Pazardzhik. See TATAR PAZARDZHIK.
Pearl River. See PEARL.
Pechili. See POHAI.
Pedee. Var. of PEE DEE.
Pehlevi. Var. of PAHLEVI.
Peiping. See PEKING.
Pelagosa Islands. See PALAGRUŽA ISLANDS.
Pelew. See PALAU.
Pelouse. Var. of PALOUSE.
Pendéli, Pendelikón. See PENTELIKON.
Peneus. See SALAMBRIA river, Greece.
Pénghu. See PESCADORES.
Penhsihu. See PENKI.

Penticton (pĕn·tĭk′tŭn) city, Canada, in S British Columbia on Okanagan Lake; pop. 10,500.
Pentland Firth (pĕnt′lănd) channel separating the Orkney Is. from the mainland of Scotland.
Pentland Hills, range of hills, SE Scotland, in Midlothian, Lanark, and Peebles cos.
Penza (pĕn′zȧ; Russ. pyĕn′zȧ) city, Soviet Russia, Europe, on Sura river; pop. 157,100.
Penzance (pĕn·zănz′; locally pĕn·zänz′) municipal borough, SW England, in Cornwall on English Channel; pop. 20,600.
Penzhina (pyĕn′zhĭ·nȧ) river, E Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing into gulf at NE end of Sea of Okhotsk; 400 m. long.
Peoria (pē·ōr′ĭ·ȧ) city, NW cen. Illinois, on Illinois river; pop. 111,900.
Peoria Heights, village, NW cen. Illinois, N of Peoria; pop. 5400.
Pepin, Lake (pĕp′ĭn) lake on Minnesota–Wisconsin boundary; an expansion of Mississippi river, between limestone bluffs 400 ft. high.
Peraea or **Perea** (pĕ·rē′ȧ) region in ancient Palestine (in New Testament times), E of Jordan river, extending from the Jabbok on the N to the Arnon on the S.
Perak (pā′räk; pâr′ȧ; pĕr′ȧ) **1** river, S Malay Penin., flowing into N end of Strait of Malacca; 200 m. long. **2** state, W Federation of Malaya, bordering on Strait of Malacca in region of Perak river; ✻ Kuala Kangsar; area 7890 sq. m.; pop. 953,900.
Perche (pĕrsh) region, N France, in old province of Maine; noted for its breed of heavy draft horses (Percherons).
Perdido (pĕr·dē′dō) river, SE Alabama and NW Florida, on boundary; flows S to Gulf of Mexico through Perdido Bay; 60 m. long.
Perdido, Mount (pĕr·thē′thō), Fr. **Mont Perdu** (môn′ pĕr′dü′) mountain, NE Spain, in Pyrenees on French border; 10,994 ft. high.
Pereira (pā·rē′ē·rä; -rā′rä) city, W cen. Colombia, just S of Manizales; pop. 30,800.
Perekop (pĕr′ĕ·kôp′; Russ. pyĭ·ryĕ·kôp′) **1** isthmus connecting the Crimea with Russian mainland. **2** village at N end of isthmus.
Pereslavl (pĕr′ĕ·slăv′l; Russ. pyĭ·ryĕ·slȧv′ly′) **1** or **Pleshscheevo** (plĕsh·chā′ĕ·vō; Russ. plyĭsh·chā′yĭ·vŭ) lake, Soviet Russia, Europe. **2** or **Pereslavl-Zaleski** (-zȧ·lĕs′kĭ; Russ. -zŭ·lyā′skĭ) town on the lake.
Pereyaslav (pĕr′ĕ·yȧ·slăv′; Russ. pyĭ·ryĭ·yŭ·slȧf′) or **Pereyaslavl** (pĕr′ĕ·yȧ·slăv′l; Russ. pyĭ·ryĭ·yŭ·slȧv′ly′) **1** medieval principality on the N bank of the Dnieper. **2** town, U.S.S.R., in N Ukraine near the Dnieper; chief town of principality from A.D. 1054.
Perga (pûr′gȧ) ancient town, Asia Minor, chief town of Pamphylia.
Pergamum (pûr′gȧ·mŭm) or **Pergamon** (-mŏn), also **Pergamus** (-mŭs) or **Pergamos** (-mŏs) **1** ancient Greek kingdom, at its height 263–133 B.C., covering most of W Asia Minor. **2** mod. **Bergama** (bĕr′gä·mä′) ancient city, ✻ of the kingdom of Pergamum and for a time ✻ of the Roman province of Asia; modern Bergama a town in Turkey, 58 m. N of Izmir.
Peribonka (pĕr′ĭ·bŏng′kȧ) river, Canada, in S cen. Quebec prov., flowing S into Lake St. John; 280 m. long.
Périgord (pā′rē′gôr′) old division of N Guienne, SW France; ✻ Périgueux.
Périgueux (pā′rē′gû′) commune, SW cen. France; pop. 40,900.
Perim (pĕ·rĭm′) island in Bab el Mandeb Strait at entrance to Red Sea; belongs to Aden colony.
Periyar (pā′rĕ·yär′) river, S India, in Kerala state, flowing N and W to Arabian Sea; 140 m. long.
Perlis (pûr′lĭs) state, N Federation of Malaya, bordering on Thailand and Andaman Sea; ✻ Kangar; area 310 sq. m.; pop. 70,500.
Pernambuco (pûr′nănm·bū′kō; -bōō′-; Port. pâr′nănm·bōō′kōō) **1** state, E Brazil, bordering on Atlantic Ocean; ✻ Recife; area 38,315 sq. m.; pop. 3,430,600. **2** see RECIFE.
Péronne (pā′rôn′) town, N France, NE of Amiens on Somme river; besieged 1536 by Charles V; captured 1815 by Wellington and 1871 by Germans, who held it again 1914–Mar. 1917 and Mar.–Sept. 1918.
Perpignan (pĕr′pē′nyăn′) city, S France, near Mediterranean Sea; pop. 75,000.
Perry (pĕr′ĭ) **1** city, S cen. Iowa, WNW of Des Moines; pop. 6200. **2** city, N Oklahoma; pop. 5100.
Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument (pĕr′ĭz) N Ohio, on South Bass I. at Put in Bay; memorial of Perry's victory over the British Sept. 10, 1813; established as national monument 1936.
Perryville (pĕr′ĭ·vĭl; Sou. also -v'l) town, E cen. Kentucky; scene of battle Oct. 8, 1863.
Persepolis (pĕr·sĕp′ō·lĭs) ancient ✻ of Persia, residence of the Achaemenid kings; its ruins lie 30 m. NE of Shiraz in SW cen. Iran.
Persia (pûr′zhȧ; -shȧ) Iran; — its name before official change 1935; still often used, especially in British sources and in references to the ancient kingdom and empire, which at one time extended from the Indus to the Mediterranean and from the Caucasus to the Indian Ocean.
Persian Gulf (-zhăn; -shăn) arm of the Arabian Sea, between Iran and the peninsula of Arabia; connected with Gulf of Oman and Arabian Sea through Strait of Hormuz.
Perth (pûrth) **1** city, ✻ of Western Australia, in SW part, on Swan river 10 m. from its mouth; pop. with suburbs 272,600. **2** town, Canada, in SE Ontario; pop. 5000. **3** or **Perthshire** (pûrth′shĭr; -shēr) county, cen. Scotland, between the Grampians and the Firth of Tay; ✻ Perth; area 2493 sq. m.; pop. 128,100. **4** city, Scotland, ✻ of Perth co., on the river Tay; pop. 40,500.
Perth Amboy (pûrth ăm′boi) city, cen. New Jersey, on Raritan Bay at mouth of Raritan river; pop. 41,300.
Peru (pĕ·rōō′; pĕ·rōō′; Span. pā·rōō′) country, W South America, bordering on Pacific Ocean; republic; ✻ Lima; area 482,257 sq. m.; pop. 7,023,100.
Peru (pĕ·rōō′; pĕ·rōō′; attributively also pē′rōō) **1** city, N Illinois, on Illinois river; pop. 8700. **2** city, N cen. Indiana; pop. 13,300.
Perugia (pā·rōō′jä; Angl. pĕ·rōō′jȧ, -jĭ·ȧ) commune, cen. Italy, between Tiber river and Lake Trasimeno; in ancient times one of 12 principal cities of Etruria; pop. 93,900.
Pesaro (pā′zä·rō) seaport, cen. Italy, on Adriatic Sea; pop. 52,500.
Pescadores (pĕs′kȧ·dōr′ēz; -ĕs), Jap. **Hoko Shoto** (hō·kō shō·tō) or **Hoko Gunto** (gōōn·tō), Chin. **Penghu** (pŭng′hōō′) island group off China, near Formosa; belonged to Japan 1895–1945.
Pescara (päs·kä′rä) **1** river, Italy, the lower course of the Aterno river. **2** seaport, cen. Italy, on Adriatic Sea at mouth of Pescara river; pop. 65,300.
Peschiera del Garda (päs·kyâ′rä dăl gär′dä) town, NE Italy, on Lake Garda at source of Mincio river W of Verona; a former frontier fortress, important in the Napoleonic Wars.
Peshawar (pĕ·shä′wēr; pĕ·shour′) city, Pakistan, ✻ of former North-West Frontier Province; pop. 131,000.
Peshawarun (pä·shä′vȧ·rōōn′) ancient city, SW Afghanistan, in what is now a desert area; extensive ruins, including mosques and a large fortress, discovered 1949.
Pessac (pĕ′säk′) commune, SW France, SSW of Bordeaux; pop. 17,800.
Pestszenterzsébet (pă̈sht′sănt·ăr′zhā·băt) town, Hungary, near Budapest; pop. 71,200.
Petah Tiqva (pĕ′tä·h' tĭk′vä) city, Israel, E of Tel Aviv; pop. (1949) 24,500.
Petaluma (pĕt′ȧ·lōō′mȧ) city, W California, on Petaluma river S of Santa Rosa; pop. 10,300.
Petén, Lake (pā·tän′) or, more correctly (Span.), **Lago Petén-Itza** (lä′gō pā·tän′ēt′sä) lake, N Guatemala, containing island on which town of Flores is situated.
Peterboro or **Peterborough** (pē′tĕr·bûr′ō) town, S New Hampshire, E of Keene; seat of MacDowell Colony for creative artists (over 600 acres).
Peterborough (pē′tĕr·bûr′ō; Brit. usu. -bŭ·rŭ, -brŭ) **1** see PETERBORO. **2** town, SE South Australia; pop. 2900. **3** city, Canada, in SE Ontario on Otonabee river N of Rice Lake; pop. 38,300. **4** municipal borough, cen. England, ✻ of Soke of Peterborough, on the Nene; pop. 53,400.
Peterborough, Soke of (sōk) northeast section of Northamptonshire, E cen. England; ✻ Peterborough; area 84 sq. m.; pop. 63,800.
Peter I Island (pē′tĕr thē′ fûrst′) island, Antarctica, in Bellingshausen Sea NE of Thurston Peninsula.
Peterhead (pē′tĕr·hĕd′; pē′tĕr·hĕd′) seaport, NE Scotland, on North Sea NE of Aberdeen; pop. 12,800.
Petersberg (pā′tĕrs·bĕrk) mountain, W Germany, one of the Siebengebirge, on E side of the Rhine 6 m. above Bonn; 1095 ft. high.
Petersburg (pē′tĕrz·bûrg) **1** independent city, SE Virginia, on Appomattox river S of Richmond; pop. 35,100. **2** town, SE Alaska; pop. 1600.
Petersfield (pē′tĕrz·fēld) urban district, S England, in E Hampshire; pop. 6600.
Petersham (pē′tĕrz·hăm) town, cen. Massachusetts, NW of Worcester; site of Harvard Forest (2100 acres), bird sanctuary and experiment station for Harvard University's School of Forestry.
Peter the Great Bay (pē′tĕr) inlet of Sea of Japan, Soviet Russia, Asia.
Peterwardein (pā′tĕr·vär·dīn′), Serb. **Petrovaradin** (pĕ′trō·vä·rä′dēn), Hung. **Pétervárad** (pā′tär·vä′rōd) town, NE Yugoslavia, in the Voivodina on the Danube opposite Novi Sad; place where Peter the Hermit viewed First Crusade 1096.
Petitcodiac (pĕt′ĭ·kō′dĭ·ăk) river, SE Canada, in SE New Brunswick, flowing through wide estuary 20 m. long to Chignecto Bay; 60 m. long.
Petone (pĕ·tō′nē) borough, New Zealand, in S North I. NE of Wellington; pop. 10,800.
Petoskey (pĕ·tŏs′kĭ) city, N Michigan, on Lake Michigan; pop. 6500.
Petra (pē′trȧ; pĕt′rȧ) ancient city, ruins now in SW Jordan kingdom, on NE slope of Mt. Hor; ancient ✻ of Edomites and of Nabataeans until A.D. 105.
Petrified Forest National Monument (pĕt′rĭ·fĭd) region, E Arizona, containing natural exhibit of petrified wood and a section of Painted Desert; established as national monument 1906.
Petrodvorets (pyĭ·trŭ·dvŭ·ryĕts′; Russ. pyĭ·trŭ·dvŭ·ryĕts′), formerly **Leninsk** (lĕn′ĭnsk; Russ. lyā′nyĭnsk) and **Peterhof** (pē′tĕr·hŏf; Russ. pyĭ·tyĕr·gŏf′) town, Soviet Russia, Europe, on Kronshtadt Bay W of Leningrad; site of former imperial palaces.
Petrokrepost (pyĭ·trŭ·kryĕ′pŭst·y′), formerly **Shlisselburg** (shlĭs′′l·bûrg; Russ. shlyĕs·syĭl·y′·bōōrk′), Ger. **Schlüsselburg** (shlüs′ĕl·bōōrk) town, NW Soviet Russia, Europe, on Neva river at SW corner of Lake Ladoga; site of fortress (now a state museum) built by Peter the Great.
Petrolia (pĕ·trōl′yȧ) town, Canada, in SE Ontario ESE of Sarnia; petroleum district; pop. 3100.
Petropavlovsk (pĕt′rō·păv′lôfsk; Russ. pyĭ·trŭ·pȧ′vlŭfsk) **1** city, Soviet Central Asia, in Kazakh S.S.R.; pop. 91,700. **2** see PETROPAVLOVSK-KAMCHATSKI.
Petropavlovsk-Kamchatski (-kăm·chăt′skĭ; Russ. -kŭm·chät′skĭ), formerly **Petropavlovsk**, seaport, Soviet Russia, Asia, on Kamchatka Peninsula.
Petrópolis (pĕ·trŏp′ō·lĭs; Port. pĕ·trō′pōō·lēs) city, SE Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro state; pop. 61,800.
Petrovgrad (pĕ′trōv·grăd), since 1947 **Zrenjanin** (zrĕ′nyä·nĕn), once called **Veliki Bečkerek** (vĕ′lĭ·kĕ bĕch·kĕ′rĕk), Hung. **Nagybecskerek** (nŏd′y′·bäch′kä·räk) city, NE Yugoslavia, in the Voivodina; pop. 40,500.
Petrozavodsk (pĕt′rō·zȧ·vŏtsk′; Russ. pyĭ·trŭ·zŭ·vŏtsk′) or **Kalininsk** (kȧ·lĭ′nĭnsk; Russ. kŭ·lyĕ′nyĭnsk) city, U.S.S.R., ✻ of Karelo-Finnish S.S.R., on Lake Onega; pop. 69,700.
Pevensey (pĕv′ĕn·zĭ; -sĭ) village, S England, in SE Sussex on coast W of Hastings; site of landing of William the Conqueror 1066.
Pforzheim (pfôrts′hīm) city, W Germany, SE of Karlsruhe on border of the Black Forest; pop. 46,800.
Phanrang or **Phan Rang** (p'hän·räng) town, Indochina, in SE Annam (Central Vietnam), near **Phanrang Bay**, an inlet of South China Sea.
Pharos (fā′rŏs; fâr′ōs) peninsula, N Egypt; in ancient times an island on which was located a lighthouse; now part of the city of Alexandria.
Pharpar (fär′pĕr) or **Pharphar** (-fĕr), in the Bible, a river of Damascus, Syria; usually identified with the **Awaj** (ä′wäj), a river S of Damascus, flowing E into swamps.
Pharr (fär) city, S Texas, E of McAllen; pop. 8700.
Pharsalus (fär·sā′lŭs), Mod. Gr. **Phársalos** (fär′sä·lôs) or **Phársala** (fär′sä·lä) town, NE Greece, in E Thessaly; scene of Caesar's defeat of Pompey 48 B.C.; — called also the battle of **Pharsalia** (fär·sā′lyȧ; -sā′lĭ·ȧ), from the name of the district surrounding the town.
Phenix City (fē′nĭks) city, E Alabama, on Chattahoochee river opposite Columbus, Georgia; pop. 23,300.
Phigalia (fĭ·gā′lyȧ; -gā′lĭ·ȧ; fī-) ancient city, S Greece, in cen. Peloponnesus; 5 m. to the E is **Bassae** (băs′ē), site of a temple of Apollo, still preserved, in which were the Phigalian marbles, since 1814 in the British Museum.
Philadelphia (fĭl′ȧ·dĕl′fĭ·ȧ; -fyȧ) **1** city, SE Pennsylvania, at confluence of Delaware and Schuylkill rivers; pop. 2,071,600. **2** see AMMAN. **3** see ALAŞEHIR.
Philae (fī′lē) island, Egypt, in Nile river in lat. 24°N; site of many ancient temples and monuments; now submerged except July to October when the sluices of Aswân Dam are open.
Philiphaugh (fĭl′ĭp·hô) village, S Scotland, W of Selkirk; scene of battle Sept. 13, 1645.
Philippeville (fē′lēp′vēl′; Angl. fĭl′ĭp·vĭl) seaport, NE Algeria, N of Constantine; pop. 64,900.
Philippi (fĭl′ĭ·pī) city, N West Virginia, ESE of Clarksburg; scene of battle (called Philippi Races) 1861.
Philippi (fĭ·lĭp′ī; fĭl′ĭ·pī) ancient town, NE Greece, in N cen. Macedonia 10 m. from the coast.
Philippine Islands (fĭl′ĭ·pēn) or **Philippines** (-pēnz) group of islands, Malay Archipelago; once a Spanish possession and 1898–1945 a United States possession; since 1946 a republic (**Republic of the Philippines**); ✻ Manila, until completion of Quezon City, the official ✻; 7100 islands, total land area 114,830 sq. m.; pop. 19,557,000.
Philippine Sea, that part of W Pacific Ocean immediately E of the Philippine Is.
Philistia (fĭ·lĭs′tĭ·ȧ) ancient country, SW Palestine, on the coast; the land of the Philistines.
Phillipsburg (fĭl′ĭps·bûrg) town, NW New Jersey, on Delaware river opposite Easton, Pennsylvania; pop. 18,900.
Phitsanulok (p'hĭt·sä·nŏō·lōk), also **Pitsanulok** and **Bisnulok** (p'hĭt·sä·nŏō·lōk — sic) town, cen. Thailand, on Nan river; pop. 250,000.
Phlegraean Fields or **Plain** (flē·grē′ăn), Ital. **Campi Flegrei** (käm′pē flā·grā′ē) region, S Italy, W of Naples; has 13 low volcanic craters, many hot springs and fumaroles.
Phocaea (fō·sē′ȧ) ancient city, Asia Minor, on Aegean Sea, northernmost of the Ionian cities; an important maritime state c. 1000–600 B.C.
Phocis (fō′sĭs) region, cen. Greece, N of Gulf of Corinth; in ancient times, once controlled Delphic oracle.
Phoenicia, also **Phenicia** (fē·nĭsh′ĭ·ȧ; -nĭsh′ȧ), or **Phenice** (fē·nī′sē) ancient country, W Asia, at E end of Mediterranean Sea in what is now Syria and Lebanon; a group of city-states that flourished c. 1200–1000 B.C.
Phoenix (fē′nĭks) **1** city, ✻ of Arizona, on Salt river; pop. 106,800. **2** or **Phenice** (fē′-nĭs) ancient seaport, in Crete.
Phoenix Islands, group of islands, cen. Pacific ocean, 4°S of the equator and ESE of Gilbert Is.; belong to the British except for Canton and Enderbury, which are under joint U.S.–British control.
Phoenixville (fē′nĭks·vĭl) borough, SE Pennsylvania, on Schuylkill river; pop. 12,900.
Phongtho (fŏng′tō′) town, N Indochina, in Tonkin (North Vietnam) near China border W of Laokay.
Phrygia (frĭj′ĭ·ȧ) ancient country, W cen. Asia Minor; divided c. 400 B.C. into **Greater Phrygia**, the inland region, and **Lesser Phrygia**, along the Hellespont.
Phthiotis (thĭ·ō′tĭs), anc. **Phthia** (thĭ′ȧ) region, NE Greece, in SE Thessaly.
Phuket (p'hōō·kĕt), also **Puket** (p'hōō-) or **Bhuket** (p'hōō-) **1** formerly **Salang** (sä·läng) or **Junkseylon** (jŭngk′sē·lŏn′) island, SW Thailand. **2** seaport at S end of island; pop. ab. 30,000.
Phulkian States (p'hōōl′kyän) a group of former princely states, NW India, in the Punjab, so called from the Sikh family that established their independence in 18th cent.; now in Patiala and East Punjab States.
Phutho (fōō′tō′) town, N Indochina, in Tonkin (North Vietnam) NW of Hanoi.
Piacenza (pyä·chĕn′tsä), anc. **Placentia** (plȧ·sĕn′shȧ; -shĭ·ȧ) commune, N Italy, on Po river; pop. 80,600.
Pianosa (pyä·nō′sä) island, Italy, in Mediterranean Sea SW of Elba.

Pepsu. See PATIALA.
Pera. See BEYOĞLU.
Peremyshl. See PZEMYŚL.
Pereyaslavl. **1** = PEREŚLAVL. **2** See PEREYASLAV.
Perlas Archipelago. See PEARL ISLANDS.
Perm. See MOLOTOV.
Pernau, Pernov. See PÄRNU seaport, Estonia.
Pérouse Island, La. See VANIKORO.
Pérouse Strait, La. See SOYA STRAIT.
Perreux-sur-Marne, Le. See LE PERREUX-SUR-MARNE.
Persia. See FARS.
Perugia, Lake. See TRASIMENO, LAKE.
Peshawur. Var. of PESHAWAR.
Pest. See BUDAPEST.
Pesto. See PAESTUM.
Peterhof. See PETRODVORETS.
Petit-Quevilly, Le. See LE PETIT-QUEVILLY.
Petrikau. See PIOTRKÓW.
Petrograd. See LENINGRAD.
Petrokov. See PIOTRKÓW.
Petrovaradin. See PETERWARDEIN.
Petrovsk. See MAKHACHKALA.
Petsamo. See PECHENGA.
Petuna. See FUYU.
Phasis. See RION.
Phatnitlo. See DANIETTA.
Phenice. See PHOENIX.
Phenice, Phenicia. See PHOENICIA.
Philippopolis. See PLOVDIV.
Phnom Penh. See PNOMPENH.
Pialt. See TEGEA.
Piatigorsk. Var. of PYATIGORSK.

Piatra-Neamţ (pyä′trä·nyämts′) city, NE Romania, in Moldavia region on Bistriţa river; pop. 30,200.

Piauí (pyou·ē′), formerly spelled **Piauhy** (pyou·ē′) state, NE Brazil, bordering on Atlantic Ocean E of Parnaíba river; ✱ Teresina; area 94,819 sq. m.; pop. 1,064,400.

Piave (pyä′vä) river, NE Italy, rising in Carnic Alps and flowing S and SE into the Adriatic Sea; 137 m. long.

Pibor (pē′bôr) river, SE Sudan Republic; flows N and unites with Baro river on border of Ethiopia to form Sobat river; 200 m. long.

Picardy (pĭk′ĕr·dĭ), Fr. **Picardie** (pē′kär′dē′) historical region, N France, bordering on English Channel N of Normandy; a province 1477 to the Revolution, ✱ Amiens.

Picatinny Arsenal (pĭk′ä·tĭn′ĭ) government reservation, N New Jersey, N of Dover and S of Lake Denmark; munitions manufacture.

Picayune (pĭk′ä·yōōn′; pĭk′ĭ·yōōn′) city, S Mississippi; pop. 6700.

Picenum (pī·sē′nŭm) ancient Roman province in E Italy, on Adriatic Sea; ✱ Asculum Picenum (Ascoli Piceno).

Pichincha (pē·chēn′chä) volcano, Ecuador, NW of city of Quito; battle May 24, 1822.

Pico (Span. pē′kō; Port. -kōō) **1** = General Pico. **2** island, Portugal, in the Azores.

Picton (pĭk′tŭn) town, Canada, in SE Ontario on inlet of Lake Ontario; pop. 4300.

Pictou (pĭk′tōō) town, Canada, in N Nova Scotia, on **Pictou Harbor**; pop. 4300.

Pidurutalagala (pĭd′ŭ·rōō·tä·lä′gä·lä) mountain, highest in Ceylon, 8294 ft.

Piedmont (pēd′mŏnt) **1** city, W California, near Oakland; pop. 10,100. **2** Ital. **Piemonte** (pyä·mōn′tä) region, N Italy, bordering on France and Switzerland, in foothills of the Alps. **3** region, E United States, just E of the Blue Ridge.

Piedras Negras (pyä′thräs nä′grās) **1** archaeological site, NW Guatemala, on the Usumacinta river; Maya sculptural art. **2** formerly **Ciudad Porfirio Díaz** (syōō·thä′th′ pôr·fē′ryō thē′äs) town, NE Mexico, in Coahuila state on the Rio Grande opposite Eagle Pass, Texas; pop. 15,700.

Pielisjärvi (pyē′lĭs·yär′vĭ) **1** lake, SE Finland; 56 m. long; area 422 sq. m. **2** town, SE Finland, on the lake; pop. 17,300.

Pieria (pī·ē′rĭ·ä) a region of ancient Macedonia, W of the Gulf of Salonica; seat of worship of the Muses; location of the **Pierian Spring** (-ăn).

Pierre (pēr) city, ✱ of South Dakota, on Missouri river; pop. 5700.

Piešťany (pyĕsh′tyä·nĭ), Hung. **Pöstyén** (pûsh′tyān), Ger. **Pistyan** (pĭs′tyän) town, E cen. Czechoslovakia, on the Váh NE of Bratislava; thermal springs.

Pietarsaari (pyē′tär·sä′rĭ), Swed. **Jakobstad** (yä′kôp·stä[d]′) seaport, Finland; pop. 12,300.

Pietermaritzburg (pē′tĕr·măr′ĭts·bûrg), also **Maritzburg**, town, E Union of South Africa, ✱ of Natal; pop. with suburbs 60,600.

Pietersburg (pē′tĕrz·bûrg) town, Union of South Africa, in N cen. Transvaal; pop. 15,600.

Pigeon (pĭj′ŭn) **1** river, NE Minnesota, flowing into N Lake Superior; forms section of United States–Canada boundary; 40 m. long. **2** river, E Tennessee, flowing NW into French Broad river; 75 m. long.

Pikes Peak (pīks) mountain, E cen. Colorado, at S end of Front Range; 14,110 ft. high.

Pikeville (pĭk′vĭl; Sou. also -vĭ) town, E Kentucky; pop. 5200.

Pila (pē′lä), Ger. **Schneidemühl** (shnī′dĕ·mül) city, NW Poland, N of Poznań in an area formerly part of Germany; pop. 37,500.

Pilatus (pē·lä′tōōs) mountain, cen. Switzerland, in Unterwalden canton; 6995 ft. high.

Pilcomayo (pēl′kō·mä′yō) river, S cen. South America; rises in Bolivia, flows SE into Paraguay river in Paraguay; 1000 m. long.

Pilica (pē·lē′tsä) or **Pilitsa** (Russ. pyĭ·lyē′tsä) river, S cen. Poland, flowing N and NE into Vistula river; 200 m. long.

Pillsbury Sound (pĭlz′bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ) body of water, West Indies, off St. Thomas I., Virgin Is. of the United States.

Piloña (pē·lōō′nyä) commune, NW Spain, E of Oviedo; pop. 16,900.

Piltdown or **Pilt Down** (pĭlt′doun′) prehistoric station, S England, in East Sussex N of Lewes; site of discovery 1911–15 of fragments of the so-called Piltdown man.

Pinaleno Mountains (pĭn′ä·lā′nō) mountain range, SE Arizona.

Pinar del Río (pē·när′ thĕl rē′ō) seaport, W Cuba; pop. 26,200.

Pindus Mountains (pĭn′dŭs), Mod. Gr. **Pindhos Óros** (pēn′thôs ô′rōs) mountain system, N Greece, between Epirus and Thessaly; highest point over 7500 ft.

Pine Bluff, city, SE cen. Arkansas, on Arkansas river; pop. 37,200.

Pine Creek, river, N cen. Pennsylvania, flowing E and S into West Branch of Susquehanna river; 100 m. long.

Pinega (pĭ·nĕg′ä; Russ. pyĭ·nyĕ′gä) river, Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing into the Northern Dvina near its mouth; 400 m. long.

Pine Lawn, city, E Missouri, just N of St. Louis; pop. 6400.

Pineville (pīn′vĭl; Sou. also -vĭ) town, cen. Louisiana, NE of Alexandria; pop. 6400.

Ping (pĭng) or **Meping** (mä·pĭng) river, W Thailand, flowing SSE to join with the Nan and form the Chao Phraya; 360 m. long.

Pingyuan (pĭng′yü·än′) former province, N China, surrounded by Shansi, Hopeh, Shantung, and Honan; abolished 1952; ✱ Sinsiang; area 18,000 sq. m.; pop. 13,000,000.

Pinkham Notch (pĭngk′ŭm) defile, N New Hampshire, in White Mts. E of the Presidential Range.

Pinkie (pĭngk′ĭ) battlefield near Edinburgh, Scotland; scene of victory of Duke of Somerset over the Scots Sept. 10, 1547.

Pinnacles National Monument (pĭn′ä·k'lz; -ĭ·k'lz) a group of spirelike rock formations, W cen. California, in Coast Ranges W of San Joaquin valley; established as national monument 1908.

Pinneberg (pĭn′ĕ·bĕrk) city, W Germany, NW of Hamburg; pop. 23,900.

Pinsk (pĭnsk; Russ. pyēnsk), Pol. **Pińsk** (pēn′y'sk) city, U.S.S.R., in White Russia in center of Pripet Marshes; chief town of principality of Pinsk 13th–14th cents.

Piombino (pyōm·bē′nō) commune, cen. Italy, on Ligurian Sea; pop. 27,700.

Piotrków (pyô′tĕr·kōōf), Russ. **Petrokov** (pyĭ·trŭ·kôf′; Angl. pēt′rō·kŏf), Ger. **Petrikau** (pä′trē·kou) commune, Poland, SSE of Łódź; pop. 52,900.

Pipe Spring National Monument (pīp) spring and old stone fort, NW Arizona, in desert region; established as national monument 1923.

Pipestone (pīp′stōn′) city, SW Minnesota; pop. 5300.

Pipestone National Monument, quarry, SW Minnesota, just N of Pipestone, from which Indians obtained material for peace pipes; established as national monument 1937.

Piqua (pĭk′wä; -wȧ) city, W Ohio, N of Dayton; pop. 17,400.

Piracicaba (pē′rä·sē·kä′vä) city, SE Brazil, in SE cen. São Paulo state; pop. 46,600.

Piraeus (pī·rē′ŭs), Mod. Gr. **Piraiévs** (pē′rä·ĕfs′) seaport, E Greece, on Saronic Gulf; the port of Athens; pop. 184,800.

Piranhas (pē·rä′nyäs) river, NE Brazil, flowing N through Rio Grande do Norte state into Atlantic Ocean; 250 m. long.

Pirate Coast, the coast of SE Arabia on Persian Gulf; now called Trucial Oman.

Pirmasens (pĭr′mä·zĕns) city, W Germany, near French border E of the Saar; pop. 50,600.

Pirna (pĭr′nä) city, E Germany, on Elbe river SE of Dresden; pop. 37,400.

Pisa (pē′zä; Ital. pē′sä) commune, cen. Italy, on Arno river; pop. 84,000.

Pisagua (pē·sä′gwä) seaport, N Chile; nitrate port.

Piscataqua (pĭs·kăt′ä·kwō) river, Maine and New Hampshire; flows SE forming S section of Maine–New Hampshire boundary; 12 m. long.

Pisco (pēs′kō) seaport, SW Peru, on Pisco Bay; pop. 14,600.

Pisgah (pĭz′gä) or **Nebo** (nē′bō) mountain, Jordan, E of N end of Dead Sea.

Pisidia (pĭ·sĭd′ĭ·ä; pĭ-) ancient country, S Asia Minor, cut off from the Mediterranean by Pamphylia.

Pissevache (pēs′vȧsh′) waterfall, SW cen. Switzerland, in Valais canton; 215 ft. high.

Pistoia (pēs·tō′yä) commune, cen. Italy, NW of Florence; pop. 75,400.

Pisuerga (pē·swĕr′gä) river, N Spain; rises in Cantabrian Mts., flows SSW into Duero river; 140 m. long.

Pit (pĭt) river, N California, flowing S and W into the Sacramento; 280 m. long.

Pitcairn (pĭt′kârn) borough, SW Pennsylvania, E of Pittsburgh; pop. 5900.

Pitcairn Island, island, S Pacific Ocean, S of Tropic of Capricorn; a British colony, founded 1790 by mutineers from the British ship Bounty.

Pitch Lake (pĭch) deposit of natural asphalt, SW Trinidad; extends over 114 acres.

Pite (pē′tē) river, N Sweden, flowing SE into head of Gulf of Bothnia; 200 m. long.

Piteå (pē′tē·ō′) seaport, N Sweden, at mouth of the Pite river.

Piteşti (pē·tĕsht′; -tĕsh′tē) city, S cen. Romania, in Muntenia on Argeş river; pop. 19,600.

Pithom (pī′thŏm) ancient city, N Egypt, in E Goshen; one of the treasure cities built for Pharaoh by the Hebrews.

Pitman (pĭt′mŏn) borough, SW New Jersey, S of Camden; pop. 7000.

Pittsburg (pĭts′bûrg) **1** city, W California, near mouth of Sacramento river; pop. 12,800. **2** city, SE Kansas; pop. 19,300.

Pittsburgh (pĭts′bûrg) city, SW Pennsylvania, at confluence of Allegheny and Monongahela rivers; pop. 676,800.

Pittsburg Landing, hamlet, SW Tennessee, on Tennessee river; scene of battle, usually called battle of Shiloh, April 6–7, 1862.

Pittsfield (pĭts′fēld) city, W Massachusetts, on Housatonic river; pop. 53,300.

Pittston (pĭts′tŭn) city, E Pennsylvania, on Susquehanna river NE of Wilkes-Barre; pop. 15,000.

Piura (pyōō′rä) **1** river, N Peru, flowing W into Pacific Ocean; 200 m. long. **2** city, Peru, on Piura river; pop. 20,100.

Placentia (plä·sĕn′shä; -shĭ·ȧ) **1** see Piacenza. **2** town, Canada, in SE Newfoundland, on Avalon Penin. on **Placentia Bay**, an inlet of Atlantic Ocean 75 m. long.

Placetas (plä·sä′täs) town, W cen. Cuba; pop. 20,400.

Placid, Lake (plăs′ĭd) **1** see Lake Placid. **2** lake, NE New York, in the Adirondack Mts.; 5 m. long.

Pladju or **Pladjoe** (plä′jōō) town, Indonesia, in S Sumatra just S of Palembang; oil refinery.

Plainfield (plān′fēld) city, NE New Jersey, WSW of Elizabeth; pop. 42,400.

Plains of Abraham (ā′brȧ·hăm) plateau, Canada, W of old city of Quebec; scene of battle 1759, in which British under Wolfe defeated French under Montcalm.

Plainview (plān′vū) city, NW Texas; pop. 14,000.

Plant City (plănt) city, W cen. Florida, E of Tampa; pop. 9200.

Plaquemine (plăk′mĭn; plăk′ē·mēn) town, S Louisiana, on Mississippi river SSW of Baton Rouge; pop. 5700.

Plasencia (plä·sĕn′shä; -shĭ·ȧ; Span. plä·sän′thyä, -syä) commune, W Spain, NNE of Cáceres; pop. 16,300.

Plassey (plăs′ĭ) village, NE India, in West Bengal on Bhagirathi river; scene of Clive's victory June 23, 1757.

Plata, Río de la (rē′ō thä lä plä′tä), Brit. **River Plate** (plāt′) estuary of Paraná and Uruguay rivers, between Uruguay and Argentina; 225 m. long.

Plataea (plä·tē′ä) or **Plateae** (-tē′ē) ancient city, Greece, in SE Boeotia S of Thebes and near Attica border; scene 479 B.C. of defeat of the Persians by the Greeks.

Plátano, Río del (rē′ō thĕl plä′tä·nō) river, Mexico, in Chiapas state; rises in W Guatemala, flows NW and N into the Bay of Campeche; 325 m. long.

Platte (plăt) **1** river, S Iowa and NW Missouri, flowing to Missouri river; 300 m. long. **2** river, cen. Nebraska; formed by confluence of North Platte and South Platte, flows E into Missouri river; 310 m. long (with North Platte ab. 900 m.).

Platteville (plăt′vĭl) city, SW Wisconsin; pop. 5800.

Platt National Park (plăt) mineral springs, S Oklahoma; established as national park 1906.

Plattsburgh or **Plattsburg** (plăts′bûrg) city, NE New York, on W Lake Champlain 20 m. S of Canadian border; pop. 17,700.

Plauen (plou′ŭn), also **Plauen im Vogtland** (ĭm fōkt′länt) city, E Germany, on Weisse Elster SW of Zwickau; pop. 84,800.

Pleasant Hill, town, W Louisiana; scene of battle April 9, 1864.

Pleasantville (plĕz′ŭnt·vĭl) **1** city, SE New Jersey, WNW of Atlantic City; pop. 11,900. **2** village, SE New York, NNE of New York City.

Plenty, Bay of (plĕn′tĭ) inlet of Pacific Ocean, New Zealand, on NE coast of North I.

Plessisville (plĕs′ĭ·vĭl; Fr. plĕ′sē′vĭl′) village, Canada, in S Quebec; pop. 5100.

Plettenberg (plĕt′ĕn·bĕrk) city, W Germany, E of Wuppertal; pop. 22,500.

Pleven (plĕ′vĕn) or **Plevna** (plĕv′nä) city, N Bulgaria; pop. 31,500.

Płock (plôtsk), Ger. **Plozk** (plôtsk) commune, Poland, on Vistula river; pop. 35,200.

Ploeşti (plô·yĕsht′; -yĕsh′tē) city, SE cen. Romania, in E foothills of Transylvanian Alps; pop. 77,400.

Plombières-les-Bains (plôn′byâr′lā·băn′) town, NE France, S of Épinal; hot springs.

Plovdiv (plōv′dĭf), Gr. **Philippopolis** (fĭl′ĭ·pŏp′ō·lĭs) city, S Bulgaria, on the Maritsa river N of the Rhodope Mts.; pop. 99,900.

Plum Island (plŭm) **1** island, NE Massachusetts, in Atlantic Ocean just S of mouth of the Merrimack. **2** island, New York, at E end of Long Island Sound off NE end of Long I.

Plymouth (plĭm′ŭth) **1** city, N Indiana; pop. 6700. **2** town, SE Massachusetts, on Plymouth Bay; site of first permanent white settlement in New England, the **Colony of New Plymouth**, founded by Pilgrims 1620; pop. 13,600. **3** city, SE Michigan, W of Detroit; pop. 6600. **4** borough, E Pennsylvania, on Susquehanna river W of Wilkes-Barre; pop. 13,000. **5** seaport, British West Indies, ✱ of Montserrat presidency, on SW coast of Montserrat I. **6** city and county borough, SW England, in Devonshire on Plymouth Sound; naval base; pop. 209,000.

Plymouth Bay, inlet of Atlantic Ocean, SE Massachusetts.

Plymouth Sound, inlet of English Channel, SW England, on boundary between Devonshire and Cornwall.

Plynlimmon or **Plinlimmon** (plĭn·lĭm′ŭn) mountain, cen. Wales, on boundary between Cardiganshire and Montgomeryshire; 2468 ft. high.

Plzeň (pŭl′zĕn·y′), Ger. **Pilsen** (pĭl′zĕn) city, Czechoslovakia, in Bohemia; pop. 117,800.

Pnompenh or **Pnom-Penh** (p'nôm′pĕn′), also **Phnom Penh** (p'nôm′-) city, Indochina, ✱ of Cambodia, at junction of Tonle Sap river with the Mekong; pop. 102,700.

Po (pō; Ital. pô), anc. **Padus** (pā′dŭs) river, N Italy, flowing from slopes of Mount Viso E into Adriatic Sea through several mouths; 418 m. long.

Pocatello (pō′kȧ·tĕl′ō; -tĕl′ŭ) city, SE Idaho; pop. 26,100.

Pocono Mountains (pō′kō·nō) ridge of Appalachian Mts., E Pennsylvania; 1600 ft. high.

Poços de Caldas (pō′sōōzh thē kăl′dȧs) town, E Brazil, in Minas Gerais state; pop. 19,700.

Podgorica or **Podgoritsa** (pôd′gô·rē′tsä), now officially **Titograd** (tē′tô·grȧd) town, S Yugoslavia, in Montenegro; destroyed by bombing in World War II, afterward rebuilt under new name; to be new capital of Montenegro.

Podmokly (pôd′mô·klĭ), Ger. **Bodenbach** (bō′dĕn·bäk) city, W Czechoslovakia, in N Bohemia on Labe (Elbe) river on German border; pop. 22,600.

Podolia (pō·dō′lyȧ; -dō′lĭ·ȧ), Russ. **Podolsk** (pō·dôlsk′; Russ. pŭ·dôl′y'sk) region, U.S.S.R., in W Ukraine N of middle Dniester river; in medieval kingdom of Poland; once a province of Russia.

Podolsk (pō·dôlsk′; Russ. pŭ·dôl′y'sk) **1** see Podolia. **2** town, Soviet Russia, Europe, S of Moscow; pop. 72,400.

Podor (pō′dôr) town, French West Africa, in N Senegal territory on Senegal river; pop. 81,000.

Pohai (bō′hī′), formerly **Pechili** (bā′jĭr′lĭ′) strait, NE China, between Liaotung Penin. (S Manchuria) and N Shantung; connects Gulf of Po Hai with Yellow Sea; 70 m. wide.

Po Hai, Gulf of (bō′ hī′), formerly **Gulf of Chihli** (jĭr′lĭ′) the NW arm of the Yellow Sea, NE China, enclosed by S Manchuria and Hopeh and Shantung provs.

Pohang (pō·häng) or **Pohang-dong** (-dông), also **Hoko** (hō·kō) town, SE Korea, on coast in 36°02′N lat.; pop. 50,700.

Pohsien (bō′shĭ·ĕn′), formerly **Pochow** (bō′jō′) city, E China, in NW Anhwei prov.; pop. 100,000.

Pointe à Gatineau (pwăn′-tȧ gȧ′tē′nō′) village, Canada, in SW Quebec; pop. 3900.

Pointe-à-Pitre (pwăn′-tȧ·pē′tr′) seaport, French West Indies, in SW Grande-Terre I., E Guadeloupe; pop. 43,600.

Pointe aux Trembles (pwăn′-tō trăn′bl′) town, Canada, in S Quebec on Montreal I.; pop. 8200.

Pointe Claire (point klâr′; Fr. pwăn′t' klâr′) town, Canada, in S Quebec on Montreal I.; pop. 8800.

Pico da Bandeira. See Bandeira, Pico de.
Piedad, La. See La Piedad.
Piemonte. See Piedmont, Italy.
Pihkva. See Pskov.
Pilion. See Pelion.
Pilsen. See Plzeň.
Pinchiang. = Pinkiang: see Harbin.
Pines, Isle of. **1** See Isle of Pines. **2** See Kunie.
Piniós. See Salambria.
Pinkiang. See Harbin.
Pinopolis Reservoir. See Moultrie, Lake.
Pinsk Marshes. See Pripet.
Piragua. See Paragua.
Pirineos. See Pyrenees.
Pishpek. See Frunze.
Pistoja. Var. of Pistoia.
Pistyan. See Piešťany.
Pitsanulok. See Phitsanulok.
Piz Bernina. See Bernina.
Plata, La. See La Plata.
Plate, River. See Plata, Río de la.
Plattensee. See Balaton.
Pleasant Island. See Nauru.
Pleshcheevo. See Pereslavl.
Plinlimmon. See Plynlimmon.
Plock. See Płock.
Pochow. See Pohsien.
Podkamennaya Tunguska. See Tunguska.
Podkarpatská Rus. See Carpathian Ruthenia.
Poerwokerto. See Purwokerto.
Pogranichnaya. See Suifenho.
Poictiers. See Poitiers.
Point de Galle. See Galle.
Pointe Levi. See Levis.

Pointe-Noire (pwănt′nwär′) seaport, SE French Equatorial Africa, in S Middle Congo territory.
Point Mugu (point′ mŭ·gōō′) government reservation, W California, at Point Mugu SE of Oxnard; naval air missile test center.
Point Roberts (rŏb′ərts) township, NW Washington, on **Point Roberts**, the tip of a peninsula extending S into Strait of Georgia from British Columbia.
Poitiers (pwä′tyā′), formerly spelled **Poictiers** (pwä′-) city, W cen. France; pop. 48,500.
Poitou (pwä′tōō′) historical region, W cen. France, SE of Brittany; a province of France from 1416 until Revolution; ✱ Poitiers.
Poland (pō′lănd), Pol. **Polska** (pôl′skä) country, E Europe, bordering on Baltic Sea; in Middle Ages a kingdom, at one time extending to the lower Dnieper river; partitioned 1772, 1793, 1795, among Russia, Prussia, and Austria; again a kingdom (Congress Poland or Russian Poland) 1815–30; lost autonomy 1831–1918; since 1918 a republic; area (1952) 119,703 sq. m.; pop. (1950) 24,976,900.
Polesine (pō·lā′zē·nā) region, NE Italy, the lowland between the lower Po and the lower Adige.
Policastro, Gulf of (pō·lē·käs′trō) inlet of Tyrrhenian Sea, SW Italy, S of the Gulf of Salerno.
Polillo (pō·lē′yō) group of islands, Philippine Is., in Pacific Ocean off E coast of Luzon.
Polish Corridor, strip of land, N Europe, in Poland, which, between World War I and World War II, separated East Prussia from main part of Germany; before 1919 part of Germany.
Pollenza (pōl·lĕn′tsä), anc. **Pollentia** (pō·lĕn′shĭ·ȧ) town, cen. Italy, in the Marches; scene of battle A.D. 403.
Polochic (pō′lō·chēk′) river, S cen. Guatemala, flowing ESE into Lake Izabal; 180 m. long.
Polotsk (pō′lŏtsk; Russ. pō′lŭtsk) **1** medieval principality, N Europe, in the region S of Lake Peipus. **2** city, U.S.S.R., in N White Russia on Dvina river; ✱ of medieval principality; pop. 24,800.
Poltava (pŭl·tȧ′vȧ) city, U.S.S.R., in Ukraine on Vorskla river; scene of victory July 8, 1709, of Peter the Great over Charles XII; pop. 130,300.
Polynesia (pŏl′ĭ·nē′zhȧ; -zhĭ·ȧ; -shȧ; -shĭ·ȧ) islands of the cen. Pacific Ocean, between 30°N and 47°S lat.
Pomerania (pŏm′ər·ān′yȧ; -ā′nĭ·ȧ), Ger. **Pommern** (pôm′ərn) **1** historical region, N Europe, on Baltic Sea, formerly in Germany, now mostly in Poland; once a duchy. **2** former province of Prussia.
Pomerania, Bay of, inlet of Baltic Sea between NE Germany and NW Poland.
Pomerelia (pŏm′ər·ēl′yȧ; -ē′lĭ·ȧ), Ger. **Pommerellen** (pôm′ə·rĕl′ən) ancient region on the Baltic Sea W of the Vistula; originally part of Pomerania but was distinct from it when duchy of Pomerania was created in 12th cent.
Pomona (pō·mō′nȧ) **1** city, SW California, E of Los Angeles; pop. 35,400. **2** or **Mainland** (mān′lănd′; -lənd) island, N Scotland, largest of the Orkney Is.; area 190 sq. m.
Pompano Beach (pŏm′pȧ·nō) city, SE Florida, N of Miami near Atlantic Ocean; pop. 5700.
Pompei (pŏm·pā′ē; Angl. pŏm·pā′ē, -pā′), before 1928 **Valle di Pompei** (vä′lā dē pôm·pā′ē) town, S Italy, ESE of Naples; geophysical observatory; near ancient Pompeii.
Pompeii (pŏm·pā′ē; -pā′; -pē′[yĭ]) ancient city, S Italy, SE of Naples near foot of Mt. Vesuvius; destroyed by eruption of Vesuvius A.D. 79.
Ponape (pō′nȧ·pā), formerly **Ascension** (ă·sĕn′shən) island, Pacific Ocean, in E Caroline Is.; 134 sq. m.; pop. 11,500.
Ponca City (pŏn[g]′kȧ) city, N Oklahoma, on Arkansas river; pop. 20,200.
Ponce (pôn′sȧ) seaport, S Puerto Rico; pop. 99,200.
Ponce de Leon Bay (pŏns′ dē lē′ŏn) inlet of Gulf of Mexico, SW Florida.
Pondichéry (pôn′dē′shā′rē′) or **Pondicherry** (pŏn′dĭ·chĕr′ĭ; -shĕr′ĭ) **1** settlement, former French India, on Coromandel Coast; area 112 sq. m.; pop. 204,700. **2** seaport, ✱ of French India, chief town of settlement; pop. 53,100.
Pondoland (pŏn′dō·lănd′) territory, Union of South Africa, one of the Transkeian Territories, on Indian Ocean between Umtata river and Natal prov.
Pongo de Manseriche (pông′gō thā män′sā·rē′chā) canyon, N Peru, through which the Marañón river flows; 2000 ft. deep.
Pongola (pŏng·gō′lȧ) river, Union of South Africa, flowing between SE Transvaal and N Natal; unites with Usutu river to form Maputo river in Mozambique; 120 m. long.
Ponta Delgada (pōn′tȧ thāl·gä′thȧ) seaport, Portugal, in the Azores on SW coast of São Miguel I.; chief town of the Azores; pop. 21,000.
Ponta Grossa (pōn′tȧ grō′sȧ) city, S Brazil, in Paraná state; pop. 44,100.
Pontchartrain, Lake (pŏn′chēr·trān′) lake, SE Louisiana, E of Mississippi river; area 600 sq. m.
Pontefract (pŏn′tē·frăkt; locally also pŭm′frĕt, -frĭt, pŏm′-) municipal borough, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire, SE of Leeds; pop. 23,200.
Ponte Nova (pōn′tē nō′vȧ) city, E Brazil, in SE cen. Minas Gerais state; pop. 15,400.
Pontevedra (pôn′tā·vā′thrä) **1** province, NW Spain, bordering on Atlantic Ocean N of Portugal. **2** commune, its ✱, on coast; pop. 51,900.
Ponthieu (pôn′tyû′) ancient region, N France, in Picardy; once a countship, held by England 1272–1336, 1360–69; ✱ Abbeville.
Pontiac (pŏn′tĭ·ăk) **1** city, NE cen. Illinois; pop. 9000. **2** city, SE Michigan; pop. 73,700.
Pontianak (pŏn′tē·ä′näk) city, Indonesia, on SW coast of Borneo; pop. 45,000.
Pontine (pŏn′tēn; -tĭn), or **Ponziane** (pôn·tsyä′nȧ), **Islands**, island group, Italy, in Tyrrhenian Sea W of Naples.
Pontine Marshes, district, cen. Italy, in SW Latium; separated from sea by low sand hills which prevent natural drainage; now reclaimed and site of several cities.
Pontoise (pôn′twäz′) town, N France, on Oise river NNW of Paris; States-General met here 1561; seat of parliament 1652, 1720, 1753.
Pontus (pŏn′tŭs) **1** ancient country, NE Asia Minor; a kingdom 4th cent. B.C. to 66 B.C., then a Roman province. **2** or **Pontus Euxinus**: see Black Sea.
Pont-Viau (pôn′vyō′) town, Canada, in S Quebec on Jesus I. on Rivière des Prairies; pop. 5100.
Pontypool (pŏn′tĭ·pōōl′) urban district, W England, in Monmouthshire; pop. 42,700.
Pontypridd (pŏn′tĭ·prēth′; -prĭd′) urban district, SE Wales, in Glamorganshire; pop. 38,600.
Poole (pōōl) municipal borough, S England, in Dorsetshire on English Channel; pop. 83,000.
Poona (pōō′nȧ) city, W India, in Bombay state in the Deccan; pop. 258,200.
Poonch or **Punch** (pōōnch) town, Kashmir, in NW Jammu prov. 45 m. SW of Srinagar.
Poopó, Lake (pō′ō·pō′) lake, W cen. Bolivia, S of Lake Titicaca; 60 m. long, 30 m. wide; altitude 12,000 ft. (505 ft. lower than Lake Titicaca).
Popaván (pō′pä·yän′) city, SW Colombia, S of Cali at foot of Mt. Puracé; pop. 18,300.
Poperinge (pō′pē·rĭng′ē) town, NW Belgium, W of Ieper (Ypres).
Poplar (pŏp′lər) metropolitan borough, London, on N bank of Thames; pop. 73,500.
Poplar Bluff, city, SE Missouri; pop. 15,100.
Popocatepetl (pō·pō′kä·tā′pĕt·l′; Angl. pō′pō·kăt′ē·pĕt′l) volcano, SE cen. Mexico, in Puebla state; contains crater over half a mile in circumference and 250 ft. deep; 17,887 ft. high.
Porcupine (pôr′kū·pīn) river, Canada and Alaska, flowing into Yukon river in Alaska; 400 m. long.
Porcupine Mountains or **Range**, mountain range, Michigan, in NW Upper Peninsula; highest point **Porcupine Mountain**, highest in the state, 2023 ft.
Pori (pō′rĭ), Swed. **Björneborg** (byûr′nē·bôr′y′) seaport, SW Finland; pop. 43,300.
Porkkala Peninsula (pôrk′kä·lȧ) tongue of land, S Finland, projecting into Gulf of Finland W of Helsinki; held by Russia 1944–56.
Poros (pō′rōs), Mod. Gr. **Póros** (pō′rōs) island, E Greece, in Saronic Gulf near coast of Argolis.
Porsanger Fjord (pôrs′äng′ər) inlet of Arctic Ocean, N Norway; extends inland 249 m.
Port Adelaide (ăd′ĭ·lād) seaport, SE South Australia, on Gulf of St. Vincent at mouth of Torrens river; port of Adelaide.
Portadown (pôrt′ȧ·doun′) urban district, S Northern Ireland, in co. Armagh; pop. 12,400.
Portage (pôr′tĭj) city, S cen. Wisconsin, on Wisconsin river; pop. 7300.
Portage Falls, waterfall, W New York, in the Genesee river; 110 ft. high.
Portage Lake, Michigan, in Keweenaw Penin.; connected with Keweenaw Bay by natural channel and with Lake Superior by ship canal.
Portage la Prairie (lȧ prâr′ĭ) city, Canada, on Assiniboine river in S Manitoba; pop. 8500.
Port Alberni (ăl·bûr′nĭ) city, Canada, in E cen. Vancouver I., British Columbia; pop. 7800.
Portales (pôr·tăl′ēs) city, E New Mexico, SW of Clovis; pop. 8100.
Port Alfred (ăl′frĕd; -frĭd) **1** town, Canada, in S Quebec on Saguenay river ESE of Chicoutimi; pop. 3900. **2** seaport, Union of South Africa, in SE Cape Province; pop. 6000.
Port Angeles (ăn′jē·lēs) city, NW Washington, on Juan de Fuca Strait; pop. 11,200.
Port Antonio (ăn·tō′nĭ·ō) seaport, British West Indies, in NE Jamaica NE of Kingston.
Portarlington (pôrt·är′lĭng·tŭn) town, cen. Ireland, in co. Offaly on Barrow river; peat-fired station for generating electricity.
Port Arthur (är′thər) **1** city, SE Texas, on Sabine Lake S of Beaumont; pop. 57,500. **2** city, Canada, in SW Ontario on Lake Superior N of Fort William; pop. 31,200. **3** Jap. **Ryojun** (ryō·jōōn), Chin. **Lüshun** (lü′shōōn′) seaport, S Manchuria, on Liaotung Penin. SW of Dairen; in Kwantung Leased Territory 1905–45; made joint Chinese-Russian naval base 1945; pop. 142,200.
Port Augusta (ô·gŭs′tȧ) seaport, S South Australia, at head of Spencer Gulf; pop. 4400.
Port-au-Prince (pôrt′ō·prĭns′; Fr. pôr′-tō′prăns′) seaport, ✱ of Republic of Haiti; pop. 142,800.
Port Blair (pôrt blâr′) seaport, India, ✱ of Andaman and Nicobar Is., on SE coast of South Andaman I.
Port Chester (pôrt chĕs′tər) village, SE New York, on Long Island Sound near Connecticut boundary; pop. 24,000.
Port Clinton (klĭn′t'n; -tŭn) village, N Ohio, on Lake Erie; pop. 5500.
Port Colborne (kōl′bərn) town, Canada, in SE Ontario on Lake Erie, at S end of Welland Ship Canal; pop. 8300.
Port Coquitlam (kō·kwĭt′lăm) city, Canada, in SW British Columbia E of Vancouver; pop. 3200.
Port Credit (krĕd′ĭt) village, Canada, in SE Ontario on Lake Ontario; pop. 3600.
Port Darwin (där′wĭn) **1** see Darwin. **2** inlet of Clarence Strait, N Australia, on which Darwin is situated.
Port Deposit (dē·pŏz′ĭt) town, NE Maryland, on the Susquehanna river at a place where the banks are 200-ft. cliffs.
Port Elizabeth (ē·lĭz′ȧ·bĕth) town, S Union of South Africa, in SE Cape Province on Algoa Bay; pop. with suburbs 133,400.
Porterville (pôr′tər·vĭl) city, S cen. California, N of Bakersfield; pop. 6900.
Port Fuad (pôrt fōō·ăd′) seaport, NE Egypt, at N end of Suez Canal opposite Port Said.
Port Gibson (gĭb′s'n) town, SW Mississippi, S of Vicksburg; scene of battle 1863.
Port Glasgow (glăs′kō; -gō; glăz′gō; Brit. also glăs′-, glăz′-) seaport, SW Scotland, in Renfrew co. on the Clyde; pop. 21,600.
Port Harcourt (här′kərt; -kôrt) seaport, Nigeria; pop. 15,200.
Porthcawl (pôrth·kôl′) urban district, SE Wales, in Glamorganshire; pop. 9500.
Port Hope (hōp′) town, Canada, in SE Ontario on Lake Ontario; pop. 6500.
Port Hudson (hŭd′s'n) village, Louisiana, on Mississippi river N of Baton Rouge; besieged by Federals for six weeks 1863.
Port Hueneme or **Hueneme** (wĭ·nē′mē) seaport, S California, on Santa Barbara Channel 40 m. W of Los Angeles; naval base.
Port Huron (hûr′ŭn) city, SE Michigan, at Lake Huron end of St. Clair river; pop. 35,700.
Portici (pôr′tē·chē) commune, S Italy, on Bay of Naples ESE of Naples; pop. 26,000.
Port Jackson (pôrt jăk′s'n) inlet of S Pacific Ocean, SE Australia, in New South Wales; forms harbor of Sydney.
Port Jervis (jûr′vĭs) city, SE New York, on Delaware river near New Jersey border; pop. 9400.
Port Jinnah (jĭn′ȧ) the port of Chalna, E Pakistan.
Port Kembla (kĕm′blȧ) seaport, SE Australia, in New South Wales on coast S of Wollongong.
Portland (pôrt′lănd) **1** city, E Indiana, NE of Muncie; pop. 7100. **2** seaport, SW Maine, on Casco Bay; pop. 77,600. **3** city, NW Oregon, on Willamette river; pop. 373,600. **4** urban district, S England, in Dorsetshire S of Weymouth; pop. 11,300.
Port Lavaca (lȧ·văk′ȧ) city, S Texas, SE of Victoria; pop. 5600.
Port Lincoln (lĭng′kən) town, S South Australia, near mouth of Spencer Gulf; pop. 4000.
Port Lockroy (lŏk′roi) harbor, Antarctica, on small island off NW coast of Palmer Peninsula.
Port Louis (lōō′ĭ[s]) **1** seaport, ✱ of island of Mauritius; pop. with suburbs 57,000. **2** (Fr. pôr′ lwē′) seaport, French West Indies, in NW Grande-Terre I., E Guadeloupe.
Port Lyautey (pôr′ lyō′tā′; Angl. pôrt lē′ō·tā′), formerly **Kénitra** (kā′nē′trȧ′) town, French Morocco, NE of Rabat; a river port, 10 m. from Atlantic Ocean.
Port Macquarie (pôrt mȧ·kwŏr′ĭ) seaport, SE Australia, in E New South Wales on Pacific Ocean at mouth of Hastings river.
Port Martin (pôr′ mär′tăn′; Angl. pôrt mär′t'n, -tĭn) base, Antarctica, of French expedition 1950–51, on Adélie Coast in 60°50′S lat., 141°25′E long.
Port Melbourne (pôrt mĕl′bərn) seaport, SE Australia, in S Victoria SW of Melbourne on Port Phillip Bay.
Port Moresby (môrz′bĭ) seaport, SE New Guinea, ✱ of joint territories of Papua and New Guinea, on Gulf of Papua.
Port Neches (nĕch′ĕz; -ĭz) city, SE Texas, near mouth of Neches river; pop. 5400.
Port Nicholson (nĭk′ŭl·s'n; -l·s'n) the harbor of Wellington, New Zealand.
Pôrto Alegre (pôr′tōō ȧ·lā′grē) seaport, S Brazil, ✱ of Rio Grande do Sul state, at N end of Lagoa dos Patos; pop. 382,000.
Portobelo (pôr′tō·vā′lō), also **Porto Bello** (pōr′tō bĕl′ō) and **Puerto Bello** (pwĕr′tō bĕl′ō) seaport, Panama, on Caribbean coast; the great emporium of South American trade in 16th and 17th cents.
Portoferraio (pôr′tō·fär·rä′yō) seaport, Italy, on N coast of island of Elba.
Port of Spain or **Port-of-Spain**, seaport, NW Trinidad, ✱ of Trinidad and Tobago colony; pop. 100,600.
Portomaggiore (pôr′tō·mäd·jō′rā) commune, N Italy, SE of Ferrara; pop. 25,000.
Porto-Novo (pôr′tō·nō′vō) seaport, French West Africa, ✱ of Dahomey; pop. 27,500.
Porto Santo (pôr′tōō sȧnn′tōō) island, Portugal, one of the Madeira Is.
Pôrto Velho (pôr′tōō vā′lyōō) city, W Brazil, ✱ of Guaporé territory; pop. 10,200.
Port Phillip Bay (pôrt fĭl′ĭp), also often, in short form, **Port Phillip**, the harbor of Melbourne, S Victoria, Australia.
Port Pirie (pĭr′ĭ) seaport, S South Australia, on Spencer Gulf; pop. 12,000.
Port Radium (rā′dĭ·ŭm) village, N Canada, on E shore of Great Bear Lake just S of Arctic Circle; pitchblende mine.
Port Republic (rē·pŭb′lĭk) village, NW Virginia, in Shenandoah Valley; scene of battle June 9, 1862.
Port Royal (roi′ăl) **1** town, South Carolina, on **Port Royal Island**, one of the Sea Is.; site of Huguenot colony founded 1562. **2** town, British West Indies, on Jamaica at entrance to Kingston Harbor; early ✱ of Jamaica. **3** early settlement, Canada: see Annapolis Royal.
Port Royal Sound, body of water off SE coast of South Carolina at entrance to Broad river.
Port Said (pôrt sĭd′; sȧd′; Arab. sȧ·ēd′) seaport, NE Egypt, on Mediterranean Sea at N end of Suez Canal; pop. 124,700.
Port Saint Johns (sānt jŏnz′) seaport, S Union of South Africa, ✱ of Pondoland, in NE Cape Province.
Portsea (pôrt′sĭ) **1** island, S England, site of city of Portsmouth. **2** ward of Portsmouth, England; dockyards and naval station.
Portslade by Sea (pôrts′lād) urban district, S England, in East Sussex near Brighton; pop. 13,600.
Portsmouth (pôrts′mŭth) **1** seaport, SE New Hampshire, on Atlantic Ocean at mouth of Piscataqua river; pop. 18,800. **2** city, S Ohio, on Ohio river at mouth of Scioto river;

Pokrovsk. See Engels.
Polnisch-Ostrau. See Slezská Ostrava.
Polska. See Poland.
Poltoratsk. See Ashkhabad.
Pommerellen. See Pomerelia.
Pommern. See Pomerania.
Ponevyezh. See Panevezhis.
Ponza, Ponziane Islands. See Pontine Islands.
Pootoo. See Puto Shan.
Popo, Grand. See Grand Popo.
Porfirio Díaz. = Ciudad Porfirio Díaz; see Piedras Negras.
Portae Syriae. = Syriae Portae; see Bailan.
Port Apra. See Apra Harbor.
Port Baltic. = Baltic Port: see Paldiski, Estonia.
Port Castries. See Castries.
Portland Bight. See Old Harbour Bay.
Port Laoighise. See Maryborough.
Port Mahon. See Mahón.
Pôrto. See Oporto.
Porto Bardia. See Bardia.
Porto Edda. See Sarandë.
Porto Rico. See Puerto Rico.
Port Rex. See East London.

pop. 36,800. **3** independent city, SE Virginia, on Elizabeth river across from Norfolk; pop. 80,000. **4** village, Canada, in SE Ontario on Lake Ontario W of Kingston; pop. 3400. **5** city and county borough, S England, in Hampshire; naval base; pop. 233,500.
Port Stanley (pôrt stăn′lĭ) **1** village, Canada, in Ontario on Lake Erie; port for St. Thomas and London. **2** town, ✱ of Falkland Is., on East Falkland I.
Port Sudan (sōō·dăn′) seaport, NE Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on Red Sea; pop. 21,800.
Port Swettenham (swĕt′′n·ăm; swĕt′năm) seaport, Federation of Malaya, in W Selangor state.
Port Talbot (tôl′bŭt) municipal borough and seaport, SE Wales, in W Glamorganshire; pop. 44,000.
Port Taufiq (pôrt tou·fēk′), formerly **Port Tewfik** (tū′fĭk) town, Egypt, at S end of Suez Canal at head of Gulf of Suez; the port of Suez.
Port Townsend (toun′zĕnd) city, W Washington, on W side of entrance to Puget Sound; pop. 6900.
Portugal (pôr′tŭ·găl; pôr′-; Port. pōōr·tōō·gäl′), anc. **Lusitania** (lū′sĭ·tān′yȧ; -tā′nĭ·ȧ) country, W Europe, in W Iberian Penin. between Spain and the Atlantic Ocean; before 1910 a kingdom, now a republic; ✱ Lisbon; area 34,240 sq. m. (not including the Azores and Madeira Is.); pop. 8,618,000.
Portuguesa (pôr′tōō·gä′sä) **1** river, W Venezuela, flowing SE to the Apure river; 250 m. long. **2** state, W cen. Venezuela; ✱ Guanare; area 5869 sq. m.; pop. 121,000.
Portuguese Guinea, country, W Africa, on Guinea coast; a Portuguese colony; ✱ Bissau; area 13,944 sq. m.; pop. 351,100.
Portuguese India, Portuguese possessions on W coast of Indian subcontinent, comprising the territory of Goa and the districts of Damão and Diu; ✱ Pangim, in Goa; 1537 sq. m.; pop. 601,000.
Portuguese Timor, the eastern half of the island of Timor, belonging to Portugal; ✱ Dili; area 7330 sq. m.; pop. 463,800.
Porvoo (pôr′vô), Swed. **Borgå** (bôr′gō) seaport, S Finland, E of Helsinki; pop. 8500.
Porz (pôrts), formerly **Heumar** (hoi′mär) commune, W Germany, on the Rhine ESE of Cologne; pop. 25,900.
Posadas (pō·sä′thäs) town, NE Argentina, ✱ of Misiones territory, on the Paraná river; pop. 38,500.
Poseta (pŭ·syĕ′tȧ), or **Poset** (pŭ·syĕt′), **Bay**, inlet of Sea of Japan, Soviet Russia, Asia, just SW of Peter the Great Bay.
Pössneck (pûs′nĕk) city, E Germany, SE of Erfurt; pop. 20,200.
Postojna (pôs′toi·nä), Ital. **Postumia** (pôs·tōō′myä) town, NW Yugoslavia, ENE of Trieste; formerly in Italy; stalactite caves nearby.
Potaro (pō·tä′rō) river, cen. British Guiana, flowing E into Essequibo river; 100 m. long.
Potchefstroom (pôch′ĕf·strōōm′) town, NE Union of South Africa, in S Transvaal; pop. 27,200.
Potenza (pō·tĕn′tsä) commune, S Italy; pop. 32,500.
Potgietersrust (pôt′ĸē′tĕrs·rûst′) town, NE Union of South Africa, in cen. Transvaal; pop. 5700.
Potidaea (pŏt′ĭ·dē′ȧ) ancient city, NE Greece, in Macedonia on Chalcidice Penin.; its site is 38 m. SE of Salonica; a Corinthian colony, founded 609 B.C.
Potomac (pō·tō′măk) river, E United States, flowing from West Virginia to Chesapeake Bay, forming S boundary of Maryland; 287 m. long, with South Branch headstream 400 m. long.
Potosí (pō′tō·sē′) city, Bolivia, at altitude of 13,600 ft.; pop. 40,000
Pototan (pō·tō′tän) municipality, Philippine Is., in Panay N of city of Iloilo; pop. 33,000.
Potsdam (pŏts′dăm) **1** village, N New York, E of Ogdensburg; pop. 7500. **2** city, E Germany, on Havel river SW of Berlin; pop. 113,600.
Potteries, the (pŏt′ĕr·ĭz) district, W cen. England, in Staffordshire, noted for its production of china and earthenware; includes the Five Towns (actually six: Stoke on Trent, Burslem, Fenton, Hanley, Longton, Tunstall), since 1910 all forming the county borough of Stoke on Trent.
Potters Bar (pŏt′ĕrz bär′) urban district, England, in Middlesex; pop. 17,200.
Pottstown (pŏts′toun) borough, SE Pennsylvania, on Schuylkill river; pop. 22,600.
Pottsville (pŏts′vĭl) city, E cen. Pennsylvania, on Schuylkill river; pop. 23,600.
Poughkeepsie (pō·kĭp′sĭ) city, SE New York, on Hudson river; site of Vassar College; pop. 41,000.
Poulton le Fylde (pōōl′t'n [-tŭn] lĕ fīld′) urban district, England, in Lancashire; pop. 7700.
Powder (pou′dĕr) **1** river, E Oregon, flowing into Snake river; 150 m. long. **2** river, N Wyoming and SE Montana, flowing N into Yellowstone river; 375 m. long.
Powell (pou′ĕl) river, NE Tennessee, flowing SW into Clinch river; 150 m. long.
Poyang Hu (pō′yäng′ hōō′) lake, SE China, in N Kiangsi prov.; 90 m. long and 20 m. wide.
Poygan, Lake (poi′găn) lake, E Wisconsin, an expansion of Wolf river; 10 m. long.
Požarevac (pō′zhä·rĕ·vȧts), Ger. **Passarowitz** (pä·sä′rō·vĭts) town, E Yugoslavia, in Serbia SE of Belgrade; scene of signing of treaty July 21, 1718, between Turkey, Austria, and Venice.
Poza Rica (pō′sä rē′kä) town, E Mexico, in Veracruz state on Gulf of Mexico; oil field, discovered 1930.
Poznań (pôz′nän·y′), Ger. **Posen** (pō′zĕn) city, Poland, on Warta river; pop. 291,600.
Pozoblanco (pō′thō·vläng′kō; pō′sō-) commune, S Spain, N of Córdoba; pop. 16,700.
Pozzuoli (pŏt·tswō′lē), anc. **Puteoli** (pū·tē′ō·lī) commune, S Italy, on **Bay of Pozzuoli** W of Naples; pop. 29,700.
Prades (prȧd) town, S France, in the Pyrenees 25 m. SW of Perpignan; scene of Bach festival 1950; now has annual music festival.
Praga (prä′gä) town, Poland, on the Vistula across from Warsaw; captured by Russians Sept. 14, 1944; scene of much fighting to January 1945.
Prague (präg; prāg), Czech **Praha** (prä′hȧ), Ger. **Prag** (präk) city, ✱ of Czechoslovakia, in Bohemia on the Vltava (Moldau) river; pop. 922,300.
Prahran (prä·răn′) city, SE Australia, in S Victoria, SE suburb of Melbourne; pop. (1947) 59,882.
Prahu or **Prahoe** (prä′hōō) mountain, Indonesia, in cen. Java; 10,285 ft. high.
Praia (prī′ȧ) town, ✱ of Cape Verde Is., on São Tiago I.
Prairie du Chien (prâr′ĭ dŭ shēn′) city, SW Wisconsin, on Mississippi river near its confluence with Wisconsin river; pop. 5400.
Prairie Grove, town, NW Arkansas, S of Fayetteville; scene of battle Dec. 7, 1862.
Prairie Provinces, the Canadian provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.
Prairies, Rivière des (rē′vyâr′ dā prē′rē′) river, Canada, the section of the St. Lawrence river N of Montreal I., separating it from Jesus I.
Pranhita (prän′hĭ·tä) river, cen. India, flowing S to Godavari river; 80 m. long.
Prato in Toscana (prä′tō ēn tōs·kä′nä) commune, cen. Italy, NW of Florence; pop. 70,200.
Pratt (prăt) city, S cen. Kansas; pop. 7500.
Pravdinsk (präv′dēnsk), Ger. **Friedland** (frēt′länt) town, Poland, formerly in East Prussia, Germany; scene of battle June 14, 1807.
Pravieniškes (prä′vyĕ·nĭsh′kās), Pol. **Pravenichki** (prä′vĕ·nēĸ′kē) village, Lithuania, near Kaunas; site of concentration camp in World War II.
Predeal Pass (prĕ·dyäl′), Hung. **Tömös Pass** (tö′mûsh) mountain pass, Romania, chief pass through the Transylvanian Alps; altitude 3445 ft.
Předmost (pĕr·zhĕd′môst) village, Czechoslovakia, in cen. Moravia; site of extensive paleolithic remains.
Pregel (prā′gĕl) river, Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing into the Frisches Haff (Gulf of Danzig); in territory formerly belonging to East Prussia, Germany; 80 m. long.
Preparis Isles (prĕp′ȧ·rĭs) group of islands, India, in Bay of Bengal between Burma and Andaman Is., from which it is separated by **Preparis Channels** (**North Preparis Channel** and **South Preparis Channel**).
Přerov (pĕr·zhĕ′rôf), Ger. **Prerau** (prā′rou) town, cen. Czechoslovakia, in cen. Moravia; pop. 22,400.
Prescot (prĕs′kŭt) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire E of Liverpool; pop. 12,500.
Prescott (prĕs′kŭt) **1** city, cen. Arizona; pop. 6800. **2** town, Canada, in SE Ontario on St. Lawrence river; pop. 3500.
Presidente Prudente (prā′zē·thĕnn′tĕ prōō·thănn′tĕ) city, SE Brazil, in SW São Paulo state; pop. 27,300.
Presidential Range (prĕz′ĭ·dĕn′shăl) range of the White Mts., N New Hampshire; includes Mount Washington, 6288 ft. high.
Prešov (prĕ′shôf), Hung. **Eperjes** (ä′pär·yăsh′) town, E cen. Czechoslovakia, in E Slovakia N of Košice; pop. 21,900.
Prespa, Lake (prĕs′pȧ), Serbo-Croat. **Prespansko Jezero** (prĕs′pän·skō yĕ′zĕ·rō) lake in SW Yugoslavia, SE Albania, and N Greece; 14 m. long, 8 m. wide.
Presque Isle (prĕsk′ ĭl′) village, N Maine; pop. 10,000.
Prestatyn (prĕs·tät′ĭn) urban district, NE Wales, in Flintshire; pop. 8800.
Preston (prĕs′tŭn) **1** town, Canada, in SE Ontario ESE of Kitchener; pop. 7600. **2** county borough, NW England, in Lancashire, on the Ribble; pop. 119,200.
Prestonpans (prĕs′tŭn·pănz′) burgh, SE Scotland, in East Lothian E of Edinburgh; scene of a battle Sept. 21, 1745.
Prestwich (prĕst′wĭch) municipal borough, NW England, in Lancashire NNW of Manchester; pop. 34,400.
Prestwick (prĕst′wĭk) burgh, SW Scotland, in Ayr co. N of Ayr; international airport; pop. 11,400.
Pretoria (prē·tōr′ĭ·ȧ) city, administrative ✱ of Union of South Africa, in S cen. Transvaal; pop. with suburbs 168,100.
Pribilof Islands (prĭb′ĭ·lôf), also **Fur Seal Islands**, group of islands, Alaska, in SE Bering Sea.
Price (prīs) city, E cen. Utah, on Price river; pop. 6000.
Prichard (prĭch′ĕrd) city, SW Alabama, NW of Mobile; pop. 19,000.
Priego de Córdoba (prē·ā′gō thā kôr′thō·vä) commune, S Spain, SE of Córdoba; pop. 25,200.
Priene (prī·ē′nē) ancient Greek city, W Asia Minor, near mouth of the Maeander; one of the 12 Ionian Cities.
Prilep (prē′lĕp) city, SE Yugoslavia, in S Macedonia; pop. 26,000.
Primorsk (prĭ·môrsk′; Russ. pryĭ-), Finnish **Koivisto** (koi′vĭs·tō) town, Soviet Russia, Europe, on Gulf of Finland S of Vyborg; the port of Vyborg.
Prince Albert (ăl′bĕrt) city, Canada, in S cen. Saskatchewan on North Saskatchewan river; pop. 17,100.
Prince Albert National Park, government reservation, Canada, in cen. Saskatchewan; forested region with many lakes and waterways; established as national park 1927.
Prince Albert Peninsula, northwest section of Victoria I., N Canada.
Prince Albert Sound, inlet in W coast of Victoria I., N Canada.
Prince Charles Island (chärlz) island, N Canada, in Foxe Basin; area 3500 sq. m.
Prince Edward Island (ĕd′wĕrd) island, SE Canada, in Gulf of St. Lawrence off E New Brunswick and N Nova Scotia; constitutes a province; ✱ Charlottetown; area 2184 sq. m.; pop. 98,400.
Prince Edward Island National Park, government reservation, Canada, on N coast of Prince Edward I.; established as national park 1937.
Prince Edward Islands, two islands, S Indian Ocean, since 1948 belonging to Union of South Africa.
Prince George (jôrj) city, Canada, in cen. British Columbia on Fraser river; pop. 4700.
Prince Harald Coast (hăr′ăld) section of coast, Antarctica, on Indian Ocean; in Norwegian claim, part of Queen Maud Land.
Prince of Wales, Cape (wālz) cape, Alaska, on Bering Strait at W tip of Seward Penin.; most westerly point of mainland of North America, at 168°W long.
Prince of Wales Island, 1 island, SE Alaska, largest in Alexander Archipelago; area 1500 sq. m. **2** island, N Canada, between Victoria I. and Somerset I.; area 12,830 sq. m.
Prince of Wales Strait, channel, N Canada, between Banks I. and NW Victoria I.
Prince Olav Coast (ō′lăv; Norw. -läv, -läf) section of coast, Antarctica, on Indian Ocean; in Norwegian claim, part of Queen Maud Land.
Prince Patrick Island (păt′rĭk) island, N Canada, one of Parry Is.; area 6081 sq. m.
Prince Regent Inlet (rē′jĕnt) channel, N Canada, between E Somerset I. and NW Baffin I.
Prince Rupert (rōō′pĕrt) city, Canada, in W British Columbia on Pacific Ocean at head of Dixon Entrance; pop. 8500.
Princes Islands (prĭn′sĕz; -sĭz), Turk. **Kızıl Adalar** (kĭ·zĭl′ ä·dä·lär′) nine islands, Turkey, in Sea of Marmara near coast S of İstanbul.
Princess Astrid Coast (ăs′trĭd) section of coast, Antarctica, on South Atlantic Ocean; in Norwegian claim, part of Queen Maud Land.
Princess Charlotte Bay (shär′lŏt) inlet of Coral Sea, NE Australia, in NE Queensland.
Princess Marianna (măr′ĭ·ăn′ȧ; măr′-), or **Dourga** (dōōr′gȧ), **Strait**, channel between S New Guinea and Frederik Hendrik I.
Princess Martha Coast (mär′thȧ) section of coast, Antarctica; in Norwegian claim, a part of Queen Maud Land.
Princess Ragnhild Coast (räng″n·hĭl) section of coast, Antarctica; in Norwegian claim, a part of Queen Maud Land.
Princess Royal Island, island, W Canada, off coast of British Columbia.
Princeton (prĭns′tŭn) **1** city, N Illinois; pop. 5800. **2** city, SW Indiana; pop. 7700. **3** city, W Kentucky; pop. 5400. **4** borough, W cen. New Jersey, NNE of Trenton; site of Princeton Univ.; pop. 12,200. **5** city, S West Virginia, NE of Bluefield; pop. 8300.
Prince William Sound (wĭl′yăm) inlet of Gulf of Alaska, S Alaska, E of Kenai Penin.; 90 to 100 m. across.
Principe (prĭn′sĭ·pē; Port. prēn′sē·pĕ), or **Prince** (prĭns), **Island**, island, W Africa, in Gulf of Guinea N of São Tomé; with São Tomé, forms a Portuguese colony.
Prinzapolca (prēn′sä·pôl′kä) river, E cen. Nicaragua, flowing E into the Caribbean Sea; 120 m. long.
Priozersk (prĭ·ô′zĕrsk; Russ. pryĭ·ô′zyĕrsk), Finnish **Käkisalmi** (kăk′kĭ·säl′mĭ), Swed. **Kexholm** (kĕks′hōm; Swed. chĕks·hôlm′), also called **Keksgolm** (kĕks′gōm; Russ. kĕks′gŭl·y′m) town, U.S.S.R., in Karelo-Finnish S.S.R. on Lake Ladoga.
Pripet (prĭp′ĕt), Russ. **Pripyat** (pryē′pyȧt·y′), Pol. **Prypeć** (prĭ′pĕch) river, E cen. Europe, in the U.S.S.R. in NW Ukraine and S White Russia, flowing E through marshes, the **Pripet**, or **Pinsk** (pĭnsk; Russ. pyēnsk), **Marshes**, to the Dnieper river; 500 m. long.
Priština (prĕsh′tĕ·nä) town, S Yugoslavia, in Kosovo, ✱ of Kosovo-Metohija autonomous prov.; pop. 19,800.
Prizren (prĕz′rĕn) town, S Yugoslavia, in Kosovo-Metohija autonomous prov. near Albanian border; pop. 19,000.
Probolinggo (prō′bō·lĭng′gō) seaport, Indonesia, in E Java on Madura Strait; pop. 37,000.
Proctor (prŏk′tĕr) village, W Vermont, NNW of Rutland; center of marble industry.
Progreso (prō·grā′sō) seaport, SE Mexico, in Yucatán state on Yucatán penin.; port for Mérida; pop. 12,000.
Prokopevsk (prŭ·kô′pyĕfsk) city, Soviet Russia, Asia, at S end of Kuznetsk Basin, adjacent to Stalinsk; pop. 107,200.
Prome (prōm) town, Burma, on Irrawaddy river 150 m. N of Rangoon; pop. 28,300.
Promontory Point (prŏm′ŭn·tō′rĭ; esp. Brit., -tĕr·ĭ, -trĭ) point of land, Utah, on Great Salt Lake at S end of **Promontory Mountains**, a range forming a peninsula jutting into the lake.
Prosna (prôs′nä) river, W Poland, flowing N into Warta river; 100 m. long.
Prospect Park (prŏs′pĕkt) **1** borough, N New Jersey, N of Paterson; pop. 5200. **2** borough, SE Pennsylvania, SW of Philadelphia; pop. 5800.
Prostějov (prô′styĕ·yôf), Ger. **Prossnitz** (prŏs′nĭts) city, Czechoslovakia, in cen. Moravia; pop. 31,700.
Provence (prô′vänsʹ) historical region, SE France, bordering on Mediterranean Sea; once a kingdom, absorbed in kingdom of Arles A.D. 933; made a countship 1113 and later became one of pre-Revolutionary provinces of France; ✱ Aix.
Providence (prŏv′ĭ·dĕns) **1** river, Rhode Island, a N arm of Narragansett Bay. **2** city, ✱ of Rhode Island, at head of Providence river; pop. 248,700. **3** see FORT PROVIDENCE.
Provincetown (prŏv′ĭns·toun′) town, SE Massachusetts, on N tip of Cape Cod; first landing place of Pilgrims 1620.
Provo (prō′vō) city, N cen. Utah, on Provo river 3 m. from Utah Lake; pop. 28,900.
Prudhoe (prŭd′ō; prŭd′hō) urban district, N England, in Northumberland, on the Tyne; pop. 9600.
Prudnik (prōōd′nēk), Ger. **Neustadt** or **Neustadt in Oberschlesien** (noi′shtät ĭn ō′bĕr·shlā′zē·ĕn) city, S Poland, in Silesia near Czechoslovakian border; pop. 17,400.

Portuguese East Africa. See MOZAMBIQUE.
Portuguese West Africa. See ANGOLA.
Posen. See POZNAŃ.
Pöstyén. See PIEŠŤANY.
Powder River. See POWDER.
Pozsony. See BRATISLAVA.
Praeneste. See PALESTRINA.
Pressburg. See BRATISLAVA.
Preussen. See PRUSSIA.
Preussisch Eylau. See BAGRATIONOVSK; EYLAU.
Preussisch-Stargard. See STAROGARD.
Primorski Krai. See MARITIME TERRITORY.
Prince Island. See PRINCIPE ISLAND.
Pripyat. See PRIPET.
Profile Mountain. See CANNON MOUNTAIN.
Prokletije. See NORTH ALBANIAN ALPS.
Promontore. See KAMENJAK.
Propontis. See MARMARA, SEA OF.
Prossnitz. See PROSTĚJOV.
Providence Plantations See RHODE ISLAND.

Prussia (prŭsh′ə), Ger. **Preussen** (proi′sĕn) **1** originally, region in N Germany bordering on Baltic Sea; the E half (East Prussia), from creation of duchy in 16th cent. and union with Brandenburg in 18th cent., developed into kingdom of Prussia; the W half (West Prussia) belonged to Poland 1466–1772 and again after World War II. **2** kingdom (1701–1918) and state (1918–33) of Germany; ✱ Berlin; area (1933) 114,120 sq. m.; pop. (1933) 39,934,000.

Pruszków (prōōsh′kōōf) commune, Poland, WSW of Warsaw; pop. 27,100.

Prut (prōōt), Ger. **Pruth** (prōōt) river, E Europe, flowing from Carpathian Mts. SSE into Danube river; forms boundary between Moldavia and Bessarabia and, since World War II, the boundary between Romania and the U.S.S.R.; 500 m. long.

Przemyśl (pshĕ′mĭsh), Russ. **Peremyshl** (pĕr′ə·mĭsh′l; Russ. pyĭ·ryĕ·mĭsh′ly′) city, SE Poland, near Ukraine border; pop. 58,500.

Psará (psä·rä′), anc. **Psyra** (sĭ′rə) island, Greece, in Aegean Sea W of Chios.

Psel or **Psiol** (psyōl) river, U.S.S.R., in Ukraine, flowing S to the Dnieper; 420 m. long.

Pskov (pskôf) **1** Estonian **Pihkva** (pē′kvä) southern arm of Lake Peipus, Soviet Russia, Europe; area ab. 400 sq. m. **2** city, Soviet Russia, Europe, on Velikaya river near Lake Pskov; pop. 59,900.

Pudsey (pŭd′zĭ; -sĭ) municipal borough, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire, W of Leeds; pop. 30,300.

Puebla (pwä′vlä; Angl. pū·ĕb′lə) **1** state, SE cen. Mexico; area 13,124 sq. m.; pop. 1,595,900. **2** in full **Puebla de Zaragoza** (pwä′vlä thä sä′rä·gō′sä) city, its ✱; pop. 138,500.

Pueblo (pū·ĕb′lō) city, SE cen. Colorado, on Arkansas river; pop. 63,700.

Puente Alto (pwän′tä äl′tō) town, cen. Chile, just S of Santiago; pop. 10,100.

Puente del Inca (pwän′tä thĕl ēng′kä) natural bridge, W Argentina, W of city of Mendoza.

Puente-Genil (pwän′tä·hä·nēl′) commune, S Spain, S of Córdoba; pop. 27,600.

Puerco (pwĕr′kō) river, NW New Mexico and E Arizona, flowing SW to the Little Colorado river; 120 m. long.

Puerto Aisén or **Aisén** (pwĕr′tō ī·sän′) town, S Chile, on Aisén river E of Chonos Archipelago; pop. 4000.

Puerto Ayacucho (ä′yä·kōō′chō) town, S Venezuela, ✱ of Amazonas territory, on the Orinoco; pop. 2900.

Puerto Barrios (vär′ryōs) seaport, E Guatemala, on Gulf of Honduras; pop. 15,700.

Puerto Cabello (kä·vä′yō) seaport, N Venezuela; the port of Valencia; pop. 16,800.

Puerto Colombia (kō·lôm′byä) town, N Colombia, on coast W of mouth of Magdalena river; formerly the port of Barranquilla.

Puerto Cortés (kôr·tās′) seaport, NW Honduras, on Gulf of Honduras.

Puerto de Santa María (thä sän′tä mä·rē′ä), generally called **El Puerto** (ĕl pwĕr′tō) commune, SW Spain, on Bay of Cádiz; pop. 29,200.

Puerto La Cruz (lä krōōs′) seaport, Venezuela, E of Barcelona; refines and ships oil.

Puertollano (pwĕr′tō·[l]yä′nō) commune, S cen. Spain, SSW of Ciudad Real; pop. 24,700.

Puerto Madryn (pwĕr′tō mä′thrēn) seaport, S Argentina, in Patagonia on New Gulf.

Puerto Montt (mōnt′) seaport, S cen. Chile, S of Lake Llanquihue; pop. 21,400.

Puerto Plata (plä′tä), formerly **San Felipe de Puerto Plata** (säm fä·lē′pā thä) seaport, N Dominican Republic; pop. 14,400.

Puerto Princesa (prēn·sä′sä) municipality, Philippine Is., ✱ of Palawan.

Puerto Rico (pwĕr′tō rē′kō), before 1932 **Porto Rico** (pōr′tō) island, West Indies, easternmost of the Greater Antilles; belongs to the United States; became a commonwealth in 1952 on adoption of a constitution; ✱ San Juan; area 3435 sq. m.; pop. 2,210,700.

Puerto Suárez (pwĕr′tō swä′rās) town, Bolivia, in NE Chaco territory on Paraguay river near Brazilian border; customs station and river port.

Puget Sound (pū′jĕt; -jĭt) arm of Pacific Ocean, W Washington, extending S from E end of Juan de Fuca Strait; 80 m. long.

Pujon (pōō·jōn) or **Fusen** (fōō·sĕn) **reservoir**, N Korea, formed by dam in Pujon river, tributary of the Changjin.

Pukapuka (pōō′kä·pōō′kä) island, Pacific Ocean, chief of the Danger Is., in Manihiki Is.

Pukë (pōō′kë) or **Puka** (pōō′kä) town, N Albania, in valley of Drin river; copper mines.

Pukhan (pōōk·hän) river, cen. Korea, flowing SW, across 38th parallel, to Han river.

Pukow (pōō′kō′) seaport, E China, on the Yangtze opposite Nanking; railroad terminus.

Pula (pōō′lä; Yugo. pōō′lä), Ital. **Pola** (pō′lä; Ital. pō′lä) seaport, NW Yugoslavia, at tip of Istrian Penin.; pop. 22,700.

Pular (pōō·lär′) mountain, N Chile, near Argentina border; 20,423 ft. high.

Pulaski (pū·lăs′kĭ; pŭ-) **1** town, S Tennessee; pop. 5800. **2** town, SW Virginia, in Allegheny Mts.; pop. 9200.

Pulkovo (pōōl′kŭ·vŭ) village, Soviet Russia, Europe, S of Leningrad; seat of national observatory (30°19′E, 59°46′N) founded 1839.

Pullman (pōōl′mən) **1** section of Chicago, Illinois; once a separate town, built by George M. Pullman. **2** city, SE Washington; pop. 12,000.

Pułtusk (pōōl′tōōsk) commune, Poland, on Narew river N of Warsaw; scene of battles 1703 and 1806.

Punchbowl (pŭnch′bōl′) crater of extinct volcano, Hawaii, in Oahu overlooking city of Honolulu; site of National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, established 1949.

Pungwe (pōōng′wē), Port. **Pungue** (pōōnng′wē) river, S cen. Mozambique, flowing SE into Indian Ocean; 200 m. long.

Punjab (pŭn·jäb′; pŭn′jäb; -jăb[′]), Hind. **Panjāb** (pŭn·jäb′) **1** region, NW Indian subcontinent, in Pakistan (West Punjab) and India (East Punjab), occupying valleys of the Indus and its five tributaries; formerly a province of British India, ✱ Lahore. **2** state, NW India, in the East Punjab; ✱ Chandigarh; area 37,428 sq. m.; pop. 12,638,600. **3** the West Punjab.

Puno (pōō′nō) town, Peru, on Lake Titicaca; pop. 16,000.

Punt (pōōnt) ancient region, Africa, probably the Somali coast; known from the reliefs in a temple near Thebes describing the visit of Queen Hatshepsut to the land of Punt.

Punta Arenas (pōōn′tä ä·rā′näs), before 1938 **Magallanes** (mä′gä·yä′nās) seaport, S Chile, on Strait of Magellan; pop. 29,900.

Punta del Este (thĕl ās′tā) town, S Uruguay; seaside resort.

Puntarenas (pōōn′tä·rā′näs) seaport, Costa Rica, on Gulf of Nicoya; pop. 13,300.

Punxsutawney (pŭngk′sŭ·tô′nĭ) borough, W cen. Pennsylvania, SW of Du Bois; pop. 9000.

Puracé (pōō′rä·sā′) volcano, SW cen. Colombia; eruption during earthquake of 1827; recent eruption May 26, 1949; 16,110 ft. high.

Purbeck, Isle of (pūr′bĕk) region, S England, in Dorsetshire; a peninsula 20 m. long and 8 m. wide; source of Purbeck marble.

Purgatoire (pûr′gə·twär′) river, S and SE Colorado, flowing NE into Arkansas river; 190 m. long.

Puri (pōōr′ē) or **Jagannath** (jŭ′gən·nät′h′) or **Juggernaut** (jŭg′ĕr·nôt) seaport, E India, in SE Orissa on Bay of Bengal; site of temple sacred to Krishna.

Purús (pōō·rōōs′) river, NW cen. South America, rising in Andes Mts. in SE Peru and flowing NE into Amazon river in Brazil; 2000 m. long.

Purwokerto or **Poerwokerto** (pōōr′wō·kĕr′tō) town, Indonesia, in cen. Java W of Magelang; pop. 33,300.

Pusan (pōō·sän) or **Fusan** (fōō·sän) seaport, SE Korea, on Korea Strait; pop. 473,600.

Pushkin (pōōsh′kĭn; Russ. pōōsh′-), formerly **Tsarskoe Selo** (tsär′skŭ·yĕ syĕ·lô′) and **Detskoe Selo** (dyĕt′skŭ·yə) town, NW Soviet Russia, Europe, S of Leningrad; former court residence.

Pusht-i-Kuh (pōōsht′ē·kōō′h′) mountain range, W Iran, along the boundary of Iraq.

Puteaux (pü′tō′) commune, N France, NW of Paris on Seine river; pop. 37,400.

Put-in-Bay (pōōt′ ĭn′) inlet of Lake Erie, Ohio, in South Bass I.; scene of Commodore Perry's victory over the British Sept. 10, 1813.

Putnam (pŭt′nəm) city, NE Connecticut, NE of Willimantic; pop. 8200.

Putney (pŭt′nĭ) ward of Wandsworth metropolitan borough, London, England.

Puto Shan (pōō′tō′ shän′) or **Puto** (pōō′tō′), also **Pootoo** (pōō′tōō′) island, E China, in Chu Shan archipelago; one of the three sacred spots of Chinese Buddhism.

Putumayo (pōō′tōō·mä′yō) river, NW South America; rises in SW Colombia, flows SE into Brazil, where it is known as the **Içá** (ē·sä′), and empties into Amazon river; 980 m. long.

Puyallup (pū·ăl′ŭp) city, W cen. Washington, on Puyallup river ESE of Tacoma; pop. 10,000.

Puyehue (pōō·yā′wā) lake, S cen. Chile.

Pyasina (pyä′sĭ·nə; Russ. pyä′syĭ·nä) river, Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing N into the Arctic Ocean (Kara Sea); 350 m. long.

Pyatigorsk (pyät′ĭ·gôrsk′; pyä′tĭ-; Russ. pyĭ·tyĭ-) town, Soviet Russia, Europe, on N slopes of the Caucasus; pop. 62,900.

Pydna (pĭd′nə) ancient town, N Greece, in Macedonia; ruins on Gulf of Salonika; scene of battle 168 B.C.

Pylos (pī′lŏs), Mod. Gr. **Pílos** (pē′lŏs), Ital. **Navarino** (nä′vä·rē′nō; Angl. năv′ə-) seaport, SW Greece, in SW Peloponnesus; nearby waters scene of naval battle (Navarino) Oct. 20, 1827.

Pyongchang (pyŏng·chäng) or **Heisho** (hā·shō) town, S Korea, in mountains E of Wonju.

Pyonggang (pyŏng·gäng) or **Heiko** (hā·kō) town, N Korea, NE of Chorwon.

Pyongtaek (pyŏng·tĕk) or **Heitaku** (hā·tä·kōō) town, S Korea, just S of 37°N lat.

Pyongyang (pyŭng·yäng) or **Heijo** (hā·jō) city, ✱ of North Korea; in 39°01′N lat., on Taedong river; pop. 286,000.

Pyramid Lake (pĭr′ə·mĭd) lake, NW Nevada; 30 m. long and 4 to 13 m. wide.

Pyrenees (pĭr′ə·nēz), Fr. **Pyrénées** (pē′rā′nā′), Span. **Pirineos** (pē′rē·nā′ōs) mountain range along the French-Spanish border from Bay of Biscay to the Gulf of Lions; highest peak Pico de Aneto, 11,169 ft.

Q

Q, for many names beginning with Q-, especially those of Arabic or Turkish origin, see the more usual forms in English beginning with K-; as, for **Qandahar**, **Qara Bogaz Gol**, see KANDAHAR, KARA BOGAZ GOL.

Qais or **Kais** (kīs) island, Iran, in Persian Gulf.

Qara Shahr or **Karashahr** (kä′rä·shä′h′r), Chin. **Yenki** (yĕn′jē′) town, W China, in cen. Sinkiang on N border of Takla Makan Desert.

Qarghaliq or **Karghalik** (kär′gä·lĭk′), Chin. **Yehcheng** (yē′chŭng′) town, W China, in SW Sinkiang S of Yarkand.

Qatar or **Katar** (kō′tər) peninsula, E Arabia, projecting into SW Persian Gulf; a sheikdom; ✱ Doha; area 8500 sq. m.; pop. 25,000.

Qatif (kō·tēf′) seaport, Saudi Arabia, in E Nejd on Persian Gulf; the port of al-Hasa.

Qattara Depression (kŏt·tä′rə) region, NW Egypt, a low area 40 m. from the coast; lowest point 440 ft. below sea level.

Qena (kē′nə; kā′-) city, N Egypt, on the Nile at the bend below Luxor; pop. 34,400.

Qishm, also **Kishm** (kĭsh′m) island, Iran, in Strait of Ormuz.

Qishon or **Kishon** (kĭ′shŏn; kĭsh′ŏn) river, N Palestine, flowing NW through Plain of Esdraelon to the Mediterranean Sea; 50 m. long.

Qizil Uzun (kĭ′zĭl ōō·zōōn′) or **Kizil Uzen** (kĭ′zĭl ü·zĕn′) river, NW Iran, flowing to Caspian Sea; 450 m. long.

Qomul (kō·mōōl′) or **Hami** (hä′mē′) oasis, W China, in E Sinkiang N of the Takla Makan.

Quakertown (kwăk′ər·toun′) borough, SE Pennsylvania, S of Allentown; pop. 5700.

Quantico (kwŏn′tĭ·kō) town, NE Virginia, on Potomac river NNE of Fredericksburg; U.S. Marine Corps base.

Quantock Hills (kwŏn′tŭk) range of hills, SW England, in NW Somersetshire.

Qu'Appelle (kə′pĕl′) river, Canada, in S Saskatchewan, flowing E across Manitoba border into the Assiniboine river; 270 m. long.

Quaregnon (kä′rē′nyôn′) commune, SW Belgium, just W of Mons; pop. 18,700.

Quatre Bras (kä′trĕ brä′) village, cen. Belgium, SSE of Brussels; battlefield where Wellington defeated the French 1815, just before the battle of Waterloo.

Quéant (kā′än′) village, N France, W of Cambrai; fortress on the Hindenburg Line during World War I.

Quebec (kwē·bĕk′; kwē-; kē-; kē-), Fr. **Québec** (kā′bĕk′) **1** province, E Canada, extending from Hudson Bay to the Gaspé Penin.; land area 523,860 sq. m.; pop. 4,055,700. **2** city, its ✱, on N bank of St. Lawrence river; pop. 164,000.

Quebec West, Fr. **Québec-Ouest** (kā′bĕk′wĕst′) town, Canada, W suburb of city of Quebec; pop. 7300.

Quedlinburg (kvād′lēn·bōōrk) city, E Germany, SSW of Magdeburg; pop. 35,100.

Queen Alexandra Range (ăl′ĕg·zăn′drə; ăl′ĭg-; Brit. also -zän′-) mountain range, Antarctica, SW of Ross Shelf Ice.

Queen Charlotte Islands (shär′lŏt) group of islands, Canada, off W British Columbia; total area 3970 sq. m.; pop. 2400.

Queen Charlotte Sound, body of water, W Canada, between N end of Vancouver I. and S Queen Charlotte Is.

Queen Charlotte Strait, channel, W Canada, between N Vancouver I. and the mainland.

Queen Mary Coast (mâr′ĭ) section of coast of Antarctica, on Indian Ocean; claimed by the British.

Queen Maud Gulf (môd) inlet, N Canada, on coast of mainland SE of Victoria I.

Queen Maud Land, section of Antarctica, on Atlantic Ocean; claimed by Norway.

Queen Maud Range, mountain range, Antarctica, S of Ross Shelf Ice.

Queens (kwēnz) borough of New York City, on W end of Long I.; pop. 1,550,800.

Queensbury and Shelf (kwēnz′bĕr·ĭ [-brĭ], shĕlf) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 9100.

Queensland (kwēnz′lănd; -lənd) state, NE Australia, bordering on Pacific Ocean and Gulf of Carpentaria; ✱ Brisbane; area 670,500 sq. m.; pop. 1,183,800.

Queenston (kwēnz′tŭn) village, Canada, in Ontario on Niagara river; scene of attempt Oct. 13, 1812, by American forces to invade Canada, usually called battle of Queenston Heights.

Queenstown (kwēnz′toun) **1** see COBH. **2** town, Australia, in W Tasmania; pop. 3600. **3** town, S Union of South Africa, in E Cape Province in upper valley of Great Kei river; pop. 23,600.

Quelimane (kĕl′ĭ·mä′nĕ) or **Quilimane** (kĭl′-) seaport, Mozambique, on Quelimane river 14 m. from its mouth.

Quemoy (k[w]ē·moi′) island, China, off coast of Fukien prov. near Amoy.

Quepos (kā′pōs) seaport, Costa Rica, on Pacific coast; ships bananas.

Que Que (′kwā′ kwā′) town, cen. Southern Rhodesia, SW of Salisbury; steelworks.

Querétaro (kā·rā′tä·rō) **1** state, cen. Mexico; area 4432 sq. m.; pop. 282,600. **2** city, its ✱; pop. 33,600.

Quetico (kwĕt′ĭ·kō) provincial park, Canada, in SW Ontario on United States border in Rainy River district; established 1913.

Quetta (kwĕt′ə) town, Pakistan, ✱ of Baluchistan; pop. 60,300.

Quezaltenango (kā·säl′tä·näng′gō) city, SW Guatemala; pop. 27,800.

Quezon City (kā′sôn) city, Philippine Is., in Luzon adjoining Manila; being developed (since 1948) as capital of the Philippines.

Quiberon (kē′brōn′) town, NW France, in Brittany on S coast, at tip of **Quiberon Peninsula**, a peninsula 6 m. long forming W side of **Quiberon Bay**, site of naval battle Nov. 20, 1759.

Quiindy or **Quiyndy** (kēn·dē′) town, S Paraguay; pop. 14,500.

Quillota (kē·yō′tä) town, cen. Chile, NE of Valparaiso; pop. 17,200.

Quilmes (kēl′mās) city, E Argentina, SE of Buenos Aires; pop. 50,000.

Quimper (kăn′pâr′) commune, NW France, in Brittany near Bay of Biscay; pop. 20,100.

Prussia, East and West. See EAST PRUSSIA; WEST PRUSSIA.
Prypeč. See PRIPET.
Psiloritis. See IDA.
Psyra. See PSARÁ.
Pteria. See BOGAZKÖY.
Ptolemais. **1** See TOLMETA. **2** See ACRE.
Pueblonuevo. See PEÑARROYA-PUEBLONUEVO.
Puerto Bello. See PORTOBELO.
Puerto Gallegos. See GALLEGOS.
Puerto Limón. See LIMÓN.
Puerto México. See COATZACOALCOS.
Puerto Principe. See CAMAGÜEY.
Puglia; Puglie, Le. See APULIA.
Puket. See PHUKET.
Pulo Caballo. See CABALLO islet, Philippine Is.
Pultova, Pultowa. Vars. of POLTAVA.
Punch. See POONCH.
Punjab, East. See EAST PUNJAB.
Punjab, West. See WEST PUNJAB.
Punta, Cerro de. See CERRO DE PUNTA.
Putteoli. See POZZUOLI.
Putrid Sea. See SIVASH.
Puy de Dôme. See DÔME, PUY DE.
Puy de Sancy. See SANCY, PUY DE.
Pyarnu. See PÄRNU.
Pyramus. See CEYHAN.
Qabes. Var. of Cabes: see GABÈS.
Qâhirah, al-. See CAIRO.
Qairwan. See KAIROUAN.
Qal'at el 'Aqaba. See 'AQABA.
Qal'at el Mafraq. See MAFRAK.
Qalunya. See EMMAUS.
Qantara, El. See EL QANTARA.
Qara Kul. See KARA KUL.
Qara-Qalpaq. = KARA-KALPAK.
Qaraqorum. Var. of KARAKORUM.
Qara Qum. See KARA KUM.
Qars. = KARS.
Qârûn, Birket. See BIRKET QÂRÛN.
Qasr, El. See EL QASR.
Qasaq. = KAZAKH, see KAZAKH SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.
Qazvin. See KAZVIN.
Qisarya. See CAESAREA.
Qizil Qum. See KYZYL KUM.
Qsar el Kbir, El. See ALCÁZARQUIVIR.
Quathlamba. See DRAKENSBERG MOUNTAINS.
Quds esh Sherif, El. See JERUSALEM.
Queen Adelaide Archipelago. See REINA ADELAIDA, ARCHIPELAGO DE.
Queen's. See LAOIGHIS.
Quelpart. See CHEJU.
Quilimane. See QUELIMANE.

Quinault Lake (kwē·nŭlt′) lake, W Washington, on W slope of Coast Range; traversed by **Quinault River**, which flows SW to the Pacific Ocean.
Quincy (kwĭn′sĭ; Quincy in Mass. is -zĭ) **1** city, N Florida, WNW of Tallahassee; pop. 6500. **2** city, W Illinois, on Mississippi river; pop. 41,500. **3** city, E Massachusetts, S of Boston; pop. 83,800.
Quindío Pass (kēn·dē′ō) mountain pass, Colombia; altitude 11,435 ft.
Quinebaug (kwĭn′ē·bôg) river, S Massachusetts and E Connecticut, flowing S into the Shetucket; 100 m. long.
Quinhon (kwē′nyōn′) seaport, Indochina, in SE Annam (Central Vietnam); the port of Binh Dinh; once a ✻ of the Chams.
Quintana Roo (kēn·tä′nä rō′ō) territory, SE Mexico, in E Yucatán; ✻ Chetumal; area 19,438 sq. m.; pop. 27,000.
Quinte, Bay of (kwĭn′tē) inlet of Lake Ontario, Canada, in SE Ontario.
Quiraing (kwĭ·räng′) mountain, Scotland, in N Skye I.; remarkable rock formations.
Quiriguá (kē′rē·gwä′) ancient Mayan city, E Guatemala; ruins.
Quito (kē′tō) city, ✻ of Ecuador, almost on the equator; pop. 165,900.
Qum or **Kum** (kōōm) city, NW cen. Iran; place for Shiite pilgrimages; pop. 30,000.

R

Raasay Island (rä′zā) island, Scotland, in Inner Hebrides NE of Skye I.
Rab (räb), Ital. **Arbe** (är′bā) island, Yugoslavia, at head of Adriatic Sea off Croatia.
Rába (rä′bō), Ger. **Raab** (räp) river, SE Austria and W Hungary, flowing E and NE into the Danube river; 160 m. long.
Rabat (rȧ·bät′) seaport, ✻ of Morocco; pop. 83,400.
Rabaul (rȧ·boul′) town, Bismarck Archipelago, on E end of New Britain I.; before 1942 ✻ of Territory of New Guinea.
Raccoon (rȧ·kōōn′; attributively, also răk′ōōn) river, W cen. Iowa, flowing SE into Des Moines river; 190 m. long.
Race, Cape (rās) the southeast point of Newfoundland, Canada.
Race of Alderney (ôl′dĕr·nĭ) channel between island of Alderney and coast of France.
Racibórz (rä·tsē′bōōsh), Ger. **Ratibor** (rät′ĭ·bôr; Ger. rä′tē·bôr, -bōr) city, SW Poland, in Silesia on Odra (Oder) river near Czechoslovakia border; pop. 52,000.
Racine (rȧ·sēn′; rā-) city, SE Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan S of Milwaukee; pop. 71,200.
Radcliffe (răd′klĭf) municipal borough, NW England, in Lancashire, on the Irwell NNW of Manchester; pop. 27,600.
Radebeul (rä′dē·boil) city, E Germany, NW of Dresden on Elbe river; pop. 41,200.
Radford (răd′fĕrd) independent city, western Virginia; pop. 9000.
Radnorshire (răd′nĕr·shĭr; -shēr) or **Radnor** (răd′nĕr) county, E Wales; ✻ Llandrindod Wells; area 471 sq. m.; pop. 20,000.
Radom (rä′dôm) commune, Poland, NE of Kielce; pop. 77,900.
Radomsko (rä·dôm′skō), Russ. **Novoradomsk** (nō′vŭ·rȧ′dŭmsk) commune, Poland, 48 m. S of Łódź; pop. 26,400.
Raetia or **Rhaetia** (rē′shĭ·ȧ; -shȧ) ancient Roman province, Europe, S of Danube river, including most of what is now the Tirol and the Vorarlberg region of Austria, and Graubünden canton, E Switzerland.
Rafaela (rä′fä·ā′lä) city, E cen. Argentina, just NW of Santa Fe; pop. 25,900.
Ragay Gulf (rä·gī′) a northern arm of Sibuyan Sea, Philippine Is., in SE Luzon.
Ragusa (rä·gōō′zä) **1** commune, Italy, in SE Sicily; pop. 53,600. **2** see DUBROVNIK.
Rahad (rä′hăd) river, E Africa, rising in NW Ethiopia near Lake Tana and flowing NW into the Blue Nile in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; 270 m. long.
Rahway (rô′wā) **1** river, NE New Jersey, flowing S into Arthur Kill. **2** city, NE New Jersey, on Rahway river SSW of Elizabeth; pop. 21,300.
Raiatéa (rä′yä·tā′ä) island, Pacific Ocean, one of the Leeward Is. of the Society Is.
Rainbow Bridge National Monument, natural bridge, SE Utah; established as national monument 1910.
Rainier, Mount (rȧ·nēr′; rā·nēr′; rān′yĕr), Indian name **Tacoma** (tȧ·kō′mȧ) mountain, W cen. Washington; highest in Cascade Range, 14,408 ft.; extinct volcano; central feature of Mount Rainier National Park, established 1899.
Rainy Lake (rān′ĭ) lake, Canada and the United States, on border between Ontario and Minnesota; area 366 sq. m.
Rainy River, river on boundary between Canada and the United States, flowing from Rainy Lake to Lake of the Woods; 80 m. long.
Raipur (rī′pōōr) town, cen. India, in Madhya Pradesh; pop. 63,500.
Raisin (rā′z'n) river, SE Michigan, flowing into Lake Erie; 150 m. long.
Rajahmundry (rä′jȧ·mōōn′drē) city, E India, in NE Andhra Pradesh on Godavari river; pop. 74,600.
Rajang (rä′jäng) or **Rejang** (rā′jäng) river, British Borneo, the chief river of Sarawak; flows SW and W into South China Sea; 300 m. long.
Rajasthan (rä′jȧ·stän) **1** or **Greater Rajasthan Union**, state, NW India, comprising a union of former states; includes large portion of Thar Desert; ✻ Jaipur; area 132,077 sq. m.; pop. 15,972,000. **2** see RAJPUTANA.
Rajkot (räj′kōt) **1** former state, W India, in N cen. Kathiawar penin. **2** town, its ✻, now ✻ of the Saurashtra state; pop. 52,200.
Rajmahal Hills (räj′mȧ·häl) range of hills, NE India, S and W of the Ganges river.
Rajputana (räj′pōō·tä′nȧ) or **Rajasthan** (rä′jȧ·stän) region, NW India, including Aravalli Range and part of Thar Desert; the country of the Rajputs.
Rakahanga (rä′kȧ·häng′ȧ) island, Pacific Ocean, in Manihiki group NW of Manihiki.
Rakaposhi (rŭ′kȧ·pō′shĭ) or **Rakapushi** (-pōō′shĭ) mountain, N Kashmir, in the Himalayas E of Hunza river; 25,560 ft. high.
Rákospalota (rä′kōsh·pō′lō·tō) city, cen. Hungary, NE of Budapest; pop. 36,900.
Raleigh (rô′lĭ) city, ✻ of North Carolina; pop. 65,700.
Ralik (rä′lĭk) island chain, W Marshall Is.; includes Jaluit and Kwajalein.
Ramapo (răm′ȧ·pō) river, S New York and N New Jersey, a headstream of the Pompton river.
Ramat Gan (rȧ·mät′ gän) city, Israel, E of Tel Aviv; pop. (1949) 21,900.
Rameswaram (rȧ·mĕs′wȧ·rȧm) **1** island, S India, between Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar, at W end of Adam's Bridge. **2** village on the island; Hindu shrine.
Ramganga (răm·gŭng′gä) river, N India, in Uttar Pradesh, flowing S into the Ganges; 370 m. long.
Ramillies (rä′mē′yē′; Angl. răm′ĭ·lĭz, -lēz) village, cen. Belgium, NE of Namur; scene of battle 1706 in which Marlborough defeated the French.
Ramle or **Er Ramle** (ûr rŏm′lē), also **Ramla** (rŏm′lä) city, Israel, SE of Jaffa; pop. (1949) 10,600.
Rampur (răm′pōōr) **1** former state, N India, E of the Ganges river; now part of Uttar Pradesh. **2** city, its ✻, on Kosi river; pop. 89,300.
Ramree (răm′rē) island, Burma, in Bay of Bengal off Arakan coast.
Ramsbottom (rămz′bŏt′ŭm) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 14,600.
Ramsey (răm′zĭ) urban district, E cen. England, in Huntingdonshire; pop. 5800.
Ramsgate (rămz′gāt; Brit. -glt) municipal borough, SE England, in Kent on North Sea N of Dover; pop. 35,700.
Ramu (rä′mōō) river, North-East New Guinea; 300 m. long.
Rana (rä′nä) river, N Norway, just S of Arctic Circle, flowing SW into Ranen Fjord.
Rancagua (räng·kä′gwä) city, cen. Chile, S of Santiago; pop. 31,000.
Rance (räns) river, NW France, in Brittany, flowing N into the English Channel.
Ranchi (rän′chē) town, NE India, summer ✻ of Bihar; pop. 54,200.
Randers (rän′ĕrs) seaport, Denmark, in E Jutland at head of narrow inlet (**Randers Fjord**) of the Kattegat; pop. 36,400.
Randfontein (rănt′fŏn·tän′) city, NE Union of South Africa, in S Transvaal at W end of the Witwatersrand; pop. 32,500.
Randolph (răn′dŏlf; -d'lĭf) town, E Massachusetts; pop. 10,000.
Randolph Field, airfield, Texas, NE of San Antonio; U.S. Air Force base.
Randwick (rănd′wĭk) city, SE Australia, in E New South Wales, suburb of Sydney, on Pacific Ocean and Botany Bay.
Ranen Fjord (rä′nĕn fyôrd′) or **Ranfjord** (rän′fyōr′; -fyōōr′) inlet of Norwegian Sea, Norway.
Rangeley Lakes (rānj′lĭ) chain of lakes, W Maine; area 80 sq. m.
Rangitikei (räng′ē·tĭk′ē) river, New Zealand, in North I., flowing S and SW into Cook Strait; 115 m. long.
Rangoon (răng·gōōn′; răng′gōōn) **1** also **Hlaing** (hlīng) river, S Burma, E outlet of the Irrawaddy in the delta; 185 m. long. **2** seaport, ✻ of Burma, on Rangoon river 21 m. from its mouth; pop. 400,400.
Rankin (răng′kĭn) borough, SW Pennsylvania, E of Pittsburgh; pop. 6900.
Rannoch, Loch (lŏk răn′ŭx) lake, cen. Scotland, in Perth co.; 9 m. long.
Rantoul (răn·tōōl′) village, Illinois, N of Champaign; site of Chanute Field; pop. 6400.
Raoul (rä·ōōl′), or **Sunday** (sŭn′dĭ), **Island**, island, Pacific Ocean, largest of Kermadec Is.
Rapa (rä′pä) island, SE Tubuaï Is.; home of a primitive Polynesian stock.
Rapallo (rä·päl′lō) commune, NW Italy, ESE of Genoa on **Gulf of Rapallo**, an inlet of Ligurian Sea; treaties 1920 and 1922.
Rapidan (răp′ĭ·dăn′; răp′ĭ·dăn) river, N Virginia, rising in Blue Ridge Mts. and flowing E into Rappahannock river; 70 m. long.
Rapid City (răp′ĭd) city, SW South Dakota, in Black Hills; pop. 25,300.
Rapido (rä′pē·dō) river, Italy, flowing SW past Cassino to the Liri river.
Rappahannock (răp′ȧ·hăn′ŭk) river, NE Virginia; rises in Blue Ridge Mts., flows SE, forming a long estuary emptying into Chesapeake Bay; 185 m. long.
Rapti (răp′tē) river, Nepal and N India, flowing SE to Gogra river; 400 m. long.
Raquette (răk′ĕt; -ĭt) river, N New York, flowing N into St. Lawrence river; 140 m. long.
Raquette Lake, lake, NE cen. New York, in the Adirondack Mts.; 10 m. long.
Raritan (răr′ĭ·tŭn; -t'n) **1** river, N cen. New Jersey, flowing E into Raritan Bay; 75 m. long. **2** town, N cen. New Jersey, WNW of New Brunswick; pop. 5100.
Raritan Bay, inlet of Atlantic Ocean, New Jersey, S of Staten I., New York.
Rarotonga (răr′ō·tŏng′gȧ) island, Cook Is.; site of Avarua, ✻ of the group.
Ras at Tannura (räs′ ăt tăn·nōō′rō) cape, E Saudi Arabia, in al-Hasa on Persian Gulf 35 m. NE of Bahrein; site of oil refineries.
Ras Dashan (räs′ dä·shän′) mountain, N Ethiopia, NE of Lake Tana; highest point in Ethiopia, 15,160 ft.
Rastatt (räsh′tät; räs′tät), less commonly **Rastadt** (-tät) city, W Germany, SW of Karlsruhe; Treaty of Rastatt signed here 1714.
Ratak (rä′täk) or **Radak** (-dăk) eastern chain of the Marshall Is.
Rathenow (rä′tē·nō) city, E Germany, on Havel river; pop. 27,600.
Rathlin (răth′lĭn) island, Northern Ireland, in North Channel.
Ratingen (rät′ĭng·ĕn; Ger. rä′tĭng-) city, W Germany, N of Düsseldorf; pop. 21,700.
Rat Islands (răt) group of islands, SW Alaska, in W Aleutian Is.
Raton (rȧ·tōn′) city, N New Mexico, near Colorado border S of Raton Pass; pop. 8200.
Raton Pass (rȧ·tōn′; rȧ·tōōn′), mountain pass on border between Colorado and New Mexico; once crossed by branch of Santa Fe Trail; 8500 ft. high.
Rattray Head (rät′rā) cape, E Scotland, in Aberdeenshire on North Sea coast.
Rauma (rou′mȧ) **1** seaport, SW Finland, on Gulf of Bothnia; pop. 15,100. **2** river, cen. Norway, flowing NW into Romsdalsfjord; its valley is called Romsdal.
Raung or **Raoeng** (rä·ōōng′) volcano, Indonesia, in E Java; highest on Idjen plateau, 10,932 ft.
Ravenna, 1 (rȧ·vĕn′ȧ; locally often rĭ·văn′ȧ) city, NE Ohio, ENE of Akron; pop. 9900. **2** (rȧ·vĕn′ȧ; Ital. rä·vän′nä) commune, N Italy, formerly a seaport and ancient Roman naval base; now connected with Adriatic by canal; pop. 86,800.
Ravi (rä′vē), anc. **Hydraotes** (hī′drȧ·ō′tēz; hĭd′rȧ-) river, NW Indian subcontinent, flowing SW to the Chenab and forming part of boundary between East Punjab (Republic of India) and West Punjab (Pakistan); 450 m. long.
Rawalpindi (rä′vȧl·pĭn′dē; Angl. rôl·pĭn′dĭ) city, W Pakistan, in West Punjab near border of North-West Frontier Province; pop. 181,200.
Rawlins (rô′lĭnz) city, S Wyoming; pop. 7400.
Rawmarsh (rô′märsh′) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire, near Rotherham; pop. 18,800.
Rawtenstall (rô′t'n·stôl) municipal borough, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 25,400.
Ray, Cape (rā) southwest point of Newfoundland, Canada.
Rayleigh (rā′lĭ) urban district, SE England, in Essex; pop. 9400.
Raymond (rā′mŭnd) town, SW cen. Mississippi, ESE of Vicksburg; battle May 12, 1863.
Raymondville (rā′mŭn[d]·vĭl; Sou. also -v'l) city, S Texas, N of Brownsville; pop. 9100.
Rayne (rān) town, S Louisiana, W of Lafayette; pop. 6500.
Ré, Île de (ēl′ dĕ rā′) island, W France, in Bay of Biscay opposite La Rochelle.
Reading (rĕd′ĭng) **1** town, E Massachusetts, N of Boston; pop. 14,000. **2** city, SW Ohio, N of Cincinnati; pop. 7800. **3** city, SE Pennsylvania, on Schuylkill river; pop. 109,300. **4** county borough, S England, ✻ of Berkshire; pop. 114,200.
Real del Monte (rā·äl′ dĕl mōn′tā), formerly **Mineral del Monte** (mē′nä·räl′) town, cen. Mexico, in Hidalgo state just ENE of Pachuca; pop. 13,500.
Recife (rē·sē′fĭ), formerly **Pernambuco** (pûr′nămb·bū′kō; -bōō′-; Port. pâr′nănm·bōō′-kōō) seaport, E Brazil, ✻ of Pernambuco state; pop. 522,500.
Recklinghausen (rĕk′lĭng·hou′zĕn) city, W Germany, SW of Münster; pop. 104,900.
Reculet (rē·kü′lĕ′), also **Crêt de la Neige** (krĕd′ lä nĕzh′) mountain, E France; highest point in Jura Mts., 5642 ft.
Red Bank, borough, New Jersey, on Navesink River SE of Perth Amboy; pop. 12,700.
Red Basin, region, China, the heart of Szechwan prov.; hilly area surrounded by high mountains and traversed by the Min, To, and Kialing rivers, all flowing S to the Yangtze; underlain by red sandstones and shales.
Redcar (rĕd′kär′) municipal borough, N England, in North Riding, Yorkshire, on North Sea NE of Middlesbrough; pop. 27,500.
Red Cedar, river, W Wisconsin, flowing S into Chippewa river; 70 m. long.
Redcliffe (rĕd′klĭf) town, E Australia, in Queensland on coast N of Brisbane; pop. 8900.
Red Deer, 1 river, Canada, in S Alberta; rises in Banff National Park, flows SE and E into South Saskatchewan river; 385 m. long. **2** river, S cen. Canada, flowing from E cen. Saskatchewan E across border of Manitoba through **Red Deer Lake** (area 97 sq. m.), into Lake Winnipegosis; 140 m. long. **3** city, Canada, in S Alberta on Red Deer river; pop. 7600.
Redding (rĕd′ĭng) city, N California, on Sacramento river; pop. 10,300.
Redditch (rĕd′ĭch) urban district, W cen. England, in Worcestershire, near Birmingham; pop. 29,200.
Red Indian Lake, lake, Canada, in cen. Newfoundland; traversed by Exploits river.
Red Lake, lake, N Minnesota, divided by long peninsula into two sections (Upper Red Lake and Lower Red Lake).
Red Lake River, river, N Minnesota, flowing from Lower Red Lake to the Red River of the North; 135 m. long.
Redlands (rĕd′lăndz) city, SE California, ESE of San Bernardino; pop. 18,400.
Red Lion (lī′ŭn) borough, S Pennsylvania, SE of York; pop. 5100.
Rednitz (rād′nĭts) river, S Germany, in Bavaria, flowing N to unite with the Pegnitz river and form the Regnitz river; 50 m. long.
Red Oak, city, SW Iowa, SE of Council Bluffs; pop. 6500.
Redonda (rē·dŏn′dȧ) island, British West Indies, in Leeward Is. SW of Antigua.
Redondo Beach (rē·dŏn′dō) city, SW California, SE of Los Angeles; pop. 25,200.
Red River, 1 river, S cen. United States, flowing E on border between Oklahoma and Texas and into Mississippi river in Louisiana; 1018 m. long. **2** or **Red River of the North**, river, N cen. United States and S cen. Canada, flowing from junction of Otter Tail and Bois de Sioux rivers on Minnesota–North Dakota border N into Lake Winnipeg; 310 m. long, with Sheyenne river 545 m. long. **3** river in Indochina: see COI.
Red Rock, river, SW Montana, sometimes considered as ultimate headstream of Missouri river.
Red Sea, body of water between Arabia and NE Africa; 1450 m. long, area 178,000 sq. m.
Red Wing, city, SE Minnesota, on Mississippi river; pop. 10,600.
Redwood City, city, W California, W of San Francisco Bay and SE of San Francisco; pop. 25,500.
Ree, Lough (lŏk rē′) lake, cen. Ireland, in course of river Shannon; 16 m. long.

Quiyndy. See QUIINDY.
Qusur, El. See LUXOR.
Qutr el Masri, El. See EGYPT.
Raab. 1 See RÁBA. 2 See GYŐR.
Rabbah, or Rabbath, Ammon. See AMMAN.
Radak. See RATAK.
Raetian Alps. = RHAETIAN ALPS.
Rages. See RHAGES.
Rai. See RHAGES.
Rakata. See KRAKATAU.
Rakuto. See NAKTONG.
Ranan. See NANAM.
Rand, the. See WITWATERSRAND.
Rann of Kutch. See KUTCH, RANN OF.
Raoeng. See RAUNG.
Rapa Nui. See EASTER ISLAND.
Ras Addar. See BON, CAPE.
Rashid. See ROSETTA.
Rashin. See NAJIN.
Rasht. Var. of RESHT.
Ratibor. See RACIBÓRZ.
Ratisbon. See REGENSBURG.
Rattray. See BLAIRGOWRIE AND RATTRAY.
Raucoux. See ROCOURT.
Rauxel. See CASTROP-RAUXEL city, Germany.
Reciţa. See REŞIŢA commune, Romania.
Redruth. See CAMBORNE-REDRUTH.
Red Volta. See VOLTA river, Africa.

Reelfoot Lake (rēl′fo͝ot′) lake, NW Tennessee, formed as result of earthquake 1811–12; 18 m. long; state fish and game preserve.
Regensburg (rā′gĕnz·bo͝orĸ), Ger. rā′gĕns·bo͝orĸ), formerly in Eng. **Ratisbon** (răt′ĭs·bŏn; -ĭz-) city, W Germany, on Danube river; pop. 117,000.
Reggio di Calabria (räd′jō dē kä·lä′brē·ä), often shortened to **Reggio** or **Reggio Calabria**, seaport, S Italy, on Strait of Messina; pop. 142,700.
Reggio nell'Emilia (näl′lä·mē′lyä), often shortened to **Reggio** or **Reggio Emilia**, commune, N Italy, in Emilia; pop. 105,200.
Regina (rē·jī′nä) city, Canada, ✻ of Saskatchewan prov.; pop. 71,300.
Regla (rrē′glä) town, W Cuba, E of Havana; pop. 23,000.
Regnitz (rāg′nĭts) river, S Germany, in Bavaria, flowing N into the Main river.
Rehovot or **Rehovoth** (rē·hō′vōt) town, Israel, SW of Ramle; pop. (1949) 14,700.
Reichenbach (rī′kĕn·bäĸ) **1** also **Reichenbach im Vogtland** (ĭm fōĸt′lănt) city, E Germany, SW of Zwickau; pop. 34,700. **2** see DZIERŻONIÓW. **3** river, Switzerland, in Bern canton; rises in Great Scheidegg, flows NNE into Aare river; has five cascades, one over 200 ft. high.
Reichenhall or **Bad Reichenhall** (bät rī′kĕn·häl′) town, W Germany, SW of Salzburg, Austria; salt mines; baths.
Reidsville (rēdz′vĭl; Sou. also -v′l) city, N North Carolina, NNE of Greensboro; pop. 11,700.
Reigate (rī′gāt; Brit. -gĭt) municipal borough, S England, in Surrey S of London; pop. 42,200.
Reims (rĕmz; Fr. rĂns), older **Rheims** (rēmz; Fr. rĂns) city, NE France; pop. 110,700.
Reindeer Lake, lake, Canada, on boundary between Saskatchewan and Manitoba; area 2444 sq. m.
Rekata Bay (rā·kä′tä) bay, Solomon Is., on NW coast of Santa Isabel I.
Remagen (rā′mä′gĕn) town, W Germany, on the Rhine NW of Koblenz; site of the Ludendorff bridge, which collapsed Mar. 17, 1945, just after being crossed by Allied troops.
Rembang (rĕm′bäng) seaport, Indonesia, in cen. Java ENE of Semarang.
Remedios (rrē·mā′ŧhyōs) town, W Cuba, near coast E of Santa Clara; pop. 10,500.
Rempang (rĕm′päng) island, Indonesia, in Riouw Archipelago.
Rems (rĕms) river, W Germany, flowing into the Neckar river; 40 m. long.
Remscheid (rĕm′shĭt) city, W Germany, ESE of Düsseldorf; pop. 102,900.
Rendova (rĕn·dō′vä) island, cen. Solomon Is., off SW cen. coast of New Georgia I.
Rendsburg (rĕnts′bo͝orĸ) city, W Germany, on Kiel Canal S of Schleswig; pop. 35,500.
Renfrew (rĕn′fro͞o) **1** town, Canada, in SE Ontario; pop. 7400. **2** or **Renfrewshire** (-shĭr; -shĕr) county, SW Scotland, bordering on lower Clyde river and Firth of Clyde; ✻ Paisley; area 227 sq. m.; pop. 324,700. **3** burgh, Scotland, in Renfrew co. W of Glasgow; pop. 17,100.
Renkum (rĕng′kŭm) commune, E Netherlands, just W of Arnhem; pop. 21,700.
Rennes (rĕn) city, NW France, at junction of Ille and Vilaine rivers; pop. 113,800.
Reno (rē′nō) city, W Nevada, on Truckee river N of Lake Tahoe; pop. 32,500.
Reno (rā′nō) river, N Italy, flowing N and E into the Adriatic Sea; 137 m. long.
Rensselaer (rĕn′sĕ·lēr′; rĕns·sĕ·lēr; rĕn′sĕ·lĕr; rĕns′lĕr) city, E New York, on the Hudson river opposite Albany; pop. 10,900.
Renton (rĕn′t'n; -tŭn) city, W cen. Washington; pop. 16,000.
Republican (rē·pŭb′lĭ·kăn) river, Nebraska and Kansas, with headstreams in Colorado; flows E to unite with Smoky Hill river and form the Kansas river; 445 m. long.
Repulse Bay (rē·pŭls′; rē′pŭls) **1** inlet of Pacific Ocean, Australia, in E Queensland. **2** inlet of Roes Welcome Sound, N Canada, at base of Melville Peninsula.
Resaca (rĕ·säk′ä) town, NW Georgia; scene of Civil War battle May 15, 1864.
Resaca de la Palma (rrē·sä′kä ŧhä lä päl′mä) battlefield, S Texas, N of Brownsville; scene of American victory over Mexicans May 9, 1846.
Resht (rĕsht; Iranian räsht) city, NW Iran, near shore of Caspian Sea; pop. 122,000.
Resina (rā·zē′nä) commune, S Italy, on Bay of Naples ESE of Naples; pop. 30,700.
Resistencia (rrē′sĕs·tän′syä) city, N Argentina, in the Chaco on the Paraná river; pop. 25,200.
Reşiţa (rĕ′shĕ·tsä) or **Reciţa** (rĕ′chĕ-), Hung. **Resiczabánya** (rä′shĭ·tsŏ·bän′yŏ) commune, SW Romania; pop. 20,000.
Resolute (rĕz′ō·lo͞ot) weather station, N Canada, on S coast of Cornwallis I. on **Resolute Bay**; maintained jointly by Canada and United States.
Resolution Island (rĕz′ō·lo͞o′shŭn) island, NE Canada, off SE tip of Baffin I.; area 975 sq. m.
Restigouche (rĕs′tĭ·go͞osh; rĕs′tĭ·go͞osh′) river, Canada, in N New Brunswick, flowing NW, then E through a wide estuary to Chaleur Bay; 125 m. long.
Resurrection Bay (rĕz′ŭ·rĕk′shŭn) inlet of Gulf of Alaska, S Alaska, in SE Kenai Penin.
Rethondes (rē·tōnd′) village, N France, near Compiègne; place where armistice of World War I was signed Nov. 11, 1918.
Rethymnon (rä′thĕm·nŏn), also **Réthimnon** (rā′thĕm·nŏn) seaport, Greece, on N coast of Crete.
Réunion (rā′ü′nyôn′; Angl. rē·ūn′yŭn), formerly **Bourbon** (bo͞or′bŭn; Fr. bo͞or′bôn′) island, Indian Ocean, one of the Mascarene Is., belonging to France; ✻ St-Denis; area 970 sq. m.; pop. 208,900.
Reus (rrē′o͞os) commune, NE Spain, NW of Tarragona; pop. 32,300.
Reuss (rois) river, cen. Switzerland; rises in S Uri canton, flows N through Bay of Uri and Lake of Lucerne into Aare river near its junction with the Rhone river; 80 m. long.
Reutlingen (roit′lĭng·ĕn) city, W Germany, S of Stuttgart; pop. 33,200.
Revelstoke (rĕv′'l·stōk) city, Canada, in SE British Columbia on Columbia river just S of Mount Revelstoke National Park.
Revelstoke, Mount, mountain, W Canada, in SE British Columbia on W side of Selkirk Mts.; its summit, at ab. 6000 ft., is a plateau occupied by Mount Revelstoke National Park, government reservation established 1914.
Revere (rē·vēr′) city, E Massachusetts, NE of Boston; pop. 36,800.
Revilla Gigedo (rrē·vē′yä hĕ·hä′ŧhō) group of islands, Pacific Ocean, 420 m. off coast of Mexico, to which it belongs.
Revillagigedo Island (rē·vĭl′ä·gĭ·gē′dō) island, SE Alaska, E of Prince of Wales I. in SE Alexander Archipelago.
Rewa (rē′wä) **1** former state, E cen. India; now part of Madhya Pradesh. **2** town, its ✻, now ✻ of Vindhya Pradesh.
Rey, Isla del (ēs′lä ŧhĕl rē′ē; rā′) island, Panama, largest of the Pearl Is.; 15 m. long.
Reyes, Point (rāz) point of land, W California, 25 m. N of the Golden Gate.
Reykjavík (rā′kyä·vēk′) seaport, ✻ of Iceland, on SW coast; pop. 44,300.
Rezé (rē·zā′) commune, NW France, on Loire river opposite Nantes; pop. 16,400.
Rhaetian Alps (rē′shăn) section of Alps, E Switzerland, in E Graubünden canton; highest point Piz Bernina, 13,295 ft.
Rhages (rā′jēz; -jĭz) or **Rhagae** (rā′jē), Bib. **Rages** (rā′jēz; -jĭz) [Apocrypha, Tobit i. 14], Pers. **Rai** (rī), Gr. **Europus** (ū·rō′pŭs) city of ancient Media; its ruins in N Iran SE of Tehran.
Rheden (rā′dĕ[n]) commune, E Netherlands, on the IJssel E of Arnhem; pop. 30,700.
Rheine (rī′nĕ), also **Rheine in Westfalen** (ĭn vĕst′fä′lĕn) city, W Germany, on Ems river NNW of Münster; pop. 32,800.
Rheinhausen (rīn′hou′zĕn) commune, W Germany, on the Rhine; pop. 42,700.
Rheydt (rīt) city, W Germany, S of München-Gladbach; pop. 68,900.
Rhine (rīn), Ger. **Rhein** (rīn), Fr. **Rhin** (rĂn), Du. **Rijn** (rīn) river, W Europe, flowing from SE Switzerland to the North Sea in the Netherlands; 820 m. long.
Rhineland (rīn′länd′; -lănd), English form of Ger. **Rheinland** (rīn′länt) **1** the part of W Germany W of the Rhine river. **2** formerly, Rhine Province, Prussia.
Rhinelander (rīn′lăn′dĕr) city, N Wisconsin; pop. 8800.
Rhine Palatinate, Ger. **Rheinpfalz** (rīn′pfälts′) the section of the old German Palatinate lying W of the Rhine.
Rhine Province, also **Rhenish Prussia** (rĕn′ĭsh) formerly, a province of Prussia, Germany, bordering on Belgium; ✻ Koblenz.
Rhinns, or Rinns, the (rĭnz) **1** peninsula, W Scotland, extending into Atlantic Ocean on W coast of island of Islay, Inner Hebrides; terminates in **Rhinns, or Rinns, Point**. **2** also **the Rhinns of Galloway** (găl′ō·wā) peninsula, Scotland, on extreme SW coast W of Loch Ryan and Luce Bay.
Rhode Island (rōd ĭ′lănd; rō·dĭ′lănd) **1** island, SE Rhode Island (state), in Narragansett Bay. **2** officially **Rhode Island and Providence Plantations**, state, E United States, on Atlantic coast; ✻ Providence; area 1214 sq. m.; pop. 791,900.
Rhodes (rōdz), Mod. Gr. **Ródhos** (rō′ŧhōs), Ital. **Rodi** (rō′dē) **1** island, Greece, chief island of the Dodecanese; area 545 sq. m.; pop. 61,900. **2** city, its ✻.
Rhodesia (rō·dē′zhä; -zhĭ·ä) region, cen. South Africa, S of Belgian Congo, now forming British territories of Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia.
Rhodesia and Nyasaland = FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND.
Rhodope Mountains (rŏd′ō·pē; Mod. Gr. rō·ŧhō′pē), Bulg. **Despoto Planina** (dĕs′pō·tō plä′nĭ·nä′) mountain range, S Bulgaria; highest point Musala, 9595 ft.
Rhondda (rŏn′dä; Welsh r'hŏn′ŧhä), formerly **Ystradyfodwg** (ŭs′trăd·ĭ·vŏd′ŏg) urban district, SE Wales, in Glamorganshire; pop. 111,400.
Rhone (rōn), Fr. **Rhône** (rōn) river, Switzerland and France, flowing from the Alps through Lake of Geneva to the Mediterranean Sea; 500 m. long.
Rhyl (rĭl; Welsh r'hĭl) urban district, NE Wales, in NW Flintshire; pop. 18,700.
Rhymney (rŭm′nĭ; Welsh r'hŭm′-) **1** urban district, W England, in Monmouthshire, on the Rhymney; pop. 9100. **2** river on border between England (Monmouthshire) and Wales (Glamorganshire); flows SE into Bristol Channel; 30 m. long.
Ribble (rĭb′'l) river, NW England, rising in W Yorkshire and flowing S and W through Lancashire into the Irish Sea.
Ribbon Falls (rĭb′ŭn) waterfall, California, in Yosemite National Park; 1612 ft. high.
Ribeira (rē·vā′ē·rä; -vā′rä) river, S Brazil, in Paraná and São Paulo states, flowing SW and SE into the Atlantic Ocean; 200 m. long.
Ribeira (rē·vē′ē·rä; -vā′rä) commune, NW Spain, S of La Coruña; pop. 18,800.
Ribeirão Prêto (rē·vā·roun′ prā′tōō) city, SE Brazil, in N cen. São Paulo state; pop. 65,100.
Riccarton (rĭk′ĕr·t'n; -tŭn) borough, New Zealand, in E South I., suburb of Christchurch; pop. 5100.
Rice Lake (rīs) **1** city, NW Wisconsin; pop. 6900. **2** lake, Canada, in SE Ontario; part of Trent Canal system; area 27 sq. m.
Richardson (rĭch′ĕrd·s'n) village, E Alaska, on Tanana river and Alaska Highway.
Richborough (rĭch′bŭ·rŭ; -brŭ) seaport, SE England, in Kent on estuary of the Stour river SW of Ramsgate; on site of ancient **Rutupiae** (rōō·tū′pĭ·ē), an important Roman port, terminus of Watling Street.
Richelieu (rĭsh′ē·lōō; Fr. rē′shē·lyū′) river, Canada, in S Quebec, flowing N from Lake Champlain to head of Lake St. Peter (St. Lawrence river); 210 m. long.
Richfield (rĭch′fēld) village, SE cen. Minnesota, S of Minneapolis; pop. 17,500.
Richland (rĭch′lănd) **1** river, S Tennessee, flowing S into Elk river; 40 m. long. **2** unincorporated community, S Washington, N of Yakima river at its junction with the Columbia; site of Hanford Engineer Works for separation of plutonium; pop. 21,800.
Richmond (rĭch′mŭnd) **1** city, W California, on San Francisco Bay NNW of Oakland; pop. 99,500. **2** city, E Indiana; pop. 39,500. **3** city, E cen. Kentucky, SSE of Lexington; pop. 10,300. **4** borough of New York City, coextensive with Staten I.; pop. 191,600. **5** independent city, ✻ of Virginia, on James river; pop. 230,300. **6** town, Canada, in S Quebec; pop. 3500. **7** municipal borough, S England, in Surrey, on the Thames WSW of London; pop. 41,900. **8** municipal borough, England, in Yorkshire; pop. 6200.
Richmond Heights, city, E Missouri, W of St. Louis; pop. 15,000.
Rich Mountain (rĭch) locality, West Virginia; scene of battle July 11, 1861.
Richwood (rĭch′wŏŏd) city, cen. West Virginia; pop. 5300.
Rickmansworth (rĭk′mănz·wûrth) urban district, SE England, in Hertfordshire WNW of London; pop. 24,500.
Ridderkerk (rĭd′ĕr·kĕrk) commune, SW Netherlands, just E of Rotterdam; pop. 18,600.
Rideau Lake (rĭ·dō′) lake, Canada, in SE Ontario; traversed by Rideau River flowing NE to Ottawa river and forming, with the lake, the larger part of the **Rideau Canal**, a waterway over 126 m. long, connecting Ottawa river with NE end of Lake Ontario.
Ridgefield (rĭj′fēld) **1** town, SW Connecticut, on New York border; battle April 27, 1776. **2** borough, NE New Jersey, N of Jersey City; pop. 8300.
Ridgefield Park, village, NE New Jersey, ESE of Paterson; pop. 12,000.
Ridgewood (rĭj′wŏŏd) village, NE New Jersey, NNE of Paterson; pop. 17,500.
Ridgway (rĭj′wā) borough, NW cen. Pennsylvania, N of Du Bois; pop. 6200.
Riding Mountain (rīd′ĭng) plateau, Canada, in SW Manitoba S of Lake Winnipegosis and Dauphin Lake; 2200 ft. high; forms main part of Riding Mountain National Park, government reservation established 1929.
Riehen (rē′ĕn) commune, Switzerland, NE of Basel; pop. 12,400.
Riesa (rē′zä) city, E Germany, on Elbe river E of Leipzig; pop. 34,400.
Riesen Gebirge or **Riesengebirge** (rē′zĕn·gĕ·bĭr′gĕ) mountain range, on boundary between Germany and Czechoslovakia; section of Sudeten Mts.; highest point Schneekoppe, 5266 ft.
Riet (rēt) river, Union of South Africa, in SW Orange Free State, flowing W into the Vaal; 200 m. long.
Rieti (ryä′tē) commune, cen. Italy, in Latium NNW of Rome; pop. 32,800.
Rif Atlas (rĭf) section of Atlas Mts., N Morocco, on coast in Er Rif.
Rifstangi, Cape (rĭfs′toung′gĭ) cape, NE Iceland.
Riga (rē′gä), Lettish **Rīga** (rē′gä), Russ. **Riga** (ryē′gä) seaport, ✻ of Latvia, on Dvina river 8 m. above its mouth; pop. 385,900.
Riga, Gulf of, inlet of Baltic Sea, Latvia, ab. 100 m. long by 60 m. wide.
Rigi (rē′gē) or **Righi** (rē′gē) mountain mass, cen. Switzerland, between Lake of Lucerne and Lake of Zug; highest peaks the **Rigi-Kulm** (-kŏŏlm′), 5905 ft., and **Rigi-Scheidegg** (-shī′dĕk), 5462 ft.
Rijeka (rē·yē′kä), Ital. **Fiume** (fyōō′mä) seaport, NW Yugoslavia, at N end of Adriatic Sea; before 1947 in Italy; pop. (with Sušak) 73,000.
Rijswijk (rīs′vĭk), Eng. **Ryswick** (rĭz′wĭk; rīz′-) commune, SW Netherlands, near The Hague; Treaty of Ryswick signed here Sept. 20, 1697; pop. 23,200.
Rila Dagh (rē′lä dä′) range of mountains, SW Bulgaria, at W end of the Rhodope Mts.; highest point Musala, 9595 ft.
Rimini (rĭm′ĭ·nĭ; Ital. rē′mē·nē), anc. **Ariminum** (ă·rĭm′ĭ·nŭm) seaport, N Italy, on the Adriatic ESE of Forlì; pop. 64,700.
Rimouski (rĭ·mōōs′kĭ) town, Canada, in Quebec on St. Lawrence river; pop. 11,600.
Rimpfischhorn (rĭmp′fĭsh·hôrn′) mountain, Switzerland, in Pennine Alps N of Monte Rosa; 13,790 ft. high.
Rindjani (rĭn·jä′nē) volcano, Indonesia, in N Lombok; 12,224 ft. high.
Rineanna (rĭn′ē·ăn′ä) village, SW Ireland, in co. Clare W of Limerick, on the Shannon; site of Shannon airport.
Ringköbing Fjord (rĭng′kû′bĭng) inlet of North Sea, Denmark, on W coast of Jutland.
Ringnes Islands (rĭng′nĕs′) two islands, Ellef Ringnes and Amund Ringnes, N Canada, in Sverdrup Is. W of Axel Heiberg I.
Ringvassöy (rĭng′väs·û′ĭ) island, NW Norway, SW of Vannöy I.
Ringwood (rĭng′wŏŏd) river, N New Jersey, a headstream of Pompton river.
Riobamba (rē′ō·väm′bä) city, cen. Ecuador, 20 m. SE of Chimborazo volcano; pop. 27,500.
Rio Branco (rē′ōō vrăng′kōō) **1** see BRANCO, RIO. **2** territory, NW Brazil, region around the Rio Branco bordering on Venezuela and British Guiana; ✻ Boa Vista; area 97,438 sq. m.; pop. 17,600. **3** town, W Brazil, ✻ of Acre territory, on Acre river.
Rio Chama (rē′ō chä′mä) river, N New Mexico, rising in S Colorado and flowing S into the Rio Grande; 100 m. long.
Rio Claro (rē′ōō klä′rōō) city, SE Brazil, in São Paulo state; pop. 35,200.
Rio Cuarto (rē′ō kwär′tō) town, N cen. Argentina; pop. 37,800.
Rio de Janeiro (rē′ō dĕ jä·nā′rō; zhä-; -nâr′ō; -nĭr′ō; Port. rē′ōō ŧhĕ zhä·nā′ē·rōō) **1** state, SE Brazil, bordering on Atlantic Ocean; ✻ Niterói; area 16,372 sq. m.; pop. 2,326,200. **2** colloq. **Rio** (rē′ō; Port. rē′ōō) seaport, ✻ of Brazil, on Guanabara Bay; in the Federal District, surrounded by state of Rio de Janeiro; pop. 2,335,900.
Río de Oro (rē′ō ŧhä ō′rō) **1** region, W Africa, including Spanish Sahara and Southern Protectorate of Morocco. **2** the southern zone of Spanish Sahara; area 73,362 sq. m.

Región Oriental. See EASTERN REGION.
Reichenberg. See LIBEREC.
Reĭkjavik. Var. of REYKJAVÍK.
Reisui. See YOSU.
Rejang. See RAJANG.
Renaix. See RONSE.
Reşiţabánya. See REŞIŢA.
Resolution. See FORT RESOLUTION.
Reval, Revel. See TALLIN seaport, Estonia.
Rezaieh. See RIZAIYEH.
Rhaetia. See RAETIA.
Rheims. See RHINS.
Rhein. See RHINE.
Rheinfall. See SCHAFFHAUSEN FALLS.
Rheinland. See RHINELAND.
Rheinpfals. See RHINE PALATINATE.
Rhenish Prussia. See RHINE PROVINCE.
Rhetian Alps. = RHAETIAN ALPS.
Rhio. See RIOUW.
Rhodes, Outer and Inner. See APPENZELL.
Riad. Var. of RIYADH.
Riazan. Var. of KYAZAN.
Ribachi Peninsula. = RYBACHI PENINSULA.
Riding, East, North, and West. See YORKSHIRE.
Riège, La. See ARIÈGE.
Rif, Riff. See ER RIF.
Rift Valley. = GREAT RIFT VALLEY.
Rigen. See IWON.
Rijn. See RHINE.
Rinns, the. See RHINNS, THE.
Rinshin. See IMJIN.
Rio. See RIO DE JANEIRO.
Río Bravo, Río Bravo del Norte. See RIO GRANDE.
Río de Janeiro Bay. = GUANABARA BAY.
Río Gallegos. See GALLEGOS.

Río Grande (rē′ō grănd′; grăn′dē; rī′ō grănd′), Mex. **Río Bravo** (rē′ō vrä′vō) or **Río Bravo del Norte** (thĕl nôr′tā) river, SW United States, forming more than half of boundary between the United States and Mexico; flows from San Juan Mts. in SW Colorado to Gulf of Mexico between Texas and Tamaulipas state, Mexico; 1800 m. long.

Río Grande (rē′ōō grănn′dā) **1** see GRANDE, RIO. **2** or **São Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul** (sounm pā′thrōō thōō rē′ōō grănn′dĕ thōō sōōl′) city, S Brazil, in SE Rio Grande do Sul state W of entrance to the Lagoa dos Patos; pop. 64,200.

Río Grande do Norte (thōō nôr′tā) state, NE Brazil, bordering on Atlantic Ocean; ✻ Natal; area 20,236 sq. m.; pop. 983,600.

Río Grande do Sul (sōōl′) **1** state, SE Brazil, bordering on Uruguay and the Atlantic Ocean; ✻ Pôrto Alegre; area (including lagoons covering 5062 sq. m.) 100,150 sq. m.; pop. 4,213,300. **2** = RIO GRANDE city, Brazil.

Ríohacha or **Río Hacha** (rē′ō ä′chä) seaport, NE Colombia, at base of Guajira Penin.

Riom (ryôn) town, S cen. France, N of Clermont-Ferrand; ancient ✻ of duchy of Auvergne; scene of trial Feb. 19–April 2, 1942, of leaders of the Third Republic.

Río Muni (rē′ō mōō′nē) the mainland part of Spanish Guinea, W Africa, between Cameroun and the Muni river; area 10,040 sq. m.; pop. 138,800.

Rion (ryĭ·ôn′), anc. **Phasis** (fā′sĭs) river, U.S.S.R., in W Georgia, flowing from Caucasus Mts. SW and W to Black Sea; 180 m. long.

Río Negro (rē′ō nā′grō) **1** territory, cen. Argentina, in Patagonia bordering on Atlantic Ocean S of the Río Negro. **2** river: see NEGRO, RÍO.

Río Piedras (rē′ō pyā′thräs) city, NE Puerto Rico, SE of San Juan near the coast; seat of Univ. of Puerto Rico; pop. 132,400.

Río Tinto (rē′ōō tēnn′tōō) city, E Brazil, in Paraíba state; pop. 20,400.

Riouw (rē′ou), or **Rhio** (rē′ō), **Archipelago**, island group, Indonesia, just S of Singapore; chief island Bintan (sometimes called **Riouw Island**); total area 2279 sq. m.; pop. 77,000.

Ripley (rĭp′lĭ) urban district, N cen. England, in Derbyshire NNE of Derby; pop. 18,200.

Ripon (rĭp′ŭn) **1** city, E Wisconsin, W of Fond du Lac; pop. 5600. **2** municipal borough, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire, N of Leeds; pop. 9500.

Ripon Falls, waterfall, Uganda, in the Victoria Nile near where it issues from Lake Victoria; 13 ft. high and 1310 ft. across.

Ripponden (rĭp′ŭn·dĕn) urban district, England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 5200.

Risca (rĭs′kä) urban district, W England, in Monmouthshire, on the Ebbw river; pop. 15,100.

Rishton (rĭsh′tŭn) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 5800.

Riva (rē′vä) town, NE Italy, at N end of Lake Garda.

Rivanna (rĭ·văn′ä) river, cen. Virginia, rising in Blue Ridge Mts. and flowing E and SE into **James** river; 65 m. long.

Rivera (rē·vā′rä) town, N Uruguay, on Brazil border opposite Livramento; pop. 17,000.

River Cess (rĭv′ĕr sĕs′) town, SW Liberia, on coast SE of Grand Bassa.

Riverdale (rĭv′ĕr·dāl′) **1** village, NE Illinois, S of Chicago; pop. 5800. **2** town, S cen. Maryland, NE of Washington; pop. 5500.

River Edge, borough, NE New Jersey, N of Hackensack; pop. 9200.

River Forest, village, NE Illinois, W of Chicago; pop. 10,800.

Riverhead (rĭv′ĕr·hĕd′) locality, SE New York, at E end of Long I. on Peconic river; scene of skirmish between British and Americans in War of 1812.

Riverina (rĭv′ĕr·ī′nä) district, SE Australia, in S New South Wales, bounded on N by Murrumbidgee river and on S by Murray river.

River Oaks, city, N Texas, near Fort Worth; pop. 7100.

River Rouge (rōōzh′; rōōj′) city, SE Michigan, on Detroit river SW of Detroit; pop. 20,500.

Riverside (rĭv′ĕr·sīd′) **1** city, SE California, SSW of San Bernardino; pop. 46,800. **2** village, NE Illinois, W of Chicago; pop. 9200. **3** town, New Jersey, on Delaware river NE of Camden; pop. 7200. **4** town, Canada, in SE Ontario on Detroit river opposite Detroit; pop. 9200.

Riviera (rē·vyā′rä; Angl. rĭv′ĭ·ăr′ä) region, SE France and NW Italy, bordering on Mediterranean Sea from Cannes to La Spezia.

Rivière du Loup (rē′vyăr′ dü lōō′) city, Canada, in S Quebec on Rivière du Loup just above its confluence with St. Lawrence river; pop. 9400.

Riyadh (rĭ·yäd′) or **Ar Riyadh** (ŭr) city, ✻ of Saudi Arabia and of the Nejd; pop. 60,000.

Rizaiyeh (rē·zä′ē·yä′) or **Rezaieh** (rā·zä′ē·yä′), formerly **Urmia** (ôōr′mĭ·ä; Pers. ōōr′mē·yä′) city, NW Iran, in Azerbaijan prov. W of Lake Urmia; pop. 50,000.

Rizzuto, Cape (rĭ·zōō′tō; Ital. rēt·tsōō′tō) cape, S Italy, projecting into Ionian Sea.

Rjukan (ryōō′kän) town, S Norway, 75 m. W of Oslo, near the Rjukan waterfall, 345 ft. high; hydroelectric station; manufactures nitrate and heavy water.

Road Town, town, British West Indies, ✻ of British Virgin Is., on Tortola I.

Roanne (rō′ăn′) commune, SE cen. France, on Loire river; pop. 44,500.

Roanoke (rō′ä·nōk) **1** river, S Virginia and NE North Carolina, flowing E and SE into Albemarle Sound; 380 m. long. **2** city, E Alabama; pop. 5400. **3** independent city, W cen. Virginia, between Blue Ridge Mts. and Allegheny Mts.; pop. 91,900.

Roanoke Island, island, North Carolina, S of entrance to Albemarle Sound; at N end is Fort Raleigh, site of first English settlement in North America 1585.

Roanoke Rapids, city, NE North Carolina; pop. 8200.

Roatán (rrō′ä·tän′) island, Honduras, largest of the Bay Is.; 30 m. long.

Robbinsdale (rŏb′ĭnz·dāl) city, SE cen. Minnesota, NW of Minneapolis; pop. 11,300.

Robertson (rŏb′ĕrt·s'n) town, S Union of South Africa, in SW Cape Province; pop. 6600.

Robertsport (rŏb′ĕrts·pōrt′) seaport, NW Liberia.

Roberval (rō′bĕr′vàl′) town, Canada, in Quebec on Lake St. John; pop. 4900.

Robeson Channel (rŏb′s'n) north section of passage between Ellesmere I. and Greenland.

Robinson (rŏb′ĭn·s'n) city, E Illinois; pop. 6400.

Robson, Mount (rŏb′s'n) mountain, W Canada, in E British Columbia; highest in Canadian Rockies, 12,972 ft.

Robstown (rŏbz′toun) city, S Texas, W of Corpus Christi; pop. 7300.

Roca, Cape (rō′kä), Port. **Cabo da Roca** (kä′vōō thä) cape, Portugal, westernmost point in continental Europe, in long. 9°30′ W.

Rocas (rō′käs) island, Brazil, in Atlantic Ocean 125 m. NE of Cape São Roque.

Rocha (rrō′chä) city, SE Uruguay; pop. 25,000.

Rochdale (rŏch′dāl) county borough, NW England, NNE of Manchester; pop. 87,700.

Rochefort (rōsh′fôr′), unofficially **Rochefort-sur-Mer** (-sür·mâr′) city, W France, on Charente river SSE of La Rochelle; naval station; pop. 29,500.

Rochelle (rō·shĕl′) city, N Illinois, S of Rockford; pop. 5400.

Rochester (rŏch′ĕs′tĕr; -ĭs·tĕr) **1** city, SE Minnesota; pop. 29,900. **2** city, SE New Hampshire, NNW of Dover; pop. 13,800. **3** city, W New York; pop. 332,500. **4** borough, W Pennsylvania, on Ohio river; pop. 7200. **5** municipal borough, SE England, in Kent, on the Medway river; pop. 43,900.

Rock (rŏk) river, S Wisconsin and N Illinois, flowing S and SW into the Mississippi; 300 m. long.

Rock Falls, city, NW Illinois; pop. 8000.

Rockford (rŏk′fĕrd) city, N Illinois; pop. 92,900.

Rockhampton (rŏk·hăm[p]′tŭn) city, Australia, in E Queensland on Fitzroy river; pop. 35,000.

Rock Hill, city, N South Carolina; pop. 24,500.

Rock Island, city, NW Illinois, on Mississippi river; pop. 48,700.

Rockland (rŏk′lănd) **1** city, S Maine, on Penobscot Bay; pop. 9200. **2** town, SE Massachusetts, ENE of Brockton; pop. 9000.

Rock Springs, city, SW Wyoming; pop. 10,900.

Rockville (rŏk′vĭl) **1** city, N Connecticut, E of Connecticut river; pop. 8000. **2** town, cen. Maryland, NNW of Washington; pop. 6900.

Rockville Centre, village, SE New York, on Long I. ESE of New York; pop. 22,400.

Rocky Mount, city, NE North Carolina; pop. 27,700.

Rocky Mountain National Park, government reservation, N cen. Colorado, in Rocky Mts.; includes Longs Peak; established as national park 1915.

Rocky Mountains or **Rockies** (rŏk′ĭz) mountain system, W North America, extending from the Mexican frontier to the Arctic; highest peak in U.S. section Mount **Elbert**, 14,431 ft., in Colorado; highest in Canadian section Mt. Robson, 12,972 ft., in British Columbia.

Rocky River, city, N Ohio, on Lake Erie W of Cleveland; pop. 11,200.

Rocourt (rō′kōōr′) or **Raucoux** (rō′kōō′) town, E Belgium, just N of Liége; battle 1746.

Rocquencourt (rō′kän′kōōr′) village, N France, N of Versailles and SE of Marly Forest.

Rocroi or **Rocroy** (rō′krwä′) town, NE France, near Belgian frontier; battle 1643.

Rodez (rō′dâz′) commune, S France, on Aveyron river; pop. 20,400.

Rodriguez (rō·drē′gĕs) island, Indian Ocean, one of the Mascarene Is.; with Mauritius, belongs to the British.

Roermond (rōōr·mônt′) commune, SE Netherlands, near German border; pop. 21,200.

Roeselare (rōō′sĕ·lä′rĕ) or **Rouselare** (rou′-), Fr. **Roulers** (rōō′lâr[s]′) commune, NW Belgium; pop. 32,200.

Roes Welcome Sound (rōz wĕl′kŭm) body of water, N Canada, between the mainland and Southampton I. at NW corner of Hudson Bay.

Rogers (rŏj′ĕrz) city, NW Arkansas; pop. 5000.

Rogers, Mount, mountain, SW Virginia, in Blue Ridge; highest in Virginia, 5719 ft.

Rogers Pass, mountain pass, W Canada, in SE British Columbia in Selkirk Mts.; altitude 4302 ft.

Rogue (rōg) river, SW Oregon, rising in Crater Lake National Park and flowing S and SW into Pacific Ocean; 220 m. long.

Rohilkhand (rō′hĭl·kŭnd′) or **Bareilly** (bä·rā′lĭ) region, N India, in Uttar Pradesh; inhabited chiefly by the Rohilla tribe of Afghans; chief city Bareilly.

Rokel or **Rokelle** (rō·kĕl′) or **Seli** (sā′lē) river, Sierra Leone, flowing S and W into Atlantic Ocean; called the Sierra Leone at its estuary; 300 m. long.

Rolla (rŏl′ä) city, S cen. Missouri; pop. 9400.

Romagna (rō·män′yä), anc. **Romania** (rō·mān′yä; -mā′nĭ·ä) formerly, before 1860, a province of the States of the Church, Italy; ✻ Ravenna.

Romagne-sous-Montfaucon (rô′män′y'·sōō·môn′fō′kôn′) village, NE France, near Montfaucon; site of an American military cemetery.

Romain, Cape (rō·mān′) cape, South Carolina, on island off coast.

Romaine (rō·mān′; Fr. rô′mĕn′) river, Canada, in Labrador and Quebec, flowing S into Gulf of St. Lawrence; 270 m. long.

Romainville (rô′măn′vĕl′) commune, N France, NE of Paris; pop. 17,000.

Roman (rō′mān) city, NE Romania, on Moldova river; pop. 28,900.

Romania (rō·mān′yä; -mā′nĭ·ä), also frequently **Roumania** (rōō-) and **Rumania** (rōō-) country, E Europe, bordering on Black Sea; one of the Balkan States; formerly a kingdom, since 1948 a republic; ✻ Bucharest; area 91,934 sq. m.; pop. 15,872,600.

Romania (rō·mān′yä; -mā′nĭ·ä) **1** the Roman Empire, especially the Byzantine Empire; — so called by its neighbors. **2** the empire set up by the Crusaders 1204–61, bordering on Aegean Sea and Sea of Marmara; ✻ Constantinople. **3** see ROMAGNA. **4** see RUMELIA.

Romania, Cape (rō·mān′yä; -mā′nĭ·ä) cape, Federation of Malaya, in Johore state at E end of Singapore Strait.

Romans-sur-Isère (rô′mäN′sür·ē′zâr′) commune, SE France, on Isère river NE of **Valence**; pop. 22,200.

Romblon (rôm·blōn′) island group, Philippine Is., in Visayan Is.

Rome (rōm) **1** city, NW Georgia; pop. 29,600. **2** city, cen. New York, on Mohawk river WNW of Utica; pop. 41,700.

Rome (rōm), Ital. **Roma** (rō′mä), anc. **Roma** (rō′mä) city, ✻ of Italy, in Latium on Tiber river 16 m. from its mouth; pop. 1,665,700.

Rome, Duchy of, division of Byzantine Empire 6th cent. to 8th cent., in cen. Italy, comprising most of modern Latium; later a province of the States of the Church, called the **Patrimony of Saint Peter** (sānt pē′tĕr).

Romford (rŭm′fĕrd; rŏm′-) municipal borough, SE England, in Essex ENE of London; pop. 88,000.

Romney, 1 (rŏm′nĭ) town, NE West Virginia, on South Branch of the Potomac river; military headquarters for both armies during Civil War. **2** (rŏm′nĭ; rŭm′-) seaport, SE England, in Kent; one of the Cinque Ports; now **New Romney**.

Romney Marsh (rŏm′nĭ; rŭm′-) region, S England, in Kent on Strait of Dover; now a pasture; before end of 13th cent. Rother river flowed through it.

Römö (rûm′û′) or **Rømø** (rûm) island, Denmark, in North Sea off Jutland; one of the North Frisian Is.

Romsdal (rôms′dāl) valley of the Rauma river, Norway.

Romsdalsfjord (rôms′dāls·fyōr′; -fyōōr′) inlet of Norwegian Sea, W cen. Norway.

Romsey (rŭm′zĭ) municipal borough, S England, in Hampshire; pop. 6300.

Roncesvalles (rôn′thäz·vä′lyäs; rôn′säz·vä′yäs), Fr. **Roncevaux** (rôns′vō′) hamlet, N Spain, in the Pyrenees 5 m. from French boundary, near the **Pass of Roncesvalles**, where Roland met his death A.D. 778.

Ronda (rôn′dä) commune, S Spain, W of Málaga; pop. 26,200.

Rondebosch (rŏn′dĕ·bŏs) town, S Union of South Africa, in Cape Province SE of Cape Town; site of Cecil Rhodes's home Groote Schuur and of Univ. of Cape Town.

Rondout (rŏn′dout) creek, SE New York, flowing NE to join Walkill river; combined stream empties into Hudson river.

Ronge, Lac la (lăk′ lä rôNzh′) lake, Canada, in cen. Saskatchewan; area 450 sq. m.

Rongerik (rŏng′ĕ·rĭk) island, Marshall Is., in Ratak chain E of Bikini.

Ronse (rôn′sĕ), Fr. **Renaix** (rē·nĕ′) commune, NW cen. Belgium; pop. 26,000.

Roodepoort-Maraisburg (rōō′dĕ·pōōrt′mä·räz′bûrg) town, NE Union of South Africa, in S Transvaal just W of Johannesburg; pop. 72,200.

Roorkee or **Rurki** (rōōr′kē) town, N India, in Uttar Pradesh E of Saharanpur; site of Thomason Civil Engineering University (founded as college 1848, made university 1949).

Roosendaal en Nispen (rō′sĕn·dāl ĕ nĭs′pĕ[n]) commune, S Netherlands; pop. 29,500.

Roosevelt, Rio (rē′ōō rō′zĕ·vĕlt; -vĕlt), formerly **Rio da Dúvida** (thä thōō′vē·thä), Eng. **River of Doubt**, river, Brazil, flowing from W Mato Grosso state N into the Aripuanã river in Amazonas state; with the Aripuanã (sometimes called Roosevelt) 900 m. long.

Roosevelt Roads (rō′zĕ·vĕlt; -vĕlt) United States government reservation, E Puerto Rico, on coast; naval airstrip and drydock.

Roper (rō′pĕr) river, Australia, in NE Northern Territory, flowing N and E to Gulf of Carpentaria; 325 m. long.

Roquefort-sur-Soulzon (rôk′fôr′[Angl. rōk′fĕrt·]sür·sōōl′zôn′) town, S France, built against limestone cliffs in which are caves where Roquefort cheeses are ripened.

Roque González de Santa Cruz (rrō′kā gōn·sä′lĕz thä sän′tä krōōs′) town, S Paraguay; pop. 11,900.

Roraima (rrō·rī′mä; Port. rōō·rī′mä) mountain, N South America, on boundary between Venezuela, British Guiana, and Brazil, in Pacaraima Mts.; has flat top 9 m. long, 3 m. wide; highest point 8620 ft.

Rorschach (rōr′shäk) commune, NE Switzerland, in Saint Gallen canton on Lake Constance; pop. 11,300.

Rosa, Monte (mōn′tā rō′zä) mountain on Swiss-Italian border; mountain mass with ten summits, highest Dufourspitze, highest point in Pennine Alps, 15,217 ft.

Rosario (rrō·sä′ryō) **1** city, E cen. Argentina, on Paraná river; pop. 521,200. **2** municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon NE of Batangas; pop. 34,100.

Roscommon (rŏs·kŏm′ŭn) **1** county, N cen. Ireland, in Connacht prov.; area 951 sq. m.; pop. 68,100. **2** town, its ✻; pop. 2000.

Roseau (rō·zō′) seaport, British West Indies, ✻ of Dominica colony, on Dominica I.

Rosebud (rōz′bŭd′) creek, SE Montana, flowing NE into Yellowstone river; 100 m. long.

Roseburg (rōz′bûrg) city, SW Oregon; pop. 8400.

Roselle (rō·zĕl′) borough, NE New Jersey, W of Elizabeth; pop. 17,700.

Roselle Park, borough, NE New Jersey, adjoining Roselle; pop. 11,500.

Rosenberg (rō′z'n·bûrg) city, SE Texas, WSW of Houston; pop. 6200.

Roseneath (rōz·nēth′) village, Scotland, in Dunbarton co. on Gare Loch NW of Glasgow in World War II a U.S. naval base.

Rosenheim (rō′zĕn·hīm) city, W Germany, on Inn river SE of Munich; pop. 27,300.

Río Grande. See GRANDE, Río.
Río Grande de Cagayan. See CAGAYAN.
Río Grande de Mindanao. See MINDANAO river.
Río Grande de Pampanga. See PAMPANGA river.
Río Grande de Santiago. See SANTIAGO.
Rioja, La. See LA RIOJA.
Rio Prêto. = São José do Rio Prêto.
Riotinto, Minas de. See MINAS DE RIOTINTO.
Riri. See ISE.
Riukiu. Var. of RYUKYU.
Rivadavia. = COMODORO RIVADAVIA.
River Junction. See CHATTAHOOCHEE.
River of Doubt. See ROOSEVELT, RIO.
Riyeka. Var. of RIJEKA.
Rizal. See PASAY.
Roberts, Point. See POINT ROBERTS.
Rochelle, La. See LA ROCHELLE.
Rochers du Calvados. See CALVADOS REEF.
Roche-sur-Yon, La. See LA ROCHE-SUR-YON.
Rock, the 1 = GIBRALTAR, ROCK OF. **2** = CORREGIDOR.
Rockies. See ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
Rock River. See ROCK.
Rocky Mountains National Park. = BANFF NATIONAL PARK.
Rodi. See RHODES.
Rodopi. Var. of RHODOPE.
Roer. See RUR.
Rogoźnica. See GROSS ROSEN.
Röm. See RØMØ.
Romana, La. See LA ROMANA.
Roman Campagna. See CAMPAGNA DI ROMA.
Roman States. = Papal States: see STATES OF THE CHURCH.
Rooke. See UMBOI.
Roosevelt Island. = THEODORE ROOSEVELT ISLAND.
Roosevelt Lake. = FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LAKE.

Rosetta (rō·zĕt′ȧ), Arab. **Rashid** (rō·shĕd′), anc. **Bolbitine** (bŏl′bĭ·tī′nē) **1** western branch of the Nile in its delta, N Egypt; the **Rosetta**, anc. **Bolbitinic** (bŏl′bĭ·tĭn′ĭk), **Mouth** of the Nile. **2** city, N Egypt, on the Rosetta branch of the Nile; near place where Rosetta stone was found 1799.

Roseville (rōz′vĭl) **1** city, E California, NE of Sacramento; pop. 8700. **2** village, SE Michigan, NE of Detroit; pop. 15,800. **3** village, E Minnesota, near St. Paul; pop. 6400.

Roskilde (rŭs′kĭl′ə) city, Denmark, in NE Sjælland I. at head of **Roskilde Fjord**, E extension of Ise Fjord; pop. 23,500.

Ross and Cromarty (rŏs, krŏm′ər·tĭ) county, N Scotland, between the Minch and Moray Firth; includes Lewis, the N part of island of Lewis with Harris, in the Outer Hebrides; ✻ Dingwall; area 3089 sq. m.; pop. 60,500.

Ross Dependency, section of Antarctica lying S of 60°S lat. and between 160°E and 150°W long.; proclaimed British July 30, 1923; administered for Great Britain by New Zealand.

Ross Island, 1 formerly **James Ross Island**, island, Antarctica, in Weddell Sea off E coast of Palmer Penin. **2** island, Antarctica, in Ross Sea off NW corner of Ross Shelf Ice.

Rossland (rŏs′lănd, -lănd′) city, Canada, in SE British Columbia near U.S. border; pop. 4600.

Ross on Wye (rŏs, wī) urban district, England, in Herefordshire; pop. 5400.

Ross Sea, arm of S Pacific Ocean off Antarctica.

Ross Shelf Ice, also **Ross Barrier**, region of ice, Antarctica, in wide indentation of the continent S of Pacific Ocean; forms wall bordering on Ross Sea 50–200 ft. high and 400 m. long.

Ross-shire (rŏs′shĭr; -shər; rŏsh′-) Ross and Cromarty county, Scotland.

Rostock (rŏs′tŏk; Ger. rōs′tôk) or **Rostock-Warnemünde** (rōs′tôk·vär′nə·mün′də) seaport, E Germany, on Warnow river 8 m. from the Baltic; pop. 114,900.

Rostov (rŏs′tŏv; Russ. rŭ·stôf′) **1** also frequently **Rostov-on-Don** (-ŏn·dŏn′) city, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Don river 28 m. from its mouth; pop. 510,200. **2** or **Rostov Veliki** (rŭ·stôf′ vyĭ·lyē′kĭ) town, Soviet Russia, Europe, SW of Yaroslavl; ✻ of Rostov-Suzdal principality 10th to 14th cents.

Roşu (rō′shōō) or **Turnu Roşu** (tōōr′nōō), Ger. **Roterturm** (rō′tər·tōōrm′) mountain pass, Romania, in Transylvanian Alps, traversed by Olt river; battle 1916.

Roswell (rŏz′wĕl; -wəl) city, SE New Mexico; pop. 25,700.

Rosyth (rō′sĭth′) village, E Scotland, on Firth of Forth, suburb of Dunfermline; naval base.

Rota (rō′tȧ) island, S Mariana Is.; Japanese base used in attack on Guam Dec. 11, 1941.

Rotherham (rŏth′ər·ăm) county borough, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire, at confluence of Rother and Don rivers NE of Sheffield; pop. 82,300.

Rothesay (rŏth′sĭ; -sā) burgh, Scotland, on island of Bute; pop. 10,100.

Rothwell (rŏth′wĕl; -wəl; locally also rō′əl) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 24,300.

Roti (rō′tē) or **Rotti** (rō′tē) island, Indonesia, SW of Timor.

Rotoava (rō′tō·ä′vä) village, Tuamotu Archipelago, chief village of Fakarava atoll.

Rotorua (rō′tō·rōō′ȧ) borough, New Zealand, in N cen. North I. at SW end of Rotorua Lake; center of a volcanic region; thermal springs, vapor and mud baths; pop. 6500.

Rotterdam (rŏt′ər·dăm; Du. rŏt′ər·dăm′) seaport, W Netherlands, on the Nieuwe Maas 15 m. from the North Sea; pop. 646,200.

Rotuma (rō·tōō′mȧ) island, Pacific Ocean, chief of a small group 220 m. NNW of Fiji Is. and belonging to British colony of Fiji.

Roubaix (rōō′bĕ′) city, N France, NE of Lille; pop. 101,000.

Rouen (rōō·än′; rōō·än′; Fr. rwän) city, N France, on Seine river; pop. 107,700.

Rouge (rōōzh) **1** river, Canada, in Quebec prov., flowing S into the Ottawa river; 115 m. long. **2** river, Indochina: see Coi.

Rousay (rou′zĭ) island, N Scotland, one of the Orkney Is.

Rouses Point (rous′ĭz) village, NE New York, at end of Lake Champlain on Canadian border; U.S. customhouse and immigration station.

Roussillon (rōō′sē′yōn′) historical region, S cen. France, bounded on S by the Pyrenees, on W by Andorra; began separate existence at beginning of 10th cent.; one of pre-Revolutionary provinces of France; ✻ Perpignan.

Rouyn (rwän; Angl. rōō′ĭn) city, Canada, in SW Quebec; pop. 14,600.

Rovaniemi (rō′vä·nyē′mĭ) town, N Finland, on Kemi river 3 m. S of Arctic Circle.

Rovigo (rō·vē′gō) commune, NE Italy, SW of Venice; pop. 44,900.

Rovno (rōv′nŭ), Pol. **Równe** (rōōv′nĕ), Ger. **Rowno** (rōv′nō) commune, U.S.S.R., in W Ukraine; pop. 46,700.

Rowley Regis (rou′lĭ rē′jĭs; rō′lĭ) municipal borough, W cen. England, in Staffordshire W of Birmingham; pop. 49,400.

Roxburgh (rŏks′bŭr′ō; -bŭ·rŭ; -brŭ) or **Roxburghshire** (-shĭr; -shər) county, SE Scotland, bordering on Northumberland, England; ✻ Jedburgh; area 666 sq. m.; pop. 45,600.

Roxbury (rŏks′bĕr′ĭ; -bər·ĭ; -brĭ) district, S Boston, Massachusetts; formerly a city, became part of Boston 1868.

Royal, Mount (roi′əl), Fr. **Mont Royal** (môn′ rwä′yàl′) a height in center of Montreal, Canada; 763 ft.

Royal Gorge (roi′əl gôrj′) gorge, S cen. Colorado, in the Grand Canyon of the Arkansas river just W of Canon City; 4.5 m. long.

Royal Oak, city, SE Michigan, N of Detroit; pop. 46,900.

Royston (rois′tŭn) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 8100.

Royton (roi′t'n) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 14,800.

Ruaha (rōō·ä′hä) river, cen. Tanganyika, flowing E into Rufiji river; 300 m. long.

Ruanda (rōō·än′dä) district, E Africa, between Belgian Congo and Tanganyika; formerly part of German East Africa, since 1919 associated with Urundi as **Ruanda-Urundi** (-ōō·rōōn′dē) and administered by Belgium, as a League of Nations mandate 1919–45, as a UN trust territory since 1946, ✻ Usumbura, area 21,234 sq. m., pop. 3,752,700.

Ruapehu (rōō′ä·pā′hōō) volcano, New Zealand, in North I., in Tongariro National Park; 9175 ft. high.

Rub' al Khali (rŏb′ ăl kä′lē) or **Ar Rimal** (ŭr rĭ·măl′), Eng. **Great Sandy Desert** (săn′dĭ) desert region, S Arabia, extending from Nejd S to Hadhramaut and from Yemen to Oman; area ab. 300,000 sq. m.

Rubicon (rōō′bĭ·kŏn), mod. **Fiumicino** (fyōō′mē·chē′nō) river, N cen. Italy, flowing E into Adriatic Sea just N of Rimini; on boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul at time of the ancient Roman republic.

Ruda (rōō′dä) commune, SW Poland, just E of Zabrze; pop. 23,600.

Ruda Pabjanicka (pä′byä·nēts′kä) commune, Poland, S of Łódź; pop. 20,000.

Rudnik Mountains (rōōd′nĕk) mountain range, NE Yugoslavia, in N Serbia; scene of Battle of the Ridges December 1914.

Rudolf, Lake (rōō′dŏlf) lake, N Kenya, in Great Rift Valley; area 3500 sq. m.

Rudolstadt (rōō′dōl·shtät′) city, E Germany, on Saale river; pop. 22,100.

Rueil-Malmaison (rü·ə′y'·mäl′mā′zôn′) commune, N France, W of Paris; pop. 27,000.

Rufiji (rōō·fē′jē) river, E Africa, rising in S cen. Tanganyika and flowing NE and E into Indian Ocean; 250 m. long.

Rufisque (rü′fĕsk′) commune, French West Africa, in W Senegal near Dakar; pop. 20,000.

Rugby (rŭg′bĭ) municipal borough, cen. England, in Warwickshire, on the Avon; site of Rugby School; pop. 45,400.

Rugeley (rōōj′lĭ) urban district, W cen. England, in Staffordshire SE of Stafford; pop. 8500.

Rügen (rü′gən) island, Germany, in Baltic Sea off coast of Pomerania; area 374 sq. m.

Ruhr (rōōr; Ger. rōōr) **1** river, W Germany, flowing NW and W to the Rhine; 144 m. long. **2** region, W Germany, around the Ruhr river; produces coal, manufactures iron and steel.

Ruislip (rīs′lĭp) town, S England, in Middlesex W of London; with Northwood, constitutes **Ruislip Northwood** (nôrth′wōōd) urban district; pop. 68,300.

Rum, Isle of (rŭm) island, Scotland, in Inner Hebrides.

Rum Cay, island, one of the Bahama Is., SSW of San Salvador.

Rumelia (rōō·mĕl′yȧ; -mē′lĭ·ȧ) a European division (sometimes called **Romania** [rō·mān′yȧ; -mā′nĭ·ȧ]) of the old Turkish empire; included Albania, Macedonia, and Thrace.

Rumford (rŭm′fərd) town, W Maine, NNW of Lewiston; pop. 7900.

Runcorn (rŭng′kərn) urban district, NW England, in Cheshire, on the Mersey ESE of Liverpool; pop. 23,900.

Runnymede (rŭn′ĭ·mēd) meadow, S England, in Surrey on S bank of the Thames; **Magna** Charta signed here June 15, 1215, by King John.

Rupel (rü′pĕl′) river, N cen. Belgium, flowing NW into the Schelde; 7 m. long.

Rupert (rōō′pərt) river, Canada, in W Quebec prov., flowing from Lake Mistassini W into James Bay; 380 m. long.

Rupert's Land (rōō′pərts) the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company 1670–1869, N Canada, comprising the drainage basin of Hudson Bay.

Rupununi (rōō′pū·nōō′nĭ) river, British Guiana, flowing N and E into Essequibo river; 250 m. long.

Rur (rōōr; Ger. rōōr) or **Roer** (rōōr; Du. rōōr) river, W Germany; rises in hills W of Rhine river and flows NNW to the Maas in the Netherlands; 130 m. long.

Ruse (rōō′sä), Turk. **Ruschuk** (rōōs·chōōk′) city, NE Bulgaria, on Danube river; pop. 49,400.

Rushden (rŭsh′dĕn) urban district, cen. England, in Northamptonshire; pop. 16,300.

Rushmore, Mount (rŭsh′mōr) mountain, W South Dakota, in Black Hills, on which are carved the faces of Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson, and Theodore Roosevelt.

Rushville (rŭsh′vĭl) city, E cen. Indiana; pop. 6800.

Rusk (rŭsk) town, E Texas, E of Palestine; pop. 6600.

Russell (rŭs′'l) city, cen. Kansas; pop. 6500.

Russell Islands, group of islands, SE cen. Solomon Is.

Russellville (rŭs′'l·vĭl; Sou. also -v'l) **1** city, NW Alabama; pop. 6000. **2** city, NW cen. Arkansas, near Arkansas river; pop. 8200.

Russia (rŭsh′ȧ), Russ. **Rossiya** (rŭ·syē′yȧ) **1** former empire, E Europe and N and W Asia; its territories (except for Finland and Kars) now comprised in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; ✻ St. Petersburg (Petrograd). **2** popularly, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Russian America, Alaska; — its name before it was ceded by Russia to the United States 1867.

Russian River (rŭsh′ăn) river, NW California, flowing through the Coast Ranges S and SW into the Pacific Ocean; 100 m. long.

Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (sō′vĭ·ĕt; sō′vĭ·ĕt′; sō·vyĕt′; sŏv′ĭ·ĕt), commonly shortened to **Soviet Russia**, constituent republic of the U.S.S.R., occupying territory in E Europe and N, cen., and NE Asia, bordering on Arctic and Pacific oceans and having outlet on Baltic Sea by way of Gulf of Finland; ✻ Moscow; area 6,501,500 sq. m.; pop. 111,000,000.

Rustenburg (rŭs′tĕn·bûrg) town, NE Union of South Africa, in Transvaal; pop. 11,500.

Ruston (rŭs′tŭn) town, N Louisiana; Louisiana Polytechnic Institute; pop. 10,400.

Rute (rōō′tȧ) commune, S Spain, SSE of Córdoba; pop. 18,900.

Rutherford (rŭth′ər·fərd) borough, NE New Jersey, SSE of Paterson; pop. 17,400.

Rutherglen (rŭth′ər·glĕn) burgh, S cen. Scotland, in Lanark co. on the Clyde SE of Glasgow; pop. 24,200.

Ruthin (rĭth′ĭn) municipal borough, N Wales, ✻ of Denbighshire.

Rutland (rŭt′lənd) **1** city, W Vermont; pop. 17,700. **2** see Rutlandshire.

Rutlandshire (-shĭr; -shər) or **Rutland**, county, E cen. England; ✻ Oakham; area 152 sq. m.; pop. 20,500.

Rütli (rüt′lē) or **Grütli** (grüt′lē) meadow, cen. Switzerland, in Uri canton, where the first League of the Three Forest Cantons (Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden) was formed 1291.

Ruvo di Puglia (rōō′vō dē pōōl′yä) commune, SE Italy, W of Bari; pop. 25,500.

Ruvuma (rōō·vōō′mȧ), Port. **Rovuma** (rōō-) river, SE Africa; rises in S Tanganyika, flows E into Indian Ocean N of Cape Delgado; 400 m. long.

Ruwenzori, Mount (rōō′[w]ĕn·zōr′ē) mountain group, E cen. Africa, on boundary between Uganda and Belgian Congo; Ptolemy's Mountains of the Moon; highest peak 16,795 ft.

Ryan, Loch (lŏk rī′ăn) inlet on SW coast of Scotland, in Wigtown co.; extends S 9 m.

Ryazan (rē′ä·zän′; Russ. ryē·zän′y') city, cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, on Oka river; pop. 95,400.

Rybachi Peninsula (rĭ·bä′chĭ) peninsula, NW Soviet Russia, Europe, near Norwegian border.

Rybinsk Reservoir (rĭ′byĭnsk), also called **Sea of Rybinsk**, lake, N cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, formed by dam (completed 1941) in upper Volga.

Rybnik (rĭb′nēk) commune, SW Poland, in Silesia SW of Katowice; pop. 28,500.

Ryde (rīd) municipal borough, S England, on Isle of Wight; pop. 20,100.

Rye (rī) **1** town, SE New Hampshire, on Atlantic Ocean S of Portsmouth; includes **Rye Beach**. **2** city, SE New York, on Long Island Sound; **Rye Beach** nearby; pop. 11,700. **3** municipal borough, S England, in East Sussex; one of the Cinque Ports.

Ryton (rĭ′t'n) urban district, N England, in Durham W of Newcastle; pop. 13,800.

Ryukyu Islands (rĭ·ōō′kū; Jap. rū·kū), also **Liukiu** (lĭ′ōō′kĭ·ōō′) or **Luchu** (lōō′chōō′) **Islands**, also **Nansei Islands** (nän·sā) chain of islands, E Asia, S of Japan; from 1895 to World War II an integral part of Japan; after 1945 occupied by the United States.

Rzeszów (zhĕ′shōōf) commune, SE Poland, E of Tarnów; pop. 37,100.

Rzhev (rŭ·zhĕf′) city, Soviet Russia, Europe, on the upper Volga; pop. 54,100.

S

Saale (zä′lə) river, Germany, rising in NE Bavaria in the Fichtel Gebirge and flowing N into the Elbe river; 226 m. long.

Saalfeld (zäl′fĕlt), also **Saalfeld an der Saale** (än dĕr zä′lə) city, E Germany, on Saale river SSE of Erfurt; pop. 26,400.

Saane (zä′nə), Fr. **Sarine** (sȧ′rēn′) river, SW Switzerland, rising in Bernese Alps and flowing N into Aare river; 78 m. long.

Saar (zär), Fr. **Sarre** (sär) river, Europe, flowing from Vosges Mts. in France N to the Mosel in Germany; 84 m. long.

Saar, the, also **Saarland** (zär′lănt′; Angl. -lănd′) region, W Europe, in basin of Saar river; once part of Lorraine, became part of Germany in 19th cent.; administered by League of Nations 1919–35; became a state of Germany 1935; came under control of France after World War II; to Germany again Jan. 1, 1957 by plebiscite; ✻ Saarbrücken; area 898 sq. m.; pop. 925,000.

Saarbrücken (zär′brük′ĕn), Fr. **Sarrebruck** (sȧr′ē·brük′) city, Germany, ✻ of Saarland; pop. 135,100.

Saarlautern (zär′lou′tərn) or **Saarlouis** (zär′lōō′ē), Fr. **Sarrelouis** (sȧr′lwē′) commune, Saarland, on the Saar WNW of Saarbrücken; pop. 33,400.

Saba (sä′bȧ) island, NE West Indies, in Netherlands Antilles; ✻ the Bottom, built on a crater floor 800 ft. above sea level.

Sabadell (sä′vä·thĕl′) commune, NE Spain, N of Barcelona; pop. 48,300.

Sabang (sä′bäng) seaport, Indonesia, on island of We off NW tip of Sumatra.

Sabarmati (sä′bər·mŭ′tē) river, W India, rising in the Aravalli Range and flowing S into head of Gulf of Cambay; 200 m. long.

Sabi (sä′bĭ) **1** also **Sabie** (sä′bĭ) river, SE Africa, in Transvaal and Mozambique, flowing E into Komati river; 125 m. long. **2** see Save river.

Sabine (sȧ·bēn′) river, E Texas and W Louisiana; flows SE and empties through **Sabine Lake** and **Sabine Pass** into the Gulf of Mexico; 380 m. long.

Sabine Crossroads, hamlet, Louisiana, S of Shreveport; battle April 8, 1864.

Sable, Cape (sā′b'l) **1** cape at SW tip of Florida; southernmost point of the U.S., ab. 25°7′N. **2** southern point of Cape Sable I., Canada, 43°40′N, 65°45′W.

Sable Island, island, Canada, in Atlantic Ocean E of Nova Scotia, at 43°55′N, 60°W.

Sabrata (săb′rȧ·tȧ) ancient town, N Africa, on coast; one of three chief cities of Tripolis.

Sabya, As (äs sä′bĭ·yȧ), or **Sabiya'** (sä′bĭ·yȧ) city, SW Saudi Arabia, ✻ of Asir.

Sachsenhausen (zäk′sən·hou′zən) village, E Germany, on the Havel N of Berlin; site of concentration camp 1936–45.

Ross Barrier. See Ross Shelf Ice.
Rossbodenhorn. See Fletschhorn.
Rossiya. See Russia.
Ross of Mull. See Mull.
Roterturm. See Roşu.
Rotti. See Roti.
Rouad, Île. See Arwad.
Roufiás. See Alpheus.
Roulers. See Roeselare.
Roumania. See Romania.
Roumelia. = Rumelia.
Rouselare. See Roeselare.
Rovuma. See Ruvuma.
Równe, Rowno. See Rovno.
Royale, Isle. See Isle Royale.
Royal Leamington Spa. See Leamington.
Royal Tunbridge Wells. = Tunbridge Wells.
Ruad. = Rouad: see Arwad.
Rumania. See Romania.
Ruphia. = Rouphia: see Alpheus.
Rurki. See Roorkee.
Ruschuk. See Ruse.
Rusein, Piz. See Tödi.
Russ. See Neman.
Russian Poland. See Poland.
Russian Turkistan. See Turkistan.
Rustchuk. Var. of Ruschuk: see Ruse.
Ruthenia. = Carpathian Ruthenia.
Ruth Siple, Mount. See Siple, Mount.
Rutupiae. See Richborough.
Ruvu. See Pangani.
Rybinsk. See Shcherbakov.
Rykovo. See Yenakiyevo.
Ryojun. See Port Arthur, Manchuria.
Ryswick. See Rijswijk.
Saaremaa. See Sarema.
Saba, Saba'. See Sheba.
Sabana, Gran. See Gran Sabana.
Sabastya. = Sebastye: see Samaria.
Sabi. See Save river, Africa.
Sabiya'. See As Sabya.
Sables-d'Olonne, Les. See Les Sables-d'Olonne.
Sachsen. See Saxony.
Sachsen-Coburg und Gotha. See Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.
Sächsische Schweiz. See Saxon Switzerland.

Sackets Harbor (săk′ĕts; -ĭts) village, N New York, on Lake Ontario; during War of 1812, served as U.S. naval station.

Saclay (sȧ′klā′) town, N France, SW of Paris near Versailles; site of atomic energy research laboratory.

Saco, 1 (sô′kō; sä′kō; săk′ō) river, E cen. New Hampshire and SW Maine, flowing from White Mts. S and SE into Atlantic Ocean; 104 m. long. **2** (sô′kō; sä′kō) city, SW Maine, on Saco river just N of Biddeford; pop. 10,300.

Sacramento (săk′rȧ·mĕn′tō) **1** river, N California; rises near Mt. Shasta and flows S into Suisun Bay (San Francisco Bay); 332 m. long. **2** city, ✱ of California, on Sacramento river; pop. 137,600.

Sacramento Mountains, range of mountains, S New Mexico.

Sacsahuaman (săk′sä·wä·mȧn′) ancient fortress, of early Inca construction, on a hill just N of Cuzco, Peru.

Saddleworth (săd′l·wûrth) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 16,800.

Sadiya (sŭ′dĭ·yä) town, NE India, in NE Assam at NE end of Brahmaputra valley.

Sado (sä·dō) island, Japan, in E Sea of Japan off NW coast of Honshu; has gold and silver mines.

Sado (sȧ′thōō) river, S Portugal, flowing NW into Atlantic Ocean; 70 m. long.

Sadowa (zä·dō′vä; zä′dō·vä) village, Czechoslovakia, in Bohemia NW of Königgrätz; scene of battle of Königgrätz (or Sadowa) 1866.

Safed Koh (sȧ·fȧd′ kō′h') **1** mountain range, NW Afghanistan, N of the Hari Rud. **2** mountain range, E Afghanistan, on Pakistan border, an offshoot of the Hindu Kush; highest peak Mt. Sikaram, 15,619 ft.

Safety Islands (sāf′tĭ), Fr. **Îles du Salut** (ēl′ dü sȧ′lü′) three islands off coast of French Guiana, including Devil's I.

Saffron Walden (săf′rŭn wôl′dĕn) municipal borough, SE England, in Essex; pop. 6800.

Safi or **Saffi** (sȧ′fĭ) seaport, W cen. Morocco, SW of Casablanca; pop. 25,200.

Saga (sä·gä) city, Japan, in NW Kyushu near Shimabara Bay; pop. 65,000.

Sagaing (sȧ·gĭng′) town, Burma, on the Irrawaddy W of Mandalay; a former ✱ of Burma.

Sagami Sea (sä·gä·mē) inlet of Pacific Ocean, Japan, on SE coast of Honshu.

Sagay (sä·gī′) municipality, Philippine Is., in Negros on Visayan Sea; pop. 53,800.

Sag Harbor (săg) village, SE New York, on Long I. on Gardiners Bay; formerly an important whaling port (esp. 1840–60).

Saginaw (săg′ĭ·nô) **1** river, cen. Michigan, flowing N into Saginaw Bay; 20 m. long. **2** city, cen. Michigan, on Saginaw river NNW of Flint; pop. 92,900.

Saginaw Bay, inlet of Lake Huron, on coast of Michigan.

Sagua la Grande (sä′gwä lä grän′dȧ) town, Cuba, NNW of Santa Clara; pop. 15,500.

Saguaro National Monument (sȧ·gwä′rō; sȧ·wä′-) government reservation, S Arizona; cactus forest containing giant saguaros; established 1933.

Saguenay (săg′ē·nā′; săg′ē·nā) river, Canada, in S Quebec prov., flowing from Lake St. John E into St. Lawrence river; 125 m. long.

Saguiet el Hamra (sȧ·gē′ĕt ăl hăm′rȧ), also **Sekia el Hamra** (sĕ·kē′ȧ) region, W Africa, on coast in N part of Spanish Sahara.

Sagunto (sä·gōōn′tō), formerly **Murviedro** (mōōr·vyā′thrō) commune, E Spain, NNE of Valencia; pop. 20,300.

Sahara (sȧ·hâr′ȧ; sȧ·hăr′ȧ), Arab. **Sahra** (sō′hrä) region of deserts and oases in N Africa, ranging from 100 ft. below sea level to 11,201 ft. above (in Tibesti region).

Saharanpur (sȧ·hä′rȧn·pōōr) city, N India, in Uttar Pradesh; pop. 108,300.

Sahuayo, in full **Sahuayo de Porfirio Díaz** (sä·wä′yō thä pôr·fē′ryō thē′ äs) town, SW Mexico, in Michoacán state SE of Lake Chapala; pop. 10,500.

Saigon (sī·gŏn′; sī′gŏn), Fr. **Saïgon** (sȧ′ē′gôn′) city, Indochina, ✱ of Vietnam, in Cochin China (South Vietnam) on Saigon river 34 m. from the sea; pop. 110,600.

Saimaa, Lake (sī′mä) lake, SE Finland; area 680 sq. m.

Saint Albans (sānt ôl′bănz) **1** city, NW Vermont, near Lake Champlain; pop. 8600. **2** city, W cen. West Virginia, on Kanawha river; pop. 9900. **3** municipal borough, SE England, in Hertfordshire NNW of London; pop. 44,100.

Saint Andrews (ăn′drōōz) **1** town, Canada, in SW New Brunswick on Passamaquoddy Bay at mouth of St. Croix river. **2** seaport, E Scotland, in Fife co.; pop. 9500.

Saint Anthony, Falls of (ăn′thō·nĭ) waterfall, Minnesota, in Mississippi river in center of city of Minneapolis; including rapids above and below, 85 ft. high.

Saint Anton (sānt ăn′tŏn), Ger. **Sankt Anton am Arlberg** (zängkt än′tōn äm är′lbĕrk) village, W Austria, in the Tirol at E end of Arlberg tunnel; skiing center.

Saint Augustine (sānt ô′gŭs·tēn) city, NE Florida, on Atlantic Ocean; founded 1564; pop. 13,600.

Saint Austell (ôs′t'l; locally ô′s'l) urban district, SW England, in Cornwall W of Plymouth; pop. 23,600.

Saint-Avold (săn′-tȧ′vôl′) town, NE France, E of Metz; site of a United States military cemetery.

Saint-Barthélemy (săn′bȧr′tāl′mē′) island, French West Indies, in Leeward Is.

Saint Bernard (sānt bĕr·närd′) **1** city, SW Ohio, N of Cincinnati; pop. 7100. **2** (Fr. săn′ bĕr′nȧr′) two Alpine passes: see GREAT SAINT BERNARD, LITTLE SAINT BERNARD.

Saint Boniface (sānt bŏn′ĭ·fās) city, Canada, in S Manitoba on Red river opposite Winnipeg; pop. 26,300.

Saint-Brieuc (săn′brē′ŭ′) city, NW France, in Brittany near Gulf of St-Malo; pop. 36,700.

Saint Catharines (sānt kăth′ĕr·ĭnz; kăth′rĭnz) city, Canada, in SE Ontario on Welland Ship Canal; pop. 38,000.

Saint Charles (chärlz′) **1** city, NE Illinois; pop. 6700. **2** city, E Missouri, on Missouri river NW of St. Louis; pop. 14,300.

Saint Clair (klâr′) **1** river on United States–Canada border between Michigan and Ontario, connecting Lake St. Clair with Lake Huron; 40 m. long. **2** borough, E cen. Pennsylvania, WNW of Pottsville; pop. 5900.

Saint Clair, Lake, lake, United States and Canada, in Michigan and Ontario between lakes Huron and Erie; area 460 sq. m.

Saint Clair Shores, village, SE Michigan, on Lake St. Clair NE of Detroit; pop. 19,800.

Saint-Cloud (săn′klōō′) commune, N France, WSW of Paris; pop. 17,600.

Saint Cloud (sānt kloud′) city, cen. Minnesota, on Mississippi river; pop. 28,400.

Saint Croix (sānt kroi′) **1** river on border between Canada (New Brunswick) and the United States (Maine), flowing S into Passamaquoddy Bay; 75 m. long. **2** river, NW Wisconsin and E Minnesota, flowing SW into Mississippi river; 164 m. long. **3** island, Maine, in St. Croix river near its mouth; site of settlement by French under Champlain 1604. **4** or **Santa Cruz** (săn′tȧ krōōz′) island, West Indies, largest of the Virgin Is. of the United States; chief town Christiansted; area 82 sq. m.; pop. 12,100.

Saint-Cyr-l'École (săn′sēr′lā′kôl′) town, N France, W of Versailles; site of military school from 1808 until World War II, after which it was transferred to Coetquidan, Brittany.

Saint David's Head, **1** cape, NE Bermuda Is., on Saint David's I.; easternmost point of the islands, ab. 64°39′W. **2** cape, SW Wales, in Pembrokeshire; most western point of Wales, 5°20′W.

Saint David's Island, island, NE Bermuda Is.; site of Kindley Field, U.S. Air Force base.

Saint-Denis (sănd′nē′; Angl. sānt dĕn′ĭs) **1** commune, N France, NNE of Paris; pop. 69,900. **2** city, ✱ of island of Réunion; pop. 30,800.

Saint-Dié (săn′dyā′) commune, NE France, on Meurthe river; pop. 15,600.

Saint-Dizier (săn′dē′zyā′) commune, NE France, on Marne river; pop. 19,500.

Saint Domingue (săn′ dō′măng′) the Dominican Republic; —French form of its early name, sometimes applied to entire island of Hispaniola.

Sainte Agathe des Monts (săn′-tȧ′gȧt′ dā mōn′) town, Canada, in S Quebec; pop. 5200.

Sainte Anne de Beaupré (sānt ăn′ dē bō′prā′; Fr. săn′-tȧn′) village, Canada, in S Quebec on St. Lawrence river NE of Quebec; site of shrine (estab. 1620) to Saint Anne.

Sainte Anne de Bellevue (sānt ăn′ dē bĕl′vū; Fr. săn′-tȧn′ dē bĕl′vü′) town, Canada, on Montreal I. in S Quebec; pop. 3300.

Sainte Anne de Chicoutimi (sānt ăn′ dē shĭ·kōō′tĭ·mĭ; Fr. săn′-tȧn′ dē shē′kōō′tē′mē′) village, Canada, in S Quebec on Saguenay river; pop. 4000.

Sainte Foy (sănt′ fwä′) town, S Canada, SW of city of Quebec; pop. 5200.

Saint Elias, Mount (sānt ē·lī′ăs) mountain on Alaska-Canada boundary, in Saint Elias Range; 18,008 ft. high.

Saint Elias Range, mountain range, Canada and Alaska, near Pacific coast; highest peak Mt. Logan, 19,850 ft.

Sainte-Marie or **Sainte-Marie-de-Madagascar, Île** (ēl′ sānt·mȧ·rē′dē·mȧd′ȧ·gȧs′kȧr; Fr. ēl′ săn′t'mȧ′rē′dē·mȧ′dȧ′gȧs′kȧr′) island in Indian Ocean, off coast of Madagascar.

Sainte-Marie, Cape, southernmost tip of the island of Madagascar.

Sainte-Mère-Église (sănt′mâr′ā′glēz′) town, NW France, in Normandy SE of Cherbourg; taken June 6–10, 1944, by American airborne division.

Sainte Rose (sānt rōz′; Fr. sănt′ rōz′) town, Canada, in S Quebec on Jesus I. NW of Montreal; pop. 3700.

Saintes (sănt) city, W France, on Charente river SE of La Rochelle; pop. 23,400.

Sainte Thérèse (sănt′ tā′rāz′) town, Canada, in S Quebec; pop. 7000.

Saint-Étienne (săn′-tā′tyĕn′) city, SE cen. France, SW of Lyons; pop. 178,000

Saint Eustache sur le Lac (săn′-tûs′tȧsh′ sür lĕ lȧk′; săn′-tüs′tȧsh′) village, Canada, in Quebec prov. W of Montreal; pop. 3200.

Saint Eustatius (sānt û·stā′shĭ·ŭs; -shŭs) island, West Indies, in Netherlands Antilles.

Saint Francis (sānt frăn′sĭs), Fr. **Saint François** (săn′frăn′swȧ′) **1** river, United States and Canada, in Maine and New Brunswick, flowing into St. John river. **2** river, SE Missouri and E Arkansas, flowing S into Mississippi river; 425 m. long. **3** river, Canada, in S Quebec prov., flowing NW into St. Lawrence river at Lake St. Peter; 165 m. long.

Saint Francis, Lake, **1** widening of St. Francis river on Maine–New Brunswick border. **2** widening of St. Lawrence river, Canada, in Quebec and Ontario.

Saint Gallen (sānt gȧl′ĕn; gäl′ĕn), Ger. **Sankt Gallen** (zängkt gȧl′ĕn), Fr. **Saint-Gall** (săn′gȧl′; Angl. sānt·gôl′, -gȧl′, -gäl′) **1** canton, NE Switzerland; area 800 sq. m.; pop. 309,100. **2** commune, its ✱; pop. 68,000.

Saint George (sānt jôrj′) town, Bermuda, on S coast of St. George's I.

Saint George, or **Saint George's, Channel** (jôrj, jôr′jĭz) passage, Bismarck Archipelago, between S end of New Ireland and NE New Britain.

Saint George Island, **1** island, NW Florida, in Gulf of Mexico. **2** island in the Azores: see SÃO JORGE. **3** island in Danube delta: see SFÂNTU GHEORGHE.

Saint George's (sānt jôr′jĭz) town, British West Indies, ✱ of Grenada colony and of the Windward Is., on Grenada I.

Saint Georges Bay (jôr′jĭz) inlet of Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada, in SW Newfoundland.

Saint George's Channel, **1** see SAINT GEORGE CHANNEL. **2** strait, British Isles, between Wales and Ireland.

Saint George's Island, an island in N Bermuda Is.

Saint-Germain (sānt·jĕr·măn′; Fr. săn′zhĕr′măn′), in full **Saint-Germain-en-Laye** (săn′zhĕr′măn′-ăn·lȧ′) commune, N France, on Seine river WNW of Paris; pop. 22,000.

Saint-Gilles (săn′zhēl′), Flemish **Sint-Gillis** (sĭnt·xĭl′ĭs) commune, cen. Belgium, near Brussels; pop. 62,000.

Saint-Gobain (săn′gô′băn′) town, N France, NW of Laon, in the **Forêt de Saint-Gobain** (fô′rĕd′ săn′-); during World War I a strongly fortified point on Hindenburg Line.

Saint Gotthard (sānt gŏt′ĕrd; Ger. [zängkt] gôt′härt) or **Saint Gothard** (sānt gŏt′ĕrd; gŏth′ĕrd; Fr. săn′ gô′tȧr′) **1** mountain range, Switzerland, in Lepontine Alps between Uri and Ticino cantons. **2** mountain pass in St. Gotthard range, Switzerland; altitude 6935 ft.

Saint Helena (sānt′l·ē′nȧ; sānt′ hĕ·lē′nȧ) island, S Atlantic Ocean; a British colony; ✱ Jamestown; area 47 sq. m.; pop. 4500.

Saint Helens (sānt hĕl′ĕnz; -ĭnz) county borough, NW England, in Lancashire ENE of Liverpool; pop. 110,300.

Saint Helens, Mount, mountain, SW Washington, in Cascade Range; 9671 ft. high.

Saint Helier (sānt hĕl′yĕr) town, ✱ of Channel Is., on island of Jersey; pop. 25,800.

Saint Hyacinthe (sānt hī′ȧ·sĭnth; Fr. săn′-tyȧ′sănt′) city, Canada, in Quebec prov. 34 m. ENE of Montreal; pop. 20,200.

Saint Ives (sānt īvz′) municipal borough, SW England, on NW coast of Cornwall near Lands End; pop. 9000.

Saint-James (sānt·jāmz′; Fr. săn′zhȧm′) village, NW France, in Normandy 12 m. S of Avranches; American military cemetery for World War II dead.

Saint-Jean-de-Luz (săn′zhänd′lüz′) town, SW France, on Bay of Biscay SW of **Biarritz** near Spanish border; a Basque town.

Saint Jérôme (săn′ zhā′rōm′) city, Canada, in SW Quebec; pop. 17,700.

Saint John (sānt jŏn′) **1** see also SAINT JEAN, SAINT JOHNS, SAINT JOHN'S. **2** river, NE United States and SE Canada, flowing from Maine to Bay of Fundy in New Brunswick; 450 m. long. **3** seaport, Canada, in New Brunswick at mouth of St. John river; pop. 50,800. **4** island, West Indies, one of Virgin Is. of the U.S.; area 19 sq. m.; pop. 700.

Saint John, Cape, cape, Canada, on N coast of Newfoundland.

Saint John, Lake, Fr. **Lac Saint Jean** (lȧk′ săn′zhän′) lake, Canada, in S Quebec prov.; its outlet is the Saguenay river.

Saint Johns (sānt jŏnz′) **1** river, Florida, flowing N into Atlantic Ocean; 276 m. long. **2** town, British West Indies, ✱ of Leeward Is. colony, on Antigua; pop. 10,000. **3** Fr. **Saint Jean** (săn′ zhän′) city, Canada, in S Quebec on Richelieu river; pop. 19,300.

Saint John's (sānt jŏnz′) city, Canada, ✱ of Newfoundland, on SE coast; pop. 52,000.

Saint Johnsbury (sānt jŏnz′bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ) village, NE Vermont; pop. 7400.

Saint Joseph (jō′zĕf; -zĭf) **1** river, S Michigan and NW Indiana, flowing into Lake Michigan; 210 m. long. **2** river, Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana; joins St. Marys river to form Maumee river; 110 m. long. **3** city, SW Michigan, on Lake Michigan at mouth of St. Joseph river; pop. 10,200. **4** city, NW Missouri, on Missouri river; pop. 78,600.

Saint Joseph, Lake (sānt jō′zĕf; -zĭf) lake, Canada, in SW Ontario prov., a source of the Albany river flowing into James Bay.

Saint Joseph d'Alma (săn′ zhō′zĕf′ dȧl′mȧ′) town, Canada, in S Quebec on Saguenay river E of Lake St. John; pop. 8000.

Saint Joseph de Grantham (săn zhō′zĕf′ dē grăn′tŏm) town, Canada, in S Quebec prov. near Drummondville; pop. 6600.

Saint Joseph de Sorel (săn′ zhō′zĕf′ dē sō′rĕl′) town, Canada, in S Quebec on St. Lawrence river adjoining Sorel; pop. 3300.

Saint Joseph Island (sānt jō′zĕf; -zĭf) **1** island, S Texas, one of chain of islands in Gulf of Mexico. **2** island, Canada, at N end of Lake Huron at mouth of Saint Marys river.

Saint-Josse-ten-Noode (săn′zhôs′tăn·nōōd′), Flemish **Sint-Joost-ten-Noode** (sĭnt·yōst′tĕ·nō′dē) commune, cen. Belgium, near Brussels; pop. 28,000.

Saint Kilda (sānt kĭl′dȧ) **1** suburb of Melbourne, Australia, on Port Phillip Bay. **2** borough, New Zealand, in SE South I., S of Dunedin on coast; pop. 7600. **3** island, Scotland, westernmost of the Outer Hebrides.

Saint Kitts (kĭts′) or **Saint Christopher** (krĭs′tō·fĕr) island, British West Indies, in Leeward Is. colony; with Nevis and Anguilla, forms a presidency, ✱ Basseterre, area 152 sq. m., pop. 46,300; area of St. Kitts 68 sq. m., pop. 18,500.

Saint Lambert (sānt lăm′bĕrt; Fr. săn′ läN′bȧr′) city, Canada, in S Quebec on St. Lawrence river across from Montreal; pop. 8600.

Saint Laurent (săn′ lô′rän′) town, Canada, on Montreal I. W of Montreal; pop. 20,400.

Saint-Laurent-sur-Mer (săn′lô′rän′sür·mȧr′) commune, NW France, in Normandy on Bay of the Seine NW of Bayeux; in World War II an American beachhead June 6, 1944.

Saint Lawrence (sānt lô′rĕns; lŏr′ĕns) river, E Canada, in Ontario and Quebec provs., flowing from NE end of Lake Ontario to Atlantic Ocean; 760 m. long.

Saint Lawrence, Cape, point of land, Canada, on N coast of Cape Breton I.

Saint Lawrence, Gulf of, inlet of Atlantic Ocean, E Canada, at mouth of St. Lawrence river.

Saint Lawrence Island, island, W Alaska, in N Bering Sea; 95 m. long.

Saint Lawrence Islands National Park, government reservation, Canada, in Ontario prov., including a number of the Thousand Is.; established 1914.

Saint Lawrence Seaway, waterway, Canada and the United States, along upper part of St. Lawrence river from Montreal to Lake Ontario, affording deep-draft navigation between Atlantic Ocean and the Great Lakes; includes hydroelectric project; construction begun 1955.

Saint-Lô (sănt·lō′; Fr. săn′lō′) town, NW France, in Normandy W of Caen; center of heavy fighting July 1944.

Saint-Louis (săn′lwē′) city, French West Africa, ✱ of Senegal territory, on island (**Saint-Louis Island**) at mouth of Senegal river; pop. 40,300.

Saint Louis (sānt lōō′ĭs) **1** river, NE Minnesota, flowing into W tip of Lake Superior on Wisconsin border; 220 m. long. **2** independent city, Missouri, on Mississippi river 10 m. below its confluence with the Missouri; pop. 856,800.

Saint Louis Park (sānt lōō′ĭs) village, Minnesota, WSW of Minneapolis; pop. 22,600.

Saffi. See SAFI.
Safid Rud. Var. of SEFID RUD.
Sagar. See SAUGOR.
Saghalien. See SAKHALIN.
Saguache Range. See SAWATCH RANGE.
Sahama. Var. of SAJAMA.
Sahra. See SAHARA.
Saïda or **Saida.** See SIDON.
Saihun. See SYR DARYA.
Saint Botolph's Town. See BOSTON.
Saint Christopher. See SAINT KITTS.
Saintes, Les. See LES SAINTES.
Saint Gotthard. See SZENTGOTTHÁRD.
Saint-Jean-d'Acre. See ACRE.
Saint John River. See SAINT JOHN.
Saint Joseph River. See SAINT JOSEPH.
Saint Louis River. See SAINT LOUIS.

Saint Lucia (sānt lū′shə; lū-sē′ə) island, British West Indies, in Windward Is.; constitutes a colony; ✱ Castries; area 238 sq. m.; pop. 73,700.
Saint-Malo (săn′mȧ′lō′) seaport, NW France, in Brittany on island at mouth of Rance river.
Saint-Malo, Gulf of, inlet of English Channel, NW France, between peninsulas of Normandy and Brittany.
Saint-Mandé (săn′mäN′dā′) commune, N France, ESE of Paris; pop. 23,100.
Saint Marc (sānt märk′; Fr. săn′ märk′) town, W Haiti; pop. 10,500.
Saint Martin (sānt mär′tĭn; -t'n; Fr. săn′ mär′tăN′), Du. **Sint Maarten** (sĭnt mär′tĕ[n]) island, West Indies, E of Virgin Is.; N part belongs to France, S part to Netherlands; total area 38 sq. m.; pop. 8000.
Saint Martinville (sānt mär′tĭn-vĭl; mär′t'n-; Sou. also -v'l) town, S Louisiana, ESE of Lafayette; place to which a number of Acadians were sent from Nova Scotia.
Saint Mary, Cape (mâr′ĭ) point of land, Canada, on W coast of Nova Scotia, on S side of entrance to **Saint Mary Bay,** a narrow inlet of the Atlantic; 40 m. long.
Saint Mary, Island of, or **Saint Mary's Island** (mâr′ĭz) island, W Africa, in Gambia river near its mouth; site of town of Bathurst, ✱ of Gambia.
Saint Marylebone, commonly **Marylebone** (sānt mär′ĭ-lē-bōn′; without 'St.,' mär′[ĭ-]lē-bŭn, mär′ĭ-bŭn) metropolitan borough, London, N of Hyde Park; pop. 75,800.
Saint Marys (mâr′ĭz) **1** river on Georgia–Florida border; flows from Okefinokee Swamp E into Atlantic Ocean; 175 m. long. **2** river between U.S. and Canada, in Ontario and Upper Peninsula, Michigan; flows from Lake Superior, descending ab. 20 ft. in a mile at **Saint Marys Falls,** into N end of Lake Huron; 63 m. long. **3** river, NW Ohio and NE Indiana; flows N and NW to unite with St. Joseph river and form the Maumee river; 110 m. long. **4** see Saint Mary's City, Maryland. **5** city, W Ohio; pop. 6200. **6** borough, NW cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 7800. **7** town, Canada, in SE Ontario on Thames river SW of Stratford; pop. 4000.
Saint Marys City, formerly **Saint Marys,** village, S Maryland; first settlement in Maryland made here March 1634 by Leonard Calvert.
Saint Mary's Loch (mâr′ĭz lŏk′) lake, SE Scotland, in Selkirk co.; 3 m. long.
Saint-Maur-des-Fossés (săn′môr′dā-fô′sā′) commune, N France, SE of Paris on Marne river; pop. 55,500.
Saint Maurice (sānt mô′rĭs; mŏr′ĭs; Fr. săn′ mô′rĭs′) river, Canada, in S Quebec prov., flowing S into the St. Lawrence river; 325 m. long.
Saint Michel (săn′ mē′shĕl′) town, Canada, on Montreal I. N of city of Montreal, pop. 10,500.
Saint-Mihiel (săn′mē′yĕl′) town, NE France, on the Meuse; battle Sept. 12–14, 1918.
Saint-Moritz (sānt′mō-rĭts′; Fr. săn′mō′rĕts′), Ger. **Sankt Moritz** (zängkt′ mō-rĭts′; often in Switzerland, säm′mō-rĭts′; by non-Swiss German speakers, often zängkt mō′-rĭts), Romansh **San Murezzan** (sän′ mōō-rĕt′sän) town, E Switzerland, in Graubünden canton on Inn river SSE of Chur.
Saint-Nazaire (săn′nȧ′zâr′) seaport, NW France, at mouth of Loire river; port of debarkation and supply base for American Expeditionary Force 1917–18; in World War II German U-boat base after 1940.
Saint-Omer (săn′-tō′mâr′) commune, N France, NW of Arras; pop. 18,100.
Saintonge (săn′tōnzh′) ancient province of France, on Bay of Biscay N of the Gironde.
Saint-Ouen (săn′-wăN′) commune, N France, N of Paris on Seine river; pop. 45,500.
Saint Pancras (sānt păng′krăs) metropolitan borough, London, NE of Regent's Park; pop. 138,400.
Saint Paul (sānt pôl′) **1** city, ✱ of Minnesota, on Mississippi river 10 m. E of Minneapolis; pop. 311,300. **2** river, Liberia, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean; 280 m. long.
Saint Peter (sānt pē′tĕr) city, S Minnesota, on Minnesota river N of Mankato; pop. 7800.
Saint Peter, Lake, expansion of St. Lawrence river, Canada, in Quebec; area 130 sq. m.
Saint Peter Port, town, Channel Is., ✱ of Guernsey.
Saint Petersburg (sānt pē′tĕrz-bûrg) **1** city, W Florida, on Tampa Bay; pop. 96,700. **2** see Leningrad.
Saint Pierre (sānt pēr′; Fr. săn′ pyâr′) **1** town, Canada, on Montreal I. on shore of Lachine Canal; pop. 5000. **2** town, French West Indies, on W coast of Martinique SW of Mount Pelée. **3** island in Atlantic Ocean off S Newfoundland; with nearby island of Miquelon, constitutes French territory of **Saint Pierre and Miquelon** (mĭk′ə-lŏn; Fr. mē′klōn′), total area 93 sq. m., pop. 4700.
Saint-Quentin (săn′kăn′tăN′; Angl. sānt-kwĕn′t'n, -tĭn) commune, N France, on Somme river NW of Laon; pop. 48,600.
Saint Raymond (sānt rā′mŭnd; Fr. săn′ rā′mōN′) village, Canada, in S Quebec 28 m. W of city of Quebec; pop. 3100.
Saint Simon Island (sānt sī′mŭn) island, SE Georgia, at mouth of Altamaha river; site of Fort Frederica National Monument.
Saint Stephen (stē′vĕn) town, Canada, in SW New Brunswick on St. Croix river; pop. 3800.
Saint Thomas (sānt tŏm′ăs) **1** island, West Indies, one of Virgin Is. of the United States; area 32 sq. m.; pop. 13,800. **2** see Charlotte Amalie. **3** city, Canada, in SE Ontario S of London; pop. 18,200. **4** see São Tomé.
Saint Vincent (sānt vĭn′sĕnt) **1** island, British West Indies, in Windward Is.; with northern Grenadines, constitutes a colony, ✱ Kingstown; area 133 sq. m.; pop. 44,300. **2** see São Vicente.
Saint Vincent, Cape, Port. **Cabo de São Vicente** (kȧ′bōō thĕ′ soun′ vē-sănn′tĕ) cape, SW Portugal.
Saint Vincent, Gulf of, inlet of Indian Ocean, South Australia, E of Spencer Gulf.
Saint-Vith (săn′vēt′) town, E Belgium, near Luxembourg border.
Saipan (sī-păn′; Angl. sī-păn′, sī′păn) island, S cen. Mariana Is.; under the Japanese (1919–44) developed as naval base; taken by Americans July 1944.
Sairam Nor (sī′răm nōr′) or **Zairam Nor** (zī′răm) lake, W China, in NW Sinkiang S of the Dzungarian Ala Tau.
Sais (sā′ĭs) city, ancient Egypt, ✱ of Lower (N) Egypt, in Nile delta on Canopic branch.
Sajama (sä-hä′mä), also **Sahama** (sä-ä′mä) mountain, W Bolivia, near Chilean border; 21,391 ft. high.
Sakai (sä-kī) city, Japan, in Honshu S of Osaka on Osaka Bay; pop. 194,000.
Sakarya (sä-kär′yä) river, NW Turkey in Asia, flowing into the Black Sea 80 m. E of the Bosporus; 300 m. long.
Sakhalin (säk′ȧ-lēn; -lĭn; Russ. sȧ-kŭ-lyēn′), formerly **Saghalien** (sä′gäl-yĕn′), Jap. **Karafuto** (kä-rä-fōō-tō) island, E Asia, off coast of Soviet Russia, Asia, N of Japan; formerly (1905–45) divided between Russia and Japan (S half), since 1945 belongs entirely to the U.S.S.R.; area 24,560 sq. m.; pop. 420,000.
Sakhalin, Gulf of, inlet of Sea of Okhotsk between N end of Sakhalin I. and mainland of Soviet Russia, Asia.
Sakishima Islands (sä-kē-shē-mä) group of islands in S section of Ryukyu Is.
Sakmara (sŭk-mȧ′rȧ) river, E Soviet Russia, Europe, rising in S Ural Mts. and flowing S and W to the Ural river; 300 m. long.
Sakurajima (sä-kōō-rä-jē-mä) volcano, Japan, on island in Kagoshima Bay off S Kyushu; 3752 ft. high.
Sal (säl) island, one of the Cape Verde Is.
Saladillo (sä′lä-thē′yō; usu. in Argentina, -thē′zhō) river, Argentina, the upper course of the Dulce.
Salado (sä-lä′thō) **1** river, NE Mexico, in Coahuila and Nuevo León states; flows SE into the Rio Grande; 250 m. long. **2** river, Argentina, in upper course known as the **Río del Juramento** (rē′ō thĕl hōō′rä-män′tō); flows from the Andes SE into Paraná river; 1120 m. long. **3** river, Argentina, in upper course known as the **Desaguadero** (dās′ä-gwä-thä′rō); flows into Colorado river; 850 m. long. **4** river, E Argentina, flowing W into Río de la Plata; 415 m. long.
Salajar or **Salayar** (sä-lä′yär) island, Indonesia, off SW Celebes I.; area 256 sq. m.; pop. 76,100.
Salamanca (săl′ȧ-măng′kȧ) city, SW New York, on Allegheny river; pop. 8900.
Salamanca (säl′ȧ-mäng′kȧ; Span. sä′lä-mäng′kä) **1** town, cen. Mexico, in Guanajuato state S of Guanajuato; pop. 12,000. **2** province, W Spain, bordering on Portugal. **3** commune, Spain, ✱ of Salamanca prov.; pop. 79,800.
Salamaua (säl′ȧ-mou′ȧ) town, E North-East New Guinea, on Huon Gulf; formerly port for Morobe gold fields; destroyed in fighting April 1942–September 1943.
Salambria (sȧ-lăm′brĭ-ȧ; Ital. sä-lăm′brē-ä), Mod. Gr. **Salamvrias** (säl′ăm-vrē′äs) or **Piniós** (pē-nyōs′), anc. Gr. **Peneus** (pē-nē′ŭs) river, Greece, in Thessaly, flowing from Pindus Mts. to Gulf of Salonica; 125 m. long.
Salamis (săl′ȧ-mĭs; Mod. Gr. säl′ä-mēs′) **1** ancient city, Cyprus, its site 3 m. N of Famagusta; Greek naval victory 449 B.C. **2** island, Greece, in Saronic Gulf off Attica; naval battle 480 B.C.
Salamonie (säl′ȧ-mō′nĭ) river, Indiana, flowing NW to Wabash river; 100 m. long.
Salaverry (säl′ä-vĕr′rē) seaport, NW Peru, the port of Trujillo.
Salcantay (säl′kän-tī′) mountain, Peru, in eastern cordillera of Andes; 20,550 ft. high.
Sale (sāl) urban district, NW England, in Cheshire, on the Mersey; pop. 43,200.
Salé (sȧ′lā′), Arab. **Sla** (slä), Eng. **Sali** or **Sallee** (säl′ē) seaport, NW French Morocco, just NE of Rabat; in 17th cent. an independent republic and a center of the Barbary pirates.
Salem (sā′lĕm) **1** city, S cen. Illinois, ENE of Centralia; pop. 6200. **2** city, NE Massachusetts, on Atlantic Ocean NE of Boston; pop. 41,900. **3** city, SW New Jersey, near Delaware river; pop. 9100. **4** see Winston-Salem. **5** city, E Ohio, SW of Youngstown; pop. 12,800. **6** city, ✱ of Oregon, on Willamette river SSW of Portland; pop. 43,100. **7** town, W cen. Virginia, W of Roanoke; pop. 6800. **8** city, S India, in S cen. Madras state; pop. 129,700. **9** Jerusalem; — an ancient name.
Salentine Peninsula (säl′ĕn-tīn) peninsula forming the heel of Italy.
Salerno (sä-lĕr′nō; Angl. sȧ-lûr′nō) seaport, S Italy, on **Gulf of Salerno** (inlet of Tyrrhenian Sea) ESE of Naples; pop. 90,400.
Salford (sôl′fĕrd) city and county borough, NW England, in Lancashire, on the Irwell river adjacent to Manchester; pop. 178,000.
Salgótarján (shōl′gō-tōr′yän) city, N Hungary, 52 m. NE of Budapest; pop. 20,300.
Salina (sȧ-lī′nȧ) city, cen. Kansas, on Smoky Hill river; pop. 26,200.
Salina (sä-lē′nä) island, Italy, one of the Lipari Is.
Salinas (sȧ-lē′nȧs) **1** river, W California, flowing NW into Monterey Bay; 150 m. long. **2** city, W California, E of Monterey Bay; pop. 13,900. **3** (Span. sä-lē′näs) seaport, W Ecuador, on Santa Elena Peninsula.
Saline (sȧ-lēn′) **1** river, S cen. Arkansas, flowing S into the Ouachita; 175 m. long. **2** river, W and N cen. Kansas, flowing E into Smoky Hill river; 200 m. long.
Salisbury (sôlz′bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr-ĭ; -brĭ) **1** city, SE Maryland; pop. 15,100. **2** city, cen. North Carolina, in piedmont NNE of Charlotte; pop. 20,100. **3** town, ✱ of Southern Rhodesia and of Mashonaland; pop. 32,800. **4** or **New Sarum** (sâr′ŭm) municipal borough, S England, in Wiltshire, on the Avon NW of Southampton; pop. 32,900.
Salisbury Plain, tract, S England, in Wiltshire near Salisbury; site of Stonehenge.
Salkehatchie (sôl′kē-hăch′ĭ) river, S South Carolina, flowing SE to unite with Little Salkehatchie river and form Combahee river; 60 m. long.
Salmon (săm′ŭn) river, cen. Idaho, flowing into Snake river; 420 m. long.
Salmon River Mountains, group of mountain ranges, cen. Idaho.
Salon-de-Provence (sȧ′lōn′dē-prō′vänS′) commune, SE France, NNW of Marseilles; pop. 15,800.
Salonica or **Salonika** (säl′ō-nē′kȧ; sȧ-lŏn′ĭ-kȧ; säl′ō-nī′kȧ), also **Thessalonica** (thĕs′ȧ-lō-nī′kȧ; -lŏn′ĭ-kȧ), Mod. Gr. **Saloniki** (sä′lō-nyē′kē) or **Thessaloniki** (thä′sä-lō-nyē′-kē) seaport, NE Greece, in Macedonia at head of Gulf of Salonica; pop. 216,100.
Salonica, Gulf of, arm of Aegean Sea, NE Greece, between W Chalcidice and mainland.
Salsette (säl-sĕt′) island, W India, on coast N of Bombay I.
Salso (säl′sō) river, Italy, on island of Sicily; 89 m. long.
Salt (sôlt) **1** river, Arizona, flowing W into Gila river; 200 m. long. **2** river, N cen. Kentucky, flowing N, then W into Ohio river; 100 m. long. **3** river, NE Missouri, flowing SE into Mississippi river; 200 m. long.
Salta (säl′tä) **1** province, N Argentina, bordering on Bolivia and Paraguay. **2** city, its ✱; pop. 42,900.
Saltash (sôlt′ăsh′; sôlt′ăsh′) municipal borough, England, in Cornwall; pop. 7900.
Saltburn and Marske by the Sea (sôt′bĕrn, märsk′) urban district, England, in North Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 8400.
Saltcoats (sôlt′kōts′) seaport, SW Scotland, in Ayr co. on Firth of Clyde; pop. 13,100.
Saltholm (sält′hŭlm) island, Denmark, in the Öresund in Sjælland group.
Saltillo (säl-tē′yō) city, NE Mexico, ✱ of Coahuila state; pop. 49,400.
Salt Lake City, city, ✱ of Utah, on Jordan river SE of Great Salt Lake; pop. 182,100.
Salto (säl′tō) city, NW Uruguay, on Uruguay river; pop. 46,000.
Salton Sea (sôl′t'n; -tŭn), formerly **Salton Sink,** lake, S California; formed 1905–07 by diversion of water from Colorado river into a depression (sink) 280 ft. below sea level.
Saluda (sȧ-lōō′dȧ) river, W cen. South Carolina; rises in Blue Ridge Mts., flows SE and unites with Broad river to form Congaree river; 200 m. long.
Salûm (sȧ-lōōm′) or **Sollum** (sŏ-lōōm′), also **El Sollum** (Arab. ăs säl-lōōm′) village, NW Egypt, on **Gulf of Salûm** (sȧ-lōōm′), an inlet of Mediterranean Sea.
Salvador (säl′vȧ-dôr; Port. säl′vȧ-thōr′), formerly **São Salvador** (soun säl′vȧ-thōr′) or **Baía** (bȧ-ē′ȧ) seaport, E Brazil, ✱ of Baía state, on All Saints Bay; pop. 396,000.
Salween or **Salwin** (säl′wēn), Chin. **Lu Kiang** (lōō′ jĭ′äng′) or **Nu Kiang** (nōō′) river, SE Asia, flowing from E Tibet to Gulf of Martaban in Burma; 1750 m. long.
Salzach (zäl′tsäk) river, W Austria, rising in N slopes of Hohe Tauern and flowing E and N into Inn river on German border; 130 m. long.
Salzburg (zälts′bōōrk; Angl. sôlz′bûrg) city, Austria, on Salzach river; pop. 102,100.
Salzkammergut (zälts′käm′ĕr-gōōt′) district, Austria, containing great salt deposits.
Salzwedel (zälts′vā′dĕl) city, E Germany; pop. 24,600.
Sama (sä′mä) river, S Peru, flowing into Pacific Ocean; 250 m. long.
Samaná (sä′mä-nä′), formerly **Santa Bárbara de Samaná** (sän′tä vär′vä-rä thä) commune, NE Dominican Republic; pop. 15,700.
Samaná, Bay of, inlet on NE coast of Dominican Republic; extends E and W, protected on N by **Cape Samaná.**
Samar (sä′mär) island, Philippine Is., in the Visayan Is. just NE of Leyte, from which it is separated by very narrow strait; ✱ Catbalogan; area 5050 sq. m.
Samara (sŭ-mȧ′rȧ; Angl. sȧ-mär′ȧ) **1** see Kuibyshev. **2** river, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing W into the Volga river; 360 m. long.
Samarai (sä′mä-rī′) village, SE New Guinea, on island off SE tip of Territory of Papua.
Samaria (sȧ-mâr′ĭ-ȧ) **1** region, cen. Palestine, between Galilee and Judaea. **2** the ancient kingdom of Israel, the Northern Kingdom. **3** mod. **Sebastye** (sä-bōs′tĭ-yȧ; -yä) city, ✱ of ancient kingdom; modern village in Arab (Jordanian) Palestine.
Samarinda (săm′ȧ-rĭn′dȧ) town, Indonesia, on SE coast of Borneo.
Samarkand (săm′ĕr-kănd; săm′ĕr-kănd′), Turki **Samarqand** (sä′mär-känd′), anc. **Maracanda** (măr′ȧ-kăn′dȧ) city, Soviet Central Asia, in Uzbek S.S.R.; once ✱ of Sogdiana and in 14th cent. Tamerlane's ✱; pop. 134,400.
Samarra (sä-mŭr′rä) town, N cen. Iraq, on the Tigris river; in 9th cent. residence of Abbasside rulers; sacred to Shiite Moslems.
Samar Sea (sä′mär) body of water, E Philippine Is., bounded by Luzon on N, Samar on E, Leyte on S, and Masbate on W.
Sambhal (sŭm′bȧl) town, N India, in NW cen. Uttar Pradesh 80 m. E of Delhi; pop. 53,900.
Sambre (säN′br'), Flem. **Samber** (säm′bĕr) river, France and Belgium, flowing ENE into the Meuse; 100 m. long.
Samchok (säm-chŏk) or **Sancheku** (sän-chŏ-kŏō) town, S Korea, on E coast.
Samnium (săm′nĭ-ŭm) ancient country, cen. Italy, bordering on Adriatic Sea; conquered by Rome c. 290 B.C.
Samoa (sȧ-mō′ȧ) or **Samoa Islands,** formerly **Navigators Islands** (năv′ĭ-gā′tĕrz) group of islands, SW cen. Pacific Ocean, divided by 171st W meridian into American, or Eastern, Samoa and the Territory of Western Samoa, administered by New Zealand; total area 1209 sq. m.; pop. 78,000.
Samos (sā′mŏs; Mod. Gr. sä′mōs), Turk. **Susam-Adasi** (sōō-säm′ä-dä-sĭ′) island, Greece, in Aegean Sea off coast of Turkey N of the Dodecanese; area 171 sq. m.; pop. 58,600.
Samosata (sȧ-mŏs′ȧ-tȧ), mod. **Samsat** (säm-sät′) ancient city of Syria, on Euphrates river 30 m. NNW of Edessa (modern Urfa); modern village in Turkey.
Samothrace (săm′ō-thrās; as a Latin name, săm′ō-thrā′sē), Mod. Gr. **Samothráki** (sä′mō-thrä′kyē) island, Greece, in NE Aegean Sea.

Saint Michael. See São Miguel.
Saint Nicholas. See São Nicolão.
Saint-Nicolas. = Sint-Niklaas.
Saint Paul de Loanda. = São Paulo de Loanda: see Luanda.
Saint Paul's Bay. See Baie Saint Paul.
Saint Peter's. See Broadstairs and Saint Peter's.
Saint-Trond. = Sint-Truiden.
Saint Ubes. See Setúbal.
Saint Yves. See Setúbal.
Saishu. See Cheju.
Sakartvelo. See Georgia.
Sakhar. See Sukkur.
Sakhara. = Saqqara.
Sakis-Adasi. See Chios.
Sakkara. = Saqqara.
Sal, La. See La Sal.
Sala. See IJssel.
Salaberry de Valleyfield. See Valleyfield.
Salang. See Phuket.
Salayar. See Salajar.
Sali. See Salé.
Sallee. See Salé.
Salona. See Amphissa.
Salop. **1** See Shropshire. **2** See Shrewsbury.
Salt River. See Salt.
Salvador, El. See El Salvador.
Samana. See Atwood Cay.
Samanala. See Adam's Peak.
Samarang. See Semarang.
Samarovo, Samarovsk. See Ostyago-Vogulsk.
Samarquand. See Samarkand.

Samsö (säms′û′) island, Denmark, in Sjælland group.
Samsun (säm·sōōn′), anc. **Amisus** (ȧ·mī′sŭs) seaport, N Turkey in Asia, on **Samsun Bay**, an inlet of the **Black Sea**; pop. 43,900.
San (sän) river, **SE Poland**; flows from **Carpathian Mts.** NNW into the **Vistula**; 280 m. long.
San'a or **Sanaa** (sŏn·ä′) **city**, **SW Arabia**, ✱ of **Yemen**; pop. 25,000.
San Agustin, Cape (sän ä′gōōs·tēn′) cape, Philippine Is., on SE coast of Mindanao.
San Andrés Tuxtla (sän′ än·drās′ tōōs′tlä), also **Tuxtla**, town, E Mexico, in Veracruz state; pop. 10,200.
San Angelo (sän ăn′jĕ·lō) city, W cen. Texas; pop. 52,100.
San Anselmo (sän′ ăn·sĕl′mō; sän′ än-) town, W California, NW of San Francisco; pop. 9200.
San Antonio (sän′ ăn·tō′nĭ·ō; sän′ än-; Span. sän′ än·tō′nyō; the Texas river and city are locally and colloquially sometimes sän′ ăn·tŏn′) **1** river, S Texas, flowing SE into San Antonio Bay; 200 m. long. **2** city, S cen. Texas, on San Antonio river; pop. 408,400. **3** seaport, cen. Chile; pop. 11,900.
San Antonio, Cape, 1 point of land, E Argentina, S of Río de la Plata. **2** cape at W end of Cuba.
San Antonio Bay, inlet on coast of Texas at mouth of San Antonio river.
San Antonio de los Baños (sän′ än·tō′nyō thä lōz vä′nyōs) town, W Cuba, SW of Havana; pop. 14,500.
San Antonio Peak (sän′ ăn·tō′nĭ·ō; sän′ än-) **1** mountain, SW California; highest in San Gabriel Range, 10,080 ft. **2** mountain, N New Mexico; 10,883 ft. high.
San Benito (sän′ bĕ·nē′tō) city, S Texas, N of Brownsville; pop. 13,300.
San Bernardino (Eng. sän bûr′nȧ·dē′nō; Span. sän bĕr′när·thē′nō; Ital. säm bär·närdē′nō) **1** city, SE California; pop. 63,100. **2** mountain pass, SE Switzerland, in Graubünden canton in Lepontine Alps; alt. 6767 ft.
San Bernardino Mountains, mountain range, S California, SW of Mojave Desert; highest peak San Gorgonio, 11,485 ft.
San Bernardino Strait, strait, Philippine Is., between SE Luzon and N Samar.
San Bernardo (sän′ bĕr·när′dō; Span. säm′ bĕr·när′thō) city, cen. Chile, S of Santiago; pop. 20,700.
San Blas, Gulf of (sän bläs′; Span. säm bläs′) inlet of Caribbean Sea on N coast of Panama, E of Panama Canal.
San Blas, Isthmus of, narrowest section of Isthmus of Panama.
San Bruno (sän brōō′nō) city, W California, on San Francisco Bay; pop. 12,500.
San Carlos (sän kär′lŏs) city, W California, SE of San Francisco; pop. 14,400.
San Carlos (Span. säng kär′lōs) **1** municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon SE of Lingayen; pop. 47,300. **2** municipality, Philippine Is., in Negros ESE of Bacolod; pop. 70,000. **3** town, NW cen. Venezuela, ✱ of Cojedes state; pop. 7200.
Sanchi (sän′chĭ) village, cen. India, NE of Bhopal; site of several Buddhist topes or stupas.
San Cristobal (sän′ krĭs·tō′b'l; Span. säng′ krĕs·tō′väl) or **Makira** (mä·kē′rä), also **San Cristoval** (sän′ krĭs·tō′v'l; Span. säng′ krĕs·tō′väl) island, S Solomon Is., SE of Guadalcanal.
San Cristóbal (sän′ krĭs·tō′b'l; Span. säng′ krĕs·tō′väl) **1** city, S Dominican Republic; pop. 9700. **2** also known as **Chatham Island** (chăt′ăm) island, Ecuador, one of the Galápagos Is.; only town is San Cristóbal, administrative center of the islands. **3** in full **San Cristóbal de las Casas** (säng′ krĕs·tō′väl thä läs kä′säs) city, SE Mexico, in Chiapas state; pop. 11,800. **4** city, W Venezuela, ✱ of Táchira state; pop. 56,100.
Sancti Spiritus (sängk′tē spē′rē·tōōs) town, W cen. Cuba, SE of Santa Clara; pop. 14,200.
Sancy, Puy de (pü·ē′; säN/sē′) mountain, cen. France; highest point in the Monts Dore and in the Auvergne Mts., 6185 ft.
Sandakan (sän·dä′kän) seaport, British North Borneo; pop. 13,800.
Sanday (săn′dā) island, N Scotland, in the Orkney Is.
Sandbach (săn[d]′băch) urban district, NW England, in Cheshire; pop. 9300.
Sandhurst (sănd′hûrst) civil parish, S England, in Berkshire; site of Sandhurst Royal Military Academy, founded 1799, merged 1946 with Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.
Sandia (sän·dē′ȧ) locality, New Mexico, adjoining Albuquerque on E; atomic energy laboratory and special weapons project.
San Diego (sän′ dĭ·ā′gō) seaport, SW California, on San Diego Bay 12 m. N of Mexican border; naval and marine base; pop. 334,400.
Sandown-Shanklin (sän′doun·shăngk′lĭn) urban district, S England, on Isle of Wight; pop. 12,700.
Sandringham (sän′drĭng·ăm) village, E England, in Norfolk, near the Wash; Sandringham House, royal residence.
Sand Springs, city, NE Oklahoma, on Arkansas river W of Tulsa; pop. 7000.
Sandusky (săn·dŭs′kĭ; sän-) **1** river, N Ohio; flows W, then N into Sandusky Bay; 150 m. long. **2** city, N Ohio, on Lake Erie S of entrance to Sandusky Bay; pop. 29,400.
Sandusky Bay, inlet of Lake Erie, N Ohio.
Sandwich (sän[d]′wĭch; Brit. also -wĭj) **1** town, SE Massachusetts, near Cape Cod Bay at base of Cape Cod; glass made here c. 1827–88. **2** municipal borough, SE England, in Kent; one of the Cinque Ports.
Sandwich Range, range, New Hampshire, southern range of the White Mts.
Sandwip (sŭn′dwēp) island, E Pakistan, at E mouth of Ganges delta; area 126 sq. m.
Sandy Hook, peninsula, E New Jersey, extending N along coast toward New York Bay.
San Felipe (säm′ fä·lē′pā) **1** town, cen. Chile, N of Santiago; pop. 13,200 **2** city, NW Venezuela, ✱ of Yaracuy state; pop. 18,100.
San Félix (säm fā′lĕks) town, E Venezuela, near confluence of Caroni and Orinoco rivers.
San Fernando (sän′ fĕr·nän′dō) **1** city, SW California, surrounded by Los Angeles; pop. 13,000. **2** seaport, British West Indies, in SW Trinidad I.; pop. 14,400.
San Fernando (sän′ fĕr·nän′dō; Span. säm′ fĕr·nän′dō) **1** seaport, E Argentina, on the Río de la Plata just N of Buenos Aires; pop. 47,000. **2** town, cen. Chile; pop. 14,400. **3** river, Mexico, in N Tamaulipas state, flowing E into Laguna Madre; 170 m. long. **4** municipality, Philippine Is., in NW Luzon on coast; pop. 23,400. **5** municipality, Philippine Is., in cen. Luzon NNW of Manila; pop. 35,700. **6** formerly **Isla de León** (ēz′lä thä lä·ōn′) seaport, SW Spain, SE of Cádiz; pop. 38,600. **7** in full **San Fernando de Apure** (säm′ fĕr·nän′dō thä ä·pōō′rä) town, NW Venezuela, ✱ of Apure state; pop. 13,400.
Sanford (săn′fĕrd) **1** city, cen. Florida, NNE of Orlando; pop. 11,900. **2** town, SW Maine, W of Biddeford; pop. 11,100. **3** town, cen. North Carolina, NNW of Fayetteville; pop. 10,000.
Sanford, Mount, mountain, S Alaska, at W end of Wrangell Mts.; 16,208 ft. high.
San Francisco (sän′ frăn·sĭs′kō) **1** river, W New Mexico and E Arizona, flowing W into the Gila river; 105 m. long. **2** seaport, W California, on San Francisco Bay and Pacific Ocean; pop. 775,400. **3** = SÃO FRANCISCO.
San Francisco (sän′ frăn·sĭs′kō; Span. säm′ frän·sēs′kō) town, Argentina; pop. 19,700.
San Francisco Bay (sän′ frăn·sĭs′kō) inlet of Pacific Ocean, W cen. California, connecting with the Pacific through the Golden Gate; 40 m. long and 3 to 12 m. wide.
San Francisco del Monte (säm′ frän·sēs′kō thĕl mōn′tā) village, Philippine Is., in Luzon just NE of Manila; site of a U.S. armed forces cemetery.
San Francisco del Oro (ō′rō) town, Mexico, in Chihuahua state; pop. 10,800.
San Francisco del Rincón (rĕng·kōn′) town, cen. Mexico, in Guanajuato state; pop. 12,000.
San Francisco de Macoris (thä mä′kō·rēs′) city, Dominican Republic; pop. 16,200.
San Francisco Peaks (sän′ frăn·sĭs′kō), also **San Francisco Mountain**, three peaks, N Arizona, including highest point in Arizona, 12,611 ft.
Sanga (säng′gȧ) river, SE French Equatorial Africa, in Middle Congo territory, flowing S into Congo river; 400 m. long.
San Gabriel (sän gā′brĭ·ĕl) city, SW California, ENE of Los Angeles; pop. 20,300.
San Gabriel Range, mountain range, SW California, between Mojave Desert and coastal plain in which Los Angeles is situated; highest point San Antonio Peak, 10,080 ft.
Sangamon (säng′gȧ·mŭn) river, cen. Illinois, flowing SW and W into Illinois river; 225 m. long.
Sangay (säng·gī′) mountain, cen. Ecuador; active volcano; 17,749 ft. high.
Sanger (säng′ĕr) city, S cen. California, ESE of Fresno; pop. 6400.
San Germán (säng′ hĕr·män′) town, SW Puerto Rico; site of Polytechnic Institute of Puerto Rico.
Sangihe (säng′ĭr), or **Sangi** (säng′ē), **Islands**, island group, Indonesia, N of Celebes, including **Sangihe Island**, formerly **Great Sangir** (säng′ĭr), site of Awu volcano.
Sangju (säng·jōō) or **Shoshu** (shō·shōō) town, S Korea, 50 m. E of Taejon; pop. 43,800.
Sangley Point (säng·glē′ē; -glā′) point of land, Philippine Is., at NE tip of Cavite Penin.; section of Cavite naval base, retained by U.S. by special agreement of 1947.
San Gorgonio Mountain (sän′ gôr·gō′nĭ·ō) mountain, S California; highest of San Bernardino Mts., 11,485 ft.
Sangre de Cristo Mountains (säng′grē dĕ krĭs′tō) range of the Rocky Mts., extending from cen. Colorado to N cen. New Mexico; highest point Blanca Peak, 14,390 ft.
San Ignacio (sän′ ĕg·nä′syō) town, S Paraguay; pop. 10,800.
San Ildefonso (sän Il′dā·fōn′sō; Span. sän ēl′dā·fōn′sō) or **La Granja** (lä gräng′hä) commune, cen. Spain, SE of Segovia; former summer palace of kings of Spain; scene of treaties 1796 and 1800.
San Isidro (sän′ ē·sē′thrō) **1** town, E Argentina, near Buenos Aires; pop. 61,600. **2** municipality, Philippine Is., on NW coast of Leyte I.; pop. 30,100.
San Jacinto (sän′ jȧ·sĭn′tō) river, SE Texas, flowing into Galveston Bay; 100 m. long; near its mouth is San Jacinto State Park, site of battle April 21, 1836.
San Jacinto Mountains, range, SW California, extending SE toward Salton Sea; highest point **San Jacinto Peak**, 10,805 ft.
San Joaquin (sän′ wō·kēn′) river, California, flowing SW out of the Sierra Nevada, then NW into Sacramento river near its mouth; 350 m. long.
San Joaquin Valley, valley of the San Joaquin river and region S of it between the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Ranges.
San Jorge (säng hôr′hā) river, N Colombia, flowing NE into Cauca river; 250 m. long.
San Jorge, Gulf of, inlet of Atlantic Ocean, S Argentina.
San Jose (sän′ [h]ō·zā′) **1** city, W California, SE of San Francisco Bay; pop. 95,300. **2** (Span. säng′ hō·sā′) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon N of Cabanatuan; pop. 28,700.
San José (sän′ [h]ō·zā′; Span. säng′ hō·sā′) **1** city, ✱ of Costa Rica; pop. 86,900. **2** in full **San José de Mayo** (säng′ hō·sā′ thä mä′yō) city, S Uruguay, on San José river; pop. 30,000.
San Jose de Buenavista (sän′ [h]ō·zā′ dĕ bwā′nȧ·vĭs′tȧ; Span. säng′ hō·sā′ thä vwā′nä·vēs′tä) municipality, Philippine Is., on coast of Panay; pop. 29,100.
San Juan (sän wŏn′) river, SW United States, rising in S Colorado and flowing into Colorado river in SE Utah; 360 m. long.
San Juan (Span. säng hwän′) **1** river, W Argentina, a headstream of the Desaguadero (Río Salado); 160 m. long. **2** province, W Argentina, bordering on Chile. **3** city, Argentina, ✱ of San Juan prov.; pop. 80,000. **4** river, W Colombia, flowing into Pacific Ocean; 160 m. long. **5** river, NE Mexico, in Tamaulipas and Nuevo León states, flowing into the Rio Grande; 150 m. long. **6** river, Nicaragua, flowing from Lake Nicaragua E into Caribbean Sea; 100 m. long. **7** formerly **Bolbok** (bôl·bôk′) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon near Tayabas Bay; pop. 31,500. **8** seaport, ✱ of Puerto Rico; pop. 223,900. **9** in full **San Juan de los Morros** (dā lōz mōr′rōs) town, N Venezuela, ✱ of Guárico state; pop. 13,600.
San Juan de la Maguana (säng hwän′ dā lä mä·gwä′nä) city, W cen. Dominican Republic; pop. 10,100.
San Juan del Norte (dĕl nôr′tā), formerly, by the British, called **Greytown** (grā′toun) seaport, SE Nicaragua, at mouth of San Juan river.
San Juan Hill (sän wŏn′; Span. säng hwän′) elevation, E Cuba, near Santiago de Cuba; captured by American troops in Spanish-American War July 1, 1898.
San Juanico Strait (säng′ hwä·nē′kō) passage, Philippine Is., between SW Samar and NE Leyte.
San Juan Islands (sän wŏn′) group of islands, NW Washington, between Vancouver I. and the mainland.
San Juan Mountains (sän wŏn′) range of the Rocky Mts., SW Colorado; highest point Uncompahgre Peak, 14,306 ft.
San Juan Nepomuceno (säng hwän′ nā′pō·mōō·sā′nō) town, S Paraguay; pop. 18,100.
Sankt Ingbert (zängkt ĭng′bĕrt) commune, Saarland, NE of Saarbrücken; pop. 20,800.
Sankt Pölten (zängkt pül′tĕn) city, Austria, W of Vienna; pop. 40,900.
San Leandro (sän′ lē·ăn′drō) city, W California, SE of Oakland; pop. 27,500.
San Lorenzo de la Frontera (sän′ lō·rän′sō thä lä frōn·tā′rä) town, Paraguay, near Asunción; pop. 13,000.
Sanlúcar de Barrameda (sän·lōō′kär thä vär′rä·mā′thä) seaport, SW Spain, at mouth of Guadalquivir river; pop. 32,800.
San Lucas, Cape (sän lōō′kăs; Span. sän lōō′käs) cape, NW Mexico, the S extremity of Lower California.
San Luis (sän lwēs′) **1** province, cen. Argentina, SW of the Sierras de Córdoba. **2** city, its ✱; pop. 30,000.
San Luis Obispo (sän lōō′ĭs ō·bĭs′pō) city, SW California; pop. 14,200.
San Luis Park or **Valley** (sän lōō′ĭ[s]) valley, S Colorado, between the Sangre de Cristo Range and the San Juan Range.
San Luis Potosí (sän lwēs′ pō′tō·sē′) **1** state, cen. Mexico; area 24,415 sq. m.; pop. 855,300. **2** city, its ✱; pop. 77,200.
San Marco (sän mär′kō) island, Italy, one of the two large islands of Venice.
San Marcos (sän mär′kŭs) city, S cen. Texas, S of Austin; pop. 10,000.
San Marino (sän′ mȧ·rē′nō) city, SW California, NE of Los Angeles; pop. 11,200.
San Marino (Ital. sän′ mä·rē′nō) country, S Europe, on Italian penin. SSW of Rimini (Italy); an independent republic; ✱ San Marino city; area 38 sq. m.; pop. 14,500.
San Martín, Lake (sän′ mär·tēn′) lake, S Chile and S Argentina.
San Martín del Rey Aurelio (dĕl rē′ē [rā′] ou·rā′lyō) commune, NW Spain, SE of Oviedo; pop. 18,200.
San Mateo (sän′ mȧ·tā′ō) city, W California, on San Francisco Bay; pop. 41,800.
San Matías, Gulf of (sän′ mä·tē′äs) inlet of Atlantic Ocean, Argentina.
San Miguel (sän′ mē·gĕl′) **1** river, E Bolivia, sometimes, in its lower course, known as the **Itonama** (ē′tō·nä′mä); flows NNW into Guaporé river; 475 m. long. **2** city, E El Salvador, at foot of **San Miguel** volcano; pop. 26,800. **3** municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon; pop. 26,800.
San Miguel Bay, inlet of Pacific Ocean, Philippine Is., on N coast of SE Luzon.
San Nicolás (sän nē′kō·läs′) town, E Argentina, on Paraná river; pop. 28,700.
Sano (sä·nō) city, Japan, in Honshu SW of Utsunomiya; pop. 55,300.
San Pablo (sän păb′lō) city, California, just S of San Pablo Bay; pop. 14,500.
San Pablo (säm pä′vlō) city, Philippine Is., in Luzon SW of Santa Cruz; pop. 46,300.
San Pablo Bay (sän păb′lō) north extension of San Francisco Bay, California.
San Pedro (sän pē′drō) **1** river, SE Arizona, flowing NW into the Gila river; 100 m. long. **2** section of Los Angeles, California, on coast; formerly a city; military and naval base.
San Pedro (sän pā′thrō) **1** town, E Argentina, on Paraná river; pop. 15,000. **2** river, W Mexico, flowing S and W to the Pacific; 200 m. long. **3** in full **San Pedro de las Colonias** (thä läs kō·lō′nyäs) town, NE Mexico, in Coahuila state; pop. 15,700. **4** town, cen. Paraguay; pop. 16,700.
San Pedro de los Pinos (thä lōs pē′nōs) town, cen. Mexico, in Federal District SE of Mexico City; pop. 13,200.
San Pedro del Paraná (thĕl pä′rä·nä′) city, SE Paraguay; pop. 14,400.
San Pedro de Macoris (thä mä′kō·rēs′) city, SE Dominican Republic, on coast; pop. 20,000.
San Pedro Sula (sōō′lä) town, NW Honduras; pop. 20,400.
San Pietro (säm pyä′trō) island, Italy, in Mediterranean Sea off SW coast of Sardinia; chief town Carloforte.
Sanquhar (säng′kĕr) burgh, Scotland, in Dumfries co. NW of Dumfries; scene of publication of Covenanters' declarations 1685.
San Rafael (sän′ rȧ·fĕl′) city, W California, NW of San Francisco; pop. 13,800.
San Rafael (sän rä′fä·ĕl′) town, W Argentina; pop. 20,800.
San Remo (sän rä′mō; rē′mō; Ital. sän rä′mō) seaport, NW Italy, on Ligurian Sea; pop. 31,800.

Samsat. See SAMOSATA.
San Buenaventura. See VENTURA.
San Carlos de Bariloche. See BARILOCHE.
Sanchoku. See SAMCHOK.
Sandalwood Island. See SUMBA.
San Domingo. See SANTO DOMINGO.
Sandwich Island. = EFATE.
Sandwich Islands. See HAWAII.
Sandy. = BIG SANDY river.
San Eugenio. See ARTIGAS town, Uruguay.
San Felipe de Puerto Plata. See PUERTO PLATA.
San Fructuoso. See TACUAREMBÓ.
San Germano. See CASSINO.
Sanhsing. See I-LAN.
San José de Cúcuta. See CÚCUTA.
San Juan Bautista. See VILLAHERMOSA.
San Juan Teotihuacán. See TEOTIHUACÁN.
Sankt Beatenberg. See BEATENBERG.
Sankt Gotthard. See SAINT GOTTHARD.
Sankt Joachimsthal. See JÁCHYMOV.
Sankt Michel. See MIKKELI city.
San Miguel de la Palma. See LA PALMA.
San Muzzan. See SAINT-MORITZ.
San Pedro del Durazno. See DURAZNO.

San Román, Cape (sän′ rrō·män′) cape, Venezuela, on N extremity of Paraguaná Penin.
San Saba (sän sä′bȧ; säb′ȧ) river, Texas, flowing ENE to Colorado river; 150 m. long.
San Salvador (sän säl′vȧ·dôr; Span. sän säl′vä·thôr′) **1** known also, esp. formerly, as **Watlings** (wŏt′lĭngz) island, Bahama Is., ESE of Cat I.; Columbus's first landfall in the New World. **2** city, ✻ of El Salvador; pop. 160,400.
San Sebastián (sän sā′väs·tyän′; Angl. sän′ sē·băs′chăn) seaport, N Spain, ✻ of Guipúzcoa prov., on Bay of Biscay; pop. 113,800.
San Severo (sän′ sȧ·vā′rō) commune, SE Italy, NNW of Foggia; pop. 37,700.
San Stefano (sän stĕf′ȧ·nō; Ital. sän stā′fä·nō, stȧ′-), Turk. **Yeşilköy** (yĕ′shĕl·kû′ē) village, Turkey in Europe, on Sea of Marmara W of Istanbul; treaty signed here Mar. 3, 1878, ending the Russo-Turkish War.
Santa (sän′tȧ) river, N cen. Peru; empties into Pacific Ocean; 185 m. long.
Santa Ana (sän′tȧ än′ȧ) city, SW California, E of Long Beach; pop. 45,500.
Santa Ana (Span. sän′tä ä′nä) city, NW El Salvador; pop. 51,700.
Santa Ana Mountains (sän′tȧ än′ȧ) range, SW California; one of the Coast Ranges.
Santa Barbara (sän′tȧ bär′bȧ·rȧ; bär′brȧ) **1** city, SW California, on Santa Barbara Channel; pop. 44,900. **2** (Span. sän′tä vär′vä·rä) municipality, Philippine Is., in Panay NNW of Iloilo; pop. 35,400.
Santa Bárbara (sän′tȧ bär′bȧ·rȧ; bär′brȧ; Span. sän′tä vär′vä·rä) town, NE Mexico, in Chihuahua state near Parral; pop. 13,900.
Santa Barbara Channel (sän′tȧ bär′bȧ·rȧ; bär′brȧ) strait between S California mainland and the Santa Barbara Is.
Santa Barbara Island, island, SW California, one of the **Santa Barbara Islands**.
Santa Catalina (sän′tȧ kăt′l·ē′nȧ) or **Catalina**, island, California, in SW Santa Barbara Is.; area 70 sq. m.
Santa Catarina (sän′tȧ kăt′ȧ·rē′nȧ; Port. sän′nt′ȧ kȧ′tȧ·rē′nȧ) state, S Brazil, bordering on Atlantic Ocean; ✻ Florianópolis; area 31,118 sq. m.; pop. 1,578,200.
Santa Clara (sän′tȧ klâr′ȧ) city, W California, NW of San Jose; pop. 11,700.
Santa Clara (Span. sän′tä klä′rä) city, W cen. Cuba; pop. 27,900.
Santa Cruz (sän′tȧ krōōz′) **1** island, California, at NW end of Santa Barbara group. **2** river, S Arizona, flowing NW into Gila river; 150 m. long. **3** city, W California, on Monterey Bay; pop. 22,000. **4** see SAINT CROIX island, Virgin Is. of the U.S.
Santa Cruz (sän′tȧ krōōz′; Am. Span. sän′tä krōōs′) **1** river, S Argentina, flowing E out of Lake Argentino into Atlantic Ocean; 250 m. long. **2** territory, S Argentina, in S Patagonia. **3** city, E Bolivia; pop. 32,800. **4** municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon on Laguna de Bay. **5** municipality, Philippine Is., on NE coast of Marinduque I.; pop. 24,500. **6** municipality, Philippine Is., in Mindanao on Davao Gulf SW of city of Davao; pop. 33,800. **7** see NDENI.
Santa Cruz de la Palma (sän′tä krōōth′ [krōōz′] thä lä päl′mä) town, Canary Is., chief town of La Palma I.
Santa Cruz del Sur (krōōz′ thĕl sōōr′) municipality, E cen. Cuba; pop. 31,100.
Santa Cruz de Tenerife (krōōth′ [krōōz′] thä tä′nä·rē′fä) **1** province, Spain, comprising islands of W Canary Is. **2** seaport, its ✻, on Tenerife I.; pop. 102,400.
Santa Cruz Islands (sän′tȧ krōōz′) island group, SW Pacific Ocean, N of the New Hebrides and 240 m. E of S part of Solomon Is.; administratively attached to British Solomon Is.; chief island Ndeni.
Santa Elena (sän′tä ä·lā′nä) peninsula, W Ecuador, on N side of Gulf of Guayaquil.
Santa Fe (sän′tȧ fā′) city, ✻ of New Mexico; pop. 28,000.
Santa Fe (Span. sän′tä fā′) **1** province, cen. Argentina, W of Paraná river. **2** city, its ✻, on Salado river; pop. 149,900. **3** also **Santa Fe de Bogotá**: see BOGOTÁ, Colombia.
Santa Isabel (sän′tȧ ĭz′ȧ·bĕl; Span. sän′tä ē′sä·vĕl′) **1** town, ✻ of Spanish Guinea, on Fernando Poo I. **2** or **Isabel**, island, E cen. Solomon Is., E of SE Choiseul I.
Santa Lucía (sän′tä lōō·sē′ä) city, S Uruguay, just N of Montevideo; pop. 27,000.
Santa Maria (sän′tȧ mȧ·rē′ȧ) city, SW California; pop. 10,400.
Santa Maria (Port. sän′nt′ȧ mȧ·rē′ȧ) **1** island, SE Azores. **2** city, S Brazil, in cen. Rio Grande do Sul state; pop. 45,900.
Santa María (Span. sän′tä mä·rē′ä) **1** also known as **Charles Island** (chärlz) island, Ecuador, one of the Galápagos Is. **2** volcano, Guatemala, in Sierra Madre range; frequent eruptions between 1900 and 1930.
Santa Maria Capua Vetere (sän′tä mä·rē′ä kä′pwä vâ′tä·rā) commune, S Italy, N of Naples; pop. 38,200.
Santa Maria di Leuca, Cape (sän′tä mä·rē′ä dē lâ′lōō·kä) cape, SE Italy, at tip of the heel.
Santa Marta (sän′tȧ mär′tȧ; Span. sän′tä mär′tä) seaport, N Colombia; pop. 25,100.
Santa Monica (sän′tȧ mŏn′ĭ·kȧ) city, SW California, on **Santa Monica Bay**, W of Los Angeles; pop. 71,600.
Santander (sän′tän·dĕr′) **1** province, N Spain, bordering on Bay of Biscay. **2** seaport, its ✻; pop. 102,500.
Sant' Antioco (sän′-tän·tē′ō·kō) island, Italy, off SW coast of Sardinia.
Santa Paula (sän′tȧ pô′lȧ) city, SW California, E of Santa Barbara; pop. 11,000.
Santarém (sän′tȧ·rĕm′; Port. sän′nt′ȧ·rāēn′, -rāĕn′) city, N Brazil, in W Pará state on Amazon river where the Tapajoz joins it.
Santa Rosa (sän′tȧ rō′zȧ) city, W California, 50 m. NNW of San Francisco; pop. 17,900.
Santa Rosa (Span. sän′tä rrō′sä) **1** town, S cen. Argentina, ✻ of La Pampa territory; pop. 13,300. **2** town, E El Salvador; pop. 12,100. **3** in full **Santa Rosa de Copán** (sän′tä rrō′sä thä kō·pän′) town, W Honduras; to the W is ruined city of Copán.
Santee (sän·tē′; attributively, also sän′tē′) river, South Carolina, formed by confluence of Congaree and Wateree rivers; flows SE into Atlantic Ocean; 143 m. long.
Santiago (sän′tĭ·ä′gō; Span. sän·tyä′gō; Port. sän′nt·tyä′gōō) **1** island, Cape Verde Is.: see SÃO TIAGO. **2** or **Santiago de Chile** (sän·tyä′gō thä chē′lā) city, ✻ of Chile; pop. 952,100. **3** = SANTIAGO DE CUBA. **4** or **Santiago de los Caballeros** (sän·tyä′gō thä lōs kä′vä·yā′rōs) city, N cen. Dominican Republic; pop. 56,200. **5** river, SE Ecuador and NW Peru; flows E and S into Marañón river; 130 m. long. **6** also **Rio Grande de Santiago** (rē′ō grän′dā thä sän·tyä′gō) river, SW Mexico, flowing through Lake Chapala W into the Pacific Ocean; length below Lake Chapala 340 m. **7** municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon; pop. 34,200. **8** or **Santiago de Compostela** (sän·tyä′gō thä kōm′-pōs·tä′lä) commune, NW Spain, S of La Coruña; pop. 49,200.
Santiago Atitlán (sän·tyä′gō ä′tē·tlän′), formerly **Atitlán**, town, S Guatemala, on Lake Atitlán; pop. 6700.
Santiago de Cuba (thä kōō′vä; *Angl.* sän′tĭ·ä′gō dē kū′bȧ) seaport, S Cuba; during Spanish-American War scene of destruction of Spanish fleet July 3, 1898; pop. 120,600.
Santiago del Estero (thĕl ās·tā′rō) **1** province, N Argentina, including part of the Chaco region. **2** city, its ✻, on Dulce river; pop. 58,900.
Santiago Mountains (sän′tĭ·ä′gō) range of mountains, W Texas, extending S to the Rio Grande.
Santo André (sän′n′tōō än·drȧ′) city, SE Brazil, in São Paulo state; pop. 98,300.
Santo Antão (än·toun′) island, Cape Verde Is.
Santo Domingo (sän′tō dō·mĭng′gō; Span. sän′tō thō·mēng′gō) **1** also **San Domingo** (sän′ dō·mĭng′gō) the Dominican Republic; — its former name. **2** see CIUDAD TRUJILLO.
Santorin (sän′tō·rēn′), anc. **Thera** (thē′rȧ) island, Greece, in S Cyclades.
Santos (sän′tūs; Port. sän′n′tōōs) seaport, SE Brazil, in SE São Paulo state; pop. 201,700.
Sanvic (sän′vĭk′) commune, N France, ENE of Le Havre; pop. 17,500.
San Vicente (sän′ bē·sän′tā) city, cen. El Salvador; pop. 10,900.
São Bernardo do Campo (soun′m′ bĕr·när′dōō thōō kän′m′pōō) city, SE Brazil, in São Paulo state; pop. 20,100.
São Caetano do Sul (soun′ng′ kȧ·ē·tä′nōō thōō sōōl′) city, S Brazil, in São Paulo state; pop. 55,800.
São Carlos (soun′ng kär′lōōs) city, SE Brazil, in E cen. São Paulo state; pop. 31,500.
São Francisco (soun′ frän·sēsh′kōō) river, E Brazil; rises in S cen. Minas Gerais state, flows N, NE, and E into Atlantic Ocean; 1800 m. long.
São Gonçalo (soun′ng′ gōn·sȧ′lōō) city, SE Brazil, on Guanabara Bay; pop. 20,900.
São João da Boa Vista (soun zhwoun′ thȧ vō′ȧ vēsh′tȧ) city, SE Brazil, in E São Paulo state; pop. 16,400.
São João del Rei (thâl rā′ē) city, E Brazil, in S Minas Gerais state; pop. 25,200.
São João de Meriti (thē mē·rē·tē′) city, SE Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro state; pop. 44,100.
São Jorge (soun zhôr′zhē) Eng. **Saint George** (sānt jôrj′) island, cen. Azores.
São José do Rio Prêto (soun′ zhōō·zȧ′ thōō rē′ōō prā′tōō) city, SE Brazil, in NW cen. São Paulo state; pop. 37,700.
São José dos Campos (thōōsh kăn′m′pōōs) city, SE Brazil, near São Paulo; pop. 26,300.
São Leopoldo (soun lā′ōō·pôl′dōō) city, S Brazil, in Rio Grande do Sul state N of Pôrto Alegre; pop. 19,700.
São Lourenço (soun′ lō·rān′sōō) river, SW Brazil, in Mato Grosso state, flowing SW through marsh area into Paraguay river near Bolivian border; 340 m. long.
São Luís (soun lwēs′) **1** or **São Luís do Maranhão** (lwēzh′ thōō mȧ′rȧ·nyoun′): see MARANHÃO. **2** seaport, NE Brazil, ✻ of Maranhão state, on Maranhão I.; pop. 81,400.
São Manuel (soun′ mȧ·nwâl′) river, cen. Brazil; flows NW out of Mato Grosso state and joins the Juruena river to form the Tapajoz; 600 m. long.
São Miguel (soun′ mē·gĕl′), Eng. **Saint Michael** (sānt mī′kĕl; -k′l) island, Portugal, in E Azores; chief town Ponta Delgada; area 297 sq. m; pop. 117,000.
São Miguel Paulista (pou·lēsh′tȧ) town, SE Brazil, in São Paulo state; pop. 15,900.
Saône (sōn) river, E France, flowing SSW into Rhone river; 300 m. long.
São Nicoláo (soun′ nē·kōō·lā′ōō), Eng. **Saint Nicholas** (sānt nĭk′ō·lăs) island, one of the Cape Verde Is.
São Paulo (soun′m′ pou′lōō) **1** state, SE Brazil, bordering on Atlantic Ocean; area 95,459 sq. m.; pop. 9,242,600. **2** city, its ✻, on Tietê river; pop. 2,041,700.
São Roque (soun rō′kē), or **San Roque** (sän rō′kā), **Cape**, cape, NE Brazil, on E coast of Rio Grande do Norte state N of Natal.
São Tiago (soun tyä′gōō), also **Santiago** (sän′tĭ·ä′gō) island, largest of the Cape Verde Is.; chief town Praia, ✻ of the group.
São Tomé or **São Thomé** (soun′ tōō·mâ′), Eng. **Saint Thomas** (sānt tŏm′ăs) island, W Africa, in Gulf of Guinea on the equator; with Principe I., forms Portuguese colony of **São Tomé e Principe** (ē prēn′sē·pē), ab. 377 sq. m., pop. 60,500.
São Vicente (soun′ vē·sānn′tē), Eng. **Saint Vincent** (sānt vĭn′sĕnt) **1** city, SE Brazil, in São Paulo state near Santos; pop. 28,600. **2** island, Portugal, one of the Cape Verde Is.
Sapele (sȧ·pā′lē) port, S Nigeria, on Benin river at junction of its headstreams.
Sapelo Island (săp′ē·lō) island, SE Georgia.
Sapporo (säp·pō·rō) city, Japan, on Hokkaido I. near head of Otaru Bay; pop. 259,600.
Sapulpa (sȧ·pŭl′pȧ) city, E cen. Oklahoma, SSW of Tulsa; pop. 13,000.
Saqqara (sŭk·kä′rō; sȧg·gä′rō) village, N Egypt, just SW of ruins of Memphis; site of necropolis of ancient Memphis.
Sara Buri or **Saraburi** (sȧ·rä·bōō·rē) town, Thailand, on Sak river NE of Ayudhya.
Saragossa (săr′ȧ·gŏs′ȧ), Span. **Zaragoza** (thä′rä·gō′thä; sä′rä·gō′sä) **1** province, NE Spain. **2** city, its ✻, on Ebro river; pop. 261,100.
Sarai (sä·rī′) ancient city, site in SE Russia, Europe, E of the lower Volga; ✻ of the Khanate of the Golden Horde.
Sarajevo (sä′rä·yĕ·vō) or **Serajevo** (sĕr′-) city, cen. Yugoslavia, ✻ of Bosnia and Herzegovina; pop. 118,800.
Saranac (săr′ȧ·năk) river, NE New York, outlet of Saranac Lakes; flows NE into Lake Champlain; 100 m. long.
Saranac Lake, village, NE New York, near Lower Saranac Lake; sanatoria for tuberculous patients; pop. 6900.
Saranac Lakes, three lakes (Upper, Middle, and Lower Saranac), NE New York, in Adirondack Mts.
Sarandë (sä·rän′dĕ), Ital. **Santi Quaranta** (sän′tē kwä·rän′tä) or (1940–45) **Porto Edda** (pôr′tō ĕd′dä) seaport, S Albania; developed by Italians.
Saransk (sŭ·ränsk′) town, Soviet Russia, Europe, ✻ of Mordvinian A.S.S.R.
Sarasota (săr′ȧ·sō′tȧ) city, W Florida, on Gulf of Mexico S of Tampa Bay; pop. 18,900.
Saratoga (săr′ȧ·tō′gȧ), since 1831 called **Schuylerville** (skī′lĕr·vĭl) village, E New York, on Hudson river E of Saratoga Springs; scene of Burgoyne's surrender Oct. 17, 1777, after battles of Sept. 19 and Oct. 7, which occurred to the S at Stillwater.
Saratoga Springs, city, E New York, in Adirondack foothills; pop. 15,500.
Saratov (sŭ·rȧ′tŭf) city, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Volga; pop. 375,900.
Sarawak (sȧ·rä′wäk [k]) **1** country, NW Borneo; formerly a British protectorate, British colony since 1946; ✻ Kuching; area 50,000 sq. m.; pop. 490,000. **2** see KUCHING.
Sarda (sär′dȧ; native sŭr′dä) river, N India, flowing SE into Gogra river; 220 m. long.
Sardinia (sär·dĭn′ĭ·ȧ; -dĭn′yȧ), Ital. **Sardegna** (sär·dän′yä) **1** island, Italy, in Mediterranean Sea; area 9283 sq. m.; pop. 1,239,600. **2** kingdom 1720–1860 including the island and (except for period 1792–1815) Piedmont and Savoy; ruled by house of Savoy.
Sardis (sär′dĭs) or **Sardes** (-dēz) ancient city, Asia Minor, in Hermus valley 50 m. E of Smyrna; ✻ of ancient kingdom of Lydia; one of the Seven Churches of Asia Minor.
Sarema (sä′ryĭ·mȧ), Estonian **Saaremaa** (sä′rē·mä), Ger. **Oesel** (ū′zĕl) island, Estonia, at mouth of Gulf of Riga; area 1010 sq. m.
Sariaya (sä·ryä′yä) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon WNW of Lucena; pop. 25,700.
Sariwon (sä·rĭ·wŏn) or **Shariin** (shä·rĭ·ĭn) town, N Korea, SE of Chinnampo in 38°30′N lat.; pop. 30,400.
Sark (särk), Fr. **Serçq** (sĕrk) island, English Channel, one of the Channel Is.; area 2 sq. m.; pop. 600.
Sarnia (sär′nĭ·ȧ) city, Canada, in SE Ontario on St. Clair river; pop. 34,700.
Saronic Gulf (sȧ·rŏn′ĭk) inlet of Aegean Sea, SE Greece, S of Attica.
Saronno (sä·rōn′nō) commune, N Italy, SE of Varese; pop. 29,000.
Saros Gulf (sär′rŏs; sär′ŏs) inlet of Aegean Sea, SW Turkey in Europe, at base of Gallipoli Peninsula.
Sarpsborg (särps′bôr) city, SE Norway, on Glomma river; pop. 12,900.
Sarria (sär′ryä) commune, NW Spain, SSE of Lugo; pop. 15,200.
Sarstoon or **Sarstún** (särs·tōōn′) river, Guatemala, flowing E into Gulf of Honduras; 70 m. long.
Sarthe (särt) river, NW France, flowing S to unite with Mayenne river and form Maine river; 175 m. long.
Sartrouville (sär′trōō′vĕl′) commune, N France, NW of Paris on Seine river; pop. 17,500.
Sary Su (sä′rĭ sōō′) river, Soviet Central Asia, in cen. Kazakh S.S.R., flowing S into the desert; 520 m. long.
Sasebo (sä·sĕ·bō) seaport, Japan, in NW Kyushu I.; pop. 175,200.
Saskatchewan (săs·kăch′ē·wŏn; sŏs-; -wän) **1** river, Canada, flowing from Rocky Mts. in W Alberta to Lake Winnipeg in cen. Manitoba; formed by confluence in cen. Saskatchewan of the **North Saskatchewan**, 760 m. long, and the **South Saskatchewan**, 865 m. long; length to head of Bow river, headstream of the South Saskatchewan, 1205 m. **2** province, W cen. Canada; ✻ Regina; land area 237,975 sq. m.; pop. 831,700.
Saskatoon (săs′kȧ·tōōn′) city, Canada, in S cen. Saskatchewan on South Saskatchewan river; pop. 53,300.
Sassafras Mountain (săs′ȧ·frăs) mountain, NW South Carolina, in the Blue Ridge on North Carolina border; highest point in South Carolina, 3548 ft.
Sassandra (sȧ·sän′drȧ) river, French West Africa, in W Ivory Coast, flowing S into Atlantic Ocean; 300 m. long.
Sassari (säs′sä·rē) commune, Italy, in Sardinia; pop. 69,000.
Satilla (sȧ·tĭl′ȧ) river, S and SE Georgia; 220 m. long.
Sátoraljaújhely (shä′tôr·ôl′yō·ōō′y'·hä) city, NE Hungary, near border; pop. 21,600.
Satpura Range (sät′pōō·rȧ) range of hills, W cen. India, between the Narbada and Tapti rivers; average elevation 3000 ft.
Satu-Mare (sä′tōō·mä′rē), Hung. **Szatmár-Németi** (sŏt′mär·nā′mä·tĭ) city, NW Romania, near Hungarian border on Someş river; pop. 51,700.
Saudi Arabia (sȧ·ōō′dĭ; sä-) country, SW Asia, occupying most of peninsula of Arabia; includes former kingdoms of Nejd and Hejaz and principate of Asir; a kingdom, formed 1932; ✻ Riyadh; area 597,000 sq. m.; pop. 6,000,000.
Sauer (zou′ĕr) river, W Europe, flowing from Belgium E across Luxembourg into Moselle river in Germany; 100 m. long.
Saugor (sô′gĕr) or **Sagar** (sä′gĕr) town, cen. India, in NW Madhya Pradesh in Vindhya Mts.; pop. 50,700.

San Roque, Cape. See SÃO ROQUE, CAPE.
Sansego. See SUŠAK.
Sansing. = Sanhsing: see I-LAN.
Santa Ana de Coro. See CORO.
Santa Bárbara de Samaná. See SAMANÁ.
Santa Cruz del Seibo or **Seybo.** See SEIBO.
Santa María la Antigua del Darién. See DARIEN.
Santa Maura. See LEUCAS.
Sant'Anna di Livramento. See LIVRAMENTO.
Santa Rosa Necoxtla. See CAMERINO MENDOZA.
Santa Tecla. See NUEVA SAN SALVADOR.
Santee Reservoir. See MARION, LAKE.
Santiago de Guayaquil. See GUAYAQUIL.
Santi Quaranto. See SARANDË.
Santo. See ESPÍRITU SANTO island.
Santo Stefano. = SAN STEFANO.
São Paulo de Loanda. See LUANDA.
São Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul. See RIO GRANDE.
Saorstat Eireann, Saorstát Éireann. See IRELAND.
São Salvador. See SALVADOR.
São Vicente, Cabo de. See SAINT VINCENT, CAPE.
Sarabat. See GEDIZ.
Sardica. See SOFIA.
Sarine. See SAANE.
Sarona. See HAQIRYA.
Sarre. See SAAR river.
Sarrebruck. See SAARBRÜCKEN.
Sarum, New. See SALISBURY.
Sarum, Old. See OLD SARUM.
Saseno. See SAZAN.
Sau. See SAVA.

Saugus (sô′gŭs) town, NE Massachusetts; pop. 17,200.
Sauk (sôk) river, cen. Minnesota, flowing to Mississippi river; 120 m. long.
Sault Sainte Marie (sōō′ sānt mȧ-rē′) **1** city, N Michigan, in Upper Peninsula on Saint Marys river at the rapids; pop. 17,900. **2** city, Canada, in Ontario on St. Marys river opposite Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan; pop. 32,500.
Sault Sainte Marie Canals or **Soo Canals** (sōō) three ship canals, two in the United States and one in Canada, at rapids in Saint Marys river, connecting Lake Superior with Lake Huron.
Saumur (sō′mür′) commune, W France, on Loire river SE of Angers; pop. 17,600.
Saurashtra (sou-räsh′trȧ) former state, W India, in Kathiawar penin.; formed 1948, merged 1956 in Bombay state; ✱ Rajkot; area 21,062 sq. m.; pop. 4,136,000.
Sava (sä′vä), Fr. **Save** (sȧv), Ger. **Sau** (zou), Hung. **Száva** (sä′vô) river, N Yugoslavia, flowing from Italian border E to the Danube; 450 m. long.
Savage's Station (sȧv′ĭj-ĭz) battlefield near Richmond, Virginia, where Confederates made unsuccessful attack on Federals June 29, 1862.
Savaii (sä-vī′ē) island, Western Samoa; largest island in Samoa, area 703 sq. m.
Savalan, Kuh-i- (kōō′hē-sȧ-vȧ-län′) mountain, NW Iran, in Azerbaijan; 15,784 ft. high.
Savanna (sȧ-văn′ȧ) city, NW Illinois, on Mississippi river; pop. 5100.
Savannah (sȧ-văn′ȧ) **1** river, E Georgia; flows SE, forming Georgia–South Carolina boundary, and empties into Atlantic Ocean; 314 m. long. **2** seaport, SE Georgia, at mouth of Savannah river; pop. 119,600.
Savannah River, government reserve, South Carolina, along Savannah river below Augusta, Georgia; site of plant, started 1951, for manufacturing atomic materials.
Save (sȧ′vē), Eng. **Sabi** (sä′bĭ) river, SE Africa; rises in cen. Southern Rhodesia, flows E across S Mozambique into Mozambique Channel; 400 m. long.
Save (sȧv) **1** river, S France; rises on slopes of the Pyrenees, flows NE into Garonne river; 90 m. long. **2** see SAVA.
Savo (sä′vō) island, SE Solomon Is., N of W end of Guadalcanal I.; naval and air battles Aug. 8–9 and Nov. 12–13, 1942.
Savona (sä-vō′nä) seaport, NW Italy, on Gulf of Genoa; pop. 72,200.
Savonlinna (sä′vôn-lĭn′nä) city, S Finland; pop. 11,300.
Savoy (sȧ-voi′), Fr. **Savoie** (sȧ′vwȧ′), Ital. **Savoia** (sä-vô′yä) historical region, SE France, bordering on Italy; duchy 1416–1720; part of kingdom of Sardinia 1720–1860; became part of France 1860.
Sawatch, or **Saguache, Range** (sȧ-wŏch′) range of Rocky Mts., cen. Colorado; highest peak Mount Elbert, 14,431 ft.
Sawtooth Mountains (sô′tōōth′) group of mountains, S cen. Idaho, in S part of Salmon River Mts.
Sawu or **Sawoe** (sä′vōō) island, Indonesia, in Lesser Sunda Is. SE of Sumba I.
Sawu, or **Sawoe, Sea**, body of water, Indonesia, at E end of Lesser Sunda Is. between Sumba and Timor.
Saxe (sȧks) Saxony; — its French form, used in English chiefly in names of former duchies in Thuringia, which from 1485 to 1547 was in the electorate of Saxony; in the 19th cent. these were: **Saxe-Altenburg** (sȧks′äl′tĕn-bōōrĸ) in the E; **Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach** (-vī′mär-ĭ′zĕ-näk) in the N and W and SE (grand duchy after 1815); **Saxe-Meiningen** (-mī′nĭng-ĕn) in the SW; **Saxe-Gotha** (-gō′thȧ; -tȧ) in the NW; and **Saxe-Coburg** (-kō′bûrg) in the S.
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (sȧks′kō′bûrg-gō′thȧ; -gō′tȧ), Ger. **Sachsen-Coburg und Gotha** (zäk′sĕn-kō′bōōrĸ ŏŏnt gō′tä) Saxe-Coburg after it acquired Gotha 1826.
Saxon Switzerland (sȧk′s′n), Ger. **Sächsische Schweiz** (zĕk′sĭ-shĕ shvīts′) region, E Germany, in Saxony in E end of the Erz Gebirge.
Saxony (sȧk′s′n-ĭ), Ger. **Sachsen** (zäk′sĕn) **1** originally, region, NW Germany, S of Jutland and between the Elbe and Rhine rivers; a duchy 9th to 12th cents.; part of this region, now called **Lower Saxony**, Ger. **Niedersachsen** (nē′dĕr-zäk′sĕn), is a state of the Bonn Republic, ✱ Hannover. **2** region, E Germany, bordering on Czechoslovakia; in 15th cent. a duchy and electorate; in 1806 became a kingdom; N part became province of Prussia 1815, the remainder formed a state of Germany after 1871; one of divisions of East German Republic, formed 1949.
Sayan Mountains (sä-yän′) mountain range, Soviet Russia, Asia, on border of Tuva Autonomous Region; highest point 11,453 ft.
Saybrook (sā′brŏŏk) **1** officially **Old Saybrook**, town, S Connecticut, on Long Island Sound at mouth of Connecticut river. **2** see DEEP RIVER.
Sayre (sâr) borough, N Pennsylvania, on New York border; pop. 7700.
Sayreville (sâr′vĭl) borough, cen. New Jersey, on Raritan Bay; pop. 10,300.
Says Law (sāz) mountain, SE Scotland; highest peak of the Lammermuir Hills, 1749 ft.
Sazan (sä′zän), Ital. **Saseno** (sä-zā′nō) island, Albania, at entrance to Bay of Vloně; Italian naval base 1914–47; after 1947 developed as submarine base by Soviets.
Sbeitla (sŭ-bīt′lȧ; -lä; sŭ-bāt′-), anc. **Sufetula** (sū-fĕt′ū-lȧ) town, N cen. Tunisia.
Scafell (skō′fĕl′) mountain, NW England, in Cumberland; 3162 ft. high.
Scafell Pike (skō′fĕl′) mountain, England, NE of Scafell; highest in England, 3210 ft.
Scalby (skō[l]′bĭ) urban district, England, in North Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 6200.
Scale Force (skāl′ fôrs′) waterfall, NW England, in Cumberland near Keswick; 120 ft.
Scandinavia (skăn′dĭ-nā′vĭ-ȧ; -nāv′yȧ) **1** or **Scandinavian Peninsula**, the peninsula, N Europe, occupied by Norway and Sweden. **2** Norway, Sweden, and Denmark; also, sometimes, Iceland.
Scapa Flow (skăp′ȧ flō′) sea basin, N Scotland, in Orkney Is.; chief British naval base in World War I; place where Germans scuttled their own fleet June 21, 1919.
Scarba (skär′bȧ) island, W Scotland, one of the Inner Hebrides.
Scarborough (skär′bûr′ō; Brit. usu. -bŭ-rŭ, -brŭ) **1** municipal borough, N England, in North Riding, Yorkshire, on North Sea; pop. 44,000. **2** town, British West Indies, ✱ of Tobago.
Scarsdale (skärz′dāl) village, SE New York, NNE of New York City; pop. 13,200.
Schaerbeek or **Schaarbeek** (sĸär′bāk) commune, cen. Belgium, NE of Brussels; pop. 124,300.
Schaffhausen (shäf-hou′zĕn) **1** canton, N Switzerland, bordering on Germany; area 114 sq. m.; pop. 57,500. **2** commune, its ✱, on Rhine river near the falls; pop. 26,000.
Schaffhausen Falls or **Falls of the Rhine**, Ger. **Rheinfall** (rīn′fäl) waterfall in Rhine river, in N Switzerland; 370 ft. wide, with two principal falls, 50 and 60 ft. high.
Schaumburg-Lippe (shoum′bōōrĸ-lĭp′ē) state of Germany 1918–33, in NW between Westphalia and Hannover; once a principality.
Scheidegg (shī′dĕk) village, cen. Switzerland, in Bernese Alps E of Lauterbrunnen, on the **Little Scheidegg**, mountain pass leading from Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald, altitude 6770 ft.; to NE is **Great Scheidegg**, pass leading from Grindelwald to valley of the Aare, altitude 6434 ft.
Scheldt (skĕlt′dĕ) or **Scheldt** (skĕlt), Fr. **Escaut** (ĕs′kō′) river, W Europe, flowing from N France through Belgium and into North Sea in Netherlands; 270 m. long.
Schenectady (skĕ-nĕk′tȧ-dĭ) city, E New York, on Mohawk river; pop. 91,800.
Scheveningen (skā′vĕ-nĭng′ĕ[n]) town, SW Netherlands, in The Hague commune; scene of British naval victory over the Dutch 1653.
Schiedam (skē-dăm′) commune, SW Netherlands, W of Rotterdam; pop. 69,700.
Schiehallion (shē-hăl′yŭn) mountain, cen. Scotland, in Perth co.; 3547 ft. high.
Schildpad (sĸĭlt′pät), or **Schilpad** (sĸĭl′-), **Islands**, also **Turtle Islands** (tûr′t′l) group of islands, Indonesia, off NE coast of Celebes.
Schiltigheim (Ger. shĭl′tĭĸ-hīm; Fr. shēl′tē′gĕm′) commune, NE France, NW of Strasbourg; pop. 22,400.
Schiphol (sĸĭp′hôl) airfield, Netherlands, near Amsterdam; international airport.
Schleswig (shlĕs′wĭg; Ger. shlās′vĭĸ, shlĕs′-), Dan. **Slesvig** (slĭ′svē) **1** historical region, NW Germany, in S Jutland; a mark of Holy Roman Empire; became part of Denmark 1027; came to be ruled by Holstein in 14th cent.; part of Germany (Prussia) from 1865; N part awarded to Denmark by plebiscite 1920. **2** seaport, NW Germany, in Schleswig at head of long inlet of Kiel Bay; pop. 36,900.
Schleswig-Holstein (shlĕs′wĭg-hōl′stīn; Ger. shlās′[shlĕs′]vĭĸ-hôl′shtīn) the regions of Schleswig and Holstein united as a province of Prussia from 1866 and as a state of West Germany after 1945, ✱ Kiel.
Schmalkalden (shmäl′käl′dĕn), Eng. **Smalkald** or **Smalcald** (smôl′kôld) city, E Germany, SW of Erfurt; place where League of Schmalkalden was formed 1531.
Schneeberg (shnā′bĕrĸ) mountain, S Germany; highest in the Fichtel Gebirge, 3447 ft.
Schneekoppe (shnā′kŏp′ē) mountain on border between Czechoslovakia and Poland; highest point in the Riesen Gebirge, 5266 ft.
Schönebeck-Bad Salzelmen (shû′nĕ-bĕk bät′ zälts-ĕl′mĕn) city, E Germany, on Elbe river SSE of Magdeburg; pop. 44,600.
Schoonebeek (sĸō′nē-bāk) town, NE Netherlands, near German border; petroleum.
Schoten or **Schooten** (sĸō′tĕ[n]) commune, N Belgium, just NE of Antwerp; pop. 17,300.
Schouten Islands (sĸou′tĕ[n]) or **Misore Islands** (mē-sō′rȧ) island group, West New Guinea, in mouth of Geelvink Bay; area 1230 sq. m.
Schouwen (sĸou′vē[n]) island, SW Netherlands, in estuary of Schelde river.
Schreckhorn, Gross (grōs shrĕk′hôrn) mountain, Switzerland, in Bernese Alps N of the Finsteraarhorn; 13,386 ft. high.
Schroon Lake (skrōōn) lake, E New York, in SE Adirondack Mts.; 10 m. long.
Schuylkill (skōōl′kĭl; locally usu. skōō′k′l) river, SE Pennsylvania, flowing SE into Delaware river; 131 m. long.
Schuylkill Haven, borough, E cen. Pennsylvania, on Schuylkill river; pop. 6600.
Schwarze Elster (shvär′tsĕ ĕl′stĕr) river, E Germany, flowing N and NW into the Elbe; 125 m. long.
Schweinfurt (shvīn′fōōrt) city, W Germany, on Main river; pop. 37,300.
Schwelm (shvĕlm) city, W Germany, E of Wuppertal; pop. 26,000.
Schwerin (shvȧ-rēn′) city, E Germany, ✱ of Mecklenburg; pop. 88,200.
Schwerte (shvĕr′tĕ) city, W Germany, on Ruhr river SSE of Dortmund; pop. 21,200.
Schwyz (shvĕts), also **Schwiz** (shvĕts) **1** canton, E cen. Switzerland; area 351 sq. m.; pop. 71,100. **2** commune, its ✱, 22 m. E of Lucerne; pop. 10,300.
Scilla (sĭl′ȧ; Ital. shēl′lä), anc. **Scylla** (sĭl′ȧ) headland, S Italy, projecting into Strait of Messina.
Scilly Isles or **Islands** (sĭl′ĭ) group of islands off Lands End, SW England; 140 islands, total area 6 sq. m.
Scioto (sī-ō′tō, -tŭ) river, cen. and S Ohio, flowing E, then S into Ohio river; 237 m. long.
Scituate (sĭt′ū-āt) town, SE Massachusetts, on Atlantic Ocean; pop. 6000.
Scone (skōōn) parish, Scotland, just NE of Perth; place where Scottish kings were crowned.
Scopus, Mount (skō′pŭs) mountain, Palestine, just E of Jerusalem, in Arab (Jordanian) Palestine; formerly site of Hebrew University.
Scoresby Sound (skōrz′bĭ) inlet of Norwegian Sea, E Greenland, just N of 70°N; on N side of entrance is Eskimo and Danish settlement of **Scoresbysund** (-sōōn′).
Scotia (skō′shȧ) **1** village, E New York, NW of Albany; pop. 7800. **2** Scotland.
Scotia Sea, that part of S Atlantic Ocean SE of Falkland Is. and South America.
Scotland (skŏt′lȧnd) country, N Great Britain, a division of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; before 1707 an independent kingdom; ✱ Edinburgh; area 29,794 sq. m.; pop. 5,096,000.
Scottdale (skŏt′dāl) borough, SW Pennsylvania, NNE of Uniontown; pop. 6200.
Scottsbluff (skŏts′blŭf′) city, W Nebraska, on North Platte river; pop. 12,900.
Scotts Bluff, hill (butte), W Nebraska; 4649 ft. high; landmark on Oregon Trail; established as national monument 1919.
Scranton (skrăn′t′n; -tŭn) city, NE Pennsylvania; pop. 125,500.
Sculthorpe (skŭl′thôrp) village, E England, in Norfolk 16 m. NE of King's Lynn; made site of U.S. bomber base 1948.
Scunthorpe (skŭn′thôrp) municipal borough, E England, in Parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire, WSW of Hull; pop. 54,200.
Scutari, Lake (skōō′tȧ-rĭ; Ital. -tä-rē), also **Lake Skadar** (skä′där) lake, SW Yugoslavia and NW Albania; area 130 sq. m.
Scythia (sĭth′ĭ-ȧ; sĭth′-) the country of the ancient Scythians, comprising sections of Europe and Asia now in the U.S.S.R., in region N and NE of Black Sea and E of Aral Sea.
Seaford (sē′fĕrd; sē′fôrd′) urban district, S England, in East Sussex; pop. 9000.
Seaham (sē′ăm) urban district, N England, in Durham, on North Sea; pop. 26,100.
Sea Islands, chain of islands, SE United States, in Atlantic Ocean off coast between the Santee river, South Carolina, and the St. Johns river, N Florida.
Seal (sēl) river, Canada, in N Manitoba, flowing E into Hudson Bay; 240 m. long.
Sealark Channel (sē′lärk′) channel, Solomon Is., between Guadalcanal I. and Florida I.
Searcy (sûr′sĭ) city, NE cen. Arkansas; pop. 6000.
Searles Lake (sûrlz) dry lake, SE California, SW of Death Valley.
Seascale (sē′skāl′) village, NW England, in Cumberland on coast; nearby is Sellafield atomic energy plant.
Seaside (sē′sīd′) unincorporated community, California, on Monterey Bay; pop. 10,200.
Seaton Valley (sē′t′n) urban district, N England, in Northumberland; pop. 26,400.
Seattle (sē-ăt′′l) seaport, W cen. Washington, between Puget Sound and Lake Washington; pop. 467,600.
Sebago Lake (sē-bā′gō) lake, SW Maine; 13 m. long and 10 m. wide.
Sebha (sĕb′hȧ) oasis, SW Libya, ✱ of the Fezzan.
Sebring (sē′brĭng) city, cen. Florida, 50 m. SE of Lakeland; pop. 5000.
Secaucus (sē-kô′kŭs) town, NE New Jersey, NNW of Jersey City; pop. 9800.
Secchia (säk′kyä) river, N Italy; rises in Apennines, flows N into Po river; 98 m. long.
Sechura Desert (sä-chōō′rä) plain, NW Peru, between the Andes and the coast (here indented by the **Bay of Sechura**) and S of Piura river; area 10,000 sq. m.
Secunderabad or **Sikandarabad** (sē-kŭn′dĕr-ä-bäd′) town, S cen. India, in Andhra Pradesh just NE of city of Hyderabad; pop. 120,800.
Sedalia (sē-dāl′yȧ) city, W cen. Missouri; pop. 20,400.
Sedan (sē-dăn′; Fr. sē-dän′) city, NE France, on Meuse river ESE of Mézières; scene of French defeat Sept. 2, 1870.
Sedgemoor (sĕj′mōōr) tract of moorland, SW England, in Somersetshire; scene of Duke of Monmouth's defeat July 6, 1685.
Sedgley (sĕj′lĭ) urban district, W cen. England, in Staffordshire near Wolverhampton; pop. 23,100.
Sedlice (sĕd′lĭ-tsĕ), Ger. **Sedlitz** (zĕd′lĭts; Angl. sĕd′-) town, Czechoslovakia, in SW Bohemia SSW of Prague; mineral springs; gave name to Seidlitz powders.
Sefid Rud (sē-fēd′ rōōd′) river, Iran, the Qizil Uzun in its lower course.
Seg (syĕk) lake, NW U.S.S.R., in Karelo-Finnish S.S.R.; area 481 sq. m.
Segesta (sē-jĕs′tȧ) or **Segeste** (-tē) ancient city, NW Sicily; ruins near modern Alcamo.
Segovia (sä-gō′vyä; Angl. sĕ-gō′vĭ-ȧ) **1** also called **Coco** (kō′kō) or **Wanks** (wăngks) river, N Nicaragua, flowing NE into Caribbean Sea; 450 m. long. **2** province, cen. Spain, just N of the Sierra de Guadarrama. **3** commune, Spain, ✱ of Segovia prov.; pop. 29,300.
Segre (sā′grȧ) river, NE Spain, flowing SW into Ebro river; 160 m. long.
Seguin (sĕ-gēn′) city, S cen. Texas, ENE of San Antonio; pop. 9700.
Segura (sä-gōō′rä) **1** mountain range, SE Spain; highest point 5927 ft. **2** river, SE Spain; rises in Segura Mts., flows E and SE into Mediterranean Sea; 155 m. long.
Seibo or **Seybo** (sē′ē-vō; sā′vō), formerly **Santa Cruz del Seibo** or **Seybo** (sän′tä krōōz′ thĕl) commune, E Dominican Republic; pop. 46,700.
Seim (sām; Russ. syā′ĭm), also **Seym**, river, SW cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing W to the Desna river; 435 m. long.
Seine (sān; Fr. sân) river, N France, flowing NW into English Channel; 480 m. long.
Seine, Bay of the, Fr. **Baie de la Seine** (bāē′ lȧ sân′) inlet of English Channel, NW France, between Cotentin Penin. and mouth of the Seine.
Seir (sē′ēr) in the Bible, the country S of the Dead Sea that was given to Esau; Edom.
Seis de Septiembre (sē′ĕz thä sĕ-tyām′brä) city, E Argentina; pop. 30,400.
Seistan (sās-tän′) region, E Iran and SW Afghanistan; a marshy depression including Lake Helmand; formerly a province of Iran.
Sekondi (sĕk′ŭn-dē′) seaport, SW Ghana, just E of Takoradi.
Selangor (sĕ-lăng′ĕr) state, Federation of Malaya, on Strait of Malacca; ✱ **Kuala Lumpur**; area 3166 sq. m.; pop. 710,800.
Selby (sĕl′bĭ) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire, on the Ouse S of York; pop. 10,200.

Savage Island. See NIUE.
Savoia, Savoie. See SAVOY.
Savu. = SAWU.
Sawoe. See SAWU.
Scamander. See MENDERES.
Scania. See SKÅNE.
Scarpanto. See KARPATHOS.
Scebeli, Uebi. See SHIBELI, WEBBE.
Schässburg. See SIGHIŞOARA.
Schaulien. See SHAULYAI.
Schlüsselburg. Var. of Shlisselburg; see PETROKREPOST.
Schneidemühl. See PIŁA.
Schuylerville. See SARATOGA.
Schwaben. See SWABIA.
Schwäbisch-Gmünd. See GMÜND.
Schwäbisch-Hall. See HALL.
Schwarzwald. See BLACK FOREST.
Schweidnitz. See ŚWIDNICA.
Schweiz. See SWITZERLAND.
Schyl. See JIU.
Scinde. = SIND.
Scio. See CHIOS.
Scutari. 1 See ÜSKÜDAR. 2 See SHKODËR.
Scylla. See SCILLA.
Scyros. See SKYROS.
Seal Islands. See LOBOS ISLANDS.
Sebaste, Sebastia. See SIVAS.
Sebastopol. See SEVASTOPOL.
Sebastye. See SAMARIA.
Sebenico. See ŠIBENIK.
Seccondeo. = SEKONDI.
Sedlez. See SIEDLCE.
Segesvár. See SIGHIŞOARA.
Seibus. See SEYBOUSE.
Seihun. See SEYHAN.
Seilun. See SHILOH.
Seisen. See CHONGCHON.
Seishin. See CHONGJIN.
Seishu. See CHONGJU, South Korea.
Sekia el Hamra. See SAGUIET EL HAMRA.

Selemdzha (sĕl′ĕm·jä′; Russ. syĭ·lyĕm·jä′) river, Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing SW to the Zeya; 330 m. long.
Selenga (sĕ′lĕng·gä′) river, N cen. Asia, rising in W Outer Mongolia and flowing to **Lake Baikal**; 750 m. long.
Seleucia (sĕ·lū′shĭ·ȧ; -shȧ) **1** or **Seleucia Tracheotis** (trā′kē·ō′tĭs) ancient city, SE Asia Minor, in Cilicia SW of Tarsus. **2** ancient city, ruins now in Iraq on Tigris river SSE of Baghdad; once chief city of Seleucid Empire. **3** or **Seleucia Pieria** (pī·ēr′ĭ·ȧ) ancient seaport, S Asia Minor, N of mouth of the Orontes; the port of Antioch; founded by Seleucus Nicator 300 B.C.
Seliger (sĕl′ĭ·gĕr; Russ. syā′lyĭ·gĕr) lake, Soviet Russia, Europe, SE of Valdai Hills; area 100 sq. m.
Selkirk (sĕl′kûrk) **1** town, Canada, in SE Manitoba on Red River of the North; pop. 6200. **2** or **Selkirkshire** (-shĭr; -shēr) county, SE Scotland; area 267 sq. m.; pop. 21,700. **3** burgh, SE Scotland, ✱ of Selkirk co., on Ettrick river; pop. 5900.
Selkirk Mountains or **Selkirks** (sĕl′kûrks) range of Rocky Mts., Canada, in SE British Columbia; highest point Mount Sir Donald, 11,123 ft.
Sellafield (sĕl′ȧ·fēld) locality, NW England, in Cumberland near coast; site of an atomic energy plant.
Selma (sĕl′mȧ) **1** city, SW cen. Alabama, on Alabama river; pop. 22,800. **2** town, S cen. California, SE of Fresno; pop. 6000.
Semarang or **Samarang** (sȧ·mä′räng) seaport, Indonesia, in cen. Java on N coast; pop. 218,000.
Semenov (syĭ·myô′nŭf) mountain, Soviet Central Asia, in Kirgiz S.S.R.; highest point of the Kirgiz Range, 15,350 ft.
Semeru or **Semeroe** (sĕ·mē′rōō) mountain, Indonesia, in E Java; active volcano; highest mountain on the island, 12,060 ft.
Semichi Islands (sĕ·mē′chĭ) island group, SW Alaska, in Near Is., W Aleutian Is.
Seminole (sĕm′ĭ·nōl) city, cen. Oklahoma, ESE of Shawnee; pop. 11,900.
Semipalatinsk (sĕm′ĭ·pȧ·lăt′ĭnsk; Russ. syĭ·myĭ·pŭ·lä′tyĭnsk) city, Soviet Central Asia, in NE Kazakh S.S.R. on Irtysh river; pop. 109,800.
Semliki (sĕm′lĭ·kĭ) river, Africa, connecting Lake Edward and Lake Albert; 110 m. long.
Semmering Pass (zĕm′ĕ·rĭng) mountain pass, Austria, in E Alps; alt. 3215 ft.
Semois (sē·mwȧ′) river, SE Belgium and NE France; flows NW into the Meuse; 120 m. long.
Sempach (zĕm′päk) town, cen. Switzerland, in Lucerne canton on Lake of Sempach; scene of victory of Swiss over Austrians July 9, 1386.
Sendai (sĕn·dī) city, Japan, in N Honshu near E coast; pop. 293,800.
Seneca (sĕn′ē·kȧ) **1** river, W cen. New York; flows from Seneca Lake to Cayuga Lake, then N and E, joining Oneida river to form Oswego river; 76 m. long. **2** river, NW South Carolina; flows S and unites with Tugaloo river to form Savannah river.
Seneca Falls, village, W cen. New York, on Seneca river W of Auburn; pop. 6600.
Seneca Lake, lake, W New York; one of the Finger Lakes; 35 m. long, 1 to 3 m. wide.
Senegal (sĕn′ē·gôl′; sĕn′ē·gȯl), Fr. **Sénégal** (sā′nā′gȧl′) **1** river, French West Africa, flowing from French Guinea N and NW into Atlantic Ocean in Senegal; 1050 m. long. **2** territory, French West Africa; ✱ Saint-Louis; area 81,081 sq. m.; pop. 1,994,000.
Senegambia (sĕn′ē·găm′bĭ·ȧ) region, French West Africa, around the Senegal and Gambia rivers.
Senglea (sĕng·glā′ä) town, SE Malta, near Cospicua and Vittoriosa.
Senigallia (sȧ·nē·gäl′lyä) seaport, cen. Italy, on Adriatic coast NW of Ancona; pop. 28,300.
Senlac (sĕn′lăk) hill, S England, in Sussex near Hastings; battle of Hastings 1066.
Senlis (sȧn′lēs′) town, N France, NNE of Paris; treaty signed here 1493.
Sennar or **Sennaar** (sĕn·när′) region, E Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, chiefly between the White Nile and the Blue Nile; in ancient times a kingdom.
Senne (sĕn) river, W cen. Belgium, flowing N into the Rupel river; 64 m. long.
Sens (sȧns) city, NE cen. France, on Yonne river NNW of Auxerre; pop. 17,300.
Senta (sĕn′tä), Hung. **Zenta** (zȧn′tô) city, NE Yugoslavia, in the Voivodina on the Tisza river; pop. 25,100.
Senyavin Islands (sĕn·yä′vĭn) island group, E Caroline Is.; chief island Ponape.
Seoul (sōl; sȧ·ōōl′; Korean sû′ōōl) or **Kyongsong** (kyông·sông), also **Keijo** (kā·jō) city, S Korea, near W coast on Han river; formerly ✱ of Korea; became 1948 ✱ of the South Korean Republic; pop. 1,446,000.
Sepik (sā′pĭk) river, North-East New Guinea, flowing E into Pacific Ocean; 600 m. long.
Sequoia National Park (sē·kwoi′ȧ) government reservation, California, in the Sierra Nevada adjoining Kings Canyon National Park; includes Mt. Whitney; established 1890.
Seraing (sē·răn′) commune, E Belgium, on Meuse river SSW of Liége; pop. 43,100.
Serampore (sĕr′ăm·pōr) town, NE India, in West Bengal N of Calcutta; pop. 55,300.
Serbia (sûr′bĭ·ȧ), formerly **Servia** (sûr′vĭ·ȧ), Serb. **Srbija** (sûr′bē·yä) region, Yugoslavia, bordering on Bulgaria and Romania; once an independent kingdom; since 1918 part of Yugoslavia, since 1946 one of its federated republics; ✱ Belgrade; area with Voivodina and Kosovo-Metohija 33,538 sq. m., pop. 6,523,200.
Seremban (sē·rĕm′băn) town, Federation of Malaya, ✱ of Negri Sembilan state; pop. 35,300.
Seret (sĕr′ĕt; Russ. syā′ryĭt) river, U.S.S.R., in W Ukraine, flowing S and SE into Dniester river; 150 m. long.
Sergipe (sĕr·zhē′pē) state, E Brazil, bordering on Atlantic Ocean; ✱ **Aracajú**; area 8321 sq. m.; pop. 650,100.
Seria (sā′rĭ·ȧ) town, N Borneo, on coast of Brunei; oil fields.
Seringapatam (sē·rĭng′gȧ·pȧ·tăm′) town, S India, in Mysore state N of city of Mysore near Cauvery river; under Tipu Sahib ✱ of Mysore.
Seriphos (sē·rĭ′fŏs; Mod. Gr. sā′rē·fôs) island, Greece, in W Cyclades.
Serov (sĕr′ôf; Russ. syē′rŭf), formerly **Nadezhdinsk** (nȧ·dĕzh′dĭnsk; Russ. nŭ·dyāzh′dyĭnsk) city, Soviet Russia, Asia, E of Ural Mts.; pop. 64,700.
Serowe (sā·rō′ā) town, South Africa, in E Bechuanaland; ✱ of Bamangwato tribe.
Serpukhov (sĕr·pōō′kŏf; Russ. syĕr·pōō′kŭf) city, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 90,800.
Serra Acaraí or **Serra Acarahy** (sär′rȧ ȧ′kȧ·rȧ·ē′) mountain range, N South America, on boundary between British Guiana and Brazil.
Serra da Estrella (thȧ ĕsh·trȧ′lȧ) mountain range, Portugal; highest point 6532 ft., highest in Portugal.
Serra da Mantiqueira (mȧNn′tē·kā′ē·rȧ) mountain range, SE Brazil.
Serra de Amambahy (thē ä′mȧNm·bȧ·ē′), in Paraguay **Cordillera de Amambay** (kôr′thē·yä′rä thā ä′mȧm·bī′) mountain range, SW Brazil, in S Mato Grosso state, extending along a section of Brazil-Paraguay boundary.
Serra do Mar (sär′rȧ thōō mär′) mountain range, S Brazil, along coast, chiefly in Santa Catarina, Paraná, and São Paulo states; highest point 7323 ft.
Serra dos Almorés (thōōz ĭ′mōō·rȧs′) territory, E Brazil, disputed area between Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo states; area 3435 sq. m.; pop. 162,100.
Serra dos Orgãos (ôr′gounz), Eng. **Organ Mountains** (ôr′gȧn) mountain range, SE Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro state; part of the Serra do Mar.
Sérrai (sā′rā), also **Serres** or **Seres** (sĕr′ēs; Bulg. sĕ′rās or -rĕs) city, NE Greece, in Macedonia; pop. 29,600.
Serrania del Darién (sĕr′rä·nē′ä thĕl dä·ryän′) mountain range, E Panama; average height ab. 3000 ft.
Serra Parima (sĕr′ȧ pȧ·rē′mȧ; Port. sär′rȧ) mountain range, N South America, along a section of the Venezuela-Brazil boundary; highest peak 8000 ft.
Sessa Aurunca (sĕs′sä ou·rōōng′kä) commune, S Italy; pop. 25,400.
Sestos (sĕs′tŏs) ruined town, Turkey in Europe, on the Dardanelles at narrowest point.
Sesto San Giovanni (sĕs′tō sän′ jō·vän′nē) commune, N Italy, NW of Milan; pop. 30,600.
Sète (sĕt), formerly **Cette** (sĕt) seaport, S France, on strip of land separating Étang de Thau from the Mediterranean; pop. 31,200.
Sete Lagoas (sā′tĕ lȧ·gō′ȧs) city, E Brazil, in Minas Gerais state; pop. 18,900.
Sete Pontes (pōNn′tĕs) city, SE Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro state; pop. 28,200.
Sétif (sā′tēf′) commune, NE Algeria; pop. 36,000.
Setit, Bahr (bä′h′r sĕ·tēt′) river, E Africa, headstream of the Atbara; 350 m. long.
Sette Comuni, Altipiano dei (äl′tē·pyä′nō dā′ē sĕt′tā kō·mōō′nē), Eng. **Plateau of the Seven Communes**, region, NE Italy, in Venetia in the Alps near their S border; chief town Asiago; scene of battle June 1918.
Setubal (sĕ·tōō′b'l; Port. -väl), formerly called in English **Saint Ubes** (sānt ūbz′) or **Saint Yves** (īvz′) seaport, SW Portugal, on **Bay of Setubal** (receives the Sado river) SE of Lisbon; pop. 35,100.
Seul, Lake (sūl) reservoir, Canada, in W Ontario prov.; area 416 sq. m.
Sevan (sĕ·vän′) or **Sevang** (sĕ·väng′), Turk. **Gökcha** (gŭk′chä) lake, U.S.S.R., in N Armenian S.S.R.; 540 sq. m.
Sevastopol (sĕ·vȧs′tō·pōl; sĕv′ȧs·tō′p'l; Russ. syĭ·vŭs·tô′pŭl·y′), formerly **Sebastopol** (sĕ·bȧs′tō·pōl; sĕb′ȧs·tō′p'l) seaport, Soviet Russia, Europe, in SW Crimea; pop. 111,900.
Seven Islands, Fr. **Sept Îles** (sĕ′-tēl′) town, Canada, in SE Quebec on St. Lawrence river; port under development as outlet for new iron-ore fields on Labrador-Quebec border.
Sevenoaks (sĕv′ĕn·ōks′; sĕv′nōks′) urban district, SE England, in Kent; pop. 14,800.
Severn (sĕv′ĕrn) **1** river, Maryland, an inlet of Chesapeake Bay; 10 m. long. **2** river, Canada, in NW Ontario, flowing NE into Hudson Bay; 610 m. long. **3** river, Canada, in SE Ontario, flowing from Lake Simcoe to Georgian Bay; 45 m. long. **4** river, Great Britain, flowing from E cen. Wales into Bristol Channel in England; 210 m. long.
Severnaya Zemlya (syā′vyĭr·nȧ·yȧ zyĭm·lyä′), Eng. **Northern**, or **North, Land**, formerly known as **Nicholas II Land** (nĭk′ō·lȧs) island group, Soviet Russia, Asia, in Arctic Ocean N of Taimyr Peninsula.
Sevier (sē·vēr′) river, SW cen. Utah; empties into Sevier Lake; 279 m. long.
Seville (sē·vĭl′; esp. Brit., sĕv′'l, -ĭl), Span. **Sevilla** (sā·vē′[]yä) **1** province, SW Spain, around lower course of the Guadalquivir. **2** city, its ✱, on Guadalquivir river; pop. 375,400.
Sèvres (sā′vr′) commune, N France, on Seine river SW of Paris; pop. 15,200.
Seward (sū′ĕrd) town, S Alaska, on inlet of Gulf of Alaska on SE Kenai Peninsula.
Seward Peninsula, peninsula, W Alaska, between Kotzebue Sound and Norton Sound.
Sewickley (sē·wĭk′lĭ) borough, SW Pennsylvania, on Ohio river; pop. 5800.
Seybouse (sā′bōōz′) or **Seibus** (sā′bōōs) river, NE Algeria, flowing N into the Mediterranean; 140 m. long.
Seychelles (sā·shĕl′; -shĕlz′) group of islands, W Indian Ocean; a British colony; ✱ Victoria, on Mahé I.; with outlying islands area 156 sq. m., pop. 32,200.
Seyhan (sā·hän′) or **Seihun** (sā·hōōn′) **1** river, Turkey, flowing from the Anti-Taurus Mts. SSW into Mediterranean Sea; 780 m. long. **2** see ADANA.
Seymour (sē′mōr) **1** town, S Connecticut, on Housatonic river; pop. 5300. **2** city, S Indiana; pop. 9600.
Seymour Island, one of the Galápagos Is.; site of U.S. air base 1941–46.
Sfântu Gheorghe (sfĭn′tōō gyôr′gĕ), Eng. **Saint George** (sānt jôrj′) island, Romania, in Danube delta.
Sfax (sfȧks) seaport, E Tunisia, on Gulf of Gabès; pop. 43,300.
Shadippur (shä′dĭ·pōōr′) ancient Sumerian city, on site of **Tell Harmal** (tȧl här′mȧl), Iraq, just S of Baghdad.
Shaftesbury (shȧfts′bĕr·ĭ; -brĭ) town, S England, in N Dorsetshire; site of an abbey founded by King Alfred; since 1948 location of a U.S. Air Force base.
Shahjahanpur (shä′jȧ·hän′pōōr) city, N India, in Uttar Pradesh; pop. 110,200.
Shahpur (shä·pōōr′) ancient city, SW Iran, W of Shiraz; famous ruins.
Shaiba (shŭ·ā′bȧ), also **Shu'aiba**, town, S Iraq, SW of Basra; airfield.
Shaker Heights (shāk′ĕr) city, N Ohio, E of Cleveland; pop. 28,200.
Shakhty (shär′tĭ), formerly **Aleksandrovsk Grushevski** (ŭ·lyĭ·ksän′drŭfsk grōō·shĕf′-skĭ) city, Soviet Russia, Europe, NE of Rostov; pop. 155,100.
Shamo (shä′mō′) the Gobi desert; — its Chinese name.
Shamokin (shȧ·mō′kĭn) borough, E cen. Pennsylvania, WNW of Pottsville; pop. 16,900.
Shanghai (shäng′hī′; Chin. shäng′hī′) city, E China, in SE Kiangsu prov. on Hwang Pu (Whangpoo) river 13 m. from its mouth; pop. 4,630,400.
Shannon (shăn′ŭn) **1** river, Ireland, flowing from N co. Cavan S through a number of lakes, then turning W to the Atlantic Ocean through long estuary; 240 m. long. **2** airfield, Ireland, on Shannon estuary at Rineanna; international airport.
Shansi (shän′sē′) province, NE China, bordering on Inner Mongolia; ✱ Yangku; area 60,491 sq. m.; pop. 11,601,000.
Shan State (shän; shăn) state, E Burma, including the former Federated Shan States; set up 1947 on formation of Union of Burma.
Shantung (shän′tŭng′; -tōōng′; Chin. shän′dōōng′) province, NE China, including peninsula extending into Yellow Sea; ✱ Tsinan; area 69,198 sq. m.; pop. 38,029,300.
Shaohing (shou′shĭng′) or **Shaohsing** (-shĭng′) city, E China, in N Chekiang prov. ESE of Hangchow; pop. 300,000.
Sharja (shär′jȧ; -jä) town, SE Arabia, ✱ of Trucial Oman, on SE coast of the Persian Gulf.
Shark (shärk), or **Sharks** (shärks), **Bay**, inlet of Indian Ocean, W Western Australia.
Sharon (shär′ŭn) city, W Pennsylvania, on Ohio border NNW of New Castle; pop. 26,500.
Sharon, Plain of, plain, W Palestine, on coast extending from Mt. Carmel to Jaffa.
Sharon Hill, borough, SE Pennsylvania, WSW of Philadelphia; pop. 5500.
Sharpsburg (shärps′bûrg) **1** village, N Maryland, on Antietam Creek; nearby is Antietam Battlefield Site, commemorating battle (1862) of Antietam (sometimes called battle of Sharpsburg). **2** borough, SW Pennsylvania, NE of Pittsburgh; pop. 7300.
Sharpsville (shärps′vĭl) borough, W Pennsylvania, NNW of New Castle; pop. 5400.
Shasi (shä′sē′; Chin. -shĭr′) city, E cen. China, in S Hupeh prov. on the Yangtze; pop. 113,500.
Shasta, Mount (shăs′tȧ) mountain, N California, at S end of Cascade Range; an isolated volcanic cone, 14,162 ft. high.
Shatt-al-Arab (shăt′ȧl·är′ăb; Arabic shŏt′'l·ŭ′rŏb) river, SE Iraq, formed by confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, flowing SE into Persian Gulf; 120 m. long.
Shaulyai (shou·lä′), formerly **Shavli** (shäv′lyĭ), Ger. **Schaulen** (shou′lĕn) city, N Lithuania; pop. 31,300.
Shavano Peak (shȧ·vä′nō) mountain, Colorado, at S end of Sawatch Range; 14,179 ft. high.
Shawangunk Mountain (shŏng′gŭm) ridge of the Appalachian Mts., SE New York; part of Kittatinny Mt.
Shawano (shô′nō) city, E cen. Wisconsin, WNW of Green Bay (city); pop. 5900.
Shawinigan Falls (shȧ·wĭn′ĭ·găn), also formerly **Shawenegan Falls** (-wĕn′ē·găn) city, Canada, in S Quebec on St. Maurice river NNW of Three Rivers; pop. 26,900.
Shawnee (shô·nē′; shô′nē) city, cen. Oklahoma, on North Canadian river; pop. 22,900.
Shcherbakov (shchĭr·bŭ·kôf′), formerly **Rybinsk** (rĭ′byĭnsk) city, Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Volga at SE end of Rybinsk Reservoir; pop. 139,000.
Sheba (shē′bȧ), more correctly **Saba** (sā′bȧ), Arab. **Saba'** (sä′bä) ancient country, S Arabia; probably included Yemen and Hadhramaut; — the Biblical name.
Sheboygan (shē·boi′găn) city, E Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan; pop. 42,400.
Shediac (shĕd′ĭ·ăk) town, Canada, in SE New Brunswick on Northumberland Strait; transatlantic airport.
Sheerness (shēr′nĕs′) urban district, SE England, in Kent; pop. 15,700.
Sheffield (shĕf′ēld) **1** city, NW Alabama, on Tennessee river; pop. 10,800. **2** city and county borough, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire, on the Don; pop. 512,800.
Sheksna (shĕk·snä′) river, Soviet Russia, Europe; rises in Lake Beloe and flows S to the Volga through Rybinsk Reservoir; 280 m. long.
Shelby (shĕl′bĭ) **1** city, SW North Carolina, W of Gastonia; pop. 15,500. **2** city, N cen. Ohio, NW of Mansfield; pop. 8000.
Shelbyville (shĕl′bĭ·vĭl; Sou. also -v'l) **1** city, cen. Indiana, SE of Indianapolis; pop. 11,700. **2** town, S cen. Tennessee, S of Murfreesboro; pop. 9500.
Shelikof Strait (shĕl′ĭ·kŏf) strait, S Alaska, between mainland (Alaska Penin.) and islands of Kodiak and Afognak.
Shelton (shĕl′t'n; -tŭn) **1** city, SW Connecticut, on Housatonic river; pop. 12,700. **2** city, W Washington, on inlet of Puget Sound; pop. 5000.

Seli. See ROKEL.
Semendria. See SMEDEREVO.
Semlin. See ZEMUN.
Sempione. See SIMPLON.
Seniavin Islands. = SENYAVIN ISLANDS.
Seo de Urgel. See UROEL, SEO DE.
Serajevo. See SARAJEVO.
Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Kingdom of the. See YUGOSLAVIA.
Sercq. See SARK.
Serdica. See SOFIA.
Serena. = LA SERENA.
Serendib. See CEYLON.
Seres. See SÉRRAI.
Sereth. See SIRET.
Sergiev. See ZAGORSK.
Sergo. See KADIYEVKA.
Serra Pacaraima. See PACARAIMA MOUNTAINS.
Serres. See SÉRRAI.
Sert. See SÍRT.
Servia. See SERBIA.
Sete Quedas. See GUAÍRA.
Seto Naikai. See INLAND SEA.
Seto no Uchi. See INLAND SEA.
Seven Hunters, the. See FLANNAN ISLANDS.
Seven Pines. See FAIR OAKS.
Severnaya Dvina. See NORTHERN DVINA.
Seybo. See SEIBO.
Seym. See SEIM.
Seyne-sur-Mer, La. See LA SEYNE-SUR-MER.
's Gravenhage. See HAGUE, THE.
Shahi. See URMIA, LAKE.
Shahjahanabad. See DELHI.
Shaikh Sa'id. Var. of CHEIKSAÏD.
Shammar. = JEBEL SHAMMAR.
Shamo. See GOBI.
Shanhaikwan. See LINYU.
Shanklin. See SANDOWN-SHANKLIN.
Shari. See CHARI.
Sharlin. See SARIWON.
Shat-el-Arab. Var. of SHATT-AL-ARAB.
Shat Meirir. = MELRIR, CHOTT.
Shatt Dijla. See TIGRIS.
Shatt el Jerid. See DJERID, CHOTT.
Shebeli. Var. of SHEBELI.
Shechem. See NABLUS.
Sheikh, Jebel esh. See HERMON, MOUNT.
Sheikh Sa'id. See CHEIKSAÏD.
Sheif. See QUEENSBURY AND SHELF.
Sheliff. See CHÉLIFF.

Shemya (shĕm′yȧ) island, SW Alaska, in Semichi Is., Aleutian Is.; U.S. Air Force base.
Shenandoah (shĕn′ȧn·dō′ȧ) locally often shăn′ȧ·dō′ȧ) **1** river, N Virginia, flowing NE across NE tip of West Virginia and into Potomac river; 55 m. long. **2** city, SW Iowa; pop. 6900. **3** borough, E cen. Pennsylvania, N of Pottsville; pop. 15,700.
Shenandoah National Park, government reservation, Virginia, in the **Blue Ridge Mts.**; established 1935.
Shenandoah Valley, valley, Virginia and West Virginia, drained by the Shenandoah river, between the Alleghenies and Blue Ridge Mts.; 110 m. long and 25 m. wide.
Shenango (shē·năng′gō) river, W Pennsylvania; flows S and joins Mahoning river to form Beaver river; 100 m. long.
Shensi (shĕn′sē′; Chin. shän′shē′) province, NE cen. China, between Szechwan and Inner Mongolia; ✱ Sian; area 72,334 sq. m.; pop. 9,717,900.
Shepparton (shĕp′ĕr·t′n; -tŭn) town, SE Australia, in N Victoria; pop. 7900.
Shepshed (shĕp′shĕd) urban district, cen. England, in Leicestershire; pop. 6200.
Shepton Mallet (shĕp′tŭn măl′ĕt) urban district, SW England, in Somersetshire SW of Bath; pop. 5100.
Sherborne (shûr′bĕrn) urban district, S England, in Dorsetshire; pop. 6000.
Sherbro Island (shûr′brō) island off SW coast of Sierra Leone.
Sherbrooke (shûr′brŏŏk) city, Canada, in Quebec 85 m. E of Montreal; pop. 50,500.
Sheridan (shĕr′ĭ·d′n) city, N Wyoming; pop. 11,500.
Sheriffmuir (shĕr′ĭf·mūr; shĕr′ĭ·mūr) battlefield, cen. Scotland, in Perth co. just W of Ochil Hills; scene of battle Nov. 13, 1715.
Sherman (shûr′mȧn) city, NE Texas; pop. 20,200.
's Hertogenbosch (sĕr′tō′kĕn·bŏs′), Fr. **Bois-le-Duc** (bwä′lə·dük′) commune, S Netherlands; pop. 53,900.
Sherwood Forest (shûr′wŏŏd) ancient royal forest, cen. England, chiefly in Nottinghamshire; remains near Mansfield, Rotherham, and vicinity.
Shetland (shĕt′lȧnd) or **Zetland** (zĕt′lȧnd) or **Shetland Islands**, group of islands, N Scotland, NE of the Orkney Is.; constitutes a county of Scotland; ✱ Lerwick; area 550 sq. m.; pop. 19,300.
Sheyenne (shī·ĕn′; -ăn′) river, cen. and SE North Dakota, flowing E, then S and again E into Red River of the North; 325 m. long.
Shiawassee (shī′ȧ·wŏs′ē) river, SE Michigan, flowing N to unite with Flint river and form Saginaw river; 100 m. long.
Shibeli, Webbe (wĕb′ā shī·bā′lĭ; native wŭb·bā shē·bā·lē), Ital. **Uebi Scebeli** (wä′bē shä·bä′lē) river, E Africa, rising in cen. Ethiopia and flowing to a swamp near Juba river in Italian Somaliland; 700 m. long.
Shibîn el Kôm (shĭ·bēn′ ĕl kōm′) town, N Egypt, in Nile delta NNW of Cairo; pop. 32,700.
Shickshock Mountains (shĭk′shŏk) mountains, Canada, in N Gaspé Penin.
Shiel, Loch (lŏk shēl′) lake, W Scotland, between Argyll and Inverness counties.
Shigatse (shē·gä′tsē) town, SE Tibet, on Tsangpo river; residence of the Teshu Lama.
Shikarpur (shĭ·kär′pōor) city, W Pakistan, in N Sind; pop. 62,700.
Shikoku (shĭ·kō′kōō; Jap. shē·kō·kōō) island, Japan, E of Kyushu; area 7246 sq. m.
Shildon (shĭl′dŭn) urban district, N England, in Durham; pop. 14,500.
Shilka (shĭl′kȧ) river, Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing NE to unite with the Argun and form the Amur river; 300 m. long.
Shillelagh (shĭ·lā′lē) town, Ireland, in SW co. Wicklow; famous for its oaks.
Shillington (shĭl′ĭng·tŭn) borough, SE Pennsylvania, SSW of Reading; pop. 5100.
Shillong (shĭ·lông′) town, NE India, ✱ of Assam.
Shiloh (shī′lō), mod. **Seilun** (sī·lōōn′; sā-) village, Palestine, on E slope of Mt. Ephraim; in the Bible, a meeting place and sanctuary of the Israelites.
Shiloh National Military Park, government reservation, SW Tennessee, at Pittsburg Landing; site of battle April 1862; established as national military park 1894.
Shimabara (shē·mä·bä·rä) peninsula, Japan, in W Kyushu E of Nagasaki; site of early establishment of Christianity.
Shimabara Bay, inlet of East China Sea, Japan, on W coast of Kyushu.
Shimizu (shē·mē·zōō) seaport, Japan, in Honshu on Suruga Bay; pop. 80,500.
Shimonoseki (shĭm′ō·nō·sĕk′ĭ; Jap. shē·mō·nō·sē·kē), formerly **Akamagaseki** (ä·kä·mä·gä·sē·kē), popularly called **Bakan** (bä·kän) seaport, Japan, in Honshu on Shimonoseki Strait; pop. 176,700.
Shimonoseki Strait, strait, Japan, separating SW Honshu I. from N Kyushu I.
Shinano (shē·nä·nō) river, Japan, in Honshu, flowing N into the Sea of Japan; 225 m. long.
Shinkolobwe (shĭng·kōl′ō·bwā) town, SE Belgian Congo, in Katanga region NW of Elisabethville; uranium mines.
Shinyanga (shĭn·yäng′gȧ) town, NW Tanganyika; diamonds.
Shipka, or **Sipka, Pass** (shĭp′kä; Angl. -kȧ) mountain pass, cen. Bulgaria, in Balkan Mts.; alt. 4376 ft.
Shipley (shĭp′lĭ) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire, on the Aire; pop. 32,600.
Shippensburg (shĭp′ĕnz·bûrg) borough, S Pennsylvania, NE of Chambersburg; pop. 5700.
Shiraz (shē·rȧz′; Angl. -rȧz′) city, SW cen. Iran, ✱ of Fars prov.; pop. 129,000.
Shire or **Shiré** (shē′rā), Port. **Chire** (shē′rē) river, S Nyasaland and cen. Mozambique, flowing from Lake Nyasa S into Zambezi river; 370 m. long.
Shizuoka (shē·zōō·ō·kä) city, Japan, in Honshu near Suruga Bay; pop. 205,700.
Shkara Tau (shkä′rä tou′) mountain, Soviet Russia, Europe, in a N spur of Caucasus Mts.; 17,040 ft. high.
Shkodër (shkō′dĕr) or **Shkodra** (shkō′drä), Ital. **Scutari** (skōō′tȧ·rĭ; Ital. -tä·rē) town, Albania, between Drin river and Lake Scutari; pop. 29,200.
Shkumbi (shkōōm′bē) river, cen. Albania, flowing into Adriatic Sea; 50 m. long.
Shoa (shō′ȧ) province, cen. Ethiopia; former kingdom; ✱ Addis Ababa.
Shoka (shō·kä) city, W coast of Formosa; pop. 51,200.
Sholapur (shō′lä·pōor) city, W India, in SE Bombay state; pop. 212,600.
Shoreditch (shōr′dĭch) metropolitan borough, London, N of the City; pop. 44,900.
Shoreham by Sea (shōr′ăm) urban district, S England, in West Sussex; pop. 13,100.
Shorewood (shōr′wŏŏd) village, SE Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan; pop. 16,200.
Shortland Islands (shôrt′lȧnd) group of islands, Solomon Is., comprising **Shortland Island** and other small islands off S end of Bougainville.
Shoshone (shō·shō′nē) river, NW Wyoming, flowing NE into Bighorn river; 120 m. long.
Shoshone Cavern National Monument, government reservation, NW Wyoming, on Shoshone river; large cave; established 1909.
Shoshone Falls, waterfall, S Idaho, in Snake river near Twin Falls; 210 ft. high.
Shreveport (shrēv′pōrt) city, NW Louisiana, on Red river; pop. 127,200.
Shrewsbury (shrōōz′bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ; -brĭ; in England, also shrōz′-) **1** town, cen. Massachusetts, ENE of Worcester; pop. 10,600. **2** or **Salop** (săl′ŭp) municipal borough, W England, ✱ of Shropshire, on the Severn; pop. 44,900.
Shrivenham (shrĭv′ĕn·ăm) town, S England, in NW Berkshire; Military College of Science, established 1946.
Shropshire (shrŏp′shĭr; -shēr) or **Salop** (săl′ŭp) county, W England, on border of Wales; ✱ Shrewsbury; area 1347 sq. m.; pop. 289,800.
Shumagin (shōō′mȧ·gēn) island group, SW Alaska, off SE coast of Alaska Peninsula.
Shumen (shōō′mĕn) city, NE Bulgaria; pop. 25,500.
Shuri (shŏŏ·rē) city, Ryukyu Is., at S end of Okinawa I.
Shushtar (shŏŏsh·tär′) town, SW Iran, on Karun river; ruins of a large citadel and remains of an elaborate canal system.
Shutargardan (shōō′tär·gär·dän′) mountain pass, E Afghanistan, at W end of Safed Koh; altitude 10,800 ft.
Shuya (shōō′yȧ) town, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 58,000.
Shweli (shwä′lē) river, Burma; flows SW out of Yunnan prov., SW China, turns N and empties into Irrawaddy river; 350 m. long.
Si (shē) or **Si-kiang** (shē′jĭ′äng′), Eng. **West River**, river, SE China, flowing from confluence of Hungshui and Siang rivers in Kwangsi E to the China Sea; 300 m. long, with the Hungshui over 1000 m. long.
Sialkot (sĭ′äl′kōt) city, W Pakistan, in West Punjab near Chenab river; pop. 138,300.
Siam, Gulf of (sī·ăm′; sĭ′ăm) inlet of South China Sea.
Sian (shē′än′) or **Changan** (chäng′än′), also **Siking** (shē′jĭng′), **Singan** (shē′än′), **Si-gnan** (shē′än′) city, NE cen. China, ✱ of Shensi prov., on Wei river; pop. 1,000,000.
Siang (shĭ·äng′), also **Hsiang** (shĭ·äng′) **1** river, SE cen. China, flowing from NE Kwangsi N into the Tungting Hu (lake); 350 m. long. **2** or **Siyang** (shĭ·yäng′), formerly **Yu** (yü) river, S China, flowing from SE Yunnan to join the Hungshui in Kwangsi and form the Si river; 400 m. long.
Siangtan (shĭ·äng′tän′) city, SE cen. China, in E Hunan prov. on Siang river S of Changsha; pop. 300,000.
Sibenik (shē·bĕ′nĕk), Ital. **Sebenico** (sä·bä·nē′kō) seaport, W Yugoslavia, in Croatia; pop. 37,300.
Siberia (sī·bĕr′ĭ·ȧ) the N part of Asia, constituting larger portion of Soviet Russia, Asia.
Siberut or **Siberoet** (sē′bĕ·rōōt′) island, Indonesia, in Mentawai Is. W of Sumatra.
Sibi (sē′bē) town, Pakistan, in NE Baluchistan at S end of Bolan Pass.
Sibiu (sē·byōō′), Hung. **Nagyszeben** (nŏd′y′·sä′bĕn), Ger. **Hermannstadt** (hĕr′mänshtät′) city, W cen. Romania, in Transylvania; pop. 50,200.
Siboney (sē′bō·nā′; Span. sē′vō·nē′ē) town, SE Cuba, just E of Santiago de Cuba.
Sibutu (sē·vōō′tōō) island, Philippine Is., in Sulu Archipelago SE of NE point of British North Borneo.
Sibuyan (sē′vōō·yän′) island, cen. Philippine Is., in Sibuyan Sea.
Sibuyan Sea, body of water, cen. Philippine Is., NW of Visayan Sea.
Sicilies, the Two (sĭs′ĭ·lĭz) kingdom 11th to 14th cents. consisting of S Italy and the island of Sicily.
Sicily (sĭs′ĭ·lĭ), Italian and anc. **Sicilia** Ital. (sē·chēl′yä; anc. sĭ′·sĭl′yȧ, -sĭl′ĭ·ȧ), anc. also **Trinacria** (trĭ·nāk′rĭ·ȧ; trĭ-) island, Italy, in Mediterranean Sea off toe of Italian boot; ✱ Palermo; area 9926 sq. m.; pop. 4,413,000.
Sicyon (sĭsh′ĭ·ŏn; sĭs′ĭ-), Gr. **Sikyon** (sĭk′ĭ·ŏn) ancient city, S Greece, in NE Peloponnesus NW of Corinth near Gulf of Corinth; chief town of district of **Sicyonia** (sĭsh′ĭ·ō′nĭ·ȧ; sĭs′ĭ-).
Sidi Barrâni (sē′dĭ bȧ·rä′nĭ) village, NW Egypt, on coast W of Matrûh; in World War II scene of much fighting in North Africa campaign.
Sidi bel Abbès (bĕl ȧ·bĕs′) commune, NW Algeria, S of Oran; pop. 51,100.
Sidi Slimane (slĭ′mȧn) village, N French Morocco, NE of Rabat; site of U.S. air base.
Sidlaw Hills (sĭd′lô) range of hills, E cen. Scotland, in Perth and Angus cos. N of Firth of Tay.
Sidmouth (sĭd′mŭth) urban district, SW England, in Devonshire, on English Channel; pop. 10,400.
Sidney (sĭd′nĭ) city, W Ohio; pop. 11,500.
Sidon (sī′d'n) or **Zidon** (zī′-), Fr. **Saïda** (sȧ′ē′dȧ′), Arab. **Saida** (sī′dȧ; -dă) seaport, SW Lebanon; a chief city of ancient Phoenicia.
Sidra, Gulf of (sĭd′rȧ), anc. **Syrtis Major** (sûr′tĭs mā′jĕr) inlet of Mediterranean Sea on coast of Libya.
Siebengebirge (zē′bĕn·gə·bĭr′gə) hills, W Germany, on E bank of the Rhine SSE of Bonn.
Siedlce (shĕd′l·tsĕ), Ger. **Sedlez** (zĕd′lĕts) commune, E Poland; pop. 41,000.
Siegburg (zēk′bŏŏrk) city, W Germany, SE of Cologne; pop. 24,300.
Siegen (zē′gĕn) city, W Germany, pop. 29,900.
Siegmar (zēk′mär) commune, E Germany, W of Chemnitz; pop. 21,600.
Siemenstadt (zē′mĕn·shtät) town, Germany, northwestern suburb of Berlin.
Siemianowice Śląskie (shĕ·myä′nō·vē′tsĕ shlôn′skyĕ), formerly **Siemianowice-Huta Laura** (-hōō′tä lou′rä) city, S Poland, just E of Katowice; pop. 38,700.
Siemréap (sē′ĕm·rĭ′ȧp), also **Siem Reap**, town, Indochina, in NW Cambodia just N of NW end of Tonle Sap; official station for visitors to ruins of Angkor.
Siena (syä′nä; Angl. sĭ·ĕn′ȧ) commune, cen. Italy, S of Florence; pop. 52,800.
Siero (syä′rō) commune, NW Spain, ENE of Oviedo; pop. 30,900.
Sierra de Famatina (syĕr′rä thä fä′mä·tē′nä) mountain range, NW Argentina; highest peak Nevado de Famatina.
Sierra de Gata (gä′tä) mountain range, W Spain and E Portugal, separating basins of the Tagus and Douro rivers.
Sierra de Gredos (grä′thōs) mountain range, W cen. Spain; SW extension of the Sierra de Guadarrama.
Sierra de Guadarrama (syĕr′rä thä gwä′thär·rä′mä) mountain range, cen. Spain; highest peak Pico de Peñalara, 7890 ft.
Sierra del Carmen (thĕl kär′mȧn) mountain range, northern Mexico, extending short distance into Texas.
Sierra Leone (sĭ·ĕr′ȧ lē·ōn′; sĭr′ȧ) **1** river, W Africa, the estuary of the Rokel river. **2** region, W Africa, on coast between Liberia and French Guinea; includes the Sierra Leone river and the **Sierra Leone Peninsula**, at the river mouth; the peninsula and several coastal islands constitute a British colony, established in latter part of 18th cent. for former slaves, ✱ Freetown, area 271 sq. m., pop. 117,300; the remainder of the region constitutes a British protectorate, area 27,669 sq. m., pop. 1,733,600.
Sierra Madre (sĭ·ĕr′ȧ mȧd′rē; mä′drā; Span. syĕr′rä mä′thrā) **1** city, SW California, NE of Los Angeles; pop. 7300. **2** range of mountains, SE Mexico, extending SE into N Guatemala.
Sierra Madre del Sur (syĕr′rä mä′thrā thĕl sōōr′) range of mountains, S Mexico, along SW and S coasts of Guerrero and Oaxaca states.
Sierra Madre Occidental (ŏk′sē·thăn·tăl′) range of mountains, W Mexico, running parallel to the Pacific coast.
Sierra Madre Oriental (ō′ryăn·tăl′) range of mountains, E Mexico, running parallel to the shore of the Gulf of Mexico.
Sierra Morena (syĕr′rä mō·rä′nä) mountain range, SW Spain, between the Guadiana and Guadalquivir rivers; highest peak ab. 8000 ft.
Sierra Nevada (sĭ·ĕr′ȧ nĕ·vȧd′ȧ; -vä′dȧ; Span. syĕr′rä nä·vä′thä) **1** mountain range, E California, extending N to S for over 400 m.; highest peak Mount Whitney, 14,495 ft. **2** mountain range, S Spain; highest peak Mulhacén, 11,420 ft.
Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta (syĕr′rä nä·vä′thä thä sän′tä mär′tä) mountain range, N Colombia, on Caribbean coast; highest peak 19,030 ft.
Sierras de Córdoba (syĕr′räz thä kôr′thō·vä) mountain range, cen. Argentina; highest peak 9350 ft.
Sighet (sē·gĕt′), Hung. **Máramarossziget** (mä′rō·mŏ′rōsh·sĭ′gĕt) city, N Romania, near Russian border; pop. 27,700.
Sighişoara (sē′gē·shwä′rä), Hung. **Segesvár** (shä′gĕsh·vär′), Ger. **Schässburg** (shĕs′bŏŏrk) city, cen. Romania, in Transylvania; battle 1849.
Sigmaringen (zēk′mä·rĭng′ĕn) city, W Germany, on Danube river; site of ancestral home of the Hohenzollerns.
Siirt (sē·yĭrt′) or **Sert** (sĕrt), anc. **Tigranocerta** (tĭ·grā′nō·sûr′tȧ) town, SE Turkey, on a tributary of the Tigris.
Sikang (shē′käng′) province, S China, bordering on India and Tibet; ✱ Kangting; area 164,991 sq. m.; pop. 1,756,000.
Sikeston (sĭks′tŭn) city, SE Missouri; pop. 11,600.
Sikhote Alin (sē′kō·tā ä·lēn′) mountain range, Soviet Russia, Asia, along E coast of Maritime Territory.
Sikkim (sĭk′ĭm) territory, Asia, on border between India and Tibet; a protectorate of Republic of India; ✱ Gangtok; area 2745 sq. m.; pop. 135,600.
Sila (sē′lä) plateau, S Italy, in Calabria, the toe of the boot; once heavily forested, now has much pastureland; 3300–3900 ft. high.
Silay (sē·lī′) municipality, Philippine Is., on coast of Negros N of Bacolod; pop. 39,500.
Silchester (sĭl′chĕs′tĕr; -chĭs·tĕr) village, S England, in N Hampshire; site of ancient Roman town.
Silesia (sĭ·lē′zhȧ; -zhĭ·ȧ; -shȧ; -shĭ·ȧ; sĭ-) region, E Europe, in the Sudeten Mts. (Austrian Silesia) and N of the mountains in basin of the Oder river (Prussian Silesia); Austrian Silesia, once a separate crownland, since World War I part of Czechoslovakia; Prussian Silesia, seized from Austria 1742, after World War II assigned almost entirely to Poland, which had already occupied the SE section (Polish Silesia) since 1921.
Silistria (sĭ·lĭs′trĭ·ȧ; Bulg. -trĭ·yä), Romanian **Silistra** (sĭ·lĭs′trȧ; Romanian sē·lē′strä) city, NE Bulgaria, in the Dobruja on Danube river; pop. 17,400.

Shengking. See LIAONING.
Shenyang. See MUKDEN.
Shibenik. Var. of SIBENIK.
Shinchiku. See HSINCHU.
Shingishu. See SINUIJU.
Shinshu. See CHINJU.
Shirpurla. See LAGASH.
Shirwa, Lake. See CHILWA, LAKE.
Shlisselburg. See PETROKREPOST.
Shohaku. See SYOHAKU.
Shoshu. See SANGJU.
Shott el Jerid. = Shatt el Jerid: see DJERID, CHOTT.
Shott Melghir, Shott Melrir. Vars. of MELRIR, CHOTT.
Shqipni, Shqipri. See ALBANIA.
Shu'aiba. See SHAIBA.
Shufu. See KASHGAR.
Shunsen. See CHUNCHON.
Shush, Shushan. See SUSA.
Siam. See THAILAND.
Siberoet. See SIBERUT.
Sibir. See ISKER.
Sicca Veneria. See LE KEF.
Sidcup. See CHISLEHURST AND SIDCUP.
Sierra de Guadalupe. See GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS.
Sierra Nevada de Mérida. See CORDILLERA MÉRIDA.
Sierra Pacaraima. See PACARAIMA MOUNTAINS.
Si-gnan. See SIAN.
Sikandarabad. See SECUNDERABAD.
Si-kiang. See SI.
Siking. See SIAN.
Siktivkar. Var. of SYKTYVKAR.
Sikyon. See SICYON.

Siljan (sĭl′yän) lake, cen. Sweden; area 137 sq. m.
Silkeborg (sĭl′kĕ·bôrĸ) city, Denmark, in E Jutland; pop. 21,000.
Sillery (sĭl′ĕr·ĭ; Fr. sē′lĕ·rē′) city, Canada, SW of city of Quebec, on the St. Lawrence; pop. 10,400.
Silsden (sĭlz′dĕn) urban district, England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 5800.
Silver City, town, SW New Mexico; pop. 7000.
Simancas (sē·mäng′käs) town, N cen. Spain, SW of Valladolid; national archives.
Simcoe (sĭm′kō) town, Canada, in SE Ontario 8 m. from Lake Erie; pop. 7300.
Simcoe, Lake, lake, E Canada, in SE Ontario SE of Georgian Bay; area 280 sq. m.
Simeuloeë (sē′mû·lōō′ĕ) or **Simalur** (sē·mä′lōōr) island, Indonesia, off NW coast of Sumatra.
Simferopol (sĭm′fĕr·ō′pŭl; Russ. syĭm·fyĕ·rô′pŭl·y′) city, S Soviet Russia, Europe, in the Crimea; ✱ of Crimean S.S.R. before its dissolution 1945; pop. 142,700.
Simla (sĭm′lä) town, N India, ✱ of Himachal Pradesh, in the Himalayas.
Simonstown (sī′mŭnz·toun′) town, S Union of South Africa, in SW Cape Province on False Bay S of Cape Town; pop. 7300.
Simplon (sĭm′plŏn; Fr. săN′plôN′; Ger. zĭm′plŏn), Ital. **Sempione** (sâm·pyō′nä) **1** mountain pass between Switzerland and Italy in Valais and Piedmont. **2** tunnel near pass through Monte Leone in Lepontine Alps; 12.3 m. long.
Simpson Desert (sĭm[p]′s'n) desert, Australia, in Northern Territory, Queensland, and South Australia.
Simsbury (sĭmz′bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ) town, N Connecticut, where first colonial copper coins (Higley coppers) were minted 1737 and 1739.
Sinai (sī′nī; sī′nā·ī), Arab. **Sīna** (sē′nä; -nä) peninsula, W Asia, NW of Arabia between Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea; belongs to Egypt.
Sinai, Mount, mountain, NE Egypt, mentioned in Bible as place where the Law was given to Moses; thought to be one of the Gebel Musa group, Sinai Peninsula.
Sinaloa (sē′nä·lō′ä) state, W Mexico, bordering on Gulf of California; ✱ Culiacán; area 22,580 sq. m.; pop. 618,400.
Sind (sĭnd) **1** or **Sindh** (sĭnd) river, N cen. India, flowing NE into Jumna river; 240 m. long. **2** province, W Pakistan, on Arabian Sea between Baluchistan and Republic of India; ✱ Karachi; area 48,138 sq. m.; pop. 4,535,000.
Sindangan (sēn·däng′än) municipality, Philippine Is., in Mindanao on inlet of Sulu Sea; pop. 33,100.
Singapore (sĭng′gȧ·pōr; sĭng′ȧ-; -pōr′) **1** island, Malaya, off S end of Malay Penin.; with Christmas I., constitutes a British colony; area of island 217 sq. m. **2** seaport, ✱ of colony of Singapore, on Singapore I.; pop. 679,700.
Singapore, Strait of, channel between Singapore I. and islands of the Riouw Archipelago; connects South China Sea with Strait of Malacca.
Singaradja (sĭng′gä·räʹjä) town, Indonesia, ✱ of Bali, on N Bali I.
Singitic Gulf (sĭn·jĭt′ĭk) inlet of Aegean Sea, NE Greece, S of Chalcidice.
Singkep (sĭng′kĕp) island, Indonesia, in Lingga Archipelago.
Sining (shē′nĭng′) or **Hsining** (shē′-) city, W cen. China, ✱ of Tsinghai prov., on Sining river; pop. 40,000.
Sinkiang (shĭn′jĭ·äng′) province, W China, bordering on Soviet Central Asia; ✱ Urumchi (Tihwa); area 705,962 sq. m.; pop. (1947 est.) 4,360,000.
Sinmin (shĭn′mĭn′) or **Hsinmin** (shĭn′-) town, S Manchuria, W of Mukden; pop. 33,000.
Sino (sē′nō) or **Greenville** (grēn′vĭl) town, SE Liberia, on coast.
Sinop (sē·nôp′), anc. **Sinope** (sĭ·nō′pē) seaport, N Turkey in Asia, on peninsula extending into Black Sea; once the leading Greek settlement on the Euxine.
Sint Amandsberg (sĭnt ȧ′mänts·bĕrĸ), formerly **Mont-Saint-Amand** (môN′săN′-tȧ′-mäN′) commune, NW cen. Belgium, NE of Gent; pop. 21,400.
Sint-Niklaas (sĭnt·nē′klȧs), Fr. **Saint-Nicolas** (săN′nē′kô′lä′) commune, NW cen. Belgium, ENE of Gent, pop. 44,600.
Sintra (sēN′trȧ), older **Cintra** (sēN′trȧ) commune, W Portugal, NW of Lisbon; Moorish castle, royal palace; convention signed here 1808.
Sint-Truiden (sĭnt·troi′dĕ[n]), Fr. **Saint-Trond** (săN′trôN′) commune, NE Belgium, NW of Liége; pop. 19,200.
Sinuiju (shĭn·ē·jōō) or **Shingishu** (shēn·gē·shōō) city, NW Korea, on Yalu river near its mouth; pop. 61,100.
Sion (syôN), Ger. **Sitten** (zĭt′ĕn) commune, SW cen. Switzerland, ✱ of Valais canton; pop. 10,900.
Sioux City (sōō) city, W Iowa, on Missouri river at confluence of Big Sioux and Floyd rivers; pop. 84,000.
Sioux Falls, city, SE South Dakota, on Big Sioux river; pop. 52,700.
Siphnos (sĭf′nŏs), Mod. Gr. **Sífnos** (sēf′nôs) island, Greece, in W Cyclades SE of Seriphos and NE of Melos.
Siple, Mount (sī′p'l), formerly **Mount Ruth Siple** (rōōth) mountain, Antarctica, on coast of Marie Byrd Land.
Sippar (sĭ′pär′) city of ancient Babylonia, site in Iraq on Euphrates river 16 m. SSW of Baghdad; center of worship of Sumerian sun-god, Shamash.
Sipsey (sĭp′sĭ) river, NW Alabama, flowing S into Tombigbee river; 150 m. long.
Siquijor (sē′kē·hôr′) island, Philippine Is., one of the Visayan Is.
Sirajganj (sĭ·räj′gŭnj) town, E Pakistan, in East Bengal on Jamuna river; pop. 32,500.
Siret (sē·rĕt′), Ger. **Sereth** (zā′rĕt) river, E Romania, flowing from Carpathian Mts. to the Danube; 270 m. long.
Sirhan, Wadi (wä′dĭ sĭr·hän′) depression, NW Saudi Arabia, extending NW to SE on border of Jordan kingdom; 200 m. long, 20 to 30 m. wide, 1000 ft. below adjoining plateau.
Sithoniá (sē·thō·nyä′) or **Lóngos** (lŏng′gôs) peninsula, NE Greece, the middle peninsula of the Chalcidice.
Sitka (sĭt′kȧ) town, SE Alaska, on W coast of Baranof I.; naval base; pop. 2100.
Sitka National Monument, government reservation, SE Alaska, on Baranof I.; established 1910.
Sittang (sĭt′täng) river, E cen. Burma, flowing S into head of Gulf of Martaban; 350 m. long.
Sittard (sĭt′ärt) commune, SE Netherlands, on German border; pop. 19,500.
Sittingbourne and Milton (sĭt′ĭng·bôrn, -bôrn; mĭl′t'n, -tŭn) urban district, SE England, in Kent on Milton Creek; pop. 21,900.
Sivas (sĭ·väs′), anc. **Sebaste** (sē·băs′tē) or **Sebastia** (sē·băs′chĭ·ȧ; -tĭ·ȧ) city, E cen. Turkey, on upper Kızıl Irmak; pop. 52,300.
Sivash (sĭ·väsh′; Russ. syĭ·vȧsh′) or **Putrid Sea** (pū′trĭd) salt lagoons and marshes, S Soviet Russia, Europe, in N and NE Crimea.
Siwa (sē′wȧ; -wä), anc. **Ammonium** (ă·mō′nĭ·ŭm) oasis, NW Egypt; ancient seat of the oracle of Jupiter Ammon.
Siwalik Range or **Hills** (sĭ·wä′lĭk) the foothills of the Himalayas, N India, extending from East Punjab to S border of Nepal; highest point ab. 5000 ft.
Siying (shē·yĭng) or **Fort Bayard** (fôrt bā′ärd; bī′ärd; Fr. fôr′ bȧ′yȧr′) port, SE China, in Kwangtung prov. on Luichow Penin.; before 1946 ✱ of Kwangchowan Leased Territory.
Sjælland (shĕl′lȧn), Eng. **Zealand** (zē′lănd) **1** group of islands, E Denmark. **2** island, largest of the islands of Denmark; site of Copenhagen; area 2709 sq. m.
Skagerrak or **Skagerak** (skăg′ĕr·ăk; skäg′ē·räk) arm of the North Sea, extending between Norway and Denmark and connecting with the Kattegat on the E.
Skagit (skăj′ĭt) river, NW Washington, flowing from British Columbia S and W into N end of Puget Sound; 200 m. long.
Skagway (skăg′wā) city, SE Alaska, at head of Lynn Canal; boom town in the Klondike gold rush 1897–98.
Skåne (skō′nĕ) or **Scania** (skān′yȧ; skā′nĭ·ȧ) region, S Sweden, at S tip of peninsula bordering on the Öresund.
Skaneateles (skăn′ē·ăt′lēs; locally usu. skĭn′ē-) village, cen. New York, at N end of **Skaneateles Lake**, one of the Finger Lakes.
Skaw, the (skô), or **Cape Skagen** (skȧ′gĕn) cape, Denmark, on N extremity of Jutland, extending into the Skagerrak.
Skeena (skē′nȧ) river, Canada, in W British Columbia, flowing S and then W into Hecate Strait; 335 m. long.
Skegness (skĕg′nĕs′) urban district, E England, in Parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire, on North Sea; pop. 12,600.
Skellefte (shĕ·lĕf′tĕ) river, N Sweden, flowing SE into the Gulf of Bothnia; 324 m. long.
Skellefteå (shĕ·lĕf′tĕ·ô′) town, N Sweden, at mouth of Skellefte river.
Skelligs (skĕl′ĭgz) three islands, SW Ireland, off co. Kerry.
Skelmersdale (skĕl′mĕrz·dāl) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire NE of Liverpool; pop. 6200.
Skelton and Brotton (skĕl′t'n [-tŭn], brŏt′n) urban district, N England, in North Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 13,000.
Skiddaw (skĭd′ô; skĭ·dô′) mountain, NW England, in cen. Cumberland; 3054 ft. high.
Skien (shä′ĕn; shē′ĕn) city, S Norway; pop. 15,000.
Skierniewice (skyĕr′nyĕ·vē′tsē) commune, cen. Poland; pop. 21,200.
Skipton (skĭp′tŭn) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 13,200.
Skjeggedalsfoss (shĕg′ĕ·dȧls·fôs′) waterfall, SW Norway, in a small stream E of Hardanger Fjord; 525 ft. high.
Skokie (skō′kĭ), formerly **Niles Center** (nīlz) village, NE Illinois, N of Chicago; pop. 14,800.
Skopelos (skŏp′ĕ·lŏs), Mod. Gr. **Skópelos** (skô′pȧ·lôs) island, Greece, in the Northern Sporades.
Skoplje (skōp′lyĕ), Turk. **Üsküb** (üs·küb′) city, S Yugoslavia, ✱ of Macedonia, on Vardar river; pop. 91,500.
Skowhegan (skou·hē′găn) town, W Maine, on Kennebec river NNW of Waterville; pop. 6200.
Skunk (skŭngk) river, SE Iowa, flowing SE into the Mississippi; 264 m. long.
Skye (skī) island, Scotland, one of the Inner Hebrides; area 670 sq. m.
Skyros (skĭ′rŏs) or **Scyros** (sĭ′rŏs), Mod. Gr. **Skýros** (skyē′rôs), island, Greece, in the Northern Sporades E of Euboea.
Slaton (slā′t'n) city, NW Texas, SE of Lubbock; pop. 5000.
Slave (slāv), also **Great Slave**, river, Canada, flowing from W end of Lake Athabaska N into Great Slave Lake; 265 m. long.
Slave Coast, region, W Africa, on coast of Upper Guinea along Bight of Benin and between the Benin and Volta rivers.
Slavonia (slȧ·vō′nĭ·ȧ; -vōn′yȧ), Serb. **Slavonija** (slä·vō′nĕ·yä) region, NE Yugoslavia, E of Croatia between the Sava, Drava, and Danube rivers.
Slavyansk (slŭ·vyänsk′) town, U.S.S.R., in E Ukraine 55 m. N of Stalino; pop. 75,500.
Sleaford (slē′fĕrd) urban district, E England, in Lincolnshire, ✱ of Parts of Kesteven; pop. 7300.
Slezská Ostrava (slĕs′kä ô′strȧ·vȧ), formerly Ger. **Polnisch-Ostrau** (pōl′nĭsh·ôs′trou) city, cen. Czechoslovakia, in Silesia opposite Moravská Ostrava; pop. 22,200.
Slide Mountain (slīd) mountain, New York; highest peak in the Catskill Mts., 4204 ft.
Sliedrecht (slē′drĕkt) commune, SW Netherlands, SE of Rotterdam; pop. 15,400.
Sligo (slĭ′gō) **1** county, N Republic of Ireland, in Connacht prov.; area 694 sq. m.; pop. 60,500. **2** municipal borough and seaport, its ✱, on Sligo Bay; pop. 13,500.
Sliven (slĭ′vĕn) or **Slivno** (slēv′nô) city, E Bulgaria; pop. 30,600.
Slough (slou) urban district, England, in Buckinghamshire W of London; pop. 66,400.
Slovakia (slō·vä′kĭ·ȧ; -văk′ĭ·ȧ), Czech **Slovensko** (slô′vĕn·skô) region, E cen. Czechoslovakia; formerly a province, ✱ Bratislava.
Slovenia (slō·vē′nĭ·ȧ; -vēn′yȧ), Serb. **Slovenija** (slō·vĕ′nĕ·yä) region, NW Yugoslavia, bordering on Austria and Hungary; since 1945 one of units (federated republics) of Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; ✱ Ljubljana; area 6256 sq. m.; pop. 1,389,100.
Sloy, Loch (lŏx sloi′) lake, Scotland, in Dunbarton co. at NW end of Loch Lomond.
Słubice (slōō·bē′tsĕ), Ger. **Frankfurt** (frăngk′fĕrt; Ger. frängk′fōōrt) city, W Poland, on the Oder; before 1945 part of Frankfurt an der Oder, Germany; pop. 77,000.
Sluis or **Sluys** (slois), Fr. **Écluse** (ā′klüz′) town, SW Netherlands, on Belgian border on an inlet which was once large enough to accommodate many ships; naval battle 1340.
Sluiskin (slōōs′kĭn) waterfall, Washington, on S side of Mt. Rainier; 300 ft. high.
Słupsk (slōōpsk), Ger. **Stolp** (shtôlp) city, N Poland; pop. 48,100.
Smallingerland (smäl′ĭng·ĕr·länt′) commune, N Netherlands, NE of Heerenveen; pop. 18,600.
Smederevo (smē′dĕ·rĕ·vô), Ger. **Semendria** (zā·mĕn′drē·ä) town, E Yugoslavia, in Serbia on Danube river; ✱ of Serbia 1430–59 when Belgrade was held by the Turks.
Smethwick (smĕth′ĭk) county borough, W cen. England, W of Birmingham; pop. 76,400.
Smíchov (smē′kôf), Ger. **Smichow** (smĭĸ′ō) city, Czechoslovakia, in Bohemia on Vltava river SW of Prague; pop. 56,300.
Smithfield (smĭth′fēld) town, E North Carolina, SE of Raleigh; pop. 5600.
Smiths Falls (smĭths) town, Canada, in SE Ontario; pop. 8400.
Smith Sound (smĭth) channel separating NW Greenland from SE Ellesmere I.
Smoke Creek Desert (smōk) region, NW Nevada, N of Pyramid Lake; area 300 sq. m.
Smokies, the (smōk′ĭz) the Great Smoky Mountains.
Smoky (smōk′ĭ) river, Canada, in W Alberta, flowing N into Peace river; 245 m. long.
Smoky Hill, river, cen. Kansas, flowing E to unite with Republican river and form the Kansas river; 540 m. long.
Smolensk (smō·lĕnsk′; Russ. smŭ·lyĕnsk′) **1** principality, 12th–14th cents., in W Russia. **2** city, Soviet Russia, Europe, on upper Dnieper river; once ✱ of Smolensk principality; pop. 156,700.
Snake (snāk) **1** river, NW United States, flowing from Yellowstone National Park in NW Wyoming across S Idaho and into Columbia river in Washington; 1038 m. long. **2** river, Minnesota, flowing S and E into St. Croix river; 135 m. long.
Sneek (snāk) commune, N Netherlands, SSW of Leeuwarden; pop. 18,800.
Snohomish (snō·hō′mĭsh) river, Washington, flowing NW into Puget Sound; 65 m. long.
Snoqualmie (snō·kwŏl′mĭ) river, W cen. Washington; flows W and N and joins Skykomish river to form Snohomish river; 70 m. long.
Snoqualmie Falls, waterfall, W cen. Washington, in Snoqualmie river; 268 ft. high.
Snowdon (snō′d'n) mountain massif, N Wales; highest point in Wales, 3560 ft.
Snowdonia (snō·dō′nĭ·ȧ) region, N Wales, around Snowdon.
Snow Mountains (snō), Du. **Sneeuw Gebergte** (snā′ōō kĕ·bĕrĸ′tĕ) range of mountains, West New Guinea; highest point Carstensz Toppen, 16,404 ft.
Snowy (snō′ĭ) river, SE Australia, in SE New South Wales and E Victoria, flowing S from Australian Alps to S Pacific Ocean; 240 m. long.
Snowy Mountains, mountain range, SE Australia, in Australian Alps, in Victoria and New South Wales W of Snowy river.
Snyder (snī′dĕr) town, NW cen. Texas; pop. 12,000.
Soap Lake (sōp) lake, cen. Washington, at S end of the Grand Coulee.
Sobat (sō′băt) river, E cen. Africa; formed by confluence of Pibor and Baro rivers on W border of Ethiopia, flows W into White Nile river; length including the Baro 460 m.
Sobral (sōō·vrȧl′) city, NE Brazil, in NW Ceará state; pop. 23,000.
Sochi (sô′chĭ) town, Soviet Russia, Europe, on Black Sea; sanatorium for Red Army.
Society Islands (sō·sī′ĕ·tĭ), Fr. **Îles de la Société** (ēl′ dĕ lȧ sô′syä′tā′) island group, S Pacific Ocean, belonging to the French; comprises two groups, the Windward Is. and the Leeward Is.; ✱ Papeete, on Tahiti; area 650 sq. m.; pop. 37,300.
Socotra or **Sokotra** (sō·kō′trȧ) island in Indian Ocean, S of Arabia; belongs to Sultan of Qishn on coast of Aden Protectorate; area 1400 sq. m.; pop. 12,000.
Soda Lake (sō′dȧ) **1** dry lake, California, in Mojave Desert. **2** lake, NW Louisiana.
Södertälje (sō′dĕr·tĕl′yĕ) town, SE Sweden, near Stockholm; pop. 24,700.
Soest (zōst) city, W Germany, SE of Münster; pop. 25,500.
Soest (sōōst) commune, cen. Netherlands, NE of Utrecht; pop. 21,500.
Sofia (sō′fĭ·ȧ; sô·fē′ȧ), Bulgarian **Sofiya** (sô′fĭ·yä), formerly **Sredets** (srĕ′dĕts), anc. **Serdica** (sûr′dĭ·kȧ) or **Sardica** (sär′-) city, ✱ of Bulgaria; pop. 401,300.
Sogdiana (sŏg′dĭ·ă′nȧ; -ăn′ȧ) province of Persian Empire, 525 B.C.; ✱ **Maracanda** (mod. Samarkand).

Simbirsk. See Ulyanovsk.
Simpson. See Fort Simpson.
Singan. See Siam.
Sing Sing. See Ossining.
Sint-Gillis. = Saint-Gilles.
Sint-Jans-Molenbeek. See Molenbeek.
Sint-Joost-Ten-Noode. = Saint-Josse-Ten-Noode.
Sint-Lambrechts-Woluwe. See Woluwe-Saint-Lambert.
Sint Maarten. See Saint Martin.
Sint-Pieters-Woluwe. See Woluwe-Saint-Pierre.
Sion. See Zion.
Sipka Pass. See Shipka Pass.
Sira. See Syros.
Siracusa. See Syracuse.
Sir Darya. See Syr Darya.
Siros. 1 See Syros. 2 See Ermopolis.
Sitsang. See Tibet.
Sitten. See Sion.
Siyang. See Siang.
Skadar. See Scutari.
Skagen, Cape. See Skaw, the.
Skobelev. See Fergana.
Skutari. Var. of Scutari.
Sla. See Salé.
Slavkov. See Austerlitz.
Slesvig. See Schleswig.
Sluys. See Sluis.
Smalcald, Smalkald. See Schmalkalden.
Smoky Mountains. = Great Smoky Mountains.
Smyrna. See Izmir.
Smyrna, Gulf of. See Izmir.
Sneeuw Gebergte. See Snow Mountains.
Soan. See Sohan.
Soche. See Yarkand.
Soela Islands. See Sula Islands.
Soemba. See Sumba.
Soembawa. See Sumbawa.
Soembing. See Sumbing.
Soenda Isles. See Sunda Isles.
Soenda Strait. See Sunda Strait.
Soerabaja. See Surabaja.
Soerakarta. See Surakarta.

Sogne Fjord (sông′nĕ fyôr′; fyōōr′) inlet of Norwegian Sea, W Norway.
Sogod (sō′gōd) municipality, Philippine Is., on S coast of Leyte; pop. 28,200.
Sohâg (sō·hăj′) city, cen. Egypt, on the Nile 50 m. SE of Asyût; pop. 31,900.
Sohan (sō·hän′) or **Soan** (sō·ăn′) river, W Pakistan; flows SW into Indus; 130 m. long.
Soissons (swȧ′sôn′) commune, N France, on Aisne river SW of Laon; pop. 18,200.
Sokhondo (sŭ·kôn′dō) mountain, Soviet Russia, Asia, near Mongolia border; highest point in Yablonoi Mts., 8228 ft.
Sokoto (sō′kō·tō) **1** province, NW Nigeria, bordering on Niger territory, French West Africa. **2** sultanate in Sokoto prov., once the empire of the Fulah.
Sola (sō′lä) airfield, SW Norway, at Stavanger.
Solent, the (sō′lĕnt) channel, S England, between Isle of Wight and the mainland.
Solferino (sōl′fĕ·rē′nō) village, N Italy, W of Mincio river; battle 1859.
Solihull (sō′lĭ·hŭl′) urban district, England, in Warwickshire; pop. 68,000.
Solimana (sō′lē·mä′nä) mountain, S Peru; 20,735 ft. high.
Solimões (sōō·lē·mōēnsʼ) the upper Amazon, Brazil, from Peruvian border to Rio Negro.
Solingen (zō′lĭng·ĕn) city, W Germany, in the Ruhr ESE of Düsseldorf; pop. 147,800.
Solna (sōl′nȧ) city, S Sweden, N of Stockholm; pop. 36,500.
Solo (sō′lō) **1** in lower course called **Bengawan** (bĕng·ä′wän) river, Indonesia, in cen. Java, flowing N to Java Sea opposite W end of Madura; 335 m. long. **2** see SURAKARTA.
Solomon (sōl′ō·mŭn) river, N cen. Kansas, flowing SE into Smoky Hill river; 120 m. long.
Solomon Islands, group of islands, W Pacific Ocean, E of New Guinea; the islands in the N, including Bougainville, belong to Australian Territory of New Guinea; the rest, including Guadalcanal, form major portion of British Solomon Islands Protectorate, ✻ (since World War II) Honiara (on Guadalcanal), area 12,780 sq. m., pop. 95,000.
Solomon Sea, body of water, SW Pacific, the northern part of Coral Sea.
Solothurn (zō′lō·tōōrn) **1** canton, NW Switzerland; area 306 sq. m.; pop. 170,500. **2** commune, its ✻, on Aare river N of Bern; pop. 16,700.
Solta (shōl′tä), Ital. **Solta** (sōl′tä) island, Yugoslavia, opposite Split.
Solvay (sōl′vā) village, cen. New York, W of Syracuse; pop. 7900.
Solway Firth (sōl′wā) inlet of Irish Sea, Great Britain, on boundary between England and Scotland; extends inland 38 m.
Solway Moss (mŏs) district, NW England, in Cumberland near Scottish border; scene of battle Nov. 25, 1542.
Somaliland (sō·mä′lē·lănd′) region, E Africa, between the equator and the Gulf of Aden, including territories of French, Italian, and British Somaliland and SE Ethiopia.
Sombor (sôm′bôr), Hung. **Zombor** (zôm′bôr) city, NE Yugoslavia, in the Voivodina near the Danube river; pop. 34,400.
Somerset (sŭm′ĕr·sĕt; -sĭt) **1** city, SE cen. Kentucky; pop. 7100. **2** borough, S Pennsylvania, SSW of Johnstown; pop. 5900. **3** county in England: see SOMERSETSHIRE.
Somerset East, town, S Union of South Africa, in SE Cape Province at E end of Great Karroo; pop. 7400.
Somerset Island, island, N Canada, N of Boothia Penin.; area 9370 sq. m.
Somersetshire (-shĭr; -shēr) or **Somerset**, county, SW England; ✻ Taunton; area 1620 sq. m.; pop. 551,200.
Somerset West, town, S Union of South Africa, in SW Cape Province; pop. 5000.
Somersworth (sŭm′ĕrz·wûrth) city, SE New Hampshire, N of Dover; pop. 6900.
Somerville (sŭm′ĕr·vĭl) **1** city, E Massachusetts, NW of Boston; pop. 102,400. **2** borough, N cen. New Jersey, WNW of New Brunswick; pop. 11,600.
Someş (sō·mĕsh′), Hung. **Szamos** (sō′mōsh) river, NE Hungary and NW Romania, flowing NW into Tisza river; 200 m. long.
Somme (sôm) river, N France, flowing W and NW into the English Channel; 147 m. long.
Somnath (sōm·nät′h′) port, W India, on S coast of Kathiawar.
Son (sōn) or **Sone** (sō′nā) river, NE cen. India, flowing to the Ganges river; 487 m. long.
Songjin (sûng·jĕn) or **Joshin** (jō·shĕn) port, NE Korea; pop. 23,500.
Songwe (sông′wā) river, Tanganyika Territory, flowing into N end of Lake Nyasa; forms N boundary of Nyasaland; 100 m. long.
Sonneberg (zōn′ĕ·bĕrĸ) city, E Germany, S of Erfurt; pop. 21,500.
Sonora (sō·nō′rȧ; Span. -nō′rä) **1** river, NW Mexico, in Sonora state; flows SW and W into upper Gulf of California; 300 m. long. **2** state, NW Mexico, bordering on United States and Gulf of California; ✻ Hermosillo; area 70,477 sq. m.; pop. 503,100.
Sonora Pass, mountain pass, E California, through the Sierra Nevada; altitude 9623 ft.
Sonsonate (sōn′sō·nä′tä) city, SW El Salvador; pop. 17,700.
Sontay (sŏn′tī′) town, Indochina, in Tonkin (North Vietnam) on Coi river WNW of Hanoi.
Sopot (sō′pōt), Ger. **Zoppot** (tsōp′ōt) commune, N Poland, on Gulf of Danzig NNW of Danzig; pop. 30,800.
Sopron (shōp′rōn), Ger. **Ödenburg** (ū′dĕn·bôôrĸ) autonomous city, W Hungary, near Austrian boundary; pop. 36,000.
Soracte (sō·răk′tē), Ital. **Soratte** (sō·rät′tä) mountain, Italy, near Tiber river; 2267 ft. high.
Sorel (sō′rĕl′) city, Canada, in S Quebec on the St. Lawrence; pop. 15,000.
Soria (sō′ryȧ) **1** province, N cen. Spain. **2** commune, its ✻, on Douro river; pop. 16,900.
Sorocaba (sō′rōō·kȧ′vȧ) city, SE Brazil, in SE São Paulo state; pop. 69,600.
Sorøy (sûr′ø′ü) island, Norway, off NW coast.
Sorrento (sôr·rĕn′tō), anc. **Surrentum** (sŭ·rĕn′tŭm) seaport, S Italy, on **Sorrento**, or **Surrentine** (sŭ·rĕn′tīn; sûr′ĕn·tīn), **Peninsula**, on Bay of Naples S of Naples; pop. 27,300.
Sorsogon (sôr′sō·gōn′) municipality, Philippine Is., in SE Luzon at head of Sorsogon Bay; pop. 22,100.
Sosnowiec (sôs·nō′vyĕts), also, unofficially, **Sosnowice** (sôs′nô·vē′tsĕ) city, SW Poland, NE of Katowice; pop. 130,000.
Sosva (sôs′vȧ) river, Soviet Russia, Asia; flows S and E to lower Ob; 350 m. long.
Sotteville-lès-Rouen (sôt′vēl′lĕ·rwăn′) commune, N France, on the Seine S of Rouen; pop. 18,500.
Soufrière (sōō′frē′âr′) **1** mountain, British West Indies, in S Montserrat; highest point on island, 3002 ft. **2** see LA SOUFRIÈRE.
Souris (sōōr′ĭs; Fr. sōō′rē′) river, S Canada and North Dakota (where it is often called the **Mouse** river), flowing to the Assiniboine river in Manitoba; 450 m. long.
Sousse (sōōs) or **Susa** (sōō′sȧ; -sä), anc. **Hadrumetum** (hăd′rō·mē′tŭm) town, NE Tunisia, on Gulf of Hammamet; pop. 28,500.
Southall (south′ôl) municipal borough, S England, in Middlesex W of London; pop. 85,900.
South Amboy (ăm′boi) city, New Jersey, on Raritan Bay; pop. 8400.
South America, continent, Western Hemisphere, with the equator crossing it in its N quarter; extends farthest S of all inhabited continents; adjoins North America (Panama) on the NW; area 7,035,357 sq. m.
Southampton (sou·thăm[p]′tŭn; south·hăm[p]′-) **1** administrative county, S England: see HAMPSHIRE. **2** seaport and county borough, S England, in Hampshire at head of **Southampton Water**, estuary of the Test river; pop. 178,300.
Southampton Island, island, N Canada, in NW Hudson Bay; area 15,700 sq. m.
South Australia, state, S Australia; ✻ Adelaide; area 380,070 sq. m.; pop. 700,300.
South Bakersfield, unincorporated community, cen. California; pop. 12,100.
South Bass Island (băs) island, Ohio, in Lake Erie, one of a group of three islands (North, Middle, and South Bass); site of Put in Bay.
South Bend (bĕnd′) city, N Indiana; pop. 115,900.
Southborough (south′bŭ·rŭ; -brŭ) urban district, SE England, in Kent; pop. 8800.
South Boston, town, S Virginia; pop. 6100.
Southbridge (south′brĭj) town, cen. Massachusetts; pop. 17,500.
South Carolina (kăr′ō·lī′nȧ) state, SE United States, bordering on Atlantic Ocean; ✻ Columbia; area 31,055 sq. m.; pop. 2,117,000.
South Carpathians, the Transylvanian Alps, an extension of the Carpathian Mts.
South Charleston, town, West Virginia, on Kanawha river; pop. 16,700.
South Dakota (dȧ·kō′tȧ) state, NW cen. United States, in plains region on both sides of Missouri river; ✻ Pierre; area 77,047 sq. m.; pop. 652,700.
South Downs, range of hills, S England, chiefly in Sussex.
Southend on Sea (south′ĕnd′) county borough, SE England, in **Essex at mouth of the** Thames estuary; pop. 151,800.
Southern Alps, mountain range, New Zealand, in W South I., extending almost entire length of the island; highest peak Aorangi, 12,349 ft.
Southern Indian Lake, lake, Canada, in NW Manitoba; area 1060 sq. m.
Southern Morocco, region, W Africa, on coast between French Morocco and Spanish Sahara; former Spanish protectorate, to Morocco 1958; area 10,039 sq. m.; pop. 12,000.
Southern Rhodesia, country, S Africa, in cen. plateau S of Zambezi river; British self-governing colony; ✻ Salisbury; area 150,333 sq. m.; pop. 61,800.
Southern Territories, Fr. **Territoires du Sud** (tĕ′rē′twär′ dü süd′) the southern part of Algeria, in the Sahara; area 770,158 sq. m.; pop. 642,700.
South Euclid, village, N Ohio, E of Cleveland; pop. 15,400.
Southgate (south′gĭt; -gāt) municipal borough, SE England, in Middlesex N of London; pop. 73,400.
South Gate (south′ gāt) city, SW California, SSE of Los Angeles; pop. 51,100.
South Georgia, island, S Atlantic Ocean, in Falkland Islands Dependencies; area 1450 sq. m.
South Hadley (hăd′lĭ) town, W Massachusetts, N of Springfield; Mount Holyoke College.
South Haven (hā′vĕn) city, SW Michigan, on Lake Michigan; pop. 5600.
Southington (sŭth′ĭng·tŭn) town, N Connecticut, W of Berlin; pop. 6000.
South Island, island, New Zealand; area 58,092 sq. m.; pop. 558,300.
South Loup (lōōp) river, cen. Nebraska; flows E and SE to unite with North Loup and Middle Loup and form the Loup river; 150 m. long.
South Milwaukee, city, SE Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan S of Milwaukee; pop. 12,900.
South Mountain, mountain ridge, S Pennsylvania and W Maryland; gives name to battle 1862 which occurred at Boonsboro, town in Maryland S of Hagerstown.
South Nahanni (nȧ·hăn′ĭ) river, NW Canada, flowing SE to the Liard river; 350 m. long.
South Norfolk, independent city, SE Virginia, on Elizabeth river; pop. 10,400.
South Orange, village, NE New Jersey, W of Newark; pop. 15,200.
South Orkney Islands or **South Orkneys**, group of islands, S Atlantic Ocean, SE of S extremity of South America; one of the Falkland Islands Dependencies.
South Ossetia (ō·sē′shĭ·ȧ; -shȧ), officially **South Ossetian Autonomous Region** (ō·sē′-shăn) autonomous region, U.S.S.R., in N Georgia on S slopes of the Caucasus Mts.; ✻ Stalinir; area 1500 sq. m.; pop. 120,000.
South Park, valley, cen. Colorado, between ranges of the Rocky Mts.; to the E is Pikes Peak, to the W Mt. Elbert; contains headwaters of South Platte river.
South Parkersburg, unincorporated community, West Virginia; pop. 10,800.
South Pasadena, city, SW California, NE of Los Angeles; pop. 16,900.
South Pass, mountain pass, cen. Wyoming, at S end of Wind River Range; on route of the Oregon Trail.
South Plainfield, borough, cen. New Jersey, NNE of New Brunswick; pop. 8000.
South Platte, river, Colorado and Nebraska; flows SE, then NE to join the North Platte river and form the Platte river; 424 m. long.
Southport (south′pōrt) **1** town, Australia, in SE Queensland on coast; pop. 8400. **2** county borough, NW England, in Lancashire on coast N of Liverpool; pop. 84,100.
South Portland, city, SW Maine, SE of Portland; pop. 21,900.
South River, borough, New Jersey, SE of New Brunswick; pop. 11,300.
South Saint Paul, city, SE Minnesota, on Mississippi river; pop. 15,900.
South Salt Lake, town, N Utah, S of Salt Lake City; pop. 7700.
South Sandwich Islands, island group, S Atlantic Ocean, in Falkland Islands Dependencies.
South San Francisco, city, W California, S of San Francisco; pop. 19,400.
South Sea Islands, islands of the South Pacific Ocean; — equivalent in general usage to Oceania.
South Shetland Islands or **South Shetlands**, group of islands, S Atlantic Ocean, off tip of Palmer Penin., Antarctica; one of Falkland Islands Dependencies.
South Shields (shēldz) county borough, N England, on North Sea at mouth of the Tyne E of Newcastle; pop. 106,600.
South Sioux City, city, NE Nebraska, across Missouri river from Sioux City, Iowa; pop. 5600.
Southwark (sŭth′ĕrk; south′wĕrk) metropolitan borough, London, on S bank of the Thames; pop. 97,200.
South-West Africa, S. Afr. Dutch **Suidwes-Afrika** (soit′vĕs′ä′frĭ·kä), formerly **German Southwest Africa**, territory, SW Africa, bordering on Atlantic Ocean; before 1919 belonged to Germany, assigned as mandate to Union of South Africa 1919; ✻ Windhoek; area 318,099 sq. m.; pop. 314,200.
Southwick (south′wĭk) urban district, S England, in West Sussex; pop. 10,700.
South Williamsport, borough, N cen. Pennsylvania, S of Williamsport; pop. 6400.
Southwold (south′wōld) municipal borough, E England, in Suffolk, on **Southwold**, or **Sole** (sōl), **Bay**, scene of naval battle May 28, 1672.
Sovetsk (sŭ·vyĕtsk′), Ger. **Tilsit** (tĭl′zĭt; in English, also -sĭt) city, Soviet Russia, Europe, on Neman river; pop. 50,800.
Sovetskaya Gavan (sŭ·vyĕt′skȧ·yȧ gȧ′vän·y′) seaport, SE Soviet Russia, Asia, in Khabarovsk Territory on Tatar Strait; naval base.
Soviet Russia (sō′vĭ·ĕt; sō′vĭ·ĕt′; sô·vyĕt′; sŏv′ĭ·ĕt) the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic.
Soviet Union, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
Sowerby Bridge (sou′ĕr·bĭ) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 18,800.
Soya Strait (sō·yä), also **La Pérouse Strait** (lä′ pā·rōōz′; Fr. lȧ pā′rōōz′) channel, Japan, between NW Hokkaido I. and S tip of Sakhalin I; 25 m. wide.
Spa (spä; Angl. spä, spô) town, E Belgium, SE of Liége; mineral springs.
Spain (spān), Span. **España** (ās·pä′nyȧ), anc. **Hispania** (hĭs·pā′nĭ·ȧ; -pān′yȧ) country, SW Europe, occupying greater part of Iberian Penin.; nominally a kingdom; ✻ Madrid; area 193,144 sq. m.; pop. 28,286,500.
Spalding (spôl′dĭng) urban district, E England, in Parts of Holland, Lincolnshire, on the Welland river; pop. 11,000.
Spandau (shpän′dou) western suburb of Berlin, Germany, on the Spree; formerly a separate city; once residence of electors of Brandenburg.
Spanish Africa, the colonial possessions of Spain in Africa: Spanish Guinea, Spanish Sahara, and Ifni territory; area 134,700 sq. m.
Spanish America, those parts of America settled by Spaniards and now governed or occupied chiefly by their descendants; includes most of South America (except Brazil and the Guianas), Central America (except British Honduras), Mexico, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, and some small islands in the West Indies.
Spanish Fork, city, N cen. Utah, S of Provo; pop. 5200.
Spanish Guinea, Span. **Territorios Españoles del Golfo de Guinea** (tĕr′rē·tō′ryōs ās′-pä·nyō′lās thĕl gōl′fō thä gē·nä′ä) territory, W Africa, on Gulf of Guinea, including Río Muni on the mainland and several islands; a Spanish colony; ✻ Santa Isabel on island of Fernando Poo.
Spanish Peaks, two mountains, East Spanish Peak and West Spanish Peak, S Colorado, in volcanic region E of S end of Sangre de Cristo Range; west peak 13,623 ft. high.
Spanish Sahara, region, W Africa, on coast S of Morocco; includes Río de Oro; area 105,409 sq. m.; pop. 25,000.
Spanish Town, town, British West Indies, in SE cen. Jamaica SW of Kingston; former ✻ of Jamaica (until 1870); pop. 12,100.
Sparks (spärks) city, NW Nevada, on Truckee river E of Reno; pop. 8200.
Sparrows Point (spăr′ōz) town, Maryland, on Patapsco river SE of Baltimore; steel mill.

Sokotra. See SOCOTRA.
Sole Bay. See SOUTHWOLD BAY.
Sollum. See SALŪM.
Somalia Italiana. See ITALIAN SOMALILAND.
Somaliland Protectorate. See BRITISH SOMALILAND.
Somerset Nile. See NILE.
Song-Bo. See BO.
Songkoi. See COI.
Soo Canals. See SAULT SAINTE MARIE CANALS.
Soochow. See WUHSIEN.
Sophia. Var. of SOFIA.
Soratte. See SORACTE.
Sorbiodunum. See OLD SARUM.
Souda Bay. = SUDA BAY.
Soudan. See SUDAN.
Soudan français. See FRENCH SUDAN.
Soúdhas, Kólpos. See SUDA BAY.
Soueida. See ES SUWEIDA.
Soueidié. See SÜVEYDIYE.
Soufrière, Grande. See GRANDE SOUFRIÈRE.
Soufrière, La. See LA SOUFRIÈRE.
Sound, the. See ÖRESUND.
Sounds National Park. See FIORDLAND NATIONAL PARK.
Sour. See TYRE.
South Africa. = UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
South African Republic. See TRANSVAAL.
South Beveland. See BEVELAND.
South Bulgaria. = EASTERN RUMELIA.
South China Sea. See CHINA SEA.
Southeast Island. = Sud-Est island: see TAGULA.
Southern Cook Islands. = COOK ISLANDS.
Southern Dvina. See DVINA.
Southern Karroo. See KARROO.
Southern Morava. See MORAVA.
Southern Pennar. See PENNER.
Southern Sporades. See SPORADES.
South Foreland. See FORELAND.
South Fox Island. See FOX ISLANDS.
South Saskatchewan. See SASKATCHEWAN river.
South Thompson. See THOMPSON river.
South Vietnam. See VIETNAM.
Soviet Central Asia. See CENTRAL ASIA, SOVIET.
Sozan. See CHOSAN.
Spalato. See SPLIT.
Spanish Morocco. See MOROCCO.

Sparta (spär′tə) **1** or **Lacedaemon** (lăs′ē·dē′mŏn) ancient city, S Greece, in the Peloponnesus; ✻ of Laconia and, after struggle with Athens 460–404 B.C., the chief city of Greece until defeat by Thebes 371 B.C. **2** city, W cen. Wisconsin; pop. 5900.
Spartanburg (spär′tə·nə·bûrg) city, NW South Carolina; pop. 36,800.
Speedway (spēd′wā′) town, cen. Indiana, W of Indianapolis; site of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway; pop. 5500.
Spenborough (spĕn′bŭ·rŭ; -brŭ) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire, S of Leeds; pop. 37,000.
Spencer (spĕn′sĕr) **1** city, NW Iowa; pop. 7400. **2** town, cen. Massachusetts; pop. 7000.
Spencer Gulf, also **Spencer's Gulf** (spĕn′sĕrz) inlet of Indian Ocean, SE South Australia, at E end of Great Australian Bight; 175 m. long, 90 m. wide in widest part.
Spennymoor (spĕn′ĭ·mōōr) urban district, N England, in Durham; pop. 19,800.
Spey (spā) river, NE Scotland, flowing NE into Moray Firth; 110 m. long.
Speyer (shpī′ĕr), Anglicized **Spires** (spīrz) city, W Germany, on the Rhine; pop. 27,700.
Spion Kop (spē·ŏn′ kŏp′; Angl. spī′ŭn kŏp′) hill, Union of South Africa, in Natal WSW of Ladysmith; scene of battle Jan. 24, 1900.
Spitalfields (spĭt′′l·fēldz′) section of London, England, comprising two wards of Stepney metropolitan borough.
Spithead (spĭt′hĕd′; -hĕd′) roadstead on S coast of England, off Portsmouth harbor; connects with the Solent on the W.
Spitsbergen (spĭts′bûr′gĕn) group of islands, Arctic Ocean, 360 m. N of Norway, to which it belongs; chief island West Spitsbergen; area 24,280 sq. m.
Split (splĭt; Yugo. splēt) or **Spljet** (splyĕt), Ital. **Spalato** (spä′lä·tō) seaport, Yugoslavia, on Dalmatian coast in Croatia federated republic; pop. 50,000.
Spluegen (shplū′gĕn), Ital. **Spluga** (splōō′gä) mountain pass between Switzerland and Italy, near head of Lake Como in Rhaetian Alps; 25 m. long, altitude 6945 ft.
Spokane (spō·kăn′) **1** river, E Washington, flowing W into Columbia river; 120 m. long. **2** city, E Washington, at falls of Spokane river; pop. 161,700.
Spoleto (spō·lā′tō) commune, cen. Italy, SE of Perugia; pop. 32,300.
Sporades (spôr′ə·dēz; Mod. Gr. spō·rä′thäs) two island groups of Greece, in Aegean Sea: the **Northern Sporades**, N of Euboea and E of Thessaly, and the **Southern Sporades**, off SW Turkey, comprising chiefly the Dodecanese.
Spotsylvania (spŏt′sĭl·vān′yə; -vā′nĭ·ə) village, NE Virginia, SW of Fredericksburg; battles of **Spotsylvania Court House** May 8–21, 1864.
Spratly Islands (sprăt′lĭ) group of islands, South China Sea.
Spree (shprā) river, E cen. Germany, flowing N to the Havel; 220 m. long.
Spreewald (shprā′vält′) district, E Germany, in valley of the Spree NW of Cottbus.
Spremberg (shprĕm′bĕrk) city, E Germany, on Spree river; pop. 17,500.
Springdale (sprĭng′dāl) city, NW Arkansas, N of Fayetteville; pop. 5800.
Springfield (sprĭng′fēld) **1** city, ✻ of Illinois, on Sangamon river; pop. 81,600. **2** city, SW Massachusetts, on Connecticut river; pop. 162,400. **3** city, SW Missouri; pop. 66,700. **4** city, W Ohio, NE of Dayton; pop. 78,500. **5** city, W Oregon, E of Eugene; pop. 10,800. **6** city, N Tennessee, N of Nashville; pop. 6500.
Springhill (sprĭng′hĭl) town, Canada, in N Nova Scotia SE of Amherst; pop. 7100.
Springs (sprĭngz) city, NE Union of South Africa, in S Transvaal; pop. 111,000.
Springville (sprĭng′vĭl) city, N cen. Utah, S of Provo; pop. 6500.
Spruce Knob, mountain, E West Virginia; highest point in the state, 4860 ft.
Spuyten Duyvil Creek (spī′t'n dī′v'l) former creek, SE New York, between N end of Manhattan I. and the mainland, connecting Hudson and Harlem rivers; now an artificial waterway in New York City, the N part of the Harlem river.
Squam Lake (skwŏm) lake, cen. New Hampshire, NW of Lake Winnipesaukee; 6 m. long.
Squaw Valley (skwô) valley, California, on Squaw Peak (8960 ft.) in the Sierra Nevada W of Lake Tahoe; ski resort.
Squillace, Gulf of (skwĕl·lä′chä) inlet of Ionian Sea, S Italy, in Calabria.
Srinagar (srē·nŭg′ĕr) city, ✻ of Kashmir, on Jhelum river; pop. 207,800.
Stade (shtä′də) city, W Germany, W of Hamburg; pop. 26,000.
Staffa (stăf′ə) island, W Scotland, in Inner Hebrides W of Mull; site of Fingal's Cave.
Stafford (stăf′ĕrd) **1** county in England: see STAFFORDSHIRE. **2** municipal borough, W cen. England, ✻ of Staffordshire; pop. 40,300.
Staffordshire (-shĭr; -shĕr) or **Stafford** or **Staffs** (stăfs) county, W cen. England; ✻ Stafford; area 1153 sq. m.; pop. 1,621,000.
Staines (stānz) urban district, SE England, in Middlesex, on the Thames; pop. 40,000.
Stains (stăn) commune, N France, NNE of Paris; pop. 18,400.
Stalinabad (stä′lĭn·ä·băd′), formerly **Dyushambe** (dū·shäm′bĕ) city, Soviet Central Asia, ✻ of Tadzhik S.S.R.; pop. 82,500.
Stalingrad (stä′lĭn·grăd; stăl′ĭn-; Russ. stŭ·lyĭn·grät′), formerly **Tsaritsyn** (tsŭ·ryē′tsĭn) city, Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Volga; pop. 445,500.
Stalinir (stŭ·lyĭ·nyēr′), formerly **Tskhinvali** (tskĭn′vä·lĭ) town, U.S.S.R., ✻ of South Ossetia.
Stalino (stä′lyĭ·nō) or **Stalin** (stä′lyĭn; -lēn; stăl′ĭn; stăl′ēn; Russ. stä′lyĭn), formerly **Yuzovka** (yōō′zŭf·kə) city, U.S.S.R., in E Ukraine in the Donbas; pop. 462,400.
Stalinogorsk (stä·lē′nō·gôrsk′), formerly **Bobriki** (bŏb′rĭ·kĭ; Russ. bŏb′ryĭ·kĭ) city, Soviet Russia, Europe, ESE of Tula; pop. 76,200.
Stalin Peak (stä′lĭn; -lēn; stăl′ĭn; stăl′ēn; Russ. stä′lyĭn), formerly **Garmo Peak** (gärmō′) mountain, Soviet Central Asia, in SE Tadzhik S.S.R. in the Pamirs; highest point in the Soviet Union, 24,590 ft.
Stalinsk (stä′lyĭnsk), formerly **Novo Kuznetsk** (nō′vō kōōz·nĕtsk′; Russ. nō′vŭ kōōz·nyĕtsk′) city, Soviet Russia, Asia, at S end of Kuznetsk Basin; pop. 169,500.
Stalybridge (stä′lĭ·brĭj) municipal borough, NW England, in Cheshire; pop. 22,500.
Stamboul (stăm·bōōl′) Istanbul; — a variant spelling formerly in common use, now sometimes applied specifically to the old part of the city S of the Golden Horn.
Stamford (stăm′fĕrd) **1** city, SW Connecticut, on Long Island Sound on New York state border; pop. 74,300. **2** city, NW cen. Texas; pop. 5800. **3** municipal borough, E England, in Parts of Kesteven, Lincolnshire; pop. 10,900.
Stamford Bridge, village, N England, in East Riding, Yorkshire, ENE of York; scene of battle Sept. 25, 1066, just before battle of Hastings.
Standerton (stăn′dĕr·t'n; -tŭn) town, NE Union of South Africa, in SE Transvaal on Vaal river; pop. 9300.
Standish with Langtree (stăn′dĭsh, lăng′trē) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire NE of Liverpool; pop. 9000.
Stanislav (stăn′ĭ·slăv′; Russ. stä·nyĭ·slăf′), Pol. **Stanisławów** (stä′nĕ·slä′vōōf), Ger. **Stanislau** (shtä′nĭs·lou; stä′-) city, U.S.S.R., in SW Ukraine; pop. 71,200.
Stanley (stăn′lĭ) **1** urban district, N England, in Durham SSW of Newcastle; pop. 48,100. **2** urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 16,700. **3** = PORT STANLEY.
Stanley Falls, seven cataracts of the upper Congo river, Belgian Congo, on the equator.
Stanley Pool, expansion of Congo river, cen. Africa, on border between Belgian Congo and French Equatorial Africa; site of Léopoldville and Brazzaville.
Stanovoi Range (stăn′ō·voi), Russ. **Stanovoi Khrebet** (stä·nŭ·voi′ kryĭ·byĕt′) mountain range, E Soviet Russia, Asia, E of the Olekma river; highest point 8143 ft.
Stanthorpe (stăn′thôrp) town, E Australia, in SE Queensland on New South Wales border, at N end of New England Plateau; tin mines and uranium deposits.
Stara Zagora (stä′rä zä·gō′rä) city, Bulgaria, on S slope of Balkan Mts.; pop. 29,800.
Starbuck (stär′bŭk) island, cen. Pacific Ocean, one of the Line Is.
Stargard (Pol. stär′gärt; Ger. shtär′gärt), Ger. also **Stargard in Pommern** (shtär′gärt ĭn pōm′ĕrn) city, NW Poland, ESE of Stettin; pop. 19,200.
Stari Bečej (stä′rē bĕ′chä), Hung. **Ókecse** (ō′kä′chä) town, NE Yugoslavia, in N Voivodina on Tisza river; pop. 22,900.
Starkville (stärk′vĭl; Sou. also -v'l) city, NE cen. Mississippi; pop. 7100.
Starogard (stä·rō′gärt), Ger. **Preussisch-Stargard** (proi′sĭsh·shtär′gärt) commune, N Poland; pop. 20,000.
Stassfurt (shtäs′fōōrt) city, E Germany, S of Magdeburg; pop. 29,800.
State College, borough, cen. Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania State College; pop. 17,200.
Staten Island (stăt′'n) **1** island, New York, just SW of mouth of Hudson river off New Jersey coast; part of New York City, constituting Richmond borough; area 60 sq. m. **2** Span. **Isla de los Estados** (ēz′lä thä lōs äs·tä′thôs) island, S Atlantic Ocean, off E tip of Tierra del Fuego; belongs to Argentina.
Statesboro (stāts′bûr′ō) city, E Georgia; pop. 6100.
States of the Church or **Papal States**, temporal domain of the popes in cen. Italy 755–1870; area 16,000 sq. m.
Statesville (stāts′vĭl; Sou. also -v'l) city, cen. North Carolina; pop. 16,900.
Statue of Liberty National Monument, government reservation, New York City, on Bedloe's I. in Upper New York Bay; site of Bartholdi's statue Liberty Enlightening the World; made national monument 1924.
Staubbach Falls (shtoup′bäk) waterfall, Switzerland, near Lauterbrunnen; 980 ft. high.
Staunton (stăn′t'n; -tŭn) independent city, Virginia, in Shenandoah Valley; pop. 19,900.
Stavanger (stä·väng′ĕr) seaport, SW Norway; pop. 50,300.
Staveley (stāv′lĭ) urban district, England, in Derbyshire; pop. 17,900.
Stavropol (stăv′rō·pōl; Russ. stä·v′rŭ·pŭl·y′, stŭv·rō′pŭl·y′) city, Soviet Russia, Europe, ✻ of Stavropol Territory; pop. 85,100.
Stavropol Territory, formerly **Ordzhonikidze Territory** (ôr′jŏn·ĭ·kĭd′zĕ; Russ. ŭr·jŭ·nyĭ·kĕd′zĕ) territory, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, N of the Caucasus; ✻ Stavropol; area 29,600 sq. m.; pop. 1,500,000.
Steelton (stēl′t'n; -tŭn) borough, SE cen. Pennsylvania, on Susquehanna river just S of Harrisburg; pop. 12,600.
Steenkerke (stān′kĕr′kə) or **Steenkerque** (stĕn′kĕrk′; stăn′-) village, SW Belgium; scene of battle July 23–Aug. 3, 1692.
Steep Point (stēp) westernmost point of land, Australia, at 113°8′E.
Steep Rock Lake, Canada, in SW Ontario N of Quetico Park; drained since 1942, now site of open-pit iron mines.
Stellarton (stĕl′ĕr·t'n; -tŭn) town, Canada, in N Nova Scotia; pop. 5600.
Stellenbosch (stĕl′ĕn·bôs′; Angl. -bŏŏsh′) town, S Union of South Africa, in SW Cape Province E of Cape Town; pop. 15,300.
Stelvio Pass (stĕl′vyō) mountain pass between Italy and Switzerland, in the Ortler Mts.; 9049 ft. high.
Stendal (shtĕn′däl) city, E Germany, NNE of Magdeburg; pop. 40,300.
Stephenville (stē′vĕn·vĭl; Sou. also -v'l) city, N cen. Texas; pop. 7200.
Stepney (stĕp′nĭ) metropolitan borough, London, on N bank of Thames; pop. 98,600.
Stepnoi (stĕp·noi′; Russ. styĕp-), before 1943 **Elista** (ē·lĭs′tə; Russ. ē·lyē′stə) town, Soviet Russia, Europe; ✻ of former Kalmyk Republic.
Sterling (stûr′lĭng) **1** city, NE Colorado, on South Platte river; pop. 7500. **2** city, NW Illinois; pop. 12,800.
Stettin (shtē·tēn′), Pol. **Szczecin** (shchē·tsēn′) seaport, NW Poland, near mouth of Oder river; pop. 159,100.
Stettiner Haff (shtē·tē′nĕr häf′) lagoon, N Germany and NW Poland, opening into Bay of Pomerania between islands of Usedom and Wolin.
Steubenville (stū′bĕn·vĭl) city, E Ohio, on Ohio river; pop. 35,900.
Stevenage (stē′vĕn·ĭj) urban district, SE England, in Hertfordshire; pop. 6600.
Stevens Point (stē′vĕnz) city, cen. Wisconsin; pop. 16,600.
Stewart (stū′ĕrt) river, N Canada, flowing W to Yukon river; 320 m. long.
Stewart Island, island, New Zealand, S of South I.
Stewart Islands, group of islands, Solomon Is., 110 m. E of N end of Malaita.
Steyr (shtīr), also **Steier** (shtī′ĕr) city, Austria, on Steyr river at its confluence with the Enns; pop. 37,200.
Stikine (stĭ·kēn′) river, Canada and Alaska, flowing from **Stikine Mountains** (British Columbia and Yukon, highest point 8676 ft.) to Pacific Ocean; 335 m. long.
Stillwater (stĭl′wô′tĕr; -wŏt′ĕr) **1** city, E Minnesota, ENE of St. Paul; pop. 7700. **2** village, E New York, on Hudson river 21 m. N of Albany and just S of Saratoga (Schuylerville); battles of Saratoga 1777. **3** city, N cen. Oklahoma; pop. 20,200.
Stirling (stûr′lĭng) **1** or **Stirlingshire** (-shĭr; -shēr) county, cen. Scotland; area 451 sq. m.; pop. 187,400. **2** burgh, its ✻, on Forth river; pop. 27,000.
Stockach (shtŏk′äk) town, SW Germany, NW of Konstanz; battles 1799 and 1800.
Stockbridge (stŏk′brĭj) town, W Massachusetts, in the Berkshire Hills S of Pittsfield.
Stockholm (stŏk′hōm; Swed. stôk′hôlm′) seaport, ✻ of Sweden, on Baltic Sea; pop. 733,600.
Stockport (stŏk′pōrt) county borough, NW England, S of Manchester; pop. 141,700.
Stocksbridge (stŏks′brĭj) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 10,300.
Stockton (stŏk′tŭn) **1** city, cen. California, on San Joaquin river; pop. 79,900. **2** or **Stockton on Tees** (tēz) municipal borough, N England, in Durham; pop. 74,000.
Stoke Newington (stōk nū′ĭng·tŭn) metropolitan borough, N London; pop. 49,100.
Stoke on Trent (trĕnt) city and county borough, W cen. England, in Staffordshire; pop. 275,100.
Stoke Poges (pō′jĭs; -jĭz) parish, SE cen. England, in Buckinghamshire; generally considered the scene of Gray's "Elegy."
Stokhod (stô′kŭt), Pol. **Stochód** (stô′kōōt) river, U.S.S.R., in NW Ukraine, flowing into Pripyat river; 90 m. long.
Stolberg (shtôl′bĕrk), also **Stolberg im Rheinland** (ĭm rīn′länt) or **bei Aachen** (bī ä′kĕn) city, W Germany, on Belgian border E of Aachen; pop. 27,900.
Stolpe (shtôl′pĕ) river, Poland, flowing NW into the Baltic Sea; 90 m. long.
Stone (stōn) urban district, W cen. England, in Staffordshire; pop. 8300.
Stoneham (stōn′ăm) town, NE Massachusetts, N of Boston; pop. 13,200.
Stone Mountain, mountain, NW cen. Georgia, near Atlanta; Confederate memorial.
Stones River (stōnz) river, cen. Tennessee, flowing N into Cumberland river; on West Fork, one of its headstreams, is site of battle (also called battle of Murfreesboro) Dec. 31, 1862–Jan. 2, 1863; site now called Stones River National Military Park.
Stoney Creek (stōn′ĭ) village, Canada, in Ontario at W end of Lake Ontario; battle 1813.
Stonington Island (stōn′ĭng·tŭn) island, Antarctica, off W coast of Palmer Peninsula.
Stony Point (stōn′ĭ) village, SE New York, on Hudson river nearly opposite Peekskill; site of fort taken by Gen. Anthony Wayne 1779.
Stora Sjöfallet (stōō′rä′ shû′fäl′ĕt) waterfall, N Sweden, in upper Lule river; 130 ft. high.
Storm Bay, inlet of S Pacific Ocean, Australia, in SE Tasmania.
Storm King, mountain, SE New York, in Highlands of the Hudson; 1340 ft. high.
Storm Lake, city, NW Iowa, ESE of Cherokee; pop. 7000.
Storrs (stôrz) subdivision of town of Mansfield, Connecticut; Univ. of Connecticut.
Stoughton (stō′t'n) town, E Massachusetts, NW of Brockton; pop. 11,100.
Stour (stour; stōōr; stōr) **1** river, SE England, flowing between Essex and Suffolk cos. into North Sea. **2** river, S England, flowing across Dorsetshire into the Avon in Hampshire. **3** river, SE England, flowing NE past Canterbury into North Sea through two arms which cut off the island of Thanet.
Stourbridge (stour′brĭj; stōōr′-; stûr′-; stōr′-) municipal borough, W cen. England, in Worcestershire; pop. 37,200.
Stourport on Severn (stour′pōrt [stōōr′-], sĕv′ĕrn) urban district, W cen. England, in Worcestershire; pop. 10,100.
Stowmarket (stō′mär′kĕt; -kĭt) urban district, England, in East Suffolk; pop. 7300.
Strabane (strə·băn′) urban district, W cen. Northern Ireland; pop. 5600.
Strahlhorn (shträl′hôrn) mountain, Switzerland, in Pennine Alps N of Monte Rosa; 13,750 ft. high.
Straits, the (strāts) **1** the passageway between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, including the Bosporus and the Dardanelles. **2** the Strait of Malacca. **3** the Strait of Gibraltar. **4** also, sometimes, other straits, as Bass Strait, Torres Strait. **5** the Straits Settlements.
Straits Settlements, before 1946 a group of British possessions in Malaya on Strait of Malacca which constituted a crown colony; included Singapore (now a separate colony) and Penang and Malacca (now part of Federation of Malaya).
Stralsund (shträl′zōōnt; shträl·zōōnt′) seaport, E Germany, on the Strelasund opposite Rügen I.; pop. 50,400.
Strand (strănd) town, S Union of South Africa, in SW Cape Province on False Bay adjoining Somerset West; pop. 8700.
Strangford Lough (străng′fĕrd lŏk) inlet of Irish Sea on E coast of Northern Ireland.

Spezia, La. See LA SPEZIA.
Spice Islands. See MOLUCCAS.
Spires. See SPEYER.
Spljet. See SPLIT.
Srbija. See SERBIA.
Sredets. See SOFIA.
Srem. See SYRMIA.
Sremski Karlovci. See KARLOWITZ.
Stabiae. See CASTELLAMMARE DI STABIA.
Staffs. See STAFFORDSHIRE.
Staked Plain. See LLANO ESTACADO.
Stalin. **1** See STALINO. **2** See VARNA.
Stambul. Var. of STAMBOUL.
Stampalia. See ASTYPALAIA.
Stanislau. See STANISLAV.
Stara Planina. See BALKAN MOUNTAINS.
Starnberger See. See WÜRM.
Steibark. See TANNENBERG.
Steier. See STEYR.
Steiermark. See STYRIA.
Steinamanger. See SZOMBATHELY.
Steppes, the. See KIRGIZ STEPPE.
Sterzing. See VIPITENO.
Stochód. See STOKHOD.
Stolp. See SŁUPSK.
Stony Tunguska. See TUNGUSKA.
Stotzenberg. = FORT STOTZENBERG.

Stranraer (străn·rär′) seaport, SW Scotland, in Wigtown co. on Loch Ryan; pop. 8600.
Strasbourg (străs′bûrg; străz′-; Fr. strȧz′bo͝or′), Ger. **Strassburg** (străs′bo͝orG; strȧz′-; Ger. shtrȧs′bo͝orK) city, NE France, on Ill river near the Rhine; pop. 175,500.
Stratford (străt′fərd) **1** town, SW Connecticut, on Long Island Sound at mouth of Housatonic river; pop. 33,400. **2** city, Canada, in SE Ontario W of Kitchener; pop. 18,800.
Stratford on Avon (ā′vŭn; ăv′ŭn) municipal borough, cen. England, in Warwickshire SSE of Birmingham; birthplace and burial place of William Shakespeare; pop. 15,000.
Strathclyde (străth·klīd′) medieval Celtic kingdom of Scotland, S of the Clyde river; ✱ Dumbarton.
Strathmore (străth·mōr′) **1** the great valley of cen. Scotland, S of the Grampians. **2** sometimes, that part of the valley in Angus and Perth cos. NW of the Sidlaw Hills.
Strathroy (străth·roi′) town, Canada, in SE Ontario; pop. 3700.
Strath Spey (străth spā′) district, NE Scotland, the valley of the river Spey, in Inverness, Banff, and Moray counties.
Straubing (shtrou′bĭng) city, W Germany, on Danube river ESE of Regensburg; pop. 34,300.
Streator (strē′tər) city, N Illinois; pop. 16,500.
Street (strēt) urban district, England, in Somersetshire; pop. 5300.
Strelasund (shtrā′lä·zo͝ont) strait, NE Germany, between Rügen I. and the mainland.
Stresa (strā′zä) town, NW Italy, on Lake Maggiore; international conferences 1932, 1935.
Stretford (strĕt′fərd) municipal borough, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 61,500.
Strickland (strĭk′lənd) river, E New Guinea, in Territory of Papua, flowing S and SW to the Fly river; 225 m. long.
Stromboli (strŏm′bō·lĭ; Ital. strōm′bô·lē), anc. **Strongyle** (strŏn′jĭ·lē) island, Italy, one of the Lipari Is.; contains active volcano **Stromboli**, height 3040 ft.
Strömö (strûm′û′) island, largest of the Faeroes; area 144 sq. m.
Stronsay (strŏn′sā) island, N Scotland, one of the Orkney Is.
Stroud (stroud) urban district, SW cen. England, in Gloucestershire; pop. 16,000.
Stroudsburg (stroudz′bûrg) borough, E Pennsylvania, near Delaware Water Gap; pop. 6400.
Strumica (strōō′mĕ·tsä) or **Strumitsa**, **1** river, SE Yugoslavia, flowing E into the Struma (Strymon) river; 50 m. long. **2** town, SE Yugoslavia, on Strumica river; battlefield in the Balkan Wars and in World War I.
Struthers (strŭth′ərz) city, NE Ohio, on Mahoning river SE of Youngstown; pop. 11,900.
Struthof (strü′tôf′) section of village of **Natzweiler** (nȧts′vā′lär′), NE France, in Vosges Mts. W of Strasbourg; site of concentration camp 1941–44.
Stry (strē), Pol. **Stryj** (strē) **1** river, U.S.S.R., in W Ukraine, formerly in S Poland; flows from the Carpathian Mts. NE to the Dniester river; 110 m. long. **2** city, U.S.S.R., in SW Ukraine on Stry river; pop. 34,000.
Strymon (strĭ′mŏn), Mod. Gr. **Strimón** (strē·mōn′), Bulg. **Struma** (strōō′mȧ; Bulg. -mä) river, Bulgaria and Greece, flowing S and SE into Aegean Sea; 225 m. long.
Strymonic Gulf (strĭ·mŏn′ĭk) or **Gulf of Strimón** (strē·mōn′), also **Gulf of Orfani** (ôr·fä′nyē), Mod. Gr. **Strimonikós Kólpos** (strē·mô·nyē·kōs′ kôl′pôs), also **Kólpos Orfanoú** (kôl′pôs ôr′fä·nōō′) inlet of Aegean Sea, NE Greece, NE of Chalcidice Penin.
Strypa (strĭ′pä) river, U.S.S.R., in SW Ukraine, flowing into the Dniester; 60 m. long.
Stuart (stū′ərt) **1** river, W Canada, in British Columbia, flowing from **Stuart Lake** (area 139 sq. m.) SE into Nechako river; 258 m. long. **2** see ALICE SPRINGS.
Sturgeon (stûr′jŭn) river, Canada, in SE Ontario, flowing SSE into Lake Nipissing; 106 m. long.
Sturgeon Bay, city, NE Wisconsin, on Sturgeon Bay, an inlet of Green Bay; pop. 7100.
Sturgeon Falls, town, Canada, in SE Ontario on Lake Nipissing; pop. 5000.
Sturgis (stûr′jĭs) city, S Michigan; pop. 7800.
Stutterheim (stŭt′ər·hĭm) town, Union of South Africa, in SE Cape Province; pop. 6500.
Stuttgart, **1** (stŭt′gärt) city, E Arkansas; pop. 7300. **2** (shtōōt′gärt; Angl. stŭt′gärt) city, W Germany, on Neckar river; chief city of Württemberg; pop. 481,800.
Styr (stĭr) river, U.S.S.R., in NW Ukraine, flowing N into Pripyat river in the marshes; 300 m. long.
Styria (stĭr′ĭ·ȧ), Ger. **Steiermark** (shtī′ər·märk) region, cen. and SE Austria; noted for iron mines; constitutes a province.
Suakin (swä′kĭn; Arab. swä′kĭn, sä·wä′-), also **Suakim** (swä′kĭm) seaport, NE Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on Red Sea S of Port Sudan.
Subic (sōō′bĭk) or **Subig** (-bĭg) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon NW of Manila, at head of **Subic Bay**, inlet NW of Bataan Penin.; site of U.S. naval base.
Subotica (sōō′bō·tē·tsä) or **Subotitsa**, Hung. **Szabadka** (sŏ′bŏd·kŏ′), Ger. **Maria-Theresiopel** (mä·rē′ä·tā·rä′zē·ō′pəl) city, NE Yugoslavia, in N Voivodina near Hungarian frontier; pop. 112,500.
Suceava (sōō·chä′vä) **1** river, N Romania, in Bucovina region, flowing into Siret river; 110 m. long. **2** town, N Romania, on the Suceava river; ✱ of Moldavia 1401–1565.
Sucre (sōō′krā) **1** formerly **Chuquisaca** (chōō′kē·sä′kä) city, constitutional ✱ of Bolivia; pop. 30,000. **2** state, N Venezuela; ✱ Cumaná; area 4556 sq. m.; pop. 333,300.
Suda Bay (sōō′dȧ; Gr. sōō′thä), Mod. Gr. **Kólpos Soúdhas** (kôl′pôs sōō′thäs) inlet of Mediterranean Sea, Greece, on N coast of Crete.
Sudan (sōō·dăn′), Fr. **Soudan** (sōō′dän′) **1** region, Africa, between Atlantic Ocean and the upper Nile river, including basins of the Niger river, Lake Chad, and upper Nile river. **2** see ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN.
Sudbury (sŭd′bĕr′ĭ; -bər·ĭ; -brĭ) **1** town, E Massachusetts, W of Boston; site of Wayside Inn. **2** city, Canada, in SE Ontario N of Georgian Bay; pop. 42,400. **3** municipal borough, E England, in West Suffolk; pop. 6600.
Suddie (sŭd′ĭ) town, N British Guiana, at mouth of Essequibo river.
Suderö (sōō′thər·û′) island, southernmost of the Faeroes.
Sudeten (sōō·dā′t′n; Ger. zōō-), also **Sudetes** (sōō·dē′tēz) or **Sudetic Mountains** (sōō·dĕt′ĭk) mountain ranges, E cen. Europe, W of the Carpathians, forming the N border of Bohemia, Czechoslovakia.
Sudr, Ras (räs sōō′dər) cape, NE Egypt, on Red Sea coast of Sinai Penin.; oil field.
Sueca (swā′kä) commune, E Spain, S of Valencia; pop. 19,900.
Suessula (swĕs′ū·lȧ) ancient town, S Italy, near Caudine Forks; battle 343 B.C.
Suez (sōō·ĕz′; sōō′ĕz; esp. Brit., sōō′ĭz) seaport, NE Egypt, at S end of Suez Canal on Gulf of Suez; pop. 49,700.
Suez, Isthmus of, neck of land connecting NE Africa with Asia, in NE Egypt between Mediterranean Sea and NW arm (**Gulf of Suez**) of Red Sea; crossed by the **Suez Canal**, built 1859–69, 92 m. long.
Suffolk (sŭf′ək; in U.S., also -ôk) **1** independent city, SE Virginia, on Nansemond river; pop. 12,300. **2** county, E England, bordering on North Sea; divided into **East Suffolk**, ✱ Ipswich, area 871 sq. m., pop. 321,800; and **West Suffolk**, ✱ Bury St. Edmunds, area 611 sq. m., pop. 120,600.
Suhl (zōōl) city, E Germany, SSW of Urfurt; pop. 24,600.
Suifenho (swā′fŭn′hŭ′), formerly (Russian) **Pogranichnaya** (pŭ·grŭ·nyĕch′nȧ·yȧ) town, E Manchuria, at U.S.S.R. border.
Suir (shōōr) river, SE Ireland, flowing S and E into Waterford Harbour; 100 m. long.
Suisun Bay (sū·sōōn′) inlet of San Francisco Bay, cen. California.
Suita (swē·tä) city, Japan, in Honshu N of Osaka; pop. 72,200.
Suiyuan (swā′yü·än′) province, cen. Inner Mongolia; ✱ Kweisui; area 112,493 sq. m.; pop. 2,083,700.
Sukhona (sōō·kō′nȧ) river, N cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing E to unite with the Yug river and form the Northern Dvina river; 350 m. long.
Sukhumi (sōō′kōō·mĭ) seaport, U.S.S.R., ✱ of Abkhazian A.S.S.R., on Black Sea.
Sukkur (sōōk′kōōr) or **Sakhar** (sŭk′hər) town, W Pakistan, in N Sind on Indus river; pop. 66,500.
Sula (sōō′lȧ) river, U.S.S.R., in Ukraine, flowing S to the Dnieper; 240 m. long.
Sulaimaniya (sōō′lā·mä·nē′yȧ; -yä; sōō′lī-) town, NE Iraq, in mountains near Iranian border; pop. 30,000.
Sulaiman Range (sōō·lī·män′) mountain range, W Pakistan, on E border of Baluchistan; highest point Takht-i-Sulaiman, 11,289 ft.
Sula, or Soela, Islands (sōō′lȧ) island group, Indonesia, in the Moluccas.
Sulgrave (sŭl′grāv) village, cen. England, in S Northamptonshire; Sulgrave Manor, home of George Washington's ancestors.
Sulina (sōō·lē′nä) port, E Romania, on Black Sea at the cen. mouth of the Danube (called the Sulina branch).
Sullana (sōō·yä′nä) city, NW Peru; pop. 22,300.
Sullivan (sŭl′ĭ·vən) city, SW Indiana; pop. 5400.
Sulphur (sŭl′fər) **1** or **Sulphur Fork of Red River**, river, NE Texas and SW Arkansas, flowing E into Red river; 200 m. long. **2** town, SW Louisiana, W of Lake Charles; pop. 6000.
Sulphur Springs, city, NE Texas; pop. 9000.
Suluan (sōō·lōō′ăn) island, Philippine Is., S of S point of Samar.
Sulu Archipelago (sōō′lōō) chain of islands, SW Philippine Is.
Sulu Sea, body of water between SW Philippine Is. and NE end of Borneo.
Sulza (zōōl′tsä), also **Bad-Sulza** (băt-) town, E Germany, NE of Weimar.
Sulzbach (zōōlts′băK) town, Saarland, NNW of Saarbrücken; pop. 25,000.
Sumatra (sōō·mä′trȧ) island, W Indonesia, S of Malay Penin.; lies across the equator, chief city Palembang; area 166,789 sq. m.; pop. 7,601,700.
Sumba or **Soemba** (sōōm′bȧ), Eng. **Sandalwood Island** (săn′d'l·wŏōd′) island, Indonesia, in Lesser Sunda Is. S of Flores.
Sumbawa or **Soembawa** (sōōm·bä′wȧ) island, Indonesia, in Lesser Sunda Is. E of Lombok.
Sumbing or **Soembing** (sōōm′bĭng) mountain, Indonesia, in cen. Java; 11,060 ft. high.
Sumer (sōō′mər), the southern division of ancient Babylonia; from ab. the 4th millennium B.C. a kingdom of non-Semitic people.
Sumida (sōō·mē·dä) river, Japan, in SE Honshu, flowing S into Tokyo Bay; 180 m. long.
Summerside (sŭm′ər·sīd) town, Canada, in W Prince Edward I. on coast; pop. 6500.
Summit (sŭm′ĭt) **1** village, NE Illinois, WSW of Chicago; pop. 9000. **2** city, NE New Jersey, W of Newark; pop. 17,900.
Sumter (sŭm′tər) city, E cen. South Carolina; pop. 20,200.
Sumy (sōō′mĭ) town, U.S.S.R., in Ukraine near the Psel river; pop. 63,900.
Sun (sŭn) river, NW cen. Montana, flowing S and E into Missouri river; 100 m. long.
Sunapee Lake (sŭn′ȧ·pē) lake, SW cen. New Hampshire.
Sunart, Loch (lŏK sōō′nərt) inlet of Atlantic Ocean, W Scotland, in Argyll co.
Sunbury (sŭn′bĕr′ĭ; -bər·ĭ; -brĭ) city, Pennsylvania, on Susquehanna river; pop. 15,600.
Sunbury on Thames, urban district, SE England, in Middlesex WSW of London; pop. 23,400.
Sunchon (sōōn·chŏn) **1** or **Junten** (jōōn·tĕn) town, S Korea, SE of Kwangju near S coast; pop. 43,900. **2** or **Junsen** (jōōn·sĕn) town, N Korea, NE of Pyongyang.
Sunda (sŭn′dȧ), or **Soenda** (sōōn′dä), **Isles**, island group, Malay Archipelago, comprising the **Greater Sunda Islands**: Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and Celebes; and the **Lesser Sunda Islands**, the islands extending E from Java; except for British Borneo and Portuguese Timor they belong to the Republic of Indonesia.
Sundarbans (sŏōn′dər·bŭns), also **Sunderbunds** (sŏōn′dər·bŭndz) region, NE India, in Ganges delta; a great swamp, area 6526 sq. m.
Sunda, or Soenda, Strait, channel, Indonesia, between Java and Sumatra.
Sunday (sŭn′dĭ) or **Sundays** (-dĭz) river, Union of South Africa, in Cape Province, flowing into Algoa Bay; 200 m. long.
Sundbyberg (sŭnd′bü·bär′y′) city, SE Sweden, NW of Stockholm; pop. 24,100.
Sunderland (sŭn′dər·lənd) county borough, N England, in Durham on North Sea at mouth of the Wear; pop. 181,500.
Sundsvall (sŭnts′vȧl) seaport, E Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia; pop. 25,400.
Sunflower (sŭn′flou′ər) river, NW Mississippi, flowing S to Yazoo river; 200 m. long.
Sung or **Sung Shan** (sŏŏng′ shän′) sacred mountain, E cen. China, in N Honan prov.; 9200 ft. high.
Sungari (sŏŏn′gä′rĭ′) or **Sunghwa** (sŏŏng′hwä′) river, E Manchuria, flowing from mountains on Korean border to the Amur; 800 m. long; upper part S of Yungki is dammed, forming the **Sungari Reservoir**.
Sungkiang (sŏŏng′jĭ·äng′) town, E China, in S Kiangsu SW of Shanghai on the Hwang Pu; pop. 50,000.
Sungtze (sŏŏng′dzŭ′) river, E cen. China, in Hupeh and Hunan provs., flowing N from NW corner of the Tungting Hu (lake) to the Yangtze river; 50 m. long.
Sunnyvale (sŭn′ĭ·vāl′) city, W California, WNW of San Jose; pop. 9800.
Sunset Crater, volcanic crater, N cen. Arizona, E of San Francisco Peaks; central feature of **Sunset Crater National Monument**, established 1930.
Sun Valley, village, cen. Idaho, in Sawtooth Mts.; summer and winter resort, first opened September 1936.
Suomenlinna (swō′mĕn·lĭn′nä), Swedish **Sveaborg** (svä′ȧ·bôr′y′) fortress, S Finland, in harbor of Helsinki; built by the Swedes 1749.
Superior (sū·pēr′ĭ·ər; sŭ-) city, NW Wisconsin, at W end of Lake Superior at mouth of St. Louis river, opposite Duluth, Minnesota; pop. 35,300.
Superior, Lake, lake, United States and Canada; largest, northernmost, and westernmost of the Great Lakes; area 31,820 sq. m.
Supung (sōō·pōōng) or **Suiho** (syĭ·hō) reservoir, NW Korea, on Manchurian border; formed by dam in Yalu river ab. 50 m. from its mouth; hydroelectric power station.
Sura (sōō·rȧ′) river, E cen. Russia in Europe, flowing N to the Volga; 525 m. long.
Surabaja or **Soerabaja** (sōōr′ȧ·bä′yȧ) seaport, Indonesia, in NE Java on **Surabaja Strait** (between Java and W end of Madura); naval base; pop. 342,000.
Surakarta or **Soerakarta** (sōōr′ȧ·kär′tȧ) **1** native (Mohammedan) principality, Indonesia, in S cen. Java. **2** also **Solo** (sō′lō) city, its ✱; pop. 165,000.
Surat (sōō·rät′; native sōō′rȧt) city, W India, in N Bombay state on Tapti river near its mouth; pop. 171,400.
Surbiton (sûr′bĭ·t'n) municipal borough, S England, in Surrey WSW of London; pop. 60,700.
Suresnes (sü′rän′) commune, N France, W of Paris on Seine river; pop. 32,200.
Suribachi, Mount (sōōr′ĭ·bä′chĭ) volcano, Volcano Is., at S end of Iwo Jima; taken by Americans Feb. 23, 1945.
Surigao (sōō′rē·gä′ō) municipality, Philippine Is., at NE tip of Mindanao at S end of Surigao Strait; pop. 34,300.
Surigao Strait, channel, SE Philippine Is., between Leyte I. and Dinagat I.
Surinam (sōōr′ĭ·nȧm), Du. **Suriname** (sü′rē·nȧ′mə), often called **Netherlands**, or **Dutch, Guiana**, country, N South America, bordering on Atlantic Ocean in Guiana; a territory of the Netherlands; ✱ Paramaribo; area 55,142 sq. m.; pop. 183,700.
Suriname (sü′rē·nȧ′mə) river, N Surinam, flowing N into Atlantic Ocean; 400 m. long.
Surkhab (sōōr·käb′) river, Soviet Central Asia, in Tadzhik S.S.R., flowing W and SW to the Amu Darya; 560 m. long.
Surma (sōōr′mä) river, NE Indian subcontinent, flowing from Manipur state, Republic of India, into East Bengal, Pakistan, where it forms the Meghna river; 560 m. long.
Surrey (sûr′ĭ; sŭr′ĭ) county, S England, SW of London; ✱ Kingston on Thames; area 722 sq. m.; pop. 1,601,600.
Suruga Bay (sōō·rōō·gä) inlet of Pacific Ocean, Japan, on SE coast of Honshu.
Susa, **1** (sū′zȧ; -sȧ), Biblical **Shushan** (shōō′shăn; -shän) ancient city, ✱ of Elam; ruins in SW Iran. **2** (sōō′sȧ; -sä) see SOUSSE.
Sušac (sōō′shäts), Ital. **Cazza** (kät′tsä) island, Yugoslavia, in Adriatic Sea.
Sušak (sōō′shäk) **1** Ital. **Sansego** (sän′sā·gō) island, NW Yugoslavia, in group SE of Istria Penin. **2** seaport, NW Yugoslavia, suburb of Rijeka.
Susanville (sū′z'n·vĭl) town, NE California; pop. 5300.
Susiana (sū′zĭ·ā′nȧ; -ăn′ȧ) ancient Elam; — occasionally so called from Susa, its ✱.
Susigirlik (sōō′sĭ·gĭr·lĭk′) river, NW Turkey in Asia, flowing N to Sea of Marmara; 100 m. long.
Susitna (sōō·sĭt′nȧ) river, S Alaska, flowing W and S from E end of Alaska Range to Cook Inlet; 280 m. long.
Susquehanna (sŭs′kwē·hăn′ȧ) river, E United States, flowing from cen. New York S through Pennsylvania and into N end of Chesapeake Bay in Maryland; 444 m. long; in Pennsylvania, receives the West Branch, 200 m. long.

Strassburg. See STRASBOURG.
Strongyle. See STROMBOLI.
Struma. See STRYMON.
Stuhlweissenburg. See SZÉKESFEHÉRVÁR.
Suares. See CORONEL SUÁREZ.
Suchow. **1** See KIUCHUAN. **2** See TUNGSHAN. **3** See IPIN.
Sucawa. = SUCEAVA.
Sud-Est. See TAGULA.
Sufetula. See SBEITLA.
Suffolk Broads. See BROADS, THE.
Sugarloaf Mountain. See PÃO DE AÇÚCAR.
Sugbu. See CEBU.
Suidwes-Afrika. See SOUTHWEST AFRICA.
Suifu. See IPIN.
Suigen. See SUWON.
Suiho. See SUPUNG.
Suisse. See SWITZERLAND.
Sulawesi. See CELEBES.
Sulimov. See CHERKESSK.
Sultanabad. See ARAK.
Sulu. See JOLO.
Sulzer Belchen. See GUEBWILLER, BALLON DE.
Sunday Island. See RAOUL ISLAND.
Sungaria. See DZUNGARIA.
Sunghwa. See SUNGARI.
Sung Shan. See SUNG.
Sun River. See SUN.
Suomen Tasavalta. See FINLAND.
Suomi. See FINLAND.
Sur. = Es Sur: see TYRE.
Surrentine Peninsula, Surrentum. See SORRENTO.
Susam-Adasi. See SAMOS.

Sussex (sŭs′ĕks; -ĭks) **1** Anglo-Saxon kingdom, S England; became part of Wessex A.D. 825. **2** county, S England, on the English Channel; divided into **East Sussex**, ✱ Lewes, area 829 sq. m., pop. 618,100; and **West Sussex**, ✱ Chichester, area 628 sq. m., pop. 318,700. **3** town, SE Canada, in New Brunswick; pop. 3200.

Sutherland (sŭth′ĕr·lănd) or **Sutherlandshire** (-shĭr; -shĕr) county, N Scotland; ✱ Dornoch; area 2028 sq. m.; pop. 13,700.

Sutherland Falls, waterfall, New Zealand, in SW South I.; 1904 ft. high.

Sutlej (sŭt′lĕj) river, N Indian subcontinent, flowing from Tibet W and SW through the Punjab to join the Chenab; combined streams flow to the Indus as the Panjnad; 900 m. long.

Sutton and Cheam (sŭt′n, chēm) municipal borough, S England, in Surrey S of London; pop. 80,700.

Sutton Coldfield (kōld′fēld) municipal borough, cen. England, in Warwickshire NE of Birmingham; pop. 47,600.

Sutton in Ashfield (ăsh′fēld) urban district, England, in Nottinghamshire; pop. 40,500.

Suva (sōō′vä) seaport, ✱ of Fiji Is., on Viti Levu I.; pop. with suburbs 15,500.

Süveydiye (sü·vā′dē·yĕ′), Fr. **Souéidié** (swā′dyā′) seaport, S Turkey, just N of mouth of the Orontes.

Suvorov (sōō·vô′rŭf) or **Suwarrow** (sōō·wŏr′ō) island, S cen. Pacific Ocean, NNW of Cook Is. and E of Samoa; uninhabited; belongs to New Zealand.

Suwałki (sōō·väl′kē), Russ. **Suvalki** (sōō·väl′kĭ), Lith. **Suvalkai** (sōō·väl′kī) **1** district, Poland, just E of Masurian Lakes, formerly in Soviet Russia; battles Feb. to July 1915. **2** city, NE Poland, chief city of Suwałki district; pop. 23,100.

Suwannee (sōō·wô′nē; -wŏn′ē) river, SE Georgia and N Florida, flowing SW into Gulf of Mexico at Suwannee Sound; 240 m. long.

Suwon (sōō·wŏn) or **Suigen** (syĭ·gĕn) city, S Korea, S of Seoul; pop. 52,800.

Suzdal (sōōz′dăl·y′) **1** principality, cen. Russia, c. 9th cent. to 13th cent.; united with Rostov (Rostov-Suzdal principality); later, c. 1150, with Vladimir. **2** town, Soviet Russia, Europe; once ✱ of Suzdal principality.

Suzuka (sōō·zōō·kä) city, Japan, in Honshu on Ise Bay; pop. 67,600.

Svalbard (väl′bär) the Norwegian islands in the Arctic Ocean between 74° and 81°N lat. and 10° and 35°E long., including Spitsbergen, Bear I., and other small islands; total area 25,000 sq. m.

Svealand (svā′ä·lănd′) middle division of Sweden.

Svendborg (svĕn′bôr) seaport, Denmark, in SE Fyn I.; pop. 21,400.

Sverdlovsk (svĕrd·lôfsk′; Russ. svyĕrd-), before 1924 **Ekaterinburg** (ē·kăt′ĕr·ĭn·bûrg′; Russ. yĭ·kä·tyĭ·ryĭn·bōōrk′) city, W Soviet Russia, Asia, on E slopes of Ural Mts.; pop. 425,500.

Sverdrup Islands (svĕr′drōōp) group of islands, N Canada, W of Ellesmere I.; includes Axel Heiberg I. and the Ringnes Is.

Svir (svĭr; Russ. svyĕr) river, NW Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing from Lake Onega to Lake Ladoga; 140 m. long.

Sviyaga (svĭ·yä′gä; Russ. svyĭ·yä′gä) river, E Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing N into Volga river; 250 m. long.

Swabia (swā′bĭ·ä), Ger. **Schwaben** (shvä′bĕn) region, SW Germany, the territory inhabited by the ancient Suevi; in Middle Ages (from 10th cent.) a duchy.

Swadlincote District (swŏd′lĭn·kōt) urban district, N cen. England, in Derbyshire; pop. 20,900.

Swains (swānz) island, American Samoa, 200 m. NW of island of Tutuila, in 11°S lat.

Swakop (svä′kŏp) river, South-West Africa, flowing into Atlantic Ocean; 225 m. long.

Swale (swāl) river, N England, in Yorkshire, flowing S to unite with the Ure river and form the Ouse; 75 m. long.

Swampscott (swŏm[p]′skŭt) town, NE Massachusetts, on Massachusetts Bay; pop. 11,600.

Swan (swŏn) river, SW Western Australia, flowing W to Indian Ocean; 150 m. long.

Swanage (swŏn′ĭj) urban district, S England, in Dorsetshire on coast; pop. 6900.

Swan Islands (swŏn) two islands, W Caribbean Sea, N of Honduras; owned by U.S.

Swanscombe (swŏnz′kŭm) urban district, SE England, in Kent, on the Thames E of London; pop. 8300.

Swansea, 1 (swŏn′sē; -zē) village, Canada, in SE Ontario on Lake Ontario W of Toronto; pop. 8100. **2** (swŏn′zē; -sē) county borough and seaport, SE Wales; pop. 160,800.

Swarthmore (swôrth′mōr; locally usu. swŏth′-) borough, SE Pennsylvania, W of Philadelphia; Swarthmore College.

Swat (swät) **1** river, W Pakistan, in North-West Frontier Province, flowing SW and SE into Kabul river; 400 m. long. **2** native state in valley of upper Swat river.

Swatow (swä′tou′) seaport, SE China, in Kwangtung at mouth of Han river; pop. 178,600.

Swaziland (swä′zē·lănd′) country, SE Africa, N of Natal between Transvaal and Mozambique; British protectorate; ✱ Mbabane; area 6705 sq. m.; pop. 156,700.

Sweden (swē′d'n), Swedish **Sverige** (svär′yĕ) country, N Europe, occupying E section of Scandinavian Peninsula bordering on Baltic Sea; kingdom; ✱ Stockholm; area 173,349 sq. m.; pop. 6,597,300.

Sweet Briar (swēt′ brī′ĕr) village, cen. Virginia, N of Lynchburg; Sweet Briar Coll.

Sweetwater (swēt′wô′tĕr; -wŏt′ĕr) **1** river, cen. Wyoming, flowing E to the North Platte river; 175 m. long. **2** city, NW Texas; pop. 13,600.

Świdnica (shvēd·nē′tsä), Ger. **Schweidnitz** (shvīt′nĭts) city, SW Poland; pop. 34,200.

Swift Current, city, Canada, in SW Saskatchewan; pop. 7500.

Swilly, Lough (lŏk swĭl′ĭ) inlet of Atlantic Ocean, N Republic of Ireland, in N co. Donegal; extends inland 24 m.

Swindon (swĭn′dŭn) municipal borough, S England, in Wiltshire; pop. 68,900.

Świnoujście (shvē′nō·ōō′ĕsh·chĕ), Ger. **Swinemünde** (svē′nĕ·mün′dĕ) seaport, NW Poland, on Baltic Sea on N coast of Uznam I. at mouth of the Swine river; pop. 26,600.

Swinton (swĭn′t'n; -tŭn) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire, NE of Sheffield; pop. 11,900.

Swinton and Pendlebury (pĕn′d'l·bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ; -brĭ) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire NW of Manchester; pop. 41,300.

Swissvale (swĭs′vāl) borough, SW Pennsylvania, E of Pittsburgh; pop. 16,500.

Switzerland (swĭt′sĕr·lănd), Fr. **Suisse** (sü·ĕs′), Ger. **Schweiz** (shvīts), Ital. **Svizzera** (zvēt′tsä·rä), Latin **Helvetia** (hĕl·vē′shĭ·ä; -shä) country, W Europe, in the Alps; a federal republic; ✱ Bern; area 15,940 sq. m.; pop. 4,715,000.

Swoyersville (swoi′ĕrz·vĭl) borough, E Pennsylvania, N of Wilkes-Barre; pop. 7800.

Syas (syäs′y′) river, Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing NW to Lake Ladoga; 150 m. long.

Sybaris (sĭb′ä·rĭs) ancient city, S Italy, on Gulf of Tarentum; the oldest city of Magna Graecia; destroyed 510 B.C.

Sycamore (sĭk′ä·mōr) city, N Illinois; pop. 5900.

Sydenham (sĭd′n·ăm; sĭd′năm) section of London, England, comprising two wards of Lewisham metropolitan borough; site of Crystal Palace.

Sydney (sĭd′nĭ) **1** city, SE Australia, ✱ of New South Wales, on Port Jackson; pop. with suburbs 1,484,400. **2** city, Canada, in Cape Breton I. on an inlet of Atlantic Ocean; pop. 31,300.

Sydney Mines (mīnz) town, Canada, in Cape Breton I. on E coast; pop. 8400.

Syktyvkar (sĭk·tĭf·kär′), formerly **Ust Sysolsk** (ōōst′ sĭ·sŏlsk′; Russ. ōōst′y′ sĭ·sôl′y′sk) town, Soviet Russia, Europe, ✱ of Komi Republic.

Sylacauga (sĭl′ä·kô′gä) city, E cen. Alabama; pop. 9600.

Sylhet (sĭl·hĕt′) district, NE Indian subcontinent; now largely in Pakistan.

Syohaku (syō·hä·kō) or **Shohaku** (shô-) mountain range, S Korea, extending SW–NE on W side of Naktong basin.

Syracuse (sĭr′ä·kūs; for 2, also sĭr′ä·kūz and, esp. Brit., sĭ′rä·kūz) **1** city, cen. New York, at head of Onondaga Lake; pop. 220,600. **2** Ital. **Siracusa** (sē·rä·kōō′zä), anc. **Syracusae** (sĭr′ä·kū′sē; -zē) seaport, Italy, in SE Sicily; pop. 69,500.

Syr Darya (sĭr′ där·yä′; Angl. där′yä), Turki **Sir Darya** (sēr′) or **Saihun** (sī·hōōn′), anc. **Jaxartes** (jăk·sär′tēz) river, Soviet Central Asia, flowing from the Tien Shan in Kazakh S.S.R. W and NW into Lake Aral; 1500 m. long.

Syria (sĭr′ĭ·ä), Heb. **Aram** (Angl. ā′răm, är′ăm), Arab. **Esh Shâm** (ăsh shăm′) **1** ancient country, W Asia, at E end of Mediterranean Sea, covering modern Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, and Jordan, and, according to some, N Arabia. **2** Fr. **Syrie** or **La Syrie** (lä sē′rē′) modern country, W Asia, N of Palestine and Jordan (kingdom), with Mediterranean coastline N of Lebanon; between World Wars constituted part of a French mandate including Lebanon; an independent republic 1941–58; since 1958 a province of the United Arab Republic; ✱ Damascus; area 73,587 sq. m.; pop. 3,252,700. **3** Syria and Lebanon under French mandate 1920–41; ✱ Beirut.

Syrian Desert (sĭr′ĭ·ăn) desert region, W Asia, in N Arabia, SE Syria, W Iraq, and NE Jordan; its W part known as **El Hamad** (ăl hä·măd′), a name applied by some to the entire desert.

Syrmia (sûr′mĭ·ä), Serb. **Srem** (srĕm), Hung. **Szerém** (sĕ′rām) region, N Yugoslavia; formerly the E division of Slavonia; since 1945 corresponds to E part of Croatia federated republic.

Syros (sī′rŏs) or **Syra** (sī′rä), Mod. Gr. **Síros** (sē′rôs) or **Sira** (sē′rä) island, Greece, in cen. Cyclades Is.; site of Ermoúpolis, ✱ of the group.

Syzran (sĭz′rän; Russ. sĭs′rän·y′) city, Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Volga; pop. 77,700.

Szarvas (sŏr′vŏsh) commune, SE Hungary; pop. 27,200.

Szechwan or **Szechuan** (sŭ′chwän′; Angl. sĕ′-) province, S cen. China; ✱ Chengtu; area 166,485 sq. m.; pop. 52,963,300.

Szeged (sä′gĕd), Ger. **Szegedin** (sä′gä·dēn) autonomous city, S Hungary, on the Yugoslav border; pop. 131,900.

Székesfehérvár (sā′kăsh·fĕ′här·văr′), Ger. **Stuhlweissenburg** (shtōōl′vīs′ĕn·bōōrk) autonomous city, W cen. Hungary; pop. 42,400.

Szentes (sănt′ăsh) city, SE Hungary; pop. 33,700.

Szentgotthárd (sănt′gŏt·härd′), Eng. **Saint Gotthard** (sānt gŏt′ĕrd) town, W Hungary, on Rába river on Austrian boundary; scene of battle Aug. 1, 1664.

Szigetvár (sĭ′gät·vär′) town, S Hungary, W of Pécs; besieged Aug. 5–Sept. 7, 1566.

Szolnok (sōl′nōk) city, E cen. Hungary, 55 m. SE of Budapest; pop. 35,500.

Szombathely (sōm′bōt·hä′), Ger. **Steinamanger** (shtīn′ăm·äng′ĕr) city, W Hungary, near Austrian frontier; pop. 37,600.

T

Taal, Lake (tä·äl′), formerly **Lake Bombon** (bôm·bôn′) lake, Philippine Is., in Luzon; contains an island on which is Taal volcano.

Taasinge (tô′sĭng′ĕ) island, Denmark, S of Fyn I.

Tabaco (tä·vä′kō) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon on Tabaco Bay; pop. 30,000.

Tabasco (tä·bäs′kō; Span. tä·väs′kō) **1** state, SE Mexico, bordering on Caribbean Sea SW of Yucatán Penin.; ✱ Villahermosa; area 9782 sq. m.; pop. 351,100. **2** = GRIJALVA river.

Taber (tā′bĕr) town, Canada, in S Alberta; pop. 3000.

Tabiteuea (tä′bē·tā′ōō·ä′ä) island, S Gilbert Is., 80 m. S of the equator.

Tablas (tä′vläs) island, cen. Philippine Is., in Romblon group, separated from E Mindoro by **Tablas Strait.**

Table Bay (tā′b'l) harbor of Cape Town, Union of South Africa.

Table Mountain, mountain, Union of South Africa, S of Cape Town; 3550 ft. high.

Tabor, Mount (tā′bĕr) mountain, N Palestine, in SE Galilee.

Tabora (tä·bō′rä) town, W cen. Tanganyika Territory; pop. 25,000.

Tabriz (tä·brēz′), anc. **Tauris** (tô′rĭs) city, NW Iran, ✱ of Azerbaijan prov.; pop. 214,000.

Tacaná (tä′kä·nä′) **1** volcano, SW Guatemala, on Mexico boundary in the Sierra Madre; 13,333 ft. high. **2** town, SW Guatemala, NE of the volcano; pop. 12,000.

Tachikawa (tä·chē·kä·wä) city, Japan, in SE Honshu W of Tokyo; pop. 45,300.

Táchira (tä′chē·rä) state, W Venezuela; ✱ San Cristóbal; 4286 sq. m.; pop. 307,600.

Tacloban (tä·klō′băn) municipality, Philippine Is., on NE coast of Leyte I.; pop. 31,200.

Tacna (täk′nä; Span. täk′nä) **1** department, S Peru; part of **Tacna-Arica** (-ä·rē′kä; Span. -ä·rē′kä) region, which was occupied by Chile 1884–1930. **2** town, its ✱; pop. 11,400.

Tacoma (tä·kō′mä) seaport, Washington, on Puget Sound S of Seattle; pop. 143,700.

Taconic Mountains (tä·kŏn′ĭk) mountain ridges extending along Massachusetts–New York boundary and into Vermont; highest peak Equinox Mt., 3816 ft., in SW Vermont.

Tacuarembó (tä·kwä·räm·bō′) or **San Fructuoso** (säm′ frōōk·twō′sō) city, N cen. Uruguay; pop. 24,000.

Tacubaya (tä′kōō·vä′yä) city, cen. Mexico, SW of Mexico City; pop. 105,800.

Tadjoura or **Tajura** (tä·jōōr′ä) seaport, French Somaliland, on Gulf of Tadjoura.

Tadoussac (tăd′ŭ·săk; Fr. tä′dōō′săk′) village, Canada, in SE Quebec on St. Lawrence river at mouth of the Saguenay; settlement made 1600, oldest in Canada.

Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic (tä·jĭk′; -jĕk′) or **Tadzhikistan** (tä·jĭk′ĭ·stän′; -stăn′; tä·jē′kĭ-), also **Tajik S.S.R.** or **Tajikistan**, constituent republic, U.S.S.R., in Soviet Central Asia, bordering on China (Sinkiang) and Afghanistan; ✱ Stalinabad; area 54,900 sq. m.; pop. 1,455,000.

Taebaek (tä·bäk) or **Taihaku** (tī·hä·kō) mountain range, E Korea, near coast.

Taedong (tä·dōōng) or **Daido** (dī·dō) river, N Korea, flowing SSW to Yellow Sea; 200 m. long.

Taegu (tä·gōō) or **Taikyu** (tī·kyōō) city, SE Korea, E of Naktong river; pop. 313,700.

Taejon (tä·jôn) or **Taiden** (tī·dĕn) city, S Korea, just S of Kum river; pop. 126,700.

Tafahi (tä·fä′hē), formerly **Boscawen** (bŏs·kō′ĕn; -kô′ĭn) island, N Tonga Is.

Tafilelt (tä′fē·lĕlt′) or **Tafilalt** (-lălt′) or **Tafilet** (tä′fē·lĕt′) oasis, SE Morocco; celebrated for its dates.

Taftan, Kuh-i- (kōō′hē·tăf·tän′) volcano, SE Iran, near Baluchistan border; 13,261 ft. high.

Taganrog (tăg′ăn·rŏg; Russ. tä·gŭn·rôk′) city, Soviet Russia, Europe, on Gulf of Taganrog; pop. 188,800.

Taganrog, Gulf of, northeast arm of Sea of Azov, S Soviet Russia, Europe.

Tagaytay (tä′gī·tī′) city, Philippine Is., in Luzon; pop. 1700.

Tagish Lake (tăg′ĭsh) lake, W Canada, in British Columbia and Yukon Territory; area 138 sq. m.

Tagula (tä′gōō·lä) or **Sud-Est** (sü′-dĕst′) island, S Louisiade Archipelago.

Tagus (tā′gŭs), Span. **Tajo** (tä′hô), Port. **Tejo** (tä′zhōō) **river**, Spain and Portugal, flowing W to the Atlantic Ocean; 566 m. long.

Tahan (tä′hän) mountain, Federation of Malaya, in N Pahang state on Kelantan border; highest point in Malay Penin., 7185 ft.

Tahcheng (tä′chŭng′), formerly **Chuguchak** (chōō·gōō·chäk′) town, W China, in Sinkiang on border of Kazakh S.S.R.

Tahiti (tä·hē′tē), formerly **Otaheite** (ō′tä·hē′tē; -hā′-), Fr. **Taïti** (tä′ē′tē′) island, Society Is., in Windward group; site of Papeete; area 402 sq. m.; pop. 23,100.

Tahoe, Lake (tä′hō) lake, California–Nevada boundary; 1500 ft. deep.

Tai or **Tai Shan** (tī′ shän′) sacred mountain, NE China, in W Shantung prov.

Taian (tī′än′) town, NE China, in W Shantung prov. S of Tai Mt.; pop. 90,000.

Taichung (tī·chōōng), Jap. **Taichu** (tī·chōō) city, W Formosa; pop. (1935) 70,500.

Taif (tä′ĭf) town, Saudi Arabia, summer ✱ of Hejaz; altitude 6000 ft.

Tai Hu (tī′ hōō′) lake, E China, in Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces.

Taimyr, or **Taimir, Peninsula** (tī·mĭr′; tī′mĭr) peninsula, NW Soviet Russia, Asia; includes Cape Chelyuskin, the northernmost point of Asia; crossed in cen. part by **Taimyr River**, 400 m. long, flowing E and N through **Taimyr Lake** to **Taimyr Bay**.

Tainan (tī·nän) city, on SW coast of Formosa; pop. 112,000.

Taipeh (tī′pā′), Jap. **Taihoku** (tī·hō·kōō) city, ✱ of Formosa; pop. (1940) 340,100.

Taiping (tī′pĭng′) **1** in Burma called **Taying** (tī′ĭng′) river, SW China and N Burma, flowing SW out of Yunnan prov. and emptying into Irrawaddy river; 170 m. long. **2** city, Federation of Malaya, former ✱ of Perak state; pop. 41,400.

Tajumulco (tä′hōō·mōōl′kō) or **Tajamulco** (tä′hä-) mountain, W Guatemala; highest point in Central America, 13,816 ft.

Takamatsu (tä·kä·mä·tsōō) city, Japan, in NE Shikoku I.; pop. 101,400.

Takaoka (tä·kä·ō·kä) city, Japan, in Honshu W of Toyama; pop. 133,900.

Takasaki (tä·kä·sä·kē) city, Japan, in cen. Honshu; pop. 88,600.

Takawa (tä·kä·wä) city, Japan, in N Kyushu I.; pop. 75,900.

Sutton. See MABLETHORPE AND SUTTON.
Suweida, Es. See ES SUWEIDA.
Svealand. See SUOMENLINNA.
Sverige. See SWEDEN.
Svizzera. See SWITZERLAND.
Syene. See ASWÂN.
Syra. See SYROS.
Syriae Portae. See BAILAN.
Syrian Gates. See BAILAN.
Syrie, La Syrie. See SYRIA.
Syrtis Major. See SIDRA, GULF OF.
Syrtis Minor. See GABÈS, GULF OF.
Szabadka. See SUBOTICA.
Szamos. See SOMEŞ.
Szatmár-Németi. See SATU-MARE.
Száva. See SAVA.
Szczecin. See STETTIN.
Szeming. See AMOY.
Szerém. See SYRMIA.
Tab. See ZUHREH.
Tabariya. See TIBERIAS.
Tacoma, Mount. See RAINIER, MOUNT.
Tacutu. See TAKUTÚ.
Tadjik. Var. of TADZHIK.
Tadmor. See PALMYRA.
Tahpanhes. See DAPHNAE.
Taichu. See TAICHUNG.
Taiden. See TAEJON.
Taihaku. See TAEBAEK.
Taihoku. See TAIPEH.
Taikyu. See TAEGU.
Taínaron. See MATAPAN.
Tai Shan. See TAI.
Taïti. See TAHITI.
Taiwan. See FORMOSA.
Taiwan Strait. See FORMOSA STRAIT.
Taiyuan. See YANGKU.
Tajik, Tajikistan. See TADZHIK, TADZHIKISTAN.
Tajo. See TAGUS.
Tajura. See TADJOURA.
Takao. See KAOHSING.

Takht-i-Sulaiman (tȧkt′ē-sŏŏ-lī-män′) twin peaks, W Pakistan, at N end of the Sulaiman Range; higher peak, 11,289 ft., sometimes called **Kaisargarh** (kī′sĕr-gär′).

Takkakaw (tăk′ȧ-kô) waterfall, Canada, in SE British Columbia in Yoho National Park; 1200 ft. high.

Takla Makan (tä′klä mä-kän′) desert, W China, in cen. Sinkiang between the Tien Shan and the Kunlun Mts.

Takoma Park (tȧ-kō′mȧ) town, Maryland, N of Washington, D.C.; pop. 13,300.

Takoradi (tä′kō-rä′dē) seaport, SW Ghana, in former Gold Coast Colony.

Taku (tä′kōō′; Chin. dä′gōō′) town, NE China, in E Hopeh prov. on Hai river E of Tientsin; formerly site of forts guarding approach to Tientsin.

Takutu (tä′kōō-tōō′), Port. **Tacutu** (tȧ′kōō-tōō′) river, SW British Guiana and N Brazil, a headstream of the Rio Branco; 220 m. long.

Talaud (tä′lout), or **Talaur** (tä′lour), **Islands**, island group, Indonesia, NE of Celebes.

Talavera de la Reina (tä′lä-vä′rä thä lä rrē′ā-nä) commune, cen. Spain, on Tagus river; pop. 18,600.

Talca (täl′kä) city, cen. Chile, 155 m. S of Santiago; pop. 50,500.

Talcahuano (täl′kä-wä′nō) seaport, Chile, NW of Concepción; naval base; pop. 35,800.

Talence (tȧ′läns′) commune, SW France, SW of Bordeaux; pop. 21,700.

Tali (dä′lē′) **1** formerly **Tungchow** (tōōng′jō′) town, NE cen. China, in E Shensi prov.; pop. 50,000. **2** city, S China, in Yunnan prov. on Erh Hai (Tali Lake).

Talibon (tä′lē-bōn′) municipality, Philippine Is., on N coast of Bohol; pop. 26,100.

Talisay (tä.lē′sī) municipality, Philippine Is., in Negros N of Bacolod; pop. 40,500.

Talladega (tăl′ȧ-dē′gȧ) city, E cen. Alabama; pop. 13,100.

Tallahassee (tăl′ȧ-hăs′ē) city, ✻ of Florida; pop. 27,200.

Tallahatchie (tăl′ȧ-hăch′ē) river, N Mississippi, flowing SW to unite with Yalobusha river and form Yazoo river; 301 m. long.

Tallapoosa (tăl′ȧ-pōō′sȧ) river, Alabama; rises in NW Georgia, flows SW, S, and then W to join the Coosa river and form Alabama river; 268 m. long.

Tallin or **Tallinn** (tăl′ĭn; Estonian tȧl′lĭn), Russ. **Tallin** (tȧl′yĭn), formerly **Revel** (rā′vĕl; Russ. ryā′vyĭl-y′), Ger. **Reval** (rā′vȧl) seaport, ✻ of Estonia, on Gulf of Finland opposite Helsinki; pop. 145,800.

Tallmadge (tăl′mĭj) village, NE Ohio, E of Akron; pop. 5800.

Tallulah (tȧ-lōō′lȧ) village, NE Louisiana; pop. 7800.

Tamale (tȧ-mä′lē) town, N Ghana, ✻ of Northern Territories.

Tamalpais, Mount (tăm′ăl-pī′ĭs) mountain, W California, overlooking Pacific Ocean and San Francisco Bay; 2606 ft. high.

Tamaqua (tȧ-mä′kwȧ) borough, E cen. Pennsylvania, ENE of Pottsville; pop. 11,500.

Tamar (tä′mĕr) **1** river, SW England; flows from NW Devonshire SSE to English Channel. **2** river, Australia, in N Tasmania; flows N to Bass Strait. **3** see PALMYRA.

Tamatave (tä′mä-täv′) seaport, E Madagascar; chief port of the island.

Tamaulipas (tä′mou-lē′pȧs) state, NE Mexico, bordering on United States and Gulf of Mexico; ✻ Ciudad Victoria; area 30,731 sq. m.; pop. 716,000.

Tambora (tăm′bō-rä) volcano, Indonesia, on Sumbawa I.; eruption 1815; 9354 ft. high.

Tambov (tŭm-bôf′) city, cen. Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 121,300.

Tampa (tăm′pȧ) city, Florida, on **Tampa Bay**, inlet of Gulf of Mexico; pop. 124,700.

Tampere (tăm′pĕ-rĕ), Swed. **Tammerfors** (tăm′ĕr-fôrs′; -fôsh′) city, SW Finland, on Lake Näsijärvi; pop. 99,700.

Tampico (tăm-pē′kō; Span. tăm-pē′kō) seaport, E Mexico, in S Tamaulipas state on Pánuco river 7 m. from its mouth; pop. 81,300.

Tampico, Lake of, lake, Mexico, in N Veracruz state just S of Pánuco river.

Tamsui (tăm′sōō′ē) or **Tansui** (tän′sōō′ē) seaport, N Formosa, NW of Taipeh.

Tamworth (tăm′wûrth; -wērth) **1** town, SE Australia, in E New South Wales; pop. 12,100. **2** municipal borough, W cen. England, in Staffordshire NE of Birmingham; pop. 12,900.

Tana (tä′nȧ) **1** river, Kenya, flowing into Indian Ocean; 500 m. long. **2** or **Tanna** (tä′nȧ) island, SW Pacific, in the New Hebrides.

Tana (tä′nä), Finn. **Teno** (tĕ′nō) river, NE Norway; flows N and NE, forming a section of boundary between Norway and Finland, and empties into **Tana Fjord**, inlet of Arctic Ocean; 200 m. long.

Tana (tä′nä), or **Tsana** (tsä′-), **Lake**, lake, N Ethiopia; area ab. 1100 sq. m.

Tanaga (tȧ-nä′gȧ) island, SW Alaska, in W Andreanof Is., Aleutian Is.

Tanagra (tăn′ȧ-grȧ; tȧ-năg′rȧ) ancient town, E cen. Greece, in E Boeotia E of Thebes; scene of battle 457 B.C.

Tanahmerah Bay (tä′nä-mä′rä) inlet of Pacific Ocean on NE coast of West New Guinea.

Tanana (tăn′ȧ-nō) river, E and cen. Alaska, flowing NW to the Yukon; 475 m. long.

Tananarive (Fr. tȧ′nȧ′nȧ′rēv′), Malagasy **Tananarivo** (tä-nä′nä-rē′vō), Eng. **Antananarivo** (ăn′tȧ-nän′ȧ-rē′vō) city, ✻ of Madagascar; pop. 126,500.

Tanaro (tä′nä-rō), anc. **Tanarus** (tăn′ȧ-rŭs) river, N Italy, rising in Maritime Alps and flowing N and NE into Po river; 171 m. long.

Tanauan (tä-nä′wän) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon NE of Lake Taal; pop. 26,200.

Tandil (tän-dēl′) city, E Argentina, in Buenos Aires prov.; pop. 31,100.

Tandjungpriok or **Tandjoengpriok** (tän′jōōng-prē′ŏk) seaport, Indonesia, in NW Java; the port of Djakarta.

Tanganyika (tăn′gȧn-yē′kȧ; tăng′gȧn-; -găn-) or **Tanganyika Territory**, before 1920 **German East Africa**, country, E Africa, between Lake Tanganyika and Indian Ocean; before World War I belonged to the Germans; became British mandate 1920, trust territory 1946; ✻ Dar es Salaam; area 360,000 sq. m.; pop. 5,300,000.

Tanganyika, Lake, lake, E Africa, in Great Rift Valley between Belgian Congo and Tanganyika Territory; 4700 ft. deep; area 12,700 sq. m.

Tangier (tăn-jēr′; esp. attributively, tăn′jēr), Fr. and Ger. **Tanger** (Fr. tän′zhā′; Ger. tän′jĕr, täng′ĕr), Span. **Tánger** (täng′hĕr) seaport, NW Morocco, at W end of Strait of Gibraltar; summer ✻ of Morocco; pop. 180,000; with surrounding territory, constituted until 1957 **Tangier Zone** or **International Zone**, area 225 sq. m.

Tang-la (däng′lä′), also **Dangla** or **Dang-la**, mountain pass, S Tibet, E of Sikkim, leading N out of Chumbi valley; altitude 15,200 ft.

Tanglha (däng′lä′), also **Dangla** or **Dang-la**, mountain range, E Tibet and W China.

Tangra Tso (däng′rä tsō′), also **Dangra Yum** (däng′rä yōōm′) lake, cen. Tibet.

Tangub (täng-ōōb′) municipality, Philippine Is., on N coast of Mindanao; pop. 44,700.

Tanimbar (tȧ-nĭm′bär; tän′ĭm-bär′), or **Timorlaoet** (tē′môr-lout′), **Islands**, also **Tenimbar Islands** (tĕ-nĭm′bär; tĕn′ĭm-bär′) island group, Indonesia, in SE Moluccas.

Tanis (tā′nĭs), Bib. **Zoan** (zō′ăn) ancient city, N Egypt, in Nile delta near **Tanis Lake** (now Lake Manzala).

Tanjay (täng-hī′) municipality, Philippine Is., on SE coast of Negros; pop. 31,000.

Tanjore (tän-jōr′) city, S India, in Madras state on Cauvery river; pop. 68,700.

Tannenberg (tän′ĕn-bûrg; Ger. tän′ĕn-bĕrk), Pol. **Stębark** (stĕnm′bärk) village, NE Poland, SE of Ostróda (Osterode); formerly in East Prussia; battles 1410 and 1914.

Tannforsen (tän-fôr′sĕn; -fôsh′ĕn) waterfall, W cen. Sweden; 85 ft. high.

Tañon Strait (tä-nyōn′) passage, cen. Philippine Is., between Cebu I. and Negros I.

Tanta (tŏn′tŏ) city, N Egypt, in Nile delta; pop. 95,300.

Taonan (tou′nän′) town, S Manchuria; pop. 47,900.

Taos (tous) village, N New Mexico, 55 m. NNE of Santa Fe.

Tapachula (tä′pä-chōō′lä) town, SE Mexico, in Chiapas state near Guatemalan border; pop. 15,200.

Tapajoz (tȧ′pȧ-zhōs′) river, N Brazil, flowing NE into Amazon river; 500 m. long.

Tappan Zee (tăp′ȧn zē′) expansion of Hudson river, SE New York; 12 m. long.

Tapti (täp′tē) river, W India, S of Satpura Range, flowing W into Gulf of Cambay; 436 m. long.

Taquari (tȧ′kwȧ-rē′) river, S cen. Brazil; rises in S cen. Mato Grosso state, flows WSW into Paraguay river near Bolivian border; 450 m. long.

Tar (tär) river, NE North Carolina; flows SE into a wide estuary known as Pamlico river; 215 m. long, including Pamlico river.

Tara (tăr′ȧ) ancient capital (until 6th cent.) of Ireland; site, the Hill of Tara, in co. Meath NW of Dublin.

Tarakan (tä′rä-kän′) island, Indonesia, off E coast of Borneo; oil fields.

Taranto (tä′rän-tō; Angl. tăr′ȧn-tō, tȧ-rän′tō), anc. **Tarentum** (tȧ-rĕn′tŭm) seaport, SE Italy, on Gulf of Taranto; naval base; pop. 194,800.

Taranto, or **Tarentum** (tȧ-rĕn′tŭm), **Gulf of**, inlet, S Italy, between toe and heel of the boot.

Tarawa (tȧ-rä′wȧ; tăr′ȧ-wȧ; native tä′rä-wä′) island, N cen. Gilbert Is.; since 1947 ✻ of Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony; an atoll, chief islet Betio.

Tarbes (tärb) city, SW France, on Adour river; pop. 44,900.

Tarboro (tär′bûr′ō; -bŭ-rŭ) town, NE North Carolina, E of Rocky Mount; pop. 8100.

Tarentum (tȧ-rĕn′tŭm) **1** borough, SW Pennsylvania, NE of Pittsburgh; pop. 9500. **2** see TARANTO.

Târgoviște (tĭr′gō-vĕsh′tĕ) city, S cen. Romania, on Ialomița river; pop. 22,500.

Târgu-Mureș (tĭr′gōō-mōō′rĕsh), Hung. **Maros-Vásárhely** (mŏ′rōsh-vä′shär-hā′) city, N cen. Romania, in SE Transylvania on Mureș river; pop. 38,100.

Tarifa (tȧ-rē′fä) seaport, SW Spain, on Point Marroquí; pop. 14,800.

Tarija (tä-rē′hä) city, S Bolivia; pop. 17,000.

Tarim (dä′rĕm′) river, W China, flowing E and SE into Lop Nor; 1250 m. long.

Tarkio (tär′kĭ-ō) river, SW Iowa and NW Missouri; flows to Missouri river; 125 m. long.

Tarlac (tär′läk) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon; pop. 55,700.

Tarn (tärn) river, S France, flowing W and SW into Garonne river; 233 m. long.

Tarnów (tär′nōōf) city, Poland, on Biała river; pop. 55,000.

Tarnowskie Góry (tär-nôf′skyē gōō′rĭ), also, unofficially, **Tarnowice** (tär′nō-vē′tsĕ), Ger. **Tarnowitz** (tär′nō-vĭts) commune, SW Poland, in Silesia NNW of Katowice; pop. 17,500.

Tarpon Springs (tär′pŭn) city, W Florida, on coast N of St. Petersburg; sponge fisheries.

Tarquinia (tär-kwē′nyȧ), anc. **Tarquinii** (tär-kwĭn′ĭ-ī) town, cen. Italy, in N Latium; ancient Tarquinii chief of the 12 Etruscan cities.

Tarragona (tär′ȧ-gō′nȧ; Span. tär′rä-gō′nä) **1** province, NE Spain, bordering on Mediterranean Sea. **2** commune, its ✻, on coast; once ✻ of Catalonia; pop. 38,800.

Tarrant City (tär′ȧnt) city, cen. Alabama, NNE of Birmingham; pop. 7600.

Tarrasa (tär′rä′sä) commune, NE Spain, NNW of Barcelona; pop. 45,100.

Tarrytown (tär′rĭ-toun) village, SE New York, on Hudson river 24 m. N of New York City; pop. 8900.

Tarshish (tär′shĭsh) in the Bible, an ancient maritime country, by some located in S Spain and identified with Tartessus.

Tarsus (tär′sŭs) town, S Turkey, near Cilician Gates W of Adana; pop. 33,800.

Tartessus or **Tartessos** (tär-tĕs′ŭs) ancient kingdom on SW coast of Hispania (Spain) near mouth of the Guadalquivir.

Tartu (tär′tōō; Estonian tȧr′tōō), Ger. **Dorpat** (dôr′pät), Russ., formerly, **Yurev** (yōōr′yĕf) city, E Estonia, W of Lake Peipus; pop. 60,000.

Tashkent or **Tashkend** (täsh-kĕnt′; native täsh-) city, Soviet Central Asia, ✻ of Uzbek S.S.R., E of the Syr Darya; pop. 585,000.

Tasiussaq (tä′sē-ōō′săk) settlement, W Greenland, on an island off coast.

Tasman, Mount (tăz′mȧn) mountain, New Zealand, in South I. NE of Aorangi; 11,467 ft. high.

Tasman Bay, inlet of Tasman Sea, New Zealand, on N coast of South I.

Tasmania (tăz-mā′nĭ-ȧ; -mān′yȧ), formerly **Van Diemen's Land** (văn dē′mĕnz) island, S Pacific Ocean, S of Australia; a state of the Commonwealth of Australia; ✻ Hobart; area 26,215 sq. m.; pop. 279,400.

Tasman Peninsula, peninsula on SE coast of Tasmania.

Tasman Sea, that part of S Pacific Ocean between SE Australia and W New Zealand.

Tatar Pazardzhik (tä.tär′ pä′zär-jĭk′), formerly **Pazardzhik**, city, S Bulgaria, on the Maritsa river of W of Plovdiv; pop. 23,200.

Tatar Republic (tä′tĕr), officially **Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic**, also called **Tatarstan** (tä′tĕr-stän′) autonomous republic, E Soviet Russia, Europe, at bend of middle Volga; ✻ Kazan; area 26,100 sq. m.; pop. 2,850,000.

Tatar Strait, body of water between mainland of Soviet Russia, Asia, and Sakhalin I.

Tatary (tä′tȧ-rĭ) or, less correctly, **Tartary** (tär′tȧ-rĭ) historically, an indefinite region in Asia and Europe, extending from the Sea of Japan to the Dnieper river.

Tatra or **High Tatra** (tä′trȧ), Czech **Tatry** (tä′trĭ) mountains, E Czechoslovakia, a section of the Carpathian Mts.; highest point Gerlachovka, 8737 ft.

Tatung (dä′tōōng′) city, NE China, in N Shansi prov.; pop. 50,000.

Taubaté (tou′vȧ-tä′) city, SE Brazil, in São Paulo state on Paraíba river; pop. 35,800.

Taughannock Falls (tŭ-găn′ŭk) waterfall, New York, S of Cayuga Lake; 215 ft. high.

Taum Sauk Mountain (tôm′ sôk′) mountain, SE Missouri; highest in state, 1772 ft.

Taunggyi (toun′jē′) town, E Burma, ✻ of the Shan State.

Taunton (tăn′t'n; tŏn′-; -tŭn) **1** city, SE Massachusetts, on Taunton river N of Fall River; pop. 40,100. **2** municipal borough, SW England, ✻ of Somersetshire; pop. 33,600.

Taunus (tou′nōōs) mountains, W Germany, E of the Rhine and N of the lower Main; highest point 2886 ft.

Taupo, Lake (tou′pō) lake, New Zealand, in cen. North I.

Taurus Mountains (tôr′ŭs), Turk. **Toros Dağları** (tô-rôs′ dä′lä-rĭ′) mountain chain, S Turkey, running parallel to Mediterranean coast; has peaks above 11,000 ft.

Tavda (tŭf-dä′) river, Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing SE from Ural Mts. to Tobol river; 650 m. long.

Taveuni (tä′vȧ-ōō′nē) island, one of the Fiji Is.

Tavistock (tăv′ĭs-tŏk) urban district, SW England, in Devonshire N of Plymouth; pop. 5900.

Taw (tô) river, SW England, in Devonshire, flowing NW into Barnstaple Bay.

Tawitawi (tä′wē-tä′wē) **1** island group, SW Philippine Is., in Sulu Archipelago. **2** island, one of the Tawitawi Is.; area 229 sq. m.

Tay (tā) river, cen. Scotland, flowing from W border of Perth co. NE through **Loch Tay** (15 m. long), then SE into **Firth of Tay**, an estuary 25 m. long; river 120 m. long.

Taygetus (tȧ-ĭj′ē-tŭs), Mod. Gr. **Taíyetos** (tä-ē′yä-tôs) mountain range, S Greece, in S Peloponnesus between Laconia and Messenia.

Taylor (tā′lĕr) **1** borough, NE Pennsylvania, WSW of Scranton; pop. 7200. **2** city, cen. Texas, NE of Austin; pop. 9100.

Taylorville (tā′lĕr-vĭl) city, cen. Illinois, SE of Springfield; pop. 9200.

Taz (täz) river, NW Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing N and NW into **Taz Bay**, E arm of Gulf of Ob; river 600 m. long, bay 230 m. long.

Tczew (chĕf), Ger. **Dirschau** (dĭr′shou) commune, N Poland, on Vistula river SSE of Danzig; pop. 25,400.

Tebessa (tĕ-bĕs′ȧ), anc. **Theveste** (thē-vĕs′tē) town, NE Algeria, near Tunisia border; site of extensive ruins.

Teche, Bayou (bī′ōō [bī′ō, bī′ŭ] tĕsh′) river, S Louisiana, flowing SE into Atchafalaya river; 175 m. long.

Tecumseh (tē-kŭm′sē; -sē) town, Canada, in SE Ontario on Lake St. Clair; pop. 3500.

Tees (tēz) river, N England; flows E along boundary between Yorkshire and Durham, empties into North Sea; 70 m. long.

Tefé (tā-fā′) river, W Brazil, flowing NE into Solimões river; 500 m. long.

Tegal (tȧ-gäl′) seaport, Indonesia, on N coast of Java; pop. 43,000.

Tegea (tē′jē-ȧ), Mod. Gr. **Teyéa** (tä-yā′ä) or **Piali** (pyä-lyē′) ancient city, Greece, in cen. Peloponnesus in Arcadia.

Tegernsee (tā′gĕrn-zā′) lake, W Germany, in Bavaria in foothills of the Alps.

Tegucigalpa (tĕ-gōō′sĭ-gäl′pȧ; Span. tā-gōō′sē-gäl′pä) city, ✻ of Honduras; pop. 47,200.

Tehran (tē-hrän′) or **Teheran** (tĕ′hĕ-rän′; tĕ′ē-rän′, -rän′) city, ✻ of Iran, at foot of S slope of Elburz Mts.; pop. 540,100.

Tehri (tā′rē) or **Tehri Garhwal** (gŭr-wäl′) former state, N India, in the Himalayas on border of Tibet; established 1815, merged with Uttar Pradesh 1949.

Tehuacán (tā′wä-kän′) town, SE cen. Mexico, in Puebla state; pop. 16,300.

Tehuantepec (tā-wän′tē-pĕk; Span. tā-wän′tā-pĕk′) town, S Mexico, in Oaxaca state on Tehuantepec river.

Tehuantepec, Gulf of, inlet of Pacific Ocean in SE Mexico.

Tehuantepec, Isthmus of, neck of land, S Mexico, between Bay of Campeche and Gulf of Tehuantepec.

Teignmouth (tĭn′mŭth; tēn′-) urban district, SW England, in Devonshire S of Exeter at mouth of the Teign; pop. 10,600.

Tel Aviv (tĕl′ ȧ-vēv′; ä-vēv′) city, Israel, on coast just N of Jaffa; pop. (with Jaffa, 1949) 310,500.

Talien. See DAIREN.
Tali Lake. See ERH HAI.
Tammerfors. See TAMPERE.
Tanais. See DON.
Tana River. See TANA.
Tanna. See TANA.
Tannou Touva. = Tannu Tuva: see TUVA.
Tannura, Ras at. See RAS AT TANNURA.
Tannu Tuva. See TUVA.
Tanqui. See TAMSUI seaport, Formosa.
Taprobane. See CEYLON.
Tarabulus el Gharb. See TRIPOLI, Libya.
Tarabulus esh Sham. See TRIPOLI, Lebanon.
Taranaki. See EGMONT.
Tarikaikea. See MAMBERAMO.
Tarnopol. See TERNOPOL.
Tar River. See TAR.
Tartar Republic. = TATAR REPUBLIC.
Tartary. See TATARY.
Tatar Pass. See JABLONICA PASS.
Tatsienlu. See KANGTING.
Tauern, Hohe. See HOHE TAUERN.
Tauris. See TABRIZ.
Tavastehus. See HÄMEENLINNA.
Tawnggyi. Var. of TAUNGGYI.
Taying. See TAIPING.
Tbilisi. See TIFLIS.
Tchongking. = CHUNGKING.
Tehama. See TIHAMA.
Teide, Pico de. See TEYDE, PICO DE.
Teishu. See CHONGJU, North Korea.
Tejo. See TAGUS.

Telde (tĕl′dä) commune, Spain, on E Grand Canary I. S of Las Palmas; pop. 22,300.
Telescope Peak, mountain, E California, in Panamint Mts.; 11,045 ft. high.
Tell (tĕl) region, NE **Algeria** and N Tunisia, on coast; 50 to 100 m. wide.
Tell City (tĕl) city, S Indiana, on Ohio river; pop. 5700.
Tell el ʻAmarna (tĕl′ ĕl′ ä·mär′nä) station, Egypt, on Nile river, in ancient times midway between Thebes and Memphis; site of capital of Amenhotep IV.
Tell el-Kebir (tĕl′ ĕl′kē·bēr′) village, N Egypt, near Zagazig; battle 1882.
Telok Anson (tē′lō ăn′s'n) town, Federation of Malaya, in S Perak state; pop. 23,100.
Telpos-iz or **Telpos Iz** (tĕl′pôs Īz′) mountain, U.S.S.R., in Ural Mts.; 5558 ft. high.
Tembuland (tĕm′bōō·lănd′) region, Union of South Africa, between upper Great Kei and Umtata rivers; one of the Transkeian Territories; ✻ Umtata.
Tempe (tĕm′pē) city, SW cen. Arizona, on Salt river E of Phoenix; pop. 7700.
Tempe (tĕm′pē), Mod. Gr. **Témbi** (tăm′bē), **Vale of,** valley, Greece, in NE Thessaly between mounts Olympus and Ossa.
Tempelhof (tĕm′pĕl·hōf′) southeast suburb of Berlin, Germany; airfield.
Temple (tĕm′p'l) city, cen. Texas; pop. 25,500.
Temuco (tä·mōō′kō) city, S cen. Chile, on Cautín river; pop. 42,000.
Tenafly (tĕn′ä·flī) borough, NE New Jersey, E of Paterson; pop. 9700.
Tenasserim (tē·näs′ēr·ĭm) river, SE Burma, in NW Malay Penin., flowing S into Andaman Sea; 250 m. long.
Tenerife (tĕn′ēr·ĭf; -ēf; Span. tā′nä·rē′fā), older **Teneriffe** (tĕn′ēr·ĭf; -ēf) island, Spain, largest of the Canary Is.; area 782 sq. m.
Tengchung (tŭng′chōōng′), formerly **Tengyueh** (tŭng′yü·ĕ′) or **Momein** (mō′mān′) town, S China, in W Yunnan prov. W of Salween river.
Tengri Khan (tĕng′rē kän′), also **Khan Tengri,** mountain, cen. Asia, on border between Kirgiz S.S.R. and Sinkiang; highest point in the Tien Shan, 23,620 ft.
Tennessee (tĕn′ē·sē′; tĕn′ē·sē) **1** river, E United States, in Tennessee, Alabama, and Kentucky, flowing into Ohio river; 652 m. long. **2** state, E United States, between Appalachian Mts. and Mississippi river; ✻ Nashville; area 42,246 sq. m.; pop. 3,291,700.
Tenos (tē′nŏs), Mod. Gr. **Tinos** (tē′nōs) island, Greece, in NE Cyclades group.
Tensas River or **Bayou** (tĕn′sō), called also **Tensaw River** (tĕn′sô) river, NE Louisiana, flowing S into Ouachita river; 250 m. long.
Tensaw or **Tensas** (tĕn′sō) river, SW Alabama; formed (with the Mobile river) by confluence of Tombigbee and Alabama rivers, flows S into Mobile Bay at Mobile; 40 m. long.
Tensift (tĕn·sĭft′) river, French Morocco, flowing W into Atlantic Ocean; 124 m. long.
Teófilo Otoni (tä·ô′fē·lōō ō·tō′nē) city, E Brazil, in Minas Gerais; pop. 20,200.
Teos (tē′ŏs) ancient city, Asia Minor; one of the 12 Ionian Cities.
Teotihuacán or **San Juan Teotihuacán** (säng hwän′ tä′ō·tē′wä·kän′) town, cen. Mexico, 30 m. NE of Mexico City; Toltec ruins.
Tepic (tä·pēk′) town, W Mexico, ✻ of Nayarit state; pop. 17,500.
Teplice-Šanov (tĕ′plĭ·tsĕ·shä′nôf), Ger. **Teplitz-Schönau** (tĕp′lĭts·shû′nou) city, W Czechoslovakia, in N Bohemia in the Erz Gebirge near German border; pop. 45,200.
Tequendama Falls (tä′kän·dä′mä) waterfall, Colombia, S of Bogotá; 450 ft. high.
Terai (tĕ·rī′) lowland belt, N India, N of the Ganges at foot of the Himalayas.
Teramo (tä′rä·mō) commune, cen. Italy; pop. 38,200.
Terceira (tĕr·sā′ē·rä) island, cen. Azores; area 233 sq. m.; pop. 48,000.
Terek (tä′rĕk; Russ. tyä′ryĭk) river, Soviet Russia, Europe, N of Caucasus Mts., flowing into Caspian Sea; 330 m. long.
Teresina (tä′rē·zē′nä) city, NE Brazil, ✻ of Piauí state, on Parnaíba river; pop. 53,400.
Ternate (tĕr·nä′tä) island, Indonesia, in the Moluccas off W Halmahera.
Terni (tĕr′nē) commune, cen. Italy, on Nera river near Marmore Falls; pop. 80,300.
Ternopol (tĕr·nô′pŭl; Russ. tyĕr·nô′pŭl·y'), Pol. **Tarnopol** (tär·nô′pôl) city, U.S.S.R., in Ukraine; pop. 40,000.
Terracina (tĕr′rä·chē′nä) seaport, cen. Italy, just SE of Pontine Marshes and W of Gaeta; pop. 23,600.
Terrebonne (tĕr′bŏn′; -bōn′) **1** bayou, SE Louisiana, flowing S into **Terrebonne Bay,** inlet of Gulf of Mexico just W of Mississippi delta. **2** town, Canada, in Quebec prov. N of Montreal; pop. 3200.
Terre Haute (tĕr′ē hōt′) city, W Indiana, on Wabash river; pop. 64,200.
Terrell (tĕr′ĕl) city, NE Texas, E of Dallas; pop. 11,500.
Terschelling (tĕr·skĕl′ĭng) island, Netherlands, in West Frisian Is.
Teruel (tä·rwĕl′) **1** province, E Spain, S of Ebro river. **2** commune, its ✻; pop. 18,500.
Tervueren (tĕr′vü′rĕn′) town, cen. Belgium, E of Brussels; royal park; Musée du Congo belge.
Teschen (tĕsh′ĕn), Czech **Těšín** (tyĕ′shēn), Pol. **Cieszyn** (chĕ′shĭn) **1** region, cen. Europe, in Silesia; once an Austrian duchy; divided 1920 between Poland and Czechoslovakia. **2** town in the region, ✻ of former duchy; divided 1920 into Czech town (**Těšín Český** [chĕs′kĕ]) and Polish town.
Teslin Lake (tĕz′lĭn) lake, NW Canada, on border between British Columbia and Yukon Territory; has outlet on N (**Teslin River**) to the Yukon; area 161 sq. m.
Tetnuld (tĕt′nŭld; Russ. tyĕt′nŏôl·y't) mountain, U.S.S.R., in Georgia in the Caucasus Mts.; 15,920 ft. high.
Teton (tē′tŏn) river, NW cen. Montana, flowing E into Missouri river; 160 m. long.
Teton Range, mountain range, NW Wyoming; highest peak Grand Teton, 13,766 ft.
Tettenhall (tĕt′'n·hôl; -'n·ôl) urban district, England, in Staffordshire; pop. 7700.
Tetuán (tä·twän′) city, N Morocco, in former Spanish Morocco; pop. 49,500.
Teuco (tä′ōō·kō) river, N Argentina, the middle course of the Bermejo.
Teutoburger Wald (toi′tō·bōōr′gĕr vält′) range of hills, W Germany, in region between the Ems and the Weser rivers; highest point 1530 ft.
Teviot (tē′vĭ·ŭt; tĕv′Ĭ-) river, SE Scotland, in Roxburgh co., flowing NE into the Tweed; its valley is called **Teviotdale** (-dāl′).
Tewkesbury (tūks′bĕr·ĭ; -brĭ) municipal borough, SW cen. England, in Gloucestershire at confluence of the Avon and Severn rivers; pop. 5300.
Texarkana (tĕk′sär·kăn′ä; tĕk′sĕr-) twin cities on Arkansas-Texas border: (1) city, SW Arkansas; pop. 15,900; (2) city, NE Texas; pop. 24,800.
Texas (tĕk′sŭs) state, SW United States, bordering on Mexico and Gulf of Mexico; ✻ Austin; area 267,339 sq. m.; pop. 7,711,200.
Texas City, city, SE Texas, on Galveston Bay NW of Galveston; pop. 16,600.
Texcoco, in full **Texcoco de Mora** (tăs·kō′kō thä mō′rä), also **Tezcuco** (tăs·kōō′kō) town, cen. Mexico, on Lake Texcoco; in Aztec times seat of Tezcucan kings.
Texcoco, or **Tezcuco, Lake,** cen. Mexico, just E of Mexico City; 12 m. long.
Texel (tĕk′sĕl; tĕs′ĕl) island, Netherlands, one of the West Frisian Is.
Teyde or **Teide** or **Tenerife, Pico de** (pē′kō thä tē′ē·thä [tā′ē·thä], tā′nä·rē′fā), Eng. **Tenerife** (tĕn′ēr·ĭf; -ēf) mountain, Canary Is., on island of Tenerife; 12,192 ft. high.
Thailand (tī′lănd) or **Siam** (sī·ăm′; sī′ăm), Siamese **Muang-Thai** (mōō′äng·t'hī′) country, SE Asia, bordering on South China Sea (Gulf of Siam), and including part of Malay Penin.; kingdom; ✻ Bangkok; area 198,247 sq. m.; pop. 18,836,000.
Thainguyên (tĭng′wē′ŭn) town, Indochina, in Tonkin (North Vietnam) N of Hanoi.
Thames (tĕmz) **1** (locally also thāmz, tāmz) river, SE Connecticut, a tidal estuary flowing S into Long Island Sound; 15 m. long. **2** river, Canada, in SE Ontario, flowing S and SW to Lake St. Clair; 135 m. long. **3** river, S England, flowing from the Cotswold Hills in Gloucestershire E into the North Sea; 209 m. long. **4** river, New Zealand, in N North I., flowing N into Firth of Thames; 80 m. long.
Thanet, Isle of (thăn′ĕt; -ĭt) tract of land, SE England, in NE Kent, cut off from mainland by arms of river Stour; area 42 sq. m.
Thanhhoa (t'hän′y'·hwä′) town, Indochina, in N Annam (Central Vietnam).
Thapsus (thăp′sŭs) ancient town, N Africa, site on E coast of Tunisia SE of Sousse; battle 46 B.C.
Thar (tär; native t'hŭr), or **Indian, Desert,** region of desert, NW Indian subcontinent, in Pakistan and Republic of India between Aravalli Range and Indus river; area over 100,000 sq. m.
Thasos (thā′sŏs), Mod. Gr. **Thásos** (thä′sôs) island, Greece, in N Aegean Sea opposite mouth of the Nestos; area 152 sq. m.; pop. 12,000.
Thatkhé (tŭt′kā′) town, Indochina, in Tonkin (North Vietnam) near Chinese border.
Thebaid (thē·bā′ĭd; thē′bā·ĭd) the district about Thebes (either in Egypt or in Boeotia).
Thebais (thē·bā′ĭs; thē′bā·ĭs) Roman province of Upper (S) Egypt.
Thebes (thēbz) **1** classical **Thebae** (thē′bē), later **Diospolis** (dī·ŏs′pō·lĭs) and **Diospolis Magna** (măg′nä), in the Bible **No** (nō) ancient city, Egypt, on the Nile S of modern Qena; once ✻ of Upper (S) Egypt. **2** Mod. Gr. **Thívai** (thē′vâ) ancient city, E Greece, on site of modern village 33 m. NNW of Athens; once leading city of Greece (379–362 B.C.).
The Dalles (dălz) or **Dalles City,** city, N Oregon, on Columbia river; pop. 7700.
The Pas (thē pä′) town, Canada, in W Manitoba on Saskatchewan river; pop. 3400.
Thermopylae (thĕr·mŏp′ĭ·lē), Mod. Gr. **Thermopilae** (thâr′mô·pē′lâ) mountain pass, E Greece, between Mt. Oeta and S shore of Maliac Gulf; scene of battles 480 B.C., 279 B.C., 191 B.C., and A.D. 1941.
Thesprotia (thĕs·prō′shĭ·ä; -shä) district of ancient Greece, in Epirus.
Thessaly (thĕs′ä·lĭ), Gr. **Thessalia** (thĕs′ä·lĭ′ä; Mod. Gr. thâ′sä·lyē′ä) region, E Greece, between Pindus Mts. and Aegean Sea.
Thetford Mines (thĕt′fĕrd mīnz′) city, Canada, in S Quebec; asbestos mines; pop. 15,100.
Thibodaux (tĭb′ō·dō′) town, SE Louisiana; pop. 7700.
Thief River Falls, city, NW Minnesota; pop. 6900.
Thiers (tyâr) commune, S cen. France, ENE of Clermont-Ferrand; pop. 15,400.
Thiès (tyĕs) town, French West Africa, in Senegal E of Cape Vert; pop. 32,800.
Thingvalla Water (thĕng′g'·vät′lä) lake, SW Iceland, E of Reykjavík.
Thingvellir (thĕng′g'·vĕt′lĭr) plain, SW Iceland, near Thingvalla Water; once meeting place of the Althing, parliament of Iceland.
Thionville (tyôn′vēl′), Ger. **Diedenhofen** (dē′dĕn·hō′fĕn) commune, NE France, on Moselle river N of Metz; pop. 17,600.
Thirlmere (thûrl′mēr) lake, NW England, in Cumberland.
Tholen (tō′lē[n]) island, SW Netherlands.
Thomaston (tŏm′ăs·tŭn) city, W cen. Georgia; pop. 6600.
Thomasville (tŏm′ăs·vĭl; Sou. also -v'l) **1** city, S Georgia; pop. 14,400. **2** city, cen. North Carolina, SSW of High Point; pop. 11,200.
Thompson (tŏm[p]′s'n) river, Canada, in S British Columbia; flows S (as **North Thompson River,** 185 m. long) and turns W and SW to the Fraser river; joined at Kamloops by a branch (120 m. long) usually known as the **South Thompson River;** total length 270 m.
Thompsonville (tŏm[p]′s'n·vĭl) unincorporated community, N Connecticut, in town of Enfield; pop. 9600.
Thornaby on Tees (thôr′nä·bĭ, tēz′) municipal borough, N England, in North Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 23,400.
Thornapple (thôrn′ăp′'l) river, S Michigan, flowing to Grand river; 100 m. long.
Thornton Cleveleys (thôrn′t'n [-tŭn], klēv′lĭz) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire on Irish Sea; pop. 15,400.
Thorold (thûr′ŭld) town, Canada, in SE Ontario on Welland Ship Canal; pop. 6400.
Thorshavn (tōrs·houn′) town, chief town of the Faeroes, on Strömö I.
Thousand Islands, island group, Canada and the United States, in St. Lawrence river in Ontario prov. and New York state.
Thrace (thrās) region, SE Europe, in Balkan Penin. N of Aegean Sea; as ancient country, **Thrace** (as a Latin name, thrā′sē) or **Thracia** (thrā′shĭ·ä; -shä), extended to the Danube; modern remnant divided between Greece (**Western Thrace**) and Turkey (**Eastern Thrace,** constituting Turkey in Europe).
Thracian Sea (thrā′shăn) the NW part of the Aegean Sea.
Three Rivers, 1 city, S Michigan; pop. 6800. **2** Fr. **Trois Rivières** (trwä′ rē′vyâr′) city, Canada, in S Quebec on St. Lawrence at mouth of the St. Maurice; pop. 46,100.
Throop (trōōp) borough, NE Pennsylvania, NE of Scranton; pop. 5900.
Thule (thū′lē) Eskimo settlement, NW Greenland, N of Cape York; Danish trading post (founded 1910).
Thumb, the (thŭm) peninsula, E Michigan, between Lake Huron and Saginaw Bay.
Thun (tōōn) commune, Switzerland, in Bern canton at head of Lake of Thun; pop. 24,200.
Thun, Lake of, Ger. **Thunersee** (tōō′nĕr·zā′) lake, cen. Switzerland, an expansion of Aare river.
Thunder Bay, 1 inlet of Lake Huron, NE Michigan. **2** river, NE Michigan, flowing into Thunder Bay; 50 m. long. **3** inlet of NW Lake Superior, Canada, in Ontario prov.
Thur (tōōr; Angl. tŏŏr) river, NE Switzerland; flows N and W to the Rhine; 80 m. long.
Thurgau (tōōr′gou; Angl. tŏŏr′-), Fr. **Thurgovie** (tür′gô′vē′) canton, NE Switzerland, bordering on Lake Constance; ✻ Frauenfeld; area 397 sq. m.; pop. 149,700.
Thuringia (thū·rĭn′jĭ·ä), Ger. **Thüringen** (tü′rĭng·ĕn) region, E Germany, between the Werra and the Weisse Elster rivers, including the **Thuringian Forest** (thū·rĭn′jĭ·ăn), Ger. **Thüringer Wald** (tü′rĭng·ĕr vält′), a wooded mountain range extending from upper Werra river SE towards the Czech border; a state of Weimar republic, since 1945 one of subdivisions of East Germany, ✻ Weimar.
Thurles (thûr′lĕs) urban district, S Ireland, in cen. co. Tipperary; pop. 6300.
Thurrock (thûr′ŭk; thŭr′-) urban district, England, in Essex; pop. 81,600.
Thursday Island (thûrz′dĭ) island, NE Australia, off N Queensland in Torres Strait; now incorporated as a town; pearl fishing.
Thurston Peninsula (thûrs′tŭn) peninsula, Antarctica, separating Bellingshausen Sea from Amundsen Sea.
Thymbra (thĭm′brä) site, in Asia Minor SE of ancient Troy, of battle 546 B.C.
Tiahuanaco (tyä′wä·nä′kō) or **Tiahuanacu** (-kōō) site of prehistoric ruins, Bolivia, near SE end of Lake Titicaca.
Tiaong (tyä·ông′) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon; pop. 27,200.
Tiaret (tyä′rĕt′) commune, NW Algeria, in a pass (alt. 3550 ft.) in N Atlas Mts.; pop. 20,900.
Tiber (tī′bĕr), Ital. **Tevere** (tā′vā·rā), anc. **Tiberis** (tī′bĕr·ĭs) river, cen. Italy, flowing S and SW to the Tyrrhenian Sea; 244 m. long.
Tiberias (tī·bēr′ĭ·ăs), Arab. **Tabariya** (tō′bŭ·rē′yä; -yä) city, Israel, on W shore of Sea of Galilee; pop. (1949) 7700.
Tibesti Mountains (tĭ·bĕs′tĭ) mountain group, N French Equatorial Africa, in Sahara region in NW Chad territory; highest peak Emi Koussi, 11,201 ft.
Tibet (tĭ·bĕt′), Chin. **Sitsang** (shē′tsäng′) country, cen. Asia, in high plateau (average alt. 16,000 ft.) N of the Himalayas; nominally independent; ✻ Lhasa; area 469,294 sq. m.; pop. 3,000,000.
Tibet, Nearer, region, W China, comprising E and NE portions of Tibetan plateau in Tsinghai and Sikang provs.
Tiburon (tē′bü′rôn′) peninsula, SW Haiti; 140 m. long, 18 to 36 m. wide.
Ticino (tē·chē′nô) **1** river, Switzerland and Italy, flowing from slopes of Saint Gotthard range SE and then SW through Lake Maggiore and into Po river; 154 m. long. **2** canton, Switzerland, bordering on Italy; ✻ Bellinzona; area 1088 sq. m.; pop. 175,100.
Ticonderoga (tī′kŏn·dĕr·ō′gä; tĭ·kŏn′-) village, NE New York, at N end of Lake George just W of Lake Champlain; site of fort built by French 1755 and in possession of the English when taken by Ethan Allen 1775.
Tidore (tē·dô′rā) island, Indonesia, in the Moluccas off W Halmahera S of Ternate.
Tidworth (tĭd′wûrth) town, S England, in Wiltshire on border of Hampshire; military camp.
Tiehling (tĭ·ĕ′lĭng′) town, S Manchuria, on Liao river NE of Mukden; pop. 52,800.
Tienen or **Thienen** (tē′nē[n]), Fr. **Tirlemont** (tēr′lē·môn′) commune, cen. Belgium; pop. 22,400.
Tien Shan (tĭ·ĕn′ shän′) or **Tian Shan** (tĭ·än′) mountain chain, cen. Asia, in Kirgiz S.S.R. and Sinkiang prov., W China; highest peak Tengri Khan, 23,620 ft.
Tienshui (tĭ·ĕn′shwā′), formerly **Tsinchow** (tsĭn′jō′) city, N cen. China, in SE Kansu prov. on Wei river; pop. 150,000.

Tel Defenneh. See DAPHNAE.
Tel el Amarna. = TELL EL ʻAMARNA.
Tel el Kebir. = TELL EL-KEBIR.
Tell Basta. See BUBASTIS.
Tell Harmal. See SHADIPPUR.
Temagami, Lake. See TIMAGAMI, LAKE.
Temeš. See TMIŠ.
Temesvár. See TIMIŞOARA.
Témiscamingue. See TIMISKAMING.
Temiskaming. See TIMISKAMING.
Tenan. See CHONAN.
Tenda. See BRIGA-TENDA.
Tenedos. See BOZCAADA.
Tenerife, Pico de; Peak of Tenerife. See TEYDE, PICO DE.
Tengri Nor. See NAM TSO.
Tenimbar Islands. See TANIMBAR ISLANDS.
Teno. See TANA.
Ten Thousand Smokes, Valley of. See VALLEY OF TEN THOUSAND SMOKES.
Tentyra. See DENDERA.
Teques, Los. See LOS TEQUES.
Tergiou. See TRIGLAV.
Terranova di Sicilia. See GELA.
Terres Mauvaises. See BAD LANDS.
Territories du Sud. See SOUTHERN TERRITORIES.
Tetschen. See DĚČÍN.
Tetsugen. See CHORWON.
Tevere. See TIBER.
Tezcuco. See TEXCOCO.
Thamugadi, Thamugadis. See TIMGAD.
The Brill. See BRIELLE.
The Hague. See HAGUE, THE.
Theiss. See TISZA.
Theodosia. See FEODOSIYA.
Théodule Pass. See MATTERJOCH.
Thera. See SANTORIN.
Theresina. = TERESINA.
Thermié. See KYTHNOS.
Thessalonica. See SALONICA.
Theveste. See TEBESSA.
Thian Shan. = TIEN SHAN.
Thibet. Var. of TIBET.
Thienen. See TIENEN.
Thira. See SANTORIN.
Thívai. See THEBES.
Thomas Peak. See BALDY PEAK, Arizona.
Thorn. See TORUŃ.
Thyatira. See AKHISAR.
Thyland. See VENDEYSSEL-THY.
Tia Juana. See TIJUANA.
Tian Shan. See TIEN SHAN.
Tiberias, Sea of. See GALILEE, SEA OF.
Tibet, Little. See BALTISTAN.

Tientsin (tĭn′tsĭn′; Chin. tĭ·ĕn′jĭn′) city, NE China, in E Hopeh prov. at junction of the Pei river and Grand Canal where they form the Hai river; pop. 1,292,000.

Tierra del Fuego (tĭ·ĕr′ä dĕl′ fōō·ā′gō; fū-; Span. tyĕr′rä thĕl fwā′gō) **1** archipelago off S South America, S of Strait of Magellan; divided between Chile and Argentina; area 27,600 sq. m. **2** island, chief island of Tierra del Fuego archipelago; divided between Chile and Argentina; area 18,530 sq. m.

Tietê (tyĕ·tā′) river, SE Brazil, in São Paulo state, flowing NW into Paraná river; 500 m. long.

Tietjerksteradeel (tēt·yĕrk′stĕ·rä·dāl′) commune, N Netherlands; pop. 18,600.

Tiffin (tĭf′ĭn) city, N Ohio, ENE of Findlay; pop. 19,000.

Tiflis (tĭf′lĭs; tĭ·flēs′; Russ. tyĭ·flyēs′), officially, Georgian **Tpilisi** or **Tbilisi** (t′pĭ′lĭ·sĭ) city, U.S.S.R., ✻ of Georgia, on Kura river; pop. 519,200.

Tifton (tĭf′tŭn) city, S Georgia; pop. 6800.

Tiger (tī′gĕr) river, South Carolina, flowing SE into the Broad river; 100 m. long.

Tigre (tē′grā) river, Ecuador and Peru, flowing SE into Marañón river; 350 m. long.

Tigre (tĭ·grā′; tĭg′rā) former kingdom and province, N Ethiopia; ✻ Aduwa.

Tigris (tī′grĭs), Arab. **Shatt Dijla** (shŏt dĭj′lä; -lā) river, SE Turkey in Asia and Iraq; rises in mountains of Kurdistan, flows SSE and unites in SE Iraq with the Euphrates river to form the Shatt-al-Arab; 1150 m. long.

Tihama or **Tehama** (tĭ·hä′mä; -mā) plain, SW Arabia, extending along Red Sea from S Hejaz to Bab el Mandeb strait.

Tijuana (tē·hwä′nä) or **Tia Juana** (tē′ä wä′nä; Span. tē′ä hwä′nä) town, NW Mexico, in N Lower California on United States border; pop. 16,500.

Tilburg (tĭl′bûrg; Dutch. -bŭrĸ) commune, S Netherlands, SE of Rotterdam; pop. 114,300.

Tillsonburg (tĭl′s′n·bûrg) town, Canada, in SE Ontario ESE of London; pop. 5300.

Timagami, or **Temagami, Lake** (tĭ·mä′gä·mĭ) lake, Canada, in Ontario prov. N of Lake Nipissing; area 90 sq. m.

Timaru (tĭm′ä·rōō) seaport, New Zealand, in E South I. on coast; pop. 19,200.

Timbuktu (tĭm·bŭk′tōō; tĭm′bŭk·tōō′), Fr. **Tombouctou** (tôn′bōōk′tōō′) town, French West Africa, in French Sudan near Niger river; in 15th and 16th cents. a great city of the Songhai.

Timgad (tĭm·găd′), anc. **Thamugadi** (thăm′ū·gā′dĭ) or **Thamugadis** (-dĭs) ancient city, NE Algeria, founded A.D. 100 by Trajan; extensive ruins.

Timiş (tē′mĕsh), Serb. **Temeš** (tē′mĕsh) river, W Romania, flowing W and S to the Danube in Yugoslavia; 270 m. long.

Timiskaming or **Temiskaming** (tĭ·mĭs′kä·mĭng), Fr. **Témiscamingue** (tā′mĭs′kä′-mĂNG′) lake, Canada, in SW Quebec and SE Ontario; area 117 sq. m.

Timişoara (tē′mē·shwä′rä), Hung. **Temesvár** (tā′mĕsh·vär′) city, SW Romania, near Timiş river and Yugoslav border; pop. 89,900.

Timmins (tĭm′ĭnz) town, Canada, in E Ontario on Mattagami river; pop. 27,700.

Timok (tē′mŏk) river, E Yugoslavia, flowing NE into Danube river; 100 m. long.

Timor (tē′môr; tē·môr′) island, SE Malay Archipelago; ab. 300 m. long; W half (**Timor**, formerly **Netherlands Timor**), area 5764 sq. m., pop. 350,000, ✻ Kupang, belongs to Indonesia, E half to Portugal (see Portuguese Timor).

Timor Sea, arm of Indian Ocean, between Timor I. and NW coast of Australia.

Timpanogos, Mount (tĭm′pä·nō′gŭs) mountain, N Utah, NE of Utah Lake; highest point in Wasatch Range, 12,008 ft.; on N slope is **Timpanogos Cave**, limestone cavern, established as national monument 1922.

Timsah (tĭm·sä′h′) lake, NE Egypt, at mid-point of Suez Canal.

Tinakula (tē′nä·kōō′lä), or **Volcano** (vŏl·kā′nō), **Island**, island, SW Pacific Ocean, one of the Santa Cruz Is.; active volcano; 2200 ft. high.

Tineo (tē·nā′ō) commune, NW Spain, W of Oviedo; pop. 21,300.

Tingo María (tēng′gō mä·rē′ä) town, cen. Peru, on Huallaga river; colonization center; site of co-operative agricultural experiment station.

Tinian (tē′nē·än′; Angl. tĭn′ĭ·ăn′) island, S Mariana Is., SSW of Saipan; contains ruins of colossal columned tombs.

Tinnevelly (tĭn′ē·vĕl′ĭ; tĭ·nĕv′ĕ·lĭ) town, S India, in S Madras state; pop. 60,700.

Tintagel Head (tĭn·tăj′ĕl) cape, SW England, on W coast of Cornwall; castle ruins.

Tinto (tĭn′tō; Span. tēn′tō) river, SW Spain, flowing into Odiel river; 70 m. long.

Tippecanoe (tĭp′ē·kä·nōō′) river, N Indiana; rises in **Tippecanoe Lake**, flows W and S into Wabash river; 200 m. long.

Tipperary (tĭp′ĕ·rär′ĭ) **1** county, S Ireland, in Munster prov.; ✻ Clonmel; 1643 sq. m.; pop. 133,300. **2** urban district, SW co. Tipperary, SE of Limerick; pop. 5100.

Tippermuir (tĭp′ĕr·mūr) battlefield, Scotland, near Perth; scene Sept. 1, 1644, of victory of Montrose over Covenanters.

Tipton (tĭp′tŭn) **1** city, cen. Indiana; pop. 5600. **2** municipal borough, W cen. England, in Staffordshire NW of Birmingham; pop. 39,400.

Tirana (tē·rä′nä) or **Tiranë** (-nĕ) town, ✻ of Albania; pop. 30,800.

Tiraspol (tĭ·räs′pŭl; Russ. tyĭ·räs′pŭl·y′) city, U.S.S.R., in SE Moldavian S.S.R. on the Dniester river; pop. 25,700.

Tirconaill (tĭr′kä·nāl′) county Donegal, Ireland.

Tire (tē·rē′) town, W Turkey in Asia; pop. 22,200.

Tiree or **Tyree** (tī·rē′) island, Scotland, one of the Inner Hebrides.

Tirich Mir (tē′rĭch mēr′) mountain, Pakistan, in Chitral state on Afghan border; highest point in the Hindu Kush, 25,263 ft.

Tirol or **Tyrol** (tĭ·rōl′; tĭr′ōl; tĭ′rōl; tĭr′ŏl; tĭr′ŭl; Ger. tē·rōl′), Ital. **Tirolo** (tē·rô′lô) region, Europe, in E Alps chiefly in Austria, the section S of Brenner Pass belonging since 1919 to Italy; includes valley of Inn river; chief city Innsbruck.

Tiruchirappalli (tĭ·rōōch′ĭ·räp′ä·lĭ), also **Trichinopoly** (trĭch′ĭ·nŏp′ô·lĭ) city, S India, in Madras state on Cauvery river; pop. 159,600.

Tista (tĭs′tä) river, NE Indian subcontinent, flowing through Sikkim and Bengal (Pakistan and Republic of India) to the Brahmaputra; 300 m. long.

Tisza (tĭ′sō), Ger. **Theiss** (tīs), Serb. **Tisa** (tē′sä) river, E Europe, flowing from Carpathian Mts. in W Ukraine W and SW into Danube river; 800 m. long.

Titagarh (tĭ·tä′gĕr; native -gŭr·h′) town, NE India, in S West Bengal on Hooghly river N of Calcutta; pop. 57,400.

Titano, Mount (tē·tä′nō) mountain, Italy, on which the city of San Marino is built.

Titicaca, Lake (tĭt′ĭ·kä′kä; Span. tē′tē·kä′kä) lake on Peru-Bolivia boundary; area 3200 sq. m.; altitude 12,500 ft.

Titusville (tī′tŭs·vĭl) city, NW Pennsylvania, N of Oil City; pop. 8900.

Tiverton (tĭv′ĕr·t′n; -tŭn) **1** town, SE Rhode Island, NE of Newport. **2** municipal borough, SW England, in Devonshire; pop. 10,900.

Tivoli (tĭv′ô·lĭ; Ital. tē′vô·lē) commune, cen. Italy, ENE of Rome; pop. 20,900.

Tizi-Ouzou (tē′zē′ōō′zōō′) commune, N Algeria; pop. 40,500.

Tjilatjap (chē·lä′chäp) seaport, Indonesia, on S coast of Java; pop. 28,000.

Tjiliwong (chē′lē·wông) river, Indonesia, in W Java, flowing N to Djakarta Bay.

Tjirebon (chē′rē·bôn′) or **Cheribon** (chĕr′ĭ·bŏn′) city, Indonesia, in W Java on N coast E of Djakarta; pop. 54,100.

Tlalpán or **Tlalpam** (tläl·pän′) town, cen. Mexico, S of Mexico City; pop. 10,400.

Tlaxcala (tläs·kä′lä) **1** state, cen. Mexico; ✻ Tlaxcala; area 1555 sq. m.; pop. 282,500. **2** in full **Tlaxcala de Xicohténcatl** (thä hē′kō·tāng′kät·l) town, cen. Mexico, ✻ of Tlaxcala state.

Tlemcen or **Tlemsen** (tlĕm·sĕn′) city, NW Algeria, near Morocco border; pop. 51,500.

Toba, Lake (tō′bä) lake, Indonesia, in N cen. Sumatra; 45 m. long, contains island 30 m. long.

Tobago (tō·bā′gō) island, British West Indies, NE of Trinidad; part of colony of Trinidad and Tobago; ✻ Scarborough; area 116 sq. m.; pop. 25,400.

Tobata (tō·bä·tä) city, Japan, in N Kyushu I.; pop. 68,100.

Tobol (tō·bôl′; Russ. tŭ·bôl′y′) river, U.S.S.R., flowing from SE foothills of Ural Mts. NNE into Irtysh river; 800 m. long.

Tobolsk (tō·bôlsk′; Russ. tŭ·bôl′y′sk) city, Soviet Russia, Asia, on Irtysh river where it is joined by the Tobol; pop. 23,500.

Tobruk (tō′brōōk), Ital. **Tobruch** (tō′brōōk) town, NE Libya, in NE Cyrenaica on coast; taken by British December 1940, besieged by Germans March–November 1941.

Tocantins (tō′kănn·tēns′) river, E cen. and NE Brazil, rising in S cen. Goiás state and flowing N into Pará river; 1700 m. long.

Toccoa (tŏ·kō′ä) **1** river, NE Georgia: see Ocoee. **2** city, NE Georgia; pop. 6800.

Tochi (tō′chĭ) river, Afghanistan and Pakistan; unites with the Kurram as tributary of the Indus river; 180 m. long.

Tochigi (tō·chē·gē) city, Japan, in Honshu; pop. 42,600.

Tocopilla (tō′kō·pē′yä) seaport, N Chile; pop. 15,500.

Tocumen (tō·kōō′män) airfield, Panama, near Panama City; national airport.

Tocuyo (tō·kōō′yō) river, NW Venezuela, flowing NE into Caribbean Sea; 200 m. long.

Tödi (tû′dē) or **Piz Rusein** (pēts′ rōō·zĭn′) mountain, Switzerland, in Glarus canton; 11,887 ft. high.

Todmorden (tŏd′môr′d′n; tŏd′mĕr·d′n) municipal borough, N England; in West Riding, Yorkshire, on the Calder; pop. 19,100.

Todos los Santos (tō′thōs lōs sän′tōs) lake, S cen. Chile, N of Puerto Montt.

Tofua (tō·fōō′ä) island, Tonga Is., in W part of Haabai group; uninhabited.

Toggenburg (tōg′ĕn·bōōrĸ) district, NE Switzerland, in St. Gallen canton in upper valley of the Thur.

Togo (tō′gō) region, W Africa, on Atlantic Ocean between Gold Coast and Dahomey; before 1919 a German protectorate, now divided into two territories: **Trans-Volta Togoland** (trănz·vŏl′tä tō′gō·lănd′), formerly the British trust territory of **Togoland**, since 1957 a region of Ghana, area 13,041 sq. m., pop. 392,000; and **French Togo**, trust territory, ✻ Lomé, area 21,893 sq. m., pop. 780,500.

Tokaj (tō′koi), Eng. **Tokay** (tō·kā′; tō′kā) town, N Hungary, on Tisza river.

Tokat (tō·kät′) town, N cen. Turkey in Asia; pop. 21,700.

Tokelau (tō′kē·lou′) or **Union** (ūn′yŭn) island group, cen. Pacific Ocean; administered by New Zealand.

Tokushima (tō·kōō·shē·mä) seaport, Japan, on E coast of Shikoku I.; pop. 103,300.

Tokuyama (tō·kōō·yä·mä) city, Japan, in SW Honshu on Inland Sea; pop. 79,000.

Tokyo (tō′kĭ·ō; Jap. tō·kyō), formerly **Edo** (ĕ·dō) or **Yedo** (yĕ·dō) city, ✻ of Japan, in SE Honshu on **Tokyo Bay**, inlet of Pacific Ocean; pop. 5,385,100.

Toledo (tō·lē′dō) city, NW Ohio, on Lake Erie; pop. 303,600.

Toledo (tō·lē′dō; Span. tō·lā′thô) **1** municipality, Philippine Is., on W coast of Cebu I.; pop. 34,400. **2** province, cen. Spain. **3** commune, ✻ of province in Spain, on Tagus river SSW of Madrid; pop. 39,400.

Tolima (tō·lē′mä; Span. -mä) volcano, W cen. Colombia; 18,438 ft. high.

Tollygunge or **Toliganj** (tŏl′ĭ·gŭnj) town, NE India, in S West Bengal SE of Calcutta; pop. 58,600.

Tolmeta (tŏl·mā′tä), anc. **Ptolemaïs** (tŏl′ĕ·mā′ĭs) town, NE Libya, in NE Cyrenaica on coast; ancient Ptolemaïs the port of Barca.

Toluca (tō·lōō′kä; Span. -kä), in full **Toluca de Lerdo** (tō·lōō′kä thä lĕr′thô) city, cen. Mexico, ✻ of Mexico state; pop. 43,400.

Toluca, Nevado de (nä·vä′thô thä tō·lōō′kä) mountain, Mexico, in state of Mexico; extinct volcano; 15,026 ft. high.

Tolun (dō′lōōn) or **Tolunnoerh** (dō′lōōn·nô·ûr′), formerly **Dolon** (dō′lōn) town, E Inner Mongolia, on upper Lwan river; pop. 30,000.

Tölz or **Bad Tölz** (bät′ tûlts′) city, W Germany, in Bavaria S of Munich; pop. 12,900.

Tom (tŏm; Russ. tôm) river, Soviet Russia, Asia; rises in NW Altai Mts. and flows NNW into the Ob river; 450 m. long.

Tom, Mount (tŏm) mountain, W Massachusetts, on W side of Connecticut river opposite Mt. Holyoke; 1214 ft. high.

Tomarus (tō·mär′ŭs), Mod. Gr. **Tómaros** (tô′mä·rôs) mountain, NW Greece, in S cen. Epirus; in ancient times site of oracle of Dodona.

Tomaszów or **Tomaszów Mazowiecki** (tō·mä′shōōf mä′zō·vyĕts′kē), Ger. **Tomaschow** (tō·mä′shō) commune, cen. Poland, SE of Łódź; pop. 45,200.

Tombigbee (tŏm·bĭg′bē) river, Alabama; flows S to join the Alabama river and form the Mobile and Tensaw rivers flowing into Mobile Bay; 409 m. long.

Tombstone (tōōm′stōn′) town, SE Arizona, formerly (c. 1879–87) a mining center.

Tomé (tō·mā′) seaport, S cen. Chile, N of Concepción; pop. 10,700.

Tomelloso (tō′mä·[l]yō′sō) commune, S cen. Spain; pop. 29,000.

Tomini, Gulf of (tō·mē′nē) inlet of Molucca Sea, Indonesia, in N Celebes I.

Tomo (tō′mō) river, E Colombia; flows E into the Orinoco; 260 m. long.

Tomsk (tŏmsk; Russ. tômsk) city, Soviet Russia, Asia, on Tom river; pop. 141,200.

Tonawanda (tŏn′ä·wŏn′dä) city, W New York, N of Buffalo; pop. 14,600.

Tonbridge (tŭn′brĭj) urban district, SE England, in Kent, on the Medway; pop. 19,200.

Tonga (tŏng′gä; native tŏng′ä), or **Friendly** (frĕnd′lĭ), **Islands**, archipelago, SW cen. Pacific Ocean, E of Fiji Is.; a British protectorate; ✻ Nukualofa; 150 islands; total area 250 sq. m.; pop. 34,100.

Tongaland (tŏng′gä·lănd′) or **Amatongaland** (ăm′ä-) region, Union of South Africa, in Natal on coast bordering on Mozambique.

Tongareva (tŏng′gä·rĕv′ä; native tŏng·ä′-rä′vä) or **Penrhyn** (pĕn′rĭn) island, one of the Manihiki Is.; an atoll, land area 3 sq. m., lagoon area 108 sq. m.

Tongariro (tŏng′[g]ä·rē′rō) volcano, New Zealand, in cen. North I.; central feature of a national park; 6458 ft. high.

Tongatabu (tŏng′[g]ä·tä′bōō) **1** island group, S Tonga Is., including island of Tongatabu. **2** island, largest in Tonga Is.; chief town Nukualofa, ✻ of the protectorate.

Tongjoson Bay (tŏng·chō·tsŭn), also, formerly, **East Chosen Bay** (chō·sĕn) and **Broughton Bay** (brô′t′n) gulf on E coast of N Korea.

Tongue (tŭng) river, SE Montana, flowing N into Yellowstone river; 246 m. long.

Tongyong (tŏng·yŏng) or **Toei** (tō·ā) town, S Korea, on S coast on peninsula SW of Pusan; pop. 45,100.

Tonk (tŏngk) former state, NW India; since 1948 part of Rajasthan; ✻ Tonk.

Tonkin (tŏn [g]′kĭn′) or **Tongking** (tŏng′kĭng′) region, N Indochina, bordering on China; since 1946 forms N part of Vietnam; chief city Hanoi; area 44,660 sq. m.; pop. 8,700,000.

Tonkin, Gulf of, arm of South China Sea between Indochina and island of Hainan.

Tonle Sap (tŏn′lā säp′), Fr. **Grand Lac** (grăN′ läk′) lake, SW Indochina, in W Cambodia; ab. 87 m. long.

Tönsberg (tûns′bĕr) seaport, SE Norway, on N end of Nötteröy I.; pop. 11,900.

Tonto (tŏn′tō; Span. tōn′tô) river, SE cen. Mexico, flowing E and NE across SE Veracruz state into Bay of Campeche; 135 m. long.

Tonto National Monument (tŏn′tō) government reservation, cen. Arizona, 80 m. E of Phoenix; cliff-dweller ruins; established as national monument 1907.

Tooele (tōō·ĕl′ē) city, NW Utah, SW of Salt Lake City; pop. 7300.

Toowoomba (tŭ·wōōm′bä) city, Australia, in SE Queensland; pop. 33,300.

Topeka (tō·pē′kä) city, ✻ of Kansas, on Kansas river; pop. 78,800.

Toppenish (tŏp′ĕ·nĭsh) city, S Washington, SSE of Yakima; pop. 5300.

Torbay (tôr′bā′) **1** or **Tor Bay**, inlet of English Channel, SW England, on coast of Devonshire. **2** town, Canada, in SE Newfoundland on coast N of St. John's.

Tordesillas (tôr′thä·sē′[l]yäs) village, N Spain, on the Duero; treaty 1494.

Torgau (tôr′gou) city, E Germany, on Elbe river SE of Dessau; meeting place of Russian and American troops April 27, 1945.

Tormes (tôr′mās) river, W Spain, flowing N and NW into Duero river on Portuguese border; 176 m. long.

Torne (tôr′nĕ), Finnish **Tornio** (tôr′nĭ·ō) river, N and NE Sweden, flowing S into head of Gulf of Bothnia; 250 m. long.

Tornio (tôr′nĭ·ō) **1** Swed. **Torneå** (tôr′nĕ·ô′) seaport, N Finland, on island in mouth of Tornio river; pop. 3300. **2** see Torne.

Törökszentmiklós (tû′rûk·sănt′mĭ·klŏsh′) commune, E Hungary; pop. 30,400.

Toronto (tŭ·rŏn′tō) **1** city, E Ohio, on Ohio river N of Steubenville; pop. 7300. **2** city, Canada, ✻ of Ontario prov., near W end of Lake Ontario; pop. 675,800.

Torpoint (tôr′point′) urban district, SW England, in Cornwall; pop. 5900.

Torquay (tôr·kē′) municipal borough, SW England, in Devonshire; pop. 53,200.

Torrance (tôr′ăns) city, SW California, SSW of Los Angeles; pop. 22,200.

Torre Annunziata (tôr′rā än′nōōn·tsyä′tä) commune, S Italy, on Bay of Naples SE of Naples; pop. 72,900.

Torre del Greco (dāl grā′kō) commune, S Italy, on Bay of Naples; pop. 51,400.

Torredonjimeno (tôr′rĕ·thōng′hē·mā′nō) commune, S Spain, W of Jaén; pop. 16,100.

Torrelavega (tôr′rĕ·lä·vā′gä) commune, N Spain, SW of Santander; pop. 19,300.

Tighina. See Bendery.
Tigranocerta. See Siirt.
Tihua. Var. of Tihwa.
Tihwa. See Urumchi.
Tilsit. See Sovetsk.
Timbuctoo. Var. of Timbuktu town, French West Africa.
Timorlaoet Islands. See Tanimbar Islands.
Tinos. See Tenos.
Tirgoviste. Var. of Targovişte.
Tirlemont. See Tienen.
Tisa. See Tisza.
Titograd. See Podgorica.
Tocuyo, El. See El Tocuyo.
Todos os Santos, Baía de. See All Saints Bay.
Toei. See Tongyong.
Tokyo Plain. See Kwanto Plain.
Toliganj. See Tollygunge.
Tombouctou. See Timbuktu.
Tömös Pass. See Predeal Pass.
Tongking. See Tonkin.
Tonquin. Var. of Tonkin.
Torda. See Turda.
Torino. See Turin.
Toros Dağları. See Taurus Mountains.

Torrens (tŏr′ĕnz) **1** salt lake, E South Australia, N of Spencer Gulf; 25 ft. below sea level. **2** river, South Australia; flows W to Gulf of St. Vincent; 50 m. long.
Torreón (tôr′rĕ·ōn′) city, NE Mexico, in Coahuila state; pop. 75,800.
Torres Strait (tŏr′ĕs) strait between island of New Guinea and N tip of Cape York Penin., Australia; 80 m. wide.
Torres Vedras (tôr′rĕzh vā′thrȧsh) town, W Portugal, N of Lisbon; fighting 1810.
Torrington (tŏr′ĭng·tĭn) city, NW Connecticut, NNW of Waterbury; pop. 27,800.
Tortoise Islands (tôr′tŭs; -tĭs) the Galápagos Is.
Tortola (tôr·tō′lȧ) island, West Indies, chief of the British Virgin Is.; site of Road Town; area 24 sq. m.; pop. 4000.
Tortosa (tôr·tō′sȧ; Span. -sä) city, NE Spain, on Ebro river; pop. 38,300.
Tortue (tôr′tü′), or **Tortuga** (tôr·tōō′gȧ), **Island,** island, West Indies, off N coast of Haiti.
Toruń (tô′rōōn·y′), Ger. **Thorn** (tôrn; Ger. tōrn) city, N Poland, on Vistula river; pop. 81,200.
Tota, Lake (tō′tȧ; Span. -tä) lake, E cen. Colombia, in eastern cordillera of the Andes; 6 m. long, 4 m. wide.
Totana (tō·tä′nä) commune, SE Spain, SW of Murcia; pop. 15,300.
Totnes (tŏt′nĕs; -nĭs) municipal borough, SW England, in Devonshire; pop. 5500.
Totowa (tō′tō·wȧ) borough, N New Jersey, W of Paterson; pop. 6000.
Tottenham (tŏt′nȧm; tŏt′′n·ăm) municipal borough, SE England, in Middlesex N of London; pop. 126,900.
Tottington (tŏt′ĭng·tŭn) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 5800.
Tottori (tŏt·tō·rē) seaport, Japan, in Honshu; pop. 57,200.
Toubkal (tōōb′kȧl) mountain, S Morocco, in the Grand Atlas; 13,661 ft. high.
Touggourt or **Tuggurt** (tōō·gōōrt′) **1** territory, Algeria, S of Atlas Mts., bordering on Tunisia. **2** oasis, its ✻; pop. 61,200.
Toul (tōōl) city, NE France, on Moselle river WSW of Nancy; besieged 1870.
Toulon (tōō·lōn′; tōō′lŏn; Fr. tōō′lōn′) seaport, SE France; pop. 125,700.
Toulouse (tōō′lōōz′) city, S France, on Garonne river; pop. 264,400.
Toungoo (toung′gōō; toung′ōō) town, SE Burma, on Sittang river; ✻ of an independent kingdom from 14th to 16th cents.
Touraine (tōō·rān′; Fr. tōō′rȧn′) historical region, NW cen. France, one of pre-Revolutionary provinces; ✻ Tours.
Tourane (tōō′rȧn′) seaport, Indochina, in Annam (Central Vietnam); pop. 25,000.
Tourcoing (tōōr′kwȧn′) city, N France, on Belgian frontier NE of Lille; pop. 76,100.
Tournai or **Tournay** (tōōr·nā′; Fr. tōōr′-), Flemish **Doornik** (dōr′nĭk) commune, SW Belgium, on the Schelde river; pop. 32,500.
Tours (tōōr; Fr. tōōr) city, NW cen. France; pop. 80,000.
Tower Falls (tou′ĕr) waterfall, NW Wyoming, in Yellowstone National Park; 132 ft. high.
Townsville (tounz′vĭl) city, Australia, in E Queensland on Halifax Bay; pop. 34,200.
Towson (tou′s'n) locality, N Maryland, N of Baltimore; Maryland State Teachers Coll.
Towton (tou′t'n) parish, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; battle 1461.
Toyama (tō·yä·mä) city, Japan, on Honshu near **Toyama Bay,** inlet of Sea of Japan; pop. 137,800.
Toyohashi (tō·yō·hä·shē) city, Japan, in S Honshu; pop. 129,400.
Toyokawa (tō·yō·kä·wä) city, Japan, in S Honshu N of Toyohashi; pop. 55,000.
Toyonaka (tō·yō·nä·kä) city, Japan, in Honshu NW of Osaka; pop. 76,300.
Trabzon (träb·zōn′) or **Trebizond** (trĕb′ĭ·zŏnd) seaport, NE Turkey, on Black Sea; pop. 34,000.
Tracy (trā′sĭ) city, cen. California, SSW of Stockton; pop. 8400.
Trafalgar, Cape (trȧ·fȧl′gĕr; trăf′ĭ′l·gär) cape, SW Spain, SE of Cádiz and WNW of the Strait of Gibraltar; Nelson's victory 1805.
Trail (trāl) city, Canada, in SE British Columbia on Columbia river; pop. 11,400.
Tralee (trȧ·lē′) seaport, SW Ireland, ✻ of co. Kerry, at head of **Tralee Bay,** inlet of Atlantic Ocean; pop. 11,000.
Tranent (trȧ·nĕnt′) burgh, SE Scotland, in East Lothian near Prestonpans; pop. 5600.
Trani (trä′nē) seaport, SE Italy, on Adriatic Sea WNW of Bari; pop. 31,200.
Trans Alai (trȧns′ ä·lī′) mountain range, Soviet Central Asia, in the Pamirs; highest point Lenin Peak, 23,386 ft.
Transbaikalia (trȧns′bĭ·kä′lĭ·ȧ) or **Transbaikal** (-bĭ·kȧl′; Angl. -kôl′, -kăl′) region, E Soviet Russia, Asia, between Lake Baikal and the Amur river.
Transcaspian Region (trȧns·kăs′pĭ·ăn) or **Transcaspia** (-ȧ) region, Soviet Central Asia, E of Caspian Sea.
Transcaucasia (trȧns′kô·kā′zhȧ; -shȧ) region, U.S.S.R., S of the Caucasus Mts., embracing the three constituent republics Georgia, Azerbaidzhan, and Armenia.
Transcona (trȧns·kō′nȧ) town, Canada, in S Manitoba E of Winnipeg; pop. 6800.
Trans-Dniestria (trȧns·nĕs′trĭ·ȧ) region, U.S.S.R., in SW Ukraine between the Dniester and Bug rivers.
Transjordan. See JORDAN kingdom.
Transjordania (trȧns′jôr·dān′yȧ; -dā′nĭ·ȧ) the territory across the Jordan river from Palestine; — a name formerly used for the country of Transjordan, now Jordan.
Transkei (trȧns·kā′) territory, E Union of South Africa, on coast N of the Great Kei river; one of the Transkeian Territories; ✻ Butterworth.
Transkeian Territories (trȧns·kā′ăn) region, Union of South Africa, in E Cape Province, comprising that part of Kaffraria N of the Great Kei river; includes territories of Transkei, Tembuland, Griqualand East, and Pondoland.
Transoxiana (trȧns′ŏk·sĭ·ā′nȧ; -ăn′ȧ) region, W Asia, N of the Oxus (now called the Amu Darya) and NE of Khurasan.
Transvaal (trȧns·väl′) province, NE Union of South Africa, between the Vaal and Limpopo rivers; in 19th cent. a Boer republic (the **South African Republic**); ✻ Pretoria; area 110,450 sq. m.; pop. 4,283,000.
Transylvania (trăn′sĭl·vā′nyȧ; -vā′nĭ·ȧ), Romanian **Transilvania** (trăn′sĭl·vä′nyä), Hung. **Erdély** (ăr′dā) region, W Romania, shut in on N, E, and S by mountains (the Carpathians and the **Transylvanian Alps,** a S extension of the Carpathians); once a principality; part of Hungary 1867–1918.
Trapani (trä′pä·nē) seaport, Italy, at NW tip of Sicily; pop. 74,800.
Trasimeno (trä′zē·mȧ′nō), or **Perugia** (pȧ·rōō′jȧ), **Lake,** anc. **Trasimenus** (trăs′ĭ·mē′nŭs) lake, cen. Italy, W of Perugia; scene of Hannibal's victory over the Romans 217 B.C.
Traun (troun) river, Austria, flowing N out of Styria into the Danube; 112 m. long.
Traun, Lake, Ger. **Traunsee** (troun′zā′) lake, Austria, formed by Traun river.
Travancore (trăv′ăn·kōr) former state, SW India, bordering on Indian Ocean; a part 1949–56 of state of **Travancore and Cochin** (kō′chĭn; kŏch′ĭn), ✻ Trivandrum, area 9155 sq. m., pop. 9,265,200; now in Kerala.
Traverse, Lake (trăv′ĕrs) lake, NE South Dakota and W Minnesota; outlet on N is Bois de Sioux river, headstream of Red River of the North; 30 m. long.
Traverse City, city, NW Michigan, on Grand Traverse Bay; pop. 17,000.
Treasure Island, man-made island, California, in San Francisco Bay; Golden Gate International Exposition 1939; now a naval base.
Trebbia (trĕb′byȧ) river, NW Italy, flowing N into Po river; battles 218 B.C. and A.D. 1799.
Trebizond (trĕb′ĭ·zŏnd) **1** Greek empire, 1204–1461, an offshoot of Byzantine Empire; at greatest extent included Georgia, Crimea, and the S shore of Black Sea E of Sakarya river; ✻ Trebizond (mod. Trabzon). **2** see TRABZON.
Tredegar (trĕ·dē′gĕr) urban district, W England, in Monmouthshire; pop. 20,400.
Treinta y Tres (trā′ēn·tä [trän′tä] ē trās′) town, E Uruguay; pop. 21,500.
Trelleborg or **Trälleborg** (trĕl′ĕ·bôr·y′) seaport, SW Sweden, on Baltic Sea; pop. 15,300.
Trengganu (trĕng·gä′nōō) state, Federation of Malaya, bordering on South China Sea; ✻ Kuala Trengganu; area 5050 sq. m.; pop. 226,000.
Trent (trĕnt) **1** river, Canada, in SE Ontario, flowing from Kawartha Lakes through Rice Lake and into Bay of Quinte; sections of it form part of canal system (**Trent Canal**) connecting Lake Ontario with Georgian Bay; river 150 m. long. **2** river, cen. England, flowing NNE and uniting with the Ouse to form the Humber; 170 m. long. **3** Ital. **Trento** (trän′tō), Ger. **Trient** (trē·ĕnt′), anc. **Tridentum** (trĭ·dĕn′tŭm) commune, NE Italy, on Adige river; seat of Council of Trent 1545–63; pop. 63,600.
Trentino (trän·tē′nō) region, NE Italy, the Italian-speaking portion of S Tirol; belonged to Austria 1814–1919.
Trenton (trĕn′t'n; -tŭn) **1** village, SE Michigan, on Detroit river; pop. 6200. **2** city, N Missouri; pop. 6200. **3** city, ✻ of New Jersey, on Delaware river; pop. 128,000. **4** town, Canada, in N Nova Scotia on Pictou Harbor; pop. 3100. **5** town, Canada, in SE Ontario on Bay of Quinte at E end of Trent Canal system; pop. 10,100.
Tres Arroyos (trās är·rō′yōs) city, E Argentina, 300 m. SW of Buenos Aires; pop. 52,000.
Três Rios (trăz rē′ōōs), formerly **Entre Rios** (ān′trĕ rē′ōōs) city, SE Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro state; pop. 15,100.
Tres Zapotes (trās sä·pō′tās) village, E Mexico, in E Veracruz state just W of San Andrés Tuxtla; colossal stone head and inscribed monuments, discovered 1939.
Treviso (trā·vē′zō) commune, NE Italy, NW of Venice; pop. 65,900.
Trichur (trĭ′·chōōr′) town, SW India, in N Kerala; pop. 57,500.
Trier (trēr; Ger. trēr), Eng. **Treves** (trēvz), Fr. **Trèves** (trȧv) city, SW Germany, on Moselle river near Luxembourg border; pop. 88,000.
Trieste (trē·ĕs′tȧ; Angl. trē·ĕst′), Ger. **Triest** (trē·ĕst′), Yugoslav **Trst** (tûrst) **1** seaport, N Italy, at head of Adriatic Sea on **Gulf of Trieste,** inlet on W side of Istrian Penin.; pop. 278,600. **2** in full **Free Territory of Trieste,** region including city of Trieste which was established as free territory 1947 and abolished 1954, S part (199 sq. m., pop. 1949 est. 70,000) being turned over to Yugoslavia and N part (86 sq. m., pop. 1951 est. 292,000) to Italy.
Triglav (trē′glăv), Ger. **Terglou** (tĕr′glōō) mountain, NW Yugoslavia, near Italian border; highest point in Julian Alps, 9394 ft.
Trikkala (trĭk′ȧ·lȧ; Mod. Gr. trē′kä·lä), anc. **Tricca** (trĭk′ȧ) city, Greece, in W Thessaly W of Larissa; pop. 27,900.
Trincomalee or **Trinkomali** (trĭng′kō·mȧ·lē′) seaport, E Ceylon; pop. 32,500.
Tring (trĭng) town, SE England, in Hertfordshire; pop. 5000.
Trinidad (trĭn′ĭ·dăd) **1** city, SE Colorado, on Purgatoire river; pop. 12,200. **2** island, British West Indies, off coast of Venezuela; with Tobago, forms colony of **Trinidad and Tobago,** ✻ Port of Spain, area 1980 sq. m., pop. 522,200; area of Trinidad 1864 sq. m.
Trinidad (trĭn′ĭ·dăd; Span. trē′nē·thä [·ä]′) **1** town, W cen. Cuba, near S coast; pop. 15,500. **2** town, SW Uruguay; pop. 15,700.
Trinity (trĭn′ĭ·tĭ) **1** river, NW California, flowing SW and NW into Klamath river; 130 m. long. **2** river, E Texas, flowing SE into Galveston Bay; 360 m. long.
Trinity, Cape, promontory, Canada, in Quebec on Saguenay river; 1700 ft. high.
Trinity Bay, inlet of Atlantic Ocean, Canada, in SE Newfoundland.
Tripoli (trĭp′ō·lĭ) **1** see TRIPOLITANIA. **2** Arab. **Tarabulus el Gharb** (tŏ·rä′bōō·lōōs ĕl gŏrb′) city, NW Libya, ✻ of Tripolitania and a ✻ of independent Libya; pop. 108,200. **3** Arab. **Tarabulus esh Sham** (ăsh shăm′), anc. **Tripolis** (trĭp′ō·lĭs) seaport, NW Lebanon; pop. 37,300.
Tripolis (trĭp′ō·lĭs; Mod. Gr. trē′pō·lyēs) **1** also called **Tripolitsa** or **Tripolitza** (trē′pō·lyē′tsä) city, S Greece, in S Peloponnesus; regional ✻ under Turks. **2** either of two ancient Phoenician confederations, one in N Africa (see TRIPOLITANIA), the other in Phoenicia (modern Lebanon), ✻ Tripolis (modern Tripoli).
Tripolitania (trĭp′ō·lĭ·tān′yȧ; trĭ·pŏl′ĭ-) region, NW Libya, bordering on Mediterranean Sea; once site of three Phoenician colonies, hence the ancient name of **Tripolis** (trĭp′ō·lĭs); as **Tripoli** (trĭp′ō·lĭ), became one of the Barbary States; conquered by Italians 1912–19; became one of chief subdivisions of independent Libya 1952; ✻ Tripoli.
Tripura (trĭ′pōō·rä), formerly known as **Hill Tippera** (tĭp′ĕ·rä) territory, NE India, between East Bengal (Pakistan) and Assam; ✻ Agartala; area 4049 sq. m.; pop. 649,900.
Tristan da Cunha (trĭs′tăn dȧ kōōn′yȧ) island, S Atlantic Ocean, chief of a group (Tristan da Cunha Islands) belonging to British colony of St. Helena; 45 sq. m.
Trisul (trĭ′·sōōl′) mountain, N India, in Uttar Pradesh in the Himalayas; 23,382 ft. high.
Trivandrum (trĭ′·văn′drŭm) seaport, SW India, ✻ of Kerala state and of former Travancore and Cochin state; pop. 128,400.
Trnava (tûr′nȧ·vȧ), Hung. **Nagyszombat** (nŏd′y′·sŏm′bŏt), Ger. **Tyrnau** (tür′nou) town, E cen. Czechoslovakia, NE of Bratislava; pop. 24,200.
Troas (trō′ăs) **1** or **the Troad** (trō′ăd) territory surrounding ancient city of Troy, in NW Mysia, Asia Minor. **2** seaport, ancient Mysia, S of site of Troy.
Trobriand Islands (trō′brĕ·ănd) group of islands, Solomon Sea, N of E end of New Guinea; attached to Territory of Papua and New Guinea.
Trogir (trō′gĕr), Ital. **Traù** (trä·ōō′), Ger. **Trau** (trou) seaport, Yugoslavia, near Split; pop. 23,500.
Trois Pistoles (trwä′ pĭs′tôl′) town, Canada, in S Quebec on St. Lawrence river; pop. 3500.
Troitsk (trō′ĭtsk; troitsk) city, Soviet Russia, Asia, 75 m. S of Chelyabinsk; pop. 40,500.
Trollhättan (trôl′hĕt′ăn) town, SW Sweden, on Gota river; pop. 23,700.
Trombetas (trōōm·bā′tȧs) river, N Brazil, in NW Pará state, flowing S to Amazon river; 350 m. long.
Tromsö (trōm′sû′; trōōm′sû′; Angl. trŏm′sō′) seaport, N Norway; pop. 11,000.
Trondheim (trôn′hām), formerly **Trondhjem** (trôn′yĕm) seaport, cen. Norway, on **Trondheim Fjord** (80 m. long); pop. 57,100.
Troon (trōōn) burgh, SW Scotland, in Ayr co.; pop. 10,100.
Trossachs (trŏs′ăks; -ăks) valley, cen. Scotland, in Perth co. between lochs Katrine and Achray.
Trowbridge (trō′brĭ′j) urban district, S England, ✻ of Wiltshire; pop. 13,800.
Troy (troi) **1** city, SE Alabama; pop. 8600. **2** city, E New York, on Hudson river NE of Albany; pop. 72,300. **3** city, W Ohio, N of Dayton; pop. 10,700. **4** or **Ilium** (ĭl′ĭ·ŭm), anc. **Troia** (trō′yȧ) or **Troja** (trō′jȧ) or **Ilion** (ĭl′ĭ·ŏn) ancient city, NW Asia Minor, S of the Dardanelles; subject of Greek legend.
Troyes (trwä) city, NE France, on Seine river; pop. 58,800.
Truchas Peak (trōō′chȧs), also known as **North Truchas Peak,** mountain, N New Mexico; 13,306 ft.
Trucial Oman (trōō′shȧl ō·măn′) or **Trucial Coast,** region, SE Arabia, along S coast of Persian Gulf between Qatar Penin. and Cape Musandam; ✻ Sharja; comprises six Arab states (sheikdoms) in treaty with Great Britain.
Truckee (trŭk′ē) river, W Nevada, flowing E and NE into Pyramid Lake; 120 m. long.
Trujillo (trōō·hē′yō) **1** see CIUDAD TRUJILLO. **2** city, NW Peru; pop. 39,000. **3** state, W cen. Venezuela; ✻ Trujillo; area 2857 sq. m.; pop. 284,600. **4** town, Venezuela, ✻ of Trujillo state, on W slope of the Cordillera Mérida; pop. 11,800.
Truk (trōōk; trōōk; Angl. trŭk), formerly **Hogoleu,** or **Hogolu** (hō′gō·lōō), **Islands,** island group, cen. Caroline Is., encircled by a reef; formerly site of Japanese naval base.
Trümmelbach Falls (trüm′ĕl·bäk) waterfall, Switzerland, in S Bern canton near Lauterbrunnen; 950 ft. high.
Truro (trōōr′ō) **1** seaport, Canada, in cen. Nova Scotia at head of Minas Basin; pop. 10,800. **2** municipal borough, SW England, ✻ of Cornwall; pop. 12,900.
Tsaidam (tsĭ′dȧm′) swamp, W China, in cen. Tsinghai prov. between the Nan Shan and E end of Kunlun Mts.
Tsangpo (tsäng′pô′) or **Tsanpo** (tsän′pô′) the upper Brahmaputra river in S Tibet.
Tsangwu (tsäng′wōō′), formerly **Wuchow** (wōō′jō′) city, SE China, in E Kwangsi prov. on Si river at confluence with the Kwei; pop. 90,000.
Tsinan or **Chinan** (jē′nän′) city, NE China, ✻ of Shantung prov.; pop. 472,300.
Tsinghai or **Chinghai** (chĭng′hī′), also **Koko Nor** (kō′kō nôr′; native kŭ′kŭ nôr′) **1** province, W cen. China, bordering on Tibet; ✻ Sining; area 269,187 sq. m.; pop. 1,512,800. **2** lake in NE Tsinghai between the Nan Shan and E end of Kunlun Mts.; area 2300 sq. m.
Tsingtao (chĭng′dou′), Ger. **Tsingtau** (tsĭng′tou′) city, NE China, on S coast of Shantung Penin.; pop. 60,000.
Tsingyuan (chĭng′yü·än′), formerly **Paoting** (bou′dĭng′) city, NE China, ✻ of Hopeh prov.; pop. 100,000.
Tsining (jē′nĭng′) city, NE China, in W Shantung prov. on Grand Canal; pop. 73,000.
Tsinkiang (jĭn′jĭ·äng′), formerly **Chuanchow** (chū·än′jō′) seaport, SE China, in Fukien prov.; pop. 75,000.
Tsu (tsōō) seaport, Japan, in S Honshu on W shore of Ise Bay; pop. 68,700.
Tsuchiura (tsōō·chĭ·ōō·rä) city, Japan, in Honshu NE of Tokyo; pop. 53,300.
Tsugaru Strait (tsōō·gä·rōō) channel, Japan, between islands of Honshu and Hokkaido.
Tsushima (tsōō·shē·mä) island, Japan, in Korea Strait; area 271 sq. m.; pop. 52,000.
Tsushima Strait, channel between Tsushima I. and NW Kyushu.
Tsuyama (tsōō·yä·mä) city, Japan, in Honshu N of Okayama; pop. 51,600.

Tortuga, La. See LA TORTUGA.
Toscana. See TUSCANY.
Touamotou. Var. of TUAMOTU.
Toubouai. Var. of TUBUAÏ.
Touva. = TUVA.
Tpilisi. See TIFLIS.
Trälleborg. See TRELLEBORG.
Trans-Volta Togoland. See TOGO.
Traú, Trau. See TROGIR.
Treves or **Trèves.** See TRIER.
Tricca. See TRIKKALA.
Trichinopoly. See TIRUCHIRAPPALLI.
Tridentum. See TRENT.
Trient. See TRENT.
Trinacria. See SICILY.
Trinkomali. See TRINCOMALEE.
Tritonis, Palus. See DJERID, CHOTT.
Troia. See TROY.
Trois-Rivières. See THREE RIVERS.
Troja. See TROY.
Tronador, El. See EL TRONADOR.
Troppau. See OPAVA.
Trotskoe. See GATCHINA.
Trst. See TRIESTE.
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. See PACIFIC ISLANDS.
Tsana, Lake. See TANA, LAKE.
Tsaritsyn. See STALINGRAD.
Tsarskoe Selo. See PUSHKIN.
Tschelliads. See CHELIADÉ.
Tsernagora. = Crna Gora: see MONTENEGRO.
Tsi. Var. of TZE: see TZU.
Tsien Tang or **Tsientang.** See FUCHUN.
Tsinchow. See TIENSHUI.
Tsitsihar. See LUNGKIANG.
Tskhinvali. See STALINIR.

Tuamotu (tōō′ä·mō′tōō), or **Paumotu** (pä′ōō·mō′tōō), or **Low** (lō), **Archipelago**, group of islands, S Pacific Ocean, E of Society Is. and S of the Marquesas; belongs to the French; ✻ Apataki; area 330 sq. m.; pop. 4700.

Tuapse (tōō·ŭp·sy̆ĕ′) seaport, Soviet Russia, Europe, on Black Sea; ships oil.

Tübingen (tü′bĭng·ĕn) city, W Germany, on Neckar river S of Stuttgart; pop. 28,700.

Tubuai (tōō′bōō·ī′), or **Austral** (ôs′trăl). **Islands**, chain of islands, S Pacific Ocean, S of Society Is.; belongs to France; area 115 sq. m.; pop. 3600.

Tuburan (tōō·bōō′rän) municipality, Philippine Is., on NW coast of Cebu; pop. 45,800.

Tuckahoe (tŭk′ä·hō) village, SE New York, NNE of New York City; pop. 6000.

Tucson (tōō·sŏn′; tōō′sŏn) city, S Arizona, on Santa Cruz river; pop. 45,500.

Tucumán (tōō′kōō·män′) **1** province, N Argentina. **2** city, its ✻; pop. 169,600.

Tucumcari (tōō′kŭm·kär′ī) city, E New Mexico; pop. 8400.

Tucupita (tōō′kōō·pē′tä) town, NE Venezuela, ✻ of Delta Amacuro territory; pop. 8500.

Tugaloo (tōōg′ä·lō) or **Tugalo**, river, NE Georgia and NW South Carolina; unites with Seneca river to form the Savannah river.

Tugela (tōō·gä′lȧ) river, E Union of South Africa, in cen. Natal, flowing E to Indian Ocean; 300 m. long; near its source on Mont aux Sources are the **Tugela Falls**, 2810 ft. high.

Tug Fork (tŭg) river, SW West Virginia; a headstream of Big Sandy river.

Tuguegarao (tōō′gä·gä·räʼō) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon on Cagayan river; pop. 27,600.

Tula (tōō′lȧ) **1** (Span. -lä) town, cen. Mexico, in SW Hidalgo state N of Mexico City; ruins of ancient capital of the Toltecs. **2** city, Soviet Russia, Europe, on a tributary of the Oka river; pop. 272,400.

Tulagi (tōō·lä′gē) island, S cen. Solomon Is., off S coast of Florida I. and N of Guadalcanal; formerly ✻ of British Solomon Islands protectorate.

Tulancingo (tōō′län·sēng′gō) town, cen. Mexico, in Hidalgo state; pop. 12,600.

Tulare (tōō·lär′ē; tōō·lâr′) city, S cen. California, SE of Fresno; pop. 12,400.

Tulcán (tōōl·kän′) town, N Ecuador, near Colombian frontier; pop. 12,800.

Tulcea (tōōl′chä) town, SE Romania, in Danube delta; pop. 20,100.

Tule Lake (tōō′lē) lake, N California, near Oregon border.

Tulkarm or **Tul Karm** (tōōl·kärm′) town, N cen. Palestine, NW of Nablus; in Arab (Jordanian) Palestine.

Tullahoma (tŭl′ȧ·hō′mȧ) town, S cen. Tennessee, ENE of Fayetteville; pop. 7600.

Tullamore (tŭl′ȧ·mōr′) urban district, cen. Ireland, ✻ of co. Offaly; pop. 6200.

Tulle (tül; Angl. tōōl) city, S cen. France, pop. 18,200.

Tulsa (tŭl′sȧ) city, NE Oklahoma, on Arkansas river; pop. 182,700.

Tumacacori National Monument (tōō′mȧ·kä′kō·rē) government reservation, S Arizona; site of ruins of 17th-cent. Spanish mission; established as national monument 1908.

Tumaco (tōō·mä′kō) seaport, SW Colombia.

Tumba, Lake (tŭm′bȧ) lake, W Belgian Congo, NW of Lake Leopold II.

Tumen (tōō′mŭn′) river on NE border of Korea; flows N and NE, in its lower course turns sharply SE to Sea of Japan; 220 m. long.

Tumuc-Humac Mountains (tōō·mōōk′ōō·mäk′) mountain range, NE Brazil, extending W to E along boundary with Surinam and French Guiana.

Tunbridge Wells (tŭn′brĭj wĕlz′), also **Royal Tunbridge Wells**, municipal borough, England, in Kent; pop. 38,400.

Tundzha or **Tunja** (tōōn′jä) river, SE Bulgaria; rises in Balkan Mts., flows E, then S into Maritsa river; 160 m. long.

Tung (dōōng) river, SE China, in Kwangtung prov.; flows into Pearl river; 280 m. long.

Tungabhadra (tōōng′gäb·hŭd′rä) river, S India; flows NE to the Kistna; 400 m. long.

Tunghsien (tōōng′shĭ·ĕn′), formerly **Tungchow** (tōōng′jō′) city, NE China, in NE Hopeh prov. E of Peking; pop. 50,000.

Tunghwa or **Tunghua** (tōōng′hwä′) city, S Manchuria, 140 m. E of Mukden; pop. 42,500.

Tungkiang (tōōng′jĭ·äng′) town, E Manchuria, on the Sungari at its junction with the Amur; pop. 96,700.

Tungkwan (tōōng′gwän′) town, NE cen. China, in E Shensi on Hwang Ho; pop. 80,000.

Tungshan (tōōng′shän′) or **Suchow** (sōō′jō′) town, E China, in NW Kiangsu prov.; point where Tientsin-Pukow R.R. crosses the Lunghai R.R.

Tungting Hu (dōōng′tĭng′ hōō′) lake, SE cen. China, in NE Hunan.

Tunguragua (tōōng′gōō·rä′gwä) or **Tungurahua** (-rä′wä) volcano, Ecuador; 16,684 ft. high.

Tunguska (tōōn·gōō′skȧ) three rivers in Soviet Russia, Asia, tributaries of Yenisei river: **Lower Tunguska**, Russ. **Nizhnyaya Tunguska** (nyĕsh′nyȧ·yȧ), 2000 m. long; **Stony Tunguska**, Russ. **Podkamennaya Tunguska** (pŭt·kȧ′myĭn·nȧ·yȧ), 1000 m. long; and **Upper Tunguska**, Russ. **Verkhnyaya Tunguska** (vyĕrk′nyȧ·yȧ) lower course of Angara river.

Tunis (tū′nĭs) **1** see TUNISIA. **2** city, ✻ of Tunisia, near site of ancient Carthage; pop. 219,600.

Tunis, Gulf of, inlet of Mediterranean Sea on NE coast of Tunisia.

Tunisia (tū·nĭzh′ĭ·ȧ; -nĭzh′ȧ) or **Tunis** (tū′nĭs), Fr. **Tunisie** (tü′nē′zē′), Arab. **Afrikiya** (ä·frē′kĭ·yȧ; -yä) country, N Africa, bordering on Mediterranean Sea, the region W and S of ancient Carthage; formerly one of the Barbary States (usually called Tunis); a French protectorate 1881–1956; ✻ Tunis; area 48,300 sq. m.; pop. 2,608,300.

Tunja, 1 (tōōn′jä) see TUNDZHA. **2** (tōōng′hä) town, cen. Colombia; pop. 16,600.

Tunstall (tŭn′st′l) section of Stoke on Trent county borough, England; formerly a separate town, one of the Five Towns of the Potteries.

Tuolumne (tōō·ŏl′ū·mē) river, cen. California; flows W from Yosemite National Park (location of **Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne**) into San Joaquin river; 155 m. long.

Tupã (tōō·päN′) city, SE Brazil, in São Paulo state; pop. 18,400.

Tupelo (tū′pē·lō) city, NE Mississippi; battle 1864; pop. 11,500.

Tupper Lake (tŭp′ĕr) village, NE New York, near Tupper Lakes; pop. 5400.

Tupper Lakes, two lakes (Big Tupper and Little Tupper), NE New York, in the Adirondack Mts.

Tupungato (tōō′pōōng·gä′tō) mountain on Chile-Argentina border; 22,300 ft. high.

Tura (tōō·rȧ′) **1** river, Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing from Ural Mts. E into the Tobol river; 400 m. long. **2** town, Soviet Russia, Asia, on the Lower Tunguska river.

Turckheim (tür′kĕm′), Ger. **Türkheim** (türk′hĭm) village, NE France, near Colmar; battle Jan. 5, 1675.

Turda (tōōr′dä), Hung. **Torda** (tōr′dō) city, NW cen. Romania, SSE of Cluj; pop. 20,100.

Turfan (tōōr′fän′), formerly **Lukchun** (lōōk′chōōn′) depression, W China, in E Sinkiang in NE part of Tarim basin; over 900 ft. below sea level.

Turgutlu (tōōr′[g]ōōt·lōō′), formerly **Kasaba** (kä′sä·bä′; Angl. kȧ·sä′bȧ) city, W Turkey in Asia, on Gediz river E of İzmir; pop. 25,100.

Turin (tŭr′ĭn; tū·rĭn′), Ital. **Torino** (tō·rē′nō) commune, NW Italy, on Po river; pop. 730,600.

Turkey (tûr′kĭ), Turk. **Türkiye** (tür′kĭ·yĕ′) country, W Asia, between Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea and including small area in Europe; formerly center of an empire (Ottoman Empire, ✻ Istanbul), since 1923 a republic; ✻ Ankara; area 296,185 sq. m.; pop. 20,902,600.

Turkistan (tûr′kĭ·stän′; -stăn′) or **Turkestan** (tûr′kĕ-) region, cen. Asia, now divided between Russia, China, and Afghanistan: **Russian**, or **Western, Turkistan**, comprising the republics of Soviet Central Asia; **Chinese**, or **Eastern, Turkistan**, comprising part of Sinkiang province; and **Afghan Turkistan**, in the NE part of Afghanistan, bordering on Uzbek S.S.R.

Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic (tûrk′mĕn; -mĕn) or **Turkmenistan** (tûrk′mĕ·nĭ·stän′; -stăn′) constituent republic, U.S.S.R., in cen. Asia, bordering on Afghanistan, Iran, and the Caspian Sea; ✻ Ashkhabad; area 187,200 sq. m.; pop. 1,170,000.

Turks and Caicos Islands (tûrks, kā′kŭs) two groups of islands (Turks Is. and Caicos Is.), British West Indies, at SE end of Bahamas; administered from Jamaica; chief island Grand Turk; total area 166 sq. m.; pop. 5300.

Turku (tōōr′kōō), Swedish **Åbo** (ō′bōō) seaport, SW Finland; pop. 99,900.

Turlock (tûr′lŏk) city, cen. California, SE of Stockton; pop. 6200.

Turners Falls (tûr′nĕrz fôlz′) town, NW Massachusetts; pop. 5200.

Turner Valley (tûr′nĕr) town, Canada, in SW Alberta SSW of Calgary; oil field.

Turnhout (türn′hout) commune, N Belgium, near Netherlands border; pop. 32,400.

Turnu-Severin (tōōr′nōō·sĕ′vĕ·rēn′) city, SW Romania, in Oltenia region on Danube river near the Iron Gate; pop. 21,100.

Turrialba (tōōr·ryäl′vä) **1** volcano, Costa Rica; 10,900 ft. high. **2** town, Costa Rica, S of Turrialba volcano and E of San José; site of Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences.

Turtle Creek (tûr′t′l) borough, SW Pennsylvania, E of Pittsburgh; pop. 12,400.

Turtle Islands, group of islets, W Pacific Ocean, off coast of North Borneo; annexed to Philippine Is. 1948.

Turton (tûr′t′n) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 11,000.

Tuscaloosa (tŭs′kȧ·lōō′sȧ) city, W cen. Alabama, on Black Warrior river; pop. 46,400.

Tuscany (tŭs′kȧ·nĭ), Ital. **Toscana** (tōs·kä′nä) region, cen. Italy, bordering on Tyrrhenian and Ligurian seas; in Middle Ages a margraviate, later a Lombard duchy; for a time divided into small republics; chief city Florence.

Tuscarawas (tŭs′kȧ·rō′wŏs) river, NE Ohio, a headstream of Muskingum river; 125 m. long.

Tusculum (tŭs′kū·lŭm) ancient town, Italy, in Latium SE of Rome and just N of Lake Albano and the Alban Hills.

Tuscumbia (tŭs·kŭm′bĭ·ȧ) city, NW Alabama, on Tennessee river; pop. 6700.

Tuskegee (tŭs·kē′gē) city, E Alabama; Tuskegee Institute; pop. 6700.

Tuticorin (tōō′tĭ·kō·rĭn′) town, S India, in S Madras state on Gulf of Mannar; pop. 75,600.

Tutuila (tōō′tōō·ē′lä) island, chief island of American Samoa; site of Pago Pago.

Tuva (tōō′vȧ), in full **Tuva Autonomous Region**, formerly (1921–44) **Tannu Tuva** (tän′nōō tōō′vȧ; native tängʼnōō tōō·vä′) or **Tuvinian People's Republic** (tōō·vĭn′ĭ·ăn), once known as **Uriankhai** (ōō′ryäng·xī′) autonomous region, Soviet Russia, Asia, on NW border of Outer Mongolia; an independent republic 1921–44, since 1945 part of the Soviet Union; ✻ Kyzyl (Kizil Khoto); area 66,100 sq. m.; pop. 150,000.

Tuxpan (tōōs′pän) **1** town, W Mexico, in Nayarit state; pop. 10,300. **2** or **Túxpam** (tōōs′pän) town, E Mexico, in Veracruz state; pop. 13,400.

Tuxtla (tōōs′tlä) **1** in full **Tuxtla Gutiérrez** (gōō·tyĕr′rās) town, SE Mexico, ✻ of Chiapas state; pop. 15,900. **2** see SAN ANDRÉS TUXTLA.

Tuzigoot National Monument (tōō′zĭ·gōōt) government reservation, cen. Arizona; prehistoric pueblo ruins; established as national monument 1939.

Tuzla (tōōz′lä) town, cen. Yugoslavia, in Bosnia and Herzegovina federated republic; pop. 28,900.

Tweed (twēd) river, SE Scotland and NE England; flows E into North Sea; 96 m. long.

Twickenham (twĭk′n·ăm; twĭk′năm) municipal borough, SE England, in Middlesex, on the Thames SW of London; pop. 105,600.

Twin Falls, city, S Idaho, SW of Twin Falls (125 ft.) in Snake river; pop. 17,600.

Two Mountains, Lake of, Fr. **Lac des Deux-Montagnes** (lăk′ dā dŭ′môN′tȧn′y′) expansion of Ottawa river, Canada, at its junction with the St. Lawrence.

Two Rivers, city, E Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan NE of Manitowoc; pop. 10,200.

Tybee Island (tī′bē) island, SE Georgia, at mouth of Savannah river.

Tygart (tī′gĕrt) river, West Virginia, a headstream of the Monongahela; 160 m. long.

Tyldesley (tĭl[d]z′lĭ) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 18,100.

Tyler (tī′lĕr) city, NE Texas; pop. 39,000.

Tyne (tīn) river, N England, in Northumberland, flowing E into North Sea.

Tynemouth (tīn′mouth; -mŭth; tīn′mŭth) county borough, N England, on North Sea at mouth of the Tyne E of Newcastle; pop. 66,500.

Tyre (tīr), Fr. **Tyr** (tēr) or **Sour** (sōōr), Arab. **Es Sur** (ăs sōōr′), Heb. **Zor** (tsōr; zōr) town, S Lebanon, on the coast; ancient maritime city, ✻ of Phoenicia.

Tyrone (tĭ′rōn) borough, S cen. Pennsylvania, NE of Altoona; pop. 8200.

Tyrone (tĭ·rōn′) county, Northern Ireland; ✻ Omagh; area 1218 sq. m.; pop. 127,600.

Tyrrhenian Sea (tĭ·rē′nĭ·ăn) that part of the Mediterranean Sea SW of Italy, N of Sicily and E of Sardinia and Corsica.

Tyumen (tū·mĕn′; Russ. -myän′y′) city, Soviet Russia, Asia, on Tura river; pop. 75,500.

Tzeliutsing (dzŭ′lū′jĭng′) city, S cen. China, in S Szechwan prov. between Min and To rivers; pop. 100,000.

Tzu or **Tze** (dzŭ) river, SE cen. China, in cen. Hunan prov., flowing into Tungting Hu; 375 m. long.

U

Uaupés (wou·pās′), Span. **Vaupés** (bou·pās′) river, Colombia and Brazil, flowing ESE into the Rio Negro; 700 m. long.

Uaxactún (wä′shäk·tōōn′) ruins of Maya town, N Guatemala.

Ubangi (ū·băng′[g]ē; ōō·băng′[g]ē), Fr. **Oubangui** (ōō′băN′gē′), sometimes called **Makua** (mä′kōō·ä) in upper course and **Mobangi** (mō·băng′[g]ē; -băng′[g]ē) in lower course, river, cen. Africa, on border between Belgian Congo and French Equatorial Africa; flows W and S into Congo river; 700 m. long, with longest headstream 1400 m.

Ubangi-Shari (ū·băng′[g]ē·shä′rē; ōō·băng′-), Fr. **Oubangui-Chari** (ōō′băN′gē′shȧ′rē′) territory, French Equatorial Africa, N of Ubangi and Bomu rivers and between Cameroun and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; ✻ Bangui; area 238,224 sq. m.; pop. 1,065,000.

Ube (ōō′bē; Jap. ōō·bē) seaport, Japan, in SW Honshu on Inland Sea; pop. 108,700.

Úbeda (ōō′vä·thä) commune, S Spain, NE of Jaén; pop. 31,100.

Uberaba (ōō′vē·rȧ′vȧ) city, E Brazil, in W Minas Gerais state; pop. 43,900.

Uberlândia (ōō′vĕr·lăNn′dyȧ) city, E Brazil, in Minas Gerais state; pop. 36,500.

Ubsu Nur (ōōb′sōō nōōr′) lake, NW Outer Mongolia; area 1500 sq. m.

Ucayali (ōō′kä·yä′lē) river, cen. and N Peru; formed by Apurímac and Urubamba rivers, flows N to unite with Marañón river and form Amazon river; 1200 m. long.

Uccle (ük′l′) or **Ukkel** (ŭk′ĕl) commune, cen. Belgium, near Brussels; pop. 56,900.

Udaipur (ōō·dī′pōōr; ōō′dī·pōōr′), also **Mewar** (mä·wär′) **1** former state, NW India, in S Rajasthan; since 1948 part of Rajasthan state. **2** city, its ✻; pop. 59,600.

Uddevalla (ŭd′ē·vȧl′ȧ) town, SW Sweden, near coast; pop. 24,200.

Udine (ōō′dē·nā) commune, NE Italy; pop. 79,400.

Udmurt Republic (ōōd′mōōrt; Russ. ōōt·mōōrt′), officially **Udmurt Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic**, formerly **Votyak** (vō·tyăk′) autonomous republic, E Soviet Russia, Europe, in W foothills of Ural Mts.; ✻ Izhevsk; area 16,200 sq. m.; pop. 1,200,000.

Uele (wĕ′lā), also **Welle** (wĕ′lā) river, cen. Africa, flowing W across N Belgian Congo to unite with Bomu river and form Ubangi river; 700 m. long.

Uelen (wĕ·lĕn′), also **Wellen**, village, Soviet Russia, Asia, at tip of Chukotski Penin. on Bering Strait near East Cape; airfield.

Uelzen or **Ülzen** (ül′tsĕn) city, W Germany, SSE of Lüneburg; pop. 20,600.

Uerdingen or **Ürdingen** (ür′dĭng·ĕn), also **Uerdingen am Rhein** (äm rīn′) since 1929 part of city of Krefeld.

Ufa (ōō·fȧ′) **1** river, Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing NW and SW through the Ural Mts. to the Belaya river; 430 m. long. **2** city, Soviet Russia, Europe, ✻ of Bashkir Republic, at junction of Belaya and Ufa rivers; pop. 245,900.

Uganda (ū·găn′dȧ; ōō·gän′dä) country, E Africa, N of Lake Victoria; British protectorate; ✻ Entebbe; area 93,981 sq. m., including 13,680 sq. m. of Lake Victoria; pop. 3,930,700.

Uhrichsville (ūr′ĭks·vĭl) city, E Ohio, S of Canton; pop. 6600.

Uiju (wĕ·jōō) or **Gishu** (gĕ·shōō) town, N Korea, on the Yalu NE of Sinuiju.

Uinta Mountains (ū·ĭn′tȧ) range, NE Utah; highest point Kings Peak, 13,498 ft.

Uist (ū′ĭst; ōō′ĭst) two islands (North and South Uist), Scotland, in Outer Hebrides.

Uitenhage (ū′t′n·hāg; S. Afr. Du. oi′tĕn·hä′kĕ) town, S Union of South Africa, in S Cape Province NW of Port Elizabeth; pop. 26,500.

Ujiji (ōō·jē′jē) town, W Tanganyika, on Lake Tanganyika.

Ujina (ōō·jē·nä) seaport, Japan, in SW Honshu; port for Hiroshima.

Ujiyamada (ōō·jē·yä·mä·dä) city, Japan, in S Honshu; pop. 66,000.

Ujjain (ōō′jĭn) or **Ujain**, city, cen. India, in Madhya Bharat; pop. 53,800.

Újpest (ōō′y′·pĕsht), Ger. **Neupest** (noi′pĕst) city, cen. Hungary, on Danube river N of Budapest; pop. 72,900.

Ukhta (ōōk′tȧ) city, N Soviet Russia, Europe, in Komi Republic; oil center.

Ukiah (ū·kī′ȧ) city, W California, on Russian river; pop. 6100.

Tuggurt. See TOUGGOURT.
Tunas. = VICTORIA DE LAS TUNAS.
Tungchow. **1** See NANTUNG. **2** See TALI. **3** See TUNGHSIEN.
Tuque, La. See LA TUQUE.
Tur, Jebel et. See GERIZIM, MOUNT.
Türkheim. See TURCKHEIM.
Turnu Roşu. See ROŞU.
Tver. See KALININ.
Tweeddale. See PEEBLES.
Twelve Apostles. See APOSTLE ISLANDS.
Twelve Pins, or **Bens, of Bunnabeola.** See BUNNABEOLA.
Two Sicilies, the. See SICILIES, THE TWO.
Tyras See DNIESTER.
Tyree. See TYREE.
Tyrnau. See TRNAVA.
Tyrol. See TIROL.
Ualual. See WALWAL.
Uap. See YAP.
Uea. See UVEA.
Uebi Scebeli. See SHEBELI, WEBBE.
Ujda. See OUDJDA.
Újvidék. See NOVI SAD.
Ukkel. See UCCLE.

Ukraine (ū·krān′; ū′krān; ū·krīn′; ū′krīn), Russ. **Ukraina** (ŏŏ·krĭ′nȧ), officially **Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic** (ū·krā′nĭ·ăn; -krī′-) constituent republic of the U.S.S.R., in E cen. Europe on N shore of Black Sea; ✱ Kiev (✱ Kharkov 1921–34); area 222,600 sq. m.; pop. 40,500,000.

Ulan Ude (ōō′län ōō·dē′), formerly **Verkhneudinsk** (vyĕrk′nyĭ·ōō′dyĭnsk) city, Soviet Russia, Asia, ✱ of Buryat-Mongol Republic, on Selenga river; pop. 129,400.

Ulawun (ōō·lä′wōōn) or **the Father** (fä′thĕr) volcano, Bismarck Archipelago, on New Britain I.; highest point on island, 7546 ft.

Ulcinj (ōōl′tsēn·y′), Ital. **Dulcigno** (dōōl·chēn′yō) seaport, S Yugoslavia, in Montenegro near Albanian border.

Ulithi (ōō·lē′thē) group of islands, W Caroline Is.; an atoll with lagoon 19 m. long, 5 to 10 m. wide.

Ullswater (ŭlz′wō′tĕr; -wŏt′ĕr) lake, NW England, on Cumberland-Westmorland border.

Ulm (ōōlm) city, W Germany, on Danube river near mouth of Iller; pop. 58,100.

Ulster (ŭl′stĕr) **1** region, N Ireland (island), in Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland; ancient Irish kingdom, later a province comprising nine counties, three of which (two in S, one in NW) in 1921 joined Irish Free State (now Republic of Ireland) while the rest stayed with United Kingdom. **2** province, N Republic of Ireland, comprising counties Donegal, Cavan, Monaghan; 3093 sq. m.; pop. 253,300. **3** commonly, Northern Ireland, comprising counties Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Tyrone.

Ulugh Muztagh (ōō′lōō mōōz·tä′) mountain, W China, in S Sinkiang on Tibet border; highest in Kunlun Mts., 25,340 ft.

Ulverston (ŭl′vĕr·stŭn) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 10,100.

Ulverstone (ŭl′vĕr·stŭn) town, Australia, in Tasmania on N coast; pop. 3400.

Ulyanovsk (ōōl·yä′nŭfsk), also **Ulianovsk**, before 1924 **Simbirsk** (sĭm·bĭrsk′; Russ. syĭm·byĕrsk′) city, Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Volga; pop. 102,100.

Uman (ōō·män′; Russ. ōō·män′y′) city, U.S.S.R., in cen. Ukraine; pop. 40,500.

Umboi (ōōm′boi) or **Rooke** (rōōk) island, Territory of New Guinea, between W end of New Britain I. and E New Guinea.

Umbria (ŭm′brĭ·ȧ; Ital. ōōm′brē·ä) region, cen. Italy, in the Apennines; bordered by Tuscany, Latium, and the Marches.

Ume (ōō′mĕ) river, N Sweden, flowing SE into upper Gulf of Bothnia; 290 m. long.

Umeå (ōō′mĕ·ō′) seaport, N Sweden, at mouth of Ume river; pop. 14,900.

Umgeni (ŏōm·gä′nē) river, E Union of South Africa, in S Natal, flowing SE to Indian Ocean; 100 m. long.

Umiat (ōō′mĭ·ăt) village, N Alaska, on Colville river 200 m. N of Arctic Circle.

Umingan (ōō·mĭng′än) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon ESE of Lingayen; pop. 25,000.

Umnak (ōōm′năk) island, SW Alaska, in Aleutian Is. in Fox Is. group.

Umpqua (ŭmp′kwȧ) river, SW Oregon, flowing N and W into Pacific Ocean; 200 m. long.

Umtali (ŏŏm·tä′lē) town, NE Southern Rhodesia, on Mozambique border.

Umtata (ŏŏm·tä′tȧ) town, S Union of South Africa, in E Cape Province on Umtata river; ✱ of Transkeian Territories and of Tembuland; pop. 7300.

Una (ōō′nä) river, Yugoslavia; flows NW, then NE to Sava river; 110 m. long.

Unalakleet (ōō′nȧ·lăk′lēt) village, W Alaska, on Norton Sound.

Unalaska (ŭn′ȧ·lăs′kȧ) island, SW Alaska, in Fox Is. group of the Aleutian Is.; area 1074 sq. m.; on N coast is **Unalaska Bay**, site of Dutch Harbor.

Uncompahgre Peak (ŭn′kŭm·pä′grē) mountain, SW Colorado; highest in the San Juan Mts., 14,306 ft.

Unfederated Malay States, formerly, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, and Trengganu.

Ungava (ŭn[g]·gä′vȧ; -gä′vȧ) region, NE Canada, in N Quebec prov. E of Hudson Bay; includes **Ungava Peninsula**, between Hudson Bay and **Ungava Bay** (inlet of Hudson Strait).

Unimak (ū′nĭ·măk) island, SW Alaska, in Aleutian Is. in Fox group; 65 m. long.

Union (ūn′yŭn) **1** city, NW South Carolina; pop. 9700. **2** see TOKELAU.

Union City, **1** city, NE New Jersey, on Hudson river adjoining Jersey City; pop. 55,500. **2** town, NW Tennessee; pop. 7700.

Union of South Africa, S. Afr. Du. **Unie van Suid-Afrika** (ü′nē fän soit′ä′frĭ·kä) country, S Africa, S of the Limpopo, Molopo, and Orange rivers, bordering on Atlantic and Indian oceans; a dominion of the British Commonwealth; administrative ✱ Pretoria, seat of legislature Cape Town; area 472,550 sq. m.; pop. 11,418,300.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (sō′vĭ·ĕt; sŏ′vĭ·ĕt′; sō·vyĕt′; sŏv′ĭ·ĕt), commonly shortened to **Soviet Union** or **U.S.S.R.**, often popularly **Russia**, country, Europe and Asia, bordering on Baltic Sea, Black Sea, Caspian Sea, and Arctic and Pacific oceans; ✱ Moscow; area 8,354,198 sq. m.; pop. 191,595,000.

Uniontown (ūn′yŭn·toun) city, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 20,500.

United Arab Republic, country, NE Africa and SW Asia; a union of Egypt and Syria, formed 1958; ✱ Cairo.

United Kingdom, **1** in full **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**, since 1922, Great Britain (including England, Scotland, and Wales) and Northern Ireland. **2** in full **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland**, from 1801 to 1921, Great Britain and all of Ireland.

United Nations, international territory, a small enclave in New York City, in cen. Manhattan overlooking East River; seat, since 1951, of permanent headquarters of the United Nations organization.

United States of America, commonly called **United States** or often **America**, country, North America, bordering on Atlantic, Pacific, and Arctic oceans; a federal republic; ✱ Washington, D.C.; area (1959) 3,612,808 sq. m.; pop. (1950) 150,697,400 (with Alaska and Hawaii, 151,325,800).

University City, city, E Missouri, WNW of St. Louis; pop. 39,90[illegible]

University Heights, village, N Ohio, E of Cleveland; pop. 11,600.

University Park, city, NE Texas, N of Dallas; pop. 24,300.

Unna (ŏŏn′ȧ) city, W Germany, E of Dortmund; pop. 23,000.

Unst (ŭnst) island, N Scotland, northernmost of the Shetland Is. except for Muckle Flugga, a rock 1 m. N; in 60°50′N lat.

Unterwalden (ōōn′tĕr·väl′dĕn) canton, cen. Switzerland; subdivided into demicantons Nidwalden and Obwalden.

Unzha (ōōn′zhȧ) river, cen. Soviet Russia, Europe; flows S to the Volga; 365 m. long.

Upemba, Lake (ū·pĕm′bȧ) lake, S Belgian Congo, in course of the Lualaba river; on E side is **Upemba National Park**, established 1939.

Upernavik or **Upernivik** (ōō·pûr′nȧ·vĕk) Danish settlement, W coast of Greenland, N of Disko I.

Upholland (ŭp·hŏl′ănd) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 6300.

Upington (ŭp′ĭng·tŭn) town, S Union of South Africa, in N Cape Province; pop. 10,200.

Upland (ŭp′lănd) city, SE California, E of Los Angeles; pop. 9200.

Upolu (ōō·pō′lōō) island, Western Samoa, 38 m. NW of Tutuila.

Upper Arlington, village, cen. Ohio, NW of Columbus; pop. 9000.

Upper Canada, British province 1791–1841 in North America, N of the Great Lakes and S of watershed between Great Lakes and Hudson Bay; equivalent to S Ontario.

Upper Iowa, river, NE Iowa, flowing E into Mississippi river; 135 m. long.

Upper Peninsula, north part of Michigan, between lakes Superior and Michigan.

Upper Volta (vŏl′tȧ), Fr. **Haute-Volta** (ōt′ vôl′tȧ′) territory, French West Africa, N of the Gold Coast, including upper courses of headstreams of the Volta river; ✱ Ougadougou; area 121,892 sq. m.; pop. 3,044,000.

Uppsala or **Upsala** (ŭp′sä′lȧ; Swed. -lȧ) city, E Sweden, NW of Stockholm; pop. 61,500.

Upton (ŭp′tŭn) locality, New York, on Long I.; site of Brookhaven National Laboratory for Nuclear Research.

Ur (ûr), Bib. **Ur of the Chaldees** (kăl·dēz′; kăl′dēz) city in ancient Sumer, S Babylonia; site in S Iraq; dates back to at least 3000 B.C.

Urabá, Gulf of (ōō′rä·vä′) inlet of Caribbean Sea, NW Colombia.

Ural (ū′rȧl; Russ. ōō·rȧl′) river, U.S.S.R.; rises at S end of Ural Mts., flows S to the Caspian Sea; 1400 m. long.

Ural Mountains, mountain range, U.S.S.R., extending from shore of the Kara Sea S to the steppes N of the Aral Sea; usually considered the dividing line between Europe and Asia; highest point under 6000 ft.

Uralsk (ū·rälsk′; Russ. ōō·rȧl′y′sk) town, Soviet Central Asia, in W Kazakh S.S.R. on Ural river; pop. 66,200.

Uraricoera (ōō·rȧ′rē·kwä′rȧ) or **Uraricuera** (-kwä′rȧ) river, N Brazil; rises near Venezuelan border, flows E to join the Takutú and form Rio Branco; 360 m. long.

Urartu (ōō·rär′tōō) or **Van** (vän), Heb. **Ararat** (ăr′ȧ·răt) ancient kingdom, 13th to 8th cents. B.C., Armenia, around Lake Van.

Urawa (ōō·rä′wȧ; Jap. ōō·rä·wä) city, Japan, in Honshu N of Tokyo; pop. 106,200.

Urbana (ûr·băn′ȧ) **1** city, E cen. Illinois, ENE of Decatur; pop. 22,800. **2** city, W Ohio, N of Springfield; pop. 9300.

Urbino (ōōr·bē′nō) town, cen. Italy, SW of Pesaro; ✱ of duchy of Urbino 1474–1626.

Urdaneta (ōōr′thä·nä′tä) municipality, Philippine Is., in Luzon E of Lingayen; pop. 29,100.

Ure (ūr) river, N England, in Yorkshire; joins the Swale to form the Ouse.

Urfa (ōōr·fä′), anc. **Edessa** (ē·dĕs′ȧ) city, SE Turkey; pop. 37,500.

Urga (ōōr′gä) or **Ulan Bator** (ōō′län bä′tôr), also **Ulan Bator Khoto** (kō′tō), Chin. **Kulun** (kōō′lōōn′) town, ✱ of Mongolian People's Republic; pop. 100,000.

Urgel, Seo de (sä′ō thä ōōr·hĕl′) commune, NE Spain, on Segre river 10 m. SSW of Andorra; episcopal see founded 820; has joint suzerainty with France over Andorra.

Uri (ōō′rē) canton, cen. Switzerland, S of Lake of Lucerne; ✱ Altdorf; area 415 sq. m.; pop. 28,600.

Urmia, Lake (ŏŏr′mĭ·ȧ; Pers. ŏŏr′mē·yȧ′), Pers. **Shahi** (shä·hē′) or **Urumiyeh** (ŏŏ′rōō·mē·yē′) lake, NW Iran; area between 1500 and 2300 sq. m., according to the season.

Urmston (ûrm′stŭn) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire, on the Mersey WSW of Manchester; pop. 39,200.

Uruapan (ōō·rwä′pän), in full **Uruapan del Progreso** (dĕl prō·grä′sō) city, SW Mexico, in Michoacán state; pop. 20,600.

Urubamba (ōō′rōō·vȧm′bä) river, cen. Peru, flowing NNW to unite with Apurímac river and form Ucayali river; 450 m. long.

Uruguaiana (ōō′rōō·gwȧ·yä′nȧ) city, S Brazil, in W Rio Grande do Sul state on Argentine border; pop. 33,300.

Uruguay (ū′rŭ·gwī; -gwā; ŏŏr′ŭ-; Span. ōō′rōō·gwī′) **1** river, SE South America, rising in Brazil and flowing into the Río de la Plata; 980 m. long. **2** officially **República Oriental del Uruguay** (rrĕ·pōō′vlĕ·kä ō′ryän·täl′ dĕl ōō′rōō·gwī′) country, SE South America, between the lower Uruguay river and Atlantic Ocean; republic; ✱ Montevideo; area 72,172 sq. m.; pop. 2,650,000.

Urumchi (ōō·rōōm′chē) or **Tihwa** (dē′hwä′), also **Urumtsi** (ōō·rōōm′chē) city, W China, ✱ of Sinkiang prov., on N side of the Tien Shan; chief town of Dzungaria.

Urundi (ōō·rōōn′dē) district, E Africa, part of Ruanda-Urundi trust territory.

Usedom (ōō′zĕ·dōm), Pol. **Uznam** (ōōz′näm) island, Germany and Poland, in Baltic Sea between Stettiner Haff and Bay of Pomerania (inlet of Baltic Sea).

Ushant (ŭsh′ănt), Fr. **Île d'Ouessant** (ēl′ dwĕ′săn′) island, NW France, off tip of Brittany.

Ushuaia (ōōs·wä′yä) town, S Argentina, ✱ of Tierra del Fuego territory, on S coast of Tierra del Fuego I. at 54°50′S.

Usk (ŭsk) river, S Wales and W England; flows E and S to Severn estuary; 60 m. long.

Üsküdar (üs′kü·där′), formerly **Scutari** (skōō′tȧ·rĭ; Ital. -tä·rē) suburb of Istanbul, Turkey, on Asiatic side of the Bosporus.

Uspallata (ōōs′pä·yä′tä; -pä·zhä′-), or **La Cumbre** (lä kōōm′brä), **Pass**, mountain pass, W Argentina, on road from Mendoza to Santiago, Chile; altitude over 12,000 ft.

Ussuri (ōō·sōōr′ĭ; Russ. ōōs·sōō′ryĭ) river, E Soviet Russia, Asia, on Manchurian border; flows N into the Amur; 450 m. long.

Uster (ōōs′tĕr) commune, Switzerland, in Zurich canton; pop. 12,400.

Ústí or **Ústí nad Labem** (ōō′styē nȧd lȧ′bĕm), Ger. **Aussig** (ous′ĭk) city, W Czechoslovakia, in N Bohemia on Labe (Elbe) river; pop. 56,300.

Ust Kamenogorsk (ōōst′ kȧ·mĕn′ō·gôrsk; Russ. ōōst′y′ **kȧ**·myĭ·nŭ·gôrsk′) town, Soviet Central Asia, in E Kazakh S.S.R. on Irtysh river.

Ust Orda (ōōst′ ôr·dȧ′; Russ. ōōst′y′ ûr·dȧ′) town, Soviet Russia, Asia, 40 m. N of Irkutsk, W of Lake Baikal.

Ust Urt (ōōst′ ōōrt′; Russ. ōōst′y′ ōōrt′) plateau, Soviet Central Asia, in SW Kazakh S.S.R. between Caspian Sea and Lake Aral.

Usumacinta (ōō′sōō·mä·sēn′tä), in upper course **Chixoy** (chē·hoi′) river, N Guatemala and SE Mexico, flowing NW into Grijalva river near its mouth; 330 m. long.

Usumbura (ōō′sōōm·bōōr′ȧ) town, E Africa, ✱ of Ruanda-Urundi trust territory, at N end of Lake Tanganyika.

Usutu (ōō·sōō′tōō) river, S Africa, a headstream of the Maputo river; 135 m. long.

Utah (ū′tȯ; ū′tä) state, W United States, including E portion of Great Basin; ✱ Salt Lake City; area 84,916 sq. m.; pop. 688,900.

Utah Beach, section of coast, NW France, in Normandy; the NE coast of Cotentin Peninsula N of Carentan; landing place of American forces June 1944.

Utah Lake, lake, N cen. Utah, SE of Great Salt Lake; 150 sq. m.

Ute Peak (ūt) **1** mountain, Colorado, S of Middle Park; 12,298 ft. high. **2** mountain, N New Mexico, on Colorado boundary; 10,151 ft. high.

Utica (ū′tĭ·kȧ) **1** city, cen. New York, on Mohawk river; pop. 101,500. **2** ancient city, N Africa, on coast NW of Carthage.

Utrecht (ū′trĕkt; Du. ü′trĕkt) **1** province, cen. Netherlands, S of the IJsselmeer. **2** its ✱, city, cen. Netherlands, on the Oude Rijn; pop. 185,200.

Utrera (ōō·trä′rä) commune, SW Spain, SSE of Seville; pop. 30,400.

Utsunomiya (ōō·tsōō·nō·mē·yä) city, Japan, in cen. Honshu; pop. 97,100.

Uttar Pradesh (ōōt′ĕr prȧ·dāsh′), formerly **United Provinces of Agra and Oudh** (ä′grȧ, ä′grä; oud) or **United Provinces**, state, N India, bordering on Tibet and Nepal and including upper course of Ganges river; a unit since consolidation of provinces of Agra and Oudh 1902; an autonomous province 1937–47; after 1947 one of chief subdivisions of new republic; ✱ Lucknow; area 113,409 sq. m.; pop. 63,215,700.

Uttoxeter (ŭ·tŏk′sē·tĕr; ū·tŏk′sē·tĕr; ūk′sē·tĕr) urban district, W cen. England, in Staffordshire; pop. 7400.

Uusikaupunki (ōō′sĭ·kou′pōōng·kĭ), Swedish **Nystad** (nü′stä[d]′) seaport, SW Finland; Treaty of Nystad Aug. 30, 1721, between Russia and Sweden.

Uvalde (ū·văl′dē) city, SW Texas; pop. 8700.

Uvéa (ōō·vä′ä) or **Uea** (ōō·ā′ä) **1** island, northernmost of the Loyalty Is. **2** island, chief of the Wallis Is.

Uwajima (ōō·wä·jē·mä) city, Japan, in SW Shikoku I.; pop. 52,100.

Uxbridge (ŭks′brĭj) **1** town, cen. Massachusetts, SSE of Worcester; pop. 7000. **2** urban district, SE England, in Middlesex WNW of London; pop. 55,900.

Uxmal (ōōz·mäl′) ancient city, SE Mexico, in Yucatán state S of Mérida; ✱ of the later Maya empire.

Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic (ŏŏz′bĕk; ŭz′-) or **Uzbekistan** (ŏŏz′bĕk·ĭ·stăn′; ŭz′-; -stän′) constituent republic, U.S.S.R., in cen. Asia E of the Amu Darya between Lake Aral and Afghanistan; ✱ Tashkent; area 157,400 sq. m.; pop. 6,000,000.

Uzhgorod (ōōzh′gō·rŏd; Russ. -gŭ·rŭt), Hung. **Ungvár** (ŏŏng′vär), Slovak **Užhorod** (ōōzh′hô·rŏt) city, U.S.S.R., in SW Ukraine on Czech border; chief city of Zakarpatskaya region (Carpathian Ruthenia); pop. 26,700.

Uzhok, Czech **Užok** (ōō′zhôk) mountain pass between SW Ukraine, U.S.S.R., and Poland, in E Carpathian Mts., leading into valley of San river.

V

Vaagö (vōg′ū′) island, W Faeroes.

Vaal (väl) river, Union of South Africa; rises in SE Transvaal, flows W into Orange river in N Cape Province; 700 m. long.

Vaasa (vä′sȧ), formerly **Nikolainkaupunki** (nĭ′kō·līn·kou′pōōng·kĭ), Swedish **Vasa** (vä′-sȧ′), formerly **Nikolaistad** (nĭ·kōō·lī′stä[d]) seaport, W Finland; pop. 34,500.

Ulan Bator, Ulan Bator Khoto. See URGA.
Ulan Hoto. See WANGYEHMIAO.
Ulazutai. See DZHIRKHALANTU.
Uleåborg. See OULU.
Ulianovsk. See ULYANOVSK.
Uliassutai. See DZHIRKHALANTU.
Ülsen. See UELZEN
Umballa. Var. of AMBALA.
Unêtice. See AUNJETITZ.
Ungarn. See HUNGARY.
Ungvár. See UZHGOROD.
Unie van Suid-Afrika. See UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
Union Islands. = TOKELAU islands.
United Provinces. See UTTAR PRADESH.
United State of Gwalior, Indore, and Malwa. See MADHYA BHARAT.
United States of Brazil. See BRAZIL.
United States of Mexico. = MEXICO.
United States of Venezuela. = VENEZUELA.
Upper Angara. See ANGARA.
Upper Bann. See BANN.
Upper Gastein. See GASTEINER ACHE.
Upper Guinea. See GUINEA.
Upper Karroo. See KARROO.
Upper New York Bay. See NEW YORK BAY.
Upper Tunguska. See TUNGUSKA.
Uqsor, El See LUXOR.
Urdingen. = UERDINGEN.
Urianghai. Var. of URIANKHAI.
Uriankhai. See TUVA.
Uriburu, General J. F. See GENERAL J. F. URIBURU.
Urmia. See RIZAIYEH.
Ur of the Chaldees. See UR.
Urumiyeh. See URMIA, LAKE.
Urville, Cape d'. See D'URVILLE, CAPE.
Üsküp. = Üsküb: see SKOPLJE.
Ust Bysolsk. See SYKTYVKAR town, Soviet Russia.
Utakamand. = OOTACAMUND.
Uznam. See USEDOM.

Vác (väts), Ger. **Waitzen** (vīt′sĕn) city, N Hungary, on the Danube N of Budapest; pop. 20,400.
Vaduz (fä·dōōts′) commune, ✱ of Liechtenstein, on upper Rhine river.
Vagarshapat (vä′gär·shä·bäd′; -shä·pät′) town, U.S.S.R., in Armenian S.S.R., in valley of the Araks; ✱ of kingdom of Armenia A.D. 184–344.
Váh (väk), Hung. **Vág** (väg), Ger. **Waag** (vāk) river, Czechoslovakia; rises in the Tatra Mts., flows W and S into the Danube; 210 m. long.
Vaigach (vī′gȧch) island, Soviet Russia, Europe, between Novaya Zemlya and the mainland; area 1400 sq. m.
Vakh (vȧk) river, Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing W into Ob river; 550 m. long.
Vaksh (vȧksh) river, Soviet Central Asia, in SW Tadzhik S.S.R., flowing W and SW into the Amu Darya; 400 m. long.
Valais (vȧ′lē′), Ger. **Wallis** (vȧl′ĭs) canton, SW cen. Switzerland, bordering on France and Italy; ✱ Sion; area 2026 sq. m.; pop. 159,200.
Valcour Island (vȧl′kōōr) island in Lake Champlain, New York, SE of Plattsburg; battle 1776.
Valdai Hills (vŭl·dī′) hills and plateau, W Soviet Russia, Europe, SE of Lake Ilmen; highest point 1053 ft.
Valdepeñas (bäl′dā·pā′nyäs) commune, S cen. Spain, SE of Ciudad Real; pop. 30,400.
Valdez (vȧl·dēz′) town, S Alaska, on NE shore of Prince William Sound.
Váldez Peninsula (bäl′dās) peninsula, S Argentina, S of Gulf of San Matías.
Valdivia (bäl·dē′vyä; Angl. vȧl·dĭv′ĭ·ȧ) **1** river, S cen. Chile, flowing W into Pacific Ocean; 100 m. long. **2** city, S cen. Chile, on Valdivia river; pop. 34,500.
Val d'Or (vȧl′ dôr′) town, Canada, in SW Quebec; pop. 8700.
Valdosta (vȧl·dŏs′tȧ) city, S Georgia, pop. 20,000.
Valence (vȧ′lȧns′) commune, SE France, on Rhone river; pop. 40,000.
Valencia (vȧ·lĕn′shĭ·ȧ; -shȧ; Span. bä·län′thyä, -syä) **1** region, E Spain, bordering on Mediterranean Sea; ancient Moorish kingdom. **2** province in Valencia region. **3** commune, ✱ of province and of ancient kingdom of Valencia; pop. 509,100.
Valencia (vȧ·lĕn′shĭ·ȧ; -shȧ; Span. bä·län′syä) **1** lake, N Venezuela, SW of Caracas. **2** city, N Venezuela, ✱ of Carabobo state, near Lake Valencia; pop. 88,700.
Valencia or **Valentia** (vȧ·lĕn′shĭ·ȧ; -shȧ) island off SW coast of Ireland, S of entrance to Dingle Bay.
Valencia, Gulf of (vȧ·lĕn′shĭ·ȧ; -shȧ; Span. bä·län′thyä, -syä) inlet of Mediterranean Sea on E coast of Spain.
Valencia de Alcántara (vȧ·lĕn′shĭ·ȧ [-shȧ] dē äl·kän′tȧ·rȧ; Span. bä·lān′thyä [-syä] ŧhä äl·kän′tä·rä) commune, W Spain, near Portuguese border; pop. 15,400.
Valenciennes (vȧ′lȧN′syĕn′; Angl. vȧ·lĕn′sĭ·ĕnz′) city, N France, on the Schelde river SE of Lille; pop. 38,700.
Valladolid (vȧl′ȧ·dō·lĭd′; -lē[ŧh]′; Span. bä′[l]yä·ŧhō·lē[ŧh]′) **1** province, NW cen. Spain. **2** commune, its ✱; pop. 124,200.
Vallecas (bä·[l]yä′käs) commune, cen. Spain, SE of Madrid; pop. 60,600.
Vallejo (vȧ·lā′ō) city, cen. California, on San Pablo Bay; pop. 26,000.
Valletta (vȧ·lĕt′ȧ) seaport, ✱ of Malta, on island of Malta; pop. 22,800.
Valley City (vȧl′ĭ) city, E North Dakota; pop. 6900.
Valleyfield (vȧl′ĭ·fēld), formerly **Salaberry de Valleyfield** (sȧl′ȧ·bĕr′ĭ dĕ) city, Canada, in S Quebec on Lake St. Francis; pop. 22,400.
Valley Forge (fôrj; fōrj) locality, SE Pennsylvania, on Schuylkill river 4 m. SE of Phoenixville; winter headquarters of Washington and his army 1777–78.
Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, volcanic region, SW Alaska, in Katmai National Monument W of Mt. Katmai; formed at eruption of Katmai June 1912.
Valley Stream, village, SE New York, on Long I.; pop. 26,900.
Vallombrosa (vȧl′ŏm·brō′sȧ; -zȧ; Ital. vȧl′lōm·brō′sä) resort, cen. Italy, ESE of Florence in forested region; abbey, founded in 11th cent.
Valmy (vȧl′mĭ; -mē; Fr. vȧl′mē′) village, NE France; battle 1792.
Valois (vȧ′lwȧ′; Angl. vȧl′wä) medieval county and duchy, N France, in NE Île-de-France; ✱ Crépy-en-Valois.
Valparaiso (vȧl′pȧ·rā′zō) **1** city, NW Florida, on Choctawhatchee Bay; Eglin Air Force Base, with air proving ground. **2** city, NW Indiana; pop. 12,000.
Valparaíso (bäl′pä·rä·ē′sō), Eng. **Valparaiso** (vȧl′pȧ·rā′zō; -rī′-) seaport, cen. Chile, 75 m. WNW of Santiago; pop. 209,900.
Van (vän; Angl. vȧn) **1** lake, E Turkey, in mountains of Armenia at over 5000 ft. altitude; area 1425 sq. m. **2** ancient kingdom: see URARTU. **3** town on shore of Lake Van; ✱ of ancient kingdom of Urartu.
Van Buren (vȧn bū′rĕn) city, NW Arkansas, on Arkansas river; pop. 6400.
Vancouver (vȧn·kōō′vĕr) **1** city, SW Washington, on Columbia river; pop. 41,700. **2** city, Canada, in S British Columbia at mouth of Burrard Inlet; pop. 344,800.
Vancouver, Mount, mountain, NW Canada, in Yukon Territory near Alaska border in St. Elias Range; 15,700 ft. high.
Vancouver Island, island, W Canada, off SW coast of British Columbia; chief city Victoria; area 12,408 sq. m.
Vandalia (vȧn·dāl′yȧ) city, S cen. Illinois, N of Centralia; pop. 5500.
Vandergrift (vȧn′dĕr·grĭft) borough, SW Pennsylvania, on Kiskiminetas river; pop. 9500.
Van Diemen Gulf (vȧn dē′mĕn) inlet of Arafura Sea, N Australia, in N Northern Territory.
Vänern (vȧ′nĕrn) or **Vener** (vȧ′nĕr) lake, SW Sweden; area 2141 sq. m.
Vangunu (väng′ōō·nōō) island, Solomon Is., one of the New Georgia Is.
Vanikoro (vȧ′nē·kō′rō) or **La Pérouse Island** (lȧ′ pē·rōōz′; Fr. lȧ pā′rōōz′) island, Pacific Ocean, in S Santa Cruz Is.
Vannes (vȧn) seaport, NW France, on S coast of Brittany; pop. 28,200.
Vanua Lava (vȧ·nōō′ȧ lä′vȧ) island, Pacific Ocean, largest of the Banks Is.; 15 m. long, 12 m. wide.
Vanua Levu (lĕ′vōō) island, Fiji Is., NE of Viti Levu; area 2128 sq. m.
Vanves (vȧNv) commune, N France, SW of Paris; pop. 20,700.
Van Wert (vȧn wûrt′) city, NW Ohio; pop. 10,400.
Var (vȧr), Ital. **Varo** (vä′rō) river, SE France; flows to Mediterranean Sea; 70 m. long.
Varanger Fjord (vȧ·räng′ĕr) inlet of Arctic Ocean on NE coast of Norway.
Vardar (vär′där; Angl. -dĕr), Mod. Gr. **Vardáris** (vär·ŧhä′rĕs) or **Axiós** (äk·syōs′), anc. **Axius** (ăk′sĭ·ŭs) river, SE Yugoslavia and N Greece, flowing S into Gulf of Salonica; 200 m. long.
Varese (vȧ·rā′sä) commune, N Italy, near Lake Varese NW of Milan; pop. 57,400.
Varna (vär′nä; Angl. -nȧ), since 1949 officially **Stalin** (stä′lĭn) seaport, Bulgaria, on inlet of Black Sea; pop. 69,900.
Varnsdorf (vȧrns′dôrf), Ger. **Warnsdorf** (vȧrns′dôrf) city, Czechoslovakia, in N Bohemia near German border; pop. 22,800.
Vasilkov (vȧs′l·kôf′; Russ. vȧ·syĭl·kôf′) town, U.S.S.R., in NW Ukraine S of Kiev.
Västerås (vĕs′tĕr·ōs′) city, E Sweden, on Lake Mälaren; pop. 57,800.
Vatican City (vȧt′ĭ·kȧn), Ital. **Città del Vaticano** (chĕt·tä′ dāl vä′tē·kä′nō) independent papal state within commune of Rome, Italy, on Tiber river; created Feb. 11, 1929; area 108.7 acres; pop. 1000.
Vaticano, Cape (vä′tē·kä′nō) cape, S Italy, on SW coast of Calabria.
Vatnajökull (vȧt′nȧ·yū′kŭt·l′) or **Klofajökull** (klō′vȧ-) snow field, SE Iceland, area 3300 sq. m.
Vättern (vĕt′ĕrn) or **Vetter** (vĕt′ĕr) lake, S Sweden, E of Lake Vänern; 733 sq. m.
Vaud (vō), Ger. **Waadt** (vȧt) canton, W Switzerland, N of Lake of Geneva; ✱ Lausanne; area 1256 sq. m.; pop. 377,600.
Vaux (vō) **1** village, N France, W of Château-Thierry; battle July 1, 1918. **2** village, NE France, NW of Verdun; severe fighting March–June 1916.
Vavau (vä·vä′ōō) **1** island group, N Tonga Is. **2** island, chief of the Vavau group.
Vegesack (fā′gĕ·zȧk) port, W Germany, just NW of Bremen on the Weser river.
Veii (vē′[y]ī) ancient city, Italy, N of Rome; one of the 12 cities of Etruria.
Vejle (vī′lĕ) seaport, Denmark, in SE Jutland at head of **Vejle Fjord,** an inlet 15 m. long; pop. 27,100.
Vejprty (vā′pĕr·tĭ), Ger. **Weipert** (vī′pĕrt) town, W Czechoslovakia, in the Erz Gebirge on German border; uranium mines.
Velbert (fĕl′bĕrt) city, W Germany, in Ruhr valley NE of Düsseldorf; pop. 36,200.
Vélez-Málaga (bā′lĕth·mä′lä·gä; bā′lĕz-) commune, S Spain, on the Mediterranean ENE of Málaga; pop. 28,900.
Velia (vē′lĭ·ȧ; vēl′yȧ) or **Elea** (ē′lē·ȧ) ancient town, S Italy.
Velikaya (vĕ·lē′kȧ·yȧ; Russ. vyĭ·lyē′kȧ·yȧ) river, Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing N into Lake Pskov; 230 m. long.
Velikie Luki (vĕ·lē′kĭ lōō′kĭ; Russ. vyĭ·lyē′kĭ·yĕ) town, Soviet Russia, Europe, on Lovat river 200 m. W of Kalinin; held by Germans 1941–42.
Velino (vȧ·lē′nō) river, cen. Italy, in the Apennines, flowing N into the Nera river.
Vella Gulf (vĕl′ȧ) body of water, Solomon Is., SE of Vella Lavella I. and NW of Kolombangara I.; American naval victory Aug. 6, 1943.
Vella Lavella (lȧ·vĕl′ȧ) island, cen. Solomon Is., in New Georgia Is.
Velletri (vȧl·lȧ′trē) commune, cen. Italy, SE of Rome; pop. 31,000.
Vellore (vĕ·lōr′) city, S India, in Madras state; pop. 71,500.
Velsen (vĕl′sĕ[n]) commune, W Netherlands; outer port of Amsterdam; pop. 41,300.
Veluwe (vĕl′ŭ′vĕ) district, cen. Netherlands, in Gelderland prov. N of Arnhem; highest point 350 ft.
Vendée (vȧN′dā′) region, W France, bordering on Bay of Biscay S of Brittany; larger portion constitutes a department; scene of Wars of the Vendée 1793–96.
Vendôme (vȧN′dōm′) town, N cen. France; ancient countship, created a duchy 1515.
Vendsyssel-Thy (vĕn′sŭs′ĕl·tü′) island, Denmark, in N Jutland, cut off from rest of peninsula by Lim Fjord; E part called **Vendsyssel,** W part **Thyland** (tü′lȧn).
Venetia (vē·nē′shĭ·ȧ·shȧ), Ital. **Venezia** (vȧ·nȧ′tsyä) **1** ancient division of Roman Empire in what is now NE Italy and NW Yugoslavia, including territory from lower Po river N and NE to the Alps; later divided into three parts (the Three Venetias), which continued until after World War II as divisions of modern Italy: **Venezia Euganea** (vȧ·nȧ′tsyä ä·ōō·gä′·nä·ä) or simply **Venezia,** the S portion, bordering on the Po and the Adriatic; **Venezia Tridentina** (trē·dän·tē′nä), the NW portion (chief city Trent, anc. Tridentinum), N of Lake Garda and including the upper Adige river; and **Venezia Giulia** (jōō′lyä), Eng. **Venetia Julia** (jōōl′yȧ; jōō′lĭ·ȧ) or **Julian Venetia** (jōōl′yȧn), the NE portion (now mostly in Yugoslavia), including Julian Alps and Istria. **2** see VENICE.
Venezuela (vĕn′ē·zwē′lȧ; Span. bā′nā·swā′lä), officially **Republic of Venezuela,** Span. **República de Venezuela** (rrē·pōō′vlē·kä ŧhä vā′nā·swā′lä), until 1953 **United States of Venezuela,** Span. **Estados Unidos de Venezuela** (ās·tä′ŧhōs ōō·nē′ŧhōz ŧhä vā′nā·swā′lä) country, N South America, bordering on Caribbean Sea; republic; ✱ Caracas; area 352,141 sq. m.; pop. 4,985,700.
Venezuela, Gulf of, also sometimes **Gulf of Maracaibo,** inlet of Caribbean Sea, NW Venezuela; its S extension is Lake Maracaibo.
Venice (vĕn′ĭs) **1** section of Los Angeles, California; amusement center. **2** city, SW Illinois, on Mississippi river; pop. 6200. **3** Ital. **Venezia** (vȧ·nȧ′tsyä), Lat. **Venetia** (vē·nē′shĭ·ȧ; -shȧ) seaport, NE Italy, on islands in **Lagoon of Venice,** shallow inlet of Gulf of Venice; pop. 321,100.
Venice, Gulf of, Ital. **Golfo di Venezia** (gōl′fō dē vȧ·nȧ′tsyä) north section of the Adriatic Sea, between Po delta and Istria Peninsula.
Vénissieux (vā′nē′syû′) commune, E cen. France, SSE of Lyons; pop. 15,300.
Venlo or **Venloo** (vĕn′lō) commune, SE Netherlands, on German border; pop. 41,600.
Venray or **Venraij** (vĕn′rī) commune, SE Netherlands, S of Nijmegen; pop. 16,300.
Venta (vĕn′tä), Russ. formerly **Windava** (vyĭn·dä′vȧ), Ger. **Windau** (vĭn′dou) river, Lithuania and Latvia, flowing NNW into Baltic Sea; 200 m. long.
Ventimiglia (vän·tē·mēl′yä), Fr. **Vintimille** (vȧN′tē′mēl′) town, NW Italy, on Ligurian Sea across border from Menton, France.
Ventnor (vĕnt′nĕr) **1** city, SE New Jersey, on Atlantic Ocean WSW of Atlantic City; pop. 8200. **2** urban district, S England, in S Isle of Wight; pop. 7300.
Ventspils (vĕnts′pĭls), Ger. **Windau** (vĭn′dou) seaport, Latvia, at mouth of Venta river; pop. 15,700.
Ventuari (bän·twä′rē) river, S Venezuela, flowing W into Orinoco river; 350 m. long.
Ventura (vĕn·tōōr′ȧ), officially **San Buenaventura** (săn bwĕn′ȧ·vĕn·tōōr′ȧ) seaport, SW California, on Santa Barbara Channel; pop. 16,500.
Veracruz (vĕr′ȧ·krōōz′; Span. bā′rä·krōōs′) **1** state, E Mexico, bordering on Gulf of Mexico; ✱ Jalapa; area 27,736 sq. m.; pop. 2,057,200. **2** seaport, E Mexico, in Veracruz state on Gulf of Mexico; pop. 71,700.
Vercelli (vär·chĕl′lē) commune, NW Italy, WSW of Milan; pop. 44,100.
Verde, 1 (vûr′dē) river, cen. Arizona, flowing SE into Salt river; 120 m. long. **2** (vär′dē) river, SW Brazil, in S Mato Grosso state, flowing SE into Paraná river; 200 m. long.
Verde Island Passage (bĕr′ŧhä), channel, Philippine Is., between SW Luzon and N Mindoro.
Verdigris (vûr′dĭ·grēs) river, SE Kansas and NE Oklahoma, flowing S into Arkansas river; 280 m. long.
Verdun (vĕr·dŭn′; vûr-; Fr. vĕr′dŭN′) **1** city, Canada, on Montreal I. SE of city of Montreal; pop. 77,400. **2** or **Verdun-sur-Meuse** (vĕr′dŭn′sür·mūz′) city, NE France, on Meuse river NNE of Bar-le-Duc; treaty A.D. 843; battles 1916, 1917.
Vereeniging (fē·rē′nĭ·kĭng) town, NE Union of South Africa, in S Transvaal on Vaal river S of Johannesburg; pop. 40,500.
Verendrye National Monument (vĕr′ĕn·drĭ) government reservation, NW North Dakota; point from which La Vérendrye first saw beyond Missouri river 1743; established 1917.
Vergennes (vĕr·jĕnz′) city, W Vermont, NNW of Middlebury; naval depot in War of 1812.
Verkhoyansk (vûr′kō·yȧnsk′; Russ. vyĭr·kŭ·yȧnsk′) **1** mountain range, Soviet Russia, Asia, along right bank of the Lena and lower Aldan rivers; from 1600 ft. to ab. 8000 ft. **2** town, NE Soviet Russia, Asia, on Yana river 400 m. NNE of Yakutsk.
Vermandois (vĕr′mȧN′dwȧ′) ancient district, N France, in E Picardy.
Vermilion (vĕr·mĭl′yŭn) **1** river, N cen. Illinois, flowing NW into Illinois river; 50 m. long. **2** river, N Minnesota, flowing N from **Vermilion Lake,** just NW of the **Vermilion Range** (an iron range), to Crane Lake, just SE of Rainy Lake; 50 m. long. **3** river, SE South Dakota, flowing S into Missouri river; 100 m. long.
Vermillion (vĕr·mĭl′yŭn) city, SE South Dakota, on Missouri river; Univ. of South Dakota; pop. 5300.
Vermont (vĕr·mŏnt′; in New England, also -mônt′) state, NE United States, bordering on Canada; ✱ Montpelier; area 9609 sq. m.; pop. 377,700.
Vernal Falls (vûr′nȧl) waterfall in Merced river, E cen. California, in Yosemite National Park; 317 ft. high.
Vernon (vûr′nŭn) **1** city, N Texas, WNW of Wichita Falls; pop. 12,700. **2** city, Canada, in S British Columbia; pop. 7800.
Verona (vĕ·rō′nȧ) **1** borough, NE New Jersey, SSW of Paterson; pop. 10,900. **2** (Ital. vä·rō′nä) commune, NE Italy, on Adige river; once an independent republic; pop. 198,200.
Versailles (vĕr·sālz′; vĕr·sī′; vĕr·sī′; Fr. vĕr′sä′y′) city, N France, WSW of Paris; site of palace built by Louis XIV and converted into national historical museum by Louis Philippe; pop. 70,100.
Vert (vûrt) or **Verde** (vûrd), **Cape,** promontory, French West Africa, in Senegal; westernmost point of Africa, at 17°30′W long.
Verviers (vĕr′vyā′) commune, E Belgium, on Vesdre river E of Liége; pop. 40,400.
Vervins (vĕr′vĕN′) town, N France; treaty 1598 between Spain and France.
Vesdre (vā′dr′), Ger. **Weser** (vā′zĕr) river, E Belgium, flowing W from Germany into the Ourthe river; 45 m. long.
Vesle (vāl) river, N France, flowing into the Aisne river; 90 m. long.
Vesterålen (vĕs′tĕr·ō′lĕn) island group off NW Norway, N of the Lofoten Is.
Vest Fjord (vĕst) inlet of Norwegian Sea, Norway, between the Lofoten Is. and the mainland; 95 m. long.
Vestmannaeyjar (vĕst′mȧn′ä·ā′yär) or **Westman Islands** (wĕst′mȧn) island group S of Iceland; site of town of Vestmannaeyjar.
Vestvågöy (vĕst′vōg·û′ü) island, Norway, in the Lofoten NE of Moskenes.
Vesuvius (vē·sū′vĭ·ŭs), Ital. **Vesuvio** (vä·zōō′vyō) volcano, Italy, on Bay of Naples; 3877 ft. high; many eruptions, notably A.D. 79, 1631, and 1906.

Valetta. Var. of VALLETTA.
Valle, El. See EL VALLE.
Valle di Pompei. See POMPEI.
Valley Junction. See WEST DES MOINES.
Vallona. Var. of Valona: see VLONË.
Valona. See VLONË.
Van Diemen's Land. See TASMANIA.
Varo. See VAR.
Vary Karlovy. = KARLOVY VARY.
Vasa. See VAASA.
Vaté. See EFATE.
Vatiu. See ATIU.
Vaupés. See UAUPÉS.
Vega, La. See LA VEGA.
Veglia. See KRK.
Velho. = PÔRTO VELHO.
Veliki Bečkerek. See PETROVGRAD.
Veliki Kikinda. See KIKINDA.
Velsuna. See ORVIETO.
Venaissin. See COMTAT VENAISSIN.
Vener. See VÄNERN.
Venezuela, Cordillera de. See CORDILLERA DE VENEZUELA.
Venta, La. See LA VENTA.
Venue, Ben. See BEN VENUE.
Verde, Cape. See VERT, CAPE.
Verde Islands, Cape. See CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.
Verkhne Angara. See ANGARA.
Verkhneudinsk. See ULAN UDE.
Verkhnyaya Tunguska. See TUNGUSKA, UPPER.
Vermejo. Var. of BERMEJO.
Vermilion Sea. See CALIFORNIA, GULF OF.
Vernoleninsk. See NIKOLAEV.
Vernyi. See ALMA ATA.
Véroia. See BEROEA.
Versecz. See VRŠAC.
Vershetz. = VERSECZ.
Verte, Aiguille. See AIGUILLE VERTE.

Vetluga (vĕt·lōō′gȧ; Russ. vyĕt-) river, cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing S to the Volga; 500 m. long.
Vettisfoss (vĕt′ĭs·fôs′) waterfall, W Norway, in Sogne Fjord region; 850 ft. high.
Vetulonia (vĕt′o͝o·lō′nĭ·ȧ) ancient city, Italy, one of the twelve cities in the Etruscan confederation; site NW of Grosseto.
Vevey (vĕ·vā′), Ger. **Vivis** (vē′vĭs) commune, W Switzerland, in Vaud canton on Lake of Geneva ESE of Lausanne; pop. 14,300.
Vézère (vā′zâr′) river, SW cen. France, flowing SW into Dordogne river; 120 m. long.
Viborg (vē′bôrg) **1** (Dan. -bôr) city, Denmark, N cen. Jutland; pop. 20,100. **2** (Russ. vĭ′bĕrk) city, U.S.S.R.: see VYBORG.
Vicálvaro (bĕ·käl′vä·rō) commune, cen. Spain, E of Madrid; pop. 21,200.
Vicente López (bĕ·sän′tā lō′pās) city, E Argentina, in Buenos Aires prov.; pop. 95,800.
Vicenza (vē·chĕn′tsä), anc. **Vicentia** (vī·sĕn′shĭ·ȧ) commune, NE Italy, W of Venice; pop. 78,500.
Vich (bĕk) commune, NE Spain, N of Barcelona; pop. 15,500.
Vichada (vĭ·chä′dȧ; Span. bĕ·chä′thä) river, cen. and E Colombia, flowing ENE into Orinoco river; 335 m. long.
Vichy (vĭsh′ĭ; vē′shē; Fr. vē′shē′) commune, cen. France, on Allier river; spa; seat of French government July 1940–November 1942; pop. 29,400.
Vicksburg (vĭks′bûrg) city, W Mississippi, on Mississippi river; besieged 1862–63; pop. 27,900.
Victoria (vĭk·tō′rĭ·ȧ; Span. bĕk·tō′ryä thä lās tōō′näs) **1** city, S Texas, WNW of Matagorda Bay; pop. 16,100. **2** city, E Argentina, in Entre Ríos prov. NE of Rosario; pop. 21,900. **3** river, Australia, in NW Northern Territory, flowing N and NW to Timor Sea; 400 m. long. **4** state, SE Australia; ✻ Melbourne; area 87,884 sq. m.; pop. 2,202,900. **5** city, Canada, ✻ of British Columbia, on SE Vancouver I. at E end of Juan de Fuca Strait; pop. 51,300. **6** seaport, ✻ of Hong Kong colony, on NW Hong Kong I. **7** seaport, British Cameroons. **8** seaport, ✻ of Seychelles Is., on Mahé I. **9** see also VITÓRIA (Brazil), VITTORIA (Sicily), CIUDAD VICTORIA (Mexico).
Victoria, Lake, lake, E Africa, in Tanganyika and Uganda in region between E and W branches of Great Rift Valley; area over 26,200 sq. m.
Victoria, Mount, **1** mountain, Canada, on border between Alberta and British Columbia near Lake Louise; 11,355 ft. high. **2** mountain, E New Guinea; highest in Owen Stanley Range, 13,240 ft.
Victoria de las Tunas (bĕk·tō′ryä thä läs tōō′näs) town, E Cuba; pop. 12,300.
Victoria Falls (vĭk·tō′rĭ·ȧ) waterfall, S Africa, in Zambezi river on border between Northern and Southern Rhodesia; 350 ft. high.
Victoria Fjord, inlet, N Greenland, W of Peary Land; 140 m. long.
Victoria Island, island, N Canada, just N of the mainland; area 81,930 sq. m.
Victoria Land, section of Antarctica on W shore of Ross Sea and Ross Shelf Ice.
Victoriaville (vĭk·tō′rĭ·ȧ·vĭl) town, Canada, in S Quebec; pop. 13,100.
Vidalia (vī·dāl′yȧ) city, SE cen. Georgia; pop. 5800.
Vidin (vĭ′dĭn) city, NW Bulgaria, on the Danube near Yugoslav border; pop. 18,500.
Viedma (byä′thä′mä) town, S cen. Argentina, ✻ of Río Negro territory, on the Río Negro.
Viedma, Lake, lake, S Argentina, between lakes Argentino and San Martín; 53 m. long.
Vienna (vē·ĕn′ȧ) **1** Ger. **Wien** (vēn) city, ✻ of Austria, on Danube river; pop. 1,737,900. **2** city, W West Virginia, on Ohio river N of Parkersburg; pop. 6000.
Vienne (vyĕn) **1** river, SW cen. France, flowing NW into Loire river; 217 m. long. **2** city, SE France, on the Rhone NW of Grenoble; pop. 23,500.
Viennois (vyē′nwȧ′) ancient county, SE France, in Dauphiné; ✻ Vienne.
Vientiane (vyän′tyän′) town, Indochina, ✻ of Laos, on the Mekong.
Vieques, (byä′kās) or **Crab Island** (krăb) island, West Indies, off E Puerto Rico; belongs to Puerto Rico, E half leased by U.S. Navy.
Viersen (fēr′zĕn) city, W Germany, W of Düsseldorf; pop. 33,000.
Vierzon (vyĕr′zôn′) commune, cen. France, on the Cher NW of Bourges; pop. 26,000.
Vietnam (vē·ĕt′näm′; -năm′; vēt′-; vē′ĕt-) country, SE Asia, in Indochina; comprises former French territories of Tonkin, Annam, and Cochin China; first set up 1945–46; scene of war 1946–54; in 1954 divided at 17th parallel into North Vietnam and South Vietnam, in which were set up in N a Communist "democratic republic," ✻ Hanoi, pop. ab. 13,000,000, and in S a state allied with the French Union which proclaimed itself a republic Oct. 26, 1955, ✻ Saigon, pop. ab. 10,000,000.
Vieux Port (vyū′ fôr′) town, British West Indies, at S end of St. Lucia I.; airport.
Vigan (vē′gän) municipality, Philippine Is., in NW Luzon; pop. 20,900.
Vigevano (vē·jā′vä·nō) commune, N Italy, near Ticino river NW of Pavia; pop. 38,000.
Vignemale, Pic de (pēk′ dĕ vēn′y′·mȧl′) mountain, S France; highest in French Pyrenees, 10,820 ft.
Vigo (vē′gō; Span. bē′gō) seaport, NW Spain, on the **Estuary of Vigo**, an inlet of Atlantic Ocean S of Pontevedra; pop. 125,300.
Vijayanagar (vĭj′ȧ·yȧ·nŭg′ĕr) or **Bijanagar** (bĭj′ȧ·nŭg′ĕr) Hindu kingdom, S India, S of the Kistna; established 1336, overthrown 1565.
Vijosë (vē·yō′sĕ), also **Viosa** (vē·ō′sȧ) and **Voyutsa** (vō·yōō′tsä) river, NW Greece and S Albania, flowing NW into Adriatic Sea; 130 m. long.
Vik (vēk) hamlet, S Iceland; loran station.
Vila (vē′lȧ) seaport, ✻ of New Hebrides, in SW Efate I.
Vilaine (vē′lĕn′) river, NW France; flows W and SW into Bay of Biscay; 140 m. long.
Vilcanota Knot (bĕl′kä·nō′tä) mountain mass, S Peru, NW of Lake Titicaca; highest point 18,000 ft.
Villacarrillo (bē′[l]yä·kär·rē′[l]yō) commune, S Spain, NE of Jaén; pop. 18,200.
Villach (fĭl′äk), Slovenian **Beljak** (bĕ′lyäk) city, Austria, on Drau river W of Klagenfurt; pop. 30,000.
Villa Cisneros (bē′lyä thĕz·nā′rōs; bē′yä sĕz-) seaport, NW Africa, in Spanish Sahara, ✻ of Río de Oro zone.
Villacoublay (vē′lȧ′kōō′blā′) village, N France, E of Versailles; airport.
Villa Dolores (bē′yä [bē′zhä] thō·lō′rās) town, N cen. Argentina, W of Sierras de Córdoba; pop. 13,800.
Villafranca de los Barros (bē′[l]yä·fräng′kä thä lōz vär′rōs) commune, SW Spain, SE of Badajoz; pop. 15,400.
Villafro (bē·yä′frō), also **Vilafro** (bē·lä′frō), **Lake**, lake, S Peru; regarded as remotest source of Amazon river.
Villagarcía de Arosa (bē′lyä·gär·thē′ä [bē′yä·gär·sē′ä] thä ä·rō′sä) seaport, NW Spain, on Atlantic Ocean NNW of Pontevedra; pop. 23,700.
Villaguay (bē′yä·gwī′; bē′zhä-) town, E Argentina, in Entre Ríos prov.; pop. 14,100.
Villa Hayes (bē′yä īs′; hāz′) town, Paraguay, N of Asunción; pop. 12,600.
Villahermosa (bē′yä·ĕr·mō′sä), formerly **San Juan Bautista** (säng hwäm′ bou·tēs′tä) city, SE Mexico, ✻ of Tabasco state, on the Grijalva river; pop. 25,100.
Villalba (bē·[l]yäl′vä) commune, NW Spain, NNW of Lugo; pop. 17,900.
Villa María (bē′yä [bē′zhä] mä·rē′ä) city, N cen. Argentina, in cen. Córdoba prov.; pop. 32,200.
Villanova (vĭl′ȧ·nō′vȧ) locality, SE Pennsylvania, W of Philadelphia; Villanova Coll.
Villanueva de Córdoba (bē′[l]yä·nwä′vä thä kôr′thō·vä) commune, S Spain, NNE of Córdoba; pop. 16,000.
Villanueva y Geltrú (ē hĕl·trōō′) commune, NE Spain, on coast SW of Barcelona; pop. 17,100.
Villa Park (vĭl′ȧ) village, NE Illinois, W of Chicago; pop. 8800.
Villarreal (bē′[l]yär·rē·äl′) commune, E Spain, SSW of Castellón de la Plana; pop. 20,000.
Villarrica (bē′yär·rē′kä) city, S cen. Paraguay; pop. 27,800.
Villarrobledo (bē′[l]yär·rō·vlä′thō) commune, SE Spain, WNW of Albacete; pop. 20,400.
Villaviciosa (bē′lyä·vē·thyō′sä; bē′yä·vē·syō′sä) commune, NW Spain, on inlet of Bay of Biscay ENE of Oviedo; pop. 22,000.
Villefranche (vēl′fräNsh′), sometimes **Villefranche-sur-Saône** (-sür·sōn′) commune, E cen. France, on Saône river NNW of Lyons; pop. 20,000.
Villejuif (vēl′zhü·ēf′) commune, N France, S of Paris; pop. 25,400.
Villemomble (vēl′môn′bl′) commune, N France, ENE of Paris; pop. 18,600.
Villena (bē·[l]yä′nä) commune, SE Spain, NW of Alicante; pop. 19,100.
Villeneuve-Saint-Georges (vēl′nûv′sĂn′zhôrzh′) commune, N France, SSE of Paris; pop. 18,200.
Villeneuve-sur-Lot (-sür·lō′) commune, SW France, on Lot river N of Agen; pop. 17,100.
Ville Platte (vēl′ plăt′) town, S cen. Louisiana; pop. 6600.
Villeta (vē·yā′tä) town, S Paraguay, S of Asunción; pop. 14,700.
Villeurbanne (vēl′ür′bän′) commune, E cen. France, E of Lyons; pop. 82,400.
Vilnyus or **Vilnius** (vĭl′nĭ·ŭs; Lithuanian -ōōs), Pol. **Wilno** (vĭl′nō; Pol. vē′lnȧ), Russ. **Vilna** (vĭl′nȧ; Russ. vyēl′y′·nȧ) or **Vilno** (vĭl′nō; Russ. vyēl′y′·nŭ), Ger. **Wilna** (vĭl′nä) city, ✻ of Lithuania; pop. 208,800.
Vilvorde (vēl′vôrd′) or **Vilvoorde** (vĭl·vōr′dĕ) commune, cen. Belgium, just N of Brussels; pop. 26,000.
Vilyui (vyĭ·lū′ĭ) river, Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing E to the Lena; 1500 m. long.
Vimeiro (vē·mā′ē·rōō) village, W Portugal, near coast N of Lisbon; victory of Wellington over Junot 1808.
Vimy Ridge (vĭm′ĭ; vē′mĭ; Fr. vē′mē′) ridge near Vimy commune, N France, N of Arras; captured by Canadians April 9–10, 1917.
Viña del Mar (bē′nyä thĕl mär′) city, Chile, E of Valparaíso; pop. 65,900.
Vincennes, 1 (vĭn·sĕnz′; esp. attributively, vĭn′sĕnz) city, SW Indiana, on Wabash river; pop. 18,800. **2** (vĭn·sĕnz′; vĭn′sĕnz; Fr. vĂn′sĕn′) commune, N France, E of Paris; pop. 49,200.
Vinces (bēn′sās) city, W cen. Ecuador, just N of Guayaquil; pop. 21,900.
Vindelicia (vĭn′dĕ·lĭsh′ĭ·ȧ; -lĭsh′ȧ) ancient Roman province, cen. Europe, S of the Danube river, including modern S Baden, Württemberg, and Bavaria, Germany.
Vindhya Mountains (vĭnd′hyȧ) range, N cen. India, N of and parallel to Narbada river.
Vindhya Pradesh (prȧ·dāsh′) former state, NE cen. India, including E end of Vindhya Mts.; a union of former states; since 1956 part of Madhya Pradesh; ✻ Rewa; area 24,600 sq. m.; pop. 3,577,400.
Vineland (vīn′lănd) borough, SW New Jersey, ENE of Bridgeton; pop. 8200.
Vineyard Haven (vĭn′yĕrd) town, SE Massachusetts, on N coast of Martha's Vineyard.
Vineyard Sound, body of water, SE Massachusetts, between Elizabeth Is. and Martha's Vineyard.
Vinh (vĭn′y′) city, Indochina, in N Annam (Central Vietnam) on coast.
Vinita (vĭ·nē′tȧ) city, NE Oklahoma; pop. 5500.
Vinnitsa (vĭn′ĭt·sȧ; Russ. vyēn′nyĭt·sȧ) city, U.S.S.R., in W cen. Ukraine on upper Bug river; pop. 92,900.
Vipiteno (vē·pē·tā′nō), Ger. **Sterzing** (shtĕr′tsĭng) town, NE Italy, just S of the Brenner Pass.
Vírgenes (bēr′hä·nās), Angl. **Virgins** (vûr′jĭnz; -j′nz), also **Cape of the Eleven Thousand Virgins**, headland, S Argentina, on N side of entrance to Strait of Magellan.
Virgin (vûr′jĭn; -j′n) river, SW Utah and SE Nevada; flows to Lake Mead; 200 m. long.
Virgin Gorda (gôr′dȧ) island, West Indies, in British Virgin Is.
Virginia (vĕr·jĭn′yȧ; -jĭn′ĭ·ȧ) **1** state, E United States, bordering on Atlantic Ocean and Chesapeake Bay; ✻ Richmond; area 40,815 sq. m.; pop. 3,318,700. **2** city, NE Minnesota, E of Hibbing; pop. 12,500.
Virginia Beach, town, SE Virginia, on Atlantic Ocean E of Norfolk; pop. 5400.
Virginia City, **1** town, SW Montana; once an important gold-mining town. **2** village, W Nevada, SSW of Reno; site of Comstock lode, discovered 1859.
Virginia Falls, waterfall, Canada, in South Nahanni river in Mackenzie Mts., in Northwest Territories; 315 ft. high.
Virgin Islands (vûr′jĭn; -j′n) group of islands, West Indies, just E of Puerto Rico; divided between Great Britain and the United States: **British Virgin Islands**, ✻ Road Town on Tortola I., area 58 sq. m., pop. 7100; and **Virgin Islands of the United States**, before 1917 **Danish West Indies**, ✻ Charlotte Amalie on St. Thomas I., area 133 sq. m., pop. 26,700.
Virunga (vĭ·rōōng′gȧ), or **Mfumbiro** ('m·fōōm′bē·rō), **Mountains**, range of mountains, E Belgian Congo and SW Uganda, N of Lake Kivu; highest peak 14,786 ft.
Vis (vēs), Ital. **Lissa** (lĭs′ȧ; Ital. lēs′sä) island, Yugoslavia, in Adriatic Sea.
Visakhapatnam (vĭ·shä′kȧ·pŭt′nȧm) or **Vizagapatam** (vĭ·zä′gȧ·pŭt′ȧm) city, E India, in NE Andhra Pradesh on Bay of Bengal; pop. 70,200.
Visalia (vĭ·sāl′yȧ) city, S cen. California, SE of Fresno; pop. 11,700.
Visayan Islands (vē·sä′yȧn) or **Bisayas** (bē·sä′yȧz; Span. bē·sä′yäs) islands, cen. Philippines, including islands Panay, Samar, Leyte, Cebu, Negros, Bohol, Masbate, and the Romblon group.
Visayan Sea, body of water, cen. Visayan Is.
Visby (vĭz′bĭ; Swed. vēs′bü), Ger. **Wisby** (wĭz′bĭ; Ger. vĭs′bē) seaport, Sweden, on Gotland I. in Baltic Sea.
Viscount Melville Sound (vī′kount mĕl′vĭl), formerly **Melville Sound**, body of water, N Canada, between Melville I. and N Victoria I.
Viso, Mount (vē′zō), also **Monviso** (mōn·vē′zō) mountain, NW Italy, near French border; highest in Cottian Alps, 12,605 ft.
Vistritsa (vē·strē′tsä), anc. **Haliacmon** (hăl′ĭ·ăk′mŏn) river, N Greece, in W Macedonia; flows SE and NE into head of Gulf of Salonika; 140 m. long.
Vistula (vĭs′tŭ·lȧ), Pol. **Wisła** (vēs′lä), Russ. **Visla** (vyēs′lä), Ger. **Weichsel** (vīk′sĕl) river, Poland, flowing from Carpathian Mts. N into Gulf of Danzig; 630 m. long.
Vistula Lagoon, the Frisches Haff.
Vitebsk (vē′tĕpsk; Russ. vyē′tyĕpsk) city, U.S.S.R., in NE White Russia on the Dvina river; pop. 167,400.
Viterbo (vē·tĕr′bō) commune, cen. Italy, NNW of Rome; pop. 42,800.
Viti Islands (vē′tē) the Fiji Islands.
Viti Levu (lē′vōō) island, Fiji Is., site of Suva, ✻ of the colony; area 4053 sq. m.
Vitim (vĭ·tēm′; Russ. vyĭ·tyēm′) river, S Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing NW and N to the Lena; 1100 m. long.
Vitoria (vĭ·tō′rĭ·ȧ; Span. bē·tō′ryä) city, N Spain, ✻ of Álava prov.; pop. 52,200.
Vitória (vĭ·tō′rĭ·ȧ; Port. vē·tô′ryȧ) **1** seaport, E Brazil, ✻ of Espírito Santo state, on Espírito Santo I.; pop. 51,300. **2** in full **Vitória da Conquista** (vē·tô′ryȧ thȧ kōng·kēsh′tȧ) city, E Brazil, in Baía state; pop. 18,000. **3** in full **Vitória de Santo Antão** (thȧ sănn′tōō ănn·toun′) city, E Brazil, in E Pernambuco just W of Recife; pop. 15,900.
Vitry-sur-Seine (vē′trē′sür·sĂn′) commune, N France, SSE of Paris; pop. 44,100.
Vitsi (vē′tsē) mountain, N Greece, on Albanian border.
Vittoria (vĭ·tō′rĭ·ȧ; Ital. vēt·tô′ryä) commune, Italy, in SE Sicily; pop. 37,600.
Vittoriosa (vēt·tô·ryō′sä) town, SE Malta, near Cospicua and Senglea.
Vittorio Veneto (vēt·tô′ryō vā′nā·tō) commune, NE Italy, N of Treviso; pop. 23,500.
Vizcaya (bĕth·kä′yä), also **Biscaya** (bĕs·kä′yä), Eng. **Biscay** (bĭs′kā; -kĭ) province, N Spain, bordering on Bay of Biscay; ✻ Bilbao.
Vizlanagram (vĭz′lȧ·nŭg′rȧm) town, E India, in NE Madras NNE of Visakhapatnam.
Vlaardingen (vlär′dĭng·ĕ[n]) commune, SW Netherlands, W of Rotterdam; pop. 43,300.
Vladimir (vlăd′ĭ·mĭr; Russ. vlŭ·dyē′myĭr) **1** principality, cen. Russia, 12th to 15th cent. **2** city, Soviet Russia, Europe, on Klyazma river; once ✻ of Vladimir principality; pop. 66,800.
Vladimir Volynsk (vlăd′ĭ·mĭr vŏ·lĭnsk′; Russ. vlŭ·dyē′myĭr vŭ·lĭnsk′), Pol. **Włodzimierz** (vlô·jē′myĕsh) city, U.S.S.R., in NW Ukraine (formerly in Poland); ancient ✻ of Volhynia; pop. 24,600.
Vladivostok (vlăd′ĭ·vŏs·tŏk′; -vōs′tŏk; Russ. vlȧ·dyĭ·vŭ·stôk′) seaport, SE Soviet Russia, Asia, ✻ of Maritime Territory; pop. 206,400.
Vlagtwedde (vläk′tvĕd′ĕ) commune, NE Netherlands, near German border; pop. 16,200.
Vlieland (vlē′länt) island, Netherlands, in West Frisian Is. N of Texel I.
Vlissingen (vlĭs′ĭng·ĕ[n]), Eng. **Flushing** (flŭsh′ĭng) seaport, SW Netherlands, on Walcheren I.; pop. 20,200.
Vlonë (vlō′nĕ) or **Vlona** (-nä), also **Vlorë** (-rĕ) and **Vlora** (-rä), Ital. **Valona** (vȧ·lō′nȧ; Ital. vä·lō′nä) seaport, S Albania, on **Bay of Vlonë**, inlet sheltered by Cape Linguetta.
Vltava (vül′tȧ·vȧ), Ger. **Moldau** (môl′dou; Angl. môl′-) river, Czechoslovakia, in Bohemia, flowing SE, then N to the Labe (Elbe) river; 270 m. long.
Vogelkop (vō′gĕl·kôp′), formerly **Berau** (bĕ·rou′) peninsula, NW New Guinea.
Voghera (vō·gä′rä) commune, N Italy, SSW of Pavia; pop. 30,200.

Vetter. See VÄTTERN.
Viatka. Var. of VYATKA.
Vichegda. Var. of VYCHEGDA.
Victoria de Durango. See DURANGO.
Victoria Desert. See GREAT VICTORIA DESERT.
Victoria Nile. See NILE.
Victoria River. See VICTORIA.
Vier Waldstätter, Die. See FOREST CANTONS, the FOUR.
Vierwaldstätterse. See LUCERNE, LAKE OF.
Vieux Desert, Lac. See LAC VIEUX DESERT.
Viipuri. See VYBORG.
Vilafro, Lake. See VILLAFRO.
Viliya. See NERIS.
Villa Cecilia. See CIUDAD MADERO.
Villa Concepción See CONCEPCIÓN.
Vilno. See VILNYUS.
Vindau. = Windau: see VENTA; VENTSPILS.
Vindava. See VENTA.
Vintimille. See VENTIMIGLIA town, Italy.
Viosa. See VJOSË.
Vipuri. Var. of Viipuri: see VYBORG.
Virgins, Cape of the Eleven Thousand. See VÍRGENES.
Visayas. = Bisayas: see VISAYAN ISLANDS.
Vivis. See VEVEY.
Vizagapatam. See VISAKHAPATNAM.
Vizcaya, Gulf of. = BISCAY, BAY OF.
Vlaanderen. See FLANDERS.
Vladikavkaz. See DZAUDZHIKAU.
Vladimir in Volhynia. See LODOMERIA.
Vlotslavsk. See WŁOCŁAWEK.
Vodená. See EDESSA.
Vólon. See GRAMMOS.

Voivodina (voi′vō·dē′nä) region, NE Yugoslavia, N of Danube river; since 1945 an autonomous territory.
Volcano (vŏl·kā′nō), or **Iwo** (ē′wō), **Islands**, Jap. **Kazan Retto** (kä·zän rĕt·tō), also **Iwo Retto** (ē·wō) three islands, W Pacific Ocean, S of Bonin Is., including Iwo Jima.
Volga (vŏl′gȧ; Russ. vôl′-) river, Soviet Russia, Europe; rises in Valdai Hills and flows to the Caspian Sea; 2325 m. long.
Volhynia (vŏl·hĭn′ĭ·ȧ; vō·lĭn′-), Russ. **Volyn** (vŭ·lĭn′y′), Pol. **Wołyń** (vô′lĭn·y′) region, E cen. Europe, around headstreams of Pripyat and Bug rivers; originally a medieval Russian principality.
Volkhov (vôl′kŭf) river, N Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing N from Lake Ilmen to Lake Ladoga; 140 m. long.
Völklingen (fŭlk′lĭng·ĕn) commune, Saarland, just W of Saarbrücken; pop. 20,100.
Volksrust (vōlks′rŭst) town, NE Union of South Africa, in S Transvaal; pop. 6000.
Vologda (vô′lŭg·dȧ) city, N cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, on **Vologda River** (tributary of upper Sukhona river) and SE of Lake Kubenskoe; pop. 95,200.
Volos (vō′lŏs), Gr. **Vólos** (vô′lŏs) seaport, NE Greece, in E Thessaly; pop. 41,700.
Volsk (vŏlsk; Russ. vôl′y′sk) town, Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Volga; pop. 55,100.
Volta (vōl′tȧ) river, W Africa; formed by confluence of **Black Volta** (540 m. long) and **White Volta** (450 m. long) in N cen. Ghana, flows S into Bight of Benin; 250 m. long; the **Red Volta**, chiefly in French West Africa, flows to the White Volta.
Volta Redonda (vôl′tȧ rē·thōnn′dȧ) town, E Brazil, on Paraíba river near city of Rio de Janeiro; pop. 33,100.
Volterra (vôl·tĕr′rä), anc. **Volaterrae** (vŏl′ȧ·tĕr′ē) town, cen. Italy, SE of Pisa; Etruscan antiquities.
Volturno (vôl·tōōr′nō) river, S cen. Italy; flows S and SE out of the Apennines, then turns W into the Gulf of Gaeta; 110 m. long.
Voorburg (vōr′bûrĸ) commune, SW Netherlands, E of The Hague; pop. 35,500.
Voorne (vōr′nē) island, SW Netherlands; chief town Brielle.
Voorst (vōrst) commune, E Netherlands, just NW of Zutphen; pop. 16,700.
Vorarlberg (fōr′ärl′bĕrĸ) region, W Austria, NW of the Tirol; constitutes a province, ✻ Bregenz.
Vöringfoss (vû′rĭng·fôs′) waterfall, SW Norway, E of Hardanger Fjord; 535 ft. high.
Vorkuta (vôr·kōō′tȧ) town, Soviet Russia, Europe, at N end of Ural Mts.; coal mines.
Voronezh (vŭ·rô′nĕsh; Russ. -nyĕsh) **1** river, cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing S to the Don; 290 m. long. **2** city, Soviet Russia, Europe, on Voronezh river near the Don; pop. 326,800.
Voroshilov (vō′rô·shē′lŏf; Russ. vŭ·rŭ·shĭ′lŭf), formerly **Nikolsk-Ussuriiski** (nyĭ·kôl′-y′sk·ōōs·sōō·rē′skĭ) city, E Soviet Russia, Asia, 50 m. N of Vladivostok; pop. 70,600.
Voroshilovgrad (vō′rô·shē′lŏf·grăd; Russ. vŭ·rŭ·shĭ′lŭf·grȧt′), formerly **Lugansk** (lōō·gänsk′) city, U.S.S.R., in E Ukraine in the Donbas; pop. 213,000.
Voroshilovsk (vō′rô·shē′lŏfsk; Russ. vŭ·rŭ·shĭ′lŭfsk), formerly **Alchevsk** (ŭl·chĕfsk′) city, U.S.S.R., in Ukraine W of Voroshilovgrad; pop. 54,800.
Vorskla (vôr′sklä) river, U.S.S.R., in Ukraine; flows S to the Dnieper; 270 m. long.
Vorst (vōrst), Fr. **Forest** (fō′rĕ′) commune, cen. Belgium, near Brussels; pop. 47,000.
Vosges (vōzh; vôzh) mountain range, NE France, forming W side of Rhine valley; highest point Ballon de Guebwiller, 4667 ft.
Vršac (vûr′shäts), Hung. **Versecz** (vär′shăts), Ger. **Werschetz** (vĕr′shĕts) city, NE Yugoslavia, in the Voivodina near Romanian frontier; pop. 24,600.
Vryburg (frĭ′bûrg; frā′-) town, S Union of South Africa, in N Cape Province, ✻ of British Bechuanaland; pop. 7200.
Vryheid (frĭ′hāt; frā′-) town, E Union of South Africa, in NW Natal; pop. 8000.
Vught (vûĸt) commune, S Netherlands; pop. 16,900.
Vulcano (vōōl·kä′nō) island, Italy, southernmost of the Lipari Is.
Vyatka or **Viatka** (vyȧt′kȧ) **1** river, E Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing W, S, and SE into Kama river; 800 m. long. **2** see Kirov.
Vyborg (vē′bôrg; Russ. vĭ′bĕrk), Swedish **Viborg** (vē′bôrg; Swed. vē′bôr·y′), Finnish **Viipuri** (vē′pōō·rĭ) seaport, Soviet Russia, Europe, on **Vyborg Bay**, inlet of Gulf of Finland; belonged to Finland 1917–40; pop. 74,200.
Vychegda or **Vichegda** (vĭ′chĕg·dȧ) river, N Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing W to the Northern Dvina river; 700 m. long.
Vyshni Volochek (vĭsh′nyĭ vŭ·lō′chĕk) town, Soviet Russia, Europe, 70 m. NW of Kalinin; pop. 63,600.

W

Waal (väl) river, Netherlands, the S branch of the Lower Rhine.
Wabana (wô·bän′ȧ) town, Canada, in SE Newfoundland on island (Bell I.) in Conception Bay; iron mines; pop. 6400.
Wabash (wô′bäsh) **1** river, Indiana and Illinois, flowing W and SW into Ohio river; 475 m. long. **2** city, N Indiana; pop. 10,600.
Waccamaw (wăk′ȧ·mô) river, S North Carolina and NE South Carolina, flowing SW into Pee Dee river; 130 m. long.
Waco (wā′kō) city, cen. Texas, on Brazos river; pop. 84,700.
Wadai (wä·dī′), Fr. **Ouadaï** (wȧ′dĭ′) former independent sultanate, NE French Equatorial Africa, in E Chad territory; ✻ Abéché.
Wadden Zee (väd′ĕ[n] zā) body of water, NW Netherlands, between outer islands and the dike enclosing IJsselmeer.
Waddington, Mount (wŏd′ĭng·tŭn) mountain, W Canada, in SW British Columbia; highest in province, 13,260 ft.
Wädenswil (vä′dĕns·vĕl) commune, N cen. Switzerland, in Zurich canton; pop. 10,200.
Wadi Halfa (wä′dĭ häl′fȧ; -fä) or **Halfa**, town, N Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on the Nile at Egyptian border.
Wad Medani (wăd mē′dä·nĭ) city, E Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, SSE of Khartoum; pop. 33,000.
Wadsworth (wŏdz′wûrth; -wĕrth) city, N Ohio, WSW of Akron; pop. 8000.
Waereghem (vä′rē·kĕm) village, NW Belgium; American military cemetery.
Wageningen (vä′kē·nĭng′ĕ[n]) commune, E Netherlands, W of Arnhem; pop. 17,100.
Wagga Wagga (wŏg′ȧ wŏg′ȧ) town, SE Australia, in S New South Wales, on Murrumbidgee river; pop. 15,400.
Wagram (vä′grăm) village, Austria, NE of Vienna; battle July 5–6, 1809.
Wahiawa (wä′hē·ȧ·wä′) city, Hawaii, on Oahu I.; pop. 8300.
Wahpeton (wô′pē·tŭn) city, SE North Dakota, on Red river; pop. 5100.
Waigeo (wī·gā′ō) island, Malay Archipelago, off NW end of West New Guinea.
Waikiki Beach (wī′kĭ·kē′) resort, Hawaii, on SE Oahu I.
Wailuku (wī·lōō′kōō) city, Hawaii, on N coast of Maui I.; pop. 7400.
Wainganga (wīn·gŭng′gä) river, cen. India; flows SE to join Wardha river and form the Pranhita; 360 m. long.
Waipahu (wī·pä′hōō) city, Hawaii, in S Oahu I. on Pearl Harbor; pop. 7200.
Waiyeung (wī′yŭng′), formerly **Waichow** (wī′jō′) city, SE China, in Kwangtung prov.; pop. 400,000.
Wakamatsu (wä·kä·mä·tsōō) **1** city, Japan, in N Kyushu; pop. 78,700. **2** city, Japan, in N cen. Honshu; pop. 59,000.
Wakayama (wä·kä·yä·mä) seaport, Japan, in SW Honshu on coast; pop. 171,800.
Wakde (wäk′dē) group of islands off NE coast of West New Guinea.
Wakefield (wāk′fēld) **1** town, NE Massachusetts; pop. 19,600. **2** or **Bridges Creek** (brĭj′ĕz; -ĭz) estate, Virginia, on Potomac river; birthplace of George Washington. **3** city and county borough, N England, ✻ of West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 60,400.
Wake Island (wāk) island, N Pacific Ocean, at lat. 19°18′N and long. 166°35′E; belongs to U.S.; taken by Japanese Dec. 23, 1941.
Walachia or **Wallachia** (wŏ·lā′kĭ·ȧ) region, S Romania, between Transylvanian Alps and the Danube; formerly (before 1861) a principality, ✻ Bucharest.
Wałbrzych (väl′bzhĭĸ), Ger. **Waldenburg** (väl′dĕn·bōōrĸ), also **Waldenburg in Schlesien** (ĭn shlā′zē·ĕn) city, SW Poland, in Silesia on Bobr river; pop. 66,400.
Walcheren (väl′ĸĕ·rĕ[n]) island, SW Netherlands.
Waldeck (väl′dĕk) former state (1918–29) of Germany, between Westphalia and Hesse-Nassau; a medieval county, in 1712 created a principality; became part of Prussia 1867.
Wales (wālz) section of Great Britain, a wide peninsula W of England; a principality forming part of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; area 7469 sq. m.; pop. 2,172,300.
Walgreen Coast (wôl′grēn) region, Antarctica, in Marie Byrd Land.
Walhonding (wôl·hŏn′dĭng) river, cen. Ohio, joins the Tuscarawas river to form the Muskingum river.
Walkerton (wŏk′ĕr·tŭn; -t′n) town, Canada, in SE Ontario; pop. 3300.
Wallaceburg (wŏl′ĕs·bûrg) town, Canada, in SE Ontario; pop. 7700.
Wallasey (wŏl′ȧ·sĭ) county borough, NW England, on coast W of Liverpool; pop. 101,300.
Walla Walla (wŏl′ȧ wŏl′ȧ) city, SE Washington; pop. 24,100.
Wallingford (wŏl′ĭng·fĕrd) town, S Connecticut, S of Meriden; pop. 12,000.
Wallington (wŏl′ĭng·tŭn) borough, NE New Jersey, SSE of Paterson; pop. 8900.
Wallis Islands (wŏl′ĭs) island group, SW Pacific Ocean, NE of Fiji Is.; with Futuna Is., constitutes **Wallis and Futuna Islands** (fōō·tōō′nȧ) colony of France, administered from New Caledonia.
Wallsend (wŏlz′ĕnd′) municipal borough, N England, in Northumberland ENE of Newcastle; pop. 48,600.
Walmer (wôl′mĕr) town, S Union of South Africa, in SE Cape Province near Port Elizabeth; pop. 14,500.
Walnut Canyon National Monument, government reservation, Arizona, near Flagstaff; cliff dwellings; established 1915.
Walpole (wôl′pōl; wŏl′-) town, E Massachusetts; state prison (from 1956); pop. 9100.
Walsall (wŏl′sôl; -sĭl) county borough, W cen. England, in Staffordshire NNW of Birmingham; pop. 114,500.
Walsenburg (wôl′s′n·bûrg) city, S Colorado; pop. 5600.
Walsum (väl′zōōm) commune, W Germany, NNW of Duisburg-Hamborn; pop. 23,300.
Waltham (wŏl′thăm [the usual local pron.]; -thăm) city, E Massachusetts, W of Boston; pop. 47,200.
Waltham Holy Cross or **Waltham Abbey** (wŏl′thăm; -tăm) urban district, SE England, in Essex NE of London; pop. 8200.
Walthamstow (wŏl′thăm·stō; wôl′tăm-) municipal borough, SE England, in Essex NE of London; pop. 121,100.
Walton and Weybridge (wôl′t′n [-tŭn], wā′brĭj) urban district, England, in Surrey; pop. 38,100.
Walton le Dale (lĕ dāl′) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 14,700.
Walvis Bay (wôl′vĭs) **1** also **Walfish Bay** (wôl′fĭsh) inlet of Atlantic Ocean, South-West Africa. **2** Ger. **Walfischbai** (väl′fĭsh·bī′) town on the bay; with surrounding territory (total area 374 sq. m.) an exclave of Cape Province.
Walwal (wôl′wôl; native wûl·wûl), also **Ualual**, town, SE Ethiopia, near Italian Somaliland border; scene of battle between Italian and Ethiopian forces Dec. 5, 1934.
Wanchuan (wän′chü·än′) or **Kalgan** (käl′gän′), also **Changkiakow** (jäng′jĭ·ä′kō′) city, E Inner Mongolia, ✻ of Chahar prov.; pop. 130,000.
Wandsbek (vänts′bĕk; -bāk) section of Hamburg, Germany; formerly a separate city.
Wandsworth (wŏn[d]z′wûrth; -wĕrth) metropolitan borough, London, S of the Thames; pop. 330,300.
Wanganui (wŏng′ȧ·nōō′ē) **1** river, New Zealand, in North I., flowing W and S into Cook Strait; 150 m. long. **2** seaport at mouth of Wanganui river; pop. 26,000.
Wangaratta (wăng′gȧ·răt′ȧ; wŏng′-) town, SE Australia, in N Victoria; pop. 6700.
Wangyehmiao (wäng′yĕ′mĭ·ou′) or **Ulan Hoto** (ōō′län hō′tō) town, SW Manchuria.
Wanhsien (wän′shĭ·ĕn′) city, China, in E Szechwan prov. on the Yangtze; pop. 210,800.
Wanne-Eickel (vän′ĕ·ĭ′kĕl) city, W Germany, N of Bochum; pop. 73,800.
Wanstead and Woodford (wŏn′stĕd, -stĭd; wŏŏd′fĕrd) municipal borough, S England, in Essex NE of London; pop. 61,600.
Wantage (wŏn′tĭj) urban district, England, in cen. Berkshire; pop. 5100.
Wapakoneta (wŏp′ȧ·kō·nĕt′ȧ) city, W Ohio, S of Lima; pop. 5800.
Wapsipinicon (wŏp′sĭ·pĭn′ĭ·kŭn) river, E Iowa; flows SE to the Mississippi; 255 m. long.
Warangal (wŭ′rŭng·gȧl) city, S cen. India, in N Andhra Pradesh; pop. 62,100.
Warburton (wôr′bĕr·t′n; -bûr′t′n) river, sometimes dry, NE South Australia, flowing SW into Lake Eyre; 275 m. long.
Wardha (wŭrd′hȧ) river, cen. India; flows SE and joins the Wainganga river to form the Pranhita; 290 m. long.
Ward Hunt Strait (wôrd hŭnt) passage between D'Entrecasteaux Is. and mainland of SE New Guinea.
Ware (wär) **1** town, W Massachusetts; pop. 7500. **2** urban district, SE England, in Hertfordshire; pop. 8300.
Wareham (wär′hăm) town, SE Massachusetts; pop. 7600.
Warminster (wôr′mĭn′stĕr) urban district, S England, in Wiltshire; pop. 8200.
Warm Springs, village, W Georgia; site of establishment founded 1927 by Franklin D. Roosevelt for treatment of infantile paralysis patients.
Warner Robins (wôr′nĕr rŏb′ĭnz) town, cen. Georgia; pop. 8000.
Warrego (wŏr′ē·gō) river, Australia, flowing SSW from S cen. Queensland to the Darling in N New South Wales; 400 m. long.
Warren (wŏr′ĕn; -ĭn) **1** city, NE Ohio, NW of Youngstown; pop. 49,900. **2** borough, NW Pennsylvania; pop. 14,800.
Warrensburg (wŏr′ĕnz·bûrg; wŏr′ĭnz-) city, W Missouri, W of Sedalia; pop. 6900.
Warrington (wŏr′ĭng·tŭn) **1** unincorporated community, NW Florida, SW of Pensacola; pop. 13,600. **2** county borough, NW England, on the Mersey E of Liverpool; pop. 80,700.
Warrnambool (wôr′nŭm·bōōl) seaport, SE Australia, in SW Victoria; pop. 10,000.
Warsaw (wôr′sô) city, N Indiana; pop. 6600.
Warsaw (wôr′sô), Pol. **Warszawa** (vär·shä′vä) **1** grand duchy, E Europe, a partial restoration of Poland (1807–15). **2** Ger. **Warschau** (vär′shou) city, ✻ of Poland, on Vistula river; pop. 600,800.
Warsop (wôr′sŭp) urban district, N cen. England, in Nottinghamshire; pop. 10,900.
Warta (vär′tä), Ger. **Warthe** (vär′tē) river, Poland, flowing NW and W into the Oder; 445 m. long.
Wartburg (värt′bōōrĸ; Angl. wôrt′bûrg) castle of the landgraves of Thuringia, E Germany, near Eisenach; here Martin Luther translated the New Testament 1521–22.
Warwick (wŏr′ĭk; wôr′wĭk — in England, the first only) **1** city, cen. Rhode Island, on Narragansett Bay S of Providence; pop. 43,000. **2** town, Australia, in SE Queensland; pop. 7100. **3** county in England: see Warwickshire. **4** municipal borough, cen. England, ✻ of Warwickshire; pop. 15,400.
Warwickshire (wŏr′ĭk·shĭr; -shēr) or **Warwick** (wŏr′ĭk) county, cen. England; ✻ Warwick; area 976 sq. m.; pop. 1,860,900.
Wasatch Range (wô′săch) mountain range, extending from SE Idaho to cen. Utah; highest peak Mount Timpanogos, in Utah, 12,008 ft.
Wasco (wŏs′kō) town, cen. California, NW of Bakersfield; pop. 5600.
Wash, the (wŏsh) inlet of North Sea, E England, in Norfolk and Lincolnshire.
Washington (wŏsh′ĭng·tŭn) **1** state, NW United States, bordering on Canada and Pacific Ocean; ✻ Olympia; area 68,192 sq. m.; pop. 2,379,000. **2** city, ✻ of the United States, coextensive with District of Columbia; pop. 802,200. **3** city, SW Indiana; pop. 11,000. **4** city, SE Iowa; pop. 5900. **5** city, E Missouri, on Missouri river; pop. 6900. **6** city, E North Carolina, on Pamlico river; pop. 9700. **7** city, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 26,300. **8** urban district, N England, in Durham SSE of Newcastle; pop. 17,800.
Washington, Lake, lake in state of Washington, E of Seattle; U.S. naval air station; connected with Puget Sound by ship canal 8.5 m. long.
Washington, Mount, mountain, N New Hampshire; highest in White Mts., 6288 ft.
Washington Court House, city, SW Ohio; pop. 10,600.
Washington Island, island, one of the Line Is.; administered as part of British colony of Gilbert and Ellice Is.
Washington Park, village, SW Illinois; pop. 5800.

Voiotía. See Boeotia.
Volaterrae. See Volterra.
Volcano Island. See Tinakula Island.
Volga German Republic. See German Volga Republic.
Volsinii. See Orvieto.
Volta, Upper. See Upper Volta.
Volyn. See Volhynia.
Volynia. Var. of Volhynia.
Vorlich, Ben. See Ben Vorlich.
Votiak. = Votyak.
Votyak. See Udmurt Republic.
Voyutsa. See Vijosë.
Voyvodina. Var. of Voivodina.
Vrakhori. See Agrinion.
Vrangelya, Ostrov. See Wrangel Island.
Vriesland. Var. of Friesland.
Vyernyi. Var. of Vernyi: see Alma Ata.
Waadt. See Vaud.
Waag. See Váh.
Wad, El. See El Oued.
Wad Dra. See Dra, Wad.
Wadi el 'Araba. See 'Araba, Wadi el.
Wadi Mojib or **Wadi el Mojib.** See Arnon.
Wadi Zerqa. See Jabbok.
Wagadugu. Var. of Ouagadougou.
Wahsatch. Var. of Wasatch.
Waichow. See Waiyeung.
Waitzen. See Vác.
Waldenburg, Waldenburg in Schlesien. See Wałbrzych.
Waldstätter, Die Vier. See Forest Cantons, the Four.
Walfischbai. See Walvis Bay.
Walfish Bay. See Walvis Bay.
Wallachia. See Walachia.
Wallis. See Valais.
Wanks. See Segovia.
Wardastalla. See Guastalla.
Wargla. Var. of Ouargla.
Warnsdorf. See Varnsdorf.

Washington Sound, body of water off SE Vancouver I. and NW Washington, between Juan de Fuca Strait and the Strait of Georgia.
Washita (wŏsh′ə-tô) **1** river, W and S cen. Oklahoma; rises in NW Texas, flows E, then SE into Red river; 500 m. long. **2** var. of OUACHITA.
Wasmes (väm) commune, SW Belgium, SW of Mons; pop. 15,700.
Wassenaar (väs′ə-när) commune, SW Netherlands, just SSW of Leiden; pop. 23,400.
Wa States (wä) native states, E Burma, E of the Salween; now part of Shan State.
Watenstedt-Salzgitter (vä′tən-shtĕt-zälts′gĭt′ĕr) city, W Germany, SW of Brunswick; pop. 100,600.
Waterbury (wô′tĕr-bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr-ĭ; wŏt′ĕr-) city, S Connecticut; pop. 104,500.
Wateree (wô′tĕr-ē′; wŏt′ĕr-ē′) river, South Carolina, lower course of Catawba river, North Carolina; joins Congaree river to form Santee river.
Waterford (wô′tĕr-fĕrd; wŏt′ĕr-) **1** county, S Ireland, in Munster prov.; area 710 sq. m.; pop. 75,100. **2** seaport, its ✱; pop. 28,700.
Waterloo (wô′tĕr-lōō′; wŏt′ĕr-; ⏑–⏑) **1** city, NE cen. Iowa, on Cedar river; pop. 65,200. **2** (Flem. vä′tĕr-lō′) town, cen. Belgium, S of Brussels; battle June 18, 1815. **3** town, Canada, in SE Ontario NW of Kitchener; pop. 12,000. **4** town, Canada, in S Quebec; pop. 4100.
Watermael-Boitsfort (vä′tĕr′mäl′bwä′fôr′) commune, cen. Belgium, near Brussels; pop. 19,900.
Waterton Lakes National Park (wô′tĕr-t′n; -tŭn; wŏt′ĕr-) government reservation, Canada, in S Alberta; established 1895; since 1932 forms with adjoining Glacier National Park in NW Montana the **Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park**.
Watertown (wô′tĕr-toun; wŏt′ĕr-) **1** town, E Massachusetts, W of Boston; pop. 37,300. **2** city, N New York; pop. 34,400. **3** city, NE South Dakota; pop. 12,700. **4** city, SE Wisconsin; pop. 12,400.
Waterville (wô′tĕr-vĭl; wŏt′ĕr-) city, SW Maine, on Kennebec river N of Augusta; Colby Coll.; pop. 18,300.
Watervliet (wô′tĕr-vlēt; wŏt′ĕr-) city, New York, on the Hudson opp. Troy; pop. 15,200.
Watford (wŏt′fĕrd) municipal borough, SE England, in Hertfordshire NW of London; pop. 73,100.
Wath upon Dearne (wŏth [wäth], dûrn) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 13,900.
Watsonville (wŏt′s′n-vĭl) city, W California, near Monterey Bay; pop. 11,600.
Wattenscheid (vät′ĕn-shīt) city, W Germany, E of Essen; pop. 59,500.
Wattrelos (vä′trē-lō′) commune, N France, NE of Lille; pop. 28,800.
Wau (wou) town, SE North-East New Guinea; center of gold fields.
Waukegan (wô-kē′gən) city, NE Illinois, on Lake Michigan; pop. 38,900.
Waukesha (wô′kē-shô) city, SE Wisconsin, W of Milwaukee; pop. 21,200.
Waupun (wô-pŭn′) city, SE cen. Wisconsin, SW of Fond du Lac; pop. 6700.
Wausau (wô′sô) city, cen. Wisconsin, on Wisconsin river; pop. 30,400.
Wauwatosa (wô′wə-tō′sə) city, SE Wisconsin, W of Milwaukee; pop. 33,300.
Waverly (wā′vĕr-lĭ) **1** city, NE Iowa; pop. 5100. **2** village, S New York, on Pennsylvania border; pop. 6000.
Waxahachie (wŏk′sə-hăch′ē) city, NE cen. Texas, S of Dallas; pop. 11,200.
Waycross (wā′krŏs) city, SE Georgia; pop. 18,900.
Wayne (wān) village, SE Michigan; pop. 9400.
Waynesboro (wānz′bûr′ō) **1** borough, S Pennsylvania, S of Chambersburg; pop. 10,300. **2** independent city, N cen. Virginia, in Shenandoah Valley; pop. 12,400.
Waynesburg (wānz′bûrg) borough, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 5500.
Waynesville (wānz′vĭl; Sou. also -v′l) town, W North Carolina; pop. 5300.
Wazirabad (wä-zēr′ä-băd′) **1** village, N Afghanistan, site of ancient Balkh. **2** town, W Pakistan, in West Punjab on Chenab river.
Waziristan (wä-zēr′ĭ-stän′) region, W Pakistan, on border of Afghanistan.
We or **Weh** (wā) island, Indonesia, off extreme NW tip of Sumatra.
Weald, the (wēld) region, S England, in Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, between North Downs and South Downs; once heavily forested.
Wear (wēr) river, N England, in Durham, flowing into North Sea.
Weatherford (wĕth′ĕr-fĕrd) city, N cen. Texas, W of Fort Worth; pop. 8100.
Webb City (wĕb) city, SW Missouri, N of Joplin; pop. 6900.
Weber (wē′bĕr) river, N Utah, flowing NW into Great Salt Lake; 100 m. long.
Webster (wĕb′stĕr) town, cen. Massachusetts; pop. 13,200.
Webster City, city, N cen. Iowa, E of Fort Dodge; pop. 7600.
Webster Groves, city, E Missouri, W of St. Louis; pop. 23,400.
Weddell Sea (wĕd′l) arm of S Atlantic Ocean in Antarctica SE of Palmer Peninsula.
Wednesbury (wĕnz′bĕr-ĭ; wĕj′bĕr-ĭ; -brĭ) municipal borough, W cen. England, in Staffordshire NW of Birmingham; pop. 34,800.
Wednesfield (wĕns′fēld; wĕj′fēld) urban district, England, in Staffordshire; pop. 17,400.
Weert (vārt) commune, SE Netherlands, near Belgian border; pop. 20,500.
Wei (wā) **1** river, China, flowing from Kansu prov. to the Hwang Ho in Shensi; 400 m. long. **2** = WEIHSIEN.
Weiden (vī′dən) city, W Germany, SE of Bayreuth; pop. 37,000.
Weihaiwei (wā′hī′wā′) seaport, NE China, in NE Shantung; with adjoining territory (total area 285 sq. m.), leased by Great Britain 1898–1930; pop. 214,100.
Weihsien (wā′shĭ-ĕn′) town, NE China, in E cen. Shantung prov.; pop. 80,000.
Weimar (vī′mär) city, E Germany, ✱ of Thuringia; scene of German national assembly after World War I; pop. 66,700.
Weinheim (vīn′hĭm) city, W Germany, NE of Mannheim; pop. 22,900.
Weirton (wēr′t′n) city, N West Virginia, on Ohio river; pop. 24,000.
Weisse Elster (vī′sə ĕl′stĕr) river, E Germany; flows NW to the Saale; 120 m. long.
Weissenfels (vī′sĕn-fĕls) commune, E Germany; pop. 51,000.
Weisshorn (vīs′hôrn′) mountain, Switzerland, in Valais canton in Pennine Alps; 14,804 ft. high.
Welch (wĕlch) city, S West Virginia; pop. 6600.
Welfare Island (wĕl′fâr′), before 1921 known as **Blackwells Island** (blăk′wĕlz; -wĕlz) island, New York City, in East River.
Welland (wĕl′ănd) **1** city, Canada, in SE Ontario on Welland Ship Canal; pop. 15,400. **2** river, E cen. England, flowing NE into the Wash.
Welland Ship Canal, waterway, E Canada, in SE Ontario, connecting Lake Erie with Lake Ontario; 27.6 m. long.
Wellesley (wĕlz′lĭ) town, E Massachusetts; Wellesley Coll.; pop. 20,500.
Wellingborough (wĕl′ĭng-bŭ-rŭ; -brŭ) urban district, cen. England, in Northamptonshire; pop. 28,200.
Wellington (wĕl′ĭng-tŭn) **1** city, S Kansas, S of Wichita; pop. 7700. **2** island, SW Chile; 110 m. long and 40 m. wide. **3** originally **Watling Town** (wŏt′lĭng) urban district, W England, in Shropshire; pop. 11,400. **4** urban district, SW England, in Somersetshire; pop. 7300. **5** town, S India, in SW Madras state; Army Staff College. **6** city, ✱ of New Zealand, in S North I. on Port Nicholson; pop. with suburbs 133,400. **7** town, S Union of South Africa, in SW Cape Province NE of Cape Town; pop. 8200.
Wells (wĕlz) municipal borough, SW England, in Somersetshire S of Bristol; pop. 5800.
Wellsburg (wĕlz′bûrg) city, N West Virginia, on Ohio river; pop. 5800.
Wellston (wĕl′stŭn) **1** town, E Missouri; pop. 9400. **2** city, S Ohio; pop. 5700.
Wellsville (wĕlz′vĭl) **1** village, SW New York, SW of Hornell; pop. 6400. **2** city, E Ohio, on Ohio river; pop. 7900.
Wels (vĕls) city, Austria, on Traun river SW of Linz; pop. 38,500.
Welshpool (wĕlsh′pōōl′) municipal borough, E Wales, ✱ of Montgomeryshire; pop. 6000.
Welwyn Garden City (wĕl′ĭn) urban district, SE England, in Hertfordshire; pop. 18,300.
Wembley (wĕm′blĭ) municipal borough, SE England, in Middlesex W of London; pop. 131,400.
Wemyss (wēmz) civil parish, E Scotland, in Fife co. on Firth of Forth; Wemyss castle.
Wenatchee (wĕ-năch′ē) city, cen. Washington, on Columbia river; pop. 13,100.
Wenlock (wĕn′lŏk) municipal borough, W England, in Shropshire; pop. 15,100.
Werdau (vār′dou) city, E Germany, WNW of Zwickau; pop. 27,000.
Wernigerode (vĕr′nē-gē-rō′dĕ) city, E Germany, N of Harz Mts.; pop. 33,800.
Werra (vĕr′ä) river, cen. Germany, flowing N to unite with Fulda river and form the Weser; 280 m. long.
Weser (vā′zĕr) **1** river, W Germany, flowing NW into North Sea; 280 m. long. **2** see VESDRE.
Wesermünde (vā′zĕr-mün′dĕ) port, W Germany, at mouth of the Weser; part of Bremerhaven.
Weslaco (wĕs′lə-kō) city, S Texas, E of McAllen; pop. 7500.
Wessex (wĕs′ĕks; -ĭks) **1** Anglo-Saxon kingdom in S Britain; ✱ Winchester. **2** region, S England, corresponding to ancient kingdom; approximately modern Berkshire, Dorsetshire, Hampshire, Somersetshire, and Wiltshire.
West Allis (ăl′ĭs) city, SE Wisconsin, WSW of Milwaukee; pop. 43,000.
West Bend, city, SE Wisconsin; pop. 6800.
Westborough (wĕst′bûr′ō) town, cen. Massachusetts, E of Worcester; pop. 7400.
West Bridgford (brĭj′fĕrd) urban district, England, in Nottinghamshire; pop. 24,800.
West Bromwich (brŭm′ĭj; -ĭch; brŏm′-; -wĭch) county borough, W cen. England, in Staffordshire NW of Birmingham; pop. 88,000.
Westbrook (wĕst′brŏŏk) city, SW Maine, W of Portland; pop. 12,300.
Westbury (wĕst′bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr-ĭ; -brĭ) **1** village, SE New York, on Long I.; pop. 7100. **2** urban district, England, in Wiltshire; pop. 5300.
West Chester (wĕst′ chĕs′tĕr) borough, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 15,200.
West Des Moines, before 1938 **Valley Junction**, city, S cen. Iowa; pop. 5600.
Westerly (wĕs′tĕr-lĭ) town, SW Rhode Island, on state boundary; pop. 8400.
Western Australia, state, Australia, W of 129°E long.; ✱ Perth; area 975,920 sq. m.; pop. 557,900.
Western Samoa, Territory of, group of islands of Samoa, W of long. 171°W; administered by New Zealand; ✱ Apia; area 1133 sq. m.; pop. 64,700.
Western Springs, village, NE Illinois, W of Chicago; pop. 6400.
Westfield (wĕst′fēld) **1** city, SW Massachusetts, W of Springfield; pop. 21,000. **2** town, NE New Jersey, W of Elizabeth; pop. 21,200.
West Fork, river, West Virginia; flows N to join the Tygart and form the Monongahela.
West Frankfort (frăngk′fĕrt) city, S Illinois; pop. 11,400.
West Ham (hăm) county borough, SE England, in Essex; suburb of London; pop. 171,000.
West Hartford, town, Connecticut; pop. 44,400.
West Hartlepool, county borough, N England, in Durham on North Sea; pop. 72,600.
West Hazleton, borough, E Pennsylvania, SSW of Wilkes-Barre; pop. 7000.
West Helena, city, E Arkansas; pop. 6100.
Westhoughton (wĕst′hô′t′n; -hou′-) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 15,000.
West Indies (ĭn′dĭz; -dēz) **1** islands between SE North America and N South America, comprising the **Greater Antilles** (ăn-tĭl′ēz; Fr. äN′tē′y′) including Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico, and two groups of smaller islands: the Bahama Is. and the **Lesser Antilles** or **Caribbees** (kăr′ĭ-bēz). **2** or **West Indies Federation** country, including all of British West Indies except Bahama Is. and British Virgin Is.; a dependency of Great Britain, formed 1958; ✱ on Trinidad, permanent site unsettled; area 7965 sq. m.; pop. (1956 est.) 2,956,000.
West Lafayette, city, W cen. Indiana; pop. 11,900.
West Lothian, formerly **Linlithgow** (lĭn-lĭth′gō) or **Linlithgowshire** (-gō-shĭr; -shēr) county, SE Scotland, on Firth of Forth; ✱ Linlithgow; 120 sq. m.; pop. 88,600.
Westmeath (wĕst′mēth′; Ir. -mēth′) county, N cen. Ireland, in Leinster prov.; ✱ Mullingar; area 681 sq. m.; pop. 54,500.
West Memphis, city, E Arkansas, W of Memphis, Tennessee; pop. 9100.
West Mifflin (mĭf′lĭn) borough, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 18,000.
West Milwaukee, village, SE Wisconsin; pop. 5400.
Westminster (wĕs[t]′mĭn′stĕr) **1** city and metropolitan borough, London, England, on N bank of the Thames; includes Houses of Parliament and Buckingham Palace; pop. 98,900. **2** city, N Maryland, NW of Baltimore; pop. 6100.
West Monroe, city, N Louisiana; pop. 10,300.
Westmorland (wĕs[t]′mĕr-lănd) county, NW England; ✱ Kendal; 789 sq. m.; pop. 67,400.
Westmount (wĕst′mount) city, Canada, enclosed by city of Montreal; pop. 25,200.
West New Guinea, Netherlands New Guinea.
West New York, town, NE New Jersey, on Hudson river N of Jersey City; pop. 37,700.
Weston (wĕs′tŭn) **1** town, E Massachusetts; pop. 5000. **2** town, N cen. West Virginia; pop. 8900. **3** town, Canada, in SE Ontario WNW of Toronto; pop. 8700.
Weston super Mare (sū′pĕr mâr′) municipal borough, SW England, in Somersetshire, on Bristol Channel near mouth of the Severn; pop. 40,200.
West Orange, town, NE New Jersey, NW of Newark; pop. 28,600.
West Pakistan, the division of Pakistan in NW Indian subcontinent, comprising West Punjab, Baluchistan, the former North-West Frontier Province, and other adjacent regions; became a province 1955, ✱ Lahore.
West Palm Beach, city, SE Florida, on Lake Worth; pop. 43,200.
Westphalia (wĕst-fā′lyə; -fā′lĭ-ə) Ger. **Westfalen** (vĕst′fä′lən) region, W Germany, bordering on the Netherlands E of the Rhine; includes Ruhr valley; the west part of medieval Saxony; a province of Prussia 1816–1945.
West Pittston, borough, E Pennsylvania, NNE of Wilkes-Barre; pop. 7200.
West Point, **1** city, E Mississippi; pop. 6400. **2** military post, SE New York, on Hudson river; U.S. Military Academy (founded 1802).
West Prussia, Ger. **Westpreussen** (vĕst′proi′sən) region, N Europe, now in Poland; the W part of the original region of Prussia.
West Punjab, former province, W Pakistan, merged 1955 in new prov. of West Pakistan; ✱ Lahore; area 61,469 sq. m.; pop. 11,892,000.
West Quoddy Head (kwŏd′ĭ) cape, NE Maine, at entrance to Passamaquoddy Bay; easternmost point of the U.S., at 66°57′W long., 44°49′N lat.
Westralia (wĕs-trāl′yə; -trā′lĭ-ə) Western Australia.
Westray (wĕs′trā) island, Scotland, one of the Orkney Is.
West Reading, borough, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 5100.
West Roxbury, section of Boston, Massachusetts; before 1874 a separate town.
West Saint Paul, city, SE Minnesota; pop. 8000.
West Spitsbergen, island, chief island of Spitsbergen; area 14,600 sq. m.
West Springfield, town, SW Massachusetts, on Connecticut river; pop. 20,400.
Weststellingwerf (vĕst′stĕl′ĭng-vĕrf′) commune, N Netherlands; pop. 19,900.
West University Place, town, SE Texas, near Houston; pop. 17,100.
Westview (wĕst′vū′) village, Canada, in SW British Columbia; pop. 3500.
West View, borough, SW Pennsylvania, N of Pittsburgh; pop. 7600.
Westville (wĕst′vĭl) town, Canada, in N Nova Scotia; pop. 4300.
West Virginia, state, E United States; ✱ Charleston; area 24,181 sq. m.; pop. 2,005,600.
Westwego (wĕst-wē′gō) town, SE Louisiana, WSW of New Orleans; pop. 8300.
Westwood (wĕst′wŏŏd) borough, NE New Jersey, NE of Paterson; pop. 6800.
West York, borough, S Pennsylvania; pop. 5800.
Wetar (wē′tär) island, Indonesia, N of Portuguese Timor.
Wetaskiwin (wĕ-tăs′kĭ-wĭn) city, Canada, in S cen. Alberta; pop. 3800.
Wetteren (vĕt′ə-rə[n]) commune, Belgium, on Schelde river ESE of Gent; pop. 19,500.
Wetterhorn (vĕt′ĕr-hôrn) mountain, Switzerland, in Bernese Alps; 12,149 ft. high.
Wettingen (vĕt′ĭng-ən) commune, Switzerland, in Aargau canton; pop. 11,700.
Wetzlar (vĕts′lär) city, W Germany, N of Frankfurt am Main; pop. 22,500.
Wewak (wā′wäk; Angl. wē′wăk) town, NW North-East New Guinea, on coast.
Wewoka (wē-wō′kə) city, cen. Oklahoma; pop. 6700.
Wexford (wĕks′fĕrd) **1** county, SE Ireland, in Leinster prov.; area 908 sq. m.; pop. 90,000. **2** municipal borough and seaport, its ✱; pop. 12,000.
Weyburn (wā′bĕrn) city, Canada, in SE Saskatchewan on Souris river; pop. 7100.
Weymouth (wā′mŭth) town, E Massachusetts; pop. 32,700.

Waters of Merom. See MEROM, WATERS OF.
Watlings Island. See SAN SALVADOR island.
Watling Town. See WELLINGTON.
Waupés. = UAUPÉS.
Wazan. = WAZZAN: see OUEZZANE.
Wazzan. See OUEZZANE.
Webbe Shibeli. See SHIBELI, WEBBE.
Webi Shibeli. = SHIBELI, WEBBE.
Wed, El. Var. of EL OUED.
Weh. See WE.
Weichsel. See VISTULA.
Weipert. See VEJPRTY town, Czechoslovakia.
Weissenstein. See PAIDE.
Weisser Berg. See WHITE MOUNTAIN.
Weiss-stein. See BIAŁY KAMIEŃ.
Welle. See UELE.
Wellen. See UZLEN.
Wenchow. See YUNGKIA.
Wener, Wenner. = VÄNERN.
Wensuh. See AQSU.
Werschetz. See VRŠAC.
West Bengal. See BENGAL.
West Beskids. See BESKIDS.
Western Dvina. See DVINA.
Western Euphrates. See KARA SU.
Western Ghats. See GHATS.
Western Islands. See HEBRIDES.
Western Manych. See MANYCH DEPRESSION.
Western Morava. See MORAVA.
Western Sierra Madre. = SIERRA MADRE OCCIDENTAL.
Western Thrace. See THRACE.
Western Turkistan. See TURKESTAN.
Westfalen. See WESTPHALIA.
West Frisian Islands. See FRISIAN ISLANDS.
Westman Islands. See VESTMANNAEYJAR.
West Riding. See YORKSHIRE.
West River. See SI.
West Suffolk. See SUFFOLK.
West Sussex. See SUSSEX.
Wetter. = Vetter: see VÄTTERN lake, Sweden.
Weymouth Fore River. See FORE RIVER.
Wezzan. = WAZZAN: see OUEZZANE.

Weymouth and Melcombe Regis (mĕl′kŭm rē′jĭs) municipal borough, S England, in Dorsetshire, on English Channel; pop. 37,100.
Whales, Bay of (hwālz) inlet of Ross Sea, Antarctica, in Ross Shelf Ice.
Whaley Bridge (hwā′lĭ) urban district, cen. England, in Derbyshire; pop. 5400.
Whampoa (hwäm′pō′ä′) seaport, SE China; outport of Canton; Whampoa Military Academy.
Whangarei (hwäng′ä·rā′) borough, New Zealand, in N North I.; pop. 7600.
Wheaton (hwē′t'n) city, NE Illinois; pop. 11,600.
Wheeling (hwē′lĭng) city, N West Virginia, on Ohio river; pop. 58,900.
Whickham (hwĭk′ŭm) urban district, N England, in Durham SW of Newcastle; pop. 23,100.
Whidbey, or Whidby, Island (hwĭd′bĭ) island, Washington, in N Puget Sound.
Whitburn (hwĭt′bĕrn) burgh, SE Scotland, in West Lothian SW of Bathgate; pop. 5200.
Whitby (hwĭt′bĭ) **1** town, Canada, in SE Ontario on Lake Ontario; pop. 7300. **2** urban district, N England, in North Riding, Yorkshire, on coast; pop. 11,700.
Whitchurch (hwĭt′chûrch) urban district, W England, in Shropshire; pop. 6900.
White (hwīt) **1** river, Arkansas, flowing into the Mississippi; 690 m. long. **2** river, NW Colorado and E Utah, flowing W into Green river; 160 m. long. **3** river, South Dakota, flowing NE into Missouri river; 325 m. long. **4** river, NW Texas, flowing SE into Salt Fork; 280 m. long. **5** river, Canada, in SW Yukon Territory, flowing to Yukon river; 185 m. long.
Whiteface Mountain (hwīt′fās′) peak, NE New York, in the Adirondack Mts.; 4872 ft. high.
Whitefield (hwīt′fēld) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 12,900.
Whitefish Bay (hwīt′fĭsh′) village, SE Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan N of Milwaukee; pop. 14,700.
Whitehall (hwīt′hôl) borough, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 7300.
Whitehaven (hwīt′hā′vĕn) municipal borough, NW England, in Cumberland on coast; pop. 24,600.
Whitehorse or **White Horse** (hwīt′hôrs′) city, NW Canada, ✱ of Yukon Territory, on upper Yukon river 52 m. from British Columbia border.
White Island or **Gillis Island** (gĭl′ĭs) island, Spitsbergen.
White Mountain or **White Hill**, Ger. **Weisser Berg** (vī′sĕr bĕrk), Czech **Bílá Hora** (bī′lä hô′rä) hill, Czechoslovakia, in Bohemia W of Prague; battle 1620.
White Mountains, 1 mountains, E California and SW Nevada; contain Boundary Peak, 13,145 ft., highest peak in Nevada. **2** mountains, N New Hampshire; highest point Mt. Washington, 6288 ft.
White Oak, 1 locality, cen. Maryland, NE of Washington, D.C.; naval ordnance laboratory. **2** borough, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 6200.
White Pass, mountain pass, SE Alaska, N of Skagway; altitude 2885 ft.
White Plains, city, SE New York, NNE of New York City; battle 1776; pop. 43,500.
White Russia, Russ. **Belorussia** or **Byelorussia** (byĕ′lō·rŭs′yə·yə) **1** former region, E Europe, inhabited by the White Russians. **2** or **White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic**, officially **Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic** (byĕ′lō·rŭsh′ŭn) a constituent republic of the U.S.S.R., bordering on Poland, Lithuania, and Latvia; ✱ Minsk; area 80,100 sq. m.; pop. 7,220,000.
White Sands National Monument, government reservation, S New Mexico; region of gypsum sand dunes; established 1933.
White Sands Proving Grounds, reservation, S New Mexico, SW of White Sands National Monument; rocket testing.
White Sea, Russ. **Beloe More** (byĕ′lŭ·yĕ mô′ryĕ) gulf of the Barents Sea, Soviet Russia, Europe, enclosed on N by Kola Peninsula.
White Settlement, town, N Texas, near Fort Worth; pop. 10,800.
Whitewater (hwĭt′wô′tĕr; -wŏt′ĕr) **1** river, E Indiana, flowing S, then E into Miami river, SW Ohio; 100 m. long. **2** city, S Wisconsin; pop. 5100.
Whiting (hwīt′ĭng) city, NW Indiana, on Lake Michigan; pop. 9700.
Whitley Bay (hwĭt′lĭ) urban district, N England, in Northumberland NE of Newcastle; pop. 32,300.
Whitman (hwĭt′mŭn) town, SE Massachusetts, E of Brockton; pop. 8400.
Whitman National Monument, government reservation, SE Washington, near Walla Walla; site of Dr. Marcus Whitman's mission; established 1940.
Whitney, Mount (hwĭt′nĭ) mountain, California, in S Sierra Nevada in Sequoia National Park; highest point in continental United States outside of Alaska, 14,495 ft.
Whitstable (hwĭt′stə·b'l) urban district, SE England, in Kent on North Sea; pop. 17,500.
Whittier (hwĭt′ĭ·ĕr) **1** city, SW California, ESE of Los Angeles; pop. 23,800. **2** seaport, S Alaska, on Prince William Sound.
Whittlesey or **Whittlesea** (hwĭt′'l·sĭ) urban district, E England, in Isle of Ely; pop. 8600.
Whitworth (hwĭt′wûrth; -wĕrth) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 7400.
Whyalla (hwĭ·klä′) city, South Australia, near head of Spencer Gulf; pop. 7800.
Wichita (wĭch′ĭ·tô) **1** river, N Texas, flowing ENE into Red river; 230 m. long. **2** city, S cen. Kansas, on Arkansas river; pop. 168,300.
Wichita Falls, city, N Texas; pop. 68,000.
Wick (wĭk) burgh, N Scotland, ✱ of Caithness co.; pop. 7200.
Wickliffe (wĭk′lĭf) village, NE Ohio, on Lake Erie; pop. 5000.
Wicklow (wĭk′lō) **1** county, E Ireland, in Leinster prov.; area 782 sq. m.; pop. 62,500. **2** seaport, its ✱; pop. 3300.
Widnes (wĭd′nĕs; -nĭs) municipal borough, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 48,800.
Widows' Tears (wĭd′ōz tĕrz′) waterfall, E cen. California, in Yosemite National Park; 1170 ft. high.
Wiener Neustadt (vē′nĕr noi′shtät) city, Austria, SSW of Vienna; pop. 30,800.
Wieprz (vyĕpsh) river, cen. Poland; flows NW and W into the Vistula; 150 m. long.
Wieringermeer (vē′rĭng·ĕr·mär′) polder, Netherlands, NW of IJsselmeer; area 80 sq. m.
Wiesbaden (vēs′bä′dŭn; local pron. vĭs′-) city, W Germany, on the Rhine; pop. 218,300.
Wigan (wĭg′ŭn) county borough, NW England, W of Manchester; pop. 84,500.
Wight, Isle of (wīt) island, S England, constituting a county; ✱ Newport; area 147 sq. m.; pop. 95,600.
Wigston Magna (wĭg′stŭn măg′nə) urban district, cen. England, in Leicestershire S of Leicester; pop. 15,500.
Wigtown (wĭg′tŭn; -toun) **1** or **Wigtownshire** (-shĭr; -shĕr) county, SW Scotland; area 487 sq. m.; pop. 31,600. **2** burgh, its ✱, on Wigtown Bay.
Wigtown Bay, inlet of Irish Sea, S Scotland, in Wigtown co.; 15 m. long.
Wilderness (wĭl′dĕr·nĕs; -nĭs) region, N Virginia, S of Rapidan river; battles 1863 (Chancellorsville) and May 5–7, 1864.
Wildspitze (vĭlt′shpĭt′sə) mountain, Austria; highest in Ötztaler Alps, 12,382 ft.
Wildwood (wĭld′wŏŏd) city, S New Jersey, on Atlantic Ocean; pop. 5500.
Wilhelmina (wĭl′hĕl·mē′nə) mountain, West New Guinea; highest in Orange Range, 15,584 ft.
Wilhelmshaven (vĭl′hĕlms·hä′fən) seaport, W Germany, W of Wesermünde; pop. 100,900.
Wilkes-Barre (wĭlks′băr′ē; -băr′ĕ) city, E Pennsylvania, SW of Scranton; pop. 76,800.
Wilkes Land (wĭlks) region of Antarctica, along Indian Ocean; in Australian claim, except for Adélie Coast, which is claimed by the French.
Wilkinsburg (wĭl′kĭnz·bûrg) borough, SW Pennsylvania, E of Pittsburgh; pop. 31,400.
Willamette (wĭ·lăm′ĕt; -ĭt) river, NW Oregon, flowing N to the Columbia; 190 m. long.
Willemstad (vĭl′ĕm·stät) city, ✱ of Netherlands Antilles, on Curaçao; pop. 33,100.
Willenhall (wĭl′ĕn·hôl) urban district, W cen. England, in Staffordshire NW of Birmingham; pop. 30,700.
Willesden (wĭlz′dŭn) municipal borough, SE England, in Middlesex W of London; pop. 179,600.
Willey, Mount (wĭl′ĭ) mountain, N New Hampshire, in White Mountains; 4261 ft. high.
Williams Bay (wĭl′yŭmz) village, S Wisconsin; site of Yerkes Observatory.
Williamsburg (wĭl′yŭmz·bûrg) independent city, SE Virginia, NNW of Newport News; once (1699–1780) ✱ of Virginia; pop. 6700.
Williamson (wĭl′yŭm·s'n) city, SW West Virginia; pop. 8600.
Williamsport (wĭl′yŭmz·pōrt) city, N cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 45,000.
Williamston (wĭl′yŭm·stŭn) town, E North Carolina, on Roanoke river; pop. 5000.
Williamstown (wĭl′yŭmz·toun) town, W Massachusetts, N of Pittsfield; Williams Coll.; pop. 6200.
Willimantic (wĭl′ĭ·măn′tĭk) city, NE Connecticut; pop. 13,600.
Williston (wĭl′ĭs·tŭn) city, NW North Dakota; pop. 7400.
Williston Park, village, SE New York, on Long I.; pop. 7500.
Willmar (wĭl′mär) city, SW cen. Minnesota; pop. 9400.
Willoughby (wĭl′ō·bĭ) village, NE Ohio, on Lake Erie; pop. 5600.
Willow Grove, locality, SE Pennsylvania, N of Philadelphia; naval air station.
Willow Run, unincorporated community, SE Michigan; pop. 11,400.
Wilmerding (wĭl′mĕr·dĭng) borough, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 5300.
Wilmette (wĭl·mĕt′) village, NE Illinois; pop. 18,200.
Wilmington (wĭl′mĭng·tŭn) **1** city, N Delaware, on Delaware river; pop. 110,400. **2** city, SE North Carolina, on Cape Fear river; pop. 45,000. **3** city, SW Ohio; pop. 7400.
Wilmslow (wĭlmz′lō; wĭmz′lō) urban district, NW England, in Cheshire; pop. 19,500.
Wilrijk (vĭl′rīk) commune, Belgium, S of Antwerp; pop. 26,500.
Wilson (wĭl′s'n) **1** town, E North Carolina; pop. 23,000. **2** borough, E Pennsylvania, ENE of Allentown; pop. 8200.
Wilson, Mount, mountain, California, in San Gabriel Mts. just NE of Pasadena; site of observatory; 5704 ft. high.
Wilson's Creek (wĭl′s'nz) stream, SW Missouri, near Springfield; battle Aug. 10, 1861.
Wilson's Promontory, cape, S Victoria, most southerly point of Australia, 39°5′S.
Wiltshire (wĭlt′shĭr; -shĕr) or **Wilts** (wĭlts) county, S England; ✱ Trowbridge; area 1345 sq. m.; pop. 387,400.
Wimbledon (wĭm′b'l·dŭn) municipal borough, S England, in Surrey SW of London; pop. 58,200.
Wimmera (wĭm′ĕr·ə) **1** river, SE Australia, in W Victoria, flowing N into Lake Hindmarsh; 228 m. long. **2** district, SE Australia, in W Victoria S of Murray river.
Winchelsea (wĭn′chĕl·sĭ) village, S England, in East Sussex near coast just SW of Rye; seaport 13th–15th cents., one of the Cinque Ports.
Winchendon (wĭn′chĕn·dŭn) town, N Massachusetts; pop. 6600.
Winchester (wĭn′chĕs′tĕr; -chĭs·tĕr) **1** city, E Indiana; pop. 5500. **2** city, E cen. Kentucky, E of Lexington; pop. 9200. **3** town, E Massachusetts, NW of Boston; pop. 15,500. **4** independent city, N Virginia, in Shenandoah Valley; pop. 13,800. **5** municipal borough, S England, ✱ of Hampshire; ancient ✱ of Wessex; pop. 25,700.
Windber (wĭn[d]′bĕr) borough, S Pennsylvania, SE of Johnstown; pop. 8000.
Wind Cave (wĭnd) limestone cavern, SW South Dakota, in Black Hills; intermittent air current; a national park since 1903.
Windermere (wĭn′dĕr·mēr) **1** lake, NW England, on Westmorland-Lancashire border; over 10 m. long. **2** urban district, NW England, in Westmorland, on the lake; pop. 6300.
Windhoek (vĭnt′hŏŏk) town, ✱ of South-West Africa.
Wind River (wĭnd) river, W cen. Wyoming, N of the Wind River Range; flows SE, a headstream of Big Horn river; 120 m. long.
Wind River Range (wĭnd) range of the Rocky Mts., W cen. Wyoming; highest point Gannett Peak, 13,785 ft.
Windsor (wĭn′zĕr) **1** town, Canada, in cen. Newfoundland; pop. 3700. **2** town, Canada, in cen. Nova Scotia; pop. 3400. **3** city, Canada, in SE Ontario on Detroit river opposite Detroit, Michigan; pop. 120,000. **4** town, Canada, in S Quebec N of Sherbrooke; pop. 4700. **5** officially **New Windsor**, municipal borough, S England, in Berkshire, on the Thames W of London; site of Windsor Castle; pop. 23,200.
Windward Islands (wĭnd′wĕrd) **1** islands, West Indies, the S part of Lesser Antilles excepting Barbados, Trinidad, and Tobago. **2** administrative subdivision of British West Indies, comprising colonies of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Grenada in Windward Is. and Dominica in Leeward Is.; ✱ St. George's, on Grenada. **3** Fr. **Îles du Vent** (ēl′ dü vän′) eastern group in the Society Is.
Windward Passage, channel, West Indies, between Cuba and Hispaniola.
Winfield (wĭn′fēld) city, S Kansas, N of Arkansas City; pop. 10,300.
Winisk (wĭn′ĭsk) river, Canada, in Ontario, flowing N into Hudson Bay; 295 m. long.
Winnebago, Lake (wĭn′ĭ·bā′gō) lake, E Wisconsin, traversed by Fox river; 30 m. long.
Winnetka (wĭ·nĕt′kə) village, NE Illinois, N of Chicago; pop. 12,100.
Winnfield (wĭn′fēld) town, N cen. Louisiana; pop. 5600.
Winnipeg (wĭn′ĭ·pĕg) **1** river, Canada, flowing from Lake of the Woods in SW Ontario to Lake Winnipeg in Manitoba; 140 m. long. **2** city, Canada, ✱ of Manitoba, at confluence of Assiniboine and Red rivers; pop. 235,700.
Winnipeg, Lake, lake, Canada, in S cen. Manitoba; area 9398 sq. m.
Winnipegosis, Lake (wĭn′ĭ·pĕg·ō′sĭs) lake, Canada, in W Manitoba W of Lake Winnipeg, area 2086 sq. m.
Winnipesaukee, Lake (wĭn′ĭ·pĕ·sô′kē), formerly **Winnepesaukee**, lake, cen. New Hampshire; area 71 sq. m.
Winona (wĭ·nō′nə) city, SE Minnesota, on Mississippi river; pop. 25,000.
Winooski (wĭ·nōōs′kĭ) **1** or **Onion** (ŭn′yŭn) river, N cen. Vermont, flowing into Lake Champlain; 100 m. long. **2** city, NW Vermont, on Winooski river NE of Burlington; pop. 6700.
Winschoten (vĭn′sĸō′tə[n]) commune, NE Netherlands, near German border; pop. 15,800.
Winsford (wĭnz′fĭrd) urban district, NW England, in Cheshire; pop. 12,700.
Winslow (wĭnz′lō) city, NE Arizona; pop. 6500.
Winsted (wĭn′stĕd; -stĭd) city, NW Connecticut; pop. 8800.
Winston-Salem (wĭn′stŭn·sā′lĕm) city, N cen. North Carolina; pop. 87,800.
Winter Haven, city, cen. Florida, E of Lakeland; pop. 8600.
Winter Park, city, cen. Florida, NE of Orlando; pop. 8300.
Winterswijk (vĭn′tĕrs·vīk′) commune, E Netherlands, near German border; pop. 21,500.
Winterthur (vĭn′tĕr·tōōr′) commune, Switzerland, in Zurich canton; pop. 66,900.
Winthrop (wĭn′thrŭp) town, E Massachusetts, ENE of Boston; pop. 19,500.
Winton (wĭn′t'n; -tŭn) borough, NE Pennsylvania, NE of Scranton; pop. 6300.
Winyah Bay (wĭn′yô) inlet of Atlantic Ocean, E South Carolina.
Wirral (wĭr′ăl) urban district, England, in Cheshire; pop. 17,400.
Wisbech (wĭz′bĕch) municipal borough, E England, in Isle of Ely; pop. 17,400.
Wisconsin (wĭs·kŏn′s'n; -sĭn) **1** river, Wisconsin, flowing S and W to Mississippi river; 430 m. long. **2** state, N United States, S of Lake Superior and W of Lake Michigan; ✱ Madison; area 56,154 sq. m., not including 10,062 sq. m. of water in Great Lakes; pop. 3,434,600.
Wisconsin Rapids, city, cen. Wisconsin; pop. 13,500.
Wismar (vĭs′mär) seaport, E Germany; pop. 42,000.
Witbank (wĭt′băngk) town, NE Union of South Africa, in S cen. Transvaal; pop. 12,900.
Witham (wĭth′ŭm) river, E England, flowing into the Wash; 80 m. long.
Witham (wĭt′ŭm) urban district, England, in Essex; pop. 8600.
Withernsea (wĭth′ĕrn·sē) urban district, England, in Yorkshire on coast; pop. 5100.
Witney (wĭt′nĭ) urban district, cen. England, in Oxfordshire; pop. 6600.
Witten (vĭt′ən) city, W Germany, on Ruhr river SW of Dortmund; pop. 69,400.
Wittenberg (wĭt′'n·bûrg; Ger. vĭt′ən·bĕrk) city, E Germany, on Elbe river E of Dessau; pop. 41,300.
Wittenberge (vĭt′ən·bĕr′gə) city, E Germany, on Elbe river; pop. 31,500.
Witwatersrand (wĭt·wŏ′tĕrz·rănd; -wŏt′ĕrz-), colloquially **the Rand** (rănd) ridge of auriferous rock, NE Union of South Africa, in S Transvaal; 62 m. long, 23 m. wide.
Włocławek (vlô·tsläv′vĕk), Russ. **Vlotslavsk** (vlŭ·tslăfsk′) commune, N cen. Poland, on Vistula river; pop. 66,700.
Woburn (wō′bĕrn; wōō′-) city, E Massachusetts, NNW of Boston; pop. 20,500.
Woking (wō′kĭng) urban district, S England, in Surrey; pop. 47,600.
Wokingham (wō′kĭng·ŭm) municipal borough, S England, in Berkshire; pop. 8700.
Wolds, the (wōldz) chalk hills, NE England, in E Yorkshire and NE Lincolnshire, on both sides of the Humber.
Wolf (wŏŏlf) **1** river, Mississippi and Tennessee, flowing WNW to Mississippi river; 100 m. long. **2** river, E Wisconsin, flowing S and E into Fox river; 200 m. long.
Wolfenbüttel (vôl′fən·büt′əl) city, W Germany, S of Brunswick; pop. 31,500.
Wolin (vô′lēn), Ger. **Wollin** (vô·lēn′) island, NW Poland, E of Usedom (Uznam).
Wollaston Islands (wŏŏl′ăs·tŭn; wŏl′-) island group, Chile, in S Tierra del Fuego Archipelago.
Wollaston, Lake (wŏŏl′ăs·tŭn) lake, Canada, in NE Saskatchewan; area 768 sq. m.
Wollombie (wŏŏl′ô·mŏm′bĭ) waterfall, SE Australia, in New South Wales in New England Range; 1700 ft. high.
Wollongong (wŏŏl′ŭn·gŏng) seaport, SE Australia, in E New South Wales; pop. 18,100.

Whale Islands. See Hvalen.
Whangpoo. See Hwang Pu.
White Nile. See Nile.
White River. See White.
White Volta. See Volta.
Wiak. See Biak.
Wien. See Vienna.
Wiju. See Uiju.
Wilja. See Neris.
Willyams. See Broken Hill.
Wilna, Wilno. See Vilnius.
Windau. 1 See Venta. 2 See Ventspils.
Wisby. See Visby.
Wisła. See Vistula.
Włodzimierz. See Vladimir Volynsk.
Wollin. See Wolin.

Woluwe-Saint-Lambert (vō′lü′vā′săn′läN′bâr′), Flemish **Sint-Lambrechts-Woluwe** (sĭnt·läm′brĕxts·vō′lü·vĕ) commune, cen. Belgium, near Brussels; pop. 26,500.
Woluwe-Saint-Pierre (vō′lü′vā′săn′pyâr′), Flemish **Sint-Pieters-Woluwe** (sĭnt·pē′tĕrs·vō′lü·vĕ) commune, cen. Belgium, near Brussels; pop. 18,800.
Wolverhampton (wŏŏl′vĕr·hăm[p]′tŭn) county borough, W cen. England, in Staffordshire NW of Birmingham; pop. 162,700.
Wolverton (wŏŏl′vĕr·t'n; -tŭn) urban district, SE cen. England, in Buckinghamshire; pop. 13,400.
Wombwell (wŏŏm′b'l; wŏŏm′wĕl; wŏŏm′′l) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 18,800.
Wonju (wŏn·jōō) or **Genshu** (gĕn·shōō) town, S Korea, N of Chungju; pop. 20,400.
Wonsan (wŭn·săn), also **Genzan** (gĕn·zăn) or **Gensan** (gĕn·săn) seaport, N Korea, on E coast; pop. 79,300.
Woodbridge (wŏŏd′brĭj) urban district, S England, in East Suffolk; pop. 5300.
Wood Buffalo Park, government reservation, Canada, in Alberta and Northwest Territories W of Slave river; established 1922; includes former Buffalo National Park, estab. 1908.
Woodbury (wŏŏd′bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ) city, SW New Jersey, S of Camden; pop. 10,900.
Wood Green, municipal borough, SE England, in Middlesex N of London; pop. 52,200.
Woodland (wŏŏd′lănd) city, California, WNW of Sacramento; pop. 9400.
Woodlark (wŏŏd′lärk′) or **Murua** (mōōr′ōō·ä) island in Solomon Sea, NE of SE end of New Guinea; attached to Territory of Papua.
Wood-Ridge (wŏŏd′rĭj′) borough, NE New Jersey, SSE of Paterson; pop. 6300.
Wood River, city, SW Illinois; pop. 10,200.
Woods Hole (wŏŏdz) village, SE Massachusetts, on S coast of Cape Cod in town of Falmouth; Oceanographic Institution.
Woodstock (wŏŏd′stŏk) **1** city, N Illinois; pop. 7200. **2** town, Canada, in W New Brunswick on St. John river; pop. 4000. **3** city, Canada, in SE Ontario; pop. 15,500.
Woodward (wŏŏd′[w]ĕrd) city, NW Oklahoma; pop. 5900.
Woolwich (wŏŏl′ĭj; -ĭch) metropolitan borough, London, on S bank of the Thames; pop. 147,800.
Woomera (wōō′mĕr·ä) town, South Australia, in region W of Lake Torrens; base for rocket range.
Woonsocket (wōōn·sŏk′ĕt; -ĭt; wōōn′sŏk′-) city, N Rhode Island; pop. 50,200.
Wooster (wŏŏs′tĕr) city, NE cen. Ohio; pop. 14,000.
Woosung (wōō′sōōng′) suburb of Shanghai, China, at mouth of the Hwang Pu.
Worcester (wŏŏs′tĕr) **1** city, cen. Massachusetts; pop. 203,500. **2** county in England: see WORCESTERSHIRE. **3** city and county borough, W cen. England, ✱ of Worcestershire; pop. 59,700. **4** town, S Union of South Africa, in SW Cape Province; pop. 19,000.
Worcestershire (-shĭr; -shĕr) or **Worcester**, county, W cen. England; ✱ Worcester; area 699 sq. m.; pop. 523,000.
Workington (wûr′kĭng·tŭn) municipal borough, NW England, in Cumberland on coast; pop. 28,900.
Worksop (wûrk′sŭp; -sŏp) municipal borough, England, in Nottinghamshire; pop. 31,000.
Worms (vôrms; Angl. wûrmz) city, W Germany, on the Rhine NNW of Mannheim; seat of Diet of Worms 1521; pop. 51,300.
Worsborough (wûrz′bŭ·rō; -brŭ) urban district, N England, in West Riding, Yorkshire; pop. 14,200.
Worsley (wûrs′lĭ) urban district, NW England, in Lancashire; pop. 27,400.
Wörth (vûrt) town, NE France; battle Aug. 6, 1870.
Worth, Lake (wûrth) **1** lagoon, SE Florida; 18 m. long. **2** lake, N Texas, near Fort Worth; formed by dam in West Fork of Trinity river.
Worthing (wûr′thĭng) municipal borough, S England, in West Sussex on coast; pop. 69,400.
Worthington (wûr′thĭng·tŭn) city, SW Minnesota; pop. 7900.
Wrangel Island (răng′gĕl), Russ. **Ostrov Vrangelya** (ô′strŭf vrän′gĭ·lyä) island, U.S.S.R., in Arctic Ocean off NE coast of Siberia; lies across 180th meridian.
Wrangell (răng′gĕl) **1** island, SE Alaska, NE of Prince of Wales I. **2** town on N tip of Wrangell I.
Wrangell Mountains, range, S Alaska, near Yukon border; highest point over 16,000 ft.; includes **Mount Wrangell**, 14,000 ft.
Wrath, Cape (räth) extreme NW point of Scotland, at 58°35′N.
Wrekin, the (rĕ′kĭn) hill, W England, in Shropshire; 1335 ft. high.
Wrexham (rĕk′săm) municipal borough, N Wales, in Denbighshire; pop. 31,000.
Wrocław (vrô′tslăf), Ger. **Breslau** (brĕs′lou; in English, also brĕz′-) city, SW Poland, chief city of Silesia; pop. 279,400.
Wroxeter (rŏk′sē·tĕr) village, W England, in Shropshire on Severn river, just below Shrewsbury; site of an ancient Roman town.
Wu (wōō) **1** river, cen. China; rises in W Kweichow, flows NE, N, and NW through Szechwan into Yangtze river; 500 m. long. **2** see LI.
Wuchang (wōō′chäng′) city, China, ✱ of Hupeh prov., on the Yangtze; pop. 250,000.
Wuhan (wōō′hän′) group of three cities, SE China, the **Han Cities** (hän) — Hankow, Hanyang, and Wuchang — at the confluence of the Han with the Yangtze.
Wuhing (wōō′hĭng′), formerly **Huchow** (hōō′jō′) city, E China, in N Chekiang prov. SE of Tai Hu; pop. 100,000.
Wuhsien (wōō′shĭ·ĕn′), formerly **Soochow** (sōō′jō′) city, E China, in S Kiangsu prov. E of Tai Hu; pop. 260,000.
Wuhu (wōō′hōō′) city, E China, in E Anhwei on the Yangtze; pop. 135,400.
Wupatki National Monument (wōō·pät′kĭ) government reservation, Arizona, near Flagstaff; prehistoric Indian dwellings; established 1924.
Wuppertal (vŏōp′ĕr·täl) city, W Germany, ENE of Düsseldorf; pop. 362,100.
Würm (vürm), Ger. **Würmsee** (vürm′zā′) or **Würmer See** (vür′mĕr zā′), also **Starnberger See** (shtärn′bĕr′gĕr) lake, S Germany, in Bavaria SSW of Munich.
Württemberg (vür′tĕm·bĕrk; Angl. wûr′tĕm·bûrg) region, SW Germany, between Baden and Bavaria; once a duchy; kingdom 1813–1918; state 1918–34; divided after World War II, S part being joined to Hohenzollern and N part to N Baden.
Würzburg (vürts′bōōrk; Angl. wûrts′bûrg) city, W Germany, on Main river; pop. 55,600.
Wurzen (vōōr′tsĕn) city, E Germany, on Mulde river E of Leipzig; pop. 22,200.
Wusih (wōō′shē′) city, E China, in S Kiangsu prov.; pop. 200,000.
Wu Tai Shan (wōō′ tī′ shän′) mountain, NE China, in NE Shansi; sacred to Buddhism; 10,000 ft. high.
Wuwei (wōō′wā′), formerly **Liangchow** (lĭ·äng′jō′) city, N cen. China, in cen. Kansu prov.; pop. 200,000.
Wyandotte (wī′ən·dŏt) city, SE Michigan, on Detroit river; pop. 36,800.
Wye (wī) river, E Wales and W England; flows into Severn estuary; 130 m. long.
Wymondham (wĭm′ŭn·dăm; wĭn′dăm) urban district, E England, in Norfolk; pop. 5700.
Wyoming (wī·ō′mĭng; attributively, also wī′ō′-) **1** state, W United States, in Rocky Mts.; ✱ Cheyenne; area 97,914 sq. m.; pop. 290,500. **2** village, SW Ohio; pop. 5600.
Wyoming Valley, valley, E Pennsylvania, along Susquehanna river; scene of attack on settlers by British and Indians (Wyoming Massacre) 1778.
Wytheville (wĭth′vĭl; Sou. also -v'l) town, SW Virginia; pop. 5500.

X

Xanthe (zăn′thē), Mod. Gr. **Xánthi** (ksän′thē), Turk. **Eskije** (ĕs′kē·jē′) city, NE Greece, in Western Thrace; pop. 27,300.
Xanthus (zăn′thŭs) ancient city, Asia Minor, in Lycia at mouth of Xanthus (mod. **Koca** [kō·jä′]) river.
Xenia (zēn′yä; zē′nĭ·ä) city, SW Ohio; pop. 12,900.
Xinantecatl (shē′nän·tā′kät·'l) mountain, Mexico, the Nevado de Toluca: see TOLUCA.
Xingú (shĕNng·gōō′) river, cen. and N Brazil; rises in Plateau of Mato Grosso and flows N into the Amazon near its mouth; 1300 m. long.
Xochimilco (sō′chē·mēl′kō) **1** lake, cen. Mexico, SE of Mexico City. **2** town, cen. Mexico, on Lake Xochimilco; floating gardens; pop. 14,400.

Y

Yaan (yä′än′), formerly **Yachow** (yä′jō′) town, S China, in E Sikang on Szechwan border.
Yablonoi (yĭ·blŭ·noi′), or **Yablonovoi** (yĭ·blŭ·nŭ·voi′), **Mountains**, range, S Soviet Russia, Asia; highest peak Sokhondo, 8228 ft., near Outer Mongolia.
Yadkin (yăd′kĭn) river, cen. North Carolina, a headstream of Pee Dee river; 202 m. long.
Yaguarón (yä′gwä·rōn′) **1** see JAGUARÃO. **2** town, S Paraguay, SE of Asunción; pop. 15,200.
Yakataga, Cape (yăk′ə·tăg′ə) cape, S Alaska, W of Mt. Saint Elias; airport.
Yakima (yăk′ĭ·mô) **1** river, S cen. Washington, flowing SE into Columbia river; 200 m. long. **2** city, S Washington, on Yakima river; pop. 38,500.
Yakutat (yăk′ŭ·tăt; yŭk′ŭ-) village, SE Alaska, on Yakutat Bay; pop. 300.
Yakutsk (yĕ·kōōtsk′) town, Soviet Russia, Asia, ✱ of Yakutsk A.S.S.R., on Lena river.
Yakutsk Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, also **Yakut A.S.S.R.** (yĕ·kōōt′) and **Yakutia** (yä·kōō′shĭ·ä) autonomous republic, E cen. Soviet Russia, Asia; ✱ Yakutsk; area 1,182,300 sq. m.; pop. 450,000.
Yalpukh (yäl′pōōk), Romanian **Ialpug** (yäl′pōōg) **lake, U.S.S.R., in SW Ukraine near** Romanian border, at head of Danube delta; area 89 sq. m.
Yalta (yôl′tä; yäl′tä; Russ. yäl′tə) town, Soviet Russia, Europe, on S coast of Crimea; scene of international conference 1945.
Yalu (yä′lōō′) or **Amnok** (äm′nŏk) river, SE Manchuria and Korea, flowing N, W, and SW to Korea Bay; 300 m. long.
Yalung (yä′lōōng′) river, S China, in E Sikang prov., flowing S into the Yangtze; 725 m. long.
Yalvaç (yäl·väch′) town, SW Turkey; ruins of Pisidian Antioch nearby.
Yamagata (yä·mä·gä·tä) city, Japan, in N Honshu; pop. 98,600.
Yamaguchi (yä·mä·gōō·chē) city, Japan, in N Honshu; pop. 98,000.
Yamal (yĕ·mäl′) peninsula, NW Soviet Russia, Asia.
Yambol (yäm′bôl), Turk. **Yanboli** (yän′bô·lĭ′) city, E Bulgaria, on Tundzha river; pop. 24,900.
Yampa (yăm′pə) river, NW Colorado; flows N, then W into Green river; 200 m. long.
Yana (yä′nä) river, Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing N into Laptev Sea; 750 m. long.
Yanaon (yä′nä′ôn′; Angl. yă·noun′) or **Yanam** (yä·näm′) city, former French India, on E coast of the Indian subcontinent in the Godavari delta; pop. 5700.
Yangku (yäng′chü′) or **Taiyuan** (tī′yü·än′) city, NE China, ✱ of Shansi prov.; pop. 230,000.
Yangtze (yăng′[t]sē′; Chin. yäng′dzŭ′) or **Yangtze Kiang** (yăng′[t]sē′ kĭ·äng′; Chin. yäng′dzŭ′ jĭ·äng′) river, S China, flowing from Kunlun Shan in SW Tsinghai prov. E into East China Sea; 3100 m. long.
Yankton (yängk′tŭn) city, SE South Dakota, on Missouri river; pop. 7700.
Yantra (yän′trä) river, NE cen. Bulgaria, flowing N into Danube river; 110 m. long.
Yaoundé (yä′ōōn′dā′) or **Yaunde** (youn′dā) town, ✱ of French Cameroun.
Yap (yăp; yäp) or **Uap** (wäp) island, W Caroline Is.; archaeological remains.
Yaquí (yä·kē′) river, NW Mexico, in Sonora; flows SW into Gulf of California; 420 m. long.
Yaracuy (yä′rä·kwē′) state, NW Venezuela; ✱ San Felipe; area 2741 sq. m.; pop. 132,800.
Yarkand (yär·kănd′) **1** river, S cen. Asia, flowing N from Karakoram Range in Kashmir to join the Khotan in W Sinkiang, China, and form Tarim river; 500 m. long. **2** Turki **Yarkend** (yär·kĕnd′), Chin. **Soche** (swä′chŭ′) town and oasis, W China, in SW Sinkiang on Yarkand river at edge of Takla Makan Desert; pop. 70,000.
Yarmouth (yär′mŭth) **1** town, SE Massachusetts, on Cape Cod; resort. **2** town, Canada, in SW Nova Scotia on Atlantic Ocean; pop. 8100. **3** or **Great Yarmouth**, county borough, E England, in Norfolk on North Sea; pop. 51,100.
Yarmuk (yär·mōōk′) river, NW Jordan (kingdom), flowing W into the Jordan river just S of Sea of Galilee.
Yaroslavl (yär′ô·slăv′'l; Russ. yĭ·rŭ·slä′v'l·y') city, Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Volga; pop. 298,100.
Yarra Yarra (yăr′ə yăr′ə) river, SE Australia, in Victoria, flowing W to Port Phillip Bay at Melbourne; 150 m. long.
Yasenya (yä′syĭ·nyä), Czech **Jasiňa** (yä′sĭ·nyä), Hung. **Körösmező** (kû′rûsh·mä′zû) town, U.S.S.R., in E Carpatho-Ukraine in Carpathian Mts. at W end of Jablonica Pass.
Yathkyed Lake (yăth′kĭ·ĕd′) lake, N Canada, in course of Kazan river; area 860 sq. m.
Yatung (yä′tōōng′) town, S Tibet, in Chumbi valley on Sikkim frontier.
Yawata (yä·wä·tä), also **Yahata** (yä·hä·tä) seaport, Japan, in N Kyushu; pop. 167,800.
Yazoo (yăz′ōō) river, Mississippi; flows SW into Mississippi river; 188 m. long.
Yazoo City, city, W cen. Mississippi; pop. 9700.
Ybytymí (ē′vē·tē·mē′) town, S Paraguay; pop. 10,700.
Yeadon (yā′d'n) borough, SE Pennsylvania, W of Philadelphia; pop. 11,100.
Yecla (yā′klä) commune, SE Spain; pop. 22,400.
Yegorevsk or **Egorevsk** (yĕ·gôr′yĕfsk) city, W cen. Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 56,300.
Yehsien (yĕ′shĭ·ĕn′), formerly **Laichow** (lī′jō′) city, NE China, in N Shantung prov.; pop. 100,000.
Yeisk or **Eisk** (yā′ĕsk) seaport, Soviet Russia, Europe, on Gulf of Taganrog; pop. 49,300.
Yekabpils (yĕ′käp·pyĭls), Latvian **Jēkabpils** (yā′käb·pĭls), Ger. **Jakobstadt** (yä′kôp·shtät) town, Latvia, on Dvina river.
Yelets or **Elets** (yĭ·lyĕts′) city, Soviet Russia, Europe, on Sosna river; pop. 50,900.
Yelgava (yĕl′gä·vä), Latvian **Jelgava** (yĕl′gä·vä), Ger. **Mitau** (mē′tou) city, S Latvia, on Lielupe river; pop. 34,100.
Yell (yĕl) island, Scotland, one of the Shetland Is.
Yellowknife (yĕl′ō·nīf′) village, N Canada, on Great Slave Lake; gold mining.
Yellow Sea, Chin. **Hwang Hai** (hwäng′ hī′) inlet of Pacific Ocean between NE China and Korea.
Yellow Springs, village, SW Ohio, S of Springfield; Antioch Coll.
Yellowstone (yĕl′ō·stōn′) river, NW Wyoming and S and E Montana, flowing N, E, and NE into Missouri river; 671 m. long; in NW Wyoming flows through the **Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone** (2000 ft. wide, 1200 ft. deep) and forms the **Yellowstone Falls** (upper fall 109 ft., lower fall 308 ft.)
Yellowstone Lake, lake, NW Wyoming, in Yellowstone National Park; area 139 sq. m.; altitude 7731 ft.
Yellowstone National Park, government reservation, NW Wyoming, including Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone; established 1872.
Yemen (yĕm′ĕn; Arab. yä′mĕn) country, SW Arabia, bordering on Red Sea; kingdom; ✱ San'a; area 75,000 sq. m.; pop. 4,000,000.
Yenakiyevo (yĭ·nŭ·kē′yĭ·vŭ), from 1920's to 1935 called **Rykovo** (rĭ′kŭ·vŭ), from 1935 to 1943 again called by original name **Ordzhonikidze** (ôr′jŏn·ĭ·kĭd′zĕ; Russ. ŭr·jŭ·nyĭ·kēd′zĕ) city, U.S.S.R., in E Ukraine near Stalino; pop. 88,200.
Yenan (yĕn′än′), officially **Fushih** (fōō′shĭr′) town, NE cen. China, in N Shensi prov.; pop. 50,000.
Yenangyaung (yä′nän·joung′) town, S Burma, on the Irrawaddy; oil fields.
Yenbo' (yĕn′bō) or **Yanbu'** (yän′bōō) seaport, Saudi Arabia, on Red Sea; port for Medina.
Yenisei or **Enisei** (yĕn′ĭ·sā′; Russ. yĭ·nyĭ·syā′ĭ) river, Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing from Tuva Region N into Arctic Ocean through **Yenisei Bay**; 2800 m. long.
Yeniseisk or **Eniseisk** (yĕn′ĭ·sāsk′; Russ. yĭ·nyĭ·syā′ĭsk) town, Soviet Russia, Asia, on the Yenisei.
Yenki (yĕn′jē′) **1** see QARA SHAHR. **2** or **Yenchi** (yĕn′jē′) town, E Manchuria; pop. 24,800.
Yeovil (yō′vĭl) municipal borough, SW England, in Somersetshire; pop. 23,300.
Yerba Buena Island (yĕr′bə bwā′nä; yûr′bä), formerly **Goat Island** (gōt) island, California, in San Francisco Bay.
Yerevan (yĕ·rĕ·văn′) or **Erevan** (ĕ·rĕ·văn′), also **Erivan** (Russ. ĕ·ryĭ·vän′y') city, U.S.S.R., ✱ of Armenian S.S.R.; pop. 200,000.
Yeşil Irmak (yĕ·shēl′ ĭr·mäk′), anc. **Iris** (ī′rĭs) river, N Turkey in Asia, flowing N into Black Sea; 200 m. long.

Wołyń. See VOLHYNIA.
Woodford. See WANSTEAD AND WOODFORD.
Woods, Lake of the. See LAKE OF THE WOODS.
Wuchow. See TSANGWU.
Xalapa. See JALAPA.
Xátiva. See JÁTIVA.
Xeres. See JEREZ.
Yacarana. See JAVARÍ.
Yafa, Yafo. See JAFFA.
Yahata. See YAWATA.
Yakobshtat. = Jakobstadt: see YEKABPILS.
Yama. See KINGIREPP.
Yaman. = YEMEN.
Yamburg. See KINGISEPP.
Yamdena. See JAMDENA.
Yam Kinneret. See GALILEE, SEA OF.
Yanboli. See YAMBOL.
Yanbu'. See YENBO'.
Yangchow. See KIANGTU.
Yanina, Yannina. = IOANNINA.
Yapurá. = JAPURÁ.
Yaroslav. See JAROSLAW.
Yassy. Var. of Jassy: see IAŞI.
Yathrib. See MEDINA.
Yauapery. = JAUAPERÍ.
Yaunde. See YAOUNDÉ.
Yavarí. = JAVARÍ.
Ybycuí. = IBICUÍ.
Yeddo. Var. of Yedo: see TOKYO.
Yedo. See TOKYO.
Yehcheng. See QAROHALIQ.
Yekaterinburg. Var. of Ekaterinburg: see SVERDLOVSK.
Yekaterinodar. Var. of Ekaterinodar: see KRASNODAR.
Yekaterinoslav. Var. of Ekaterinoslav: see DNIEPROPETROVSK.
Yelizavetgrad. Var. of Elisavetgrad: see KIROVOGRAD.
Yelizavetpol. Var. of Elisavetpol: see KIROVABAD.
Yelizavety, Cape. See ELIZABETH, CAPE.
Yellow River. See HWANG HO.
Yeni Foça. See FOÇA.
Yentai. See CHEFOO.
Yeşilköy. See SAN STEFANO.
Yeso. Var. of YEZO: see HOKKAIDO.

Yeu, Île d' (ēl′ dyû′) island, W France, in Bay of Biscay.
Yevpatoriya (yĭĭ·pŭ·tō′ryĭ·[y]ä) or **Evpatoria** (ĕĭ′pä·tō′rĭ·ä), also **Eupatoria** (ū′pä·tō′rĭ·ä) seaport, Soviet Russia, Europe, in the Crimea; pop. 30,000.
Yezd (yĕzd) city, cen. Iran; pop. 60,000.
Yiewsley and West Drayton (yōōz′lĭ, drā′t'n) urban district, SE England, in Middlesex W of London; pop. 20,500.
Yingkow (yĭng′kō′) or **Newchwang** (nū′chwäng′; Chin. nĭ·ü′jō′·äng′) city, S Manchuria, on Liao river; pop. 180,900.
Yoakum (yō′kŭm) city, S Texas; pop. 5200.
Yoho National Park (yō′hō) government reservation, W Canada, in SE British Columbia on Alberta border W of Banff National Park; established 1886.
Yokkaichi (yōk·kī·chē) city, Japan, in S Honshu on Ise Bay; pop. 112,400.
Yokohama (yō′kō·hä′mä; Jap. yō·kō·hä·mä) seaport, Japan, in SE Honshu on Tokyo Bay S of Tokyo; pop. 814,400.
Yokosuka (yō′kō·sōō′kä; Jap. yō·kōs·kä) seaport, Japan, in Honshu at entrance to Tokyo Bay; pop. 261,800.
Yonago (yō·nä·gō) city, Japan, in W Honshu on Sea of Japan; pop. 55,800.
Yonezawa (yō·nē·zä·wä) city, Japan, in N Honshu; pop. 55,300.
Yonkers (yŏng′kĕrz) city, SE New York, on the Hudson N of New York City; pop. 152,800.
Yonne (yŏn) river, cen. France, flowing N into Seine river; 120 m. long.
York (yôrk) **1** city, SE Nebraska; pop. 6200. **2** city, S Pennsylvania; pop. 60,000. **3** county in England: see YORKSHIRE. **4** anc. **Eboracum** (ĕb′ō·rā′kŭm) city and county borough, N England, in Yorkshire; pop. 105,300.
York, Cape, **1** cape, N Australia, at tip of Cape York Penin. **2** cape, NW Greenland, on N shore of Baffin Bay.
Yorke (yôrk), or **Yorke's** (yôrks), **Peninsula,** SE South Australia, between Spencer Gulf and Gulf of St. Vincent.
York River, estuary, E Virginia, formed by confluence of Pamunkey and Mattaponi rivers; flows SE into Chesapeake Bay; 40 m. long.
Yorkshire (yôrk′shĭr; -shēr) or **York,** county, N England; borders on North Sea; comprises: North Riding, ✻ Northallerton, area 2128 sq. m., pop. 525,500; East Riding, ✻ Beverley, area 1172 sq. m., pop. 510,800; West Riding, ✻ Wakefield, area 2781 sq. m., pop. 3,480,100.
Yorkton (yôrk′tŭn) city, Canada, in SE Saskatchewan; pop. 7100.
Yorktown (yôrk′toun) town, SE Virginia, on York river N of Newport News; surrender of Cornwallis 1781; naval base since 1917.
Yosemite Valley (yō·sĕm′ĭ·tē) valley of Merced river, California, on W slope of Sierra Nevada in **Yosemite National Park** (established 1890); at edge of the valley are many waterfalls, including **Yosemite Falls** (upper fall 1430 ft., lower fall 320 ft.).
Yosu (yō·sōō) or **Reisui** (rā·syĭ) port, S Korea, on peninsula on S coast; pop. 60,300.
Youghal (yôl) urban district, SW Ireland, in co. Cork on **Youghal Bay,** estuary of Blackwater river; pop. 5100.
Youghiogheny (yŏk′ō·gā′nĭ; attributively, usu. yŏk′ō·gā′nĭ) river, NW Maryland and SW Pennsylvania, flowing N and NW into Monongahela river; 150 m. long.
Youngstown (yŭngz′toun) city, NE Ohio, on Mahoning river; pop. 168,300.
Ypsilanti (ĭp′sĭ·lăn′tĭ) city, SE Michigan, SE of Ann Arbor; pop. 18,300.
Yser (ē′zär′) river, France and Belgium, flowing into North Sea; 55 m. long.
Yuan (yü·än′) or **Yuen** (yü·ăn′) **1** river, SE cen. China, flowing from Kweichow prov. NE to the Tungting Hu; 500 m. long. **2** the Coi river in its course in S China.
Yuba City (yōō′bä) town, N cen. California, on Feather river; pop. 7900.
Yubari (yōō·bä·rē) city, Japan, in Hokkaido; pop. 82,100.
Yubi (yōō′bĭ; Span. yōō′vē), or **Juby** (jōō′bĭ; Span. hōō′vē), **Cape,** cape, NW Africa, on NW coast of Spanish Sahara.
Yucatán (yōō′kä·tăn′; -tän′) **1** peninsula, SE Mexico and N Central America, including British Honduras and part of Guatemala. **2** state, SE Mexico, at NW end of the peninsula; ✻ Mérida; area 23,926 sq. m.; pop. 515,300.
Yucatán Channel, channel between W end of Cuba and Yucatán penin., Mexico.
Yucca Flat (yŭk′ä) valley, SW Nevada, in region N of Las Vegas.
Yucca House National Monument, government reservation, SW Colorado; remnants of prehistoric Indian village; established 1919.
Yugoslavia (yōō′gō·slä′vĭ·ä; -slăv′ĭ·ä), Serb. **Jugoslavija** (yōō′gō·slä′vē·yä), from 1918 to 1929 called **Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes** (sûrbz′, krō′ăts, slō′vēnz) country, SE Europe, bordering on Adriatic Sea; formed 1918 as kingdom; proclaimed federal republic Nov. 1945; ✻ Belgrade; area 99,044 sq. m.; pop. 15,772,100.
Yukon (yōō′kŏn) **1** river, NW Canada and Alaska, flowing NW into Alaska, then SW into Bering Sea; 1979 m. long; its upper course S of junction with Pelly river, formerly called the **Lewes** (lū′ĭs, lōō-). **2** territory, NW Canada, around upper Yukon river; borders on Arctic Ocean; ✻ Whitehorse; area 205,346 sq. m.; pop. 9100.
Yuma (yōō′mä) city, SW Arizona, on Colorado river; pop. 9100.
Yungki (yōōng′jē′) or **Kirin** (kē′rĭn′; Pekingese jē′lĭn′) city, E Manchuria, on Sungari river; pop. 173,600.
Yungkia (yōōng′jĭ·ä′), also **Wenchow** (wŭn′jō′) city, E China, in SE Chekiang prov. at mouth of Wu river; pop. 631,300.
Yungning (yōōng′nĭng′), also **Nanning** (nän′nĭng′) town, SE China, ✻ of Kwangsi prov.; pop. 68,100.
Yünnan (yō′nän′; Chin. yün′nän′) **1** formerly also **Yünnan** (yün′nän′) province, S China, bordering on Indochina and Burma; ✻ Kunming; area 123,539 sq. m.; pop. 11,994,500. **2** see KUNMING.
Yuty (yōō′tē) town, S Paraguay; pop. 16,300.
Yverdon (ē′vĕr′dôn′) or **Yverdun** (-dŭn′), Ger. **Iferten** (ē′fĕr·tĕn), commune, W Switzerland, in Vaud canton; pop. 12,300.
Yvetot (ēv′tō′) town, N France, NW of Rouen; small monarchy 15th–16th cents.

Z

Zaandam (zän·däm′) commune, W Netherlands; pop. 41,700.
Zab, Great (zäb), Arab. **Zab al Kabir** (zäb′ äl kä·bĭr′) river, SE Turkey and N Iraq, flowing S and SW into the Tigris; 260 m. long.
Zab, Little, Arab. **Zab al Asfal** (zäb′ äl äs′fäl) river, NW Iran and N Iraq, flowing SW into the Tigris; 260 m. long.
Zabrze (zäb′zhē), Ger. **Hindenburg** (hĭn′dĕn·bûrg; Ger. -bōōrk), also **Hindenburg in Oberschlesien** (-bōōrk ĭn ō′bĕr·shlā′zē·ĕn) city, SW Poland, in Silesia; pop. 128,000.
Zacatecas (sä′kä·tā′käs) **1** state, cen. Mexico; area 28,122 sq. m.; pop. 664,400. **2** city, its ✻; pop. 21,800.
Zadar (zä′där), Ital. **Zara** (dzä′rä; Angl. zär′ä) seaport, W Yugoslavia, in Bosnia and Herzegovina federated republic; held by Italy 1920–47; pop. 20,100.
Zagazig (zăg′ä·zĭg), Arab. **Zaqaziq** (zŭ·kä·zēk′) city, N Egypt; pop. 59,800.
Zagorsk (zū·gôrsk′), before 1930 **Sergiev** (syär′gĭ·[y]ĕf) town, Soviet Russia, Europe, 45 m. NE of Moscow; site of monastery.
Zagreb (zä′grĕb), Hung. **Zágráb** (zä′gräb), Ger. **Agram** (ä′gräm) city, NW Yugoslavia, ✻ of Croatia federated republic; pop. 290,700.
Zagros Mountains (zăg′rŏs) mountain system, W and S Iran, bordering on Turkey, Iraq, and Persian Gulf; highest point over 14,900 ft.
Zakopane (zä′kō·pä′nĕ) commune, S Poland, in Tatra Mts.; pop. 23,000.
Zama (zā′mä) ancient town, N Africa, SW of Carthage; battle 202 B.C.
Zambezi or **Zambesi** (zăm·bē′zĭ), Port. **Zambeze** (zăm·bā′zē) river, S cen. and SE Africa, flowing from NW Northern Rhodesia into Mozambique Channel; 1650 m. long.
Zamboanga (säm′bō·äng′gä) city, Philippine Is., on SW coast of Mindanao; pop. 131,500.
Zamora (zä·mō′rä; Span. sä·mō′rä, in Spain also thä-) **1** town, SW Mexico, in Michoacán state; pop. 15,400. **2** province, NW Spain, bordering on Portugal. **3** city, NW Spain, ✻ of Zamora prov.; pop. 38,300. **4** see BARINAS.
Zamość (zä′môshch), Russ. **Zamoste** (zŭ·môst′yĕ) commune, Poland, SE of Lublin; pop. 28,000.
Zanesville (zānz′vĭl) city, SE cen. Ohio, on Muskingum river; pop. 40,500.
Zante (zăn′tē; Ital. dzän′tä), also **Zakynthos** (zä·kĭn′thōs), **Zacynthus** (zä·sĭn′thŭs) or Mod. Gr. **Zákinthos** (zä′kyēn·thōs) island, W Greece, one of the Ionian Is.
Zanzibar (zăn′zĭ·bär) **1** island, E Africa, off NE Tanganyika; ruled by a sultan; with Pemba and adjacent islands, forms British protectorate; area of island 640 sq. m., pop. 137,700. **2** seaport, ✻ of island and of protectorate; pop. 45,300.
Zaporozhe (zä′pŭ·rōzh′zhĕ; Russ. zä·pŭ·rōzh′yĕ), formerly **Aleksandrovsk** (ŭ·lyĭ·ksän′drŭfsk) city, U.S.S.R., in SE Ukraine on the Dnieper; pop. 289,200.
Zaruma (sä·rōō′mä) town, SW Ecuador, SSW of Cuenca; pop. 13,700.
Zawiercie (zä·vyĕr′chĕ) commune, SW Poland, in Silesia; pop. 32,900.
Zduńska Wola (zdōōn′y′·skä vô′lä) commune, cen. Poland, WSW of **Łódź**; pop. 22,900.
Zeebrugge (zā′brŭg′ĕ) seaport, NW Belgium, port of city of Brugge (Bruges).
Zeeland (zē′lănd; Du. zā′länt) province, SW Netherlands, composed of several islands on coast and a part of mainland S of Schelde estuary; ✻ Middelburg.
Zeerust (zā′rŭst) town, NE Union of South Africa, in W Transvaal; pop. 5100.
Zeist (zīst) commune, cen. Netherlands, E of Utrecht; pop. 40,600.
Zeitz (tsĭts) city, E Germany, SSW of Leipzig; pop. 39,600.
Zele (zā′lē) commune, NW cen. Belgium, E of Gent; pop. 16,400.
Zempoaltepec (sām′pō·äl′tä·pĕk′) or **Zempoaltepetl** (-äl·tā′pĕt·'l) mountain, SE Mexico, in Oaxaca state; 11,138 ft. high.
Zemun (zĕ′mōōn), Ger. **Semlin** (zĕm·lēn′), Hung. **Zimony** (zĭ′mōn·y′) section of Belgrade, Yugoslavia; formerly a separate city.
Zenjan (zĕn·jän′) or **Zinjan** (zĭn-) city, NW Iran, at W end of Elburz Mts.; pop. 24,100.
Zeravshan (zä′räf·shän′) river, Soviet Central Asia; rises at W end of Alai Mts., flows W to desert near Bukhara; 400 m. long.
Zermatt (tsĕr·măt′) village, SW cen. Switzerland, in Valais canton in Pennine Alps NE of the Matterhorn.
Zeya (zyā′yä) river, SE Soviet Russia, Asia; rises in Stanovoi Mts. and flows S and SE into Amur river; 768 m. long.
Zezere (zä′zĕ·rĕ) river, cen. Portugal, flowing SW to the Tagus; 110 m. long.
Zgierz (zgyĕsh), Russ. **Zgerzh** (zgĕrsh) commune, Poland, just N of **Łódź**; pop. 28,100.
Zhdanov (zhdä′nŭf), formerly **Mariupol** (mär′ĭ·ōō′pôl; Russ. mä·ryĭ·ōō′pŭl·y′) city, U.S.S.R., in E Ukraine on Sea of Azov; pop. 222,400.
Zhitomir (zhĭ·tō′myĭr), also **Jitomir** (zhĭ-) city, U.S.S.R., in W Ukraine; pop. 95,100.
Zielona Góra (zhē·lō′nä gōō′rä), Ger. **Grünberg** (grün′bĕrk), also **Grünberg in Schlesien** (ĭn shlā′zē·ĕn) city, W cen. Poland, S of the Odra (Oder); pop. 24,900.
Ziguinchor (zē′găN′shôr′) town, French West Africa, ✻ of Casamance territory.
Zimbabwe (zĭm·bä′bwä) archaeological site, NE Southern Rhodesia; ruins.
Zinal Rothorn (tsē·näl′ rōt′hôrn′) peak, SW cen. Switzerland, in Pennine Alps near Zermatt; 13,855 ft. high.
Zinder (zĭn′dĕr) town, French West Africa, in S Niger territory.
Zion (zī′ŭn) **1** city, NE Illinois, on Lake Michigan; pop. 9000. **2** or **Sion** (sī′ŭn; zī′-) height in NE part of city of Jerusalem, Palestine.
Zion National Park, government reservation, SW Utah; canyon of Virgin river, with multicolored sandstone cliffs; established 1919; includes former adjoining **Zion National Monument,** including Kolob Canyon, established 1937, merged 1956 with the national park.
Zistersdorf (tsĭs′tĕrs·dôrf; Angl. zĭs′tĕrz-) town, NE Austria, NE of Vienna; oil fields.
Zittau (tsĭt′ou) city, E Germany, on Neisse river; pop. 45,100.
Zlatoust (zlä·tŭ·ōōst′) city, Soviet Russia, Asia, in S Ural Mts.; pop. 99,300.
Zlin (zlēn), Ger. **Zlin** (zlēn), since 1948 officially **Gottwaldov** (gôt′väl·dôf) town, Czechoslovakia, in Moravia; pop. 45,700.
Znojmo (znoi′mô), Ger. **Znaim** (tsnä′ĭm; tsnĭm) city, cen. Czechoslovakia; pop. 25,800.
Zomba (zŏm′bä) town, SE Africa, ✻ of Nyasaland.
Zonguldak (zōng′gōōl·däk′) seaport, NW Turkey in Asia, on Black Sea; pop. 35,600.
Zoutpansberg (sō′ōōt·pănz′bĕrk′) mountain range, NE Union of South Africa, in N Transvaal; a continuation of the Drakensberg.
Zug (tsōōk) **1** canton, N cen. Switzerland; area 92 sq. m.; pop. 42,200. **2** commune, its ✻ on Lake of Zug S of Zurich; pop. 14,500.
Zug, Lake of, Ger. **Zugersee** (tsōō′gĕr·zā′) lake, N cen. Switzerland, in Zug and Schwyz cantons N of Lake of Lucerne.
Zugspitze (tsōōk′shpĭt′sĕ) mountain, SW Germany; highest in Wetterstein Mts. and in Bavarian Alps, 9719 ft.
Zuhreh (zōō·rä′), formerly **Tab** (täb) river, SW Iran, flowing W and SW into head of Persian Gulf; 150 m. long.
Zuilen (zoi′lĕ[n]) commune, cen. Netherlands, NW of Utrecht; pop. 22,300.
Zulia (sōō′lyä) state, NW Venezuela; ✻ Maracaibo; area 24,363 sq. m.; pop. 523,600.
Zululand (zōō′lōō·länd′) territory, E Union of South Africa, in NE Natal, bordering on Indian Ocean; area 10,427 sq. m.; pop. 362,400.
Zurich (zōōr′ĭk), Ger. **Zürich** (tsü′rĭk) **1** canton, NE cen. Switzerland; area 665 sq. m.; pop. 777,000. **2** city, its ✻, at end of Lake of Zurich; pop. 390,000.
Zurich, Lake of, Ger. **Zürichsee** (tsü′rĭk·zā′) or **Züricher See** (tsü′rĭ·kĕr zā′) lake, N cen. Switzerland, N of Lake of Zug.
Zutphen (zŭt′fē[n]; Angl. zŭt′fĕn) commune, E Netherlands, in Gelderland on IJssel river; pop. 21,700.
Zwartberg (swôrt′bûrg), S. Afr. Du. **Zwaarteberg** (svär′tē·bĕrk) mountains, S Union of South Africa, between Great Karroo and Little Karroo.
Zwickau (tsvĭk′ou) city, E Germany, on Mulde river S of Leipzig; pop. 122,900.
Zwolle (zvôl′ĕ) commune, E Netherlands, ✻ of Overijssel prov., on IJssel river; pop. 47,500.
Żyrardów (zhĭ·rär′dōōf) commune, cen. Poland; pop. 28,900.

Yezo. See HOKKAIDO.
Ymuiden. = IJMUIDEN.
Yoshkar Ola. See IOSHKAR OLA.
Ypres. See IEPER.
Ysabel. Var. of Isabel: see SANTA ISABEL.
Ysel. = IJSSEL.
Yssel. See IJSSEL.
Ystradyfodwg. See RHONDDA.
Yu. See SIANG.
Yungchang. See PAOSHAN town, China.
Yurev. See TARTU.
Yuzovka. See STALINO city, U.S.S.R.
Yzabal, Lake. = IZABAL, LAKE.
Zacynthus. See ZANTE.
Zairam Nor. See SAIRAM NOR.
Zakarpatskaya. See CARPATHIAN RUTHENIA.
Zákinthos. See ZANTE.
Zakynthos. See ZANTE.
Zámky Nové. = NOVÉ ZÁMKY.
Zancle. See MESSINA.
Zaqaziq. See ZAGAZIG.
Zara. See ZADAR.
Zaragoza. See SARAGOSSA.
Zárate. See GENERAL J. F. URIBURU.
Zea. See KEOS.
Zealand. See SJÆLLAND.
Zelle. Var. of CELLE.
Zenshu. See CHONJU.
Zenta. See SENTA.
Zerqa, Wadi. See JABBOK.
Zetland. See SHETLAND.
Zidon. See SIDON.
Zimony. See ZEMUN.
Zinjan. See ZENJAN.
Zinovievsk. See KIROVOGRAD.
Zirian. = Zyrian (Zyrian Autonomous Area): see KOMI REPUBLIC.
Zoan. See TANIS.
Zombor. See SOMBOR.
Zoppot. See SOPOT.
Zor. See TYRE.
Zrenjanin. See PETROVGRAD.
Zuider Zee. See IJSSELMEER.
Zungaria. See DZUNGARIA.
Zuyder Zee. = Zuider Zee: see IJSSELMEER.
Zyrian Autonomous Area. See KOMI REPUBLIC.

A PRONOUNCING BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

CONTAINING ABOUT

FIFTEEN THOUSAND NAMES

THE basic aim of this section is to answer the questions most frequently asked concerning the noteworthy persons mentioned: correct spelling and pronunciation of the name? occupation or status? nationality? year of birth and death? Frequently an assumed name, a sobriquet, an original name, or a family relationship is entered in italics after the given name; also, something noteworthy (such as a book title, an invention, or a doctrine) is sometimes added in brackets, as further identification.

Dates: The letters B.C. precede all dates before the Christian Era. A question mark indicates an approximate or doubtful date. Abbreviations: *ab.* = *about*; *aft.* = *after*; *b.* = *born*; *c.* = *century* or *centuries*; *d.* = *died*; *dep.* = *deposed*; *fl.* = *flourished* or *lived*.

A

Born Died

Aagesen *or* **Aageson** (ô′gĕ·s′n), Svend. Earliest Danish historian..... fl. 1185

Aahmes. See AHMOSE.

Aarestrup (ô′rĕ·strōōp), Carl Ludvig Emil. Danish poet.....1800–1856

Aasen (ô′sĕn), Ivar Andreas. Norwegian philologist.....1813–1896

Abad I. See ABBAD.

Abailard, Pierre. See ABÉLARD.

Abancourt, d′ (dȧ′băn′kōōr′), Charles Xavier Joseph de Franqueville. Minister of war of Louis XVI of France.....1758–1792

Abano, d′ (dä′bä·nō), Pietro. Italian philosopher and physician.....1250?–?1316

Abauzit (ȧ′bō′zēt′), Firmin. French philosopher and theologian.....1679–1767

Abbad I (ăb·băd′) *or* **Abad** (ä·bäd′). Founder of Abbadide dynasty in Seville ?–1042

Abbadie, d′ (dȧ′bȧ′dē′), Antoine Thomson. French explorer.....1810–1897

Abbadie, d′, Arnaud Michel. *Brother of preceding.* French explorer.....1815–1893

Abbas I (ăb·băs′). *The Great.* Shah (king) of Persia (1586–1628).....1557–?1628

Abbas, abu-al- (ȧ·bōōl′ăb·băs′). *al-Saffah.* Founder of Abbasside dynasty.. 721?–754

Abbas Mirza (ăb·băs′ mēr·zä′). Persian prince and military leader.....1783–1833

Abbassides (ȧ·băs′ĭdz; ăb′ȧ·sīdz). See ABBASSIDE, in *Vocab.*

Abbate, dell′ (dăl·läb·bä′tȧ), Niccolo. Italian fresco painter.....1512?–1571

Abbe (ăb′ē), Cleveland. American meteorologist.....1838–1916

Abbey (ăb′ĭ), Edwin Austin. American painter.....1852–1911

Abbon of Fleury (ȧ′bôn′, flû′rē′). French theologian and chronicler.....9457–1004

Abbott (ăb′ŭt), Benjamin Vaughan. *Son of Jacob.* American law writer....1830–1890

Abbott, Charles Conrad. American naturalist.....1843–1919

Abbott, Edwin Abbott. English clergyman and author.....1838–1926

Abbott, Evelyn. English classical scholar.....1843–1901

Abbott, Jacob. American author and clergyman. [*Rollo Books*].....1803–1879

Abbott, Lyman. *Son of Jacob.* American clergyman, author, and editor....1835–1922

Abd (ăbd) (Arabic, *servant*), an initial element in Semitic proper names.

Abd-al-Aziz IV (ȧb·dōōl′ä·zēz′), **Abd-el-Aziz,** *or* **Abdul-Aziz,** Mulai. Sultan of Morocco (1894–dep. 1908).....1878–1943

Abdallah ibn-Yasin (ȧb·dōōl·lä′ Ĭb″n·yä·sēn′). Founder of the Almoravides. ?–?1058

Abd-el-Kader *or* **Abd-al-Kadir** (ȧb·dōōl·kä′dĭr). Emir of Mascara.....1807?–1883

Abd-er-Rahman (ȧb·dōōr′rä·män′). Arab invader of France..... ?–732

Abd-er-Rahman I. Emir of Córdoba (756–788). See OMMIAD, in *Vocab.*.. 731–788

Abd-er-Rahman Khan (ăb′dĕr·rū·män′ kän). Amir of Afghanistan.....1830?–1901

Abdul-Aziz (ăb′dŭl·ä·zēz′). Sultan of Turkey (1861–76).....1830–1876

Abdul-Aziz ibn-Saud. See IBN-SAUD.

Abdul Baha (ăbd′ōōl bä·hä′). Real name *Abbas Effendi. Son of Bahaullah.* Persian Bahai leader.....1844–1921

Abdul-Hamid II (ăb′dŭl·hä·mĕd′). Sultan of Turkey (1876–dep. 1909).....1842–1918

Abdullah (ȧb·dōōl·lä′). Var. of ABDALLAH.

Abdullah ibn-Husein (ȧb·dōōl·lä′ Ĭb″n·hōō·sēn′; -sān′). Ruler of Jordan (amir of Transjordan 1921–46; king 1946–51).....1882–1951

Abdul-Medjid *or* **-Mejid** (ăb′dŭl·mĕ·jēd′). Sultan of Turkey (1839–61).....1823–1861

à Becket, Thomas. See BECKET.

à Beckett (ȧ bĕk′ĕt; -ĭt), Gilbert Abbott. English humorist.....1811–1856

Abel (ä′bĕl), Carl. German philologist.....1837–1906

Abel (ā′bĕl), Frederick Augustus, Sir. English chemist.....1827–1902

Abel, John Jacob. American physiologist and pharmacologist.....1857–1938

Abel (ä′bĕl), Niels Henrik. Norwegian mathematician.....1802–1829

Abélard *or* **Abailard** (ăb′ē·lärd; *Fr.* ȧ′bȧ′lär′), Pierre. French philosopher...1079–1142

Abencerrages. See in *Vocab.*

Abenezra *or* **Aben-Ezra** (ȧ′bĕn·ĕz′rä). See IBN EZRA.

Abercorn (ăb′ĕr·kôrn), James Albert Edward Hamilton, 3d Duke of. Governor of Northern Ireland (1922–45).....1869–1953

Abercrombie (ăb′ĕr·krŏm′bĭ; -krŭm′bĭ), James. British general in America..1706–1781

Abercrombie, Lascelles. English poet and critic.....1881–1938

Abercromby (ăb′ĕr·krŏm′bĭ; -krŭm′bĭ), Ralph, Sir. British general.....1734–1801

Aberdeen (ăb′ĕr·dēn′; ăb′ĕr·dĕn), George Hamilton Gordon, fourth Earl of. British statesman. Prime minister (1852–55).....1784–1860

Aberdeen and Temair (tĕ·mâr′), John Campbell Gordon, 1st Marquis of. *Grandson of preceding.* British statesman.....1847–1934

Abernethy (ăb′ĕr·nĕ′thĭ; -nĕth′ĭ), John. English surgeon.....1764–1831

Abich (ä′bĭk), Wilhelm Hermann. German geologist and traveler.....1806–1886

Abington (ăb′ĭng·tŭn), Frances, Mrs. *Fanny Barton.* English actress.....1737–1815

Abney (ăb′nĭ), William de Wiveleslie, Sir. English physicist.....1843–1920

aboo *or* **abou** (Arabic, *father*). For names beginning thus, see ABU.

About (ȧ′bōō′), Edmond François Valentin. French writer.....1828–1885

Abrabanel (ä′vrȧ·vȧ·nȧl′), Isaac. Portuguese theologian and statesman.....1437–1508

Abrantès, d′ (*Fr.* dȧ′brăn′tĕs′; *Port.* dȧ·vrȧnn′tĕsh), Duc. See JUNOT.

Abruzzi (ä·brōōt′tsē), Duke of the. *Prince Luigi Amedeo Giuseppe Maria Ferdinando Francesco.* Italian naval officer and explorer.....1873–1933

Absalon (ăp′sȧ·lôn) *or* **Axel** (ăk′sĕl). Danish statesman and archbishop.....1128–1201

Abt (äpt), Franz. German musical composer.....1819–1885

abu-Abdallah Mohammed (ȧ·bōō′ȧb·dōōl·lä′ mōō·hăm′măd). See IBN-BATUTA.

abu-Abdullah (ȧ·bōō′ȧb·dōōl·lä′). See BOABDIL.

abu-Bakr (ȧ·bōō′băk′ĕr). Also **Abu Bekr** (bĕk′ĕr). First caliph of Mecca. Successor of Mohammed..... 573–634

abu-Jafar Abdallah (ȧ·bōō′jä′fär ȧb·dōōl·lä′). = 2d MANSUR.

Abulfaraj (ȧ·bōōl′fä·räj′). *Abulfaragius.* See BAR-HEBRAEUS.

Abu-l Fazl *or* **Abulfazl** (ȧ·bōōl′fäz′l). Vizier of Akbar and historian.....1551–1602

Abulfeda *or* **Abulfida** (ȧ·bōōl′fĭ·dä′). Arab historian.....1273–1331

Abul Kasim (ȧ·bōōl′ kä′sĭm). *Albucasis.* Arab surgeon and writer. [*al-Tasrif*] ?–?1013

Abul Qasim (*or* **Kasim**) **Mansur** (ȧ·bōōl′ kä′sĭm män·sōōr′). See FIRDAUSI.

Achard (ä·shär′), Franz Karl. German chemist, pioneer in beet-sugar industry.1753–1821

Achard (ä′shär′), Louis Amédée Eugène. French novelist.....1814–1874

Ache, d′ (dȧsh), Caran. Pseudonym of Emmanuel POIRÉ.

Achenbach (äk′ĕn·bäk), Andreas. German landscape and marine painter....1815–1910

Achenbach, Oswald. *Brother of Andreas.* German landscape painter.....1827–1905

Acheson (ăch′ē·s′n), Dean Gooderham. Am. lawyer; sec. of state (1949–53)...1893 ——

Acheson, Edward Goodrich. American inventor.....1856–1931

Achmet (äk·mĕt′). See AHMED.

Acosta, de (thā ä·kōs′tä), José. Spanish missionary and author.....1539?–1600

Acrelius (ȧ·krē′lĭ·ŭs; *Swed.* ä·krā′lĭ·ŭs), Israel. Historian of Swedish colonies in America.....1714–1800

Acton (ăk′tŭn), John Emerich Edward Dalberg-Acton, 1st Baron. Eng. hist...1834–1902

Acuña, de (thā ä·kōō′nyä), Cristóbal. Spanish Jesuit missionary.....1597–?1676

Adalbert *or* **Adelbert** (ăd′ĕl·bĕrt; *Ger.* ä′dȧl·bĕrt, ä′dĕl·bĕrt), Saint. *Apostle of the Prussians.* Bohemian prince; bishop of Prague..... 955?–997

Adam (ȧ′dăn′), Adolphe Charles. French light opera composer.....1803–1856

Adam (ȧ′dăn′), Edmond, Mme. *Juliette Lamber.* French writer.....1836–1936

Adam (ăd′ăm), Robert. English architect. See ADAM, *adj.*, in *Vocab.*.....1728–1792

Adams (ăd′ămz), Abigail. Wife of Pres. John Adams.....1744–1818

Adams, Arthur Stanton. American engineer; president, U. of N. H. (1948–50).1896 ——

Adams, Charles Francis. *Son of J. Q.* American lawyer and diplomat.....1807–1886

Adams, Charles Francis. *Son of preceding.* American lawyer and historian.1835–1915

Adams, Charles Kendall. American author; president, U. of Wisconsin.....1835–1902

Adams, Franklin Pierce. *F. P. A.* American journalist and humorist.....1881 ——

Adams, George Burton. American historian and educator.....1851–1925

Adams, Henry Brooks. *Son of C. F.* Am. hist. [*Education of Henry Adams*].1838–1918

Adams, Herbert. American sculptor.....1858–1945

Adams, James Truslow. American historian and essayist.....1878–1949

Adams, John. Lawyer, and second president of United States (1797–1801)..1735–1826

Adams, John Couch. English astronomer.....1819–1892

Adams, John Quincy. *Son of John.* Sixth pres. of United States (1825–29).1767–1848

Adams, Maude. Real name *Maude Kiskadden.* American actress.....1872–1953

Adams, Samuel. American Revolutionary patriot and statesman.....1722–1803

Adams, Samuel Hopkins. American journalist and novelist.....1871–1958

Adams, Sarah Flower. English poet. [*Nearer, My God, to Thee*].....1805–1848

Adams, William Taylor. *Oliver Optic.* American story writer.....1822–1897

Adanson (ȧ′dăn′sôn′), Michel. French naturalist.....1727–1806

Addams (ăd′ămz), Jane. Am. social worker. [*Hull House. Nobel p. pr., 1931*].1860–1935

Addington (ăd′ĭng·tŭn), Henry, 1st Viscount Sidmouth. English statesman. Prime minister (1801–04).....1757–1844

Addison (ăd′ĭ·s′n), Joseph. English poet and essayist. [*Spectator*].....1672–1719

Ade (ād), George. American humorist and playwright.....1866–1944

Adelaide (ăd′ē·lād). Queen of England. Consort of William IV.....1792–1849

Adelbert, Saint. See ADALBERT.

Adelung (ä′dē·lōōng), Johann Christoph. German philologist.....1732–1806

Adenauer (ä′dē·nou′ĕr), Konrad. German lawyer; chancellor (1949–).....1876 ——

Adler (äd′lĕr), Alfred. Austrian psychologist and psychiatrist.....1870–1937

Adler (äd′lĕr), Cyrus. American archaeologist and author.....1863–1940

Adler, Felix. Ethical reformer. [*N. Y. Society for Ethical Culture*].....1851–1933

Adler (äd′lĕr; äd′lĕr), George J. Am. prof. and author of German and English dict.....1821–1868

Adler, Hermann. English author and chief rabbi.....1839–1911

Adlerbeth (äd′lĕr·bĕt), Gudmund Goran. Swedish poet.....1751–1818

Adolf of Nassau (ăd′ŏlf, ȧ·dōlf′, *Ger.* ä′dōlf; năs′ō, *Ger.* näs′ou). German emperor (1292–98).....1252–1298

Adrets, des (dā′-zȧ′drĕ′), François de Beaumont, Baron. Huguenot leader...1513–1587

Adrian (ā′drĭ·ăn). Emperor of Rome. See HADRIAN.

Adrian I. Pope (772–795)..... ?–795

Adrian IV. *Nicholas Breakspear.* Pope (1154–59). [*English Pope*].....1100?–1159

Adrian VI. Pope (1522–23).....1459–1523

Adrian, Edgar Douglas. English physiologist. [*Nobel prize in medicine, 1932*].1889 ——

Adriani (ä′drē·ä′nē), Giovanni Battista. Italian historian.....1513–1579

Æ (ā′ē′) *or* **A. E.** Pseudonym of George William RUSSELL.

Ædilberct (ä′dĭl·bĕrkt). See ETHELBERT.

Aegidi (ä·gē′dē), Ludwig Karl. German statesman and jurist.....1825–1901

Aehrenthal, von (fŏn ä′rĕn·täl), Alois Lexa, Count. Austro-Hung. statesman.1854–1912

Aeken, van (văn ä′kē[n]), Hieronymus. See BOSCH.

Ælfred (ăl′frĕd; -frĭd). Var. of ALFRED (the Great).

Ælfric (ăl′frĭk). *Grammaticus.* English abbot and writer.....955?–?1020

Aelian (ē′lĭ·ăn). *Claudius Aelianus.* Roman author and rhetorician..... 3d c. A.D.

Aemilius (ē·mĭl′ĭ·ŭs; ē·mĭl′yŭs), Paulus. See EMILIO.

Aeneas Silvius *or* **Sylvius** (ē·nē′ŭs sĭl′vĭ·ŭs). See PIUS II.

Aepinus (ä·pē′nōōs), Franz Maria Ulrich Theodor Hoch. German physicist..1724–1802

Aertsen *or* **Aertszen** (ärt′sĕ[n]), Pieter. Dutch painter.....1508?–?1575

Aeschines (ĕs′kĭ·nēz *or, esp. Brit.,* ēs′-). Athenian orator.....B.C. 389–314

Aeschylus (ĕs′kĭ·lŭs *or, esp. Brit.,* ēs′-). Greek tragic dramatist.....B.C. 525–456

Aesop (ē′sŏp). Greek fabulist.....fl. B.C. 620–560

Aesopus (ē·sō′pŭs), Clodius. Roman tragedian..... B.C. 1st c.

Æthelbald (ăth′ĕl·bôld; *A.-S.* ä′thĕl·bäld), **Æthelberht** (ä′thĕl·bĕrkt), **Æthelred** (ä′thĕl·rĕd′), **Æthelwulf** (ä′thĕl·wōōlf′). Vars. of ETHELBALD, etc.

Æthelstan. See ATHELSTAN.

Aëtius (ā·ē′shĭ·ŭs), Flavius. Roman general..... 396?–454

Aëtius of Antioch. See AËTIAN, in *Vocab.*

Africanus (ăf′rĭ·kā′nŭs), Scipio. See SCIPIO AFRICANUS.

Africanus, Sextus Julius. Christian historian..... 3d c. A.D.

Afzelius (äf·zē′lĭ·ŭs; *Swed.* äv·sä′lĭ·ŭs), Adam. Swedish botanist.....1750–1837

Afzelius, Arvid August. Swedish pastor and collector of folk songs.....1785–1871

Aga Khan III (ä′gȧ kän′). *Aga Sultan Sir Mahomed Shah.* Head of Ismailian Mohammedans 1885–1957.....1877–1957

Agardh (ä′gärd), Karl Adolf. Swedish botanist and author.....1785–1859

Agasias of Ephesus (ȧ·gā′shĭ·ȧs, ĕf′ē·sŭs). See BORGHESE GLADIATOR, in *Vocab.*

Agassiz (ăg′ȧ·sē), Alexander. *Son of J. L. R.* Naturalist in America.....1835–1910

Agassiz (ăg′ȧ·sē; *Fr.* ȧ′gȧ′sē′), (Jean) Louis (Rodolphe). Swiss naturalist and teacher in America.....1807–1873

Agathocles (ȧ·găth′ō·klēz). Tyrant of Syracuse.....B.C. 361–289

Ageladas (äj′ē·lä′dŭs) *or* **Hageladas** (häj′-). Greek sculptor.....B.C. 5th c.

Agesander (äj′ē·sän′dĕr). Greek (Rhodian) sculptor.....B.C. 1st c.

Agesilaus II (ȧ·jĕs′ĭ·lä′ŭs). King of Sparta (B.C. 400–360).....B.C.?–ab. 360

Agnes (ăg′nĕs; -nĭs), Saint. Roman Catholic virgin martyr..... d. 304

Agnesi (ä·nyä′zē), Maria Gaetana. Italian mathematician.....1718–1799

Agnolo, d′ (dän′yō·lō), Baccio. Florentine architect.....1460?–1543

Agoracritus (ăg′ō·răk′rĭ·tŭs). Greek sculptor.....B.C. 5th c.

Agoult, d′ (dȧ′gōō′), Marie Catherine Sophie de Flavigny, Countess. *Daniel Stern.* French authoress. *Mother of Cosima Wagner*.....1805–1876

Agramonte (ä′grä·mōn′tȧ), Ignacio. Cuban revolutionist.....1841–1873

Agricola (ȧ·grĭk′ō·lȧ), Georgius. Real name *Bauer.* German mineralogist.1494–1555

Agricola, Gnaeus Julius. Roman general..... 37–93

Agricola, Rodolphus. *Roelof Huysman.* Dutch scholar.....1443–1485

Agrippa (ȧ·grĭp′ȧ), Cornelius Heinrich. German physician, theologian, writer.1486?–1535

Agrippa, Marcus Vipsanius. Roman statesman.....B.C. 63–12

Agrippina I (ăg′rĭ·pī′nȧ). Wife of Germanicus Caesar and mother of Caligula.....B.C. 13?–33 A.D.

Agrippina II. *Daughter of the preceding.* Mother of the emperor Nero... 15?–59

Aguilar (ä′gē·lär′; *Angl.* ȧ·gwĭl′ĕr), Grace. English author.....1816–1847

Aguilera (ä′gē·lā′rä), Ventura Ruiz. Spanish poet.....1820–1881

Aguinaldo (ä′gē·näl′dō), Emilio. Filipino leader.....1870? ——

Agustin (ä′gōōs·tēn′), Antonio. Spanish jurist, archbishop of Tarragona.....1517–1586

Ahlquist (äl′kvĭst), August Engelbert. Finnish philologist.....1826–1889

Ahlwardt (äl′värt), Theodor Wilhelm. German orientalist.....1828–1909

Ahmad Qavam-i Saltana (ȧ·h′·măd′ kȧ·văm′ē sōōl·tä·nȧ′). Iranian politician..1881–1955

Ahmed (ä·mĕt′), *or* **Achmet** (äk·mĕt′), **III.** Ottoman sultan (1703–30).....1673–1736

Ahmed Shah (ä·măd′ shä) *or* **Ahmed Mirza** (mĕr·zä′). *Son of Mohammed Ali.* Shah of Persia (1909–25).....1898–1930

Ahmed Vefik Pasha (ä·mĕt′ vĕ·fĭk′ pä·shä′). Turkish statesman and scholar.1819–1891
Ahmose (ä′mōs) *or* **Amasis** (ā·mā′sĭs); *also* **Aahmes** (ä′mĕs). King of Egypt.....fl. B.C. ab. 569–525
Ahrens (ä′rĕns), Heinrich. German jurist and author.....1808–1874
Aicard (ā′kär′), François Victor Jean. French poet, novelist, and dramatist..1848–1921
Aidan (ā′d′n), Saint. Irish bishop of Lindisfarne.....d. 651
Aidé (ā′ē′dā′; ī·dā′), Charles Hamilton. English poet and novelist.....1826–1906
Aiguillon, d' (dä′gü·ē′yôn′), Emmanuel Armand Vignerot du Plessis de Richelieu, Duc. Minister under Louis XV of France.....1720–?1788
Aiken (ā′kĕn), Conrad Potter. American poet and novelist.....1889 ——
Aimard (ā′mär′), Gustave. French novelist.....1818–1883
Ainmiller (īn′mĭl′ĕr), Max Emanuel. German painter.....1807–1870
Ainsworth (ānz′wûrth; -wĕrth), Robert. English author of Latin dictionary.1660–1743
Ainsworth, William Harrison. English novelist. [*Old St. Paul's*].....1805–1882
Airy (ăr′ĭ), George Biddell, Sir. English astronomer.....1801–1892
Aisha *or* **Ayesha** (ä′ĭ·shä). Favorite wife of Mohammed.....611–678
Aitken (āt′kĕn), Robert Grant. American astronomer.....1864–1951
Aitken, Robert Ingersoll. American sculptor.....1878–1949
Aiton (ā′t′n), William. Scottish botanist.....1731–1793
Akahito (ä·kä·hē·tō). Japanese poet.....8th c.
Akbar (ăk′bĕr; -bär). *The Great.* Emperor of Hindustan (1556–1605).....1542–1605
Akbar Khan (ŭk′bĕr kän′). Afghan leader.....d. 1849
Akeley (ăk′lĭ), Carl Ethan. American naturalist, explorer, and sculptor.....1864–1926
a Kempis, Thomas. See THOMAS A KEMPIS.
Akenside (ā′kĕn·sīd), Mark. English poet and physician.....1721–1770
Akers (ä′kĕrz), Benjamin Paul. American sculptor.....1825–1861
Akhenaten, Akhenaton (ä′kĕ·nä′t′n), *or* **Akhnaton** (äk·nä′t′n). Vars. of IKHNATON.
Akiba ben Joseph (ä·kĭ′vä bĕn jō′zĕf; -zĭf). Jewish rabbi and martyr.....ab. 50–132
Aksakov (ŭ·ksä′kŭf), Sergei Timofeevich. Russian novelist.....1791–1859
al-. For names beginning *al-*, see the second element.
Alacoque (ä′lä′kōk′), Saint Marguerite Marie. French nun.....1647–1690
Aladdin (ə·lăd′ĭn). (*Arab.* **Ala-ad-Din**, ä·lä′ĕd·dēn′.) *Son of Osman.* Organizer of the Janizaries.....fl. 1340
Alain de Lille (ä′lăn′ dē lēl′). *The Universal Doctor.* French theologian...1114?–?1203
Alamanni (ä′lä·män′nē) *or* **Alemanni** (ä′lā-), Luigi. Italian poet.....1495–1556
Alamgir (ä′lăm·gēr). See AURANGZEB.
Alanus de Insulis (ə·lā′nŭs dē ĭn′sū·lĭs). = ALAIN DE LILLE.
Alarcón, de (thä ä′lär·kōn′), Hernando. Sp. explorer of Californian coast....fl. 1540
Alarcón, de, Pedro Antonio. Spanish author.....1833–1891
Alarcón y Mendoza, de (ē mĕn·dō′sä; -thä), Juan Ruiz. Spanish poet.....1580?–1639
Alaric (ăl′ə·rĭk). King of the Visigoths. Conqueror of Rome.....370?–410
Alaric II. Visigoth king; issued legal code.....d. 507
a Lasco (ä läs′kō), Johannes. See LASKI.
Álava, de (thä ä′lä·vä), Miguel Ricardo. Spanish general and statesman.....1771–1843
Alba. See ALVA.
Alban (ôl′bĕn), Saint. First Christian martyr of Great Britain.....d. 303 *or* 304
Albani (äl·bä′nē), Mme. Emma Lajeunesse. Canadian operatic soprano.....1852–1930
Albani (äl·bä′nē) *or* **Albano** (äl·bä′nō), Francesco. Italian painter.....1578–1660
Albategnius (äl′bə·tĕg′nĭ·ŭs) *or* **Albatenius** (-tē′nĭ·ŭs). See BATTANI, AL-.
Albemarle (äl′bĕ·märl), Earl of. See KEPPEL.
Albemarle, George Monck, Duke of. See MONCK, George.
Albéniz (äl·vā′nĕth; -nēs), Isaac. Spanish pianist and composer.....1860–1909
Albert (äl′bĕrt). Archduke of Austria, and governor of the Netherlands.....1559–1621
Albert. First Duke of Prussia.....1490–1568
Albert. *The Bold.* Duke of Saxony.....1443–1500
Albert I. King of the Belgians (1909–34).....1875–1934
Albert I. *The Bear.* Margrave (& founder of the house) of Brandenburg...1100?–1170
Albert III. *Achilles* and *Ulysses.* Margrave of Brandenburg.....1414–1486
Albert Francis Charles Augustus Emmanuel, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Consort of Queen Victoria (of England).....1819–1861
Albert (*Ger.* äl′bĕrt), Joseph. German photographer. [*Albertype*].....1825–1886
Albert, d' (dăl′bâr′), Charles. See LUYNES.
Albert, D' (*Ger.* däl′bĕrt; *Eng.* dăl′bĕrt), Eugen. See D'ALBERT.
Alberti (äl·bĕr′tē), Leon Battista. Italian architect, and writer on art.....1404–1472
Albertinelli (äl′bĕr·tē·nĕl′lē), Mariotto. Italian painter.....1474–1515
Albertus Magnus (äl·bûr′tŭs măg′nŭs), Saint. *von Bollstädt.* Ger. scholastic.1193?–1280
Alboin (äl′boin; -bō·ĭn). King of the Lombards (ab. 565–73).....?–573
Alboni (äl·bō′nē), Marietta. *Countess Pepoli.* Italian contralto.....1823–1894
Albrecht (äl′brĕxt), Friedrich Rudolph. Austrian archduke and general.....1817–1895
Albret, d' (dăl′brĕ′), Jeanne. Queen of Navarre.....1528–1572
Albright (ôl′brīt), Jacob. American clergyman. [*Evangelical Association*].1759–1808
Albrizzi, d' (däl·brĕt′tsē), Isabella Teotochi, Countess. Italian author.....1770?–1836
Albucasis (äl′bū·kā′sĭs). See ABUL KASIM.
Albumazar (äl′bū·măz′ẽr). Arab astronomer.....805–886
Albuquerque, de (thā äl′bōō·kĕr′kē; *Angl.* äl′bŭ·kûr′kē), Affonso. Portuguese conqueror in India.....1453–1515
Alcaeus (äl·sē′ŭs). Greek lyric poet.....fl. B.C. ?600
Alcamenes (äl·kăm′ē·nēz). Greek sculptor.....fl. B.C. ?440
Alcibiades (äl′sĭ·bī′ə·dēz). Athenian politician and general.....B.C. 450?–404
Alcman (ălk′măn). Lyric poet of Sparta.....B.C. 7th c.
Alcofribas Nasier (äl′kō′frē′bäs′ nä′zyā′). Anagram of François RABELAIS.
Alcott (ôl′kŭt), Amos Bronson. American teacher and philosopher.....1799–1888
Alcott, Louisa May. *Daughter of A. B.* American author. [*Little Women*].1832–1888
Alcuin (äl′kwĭn). *A.-S.* **Ealhwine** (ä′ĕlk·wĭ′nē). English scholar.....735–804
Alda (äl′dä), Frances. Orig. *Davis.* American operatic soprano, born in N. Z.1885–1952
Aldegrever (äl′dĕ·grā′vĕr), Heinrich. German painter and engraver.....1502–?1560
Alden (ôl′dĕn), John. One of the Pilgrims who settled Plymouth, Mass.....1599?–1687
Aldhelm (äld′hĕlm; ôld′-). English scholar. Bishop of Sherborne.....640?–709
Aldington (ôl′dĭng·tŭn), Richard. English poet, novelist, and critic.....1892 ——
Aldini (äl·dē′nē), Giovanni. Italian physicist.....1762–1834
Aldobrandini (äl′dō·brän·dē′nē), Silvestro. Italian jurist.....1499–1558
Aldred (äl′drĕd; -drĭd) *or* **Ealdred** (ä′äl·drĕd). Archbishop of York.....d. 1069
Aldrich (ôl′drĭch), Thomas Bailey. American poet and writer.....1836–1907
Aldrovandi (äl′drō·vän′dē), Ulisse, *or* **Aldrovandus** (äl′drō·vän′dŭs), Ulysses. Italian naturalist.....1522–1605
Aldus Manutius (ôl′dŭs mə·nū′shĭ·ŭs; äl′dŭs). See MANUTIUS.
Aleandro (ä′lä·än′drō), Girolamo. *Hieronymus Aleander.* Italian scholar and cardinal.....1480–1542
Aleardi (ä′lä·är′dē), Aleardo, *properly* Gaetano. Italian poet and patriot....1812–1878
Alecsandri *or* **Alexandri** (ä′lĕk·sän′drē), Vasile. Romanian poet.....1821–1890
Alekhine *or* **Aljechin** (ŭ·lyā′kĭn), Alexander. Fr. (Russ.-born) chess master..1892–1946
Alemán (ä′lā·män′), Mateo. Spanish writer. [*Guzmán de Alfarache*]....1547?–?1610
Alemanni. See ALAMANNI.
Alemán Valdés (ä′lā·mäm′ bäl·dās′), Miguel. President of Mexico (1946–52).1902 ——
Alembert, d' (dä′läN′bâr′), Jean Le Rond. French mathematician.....1717?–1783
Alençon, d' (dä′läN′sôN′), François, Duke. *Also* Duke of Anjou. Suitor of Queen Elizabeth I of England.....1554–1584
Alessi (ä·lĕs′sē), Galeazzo. Italian architect.....1512–1572
Alexander VI (äl′ĭg·zăn′dẽr; äl′ĭg-; *Brit. also* -zăn′-). *Rodrigo Lanzol y Borja.* Pope (1492–1503).....1431?–1503
Alexander I. (*Russ.* **Aleksandr** [ŭ·lyĭ·ksän′dĕr] Pavlovich.) Emperor of Russia (1801–25).....1777–1825
Alexander II Nikolaevich. Emperor of Russia (1855–81).....1818–1881
Alexander III. *Son of Alexander II.* Emperor of Russia (1881–94).....1845–1894
Alexander III. King of Scotland (1249–86).....1241–1286
Alexander I Obrenovich. *Son of Milan I.* King of Serbia (1889–1903).....1876–1903
Alexander I. *Son of Peter I of Serbia.* King of Yugoslavia (1921–34).....1888–1934
Alexander, Albert Victor. British politician.....1885 ——
Alexander, Hartley Burr. American philosopher and author.....1873–1939
Alexander, John Henry. American scientist.....1812–1867
Alexander, John White. American painter.....1856–1915
Alexander, Stephen. American astronomer.....1806–1883
Alexander, William, Sir, Earl of Stirling. Scottish poet.....1567?–1640
Alexander, William. *Lord Stirling.* American Revolutionary officer.....1726–1783
Alexander Nevski (nĕv′skĭ; nĕĭ′-; *Russ.* nyäĭ′skĭ). Russ. saint and mil. hero.1220?–1263
Alexander of Aphrodisias (ăl′rō·dĭz′ĭ·ăs). Greek philosopher.....fl. ab. 200 A.D.
Alexander of Hales (hālz). English scholastic philosopher.....d. 1245
Alexander of Tunis (tū′nĭs), 1st Viscount. *Harold Rupert Leofric George Alexander.* British field marshal; governor general of Canada (1946–52)....1891 ——
Alexander Severus (sē·vĕr′ŭs). Roman emperor (222–235).....208?–235
Alexander the Great. King of Macedon (B.C. 336–323).....B.C. 356–323
Alexandra (äl′ĕg·zăn′drə; äl′ĭg-; *Brit. also* -zăn′-). Queen of England. Consort of Edward VII.....1844–1925
Alexandra Feodorovna (fyĭ·ō′dŭ·rōv′nə). Consort of Nicholas II of Russia..1872–1918
Alexandri, Vasile. See ALECSANDRI.
Alexis (ə·lĕk′sĭs). Greek comic dramatist.....B.C. 4th–3d c.
Alexis (ä·lĕk′sĭs), Willibald. See HÄRING.
Alexis I Mikhailovich (ä·lĕk′sĭs, *Russ.* myĭ·kī′lŭ·vyĭch). *Father of Peter the Great.* Tsar of Russia (1645–76).....1629–1676
Alexis Petrovich (*Russ.* pyĭ·trô′vyĭch). *Son of Peter the Great.* Prince of Russ.1690–1718
Alexius I Comnenus (ə·lĕk′sĭ·ŭs, kŏm·nē′nŭs). Emp. of the East (1081–1118).1048–1118
Aleyn (äl′ĭn), Charles. English historical poet.....?–1640
Alfieri (äl·fyä′rē), Vittorio, Count. Italian dramatist.....1749–1803
Alfonso I (äl·fōn′sō; -zō). First king of Portugal (1139–85).....1112–1185
Alfonso I. *The Brave.* King of Castile (1072–1109).....d. 1109
Alfonso V. King of Portugal (1438–1481).....1432–1481
Alfonso VIII *or* **III** of Castile (1158–1214).....d. 1214
Alfonso X. *The Wise.* King of León and Castile (1252–84).....1226?–1284
Alfonso XII. King of Spain (1874–85).....1857–1885
Alfonso XIII. King of Spain (1886–dep. 1931).....1886–1941
Alford (ôl′fẽrd), Henry. *Dean Alford.* English divine and writer.....1810–1871
Alfred the Great (äl′frĕd; -frĭd). King of the West Saxons (871–899).....849–899
Algardi (äl·gär′dē), Alessandro. Italian sculptor and architect.....1602–1654
Algarotti (äl′gä·rōt′tē), Francesco, Count. Italian critic and philosopher.....1712–1764
Alger (äl′jẽr), Horatio. American clergyman and story writer.....1834–1899
Alhazen (äl′hə·zĕn′). Arab astronomer.....965?–?1039
Ali (ä·lĭ′), *in full* **Ali ibn-abi-Talib.** *Son-in-law of Mohammed.* Fourth Arab caliph.....600?–661
Ali Bey (ä′lē′ bā). Mameluke ruler of Egypt.....1728–1773
Alighieri. See DANTE.
Ali Pasha (ä′lē′ pä·shä′). *The Lion of Janina* (*Jonnina*). Turkish pasha..1741–1822
Alison (äl′ĭ·s'n), Archibald, Sir. Scottish historian and essayist.....1792–1867
Alkmar *or* **Alkmaar, van** (vän älk′mär, -mär), Heinrik. Ger. poet. [*Reynard*] fl. 1498
Allacci (äl·lät′chē) *or* **Allatius** (ə·lā′shĭ·ŭs); Leone. Librarian of Vatican....1586–1669
Allamand (ä′la′mäN′), Jean Nicolas Sébastien. Swiss-born naturalist.....1713–1787
Allegri (äl·lā′grē), Gregorio. Italian musician and composer.....1582?–1652
Allegri. See CORREGGIO, DA.
Alleine (äl′ĭn), Joseph. English divine. [*Alarm to the Unconverted*].....1634–1668
Allen (äl′ĕn; -ĭn), Alexander Viets Griswold. American clergyman and author.1841–1908
Allen, (Charles) Grant (Blairfindie). British author.....1848–1899
Allen, Charles Herbert. First United States governor of Puerto Rico.....1848–1934
Allen, Ethan. American officer in the Revolutionary War.....1738–1789
Allen, Frederic Sturges. American lexicographer and law writer.....1861–1920
Allen, Ira. *Brother of Ethan.* One of the founders of Vermont.....1751–1814
Allen, James Lane. American novelist.....1849–1925
Allen, Raymond Bernard. Am. physician; pres., U. of Washington (1946–51).1902 ——
Allen, Viola. *Mrs. Peter Duryea.* American actress.....1869–1948
Allen, William. English cardinal.....1532–1594
Allen, William. American biographer and educator.....1784–1868
Allen, William Henry. American naval officer.....1784–1813
Allen, (William) Hervey. American author. [*Anthony Adverse*].....1889–1949
Allenby (äl′ĕn·bĭ), Edmund Henry Hynman, 1st Viscount. English field marshal. High Commissioner for Egypt and Sudan (1919–25).....1861–1936
Allerton (äl′ẽr·t'n; -tŭn), Isaac. Plymouth pilgrim.....1586?–1659
Alleyn (äl′ĭn; äl′ān; ā·lēn′), Edward. English actor and philanthropist.....1566–1626
Allibone (äl′ĭ·bōn), Samuel Austin. American writer. [*Dictionary Literature*].1816–1889
Allingham (äl′ĭng·ăm), William. Irish poet.....1824–1889
Allioni (äl′lē·ō′nē), Carlo. Italian physician and botanist.....1725–1804
Allison (äl′ĭ·s'n), Samuel King. American physicist.....1900 ——
Allison, William Boyd. American lawyer. [*Bland-Allison Act*].....1829–1908
Allori (äl·lō′rē), Cristofano. Italian painter.....1577–1621
Allouez (ä′lwā′), Claude Jean. French Jesuit missionary in America.....1622–1689
Allston (ôl′stŭn), Washington. American painter.....1779–1843
Allward (ôl′wẽrd), Walter Seymour. Canadian sculptor.....1876–1955
Almagro, de (thä äl·mä′grō), Diego. Companion of Pizarro in Peru.....1475?–1538
Alma-Tadema (äl′mə·tăd′ē·mə), Lawrence, Sir. English (Du.-born) painter.1836–1912
Almeida, de (thē äl·mā′ē·thä), Brites. Portuguese Joan of Arc.....fl. 1386
Almeida, de, Francisco. First viceroy of Portuguese India.....1450?–1510
Almeida, de, Nicoláo Tolentino. Portuguese satirical poet.....1745?–1811
Almeida-Garrett, de (-gär·rĕt′), João Baptista. Portuguese poet.....1799–1854
Almohades (äl′mō·hădz; -hädz). See in *Vocab.*
Almonde, van (vän äl·mōn′dē), Philips. Dutch admiral.....1644–1711
Almonte (äl·mōn′tā), Juan Nepomuceno. Mexican general and statesman..1804?–1869
Almoravides (äl·mō′rə·vīdz). See in *Vocab.*
Almqvist (älm′kvĭst), Karl Jonas Ludvig. Swedish poet and novelist.....1793–1866
Alnwick (ăn′ĭk), William of. Bishop of Norwich and of Lincoln.....?–1449
Alompra (ə·lŏm′prə). Founder of a Burman dynasty.....1711?–1760
Aloysius Gonzaga, Saint. See GONZAGA.
Alp Arslan (älp ärs·län′). Seljukian sultan of Persia.....1029–1072
Alphand (äl′fäN′), Jean Charles Adolphe. French engineer.....1817–1891
Alphonso (äl·fōn′sō; -zō). Var. of ALFONSO.
Alphonsus Liguori. See LIGUORI.
Alpini (äl·pē′nē), Prospero. *Alpinus.* Italian botanist.....1553–1617
Alsop (ôl′sŭp), Richard. American poet and journalist. [*Hartford Wits*]...1761–1815
Alströmer *or* **Alstroemer** (äl′strū′mẽr), Jonas. Swedish benefactor.....1685–1761
Altdorfer (ält′dôr′fẽr), Albrecht. German painter and engraver.....1480?–1538
Alten, von (fōn äl′tĕn), Karl August, Count. Hanoverian general.....1764–1840
Altenstein, von (fōn äl′tən·shtīn), Karl Stein, Baron. Prussian statesman...1770–1840
Altgeld (ôlt′gĕld), John Peter. American politician, born in Germany.....1847–1902
Althen (äl′tĕn′), Jean. Persian introducer of madder plant into France.....1711–1774
Althorp (ôl′trŭp; ôl′thôrp), John Charles Spencer, Viscount. Third Earl Spencer. English statesman.....1782–1845
Altman (ôlt′măn), Benjamin. American merchant and philanthropist.....1840–1913
Alva (äl′vä; *Span.* äl′vä) *or* **Alba** (äl′bä; *Span.* äl′vä), Fernando Álvarez de Toledo, Duke of. Spanish general in the Netherlands.....1508–1582
Alvarado, de (thä äl′vä·rä′thō), Alonso. Spanish conqueror in Mexico.....1490?–1554
Alvarado, de, Pedro. Spanish officer, companion of Cortes.....1495?–1541
Álvarez de Pereira y Cubero (äl′vä·rāth [-räz] thä pā·rē′ē·rä ē kōō·vā′rō), José, Spanish sculptor.....1768–1827
Álvarez Quintero (äl′vä·rāth [-räs] kēn·tā′rō), Joaquín. Spanish dramatist..1873–1944
Álvarez Quintero, Serafín. *Brother of Joaquín.* Spanish dramatist.....1871–1938
Alvear, de (thä äl′vä·är′), Carlos María. Argentine revolutionist.....1789–1853
Alvinczy (äl′vĭn·tsē; äl′-), Josef. *Baron von Borberek.* Austrian general....1735–1810
Alzon, d' (dăl′zôN′), Daudé. French ecclesiastic. [*Assumptionists*].....1810–1880
Amadas (ăm′ə·dăs) *or* **Amidas** (-ĭ·dăs), Philip. English navigator.....1550–1618
Amadeo (ä′mä·dā′ō), Giovanni Antonio. *Amadeus.* Italian sculptor.....1447?–1522
Amadeus (ăm′ə·dē′ŭs), *Span.* **Amadeo** (ä′mä·thä′ō), Ferdinando Maria, Duke of Aosta. King of Spain (1870–73).....1845–1890
Amador Guerrero (ä′mä·thôr′ gĕr·rē′rō), Manuel. 1st pres. Panama (1904–08).1833–1909
Amalia (ä·mä′lē·ä), Anna. Duchess of Saxe-Weimar.....1739–1807
Amari (ä·mä′rē), Michele. Italian historian and politician.....1806–1889
Amasis. See AHMOSE.
Amati (ä·mä′tē), Girolamo. Italian antiquary.....1768–1834

Amati, Nicolò *or* Nicola. Italian violinmaker. Cf. CREMONA, in *Vocab.* 1596–1684
Amato, d' (dä·mä′tō), Giovanni Antonio. *Il Vecchio.* Neapolitan painter...1475–1555
Amaury-Duval (ä′mō′rē′dü′vȧl′), Eugène Emmanuel. *Pineux-Duval.* French painter.....1808–1885
Amboise, d' (dän′bwäz′), Georges. French cardinal and prime minister.....1460–1510
Ambrose (ăm′brōz), Saint. Bishop of Milan. Latin father.....340?–397
Amenhotep III (ä′mĕn·hō′tĕp) *or* **Amenophis** (ăm′ĕ·nō′fĭs). King of Egypt (B.C. ab. 1411–1375). [See MEMNON, in *Vocab.*]
Amenhotep IV *or* **Amenophis.** See IKHNATON.
Amerbach (ä′mĕr·bäk), Bonifacius. Swiss scholar.....1496?–1562
Amerigo (ä′mä·rē′gō) *or* **Americus Vespucius** (ȧ·mĕr′ĭ·kŭs vĕs·pū′shŭs). See VESPUCCI.
Amerling, von (fōn ä′mĕr·lĭng), Friedrich. Austrian painter.....1803–1887
Ames (āmz), Fisher. American orator and statesman.....1758–1808
Ames, James Barr. American legal scholar, teacher, and writer.....1846–1910
Ames, Joseph Sweetman. Am. physicist; pres., Johns Hopkins U. (1929–35)..1864–1943
Ames, Mary Clemmer. *Mrs. Hudson.* American author.....1839–1884
Ames, Winthrop. American theater producer.....1871–1937
Amherst (ăm′ĕrst; -ûrst), Jeffrey *or* Jeffery, Baron. Gov. gen. of Brit. N. Am...1717–1797
Amici (ä·mē′chē), Giovanni Battista. Italian opticist and astronomer.....1786?–?1863
Amicis, De, Edmondo. See DE AMICIS.
Amiel (ȧ′myĕl′), Henri Frédéric. Swiss poet and philos. [*Journal intime*]..1821–1881
Amigoni (ä′mē·gō′nē), Jacopo. Venetian historical painter.....1675–1752
Amiot *or* **Amyot** (ȧ′myō′), Jean Joseph Marie. French Jesuit missionary....1718–1793
Amman (äm′än), Jost. Swiss engraver and painter.....1539–1591
Ammanati (äm′mä·nä′tē), Bartolommeo. Florentine architect and sculptor..1511–1592
Ammen (ăm′ĕn), Daniel. American rear admiral.....1819–1898
Ammianus Marcellinus (ăm′ĭ·ā′nŭs mär′sĕ·lī′nŭs). Roman historian.....4th c. A.D.
Ammirato (äm′mē·rä′tō), Scipione. Italian historian.....1531–1601
Ammon, von (fōn äm′ōn), Christoph Friedrich. German Protestant theologian.1766–1850
Ammonius (ȧ·mō′nĭ·ŭs). *Lithotomus.* Alexandrian surgeon.....B.C. 3d c.
Amontons (ȧ′mōn′tōn′), Guillaume. French physicist and inventor.....1663–1705
Amoretti (ä′mō·rät′tē), Carlo. Italian naturalist and geographer.....1741–1816
Amory (ā′mō·rĭ), Thomas. English writer.....1691?–1788
Ampère (äN′pâr′; *Angl.* ăm′pĕr, ăm·pâr′), André Marie. French physicist....1775–1836
Ampère, Jean Jacques. *Son of preceding.* French essayist and historian....1800–1864
Ampthill (ăm[p]t′[h]Il), Baron. See RUSSELL, Odo.
Ampudia, de (thä äm·pōō′thyä), Pedro. Mexican general.....fl. 1840
Amsdorf, von (fōn äms′dôrf), Nikolaus. German Lutheran reformer.....1483–1565
Amundsen (ä′mōōn·sən), Roald. Norwegian polar explorer.....1872–1928
Amurath (ăm′ōō·rät′). See MURAD.
Amyot (ȧ′myō′), Jacques. French savant and bishop of Auxerre.....1513–1593
Amyraut (ȧ′mē′rō′), Moïse. *Amyraldus.* French Protestant theologian....1596–1664
Anacreon (ȧ·năk′rē·ŏn), Greek lyric poet.....B.C. 572?–?488
Anan ben David (ȧ·nän′ bĕn dä′vĭd). Religious leader. See KARAISM, in *Vocab.* 8th c.
Anaxagoras (ăn′ăk·săg′ō·rȧs). Greek philosopher.....B.C. 500?–428
Anaximander (ȧ·năk′sĭ·măn′dĕr). Greek philosopher and astronomer.....B.C. 611–547
Anaximenes (ăn′ăk·sĭm′ē·nēz). Greek philosopher.....B.C. 6th c.
Ancelot (äNs′lō′), Jacques Arsène François Polycarpe. French dramatist.....1794–1854
Ancillon (äN′sē′yōN′), Johann Peter Friedrich. Prussian historian.....1767–1837
Ancona, d' (däng·kō′nä), Alessandro. Italian author.....1835–1914
Ancre, d' (däN′kr'), Concino Concini, Marquis. Marshal of France..... ?–1617
Anders (än′dĕrs), Władysław. Polish general.....1892 ——
Andersen (ăn′dĕr·s'n; *Dan.* än′ĕr·s'n), Hans Christian. Danish writer.....1805–1875
Anderson (ăn′dĕr·s'n), Alexander. First wood engraver in America.....1775–1870
Anderson, Carl David. American physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1936*].....1905 ——
Anderson, Clinton Presba. American politician and administrator.....1895 ——
Anderson, John, Sir. British politician.....1882–1958
Anderson, Kenneth Arthur Noel, Sir. British general.....1891 ——
Anderson, Marian. American contralto.....1908 ——
Anderson, Mary Antoinette. *Mme. Antonio de Navarro.* American actress.1859–1940
Anderson, Maxwell. American dramatist.....1888 ——
Anderson, Robert. American general. Defender of Fort Sumter.....1805–1871
Anderson, Sherwood. American novelist and story writer.....1876–1941
Andersson (än′dĕrs·sŏn), Karl Johan. Swedish explorer.....1827–1867
Andrada, de (thē′ änn·drä′thȧ), António. Portuguese Jesuit missionary.....1580?–1634
Andrada e Silva, de (ē sĭl′vȧ), José Bonifácio. Brazilian statesman.....1763?–1838
Andrássy (ŏn′drä·shĭ′), Gyula, Count. Hungarian statesman.....1823–1890
Andrássy, Gyula, Count. *Son of preceding.* Hungarian statesman.....1860–1929
André (än′drā; än′drĭ), John, Major. English spy in Am. Revolutionary War.1751–1780
Andreä (än·drā′ä), Jacob. German Lutheran theologian.....1528–1590
Andreä, Johann Valentin. German theologian and satirist.....1586–1654
Andrea del Sarto. *Andrea d'Agnolo.* See SARTO.
Andreani (än′drä·ä′nē), Andrea. Italian engraver.....1540?–1623
Andrée (än·drā′), Salomon August. Swedish aeronaut and arctic explorer....1854–1897
Andreev (ŭn·dryä′yĕf), Andrei Andreevich. Russian politician.....1895 ——
Andreev *or* **Andreyev** (ŭn·dryä′yĕf), Leonid Nikolaevich. Russian author...1871–1919
Andreini (än′drä·ē′nē), Giovanni Battista. Italian poet and dramatist.....1578?–?1650
Andrés (än·drās′), Juan. Spanish Jesuit writer.....1740–1817
Andrew II (ăn′drōō). King of Hungary (1205–35). [*Golden Bull, 1222*]...1175–1235
Andrew (ăn′drōō), John Albion. American statesman. Gov. of Massachusetts.1818–1867
Andrewes (ăn′drōōz), Lancelot. Anglican bishop, orator, and scholar.....1555–1626
Andrews (ăn′drōōz), Elisha Benjamin. American educator.....1844–1917
Andrews, Ethan Allen. American philologist. [*Latin-English Lexicon*]....1787–1858
Andrews, Roy Chapman. American naturalist and explorer.....1884 ——
Andrews, Stephen Pearl. American author and antislavery leader.....1812–1886
Andreyev, Leonid Nikolaevich See ANDREEV.
Andrieux (äN′drē′ŭ′), François Guillaume Jean Stanislas. French author....1759–1833
Andronicus I Comnenus (ăn′drŏ·nī′kŭs, ăn·drŏn′ĭ·kŭs; kŏm·nē′nŭs). Emperor of the East (1183–85).....1110?–1185
Andronicus of Rhodes (rŏdz). Greek philosopher in Rome.....B.C. 1st c.
Andros (ăn′drŏs), Edmund, Sir. English colonial governor in America.....1637–1714
Androuet Du Cerceau (äN′drōō′ē′ dü sĕr′sō′), Jacques. French architect..1515?–?1584
Anel (ȧ′nĕl′), Dominique. French surgeon.....1679?–?1730
Angela Merici (än′jä·lä mä·rē′chē), Saint. Foundress of the Ursulines....1474?–1540
Angeli, von (fōn än′jä·lē), Heinrich. Austrian genre and portrait painter....1840–1925
Angelico (än·jä′lē·kō), Fra. See FIESOLE, DA.
Angell (ān′jĕl), George Thorndike. Am. humanitarian. [*Our Dumb Animals*].1823–1909
Angell, James Burrill. Am. educator, president, U. of Michigan (1871–1909)..1829–1916
Angell, James Rowland. *Son of J. B.* Am. educ., president, Yale U. (1921–37).1869–1949
Angell, Joseph Kinnicutt. American legist.....1794–1857
Angell, Norman, Sir. Orig. *Ralph Norman Angell Lane.* English author. [*Nobel peace prize, 1933*].....1874 ——
Angely (äN′zhē·lē′), Louis. German dramatist.....1787?–1835
Angers, d', David. See DAVID D'ANGERS.
Anghiera, d' (däng·gyä′rä), Pietro Martire. See PETER MARTYR.
Anglesey (ăng′g'l·sĭ), Earl of. See ANNESLEY.
Anglesey, Henry William Paget, Marquis of. British field marshal.....1768–1854
Anglin (ăng′glĭn), Margaret Mary. Canadian-born actress.....1876–1958
Anglin, Timothy Warren. *Father of preceding.* Canadian journalist.....1822–1896
Angoulême, d' (däN′gōō′lȧm′), Marie Thérèse Charlotte, Duchesse. Daughter of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette.....1778–1851
Ångström (ông′strŭm; *Angl.* äng′strŭm), Anders Jonas. Swedish physicist..1814–1874
Ångström, Knut Johan. *Son of preceding.* Swedish physicist.....1857–1910
Anicet-Bourgeois (ȧ′nē′sĕ′bōōr′zhwȧ′), Auguste. French dramatic author..1806–1871
Aniello (ä·nyĕl′lō), Tommaso. See MASANIELLO.
Anker Larsen (äng′kĕr lär′s'n), Johannes. Danish novelist.....1874 ——
Anna Comnena (ăn′ȧ kŏm·nē′nȧ). Princess and Byzantine historian.....1083–?1148
Anna Ivanovna (ăn′nȧ ĭ·vȧ′nŭv·nȧ). *Niece of Peter the Great.* Empress of Russia (1730–40).....1693–1740
Anne (ăn). *Daughter of James II.* Queen of Great Britain (1702–14).....1665–1714
Anne of Austria. Consort of Louis XIII of France and regent for Louis XIV.1601–1666
Anne of Bohemia. Consort of Richard II of England.....1366–1394
Anne of Cleves. Fourth wife of Henry VIII of England.....1515–1557
Annesley (ăn′zlĭ), Arthur, Earl of Anglesey. English statesman.....1614–1686
Annunzio, D', Gabriele. See D'ANNUNZIO.
Anquetil-Duperron (äNk′tē′dü′pĕ′rōN′), Abraham Hyacinthe. Fr. orientalist.1731–1805
Anschar (ăns′kär), Saint. *Anscharius, Ansgar, Ansgarius,* or *Anekar.* Frankish missionary to Scandinavia..... 801–865
Anselm (ăn′sĕlm), Saint. Archbishop of Canterbury.....1033–1109
Anselm of Lucca (lōōk′kä), Saint. Italian Benedictine ecclesiastic.....1036?–1086
Ansgar (ăns′gär) *or* **Anskar** (ăns′kär), Saint. See ANSCHAR.
Anson (ăn′s'n), George, Baron. English navigator.....1697–1762
Anster (ăn′stĕr), John. Irish poet.....1793–1867
Anstey (ăn′stĭ), F. Pseudonym of Thomas Anstey GUTHRIE.
Antara (ăn·tä·rä′) *or* **Antar** (ăn′tär). Arab warrior hero and poet.....525?–?615
Anthon (ăn′thŭn), Charles. American classical scholar.....1797–1867
Anthony (ăn′thō·nĭ; -tō·nĭ), Saint. Egyptian founder of monachism..... ab. 250–350
Anthony, Mark. See ANTONIUS.
Anthony (ăn′thō·nĭ), Susan Brownell. American woman-suffrage advocate...1820–1906
Anthony of Padua (ăn′thō·nĭ [-tō·nĭ], pȧd′ū·ȧ), Saint. Franciscan monk....1195–1231
Antigonus (ăn·tĭg′ō·nŭs). *Cyclops.* General of Alexander the Great.....B.C. 382–301
Antiochus (ăn·tī′ō·kŭs). *The Great.* King of Syria (B.C. 223–187).....B.C. 242–187
Antiochus Epiphanes (ē·pĭf′ȧ·nēz). King of Syria (B.C. 175–163).....d. B.C. 163
Antipater (ăn·tĭp′ȧ·tĕr). Regent of Macedonia.....B.C. 398?–319
Antiphanes (ăn·tĭf′ȧ·nēz). Greek comic dramatist.....B.C. 408?–?334
Antiphon (ăn′tĭ·fŏn). Athenian orator.....B.C. 480?–411
Antisthenes (ăn·tĭs′thē·nēz). Greek Cynic philosopher.....B.C. 444?–?371
Antoine (äN′twän′), André. French actor and theater manager.....1857?–1943
Antoine, Père. See ANTONIO DE SEDILLA.
Antoinette, Marie. See MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Antonelli (än′tō·nĕl′lē), Giacomo. Italian cardinal.....1806–1876
Antonello da Messina (än′tō·nĕl′lō dä mäs·sē′nä). Italian painter.....1430?–1479
Antonescu (än′tō·nĕ′skōō), Ion. Romanian general; dictator (1940–44).....1882–1946
Antoninus (ăn′tō·nī′nŭs), Marcus Aurelius. *Adopted son of following.* Roman emperor (161–180) and philosopher..... 121–180
Antoninus Pius (pī′ŭs). Roman emperor (138–161)..... 86–161
Antonio (än·tō′nyō), Nicolás. Spanish bibliographer and critic.....1617–1684
Antonio de Sedilla (thȧ sä·thē′ [l]yä). *Père Antoine.* Spanish priest in La..1748–1829
Antonius (ăn·tō′nĭ·ŭs; 159), Marcus. *Mark Antony.* Roman general.....B.C. 83?–30
Anvari *or* **Anwari** (än·vä·rē′). Persian lyric poet..... 12th c.
Anville, d' (däN′vĕl′), Jean Baptiste Bourguignon. French geographer.....1697–1782
Anzengruber (än′tsĕn·grōō·bĕr), Ludwig. Austrian dramatist.....1839–1889
Aoki (ä·ō·kē), Viscount Shuzo. 1st Japanese ambassador to the U. S.....1844–1914
Aosta (ä·ôs′tä), Prince Amedeo Umberto, Duke of. Italian general and viceroy (1937–41) in East Africa.....1898–1942
Apel (ä′pĕl), Johann August. German author and scholar.....1771–1816
Apelles (ȧ·pĕl′ēz). Greek painter.....B.C. 4th c.
Apianus (äp′ĭ·ä′nŭs; ä′pē·ä′nōōs), Petrus. German geographer..1501?–1552
Apicius (ȧ·pĭsh′ĭ·ŭs), Marcus Gabius. Roman epicure..... fl. 14–37
Apollinaris (ȧ·pŏl′ĭ·när′ĭs). *The Younger.* Bishop of Laodicea..... d. ab. 390
Apollinaris Sidonius (sĭ·dō′nĭ·ŭs; sĭ·dō′-), Gaius Sollius. Roman patrician, bishop, and poet.....430?–?487
Apollodorus (ȧ·pŏl′ō·dō′rŭs). *The Shadower.* Athenian painter.....B.C. 5th c.
Apollodorus. Greek grammarian and writer..... B.C. 2d c.
Apollodorus. Greek architect of Damascus..... 2d c. A.D.
Apollonius of Perga (ăp′ō·lō′nĭ·ŭs, pûr′gȧ). Greek geometer..... B.C. 3d c.
Apollonius of Rhodes (rŏdz). Greek poet..... B.C. 3d c.
Apollonius of Tyana (tī′ȧ·nȧ). Greek philosopher..... 1st c. A.D.
Appiani (äp·pyä′nē), Andrea. Italian painter.....1754–1817
Appianus (äp′ĭ·ä′nŭs) *or* **Appian** (ăp′ĭ·ăn). Roman hist., born in Alexandria.. 2d c. A.D.
Appius Claudius. See CLAUDIUS, Appius.
Appleby (äp′l·bĭ), John Francis. American inventor of agricultural binder..1840–1917
Applegath (äp′l·găth), Augustus. English inventor of vertical printing press.1788–1871
Appleseed (äp′l·sēd′), Johnny. See John CHAPMAN.
Appleton (äp′l·tŭn; -tĭn), Daniel. Am. publisher; founded D. Appleton & Co..1785–1849
Appleton, Edward Victor, Sir. English physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1947*].....1892 ——
Appleton, Samuel. American merchant and philanthropist.....1766–1853
Appleton, Thomas Gold. American author and amateur of fine arts.....1812–1884
Apponyi (ŏp′pō·nyī), Albert György, Count. Hungarian politician.....1846–1933
Apraksin *or* **Apraxin** (ȧ·prăk′sĭn; *Russ.* ŭ·prȧk′syĭn), Fëdor Matveevich. Russian admiral.....1671–1728
Apuleius (ăp′ū·lē′[y]ŭs), Lucius. Roman satirist and philosopher..... 2d c. A.D.
Aquila (ăk′wĭ·lȧ). *Ponticus.* Greek translator of the Old Testament..... fl. 130
Aquinas (ȧ·kwī′nȧs), Thomas, Saint. *The Angelic Doctor.* Italian theologian.1225–1274
Arabi Pasha (ȧ·rä′bĭ pä′shä). *Ahmed Arabi.* Egyptian revolutionist.....1841?–1911
Arago (ä′rä′gō′; *Angl.* ăr′ȧ·gō), Dominique François. Fr. astron. and physicist.1786–1853
Aram (ăr′ȧm), Eugene. English scholar. Executed for murder.....1704–1759
Aranda, de (thȧ ä·rän′dä), Pedro Pablo Abarca y Bolea, Count. Span. statesman.1718–1799
Aranha (ȧ·rä′nyȧ), Oswaldo. Brazilian lawyer and politician.....1894 ——
Arany (ŏ′rŏn·y'), János. Hungarian poet.....1817–1882
Araujo de Azevedo, de (thē′ ä·rȧ·ōō′zhōō thē ȧ·zē·vä′thōō), Antônio. Portuguese statesman.....1754–1817
Arber (är′bĕr), Edward. English editor.....1836–1912
Arblay, d' (där′blā; *Fr.* dȧr′blā′), Madame. See Fanny BURNEY.
Arbogast (är′bō·găst) *or* **Arbogastes** (är′bō·găs′tēz). Roman general..... ?–394
Arbois de Jubainville, d' (dȧr′bwȧd′ zhü′băN′vĕl′), Marie Henri. French archaeologist.....1827–1910
Arbuthnot (är·bŭth′nŏt; är′bŭth·nŏt), John. Scotch writer and physician....1667–1735
Arc, d', Jeanne. See JOAN OF ARC.
Archdale (ärch′dāl), John. Governor of North Carolina.....1642?–?1717
Archenholz, von (fōn är′kĕn·hôlts), Johann Wilhelm. German writer.....1743–1812
Archer (är′chĕr), William. Scottish critic and translator of Ibsen.....1856–1924
Archilochus (är·kĭl′ō·kŭs). Greek lyric poet.....B.C. 7th c.
Archimedes (är′kĭ·mē′dēz). Greek mathematician.....B.C. 287?–212
Arco, del (thĕl är′kō), Alonso. Spanish painter.....1625–1700
Arçon, d' (dȧr′sŏN′), Jean Claude Éléonore le Michaud. French engineer....1733–1800
Arditi (är·dē′tē), Luigi. Italian musical composer.....1822–1903
Arenski (ȧ·rĕn′skĭ; *Russ.* ŭ·ryän′skĭ), Anton Stepanovitch. Russ. composer..1861–1906
Arents (ä′rĕnts), Albert. American metallurgist, born in Germany.....1840–1914
Aretin, von (fōn ä′rȧ·tēn′), Johann Christoph, Baron. Bavarian jurist.....1773?–1824
Aretino (ä′rȧ·tē′nō), Pietro. Italian satirist.....1492–1556
Arévalo (ä·rȧ′vä·lō), Juan José. Guatemalan educator; president (1945–51)..1904 ——
Arezzo, d', *or* **Aretino,** Guido. See GUIDO D'AREZZO.
Argall (är′gôl; -g'l), Samuel, Sir. English mariner.....fl. 1609–1625
Argand (är′gäN′; *Angl.* är′gănd), Aimé. Swiss chemist. [*Argand lamp*]....1755–1803
Argelander (är′gĕ·län′dĕr), Friedrich Wilhelm August. Prussian astronomer.1799–1875
Argens, d' (dȧr′zhäNs′), Jean Baptiste de Boyer, Marquis. French writer....1704–1771
Argensola, de (thȧ är′hän·sō′lä), Lupercio Leonardo. Spanish poet.....1559–1613
Argenson, d' (dȧr′zhäN′sôN′), Marc Antoine. *Réné de Paulmy.* Fr. author.1722–1787
Argout, d' (dȧr′gōō′), Antoine M. A., Count. French financier.....1782–1858
Argüelles (är·gwä′[l]yäs), Augustín. Spanish minister of state.....1776–1844
Argiello (är·gwä′yō), Luis Antonio. Governor of California.....1784–1830
Argyll (är·gīl′), Archibald Campbell, 8th Earl and 1st Marquis of. Partisan of Cromwell. Beheaded.....1598–1661
Argyll, Archibald Campbell, 9th Earl of. Confederate of Monmouth. Beheaded.1629–1685
Argyll, George John Douglas Campbell, 8th Duke of. British statesman....1823–1900
Argyll, John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, 9th Duke of. British statesman and author. Governor general of Canada (1878–83).....1845–1914
Arion (ȧ·rī′ŏn). Greek poet of Lesbos.....B.C. 7th c.
Ariosto (ä′rē·ōs′tō), Lodovico. Italian poet. [*Orlando Furioso*] 1474–1533
Ariovistus (ăr′ĭ·ō·vĭs′tŭs). Germanic tribal chief.....fl. B.C. 71?–58
Aristarchus (ăr′ĭs·tär′kŭs). Greek grammarian and critic.....B.C. 220?–?150
Aristarchus of Samos (sā′mŏs). Greek astronomer..... B.C. 3d c.
Aristides (ăr′ĭs·tī′dēz). *The Just.* Athenian statesman and general.....B.C. 530?–?468
Aristippus (ăr′ĭs·tĭp′ŭs), of Cyrene. Gr. philosopher. [*Cyrenaic school*]..B.C. 435?–?356

Aristophanes (ăr′ĭs·tŏf′ə·nēz). Greek comic dramatist.....B.C. 448?–?380
Aristophanes of Byzantium (bĭ·zăn′shĭ·ŭm; bī-; -shŭm; -tĭ·ŭm). Greek scholar.....B.C. 257?–?180
Aristotle (ăr′ĭs·tŏt′l). Greek philosopher.....B.C. 384–322
Aristoxenus (ăr′ĭs·tŏk′sə·nŭs). Greek philosopher and writer on music.....B.C. 4th c.
Arius (ə·rī′ŭs; ăr′ĭ·ŭs). Greek patriarch of Alexandria. [*Arianism*]..... d. 336
Arkwright (ärk′rīt), Richard, Sir. English inventor of the spinning frame...1732–1792
Arlen (är′lĕn), Michael. Orig. *Dikran Kouyoumdjian*. British novelist and playwright, born in Bulgaria of Armenian parentage.....1895–1956
Arliss (är′lĭs), George. English actor in America.....1868–1946
Arlotto Mainardi (är·lŏt′tō mī·när′dē). *Il Piovano*. Italian burlesque poet..1395–1483
Armagnac, d' (dàr′mà′nyäk′), Bernard, Count. Constable of France..... ?–1418
Armand (är′mäN′), Charles, Count. *Armand Tufin, Marquis de La Rouërie*. French soldier in the American Revolution.....1756–1793
Armfelt (ärm′fĕlt), Gustaf Mauritz. Swedish general and courtier.....1757–1814
Arminius (är·mĭn′ĭ·ŭs), *Ger.* **Hermann** (hĕr′män). German hero.....B.C. 17?–21 A.D.
Arminius, Jacobus. *Jacob Harmensen*. Dutch theologian. [*Arminianism*].1560–1609
Armitage (är′mĭ·tĭj), Edward. English painter.....1817–1896
Armour (är′mẽr), Norman. American diplomat.....1887 ——
Armstead (ärm′stĕd; -stĭd), Henry Hugh. English sculptor.....1828–1905
Armstrong (ärm′strŏng), John. American soldier and diplomat.....1758–1843
Armstrong, Nellie. See MELBA.
Armstrong, Samuel Chapman. American educator. [*Hampton Institute*].1839–1893
Armstrong, William George, Baron. English inventor. [*Armstrong gun*]..1810–1900
Arnaldo. See ARNOLD OF BRESCIA.
Arnason (ärd′nä·sŏn), Jon. Icelandic author. [*Legends and Tales*].....1819–1888
Arnaud (är′nō′), Henri. Pastor and leader of the Waldenses.....1641–1721
Arnaud de Villeneuve (är′nōd′ vēl′nŭv′). *Lat.* **Arnaldus Villanovanus** (är·năl′dŭs vĭl′ə·nō·vā′nŭs). Physician and astrologer in France and Spain.....1235?–?1312
Arnauld (är′nō′), Angélique. French nun and writer.....1624–1684
Arnauld, Antoine. *The Great*. French philosopher.....1612–1694
Arnault (är′nō′), Antoine Vincent. French author.....1766–1834
Arnd *or* **Arndt** (ärnt), Johann. German Lutheran theologian and writer.....1555–1621
Arndt (ärnt), Ernst Moritz. German patriot and author.....1769–1860
Arne (ärn), Thomas Augustine. English musician and composer.....1710–1778
Arnim, von (fŏn är′nĭm), Elisabeth *or* Bettina. German author.....1785–1859
Arnim *or* **Arnheim** (ärn′hĭm), **von**, Hans Georg. Ger. diplomat & general..1581–1641
Arnim, von, Harry Karl Kurt Eduard, Count. German diplomat.....1824–1881
Arnim, von, Jürgen. German general.....1889? ——
Arnim, von, Ludwig Joachim *or* Achim. German poet.....1781–1831
Arnobius (är·nō′bĭ·ŭs). *Arnobius Afer*. Christian apologist..... fl. 300
Arnold (är′nŏld), Benedict. American general in the Revolution, and traitor.1741–1801
Arnold, Bion Joseph. American electrical engineer.....1861–1942
Arnold, Edwin, Sir. English poet. [*The Light of Asia*].....1832–1904
Arnold, Henry Harley. American general of the army.....1886–1950
Arnold, Matthew. *Son of Thomas* (*of Rugby*). English poet, critic, essayist.1822–1888
Arnold, Samuel Greene. Rhode Island historian.....1821–1880
Arnold, Thomas (of Rugby). English teacher and historian.....1795–1842
Arnold, Thomas Kerchever. English editor of school classics.....1800–1853
Arnold of Brescia (brä′shä) *or* **Arnaldo** (är·näl′dō). Italian reformer.....1100?–1155
Arnold of Villanova (vĭl′ə·nō′vä). = ARNAUD DE VILLENEUVE.
Arnold von Winkelried (*Ger.* är′nŏlt fŏn vĭng′kĕl·rēt). See WINKELRIED.
Arnoldson (är′nōld·sŏn), Klas Pontus. Swedish pacifist. [*Nobel peace prize, 1908*].....1844–1916
Arnolfo di Cambio (är·nōl′fō dē käm′byō). Florentine architect and sculptor.1232?–?1300
Arnott (är′nŏt), Neil. Scottish physician.....1788–1874
Arouet (ä′rwĕ′), François Marie. See VOLTAIRE.
Árpád (är′päd). Founder of the Hungarian monarchy..... ?–907
Arrebo (ä′rĕ·bō), Anders Christensen. Danish poet.....1587–1637
Arrhenius (ăr·rā′nĭ·ŭs; *Angl.* ă·rē′nĭ·ŭs), Svante August. Swedish physicist and chemist. [*Nobel prize in chemistry, 1903*].....1859–1927
Arrian (ăr′ĭ·ăn). *Flavius Arrianus*. Greek historian..... 2d c. A.D.
Arriaza y Superviela, de (thä är·ryä′thä [-sä] ē sōō′pĕr·vyä′lä), Juan Bautista. Spanish poet.....1770–1837
Arrivabene (är′rē·vä·bä′nä), Giovanni, Count. Ital. economist and exile.....1787–1881
Arrom, de (thä är·rōn′), Cecilia Francisca Josefa. See CABALLERO.
Arrowsmith (ăr′ō·smĭth), Aaron. English geographer.....1750–1823
Arsaces (är′sə·sēz). Founder of Parthian dynasty.....d. B.C. 248
Arsinoë (är·sĭn′ō·ē). Daughter of Ptolemy I, king of Egypt.....B.C. 316–271
Arsonval, d' (dàr′sôn′val′), Jacques Arsène. French physicist.....1851–1940
Artaphernes (är′tə·fûr′nēz). *Nephew of Darius I*. Persian commander at Marathon.....B.C. 5th c.
Artaxerxes I (är′tăg·zûrk′sēz; -tăk·sûrk′-; -tə·zûrk′-). *Longimanus*. King of Persia (B.C. 464–424).....d. B.C. 424
Artaxerxes II. *Mnemon*. King of Persia (B.C. 404–359).....d. B.C. 359
Artaxerxes III. King of Persia (B.C. 359–338).....d. B.C. 338
Artedi (är·tē′dĭ), Peter. Swedish naturalist.....1705–1735
Artemisia (är′tē·mĭz′ĭ·ə; -mĭsh′ĭ·ə). Queen of Halicarnassus.....fl. B.C. 480
Artemisia. Consort of Mausolus, Prince of Caria.....d. B.C. ab. 350
Artevelde, van (vän är′tē·vĕl′dē), Jacob. *Brewer of Ghent*. Flem. statesman..1290?–1345
Artevelde, van, Philip. *Son of J.* Chief of the insurrection in Flanders....1340?–1382
Arthur (är′thẽr). British king, and hero of the Round Table.....6th c.
Arthur, Chester Alan. Twenty-first president of United States (1881–85).....1830–1886
Arthur, Julia. *Ida Lewis. Mrs. B. P. Cheney, Jr.* American actress.....1869–1950
Arthur, Timothy Shay. American story writer. [*Ten Nights in a Barroom*].1809–1885
Artigas (är·tē′gäs), José Gervasio. Uruguayan general.....1764–1850
Artsybashev *or* **Artzybasheff** (*Angl.* är′tsĭ·bä′shĕf), Mikhail Petrovich. Russian novelist and dramatist.....1878–1927
Artzybasheff, Boris. *Son of preceding*. American (Russ.-born) illustrator..1899 ——
Arundel (ăr′ŭn·d'l), Henry Fitzalan, 12th Earl of. English statesman.....1511?–1580
Arundel, Thomas. Archbishop of Canterbury.....1353–1414
Aryabhata *or* **Aryabhatta** (är′yə·bŭt′ə; 99). Indian mathematician and astron. b. 476
Asakawa (ä·sä·kä·wä), Kwan-Ichi. Japanese educator in America.....1873–1948
Asaph (ă′sĭf; -săf; äs′äf), Saint. Welsh bishop..... d. ?596
Asbjörnsen (äs′byŭrn·sĕn), Peter Christen. Norwegian author.....1812–1885
Asbury (ăz′bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ; -brĭ), Francis. First Methodist bishop in America...1745–1816
Asch (äsh; *Angl.* ăsh), Sholem *or* Shalom *or* Sholom. American Yiddish author.1880–1957
Ascham (ăs′kăm), Roger. Eng. scholar and author; tutor of Queen Elizabeth.1515–1568
Asclepiades of Bithynia (ăs′klē·pī′ə·dēz, bĭ·thĭn′ĭ·ə). Greek physician.....fl. B.C. 100
Ascue, Anne. See ASKEW.
Aselli (ä·sĕl′lē) *or* **Asellio** (ä·sĕl′lyō), Gasparo. Italian anatomist.....1581–1626
Ashburton (ăsh′bûr′t'n), Baron. See BARING, Alexander.
Ashburton, John Dunning, 1st Baron. English lawyer.....1731–1783
Ashe (ăsh), Bowman Foster. Am. educ., pres., U. of Miami, Fla. (1926–52).1885–1952
Ashe, John. American Revolutionary patriot.....1720?–1781
Ashe, Thomas. English poet.....1836–1889
Ashi (ä·shĭ′), Rabbi. Hebrew scholar. Compiler of the Gemara..... 352–427
Ashmead-Bartlett (ăsh′mĕd·bärt′lĕt; -lĭt), Ellis, Sir. English politician.....1849–1902
Ashmole (ăsh′mōl), Elias. English antiquary. [*Ashmolean Museum*].....1617–1692
Ashmun (ăsh′mŭn), Jehudi. American missionary in Liberia.....1794–1828
Ashurbanipal (ä′shōōr·bä′nē·päl). King of Assyria (B.C. 669–626).
Ashurnasirpal (·nä′zĭr·päl). King of Assyria (B.C. 884–859).
Askew *or* **Ascue** (ăs′kū), Anne. English Lutheran martyr.....1521–1546
Asoka (ä·sō′kä). King of Magadha, India (B.C. 273–232).....d. B.C. 232
Aspasia (ăs·pā′shĭ·ə; -zhĭ·ə). Consort of Pericles.....B.C. 470?–410
Asper (äs′pẽr), Hans. Swiss painter.....1499–1571
Asquith (ăs′kwĭth), Herbert Henry, 1st Earl of Oxford and Asquith. English statesman. Prime minister (1908–16).....1852–1928
Assemani (äs′sä·mä′nē), Giuseppe Simone. Syrian orientalist.....1687–1768
Asser (ăs′ẽr). Welsh monk. Biographer of Alfred the Great..... d. ?909
Asser (ăs′ẽr), Tobias Michael Carel. Dutch statesman. [*Nobel p. pr., 1911*].1838–1913
Assurbanipal (ä′sōōr-), **Assurnasirpal.** Vars. of ASHURBANIPAL, -NASIRPAL.
Astell (ăs′t'l), Mary. English author.....1668–1731
Astle (ăs′l), Thomas. English antiquary. [*Origin and Progress of Writing*].1735–1803
Astley (ăst′lĭ), Jacob, Baron Astley. English Royalist general.....1579–1652
Aston (ăs′tŭn), Francis William. Eng. scientist. [*Nobel pr. in chem., 1922*].1877–1945
Astor (ăs′tẽr), John Jacob. American fur trader and financier.....1763–1848
Astor, Nancy, Lady. *Viscountess Astor*. English M. P. (1919–45), born in Am.1879 ——
Astor, William Waldorf, 1st Viscount. *Grandson of John Jacob*. British financier and journalist. [*Pall Mall Gazette*].....1848–1919
Astruc (ăs′trük′), Jean. French medical writer and teacher.....1684–1766
Atahualpa (ät′ä·wäl′pä; *Span.* ä′tä·wäl′pä) *or* **Atabalipa** (ä′tä·vä′lē·pä). Last Inca king of Peru.....1500?–1533
Athanasius (ăth′ə·nā′shĭ·ŭs; -sĭ·ŭs), Saint. Greek father of the church.....293?–373
Athelstan *or* **Æthelstan** (ăth′ĕl·stăn). King of England (924–940)..... 895–940
Athenaeus (ăth′ē·nē′ŭs). Greek scholar..... late 2d c.
Athenagoras (ăth′ē·năg′ō·rŭs). Greek Christian apologist..... 2d c.
Atherton (ăth′ẽr·tŭn; -t'n), Gertrude Franklin, *born* Horn. Am. novelist..1857–1948
Athlone (ăth·lōn′), 1st Earl of. Governor general of South Africa (1923–31), of Canada (1940–45).....1874–1957
Athulf (ăth′ōōlf). See ETHELWULF.
Atkinson (ăt′kĭn·s'n), Alfred. American educator, president, Ariz. U. (1937–47) 1879 ——
Atkinson, Edward. American writer on political economy.....1827–1905
Atkinson, (Justin) Brooks. American dramatic critic.....1894 ——
Atossa (ə·tŏs′ə). Persian queen; daughter of Cyrus the Great, wife of Cambyses, Smerdis, and Darius Hystaspis, mother of Xerxes.....B.C. 6th c.
Attalus (ăt′ə·lŭs). Name of three kings of Pergamum. See ATTALID, in *Vocab.*
Attar (ăt′ẽr). Real name *Mohammed ibn-Ibrahim*. Persian poet.....1119–?1229
Atterbom (ät′tĕr·bōōm), Per Daniel Amadeus. Swedish poet.....1790–1855
Atterbury (ăt′ẽr·bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), Francis. Bishop of Rochester.....1662–1732
Atticus (ăt′ĭ·kŭs), Titus Pomponius. Roman literary patron.....B.C. 109–32
Attila (ăt′ĭ·lə). *The Scourge of God*. King of the Huns..... 406?–453
Attlee (ăt′lē; -lē), Clement Richard. British politician.....1883 ——
Attucks (ăt′ŭks), Crispus. Mulatto leader killed in Boston Massacre.....1723?–1770
Attwood (ăt′wōōd), Thomas. English political reformer.....1783–1856
Atwater (ăt′wō′tẽr; -wōt′ẽr), Wilbur Olin. Am. agricultural chemist, educator.1844–1907
Atwood (ăt′wōōd), George. English mathematician.....1746–1807
Atwood, Wallace Walter. Am. physiographer; president, Clark U. (1920–46).1872–1949
Auber (ō′bär′), Daniel François Esprit. French composer.....1782–1871
Aubigné, d' (dō′bē′nyā′), Jean Henri Merle. See MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ.
Aubigné, d', Théodore Agrippa. French historian and poet.....1552–1630
Aubrey (ô′brĭ), John. English antiquary.....1626–1697
Aubry (ō′brē′), Claude Charles, Count de la Boucharderie. French general...1773–1813
Aubusson, d' (dō′bü′sôn′), Pierre. French warrior and cardinal.....1423–1503
Auchinleck (ô′kĭn·lĕk′; ô′kĭn-), Claude John Eyre, Sir. British general.....1884 ——
Auckland (ôk′lănd), George Eden, Earl of. Governor general of India.....1784–1849
Audebert (ōd′bär′). Jean Baptiste. French naturalist and engraver.....1759–1800
Auden (ô′d'n), Wystan Hugh. American (English-born) poet.....1907 ——
Audiffret-Pasquier, d' (dō′dē′frē′pä′kyā′), Edme Armand Gaston, Duke. French statesman.....1823–1905
Audley (ôd′lĭ), Thomas, Baron. Lord chancellor of England.....1488–1544
Audouin (ō′dwăN′), Jean Victor. French entomologist.....1797–1841
Audran (ō′drăN′), Edmond. French composer.....1842–1901
Audran, Gérard. French engraver.....1640–1703
Audubon (ô′dŭ·bŭn; -bŏn; -dū-), John James. American ornithologist.....1785–1851
Aue, von, Hartmann. See HARTMANN VON AUE.
Auenbrugger von Auenbrugg (ou′ĕn·brōōg′ẽr fŏn ou′ĕn·brōōk), Leopold. Physician in Vienna.....1722–1809
Auer (ou′ẽr), Leopold. Hungarian violinist.....1845–1930
Auerbach (ou′ẽr·bäk), Berthold. German novelist.....1812–1882
Auersperg (ou′ẽrs·pĕrk), Adolf Wilhelm, Prince. Austrian statesman.....1821–1885
Auersperg, von (fŏn), Anton Alexander, Count. *Anastasius Grün*. Ger. poet.1806–1876
Auffenberg, von (fŏn ouf′ĕn·bĕrk), Josef, Baron. German dramatist.....1798–1857
Aufrecht (ouf′rĕkt), Theodor. German orientalist.....1822–1907
Augereau (ōzh′rō′), Pierre François Charles, Duke of Castiglione. Marshal of France.....1757–1816
Augier (ō′zhyā′), Guillaume Victor Émile. French dramatist and poet.....1820–1889
Augustine (ô′gŭs·tēn; ô·gŭs′tĭn), Saint. *Aurelius Augustinus*. Numidian bishop of Hippo. See AUGUSTINIANISM, in *Vocab.*..... 354–430
Augustine, Saint. Apostle of the English. 1st Archbishop of Canterbury.... ?–604
Augustinus (ô′gŭs·tī′nŭs), Antonius. = AGUSTÍN, Antonio.
Augustulus (ô·gŭs′tŭ·lŭs), Romulus. See ROMULUS AUGUSTULUS.
Augustus (ô·gŭs′tŭs). *Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus*. First Roman emperor (B.C. 27–14 A.D.).....B.C. 63–14 A.D.
Augustus I, Frederick. Elector of Saxony, and king of Poland.....1670–1733
Aulnoy *or* **Aunoy, d'** (dō′nwä′), Marie Catherine Jumel de Berneville, Countess. French author. [*Fairy Tales*].....1650?–1705
Aumale, d' (dō′mäl′), Charles de Lorraine, Duc. A leader of the League...1555?–1631
Aumale, d', Henri Eugène Philippe Louis d'Orléans, Duc. French general...1822–1897
Aurangzeb, Aurungzeb (ô′rŭng·zĕb; ou′-), *or* **Aurungzebe** (ô′rŭng·zĕb; ou′-). *Alamgir*. Emperor of Hindustan (1658–1707).....1618–1707
Aurelian (ô·rē′lĭ·ăn; -rēl′yăn). *Lucius Domitius Aurelianus*. Roman emperor (270–275)..... 212?–275
Aurelianus, Caelius. See CAELIUS AURELIANUS.
Aurelius (ô·rē′lĭ·ŭs; -rēl′yŭs), Marcus. See ANTONINUS, Marcus Aurelius.
Aurelie de Paladines, d' (dō′rēl′ dĕ pà′là′dēn′), Louis Jean Baptiste. Fr. gen..1804–1877
Auriol (ō′ryōl′), Vincent. French lawyer; 1st pres. of 4th Republic (1947–54).1884 ——
Aurispa (ou·rē′spä), Giovanni. Italian writer and scholar.....1369?–1459
Aurungzeb *or* **Aurungzebe.** See AURANGZEB.
Auslander (ôs′lăn′dẽr), Joseph. American poet.....1897 ——
Ausonius (ô·sō′nĭ·ŭs), Decimus Magnus. Roman scholar..... 4th c.
Austen (ôs′tĕn; -tĭn), Jane. English novelist. [*Pride and Prejudice*].....1775–1817
Austin (ôs′tĭn), Saint. = AUGUSTINE (of Canterbury).
Austin, Alfred. English critic; poet laureate (1896–1913).....1835–1913
Austin, John. English jurist.....1790–1859
Austin, Mary, *born* Hunter. *Mrs. S. W. Austin*. American author.....1868–1937
Austin, Sarah, *born* Taylor. English writer and translator.....1793–1864
Austin, Stephen Fuller. Founder of the first colony of Texas.....1793–1836
Austin, Warren Robinson. American lawyer and politician.....1877 ——
Autolycus (ô·tŏl′ĭ·kŭs). Greek astronomer and mathematician.....fl. B.C. ab. 310
Autran (ō′trăN′), Joseph. French poet.....1813–1877
Auzoux (ō′zōō′), Louis. French physician and inventor.....1797–1880
Ávalos, de (thä ä′vä·lōs), Fernando Francisco, Marquis of Pescara. Span. gen..1489–1525
Avebury (āv′bĕr·ĭ; ā′bĕr·ĭ), Baron. See LUBBOCK, John, Sir.
Avellaneda, de (thä ä′vä·[l]yä·nä′thä), Gertrudis Gómez. Spanish poet....1814–1873
Avempace *or* **Avenpace** (ä′vām·pä′thā; -sā). *ibn-Bajjah* or *ibn-al-Saigh*. Spanish-Arabian philosopher..... d. 1138
Avenarius (ä′vä·nä′rē·ōōs; *Angl.* āv′ē·nâr′ĭ·ŭs), Ferdinand. German art critic and poet. [*Kunstwart*].....1856–1923
Avenarius, Richard. German philosopher.....1843–1896
Aventinus (ä′vĕn·tē′nōōs; *Angl.* āv′ĕn·tĭ′nŭs), Johannes. Real name *Johannes Turmair*. Bavarian historian.....1477–1534
Avenzoar (āv′ĕn·zō′ẽr; -zō·är′) *or* **ibn-Zuhr** (Ib″n·zōōr′). Arab physician...1091?–1162
Averroës *or* **Averrhoës** (ə·vĕr′ō·ēz; āv′ĕr·ō′ēz), *or* **ibn-Rushd** (Ib″n·rōōshd′). Arab philosopher and physician. See AVERROISM, in *Vocab.*.....1126–1198
Avianus (ā′vĭ·ā′nŭs), Flavius. Latin writer of fables..... 4th c.?
Avicenna (āv′ĭ·sĕn′ə) *or* **ibn-Sina** (Ib″n·sē′nä). Arab physician and philosopher. See AVICENNISM, in *Vocab.*..... 980–1037
Ávila, de (thä ä′vē·lä), Gil González. Spanish historian.....ab. 1578–1658
Ávila, de, Juan. Spanish priest. *Apostle of Andalusia*.....1494?–1569
Ávila Camacho, Manuel. See CAMACHO.
Avitus (ə·vī′tŭs), Saint. Bishop of Vienne, France. Latin poet.....d. ab. 525
Avogadro (ä′vō·gä′drō), Amedeo, Count. Italian chemist and physicist.....1776–1856
Axel (äk′sĕl). See ABSALON.
Ayala, de, Pedro López. See LÓPEZ DE AYALA.

Aydelotte (ā′dĭ·lŏt), **Frank.** Am. educ., pres., Swarthmore Coll. (1921–40)..1880–1956
Ayesha *or* **Ayeshah** (ä′ī·shä). Vars. of AISHA.
Aylón, de (thā ī·[l]yōn′), Lucas Vázquez *or* Vásquez. Spanish explorer.....1475?–1526
Aylmer (āl′mẽr), John. Bishop of London, and tutor to Lady Jane Grey....1521–1594
Ayrer (ī′rẽr), Jakob. German dramatic poet.....1543?–1605
Ayres (ãrz), Leonard Porter. American educator and statistician.....1879–1946
Ayrton (ãr′t'n), William Edward. English electrical engineer and inventor...1847–1908
Ayscue (ãs′kū; ãs′kū), George, Sir. British admiral..... d. 1671
Aytoun (ā′t'n), William Edmondstoune, Sir. Scottish poet.....1813–1865
Ayub Khan (ä·ē·o͝ob′ [I.o͝ob′] kän). Governor of Herat.....1855–1914
Ayyub ibn-Shadhi (ä·ē·o͝ob′ [I.o͝ob′] ĭb′n shäd′hĭ). See AYUBITE, in *Vocab.*.. d. 1173
Azaña (ä·thä′nyä; ä·sä′-), Manuel. Span. lawyer; pres. of Spain (1936–39)...1880–1940
Azara, de (thā ä·thä′rä; ä·sä′rä), Félix. Spanish naturalist.....1743–1821
Azeglio, d' (dä·dzā′lyō), Massimo Taparelli, Marquis. Ital. statesman, author.1798–1866
Azo (äd′zō) *or* **Azzo** (äd′dzō). *Azolinus Porcius.* Italian jurist.....1150?–?1230
Azuni (ä·dzo͝o′nē), Domenico Alberto. Sardinian jurist.....1749–1827

B

Baader, von (fôn bä′dẽr), Franz Xaver. German philosopher and mystic....1765–1841
Bab, the (bäb). *Ali Mohammed of Shiraz.* Persian founder of Babism.....1819–1850
Babbage (băb′ĭj), Charles. English mathematician.....1792–1871
Babbitt (băb′ĭt), Irving. American educator and critic.....1865–1933
Babbitt, Isaac. American inventor. [*Babbitt metal*].....1799–1862
Babcock (băb′kŏk), George Herman. American engineer and inventor.....1832–1893
Babcock, Stephen Moulton. Am. agric. chemist. [*Babcock test*].....1843–1931
Baber, Babur, *or* **Babar** (bä′bẽr). *Zahir ud-Din Muhammad.* Founder of the Mogul dynasty of India.....1483–1530
Babeuf (bà′bŭf′), François Émile. *Gracchus.* French revolutionist.....1760–1797
Babinet (bà′bē′nĕ′), Jacques. French physicist.....1794–1872
Babington (băb′ĭng·tŭn), Anthony. English conspirator. Executed.....1561–1586
Babo, von (fôn bä′bō), Joseph Marius. German dramatist.....1756–1822
Babrius (bā′brĭ·ŭs). Greek fabulist.....1st c. A.D.
Babson (băb′s'n), Roger Ward. American statistician.....1875 ——
Baccelli (bät·chĕl′lē), Alfredo. Italian poet.....1863–1955
Bacchylides (bă·kĭl′ĭ·dēz). Greek lyric poet.....B.C. 5th c.
Bacciocchi (bät·chôk′kē), Felice Pasquale. French general.....1762–1841
Baccio della Porta (bät′chō dälʹlä pôr′tä). See BARTOLOMMEO.
Bach (bäk), Johann Christian. *Son of J. S.* German composer.....1735–1782
Bach, Johann Christoph. German composer.....1642–1703
Bach, Johann Christoph Friedrich. *Son of J. S.* German composer.....1732–1795
Bach, Johann Sebastian. Famous German composer.....1685–1750
Bach, Karl Philipp Emanuel. *Son of J. S.* German composer.....1714–1788
Bach, Wilhelm Friedemann. *Son of J. S.* German composer.....1710–1784
Bache (bāch), Alexander Dallas. American physicist.....1806–1867
Bache, Franklin. American chemist and writer.....1792–1864
Bacheller (băch′ē·lẽr), Irving Addison. American journalist and novelist.....1859–1950
Bacher (bäk′ẽr), Otto Henry. American painter and etcher.....1856–1909
Bachman (bäk′mŭn), John. American naturalist and clergyman.....1790–1874
Baciccio, Il (ēl bä·chĕt′chō). *Giovanni Battista Gaulli.* Italian painter....1639–1709
Back (bäk), George, Sir. English admiral and arctic explorer.....1796–1878
Backer (bäk′ẽr), Jakob Adriaensz. Dutch painter.....1608–1651
Backhuysen (bäk′hoi′sĕ[n]), Ludolf. Dutch painter.....1631–1708
Bacon (bā′kŭn), Delia Salter. Am. author. [*Shakespeare-Bacon controversy*].1811–1859
Bacon, Francis, Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Albans. English philosopher, statesman, and author.....1561–1626
Bacon, Henry. American architect. [*Lincoln Memorial*].....1866–1924
Bacon, Nathaniel. Virginian patriot.....1647–1676
Bacon, Nicholas, Sir. *Father of Francis.* English statesman and lord keeper.1509–1579
Bacon, Roger, Friar. *The Admirable Doctor.* English philosopher.....1214?–1294
Bacon, Thomas. Am. colonial clergyman. [*Laws of Maryland*].....1700?–1768
Baden-Powell (bā′dĕn·pō′ĕl), Baden F. S. *Brother of the following.* English soldier, traveler, and inventor. [*Man-lifting kites*].....1860–1937
Baden-Powell, Robert Stephenson Smyth, 1st Baron Baden-Powell of Gilwell. English general; founder of the Boy Scouts. [*Defense of Mafeking*].....1857–1941
Badius (bā′dĭ·ŭs), Jodocus *or* Josse. Flemish printer.....1462–?1535
Badoglio (bä·dōl′yō), Pietro. Italian general, premier (1943–44).....1871–1956
Baeda, Saint. See BEDE, Saint.
Baedeker (bā′dĕ·kẽr; *G. usu.* bā′-), Karl. German publisher of guidebooks...1801–1859
Baekeland (bäk′länd; *Flem.* bā′kē·länt), Leo Hendrik. Belgian-Am. chemist.1863–1944
Baer, von (fôn bãr′), Karl Ernst. Estonian naturalist and embryologist.....1792–1876
Baeyer, von (fôn bā′yẽr), Adolf. German chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1905*]....1835–1917
Baffin (bäf′ĭn), William. English navigator.....1584–1622
Bagehot (bāj′ŭt), Walter. English economist and journalist.....1826–1877
Baggesen (bäg′ĕ·sĕn), Jens Immanuel. Danish poet.....1764–1826
Bagley (băg′lĭ), William Chandler. American educator and writer.....1874–1946
Bagnacavallo, Il (ēl bän′yä·kä·väl′lō). *Bartolommeo Ramenghi.* Italian painter.....1484–1542
Bagramian (bä·grŭm·yän′), Ivan Khristoforovich. Russian marshal.....1895 ——
Bagration (bä·grä·tyĭ·ōn′), Pëtr Ivanovich, Prince. Russian general.....1765–1812
Bahaullah (bä·hä′o͝ol·läʹ). *Mirza Husayn Ali.* Persian founder of Bahaism.1817–1892
Bahr (bär), Hermann. Austrian journalist and theater manager.....1863–1934
Bahram V (bä·räm′; *Angl.* bä′räm). *The Wild Ass.* Sassanian king of Persia (420–440)..... d. ?440
Baïf, de (dẽ bà′ēf′), Jean Antoine. French poet, member of the Pléiade.....1532–1589
Baikie (bā′kĭ), William Balfour. Scottish naturalist and philologist.....1825–1864
Bailey (bā′lĭ), Florence Augusta Merriam. American ornithologist.....1863–1948
Bailey, Guy Winfred. Am. educator, pres., Univ. of Vermont (1920–40).....1876–1940
Bailey, James Anthony. Am. showman. [*Barnum and Bailey's circus*]...1847–1906
Bailey, James Montgomery. *Danbury News Man.* Am. humorous journalist.1841–1894
Bailey, Liberty Hyde. American horticulturist and botanist.....1858–1954
Bailey, Nathan *or* Nathaniel. English schoolmaster and lexicographer..... d. 1742
Bailey, Philip James. English poet. [*Festus*].....1816–1902
Baillie (bā′lĭ), Joanna. Scottish poet and dramatist.....1762–1851
Baillie, Matthew. *Brother of Joanna.* Scottish physician and anatomist...1761–1823
Baillie, Robert. Scottish clergyman and author.....1599–1662
Baillon (bà′yōn′), Ernest Henri. French naturalist.....1827–1895
Baillot (bà′yō′), Pierre Marie François de Sales. French violinist.....1771–1842
Bailly (bà′yē′), Jean Sylvain. French astronomer and politician.....1736–1793
Baily (bā′lĭ), Edward Hodges. English sculptor.....1788–1867
Baily, Francis. English astronomer.....1774–1844
Bain (bān), Alexander. Scottish psychologist and author.....181.–1903
Bainbridge (bān′brĭj), William. American naval officer.....1774–1833
Baini (bä·ē′nē), Giuseppe. Italian musician. [*Life of Palestrina*].....1775–1844
Baird (bãrd), David, Sir. Scottish general.....1757–1829
Baird, John Logie. Scottish inventor. [*Television*].....1888–1946
Baird, Spencer Fullerton. Am. naturalist; secy., Smithsonian Institution....1823–1888
Bairnsfather (bãrnz′fä′thẽr), Bruce. Eng. soldier, author, and illustrator....1888 ——
Baius (bā′yŭs), Michael. *Michel de Bay.* Belgian theolog. [*Baianism*]..1513–1589
Bajazet I (bäj′ä·zĕt′) *or* **Bayazid** (bī·yä·zĕd′). *Yilderim.* Ottoman sultan (1389–1403).....1347–1403
Bajazet II *or* **Bayazid.** Ottoman sultan (1481–1512).....1447–1513
Bajer (bī′ẽr), Fredrik. Dan. statesman, writer. [*Nobel peace prize, 1908*]..1837–1922
Baker (bā′kẽr), Benjamin, Sir. English engineer.....1840–1907
Baker, Ernest Albert. English librarian and author.....1869 ——
Baker, George Pierce. American teacher of drama and playwriting.....1866–1935
Baker, Herbert, Sir. English architect.....1862–1946
Baker, John Calhoun. American economist; president, Ohio U. (1945–)...1895 ——
Baker, Leonard Theodore. American educator.....1868–1955
Baker, Newton Diehl. American lawyer. Sec. of war (1916–21).....1871–1937
Baker, Ray Stannard. *David Grayson.* Am. magazine writer and author...1870–1946
Baker, Samuel White, Sir. English explorer in Africa.....1821–1893
Baker, Thomas Stockham. Am. educ., pres., Carnegie Tech. (1922–35).....1871–1939
Bakewell (bāk′wĕl; -wĕl), Robert. English grazier and cattle breeder.....1725–1795
Bakhuisen (bäk′hoi′sĕ[n]), Ludolf. = BACKHUYSEN.
Bakst (bàkst), Léon Nikolaevich. Russian painter and artist.....1866?–1924
Bakunin (bŭ·kōo′nyĭn), Mikhail Aleksandrovich. Russ. anarchist and writer.1814–1876
Balakirev (bä·lä′kĭ·ryĕf′), Mili Alekseevich. Russian composer.....1837–1910
Balard (bà′lär′), Antoine Jérôme. French chemist. Discoverer of bromine ..1802–1876
Balbo (bäl′bō), Cesare. *Count of Vinadio.* Italian writer and statesman....1789–1853
Balbo, Italo. Italian aviator and politician.....1896–1940
Balboa, de (dĕ bäl·bō′ä; *Span.* thä väl·vō′ä), Vasco Núñez. Spanish explorer and discoverer of the Pacific.....1475–1517
Balbuena, de (thä väl·vwā′nä), Bernardo. Spanish poet.....1568–1627
Balch (bôlch), Emily Greene. Am. econ. & sociol. [*Nobel peace pr., 1946*]..1867 ——
Baldi (bäl′dē), Bernardino. Italian mathematician.....1553–1617
Baldini (bäl·dē′nē), Baccio. Italian engraver.....1436?–?1487
Baldinucci (bäl′dē·nōo͝t′chē), Filippo. Florentine artist and writer.....1624–1696
Baldung (bäl′dōōng), Hans. *Grün.* German painter and engraver.....1476?–1545
Baldwin I (bôld′wĭn). King of Jerusalem. *Bro. of Godfrey of Bouillon*....1058–1118
Baldwin, Evelyn Briggs. Am. meteorologist and arctic explorer.....1862–1933
Baldwin, James Mark. American psychologist.....1861–1934
Baldwin, Matthias William. Am. manufacturer (locomotives).....1795–1866
Baldwin, Stanley, 1st Earl Baldwin of Bewdley. Eng. statesman; prime minister (1923–24; '24–29; '35–37).....1867–1947
Bale (bāl), John. Bishop of Ossory. English author.....1495–1563
Balen, van (vän bà′lē[n]), Hendrick. Flemish painter.....1575–1632
Balfe (bälf), Michael William. Irish musician and composer.....1808–1870
Balfour (bäl′fo͝or), Alexander. Scottish author.....1767–1829
Balfour, Arthur James, 1st Earl of Balfour. English statesman and essayist..1848–1930
Balfour, Francis Maitland. *Bro. of A. J.* English biologist.....1851–1882
Baliol, de (dĕ bäl′yŭl), Edward. *Son of John.* Claimant to Scottish throne. d. 1363
Baliol, de, John. King of Scotland (1292–96).....1249–1315
Baliol *or* **Balliol, de** (bäl′yŭl), John. English baron. [*Balliol College, Oxford*]. d. 1269
Ball (bôl), John. English priest and social agitator. [*Peasants' Revolt*].... d. 1381
Ball, Robert Stawell, Sir. Irish astronomer.....1840–1913
Ball, Thomas. American sculptor.....1819–1911
Ballanche (bà′länsh′), Pierre Simon. French philosopher and writer.....1776–1847
Ballantyne (bäl′ăn·tĭn), James. Scottish printer and publisher.....1772–1833
Ballantyne, John. *Bro. of James.* Scottish publisher.....1774–1821
Ballantyne, Robert Michael. Scottish writer of boys' stories.....1825–1894
Ballin (bäl′ĕn), Albert. German shipowner.....1857–1918
Ballou (bă·lōo′), Hosea. Am. Universalist clergyman; 1st pres. Tufts Coll....1796–1861
Balmaceda (bäl′mä·sä′thä), José Manuel. Chilean statesman.....1842–1891
Baltard (bàl′tär′), Louis Pierre. French architect and engraver.....1764–1846
Baltimore (bôl′tĭ·mōr; 181), Lord. See CALVERT.
Baluze (bà′lüz′), Étienne. French historian.....1630–1718
Balzac, de (dĕ bàl′zăk′; *Angl.* bôl′zăk, bäl′zăk), Honoré. French novelist....1799–1850
Balzac, de, Jean Louis Guez. French prose writer.....1597?–1654
Bamberger (bäm′bĕr′gẽr), Ludwig. German politician and economist.....1823–1899
Bamboccio, Il (ēl bäm·bôt′chō). See LAAR.
Banco, di (dē bäng′kō), Nanni d'Antonio. Florentine sculptor.....1374–?1420
Bancroft (băn′krŏft; bäng′-; 185), George. American historian.....1800–1891
Bancroft, Hubert Howe. American historian.....1832–1918
Bancroft, Richard. English prelate.....1544–1610
Bancroft, Squire, Sir. English actor and theater manager.....1841–1926
Bancroft, Wilder Dwight. American chemist.....1867–1953
Bandel, von (fôn bän′dĕl), Ernst. German sculptor.....1800–1876
Bandelier (băn′dē·lēr′), Adolph Francis Alphonse. Am. archaeologist.....1840–1914
Bandello (bän·dĕl′lō), Matteo. Italian writer of novelle.....1480?–1562
Bandinelli (bän′dē·nĕl′lē), Baccio *or* Bartolommeo. Italian sculptor.....1493–1560
Banér (bä·när′) *or* **Banner** (bän·när′), Johan. Swedish field marshal.....1596–1641
Bánffy (bänf′fĭ), Dezső *or* Desiderius, Baron. Hungarian statesman.....1843–1911
Bangs (băngz), John Kendrick. American humorist and editor.....1862–1922
Banim (bā′nĭm), John. Irish novelist.....1798–1842
Banks (băngks), Joseph, Sir. English naturalist.....1743–1820
Banks, Nathaniel Prentiss. American general; gov. of Mass. (1858–61).....1816–1894
Banks, Thomas. English sculptor.....1735–1805
Banting (băn′tĭng), Frederick Grant, Sir. Canadian physician. [*Insulin. Nobel prize in medicine, 1923*].....1891–1941
Banting, William. English writer on corpulence. [*Bantingism*].....1797–1878
Bantock (băn′tŭk), Granville, Sir. English musician and composer.....1868–1946
Banville, de (dĕ bàn′vē[l]′), Théodore. French poet and writer.....1823–1891
Bär, von (fôn bär′), Karl Ernst. = BAER, VON, Karl Ernst.
Baradai (bär′ä·dĭ′), Jacob. See JACOBITE CHURCH, in *Vocab.*
Baraguay d'Hilliers (bà′rà′gā′ dēl′yā′), Achille. Marshal of France.....1795–1878
Baranov (bŭ·rä′nŭf′), Aleksandr Andreevich. First gov. of Russ. America...1747–1819
Bárány (bä′rän·y′), Robert. Austrian physician. [*Nobel prize in med., 1914*].1876–1936
Baratynski (bä·rŭ·tĭn′skĭ), Evgeni Abramovich. Russian poet.....1800–1844
Barbarelli (bär′bä·rĕl′lē), Giorgio. See GIORGIONE.
Barbarossa (bär′bä·rŏs′ä). See FREDERICK I of Germany.
Barbarossa I. *Horush. Brother of foll.* Algierian corsair.....1473?–1518
Barbarossa II. *Khair ed-Din.* Algierian corsair.....1466?–1546
Barbatelli (bär′bä·tĕl′lē), Bernardo. See POCCETTI.
Barber (bär′bẽr), Donn. American architect.....1871–1925
Barber, John Warner. American historian.....1798–1885
Barberini (bär′bä·rē′nē), Francesco. Italian poet.....1264–1348
Barberini, Francesco. Italian cardinal. Founder of Barberini Library.....1597–1679
Barberini, Maffeo. See URBAN VIII.
Barbey d'Aurevilly (bàr′bā′ dôr′vē′yē′), Jules. French author.....1808–1889
Barbier (bàr′byā′), Antoine Alexandre. French bibliographer.....1765–1825
Barbier, Paul Jules. French dramatist and librettist.....1825–1901
Barbieri (bär·byā′rē), Giovanni Francesco. See GUERCINO.
Barbon (bär′bŏn′), **Barebone** (bär′bōn′), *or* **Barebones** (-bōnz′), Praise-God. English leather dealer. See BAREBONE'S PARLIAMENT, in *Vocab.*.....1596?–1679
Barbour (bär′bẽr), Clarence Augustus. Am. educ., pres., Brown U. (1929–37)..1867–1937
Barbour, James. American statesman.....1775–1842
Barbour, John. Scottish poet. [*Bruce* (*Brus*)].....1316?–1395
Barbour, Philip Pendleton. *Bro. of James.* American lawyer and judge....1783–1841
Barbusse (bàr′büs′), Henri. French editor and author.....1873–1935
Barclay (bär′klĭ; -klā), Alexander. Brit. author. Translator of *Ship of Fools*.1475?–1552
Barclay, John. Scottish poet. [*Argenis*].....1582–1621
Barclay, John. Scottish minister. Founder of the Bereans (see *Vocab.*).....1734–1798
Barclay, Robert. Scottish Quaker.....1648–1690
Barclay de Tolly (bär′klĭ dĕ tŏl′ĭ; *Russ.* bŭr·klĭ′ dĕ tô′lyĭ), Mikhail, Prince. Russian field marshal.....1761–1818
Bar Cocheba (bär′ kōk′vä) *or* **Coziba** (kō·zē′vä). Hebrew insurrectionist. d. 135
Bard (bärd), John. American physician.....1716–1799
Bard, Samuel. *Son of John.* American physician.....1742–1821
Bardesanes (bär′dĕ·sā′nēz). Syrian Gnostic. See BARDESANIST, in *Vocab.*... 154–?223
Barebone *or* **Barebones.** See BARBON.
Barents (bä′rĕnts), Willem. Dutch navigator..... d. 1597
Barère de Vieuzac (bà′rär′ dĕ vyū′zăk′), Bertrand. French revolutionist....1755–1841
Baretti (bä·rät′tē), Giuseppe Marc'Antonio. Italian critic.....1719–1789
Barham (bär′ăm), Richard Harris. *Thomas Ingoldsby.* English humorist..1788–1845
Bar-Hebraeus (bär′hē·brē′ŭs), Gregorius. *Abulfaraj.* Syrian scholar.....1226–1286
Baring (bär′ĭng), Alexander. First Baron Ashburton. *Son of Sir Francis.* English financier and diplomat.....1774–1848
Baring, Evelyn, 1st Earl of Cromer. British diplomat.....1841–1917
Baring, Francis, Sir. English capitalist and banker.....1740–1810
Baring, Maurice. English soldier, journalist, and author.....1874–1945
Baring-Gould (-gōōld′), Sabine. English clergyman and author.....1834–1924
Barker (bär′kẽr), Harley Granville. See GRANVILLE-BARKER.
Barker, James Nelson. American dramatist.....1784–1858
Barkla (bärk′lä), Charles Glover. English physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1917*].1877–1944

Barkley (bär′klĭ), Alben William. American lawyer; vice-pres. U. S. (1949–53).1877–1956
Barlow (bär′lō), Joel. American poet and patriot. [*Hartford Wits*].....1754–1812
Barlow, Peter. English mathematician.....1776–1862
Barmecides (bär′mĕ-sīdz); *sing.*, **Barmecide** (-sīd). See in *Vocab.*
Barnard (bär′nĕrd), Anne, Lady. English poet. [*Auld Robin Gray*].....1750–1825
Barnard, Edward Emerson. American astronomer.....1857–1923
Barnard, Frederick Augustus Porter. Am. educator. [*Barnard College*]...1809–1889
Barnard, George Grey. American sculptor.....1863–1938
Barnard, Henry. American educator.....1811–1900
Barnardo (bär·när′dō; bêr-), Thomas John. Brit. philanthropist. [*Homes*]..1845–1905
Barnby (bärn′bĭ), Joseph, Sir. English composer.....1838–1896
Barnes (bärnz), Barnabe. English poet.....1569?–1609
Barnes, Harry Elmer. American educator and sociologist.....1889 ——
Barnes, Margaret Ayer. *Mrs. Cecil Barnes.* American novelist.....1886 ——
Barnes, Mary Downing Sheldon. American educator.....1850–1898
Barnes, William. English poet (Dorset dialect).....1801–1886
Barnett (bär′nĕt; -nĭt), John Francis. English composer and pianist.....1837–1916
Barneveldt *or* **Barneveld** (bär′nə-vĕlt), Jan van Olden. Dutch statesman ...1547–1619
Barnfield (bärn′fēld), Richard. English poet.....1574–1627
Barnum (bär′nŭm), Phineas Taylor. American showman.....1810–1891
Barocchio (bä·rōk′kyō) *or* **Barozzi** (bä·rōt′tsē). See VIGNOLA, DA.
Barocci (bä·rōt′chē) *or* **Baroccio** (bä·rōt′chō), Federigo. Italian painter....1528–1612
Baroja (bä·rō′hä; 162), Pío. Spanish novelist.....1872–1956
Baron (bä′rôn′), Michel. Orig. *Boyron.* Fr. actor and playwright.....1653–1729
Baronius (bə·rō′nĭ·ŭs) *or* **Baronio** (bä·rōn′yō), Cesare. Italian cardinal and ecclesiastical historian.....1538–1607
Barr (bär), Amelia Edith, *born* Huddleston. English novelist in America .1831–1919
Barr, (Frank) Stringfellow. Am. educ., pres., St. John's Coll. (1937–46)....1897 ——
Barr, Robert. Scottish editor and novelist.....1850–1912
Barras, de (dē bä′räs′), Paul François Jean Nicolas, Count. Fr. revolutionist.1755–1829
Barré (bä·rā′; bär′ē), Isaac. Brit. officer (col.) & politician; opposed Stamp Act.1726–1802
Barrès (bä′rĕs′), Auguste Maurice. French novelist.....1862–1923
Barrett (bär′ĕt; -ĭt), John. American diplomat.....1866–1938
Barrett, Lawrence. American actor.....1838–1891
Barrett, Wilson. English actor and theater manager.....1846–1904
Barrias (bä′ryäs′), Louis Ernest. French sculptor.....1841–1905
Barrie (bär′ĭ), James Matthew, Sir. Scottish novelist and dramatist.....1860–1937
Barros, de (thə vär′rōōsh), João. *The Portuguese Livy.* Port. historian....1496–1570
Barrow *or* **Barrowe** (bär′ō), Henry. Eng. reformer. See BARROWIST, in *Vocab.* d. 1593
Barrow (bär′ō), Isaac. English theologian and mathematician.....1630–1677
Barrow, John, Sir. English traveler and geographer.....1764–1848
Barry (bär′ĭ), Ann Street. *Mrs. Spranger Barry.* English actress.....1734–1801
Barry, Charles, Sir. English architect; designed Houses of Parliament.....1795–1860
Barry, Elizabeth. English actress.....1658–1713
Barry, James. Irish historical painter.....1741–1806
Barry, John. American naval officer.....1745–1803
Barry, John Wolfe Wolfe-, Sir. English civil engineer. [*Tower bridge*].....1836–1918
Barry, Philip. American dramatist.....1896–1949
Barry, Spranger. Irish actor.....1719–1777
Barry, **du** (dü bär′ĭ; *F.* dü bä′rē′), Marie Jeanne Bécu, Countess. See DU BARY.
Barrymore (bär′I·mōr; 181). Family of American actors: Maurice (1847–1905), real name *Herbert Blythe;* his wife, Georgiana Emma (1856–1893), *dau. of John Drew;* their children, Lionel (1878–1954), Ethel (1879–), and John Blythe (1882–1942).
Bart *or* **Barth** (bärt), Jean. French naval officer.....1651?–1702
Bartas, **du** (dü bär′tȧs′; *Angl.* dū bär′tȧs), Guillaume de Salluste. French poet.1544–1590
Bartet (bär′tĕ′), Jeanne Julia. Real name *Regnault.* French actress.....1854–1941
Barth (bärt), Heinrich. German explorer.....1821–1865
Barth, Karl. Swiss theologian.....1886 ——
Barthélemy (bär′tā′lē′mē′), Auguste Marseille. French satiric poet.....1796–1867
Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire (săn′-tē′lär′), Jules. French savant.....1805–1895
Barthez (bär′tȧz′) *or* **Barthès** (-tȧs′), Paul Joseph. French medical writer..1734–1806
Bartholdi (bär′tōl′dē′; *Angl.* bär·thōl′dĭ), Frédéric Auguste. Fr. sculptor....1834–1904
Bartholin (bär·tō′lĭn), Kaspar. Danish physician.....1585–1629
Bartholin, Thomas. Danish medical writer.....1616–1680
Bartholomé (bär′tō′lō′mā′), Paul Albert. French sculptor and painter.....1848–1928
Bartlett (bärt′lĕt; -lĭt), Homer Newton. American composer.....1845–1920
Bartlett, John. American publisher and editor. [*Familiar Quotations*]....1820–1905
Bartlett, John Russell. American writer. [*Dict. of Americanisms*].....1805–1886
Bartlett, Josiah. American physician, judge, governor of N.H., and signer of the Declaration of Independence.....1729–1795
Bartlett, Paul Wayland. American sculptor. [*Statue of Lafayette, Paris*]..1865–1925
Bartlett, Robert Abram. Newfoundland arctic explorer.....1875–1946
Bartók (bär′tōk; *Hung.* bŏr′-), Béla. Hungarian composer.....1881–1945
Bartoli (bär′tō-lē), Adolfo. Italian writer on hist. of Ital. literature.....1833–1894
Bartoli, Daniello. Italian Jesuit and writer.....1608–1685
Bartoli, Pietro Santi. *Il Perugino.* Italian engraver and painter.....ab. 1635–1700
Bartolini (bär′tō-lē′nē), Lorenzo. Italian sculptor.....1777–1850
Bartolommeo (bär′tō-lōm·mā′ō), Fra. *Baccio della Porta.* Florentine painter.1475–1517
Bartolozzi (bär′tō-lōt′tsē), Francesco. Italian engraver.....1727–1815
Barton (bär′t'n), Bernard. *The Quaker Poet.* English poet.....1784–1849
Barton, Clara. American philanthropist. [*Red Cross*].....1821–1912
Barton, Edmund, Sir. Australian statesman. First prime minister.....1849–1920
Barton, Elizabeth. *Holy Maid of Kent.* English religious impostor.....1506?–1534
Barton, Fanny. See ABINGTON, Frances, Mrs.
Bartram (bär′trăm), John. American botanist.....1699–1777
Bartram, William. *Son of John.* American naturalist.....1739–1823
Bartsch, von (fôn bärch′), Johann Adam Bernhard. Austrian engraver.....1757–1821
Baruch (bə·rōōk′; bär′ōōk [*his own pron.*]), Bernard Mannes. Am. financier.1870 ——
Barye (bä′rē′), Antoine Louis. French sculptor.....1795–1875
Basedow (bä′zē-dō), Johann Bernhard. German educator.....1724?–1790
Basedow, **von** (fôn), Karl. German physician.....1799–1854
Bashkirtsev (bŭsh·kēr′tsĕf), Marie. Russian painter and diarist.....1860–1884
Basil (bȧz′ĭl; bȧs′-; bā′z'l; -s'l) *or* **Basilius** (bȧ·sĭl′I·ŭs; -zĭl′-), Saint. *The Great.* Bishop of Caesarea.....330?–?379
Basilides (bȧs′I·lĭ′dēz; bȧz′-). See BASILIDIAN, in *Vocab.*
Basiliscus (bȧs′I·lĭs′kŭs; bȧz′-). Emperor of the East (476–477)..... d. 478
Baskerville (bȧs′kēr·vĭl), John. English letter founder and printer.....1706–1775
Bass (bȧs), George. English navigator and discoverer. [*Bass Strait*]..... d. 1812
Bassano, **da** (dä bȧs·sä′nō), Jacopo. Real name *da Ponte.* Italian painter..1510–1592
Bassi, **da** (dä bȧs′sē), Matteo. See MATTEO DA BASCIO.
Bassianus (bȧs′I·ä′nŭs). See (1) CARACALLA; (2) HELIOGABALUS, in *Vocab.*
Bassompierre, **de** (dē bȧ′sôn′pyär′), François, Baron. French courtier.....1579–1646
Bastian (bȧs′tē·än), Adolf. German ethnologist and traveler.....1826–1905
Bastiat (bȧs′tyȧ′), Claude Frédéric. French political economist.....1801–1850
Bastien-Lepage (bȧs′tyăn′lē·pȧzh′), Jules. French painter.....1848–1884
Bataille (bȧ′tä′y′), Félix Henry. French dramatist.....1872–1922
Bateman (bāt′mȧn), Kate Josephine. *Mrs. George Crowe.* Am. actress....1843–1917
Bates (bāts), Arlo. American writer and educator.....1850–1918
Bates, Ernest Sutherland. American educator and author.....1879–1939
Bates, Henry Walter. English naturalist.....1825–1892
Bates, Joshua. American financier and philanthropist.....1788–1864
Bates, Katharine Lee. Am. educator and poet. [*America the Beautiful*]..1859–1929
Bateson (bāt′s'n), William. English biologist.....1861–1926
Bath (bȧth; 83), Earl of. See PULTENEY, William.
Báthory *or* **Báthori** (bä′tō-rĭ), Stephen. See STEPHEN BÁTHORY.
Bathurst (bȧth′ûrst; -ērst), Allen, 1st Earl. English statesman.....1684–1775
Batista y Zaldívar (bä·tēs′tä ē säl·dē′vär), Fulgencio. Cuban soldier and politician; pres. of Cuba (1940–44; 1952–).....1901 ——
Batoni *or* **Battoni** (bä[t]·tō′nē), Pompeo Girolamo. Italian painter.....1708–1787
Battani, **al-** (äl′bȧt·tä′nē). *Albategnius* or *Albatenius.* Arab astronomer... ab. 850–929
Batteux (bȧ′tû′), Charles. French critic.....1713–1780
Baudelaire (bō′dlär′), Pierre Charles. French poet. [*Flowers of Evil*].....1821–1867
Baudouin (bō′dwăn′). *Son of Leopold III.* King of the Belgians (1951–)..1930 ——
Baudry (bō′drē′), Paul Jacques Aimé. French painter.....1828–1886
Bauer (bou′ĕr), Bruno. German theologian and Biblical critic.....1809–1882
Bauer, Georg. See AGRICOLA, Georg.
Bauer, Harold. English pianist.....1873–1951
Bauhin (bō′ăn′), Gaspard. Swiss anatomist and botanist.....1560–1624
Baum (bäm), Lyman Frank. American author. [*Wizard of Oz*].....1856–1919
Baum (boum), Vicki. American author. [*Grand Hotel*].....1888 ——
Baumbach (boum′bäk), Rudolf. German poet.....1840–1905
Baumé (bō′mā′), Antoine. French chemist.....1728–1804
Baumes (bôm′mĕs), Caleb Howard. American lawyer. [*Baumes Law*].....1863–1937
Baumgarten (boum′gär′tĕn), Alexander Gottlieb. German philosopher.....1714–1762
Baur (bour), Ferdinand Christian. German theologian. [*Tübingen school*].1792–1860
Bavius (bā′vĭ·ŭs). Inferior Roman poet. Cf. BAVIAN, in *Vocab.*..... B.C. 1st c.
Baxter (bȧks′tēr), George. English printer. [*Baxter prints*].....1804–1867
Baxter, James Phinney. American educator, pres., Williams College (1937–).1893 ——
Baxter, Richard. English nonconformist divine.....1615–1691
Bay, **de** (dē bā′), Michel. See BAIUS, Michael.
Bayard (bī′ärd; -ērd), James Asheton. American statesman.....1767–1815
Bayard, Thomas Francis. First Am. ambassador to Great Britain (1893–97) .1828–1898
Bayard, **de** (dē bä′yär′), Pierre Terrail, Seigneur. *Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche.* French warrior.....1473?–1524
Bayazid. See BAJAZET.
Bayer (bī′ĕr), Johann. German astronomer.....1572–1625
Bayer, **von** (fôn), Karl Robert Emmerich. *Robert Byr.* Austrian novelist..1835–1902
Bayle (bāl), Pierre. French philosopher and critic.....1647–1706
Bayliss (bā′lĭs), William Maddock, Sir. English physiologist.....1860–1924
Baylor (bā′lēr), Robert Emmet Bledsoe. American jurist.....1793?–1873
Bazaine (bä′zȧn′), Achille. French general. [*Metz*].....1811–1888
Bazalgette (bȧz′I·jĕt; -jĭt), Joseph William, Sir. English engineer.....1819–1891
Bazard (bä′zär′), Saint-Amand. French socialist. [*Carbonarism in France*]..1791–1832
Bazin (bä′zăn′), René François Nicolas Marie. French novelist.....1853–1932
Bazzi, **de'** (dā bȧt′tsē), Giovanni Antonio. See SODOMA, IL.
Bazzini (bȧd·dzē′nē), Antonio. Italian violinist and composer.....1818–1897
Beach (bēch), Chester. American sculptor.....1881–1956
Beach, Rex Ellingwood. American novelist and dramatist.....1877–1949
Beaconsfield (bē′kŭnz·fēld [*apparently the earl's own pron.*]; bĕk′ŭnz- [*place name in Buckinghamshire*]), Earl of. See DISRAELI.
Beale (bēl), Dorothea. Principal of Ladies' College, Cheltenham, England...1831–1906
Beale, Lionel Smith. English microscopist and medical writer.....1828–1906
Beard (bērd), Charles Austin. American historian.....1874–1948
Beard, Daniel Carter. Am. painter; organizer of Boy Scouts in U. S. (1910)..1850–1941
Beard, Mary, *born* Ritter. *Wife of Charles.* American historian.....1876–1958
Beardsley (bērdz′lĭ), Aubrey Vincent. English black-and-white artist.....1872–1898
Beatley (bēt′lĭ), Bancroft. Am. educator, pres., Simmons Coll. (1933–55)....1894 ——
Beatrice Portinari (bä·ä·trē′chä [*Angl.* bē′ȧ·trĭs] pōr·tē·nä′rē). Florentine lady. See BEATRICE, 2, in *Vocab.*.....1266–1290
Beattie (bē′tĭ), James. Scottish poet.....1735–1803
Beatty (bē′tĭ), David, 1st Earl of the North Sea & of Brooksby. Brit. admiral.1871–1936
Beauchamp, **de** (dē bē′chŏm), Richard, Earl of Warwick. English general...1382–1439
Beauclerc (bō′klär). See HENRY I.
Beaufort (bō′fērt), Francis, Sir. Eng. hydrographer. [*Beaufort's scale*]....1774–1857
Beaufort, Henry. English cardinal. Bishop of Winchester.....1377?–1447
Beauharnais, **de** (dē bō′är′nĕ′), Alexandre, Vicomte. 1st husband of Joséphine.1760–1794
Beauharnais, **de**, Eugène. *Son of Alex. and Joséphine.* Viceroy of Italy...1781–1824
Beauharnais, **de**, Hortense. *Sister of prec.* Mother of Napoleon III.....1783–1837
Beauharnais, **de**, Joséphine, *born* Marie Joséphine Rose Tascher de la Pagerie. Empress of the French. Wife of Napoleon I.....1763–1814
Beaumanoir, **de** (dē bō′mȧ′nwär′), Philippe. French jurist.....1246?–1296
Beaumarchais, **de** (dē bō′mär′shē′; *Angl.* bō′mär·shā′), Pierre Augustin Caron. French dramatist. [*Barbier de Séville. Mariage de Figaro*].....1732–1799
Beaumont (bō′mŏnt; -mŭnt), Francis. Eng. dramatist (esp. with Fletcher)..1584–1616
Beaumont, William. American physician, student of digestion.....1785–1853
Beaumont, **de** (dē bō′môn′), Élie. French geologist.....1798–1874
Beauregard, **de** (bō′rē·gärd), Pierre Gustave Toutant. Am. Confederate gen..1818–1893
Beaux (bō), Cecilia. American figure and portrait painter.....1863–1942
Beaverbrook (bē′vēr·brŏōk), William Maxwell Aitken, 1st Baron. Eng. newspaper publisher, born in Canada.....1879 ——
Bebel (bā′bĕl), August. German socialist and writer.....1840–1913
Beccafumi (bĕk′ȧ·fōō′mē), Domenico di Pace. *Il Meccherino.* Ital. painter.1486–1551
Beccaria, **di** (dē bĕk′ȧ·rē′ä), Cesare Bonesana, Marquis. Italian economist..1738–?1794
Béchamp (bā′shăn′), Pierre Jacques Antoine. French physician and chemist.1816–1908
Becher (bĕk′ĕr), Johann Joachim. German chemist.....1635–1682
Becker (bĕk′ĕr), Rudolf Zacharias. German tale writer.....1752–1822
Becker, Wilhelm Adolf. German archaeologist. [*Gallus; Charikles*].....1796–1846
Becket, **à** (ȧ [ä] bĕk′ĕt [-ĭt]), Thomas. Archbishop of Canterbury.....1118?–1170
Beckford (bĕk′fērd), William. English author. [*Vathek*].....1760–1844
Beckwith (bĕk′wĭth), James Carroll. American painter.....1852–1917
Becque (bĕk), Henry François. French dramatist.....1837–1899
Bécquer (bā′kĕr), Gustavo Adolfo. Spanish poet and novelist.....1836–1870
Becquerel (bĕk·rĕl′). Family of French physicists: (1) Antoine César (1788–1878). (2) Alexandre Edmond (1820–1891). *Son of A. C.* (3) Antoine Henri (1852–1908). *Son of A. E.* [*Becquerel rays. Nobel prize, 1903*].
Beddoes (bĕd′ōz), Thomas. English physician.....1760–1808
Beddoes, Thomas Lovell. *Son of Thomas.* English poet.....1803–1849
Bede (bēd), **Baeda**, *or* **Beda** (bē′dȧ), Saint. English monk and historian.... 673–735
Bede, Cuthbert. Pseudonym of Edward BRADLEY.
Bedford (bĕd′fērd), Duke of. *John of Lancaster. Son of Henry IV.* Regent for Henry V.....1389–1435
Bédier (bā′dyā′), Joseph. French author and scholar in medieval literature...1864–1938
Beebe (bē′bē), Charles William. American naturalist and explorer.....1877 ——
Beecham (bē′chăm), Thomas, Sir. English conductor and composer.....1879 ——
Beecher (bē′chēr), Henry Ward. American pulpit orator and lecturer.....1813–1887
Beecher, Lyman. *Father of H. W.* and *Harriet B. Stowe.* American preacher.1775–1863
Beer (bēr), George Louis. American historian.....1872–1920
Beerbohm (bēr′bōm), Max. English author and caricaturist.....1872–1956
Beernaert (bār′nȧrt), Auguste Marie François. Belgian statesman. [*Nobel peace prize, 1909*].....1829–1912
Beers (bērz), Clifford Whittingham. Am. founder of mental hygiene movement.1876–1943
Beers, Henry Augustin. American educator.....1847–1926
Beethoven, **van** (vän bā′tō′vĕn; *Ger.* vän [fän] bāt′hō′vĕn), Ludwig. German composer.....1770–1827
Beets (bāts), Nikolaas. Dutch poet and writer.....1814–1903
Begas (bā′gȧs), Reinhold. German sculptor.....1831–1911
Bégin (bā′zhăn′), Louis Nazaire. Canadian cardinal and author.....1840–1925
Behaim (bā′hīm) *or* **Böheim** (bû′hīm), Martin. German geographer.....1459?–?1507
Beham (bā′häm), the brothers: Hans Sebald (1500–1550) and Barthel (1502–1540). German painters and engravers. See LITTLE MASTERS, in *Vocab.*
Behmen (bā′mĕn), Jakob. = BÖHME, Jakob.
Behn (bān; bĕn), Aphra, *born* Johnson. English dramatist and novelist.....1640–1689
Behring, Vitus. = BERING, Vitus.
Behring, **von** (fôn bā′rĭng), Emil. German bacteriologist. [*Diphtheria antitoxin. Nobel prize in medicine, 1901*].....1854–1917
Behrman (bär′mȧn), Samuel Nathaniel. American playwright.....1893 ——
Beith (bēth), John Hay. *Ian Hay.* Scottish novelist and playwright.....1876–1952
Beke (bēk), Charles Tilstone. English geographer.....1800–1874
Bekker (bĕk′ĕr), Elizabeth. Dutch novelist and poet.....1738–1804
Belain (bē·lăn′), Pierre, Sieur d'Énambuc. French colonist in West Indies...1570?–1636
Belalcázar, **de** (dā vä′lāl·kä′thär; -sär), *or* **Benalcázar** (vä′nāl-), Sebastián. Spanish conquistador.....1495?–?1550
Belasco (bē·lăs′kō), David. American playwright and producer.....1854–1931
Belcher (bĕl′chēr), Edward, Sir. English naval officer and explorer.....1799–1877
Belcher, Jonathan. American colonial governor.....1682–1757

Belgioioso, di (dē bĕl′jō-yō′sō), Cristina Trivulzio, Princess. Ital. patriot....1808–1871
Belinski (bə-lĭn′skĭ; *Russ.* byĭ-lyēn′-), Vissarion Grigorievich. Russian critic..1811–1848
Belisarius (bĕl′ĭ-sâr′ĭ-ŭs). Roman general of the Eastern Empire.....505?–565
Beljame (bĕl′zhäm′), Alexandre. French educator.....1842–1906
Belknap (bĕl′năp), Jeremy. American historian and clergyman.....1744–1798
Bell (bĕl), Alexander Graham. *Son of A. M.* Am. inventor. [*Telephone*]..1847–1922
Bell, Alexander Melville. Scot.-American phonologist. [*Visible speech*]....1819–1905
Bell, Andrew. Scottish educator.....1753–1832
Bell, Charles, Sir. Scottish anatomist.....1774–1842
Bell, Clive. English writer on art and literature.....1881 ——
Bell, Gertrude Margaret Lowthian. English traveler and administrator.....1868–1926
Bell, Henry. Scottish engineer. Built steamship *Comet*.....1767–1830
Bell, John. American statesman. [*Constitutional Union party*].....1797–1869
Bell, Robert. Canadian geologist.....1841–1917
Bella, della (dĕl′ä bĕl′ä; *Ital.* däl′lä bĕl′lä), Stefano. Italian engraver.....1610–1664
Bellamont (bĕl′ə-mŏnt), Earl of. See Coote, Richard.
Bellamy (bĕl′ə-mĭ), Edward. American author. [*Looking Backward*].....1850–1898
Bellamy, George Anne. English actress and writer.....1731?–1788
Bellamy (*Du.* bĕl′ä-mē), Jacobus. Dutch poet.....1757–1786
Bellamy (bĕl′ə-mĭ), Joseph. American divine and writer.....1719–1790
Bellarmine (bĕl′ər-mĭn; -mēn), Robert. Ital. cardinal and controversialist...1542–1621
Bellay, du (dü bĕ lā′), Joachim. French poet, member of the Pléiade.....1522–1560
Belleau (bĕ′lō′), Remi. French poet, member of the Pléiade.....1528–1577
Bellingham (bĕl′ĭng-[h]ăm), Richard. Colonial governor of Mass.....1592?–1672
Bellini (bə-lē′nē). Family of Venetian painters: Iacopo (1400?–?1470), and his sons Giovanni (1430?–1516) and Gentile (1429?–1507).
Bellini, Vincenzo. Sicilian composer of operas.....1801–1835
Bellmann (bĕl′män), Karl Mikael. Swedish poet.....1740–1795
Bello (bā′yō; 170), Andrés. South American author and statesman.....1780?–1865
Belloc (bĕl′ŏk; -ŭk), Hilary. *Hilaire Belloc.* English author.....1870–1953
Bellot (bĕ′lō′), Joseph René. French arctic navigator.....1826–1853
Bellows (bĕl′ōz), Albert Fitch. American painter and etcher.....1829–1883
Bellows, George Wesley. American painter.....1882–1925
Bellows, Henry Whitney. American Unitarian divine.....1814–1882
Belmont (bĕl′mŏnt), August. American banker.....1853–1924
Belot (bə-lō′), Adolphe. French dramatist and novelist.....1829–1890
Belt (bĕlt), Thomas. English geologist and naturalist.....1832–1878
Beltrami (bäl-trä′mē), Eugenio. Italian mathematician.....1835–1900
Belzoni (bäl-tsō′nē), Giovanni Battista. Italian explorer.....1778–1823
Bem (bĕm), József. Polish general and Turkish pasha.....1795–1850
Bembo (bĕm′bō), Pietro. Italian cardinal and writer.....1470–1547
Bemis (bē′mĭs), Samuel Flagg. American historian.....1891 ——
Benalcázar, de, Sebastián. See Belalcázar.
Benavente y Martínez (bä′nä-vān′tä ē mär-tē′năth [-nās]), Jacinto. Spanish dramatist. [*Nobel prize, 1922*].....1866–1954
Benbow (bĕn′bō), John. English admiral.....1653–1702
Benchley (bĕnch′lĭ), Robert Charles. American humorous writer.....1889–1945
Benda (bäN′dä′), Julien. French novelist, essayist, critic.....1867–1956
Bendemann (bĕn′dē-män), Eduard. German painter.....1811–1889
Bender (bĕn′dĕr), Harold Herman. American philologist.....1882–1951
Bendix (bĕn′dĭks), Vincent. American inventor and industrialist.....1882–1945
Benedek, von (fôn bä′nä-dĕk), Ludwig August. Austrian general.....1804–1881
Benedetti (bĕn′ə-dĕt′ē), Vincente, Count. French diplomat. [*Ems*].....1817–1900
Benedict IX (bĕn′ĕ-dĭkt), Pope (1032–1044). *The Boy Pope*.....1012?–1056
Benedict XIII. *Pietro Francesco Orsini.* Pope (1724–30).....1649–1730
Benedict XIV. *Prospero Lambertini.* Pope (1740–58).....1675–1758
Benedict XV. *Giacomo della Chiesa.* Pope (1914–22).....1854–1922
Benedict, Harry Yandell. Am. educ., pres., Univ. of Texas (1927–37).....1869–1937
Benedict, Julius, Sir. British composer.....1804–1885
Benedict Biscop (bĭs′kŏp), Saint. English ecclesiastic.....628?–690
Benedict of Nursia (nûr′shĭ-ə; -shä), Saint. Founder of the Benedictine order.....480?–?543
Beneke (bä′nĕ-kə), Friedrich Eduard. German educator and psychologist....1798–1854
Beneš (bĕ′nĕsh), Eduard. President of Czechoslovakia (1935–38, '39–48)...1884–1948
Benét (bĕ-nā′), Stephen Vincent. *Bro. of W. R.* American writer.....1898–1943
Benét, William Rose. American author and editor. Cf. Wylie, Elinor.....1886–1950
Benezet (bĕn′ə-zĕt′), Louis Tomlinson. American educator, pres., Allegheny Coll. (1948–55).....1915 ——
Benfey (bĕn′fĭ), Theodor. German Sanskrit scholar.....1809–1881
Ben-Gurion (bĕn′gōōr-yōn′), David. Israeli (Polish-born) laborite; prime min. of Israel (1948–53; 1955–).....1886 ——
Benjamin (bĕn′jə-mĭn), Judah Philip. American lawyer and statesman.....1811–1884
Benjamin of Tudela (tōō-thä′lä). Spanish traveler and writer.....d. 1173
Bennett (bĕn′ĕt; -ĭt), (Enoch) Arnold. English novelist and playwright.....1867–1931
Bennett, Henry Garland. Am. educ., pres., Oklahoma A. & M. Coll. (1928–51).1886–1951
Bennett, James Gordon. Founder of the New York *Herald* (1835).....1795–1872
Bennett, Richard Bedford, Viscount. Canadian prime minister (1930–35)....1870–1947
Bennett, William Sterndale, Sir. English pianist and composer.....1816–1875
Bennigsen (bĕn′ĭg-sĕn), Levin August Theophil, Count. Russian general....1745–1826
Benoît (bə-nwä′), Pierre. French novelist.....1886 ——
Benoît de Sainte-Maure *or* **-More** (dē sănt′mōr′). French trouvère.....12th c.
Benson (bĕn′s'n), Arthur Christopher. English essayist and educator.....1862–1925
Benson, Edward Frederic. *Bro. of A. C.* English novelist.....1867–1940
Benson, Frank Robert, Sir. English actor and theater manager.....1858–1939
Benson, Frank Weston. American painter.....1862–1951
Benson, Godfrey Rathbone. *Bro. of Sir Frank.* See Baron Charnwood.
Benson, Robert Hugh. *Bro. of A. C.* English priest and author.....1871–1914
Benson, Stella. *Mrs. J. C. O'G. Anderson.* English novelist and poet.....1892–1933
Benson, William Shepherd. American admiral.....1855–1932
Bentham (bĕn′thăm), Jeremy. English philosopher and jurist.....1748–1832
Bentinck (bĕn′tĭngk), William, first Earl of Portland. English diplomat....1649?–1709
Bentinck, William Cavendish, Lord. *Son of W. H. C.* 1st gov. gen. of India (1833).....1774–1839
Bentinck, William George Frederick Cavendish, Lord. Eng. statesman.....1802–1848
Bentinck, William Henry Cavendish, 3d Duke of Portland. British prime minister (1783, 1807–09).....1738–1809
Bentley (bĕnt′lĭ), Phyllis Eleanor. English novelist.....1894 ——
Bentley, Richard. English critic and classical scholar.....1662–1742
Benton (bĕn′t'n), Thomas Hart. *Old Bullion.* American politician.....1782–1858
Benton, Thomas Hart. American painter.....1889 ——
Béranger, de (dē bā′räN′zhā′), Pierre Jean. French lyric poet.....1780–1857
Berchem *or* **Berghem** (bĕr′kĕm), Nicolaes Pietersz. Dutch painter.....1620–1683
Berdyaev (byĭr-dyä′yĕf), Nikolai Aleksandrovich. Russian philosopher.....1874–1948
Berengaria (bĕr′ĕn-gâr′ĭ-ə). Queen of Richard I of England.....d. ?1230
Bérenger de Tours (bā′räN′zhā′ dē tōōr′). French ecclesiastic.....998–1088
Berenice (bĕr′ə-nī′sē). Queen of Ptolemy III.....d. B.C. ?216
Beresford (bĕr′ĭz-fērd; bĕr′ĭs-), Charles Wm. de la Poer, Lord. Brit. admiral..1846–1919
Beresford, John Davys. English novelist.....1873–1947
Bergamasco, Il (ēl bĕr′gä-mäs′kō). See Castello, Giovanni Battista.
Bergendoff (bûr′gĕn-dôf; 185), Conrad John Immanuel. American clergyman and educator, president, Augustana Coll. (1935–).....1895 ——
Bergerac, de, Cyrano. See Cyrano de Bergerac.
Bergerat (bĕr′zhē-rä′), Auguste Émile. French author.....1845–1923
Bergey (bûr′gĭ), David Hendricks. American bacteriologist.....1860–1937
Bergh (bûrg), Henry. American philanthropist. Founder of the A. S. P. C. A..1811–1888
Berghem, Nicolaes Pietersz. See Berchem.
Bergius (bĕr′gē-ōōs), Friedrich. German chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1931*].....1884–1949
Bergman (bär′y'-män), Torbern Olof. Swedish chemist.....1735–1784
Bergsöe (bĕrk′sû), Jörgen Wilhelm. Danish naturalist and novelist.....1835–1911
Bergson (bĕrg′sôN′; *Angl.* bûrg′s'n), Henri. French philosopher. [*Nobel prize in lit., 1927*] See Bergsonism, in *Vocab.*.....1859–1941
Beria *or* **Beriya** (byä′ryĭ-yə; *Angl.* bĕr′ĭ-ə), Lavrenti Pavlovich. Russ. polit..1899–1953
Bering (bä′rĭng; *Angl.* bĕr′ĭng, bâr′-), Vitus. Danish navigator.....1680–1741
Ériot, de (dē bā′ryō′), Charles Auguste. Belgian violinist.....1802–1870
Berkeley (bûrk′lĭ; *Brit. usu.* bärk′-), George. Irish metaphysician.....1685–1753
Berkeley, William, Sir. Royal governor of Virginia.....1606–1677
Berle (bûr′lē), Adolf Augustus. American diplomat.....1895 ——
Berlichingen, von (fôn bĕr′lĭk-ĭng-ĕn), Götz *or* Gottfried. *The Iron Hand.* German warrior. Cf. Götz von Berlichingen, in *Vocab.*.....1480–1562
Berliner (bûr′lĭ-nər), Emile. Ger. inventor in Am. [*Telephone transmitter*].1851–1929
Berlioz (bĕr′lĭ-ōz; *Fr.* bĕr′lyōz′), Louis Hector. French composer.....1803–1869
Bernadette of Lourdes (bĕr′nə′dĕt′, lōōrd; *Angl.* bûr′nə-dĕt′, lōōrd). *Bernadette Soubirous.* French religious.....1844–1879
Bernadotte (bûr′nə-dŏt; *Swed.* bär′nə-dôt′), Folke, Count. Swedish diplomat.1895–1948
Bernadotte (bûr′nə-dŏt; *Fr.* bĕr′nä′dôt′), Jean Baptiste Jules. Marshal of France. Charles XIV John, King of Sweden and Norway (1818–44).....1763?–1844
Bernard (bĕr′nər′), Claude. French physiologist.....1813–1878
Bernard (bûr′nərd), Francis, Sir. Colonial governor (N. J.; Mass.).....1712–1779
Bernard (bĕr′nər′), Tristan (*orig.* Paul). French dramatist and novelist.....1866–1947
Bernard of Clairvaux (bĕr′nərd′, klĕr′vō′; *Fr.* bĕr′nər′), Saint. Fr. ecclesiast.1091–1153
Bernard of Cluny (bĕr′nərd′, klōō′nĭ; *Fr.* bĕr′nər′, klü′nē′) *or* **of Morlaix** (môr′lē′). French monk and poet.....12th c.
Bernard of Menthon (bĕr′nərd′, mäN′tôN′; *Fr.* bĕr′nər′), Saint. Founder of the hospices Great and Little Saint Bernard.....923–1008
Bernardes Pimenta (bĕr′nər′dĕsh pē-mäN′tä), Diogo. Portuguese poet....1540?–?1605
Bernardin de Saint-Pierre (bĕr′nər′dăN′ dē săN′pyâr′), Jacques Henri. French writer. [*Paul et Virginie*].....1737–1814
Berners (bûr′nĕrz), John Bourchier, 2d Baron. Eng. statesman and translator.1467–1533
Berners, 14th Baron. See Tyrwhitt-Wilson.
Bernhard (bĕrn′härd), Karl. Pseudonym of Andreas de Saint-Aubain.
Bernhardi, von (fôn bĕrn-här′dē), Friedrich. Prussian gen. and author.....1849–1930
Bernhardt (bûrn′härt; *Fr.* bĕr′nər′), Sarah. *Rosine Bernard.* French actress.1844–1923
Berni (bĕr′nē), Francesco. Italian burlesque poet.....1497–1536
Bernini (bär-nē′nē), Giovanni Lorenzo. Italian painter, sculptor, and architect 1598–1680
Bernoulli (*Ger.* bĕr-nōōl′ē; *Fr.* bĕr′nōō′yĕ′). Family of Swiss mathematicians: (1) Jakob (1654–1705). (2) Johann (1667–1748). *Bro. of Jakob.* (3) Daniel (1700–1782). *Son of Johann.*
Bernstein (bûrn′stĭn; *Ger.* bĕrn′shtĭn), Eduard. German socialist & author...1850–1932
Bernstein (bûrn′stĭn; *Fr.* bĕrn′stĕn′), Henry Léon Gustave Charles. French dramatist.....1876–1953
Bernstorff, von (fôn bĕrn′shtôrf), Johann Hartwig Ernst, Count. German statesman in Denmark.....1712–1772
Bernstorff, von, Johann-Heinrich, Count. German diplomat.....1862–1939
Berossus (bə-rŏs′ŭs) *or* **Berosus** (-rō′sŭs). Chaldean priest and chronicler... B.C. 3d c.
Berquin (bĕr′kăN′), Arnaud. *L'Ami des Enfants.* French writer.....1749?–1791
Berruguete (bĕr′rōō-gā′tā), Alonso. Spanish painter and sculptor.....ab. 1486–1561
Berry, de (dē bĕr′ĭ; *Fr.* bĕ′rē′), Marie Caroline Ferdinande Louise, Duchess. Daughter of Ferdinand I, King of the Two Sicilies.....1798–1870
Berthelot (bĕr′tə-lō′), Pierre Eugène Marcellin. French chemist.....1827–1907
Berthollet, de (dē bĕr′tô′lā′), Claude Louis, Count. French chemist.....1748–1822
Berthoud (bĕr′tōō′), Ferdinand. Swiss inventor of marine clocks.....1727–1807
Bertillon (bĕr′tē′yôN′; *Angl.* bûr′tĭ-lŏn), Alphonse. French anthropologist...1853–1914
Bertin (bĕr′tăN′), Louis François. Fr. journalist. [*Journal des Débats*]...1766–1841
Bertini (bĕr-tē′nē; *Fr.* bĕr′tē′nē′), Jérôme Henri. French composer and pianist.1798–1876
Bertrand (bĕr′trăN′), Henri Gratien, Count. French general.....1773–1844
Bertrand, Louis Marie Émile. French novelist.....1866–1941
Berzelius (bĕr-zē′lĭ-ŭs; *Swed.* bĕr-sā′lĭ-ŭs), Jöns Jakob, Baron. Swed. chem..1779–1848
Besant (bĕz′ənt), Annie, *born* Wood. English theosophist.....1847–1933
Besant (bə-zănt′; *orig.* bĕz′nt), Walter, Sir. English novelist.....1836–1901
Beskow, von (fôn bĕs′kôv), Bernhard, Baron. Swed. dramatist, historian....1796–1868
Besnard (bā′nar′), Paul Albert. French painter.....1849–1934
Bessarion (bə-sâr′ĭ-ŏn), Johannes *or* Basilius. Greek cardinal, and patriarch of Constantinople.....15th c.
Bessborough (bĕz′brŭ), Vere Brabazon Ponsonby, 9th Earl of. Governor general of Canada (1931–35).....1880–1956
Bessel (bĕs′ĕl), Friedrich Wilhelm. Prussian astronomer.....1784–1846
Bessemer (bĕs′ə-mĕr), Henry, Sir. Eng. engineer, inventor. [*Bessemer steel*].1813–1898
Bessières (bĕs′yâr′), Jean Baptiste, Duke of Istria. French marshal.....1766–1813
Béthencourt, de (dē bā′tăN′kōōr′), Jean. Fr. conqueror of Canary Isles..... d. ?1425
Bethmann-Hollweg, von (fôn bät′män-hôl′vāk), Theobald. German statesman; imperial chancellor (1909–17).....1856–1921
Betterton (bĕt′ər-tŭn; -t'n), Thomas. English actor.....1635?–1710
Beuckelszoon (bûk′ĕl-sŭn; -sôn; -sōn), Jan. See John of Leyden.
Beudant (bû′dăN′), François Sulpice. French mineralogist.....1787–1850
Beury (bĕr′ĭ), Charles E. American lawyer; pres., Temple Univ. (1926–41)...1879–1953
Beust, von (fôn boist′), Friedrich Ferdinand, Count. German statesman....1809–1886
Beveridge (bĕv′ər-ĭj), Albert Jeremiah. American lawyer and biographer....1862–1927
Beveridge, William Henry, Sir. English economist.....1879 ——
Bevin (bĕv′ĭn), Ernest. British labor leader and politician.....1881 -1951
Bevis (bē′vĭs), Howard Landis. Am. lawyer; pres., Ohio State U. (1940–56)..1885 ——
Bewick (bū′ĭk), Thomas. English wood engraver.....1753 -1828
Beyle (bāl), Marie Henri. See Stendhal.
Bèze, de (dē bâz′), Théodore. *Theodorus Beza.* French Calvinist.....1519–1605
Bialik (byä′lĭk), Chaim Nachman. Hebrew poet.....1873–1934
Bias (bī′ăs), of Priene. One of the Seven Sages of Greece.....B.C. 6th c.
Bibbiena, da (dä bĕb-byä′nä), Bernardo Dovizio. Ital. cardinal and author..1470–1520
Bibliophile (bē′blē′ō′fīl′), P. L. Jacob. Pseudonym of Paul Lacroix.
Bichat (bē′shä′), Marie François Xavier. French anatomist.....1771–1802
Bidault (bē′dō′), Georges. French statesman; provisional pres. (1946).....1899 ——
Biddle (bĭd′′l), Francis. American lawyer.....1886 ——
Biddle, John. *The Father of English Unitarians.* English theologian.....1615–1662
Biddle, Nicholas. American financier. President of the U. S. bank.....1786–1844
Bidpai. See in *Vocab.*
Biel (bēl), Gabriel. German scholastic philosopher.....1425?–1495
Biela, von (fôn bē′lä), Wilhelm, Baron. German astronomer. [*Biela's comet*].1782–1856
Bienville, de (dē bĭ-ĕn′vĭl; byĕn′-; *Fr.* byăN′vēl′), Jean Baptiste Lemoyne, Sieur. Colonial governor of Louisiana, and founder of New Orleans.....1680–1768
Bierce (bĕrs), Ambrose Gwinnett. American journalist and author.....1842–?1914
Bierstadt (bēr′stăt), Albert. American landscape painter.....1830–1902
Bierut (byĕ′rōōt), Boleslaw. Polish politician; pres. of Poland (1947–54).....1892–1956
Bigelow (bĭg′ə-lō), Erastus Brigham. American inventor.....1814–1879
Bigelow, Henry Jacob. *Son of Jacob.* American surgeon.....1818–1890
Bigelow, Jacob. American physician, botanist, and writer.....1786–1879
Bigelow, John. American editor, author, and diplomat.....1817–1911
Bigelow, Poultney. American author and journalist.....1855–1954
Biggers (bĭg′ərz), Earl Derr. American author.....1884–1933
Bilderdijk (bĭl′dər-dĭk), Willem. Dutch poet.....1756–1831
Bildsöe (bĕl′sû), J. A. D. J. See Jensen, Jens.
Billaud-Varenne (bē′yō′vä′rĕn′), Jean Nicolas. French revolutionist.....1756–1819
Billings (bĭl′ĭngz), John Shaw. American surgeon and librarian.....1838–1913
Billings, Josh. Pseudonym of Henry Wheeler Shaw.
Billroth (bĭl′rōt), Albert Christian Theodor. German surgeon.....1829–1894
Binet (bē′nā′; *Fr.* -nĕ′), Alfred. French psychologist. [*Binet test*].....1857–1911
Bingham (bĭng′ăm), Robert Worth. Am. newspaper publisher & diplomat...1871–1937
Binney (bĭn′ĭ), Amos. American naturalist.....1803–1847
Binney, Horace. American lawyer.....1780–1875
Binns (bĭnz), Charles Fergus. Am. ceramist and educator, born in England..1857–1934
Binns, Walter Pope. Am. clergyman; pres., William Jewell Coll. (1943–)...1895 ——
Binyon (bĭn′yŭn), Laurence. English poet, critic, and dramatist.....1869–1943
Bion (bī′ŏn). Greek pastoral poet.....B.C. ?2d c.
Biot (bē-ō′; *Fr.* byō), Jean Baptiste. French mathematician.....1774–1862
Birch (bûrch), Samuel. English Egyptologist.....1813–1885
Birch, Thomas. American landscape and marine painter.....1779–1851
Bird, William. See Byrd.
Birdwood (bûrd′wŏŏd), George Christopher Molesworth, Sir. English writer on India.....1832–1917
Birgitta (bĭr-gĭt′tä′). See Bridget.
Birkbeck (bûr[k]′bĕk), George. English physician. [*Mechanics' institutions*].1776–1841

Birkenhead (bûr′kĕn·hĕd), Frederick Edwin Smith, 1st Earl of. Eng. lawyer. 1872–1930
Birmingham (bûr′mĭng·ăm), George A. Pseudonym of James Owen HANNAY.
Birney (bûr′nĭ), James Gillespie. American antislavery politician. 1792–1857
Biron (*Russ.* byē′rŏn), Ernst Johann, Duke of Kurland. Russian statesman. 1690–1772
Birrell (bĭr′ĕl), Augustine. English politician and critic. 1850–1933
Bishop (bĭsh′ŭp), Henry Rowley, Sir. English composer. 1786–1855
Bismarck (bĭz′märk; *G.* bĭs′-), *full name* **Bismarck-Schönhausen, von** (fŏn bĭs′märk·shûn·hou′zĕn), Otto Eduard Leopold, Prince. Prussian statesman. 1815–1898
Bispham (bĭs′făm), David Scull. American baritone. 1857–1921
Bissell (bĭs″ĭl), Clayton Lawrence. American general. 1896 ——
Bitter (bĭt′ĕr), Karl Theodore Francis. American sculptor. 1867–1915
Bixler (bĭks′lĕr), Julius Seelye. Am. educator, pres., Colby Coll. (1942–). 1894 ——
Bizet (bē·zā′; *Fr.* -zĕ′), Alexandre César Léopold, *called* Georges. Fr. composer. 1838–1875
Bizzell (bĭz′ĕl), William Bennett. Am. educ., pres., U. of Oklahoma (1925–41). 1876–1944
Bjerknes (byĕrk′nās), Vilhelm. Norwegian physicist. 1862–1951
Björnson (byûrn′sŏn), Björnstjerne. Norw. author. [*Nobel prize, 1903*]. 1832–1910
Björnsson (byŭd″n·sŏn), Sveinn. President of Iceland (1945–52). 1881–1952
Black (blăk), Hugo La Fayette. Assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court (1937–). 1886 ——
Black, Joseph. Scottish chemist. 1728–1799
Black, William. Scottish novelist. 1841–1898
Blackbeard (blăk′bē̆rd′). See TEACH, Edward.
Blackett (blăk′ĕt; -ĭt), Patrick Maynard Stuart. British physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1948*]. 1897 ——
Black′ Hawk′. *Ma-ka-tae-mish-kia-kiak.* American Indian (Sac) chief. 1767–1838
Blackie (blăk′ĭ), John Stuart. Scottish author and translator. 1809–1895
Blackmore (blăk′mōr; 181), Richard, Sir. English physician and poet. 1650?–1729
Blackmore, Richard Doddridge. English novelist. [*Lorna Doone*]. 1825–1900
Black Prince, the. See EDWARD (11th entry).
Blackstone (blăk′stōn; *Brit.* -stŭn), William, Sir. English jurist. 1723–1780
Blackwell (blăk′wĕl; -wĕl), Mrs. See STONE, Lucy.
Blackwell, Elizabeth. First woman in U. S. to receive M.D. degree. 1821–1910
Blackwood (blăk′wŏŏd), Algernon. English novelist. 1869–1951
Blackwood, William. Scottish publisher. [*Blackwood's Magazine*]. 1776–1834
Blaine (blān), James Gillespie. American statesman, senator (Maine). 1830–1893
Blainville, de (dē blăn′vēl′), Henri Marie Ducrotay. Fr. zool., physician. 1777–1850
Blair (blâr), James. American educator, born in Scotland. 1655–1743
Blair, Robert. Scottish minister and poet. [*The Grave*]. 1699–1746
Blake (blāk), Robert. English admiral. 1599–1657
Blake, William. English artist and poet. 1757–1827
Blakelock (blāk′lŏk), Ralph Albert. American painter. 1847–1919
Blamey (blā′mĭ), Thomas Albert, Sir. Australian general. 1884–1951
Blanc (blăn), Jean Joseph Charles Louis. French author and politician. 1811–1882
Blanchard (blăn′shär′), François. French aeronaut. 1753–1809
Blanchard (blăn′chĕrd; -shĕrd), Thomas. American inventor. 1788–1864
Blanche (blänch; 83; 105), of Castile. Wife of Louis VIII of France. 1187?–1252
Bland (blănd), Richard Parks. Am. congressman (Mo.). [*Bland-Allison Act*]. 1835–1899
Blanding (blăn′dĭng), Sarah Gibson. American educator, president, Vassar Coll. (1946–). 1898 ——
Blandy (blăn′dĭ), William Henry Purnell. American admiral. 1890–1954
Blanqui (blăn′kē′), Jérôme Adolphe. French economist. 1798–1854
Blanqui, Louis Auguste. *Bro. of preceding.* Fr. socialistic revolutionist. 1805–1881
Blasco-Ibáñez (blăs′kō·ē·vä′nyäth, -nyās), Vicente. Spanish novelist. 1867–1928
Blashfield (blăsh′fēld), Edwin Howland. American painter. 1848–1936
Blavatsky (blä·väts′kĭ), Elena Petrovna, *born* Hahn. Russian theosophist. 1831–1891
Bledisloe (blĕd′ĭs·lō), Charles Bathurst, 1st Baron. Gov. gen. & commander in chief of New Zealand (1930–35). 1867 ——
Blennerhassett (blĕn′ĕr·hăs′ĕt; -ĭt), Harman. Associate of Aaron Burr. 1765–1831
Blériot (blā′ryō′; *Angl.* blā′rĭ·ō, blĕr′ĭ·ō), Louis. Fr. engineer and aviator. 1872–1936
Blessington (blĕs′ĭng·tŭn), Marguerite, Countess of, *born* Power. Irish author. 1789–1849
Blicher (blē′kĕr), Steen Steensen. Danish poet. 1782–1848
Bligh (blī), William. English admiral, commander of the *Bounty*. 1754–1817
Bliss (blĭs), Cornelius Newton. Am. merchant; sec. of interior (1897–98). 1833–1911
Bliss, Tasker Howard. American general. Chief of Staff (1917). 1853–1930
Bloch (blŏk), Ernest. American composer, born in Switzerland. 1880 ——
Block (blŏk; *Fr.* blŏk), Maurice (*orig.* Moritz). French economist. 1816–1901
Bloemaert (blōō′märt), Abraham. Dutch painter. 1564–1651
Bloemen, van (vän blōō′mĕ[n]), Jan Frans. *Orizzonte.* Flemish painter. 1656?–?1748
Blok (blŏk; *Russ.* blŏk), Aleksandr Aleksandrovich. Russian poet. 1880–1921
Blondel (blŏn·dĕl′; *Fr.* blōn′dĕl′). French trouvère. See in *Vocab.* 12th c.
Blondin (blŏn′dĭn; *Fr.* blōn′dăn′), Charles. *Jean François Gravelet.* French tightrope walker. 1824–1897
Bloomfield (blōōm′fēld), Leonard. American philologist. 1887–1949
Bloomfield, Maurice. American philologist. 1855–1928
Bloomfield, Robert. English poet. [*The Farmer's Boy*]. 1766–1823
Blouet (blōō·ā′), Paul. *Max O'Rell.* French writer. 1848–1903
Blount (blŭnt), Thomas. English lexicographer. 1618–1679
Blücher, von (fŏn blük′ĕr; *Angl.* blōō′chĕr, -kĕr), Gebhard Leberecht. Prussian field marshal. 1742–1819
Blum (blōōm), Léon. French Socialist politician; provisional pres. (1946). 1872–1950
Blum (blōōm), Robert. German journalist and agitator. 1807–1848
Blumenbach (blōō′mĕn·băk), Johann Friedrich. German anthropologist. 1752–1840
Blunden (blŭn′dĕn), Edmund Charles. English poet and critic. 1896 ——
Blunt (blŭnt), Wilfrid Scawen. English poet and traveler. 1840–1922
Bluntschli (blōōnch′lē), Johann Kaspar. Swiss legal scholar. 1808–1881
Boabdil (bō′äv·thēl′). *abu-Abdullah. El Chico.* Moorish king of Granada. d. ?1533
Boadicea (bō′ăd·ĭ·sē′ä) *or* **Boudicca** (bōō·dĭk′ä). Queen of the Iceni. d. 62 A.D.
Boardman (bōrd′măn; 181), Harold Sherburne. Pres., U. of Maine (1926–34). 1874 ——
Boas (bō′ăs), Franz. American anthropologist. 1858–1942
Boas (bō′ăz), Frederick Samuel. Eng. scholar and writer on Elizabethan lit. 1862–1957
Bobadilla, de (thä vō·vä·thē′ [l]yä; 98; 170), Francisco. Spanish officer. d. 1502
Boborykin (bŏb′ō·rĭk′ĭn; *Russ.* bŭ·bu·rĭ′kĭn), Pëtr Dmitrievich. Russ. author. 1836–1921
Bocage, du (thōō vōō·kä′zhē), Manuel Maria Barbosa. Portuguese poet. 1765–1805
Boccaccio (bō·kä·kät′chō; *Angl.* bō·kä′chē·ō, -chō), Giovanni; *French,* **Boccace** (bō·käs′). Italian author, esp. of novelle. [*Decameron*]. 1313–1375
Boccherini (bŏk′ĕ·rē′nē; *Ital.* bōk·kā·rē′nē), Luigi. Italian composer. 1743–1805
Bock, von (vŏn bŏk′; *Ger.* fŏn bôk′), Fedor. German general. 1880–1945
Böckh (bŭk), August. German philologist and antiquary. 1785–1867
Böcklin (bŭk′lĭn), Arnold. Swiss landscape painter. 1827–1901
Bode (bō′dē), Johann Elert. German astronomer. 1747–1826
Bode, von (fŏn bō′dē), Wilhelm. German art critic. 1845–1929
Bodenheim (bō′d'n·hĭm), Maxwell. American poet, novelist, essayist. 1895–1954
Bodhidharma (bō′dĭ·dŭr′mä; 113). *Tamo.* Buddhist patriarch in China. d. ab. 530
Bodin (bō′dăn′), Jean. French political writer. 1530–1596
Bodley (bŏd′lĭ), Thomas, Sir. Founder of the Bodleian library at Oxford. 1545–1613
Bodmer (bōd′mĕr), Johann Jakob. Swiss critic. 1698–1783
Bodoni (bō·dō′nē), Giambattista. Italian printer. 1740–1813
Boece (bō·ē̆s′) *or* **Boethius** (bō·ē′thĭ·ŭs), Hector. Scottish historian. 1465?–1536
Boehm (bām; bûm), Joseph Edgar, Sir. British sculptor. 1834–1890
Boehm, Martin. Am. founder of United Brethren in Christ. Cf. OTTERBEIN. 1725–1812
Boëllmann (bō′ĕl′män′), Léon. French organist and composer. 1862–1897
Boerhaave (bōōr′hä′vĕ), Hermann. Dutch physician. 1668–1738
Boethius (bō·ē′thĭ·ŭs) *or* **Boece** (bō·ē̆s′), Anicius Manlius Severinus. Roman philosopher. 480?–?524
Boétie, de la (dē lä bō′ā′sē′), Étienne. See LA BOÉTIE.
Boëx (bō′ĕks′), J. H. H. *and* S. J. F. See ROSNY.
Bogardus (bō·gär′dŭs), James. American inventor. 1800–1874
Bohemund I (bō′ē·mŭnd). Prince of Antioch. Norman crusader. 1056?–1111
Böhl von Faber (bûl′ fŏn fä′bĕr), Cecilia Francisca Josefa. See CABALLERO.
Böhm (bûm), Theobald. German flutist. 1794–1881
Böhm-Bawerk, von (fŏn bûm′bä′vĕrk), Eugen. Austrian economist. 1851–1914
Böhme (bû′mē) *or* **Böhm** (bûm), Jakob. German mystic. [*Boehmenism*]. 1575–1624
Bohn (bōn), Henry George. English publisher. [*Bohn's libraries*]. 1796–1884
Bohr (bōr), Niels. Danish physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1922*]. 1885 ——
Böhtlingk, von (fŏn bût′lĭngk), Otto. German orientalist. 1815–1904
Boiardo *or* **Bojardo** (bō·yär′dō), Matteo Maria, Count of Scandiano. It. poet. 1434–1494
Boieldieu (bō·ĕl′dyû′), François Adrien. French composer. 1775–1834
Boileau-Despréaux (bwä′lō′dā′prā′ō′), Nicolas. Fr. poet, satirist, and critic. 1636–1711
Boisgobey, du (dü bwä′gō′bā′), Fortuné Castille. French writer. 1824–1891
Boito (bō′ē·tō), Arrigo. Italian composer. [*Mefistofele*]. 1842–1918
Bojer (boi′ĕr), Johan. Norwegian novelist. 1872 ——
Bok (bŏk), Edward William. American editor. 1863–1930
Boldrewood (bōl′dĕr·wŏŏd), Rolf. Pseudonym of Thomas Alexander BROWNE.
Boleyn (bōōl′ĭn; bōō·lĭn′; bōō·lēn′), Anne. Wife of Henry VIII of England. 1507–1536
Bolingbroke (bōl′ĭng·brōōk; *in U. S., also* bō′lĭng-), Henry St. John, 1st Viscount. English statesman and political writer. 1678–1751
Bolivar (bō·lē′vär; *Angl.* bōl′ĭ·vĕr), Simón. So. American liberator. 1783–1830
Bolland, de (*Fr.* dē bō′läN′; *Flem.* bōl′änt; *Angl.* bōl′ănd), Jean. Flemish Jesuit hagiologist. [*Bollandists*]. 1596–1665
Bologna, da (dä bō·lōn′yä), Pellegrino. See TIBALDI.
Bologne (bō′lōn′y′), Jean. *Giovanni da Bologna.* Flemish sculptor. 1529?–1608
Boltzmann (bōlts′măn; *Angl.* bōlts′măn), Ludwig. Austrian physicist. 1844–1906
Bolyai (bō′lyoi), János. Hungarian mathematician. 1802–1860
Bonaparte (bō′nä·pärt; *Fr.* bō′nä′pärt′), Charles Lucien Jules Laurent. *Son of Lucien.* Prince of Canino and Musignano. American ornithologist. 1803–1857
Bonaparte, Jérôme. *Brother of Napoleon I.* King of Westphalia. 1784–1860
Bonaparte, Joseph. *Brother of Napoleon I.* King of Naples and Spain. 1768–1844
Bonaparte, Louis. *Brother of Napoleon I.* King of Holland. 1778–1846
Bonaparte, Lucien. *Brother of Napoleon I.* Prince of Canino. 1775–1840
Bonaparte *or* **Buonaparte** (*Ital.* bwō′nä·pär′tä), Napoleon. See NAPOLEON.
Bonaparte, Napoléon Joseph Charles Paul. *Prince Napoleon. Son of Jérôme.* 1822–1891
Bonar (bŏn′ĕr), Horatius. Scottish clergyman and hymn writer. 1808–1889
Bonaventura (bŏn′ä·vĕn·tū′rä) *or* **Bonaventure** (bŏn′ä·vĕn′tûr), Saint. *The Seraphic Doctor.* Italian scholastic philosopher. 1221–1274
Bonaventura, Father. Pseud. of CHAS. EDW. STUART in 1753.
Bond (bŏnd), George Phillips. *Son of W. C.* American astronomer. 1825–1865
Bond, William Cranch. American astronomer. 1789–1859
Bondfield (bŏn [d] ′fēld), Margaret. Eng. politician; cabinet member (1929–31). 1873–1953
Bone (bōn), Muirhead, Sir. Scottish etcher and painter. 1876–1953
Bonghi (bŏng′gē), Ruggiero *or* Ruggero. Italian scholar and statesman. 1828–1895
Bonheur (bō′nûr′), Marie Rosalie. *Rosa.* French painter of animals. 1822–1899
Boniface (bŏn′ĭ·fās), Saint. Orig. *Winfrid* or *Wynfrith. The Apostle of Germany.* English Benedictine missionary. 680?–755
Boniface I, Saint. Pope (418–422). d. 422
Boniface VIII. *Benedetto Caetani.* Pope (1294–1303). 1235?–1303
Bonington (bŏn′ĭng·tŭn), Richard Parkes. Eng. landscape painter. 1801?–1828
Bonivard, de (dē bō′nē′vär′), François. See BONNIVARD.
Bonnat (bō′nä′), Léon Joseph Florentin. French painter. 1833–1922
Bonner *or* **Boner** (bŏn′ĕr), Edmund. Bishop of London. 1500?–1569
Bonnet (bō′nē′), Charles. Swiss naturalist and philosopher. 1720–1793
Bonnet, Georges. French politician and diplomat. 1889 ——
Bonnet, Henri. French historian and diplomat. 1888 ——
Bonneville (bŏn′ĕ·vĭl), Benjamin Louis Eulalie. American soldier and traveler. 1796–1878
Bonnivard *or* **Bonivard, de** (dē bō′nē′vär′), François. *Prisoner of Chillon.* Swiss ecclesiastic. 1496–1570
Bononcini (bō·nōn·chē′nē), Giovanni Battista. Italian composer. ab. 1672–ab. 1752
Bonpland (bōn′plăn′), Aimé Jacques Alexandre. French naturalist. 1773–1858
Bonstetten, de (dē bōn′stä′tĕn′), Charles Victor. Swiss author. 1745–1832
Bonvalot (bōn′vä′lō′), Pierre Gabriel Édouard. French explorer and author. 1853–1933
Boole (bōōl), George. English mathematician and logician. 1815–1864
Boone (bōōn), Daniel. American pioneer. 1734–1820
Booth (bōōth; *Brit. usu.* bōōth), Ballington. *Son of Wm.* Founder of Volunteers of America. 1859–1940
Booth, Edwin Thomas. *Son of Junius Brutus.* American actor. 1833–1893
Booth, Evangeline Cory. *Dau. of Wm.* Gen. of the Salvation Army. 1865–1950
Booth, John Wilkes. *Son of Junius Brutus.* Actor. Assassin of Lincoln. 1838–1865
Booth, Junius Brutus. English actor. 1796–1852
Booth, Maud Ballington. *Wife of Ballington.* English reformer. 1865–1948
Booth, William. *General Booth.* English clergyman. [*Salvation Army*]. 1829–1912
Booth, William Bramwell. *Son of Wm.* Eng. Salvation Army gen. (1912–29). 1856–1929
Boothe (bōōth), Clare. See LUCE, Clare Boothe.
Bopp (bŏp; *Ger.* bôp), Franz. Ger. philologist. [*Vergleichende Grammatik*]. 1791–1867
Borah (bō′rä), William Edgar. American senator. 1865–1940
Borchgrevink (bôrk′grā·vĭngk), Carsten Egeberg. Norw. antarctic explorer. 1864–1934
Borda, de (dē bôr′dä′), Jean Charles. French mathematician and astronomer. 1733–1799
Bordeaux (bôr′dō′), Henry. French novelist and critic. 1870 ——
Borden (bôr′d'n), Gail. American inventor. 1801–1874
Borden, Robert Laird, Sir. Canadian statesman, prime minister (1911–20). 1854–1937
Bordet (bôr′dā′), Jules. Belgian bacteriologist. [*Nobel prize in med., 1919*]. 1870 ——
Bordone (bôr·dō′nä), Paris. Italian painter. 1500–1571
Borel (bō′rĕl′), Félix Édouard Émile. French mathematician. 1871–1956
Borghese (bôr·gā′zē; *Ital.* bôr·gā′sā), Maria Paulina. *Sister of Napoleon.* Italian princess. 1780–1825
Borghesi (bôr·gā′zē; *Ital.* bôr·gā′sē), Bartolommeo, Count. Ital. numismatist. 1781–1860
Borgia (bôr′jä), Cesare. *Son of Rodrigo.* Italian cardinal and military leader. 1476?–1507
Borgia, Lucrezia. *Sister of Cesare.* Duchess of Ferrara. 1480–1519
Borgia, Rodrigo. See ALEXANDER VI.
Borglum (bôr′glĭm), (John) Gutzon (de la Mothe). American sculptor. 1871–1941
Borglum, Solon Hannibal. *Bro. of Gutzon.* American sculptor. 1868–1922
Borgo, di (dē bôr′gō), Luca. See PACIOLI, Luca.
Borgognone, Il (ēl bôr·gō·nyō′nā). See COURTOIS, Jacques.
Bori (bō′rē), Lucrezia. Spanish soprano in America. 1888 ——
Boris III (bō′rĭs). *Son of Ferdinand I.* King (tsar) of Bulgaria (1918–43). 1894–1943
Born (bôrn), Max. German physicist. 1882 ——
Born, de (dē bôrn′), Bertrand, Count of Hautefort. French troubadour. 12th c.
Börne (bûr′nē), Ludwig. *Löb Baruch.* German political writer. 1786–1837
Bornier, de (dē bôr′nyā′), Henri Vicomte. French poet and dramatist. 1825–1901
Borodin (bôr′ō·dēn′; *Russ.* bŭ·rŭ·dyēn′), Aleksandr Porfirevich. Russian composer and chemist. 1834–1887
Borromeo (bôr′rō·mā′ō; *Ital.* bôr·rō·mā′ō), Carlo, Saint. Italian cardinal. 1538–1584
Borromini (bôr′ō·mē′nē; *Ital.* bôr·rō-), Francesco. Italian architect. 1599–1667
Borrow (bŏr′ō), George. English writer and linguist. [*Lavengro*]. 1803–1881
Bosanquet (bō′z'n·kĕt; -kĭt), Bernard. English philosopher. 1848–1923
Boscán Almogaver (bōs·kän′ äl′mō·gä·vĕr′), Juan. Spanish poet. 1493?–1542
Boscawen (bōs·kō′ĕn; -kô′ĕn), Edward. *Old Dreadnought.* Eng. admiral. 1711–1761
Bosch (bōs) *or* **Bos.** *Hieronymus van Aeken.* Dutch painter. 1450?–1516
Bosch (bōsh), Karl. German chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1931*]. 1874–1940
Boscovich (bōs′kō·vĕch), Ruggiero Giuseppe. Italian physicist. 1711–1787
Bose (bōs; bōs; bōsh), Jagadis Chandra, Sir. Indian plant physiol. & physicist. 1858–1937
Bossuet (bō′sü·ā′; *Angl.* bōs·wā′), Jacques Bénigne. French bishop of Meaux. 1627–1704
Boström (bōō′strŭm), Christoffer Jakob. Swedish philosopher. 1797–1866
Boswell (bŏz′wĕl; -wĕl), James. Scottish biographer of Samuel Johnson. 1740–1795
Bosworth (bŏz′wûrth; -wĕrth), Joseph. English philologist and clergyman. 1789–1876
Botha (bō′tä), Louis. South African soldier and politician. 1862–1919
Bothwell (bŏth′wĕl; -wĕl; bŏth′-), James Hepburn, Earl of. Husband of Mary, Queen of Scots. 1536?–1578
Botolph (bŏt′ŏlf; bō′tŏlf; bō·tŏlf′) *or* **Botulph** (bŏt′ŭlf; bō′tŭlf; bō·tŭlf′), Saint. Eng. Benedictine monk. d. 680
Botta (bōt′tä), Carlo Giuseppe Guglielmo. Italian historian. 1766–1837
Botta (bō′tä′), Paul Émile. *Son of C. G. G.* French archaeologist. 1802–1870
Böttger (bût′gĕr), Johann Friedrich. German originator of Dresden china. 1682–1719
Botticelli (bŏt′ĭ·chĕl′ĭ; *Ital.* bōt·tē·chĕl′lē), Sandro. *Alessandro Filipepi.* Italian painter. 1444?–1510
Böttiger (bût′ĭ·gĕr), Karl August. German archaeologist. 1760–1835
Bottomley (bŏt′ŭm·lĭ), Gordon. English poet. 1874–1948
Botzaris, Marco. See BOZZARIS.
Bouchard (bōō′shär′), Charles Jacques. French physician and biologist. 1837–1915
Bouchardon (bōō′shär′dôn′), Edme. French sculptor. 1698–1762

Bouché-Leclercq (bōō′shā′lē·klȧr′), Louis Théodore Auguste. Fr. historian..1842–1923
Boucher (bōō′shā′), François. French painter.....1703–1770
Boucher de Crèvecœur de Perthes (bōō′shā′ dē krĕv′kûr′ dē pĕrt′), Jacques. French archaeologist.....1788–1868
Bouchor (bōō′shôr′), Maurice. French poet and playwright.....1855–1929
Boucicault (bōō′sĭ·kō) *or* **Bourcicault** (bōōr′sĭ·kō), Dion. Irish dram., actor.1820?–1890
Boudicca. See BOADICEA.
Boudinot (bōō′d'n·ō), Elias. American patriot and philanthropist.....1740–1821
Bougainville, de (dē bōō′gĭn·vĭl; *Fr.* bōō′găN′vēl′), Louis Antoine. French navigator.....1729–1811
Boughton (bou′t'n), George Henry. English painter.....1833–1905
Bouguer (bōō′gȧr′), Pierre. French mathematician.....1698–1758
Bougereau (bōō′grō′), Adolphe William. French painter.....1825–1905
Bouilhet (bōō′yĕ′), Louis. French poet.....1822–1869
Bouillon. See GODFROY DE BOUILLON.
Bouillon, de (dē bōō′yôN′), Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne, Duke. *Father of Turenne.* French marshal.....1555–1623
Boulanger (bōō′lȧN′zhā′), Georges Ernest Jean Marie. French general.....1837–1891
Boulle *or* **Boule** (bōōl), André Charles. French cabinetmaker. [*Buhlwork*]..1642–1732
Boulton (bōl′t'n; -tŭn), Matthew. English engineer.....1728–1809
Bouquet de la Grye (bōō′kĕd′ lȧ grē′y′), Jean Jacques Anatole. Fr. engineer.1827–1909
Bourassa (bōō′rȧ′sȧ′), Henri. Canadian political leader.....1868–1952
Bourbaki (bōōr′bȧ′kē′), Charles Denis Sauter. French general.....1816–1897
Bourbon, de (dē bōōr′bŭn; *Fr.* bōōr′bôN′), Charles, Duke. French general...1490–1527
Bourchier (bou′chēr), John. See BERNERS.
Bourcicault, Dion. See BOUCICAULT.
Bourdaloue (bōōr′dȧ′lōō′), Louis. French preacher.....1632–1704
Bourdon (bōōr′dôN′), Sébastien. French painter.....1616–1671
Bourgeois (bōōr′zhwȧ′), Léon Victor Auguste. French statesman. [*Nobel peace prize, 1920*].....1851–1925
Bourget (bōōr′zhē′), (Charles Joseph) Paul. French author.....1852–1935
Bourignon (bōō′rē′nyôN′), Antoinette. Flemish religious visionary.....1616–1680
Bourinot (bōōr′ĭ·nō), John George, Sir. Canadian historian.....1837–1902
Bourne (bōrn; 181), Francis, Cardinal. Archb. of Westminster (1903–34)....1861–1934
Bourne (*b*ōrn; bōōrn), Hugh. Eng. founder of Primitive Methodists.....1772–1852
Bourrienne, de (dē bōō′ryĕn′), Louis Antoine Fauvelet. French diplomat....1769–1834
Boussingault (bōō′sȧN′gō′), Jean Baptiste Joseph Dieudonné. Fr. chemist..1802–1887
Bouterwek (bōō′tĕr·vĕk), Friedrich. German philosopher and critic.....1766?–1828
Boutroux (bōō′trōō′), Étienne Émile Marie. French philosopher.....1845–1921
Bouts (bouts), Dierik *or* Dirk. Dutch painter.....1410?–1475
Boutwell (bout′wĕl; -wĕl), George Sewall. American politician.....1818–1905
Bouvier (bōō′vĭ·ā; bōō·vyā′; bōō·vē′r′), John. Am. jurist and legal lexicographer.1787–1851
Bovadilla (bō′vä·thē′[l]yä; 98; 170). Var. of BOBADILLA.
Boveri (bō·vā′rē), Theodor. German zoologist.....1862–1915
Bowdich (bou′dĭch), Thomas Edward. English traveler in Africa.....1791–1824
Bowditch (bou′dĭch), Henry Ingersoll. *Son of Nathaniel.* Am. physician...1808–1892
Bowditch, Henry Pickering. American physiologist and educator.....1840–1911
Bowditch, Nathaniel. American mathematician and astronomer.....1773–1838
Bowdler (boud′lĕr), Thomas. Eng. editor. See BOWDLERIZE, in *Vocab.*.....1754–1825
Bowdoin (bō′d'n), James. Am. statesman, gov. of Mass. (1785–87).....1726–1790
Bowers (bou′ĕrz), Claude Gernade. Am. journalist, author, and diplomat....1878–1958
Bowles (bōlz), Samuel. Name of three American journalists of whom the first (1797–1851) was founder and the others, his son (1826–78) and grandson (1851–1905), were editors of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican.*
Bowles, William Lisle. English clergyman and poet.....1762–1850
Bowman (bō′mȧn), Isaiah. Am. geog.; pres., Johns Hopkins U. (1935–48)...1878–1950
Bowman, John Gabbert. Am. educ., chanc., U. of Pittsburgh (1921–45).....1877 ——
Bowman, William, Sir. English surgeon.....1816–1892
Bowring (bou′rĭng), John, Sir. English statesman and linguist.....1792–1872
Bowyer (bō′yĕr), William. English printer and scholar.....1699–1777
Boyce (bois), William. English composer and organist.....1710–1779
Boyd (boid), Ernest. Irish critic and essayist.....1887–1946
Boydell (boi′dĕl), John. Lord mayor of London. Art publisher.....1719–1804
Boyden (boi′d'n), Seth. American inventor.....1788–1870
Boyer, de (dē bwȧ′yȧ′), Alexis, Baron. French surgeon.....1757?–1833
Boyesen (boi′ĕ·sĕn), Hjalmar Hjorth. Norwegian author in America.....1848–1895
Boyle (boil), Robert. British physicist and chemist. [*Boyle's Law*].....1627–1691
Boyle, Roger, 1st Earl of Orrery. English soldier and dramatist.....1621–1679
Boylesve (bwȧ′lȧv′), René. Real name *Tardivoux.* French novelist.....1867–1926
Boyron (bwȧ′rôN′). See BARON, Michel.
Boz (bŏz). Pseudonym of Charles DICKENS.
Bozzaris *or* **Botzaris** (bŏt′sȧ·rēs; *often Angl.* bŏ·zăr′ĭs, -zär′ĭs), Marco. Greek patriot.....1788?–1823
Brabazon of Tara (tăr′ȧ), Baron. See MOORE-BRABAZON.
Brabourne (brā′bērn), Baron. See KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN.
Bracciolini (brät′chō·lē′nē), Francesco. Italian poet.....1566–1646
Bracegirdle (brās′gûr′d'l), Anne. English actress.....1663?–1748
Bracton *or* **Bratton** *or* **Bretton, de** (dē brăk′tŭn, brăt′n, brĕt′n), Henry. Eng. ecclesiastic and judge.....d. 1268
Braddock (brăd′ŭk), Edward. British general in America.....1695–1755
Braddon (brăd′n), Mary Elizabeth. *Mrs. John Maxwell.* Eng. novelist....1837–1915
Bradford (brăd′fērd), Gamaliel. American biographer.....1863–1932
Bradford, Roark. American story writer.....1896–1948
Bradford, William. Second governor of Plymouth colony.....1590–1657
Bradford, William. First printer in Pennsylvania.....1663–1752
Bradlaugh (brăd′lô), Charles. English reformer.....1833–1891
Bradley (brăd′lĭ), Andrew Cecil. English critic.....1851–1935
Bradley, Edward. *Cuthbert Bede.* English author.....1827–1889
Bradley, Francis Herbert. English philosopher.....1846–1924
Bradley, Henry. English lexicographer and philologist. [*Oxford Eng. Dict.*].1845–1923
Bradley, James. English astronomer.....1693–1762
Bradley, Omar Nelson. American general.....1893 ——
Bradshaw (brăd′shô), John. English judge. One of the regicides.....1602–1659
Bradstreet (brăd′strĕt), Anne, *born* Dudley. *Wife of Simon.* Am. poet...1612?–1672
Bradstreet, Simon. Colonial governor of Massachusetts.....1603–1697
Bradwardine (brăd′wĕr·dēn), Thomas. Archbishop of Canterbury.....1290?–1349
Braga (brȧ′gȧ), Teófilo. Port. scholar and writer; president (1910–11).....1843–1924
Bragg (brăg), Braxton. American Confederate general.....1817–1876
Bragg, William Henry, Sir. English physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1915*].....1862–1942
Bragg, Wm. Lawrence, Sir. *Son of W. H.* Eng. physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1915*].1890 ——
Brahe (brä′ē; *Angl.* brā), Tycho. Danish astronomer.....1546–1601
Brahms (brȧmz; *Ger.* brȧms), Johannes. German composer.....1833–1897
Braille (brā′y′; *Angl.* brāl), Louis. French teacher of the blind.....1809–1852
Braithwaite (brā′thwāt), William Stanley Beaumont. Am. critic and poet...1878 ——
Bramah (brăm′ȧ; brä′mȧ), Joseph. English inventor of the Bramah press...1748–1814
Bramante (brȧ·mȧn′tȧ). *Donato d'Agnolo* or *d'Angelo.* Italian architect...1444–1514
Brande (brănd), William Thomas. English chemist.....1788–1866
Brandeis (brăn′dīs), Louis Dembitz. Assoc. just. U. S. Supr. Ct. (1916–39)..1856–1941
Brandes (brăn′dĕs), Georg Morris. Orig. *Cohen.* Danish critic.....1842–1927
Brandis (brăn′dĭs), Christian August. German historian and philologist.....1790–1867
Brangwyn (brăng′wĭn), Frank, Sir. British artist.....1867–1956
Branly (brȧn′lē′), Édouard. French physicist. [*Wireless telegraph coherer*].1844–1940
Brannan (brăn′ȧn), Charles Franklin. Am. lawyer and administrator.....1903 ——
Branscomb (brănz′kŭm), Bennett Harvie. American educator, chancellor, Vanderbilt U. (1946–).....1894 ——
Brant (brănt), Joseph. *Thayendanegea.* Mohawk chief.....1742–1807
Brant *or* **Brandt** (brănt), Sebastian. German poet. [*Ship of Fools*].....1457–1521
Branting (brȧn′tĭng′), Karl Hjalmar. Swedish socialist. [*Nobel p. pr., 1921*].1860–1925
Brantôme, de (dē brȧN′tōm′), Pierre de Bourdeilles. French chronicler.....1535?–1614
Braque (brȧk), Georges. French painter; a founder of cubism.....1882 ——
Brascassat (brȧs′kȧ′sȧ′), Jacques Raymond. French painter.....1804–1867
Brasidas (brăs′ĭ·dăs). Spartan general.....d. B.C. 422
Brathwaite (brăth′wāt), Richard. English poet.....1588–1673
Brătianu (brȧ·tē·ä′nōō), Ion. Romanian statesman and premier.....1864–1927
Brauchitsch, von (fôn brouk′ĭch), Heinrich Alfred Hermann Walther. German general.....1881–1948
Braun (broun), Karl Ferdinand. German physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1909*]...1850–1918
Brauwer (brou′wĕr), Adriaen. See BROUWER.
Braxton (brăks′tŭn), Carter. Am. patriot; signer of Declaration of Indep....1736–1797
Bray (brā), Thomas. English clergyman.....1656–1730
Brazza, de (dē brȧ′zȧ′), Pierre Paul François Camille Savorgnan. Real name *Brazza Savorgnani.* French explorer.....1852–1905
Breakspear (brāk′spēr), Nicholas. See ADRIAN IV.
Breasted (brĕs′tĕd; -tĭd), James Henry. American Egyptologist.....1865–1935
Brébeuf, de (dē brā′bŭf′), Jean. Jesuit missionary among the Hurons.....1593–1649
Breckinridge (brĕk′ĭn·rĭj), John Cabell. American statesman.....1821–1875
Brefeld (brā′fĕlt), Oskar. German botanist.....1839–1925
Brehm (brĕm), Cloide Everett. Am. educ., pres., U. of Tennessee (1948–).1889 ——
Breit (brīt), Gregory. American physicist.....1899 ——
Breitmann (brīt′mȧn; -mȧn), Hans. Pseudonym of Charles Godfrey LELAND.
Bremer (brā′mĕr), Fredrika. Swedish novelist.....1801–1865
Brendan (brĕn′dȧn), Saint. See in *Vocab.*
Brennan (brĕn′ȧn), Louis. Irish inventor.....1852–1932
Brennus (brĕn′ŭs). Gallic leader, invader of Italy.....B.C. 4th c.
Brentano (brĕn·tä′nō), Clemens. German novelist and dramatist.....1778–1842
Brereton (brâr′t'n), Lewis Hyde. American general.....1890 ——
Breshkovsky (brĕsh·kôf′skĭ), Catherine. Russian revolutionist.....1844–1934
Bressano (brăs·sä′nō) *or* **Brescianino** (brā·shä·nē′nō). See MUZIANO.
Breton (brē·tôN′), Jules Adolphe. French painter.....1827–1906
Bretón de los Herreros (brā·tôn′ dā lōs ĕr·rĕ′rōs), Manuel. Span. dramatist.1796–1873
Brett (brĕt), George Howard. American general.....1886 ——
Breughel. See BRUEGHEL.
Breuil (brû′y′), Henri Édouard Prosper. French archaeologist.....1877 ——
Brewer (brōō′ĕr), David Josiah. Assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Ct. (1889–1910).1837–1910
Brewster (brōō′stĕr), David, Sir. Scotch physicist. [*Kaleidoscope*].....1781–1868
Brewster, William. Plymouth Pilgrim Father.....1567–1644
Březina (bĕr·zhĕ′zĭ·nȧ), Otakar. Pseudonym of Václav JEBAVÝ.
Brian Boru (brēn [*Angl.* brī′ăn] bō·rō′; bō·rōō′); *Irish* **Brian Boramha** *or* **Boraimhe** (brēn bō·rō′; bō·rōō′). King of Ireland (1002–14).....926–1014
Briand (brē′ȧN′), Aristide. French statesman. [*Nobel peace prize, 1926*]...1862–1932
Bricker (brĭk′ĕr), John William. American lawyer and politician.....1893 ——
Bridge (brĭj), John Frederick, Sir. English organist (Westm. Abbey).....1844–1924
Bridges (brĭj′ĕz; -Iz), Robert Seymour. English poet; poet laureate (1913–30)1844–1930
Bridget (brĭj′ĕt; -ĭt) of Kildare, Saint. = BRIGID.
Bridget, Brigit (brĭj′ĭt), **Birgitta** (bĭr·gĭt′tȧ′), *or* **Brigitta** (brĭ·), Saint. Founder of Brigittines. Patroness of Sweden.....1303?–1373
Bridgewater (brĭj′wô′tĕr; -wŏt′ĕr), Francis Henry Egerton, 8th Earl of. English clergyman. [*Bridgewater Treatises*].....1756–1829
Bridgman (brĭj′mȧn), Laura Dewey. American blind deaf-mute.....1829–1889
Bridgman, Percy Williams. American physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1946*].....1882 ——
Brieux (brē′û′), Eugène. French dramatist.....1858–1932
Briggs (brĭgz), Charles Augustus. Am. clergyman and Bible scholar.....1841–1913
Briggs, Henry. English mathematician. [*Logarithmic tables*].....1556?–1631
Briggs, Le Baron Russell. Am. educator, pres., Radcliffe Coll. (1903–23)....1855–1934
Briggs, Lyman James. American physicist.....1874 ——
Bright (brīt), John. English orator and statesman.....1811–1889
Bright, Richard. English physician. [*Bright's disease of the kidneys*].....1789–1858
Brigid (brĭj′ĭd; brē′ĭd) of Kildare, Saint. Patroness of Ireland.....453–523
Brigit *or* **Brigitta.** See BRIDGET.
Bril *or* **Brill** (brĭl), Paul. Flemish landscape painter.....1554–1626
Brill (brĭl), Nathan Edwin. American physician. [*Brill's disease*].....1860–1925
Brillat-Savarin (brē′yȧ′sȧ′vȧ′răN′), Anthelme. French gastronomist.....1755–1826
Brindley (brĭn′[d]′lĭ), James. English canal engineer.....1716–1772
Brinton (brĭn′t'n; -tŭn), Daniel Garrison. American anthropologist.....1837–1899
Brinvilliers, de (dē brăN′vē′lyȧ′), Marchioness. French poisoner.....1630?–1676
Brisbane (brĭz′bȧn; -bān), Arthur. American newspaper editorial writer.....1864–1936
Brisbane, Thomas Makdougall, Sir. Scot. gen.; governor of N. S. W. (1821–25).1773–1860
Brissot (brē′sō′), Jacques Pierre. *Brissot de Warville.* French Girondist..1754–1793
Brittain (brĭt′n), Marion Luther. Am. educ., pres., Georgia Tech. (1922–44).1866–1953
Britten (brĭt′n), Edward Benjamin. English composer.....1913 ——
Britton (brĭt′n), Nathaniel Lord. American botanist.....1859–1934
Broca (brō′kȧ′), Paul. French anthropologist and surgeon.....1824–1880
Brocchi (brōk′kē), Giovanni Battista. Italian naturalist.....1772–1826
Brock (brŏk), Charles Edmund. English illustrator and painter 1870–1938
Brock, Clutton-. See CLUTTON-BROCK.
Brock, Isaac, Sir. *Hero of Upper Canada.* British general.....1769–1812
Brockhaus (brŏk′hous; *Ger.* brŏk′-), Friedrich Arnold. German publisher....1772–1823
Brodhead (brŏd′hĕd), John Romeyn. Am. hist. [*Hist. of the State of N. Y.*].1814–1873
Brodie (brō′dĭ), Benjamin Collins, Sir. English surgeon.....1783–1862
Brofferio (brōf·fā′ryō), Angelo. Italian politician and poet.....1802–1866
Broglie, de (dē brō′glē′), Achille Charles Léonce Victor, Duke. Fr. statesman.1785–1870
Broglie, de, Jacques Victor Albert, Prince. *Son of Ach.* Fr. statesman.....1821–1901
Broglie, de, Louis Victor. French physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1929*].....1892 ——
Broglie, de, Maurice, Duke. *Brother of L. V.* French physicist.....1875 ——
Brome (brōom), Richard. English dramatist.....d. 1652
Bromfield (brŏm′fēld), Louis. American novelist.....1896–1956
Brongniart (brôn′nyȧr′), Adolphe Théodore. *Son of Alex.* French botanist.1801–1876
Brongniart, Alexandre. French mineralogist.....1770–1847
Brontë (brŏn′tē), Anne. *Sister of Charlotte. Acton Bell.* English author..1820–1849
Brontë, Charlotte. *Mrs. A. B. Nicholls. Currer Bell.* English novelist....1816–1855
Brontë, Emily Jane. *Sister of Charlotte. Ellis Bell.* English novelist.....1818–1848
Brooke (brōōk), Alan Francis, 1st Baron Alanbrooke. British general.....1883 ——
Brooke, Basil Stanlake, Sir. Prime minister of N. Ireland (1943–).....1888 ——
Brooke, Henry. Irish novelist. [*The Fool of Quality*].....1703?–1783
Brooke, James, Sir. Eng. soldier, raja of Sarawak.....1803–1868
Brooke, Rupert. English poet.....1887–1915
Brooke, Stopford Augustus. Irish clergyman and author.....1832–1916
Brooks (brŏoks), Alfred Hulse. American geologist.....1871–1924
Brooks, Elbridge Streeter. American author.....1846–1902
Brooks, Phillips. American clergyman; Prot. Episcopal bishop of Mass.....1835–1893
Brooks, Richard Edwin. American sculptor.....1865–1919
Brooks, Van Wyck. American critic and translator.....1886 ——
Brooks, William Keith. American zoologist.....1848–1908
Broschi (brōs′kē), Carlo. See FARINELLI, Carlo.
Brosses, de (dē brōs′), Charles. French scholar.....1709–1777
Brougham (brōōm; brōō′ăm), Henry Peter, Baron. Scottish jurist.....1778–1868
Broun (brōōn), Matthew Heywood Campbell. American journalist.....1888–1939
Broussais (brōō′sē′), François Joseph Victor. French physician.....1772–1838
Brouwer *or* **Brauwer** (brou′wĕr), Adriaen. Flemish painter.....1606?–1638
Brown (broun), Charles Brockden. American novelist.....1771–1810
Brown, Ford Madox. English painter.....1821–1893
Brown, Goold. American grammarian.....1791–1857
Brown, Henry Kirke. American sculptor.....1814–1886
Brown, Jacob Jennings. American general.....1775–1828
Brown, John. Scottish physician and author. [*Rab and His Friends*].....1810–1882
Brown, John, of Osawatomie. American abolitionist. [*Harpers Ferry*]....1800–1859
Brown, Oliver Madox. English author and painter.....1855–1874
Brown, Robert. Scottish botanist.....1773–1858
Brown, Thomas. English satirist. [*I do not love thee, Dr. Fell*].....1663–1704
Brown, Thomas Edward. British poet, esp. in Manx dialect.....1830–1897
Browne (broun), Charles Farrar. *Artemus Ward.* American humorist.....1834–1867
Browne, Hablot Knight. *Phiz.* English artist, illustrator of Dickens.....1815–1882
Browne, Robert. English clergyman. Founder of Brownists.....1550?–?1633
Browne, Thomas, Sir. English physician and author. [*Religio Medici*]....1605–1682
Browne, Thomas Alexander. *Rolf Boldrewood.* Australian novelist.....1826–1915
Brownell (brou·nĕl′; brou′nĕl), Thomas Church. Am. bishop and educator..1779–1865

Brownell, William Crary. American author and critic....1851–1928
Browning (broun′ĭng), Elizabeth Barrett. *Wife of Robert.* English poet....1806–1861
Browning, John Moses. American inventor. [*Browning machine gun*]....1855–1926
Browning, Robert. English poet....1812–1889
Brownlow (broun′lō), Wm. Gannaway. *The Fighting Parson.* Am. polit....1805–1877
Brown-Séquard (broun′sā′kär′; -sā′kwär′; *Fr.* brōōn′-), Charles Édouard. Fr.-Am. physiologist....1817?–1894
Broz (brōz) *or* **Brozovich** (brō′zō-vĭch; *Yugo.* -vĕch′y′), Josip. *Tito.* Yugoslav marshal; premier (1945–)....1892 ——
Bruce (brōōs), David, Sir. British physician and bacteriologist....1855–1931
Bruce, David Kirkpatrick Este. American lawyer and diplomat....1898 ——
Bruce, James. Scottish explorer in Africa....1730–1794
Bruce, James, 8th Earl of Elgin. British diplomat. Gov. general of Canada and later viceroy of India....1811–1863
Bruce, Stanley Melbourne, Viscount. Australian prime minister (1923–29)....1883 ——
Bruce, Thomas, 7th Earl of Elgin. British diplomat. [*Elgin marbles*]....1766–1841
Bruce, Victor Alexander, 9th Earl of Elgin. Viceroy of India....1849–1917
Bruce, William Cabell. American lawyer and biographer....1860–1946
Bruce, de (dĕ brōōs′), Robert. *Robert Bruce. Robert I.* Liberator and king (1306–29) of Scotland. [*Bannockburn, 1314*]....1274–1329
Bruch (brōōĸ), Max. German composer and conductor....1838–1920
Bruckner (brōōk′nĕr), Anton. Austrian composer and organist....1824–1896
Brueghel *or* **Breughel** (brû′kĕl), Jan. *Velvet Brueghel.* Flemish painter....1568–1625
Brueghel, Pieter. *Father of P. & J. Peasant Brueghel.* Flemish painter....1520?–1569
Brueghel, Pieter. *Hell Brueghel.* Flemish painter....1564?–?1638
Brugmann (brōōg′män), Karl. German philologist....1849–1919
Brugsch (brōōksh), Heinrich Karl. German Egyptologist....1827–1894
Brumidi (brōō-mē′dē), Constantino. American painter....1805–1880
Brummell (brŭm′ĕl), George Bryan. See BEAU BRUMMEL, in *Vocab.*....1778–1840
Brun (brōōn), Friederike Sophie Christiane. German author....1765–1835
Brune (brün), Guillaume Marie Anne. French general....1763–1815
Bruneau (brü′nō′), Alfred. French composer....1857–1934
Brunel (brōō-nĕl′), Isambard Kingdom. *Son of Sir Marc.* English engineer....1806–1859
Brunel, Marc Isambard, Sir. Engineer of the Thames tunnel....1769–1849
Brunelleschi (*Angl.* brōō′n′l-ĕs′kē) *or* **Brunellesco** (*Angl.* -ĕs′kō), Filippo. Florentine architect....1377?–1446
Brunet (brü′nĕ′), Jacques Charles. French bibliographer....1780–1867
Brunetière (brü′nĕ-tyär′), Ferdinand. French critic....1849–1906
Brunfels (brōōn′fĕls), Otto. German botanist....1488?–1534
Brunhilde (brōōn-hĭl′dē) *or* **Brunehaut** (brü′nĕ-ō′). Queen of Austrasia....d. 613
Brüning *or* **Bruening** (brü′nĭng), Heinrich. Chancellor of Germany (1930–32)....1885 ——
Brunner (brōōn′ĕr), Heinrich. Austrian law historian....1840–1915
Bruno (brōō′nō), Giordano. Italian philosopher. Burned at the stake....1548?–1600
Bruno of Cologne (brōō′nō, kō-lōn′), Saint. Founder of the Carthusians....1030?–1101
Brunswick (brŭnz′wĭk), Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand, Duke of. German general....1735–1806
Brusasorci, Il (ēl brōō′zä-sôr′chē). See RICCIO, Domenico.
Brush (brŭsh), Charles Francis. American scientist. [*Arc lamp*]....1849–1929
Brush, George de Forest. American painter....1855–1941
Brusilov (brōō-sē′lŭf; *Russ.* -syē′-), Aleksei Alekseevich. Russian general....1853–1926
Brutus (brōō′tŭs), Lucius Junius. Roman consul....fl. B.C. 509
Brutus, Marcus Junius. Rom. politician. One of Caesar's assassins....B.C. 85?–42
Bruyn (broin), Barthel *or* Bartholomäus. Dutch painter....1493?–?1555
Bruyn, de (dĕ broin′), Kornelis Philander. Dutch traveler and painter....1652–?1726
Bryan (brī′ăn), William Jennings. *The Commoner.* American politician....1860–1925
Bryan, William Lowe. Am. educator, president, Indiana U. (1902–37)....1860–1955
Bryant (brī′ănt), William Cullen. American poet and journalist....1794–1878
Bryaxis (brī-ăk′sĭs). Greek sculptor....B.C. 4th c.
Bryce (brīs), James, Viscount. British historian and diplomat....1838–1922
Bucer (bōō′tsĕr) *or* **Butzer** (bōō′tsĕr), Martin. *Kuhhorn.* Ger. Prot. reformer....1491–1551
Buch, von (fŏn bōōĸ′), Christian Leopold. German geologist....1774–1853
Buchan (bŭk′ăn; *Scot.* bŭĸ′-), John, 1st Baron Tweedsmuir. Scotch author; governor general of Canada (1935–40)....1875–1940
Buchanan (bû-kăn′ăn; bŭ-), George. Scottish humanist and author....1506–1582
Buchanan, James. Fifteenth president of the United States (1857–61)....1791–1868
Buchanan, Jesse Everett. American engineer; president, U. of Idaho (1946–54)....1904 ——
Buchanan, Robert Williams. British poet and novelist....1841–1901
Buchman (bōōk′măn), Frank Nathan Daniel. American evangelist....1878 ——
Buchner (bōōĸ′nĕr), Eduard. German chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1907*]....1860–1917
Büchner (büĸ′nĕr), Friedrich Karl Christian Ludwig. German philosopher....1824–1899
Büchner, Georg. German poet and dramatist. [*Dantons Tod*]....1813–1837
Buck (bŭk), Dudley. American composer and organist....1839–1909
Buck, Pearl Sydenstricker. American novelist. [*Nobel prize, 1938*]....1892 ——
Buckingham (bŭk′ĭng-ăm; -hăm), Dukes of. See VILLIERS, George.
Buckle (bŭk′′l), George Earle. English editor. [*The Times (1884–1912)*]....1854–1935
Buckle, Henry Thomas. Eng. historian. [*History of Civilization in England*]....1821–1862
Buckley (bŭk′lĭ), Donal. *Dómhnall ua Buachalla.* Governor general of Irish Free State (1932–37)....1866 ——
Buckner (bŭk′nĕr), Simon Bolivar. American Confederate gen. and polit....1823–1914
Buckner, Simon Bolivar. *Son of S. B.* American general....1886–1945
Buddha. See GAUTAMA BUDDHA.
Buddhaghosa (bōōd′ä-gō′sä; -shä). Indian Buddhist scholar and author....5th c.
Budé (bü′dā′), Guillaume. (*Lat.* **Budaeus** [bū-dē′ŭs].) French scholar....1468–1540
Budënny (bōō-dyŏn′nĭ; *Angl.* bōō-dĕn′ĭ), Semën Mikhailovich. Russ. general....1883 ——
Budge (bŭj), Ernest Alfred Wallis, Sir. English archaeologist....1857–1934
Buell (bū′ĕl), Don Carlos. American general....1818–1898
Buffalo Bill (bŭf′ä-lō bĭl′). Sobriquet of William Frederick CODY.
Buffon, de (dĕ bü′fôn′), Georges Louis Leclerc, Comte. French naturalist....1707–1788
Bugeaud de la Piconnerie (bü′zhōd′ lä pē′kŏn′rē′), Thomas Robert, Duc d'Isly. French marshal....1784–1849
Bugenhagen (bōō′gĕn-hä′gĕn), Johann. *Pomeranus.* German reformer....1485–1558
Buhl (bōōl). Var. of BOULLE.
Buisson (bü-ē′sôn′), Ferdinand. French educator. [*Nobel peace prize, 1927*]....1841–1932
Bulfinch (bōōl′fĭnch; 105), Charles. American architect....1763–1844
Bulfinch, Thomas. American author. [*The Age of Fable*]....1796–1867
Bulganin (bōōl-gä′nĭn; *Russ.* -gä′nyĭn), Nikolai Aleksandrovich. Russian politician and marshal....1896 ——
Bull (bōōl), Ole Bornemann. Norwegian violinist....1810–1880
Bullant (bü′lăn′), Jean. French architect....1515?–1578
Bullard (bōōl′ärd), Robert Lee. American general....1861–1947
Bullen (bōōl′ĕn), Frank Thomas. English seaman and novelist....1857–1915
Buller (bōōl′ĕr), Redvers Henry, Sir. Brit. general. [*Relief of Ladysmith*]....1839–1908
Bullitt (bōōl′ĭt), William Christian. Am. journalist and diplomat....1891 ——
Bülow, von (fŏn bü′lō; *Angl.* vŏn bū′lō), Bernhard, Prince. Prussian diplomat, chancellor (1900–09)....1849–1929
Bülow, von, Friedrich Wilhelm, Count of Dennewitz. Prussian general....1755–1816
Bülow, von, Hans Guido. German pianist and conductor....1830–1894
Bulwer (bōōl′wĕr), William Henry Lytton Earle, Baron Dalling and Bulwer. *Sir Henry Bulwer. Brother of 1st Baron Lytton.* English diplomat....1801–1872
Bulwer-Lytton (-lĭt′n). See LYTTON.
Bunau-Varilla (bü′nō′vä′rē′yä′), Philippe Jean. Fr. engin. [*Panama Canal*]....1860–1940
Bunin (bōō′nyĭn), Ivan Alekseevich. Russ. poet & novelist. [*Nobel pr., 1933*]....1870–1953
Bunner (bŭn′ĕr), Henry Cuyler. American journalist and story writer....1855–1896
Bunsen (bōōn′zĕn; *Angl.* bŭn′sĕn), Robert Wilhelm. German chemist....1811–1899
Bunsen, von (fŏn bōōn′zĕn), Christian Karl Josias, Baron. Prussian scholar and ambassador....1791–1860
Buntline (bŭnt′lĭn; -līn), Ned. Pseudonym of Edward Z. C. JUDSON.
Bunyan (bŭn′yăn), John. English preacher. [*Pilgrim's Progress*]....1628–1688
Buonaparte (bwô′nä-pär′tä). = BONAPARTE.
Buonarroti (bwô′när-rô′tē), Michelangelo. See MICHELANGELO.
Burbage (bûr′bĭj), Richard. English actor....1567?–1619
Burbank (bûr′băngk), Luther. American horticulturist....1849–1926
Burchell (bûr′chĕl), William John. English explorer and naturalist....1782–1863
Burckhardt (bōōrk′härt), Johann Ludwig. Swiss traveler....1784–1817
Burdett-Coutts (bûr-dĕt′kōōts′), Angela Georgina, Baroness. English philanthropist....1814–1906
Bürger (bür′gĕr), Gottfried August. German poet. [*Lenore*]....1747–1794
Burgess (bûr′jĕs; -jĭs), (Frank) Gelett. Amer. humorist and illustrator....1866–1951
Burgess, James. Scottish mathematician and archaeologist....1832–1916
Burgess, John William. American educator and political scientist....1844–1931
Burgess, Thornton Waldo. Amer. writer, esp. of children's nature stories....1874 ——
Burgh, de (dĕ bûrg′), Hubert. English statesman and chief justiciar....d. 1243
Burghley *or* **Burleigh** (bûr′lĭ), 1st Baron. See CECIL, William.
Bürgi (bür′gē), Joost. See BYRGIUS.
Burgkmair (bōōrk′mīr), Hans. German painter and engraver....1473–1531
Burgoyne (bûr-goin′; bûr′goin), John. British general. [*Saratoga*]....1722–1792
Burgundy (bûr′gŭn-dĭ), Dukes of. See CHARLES THE BOLD; JOHN; PHILIP THE BOLD; PHILIP THE GOOD.
Burgundy, Louis, Duke of. Father of Louis XV of France....1682–1712
Buridan (bü′rĭ-dăn; *Mod. Fr.* bü′rē′dăn′), Jean. French schoolman....d. after 1358
Burke (bûrk), Edmund. British statesman and orator....1729–1797
Burke, John Bernard, Sir. English genealogist. [*Burke's Peerage*]....1814–1892
Burke, Robert O'Hara. Irish explorer in Australia....1820–1861
Burke, Thomas. Eng. novelist and short-story writer. [*Limehouse Nights*]....1886–1945
Burke, Victor. American bacteriologist....1882 ——
Burleigh (bûr′lĭ), 1st Baron. See CECIL, William.
Burlingame (bûr′lĭn-gām; -lĭng-gām), Anson. American diplomat....1820–1870
Burnaby (bûr′nä-bĭ), Frederick Gustavus. English traveler....1842–1885
Burnand (bûr-nănd′), Francis Cowley, Sir. Eng. playwright; ed. of *Punch*....1836–1917
Burne-Jones (bûrn′jōnz′), Edward Coley, Sir. English painter....1833–1898
Burnell (bûr-nĕl′), Arthur Coke. Eng. Sanskrit scholar. [*Hobson-Jobson*]....1840–1882
Burnes (bûrnz), Alexander, Sir. British traveler in India....1805–1841
Burnet (bûr′nĕt; -nĭt), Gilbert. Bishop of Salisbury....1643–1715
Burnett (bûr-nĕt′), Frances Eliza, *born* Hodgson. Afterwards *Mrs. Stephen Townsend.* American author. [*Little Lord Fauntleroy*]....1849–1924
Burney (bûr′nĭ), Charles. English musician and historian of music....1726–1814
Burney, Frances (Fanny). *Dau. of Charles. Madame d'Arblay.* English nov....1752–1840
Burnham (bûr′năm), Daniel Hudson. American architect....1846–1912
Burnham, Sherburne Wesley. American astronomer....1838–1921
Burnouf (bür′nōōf′), Eugène. French orientalist....1801–1852
Burns (bûrnz), Robert. Scottish poet....1759–1796
Burnside (bûrn′sīd), Ambrose Everett. American general....1824–1881
Burr (bûr), Aaron. Third vice-president of the United States (1801–05)....1756–1836
Burritt (bûr′ĭt), Elihu. *The Learned Blacksmith.* Am. reformer and linguist....1810–1879
Burroughs (bûr′ōz), Edgar Rice. American story writer. [*Tarzan books*]....1875–1950
Burroughs, John. American naturalist and author....1837–1921
Burt (bûrt), Maxwell Struthers. American novelist and poet....1882–1954
Burton (bûr′t'n), Harold Hitz. Assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court (1945–53)....1888 ——
Burton, Richard Francis, Sir. English orientalist; trans. of *Arabian Nights*....1821–1890
Burton, Robert. English clergyman and author. [*Anat. of Melancholy*]....1577–1640
Bury (?bū′rĭ; bĕr′ĭ), John Bagnell. Irish historian....1861–1927
Busbecq, de (dĕ büz′bĕk′), Augier Ghislain. Flemish diplomat....1522–1592
Busby (bŭz′bĭ), Richard. Master of Westminster school....1606–1695
Busch (bōōsh), Moritz. German author. [*Bismarck*]....1821–1899
Busch, Wilhelm. German humorous writer and artist....1832–1908
Buschmann (bōōsh′män), Johann Karl Eduard. German philologist....1805–1880
Bush (bŏŏsh), Vannevar. American electrical engineer....1890 ——
Bushnell (bŏŏsh′nĕl), David. American pioneer in submarine invention....1742?–1824
Bushnell, Horace. American Congregational divine and author....1802–1876
Busoni (bōō-zō′nē). Ferruccio Benvenuto. Italian pianist and composer....1866–1924
Bustamante y Rivero (bōōs′tä-män′tā ē rē-vā′rō), José Luis. Peruvian lawyer and diplomat; pres. of Peru (1945–48)....1894 ——
Butcher (bŏŏch′ĕr), Samuel Henry. British classicist....1850–1910
Bute (bŭt), John Stuart, 3d Earl of. Scottish statesman....1713–1792
Butenandt (bōō′tē-nänt), Adolph. German chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1939*]....1903 ——
Butler (bŭt′lĕr), Alban. English Roman Catholic hagiographer....1711–1773
Butler, Benjamin Franklin. American lawyer, general, and politician....1818–1893
Butler, Ellis Parker. American humorous writer. [*Pigs is Pigs*]....1869–1937
Butler, Joseph. English theologian and prelate. [*Analogy of Religion*]....1692–1752
Butler, Nicholas Murray. American educator, president, Columbia Univ. (1902–45). [*Nobel peace prize, 1931*]....1862–1947
Butler, Pierce. Am. jurist; assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court (1923–39)....1866–1939
Butler, Samuel. English satiric poet. [*Hudibras*]....1612–1680
Butler, Samuel. English novelist. [*The Way of All Flesh; Erewhon*]....1835–1902
Butler, William Allen. *Son of B. F.* Am. lawyer and poet. [*Nothing to Wear*]....1825–1902
Bütschli (büch′lē), Otto. German zoologist....1848–1920
Butt (bŭt), Clara, Dame. English contralto....1873–1936
Butterfield (bŭt′ĕr-fēld), Victor Lloyd. Am. educ., pres., Wesleyan U. (1943–).1904 ——
Button (bŭt′′n), Thomas, Sir. English navigator....d. 1634
Butzer, Martin. See BUCER.
Buxtehude (bŏŏks′tē-hōō′dē), Dietrich. Swedish-born composer....1637–1707
Buxton (bŭks′tăn), Thomas Fowell, Sir. Eng. statesman and philanthropist....1786–1845
Buxtorf (bŏŏks′tôrf), Johann. German Hebraist....1564–1629
Buxtorf, Johann. *Son of Johann.* German Hebraist....1599–1664
Buys Ballot (bois′bä-lŏt′), Christoph Hendrik Didericus. Dutch meteorologist....1817–1890
Byelinsky. Variant of BELINSKI.
Byles (bīlz), Mather. American clergyman and writer....1707–1788
Byng (bĭng), George. British admiral....1663–1733
Byng, John. English admiral. Executed....1704–1757
Byng, Julian Hedworth George, 1st Viscount Byng of Vimy. British general. Gov. general of Canada (1921–26)....1862–1935
Bynkershoek, van (văn bĭng′kĕrs-hōōk), Cornelis. Dutch jurist....1673–1743
Bynner (bĭn′ĕr), Witter. American poet....1881 ——
Byr (bür), Robert. See BAYER, Karl Robert Emmerich von.
Byrd (bûrd), Harry Clifton. Am. educator, president, U. of Maryland (1936–54)....1889 ——
Byrd, Richard Evelyn. American admiral and arctic explorer....1888–1957
Byrd *or* **Bird** (bûrd), William. English composer....1540?–1623
Byrgius (bûr′jĭ′ŭs), Justus; *or* **Bürgi** (bür′gē), Joost. Swiss mathematician....1552–1632
Byrne (bûrn), James. American lawyer and educator....1857–1942
Byrnes (bûrnz), James Francis. American politician & jurist....1879 ——
Byrom (bī′rŭm), John. English poet and shorthand teacher....1692–1763
Byron (bī′rŭn), George Gordon, 6th Baron. English poet....1788–1824
Byron, Henry James. English dramatist....1834–1884

C

Caballero (kä′vä-[l]yä′rō; 98; 170), Fernán. *Cecilia Francisca Josefa de Arrom,* born *Böhl von Faber.* Spanish novelist....1797?–1877
Caballero, Francisco Largo. See LARGO CABALLERO.
Cabanel (kä′bä′nĕl′), Alexandre. French painter....1823–1889
Cabanis (kä′bä′nĕs′), Pierre Jean Georges. French physician, philosopher....1757–1808
Cabell (kăb′ĕl), James Branch. American novelist and critic. [*Jurgen*]....1879–1958
Cabet (kä′bĕ′), Étienne. French communist. See ICARIA, in *Vocab.*....1788–1856
Cabeza de Vaca (kä-vā′thä [-sä] thä vä′kä; 98; 267), Álvar Núñez. Spanish explorer....1490?–?1557
Cable (kā′b'l), George Washington. American novelist....1844–1925
Cabot (kăb′ŭt), George. President of the Hartford Convention....1752–1823
Cabot, John. (*Ital.* **Giovanni Caboto,** jô-vän′nē kä-bō′tō). Italian navigator in service of England. Discovered continent of N.A. in 1497....1450–1498
Cabot, Sebastian. *Son of John.* English navigator....1476?–1557
Cabral (kä-vräl′), Pedro Álvares. Portuguese navigator....1460?–?1526
Cabrera (kä-vrā′rä), Ramón, Don, Count of Morella. Spanish general....1806–1877
Cabrini (kä-brē′nē), Frances Xavier, Saint. First Am. canonized by R. C. Ch..1850–1917
Cadalso y Vázquez, de (thä kä-thäl′sō ē väth′käth; vās′kās; 112; 267), José. Spanish writer....1741–1782
Cada Mosto, da (dä kä′dä mōs′tō), Alvise *or* Luigi. Italian navigator....1432?–?1511

Cade (kād), John. *Jack Cade.* English rebel. [*Cade's rebellion*]..... d. 1450
Cadillac (kăd′ĭ·lăk; *Fr.* ka′dē′yăk′), Antoine de la Mothe, Sieur. Fr. administrator; founder of Detroit.....1658–1730
Cadman (kăd′măn), Charles Wakefield. American composer.....1881–1946
Cadman, Samuel Parkes. American Congregational clergyman.....1864–1936
Cadogan (kȧ·dŭg′ăn), William, 1st Earl. Irish general.....1675–1726
Cadorna (kȧ·dôr′nȧ; *Ital.* kä·dôr′nä), Luigi, Count. Italian general.....1850–1928
Caedmon (kăd′mŭn). English poet..... fl. 670
Caelius Aurelianus (sē′lĭ·ŭs ô·rē′lĭ·ā′nŭs). Greek physician..... 5th c.
Caesar (sē′zẽr), Gaius Julius. Roman general, statesman, and writer.....B.C. 100–44
Caffarelli (käf′fä·rĕl′lē). *Gaetano Majorano.* Italian soprano.....1703–1783
Caffery (kăf′rĭ; kăf′ẽr·ĭ), Jefferson. American diplomat.....1886 ——
Cagliari (käl′yä·rē), Paolo. See VERONESE.
Cagliostro, di (dē kä·lyōs′trō), Alessandro, Count. Real name *Giuseppe Balsamo.* Italian impostor.....1743–1795
Cagnola (kȧ·nyō′lä), Luigi, Marquis. Italian architect.....1762–1833
Caillaux (ka′yō′), Joseph. French politician.....1863–1944
Caillet (ka′yĕ′), Guillaume. See CALE.
Cailletet (ka′y′·tĕ′), Louis Paul. French chemist. [*Liquid air*].....1832–1913
Caine (kān), Thomas Henry Hall, Sir. *Hall Caine.* English novelist.....1853–1931
Caird (kârd), Edward. Scottish metaphysician.....1835–1908
Cairoli (kī·rō′lē), Benedetto. Italian statesman.....1825–1889
Caius (kā′ŭs; kī′ŭs). Variant of GAIUS.
Caius (kē′z), John. Eng. physician and author. [*Caius Coll., Cambridge*]...1510–1573
Cajetan (kăj′ē·tăn) *or* **Cajetanus** (kăj′ē·tā′nŭs). *Tommaso de Vio.* Italian cardinal and theologian.....1469–1534
Calabrese, Il (ēl kä′lä·brā′sā). See PRETI, Mattia.
Calamity Jane (jān). *Martha Jane Burke,* born *Canary.* American frontier marksman.....1852?–1903
Calas (kȧ′läs′), Jean. See CALAS, in *Vocab.*
Calder (kôl′dẽr), Alexander Stirling. American sculptor.....1870–1945
Calderón de la Barca (käl′dȧ·rōn′ dā lä vär′kä; 98; *Angl.* kôl′dẽr·ŏn), Pedro. Spanish dramatist and poet.....1600–1681
Caldwell (kôld′wĕl; -wĕl; kôld′-), Erskine. American novelist.....1903 ——
Caldwell, Harmon White. American lawyer; president, U. of Georgia (1935–49).1899 ——
Cale (kāl) *or* **Caillet** (ka′yĕ′), Guillaume. *Jacques Bonhomme.* French insurgent..... d. 1358
Calepino (kä′lä·pē′nō), Ambrogio. Ital. lexicographer. See CALEPIN, in *Vocab.*.1435–1511
Calhoun (kăl·hōōn′), John Caldwell. American statesman.....1782–1850
Caligula (kȧ·lĭg′ū·lȧ). *Gaius Caesar.* Roman emperor (37–41)..... 12–41
Calixtus (kȧ·lĭks′tŭs; *Ger.* kä·lĭks′tōōs), Georg. German Lutheran divine....1586–1656
Calles (kä′yäs; 170), Plutarco Elías, General. Pres. of Mexico (1924–28).....1877–1945
Callicrates (kȧ·lĭk′rȧ·tēz). Greek architect.....B.C. 5th c.
Callimachus (kȧ·lĭm′ȧ·kŭs). Greek sculptor.....B.C. 5th c.
Callimachus. Greek scholar and librarian.....b. B.C. ab. 310
Callippus (kȧ·lĭp′ŭs). Greek astronomer. [*Callippic cycle*].....B.C. 4th c.
Callisthenes (kȧ·lĭs′thē·nēz). Greek philosopher and historian.....B.C. 360?–?328
Callistratus (kȧ·lĭs′trȧ·tŭs). Athenian orator and general.....d. B.C. 355
Callot (kȧ′lō′), Jacques. French designer and engraver.....1592–1635
Calmet (kȧl′mĕ′), Augustin, Dom. French Benedictine scholar.....1672–1757
Calonne, de (dē kȧ′lŏn′), Charles Alexandre. French statesman.....1734–1802
Calvaert (*Flem.* käl′vȧrt) *or* **Calvart** (*Fr.* kȧl′vȧr′), Denis. Flemish painter. 1540?–1619
Calvé (kȧl′vā′), Emma. Real name *Emma de Roquer.* French soprano.....1858–1942
Calverley (kăl′vẽr·lĭ), Charles Stuart. English poet and humorist.....1831–1884
Calvert (kăl′vẽrt), George, 1st Baron Baltimore. Founder of Maryland.....1580?–1632
Calvert, Leonard. *Son of preceding.* First governor of Maryland.....1606–1647
Calvin (kăl′vĭn), John. French Protestant reformer at Geneva.....1509–1564
Calvo (käl′vō), Carlos. Argentine jurist. [*International Law*].....1824–1906
Calvus (kăl′vŭs), Gaius Licinius Macer. Roman poet.....B.C. 1st c.
Camacho (kä·mä′chō), Manuel Ávila. Mex. gen.; pres. of Mexico (1940–46)..1897–1955
Camargo, de (dē kȧ′mär′gō′), Marie Anne de Cupis. French dancer.....1710–1770
Cambacérès, de (dē kăn′bȧ′sā′rĕs′), Jean Jacques Régis, Duke. Fr. jurist....1753–1824
Cambert (kăn′bär′), Robert. French composer.....1628?–1677
Cambiaso (käm·byä′zō) *or* **Cambiasi** (-zē), Luca. Italian fresco painter.....1527–1585
Cambini (käm·bē′nē), Giovanni Giuseppe. Italian composer.....1746–1825
Cambon (kăn′bŏn′), Joseph. French revolutionist.....1754?–1820
Cambon, Jules Martin. *Brother of following.* French diplomat.....1845–1935
Cambon, Pierre Paul. French diplomat.....1843–1924
Cambridge (kām′brĭj), Ada. *Mrs. George Frederick Cross.* Australian novelist.1844–1926
Cambronne (kăn′brôn′), Pierre Jacques Étienne, Count. French general....1770–1842
Cambyses (kăm·bī′sēz). *Son of Cyrus the Great.* King of Persia.....d. B.C. 522
Camden (kăm′dĕn), 1st Earl of. See PRATT, Charles.
Camden, William. English antiquary and historian.....1551–1623
Camerarius (kăm′ẽr·ăr′ĭ·ŭs), Joachim. *Joachim Liebhard.* German philol.1500–1574
Cameron (kăm′ẽr·ŭn), Richard. Scottish Covenanter. [*Cameronians*]..... d. 1680
Cameron, Verney Lovett. English explorer in Africa. [*Across Africa*].....1844–1894
Cameron of Lochiel (lŏk·ēl′; lŏk-). *Sir Ewen Cameron.* Scottish chieftain..1629–1719
Cameron of Lochiel. *Donald Cameron; the Gentle Lochiel.* Chieftain....1695?–1748
Camillus (kȧ·mĭl′ŭs), Marcus Furius. Roman soldier and statesman.....d. B.C. ab. 365
Cammaerts (käm′ärts), Émile. Belgian writer and patriot.....1878–1953
Cammann (kăm′ăn), George Philip. American physician. [*Stethoscope*]....1804–1863
Camões, Vaz de (vȧzh thē kȧ·mōē′shĕ), *Eng.* **Camoëns** (kăm′ō·ĕnz; kȧ·mō′ĕnz), Luiz. Portuguese poet. [*Lusiad*].....1524–1580
Camp (kămp), Walter Chauncey. American football coach.....1859–1925
Campan (kăn′păn′), Jeanne Louise Henriette, *born* Genét. French educator..1752–1822
Campanella (kăm′pȧ·nĕl′lȧ; *Ital.* käm′pä·nĕl′lä), Tommaso. Italian philos...1568–1639
Campanini (kăm′pȧ·nē′nē; *Ital.* käm′pä-), Italo. Italian tenor.....1846–1896
Campbell (kăm′bĕl; *in U. S., also* kăm′ĕl), Alexander. Minister, born in Ireland. Founded Disciples of Christ (Campbellites), in U. S.....1788–1866
Campbell, Archibald. See ARGYLL.
Campbell, Beatrice Stella, *born* Tanner. *Mrs. Patrick Campbell.* Eng. actress.1867–1940
Campbell, Colin, Baron Clyde. Brit. field marshal. [*Relief of Lucknow*]...1792–1863
Campbell, Doak Sheridan. Am. educator, president, Fla. State U. (1941–57)...1888 ——
Campbell, George John Douglas. See ARGYLL.
Campbell, John, 4th Earl of Loudoun. British general in America.....1705–1782
Campbell, John, 1st Baron. British jurist and lord chancellor.....1779–1861
Campbell, John Archibald. Am. jurist; assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court...1811–1889
Campbell, John Douglas Sutherland. See ARGYLL.
Campbell, John McLeod. See CAMPBELLITE **b**, in *Vocab.*
Campbell, Joseph. Irish poet.....1881–1944
Campbell, Robert. See MACGREGOR.
Campbell, Thomas. British poet.....1777–1844
Campbell, William Wallace. Am. astronomer; pres., U. of Calif. (1923–30)...1862–1938
Campbell-Bannerman (-băn′ẽr·măn), Henry, Sir. British prime minister.1836–1908
Campe (kăm′pĕ), Joachim Heinrich. German writer and educator.....1746–1818
Campeggio (kăm·pĕj′ō; *Ital.* käm·pĕd′jō), Lorenzo. Italian cardinal.....1474?–1539
Campenhout, van (văn kăm′pĕn·hout), François. Belgian composer.....1779–1848
Camper (kăm′pẽr), Pieter. Dutch anatomist and naturalist.....1722–1789
Camphausen (kämp′hou′zĕn), Ludolf. Prussian statesman.....1803–1890
Camphausen, Wilhelm. German painter.....1818–1885
Camphuysen (kämp′hoi′sĕ[n]), Dirk Rafelsz. Dutch painter and theologian.1586–1627
Campi (kăm′pē), Galeazzo, (1477–1536), & his 3 sons, Antonio (d. ?1591), Giulio (ab. 1502–1572), & Vincenzo (1536–1591). Italian painters
Campion (kăm′pĭ·ŭn; -pyŭn), Thomas. English poet and musician.....1567–1620
Campoamor y Campoosorio, de (dā kăm′pō·ä·mōr′ ē kăm′pō·ō·sō′ryō), Ramón. Spanish poet and statesman.....1817–1901
Campomanes, de (thā kăm′pō·mä′nās), Pedro Rodríguez, Count. Spanish statesman, economist, and writer.....1723–1802
Camus (kȧ′mü′), Albert. French author.....1913 ——
Camus, Armand Gaston. French politician.....1740–1804
Canaletto (kăn′ȧ·lĕt′ō; *Ital.* kä′nä·lät′tō), **Canal** (kā·năl′), *or* **Canale** (kä·nä′lā), Antonio. Italian painter.....1697–1768
Canby (kăn′bĭ), Henry Seidel. American editor and critic.....1878 ——
Candish, Thomas. See CAVENDISH, Thomas.
Candlish (kăn′dlĭsh), Robert Smith. Scottish Free Church preacher.....1806–1873
Candolle, de (dē kăn′dôl′), Alphonse Louis Pierre Pyrame. Swiss botanist....1806–1893
Candolle, de, Augustin Pyrame. *Father of Alphonse.* Swiss botanist.....1778–1841
Canfield (kăn′fēld), Dorothy. See FISHER.
Can Grande (kăn grän′dā). See SCALA, DELLA.
Canisius (kȧ·nĭsh′ŭs; -nē′shŭs), Saint Peter. *Pieter De Hondt.* Dutch Jesuit.1521–1597
Canmore (kăn′mōr; 181). See MALCOLM III.
Cannan (kăn′ăn), Gilbert. English novelist and playwright.....1884–1955
Canning (kăn′ĭng), Charles John, Earl. Eng. statesman. Gov. gen. of India. 1812–1862
Canning, George. *Father of C. J.* British statesman, prime minister (1827)..1770–1827
Canning, Stratford, 1st Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe. British diplomat....1786–1880
Cannizzaro (kän′ȧ·zä′rō; *Ital.* kän′nĕd·dzä′rō), Stanislao. Italian chemist...1826–1910
Cannon (kăn′ŭn), Annie Jump. Am. astronomer, completed Draper catalogue.1863–1941
Cannon, Joseph Gurney. *Uncle Joe Cannon.* American lawyer and politician.1836–1926
Cano (kä′nō), Alonso. Spanish painter.....1601–1667
Cano, del (dĕl kä′nō), Juan Sebastián. Spanish navigator. First circumnavigator of the world. Commanded one of Magellan's ships..... d. 1526
Canonicus (kȧ·nŏn′ĭ·kŭs). Narraganset chief.....1565?–1647
Canova (kä·nō′vä; *Angl.* kȧ·nō′vȧ), Antonio. Italian sculptor.....1757–1822
Cánovas del Castillo (kä′nō·väz thĕl käs·tē′[l]yō), Antonio. Span. author..1828–1897
Canrobert (kăn′rō′bâr′), François Certain. French marshal.....1809–1895
Cantacuzene, John. See JOHN VI CANTACUZENE.
Cantarini (kän′tä·rē′nē), Simone. Called *Il Pesarese.* Italian painter.....1612–1648
Cantemir *or* **Kantemir** (kän′tĕ·mĭr′; *Russ.* kȧn·tyĭ·myēr′), Antiokh, Prince. *Son of Dimitrie.* Russian ambassador and satirical poet.....1709?–1744
Cantemir (kän′tĕ·mĭr′; *Romanian* kän′tĕ·mēr′), Dimitrie, Prince. Moldavian linguist and writer.....1673–1723
Cantor (kän′tẽr; *Ger.* kän′tôr), Georg. German mathematician.....1845–1918
Cantor, Moritz Benedikt. German mathematician and historian of math.....1829–1920
Cantù (kän·tōō′), Cesare. Italian historian.....1804?–1895
Canute (kȧ·nūt′), **Cnut** (k′nōōt), *or* **Knut** (k′nōōt). King of England (1016–35) and Denmark (1018–35).....994?–1035
Capablanca (kăp′ȧ·blăng′kȧ; *Span.* kä′pä·vläng′kä; 98), José Raoul. *Capablanca y Granperra.* Cuban world chess champion.....1888–1942
Capek (chä′pĕk), Karel. Czech dramatist and novelist. [*R.U.R.*].....1890–1938
Capell (kă′pĕl), Edward. English commentator on Shakespeare.....1713–1781
Capella, Martianus. See MARTIANUS CAPELLA.
Capen (kā′pĕn), Samuel Paul. Am. educator, chancellor, U. of Buffalo (1922–50) 1878–1956
Capet, Hugh. See HUGH CAPET.
Capistrano. See JOHN OF CAPISTRANO.
Capito (kăp′ĭ·tō; *Ger.* kä′pē·tō), Wolfgang Fabricius. *Orig.* Köpfel. German Lutheran reformer.....1478–1541
Capodistrias *or* **Capo d'Istria.** See KAPODISTRIAS.
Capponi (kăp·pō′nē), Gino, Marquis. Italian historian and statesman.....1792–1876
Caprara (kä·prä′rä), Giovanni Battista. Italian cardinal.....1733–1810
Caprivi, von (fôn kä·prē′vē), Leo, Count. German imperial chancellor (1890–94)1831–1899
Capuana (kä·pwä′nä), Luigi. Italian novelist and critic.....1839–1915
Capus (ka′pü′), Alfred. French journalist and dramatist.....1858–1922
Caracalla (kăr′ȧ·kăl′ȧ). *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. Bassianus.* Emperor of Rome (211–217)..... 188–217
Caractacus (kȧ·răk′tȧ·kŭs) *or* **Caratacus** (kȧ·răt′ȧ·kŭs), *Eng.* **Caradoc** (kȧ·răd′ŭk). British chieftain..... fl. 43–50
Carafa (kä·rä′fä), Michele Enrico. Neapolitan-French composer.....1787–1872
Caravaggio, da (dä kä′rä·väd′jō), Michelangelo. Italian painter.....ab. 1565–1609
Caravaggio, da, Polidoro. *Caldara.* Italian painter.....ab. 1495–1543
Cardano (kär·dä′nō), Geronimo *or* Girolamo. *Eng.* Jerome **Cardan** (kär′dăn). Italian physician and mathematician.....1501–1576
Cárdenas (kär′thä·näs), Lázaro. Mexican gen. & polit.; pres. of Mex. (1934–40) 1895 ——
Cardigan (kär′dĭ·găn), James Thomas Brudenell, 7th Earl of. British general.1797–1868
Cardozo (kär·dō′zō), Benjamin Nathan. Assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court .1870–1938
Carducci (kär·dōōt′chē) *or* **Carducho** (kär·thōō′chō), Bartolommeo. Italian painter in Spain.....1560–1608
Carducci, Giosuè. Italian poet. [*Nobel prize in lit., 1906*].....1835–1907
Carducci, Vincenzo. *Brother of Bartolommeo.* Italian painter in Spain....1568?–1638
Carême (kȧ′rȧm′), Marie Antoine. French cook and culinary writer.....1784–1833
Carew (kȧ·rōō′), Bamfylde Moore. *King of Beggars.* English vagabond...1693–?1770
Carew, Thomas. English poet and courtier.....1595?–?1645
Carey (kâr′ĭ), Henry. English poet and composer. [*Sally in our Alley*].... d. 1743
Carey, Henry Charles. American economist.....1793–1879
Carey, Mathew. *Father of Henry Charles.* American publisher.....1760–1839
Carey, Rosa Nouchette. English author of girls' stories.....1840–1909
Carey, William. Eng. orientalist and Baptist missionary in India.....1761–1834
Carhart (kär′härt), Paul Worthington. Am. orthoëpist and lexicographer....1871–1933
Carías Andino (kä·rē′äs än·dē′nō), Tiburcio. Pres. of Honduras (1933–48) .1876 ——
Carissimi (kä·rēs′sē·mē), Giacomo. Italian composer.....ab. 1604–1674
Carlén (kȧr·lān′), Emilie (*born* Smith) Flygare. Swedish novelist.....1807–1892
Carleton (kärl′tŭn; -t'n). See COFFIN, Charles Carleton.
Carleton, Guy, 1st Baron Dorchester. British general and administrator.....1724–1808
Carleton, Will (*orig.* William McKendree). American poet.....1845–1912
Carli *or* **Carli-Rubbi** (kär′lē·rōōb′bē), Giovanni Rinaldo, Count. Ital. author .1720–1795
Carlisle (kär·līl′; kär′lĭl), 7th Earl of. See HOWARD, George William Frederick.
Carlisle, John Griffin. American lawyer and statesman.....1835–1910
Carlos I (kär′lōōsh). King of Portugal (1889–1908). Assassinated.....1863–1908
Carlos (kär′lōs), Don. *Carlos María Isidro de Borbón.* Infante of Spain, and pretender to the crown. See CARLIST, 2, in *Vocab.*.....1788–1855
Carlos, Don. *Carlos María de los Dolores de Borbón.* Spanish pretender..1848–1909
Carlos de Austria (kär′lōz thā ous′rē·ä). Prince of Asturias & heir to Spanish throne.....1545–1568
Carlota (kär·lō′tä), *Eng.* **Charlotte** (shär′lŏt). Incorrectly *Carlotta. Wife of Maximilian.* Empress of Mexico (1864–67).....1840–1927
Carlson (kärl′s'n), Evans Fordyce. American general.....1896–1947
Carlson, Fredrik Ferdinand. Swedish statesman and historian.....1811–1887
Carlson, William S. Am. educ.; pres., State U. of N. Y. (1952–58).....1905 ——
Carlyle (kär·līl′; kär′lĭl), Thomas. Scottish essayist and historian.....1795–1881
Carman (kär′măn), William Bliss. Canadian poet.....1861–1929
Carmen Sylva (kär′mĕn sĭl′vȧ). Pseud. of ELIZABETH, Queen of Romania.
Carmichael (kär′mĭ·kĕl), Leonard. American psychologist; president, Tufts Coll. (1938–52).....1898 ——
Carmona (kĕr·mō′nȧ), Antonio Oscar de Fragoso. Portuguese general; president of Portugal (1926–51).....1869–1951
Carmontelle (kär′mŏn′tĕl′), Louis. *Louis Carrogis.* French writer.....1717–1806
Carnarvon (kär·när′vŭn; kĕr-), 4th Earl of. See HERBERT, Henry H. M.
Carneades (kär·nē′ȧ·dēz). Greek philosopher.....B.C. 214?–129
Carnegie (kär·nā′gĭ; -nĕg′ĭ; *see* CARNEGIE, *in Vocab.*), Andrew. Scottish-American steel manufacturer and philanthropist.....1835–1919
Carnot (kär′nō′), Lazare Hippolyte. *Son of L. N. M.* Fr. politician and writer .1801–1888
Carnot, Lazare Nicolas Marguerite. *Le Grand Carnot.* Fr. gen., statesman .1753–1823
Carnot, Marie François Sadi. *Son of L. H.* President of France (1887–94) . 1837–1894
Carnot, Nicolas Léonard Sadi. *Son of L. N. M.* French physicist.....1796–1832
Caro (kȧ′rō′), Elme Marie. French philosopher.....1826–1887
Carol I (kär′ŭl; *Romanian* kä′rôl). *Karl Eitel Friedrich, Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.* King of Romania (1881–1914).....1839–1914
Carol II. *Son of Ferdinand I.* King of Romania (1930–40).....1893–1953
Caroline of Anspach (kăr′ō·lĭn [-līn], ăns′păk). Wife of George II of England .1683–1737
Caroline of Brunswick (brŭnz′wĭk). Wife of George IV of England.....1768–1821
Carolus Duran (kȧ′rō′lŭs′ dü′rän′). See DURAN, Carolus.
Caron (kȧ′rŏn′), Pierre Augustin. See BEAUMARCHAIS.
Carpaccio (kär·pät′chō), Vittore. Italian painter.....d. before 1526
Carpani (kär·pä′nē), Giuseppe. Italian poet and librettist.....1752–1825
Carpeaux (kär′pō′), Jean Baptiste. French sculptor.....1827–1875
Carpenter (kär′pĕn·tẽr), John Alden. American composer.....1876–1951
Carpenter, William Benjamin. English physiologist.....1813–1885
Carpi, da (dä kär′pē), Ugo. Italian engraver.....ab. 1455–ab. 1523
Carpini (kär·pē′nē), Giovanni de Piano. Italian traveler in Tatary.....d. ?1252

Carpocrates (kär·pŏk′rə·tēz). See CARPOCRATIAN, in *Vocab.*
Carpzov (kärp′tsôf), Benedikt. German jurist and author.....1595–1666
Carr (kär), Robert, Earl of Somerset. Scot. politician, favorite of James I.... d. 1645
Carracci (kə·rä′chē; *Ital.* kär·rät′chē). Family of Italian painters of the Eclectic school: Lodovico, its founder (1555–1619), and his nephews Agostino (1557–1602) and Annibale (1560–1609).
Carranza (kə·rän′zä; *Span.* kär·rän′sä; 267), Venustiano. President of Mexico (1915–20).....1859–1920
Carrel (kăr′ĕl; kə·rĕl′; *Fr.* ka′rĕl′), Alexis. French surgeon. [*Nobel prize, 1912*] 1873–1944
Carrel (kə·rĕl′; *Fr.* ka′rĕl′), Nicolas Armand. French political writer.....1800–1836
Carreño de Miranda (kär·rē′nyō thā mē·rän′dä), Juan. Spanish painter.....1614–1685
Carrera (kär·rē′rä), Rafael. President of Guatemala (1844–48, '54–65).....1814–1865
Carrère (ka′râr′), John Merven. American architect. [*N. Y. Public Library*] .1858–1911
Carrier (ka′ryā′), Jean Baptiste. French revolutionist.....1756–1794
Carrière (ka′ryâr′), Eugène. French painter.....1849–1906
Carriere (kä·rē·âr′), Moritz. German philosophical writer.....1817–1895
Carroll (kăr′ŭl), Charles, of Carrollton. American patriot. Last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.....1737–1832
Carroll, John. First American Roman Catholic archbishop (of Baltimore) ...1735–1815
Carroll, Lewis. Pseudonym of Charles Lutwidge DODGSON.
Carrucci (kə·rōō′chē; *Ital.* kär·rōōt′chē), Jacopo. See PONTORMO, DA.
Carson (kär′s'n), Christopher. *Kit Carson.* American frontiersman.....1809–1868
Carson, Edward Henry, Baron. British jurist and politician.....1854–1935
Carstares *or* **Carstairs** (kär′stârz), William. Scottish statesman and divine. .1649–1715
Carstens (kär′stĕns), Asmus Jakob. German painter.....1754–1798
Carte (kärt), Richard D'Oyly. Eng. producer of operas. [*Savoy Theatre*]..1844–1901
Carter (kär′tĕr), Henry. See LESLIE, Frank.
Carter, Howard. Eng. archaeologist in Egypt. [*Tutankhamen's tomb*].....1873–1939
Carteret (kär′tĕr·ĕt′; *Brit. usu.* kär′tĕr·ĕt, -ĭt), George, Sir. British admiral. d. 1680
Carteret, John, Earl Granville. English statesman.....1690–1763
Carteret, Philip. English admiral and explorer in South Pacific..... d. 1796
Cartier (kär′tyā′; *Angl.* kär′tĭ·ā), George Étienne, Sir. Canadian statesman. .1814–1873
Cartier, Jacques. French navigator, explorer of St. Lawrence River.....1491–1557
Cartouche (kär′tōōsh′). *Louis Dominique Bourguignon.* French bandit...1693–1721
Cartwright (kärt′rīt), Edmund. English inventor.....1743–1823
Cartwright, John. *Brother of Edmund.* English political reformer.....1740–1824
Carty (kär′tĭ), John Joseph. American electrical engineer.....1861–1932
Carus (kä′rōōs), Paul. German philosopher and editor in America.....1852–1919
Caruso (kä·rōō′zō; *Eng.* kə·rōō′sō, -zō), Enrico. Italian tenor.....1873–1921
Carver (kär′vĕr), George Washington. American botanist.....1864–1943
Carver, John. First governor of Plymouth colony.....1576?–1621
Cary (kâr′ĭ), Alice. American poet.....1820–1871
Cary, Henry Francis. English clergyman, and translator (esp. of Dante).....1772–1844
Cary, Phoebe. *Sister of Alice.* American poet.....1824–1871
Casa, della (dăl′lä kä′sä), Giovanni. Italian prelate and poet.....1503–1556
Casabianca, de (dē ka′za′byäN′ka′), Louis. French naval officer.....1757?–1798
Casals (kä·säls′), Pablo. Spanish violoncellist.....1876 ——
Casanova (kăz′ə·nō′vä; kăs′ə-; *Ital.* kä′sä·nō′vä) *or* **Casanova de Seingalt** (dē săn′gäl′), Giacomo Girolamo, *also* Giovanni Jacopo. Italian adventurer .1725–1798
Casas, de las, Bartolomé. See LAS CASAS.
Casaubon (kə·sô′bŭn; *Fr.* ka′zō′bôn′), Isaac. French scholar.....1559–1614
Case (kās), Everett Needham. Am. educator, president, Colgate U. (1942–).1901 ——
Case, James Herbert. Am. educ., pres., Washington & Jefferson Coll. (1946–50).1906 ——
Casella (kə·sĕl′ä; *Ital.* kä·sĕl′lä), Alfredo. Italian musician and composer....1883–1947
Casement (kās′mĕnt), Roger David, Sir. Irish rebel. Hanged.....1864–1916
Casgrain (kăz′grăN′; käs′-), Henri Raymond, Abbé. Canadian historian.....1831–1904
Casimir I (kăz′ĭ·mĭr). *The Pacific.* King of Poland (1040–58).....1015–1058
Casimir III. *The Great.* King of Poland (1333–70).....1309–1370
Casimir V. See JOHN II (of Poland).
Casimir-Périer (ka′zē′mēr′pā′ryā′), Jean Paul Pierre. *Son of A. C. Périer.* French statesman, and president (1894–95).....1847–1907
Caslon (kăz′lŏn), William. English typefounder.....1692–1766
Cass (kăs), Lewis. American statesman.....1782–1866
Cassagnac, de. See GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC.
Cassatt (kə·săt′), Mary. American painter.....1845–1926
Cassel (kăs′′l; *Swed.* käs′sĕl), Gustav. Swedish economist.....1866–1945
Cassianus (kăs′ĭ·ə′nŭs), Johannes Massiliensis *or* Eremita. Recluse and monk .360?–?435
Cassin (kăs′ĭn), John. American ornithologist.....1813–1869
Cassini (kə·sē′nē; *Fr.* ka′sē′nē′), César François. *Cassini de Thury. Son of Jacques.* French astronomer and topographer.....1714–1784
Cassini, Jacques. *Son of Jean Dominique.* French astronomer.....1677–1756
Cassini, Jean Dominique. French astronomer.....1625–1712
Cassiodorus (kăs′ĭ·ō·dō′rŭs; 181), Flavius Magnus Aurelius. Roman historian. d. 575
Cassius (kăs′ē·ŏŏs), Andreas. German chemist. [*Purple of Cassius*].....1640?–?1673
Cassius Longinus (kăsh′ĭ·ŭs [kăsh′ŭs; kăs′ĭ·ŭs] lŏn·jĭ′nŭs), Gaius. Rom. polit. d. B.C. 42
Castagno, del (dăl käs·tän′yō), Andrea. Florentine painter.....1423–1457
Castelar y Ripoll (käs′tä·lär′ ē rē·pôl′y′), Emilio. Spanish statesman.....1832–1899
Castelli (käs·tĕl′ē), Ignaz Franz. Austrian dramatist and poet.....1781–1862
Castellio (kăs·tĕl′ĭ·ō) *or* **Castalio** (-tăl′ĭ·ō), Sebastianus. *Sébastien Châtillon* or *Châteillon.* French humanist.....1515–1563
Castello (käs·tĕl′lō), Giovanni Battista. *Il Bergamasco.* Italian painter....1509?–1569
Castelnau, de (dē kăs′tĕl′nō′), Édouard de Curières. French general.....1851–1944
Castelvetro (käs·tĕl′vā′trō), Lodovico. Italian critic.....1505–1571
Casti (käs′tē), Giambattista. Italian poet.....1724–1803
Castiglione (kăs′tē·lyō′nā), Baldassare, Count. Italian statesman & author..1478–1529
Castiglione, Carlo Ottavio, Count. Italian numismatist and philologist.....1784–1849
Castiglione, Giovanni Benedetto. *Il Grechetto.* Italian painter and etcher ..1616–1670
Castilho, de (thē′kŭsh·tē′lyōō), Antônio Feliciano, Viscount. Portuguese poet .1800–1875
Castilla (käs·tē′yä; 170), Ramón. President of Peru (1845–51; 1855–62).....1797–1867
Castle (kăs′′l), Egerton. English novelist and playwright.....1858–1920
Castlemon (kăs′′l·mŭn), Harry. Pseudonym of Charles Austin FOSDICK.
Castlereagh (kăs′′l·rā), Viscount. See STEWART, Robert.
Castrén (kăs′trān′), Matthias Alexander. Finnish philologist.....1813–1852
Castriota (kăs′trĭ·ō′tä), George. See SCANDERBEG.
Castro (kăs′trō), Cipriano. Venezuelan soldier; president (1902–dep. 1908)..1858?–1924
Castro, de (thä), Inés. Span. wife of Port. crown prince Dom Pedro. Murdered .1320?–1355
Castro, de (thē′ kŭsh′trōō), João. Portuguese naval commander.....1500–1548
Castro, Vaca de (vä′kä thä käs′trō), Cristóbal. Span. magistrate, gov. of Peru. d. 1558
Castro y Bellvis, de (dā käs′trō ē vĕ[l]·y′·vēs′), Guillén. Spanish dramatist. .1569–1631
Castruccio Castracani degli Antelminelli (käs·trōōt′chō käs′trä·kä′nē dăl′yē än′tăl·mē·nĕl′lē). Italian soldier and Ghibelline leader.....1281–1328
Catalani (kä′tä·lä′nē), Angelica. Italian soprano.....1780–1849
Caterina de' Medici. See CATHERINE DE MÉDICIS.
Cates (kāts), Clifton Bledsoe. American marine corps general.....1893 ——
Catesby (kāts′bĭ), Mark. English naturalist.....1679?–1749
Catesby, Robert. Eng. Roman Catholic conspirator. [*Gunpowder Plot*]....1573–1605
Cathcart (kăth′kĕrt; -kärt), George, Sir. *Son of Wm. Schaw.* Eng. general .1794–1854
Cathcart, William Schaw, 1st Earl. English diplomat.....1755–1843
Cathelineau (kät′lē′nō′), Jacques. Vendean general.....1759–1793
Cather (kăth′ĕr), Willa Sibert. American novelist.....1873–1947
Catherine (kăth′ĕr·ĭn), Saint. See in the *Vocab.*
Catherine, 5th & 6th wives of Henry VIII. See HOWARD, PARR
Catherine, of Aragon. Queen of England. First wife of Henry VIII.....1485–1536
Catherine I. Empress of Russia (1725–27). Wife of Peter the Great.....1684?–1727
Catherine II. *The Great.* Empress of Russia (1762–96). Wife of Peter III. .1729–1796
Catherine de Médicis (*Fr.* ka′trēn′ dē mā′dē′sēs′), *Ital.* **Caterina de' Medici** (kä′tä·rē′nä dā mā′dē·chē). Queen of Henry II of France.....1519–1589
Catherine of Braganza (kăth′ĕr·ĭn, brə·găn′zə). Queen of Charles II of Eng. .1638–1705
Catherwood (kăth′ĕr·wŏŏd), Mary Hartwell. American novelist.....1847–1902
Catiline (kăt′ĭ·lĭn). *Lucius Sergius Catilina.* Roman conspirator.....B.C. 108?–62
Catlin (kăt′lĭn), George. American artist and traveler. [*Indians*].....1796–1872
Cato (kā′tō), Marcus Porcius. *The Elder. The Censor.* Roman patriot. .B.C. 234–149
Cato, Marcus Porcius, of Utica. *The Younger.* Roman philosopher, patriot .B.C. 95–46
Cats (käts), Jakob. Dutch statesman and poet.....1577–1660
Catt (kăt), Carrie Chapman, *born* Lane. American suffragist.....1859–1947
Catteil (kə·tĕl′), James McKeen. American psychologist and editor.....1860–1944
Cattermole (kăt′ĕr·mōl), George. English painter and illustrator.....1800–1868
Catullus (kə·tŭl′ŭs), Gaius Valerius. Roman poet.....B.C. 84?–54
Catulus (kăt′ū·lŭs), Quintus Lutatius. Roman consul.....B.C. 152?–87
Cauchon (kō′shôn′), Pierre. Bishop of Beauvais. Judge of Jeanne d'Arc.... d. 1442
Cauchy (kō′shē′), Augustin Louis. French mathematician.....1789–1857
Caulaincourt, de (dē kō′lăN′kōōr′), Armand Augustin Louis, Marquis. French officer and diplomat.....1772–1827
Caus, de (dē kō′), Salomon. Norman engineer.....1576–?1626
Cavaignac (ka′vē′nyak′). French family including: (1) Jean Baptiste (1762–1829). Revolutionist. (2) Éléonore Louis Godefroy (1801–45). *Son of J. B.* Journalist. (3) Louis Eugène (1802–57). *Son of J. B.* General. (4) Jacques Marie Eugène Godefroy (1853–1905). *Son of L. E.* Politician. (5) Eugène (1876–). *Son of J. M. E. G.* Historian.
Cavalcanti (kä′väl·kän′tē), Guido. Italian poet. Friend of Dante.....ab. 1250–1300
Cavalcaselle (kä′väl·kä·sĕl′lä), Giovanni Battista. Italian art historian.....1820–1897
Cavalier (ka′va′lyā′), Jean. Leader of the Camisards.....1681–1740
Cavalieri (kä′vä·lyā′rē), Francesco Bonaventura. Italian mathematician.....1598–1647
Cavalieri, de' (dā), Emilio. Italian composer.....1550?–1602
Cavallero (kä′väl·lä′rō), Ugo, Count. Italian general.....1880–1943
Cavalli (kä·väl′lē), Francesco. Italian composer.....1602?–1676
Cavallo (kä·väl′lō), Tiberio. Italian physicist and inventor in England.....1749–1809
Cavallotti (kä′väl·lōt′tē), Felice Carlo Emmanuele. Ital. author & politician.1842–1898
Cavan (kăv′ăn), 10th Earl of. *Frederic Rudolph Lambart.* Brit. field marshal .1865–1946
Cavanaugh (kăv′ə·nō), John Joseph. American clergyman; president, U. of Notre Dame (1946–52).....1899 ——
Cave (kāv), Edward. English printer. Founded *Gentleman's Magazine*.....1691–1754
Cavelier (ka′vē·lyā′), Pierre Jules. French sculptor.....1814–1894
Cavell (kăv′ĕl), Edith Louisa. English nurse. Executed by Germans as a spy .1865–1915
Cavendish (kăv′ĕn·dĭsh). Pseudonym of Henry JONES.
Cavendish, George. English biographer of Cardinal Wolsey.....1500–?1562
Cavendish, Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire. English beauty.....1757–1806
Cavendish, Henry. English chemist and natural philosopher.....1731–1810
Cavendish, Spencer Compton, 8th Duke of Devonshire. English statesman...1833–1908
Cavendish (kăv′ĕn·dĭsh) *or* **Candish** (kăn′dĭsh), Thomas. English navigator 1555?–1592
Cavendish, William, Sir. English statesman.....1505?–1557
Cavendish, William, 1st Duke of Devonshire. English statesman.....1640–1707
Caventou (ka′văn′tōō′), Joseph Bienaimé. French chemist.....1795–1877
Cavour, di (dē kä·vōōr′), Camillo Benso, Count. Italian statesman.....1810–1861
Cawein (kä·wīn′), Madison Julius. American poet.....1865–1914
Caxias, de (thē′ kä·shē′äs), Duke. *Luiz Alves de Lima e Silva.* Brazilian general and statesman.....1803–1880
Caxton (kăks′tŭn), William. Earliest English printer; also translator.....1422?–1491
Cayley (kā′lĭ), Arthur. English mathematician.....1821–1895
Caylus, de (dē kā′lüs′), Anne Claude Philippe de Tubières, Count. French antiquary and writer.....1692–1765
Cazin (ka′zăn′), Jean Charles. French painter and designer.....1841–1901
Cazotte (ka′zōt′), Jacques. French writer.....1719–1792
Ceán-Bermúdez (thä·äm′bĕr·mōō′thäth; sä·äm′bĕr·mōō′thäth; 112; 103; 267), Juan Agustín. Spanish writer on art.....1749–1829
Cecco d'Ascoli (chăk′kō däs′kō·lē). *Francesco degli Stabili.* Italian astrologer and poet.....ab. 1257–1327
Čech (chĕk), Svatopluk. Czech poet.....1846–1908
Cecil (sĕs′′l; sēs′fl; sĭs′′l), (Edgar Algernon) Robert, 1st Viscount Cecil of Chelwood. Eng. statesman. [*Nobel peace prize, 1937*].....1864–1958
Cecil, (Edward Christian) David, Lord. English biographer.....1902 ——
Cecil, Robert, 1st Earl of Salisbury. English statesman.....1563?–1612
Cecil, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne-, 3d Marquis of Salisbury. Eng. statesman 1830–1903
Cecil, William, 1st Baron, Burghley *or* Burleigh. English statesman.....1520–1598
Cecilia (sē·sĭl′ĭ·ə; -yə), Saint. See in *Vocab.*
Čelakovský (chĕl′ə·kŏf′skē), František Ladislav. Bohemian poet.....1799–1852
Céleste *or* **Céleste-Elliott** (sā′lĕst′ĕl′ĭ·ŭt; -ē′lyŭt), Marie. Eng.-Fr. dancer...1815–1882
Celestine I (sē·lĕs′tĭn; sĕl′ĕs·tīn), Saint. Pope (422–432).....d. 432
Celestine V, Saint. *Pietro di Murrone* or *Morone.* Pope (1294).....1215–1296
Cellini (chĕ·lē′nē; *Ital.* chäl·lē′nē), Benvenuto. Ital. artist and autobiographer .1500–1571
Celsius (sĕl′sĭ·ŭs; -shĭ·ŭs), Anders. Swedish astronomer. [*Thermometer*]...1701–1744
Celsius, Olaf. Swedish botanist and orientalist.....1670–1756
Celsus (sĕl′sŭs). Platonist philosopher. Anti-Christian writer..... 2d c.
Celsus, Aulus Cornelius. Roman medical writer.....1st c. A.D.
Celtis (tsĕl′tĭs) *or* **Celtes** (tsĕl′tĕs), Conradus. *Konrad Pickel.* German poet and humanist.....1459–1508
Cenci (chĕn′chē), Beatrice. Roman parricide.....1577–1599
Cennini (chän·nē′nē), Cennino. Italian painter and writer on painting ab. 1370–ab. 1440
Centlivre (sĕnt·lĭv′ĕr; -lē′vĕr), Susanna. English playwright and actress.....1667?–1723
Cephisodotus (sĕf′ĭ·sōd′ō·tŭs). Name of two Greek sculptors of 4th cent. B.C.
Cerinthus (sē·rĭn′thŭs). Syrian heresiarch. Founder of Cerinthians..... 1st c.
Cervantes Saavedra, de (dā thĕr·vän′tās [sĕr-] sä′ä·vā′thrä; *Angl.* sĕr·văn′tēz), Miguel. Spanish novelist. [*Don Quixote*].....1547–1616
Cervera y Topete (thĕr·vā′rä [sĕr-] ē tō·pā′tā), Pascual. *Count of Jerez. Marquis of Santa Ana.* Spanish admiral.....1839–1909
Cesalpino (chä·zäl·pē′nō), Andrea. *Caesalpinus.* Ital. physician, botanist. .1519–1603
Cesari (chä′zä·rē), Giuseppe. *Il Cavaliere d'Arpino.* Italian painter.....1568?–1640
Cesarotti (chä·zä·rōt′tē), Melchiorre. Italian poet.....1730–1808
Cesnola, di (dē chäz·nō′lä), Luigi Palma, Count. Italian-American archaeol. .1832–1904
Céspedes, de (dā säs′pā·thäs; 103; 112), Carlos Manuel. President of the revolutionary republic of Cuba (1869–73).....1819–1874
Cetewayo (sĕt′ē·wā′ō; kĕt′-) *or* **Ketchwayo** (kĕ·chwä′yō). Zulu king..... d. 1884
Ceulen *or* **Keulen, van** (văn kû′lĕ[n]), Ludolf. Dutch mathematician.....1540–1610
Cézanne (sā′zän′), Paul. French painter. [*Postimpressionism*].....1839–1906
Chabas (shä′bäs′), François Joseph. French Egyptologist.....1817–1882
Chabas, Paul Émile. French painter. [*September Morn*].....1869–1937
Chabot (shä′bō′), François. French revolutionist.....1759–1794
Chabot, de (dē), Philippe, Comte de Charny. French soldier.....1480–1543
Chabrias (kā′brĭ·ăs). Athenian general.....d. B.C. ?357
Chabrier (shä′brē′ā′), Alexis Emmanuel. French composer.....1841–1894
Chadwick (chăd′wĭk), George Whitefield. American composer.....1854–1931
Chadwick, James, Sir. Eng. physicist (disc. neutron). [*Nobel prize, 1935*] .1891 ——
Chaffee (chăf′ē), Adna Romanza. American general. [*Span.-Am. War*]....1842–1914
Chaillé-Long (shä′yā′lŏng′), Charles. American explorer and writer.....1842–1917
Chain (chān), Ernst Boris. British (German-born) biochem. [*Nobel prize in medicine, 1945*].....1906 ——
Chaliapin (shŭ·lyä′pyĭn), Feodor Ivanovitch. Russian basso.....1873–1938
Challoner (chăl′ō·nĕr), Richard. English Roman Catholic divine and author 1691–1781
Chalmers (chä′mĕrz), Alexander. Scottish editor.....1759–1834
Chalmers, George. Scottish antiquary and biographer.....1742–1825
Chalmers (chăl′mĕrz), Gordon Keith. American educator, president, Kenyon Coll. (1937–56).....1904–1956
Chalmers (chä′mĕrz), Thomas. Scottish divine and author.....1780–1847
Chamberlain (chām′bĕr·lĭn), Arthur Neville. *Son of Joseph.* Brit. statesman .1869–1940
Chamberlain, Basil Hall. English educator and author in Japan.....1850–1935
Chamberlain, Charles Joseph. American botanist.....1863–1943
Chamberlain, Joseph. British statesman.....1836–1914
Chamberlain, Joseph Austen, Sir. *Son of Joseph.* British statesman. [*Nobel peace prize, 1925*].....1863–1937
Chamberlin (chām′bĕr·lĭn), Thomas Chrowder. American geologist.....1843–1928
Chamberlin, William Henry. American journalist and author.....1897 ——
Chambers (chām′bĕrz), Charles Haddon. Australian dramatist.....1860–1921
Chambers, Edmund Kerchever, Sir. English literary historian and critic.....1866–1954
Chambers, Robert. Scottish writer and publisher.....1802–1871
Chambers, Robert William. American author and artist.....1865–1933
Chambers, William. *Brother of Robert.* Scottish editor and publisher.....1800–1883
Chambord, de (dē shăN′bôr′), Henri Charles Ferdinand Marie Dieudonné d'Artois, Comte, Duc de Bordeaux. Bourbon claimant to throne.....1820–1883

Chamfort (shäN′fôr′), Sébastien Roch Nicolas. French writer.....1741–1794
Chaminade (shá′mē′nȧd′), Cécile Louise Stéphanie. French composer.....1861–1944
Chamisso, von (fôn shä·mĭs′ō), Adelbert. German poet.....1781–1838
Chamorro Vargas (chä·môr′rō vär′gäs), Emiliano. Nicaraguan general & politician; pres. of Nicaragua (1917–20; 1926).....1871 ——
Champaigne, de (dē shäN′pȧn′y′), Philippe. Belgian painter.....1602–1674
Champfleury (shäN′flû′rē′). *Jules Fleury-Husson.* French novelist.....1821–1889
Championnet (shäN′pyō′nĕ′), Jean Antoine Étienne. French general.....1762–1800
Champlain, de (dē shăm·plān′; *Fr.* shäN′plăN′), Samuel. French explorer, and governor of Canada.....1567?–1635
Champmeslé (shäN′mē′lā′), Marie, *born* Desmares. French actress.....1642–1698
Champollion (shäN′pō′lyōN′), Jean François. *Bro. of foll.* Fr. Egyptol.....1790–1832
Champollion-Figeac (-fē′zhȧk′), Jean Jacques. French archaeologist.....1778–1867
Chancellor (chän′sĕ·lẽr), Richard. English navigator, estab. trade with Russia. d. 1556
Chand, *or* **Chund, Bardai** (chŭnd′ bĕr·dä′ē). Hindu poet.....12th c.
Chandler (chän′dlẽr), Seth Carlo. American astronomer.....1846–1913
Chandragupta (chŭn′drȧ·gōōp′tȧ). *Sandrocottus.* Indian (Maurya) ruler...B.C. 4th c.
Chandragupta II. Indian (Gupta) ruler. See VIKRAMADITYA, in *Vocab.*..... d. 413
Chang Hsueh-liang (jäng′ shü·ĕ′lyäng′). *Son of Chang Tso-lin.* Chin. gen..1898 ——
Chang Tso-lin (jäng′ tsō′lĭn′). Chinese general.....1873–1928
Channing (chăn′ĭng), Edward. American historian. [*History of the U. S.*].1856–1931
Channing, William Ellery. American Unitarian divine and writer.....1780–1842
Chantal, de (dē shäN′tȧl′), Jeanne Françoise Frémiot, Baroness. French devotee. [*Order of the Visitation*].....1572–1641
Chantrey (chän′trĭ), Francis Legatt, Sir. English sculptor.....1781–?1841
Chanute (shȧ·nōōt′), Octave. American civil engineer and pioneer in aviation.1832–1910
Chanzy (chäN′zē′), Antoine Eugène Alfred. French general.....1823–1883
Chao Kuang-yin (jou′ kwäng′yĭn′). *Kao Tsu.* Chinese emp. (960–976); founder of Sung dynasty..... d. 976
Chapelain (shȧ′plăN′), Jean. French poet and critic.....1595–1674
Chaplin (chăp′lĭn), Charles Spencer. Anglo-American actor, producer.....1889 ——
Chapman (chăp′mȧn), Alvan Wentworth. Am. botanist. [*Southern U.S.*]..1809–1899
Chapman, Frank Michler. American ornithologist.....1864–1945
Chapman, George. English dramatic poet and translator of Homer.....1559?–1634
Chapman, John. *Johnny Appleseed.* American pioneer.....1775?–1847
Chapman, Oscar Littleton. Am. lawyer and administrator.....1896 ——
Chappe (shȧp), Claude. French inventor of an ocular telegraph.....1763–1805
Chaptal (shȧp′tȧl′), Jean Antoine, Comte de Chanteloup. French chemist....1756–1832
Chapu (shȧ′pü′), Henri Michel Antoine. French sculptor.....1833–1891
Charcot (chär′kō′), Jean Baptiste Étienne Auguste. Fr. antarctic explorer...1867–1936
Charcot, Jean Martin. *Father of J. B. É. A.* French neurologist.....1825–1893
Chardin (shär′dăN′; *Angl.* shär′dĭn), Jean (Sir John). Fr. merchant & traveler.1643–1713
Chardin, Jean Baptiste Siméon. French painter.....1699–1779
Chares (kā′rēz; kâr′ēz). Greek sculptor. [*Colossus of Rhodes*].....fl. B.C. 280
Charette de la Contrie (shȧ′rĕt′ dē lȧ kōN′trē′), François Athanase. Vendean royalist.....1763–1796
Charlemagne (shär′lĕ·mān; *Fr.* shär′lĕ·mȧn′y′), **Charles the Great** (chärlz), *or* **Charles I.** *Son of Pepin the Short.* Emperor of the West (800–814), and king of the Franks (768–814)..... 742–814
Charles I (chärlz). *Charles Francis Joseph. Nephew of Francis Ferdinand.* Emperor of Austria and (as Charles IV) King of Hungary (1916–18).....1887–1922
Charles I. *Charles Stuart.* King of England (1625–49). Executed.....1600–1649
Charles II. *Son of Charles I.* King of England (1660–85).....1630–1685
Charles I *or* **II.** *The Bald.* King of France, as Charles I (840–877). Emperor, as Charles II (875–877)..... 823–877
Charles II *or* **III.** *The Fat.* King of France, as Charles II (884–887). Emperor, as Charles III (881–887)..... 839–888
Charles IV. *The Fair.* King of France (1322–28).....1294–1328
Charles V. *The Wise.* King of France (1364–80).....1337–1380
Charles VI. *The Mad* or *the Beloved.* King of France (1380–1422).....1368–1422
Charles VII. *The Victorious.* King of France (1422–61).....1403–1461
Charles IX. King of France (1560–74).....1550–1574
Charles X. King of France (1824–30).....1757–1836
Charles IV. Holy Roman emperor (1347–78).....1316–1378
Charles V. Holy Roman emperor (1519–56), and king of Spain as Charles I.1500–1558
Charles VI. Holy Roman emperor (1711–40).....1685–1740
Charles VII. *Karl Albrecht.* Holy Roman emperor (1742–45).....1697–1745
Charles I *or* **Charles of Anjou** (äN′jōō; *Fr.* äN′zhōō′). King of Naples and Sicily (1266–85).....1226–1285
Charles I, II. Kings of Romania. See CAROL I, II.
Charles II. King of Spain (1665–1700).....1661–1700
Charles III. King of Spain (1759–88).....1716–1788
Charles IV. King of Spain (1788–1808).....1748–1819
Charles IX. King of Sweden (1604–11).....1550–1611
Charles X Gustavus (gŭs·tā′vŭs; -tä′vŭs). King of Sweden (1654–60).....1622–1660
Charles XI. *Son of Charles X.* King of Sweden (1660–97).....1655–1697
Charles XII. *Son of Charles XI.* King of Sweden (1697–1718).....1682–1718
Charles XIII. King of Sweden (1809–18).....1748–1818
Charles XIV John. King of Sweden and Norway. See BERNADOTTE.
Charles XV. King of Sweden and Norway (1859–72).....1826–1872
Charles (*Fr.* shȧrl), Jacques Alexandre César. Fr. physicist, chemist, inventor.1746–1823
Charles (*Eng.* chärlz), Prince. *Bro. of King Leopold.* Regent of Belgium (1944–50).....1903 ——
Charles Albert. *Carlo Alberto.* King of Sardinia.....1798–1849
Charles Edward Louis John Casimir **Stuart.** *Son of James F. E. Stuart. The Young Pretender. (Bonnie) Prince Charlie.* Eng. prince. [*The '45*].1720–1788
Charles Emmanuel I. Duke of Savoy.....1562–1630
Charles Louis *or* **Karl Ludwig.** Archduke of Austria.....1771–1847
Charles Martel (chärlz′ mär·tĕl′; *Fr.* shȧrl′ mȧr′tĕl′). Frankish ruler (715–741). Grandfather of Charlemagne. Overthrew Saracens at Tours.....689?–741
Charles of Lorraine, Prince. Austrian commander in Seven Years' War.....1712–1780
Charles the Bold. Duke of Burgundy.....1433–1477
Charlet (shär′lĕ′), Nicolas Toussaint. French designer.....1792–1845
Charlevoix, de (dē shär′lĕ·vwȧ′; *Angl.* shär′lĕ·voi), Pierre François Xavier. French Jesuit explorer in America, and historian.....1682–1761
Charlotte (shär′lŏt). Empress of Mexico. See CARLOTA.
Charlotte. Grand Duchess of Luxembourg (1919–).....1896 ——
Charlotte. Queen of George III of England.....1744–1818
Charnwood (chärn′wŏōd), 1st Baron. *Godfrey Rathbone Benson.* Eng. biog..1864–1945
Charondas (kȧ·rŏn′dȧs). Sicilian lawgiver.....B.C. 6th c.
Charpentier (shär′päN′tyā′), Alexandre Louis Marie. French sculptor.....1856–1909
Charpentier, Gustave. French composer. [*Louise*].....1860–1956
Charras (shȧ′rȧs′), Jean Baptiste Adolphe. French military historian.....1810–1865
Charrière, de (dē shȧ′ryâr′), Isabelle, *born* Isabella van Tuyll. *Zélide. Abbé de La Tour.* Swiss author, of Dutch birth.....1740–1805
Chartier (shär′tyā′), Alain. French poet and diplomat.....13857–?1433
Charton (shär′tôN′), Édouard Thomas. French journalist. [*L'Illustration*].1807–1890
Chartres, de (dē shär′tr′), Robert Philippe Louis Eugène Ferdinand d'Orléans, Duke. French prince. Grandson of Louis Philippe.....1840–1910
Chase (chās), Harry Woodburn. Am. educ., chancellor, New York U. (1933–51).1883–1955
Chase, Mary Ellen. American educator and author.....1887 ——
Chase, Salmon Portland. American statesman. Chief justice (1864–73).....1808–1873
Chase, Samuel. American jurist and signer of Declaration of Independence...1741–1811
Chase, William Merritt. American painter.....1849–1916
Chasles (shäl), Michel. French geometer.....1793–1880
Chasles, Philarète. French scholar.....1798–1873
Chassepot (shȧs′pō′), Antoine Alphonse. French inventor. See in *Vocab.*..1833–1905
Chassériau (shȧ′sȧ′ryō′), Théodore. French painter.....1819–1856
Chateaubriand, de (dē shȧ′tō′brē′äN′), François René, Viscount. French author and statesman.....1768–1848
Châtel (shȧ′tĕl′), Jean. French fanatic.....1575?–1594
Châtelet, du (dü shȧ′tlĕ′), Gabrielle Émilie Le Tonnelier de Breteuil, Marquise. French writer.....1706–1749
Chatham (chăt′ăm), William Pitt, 1st Earl of. See PITT, William.
Châtillon, de (dē shȧ′tē′yôN′), Auguste. French painter and sculptor.....1813–1881
Chatrian, Alexandre. See ECKMANN-CHATRIAN.
Chatterji (chät′tĕr·jē), Bankim Chandra. Indian novelist.....1838–1894
Chatterton (chăt′ẽr·tŭn), Thomas. English boy poet.....1752–1770
Chaucer (chô′sẽr), Geoffrey. English poet. [*Canterbury Tales*].....1340?–1400
Chaudet (shō′dĕ′), Antoine Denis. French sculptor and painter.....1763–1810
Chaulieu, de (dē shō′lyü′), Guillaume Amfrye. French abbé and poet.....1639–1720
Chaumette (shō′mĕt′), Pierre Gaspard. French revolutionist.....1763–1794
Chaumonot (shō′mȯ′nō′), Pierre Joseph Marie. Fr. Jesuit missionary in Can..1611–1693
Chauncey (chôn′sĭ; chän′sĭ), Isaac. American naval officer.....1772–1840
Chaussée, de la (dē lȧ shō′sā′), Pierre Claude Nivelle. See LA CHAUSSÉE.
Chausson (shō′sôn′), Ernest. French composer.....1855–1899
Chautemps (shō′tăN′), Camille. Fr. lawyer; premier (1930; 1933–34; 1937–38).1885 ——
Chauveau-Lagarde (shō′vō′lȧ′gȧrd′), Claude François. French advocate.....1756–1841
Chauvenet (shō′vē·nā), William. American mathematician.....1820–1870
Chauvin (shō′văN′), Nicolas. See CHAUVIN, in *Vocab.*
Chavannes, Puvis de. See PUVIS DE CHAVANNES.
Chávez (chä′vās), Carlos. Mexican conductor and composer.....1899 ——
Cheek (chēk), Mary Ashby. Am. educator, president, Rockford Coll. (1937–54).1891 ——
Cheke (chēk), John, Sir. English statesman and scholar.....1514–1557
Chekhov (chĕ′kŭf; *Angl.* chĕk′ŏf), Anton Pavlovich. Also *Chekov* or *Tchekhov.* Russian author.....1860–1904
Chelmsford (chĕ[l]ms′fẽrd), Frederic John Napier, 1st Viscount of. Viceroy of India (1916–21).....1868–1933
Chelmsford, Frederick Thesiger, 1st Baron. Lord chancellor of England.....1794–1878
Chenavard (shĕ·nȧ′vȧr′), Paul Joseph. French painter.....1808–1895
Chênedollé, de (dē shȧn′dō′lā′), Charles Julien Lioult. French poet.....1769–1833
Chenevix (chĕn′ĕ·vĭks), Richard. British chemist, mineralogist, & playwright.1774–1830
Cheney (chē′nĭ), John Vance. American poet and librarian.....1848–1922
Chénier, de (dē shā′nyā′), André Marie. *Son of Louis.* French poet.....1762–1794
Chénier, de, Louis. French historian and diplomat.....1722–1795
Chénier, de, Marie Joseph. *Son of Louis.* French poet and dramatist.....1764–1811
Chennault (shĕ·nôlt′), Claire Lee. American general.....1891–1958
Cheops (kē′ŏps). See KHUFU.
Cherbuliez (shĕr′bü′lyā′), Victor. French novelist and essayist.....1829–1899
Chéret (shā′rē′), Jules. French painter and designer.....1836–1932
Chernov (chĕr·nôf′), Viktor Mikhailovich. Russian journalist.....1876–1952
Chernyakhovsky (chĭr·nyŭ·kôf′skĭ; *Angl.* chûrn′yȧ·kŏf′skĭ), Ivan Danilovich. Russian general.....1908?–1945
Chernyshevski (chĭr·nĭ·shäf′skĭ; *Angl.* chûr′nĭ·shĕf′skĭ), Nikolai Gavrilovich. Russian revolutionist and author.....1829–1889
Chéron (shā′rôN′), Elisabeth Sophie. French writer and painter.....1648–1711
Chersiphron (kûr′sĭ·frŏn).....Cretan architect.....B.C. 6th c.
Cherubini (kā·rōō·bē′nē), Maria Luigi Carlo Zenobio Salvatore. Ital. composer.1760–1842
Chéry (shā′rē′), Philippe. French painter.....1759–1838
Cheselden (chĕz′l·dĕn), William. English surgeon and writer.....1688–1752
Chesney (chĕs′nĭ; chĕz′nĭ), Francis Rawdon. Brit. explorer in the Near East.1789–1872
Chesterfield (chĕs′tẽr·fēld), Philip Dormer Stanhope, 4th Earl of. [*Letters*].1694–1773
Chesterton (chĕs′tẽr·t'n; -tŭn), Gilbert Keith. English essayist and critic....1874–1936
Chettle (chĕt′l), Henry. English dramatist and satirist.....1560?–?1607
Chevalier (shĕ·vȧ′lyā′; *Angl.* shĕ·văl′yā), Michel. French economist.....1806–1879
Chevalier, Sulpice Guillaume. See GAVARNI.
Cheverus, de (dē shĕ·vrüs′), Jean Louis Lefebvre. French cardinal.....1768–1836
Chevreul (shĕ·vrûl′), Michel Eugène. French chemist.....1786–1889
Chevreuse, de (dē shĕ·vrûz′), Marie de Rohan-Montbazon, Duchess. French intriguer in royal court.....1600–1679
Cheyne (chān; chā′nĭ), Thomas Kelley. English Biblical critic.....1841–1915
Chiabrera (kyä·brȧ′rȧ), Gabriello. Italian lyric poet.....1552–1637
Chiang Kai-shek (jĕ·äng′ kĭ′shĕk′). *Chiang Chung-cheng.* Chinese general and statesman; president (1928–31; 1943–49; 1950–).....1886 ——
Chiarini (kyä·rē′nē), Giuseppe. Italian poet and critic.....1833–1908
Chichele (chĭch′ĕ·lē), Henry. English prelate. Archbishop of Canterbury....1364–1443
Chicherin (chĭ·chĕr′ĭn; *Russ.* -chä′ryĭn), Grigori Vasilievich. Russ. statesman.1872–1936
Chickering (chĭk′ẽr·ĭng), Jonas. American piano manufacturer.....1798–1853
Ch'ien Lung *or* **Kien Lung** (chĕ·ĕn′ lōōng′). Dynastic name *Kao Tsung.* Chinese emperor (1736–96).....1711–1799
Chifley (chĭf′lĭ), Joseph Benedict. Austral. polit.; prime minister (1945–49)...1885–1951
Chikamatsu Monzaemon (chē·kä·mä·tsōō mŏn·zä·ē·mŏn). *The Shakespeare of Japan.* Japanese dramatist.....1653–?1724
Child (chīld), Francis James. Am. scholar in Chaucer and English ballads...1825–1896
Child, Lydia Maria, *born* Francis. American abolitionist and author.....1802–1880
Child, Richard Washburn. American diplomat and author.....1881–1935
Childebert I (chĭl′dĕ·bẽrt; kĭl′-; *Fr.* shēl′dĕ·bâr′). King of the Franks (511–558) d. 558
Childeric I (chĭl′dẽr·ĭk; kĭl′-). King of the Franks (458?–481).....437?–481
Chillingworth (chĭl′ĭng·wûrth), William. English theologian.....1602–1644
Chilon (kī′lŏn) *or* **Chilo** (kī′lō). One of the Seven Sages of Greece .....fl. B.C. 560
Chilperic I (chĭl′pẽr·ĭk; kĭl′-). King of the Franks (561–584)..... d. 584
Chinchón, de (thä chēn·chôn′), Luis, Count. Spanish viceroy of Peru...ab. 1590–1647
Chinghiz Khan (chĭng′gĭz kän′). Var. of GENGHIS KHAN.
Chippendale (chĭp′ĕn·dāl), Thomas. English cabinetmaker.....1718?–1779
Chittenden (chĭt′n·dĕn), Russell Henry. American chemist.....1856–1943
Chitty (chĭt′ĭ), Joseph. English jurist and legal writer.....1776–1841
Chivers (chĭv′ẽrz), Thomas Holley. American poet.....1809–1858
Chladni (klȧd′nē), Ernst Florens Friedrich. German physicist.....1756–1824
Chlodwig. See CLOVIS I.
Chlopicki (klô·pĕts′kē), Józef. Polish general and dictator.....1771–1854
Chmielnicki (kmyĕl·nĕts′kē), Bogdan. Cossack chief.....1593?–1657
Choate (chōt), Joseph Hodges. American lawyer and diplomat.....1832–1917
Choate, Rufus. American lawyer.....1799–1859
Cho Densu (chō dĕn·sōō). *Mincho.* Japanese painter.....1352–1431
Chodowiecki (kō′dō·vyĕts′kē), Daniel Nikolaus. German artist.....1726–1801
Chodźko (kō′jĭ′kō), Leonard Jakób. Polish historian.....1800–1871
Choiseul, de (dē shwȧ′zŭl′), César, Duke. French soldier.....1598–1675
Choiseul, de, Étienne François, Duke. French statesman.....1719–1785
Choisy (shwȧ′zē′), François Auguste. French archaeologist and author.....1841–1909
Choisy, de (dē), François Timoléon, Abbé. French author.....1644–1724
Chopart (shō′pȧr′), François. French surgeon.....1743–1795
Chopin (shō′păN′; *Angl.* shō′păn), Frédéric François. French-Polish composer.1810–1849
Choron (shō′rôN′), Alexandre Étienne. French writer on music.....1772–1834
Chosroes (kŏz′rō·ēz; kŏs′-). = KHOSRAU.
Chouan (shwăN), Jean. See COTTEREAU.
Chou En-lai (jō′ ĕn′lī′). Chinese Communist.....1898 ——
Chouteau (shōō′tō′), René Auguste. French fur trader. [*St. Louis, Mo.*] ..1749–1829
Chrétien de Troyes (krā′tyăN′ dē trwȧ′). Also *Chrestian.* French poet, author of Arthurian romances..... 12th c.
Christ (krīst). See JESUS, CHRIST, CHRISTIAN ERA, in *Vocab.*
Christ (krīst), Wilhelm. German philologist.....1831–1906
Christian I (krĭs′chăn; krĭst′yăn). King of Denmark (1448–81).....1426–1481
Christian II. King of Denmark (1513–23).....1481–1559
Christian III. King of Denmark (1534–59).....1503–1559
Christian IV. King of Denmark (1588–1648).....1577–1648
Christian VII. King of Denmark (1766–1808).....1749–1808
Christian VIII. King of Denmark (1839–48).....1786–1848
Christian IX. King of Denmark (1863–1906).....1818–1906
Christian X. King of Denmark (1912–47).....1870–1947
Christina (krĭs·tē′nȧ). Queen of Sweden (1632–54).....1626–1689
Christine de Pisan (krēs′tēn′ dē pē′zăN′). French poet.....1363?–1431
Christison (krĭs′tĭ·s'n), Robert, Sir. Scottish physician.....1797–1882
Christoffel (krĭs·tôf′ĕl), Elwin Bruno. Swiss mathematician.....1829–1900
Christophe (krēs′tôf′), Henri. King of Haiti (1811–20).....1767–1820
Christopher (krĭs′tō·fẽr), Saint. See in the *Vocab.*
Christopoulos (krē·stō′pō·lŏs), Athanasios. Greek poet and translator.....1772–1847
Christy (krĭs′tĭ), Howard Chandler. American illustrator and painter.....1873–1952

Chrysander (krü·zän′dĕr), Friedrich. German music historian and biographer . 1826–1901
Chrysippus (krĭ·sĭp′ŭs; krĭ-). Greek Stoic philosopher . . . . . B.C. 3d c.
Chrysoloras (krĭs′ō·lō′răs), Manuel. Reviver of Greek in Italy . . . . . 1355?–1415
Chrysostom (krĭs′ŭs·tŭm), John, Saint. Greek church father . . . . 345?–407
Chu Hsi *or* **Chu Hi** (jōō′shē′). Chinese philosopher 1130–1200
Chu-ko Liang (jōō′gŭ′ lē·äng′). Chinese hero 181–234
Chulalongkorn (chōō′lä·lŏng′kôrn). See RAMA V.
Church (chûrch), Alfred John. English clergyman and author 1829–1912
Church, Frederick Edwin. American landscape painter 1826–1900
Churchill (chûrch′[h]lĭl), Charles. English poet and satirist. [*Rosciad*] . . . 1731–1764
Churchill, John, 1st Duke of Marlborough. English general. [*Blenheim*] . . . 1650–1722
Churchill, Randolph Henry Spencer, Lord. *Lord Randolph Churchill.* British statesman 1849–1895
Churchill, Sarah, *born* Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough. Favorite of Anne. 1660–1744
Churchill, Winston. American editor and novelist. [*Richard Carvel*] 1871–1947
Churchill, Winston Leonard Spencer, Sir. *Son of Lord Randolph Churchill.* British writer and statesman. Prime minister (1940–45; 1951–55) . . . . . 1874 ——
Churriguera (chōōr′rē·gā′rä), José. Spanish architect 1650–1723
Chu Yüan-chang (jōō′ yü·än′ jäng′). *Hung Wu.* Chinese emp. (1368–98); founder of Ming dynasty 1328–1398
Cialdini (chäl·dē′nē), Enrico, Duke of Gaeta. Italian general 1811–1892
Ciamician (chä′mē·chän′), Giacomo Luigi. Italian chemist 1857–1922
Ciano (chä′nō), Galeazzo, Count. *Son-in-law of Mussolini.* Ital. statesman. 1903–1944
Cibber (sĭb′ĕr), Colley. Eng. dramatist and actor; poet laureate (1730–57) . . . 1671–1757
Cibrario (chē·brä′ryō), Giovanni Antonio Luigi, Count. Ital. hist., statesman. 1802–1870
Cicero (sĭs′ĕr·ō), Marcus Tullius. Roman orator and statesman . . . . . B.C. 106–43
Cicognara (chē·kō·nyä′rä), Leopoldo, Count. Italian writer on art 1767–1834
Cid, the (thē sēd′) *or* **el Cid Campeador** (ĕl thēth [sēth] kăm′pā·ä·thōr′; 103; 112). *Rodrigo* or *Ruy Díaz de Bivar.* Spanish soldier and hero . . . . . 1040?–1099
Cienfuegos, de (thā thyän·fwā′gōs; syän·fwā′-), Nicasio Álvarez. Spanish poet. 1764–1809
Cieza de León, de (thä thyā′thä [syā′sä] thä lā·ōn′), Pedro. Spanish historian. 1518–1560
Cignani (chē·nyä′nē), Carlo, Count. Italian painter 1628–1719
Cignaroli (chē·nyä·rō′lē), Giovanni Bettino. Italian painter 1706–1770
Cigoli, da (dä chē′gō·lē), Lodovico Cardi. Italian painter and architect 1559–1613
Cimabue (chē·mä·bōō′ā), Giovanni. *Cenni di Pepo.* Florentine painter . ab. 1240–ab. 1302
Cimarosa (chē·mä·rō′zä), Domenico. Neapolitan composer 1749–1801
Cimon (sī′mŏn). Athenian commander . . . . . B.C. 507?–449
Cincinnatus (sĭn′sĭ·nā′tŭs; -nāt′ŭs), Lucius Quinctius. Roman dictator . . b. B.C. ab. 519
Cino da Pistoia (chē′nō dä pēs·tō′yä). *Guittoncino de' Sinibaldi.* Italian jurist and poet 1270–1336
Cinq-Mars, de (dĕ săn′mär′), Henri Coiffier de Ruzé, Marquis. French conspirator. Favorite of Louis XIII 1620–1642
Cinthio. See CYNTHIUS.
Cione, di (dē chō′nā), Andrea. See ORCAGNA.
Cipriani (chē·prē·ä′nē), Giovanni Battista. Italian painter 1727–1785
Cissey, de (dē sē′sā′), Ernest Louis Octave Courtot. French gen. & statesman. 1810–1882
Civiale (sē′vyäl′), Jean. French surgeon 1792–1867
Civilis (sĭ·vī′lĭs), Julius (*erroneously* Claudius). Leader of the Batavi . . . . . fl. 70 A.D.
Civitali (chē·vē·tä′lē), Matteo. Italian sculptor and architect 1436–1501
Claiborne (klā′bûrn), William. Early Virginia colonist . . . . . 1587?–?1677
Clairaut (klĕ′rō′) *or* **Clairault** (-rō′), Alexis Claude. French mathematician . 1713–1765
Clairon (klĕ′rôn′), Mlle. *Claire Josèphe Léris.* French actress 1723–1803
Claparède (klä′pä/rĕd′), Jean Louis René Antoine Édouard. Swiss naturalist. 1832–1870
Clapisson (klä′pē′sôn′), Antonin Louis. French composer 1808–1866
Clapp (klăp), Charles Horace. Am. geol.; pres., State U. of Montana (1921–35). 1883–1935
Clapp, Margaret Antoinette. Am. educ., president, Wellesley Coll. (1949–) . . 1910 ——
Clapperton (klăp′ĕr·t'n; -tŭn), Hugh. Scottish traveler in Africa 1788–1827
Clarac, de (dē klä′rak′), Charles Othon Frédéric Jean Baptiste, Count. French archaeologist 1777–1847
Clare (klâr) *or* **Clara** (klăr′ä; klär′ä), Saint, of Assisi. Ital. nun. [*Poor Clares*]. 1194–1253
Clare (klâr), John. Northamptonshire peasant and poet 1793–1864
Clare, de (dē), Richard, 2d Earl of Pembroke. *Richard Strongbow.* English warrior in Ireland . . . . . d. 1176
Clarendon (klăr′ĕn·dŭn), Earls of. See HYDE, VILLIERS.
Claretie (klä′rē′tē′), Jules. *Arsène Arnaud.* French author 1840–1913
Clark (klärk), Abraham. Am. lawyer; signer of Declaration of Independence . 1726–1794
Clark, Alvan. American optician and astronomer 1804–1887
Clark, Champ. *James Beauchamp Clark.* Am. lawyer and congressman 1850–1921
Clark, Francis Edward. Am. Cong. clergyman. [*Christian Endeavor Soc.*] . 1851–1927
Clark, George Rogers. American soldier and frontiersman 1752–1818
Clark, James, Sir. Scottish physician 1788–1870
Clark, John Bates. American economist 1847–1938
Clark, Lewis Gaylord. American writer. Editor of *Knickerbocker Magazine*. 1808–1873
Clark, Lucius Charles. Am. clergyman; chancellor, American U. (1922–33) . . . 1869 ——
Clark, Mark Wayne. American general . . . . . 1896 ——
Clark, Thomas Campbell. Am. lawyer; assoc. just. U. S. Supr. Ct. (1949–) . 1899 ——
Clark, Walter Ernest. American economist; pres., Univ. of Nevada (1917–38). 1873–1955
Clark, William. Am. explorer, gov. of Missouri Territory. [*Lewis and Clark*]. 1770–1838
Clarke (klärk), Andrew, Sir. British colonial administrator and engineer 1824–1902
Clarke, Caspar Purdon, Sir. English art scholar 1846–1911
Clarke, Charles Cowden. English author and lecturer 1787–1877
Clarke, Edward Daniel. English traveler and mineralogist 1769–1822
Clarke, James Freeman. American Unitarian minister 1810–1888
Clarke, John. One of the founders of Rhode Island 1609–1676
Clarke, Marcus Andrew Hislop. Australian author 1846–1881
Clarke, Mary Victoria (*born* Novello) Cowden-. *Wife of C. C.* English author. 1809–1898
Clarke, Samuel. English philosopher 1675–1729
Clarkson (klärk′s'n), Thomas. English abolitionist 1760–1846
Claudel (klō′dĕl′), Paul Louis Charles. Fr. poet, dramatist, and diplomat . . . 1868–1955
Claude Lorrain (klōd lō·răn′; lô-; *Fr.* klōd lô′răN′). See LORRAIN.
Claudian (klô′dĭ·ăn). *Claudius Claudianus.* Last of the Latin classic poets. fl. 395 A.D.
Claudius I (klô′dĭ·ŭs). *Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus.* Emperor of Rome (41–54) . . . . . B.C. 10–54 A.D.
Claudius II, Marcus Aurelius. *Gothicus.* Emperor of Rome (268–270) 214–270
Claudius, Appius. *Crassus.* Roman statesman. [*Appius and Virginia*]. fl. B.C. 471–450
Claudius, Appius. *Caecus.* Roman statesman. [*Appian Way*] . . . . . fl. B.C. 312–295
Claudius (*Ger.* klou′dē·ōōs), Matthias. German poet. [*Rhine-wine Song*] . . 1740–1815
Clausewitz, von (fôn klou′zĕ·vĭts), Karl. Prussian gen. and military writer . . . 1780–1831
Clausius (klou′zē·ōōs), Rudolf Julius Emanuel. German physicist 1822–1888
Claverhouse (klăv′ĕrz; klā′vĕr·hous), Lord. See GRAHAM, John.
Clavière (klä′vyär′), Étienne. Swiss statesman, and financier in France 1735–1793
Clavijero (klä′vē·hä′rō; 162), Francisco Javier. Mexican historian 1731–1787
Clavijo y Fajardo (klä·vē′hō ē fä·här′thō; 112; 162), José. Spanish writer . . . 1726–1806
Clay (klā), Cassius Marcellus. American abolitionist and statesman 1810–1903
Clay, Henry. American orator and statesman 1777–1852
Clay, Lucius DuBignon. American general . . . . . 1897 ——
Clayton (klā′tŭn; -t'n), Henry De Lamar. American lawyer. [*Clayton Act*]. 1857–1929
Clayton, Henry Helm. American meteorologist 1861–1946
Clayton, John Middleton. American statesman 1796–1856
Cleanthes (klē·ăn′thēz). Greek Stoic philosopher . . . . . B.C. 3d c.
Clearchus (klē·är′kŭs). Greek soldier; gov. of Byzantium . . . . . fl. B.C. 408–401
Clebsch (klāpsh), Rudolf Friedrich Alfred. German mathematician 1833–1872
Cleef, van, Joos. See CLEVE, VAN.
Cleisthenes (klīs′thĕ·nēz). Athenian statesman . . . . . fl. B.C. 507
Clemenceau (klä′mäN′sō′; *Angl.* klĕm′ĕn·sō), Georges. *The Tiger.* French statesman, premier (1906–09, and 1917–20) 1841–1929
Clemens (klĕm′ĕnz), Samuel Langhorne. *Mark Twain.* American humorist. 1835–1910
Clement I (klĕm′ĕnt) *or* **Cle′mens Roma′nus**, Saint. Bishop of Rome . . . . 30?–?100
Clement IV. *Guy Foulques* or *Guido le Gros.* Pope (1265–68) . . . . . d. 1268
Clement V. *Bertrand de Got.* Pope (1305–14) 1264–1314
Clement VII. *Giulio de' Medici.* Pope (1523–34) 1478–1534
Clement VIII. *Ippolito Aldobrandini.* Pope (1592–1605) 1536–1605
Clement XI. *Giovanni Francesco Albani.* Pope (1700–21) 1649–1721
Clement XIV. *Giovanni Vincenzo Antonio Ganganelli.* Pope (1769–74) . . . 1705–1774
Clement of Alexandria. *Titus Flavius Clemens.* Christian father and writer. 150?–?220
Clementi (klä·mĕn′tē), Muzio. Italian composer and pianist 1752–1832
Cleobulus (klē′ō·bū′lŭs). One of Seven Sages of Greece . . . . . B.C. 6th c.
Cleomedes (klē′ō·mē′dēz). Greek astronomer . . . . . 1st c. A.D.
Cleomenes III (klē·ŏm′ĕ·nēz). Spartan king (B.C. 235–219), and reformer . . . d. B.C. ?219
Cleon (klē′ŏn). Athenian demagogue and general . . . . . d. B.C. 422
Cleopatra (klē′ō·păt′rä; -pā′trä; -pä′trä). Queen of Egypt (B.C. 51–49; 48–30). B.C. 69–30
Cleophon (klē′ō·fŏn). Athenian demagogue . . . . . d. B.C. 405
Cleostratus (klē·ŏs′trä·tŭs). Greek astronomer . . . . . B.C. 5th c.
Clerk (klärk), Dugald, Sir. Scottish engineer and inventor 1854–1932
Clerk-Maxwell (klärk′măks′wĕl; -wĕl), James. = MAXWELL, James Clerk.
Clésinger (klā′zăN′zhăr′), Jean Baptiste. French sculptor 1814–1883
Cleve (klā′vĕ), Per Teodor. Swedish chemist 1840–1905
Cleve, or Cleef, van (văn klā′vĕ, klāf′), Joos. *Van der Beke.* Flem. painter d. 1540
Cleveland *or* **Cleiveland** (klēv′land), John. English cavalier poet 1613–1658
Cleveland, Stephen Grover. 22d and 24th pres. of U. S. (1885–89, '93–97) . . . 1837–1908
Clifford (klĭf′ĕrd), Lucy, *born* Lane. *Mrs. W. K. C.* English author . . . . . d. 1929
Clifford, William Kingdon. English mathematician and philos. writer 1845–1879
Clinedinst (klīn′dĭnst), Benjamin West. American painter and illustrator 1860–1931
Clinton (klĭn′t'n), De Witt. American statesman 1769–1828
Clinton, George. *Bro. of James.* Am. statesman; vice-pres. of U. S. (1805–12) . . 1739–1812
Clinton, Henry, Sir. English general in America . . . . . 1738?–1795
Clinton, Henry Fynes. English writer. [*Chronology of Rome*] 1781–1852
Clinton, James. *Father of De Witt.* American general 1733–1812
Clisthenes (klĭs′thĕ·nēz). Var. of CLEISTHENES.
Clive (klīv), Kitty *or* Catherine, *born* Raftor. British comic actress 1711–1785
Clive, Robert, Baron Clive of Plassey. British general and statesman 1725–1774
Clodd (klŏd), Edward. English banker and writer 1840–1930
Cloots, de (dē klōts′), Jean Baptiste du Val-de-Grâce, Baron. *Anacharsis Cloots.* Prussian-French revolutionist 1755–1794
Clotaire I (klō·târ′). King of the Franks (558–561) . . . . . d. 561
Clothier (klō′thĭ′yĕr; 159), Robert Clarkson. American educator, president, Rutgers U. (1932–51) . . . . . 1885 ——
Clotilda (klō·tĭl′dä) *or* **Clotilde** (klō′tēld′), Saint. Wife of Clovis . . . . . 475?–?545
Cloud (klōō) *or* **Clodoald** (klō′dō·ăld; -ôld), Saint. Grandson of Clovis . . . . . 520?–560
Clouet (klōō′ē′). Family of Flemish-French painters: (1) Jean *or* Jehan (15th c.). (2) Jean (1485?–1545). *Son.* (3) François (1510?–?1572). *Son of 2d J.*
Clough (klŭf), Arthur Hugh. English poet 1819–1861
Clovis I (klō′vĭs). (*Ger.* **Chlodwig**, klōt′vĭk.) Frankish king (481–511) . . . . . 466?–511
Clutton-Brock (klŭt′t'n·brŏk′), Arthur. English journalist and critic 1868–1924
Cluver (klōō′vĕr), Philipp. (*Lat.* **Cluve′rius.**) German geographer 1580–1622
Clyde (klīd), Baron. See CAMPBELL, Colin.
Clymer (klī′mĕr), George. Am. patriot; signer of Dec. of Independence 1739–1813
Cnut. See CANUTE.
Coates (kōts), Joseph Gordon. N. Z. statesman; prime minister (1925–28) 1878–1943
Cobb (kŏb), Henry Ives. American architect 1859–1931
Cobb, Howell. American statesman and senator (Georgia) 1815–1868
Cobb, Irvin Shrewsbury. American author and humorist 1876–1944
Cobbe (kŏb), Frances Power. British author 1822–1904
Cobbett (kŏb′ĕt; -ĭt), William. *Peter Porcupine.* English political writer 1763–1835
Cobden (kŏb′dĕn), Richard. English statesman and economist 1804–1865
Cobden-Sanderson (-sän′dĕr·sŭn), Thomas James. English bookbinder 1840–1922
Cobham (kŏb′ăm), Baron. See OLDCASTLE, John.
Cocceius (kŏk·sē′[y]ŭs; *Ger.* kôk·tsā′yōōs), Johannes. *Koch.* Prot. theolog. . 1603–1669
Coccia (kôt′chä), Carlo. Italian composer 1782–1873
Cochet (kô′shĕ′), Jean Benoît Désiré, Abbé. French archaeologist 1812–1875
Cochin (kô′shăn′), Charles Nicolas. French engraver and writer 1715–1790
Cochrane (kŏk′răn), Thomas, 10th Earl of Dundonald. British admiral 1775–1860
Cockburn (kō′bĕrn), Alexander James Edmund, Sir. British judge 1802–1880
Cockburn, Henry Thomas, Lord. Scottish jurist 1779–1854
Cocker (kŏk′ĕr), Edward. English arithmetician 1631–1675
Cockeram (kŏk′ĕr·ăm; kŏk′răm), Henry. English lexicographer . . . . . fl. 1623–1650
Cockerell (kŏk′ĕr·ĕl; kŏk′rĕl), Charles Robert. English architect 1788–1863
Cocteau (kŏk·tō′), Jean. French poet, novelist, and dramatist . . . . . 1891 ——
Coddington (kŏd′ĭng·tŭn), William. One of founders of Rhode Island 1601–1678
Codrington (kŏd′rĭng·tŭn), Christopher. Brit. governor of Leeward Is. 1668–1710
Codrington, Edward, Sir. British admiral 1770–1851
Cody (kō′dĭ), Henry John. Canadian clergyman and educator 1868–1951
Cody, William Frederick. *Buffalo Bill.* American scout and showman 1846–1917
Coehoorn, van (văn kōō′hōrn), Menno, Baron. Dutch engineer 1641–1704
Coello (kō·ā′[l]yō), Claudio. Spanish painter . . . . . ab. 1630–1693
Coen (kōōn), Jan Pieterszoon. Founder of Dutch East Indian empire 1587–1629
Cœur de Lion (kûr′ dē lē′ŏn; *Fr.* kûr′ dē lyŏN′). See RICHARD I.
Coffin (kŏf′ĭn; 185), Charles Carleton. *Carleton.* Am. journalist and author . . 1823–1896
Coffin, Henry Sloane. American clergyman and author 1877–1954
Coffin, Isaac, Sir. British admiral 1759–1839
Coffin, Robert Peter Tristram. American poet, essayist, and biographer 1892–1955
Coffman (kŏf′măn; 185), Lotus Delta. President, U. of Minnesota (1920–38). 1875–1938
Coghetti (kō·gĕt′ē; *Ital.* kō·gāt′tē), Francesco. Italian painter 1804–1875
Coghlan (kŏg′lăn), Timothy Augustine, Sir. Australian statistician 1856–1926
Cogniet (kō′nyē′), Léon. French painter 1794–1880
Cogswell (kŏgz′wĕl; -wĕl), Joseph Green. American bibliographer and teacher. 1786–1871
Cohan (kō·hăn′), George Michael. American actor-manager and playwright . . 1878–1942
Cohen (kō′ĕn), Hermann. German Neo-Kantian philosopher 1842–1918
Cohn (kōn), Ferdinand Julius. German botanist; called founder of bacteriology. 1828–1898
Coigny, de (dē kwä′nyē′), François. French marshal 1670–1759
Coke (kōōk), Edward, Sir. *Lord Coke.* Lord chief justice of England 1552–1634
Coke (?kōk; kōōk), Thomas. Methodist bishop in America 1747–1814
Coke, Thomas William, Earl of Leicester. English agriculturist 1752–1842
Colbert (kôl′bâr′), Jean Baptiste. French financier 1619–1683
Colburn (kōl′bĕrn), Warren. American arithmetician 1793–1833
Colcord (kōl′kĕrd), Lincoln Ross. American writer 1883–1947
Colden (kōl′dĕn), Cadwallader. American botanist, physician, and politician . 1688–1776
Cole (kōl), Charles Woolsey. Am. educ., pres., Amherst Coll. (1946–) . . . . . 1906 ——
Cole, Thomas. English-American painter. [*Hudson River School*] 1801–1848
Cole, Timothy. English-American wood engraver 1852–1931
Colebrooke (kōl′brŏōk), Henry Thomas. English orientalist 1765–1837
Colenso (kō·lĕn′zō), John William. English bishop of Natal, and writer 1814–1883
Colepeper (kŭl′pĕp′ĕr) *or* **Culpeper** (kŭl′-), Thomas, 2d Baron Colepeper of Thoresway. English governor of Virginia 1635–1689
Coleridge (kōl′rĭj), David Hartley. *Son of S. T.* English writer and poet . . . 1796–1849
Coleridge, Samuel Taylor. English metaphysician and poet 1772–1834
Coleridge-Taylor (-tā′lĕr), Samuel. English composer 1875–1912
Colet (kōl′ĕt; -ĭt), John. English clergyman; dean of St. Paul's . . . . . 1467?–1519
Colet (kō′lĕ′), Louise, *born* Revoil. French poet and novelist 1810–1876
Colette (kô′lĕt′), Sidonie Gabrielle Claudine. French writer 1873–1954
Colfax (kōl′făks), Schuyler. American politician; vice-pres. of U. S. (1869–73) . . 1823–1885
Coligny *or* **Coligni, de** (dē kô′lē′nyē′), Gaspard. French Huguenot 1519–1572
Colin (kô·lĕn′) *or* **Colyns** (kô·lĕns′), Alexandre. Flemish sculptor . . . . . 1527?–1612
Collé (kô′lā′), Charles. French poet and song writer 1709–1783
Colle, dal (däl kôl′lā), Raffaello. Italian painter . . . . . ab. 1490–ab. 1540
Colleoni (kô·lā·ō′nē), Bartolommeo. Italian, esp. Venetian, condottiere 1400–1475
Collett (kôl′lĕt), Camilla, *born* Wergeland. Norwegian novelist 1813–1895
Collier (kōl′yĕr; 159), Jeremy. English theologian and writer 1650–1726
Collier, John Payne. English antiquarian, editor, and Shakespearean forger . . 1789–1883
Collier, Peter Fenelon. American publisher 1849–1909
Collingwood (kōl′ĭng·wŏōd), Cuthbert, 1st Baron. English admiral 1750–1810
Collins (kōl′ĭnz), Anthony. English author and freethinker 1676–1729
Collins, John Churton. English literary critic and lecturer 1848–1908
Collins, Joseph. American neurologist and author 1866–1950
Collins, Michael. Irish Sinn Fein leader 1890–1922
Collins, William. English poet 1721–1759
Collins, William Wilkie. English novelist. [*Woman in White; Moonstone*]. 1824–1889
Collot d'Herbois (kô′lō′ dĕr′bwä′), Jean Marie. French revolutionist 1750–1796

Collyer (kŏl′yĕr), Robert. English clergyman and author in America.....1823–1912
Colman (kōl′mən), George. *The Elder.* English dramatist.....1732–1794
Colman, George. *The Younger. Son of preceding.* English dramatist.....1762–1836
Cöln (kœln), Franz. American educator, born in Germany.....1873 ——
Colombe (kō-lŭm′; *Fr.* kô′lôNb′), **Colomb** (kō-lŭm′; *Fr.* kô′lôN′), *or* **Columb** (kō-lŭm′; *Fr.* kô′lôN′), Michel. French sculptor.....1430?–1512
Colombo (kō-lŭm′bō; -lŏm′-; *Ital.* -lôm′-), Matteo Realdo. Ital. anatomist.1516?–?1559
Colonna (kō-lŏ′nə; *Ital.* kō-lôn′nä), Vittoria, Marchioness of Pescara. Ital. poet 1492?–1547
Colonne (kô′lôn′), Édouard. French violinist and conductor.....1838–1910
Colquhoun (kō-hōōn′), Archibald Ross. British explorer and author.....1848–1914
Colt (kōlt), Samuel. American inventor. [*Revolver*].....1814–1862
Colum (kŏl′ŭm), Padraic. American (Irish-born) poet and dramatist.....1881 ——
Columba (kō-lŭm′bə), Saint. *Columcille. The Apostle of Caledonia.* Born in Ireland. Christianized Scotland..... 521–597
Columban (kō-lŭm′bən) *or* **Columbanus** (kŏl′ŭm-bā′nŭs), Saint. Irish monk. 543–615
Columbus (kō-lŭm′bŭs), Christopher. *Ital.* **Cristoforo Colombo** (krēs-tō′fō-rō kō-lôm′bô); *Span.* **Cristóbal Colón** (krēs-tō′väl kō-lôn′). Genoese discoverer of America (1492).....1451–1506
Columella (kŏl′ū-mĕl′ə), Lucius Junius Moderatus. Roman agric. writer.... 1st c. A.D.
Colvin (kŏl′vĭn), Sidney, Sir. English man of letters.....1845–1927
Colyns, Alexandre. See COLIN.
Combe (kōōm), Andrew. Scottish physiologist.....1797–1847
Combe, George. *Brother of Andrew.* Scottish phrenologist.....1788–1858
Combe, William. English writer. [*Doctor Syntax*].....1741–1823
Comenius (kō-mē′nĭ-ŭs), John Amos. *Komenský.* Czech bishop & educator.1592–1670
Comines, *or* **Commines, de** (dĕ kō′mēn′), Philippe. French chronicler....1447?–?1511
Commodus (kŏm′ō-dŭs), Lucius Aelius Aurelius. Roman emperor (180–192). 161–192
Comnena, Anna. See ANNA COMNENA.
Comonfort (kō′mōm-fôrt′), Ignacio. President of Mexico (1857–58).....1812–1863
Comparetti (kōm′pə-rĕt′tē; *Ital.* kōm-pä-rät′tē), Domenico. Ital. philologist. 1835–1927
Compayré (kōN′pĕ′rā′), Gabriel. French educator and author.....1843–1913
Compton (kŏmp′tŭn), Arthur Holly. American physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1927*].1892 ——
Compton, Karl Taylor. *Bro. of A. H.* American physicist; president, Mass. Inst. of Tech. (1930–48).....1887–1954
Compton, Wilson Martindale. *Bro. of A. H.* American economist; president, State Coll. of Washington (1945–51).....1890 ——
Comstock (kŭm′stŏk), Ada Louise. Pres., Radcliffe College (1923–43).....1876 ——
Comstock, Anthony. American reformer. [*Comstockery*].....1844–1915
Comstock (kŏm′stŏk), John Henry. American entomologist.....1849–1931
Comte (kōNt), Isidore Auguste Marie François. French philos. [*Positivism*].1798–1857
Conant (kō′nənt), Charles Arthur. American economist and author.....1861–1915
Conant, James Bryant. American chemist; president, Harvard U. (1933–53)..1893 ——
Conant, Thomas Jefferson. American Biblical scholar.....1802–1891
Concini (kōn-chē′nē), Concino. See ANCRE, D', Marquis.
Conde (kōn′dā), José Antonio. Spanish orientalist and historian.....1765?–1820
Condé, de (dĕ kōN′dā′), Henri I de Bourbon, Prince. French Protestant leader.1552–1588
Condé, de, Louis I de Bourbon, Prince. French general.....1530–1569
Condé, de, Louis II de Bourbon, Prince, Duc d'Enghien. *The Great Condé.* French general.....1621–1686
Condillac, de (dĕ kōN′dē′yäk′), Étienne Bonnot. French metaphysician.....1715–1780
Condon (kŏn′dŭn), Edward Uhler. American physicist.....1902 ——
Condorcet, de (dĕ kōN′dôr′sā′), Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas de Caritat, Marquis. French metaphysician.....1743–1794
Confucius (kŏn-fū′shŭs; -shĭ-ŭs). *Chinese* **K'ung Fu-tzŭ** *or* **Kung Fu-tse** (kōōng′ fōō′dzŭ′). Chinese philosopher. [*Confucianism*].....B.C. ab. 551–479
Congleton (kŏng′g'l-tŭn), 1st Baron. See PARNELL, Henry B.
Congreve (kŏn′grēv; kŏng′grēv), William. Eng. dram. [*Way of the World*].1670–1729
Congreve, William, Sir. English engineer. [*Congreve rocket*].....1772–1828
Coningham (kŭn′ĭng-ăm; *in U.S., also* -hăm), Arthur, Sir. Brit. air marshal.1895–1948
Conkling (kŏngk′lĭng), Roscoe. American lawyer and senator.....1829–1888
Connelly (kŏn′'l-ĭ), Marcus Cook. *Marc.* Am. playwright. [*Green Pastures*].1890 ——
Connor (kŏn′ĕr), Ralph. Pseudonym of Charles William GORDON.
Conrad *or* **Konrad I** (kŏn′răd; *Ger.* kôn′rät). Duke of Franconia, and king of the Germans (911–918)..... d. 918
Conrad II. King of the Germans, and emperor of the Romans (1024–39).....990?–1039
Conrad III. King of the Germans (1138–52).....1093–1152
Conrad, Johannes. German economist.....1839–1915
Conrad (kŏn′răd), Joseph. Orig. name *Teodor Józef Konrad Korzeniowski.* British seaman and novelist, born in Poland.....1857–1924
Conrad von Hötzendorf (kôn′rät fôn hŭt′sĕn-dôrf), Franz, Count. Austrian field marshal.....1852–1925
Consalvi (kôn-säl′vē), Ercole, Cardinal. Italian statesman.....1757–1824
Conscience (kōn-syän′sĕ), Hendrik. Flemish novelist.....1812–1883
Considérant (kōN′sē′dā′rän′), Victor Prosper. French socialist.....1808–1893
Constable (kŭn′stə-b'l; kŏn′-), Archibald. Scottish publisher.....1774–1827
Constable, John. English landscape painter.....1776–1837
Constans (kŏn′stănz), Flavius Julius. Emperor of Rome (337–350)..... 323?–350
Constant (kōNs′tän′), Benjamin. French painter.....1845–1902
Constant, de, Baron. See ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT.
Constant de Rebecque (dĕ rē-bĕk′), Benjamin. *Benjamin Constant.* French statesman and writer.....1767–1830
Constantine I (kŏn′stăn-tĭn; -tēn). *The Great.* Emperor of Rome (306–337).. 280?–337
Constantine I. *Son of George I.* King of Greece (1913–17, 1920–22).....1868–1923
Contarini (kŏn′tə-rē′nē; *Ital.* kôn-tä-), Andrea. Doge of Venice (1367–82)... d. 1382
Contarini, Gasparo. Italian cardinal and diplomat.....1485–1542
Conti, de' (dā kôn′tē; *Ital.* kôn′tē), Niccolo. Venetian traveler and writer.... 15th c.
Contucci (kôn-tōō′chē; *Ital.* kôn-tōōt′chē), Andrea. See SANSOVINO.
Converse (kŏn′vûrs; -vĕrs), Frederick Shepherd. American composer.....1871–1940
Conway (kŏn′wā), Moncure Daniel. American clergyman and author.....1832–1907
Conway, Thomas. Irish soldier in France and in America. [*Conway cabal*].1735–?1800
Conway, William Martin, 1st Baron Conway of Allington. Eng. art historian. .1856–1937
Conwell (kŏn′wĕl; -wəl), Russell Herman. American clergyman; pres., Temple Univ. (1888–1925). [*Acres of Diamonds*].....1843–1925
Conybeare (kŏn′ĭ-bĕr; kŭn′-), William Daniel. Dean of Llandaff. Eng. geol..1787–1857
Conybeare, William John. *Son of W. D.* Eng. clergyman. [*Life of St. Paul*].1815–1857
Cook (kōōk), Albert Stanburrough. American educator and philologist.....1853–1927
Cook, James, Captain. English navigator.....1728–1779
Cook, Joseph, Sir. Australian statesman. Prime minister (1913–14).....1860–1947
Cook, Thomas. English tourist agent. [*Cook's tours*].....1808–1892
Cooke (kōōk), Jay. American financier.....1821–1905
Cooke, John Esten. American novelist.....1830–1886
Cooke, Josiah Parsons. American chemist and educator.....1827–1894
Cooke, William Fothergill, Sir. English physicist. [*Telegraphy*].....1806–1879
Cooley (kōō′lĭ), Thomas McIntyre. Am. jurist. [*Torts; Constitutional Law*].1824–1898
Coolidge (kōōl′ĭj), Archibald Cary. American historian.....1866–1928
Coolidge, Charles Allerton. American architect.....1858–1936
Coolidge, (John) Calvin. American lawyer. 30th pres. of the U. S. (1923–29).1872–1933
Coolidge, Julian Lowell. American mathematician.....1873–1954
Coolidge, Susan. Pseudonym of Sarah Chauncey WOOLSEY.
Coolidge, William David. American physicist. [*Coolidge tube*].....1873 ——
Coomaraswamy (kōō-mä′rə-swä′mĭ), Ananda Kentish. Ceylonese scholar...1877–1947
Cooper (kōō′pĕr; kōōp′ĕr), Anthony Ashley. See SHAFTESBURY.
Cooper, Astley Paston, Sir. English surgeon.....1768–1841
Cooper, Hugh Lincoln. American hydraulic engineer.....1865–1937
Cooper, James Fenimore. American novelist. [*Leatherstocking Tales*].....1789–1851
Cooper, Peter. American philanthropist. See COOPER UNION, in *Vocab.*.....1791–1883
Cooper, Thomas Sidney. English animal painter.....1803–1902
Coornhert (kōrn′hĕrt), Dirck Volckertszoon. Dutch author.....1522–1590
Coote (kōōt), Eyre, Sir. British general. Commander in India.....1726–1783
Coote, Richard, 1st Earl of Bellamont. British colonial governor.....1636–1701
Cope (kōp), Charles West. English historical painter.....1811–1890
Cope, Edward Drinker. American naturalist.....1840–1897
Copeland (kōp′lənd), Charles Townsend. American educator, author, lecturer .1860–1952
Copeland, Ralph. British astronomer and explorer.....1837–1905
Copernicus (kō-pûr′nĭ-kŭs), Nicolaus. *Mikołaj Kopernik* or *Niklas Koppernigk.* Polish (or Prussian) astronomer. See COPERNICAN SYSTEM, in *Vocab.*.1473–1543
Copland (kŏp′lənd; kōp′-), James. English physician. [*Dictionary*].....1791–1870
Copley (kŏp′lĭ), John Singleton. American painter.....1738–1815
Copley, John Singleton, Baron Lyndhurst. *Son of prec.* English lord chancellor.1772–1863
Coppée (kō′pā′), François Édouard Joachim. Fr. poet, dramatist, and novelist.1842–1908
Coquelin (kō′klăN′), Benoît Constant. *Coquelin Aîné.* French actor.....1841–1909
Coquelin, Ernest. *Coquelin Cadet; bro. of B. C.* French actor.....1848–1909
Coques *or* **Cocx** (kôks), Gonzales. Flemish painter.....1614–1684
Coray (kô′rä′ē′), Adamantios. Greek author and patriot.....1748–1833
Corbould (kôr′bōld), Edward Henry. English water-color painter.....1815–1905
Corcoran (kôr′kō-rən), Thomas Gardiner. American lawyer.....1900 ——
Corday (kôr′dā′; *Angl.* kôr′dā), Charlotte. *Marie Anne Charlotte Corday d'Armont.* French heroine; assassin of Marat.....1768–1793
Cordiani (kôr-dyä′nē), Antonio. See SANGALLO, DA, Antonio.
Córdoba, de (thä kôr′thō-vä; 98; 112), Fernández. See FERNÁNDEZ DE CÓRDOBA.
Córdoba, de, Francisco Fernández. Spanish discoverer of Yucatan..... d. 1518
Córdoba, de, Hernández Gonzalo. See GONZALO DE CÓRDOBA.
Corelli (kō-rĕl′ĭ; *Ital.* -rĕl′lē), Arcangelo. Italian violinist.....1653–1713
Corelli (kō-rĕl′ĭ), Marie. *Mary Mackay.* English novelist.....1855–1924
Corenzio (kō-rĕn′tsyō; *Angl.* -zĭ-ō), Belisario. Italian painter.....1558?–?1643
Cori (kôr′ĭ), Carl Ferdinand. Am. (Czechoslovakian-born) biochemist. [*Nobel prize in medicine, 1947*].....1896 ——
Cori, Gerty Theresa, *born* Radnitz. *Wife of C. F.* Am. (Czechoslovakian-born) biochemist. [*Nobel prize in medicine, 1947*].....1896–1957
Corinna (kō-rĭn′ə), of Tanagra. Greek lyric poet..... B.C. 5th c.
Corinth (kō-rĭnt′), Lovis. German painter.....1858–1925
Coriolanus (kôr′ĭ-ō-lā′nŭs; kō-rĭ′ō-lān′ŭs), Gaius (*or* Gnaeus) Marcius. Roman hero..... B.C. 5th c.
Corkery (kôr′kĕr-ĭ), Francis Ethelbert. Am. educ., pres., Gonzaga U. (1945–57).1903 ——
Corliss (kôr′lĭs), George Henry. American inventor. [*Corliss engine*].....1817–1888
Cormenin, de (dĕ kôr′mē-năN′), Louis Marie de Lahaye, Viscount. French jurist and writer.....1788–1868
Cormon (kôr′môN′). *Fernand Anne Piestre.* French painter.....1845–1924
Cornbury (kôrn′bĕr-ĭ), Viscount. See HYDE, Edward.
Corneille (kôr′nā′y'; *Angl.* -nā′), Pierre. French dramatist.....1606–1684
Corneille, Thomas. *Brother of Pierre.* French dramatist.....1625–1709
Cornelia (kôr-nēl′yə; -nē′lĭ-ə). Roman matron. Mother of the Gracchi.....B.C. 2d c.
Cornelia. Wife of Julius Caesar..... d. B.C. ?67
Cornelius (kôr-nā′lē-ōōs), Peter. German composer and poet.....1824–1874
Cornelius, von (fôn), Peter. German painter.....1783–1867
Cornelius Nepos (kôr-nēl′yŭs [-nē′lĭ-ŭs] nē′pŏs; nĕp′ōs). See NEPOS.
Cornell (kôr-nĕl′), Ezra. Am. financier, philanthropist. [*Cornell University*].1807–1874
Cornell, Katharine. *Mrs. Guthrie McClintic.* American actress.....1898 ——
Cornu (kôr′nü′), Sébastien Melchior. French painter.....1804–1870
Cornwall (kôrn′wəl; -wôl), Barry. Pseudonym of Bryan Waller PROCTER.
Cornwallis (kôrn-wŏl′ĭs), Charles, 1st Marquis and 2d Earl. *Lord Cornwallis.* English general and statesman. [*Yorktown*].....1738–1805
Coronado (kō′rō-nä′dō; *Span.* kō′rō-nä′thō; 112), Francisco Vásquez. Spanish explorer of New Mexico.....1510–1554
Coronelli (kō′rō-nĕl′ē; *Ital.* kō-rō-nĕl′lē), Marco Vincenzo. Italian geographer.1650–1718
Corot (kō′rō′), Jean Baptiste Camille. French landscape painter.....1796–1875
Correa Garção (kōōr-rā′ə gĕr-soun′), Pedro Antônio Joaquim. Portuguese poet.1724–1772
Correggio (kō-rĕj′ō; -ĭ-ō; *Ital.* kôr-räd′jō). *Antonio Allegri da Correggio.* Italian painter.....1494–1534
Correns (kôr′ĕns), Karl Erich. German botanist.....1864–1933
Corrigan (kŏr′ĭ-gən), Michael Augustine. Am. R. C. archbishop of New York.1839–1902
Corte-Real *or* **Corterreal** (kôr′tĕ-rē-äl′), Gaspar. Portuguese navigator.....1450?–?1501
Cortes (kôr′tĕz) *or* **Cortez**, *Span.* **Cortés** (kôr-tās′), Hernando *or* Hernán. Spanish conqueror of Mexico.....1485–1547
Cortissoz (kôr-tĭs′sŭz), Royal. American art critic.....1869–1948
Cortona, da (dä kôr-tō′nä; *Angl.* kôr-tō′nə), Pietro. *Pietro Berrettini.* Italian painter.....1596–1669
Corvinus (kôr-vē′nōōs; *Angl.* kôr-vī′nŭs), Jakob. See RAABE.
Corvisart des Marets (kôr′vē′zär′ dā mä′rĕ′), Jean Nicolas. French physician.1755–1821
Coryate *or* **Coryat** (kôr′ĭ-ăt; kôr′yăt), Thomas. English traveler and writer..1577?–1617
Cosa, de la (dā lä kō′sä), Juan. Spanish navigator and geographer.....1460?–1510
Cosgrave (kŏz′grāv), William Thomas. Head of Irish Free State (1922–32)..1880 ——
Cosimo, di, Piero. See PIERO DI COSIMO.
Cosin (kŭz′n), John. English divine and author.....1594–1672
Cossa (kŏs′ə; *Ital.* kôs′sä), Francesco. Italian painter.....1438?–?1480
Cossa, Pietro. Italian dramatist.....1830–1881
Cossé, de (dĕ kō′sā′), Charles, Comte de Brissac. French marshal.....1505?–1563
Costa (kŏs′tə; *Ital.* kôs′tä), Lorenzo. Italian painter.....1460?–1535
Costa, Michael Andrew Agnus, Sir. Italian conductor and composer in England.1808–1884
Costa Cabral, da (thä kôsh′tä kä-vräl′), Antônio Bernardo, Count of Thomar. Portuguese statesman.....1803–1889
Costanzo, di (dĕ kō-stän′tsō), Angelo. Italian poet and historian.....1507–1591
Costello (kŏs′tĕ-lō), John Aloysius. Irish lawyer; prime min. (1948–51).....1891 ——
Coster *or* **Koster** (kōs′tĕr), Laurens Janszoon. Dutchman, for whom has been claimed priority in use of movable types..... fl. 1440
Coster *or* **Koster**, Samuel. Dutch dramatist.....1579–?1665
Coster, de (dĕ kōs′tĕr), Charles. Belgian writer.....1827–1879
Cotes (kōts), Roger. English mathematician and astronomer.....1682–1716
Cotgrave (kŏt′grāv), Randle. English lexicographer..... d. ?1634
Cotta (kŏt′ə; *Ger.* kôt′ä), Johann Friedrich, Baron von Cottendorf. Ger. pub..1764–1832
Cottereau (kô′trō′), Jean. Chief of French Royalist insurgents (Chouans)...1757–1794
Cottin (kô′tăN′), Marie, *called* Sophie, *born* Risteau. French novelist.....1770–1807
Cotton (kŏt′'n), Charles. English author and translator. [*Montaigne*].....1630–1687
Cotton, John. Puritan minister in Boston.....1584–1652
Cotton, Robert Bruce, Sir. English antiquary and manuscript collector.....1571–1631
Cottrell (kŏt′rĕl), Frederick Gardner. American chemist. [*Cottrell process*].1877–1948
Coudenhove-Kalergi (kōō′dĕn-hō′vĕ-kä-lĕr′gē), Richard Nicolaus, Count. French internationalist. [*Pan-Europe*].....1894 ——
Couder (kōō′dā′), Louis Charles Auguste. French historical painter.....1790–1873
Coué (kwā; *Angl.* kōō-ā′), Émile. Fr. pharm. and psychotherapist. [*Couéism*].1857–1926
Coues (kouz), Elliott. American ornithologist.....1842–1899
Coulanges, de (dĕ kōō′läNzh′), Philippe Emmanuel, Marquis. French courtier.1633–1716
Coulomb, de (dĕ kōō′lôN′; *Angl.* kōō-lŏm′), Charles Augustin. Fr. physicist..1736–1806
Coulter (kōl′tĕr), John Merle. American botanist.....1851–1928
Couperin (kōō′prăN′), François. French harpsichordist and composer.....1668–1733
Couperus (kōō-pā′rûs), Louis. Dutch novelist.....1863–1923
Courbet (kōōr′bĕ′), Gustave. French painter.....1819–1877
Courier (kōōr′ryā′), Paul Louis. French political writer.....1772–1825
Cournot (kōōr′nō′), Antoine Augustin. French mathematician and economist.1801–1877
Courthope (kōrt′ŭp; kōrt′[h]ōp), William John. English literary critic.....1842–1917
Courtois (kōōr′twä′), Bernard. French chemist. [*Iodine*].....1777–1838
Courtois, Jacques. *Il Borgognone.* French painter in Italy.....1621–1676
Cousin (kōō′zăN′), Jean. French painter.....1522?–1590
Cousin, Victor. French philosopher.....1792–1867
Cousin-Montauban (-môN′tō′băN′), Charles Guillaume Marie Apollinaire Antoine, Count of Palikao. French general.....1796–1878
Coustou (kōōs′tōō′), Guillaume. French sculptor.....1677–1746
Coustou, Nicolas. *Brother of Guillaume.* French sculptor.....1658–1733
Couthon (kōō′tôN′), Georges. French revolutionist.....1755–1794
Couture (kōō′tür′), Thomas. French painter.....1815–1879
Couzens (kŭz′nz), James. American industrialist and senator (Michigan)....1872–1936
Covarrubias (kō′vär-rōō′vyäs), Miguel. Mexican illustrator.....1904–1957
Coverdale (kŭv′ĕr-dāl), Miles. English divine. Translator of the Bible.....1488?–1569
Covilhão, de (thä kō-vē-lyoun′), Pedro. Portuguese explorer.....1450?–?1545
Coward (kou′ĕrd), Noel Pierce. English playwright and actor.....1899 ——
Cowden-Clarke (kou′d'n-klärk′), Mary Victoria. See CLARKE.
Cowl (koul), Jane. Orig. *Cowles. Mrs. A. E. Klauber.* American actress....1884–1950
Cowley (kou′lĭ), Abraham. English poet. [*Odes*].....1618–1667

Cowper (kōō′pĕr), William. English anatomist. [*Cowper's glands*] 1666–1709
Cowper (rĭkōō′pĕr; kou′-), William, Earl. First lord chancellor of Great Britain.1665?–1723
Cowper (kōō′pĕr), William. English poet 1731–1800
Cox (kŏks), David. English landscape water-colorist 1783–1859
Cox, Kenyon. American painter and art writer 1856–1919
Cox, Palmer. Canadian-American author and illustrator. [*Brownie Stories*] .1840–1924
Cox, Samuel Sullivan. *Sunset Cox.* American politician 1824–1889
Coxe (kŏks), William. English historian 1747–1828
Coxey (kŏk′sĭ), Jacob Sechler. Am. politician. See COXEY'S ARMY, in *Vocab.* 1854–1951
Coxie *or* **Coxcie, van** (văn kŏk′sē), Michiel. Flemish painter 1499–1592
Coypel (kwȧ′pĕl′), Noël (1628–1707) & his son Antoine (1661–1722). Fr. painters.
Coysevox (kwȧz′vŏks′), Antoine. French sculptor 1640–1720
Cozzens (kŭz′nz), Frederick Swartwout. Am. humorist. [*Sparrowgrass*] ...1818–1869
Crabb (krăb), George. English lawyer. [*Dict. of English Synonyms*] 1778–1851
Crabbe (krăb), George. English poet. [*The Village*] 1754–1832
Crabtree (krăb′trē′), Charlotte. *Lotta.* American comedienne 1847–1924
Craddock (krăd′ŭk), Charles Egbert. Pseudonym of Mary Noailles MURFREE.
Crafts (krȧfts), James Mason. American chemist. [*Friedel-Crafts reaction*] .1839–1917
Craig (krăg), Edward Gordon. *Son of Ellen Terry.* English actor, producer, etc.1872 ——
Craig, John. Scottish divine of the Reformation ....1512?–1600
Craigavon (krăg·ăv′ŭn), James Craig, 1st Viscount. First prime minister of Northern Ireland (1921–40) 1871–1940
Craigie (krā′gĭ), Pearl Mary Teresa, *born* Richards. *John Oliver Hobbes.* American novelist and playwright in England 1867–1906
Craigie, William Alexander, Sir. British lexicographer and philologist 1867–1957
Craik (krăk), Dinah Maria, *born* Mulock. English novelist. [*John Halifax*] .1826–1887
Cram (krăm), Ralph Adams. American architect and writer 1863–1942
Cramblet (krăm′blĕt; -blĭt), Wilbur Haverfield. American mathematician; president, Bethany Coll. (1934–52) ....1892 ——
Cramp (krămp), Charles Henry. *Son of following.* American shipbuilder ...1828–1913
Cramp, William. Founder of Cramp shipyard 1807–1879
Cranach (krä′năĸ), Lucas. German painter and engraver 1472–1553
Cranch (krănch), Christopher Pearse. American artist and poet 1813–1892
Cranch, William. *Father of C. P.* American judge and law writer 1769–1855
Crane (krān), Arthur Griswold. Am. educ., pres., Univ. of Wyoming (1922–41) .1877–1955
Crane, (Harold) Hart. American poet 1899–1932
Crane, (Robert) Bruce. American painter 1857–1937
Crane, Stephen. American writer. [*The Red Badge of Courage*] 1871–1900
Crane, Walter. English painter and illustrator 1845–1915
Crane, William Henry. American actor 1845–1928
Cranmer (krăn′mĕr), Thomas. English reformer. Archbishop of Canterbury ..1489–1556
Crashaw (krăsh′ô), Richard. English poet ....1613?–1649
Crassus (krăs′ŭs), Lucius Licinius. Roman orator and statesman ....B.C. 140–91
Crassus, Marcus Licinius. Roman Dives, statesman, and general ....B.C. 115?–53
Crates (krā′tēz), of Mallus. Greek Stoic philosopher ....B.C. 2d c.
Cratinus (krȧ·tī′nŭs). Greek comic dramatist ....B.C. 520?–?423
Crawford (krô′fĕrd), Francis Marion. *Son of Thomas.* American novelist ...1854–1909
Crawford, Thomas. American sculptor ....1813?–1857
Crawford, William Harris. American political leader 1772–1834
Crayer, de (dĕ krȧ′yĕr), Caspar. Flemish painter ....ab. 1584–1669
Crayon (krā′ŏn), Geoffrey. Pseudonym of Washington IRVING.
Crazy Horse. *Tashunca-Uitco.* Sioux chief ....1849?–1877
Creasy (krē′sĭ), Edward Shepherd, Sir. English historian 1812–1878
Crébillon (krā′bē′yôn′). *Prosper Jolyot de Crais-Billon.* French dramatist ...1674–1762
Credi, di (dē krā′dē), Lorenzo. Italian painter 1459–1537
Creese (krēs), James. Am. educ., pres., Drexel Inst. of Tech. (1945–) .....1896 ——
Creighton (krī′t'n), Mandell. English bishop and historian 1843–1901
Cremer (krē′mĕr), William Randal, Sir. English politician, editor, and philanthropist. [*Nobel peace prize, 1903*] 1838–1908
Cremona (krȧ·mō′nȧ), Luigi. Italian mathematician 1830–1903
Crescentini (krȧ·shän·tē′nē; *Angl.* krĕs′ĕn-), Girolamo. Ital. mezzo-soprano ..1766–1846
Crescimbeni (krȧ·shĕm·bā′nē), Giovanni Maria. Italian poet and critic 1663–1728
Cresilas (krĕs′ĭ·lăs). Greek sculptor ....B.C. 5th c.
Crespi (krĕs′pē; *Ital.* krās′-), Giuseppe Maria. *Lo Spagnuolo.* Italian painter .1665–1747
Crèvecœur, de (dē krĕv′kûr′), Michel Guillaume Jean. *J. Hector St. John.* Fr.-Am. agriculturist & writer. [*Letters from an American Farmer*] 1735–1813
Crewe (krōō), Robert Offley Ashburton Crewe-Milnes, 1st Marquis of. English statesman 1858–1945
Creyton (krā′t'n), Paul. Pseudonym of John Townsend TROWBRIDGE.
Crichton (krī′t'n), James. *The Admirable Crichton.* Scottish prodigy .....1560?–1582
Crile (krĭl), George Washington. American surgeon. [*Anociassociation*] ...1864–1943
Crillon, de (dē krē′yôn′), Louis Balbis de Berton. French general 1541–1615
Cripps (krĭps), Richard Stafford, Sir. Brit. lawyer and socialist statesman ...1889–1952
Crispi (krĭs′pē; *Ital.* krĕs′-), Francesco. Italian premier (1887–91; 1893–96) ..1819–1901
Cristofori (krĕs·tô′fō·rē), Bartolommeo. Ital. harpsichord maker. See PIANO, in *Vocab.* 1655–1731
Critias (krĭsh′ĭ·ăs; krĭt′-). Athenian orator and politician ....d. B.C. 403
Crittenden (krĭt′'n·dĕn), John Jordan. American statesman 1787–1863
Crivelli (krĭ·vĕl′ē; *Ital.* krē·vĕl′lē), Carlo. Italian painter .....1430?–?1494
Croce (krō′chȧ), Benedetto. Italian statesman and philosopher 1866–1952
Crockett (krŏk′ĕt; -ĭt), David. *Davy.* American pioneer and politician 1786–1836
Crockett, Samuel Rutherford. Scottish clergyman and novelist 1860–1914
Croesus (krē′sŭs). King of Lydia (560–546). Plutocrat ....d. B.C. 546
Croiset (krwȧ′zĕ′), Marie Joseph Alfred. French classical scholar 1845–1923
Croiset, Maurice. *Brother of prec.* French classical scholar 1846–1935
Croker (krō′k ĕr), John Wilson. British politician and author 1780–1857
Croker, Thomas Crofton. Irish author and antiquary 1798–1854
Croll (krōl), James. Scottish geologist and climatologist 1821–1890
Croly (krō′lĭ), George. Irish clergyman and author. [*Salathiel*] 1780–1860
Crome (krōm), John. English landscape painter 1768–1821
Cromer (krō′mĕr), 1st Earl of. See BARING, Evelyn.
Crompton (krŭm[p]′tŭn), Samuel. English inventor of the spinning mule ...1753–1827
Cromwell (krŏm′wĕl; -wēl; krŭm′-), Oliver. English general and statesman. Lord Protector of the Commonwealth (1653–58) 1599–1658
Cromwell, Richard. *Son of Oliver Cromwell.* Lord Protector (1658–59) ...1626–1712
Cromwell, Thomas. Earl of Essex. English statesman .....1485?–1540
Croneis (krō′nĭs), Carey. Am. geologist; president, Beloit Coll. (1944–54) ...1901 ——
Cronin (krō′nĭn), Archibald Joseph. English physician and novelist .....1896 ——
Cronjé (krôn·yā′), Piet Arnoldus. Boer general ....1840?–1911
Cronstedt (krōōn′stĕt), Axel Fredric, Baron. Swedish mineralogist. [*Nickel*] ..1722–1765
Crook (krŏŏk), George. American general 1829–1890
Crookes (krŏŏks), William, Sir. Eng. physicist and chemist. [*Crookes tube*] .1832–1919
Crosby (krôz′bĭ; 185), Frances Jane. *Fanny.* Blind American hymn writer .1820–1915
Crosby, Howard. American clergyman and civic reformer 1826–1891
Crosman (krôz′mȧn; 185), Henrietta. *Mrs. Maurice Campbell.* Am. actress .1870–1944
Cross (krôs; 185), Mrs. George Frederick. See CAMBRIDGE, Ada.
Cross, George Lynn. American botanist; president, U. of Oklahoma (1944–) .1905 ——
Cross, Wilbur Lucius. American educator, governor of Connecticut (1931–39) .1862–1948
Crothers (krŭth′ĕrz), Rachel. American dramatist 1878–1958
Crothers, Samuel McChord. American Unitarian clergyman and essayist 1857–1927
Cruden (krōō′d'n), Alexander. Scottish author of a Bible concordance 1701–1770
Cruikshank (krŏŏk′shăngk), George. English caricaturist and illustrator 1792–1878
Cruz, de la (dā lä krōōth′; krōōs′; 267), Juan. See JOHN OF THE CROSS, Saint.
Cruz, de La, Juana Inés. Spanish nun and poet 1651–1695
Csokonai Vitéz (chō′kō·noi vĭ′tāz), Mihály. Hungarian poet 1773–1805
Csoma de Kőrös (chō′mō dē kū′rŭsh). See KŐRÖSI CSOMA.
Ctesias (tē′zĭ·ăs). Greek physician and historian ....B.C. 5th c.
Ctesibius (tē·sĭb′ĭ·ŭs), of Alexandria. Greek inventor ....B.C. 2d c.
Cubitt (kū′bĭt), William, Sir. English civil engineer 1785–1861
Cudworth (kŭd′wûrth; -wĕrth), Ralph. English Platonist philosopher 1617–1688
Cugnot (kü/nyō′), Nicolas Joseph. French engineer and inventor 1725–1804
Cui (*Fr.* kü·ē′; *Russ.* kyōō·ē′), César Antonovitch. Russian military engineer and composer 1835–1918
Cujacius (kū·yā′shĭ·ŭs). *Jacques Cujas.* French jurist 1522–1590
Culpeper (kŭl′pĕp′ĕr), Thomas. See COLEPEPER.
Cumberland (kŭm′bĕr·lănd), Duke of. See WILLIAM AUGUSTUS.
Cummings (kŭm′ĭngz), Homer Stillé. Am. lawyer. Attorney general (1933–39).1870–1956
Cummins (kŭm′ĭnz), Albert Baird. American lawyer and senator 1850–1926
Cummins, Maria Susanna. American novelist. [*The Lamplighter*] 1827–1866
Cunard (kū·närd′), Samuel, Sir. Founder Cunard line of steamers 1787–1865
Cunha, da (tȧ kōō′nyȧ), Tristão. Portuguese navigator and explorer .....1460?–?1540
Cunliffe-Lister (kŭn′lĭf·lĭs′tĕr), Philip. See SWINTON, 1st Viscount.
Cunningham (kŭn′ĭng·dm; *in U. S., usu.* -hăm), Alan Gordon, Sir. *Bro. of A. B.* British general ....1887ᵛ——
Cunningham, Allan. Scottish author and critic 1784–1842
Cunningham, Andrew Browne, 1st Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope. British admiral ....1883 ——
Cunningham, John Henry Dacres, Sir. British admiral ....1885 ——
Cunningham, John Rood. Am. clergyman; pres., Davidson Coll. (1941–57) .1891 ——
Curel, de (dē kü′rĕl′), François. French dramatist 1854–1928
Cureton (kūr′t'n), William. English orientalist 1808–1864
Curie (kū·rē′; *Fr.* kü′rē′), Ève. *Dau. of Marie & Pierre.* French author ...1904 ——
Curie, Marie, *born* Skłodowska. *Wife of Pierre.* Polish physical chemist in France. [*Nobel prizes in physics, 1903, and chemistry, 1911*] 1867–1934
Curie, Pierre. Fr. chem., physicist. [*Radium*] [*Nobel prize in physics, 1903*] .1859–1906
Curie-Joliot. See JOLIOT-CURIE.
Curll (kûrl), Edmund. English bookseller 1675–1747
Curran (kûr′ăn; 245), John Philpot. Irish orator and statesman 1750–1817
Currie (kûr′ĭ; 245), Arthur William, Sir. Canadian general. Principal McGill Univ. (1920–33) 1875–1933
Currier (kûr′ĭ·ĕr; 245), Nathaniel. American lithographer 1813–1888
Curry (kûr′ĭ; 245), John Steuart. American painter 1897–1946
Curtin (kûr′tĭn; -t'n), Jeremiah. American folklorist and translator .....1840?–1906
Curtin, John. Australian politician; prime minister (1941–45) 1885–1945
Curtis (kûr′tĭs), Benjamin Robbins. Am. jurist; assoc. justice Supreme Court .1809–1874
Curtis, Charles. Am. lawyer and senator. 31st vice-pres. of U. S. (1929–33) .1860–1936
Curtis, Cyrus Hermann Kotzschmar. American publisher 1850–1933
Curtis, George Ticknor. American lawyer and writer 1812–1894
Curtis, George William. American critic, essayist, and publicist 1824–1892
Curtiss (kûr′tĭs), Glenn Hammond. American inventor and aviator 1878–1930
Curtius (kōōr′tsē·ŏŏs), Ernst. German archaeologist and historian 1814–1896
Curtius, Georg. *Brother of Ernst.* German philologist 1820–1885
Curtius (kûr′shĭ·ŭs), Marcus *or* Mettus. Legendary Roman hero ....B.C. 4th c.
Curtius Rufus (rōō′fŭs), Quintus. Roman historian ....1st c. A.D.
Curwen (kûr′wĕn), John. English music teacher 1816–1880
Curwood (kûr′wŏŏd), James Oliver. American novelist 1878–1927
Curzon (kûr′z'n), George Nathaniel, 1st Baron and 1st Marquis Curzon of Kedleston. English statesman. Viceroy of India (1899–1905) 1859–1925
Cushing (kŏŏsh′ĭng), Caleb. American lawyer and diplomat 1800–1879
Cushing, Frank Hamilton. American ethnologist. [*Zuñi Indians*] 1857–1900
Cushing, Harvey. American surgeon and author 1869–1939
Cushman (kŏŏsh′mȧn), Charlotte Saunders. American actress 1816–1876
Cushman, Robert. One of the founders of Plymouth colony ....1579?–1625
Custer (kŭs′tĕr), George Armstrong. American general. [*Little Big Horn*] .1839–1876
Custine, de (dē küs′tēn′), Adam Philippe, Count. French general 1740–1793
Cuthbert (kŭth′bĕrt), Saint. English monk. Bishop of Lindisfarne ....635?–687
Cuvier (kü′vyā′; *Angl.* kū′vĭ·ā, kōō′vĭ·ā), Frédéric. French naturalist 1773–1838
Cuvier, Georges Léopold Chrétien Frédéric Dagobert, Baron. *Brother of prec.* French naturalist. Called the founder of comparative anatomy 1769–1832
Cuyp *or* **Kuyp** (koip), Albert. Dutch painter ....1620?–1691
Cynewulf (kĭn′ē·wŏŏlf), **Cynwulf** (kĭn′wŏŏlf), *or* **Kynewulf.** Anglo-Saxon poet. fl. 750
Cynthius (sĭn′thĭ·ŭs) *or* **Cinthio** (chēn′tyō). *Giovanni Battista Giraldi.* Italian writer. [*Hecatommithi*] 1504–1573
Cyprian (sĭp′rĭ·ăn), Saint. *Thascius Caecilius Cyprianus.* Bishop of Carthage. d. 258
Cypselus (sĭp′sē·lŭs). Tyrant of Corinth ....fl. B.C. 655–625
Cyrankiewicz (tsĭ′răn·kyē′vĕch), Józef. Polish politician ....1911? ——
Cyrano de Bergerac, de (dē sĭr′ȧ·nō dē bĕr′zhē·răk; *Fr.* dē sē′ra′nō′ dē bĕr′zhē·ràk′), Savinien. French poet and soldier. Cf. CYRANO DE BERGERAC, in *Vocab.*1619–1655
Cyril (sĭr′ĭl), Saint. Bishop of Jerusalem ....315?–386
Cyril, Saint. Bishop of Alexandria 376–444
Cyril, Saint. *Constantine.* Apostle of the Slavs. See CYRILLIC, in *Vocab.* ..827–869
Cyrus (sī′rŭs). *The Elder* or *The Great.* King of Persia (B.C. 550–529) ...B.C. 600?–529
Cyrus. *The Younger.* Persian prince and satrap ....B.C. 424?–401
Czajkowski (chĭ·kôf′skē), Michał. Polish novelist 1808–1886
Czartoryski (chär′tô·rĭs′kē), Adam Jerzy, Prince. Polish statesman 1770–1861
Czermak (chĕr′mäk), Johann Nepomuk. Bohemian physiologist 1828–1873
Czernin (chĕr′nēn), Ottokar, Count. Austro-Hungarian diplomat 1872–1932
Czerny (chĕr′nē), Karl. Austrian composer 1791–1857
Czerny Djordje. See KARAGEORGE.
Czuczor (tsōō′tsôr), Gergely. Hungarian poet 1800–1866

D

☞ **D', De, Du,** etc. For many names beginning thus, see the specific family names.
Dąbrowski, Jan Henryk. See DOMBROWSKI.
Dacier (dȧ′syā′), Mme. Anne, *born* Lefebvre. French classical scholar 1654–1720
Da Costa (dȧ kŏs′tȧ), Izaak. Dutch poet and Protestant theologian 1798–1860
Daendels (dän′dĕls), Herman Willem. Dutch general 1762–1818
Dagnan-Bouveret (dȧ′nyän′ bōō′vrĕ′), Pascal Adolphe Jean. French painter.1852–1929
Dagobert I (dăg′ô·bĕrt). King of the Franks (628–639) ....d. 639
Daguerre (dȧ′gär′), Louis Jacques Mandé. Fr. painter. [*Daguerreotype*] ..1789–1851
Dahl (däl), Johan Christian. Norwegian landscape painter 1788–1857
Dahl, *Russ.* **Dal** (däl; *Russ.* dȧl′y′), Vladimir Ivanovich. Russian lexicographer .1801–1872
Dahlberg (däl′bâr·y′), Erik Jönsson, Count. Swedish engineer and general ...1625–1703
Dahlgren (däl′grĕn), John Adolphus Bernard. Am. admiral. [*Dahlgren gun*] .1809–1870
Dahlgren (*Swed.* däl′grän), Karl Fredrik. Swedish poet 1791–1844
Dahlmann (däl′män), Friedrich Christoph. German historian 1785–1860
Dahn (dän), Julius Sophus Felix. German historian, jurist, and writer 1834–1912
Daimler (dīm′lĕr), Gottlieb. German engineer. See AUTOMOBILE, in *Vocab.* .1834–1900
Daingerfield (dān′jĕr·fēld), Elliott. American painter 1859–1932
Dakin (dā′kĭn), Henry Drysdale. English chemist in America 1880–1952
Dal, Vladimir Ivanovich. See DAHL.
Daladier (dȧ′lȧ′dyā′; *Angl.* dȧ·lăd′ĭ·ā), Édouard. French politician .....1884 ——
Dalayrac *or* **d'Alayrac** (dȧ′lā′ràk′), Nicolas. French composer 1753–1809
d'Albe, Edmund Edward Fournier. See FOURNIER D'ALBE.
Dalberg, von (fôn däl′bĕrk), Karl Theodor Anton Maria. Last archbishop-elector of Mainz 1744–1817
D'Albert (*Ger.* däl′bĕrt; *Eng.* dăl′bĕrt), Eugen. Scottish pianist and composer .1864–1932
D'Albiac (dôl′bĭ·ăk), John Henry. British air marshal ....1894 ——
Dalcroze, Émile. See JAQUES-DALCROZE.
Dale (dāl), Henry Hallett, Sir. English physiologist. [*Nobel prize, 1936*] ...1875 ——
Dale, Richard. American naval officer, under John Paul Jones 1756–1826
Dale, Robert William. English Congregational minister 1829–1895
Dale, Thomas, Sir. English colonial governor of Virginia ....d. 1619
Dalén (dȧ·lān′), Nils Gustaf. Swedish physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1912*] 1869–1937
Dalgarno (dăl·gär′nō), George. Scottish pasigraphist ....1626?–1687
Dalhousie (dăl·hōō′zĭ; -hou′zĭ), 10th Earl and 1st Marquis of. See RAMSAY.
Dali (dä′lē), Salvador. Spanish painter; leader of surrealist school .....1904 ——
Dalin, von (fôn dȧ·lēn′), Olof. Swedish historian and poet 1708–1763
Dallas (dăl′ăs), Alexander James. American statesman 1759–1817
Dallas, George Mifflin. *Son of prec.* Am. diplomat; vice-pres. of U.S. (1845–49) .1792–1864
Dallin (dăl′ĭn), Cyrus Edwin. American sculptor 1861–1944
Dall'Ongaro (däl·lōng′gä·rō), Francesco. Italian writer 1808–1873
Dalou (dȧ′lōō′), Jules. French sculptor 1838–1902
Dalrymple (dăl·rĭm′p'l; dăl′rĭm′p'l), David, Sir. *Lord Hailes. Great-grandson of Sir James.* Scottish judge and historian 1726–1792

Dalrymple, James, Sir, 1st Viscount Stair. Scottish jurist.....1619–1695
Dalrymple, John, Sir, second Earl of Stair. British general and diplomat....1673–1747
Dalton (dôl′t'n), Hugh. British lawyer and politician.....1887 ——
Dalton, John. English chemist and physicist. [*Daltonism, Atomic theory*]..1766–1844
Dalton, John Call. American physiologist.....1825–1889
Daly (dā′lĭ), (John) Augustin. American dramatist and theater manager.....1838–1899
Daly, (Peter Christopher) Arnold. American actor.....1875–1927
Dam (dȧm), (Carl Peter) Henrik. Danish biochemist. [*Nobel prize in medicine, 1943*].....1895 ——
Damascene, John. See JOHN OF DAMASCUS.
Damien de Veuster (dȧ′myăN′ dĕ vûs′tar′; *Angl.* dā′mĭ·ĕn), Joseph. *Father Damien.* Belgian R. C. missionary to lepers on Molokai.....1840–1889
Damiens (dȧ′myăN′), Robert François. Fr. attempted assassin of Louis XV.1715–1757
Damiron (dȧ′mē′rôN′), Jean Philibert. French philosopher.....1794–1862
Damocles (dăm′ō·klēz). Syracusan courtier. See in *Vocab.*.....B.C. 4th c.
Dampier (dăm′pĭ·ĕr; dămp′yĕr), William. English navigator and buccaneer..1652–1715
Damrosch (dăm′rŏsh), Leopold. Polish-born conductor in America.....1832–1885
Damrosch, Walter Johannes. *Son of L.* German-Am. musician, conductor...1862–1950
Dana (dā′nȧ), Charles Anderson. American journalist, editor, and author....1819–1897
Dana, Edward Salisbury. American mineralogist.....1849–1935
Dana, Francis. American jurist, statesman, and diplomat.....1743–1811
Dana, James Dwight. American geologist and mineralogist.....1813–1895
Dana, Richard Henry. *Son of Francis.* American poet and essayist.....1787–1879
Dana, Richard Henry. *Son of R. H.* Am. lawyer. [*Two Yrs. Before the Mast*].1815–1882
Dancourt (dăN′kōōr′), Florent Carton. French actor and playwright.....1661–1725
Dandin (dŭn′dĭn). Sanskrit author.....6th c.
Dandolo (dăn′dō·lō), Enrico. Blind doge of Venice (1192–1205).....1108?–1205
Dandurand (dăn′dü′răN′), Raoul. Canadian lawyer and statesman.....1861–1942
Dane (dān), Clemence. Real name *Winifred Ashton.* English novelist, dram..20th c.
Dane, Nathan. American lawyer and statesman.....1752–1835
Danenhower (dăn′ĕn·hou′ĕr), John Wilson. American arctic explorer.....1849–1887
Danican (dȧ′nē′kăN′), François André. See PHILIDOR.
Daniel (dȧ′nyĕl′), Arnaud *or* Arnault. Provençal troubadour. [*Sestina*]....12th c.
Daniel (dăn′yĕl), Samuel. English poet; poet laureate (1599–1619). [*Delia*].1562–1619
Daniell (dăn′yĕl), John Frederic. English physicist and chemist.....1790–1845
Daniels (dăn′yĕlz), Josephus. Am. journalist. Sec. of the navy (1913–21)...1862–1948
Dannecker, von (fôn dăn′ĕk·ĕr), Johann Heinrich. German sculptor.....1758–1841
D'Annunzio (dȧ·nōōn′tsĭ·ō; *Ital.* dän·nōōn′tsyō), Gabriele. Italian author and soldier.....1863–1938
Dantan (dăN′tăN′), Jean Pierre. French sculptor.....1800–1869
Dante (dăn′tē; *Ital.* dän′tā). *Dante,* orig. *Durante, Alighieri.* Italian poet. [*Divina Commedia*].....1265–1321
Danton (dăN′tôN′), Georges Jacques. A leader of the French Revolution.....1759–1794
Darboux (dȧr′bōō′), Jean Gaston. French mathematician.....1842–1917
Darby (dȧr′bĭ), John Nelson. English religious leader. [*Plymouth Brethren*].1800–1882
Darc *or* **d'Arc,** Jeanne. See JOAN OF ARC.
Darcet (dȧr′sĕ′), Jean. French physician and chemist.....1725–1801
Darden (dȧr′d'n), Colgate Whitehead. American lawyer; gov. of Virginia (1941–45); president, U. of Va. (1947–).....1897 ——
Dare (dâr), Virginia. First English child born in America..... 1587–?
Dares Phrygius (dâr′ēz [dā′rēz] frĭj′ĭ·ŭs). See in the *Vocab.*
Dargomyzhski (där′gō·mĭsh′kĭ; *Russ.* dĕr·gū·mĭsh′skĭ), Aleksandr Sergeevich. Russian composer.....1813–1869
Darío (dä·rē′ō), Rubén. *Félix Rubén Garcia-Sarmiento.* Nicaraguan poet..1867–1916
Darius (Hystaspis) I (dȧ·rī′ŭs hĭs·tăs′pĭs). Persian king (B.C. 521–486).B.C. 558?–486
Darlan (dȧr′lăN′), Jean Louis Xavier François. French admiral.....1881–1942
Darley (dȧr′lĭ), Felix Octavius Carr. American illustrator.....1822–1888
Darling (dȧr′lĭng), Grace Horsley, of Farne Islands. English heroine.....1815–1842
Darmesteter (dȧr′mĕs′tā′târ′), Arsène. French philologist and lexicographer.1846–1888
Darmesteter, James. *Brother of preceding.* French orientalist.....1849–1894
Darnley (därn′lĭ), Henry Stewart, Lord. Husband of Mary, Queen of Scots..1545–1567
Darrow (dăr′ō), Clarence Seward. American lawyer.....1857–1938
Darwin (dȧr′wĭn), Charles Robert. *Grandson of E.* English naturalist. See DARWINISM, in *Vocab.* [*Origin of Species*].....1809–1882
Darwin, Erasmus. English physiologist and poet. [*The Botanic Garden*]...1731–1802
Darwin, George Howard, Sir. *Son of C. R.* English astronomer.....1845–1912
Dasent (dā′s'nt), George Webbe, Sir. English Scandinavian scholar.....1817–1896
Dashkova (dăsh·kō′vȧ; *Russ.* dŭsh·kō′vȧ), Ekaterina Romanovna. Russian princess and author.....1744–1810
Daubenton *or* **d'Aubenton** (dō′băN′tôN′), Louis Jean Marie. French naturalist.1716–?1800
Daubeny (dô′bē·nĭ; dŏb′nĭ), Charles Giles Bridle. English chemist.....1795–1867
Daubigny (dō′bē′nyē′), Charles François. French painter.....1817–1878
Daudet (dō′dā′; *Fr.* -dĕ′) Alphonse. French novelist. [*Tartarin*].....1840–1897
Daudet, Ernest Louis Marie. *Brother of A.* French novelist and historian...1837–1921
Daudet, Léon. *Son of A.* French journalist and author.....1867–1942
Daumat, Jean. See DOMAT.
Daumer (dou′mĕr), Georg Friedrich. German speculative philosopher.....1800–1875
Daumier (dō′myā′), Honoré. French caricaturist.....1808–1879
Daun, von (fôn doun′), Leopold, Count. Austrian field marshal.....1705–1766
Davenant *or* **D'Avenant** (dăv′ĕ·nănt), William, Sir. English dramatist; poet laureate (1638–68).....1606–1668
Davenport (dăv′ĕn·pōrt), Charles Benedict. American zoologist.....1866–1944
Davenport, Edward Loomis. American actor.....1815–1877
Davenport, Fanny Lily Gypsy. *Dau. of E. L.* American actress.....1850–1898
Davenport, John. Clergyman; founder of New Haven colony.....1597–1670
Davey (dā′vĭ), John. American tree surgeon, born in England.....1846–1923
David (dā′vĭd) *or* **Dewi** (dā′wĭ), Saint. Patron of Wales.....ab. 500–600
David I. King of Scotland (1124–53).....1084–1153
David. *Welsh* **Dafydd ap Gwilym** (dȧ′vĭth ăp gwĭ′lĭm). Welsh poet...ab. 1340–1400
David (dȧ′vĕd′), Félicien César. French composer.....1810–1876
David (dȧ′vĕt; -vĭt; -fĕt; -fĭt), Ferdinand. German violinist.....1810–1873
David (dȧ′vĭt), Gerard *or* Gheerardt. Dutch painter.....1450?–1523
David (dȧ′vĕd′), Jacques Louis. French painter.....1748–1825
David d'Angers (dăN′zhā′), Pierre Jean. French sculptor.....1788–1856
Davids (dā′vĭdz), Thomas William Rhys. English orientalist.....1843–1922
Davidson (dā′vĭd·sŭn; -s'n), Carter. American educator, president, Union Coll., N. Y. (1946–).....1905 ——
Davidson, George. American astronomer.....1825–1911
Davidson, Jo. American sculptor.....1883–1952
Davidson, John. Scottish poet and playwright. [*Fleet Street Eclogues*]....1857–1909
Davidson of Lambeth (lăm′bĕth; -bĕth). *Randall Thomas Davidson.* English prelate. Archbp. of Canterbury (1903–28).....1848–1930
Daviel (dȧ′vyĕl′), Jacques. French oculist. [*Cataracts*].....1693–1762
Davies (dā′vĭz; *esp. Brit.,* -vĭs), Arthur Bowen. American painter.....1862–1928
Davies, William Henry. British poet and author.....1871–1940
Dávila y Padilla (dȧ′vē·lä ē pä·thē′yä), Agustín. Mexican monk and historian.1562–1604
Davis (dā′vĭs), David. American jurist.....1815–1886
Davis, Dwight Filley. American statesman, diplomat. [*Davis Cup (tennis)*].1879–1945
Davis, Herbert John. American educator, president, Smith Coll. (1940–49)...1893 ——
Davis, Jefferson President Confederate States of America (1861–65).....1808–1889
Davis, John. English navigator. See DAVYS.
Davis, John Chandler Bancroft. American diplomat.....1822–1907
Davis, John William. American lawyer. Ambassador to England (1918–21)..1873–1955
Davis, Norman Hezekiah. American diplomat and financier.....1878–1944
Davis, Owen. American dramatist.....1874–1956
Davis, Richard Harding. American journalist, novelist, and playwright.....1864–1916
Davis, Thomas Osborne. Irish politician and poet. [*Celtic revival*].....1814–1845
Davis, William Morris. American geologist and educator.....1850–1934
Davis, William Stearns. American educator and historian.....1877–1930
Davison (dā′vĭ·sŭn; -s'n), Henry Pomeroy. American financier.....1867–1922
Davisson (dā′vĭ·sŭn; -s'n), Clinton Joseph. Am. physicist. [*Nobel pr., 1937*].1881–1958
Davitt (dăv′ĭt), Michael. Irish political leader.....1846–1906
Davout (dȧ′vōō′), Louis Nicolas, Duke of Auerstædt and Prince of Eckmühl. Marshal of France.....1770–1823
Davy (dā′vĭ), Humphry, Sir. English chemist. [*Safety lamp*].....1778–1829
Davys *or* **Davis** (dā′vĭs), John. English navigator. [*Davis Strait*].....1550?–1605
Dawes (dôz), Charles Gates. American financier and diplomat; 30th vice-president of U. S. (1925–29). [*Dawes plan; Nobel peace prize, 1925*].....1865–1951
Dawkins (dô′kĭnz), William Boyd, Sir. British geologist.....1837–1929
Dawson (dô′s'n), Coningsby William. American author, born in England....1883 ——
Dawson, George Mercer. *Son of J. W.* Canadian geologist.....1849–1901
Dawson, John William, Sir. Canad. geologist; principal, McGill U. (1855–93).1820–1899
Dawson of Penn (pĕn), 1st Viscount. *Bertrand Edward D.* Eng. physician..1864–1945
Day (dā), Edmund Ezra. American educator, president, Cornell U. (1937–49).1883–1951
Day, Jeremiah. American mathematician; president, Yale U. (1817–46).....1773–1867
Day *or* **Daye** (dā), Stephen. First printer in New England.....1594?–1668
Day, Thomas. English author. [*Sandford and Merton*].....1748–1789
Day, William Rufus. Associate justice U. S. Supreme Court (1903–22).....1849–1923
Dayton (dā′t'n), William Lewis. American statesman and diplomat.....1807–1864
Deák (dĕ′äk), Ferencz. Hungarian statesman and orator.....1803–1876
Deakin (dĕ′kĭn), Alfred. Australian prime minister (1903–04, '05–08, '09–10).1856–1919
De Amicis (dā ä·mē′chĕs), Edmondo. Italian traveler and author.....1846–1908
Dean (dēn), Bashford. American zoologist and armor expert.....1867–1928
Deane (dēn), Silas. American diplomat and lawyer.....1737–1789
Dearborn (dēr′bērn; -bôrn), Henry. American general.....1751–1829
De Bary (dĕ bä·rē′), Heinrich Anton. German botanist. [*Fungi*].....1831–1888
Debeney (dē·bē·nā′), Marie Eugène. French general.....1864–1943
Debierne (dē·byĕrn′), André Louis. French chemist.....1874–1949
De Bow (dē bō′), James Dunwoody Brownson. Am. statistician and editor...1820–1867
Debs (dĕbz), Eugene Victor. American socialist.....1855–1926
Debussy (dē·bü′sĭ; *Fr.* dē·bü′sē′), Claude Achille. French composer.....1862–1918
Debye (dē·bī′), Peter Joseph Wilhelm. Dutch-born physicist in America. [*Nobel prize in chem., 1936*].....1884 ——
Decamps (dē·kăN′), Alexandre Gabriel. French painter.....1803–1860
De Casseres (dē kăs′ĕr·ēs; -Is), Benjamin. American journalist and poet.....1873–1945
Decatur (dē·kā′tĕr), Stephen. *Father of following.* Am. naval officer.....1752–1808
Decatur, Stephen. American naval officer [*Our country, right or wrong*].....1779–1820
Decazes (dē·kăz′), Élie, Duc. French jurist and statesman.....1780–1860
De Chair (dē shâr′), Dudley Rawson Stratford, Sir. British admiral.....1864–1956
Decius (dē′shĭ·ŭs; -shŭs). *Gaius Messius Quintus Trajanus Decius.* Roman emperor (249–251)..... 201–251
Decker (dĕk′ĕr), Clarence Raymond. American educator, president, U. of Kansas City (1938–53).....1904 ——
Decker, Thomas. See DEKKER.
Decker, *or* **Dekker, de** (dē dĕk′ĕr), Jeremias. Dutch poet.....1609–1666
Dedekind (dā′dē·kĭnt), Julius Wilhelm Richard. German mathematician.....1831–1916
Dee (dē), John. English astrologer and mathematician.....1527–1608
Deeping (dēp′ĭng), George Warwick. English novelist. [*Sorrell and Son*]...1877–1950
Deffand, du (dü dē′fäN′), Marie de Vichy-Chamrond, Marquise. French wit..1697–1780
Defoe (dē·fō′), Daniel. English author. [*Robinson Crusoe*].....ab. 1660–1731
De Forest (dē fôr′ĕst; -ĭst; 119; 185), Lee. Am. inventor. [*Radio development*].1873 ——
Defregger, von (fôn dā′frĕg′ĕr), Franz. Austrian painter.....1835–1921
Degas (dē·gä′), Hilaire Germain Edgar. French painter.....1834–1917
de Gaulle (dē gōl′), Charles André Joseph Marie. French gen.; pres. (1945–46).1890 ——
Degrelle (dē·grĕl′), Léon. Belgian politician.....1906 ——
de Groot, Huig. See GROTIUS, Hugo.
Dehmel (dā′mĕl), Richard. German poet and playwright.....1863–1920
Deinostratus. See DINOSTRATUS.
Dejoux (dē·zhōō′), Claude. French sculptor.....1732–1816
Deken (dā′kē[n]), Aagje. Dutch poet and novelist.....1741–1804
Dekker (dĕk′ĕr), Eduard Douwes. *Multatuli.* Du. author. [*Max Havelaar*].1820–1887
Dekker, Thomas. Also **Decker.** English dramatist.....1572?–?1632
De Koven (dē kō′vĕn), (Henry Louis) Reginald. Am. composer of light opera.1859–1920
de Kruif (dē krīf′), Paul. Am. bacteriologist, author. [*Microbe Hunters*]...1890 ——
Delacroix (dē·lȧ′krwȧ′; *Angl.* dĕl′ȧ·krwä), Ferdinand Victor Eugène. French painter.....1799–1863
Delafield (dĕl′ȧ·fēld), Francis. American physician.....1841–1915
de la Mare (dĕl′ȧ·mâr′), Walter John. English poet and novelist.....1873–1956
Delambre (dē·läN′br′), Jean Baptiste Joseph. French astronomer.....1749–1822
Deland (dē·lănd′), Margaret, *born* (Margaretta Wade) Campbell. Am. novelist.1857–1945
Delany (dē·lā′nĭ), Patrick Bernard. Am. electrical engineer and inventor....1845–1924
De La Rey (dē lä rī′), Jacobus Hercules. Boer general.....1847–1914
Delaroche (dē·lȧ′rôsh′), (Hippolyte) Paul. French historical painter.....1797–1856
de la Roche (dē lȧ rôsh′), Mazo. Canadian novelist. [*Jalna*].....1885 ——
Delaunay (dē·lō′nā′), Jules Élie. French painter.....1828–1891
Delavigne (dē·lȧ′vēn′y′), Casimir. French poet and playwright.....1793–1843
De La Warr (dĕl′ȧ·wĕr), Thomas West, Baron. *Lord Delaware.* Gov. of Va..1577–1618
Delbrück (dĕl′brük), Hans. German historian.....1848–1929
Delbrück, von (fôn), Rudolf. Prussian statesman.....1817–1903
Delcassé (dĕl′kȧ′sā′), Théophile. French statesman.....1852–1923
Deledda (dē·lĕd′ȧ; *Ital.* dā·lĕd′dä), Grazia. Ital. nov. [*Nobel prize, 1926*]..1875–1936
Delibes (dē·lēb′), Léo. French composer.....1836–1891
Delille (dē·lēl′), Jacques. French poet and translator.....1738–1813
Delisle (dē·lēl′), Guillaume. French geographer.....1675–1726
Delisle, Joseph Nicolas. *Brother of G.* French astronomer.....1688–1768
Delisle, Léopold Victor. French scholar.....1826–1910
Delitzsch (dā′lĭch), Franz. German theologian.....1813–1890
Delitzsch, Friedrich. *Son of Franz.* German Assyriologist.....1850–1922
Delius (dē′lĭ·ŭs; dēl′yŭs), Frederick. English composer.....1863–1934
Deliyiannes, Delijannis (thä′lyē·yän′ēs), *or* **Delyannis** (*Angl.* dĕl·yăn′ĭs), Theodoros. Prime minister of Greece (1885–86, '90–92, '95–97, 1902–03, '04–05).1826–1905
Dell (dĕl), Floyd. American novelist and author.....1887 ——
Dellinger (dĕl′ĭn·jĕr), John Howard. American physicist (radio).....1886 ——
De Long (dē lŏng′; 185), George Washington. American arctic explorer.....1844–1881
Delorme *or* **de l'Orme** (dē·lôrm′), Philibert. French architect.....1515?–1570
Demarçay (dē·mȧr′sā′), Eugène. French chemist. [*Europium*].....1852–1903
Dembiński (dĕm·bēn′y′·skē; *Angl.* dĕm·bĭn′skĭ), Henryk. Polish general.....1791–1864
Demetrius Phalereus (dē·mē′trĭ·ŭs fȧ·lē′rōōs; fȧ·lēr′ē·ŭs). Attic orator.B.C. 345?-283
Demetrius Poliorcetes (pō̄l′ĭ·ôr·sē′tēz). King of Macedonia (B.C. 294–283).B.C. 337?–283
De Mille (dē mĭl′), Cecil Blount. American motion-picture producer.....1881 ——
Democritus (dē·mŏk′rĭ·tŭs). Greek philosopher.....b. B.C. ab. 460
Demoivre (dē·mwȧ′vr′; *Angl.* -moi′vĕr), Abraham. French mathematician...1667–1754
De Morgan (dē môr′găn), Augustus. English mathematician.....1806–1871
De Morgan, William Frend. English artist (glass staining; ceramics) and nov..1839–1917
Demosthenes (dē·mŏs′thē·nēz). Athenian orator and statesman.....B.C. 385?–322
Denfeld (dĕn′fēld), Louis Emil. American admiral.....1891 ——
Denham (dĕn′ăm), John, Sir. English poet.....1615–1669
Deniker (dā′nē′kär′; *Angl.* dĕn′ĭ·kĕr), Joseph. French anthropologist.....1852–1918
Denikin (dē·nē′kĭn; *Russ.* dyĭ·nyē′kĭn), Anton Ivanovich. Russian general..1872–1947
Denina (dā·nē′nä), Giacomo Maria Carlo. Italian historian.....1731–1813
Denis *or* **Denys** (dĕn′ĭs; *Fr.* dē·nē′), Saint. First bishop of Paris. Patron saint of the French..... 3d c.
Denis (dĕn′ĭs). King of Portugal. See DINIZ.
Denis (dē·nē′), Maurice. French painter.....1870–1943
Denman (dĕn′măn), Thomas, 1st Baron. Lord chief justice of England.....1779–1854
Dennery *or* **d'Ennery** (dĕn′rē′), Adolphe Philippe. French playwright.....1811–1899
Dennett (dĕn′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), Tyler. Am. hist.; pres., Williams Coll. (1934–37)..1883–1949
Dennis (dĕn′ĭs), John. English critic and dramatist.....1657–1734
Denny (dĕn′ĭ), George Hutcheson. Am. educ., pres., U of Ala. (1912–37; 1942).1870–1955
Denon (dē·nôN′), Dominique Vivant, Baron. French artist.....1747–1825
Dent (dĕnt), Joseph Malaby. English publisher.....1849–1926
Deparcieux (dē·pär′syû′), Antoine. French mathematician, statistician.....1703–1768
Depew (dē·pū′), Chauncey Mitchell. American lawyer, orator, and politician.1834–1928
Deprès (dē·prĕ′), Josquin. Flemish composer.....1450?–1521
Deprez (dē·prā′), Marcel. French electrician.....1843–1918
De Quincey (dē kwĭn′sĭ; -zĭ), Thomas. English author.....1785–1859
Derain (dē·răN′), André. French painter.....1880–1954

Derby (*Brit. usu.* där′bĭ), 14th Earl of. See STANLEY, E. G. G. S.
d'Erlanger (dĕr′lăn′zhā′), Frederic A., Baron. British composer.....1868–1943
Dern (dûrn), George Henry. American statesman. Sec. of war (1933–36)....1872–1936
Déroulède (dā′rōō′lĕd′), Paul. French poet and politician.....1846–1914
Dervish Pasha (dĕr·vĕsh′ pä·shä′), Ibrahim. Turkish general and diplomat..1817–1896
Derzhavin (dĕr·zhä′vĭn; *Russ.* dyĕr·zhä′vyĭn), Gavriil Romanovich. Russ. poet.1743–1816
Desaix de Veygoux (dĕ·zĕd′ vā′gōō′), Louis Charles Antoine. French general..1768–1800
De Sanctis (dā sängk′tēs), Francesco. Italian critic.....1817–1883
Desargues (dā′zärg′), Gérard. French mathematician.....1593–1662
Désaugiers (dā′zō′zhyā′), Marc Antoine Madeleine. French song writer.....1772–1827
Desault (dĕ·sō′), Pierre Joseph. French surgeon.....1744–1795
Desbrosses (dā′brōs′), Jean Alfred. French painter.....1835–1906
Descamps (dā′kăn′), Édouard Eugène François, Baron. Belgian jurist.....1847–1933
Descartes (dā·kärt′; *Fr.* dā′kärt′), René. French philosopher.....1596–1650
Deschamps (dā′shăn′), Eustache. French poet. [*Ballades*].....1340?–?1407
Deschamps, Louis Henri. French painter.....1846–1902
Deschanel (dā′shä′nĕl′), Émile Auguste Étienne Martin. French littérateur..1819–1904
Deschanel, Paul Eugène Louis. Fr. journalist and politician; pres. (1920)...1856–1922
de Seversky (dĕ sĕ·vĕr′skĭ), Alexander Procofieff. American (Russ.-born) aeronautical engineer.....1894 ——
Desfontaines (dā′fôn′tĕn′), René Louiche. French botanist and traveler.....1750–1833
Deshoulières (dā′zōō′lyär′), Antoinette, *born* du Ligier de la Garde. Fr. poet.1638–1694
Desiderio da Settignano (dä·sē·dä′ryō dä sät·tē·nyä′nō). Italian sculptor....1428–1464
De Smet (dĕ smĕt′), Pierre Jean. American Jesuit missionary to the Indians..1801–1873
Desmond (dĕz′mŭnd), Shaw. Irish author.....1877 ——
Desmoulins (dā′mōō′lăn′), Lucie Simplice Camille Benoît. Fr. revolutionist.1760–1794
Desnoyers (dā′nwä′yā′), Aug. Gaspard Louis Boucher, Baron. Fr. engraver..1779–1857
de Soto (dĕ sō′tō; *Span.* thä sō′tō), Hernando *or* Fernando. Span. explorer.1500?–1542
Desportes (dā′pōrt′), Philippe. French poet.....1546–1606
Dessaix (dā′sĕ′), Joseph Marie, Count. *L'Intrépide.* French general.....1764–1834
Dessalines (dä′sä′lēn′), Jean Jacques. *Jacques I.* Emperor of Haiti (1804–06).1758–1806
Destinn (dĕs′tĭn), Emmy, *born* Kitt. Bohemian soprano.....1878–1930
Destouches (dā′tōōsh′), Philippe. Orig. *Néricault.* French dramatist.....1680–1754
Destutt de Tracy (dĕs′tüt′ dĕ trā′sē′), Antoine Louis Claude, Count. Fr. philos.1754–1836
Detaille (dĕ·tä′y′), (Jean Baptiste) Édouard. French military painter.....1848–1912
Deubler (doi′blĕr), Konrad. *The Peasant Philosopher.* Austrian philosopher.1814–1884
Deus Ramos, de (thĕ thä′ōōsh rä′mōōsh), João. Portuguese poet.....1830–1896
Deutsch (doich), Babette. *Mrs. Avrahm Yarmolinsky.* Am. poet and critic.1895 ——
de Valera (dĕv′ä·lâr′ä), Eamon. Irish statesman; prime min. (1937–48; '51–54).1882 ——
Devens (dĕv′ĕnz), Charles. American lawyer and soldier.....1820–1891
de Vere (dĕ vēr′), Aubrey, Sir. Irish poet.....1788–1846
de Vere, Aubrey Thomas. *Son of Sir A.* Irish poet and writer.....1814–1902
Devereux (dĕv′ĕr·ōō; -ōōks), Penelope. *Lady Rich.* Sidney's "Stella"....1562?–1607
Devereux, Robert, 2d Earl of Essex. Eng. soldier; favorite of Queen Elizabeth I.1566–1601
Devereux, Robert, 3d Earl of Essex. Parliamentary general.....1591–1646
Devers (dĕv′ĕrz), Jacob Loucks. American general.....1887 ——
Deville. See SAINTE-CLAIRE DEVILLE.
De Vinne (dĕ vĭn′ē), Theodore Low. American printer.....1828–1914
Devonshire (dĕv′ŭn·shĭr; -shēr), Dukes and Duchess of. See CAVENDISH.
De Voto (dĕ vō′tō), Bernard Augustine. American author.....1897–1955
de Vriendt (dĕ vrĕnt′). See FLORIS, Frans.
De Vries (dĕ vrēs′), Hugo. Dutch botanist.....1848–1935
Dewar (dū′ĕr), James, Sir. Scottish chemist. [*Liquid hydrogen*].....1842–1923
De Wet (dĕ vĕt′), Christiaan Rudolph. Boer general and politician.....1854–1922
Dewey (dū′ĭ), George. American admiral. [*Battle of Manila, May 1, 1898*].1837–1917
Dewey, John. American philosopher and educator.....1859–1952
Dewey, Melvil. American librarian. [*Dewey system*].....1851–1931
Dewey, Thomas Edmund. American lawyer and politician.....1902 ——
Dewi, Saint. See DAVID, Saint.
Dewing (dū′ĭng), Thomas Wilmer. American painter.....1851–1938
De Witt (dĕ vĭt′), Jan. Dutch statesman.....1625–1672
Dhuleep Singh (dŭ·lēp′ sĭng′). *Son of Ranjit Singh.* Sikh maharajah.....1837–1893
Diaghilev (dyä′gĭ·lĕf; *Russ.* dyä′gĭ·lyĕf), Sergei Pavlovich. Russian art critic and ballet producer.....1872–1929
Diagoras (dĭ·ăg′ō·răs), of Melos. *The Atheist.* Greek poet and philosopher.B.C. 5th c.
Dias, Antônio Gonçalves. See GONÇALVES DIAS.
Dias *or* **Diaz** (dē′äsh), Bartholomeu. Port. navigator; disc. Cape of Good Hope.1450?–1500
Díaz (dē′äts), Armando. Italian general. Commander in chief (1917–19)....1861–1928
Diaz (dē′äs; 267), Porfirio. President of Mexico (1877–80, 1884–1911).....1830–1915
Díaz de Bivar (dē′äth [-äz] thä vĕ·vär′; 98; 112; 267), Rodrigo. See CID.
Díaz de La Peña (dyäz′ dĕ lä pā′nyä′), Narcisse Virgile. Fr.-Span. painter..1807?–1876
Díaz del Castillo (dē′äth [-äz] thĕl käs·tē′[l]yō; 112; 170; 267), Bernal. Span. officer with Cortes in Mexico, and historian of New Spain.....ab. 1492–?1581
Dibdin (dĭb′dĭn), Charles. English dramatist and song writer.....1745–1814
Dibdin, Thomas Frognall. *Nephew of Charles.* English bibliographer.....1776–1847
Dibich-Zabalkanski (dyē′byĭch·zä·bŭl·kän′skĭ), Ivan. See DIEBITSCH.
Dicey (dī′sĭ), Albert Venn. English educator and writer on law.....1835–1922
Dick (dĭk), George Frederick. American physician. [*Scarlet fever serum*].1881 ——
Dick, Gladys, *b.* Henry. *Wife of G. F.* Am. physician. [*Scarlet fever serum*].1881 ——
Dickens (dĭk′ĕnz; -ĭnz; 119), Charles John Huffam. *Boz.* English novelist..1812–1870
Dickey (dĭk′ĭ), John Sloan. Am. lawyer; president, Dartmouth Coll. (1945–).1907 ——
Dickinson (dĭk′ĭn·sŭn; -s′n), Anna Elizabeth. American lecturer.....1842–1932
Dickinson, Emily Elizabeth. American poet.....1830–1886
Dickinson, Goldsworthy Lowes. English essayist.....1862–1932
Dickinson, John. American political writer and leader. [*Dickinson College*].1732–1808
Dictys Cretensis (dĭk′tĭs krē·tĕn′sĭs). See in the *Vocab.*
Diderot (dē′drō′), Denis. French philosopher and writer. [*Encyclopedists*].1713–1784
Didot (dē′dō′), Firmin. French publisher and typographer.....1764–1836
Diebitsch, von (fôn dē′bĭch), Hans Karl Friedrich Anton, Count. *Ivan Ivanovich Dibich-Zabalkanski.* Russian general.....1785–1831
Diefenbach (dē′fĕn·băk), Lorenz. German philologist and author.....1806–1883
Diehl (dēl), Charles Edward. American clergyman; president, Southwestern at Memphis (1917–49).....1875 ——
Dielman (dēl′măn), Frederick. German-American painter and illustrator....1847–1935
Diemen, Van, Anton. See VAN DIEMEN.
Diesel (dē′zĕl), Rudolf. German inventor, born in Paris. [*Diesel engine*]...1858–1913
Diesterweg (dē′stĕr·vāk), Friedrich Adolf Wilhelm. German educator.....1790–1866
Dietrichson (dē′trĕk·sŏn), Lorentz Henrik Segelcke. Norwegian littérateur..1834–1917
Diez (dēts), Friedrich Christian. German Romance philologist.....1794–1876
Digby (dĭg′bĭ), Kenelm, Sir. English author, naval commander, diplomat....1603–1665
Digges (dĭgz), Thomas. English mathematician.....d. 1595
Dijk, van, Philip. See DYCK, VAN.
Dilke (dĭlk), Charles Wentworth, Sir. English political leader and author....1843–1911
Dill (dĭl), John Greer, Sir. British general.....1881–1944
Dillenius (dĭ·lē′nĭ·ŭs; *Ger.* dĭ·lā′nē·ōōs), Johann Jakob. German botanist...1687–1747
Dillmann (dĭl′măn), August. German orientalist.....1823–1894
Dillon (dĭl′ŭn), John. Irish Nationalist politician.....1851–1927
Dimitrov (dĭ·mē′trŏf), Georgi. Bulgarian Communist.....1882–1949
Dimnet (dēm′nĕ′), Ernest. French abbé and writer.....1866–1954
Dingelstedt, von (fôn dĭng′ĕl·shtĕt), Franz, Baron. German poet and dram..1814–1881
Dingley (dĭng′lĭ), Nelson. American politician. [*Dingley Act*].....1832–1899
Diniz (dē·nēsh′) *or* **Denis** (dĕn′ĭs). King of Portugal (1279–1325).....1261–1325
Diniz da Cruz e Silva (dē·nēzh′ thä krōōz′ ē sēl′vä), Antônio. Port. poet....1731–1799
Dinostratus *or* **Deinostratus** (dī·nŏs′trə·tŭs). Greek mathematician.....B.C. 4th c.
Dinwiddie (dĭn·wĭd′ĭ), Albert Bledsoe. Am. educ., pres., Tulane U. (1918–35).1871–1935
Dinwiddie (dĭn·wĭd′ĭ; dĭn′wĭd′ĭ), Robert. Lieut. governor of Virginia (1751).1693–1770
Dio, *or* **Dion, Cassius** (dī′ō [dī′ŏn] kăsh′ĭ·ŭs; kăsh′ŭs; kăs′ĭ·ŭs). *Cocceianus.* Bithynian historian of Rome.....155?–?230
Diocletian (dī′ō·klē′shăn). *Gaius Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus,* surnamed *Jovius.* Roman emperor (284–305).....245–313
Diodorus Siculus (dī′ō·dō′rŭs sĭk′ū·lŭs; 181). Greek historian.....B.C. 1st c.
Diogenes (dī·ŏj′ē·nēz). Greek Cynic philosopher. See in *Vocab.*.....B.C. 412?–323
Dion (dī′ŏn), of Syracuse. Philosopher and politician.....B.C. 408?–353
Dionysius (dĭ′ō·nĭsh′ĭ·ŭs; -nĭ′sĭ·ŭs). *The Elder.* Tyrant of Syracuse....B.C. ab. 430–367
Dionysius. *The Younger.* Tyrant of Syracuse (B.C. 367–356; 347–344).
Dionysius Exiguus (ĕg·zĭg′ū·ŭs; ĕks·ĭg′-). Christian monk and scholar. See DIONYSIAN PERIOD, in *Vocab.*.....6th c.
Dionysius of Alexandria, Saint. Christian bishop.....3d c.
Dionysius of Halicarnassus. Greek historian.....d. B.C. ab. 7
Diophantus (dī′ō·făn′tŭs), of Alexandria. Greek algebraist.....3d c.
Dioscorides (dī′ŏs·kôr′ĭ·dēz), Pedanius. Greek medical writer.....1st c.
Dippel (dĭp′ĕl), Johann Konrad. German theologian and physician.....1673–1734
Dirac (dĭ·räk′), Paul Adrien Maurice. Eng. physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1933*]..1902 ——
Dirichlet (dē′rē·klā′), Peter Gustav Lejeune. German mathematician.....1805–1859
Disney (dĭz′nĭ), Walter Elias. Am. producer of animated motion-pictures....1901 ——
Disraeli (dĭz·rā′lĭ), Benjamin, 1st Earl of Beaconsfield. *Dizzy.* Prime minister of England, and author.....1804–1881
D'Israeli (dĭz·rā′lĭ), Isaac. *Father of B.* English writer. [*Curiosities of Lit.*].1766–1848
Distler (dĭst′lĕr), Theodore August. American educator, president, Franklin and Marshall Coll. (1941–54); exec. dir. Assn. of Am. Colleges (1954–).....1898 ——
Ditmars (dĭt′märz), Raymond Lee. American naturalist.....1876–1942
Ditters von Dittersdorf (dĭt′ĕrs fôn dĭt′ĕrs·dôrf), Karl. Austrian composer..1739–1799
Dix (dĭks), Dorothea Lynde. American philanthropist.....1802–1887
Dix, Dorothy. See Elizabeth Meriwether GILMER.
Dix, John Adams. American general and politician.....1798–1879
Dixon (dĭk′s'n), Jeremiah. English surveyor in America.....fl. 1763–1767
Dixon, Roland Burrage. American anthropologist.....1875–1934
Dixon, Thomas. American clergyman and writer. [*The Clansman*].....1864–1946
Dixon, William Hepworth. English historian and traveler.....1821–1879
Dmitriev (dĭ·mē′trĭ·ĕf; *Russ.* d'myē′tryĭ·yĕf), Ivan Ivanovich. Russian poet..1760–1837
Dmowski (dĭ·môf′skē; *Pol.* d'mōf′-), Roman. Polish polit. leader & diplomat.1864–1939
Doane (dōn), George Washington. American bishop; hymn writer.....1799–1859
Doane, William Croswell. *Son of G. W.* American bishop; author.....1832–1913
Dobell (dō·bĕl′), Sydney Thompson. *Sydney Yendys.* English poet.....1824–1874
Döbereiner (dö′bĕ·rĭ′nĕr), Johann Wolfgang. German chemist.....1780–1849
Dobie (dō′bĭ), James Frank. American folklorist.....1888 ——
Döblin (dö′blēn), Alfred. German physician and writer.....1878–1957
Dobrée (dō′brē), Bonamy. English scholar.....1891 ——
Döbrentei (dö′brĕn·tĕ′ĭ), Gábor. Hungarian author.....1786–1851
Dobrizhoffer (dō′brĭts·hôf′ĕr), Martin. Austrian Jesuit missionary in S. Am..1717–1791
Dobrovský (dō′brŏf·skē), Josef. Czech philologist.....1753–1829
Dobson (dŏb′s'n), (Henry) Austin. English poet and critic.....1840–1921
Doddridge (dŏd′rĭj), Philip. English dissenting divine.....1702–1751
Dodds (dŏdz), Harold Willis. Am. econ.; pres., Princeton Univ. (1933–57)...1889 ——
Dodge (dŏj), Bayard. Am. educ., pres., Univ. of Beirut, Syria (1923–48).....1888 ——
Dodge, Mary Abigail. *Gail Hamilton.* American writer.....1833–1896
Dodge, Mary Elizabeth, *born* Mapes. American author.....1831–1905
Dodgson (dŏj′s'n), Charles Lutwidge. *Lewis Carroll.* English mathematician and story writer. [*Alice in Wonderland*].....1832–1898
Dodsley (dŏdz′lĭ), Robert. English poet, playwright, and bookseller.....1703–1764
Doenitz (dö′nĭts), Karl. German grand admiral.....1891 ——
Doherty (dō′ĕr·tĭ), Robert Ernest. American engineer; president, Carnegie Inst. of Tech. (1936–50).....1885–1950
Dohnányi (dō′nä·nyĭ), Ernö. Hungarian composer, pianist, conductor.....1877 ——
Doisy (doi′zĭ), Edward Adelbert. Am. biochemist. [*Nobel prize in med., 1943*].....1893 ——
Dolabella (dŏl′ə·bĕl′ə), Publius Cornelius. Roman general.....B.C. 70?–43
Dolan (dō′lăn), Francis James. Am. educ., pres., Holy Cross Coll. (1933–39).1893–1939
Dolbear (dōl′bēr), Amos Emerson. American educator and physicist.....1837–1910
Dolci (dōl′chē) *or* **Dolce** (-chā), Carlo *or* Carlino. Florentine painter.....1616–1686
Dole (dōl), Nathan Haskell. American translator, author, and editor.....1852–1935
Dole, Sanford Ballard. American jurist; president of Hawaii (1894–98).....1844–1926
Dolet (dō·lā′; *Fr.* dô′lĕ′), Étienne. French scholar and printer.....1509–1546
Dolgoruki (dōl′gō·rōō′kĭ; *Russ.* dŭl·gū-) *or* **Dolgorukova** (-rōō′kŭ·vä), Ekaterina Mikhailovna. Russian princess and author, second wife of Alexander II.1846–1922
Dollfuss (dōl′fōōs), Engelbert. Austrian statesman.....1892–1934
Döllinger, von (fôn dûl′ĭng·ĕr), Johann Joseph Ignaz. German Catholic theol..1799–1890
Dollond (dōl′ŭnd), John. English optician. Inventor of heliometer.....1706–1761
Dolomieu, de (dē dō′lō′myû′), Déodat Guy Silvain Tancrède Gratet. French geologist and mineralogist.....1750–1801
Domagk (dō′mäk), Gerhard. German chemist. [*Nobel prize in med., 1939*]1895 ——
Domat (dō′mä′) *or* **Daumat** (dō′-), Jean. French jurist.....1625–1696
Dombrowski, *Pol.* **Dąbrowski** (dôn·brôf′skē), Jan Henryk. Polish gen.....1755–1818
Domenichino, Il (ēl dō·mä·nē·kē′nō). *Domenico Zampieri.* Bolognese painter.1581–1641
Domenico (dō·mä′nē·kō). See GRECO, El.
Domett (dŏm′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), Alfred. Eng. author, and polit. in New Zealand...1811–1887
Dominic (dŏm′ĭ·nĭk), Saint. Spanish founder of the order of Dominicans....1170–1221
Domitian (dō·mĭsh′ăn; -ĭ·ăn). *Titus Flavius Domitianus Augustus.* Roman emperor (81–96).....51–96
Donaldson (dŏn′ăl [d]·s'n; dŏn′l [d]-), Jesse Monroe. Am. gov. administrator.1885 ——
Donaldson, John William. English classical philologist.....1811–1861
Donalitius (dŏn′ə·lĭsh′ĭ·ŭs), Christian. Lithuanian poet.....1714–1780
Donatello (dŏn′ə·tĕl′ō; *Ital.* dō·nä·tĕl′lō). *Donato di Niccolò di Betto Bardi.* Italian sculptor.....1386?–1466
Donati (dō·nä′tē), Corso. Florentine Neri (see BIANCHI, in *Vocab.*) leader....d. 1308
Donati, Giovanni Battista. Italian astronomer.....1826–1873
Donatus (dō·nā′tŭs), Bishop of Casae Nigrae. Founder of the Donatists.....fl. 311
Donatus, Aelius. Roman grammarian. See DONET, in *Vocab.*.....4th c.
Donders (dŏn′dĕrs), Frans Cornelis. Dutch ophthalmologist.....1818–1889
Donizetti (dŏn′ĭ·zĕt′ĭ; *Ital.* dō·nē·dzät′tē), Gaetano. Italian composer.....1797–1848
Donkin (dŏng′kĭn), Bryan. English civil engineer and inventor.....1768–1855
Donnay (dô′nā′), Charles Maurice. French dramatist.....1859–1945
Donne (dŭn; dŏn), John. English divine and poet.....1573–1631
Donnelly (dŏn′l·ĭ), Ignatius. American author. [*The Great Cryptogram*]..1831–1901
Donoso-Cortés (dō·nō′sō·kôr·tās′), Juan Francisco María de la Salud, Marquis de Valdegamas. Spanish statesman.....1809–1853
Donovan (dŏn′ō·văn), Herman Lee. Am. educ., pres., U. of Ky. (1941–56)...1887 ——
Donovan, William Joseph. *Wild Bill.* American lawyer and general.....1883 ——
Doolittle (dōō′lĭt′l), Hilda. *H. D. Mrs. Richard Aldington.* Am. poet....1886 ——
Doolittle, James Harold. American aviator and general.....1896 ——
Doppler (dŏp′lĕr), Christian Johann. Austrian physicist and mathematician..1803–1853
Dora d'Istria (dō′rä dēs′trē·ä). *Princess Helene Ghica.* Romanian author..1828–1888
Dorat (dô′rä′), Jean. French poet, member of the Pléiade.....1508–1588
Doré (dō′rā′), Paul Gustave. French illustrator, painter, and sculptor.....1833–1883
Doria (dô′ryä), Andrea. Genoese admiral and statesman.....1468?–1560
Dorigny (dô′rē′nyē′), Nicholas, Sir. French engraver.....1658–1746
Dörmann (dûr′män), Felix. Real name *Biedermann.* Austrian writer.....1876–1928
Dornier (dôr·nyā′; *Angl.* dôr′nĭ·ā), Claude. German aircraft designer.....1884 ——
Dörpfeld (dûrp′fĕlt), Wilhelm. German archaeologist.....1853–1940
Dorr (dôr), Thomas Wilson. American politician. [*Dorr's Rebellion*].....1805–1854
Dorset (dôr′sĕt; -sĭt; 119), Earls of. See SACKVILLE.
Dorsey (dôr′sĭ), George Amos. American anthropologist and author.....1868–1931
Dorsey, James Owen. American ethnologist.....1848–1895
Dos Passos (dŭs păs′ŭs), John Roderigo. American novelist, poet, playwright.1896 ——
Dosso Dossi (dŏs′sō dŏs′sē). *Giovanni di Lutero.* Italian painter.....1479?–1542
Dost Mohammed Khan (dōst mō·hŭm′mĕd kän). Amir of Afghanistan (1826–63).....1793–1863
Dostoevski (dŏs′tŭ·yĕf′skĭ; *Russ.* dŭ·stŭ·yäf′skĭ), Fëdor Mikhailovich. Russian novelist.....1821–1881
Dou, Dow, *or* **Douw** (dou), Gerard. Dutch painter.....1613–1675
Douce (dous), Francis. English antiquary.....1757–1834
Doucet (dōō′sā′; *Fr.* -sĕ′), Henri Lucien. French painter.....1856–1896
Dougherty (dō′hĕr·tĭ), Denis J. American R. C. cardinal from 1921.....1865–1951
Doughty (dou′tĭ), Charles Montagu. Eng. traveler, auth. [*Arabia Deserta*].1843–1926
Douglas (dŭg′lăs), Archibald, 5th Earl of Angus. *The Great Earl; Bell-the-Cat.* Scottish nobleman.....1450?–?1514
Douglas, David. Scottish botanist and traveler. [*Douglas fir, etc.*].....1798–1834

Douglas, Gawin *or* **Gavin.** *Son of Archibald Bell-the-Cat.* Scottish poet...1474?–1522
Douglas, James, 4th Earl of Morton. Regent of Scotland (1572).....1525?–1581
Douglas, John Sholto, 8th Marquis and Earl of Queensberry. Scottish boxing patron.....1844–1900
Douglas, Lewis Williams. American politician and diplomat.....1894 ——
Douglas, Norman. English author. [*South Wind*].....1868–1952
Douglas, Stephen Arnold. American political leader.....1813–1861
Douglas, William Orville. Am. jurist; assoc. just. U. S. Supreme Ct. (1939–).1898 ——
Douglas, (William) Sholto, Baron. British air marshal.....1893 ——
Douglass (dŭg′lăs), Frederick. American ex-slave abolitionist.....1817?–1895
Doumer (dōō′mär′), Paul. French statesman. President of France (1931–32).1857–1932
Doumergue (dōō′mĕrg′), Gaston. President of France (1924–31).....1863–1937
Doumic (dōō′mēk′), René. French literary and dramatic critic.....1860–1937
Douris (dōō′rĭs; dōōr′ĭs). Greek potter and vase painter.....B.C. 5th c.
Dousa (dōōs′sȧ), Janus. *Jan van der Does.* Dutch statesman, scholar.....1545–1604
Douw *or* **Dow,** Gerard. See DOU.
Dove (dō′vĕ), Heinrich Wilhelm. German physicist.....1803–1879
Dow (dou), Neal. Am. total-abstinence advocate. [*Maine prohibition law*].1804–1897
Dowden (dou′d'n), Edward. Irish critic (Goethe, Shakespeare, etc.).....1843–1913
Dowell (dou′ĕl), Spright. American educator, president, Mercer U. (1928–53).1878 ——
Dowie (dou′ĭ), John Alexander. Scot. religious organizer and fanatic in America.1847–1907
Downes (dounz), (Edwin) Olin. American music critic.....1886–1955
Downing (dou′nĭng), Andrew Jackson. American landscape architect.....1815–1852
Downing, Jack, Major. Pseudonym of Seba SMITH.
Dowson (dou′s'n), Ernest Christopher. English poet.....1867–1900
Doyle (doil), Arthur Conan, Sir. British story writer. [*Sherlock Holmes*]...1859–1930
Doyle, Richard. English artist and illustrator.....1824–1883
D'Oyly Carte (doi′lĭ kärt′). See CARTE.
Dozy (dō′zē), Reinhart. Dutch orientalist and historian.....1820–1883
Drachmann (drȧk′mȧn), Holger Henrik Herholdt. Danish writer.....1846–1908
Draco (drā′kō). Athenian statesman. See DRACONIAN, in *Vocab.*.....B.C. 7th c.
Drago (drä′gō), Luis María. Argentine statesman and author.....1859–1921
Drake (drāk), Daniel. American physician.....1785–1852
Drake, Francis, Sir. English navigator and admiral.....1540?–1596
Drake, Joseph Rodman. American poet. [*The Culprit Fay*].....1795–1820
Drake, Miles Ellis. American educator, president, Alfred U. (1949–).....1901 ——
Drake, Samuel Gardner. American antiquarian and historian.....1798–1875
Draper (drā′pĕr), Andrew Sloan. Am. educator. N. Y. commissioner of educ..1848–1913
Draper, Henry. Am. astronomer and photographer. [*Draper catalogue*] 1837–1882
Draper, John Christopher. *Bro. of H.* American physiologist and chemist...1835–1885
Draper, John William. *Father of H. and J. C.* Am. scientist and writer...1811–1882
Drapier (drā′pĭ·ĕr; drāp′yĕr), M. B. Pseud. of Jonathan SWIFT.
Draughton (drô′t'n), Ralph Brown. American educator, president, Alabama Poly. Inst. (1948–).....1899 ——
Drayton (drā′t'n), Michael. English poet.....1563–1631
Drayton, William Henry. American Revolutionary politician.....1742–1779
Dreiser (drī′sĕr; -zĕr), Theodore. American novelist and journalist.....1871–1945
Drennan (drĕn′ȧn), William. Irish poet and physician.....1754–1820
Drevet (drē·vā′; *Fr.* -vĕ′), Pierre. French engraver.....1664–1738
Drew (drōō). Family of American actors: (1) John (1827–62), b. in Ire. *Father of John and Georgiana.* (2) his wife, Louisa Lane (1820–97), b. in Eng. (3) John (1853–1927). (4) Georgiana Emma (1856–93). See BARRYMORE.
Dreyer (drī′ĕr), Max. German dramatist and novelist.....1862–1946
Dreyfus (drā′fŭs; drī′-; *Fr.* drā′fŭs′), Alfred. French officer (see in *Vocab.*)..1859–1935
Dreyschock (drī′shŏk), Alexander. Bohemian composer.....1818–1869
Dreyse, von (fŏn drī′zĕ), Johann Nikolaus. German inventor of needle gun..1787–1867
Driesch (drēsh), Hans Adolf Eduard. German biologist and philosopher.....1867–1941
Drinkwater (drĭngk′wô′tĕr; -wŏt′ĕr), John. English poet, playwright, and critic 1882–1937
Driver (drī′vĕr), Samuel Rolles. English clergyman and Biblical scholar.....1846–1914
Drosines *or* **Drosinis** (thrō·sē′nyēs), Georgios. Greek poet.....1859–1950
Drouais (drōō′ē′), Jean Germain. French painter.....1763–1788
Drouet d'Erlon (dĕr′lōn′), Jean Baptiste, Count. Fr. gen.; marshal of France.1765–1844
Droysen (droi′zĕn), Johann Gustav. German historian.....1808–1884
Droz (drōz), Antoine Gustave. French author and painter.....1832–1895
Drum (drŭm), Hugh Aloysius. American general.....1879–1951
Drummond (drŭm′ŭnd), Eric, Sir, 16th Earl of Perth. Scottish diplomat....1876–1951
Drummond, Henry. Scottish clergyman and author.....1851–1897
Drummond, Thomas. Brit. engineer; administrator in Ire. [*Drummond light*].1797–1840
Drummond, William, of Hawthornden. Scottish poet.....1585–1649
Drummond, William Henry. Irish-Canadian poet. [*The Habitant*].....1854–1907
Drusus (drōō′sŭs), Nero Claudius. *Germanicus.* Roman general.....B.C. 38–9
Dryden (drī′d'n), John. English poet and dramatist.....1631–1700
Drygalski, von (fŏn drē·gäl′skē), Erich. Ger. geographer and polar explorer..1865–1949
Duane (dū·ān′), William. American editor.....1760–1835
Duane, William John. *Son of William.* Lawyer. Sec. U. S. treasury.....1780–1865
Du Barry (dū băr′ĭ; *Fr.* dü ba′rē′), Marie Jeanne Bécu, Countess. Mistress of Louis XV.....1746?–1793
Dubois (dü′bwȧ′), (Clément François) Théodore. Fr. composer and organist..1837–1924
Dubois, Guillaume, Cardinal. French statesman.....1656–1723
Dubois, Jacques. See SYLVIUS.
Dubois, Paul. French sculptor and painter.....1829–1905
Du Bois (dōō bois′), William Edward Burghardt. American author and editor.1868 ——
Du Bois-Reymond (dü bwȧ′rā′mōn′), Emil. German physiologist.....1818–1896
DuBridge (dū·brĭj′), Lee Alvin. American physicist; president, California Inst. of Tech. (1946–).....1901 ——
Dubrunfaut (dü′brŭn′fō′), Auguste Pierre. Fr. industrialist and chemist.....1797–1881
Dubufe (dü′büf′). Family of French painters: (1) Claude Marie (1790–1864). (2) Louis Édouard (1820–83). *Son of C. M.* (3) Édouard Marie Guillaume (1853–1909). *Son of L. É.*
Du Cange (dü kȧnzh′), Charles du Fresne, Sieur. Fr. hist. and philologist..1610–1688
Duccio di Buoninsegna (dōōt′chō dē bwō′nĕn·sān′yä). Italian painter....1255?–?1319
Du Chaillu (dü shȧ′yü′), Paul Belloni. Franco-American traveler and author..1831–1903
Duché (dōō·shā′), Jacob. Chaplain of the first Continental Congress.....1738–1798
Duchesne (dōō·shān′; *Fr.* dü·shȧn′), André. Fr. historian and historiographer.1584–1640
Duchesne, Père. Sobriquet of Jacques René HÉBERT.
Ducis (dü′sēs′), Jean François. French dramatist; adapted Shakespeare.....1733–1816
Duckworth (dŭk′wûrth), John Thomas, Sir. English admiral.....1748–1817
Duclos (dü′klō′; *Angl.* dōō′klō), Charles Pinot. French writer.....1704–1772
Ducommun (dü′kô′mûn′), Élie. Swiss journalist. [*Nobel peace prize, 1902*].1833–1906
Ducornet (dü′kôr′nĕ′), Louis César Joseph. French armless painter.....1806–1856
Ducos (dü′kō′; *Angl.* dōō′kō), Pierre Roger. French politician and lawyer...1747–1816
Ducrot (dü′krō′; *Angl.* dōō′krō), Auguste Alexandre. French general.....1817–1882
Dudeney (dōōd′nĭ), Henry, Mrs., *born* (Alice) Whiffen. English novelist.....1866–1945
Dudevant (düd′vȧn′), Aurore. See SAND, George.
Dudley (dŭd′lĭ), Benjamin Winslow. American surgeon.....1785–1870
Dudley, John, Duke of Northumberland and Earl of Warwick. Father-in-law of Lady Jane Grey.....1502?–1553
Dudley, Joseph. Governor of Massachusetts (1702–15).....1647–1720
Dudley, Robert, 1st Earl of Leicester. Favorite of Queen Elizabeth I.....1532?–1588
Dudley, Samuel William. American mechanical engineer and educator.....1879 ——
Dudley, Thomas. Colonial administrator in Massachusetts Bay colony.....1576–1653
Duer (dū′ĕr), John. American jurist.....1782–1858
Duer, William Alexander. *Brother of John.* American jurist and educator..1780–1858
Duez (dü·ĕz′), Ernest Ange. French painter.....1843–1896
Dufaure (dü′fôr′), Armand Jules Stanislas. French statesman.....1798–1881
Du Fay (dōō fā′; *Fr.* dü), Charles François de Cisternay. French chemist....1698–1739
Dufay (dōō·fā′; *Fr.* dü′-), Guillaume. Flemish musician and composer.....14007–1474
Duff (dŭf), Alexander. Scottish missionary in India.....1806–1878
Duff, Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant. Scottish politician and writer.....1829–1906
Dufferin and Ava (dŭf′ĕr·ĭn, ä′vȧ), Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood, 1st Marquis of. Brit. diplomat. Governor general of Canada (1872–78).....1826–1902
Duff-Gordon (dŭf′gôr′d'n), Lucie, Lady, *born* Austin. English translator....1821–1869
Duffy (dŭf′ĭ), Charles Gavan, Sir. Irish and Australian statesman and author..1816–1903
Duffy, Francis Patrick. *Father Duffy.* Am. (Canad.-born) R. C. clergyman.1871–1932
Dufour (dü′fōōr′), Guillaume Henri. Swiss general.....1787–1875
Dufrénoy (dü′frā′nwȧ′), Ours Pierre Armand Petit-. French geologist.....1792–1857
Dufresny (dü′frē′nē′), Charles Rivière. French dramatist.....1648–1724
Dufy (dü′fē′), Raoul. French painter.....1877–1953
Du Gard (dü gȧr′), Roger Martin. French novelist. [*Nobel prize, 1937*]...1881–1958
Dugdale (dŭg′dăl), William, Sir. English antiquary. [*Warwickshire*].....1605–1686
Dughet (dü′gē′), Gaspard. *Le Guaspre. Gaspard-Poussin.* French painter.1613–1675
Duguay-Trouin (dü′gā′trōō′ăn′), René. French admiral.....1673–1736
Du Guesclin (dü gē′klăn′), Bertrand. Constable of France.....1320?–1380
Duhamel (dü′ȧ′mĕl′), Georges. *Denis Thévenin.* French writer.....1884 ——
Dühring (dü′rĭng), Karl Eugen. German philosopher and economist.....1833–1921
Dujardin (dü′zhȧr′dăn′), Karel. Dutch painter.....1622?–1678
Dukas (dü′kȧ′), Paul Abraham. French composer.....1865–1935
Duke (dūk), Benjamin Newton. American tobacco industrialist.....1855–1929
Duke, James Buchanan. *Bro. of prec.* American tobacco industrialist.....1856–1925
Dulles (dŭl′ĕs), John Foster. Am. lawyer; sec. of state (1953–).....1888 ——
Dulong (dü′lōn′), Pierre Louis. French chemist and physicist.....1785–1838
Duluth (dū·lōōth′; *Fr.* dü′lüt′) *or* **Dulhut** (dü′lüt′), Daniel Greysolon, Sieur. Fr. explorer in America.....1636–1710
Dumanoir (dü′mȧ′nwȧr′), Philippe François Pinel. French dramatist.....1806–1865
Dumas (dü′mȧ′; *Angl.* dōō·mȧ′, dōō′mȧ), Alexandre, *père.* French novelist, dramatist. [*Three Musketeers*].....1802–1870
Dumas, Alexandre, *fils.* French dramatist, novelist. [*Camille*].....1824–1895
Dumas, Jean Baptiste André. French chemist.....1800–1884
du Maurier (dū mô′rĭ·ā), Daphne. *Daughter of Sir Gerald.* Eng. novelist..1907 ——
du Maurier, George Louis Palmella Busson. British illustrator (*Punch*) and novelist. [*Peter Ibbetson; Trilby*].....1834–1896
du Maurier, Gerald, Sir. *Son of George.* English actor-manager.....1873–1934
Dumont, Alberto Santos-. See SANTOS-DUMONT.
Dumont (dü′mōn′), Pierre Étienne Louis. Swiss publicist and Benthamite...1759–1829
Dumont d'Urville (dür′vēl′), Jules Sébastien César. French navigator.....1790–1842
Dumoulin (dü′mōō′lăn′), Charles. French jurist.....1500–1566
Dumouriez (dü′mōō′ryā′), Charles François. French general.....1739–1823
Dunant (dü′nȧn′), Jean Henri. Swiss philanthropist. [*Nobel p. prize, 1901*].1828–1910
Dunbar (dŭn′băr), Paul Laurence. American poet.....1872–1906
Dunbar (dŭn·băr′), William. Scottish poet.....1460?–?1520
Duncan I (dŭng′kăn). King of Scotland (1034–40), murdered by Macbeth... d. 1040
Duncan, Adam, 1st Viscount Duncan of Camperdown. British admiral.....1731–1804
Duncan, Isadora. American dancer.....1878–1927
Duncker (dōōng′kĕr), Maximilian Wolfgang. German historian.....1811–1886
Dundas (dŭn·dăs′; dŭn′dăs), Henry, 1st Viscount Melville. Scottish statesman.1742–1811
Dundee (dŭn·dē′), Viscount. See GRAHAM, John.
Dundonald (dŭn·dŏn′ăld; -dŏn″ld), 10th Earl of. See COCHRANE.
Dunglison (dŭng′glĭ·s'n), Robley. American physician and lexicographer....1798–1869
Dunlop (dŭn·lŏp′; dŭn′lŏp), John Boyd. Scottish inventor. [*Pneumatic tire*] 1840–1921
Dunmore (dŭn·môr′; 181), John Murray, 4th Earl of. Gov. of Va., Bahamas..1732–1809
Dunn (dŭn), Gano. American engineer.....1870–1953
Dunn, Joseph. American educator and Celtic scholar.....1872–1951
Dunne (dŭn), Finley Peter. American humorist. [*Mr. Dooley*].....1867–1936
Dunning (dŭn′ĭng), John. See ASHBURTON, Baron.
Dunois, de (dē dü′nwȧ′), Jean, Count. *The Bastard of Orleans.* French commander, and one of the national heroes of France.....1403?–1468
Dunsany (dŭn·sā′nĭ), Edward John Moreton Drax Plunkett, 18th Baron. *Lord Dunsany.* Irish soldier, author, and playwright.....1878–1957
Duns Scotus (dŭnz skō′tŭs), John. *The Subtle Doctor.* Scottish theologian.1265?–?1308
Dunstan (dŭn′stăn), Saint. Archbishop of Canterbury.....925?–988
Dunster (dŭn′stĕr), Henry. First president of Harvard College (1640–54)....1609?–1659
Düntzer (dün′tsĕr), (Johann) Heinrich (Joseph). German philologist.....1813–1901
Dupanloup (dü′pȧn′lōō′), Félix Antoine Philibert. French prelate.....1802–1878
Duperré (dü′pĕ′rā′), Victor Guy, Baron. French admiral.....1775–1846
Duperrey (dü′pĕ′rā′), Louis Isidore. French hydrographer.....1786–1865
Du Perron (dü pĕ′rōn′), Jacques Davy. French cardinal.....1556–1618
Dupin (dü′păn′), François Pierre Charles, Baron. French engineer, economist.1784–1873
Dupin, Jean Henri. French dramatist.....1787–1887
Dupleix (dü′plĕks′; *Angl.* dū·plĕks′, -plăks′), Joseph François, Marquis. Fr. governor in India.....1697–1763
Duplessis-Mornay (dü′plĕ′sē′môr′nā′). See MORNAY.
Duployé (dü′plwȧ′yā′), Émile. French stenographer. [*Duployé Method*]...1833–1912
Du Pont (dü pōn′; *Eng.* dū pŏnt′), Éleuthère Irénée. *Son of P. S. Du Pont de Nemours.* American (French-born) industrialist.....1771–1834
Du Pont (dū pŏnt′), Samuel Francis. American rear admiral.....1803–1865
Du Pont de Nemours (dü pōn′ dē nē·mōōr′; *Eng.* dū pŏnt′ dē nĕ·mōōr′), Pierre Samuel. French economist.....1739–1817
Dupré (dü′prā′), Giovanni. Italian sculptor.....1817–1882
Dupré, Jules. French landscape painter.....1811–1889
Duprez (dü′prā′), Gilbert Louis. French tenor and composer.....1806–1896
Dupuis (dü′pü·ē′), Charles François. French savant and philosopher.....1742–1809
Dupuytren (dü′pü·ē′trăn′), Guillaume, Baron. French anatomist.....1777–1835
Duquesne (dōō·kān′; *Fr.* dü′kȧn′), Abraham, Marquis. French naval comdr.1610–1688
Duquesnoy (dü′kē′nwȧ′), François. *François Flamand.* Belgian sculptor....1594?–1642
Durán (dōō·rän′), Agustín. Spanish author and critic.....1789–1862
Duran (dü′răn′), Carolus. *Charles Auguste Émile Durand.* French painter.1837–1917
Durand (dü′răn′), Alice Fleury. See GRÉVILLE, Henry.
Durand (dū·rănd′), Asher Brown. American painter and engraver.....1796–1886
Durant (dū·rănt′), Henry Fowle. Orig. *Henry Wells Smith.* American lawyer; founder of Wellesley College.....1822–1881
Durant, William James. American educator and writer.....1885 ——
Durante (dōō·rän′tā), Francesco. Italian composer of sacred music.....1684–1755
Dürer (dü′rĕr; *Angl.* dūr′fĕr), Albrecht. German painter and engraver.....1471–1528
Duret (dü′rē′), Francisque Joseph. French sculptor.....1804–1865
D'Urfey (dûr′fĭ), Thomas. *Tom Durfey.* English song writer and dramatist.1653–1723
Durham (dûr′ăm; 245), 1st Earl of. See LAMBTON.
Durkheim (dür′kĕm′), Émile. French sociologist.....1858–1917
Duroc (dü·rōk′; *Fr.* dü′rōk′), Géraud Christophe Michel, Duke of Friuli. French general.....1772–1813
Duruy (dü′rü·ē′), Victor. French historian.....1811–1894
Duse (dōō′zȧ), Eleonora. *Signora Checchi.* Italian actress.....1859–1924
Dussek (dōō′sĕk), Jan Ladislav. Bohemian composer and pianist.....1760–1812
Dustin (dŭs′tĭn), Hannah. American heroine of Indian wars.....1659–?
Dutra (dōō′trȧ), Eurico Gaspar. Brazilian general; pres. of Brazil (1946–51)..1885 ——
Duval (dü′vȧl′), Claude. Noted highwayman in England.....1643–1670
Duval, Paul. Pseud. *Jean Lorrain.* French author.....1856?–1906
Duveneck (dōō′vĕ·nĕk), Frank. American painter and art instructor.....1848–1919
Du Vergier de Hauranne (dü vĕr′zhyā′ dē ō′rȧn′), Jean. Fr. theologian.....1581–1643
Duvergier de Hauranne, Prosper. French statesman and writer.....1798–1881
Duyckinck (dī′kĭngk), Evert Augustus. American editor.....1816–1878
Duyse, van (vän doi′sē), Prudens. Flemish poet.....1804–1859
Dvořák (dvôr′zhäk), Anton. Czech composer.....1841–1904
Dwight (dwīt), John Sullivan. American music critic.....1813–1893
Dwight, Theodore. *Bro. of foll.* Am. lawyer and journalist. [*Hartford Wits*].1764–1846
Dwight, Timothy. Am. divine. President of Yale College. [*Hartford Wits*].1752–1817
Dwight, Timothy. *Grandson of prec.* Am. educ., president, Yale U. (1886–98).1828–1916
Dyce (dĭs), Alexander. Scottish editor and scholar. [*Shakespeare*].....1798–1869
Dyce, William. Scottish historical painter.....1806–1864
Dyck *or* **Dijk, van** (vän dĭk′; *Angl.* văn), Philip. Dutch painter.....1680?–1752
Dyer (dī′ĕr), George. English scholar and author.....1755–1841
Dyer, John. British poet.....1700?–1758
Dyer, Mary. Quaker martyr, hanged in Boston.....d. 1660
Dykstra (dĭk′strȧ), Clarence Addison. American educator, pres., U. of Wisconsin (1937–45).....1883–1950
Dymond (dĭ′mŭnd), Jonathan. English Quaker writer and moralist.....1796–1828
Dzerzhinski ([d]zĕr·zhĭn′skĭ; *Russ.* dyĭr·zhĕn′-), Feliks Edmundovich. Soviet politician.....1877–1926

E

Eadmer, Eadmund, Eadward, etc. See EDMER, EDMUND, etc.
Eads (ēdz), James Buchanan. American engineer. [*Miss. Riv. jetties*] 1820–1887
Eaker (ā′kər), Ira Clarence. American aviator and general.....1896 ——
Eakins (ā′kĭnz), Thomas. American painter and sculptor.....1844–1916
Ealhwine (ä′älĭk·wī′nē). See ALCUIN.
Eames (āmz), Emma. American soprano.....1865–1952
Earhart (âr′härt), Amelia. American aviator.....1898–1937
Earle (ûrl), Alice, *born* Morse. Am. writer on American colonial subjects....1853–1911
Earle, John. English divine and poet. [*Microcosmographie*].....1601?–1665
Earle, John. English philologist and Anglo-Saxon scholar.....1824–1903
Earle, Pliny. American inventor.....1762–1832
Early (ûr′lĭ), Jubal Anderson. Confederate general.....1816–1894
Eastlake (ēst′lāk′), Charles Lock, Sir. English painter and art critic.....1793–1865
Eastman (ēst′mən), George. American inventor and capitalist. [*Kodak*]...1854–1932
Eastman, Joseph Bartlett. American government administrator.....1882–1944
Eastman, Max Forrester. American editor, poet, critic, and translator.....1883 ——
Eaton (ē′t'n), Theophilus. English governor of New Haven colony (1638–58)..1590–1658
Eaton, Walter Prichard. American dramatic critic and author.....1878–1957
Eaton, William. American soldier. Consul at Tunis (1798).....1764–1811
Ebel (ā′bəl), Johann Wilhelm. See MUCKER, in *Vocab.*
Eberhard (ā′bər·härt), Johann August. German philosopher and writer.....1739–1809
Ebers (ā′bərs), Georg Moritz. German Egyptologist and novelist.....1837–1898
Ebert (ā′bərt), Friedrich. German socialist; president of Germany (1919–25)...1871–1925
Ebert, Friedrich Adolf. German bibliographer and librarian.....1791–1834
Eberth (ā′bərt), Karl Joseph. German anatomist.....1835–1926
Ebner-Eschenbach, von (fŏn āb′nər·ĕsh′ən·bäk), **Marie,** Baroness. Austrian poet and novelist.....1830–1916
Eccles (ĕk′l'z), Marriner Stoddard. American banker and economist.....1890 ——
Echegaray y Eizaguirre (ā′chā·gä·rä′ē ē ā′ē·thä·gēr′rē; ā′ē·sä-), José. Spanish dramatist. [*Nobel prize in literature, 1904*].....1832–1916
Eck (ĕk), Johann. Orig. surname *Mayer*. Ger. R. C. theologian.....1486–1543
Eckermann (ĕk′ər·mən), Johann Peter. German author. [*Gespräche mit Goethe*].....1792–1854
Eckersberg (ĕk′ərs·bĕrg), Kristoffer Vilhelm. Danish painter.....1783–1853
Eckford (ĕk′fərd), Henry. American shipbuilder.....1775–1832
Eckhart (ĕk′härt), Johannes, Meister. Father of German mysticism.....1260?–?1327
Eckhel (ĕk′zĭl), Joseph Hilarius. Austrian numismatist.....1737–1798
Eckstein (ĕk′shtīn; *Angl.* -stīn), Ernst. German humorist and novelist.....1845–1900
Eddington (ĕd′ĭng·tŭn), Arthur Stanley, Sir. English physicist and astronomer.....1882–1944
Eddy (ĕd′ĭ), Mary Morse, *born* Baker. Founder of Christian Science.....1821–1910
Edel (ē′d'l), William Wilcox. Am. minister; pres., Dickinson Coll. (1946–).1894 ——
Edelinck (ā′dĕ·lĭngk), Gérard. Flemish engraver in France.....1640–1707
Eden (ē′d'n), George. See Earl of AUCKLAND.
Eden, (Robert) Anthony, Sir. English statesman.....1897 ——
Edens (ē′d'nz), Arthur Hollis. Am. educ., pres., Duke U. (1949–).....1901 ——
Eder (ā′dər), Joseph Maria. Austrian photochemist.....1855–1946
Edgeworth (ĕj′wûrth; -wərth), Maria. British novelist. [*Castle Rackrent*].1767–1849
Edhem Pasha (ĕt·hĕm′ [ĕ·tĕm′] pä·shä′). Turkish statesman.....1813?–1893
Edinburgh, Duke of. See PHILIP.
Edison (ĕd′ĭ·sŭn; -s'n), Thomas Alva. American electrician and inventor....1847–1931
Edmer *or* **Eadmer** (ĕd′mər). English ecclesiastic and chronicler.....1060?–1124
Edmund *or* **Eadmund II** (ĕd′mŭnd). *Ironside.* King of the English (1016).. 980?–1016
Edmund Rich (rĭch), Saint. English prelate; archbishop of Canterbury.....1175?–1240
Edmunds (ĕd′mŭndz), George Franklin. American lawyer and statesman....1828–1919
Edrisi. See IDRISI.
Edward (ĕd′wərd). *The Martyr.* King of the English (975–978)..... 963?–978
Edward *or* **Eadward** (ĕd′wərd). *The Confessor.* King of the English (1042–66) 1002?–1066
Edward I. *Longshanks.* King of England (1272–1307).....1239–1307
Edward II. King of England (1307–27). Lost the battle of Bannockburn...1284–1327
Edward III. King of England (1327–77). Gained battle of Crécy, 1346.....1312–1377
Edward IV. King of England (1461–70; 1471–83). [*Wars of the Roses*]....1442–1483
Edward V. King of England (1483). Murdered in the Tower.....1470–1483
Edward VI. *Son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour.* King of England (1547–53).....1537–1553
Edward VII. *Albert Edward. Son of Victoria.* King of England (1901–10).1841–1910
Edward VIII. *Son of George V.* King of England (1936; abdicated). Duke of Windsor (from 1936).....1894 ——
Edward. *The Black Prince. Son of Edward III.* Prince of Wales.....1330–1376
Edwardes (ĕd′wərdz), Herbert Benjamin, Sir. British general in India.....1819–1868
Edwards (ĕd′wərdz), Amelia Ann Blanford. English novelist and Egyptologist.1831–1892
Edwards, Clarence Ransom. American general.....1860–1931
Edwards, Jonathan. American theologian. [*Freedom of the Will*].....1703–1758
Edwards, Milne. See MILNE-EDWARDS.
Edwin (ĕd′wĭn) *or* **Eadwine** (ä′əd·wī′nē). King of Northumbria (617–633).. 585?–633
Eeckhout, van den (vän dĕn āk′hout), Gerbrand. Dutch painter.....1621–1674
Eekhoud (āk′hout), Georges. Belgian poet and novelist.....1854–1927
Égalité (ā′gä/lē′tā′), Philippe. See ORLÉANS, D', Louis Philippe Joseph, Duke.
Egan (ē′gən), Maurice Francis. American educator, author, and diplomat....1852–1924
Egan, Pierce. English writer, esp. on sporting life. [*Life in London*].....1772–1849
Egas Moniz (ä′gəzh mōō·nēsh′), Antonio Caetano de Abreu Freire. Portuguese neurologist. [*Nobel prize in med., 1949*].....1874–1955
Egbert (ĕg′bərt). King of the West Saxons (802–839) and first overlord or "king" of the English (827–839)..... 775?–839
Egede (ā′gə·dē), Hans. Norwegian missionary to Greenland.....1686–1758
Egerton (ĕj′ər·tŭn; -t'n), Francis Leveson-Gower, 1st Earl of Ellesmere. Eng. statesman and author.....1800–1857
Egerton, Thomas, Baron Ellesmere and Visc. Brackley. Lord chanc. of Eng. .1540?–1617
Eggers (ĕg′ərz), George William. American art educator.....1883–1958
Eggleston (ĕg′l·stŭn), Edward. Am. author. [*The Hoosier Schoolmaster*].1837–1902
Eggleston, George Cary. *Brother of Edward.* American writer.....1839–1911
Eginhard (ā′gĭn·härt). See EINHARD.
Egleston (ĕg′l·stŭn), Thomas. American mining engineer.....1832–1900
Egmont, d' (dĕg′mŏn′; *Angl.* ĕg′mŏnt; *Flem.* ĕk′mônt), Lamoral, Count. Flemish general and statesman.....1522–1568
Ehrenberg (ā′rən·bərk), Christian Gottfried. German naturalist.....1795–1876
Ehrenburg (ĕr′ən·bōōrg; *Russ.* ĕ′ryĕn·bōōrk′), Ilya Grigorievich. Russ. writer.1891 ——
Ehrlich (ār′lĭk), Paul. German bacteriologist. [*Nobel prize, 1908*].....1854–1915
Eichberg (īk′bərk), Julius. German-American violinist and composer.....1824–1893
Eichelberger (ī′kəl·bûr′gər), Robert Lawrence. American general.....1886 ——
Eichendorf, von (fŏn ī′kən·dôrf), Joseph, Baron. German poet, novelist, critic.1788–1857
Eichhorn (īk′hôrn), Johann Gottfried. German Biblical critic.....1752–1827
Eichwald (īk′vält), Karl Eduard. Russian naturalist.....1795–1876
Eickemeyer (ī′kə·mī′ər), Rudolf. German-American inventor.....1831–1895
Eiffel (ī′fəl; *Fr.* ĕ′fĕl′), Alexandre Gustave. French engineer. [*Eiffel Tower*].1832–1923
Eijkman (īk′mən), Christiaan. Dutch hygienist. [*Nobel prize in med., 1929*].1858–1930
Einaudi (ĕ·ē·nou′dē), Luigi. Italian economist. President of Italy (1948–55).1874 ——
Einhard (īn′härt). Incorrectly *Eginhard.* Frankish biog. of Charlemagne.. 770?–840
Einstein (īn′stīn; *Ger.* -shtīn), Albert. American (German-born) physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1921*].....1879–1955
Einthoven (īnt′hō′vĕ[n]), Willem. Dutch physiol. [*Nobel prize, 1924*]....1860–1927
Eisenhower (ī′z'n·hou′ər), Dwight David. American general of the army; president, Columbia U. (1948–53); 34th pres. of U. S. (1953–).....1890 ——
Eisenhower, Milton Stover. *Bro. of D. D.* Am. educ., pres., Penn. State U. (1950–56); pres., Johns Hopkins U. (1956–).....1899 ——
Elagabalus (ĕl′ä·găb′ä·lŭs). See HELIOGABALUS, in *Vocab.*..... 205?–222
Eldon (ĕl′dŭn), John Scott, 1st Earl of. Lord chancellor of England.....1751–1838
Eleanor (ĕl′ə·nər) **of Aquitaine.** Wife of (1) Louis VII; (2) Henry II of Eng. 1122?–1204
Eleanor of Castile. Queen of Edward I of England..... d. 1290
Eleanor of Provence. Queen of Henry III of England..... d. 1291
Elgar (ĕl′gər; -gär), Edward, Sir. English composer. [*Dream of Gerontius*].1857–1934
Elgin (ĕl′gĭn), Earls of. See BRUCE.
Élie de Beaumont (ā′lē′ dē bō′mŏn′), Jean. See BEAUMONT.
Eliot (ĕl′ĭ·ŭt; ēl′yŭt), Charles William. American educator, president, Harvard U. (1869–1909).....1834–1926
Eliot, George. Pseudonym of *Mary Ann,* or *Marian, Evans.* English novelist.1819–1880
Eliot, John, Sir. English statesman and orator.....1592–1632
Eliot, John. *Apostle to the Indians.* American clergyman.....1604–1690
Eliot, Thomas Stearns. British (American-born) poet. [*Nobel prize, 1948*].1888 ——
Elizabeth (ē·lĭz′ə·bĕth). *Queen of Hearts.* Queen of Frederick V of Bohemia .1596–1662
Elizabeth I. *Daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn.* Queen of England (1558–1603).....1533–1603
Elizabeth II. *Elizabeth Alexandra Mary. Daughter of George VI; wife of Prince Philip; mother of Prince Charles* (b. 1948), *heir apparent.* Queen of Great Britain (1952–).....1926 ——
Elizabeth. *Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon.* Queen of George VI.1900 ——
Elizabeth. *Princess of Wied. Carmen Sylva.* Queen of Romania and author .1843–1916
Elizabeth. See RUSSELL, Elizabeth Mary, Countess.
Elizabeth Petrovna (pyĭ·trôv′nə). Empress of Russia (1741–62).....1709–1762
Elkins (ĕl′kĭnz), Stephen Benton. American lawyer and senator.....1841–1911
Ellenborough (ĕl′ən·bûr′ō; -bŭ·rŭ; -brŭ), Baron. See LAW, Edward.
Ellery (ĕl′ər·ĭ), William. Signer of the Declaration of Independence.....1727–1820
Ellesmere (ĕlz′mēr). See EGERTON.
Ellet (ĕl′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), Charles. American civil engineer.....1810–1862
Ellicott (ĕl′ĭ·kŏt), Andrew. American surveyor and mathematician.....1754–1820
Ellicott, Charles John. English bishop and author.....1819–1905
Elliot (ĕl′ĭ·ŭt; ēl′yŭt), Gilbert John Murray Kynynmond, 4th Earl of Minto. Scot. soldier; gov. gen. of Canada (1898–1904), viceroy of India (1905–10)...1845–1914
Elliott (ĕl′ĭ·ŭt; ēl′yŭt), Charles Loring. American portrait painter.....1812–1868
Elliott, Ebenezer. *Corn-Law Rhymer.* English poet.....1781–1849
Elliott, Edward Charles. American educator, president, Purdue U. (1922–45) .1874 ——
Elliott, Jesse Duncan. American naval officer.....1782–1845
Elliott, Maxine. Pseudonym of *Jessie Dermot.* American actress.....1871–1940
Ellis (ĕl′ĭs) (originally **Sharpe**), Alexander John. English philologist.....1814–1890
Ellis, George. English writer.....1753–1815
Ellis, (Henry) Havelock. English scientist and author. [*Psychology of Sex*].1859–1939
Ellsberg (ĕlz′bûrg), Edward. American engineer and naval officer.....1891 ——
Ellsworth (ĕlz′wûrth; -wərth), Lincoln. American explorer.....1880–1951
Ellsworth, Oliver. American jurist, statesman; chief justice (1796–99).....1745–1807
Ellwood (ĕl′wōōd), Thomas. English Quaker writer. Reader to Milton.....1639–1714
Elman (ĕl′mən), Mischa. American (Russian-born) violinist.....1891 ——
Elphinstone (ĕl′fĭn·stōn; *Brit.* -stŭn), George Keith, Viscount Keith. British admiral.....1746–1823
Elphinstone, Mountstuart. Eng. statesman, historian. [*History of India*].1779–1859
Elphinstone, William. Scottish bishop and statesman.....1431–1514
Elsheimer (ĕls′hī′mər), Adam. *Il Tedesco.* German painter.....1578–1610
Elson (ĕl′s'n), Henry William. American historian.....1857–1954
Elson, Louis Charles. American critic and historian of music.....1848–1920
Elssler (ĕls′lər), Fanny. Austrian dancer.....1810–1884
Elwell (ĕl′wĕl; -wəl), Frank Edwin. American sculptor.....1858–1922
Ely (ē′lĭ), Richard Theodore. American political economist.....1854–1943
Elyot (ĕl′ĭ·ŭt; ēl′yŭt), Thomas, Sir. Eng. diplomat, author, lexicographer....1490?–1546
Elysio (ē·lē′zyōō), Filinto. See NASCIMENTO.
Elze (ĕl′tsə), Karl. German scholar.....1821–1889
Elzevir (ĕl′zē·vĭr; -vēr) (*Dutch* **Elzevier** *or* **Elsevier,** ĕl′zē·vēr), Bonaventure (1583–1652), *son,* and Abraham (1592?–1652), *grandson, of Louis.* Dutch printers, at Leyden, of exquisite editions of the classics.
Elzevir, Louis. Dutch printer at Leyden.....1540?–1617
Emanuel (ē·măn′ū·əl). (*Port.* **Manuel, Manoel,** má·nwĕl′.) *The Great,* or *the Fortunate.* King of Portugal (1495–1521).....1469–1521
Embury (ĕm′bər′ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), Philip. First Methodist minister in America.....1728–1773
Émeric-David (ĕm′rēk′dä′vēd′), Toussaint Bernard. French archaeologist....1755–1839
Emerson (ĕm′ər·s'n), Ralph Waldo. American essayist, poet, and philosopher.1803–1882
Emilio (ä·mēl′yō), Paolo. (*Lat.* **Paulus Aemilius.**) Italian historian..... d. 1529
Emin Pasha (ē·mēn′ pä·shä′), Mehmed. *Edward Schnitzer.* Ger. explorer .1840–1892
Emma (ĕm′ä). *Wife of William III. Mother of Queen Wilhelmina.* Queen Regent of the Netherlands (1890–98).....1858–1934
Emmet (ĕm′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), Robert. Irish nationalist and rebel.....1778–1803
Emmett (ĕm′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), Daniel Decatur. American song writer. [*Dixie*].1815–1904
Emmons (ĕm′ŭnz), Delos Carleton. American general.....1888 ——
Empedocles (ĕm·pĕd′ō·klēz). Greek philosopher.....B.C. 5th c.
Enambuc, d' (dä′năn′bük′), Pierre. See BELAIN.
Encina *or* **Enzina, del** (dĕl än·thē′nä; än·sē′nä), Juan. Span. poet & dram...1469?–?1529
Encke (ĕng′kə), Johann Franz. German astronomer. [*Encke's comet*].....1791–1865
Endecott *or* **Endicott** (ĕn′dĭ·kŏt), John. Colonial governor of Massachusetts .1589?–1665
Endlicher (ĕnt′lĭ·kər), Stephan Ladislaus. Hungarian botanist and philologist.1804–1849
Enfantin (äN′fäN′tăN′), Barthélemy Prosper. French socialist.....1796–1864
Engelbrechtsen (ĕng′əl·brĕkt′sə[n]), Cornelis. Dutch painter.....1468–1533
Engelmann (ĕng′əl·mən), George. Am. physician and botanist, born in Ger..1809–1884
Engels (ĕng′əls), Friedrich. German socialist, associated with Marx.....1820–1895
Enghien, d' (dăN′găN′; *Belg.* -gyăN′), Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon-Condé, Duke. French prince. Executed by order of Napoleon I.....1772–1804
England (ĭng′glənd), John. American Roman Catholic bishop (Charleston)..1786–1842
Engler (ĕng′lər), Adolf. German botanist.....1844–1930
English (ĭng′glĭsh), Thomas Dunn. American author. [*Ben Bolt*].....1819–1902
Ennius (ĕn′ĭ·ŭs), Quintus. Roman poet.....B.C. 239–?169
Entrecasteaux, d' (dăN′trē·käs′tō′), Antoine Raymond Joseph de Bruni. French admiral and explorer.....1737–1793
Enver Pasha (ĕn·vĕr′ pä·shä′). *Enver Bey.* Turkish soldier and politician..1881?–1922
Eötvös (ût′vûsh), József, Baron. Hungarian statesman and writer.....1813–1871
Eötvös, Roland, Baron. *Son of J.* Hungarian physicist.....1848–1919
Epaminondas (ē·păm′ĭ·nŏn′dəs). Theban statesman and general.....B.C. 418?–362
Épée, de l' (dē lā′pā′), Charles Michel, Abbé. Fr. philanthrop. [*Dactylology*].1712–1789
Ephraem (ē′fhrā·ĕm; -frĭ·ĕm), Saint. Syrian priest and author.....306?–?373
Epictetus (ĕp′ĭk·tē′tŭs). Greek Stoic philosopher in Rome..... 1st–2d c.
Epicurus (ĕp′ĭ·kū′rŭs). Greek philosopher. [*Epicurean school*].....B.C. 342?–270
Epimenides (ĕp′ĭ·mĕn′ĭ·dēz). Cretan poet and philosopher.....B.C. 7th c.
Épinay, d' (dā′pē′nā′), Louise Florence Pétronille de la Live, *born* Tardieu d'Esclavelles. French author.....1726–1783
Epiphanes (ē·pĭf′ə·nēz). See ANTIOCHUS.
Epiphanius (ĕp′ĭ·fā′nĭ·ŭs), Saint. Bishop of Eastern church, in Cyprus..... 315?–403
Epstein (ĕp′stīn), Jacob. American sculptor.....1880 ——
Érard (ā′rär′), Sébastien. French manufacturer of musical instruments.....1752–1831
Erasistratus (ĕr′ə·sĭs′trə·tŭs). Greek physician and anatomist..... B.C. 3d c.
Erasmus (ē·răz′mŭs), Desiderius. *Gerhard Gerhards.* Dutch scholar.....1466?–1536
Erastus (ē·răs′tŭs), Thomas. See ERASTIAN, in the *Vocab.*
Eratosthenes (ĕr′ə·tŏs′thə·nēz). Greek geographer and astronomer..... B.C. 3d c.
Erceldoune (ûr′s'l·dōōn), Thomas of. *Thomas (the) Rhymer; Thomas Learmont.* Scottish seer and poet..... fl. 1220–1297
Ercilla y Zúñiga, de (ĕth·ä ĕr·thē′lyä ē thōō′nyē·gä; ĕr·sē′yä ē sōō′-; 103; 170; 267), Alonso. Spanish poet. [*La Araucana*].....1533–1594
Erckmann-Chatrian (ĕrk′mən′shä′trē′ăN′). Émile Erckmann (1822–99) and Alexandre Chatrian (1826–90). French novelists in collaboration.
Erdmann (ärt′mən), Benno. German philosopher.....1851–1921
Erdmann, Johann Eduard. German philosopher.....1805–1892
Eric XIV (ĕr′ĭk; ē′rĭk). *Son of Gustavus Vasa.* King of Sweden (1560–68) .1533–1577
Eric the Red. Norwegian navigator, explored Greenland..... 10th c.
Ericson (ĕr′ĭk·sŭn; -s'n), Leif (*Old Norse* **Leifr Eiríksson**). *Son of Eric the Red.* Norwegian mariner, discovered "Vinland"..... fl. 1000
Ericsson (ĕr′ĭk·sŭn; -s'n), John. Am. (Swedish-born) engineer. [*Monitor*].1803–1889
Erigena (ē·rĭj′ə·nə), Joannes Scotus. Irish-Scottish philosopher in France....815?–?877
Erinna (ē·rĭn′ä). Greek poetess.....B.C. 6th or 4th c.
Erlander (ĕr·län′dər), Tage Frithiof. Swedish politician.....1901 ——

Erlanger (ĕr′läŋ′zhā′), Camille. French composer 1863–1919
Erlanger (ûr′läng′ĕr), Joseph. American physiologist. [*Nobel prize, 1944*] .1874 ——
Erlenmeyer (ĕr′lĕn·mī′ĕr), Emil. German chemist 1825–1909
Erman (ĕr′män), Adolf. German Egyptologist and lexicographer 1854–1937
Erman, Georg Adolf. German physicist and traveler 1806–1877
Ernest Augustus (ûr′nĕst [-nĭst] ô·gŭs′tŭs). King of Hanover (1837–51) 1771–1851
Ernst (ĕrnst), Heinrich Wilhelm. German violinist and composer 1814–1865
Erpenius (ûr·pē′nĭ·ŭs) *or* **van Erpe** (vän ĕr′pē), Thomas. Dutch orientalist..1584–1624
Erskine (ûr′skĭn), Ebenezer. Scottish theologian 1680–1754
Erskine, John, 11th Earl of Mar. Scottish Jacobite 1675–1732
Erskine, John. Scottish jurist. [*Institutes of the Law of Scotland*] 1695–1768
Erskine, John. American educator and writer 1879–1951
Erskine, Thomas, 1st Baron. Lord chancellor of England 1750–1823
Ervine (ûr′vĭn), St. John Greer. Irish dramatist and novelist .....1883 ——
Erxleben (ĕrks′lā′bĕn), Johann Christian Polycarp. German naturalist 1744–1777
Erzberger (ĕrts′bĕr′gĕr), Matthias. German political leader 1875–1921
Esarhaddon (ēz′ĕr·hăd′n). *Son of Sennacherib.* King of Assyria (B.C. 681–69) .d. B.C. 669
Escalante, de (dā äs′kä·län′tā), Juan. Officer under Cortes in Mexico .....d. 1519
Esch (ĕsh), John Jacob. Am. congressman (Wis.). [*Esch-Cummins Act*] ..1861–1941
Eschenbach, von (fôn ĕsh′ĕn·bäk), Wolfram. See WOLFRAM VON ESCHENBACH.
Escobar y Mendoza (äs′kō·vär′ ē män·dō′thä; -dō′sä; 98; 267), Antonio. Spanish Jesuit 1589–1669
Esenin (yĭ·sā′nĭn; *Russ.* -syā′nyĭn), Sergei Aleksandrovich. Russian poet 1895–1925
Espartero (äs′pär·tā′rō), Baldomero, Conde de Luchana. Spanish general 1792–1879
Espejo, de (thä äs·pē′hō; 162), Antonio. Spanish traveler (New Mexico) ..... fl. 1583
Espina de Serna (äs·pē′nä thä sĕr′nä), Concha. Spanish novelist 1877–1955
Espinasse, de l'. See LESPINASSE.
Espinel (äs′pē·nĕl′), Vicente Martínez. Spanish poet, novelist, and musician .1551?–1624
Espronceda, de (thä äs′prōn·thä′thä; -sä′thä; 103; 112), José. Spanish poet.1808–1842
Espy (ĕs′pĭ), James Pollard. American meteorologist 1785–1860
Esquemeling (ĕs·kwā′mĕ·lĭng). Var. of EXQUEMELIN.
Esquirol (ĕs′kü·ē′rôl′), Jean Étienne Dominique. French alienist 1772–1840
Essen, von (fôn ĕs′sĕn), Hans Henrik, Count. Swedish field marshal 1755–1824
Essex (ĕs′ĕks; -ĭks; 119), Earls of. See DEVEREUX.
Estaing, d' (dĕs′tăn′), Jean Baptiste Charles Henri Hector, Count. Fr. adm..1729–1794
Este (ĕs′tā), Alberto Azzo II. Italian prince; founder of house of Este 996–1097
Este, Ercole III Rinaldo. Last of the line of Este 1727–1803
Este, d' (dĕs′tā), Azzo V, Marquis. Founder of the Estes of Ferrara ..... d. ?1201
Esterházy (ĕs′tĕr·hä′zĭ). (*Hung.* **Eszterházy,** ĕs′tĕr-.) Noble family of Hungary, founded by Ferenc Zerházy (1563–94).
Esterhazy (ĕs′tĕr′ä′zē′), Marie Charles Ferdinand Walsin. Fr. army officer...1847–1923
Estienne (ĕs′tyĕn′), Henri. Head of a French family of printers and scholars .... d. 1520
Estienne, Henri. *Son of Robert.* French printer and author .....1528?–1598
Estienne, Robert. *Son of 1st H.* French printer and scholar 1503–1559
Estimé (ĕs′tē′mā′), Dumarsais. President of Haiti (1946–50) 1900–1953
Estournelles de Constant, d' (dĕs′tōōr′nĕl′ dē kôns′tăn′), Paul Henri Benjamin Balluat, Baron. French diplomat. [*Nobel peace prize, 1909*] 1852–1924
Estrades, d' (dĕs′trăd′), Godefroi Louis, Comte. Fr. general and statesman..1607–1686
Étampes, d' (dā′tăn′p′), Anne de Pisseleu, Duchess. Mistress of Francis I of Fr. 1508–1580
Étex (ā′tĕks′), Antoine. French sculptor and architectural designer 1808–1888
Ethelbald (ĕth′ĕl·bôld) *or* **Æthelbald.** King of the West Saxons (858–860) ... d. 860
Ethelbert (ĕth′ĕl·bĕrt), **Æthelbert,** *or* **Ædilberct.** King of Kent (560) ..... 552?–616
Ethelbert. King of the West Saxons (860–866) ..... d. 866
Ethelred (ĕth′ĕl·rĕd), *or* **Æthelred, I.** King of the West Saxons (866–871) ... d. 871
Ethelred, *or* **Æthelred, II.** *The Unready.* King of the English (978–1016) ..968?–1016
Ethelwulf (ĕth′ĕl·wōōlf), **Æthelwulf,** *or* **Athulf.** King of the West Saxons (839–858) ..... d. 858
Etherege (ĕth′ĕr·ĭj), George, Sir. English dramatist. [*The Man of Mode*] .1635?–?1691
Étienne (ā′tyĕn′). = ESTIENNE.
Étienne, Charles Guillaume. French dramatist and political writer 1777–1845
Etty (ĕt′ĭ), William. English figure painter 1787–1849
Eucken (oi′kĕn), Rudolf Christoph. Ger. philos. [*Nobel prize in lit., 1908*] .1846–1926
Euclid (ū′klĭd), of Alexandria. Greek geometrician .....fl. B.C. ab. 300
Euclid, of Megara. Greek philosopher .....B.C. 450?–374
Eudemus (ū·dē′mŭs), of Rhodes. Greek philosopher, disciple of Aristotle .....B.C. 4th c.
Eudocia (ū·dō′shĭ·ȧ). Roman empress .....401?–?460
Eudoxus (ū·dŏk′sŭs), of Cnidus. Greek astronomer .....B.C. 4th c.
Eugene (ū·jēn′; ū′jēn), Prince of Savoy. (*Fr.* **Eugène,** ū′zhän′, ü′-.) *François Eugène de Savoie-Carignan.* Austrian general 1663–1736
Eugénie (ū′zhā′nē′; ü′-). *Eugénie Marie de Montijo de Guzmán.* Empress of the French. Wife of Napoleon III 1826–1920
Eugenius IV (ū·jē′nĭ·ŭs; -jēn′yŭs). *Gabriel Condolmieri.* Pope (1431–47) 1383–1447
Euhemerus (ū·hē′mĕr·ŭs; ū·hĕm′ĕr·ŭs). Gr. writer on mythol. [*Sacred Hist.*] B.C. 4th c.
Eulenburg, zu (tsō̤ oi′lĕn·bōōrk), Botho, Count. German statesman 1831–1912
Euler (oi′lĕr), Leonhard. Swiss mathematician 1707–1783
Euler-Chelpin, von (fôn oi′lĕr·kĕl′pĭn), Hans August Simon. Swedish (German-born) chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1929*] .....1873 ——
Euphronius (ū·frō′nĭ·ŭs). Athenian potter and vase painter .....B.C. 6th–5th c.
Eupolis (ū′pŏ·lĭs). Greek comic dramatist .....B.C. 5th c.
Eurich (ûr′ĭk), Alvin Christian. American educator, president, State U. of New York (1949–51) ..... 1902 ——
Euripides (ū·rĭp′ĭ·dēz). Greek tragic dramatist .....B.C. 5th c.
Eurybiades (ū′rĭ·bī′ȧ·dēz). Spartan naval commander. [*Salamis*] .....B.C. 5th c.
Eusden (ūz′dĕn), Laurence. English poet; poet laureate (1718–30) 1688–1730
Eusebius of Caesarea (ū·sē′bĭ·ŭs). *Pamphili.* Bishop & eccl. historian...260?–?340
Eusebius of Nicomedia. Arian leader and bishop .....d. ab. 342
Eustachio (ȧ·ōō·stä′kyō), Bartolommeo. (*Lat.* **Eustachius,** ū·stā′kĭ·ŭs.) Italian anatomist. [*Eustachian tube*] .....1524?–1574
Eustathius (ū·stā′thĭ·ŭs). See EUSTATHIAN, in *Vocab.*
Eustis (ūs′tĭs), William. American physician and statesman 1753–1825
Eutropius (ū·trō′pĭ·ŭs) *or* **Flavius Eutropius** (flā′vĭ·ŭs). Roman historian. .4th c. A.D.
Eutyches (ū′tĭ·kēz). Greek heresiarch .....375?–?454
Evald, Johannes. See EWALD.
Evans (ĕv′ȧnz), Arthur John, Sir. Eng. archaeol. [*Excavations in Crete*] ..1851–1941
Evans, Augusta Jane. *Mrs. Lorenzo M. Wilson.* American novelist 1835–1909
Evans, Edward Ratcliffe Garth Russell, Sir. British explorer and admiral ....1881 ——
Evans, George de Lacy, Sir. British general 1787–1870
Evans, Herbert McLean. American anatomist and embryologist .....1882 ——
Evans, John, Sir. English archaeologist and numismatist 1823–1908
Evans, Mary Ann. See ELIOT, George.
Evans, Maurice. English actor .....1901 ——
Evans, Oliver. American engineer and inventor 1755–1819
Evans, Robley Dunglison. *Fighting Bob.* American admiral 1846–1912
Evans, Rudulph. American sculptor .....1878 ——
Evans, Thomas. American minister of the Society of Friends 1798–1868
Evarts (ĕv′ĕrts), William Maxwell. American lawyer and statesman 1818–1901
Evatt (ĕv′ăt), Herbert Vere. Australian lawyer and statesman .....1894 ——
Evelyn (ēv′lĭn), John. English Royalist and author. [*Diary; Sylva*] 1620–1706
Everaerts (ä′vĕ·rärts), Jan Nicolai. Real name of Johannes SECUNDUS.
Everdingen, van (vän ä′vĕr·dĭng′ĕ[n]), Allart. Dutch landscape painter 1621–1675
Everest (ĕv′ĕr·ĕst; -ĭst; 119), George, Sir. English military engineer; surveyor general of India 1790–1866
Everett (ĕv′ĕr·ĕt; -ĭt; 119), Alexander Hill. American diplomat 1790–1847
Everett, Edward. *Brother of A. H.* American orator and statesman 1794–1865
Evermann (ĕv′ĕr·mȧn), Barton Warren. American ichthyologist 1853–1932
Everton (ĕv′ĕr·t'n; -tŭn), John Scott. American educator, president, Kalamazoo Coll. (1949–53) ..... 1908 ——
Evill (ē′v'l; -vĭl), Douglas Claude Strathern, Sir. British air marshal .....1892 ——
Évremond. See SAINT-ÉVREMOND.
Ewald (ā′vält), Georg Heinrich August. German Hebraist, Biblical critic 1803–1875
Ewald *or* **Evald** (ĭ′väl), Johannes. Danish poet 1743–1781
Ewell (ū′ĕl), Richard Stoddert. Confederate general 1817–1872
Ewing (ū′ĭng), James. American pathologist. [*Cancer research*] 1866–1943
Ewing, (James) Alfred, Sir. Scottish engineer and physicist 1855–1935
Ewing, Juliana Horatia, *born* Gatty. English writer of children's stories 1841–1885
Exmouth (ĕks′mouth), Edward Pellew, 1st Viscount. English admiral 1757–1833
Exquemelin (ĕks′kĕm·lăn′), Alexandre Olivier. French pirate & author .....1645?–1707
Eyck, van (vän ĭk′; *Anql.* vän), Hubert *or* Huybrecht. Flemish painter 1366–1426
Eyck, van, Jan. *Brother of Hubert.* Flemish painter .....1370?–?1440
Eyre (ȧr), Edward John. English explorer in Australia. Gov. of Jamaica 1815–1901
Eyskens (īs′kĕns), Gaston. Belgian economist; premier (1949–50) .....1905 ——
Ezekiel (ē·zēk′yĕl; ē·zē′kĭ·ĕl), Moses Jacob. American sculptor 1844–1917

F

Faber (fā′bĕr), Johannes. Orig. *Heigerlin. The Hammer of Heretics.* German Roman Catholic bishop 1478–1541
Fabert, de (dē fȧ′bâr′), Abraham. French general. Marshal of France 1599–1662
Fabius (fā′bĭ·ŭs; făb′yŭs). *Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus. Cunctator* (delayer). Roman general. Opponent of Hannibal .....d. B.C. 203
Fabius. *Rullianus. Grandfather of Cunctator.* Roman general .....d. B.C. ab. 290
Fabre (fȧ′br'), Ferdinand. French novelist 1827–1898
Fabre, Jean Henri. French entomologist and author 1823–1915
Fabre d'Églantine (fȧ′brĕ dā′glăn′tēn′), Philippe François Nazaire. French dramatic author and revolutionist 1750–1794
Fabriano, da. See GENTILE DA FABRIANO.
Fabricius (fȧ·brĭsh′ĭ·ŭs; -brĭsh′ŭs). *Gaius Fabricius Luscinus.* Roman general, statesman .....fl. B.C. 280
Fabricius (*Ital.* **Fabrizio,** fä·brēt′syō), Hieronymus. Italian anatomist 1537–1619
Fabricius, Johan Christian. Danish entomologist 1743–1808
Fabroni *or* **Fabbroni** (fä [b]·brō′nē), Angelo. Tuscan biographer 1732–1803
Fabyan (fā′bĭ·ăn; fāb′yăn), Robert. English chronicler ..... d. 1513
Fadiman (fād′ĭ·mȧn), Clifton. American writer and editor .....1904 ——
Faed (fād), John (1819–1902) and Thomas (1826–1900). Scot. painters, bros.
Fagel (fȧ′kĕl; 142), Kaspar. Dutch counselor of state 1629–1688
Fagg (făg), Fred Dow. Am. educ., pres., U. of So. California (1947–57) ...1896 ——
Faguet (fȧ′gĕ′), Émile. French historian of literature 1847–1916
Fahlcrantz (fäl′krȧns), Christian Erik. Swedish theologian and poet 1790–1866
Fahrenheit (fär′ĕn·hīt; *Ger.* fär′-), Gabriel Daniel. Ger. physicist. [*Therm.*] .1686–1736
Fa-Hsien *or* **Fa-Hien** (fä′shē·ĕn′). Chinese traveler in India, author .....fl. 399–414
Faidherbe (fē′dĕrb′), Louis Léon César. French general 1818–1889
Fairbairn (fâr′bârn), William, Sir. Scottish engineer 1789–1874
Fairbanks (fâr′băngks), Charles Warren. Am. lawyer; vice-pres. (1905–09) ...1852–1918
Fairbanks, Douglas. American actor 1883–1939
Fairfax (fâr′făks), Edward. English poet and translator. [*Tasso*] ..... d. 1635
Fairfax, Thomas, 3d Baron. English Parliamentary general 1612–1671
Fairfax, Thomas, 6th Baron. Eng. nobleman in Va. Friend of Washington ..1692–1782
Fairfield (fâr′fēld), Cicily. See WEST, Rebecca.
Faisal (fī′săl), **Feisal** (fī′săl), *or* **Feisul** (fī′s'l) **I.** *Son of Husein ibn-Ali.* King of Syria (1920). King of Iraq (Mesopotamia) (1921–33) 1885–1933
Faisal II. King of Iraq (1939–58) 1935–1958
Fajardo. See SAAVEDRA Y FAJARDO.
Falconer (fôk′nĕr), Robert Alexander, Sir. Canadian educator, president, U. of Toronto (1907–32) 1867–1943
Falconer (fôk′nĕr; fô [l]′kŏn·ĕr), William. English poet and lexicographer ...1732–1769
Falconet (fȧl′kô′nĕ′), Étienne Maurice. French sculptor 1716–1791
Falguière (fȧl′gyär′), Jean Alexandre Joseph. French sculptor and painter ...1831–1900
Falieri (fä·lyā′rē) *or* **Faliero** (-rō), Marino. Doge of Venice (1354–55) .....1278?–1355
Falk (fälk), Adalbert. German statesman. [*Falk laws*] 1827–1900
Falke (fäl′kĕ), Gustav. German lyric poet and novelist 1853–1916
Falkenhausen, von (fôn fäl′kĕn·hou′zĕn), Ludwig, Baron. German general ..1844–1936
Falkenhayn, von (fôn fäl′kĕn·hīn), Erich. Prussian general 1861–1922
Falkenhorst, von (fôn fäl′kĕn·hôrst), Nikolaus. German general .....1885 ——
Falkland (fôk′lănd; fôlk′-), Lucius Cary, 2d Viscount. Eng. secretary of state .1610?–1643
Falkner, William. See FAULKNER.
Falla, de (dā fä′ [l]yä), Manuel. Spanish composer 1876–1946
Falliéres (fȧ′lyā′r′), Clément Armand. French statesman; president (1906–13) .1841–1931
Fallopius (fȧ·lō′pĭ·ŭs), Gabriel. *Gabriello Fallopio.* Italian anatomist 1523–1562
Faneuil (făn′ĭ'l; -yĕl; *formerly, and still occas.,* fūn′l), Peter. Am. merchant .1700–1743
Fanning (făn′ĭng), John Thomas. American hydraulic engineer 1837–1911
Fanshawe (făn′shô), Richard, Sir. English diplomat and translator 1608–1666
Fantin-Latour (făn′tăn′lȧ′tōōr′), Ignace Henri Joseph Théodore, Fr. painter ..1836–1904
Faraday (făr′ȧ·dā; -dĭ), Michael. English chemist and physicist 1791–1867
Faria e Sousa, de (dĕ fȧ·rē′ȧ ē sō′zȧ), Manuel. Port. historian, poet in Spain .1590–1649
Farina (fä·rē′nä), Salvatore. *The Italian Dickens.* Italian novelist 1846–1918
Farinacci (fä′rē·nät′chē), Roberto. Italian Fascist politician 1892–1945
Farinato (fä′rē·nä′tō) *or* **Farinati** (-tē), Paolo. Italian painter .....ab. 1525–1606
Farinelli (fä′rē·nĕl′lē), Carlo. *Carlo Broschi.* Italian male soprano 1705–1782
Farini (fä·rē′nē), Luigi Carlo. Italian statesman and historian 1812–1866
Farjeon (fär′jŭn), Benjamin Leopold. English novelist 1838–1903
Farley (fär′lĭ), James Aloysius. Am. politician. Postmaster general (1933–40) .1888 ——
Farley, John Murphy. American (Irish-born) cardinal 1842–1918
Farlow (fär′lō), William Gilson. American botanist 1844–1919
Farman (fȧr′mȧn′), Henri. French pioneer aviator and airplane manufacturer .1874–1958
Farmer (fär′mĕr), Fannie Merritt. American cookery expert 1857–1915
Farnese (fär·nä′sā), Alessandro. See PAUL III.
Farnese, Alessandro, Duke of Parma. Italian general in service of Spain 1545–1592
Farnol (fär′n'l), (John) Jeffery. English novelist 1878–1952
Farouk I. See FARUK I.
Farquhar (fär′kwĕr; -kĕr), George. British dramatist 1678–1707
Farragut (fär′ȧ·gŭt), David Glasgow. American admiral 1801–1870
Farrand (fär′ănd), Livingston. Am. educator, president, Cornell U. (1921–37) .1867–1939
Farrar (fär′ĕr), Frederic William. English clergyman and author 1831–1903
Farrar (fȧ·rär′), Geraldine. American soprano .....1882 ——
Farrell (fär′ĕl), James Thomas. American novelist .....1904 ——
Faruk *or* **Farouk I** (fȧ·rōōk′). King of Egypt (1936–52; abdicated) .....1920 ——
Fatima (fät′ĭ·mȧ; *in U. S., usu.* fȧ·tē′mȧ). Only daughter of Mohammed 606–632
Faucit (fô′sĭt), Helena (Helen) Saville. *Lady Theodore Martin.* Eng. actress .1817–1898
Faulkner sometimes **Falkner** (fôk′nĕr), William. American novelist .....1897 ——
Faunce (fôns), William Herbert Perry. American clergyman; president, Brown U. (1899–1929) 1859–1930
Faure (fōr), Élie. French writer on art 1873–1937
Faure, François Félix. French statesman. President of France (1895–99) ...1841–1899
Fauré (fō′rā′), Gabriel Urbain. French composer 1845–1924
Faust, Johann. See FUST.
Faust (foust) *or* **Faustus** (fôs′tŭs), Dr. Johann. German necromancer .....1480?–?1540
Fausta (fôs′tȧ). *Wife of Constantine the Great.* Roman empress 289–326
Faustin I (fōs′tăn′). See SOULOUQUE, Faustin Élie.
Faversham (fāv′ĕr·shăm; -shăm), William. English actor in America 1868–1940
Fawcett (fô′sĕt; -sĭt; 119), Henry. English economist and statesman 1833–1884
Fawkes (fôks), Guy. English conspirator. [*Gunpowder Plot*] 1570–1606
Fazardo (fä·här′thô). = Fajardo (see SAAVEDRA Y FAJARDO).
Faÿ (fȧ′y′), Bernard. French historian .....1893 ——
Faye (fā), Hervé Auguste Étienne Albans. Fr. astronomer. [*Faye's comet*] .1814–1902
Fayolle (fȧ′yôl′), Marie Émile. French general; marshal of France (1921) 1852–1928
Fechner (fĕk′nĕr), Gustav Theodor. German physicist and philosopher 1801–1887
Fechter (fĕk′tĕr), Charles Albert. Actor, born in England 1824–1879
Fëdor (*or* **Feodor**) **I Ivanovich** (fyō′dĕr [fyĭ·ō′dĕr] ĭ·vȧ′nŭ·vyĭch). Tsar of Russia (1584–98) 1557–1598
Fëdor III Alekseevich (ū·lyĭ·ksyā′yĕ·vyĭch). Tsar of Russia (1676–82) 1656–1682
Fehrenbach (fā′rĕn·bäk), Konstantin. German jurist. Chancellor (1920–21) .1852–1926
Feilding (fē′dĭng), Robert. See BEAU FEILDING, in *Vocab.*
Feisal *or* **Feisul.** See FAISAL.
Feith (fīt), Rhijnvis. Dutch dramatist, poet, and novelist 1753–1824

Félibien (fā'lē'byăn'), André. French architect and writer.....1619–1695
Felix (fē'lĭks), Antonius. Roman procurator of Judea (ab. 55–60).
Fellenberg, von (fŏn fĕl'ĕn·bĕrĸ), Philipp Emanuel. Swiss educator.....1771–1844
Fellows (fĕl'ōz), Charles, Sir. English archaeologist and traveler.....1799–1860
Felltham *or* **Feltham** (fĕl'thăm), Owen. English writer. [*Resolves*].....1602?–1668
Felt (fĕlt), Dorr Eugene. American inventor. [*Comptometer*].....1862–1930
Felton (fĕl'tŭn; -t'n), Cornelius Conway. Am. educ., pres., Harvard.....1807–1862
Fénelon (făn'lŏn'), François de Salignac de La Mothe-. Archbishop of Cambrai. French prelate and author. [*Télémaque*].....1651–1715
Fêng Tao (fŭng' dou'). Chinese politician and inventor. [*Block printing*]..882–954
Fêng Yü-hsiang (fŭng' yü'shĭ·äng'). *The Christian general*. Chinese gen..1880–1948
Fenollosa (fĕn'ō·lō'sä), Ernest Francisco. American educator in Japan.....1853–1908
Fenton (fĕn't'n; -tŭn), Edward. English navigator.....d. 1603
Fenton, Geoffrey, Sir. English translator and politician.....1539?–1608
Fenwick (fĕn'[w]ĭk), John, Sir. English Jacobite conspirator. Executed...1645?–1697
Feodor. Variant of FEDOR.
Ferber (fûr'bĕr), Edna. American novelist, dramatist, story writer.....1887 ——
Ferdinand I (fûr'dĭ·nănd). *Maximilian Karl Leopold Maria*. King of Bulgaria (1908–18).....1861–1948
Ferdinand I. Holy Roman emperor (1556–64).....1503–1564
Ferdinand II. Holy Roman emperor (1619–37), king of Hungary and Bohemia .1578–1637
Ferdinand III. King of Hungary (1625–55); Holy Roman emperor (1637–57) .1608–1657
Ferdinand I. King of Romania (1914–27).....1865–1927
Ferdinand II. *Bomba*. King of the Two Sicilies (1830–59).....1810–1859
Ferdinand I. *Span.* **Fernando** (fĕr·nän'dō). *The Great*. King of Castile, León, and Navarre (1037–65).....d. 1065
Ferdinand V of Castile (1474–1516); **II** of Aragon; **III** of Naples; **II** of Sicily. *The Catholic*. Founder of the Spanish monarchy.....1452–1516
Ferdinand VII. King of Spain (1808; 1814–33).....1784–1833
Ferguson (fûr'gŭ·sŭn; -s'n), Adam. Scottish philosopher.....1723–1816
Ferguson, Samuel, Sir. Irish poet and antiquary.....1810–1886
Fergusson (fûr'gŭ·sŭn; -s'n), James. Scottish writer on architecture.....1808–1886
Fergusson, Robert. Scottish poet.....1750–1774
Ferid Pasha (fĕ·rēd' pä·shä').. Turkish statesman.....1850–1923
Ferishtah (fĭ·rĭsh·tä') *or* **Firishta**, Mohammed Kasim. Persian historian...1550?–?1626
Fermat, de (dĕ fĕr'mä'), Pierre. French mathematician.....1601–1665
Fermi (fär'mē), Enrico. Italian physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1938*].....1901–1954
Fernández, Juan (hwäm' fĕr·nän'dăth [-dăs]; *Angl.* jōō'ăn fĕr·nän'dĕz; 162; 267). Spanish navigator.....1536–?1602
Fernández de Córdoba y Valcárcel (fĕr·nän'dăth [-dăz] thä kōr'thō·vä ē väl·kär'thĕl [-sĕl]; 98; 103; 112), Fernando. Span. captain general of Cuba.1809–1883
Fernández Navarrete (fĕr·nän'dăth [-dăz] nä'vär·rĕ'tä), Juan. *El Mudo* (*the mute*). Spanish painter.....1526–1579
Fernel (fĕr'nĕl'), Jean. *Fernelius*. *The Modern Galen*. French physician.1497–1558
Ferrari (fär·rä'rē), Gaudenzio. Lombard painter.....1484?–1546
Ferrari, Giuseppe. Italian philosopher, politician, and historian.....1812–1876
Ferrari, Luigi. Italian sculptor.....1810–1894
Ferrari, Paolo. Italian dramatist and critic.....1822–1889
Ferraris (fär·rä'rēs), Galileo. Ital. physicist & engineer. [*Alternating currents*] 1847–1897
Ferreira (fĕr·rā'ē·rä), Antônio. Portuguese poet and dramatist.....1528–1569
Ferreras, de (dä fĕr·rē'räs), Juan. Spanish historian.....1652–1735
Ferrer Guardia (fĕr·rĕr' gwär'thyä), Francisco. Spanish freethinker.....1859–1909
Ferrero (fär·rā'rō), Guglielmo. Italian historian.....1871–1942
Ferri (fär'rē), Enrico. Italian criminologist and socialist.....1856–1929
Ferrié (fĕ'ryā'), Gustave Auguste. French general and telegraphy expert.....1868–1932
Ferrier (fĕr'I·ĕr), David, Sir. Scottish cerebral anatomist and neurologist....1843–1928
Ferrier, James Frederick. Scottish metaphysician.....1808–1864
Ferrier, Susan Edmonstone. Scottish novelist. [*Marriage*; *The Inheritance*] .1782–1854
Ferry (fĕ'rē'), Jules François Camille. French statesman and lawyer.....1832–1893
Fersen, von (fŏn fĕr'sĕn), Hans Axel, Count. Swedish soldier.....1755–1810
Fessenden (fĕs'·n·dĕn), Reginald Aubrey. American physicist.....1866–1932
Fessenden, Thomas Green. American satirist.....1771–1837
Fessenden, William Pitt. Am. senator, and secretary of treasury (1864–65) .1806–1869
Fessler (fĕs'lĕr), Ignaz Aurelius. Hungarian historian.....1756–1839
Festus (fĕs'tŭs), Porcius. Roman procurator of Judea (58 or 60–62).....d. ab. 62 A.D.
Fétis (fā'tēs'), François Joseph. Belgian composer and writer on music.....1784–1871
Feuchtwanger (foixt'väng'ĕr), Lion. German novelist.....1884–1958
Feuerbach (foi'ĕr·bäĸ), Anselm. *Grandson of Paul von F.* German painter.1829–1880
Feuerbach, Karl Wilhelm. *Son of Paul von F.* German mathematician....1800–1834
Feuerbach, Ludwig Andreas. *Son of Paul von F.* German philosopher.....1804–1872
Feuerbach, von (fŏn), Paul Johann Anselm. German jurist.....1775–1833
Feuillet (fû'yĕ'), Octave. French novelist and dramatist.....1821–1890
Féval (fā'vāl'), Paul Henri Corentin. French novelist and dramatist.....1817–1887
Few (fū), William Preston. American educator, president, Duke U. (1924–40) .1867–1940
Fewkes (fūks), Jesse Walter. American ethnologist.....1850–1930
Fey (fī), Emil. Austrian soldier and politician.....1888–1938
Feydeau (fā'dō'), Ernest Aimé. French novelist and poet.....1821–1873
Fibiger (fē'bē·gĕr), Johannes. Dan. pathol. [*Nobel prize in med., 1926*]...1867–1928
Fibonacci (fē·bō·nät'chē). See LEONARDO DA PISA.
Fichte (fĭk'tĕ), Johann Gottlieb. *Father of I. H.* German philosopher.....1762–1814
Fichte, von (fŏn), Immanuel Hermann. German theistic philosopher.....1796–1879
Ficino (fē·chē'nō), Marsilio. Italian Platonic philosopher.....1433–1499
Fick (fĭk), Adolf Eugen. German physiologist.....1829–1901
Fiedler (fē'dlĕr), August Max. German orchestral conductor.....1859–1939
Field (fēld), Cyrus West. American merchant, and projector and promoter of the first submarine telegraph cable between Europe and America.....1819–1892
Field, David Dudley. *Brother of C. W.* American jurist.....1805–1894
Field, Eugene. American journalist, humorist, and poet.....1850–1895
Field, John. British pianist and composer. [*Nocturnes*].....1782–1837
Field, Marshall. American merchant.....1834–1906
Field, Stephen Johnson. *Bro. of C. W.* Assoc. just. U. S. Sup. Ct. (1863–97) .1816–1899
Fielding (fēl'dĭng), Henry. English novelist and dramatist. [*Tom Jones*]...1707–1754
Fielding, Sarah. *Sister of preceding*. English writer.....1710–1768
Fields (fēldz), James Thomas. American publisher and author.....1817–1881
Fieschi (fyĕs'kē), Giuseppe Maria *or* Joseph Marie. Corsican conspirator....1790–1836
Fiesco (fyĕs'kō), Giovanni Luigi, Count of Lavagna. Genoese conspirator...1524?–1547
Fiesole, da (dä fyā'zō·lā), Giovanni. *Fra Angelico*. Italian painter.....1387–1455
Fiesole, da, Mino. Italian sculptor.....1431?–?1481
Figl (fē'g'l), Leopold. Austrian agrarian and politician.....1902 ——
Figueroa, de (thä fē'gā·rō'ä), Francisco. Spanish poet.....1536?–1620
Figuier (fē'gyā'), Guillaume Louis. French popular writer on science.....1819–1894
Filangieri (fē·län·jä'rē), Gaetano. Italian jurist.....1752–1788
Fildes (fīldz), (Samuel) Luke, Sir. *Samuel Luke*. English painter.....1844–1927
Filelfo (fē·lĕl'fō), Francesco. *Philelphus*. Italian humanist.....1398–1481
Filippo Lippi (fē·lĕp'pō lĕp'pē) *or* **del Carmine** (dāl kär'mē·nā), Fra. See LIPPI.
Fillmore (fĭl'mōr; 181), Millard. Thirteenth president of the U. S. (1850–53) .1800–1874
Finch (fĭnch; 105), Heneage, 1st Earl of Nottingham. Lord chancellor.....1621–1682
Finck (fĭngk), Henry Theophilus. American music critic and writer.....1854–1926
Fine (fēn), Oronce. *Orontius Fineus*. French mathematician.....1494–1555
Fink (fĭngk), Albert. German engineer in America.....1827–1897
Finlay (*Span.* fēn·lī'), Carlos Juan. Cuban physician. [*Yellow fever*].....1833–1915
Finlay (fĭn'lĭ), George. English historian of Greece.....1799–1875
Finley (fĭn'lĭ), John Huston. American educator and author.....1863–1940
Finley, Martha. American writer for girls. [*Elsie books*].....1828–1909
Finney (fĭn'ĭ), Charles Grandison. Am. minister; pres., Oberlin Coll.....1792–1875
Finsch (fĭnsh), (Friedrich Hermann) Otto. German naturalist and traveler...1839–1917
Finsen (fĭn's'n), Niels Ryberg. Danish physician. [*Nobel prize, 1903*].....1860–1904
Fiorelli (fyō·rĕl'lē), Giuseppe. Italian archaeologist.....1823–1896
Fiorentino (fyō·răn·tē'nō), Pier Angelo. Italian author.....1806–1864
Fiorillo (fē'ō·rĭl'ō), *or* **Fiorillo** (-ōō'sē). *Abul Qasim Mansur* or *Hasan*. Persian epic poet. [*Shah Namah*].....940?–?1020
Firmianus Lactantius. See LACTANTIUS FIRMIANUS.
Fischart (fĭsh'ärt), Johann. *Mentzer*. German satirist and poet.....1546?–?1590
Fischer (fĭsh'ĕr), Emil. German chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1902*].....1852–1919
Fischer, (Ernst) Kuno (Berthold). German philosopher.....1824–1907
Fischer, Hans. German chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1930*].....1881–1945
Fischer von Erlach (fŏn ĕr'läĸ), Johann Bernhard. Austrian architect.....1656–1723
Fischer von Waldheim (vält'hīm), Gotthelf. German-Russian naturalist....1771–1853
Fish (fĭsh), Hamilton. American statesman; secretary of state (1869–77).....1808–1893
Fishbein (fĭsh'bīn), Morris. American physician and editor.....1889 ——
Fisher (fĭsh'ĕr), Dorothy, *or* Dorothea Frances, *born* Canfield. Am. novelist.1879–1958
Fisher, George Park. American theologian and historian.....1827–1909
Fisher, Harrison. American illustrator.....1877–1934
Fisher, Herbert Albert Laurens. English historian.....1865–1940
Fisher, Irving. American political economist.....1867–1947
Fisher, John, Saint. English bishop of Rochester; canonized 1935.....1459–1535
Fisher, John Arbuthnot, 1st Baron Fisher of Kilverstone. British admiral....1841–1920
Fisk (fĭsk), Wilbur. Am. educator. First president of Wesleyan University..1792–1839
Fiske (fĭsk), Bradley Allen. American admiral and inventor.....1854–1942
Fiske, John. Orig. *Edmund Fisk Green*. Am. philosopher and historian....1842–1901
Fiske, Minnie Maddern, *born* Davey. *Mrs. Harrison Grey Fiske*. Am. actress. 1865–1932
Fitch (fĭch), John. American inventor. [*Steamboat*].....1743–1798
Fitch, (William) Clyde. American playwright.....1865–1909
Fitzalan (fĭts·ăl'ăn), Henry. See ARUNDEL.
Fitzgerald (fĭts·jĕr'ăld), Edward, Lord. Irish revolutionist.....1763–1798
FitzGerald, Edward. English poet and translator. [*Omar Khayyám*].....1809–1883
Fitzgerald, Francis Scott Key. American novelist.....1896–1940
FitzGerald, George Francis. Irish physicist.....1851–1901
Fitzgerald, Rufus Henry. Am. educ., chanc., U. of Pittsburgh (1945–55).....1890 ——
Fitzherbert (fĭts·hûr'bĕrt), Anthony, Sir. English jurist and legal writer.....1470–1538
Fitzherbert, Maria Anne, *born* Smythe. Wife of George IV of England.....1756–1837
Fitzpatrick (fĭts·păt'rĭk), James Percy, Sir. So. African merchant and author.1862–1931
Fitzroy (fĭts·roi'), Robert. English admiral and meteorologist.....1805–1865
Fizeau (fē'zō'), Armand Hippolyte Louis. French physicist.....1819–1896
Flacius Illyricus (flā'shĭ·ŭs Ĭ·lĭr'Ĭ·kŭs), Matthias. German Protestant theol. .1520–1575
Flacourt, de (dĕ flä'kōōr'), Étienne. French commander at Madagascar.....1607–1660
Flagg (flăg), James Montgomery. American painter and illustrator.....1877 ——
Flagler (flăg'lĕr), Henry Morrison. American capitalist.....1830–1913
Flagstad (flăg'stä), Kirsten. Norwegian soprano.....1895 ——
Flameng (flä'mäN'), Léopold. French engraver.....1834–1911
Flaminius (flä·mĭn'Ĭ·ŭs), Gaius. Roman general. [*Lake Trasimenus*].....d. B.C. 217
Flammarion (flä'mä'ryōN'), Nicolas Camille. French astronomer.....1842–1925
Flamsteed (flăm'stēd), John. First English astronomer royal (1675).....1646–1719
Flanagan (flăn'ä·găn; -ĭ·găn), Edward Joseph. Am. (Irish-born) R. C. priest and founder of Boys Town.....1886–1948
Flanagan, John. American sculptor.....1863?–1952
Flandin (flăn'dăN'; *Angl.* flăn'dĭn), Pierre Étienne. French lawyer; premier (1934–35).....1889–1958
Flandrin (flăN'drăN'), Hippolyte. French historical painter.....1809–1864
Flaubert (flō'bâr'), Gustave. French novelist. [*Madame Bovary*].....1821–1880
Flavius Eutropius (flā'vĭ·ŭs ū·trō'pĭ·ŭs). See EUTROPIUS.
Flaxman (flăks'măn), John. English sculptor.....1755–1826
Fléchier (flā'shyā'), Valentin Esprit. French pulpit orator.....1632–1710
Flecker (flĕk'ĕr), Herman James Elroy. English poet and dramatist.....1884–1915
Fleetwood (flēt'wōōd), Charles. English Parliamentary general.....d. 1692
Fleming (flĕm'ĭng), Alexander, Sir. British bacteriologist. [*Nobel prize, 1945; penicillin*].....1881–1955
Fleming, John Ambrose, Sir. English electrical engineer.....1849–1945
Fleming (flā'mĭng) *or* **Flemming** (flĕm'ĭng), Paul. German poet.....1609–1640
Fleming (flĕm'ĭng), Sandford, Sir. Canadian engineer, born in Scotland.....1827–1915
Flemington (flĕm'ĭng·tŭn), William Thomas Ross. Canadian educator, pres., Mount Allison U. (1945–).....1897 ——
Flemming (flĕm'ĭng), Arthur Sherwood. President, Ohio Wesleyan U. (1948–53; 1957–58); Sec. of Health, Educ., and Welfare (1958–).....1905 ——
Fletcher (flĕch'ĕr), Andrew. *Fletcher of Saltoun*. Scottish politician.....1655–1716
Fletcher, Giles, the younger. *Bro. of Phineas*. Eng. poet. [*Christ's Victory*] 1588?–1623
Fletcher, Horace. American writer and lecturer on nutrition.....1849–1919
Fletcher, Jefferson Butler. American educator and author.....1865–1946
Fletcher, Joel Lafayette. Am. educ., pres., Southwestern La. Inst. (1940–).1897 ——
Fletcher, John. English dramatist and poet. Collaborator with Beaumont..1579–1625
Fletcher, John Gould. American poet and critic.....1886–1950
Fletcher, John William. Orig. *de la Flèchère*. English divine, Swiss-born...1729–1785
Fletcher, Phineas. English poet. [*Purple Island*].....1582–1650
Flettner (flĕt'nĕr), Anton. German engineer and inventor. [*Rotor ship*]....1885 ——
Fleury (flû'rē'), Claude. French ecclesiastical historian.....1640–1723
Fleury, de (dē), André Hercule. French cardinal and statesman.....1653–1743
Fleury-Husson (-ü'sôn'), Jules. See CHAMPFLEURY.
Flexner (flĕks'nĕr), Abraham. *Bro. of S.* American educator and author....1866 ——
Flexner, Simon. Am. pathol. Director of labs., Rockefeller Inst. (1903–35) .1863–1946
Fliedner (flēd'nĕr), Theodor. German Protestant minister and philanthropist.1800–1864
Flinck (flĭngk), Govaert. Dutch painter.....1615–1660
Flinders (flĭn'dĕrz), Matthew. English navigator and hydrographer.....1774–1814
Flint (flĭnt), Austin. Am. physicians, father (1812–86) and son (1836–1915).
Flint, Charles Wesley. Am. educator, chancellor, Syracuse U. (1922–36).....1878 ——
Flood (flŭd), Henry. Irish orator and political writer.....1732–1791
Flores (flō'räs), Juan José. Ecuadorian soldier; president (1830–35; 1839–45) .1800–1864
Flores, Venancio. Uruguayan soldier; president of Uruguay (1854–55; 1866–68).1809–1868
Florey (flō'rĭ; 181), Howard Walter, Sir. British pathologist. [*Nobel prize in med., 1945*].....1898 ——
Flórez (flō'räth; -räs; 267), Enrique. Span. monk and hist. [*España Sagrada*].1702–1773
Florian, de (dĕ flō'ryăN'), Jean Pierre Claris. French poet, fabulist, etc.....1755–1794
Florio (flō'rĭ·ō; 181), John. Eng. translator of Montaigne and lexicographer.1553?–1625
Floris (flō'rĭs), Frans. Real name *de Vriendt*. Flemish painter.....1517?–1570
Flotow, von (fŏn flō'tō), Friedrich, Baron. German composer.....1812–1883
Flourens (flōōr'ăNs'), Pierre Jean Marie. French physiologist.....1794–1867
Flower (flou'ĕr), William Henry, Sir. English zoologist and anthropologist...1831–1899
Flowers (flou'ĕrz), Robert Lee. Am. math.; president, Duke U. (1941–49)..1870–1951
Floyd (floid), William. Am. polit. Signer of Declaration of Independence...1734–1821
Flügel (flü'gĕl), Gustav Lebrecht. German orientalist.....1802–1870
Flügel, Johann Gottfried. German lexicographer.....1788–1855
Flynn (flĭn), John Aloysius. Am. educ., pres., Saint John's U. (1947–).....1900 ——
Flynt (flĭnt), Josiah. Pseudonym of Josiah Flynt WILLARD.
Foch (fōsh), Ferdinand. Fr. marshal; C. in C., Allied Armies in France (1918).1851–1929
Foerster (fûr'stĕr), Wilhelm. German astronomer.....1832–1921
Fogazzaro (fō·gät·tsä'rō), Antonio. Italian novelist.....1842–1911
Fogelberg (fōō'gĕl·bär'y'), Bengt Erland. Swedish sculptor.....1786–1854
Foix, de (dĕ fwä'), Gaston, Duke of Nemours. French soldier in Italy.....1489–1512
Fokine (fō'kĭn; *Fr.* fō'kēn'), Michel. American (Russian-born) choreographer.1880–1942
Fokker (fŏk'ĕr; *Du.* fōk'-), Anthony Herman Gerard. Dutch aircraft builder.1890–1939
Folard, de (dĕ fō'lär'), Jean Charles, Chevalier. French soldier.....1669–1752
Foley (fō'lĭ), John Henry. Irish sculptor.....1818–1874
Foley, Thomas, Sir. British admiral.....1757–1833
Foncк (fōnk), René. French aviator.....1894–1953
Fonseca, da (thä fōn·sä'kä), Manuel Deodoro. Brazilian general, and first president of the republic (1889–91).....1827–1892
Fonseca, de, Juan Rodríguez. Spanish prelate and enemy of Columbus.....1451–1524
Fontaine (fōn·tăn'; *Fr.* fōn'tĕn'), Pierre François Léonard. Fr. architect.....1762–1853
Fontaine, de la, Jean. See LA FONTAINE.
Fontana (fōn·tä'nä), Domenico. Italian architect and engineer.....1543–1607
Fontana, Felice. Italian physiologist and naturalist.....1720–1805
Fontane (fōn'tän'), Marius. French historian and writer.....1838–1914
Fontane (fōn·tä'nĕ), Theodor. German poet, novelist, and essayist.....1819–1898
Fontanne (fōn'tăn'; *Angl.* fōn·tăn'), Lynn. *Wife of Alfred Lunt*. American (Eng.-born) actress.....1887? ——
Fontenelle, de (dĕ fōnt'nĕl'), Bernard Le Bovier. French writer.....1657–1757
Fonvizin (fŏn·vē'zĭn; *Russ.* fŭn·vyē'zyĭn), Denis Ivanovich. Russ. playwright.1745–1792
Foote (fōōt), Andrew Hull. American admiral.....1806–1863

Foote, Arthur. American composer 1853–1937
Foote, Henry Stuart. American politician 1804–1880
Foote, Mary, *born* Hallock. American story writer and illustrator 1847–1938
Foote, Samuel. English comedian and writer of comedies 1720–1777
Foppa (fôp′pä; *Angl.* fôp′ä), Vincenzo. Italian painter ..... fl. ab. 1456
Forain (fô′răN′), Jean Louis. French painter and illustrator 1852–1931
Foraker (fôr′ä·kĕr), Joseph Benson. Am. politician, gov. Ohio and senator 1846–1917
Forbes (fôrbz; *Scot.* fôr′bĭs), Archibald. Brit. journalist & war correspondent 1838–1900
Forbes, Edward. British naturalist 1815–1854
Forbes, George William. New Zealand statesman; prime minister (1930–35) 1869–1947
Forbes, James David. Scottish scientist and glaciologist 1809–1868
Forbes-Robertson (-rŏb′ĕrt·s'n), Johnston, Sir. English actor and manager 1853–1937
Forbin, de (dĕ fôr′băN′), Claude. French admiral 1656–1733
Force (fôrs; 181), Peter. American journalist and historical compiler 1790–1868
Forcellini (fôr′sĕ·lē′nē; 181; *Ital.* fôr·chäl-), Egidio. Italian Latin lexicog. 1688–1768
Ford (fôrd; 181), Edward Onslow. English sculptor 1852–1901
Ford, *orig.* **Hueffer** (hŭf′ĕr), Ford Madox. English author 1873–1939
Ford, Henry. American automobile manufacturer 1863–1947
Ford, John. English playwright ..... 1586?–?1639
Ford, Paul Leicester. American historian and novelist. [*Janice Meredith*] 1865–1902
Ford, Worthington Chauncey. American statistician and author 1858–1941
Fordney (fôrd′nĭ; 181), Joseph Warren. American congressman (Mich.) 1853–1932
Forepaugh (fôr′pô; 181), Adam. American showman 1831–1890
Forester (fôr′ĕs·tĕr; fôr′ĭs-; 119), Cecil Scott. English novelist ..... 1899 ——
Forester, Frank. Pseudonym of Henry William Herbert.
Forey (fô′rā′), Élie Frédéric. Marshal of France 1804–1872
Forrest (fôr′ĕst; -ĭst; 119), Edwin. American actor 1806–1872
Forrest, John, 1st Baron. Australian explorer and statesman 1847–1918
Forrest, Nathan Bedford. American Confederate general and cavalry leader 1821–1877
Forrestal (fôr′ĕs·tl), James Vincent. American banker; first U. S. sec. of defense (1947–49) 1892–1949
Forster (fôr′stĕr), Edward Morgan. Brit. novelist. [*A Passage to India*] ..... 1879 ——
Forster (fôr′stĕr), Johann Georg Adam. *Son of J. R.* German writer on travel 1754–1794
Forster, Johann Reinhold. German naturalist and traveler 1729–1798
Forster, John. English biographer (Dickens), and critic 1812–1876
Forsyth (fôr·sĭth′), Alexander John. Scottish clergyman and inventor 1769–1843
Forsyth, John. American statesman, and secretary of state (1834–41) 1780–1841
Fort (fôr), Paul. French symbolist poet ..... 1872 ——
Fortescue (fôr′tĕs·kū; -tĭs-), John, Sir. English judge and writer on law ..... 1394?–?1476
Fortune (fôr′tūn; -tŭn), Robert. Scottish botanist and traveler 1813–1880
Fortuny y Carbó (fôr·tōōn′y′ ē kär·vō′), Mariano. Spanish painter 1838–1874
Foscari (fôs′kä·rē), Francesco. Doge of Venice (1423–57) ..... 1372?–1457
Foscarini (fôs′kä·rē′nē; *Ital.* fôs·kä-), Marco. Doge of Venice (1762–63) 1696–1763
Foscolo (fôs′kō·lō), Ugo, *orig.* Niccolò. Italian poet and writer 1778–1827
Fosdick (fŏz′dĭk), Charles Austin. *Harry Castlemon.* Am. writer for boys 1842–1915
Fosdick, Harry Emerson. American clergyman and writer ..... 1878 ——
Foster (fôs′tĕr; 185), Henry. English navigator 1796–1831
Foster, John Watson. Am. soldier, diplomat, and sec. of state (1892–93) 1836–1917
Foster, Myles Birket. English water-color painter and engraver 1825–1899
Foster, Robert Frederick. Am. authority on card games, born in Scotland 1853–1945
Foster, Stephen Collins. American ballad composer 1826–1864
Foster, William Zebulon. American Communist ..... 1881 ——
Fothergill (fŏth′ĕr·gĭl), John. British physician and writer 1712–1780
Foucault (fōō′kō′), Jean Bernard Léon. French physicist 1819–1868
Fouché (fōō′shā′), Joseph, Duke of Otranto. French minister of police 1763–1820
Fouillée (fōō′yā′), Alfred Jules Émile. French philosopher 1838–1912
Foulis (foulz), Robert (1707–1776), and Andrew (1712–1775), brothers. Scottish printers in partnership.
Fouqué. See La Motte-Fouqué.
Fouquet *or* **Foucquet** (fōō′kā′; *Fr.* -kĕ′), Jean. French painter ..... 1416?–1480
Fouquet, Nicolas. French finance minister 1615–1680
Fouquier-Tinville (fōō′kyā′tăN′vēl′), Antoine Quentin. French revolutionist 1746–1795
Fourcroy, de (dĕ fōōr′krwä′), Antoine François, Count. French chemist 1755–1809
Fourdrinier (fōōr·drĭn′ĭ·ĕr), Henry (1766–1854), and Sealy (d. 1847), brothers. English inventors of papermaking machine.
Fourier (fōō′ryā′), François Marie Charles. Fr. socialist. [*Fourierism*] 1772–1837
Fourier, Jean Baptiste Joseph, Baron. French geometrician and physicist 1768–1830
Fourneyron (fōōr′nā′rōn′), Benoît. French inventor. [*The turbine*] 1802–1867
Fournier d'Albe (fōōr′nyā dälb′), Edmund Edward. English physicist and lexicographer. [*Optophone*] 1868–1933
Fowler (foul′ĕr), Henry Watson. English lexicographer 1858–1933
Fox (fŏks), Charles James. English statesman and orator 1749–1806
Fox, Dixon Ryan. American educator and historian 1887–1945
Fox, George. English founder of the Society of Friends, or Quakers 1624–1691
Fox, Henry, 1st Baron Holland. British statesman 1705–1774
Fox, Henry Richard Vassall, 3d Baron Holland. British statesman 1773–1840
Fox, John William. *John Fox, Jr.* American novelist 1863–1919
Foxe (fŏks), John. English martyrologist. [*Book of Martyrs*] 1516–1587
Foxe *or* **Fox,** Richard. English prelate and statesman ..... 1448?–1528
Foy (fwä), Maximilien Sébastien. French general and orator 1775–1825
Fracastoro (frä′kä·stô′rō), Girolamo. Italian astronomer, poet, & physician 1483–1553
Fragonard (frä′gô′när′), Jean Honoré. French painter 1732–1806
France (frăns; *Angl.* frans), Anatole. Real name *Jacques Anatole François Thibault.* French critic, novelist, and satirist. [*Nobel prize in lit., 1921*] 1844–1924
Francesca, della (dĕl′ä frän·chĕs′kä; *Ital.* däl′lä frän·chäs′kä), Piero. *Piero dei Franceschi.* Italian painter ..... 1420?–1492
Francesca da Rimini (frän·chĕs′kä dä rĭm′ĭ·nĭ; *Ital.* frän·chäs′kä dä rē′mē·nē). Italian lady immortalized by Dante ..... d. ?1285
Franchet d'Esperey (frăN′shĕ′ dĕs′prā′), Louis Félix M. F. French marshal 1856–1942
Franchetti (frängk·kĕt′ĭ; *Ital.* fräng·kät′tē), Alberto, Baron. Italian composer 1860–1942
Franchi (fräng′kē), Ausonio. *Cristoforo Bonavino.* Italian philosopher 1821–1895
Francia (frän′chä). *Francesco Raibolini.* Italian painter ..... 1450?–?1517
Francia (frän′syä; 103), José Gaspar Rodríguez. *Dr. Francia.* Dictator of Paraguay (1814–40) ..... 1761?–1840
Francis I (frăn′sĭs). King of France (1515–47) 1494–1547
Francis II. Last Holy Roman emperor (1792–1806); emperor of Austria, as **Francis I,** from 1804 1768–1835
Francis II. King of the Two Sicilies (1859–61) 1836–1894
Francis, James Bicheno. American hydraulic engineer, born in England 1815–1892
Francis, John Wakefield. American physician 1789–1861
Francis, Philip, Sir. British statesman and writer. [*Junius?*] 1740–1818
Francis Ferdinand. *Archduke of Austria. Nephew of Francis Joseph I.* Heir presumptive to crowns of Austria and Hungary. Assassinated 1863–1914
Francis Joseph I. *Grandson of Francis I (1768–1835).* Emperor of Austria (1848–1916). King of Hungary (1867–1916) 1830–1916
Francis Joseph II. Prince of Liechtenstein (1938–) ..... 1906 ——
Francis of Assisi (ä·sē′zē; *Ital.* äs·sē′zē), Saint. Italian monk. Founder of Franciscan order 1182–1226
Francis of Paola (pä′ô·lä) *or* **Paula** (pä′ōō·lä), Saint. Italian Franciscan monk. Founder of the order *Fratres Minimi* 1416–1507
Francis of Sales (sālz; *Fr.* sàl), Saint. Fr. Roman Catholic Bishop of Geneva 1567–1622
Franck (frängk; *Fr.* frăNk), Adolphe. French philosopher 1809–1893
Franck, César Auguste. French musical composer, born in Belgium 1822–1890
Franck (frängk), James. German physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1925*] ..... 1882 ——
Francke (fräng′kĕ), August Hermann. German divine and philanthropist 1663–1727
Francke, Kuno. German educator and author in America 1855–1930
Franco (fräng′kō), Francisco. *Francisco Paulino Hermenegildo Teódulo Franco-Bahamonde.* Spanish general and dictator ..... 1892 ——
François de Neufchâteau (frăN′swä′ dĕ nŭ′shä′tō′), Nicolas Louis, Count. French politician and man of letters 1750–1828
François, von (fôn frăN′sō·ĕ′), Kurt. German-African explorer and author 1853–1931
Francucci (frängk·kōō′chē; *Ital.* fräng·kōōt′chē), Innocenzo. *Innocenzo da Imola.* Italian painter 1494–ab. 1550
Frank (frängk), Glenn. American author; president, U. of Wisconsin (1925–37) 1887–1940
Frank (frängk), Leonhard. German novelist ..... 1882 ——
Frank (frängk), Waldo David. American author ..... 1889 ——
Frankfurter (frängk′fĕr·tĕr), Felix. American (Austrian-born) jurist; assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court (1939–) ..... 1882 ——
Frankl (fräng′k'l), Ludwig August, Ritter von Hockwart. Austrian poet 1810–1894
Franklin (frängk′lĭn), Benjamin. American philosopher and statesman 1706–1790
Franklin, John, Sir. English arctic explorer 1786–1847
Franklin, William. *Son of Benjamin.* Governor of New Jersey 1731–1813
Franklin, William Buel. American general 1823–1903
Franks (frängks), Oliver Shewell, Sir. English philosopher and diplomat ..... 1905 ——
Franz (frănts), Robert. German song composer 1815–1892
Franzén (frän·sän′), Frans Mikael. Swedish poet and biographer 1772–1847
Franzos (frän′tsōs; frän·tsōs′), Karl Emil. German novelist and journalist 1848–1904
Frasch (fräsh; fräsh), Herman. American chemist and inventor ..... 1851?–1914
Fraser (frā′zĕr), Alexander Campbell. Scottish metaphysician 1819–1914
Fraser, Bruce Austin, 1st Baron Fraser of North Cape. British admiral ..... 1888 ——
Fraser, James Baillie. Scottish traveler and author 1783–1856
Fraser, James Earle. American sculptor 1876–1953
Fraser, Peter. New Zealand statesman; prime minister (1940–49) 1884–1950
Fraser, Simon. Scottish general under Burgoyne ..... 1729?–1777
Fraser, Simon, 12th Baron Lovat. Scottish Jacobite ..... 1667?–1747
Frauenlob (frou′ĕn·lōp′). See Heinrich von Meissen.
Frauenstädt (frou′ĕn·shtĕt), (Christian Martin) Julius. German philosopher 1813–1879
Fraunhofer, von (fôn froun′hō′fĕr), Joseph. Bavarian optician 1787–1826
Frayssinous, de (dĕ frā′sē′nōōs′), Denis, Count. French prelate and statesman 1765–1841
Frazer (frā′zĕr), James George, Sir. Scot. anthropologist. [*The Golden Bough*] 1854–1941
Fréchette (frā′shĕt′), Louis Honoré. Canadian poet and politician 1839–1908
Fred (frĕd), Edwin Broun. Am. bacteriol.; pres., U. of Wisconsin (1945–57) ..... 1887 ——
Fredegund (frĕd′ĕ·gŭnd). (*Fr.* **Frédégonde,** frā′dā′gōnd′.) Wife of Chilperic I. d. 597
Frederic (frĕd′ĕr·ĭk; frĕd′rĭk), Harold. American novelist 1856–1898
Frederick I (frĕd′ĕr·ĭk; frĕd′rĭk). *Barbarossa.* Holy Rom. emp. (1152–90) ..... 1123?–1190
Frederick II. Holy Roman emperor (1215–50) and king of Sicily 1194–1250
Frederick I. First king of Prussia (1701–13) 1657–1713
Frederick II. *Frederick the Great.* King of Prussia (1740–86) 1712–1786
Frederick III. *Unser Fritz.* German emperor and king of Prussia (1888) 1831–1888
Frederick VIII. *Son of Christian IX.* King of Denmark (1906–12) 1843–1912
Frederick IX. King of Denmark (1947–) ..... 1899 ——
Frederick Augustus III. King of Saxony (1904–18) 1865–1932
Frederick Charles. Prince of Prussia and general 1828–1885
Frederick William. Former crown prince. See William.
Frederick William. *The Great Elector.* Elector of Brandenburg 1620–1688
Frederick William I. *Father of F. the Great.* King of Prussia (1713–40) 1688–1740
Frederick William II. *Nephew of F. the Great.* King of Prussia (1786–97) 1744–1797
Frederick William III. King of Prussia (1797–1840). [*Zollverein*] 1770–1840
Frederick William IV. King of Prussia (1840–61) 1795–1861
Fredeswitha, Saint. See Frideswide.
Freeman (frē′măn), Douglas Southall. American editor and historian 1886–1953
Freeman, Edward Augustus. English historian 1823–1892
Freeman, Mary Eleanor, *born* Wilkins. American story writer 1852–1930
Freiligrath (frī′lĭk·rät), Ferdinand. German poet 1810–1876
Frelinghuysen (frē′lĭng·hī′z'n), Frederick Theodore. *Nephew of Theodore.* American statesman; secretary of state (1881–85) 1817–1885
Frelinghuysen, Theodore. American statesman and educator 1787–1862
Fremantle (frē′măn′t'l), Edmund Robert, Sir. English admiral 1836–1929
Frémiet (frā′myē′), Emmanuel. French sculptor 1824–1910
Frémont (frē′mŏnt), John Charles. American explorer and general 1813–1890
Fremstad (frĕm′stăd), Anna Olivia. *Olive.* American soprano, born in Sweden 1872–1951
Frémy (frā′mē′), Edmond. French chemist 1814–1894
French (frĕnch; 105), Alice. *Octave Thanet.* American story writer 1850–1934
French, Daniel Chester. American sculptor 1850–1931
French, John Denton Pinkstone, 1st Earl of Ypres. British field marshal 1852–1925
Freneau (frē·nō′; frē′nō), Philip Morin. American poet and journalist 1752–1832
Frenssen (frĕn′sĕn), Gustav. German pastor and novelist 1863–1945
Frere (frēr), Henry Bartle Edward, Sir. English Indian administrator 1815–1884
Frere, John Hookham. English diplomat and author 1769–1846
Frère (frâr), Charles Théodore. French genre and landscape painter 1814–1888
Frère, Pierre Édouard. French painter 1819–1886
Frère-Orban (frâr′ôr′băN′), Hubert Joseph Walther. Belgian statesman 1812–1896
Fréret (frā′rĕ′), Nicolas. French historian and archaeologist 1688–1749
Fréron (frā′rôn′), Élie Catherine. French critic 1719–1776
Fréron, Louis Marie Stanislas. *Son of preceding.* French revolutionist 1754–1802
Frescobaldi (frĕs′kō·bôl′dē; *Ital.* fräs·kō·bäl′dē), Girolamo. Ital. composer 1583–1643
Fresenius (frē·zē′nĭ·ŭs; *Ger.* frä·zā′nē·ōōs), Carl Remigius. German chemist 1818–1897
Fresnel (frā′nĕl′), Augustin Jean. French physicist 1788–1827
Freud (froit; *Angl.* froid), Sigmund. Aust. psychoanal. See Freudian, in *Vocab.* 1856–1939
Freund (froint), Wilhelm. German classical scholar and lexicographer 1806–1894
Frey (frī), Emil. Swiss statesman and president (1893) 1838–1922
Freyberg (frī′bûrg), Bernard Cyril, Sir. N. Z. general; gov. general (1946–52) ..... 1890 ——
Freycinet, de (dĕ frā′sē′nĕ′), Charles Louis de Saulces. French statesman 1828–1923
Freycinet, de, Louis Claude de Saulces. French navigator 1779–1842
Freytag (frī′tăx), Gustav. German novelist and playwright. [*Soll und Haben*] 1816–1895
Frick (frĭk), Henry Clay. American manufacturer. [*Frick Gallery, N. Y.*] 1849–1919
Frideswide (frĭ′dĕ·swīd′dĕ; frĭ′ŧhĕ·swē′ŧhĕ), **Fritheswith** (frĭ′ŧhĕ·swĭth; -ŧhĕ·swēth), *or* **Fredeswitha** (frĕ′dĕ·swē′ŧhä), Saint. Reputed founder of a monastery at Oxford, England ..... d. ?735
Fried (frēt), Alfred Hermann. Austrian pacifist. [*Nobel peace prize, 1911*] 1864–1921
Friedland (frēt′länt), Valentin. See Trotzendorf.
Friedrich, (frē′drĭx), Woldemar. German painter 1846–1910
Fries (frēs), Elias Magnus. Swedish botanist 1794–1878
Fries, Jakob Friedrich. German philosopher 1773–1843
Friesz (frē′ĕs′), Émile Othon. French painter 1879–1949
Friley (frī′lĭ), Charles Edwin. Am. educator, pres., Iowa State Coll. (1936–53) 1887–1958
Frischlin (frĭsh′lēn), Nikodemus. German philologist and poet 1547–1590
Frisi (frē′zē), Paolo. Italian mathematician and astronomer 1728–1784
Frith (frĭth), John. English Protestant martyr 1503–1533
Frith, William Powell. English painter 1819–1909
Froben (frō′bĕn), Johann. (*Lat.* **Frobe′nius.**) German printer ..... 1460?–1527
Frobenius (frō·bā′nē·ōōs: *Angl.* frō·bē′nĭ·ŭs), Leo. German ethnologist 1873–1938
Frobisher (frō′bĭsh·ĕr; frŏb′ĭsh-), Martin, Sir. English navigator ..... 1535?–1594
Fröding (frû′dĭng′), Gustaf. Swedish poet 1860–1911
Froebel *or* **Fröbel** (frû′bĕl; *Angl.* frā′-), Friedrich. German educator 1782–1852
Froebel, Julius. *Nephew of preceding.* German traveler and politician 1805–1893
Frohman (frō′măn), Charles. American theater manager 1860–1915
Froissart (frwä′sär′; *Angl.* froi′särt), Jean. French chronicler and poet ..... 1333?–?1400
Fromentin (frō′măN′tăN′), Eugène. French painter 1820–1876
Frontenac, de (dĕ frŏn′t'n·ăk; *Fr.* frôNt′nàk′), Louis de Buade, Count de Palluau et. French governor of Canada 1620–1698
Fronto (frŏn′tō), Marcus Cornelius. Roman rhetorician ..... 2d c. A.D.
Frost (frôst; 185), Arthur Burdett. American illustrator and humorist 1851–1928
Frost, Edwin Brant. American astronomer 1866–1935
Frost, Robert Lee. American poet ..... 1874 ——
Froude (frōōd), James Anthony. English historian and man of letters 1818–1894
Froude, Richard Hurrell. *Brother of J. A.* English clergyman and author 1803–1836
Froude, William. *Brother of J. A.* English engineer and naval architect 1810–1879
Frugoni (frōō·gō′nē), Carlo Innocenzo. Italian poet 1692–1768
Frumentius (frōō·mĕn′shĭ·ŭs), Saint. Founder of Abyssinian Church ..... d. ab. 380
Frunze (frōōn′zĕ; *Russ.* -zyĕ′), Mikhail Vasilievich. Soviet Russian commander 1885–1925
Fry (frī), Edward, Sir. English judge and international arbitrator 1827–1918
Fry, Elizabeth, *born* Gurney. English philanthropist and prison reformer 1780–1845
Frye (frī), William Pierce. American lawyer and senator 1831–1911
Fryxell (frŭk·sĕl′), Anders. Swedish historian 1795–1881
Fuad I (fōō·äd′). *Ahmed Fuad Pasha.* King of Egypt (1922–36) 1868–1936
Fuad Pasha (fōō·ät′ pä·shä′), Mehmet. Turkish diplomat 1814–1869
Fuchs (fōōks), Leonhard. German botanist 1501–1566

Fuchs, von (fôn), Johann Nepomuk. German chemist and mineralogist.....1774–1856
Fuentes, de (thā fwān′tās), Pedro Henríquez Acevedo, Count. Span. gen...ab. 1535–1610
Fuertes (fūr′tĕz), Louis Agassiz. American naturalist illustrator.....1874–1927
Füessli, Johann Heinrich. See FÜSSLI.
Fugger (fōōg′ĕr), Jakob. Founder of main branch of rich Augsburg family... d. 1469
Führich, von (fōn fü′rĭk), Joseph. Austrian painter.....1800–1876
Fukushima (fōō·kōō·shē·mä), Yasumasa, Baron. Japanese general.....1853–1919
Fukuzawa (fōō·kōō·zä·wä), Yukichi. Japanese journalist, author, educator...1834–1901
Fulda (fōōl′dä), Ludwig. German writer.....1862–1932
Fuller (fōōl′ĕr), Andrew. English Baptist divine.....1754–1815
Fuller, George. American painter.....1822–1884
Fuller, Melville Weston. Chief justice U. S. Supreme Court (1888–1910).....1833–1910
Fuller, (Sarah) Margaret, Marchioness Ossoli. Am. writer. [*Brook Farm*]...1810–1850
Fuller, Thomas. English preacher and author. [*Worthies of England*].....1608–1661
Fulton (fōōl′t'n), Robert. American engineer and inventor.....1765–1815
Funck-Brentano (fŭngk′brĕn·tăn′ō; *Fr.* fŭnk′brăn′tä′nō′), Frantz. Fr. hist...1862–1947
Funk (fōōngk), Casimir. American (Polish-born) biochemist.....1884 ——
Funk (fŭngk), Isaac Kauffman. American editor and publisher.....1839–1912
Funk (fōōngk), Walther. German journalist and economist.....1890 ——
Funston (fŭn′stŭn), Frederick. American general. Captured Aguinaldo.....1865–1917
Funston, George Keith. Am. educ., pres., Trinity Coll., Connecticut (1944–51).1910 ——
Furness (fûr′nĕs; -nĭs; 119), Horace Howard. American scholar. [*Variorum Shakespeare, continued by his son and namesake (1865–1930)*].....1833–1912
Furniss (fûr′nĭs), Harry. British caricature artist.....1854–1925
Furnivall (fûr′nĭ·văl), Frederick James. English philologist.....1825–1910
Furtwängler (fōōrt′vĕng′lĕr), Adolf. German archaeologist.....1853–1907
Furtwängler, Wilhelm. *Son of Adolf.* German conductor.....1886–1954
Füssli *or* **Füessli** (füs′lē), Johann Heinrich. Swiss painter in England.....1742–1825
Fust (fōōst) *or* **Faust** (foust), Johann. Ger. printer, partner of Gutenberg..1400?–?1466
Fustel de Coulanges (füs′tĕl′ dĕ kōō′lănzh′), Numa Denis. French historian.1830–1889
Futrall (fū′trăl), John Clinton. Am. educator, pres., U. of Arkansas (1914–39).1873–1939
Fyfe (fīf), William Hamilton, Sir. Brit. educator, prin., Aberdeen U. (1936–48).1878 ——
Fyt (fīt), Jan. Flemish painter.....1611–1661

G

Gabbiani (gäb·byä′nē; *Angl.* găb′ĭ·ä′nē), Antonio Domenico. Ital. painter....1652–1726
Gaboriau (gä′bō′ryō′; *Angl.* gă·bō′rĭ·ō; 181), Émile. French writer.....1835–1873
Gabrielli (gä′brē·ĕl′lē), Catarina. Italian singer.....1730–1796
Gabrilówitsch (gä′brĭ·lŭ′vĭch), Ossip. Russ. pianist and conductor in America.1878–1936
Gachard (gä′shär′), Louis Prosper. Belgian historian.....1800–1885
Gacon (gä′kōN′), François. French poet and satirist.....1667–1725
Gaddi (gäd′dē; *Angl.* găd′ē), Agnolo. Florentine painter.....1333?–1396
Gaddi, Taddeo. *Father of Agnolo.* Florentine architect.....1300?–1366
Gade (gä′thə), Niels Wilhelm. Danish composer and music director.....1817–1890
Gadow (gä′dō), Hans Friedrich. German-English zoologist.....1855–1928
Gadsden (găds′dĕn), Christopher. American patriot and soldier.....1724–1805
Gadsden, James. *Grandson of C.* Am. statesman. [*Gadsden Purchase*]...1788–1858
Gadski (gät′skē), Johanna. *Mme. Tauscher.* German soprano.....1872–1932
Gafiky (gäf′kē), Georg Theodor August. German bacteriologist.....1850–1918
Gagarin (gä·gär′ĭn; *Russ.* gŭ·gä′ryĭn), Ivan Sergeevich. Russ. Jesuit & author.1814–1882
Gage (gāj), Lyman Judson. Am. financier; sec. of treasury (1897–1902).....1836–1927
Gage, Thomas. British general in America.....1721–1787
Gagern, von (fōn gä′gĕrn), Heinrich, Baron. German statesman.....1799–1880
Gaillard (gīl·yärd′), David Du Bose. Am. engineer, soldier. [*Gaillard Cut*]..1859–1913
Gaillard (gä′yär′), Gabriel Henri. French historian.....1726–1806
Gaines (gānz), Edmund Pendleton. American general.....1777–1849
Gaines, Francis Pendleton. Am. educ., pres., Wash. & Lee U. (1930–).....1892 ——
Gainsborough (gānz′bŭr′ō; -bŭ·rŭ; -brŭ), Thomas. English painter.....1727–1788
Gairdner (gärd′nĕr; gärd′-), James. British historian and editor.....1828–1912
Gaiseric (gī′zĕ·rĭk). = GENSERIC.
Gaius (gā′yŭs; gī′ŭs) *or* **Caius** (kā′yŭs; kī′ŭs). Roman jurist. [*Institutes*]. 2d c. A.D.
Galba (găl′bä; gôl′-), Servius Sulpicius. Roman emperor (68–69).....B.C. 5?–69 A.D.
Galdós, Benito Pérez. See PÉREZ GALDÓS, Benito.
Gale (gāl), Zona. American novelist, short-story writer, dramatist.....1874–1938
Galen (gā′lĕn). Greek physician and medical writer.....2d c. A.D.
Galerius (gə·lē′rĭ·ŭs). *Gaius Galerius Valerius Maximianus.* Roman emperor (305–311).....d. 311
Galgacus (găl′gə·kŭs). Caledonian chief, defeated by Agricola.....fl. 84 A.D.
Galiani (gä·lyä′nē; *Angl.* găl′ĭ·ä′nē), Fernando. Italian statesman and econ...1728–1787
Galignani (gä′lē·nyä′nē), John Anthony (1796–1873), and William (1798–1882), brothers. Italian-English journalists in Paris. [*Galignani's Messenger*]
Galileo (găl′ĭ·lē′ō; *Ital.* gä′lē·lā′ō). *Galileo Galilei.* Ital. astronomer.....1564–1642
Galimard (gä′lē′mär′), Nicolas Auguste. French painter.....1813–1880
Galin (gä′lăN′), Pierre. French musician. [*Meloplast*].....1786–1821
Galitsky (gä·lĭts′kĭ; *Russ.* gŭ·lyĕts′kĭ), Kuzma. Russian general.....1898 ——
Gall (gôl), Saint. Irish missionary in Switzerland.....550?–?645
Gall (gäl), Franz Joseph. German physician. Founder of phrenology.....1758–1828
Gallagher (găl′ə·gĕr; -ĭ·gĕr), Louis Joseph. Am. R. C. clergyman and educator, president, Boston College (1932–37).....1885 ——
Gallait (gä·lā′; *Fr.* gä′lĕ′), Louis. Belgian historical painter.....1810–1887
Gallalee (găl′ə·lē), John Morin. Am. engin.; pres., U. of Alabama (1948–53).1883 ——
Galland (gä′lăN′), Antoine. French translator and orientalist.....1646–1715
Galland, Pierre Victor. French muralist.....1822–1892
Gallatin (găl′ə·tĭn), Albert. American (Swiss-born) statesman; secretary of treasury (1801–14).....1761–1849
Gallaudet (găl′ô·dĕt′), Thomas Hopkins. American clergyman. Founder of the first institution in America for instruction of deaf-mutes.....1787–1851
Galle (gäl′ə), Johann Gottfried. German astronomer.....1812–1910
Gallego (gä·l[l]yä′gō; 170), Juan Nicasio. Spanish poet.....1777–1853
Gallegos Freire (gä·yä′gōs frē′ĕ·rā; 170), Rómulo. Venezuelan novelist; president of Venezuela (1948).....1884 ——
Gallenga (gäl·lĕng′gä), Antonio Carlo Napoleone. Italian politician.....1810–1895
Gallery (găl′ĕr·ĭ), J. Eugene. Am. educ., pres., U. of Scranton (1947–53).....1898 ——
Galli-Curci (gäl′ĭ·kōōr′chē; *Ital.* gäl′lē·kōōr′chē), Amelita, *born* Galli. American (Italian-born) soprano.....1889 ——
Gallieni (gä′lyä·nē′), Joseph Simon. Fr. general, explorer, & administrator..1849–1916
Gallienus (găl′ĭ·ē′nŭs). *Publius Licinius Valerianus Egnatius.* Roman emperor (253–268).....d. 268
Galliffet, de (dē gä′lē′fĕ′), Gaston Alexandre Auguste, Marquis. Fr. general..1830–1909
Gallitzin. Variant of GOLITSYN.
Gallup (găl′ŭp), George Horace. American statistician.....1901 ——
Galluppi (gä·lōōp′pē; *Ital.* gäl·lōōp′pē), Pasquale. Italian philosopher.....1770–1846
Gallus (găl′ŭs), Gaius Sulpicius. Roman general and scholar.....fl. B.C. 166
Galois (gä′lwä′), Évariste. French mathematician.....1811–1832
Galsworthy (gôlz′wŭr′thĭ), John. Eng. writer. [*Nobel prize, 1932*].....1867–1933
Galt (gôlt), Alexander Tilloch, Sir. Canadian financier and statesman.....1817–1893
Galt, John. Scottish author. [*Annals of the Parish*].....1779–1839
Galton (gôl′tŭn), Francis, Sir. English scientist.....1822–1911
Galuppi (gä·lōō′pē; *Ital.* gä·lōōp′pē), Baldassare. *Il Buranello.* Ital. composer 1706–1785
Galvani (gäl·vä′nē; *Angl.* găl-), Luigi *or* Aloisio. Italian discoverer of galvanism.1737–1798
Gálvez (gäl′vəth; -vās; 267), José, Marqués de la Sonora. Spanish jurist and colonial administrator.....1729–1787
Gálvez, de (thā), Bernardo, Count. Spanish governor of Louisiana.....1746?–1786
Galway (gôl′wā), George Vere Arundell Monckton-Arundell, 8th Viscount. Governor general of New Zealand (1935–41).....1882–1943
Gama, da (dä gä′mä; *Port.* thä), Vasco. Portuguese navigator.....1469?–1524
Gamaliel (gə·mā′lĭ·ĕl; -māl′yĕl). Name of several Jewish rabbis, esp. *G. the Elder* (d. ab. 50), teacher of St. Paul, and his grandson, *the Younger* (d. ?115).
Gamarra (gä·mär′ä; *Span.* gä·mär′rä), Agustín. Peruvian general; president of Peru (1829–33; 1839–41).....1785–1841
Gambetta (găm·bĕt′ä; *Fr.* gäN′bĕ′tä′), Léon. French statesman.....1838–1882
Gambier (găm′bēr), James, 1st Baron. British admiral and diplomat.....1756–1833
Gamelin (gäm′lăN′; *Angl.* găm′ĕ·lĭn), Maurice Gustave. French general.....1872–1958
Gammon (găm′ŭn), Edgar Graham. American clergyman; president, Hampden-Sydney College (1939–55).....1884 ——
Gandhi (gän′dē; *Angl.* gän′dĭ), Mohandas Karamchand. *Mahatma Gandhi.* Hindu nationalist leader.....1869–1948
Ganghofer (gäng′hō′fĕr), Ludwig. German dramatist and novelist.....1855–1920
Gannett (găn′ĕt; -It; 119), Henry. American geographer and cartographer...1846–1914
Gannon (găn′ŭn), Robert Ignatius. Am. educ., pres., Fordham U. (1936–49).1893 ——
Gans (gäns), Eduard. German jurist.....1798–1839
Gansevoort (gänz′vōrt; -vôrt), Peter. American officer in Revolutionary War.1749–1812
Garamond (gar′ə·mŏnd; *Fr.* gä′rä′mōN′), Claude. French type founder..... d. 1561
Garand (gär′ənd), John Cantius. American (Canadian-born) inventor.....1888 ——
Garat (gä·rä′; *Fr.* gä′rä′), Dominique Joseph, Count. Fr. author & politician.1749–1833
Garay (gō′roi), János. Hungarian poet and playwright.....1812–1853
Garay, de (dā gä·rä′ē), Juan. Span. general. Founder of Buenos Aires....1527?–?1583
García (gär·thē′ä; -sē′ä; 103), Manuel. *Son of foll.* Span. singing teacher...1805–1906
García, Manuel del Pópolo Vicente. Spanish composer and tenor.....1775–1832
García de la Huerta y Muñoz (gär·thē′ä [-sē′ä] thä lä wĕr′tä ē mōō·nyōth′ [-nyōs′]; 103; 267), Vincente Antonio. Spanish dramatist.....1734–1787
García de Mascarenhas (gĕr·sē′ä thē mäsh′kə·rā′nyəsh), Braz. Port. poet..1596–1656
García Gutiérrez (gär·thē′ä [-sē′ä] gōō·tyĕr′rĕth [-rĕs]; 103; 267), Antonio. Spanish dramatist.....1813–1884
García Iñiguez (gär·sē′ä ē′nyē·gäs; 103; 267), Calixto. Cuban patriot & gen..1836?–1898
García Moreno (gär·sē′ä mō·rā′nō; 103), Gabriel. Ecuadorian journalist; president of Ecuador (1861–65; 1869–75).....1821–1875
Garcilaso de la Vega (gär′thē·lä′sō [gär′sē-] thä lä vā′gä; 103). *The Spanish Petrarch.* Spanish poet.....1503–1536
Garcilaso de la Vega, Sebastián. *Father of foll.* Spanish soldier.....ab. 1500–1559
Garcilaso de la Vega (gär′sē·lä′sō; 103). *El Inca.* Peruvian historian.....1539?–1616
Garden (gär′d'n), Mary. American soprano, born in Scotland.....1877 ——
Gardiner (gärd′nĕr), John Sylvester John. Welsh prelate in America.....1765–1830
Gardiner, Samuel Rawson. English historian (esp. of the Stuart dynasty)....1829–1902
Gardiner, Stephen. English prelate and lord chancellor.....1483?–1555
Gardner (gärd′nĕr), Percy. English educator and classical archaeologist.....1846–1937
Garfield (gär′fēld), Harry Augustus. *Son of J. A.* President, Williams Coll. (1908–34).....1863–1942
Garfield, James Abram. Twentieth president of U. S. (1881).....1831–1881
Garibaldi (gär′ĭ·bôl′dĭ; -bäl′dĭ; *Ital.* gä′rē·bäl′dē), Giuseppe. Ital. patriot ...1807–1882
Garland (gär′lənd), Hamlin. American novelist and story writer.....1860–1940
Garner (gär′nĕr), James Wilford. American educator, historian, economist...1871–1938
Garner, John Nance. Thirty-second vice-president of U. S. (1933–41).....1868 ——
Garnett (gär′nĕt; -nĭt). Eng. literary family: (1) Richard (1835–1906). Librarian, bibliographer, author. (2) Edward (1868–1937). *Son of R.* Editor, author, critic. (3) Constance, *born* Black (1862–1946). *Wife of E.* Translator of Russian novels. (4) David (1892–). *Son of E. & C.* Novelist.
Garnier (gär′nyā′; *Angl.* gär′nĭ·ā), Jean Louis Charles. French architect....1825–1898
Garnier, Jules Arsène. French painter.....1847–1889
Garnier-Pagès (-pə′zhĕs′), Louis Antoine. French lawyer and politician....1803–1878
Garofalo, da (dä gä·rō′fä·lō), Benvenuto *Tisi.* Italian painter.1481?–1559
Garrick (găr′ĭk), David. English actor, poet, and dramatist.....1717–1779
Garrison (găr′ĭ·sŭn; -s'n), Mabel. American soprano.....1886 ——
Garrison, William Lloyd. American abolitionist.....1805–1879
Garros (gä′rōs′), Roland. French aviator.....1888–1918
Garshin (gär′shĭn; *Russ.* gär′-), Vsevolod Mikhailovich. Russian novelist....1855–1888
Garth (gärth), Samuel, Sir. English physician and poet.....1661–1719
Garve (gär′vĕ), Christian. German philosopher.....1742–1798
Gary (gär′ĭ; 79), Elbert Henry. American lawyer and steel manufacturer.....1846–1927
Gascoigne (găs′koin), George. English poet.....1525?–1577
Gascoigne, William, Sir. English judge.....1350?–1419
Gascoigne, William. English inventor of the micrometer.....1612?–1644
Gaskell (găs′kĕl; -kĕl), Elizabeth Cleghorn, *born* Stevenson. Eng. novelist...1810–1865
Gasparis, de (dā gäs′pä·rēs), Annibal. Italian astronomer and mathematician.1819–1892
Gasparri (gäs·pär′rē), Pietro, Cardinal. Italian theologian and papal statesman.1852–1934
Gasquet (gäs′kā′), Amédée. French historian.....1852–1914
Gasquet, Francis Aidan, Cardinal. English Roman Catholic historian.....1846–1929
Gassendi (gä′săN′dē′; *Angl.* gă·sĕn′dĭ) *or* **Gassend** (gä′săN′), Pierre. French philosopher and savant.....1592–1655
Gasser (gäs′ĕr), Herbert Spencer. American physiologist. [*Nobel pr., 1944*].1888 ——
Gassion, de (dē gä′syōN′), Jean. Marshal of France.....1609–1647
Gates (gāts), Horatio. American general in Revolutionary War, born in Eng..1728?–1806
Gates, Thomas, Sir. Governor of Virginia..... d. 1621
Gatling (găt′lĭng), Richard Jordan. American inventor. [*Gatling gun*].....1818–1903
Gatti (gät′tē; *Ital.* gät′tē), Bernardino. *Il Soiaro.* Italian painter.....1495?–1575
Gatti-Casazza (gät′tē·kä·zät′sä; *Ital.* gät′tē·kä·zät′tsä), Giulio. Italian opera director in Italy and America.....1869–1940
Gauden (gô′d'n), John. English bishop and political writer.....1605–1662
Gaudichaud-Beaupré (gō′dē′shō′bō′prā′), Charles. French botanist.....1789–1854
Gaudin (gō′dăN′), Martin Michel Charles, Duke of Gaète. French financier...1756–1841
Gauguin (gō′găN′), Eugène Henri Paul. French painter.....1848–1903
Gaulli (goul′lē), Giovanni Battista. See BACICCIO, IL.
Gauss (gous), Karl Friedrich. German mathematician.....1777–1855
Gautama (gou′tə·mä), *or* **Gotama** (gō′tə·mä), **Buddha** (bōōd′ä). *Prince Siddhartha.* Indian philosopher. See BUDDHA, BUDDHISM, in *Vocab*...B.C. 563?–?483
Gautier (gō′tyā′), Judith. *Dau. of Théophile.* French poet and novelist....1850–1917
Gautier, Léon. French medievalist and author.....1832–1897
Gautier, Théophile. French poet, novelist, critic. [*Mlle. de Maupin*].....1811–1872
Gavarni (gä′vär′nē′; *Angl.* gă·vär′nĭ). *Sulpice Guillaume Chevalier.* French caricaturist.....1804–1866
Gaveston (gāv′ĕs·tŭn), Piers, Earl of Cornwall. Favorite of Edward II of Eng. Executed..... d. 1312
Gay (gā), John. English poet and dramatist. [*The Beggar's Opera*].....1685–1732
Gayangos y Arce, de (dā gä·yäng′gōs ē är′thä; är′sä; 103), Pascual. Spanish historian.....1809–1897
Gayarré (gä′yä′rā′; gä·yär′rē), Charles Étienne Arthur. American historian.1805–1895
Gayley (gā′lĭ), Charles Mills. American author and educator. [*Classic Myths*] 1858–1932
Gayley, James. American metallurgist and inventor. [*Gayley process*].....1855–1920
Gay-Lussac (gā′lü·săk′; *Fr.* -lü′sàk′), Joseph Louis. Fr. chem. and physicist.1778–1850
Gaza (gä′dzä), Teodoro. Greek reviver of Greek literature in Italy.....d. ab. 1475
G. B. S. See SHAW, George Bernard.
Geary (gē′rĭ), John White. American general and politician.....1819–1873
Geber (jē′bĕr) *or* **Jabir** (jä′bĭr). Arab scholar.....fl. 721–776
Gebhardt, von (fōn gĕp′härt), Eduard. German painter.....1838–1925
Gebhart (gä′bär′), Émile. French author and critic.....1839–1908
Ged (gĕd), William. Scottish inventor of stereotyping.....1690–1749
Geddes (gĕd′ĭs), Alexander. Scottish Roman Catholic Biblical critic.....1737–1802
Geddes, Auckland, Sir. English scientist. Brit. ambassador to U. S. (1920–24).1879–1954
Geddes, Eric Campbell, Sir. *Bro. of Sir A.* Eng. industrialist and statesman.1875–1937
Geddes (gĕd′ĕz), Norman Bel. American designer.....1893–1958
Geddes (gĕd′ĭs), Patrick, Sir. Scottish biologist and sociologist.....1854–1932
Geefs (gāfs), Willem (1806–83), and Joseph (1808–85), brothers. Belg. sculpt.
Geffrard (zhĕ′frär′), Nicholas Fabre. President of Haiti (1859–67).....1806–1879
Gegenbaur (gā′gĕn·bour), Karl. German comparative anatomist.....1826–1903
Gehrkens (gär′kĕns), Karl Wilson. American music educator.....1882 ——
Geibel (gī′bĕl), Emanuel. German poet.....1815–1884
Geiger (gī′gĕr), Abraham. German rabbi and Biblical critic.....1810–1874
Geiger, Ludwig. *Son of Abraham.* German historian.....1848–1919
Geijer (yĕ′ĭ·ĕr), Erik Gustaf. Swedish historian and poet.....1783–1847
Geikie (gē′kĭ), Archibald, Sir. Scottish geologist.....1835–1924
Geikie, James. *Brother of Sir A.* Scottish geologist.....1839–1915
Geikie, John Cunningham. British clergyman and author.....1824–1906
Geissler (gīs′lĕr), Heinrich. German inventor.....1814–1879
Gelée (zhĕ·lā′) *or* **Gellée** (zhĕ′-), Claude. See LORRAIN, Claude.
Gell (gĕl), William, Sir. English archaeologist and traveler.....1777–1836

Gellert (gĕl′ërt), Christian Fürchtegott. German poet.....1715–1769
Gelli (jĕl′lē), Giovanni Battista. Italian writer.....1498–1563
Gellius (jĕl′l·ŭs), Aulus. Latin writer. [*Noctes Atticae*].....2d c. A.D.
Gelon (jē′lŏn) *or* **Gelo** (jē′lō). Tyrant of Gela and Syracuse.....d. B.C. 478
Gemistus (jē·mĭs′tŭs), Georgius. *Plethon.* Byzantine philosopher.....1355?–?1450
Genêt (zhē·nĕ′; *Angl.* zhē·nā′, jē·nā′), Edmond Charles Édouard. French diplomat in U. S.....1763–1834
Geneviève (zhĕn·vyăv′; *Angl.* jĕn′ē·vēv′, jĕn′ē·vēv). Patron saint of Paris.....422?–512
Genga (jĕng′gä), Girolamo. Italian painter and architect.....1476?–1551
Genghis Khan (jĕng′gĭs kän′) *or* **Jenghiz Khan** (jĕng′gĭz). Mongol conqueror.1162–1227
Genlis, de (dē zhăN′lĕs′), Stéphanie Félicité du Crest de Saint-Aubin, Countess. French novelist.....1746–1830
Genseric (gĕn′sĕ·rĭk; jĕn′-). King of the Vandals (428–477).....d. 477
Gensonné (zhăN′sô′nā′), Armand. French politician. Guillotined.....1758–1793
Gentile da Fabriano (jän·tē′lä dä fä′brē·ä′nō). *Gentile Massi.* Ital. painter.1370?–?1427
Gentili (jän·tē′lē), Alberico. Italian-English jurist and publicist.....1552–1608
Gentz, von (fôn gĕnts′), Friedrich. German publicist.....1764–1832
Geoffrey (jĕf′rĭ) **of Monmouth**. English chronicler.....1100?–1154
Geoffrin (zhô′frăN′), Marie Thérèse, *born* Rodet. French social leader.....1699–1777
Geoffroy (zhô′frwä′), Jean. French painter.....1853–1924
Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (săN′-tē′lâr′), Étienne. French naturalist.....1772–1844
Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Isidore. *Son of Étienne.* French zoologist.....1805–1861
George (jôrj), Saint. Patron saint of England. See in *Vocab.*.....d. ab. 303
George I. *Gr.-grandson of James I.* King of Great Britain (1714–27).....1660–1727
George II. *Son of Geo. I.* King of Great Britain (1727–60).....1683–1760
George III. *Grandson of Geo. II.* King of Great Britain (1760–1820).....1738–1820
George IV. *Son of Geo. III.* King of Great Britain (1820–30).....1762–1830
George V. *Son of Edward VII.* King of Great Britain (1910–36).....1865–1936
George VI. *Son of Geo. V & bro. of Edward VIII.* King of Great Britain (1936–52).....1895–1952
George I. *Son of Christian IX of Denmark.* King of Greece (1863–1913).....1845–1913
George II. *Eldest son of Constantine I.* King of Greece (1922–23; '35–47)..1890–1947
George, David Lloyd. See LLOYD GEORGE.
George, Harold Lee. American general.....1893 ——
George, Henry. American political economist. [*Single tax*].....1839–1897
George (gä·ôr′gĕ), Stefan. German poet.....1868–1933
George (jôrj), Walter Lionel. English novelist and journalist.....1882–1926
George of Poděbrad. See PONĚBRAD.
Géraldy (zhā′räl′dē′), Paul. French poet and dramatist.....1885 ——
Gerard (jĕ·rärd′; *esp. Brit.*, jĕr′ärd, jĕr′ērd), Charles, 1st Baron, Viscount Brandon. English Royalist commander.....1618?–1694
Gérard (zhā′rär′), Étienne Maurice, Count. Marshal of France.....1773–1852
Gérard, François Pascal, Baron. French painter.....1770–1837
Gerard (jĕ·rärd′), James Watson. American lawyer and diplomat.....1867–1951
Gérard (zhā′rär′), Jean Ignace Isidore. See GRANDVILLE.
Gérard de Nerval (dē nĕr′vàl′). See NERVAL.
Gerard (jĕ·rärd′; *esp. Brit.*, jĕr′ärd, jĕr′ērd) **of Cremona.** Italian translator..1114?–1187
Gerber (gĕr′bĕr), Ernst Ludwig. German organist, and writer on music.....1746–1819
Gerbert von Hornau (gĕr′bĕrt fôn hôr′nou), Martin. Ger. writer on music...1720–1793
Gerhard (gär′härt), Eduard. German archaeologist.....1795–1867
Gerhard (gĕr′ērd), William Wood. American physician. [*Typhus*].....1809–1872
Gerhardsen (gĕr′härt·sĕn), Einar. Norwegian politician.....1897 ——
Gerhardt (zhā′rär′), Charles Frédéric. French chemist.....1816–1856
Gerhardt (gär′härt), Paul. German poet and Lutheran preacher.....1607–1676
Géricault (zhā′rē′kō′), Jean Louis André Théodore. French painter.....1791–1824
Gericke (gä′rĭ·kĕ), Wilhelm. German conductor.....1845–1925
Gerlach, von (fôn gĕr′läK), Hellmuth. Ger. politician (National Socialist).....1866–1935
Gerlach, von, Otto. German theologian.....1801–1849
Germain (zhĕr′măN′), Saint, of Auxerre. (*Lat.* **Germa′nus.**) Fr. theol.....378?–448
German (jûr′măn), Edward, Sir. English composer.....1862–1936
Germanicus Caesar (jûr·măn′ĭ·kŭs sē′zẽr). Roman general.....B.C. 15–19 A.D.
Gérôme (zhā′rōm′), Jean Léon. French painter and sculptor.....1824–1904
Geronimo (jĕ·rŏn′ĭ·mō). Chief of the Chiricahuas, an Apache tribe.....1829–1909
Gerould (jĕr′ŭld), Gordon Hall. American educator and author.....1877–1953
Gerould, Katharine, *born* Fullerton. *Wife of G. H.* Am. short-story writer..1879–1944
Gerry (gĕr′ĭ), Elbridge. Signer Decl. of Indep.; 5th vice-pres. of U. S. (1813–14).1744–1814
Gershom ben Judah (gûr′shŏm bĕn jōō′dä). Fr. rabbi & Talmudic scholar.. 960–1040
Gershwin (gûrsh′wĭn), George. American composer.....1898–1937
Gerson, de (dē zhĕr′sôN′), Jean. *Charlier.* French theologian.....1362–?1428
Gerstäcker (gĕr′stĕk′ĕr), Friedrich. German traveler and writer.....1816–1872
Gervex (zhĕr′vĕks′), Henri. French painter.....1852–1929
Gervinus (gĕr·vē′nōōs), Georg Gottfried. German historian.....1805–1871
Gesell (gĕ·zĕl′), Arnold Lucius. American psychol. and pediatrician.....1880 ——
Gesenius (gä·zā′nĕ·ōōs; *Angl.* gĕ·sē′nĭ·ŭs), Wilhelm. German orientalist.....1786–1842
Gesner (gĕs′nĕr), Johann Matthias. German classical scholar.....1691–1761
Gesner, von (fôn), Konrad. Swiss naturalist.....1516–1565
Gessner (gĕs′nĕr), Salomon. Swiss poet and painter.....1730–1788
Gest (gĕst), Morris. Russian theatrical producer in America.....1881–1942
Getty (gĕt′ĭ), George Washington. American general.....1819–1901
Geulincx (zŭl′ĭngks; 142), Arnold. Cartesian philosopher. [*Occasionalism*]1625–1669
Gevaert (gā′värt), François Auguste. Belgian composer and historian of music.1828–1908
Ghazali *or* **Ghazali,** al- (ăl′gä[z]·zä′lē). Arab philosopher.....1058–1111
Gherardesca, della (dăl′lä gä·rär·dĕs′kä), Ugolino. See UGOLINO, in *Vocab.*
Gherardi del Testa (gä·rär′dē dăl tĕs′tä), Tommaso, Count. Italian writer..1814–1881
Ghiberti (gē·bĕr′tē), Lorenzo. Italian sculptor. [*Gates of the Baptistery*]..1378–1455
Ghirlandajo (gēr·län·dä′yō). *Domenico di Tommaso Bigordi.* Florentine painter.....1449–1494
Ghormley (gôrm′lĭ), Robert Lee. American admiral.....1883–1958
Ghose (gōs), Aurobindo, Sri. Indian philosopher and nationalist statesman...1872–1950
Giacosa (jä·kō′sä), Giuseppe. Italian dramatist.....1847–1906
Giamberti (jäm·bĕr′tē), Antonio *and* Giuliano. See SANGALLO.
Gianibelli (jä′nē·bĕl′lē) *or* **Giambelli** (jäm·bĕl′lē), Federigo. Ital. mil. engin. fl. 1585
Giannone (jän·nō′nā), Pietro. Italian historian.....1676–1748
Giard (zhyär), Alfred Mathieu. French biologist.....1846–1908
Giardini, di (dē jär·dē′nē), Felice. Italian violinist and composer.....1716–1796
Giardino (jär·dē′nō), Gaetano. Italian general.....1864–1935
Giauque (jē·ōk′), William Francis. Am. (Canadian-born) chem. [*Nobel prize, 1949*].....1895 ——
Gibbon (gĭb′ŭn), Edward. Eng. hist. [*Decline and Fall of the Rom. Empire*].1737–1794
Gibbons (gĭb′ŭnz), Grinling. English sculptor, and carver in wood.....1648–1720
Gibbons, James. American cardinal.....1834–1921
Gibbons, Orlando. English composer.....1583–1625
Gibbs (gĭbz), James. British architect.....1682–1754
Gibbs, Josiah Willard. *Father of following.* American philologist.....1790–1861
Gibbs, Josiah Willard. Am. mathematician and physicist. [*Vector analysis*].1839–1903
Gibbs, Philip, Sir. English novelist and journalist.....1877 ——
Gibson (gĭb′sŭn; -s·n), Charles Dana. American artist and illustrator.....1867–1944
Gibson, John. English sculptor.....1790–1866
Gibson, Wilfrid Wilson. English poet.....1878 ——
Gibson, William Hamilton. American painter, illustrator, and author.....1850–1896
Giddings (gĭd′ĭngs), Franklin Henry. American sociologist and educator.....1855–1931
Giddings, Joshua Reed. American statesman.....1795–1864
Gide (zhēd), André. French author. [*Nobel prize in lit., 1947*].....1869–1951
Gide, Charles. French political economist.....1847–1932
Gideonse (gĭd′ē·ŭnz), Harry David. Am. econ.; pres., Brooklyn Coll. (1939–)1901 ——
Giegud (gē′gōōd), Arthur John. English actor.....1904 ——
Gierke, von (fôn gēr′kĕ), Otto. German jurist and legal authority.....1841–1921
Giers, de (dē gĕrs′), Nikolai Karlovich. Russian statesman.....1820–1895
Giesebrecht, von (fôn gē′zē·brĕkt), Wilhelm. German historian.....1814–1889
Gieseking (gē′zē·kĭng), Walter Wilhelm. German (French-born) pianist.....1895–1956
Gifford (gĭf′ērd), Robert Swain. American landscape and seacoast painter...1840–1905
Gifford, Sandford Robinson. American landscape painter.....1823–1880
Gifford, William. English journalist, critic. [*Quarterly Review*].....1756–1826
Gigli (jē′lyē), Beniamino. Italian tenor.....1890–1957
Gigoux (zhē′gōō′), Jean François. French painter and illustrator.....1806–1894
Gilbert (gĭl′bĕrt), Cass. American architect. [*Woolworth Building*].....1859–1934
Gilbert, Humphrey, Sir. English navigator and explorer.....1539?–1583
Gilbert, John, Sir. English historical painter and wood engraver.....1817–1897
Gilbert, John Thomas, Sir. Irish historian and antiquary.....1829–1898
Gilbert (zhēl′bâr′), Nicolas Joseph Laurent. French satiric poet.....1751–1780
Gilbert (gĭl′bĕrt), William. English physician and physicist.....1540–1603
Gilbert, William Schwenck, Sir. English light-opera librettist (in collab. with Sir Arthur Sullivan), and poet. [*Bab Ballads; Iolanthe; Mikado*].....1836–1911
Gilchrist (gĭl′krĭst), Gibb. American engineer; president, A. & M. Coll. of Texas (1944–48).....1887 ——
Gildas (gĭl′dăs). Earliest British historian.....516?–?570
Gilder (gĭl′dĕr), Richard Watson. American poet and editor.....1844–1909
Gilder, William Henry. American explorer and journalist.....1838–1900
Gildersleeve (gĭl′dĕr·slēv), Basil Lanneau. Am classical scholar and author.1831–1924
Gildersleeve, Virginia Crocheron. Am. educ., dean, Barnard Coll. (1911–47)..1877 ——
Giles (jīlz), William Branch. American statesman and senator (Virginia)....1762–1830
Gilfillan (gĭl·fĭl′ăn), Robert. Scottish poet.....1798–1850
Gill (gĭl), David, Sir. Scottish astron. (At Cape of Good Hope, 1879–1907)..1843–1914
Gill, Theodore Nicholas. American zoologist.....1837–1914
Gillespie (gĭ·lĕs′pĭ), Thomas. Scottish Presb. minister. [*Relief Church*]...1708–1774
Gillette (jĭ·lĕt′), King Camp. American inventor and manufacturer.....1855–1932
Gillette, William. American actor and playwright.....1855–1937
Gillmore (gĭl′mōr; 181), Quincy Adams. American military engineer.....1825–1888
Gillot (zhē′lō′), Firmin. French lithographer. [*Gillotype*].....1820–1872
Gillray (gĭl′rā), James. English engraver and caricaturist.....1757–1815
Gillson (jĭl′s'n), Albert Henry Steward. Canadian educ., pres., U. of Manitoba (1948–54).....1889 ——
Gilman (gĭl′măn), Arthur. American educator; developed Radcliffe College..1837–1909
Gilman, Daniel Coit. Am. educ., pres., Johns Hopkins U. (1875–1901).....1831–1908
Gilman, Lawrence. American music critic and author.....1878–1939
Gilmer (gĭl′mĕr), Elizabeth, *born* Meriwether. *Dorothy Dix.* Am. journalist.1870–1951
Gilmore (gĭl′mōr; 181), Eugene Allen. American lawyer and educator.....1871–1953
Gilmore, James Roberts. *Edmund Kirke.* American journalist and author.1822–1903
Gilmour (gĭl′mōr; 181), George Peel. Canadian educator, chancellor, McMaster U. (1941–50).....1900 ——
Gilpin (gĭl′pĭn), Bernard. *Apostle of the North.* English reformer.....1517–1583
Gilpin, Charles Sidney. American actor.....1878–1930
Gil y Zárate (hēl′ ē thä′rä·tā; sä′rä·tā; 267), Antonio. Spanish dramatist....1793–1861
Gindely (gĭn′dē·lĭ), Anton. Bohemian historian.....1829–1892
Ginguené (zhăng′nā′), Pierre Louis. French literary historian.....1748–1816
Ginisty (zhē′nēs′tē′), Paul. French author and theater director.....1858–1932
Ginkel, de (dē kĭng′kĕl), Godert, Earl of Athlone. Dutch general in Eng. service.1630–1703
Gintl (gĭn′t'l), Wilhelm Julius. Austrian telegraphist and inventor.....1804–1883
Gioberti (jō·bĕr′tē), Vincenzo. Italian philosopher and statesman.....1801–1852
Giocondo (jō·kōn′dō; *Ital.*-kōn′dō), Giovanni, Fra. Italian architect & antiq..1433?–1515
Giolitti (jō·lĭt′tē; *Ital.* -lēt′tē), Giovanni. Italian statesman.....1842–1928
Giordano (jôr·dä′nō), Luca. *Fa Presto.* Neapolitan painter.....1632–1705
Giordano, Umberto. Italian opera composer.....1867–1948
Giorgione, Il (ēl jôr·jō′nā). *Giorgio Barbarelli.* Venetian painter.....ab. 1478–1511
Giotto (jŏt′tō). *Giotto di Bondone.* Florentine painter, architect.....1276?–?1337
Giovio (jô′vyō), Paolo. (*Lat.* **Paulus Jo′vius.**) Italian Latin historian.....1483–1552
Gipps (gĭps), George, Sir. British governor of New South Wales (1838–46)...1791–1847
Giraldus de Barri (jĭ·räl′dŭs dē băr′ĭ). *Cambrensis.* Welsh chronicler...1146?–?1220
Girard (zhē′rär′), Jean Baptiste. Swiss Franciscan and educator.....1765–1850
Girard (jĭ·rärd′), Stephen. American banker. Founder of Girard College....1750–1831
Girardin (zhē′rär′dăN′), Jean Pierre Louis. French chemist.....1803–1884
Girardin, Saint-Marc. See SAINT-MARC GIRARDIN.
Girardin, de (dē), Delphine, *born* Gay. *Wife of Émile.* Pseudonym *Vicomte Charles de Launay.* French author.....1804–1855
Girardin, de, Émile. French journalist, publicist, and legislator.....1806–1881
Girardon (zhē′rär′dôN′), François. French sculptor.....1628–1715
Giraud (zhē′rō′), Henri Honoré. French general.....1879–1949
Giraudoux (zhē′rō′dōō′), Jean. French author.....1882–1944
Girodet-Trioson (zhē′rō′dē′trē′ō′zôN′), Anne Louis. French painter.....1767–1824
Girtin (gûr′tĭn), Thomas. English water-color painter.....1775–1802
Gissing (gĭs′ĭng), George Robert. English novelist. [*New Grub Street*]... 1857–1903
Giuliani (jōō·lyä′nē), Giambattista. Italian philologist and Dante scholar....1818–1884
Giulio Romano (jōō′lyō rō·mä′nō). See ROMANO.
Gjellerup (gĕl′lĕ·rōōp), Karl. Danish novelist. [*Nobel prize, 1917*].....1857–1919
Gladden (glăd′'n), Washington. American Congregational clergyman.....1836–1918
Gladstone (glăd′stŭn), Herbert John, Viscount. *Son of Wm. E.* Brit polit...1854–1930
Gladstone, William Ewart. British prime min. (1868–74; '80–85; '86; '92–94).1809–1898
Glaisher (glā′shĕr), James. English scientist and aeronaut.....1809–1903
Glanvill (glăn′vĭl), Joseph. English clergyman and philosophical writer.....1636–1680
Glanville, de (dē glăn′vĭl), Ranulf. English statesman and jurist..... d. 1190
Glasgow (glăs′gō; -kō), Ellen Anderson Gholson. American novelist.....1874–1945
Glaspell (glăs′pĕl), Susan. American novelist and playwright.....1882–1948
Glass (glăs), Carter. Am. journalist & sen. (Virginia); sec. of treas. (1918–20).1858–1946
Glass, Montague Marsden. Am. story writer, born in Eng.....1877–1934
Glassford (glăs′fērd), William Alexander. American admiral.....1886–1958
Glauber (glou′bĕr), Johann Rudolf. German chemist. [*Glauber's salt*].....1604–1668
Glazunov (glăz′ŭ·nŏf, *Russ.* glä·zōō·nŏf′), Aleksandr Konstantinovich. Russian composer.....1865–1936
Gleim (glīm), Johann Wilhelm Ludwig. German poet.....1719–1803
Glendower (glĕn′dou′ĕr; glĕn′dou′ĕr), Owen. Welsh chieftain.....1359?–?1416
Glennan (glĕn′ăn), Thomas Keith. American engineer; president, Case Inst. of Tech. (1947–).....1905 ——
Gleyre (glâr), Charles Gabriel. Swiss painter.....1808–1874
Glinka (glĭng′kä), Fëdor Nikolaevich. Russian soldier and writer.....1786–1880
Glinka, Mikhail Ivanovich. Russian composer.....1803–1857
Glisson (glĭs′'n), Francis. English physician and anatomist.....1597–1677
Glover (glŭv′ĕr), John. American Revolutionary general.....1732–1797
Glover, Richard. English poet and dramatist.....1712–1785
Glover, Sarah Ann. English music teacher. [*Tonic sol-fa*].....1785–1867
Gluck (glōōk), Alma, *born* (Reba) Fiersohn. *Mrs. Efrem Zimbalist.* American soprano, born in Romania.....1884–1938
Gluck, Christoph Willibald. German composer.....1714–1787
Glycon (glī′kŏn) **of Athens.** See FARNESE HERCULES, in *Vocab.*
Glyn (glĭn), Elinor, *born* Sutherland. British (Jersey-born) novelist.....1864–1943
Gmelin (g'mā′lĭn), Leopold. German chemist. [*Gmelin's test*].....1788–1853
Gneisenau, von (fôn g'nī′zĕ·nou), August Neithardt, Count. Prussian field marshal.....1760–1831
Gneist, von (fôn g'nīst′), Rudolf. German politician and jurist.....1816–1895
Gobat (gō′bä′), Charles Albert. Swiss statesman. [*Nobel peace prize, 1902*].1843–1914
Gobelin (gō′bĕ·lĭn; *Fr.* gō′blăN′), Gilles *and* Jehan, brothers. French dyers... fl. 1450
Gobineau, de (dē gō′bē′nō′), Joseph Arthur, Count. French diplomat, author.1816–1882
Goblet (gô′blĕ′), René. French socialist statesman.....1828–1905
Goblet d'Alviella (dăl′vyē′läˇ), Eugène, Count. Belgian publicist and hist....1846–1925
Godard (gō′där′), Benjamin Louis Paul. French composer.....1849–1895
Goddard (gŏd′ērd), Henry Herbert. American psychologist.....1866–1957
Goddard, John. American cabinetmaker.....1724–1785
Goddard, Robert Hutchings. American physicist.....1882–1945
Godefroy (gōd′frwä′), Denis. *The Elder.* French jurist.....1549–1621
Godfrey (gŏd′frĭ), Thomas. American mathematician. [*Quadrant*].....1704–1749
Godfrey of Bouillon; *Fr.* **Godefroy de Bouillon** (gōd′frwä′ dē bōō′yôN′). French crusader.....1061?–1100
Godin (gō′dăN′), Jean Baptiste André. French industrialist. [*Familistère*]..1817–1888
Godiva (gō·dī′vä; -dĭ′vä). *Lady Godiva.* See GODIVA, in *Vocab.*
Godkin (gŏd′kĭn), Edwin Lawrence. Irish-American journalist. [*The Nation*].1831–1902
Godlove (gŏd′lŭv), Isaac Hahn. American physicist and chemist.....1892–1954
Godolphin (gō·dŏl′fĭn), Sidney, 1st Earl of. English statesman.....1645–1712
Godowsky (gō·dôf′skĭ), Leopold. Russian pianist.....1870–1938

Godoy, de (dā gō·thoi′; 112), Manuel, Duke of Alcudia. *Prince of the Peace.* Spanish statesman 1767–1851
Godunov (gō′d′n·ŏf; gŏd′n; *Russ.* gŭ·dōō·nôf′), Boris Fëdorovich. Tsar of Russia (1598–1605) ..... 1551?–1605
Godwin (gŏd′wĭn) *or* **Godwine** (gŏd′wī′nē), Earl of Wessex. Eng. statesman. d. 1053
Godwin, Mary, *born* Wollstonecraft. *Wife of Wm.* Mother of Mary Shelley. 1759–1797
Godwin, William. English philosopher, writer, novelist. [*Caleb Williams*] .. 1756–1836
Godwin-Austen (-ôs′tĕn; -tĭn), Henry Haversham. English explorer and geol. .. 1834–1923
Goebbels (gŭb′ĕls), Joseph Paul. German Nazi propagandist 1897–1945
Goebel, von (fŏn gū′bĕl), Karl Eberhardt. German botanist 1855–1932
Goedeke (gū′dĕ·kĕ), Karl. Pseud. *Karl Stahl.* German historian of literature. 1814–1887
Goering. = GÖRING.
Goes, van der (vän dĕr kōōs′; 142), Hugo. Dutch painter ..... 1440?–1482
Goethals (gō′thŭlz), George Washington. Am. soldier, engineer. [*Pan. Canal*] . 1858–1928
Goethe, von (fŏn gū′tĕ; *Angl.* gā′tē), Johann Wolfgang. German author 1749–1832
Gogh, van (vän gō′; *Du.* vän kōx′; 142), Vincent. Dutch painter 1853–1890
Gogol (gō′gŭl·y′; *Angl.* gō′gōl), Nikolai Vasilievich. Russ. writer of fiction ... 1809–1852
Goijen, van, Jan. See GOYEN.
Goldenweiser (gōl′dĕn·vī′zĕr), Alexander A. American (Russ.-born) anthropologist and sociologist 1880–1940
Golding (gōl′dĭng), Arthur. English translator. [*Ovid*] ..... 1536?–?1605
Goldman (gōld′mən), Emma. Russian anarchist 1869–1940
Goldmark (gōlt′märk; *Angl.* gōld′-), Karl. Hungarian composer 1830–1915
Goldoni (gōl·dō′nē; *Ital.* gōl-), Carlo. Italian dram., esp. writer of comedies . 1707–1793
Goldsmith (gōld′smĭth), Oliver. British poet, novelist, and dramatist 1728–1774
Goldziher (gōlt′tsē′ĕr), Ignaz. Hungarian orientalist 1850–1921
Golgi (gōl′jē), Camillo. Italian physician. [*Nobel prize, 1906*] 1844–1926
Golikov (gō′lĭ·kŏf; *Russ.* gô′lyĭ·kŭf), Filipp Ivanovich. Russian general ... 1900? ——
Golitsyn (gō·lē′tsĭn; *Russ.* gŭ·lyē′-), Mikhail Mikhailovich, Prince. Russian general 1674–1730
Gollancz (gōl′ănts; gŏ·lănts′), Hermann, Sir. English Semitic scholar 1852–1930
Gollancz, Israel, Sir. English educator and author 1864–1930
Golovnin (gōl′ŭv·nĕn; *Russ.* gŭ·lŭf·nyĕn′), Vasili Mikhailovich. Russian navigator and author 1776–1831
Goltz, von de (fŏn dĕr gōlts′), Kolmar, Baron. German field marshal 1843–1916
Goltzius (kōl′tsē·ŭs; 142), Hendrik. Dutch painter and engraver 1558–1617
Goluchowski, von (fŏn gō′lōō·kôf′skē), Agenor, Count. Austrian statesman . 1849–1921
Gómez (gō′mās; 267), Juan Vicente. Venezuelan soldier; dictator (1909–35) . 1857?–1935
Gómez y Báez (ē vä′ās; 98; 267), Máximo. Cuban patriot and general 1826–1905
Gompers (gŏm′pĕrz), Samuel. American labor organizer, b. in England 1850–1924
Gonçalves Dias (gōn·säl′vĕz thē′ās), Antônio. Brazilian poet 1823–1864
Goncharov (gŏn′chä·rôf; *Russ.* gŭn·chŭ·rôf′), Ivan Aleksandrovich. Russ. nov. . 1812–1891
Goncourt, de (dē gōn′kōōr′), brothers: Edmond Louis Antoine (1822–96) and Jules Alfred Huot (1830–70). French authors in collab.
Gondomar (gōn′dō·mär′), Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, Count. Spanish diplomat, ambassador to England (1613–18; 1619–22) 1567–1626
Góngora y Argote, de (thä gōng′gō·rä ē är·gō′tā), Luis. Spanish poet 1561–1627
Gonzaga (gōn·dzä′gä), Aloysius, Saint. Italian Jesuit theologian 1568–1591
Gonzaga (gōn·zä′gä), Tomaz Antônio. Portuguese-Brazilian poet 1744–1807
González (gōn·säl′ās; 267), Manuel. Mexican general; pres. (1880–84) 1833–1893
González Videla (gōn·säl′läz vē·thä′lä; 112), Gabriel. Chilean lawyer; pres. of Chile (1946–52) ..... 1898 ——
Gonzalo de Berceo (gōn·thä′lō thä vĕr·thā′rō; gōn·säl′-, vĕr·sā′rō; 98; 103; 267). Spanish poet ..... 1180?–?1246
Gonzalo de Córdoba (kôr′thō·vä), Hernández. *Captain.* Spanish warrior . . 1453–1515
Gooch (gōōch), George Peabody. British historian ..... 1873 ——
Goodall (gōōd′ăl), Frederick. English painter 1822–1904
Goode (gōōd), George Brown. American ichthyologist 1851–1896
Goodhue (gōōd′hū), Bertram Grosvenor. American architect 1869–1924
Goodrich (gōōd′rĭch), Chauncey Allen. American divine and lexicographer . . 1790–1860
Goodrich, Samuel Griswold. *Peter Parley.* American author 1793–1860
Goodwin (gōōd′wĭn), Nathaniel Carll. *Nat Goodwin.* American actor 1857–1919
Goodwin, William Watson. American classical scholar 1831–1912
Goodyear (gōōd′yĕr), Charles. American inventor. [*Vulcanized rubber*] . . . 1800–1860
Gorchakov (gôr′chä·kŏf; *Russ.* gĕr·chŭ·kôf′), Aleksandr Ivanovich, Prince. Russian general and statesman 1764–1825
Gorchakov, Aleksandr Mikhailovich, Prince. Russian statesman and diplomat . 1798–1883
Gorchakov, Mikhail Dmitrievich, Prince. Russian commander 1795–1861
Gordin (gôr′dĭn; -d'n), Jacob. Russian playwright (in Yiddish) in America . . . 1853–1909
Gordon (gôr′d'n), Adam Lindsay. Australian poet 1833–1870
Gordon, Charles George. *Chinese Gordon; Gordon Pasha.* British general . . 1833–1885
Gordon, Charles William. *Ralph Connor.* Canadian author 1860–1937
Gordon, George, Lord. English political agitator. [*Gordon riots*] 1751–1793
Gordon, George Hamilton. See ABERDEEN.
Gordon, George Henry. American soldier and Civil War historian 1823–1886
Gordon (gôr′dōn), Jehuda Leb. *Leon Gordon.* Russian poet and novelist . . . 1830–1892
Gordon (gôr′d'n), John Brown. Confederate soldier; U. S. senator from Georgia . 1832–1904
Gordon, John Campbell. See ABERDEEN AND TEMAIR.
Gordon, Lucie Duff-, Lady. See DUFF-GORDON.
Gore (gôr; 181), Catherine Grace Frances, *born* Moody. Eng. nov. and dram. . 1799–1861
Goremykin (gôr′ŭ·mĭk′ĭn; *Russ.* gŭ·ryĕ·mĭ′kĭn), Ivan Longinovich. Russian statesman; prime minister (1906; 1914–16) 1839–1917
Gorgas (gôr′găs), William Crawford. American general & sanitation expert . . . 1854–1920
Gorges (gôr′jĕz; -jĭz), Ferdinando, Sir. English lord proprietary of Maine . . . 1566?–1647
Görgey *or* **Görgei** (gûr′gĕ·ĭ), Arthur. Hungarian general 1818–1916
Gorgias (gôr′jĭ·ăs), Greek rhetorician and Sophist ..... B.C. 485?–?380
Göring (gû′rĭng; *Angl.* gā′-), Hermann Wilhelm. German Nazi politician . . . 1893–1946
Gorki *or* **Gorky** (gôr′kĭ; *Russ.* gôr′y·kĭ), Maksim *or* Maxim. *Aleksei Maksimovich Peshkov.* Russian novelist 1868–1936
Gorman (gôr′mən), Lawrence Clifton. American educator, president, Georgetown U. (1942–49) 1898–1952
Görres, von (fŏn gûr′ĕs), Joseph. German publicist and author 1776–1848
Gort (gôrt), 6th Viscount. *John Standish Surtees Prendergast Vereker.* English field marshal 1886–1946
Gorton (gôr′t'n), Samuel. Preacher and pioneer settler in Rhode Island . . . . 1592?–1677
Goschen (gō′shĕn), George Joachim, 1st Viscount. British statesman 1831–1907
Goshun (gō·shōōn). Japanese painter ..... 1741?–1811
Gosnold (gŏz′nōld), Bartholomew. English voyager to America ..... d. 1607
Gossaert (gōs′ärt), Jan. See MABUSE, Jan.
Gossage (gŏs′ĭj), (Ernest) Leslie, Sir. British air marshal 1891–1949
Gosse (gŏs), Edmund William, Sir. English poet and critic 1849–1928
Gosse, Philip Henry. *Father of E. W.* English naturalist 1810–1888
Gossec (gō′sĕk′), François Joseph. French composer, born in Belgium 1734–1829
Gosson (gŏs′'n), Stephen. English author. [*School of Abuse*] 1554–1624
Gotama Buddha. See GAUTAMA BUDDHA.
Gottfried von Strassburg (gôt′frēt fŏn shträs′bōōrk). Ger. poet [*Tristan*]. fl. 1210
Gottschalk (gŏts′chôk), Louis Moreau. Am. pianist, composer. [*Bamboula*] . 1829–1869
Gottschall, von (fŏn gôt′shäl), Rudolf. German poet and novelist 1823–1909
Gottsched (gôt′shāt), Johann Christoph. German author and critic 1700–1766
Gottwald (gôt′vält), Klement. Czechoslovak Communist; president (1948–53) . 1896–1953
Goudy (gou′dĭ), Frederic William. American type designer 1865–1947
Gough (gŏf), Hubert de la Poer. English general ..... 1870 ——
Gough, Hugh, 1st Viscount. British field marshal. [*Maratha wars*] 1779–1869
Gough, John Bartholomew. American lecturer on temperance 1817–1886
Goujon (gōō′zhōn′), Jean. French sculptor ..... 1510?–?1568
Gould (gōōld), Augustus Addison. American zoologist 1805–1866
Gould, Benjamin Apthorp. American astronomer 1824–1896
Gould, Helen Miller. See SHEPARD.
Gould, Jay, *orig.* Jason. American capitalist 1836–1892
Gould, Laurence McKinley. Am. geologist; pres., Carleton Coll. (1945–) . . . 1896 ——
Gounod (gōō′nō′; *Angl.* gōō′nō), Charles François. French composer. [*Faust*] 1818–1893
Gouraud (gōō′rō′), Henri Joseph Eugène. French general 1867–1946
Gourgaud (gōōr′gō′), Gaspard, Baron. French general 1783–1852
Gourmont, de (dē gōōr′mōn′), Remy. French dramatist and novelist 1858–1915
Gournay, de (dē gōōr′nā′), Jean Claude Marie Vincent. French economist . . . 1712–1759
Gouthière (gōō′tyär′), Pierre. French metal worker 1740–1806
Gouvion Saint-Cyr, de (dē gōō′vyōn′ săn′sēr′), Marquis. See SAINT-CYR.
Govind Singh (gō·vĭnd′ sĭng′). Chief of the Sikhs 1666–1708
Gower (gou′ĕr; gōr; gôr; 181), John. English poet. [*Confessio Amantis*] . 1325?–1408
Goyau (gō′yō′), Pierre Louis Théophile Georges. French historian 1869–1939
Goya y Lucientes, de (thä gō′yä ē lōō·thyān′tās; lōō·syān′-; 103; 112), Francisco José. Spanish painter 1746–1828
Goyen, *or* **Goijen, van** (vän kō′ē·yĕ[n]; 142), Jan. Dutch painter 1596–1656
Gozzi (gōt′sē; *Ital.* gôt′tsē), Carlo, Count. Italian dramatist 1720–1806
Gozzoli (gōt′sō·lē; *Ital.* gôt′tsō-), Benozzo. *Benozzo di Lese di Sandro.* Florentine painter 1420–1498
Graaf, de (dĕ gräf′; *Du.* kräf′; 142), Regnier. Dutch physician and physiologist . 1641–1673
Grabau (grä′bō), Amadeus William. American paleontologist 1870–1946
Grabbe (gräb′ĕ), Christian Deitrich. German dramatic poet 1801–1836
Graça Aranha, da (thä grä′sä ä·rä′nyä), José Pereira. Brazilian author 1868–1931
Gracchus (grăk′ŭs), Gaius Sempronius. Roman statesman ..... B.C. 153–121
Gracchus, Tiberius Sempronius. *Brother of G. S.* Roman statesman . . . . B.C. 163–133
Graefe, von (fŏn grā′fĕ), Albrecht. *Son of K. F.* German oculist 1828–1870
Graefe, von, Karl Ferdinand. German surgeon 1787–1840
Graham (grā′ăm), Frank Porter. American educator, president, U. of North Carolina (1930–49) ..... 1886 ——
Graham, John, of Claverhouse, 1st Viscount Dundee. *Bonny Dundee.* Scottish Royalist, persecutor of the Covenanters ..... 1649?–1689
Graham, Stephen. English writer ..... 1884 ——
Graham, Sylvester. American food reformer. [*Graham flour*] 1794–1851
Graham, Thomas. Scottish chemist 1805–1869
Graham, William Alexander. Am. statesman, and secretary of navy (1850–52) . 1804–1875
Grahame (grā′ăm), Kenneth. British author. [*The Golden Age*] 1859–1932
Grahame-White (-hwīt′; 258), Claude. English aviator and engineer ..... 1879 ——
Grainger (grān′jĕr), Percy Aldridge. British pianist and composer ..... 1882 ——
Gram (grăm; *Angl.* grăm), Hans C. J. Danish physician. [*Gram's method*] . . 1853–1938
Gramme (grăm; *Fr.* grăm), Zénobe Théophile. Belg. elec. [*Gramme ring*] . 1826–1901
Gramont, de (dē grä′mōn′), Philibert, Count. Fr. courtier, soldier, adventurer 1621?–1707
Grand (grănd), Sarah, *born* Clarke. *Frances Elizabeth M'Fall.* Eng. writer . 1862–1943
Grandgent (grăn′jĕnt), Charles Hall. American scholar and teacher 1862–1939
Grandi (grän′dē), Dino di Mordano. Italian Fascist politician ..... 1895 ——
Grandville (grăn′vĕl′). *Jean Ignace Isidore Gérard.* French illustrator 1803–1847
Granet (grä′nĕ′), François Marius. French painter 1775–1849
Granier de Cassagnac (grä′nyā′ dē kä′sä′nyăk′), Adolphe. French journalist . 1808–1880
Granier de Cassagnac, Paul. *Son of Adolphe.* French journalist 1843–1904
Grant (grănt; 83), Alexander, Sir. British scholar, chancellor, Edinburgh U. . . . 1826–1884
Grant, Heber Jedediah. President of Mormon Church (1918–45) 1856–1945
Grant, James Augustus. British soldier, and traveler in Africa 1827–1892
Grant, Robert. American lawyer and novelist 1852–1940
Grant, Ulysses Simpson. *Ulysses Hiram* (baptized *Hiram Ulysses*). American general, and eighteenth president of the U. S. (1869–77) 1822–1885
Grant, William. Scottish philologist, author, and lexicographer 1863–1946
Granvelle, de (dē grăn′vĕl′), Antoine Perrenot. Spanish cardinal and statesman . 1517–1586
Granville (grăn′vĭl), George. See GRENVILLE.
Granville, Earls of. See CARTERET, LEVESON-GOWER, and LEVESON GOWER.
Granville-Barker (-bär′kĕr), Harley Granville. English playwright and actor . 1877–1946
Grasse, de (dē grās′), François Joseph Paul, Count. *Marquis de Grasse-Tilly.* French admiral 1722–1788
Grassmann (grās′män), Hermann Günther. German math. and linguist 1809–1877
Gratian (grā′shĭ·ăn; -shăn). *Flavius Gratianus.* Roman emperor (375–83) 359–383
Grattan (grăt′'n), Henry. Irish orator and statesman 1746–1820
Graun (groun), Karl Heinrich. German composer 1701–1759
Grau San Martín (grou′ sän′ mär·tēn′), Ramón. Cuban physician and politician; president of Cuba (1944–48) ..... 1887 ——
Graves (grāvz), Robert Ranke. Irish poet and author ..... 1895 ——
Gravina, de (thä grä·vē′nä), Federico Carlos, Duke. Spanish adm. at Trafalgar . 1756–1806
Gray (grā), Asa. American botanist 1810–1888
Gray, Carl Raymond. American railroad executive and general 1889–1955
Gray, Elisha. American electrician and inventor. [*Telephone*] 1835–1901
Gray, George. American jurist and senator 1840–1925
Gray, Henry. English anatomist. [*Anatomy of the Human Body*] 1825–1861
Gray, Robert. American discoverer of the Columbia River 1755–1806
Gray, Thomas. English poet. [*Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard*] 1716–1771
Grayson (grā′sŭn; -s'n), David. Pseudonym of Ray Stannard BAKER.
Graziani (grä′zyä′nē′), Jean César. French general 1859–1932
Graziani (grä·tsyä′nē), Rodolfo. *Marchese di Neghelli.* Italian marshal and colonial administrator 1882–1955
Grazzini (grät·tsē′nē), Antonio Francesco. *Il Lasca.* Italian writer 1503–1584
Greathead (grāt′hĕd′), Henry. English lifeboat inventor 1757–1816
Greathead, James Henry. British engineer. [*Shield system of tunneling*] 1844–1896
Greco, El (ĕl grā′kō; *Angl.* grĕk′ō, grē′kō). *Domenico Teotocopulo.* Spanish (Cretan-born) painter ..... 1548?–?1614
Greeley (grē′lĭ), Horace. Founder of the New York *Tribune* 1811–1872
Greely (grē′lĭ), Adolphus Washington. American soldier and arctic explorer . . 1844–1935
Green (grēn), Anna Katharine. *Mrs. Charles Rohlfs.* American story writer . 1846–1935
Green, Boylston. American educator, president, U. of the South (1949–51) . . . 1905 ——
Green, George. English mathematician 1793–1841
Green, Hetty Howland, *born* Robinson. American capitalist 1834–1916
Green, John Richard. Eng. historian. [*Short History of the English People*] . . . 1837–1883
Green, Julian. American novelist ..... 1900 ——
Green, Paul Eliot. American playwright ..... 1894 ——
Green, Seth. American pisciculturist 1817–1888
Green, Thomas Hill. English idealist philosopher 1836–1882
Green, William. American labor leader. Pres. Am. Fed. of Labor (1924–52) . 1873–1952
Greenaway (grēn′ä·wā), Catherine. *Kate.* Eng. artist and book illustrator . . . 1846–1901
Greene (grēn), Francis Vinton. American general and author 1850–1921
Greene, George Washington. *Grandson of Nathanael.* American author 1811–1883
Greene, Nathanael. American Revolutionary general 1742–1786
Greene, Robert. English dramatist, poet, and novelist ..... 1560?–1592
Greene, Sarah Pratt, *born* McLean. American author. [*Cape Cod Folks*] 1856–1935
Greenleaf (grēn′lĕf′), Simon. American jurist. [*Law of Evidence*] 1783–1853
Greenough (grē′nō), Horatio. American sculptor 1805–1852
Greenough, Richard Saltonstall. American sculptor 1819–1904
Greenwood (grēn′wōōd′), Arthur. British politician 1880–1954
Gregor (grĕg′ĕr), William. Eng. clergyman, chemist, mineral. [*Titanium*] . . . 1761–1817
Gregorovius (grĕg′ō·rō′vĭ·ŭs), Ferdinand. German historian 1821–1891
Gregory I (grĕg′ō·rĭ), Saint. *The Great.* Pope (590–604). [*Gregorian chant*] . . 540?–604
Gregory VII, Saint. *Hildebrand.* Pope (1073–85) ..... 1020?–1085
Gregory XIII. *Ugo Buoncompagni.* Pope (1572–85). [*Greg. calendar*] 1502–1585
Gregory XVI. *Bartolommeo Alberto Cappellari.* Pope (1831–46) 1765–1846
Gregory, Augusta, Lady, *born* Persse. Irish poet and dramatist ..... 1859?–1932
Gregory, Edmund Bristol. American general ..... 1882 ——
Gregory, James. Scottish geom. Inventor of reflecting telescopes 1638–1675
Gregory of Nazian′zus, Saint. Bishop of Constantinople ..... 329?–?389
Gregory of Nyssa, Saint. Greek father of the church ..... 331?–?396
Gregory of Tours, Saint. Frankish ecclesiastic and historian ..... 538?–593
Gregory Thaumatur′gus, Saint. Bishop of Neocaesarea ..... 213?–?270
Gregory the Illuminator, Saint. Bishop of Armenia. [*Armenian Church*] . . 257?–332
Grenfell (grĕn′fĕl), Bernard Pyne. English papyrologist, explorer in Egypt . . . 1869–1926
Grenfell, Wilfred Thomason, Sir. English medical missionary to Labrador 1865–1940
Grenville (grĕn′vĭl), George. English statesman. [*Stamp Act*] 1712–1770
Grenville (grĕn′vĭl) *or* **Granville** (grăn′-), George, Baron Lansdowne. English poet and dramatist 1667–1735
Grenville (grĕn′vĭl) *or* **Greynville** (grăn′vĭl; grĕn′-), Richard, Sir. British naval hero. [*The Revenge*] ..... 1541?–1591
Gresham (grĕsh′ăm), Thomas, Sir. English financier. [*Gresham's law*] . . . . 1519?–1579
Gresham, Walter Quintin. American general and secretary of state (1893–95) . 1832–1895
Gresset (grĕ′sā′), Jean Baptiste Louis. French poet and dramatist 1709–1777

Grétry (grā′trē′), André Ernest Modeste. French composer 1741–1813
Greuze (grûz), Jean Baptiste. French painter 1725–1805
Greville (grĕv′ĭl; -ĭ), Fulke, Sir, 1st Baron Brooke. Eng. poet and philosopher . 1554–1628
Gréville (grā′vēl′), Henry. *Alice Durand*, born *Fleury*. French novelist 1842–1902
Grévy (grā′vē′), François Paul Jules. Pres. of the French Republic (1879–87) . 1807–1891
Grey (grā), Charles, Earl. English prime minister (1830–34). [*Reform Bill*] . 1764–1845
Grey, Edward, Viscount Grey of Fallodon. English statesman 1862–1933
Grey, George, Sir. British colonial governor (esp. of N. Z.) and author 1812–1898
Grey, Jane, Lady. *Lady Jane Dudley*. Noble English lady; beheaded 1537–1554
Grey, Zane. American story writer 1875–1939
Griboedov (grĭ′bŭ·yĕ′dŏf), Aleksandr Sergeevich. Russian poet 1795–1829
Grieg (grĭg), Edvard. Norwegian composer. [*Peer Gynt suite*] 1843–1907
Grierson (grēr′s′n), Herbert John Clifford, Sir. British scholar ..... 1866 ——
Griffin (grĭf′ĭn), Walter Burley. American architect 1876–1937
Griffis (grĭf′ĭs), William Elliot. American clergyman and writer 1843–1928
Griffith (grĭf′ĭth), Arthur. Irish editor and polit. economist. [*Sinn Fein*] .. 1872–1922
Griffith, David Lewelyn Wark. American motion-picture producer 1875–1948
Grignard (grēn′yärd; *Fr.* grē′nyär′), Victor. Fr. chem. [*Nobel prize, 1912*] . 1871–1934
Grijalva, de (dā grē·häl′vä; 162), Juan. Spanish explorer in Mexico ..... 1489?–1527
Grillparzer (grĭl′pär′tsĕr), Franz. Austrian dramatist 1791–1872
Grimaldi (grē·mäl′dē), Giovanni Francesco. *Il Bolognese*. Italian painter .. 1606–1680
Grimm (grĭm), Jacob. German philologist. [*Grimm's law*] 1785–1863
Grimm, Wilhelm. *Bro. of J.* German philologist. [*Fairy tales* (with bro.)] . 1786–1859
Grimm, von (fôn grĭm′), Friedrich Melchior, Baron. German-French writer . 1723–1807
Grimmelshausen, von (fôn grĭm′ĕls·hou′zĕn), Hans Jakob Christoffel. German author. [*Simplicissimus*] ..... 1620?–1676
Grinnell (grĭ·nĕl′), George Bird. American editor, author, and naturalist 1849–1938
Grisi (grē′zē), Carlotta. Italian dancer 1819–1899
Griswold (grĭz′wŭld; -wōld; -wôld), Dwight Palmer. Am. polit. and admin. . 1893–1954
Griswold, Rufus Wilmot. American author 1815–1857
Grocyn (grō′sĭn), William. Professor of Greek at Oxford, England ..... 1446?–1519
Groener (grû′nĕr), Wilhelm. German general 1867–1939
Grolier de Servières (grô′lyā′ dĕ sĕr′vyär′; *Angl.* grō′lĭ·ĕr, grōl′yā), Jean. French bibliophile. See BOOKBINDING, *Table*, in *Vocab.* 1479–1565
Gromyko (grō·mē′kō; *Russ.* grŭ·mĭ′kŭ), Andrei A. Russian diplomat ..... 1909 ——
Gronovius (grō·nō′vĭ·ŭs), Jakob. Orig. *Gronov*. Dutch philologist 1645–1716
Gronovius, Johann Friedrich. *Father of preceding*. Dutch scholar 1611–1671
Groos (grōs), Karl. German philosopher and writer on aesthetics 1861–1946
Groote (KRŌ′tĕ), Gerhard. *Gerardus Magnus*. Founder of Brothers of the Common Life 1340–1384
Gropius (grō′pĭ·ŭs), Walter. German-born architect in America ..... 1883 ——
Gropper (grŏp′ĕr), William. American painter ..... 1897 ——
Gros (grō), Antoine Jean, Baron. French painter 1771–1835
Gross (grōs), Samuel David. American surgeon 1805–1884
Grosscup (grōs′kŭp), Peter Stenger. Am. jurist. [*Debs strike injunction*] .. 1852–1921
Grosse (gro′sĕ), Julius. German author 1828–1902
Grosseteste (grōs′tĕst), Robert. *Greathead*. English theologian ..... d. 1253
Grosvenor (grōv′nĕr), Gilbert Hovey. American geographer ..... 1875 ——
Grote (grōt), George. English historian. [*History of Greece*] 1794–1871
Grotefend (grō′tē·fĕnt), Georg Friedrich. German archaeologist 1775–1853
Grotius (grō′shĭ·ŭs), Hugo. *Huig de Groot*. Dutch jurist 1583–1645
Grouchy, de (dē groō′shē′), Emmanuel, Marquis. French general 1766–1847
Grove (grōv), George, Sir. English writer on music. [*Dict. of Music*] 1820–1900
Grove, William Robert, Sir. British physicist. [*Correlation of forces*] 1811–1896
Groves (grōvz), Leslie Richard. American general ..... 1896 ——
Groves, Walter Alexander. Am. educ., pres., Centre Coll. of Ky. (1947–57) .. 1898 ——
Grün (grün). See BALDUNG, Hans.
Grün, Anastasius. Pseudonym of Anton Alexander von AUERSPERG.
Grundtvig (grōont′vĕg), Nikolai Frederik Severin. Danish author 1783–1872
Grünewald (grü′nĕ·vält), Matthias *or* Mathäus. German painter ..... fl. 1500–1530
Gryphius (grĭf′ĭ·ŭs), Andreas. *Greif*. German dramatist 1616–1664
Guadet (gü·ā′dĕ′), Marguerite Élie. French orator and leading Girondist 1758–1794
Guarini (gwä·rē′nē), Giovanni Battista. Italian poet 1538–1612
Guarino da Verona (gwä·rē′nō dä vä·rō′nä). Italian humanist 1370–1460
Guarneri (gwär·nä′rē), Giuseppe Antonio. *Guarnerius*. Italian violinmaker . 1683–1745
Gubernatis, de (dā gōō′bär·nä′tēs), Angelo, Count. Italian scholar 1840–1913
Gudea (gōō·dā′ä). Patesi of Lagash, Babylonia ..... B.C. ab. 2350
Guderian (gōō·dā′rē·än), Heinz. German general 1886–1954
Gudin (gü′dăN′), Théodore. French marine painter 1802–1880
Guedalla (gwĕ·dăl′ä), Philip. English historian, biographer, and essayist 1889–1944
Guelph (gwĕlf). See in *Vocab.*
Guérard (gā′rär′), *Angl.* gā·rärd′), Albert Léon. Am. (French-born) writer .. 1880 ——
Guercino (gwär·chē′nō). *Giovanni Francesco Barbieri*. Italian painter 1591–1666
Guericke, von (fôn gā′rĭ·kĕ), Otto. German physicist. [*Air pump*] 1602–1686
Guerin (gā′rĕN′), Jules. American painter, esp. of murals 1866–1946
Guérin (gā′rĕN′), Jean Baptiste Paulin. French painter 1783–1855
Guérin, Pierre Narcisse, Baron. French painter 1774–1833
Guérin, de (dē), Eugénie. French author 1805–1848
Guérin, de, Georges Maurice. *Brother of Eugénie*. French poet 1810–1839
Guerrazzi (gwĕ·rät′sē; *Ital.* gwär·rät′tsē), Francesco Domenico. Ital. polit. .. 1804–1873
Guerrero (gĕr·rē′rō), Vicente. Mexican soldier; pres. of Mexico (1829) ..... 1783?–1831
Guesde (gĕd), Jules. *Mathieu Basile*. French socialist. [*Guesdism*] 1845–1922
Guess (gĕs), George. See SEQUOYA.
Guest (gĕst), Edgar Albert. American journalist and poet ..... 1881 ——
Guevara, de (thä gā·vä′rä), Antonio. Span. eccl., chronicler, philos. writer .. 1480?–1545
Guggenheim (gōog′ĕn·hīm), Meyer. Founder of family of American capitalists, born in Switzerland 1828–1905
Guglielmi (gōō·lyĕl′mē), Pietro. Italian musician and composer 1727–1804
Guibert, de (dē gē′bâr′), Jacques Antoine Hippolyte, Count. French soldier . 1743–1790
Guicciardini (gwē′chär·dē′nē; *Ital.* gwēt·chär-), Francesco. Florentine hist. . 1483–1540
Guiccioli (gwē′chō·lē; *Ital.* gwēt′chō-), Teresa, Countess. Paramour of Byron . 1801–1873
Guichard (gē·shär′), Karl Gottlieb. *Quintus Icilius*. Ger. military writer . 1724–1775
Guidi (gwē′dē), Carlo Alessandro. Italian lyric poet 1650–1712
Guidi, Tommaso. See MASACCIO.
Guido d'Arezzo (gwē′dō dä·rĕt′sō; *Ital.* dä·rät′tsō) *or* **Guido Aretino** (ä′rä·tē′nō). Italian reformer of music. Cf. GAMUT, 1 b, in *Vocab.* ..... 995?–?1050
Guido delle Colonne (dĕl′ē kō·lō′nē; *Ital.* dăl′lā kō·lōn′nä) *or* **da Colonna** (dä kō·lō′nä; *Ital.* kō·lōn′nä). Sicilian author. [*Historia Troiana*] ..... 13th c.
Guido Reni. See RENI.
Guilbert (gēl′bâr′), Yvette. *Mme. M. Schiller*. French vaudeville singer ... 1865?–1944
Guillaume (gē′yōm′), Charles Édouard. French physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1920*] . 1861–1938
Guillaume, Jean Baptiste Claude Eugène. French sculptor 1822–1905
Guillaume de Champeaux (dē shäN′pō′). French philosopher ..... 1070?–1121
Guillaume de Lorris (dē lō′rēs′). French poet. [*Roman de la Rose.*] ..... d. ab. 1235
Guillaume de Machaut *or* **Machault** (mä′shō′). French poet and composer . 1305?–1377
Guillaumet (gē′yō′mē′), Gustave Achille. French painter 1840–1887
Guillemet (gē′y′·mē′), Jean Baptiste Antoine. French landscape painter 1842–1918
Guillotin (gē′yō′tăN′), Joseph Ignace. French physician. [*The guillotine*] . 1738–1814
Guilmant (gēl′măN′), Félix Alexandre. French organist and composer 1837–1911
Guiney (gī′nĭ), Louise Imogen. American poet and essayist 1861–1920
Guinizelli (gwē′nĭ·zēl′ĭ; *Ital.* gwē·nē·tsēl′lē), Guido. Bolognese lyric poet . 1240?–?1274
Guiscard (gēs′kär′), Robert. Founder of Norman state of Two Sicilies ..... 1015?–1085
Guischard (gē·shär′), Karl Gottlieb. See GUICHARD.
Guise, de (dē gēz′ *or, less often*, gwēz′; *Fr.* gü·ēz′ *or* gēz′), Charles, Cardinal de Lorraine. French statesman 1524–1574
Guise, de, François de Lorraine, Duke. *Le Balafré*. French gen. & statesman . 1519–1563
Guise, de, Henri I de Lorraine, Duke. *Le Balafré* (the gashed). French general and statesman. [*Holy, or Catholic, League*] 1550–1588
Guise, de, Henri II de Lorraine, Duke. French general 1614–1664
Guiteras (gē·tā′räs), Juan. Cuban physician 1852–1925
Guiterman (gĭt′ĕr·măn), Arthur. American poet 1871–1943
Guitry (gē′trē′), Lucien Germain. French actor 1860–1925
Guitry, Sacha. *Son of L. G.* French actor and dramatist 1885–1957
Guizot (gē′zō′), François Pierre Guillaume. French historian and statesman . 1787–1874
Gullstrand (gŭl′strand), Allvar. Swedish ophthalmologist. [*Nobel prize in med., 1911*] 1862–1930
Gumplowicz (gōōm·plō′vĕch), Ludwig. Austrian sociologist and economist . 1838–1909
Gunnarsson (gŭn′närs·sŏn), Gunnar. Icelandic poet ..... 1889 ——
Gunsaulus (gŭn·sô′lŭs), Frank Wakeley. American clergyman 1856–1921
Gunter (gŭn′tĕr), Edmund. Eng. math. and astronomer. [*Gunter's scale*] . 1581–1626
Gurney (gûr′nĭ), Goldsworthy, Sir. English inventor. [*Gurney burner*] 1793–1875
Gürtner (gürt′nĕr), Franz. German Nazi jurist 1881–1941
Gustavson (gŭs′tăf·sŭn), Reuben Gilbert. American chemist; chancellor, U. of Nebraska (1946–53) ..... 1892 ——
Gustavus (gŭs·tā′vŭs; -tā′vŭs). See CHARLES X (of Sweden).
Gustavus I. *Gustavus Vasa*. King of Sweden (1523–60) 1496–1560
Gustavus II. *Gustavus Adolphus*. King of Sweden (1611–32) 1594–1632
Gustavus III. King of Sweden (1771–92) 1746–1792
Gustavus IV. *Adolphus. Son of G. III.* King of Sweden (1792–1809) 1778–1837
Gustavus V. *Gustaf. Son of Oscar II.* King of Sweden (1907–50) 1858–1950
Gutenberg (gōō′tĕn·bĕrK; *Angl.* gōō′t′n·bûrg), Johann. Real name *Gensfleisch*. German inventor of printing from movable type ..... 1400?–?1468
Guthrie (gŭth′rĭ). Hunter. Am. educ., pres., Georgetown U. (1949–52) ..... 1901 ——
Guthrie, Samuel. American chemist. [*Chloroform*] 1782–1848
Guthrie, Thomas. Scottish divine and philanthropist 1803–1873
Guthrie, Thomas Anstey. *F. Anstey*. English story writer and humorist 1856–1934
Guts Muths (gōōts′ mōōts′), Johann Christoph Friedrich. Founder of the German system of gymnastics 1759–1839
Gutzkow (gōōts′kō), Karl. German novelist 1811–1878
Guy (gī), Thomas. English philanthropist. [*Guy's Hospital*] ..... 1645?–1724
Guyau (gü·ē′yō′), Marie Jean. French philosopher and poet 1854–1888
Guyon (gü·ē′yôn′; *Angl.* gī′ŏn, gē′ŏn), Jeanne Marie de la Motte-, *born* Bouvier, Madame. French mystic 1648–1717
Guyot (gē′yō), Arnold Henry. Swiss geologist and geographer in America 1807–1884
Guyot (gü·ē′yō′), Yves. French economist and politician 1843–1928
Guyton de Morveau (gē′tôn′ dĕ môr′vō′), Louis Bernard, Baron. French chem. 1737–1816
Guzmán Blanco (gōōs·mäm′ blängK′kō; 267), Antonio. President of Venezuela . 1829–1899
Gwinnett (gwĭ·nĕt′), Button. Am. signer of Decl. of Indep., born in Eng. ... 1735?–1777
Gwyn *or* **Gwynne** (gwĭn), Eleanor (Nell). Eng. actress; mistress of Charles II . 1650–1687
Gyldén (yül·dān′), Hugo. Swedish astronomer 1841–1896
Gylippus (jĭ·lĭp′ŭs). Spartan general. See *Syracuse*, under BATTLE, in *Vocab.* .. B.C. 5th c.
Gyp (zhĕp). See MARTEL DE JANVILLE.
Gyrowetz (gē′rō·vĕts), Adalbert. Austrian composer 1763–1850
Gyulai (dyōō′loi), Franz, Count von Maros-Németh und Nádaska. Aust. gen. . 1798–1868

H

Haakon VII (hô′kŏn; *Angl.* -kŭn). *Second son of Frederick VIII of Denmark*. King of Norway (1905–57) 1872–1957
Haas, de (dē häs′), Maurice Frederick Henrik. Dutch painter in America 1832–1895
Haber (hä′bĕr), Fritz. German chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1918*] 1868–1934
Habington (hăb′ĭng·tŭn), William. English poet. [*Castara*] 1605–1654
Hácha (hä′kä), Emil. Czech jurist and statesman 1872–1945
Hachette (ä′shĕt′), Louis Christophe François. French publisher 1800–1864
Hackert (häk′ĕrt), Philipp. German painter 1737–1807
Hackett (häk′ĕt; -ĭt), James Henry. American actor 1800–1871
Hackett, James Keteltas. *Son of J. H.* American actor 1869–1926
Hackländer, von (fôn häk′lĕn′dĕr), Friedrich Wilhelm. German author 1816–1877
Haddon (hăd′′n), Alfred Cort. English anthropologist and author 1855–1940
Haden (hā′d′n), Francis Seymour, Sir. English surgeon and etcher 1818–1910
Hadfield (hăd′fēld), Robert Abbott, Sir. English metallurgist 1858–1940
Hading (ä′dăNzh′), Jane. *Jeanne Alfrédine Tréfouret*. French actress 1859–1941
Hadley (hăd′lĭ), Arthur Twining. Am. econ.; pres., Yale U. (1899–1921) 1856–1930
Hadley, Henry Kimball. American composer and conductor 1871–1937
Hadley, John. English mathematician. [*Hadley's quadrant*] 1682–1744
Hadow (hăd′ō), William Henry, Sir. English educator and writer on music ... 1859–1937
Hadrian (hā′drĭ·ăn), Pope. = ADRIAN.
Hadrian *or* **Adrian** (ā′-). Roman emperor (117–138) 76–138
Haeckel (hĕk′ĕl), Ernst Heinrich. German biologist and philosopher 1834–1919
Haeseler, von (fôn hä′zē·lĕr), Gottlieb, Count. German field marshal 1836–1919
Hafiz (hä·fĭz′). Real name *Shams ud-din Mohammed*. Persian poet ..... 14th c.
Hagedorn (hăg′ĕ·dôrn), Hermann. American poet, novelist and critic ..... 1882 ——
Hagedorn, von (fôn hä′gĕ·dôrn), Friedrich. German poet 1708–1754
Hageladas. See AGELADAS.
Haggard (hăg′ĕrd), Henry Rider, Sir. English novelist 1856–1925
Haggin (hăg′ĭn), Ben Ali. American painter and stage designer 1882–1951
Hague (hāg), Arnold. American geologist 1840–1917
Hahn (hän), Otto. German physical chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1944*] ..... 1879 ——
Hahne (hän), Ernest Herman. Am. econ.; pres., Miami U., Ohio (1946–52) ... 1890–1952
Hähnel (hä′nĕl), Ernst. German sculptor 1811–1891
Hahnemann (hä′nĕ·măn), Christian Friedrich Samuel. German physician. Founder of homeopathy 1755–1843
Hahn-Hahn, von (fôn hän′hän′), Ida, Countess. German author 1805–1880
Haidar, *or* **Hyder, Ali** (hī′dĕr ä·lī′). Sultan of Mysore 1722–1782
Haidinger, von (fôn hī′dĭng·ĕr), Wilhelm Karl. Aust. geol. and mineralogist . 1795–1871
Haig (hāg), Douglas, first Earl. British field marshal 1861–1928
Haile Selassie (hī′lē sĭl·lä′syē; *Angl.* hī′lē sĕ·läs′ĭ, -lä′sĭ). Emperor of Ethiopia (1930–36, 1941–) ..... 1891 ——
Hainisch (hī′nĭsh), Michael. Pres. of Republic of Austria (1920–28) 1858–1940
Hajji Khalfah (häj′jĭ kăl′fä). *Katib Chelebi*. Turkish historian ..... 1600?–1658
Hakam II (hä·kăm′). Caliph of Córdoba (961–76) ..... 913?–976
Hakluyt (hăk′lōōt), Richard. English historian and geographer ..... 1552?–1616
Halbe (häl′bĕ), Max. German dramatist 1865–1945
Halbig (häl′bĭK), Johann. German sculptor 1814–1882
Haldane (hôl′dān), John Burdon Sanderson. *Son of J. S.* British biologist .. 1892 ——
Haldane, John Scott. *Bro. of R. B.* British physiologist 1860–1936
Haldane, Richard Burdon, Viscount Haldane of Cloan. British statesman ... 1856–1928
Halder (hâl′dĕr), Franz. German general ..... 1884 ——
Hale (hāl), Edward Everett. American clergyman and author 1822–1909
Hale, Eugene. American statesman and senator (Maine) 1836–1918
Hale, George Ellery. American astronomer 1868–1938
Hale, Horatio Emmons. American ethnologist 1817–1896
Hale, John Parker. American statesman 1806–1873
Hale, Matthew, Sir. English judge and jurist 1609–1676
Hale, Nathan, Captain. American patriot. Executed by British as a spy 1755–1776
Hale, Sarah Josepha, *born* Buell. American author and editor 1788–1879
Hales (hālz), Stephen. English physiologist and inventor 1677–1761
Halévy (ä′lä′vē′), Jacques Fromental Élie Lévy. French composer 1799–1862
Halévy, Ludovic. *Nephew of prec.* French dramatist and novelist 1834–1908
Haliburton (hăl′ĭ·bûr′t′n), Thomas Chandler. *Sam Slick*. Canadian jurist and humorist 1796–1865
Halifax (hăl′ĭ·făks), Earl of. *Edward Frederick Lindley Wood*. English statesman and diplomat ..... 1881 ——
Halifax, Charles Montagu, Earl of. See MONTAGU.
Halifax, George Savile, Marquis of. See SAVILE.
Hall (hôl), Arnold Bennett. Am. educ., president, Univ. of Oregon (1926–32) . 1881–1936
Hall, Asaph. American astronomer. [*Two moons of Mars*] 1829–1907
Hall, Charles Francis. American arctic explorer 1821–1871
Hall, Charles Martin. American chemist. [*Hall process*] 1863–1914
Hall, Christopher Newman. English clergyman and author 1816–1902
Hall, Edward. English historian. [*Hall's Chronicle*] ..... d. 1547
Hall, Fitzedward. American philologist in England 1825–1901
Hall, George Edward. Canadian physiologist; president, U. of Western Ontario (1947–) ..... 1907 ——
Hall, Granville Stanley. American psychologist and educator 1844–1924
Hall, James. American author and judge 1793–1868

Hall, James. American geologist and paleontologist 1811–1898
Hall, James Norman. American novelist 1887–1951
Hall, Joseph. English bishop and author 1574–1656
Hall, Lyman. American statesman, signer of Declaration of Independence 1724–1790
Hall, Marshall. English physician and physiologist 1790–1857
Hall, William Edward. English legal writer. [*International Law*] 1835–1894
Hallam (häl′ăm), Arthur Henry. Subject of Tennyson's *In Memoriam* 1811–1833
Hallam, Henry. *Father of Arthur H.* English historian and critic 1777–1859
Halleck (häl′ĕk), Fitz-Greene. American poet 1790–1867
Halleck, Henry Wager. American general and military writer 1815–1872
Haller (häl′lĕr), Józef. Polish soldier ..... 1873 ——
Haller, von (fôn häl′ĕr), Albrecht. Swiss physiol., anatom., botanist 1708–1777
Halley (hăl′ĭ), Edmund. English astronomer and mathematician 1656–1742
Halliburton (häl′ĭ-bûr′t'n), William Dobinson. English physiol. and chem. 1860–1931
Halliwell-Phillipps (häl′ĭ-wĕl[-wĕl]-fĭl′ĭps), James Orchard. English scholar 1820–1889
Halpine *or* **Halpin** (häl′pĭn), Charles Graham. *Miles O'Reilly.* Irish-American journalist and poet 1829–1868
Hals (häls), Frans. Dutch painter. [*Laughing Cavalier*] ..... 1580?–1666
Halsey (hôl′sĭ), William Frederick. American admiral of the fleet ..... 1882 ——
Halstead (hôl′stĕd; -stĭd; 119), Murat. American journalist 1829–1908
Halsted (hôl′stĕd; -stĭd; 119), William Stewart. American surgeon 1852–1922
Ham (hăm), Roswell Gray. Am. educ., pres., Mt. Holyoke College (1937–57) .. 1891 ——
Hamann (hä′män), Johann Georg. German writer 1730–1788
Hambidge (hăm′bĭj), Jay (*orig.* Edward John). Canadian-Am. artist and art critic 1867–1924
Hambro (hăm′brō), Carl Joachim. Norwegian statesman ..... 1885 ——
Hamdi Bey (häm-dĭ′ bā′), Osman. Turkish statesman and scholar 1842–1910
Hamerling (hä′mĕr-lĭng), Robert. Austrian poet 1830–1889
Hamerton (hăm′ĕr-t'n; -tŭn), Philip Gilbert. English artist and essayist 1834–1894
Hamilcar Barca (hȧ-mĭl′kär [hăm′ĭl-kär] bär′kȧ). Carthaginian gen. ... B.C. 270?–228
Hamilton (hăm′ĭl-tŭn), Alexander. American lawyer and statesman 1755–1804
Hamilton, Anthony, Count. Fr. (Irish-born) courtier. [*Gramont's Mem.*] . 1646?–1720
Hamilton, Lady Emma, *born* Lyon. Mistress of Lord Nelson ..... 1761?–1815
Hamilton, Gail. Pseudonym of Mary Abigail DODGE, of Hamilton, Mass.
Hamilton, Ian Standish Monteith, Sir. British general 1853–1947
Hamilton, James Albert Edward. See ABERCORN.
Hamilton, William, Sir. British antiquary and diplomat 1730–1803
Hamilton, William, Sir. Scottish philosopher 1788–1856
Hamilton, William Rowan, Sir. British astronomer and geometer 1805–1865
Hamlin (hăm′lĭn), Hannibal. Am. statesman. Vice-pres. U. S. (1861–65) ... 1809–1891
Hammerich (hăm′ĕr-rĕk), Peter Frederick Adolf. Danish historian 1809–1877
Hammerstein (hăm′ĕr-stĭn), Oscar. German-born theater manager in Am. . 1847?–1919
Hammerstein, Oscar. *Grandson of prec.* Am. dramatist and librettist ..... 1895 ——
Hammond (hăm′ŭnd), John Hays. American mining engineer 1855–1936
Hammond, John Hays. *Son of prec.* American radio engineer and inventor .. 1888 ——
Hammond, Percy. American drama critic 1873–1936
Hammond, William Alexander. American neurologist 1828–1900
Hammurabi (hăm′ŭ-rä′bē). King of Babylon (B.C. ab. 1955–1913). [*Code of H.*]
Hamon (ȧ′môn′), Jean Louis. French painter 1821–1874
Hampden (hăm[p]′dĕn), John. Eng. statesman, resisted impost of ship money . 1594–1643
Hampden, Walter. Orig. *Walter Hampden Dougherty.* American actor .... 1879 ——
Hampton (hăm[p]′tŭn), Wade. American general ..... 1752?–1835
Hampton, Wade. *Grandson of prec.* Confederate gen.; politician 1818–1902
Hamsun (hăm′sōōn; *Angl.* hăm′s'n), Knut. Norw. nov. [*Nobel prize, 1920*] . 1859–1952
Hancher (hăn′chĕr), Virgil Melvin. American lawyer; president, State U. of Iowa (1940–) ..... 1896 ——
Hancock (hăn′kŏk), John. American statesman; signer of Decl. of Indep. 1737–1793
Hancock, Winfield Scott. American general 1824–1886
Handel (hăn′d'l), George Frederick. British (German-born) composer 1685–1759
Hänel (hä′nĕl), Gustav Friedrich. German jurist 1792–1878
Hanka (hăng′kȧ), Václav. Czech philologist and poet 1791–1861
Hanna (hăn′ȧ), Marcus Alonzo. *Mark.* Am. merchant; U. S. senator (Ohio) .. 1837–1904
Hannah (hăn′ȧ), John Alfred. American educator, president, Michigan State Coll. (1941–53) ..... 1902 ——
Hannay (hăn′ā), James Owen. *George A. Birmingham.* Irish clergyman and novelist 1865–1950
Hannegan (hăn′ĕ-găn), Robert Emmet. American lawyer and politician 1903–1949
Hannibal (hăn′ĭ-bȧl). *Son of Hamilcar Barca.* Carthaginian general .... B.C. 247–183
Hanno (hăn′ō). Carthaginian statesman ..... B.C. 3d c.
Hanotaux (ȧ′nô′tō′), Albert Auguste Gabriel. Fr. statesman and historian .. 1853–1944
Hansard (hăn′sĕrd; -särd), Luke. English parliamentary printer 1752–1828
Hansen (hăn′s'n; *Dan.* hän′-), Peter Andreas. Danish astronomer 1795–1874
Hanslick (häns′lĭk), Eduard. Austrian music critic 1825–1904
Hanson (hăn′s'n), Henry William Andrew. American clergyman; president, Gettysburg Coll. (1923–52) ..... 1882 ——
Hansson (hän′sōn), Per Albin. Swedish statesman 1885–1946
Hansteen (hän′stän), Christopher. Norwegian astronomer 1784–1873
Han Yü (hän′ yü′). *Han Wen-kung.* Chinese poet, essayist, and philosopher. 768–824
Hapsburg (hăps′bûrg; *Ger.* häps′bōōrk). See in *Vocab.*
Hara (hä-rä), Takashi. Jap. statesman; premier (1918–21); assassinated 1854–1921
Harbach (här′bäk), Otto Abels. Am. dram. and musical comedy librettist .. 1873 ——
Harbaugh (här′bô), Henry. American clergyman; poet in Penn.-Ger. dialect . 1817–1867
Harbord (här′bĕrd), James Guthrie. Am. gen. and chief of staff, A. E. F. 1866–1947
Harcourt (här′kĕrt; -kōrt; 181), Cecil Halliday Jepson, Sir. British admiral . 1892 ——
Harcourt, Simon, 1st Viscount. English lord chancellor ..... 1661?–1727
Harcourt, William George Granville Venables Vernon, Sir. Eng. statesman ... 1827–1904
Harcourt, d' (dȧr′kōōr′), Henri, Duke. French general and diplomat 1654–1718
Hardecanute (här′dē-kȧ-nūt′). King of England (1040–42) and Denmark ... 1019?–1042
Hardee (här′dē), William Joseph. Confederate general. [*Tactics*] 1815–1873
Harden (här′d'n), Arthur, Sir. English chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1929*] 1865–1940
Harden (här′dĕn), Maximilian. Orig. *Witkowski.* Ger. journalist and author . 1861–1927
Hardenberg, von (fôn här′dĕn-bĕrk), Friedrich, Baron. *Novalis.* Ger. poet . 1772–1801
Hardenberg, von, Karl August, Prince. Prussian statesman 1750–1822
Hardie (här′dĭ), James Keir. British labor leader in Parliament 1856–1915
Harding (här′dĭng), Chester. American portrait painter 1792–1866
Harding, James Duffield. English painter and lithographer 1798–1863
Harding, Warren Gamaliel. 29th pres. of the U. S. (1921–23) 1865–1923
Hardinge (här′dĭng), Charles, first Baron Hardinge of Penshurst. English diplomat. Viceroy of India (1910–16) 1858–1944
Hardinge, Henry, Sir, 1st Viscount Hardinge of Lahore. British general 1785–1856
Hardouin (ȧr′dwăn′), Jean. French Jesuit, classical scholar, and writer 1646–1729
Hardwicke (härd′wĭk), first Earl of. See YORKE, Philip.
Hardwicke, Cedric Webster, Sir. English actor ..... 1893 ——
Hardy (här′dĭ), Arthur Sherburne. Am. mathematician, novelist, diplomat ... 1847–1930
Hardy, Thomas. English novelist and poet 1840–1928
Hare (hâr), Augustus John Cuthbert. English author 1834–1903
Haren, van (vän hȧ′rĕ[n]), Willem. Dutch poet and statesman 1710–1768
Hargraves (här′grāvz), Edward Hammond. Eng. discoverer of gold in Austral. . 1816–1891
Hargreaves (här′grēvz), James. English inventor of the spinning jenny ..... d. 1778
Häring *or* **Haering** (hä′rĭng), Wilhelm. *Willibald Alexis.* German novelist . . 1798–1871
Harington *or* **Harrington** (hăr′ĭng-tŭn), John, Sir. English author; translated *Orlando Furioso* 1561–1612
Hariri, al- (ăl′hä-rē′rē). Arab poet and scholar 1054–1122
Harkness (härk′nĕs; -nĭs; 119), Albert. American educator. [*Latin Grammar*] . 1822–1907
Harkness, Edward Stephen. American financier and philanthropist 1874–1940
Harkness, William. American astronomer 1837–1903
Harlan (här′lăn), John Marshall. Associate justice U. S. Supreme Court 1833–1911
Harland (här′lănd), Henry. *Sidney Luska.* American novelist 1861–1905
Harland, Marion. Pseudonym of Mary Virginia TERHUNE.
Harley (här′lĭ), Robert, first Earl of Oxford. English statesman 1661–1724
Harmensen (här′mĕn-sĕ[n]), Jacob. See ARMINIUS, Jacobus.
Harmon (här′mŭn), Henry Gadd. Am. educ., president, Drake U. (1941–) . 1901 ——
Harmon, Judson. American lawyer; governor of Ohio (1909–13) 1846–1927
Harmon, Millard Fillmore. American general 1888–1945
Harmsworth (härmz′wûrth; -wĕrth), Alfred Charles William, first Viscount Northcliffe. English newspaper publisher 1865–1922
Harmsworth, Harold Sidney, first Viscount Rothermere. *Bro. of A. C. W.* English publisher and politician 1868–1940
Harnack, von (fôn här′năk), Adolf. German theologian and church historian . 1851–1930
Harold I (hăr′ȯld). *Harefoot.* King of the Anglo-Saxons (1035–40) ..... d. 1040
Harold II. Last Saxon king of England (1066). [*Battle of Hastings*] ..... 1022?–1066
Harold III. *Harald Hardraade.* King of Norway (1047–66) 1015–1066
Haroun-al-Raschid. Var. of HARUN AL-RASHID.
Harper (här′pĕr), James. American printer and publisher 1795–1869
Harper, Robert Goodloe. American lawyer and statesman 1765–1825
Harper, William Rainey. Am. educ., pres., U. of Chicago (1891–1906) 1856–1906
Harpignies (ȧr′pē′nyē′), Henri. French painter 1819–1916
Harriman (hăr′ĭ-măn), Edward Henry. American capitalist 1848–1909
Harriman, William Averell. *Son of E. H.* Am. businessman and diplomat ... 1891 ——
Harrington *or* **Harington** (hăr′ĭng-tŭn), James. English writer. [*Oceana*] .. 1611–1677
Harriot *or* **Hariot** (hăr′ĭ-ŭt), Thomas. English mathematician 1560–1621
Harris (hăr′ĭs), Arthur Travers, Sir. British air marshal ..... 1892 ——
Harris, Benjamin. First American journalist ..... fl. 1673–1716
Harris, Frank. American editor, critic, biographer, born in Ireland 1854–1931
Harris, Franklin Stewart. Am. educ., pres., Utah State Agric. Coll. (1945–50) . 1884 ——
Harris, Joel Chandler. American author. [*Uncle Remus*] 1848–1908
Harris, Rufus Carrollton. Am. lawyer; president, Tulane U. (1937–) ..... 1897 ——
Harris, Townsend. American diplomat; minister to Japan 1804–1878
Harris, William Snow, Sir. English electrical expert 1791–1867
Harris, William Torrey. American educator, philosopher, lexicographer 1835–1909
Harrison (hăr′ĭ-sŭn; -s'n), Benjamin. Signer of the Decl. of Independence . . 1726?–1791
Harrison, Benjamin. *Grandson of W. H.* 23d pres. of U. S. (1889–93) 1833–1901
Harrison, Frederic. English positivist, jurist, and writer 1831–1923
Harrison, Henry Sydnor. American novelist. [*Queed*] 1880–1930
Harrison, John. English horologist. [*Chronometer*] 1693–1776
Harrison, Mary St. Leger, *born* Kingsley. *Lucas Malet.* English novelist ... 1852–1931
Harrison, Ross Granville. American anatomist and zoologist ..... 1870 ——
Harrison, Thomas Alexander. American painter 1853–1930
Harrison, William. English topographer 1534–1593
Harrison, William Henry. *Son of 1st B.* Am. gen.; 9th pres. of U. S. (1841) . . 1773–1841
Harsha (här′shȧ; *native* hŭr′-). Ruler of northern India; dramatic writer .... 590?–647
Hart (härt), Albert Bushnell. American historian and educator 1854–1943
Hart, John. American farmer; signer of Declaration of Independence ..... 1711?–1779
Hart, Moss. American librettist and dramatist ..... 1904 ——
Hart, Robert, Sir. British statesman in China. [*Maritime Customs*] 1835–1911
Hart, William Shakespeare. American actor 1872–1946
Harte (härt), Francis Brett. *Bret Harte.* Am. writer, esp. of short stories ... 1836–1902
Hartley (härt′lĭ), David. English physician and philosopher 1705–1757
Hartmann (härt′män), Moritz. German poet 1821–1872
Hartmann, von (fôn), (Karl Robert) Eduard. German philosopher 1842–1906
Hartmann von Aue (fôn ou′ĕ). German poet ..... d. bet. 1210–20
Hartsoeker (härt′sōō′kĕr), Niklaas. Dutch physicist and histologist 1656–1725
Harun al-Rashid (hä-rōōn′ ăr′rȧ-shēd′; *Angl.* hăr′ōōn ăl-răsh′ĭd). Caliph of Baghdad (786–809) ..... 764?–809
Harunobu (hä-rōō-nō-bōō), Suzuki. Japanese painter ..... ab. 1718–1770
Harvard (här′vĕrd), John. The principal founder of Harvard College 1607–1638
Harvey (här′vĭ), Eli. American sculptor and painter 1860–1957
Harvey, Gabriel. English poet and controversialist ..... 1545?–?1630
Harvey, George, Sir. Scottish painter 1806–1876
Harvey, George Brinton McClellan. Am. editor; amb. to England (1921–23) . 1864–1928
Harvey, John Martin, Sir. English actor 1863–1944
Harvey, William. Eng. anat. and physician. [*Circulation of the blood*] 1578–1657
Harwood (här′wōōd), Henry Harwood, Sir. British admiral 1888–1950
Hasdrubal (hăz′drōō-bȧl; hăz′drōō-bȧl; hăz-drōō′bȧl). Any of several Carthaginian generals, esp. the bro. of Hannibal (d. B.C. 207).
Haselrig (hā′z'l-rĭg), Arthur, Sir. See HESILRIGE.
Hasenclever (hä′zĕn-klā′vĕr), Walter. German poet and playwright 1890–1940
Hassam (hăs′ăm), Childe. American painter 1859–1935
Hasse (häs′ĕ), Johann Adolf. German composer and tenor 1699–1783
Hassler (häs′lĕr), Hans Leo. German composer 1564–1612
Hasting (hās′tĭng) *or* **Hastings** (-tĭngz). Scandinavian invader of Eng. (893–97).
Hastings (hās′tĭngz), Francis Rawdon-Hastings, Marquis of. British military commander. Governor general of India (1813–22) 1754–1826
Hastings, James. Scottish divine and scholar. [*Dict. of the Bible*] 1852–1922
Hastings, Selina, Countess of Huntingdon. Patron of Calvinistic Methodists . 1707–1791
Hastings, Thomas. American architect 1860–1929
Hastings, Warren. English statesman; governor general of India (1773–85) ... 1732–1818
Hata (hä′tȧ), Shunroku. Japanese general ..... 1879 ——
Hatchett (hăch′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), Charles. English chemist ..... 1765?–1847
Hatshepsut (hăt-shĕp′sōōt). Egyptian queen of the XVIIIth Dynasty . fl. B.C. ab. 1485
Hatton (hăt′t'n), Christopher, Sir. Eng. statesman; lord chancellor (1587–91) . 1540–1591
Hauch (houk), Johann Carsten. Danish poet 1790–1872
Hauck (houk), Arthur Andrew. Am. educ., pres., U. of Maine (1934–58) ..... 1893 ——
Hauff (houf), Wilhelm. German novelist 1802–1827
Hauksbee *or* **Hawksbee** (hôks′bē), Francis. English physicist ..... d. ab. 1713
Haupt (houpt), Moritz. German philologist 1808–1874
Haupt, Paul. German-American Semitic scholar 1858–1926
Hauptmann (houpt′män), Gerhart. German writer. [*Nobel prize, 1912*] ... 1862–1946
Hauptmann, Moritz. German composer 1792–1868
Hauréau (ō′rȧ′ō′), Jean Barthélemy. French historian and publicist 1812–1896
Hauser (hou′zĕr), Kaspar. Mysterious Nuremberg foundling ..... 1812?–1833
Haushofer (hous′hō′fĕr), Karl. German general and geographer 1860–1946
Haussmann (ōs′mȧn′), Georges Eugène, Baron. French administrator 1809–1891
Haussonville, d' (dō′sôn′vĕl′), Gabriel Paul Othenin Bernard de Cléron, Count. French author and politician 1843–1924
Haüy (ȧ′ü-ē′), René Just, Abbé. French mineralogist 1743–1822
Havelock (hăv′lŏk; -lŭk), Henry, Sir. British general. [*Lucknow*] 1795–1857
Hawes (hôz), Stephen. English poet. [*Pastime of Pleasure*] ..... d. ab. 1523
Hawke (hôk), Edward, first Baron. English admiral 1705–1781
Hawkesworth (hôks′wûrth; -wĕrth), John. English writer ..... 1715?–1773
Hawkins (hô′kĭnz), Anthony Hope, Sir. *Anthony Hope.* English novelist ... 1863–1933
Hawkins *or* **Hawkyns** (hô′kĭnz), John, Sir. English admiral 1532–1595
Hawkins *or* **Hawkyns**, Richard, Sir. *Son of Sir J.* English admiral ..... 1562?–1622
Hawksbee. See HAUKSBEE.
Hawley (hô′lĭ), Joseph Roswell. American journalist, soldier, and senator 1826–1905
Haworth (härth), Walter Norman, Sir. English chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1937*] . . 1883–1950
Hawthorne (hô′thôrn), Charles Webster. American painter 1872–1930
Hawthorne, Julian. *Son of Nathaniel.* American author 1846–1934
Hawthorne, Nathaniel. American novelist and story writer 1804–1864
Hay (hā), Ian. Pseudonym of BEITH, John Hay.
Hay, John Milton. Am. author and diplomat; secretary of state (1898–1905) . 1838–1905
Hayashi (hä-yä-shē), Gonsuke, Baron. Japanese statesman and diplomat 1861–1939
Hayashi, Tadasu, Count. Japanese statesman and diplomat 1850–1913
Hayden (hā′d'n), Ferdinand Vandeveer. American geologist and explorer 1829–1887
Haydn (hī′d'n; *Angl.* hā′d'n), (Franz) Joseph. Austrian composer 1732–1809
Haydon (hā′d'n), Benjamin Robert. English painter 1786–1846
Hayes (hāz), Carlton Joseph Huntley. American historian and diplomat ..... 1882 ——
Hayes, Helen. *Helen Hayes Brown. Mrs. Charles MacArthur.* Am. actress . 1900 ——
Hayes, Isaac Israel. American arctic explorer 1832–1881
Hayes, Patrick Joseph. American R. C. cardinal from 1924 1867–1938
Hayes, Roland. American tenor ..... 1887 ——
Hayes, Rutherford Birchard. Lawyer, soldier; 19th pres. of U. S. (1877–81) . . 1822–1893
Haynau, von (fôn hī′nou), Julius, Baron. Austrian general 1786–1853
Hayne (hān), Isaac. American Revolutionary officer 1745–1781
Hayne, Paul Hamilton. American poet 1830–1886
Hayne, Robert Young. American statesman and orator 1791–1839
Haynes (hānz), Elwood. American inventor 1857–1925
Hays (hāz), Will H. American lawyer. Postmaster general (1921–22) 1879–1954

Hazael (hăz′ā·ĕl; hā′zā·ĕl; hȧ·zā′ĕl). King of Damascus.....fl. B.C. 841–820
Hazard (hăz′ērd), Caroline. Am. educ., pres., Wellesley Coll. (1899–1910)....1856–1945
Hazard (ȧ′zȧr′), Paul Gustave Marie Camille. French literary historian.....1878–1944
Hazen (hā′z'n), Charles Downer. American historian.....1868–1941
Hazen, William Babcock. American soldier, chief of signal service.....1830–1887
Hazlitt (hăz′lĭt), William. English critic and essayist.....1778–1830
Hazlitt, William Carew. *Grandson of W.* English bibliographer and writer..1834–1913
H. D. See DOOLITTLE, Hilda.
Head (hĕd), Edmund Walker, Sir. Governor general of Canada.....1805–1868
Head, Francis Bond, Sir. English soldier. Lieut. governor of Upper Canada.1793–1875
Head, Richard. English author. [*English Rogue. Mother Shipton*]....1637?–?1686
Headlam (hĕd′lăm), Arthur Cayley. Anglican bishop (Gloucester); author...1862–1947
Heald (hēld), Frederick De Forest. American botanist.....1872–1954
Heald, Henry T. *Son of prec.* Am. eng.; pres., Ill. Inst. of Tech. (1940–52); chanc., N. Y. U. (1952–56); pres. of Ford Foundation (1957–).....1904 ——
Healy (hē′lĭ), George Peter Alexander. American painter.....1813–1894
Healy, Patrick Joseph. Am. Cath. clergyman and educator, born in Ireland..1871–1937
Healy, Timothy Michael. Irish politician and nationalist leader.....1855–1931
Hearn (hûrn), Lafcadio. Naturalized Japanese (as *Yakumo Koizumi*), of Irish-Greek parentage, author and journalist in English.....1850–1904
Hearst (hûrst), Phoebe, *born* Apperson. American philanthropist.....1842–1919
Hearst, William Randolph. *Son of P.* American newspaper publisher.....1863–1951
Heath (hēth), William. American Revolutionary general.....1737–1814
Heaviside (hĕv′ĭ·sīd), Arthur West. English electrical engineer.....1844–1923
Heaviside, Oliver. English physicist. [*Heaviside layer*].....1850–1925
Hebbel (hĕb′ĕl), Friedrich. German dramatist and poet.....1813–1863
Hebel (hā′bĕl), Johann (*or* Jens) Peter. German poet.....1760–1826
Heber (hē′bĕr), Reginald. English bishop of Calcutta; poet and hymn writer.1783–1826
Heber, Richard. *Half bro. of Reg.* English book collector.....1773–1833
Heberden (hĕb′ĕr·dĕn), William. English physician and scholar.....1710–1801
Hébert (ā′bâr′), Antoine Auguste Ernest. French historical painter.....1817–1908
Hébert, Jacques René. *Père Duchesne.* French demagogue.....1755–1794
Hébert, Louis Philippe. Canadian sculptor.....1850–1917
Hecataeus (hĕk′ȧ·tē′ŭs), of Miletus. Greek historian.....B.C. 6th–5th c.
Hecht (hĕkt), Ben. American novelist and playwright.....1894 ——
Heckel (hĕk′ĕl), Erich. German painter and illustrator.....1883 ——
Hecker (hĕk′ĕr), Isaac Thomas. American R. C. clergyman. (*Paulists*)....1819–1888
Heckewelder (hĕk′ē·vĕl′dĕr), John Gottlieb Ernestus. Moravian missionary in America.....1743–1823
Hedge (hĕj), Frederic Henry. American divine and author.....1805–1890
Hedin (hĕ·dēn′), Sven Anders. Swedish geographer and explorer in Asia.....1865–1952
Hedwig (hāt′vĭk), Johann. German botanist.....1730–1799
Heem, de (dĕ hām′), Jan Davidsz. Dutch painter (fruits and flowers)..1606–1683 *or* '84
Heemskerck, van (văn hāms′kĕrk), Maarten. Dutch painter.....1498–1574
Heemskerk, van (văn hāms′kĕrk), Jan. Dutch admiral.....1567–1607
Heer (hār), Oswald. Swiss botanist and paleontologist.....1809–1883
Heeren (hā′rĕn), Arnold. German historian.....1760–1842
Hefele, von (fôn hā′fē·lĕ), Karl Joseph. German theologian.....1809–1893
Hegel (hā′gĕl), Georg Wilhelm Friedrich. Ger. philosopher. [*Hegelianism*].1770–1831
Heiberg (hē′I·bȧr), Gunnar. Norwegian dramatist and critic.....1857–1929
Heiberg (hī′bĕrk), Hermann. German novelist.....1840–1910
Heiberg (hī′bĕrg), Johan Ludwig. *Son of P. A.* Danish dramatist.....1791–1860
Heiberg, Peter Andreas. Danish dramatist and poet.....1758–1841
Heidegger (hī′dĕg′ĕr), Karl Wilhelm, Baron von Heideck. German artist....1788–1861
Heidenstam, von (fôn hē′I·dĕn·stȧm), Verner. Swedish writer. [*Nobel prize in literature, 1916*].....1859–1940
Heifetz (hī′fĕts), Jascha. Russian violinist.....1901 ——
Heilprin (hīl′prĭn), Angelo. American naturalist.....1853–1907
Heine (hī′nĕ), Heinrich. German poet and miscellaneous writer.....1797–1856
Heineccius (hī·nĕk′shĭ·ŭs; *Ger.* hī·nĕk′tsē·ōōs), Johann Gottlieb. Ger. jurist..1681–1741
Heinicke (hī′nĭ·kĕ), Samuel. German teacher of deaf-mutes.....1727–1790
Heinrich von Meissen (hīn′rĭk fôn mī′sĕn). *Frauenlob.* German poet....1250?–1318
Heinse (hīn′zĕ), Wilhelm. German writer on art.....1746–1803
Heinsius (hīn′sĭ·ŭs), Antonius. Grand pensionary of Holland.....1641–1720
Heinsius, Daniel. Dutch poet and philologist.....1580–1655
Heinsius, Nicolaas. *Son of D.* Dutch philologist and Latin poet.....1620–1681
Heintzelman (hīn′[t]sĕl·mȧn), Samuel Peter. American general.....1805–1880
Heisenberg (hī′zĕn·bĕrk), Werner. German physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1932*].1901 ——
Heiser (hī′zĕr), Victor George. American public health physician and writer..1873 ——
Helbig (hĕl′bĭk), Wolfgang. German archaeologist.....1839–1915
Helfferich (hĕl′fĕ·rĭk), Karl. German economist and statesman.....1872–1924
Heliodorus (hē′lĭ·ō·dō′rŭs; 181), of Emesa. Greek writer of romance.....?4th c.
Heliogabalus (hē′lĭ·ō·găb′ȧ·lŭs). See in the *Vocab.*
Heller (hĕl′ĕr), Stephen. Hungarian pianist and composer.....1814–1888
Helmers (hĕl′mĕrs), Jan Frederik. Dutch poet.....1767–1813
Helmholtz, von (vôn hĕlm′hôlts; *Ger.* fôn hĕlm′hôlts), Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand. German physicist, anatomist, and physiologist. [*Ophthalmoscope*].1821–1894
Helmont, van (văn hĕl′mônt; *Flem.* văn hĕl′mônt), Jan Baptista. Flemish physician and chemist.....1577?–?1644
Héloïse (ā′lō·ēz; *Fr.* ā′lō′ēz′). *Wife of Abélard.* French abbess.....1101?–1164
Helper (hĕl′pĕr), Hinton Rowan. American author.....1829–1909
Helps (hĕlps), Arthur, Sir. English historian and essayist.....1813–1875
Helst, van der (văn dĕr hĕlst′), Bartholomeus. Dutch portrait painter.....1613–1670
Helvétius (ĕl′vā′syŭs′; *Angl.* hĕl·vē′shĭ·ŭs), Claude Adrien. French philosopher.1715–1771
Hemans (hĕm′ănz), Felicia Dorothea, *born* Browne. English poet.....1793–1835
Heming *or* **Hemminge** (hĕm′ĭng), John. English actor.....1556?–1630
Hemingway (hĕm′ĭng·wā), Ernest. American novelist and story writer.....1898 ——
Hémon (ā′môn′), Louis. French novelist. [*Maria Chapdelaine*].....1880–1913
Hempel (hĕm′pĕl), Frieda. German soprano.....1885–1955
Hénault (ā′nō′), Charles Jean François. French jurist and writer.....1685–1770
Henderson (hĕn′dĕr·s'n); Arthur. British labor leader. [*Nobel peace pr., 1934*] 1863–1935
Henderson, Leon. American economist and administrator.....1895 ——
Henderson, Nevile Meyrick, Sir. British diplomat.....1882–1942
Henderson, Thomas. Scottish astronomer.....1798–1844
Henderson, William James. American music critic and author.....1855–1937
Hendricks (hĕn′drĭks), Thomas Andrews. Am. lawyer. Vice-pres. of U. S...1819–1885
Hengist (hĕng′gĭst). Jutish chief (d. 488). Founder, with his brother **Horsa** (d. 455), of the kingdom of Kent.
Henle (hĕn′lē), Friedrich Gustav Jacob. German pathologist and anatomist..1809–1885
Henley (hĕn′lĭ), John. *Orator Henley.* English preacher.....1692–1756
Henley, William Ernest. English poet, editor, critic, and dramatist.....1849–1903
Henne am Rhyn (hĕn′ĕ äm rĕn′), Otto. Swiss historian of civilization.....1828–1914
Hennepin (hĕn′ĕ·pĭn; *Fr.* ĕn′păn′), Louis. Flemish missionary, and explorer of the Upper Mississippi.....1640–?1701
Henner (ĕ′nâr′), Jean Jacques. French painter.....1829–1905
Hennessy (hĕn′ĕ·sĭ), John Joseph. American R. C. bishop, born in Ireland...1847–1920
Henri (hĕn′rĭ), Robert. American artist.....1865–1929
Henrietta Maria (hĕn′rĭ·ĕt′ȧ mȧ·rī′ȧ). Queen of Eng.; consort of Charles I..1609–1669
Henry I (hĕn′rĭ). *Beauclerc.* King of England (1100–35).....1068–1135
Henry II. King of England (1154–89). First of the Plantagenet line.....1133–1189
Henry III. King of England (1216–72). War with barons.....1207–1272
Henry IV. *Bolingbroke.* First Lancastrian king of England (1399–1413)...1367–1413
Henry V. King of England (1413–22). [*Agincourt*].....1387–1422
Henry VI. King of England (1422–61 and 1470–71).....1421–1471
Henry VII. King of England (1485–1509). Founder of the Tudor line.....1457–1509
Henry VIII. King of England (1509–47). [*English Reformation*].....1491–1547
Henry (hĕn′rĭ), *Fr.* **Henri** (ăn′rē′), **I.** King of France (1031–60).....1008–1060
Henry II. King of France (1547–59). Married Catherine de Médicis.....1519–1559
Henry III. *Henri de Valois.* King of France (1574–89).....1551–1589
Henry IV. *Le Grand.* King of France (1589–1610) and of Navarre. First French king of the house of Bourbon. Assassinated.....1553–1610
Henry, *Ger.* **Heinrich** (hĭn′rĭk), **I.** *The Fowler.* German king (919–936)....876?–936
Henry II, Saint. Holy Roman emp. (1002–24). Founded monasteries.....973–1024
Henry III. *The Black.* Holy Roman emperor (1039–56).....1017–1056
Henry IV. Holy Roman emp. (1056–1106). Contended with Pope Gregory VII.1050–1106
Henry V. Holy Roman emperor (1106–25). Last of Salic line.....1081–1125
Henry VI. Holy Roman emperor (1190–97).....1165–1197
Henry, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Prince of the Netherlands; consort of Queen Wilhelmina.....1876–1934
Henry, Prince of Prussia. *Brother of William II.* German admiral.....1862–1929
Henry. *The Lion.* Duke of Saxony and Bavaria.....1129–1195
Henry. *The Navigator.* Portuguese prince. Promoter of navigation.....1394–1460
Henry, David Dodds. Am. educ., pres., U. of Illinois (1955–).....1905 ——
Henry, Joseph. American physicist. Sec. of the Smithsonian Institution.....1797–1878
Henry, Matthew. English divine and commentator.....1662–1714
Henry, O. Pseudonym of William Sydney PORTER.
Henry, Patrick. American statesman and orator.....1736–1799
Henryson (hĕn′rĭ·s'n) *or* **Henderson** (hĕn′dĕr·s'n), Robert. Scottish poet...1430?–?1506
Henschel (hĕn′shĕl), George, Sir. British baritone, conductor, and composer..1850–1934
Henslow (hĕnz′lō), John Stevens. English botanist.....1796–1861
Henslowe (hĕnz′lō), Philip. English theater manager. [*Diary*].....d. 1616
Henson (hĕn′s'n), Josiah. American clergyman. Original of "Uncle Tom"..1789–1883
Henty (hĕn′tĭ), George Alfred. English journalist; writer of boys' books.....1832–1902
Hepburn (hĕp′bĕrn), Katharine. American actress.....1909 ——
Hepburn, William Peters. American congressman (Iowa). [*Hepburn Act*]..1833–1916
Hepner (hĕp′nĕr), Walter Ray. American educator, president, San Diego State Coll. (1935–52).....1891 ——
Hepplewhite (hĕp′l·hwīt; 258), George. English cabinetmaker.....d. 1786
Heraclitus (hĕr′ȧ·klī′tŭs). Greek philosopher. [*Heracliteanism*].....fl. B.C. 500
Heraclius (hĕr′ȧ·klĭ′ŭs; hē·răk′lĭ·ŭs). Byzantine emperor (610–41).....575?–641
Herapath (hĕr′ȧ·pȧth; 83), William. English chemist.....1796–1868
Hérault de Séchelles (ā′rō′ dĕ sā′shĕl′), Marie Jean. French Revolutionist..1759–1794
Herbart (hĕr′bärt), Johann Friedrich. German philosopher.....1776–1841
Herbelot, de (dĕ ĕr′bĕ·lō′), Barthélemy. French orientalist.....1625–1695
Herbert (hûr′bĕrt), Alan Patrick, Sir. English humorist and novelist.....1890 ——
Herbert, Edward, 1st Baron Herbert of Cherbury. Eng. diplomat and philos. 1583–1648
Herbert, George. English poet. [*The Temple*].....1593–1633
Herbert, Henry Howard Molyneux, fourth Earl of Carnarvon. Brit. statesman.1831–1890
Herbert, Henry William. *Frank Forester.* American author.....1807–1858
Herbert, Victor. Irish-American conductor and composer.....1859–1924
Herbert, William, third Earl of Pembroke. English statesman and poet.....1580–1630
Herculano de Carvalho e Araújo (ăr′kōō·lä′nōō thē kĕr·vä′lyōō ē ȧ·rȧ·ōō′zhōō), Alexandre. Portuguese historian, novelist, poet.....1810–1877
Herder, von (fôn hĕr′dĕr), Johann Gottfried. Ger. philos., poet, and critic...1744–1803
Herdman (hûrd′mȧn), William Abbott, Sir. Scottish marine naturalist.....1858–1924
Heredia, de (thā ā·rā′thȧ·yä; 112), José María. French poet, born in Cuba....1842–1905
Herford (hûr′fĕrd), Oliver. American humorous writer and illustrator.....1863–1935
Hergesheimer (hûr′gĕs·hī′mĕr), Joseph. American novelist.....1880–1954
Hering (hā′rĭng), Ewald. German psychologist and physiologist.....1834–1918
Heriot (hĕr′I·ŭt), George. Scottish philanthropist. [*Heriot's Hospital*].....1563–1624
Herkimer (hûr′kĭ·mĕr), Nicholas. American general.....1728–1777
Herkomer, von (vôn hûr′kō·mĕr), Hubert, Sir. German artist in England...1849–1914
Hermann (hĕr′mȧn). See ARMINIUS.
Hermann (hĕr′mȧn), Gottfried. German philologist and critic.....1772–1848
Hermes (hĕr′mēs), Georg. German theologian. [*Hermesianism*].....1775–1831
Hermite (ĕr′mēt′), Charles. French mathematician.....1822–1901
Hermocrates (hûr·mŏk′rȧ·tēz). Syracusan statesman and general.....d. B.C. ab. 407
Herndon (hûrn′dŭn), William Henry. American lawyer.....1818–1891
Herne (hûrn), *orig.* **Ahern** (ȧ·hûrn′), James A. Am. actor and playwright....1839–1901
Hero (hē′rō) *or* **Heron** (hē′rŏn), of Alexandria. Greek mathematician.....?3d c.
Herod (hĕr′ŭd). *The Great.* King of the Jews (B.C. 37–4).....B.C. 73?–4
Herod Antipas (ăn′tĭ·păs). *Son of prec.* Tetrarch of Galilee (B.C. 4–40 A.D.).
Herodian (hē·rō′dĭ·ȧn). Greek writer on Roman history.....3d c.
Herodotus (hē·rŏd′ō·tŭs). *Father of History.* Greek historian.....B.C. 5th c.
Herold (ā′rôld′), Louis Joseph Ferdinand. French composer.....1791–1833
Heron. See HERO.
Herophilus (hē·rŏf′I·lŭs). Greek anatomist and surgeon.....fl. B.C. 300
Héroult (ā′rōō′), Paul Louis Toussaint. Fr. metallurgist. [*Héroult furnace*].1863–1914
Herrera, de (thā ĕr·rĕ′rȧ; 112), Fernando. *El Divino.* Spanish poet.....1534?–1597
Herrera, de, Francisco. *El Viejo* (the old). Spanish painter.....1576–1656
Herrera y Tordesillas, de (ē tōr′thȧ·sē′[l]yäs; 170), Antonio. Spanish hist...1559–1625
Herreshoff (hĕr′ē·shŏf; ·ēs·hŏf; 185), Nathanael Greene. Am. yacht designer...1848–1938
Herrick (hĕr′ĭk), Christine, *born* Terhune. Am. writer on domestic science...1859–1944
Herrick, Myron Timothy. American ambassador to France (1912–14; '21–29).1854–1929
Herrick, Robert. English lyric poet.....1591–1674
Herrick, Robert. American novelist and educator.....1868–1938
Herring (hĕr′ĭng), John Frederick. English painter.....1795–1865
Herriot (ĕr′ē·ō; *Fr.* ĕ′ryō′), Édouard. Premier of France (1924–25; '32).....1872–1957
Herrmann (hûr′mȧn), Alexander. French-American magician.....1844–1896
Herschel (hûr′shĕl), Caroline Lucretia. *Sister of Sir W.* Astronomer.....1750–1848
Herschel, John Frederick William, Sir. *Son of Sir W.* Astronomer.....1792–1871
Herschel, William, *orig.* Friedrich Wilhelm, Sir. English (German-born) astron..1738–1822
Hershey (hûr′shĭ), Lewis Blaine. American general.....1893 ——
Hertling, von (fôn hĕrt′lĭng), Georg, Count. German chancellor (1917–18)...1843–1919
Hertwig (hĕrt′vĭk), Oskar. German embryologist.....1849–1922
Hertwig, von (fôn), Richard. *Brother of Oskar.* German zoologist.....1850–1937
Herty (hûr′tĭ), Charles Holmes. American chemist.....1867–1938
Hertz (hĕrts), Alfred. German conductor.....1872–1942
Hertz, Gustav. German physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1925*].....1887 ——
Hertz, Heinrich Rudolph. German physicist, electrician. [*Hertzian waves*].1857–1894
Hertz (hĕrts), Henrik. Danish poet and dramatist.....1797–1870
Hertzog (ĕr′sôg), Enrique. President of Bolivia (1947–49).....1897? ——
Hertzog (hĕr′tsŏk), James Barry Munnik. South African general and statesman; prime minister (1924–39).....1866–1942
Hervé (ĕr′vā′), Aimé Marie Édouard. *Raoul Valnay.* French journalist....1835–1899
Hervey (här′vĭ; hûr′-), James. English divine. [*Meditations*].....1714–1758
Hervieu (ĕr′vyû′), Paul Ernest. *Éliacin.* French novelist and dramatist....1857–1915
Herwegh (hĕr′vāk), Georg. German poet.....1817–1875
Herz (ĕrts), Henri. Austrian pianist and composer in France.....1803–1888
Herzen *or* **Hertzen** (hĕr′tsĕn), Aleksandr Ivanovich. Russian revolutionist...1812–1870
Herzl (hĕr′ts'l), Theodor. Austrian (Hungarian-born) author. [*Zionism*]...1860–1904
Hesilrige *or* **Haselrig** (hā′z'l·rĭg), Arthur, Sir. English Parliamentary soldier. See FIVE MEMBERS, in *Vocab.*.....d. 1661
Hesiod (hē′sĭ·ŏd; hĕs′ĭ-). Greek poet.....B.C. 8th c.
Hess (hĕs), Myra. English pianist.....1890 ——
Hess, Victor Franz. Austrian physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1936*].....1883 ——
Hess, (Walter Richard) Rudolf. German Nazi politician.....1894 ——
Hess, Walter Rudulf. Swiss physiologist. [*Nobel prize, 1949*].....1881 ——
Hess, von (fôn), Heinrich. German historical painter.....1798–1863
Hess, von, Heinrich Hermann Josef, Baron. Austrian general.....1788–1870
Hess, von, Peter. *Brother of H.* German painter of battle pieces.....1792–1871
Hesse (hĕs′ē), Hermann. German poet and novelist.....1877 ——
Hesse, Ludwig Otto. German mathematician.....1811–1874
Hetzel (hĕt′s'l), Ralph Dorn. Am. educ., pres., Penn. State Coll. (1927–47).1882–1947
Heuglin, von (fôn hoĭk′lĭn), Theodor, Baron. German traveler.....1824–1876
Heuss (hoĭs), Theodor. President of Germany (1949–).....1884 ——
Hevelius (hē·vē′lĭ·ŭs; 159), Johannes. Orig. *Hevel.* Astron., born in Danzig.1611–1687
Hevesy, von (fôn hē′vĕ·shĭ), Georg. Hung. chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1945*]...1885 ——
Hewes (hūz), Joseph. Signer of the Declaration of Independence.....1730–1779
Hewitt (hū′ĭt), Abram Stevens. Am. iron manufacturer and political reformer.1822–1903
Hewlett (hū′lĕt; -lĭt; 119), Maurice Henry. English novelist.....1861–1923
Heyden, van der (văn dĕr hī′dē[n]), Jan. Dutch painter.....1637–1712
Heydrich (hī′drĭk), Reinhard. *The Hangman.* German Nazi administrator..1904–1942
Heymans (hī′mȧns), Corneille. Belgian physiologist. [*Nobel prize, 1938*].1892 ——
Heyne (hī′nĕ), Christian Gottlob. German philologist.....1729–1812
Heyse (hī′zĕ), Carl Wilhelm Ludwig. German philologist.....1797–1855
Heyse, von (fôn), Paul. *Son of C. W. L.* German poet and novelist. [*Nobel prize in lit., 1910*].....1830–1914

Heyward (hā′wĕrd), **DuBose.** American author, esp. novelist. [*Porgy*] 1885–1940
Heyward, Thomas. Signer of the Declaration of Independence 1746–1809
Heywood (hā′wo͝od), John. English epigrammatist, author of interludes....1497?–?1580
Heywood, Thomas. Eng. actor, dram. [*A Woman Killed with Kindness*] .1574?–1641
Hibben (hĭb′ĕn), John Grier. President of Princeton University (1912–32) 1861–1933
Hichens (hĭch′ĕnz), Robert Smythe. English novelist. [*Garden of Allah*] ...1864–1950
Hickok (hĭk′ŏk), James Butler. *Wild Bill.* Am. scout and U. S. marshal ...1837–1876
Hickok, Laurens Perseus. American educator and metaphysician 1798–1888
Hicks (hĭks), Elias. American preacher of the Society of Friends 1748–1830
Hicks Beach (hĭks′ bēch′), Michael Edward, 1st Earl St. Aldwyn. Eng. statesman 1837–1916
Hidalgo y Costilla (ē-thäl′gō ē kōs-tē′yä; 112; 170), Miguel. Mex. revolutionist .1753–1811
Hidari Jingoro (hē.dä·rē jĭn·gō·rō). Japanese sculptor ....1584?–1634
Hideyoshi (hē.dē·yō·shē; *Angl.* hĭd′ē·yō′shĭ), Toyotomi. Jap. statesman 1536–1598
Hiero I (hī′ĕr·ō). Tyrant of Syracuse (B.C. 478–66). Patron of literature.
Hieronymus (hī′ĕr·ŏn′ĭ·mŭs), Eusebius. See JEROME, Saint.
Higgins (hĭg′ĭnz), Edward John. Eng. gen. of the Salvation Army (1929–34) .1864–1947
Higginson (hĭg′ĭn·s'n), Francis. English divine in America ....1587?–1630
Higginson, Henry Lee. Am. banker. Founded Boston Symphony Orchestra .1834–1919
Higginson, Thomas Wentworth Storrow. American author 1823–1911
Hilarion (hĭ·lâr′ĭ·ŏn), Saint. Founder of monastic life in Palestine ....290?–371
Hilary (hĭl′ə·rĭ) *or* **Hilarius** (hĭ·lâr′ĭ·ŭs; 79), Saint. Bishop of Arles (429–449). d. 449
Hilary *or* **Hilarius,** Saint. Latin writer and bishop of Poitiers ....d. ?367
Hilbert (hĭl′bĕrt), David. German mathematician 1862–1943
Hildebrand (hĭl′dē·brănd). See Pope GREGORY VII.
Hildebrand (hĭl′dē·brănt), Bruno. German economist 1812–1878
Hildebrand, von (fôn), Adolf. *Son of Bruno.* German sculptor 1847–1921
Hildegard (hĭl′dē·gärd; *Ger.* -gärt), Saint. German mystic ....1098?–1179
Hildreth (hĭl′drĕth; -drĭth), Horace Augustus. Am. lawyer; pres., Bucknell U. (1949–53) ....1902 ——
Hildreth, Richard. American historian 1807–1865
Hilgard (hĭl′gärd; *Ger.* -gärt), Eugene Woldemar. Ger. agric. chemist in Am...1833–1916
Hill (hĭl), Ambrose Powell. American Confederate general 1825–1865
Hill, Archibald Vivian. English physiologist. [*Nobel prize in med., 1922*] ..1886 ——
Hill, David Bennett. American lawyer and politician 1843–1910
Hill, David Jayne. American educator and diplomat 1850–1932
Hill, Henry Harrington. Am. educ., pres., George Peabody Coll. (1945–) ...1894 ——
Hill, James Jerome. American financier and railway promoter 1838–1916
Hill, Octavia. English social reformer 1838–1912
Hill, Rowland, Sir. English author of system of cheap postage 1795–1879
Hillebrand (hĭl′ē·brănd), William Francis. American chemist 1853–1925
Hillebrandt (hĭl′ē·brănt), Alfred. German Sanskrit scholar 1853–1927
Hillel (hĭl′ĕl). Jewish teacher, born in Babylon ....fl. B.C. 30–9 A.D.
Hillel II. Jewish patriarch. [*Jewish calendar*] ....4th c.
Hiller (hĭl′ĕr), Ferdinand. German composer and pianist 1811–1885
Hiller, Johann Adam. German composer 1728–1804
Hillern, von (fôn hĭl′ĕrn), Wilhelmine. German novelist 1836–1916
Hillis (hĭl′ĭs), Newell Dwight. American Cong. clergyman and author 1858–1929
Hillman (hĭl′mən), Sidney. American labor leader 1887–1946
Hillquit (hĭl′kwĭt), Morris. American (Latvian-born) lawyer and socialist ...1869–1933
Hilprecht (hĭl′prĕkt), Hermann Volrath. German-American Assyriologist 1859–1925
Hilton (hĭl′t'n; -tŭn), James. English novelist 1900–1954
Himmler (hĭm′lĕr), Heinrich. German Nazi politician 1900–1945
Hincks (hĭngks), Francis, Sir. Canadian statesman 1807–1885
Hincmar (hĭngk′mär). French prelate; archbishop of Reims ....806?–882
Hind (hīnd), John Russell. English astronomer 1823–1895
Hindemith (hĭn′dē·mĭt), Paul. German composer and violinist ....1895 ——
Hindenburg, von (vŏn hĭn′dĕn·bûrg; *Ger.* fôn hĭn′dĕn·bo͝orĸ), Paul. *von Beneckendorff und von Hindenburg.* Ger. gen.; pres. of Germany (1925–34) ..1847–1934
Hipparchus (hĭ·pär′kŭs). *Son of Pisistratus.* Tyrant of Athens (B.C. 527–514).
Hipparchus. Greek astronomer ....fl. B.C. 130
Hippel, von (fôn hĭp′ĕl), Theodor Gottlieb. German author 1741–1796
Hippias (hĭp′ĭ·ăs). *Bro. of Hipparchus.* Tyrant of Athens, with his brother B.C. 6th c.
Hippias, of Elis. Greek Sophist ....B.C. 5th c.
Hippocrates (hĭ·pŏk′rə·tēz). *Father of Medicine.* Greek physician ....B.C. 460?–?377
Hippolytus (hĭ·pŏl′ĭ·tŭs), Saint. Bishop of Rome. [*Canons*] ....3d c.
Hipponax (hĭ·pŏ′năks), of Ephesus. Greek poet ....B.C. 6th c.
Hiranuma (hē·rä·no͞o·mä; *Angl.* hĭr′ä·no͞o′mä), Kiichiro, Baron. Jap. statesman 1867–1952
Hirohito (hē·rō·hē·tō; *Angl.* hē′rō·hē′tō, hĭr′ō-). *Eldest son of Yoshihito.* Regent of Japan (1921–26); emperor (1926–) ....1901 ——
Hiroshige (hē·rō·shē·gē), Ando. Japanese painter 1797–1858
Hirsch (hûrsh), Emil Gustav. German rabbi in America 1851–1923
Hirsch (hĭrsh), Moritz, Baron. *Maurice de Hirsch.* German philanthropist .1831–1896
Hitchcock (hĭch′kŏk), Edward. Am. geol.; pres., Amherst Coll. (1845–54) ...1793–1864
Hitchcock, Ethan Allen. American statesman and diplomat 1835–1909
Hitchcock, James Ripley Wellman. *Ripley Hitchcock.* American author ...1857–1918
Hitler (hĭt′lĕr), Adolf. Orig. *Schicklgruber.* German chancellor and Führer (1933–45) 1889–1945
Hitomaro (hē·tō·mä·rō), Japanese poet ....d. ab. 729
Hitti (hĭt′ĭ), Philip Khuri. American (Syrian-born) orientalist ....1886 ——
Hittorf (hĭt′ôrf), Johann Wilhelm. German physicist. [*Hittorf rays*] 1824–1914
Hittorff (hĭt′ôrf; *Fr.* ē′tôrf′), Jacques Ignace. French architect 1792–1867
Hoar (hōr), Ebenezer Rockwood. Am. jurist; attorney general (1869–70) 1816–1895
Hoar, George Frisbie. *Bro. of E. R.* Am. lawyer, senator (from Mass.) 1826–1904
Hoare (hōr), Samuel John Gurney, Sir. English statesman ....1880 ——
Hobart (hō′bĕrt; -bärt), Garret Augustus. 24th vice-pres. of U. S. (1897–99) ..1844–1899
Hobart, John Henry. American Protestant Episcopal bishop 1775–1830
Hobbema (hŏb′ē·mä), Meindert. Dutch painter 1638–1709
Hobbes (hŏbz), John Oliver. Pseudonym of Mrs. CRAIGIE.
Hobbes, Thomas. English philosopher. [*Leviathan*] 1588–1679
Hobhouse (hŏb′hous), John Cam, Baron Broughton. British administrator. .1786–1869
Hobson (hŏb′s'n), John Atkinson. English economist and author 1858–1940
Hobson, Richmond Pearson. American naval officer. [*Merrimac, 1898*] ...1870–1937
Hoccleve (hŏk′lēv) *or* **Occleve** (ŏk′-), Thomas. English poet ....1370?–?1450
Hoche (ôsh), Louis Lazare. French general 1768–1797
Hocking (hŏk′ĭng), William Ernest. American philosopher ....1873 ——
Hodges (hŏj′ĕz; -ĭz), Courtney H. American general ....1887 ——
Hodgkin (hŏj′kĭn), Thomas. English historian. [*Italy and her Invaders*] .1831–1913
Hodgson (hŏj′s'n), Ralph. English poet ....1871 ——
Hodler (hō′dlĕr), Ferdinand. Swiss painter and illustrator 1853–1918
Hoe (hō), Richard March. *Son of Robert.* Am. inventor. [*Hoe's press*] ...1812–1886
Hoe, Robert. American (English-born) printing press manufacturer 1784–1833
Hoecke, van den (vän dē[n] ho͞ok′ē), Jan. Flemish painter 1611–1651
Hofer (hō′fĕr), Andreas. Tyrolese patriot 1767–1810
Hoff, van't, Jacobus Hendricus. See VAN'T HOFF.
Höffding (hûf′dĭng), Harald. Danish philosopher 1843–1931
Hoffman (hŏf′mən), Charles Fenno. American poet, novelist, editor 1806–1884
Hoffman, Malvina. American sculptor ....1887 ——
Hoffman, Paul Gray. American industrialist and administrator ....1891 ——
Hoffmann (hŏf′män; *Ger.* hôf′män), August Heinrich. *Hoffmann von Fallersleben* (fäl′ĕrs·lā′bĕn). German poet, philologist, and historian of lit. ...1798–1874
Hoffmann, Ernst Theodor Amadeus (*properly* Wilhelm). German author, composer, and illustrator 1776–1822
Hoffmann, Friedrich. German physician. [*Hoffmann's anodyne*] 1660–1742
Hoffmann, Hans. German novelist 1848–1909
Hoffmann, Heinrich. German author. [*Struwwelpeter*] 1809–1894
Hofmann (hôf′män; *Pol.* hôf′män), Josef Casimir. Polish pianist 1876–1957
Hofmann, von (fôn hôf′män; hôf′-). August Wilhelm. German chemist 1818–1892
Hofmann, von, Ludwig. German painter 1861–1945
Hofmannsthal (hôf′mäns·täl; hôf′-), Hugo von. Aust. poet and dramatist ...1874–1929
Hofmeister (hôf′mī′stĕr), Wilhelm. German botanist 1824–1877
Hogan (hō′gən), Aloysius Gonzaga Joseph. American R. C. clergyman and educator; president, Fordham U. (1930–36) 1891–1943
Hogarth (hō′gärth), David George. English archaeologist 1862–1927
Hogarth, William. English painter and engraver 1697–1764
Hogben (hŏg′bĕn), Lancelot Thomas. English scientist and writer ....1895 ——
Hogg (hŏg), James. *The Ettrick Shepherd.* Scottish poet 1770–1835
Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst (hō′ĕn·lō′ē shĭl′ĭngs·fürst), Chlodwig Karl Viktor, Prince of. German statesman 1819–1901
Hokusai (hō·kō͞o·sī), Katsushika. Japanese painter 1760–1849
Holbach, d' (dôl′bäk′), Paul Henri Dietrich, Baron. French philosopher 1723–1789
Holbein (hōl′bīn; *Ger.* hôl′-), Hans. *The Elder.* German painter ....1465?–1524
Holbein, Hans. *The Younger.* German painter ....1497?–1543
Holberg (hōl′bärg), Ludvig, Baron. Danish historian and dramatist 1684–1754
Holbrook (hōl′bro͝ok), John Edwards. American naturalist 1794–1871
Holcomb (hōl′kŭm), Thomas. American marine corps general ....1879 ——
Holcroft (hōl′krôft), Thomas. English dramatist and translator 1745–1809
Holder (hōl′dĕr), Frederick William, Sir. Australian politician 1850–1909
Hölderlin (hûl′dĕr·lēn), Friedrich. German poet 1770–1843
Holinshed (hŏl′ĭnz·hĕd; -ĭn·shĕd) *or* **Hollingshead** (hŏl′ĭngz·hĕd), Raphael. English chronicler ....d. ab. 1580
Holl (hōl), Francis Montague. *Frank Holl.* English artist 1845–1888
Holland (hŏl′ənd), Baron. See FOX, Henry, *and* Henry R. V.
Holland, Ernest Otto. Am. educ., pres., State Coll. of Wash. (1916–45) 1874–1950
Holland, John Philip. American inventor, born in Ireland. [*Submarine*] ...1840–1914
Holland, Josiah Gilbert. *Timothy Titcomb.* American author 1819–1881
Holland, Philemon. English scholar and translator (of Livy, Pliny, etc.) 1552–1637
Holland, Thomas Erskine, Sir. English jurist. [*Jurisprudence*] 1835–1926
Holland, William Jacob. American zoologist and paleontologist 1848–1932
Hollander (hŏl′ən·dĕr), Bernard. Austrian psychologist in England 1864–1934
Hollar (hŏl′ər; *Angl.* hŏl′ər, -ĕr), Wenceslaus. Bohemian engraver 1607–1677
Hollinshead (hŏl′ĭngz·hĕd), Byron Sharpe. American educator, president, Coe Coll. (1945–50) ....1901 ——
Holloway (hŏl′ō·wā), James Lemuel. American admiral ....1898 ——
Holman-Hunt (hŏl′mən·hŭnt′), William. See HUNT.
Holme (hōm), Ernest Rudolph. Australian educator and author 1871–1952
Holmes (hōmz; *Fr.* ôl′mĕs′), Augusta Mary Anne. Orig. *Holmès.* French composer of Irish parentage 1847–1903
Holmes (hōmz), Elias Burton. American traveler 1870–1958
Holmes, John Haynes. American clergyman ....1879 ——
Holmes, Mary Jane, *born* Hawes. American novelist 1825–1907
Holmes, Merrill Jacob. Am. educator, pres., Illinois Wesleyan U. (1947–57) ..1886 ——
Holmes, Oliver Wendell. American physician, poet, essayist, and novelist ...1809–1894
Holmes, Oliver Wendell. *Son of O. W.* Assoc. just. U. S. Supr. Ct. (1902–32) .1841–1935
Holst (hōlst), Gustav. English composer 1874–1934
Holst (hōlst), Hans Peter. Danish author 1811–1893
Holst, von (fôn hôlst′), Hermann Eduard. Russo-German historian in America .1841–1904
Holt (hōlt), Hamilton. Am. editor; educator, pres., Rollins Coll. (1925–49) ...1872–1951
Holt, Henry. American publisher and author 1840–1926
Holt, Joseph. American jurist and statesman 1807–1894
Holt, Luther Emmett. Am. pediatrician. [*Care and Feeding of Children*] ..1855–1924
Holtei, von (fôn hôl′tī), Karl. German poet and dramatist 1798–1880
Holtzendorff, von (fôn hôl′tsĕn·dôrf), Franz. German jurist 1829–1889
Holub (hō′lo͝op), Emil. Bohemian traveler in Africa 1847–1902
Ho Lung (hō′ lo͝ong′). Chinese Communist general ....1886? ——
Holyoake (hŏ′lĭ·ōk), George Jacob. English social reformer 1817–1906
Holz (hôlts), Arno. German man of letters 1863–1929
Home (hūm), Daniel Dunglas. Scottish spiritualist medium 1833–1886
Home, Henry, Lord Kames. Scottish philosopher and jurist 1696–1782
Home, John. Scottish dramatist 1722–1808
Homer (hō′mĕr). Epic poet of Greece. [*Iliad. Odyssey*] ....fl. B.C. 850 or earlier
Homer, Louise Dilworth, *born* Beatty. American contralto 1871–1947
Homer, Winslow. American artist 1836–1910
Hondecoeter, d' (dôn′dē·kōō′tĕr), Melchior. Dutch painter, esp. of birds ...1636–1695
Hondt, De (dē hŏnt′), Pieter. See CANISIUS, Peter.
Honegger (hō′nĕg′ĕr; *Fr.* ô′nĕ′gär′), Arthur. French-Swiss composer 1892–1955
Honorius (hō·nō′rĭ·ŭs; 181), Flavius. Roman emperor of the West (395–423). 384–423
Honorius I. Pope (625–638) ....d. 638
Hontheim, von (fôn hōnt′hīm), Johann Nikolaus. German prelate 1701–1790
Hooch *or* **Hoogh, de** (dē hōk′), Pieter. Dutch painter ....1629–?1677
Hood (hŏŏd), John Bell. Confederate general 1831–1879
Hood, Samuel, first Viscount. British admiral 1724–1816
Hood, Thomas. English poet and humorist 1799–1845
Hooft (hōft), Pieter Corneliszoon. Dutch poet and historian 1581–1647
Hook (hŏŏk), Theodore Edward. English novelist and humorist 1788–1841
Hooke (hŏŏk), Robert. English experimental philosopher 1635–1703
Hooker (hŏŏk′ĕr), Joseph. American general 1814–1879
Hooker, Joseph Dalton, Sir. *Son of Sir Wm. J.* English botanist 1817–1911
Hooker, Richard. English theologian. [*The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*] .1554?–1600
Hooker, Thomas. English Puritan clergyman; one of founders of Connecticut .1586?–1647
Hooker, William Jackson, Sir. English botanist 1785–1865
Hooper (hōō′pĕr; hŏŏp′ĕr), John. English reformer and martyr ....d. 1555
Hooper, William. American lawyer; signer of Declaration of Independence ...1742–1790
Hooton (hōō′t'n), Earnest Albert. American anthropologist 1887–1954
Hoover (hōō′vĕr), Herbert Clark. American mining engineer. 31st pres. of U. S. (1929–33) ....1874 ——
Hoover, John Edgar. American criminologist; director, Federal Bureau of Investigation (1924–) ....1895 ——
Hope (hōp), Anthony. See HAWKINS, Anthony Hope.
Hope, John Adrian Louis, seventh Earl of Hopetoun and first Marquis of Linlithgow. British statesman; governor general of Australia (1901–02) 1860–1908
Hope, Victor Alexander John, eighth Earl of Hopetoun and second Marquis of Linlithgow. *Son of prec.* British soldier; viceroy of India (1936–43) 1887–1951
Hopkins (hŏp′kĭnz), Edward. Governor of the colony of Connecticut 1600–1657
Hopkins, Ernest Martin. Am. educ., pres., Dartmouth Coll. (1916–45) ....1877 ——
Hopkins, Esek. American naval officer 1718–1802
Hopkins, Frederick Gowland, Sir. Eng. biochem. [*Nobel prize in med., 1929*] .1861–1947
Hopkins, Gerard Manley. English poet 1844–1889
Hopkins, Harry Lloyd. American politician and administrator 1890–1946
Hopkins, Johns. American philanthropist 1795–1873
Hopkins, Lemuel. American physician and poet. [*Hartford Wits*] 1750–1801
Hopkins, Mark. American educator, president of Williams College 1802–1887
Hopkins, Samuel. American divine. Founded Hopkinsian school of theology .1721–1803
Hopkins, Stephen. American statesman. Signer of the Decl. of Independence .1707–1785
Hopkinson (hŏp′kĭn·s'n), Francis. American author. Signer of the Declaration of Independence. [*The Battle of the Kegs*] 1737–1791
Hopkinson, Joseph. *Son of F.* Am. jurist and author. [*Hail Columbia*] ...1770–1842
Hoppe (hŏp′ē), William Frederick. American billiard player ....1887 ——
Hopper (hŏp′ĕr), (William) DeWolf. American actor (comedian) 1858–1935
Hopwood (hŏp′wŏŏd), (James) Avery. American dramatist 1882–1928
Horace (hŏr′ĭs). *Quintus Horatius Flaccus.* Roman poet and satirist ..... B.C. 65–8
Hore-Belisha (hōr′bē·lē′shä), Leslie. English politician 1893–1957
Hormayr, von (fôn hôr′mĭr), Joseph, Baron. Austrian historian 1782–1848
Horn (hôrn; *Angl.* hôrn), Gustaf, Count. Swedish general 1592–1657
Hornaday (hôr′nə·dā), William Temple. American zoologist and author 1854–1937
Hornblower (hôrn′blō′ĕr), Jonathan Carter. English engineer. See WOOLF ENGINE, in *Vocab.* 1753–1815
Horne (hôrn), Richard Hengist, *properly* Henry. English author 1803–1884
Horner (hôr′nĕr), Francis. British statesman 1778–1817
Horne Tooke. See TOOKE, John Horne.
Hornung (hôr′nŭng), Ernest William. English novelist 1866–1921
Horowitz (hō′rō·wĭts), Vladimir. Russian-born pianist ....1904 ——
Horrocks (hŏr′ŭks), Jeremiah. English astronomer ....1617?–1641
Horsa (hôr′sä). See HENGIST.
Horsley (hôrz′lĭ; hôrs′-), Samuel. English prelate and author 1733–1806
Horsley, Victor Alexander Haden, Sir. English surgeon and physiologist 1857–1916
Hort (hôrt), Fenton John Anthony. English Biblical scholar 1828–1892
Hortense (*Fr.* ôr′tĂNS′) **de Beauharnais.** See BEAUHARNAIS.

Hortensius (hôr·tĕn′sĭ·ŭs; -shĭ·ŭs), Quintus. Roman orator.....B.C. 114–60
Horthy (hôr′tĭ; *Hung.* hŏr′-), Miklós von Nagybánya. Hungarian admiral. Regent (1920–44).....1868–1957
Horton (hôr′t'n), Mildred Helen, *born* McAfee. American educator, president, Wellesley Coll. (1936–49).....1900 ——
Horváth (hôr′vät; *Hung.* hŏr′-), Mihály. Hungarian historian.....1809–1878
Hosack (hŏs′ăk; hŭz′ăk), David. American physician.....1769–1835
Hoskins (hŏs′kĭnz), Roy Graham. American physiologist.....1880 ——
Hosmer (hŏz′mĕr), Harriet Goodhue. American sculptor.....1830–1908
Hosmer, James Kendall. American librarian and author.....1834–1927
Hotman (ôt′män′), François. French jurist.....1524–1590
Hotspur (hŏt′spûr′). Sobriquet of Sir Henry PERCY.
Hötzendorf, von. See CONRAD VON HÖTZENDORF.
Houdin (ōō′dăn′), Jean Eugène Robert. French magician.....1805–1871
Houdini (hōō·dē′nĭ; -dĭn′ĭ), Harry. *Ehrich Weiss.* American magician.....1874–1926
Houdon (ōō′dôn′; *Angl.* hōō′dŏn), Jean Antoine. French sculptor.....1741–1828
Houdry (hōō′drē; -drĭ; *Fr.* ōō′drē′), Eugene J. Am. (French-born) engineer...1892 ——
Hough (hŭf), Emerson. American author. [*The Covered Wagon*].....1857–1923
Houghton (hou′t'n), first Baron. See MILNES.
Houghton (hō′t'n), Alanson Bigelow. American diplomat.....1863–1941
Houghton, Henry Oscar. American publisher. [*The Riverside Press*].....1823–1895
House (hous), Edward Howard. American journalist and author in Japan...1836–1901
House, Edward Mandell. *Colonel House.* American diplomat.....1858–1938
Housman (hous′mən), Alfred Edward. English classical scholar and poet....1859–1936
Housman, Laurence. English author and illustrator.....1865 ——
Houssay (ōō·sī′), Bernardo Alberto. Argentine physiol. [*Nobel prize, 1947*].1887 ——
Houssaye (ōō′sā′), Arsène (*orig.* Housset). French author.....1815–1896
Houssaye, Henri. *Son of Arsène.* French historian.....1848–1911
Houston (hūs′tŭn), Livingston Waddell. American engineer; president, Rensselaer Poly. Inst. (1944–58).....1891 ——
Houston, Sam. President of Texas, and American general.....1793–1863
Houston (hous′tŭn), William Vermillion. American physicist; president, Rice Inst. (1946–).....1900 ——
Hovde (hŭv′dē), Frederick Lawson. Am. educ., pres., Purdue U. (1946–)..1908 ——
Hoveden. See ROGER OF HOVEDEN.
Hovey (hŭv′ĭ), Richard. American poet. [*Songs from Vagabondia*].....1864–1900
Howard (hou′ərd), Bronson Crocker. American dramatist.....1842–1908
Howard, Catherine. Fifth wife of Henry VIII of England. Beheaded.....1520?–1542
Howard, Charles, second Baron Howard of Effingham. English admiral.....1536–1624
Howard, George William Frederick, 7th Earl of Carlisle. Eng. statesm. & auth..1802–1864
Howard, Henry, Earl of Surrey. English soldier and poet.....1517?–1547
Howard, John. English philanthropist. [*Prison Reform*].....1726?–1790
Howard, John Gordon. Am. educator, president, Otterbein Coll. (1945–)..1899 ——
Howard, Oliver Otis. American general.....1830–1909
Howard, Robert, Sir. English playwright. [*The Committee*].....1626–1698
Howard, Sidney Coe. American dramatist.....1891–1939
Howard, Thomas, third Duke of Norfolk. English statesman and general....1473–1554
Howard, Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk. Friend of Mary, Queen of Scots..1536–1572
Howard, William, first Viscount Stafford. English statesman. Beheaded.....1614–1680
Howe (hou), Ed. *Edgar Watson.* American journalist.....1853–1937
Howe, Elias. American inventor. [*Sewing machine*].....1819–1867
Howe, John. English clergyman, chaplain to Oliver Cromwell.....1630–1705
Howe, Julia, *born* Ward. *Wife of S. G.* American poet and social reformer..1819–1910
Howe, Richard, Earl. *Brother of Viscount William.* English admiral.....1726–1799
Howe, Samuel Gridley. American philanthropist.....1801–1876
Howe, William, fifth Viscount. English general in America.....1729–1814
Howell (hou′əl), James. English author. [*Letters*].....1594?–1666
Howells (hou′əlz), William Dean. American novelist and critic.....1837–1920
Howison (hou′ĭ·s'n), George Holmes. American philosopher.....1834–1916
Howison, Henry Lycurgus. American admiral.....1837–1914
Howitt (hou′ĭt), Alfred William. English anthropologist in Australia.....1830–1908
Hoxha (hŏdz′hä), Enver. Premier of Albania (1945–54).....1908 ——
Hoyle (hoil), Edmond. English writer on games.....1672–1769
Hoyt (hoit), Charles Hale. American dramatist.....1860–1900
Hrabanus Maurus. See RABANUS MAURUS.
Hrdlička (hûr′dlĭch·kȧ), Aleš. American anthropologist, born in Bohemia....1869–1943
Hrolf. See ROLLO.
Hrotsvitha, Hrotswitha. Also **Hros-.** See ROSWITHA.
Hrozný (hrōz′nē), Friedrich. Czech orientalist. [*Hittite language*].....1879–1952
Hsüan T'ung (shü·än′ dzōōng′). *Henry Pu-yi.* Chinese emperor (1908–12), last of Manchu dynasty; puppet emp. (as K'ang Tê) of Manchukuo (1934–45).1906 ——
Hsü Hai-tung (shü′ hī′dōōng′). Chinese Communist.....1900 ——
Hsü Shih-ch'ang (shü′ shĭr′chäng′). Chin. general; pres. of China (1918–22).1858–1939
Huáscar (wäs′kär). Inca prince, put to death by his half brother Atahualpa.1495?–1533
Hubay (hōō′boi), Jenő. Hungarian violinist and composer.....1858–1937
Hubbard (hŭb′ərd), Elbert Green. Am. author and editor. [*Roycroft Press*].1856–1915
Hubbard, William. American clergyman and historian.....1621?–1704
Huber (hōō′bĕr), Hans. Swiss composer.....1852–1921
Hubert (hü′bĕrt; *Fr.* ü′bâr′), Saint. French bishop.....d. ab. 727
Hubert Walter (hū′bĕrt). See WALTER, Hubert.
Huc (hük), Évariste Régis. French R. C. missionary to China and Tibet.....1813–1860
Huch (hōōk), Ricarda. German novelist and poet.....1864–1947
Hudson (hŭd′s'n), Harris Gary. Am. educator, pres., Illinois Coll. (1937–53)..1888 ——
Hudson, Henry (*erron.* Hendrick). English navigator and explorer.....d. 1611
Hudson, Henry Norman. American essayist; Shakespearean scholar.....1814–1886
Hudson, Manley Ottmer. American jurist.....1886 ——
Hudson, William Henry. American-English writer and naturalist.....1841–1922
Huebner (hēb′nĕr), Solomon Stephen. American educator and author.....1882 ——
Hueffer, Ford Madox. Orig. name of Ford Madox FORD.
Huerta (wĕr′tȧ), Victoriano. Mexican general. Provisional pres. (1913–14)..1854–1916
Huerta, de la. See GARCÍA DE LA HUERTA Y MUÑOZ.
Huet (ü·ĕ′), Pierre Daniel. Bishop of Avranches. French scholar.....1630–1721
Hufeland (hōō′fē·länt), Christoph Wilhelm. German physician.....1762–1836
Hugenberg (hōō′gən·bĕrk), Alfred. German newspaper publisher and politician.1865–1951
Huggins (hŭg′ĭnz), William, Sir. English astronomer.....1824–1910
Hugh Capet (hū′ kā′pĕt, -pĭt; kăp′ĕt, -ĭt; *Fr.* ka′pē′). King of Fr. (987–996).940?–996
Hugh (hū), *or* **Hugo** (hū′gō), **of St. Victor.** French mystic and philosopher..1096–1141
Hughes (hūz), Charles Evans. Associate justice U. S. Supreme Court (1910–16). Secretary of state (1921–25). Chief justice of the U. S. (1930–41).....1862–1948
Hughes, David Edward. Am. inventor, born in Eng. [*Hughes electromagnet*].1831–1900
Hughes, (James) Langston. American writer.....1902 ——
Hughes, John Joseph. American Roman Catholic archbishop.....1797–1864
Hughes, Raymond Mollyneaux. Am. educ., pres., Iowa State Coll. (1927–36).1873–1958
Hughes, Rupert. American novelist and playwright.....1872–1956
Hughes, Thomas. English author. [*Tom Brown's School Days*].....1822–1896
Hughes, William Morris. Australian lawyer. Prime minister (1915–23).....1864–1952
Hugo (hōō′gō), Gustav. German jurist.....1764–1844
Hugo (hū′gō; *Fr.* ü′gō′), Victor Marie. French author.....1802–1885
Hulagu (hōō·lä′gōō; hōō′lä·gōō′). *Grandson of Genghis Khan.* Mongol ruler.1217–1265
Hulburt (hŭl′bĕrt), Lorrain Sherman. American mathematician.....1858–1943
Hulin (ü′lăn′), Pierre Augustin, Count. French general.....1758–1841
Hull (hŭl), Cordell. American lawyer; secretary of state (1933–44). [*Nobel peace pr., 1945*].....1871–1955
Hull, Isaac. American commodore.....1773–1843
Hull, William. American general in the War of 1812.....1753–1825
Hultz (hŭlts), Fred Samuel. American educator, president, North Dakota Agric. Coll. (1948–).....1893 ——
Humayun (hōō·mä′yōōn). Emperor of Hindustan (1530–56).....1508–1556
Humbert I (hŭm′bĕrt). (*Ital.* **Umberto,** ōōm·bĕr′tō.) King of Italy (1878–1900).1844–1900
Humbert II. Prince of Piedmont; count of Sarre. King of Italy (1946).....1904 ——
Humboldt, von (vŏn hŭm′bōlt; *Ger.* fôn hōōm′bôlt), (Friedrich Heinrich) Alexander, Baron. *Bro. of Wilhelm.* German naturalist and statesman.....1769–1859
Humboldt, von, Wilhelm, Baron. German philologist and statesman.....1767–1835
Hume (hūm), Alfred. Am. educator, chancellor, U. of Mississippi (1932–35).1866–1950
Hume, David. Scottish historian and philosopher.....1711–1776
Hume, Joseph. English politician.....1777–1855
Hume, Robert Allen. American missionary in India.....1847–1929
Hummel (hōōm′əl), Johann Nepomuk. German pianist and composer.....1778–1837
Humperdinck (hōōm′pĕr·dĭngk), Engelbert. German composer.....1854–1921
Humphrey (hŭm′frĭ), Duke of Gloucester ("the Good Duke") and Earl of Pembroke. *Son of Henry IV.* English statesman and book collector.....1391–1447
Humphrey, George Duke. Am. educator, president, U. of Wyoming (1945–).1897 ——
Humphreys (hŭm′frĭz), Andrew Atkinson. American general.....1810–1883
Humphreys, David. American soldier and poet. [*Hartford Wits*].....1752–1818
Humphreys, William Jackson. American physicist.....1862–1949
Huneker (hŭn′ə·kĕr; -ĭ·kĕr), James Gibbons. American musician and critic..1860–1921
Hunt (hŭnt), Arthur Surridge. English classical scholar and papyrologist.....1871–1934
Hunt, (James Henry) Leigh. English poet, critic, and essayist.....1784–1859
Hunt, Richard Morris. *Bro. of W. M.* American architect.....1827–1895
Hunt, Thomas Sterry. American chemist and geologist.....1826–1892
Hunt, (William) Holman. English painter.....1827–1910
Hunt, William Morris. *Bro. of R. M.* American painter.....1824–1879
Hunter (hŭn′tĕr), John. British anatomist and surgeon.....1728–1793
Hunter, Robert Mercer Taliaferro. American statesman.....1809–1887
Hunter, William. *Brother of John.* British anatomist and physician.....1718–1783
Huntingdon (hŭn′tĭng·dŭn), Countess of. See HASTINGS.
Huntington (hŭn′tĭng·tŭn), Collis Potter. American railroad builder.....1821–1900
Huntington, Daniel. American painter.....1816–1906
Huntington, Ellsworth. American geographer and explorer.....1876–1947
Huntington, Samuel. American lawyer. Signer of Decl. of Independence....1731–1796
Huntington, William Reed. American Protestant Episcopal clergyman.....1838–1909
Huntziger (ŭn′tsē′zhär′), Charles Léon Clément. French general.....1880–1941
Hunyadi *or* **Hunyady** (hōō′nyŏ·dĭ), János. Hungarian general and hero..ab. 1387–1456
Hurd (hûrd), Richard. English prelate and author.....1720–1808
Hurley (hûr′lĭ), Patrick Jay. American lawyer and diplomat.....1883 ——
Hurst (hûrst), Cecil James Barrington, Sir. English jurist.....1870 ——
Hurst, Fannie. American novelist and short story writer.....1889 ——
Husein ibn-Ali (hōō·sīn′ ĭb′n·ä·lē′; hōō·sän′). King of Hejaz (1916–24).....1856–1931
Hu Shih (hōō′ shĭr′). Chinese philosopher, diplomat, and writer.....1891 ——
Huskisson (hŭs′kĭ·sŭn; -s'n), William. English statesman and financier.....1770–1830
Huss *or* **Hus** (hŭs; *Ger.* & *Czech* hōōs), John *or* Jan. *Johannes Hus von Husinetz.* Bohemian religious reformer.....ab. 1374–1415
Hussein Pasha (hōō·sīn′ pä′shä; hōō·sän′). Last dey of Algiers.....1773?–1838
Hussey (hŭs′ĭ), James Theodore. Am. educ., pres., Loyola U., Ill. (1945–55).1904 ——
Hussey, Obed. American inventor. [*Reaping machine*].....1792–1860
Huszar (hōō′sär), Károly. Hungarian journalist and politician.....1882 ——
Hutcheson (hŭch′ə·sŭn; -s'n), Ernest. Am. pianist & composer, born in Australia.1871–1951
Hutcheson, Francis. Scottish philosopher.....1694–1746
Hutchins (hŭch′ĭnz), Francis Stephenson. *Son of W. J.* American educator, president, Berea Coll. (1939–).....1902 ——
Hutchins, Robert Maynard. *Son of W. J.* American educator, president, U. of Chicago (1929–45), chancellor (1945–51).....1899 ——
Hutchins, William James. American clergyman and educator, president, Berea Coll. (1920–39).....1871–1958
Hutchinson (hŭch′ĭn·sŭn; -s'n), Anne, *born* Marbury. American religious enthusiast, born in England.....1591–1643
Hutchinson, Arthur Stuart-Menteth. English novelist. [*If Winter Comes*].1879 ——
Hutchinson, John. British philosopher.....1674–1737
Hutchinson, Lucy, *born* Apsley. English author.....1620–?1680
Hutchinson, Ray Coryton. English novelist.....1907 ——
Hutchinson, Thomas. Governor of the province of Massachusetts (1771–74).1711–1780
Hutchison (hŭch′ĭ·sŭn; -s'n), Ralph Cooper. American educator, president, Lafayette Coll. (1945–).....1898 ——
Hutten, von (fôn hōōt′ĕn), Bettina, *born* Riddle, Baroness. Am. story writer.1874–1957
Hutten, von, Ulrich. German humanist and theologian.....1488–1523
Hutton (hŭt′'n), Charles. English mathematician.....1737–1823
Hutton, Laurence. American author and editor. [*Harper's Magazine*]....1843–1904
Hutton, Thomas Jacomb, Sir. British general.....1890 ——
Huxley (hŭks′lĭ), Aldous Leonard. *Son of L.* English novelist and essayist...1894 ——
Huxley, Julian Sorell. *Son of L.* English biologist and author.....1887 ——
Huxley, Leonard. *Son of T. H.* English educator and author.....1860–1933
Huxley, Thomas Henry. English biologist.....1825–1895
Huygens *or* **Huyghens** (hī′gənz; *Dutch* hoi′kĕns; 142), Christian. Dutch mathematician, physicist, and astronomer.....1629–1695
Huysman (hois′m än), Roelof. See AGRICOLA, Rodolphus.
Huysmans (*Fr.* ü·ēs′mänsʼ; *Flem.* & *Du.* hois′mäns), Camille. Belgian polit..1871 ——
Huysmans, Joris Karl. *Charles Marie Georges.* French novelist.....1848–1907
Huysum, van (vän hoi′sŭm), Jan. Dutch painter.....1682–1749
Hyacinthe (yȧ′sănt′), Père. See LOYSON, Charles.
Hyatt (hī′ăt), Alpheus. American naturalist.....1838–1902
Hyatt, John Wesley. American inventor. [*Celluloid*].....1837–1920
Hyde (hīd), Douglas. Irish writer, president of Ireland (1938–45).....1860–1949
Hyde, Edward, first Earl of Clarendon. Lord chancellor of England, and hist...1609–1674
Hyde, Edward, third Earl of Clarendon. Colonial governor of New York (as Viscount Cornbury).....1661–1723
Hyde, Henry, second Earl of Clarendon. Viceroy of Ireland (1685–87).....1638–1709
Hyder Ali. See HAIDAR ALI.
Hylacomylus (hī′lȧ·kŏm′ĭ·lŭs). See WALDSEEMÜLLER, Martin.
Hymans (hī′mäns), Paul. Belgian statesman, diplomat, and author.....1865–1941
Hypatia (hī·pā′shĭ·ȧ; -shȧ), of Alexandria. Neoplatonist and beauty..... d. 415
Hypselantes *or* **Hypsilantis.** See YPSILANTI.

I

Iamblichus (ī·ăm′blĭ·kŭs). Syrian Neoplatonic philosopher in Alexandria..... 2d c. A.D.
Ibáñez. See BLASCO-IBÁÑEZ.
Ibas (ī′băs). Nestorian bishop of Edessa.....380?–?457
Iberville, d' (dē′bĕr′vēl′; *Angl.* dē′bĕr·vĭl, dī′-), Pierre Lemoyne, Sieur. Founder of Louisiana.....1661–1706
ibn-abi-Amir. See 1st MANSUR.
ibn-Batuta (ĭb′n·bȧ·tōō′tȧ). Mohammedan traveler.....1304–1378
Ibn Ezra (ĭb′n ĕz′rȧ). *Abraham ben Meïr ibn Ezra.* Jewish scholar.....1092–1167
ibn-Gabirol (ĭb′n·gȧ·bē′rōl). *Solomon ben Judah.* Jewish poet and philos..1021?–?1058
ibn-Khaldun (-kăl·dōōn′). Arab historian.....1332–1406
ibn-Khallikan (-kăl′lĭ·kän′). Arab biographer.....1211–1282
ibn-Rushd. See AVERROËS.
ibn-Saud (-sōō·ōōd′), Abdul-Aziz. King of Saudi Arabia (1932–53).....1880–1953
ibn-Sina. See AVICENNA.
ibn-Tumart (-tōō′märt). Founder of the sect of Almohades.....1078?–1130
ibn-Zuhr *or* **ibn-Zohr.** See AVENZOAR.
Ibrahim Pasha (ĭb·rä′hĭm′ pä′shä). Egyptian general and viceroy.....1789–1848
Ibsen (ĭb′sĕn; *Norw.* ĭp′sĕn), Henrik. Norwegian dramatist and poet.....1828–1906
Ibycus (ĭb′ĭ·kŭs), of Rhegium. Greek poet. See IBYCUS, in *Vocab.*.....B.C. 6th c.
Ickes (ĭk′ĭz), Harold Le Claire. American lawyer; sec. interior (1933–46)....1874–1952
Ictinus (ĭk·tī′nŭs). Greek architect. [*The Parthenon*].....B.C. 5th c.
Iddesleigh (ĭdz′lā; -lĭ), Earl of. See NORTHCOTE.
Ideler (ē′dē·lər), Christian Ludwig. German astronomer.....1766–1846
Idrisi, al- (ăl′ĭ·drē′sĭ) *or* **Edrisi** (ĕ·drē′sĭ). Arab geographer.....1100–1166
Ieyasu. Var. of IYEYASU.
Iffland (ĭf′länt), August Wilhelm. German actor, theater manager, and dram...1759–1814
Ignatiev (ĭg·nȧ′tyĕf), Nikolai Pavlovich. Russian diplomat and general.....1832–1908
Ignatius (ĭg·nȧ′shĭ·ŭs; -shūs), Saint. *Theophorus.* Bishop of Antioch..... 1st–2d c.
Ignatius, Saint. *Nicetas.* Patriarch of Constantinople.....799?–878
Ignatius of Loyola. See LOYOLA.
Ikhnaton (ĭk·nä′tŭn) *or* **Akhenaten** (ä′kĕ·nä′tĕn). *Amenhotep IV.* King of Egypt (B.C. ab. 1375–1358). See ATEN, in *Vocab.*

Immelmann (ĭm′ĕl·män), Max. German aviator 1890–1916
Inchbald (ĭnch′bôld), Elizabeth, *born* Simpson. English actress and author .. 1753–1821
Indy, d' (dăn′dē′), Vincent. French composer 1851–1931
Inés de Castro (ē·nāz′ thā käs′trō). See CASTRO.
Inge (ĭng), William Ralph. English prelate and author. Dean of St. Paul's .. 1860–1954
Ingelow (ĭn′jē·lō), Jean. English poet and novelist 1820–1897
Ingemann (ĕng′ĕ·män), Bernhard Severin. Danish poet and novelist 1789–1862
Ingenhousz (ĭng′ĕn·hous), Jan. Dutch physician and naturalist 1730–1799
Ingersoll (ĭng′gĕr·sŏl; -sə̄l), Robert Green. American lawyer and agnostic 1833–1899
Ingersoll, Royal Eason. American admiral ..... 1883 ——
Ingleby (ĭng′g'l·bĭ), Clement Mansfield. Eng. Shakespearean critic & philos. .. 1823–1886
Inglis (ĭng′g'lz; -glĭs), John Eardley Wilmot, Sir. British general 1814–1862
Ingoldsby (ĭng′gōldz·bĭ), Thomas. Pseudonym of Richard Harris BARHAM.
Ingraham (ĭng′grā·hăm; -hăm; ĭng′grăm), Joseph Holt. American novelist and divine 1809–1860
Ingram (ĭng′grăm), Arthur Foley Winnington. Bishop of London (1901–39) . 1858–1946
Ingram, Jonas Howard. American admiral 1886–1952
Ingres (ăn′gr'), Jean Auguste Dominique. French painter 1780–1867
Injalbert (ăn′zhäl′bâr′), Jean Antoine. French sculptor 1845–1933
Inman (ĭn′măn), Henry. American painter 1801–1846
Innes (ĭn′ĕs; -ĭs; 119), Cosmo. Scottish antiquarian writer 1798–1874
Inness (ĭn′ĕs; -ĭs; 119), George. American painters, father (1825–94) and son (1854–1926).
Innocent II (ĭn′ō·sĕnt; -s'nt). *Gregorio Papareschi.* Pope (1130–43) ..... d. 1143
Innocent III. *Giovanni Lotario de' Conti.* Pope (1198–1216) 1161–1216
Innocent IV. *Sinibaldo de' Fieschi.* Pope (1243–54) ..... d. 1254
Innocent XI. *Benedetto Odescalchi.* Pope (1676–89) 1611–1689
Innocenzo da Imola (ĭn′ō·chĕn′zō [*Ital.* ĕn·nō·chĕn′tsō] dä ē′mō·lä). See FRANCUCCI.
İnönü (ĭ·nû·nü′), İsmet. Turkish statesman; president of Turkey (1938–50) .... 1884 ——
Insull (ĭn′s'l), Samuel. American (English-born) utilities executive 1859–1938
Inverchapel (ĭn′vĕr·chăp′ə'l; -chăp′l), first Baron. See KERR.
Ioris *or* **Joris** (yō′rĕs), Pio. Italian painter 1843–1921
Ipatieff *or* **Ipatiev** (ĭ·pä′tyĕf), Vladimir Nikolaevich. Russ.-born chem. in Am. 1867–1952
Iredell (ĭr′dĕl), James. Am. jurist; assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court (1790–99) .1751–1799
Ireland (ĭr′lănd), John. American R. C. archbishop, born in Ireland 1838–1918
Irenaeus (ĭ′rĕ·nē′ŭs), Saint. Greek bishop of Lyon (177).
Irene (*Lat.* ĭ·rē′nē; *Eng.* ĭ·rēn′). Empress of Constantinople (780–802) 752–803
Ireton (ĭr′t'n), Henry. *Son-in-law of Oliver Cromwell.* English general 1611–1651
Iriarte, de (dā ē·ryär′tā), Juan. Spanish scholar and librarian 1702–1771
Iriarte, de (thā), Tomás. *Nephew of Juan.* Span. poet. [*Fábulas Literarias*] .1750–1791
Irigoyen (ē′rē·gō′yän), Hipólito. President of Argentina (1916–22; 1928–30) .. 1850–1933
Iron (ī′ĕrn), Ralph. Pseudonym of Olive SCHREINER.
Ironside (ī′ĕrn·sīd′), William Edmund, first Baron. British field marshal .... 1880 ——
Irvine (ûr′vĭn), William Bay. Am. educator, pres., Marietta Coll. (1948–) .. 1893 ——
Irving (ûr′vĭng), Edward. Scottish preacher. [*Catholic Apostolic Church*] .1792–1834
Irving, Henry, Sir. Orig. *John Henry Brodribb.* English actor 1838–1905
Irving, Washington. *Geoffrey Crayon.* Am. essayist, novelist, and historian ... 1783–1859
Irwin (ûr′wĭn), Wallace. American journalist and humorist ..... 1875 ——
Irwin, William Henry. *Will.* American journalist and writer 1873–1948
Isaacs (ī′zăks; -zĭks), Isaac Alfred, Sir. Australian jurist; gov. gen. (1931–36) . 1855–1948
Isaacs, Rufus Daniel. See Marquis of READING.
Isabella (ĭz′ə·bĕl′ə), *Span.* **Isabel** (ē′sä·vĕl′; 98), **I.** *The Catholic. Wife of Ferdinand of Aragon.* Queen of Castile and León. Patron of Columbus ... 1451–1504
Isabella II. *María Isabel Luisa.* Queen of Spain (1833–68) 1830–1904
Isabella, *Fr.* **Isabelle** (ē′zə′bĕl′), of France. *Wife of Edw. II.* Queen of Eng. 1292–1358
Isabey (ē′zə′bā′), Eugène Louis Gabriel. French genre and marine painter 1804–1886
Isabey, Jean Baptiste. *Father of E. L. G.* French miniature painter 1767–1855
Isaeus (ĭ·sē′ŭs; -zē′-). Attic orator ..... B.C. 4th c.
Isherwood (ĭsh′ĕr·wŏŏd), Christopher William Bradshaw-. English author ... 1904 ——
Ishii (ē·shē·ē), Kikujiro, Viscount. Japanese statesman and diplomat ..... 1866 ——
Isidore of Seville (ĭz′ĭ·dōr; 181), Saint. *Isidorus Hispalensis.* Spanish bishop. [*Etymologies*] ..... 560?–636
Iskender Bey See SCANDERBEG.
Isla, de (thä ēz′lä; 112), José Francisco. Spanish Jesuit and satirist 1703–1781
Ismail Pasha (ĭs·mä′ēl′ pä′shä) *or* **Ismail I.** Khedive of Egypt (1863–79) ... 1830–1895
Isocrates (ĭ·sŏk′rə·tēz). Athenian orator and teacher of rhetoric ..... B.C. 436–338
Israels (*Angl.* ĭz′rĭ·ĕlz), Jozef. Dutch painter 1824–1911
Istria, d', Dora. See DORA D'ISTRIA.
Ito (ē·tō), Hirobumi, Marquis. Japanese statesman. [*Constitution of Japan*] .1841–1909
Ito, Yuko *or* Sukenori. Japanese admiral. [*Yalu, 1894*] 1843–1914
Iturbi (ĭ·tōōr′bē; *Span.* ē·tōōr′vē), José. Span.-born pianist & conductor in Am. .1895 ——
Iturbide, de (dā ē′tōōr·vē′thā; 98; 112), Augustín. Emperor of Mex. (1822–23) .1783–1824
Ivan III Vasilievich (ē·vän′ vŭ·syē′yĕ·vyĭch). *The Great.* Grand Prince of Muscovy (1462–1505) 1440–1505
Ivan IV Vasilievich. *The Terrible.* Ruler of Russia (1533–84); tsar (1547) .1530–1584
Ives (īvz), Frederick Eugene. American inventor. [*Color photography*] 1856–1937
Ives, Herbert Eugene. *Son of F. E.* American physicist and inventor 1882–1953
Ives, James Merritt. American lithographer 1824–1895
Iwakura (ē·wä·kōō·rä), Tomomi, Prince. Japanese statesman 1835–1883
Iwasa (ē·wä·sä). *Iwasa Matabei.* Japanese painter ..... 1577?–1650
Ixtlilxochitl (ĭsh′tlĭl·shō′chĭt·'l), Fernando de Alva Cortés. Mexican hist... 1568?–?1648
Iyeyasu (ē·yē·yä·sōō). Japanese general, statesman, shogun (Tokugawa) 1542–1616
Izard (ĭz′ĕrd), Ralph. American Revolutionary leader 1742–1804

J

Jabir. See GEBER.
Jablonski (yä·blōn′skē), Daniel Ernst. German Reformed theologian 1660–1741
Jacks (jăks), Lawrence Pearsall. English educator and philosopher 1860–1955
Jackson (jăk′s'n), Andrew. Am. gen., and 7th president of U. S. (1829–37) .. 1767–1845
Jackson, Charles Thomas. American scientist 1805–1880
Jackson, Frederick George. British army officer and arctic explorer 1860–1938
Jackson, Helen Maria (*born* Fiske) Hunt. *H. H.* Am. poet & novelist 1830–1885
Jackson, Robert Houghwout. American jurist; assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court (1941–54) 1892–1954
Jackson, Thomas Jonathan. *Stonewall Jackson* Am. Confederate general ... 1824–1863
Jacobi (jə·kō′bĭ), Abraham. Am. physician and pediatrician, born in Germany .1830–1919
Jacobi (yä·kō′bē), Friedrich Heinrich. German metaphysician 1743–1819
Jacobi, Johann George. *Brother of Friedrich Heinrich.* German poet 1740–1814
Jacobi, Karl Gustav Jakob. German mathematician 1804–1851
Jacobi, Moritz Hermann. German physicist. [*Electrotyping*] 1801–1874
Jacobs (jā′kŭbz), Albert Charles. Am. educ., chanc., U. of Denver (1949–53) .. 1900 ——
Jacobs, William Wymark. English writer of stories, esp. humorous 1863–1943
Jacobsz (yä′kôps), Lucas. See LUCAS VAN LEYDEN.
Jacoby (jə·kō′bĭ), Harold. American astronomer 1865–1932
Jacoby (yä·kō′bē), Johann. Prussian publicist 1805–1877
Jacotot (zhä′kō·tō′), Jean Joseph. French educationist 1770–1840
Jacquard (zhä′kär′; *Angl.* jă·kärd′), Joseph Marie. Fr. inventor. [*Loom*] .. 1752–1834
Jacque (zhäk), Charles Émile. French painter and engraver 1813–1894
Jacquemart (zhäk′mär′), Albert Jules. Fr. historian of art, esp. ceramics 1808–1875
Jacquemart, Jules Ferdinand. *Son of Albert.* French painter and etcher ... 1837–1880
Jacques I (zhäk), Emperor. See Jean Jacques DESSALINES.
Jacquet (zhä′kē′), Jules. French engraver 1841–1913
Jacquin, von (fŏn zhä′kĭn′), Nikolaus Joseph, Baron. Austrian botanist 1727–1817
Jacquot (zhä′kō′), Charles Jean Baptiste. See MIRECOURT.
Jagatai (jäg′ä·tī′). *Second son of Genghis Khan.* Mongol ruler ..... d. 1242
Jagello (yä·gĕl′ō), *Pol.* **Jagiełło** (yä·gyĕl′lô). See LADISLAS II.
Jahangir (jə·hăn′gēr). Emperor of Hindustan (1605–27) 1569–1627
Jahn (yän), Friedrich Ludwig. *Turnvater.* German patriot. [*Turnverein*] .1778–1852
Jahn, Otto. German classical archaeologist and philologist 1813–1869
Jalal-ud-din Rumi (jä·läʼlōōd·dēn′ rōō′mē). Persian poet 1207–1273
James I (jāmz). *Son of Mary, Queen of Scots.* King of England (1603–25). (VI of Scotland, 1567–1625) 1566–1625
James II. King of England (1685–88) 1633–1701
James I. King of Scotland (1406–37). Assassinated. [*Kingis Quair*] 1394–1437
James II. King of Scotland (1437–60). Stabbed William, 8th Earl of Douglas .1430–1460
James III. King of Scotland (1460–88). Warred with malcontent nobles 1451–1488
James IV. King of Scotland (1488–1513). Fell at Flodden Hill 1473–1513
James V. *Father of Mary, Queen of Scots.* King of Scotland (1513–42) 1512–1542
James, Frank Cyril. British economist; principal, McGill U. (1940–) ..... 1903 ——
James, George Payne Rainsford. English novelist and biographer 1799–1860
James, Henry, Sir. English military engineer 1803–1877
James, Henry. American Swedenborgian theologian 1811–1882
James, Henry. *Son of preceding.* American novelist and critic in England .. 1843–1916
James, Herman Gerlach. Am. educ. and author; pres., Ohio U. (1935–43) .. 1887 ——
James, William. *Bro. of 3d Henry.* American psychologist and philosopher . 1842–1910
James, William Milburne, Sir. British admiral ..... 1881 –
James Edward. See STUART, James Francis Edward.
Jameson (jām′sŭn; -s'n), Anna Brownell, *born* Murphy. Irish author 1794–1860
Jameson, Leander Starr, Sir. *Dr. Jameson.* Scot. administrator in So. Africa .1853–1917
Jameson, (Margaret) Storm. *Mrs. G. P. Chapman.* Eng. novelist and critic .1897 ——
Jami (jä′mĭ). Persian poet 1414–1492
Jamieson (jā′mĭ·sŭn; jăm′ĭ-; jĭm′ĭ-; -s'n), John. Scot. clergyman & lexicog. .1759–1838
Jammes (zhäm), Francis. French poet and novelist 1868–1938
Janáček (yä′nä·chĕk), Leoš. Czech composer 1854–1928
Janet (zhä′nĕ′), Paul. French philosopher 1823–1899
Janet, Pierre Marie Félix. *Nephew of Paul.* French psychologist 1859–1947
Janin (zhä′năn′), Jules Gabriel. French novelist and critic 1804–1874
Janney (jăn′ĭ), Eli Hamilton. American inventor. [*Railroad car coupler*] .1831–1912
Jan of Leiden (yän). See JOHN OF LEIDEN.
Jansen (jăn′s'n; *Du.* yän′sĕ[n]), Cornelis. *Cornelius Jansenius.* Dutch theologian. [*Jansenists*] 1585–1638
Janson (zhäN′sōN′; *Angl.* jăn′s'n), Nicolas. See JENSON.
Janssen (zhäN′sĕn′), Pierre Jules César. French astronomer 1824–1907
Janssens van Nuyssen (yän′sĕns vän noi′sĕ[n]), Abraham. Flemish painter .1575?–1632
Januarius (jăn′ū·ăr′ĭ·ŭs), Saint. Patron saint of Naples. Bp. of Benevento .272?–?305
Jaques-Dalcroze (zhäk′dăl′krōz′), Émile. Swiss composer. [*Eurythmics*] .. 1865–1950
Jarir (jä·rēr′). Arab poet ..... d. ?729
Jarves (jär′vĕs), James Jackson. American art critic 1818–1888
Jasmin (zhäs′măN′), Jacques. *Barber poet (of Agen).* Gascon poet 1798–1864
Jaspers (yäs′pĕrs), Karl. German philosopher ..... 1883 ——
Jastrow (jăs′trō; yäs′trō): (1) Morris (1861–1921). American orientalist. (2) Joseph (1863–1944). Am. psychologist. Brothers, born in Poland.
Jaucourt, de (dē zhō′kōōr′), Louis, Chevalier. French encyclopedist 1704–1779
Jaujard, Robert. French admiral ..... 1896 ——
Jauregg, von, Julius Wagner. See WAGNER VON JAUREGG.
Jaurès (zhō′rĕs′), Jean Léon. French socialist and author 1859–1914
Javier (hä·vyĕr′; 162), Francisco. See XAVIER, St. Francis.
Jay (jā): (1) John (1745–1829). First chief justice, U. S. (2) William (1789–1858). *Son of J.* Jurist. (3) John (1817–94). *Son of William.* Diplomat.
Jayadeva (jŭ′yə·dā′və). Hindu poet ..... fl. ab. 1200
Jeaffreson (jēf′ĕr·sŭn; -s'n), John Cordy. English author 1831–1901
Jean Baptiste de la Salle (zhăN bä′tēst′ dē lä säl′), Saint. Founder of Brothers of the Christian Schools 1651–1719
Jean de Meung (dē mün′). *Jean* or *Jehan Chopinel* or *Clopinel.* French courtly writer. [*Roman de la Rose*] Cf. GUILLAUME DE LORRIS ..... 13th c.
Jeanne d'Arc. See JOAN OF ARC.
Jeans (jēnz), James Hopwood, Sir. English physicist, astronomer, and author .1877–1946
Jebavý (yĕ′bä·vē), Václav. *Otakar Březina.* Czech poet 1868–1929
Jebb (jĕb), Richard Claverhouse, Sir. Scot. classicist, translator of Sophocles ... 1841–1905
Jeejeebhoy (jē′jē·boi′; 99), Jamsetjee, Sir. Indian merchant, philanthropist .. 1783–1859
Jefferies (jĕf′rĭz), Richard. English naturalist and novelist 1848–1887
Jeffers (jĕf′ĕrz), (John) Robinson. American poet ..... 1887 ——
Jefferson (jĕf′ĕr·sŭn; -s'n), Howard Bonar. American educator, president, Clark U. (1946–) ..... 1901 ——
Jefferson, Joseph. American comedian. [*Rip Van Winkle*] 1829–1905
Jefferson, Thomas. Author of the Declaration of Independence. Third president of the United States (1801–09) 1743–1826
Jeffrey (jĕf′rĭ), Francis. *Lord Jeffrey.* Scottish lawyer and essayist 1773–1805
Jeffreys (jĕf′rĭz), George, 1st Baron. English judge. [*Bloody Assizes*] 1648–1689
Jeffries (jĕf′rĭz), John. American physician and balloonist 1744–1819
Jehudah (jē·hū′də). = JUDAH.
Jelačić od Bužima (yĕ′lä·chĕt′y′ [*Angl.* -ch′ĭck] ŏd bōō′zhē·mä), Josip, Count. Croatian general and governor 1801–1859
Jellicoe (jĕl′ĭ·kō), John Rushworth, first Earl. British admiral. [*Jutland*] .1859–1935
Jenghiz, *or* **Genghis, Khan.** See GENGHIS KHAN.
Jenkin (jĕng′kĭn), (Henry Charles) Fleeming. British engineer & electrician .. 1833–1885
Jenks (jĕngks), Jeremiah Whipple. American economist 1856–1929
Jenner (jĕn′ĕr), Edward. English physician. Discoverer of vaccination 1749–1823
Jenner, William, Sir. English physician and pathological anatomist 1815–1898
Jennings (jĕn′ĭngz), Herbert Spencer. American naturalist 1868–1947
Jensen (yĕn′sĕn), Adolf. German composer 1837–1879
Jensen (yĕn′s'n), Jens Arnold Diederich. *J. A. D. J. Bildsöe.* Dan. explorer .. 1849–1936
Jensen, Johannes Vilhelm. Danish poet and novelist. [*Nobel prize, 1944*] .. 1873–1950
Jensen (yĕn′zĕn), Wilhelm. German novelist 1837–1911
Jenson (zhăN′sōN′; *Angl.* jĕn′s'n), Nicolas. Fr. printer. Improver of rom. type .. d. ab. 1480
Jepson (jĕp′s'n), Helen. American singer ..... 1907 ——
Jeritza (yĕ′rē·tsä), Maria. *Mrs. Irving P. Seery.* American (Austrian-born) soprano ..... 1887 ——
Jerome (jə·rōm′; *Brit. usu.* jĕr′ŭm), Saint. *Eusebius Hieronymus.* Latin father of the church. [*Vulgate*] ..... 340?–420
Jerome (jə·rōm′), Jerome Klapka. English humorist and dramatist 1859–1927
Jerome of Prague (jə·rōm′; *Brit. usu.* jĕr′ŭm). Bohemian Hussite. Martyred .1360?–1416
Jerrold (jĕr′ŭld), Douglas William. English humorist and playwright 1803–1857
Jervis (jär′vĭs; jûr′-), John, Earl of St. Vincent. English admiral 1735–1823
Jervis (jûr′vĭs), John Bloomfield. American engineer 1795–1885
Jespersen (yĕs′pĕr·s'n), (Jens) Otto (Harry). Danish philologist 1860–1943
Jessopp (jĕs′ŭp), Augustus. English clergyman and author 1823–1914
Jessup (jĕs′ŭp), Walter Albert. Am. educ., pres., U. of Iowa (1916–34) 1877–1944
Jesus. See JESUS, CHRIST, CHRISTIAN ERA, in *Vocab.*
Jevons (jĕv′ŭnz), William Stanley. English logician and political economist .. 1835–1882
Jewel (jōō′ĕl), John. Bishop of Salisbury. [*Apologia pro Ecclesia Anglicana*] .1522–1571
Jewett (jōō′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), Sarah Orne. American story writer 1849–1909
Jex-Blake (jĕks′blāk′), Sophia. Eng. physician. [*Med. schools for women*] .. 1840–1912
Jiménez de Cisneros (hē·mā′nāth [-nāz] thā thĕz·nā′rōs [sĕz-]; 103; 112; 162; 267), Francisco. Span. prelate and statesman 1436–1517
Jiménez de Quesada (kā·sā′thä), Gonzalo. Spanish conquistador ..... 1500?–?1579
Jinghis Khan (jĭng′gĭs kän′). Var. of GENGHIS KHAN.
Jinnah (jĭn′nä; *Angl.* jĭn′ə), Mohammed Ali. Moslem lawyer; first governor general of dominion of Pakistan (1947–48) 1876–1948
Joachim (yō′ä·kĭm; yō·äk′ĭm), Joseph. Hungarian violinist and composer 1831–1907
Joan of Arc (jōn [jō′ăn; jō·ăn′] *or* ärk), *Fr.* **Jeanne d'Arc** (zhän därk), Saint. *La Pucelle d'Orléans,* or *The Maid of Orleans.* French heroine 1412–1431
Joanna I (jō·ăn′ə). Queen of Naples (1343–82) ..... 1326?–1382
Jodelle (zhō′dĕl′), Étienne, Sieur de Lymodin. Fr. dramatist. [*Pléiade*] ... 1532–1573
Jodl (yō′d'l), Alfred. German general ..... 1892?–1946
Joffre (zhō′fr'), Joseph Jacques Césaire. Marshal of France 1852–1931
Joguos (zhōg), Isaac, Saint. French Jesuit missionary in America 1607–1646
Johannes Secundus (jō·hăn′ĕz; -ĕs). See SECUNDUS.
John I (jŏn), Saint. Pope (523–526) ..... 470?–526
John VIII. Pope (872–882) ..... 820?–882
John X. Pope (914–928) ..... 860?–928
John XII. Pope (955–964) ..... 938?–964
John XXII. *Jacques d'Euse.* Pope (1316–34) 1249–1334

John XXIII. *Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli.* Pope (1958–) ....1881 ——
John. *Johann Baptist Joseph Fabian Sebastian.* Archduke of Austria 1782–1859
John. *Jean sans peur,* or *John the Fearless.* Duke of Burgundy 1371–1419
John. *Lackland.* King of England (1199–1216). [*Magna Charta*] ....1167?–1216
John II. *Le Bon,* or *The Good.* King of France (1350–64) 1319–1364
John II *or* **Casimir V.** King of Poland (1648–68) 1609–1672
John III *or* **Sobieski.** *John Sobieski.* King of Poland (1674–96) 1624–1697
John I. *The Great.* King of Portugal (1385–1433) 1357–1433
John. *Johann Nepomuk Maria Joseph.* King of Saxony (1854–73) 1801–1873
John, Augustus Edwin. British painter and etcher ....1878 ——
John (yōn), Eugenie. Pseudonym *E. Marlitt.* German novelist 1825–1887
John VI Cantacuzene (jŏn, kăn′tȧ·kū·zēn′). Emperor of Eastern Roman Empire (1347–55) ....1292?–1383
John of Austria. *Don John.* Spanish general 1547–1578
John of Capistrano (kä′pē·strä′nō), Saint. Italian ecclesiastic 1386–1456
John of Damascus *or* **John Damascene** (dăm′ȧ·sēn), Saint. Theol. & scholar. 700?–?754
John of Gaunt (gônt; gänt), Duke of Lancaster. Son of Edward III of Eng. ..1340–1399
John of God, Saint. See SAINT JOHN OF GOD, in the *Vocab.*
John of Lancaster. = BEDFORD, Duke of.
John of Leiden. *Jan Beuckelszoon.* Dutch Anabaptist fanatic 1509–1536
John of Salisbury. English scholastic philosopher ....d. 1180
John of the Cross, Saint. *Juan de la Cruz.* Spanish mystic 1542–1591
Johnson (jŏn′s'n), Andrew. Seventeenth president of U. S. (1865–69) 1808–1875
Johnson, Charles Spurgeon. American educator, president, Fisk U. (1946–56) .1893–1956
Johnson, Eastman. American genre and portrait painter 1824–1906
Johnson, Edward. American tenor ....1881 ——
Johnson, Emory Richard. American educator and author 1864–1950
Johnson, Hiram Warren. American senator (California) 1866–1945
Johnson, Hugh Samuel. American general and administrator 1882–1942
Johnson, James Weldon. American poet and author 1871–1938
Johnson, Lionel Pigot. British critic and poet 1867–1902
Johnson, Louis Arthur. American lawyer and administrator ....1891 ——
Johnson, Mordecai Wyatt. Am. educator, president, Howard U. (1926–) ..1890 ——
Johnson, Owen McMahon. *Son of R. U.* American writer 1878–1952
Johnson, Reverdy. American lawyer and statesman 1796–1876
Johnson, Richard Mentor. Ninth vice-president of the U. S. (1837–41) 1780–1850
Johnson, Robert Livingston. American educator, pres., Temple U. (1941–) .1894 ——
Johnson, Robert Underwood. American editor, author, and diplomat 1853–1937
Johnson, Samuel. Eng. lexicographer and miscellaneous writer. [*Rasselas*] .1709–1784
Johnson, Silas. American educator, president, Wesleyan College (1946–51) ..1889–1951
Johnson, William, Sir. British general; colonist and administrator in America .1715–1774
Johnson, William Eugene. *Pussyfoot.* American prohibition propagandist ..1862–1945
Johnson, William Samuel. Am. statesm. & jurist; 1st pres., Columbia College .1727–1819
Johnston (jŏn′stŭn; -s'n), Albert Sidney. American Confederate general 1803–1862
Johnston, Alexander Keith. Scottish geographer 1804–1871
Johnston, Harry Hamilton, Sir. British traveler and author 1858–1927
Johnston, Joseph Eggleston. American Confederate general 1807–1891
Johnston, Mary. American novelist 1870–1936
Johst (yōst), Hanns. German novelist and playwright ....1890 ——
Joinville, de (dē zhwăn′vēl′), Jean. French chronicler ....1224?–1317
Jókai (yō′koi), Maurus *or* Mór. Hungarian novelist, dramatist 1825–1904
Joliot-Curie (zhō′lyō′kü′rē′), Frédéric. Orig. *Joliot.* French physicist. [*Nobel prize in chem., 1935*] 1900–1958
Joliot-Curie, Irène. Formerly *Irène Curie-Joliot; dau. of Pierre Curie* and *wife of prec.* French physicist. [*Nobel prize in chem., 1935*] 1897–1956
Jolliet (jŏl′ĭ·ĕt′; *Fr.* zhō′lyē′) *or* **Joliet** (jō′lĭ·ĕt′; *Fr.* zhō′lyē′), Louis. French-Canadian explorer of the Mississippi 1645–1700
Joly (jō′lĭ), John. Irish physicist 1857–1933
Jomard (zhō′mär′), Edme François. French Egyptologist 1777–1862
Jomini (zhō′mē′nē′), Henri, Baron. French general and military writer 1779–1869
Jommelli *or* **Jomelli** (yō·mĕl′ē; *Ital.* yō[m]·mĕl′lē), Niccolò. Ital. composer .1714–1774
Jonckbloet (yōngk′blōōt), Willem Jozef Andreas. Dutch hist. of literature ...1817–1885
Jones (jōnz), Anson. President of Republic of Texas (1844–46) 1798–1858
Jones, Daniel. English phonetician ....1881 ——
Jones, Henry. *Cavendish.* English physician and writer on card games 1831–1899
Jones, Henry Arthur. English playwright 1851–1929
Jones, Howard Warren. Am. educator, pres., Youngstown College (1931–) ...1895 ——
Jones, Inigo. *The English Palladio.* English architect 1573–1652
Jones, Jesse Holman. American financier and administrator 1874–1956
Jones, John Paul. Orig. *John Paul.* Am. naval officer, born in Scotland 1747–1792
Jones, Lewis Webster. Am. economist; pres., Rutgers U. (1951–58) ....1899 ——
Jones, Thomas Elsa. American educator, president, Earlham Coll. (1946–) .1888 ——
Jones, Thomas Hudson. American sculptor ....1892 ——
Jones, William, Sir. English orientalist and jurist 1746–1794
Jonson (jŏn′s'n), Ben. English dramatist; poet laureate (1619–37) ....1573?–1637
Jónsson (yōns′sōn), Einar. Icelandic sculptor and painter 1874–1954
Jordaens (yôr′dȧns), Jacob. Flemish historian, genre and portrait painter ..1593–1678
Jordan (jôr′dăn; -d'n), David Starr. Am. biol.; pres., Stanford U. (1891–1913), chancellor (1913–16) 1851–1931
Jordan, Dorothy. *Dorothea Bland.* Irish actress. Mistress of the Duke of Clarence, later William IV 1762–1816
Jordan (jôr′dăn; -d'n), Wilbur Kitchener. American historian; president, Radcliffe College (1943–) ....1902 ——
Jordan (yôr′dän), Wilhelm. German metaphysical poet 1819–1904
Jordanes (jôr·dā′nēz) *or* **Jordanis** (-nĭs). Historian of the Goths ....6th c.
Jörg (yŭrk), Joseph Edmund. Bavarian author and politician 1819–1901
Jorgensen (jôr′gĕn·sĕn), Albert Nels. American educator, president, U. of Conn. (1935–) ....1899 ——
Jörgensen (yŭr′gĕn·sĕn), Johannes. Danish author 1866–1956
Joris, Pio. See IORIS.
Josefiy (yō′shĕf·ĭf; *Angl.* jō·zĕf′ĭ), Rafael. Hungarian pianist in America 1852–1915
Joseph II (jō′zĕf; -zĭf; 119). Holy Roman emperor (1765–90) 1741–1790
Josephine (jō′zĕ·fēn). Wife of Napoleon I. See BEAUHARNAIS.
Josephus (jō·sē′fŭs), Flavius. Jewish historian ....37–?100
Jost (yōst), Isaak Markus. German historian of the Israelites 1793–1860
Joubert (zhōō·bär′), Barthélemy Catherine. French general 1769–1799
Joubert, Joseph. French essayist and moralist 1754–1824
Joubert, Petrus Jacobus. *Piet.* Boer general 1834–1900
Joubert de la Ferté (dē là fĕr′tā′), Philip Bennet, Sir. British air marshal ....1888 ——
Jouffroy (zhōō′frwȧ′), Théodore. French philosopher 1796–1842
Jouffroy d'Abbans, de (dē zhōō′frwȧ′ dȧ′bȧns′), Claude François Dorothée, Marquis. French engineer. [*Steam navigation*] 1751–1832
Joule (jōōl; *see note under* JOULE *in Vocab.*), James Prescott. Eng. physicist .1818–1889
Jourdan (zhōōr′dȧn′), Jean Baptiste, Count. Marshal of France 1762–1833
Jouvenet (zhōōv′nĕ′), Jean. French painter ....1644?–1717
Jouy, de (dē zhwē′), Victor Joseph Étienne. French miscellaneous author 1764–1846
Jovian (jō′vĭ·ăn) *or* **Jovia′nus,** Flavius Claudius. Roman emperor (363–364). 331?–364
Jowett (jou′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), Benjamin. English Greek scholar, translator of Plato .1817–1893
Jowitt (jou′ĭt), William Allen, first Viscount. British jurist 1885–1957
Joyce (jois), James. Irish novelist, dramatist, poet. [*Ulysses*] 1882–1941
Juanes, de (dā hwä′nĕs; 162), Juan. See MACIP.
Juan Manuel (hwän′ mä·nwĕl′; 162), Don. Span. soldier, politician, and writer.1282–1349
Juan y Santacilla (hwän′ ē sän′tä·thē′lyä; -sē′yä; 103; 162; 170), Jorge. *Don Jorge Juan.* Spanish explorer and author 1712–1773
Juárez (hwä′rās; 162; 267), Benito Pablo. President of Mexico (1857–72) 1806–1872
Juch (yōōk), Emma Antonia Joanna. American soprano 1865–1939
Judah ha-Levi (jōō′dȧ hä·lē′vĭ). *Judah ben Samuel Halevi.* Spanish rabbi, physician, and poet ....1085?–?1140
Judah ha-Nasi (-nä′sē). Jewish scholar, reputed editor of the Mishnah ....2d c.
Judas Maccabaeus (jōō′dȧs măk′ȧ·bē′ŭs). See MACCABAEUS, MACCABEES, in *Vocab.*
Judd (jŭd), Charles Hubbard. American psychologist, born in India 1873–1946
Judson (jŭd′s'n), Adoniram. American Baptist missionary in Burma 1788–1850
Judson, Edward Zane Carroll. *Ned Buntline.* American story writer 1823–1886
Jugurtha (jōō·gûr′thȧ). Numidian king (B.C. 113–106) ....d. B.C. 104
Julian (jōōl′yăn; 159). *Fla′vius Clau′dius Julia′nus. The Apostate.* Roman emperor (361–363) 331–363
Juliana (jōō′lĭ·ăn′ȧ; -ä′nȧ; *Du.* yü′lē·ä′nȧ). *Daughter of Wilhelmina.* Queen of the Netherlands (1948–) ....1909 ——
Julien (zhü′lyăn′), Pierre. French sculptor 1731–1804
Julien, Stanislas *or* Noël. French orientalist 1799–1873
Julius II (jōōl′yŭs; 159). *Giuliano della Rovere.* Pope (1503–13) 1443–1513
Jung (yōōng), Carl Gustav. Swiss psychologist and psychiatrist ....1875 ——
Jung, Heinrich. *Johann Heinrich Jung-Stilling.* German mystic 1740–1817
Junghuhn (yōōng′hōōn), Franz Wilhelm. German naturalist ....1812?–1864
Jungius (jŭng′ĭ·ŭs; *Ger.* yōōng′ē·ōōs) *or* **Jung** (yōōng), Joachim. German philosopher and botanist 1587–1657
Jungmann (yōōng′män), Josef Jakob. Czech philologist 1773–1847
Junipero, Father. See SERRA.
Junius (jōōn′yŭs; 159; 242). See 1st JUNIUS, 1, in *Vocab.*
Junius (*Ger.* yōō′nē·ōōs), Franciscus. German philologist in England 1589–1677
Junker (yōōng′kĕr), Wilhelm. Russian-German African explorer 1840–1892
Junkers (yōōng′kĕrs), Hugo. German airplane engineer and builder 1859–1935
Junot (zhü′nō′), Andoche, Duc d'Abrantès. Marshal of France 1771–1813
Junqueiro (zhōōNng·kā′ē·rōō), Abílio Manuel Guerra. Portuguese poet 1850–1923
Jurien de la Gravière (zhü′ryăn′ dē là grȧ′vyär′), Jean Pierre Edmond. French admiral and writer on naval affairs 1812–1892
Jurieu (zhü′ryū′), Pierre. French Protestant theologian 1637–1713
Jusserand (zhüs′rän′), Jean (Adrien Antoine) Jules. Fr. author and diplomat .1855–1932
Jussieu, de (dē zhü′syū′), Antoine Laurent. French botanist 1748–1836
Jussieu, de, Bernard. *Uncle of A. L.* French botanist ....1699?–1777
Juste (zhüst), Théodore. Belgian historian 1818–1888
Justin (jŭs′tĭn), Saint. *Justin (the) Martyr.* Church father in Palestine ....100?–?165
Justin *or* **Justi′nus.** Roman historian ....3d or 4th c.
Justin I. *The Elder.* Byzantine emperor (518–527) 452–527
Justin II. *The Younger.* Byzantine emperor (565–578) ....d. 578
Justinian I (jŭs·tĭn′ĭ·ăn; 159). *Flavius Anicius Justinianus. The Great. Nephew of Justin I.* Byzantine emperor (527–565) 483–565
Juvenal (jōō′vē·nȧl; -n'l). *Decimus Junius Juvenalis.* Roman satirical poet. 60?–?140
Juxon (jŭk′s'n), William. English prelate. Archbishop of Canterbury 1582–1663

K

Ka′b ibn-Zuhair (kăb′ Yb″n·zōō·hĭr′). Arab poet ....7th c.
Kabir (kȧ·bĭr′). Hindu mystic poet ....1450?–1518
Kaganovich (kȧg′ȧ·nō′vĭch; *Russ.* kȧ·gŭ·nō′vyĭch), Lazar Moiseevich. Russian politician ....1893 ——
Kagawa (kä·gä·wä), Toyohiko. Japanese social reformer ....1888 ——
Kaiser (kī′zĕr), Georg. German dramatist 1878–1945
Kaiser, Henry J. American industrialist ....1882 ——
Kalakaua (kȧ·lä′kou′ȧ), David. King of the Hawaiian Islands (1874–91) 1836–1891
Kalb (kälp; *Angl.* kälb), Johann. *Baron de Kalb.* Ger. general in America .1721–1780
Kalidasa (kä′lĭ·dä′sȧ). *Kālidāsa. The Shakespeare of India.* Hindu dramatist and lyric poet. [*Sakuntala*] ....5th c.
Kalinin (kȧ·lē′nĭn; *Russ.* kŭ·lyē′nyĭn), Mikhail Ivanovich. Russian statesman, president, U. S. S. R. (1923–46) 1875–1946
Kalisch (kä′lĭsh), David. German humorist and journalist 1820–1872
Kalkbrenner (kälk′brĕn′ĕr), Friedrich Wilhelm. German composer 1784–1849
Kalm (kälm), Peter. Swedish botanist and traveler in America 1715–1779
Kamehameha IV (kä·mā′hä·mā′hä). King of the Hawaiian Isls. (1854–63) ..1834–1863
Kamenev (kȧm′ē·nĕf; *Russ.* kȧ′myĭ·nyĕĭ′), Lev Borisovich. Soviet leader ...1883–1936
Kamerlingh Onnes (kä′mĕr·lĭng ŏn′ĕs), Heike. Dutch physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1913*] 1853–1926
Kames (kāmz), Lord. See HOME, Henry.
Kämpfer (kĕmp′fĕr), Engelbert. German physician and traveler 1651–1716
Kanares *or* **Kanaris** (kä·nä′rĕs), Konstantinos. Greek naval hero & statesman .1790–1877
Kane (kān), Elisha Kent. American physician and arctic explorer 1820–1857
K'ang-hsi (käng′shē′). *Shêng-tsu.* Chinese emperor (1662–1722) 1654–1722
K'ang Tê *or* **Kang Teh** (käng′ dŭ′). See HSÜAN T'UNG.
K'ang Yu-wei (käng′ yō′wā′). Chinese scholar and reformer 1858–1927
Kano (kä·nō). Family of Japanese painters: (1) Masanobu (ab. 1453–ab. 1490). (2) Motonobu (ab. 1476–ab. 1559). *Son of Mas.* (3) Eitoku (1543–1590). *Grandson of Mot.* (4) Tanyu (1602–1674). *Grandson of E.*
Kant (kănt; *Angl.* kănt), Immanuel. German metaphysician 1724–1804
Kantemir. See CANTEMIR.
Kao Tsung (gä′ō dzōōng′). See CH'IEN LUNG.
Kapnist (kăp·nĭst′; *Russ.* kŭp·nyĕst′), Vasili Yakovlevich. Russ. poet & dram. .1757–?1824
Kapodistrias (kăp′ō·dĭs′trĭ·ȧs; *Gr.* kȧ′pō·thē′strē·ȧs), Ionnes Antonios. *Capo d'Istria.* Greek patriot; president, Greece (1828–31) 1776–1831
Kapteyn (käp·tīn′), Jacobus Cornelis. Dutch astronomer 1851–1922
Karadžić (kä·rä′jĕt·y'; *Angl.* -jĭch), Vuk Stefanović. Serbian scholar 1787–1864
Karageorge (kär′ȧ·jôrj′) *or* **Karadjordje** (kä·rä′dyôr′dyĕ). *Czerny Djordje* (*Black George*); orig. *George Petrović.* Serbian leader (Karageorgevich dyn.) .1766?–1817
Karamzin (kär′ȧm·zēn′; *Russ.* kȧ·rŭm·zyēn′), Nikolai Mikhailovich. Russian historian 1766–1826
Karavelov (kä·rä·vĕ′lôf), Petko. Bulgarian statesman 1840–1903
Karg-Elert (kärg′ā′lĕrt), Sigfrid. Orig. *Karg.* German composer 1877–1933
Karl Albrecht (kärl′ äl′brĕkt). See CHARLES VII (emperor).
Karlfeldt (kärl′fĕlt), Erik Axel. Swedish poet. [*Nobel prize in lit., 1931*] ..1864–1931
Károlyi (kä′rō·lyĭ), Mihály, Count. President, Hungarian republic (1918–19) ..1875–1955
Karr (kär; *Fr.* kȧr), (Jean Baptiste) Alphonse. French novelist and satirist ..1808–1890
Karrer (kär′ĕr), Paul. Swiss chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1937*] ....1889 ——
Karsch (kärsh) *or* **Karschin** (kär′shĭn), Anna Luise, *born* Dürbach. Ger. poet .1722–1791
Kästner (kĕst′nĕr), Abraham Gotthelf. German math. & epigrammatist ...1719–1800
Kate, ten (tĕ[ng] kȧ′tē), Jan Jacob Lodewijk. Dutch divine and poet 1819–1889
Kater (kā′tĕr), Henry. English physicist, surveyor, and inventor 1777–1835
Katkov (kŭt·kôf′), Mikhail Nikiforovich. Russian journalist 1818–1887
Kato (kä·tō), Takaakira, Baron. Japanese diplomat and financier 1859–1926
Katsura (kä·tsōō·rä), Taro, Prince. Japanese general and statesman 1847–1913
Kauffmann (kouf′mȧn), Angelica. Swiss painter, esp. of portraits 1741–1807
Kaufman (kôf′mȧn), George Simon. American playwright ....1889 ——
Kaulbach, von (fŏn koul′bäk), Friedrich August. German painter 1850–1920
Kaulbach, von, Wilhelm. *Granduncle of F. A.* German historical painter ..1805–1874
Kaulbars (koul′bärz; *Russ.* koul′bĕrs), Aleksandr Vasilievich. Russian gen. ..1844–1929
Kaun (koun), Hugo. German composer 1863–1932
Kaunitz, von (fŏn kou′nĭts), Wenzel Anton, Count. *Prince von Kaunitz-Rietberg.* Austrian diplomat 1711–1794
Kautsky (kout′skē), Karl Johann. German socialist author 1854–1938
Kay (kā), John. English inventor. [*Fly shuttle*] ....fl. 1733–1764
Kaye (kā), John William, Sir. English historian of Indian affairs 1814–1876
Kaye-Smith (kā′smĭth′), Sheila. *Mrs. T. Penrose Fry.* English novelist 1888–1956
Kazinczy (kŏ′zĭn·tsĭ), Ferenc. Hungarian author 1759–1831
Kean (kēn), Charles John. *Son of Edmund.* English actor 1811–1868
Kean, Edmund. English tragedian 1787–1833
Kean, Ellen. Stage and maiden name *Tree. Wife of C. J.* English actress 1805–1880
Keane (kēn), Augustus Henry. British ethnologist and geographer 1833–1912
Keane, John, 1st Baron. Irish general 1781–1844
Keane, John Joseph. Irish Roman Catholic archbishop and educator in Am. ..1839–1918
Kearny (kär′nĭ), Lawrence. *Cousin of S. W.* American commodore 1789–1868
Kearny, Philip. *Nephew of S. W.* American general 1814–1862
Kearny, Stephen Watts. American general 1794–1848
Keats (kēts), John. English poet. [*Endymion; Hyperion*] 1795–1821
Keble (kē′b'l), John. English divine and poet. [*The Christian Year*] 1792–1866
Keeley (kē′lĭ), Leslie Enraught. American physician. [*Alcoholics*] 1834–1900
Keen (kēn), William Williams. American surgeon 1837–1932

Keene (kēn), Laura. American actress 1820–1873
Keightley (kēt′lĭ; kīt′-), Thomas. Irish scholar and writer 1789–1872
Keill (kēl), John. Scottish mathematician and astronomer 1671–1721
Keiser (kī′zĕr), Reinhard. German composer 1674–1739
Keitel (kī′tĕl), Wilhelm. German field marshal 1882–1946
Keith (kēth), Arthur, Sir. British anthropologist 1866–1955
Keith, Benjamin Franklin. American theater manager 1846–1914
Keith, George, tenth Earl Marischal (Scotland). Prussian diplomat ..... 1693?–1778
Keith, George Keith Elphinstone, Viscount. See ELPHINSTONE.
Keith, James Francis Edward. *Brother of 1st G.* Scot. field marshal in Prussia . 1696–1758
Kekule von Stradonitz (kā′kōō·lā fŏn shträ′dō·nĭts), Friedrich August. German chemist 1829–1896
Keleher (kĕl′ĕ·hĕr), William Lane. Am. educ., pres., Boston Coll. (1945–51) . . 1906 ——
Kelland (kĕl′ănd), Clarence Budington. American novelist ..... 1881 ——
Kellar (kĕl′ĕr), Harry. American magician 1849–1922
Keller (kĕl′ĕr), Arthur Ignatius. American artist and illustrator 1867–1924
Keller, Ferdinand. German historical painter 1842–1922
Keller, Gottfried. Swiss poet and novelist 1819–1890
Keller, Helen Adams. American deaf and blind lecturer and writer ..... 1880 ——
Keller, **von** (fŏn), Albert. Swiss-German painter ..... 1844?–1920
Kellermann (kĕl′ĕr·măn; *Fr.* kĕ′lĕr′män′), François Christophe, Duc de Valmy, Marshal of France 1735–1820
Kelley (kĕl′ĭ), Edgar Stillman. American composer and conductor 1857–1944
Kellogg (kĕl′ŏg), Clara Louise. American soprano 1842–1916
Kellogg, Frank Billings. American statesman. [*Nobel peace prize, 1929*] . . 1856–1937
Kellogg, Vernon Lyman. American zoologist 1867–1937
Kelly (kĕl′ĭ), George Edward. American playwright and actor ..... 1887 ——
Kelly, Howard Atwood. American surgeon and gynecologist 1858–1943
Kelly, James Edward. American sculptor 1855–1933
Kelly, William. American inventor. [*Bessemer process*] 1811–1888
Keltie (kĕl′tĭ), John Scott, Sir. British geographer. [*Statesman's Year-Bk.*] . 1840–1927
Kelvin (kĕl′vĭn), William Thomson, first Baron. Brit. math. and physicist . . . 1824–1907
Kemal Atatürk (kĕ·mäl′ ä·tü·türk′; *Angl.* kĕ·mäl′ ăt′ə·türk). Formerly *Mustafa* or *Mustapha Kemal (Pasha)*. President of Turkey (1923–38) 1881–1938
Kemble (kĕm′b'l), Charles. *Brother of John Philip.* English actor 1775–1854
Kemble, Frances Anne. *Fanny Kemble. Dau. of Charles.* Eng. actress . . . 1809–1893
Kemble, John Mitchell. *Son of Charles.* English Anglo-Saxon scholar 1807–1857
Kemble, John Philip. *Brother of Mrs. Siddons.* English tragedian 1757–1823
Kempelen, **von** (fŏn kĕm′pĕ·lĕn), Wolfgang. Austrian mechanician 1734–1804
Kempenfelt (kĕm′pĕn·fĕlt), Richard. British admiral 1718–1782
Ken *or* **Kenn** (kĕn), Thomas. English prelate and hymn writer 1637–1711
Kendal (kĕn′dăl; -d'l). Stage name of *William Hunter Grimston.* Eng. actor . 1843–1917
Kendal, Dame Madge, *born* Robertson. *Wife of prec.* Eng. actress 1849–1935
Kendall (kĕn′dăl; -d'l), Amos. American journalist and politician 1789–1869
Kendall, Henry Clarence. Australian poet 1841–1882
Kendall, (William) Sergeant. American painter and sculptor 1869–1938
Kennan (kĕn′ăn), George. American journalist 1845–1924
Kennedy (kĕn′ĕ·dĭ), Benjamin Hall. English canon and professor of Greek 1804–1889
Kennedy, Charles Rann. English playwright in America 1871–1950
Kennedy, Edmund B. Australian explorer ..... d. 1848
Kennedy, John Pendleton. American statesman and novelist 1795–1870
Kennedy, Joseph Patrick. American businessman and diplomat ..... 1888 ——
Kennedy, Margaret. *Mrs. David Davies.* English novelist ..... 1896 ——
Kennelly (kĕn′ĕl·ĭ), Arthur Edwin. American electrical engineer 1861–1939
Kenney (kĕn′ĭ), George Churchill. American general ..... 1889 ——
Kennicott (kĕn′ĭ·kŏt), Benjamin. English Biblical scholar 1718–1783
Kenny (kĕn′ĭ), Elizabeth. Australian nurse and physiotherapist 1886–1952
Kenrick (kĕn′rĭk), Francis Patrick. Irish Rom. Cath. archbishop in America . 1796–1863
Kensett (kĕn′sĕt; -sĭt; 119), John Frederick. American landscape painter 1816–1872
Kent (kĕnt), Edward Augustus, Duke of. Father of Queen Victoria 1767–1820
Kent, James. American jurist. [*Kent's Commentaries*] 1763–1847
Kent, Rockwell. American painter, illustrator, and writer ..... 1882 ——
Kent, William. English artist and architect 1684–1748
Kenton (kĕn′tŭn; -tŭn), Simon. American pioneer and soldier 1755–1836
Kenworthy (kĕn′wûr′thĭ), Joseph Montague, tenth Baron Strabolgi. British naval officer 1886–1953
Kenyon (kĕn′yŭn), Frederic George, Sir. English scholar and librarian 1863–1952
Kenyon, John Samuel. American phonetician and educator ..... 1874 ——
Keokuk (kē′ō·kŭk). Chief of the Sacs ..... fl. 1790–1848
Kepler (kĕp′lĕr), Johannes. German astronomer. [*Kepler's laws*] 1571–1630
Keppel (kĕp′ĕl), Augustus, first Viscount. *Grandson of foll.* Brit. admiral 1725–1786
Keppel, **van** (vän), Arnold Joost, first Earl of Albemarle. Dutch soldier 1669–1718
Ker (kär; kâr; kûr), John, third Duke of Roxburgh. English bibliophile 1740–1804
Ker (kâr), William Paton. British medievalist 1855–1923
Kerenski (kĕ·rĕn′skĭ; *Russ.* kĭ·ryän′skĭ), Aleksandr Feodorovich. Russian revolutionary leader. Premier (1917) ..... 1881 ——
Kerguélen-Trémarec, **de** (dĕ kĕr′gā′lĕn′trā′mä′rĕk′), Yves Joseph. French navigator ..... 1734?–1797
Kern (kûrn), Jerome David. American composer 1885–1945
Kerner (kĕr′nĕr), Andreas Justinus. German lyric poet and physician 1786–1862
Kerr (kär), Alexander Enoch. Can. clergyman; pres., Dalhousie U. (1945–) . 1898 ——
Kerr (kär), Archibald John Kerr Clark, first Baron Inverchapel. Brit. diplomat . 1882–1951
Kerr (kûr), William Jasper. Am. educ., pres., Oregon State Coll. (1907–32) . . 1863–1947
Kervyn de Lettenhove (kĕr′vĭn dĕ lĕt′ĕn·hō′vĕ), Joseph Marie Constantin Bruno. Belgian statesman and historian 1817–1891
Keshub Chunder Sen (kā′shŏb chŏn′drō sān′). Hindu religious reformer 1838–1884
Kesselring (kĕs′ĕl·rĭng), Albert. German field marshal ..... 1887 ——
Kessels (kĕs′ĕls), Matthieu. Belgian sculptor 1784–1836
Kester (kĕs′tĕr), Paul. American dramatist 1870–1933
Ketcham (kĕch′ăm), Charles Burgess. American clergyman; president, Mount Union College (1938–53) 1889–1953
Ketchum (kĕch′ŭm), Milo Smith. American civil engineer and educator 1872–1934
Ketteler, **von** (fŏn kĕt′ĕ·lĕr), Wilhelm Emmanuel, Baron. Ger. R. C. bishop . . 1811–1877
Kettering (kĕt′ĕr·ĭng), Charles Franklin. Am. electrical engineer and inventor . 1876–1958
Key (kā; *Swed.* kĕ′ĭ), Ellen Karoline Sofia. Swedish feminist and author 1849–1926
Key (kē), Francis Scott. American lawyer. [*Star-Spangled Banner*] 1779–1843
Keyes (kēz), Frederick George. American physical chemist, born in Canada . . 1885 ——
Keyes, Geoffrey. American general ..... 1888 ——
Keyes, Roger John Brownlow, Sir. British admiral 1872–1945
Keynes (kānz), John Maynard. English economist 1883–1946
Keyser, **de** (dĕ kī′zĕr; *Fr.* kā′ē′zâr′), Nicaise. Belgian historical painter 1813–1887
Keyserling (kī′zĕr·lĭng), Hermann Alexander, Count. German philosopher, writer 1880–1946
Khafre (kăf′rā) *or* **Khafra** (-rä). King of Egypt (Memphite dynasty; B.C. ab. 2850).
Khalid *or* **Khaled** (kä′lĭd). *Sword of Allah.* Arab general ..... d. 642
Khayyám. See OMAR KHAYYÁM.
Khephren *or* **Chephren** (kĕf′rĕn). = KHAFRE.
Kheraskov (kĕ·räs′kŏf; *Russ.* kĕ·räs′-), Mikhail Matveevich. Russian poet . . . 1733–1807
Khevenhüller (kä′vĕn·hül′ĕr), Ludwig Andreas, Count. Austrian field marshal . 1683–1744
Khosrau I (kŏs·rou′) *or* **Khusrau** (kōōs·rou′). Sassanide king of Per. (531–579). d. 579
Khosrau II. *Parvez* (victorious). King of Persia (590–628) ..... d. 628
Khrushchev (krōōsh·chôf′), Nikita Sergeevich. Russian politician ..... 1894 ——
Khufu (kōō′fōō). *Cheops.* King of Egypt (Memphite dynasty; B.C. ab. 2900–2877). Builder of largest pyramids of Giza
Khwarizmi, **al-** (äl·kwä′rĭz·mē′). Arab mathematician ..... 780–?850
Kiamil Pasha (kyä·mĭl′ pä·shä′). Turkish statesman ..... 1832?–1913
Kidd (kĭd), Benjamin. English sociologist. [*Social Evolution*] 1858–1916
Kidd, William. *Captain Kidd.* Scottish navigator and pirate ..... 1645?–1701
Kielland (kēl′län), Alexander Lange. Norwegian novelist and playwright 1849–1906
Kielmeyer (kēl′mī′ĕr), Karl Friedrich. German naturalist 1765–1844
Kien Lung. See CH'IEN LUNG.
Kienzl (kēn′tsĭ), Wilhelm. Austrian composer and author 1857–1941
Kiepert (kē′pĕrt), Heinrich. German geographer 1818–1899
Kieran (kē′ăn), John Francis. American journalist ..... 1892 ——
Kierkegaard (kĭr′kə·gôr), Sören Aabye. Danish philosopher and author 1813–1855
Kilham (kĭl′ăm), Alexander. English divine. [*Methodist New Connexion*] . . 1762–1798
Kilian (kē′lē·än), Lukas. German engraver 1579–1637
Killian (kĭl′ĭ·ən), James Rhyne. Pres., Mass. Inst. of Technology (1948–58) . 1904 ——
Killigrew (kĭl′ĭ·grōō), Anne. English poet and artist 1660–1685
Kilmer (kĭl′mĕr), (Alfred) Joyce. Am. journalist, poet, essayist. [*Trees*] 1886–1918
Kilpatrick (kĭl·păt′rĭk), Hugh Judson. American general of cavalry 1836–1881
Kimball (kĭm′b'l), Everett. American historian and educator 1873–1948
Kimball, Fiske. American architect and author 1888–1955
Kimberley (kĭm′bĕr·lĭ), John Wodehouse, first Earl of. English statesman . . . 1826–1902
Kimchi (kĭm′kē) *or* **Kimhi** (kĭm′kē), David. French Hebrew scholar 1160–1235
Kimmel (kĭm′ĕl), Husband Edward. American admiral ..... 1882 ——
Kinck (kĭngk), Hans Ernst. Norwegian novelist and dramatist 1865–1926
Kind (kĭnt), Johann Friedrich. German writer. [*Der Freischütz*] 1768–1843
Kindi, **al-** (äl·kĭn′dē). Arab philosopher ..... 9th c.
King (kĭng), Clarence. American geologist 1842–1901
King, Ernest Joseph. American admiral of the fleet 1878–1956
King, Henry Churchill. Am. educator, president, Oberlin Coll. (1902–27) 1858–1934
King, Rufus. American senator and minister to England 1755–1827
King, Stanley. American lawyer; president, Amherst College (1932–46) 1883–1951
King, Thomas Starr. American Unitarian clergyman 1824–1864
King, William Benjamin Basil. American author, clergyman, born in Canada . . 1859–1928
King, William Lyon Mackenzie. Can. statesm.; prime min. (1921–30; '35–48) . 1874–1950
King, William Rufus De Vane. Am. senator. Vice-pres. of the U. S. (1853) . . . 1786–1853
Kinglake (kĭng′lāk), Alexander William. Eng. hist. of Crimean War. [*Eothen*] . 1809–1891
Kingsley (kĭngz′lĭ), Charles. English clergyman and novelist 1819–1875
Kingsley, Henry. *Brother of Charles.* English novelist of Australian life 1830–1876
Kingsley, Mary Henrietta. *Niece of Charles.* African traveler and author . . 1862–1900
Kingston (kĭng′stŭn), Elizabeth Chudleigh, Duchess of. English beauty 1720–1788
Kingston, William Henry Giles. English writer for boys 1814–1880
Kinkaid (kĭn·kād′), Thomas Cassin. American admiral ..... 1888 ——
Kinkel (kĭng′kĕl), Gottfried. German poet and historian of art 1815–1882
Kipling (kĭp′lĭng), Rudyard. English writer. [*Nobel prize, 1907*] 1865–1936
Kirby (kûr′bĭ), William. English entomologist 1759–1850
Kirby-Smith (kûr′bĭ·smĭth′), Edmund. American Confederate general 1824–1893
Kirchhoff (kĭrk′hôf), Gustav Robert. German physicist 1824–1887
Kirk (kûrk), Alan Goodrich. American admiral and diplomat ..... 1888 ——
Kirkcaldy *or* **Kirkaldy** (kûr·kô′dĭ), William, Sir. Scottish soldier. Hanged . . . d. 1573
Kirkconnell (kûr·kŏn′'l), Watson. Canad. educ., pres., Acadia U. (1948–) . 1895 ——
Kirke (kûrk), Edmund. Pseudonym of James Roberts GILMORE.
Kirkland (kûrk′lănd), James Hampton. Chanc., Vanderbilt U. (1893–1937) . . 1859–1939
Kirkland, John Thornton. *Son of S.* Pres. of Harvard College (1810–28) . . . 1770–1840
Kirkland, Samuel. American missionary to the Indians 1741–1808
Kirkwood (kûrk′wŏŏd), Samuel Jordan. Am. politician; governor of Iowa 1813–1894
Kirov (kĭr′ôf; *Russ.* kē′rŭf), Sergei Mironovich. Russian revolutionist 1888–1934
Kirwan (kûr′wän), Richard. Irish chemist and natural philosopher 1733–1812
Kisfaludy (kĭsh′fō·lōō·dĭ), Károly. Hungarian dramatist and poet 1788–1830
Kisfaludy, Sándor. *Brother of Károly.* Hungarian poet and dramatist 1772–1844
Kiss (kĭs), August. German sculptor 1802–1865
Kitazato (kē·tä·zä·tō), Shibasaburo. Japanese bacteriologist 1852–1931
Kitchener (kĭch′ĕ·nĕr), Horatio Herbert, first Earl Kitchener of Khartoum and of Broome. British field marshal 1850–1916
Kitchin (kĭch′ĭn), Thurman Delna. American physiologist; president, Wake Forest College (1930–50) 1885–1955
Kitto (kĭt′ō), John. English Bible scholar. [*The Pictorial Bible*] 1804–1854
Kittredge (kĭt′rĭj), George Lyman. American philologist, educator, author . . . 1860–1941
Kjerulf (kē′rōōlf), Halfdan. Norwegian composer 1815–1868
Klaczko (kläch′kō), Julian. Polish journalist 1828–1906
Klapka (klŏp′kō), György. Hungarian general 1820–1892
Klapper (klăp′ĕr), Paul. American (Romanian-born) educ., pres., Queens College, N. Y. (1937–48) 1885–1952
Klaproth (kläp′rōt), Martin Heinrich. German chemist. [*Uranium*] 1743–1817
Kléber (klā′bâr′), Jean Baptiste. French general 1753–1800
Klebs (klāps), Edwin. German pathologist 1834–1913
Klee (klā), Paul. Swiss painter 1879–1940
Klein (klīn), Charles. English dramatist in America 1867–1915
Klein, Felix. German mathematician 1849–1925
KleinSmid, **von** (vŏn klīn′smĭd), Rufus Bernhard. American psychologist. President, U. of Southern California (1921–46) ..... 1875 ——
Kleist, **von** (fŏn klīst′), Ewald Christian. German major and poet 1715–1759
Kleist, **von**, Heinrich. German dramatist and story writer 1777–1811
Kleist, **von**, Paul Ludwig Ewald. German general 1881–1954
Klenze, **von** (fŏn klĕn′tsĕ), Franz Karl Leo. German architect 1784–1864
Klinck (klĭngk), Leonard Silvanus. Canad. agric.; pres., U. of B. C. (1919–44) . 1877 ——
Klingenstjerna (klĭng′ĕn·shär′na), Samuel. Swedish mathematician 1698–1765
Klinger (klĭng′ĕr), Max. German painter, etcher, and sculptor 1857–1920
Klinger, **von** (fŏn), Friedrich Maximilian. German dramatist and novelist . . . 1752–1831
Klopsch (klŏpsh), Louis. German-American editor. [*Christian Herald*] 1852–1910
Klopstock (klŏp′stŏk; *Ger.* klōp′shtôk), Friedrich Gottlieb. German poet 1724–1803
Kluck, **von** (fŏn klōōk′), Alexander. German general 1846–1934
Kluge, **von** (fŏn klōōg′gə), Günther. German field marshal 1882–1944
Kmety (k′mĕt′y′), György. Hungarian and Turkish general 1810–1865
Knackfuss (k′näk′fōōs), Hermann. German painter and art writer 1848–1915
Knapp (näp; *Ger.* k′näp), Georg Friedrich. German economist and statistician . 1842–1926
Knapp (näp), Jacob. American Baptist revivalist 1799–1874
Knatchbull-Hugessen (năch′bŏōl·hū′jĕ·s'n), Edward Hugessen, first Baron Brabourne. English politician and author 1829–1893
Knaus (k′nous), Ludwig. German painter 1829–1910
Knebel, **von** (fŏn k′nā′bĕl), Karl Ludwig. German poet and translator 1744–1834
Kneisel (nī′z'l; *Ger.* k′nī′zĕl), Franz. German violinist and conductor in Am. . 1865–1926
Kneller (nĕl′ĕr), Godfrey, Sir. *Gottfried Kniller.* German painter in Eng. 1646–1723
Knibbs (nĭbz), George Handley, Sir. Australian statistician and educator 1858–1929
Knies (k′nēs), Karl. German economist. [*Historical school*] 1821–1898
Knight (nīt), Charles. English publisher 1791–1873
Knight, Daniel Ridgway. American painter in Paris 1840–1924
Knight, Howard Lawton. American agriculturist ..... 1881 ——
Knight, John Lowden. Am. educ., pres., Baldwin-Wallace College (1949–54) . . 1915 ——
Knipperdolling (nĭp′ĕr·dŏl′ĭng; *Ger.* k′nĭp′ĕr·dôl′ĭng), Bernt. German Anabaptist fanatic ..... d. 1536
Knoblock (nŏb′lŏk), Edward. British playwright and novelist 1874–1945
Knott (nŏt), Thomas Albert. American teacher and editor 1880–1945
Knowles (nōlz), James Sheridan. British dramatist. [*Virginius*] 1784–1862
Knox (nŏks), Frank. *William Franklin.* Am. newspaper publisher & admin. . 1874–1944
Knox, Henry. American general; secretary of war (1785–94) 1750–1806
Knox, John. Scottish religious reformer. [*History of the Ref. in Scotland*] 1505–1572
Knox, Philander Chase. Am. lawyer and senator (Pa.); sec. of state (1909–13) . 1853–1921
Knudsen (nōōd′s'n), William S. American (Danish-born) industrialist and administrator 1879–1948
Knut. See CANUTE.
Knyphausen, **von** (fŏn k′nĭf′hou′zĕn), Wilhelm, Baron. Prus. gen. in U. S. . . . 1716–1800
Kobell, **von** (fŏn kō′bĕl), Franz. German mineralogist and dialect poet 1803–1882
Koch (kōk). See COCCEIUS, Johannes.
Koch, Robert. Ger. physician, bacteriologist. [*Nobel prize in med., 1905*] . . . 1843–1910
Kocher (kōk′ĕr), Emil Theodor. Swiss surgeon. [*Nobel prize in med., 1909*] . 1841–1917
Kock, **de** (dĕ kŏk′), Henri. *Son of Paul.* French novelist and dramatist 1819–1892
Kock, **de**, Paul. French novelist and dramatist 1794–1871
Kodama (kō·dä·mä), Gentaro, Viscount. Japanese general 1852–1906
Koekkoek (kōōk′kōōk), Barend Cornelis. Dutch landscape painter 1803–1862
Koenig (kū′nĕg′), Pierre. French general ..... 1898 ——
Koga (kō·gä), Mineichi. Japanese admiral ..... 1885?–1944
Kohl (kōl), Johann Georg. German traveler and geographer 1808–1878

Köhler (kō′lĕr), Josef. German jurist and author.....1849–1919
Kohlrausch (kōl′roush), Friedrich Wilhelm Georg. German physicist.....1840–1910
Koiso (kō·ē·sō), Kuniaki. Japanese general and statesman.....1880–1950
Kokoschka (kō′kŏsh·kä), Oskar. Austrian painter and dramatist.....1886 ——
Kolbe (kōl′bĕ), (Adolf Wilhelm) Hermann. German chemist.....1818–1884
Kolbe, Georg. German sculptor.....1877–1947
Kolchak (kŭl·chăk′), Aleksandr Vassilievich. Russian admiral.....1874–1920
Koldewey (kōl′dĕ·vī), Karl Christian. German arctic explorer.....1837–1908
Kollár (kōl′lär), Jan. Slovak poet and scholar.....1793–1852
Kölliker, von (fŏn kŭl′ĭ·kĕr), Rudolf Albert. Swiss-German zoologist.....1817–1905
Kollontai (kōl′ŭn·tī′; *Russ.* kŭl·lŭn·tī′), Aleksandra Mikhailovna. Russ. dipl..1872–1952
Kollwitz (kōl′vĭts), Käthe, *born* Schmidt. German painter and engraver.....1867–1945
Koltsov (kōl·tsŏf′; *Russ.* kŭl·y′·tsŏf′), Aleksei Vasilievich. Russ. lyric poet...1808–1842
Komenský (kō′mĕn·skē). See COMENIUS.
Komura (kō·mōō·rä), Jutaro, Marquis. Japanese statesman.....1855–1911
Kondo (kōn·dō), Nobutake. Japanese admiral.....1886–1953
Kondyles (kōn·dē′lĭs; *Gr.* kŏn·thē′lyēs), Georgios. Greek gen. and statesman..1879–1936
Konev (kōn′yĕf), Ivan Stepanovich. Russ. gen. and marshal of Soviet Union..1897 ——
König (kū′nĭk), Friedrich. German inventor of steam printing press.....1774–1833
Königsmark, von (fŏn kū′nĭks·märk), Maria Aurora Countess. Mother of Marshal Saxe.....1668?–1728
Konoye (kō·nō·yē), Fumimaro, Prince. Japanese statesman.....1891–1945
Koo (gōō; *Angl.* kōō), Vi Kyuin Wellington. Chinese statesman and diplomat.1887 ——
Kopernik (kō·pĕr′nĕk) *or* **Koppernigk** (kŏp′ĕr·nĭk). See COPERNICUS.
Koraës *or* **Koraïs** (kō′rä·ēs′). = CORAY.
Korizes (kō′rĕ·zēs′), Alexandros. Greek premier (1941).....1885–1941
Korn (kōrn), Arthur. German physicist. [*Telephotography*].....1870–1945
Körner (kūr′nĕr), Karl Theodor. German lyric and dramatic poet.....1791–1813
Korngold (kōrn′gōld; *Ger.* -gôlt), Erich Wolfgang. Austrian composer and cond.1897–1957
Kornilov (kōr·nē′lôf; *Russ.* kŭr·nyē′lŭf), Lavr Georgievich. Russian general..1870–1918
Korobkov (kŭ·rŭp·kôf′), Fëdor. Russian general.....1898 ——
Korolenko (kōr′ō·lĕng′kō; *Russ.* kŭ·rŭ·lyĕn′kŭ), Vladimir Galaktionovich. Russian fiction writer.....1853–1921
Körösi Csoma (kū′rū·shĭ chō′mō), Sándor. *Csoma de Kőrös.* Hung. philol.1798?–1842
Korzybski (kōr·zĭp′skē), Alfred Habdank Skarbek. American (Polish-born) scientist and writer.....1879–1950
Kosciusko (kŏs′ĭ·ŭs′kō), Thaddeus. (*Pol.* **Kościuszko,** kŏsh·chōosh′kô, Tadeusz.) Polish patriot.....1746–1817
Kose no Kanaoka (kō·sē nō kä·nä·ō·kä). Japanese painter.....fl. 850–880
Kossel (kŏs′ĕl), Albrecht. German chemist. [*Nobel prize in med., 1910*]...1853–1927
Kossuth (kŏ′shōōt; *Angl.* kŏs′ōōth), Ferenc. *Son of Lajos.* Hung. polit. leader.1841–1914
Kossuth, Lajos. Hungarian statesman and patriot.....1802–1894
Koster. See COSTER.
Kosygin (kū·sĭ′gĭn), Aleksei Nikolaevich. Russian politician.....1905 ——
Kotzebue, von (fŏn kŏt′sĕ·bōō), August Friedrich Ferdinand. German dram. .1761–1819
Kotzebue, von, Otto. *Son of preceding.* Russian navigator.....1787–1846
Koundouriotes (kōōn′dōōr·ĭ·ō′tēz; *Gr.* kōōn′thōō·ryō′tēs), Pavlos. Greek admiral and statesman.....1855–1935
Koussevitzky (kōō′sĕ·vĭts′kĭ), Serge. *Sergei Alexandrovitch.* Russian conductor in America.....1874–1951
Kovalevski (kōv′ä·lĕf′skĭ; *Russ.* kŭ·vŭ·lyäĭ′skĭ), Sonya. Russian math.....1850–1891
Kraepelin (krä′pĕ·lēn′), Emil. German psychiatrist.....1856–1926
Krafft-Ebing, von (fŏn kräft′ä′bĭng), Richard, Baron. German neurologist....1840–1902
Kraft *or* **Krafft** (kräft), Adam. German sculptor.....1460?–?1508
Krasicki (krä·sēts′kē), Ignacy. Polish satirist.....1735–1801
Krasiński (krä·sĭn′skĭ; *Pol.* krä·sēn′y′·skē), Zygmunt, Count. Polish poet.....1812–1859
Krassin (krăs′ĭn; krăs′ĭn; *Russ.* kra′syĭn), Leonid Borisovich. Russian statesman and engineer.....1870–1926
Kraszewski (krä·shĕf′skē), Józef Ignacy. Polish novelist.....1812–1887
Krause (krou′zĕ), Karl Christian Friedrich. German philosopher.....1781–1832
Kraushaar (krou′shär), Otto Frederick. American educator, president, Goucher College (1949–).....1901 ——
Kravchinski. See STEPNYAK.
Krehbiel (krā′bēl), Henry Edward. American music critic.....1854–1923
Kreisler (krīs′lĕr), Fritz. American (Austrian-born) violinist.....1875 ——
Kreutzer *or* **Kreuzer** (kroi′tsĕr), Konradin. German composer.....1780–1849
Kreutzer (kroi′tsĕr; *Fr.* krŭd′zär′), Rodolphe. Ger.-Fr. violinist and composer.1766–1831
Kreymborg (krām′bôrg), Alfred. American poet.....1883 ——
Krogh (krôg), August. Danish physiologist. [*Nobel prize in med., 1920*]...1874–1949
Kroll (krōl), Leon. American painter.....1884 ——
Kronecker (krō′nĕk′ĕr), Leopold. German mathematician.....1823–1891
Kropotkin (krō·pŏt′kĭn; *Russ.* krŭ·pŏt′-), Pëtr Alekseevich, Prince. Russian revolutionist, geographer, anarchist, and miscellaneous author in England...1842–1921
Krüdener, von (fŏn krü′dĕ·nĕr), Barbara Juliane, *born* von Vietinghoff, Baroness. Russian novelist and Moravian Pietist.....1764–1824
Krueger (krōō′gĕr), Walter. American general.....1881 ——
Krug (krōōg), Julius Albert. American power engineer and administrator.....1907 ——
Krug (krōōk), Wilhelm Traugott. German philosopher.....1770–1842
Krüger (krü′gĕr), Franz. German painter.....1797–1857
Kruger (krü′lgĕr; *Angl.* krōō′gĕr), Stephanus Johannes Paulus. *Oom Paul.* President of South African Republic (1883–1900).....1825–1904
Krummacher (krōōm′äk·ĕr), Friedrich Adolf. Ger. fabulist and theologian..1767–1845
Krupp (krōōp; *in English, also* krŭp). German manufacturers of steel guns, etc., esp. at Essen: (1) Friedrich (1787–1826). (2) Alfred (1812–87). *Son of F.* (3) Friedrich Alfred (1854–1902). *Son of A.* (4) Bertha (1886–1957). *Frau von Bohlen und Halbach. Daughter of F. A.*
Krupskaya (krōōp′skä·yä), Nadezhda Konstantinovna. *Wife of Nikolai Lenin.* Russian social worker.....1869–1939
Krusenstern, von (fŏn krōō′zĕn·shtĕrn), Adam Johann. Russian admiral....1770–1846
Krutch (krōōch), Joseph Wood. American critic and essayist.....1893 ——
Krylov (krĭ·lôf′), Ivan Andreevich. Russian fabulist.....1768–1844
Kuang Hsü (gwäng′ shü′). Emperor of China (1875–1908).....1871–1908
Kubelik (kōō′bĕ·lĭk), Jan. Czech violinist.....1880–1940
Kublai, *or* **Kubla, Khan** (kōō′blī [kōō′blä] kän′). Founder of the Mongol dynasty of China.....1216–1294
Kuenen (kü′nĕ[n]), Abraham. Dutch Biblical critic.....1828–1891
Kugler (kōō′glĕr), Franz. German poet and historian of art.....1808–1858
Kuhhorn (kōō′hôrn). See BUCER, Martin.
Kuhn (kōōn), (Franz Felix) Adalbert. German philologist.....1812–1881
Kuhn, Richard. German chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1938*].....1900 ——
Kühnemann (kü′nĕ·män), Eugen. German educator and historian.....1868–1946
Kuibyshev (kōō′ĭ·bĭ·shĕf; *Angl.* kwē′bĭ·shĕf), Valerian Vladimirovich. Russian Bolshevik.....1888–1935
Kulik (kōō·lyĕk′), Grigori Ivanovich. Russian marshal.....1890 ——
Kulmbach, von (fŏn kōōlm′bäk), Hans. *Hans Süss.* German artist.....1476?–1522
Külpe (kül′pĕ), Oswald. German psychologist and philosophical writer.....1862–1915
Kummer (kōōm′ĕr), Ernst Eduard. Ger. mathematician. [*Ideal numbers*]..1810–1893
Kun (kōōn), Béla. Hungarian Communist leader.....1885–1937
Kung (kōōng; *Chin.* gōōng), Prince. *I Hsin.* Chinese statesman.....1833–1898
Kung (kōōng), H. H. Orig. *K'ung Hsiang-hsi.* Chinese statesman.....1881 ——
K'ung Fu-tzü *or* **Kung Fu-tse.** See CONFUCIUS.
Kuprin (kōō·prēn′; kōō′prĭn), Aleksandr Ivanovich. Russian novelist.....1870–1938
Kurakin (kōō·rä′kĭn), Boris Ivanovich, Prince. Russian diplomat.....1676–1727
Kuroki (kōō·rō·kē), Tamemoto Tamesada, Count. Japanese general.....1844–1923
Kuropatkin (kōō′rō·pät′kĭn; *Russ.* kōō·rŭ·pät′-), Aleksei Nikolaevich. Russ. general.....1848–1925
Kurusu (kōō·rōō·sōō), Saburo. Japanese diplomat.....1888–1954
Kutuzov (kōō·tōō′zŭf), Mikhail Ilarionovich. *Prince of Smolensk.* Russian field marshal.....1745–1813
Kuyp. Var. of CUYP.
Kuyper (koi′pĕr), Abraham. Dutch statesman and theologian.....1837–1920
Kyd *or* **Kid** (kĭd), Thomas. English dramatist. [*Spanish Tragedy*].....1558–1594
Kyne (kīn), Peter Bernard. American writer.....1880–1957
Kynewulf. See CYNEWULF.
Kyrle (kûrl), John. *The Man of Ross.* English philanthropist.....1637–1724

L

☞ **La.** For many names formed with this element, see the specific family names.
Laar, *or* **Laer, van** (vän lär′), Pieter. *Il Bamboccio.* Dutch painter.....1592?–1642
Labadie, de (dē lä′bä′dē′), Jean. French religious reformer. [*Labadists*]...1610–1674
Labat (lä′bä′), Jean Baptiste. French missionary.....1663–1738
Labé (lä′bā′), Louise. *La Belle Cordière.* French poet.....1526–1566
La Bédoyère, de (dē lä bā′dwä′yâr′). Count. French general.....1786–1815
Labeo (lā′bē·ō), Marcus Antistius. Roman jurist. [*Proculian school*].B.C. 50?–18 A.D.
Labiche (lä′bēsh′), Eugène Marin. French dramatist.....1815–1888
Labillardière, de (dē lä′bē′yär′dyär′), Jacques Julien Houtou. Fr. naturalist.1755–1834
Lablache (lä′blāsh′), Luigi. Italian basso.....1794–1858
La Boétie, de (dē lä bō′ā′sē′), Étienne. French writer.....1530–1568
Laborde, de (dē lä′bôrd′), Alexandre Louis Joseph, Count. *Father of L. E. S. J.* French politician and archaeologist.....1774–1842
Laborde, de, Léon Emmanuel Simon Joseph, Count. French archaeologist...1807–1869
Labori (lä′bō′rē′), Fernand Gustave Gaston. French lawyer.....1860–1917
Labouchère (lăb′ōō·shär′), Henry, Baron Taunton. British statesman.....1798–1869
Labouchère, Henry du Pré. *Neph. of H.* British journalist.....1831–1912
Laboulaye, de (dē lä′bōō′lā′), Édouard René Lefebvre. French journalist....1811–1883
La Bourdonnais, de (dē lä bōōr′dō′nē′), Bertrand François Mahé, Count. French naval officer.....1699–1753
Labrouste (lä′brōōst′), Pierre François Henri. French architect.....1801–1875
La Bruyère, de (dē lä brü′yär′), Jean. French author and moralist.....1645–1696
Lacaille, de (dē lä′kä′y′), Nicolas Louis. French astronomer.....1713–1762
La Calprenède, de (dē lä käl′prē·nĕd′), Gautier de Costes. Fr. nov., dramatist.1614–1663
Lacaze-Duthiers, de (dē lä′käz′dü′tyā′), Félix Henri. French zoologist.....1821–1901
Lacépède, de (dē lä′sā′pĕd′), Bernard Germain Étienne Delaville, Count. French naturalist.....1756–1825
La Chaise, *or* **La Chaize, de** (dē lä shāz′), François d'Aix, Père. French Jesuit.1624–1709
La Chaussée, de (dē lä shō′sā′), Pierre Claude Nivelle. French playwright...1692–1754
Lachmann (läk′män), Karl Konrad Friedrich Wilhelm. German philologist..1793–1851
Lachner (läk′nĕr), Franz (1803–90), Ignaz (1807–95), Vincenz (1811–93), brothers. German composers.
Laclède (lȧ·klĕd′; lȧ·klĕd′; *Fr.* lȧ′klĕd′), Pierre. *Pierre Laclède Liguest.* French fur trader in Am.; founder of St. Louis, Mo.....1724?–1778
Laclos, de (dē lä′klō′), Pierre Ambroise François Choderlos. French novelist..1741–1803
La Condamine, de (dē lä kôn′dä′mēn′), Charles Marie. Fr. geog. & math....1701–1774
Lacordaire (lä′kôr′dâr′), Jean Baptiste Henri. French Dominican orator....1802–1861
Lacretelle, de (dē lä′krē·tĕl′), Jacques. French novelist.....1888 ——
Lacretelle, de, Jean Charles Dominique. *Bro. of P. L.* Fr. hist. of France..1766–1855
Lacretelle, de, Pierre Louis. French jurist and publicist.....1751–1824
Lacroix (lä′krwä′), Paul. *P. L. Jacob, Bibliophile.* Fr. hist. and novelist...1806–1884
Lacroix, Sylvestre François. French mathematician.....1765–1843
Lactantius Firmianus (lăk·tăn′shĭ·ŭs fûr′mĭ·ä′nŭs), Lucius Caelius (*or* Caecilius). Christian writer.....fl. 306
Ladd (lăd), George Trumbull. American psychologist and philosopher.....1842–1921
Ladd-Franklin (lăd′frăngk′lĭn), Christine. American logician and psychologist.1847–1930
Ladislas (lăd′ĭs·lăs; -läs), *or* **Władysław** (vlä·dĭ′släĭ), **II.** *Jagello, Duke of Lithuania.* King of Poland (1386–1434).....1350–1434
Laënnec (lā′nĕk′), René Théophile Hyacinthe. Fr. physician. [*Stethoscope*].1781–1826
Laer, van, Pieter. See LAAR, VAN.
La Farge (lȧ färzh′), Christopher Grant. *Son of J.* American architect.....1862–1938
La Farge, John. American painter, sculptor, and decorator.....1835–1910
Lafarge (*Fr.* lä′färzh′), Marie Cappelle. Supposed French poisoner.....1816–1852
La Farge (lȧ färzh′), Oliver Hazard Perry. *Son of C. G.* American novelist..1901 ——
La Farina (lä fä·rē′nä), Giuseppe. Italian historian and statesman.....1815–1863
Lafayette, de (dē lä′fĭ·ĕt′; läf′ĭ-; *Fr.* lȧ′fä′yĕt′), Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, Marquis. Fr. gen. and statesman; served in America...1757–1834
Lafenestre (lä′fē·nä′tr′), Georges. French poet and art critic.....1837–1919
Laffite *or* **Lafitte** (lȧ·fēt′; *Fr.* lȧ′-), Jean. Fr. pirate of the Gulf of Mex..ab. 1780–ab. 1826
Laffitte (lȧ·fēt′; *Fr.* lȧ′-), Jacques. French banker and politician.....1767–1844
La Follette (lȧ fŏl′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), Robert Marion. American politician.....1855–1925
Lafontaine (läf′fŏn·tān′; *Fr.* lȧ′fôn′tĕn′), Henri. Belgian jurist. [*Nobel peace prize, 1913*].....1854–1943
La Fontaine, de (dē lä fŏn·tān′; *Fr.* dē lä fôn′tĕn′), Jean. Fr. fabulist and poet.1621–1695
Lafosse, de (dē lä′fōs′), Charles. French historical painter.....1636–1716
Laframboise (lȧ′frăn′bwäz′), John Charles. Canadian educ., rector, U. of Ottawa (1946–52).....1905 ——
Lafuente *or* **La Fuente** (lä′ fwän′tä), Modesto. Spanish historian.....1806–1866
Lagerlöf (lä′gĕr·lûv′), Selma Ottiliana Lovisa. Swedish novelist. [*Nobel prize in lit., 1909*].....1858–1940
Lagrange (lȧ·grănzh′), Joseph Louis, Count. French geometer and astronomer.1736–1813
Lagrange-Chancel, de (dē lä′grănzh′shän′sĕl′), Joseph. French dramatist...1677–1758
La Guardia (lȧ gwär′dĭ·ȧ; lȧ gär′dĭ·ȧ), Fiorello Henry. Am. lawyer & politician.1882–1947
Laharpe, de (dē lä ȧrp′), Jean François. French poet and critic.....1739–1803
Lahm (läm), Frank Purdy. American aeronaut.....1877 ——
Lahontan, de (dē lä′ôn′tän′), Louis Armand de Lom d'Arce, Baron. French explorer.....1666–1715
Lainé (lĕ′nā′), Joseph Louis Joachim, Viscount. Fr. statesman and orator...1767–1835
Laing (lăng; lāng), Alexander Gordon. Scottish explorer in Africa.....1793–1826
Laing, David. Scottish editor of early Scottish literature.....1793–1878
Laing, Malcolm. Scottish historian.....1762–1818
Lais (lā′ĭs). See in the *Vocabulary.*
Lake (lāk), Gerard, first Viscount. British general in India.....1744–1808
Lake, Kirsopp. English theologian and Biblical scholar in America.....1872–1946
Lake, Simon. American naval architect and submarine designer.....1866–1945
Lalande, de (dē lä′lănd′), Joseph Jérôme Le Français. French astronomer...1732–1807
Lallemand (lȧl′mänⁿ′), Frédéric Antoine, Baron. French general.....1774–1839
Lally, de (dē lä′lē′), Thomas Arthur, Count. *Baron of Tollendal.* Fr. gen. .1702–1766
Lally-Tollendal, de (-tô′länⁿ′dȧl′), Trophime Gérard, Marquis. *Son of Thomas Arthur de Lally.* French politician.....1751–1830
Lalo (lȧ′lō′), Édouard Victor Antoine. French composer.....1823–1892
Lamachus (lăm′ȧ·kŭs). Athenian general.....d. B.C. 414
Lamar (lȧ·mär′), Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus. American lawyer.....1825–1893
Lamarck, de (dē lȧ·märk′; *Fr.* lȧ′märk′), Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet, Chevalier. French naturalist.....1744–1829
La Marmora, di (dē lä mär′mō·rä), Alfonso Ferrero, Marquis. Italian general.1804–1878
Lamarque (lȧ·märk′; *Fr.* lȧ′märk′), Maximilien, Count. Fr. gen. and politician.1770–1832
Lamartine, de (dē läm′ĕr·tēn′; *Fr.* lȧ′mär′tēn′), Alphonse Marie Louis de Prat. French poet.....1790–1869
Lamas, Carlos Saavedra. See SAAVEDRA LAMAS.
Lamb (läm), Charles. English essayist and critic. [*Essays of Elia*].....1775–1834
Lamb, Mary Ann. *Sister of Charles.* English writer.....1764–1847
Lamb, William, second Viscount Melbourne. English statesman.....1779–1848
Lamballe, de (dē läⁿ′bȧl′), Marie Thérèse Louise de Savoie-Carignan, Princess. Murdered in the French Revolution.....1749–1792
Lamber (läⁿ′bâr′), Juliette. See ADAM, Mme. Edmond.
Lambert (läm′ĕrt; *Ger.* läm′bĕrt; *Fr.* läⁿ′bâr′), Franz. Prot. reformer.....1486?–1530
Lambert (läm′ĕrt; *Ger.* läm′bĕrt), Johann Heinrich. German physicist.....1728–1777
Lambert (läm′ĕrt), John. English Parliamentary general.....1619–1683
Lambton (läm[p]′tŭn), John George, first Earl of Durham. Eng. statesman..1792–1840
Lamé (lȧ′mā′), Gabriel. French mathematician.....1795–1870
Lamennais, de (dē lȧ′mĕ′nĕ′), Félicité Robert. Fr. priest and philosopher..1782–1854
Lameth, de (dē lȧ′mĕt′), Alexandre Théodore Victor, Count. French general.1760–1829
La Mettrie, de (dē lȧ mĕ′trē′), Julien Offroy. French philosopher.....1709–1751
Lammasch (läm′äsh), Heinrich. Austrian jurist and statesman.....1853–1920
Lamont (lȧ·mŏnt′), Daniel Scott. American statesman.....1851–1905
Lamont, Thomas William. American banker.....1870–1948
Lamoricière, de (dē lȧ′mô′rē′syär′), Christophe Juchault. French general...1806–1865

La Motte-Fouqué, de (dĕ lä môt′fōō·kā′), Friedrich Heinrich Karl, Baron. *Grandson of H. A.* German writer. [*Undine*] 1777–1843
La Motte-Fouqué, de, Heinrich August, Baron. German general 1698–1774
Lampman (lămp′mən), Archibald. Canadian poet 1861–1899
Lamprecht (lăm′prĕkt), Karl. German historian 1856–1915
Lampson (lăm[p]′s'n), Miles Wedderburn, Sir. British diplomat ..... 1880 ——
Lamsdorf (läms′dôrf), Vladimir Nikolaevich, Count. Russian statesman 1845–1907
Lamy (lȧ′mē′), Étienne Marie Victor. French politician and author 1845–1919
Lancaster (läng′kȧs·tĕr), James, Sir. English navigator ..... 1550?–1618
Lancaster, Joseph. English educator 1778–1838
Lance (läns), George. English painter of still life 1802–1864
Lancelot (läns′lō′), Claude, Dom. French Jansenist educator ..... 1615?–1695
Lancereaux (läns′rō′), Étienne. French physician and author 1829–1910
Lanciani (län·chä′nē), Rodolfo Amadeo. Italian archaeologist ..... 1846?–1929
Lancret (läN′krĕ′), Nicolas. French painter 1690–1743
Land (lănd), Emory Scott. American admiral ..... 1879 ——
Landen (lăn′dən), John. English mathematician. [*Residual analysis*] 1719–1790
Lander (lăn′dĕr), Richard Lemon. English explorer in Africa 1804–1834
Landesmann (lăn′dĕs·măn), Heinrich. See LORM, Hieronymus.
Landis (lăn′dĭs), Kenesaw Mountain. Am. jurist and baseball commissioner 1866–1944
Landon (lăn′dən), Alfred Mossman. American politician ..... 1887 ——
Landon, Letitia Elizabeth. *L.E.L.* English author 1802–1838
Landor (lăn′dôr; -dĕr), Arnold Henry Savage. *Grandson of W. S.* Eng. explorer 1865–1924
Landor, Walter Savage. English author. [*Imaginary Conversations*] 1775–1864
Landowska (lăn·dôf′skä), Wanda. Polish pianist ..... 1879 ——
Landseer (lăn[d]′sēr), Edwin Henry, Sir. English animal painter 1802–1873
Landsteiner (lănd′stī′nĕr; *Ger.* länt′stīī′-), Karl. American pathologist, born in Austria. [*Nobel prize in medicine, 1930*] 1868–1943
Lane (lān), Edward William. English orientalist. [*Arabic lexicon*] 1801–1876
Lane, Franklin Knight. American lawyer. Secretary of interior (1913–20) 1864–1921
Lane, Ralph, Sir. English governor of Virginia ..... 1530?–1603
Lane, Ralph Norman Angell. See ANGELL, Norman.
Lane-Poole (lān′pōōl′), Stanley. English orientalist and historian 1854–1931
Lanfranc (lăn′frăngk). Archbishop of Canterbury, born in Italy ..... 1005?–1089
Lanfrey (läN′frȧ′), Pierre. French historian and senator 1828–1877
Lang (lăng), Andrew. Scottish poet, story writer, essayist, etc. 1844–1912
Lang, Cosmo Gordon. Archbishop of York (1908–28), Canterbury (1928–42) 1864–1945
Langdell (lăng′d'l), Christopher Columbus. American lawyer. [*Case system*] 1826–1906
Langdon (lăng′dən), John. American congressman and governor 1741–1819
Lange (läng′ə), Carl Georg. Danish physician and psychologist 1834–1900
Lange (läng′ə), Christian Louis. Norwegian diplomat. [*Nobel p. pr., 1921*] 1869–1938
Lange (läng′ə), Friedrich Albert. German philosopher and sociologist 1828–1875
Lange (läng′ə), Helene. German educator and feminist 1848–1930
Lange (läng′ə), Sven. Danish poet, novelist, and critic 1868–1930
Langland (lăng′lănd) *or* **Langley** (lăng′lĭ), William. English monk & poet ..... 1332?–?1400
Langley (lăng′lĭ), Samuel Pierpont. American astronomer and airplane pioneer 1834–1906
Langlois (läN′glwȧ′), Victor. French orientalist 1829–1869
Langmuir (lăng′mūr), Irving. Am. chem. [*Nobel prize in chemistry, 1932*] 1881–1957
Langstroth (lăng′strŏth), Lorenzo Lorraine. Am. apiarist. [*Langstroth hive*] 1810–1895
Langton (lăng′tŭn), Stephen. English archbishop of Canterbury ..... d. 1228
Langtry (lăng′trĭ), Lily (*real name* Emily Charlotte), *born* Le Breton. *Mrs. Edward Langtry. The Jersey Lily.* English actress 1852–1929
Languet (läN′gĕ′), Hubert. French political writer and diplomat 1518–1581
Lanier (lȧ·nēr′), Sidney. American musician and poet 1842–1881
Lanjuinais (läN′zhü·ē′nĕ′), Jean Denis, Count. French statesman 1753–1827
Lankester (läng′kĕs·tĕr; -kĭs-; 119), Edwin Ray, Sir. English zoologist 1847–1929
Lanman (lăn′mən), Charles Rockwell. American Sanskrit scholar 1850–1941
Lannes (lăn), Jean, Duc de Montebello. Marshal of France (1804) 1769–1809
La Noue, de (dĕ lȧ nōō′), François. *Bras de Fer.* Fr. Huguenot soldier 1531–1591
Lansbury (lănz′bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ; -brĭ), George. British labor leader 1859–1940
Lansdowne (lănz′doun), Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, fifth Marquis of. English statesman 1845–1927
Lansdowne, Wm. Petty, 1st Marquis of, and Earl of Shelburne. Eng. statesman 1737–1805
Lansing (lăn′sĭng), Robert. American lawyer. Secretary of state (1915–20) 1864–1928
Lanson (läN′sôN′), Gustave. French literary historian and critic 1857–1934
Lanston (lăn′stŭn), Tolbert. Am. inventor. See TYPESETTING MACHINE, *Vocab.* 1844–1913
Lao-tzu *or* **Lao-tse** (lou′dzŭ′). Chinese philosopher ..... B.C. ab. 604–531
La Pérouse, de (dĕ lȧ pā′rōōz′), Jean François de Galaup, Count. Fr. navigator 1741–1788
Laplace, de (dĕ lȧ′plȧs′), Pierre Simon, Marquis. French astronomer & math. 1749–1827
Laprade, de (dĕ lȧ′prȧd′), Pierre Marin Victor Richard. French poet 1812–1883
Larcom (lär′kŭm), Lucy. American author and educator 1824–1893
Lardner (lärd′nĕr), Ring(gold) (Wilmer). American story writer, humorist 1885–1933
Laredo Brú (lä·rā′thō vrōō′; 98; 112), Federico. Cuban soldier; president of Cuba (1936–40) 1875–1946
Largo Caballero (lär′gō käb′ȧ·lĕr′ō; *Span.* lär′gō kä′vä·[]yä′rō; 98; 170), Francisco. Spanish labor leader; prime minister (1936–37) 1869–1946
La Rochefoucauld, de (dĕ lȧ rōsh′fōō′kō′), François, Duke. French moralist 1613–1680
La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, de (-lyäN′kōōr′), François Alexandre Frédéric, Duke. French philanthropist 1747–1827
La Rochejacquelein, de (dĕ lȧ rōsh′zhȧ′klăN′), Henri Du Vergier, Count. French Vendean chief 1772–1794
Larousse (lȧ·rōōs′; *Fr.* lȧ′-), Pierre Athanase. Fr. gram. and lexicographer 1817–1875
Larsson (lär′s'n; *Swed.* lärs′sən), Carl. Swedish painter 1853–1919
Lartet (lär′tĕ′), Édouard Armand Isidore Hippolyte. French archaeologist 1801–1871
la Salle, Jean Baptiste, Saint. See JEAN BAPTISTE DE LA SALLE.
La Salle, de (dĕ lȧ säl′; *Fr.* lȧ säl′), Robert Cavelier, Sieur. Fr. explorer 1643–1687
Lasca, Il (ēl läs′kä). See GRAZZINI.
Lascaris, *Greek* **Laskaris** (läs′kȧ·rĭs), Andreas Johannes *or* Janus. *Rhyndacenus.* Greek scholar in France and Italy ..... 1434?–1501
Las Casas, de (thä läs kä′säs), Bartolomé. Spanish Dominican missionary 1474–1566
Las Cases, de (dĕ läs käz′), Emmanuel Augustin Dieudonné, Count. Fr. hist. 1766–1842
Lascelles (läs′′lz), Frank Cavendish, Sir. English diplomat 1841–1920
Lasker (läs′kĕr; *Angl.* läs′-), Eduard. German statesman 1829–1884
Lasker, Emanuel. German chess player and mathematician 1868–1941
Laski (läs′kĭ), Harold Joseph. English political scientist 1893–1950
Łaski (läs′kē), Jan. *Johannes a Lasco.* Polish-born religious reformer 1499–1560
Lassalle (lȧ·säl′), Ferdinand. German socialist 1825–1864
Lassen (läs′ən), Christian. Norwegian orientalist 1800–1876
Lasso, di (dē läs′sō), Orlando. *Roland de Lassus.* Belgian composer ..... 1532?–1594
Lathbury (lăth′bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), Mary Artemisia. American hymn writer 1841–1913
Lathrop (lă′thrŭp), Julia Clifford. American philanthropist 1858–1932
Latimer (lăt′ĭ·mĕr), Hugh. Eng. reformer and martyr. Bishop of Worcester ..... 1485?–1555
Latini (lä·tē′nē), Brunetto. Florentine author and politician ..... 1212?–?1294
La Tour d'Auvergne, de (dĕ lȧ tōōr′ dô′vĕrn′y′), Théophile Malo Corret. "*The first grenadier of France.*" Fr. soldier 1743–1800
Latourette (lă′tŭ·rĕt′), Kenneth Scott. Am. clergyman, educator, and author ..... 1884 ——
Latreille (lȧ′trȧ′y′), Pierre André. French entomologist 1762–1833
Latrobe (lȧ·trō′bē), Benjamin Henry. Am. architect & engineer, born in Eng. 1764–1820
Latrobe, John Hazlehurst Boneval. *Son of B. H.* American lawyer and author 1803–1891
Lattimore (lăt′ĭ·mōr; 181), Owen. American orientalist ..... 1900 ——
Latude, de (dĕ lȧ′tüd′), Jean Henry, *called* Masers. French adventurer 1725–1805
Latzko (läts′kō), Andreas. Hungarian-born writer in Austria ..... 1876 ——
Laube (lou′bə), Heinrich. German dramatist and novelist 1806–1884
Laud (lôd), William. Archbishop of Canterbury. Executed 1573–1645
Lauder (lô′dĕr), Harry, Sir. Orig. *MacLennan.* Scottish singer 1870–1950
Lauder, William. Scottish literary forger ..... d. 1771
Lauderdale (lô′dĕr·dāl), Duke of. See MAITLAND, John.
Laudon, *or* **Loudon, von** (vŏn lou′d'n; *Ger.* fŏn lou′dôn), Gideon Ernst, Baron. Austrian field marshal 1717–1790
Laudonnière, de (dĕ lō′dô′nyâr′), René Goulaine. French explorer of Florida ..... fl. 1562–1582
Laue, von (fŏn lou′ĕ), Max. German physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1914*] ..... 1879 ——
Laughlin (läf′lĭn), James Laurence. Am. political economist and educator 1850–1933
Laughton (lô′t'n), Charles. English actor ..... 1899 ——
Launay, de (dĕ lō′nā′), Vicomte. Pseud. of Mme. Delphine Gay de GIRARDIN.
Laurance (lô′rəns), John. American Revolutionary patriot 1750–1810
Laurens (lô′rənz; -rĕnz), Henry. American congressman and diplomat 1724–1792
Laurens (lô′rȧNs′), Jean Paul. French historical painter 1838–1921
Laurens (lô′rənz; -rĕnz), John. *Son of H.* American officer 1754–1782
Laurier (lô′rĭ·ā; *Fr.* lô′ryā′), Wilfrid, Sir. Canadian statesman 1841–1919
Lauriston, de (dĕ lō′rēs′tôN′; *Angl.* lô′rĭs·tŭn), Jacques Alexandre Bernard Law, Marquis. *Grandnephew of John Law.* Marshal of Fr. in the Restoration 1768–1828
Laut (lôt), Agnes Christina. Canadian journalist and author in America 1871–1936
Lauzun, de (dĕ lō′zŭN′), Antonin Nompar de Caumont, Duke. Fr. marshal 1633–1723
Laval (lȧ·văl′; *Fr.* lȧ′vȧl′), Pierre. French lawyer and politician 1883–1945
La Valette, de (dĕ lȧ vȧ′lĕt′), Antoine Marie Chamans, Count. Fr. polit. 1769–1830
La Valette, de, Jean Parisot. Grand master of Knights of Malta 1494–1568
La Vallière, de (dĕ lȧ vȧ′lyâr′), Françoise Louise de la Baume Le Blanc, Duchess. Mistress of Louis XIV of France 1644–1710
Laval-Montmorency, de (dĕ lȧ·vȧl′mōnt′mô·rĕn′sĭ; *Fr.* lȧ′vȧl′môN′mô′rȧN′sē′), François Xavier. First Roman Catholic bishop of Quebec 1623–1708
Lavarack (lăv′ȧ·răk), John Dudley, Sir. Australian general 1885–1957
Lavater (lȧ′vȧ·tĕr; lä·vä′tĕr), Johann Kaspar. Swiss physiognomist 1741–1801
Lavedan (lȧv′dăN′), Henri Léon Émile. French novelist and playwright 1859–1940
Laveleye, de (dĕ lȧ′vlȧ′), Émile Louis Victor, Baron. Belgian economist 1822–1892
Laveran (lȧ′vrăN′), Charles Louis Alphonse. French physician. [*Malaria. Nobel prize in medicine, 1907*] 1845–1922
La Vérendrye, de (dĕ lȧ vā′răN′drē′), Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur. French explorer in Canada 1685–1749
Lavery (lā′vĕr·ĭ; lăv′ĕr·ĭ), John, Sir. British painter 1856–1941
Lavisse (lȧ′vēs′), Ernest. French historian 1842–1922
Lavoisier (lȧ′vwȧ′zyā′), Antoine Laurent. French chemist 1743–1794
Lavrov (lŭv·rôf′), Pëtr Lavrovich. Russian socialist 1823–1900
Law (lô), (Andrew) Bonar. British statesman, born in Canada 1858–1923
Law, Edward, first Baron Ellenborough. English jurist 1750–1818
Law, John, of Lauriston. Scottish financier in France. [*Mississippi Scheme*] 1671–1729
Law, William. English divine, mystic, and writer. [*Serious Call*] 1686–1761
Lawes (lôz), Henry. English composer 1596–1662
Lawes, Lewis Edward. American penologist 1883–1947
Lawrence (lô′rəns), Saint. Roman Christian martyr ..... 3d c.
Lawrence, Abbott. American merchant and diplomat 1792–1855
Lawrence, David. American journalist ..... 1888 ——
Lawrence, David Herbert. English poet and novelist 1885–1930
Lawrence, Ernest Orlando. American physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1939*] 1901–1958
Lawrence, Gertrude. Orig. *Gertrud Alexandra Dagmar Lawrence Klasen.* English actress 1901–1952
Lawrence, Henry Montgomery, Sir. English general and administrator in India 1806–1857
Lawrence, James. American naval captain. ["*Don't give up the ship.*"] 1781–1813
Lawrence, John Laird Mair, first Baron. Indian administrator, viceroy 1811–1879
Lawrence, Thomas, Sir. English portrait painter 1769–1830
Lawrence, Thomas Edward. *T. E. Shaw.* Brit. archaeol. & soldier [*Arabia*] 1888–1935
Lawrence, William. American clergyman and author; P. E. bishop of Mass. 1850–1941
Lawrence, William Beach. American jurist and governor 1800–1881
Lawrie (lô′rĭ), Lee. American sculptor ..... 1877 ——
Lawson (lô′s'n), Andrew Cowper. American geologist, born in Scotland 1861–1952
Layamon (lä′d·mŭn; -mŏn; lä′yȧ-; lĭ′ȧ-). English verse chronicler. [*Brut*] ..... fl. 1200
Layard (lärd; lā′ĕrd), Austen Henry, Sir. Eng. archaeol., excavator of Nineveh 1817–1894
Layton (lā′t'n), Geoffrey, Sir. British admiral ..... 1884 ——
Lazarus (lăz′ȧ·rŭs), Emma. American poet and essayist 1849–1887
Lazarus (*Ger.* lä′tsä·rōōs), Moritz. German philosopher and psychologist 1824–1903
Lazear (lȧ·zēr′), Jesse William. Am. physician. [*Yellow fever research*] 1866–1900
Lazhechnikov (lȧ·zhĕch′nĭ·kôf), Ivan Ivanovich. Russian novelist 1792–1869
Lea (lē), Henry Charles. *Son of Isaac.* American historical writer 1825–1909
Lea, Isaac. American naturalist and publisher 1792–1886
Leacock (lē′kŏk), Stephen Butler. Canadian educator and humorist 1869–1944
Leaf (lēf), Walter. English banker and scholar 1852–1927
Leahy (lā′hĭ), William Daniel. American admiral of the fleet ..... 1875 ——
Leake (lēk), William Martin. English traveler and archaeologist 1777–1860
Lear (lēr), Ben. American general ..... 1879 ——
Lear, Edward. English painter, traveler, humorist. [*Book of Nonsense*] 1812–1888
Learmont (lēr′mŏnt). See ERCELDOUNE.
Leary (lēr′ĭ), Herbert Fairfax. American admiral 1885–1957
Lebedev (lĕb′yĕ·dĕf; *Russ.* lyā′byĭ·dyĕf), Pëtr Nikolaevich. Russian physicist 1866–1911
Leblanc (lĕ·blăN′), Nicolas. French chemist 1742–1806
Lebœuf (lĕ·bŭf′; -bōōf′; *Fr.* -bûf′), Edmond. Marshal of France 1809–1888
Le Bon (lĕ bôN′), Joseph. French revolutionist 1765–1795
Lebrun (lĕ·brûN′), Albert. French statesman. President of France (1932–40) 1871–1950
Le Brun *or* **Lebrun** (lĕ·brŭN′), Charles. French historical painter 1619–1690
Lebrun, Charles François, Duke of Piacenza. French statesman and writer 1739–1824
Lebrun, Pierre Antoine. French poet and dramatist 1785–1873
Lebrun, Ponce Denis Écouchard. *Lebrun-Pindare.* French lyric poet 1729–1807
Lebrun, Mme. Vigée-. See VIGÉE-LEBRUN.
Le Châtelier (lĕ shä′tĕ·lyā′), Henry Louis. French chemist and physicist 1850–1936
Lecky (lĕk′ĭ), William Edward Hartpole. Irish historian and publicist 1838–1903
Leclanché (lĕ·klăN′shā′), Georges. French chemist and electrician 1839–1882
Le Clerc *or* **Leclerc** (lĕ·klâr′), Jean. Swiss Protestant theologian and scholar 1657–1736
Lecocq (lĕ·kŏk′), Alexandre Charles. French composer 1832–1918
Le Conte (lĕ kŏnt′), John Lawrence. American entomologist 1825–1883
Le Conte, Joseph. *Cousin of J. L.* American geologist 1823–1901
Leconte de Lisle (lĕ·kôNt′ dĕ lēl′), Charles Marie. French Parnassian poet 1818–1894
Lecouvreur (lĕ·kōō′vrŭr′), Adrienne. French actress 1692–1730
Ledru-Rollin (lĕ·drü′rô′lăN′), Alexandre Auguste. French socialist 1807–1874
Ledwidge (lĕd′wĭj), Francis. Irish poet. [*Songs of the Field*] 1891–1917
Ledyard (lĕd′yĕrd), John. American traveler 1751–1789
Lee (lē), Ann. *Mother Ann.* Founder of the Shakers in America 1736–1784
Lee, Arthur. *Brother of R. H. and F. L.* American diplomat 1740–1792
Lee, Charles. American general, born in England 1731–1782
Lee, Charles Marston. Am. educator, pres., Geneva Coll. (1949–) ..... 1888 ——
Lee, Fitzhugh. *Nephew of R. E.* American general and governor of Virginia 1835–1905
Lee, Francis Lightfoot. Signer of the Declaration of Independence 1734–1797
Lee, Harriet. English novelist and dramatist 1757–1851
Lee, Henry. *Light-Horse Harry.* American general and governor of Virginia 1756–1818
Lee, Jesse. American Methodist clergyman and historian 1758–1816
Lee, John Clifford Hodges. American general 1887–1958
Lee, Nathaniel. English dramatist ..... 1653?–1692
Lee, Richard Henry. Am. statesman; signer of Declaration of Independence 1732–1794
Lee, Robert Edward. *Son of Henry.* American Confederate general 1807–1870
Lee, Samuel. English orientalist 1783–1852
Lee, Sidney, Sir. English man of letters. [*Dict. Nat. Biog.; Shakespeare*] 1859–1926
Lee, Umphrey. Am. educ., pres., So. Methodist U. (1939–54), chanc. (1954–58) 1893–1958
Lee, Vernon. Pseudonym of Violet PAGET.
Leeb, von (fŏn lāp′), Wilhelm Joseph Franz. German field marshal 1876–1956
Leech (lēch), John. English artist and caricaturist 1817–1864
Leeuwenhoek, van (văn lā′vĕn·hōōk), Anton. Dutch naturalist 1632–1723
Le Fanu (lĕf′ȧ·nū), Joseph Sheridan. Irish novelist and journalist 1814–1873
Lefebvre (lĕ·fȧ′vr′), François Joseph, Duc de Dantzig. Marshal of France 1755–1820
Lefebvre, Jules Joseph. French painter 1836–1912
Lefebvre-Desnouettes (lĕ·fȧ′vrĕ·dā′nwĕt′), Charles, Count. French general 1773–1822
Lefèvre d'Étaples (lĕ·fȧ′vrĕ·dā′tȧ′pl′), Jacques. French theologian ..... 1450?–?1537
Le Fiô (lĕ fiō′), Adolphe Emmanuel Charles. French general and diplomat 1804–1887
Lefort (lĕ·fôr′), François. Swiss-Russian general and admiral 1656–1699
Lefroy (lĕ·froi′), Harold Maxwell. British entomologist 1877–1925
Lefuel (lĕ·fü·ĕl′), Hector Martin. French architect 1810–1881
Le Gallienne (lĕ găl·yĕn′; găl′yĕn), Eva. *Dau. of R.* Am. actor-producer ..... 1899 ——
Le Gallienne, Richard. English writer 1866–1947
Legaré (lĕ·grē′), Hugh Swinton. Am. jurist and U. S. attorney general ..... 1797?–1843
Legendre (lĕ·zhăN′dr′), Adrien Marie. French mathematician ..... 1752–?1833

Legge (lĕg), **James.** Scottish Sinologist 1815–1897
Legge, William, second Earl of Dartmouth. [*Dartmouth College*] 1731–1801
Leginska (lē·gĭn′skȧ), Ethel. Orig. *Liggins.* English pianist & conductor ..... 1890 ——
Le Goffic (lĕ gō′fēk′), Charles. French poet, novelist, and critic 1863–1932
Legouis (lē·gwē′), Émile. French critic and historian of English literature 1861–1937
Legouvé (lē·gōō′vā′), Gabriel Jean Baptiste Ernest Wilfrid. French author 1807–1903
Legrand du Saule (lē·grȧN′ dü sōl′), Henri. French alienist 1830–1886
Legros (lē·grō′), Alphonse. French painter, sculptor, and engraver, in England 1837–1911
Leguía y Salcedo (lȧ·gē′ä ē säl·sä′thō; 103; 112), Augusto Bernardino. Peruvian banker; president of Peru (1908–12; 1919–30) 1863–1932
Lehár (lĕ′här; *Angl.* lā′-), Franz. Hungarian composer. [*The Merry Widow*] 1870–1948
Lehman (lē′mȧn), Herbert Henry. American banker and politician ..... 1878 ——
Lehmann (lā′mȧn), Lilli. *Mme. Paul Kalisch.* German soprano 1848–1929
Lehmann, Lotte. German soprano ..... 1888 ——
Lehmann (lā′mȧn), Rosamond. English novelist ..... 1904? ——
Leibl (lī′b'l), Wilhelm. German painter 1844–1900
Leibnitz, *Ger.* **Leibniz, von** (fôn līp′nĭts), Gottfried Wilhelm, Baron. German philosopher and mathematician 1646–1716
Leicester (lĕs′tĕr), Earl of. See DUDLEY, Robert; also MONTFORT.
Leichhardt (līk′härt), Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig. Ger. explorer in Australia 1813–1848
Leidy (lī′dĭ), Joseph. American naturalist 1823–1891
Leigh-Mallory (lē′mȧl′ō·rĭ), Trafford Leigh, Sir. British air marshal 1892–1944
Leighton (lā′t'n), Frederick, Baron. English painter 1830–1896
Leinsdorf (līns′dôrf), Erich. American (Austrian-born) conductor ..... 1912 ——
Leisler (līs′lĕr), Jacob. Insurrectionist governor of New York (1689–91) ..... 1640?–1691
Leith-Ross (lēth′rôs′), Frederick William, Sir. Brit. economist and financier ..... 1887 ——
Lejeune (lē·zhün′; lē·zhŭn′), John Archer. American marine corps general 1867–1942
Lejeune (lē·zhŭn′), Louis François, Baron. French general and military painter 1775–1848
Lekain (lē·kȧN′), Henri Louis. Orig. *Cain.* French tragic actor 1728–1778
L. E. L. See LANDON, L. E.
Leland (lē′lȧnd), Charles Godfrey. *Hans Breitmann.* American author 1824–1903
Leland *or* **Leyland** (lē′lȧnd), John. English antiquary ..... 1506?–1552
Lelewel (lē·lĕv′ĕl; *Pol.* lĕ·lĕ′vĕl), Ignacy. Polish historian 1786–1861
Lely (lē′lĭ; *Du.* lȧ′lē), Peter, Sir. *Pieter Van der Faes.* Dutch painter in Eng. 1618–1680
Lemaître (lē·mā′tr′), Antoine Louis Prosper, *called* Frédérick. French actor 1800–1876
Lemaître, (François Élie) Jules. French writer and critic 1853–1914
Lemaître, Georges Édouard, Abbé. Belgian mathematician and astrophysicist ..... 1894 ——
Leman (lē·mȧN′), Gérard Mathieu. Belgian general. [*Liége*] 1851–1920
Lemercier (lē·mĕr′syā′), Louis Jean Népomucène. French dramatist 1771–1840
Lémery (lām′rē′; *Angl.* lĕm′ĕr·ĭ), Nicolas. French chemist 1645–1715
Le Moine (lē mwȧn′), James MacPherson, Sir. Canadian author 1825–1912
Lemon (lĕm′ŭn), Mark. English journalist and humorist. [*Punch*] 1809–1870
Lemonnier (lē·mō′nyā′), (Antoine Louis) Camille. Belgian novelist, critic 1844–1913
Lemoyne (lē·mwȧn′). See BIENVILLE, DE, *and* IBERVILLE, D'.
Lemoyne, François. French historical painter 1688–1737
Lemprière (lĕm·prē′r′; lĕm′prĭ·ĕr, -ȧr), John. English scholar ..... 1765?–1824
Lenard (lā′närt), Philipp. German physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1905*] 1862–1947
Lenau (lā′nou), Nikolaus. *Niembsch von Strehlenau.* Austrian poet 1802–1850
Lenbach, von (fôn lān′bȧk), Franz. German portrait painter 1836–1904
Lenclos, de (dē lȧN′klō′), Ninon. *Anne Lenclos.* French wit and beauty 1620–1705
L'Enfant (lȧN′fȧN′), Pierre Charles. French engineer. [*Washington, D. C.*] 1754–1825
Lenin (lĕn′ĭn; *Russ.* lyā′nyĭn), Nikolai. *Vladimir Ilich Ulyanov.* Russian Soviet leader and president (1917–24) 1870–1924
Lennep, van (vȧn lĕn′ĕp), Jacob. Dutch novelist 1802–1868
Lenngren (lĕn′grȧn), Anna Maria, *born* Malmstedt. Swedish poet 1754–1817
Lennox (lĕn′ŭks), Charles, third Duke of Richmond. English diplomat 1735–1806
Lennox, Charlotte, *born* Ramsay. American novelist in England 1720–1804
Lenoir (lē·nwȧr′), Étienne. French inventor of an internal-combustion engine 1822–1900
Lenoir, (Marie) Alexandre. French archaeologist 1762–1839
Lenormand (lē·nôr′mȧN′), Henri René. French dramatist 1882–1951
Lenormant (lē·nôr′mȧN′), Charles. French archaeologist and historian 1802–1859
Lenormant, François. *Son of C.* French archaeologist and historian 1837–1883
Lenôtre (lē·nō′tr′), André. French architect and garden designer 1613–1700
Lenox (lĕn′ŭks), James. American philanthropist. [*Lenox Library*] 1800–1880
Lenz (lĕnts), Jakob Michael Reinhold. German poet and dramatist 1751–1792
Lenz, Max. German historian 1850–1932
Leo I (lē′ō), Saint. *The Great.* Pope (440–461) ..... 390?–461
Leo III, Saint. Pope (795–816) ..... 750?–816
Leo IV, Saint. Pope (847–855). Defended Rome against the Saracens ..... 800?–855
Leo X. *Giovanni de' Medici.* Pope (1513–21) 1475–1521
Leo XIII. *Gioacchino Vincenzo Pecci.* Pope (1878–1903) 1810–1903
Leo I. *The Thracian.* Byzantine emperor (457–474) ..... 400?–474
Leo III. *The Isaurian.* Byzantine emperor (717–741) ..... 680?–741
Leo V. *The Armenian.* Byzantine emperor (813–820) ..... d. 820
Leo (lā′ō), Heinrich. German historian 1799–1878
Leo (lā′ō), Leonardo. *Lionardo Oronzo Salvatore de Leo.* Italian composer 1694–1744
Leo Africanus (lē′ō ăf′rĭ·kā′nŭs). Arab geographer and traveler ..... 16th c.
Leochares (lē·ŏk′ȧ·rēz). Greek sculptor ..... B.C. 4th c.
León, de, Juan Ponce *and* Luis Ponce. See PONCE DE LEÓN.
Leonard (lĕn′ärd), William Ellery. Am. educ., poet, translator. [*Two Lives*] 1876–1944
Leonardo da Pisa (lā·ō·när′dō dȧ pē′zȧ; *Ital.* dä pē′sä). *Leonardo Fibonacci* or *Pisano.* Italian geometrician ..... ab. 1170–1248
Leonardo da Vinci. See VINCI.
Leoncavallo (lā·ōn′kä·väl′lō), Ruggiero. Italian composer. [*I Pagliacci*] 1858–1919
Leoni (lā·ō′nē), Leone. Italian sculptor, and engraver of medals 1509–1590
Leonidas (lē·ŏn′ĭ·dȧs). Heroic king of Sparta. [*Thermopylae*] ..... B.C. 5th c.
Leonov (lē·ō′nŏf; *Russ.* lyĭ-), Leonid Maksimovich. Russian novelist ..... 1899 ——
Leopardi (lā·ō·pär′dē), Giacomo, Count. Italian poet 1798–1837
Leopold I (lē′ō·pōld). *Georges Chrétien Frédéric.* King of the Belgians (1831–65) 1790–1865
Leopold II. *Louis Philippe Marie Victor.* King of the Belgians (1865–1909) 1835–1909
Leopold III. *Son of Albert I.* King of the Belgians (1934–51; abdicated) ..... 1901 ——
Leopold I. Holy Roman emperor (1658–1705) 1640–1705
Leopold II. Holy Roman emperor (1790–92) 1747–1792
Leopold I. Prince of Anhalt-Dessau and Prussian general 1676–1747
Leopold II. Grand Duke of Tuscany (1824–59) 1797–1870
Leopold, Charles Joseph William Louis, Prince. See LUITPOLD.
Leopold, af (äv lā′ō·pōld), Carl Gustaf. Swedish poet 1756–1829
Lepidus (lĕp′ĭ·dŭs), Marcus Aemilius. Roman triumvir ..... d. B.C. 13
Le Play (lē plā′), Pierre Guillaume Frédéric. French engineer and economist 1806–1882
Lepsius (lĕp′sē·ŭs; *Ger.* -ōōs), Karl Richard. German philologist and Egyptol. 1810–1884
Lerdo de Tejada (lĕr′thō thȧ tĕ·hä′thä; 112; 162), Sebastián. President of Mexico (1872–76) 1825–1889
Lermontov (lĕr′mŭn·tôf; *Russ.* lyĕr′mŭn·tŭf), Mikhail Yurievich. Russ. poet 1814–1841
Le Roux (lē rōō′), Henri (*or* Hughes). French novelist and journalist 1860–1925
Leroux (lē·rōō′), Pierre. French philosopher 1797–1871
Leroy (lē·rwȧ′), Julien. French horologist 1686–1759
Leroy-Beaulieu (-bō′lyū′), Anatole. *Brother of Pierre Paul.* Fr. publicist 1842–1912
Leroy-Beaulieu, Pierre Paul. French economist 1843–1916
Lesage (lē·sȧzh′), Alain René. French novelist and dramatist. [*Gil Blas*] 1668–1747
Leschetizky (lĕsh′ĕ·tĭts′kĭ), Theodor. Polish pianist, teacher, composer 1830–1915
Lescot (lĕs′kō′), Pierre. French architect. [*Louvre*] ..... 1510?–1578
Lescure, de (dē lĕs′kür′), Louis Marie, Marquis. French Vendean chief 1766–1793
Lesdiguières, de (dē lĕs′dē′gyär′), François de Bonne, Duke. French general 1543–1626
Lesley (lĕs′lĭ), (J.) Peter. American geologist 1819–1903
Leslie (lĕs′lĭ; *Brit. usu.* lĕz′-), Alexander, first Earl of Leven. Scottish general ..... 1580?–1661
Leslie, Charles Robert. English painter, of American parentage 1794–1859
Leslie, Frank. Orig. *Henry Carter.* English publisher in America 1821–1880
Leslie, John, Sir. Scottish mathematician and physicist 1766–1832
Lespinasse, de (dē lĕs·pē′nȧs′), Julie Jeanne Éléonore. Fr. letter writer 1732–1776
Lesseps, de (dē lĕ′sĕps′; *Angl.* lĕs′ĕps), Ferdinand Marie, Viscount. French diplomat; promoter of the Suez canal 1805–1894
Lessing (lĕs′ĭng), Gotthold Ephraim. German critic and dramatist 1729–1781
Lessing, Karl Friedrich. *Grandnephew of G. E.* German painter 1808–1880
Lester (lĕs′tĕr), Seán J. E. Irish journalist and diplomat ..... 1889 ——
L'Estrange (lĕs·trānj′; lĕs-), Roger, Sir. English journalist and pamphleteer 1616–1704
Le Sueur (lē sŭr′; *Fr.* sü·ŭr′), Eustache. French painter 1616–1655
Le Sueur *or* **Lesueur,** Jean François. French composer 1760–1837
Leucippus (lū·sĭp′ŭs). Greek philosopher. [*Atomism*] ..... B.C. 5th c.
Leutner (loit′nĕr), Winfred George. American educator, president, Western Reserve U. (1934–49) ..... 1879 ——
Leutze (loi′tsĕ), Emanuel. American historical painter 1816–1868
Levasseur (lĕ·vȧ·sŭr′), Pierre Émile. French economist 1828–1911
Lever (lē′vĕr), Charles James. British novelist. [*Harry Lorrequer*] 1806–1872
Leverett (lĕv′ĕr·ĕt; -ĭt; 119), John. Colonial governor of Massachusetts 1616–1679
Leverhulme (lē′vĕr·hūm), William Hesketh Lever, 1st Viscount. Eng. indust. 1851–1925
Leverrier (lē·vĕr′ĭ·ā; *Fr.* lē·vĕ′ryā′), Urbain Jean Joseph. French astronomer 1811–1877
Levertin (lā′vĕr·tēn), Oscar Ivar. Swedish poet and author 1862–1906
Leveson-Gower (lōō′s'n·gōr′; lū′-; -gōr′), George Granville, first Duke of Sutherland. English statesman 1758–1833
Leveson-Gower, Granville George, second Earl Granville. Eng. statesman 1815–1891
Leveson Gower, William Spencer, fourth Earl Granville. British admiral; governor of N. Ireland (1945–52) 1880–1953
Levi (lē′vĭ; *Ital.* lā′vē), Leone. British writer on commercial law, born in Italy 1821–1888
Lévis, de (dē lā′vēs′), François Gaston, Duke. Marshal of France 1720–1787
Levita (lē·vī′tȧ; lĕ·vē′tȧ), Elijah *or* Elias. *Elijah ben Asher ha-Levi.* German Hebraist in Italy 1469–1549
Levitov (lĕ·vē′tŭf; *Russ.* lyĭ·vyē′tŭf), Aleksandr Ivanovich. Russ. story writer 1835–1878
Lévy (lā′vē′), Émile. French painter 1826–1890
Lévy, Maurice. French mathematician and engineer 1838–1910
Lévy-Bruhl (-brül′), Lucien. French philosophical writer 1857–1939
Lewald (lā′vȧlt), August. German author 1792–1871
Lewald, Fanny. *Madame Stahr.* German novelist 1811–1889
Lewes (lū′ĭs; 242), George Henry. English philosopher and critic 1817–1878
Lewes, Mary Ann, *born* Evans. See ELIOT, George.
Lewis (lū′ĭs; 242), Cecil Day. English poet ..... 1904 ——
Lewis, Charlton Thomas. American classicist, lawyer, and author 1834–1904
Lewis, Clarence Irving. American philosopher and educator 1883–1947
Lewis, Edward Morgan. Am. educ., pres., U. of New Hampshire (1927–36) 1872–1936
Lewis, Francis. American merchant; signer of Declaration of Independence 1713–1803
Lewis, George Cornewall, Sir. English statesman, antiquarian, and writer 1806–1863
Lewis, Isaac Newton. American army officer and inventor 1858–1931
Lewis, John Llewellyn. American labor leader ..... 1880 ——
Lewis, Matthew Gregory. *Monk Lewis.* English novelist and dramatist 1775–1818
Lewis, Meriwether. American explorer. [*Lewis and Clark Expedition*] 1774–1809
Lewis, (Percy) Wyndham. British painter and writer 1884–1957
Lewis, Sinclair. American novelist. [*Main Street. Nobel prize in lit., 1930*] 1885–1951
Lewis, William Mather. Am. educator, president, Lafayette Coll. (1927–45) 1878–1945
Lewisohn (lū′ĭ·zŭn), Ludwig. Am. novelist and critic, born in Germany 1883–1955
Ley (lī), Robert. German Nazi leader 1890–1945
Leyden (lī′d'n), John. Scottish poet and orientalist 1775–1811
Leydig (lī′dĭk), Franz. German zoologist 1821–1908
Leys (līs), Hendrik, Baron. Belgian historical and genre painter 1815–1869
Lhermitte (lĕr′mēt′), Léon Augustin. French painter 1844–1925
Lhévinne (lȧ·vēn′), Josef. Russian pianist 1874–1944
Lhopital, *or* **L'Hôpital,** de (dē lō′pē′tȧl′), Guillaume François Antoine, Marquis de Saint-Mesme, Count d'Autremont. French geometrician 1661–1704
L'Hospital, *or* **L'Hôpital,** de (dē lō′pē′tȧl′), Michel. Chancellor of France 1507–1573
Libbey (lĭb′ĭ), Laura Jean. American novelist 1862–1924
Libelt (lē′bĕlt), Karol. Polish political and philosophic writer 1807–1875
Liberi (lē′bȧ·rē), Pietro. *Il Libertino.* Italian painter 1605–1687
Liberius (lī·bē′rĭ·ŭs), Saint. Pope (352–366) ..... d. 366
Libri-Carrucci della Sommaia (lē′brē·kär·rōō′chē dȧl′lä sōm·mä′yä), Guillaume Brutus Icilius Timoléon, Count. Italian-French mathematician 1803–1869
Lichtenberg (lĭk′tĕn·bĕrk), Georg Christoph. German physicist and author 1742–1799
Licinio (lē·chē′nyō), Giovanni Antonio. See PORDENONE.
Licinius (lĭ·sĭn′ĭ·ŭs). *Valerius Licinianus Licinius.* Roman emp. (308–324) ..... 270?–325
Licinius Calvus Stolo (kăl′vŭs stō′lō), Gaius. Roman statesman. See LICINIAN, in *Vocab.* ..... B.C. 4th c.
Lick (lĭk), James. American philanthropist. [*Lick Observatory*] 1796–1876
Liddell (lĭd′'l; lĭ·dĕl′), Henry George. Eng. scholar. [*Greek Lexicon*] 1811–1898
Liddell Hart (härt′), Basil Henry. English military scientist ..... 1895 ——
Liddon (lĭd′'n), Henry Parry. English clergyman 1829–1890
Lie (lē), Jonas. Norwegian novelist 1833–1909
Lie, Jonas. *Neph. of preceding.* American painter, born in Norway 1880–1940
Lie, (Marius) Sophus. Norwegian mathematician 1842–1899
Lie, Trygve. Norw. lawyer and statesman; secretary-general of UN (1946–53) ..... 1896 ——
Lieber (lē′bĕr), Francis. American publicist, born in Prussia 1800–1872
Liebermann (lē′bĕr·mȧn), Max. German painter and etcher 1847–1935
Liebhard (lēp′härt), Joachim. See CAMERARIUS, Joachim.
Liebig, von (fôn lē′bĭk), Justus, Baron. German chemist 1803–1873
Liebknecht (lēp′nĕkt; *Ger.* -k'nĕkt), Karl. *Son of Wilhelm.* German socialist 1871–1919
Liebknecht, Wilhelm. German socialist 1826–1900
Lieven, de (dē lē′vĕn), Dariya Khristoforovna, *b.* von Benkendorff, Princess. *Sibyl of Europe.* Russian lady 1785–1857
Lievens, Lievensz, *or* **Livens** (lē′vĕns), Jan. Dutch painter 1607–1674
Liggett (lĭg′ĕt; -ĭt), Hunter. American general 1857–1935
Lightfoot (līt′fōōt), Joseph Barber. English bishop and Biblical scholar 1828–1889
Ligne, von (fôn lēn′y'), Charles Joseph, Prince. Austrian general and author 1735–1814
Ligonier (lĭg′ō·nēr′), John (Jean Louis), first Earl. British field marshal 1680–1770
Liguori (lē·gwō′rē), Alphonsus, Saint. Ital. bp.; founder of Redemptorists 1696–1787
Li Hung-chang (lē′ hōōng′jäng′). Chinese statesman 1823–1901
Lilburne (lĭl′bĕrn), John. English political agitator ..... 1614?–1657
Lilienciron, von (fôn lē′lē·ən·krōn′), Detlev, Baron. German poet and novelist 1844–1909
Lilienthal (lĭl′yən·thôl), David Eli. American lawyer and administrator ..... 1899 ——
Lilienthal (lē′lē·ən·tȧl′), Otto. German engineer and aeronaut. [*Gliders*] 1848–1896
Liliuokalani (lē·lē′wō·kä·lä′nē), Lydia Kamekeha. Queen of Hawaii 1838–1917
Liljefors (lĭl′yĕ·fôrs; -fôsh), Bruno Anders. Swedish painter, esp. of birds 1860–1939
Lillie (lĭl′ĭ), Frank Rattray. American zoologist, born in Canada 1870–1947
Lillo (lĭl′ō), George. English dramatist. [*George Barnwell*] ..... 1693?–1739
Lilly (lĭl′ĭ), William. English astrologer 1602–1681
Lily *or* **Lillye** (lĭl′ĭ), William. English grammarian ..... 1468?–1522
Limbert (lĭm′bĕrt), Paul Moyer. Am. educ., pres., Springfield Coll. (1946–52) ..... 1897 ——
Limborch, van (vän lĭm′bôrk), Philip. Dutch theologian 1633–1712
Limosin (lē′mō′zăN′), Léonard. French painter and enameler ..... 1505?–?1577
Linacre (lĭn′ȧ·kĕr), Thomas. English humanist and physician ..... 1460?–1524
Lincoln (lĭng′kŭn), Abraham. 16th pres. of U. S. (1861–65). Assassinated 1809–1865
Lincoln, Benjamin. American Revolutionary general 1733–1810
Lincoln, Joseph Crosby. American author, esp. of Cape Cod stories 1870–1944
Lincoln, Levi: father (1749–1820), son (1782–1868). Am. lawyers, statesmen.
Lincoln, Robert Todd. *Son of Abraham.* Am. cabinet officer and capitalist 1843–1926
Lind (lĭnd), Jenny (*orig.* Johanna Maria). *Madame Otto Goldschmidt. The Swedish Nightingale.* Swedish soprano 1820–1887
Lindau (lĭn′dou), Paul. German essayist, novelist, and dramatist 1839–1919
Lindau, Rudolf. *Brother of Paul.* German diplomat and writer 1829–1910
Lindbergh (lĭn[d]′bûrg), Anne Spencer, *born* Morrow. *Wife of C. A.* American aviator and author ..... 1907 ——
Lindbergh, Charles Augustus. Am. aviator. [*N.Y.–Paris solo flight, 1927*] ..... 1902 ——
Lindenau, von (fôn lĭn′dē·nou), Bernhard August, Baron. German astronomer 1779–1854
Lindley (lĭn[d]′lĭ), Ernest Hiram. Am. educ., chancellor, U. of Kan. (1920–39) 1869–1940
Lindley, John. English botanist 1799–1865
Lindsay (lĭn′zĭ) *or* **Lyndsay,** David, Sir. Scottish poet ..... 1490?–1555
Lindsay, David. Australian explorer and gold miner 1856–1922
Lindsay, Howard. American dramatist and actor ..... 1889 ——
Lindsay, (Nicholas) Vachel. American poet 1879–1931
Lindsay, Ronald Charles, Sir. British diplomat 1877–1945
Lindsey (lĭn′zĭ), Benjamin Barr. American judge and reformer 1869–1943
Linevich (lĭ·nĕv′ĭch; *Russ.* lyĭ·nyā′vyĭch), Nikolai Petrovich. Russian gen. 1838–1908
Ling (lĭng), Pehr Henrik. Swedish founder of curative gymnastics 1776–1839

Lingard (lĭng′gärd), **John.** English historian. [*History of England*] 1771–1851
Linguet (lăn′gĕ′), Simon Nicolas Henri. French advocate and writer 1736–1794
Linklater (lĭngk′lä′tẽr), Eric. British writer, b. in Orkney Islands ..... 1899 ——
Linlithgow (lĭn·lĭth′gō), Marquises of. See HOPE.
Linnaeus (lĭ·nē′ŭs), Carolus. (*Swed.* **Linné, von,** fôn lĭn·nā′, **Carl**) Swedish botanist. [*Linnaean classification, or system*] 1707–1778
Linnell (lĭl·nĕl′), John. English landscape and portrait painter 1792–1882
Linschoten, van (vän lĭn′skō′tĕ[n]), Jan Huyghen. Dutch traveler 1563–1611
Lin Sên (lĭn′ sĕn′) *or* **Lin Shen** (shĕn′). Chinese statesman; pres. (1932–43) .. 1867?–1943
Linton (lĭn′t'n; -tŭn), William James. English engraver and author in America . 1812–1897
Lin Yutang (lĭn′yü′täng′; *Angl.* -yōō′tăng′). Chinese author and philologist .. 1895 ——
Liotard (lyō′tär′), Jean Étienne. Swiss painter and engraver 1702–1789
Liouville (lyōō′vēl′), Joseph. French mathematician 1809–1882
Li Po (lē′ bō′) *or* **Li T'ai-po** (lē′ tī′bō′). Chinese poet ..... d. 762
Lippi (lĭp′ĭ; *Ital.* lēp′pē), Filippo *or* Lippo, Fra. *Fra Filippo del Carmine.* Italian painter ..... 1406?–1469
Lippi, Filippo. *Filippino* or *Lippino Lippi. Son of prec.* Italian painter . 1457?–1504
Lippincott (lĭp′ĭn·kŏt; -kŏt), Joshua Ballinger. American publisher 1813–1886
Lippmann (lĕp′män′; *Angl.* lĭp′măn), Gabriel. French physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1908*] 1845–1921
Lippmann (lĭp′măn), Walter. American editor and author ..... 1889 ——
Lipps (lĭps), Theodor. German philosopher 1851–1914
Lipsius (lĭp′sĭ·ŭs), Justus. *Joest Lips.* Flemish critic and philologist 1547–1606
Lipton (lĭp′tŭn), Thomas Johnstone, Sir. British merchant and yachtsman ... 1850–1931
Liscow (lĭs′kō), Christian Ludwig. German satiric author 1701–1760
Lisle, or l'Isle, de. See (1) LECONTE DE LISLE; (2) ROUGET DE LISLE.
Lissajous (lē′sä′zhōō′), Jules Antoine. French physicist 1822–1880
Lissauer (lĭs′ou′ẽr), Ernst. German poet and playwright 1882–1937
Lissauer, Heinrich. German neurologist 1861–1891
List (lĭst), Georg Friedrich. German political economist 1789–1846
List, Siegmund Wilhelm Walther. German field marshal ..... 1880 ——
Lista y Aragón (lēs′tä ē ä′rä·gōn′), Alberto. Span. mathematician and poet . 1775–1848
Lister (lĭs′t'ẽr), Joseph, first Baron. English surgeon. [*Listerism*] 1827–1912
Liszt, von (fôn lĭst′), Franz. *Abbé Liszt.* Hungarian pianist and composer . 1811–1886
Li T'ai-po. See LI PO.
Lithgow (lĭth′gō), William. Scottish traveler ..... 1582?–?1645
Littell (lĭ·tĕl′), Frank Bowers. American astronomer and educator 1869–1951
Little (lĭt′'l), Arthur Debon. American chemist 1863–1935
Little, Charles James Colebrooke, Sir. British admiral ..... 1882 ——
Littleton (lĭt′'l·tŭn), Edward, Sir, 1st Baron. English statesman 1589–1645
Littleton, Thomas, Sir. English jurist. [*Tenures*] ..... 1407?–1481
Littré (lē′trä′), Maximilien Paul Émile. French philologist and philosopher . 1801–1881
Littrow, von (fôn lĭt′rō), Joseph Johann. Austrian astronomer 1781–1840
Litvinov (lĭt·vē′nŭf; *Russ.* lyĭt·vyē′-), Maksim Maksimovich. Russ. polit. . 1876–1951
Liutprand (lē′ōōt·prănt), of Cremona. Italian historian ..... 922?–?972
Liverpool (lĭv′ẽr·pōōl), Charles Jenkinson, 1st Earl of. English statesman 1727–1808
Liverpool, Robert Banks Jenkinson, 2d Earl of. Eng. statesman; prime min ... 1770–1828
Livingston (lĭv′ĭng·stŭn), Edward. American statesman and jurist 1764–1836
Livingston, Philip. American statesman; signer of Declaration of Independence . 1716–1778
Livingston, Robert R. *Bro. of E.* Am. statesman. [*Declaration of Indep.*] . 1746–1813
Livingstone (lĭv′ĭng·stŭn), David. Scottish explorer in Africa 1813–1873
Livy (lĭv′ĭ). *Titus Livius.* Roman historian ..... B.C. 59–17 A.D.
Li Yüan-hung (lē′ yü·än′hōōng′). President of China (1916–17; 1922–23) .. 1864–1928
Llewellyn *or* **Llywelyn** (lōō·ĕl′ĭn). Prince of Wales ..... d. 1240
Llorente ([l]yō·rān′tā), Juan Antonio. Spanish historian 1756–1823
Lloyd (loid), George Ambrose, 1st Baron. British colonial administrator 1879–1941
Lloyd, Ralph Waldo. Am. educator, president, Maryville Coll. (1930–) .... 1892 ——
Lloyd George (loid′ jôrj′), David, first Earl of Dufor. British statesman, prime minister (1916–22) 1863–1945
Lobachevski (lō′bä·chĕf′skĭ), Nikolai Ivanovich. Russian mathematician 1793–1856
Lobau, de (dē lō′bō′), Georges Mouton, Count. Marshal of France 1770–1838
Lobeck (lō′bĕk), Christian August. German philologist and antiquary 1781–1860
Lobeira, de (thē lōō·vā′ē·rä), Vasco. Portuguese author. [*Amadis de Gaul*] . 1360?–1403
Lobengula (lō′bĕng·gū′lä; lō·bĕng′gū·lä). King of the Matabele 1833–1894
Loch (lŏk; lŏk), Henry Brougham, first Baron. British colonial administrator . 1827–1900
Lochner (lŏk′nẽr), Stephan. German painter ..... d. 1451
Locke (lŏk), David Ross. *Petroleum V. Nasby.* American humorist 1833–1888
Locke, John. Eng. philosopher. [*Essay concerning Human Understanding*] . 1632–1704
Locke, William John. British novelist. [*Beloved Vagabond*] 1863–1930
Locker-Lampson (lŏk′ẽr·lăm[p]′s'n), Frederick. English poet 1821–1895
Lockhart (lŏk′ẽrt; -härt), John Gibson. Scottish writer. [*Life of Scott*] 1794–1854
Lockwood (lŏk′wŏŏd), Belva Ann, *born* Bennett. Am. lawyer and feminist ... 1830–1917
Lockyer (lŏk′yẽr), Joseph Norman, Sir. English astronomer 1836–1920
Lodge (lŏj), Henry Cabot. American author and senator (Mass.) 1850–1924
Lodge, Oliver Joseph, Sir. English physicist and author 1851–1940
Lodge, Thomas. English poet, dramatist, and prose romancer ..... 1558?–1625
Loeb (lōb; *Ger.* lûp), Jacques. German comparative physiologist in America . 1859–1924
Loeffler (lĕf′lẽr), Charles Martin Tornov. American musician, born in Alsace . 1861–1935
Loewe (lû′vĕ), Johann Karl Gottfried. German composer 1796–1869
Loewi (lû′vē), Otto. German pharmacologist. [*Nobel prize in medicine, 1936*] . 1873 ——
Loewy (lû′vē′), Maurice. French astronomer 1833–1907
Löffler (lûf′lẽr), Friedrich August Johannes. German bacteriologist 1852–1915
Löfftz, von (fôn lûfts′), Ludwig. German painter 1845–1910
Logan (lō′găn), Benjamin. American pioneer in Kentucky ..... 1743?–1802
Logan, James. Am. jurist; secy. to William Penn 1674–1751
Logan, James *or* John. *Tah-gah-jute.* American Indian chief ..... 1725?–1780
Logan, John. Scottish clergyman and poet 1748–1788
Logan, John Alexander. American general and political leader 1826–1886
Logan, William Edmond, Sir. Canadian geologist 1798–1875
Logau, von (fôn lō′gou), Friedrich, Baron. German poet and epigrammatist . 1604–1655
Loisy (lwä′zē′), Alfred Firmin. French orientalist and Biblical scholar 1857–1940
Lomax (lō′măks), John Avery. American folklorist 1872–1948
Lombard (lŏm′bẽrd; -bärd; lŭm′-), Peter. Italian theologian ..... 1100?–1160 *or* 1164
Lombardo (lŏm·bär′dō; *Ital.* lōm·bär′dô). Family of Ital. sculpt. and architects, esp.: Pietro (1435–1515) and his sons Antonio (d. ?1516) and Tullio (d. 1532).
Lombroso (lŏm·brō′sō; -zō; *Ital.* lōm·brō′sô), Cesare. Italian psychiatrist 1836–1909
Lomonosov (lŏm′ŭ·nō′sŏf; *Russ.* lŭ·mŭ·nô′sŭf), Mikhail Vasilievich. Russian author 1711–1765
London (lŭn′dŭn), Jack. American story writer 1876–1916
Londonderry (lŭn′dŭn·dĕr′ĭ; -dĕr·ĭ; -drĭ), Marquis of. See STEWART, Charles W.
Long (lŏng; 185), Crawford Williamson. Am. surg. See ETHER, 2, in *Vocab.* . 1815–1878
Long, Esmond Ray. American pathologist and physician ..... 1890 ——
Long, Huey Pierce. American lawyer and politician 1893–1935
Long, John Davis. Gov. of Mass. (1880–82). Secretary of navy (1897–1902) . 1838–1915
Long, Stephen Harriman. American engineer and explorer 1784–1864
Longchamp (lôn′shäN′; *Angl.* lŏng′chămp), William. Eng. prelate, statesman. d. 1197
Longfellow (lŏng′fĕl′ō; 185), Henry Wadsworth. American poet 1807–1882
Longhi (lōng′gē), Pietro (1702–85), and his son Alessandro (1733–1813). Italian painters.
Longimanus (lŏn·jĭm′ä·nŭs). See ARTAXERXES I.
Longinus (lŏn·jī′nŭs), Dionysius Cassius. Greek philosopher and critic ..... d. 273
Longnon (lôn′nyôn′), Auguste Honoré. French historical geographer 1844–1911
Longomontanus (lŏng′gō·mŏn·tā′nŭs; 185). *Christian Severin.* Dan. astron. . 1562–1647
Longstreet (lŏng′strēt′; 185), James. American Confederate general 1821–1904
Longsword (lŏng′sôrd′; 181; 185). See in the *Vocab.*
Longueville, de (dē lôNg′vēl′), Anne Geneviève de Bourbon-Condé, Duchess. French political agitator 1619–1679
Longus (lŏng′gŭs; 185). See DAPHNIS AND CHLOE, in *Vocab.*
Longworth (lŏng′wûrth; -wĕrth; 185), Nicholas. American horticulturist 1782–1863
Longworth, Nicholas. American congressman 1869–1931
Lönnrot (lûn′rōt), Elias. Finnish philologist. [*Kalevala*] 1802–1884
Löns (lûns), Hermann. German author 1866–1914
Lonsdale (lŏnz′dāl), Frederick. British dramatist 1881–1954
Lope de Vega (lō′pā thā vā′gä). See VEGA.

López (lō′pās; 267), Carlos Antonio. President of Paraguay (1844–62) 1790–1862
López, Francisco Solano. *Son of C. A.* President of Paraguay (1862–70) 1827–1870
López de Ayala (lō′pāth [-pāz] thä ä·yä′lä; 267), Pedro. Spanish statesman and author 1332–1407
Lorentz (lō′rĕnts), Hendrik Antoon. Dutch physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1902*] . 1853–1928
Lorenz (lō′rĕnts), Adolf. Austrian orthopedic surgeon 1854–1946
Lorenzetti (lō′rĕn·zĕt′ĭ; *Ital.* lô·rān·tsät′tē), Ambrogio. *di Lorenzo.* Italian painter ..... ab. 1300–?1348
Lorenzetti, Pietro. *Bro. of Ambrogio. Laurati.* Italian painter ..... ab. 1280–?1348
Lorimer (lôr′ĭ·mẽr), George Horace. American journalist and author 1868–1937
Loris-Melikov (lō′rĭs·mĕl′ĭ·kôf; *Russ.* lô′ryĭs·myä′lyĭ·kŭf), Mikhail Tarielovich, Count. Russian general and statesman ..... 1825?–1888
Lorm (lôrm), Hieronymus. *Heinrich Landesmann.* German author 1821–1902
Lorne (lôrn), Marquis of. = ARGYLL, ninth Duke of.
Lorrain (lō·rān′; lŏ-; *Fr.* lô′trăN′), Claude. Orig. *Gellée* or *Gelée.* Fr. painter . 1600–1682
Lorraine (lō·rān′; lŏ-; *Fr.* lô′trän′). See GUISE, DE.
Lorris, de, Guillaume. See GUILLAUME DE LORRIS.
Lortzing (lôr′tsĭng), Albert. German composer 1801–1851
Lossing (lŏs′ĭng; 185), Benson John. American historian and engraver 1813–1891
Lothair I (lō·thâr′; -târ′). Emperor of the West (843–855) ..... 795?–855
Lothair II *or* **III.** *The Saxon.* Holy Roman emperor (1125–37) ..... 1070?–1137
Loti (lô′tē′), Pierre. *Louis Marie Julien Viaud.* French author 1850–1923
Lotichius (lō·tĭk′ĭ·ŭs). *Petrus Lotichius Secundus.* Ger. poet and humanist . 1528–1560
Lotto (lŏt′tō; *Angl.* lŏt′tō), Lorenzo. Italian painter ..... ab. 1480–ab. 1556
Lotze (lŏt′sē), Rudolf Hermann. German philosopher 1817–1881
Loubet (lōō′bĕ′), Émile. President of France (1899–1906) 1838–1929
Loucheur (lōō′shûr′), Louis. French politician and financier 1872–1931
Loudon (lou′d'n), John Claudius. Scottish horticulturist 1783–1843
Loudon, von (vôn lou′d'n; *Ger.* fôn lou′dôn), Baron. See LAUDON.
Loudoun (lou′d'n), fourth Earl of. See CAMPBELL, John.
Louis I (lōō′ĭs; lōō′ĭ; *Fr.* lwē). King of Bavaria (1825–48) 1786–1868
Louis I. *Le Débonnaire* or *le Pieux. Son of Charlemagne.* Emperor of the West and king of France (814–840) 778–840
Louis V. *Le Fainéant.* Last Carolingian king of France (986–987) ..... 966?–987
Louis VI. *Le Gros.* King of France (1108–37) 1081–1137
Louis VIII. *Cœur de Lion.* King of France (1223–26) 1187–1226
Louis IX *or* **Saint Louis.** King of France (1226–70) 1214–1270
Louis XI. King of France (1461–83) 1423–1483
Louis XII. King of France (1498–1515). War with Republic of Venice 1462–1515
Louis XIII. King of France (1610–43). Richelieu his prime minister 1601–1643
Louis XIV. *Le Grand.* King of France (1643–1715) 1638–1715
Louis XV. King of France (1715–74). Lost Canada and other colonies 1710–1774
Louis XVI. King of France (1774–92). Guillotined 1754–1793
Louis XVII. *Son of Louis XVI & Marie Antoinette.* Nominal king of France . 1785–1795
Louis XVIII. *Monsieur.* King of France (1814–15, 1815–24) 1755–1824
Louis IV. *The Bavarian.* Holy Roman emperor (1314–47) ..... 1287?–1347
Louis, Duke of Burgundy. See BURGUNDY.
Louis II de Bourbon (lōō′ĭ [s], dē bōōr′bŭn). See CONDÉ.
Louis Napoleon. See NAPOLEON III.
Louis Philippe (lōō′ĭ fĭ·lēp′). King of the French (1830–48) 1773–1850
Lounsbury (lounz′bĕr′ĭ; -bẽr·ĭ), Thomas Raynesford. American scholar 1838–1915
L'Ouverture. See TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE.
Louvet de Couvrai (lōō′vē′ dē kōō′vrā′), Jean Baptiste. French revolutionist . 1760–1797
Louvois, de (dē lōō′vwä′), François Michel Le Tellier, Marquis. Fr. war min. . 1641–1691
Louÿs (lwē), Pierre. French writer 1870–1925
Lovat (lŭv′ăt), twelfth Baron. See FRASER, Simon.
Lovelace (lŭv′lās), Richard. English lyric poet 1618–1658
Lover (lŭv′ẽr), Samuel. Irish author. [*Handy Andy. Rory O'More*] 1797–1868
Lovett (lŭv′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), Edgar Odell. Am. educ., pres., Rice Inst. (1908–46) . . 1871–1957
Lovett, Robert Abercrombie. American banker and government administrator . 1895 ——
Lovett, Robert Morss. American educator, editor, and author 1870–1956
Low (lō), David. British cartoonist ..... 1891 ——
Low, Juliette, *born* Gordon. Founder of Girl Scouts in America 1860–1927
Low, Seth. American merchant; president, Columbia U. (1890–1901) 1850–1916
Low, Will Hicok. American artist and mural painter 1853–1932
Lowe (lō), Hudson, Sir. British general. Governor of St. Helena 1769–1844
Lowe, Robert, Viscount Sherbrooke. British statesman 1811–1892
Lowe, Thaddeus Sobieski Constantine. American inventor 1832–1913
Lowell (lō′ĕl), Abbott Lawrence. Am. lawyer; pres., Harvard U. (1909–33) . . 1856–1943
Lowell, Amy. *Sister of A. L.* American poet and critic 1874–1925
Lowell, James Russell. American poet, essayist, and diplomat 1819–1891
Lowell, John. American founder of the Lowell Institute, Boston 1799–1836
Lowell, Percival. *Brother of A. L.* American astronomer and author. [*Mars*] . 1855–1916
Löwenthal (lû′vĕn·tăl), Johann Jacob. Hungarian-English chess player 1810–1876
Lowes (lōz), John Livingston. Am. educator and author. [*Road to Xanadu*] . 1867–1945
Lowndes (loundz), William Thomas. English bibliographer 1798–1843
Lowry (lou′rĭ), Howard Foster. American educator, president, Coll. of Wooster (1944–) ..... 1901 ——
Loyola (loi·ō′lä), Saint Ignatius of. *Íñigo de Oñez y Loyola.* Spanish founder of Society of Jesus (the Jesuits) 1491–1556
Loyson (lwä′zôn′), Charles. *Père Hyacinthe.* French pulpit orator 1827–1912
Lubbock (lŭb′ŭk), John, Sir, 1st Baron Avebury. *Son of J. W.* Eng. writer . 1834–1913
Lubbock, John William, Sir. English astronomer 1803–1865
Lubin (lū′bĭn), David. Am. agric. [*International Institute of Agriculture*] . 1849–1919
Lübke (lüp′kĕ), Wilhelm. German historian of art 1826–1893
Luby (lū′bĭ; 242), Sylvester Daniel. Am. educ., pres., Loras Coll. (1947–51) . . 1902 ——
Lucan (lū′kăn; 242). *Marcus Annaeus Lucanus.* Roman poet, born in Spain . 39–65
Lucaris *or* **Lukaris** (lū′kä·rĭs; 242), Cyril. Greek patriarch of Constantinople . 1572?–1638
Lucas (lū′kăs; 242), Edward Verrall. English essayist, critic, novelist 1868–1938
Lucas van Leyden (lū′kăs văn lī′d'n; 242). *Lucas Jacobsz.* Dutch painter . 1494–1533
Luce (lūs; 242), Clare, *born* Boothe. *Wife of H. R.* Am. dramatist and polit. . 1903 ——
Luce, Henry Robinson. American editor and publisher ..... 1898 ——
Luce, Stephen Bleecker. American admiral. [*Seamanship*] 1827–1917
Lucian (lū′shăn; 242). Greek satirist and wit. [*Dialogues of the Dead*] .... 2d c.
Lucian, of Antioch. *The Martyr.* Christian martyr ..... 240?–312
Luciani (lōō·chä′nē). See SEBASTIANO DEL PIOMBO.
Lucilius (lū·sĭl′ĭ·ŭs; 242), Gaius. Latin satiric poet ..... B.C. 2d c.
Luckner, von (fôn lōōk′nẽr), Felix, Count. German naval officer ..... 1881 ——
Lucretia (lū·krē′shĭ·ä; -shä; 242). Roman woman, illustrious for her virtue . . B.C. ?6th c.
Lucretius (lū·krē′shĭ·ŭs; -shŭs; 242). *Titus Lucretius Carus.* Roman poet . B.C. 96?–55
Lucullus (lū·kŭl′ŭs; 242), Lucius Licinius. Roman consul and general .... fl. B.C. 79?–?57
Ludendorff (lōō′dĕn·dôrf), Erich Friedrich Wilhelm. German general 1865–1937
Ludlow (lŭd′lō), Edmund. English Commonwealth leader ..... 1617?–1692
Ludwig (lōōt′vĭx; lōōd′-), Carl Friedrich Wilhelm. German physiologist 1816–1895
Ludwig, Emil, *born* Cohn. German biographer 1881–1948
Ludwig, Otto. German novelist and dramatist 1813–1865
Lufft (lōōft), Hans. *The Bible Printer.* German printer 1495–1584
Luini (lōō·ē′nē) *or* **Luvini** (lōō·vē′-), Bernardino. Italian painter ... ab. 1475–ab. 1532
Luitpold (lōō′ĭt·pôlt) *or* **Leopold** (lē′ō·pōld), Charles Joseph William Louis, Prince. Regent of Bavaria (1886–1912) 1821–1912
Luitprand (lōō′ĭt·prănt). See LIUTPRAND.
Lukaris. See LUCARIS.
Lukin (lū′kĭn; 242), Lionel. English inventor of the lifeboat 1742–1834
Lull (lŭl), Richard Swann. American paleontologist 1867–1957
Lully (lü′lē′), Jean Baptiste. Italian-French composer ..... 1633?–1687
Lully (lŭl′ĭ), Raymond. *The Illuminated Doctor.* Spanish philosopher .... 1235?–1315
Lumière (lü′myär′), Auguste Marie Louis Nicolas (1862–54), and Louis Jean (1864–1948), brothers. French chemists. Cf. MOTION PICTURE, in *Vocab.*
Lummis (lŭm′ĭs), Charles Fletcher. American editor and traveler 1859–1928
Lunacharski (lōō′nä·chär′skĭ), Anatoli Vasilievich. Russ. Communist & writer . 1875–1933
Lundy (lŭn′dĭ), Benjamin. American abolitionist 1789–1839
Lunt (lŭnt), Alfred. American actor ..... 1893 ——
Lusk (lŭsk), Graham. American physiologist 1866–1932

Luska (lŭs′kȧ), Sidney. Pseudonym of Henry HARLAND.
Luther (lū′thĕr; 242; *Ger.* lōōt′ĕr), Martin. Leader of German Reformation..1483-1546
Luxembourg, de (dĕ lŭk′sĕm·bûrg; lōōk′sĕm·bōōrg; *Fr.* lük′sȧN′bōōr′), François Henri de Montmorency-Bouteville, Duke. Marshal of France.....1628-1695
Luxemburg (*Ger.* lōōk′sĕm·bōōrk), Rosa. German socialist leader.....1870-1919
Luynes, de (dĕ lü·ēn′), Charles d'Albert, Duke. French courtier.....1578-1621
Lyall (lī′ȧl), Alfred Comyn, Sir. British official in India, and author.....1835-1911
Lyautey (lyō′tȧ′), Louis Hubert Gonzalve. Marshal of France.....1854-1934
Lycophron (lī′kō·frŏn). Greek poet.....B.C. 3d c.
Lycurgus (lī·kûr′gŭs). Spartan lawgiver.....B.C. 79th c.
Lydekker (lī′dĕk′ĕr), Richard. English naturalist and paleontologist.....1849-1915
Lydgate (lĭd′gāt; -gĭt), John. English poet.....1370?-?1451
Lyell (lī′ĕl), Charles, Sir. British geologist.....1797-1875
Lyly (lĭl′ĭ), John. English dramatist and novelist. [*Euphues*].....1554?-1606
Lynch (lĭnch; 105), Thomas. Signer of the Declaration of Independence.....1749-1779
Lynd (lĭnd), Helen, *born* Merrell. American sociologist.....1897 ——
Lynd, Robert. Irish essayist and literary critic.....1879-1949
Lynd, Robert Staughton. *Husband of Helen.* American sociologist.....1892 ——
Lyndhurst (lĭnd′hûrst), Baron. See COPLEY.
Lyndsay (lĭn′zĭ), David, Sir. See LINDSAY.
Lyon (lī′ŭn), Mary. American educator, founder, Mount Holyoke Coll.....1797-1849
Lyon, Nathaniel. American general.....1818-1861
Lyons (lī′ŭnz), Joseph Aloysius. Australian prime minister (1932–39).....1879-1939
Lysander (lĭ·sȧn′dĕr). Spartan statesman and general.....d. B.C. 395
Lysias (lĭs′ĭ·ȧs). Athenian orator.....B.C. 450?-?380
Lysimachus (lĭ·sĭm′ȧ·kŭs). Greek general and king of Thrace (306).....B.C. 361?-281
Lysippus (lĭ·sĭp′ŭs). Greek sculptor.....B.C. 4th c.
Lyte (līt), Henry Francis. English hymn writer. [*Abide With Me*].....1793-1847
Lyttelton (lĭt′ĭ·tŭn), George, first Baron. English statesman and author.....1709-1773
Lytton (lĭt′ŭn), first Baron. *Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer-Lytton. Bro. of Sir Henry Bulwer.* English novelist and dramatist.....1803-1873
Lytton, first Earl of. *Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton.* Pseud. *Owen Meredith. Son of prec.* British statesman and poet.....1831-1891
Lytton, second Earl of. *Victor Alexander George Robert Lytton. Son of first earl.* British administrator and author.....1876-1947

M

☞ **M'-, Mc-.** Names beginning thus are alphabetized as if spelled MAC-.
Maartens (mär′tĕnz; *Du.* mȧr′tĕns), Maarten. *Joost Marius Willem van der Poorten-Schwartz.* Dutch novelist.....1858-1915
Maas, Nicolaes. See MAES.
Mabie (mā′bĭ), Hamilton Wright. American journalist and essayist.....1845?-1916
Mabillon (mȧ′bē′yôN′), Jean. French Benedictine and author.....1632-1707
Mably, de (dĕ mȧ′blē′), Gabriel Bonne. French philosopher and historian.....1709-1785
Mabuse (mȧ′büz′), Jan. *Jan Gossaert.* Flemish painter.....1478?-?1533
McAdam (măk·ăd′ăm), John Loudon. British engineer. [*Roads*].....1756-1836
McAdoo (măk′ȧ·dōō), William Gibbs. Am. lawyer; sec. treas. (1913–18).....1863-1941
McAfee (măk′ȧ·fē), Mildred Helen. See HORTON.
Macalister (măk·ăl′ĭs·tĕr), Donald, Sir. Scottish physician and anatomist.....1854-1934
MacArthur (măk·är′thĕr), Arthur. Am. gen.; mil. gov. Philippines.....1845-1912
MacArthur, Charles. American dramatist.....1895-1956
MacArthur, Douglas. *Son of Arthur.* American general of the army.....1880 ——
Macartney (mȧ·kärt′nĭ), George, first Earl. British diplomat.....1737-1806
Macaulay (mȧ·kô′lĭ), Rose. English novelist.....1881?-1958
Macaulay, Thomas Babington, first Baron. English author and statesman.....1800-1859
McAuley (măk·ô′lĭ), Catharine. Irish founder of the Sisters of Mercy.....1787-1841
Macbeth (măk·bĕth′). King of Scotland (1040–57).....d. 1057
McBride (măk·brīd′), Katharine Elizabeth. American psychologist; president, Bryn Mawr Coll. (1941–).....1904 ——
McBurney (măk·bûr′nĭ), Charles. American surgeon. [*McBurney's point*].1845-1913
Maccabaeus (măk′ȧ·bē′ŭs). See MACCABAEUS, MACCABEES, in *Vocab.*
McCabe (mȧ·kāb′), William Hugh. Am. educ., pres., Creighton U. (1945–50).1893 ——
McCaffrey (mȧ·kăf′rĭ), John Francis. Canadian educ., rector, Loyola Coll., Montreal (1948–54).....1906 ——
McCain (mȧ·kān′), James Allen. Am. educ., pres., Kans. State U. (1950–).1907 ——
McCain, John Sidney. American admiral.....1884-1945
M'Carthy (mȧ·kär′thĭ), Justin. Irish novelist and historian.....1830-1912
M'Carthy, Justin Huntly. *Son of J.* Irish playwright, novelist, historian....1861-1936
McCheyne (măk·shān′), Robert Murray. Scottish divine and hymn writer...1813-1843
McClellan (mȧ·klĕl′ăn), George Brinton. American general.....1826-1885
McClelland (mȧ·klĕl′ănd), Clarence Paul. Am. educ., pres., MacMurray Coll. (1925–52).....1883 ——
McClintock (mȧ·klĭn′tŭk), Francis Leopold, Sir. British arctic explorer.....1819-1907
McCloskey (mȧ·klŏs′kĭ), John. First American cardinal.....1810-1885
McCluer (mȧ·klōōr′), Franc Lewis. American educ., pres., Lindenwood Coll. (1947–).....1896 ——
McClure (mȧ·klōōr′), Robert John Le Mesurier, Sir. British arctic navigator.1807-1873
McClure, Samuel Sidney. Irish publisher in America.....1857-1949
McCollum (mȧ·kŏl′ŭm), Elmer Verner. American physiological chemist.....1879 ——
McCook (mȧ·kŏōk′), Henry Christopher. American naturalist. [*Spiders*]...1837-1911
McCormack (mȧ·kôr′măk; -mĭk), John. Irish tenor in America.....1884-1945
McCormick (mȧ·kôr′mĭk), Cyrus Hall. American reaping machine inventor..1809-1884
McCormick, James Byron. Am. lawyer; president, U. of Arizona (1947–51)..1895 ——
McCormick, Joseph Medill. American newspaper publisher.....1877-1925
McCormick, Patrick Joseph. Am. educ., rector, Cath. U. of Amer. (1943–53).1880-1953
McCormick, Robert Rutherford. *Bro. of J. M.* Am. newspaper publisher....1880-1955
McCosh (mȧ·kŏsh′), James. Scottish-Am. philos.; pres., Princeton U. (1868–88) 1811-1894
MacCracken (mȧ·krăk′ĕn). Family of American educators: (1) Henry Mitchell (1840–1918). Chancellor, N. Y. U. (1891–1910). (2) John Henry (1875–1948). *Son of H. M.* Pres., Lafayette Coll. (1915–26). (3) Henry Noble (1880–). *Son of H. M.* Pres., Vassar Coll. (1915–46).
McCrae (mȧ·krā′), John. Canadian surgeon and poet. [*In Flanders Fields*]..1872-1918
McCrea (mȧ·krā′), Jane. American woman killed by Indians.....1753?-1777
McCrie (mȧ·krē′), Thomas. Scottish divine and author. [*Life of John Knox*].1772-1835
McCulloch (mȧ·kŭl′ŭk; -ŭk), John Ramsay. Scottish economist.....1789-1864
MacCunn (?mȧ·kŭn′), Hamish. Scottish composer.....1868-1916
McCurdy (mȧ·kûr′dĭ), James Huff. American physical director and author...1866-1940
McCutcheon (mȧ·kŭch′ŭn), George Barr. American novelist.....1866-1928
Macdonald (măk·dŏn′ăld; -′ld), Flora, *born* Macdonald. Scottish heroine....1722-1790
Macdonald, George. Scottish author.....1824-1905
McDonald (măk·dŏn′ăld; -′ld), Howard Stevenson. American educ., pres., Brigham Young U. (1945–49).....1894 ——
Macdonald (*Fr.* mȧk′dô′nȧl′), Jacques Étienne Joseph Alexandre, Duke of Tarente. Marshal of France.....1765-1840
MacDonald (măk·dŏn′ăld; -′ld), James Ramsay. British statesman; prime minister (1924; '29–35).....1866-1937
Macdonald, John Alexander, Sir. Canadian statesman, born in Scotland.....1815-1891
Macdonald, John Hay Athole, Sir. *Lord Kingsburgh.* Scottish lawyer.....1836-1919
McDonald (măk·dŏn′ăld; -′ld), Joseph Ewing. American lawyer and senator.1819-1891
Macdonald, Lucy Maud, *born* Montgomery. Canadian novelist.....1874-1942
Macdonough (măk·dŏn′ŭ), Thomas. American commodore.....1783-1825
McDougall (mȧk·dōō′găl), Alexander. American general.....1731?-1786
McDougall, William. American psychologist, born in England.....1871-1938
MacDowell (măk·dou′ĕl), Edward Alexander. Am. pianist and composer....1861-1908
McDowell (mȧk·dou′ĕl), Irvin. American general.....1818-1885
Macedo, de (thȧ mȧ·sā′thō), José Agostinho. Portuguese poet.....1761-1831
Macedonius (măs′ē·dŏn′ĭ·ŭs). See PAULUS, Lucius Aemilius.
McEwen (mȧk·ū′ĕn), Robert Ward. American educator, president, Hamilton Coll. (1949–).....1906 ——
M'Fall (mȧk·fȧl′), Frances Elizabeth. See GRAND, Sarah.
Macfarren (mȧk·fär′ĕn), George Alexander, Sir. English composer.....1813-1887
McFee (mȧk·fē′), William. English marine engineer and novelist.....1881 ——
MacGahan (mȧ·găn′), Januarius Aloysius. American journalist.....1844-1878
McGee (mȧ·gē′), Thomas D'Arcy. Irish-American journalist.....1825-1868
McGee, William John. American geologist.....1853-1912
McGill (mȧ·gĭl′), James. Scottish-Canadian merchant. [*McGill Univ.*]....1744-1813
MacGill (mȧ·gĭl′), Patrick. Irish poet, novelist, and playwright.....1890 ——
MacGillivray (mȧ·gĭl′ĭ·vrā), William. Scottish ornithologist and author.....1796-1852
McGinley (mȧ·gĭn′lĭ), Laurence J. Am. educ., pres., Fordham U. (1949–).1905 ——
McGlynn (mȧ·glĭn′), Edward. Am. Roman Catholic clergyman & labor agitator.1837-1900
McGrath (mȧ·grȧth′), Earl James. Am. educ., U. S. comm. of ed. (1949–53)..1902 ——
McGrath, James Howard. American lawyer and politician.....1903 ——
MacGrath (mȧ·grȧth′), Harold. American story writer.....1871-1932
McGregor (mȧ·grĕg′ĕr), Douglas Murray. American educator, president, Antioch Coll. (1948–54).....1906 ——
M'Gregor (mȧ·grĕg′ĕr), Gregor. Scot. labor leader and politician in Australia.1848-1914
Macgregor (mȧ·grĕg′ĕr) *or* **Campbell**, Robert. *Rob Roy.* Scot. freebooter..1671-1734
McGuffey (mȧ·gŭf′ĭ), William Holmes. American educator, editor. [*McGuffey's Readers*].....1800-1873
McGuire (mȧ·gwīr′), Francis Xavier N. American educator, pres., Villanova Coll. (1944–54).....1909 ——
Mach (mäk; *Angl.* măk), Ernst. Austrian physicist and philosopher.....1838-1916
Machado y Morales (mä·chä′thô ē mô·rä′lās), Gerardo. Cuban pres. (1925–33).1871-1939
Machaut, *or* Machault, de, Guillaume. See GUILLAUME DE MACHAUT.
Machen (mȧk′ĕn), Arthur. English author.....1863-1947
Machiavelli (mäk′ĭ·ȧ·vĕl′ĭ; *Ital.* mä′kyä·vĕl′lē), Niccolò. Italian statesman and political writer. [*Il Principe* (*The Prince*)].....1469-1527
Macintosh (măk′ĭn·tŏsh), Douglas Clyde. Canadian theologian in Am.....1877-1948
McIntosh (măk′ĭn·tŏsh), Millicent Carey. Am. educ., pres., Barnard Coll. (1952–).....1898 ——
Macip (mȧ·thēp′; -sēp′; 103), Vicente Juan. *Juan de Juanes; the Spanish Raphael.* Spanish painter.....1500?-1579
Mackail (mȧ·kāl′), John William. British classical scholar and author.....1859-1945
Mackay (mȧ·kī′), Charles. British poet and journalist.....1814-1889
MacKay (mȧ·kī′), Iven Giffard, Sir. Australian general.....1882 ——
MacKaye (mȧ·kī′), James Morrison Steele. American playwright.....1842-1894
MacKaye, Percy. *Son of J. M. S.* American playwright and poet.....1875-1956
McKean (mȧ·kĕn′), Thomas. Am. jurist; signer of Declaration of Independence.1734-1817
McKell (mȧ·kĕl′), William John. Australian laborite; gov. general (1947–53).1891 ——
McKenna (mȧ·kĕn′ȧ), Joseph. Assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court (1898–1925).1843-1926
McKenna, Stephen. English novelist.....1888 ——
Mackensen, von (fôn măk′ĕn·zĕn), August. German field marshal.....1849-1945
Mackenzie (mȧ·kĕn′zĭ), Alexander, Sir. Scottish explorer in North America..1764-1820
Mackenzie, Alexander. First Liberal prime minister of Canada (1873–78)....1822-1892
Mackenzie, Alexander Campbell, Sir. British composer and conductor.....1847-1935
Mackenzie, Alexander Slidell. American naval officer and author.....1803-1848
Mackenzie, Compton. English novelist, poet, and playwright.....1883 ——
Mackenzie, Henry. *Addison of the North.* Scot. author. [*Man of Feeling*].1745-1831
Mackenzie, Morell, Sir. English physician.....1837-1892
MacKenzie (mȧ·kĕn′zĭ), Norman Archibald MacRae. Canadian educ., pres., U. of British Columbia (1944–).....1894 ——
MacKenzie, Raymond Vincent. Canadian educ., pres., St. Dunstan's Coll., P.E.I. (1923–).....1896 ——
Mackenzie, William Lyon. Leader of Canadian insurgents.....1795-1861
McKim (mȧ·kĭm′), Charles Follen. American architect.....1847-1909
McKinley (mȧ·kĭn′lĭ), William. 25th pres. of the United States (1897–1901)..1843-1901
Mackintosh (măk′ĭn·tŏsh), James, Sir. Scottish philosopher and historian...1765-1832
Macklin (măk′lĭn), Charles. Irish actor-manager and playwright.....1697?-1797
Maclaren (măk·lär′ĕn), Ian. Pseudonym of John WATSON.
McLaughlin (măk·lăf′lĭn), Andrew Cunningham. American historian.....1861-1947
Maclaurin (măk·lô′rĭn), Colin. Scottish mathematician.....1698-1746
MacLean (mȧk·lān′), James Alexander. Canadian educ., pres., U. of Manitoba (1913–34).....1868-1945
MacLean, John. American jurist and statesman.....1785-1861
MacLeish (mȧk·lēsh′), Archibald. American poet.....1892 ——
Macleod (mȧk·loud′), Fiona. Pseudonym of William SHARP.
Macleod, John James Rickard. Scot. physiologist. [*Nobel prize, med., 1923*].1876-1935
Macleod, Norman. Scottish clergyman and author.....1812-1872
Maclise (mȧk·lēs′), Daniel. Irish historical painter.....1806-1870
MacMahon, de (dĕ mȧk′mȧ′ôN′; *Angl.* măk′mȧ·hŏn), Marie Edme Patrice Maurice, Count. *Duke of Magenta.* Marshal & pres. of France (1873–79)..1808-1893
McMaster (mȧk·mȧs′tĕr), John Bach. American historian.....1852-1932
MacMillan (măk·mĭl′ăn), Donald Baxter. American arctic explorer.....1874 ——
MacMonnies (măk·mŏn′ĭz), Frederick William. American sculptor.....1863-1937
MacMurrough (măk·mûr′ō), Dermot. King of Leinster.....1110?-1171
MacNab (mȧk·năb′), Allan Napier, Sir. Canadian statesman.....1798-1862
McNair (mȧk·när′), Lesley James. American general.....1883-1944
McNarney (mȧk·när′nĭ), Joseph Taggart. American general.....1893 ——
McNaughton (mȧk·nô′t'n), Andrew George Latta. Canadian general.....1887 ——
MacNeice (mȧk·nēs′), Louis. British poet and classical scholar.....1907 ——
MacNeil (mȧk·nēl′), Hermon Atkins. American sculptor.....1866-1947
McNutt (mȧk·nŭt′), Paul Vories. American lawyer and administrator.....1891-1955
Macon (mā′kŭn), Nathaniel. American statesman.....1758-1837
Macpherson (mȧk·fûr′s'n), James. Scottish author. [*Poems of Ossian*]....1736-1796
McPherson (mȧk·fûr′s'n), James Birdseye. American general.....1828-1864
MacQuarrie (mȧ·kwŏr′ĭ), Thomas William. Am. educ., pres., San Jose State Coll. (1927–52).....1879 ——
Macready (măk·rē′dĭ), William Charles. English tragedian.....1793-1873
McReynolds (mȧk·rēn′ŭldz), James Clark. Assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court (1914–41).....1862-1946
Macrobius (mȧ·krō′bĭ·ŭs), Ambrosius Theodosius. Roman gram. & philos.... 4th c.
MacVeagh (mȧk·vā′), Franklin. Am. lawyer; sec. of treasury (1909–13).....1837-1934
MacVeagh, (Isaac) Wayne. *Bro. of prec.* American lawyer and diplomat...1833-1917
McVey (mȧk·vā′), Frank LeRond. Am. educ., pres., U. of Kentucky (1917–40).1869-1953
Macy (mā′sĭ), John Albert. American author and critic.....1877-1932
Madariaga y Rojo, de (thȧ mä′thȧ·ryä′gä ē rô′hō), Salvador. Spanish author and diplomat.....1886 ——
Madden (măd′n), Frederic, Sir. English paleographer.....1801-1873
Madelin (mȧ′dlăN′), Louis. French historian.....1871-1956
Madero (mä·thä′rō; 112), Francisco Indalecio. President of Mexico (1911–13).1873-1913
Madison (măd′ĭ·s'n), James. Fourth president of the U. S. (1809–17).....1751-1836
Mädler, von (fôn mäd′lĕr), Johann Heinrich. German astronomer.....1794-1874
Madog (mȧ′dŏg) *or* **Madoc** (măd′ŭk). Legendary Welsh prince, said to have discovered America about 1170.
Madvig (mȧth′vĕg), Johan Nicolai. Danish statesman and philologist.....1804-1882
Maecenas (mē·sē′nȧs), Gaius Cilnius. Roman statesman, literary patron. B.C. 70?-B.C. 8
Maerlant, van (vän mär′lănt), Jacob. Flemish poet.....1235?-?1300
Maes *or* **Maas** (mäs), Nicolaes. Dutch painter.....1632-1693
Maeterlinck (*Flem.* mȧ′tĕr·lĭngk; *Fr.* mĕ′tĕr′lăNk′; *Angl.* mā′tĕr·lĭngk, mĕt′ĕr-, mā′tĕr-), Maurice, Count. Belgian writer. [*Nobel prize, 1911*].....1862-1949
Maffei, di (dē mäf·fā′ē), Francesco Scipione, Marquis. Italian author.....1675-1755
Magalhães, de (thȧ mȧ·gȧ·lyȧē′s), Domingo José Gonçalves, Viscount of Araguaya. Brazilian poet, philosopher, and statesman.....1811-1882
Magellan (mȧ·jĕl′ăn; *Brit.* ·gĕl′ăn), Ferdinand. (*Port.* **Magalhães**, mȧ·gȧ·lyȧē′sh).) Portuguese navigator. [*Strait of Magellan*].....1480?-1521
Magendie (mȧ′zhȧN′dē′), François. French physiologist.....1783-1855
Maggini (mȧd·jē′nē), Giovanni Paolo. Italian violinmaker.....1580-?1632
Maginn (mȧ·gĭn′), William. Irish author.....1793-1842
Maginot (mȧ′zhē′nō′; *Angl.* măzh′ĭ·nō), André. French war min. [*M. line*].1877-1932
Magnan (mȧ′nyȧN′), Bernard Pierre. Marshal of France.....1791-1865
Magnus (măg′nŏōs; *Angl.* măg′nŭs), Heinrich Gustav. German chemist.....1802-1870
Magnus (măg′nŭs), Philip, Sir. English educator.....1842-1933
Magnússon (măg′nŏōs·sŏn), **Magnússen** (-nŏōs·sĕn), *or* **Magnussen** (-nŏōs·sĕn), Finnur. Icelandic archaeologist.....1781-1847
Magoon (mȧ·gōōn′), Charles Edward. American lawyer and administrator...1861-1920

Magruder (mȧ·grōō′dĕr), **John Bankhead.** Confederate general.....1810–1871
Magyar (mŏd′yŏr), László. Hungarian traveler in Africa.....1817–1864
Mahaffy (mȧ·hăf′ĭ), John Pentland, Sir. Irish classical scholar.....1839–1919
Mahan (mȧ·hăn′), Alfred Thayer. American naval officer and naval historian.1840–1914
Mahavira Jnatiputra (mȧ·hä′vē′rȧ j′nyä′tĭ·pōō′trȧ). Founder of Jainism....B.C. 6th c.
Mahdi, the (mä′dē). See MOHAMMED AHMED.
Mahler (mä′lĕr), Gustav. Bohemian composer and conductor.....1860–1911
Mahmud (mȧ·mōōd′). Sultan of Ghazni. Mohammedan conqueror in India.971?–1030
Mahmud I (mȧ·mōōd′). Sultan of Turkey (1730–54).....1696–1754
Mahmud II. Sultan of Turkey (1808–39).....1785–1839
Mahomet (mȧ·hŏm′ĕt, -ĭt; mä′ō·mĕt, -mĭt) *or* **Mahomed** (mȧ·hŏm′ĕd; -ĭd). See MOHAMMED.
Mahon (mȧ·hōōn′; -hōn′), Viscount. See STANHOPE, Philip Henry.
Mahony (mä′ō·nĭ; mä′nĭ), Francis Sylvester. *Father Prout.* Irish writer....1804–1866
Mai (mä′ē, *almost* mī), Angelo, Cardinal. Italian librarian and scholar.....1782–1854
Maiano, da (dä mä·yä′nō), Benedetto. Florentine sculptor and architect.....1422–1497
Mailáth (moi′lät), János, Count. Hungarian historian and poet.....1786–1855
Maillebois (mä′y′·bwä′), Marquis de. See MARETS, DES.
Maimonides (mī·mŏn′ĭ·dēz) *or* **Moses ben Maimon** (bĕn mī·mōn′). *Rambam.* Spanish rabbi, philosopher, and writer.....1135–1204
Maine (mān), Henry James Sumner, Sir. English jurist and historian.....1822–1888
Maine de Biran (mān′ dĕ bē′răn′). *Marie François Pierre Gonthier de Biran.* French metaphysician.....1766–1824
Maintenon, de (dĕ măNt′nôN′), Françoise d'Aubigné, Marquise. Consort of Louis XIV.....1635–1719
Maisonneuve (mā′zō′nûv′), Jules Germain François. French surgeon.....1810–1894
Maisonneuve, de (dĕ), Paul de Chomedey, Sieur. French gov. of Montreal (1642–64).....1612–1676
Maistre, de (dĕ mĕs′tr′), Joseph Marie, Count. French statesman and philos..1753–1821
Maistre, de, Xavier, Count. *Brother of J. M.* French essayist and novelist..1763–1852
Maitland (māt′lănd), Frederic William. English lawyer. [*Hist. Eng. Law*]..1850–1906
Maitland, John, first Duke of Lauderdale. Cabal minister in England.....1616–1682
Maitland, Richard, Sir, Lord Lethington. Scottish poet, lawyer, and antiquary.1496–1586
Majano. = MAIANO.
Majorano (mä′yō·rä′nō), Gaetano. See CAFFARELLI.
Makarov (mŭ·kä′rŭf), Stephen Osipovich. Russian admiral.....1848–1904
Makart (mä′kärt), Hans. Austrian painter.....1840–1884
Makino (mä·kē·nō), Nobuaki, Count. Japanese statesman.....1861–1949
Malabari (mȧ·lȧ·bä′rē), Behramji Merwanji. Hindu poet and social reformer.1854–1912
Malan (mȧ·lăn′), Daniel François. S. Afr. editor; prime minister (1948–54)..1874 ——
Malbone (môl′bōn), Edward Greene. American painter.....1777–1807
Malcolm III (măl′kŭm). *Canmore.* King of Scotland (1059–93).....d. 1093
Malcolm, John, Sir. British general, administrator, and historian.....1769–1833
Malebranche, de (dĕ mȧl′brănsh′), Nicolas. French philosopher.....1638–1715
Malenkov (mäl′ĕn·kôf′; *Russ.* mŭ·lyĕn·kôf′), Georgi Maksimilianovich. Russian politician.....1901 ——
Malesherbes, de (dĕ mȧl′zĕrb′), Chrétien Guillaume de Lamoignon. French statesman. Guillotined.....1721–1794
Malet (mȧl′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), Lucas. Pseudonym of Mary St. Leger HARRISON.
Malherbe, de (dĕ mȧ′lĕrb′), François. French poet and critic.....1555–1628
Malibran (mȧ′lē′brăN′), María Felicia, *born* García. *Wife of Charles Auguste de Bériot.* French mezzo-soprano.....1808–1836
Malinov (mä·lē′nôf), Aleksandr. Bulgarian statesman.....1867–1938
Malinovsky (mäl′ĭ·nŏf′skĭ), Rodion Yakovlevich. Russian general.....1899 ——
Malinowski (mä′lē·nôf′skē), Bronisław Kasper. Polish-born anthropologist..1884–1942
Mallarmé (mȧ′lär′mā′), Stéphane. French symbolist poet.....1842–1898
Mallet (mȧl′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), David. Orig. *Malloch.* Scottish poet.....1705?–1765
Mallock (măl′ŭk), William Hurrell. English theological and sociological writer.1849–1923
Malmesbury, William of. See WILLIAM OF MALMESBURY.
Malone (mȧ·lōn′), Edmund *or* Edmond. Irish Shakespearean scholar.....1741–1812
Malory (măl′ō·rĭ), Thomas, Sir. English translator and compiler.....fl. 1470
Malott (mȧ·lŏt′), Deane Waldo. Am. educ., pres., Cornell U. (1951–).....1898 ——
Malpighi (mäl·pē′gē), Marcello. Italian anatomist.....1628–1694
Malte-Brun (mȧl′tĕ·brŭN′), Conrad. Orig. *Malte Conrad Bruun.* Danish-French geographer.....1775–1826
Malthus (măl′thŭs), Thomas Robert. English economist.....1766–1834
Malus (mȧ′lüs′), Étienne Louis. French engineer and physicist.....1775–1812
Mamun *or* **Mamoun, al-** (äl·mȧ·mōōn′). Caliph of Baghdad (813–33)..... 786–833
Manchester (măn′chĕs′tĕr; -chĭs·tĕr), Earl of. See MONTAGU, Edward.
Mancini (män·chē′nē), Hortense, Duchess of Mazarin. Italian beauty.....1646?–1699
Mancini, Pasquale Stanislao. Italian statesman and jurist.....1817–1888
Mandel (mäN′dĕl′), Georges. Orig. *Jéroboam Rothschild.* French politician..1885–1943
Mandeville (măn′dē·vĭl), Bernard. Dutch-Eng. author. [*Fable of the Bees*].1670?–1733
Mandeville, John, Sir. Unidentified author of *Travels* (in French).....d. 1372
Manes (mā′nēz), *or* **Mani** (mä′nē), *or* **Manichaeus** (măn′ĭ·kē′ŭs). Founder of the sect of Manichaeans.....216?–?276
Manet (mȧ′nĕ′), Édouard. French impressionist painter.....1832–1883
Manetho (măn′ĕ·thō). Egyptian historian.....B.C. 3d c.
Manfred (măn′frĕd; -frĭd; 119). Prince of Tarentum and king of the Two Sicilies (1258–66).....1232?–1266
Mangin (mäN′zhăN′), Charles Marie Emmanuel. French explorer and general.1866–1925
Manilius (mȧ·nĭl′ĭ·ŭs; 159), Gaius. Roman politician.....B.C. 1st c.
Manin (mȧ·nēn′), Daniele. Italian patriot and statesman.....1804–1857
Maniu (mä·nyōō′), Iuliu. Romanian statesman.....1873–1951
Manley (măn′lĭ), John. American naval commander.....1734?–1793
Manley, Mary de la Rivière. English author. [*New Atlantis*].....1663?–1724
Manly (măn′lĭ), John Matthews. American scholar. [*Chaucer*].....1865–1940
Mann (män; *Angl.* măn), Heinrich. *Brother of T.* German novelist.....1871–1950
Mann (măn), Horace. American educator.....1796–1859
Mann, James Robert. American congressman. [*Mann Act*].....1856–1922
Mann (män; *Angl.* măn), Thomas. American (German-born) novelist. [*Nobel prize in lit., 1929*].....1875–1955
Mannerheim, von (vŏn măn′ĕr·hām), Carl Gustaf Emil, Baron. Finnish general and statesman.....1867–1951
Manning (măn′ĭng), Henry Edward. English cardinal and author.....1808–1892
Manning, William Thomas. Am. clergyman; Episc. bishop of N. Y. (1921–46).1866–1949
Mannstein, von (fôn män′shtīn), Fritz Erich. German field marshal.....1887 ——
Mansart (mäN′sär′; *Angl.* măn′särt) *or* **Mansard** (măN′sär′; *Angl.* măn′särd), François. French architect. [*Mansard roof*].....1598–1666
Mansart *or* **Mansard,** Jules Hardouin-. *Nephew of F.* French architect....1646–1708
Mansel (măn′sĕl), Henry Longueville. English metaphysician.....1820–1871
Mansfeld (mäns′fĕld), Peter Ernst, Count. German general.....1580–1626
Mansfield (mäns′fēld; mänz′-), Earl of. See MURRAY, William.
Mansfield, Katherine. Real name *Kathleen Beauchamp. Mrs. John Middleton Murry.* British short-story writer and poet.....1888–1923
Mansfield, Richard. English actor in America.....1854–1907
Manship (măn′shĭp), Paul. American sculptor.....1885 ——
Manson (măn′s'n), Patrick, Sir. British physician and parasitologist.....1844–1922
Mansur, al- (äl′măn·sōōr′). Arab caliph (754–75). Founder of Baghdad.... 712?–775
Mansur *or* **Mansour, al-.** *Muhammad ibn-abi-Amir.* Regent of Córdoba.... 939–1002
Mantegazza (män′tä·gät′tsä), Paolo. Italian anthropologist.....1831–1910
Mantegna (män·tĕn′yä), Andrea. Italian painter and line engraver.....1431–1506
Mantell (män·tĕl′), Robert Bruce. Scottish actor in America.....1854–1928
Manteuffel, von (fôn män′toi′fĕl), Edwin Hans Karl, Baron. Pr. field marshal.1809–1885
Mantle (măn′t'l), (Robert) Burns. American journalist.....1873–1948
Manton (măn′t'n; -tŭn), Joseph. English gunmaker.....1766?–1835
Manuel I (män′ŭ·ĕl). *Comnenus.* Byzantine emperor (1143–80).....1120?–1180
Manuel II. *Palaeologus.* Byzantine emperor (1391–1425).....1350–1425
Manuel II (*Port.* mȧ·nwäl′). *Second son of Carlos I.* King of Portugal (1908–10) 1889–1932
Manuel (mȧ′nŭ·ĕl′), Jacques Antoine. French politician.....1775–1827
Manuel, Don Juan. See JUAN MANUEL.
Manutius (mȧ·nū′shĭ·ŭs), Aldus. *Teobaldo Mannucci* or *Manuzio.* Italian printer. Inventor of *italic* type. Cf. ALDINE, in *Vocab.*.....1450–1515
Manzoni (män·dzō′nē), Alessandro. Ital. novelist, poet. [*I Promessi Sposi*].1785–1873
Mao Tse-tung (mä′ō dzŭ′dōōng′). Chinese Communist.....1893 ——
Map (măp), *or* **Mapes** (mā′pēz), Walter. Welsh author.....ab. 1140–ab. 1209
Maquet (mȧ′kĕ′), Auguste. French novelist (in collab. with Dumas père)....1813–1888
Mar (mär), 11th Earl of. See ERSKINE, John.
Marat (mȧ′rȧ′), Jean Paul. French revolutionist. Killed by Charlotte Corday.1743–1793
Maratti (mä·rät′tē) *or* **Maratta** (-tä), Carlo. Italian painter.....1625–1713
Marbeau (mär′bō′), Jean Baptiste Firmin. French philanthropist.....1798–1875
Marceau (mär′sō′), François Séverin. Orig. *Marceau-Desgraviers.* Fr. gen..1769–1796
Marcel (mär′sĕl′), Gabriel. French philosopher, dramatist.....1887 ——
Marcello (mär·chĕl′lō), Benedetto. Italian composer.....1686–1739
Marcellus (mär·sĕl′ŭs), Marcus Claudius. Roman consul, conq. of Syracuse.B.C. 268?–208
March (märch), first Earl of. See MORTIMER, Roger de.
March, Francis Andrew. American philologist.....1825–1911
March, Peyton Conway. *Son of F. A.* Am. gen.; chief of staff (1918–21)....1864 ——
Marchand (mär′shăN′), Félix Gabriel. Canadian author and statesman.....1832–1900
Marchand, Jean Baptiste. French soldier and explorer. [*Fashoda*].....1863–1934
Marchetti (mär·kĕt′tē; *Ital.* -kät′tē), Filippo. Italian composer.....1831–1902
Marcion (mär′shĭ·ŏn; -sĭ·ŏn). Christian philosopher and reformer, of Pontus. 2d c.
Marconi (mär·kō′nē), Guglielmo, Marquis. Italian electrician and inventor. [*Wireless telegraphy. Nobel prize in physics, 1909*].....1874–1937
Marco Polo. See POLO, Marco.
Marcou (mär′kōō′), Jules. French-American geologist.....1824–1898
Marcus Aurelius. See ANTONINUS.
Marcy (mär′sĭ), William Learned. Am. statesman; sec. of state (1853–57)....1786–1857
Mardonius (mär·dō′nĭ·ŭs; 159). Persian commander at Plataea.....d. B.C. 479
Marées, von (fôn mä·rā′), Hans. German painter.....1837–1887
Maret (mȧ′rĕ′), Hugues Bernard, Duke of Bassano. French statesman.....1763–1839
Marets, Des (dā mȧ′rĕ′), Jean Baptiste François, Marquis de Maillebois. Marshal of France.....1682–1762
Marey (mȧ′rā′), Étienne Jules. French physiologist.....1830–1904
Margaret (mär′gȧ·rĕt; -rĭt; 119), of Anjou. Queen of Henry VI of England..1430–1482
Margaret, of Austria. Regent of the Netherlands (1507–30).....1480–1530
Margaret, of Denmark. *The Semiramis of the North.* Queen of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden (1387–1412).....1353–1412
Margaret, of Navarre. *Margaret of Angoulême,* or *of Valois,* or *of Alençon.* Queen of Navarre (1544–49). Poet and author. [*Heptaméron*].....1492–1549
Margaret, of Parma. Regent of the Netherlands (1559–67).....1522–1586
Margaret, of Scotland. Queen and patron saint of Scotland..... d. 1093
Margaret, of Valois. Queen of Henry IV of France.....1553–1615
Marggraf (märk′gräf), Andreas Sigismund. German chemist.....1709–1782
Margueritte (mär′gē·rĕt′), Paul (1860–1918), and Victor (1866–1942), bros. French novelists.
Marheineke (mär·hī′nĕ·kĕ), Philipp. German theologian.....1780–1846
Maria Christina (mȧ·rī′ȧ [mȧ·rē′ȧ] krĭs·tē′nȧ). Queen of Spain.....1806–1878
Maria Christina. Queen regent of Spain (1885–1902).....1858–1929
Mariana, de (dā mä·ryä′nä), Juan. Spanish historian. [*History of Spain*].1536–?1623
Maria Theresa (mȧ·rī′ȧ [mȧ·rē′ȧ] tĕ·rē′sȧ; -zȧ). (*Ger.* **Maria Theresia,** mä·rē′ä tä·rā′zē·ä.) *Wife of Emp. Francis I.* Queen of Hungary & Bohemia.1717–1780
Marie (mȧ·rē′). *Wife of Ferdinand I.* Queen of Romania (1914–27).....1875–1938
Marie Antoinette (mȧ·rē′ ăn′t[w]ō·nĕt′), Josèphe Jeanne. Daughter of Maria Theresa, and wife of Louis XVI of France. Executed.....1755–1793
Marie de France (mȧ′rē′ dĕ frăNs′). French poet. [*Lais*].....2d half of 12th c.
Marie de Médicis (mȧ′rē′ dĕ mā′dē′sēs′). 2d wife of Henry IV of France....1573–1642
Marie Louise (mȧ·rē′ lōō·ēz′). Second wife of Napoleon I.....1791–1847
Mariette (mȧ′ryĕt′), Auguste Édouard. French Egyptologist.....1821–1881
Marinetti (mär′ĭ·nĕt′ĭ; *Ital.* mä′rē·nät′tē), Emilio Filippo Tommaso. Italian writer.....1876–1944
Marini (mä·rē′nē) *or* **Marino** (-nō), Giambattista. Italian poet.....1569–1625
Mario (mä′ryō), Giuseppe, Marquis of Candia. Italian tenor.....1810–1883
Marion (mär′ĭ·ŭn; mär′-), Francis. *The Swamp Fox.* Am. Rev. general....1732?–1795
Mariotte (mär′ĭ·ŏt′; *Fr.* mȧ′ryōt′), Edme. French physicist.....1620?–1684
Maris (mȧ′rĭs), Jacob (1837–99), Matthijs (1839–1917), Willem (1844–1910), bros. Dutch painters.
Maritain (mȧ′rē′tăN′), Jacques. French philosopher.....1882 ——
Marius (mär′ĭ·ŭs), Gaius. Roman general and consul.....B.C.155?–86
Marivaux, de (dĕ mȧ′rē′vō′), Pierre Carlet de Chamblain. French author....1688–1763
Mark Antony (märk ăn′tō·nĭ). See ANTONIUS, Marcus.
Markham (mär′kăm), (Charles) Edwin. American poet.....1852–1940
Markham, Clements Robert, Sir. English geographer.....1830–1916
Markham, Gervase *or* Jervis. English writer, esp. on horsemanship.....1568?–1637
Marlborough (môl′bŭ·rŭ; -brŭ; märl′-), Duke and Duchess of. See CHURCHILL.
Marlitt (mär′lĭt), E. Pseudonym of Eugenie JOHN.
Marlowe (mär′lō), Christopher. English dramatist.....1564–1593
Marlowe, Julia. *Sarah Frances Frost. Mrs. E. H. Sothern.* English actress.1866–1950
Marmier (mär′myā′), Xavier. French author and translator.....1809–1892
Marmont, de (dĕ mär′môN′), Auguste Frédéric Louis Viesse, Duke of Ragusa. Marshal of France.....1774–1852
Marmontel (mär′mŭn·tĕl′; *Fr.* mär′môN′tĕl′), Jean François. French auth. .1723–1799
Marnix, van (vän mär′nĭks), Philip, Baron Sint Aldegonde. Flemish diplomat.1538–1598
Marochetti (mär′ō·kĕt′ē; *Ital.* mä′rō·kät′tē), Carlo. Italian-French sculptor.1805–1868
Marot (mȧ′rō′), Clément. French poet.....1495?–1544
Marquand (mär·kwŏnd′), Henry Gurdon. Am. capitalist and art connoisseur.1819–1902
Marquand, John Phillips. American writer.....1893 ——
Marquette (mär·kĕt′; *Fr.* mär′-), Jacques. *Père M.* Fr. explorer of the Miss..1637–1675
Marquis (mär′kwĭs), Don(ald Robert Perry). American journalist, humorist..1878–1937
Marradi (mär·rä′dē), Giovanni. *G. Labronio.* Italian poet.....1852–1922
Marryat (mär′ĭ·ăt), Frederick. English naval captain and novelist.....1792–1848
Marschner (märsh′nĕr), Heinrich. German composer.....1795–1861
Marsh (märsh), Daniel Lash. Am. clergyman; pres., Boston U. (1926–51)....1880 ——
Marsh, George Perkins. American philologist and diplomat.....1801–1882
Marsh, Othniel Charles. American paleontologist.....1831–1899
Marshall (mär′shăl), Alfred. English economist.....1842–1924
Marshall, Archibald. English novelist.....1866–1934
Marshall, George Catlett. American general of the army and diplomat.....1880 ——
Marshall, John. Am. jurist, statesman; chief justice (1801–35).....1755–1835
Marshall, Thomas Riley. 28th vice-president of United States (1913–1921)..1854–1925
Marsigli (mär·sē′lyē), Luigi Ferdinando, Count. Italian naturalist.....1658–1730
Marsilius of Padua (mär·sĭl′ĭ·ŭs [159], pȧ(′)d·ū·ȧ). Italian scholar.....1290?–?1343
Marston (mär′stŭn), John. English dramatist and poet. [*The Malcontent*].1575?–1634
Marston, John Westland. English poet and dramatist.....1819–1890
Marston, Philip Bourke. *Son of J. W.* English poet, novelist, essayist.....1850–1887
Martel, Charles. See CHARLES MARTEL.
Martel (mär·tĕl′), Giffard Le Quesne, Sir. British general.....1889–1958
Martel de Janville, de (dĕ mär′tĕl′ dĕ zhăN′vēl′), Sibylle G. M. A., *born* de Riquetti de Mirabeau, Countess. *Gyp.* French novelist.....1850–1932
Martens, de (dĕ mär′tĕns), Frédéric Frommhold. Russian jurist.....1845–1909
Martial (mär′shăl). *Mar′cus Vale′rius Martia′lis.* Roman epigrammatist.1st c. A.D.
Martianus Capella (mär′shĭ·ā′nŭs kȧ·pĕl′ȧ). Latin writer.....5th c.
Martignac, de (dĕ mär′tē′nyȧk′), Jean Baptiste Sylvère Gay, Viscount. French statesman.....1778–1832
Martin (mär′tĭn; *Fr.* mär′tăN′), Saint. French bishop of Tours.....315?–?399
Martin (mär′tăN′), Bon Louis Henri. French historian.....1810–1883
Martin, François Xavier. French jurist and historian in America.....1762–1846
Martin (mär′tĭn), Glenn Luther. American airplane manufacturer.....1886–1955
Martin, Homer Dodge. American landscape painter.....1836–1897
Martin, John. English historical and landscape painter.....1789–1854
Martin, Joseph William. American publisher and politician.....1884 ——
Martin, Luther. American lawyer and political leader.....1748?–1826
Martin, Theodore, Lady. See FAUCIT, Helena Saville.
Martin, Theodore, Sir. British poet, translator, and essayist.....1816–1909
Martin, Violet Florence. *Martin Ross.* Irish novelist. See SOMERVILLE....1862–1915
Martin Du Gard, Roger. See DU GARD.
Martineau (mär′tĭ·nō), Harriet. *Sister of James.* English writer.....1802–1876

Martineau, James. Unitarian theologian.....1805–1900
Martinelli (mär′tĭ·nĕl′ē; *Ital.* mär′tē·nĕl′lē), Giovanni. Am. (It.-born) tenor.1885 ——
Martínez de Campos (mär·tē′nāth [-nāz] thā kämˈpōs; 267), Arsenio. Spanish general and statesman.....1834–1900
Martínez de la Rosa (lä rrō′sä), Francisco. Spanish statesman and poet.....1789–1862
Martínez Sierra (mär·tē′nāth [-nās] syĕr′rä), Gregorio. Spanish author.....1881–1947
Martini (mär·tē′nē), Ferdinando. Italian statesman and author.....1841–1928
Martini, Giovanni Battista. *Padre Martini.* Italian composer.....1706–1784
Martini (*Fr.* mär′tē′nē′; *Ger.* mär·tē′nē), Jean Paul Égide. *Johann Paul Ägidius Schwarzendorf. Il Tedesco.* German-French composer.....1741–1816
Martini (mär·tē′nē), Simone. *Simone di Martino* or *Memmi.* Italian painter.1283?–1344
Martini, Vicente. *Martín y Solar.* Spanish composer.....1754–1810
Martius, von (fōn mär′tsĕ·ōōs), Karl Friedrich Philipp. German botanist....1794–1868
Marvel, Ik (ĭk mär′vĕl; -v′l). Pseudonym of Donald Grant Mitchell.
Marveil (mär′vĕl; -v′l), Andrew. English poet and satirist.....1621–1678
Marvin (mär′vĭn), Charles Frederick. American meteorologist.....1858–1943
Marvin, Cloyd Heck. Am. educ., president, George Washington U. (1927–).1889 ——
Marx (märks), Karl. German socialist and journalist in Eng. [*Das Kapital*].1818–1883
Mary (mär′ĭ; 79). *Victoria Mary of Teck.* Queen of George V.....1867–1953
Mary, Victoria Alexandra Alice, Princess. *Countess of Harewood*.....1897 ——
Mary I. *Mary Tudor. Bloody Mary.* Queen of England (1553–58).....1516–1558
Mary II. Joint sovereign of Great Britain with her husband William III.....1662–1694
Mary Stuart (stū′ĕrt). Queen of Scots (1542–67). Beheaded.....1542–1587
Masaccio (mä·zät′chō). *Tommaso Guidi.* Italian painter.....1401–1428
Masaniello (mä′zä·nyĕl′lō). In full *Tommaso Aniello.* Neapolitan insurgent.1623?–1647
Masaryk (mäs′ä·rĭk; *Czech* mä′sä-), Jan Garrigue. *Son of T. G.* Czechoslovak diplomat and politician.....1886–1948
Masaryk, Tomáš Garrigue. President of Czechoslovakia (1918–35).....1850–1937
Mascagni (mäs·kän′yē), Pietro. Italian composer. [*Cavalleria Rusticana*].1863–1945
Mascaron, de (dĕ mäs′kä′rōn′), Jules. French preacher and author.....1634–1703
Mascart (mäs′kär′), Éleuthère Élie Nicolas. French physicist.....1837–1908
Mascheroni (mäs′kä·rō′nē), Lorenzo. Italian mathematician and author.....1750–1800
Masefield (mās′fēld), John. English author; poet laureate (1930–).....1878 ——
Masham (mäs′ăm; mäsh′ăm), Abigail, Lady, *born* Hill. Favorite of Q. Anne. d. 1734
Masinissa *or* **Massinissa** (mäs′ĭ·nĭs′ä). King of Numidia.....B.C. 238?–149
Maskelyne (mäs′kē·lĭn; -lĭn), Nevil. English astronomer. [*Nautical Almanac*].1732–1811
Masoch, Leopold von Sacher-. See Sacher-Masoch.
Masolino da Panicale (mä′zō·lē′nō dä pä′nē·kä′lā). *Tommaso di Cristoforo Fini.* Italian painter.....1383?–?1447
Mason (mā′s'n), Alfred Edward Woodley. English novelist and playwright...1865–1948
Mason, Charles. English astronomer and surveyor.....1730–1787
Mason, Daniel Gregory. American composer and music critic.....1873–1953
Mason, George. American Revolutionary leader.....1725–1792
Mason, James Murray. American lawyer and Confederate agent.....1798–1871
Mason, John. Founder of New Hampshire.....1586–1635
Mason, John, Captain. American soldier. Conqueror of the Pequots.....1600?–1672
Mason, John Young. American statesman. Secretary of navy.....1799–1859
Mason, Lowell. American composer.....1792–1872
Maspero (mäs′pĕ·rō′), Gaston Camille Charles, Sir. French Egyptologist....1846–1916
Massasoit (mās′ä·soit′). *Father of King Philip.* Wampanoag sachem..... d. 1661
Massé (mä′sā′), Victor (*orig.* Félix Marie). French composer.....1822–1884
Masséna (mä′sā′nä′), André, Prince d'Essling. Marshal of Napoleon I.....1758–1817
Massenet (mäs·nā′; *Fr.* mäs′nĕ′), Jules Émile Frédéric. French composer...1842–1912
Massey (mās′ĭ), Gerald. English poet.....1828–1907
Massey, Raymond. American (Canadian-born) actor and producer.....1896 ——
Massey, William Ferguson. Prime minister of New Zealand (1912–25).....1856–1925
Massillon (mä′sē′yōn′), Jean Baptiste. French pulpit orator.....1663–1742
Massinger (mās′ĭn·jĕr), Philip. English dramatist.....1583–1640
Masson (mä′sōn′), Antoine. French engraver.....1636–1700
Masson (mās′'n), David. Scottish critic and scholar. [*Life of Milton*].....1822–1907
Masson (mä′sōn′), Frédéric. French historian. [*Napoleon*].....1847–1923
Massys (mās′ĭs), *or* **Matsys** (mät′sĭs), *or* **Metsys** (mĕt′sĭs), Quentin. Flemish painter.....1466?–1530
Masters (mās′tĕrz), Edgar Lee. American poet. [*Spoon River Anthology*].1869–1950
Masuccio (mä·zōōt′chō), of Salerno. *Tommaso dei Guardati.* Ital. writer. 15th c.
Masudi, al- (äl′mäs·ōō′dē). Arab historian..... d. 956
Matejko (mä·tē′ē·kō), Jan. Polish historical painter.....1838–1893
Mather (măth′ĕr; măth′ĕr), Cotton. *Son of I.* American theologian and writer.1663–1728
Mather, Frank Jewett. American educator, author, and art critic.....1868–1953
Mather, Increase. Am. divine; president of Harvard College (1685–1701)....1639–1723
Mather, Kirtley Fletcher. American educator, geologist, and author.....1888 ——
Matheson (măth′ĕ·s'n), George. Scottish clergyman and author.....1842–1906
Mathew (măth′ū), Theobald. *"Apostle of Temperance."* Irish priest.....1790–1856
Mathews (măth′ūz), Albert Prescott. American physiological chemist.....1871–1957
Mathews, Charles. English comedian.....1776–1835
Mathews, Charles James. *Son of C.* Eng. actor and playwright. Cf. Vestris.1803–1878
Mathieu (mä′tyū′), François Désiré. French cardinal and author.....1839–1908
Matisse (mä′tēs′), Henri. French postimpressionist painter.....1869–1954
Matsukata (mä·tsōō·kä·tä), Masayoshi, Prince. Japanese statesman.....1835–1924
Matsuoka (mä·tsōō·ō·kä), Yosuke. Japanese statesman.....1880–1946
Matsys *or* **Metsys**, Quentin. See Massys.
Mattathias (măt′ä·thī′ăs). Father of the Maccabees. See Maccabees, in *Vocab.*
Matteis, de (dā mät·tā′ēs), Paolo. *Paoluccio.* Italian painter.....1662–?1723
Matteo da Bascio (mät·tā′ō dä bä′shō) *or* **Bassi** (bäs′sē). Italian founder of Capuchins.....ab. 1495–1552
Matteotti (mät′tä·ōt′tē), Giacomo. Italian socialist.....1885–1924
Matter (mä′tär′), Jacques. French philosopher and historian.....1791–1864
Matteucci (mät′tä·ōōt′chē), Carlo. Italian physicist.....1811–1868
Matthew Paris *or* **Matthew of Paris.** See Paris.
Matthews (măth′ūz), (James) Brander. American educator and author.....1852–1929
Matthews, Stanley. American jurist. Assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court...1824–1889
Matthias (mä·thī′ăs). Holy Roman emperor (1612–19).....1557–1619
Maturin (mă′tū·rĭn), Charles Robert. Irish novelist and dramatist.....1780–1824
Matzenauer (mät′sē·nou′ĕr), Margarete. Hungarian mezzo-soprano in Am...1881 ——
Mätzner (mĕts′nĕr), Eduard Adolf Ferdinand. German philologist and gram..1805–1892
Mau (mou), August. German archaeologist. [*Pompeii*].....1840–1909
Maude (môd), Aylmer. English author and translator of Tolstoi.....1858–1938
Maude, Cyril. English actor-manager.....1862–1951
Maugham (môm), William Somerset. English novelist and dramatist.....1874 ——
Maunoury (mō′nōō′rē′), Michel Joseph. French general.....1847–1923
Maupassant, de (dĕ mō′pä′sän′), (Henri René Albert) Guy. Fr. writer.....1850–1893
Maupertuis, de (dĕ mō′pĕr·twē′; *Fr.* mō′pĕr′tü·ē′), Pierre Louis Moreau. French mathematician and astronomer.....1698–1759
Maurault (mō′rō′), Jean Leon Olivier. Canad. educ., rector, U. of Montreal (1934–).....1886 ——
Maurepas (mōr′pä′), Jean Frédéric Phélippeaux, Count. French statesman..1701–1781
Maurer (mour′ĕr), Irving. Am. clergyman; educ., pres., Beloit Coll. (1924–42).1879–1942
Maurer, von (fōn mou′rĕr), Georg Ludwig. German jurist.....1790–1872
Mauriac (mō′ryăk′), François. French poet and novelist.....1885 ——
Maurice (mō′rĭs; mōr′ĭs). (*Ger.* **Moritz**, mō′rĭts.) Elector of Saxony.....1521–1553
Maurice, (John) Frederick Denison. English divine and author.....1805–1872
Maurice of Nassau. *Prince of Orange.* Dutch general & statesman.....1567–1625
Maurice of Nassau. = Nassau-Siegen, Count of.
Mauricius (mō·rĭsh′ĭ·ŭs; -rĭsh′ŭs), Flavius Tiberius. Byzantine emp. (582–602) 539?–602
Maurois (mō′rwä′), André. *Émile Salomon Wilhelm Herzog.* Fr. writer...1885 ——
Maury (mō′rē′), Jean Siffrein. French cardinal and orator.....1746–1817
Maury, Louis Ferdinand Alfred. French archaeologist.....1817–1892
Maury (mō′rĭ), Matthew Fontaine. American hydrographer.....1806–1873
Mauser (mou′zĕr), Peter Paul. German inventor. [*Magazine rifle*].....1838–1914
Mauser, Wilhelm. *Brother of P. P.* German inventor.....1834–1882
Mauve (mou′vĕ), Anton. Dutch painter.....1838–1888
Mavrokordatos (mä′vrō·kōr·thä′thōs), Alexandros. Greek statesman.....1791–1865
Mawson (mô′s'n), Douglas, Sir. British antarctic explorer.....1882–1958
Max, von (fōn mäks′), Gabriel. German historical painter.....1840–1915
Maxentius (măk·sĕn′shĭ·ŭs; -shŭs), Marcus Aurelius Valerius. Roman emperor (306–12)..... d. 312
Maxim (măk′sĭm), Hiram Percy. *Son of H. S.* Am. inventor. [*Maxim silencer*] 1869–1936
Maxim, Hiram Stevens, Sir. British (Am.-born) inventor. [*Maxim gun*]...1840–1916
Maxim, Hudson. *Brother of H. S.* American inventor and auth. [*Explosives*] 1853–1927
Maximilian (măk′sĭ·mĭl′ĭ·ăn; -yăn). *Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph. Bro. of Francis Joseph I.* Archduke of Austria, and emp. of Mexico (1864–67)..1832–1867
Maximilian I. Holy Roman emperor (1493–1519).....1459–1519
Maximilian II. Holy Roman emperor (1564–76).....1527–1576
Max Müller. See Müller, Friedrich Max.
Maxwell (măks′wĕl; -wĕl), James Clerk. Scottish physicist.....1831–1879
Maxwell, William Stirling-, Sir. See Stirling-Maxwell.
May (mā), Philip William. *Phil.* English illustrator and caricaturist.....1864–1903
May, Samuel Joseph. American clergyman and abolitionist.....1797–1871
May, Thomas Erskine, first Baron Farnborough. English historian.....1815–1886
Mayenne, de (dĕ mä′yĕn′), Charles de Lorraine, Duke. French general.....1554–1611
Mayer (mā′ĕr; mâr), Alfred Marshall. American physicist.....1836–1897
Mayer (mī′ĕr), Johann Tobias. German astronomer and mathematician.....1723–1762
Mayer, von (fōn mī′ĕr), Julius Robert. German physicist.....1814–1878
Mayhew (mā′hū), Henry. English journalist.....1812–1887
Mayhew, Jonathan. American clergyman and controversialist.....1720–1766
Mayo (mā′ō), Charles Horace (1865–1939), and William James (1861–1939), brothers. American surgeons. [*Mayo Clinic*]
Mayo, Henry Thomas. American admiral.....1856–1937
Mazarin (mä′zä′răN′; *Angl.* măz′ä·rĭn, măz′ä·rē′n′), *Ital.* **Mazarini** (mä′dzē·rē′nē), Jules *or* Giulio. French (Italian-born) cardinal. Premier of Louis XIV.1602–1661
Mazepa (mä·zĕp′ä), Ivan Stepanovich. Hetman of the Cossacks.....1640?–1709
Mazzini (mät·tsē′nē; mäd·dzē′-), Giuseppe. Ital. patriot and revolutionist...1805–1872
Mazzolino (mät′tsō·lē′nō). *Lodovico Mazzoli* or *Mazzuoli.* Italian painter.1478?–1528
Mazzoni (mät·tsō′nē), Guido. Italian poet and critic.....1859–1943
Mazzuoli (mät·tswō′lē) *or* **Mazzola** (mät·tsō′lä). See Parmigianino, Il.
Mc. Names prefixed *Mc-* are alphabetized as if spelled Mac.
Mead (mēd), Larkin Goldsmith. American sculptor.....1835–1910
Mead, William Rutherford. *Son of L. G.* American architect.....1846–1928
Meade (mēd), George Gordon. American general. [*Gettysburg*].....1815–1872
Meagher (mä′ĕr; -hĕr; -kĕr), Thomas Francis. Am. (Irish-born) general.....1823–1867
Méchain (mā′shăN′), Pierre François André. French astronomer.....1744–1804
Mechnikov. See Metchnikoff, Élie.
Meckel (mĕk′zl), Johann Friedrich. German anatomist.....1781–1833
Medhurst (mĕd′hûrst), Charles Edward Hastings, Sir. British air marshal...1896–1954
Medici, de' (dā mä′dē·chē; *Angl.* mĕd′ē-, mä′dē-), Alessandro, first duke of Florence. Assassinated.....1510–1537
Medici, de', Cosimo *or* Cosmo. *The Elder.* Chief of Florentine Republic...1389–1464
Medici, de', Cosimo I. *The Great.* First grand duke of Tuscany.....1519–1574
Medici, de', Giulio. See Clement VII.
Medici, de', Lorenzo. *The Magnificent.* Florentine ruler and patron.....1449–1492
Médicis, de. See Catherine de Médicis.
Medina-Sidonia (mä·thē′nä·sē·thō′nyä; 112), Alonso Pérez de Guzmán, seventh Duke of. Admiral of the Spanish Armada.....1550–1615
Meer, van der (vän dĕr mär′), Jan. *Of Haarlem. The Elder.* Dutch painter.1628–1691
Meer, van der, Jan. *The Younger. Son of preceding.* Dutch painter.....1656–1705
Meer van Delft (mär′ vän dĕlft′), Jan van der. See Vermeer.
Mehemet Ali (mĕ·mĕt′ ä·lī′) *or* **Moham'med Ali.** Viceroy of Egypt (1805–48).1769–1849
Méhul (mā′ül′), Étienne. French composer. [*Joseph*].....1763–1817
Meighen (mē′ĕn), Arthur. Canad. statesman; prime minister (1920–21, 1926)..1874 ——
Meiji (mā′jī). See Mutsuhito.
Meiklejohn (mĭk′l·jōn), Alexander. Am. educ., pres., Amherst Coll. (1912–24).1872 ——
Meilhac (mĕ′yăk′), Henri. Fr. dram. (chiefly in collab. with L. Halévy).....1831–1897
Meissner (mīs′nĕr), Alfred. German poet. [*Ziska*].....1822–1885
Meissonier (mā′sō′nyā′), Jean Louis Ernest. French painter.....1815–1891
Meitner (mīt′nĕr), Lise. German physicist.....1878 ——
Mejía (mĕ·hē′ä; 162), Tomás. Mexican general. Executed.....1812?–1867
Mekhitar *or* **Mechitar** (mĕ′kē·tär′), Peter Manoug. Armenian reformer.....1676–1749
Mela (mē′lä), Pomponius. Roman geographer.....1st c. A.D.
Melanchthon (mē·lăngk′thŭn; *Ger.* mā·länk′tōn) *or* **Melanthon** (mē·lăn′thŭn; *Ger.* mā·län′tōn). *Philipp Schwarzert.* German Lutheran reformer.....1497–1560
Melas, von (fōn mā′läs), Michael, Baron. Austrian general. [*Marengo*]...1729–1806
Melba (mĕl′bä), Mme. *Nellie* (born *Mitchell*) *Armstrong.* Austral. soprano.1861–1931
Melbourne (mĕl′bērn), Viscount. See Lamb, William.
Melchers (mĕl′chĕrz), (Julius) Gari. American painter.....1860–1932
Melchior (mĕl′kĭ·ôr), Lauritz Lebrecht Hommel. Am. (Danish-born) tenor..1890 ——
Melchthal, von (fōn mĕlk′tăl), Arnold. Legendary Swiss patriot..... 14th c.
Meleager (mĕl′ē·ā′jĕr). Greek epigrammatist.....B.C. 1st c.
Meléndez Valdés (mä·lān′dāth [-dāz] väl·dās′; 267), Juan. Spanish poet...1754–1817
Meletius (mē·lē′shĭ·ŭs), Saint. Bishop of Antioch..... d. 381
Melikov, Loris-. See Loris-Melikov.
Mellon (mĕl′ŭn), Andrew William. Am. banker; sec. of treasury (1921–32)..1855–1937
Melloni (mĕ·lō′nē; *Ital.* mäl·lō′-), Macedonio. Italian physicist.....1798–1854
Melo *or* **Mello, de** (*Span.* dā mä′lō; *Port.* dĕ mä′lōō), Francisco Manuel. Portuguese author.....1611–1666
Melozzo da Forlì (mä·lōt′tsō dä fôr·lē′). Italian painter of Umbrian school..1438–?1495
Melville (mĕl′vĭl), Viscount. See Dundas, Henry.
Melville *or* **Melvill**, Andrew. Scottish religious reformer.....1545–1622
Melville, George Wallace. American admiral and explorer.....1841–1912
Melville, Herman. American novelist. [*Moby Dick*].....1819–1891
Memling (mĕm′lĭng) *or* **Memlinc** (-lĭngk), Hans. Flemish painter.....1430?–1495
Memmi (mĕm′mē), Simone. See Martini, Simone.
Memminger (mĕm′ĭn·jĕr), Christopher Gustavus. German-American polit....1803–1888
Ménage (mā′nązh′), Gilles. French scholar.....1613–1692
Menander (mē·năn′dĕr). Greek comic dramatist.....B.C. 343?–?291
Mencius (mĕn′shĭ·ŭs) *or* **Meng-tse** (mŭng′dzŭ′). Chinese philosopher...B.C. 372?–?289
Mencken (mĕng′kĕn), Henry Louis. American editor. [*American Language*]..1880–1956
Mendaña de Neyra, de (thä män·dä′nyä thä nē′ā·rä), Álvaro. Span. navigator.1541–1595
Mendel (mĕn′dĕl), David. See Neander.
Mendel, Gregor Johann. Austrian botanist. [*Mendel's law*].....1822–1884
Mendeleev (mĕn′dē·lā′yĕf), Dmitri Ivanovich. Russ. chemist. [*Periodic law*].1834–1907
Mendelssohn (mĕn′dĕl·s'n; -sōn; *Ger.* mĕn′dĕls·zōn), Moses. German philos..1729–1786
Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (-bär·tôl′dē), Jakob Ludwig Felix. *Grandson of prec.* Ger. composer.....1809–1847
Mendès (mäs′dĕs′), (Abraham) Catulle. French poet and novelist.....1841–1909
Mendoza, de (thä män·dō′thä; -sä; 267), Antonio. Spanish colonial admin...1485?–1552
Mendoza, de, Diego Hurtado. Spanish author. [*Lazarillo de Tormes*]...1503?–1575
Mendoza, de, Íñigo López. See Santillana, de, Marquis.
Mendoza, de, Pedro. Spanish soldier; founder of Buenos Aires (1536).....1487?–1537
Meneely (mĕ·nē′lĭ), Alexander Howard. American educator, president, Wheaton Coll. (1944–).....1899 ——
Menelik II (mĕn′ĕ·lĭk). *Negus Negusti* (*King of Kings*). Emperor (1889–1913) of Abyssinia.....1844–1913
Menéndez de Avilés (mä·nān′dāth [-dāz] thā ä′vē·lās′; 112; 267), Pedro. Span. admiral; colonizer of Florida.....1519–1574
Menéndez y Pelayo (-dāth [-dās] ē pä·lä′yō), Marcelino. Spanish historian..1856–1912
Menes (mē′nēz). Egyptian king of the 1st dynasty.....fl. B.C. ?340
Menger (mĕng′ĕr), Karl. Austrian economist.....1840–1921
Mengs (mĕngs), Anton Raphael. German historical and portrait painter.....1728–1779
Meng-tse. See Mencius.
Menno Simons (mĕn′ō sē′mōns). Relig. reformer. See Mennonite, in *Vocab.*.1492–1559
Menpes (mĕm′pĭs), Mortimer. British artist, born in Australia.....1859–1938
Menshikov (mĕn′shĭ·kôf), Aleksandr Danilovich, Prince. Russian statesman.1672–1729
Menshikov, Aleksandr Sergeevich, Prince. Russian general.....1787–1869
Menuhin (mĕn′ū·ĭn), Yehudi. American violinist.....1916 ——
Menzel (mĕn′tsĕl), Wolfgang. German historian, novelist, and critic.....1798–1873
Menzel, von (fōn), Adolph Friedrich Erdmann. Ger. historical painter.....1815–1905
Menzies (mĕn′zĕz), Robert Gordon. Austral. prime min. (1931–41, 1949–).1894 ——
Mercadante (mär·kä·dän′tā), Saverio. Italian composer.....1795–1870

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Mercator (mĕr·kā′tĕr; *Flem.* mĕr·kä′tôr), Gerhardus. *Gerhard Kremer.* Flemish geographer. [*Mercator's projection*] 1512–1594
Mercer (mûr′sĕr), John. Eng. chemist and calico printer. [*Mercerizing*] .. 1791–1866
Mercié (mĕr′syā′), Marius Jean Antonin. French sculptor 1845–1916
Mercier (mĕr′syā′), Désiré Joseph. Roman Catholic cardinal; primate of Belg. 1851–1926
Mercier, Louis Sébastien. French dramatist, novelist, and critic 1740–1814
Meredith (mĕr′ə·dĭth), George. English novelist and poet 1828–1909
Meredith, Owen. See LYTTON, first Earl of,
Meredith, William Morris. American lawyer and politician 1799–1873
Meres (mĕrz), Francis. Eng. divine, schoolmaster, author. [*Palladis Tamia*] . 1565–1647
Meretskov (mĕr′ĕts·kôf′; *Russ.* myĭ·ryĕts-), Kirill Afanasevich. Russian marshal (World War II) ..... 20th c.
Merezhkovski (mĕr′ĕsh·kôf′skĭ; *Russ.* myĭ·ryĕsh-), Dmitri Sergeevich. Russian novelist 1865–1941
Mergenthaler (mĕr′gĕn·tä′lĕr), Ottmar. Ger.-Am. inventor. [*Linotype*] ... 1854–1899
Merian (mā′rē·än), Maria Sibylla. Swiss artist and naturalist 1647–1717
Merici, Angela, Saint. See ANGELA MERICI.
Mérimée (mā′rē′mā′), Prosper. French novelist and historian. [*Carmen*] .. 1803–1870
Merivale (mĕr′ĭ·väl), Charles. English historian. [*Rome*] 1808–1893
Merle d'Aubigné (mĕrl′ dō′bē′nyā′), Jean Henri. Swiss historian 1794–1872
Merlin de Douai (mĕr′lăn′ dē dwā′), Philippe Antoine, Count. French jurist. 1754–1838
Merriam (mĕr′ĭ·ăm), Clinton Hart. American physician and biologist 1855–1942
Merrick (mĕr′ĭk), Leonard. Orig. *Leonard Miller.* English novelist 1864–1939
Merrill (mĕr′ĭl), George Perkins. American geologist 1854–1929
Merriman (mĕr′ĭ·măn), Henry Seton. Pseudonym of Hugh Stowell SCOTT.
Merritt (mĕr′ĭt), Anna, *born* Lea. American artist 1844–1930
Merritt, Wesley. American general and military governor of Philippines 1834–1910
Merry (mĕr′ĭ), William Walter. English educator and classical editor 1835–1918
Merry del Val (mĕr′rē thĕl väl′), Rafael. Spanish cardinal, born in England. 1865–1930
Merry del Val, de (thä), Alfonso, Marques. Spanish diplomat 1864–1943
Mersenne (mĕr′sĕn′), Marin. French mathematician 1588–1648
Merwin (mûr′wĭn), Samuel. American editor and author 1874–1936
Méry (mā′rē′), Joseph. French novelist and satirical poet 1798–1865
Méryon (mā′ryōn′), Charles. French etcher 1821–1868
Mesdag (mĕs′dăx), Hendrik Willem. Dutch marine painter 1831–1915
Mesmer (mĕs′mĕr; *Angl.* mĕz′-), Franz (*or* Friedrich) Anton. Austrian physician. [*Mesmerism*] 1734–1815
Mesrob (mĕs·rōp′). Armenian patriarch; reputed deviser of Arm. alphabet .. 350?–439
Messager (mĕ′sa′zhā′), André Charles Prosper. Fr. composer and conductor. 1853–1929
Messala Corvinus (mĕ·sā′lä kôr·vĭ′nŭs), Marcus Valerius. Roman gen. ..... B.C. 1st c.
Messalina (mĕs′ə·lī′nə), Valeria. Roman profligate, 3d wife of Emp. Claudius . d. 48 A.D.
Messerschmitt (mĕs′ĕr·shmĭt), Wilhelm. Ger. aircraft designer and manuf. .. 1898 ——
Messier (mĕ′syā′), Charles. French astronomer 1730–1817
Meštrović (mĕsh′trô·vĭch; *Yugo.* -vĕt′y′), Ivan. Yugoslav sculptor ..... 1883 ——
Metastasio (mĕt′ə·stä′zē·ō; *Ital.* mä·tä·stä′zyō). *Pietro Antonio Domenico Bonaventura Trapassi.* Italian poet and dramatist 1698–1782
Metaxas (mĕ′tä·ksäs′; *Angl.* mē·tăk′səs), Joannes. Greek general and dictator. 1871–1941
Metchnikoff (mĕch′nĭ·kôf), Élie. *Ilya Ilich Mechnikov.* Russian zoologist and bacteriologist in France. [*Nobel prize in med., 1908*] 1845–1916
Metellus (mē·tĕl′ŭs), Lucius Caecilius. Roman general in first Punic War . d. B.C. ab. 221
Methodius (mē·thō′dĭ·ŭs), Saint. *Bro. of St. Cyril.* Missionary to the Slavs .. 826–885
Methuen (mĕth′ū·ĕn), Paul Sanford, third Baron. British general 1845–1932
Metsu *or* **Metzu** (mĕ·tsü′), Gabriel. Dutch genre painter ..... 1629?–1667
Metternich, von (fôn mĕt′ĕr·nĭk), Klemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar, Prince. Austrian statesman 1773–1859
Meulen, van der (văn dĕr mû′lĕ[n]), Adam Frans. Flemish painter 1632–1690
Meung, de, Jean. See JEAN DE MEUNG.
Meunier (mû′nyā′), Constantin. Belgian painter and sculptor 1831–1905
Meusnier (mû′nyā′), Jean Baptiste Marie. Fr. general and mathematician . 1754–1793
Meyer (mī′ĕr), Annie, *born* Nathan. American educator and writer 1867–1951
Meyer, Conrad Ferdinand. Swiss poet and novelist 1825–1898
Meyer, Eduard. *Brother of Kuno.* German historian 1855–1930
Meyer, Hans. German explorer. [*Kilimanjaro*] 1858–1929
Meyer, Hans Heinrich. Swiss writer on art and painter 1760–1832
Meyer, Johann Georg. *Meyer von Bremen.* German genre painter 1813–1886
Meyer, Julius Lothar. German chemist. [*Periodic law*] 1830–1895
Meyer, Kuno. *Brother of Eduard.* German Celtic scholar 1858–1919
Meyer (mā′yär′), (Marie) Paul (Hyacinthe). French philologist 1840–1917
Meyer, von (fôn mī′ĕr), Georg Hermann. German anatomist 1815–1892
Meyerbeer (mī′ĕr·bār; *in English, also* -bē̆r), Giacomo. *Jakob Liebmann Beer.* German composer 1791–1864
Meyerheim (mī′ĕr·hīm), (Friedrich) Eduard. German painter 1808–1879
Meyerheim, Paul. *Son of F. E.* German painter 1842–1915
Meyerhof (mī′ĕr·hôf), Otto. Ger. physiologist. [*Nobel prize in med., 1922*] . 1884–1951
Meyerhold (mī′ĕr·hôlt), Vsevolod Emilievich. Russ. actor, theater producer .... 1874 ——
Meyer-Lübke (mī′ĕr·lüp′kə), Wilhelm. Swiss Romance philologist 1861–1936
Meynell (mĕn′l), Alice Christiana Gertrude, *born* Thompson. Eng. author 1847–1922
Meynell, Wilfrid. *Husband of Alice.* English journalist and biographer 1852–1948
Mézeray, de (dē māz′rā′), François Eudes. French historian 1610–1683
Mézières (mā′zyâr′), Alfred Jean François. French literary critic 1826–1915
Mezzofanti (mĕd′dzô·fän′tē), Giuseppe. Italian cardinal and linguist 1774–1849
Miantonomo (mī·ăn′tō·nō′mō). Sachem of the Narragansets ..... d. 1643
Michael (mī′kəl; -k′l). *Mikhail Fëdorovich.* Tsar of Russia (1613–45) 1596–1645
Michael. *Mikhail Nikolaevich. Bro. of Alex. II.* Grand duke of Russia ... 1832–1909
Michael I. *Mihai. Michael Hohenzollern.* King of Romania (1927–30, 1940–47) ..... 1921 ——
Michaud (mē′shō′), Joseph François. French historian and journalist 1767–1839
Michel (mē′shĕl′), (Clémence) Louise. French anarchist 1830–1905
Michelangelo (mī′kĕl·än′jē·lō; mĭk′ĕl-) **Buonarroti** (*Ital.* mē·käl·än′jä·lô bwô′-när·rô′tē). Italian painter and sculptor 1475–1564
Michelet (mēsh′lĕ′), Jules. French historian 1798–1874
Michelet (mēsh′lĕ′), Karl Ludwig. German philosopher and author 1801–1893
Michelozzo di Bartolommeo (mē·kä·lôt′sô dē bär′tô·lôm·mā′ō). Florentine sculptor and architect 1396–1472
Michelson (mī′kəl·sŭn), Albert Abraham. Am. physicist. [*Nobel pr., 1907*] . 1852–1931
Mickiewicz (mĕts·kyĕ′vĕch), Adam. Polish poet 1798–1855
Mickle (mĭk′l), Joe J. Am. educ., president, Centenary Coll. (1945–) ..... 1898 ——
Mickle, William Julius. Scottish poet and translator 1735–1788
Micon (mī′kŏn). Greek painter and sculptor ..... B.C. 5th c.
Middlebush (mĭd′′l·bo͝osh), Frederick Arnold. American educator, pres., U. of Missouri (1935–54) ..... 1890 ——
Middleton (mĭd′′l·tŭn), Arthur. Am. lawyer. Signer of Decl. of Independ. . 1742–1787
Middleton, Thomas. English dramatist. [*The Changeling*] ..... 1570?–1627
Midhat Pasha (mĭd·hät′ pä·shä′). Turkish statesman 1822–1884
Miel (mēl) *or* **Meel** (māl), Jan. *Giovanni della Vite.* Flemish painter 1599–1663
Mieris, van (văn mē′rĭs), Frans. *The Elder.* Dutch genre painter 1635–1681
Mierosławski (myē′rô·släf′skē), Ludwik. Polish revolutionist 1814–1878
Mifflin (mĭf′lĭn), Thomas. American patriot and general 1744–1800
Mignard (mē′nyar′), Pierre. French painter 1610–1695
Migne (mēn′y′), Jacques Paul. French Roman Catholic editor and author ... 1800–1875
Mignet (mē′nyē′), François Auguste Marie. French historian 1796–1884
Miguel (mē·gĕl′). *Miguel Maria Evaristo de Bragança.* Portuguese prince . 1802–1866
Migula (mē′gōō·lä), Walter. German botanist and bacteriologist ..... 1863 ——
Mihajlović (mē·hī′lô·vĭch; *Yugo.* -vĕt′y′) *or* **Mikhailovitch** (mē·kī′-), Draža *or* Draja. Yugoslav general ..... 1893?–1946
Mijatović (mē·yä′tô·vĭch; *Yugo.* -vĕt′y′), Čedomilj. Serbian statesman ..... 1842–?1932
Miklas (mĭk′läs), Wilhelm. Austrian politician 1872–1956
Miklošić, von (fôn mē′klô·shĭch; *Yugo.* -shĕt′y′), Franz. Slavic philologist . 1813–1891
Mikoyan (myĭ·kŭ·yän′), Anastas Ivanovich. Russian politician ..... 1895 ——
Milan (mē′län). *Obrenovich.* Prince (1863–82) and king (1882–89) of Serbia . 1854–1901
Milch (mĭlk), Erhard. German field marshal ..... 1892 ——
Miles (mīlz), Nelson Appleton. American general 1839–1925
Milhaud (mē′yō′), Darius. French composer ..... 1892 ——
Mill (mĭl), James. Scottish philosopher, historian, and economist 1773–1836
Mill, John Stuart. *Son of James.* English philosopher and economist 1806–1873
Millais (mĭ·lā′), John Everett, Sir. English painter 1829–1896
Millay (mĭ·lā′), Edna St. Vincent. *Mrs. E. J. Boissevain.* Am. poet 1892–1950
Miller (mĭl′ĕr), Alice, *born* Duer. American novelist 1874–1942
Miller, Hugh. Scottish geologist and writer 1802–1856
Miller, Joaquin (wä·kēn′). *Cincinnatus Hiner Miller.* American poet 1839–1913
Miller, Joseph *or* Josias. *Joe.* English comedian. [*Jest-book*] 1684–1738
Miller, Joseph Hillis. American educ., pres., U. of Florida (1947–53) 1899–1953
Miller, Richard E. American painter 1875–1943
Miller, William. American prophet of the sect called Millerites 1782–1849
Millerand (mē′lē′rän′), Alexandre. French politician; president (1920–24) 1859–1943
Millet (mĭ·lā′; *Fr.* mē′lĕ′), Aimé. French sculptor 1819–1891
Millet (mĭl′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), Francis Davis. American painter and writer 1846–1912
Millet (mĭ·lā′; *Fr.* mē′lĕ′), Jean François. French genre and landscape painter . 1814–1875
Millikan (mĭl′ĭ·kən), Robert Andrews. Am. physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1923*] .. 1868–1953
Millin (mĭl′ĭn), Sarah Gertrude, *born* Liebson. South African novelist ..... 1889 ——
Millis (mĭl′ĭs), John Schoff. American educator, president, Western Reserve U. (1949–) ..... 1903 ——
Millor (mĭl′ĕr), William James. Am. educ., pres., U. of Detroit (1944–49) .. 1899 ——
Mills (mĭlz), Clark. American sculptor 1815–1883
Mills, Darius Ogden. American financier and philanthropist 1825–1910
Milman (mĭl′mən), Henry Hart. English divine, poet, and historian 1791–1868
Milmore (mĭl′mōr; 181), Martin. Irish-American sculptor 1844–1883
Milne (mĭln), Alan Alexander. English dramatist and poet ..... 1882 ——
Milne, John. English geologist and seismologist 1850–1913
Milne-Edwards (mĭln′ĕd′wərdz; *Fr.* mēl′nə′dwärs′), Alphonse. Fr. zoologist. 1835–1900
Milne-Edwards, Henri. *Father of Alphonse.* French naturalist 1800–1885
Milner (mĭl′nĕr), Alfred, first Viscount. Brit. statesman; colonial governor . 1854–1925
Milnes (mĭlz), Richard Monckton, first Baron Houghton. English poet 1809–1885
Miloš (mē′lôsh). *Obrenovich.* Serbian prince and soldier 1780–1860
Miltiades (mĭl·tī′ə·dēz). Athenian general ..... B.C. 540?–?489
Milton (mĭl′tŭn), John. English poet. [*Paradise Lost*] 1608–1674
Milyukov (mĭl′yōō·kôf; *Russ.* myĭ·lyōō-kôf′), Pavel Nikolaevich. Russian historian and statesman 1859–1943
Mind (mĭnt), Gottfried. *The Raphael of Cats.* Swiss painter 1768–1814
Mindszenty (mĭnd′sĕnt·y′; *Angl.* mĭn[d]′sĕn′tĭ), Josef. Orig. *Josef Pehm.* Hungarian cardinal, primate ..... 1892 ——
Minghetti (mĭng·gĕt′ĭ; *Ital.* mēng·gāt′tē), Marco. Ital. statesman and author . 1818–1886
Minié (mĭn′ĭ·ā; *Fr.* mē′nyā′), Claude Étienne. Fr. inventor. [*Minié rifle*] .. 1814–1879
Mino da Fiesole (mē′nō). See FIESOLE.
Minot (mī′nŭt), Charles Sedgwick. American biologist 1852–1914
Minot, George Richards. American physician. [*Nobel prize in med., 1934*] . 1885–1950
Minto (mĭn′tō), Earl of. See ELLIOT.
Minton (mĭn′t′n; -tŭn), Sherman. Assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court (1949–) ..... 1890 ——
Minuit (mĭn′ū·ĭt; mē′nü·ē′) *or* **Minnewit** (mĭn′ē·wĭt), Peter. First gov. of New Netherland (New York) 1580–1638
Miquel, von (fôn mē′kĕl), Johannes. German statesman 1828–1901
Mirabeau, de (dē mĭr′ə·bō; *Fr.* mē′rä′bō′), Honoré Gabriel Victor Riqueti, Count. French orator and revolutionary leader 1749–1791
Miramón (mē′rä·mōn′), Miguel. Mexican general 1832–1867
Miranda (mĭ·rän′də; *Span.* mē·rän′dä), Francisco. Venezuelan revolutionist . 1750?–1816
Mirbeau (mēr′bō′), Octave Henri Marie. French dramatist and novelist 1850–1917
Mirecourt, de (dē mēr′kōōr′), Eugène. *Charles Jean Baptiste Jacquot.* Fr. writer 1812–1880
Mistral (mēs′trăl′), Frédéric. Provençal poet. [*Nobel prize in lit., 1904*] ... 1830–1914
Mistral (mēs·trăl′), Gabriela. *Lucila Godoy de Alcayaga.* Chilean poet and educator. [*Nobel prize in lit., 1945*] 1889–1957
Mitchel (mĭch′ĕl), John. Irish revolutionist 1815–1875
Mitchel, Ormsby MacKnight. American astronomer and general 1809–1862
Mitchell (mĭch′ĕl), Donald Grant. *Ik Marvel.* American essayist 1822–1908
Mitchell, John. American labor leader 1870–1919
Mitchell, Margaret Julia. *Maggie Mitchell.* American actress 1837–1918
Mitchell, Maria. American astronomer 1818–1889
Mitchell, Silas Weir. American physician, novelist, and poet 1829–1914
Mitchell, William. American general 1879–1936
Mitchill (mĭch′ĭl), Samuel Latham. American physician and naturalist 1764–1831
Mitford (mĭt′ĭ·fĕrd), Mary Russell. English writer. [*Our Village*] 1787–1855
Mitford, William. English historian. [*History of Greece*] 1744–1827
Mithridates VI Eupator (mĭth′rĭ·dā′tēz, ū′pə·tôr). King of Pontus ..... B.C. ab. 132–63
Mitre (mē′trä), Bartolomé. Argentine statesman, author; pres. (1862–68) 1821–1906
Mitscherlich (mĭch′ĕr·lĭk), Eilhardt. German chemist. [*Isomorphism*] 1794–1863
Mitsunobu (mē·tsōō·nō·bōō), Tosa. Japanese painter 1434–1525
Mittag-Leffler (mĭt′täg·lĕf′lĕr), Magnus Gösta. Swedish mathematician 1846–1927
Mittermaier (mĭt′ĕr·mī′ĕr), Karl Joseph Anton. German jurist 1787–1867
Mivart (mĭ′värt; -vĕrt; mĭv′ĕrt), St. George Jackson. English biologist 1827–1900
Mnemon (nē′mŏn). See ARTAXERXES II.
Mnesicles (nĕs′ĭ·klēz). Greek architect. See PROPYLAEUM, in *Vocab.* .... fl. B.C. ab. 437
Möbius (mû′bĭ·ōōs), August Ferdinand. German mathematician 1790–1868
Mocquard (mō′kär′), Jean François Constant. French politician 1791–1864
Modestinus (mō·dĕs′tĭ·nŭs), Herennius. Roman jurist, pupil of Ulpian . fl. B.C. ab. 250
Modjeska (mō·jĕs′kä), Helena, *born* Opid. *Countess Chlapowski.* Polish actress 1840–1909
Modlin (mŏd′lĭn), George Matthews. American economist; president, U. of Richmond (1946–) ..... 1903 ——
Moe (mō), Jörgen Ingebretsen. Norwegian poet and folklorist 1813–1882
Moffat (mŏf′ăt), Robert. Scottish missionary in South Africa 1795–1883
Mogila (mō·gĕ′lä), Peter. Russian theologian. [*Orthodox Confession*] .... 1596?–1647
Mohammed (mō·hăm′ĕd; -ĭd; 119), **Mahomet** (mə·hŏm′ĕt, -ĭt; mä′fō·mĕt, -mĭt), *or* **Muhammad** (mōō·hăm′məd). Arab founder of Mohammedanism 570–632
Mohammed II. *The Great* or *The Victorious.* Turkish sultan (1451–81) .. 1430–1481
Mohammed IV. Turkish sultan (1648–87) 1641–1691
Mohammed V. Turkish sultan (1909–18) 1844–1918
Mohammed Ahmed (ä′mĕd). Moslem agitator. Cf. MAHDI, in *Vocab.* .... 1843?–1885
Mohammed Ali (ä·lī′). = MEHEMET ALI.
Mohammed Ali (ä·lē′). *Son of Muzaffar-ed-Din.* Shah of Persia (1907–09) . 1872–1925
Mohammed ibn-Abd-al-Wahab (ĭb′n·ăb·dōōl′wä·häb′). See WAHABI, in *Vocab.*
Mohammed Riza Pahlavi *or* **Pahlevi** (rĭ·zä′ pä′lä·vē). Shah of Iran (1941–) . 1919 ——
Mohammed Zahir Shah (zä′hĕr shä′). King of Afghanistan (1933–) ..... 1914 ——
Mohl, von (fôn mōl′), Hugo. German botanist 1805–1872
Mohl, von, Robert. *Brother of Hugo.* German politician 1799–1875
Möhler (mû′lĕr), Johann Adam. German theologian 1796–1838
Mohler (mō′lĕr), John Robbins. American animal pathologist 1875–1952
Moholy-Nagy (mô′hoi·nôd′y′), László *or* Ladislaus. Hungarian artist 1895–1946
Mohs (mōs), Friedrich. German mineralogist 1773–1839
Moissan (mwä′sän′), Henri. French chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1906*] 1852–1907
Mokanna, al- (äl′mō·kăn′nä). *Hashim ibn-Hakim.* Arab impostor. See VEILED PROPHET OF KHORASSAN, in *Vocab.* ..... d. ab. 780
Mola (mō′lä), Emilio. Spanish general 1887–1937
Molay, de (dē mō′lā′; *Angl.* dē′mō·lā′), Jacques. Grand master of Templars . 1243–1314
Molé (mô′lā′), Louis Mathieu, Count. French statesman 1781–1855
Moleschott (mō′lē·shŏt), Jacob. Physiologist in Italy, born in Holland 1822–1893
Molesworth (mōlz′wûrth; -wĕrth), Guilford Lindsey, Sir. Irish engin. in India . 1828–1925
Moley (mō′lĭ), Raymond. American journalist ..... 1886 ——
Molière (mô′lyär′). *Jean Baptiste Poquelin.* French dramatist 1622–1673
Molina (mō·lē′nä), Luis. Spanish Jesuit and theologian. [*Molinism*] 1535–1600
Molina, de, Tirso. See TIRSO DE MOLINA.
Molinari, de (dē mō′lē′nä′rē′), Gustave. Belgian economist 1819–1912
Molinos, de (dā mō·lē′nōs), Miguel. Spanish mystic. [*Quietism*] ..... 1640–?1697
Mollison (mŏl′ĭ·s′n), James Allan. British aviator ..... 1905 ——
Molnár (mōl′när; *Hung.* mŏl′-), Ferenc. Hungarian dramatist and novelist . 1878–1952
Molotov (mōl′ŭ·tôf; *Russ.* mô′lŭ·tŭf), Vyacheslav Mikhailovich. Orig. *Skryabin.* Russian statesman ..... 1890 ——
Moltke, von (fôn mōlt′kə), Helmuth, Count. Prussian field marshal 1800–1891

Moltke, von, Helmuth. *Nephew of prec.* German general 1848–1916
Molyneux (mŏl′ĭ·nōōks; -nūks; -nū), William. Irish philosopher 1656–1698
Mommsen (mŏm′zĕn), Theodor. Ger. historian. [*Nobel prize in lit., 1902*] . 1817–1903
Monboddo (mŏn·bŏd′ō), James Burnett, Lord. Scottish judge and author . . 1714–1799
Monck *or* **Monk** (mŭngk), George, first Duke of Albemarle. English general . . 1608–1670
Moncktoń (mŭngk′tŭn), Robert. British general in America 1726–1782
Mond (mŏnd; *Ger.* mōnt), Ludwig. British (German-born) chemist 1839–1909
Mondriaan (mōn′drē·än), Pieter Cornelis. Dutch painter 1872–1944
Monet (mō′nĕ′), Claude. French landscape painter. [*Impressionism*] 1840–1926
Moneta (mō·nā′tä), Ernest Teodoro. Ital. journalist. [*Nobel p. pr., 1907*] . . 1833–1918
Monge (mōnzh), Gaspard, Comte de Péluse. French geometer 1746–1818
Monier-Williams (mŭn′ĭ·ĕr-; mŏn′-), Monier, Sir. English Sanskrit scholar . . 1819–1899
Monk. See MONCK.
Monkhouse (mŭngk′hous), William Cosmo. English poet and art critic 1840–1901
Monmouth (mŏn′mŭth; mŭn′-), James Scott, Duke of. *Son of Charles II and Lucy Walter.* Eng. rebel 1649–1685
Monnier (mō′nyā′), Henri Bonaventure. French playwright and caricaturist . . 1805–1877
Monnier, Marc. French writer 1829–1885
Monro (mŭn·rō′), Alexander. *Primus.* Scottish anatomist 1697–1767
Monro, David Binning. Scottish classicist 1836–1905
Monro, Harold Edward. English poet and editor 1879–1932
Monroe (mŭn·rō′), Harriet. American poet and editor ..... 1861?–1936
Monroe, James. Fifth pres. of U. S. (1817–25). [*Monroe Doctrine*] 1758–1831
Monstrelet, de (dĕ mōns′trē·lĕ′), Enguerrand. French chronicler ..... 1390?–1453
Montagna (mōn·tän′yä), Bartolommeo. Italian painter ..... 1450?–1523
Montagu (mŏn′tə·gū; mŭn′-), Basil. English lawyer. Edited Bacon's works . 1770–1851
Montagu, Charles, first Earl of Halifax. English wit and statesman 1661–1715
Montagu, Edward, second Earl of Manchester. English statesman 1602–1671
Montagu, Edwin Samuel. Eng. statesman; sec. of state for India (1917–22) . . 1879–1924
Montagu, Elizabeth, *born* Robinson. English author 1720–1800
Montagu, John, 4th Earl of Sandwich. *Jemmy Twitcher.* English statesman . 1718–1792
Montagu, Mary Wortley, Lady, *born* Pierrepont. Eng. author. [*Letters*] . . 1689–1762
Montaigne, de (dĕ mŏn·tān′; *Fr.* mōn′tĕn′y′, -tän′y′), Michel Eyquem. French philos. and essayist 1533–1592
Montalembert, de (dĕ mōn′tä′lăn′bâr′), Charles Forbes, Count. French journalist and politician 1810–1870
Montalembert, de, Marc René, Marquis. French military engineer 1714–1800
Montañés (mōn′tä·nyās′), Juan Martinez. Spanish sculptor 1568–1649
Montanus (mŏn·tā′nŭs). Phrygian Christian leader. [*Montanists*] ..... ?2d c.
Montcalm de Saint-Véran, de (mōnt·käm′; *Fr.* dĕ mōn′kälm′ dĕ săn′vā′răn′), Louis Joseph, Marquis. French general. [*Battle of Quebec*] 1712–1759
Montecuccoli (mōn′tä·kōō′kō·lē), Raimund, Count. Austrian general 1609–1680
Montefiore (mŏn′tē·fĭ·ō′rē; -ō′rē), Moses Haim, Sir. British philanthropist . . 1784–1885
Montelius (mōn·tē′lĭ·ŭs; *Swed.* mōn·tā′lĭ·ŭs), Oskar. Swedish archaeologist . . 1843–1921
Montemayor, de (thä mōn′tä·mä·yōr′), Jorge. Portuguese poet and novelist . . 1521?–1561
Montépin, de (dĕ mōn′tā′păn′), Xavier. French novelist and dramatist 1823–1902
Montespan, de (dĕ mōn′tĕs·păn′; *Fr.* mōn′tĕs′päN′), Françoise Athénaïs, *born* Rochechouart, Marquise. Mistress of Louis XIV 1641–1707
Montesquieu, de (dĕ mŏn′tĕs·kū′; *Fr.* mōN′tĕs′kyû′), Charles de Secondat, Baron de La Brède et. French jurist and philosopher 1689–1755
Montessori (mŏn′tĕ·sō′rē; 181; *Ital.* mōn·täs·sō′rē), Maria. Italian educator . 1870–1952
Monteux (mōN′tû′), Pierre. French conductor ..... 1875 ——
Monteverdi (mŏn′tĕ·vär′dē; *Ital.* mōn·tā·vär′dē), Claudio. Italian composer . 1567–1643
Montez (mŏn′tĕz), Lola. *Marie Dolores Eliza Rosanna Gilbert.* British dancer; mistress of Louis I of Bavaria ..... 1818?–1861
Montezuma II (mŏn′tē·zōō′mä). Last Aztec emperor of Mexico (1502–20) . . . 1480?–1520
Montfaucon, de (dĕ mōN′fō′kōN′), Bernard. French monk and scholar 1655–1741
Montfort, de (dĕ mŏn′t′fûrt; *Fr.* mōN′fôr′), Simon, Earl of Leicester. English statesman and soldier ..... 1208?–1265
Montfort l'Amaury, de (dĕ mōN′fôr′ lä′mō′rē′), Simon IV, Earl of Leicester and Comte de Toulouse. *Father of preceding.* French crusader ..... 1160?–1218
Montgolfier (mŏnt·gōl′fĭ·ĕr; *Fr.* mōN′gōl′fyā′), Jacques Étienne (1745–99), and Joseph Michel (1740–1810), brothers. French inventors of air balloon.
Montgomery (mŏn[t]·gŭm′ĕr·ĭ; -gŭm′rĭ; -gŏm′-), Bernard Law, first Viscount Montgomery of Alamein. British field marshal ..... 1887 ——
Montgomery, James. British poet and journalist 1771–1854
Montgomery, Lucy Maud. See MACDONALD.
Montgomery, Richard. American general. [*Quebec*] 1736–1775
Montgomery-Massingberd (-măs′ĭng·bûrd), Archibald Armar, Sir. British field marshal 1871–1947
Montholon, de (dĕ mōN′tô′lōN′), Charles Tristan, Count. French general . . . 1783–1853
Monti (mŏn′tē; *Ital.* mōn′-), Vincenzo. Italian poet 1754–1828
Monticelli (mŏn′tĭ·sĕl′ē; *Fr.* mōN′tē′sĕ′lē′), Adolphe Joseph Thomas. French painter 1824–1886
Montmorency, de (dĕ mŏnt′mō·rĕn′sĭ; *Fr.* mōN′mō′răN′sē′), Anne, Duc. *Grandfather of following.* Constable of France (1537) 1493–1567
Montmorency, de, Henri II. Marshal of France. Executed 1595–1632
Montojo y Pasarón (mōn·tō′hō ē pä′sä·rōn′; 162), Patricio. Span. admiral . . 1839–1917
Montpensier, de (dĕ mōN′păN′syā′), Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans, Duchess. *La Grande Mademoiselle.* French army commander and memoirist 1627–1693
Montpensier, de, Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orléans, Duke. *Youngest son of King Louis Philippe.* French prince 1824–1890
Montreuil, de (dĕ mōN′trû′y′), Gerbert. French troubadour ..... 13th c.
Montrose (mŏnt·rōz′; mŏn·trōz′), James Graham, first Marquis of. Scottish Royalist 1612–1650
Monts, de (dĕ mōN′), Pierre du Guast, Sieur. French colonizer of Canada . . . . 1560?–?1630
Montt (mŏnt), Jorge. Chilean naval officer and president (1891–96) 1847–1922
Montt, Manuel. Chilean statesman and president (1851–61) 1809–1880
Montt, Pedro. *Son of Manuel.* Chilean statesman and president (1906–10) . . 1848–1910
Montucla (mōN′tü′klä′), Jean Étienne. French mathematician 1725–1799
Montyon, de (dĕ mōN′tyōN′), Jean Baptiste Antoine Auget, Baron. French philanthropist 1733–1820
Moody (mōō′dĭ), Dwight Lyman. Am. evangelist, associate of I. D. Sankey . . . 1837–1899
Moody, William Henry. Associate justice U. S. Supreme Court (1906–10) 1853–1917
Moody, William Vaughn. American poet, dramatist, and educator 1869–1910
Mook, van (vän mōk′), Hubertus Johannes. Dutch East Indian admin. ..... 1895 ——
Moon (mōōn), William. English blind teacher of the blind. [*Moon type*] . . . 1818–1894
Moore (mōōr; mōr; 181), Clement Clarke. American professor and poet 1779–1863
Moore, Edward. British scholar. [*Oxford Dante*] 1835–1916
Moore, Eliakim Hastings. American mathematician 1862–1932
Moore, George. Irish novelist 1852–1933
Moore, George Foot. American clergyman and orientalist 1851–1931
Moore, Henry Monck-Mason, Sir. British gov. general of Ceylon (1948–49) . . 1887 ——
Moore, Henry Thomas. Am. psychologist; president, Skidmore Coll. (1925–57) . 1886 ——
Moore, John, Sir. British general. [*Coruña*] 1761–1809
Moore, John Bassett. American publicist. [*International law*] 1860–1947
Moore, Thomas. Irish poet and wit. [*Lalla Rookh*] 1779–1852
Moore, Thomas Sturge. English author and wood engraver 1870–1944
Moore-Brabazon (-brăb′ä·z′n), John Theodore Cuthbert, first Baron Brabazon of Tara. British aviator and administrator ..... 1884 ——
Moorehead (mōōr′hĕd; mōr′-; 181), Warren King. American archaeologist . . . 1866–1939
Moraes Barros, de (thĕ mōō·rīz′ vär′rōōs), Prudente José. Brazilian politician and president (1894–98) 1841–1902
Morales, de (thä mō·rä′lās), Luis. *El Divino.* Spanish painter ..... 1510?–1586
Moran (mō·răn′), Edward Percy. American artist 1862–1935
Moran (mō′răn; 181), Patrick Francis. Irish archbishop & cardinal of Sydney . 1830–1911
Moran (mō·răn′), Thomas. American etcher, illustrator, and landscape painter . 1837–1926
Morand (mō′răN′), Paul. French novelist and diplomat ..... 1888 ——
Moratín, de (thä mō′rä·tēn′), Leandro Fernández. Spanish dramatist 1760–1828
Moray (mŭr′ĭ; 245), Earl of. See STEWART, James.
Morazán (mō′rä·sän′; 267), Francisco. Last president of the republic of Central America (1830–40) 1799–1842
Mordaunt (mōr′dănt), Charles, 3d Earl of Peterborough. English general . . . 1658–1735
More (mōr; 181), Anthony, Sir. *Antonio Moro.* Flemish painter ..... 1512?–?1576
More, Hannah. English religious writer 1745–1833
More, Henry. English philosopher, one of the "Cambridge Platonists" 1614–1687
More, Paul Elmer. American essayist and critic. [*Shelburne Essays*] 1864–1937
More, Thomas, Sir, *also* Saint. English statesman and author. [*Utopia*] . . . 1478–1535
Moréas (mō′rā′äs′), Jean. *Ioannes Papadiamantopoulos.* Greek-Fr. poet . . 1856–1910
Moreau (mō′rō′), Jean Victor. French general 1763–1813
Morel (mō′rĕl′), Fédéric. *The Younger.* French printer and Greek scholar . . 1552–1630
Moreland (mōr′lănd; 181), Jesse Earl. Am. educator, president, Randolph-Macon Coll. (1939–) ..... 1897 ——
Morellet (mō′rĕ′lĕ′), André. French philosopher 1727–1819
Morelli (mō·rĕl′ē; *Ital.* -rĕl′lē), Giovanni. *Ivan Lermoliev.* Ital. art critic . 1816–1891
Moreto y Cabaña (mō·rā′tō ē kä·vä′nyä), Agustín. Spanish dramatist ..... 1618?–1669
Moretto, Il (ēl mō·rĕt′ō; *Ital.* ēl mō·rät′tō). *Alessandro Bonvicino.* Italian painter 1498–1554
Morgagni (mōr·gän′yē), Giovanni Battista. Italian pathological anatomist . . . 1682–1771
Morgan (môr′gən), Arthur Ernest. Am. engin.; pres., Antioch Coll. (1920–36) . 1878 ——
Morgan, Charles Langbridge. English novelist. [*The Fountain*] 1894–1958
Morgan, Conway Lloyd. English zoologist and psychologist 1852–1936
Morgan, Daniel. American Revolutionary general 1736–1802
Morgan, Edwin Denison. Am. merchant. Governor of New York (1859–63) . 1811–1883
Morgan, George Campbell. English clergyman 1863–1945
Morgan, Harcourt Alexander. Am. entomologist; pres., U. of Tenn. (1919–33) . . 1867–1950
Morgan, Henry, Sir. British buccaneer; lieutenant governor of Jamaica . . . . . 1635?–1688
Morgan, (James) Appleton. American lawyer and Shakespearean scholar 1845–1928
Morgan, John. American physician and medical educator 1735–1789
Morgan, John Hunt. American Confederate general 1825–1864
Morgan, John Pierpont. American financier 1837–1913
Morgan, John Pierpont. *Son of J. P.* American financier 1867–1943
Morgan, John Tyler. American statesman and senator (Alabama) 1824–1907
Morgan, Lewis Henry. American ethnologist 1818–1881
Morgan, Sydney, Lady, *born* Owenson. Irish novelist ..... 1783?–1859
Morgan, Thomas Hunt. American zoologist. [*Nobel prize in med., 1933*] . 1866–1945
Morgan, William. American Freemason. See MORGANIZE, in *Vocab.* ..... 1774?–?1826
Morgan, de (dĕ môr′gän′), Jacques Jean Marie. French archaeologist 1857–1924
Morgenthau (môr′gĕn·tou), Henry. Am. lawyer and diplomat, born in Germany . 1856–1946
Morgenthau (-thô), Henry. *Son of prec.* Am. pub. Sec. treas. (1934–45) . . 1891 ——
Morghen (mōr′gän), Raffaello. Italian engraver 1758–1833
Morhof (môr′hōf), Daniel George. German author. [*Polyhistor*] 1639–1691
Morier (mōr′ĭ·ā), James Justinian. Brit. diplomat and nov. [*Hajji Baba*] . 1780?–1849
Mörike (mû′rĭ·kĕ), Eduard. German poet and novelist 1804–1875
Morison (mōr′ĭ·sŭn; -s'n; 185), James Augustus Cotter. English author 1832–1888
Morison, Samuel Eliot. American historian ..... 1887 ——
Morland (mōr′lănd), George. English painter 1763–1804
Morland, Thomas Lethbridge Napier, Sir. British (Canadian-born) general . . . 1865–1925
Morley (mōr′lĭ), Christopher Darlington. American essayist, novelist, poet . . . 1890–1957
Morley, Edward Williams. American chemist and physicist 1838–1923
Morley, Felix Muskett. *Bro. of C.D.* American writer; pres., Haverford Coll. (1940–45) ..... 1894 ——
Morley, Henry. English scholar and editor 1822–1894
Morley, John, Viscount Morley of Blackburn. English writer and statesman . . 1838–1923
Morley, Thomas. English composer ..... 1557–?1603
Mornay, de (dĕ môr′nā′), Philippe, Seigneur du Plessis-Marly. *Duplessis-Mornay.* French Huguenot leader 1549–1623
Morny, de (dĕ môr′nē′), Charles Auguste Louis Joseph, Duke. Fr. statesman . 1811–1865
Moro (mō′rō), Antonio. See MORE, Anthony.
Moron (mō·rōn′), Alonzo Graseano. Am. educ., pres., Hampton Inst. (1949–) . 1909 ——
Moroni (mō·rō′nē) *or* **Morone** (-nā), Giambattista. Italian painter ..... 1525?–1578
Moronobu (mō·rō·nō·bōō). *Hishikawa.* Japanese painter 1618–1703
Morot (mô′rō′), Aimé Nicolas. French painter 1850–1913
Morphy (mōr′fĭ), Paul Charles. American chess player 1837–1884
Morrill (mōr′ĭl; 185), James Lewis. Am. educ., pres., U. of Minn. (1945–) . 1891 ——
Morris (mōr′ĭs; 185), Charles. American naval officer 1784–1856
Morris, Gouverneur. American statesman 1752–1816
Morris, Gouverneur. *Great-grandson of preceding.* Am. nov. and story writer . 1876–1953
Morris, Lewis. *Half brother of Gouverneur.* Signer of the Decl. of Independ . 1726–1798
Morris, Lewis, Sir. British poet 1833–1907
Morris, Richard. English philologist 1833–1894
Morris, Robert. Am. statesman and financier; signer of Decl. of Independence . 1734–1806
Morris, William. English poet, artist, type founder, and socialist 1834–1896
Morrison (mōr′ĭ·sŭn; -s'n; 185), Herbert Stanley. English laborite & polit . . . 1888 ——
Morrison, Robert. Scottish missionary and Sinologist 1782–1834
Morrow (mōr′ō; 185), Dwight Whitney. American banker and diplomat 1873–1931
Morse (môrs), Edward Sylvester. American zoologist 1838–1925
Morse, Jedidiah. *Father of S. F. B.* American geographer and textbook writer . 1761–1826
Morse, John Torrey. American lawyer and biographer 1840–1937
Morse, Samuel Finley Breese. American artist and inventor. [*Telegraph*] . . 1791–1872
Mortier (môr′tyā′), Édouard Adolphe Casimir Joseph, Duke of Treviso. Marshal of France 1768–1835
Mortimer, de (dĕ′môr′t′ĭ·mĕr), Roger, first Earl of March. Welsh rebel & usurper . 1287–1330
Morton (mōr′t'n), Earl of. See DOUGLAS, James.
Morton, John. English prelate and statesman ..... 1420?–1500
Morton, John. Signer of the Declaration of Independence ..... 1724?–1777
Morton, John Maddison. English playwright. [*Box and Cox*] 1811–1891
Morton, Levi Parsons. Am. banker. Vice-president U. S. (1889–93) 1824–1920
Morton, Nathaniel. American historian. [*New Englands Memoriall*] 1613–1685
Morton, Oliver Perry. American statesman. Governor of Indiana (1861–67) . 1823–1877
Morton, Samuel George. American naturalist and anthropologist 1799–1851
Morton, Thomas. English dramatist. Cf. GRUNDY, Mrs., in *Vocab.* 1764–1838
Morton, William Thomas Green. Am. dentist. See ETHER, 2, in *Vocab.* 1819–1868
Mosander (mōō·sän′dĕr), Carl Gustav. Swedish chemist and mineralogist 1797–1858
Mosby (mōz′bĭ), John Singleton. American Confederate officer 1833–1916
Moscheles (mōsh′ĕ·lĕs), Ignaz. Bohemian pianist and composer 1794–1870
Moschus (mōs′kŭs). Greek pastoral poet ..... B.C. 2d c.
Mościcki (mōsh·chĕts′kē), Ignacy. Polish chem.; pres. of Poland (1926–39) . 1867–1946
Moseley (mōz′lĭ), Henry. English scientific writer 1801–1872
Moseley, Henry Gwyn-Jeffreys. English physicist 1887–1915
Moseley, John Ohleyer. Am. educ., president, U. of Nevada (1944–50) 1893–1955
Möser (mû′zĕr), Justus. German historian, statesman, and publicist 1720–1794
Mosley (mōz′lĭ), Oswald Ernald, Sir. English politician ..... 1896 ——
Moszkowski (mōsh·kôf′skē), Moritz. German composer and pianist 1854–1925
Motherwell (mŭth′ĕr·wĕl; -wĕl), William. Scottish poet and journalist 1797–1835
Mo Ti (mô′ dē′) *or* **Mo-tzŭ** (mô′ dzŭ′). Chinese philosopher ..... B.C. 5th–4th c.
Motley (mŏt′lĭ), John Lothrop. Am. hist. [*Rise of the Dutch Republic*] . . . 1814–1877
Moton (mō′t'n), Robert Russa. Am. educ., pres., Tuskegee Inst. (1915–35) . 1867–1940
Mott (mŏt), John Raleigh. Am. Y.M.C.A. leader. [*Nobel peace prize, 1946*] . 1865–1955
Mott, Lucretia, *born* Coffin. American social reformer 1793–1880
Motta (mōt′tä; *Angl.* mŏt′ä), Giuseppe. Swiss lawyer and statesman 1871–1940
Motteux (mô′tû′), Peter Anthony. Eng. (French-born) dramatist and trans . . 1660?–1718
Mottl (mōt′'l), Felix. Austrian composer and conductor 1856–1911
Mottram (mŏt′rəm), Ralph Hale. English writer ..... 1883 ——
Moulton (mōl′t'n; -tŭn), Ellen Louise, *born* Chandler. American poet 1835–1908
Moulton, Forest Ray. American astronomer. [*Planetesimal hypothesis*] . . 1872–1952
Moulton, Richard Green. English-American teacher of literature 1849–1924
Moultrie (mōōl′trĭ), William. American Revolutionary general 1730–1805
Mounet-Sully (mōō′nĕ′sü′lē′), Jean. Orig. *Jean Sully Mounet.* Fr. tragedian . 1841–1916
Mountbatten (mount·băt′'n), Louis, Earl. *Prince Louis of Battenberg.* British admiral; first governor general of dominion of India (1947–48) ..... 1900 ——
Moussorgsky. Variant of MUSORGSKI.
Mozart (mō′tsärt; *sometimes Angl.* -ärt), Wolfgang Amadeus. Aust. composer . 1756–1791
Muck (mŏōk), Karl. German conductor 1859–1940
Mücke (mük′ĕ), Heinrich. German painter 1806–1891
Muggleton (mŭg′l·tŭn), Lodowicke. English fanatic. [*Muggletonians*] 1609–1698
Muhammad. Var. of MOHAMMED.
Mühlbach (mül′bäk), Luise. Pseudonym of Klara MUNDT.

Mühlenberg (mül′lĕn·bĕrĸ; *Angl.* mū′lĕn·bûrg), Henry Melchior. Founder of the German Lutheran Church in America.....1711–1787
Muhlenberg (mū′lĕn·bûrg), John Peter Gabriel. *Son of H. M.* Am. general.1746–1807
Muir (mūr), John. Scottish naturalist in America.....1838–1914
Muir, William, Sir. Scottish Arabic scholar.....1819–1905
Muirhead (mūr′hĕd), John Henry. British philosopher.....1855–1940
Mukerji (mōō′kĕr·jē′), Dhan Gopal. East Indian writer in America.....1890–1936
Mulder (mül′dĕr; *Angl.* mūl′-), Gerardus Johannes. Dutch chem. [*Protein*].1802–1880
Mulhall (mūl′hôl), Michael George. Irish journalist. [*Dict. of Statistics*]...1836–1900
Mulholland (mūl′hŏl′ănd), John. American magician and author.....1898 ——
Müllenhoff (mül′lĕn·hôf), Karl. German philologist.....1818–1884
Müller (mül′ĕr; *Angl.* mīl′ĕr), Friedrich. *Maler.* German painter and poet..1749–1825
Müller (mül′ĕr; *Angl.* mūl′-, mīl′-), (Friedrich) Max. British (German-born) philologist.....1823–1900
Muller (mül′ĕr), Hermann Joseph. Am. genet. [*Nobel pr. in med., 1946*]...1890 ——
Müller (mül′ĕr; *Angl.* mīl′ĕr), Johann. *Regiomontanus.* German astronomer.1436–1476
Müller, Johannes Peter. German physiologist and anatomist.....1801–1858
Müller, Karl Otfried. German archaeologist and philologist.....1797–1840
Müller, Paul Herman. Swiss chemist. [*Nobel prize in med., 1948 (DDT)*].1899 ——
Müller, Sophie. German tragic actress.....1803–1830
Müller, Wilhelm. *Father of F. Max.* German lyric poet.....1794–1827
Müller, Wolfgang. *Müller von Königswinter.* German poet.....1816–1873
Müller, von (fôn), Johannes. Swiss historian.....1752–1809
Mullinger (mūl′ĭn·jĕr), James Bass. English historian.....1834–1917
Mulock (mū′lŏk), Miss. See CRAIK, Dinah Maria.
Mulready (mŭl·rĕd′ĭ; mūl′rĕd′ĭ), William. Irish genre painter.....1786–1863
Multatuli (mūl′tä·tū′lĭ; *Du.* mûl′tä·tü′lē). Pseudonym of E. D. DEKKER.
Mumford (mŭm′fĕrd), Lewis. American author and critic.....1895 ——
Mun, de (dĕ mŭn′), Adrien Albert Marie, Count. Fr. polit. and philosopher.1841–1914
Munch (münsh), Charles. French conductor.....1891 ——
Munch (mōōngk), Peter Andreas. Norwegian historian and philologist.....1810–1863
Münchhausen, von (fôn münĸ′hou·zĕn), *Eng.* **Munchausen** (mŭn·chô′zĕn; -chou′-), Karl Friedrich Hieronymus, Baron. German reputed exaggerator..1720–1797
Munday (mŭn′dĭ), Anthony. English playwright and poet.....1553–1633
Mundelein (mŭn′dĕ·lĭn), George William. American cardinal.....1872–1939
Mundt (mōōnt), Klara, *born* Müller. *Luise Mühlbach.* German novelist....1814–1873
Mundt, Theodor. *Husband of Klara.* German author.....1808–1861
Munkácsy, von (fôn mōōn′kä·chĭ), Mihály. *Michael Lieb.* Hung. painter..1844–1900
Muñoz Marín (mōō·nyōz′ mä·rēn′; 267), Luis. Puerto Rican writer and polit.; first elected gov. (1949).....1898 ——
Munro (mŭn·rō′), Hector Hugh. *Saki.* British author, esp. of short stories..1870–1916
Munro, Hugh Andrew Johnstone. British Latin scholar. [*Horace; Lucretius*].1819–1885
Munroe (mŭn·rō′), Charles Edward. American chemist.....1849–1938
Munsey (mŭn′sĭ), Frank Andrew. American author and publisher.....1854–1925
Munson (mŭn′s'n), Gorham Bert. American editor and critic.....1896 ——
Münsterberg (mĭn′stĕr·bûrg; *Ger.* mün′stĕr·bĕrĸ), Hugo. German psychol..1863–1916
Munthe (mŭn′tĕ′), Axel Martin Fredrik. Swedish physician and author.....1857–1949
Müntz (münts), Achille Charles. French agricultural chemist.....1848–1917
Münzer *or* **Müntzer** (mün′tsĕr), Thomas. Ger. religious enthusiast.....1489?–1525
Murad IV (mōō·rät′; -räd′) *or* **Amurath** (ă′mōō·rät′). Sultan of Turkey....1609–1640
Murasaki (mōō·rä·sä·kē), Baroness. *Murasaki Shikibu.* Japanese poet.....11th c.
Murat (mū·rä′; *Fr.* mü′rä′), Joachim. Marshal of France; king of Naples.....1767–1815
Muratori (mōō′rä·tō′rē), Lodovico Antonio. Italian archaeologist.....1672–1750
Murchison (mûr′chĭ·s'n), Roderick Impey, Sir. British geologist.....1792–1871
Murdock (mûr′dŏk), William. British engineer and inventor.....1754–1839
Murfree (mûr′frē), Mary Noailles. *Charles Egbert Craddock.* Am. novelist.1850–1922
Murger (mür′zhā′), Henri. French writer. [*Scènes de la Vie de Bohème*].1822–1861
Murillo (mōō·rē′[l]yō; 170; *Angl.* mū·rĭl′ō), Bartolomé Esteban. Span. painter.1617–1682
Murner (mōōr′nĕr), Thomas. German satirist.....1475–1537
Murphy (mûr′fĭ), Frank. Am. jurist; assoc. justice U. S. Supr. Court (1940–49).1890–1949
Murphy, John Benjamin. American surgeon. [*Murphy button*].....1857–1916
Murphy, Robert Daniel. American diplomat.....1894 ——
Murphy, William Parry. American physician. [*Nobel prize, 1934*].....1892 ——
Murray *or* **Moray** (mûr′ĭ; 245), Earl of. See STEWART, James.
Murray (mûr′ĭ; 245), Alexander. Scottish philologist.....1775–1813
Murray, Alexander Stuart. British archaeologist.....1841–1904
Murray, David, Sir. Scottish landscape painter.....1849–1933
Murray, David Christie. English novelist.....1847–1907
Murray, (George) Gilbert (Aimé). British classical scholar. [*Euripides*]..1866–1957
Murray, James Augustus Henry, Sir. Brit. philol. & lexicog. [*Oxf. Eng. Dict.*].1837–1915
Murray, John, fourth Earl of Dunmore. See DUNMORE.
Murray, John. Founder of Universalism in America, born in England.....1741–1815
Murray, John. Name of several successive generations of proprietors of a London publishing house founded by John MacMurray, later Murray (1745–93).
Murray, John, Sir. British zoologist and oceanographer, born in Canada.....1841–1914
Murray, Lindley. "*Father of English grammar.*" American grammarian...1745–1826
Murray, Philip. American labor leader.....1886–1952
Murray, Walter Charles. Canad. educ., pres., U. of Saskatchewan (1908–37).1866–1945
Murray, William, 1st Earl of Mansfield. Lord chief justice of England (1756–88)1705–1793
Murry (mûr′ĭ; 245), John Middleton. English editor and author.....1889–1957
Musäus (mōō·zä′ōōs), Johann Karl August. German writer.....1735–1787
Mushet (mŭsh′ĕt), Robert Forester. English metallurgist. [*Mushet steel*]..1811–1891
Musi, de' (dā mōō′zē), Agostino. See VENEZIANO, Agostino.
Musorgski *or* **Moussorgsky** (mōō·sôrg′skĭ), Modest Petrovich. Russian composer. [*Boris Godunov*].....1835–1881
Musschenbroek, van (văn mŭs′ĕn·brōōk), Pieter. Dutch mathematician....1692–1761
Musset, de (dĕ mü′sĕ′), (Louis Charles) Alfred. French writer.....1810–1857
Mussolini (mōō′sō·lē′nē; *Ital.* mōōs′sō-), Benito. *Il Duce.* Italian Fascist premier and dictator (1922–45).....1883–1945
Mustafa, or Mustapha, I (mōōs·tä·fä′), Sultan of Turkey (1617–18, '22–23).1591–1639
Mustafa Kemal Pasha (kĕ·mäl′ pä·shä′). See KEMAL ATATÜRK.
Muther (mōō′thĕr), Richard. German art historian.....1860–1909
Mutsuhito (mōō·tsōō·hē·tō). *Meiji.* Emperor of Japan (1867–1912).....1852–1912
Muzaffar-ed-Din (mōō·zăf′fĕr·ĕd·dēn′). Shah of Persia (1896–1907).....1853–1907
Muziano (mōō·tsyä′nō), Girolamo. *Bressano* or *Brescianino.* Ital. painter.1528?–1592
Muzzey (mŭz′ĭ), David Saville. American historian.....1870 ——
Myers (mī′ĕrz), Frederic William Henry. English essayist and poet.....1843–1901
Myron (mī′rŏn). Greek sculptor.....B.C. 5th c.

N

Nabonassar (năb′ō·năs′ĕr) *or* **Nabū-nasir.** King of Babylon (B.C. 747–734).d. B.C. 734
Nachtigal (năĸ′tē·gäl), Gustav. German traveler in Africa.....1834–1885
Nadir Shah (nä′dĭr shä′). *Tahmasp Kuli Khan.* Shah of Persia (1736–47).1688–1747
Naegele (nā′gĕ·lē), Charles Frederick. American portrait and figure painter..1857–1944
Naevius (nē′vĭ·ŭs), Gnaeus. Roman poet and dramatist.....B.C. 3d c.
Nagano (nä·gä·nō), Osami. Japanese admiral.....1888–1947
Nägeli, *or* **Naegeli, von** (fôn nā′gĕ·lē), Karl Wilhelm. German botanist.....1817–1891
Naidu (nä′ĭ·dōō), Sarojini. Hindu poet and reformer.....1879–1949
Nairne (nârn), Carolina, *born* Oliphant, Baroness. Scottish poet.....1766–1845
Naismith (nā′smĭth), James. Canad.-Am. inventor of game of basketball....1861–1939
Nanak (nä′nŭk). *Guru Nanak.* Founder of Sikhism.....1469–1538
Nana Sahib (nä′nä sä′hĭb). *Dandhu Panth.* Leader in Sepoy Mutiny....1825?–?1860
Nansen (năn′sĕn; *Norw.* nän′-), Fridtjof. Norwegian arctic explorer, naturalist, and statesman. [*86° 14′ N. lat., April, 1895*] [*Nobel peace prize, 1922*]..1861–1930
Nanteuil (năn′tŭ′y′), Robert. French painter and engraver.....1623–1678
Napier (nā′pĭ·ĕr; nā·pēr′), Charles, Sir. *Cousin of Sir C. J.* British admiral..1786–1860
Napier, Charles James, Sir. *Brother of Sir W. F. P.* British general.....1782–1853
Napier (nā′pĭ·ĕr; nā·pēr′) *or* **Neper** (nā′pĕr), John, Laird of Merchiston. Scottish deviser of logarithms.....1550–1617
Napier, Robert. Scottish engineer and shipbuilder.....1791–1876
Napier, Robert Cornelis, 1st Baron Napier of Magdala. British field marshal..1810–1880
Napier, William Francis Patrick, Sir. British general and military historian..1785–1860
Napoleon I (nä·pō′lē·ŭn; 129) *or* **Napoleon Bonaparte** (bō′nä·pärt). Emperor of the French (1804–15). Cf. BONAPARTE, BEAUHARNAIS.....1769–1821
Napoleon II. *L'Aiglon. Duc de Reichstadt.* Son of N. I and Maria Louise.1811–1832
Napoleon III. *Louis Napoleon. Son of Louis Bonaparte and Hortense de Beauharnais.* Emperor of the French (1852–70). Cf. EUGÉNIE.....1808–1873
Naquet (nä′kĕ′), Alfred Joseph. French chemist and politician.....1834–1916
Nares (nârz), George Strong, Sir. English naval officer and explorer.....1831–1915
Nares, Robert. English philologist. [*Glossary*].....1753–1829
Narihira (nä·rē·hē·rä). Japanese poet and gallant.....825–880
Naruszewicz (nä′rōō·shĕ′vĕch), Adam Stanisław. Polish historian and poet..1733–1796
Narváez (när·vä′äth; -ās; 267), Ramón María, Duke of Valencia. Spanish general and statesman.....1800–1868
Narváez, de (thä), Pánfilo. Spanish soldier in America.....1480?–1528
Nasby (năz′bĭ), Petroleum V. Pseudonym of David Ross LOCKE.
Nascimento, do (dōō näsh·sē·mănn′tōō; *Angl.* năsh′ĭ·mĕn′tōō), Francisco Manoel. *Filinto Elysio.* Portuguese poet.....1734–1819
Nash (năsh), Ogden. American poet.....1902 ——
Nash, Richard. *Beau Nash.* English social arbiter.....1674–1761
Nash *or* **Nashe** (năsh), Thomas. English dramatist and prose writer.....1567–1601
Nasmyth (năz′mĭth; nā′smĭth; năz′mĭth), Alexander. Scottish painter.....1758–1840
Nasmyth, James. *Son of Alexander.* Scottish inventor.....1808–1890
Nason (nā′s'n), John William. Am. educ., pres., Swarthmore Coll. (1940–53)..1905 ——
Nasr-ed-Din (nä′sĕr·ĕd·dēn′). Shah of Persia (1848–96).....1831–1896
Nassau-Siegen, van (văn näs′ou·zē′gĕn), Joan Mauritz, Count. Dutch field marshal; governor in Brazil (1637–44).....1604–1679
Nast (năst), Thomas. American (German-born) cartoonist.....1840–1902
Nathan (nā′thăn), George Jean. American author, editor, and critic.....1882–1958
Nathan, Robert. American novelist.....1894 ——
Nation (nā′shŭn), Carry Amelia, *born* Moore. American temperance crusader.1846–1911
Nattier (nä′tyā′), Jean Marc. French portrait painter.....1685–1766
Naumann (nou′män), Johann Gottlieb. German composer.....1741–1801
Navarrete, Juan Fernández. See FERNÁNDEZ NAZARRETE.
Navarrete, de (thā nä′vär·rē′tā), Martín Fernández. Span. nav. and writer..1765–1844
Navez (nä′vĕz′), François Joseph. Belgian painter.....1787–1869
Naville (nä′vēl′), (Henri) Édouard. Swiss Egyptologist.....1844–1926
Nazimova (nä·zĭm′ō·vä), Alla. Russian actress in America.....1879–1945
Nazim Pasha (nä·zĭm′ pä·shä′). Turkish general.....1848–1913
Nazimuddin (nä′zĭm·ōōd·dēn′), Khwaja, Sir. Moslem lawyer; governor general of Pakistan (1948–51).....1894 ——
Neal (nēl), Daniel. English historian. [*History of the Puritans*].....1678–1743
Neal, John. American novelist, journalist, and poet.....1793–1876
Neale (nēl), John Mason. English hymnologist. [*Jerusalem the Golden*]...1818–1866
Neander (nā·ăn′dĕr; *Angl.* nē·ăn′-), Johann August Wilhelm. *David Mendel.* German ecclesiastical historian.....1789–1850
Nearchus (nē·är′kŭs). Macedonian officer and governor.....fl. B.C. 325
Nebuchadnezzar (nĕb′ū·kăd·nĕz′ĕr) *or* **Nebuchadrezzar** (-rĕz′ĕr). Chaldean king of Babylon (B.C. 605–562).....d. B.C. 562
Necho (nē′kō). *Pharaoh-Necho.* King of Egypt (B.C. ab. 609–593).
Necker (nĕ′kär′; *Angl.* nĕk′ĕr), Jacques. *Father of Mme. de Staël.* French financier and statesman, born in Geneva.....1732–1804
Neer, van der (văn dĕr när′), Aart *or* Aert *or* Aernout. Dutch painter.....1603?–1677
Neesima (nē·shē·mä), Joseph Hardy. Jap. educator. [*Doshisha School*]...1843–1890
Neff (nĕf), Pat Morris. Am. lawyer and politician; pres., Baylor U. (1932–47).1871–1952
Nehru (nä′rōō), Jawaharlal. *Son of Motilal.* Indian nationalist; first prime minister of dominion of India (1947–).....1889 ——
Nehru, Motilal, Pundit. Indian nationalist leader.....1861–1931
Neihardt (nī′härt), John Gneisenau. "Poet laureate of Nebraska".....1881 ——
Neill (nēl), Edward Duffield. American clergyman and historian.....1823–1893
Neilson (nēl′sŭn; -s'n), Lilian Adelaide. *Elizabeth Ann Brown.* Eng. actress.1848–1880
Neilson, William Allan. American educator, author, and editor, born in Scotland. President, Smith College (1917–39).....1869–1946
Nekrasov (nĕ·krä′sôf), Nikolai Alekseevich. Russian poet.....1821–1877
Nélaton (nā′lä′tôn′), Auguste. French surgeon.....1807–1873
Nelson (nĕl′sŭn; -s'n), Donald Marr. American businessman and admin.....1888 ——
Nelson, Henry Loomis. American journalist and educator.....1846–1908
Nelson, Horatio, Viscount. British admiral. [*Trafalgar*].....1758–1805
Nelson, Thomas. Am. polit. leader; signer of Declaration of Independence...1738–1789
Nemours, de (dĕ nĕ·mōōr′), Louis Charles Philippe Raphaël d'Orléans, Duke. *Son of King Louis Philippe.* French prince and general.....1814–1896
Nennius (nĕn′ĭ·ŭs). Welsh compiler of *Historia Britonum*.....fl. 796
Neper, John. See NAPIER, John.
Nepos (nē′pŏs; nĕp′ŏs), Cornelius. Roman historian and biographer.....B.C. 1st c.
Neri, de' (dā nā′rē), Filippo, San. *St. Philip Neri.* Italian founder of "Fathers of the Oratory."....1515–1595
Nernst (nĕrnst), Walther Hermann. German chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1920*].1864–1941
Nero (nē′rō; nēr′ō; 116). *Nero Claudius Caesar Drusus Germanicus.* Orig. *Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus.* Roman emperor (54–68).....37–68
Neruda (nĕ′rōō·dä), Jan. Czech poet and story writer.....1834–1891
Nerva (nûr′vä), Marcus Cocceius. Roman emperor (96–98).....35?–98
Nerval, de (dĕ nĕr′vàl′), Gérard. *Gérard Labrunie.* French writer.....1808–1855
Nesbit (nĕz′bĭt), Edith. *Mrs. Hubert Bland.* English poet and story writer..1858–1924
Nesselrode (nĕs′ĕl·rōd; *Russ.* nyĭs·sĭl·rô′dyĕ), Karl Robert, Count. Russ. dipl..1780–1862
Nessler (nĕs′lĕr), Viktor. German composer.....1841–1890
Nestorius (nĕs·tō′rĭ·ŭs; 181). Syrian bishop. See NESTORIAN, in *Vocab.*...d. ab. 451
Nethersole (nĕth′ĕr·sōl), Olga. English actress.....1870–1951
Netscher (nĕch′ĕr), Caspar. German-Dutch painter.....1639–1684
Nettleship (nĕt′l·shĭp), Henry. English classical scholar.....1839–1893
Neuhof, von (fôn noi′hôf), Theodor, Baron. German adventurer.....1686?–1756
Neukomm, von (fôn noi′kŏm), Sigismund, Chevalier. Austrian composer....1778–1858
Neumann (noi′män), Balthasar. German architect.....1687–1753
Neumann, Carl Gottfried. *Son of F. E.* German mathematician.....1832–1925
Neumann, Franz Ernst. German physicist and mineralogist.....1798–1895
Neurath, von (fôn noi′rät), Konstantin, Baron. German diplomat.....1873–1956
Neuville, de (dĕ nû′vēl′), Alphonse Marie. French painter.....1836–1885
Neville (nĕv′ĭl; -Il), Richard, Earl of Warwick. *The Kingmaker.* Eng. warrior.1428–1471
Nevils (nĕv′ĭlz), William Coleman. Am. educ., pres., U. of Scranton (1942–47).1878–1955
Nevin (nĕv′ĭn), Arthur Finley. *Brother of E. W.* American composer.....1871–1943
Nevin, Ethelbert Woodbridge. American composer, esp. of songs.....1862–1901
Nevin, John Williamson. American theologian. [*Mercersburg theology*]....1803–1886
Newall (nū′ăl), Cyril Louis Norton, Sir. British air marshal and admin.....1886 ——
Newberry (nū′bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), John Strong. American geologist.....1822–1892
Newbery (nū′bĕr·ĭ), John. English publisher. [*Newbery Medal*].....1713–1767
Newbolt (nū′bōlt), Henry John, Sir. English barrister and poet.....1862–1938
Newburn (nū′bĕrn), Harry Kenneth. Am. educ., pres., U. of Oregon (1945–53).1906 ——
Newcastle (nū′kăs′l; 83), Thomas Pelham-Holles, 1st Duke of. Eng. politician.1693–1768
Newcastle, William Cavendish, Duke of. English general.....1592–1676
Newcomb (nū′kŭm), John Lloyd. Am. eng.; pres., U. of Virginia (1933–47)..1881–1954
Newcomb, Simon. American astronomer.....1835–1909
Newcomen (nū′kō·mĕn; nū·kŭm′ĕn), Thomas. Eng. inventor (steam engine)..1663–1729
Newdigate (nū′dĭ·gĭt; -gāt), Roger, Sir. English antiquary. [*Newdigate prize*].1719–1806
Newell (nū′ĕl), Frederick Haynes. American engineer and hydrographer.....1862–1932
Newell, Peter Sheaf Hersey. American illustrator.....1862–1924
Newman (nū′măn), Albert Henry. American church historian.....1852–1933
Newman, Francis William. English theologian and author.....1805–1897
Newman, John Henry, Cardinal. *Brother of F. W.* Eng. theologian and auth..1801–1890
Newnes (nūnz), George, Sir. English publisher.....1851–1910
Newport (nū′pōrt; 181), Christopher. English mariner. [*Virginia Company*]. d. 1617
Newton (nū′tŭn; -t'n), Alfred Edward. American bibliophile and author.....1863–1940
Newton, Charles Thomas, Sir. English archaeologist.....1816–1894
Newton, Hubert Anson. American mathematician and astronomer.....1830–1896
Newton, Isaac, Sir. English philosopher and mathematician.....1642–1727
Newton, Robert. Canadian agronomist; president, U. of Alberta (1942–50)..1889 ——
Nexö (nĭk′sû), Martin Andersen. Danish novelist.....1869–1954

Ney (nā), Michel, Duke of Elchingen, Prince of the Moskova. Marshal of France .1769–1815
Nicander (nĭ·kăn′dĕr; nī-). Greek poet, physician, and grammarian..... B.C. 2d c.
Nicander (nĭ·kăn′dĕr; *Swed.* nē·kän′-), Karl August. Swedish poet.....1799–1839
Nicator (nĭ·kā′tôr; -tĕr). See SELEUCUS I.
Niccoli, de′ (dā nĭk′ō·lē; *Ital.* nēk′kō-), Niccolò. Florentine classical scholar .1363–1437
Niccolini (nĭk′ō·lē′nē; *Ital.* nēk·kō-), Giovanni Battista. Italian playwright. .1782–1861
Nicholas (nĭk′ō·lăs), Saint. See SAINT NICHOLAS, in *Vocab.*
Nicholas I. *The Great, and Saint.* Pope (858–867)..... 800?–867
Nicholas V. *Tommaso Parentucelli* or *da Sarzana.* Pope (1447–55).....1397?–1455
Nicholas I. Prince of Montenegro and king (1910–18).....1841–1921
Nicholas I. *Nikolai Pavlovich.* Emperor of Russia (1825–55).....1796–1855
Nicholas II. *Nikolai Aleksandrovich.* Emperor of Russia (1894–1917) ...1868–1918
Nicholas. *Nikolai Nikolaevich.* Russian grand duke and general.....1856–1929
Nicholas of Cusa (kū′sä). Roman Catholic prelate, mathematician, and philos. 1401–1464
Nichols (nĭk′ŭlz), Anne. American dramatist..... 20th c.
Nichols, Edward Leamington. American physicist.....1854–1937
Nichols, John. English publisher. [*Gentleman's Magazine*].....1745–1826
Nichols, John Gough. *Grandson of John.* English antiquary.....1806–1873
Nichols, Robert Malise Bowyer. English poet and dramatist.....1893–1944
Nicholson (nĭk′ŭl·sŭn; -s'n), Edward Williams Byron. Eng. author, librarian .1849–1912
Nicholson, Francis, Sir. English colonial governor in America.....1655–1728
Nicholson, Francis. English water-colorist.....1753–1844
Nicholson, Meredith. American novelist and diplomat.....1866–1947
Nicholson, Patrick J. Can. educ., pres., St. Francis Xavier U. (1944–54) ..1887 ——
Nicias (nĭsh′I·ăs). Athenian statesman and general. [*Syracuse*].....d. B.C. 413
Nicol (nĭk′ŭl). Scottish painter.....1825–1904
Nicolai (nē′kō·lä′ē; *Angl.* nĭk′ō·lī), Carl Otto Ehrenfried. German composer .1810–1849
Nicolai, Christoph Friedrich. German author.....1733–1811
Nicolas (nĭk′ō·lăs), Nicholas Harris, Sir. English antiquary.....1799–1848
Nicolay (nĭk′ō·lā′), John George. German-American author and historian....1832–1901
Nicole (nē′kōl′), Pierre. French Jansenist.....1625?–1695
Nicoll (nĭk′ŭl), William Robertson, Sir. Scottish author and editor.....1851–1923
Nicolle (nē′kōl′), Charles Jean Henri. Fr. physician. [*Nobel prize, med., 1928*].1866–1936
Nicolls (nĭk′ŭlz), Richard. First British governor of New York.....1624–1672
Nicolson (nĭk′ŭl·sŭn; -s'n), Harold. English biographer and critic.....1886 ——
Nicot (nē′kō′), Jean. French scholar. Introduced tobacco into France.....1530?–1600
Niebuhr (nē′boōr; *Ger.* -boōr), Barthold Georg. Ger. hist. and philologist....1776–1831
Niebuhr, Carsten. *Father of B. G.* German traveler in Arabia.....1733–1815
Niehaus (nē′hous), Charles Henry. American sculptor.....1855–1935
Niel (nyĕl), Adolphe. Marshal of France and minister of war.....1802–1869
Niembsch von Strehlenau (nĕmpsh′ fôn shtrā′lē·nou), Nikolaus. See LENAU.
Niemcewicz (nyĕm·tsē′vĕch), Julian Ursyn. Polish patriot and writer.....1758–1841
Niemöller (nē′mûl′ĕr), Martin. German anti-Nazi Protestant theologian.....1892 ——
Niepce (nyĕps), Joseph Nicéphore. French physicist (photography).....1765–1833
Niepce de Saint-Victor (dĕ săn′vĕk′tôr′), Claude Félix Abel. Fr. physicist. 1805–1870
Nietzsche (nē′chĕ), Friedrich Wilhelm. German philosopher.....1844–1900
Nieuport (nyū′pôr′), Édouard. French aviator and airplane builder.....1875–1911
Nieuwenhuis (nē′vĕn·hois), Anton Willem. Dutch explorer, ethnologist.....1864 ——
Nightingale (nīt′ĭn·gāl; nīt′ĭng-), Florence. English philanthropist and nurse. 1820–1910
Nijinsky (nĭ·zhĭn′skĭ; *Russ.* nyĭ·zhĕn′-), Waslaw. Russian ballet dancer.....1890–1950
Nikisch (nē′kĭsh), Arthur. Hungarian violinist and conductor.....1855–1922
Nikitin (nĭ·kē′tĭn; *Russ.* nyĭ·kē′tyĭn), Ivan Savvich. Russian poet.....1824–1861
Nikon (nyē′kŏn). Russian ecclesiastic and statesman. Patriarch of Moscow..1605–1681
Niles (nīlz), Hezekiah. American journalist. [*Niles' Register*].....1777–1839
Nilsson (nĭl′sŭn; -s'n; *Swed.* nĭls′sōn), Christine. Swedish soprano.....1843–1921
Nilsson, Sven. Swedish naturalist and physician.....1787–1883
Nimitz (nĭm′ĭts), Chester William. American admiral of the fleet.....1885 ——
Ninian (nĭn′I·ăn) *or* **Ninias** (-ăs), Saint. Scottish evangelist..... d. ?432
Ninon de Lenclos (nē′nōn′ dĕ lăn′klō′). See LENCLOS, DE.
Nisard (nē′zär′), (Jean Marie Napoléon) Désiré. Fr. lit. hist. and critic.....1806–1888
Nitti (nīt′ī; *Ital.* nēt′tē), Francesco Saverio. Italian statesman and economist..1868–1953
Nitzsch (nĭch), Karl Wilhelm. German historian.....1818–1880
Nivelle (nē′vĕl′), Robert Georges. French general.....1856–1924
Nix'on (nĭks′n), Richard Milhous. Am. lawyer; vice-pres. U. S. (1953–) ..1913 ——
Noailles, de (dĕ nō′ä′y′), Adrien Maurice, Duke. Marshal of France.....1678–1766
Noailles, de, Louis Marie, Viscount. *Grandson of preceding.* Fr. statesman .1756–1804
Nobel (nō·bĕl′), Alfred Bernhard. Swedish manufacturer of explosives, inventor of dynamite, and philanthropist. [*Nobel prizes*].....1833–1896
Nobile (nō′bē·lā), Umberto. Italian arctic explorer.....1885 ——
Nobili (nō′bē·lē), Leopoldo. Italian physicist. [*Galvanometer*].....1784–1835
Noble (nō′b'l), Percy Lockhart Harnam, Sir. British admiral.....1880–1955
Nobunaga (nō·bōō·nä·gä). *Oda Nobunaga.* Japanese soldier and ruler.....1534–1582
Nodier (nō′dyā′), Charles. French poet and littérateur.....1780–1844
Nodzu (nō·dzōō), Michitsura, Marquis. Japanese general.....1841–1908
Nogi (nō·gē), Maresuke, Count. Japanese general. [*Port Arthur*].....1849–1912
Noguchi (nō·gōō′chē; *Jap.* nō·gōō·chē), Hideyo. Japanese physician in America .1876–1928
Noguès (nō′gĕs′), Auguste. French general.....1876 ——
Nöldeke (nûl′dĕ·kĕ), Theodor. German orientalist.....1836–1930
Nollekens (nŏl′ĕ·kĕnz), Joseph. English sculptor.....1737–1823
Nomura (nō·mōō·rä), Kichisaburo. Japanese admiral and diplomat.....1877 ——
Nonnus (nŏn′ŭs). Greek epic poet.....4th–5th c.
Noort, van (văn nōrt′), Adam. Flemish painter.....1557–1641
Nord Alexis (nôr′ ä′lĕk′sē′), Pierre. Haitian general; president (1902–08) 1820–1910
Nordau (nôr′dou), Max Simon. Orig. *Südfeld.* German author and physician .1849–1923
Nordenflycht (nōōr′dĕn·flŭkt′), Hedvig Charlotta. Swedish poet.....1718–1763
Nordenskjöld (nōōr′dĕn·shŭld′), Nils Adolf Erik, Baron. Swed. arctic explorer .1832–1901
Nordenskjöld, Nils Otto Gustaf. *Nephew of preceding.* Swedish explorer..1869–1928
Nordica (nôr′dĭ·kä), Lillian. *Lillian Norton.* American soprano.....1859–1914
Nordraak (nôr′drôk), Rikard. Norwegian composer.....1842–1866
Norlin (nôr′lĭn), George. American educ., president, U. of Colorado (1918–39) .1871–1942
Norman (nôr′măn), Henry, Sir. English journalist and radio engineer.....1858–1939
Norman, Henry Wylie, Sir. British general and colonial governor.....1826–1904
Norman, Montagu Collet, 1st Baron. Governor of the Bank of Eng. (1920–44) .1871–1950
Normanby (nôr′măn·bĭ), Marquis of. See PHIPPS.
Norris (nôr′ĭs), Charles Gilman. *Brother of F.* American novelist.....1881–1945
Norris, Frank, *orig.* Benjamin Franklin. American novelist.....1870–1902
Norris, George William. American lawyer; senator (Nebraska).....1861–1944
Norris, John. English philosopher and clergyman.....1657–1711
Norris, Kathleen, *born* Thompson. *Mrs. Charles G. Norris.* Am. novelist..1880 ——
Norris, William Edward. English novelist.....1847–1925
North (nôrth), Christopher. Pseudonym of John WILSON.
North, Elisha. American physician.....1771–1843
North, Frederick, 2d Earl of Guilford. *Lord North.* Eng. prime min. (1770–82) .1732–1792
North, Thomas, Sir. English translator. [*Plutarch*].....1535?–?1601
Northcliffe (nôrth′klĭf), 1st Viscount. See HARMSWORTH, A. C. W.....1865–1922
Northcote (nôrth′kŭt; -kōt), James. English painter.....1746–1831
Northcote, Stafford Henry, 1st Earl of Iddesleigh. English statesman.....1818–1887
Northrop (nôr′thrŏp), John Howard. Am. scientist. [*Nobel pr. in chem., 1946*] 1891 ——
Northumberland (nôr·thŭm′bĕr·lănd), Duke and Earl of. See PERCY.
Northumberland, John Dudley, Duke of. See DUDLEY.
Norton (nôr′t'n), Andrews. American theologian and scholar.....1786–1853
Norton, Caroline Elizabeth Sarah, *born* Sheridan. English author.....1808–1877
Norton, Charles Eliot. *Son of A.* American art historian and translator....1827–1908
Norton, Thomas. English lawyer and poet. [*Gorboduc, with T. Sackville*] ..1532–1584
Nostradamus (nŏs′trä·dä′mŭs), *or* **Notredame, de** (dĕ nō′tr'·dăm′), Michel. French astrologer, physician, and author of rhymed prophecies.....1503–1566
Nott (nŏt), Eliphalet. American divine; president, Union College (1804–66)....1773–1866
Nottingham (nŏt′ĭng·ăm), 1st Earl of. See FINCH, Heneage.
Noue. See LA NOUE.
Noureddin. See NUREDDIN.
Novaković (nō·vä′kō·vĭch; *Yugo.* -vĕt′y′), Stojan. Serbian author and polit...1842–1915
Novalis (nō·vä′lĭs). Pseudonym of Friedrich von HARDENBERG.
Novatian (nō·vā′shăn). Christian sectarian and antipope. [*Novatians*]..... 3d c.
Novello (nō·vĕl′ō), Vincent. English composer and organist.....1781–1861
Novikov (nō′vĭ·kŏf; *Russ.* nô′vyĭ·kŭf), Aleksandr Aleksandrovich. Russian air marshal.....1905 ——
Novikov, Nikolai Ivanovich. Russian author.....1744–1818
Novikov, Nikolai Vasilievich. Russian diplomat.....1903 ——
Novikov, Olga, *born* Kireev. *O. K.* Russian journalist in England.....1840–1925
Noyes (noiz), Alfred. English poet.....1880–1958
Noyes, John Humphrey. American communist at Oneida, N. Y.....1811–1886
Nubar Pasha (nōō·bär′ pä′shä). Egyptian statesman.....1825–1899
Numenius (nû·mē′nĭ·ŭs). Greek philosopher, born in Syria.....2d c. A.D.
Nunes (nōō′nĕsh), Pedro. *Petrus Nonius.* Portuguese mathematician.....1492–1577
Núñez (nōō′nyäth; -nyäs; 267), Álvar. See CABEZA DE VACA.
Núñez, Rafael. President of Colombia (1880–82; '84–86; '87–88).....1825–1894
Núñez de Arce (nōō′nyäth [-nyäz] thä är′thä [-sä]; 103; 112; 267), Gaspar. Spanish poet.....1834–1903
Núñez de Guzmán (gōōth·män′; gōōz-), Hernán. Spanish humanist.....1478?–1553
Nungesser (nŭn′zhä·sĕr′), Charles. French aviator.....1892–1927
Nureddin *or* **Noureddin** (nōō′rĕd·dēn′). Sultan of Syria and Egypt.....1118?–1174
Nuttall (nŭt′ôl), Thomas. English-American naturalist.....1786–1859
Nutting (nŭt′ĭng), Wallace. Am. clergyman, antiquarian, landscape painter....1861–1941
Nye (nī), Edgar Wilson. *Bill Nye.* American humorist.....1850–1896

O

Oates (ōts), Lawrence Edward Grace. English antarctic explorer.....1880–1912
Oates, Titus. English impostor and fabricator of the Popish plot.....1649–1705
Oberholtzer (ō′bĕr·hōlt′sĕr), Ellis Paxson. American historian.....1868–1936
Oberlin (ō′bĕr·lĭn; *Fr.* ô′bĕr′lăn′; *Ger.* ō′bĕr·lēn), Jean Frédéric. Alsatian clergyman.....1740–1826
Obregón (ō′vrä·gōn′), Álvaro. Mex. gen.; pres. (1920–24); assassinated.....1880–1928
Obrenovich (ō·brĕ′nō·vĭch). See (1) ALEXANDER I; (2) MILAN; (3) MILOŠ.
O'Brien (ō·brī′ĕn), Edward Joseph Harrington. American editor.....1890–1941
O'Brien, Frederick. American author.....1869–1932
O'Brien, John Aloysius. Am. educ., pres., Coll. of the Holy Cross (1948–54)...1897 ——
O'Brien, Lucius Richard. Canadian painter.....1832–1899
O'Brien, Richard Barry. Irish barrister and historical writer.....1847–1918
O'Brien, William. Irish political leader and journalist.....1852–1928
O'Brien, (William) Smith. Irish patriot and political agitator.....1803–1864
O'Callaghan (ō·kăl′ä·hăn), Edmund Bailey. Irish historian in America.....1797–1880
O'Casey (ō·kā′sĭ), Sean. Irish dramatist.....1884 ——
Occleve, Thomas. See HOCCLEVE.
Ochs (ŏks), Adolph Simon. Am. newspaper publisher. [*N. Y. Times*].....1858–1935
Ockenfuss (ŏk′ĕn·fōōs). See OKEN, Lorenz.
Ockham *or* **Occam** (ŏk′ăm), William of. *The Invincible Doctor.* English scholastic philosopher.....1300?–?1349
O'Connell (ō·kŏn′ĕl), Daniel. *The Liberator.* Irish nationalist.....1775–1847
O'Connell, William Henry. American cardinal from 1911.....1859–1944
O'Connor (ō·kŏn′ĕr), Feargus Edward. Irish Chartist leader.....1794–1855
O'Connor, Thomas Power. *T. P.* Irish journalist, critic, politician.....1848–1929
O'Conor (ō·kŏn′ĕr), Charles. American lawyer.....1804–1884
Octavia (ŏk·tā′vĭ·ä). Sister of the emperor Augustus and wife of Mark Antony.. d. B.C. 11
Octavian (ŏk·tā′vĭ·ăn) *or* **Octavianus** (ŏk·tā′vĭ·ā′nŭs). See AUGUSTUS.
O'Curry (ō·kŭr′ĭ), Eugene. Irish antiquary.....1796–1862
Odenathus (ōd′ē·nā′thŭs). *Husband of Zenobia.* Prince of Palmyra..... d. ?266
Odo (ō′dō). *Half bro. of William I* (*of Eng.*). Bishop of Bayeux.....1036?–1097
Odoacer (ō′dō·ā′sĕr). First barbarian ruler of Italy (476–93). Assassinated... 434?–493
O'Donnell (ō·dŏn′ĕl), Charles Leo. Am. educ., pres., Notre Dame U. (1928–34) ..1884–1934
O'Donnell, Edward Joseph. Am. educ., pres., Marquette U. (1948–).....1909 ——
O'Dónnell (*Span.* ō·thō′nĕl), Leopoldo, Count of Lucena, and Duke of Tetuán. Marshal of Spain.....1809–1867
O'Donovan (ō·dŏn′ō·văn), John. Irish archaeologist.....1809–1861
O'Dwyer (ō·dwī′ĕr), Joseph. American physician.....1841–1898
Oecolampadius (ē′kō·lăm·pā′dĭ·ŭs; ĕk′ō-), Johannes. Orig. *Heussgen* or *Hüssgen.* German reformer.....1482–1531
Oehlenschläger (ō′lĕn·shlā′gĕr), Adam Gottlob. Danish poet, dramatist.....1779–1850
Oersted *or* **Örsted** (ûr′stĕd; *Dan.* ûr′stĭth), Anders Sandöe. Danish jurist.....1778–1860
Oersted, Hans Christian. *Brother of A. S.* Danish electro-magnetist.....1777–1851
Oertel (ûr′tĕl), Abraham. See ORTELIUS.
Oeser *or* **Öser** (ûr′zĕr), Adam Friedrich. German painter and sculptor.....1717–1799
Offa (ŏf′ä). King of the Mercians (757–796)..... d. 796
Offenbach (ôf′ĕn·bäk; *Fr.* ô′fĕn′bäk′), Jacques. Fr. (Ger.-born) composer.....1819–1880
O'Flaherty (ō·flăk′hĕr·tĭ), Liam. Irish novelist.....1896 ——
Ogadai (ōg′ä·dī′). Mongol khan (1229–41).....1185–1241
Ogata Korin (ō·gä·tä kō·rēn). Japanese artist.....1653?–1716
Ogden (ŏg′dĕn), Charles Kay. British psychologist and educator.....1889–1957
Ogden, Robert Curtis. American merchant and philanthropist.....1836–1913
Oggiono, *or* Uggione, da (dä ōd·jō′nō, ōōd·jō′nā), Marco. Italian painter...1475?–?1530
Ogilby (ō′g'l·bĭ), John. British translator and printer.....1600–1676
Ogilvie (ō′g'l·vĭ), John. Scottish lexicographer.....1797–1867
Oglesby (ō′g'lz·bĭ), Richard James. Gov. of Illinois (1865–69, '73, '85–89)....1824–1899
Oglethorpe (ō′g'l·thôrp), James Edward. English general. Founder of Georgia .1696–1785
O'Grady (ō·grā′dĭ), Standish James. Irish historian and novelist.....1846–1928
O'Hara (ō·hăr′ä), John Francis. Am. clergyman; pres., Notre Dame U. (1934–39) 1888 ——
O'Higgins (ō·hĭg′ĭnz; *Span.* ō·ē′gĕns), Bernardo. Chilean patriot, dictator...1778–1842
Ohm (ōm), Georg Simon. German physicist. [*Ohm's law*].....1787–1854
Ohnet (ō′nĕ′), Georges. French novelist and dramatist.....1848–1918
Ojeda (ō·hā′thä; 112; 162), Alonso. Spanish adventurer with Columbus.....1465?–1515
O'Keeffe (ō·kēf′), Georgia. American muralist and painter.....1887 ——
O'Keeffe, John. Irish dramatist. [*Wild Oats*].....1747–1833
O'Kelly (ō·kĕl′ĭ), Seán Thomas. Irish journalist; pres. of Ireland (1945–) .1883 ——
O'Kelly, Seumas. Irish writer..... d. 1920
Oken (ō′kĕn), Lorenz. Properly *Ockenfuss.* German naturalist.....1779–1851
Oku (ō·kōō), Yasukata, Count. Japanese field marshal.....1846–1930
Okubo (ō·kōō·bō), Toshimichi, Marquis. Japanese statesman.....1830?–1878
Okuma (ō·kōō·mä), Shigenobu, Marquis. Japanese statesman.....1838–1922
Okyo (ō·kyō), Maruyama. Japanese painter.....1733–1795
Olaf I (ō′läf; *Angl.* ō′läf). *Olaf Tryggvesson.* King of Norway (995–1000).. 969–1000
Olaf II. *Saint Olaf.* King of Norway (1016–28).....995?–1030
Olbers (ôl′bĕrs), Heinrich Wilhelm Matthäus. German astronomer.....1758–1840
Olcott (ōl′kŭt), Chauncey. *Chancellor John Olcott.* Am. actor, singer.....1860–1932
Olcott, Henry Steel. American theosophist. See THEOSOPHY, 2, in *Vocab.*....1832–1907
Oldcastle (ōld′kăs′l), John, Sir. *Baron Cobham.* English Lollard; executed .1377?–1417
Oldenbarneveldt, van (văn ôl′dĕn·bär′nĕ·vĕlt), Jan. See BARNEVELDT.
Oldfield (ōld′fēld), Anne. English actress.....1683–1730
Oldham (ōl′dăm), John. English satirical poet.....1653–1683
Oldmixon (ōld′mĭk′s'n), John. English historian.....1673–1742
Oldys (ōl′dĭs; ōldz), William. English antiquary and bibliographer.....1696–1761
Olier (ô′lyā′), Jean Jacques. French founder of the seminary of St. Sulpice....1608–1657
Oliphant (ōl′ĭ·fănt), Carolina. See NAIRNE, C.
Oliphant, Laurence. English traveler and author.....1829–1888
Oliphant, Margaret Oliphant, *born* Wilson. English novelist.....1828–1897
Olivares, de (dā ō′lē·vä′răs), Gaspar de Guzmán, Count. Spanish statesman..1587–1645
Oliver (ōl′ĭ·vĕr), Andrew. Lieutenant governor of Massachusetts.....1706–1774
Oliver, Isaac (1566?–1617), and his son Peter (1594–1648). Eng. miniaturists.
Ollendorff (ōl′ĕn·dôrf), Heinrich Gottfried. German educator and grammarian .1803–1865
Olivant (ōl′ĭ·vănt), Alfred. English novelist.....1874–1927
Olivier (ô′lē′vyā′), Olivier Émile. French advocate, politician, and author.....1825–1913
Olmedo (ōl·mā′thō; 112), José Joaquín. Ecuadorian poet and statesman....1782–1847
Olmsted (ōm′stĕd; -stĭd; 119), Denison. American scientist.....1791–1859
Olmsted, Frederick Law. American landscape gardener and writer.....1822–1903
Olney (ōl′nĭ), Richard. American lawyer; secretary of state (1895–97).....1835–1917
Olpin (ōl′pĭn), Albert Ray. Am. physicist; pres., U. of Utah (1946–).....1898 ——
O'Malley (ō·măl′ĭ), Comerford Joseph. Am. educ., pres., De Paul U. (1944–) .1902 ——

O'Malley, Frank Ward. American journalist. [*N. Y. Sun*] 1875–1932
Oman (ō′mən), Charles William Chadwick, Sir. British historian 1860–1946
Omar I (ō′mär; ō′mĕr). Second caliph. Captor of Jerusalem. Assassinated. 581?–644
Omar Khayyám (ō′mär [ō′mĕr] kī·[y]äm′ [kĭ-]). Pers. poet. [*Rubáiyát*] d. ab. 1123
O'Meara (ō·mä′rä), Barry Edward. Irish surgeon at St. Helena 1786–1836
Omer Pasha (ō′mĕr pä·shä′). Orig. *Michael Lattas*. Aust.-Turk. general .. 1806–1871
O'More (ō·mōr′; 181), Rory. Irish patriot ..... fl. 1620–1652
Ompteda, von (fŏn ŏmp′tē·dä), Georg, Baron. German novelist 1863–1931
Oncken (ŏng′kĕn), Hermann. German historian 1869–1946
Oncken, Wilhelm. German historian 1838–1905
Onegin (ō·nĕg′ĭn; *Russ.* ŭ·nyä′gĭn), Evgeni B. Russian composer 1883–1919
O'Neill (ō·nēl′), Eugene Gladstone. Am. playwright. [*Nobel pr. in lit., 1936*] 1888–1953
O'Neill, Hugh, second Earl of Tyrone. Irish chieftain ..... 1540?–1616
Onions (ŭn′yənz), Charles Talbut. English philologist and lexicographer ..... 1873 ——
Onions, Oliver. *George Oliver*. English novelist ..... 1873 ——
Onnes, Heike Kamerlingh. See KAMERLINGH ONNES.
Onslow (ŏnz′lō), Arthur. Speaker of British House of Commons (1728–61) ... 1691–1768
Oost, van (vän ōst′), Jacob. Flemish painter, father (1600–71), son (1639–1713).
Opie (ō′pĭ), Amelia, *born* Alderson. English author 1769–1853
Opie, John. *Husband of Amelia*. English historical painter 1761–1807
Opitz (ō′pĭts), Martin. *Opitz von Boberfeld*. German poet 1597–1639
Oppenheim (ŏp′ən·hīm), Edward Phillips. English novelist 1866–1946
Oppenheimer (ŏp′ən·hī′mĕr), J. Robert. American physicist ..... 1904 ——
Oppert (*Fr.* ô′pär′; *Ger.* ôp′ĕrt), Jules. German orientalist in Paris 1825–1905
Optic (ŏp′tĭk), Oliver. Pseudonym of William Taylor ADAMS.
Opzoomer (ôp′sō′mĕr), Cornelis Willem. Dutch philosopher 1821–1892
Orange (ôr′ənj; -ĭnj; 119; 185), William of. See WILLIAM I; III, of Eng.
Orbigny, d' (dôr′bē′nyē′), Alcide Dessalines. French naturalist 1802–1857
Orcagna (ôr·kän′yä). *Andrea di Cione*. Italian artist ..... 1308?–?1368
Orchardson (ôr′chĕrd·s'n), William Quiller, Sir. Scottish painter 1832–1910
Orczy (ôr′tsĭ), Emmuska, Baroness. English novelist, b. in Hungary 1865–1947
O'Reilly (ō·rī′lĭ), John Boyle. Irish-American journalist and poet 1844–1890
O'Reilly, Miles. Pseudonym of Charles Graham HALPINE.
O'Rell (ō·rĕl′), Max. Pseudonym of Paul BLOUET.
Orellana, de (thǟ ō′rā·[l]yä′nä), Francisco. Span. discoverer of Amazon R. 1500?–1549
Orfila (ôr′fē′lä′), Matthieu Joseph Bonaventure. French chemist 1787–1853
Oribasius (ôr′ĭ·bā′zhĭ·ŭs). Greek physician and medical writer ..... ab. 325–ab. 400
Origen (ôr′ĭ·jĕn; -jən). *Origenes Adamantius*. Christian writer & teacher ... 185?–?254
Orlando (ôr·län′dō; *Ital.* ôr·län′dô), Vittorio Emanuele. Italian statesman; premier (1917–19) 1860–1952
Orleans (ôr′lē·ənz), the Bastard of. See DUNOIS, DE.
Orleans, the Maid of. See JOAN OF ARC.
Orléans, d' (dôr′lā′äN′), Charles. French poet 1391–1465
Orléans, d', Ferdinand Philippe Louis Charles Henri, Duke. *Eldest son and heir of King Louis Philippe*. French soldier 1810–1842
Orléans, d', Gaston Jean Baptiste, Duke. *Son of Henry IV*. French soldier. 1608–1660
Orléans, d', Henri, Prince. French explorer and author 1867–1901
Orléans, d', Louis Philippe Joseph, Duke. *Philippe-Égalité*. Fr. Revolutionist. 1747–1793
Orléans, d', Louis Philippe Robert, Duke. French scientist 1869–1926
Orléans, d', Philippe, Duke. Regent of France (1715–23) 1674–1723
Orlov (ôr′lŏf; *Russ.* ŭr·lôf′), Aleksei Grigorievich, Count. Russian admiral. .. 1737–1809
Orme (ôrm), Robert. English historian in India 1728–1801
Ormonde (ôr′mŭnd), James Butler, first Duke of. Lord lieut. of Ireland 1610–1688
Ornano, d' (dôr′nä′nō′), Philippe Antoine, Count. Marshal of France 1784–1863
Ornstein (ôrn′stīn), Leo. American pianist and composer, born in Russia .... 1895 ——
Orosius (ô·rō′zhĭ·ŭs), Paulus. Spanish historian and theologian ..... 5th c.
Orozco (ô·rōs′kō; 267), José Clemente. Mexican painter 1883–1949
Orozco y Berra (ē vĕr′rä; 98), Manuel. Mexican historian 1816–1881
Orpen (ôr′pən), William Newenham Montague, Sir. British painter 1878–1931
Orr (ôr), (John) Boyd-, Baron. Scottish physiologist and nutritionist. [*Nobel peace prize, 1949*] ..... 1880 ——
Orrery (ŏr′ər·ĭ; 185), first Earl of. See BOYLE, Roger.
Orsay, d' (dôr′sā′), Alfred Guillaume Gabriel, Count. Fr. dandy in London .. 1801–1852
Orsini (ôr·sē′nē), Felice. Italian who attempted to assassinate Napoleon III . 1819–1858
Ortega y Gasset (ôr·tä′gä ē gä·sĕt′), José. Spanish philosopher, politician 1883–1955
Ortelius (ôr·tē′lĭ·ŭs). *Abraham Oertel*. Flemish geographer 1527–1598
Ortiz Rubio (ôr·tēz′ rōō′vyō; 98; 267), Pascual. President of Mexico (1930–32) .1877 ——
Osborn (ŏz′bərn), Henry Fairfield. American paleontologist 1857–1935
Osborn, Herbert. American entomologist 1856–1954
Osborn, Sherard. English admiral and explorer 1822–1875
Osborne (ŏz′bərn), Thomas Mott. American penologist 1859–1926
Osbourne (ŏz′bərn), Lloyd. *Stepson of R. L. Stevenson*. American author . 1868–1947
Oscar II (ŏs′kər). King of Sweden (1872–1907) and Norway (1872–1905) 1829–1907
Osceola (ŏs′ē·ō′lä; ō′sē-). Chief of the Seminoles ..... 1800?–1838
O'Shaughnessy (ō·shô′nĕ·sĭ), Arthur William Edgar. English poet 1844–1881
Osiander (ō′zĭ·än′dər; *Ger.* ô·zē·än′-), Andreas. *Hosemann*. Ger. Prot. ref. .. 1498–1552
Osler (ŏs′lər), William, Sir. Canadian physician in Canada, U. S. A., and Eng. 1849–1919
Osman (ŏs·män′) *or* **Othman** (ŏth·män′). *The Conqueror*. Founder of Ottoman empire 1259–1326
Osman Digna (ŏs·män′ dĭg′nä). Arab soldier 1836–1926
Osmeña (ŏs·mā′nyä), Sergio. Pres. of Philippine Commonwealth (1944–46) .. 1878 ——
Ossendowski (ŏs′ən·dôf′skē), Ferdynand Antoni. Polish author 1876–1945
Ossian (ŏsh′ən; ŏs′ĭ·ən). Mythical Irish bard. See OSSIAN, OSSIANIC, in *Vocab.*
Ossietzky, von (fŏn ŏs′ē·ĕts′kē), Carl. German writer. [*Nobel peace pr., 1935*] .1889–1938
Ossoli (ŏs′ō·lē; *Ital.* ôs′sô-), Marchioness. See FULLER, Sarah Margaret.
Ossory (ŏs′ō·rĭ), Thomas Butler, Earl of. English admiral and general 1634–1680
Ostade, van (vän ōs·tä′dē), Adriaen. Dutch painter 1610–1685
Ostenso (ŏs′tĕn·sō′), Martha. American novelist, born in Norway ..... 1900 ——
Osterhout (ō′stĕr·hout), Winthrop John Vanleuven. American botanist 1871–1939
Ostrovski (ŏs·trŏf′skē), Aleksandr Nikolaevich. Russian dramatist 1823–1886
Ostwald (ōst′vält), Wilhelm. German chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1909*] 1853–1932
Otfrid *or* **Otfried** (ôt′frēt). German monk and poet ..... 800?–?880
Othman (ŏth·män′). See OSMAN.
Othman. Third Mohammedan caliph ..... 575?–656
Otho (ō′thō). See OTTO.
Otho, Marcus Salvius. Roman emperor (69). Committed suicide 32–69
Otis (ō′tĭs), Elisha Graves. Am. inventor of safety brake for passenger elevators. 1811–1861
Otis, Elwell Stephen. Am. general; military gov. of Philippines (1898–1900) ... 1838–1909
Otis, Harrison Gray. American general and journalist 1837–1917
Otis, James. American orator and patriot 1725–1783
Otterbein (ŏt′ər·bīn), Philip William. German-American founder of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. Cf. BOEHM, Martin 1726–1813
Otto (ŏt′ō), *or* **Otho** (ō′thō), **I.** *The Great*. Holy Roman emperor (936–973) .. 912–973
Otto I *or* **Otho.** *Otto Friedrich Ludwig*. King of Greece (1832–62) 1815–1867
Otway (ŏt′wā), Thomas. English dramatist. [*Venice Preserved*] 1652–1685
Oudiné (ōō′dē′nā′), Eugène André. French sculptor and engraver 1810–1887
Oudinot (ōō′dē′nō′), Nicolas Charles, Duke of Reggio. French marshal 1767–1847
Oudry (ōō′drē′), Jean Baptiste. French animal painter 1686–1755
Ouida (wē′dä). Pseudonym of Marie Louise de la RAMÉE.
Ouless (ōō′lĕs; -lĭs; 119), Walter William. English portrait painter 1848–1933
Ouseley (ōōz′lĭ), Frederick Arthur Gore, Sir. English musician 1825–1889
Outram (ōōt′trəm), James, Sir. British general in India 1803–1863
Overbeck (ō′vĕr·bĕk), Johann Friedrich. German painter 1789–1869
Overbury (ō′vĕr·bĕr′ĭ; -bər·ĭ), Thomas, Sir. English poet. [*Characters*] 1581–1613
Overweg (ō′vĕr·vāk), Adolf. German traveler and explorer in Africa 1822–1852
Ovid (ŏv′ĭd). *Publ'lius Ovid'ius Na'so*. Roman poet. [*Metamorphoses*] .B.C. 43–?17 A.D.
Oviedo y Valdés, de (thǟ ō·vyä′thǟ ē väl·dās′; 112), Gonzalo Fernández. Spanish chronicler 1478–1557
Owen (ō′ĕn; -ĭn; 119), David Blair. Am. educ., pres., Bradley U. (1946–52) .. 1908 ——
Owen, Richard, Sir. English anatomist and zoologist 1804–1892
Owen, Robert. Welsh socialist 1771–1858
Owen, Robert Dale. *Son of R.* American author and politician 1801–1877
Oxenstierna, Oxenstjerna (ŏk′sĕn·shär′nä), *or* **Oxenstiern** (ŏk′s'n·stērn), Axel Gustafsson, Count. Swedish statesman 1583–1654
Oxford (ŏks′fərd), first Earl of. See HARLEY.
Oxnam (ŏks′nəm), Garfield Bromley. Am. bp.; pres., DePauw U. (1928–36) .. 1891 ——
Oyama (ō·yä·mä), Iwao, Prince. Japanese field marshal. [*Mukden*] 1842–1916
Ozanam (ō′zä′nam′), Antoine Frédéric. French scholar and author 1813–1853

P

Paasikivi (pä′sĭ·kĭ′vĭ), Juho K. Fin. businessman; pres. of Finland (1946–56) .1870–1956
Paca (pā′kə; păk′ə), William. Am. lawyer; signer of Declaration of Indep. ... 1740–1799
Pacchioni (päk·kyō′nē), Antonio. Italian anatomist. [*Pacchionian body*] .. 1665–1726
Pacheco (pä·chā′kō), Francisco. Spanish painter and writer on art ..... 1564?–1654
Pachmann, de (dē′ päk′mən; *Russ.* dyĕ′ păk′-), Vladimir. Russian pianist 1848–1933
Pachomius (pə·kō′mĭ·ŭs), Saint. Egyptian founder of first monastery ..... fl. ab. 318
Pacini (pä·chē′nē), Filippo. Italian anatomist. [*Pacinian corpuscle*] 1812–1883
Pacini, Giovanni. Italian composer 1796–1867
Pacinotti (pä′chē·nôt′tē), Antonio. Italian physicist. [*Dynamo*] 1841–1912
Pacioli (pä·chō′lē), Luca. *Luca di Borgo*. Italian mathematician ..... 1450?–?1510
Packard (päk′ərd), Alpheus Spring. American naturalist 1839–1905
Packer (päk′ər), Asa. Am. capitalist & philanthropist. [*Lehigh Univ.*] 1805–1879
Packer, Paul Clifford. Am. educ., chanc., Oregon State System (1946–50) .... 1886 ——
Pacuvius (pə·kū′vĭ·ŭs), Marcus. Roman tragic poet ..... B.C. 220?–?132
Padeloup (pä′dlōō′), Antoine Michel. French bookbinder 1685–1758
Paderewski (păd′ē·rĕf′skē; *Pol.* pä′dē-), Ignace Jan. Polish pianist and composer. Premier of Poland (1919) 1860–1941
Paeonius (pē·ō′nĭ·ŭs), of Mende (Thrace). Greek sculptor ..... B.C. 5th c.
Paer (pä′ər), Ferdinando. Italian composer 1771–1839
Paesiello, Giovanni. See PAISIELLO.
Páez (pä′äs; 267), José Antonio. Venezuelan soldier and president 1790–1873
Pagan, de (dē pə′gän′), Blaise François, Count. French military engineer 1604–1665
Paganini (päg′ə·nē′nē; *Ital.* pä′gä-), Nicolò. Italian violinist 1782–1840
Page (pāj), Thomas Nelson. American novelist and diplomat 1853–1922
Page, Walter Hines. Am. editor and publ.; ambassador to England (1913–18) . 1855–1918
Page, William. American portrait painter 1811–1885
Paget (păj′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), Henry William, 1st Marquis of Anglesey. English field marshal 1768–1854
Paget, James, Sir. English surgeon and pathologist 1814–1899
Paget, Violet. *Vernon Lee*. English critic and story writer 1856–1935
Pailleron (pä′y'·rôn′), Édouard. French dramatist 1834–1899
Paillet (pä′yĕ′), Alphonse Gabriel Victor. French advocate 1795–1855
Paine (pān), Albert Bigelow. American author and editor 1861–1937
Paine, John Knowles. American composer and professor of music 1839–1906
Paine, Robert Treat. Am. lawyer. Signer of the Declaration of Independence . 1731–1814
Paine, Thomas. American political and deistical writer, born in England 1737–1809
Painlevé (pănl′vā′), Paul. French statesman. Premier (1917; 1925) 1863–1933
Painter (pān′tər), Theophilus Schickel. Am. zool.; pres., U. of Texas (1946–53) .1889 ——
Painter, William. English author and translator. [*Palace of Pleasure*] ..... 1540?–1594
Paisiello *or* **Paesiello** (pī′zĭ·ĕl′ō; *Ital.* pī·zyĕl′lô), Giovanni. Italian composer . 1741–1816
Paixhans (pĕk′sän′), Henri Joseph. Fr. general and inventor. [*P. guns*] ... 1783–1854
Pajou (pä′zhōō′), Augustin. French sculptor 1730–1809
Pakenham (păk′ən·əm), Edward Michael, Sir. Irish general 1778–1815
Palacio Valdés (pä·lä′thyō [-syō] väl·dās′; 103), Armando. Spanish novelist . 1853–1938
Palacký (pä′läts·kē), František. Czech historian 1798–1876
Paladilhe (pä′lä′dē′y'), Émile. French composer 1844–1926
Palaeologus (pā′lē·ŏl′ō·gŭs; păl′ē-). See MANUEL II, Byzantine emperor.
Palestrina, da (dä päl′ĕs·trē′nä; *Ital.* dä pä′lä·strē′nä), Giovanni Pierluigi. Italian composer ..... 1526?–1594
Paley (pā′lĭ), Frederick Apthorp. English classical scholar 1815–1888
Paley, William. Eng. theologian and moralist. [*Evidences of Christianity*] . 1743–1805
Palfrey (pôl′frĭ), John Gorham. Am. divine & hist. [*Hist. of New England*] .1796–1881
Palgrave (păl′grāv; pôl′-), Francis, Sir, *born* Cohen. English historian 1788–1861
Palgrave, Francis Turner. *Son of Sir F.* Eng. poet, critic. [*Golden Treasury*] .1824–1897
Palgrave, Robert Harry Inglis, Sir. *Son of Sir F.* English banker, economist, and author. [*Dict. of Political Economy*] 1827–1919
Palgrave, William Gifford. *Son of Sir F.* English traveler, author, diplomat . 1826–1888
Palikao, de (dē pä′lē′kä′ō′), Count. See COUSIN-MONTAUBAN.
Palissy (pä′lē′sē′), Bernard. French potter and enameler ..... ab. 1510–1589
Palladio (päl·lä′dyō), Andrea. Italian architect 1518–1580
Palliser (päl′ĭ·sər), William, Sir. British inventor 1830–1882
Palma (päl′mä), Jacopo. *Il Vecchio* (the Elder). Italian painter ..... 1480?–1528
Palma, Jacopo. *Il Giovane. Grandnephew of Jacopo*. Italian painter 1544–1628
Palma, Ricardo. Peruvian man of letters 1833–1919
Palma, Tomás Estrada. First president of Cuba (1902–1906) 1835–1908
Palmblad (pälm′bläd′; *Angl.* päm′blăd), Wilhelm Fredrik. Swedish author .. 1788–1852
Palmer (päm′ər), Alice Elvira, *born* Freeman. *Wife of G. H.* American educator, president, Wellesley College (1882–87) 1855–1902
Palmer, Daniel David. Canadian-born founder of chiropractic 1845–1913
Palmer, Edward Henry. English Egyptologist 1840–1882
Palmer, Erastus Dow. American sculptor 1817–1904
Palmer, George Herbert. Am. scholar and educ. [*Transl. of the Odyssey*] ... 1842–1933
Palmer, Ray. American divine and hymnologist 1808–1887
Palmer, Walter Launt. *Son of E. D.* Am. painter, esp. of winter scenes 1854–1932
Palmerston (päm′ər·stən), Henry John Temple, 3d Viscount. Prime minister of England (1855–58, 1859–65) 1784–1865
Palmgren (pälm′grān; *Angl.* päm′grĕn), Selim. Finnish composer and pianist . 1878–1951
Palomino de Castro y Velasco (pä′lō·mē′nō thǟ käs′trō ē vā·läs′kō), Antonio Acisclo. Spanish painter 1653–1726
Paltock (pôl′tŭk), Robert. English lawyer and author. [*Peter Wilkins*] ... 1697–1767
Paludan-Müller (pä′lōō·dän·mül′ər), Frederik. Danish poet 1809–1876
Pamphilus (păm′fĭ·lŭs), of Caesarea. Christian martyr ..... d. 309
Panaetius (pə·nē′shĭ·ŭs). Greek Stoic philosopher ..... B.C. 2d c.
Panfilov (pän·fē′lŏf; *Russ.* pŭn·fyē′lŭf), Ivan. Russian general ..... d. 1941
Panini (pä′nĭ·nĭ). Sanskrit grammarian ..... fl. B.C. 350
Panizzi (pä·nĕt′tsē), Anthony, Sir. Italian librarian of the British Museum ... 1797–1879
Pankhurst (pängk′hûrst), Emmeline, *born* Goulden. English suffragist 1858–1928
Pan Ku (bän′ gōō′). Chinese historian 32–92
Panyushkin (pŭ·nyōōsh′kĭn), Aleksandr Semyonovich. Russian diplomat ... 1905? ——
Panzacchi (pän·tsäk′kē), Enrico. Italian poet and critic 1840–1904
Panzini (pän·tsē′nē), Alfredo. Italian novelist 1863–1939
Paoli, di (dē pä′ō·lē), Pasquale. Corsican patriot 1725–1807
Paoluccio (pä′ō·lōōt′chō). See MATTEIS, DE, Paolo.
Papen, von (fŏn pä′pən), Franz. German diplomat ..... 1879 ——
Papin (pä′păn′), Denis. French physicist. [*Papin's digester*] ..... 1647–?1712
Papineau (păp′ĭ·nō; *Fr.* pä′pē′nō′), Louis Joseph. French-Canad. insurgent . 1786–1871
Papini (pä·pē′nē), Giovanni. Italian writer in England 1881–1956
Papinian (pə·pĭn′ĭ·ən). *Aemilius Papinianus*. Roman jurist ..... d. 212
Pappenheim, zu (tsōō päp′ən·hīm), Gottfried Heinrich, Count. Ger. general . 1594–1632
Paracelsus (păr′ə·sĕl′sŭs), Philippus Aureolus. *Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim*. Swiss alchemist and physician 1493–1541
Pardee (pär·dē′), Ario. American civil engineer 1810–1892
Pardo (pär′thō; *Angl.* -dō), Manuel. Peruvian statesman and pres. (1872–76) . 1834–1878
Pardo Bazán (pär′thō vä·thän′; -sän′; 98; 112; 267; *Angl.* pär′dō bə·zän′), Emilia. Spanish novelist and critic 1852–1921
Paré (pä′rā′), Ambroise. "Father of French Surgery" ..... 1517?–1590
Paredes y Arrillaga (pä·rā′thäs ē är′rē·yä′gä; 112; 170), Mariano. Mexican general and president (1846) 1797–1849
Pareja, de (dä pä·rē′hä; 162), Juan. *El Esclavo*. Spanish painter ..... 1606?–1670
Pares (pâr), Bernard, Sir. English historian 1867–1949
Pareto (pä·rä′tō), Vilfredo. Italian economist and sociologist 1848–1923
Paris (pä′rēs′), Alexis Paulin. French medievalist and author 1800–1881
Paris, (Bruno Paulin) Gaston. *Son of A. P.* French philologist 1839–1903
Paris (pär′ĭs), John Ayrton. English physician 1785–1856
Paris, Matthew. English monk and historian ..... 1200?–1259

Paris, de (dĕ pȧ′rē′), Louis Philippe Albert d'Orléans, Count. *Grandson of King Louis Philippe.* French prince and Legitimist.....1838–1894
Park (pärk), Edwards Amasa. American theologian and teacher.....1808–1900
Park, Marion Edwards. American educator, pres. Bryn Mawr Coll. (1922–42).1875 ——
Park, Mungo. Scottish explorer. [*Travels in the Interior of Africa*].....1771–1806
Park, Rosemary. American educator, pres., Connecticut Coll. (1947–).....1907 ——
Parke (pärk), John Grubb. American soldier.....1827–1900
Parker (pär′kĕr), Albert George. Am. educ., pres., Hanover Coll. (1929–58) ..1892–1958
Parker, Alton Brooks. American jurist.....1852–1926
Parker, Dorothy, *born* Rothschild. American writer.....1893 ——
Parker, (Horatio) Gilbert, Sir. Canadian novelist in England.....1862–1932
Parker, Horatio William. American composer and professor of music.....1863–1919
Parker, Hyde, Sir. English admiral.....1739–1807
Parker, Joseph. English Congregational clergyman and author.....1830–1902
Parker, Louis Napoleon. English composer and dramatist.....1852–1944
Parker, Matthew. Archbishop of Canterbury. [*Bishops' Bible*].....1504–1575
Parker, Samuel. Bishop of Oxford and author.....1640–1688
Parker, Theodore. American theologian.....1810–1860
Parker, William, Sir. English admiral and statesman.....1781–1866
Parkes (pärks), Harry Smith, Sir. English diplomat (in China and Japan)..1828–1885
Parkes, Henry, Sir. Australian statesman.....1815–1896
Parkhurst (pärk′hûrst), Charles Henry. American clergyman and reformer ..1842–1933
Parkman (pärk′mȧn), Francis. American historian.....1823–1893
Parley (pär′lĭ), Peter. Pseudonym of Samuel Griswold GOODRICH.
Parmenides (pär·mĕn′ĭ·dēz), of Elea. Greek Eleatic philosopher.....B.C. 5th c.
Parmenio (pär·mē′nĭ·ō). Macedonian general.....d. B.C. 330
Parmigianino, *or* **Parmigiano, Il** (ēl pär′mē·jä·nē′nō, pär′mē·jä′nō). *Girolamo Francesco Maria Mazzuoli.* Italian painter.....1503–1540
Parnell (pär·nĕl′; pär′n l′), Charles Stewart. Irish political leader.....1846–1891
Parnell, Henry Brooke, 1st Baron Congleton. British politician.....1776–1842
Parnell, Thomas. Anglo-Irish poet.....1679–1718
Parny, de (dĕ pär·nē′), Évariste Désiré de Forges, Viscount. French poet....1753–1814
Parr (pär), Catherine. Sixth wife of King Henry VIII of England.....1512–1548
Parr, Samuel. English critic and scholar.....1747–1825
Parr, Thomas. *Old Parr.* English centenarian.....1483?–1635
Parrhasius (pȧ·rā′zhĭ·ŭs; -shĭ·ŭs). Greek painter.....B.C. 5th c.
Parrington (pär′ĭng·tŭn), Vernon Louis. American literary historian.....1871–1929
Parrish (pär′ĭsh), Anne. *Mrs. Charles Albert Corliss.* American novelist...1888–1957
Parrish, Maxfield. American artist and illustrator.....1870 ——
Parrott (pär′ŏt), Robert Parker. American inventor. [*Parrot guns*].....1804–1877
Parry (pär′ĭ), Charles Hubert Hastings, Sir. English composer.....1848–1918
Parry, William Edward, Sir. English arctic explorer.....1790–1855
Parsons (pär′s'nz), Alfred William. English landscape painter.....1847–1920
Parsons, Charles Algernon, Sir. *Son of William.* English engineer.....1854–1931
Parsons, Laurence, 4th Earl of Rosse. *Son of William.* English physicist..1840–1908
Parsons *or* **Persons** (pär′s'nz), Robert. Eng. Jesuit miss. & controversialist..1546–1610
Parsons, Theophilus. American jurist.....1750–1813
Parsons, Theophilus. *Son of preceding.* Am. jurist and writer. [*Contracts*].1797–1882
Parsons, William, 3d Earl of Rosse. English astronomer.....1800–1867
Parsons, William Barclay. Am. civil engineer. [*N. Y. City subway system*]..1859–1932
Parthenius (pär·thē′nĭ·ŭs). Greek poet and writer of prose tales.....B.C. 1st c.
Parton (pär′t'n), James. American biographer.....1822–1891
Partridge (pär′trĭj), John. English astrologer and almanac maker.....1644–1715
Partridge, William Ordway. American sculptor.....1861–1930
Pascal (pȧs′kȧl′; *Angl.* pȧs′kȧl′, pȧs′kȧl), Blaise. Fr. philos. & math.....1623–1662
Pascoli (pȧs′kō·lē), Giovanni. Italian poet and critic.....1855–1912
Pasdeloup (pȧ′dlōō′), Jules Étienne. French musician.....1819–1887
Pašić (pä′shĭch; *Yugo.* -shĕt·y′), Nikola. Serbian and Yugoslav statesman....1845?–1926
Paskevich (pȧs·kĕv′ĭch; *Russ.* pŭs·kȧ′vyĭch), Ivan Feodorovich, Prince of Warsaw. Russian general.....1782–1856
Pasquier (pȧ′kyā′), Étienne. French advocate and historian.....1529–1615
Pasquier, de (dĕ), Étienne Denis, Duke. French statesman.....1767–1862
Passaglia (pȧs·sä′lyä), Carlo. Italian theologian.....1812–1887
Passavant (pä′sä·vȧnt′), Johann David. German art historian and painter....1787–1861
Passfield (pȧs′fēld), 1st Baron. See WEBB, S. J.
Passow (pȧs′ō), Franz Ludwig Karl Friedrich. German philologist.....1786–1833
Passy (pȧ′sē′), Frédéric. French economist. [*Nobel peace prize, 1901*]....1822–1912
Passy, Paul Édouard. *Son of prec.* French phonetician; founder of International Phonetic Association.....1859–1940
Pasteur (pȧs·tûr′; *Fr.* pȧs′-), Louis. French chemist. [*Pasteurization*].....1822–1895
Patch (pȧch), Alexander McCarrell. American general.....1889–1945
Pater (pā′tĕr), Walter Horatio. English essayist and critic.....1839–1894
Paterculus (pȧ·tûr′kū·lŭs), Velleius. See VELLEIUS PATERCULUS.
Paterson (pāt′ĕr·sŭn), William. Founder of the Bank of England.....1658–1719
Patiño (pä·tē′nyō), Simón Ituri. Bolivian industrialist and diplomat.....1862–1947
Patkul, von (fôn pät′kōōl), Johann Reinhold. Livonian patriot.....1660–1707
Patmore (pāt′mōr; 181), Coventry Kersey Dighton. English poet.....1823–1896
Paton (pā′t'n), Joseph Noël, Sir. Scottish painter.....1821–1901
Patri (pȧ′trē), Angelo. American (Italian-born) educator and author.....1877 ——
Patrick (pāt′rĭk), Saint. Apostle and patron saint of Ireland.....389?–?461
Patrick, Mary Mills. Am. educ., pres., Istanbul Woman's Coll. (1890–1924)..1850–1940
Pattee (pȧ·tē′), Fred Lewis. American poet and littérateur.....1863–1950
Patten (pāt′n), Simon Nelson. American economist.....1852–1922
Patterson (pāt′ĕr·sŭn), Austin McDowell. American chemist and editor....1876–1956
Patterson, Frederick Douglas. Am. educ., pres., Tuskegee Inst. (1935–53)...1901 ——
Patterson, Robert Porter. American lawyer and statesman.....1891–1952
Patteson (pāt′ē·sŭn), John Coleridge. English missionary in Melanesia.....1827–1871
Patti (pȧt′ē; *Ital.* pät′tē), Adelina. Coloratura soprano, of Italian parentage.1843–1919
Pattison (pāt′ĭ·sŭn), Mark. English scholar.....1813–1884
Patton (pāt′n), Francis Landey. Brit. educ. in America; pres. of Princeton U.1843–1932
Patton, George Smith. American general.....1885–1945
Paty (pȧ′tĭ), Raymond Ross. Am. educ., chanc., U. System of Ga. (1947–48).1896–1957
Pau (pō), Paul Marie Césare Gérald. French general.....1848–1932
Pauker (pou′kĕr), Ana, *born* Rabinsohn. Romanian Communist.....1889?–
Paul (pôl), Saint. *Saul* (*of Tarsus*). Apostle to the Gentiles.....d. ab. 67
Paul III. *Alessandro Farnese.* Pope (1534–49).....1468–1549
Paul IV. *Giovanni Pietro Caraffa.* Pope (1555–59).....1476–1559
Paul V. *Camillo Borghese.* Pope (1605–21).....1552–1621
Paul I. *Petrovich.* Emperor of Russia (1796–1801). Assassinated.....1754–1801
Paul I. King of Greece (1947–).....1901 ——
Paul (poul), Jean. Sobriquet of Jean Paul Friedrich RICHTER.
Paul, de, Vincent. See VINCENT DE PAUL.
Paul of Samosata (pôl′, sȧ·mŏs′ȧ·tȧ). Patriarch of Antioch (260–72).
Paul of the Cross, Saint. *Paolo Francesco Danei.* Ital. founder of Passionists.1694–1775
Paul the Deacon. See PAULUS DIACONUS.
Paul-Boncour (pôl′bŏn′kōōr′), Joseph. French statesman; premier (1932–33).1873 ——
Paulding (pôl′dĭng), James Kirke. American author and politician.....1778–1860
Pauli (pou′lē), Reinhold. German historian. [*History of England*].....1823–1882
Pauli, Wolfgang. Austrian-born physicist in America. [*Nobel prize, 1945*]..1900 ——
Paulsen (poul′zĕn), Friedrich. German philosopher.....1846–1908
Paulus (pou′lōōs), Friedrich. German field marshal (1943).....1890–1957
Paulus (pô′lŭs), Julius. Roman jurist..... 2d–3d c.
Paulus, Lucius Aemilius, father (d. B.C. 216) and son (*Macedonicus*; B.C. 229?–160). Roman consuls.
Paulus Diaconus (dī·ăk′ō·nŭs). Italian monk and historian..... 8th c.
Pauncefote (pôns′fōōt), Julian, 1st Baron. English diplomat.....1828–1902
Paur (pour), Emil. Austrian violinist and conductor in America.....1855–1932
Pausanias (pô·sā′nĭ·ȧs). Greek traveler and topographer..... 2d c.
Pauwels (pou′vĕls), Wilhelm Ferdinand. Belgian historical painter.....1830–1904
Pavlov (pȧv′lŏf; *Russ.* pȧ′vlŭf), Ivan Petrovich. Russian physiologist. [*Nobel prize, 1904*].....1849–1936
Pavlova (pȧv′lō·vȧ; *Russ.* pȧ′vlŭ·vȧ), Anna. Russian dancer.....1885–1931
Paxton (pȧks′tŭn), Joseph, Sir. English architect and horticulturist.....1801–1865
Payer, von (fôn pī′ĕr), Julius. Austrian arctic explorer and painter.....1842–1915
Payn (pān), James. English novelist.....1830–1898
Payne (pān), John. English poet and translator. [*Arabian Nights*].....1842–1916
Payne, John Howard. American author and actor. [*Home, Sweet Home*]...1791–1852
Peabody (pē′bŏd′ĭ; -bŭd·ĭ), Andrew Preston. American theologian and author.1811–1893
Peabody, Elizabeth Palmer. American teacher (first U. S. kindergarten).....1804–1894
Peabody, Endicott. American educator.....1857–1944
Peabody, George. American banker in London and philanthropist.....1795–1869
Peabody, Josephine Preston. *Mrs. L. S. Marks.* American poet.....1874–1922
Peacock (pē′kŏk), Thomas Love. English poet and novelist.....1785–1866
Peale (pēl), Charles Willson. American portrait painter.....1741–1827
Peale, James. *Bro. of C. W.* American painter.....1749–1831
Peale, Rembrandt. *Son of C. W.* American painter and author.....1778–1860
Pearce (pērs), Charles Sprague. American mural painter and artist.....1851–1914
Pearl (pûrl), Raymond. American biologist.....1879–1940
Pearse (pērs), Patrick Henry. Irish poet and political leader. Executed.....1879–1916
Pearson (pēr′s'n), Cyril Arthur, Sir. English publisher.....1866–1921
Pearson, John. Bishop of Chester. English theologian.....1613–1686
Pearson, Karl. English scientist. [*Grammar of Science*].....1857–1936
Pearson, Raymond Allen. Am. educ., pres., U. of Maryland (1926–35).....1873–1939
Peary (pēr′ĭ), Robert Edwin. Am. arctic expl. [*North Pole, Apr. 6, 1909*]...1856–1920
Peck (pĕk), Annie Smith. American educator, lecturer, mountain climber....1850–1935
Peckham (pĕk′ȧm), Rufus Wheeler. Associate justice U. S. Supreme Court..1838–1909
Pecock (pē′kŏk), Reginald. British bishop; writer against the Lollards.....1395?–?1460
Pecora (pē·kō′rȧ; 181), Ferdinand. American jurist.....1882 ——
Pecquet (pĕ′kĕ′), Jean. French physician and anatomist.....1622–1674
Pedro (pȧ′thrōō), Dom. *Antonio Pedro de Alcántara Bourbon.* Emperor of Brazil (1822–31) and (as Pedro IV) of Portugal.....1798–1834
Pedro II, Dom. *Son of prec.* Last emperor of Brazil (1831–89).....1825–1891
Peel (pēl), John. English huntsman. [*D'ye ken John Peel*].....1776–1854
Peel, Robert, Sir. English cotton manufacturer.....1750–1830
Peel, Robert, Sir. *Son of prec.* Eng. statesm.; prime min. (1834–35; '41–46).1788–1850
Peele (pēl), George. English dramatist and poet. [*The Old Wives' Tale*]..1558?–?1597
Pegram (pē′grȧm), George Braxton. American physicist.....1876–1958
Péguy (pā′gē′), Charles Pierre. French writer.....1873–1914
Peirce (pûrs), Benjamin. American mathematician.....1809–1880
Peirce, Charles Sanders. *Son of B.* Am. mathematician, logician, physicist..1839–1914
Peirse (pērs), Richard Edmund Charles, Sir. British air marshal.....1892 ——
Peisistratus. See PISISTRATUS.
Peixotto (pȧ·shō′tō), Ernest Clifford. American painter and illustrator.....1869–1940
Peker (pĕ·kĕr′), Recep. Turkish soldier and politician.....1888–1950
Pelagius (pē·lā′jĭ·ŭs). British monk. [*Pelagianism*].....360?–?420
Pelham (pĕl′ȧm), Henry. English statesman. Prime minister (1743–54)....1695?–1754
Pélissier (pā′lē′syā′), Aimable Jean Jacques, Duc de Malakoff. Fr. marshal..1794–1864
Pellegrino da Bologna (pĕl′ē·grē′nō dä bō·lō′n [y]ȧ). See TIBALDI, Pellegrino.
Pelletier (pĕl′tyā′), Pierre Joseph. French chemist. [*Quinine*].....1788–1842
Pellico (pĕl′ĭ·kō; *Ital.* pĕl′lē·kō), Silvio. Italian writer and patriot.....1789–1854
Pellissier (pĕ′lē′syā′), Georges Jacques Marie. French literary critic.....1852–1919
Pelloux (pĕ·lōō′), Luigi. Italian general and statesman.....1839–1924
Pelopidas (pē·lŏp′ĭ·dŭs). Theban general.....d. B.C. 364
Pelouze (pĕ·lōōz′), Théophile Jules. French chemist.....1807–1867
Pemberton (pĕm′bĕr·tŭn), John Clifford. Am. Confederate gen. [*Vicksburg*].1814–1881
Pemberton, Max, Sir. English novelist.....1863–1950
Pembroke (pĕm′brōōk), Earls of. See CLARE, DE; HERBERT, Wm.; HUMPHREY.
Penck (pĕngk), Albrecht. German geographer.....1858–1945
Pencz *or* **Penz** (pĕnts), Georg *or* Jörg. German painter and engraver.....1500?–1550
Pendleton (pĕn′dl·tŭn), Edmund. American statesman.....1721–1803
Pendleton, Ellen Fitz. Am. educator, president, Wellesley Coll. (1911–36)...1864–1936
Penfield (pĕn′fēld), Edward. American artist.....1866–1925
Penn (pĕn), John. Am. lawyer; signer of the Declaration of Independence....1741?–1788
Penn, William, Sir. English admiral; captured Jamaica (1655).....1621–1670
Penn, William. *Son of Sir W.* English Quaker. Founder of Pennsylvania..1644–1718
Pennant (pĕn′ȧnt), Thomas. British naturalist and antiquary.....1726–1798
Pennell (pĕn′l), Elizabeth, *born* Robins. *Wife of Joseph.* American author.1855–1936
Pennell, Joseph. American etcher and author.....1857–1926
Pepi (pā′pĭ). Egyptian kings (two) of the VIth dynasty (B.C. 2625–2475).
Pepin (pĕp′ĭn). *The Short.* King of the Franks (751–768).....714?–768
Pepper (pĕp′ĕr), William. American physician and educator.....1843–1898
Pepperell (pĕp′ĕr·ĕl), William, Sir. American general.....1696–1759
Pepusch (pā′pōōsh), Johann Christoph (John Christopher). Ger.-Eng. comp..1667–1752
Pepys (pēps; pĕps; pĕp′ĭs), Samuel. English diarist; secretary of the admiralty.1633–1703
Perceval (pûr′sē·vȧl), Spencer. Brit. prime minister (1809–12). Assassinated.1762–1812
Percier (pĕr′syā′), Charles. French architect.....1764–1838
Percival (pûr′sĭ·vȧl), James Gates. American poet and geologist.....1795–1856
Percy (pûr′sĭ), Algernon, 4th Duke of Northumberland. English admiral....1792–1865
Percy, Henry, 1st Earl of Northumberland. Father of Hotspur.....1342–1408
Percy, Henry, Sir. *Hotspur.* English soldier; slain at Shrewsbury.....1364–1403
Percy, Thomas. English bishop. [*Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*].....1729–1811
Perdiccas (pûr·dĭk′ȧs). Macedonian general of Alexander the Great.....d. B.C. 321
Pereda, de (thä pä·rā′thä; 112), José María. Spanish novelist.....1833–1906
Pereira (pĕ·rā′rȧ), Jonathan. English physician. [*Materia Medica*].....1804–1853
Pereire (pā′rȧr′), Jacob Émile (1800–75) and Isaac (1806–80), brothers. French financiers; founders of the Crédit Mobilier.
Pérez (pā′rȧth; -rās; 267), Antonio. Spanish statesman.....1539–1611
Pérez de Ayala (pā′rȧth [-rāz] thä ä·yä′lä; 112; 267), Ramón. Span. auth...1880 ——
Pérez Galdós (pā′rȧth [-rāz] gäl·dōs′; 267), Benito. Span. novelist & dram...1843–1920
Pergolesi (pär·gō·lä′sē) *or* **Pergolese** (-sā), Giovanni Battista. Ital. composer.1710–1736
Peri (pā′rē), Jacopo. Italian composer.....1561–1633
Periander (pĕr′ĭ·ăn′dĕr). Tyrant of Corinth.....d. B.C. 585
Pericles (pĕr′ĭ·klēz). Athenian statesman.....d. B.C. 429
Périer (pā′ryā′), Auguste Casimir. *Casimir-Périer.* French statesman.....1811–1878
Périer, Casimir Pierre. *Father of prec.* French financier and statesman.....1777–1832
Perkin (pûr′kĭn), William Henry, Sir. English chemist. [*Aniline colors*]...1838–1907
Perkins (pûr′kĭnz), Charles Callahan. American art critic and author.....1823–1886
Perkins, Frances. *Mrs. P. C. Wilson.* Am. sociol.; sec. of labor (1933–45)..1882 ——
Perkins, Jacob. American inventor.....1766–1849
Perón (pȧ·rōn′), Juan Domingo. Argentine polit.; pres. of Argentina (1946–55).1895 ——
Perosi (pȧ·rō′zē), Lorenzo. Italian priest and composer.....1872–1956
Perov (pyĕ·rōf′), Vassili Grigorevich. Russian painter.....1834–1882
Perrault (pĕ′rō′), Charles. French critic, and writer of Mother Goose stories .1628–1703
Perrault, Claude. *Brother of Charles.* French architect and physician.....1613–1688
Perrier (pĕ′ryā′), (Jean Octave) Edmond. French zoologist.....1844–1921
Perrin (pĕ′rȧn′), Jean Baptiste. French physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1926*].....1870–1942
Perrin, Pierre. French writer of musical comedies.....1620–1675
Perrot (pĕ′rō′), Georges. French archaeologist.....1832–1914
Perry (pĕr′ĭ), Bliss. American author and editor.....1860–1954
Perry, John. Irish mathematician and engineer.....1850–1920
Perry, Matthew Calbraith. *Brother of Oliver Hazard.* Am. commodore....1794–1858
Perry, Oliver Hazard. American commodore. [*Battle of Lake Erie*].....1785–1819
Perry, Ralph Barton. American philosopher and educator.....1876–1957
Pershing (pûr′shĭng), John Joseph. American general of the armies.....1860–1948
Persigny, de (dĕ pĕr′sē′nyē′), Jean Gilbert Victor Fialin, Duke. Fr. statesman.1808–1872
Persius Flaccus (pûr′shŭs [-shĭ·ŭs] flăk′ŭs), Aulus. Roman satirical poet... 34–62
Persons, Robert. See PARSONS.
Perthes (pĕr′tĕs), Friedrich Christoph. German publisher.....1772–1843
Pertz (pĕrts), Georg Heinrich. German historian.....1795–1876
Perugino, Il (ēl pä·rōō·jē′nō). *Pietro Vannucci.* Italian painter.....1446–1523
Perugino, Il. See BARTOLI.
Peruzzi (pȧ·rōōt′tsē), Baldassare. Italian architect and painter.....1481–1536
Pesarese, Il (ēl pä·zä·rā′sā). See CANTARINI, Simone.
Pescara (pȧs·kä′rä), Marquis of. See ÁVALOS.
Peschel (pĕsh′ĕl), Oskar. German geographer.....1826–1875
Pestalozzi (pĕs′tȧ·lŏt′sē; *Ger.* -tä·lōt′sē), Johann Heinrich. Swiss educator..1746–1827
Pétain (pā′tăn′), Henri Philippe. French marshal. [*Verdun*].....1856–1951

Petau (pē·tō′), Denys. *Petavius.* French theologian and chronologist 1583–1652
Peter I (pē′tĕr). *Alekseevich. The Great.* Tsar of Russia (1682–1725) 1672–1725
Peter III. *Feodorovich.* Tsar of Russia (1762) 1728–1762
Peter I. *Karadjordjević (Karageorgevich).* King of Serbia (1903–21) 1844–1921
Peter II. *Son of Alexander I.* King of Yugoslavia (1934–45) .....1923 ——
Peter (pē′tĕr) *or* **Peters** (pē′tĕrz), Hugh. English preacher and regicide 1598–1660
Peter Martyr (mär′tĕr). *Pietro Martire d'Anghiera.* Italian historian 1457–1526
Peter Martyr. *Pietro Martire Vermigli.* Italian theologian 1500–1562
Peter the Hermit. *Peter of Amiens.* Preacher of the first Crusade .....1050?–?1115
Peterborough (pē′tĕr·bûr′ō; -bŭ·rŭ; -brŭ), Earl of. See MORDAUNT.
Peterkin (pē′tĕr·kĭn), Julia, *born* Mood. American novelist .....1880 ——
Petermann (pā′tĕr·män), August. German geographer 1822–1878
Peters (pā′tĕrs), Carl. German explorer and author. [*East Africa*] 1856–1918
Peters (pē′tĕrz), Charles Rollo. American painter 1862–1928
Peters, Hugh. See PETER.
Peters, Samuel Andrew. American clergyman. [*General Hist. of Conn.*] 1735–1826
Petersen (pē′tĕr·sĕn), Niels Matthias. Danish philologist and historian 1791–1862
Peterson (pē′tĕr·s'n), Frederick. American physician and poet 1859–1938
Peterson, William, Sir. British educ., principal, McGill U. (1895–1919) 1856–1921
Pétion (pā′tyôn′), Alexandre Sabès. Haitian general, president of Haiti 1770–1818
Pétion de Villeneuve (dĕ vĕl′nûv′), Jérôme. French revolutionist 1756–1794
Petit (pē·tē′), Alexis Thérèse. Fr. physicist. [*Law of Dulong and Petit*] ...1791–1820
Petit, Jean Louis. French surgeon 1674–1750
Petitot (pē·tē·tō′), Jean. Swiss enamel painter 1607–1691
Petlyura (pĕt·lyōōr′ä; *Russ.* pyĭt·lyōō′rä), Simon. Ukrainian patriot 1879–1926
Petőfi (pĕ′tō·fĭ), Sándor. Hungarian patriot and lyric poet 1823–1849
Petrarch (pē′trärk), *Ital.* **Petrarca** (pä·trär′kä), Francesco. Italian poet 1304–1374
Petrie (pē′trĭ), George. Irish antiquary and painter 1789–1866
Petrie, (William Matthew) Flinders, Sir. English Egyptologist and archaeol. .1853–1942
Petronius (pē·trō′nĭ·ŭs), Gaius. *Arbiter.* Roman satirist. [*Satyricon*] .... 1st c.
Petterssen (pĕt′ĕr·sĕn), Sverre. Norwegian meteorologist .....1898 ——
Pettie (pĕt′ĭ), John. Scottish painter 1839–1893
Petty (pĕt′ĭ), William, Sir. English political economist 1623–1687
Peucer (poi′tsĕr), Kaspar. German theologian and physician 1525–1602
Peuerbach, Georg. See PURBACH.
Peutinger (poi′tĭng·ĕr), Konrad. German humanist. [*Peutingerian table*] .1465–1547
Peyer (pī′ĕr), Johann Konrad. Swiss anatomist. [*Peyer's glands*] 1653–1712
Peyronet, *or* **Peyronnet, de** (dĕ pā′rō′nĕ′), Charles Ignace, Count. Fr. statesm. .1778–1854
Peyrouton (pā′rōō′tôn′), Marcel B. French politician and administrator ....1888? ——
Pfaff (pfäf), Christoph Matthäus. German Protestant theologian 1686–1760
Pfeffer (pfĕf′ĕr), Wilhelm. German botanist 1845–1920
Phaedo (fē′dō) *or* **Phaedon** (-dŏn), of Elis. Greek philosopher .....B.C. 4th c.
Phaedrus (fē′drŭs). Greek philosopher .....B.C. 5th c.
Phaedrus. Roman fabulist ..... 1st c.
Pheidias (fī′dĭ·ăs). = PHIDIAS.
Phelps (fĕlps), Elizabeth, *born* Stuart. American author. [*The Sunny Side*] .1815–1852
Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart. See WARD, Elizabeth S.
Phelps, John Wolcott. American soldier 1813–1885
Phelps, William Lyon. American educator, author, and critic 1865–1943
Phidias (fĭd′ĭ·ăs). Greek sculptor .....B.C. 5th c.
Philadelphus (fĭl′ä·dĕl′fŭs). See PTOLEMY II.
Philaret (fĭl′ä·rĕt′). *Vasili Mikhailovich Drozdov.* Russian prelate 1782–1867
Philidor (fĭl′ĭ·dôr′; *Fr.* fē′lē·dôr′). *François André Danican.* French composer and chess player 1726–1795
Philip (fĭl′ĭp). *Metacomet.* Indian chief of New Eng. [*King Philip's War*]. d. 1676
Philip II *or* **Philip Augustus.** King of France (1180–1223) 1165–1223
Philip IV. *The Fair.* King of France (1285–1314) 1268–1314
Philip VI, of Valois. King of France (1328–50) 1293–1350
Philip II. King of Macedon (B.C. 359–336) .....B.C. 382–336
Philip II. *Son of Charles V and husband of Mary I.* King of Spain (1556–98) .1527–1598
Philip IV. King of Spain (1621–65) 1605–1665
Philip V. *Duke of Anjou.* 1st Bourbon king of Spain (1700–24, 1724–46) ...1683–1746
Philip, Prince. *Husband of Elizabeth.* 3d Duke of Edinburgh (from 1947) ..1921 ——
Philip Neri, Saint. See NERI.
Philip the Bold. Duke of Burgundy (1363–1404) 1342–1404
Philip the Good. Duke of Burgundy (1419–67) 1396–1467
Philippa of Hainaut (fĭl·lĭp′ä, ĕ′nō′). Queen of Edward III of England .....1314?–1369
Philippe-Égalité (fē′lēp′ā′gä′lē′tā′). See ORLÉANS, D', Louis Philippe Joseph.
Philippi (fē·lĭp′ē), Felix. German dramatist and novelist 1851–1921
Philippoteaux (fē′lē′pō′tō′), Henri Emmanuel Félix. French painter 1815–1884
Philippović (fē·lĭp′ō·vĭch), Joseph, Baron von Philippsberg. Austrian general .1818–1889
Philips (fĭl′ĭps), Ambrose. *Namby-Pamby.* English poet and dramatist ....1675?–1749
Philips, Francis Charles. English novelist and dramatist 1849–1921
Phillimore (fĭl′ĭ·mōr; 181), Robert Joseph, Sir. English jurist 1810–1885
Phillimore, Walter George Frank, 1st Baron. *Son of Sir R. J.* Eng. jurist. .1845–1929
Phillips (fĭl′ĭps), David Graham. American novelist. Assassinated 1867–1911
Phillips, Edward. *Neph. of John Milton.* English writer and lexicographer .1630–?1696
Phillips, John. American merchant and philanthropist. [*Exeter*] 1719–1795
Phillips, Samuel. *Nephew of J.* Am. polit. and philanthropist. [*Andover*] .1752–1802
Phillips, Stephen. English poet and dramatist 1868–1915
Phillips, Tom Spencer Vaughan, Sir. British admiral 1888–1941
Phillips, Wendell. American orator and reformer 1811–1884
Phillpotts (fĭl′pŏts), Eden. English novelist and dramatist .....1862 ——
Philo (fī′lō), Quintus Publilius. Roman politician .....fl. B.C. 339
Philo Judaeus (jōō·dē′ŭs). *The Jewish Plato.* Alexandrian philos. .....fl. ab. 40 A.D.
Philopoemen (fĭl′ō·pē′mĕn). Greek general and statesman .....B.C. 253?–183
Philostratus (fĭ·lŏs′trä·tŭs). Greek Sophist. [*Life of Apollonius*] ..... 170?–245
Phips *or* **Phipps** (fĭps), William, Sir. First royal governor of Massachusetts ..1651–1695
Phipps (fĭps), Constantine Henry, 1st Marquis of Normanby. English statesm. .1797–1863
Phiz (fĭz). Pseudonym of Hablot Knight BROWNE.
Phocion (fō′shĭ·ŏn). Athenian statesman and general .....B.C. 402?–317
Photius (fō′shĭ·ŭs). Patriarch of Constantinople. [*Greek schism*] ..... 820?–891
Phryne (frī′nē). See in the *Vocab.*
Phrynicus (frĭn′ĭ·kŭs). Greek dramatic poet .....B.C. 6th–5th c.
Phumiphon Aduldet (p'hōō·mĕ·p'hŏn ä·dōōn·lä·dăt). King of Siam (1946–).1927 ——
Phyfe (fīf), Duncan. American (Scottish-born) cabinetmaker 1768–1854
Piazzi (pyät′tsē), Giuseppe. Italian astronomer 1746–1826
Picard (pē′kär′; *Angl.* pĭ·kär[d]′), Charles Émile. French mathematician 1856–1941
Picard, Jean. French astronomer 1620–1682
Picard, Louis Benoît. French dramatist 1769–1828
Picard, Louis Joseph Ernest. French statesman 1821–1877
Picasso (pē·kä′sō), Pablo. Spanish painter and sculptor. [*Cubism*] .....1881 ——
Piccard (pē′kär′; *Angl.* pĭ·kär[d]′), Auguste. Swiss physicist .....1884 ——
Piccard, Jean Felix. *Twin bro. of A.* Am. chem. and aeronautical engin. ...1884 ——
Piccini (pĭ·chē′nē; *Ital.* pēt·chē′nē) *or* **Piccinni** (pĭ·chē′nē; *Ital.* pēt·chēn′nē), Niccolò. Italian composer 1728–1800
Piccolomini (pĭk′ō·lŏm′ĭ·nĭ; *Ital.* pēk·kō·lō′mē·nē), Alessandro. Italian prelate and philosopher 1508–1578
Piccolomini, Octavio. Austrian general, of Italian origin 1599–1656
Pichegru (pĭsh′ē·grō; *Fr.* pēsh′grü′), Charles. French general 1761–1804
Pichler (pĭk′lĕr), Karoline, *born* von Greiner. Austrian novelist 1769–1843
Pichon (pē′shôn′), Stéphen Jean Marie. French diplomat 1857–1933
Pickel (pĭk′ĕl), Konrad. See CELTIS.
Pickens (pĭk′ĕnz), Andrew. American Revolutionary general 1739–1817
Pickering (pĭk′ĕr·ĭng), Edward Charles. American astronomer 1846–1919
Pickering, Timothy. American Revolutionary statesman 1745–1829
Pickering, William. English publisher and bookseller 1796–1854
Pickering, William Henry. *Bro. of E. C.* American astronomer 1858–1938
Pickett (pĭk′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), Clarence Evan. Executive secretary American Friends' Service Committee (1929–50) .....1884 ——
Pickett, George Edward. American Confederate general 1825–1875
Pico della Mirandola (pē′kō dĕl′ä mĭ·rän′dō·lä; *Ital.* pē′kō dăl′lä mē·rän′dō·lä), Giovanni, Count. Italian humanist 1463–1494
Picquart (pē′kär′; *Angl.* pĭ·kär[t]′), Georges. Fr. gen. [*Dreyfus case*] 1854–1914
Pictet (pĭk·tā′; *Fr.* pēk′tĕ′), Raoul. Swiss physicist & chemist. [*Liquid air*] .1842–1929
Pieck (pēk), Wilhelm. German Communist .....1876 ——
Pierce (pĕrs); Franklin. Fourteenth president of the U.S. (1853–57) 1804–1869
Pierné (pyĕr′nā′), Henri Constant Gabriel. French composer 1863–1937
Piero di Cosimo (pyä′rō dē kō′zē·mō). *Piero di Lorenzo.* Florentine painter .1462–1521
Pierson (pē′r·s'n), Abraham. Am. divine. First rector of Yale College .....1645?–1707
Pigalle (pē′gäl′), Jean Baptiste. French sculptor 1714–1785
Pigault-Lebrun (pē′gō′lē·brûn′), Charles Antoine Guillaume. Orig. *Pigault de l'Épiney.* French novelist 1753–1835
Pignotti (pē·nyōt′tē), Lorenzo. Italian poet and historian 1739–1812
Pigres (pĭ′grēz). Greek poet. [*Batrachomyomachia*] .....B.C. 5th c.
Pike (pīk), Zebulon Montgomery. Am. general and explorer. [*Pikes Peak*] ...1779–1813
Pilâtre de Rozier (pē′lä′trē dē rō′zyā′), Jean François. French aeronaut 1756–1785
Pillsbury (pĭlz′bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ), Harry Nelson. American chess player 1872–1906
Pillsbury, Parker. American reformer 1809–1898
Pillsbury, Walter Bowers. American psychologist .....1872 ——
Pilnyak (pĭl′nĭ·äk′; *Russ.* pyĭl·y'·nyäk′). *Boris Andreevich Vogau.* Russian novelist .....1894 ——
Pilon (pē′lôn′), Germain. French sculptor .....1537?–?1590
Piloty, von (fŏn pē·lō′tē), Karl. German historical painter 1826–1886
Pilpay *or* **Pilpai** (pĭl′pī). See BIDPAI, in the *Vocab.*
Piłsudski (pēł·sōōt′skē), Józef. Polish marshal and dictator (1927–28; '30) ...1867–1935
Pinchot (pĭn′shō), Gifford. American forester and politician 1865–1946
Pinckney (pĭngk′nĭ), Charles Cotesworth. American Revolutionary statesman .1746–1825
Pinckney, Thomas. *Brother of C. C.* American general and diplomat 1750–1828
Pindar (pĭn′dĕr). Greek lyric poet .....B.C. 522?–443
Pindar, Peter. Pseudonym of John WOLCOT.
Pinel (pē′nĕl′), Philippe. French physician for the insane 1745–1826
Pinelli (pĭ·nĕl′ē; *Ital.* pē·nĕl′lē), Bartolommeo. Italian painter and engraver .1781–1834
Pinero (pĭ·nēr′ō), Arthur Wing, Sir. English dramatist 1855–1934
Pinkerton (pĭngk′ĕr·tŭn; -t'n), Allan. American detective, born in Scotland ..1819–1884
Pinkerton, John. Scottish antiquary and historian 1758–1826
Pinkney (pĭngk′nĭ), William. American lawyer and diplomat 1764–1822
Pinski (pĭn′skĭ), David. American dramatist, born in Russia .....1872 ——
Pinto (pēn′tōō), Fernám Mendes. *Prince of Liars.* Port. auth. of travels .1509?–1583
Pinturicchio (pĭn′tŭ·rĭk′I·ō; *Ital.* pēn·tōō·rēk′kyō). *Bernardino Betti.* Italian painter 1454–1513
Pinzón (pēn·thōn′; -sōn′; 267), Martín Alonso. Span. navig. with Columbus .1440?–1493
Pinzón, Vincente Yáñez. *Bro. of Martín.* Span. navig.; discovered Brazil ..1460?–?1524
Piombo, del. See SEBASTIANO DEL PIOMBO.
Piozzi (pē·ōt′sē; *Ital.* pyōt′tsē), Hester Lynch, *born* Salusbury. *Mrs. Thrale.* English author 1741–1821
Pippi (pē′pē; *Ital.* pēp′pē), Giulio. See Giulio ROMANO.
Pirandello (pĭr′ăn·dĕl′ō; *Ital.* pē·rän·dĕl′lō), Luigi. Italian novelist, dramatist. [*Nobel prize, 1934*] 1867–1936
Piranesi (pĭr′ä·nā′zē; -sē; *Ital.* pē·rä·nā′sē), Giambattista. Italian engraver ..1720–1778
Pirenne (pē′rĕn′), Henri. Belgian historian 1862–1935
Piron (pē′rôn′), Alexis. French dramatist and poet 1689–1773
Pisano (pē·sä′nō; *in English, also* pĭ·zā′-), Andrea. *Andrea da Pontedera.* Italian sculptor .....1270?–1348
Pisano, Antonio *or* Vittore. *Il Pisanello.* Italian painter .....1397?–?1455
Pisano, Giovanni. *Son of N.* Italian sculptor 1245–1314
Pisano, Leonardo. See LEONARDO DA PISA.
Pisano *or* **da Pisa** (dä pē′sä; *Angl.* dä pē′zä), Nicola *or* Niccolò. Ital. sculptor .1220–1284
Pisemski (pĭ·sĕm′skĭ; *Russ.* pyē′syĕm·skĭ), Aleksei Feofilaktovich. Russian novelist 1820–1881
Pisistratus *or* **Peisistratus** (pī·sĭs′trä·tŭs). Athenian ruler or tyrant .....d. B.C. 527
Pissarro (pĭ·sär′rō; *Fr.* pē′sä′rō′), Camille. French impressionist painter 1830–1903
Pithou (pē′tōō′), Pierre. French jurist and author 1539–1596
Pitman (pĭt′măn), Benn. English phonographer and educator in America ...1822–1910
Pitman, Isaac, Sir. *Bro. of Benn.* English inventor of phonography 1813–1897
Pitt (pĭt), William, 1st Earl of Chatham. *The Great Commoner.* Eng. statesm. 1708–1778
Pitt, William. *The Younger. Son of preceding.* English statesman; prime minister (1783–1801; 1804–06) 1759–1806
Pittacus (pĭt′ä·kŭs). Ruler of Mytilene (B.C. 589–579). One of the Seven Sages .....B.C. 650?–?570
Pius (pī′ŭs), *Ital.* **Pio** (pē′ō), I, Saint. Pope (140?–?154) ..... 90?–?157
Pius II. *Enea Sylvio de Piccolomini* or *Aeneas Silvius.* Pope (1458–64) .. 1405–1464
Pius IV. *Giovanni Angelo Medici.* Pope (1559–65) 1499–1565
Pius V, Saint. *Michele Ghislieri.* Pope (1566–72) 1504–1572
Pius VI. *Giovanni Angelo Braschi.* Pope (1775–99) 1717–1799
Pius VII. *Luigi Barnaba Chiaramonti.* Pope (1800–23) 1742–1823
Pius IX. *Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti.* Pope (1846–78) 1792–1878
Pius X. *Giuseppe Melchiorre Sarto.* Pope (1903–14) 1835–1914
Pius XI. *Achille Ambrogio Damiano Ratti.* Pope (1922–39) 1857–1939
Pius XII. *Eugenio Pacelli.* Pope (1939–58) 1876–1958
Pizarro (pĭ·zär′rō; *Span.* pē·thär′rō, -sär′-; 267), Francisco. Conqueror of Peru .1470?–1541
Planché (?plăn·shā′), James Robinson. English dramatist and antiquary 1796–1880
Planck (plängk), Gottlieb Jakob. German theologian 1751–1833
Planck, Max Karl Ernst Ludwig. German physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1918*] ...1858–1947
Pançon (pläN′sôN′), Pol. French basso profundo 1854–1914
Planquette (plăng·kĕt′; *Fr.* pläN′kĕt′), (Jean) Robert (Julien). Fr. composer .1848–1903
Plantagenet (plăn·tăj′ē·nĕt; -nĭt; 119). See in *Vocab.*
Planté (pläN′tā′), Gaston. French physicist. [*Storage battery*] 1834–1889
Plantin (plăn′tĭn; *Fr.* pläN′tăN′), Christophe. French printer and bookbinder .1520?–1589
Platen Hallermund, von (fŏn plä′tĕn häl′ĕr·mōōnt), August, Count. Ger. poet .1796–1835
Plato (plā′tō). Greek philosopher .....B.C. 427?–347
Platov (plä′tŏf; *Russ.* plä′tŭf), Matvei Ivanovich, Count. Cossack hetman ...1751–1818
Platt (plăt), Charles Adams. American architect, landscape architect, painter .1861–1933
Platt, Orville Hitchcock. American lawyer and legislator 1827–1905
Platt, Thomas Collier. American politician 1833–1910
Plautus (plô′tŭs), Titus Maccius. Roman comic dramatist .....B.C. 254?–184
Playfair (plā′fär′), Lyon, 1st Baron. British chemist 1818–1898
Plaza Lasso (plä′sä lä′sō), Galo. President of Ecuador (1948–52) .....1906 ——
Plehwe, von (fŏn plä′vĕ), Wenzel. *Vyacheslav Konstantínovich Pleve.* Russian statesman. Assassinated 1846–1904
Plekhanov (plĕ·kä′nŏf; *Russ.* plyĕ·kä′nŭf), Georgi Valentinovich. Russian socialist philosopher 1857–1918
Pleshcheev (plĕsh·chā′yĕĭ; *Russ.* plyĭsh-), Aleksei Nikolaevich. Russian poet .1825–1893
Plethon (plē′thŏn). See GEMISTUS.
Pleyel (plī′ĕl), Ignaz. Austrian musical composer 1757–1831
Plimsoll (plĭm′sōl; -sŭl), Samuel. *The Sailors' Friend.* English shipping reformer. [*Plimsoll mark*] 1824–1898
Pliny (plĭn′ĭ). *Gaius Plinius Secundus. The Elder.* Roman naturalist and author. [*Historia Naturalis*] 23–79
Pliny. *Gaius Plinius Caecilius Secundus. The Younger. Nephew of preceding.* Roman author and orator. [*Epistulae*] 62–113
Plotinus (plō·tī′nŭs). Roman Neoplatonic philosopher ..... 205?–270
Plowden (plou′d'n), Edmund. English judge and law writer 1518–1585
Plücker (plük′ĕr), Julius. German mathematician and physicist 1801–1868
Plumer (plōō′mĕr), Herbert Charles Onslow, 1st Viscount. Eng. field marshal .1857–1932
Plumptre (plŭm[p]′trē), Edward Hayes. English theologian and scholar 1821–1891
Plunkett (plŭng′kĕt; -kĭt; 119), Edward John Moreton Drax. See DUNSANY.
Plunkett, Horace Curzon, Sir. Irish statesman and author 1854–1932
Plutarch (plōō′tärk). Greek biographer and moralist ..... 46?–?120
Plyler (plī′lĕr), John Laney. Am. lawyer; pres., Furman U. (1939–).1894 ——
Pobedonostsev (pŏb′ĕ·dō·nŏs′tsĕf), Konstantin Petrovich. Russian public administrator 1827–1907
Pocahontas (pō′kä·hŏn′tăs). Dau. of Powhatan & wife of John Rolfe .....1595?–1617
Poccetti (pō·chĕt′ē; *Ital.* pō·chät′tē), Bernardino. *Bernardo Barbatelli.* Italian painter .....1548?–1612
Pococke (pō′kŏk), Edward. English orientalist 1604–1691
Poděbrad (pō′dyĕ·brät), George of. King of Bohemia (1459–71) 1420–1471

Poe (pō), **Edgar Allan.** American poet and story writer.....1809–1849
Poel (pōl), William. *Son of William Pole.* English actor.....1852–1934
Poerio (pō·ā′ryō), Carlo. Italian statesman.....1803–1867
Pogany (pō·gä′nĭ; *Hung.* pō′gän·y′), William Andrew. *Willy.* Hungarian-born painter, illustrator, and designer.....1882–1955
Poggendorff (pōg′ĕn·dôrf; *Ger.* pôg′-), Johann Christoff. German physicist...1796–1877
Poggio Bracciolini (pōd′jō brät′chō·lē′nē), Giovanni Francesco. Ital. humanist.1380–1459
Poincaré (pwăn′ka′rā′), Jules Henri. French mathematician.....1854–1912
Poincaré, Raymond. *Cousin of J. H.* Fr. statesm.; pres. of France (1913–20).1860–1934
Poinsot (pwăn′sō′), Louis. French mathematician.....1777–1859
Poiré (pwa′rā′), Emmanuel. *Caran d'Ache.* Russian caricaturist in France.1858–1909
Poisson (pwa′sôn′), Siméon Denis. French mathematician.....1781–1840
Pokrovski (pō·krŏĭ′skĭ), Mikhail Nikolaevich. Russian hist. and educator...1868–1932
Pole (pōl), Reginald. English cardinal and archbishop of Canterbury.....1500–1558
Pole, William. English civil engineer, musician, and writer on whist.....1814–1900
Polevoi (pōl′ĕ·voĭ′; *Russ.* pū·lyĕ·voĭ′), Nikolai Alekseevich. Russian author...1796–1846
Polignac, de (dĕ pō′lē′nyăk′), Auguste Jules Armand Marie, Prince. French ultraroyalist politician.....1780–1847
Polignac, de, Melchior. French cardinal and diplomat.....1661–1742
Politian (pō·lĭsh′ăn). *Angelo Poliziano.* Italian humanist.....1454–1494
Polk (pōk), James Knox. Eleventh president of the U. S. (1845–49).....1795–1849
Polk, Leonidas. Am. Protestant Episcopal bishop and Confederate general...1806–1864
Pollaiuolo (pōl′ī·wō′lō; *Ital.* pōl·lī-), Antonio. Italian artist.....1429–1498
Pollard (pōl′ĕrd), Albert Frederick. English historian.....1869–1948
Pollard, Alfred William. English scholar and bibliographer.....1859–1944
Pollio (pōl′ĭ·ō), Gaius Asinius. Roman historian and orator.....B.C. 75–5 A.D.
Pöllnitz, von (fŏn pŭl′nĭts), Karl Ludwig, Baron. German memoirist.....1692–1775
Pollock (pōl′ŭk), Channing. American playwright.....1880–1946
Pollock, Frederick, Sir. English writer on jurisprudence.....1845–1937
Pollock, George, Sir. English field marshal.....1786–1872
Pollok (pōl′ŭk), Robert. Scottish poet. [*The Course of Time*].....1798–1827
Polo (pō′lō), Marco. Italian traveler in Asia, esp. China.....1254?–?1324
Polybius (pō·lĭb′ĭ·ŭs). Greek historian.....B.C. 205?–?125
Polycarp (pŏl′ĭ·kärp), Saint. Bishop of Smyrna and martyr.....69?–?155
Polyclitus, Polycleitus (pŏl′ĭ·klī′tŭs), *or* **Polycletus** (-klē′tŭs). Greek sculp...B.C. 5th c.
Polycrates (pō·lĭk′rə·tēz). Tyrant of Samos.....d. B.C. ab. 522
Polydorus (pŏl′ĭ·dō′rŭs; 181). Rhodian sculptor. [*Laocoön*].....B.C. 1st c.
Polygnotus (pŏl′ĭg·nō′tŭs). Greek painter.....B.C. 5th c.
Pombal, de (thĕ pōnm·bäl′), Sebastião José de Carvalho e Mello, Marquis. Portuguese statesman.....1699–1782
Pomeranus (pŏm′ĕr·ā′nŭs). See BUGENHAGEN, Johann.
Pomfret (pŏm′frĕt; -frĭt; 119), John Edwin. American educator, president, College of William and Mary (1942–51).....1898 ——
Pompadour, de (dĕ pŏm′pȧ·dōōr; -dōr; *Fr.* pôn′pȧ′dōōr′), Jeanne Antoinette Poisson, Marquise. Mistress of Louis XV.....1721–1764
Pompey (pŏm′pĭ). *Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus. The Great.* Roman general.B.C. 106–48
Pomponazzi (pŏm′pō·nät′sē; *Ital.* pōm·pō·nät′tsē), Pietro. Italian philosopher.1462–1525
Pomyalovski (pŏm′yȧ·lŏĭ′skĭ), Nikolai Gerasimovich. Russian novelist.....1835–1863
Ponce, de (thā pōn′thā; pōn′sā; 103), Pedro. Fr. teacher of deaf-mutes..1520?–1584
Ponce de León (pōn′thā [-sā] thā lā·ōn′; 103; 112; *Angl.* pŏns′ dē lē′ŭn), Juan. Spanish discoverer of Florida. See (in *Vocab.*) FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH, BIMINI.1460?–1521
Ponce de León, Luis. Spanish monk, scholar, and poet.....1527–1591
Poncelet (pōns′lĕ′; *Angl.* pŏns′lĕt, -lĭt), Jean Victor. Fr. math. and engineer.1788–1867
Ponchielli (pōng′kĭ·ĕl′ē; *Ital.* pōng·kyĕl′lē), Amilcare. Italian composer.....1834–1886
Poniatowski (pōn′yȧ·tō′skĭ; -tōs′kĭ), Józef Antoni. *Nephew of Stanislas Augustus.* Polish prince and marshal of France.....1763–1813
Poniatowski, Stanislas. See STANISLAS AUGUSTUS.
Pons (pōnz; *Fr.* pôns), Lily. French soprano.....1904 ——
Ponselle (pŏn·sĕl′), Rosa Melba. American soprano.....1897 ——
Ponsonby (pŭn′s'n·bĭ), Vere Brabazon. See BESSBOROUGH, 9th Earl of.
Ponson du Terrail (pôn′sôn′ dü tĕ′rȧ′y'), Pierre Alexis, Viscount. Fr. novelist.1829–1871
Pontano (pōn·tä′nō), Giovanni *or* Gioviano. Ital. statesman, hist., and poet..1426–1503
Ponte, da (dȧ pōn′tē; *Ital.* dä pōn′tä), Jacopo. Real name of Jacopo da BASSANO.
Pontiac (pŏn′tĭ·ăk). Chief of the Ottawa Indians.....d. 1769
Pontius (pŏn′shŭs; -tĭ·ŭs), Caius *or* Gaius. *Pontius Herennius.* Samnite gen. d. B.C. 291
Pontius (pŏn′tĭ·ŭs), Clarence Isaiah. Am. banker; pres., U. of Tulsa (1935–).1892 ——
Pontoppidan (pŏn·tŏp′ē·dän), Erik. Danish historian and theologian.....1698–1764
Pontoppidan, Henrik. Danish novelist. [*Nobel prize in lit., 1917*].....1857–1943
Pontormo, da (dä pŏn·tôr′mō; *Ital.* pōn·tôr′mō), Jacopo. Orig. *Carrucci.* Italian painter.....1494–1557
Pontus de Thiard (pôn′tüs′ dĕ tyȧr′). See THIARD.
Poole (pōōl), Ernest. American author.....1880–1950
Poole, John. English dramatist. [*Paul Pry*].....1786?–1872
Poole, Reginald Lane. English historian.....1857–1939
Poole, Reginald Stuart. English numismatist and orientalist.....1832–1895
Poole, Robert Franklin. American plant pathologist; president, Clemson Agricultural College (1940–58).....1893–1958
Poole, William Frederick. American librarian. [*Poole's Index*].....1821–1894
Pope (pōp), Alexander. English poet.....1688–1744
Pope, John. American general.....1822–1892
Popejoy (pōp′joi), Thomas Lafayette. American educator, president, U. of New Mexico (1948–57).....1902 ——
Popham (pŏp′ăm; pŏp′m), Henry Robert Moore Brooke-, Sir. British air marshal.....1878–1953
Poppaea Sabina (pō·pē′ȧ sȧ·bī′nȧ). A wife of the Roman emperor Nero....d. 65 or 66
Porcupine (pôr′kū·pīn), Peter. Pseudonym of William COBBETT.
Pordenone, da (dȧ pôr′d'n·ō′nē; *Ital.* dä pōr·dä·nō′nä), Giovanni Antonio. Orig. *de' Sacchi. Licinio. Regillo.* Italian painter.....1483–1539
Porphyry (pôr′fĭ·rĭ). Syrian-Greek Neoplatonist philosopher.....232?–?304
Porpora (pôr′pō·rȧ; *Ital.* pōr′pō·rä), Niccolò *or* Nicola. Italian composer....1686–1766
Porson (pôr′s'n), Richard. English Greek scholar and critic.....1759–1808
Porta, della (dĕl′ȧ pôr′tȧ; *Ital.* dāl′lä pōr′tä), Baccio. See BARTOLOMMEO.
Porta, della, Giacomo. Italian architect and sculptor.....1541–1604
Porta, della, Giambattista. Italian physicist. [*Camera obscura*].....1538?–1615
Portal (pôr′tăl; -t'l; 181), Charles Frederick Algernon, 1st Viscount Portal of Hungerford. British air marshal.....1893 ——
Portalis (pôr′tȧ′lēs′), Jean Étienne Marie. French jurist and statesman.....1745–1807
Porter (pôr′tĕr; 181), Cole. American composer and song writer.....1893 ——
Porter, David. American commodore.....1780–1843
Porter, David Dixon. *Son of David.* American admiral.....1813–1891
Porter, Eleanor, *born* Hodgman. American author. [*Pollyanna*].....1868–1920
Porter, Fitz-John. *Nephew of David.* American general.....1822–1901
Porter, Gene, *born* Stratton. *Mrs. Charles Darwin Porter.* Am. author.....1868–1924
Porter, Jane. English novelist. [*The Scottish Chiefs*].....1776–1850
Porter, Jermain Gildersleeve. American astronomer.....1852–1933
Porter, Noah. Am. philosopher & editor; pres. of Yale College (1871–86).....1811–1892
Porter, William Sydney. *O. Henry.* American short-story writer.....1862–1910
Portinari (pôr·tē·nä′rē), Beatrice. See BEATRICE, 2, in *Vocab.*
Portland (pôrt′lănd; 181), Earl and Duke of. See BENTINCK.
Porto-Riche, de (dĕ pôr′tō′rēsh′), Georges. French poet and dramatist.....1849–1930
Porus (pō′rŭs; 181) *or* **Poros** (-rŏs). Indian king, conq. by Alexander the Great.d. B.C. ?321
Posidonius (pŏs′ĭ·dō′nĭ·ŭs; 159) *or* **Poseidonius** (pŏs′ī-). Greek Stoic philos. B.C. 1st c.
Post (pōst), Emily, *born* Price. American writer on etiquette.....1873? ——
Potëmkin (pō·tĕm′kĭn; *Russ.* pū·tyōm′-), Grigori Aleksandrovich. Russian field marshal and favorite of Catherine II.....1739–1791
Potocki (pō·tōts′kē), Stanislaw Kostka, Count. Polish statesman.....1757?–1821
Pott (pŏt), August Friedrich. German philologist.....1802–1887
Pott, Percivall. English surgeon.....1714–1788
Potter (pŏt′ĕr), Henry Codman. American Protestant Episcopal bishop.....1835–1908
Potter (*Du.* pŏt′ĕr), Paul *or* Paulus. Dutch painter of cattle and landscapes..1625–1654
Pouchet (pōō′shē′), Félix Archimède. French naturalist and physiologist.....1800–1872
Pougin (pōō′zhăn′), (François Auguste) Arthur. French music and art critic.1834–1921
Pouillet (pōō′yē′), Claude Servais Mathias. French physicist.....1791–1868
Poulenc (pōō′lăngk′; *Fr.* -lănk′), Francis. French composer.....1899 ——
Poulsen (poul′sĕn), Valdemar. Danish engineer and telegraphist.....1869–1942
Poulsson (pōl′sŭn), Anne Emilie. American kindergartner and poet.....1853–1939
Poulton (pōl′t'n; -tŭn), Edward Bagnall, Sir. English zoologist.....1856–1943
Pound (pound), (Alfred) Dudley (Pickman Rogers), Sir. Brit. adm. of the fleet.1877–1943
Pound, Ezra Loomis. American poet. [*Imagism*].....1885 ——
Pound, Louise. *Sister of R.* American educator, folklorist, author.....1872–1958
Pound, Roscoe. American writer and professor of law.....1870 ——
Pounds (poundz), John. English philanthropist. Founder of ragged schools.1766–1839
Poupart (pōō′pȧr′), François. French anatomist and zoologist.....1661–1709
Pourtalès, de (dĕ pōōr′tȧ′lȧs′), Louis François. Swiss naturalist in America..1823–1880
Poussin (pōō′sȧn′), Gaspard. See DUGHET.
Poussin, Nicolas. French historical painter.....1594–1665
Powell (pō′ĕl), Baden. See BADEN-POWELL.
Powell, Frederick York. English historian and editor.....1850–1904
Powell (pou′ĕl), John Wesley. American geologist and ethnologist.....1834–1902
Powell, Maud. *Mrs. H. G. Turner.* American violinist.....1868–1920
Powers (pou′ĕrz), Hiram. American sculptor. [*Greek Slave*].....1805–1873
Powhatan (pou′hȧ·tăn′). Indian sachem in Virginia. Cf. POCAHONTAS.....1550?–1618
Pownall (pou′n'l), Henry Royds, Sir. British general.....1887 ——
Pownall, Thomas. English colonial governor in America.....1722–1805
Powys (pō′ĭs): John Cowper (1872–), Theodore Francis (1875–1953), and Llewelyn (1884–1939), brothers. English authors.
Poynings (poin′ĭngz), Edward, Sir. Eng. gov. of Ireland. [*Poynings's Law*].1459–1521
Poynter (poin′tĕr), Edward John, Sir. English historical painter.....1836–1919
Poynting (poin′tĭng), John Henry. English physicist.....1852–1914
Pozzo di Borgo (pōt′sō dē bôr′gō; *Ital.* pōt′tsō dē bōr′gō), Carlo Andrea, Count. Russian diplomat.....1764–1842
Pradier (prăd′ĭ·ā; *Fr.* prȧ′dyā′), James. French sculptor.....1792–1852
Pradilla (prä·thē′ [l]yä; 112; 170), Francisco. Spanish painter.....1848–1921
Prado (prä′thō; 112), Mariano Ignacio. President of Peru (1865–68; '76–79)..1826–1901
Prado Ugarteche (ōō′gär·tā′chā), Manuel. President of Peru (1939–45)....1889 ——
Pradt, de (dĕ prăt′; *Fr.* prȧt′), Dominique. French prelate and diplomat....1759–1837
Praed (prād), Rosa Caroline Mackworth, *born* Prior. Australian novelist.....1851–1935
Praed, Winthrop Mackworth. English poet.....1802–1839
Prajadhipok (prȧ·chä′tĭ·pōk). King of Siam (1925–abdicated 1935).....1893–1941
Prang (prăng), Louis. German engraver and lithographer in America.....1824–1909
Pranti, von (fŏn prän′t'l), Karl. German philosopher.....1820–1888
Praslin, de (dĕ prȧ′lăn′), César Gabriel, Comte de Choiseul, Duke. Fr. statesm.1712–1785
Pratt (prăt), Bela Lyon. American sculptor.....1867–1917
Pratt, Charles, Sir, first Earl of Camden. English jurist.....1714–1794
Pratt, Charles. American philanthropist. [*Pratt Institute*].....1830–1891
Pratt, Enoch. American philanthropist and financier.....1808–1896
Pratt, Silas Gamaliel. American composer.....1846–1916
Pratt, Waldo Selden. American musician and composer.....1857–1939
Pratt, William Veazie. American admiral.....1869–1958
Praxiteles (prăks·ĭt′ē·lēz). Greek sculptor. [*Cnidian Venus*].....B.C. 4th c.
Préault (prā′ō′), Antoine Auguste. French sculptor.....1809–1879
Preble (prĕb′l), Edward. American commodore.....1761–1807
Pregl (prā′g'l), Fritz. Austrian chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1923*].....1869–1930
Preil (prēl), Hermann. German historical painter.....1854–1922
Preller (prĕl′ĕr), Friedrich. German landscape painter.....1804–1878
Preller, Friedrich. *Son of preceding.* German landscape painter.....1838–1901
Prescott (prĕs′kŭt), William Hickling. American historian.....1796–1859
Prester John. See 1st PRESTER, in *Vocab.*
Preston (prĕs′tŭn), Harriet Waters. American author.....1836–1911
Preston, Thomas. English dramatist. [*Cambyses*].....1537–1598
Prestwich (prĕst′wĭch), Joseph, Sir. English geologist.....1812–1896
Preti (prā′tē), Mattia. *Il Calabrese.* Italian painter.....1613–1699
Pretorius (prē·tō′rĭ·ŭs; 181), Andries Wilhelmus Jacobus. *Father of M. W.* South African Dutch colonizer and soldier.....1799–1853
Pretorius, Marthinus Wessels. Pres. S. Afr. Repub. & Orange Free State.....1819–1901
Preuss (prois), Hugo. German statesman, chief author of Weimar Constitution.1860–1925
Preuss, Johann David Erdmann. German historian.....1785–1868
Prevost (prĕv′ō; -ōst), George, Sir. Eng. gen. and governor gen. of Canada...1767–1816
Prévost (prā′vō′), Marcel. French novelist.....1862–1941
Prévost d'Exiles (dāg′zēl′), Antoine François. *Abbé Prévost.* Fr. author...1697–1763
Prévost-Paradol (-pa′rȧ′dōl′), Lucien Anatole. Fr. journalist and diplomat..1829–1870
Price (prīs), Bonamy. English economist.....1807–1888
Price, Bruce. American architect.....1845–1903
Price, Byron. American journalist.....1891 ——
Price, Richard. Welsh moral and political philosopher.....1723–1791
Price, Sterling. American Confederate general.....1809–1867
Prichard (prĭch′ĕrd), James Cowles. English ethnologist and physiologist....1786–1848
Pride (prīd), Thomas. Eng. Parliamentary soldier; regicide. [*Pride's Purge*]. d. 1658
Prideaux (prĭd′ō; prē′dō), Humphrey. English divine and historian.....1648–1724
Priessnitz (prēs′nĭts), Vincenz. German founder of hydrotherapy.....1799–1851
Priestley (prēst′lĭ), John Boynton. Eng. novelist, critic, and playwright.....1894 ——
Priestley, Joseph. English clergyman, chemist, and physicist. [*Oxygen*].....1733–1804
Priestley, William Overend, Sir. English obstetrician.....1829–1900
Primaticcio (prē′mȧ·tē′chō; *Ital.* prē·mä·tēt′chō), Francesco. Italian painter.1504–1570
Primo de Rivera y Orbaneja (prē′mō dē thā), Miguel. See RIVERA Y ORBANEJA.
Primrose (prĭm′rōz′), Archibald Philip, fifth Earl of Rosebery. Scot. statesm.1847–1929
Prim y Prats (prēn′ ē prăts′), Juan, Marquis de los Castillejos. Spanish gen...1814–1870
Prince (prĭns), John Dyneley. American philologist and diplomat.....1868–1945
Prince, Morton. American neurologist and psychologist.....1854–1929
Prince, Thomas. American divine and historian.....1687–1758
Pringle (prĭng′g'l), Thomas. Scottish poet.....1789–1834
Prinsep (prĭn′sĕp), Valentine Cameron. Anglo-Indian painter in England....1838–1904
Prior (prī′ĕr), Matthew. English poet and diplomat.....1664–1721
Prío Socarrás (prē′ō sō′kär·räs′), Carlos. Cuban polit.; pres. (1948–52).....1903 ——
Priscian (prĭsh′ĭ·ăn; prĭsh′ăn). *Priscianus Caesariensis.* Latin gram..... fl. 500
Pritchard (prĭch′ĕrd), Hannah, *born* Vaughan. English actress.....1711–1768
Pritchett (prĭch′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), Henry Smith. American astronomer and educ...1857–1939
Proclus (prō′klŭs; prŏk′lŭs) *or* **Proculus** (prŏk′ū·lŭs). Greek philos.....410?–485
Procop *or* **Prokop** (prō′kŏp), Andrew. *The Great.* Leader of the Hussites..1380?–1434
Procopius (prō·kō′pĭ·ŭs). Byzantine historian.....6th c.
Procter (prŏk′tĕr), Adelaide Anne. *Daughter of B. W.* English poet.....1825–1864
Procter, Bryan Waller. *Barry Cornwall.* English poet.....1787–1874
Proctor (prŏk′tĕr), Alexander Phimister. American sculptor and painter.....1862–1950
Proctor, Richard Anthony. English astronomer.....1837–1888
Prokofiev (prō·kŏf′yĕf), Sergei Sergeevich. Russian composer.....1891–1953
Prony, de (dĕ prô′nē′; *Angl.* prō′nĭ), Gaspard Clair François Marie Riche, Baron. French engineer and mathematician.....1755–1839
Propertius (prō·pûr′shŭs; -shĭ·ŭs), Sextus. Roman poet.....B.C. 50?–?15
Protagoras (prō·tăg′ō·rȧs). Greek philosopher and sophist.....B.C. 5th c.
Prothero (prŏth′ĕr·ō), George Walter. English historian and editor.....1848–1922
Prothero, Rowland Edmund, 1st Baron Ernle. English writer and editor....1851–1937
Protogenes (prō·tŏj′ē·nēz). Greek painter.....B.C. 4th c.
Prou (prōō), Maurice. French historian.....1861–1930
Proudhon (prōō′dôn′), Jean Baptiste Victor. French jurist.....1758–1838
Proudhon, Pierre Joseph. French socialist and author. [*Anarchism*].....1809–1865
Proust (prōōst), Joseph Louis. French chemist.....1754–1826
Proust, Marcel. French novelist. [*À la Recherche du Temps Perdu*].....1871–1922
Prout (prout), Father. Pseud. of Francis Sylvester MAHONY.
Prout, Samuel. English painter in water colors.....1783–1852
Prout, William. English physician and chemist. [*Prout's hypothesis*].....1785–1850
Provoost (prō′vōst), Samuel. First Protestant Episcopal bishop of New York .1742?–1815
Prud'hon (prü′dôn′), Pierre-Paul. *Pierre Prudon.* French painter.....1758–1823
Prynne (prĭn), William. English Puritan pamphleteer. [*Histriomastix*].....1600–1669
Przhevalski (pĕr·zhĕ·vȧl′y'·skĭ), Nikolai Mikhailovich. Russian explorer.....1839–1888
Przybyszewski (pshĭ′bĭ·shĕf′skē), Stanislaw. Polish author.....1868–1927
Psellus (sĕl′ŭs), Michael Constantine. Byzantine philosopher and politician..11th c.
Ptolemy I (tŏl′ē·mĭ). *Soter.* King of Egypt (B.C. 323–285); founder of the dynasty.....B.C. 367?–283

Ptolemy II. *Philadelphus. Son of Pt. I.* King of Egypt (B.C. 285–246) . . . B.C. 309–246
Ptolemy. *Claudius Ptolemaeus.* Greco-Egyptian astronomer, geographer, and geometer at Alexandria. [*Ptolemaic system*] . . . . . 2d c.
Puccini (pōō·chē′nē; *Ital.* pōōt·chē′-), Giacomo. Ital. composer. [*La Bohème*] . 1858–1924
Pückler-Muskau, von (fŏn pük′lĕr·mōōs′kou), Hermann, Prince. German traveler and author 1785–1871
Puget (pü′zhĕ′), Pierre. French sculptor and architect 1622–1694
Pughe (pū), William Owen. Welsh philologist and antiquary 1759–1835
Pugin (pū′jĭn), Augustus Welby Northmore. English architect 1812–1852
Pulaski (pū·läs′kĭ; -kī; *Pol.* pōō·läs′kē), Casimir, Count. Polish patriot in Am. 1748?–1779
Pulci (pōōl′chē), Luigi. Italian poet. [*Morgante Maggiore*] 1432–1484
Pulgar, del (thĕl pōōl·gär′), Hernando. Spanish historian . . . . . 1436?–?1490
Pulitzer (pōōl′ĭt·sĕr; pū′lĭt-), Joseph. American (Hung.-born) journalist 1847–1911
Pullman (pōōl′măn), George Mortimer. Am. inventor. [*Pullman cars*] 1831–1897
Pulszky (pōōls′kĭ), Ferencz. Hungarian patriot and author 1814–1897
Pulteney (pŭlt′nĭ; pōlt′nĭ), William, Earl of Bath. English statesman 1684–1764
Pumpelly (pŭm·pĕl′ĭ), Raphael. American geologist 1837–1923
Pupin (pū·pēn′; *Yugo.* pōō′pēn), Michael Idvorsky. American (Yugoslavian-born) physicist 1858–1935
Purbach (pōōr′băk) *or* **Peuerbach** (poi′ĕr·băk), Georg. Austrian astronomer . 1423–1461
Purcell (pŭr′s'l; -sĕl), Henry. English composer . . . . . 1658?–1695
Purchas (pŭr′chəs), Samuel. English compiler of travel books . . . . . 1575?–1626
Purkinje (pōōr′kĭn·yĕ), Johannes Evangelista. Czech physiologist 1787–1869
Purver (pŭr′vĕr), Anthony. English scholar and Biblical translator 1702–1777
Purves (pŭr′vĕs; -vĭs; 119), George Tybout. Am. Presb. clergyman & author. 1852–1901
Purvey (pŭr′vĭ), John. Eng. reviser of Wycliffe's translation of the Bible . . . 1353?–?1428
Pusey (pū′zĭ), Edward Bouverie. English clergyman. [*Puseyism*] 1800–1882
Pusey, Nathan Marsh. Am. educator, president, Harvard U. (1953–) . . . . . 1907 ——
Pushkin (pōōsh′kĭn), Aleksander Sergeevich. Russian poet 1799–1837
Putlitz, zu (tsōō pōōt′lĭts), Gustav Heinrich Gans. German author 1821–1890
Putnam (pŭt′năm), Frederic Ward. American archaeologist and ethnologist . 1839–1915
Putnam, George Haven. *Son of G. P.* American publisher and author 1844–1930
Putnam, George Palmer. American publisher 1814–1872
Putnam, Herbert. American librarian 1861–1955
Putnam, Israel. American Revolutionary general 1718–1790
Putnam, Rufus. *Cousin of Israel.* American general and pioneer in Ohio . . . 1738–1824
Putnik (pōōt′nĕk), Radomir. Serbian general 1847–1917
Puttenham (pŭt′n·ăm), Richard. Reputed author of *Arte of Eng. Poesie* . . 1520?–?1601
Puttkamer, von (fŏn pōōt′kä′mĕr), Robert. Prussian statesman 1828–1900
Puvis de Chavannes (pü′vē′ dē shə′vän′), Pierre. French painter 1824–1898
Pu-yi (pōō′ [y]ē′), Henry. See HSÜAN T'UNG.
Pyat (pyä), Félix. French political agitator and dramatist 1810–1889
Pye (pī), Henry James. English poet; poet laureate (1790–1813) 1745–1813
Pye, John. English engraver 1782–1874
Pyle (pīl), Ernest Taylor. American journalist 1900–1945
Pyle, Howard. American artist and author 1853–1911
Pym (pĭm), John. English patriot and orator 1584–1643
Pynchon (pĭn′chən), William. Eng. theol.; a founder of Springfield, Mass. . 1590?–1662
Pyne (pīn), James Kendrick. English organist and composer 1852–1938
Pynson (pĭn′s'n), Richard. English printer, of Norman birth . . . . . d. 1530
Pyrrho (pĭr′ō). Greek philosopher and skeptic . . . . . B.C. 365?–?275
Pyrrhus (pĭr′əs). King of Epirus (B.C. 306–272) . . . . . B.C. 318?–272
Pythagoras (pĭ·thăg′ō·rəs; pī-). Greek philosopher . . . . . B.C. 6th c.
Pytheas (pĭth′ē·əs). Greek navigator and geographer . . . . . B.C. 4th c.

Q

Q (kū). Pseudonym of Sir A. T. QUILLER-COUCH.
Qavam, Ahmad. See AHMAD QAVAM-I SALTANA.
Quain (kwān), Jones. British anatomist 1796–1865
Quain, Richard. *Bro. of Jones.* British anatomist and surgeon 1800–1887
Quain, Richard, Sir. *Cousin of preceding.* British physician 1816–1898
Quantrill (kwŏn′trĭl), William Clarke. Am. Confed. guerrilla commander . . . 1837–1865
Quaritch (kwŏr′ĭch), Bernard. British (Ger.-born) bookseller, bibliographer . . 1819–1899
Quarles (kwôrlz; kwärlz), Francis. English poet. [*Emblems*] 1592–1644
Quatrefages de Bréau, de (dē kə′trē·fäzh′ dē brā′ō′), Jean Louis Armand. French naturalist and ethnologist 1810–1892
Quatremère (kə′trē·mâr′), Antoine Chrysostome. French archaeologist 1755–1849
Quay (kwā), Matthew Stanley. American politician and senator 1833–1904
Queensberry (kwēnz′bĕr·ĭ), Marquis of. See DOUGLAS, John Sholto.
Queirós (kā·ē·rôsh′) *or* **Quirós** (kē·rôsh′), **de** (thē), Pedro Fernandes. Portuguese navigator . . . . . 1560?–1614
Quérard (kā′rär′), Joseph Marie. French bibliographer 1797–1865
Quercia, della (dĕl′ä kwĕr′chä; *Ital.* dăl′lä kwĕr′chä), Jacopo. Sienese sculptor 1378?–1438
Quesada, de (thā kā·sä′thä; 112), Gonzalo. Cuban patriot and diplomat 1868–1915
Quesnay (kē′nā′), François. French physician and economist 1694–1774
Quesnay de Beaurepaire (dē bōr′pâr′), Jules. *Jules de Glouvet.* French magistrate and novelist 1837–1923
Quesnel (kē′nĕl′), Pasquier. French Jansenist. [*Réflexions Morales*] 1634–1719
Quételet (kā′tlē′), Lambert Adolphe Jacques. Belgian statistician 1796–1874
Queuille (kœ′y'), Henri. Fr. physician and politician; premier (1948–49) . . . . . 1884 ——
Quevedo y Villegas, de (thā kā·vā′thō ē vē·[l]yā′gäs; 112; 170), Francisco Gómez. Spanish humorous and satiric author 1580–1645
Quezon y Molina (kā′sōn ē mō·lē′nä), Manuel Luis. President of the Philippine Commonwealth (1935–44) 1878–1944
Quicherat (kēsh′rə′), Louis Marie. French lexicographer. [*Latin-Fr. Dict.*] . 1799–1884
Quidde (kvĭd′ĕ), Ludwig. Ger. hist. and statesman. [*Nobel peace prize, 1927*] . 1858–1941
Quillard (kē′yär′), Pierre. French poet and journalist 1864–1912
Quiller-Couch (kwĭl′ĕr·kōōch′), Arthur Thomas, Sir. *Q.* English author 1863–1944
Quimby (kwĭm′bĭ), Phineas Parkhurst. American mental healer 1802–1866
Quin (kwĭn), James. Irish actor 1693–1766
Quinault (kē′nō′), Philippe. French dramatic poet 1635–1688
Quincy (kwĭn′zĭ; -sĭ), Josiah. American patriot and orator 1744–1775
Quincy, Josiah. *Son of preceding.* American statesman and scholar 1772–1864
Quinet (kē′nĕ′), Edgar. French writer and politician 1803–1875
Quintana (kēn·tä′nä), Manuel José. Spanish poet and patriot 1772–1857
Quintard (kwĭn′tärd), Charles Todd. American bishop 1824–1898
Quintero. See ÁLVAREZ QUINTERO, J. and S.
Quintilian (kwĭn·tĭl′yən). *Marcus Fabius Quintilianus.* Rom. rhetorician. 1st c.
Quirino (kē·rē′nō), Elpidio. Pres. of the Philippine Republic (1948–53) . . . . . 1891?–1956
Quisling (kwĭz′lĭng; *Norw.* kvĭs′-), Vidkun. Norwegian politician; Nazi collab. . 1887–1945
Quitman (kwĭt′măn), John Anthony. American general and politician 1798–1858
Quo Tai-chi (gwō′ tī′chē′). Chinese diplomat 1889–1952

R

Raabe (rä′bə), Wilhelm. *Jakob Corvinus.* German novelist and poet 1831–1910
Rabanus, *or* **Hrabanus, Maurus** (rä·bä′nŭs mō′rŭs). Frankish theologian . . . 776?–856
Rabelais (răb′ĕ·lā′; răb′ĕ·lā; *Fr.* rä′blĕ′), François. French physician, satirist, and humorist . . . . . 1494?–1553
Rabi (rä′bĭ), Isidor Isaac. American (Aust.-born) physicist. [*Nobel pr., 1944*] . 1898 ——
Rachel (rä′shĕl′), Mlle. *Élisa Félix.* French tragedienne 1820–1858
Rachel (räk′zĕl), Joachim. German satirical poet 1618–1669
Rachmaninoff (räk·măn′ĭ·nŏf), Sergei Wassilievitch. Russian composer, pianist, and conductor 1873–1943
Racine (rə·sēn′; *Fr.* rä′-), Jean Baptiste. French dramatic poet 1639–1699
Racine, Louis. *Son of preceding.* French poet 1692–1763
Rackham (răk′ăm), Arthur. British water-color painter and illustrator 1867–1939
Radcliffe (răd′klĭf), Ann, *b.* Ward. Eng. novelist. [*Mysteries of Udolpho*] . 1764–1823
Radcliffe, John. English physician. Founder of Radcliffe Library at Oxford . . . 1650–1714
Radek (rä′dĕk; *Russ.* rä′dyĕk), Karl Bernardovich. Russ. polit. and journalist . 1885 ——
Radetzky (rä·dĕts′kē), Joseph Wenzel, Count von Radetz. Aust. field marshal . 1766–1858
Radowitz, von (fŏn rä′dō·vĭts), Joseph Maria. Prussian statesman 1797–1853
Rae (rā), John. Scottish arctic explorer 1813–1893
Raeburn (rā′bĕrn), Henry, Sir. Scottish portrait painter 1756–1823
Raeder (rā′dĕr; *Ger. also* rä′-), Erich. German admiral . . . . . 1876 ——
Raemaekers (rä′mä′kĕrs; *Angl.* rā′mā′kĕrz), Louis. Dutch political cartoonist . 1869–1956
Rafael, Raffael, Raffaello. = RAPHAEL.
Raff (räf), Joseph Joachim. German composer 1822–1882
Raffaelli (rä′fä·ĕl′ē; *Fr.* rä′fä′ĕ′lē′), Jean François. French artist 1850–1924
Raffet (rä′fĕ′), Denis Auguste Marie. French lithographer and designer 1804–1860
Raffles (răf′lz), Thomas Stamford, Sir. English colonial administrator 1781–1826
Rafn (räv′n; räf′n), Carl Christian. Danish philologist and antiquary 1795–1864
Raglan (răg′lən), Fitzroy James Henry Somerset, first Baron. British general . 1788–1855
Ragnar *or* **Ragnar Lodbrok** (răg′när lōd′brōk). Scandinavian sea king . . . . . 9th c.
Rahbek (rä′bĕk), Knud Lyne. Danish poet and literary critic 1760–1830
Rahl (räl), Karl. Austrian historical and portrait painter 1812–1865
Raibolini (rī′bō·lē′nē), Francesco. See FRANCIA.
Raiffeisen (rīf′ĭ′zən), Friedrich Wilhelm. German economist 1818–1888
Raikes (rāks), Robert. English founder of Sunday schools 1735–1811
Raimondi (rī·mōn′dē; *Ital.* -mōn′-), Marcantonio. Italian line engraver . . . 1475?–?1534
Raimund (rī′mōōnt), Ferdinand. Austrian playwright 1790–1836
Rainsford (rānz′fərd), William Stephen. Irish P. E. clergyman in America . . 1850–1933
Raisuli (rä·sōō′lĭ), Ahmed ibn-Muhammed. Moroccan brigand . . . . . 1875?–1925
Rajagopalacharia (rä′jə·gō·pä′lä·chä′ryə), Chakravarti. Indian lawyer; governor general of India (1948–50) . . . . . 1879 ——
Rákóczy (rä′kō·tsĭ), Francis II. Prince of Transylvania 1676–1735
Raleigh *or* **Ralegh** (rô′lĭ; rä′lĭ), Walter, Sir. English navig. & author . . . . . 1552?–1618
Raleigh (rô′lĭ), Walter Alexander, Sir. English essayist and biographer 1861–1922
Ralph (räl̄f), Julian. American journalist 1853–1903
Rama V (rä′mə; *Siamese* -mä). *Chulalongkorn.* King of Siam (1868–1910) . 1853–1910
Ramadier (rä′mä′dyā′; *Angl.* rə·măd′ĭ·ā), Paul. French lawyer and politician . 1888 ——
Ramakrishna (rä′mə·krĭsh′nə). Hindu yogi 1834–1886
Raman (rä′mən), Chandrasekhara Venkata, Sir. Indian physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1930*] . . . . . 1888 ——
Ramanuja (rä·mä′nōō·jə). South Indian religious teacher . . . . . d. ab. 1150
Rambam *or* **RaMBaM** (räm·bäm′). See MAIMONIDES.
Rambaud (räN′bō′), Alfred Nicolas. French historian 1842–1905
Rambouillet, de (dē räN′bōō′yĕ′), Catherine de Vivonne de Savelli, Marquise. French leader of society 1588–1665
Rameau (rä′mō′), Jean Philippe. French organist and composer 1683–1764
Ramée, de la (dē[l]′ä·rä·mā′), Marie Louise. *Ouida.* English novelist 1839–1908
Ramée, La (lä rä′mā′), Pierre. See RAMUS, Petrus.
Ramenghi (rä·mĕng′gē), Bartolommeo. See BAGNACAVALLO.
Rameses (răm′ē·sēz). Var. of RAMSES.
Ramírez (rä·mē′räs; 267), Pedro. Arg. general; pres. of Argentina (1943–44) . 1884 ——
Ram Mohan Roy (räm′ mō′hŏn roi′), Raja. Founder of the Brahmo Samaj . 1774–1833
Ramón y Cajal (rä·mōn′ ē kä·häl′; 162), Santiago. Spanish histologist. [*Nobel prize in medicine, 1906*] 1852–1934
Ramorino (rä′mō·rē′nō), Girolamo. Italian general 1790–1849
Rampolla (räm·pōl′ä; *Ital.* räm·pōl′lä), Mariano, Marquis del Tindaro. Cardinal and papal secretary of state (1887–1903) 1843–1913
Ramsay (räm′zĭ), Allan. Scottish poet. [*The Gentle Shepherd*] 1686–1758
Ramsay, Andrew Crombie, Sir. Scottish geologist 1814–1891
Ramsay, David. American physician and historian 1749–1815
Ramsay, James Andrew Broun, tenth Earl and first Marquis of Dalhousie. British colonial administrator 1812–1860
Ramsay, William, Sir. British chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1904*] 1852–1916
Ramses (răm′sēz). Name of Egyptian kings, esp. **Ramses II** (B.C. 1292–1225) and **Ramses III** (B.C. 1198–1167).
Ramus (rā′məs; *Fr.* rä′mü′), Petrus. *Pierre La Ramée.* French philosopher . 1515–1572
Ramusio (rä·mōō′zyō), Giambattista. Italian compiler of accounts of travels . 1485–1557
Rancé, de (dē räN′sā′), Armand Jean Le Bouthillier. French monk; founder of Trappists 1626–1700
Randolph (răn′dŏlf; -d'lĭf), Edmund Jennings. *Nephew of P.* Am. statesman . 1753–1813
Randolph, John, of Roanoke. American orator and statesman 1773–1833
Randolph, Peyton. President of the first American Congress . . . . . 1721?–1775
Ranjit Singh (rŭn′jĭt sĭng′). Maharaja of the Punjab 1780–1839
Ranke, von (fŏn räng′kə), Leopold. German historian. [*Hist. of the Popes*] . 1795–1886
Rankine (räng′kĭn), William John Macquorn. Scottish civil engineer 1820–1872
Ransome (răn′sŭm), Frederick Leslie. American geologist, born in England . 1868–1935
Raphael (răf′ə·ĕl; rā′fā·ĕl), *Ital.* **Raffaello** (räf′fä·ĕl′lō) **Santi** (sän′tē) *or* **Sanzio** (sän′tsyō). Italian painter 1483–1520
Rapp (räp; *Angl.* răp), George, *orig.* Johann Georg. German founder of Harmonites in America 1757–1847
Rapp (räp; *Angl.* răp), Jean, Count. French general 1772–1821
Rashi (ra′shē). *Rabbi Shelomoh ben Yishaq.* French exegete . . . . . d. 1105
Rasis. See RHAZES.
Rask (räsk), Rasmus Christian. Danish orientalist and philologist 1787–1832
Rasle (räl), Sébastien. French Jesuit missionary in America 1658–1724
Rasmussen (räs′mōō·s'n), Knud Johan Victor. Danish explorer and author . 1879–1933
Raspail (ras′pa′y′), François Vincent. French chemist and revolutionist 1794–1878
Rasputin (räs·pōō′tĭn; *Russ.* rŭs·pōō′tyĭn), Grigori Efimovich. Russian holy man and court favorite . . . . . 1871?–1916
Rassam (räs·säm′), Hormuzd. Turkish Assyriologist 1826–1910
Ratdolt (rät′dŏlt; *Ger.* rät′dôlt), Erhard. German printer . . . . . 1442?–1528
Rathenau (rä′tē·nou), Emil. German industrialist 1838–1915
Rathenau, Walther. *Son of Emil.* German industrialist and statesman 1867–1922
Rattazzi (rä·tät′sē; *Ital.* rät·tät′tsē), Urbano. Italian statesman 1808–1873
Rauch (rouk), Christian Daniel. German sculptor 1777–1857
Raumer, von (fŏn rou′mĕr), Friedrich Ludwig Georg. German historian 1781–1873
Rauschning (roush′nĭng), Hermann. Am. (Ger.-born) politician and writer . . . 1887 ——
Ravaillac (rä′vä′yäk′), François. Assassin of Henry IV of France 1578–1610
Ravel (rä′vĕl′; *Fr.* rä′-), Maurice Joseph. French composer 1875–1937
Ravenstein (rā′vĕn·stīn; *Ger.* rä′vĕn·shtīn), Ernst Georg. German cartographer in England 1834–1913
Ravignan, de (dē rä′vē′nyäN′), Gustave François Xavier Delacroix. Fr. Jesuit and pulpit orator 1795–1858
Rawdon-Hastings (rô′d'n-), Francis. See HASTINGS.
Rawlinson (rô′lĭn·s'n), George. English orientalist and historian 1812–1902
Rawlinson, Henry Creswicke, Sir. *Brother of G.* English Assyriologist 1810–1895
Rawlinson, Henry Seymour, first Baron. English general 1864–1925
Ray (rā), *orig.* **Wray** (rā), John. English naturalist . . . . . 1627?–1705
Rayburn (rā′bĕrn), Sam. American lawyer and politician . . . . . 1882 ——
Rayleigh (rā′lĭ), John William Strutt, third Baron. English physicist. [*Argon: Nobel prize, 1904*] 1842–1919
Raymond IV (rā′mŭnd). *R. de St.-Gilles.* Count of Toulouse. Crusader . . d. 1105
Raymond VI. Count of Toulouse. Defender of the Albigenses 1156–1222
Raymond, Henry Jarvis. American journalist and politician 1820–1869
Raymond, Rossiter Worthington. American mining engineer 1840–1918
Raynal (rā′nal′), Guillaume Thomas François, Abbé. French historian 1713–1796
Raynouard (rā′nwär′), François Just Marie. French poet and scholar 1761–1836
Read (rēd), George. American lawyer; signer of the Decl. of Independence . . . 1733–1798
Read, Nathan. American inventor. [*Multitubular boiler*] 1759–1849
Read, Thomas Buchanan. American poet and artist 1822–1872
Reade (rēd), Charles. English novelist, dramatist. [*Cloister and the Hearth*] . 1814–1884
Reade, Joseph Bancroft. English clergyman, chemist, and photographer 1801–1870
Reading (rĕd′ĭng), Rufus Daniel Isaacs, first Marquis of. Lord chief justice of England (1913–21). Viceroy of India (1921–26) 1860–1935
Réaumur, de (dē rā′ō·mūr; *Fr.* rā′ō′mür′), René Antoine Ferchault. French natural philosopher and inventor. [*Thermometer*] 1683–1757
Récamier (rā′kä′myā′), Jeanne Françoise Julie Adélaïde, *born* Bernard. French society beauty and wit 1777–1849
Reclus (rē·klü′), Jean Jacques Élisée. French geographer 1830–1905
Redfield (rĕd′fēld), Edward Willis. American painter, esp. of landscapes . . . . . 1869 ——

Redi (rā′dē), Francesco. Italian poet and naturalist.....1626?–1698
Red′ Jack′et. *Sagoyewatha.* Chief of the Seneca Indians.....1758?–1830
Redmond (rĕd′mŭnd), John Edward. Irish Parliamentary leader.....1856–1918
Redon (rə̇-dôn′), Odilon. French painter and engraver.....1840–1916
Reed (rēd), Edward James, Sir. English naval architect.....1830–1906
Reed, John. American journalist, poet, and Communist.....1887–1920
Reed, Joseph. American patriot and statesman.....1741–1785
Reed, Stanley Forman. Am. jurist; assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court (1938–).1884 ——
Reed, Thomas Brackett. American lawyer and legislator.....1839–1902
Reed, Walter. American army surgeon, sanitarian, and bacteriologist.....1851–1902
Rees (rēs), John Krom. American astronomer.....1851–1907
Reese (rēs), Lizette Woodworth. American writer.....1856–1935
Reeve (rēv), Clara. English novelist. [*The Old English Baron*].....1729–1807
Reeve, Henry. English man of letters. [*Edinburgh Review*].....1813–1895
Reeves (rēvz), John Sims. English tenor.....1818–1900
Reeves, William Pember. New Zealand politician and economist in England...1857–1932
Reger (rā′gĕr), Max. German composer.....1873–1916
Regillo (rē-jĭl′ō; *Ital.* rā-jēl′lō). See PORDENONE.
Regiomontanus (rē′jĭ-ō-mŏn-tā′nŭs). See MÜLLER, Johann.
Regnard (rē-nyär′), Jean François. French comic dramatist.....1655–1709
Regnault (rē-nyō′), Alexandre Georges Henri. French painter.....1843–1871
Régnier (rā′nyā′), Mathurin. French poet.....1573–1613
Régnier, de (dē), Henri. French poet, critic, and novelist.....1864–1936
Regulus (rĕg′ū-lŭs), Marcus Atilius. Roman general.....d. B.C. ab. 250
Rehan (rē′ăn), Ada. Orig. *Crehan.* Irish-American actress.....1860–1916
Reich (rīk), Emil. Hungarian historian in England.....1854–1910
Reichenau, von (fôn rī′kĕ-nou), Walther. German field marshal.....1884–1942
Reichenbach (rī′kĕn-bäk), Heinrich Gottlieb Ludwig. German naturalist....1793–1879
Reichenbach, von (fôn), Karl, Baron. German natural philosopher.....1788–1869
Reichstadt, de (dē rīk′shtät), Duke. See NAPOLEON II.
Reid (rēd), George, Sir. Scottish portrait, landscape, and flower painter.....1841–1913
Reid, George Agnew. Canadian painter.....1860–1947
Reid, George Houston, Sir. Australian statesman.....1845–1918
Reid, Robert. American artist and mural painter.....1862–1929
Reid, Samuel Chester. American naval officer. Designer of the U. S. flag....1783–1861
Reid, Thomas. Scottish philosopher. [*Common-sense philosophy*].....1710–1796
Reid, (Thomas) Mayne. Irish novelist.....1818–1883
Reid, Whitelaw. Am. journalist and diplomat; amb. to Great Brit. (1905–12).1837–1912
Reid, William, Sir. British meteorologist and colonial governor.....1791–1858
Reil (rīl), Johann Christian. German anatomist.....1759–1813
Reimarus (rī-mä′rōŏs), Hermann Samuel. German scholar.....1694–1768
Rein (rīn), Wilhelm. German pedagogist.....1847–1929
Reinach (rē′nak′), Joseph. French publicist.....1856–1921
Reinach, Salomon. *Brother of J.* French archaeologist and author.....1858–1932
Reinecke (rī′nĕ-kĕ), Karl. German composer and pianist.....1824–1910
Reinert (rī′nĕrt), Paul Clare. Am. educ., president, St. Louis U. (1948–).....1910 ——
Reinhardt (rīn′härt), Max. Orig. *Goldmann.* Austrian theater director.....1873–1943
Reinhart (rīn′härt), Charles Stanley. Am. illustrator and genre painter.....1844–1896
Reinhold (rīn′hōlt), Karl Leonhard. German philosopher.....1758–1823
Reinisch (rī′nĭsh), Leo. Austrian Egyptologist.....1832–1919
Reinsch (rīnsh), Paul Samuel. American historical writer and diplomat.....1869–1923
Reis (rīs), Johann Philipp. German physicist. [*Telephone*].....1834–1874
Reiske (rīs′kĕ), Johann Jakob. German Arabic scholar and philologist.....1716–1774
Reiss (rīs), Wilhelm. German explorer in South America. [*Cotopaxi*].....1838–1908
Reissiger (rīs′ĭ-gĕr), Karl Gottlieb. German composer.....1798–1859
Réjane (rā′zhän′). *Gabrielle Charlotte Réju.* French actress.....1856–1920
Relly (rĕl′ĭ), James. British Universalist clergyman.....1722?–1778
Remarque (rə̇-märk′), Erich Maria. German novelist.....1898 ——
Rembrandt (rĕm′bränt; *Du.* -bränt). *Harmensz van Rijn.* Dutch painter...1606–1669
Reményi (rē′mā-nyĭ), Ede. Orig. *Hoffmann.* Hungarian violinist.....1830–1898
Remi *or* **Remy** (rā′mē′), Saint. *Apostle of the Franks.* Bishop of Rheims..437?–?533
Remington (rĕm′ĭng-tŭn), Frederic. American sculptor, painter, and author .1861–1909
Remington, Philo. American inventor. [*Remington rifle*].....1816–1889
Remorino (rā-mō-rē′nō). = RAMORINO.
Remsen (rĕm′s'n), Ira. Am. chemist; pres., Johns Hopkins U. (1901–13)....1846–1927
Rémusat, de (dē rā′mü′zä′), Claire Élisabeth Gravier de Vergennes, Countess. *Mother of F. M. C.* French writer.....1780–1821
Rémusat, de, François Marie Charles, Count. French writer and statesman.1797–1875
Renan (rə̇-năn′; *Angl.* -năn′), Joseph Ernest. French philologist and historian.1823–1892
Renault (rə̇-nō′), Louis. French jurist. [*Nobel peace prize, 1907*].....1843–1918
René I (rə̇-nā′), Duke of Anjou. *The Good.* Titular king of Naples.....1409–1480
Reni (rā′nē), Guido. Italian painter.....1575–1642
Renne (rĕn′ē), Roland Roger. Am. econ.; pres., Montana State Coll. (1944–51) .1905 ——
Renneker (rĕn′ĭk-ĕr), George Joseph. Am. educ., pres., U. of Dayton (1944–53).1889 ——
Rennell (rĕn′ĕl), James. English geographer.....1742–1830
Rennell, James Rennell Rodd, first Baron. English diplomat and writer.....1858–1941
Renner (rĕn′ĕr), Karl. Austrian statesman; president of Austria (1945–50)...1870–1950
Rennie (rĕn′ĭ), John. Scottish engineer and architect.....1761–1821
Renoir (rə̇-nwär′), Pierre Auguste. French landscape and figure painter.....1841–1919
Renouf (rĕ′rə̇-nōōf′), Peter le Page, Sir. British Egyptologist.....1822–1897
Renouvier (rə̇-nōō′vyā′; *Angl.* rə̇-nōō′vĭ-ā), Charles Bernard. French philos. .1815–1903
Renwick (rĕn′wĭk), James. American physicist.....1792–1863
Repin (rĕp′ĭn; *Russ.* ryā′pyĭn), Ilya Efimovich. Russian painter.....1844–1930
Repplier (rĕp′lĭ-ĕr), Agnes. American essayist and critic.....1855–1950
Reshid Pasha (rĕ-shēd′ pä-shä′), Mustafa Mehmet. Turkish statesman.....1802–1858
Respighi (rĕs-pē′gē; *Ital.* rā-spē′-), Ottorino. Italian composer.....1879–1936
Reszke, de (dē rĕsh′kĕ), Édouard. Polish basso.....1855–1917
Reszke, de, Jean. *Brother of preceding. Jan Mieczislaw.* Polish tenor...1850–1925
Rethberg (rĕth′bûrg; *Ger.* rĕt′bĕrk), Elisabeth. *Lisbeth Sättler.* American (German-born) soprano.....1894 ——
Rethel (rā′tĕl), Alfred. German historical painter.....1816–1859
Retté (rĕ′tā′), Adolphe. French poet.....1863–1930
Retz, de (dē rĕts′), Jean François Paul de Gondi. French cardinal & author.1614–1679
Retzius (rĕt′sĭ-ŭs), Anders Johan. Swedish botanist.....1742–1821
Retzsch (rĕch), Moritz. German painter, etcher, and designer.....1779–1857
Reuchlin (roik′lēn; roik-lēn′), Johann. *Capnio.* German humanist.....1455–1522
Reuss (rois), Édouard Guillaume Eugène. Alsatian-Fr. Prot. theologian.....1804–1891
Reuter (roi′tĕr), Fritz. German poet and novelist.....1810–1874
Reuter, von (fôn), Ludwig. German admiral.....1869–1943
Reuter, von, Paul Julius, Baron. Orig. *Israel Beer Josaphat.* German-British founder of Reuter's News Agency (see in *Vocab.*).....1816–1899
Reuterdahl (rōō′tĕr-däl), Henry. Swedish-born painter in America.....1871–1925
Reventlow, zu (tsōō rā′vĕnt-lō), Ernst, Count. German journalist.....1869–1943
Revere (rə̇-vēr′), Paul. American engraver and patriot.....1735–1818
Reves (rēvz), Emery. British (Hungarian-born) author.....1904 ——
Revillout (rə̇-vē′yōō′), Eugene. French Egyptologist.....1843–1913
Reybaud (rā′bō′), Louis. French journalist and satirist.....1799–1879
Reybold (rī′bōld), Eugene. American general.....1884 ——
Reyer (rā′yâr′), Louis Étienne Ernest. *Rey.* French composer and critic....1823–1909
Reyes (rrē′yās), Rafael. Colombian soldier and president (1904–09).....1850?–1921
Reymont (rā′mônt), Wladyslaw Stanislaw. Pol. nov. [*Nobel prize, 1924*]..1867–1925
Reynaud (rā′nō′), Paul. French politician; premier of France (1940).....1878 ——
Reynolds (rĕn′ŭl[d]z), John Fulton. American general.....1820–1863
Reynolds, Joshua, Sir. English portrait painter.....1723–1792
Rhazes (rā′zēz) *or* **Rasis** (rā′sĭs). Persian-born Mohammedan physician.....850–923
Rheinberger, von (fôn rīn′bĕr′gĕr), Joseph Gabriel. German composer.....1839–1901
Rhodes (rōdz), Cecil John. British administrator in South Africa.....1853–1902
Rhodes, James Ford. American historian. [*Hist. of U. S. from 1850*].....1848–1927
Rhodes, Peyton Nalle. Am. educ., pres., Southwestern at Memphis (1949–).1900 ——
Rhodopis (rō-dō′pĭs). *Doricha.* Greek courtesan.....B.C. 6th c.
Rhondda (rŏn′dä), David Alfred Thomas, Viscount. Welsh industrialist.....1856–1918
Rhyndacenus (rĭn′dä-sē′nŭs). See LASCARIS, Andreas Johannes.
Rhys (rēs), Ernest. English editor and author.....1859–1946
Rhys, John, Sir. British Celtic scholar.....1840–1915
Ribbentrop, von (fôn rĭb′ĕn-trôp; *Angl.* vŏn, -trōp), Joachim. Ger. diplomat.1893–1946
Ribaut (rē′bō′), Jean. French naval officer and colonizer.....1520?–1565
Ribera, de (thä rē-vä′rä; 98; 112), José. *Lo Spagnoletto.* Spanish painter...1588–1652
Ribot (rē′bō′), Alexandre Félix Joseph. French statesman.....1842–1923
Ribot, Théodule Armand. French psychologist.....1839–1916
Ribot, Théodule Augustin. French genre and portrait painter.....1823–1891
Ricardo (rĭ-kär′dō), David. English economist.....1772–1823
Ricasoli (rē-kä′sō-lē), Bettino, Baron of Brolio. Italian statesman.....1809–1880
Ricciarelli (rē′chä-rĕl′lē; *Ital.* rēt-chä-rĕl′lē), Daniele. See VOLTERRA.
Riccio (rĭch′ĭ-ō; *Ital.* rēt′chō), David. See RIZZIO.
Riccio, Domenico. *Il Brusasorci.* Italian painter.....1494–1567
Rice (rīs), Alice Caldwell, *born* Hegan. American author [*Mrs. Wiggs*]...1870–1942
Rice, Cale Young. *Husband of preceding.* American poet and dramatist...1872–1943
Rice, Elmer L. Orig. *Reizenstein.* American playwright.....1892 ——
Rice, James. English novelist (largely in collab. with Walter Besant).....1843–1882
Rice, Wallace de Groot Cecil. American writer.....1859–1939
Rich (rĭch), Barnabe. English soldier and author.....1540?–1617
Rich, Edmund, Saint. See EDMUND RICH.
Rich, Penelope, Lady. See DEVEREUX.
Richard I (rĭch′ärd). *Cœur de Lion.* King of England (1189–99).....1157–1199
Richard II. King of England (1377–99). [*Wat Tyler's Rebellion*].....1367–1400
Richard III. Last Plantagenet king of England (1483–85).....1452–1485
Richard, of Cirencester. Eng. monk and hist. [*Speculum Historiale*] ab. 1335–ab. 1401
Richards (rĭch′ärdz), Charles Russ. Am. educ., pres., Lehigh U. (1922–35)..1871–1941
Richards, Ivor Armstrong. English literary critic.....1893 ——
Richards, Theodore William. American chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1914*].....1868–1928
Richardson (rĭch′ärd-sŭn; -s'n), Charles. English lexicographer.....1775–1865
Richardson, Charles Francis. American educator and literary critic.....1851–1913
Richardson, Dorothy M. Eng. stream-of-consciousness novelist. [*Pilgrimage*].1872–1957
Richardson, Harold Wellington. Am. educ., pres., Franklin Coll. (1949–).. 1907 ——
Richardson, Henry Handel. *Ethel Florence Lindesay Richardson.* Australian novelist.....1870–1946
Richardson, Henry Hobson. American architect.....1838–1886
Richardson, John, Sir. Scottish naturalist and explorer.....1787–1865
Richardson, Owen Willans. English physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1928*].....1879 ——
Richardson, Rupert Norval. Am. educ., pres., Hardin-Simmons U. (1945–53).1891 ——
Richardson, Samuel. English novelist. [*Pamela. Clarissa*].....1689–1761
Richelieu, de (dē rĭsh′ē-lōō; *Fr.* rē′shē-lyû′), Armand Jean du Plessis, Duke. French cardinal and statesman.....1585–1642
Richepin (rēsh′păn′), Jean. French poet, novelist, and dramatist.....1849–1930
Richet (rē′shē′), Charles Robert. Fr. physiol. [*Nobel prize in med., 1913*]..1850–1935
Richier (rē′shyā′), Ligier. French sculptor.....1500?–1567
Richmond (rĭch′mŭnd), Duke and Earl of. See LENNOX; TUDOR.
Richmond, Legh. English divine and author.....1772–1827
Richter (rĭk′tĕr), Adrian Ludwig. German illustrator and painter.....1803–1884
Richter, Eugen. German politician.....1838–1906
Richter, Hans. Musical conductor, born in Hungary.....1843–1916
Richter, Jean Paul Friedrich. *Jean Paul.* German author.....1763–1825
Richthofen, von (fôn rĭk′t'hō′fĕn), Ferdinand, Baron. German geologist.....1833–1905
Ricimer (rĭs′ĭ-mĕr). Roman general.....d. 472
Rickenbacker (rĭk′ĕn-băk′ĕr), Edward Vernon. American aviator.....1890 ——
Ricord (rē′kōr′), Philippe. French physician.....1800–1889
Ridgway (rĭj′wā), Robert. American ornithologist.....1850–1929
Ridley (rĭd′lĭ), Nicholas. English bishop, reformer, and martyr.....1500?–1555
Ridpath (rĭd′păth), John Clark. American historian.....1840–1900
Riedesel, von (fôn rē′dā′zĕl), Friedrich Adolph, Baron. German general in America in British service.....1738–1800
Riego y Núñez, del (dĕl ryā′gō ē nōō′nyăth; nōō′nyās; 112; 267), Rafael. Spanish general and patriot.....1785–1823
Riel (rē-ĕl′; *Fr.* ryĕl), Louis. Canadian agitator. [*Red River Rebellion*].....1844–1885
Riemann (rē′män), Georg Friedrich Bernhard. German mathematician.....1826–1866
Riemenschneider (rē′mĕn-shnī′dĕr), Tilman *or* Till. German sculptor.....1460?–1531
Rienzi, *or* **Renzo, di** (dē rē-ĕn′zē [-zō]; *Ital.* ryĕn′tsē [-tsō]), Cola. *Niccolo Gabrini.* Italian patriot.....1313–1354
Rietschel (rē′chĕl), Ernst. German sculptor.....1804–1861
Rigaud (rē′gō′), Hyacinthe. French portrait painter.....1659–1743
Rigdon (rĭg′dŭn), Sidney. American Mormon leader.....1793–1876
Rightmire (rīt′mīr), George Washington. American lawyer; president, Ohio State U. (1926–38).....1868–1952
Riis (rēs), Jacob August. Danish-American journalist and philanthropist....1849–1914
Riley (rī′lĭ), James Whitcomb. American lyric poet.....1849–1916
Rilke (rĭl′kĕ), Rainer Maria. German lyric poet, born in Prague.....1875–1926
Rimbaud (răⁿ′bō′), (Jean Nicolas) Arthur. French poet and adventurer.....1854–1891
Rimini, Francesca da. See FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.
Rimmer (rĭm′ĕr), William. English sculptor and art lecturer in America....1816–1879
Rimski-Korsakov (rĭm′skĭ-kôr′sä-kŏf), Nikolai Andreevich. Russ. composer.1844–1908
Rincón, del (thĕl rĕng-kōn′), Antonio. Spanish painter.....1446–1500
Rinehart (rīn′härt), Mary, *born* Roberts. American novelist, playwright.....1876–1958
Rinehart, William Henry. American sculptor.....1825–1874
Riordan (rēr′d'n), Patrick William. American Roman Catholic archbishop...1841–1914
Rios (rē′ōs), Juan Antonio. Chilean lawyer; president of Chile (1942–46).....1888–1946
Ripley (rĭp′lĭ), Eleazar Wheelock. American general.....1782–1839
Ripley, George. American journalist and reformer. [*Brook Farm*].....1802–1880
Ripley, William Zebina. American economist and ethnologist.....1867–1941
Ripon (rĭp′ŭn), Earl of and Marquis of. See ROBINSON, Frederick *and* George.
Rist (rĕst), Charles. French economist.....1873–1955
Ristić (rĭs′tĭch; *Yugo.* rēs′tĕt-y′), Jovan. Serbian statesman.....1831–1899
Ristori (rē-stō′rē), Adelaide, Marchioness del Grillo. Italian actress.....1822–1906
Ritchie (rĭch′ĭ), Anne Isabella, Lady, *born* Thackeray. Eng. novelist, editor..1837–1919
Ritchie, Neil Methuen, Sir. British general.....1897 ——
Ritchie, Thomas. American journalist. [*Richmond Enquirer*].....1778–1854
Ritschl (rĭch′ĕl), Albrecht. German theologian.....1822–1889
Ritson (rĭt′s'n), Joseph. English literary antiquary.....1752–1803
Rittenhouse (rĭt′'n-hous), David. American astronomer and mathematician..1732–1796
Rittenhouse, Jessie Belle. *Mrs. Clinton Scollard.* American author.....1869–1948
Ritter (rĭt′ĕr), Frédéric Louis. Am. conductor and composer, born in Alsace.1834–1891
Ritter, Heinrich. German philosopher. [*Geschichte der Philosophie*].....1791–1869
Ritter, Karl. German geographer.....1779–1859
Rivas, de (thä rē′väs), Duke. *Ángel de Saavedra.* Span. politician and poet.1791–1865
Rivera (rē-vä′rä), Diego. Mexican painter, esp. muralist.....1886–1957
Rivera y Orbaneja, de (thä rē-vä′rä ē ôr′vä-nĕ′hä; 98; 112; 162), Miguel Primo, Marquis of Estella. Span. gen.; dictator (1925–30).....1870–1930
Rives (rēvz), Amélie, Princess Troubetzkoy. American novelist and poet.....1863–1945
Riviere (rĭv′ĭ-ĕr′), Briton. English animal painter.....1840–1920
Rizal (rē-zäl′; *Span.* -säl′; 267), José. Filipino patriot and author.....1861–1896
Riza Shah Pahlavi *or* **Pahlevi** (rĭ-zä′ shä′ pä′lä-vē). Shah of Iran (1925–41).1877–1944
Rizzio (rĭt′sĭ-ō; *Ital.* rēt′tsyō) *or* **Riccio** (rĭch′ĭ-ō; *Ital.* rēt′chō), David. Italian musician. Favorite of Mary, Queen of Scots.....1533?–1566
R. L. S. See STEVENSON, Robert Louis.
Robb (rŏb), James Milne, Sir. British air marshal.....1895 ——
Robbia, della (dĕl′ä rŏb′ĭ-ä; *Ital.* dĕl′lä rôb′byä), Luca. Florentine sculptor.1400?–1482
Robert I (rŏb′ĕrt), Duke of Normandy. *The Devil.* Father of Wm. the Conq. d. 1035
Robert I. King of Scotland. See BRUCE, DE, Robert.
Robert II. King of Scotland (1371–90). First of the house of Stuart.....1316–1390
Robert, Henry Martyn. American military engineer and author.....1837–1923
Robert Guiscard (rô′bâr′ gēs′kär′). See GUISCARD, Robert.
Robert of Gloucester (rŏb′ĕrt). English chronicler.....fl. 1260–1300
Roberts (rŏb′ĕrts), Charles George Douglas, Sir. Canadian author.....1860–1943
Roberts, Elizabeth Madox. American novelist and poet.....1886–1941
Roberts, Frederick Sleigh, first Earl Roberts of Kandahar, Pretoria, and Waterford. *Bobs (Bahadur).* British field marshal. [*Boer War*].....1832–1914
Roberts, Howard. American sculptor.....1843–1900
Roberts, Kenneth. American novelist.....1885–1957
Roberts, Morely. English novelist.....1857–1942

Roberts, Owen Josephus. Associate justice of U. S. Supreme Court (1930–45) . 1875–1955
Robertson (rŏb′ĕrt·s'n), Frederick William. English preacher and lecturer 1816–1853
Robertson, Thomas William. English dramatist and actor 1829–1871
Robertson, William. Scottish historian. [*History of Scotland*] 1721–1793
Robertson, William Robert, Sir. British field marshal 1860–1933
Roberval, de (dĕ rō′bĕr′vàl′), Gilles Personne *or* Personier. French math. 1602–1675
Robeson (rŏb′s'n), Paul. American actor and singer . . . . . 1898 ——
Robespierre, de (dĕ rōbz′pē̆r; *Fr.* rō′bĕs′pyâr′), Maximilien François Marie Isidore. French revolutionist. Guillotined 1758–1794
Robin (rō′băN′), Charles. French anatomist 1821–1885
Robins (rŏb′ĭnz), Benjamin. Eng. math. and mil. engineer. [*Gunnery*] 1707–1751
Robinson (rŏb′ĭn·sŭn), Benjamin Lincoln. *Brother of J. H.* Am. botanist . . 1864–1935
Robinson, Edward. American Biblical critic 1794–1863
Robinson, Edwin Arlington. American poet 1869–1935
Robinson, Frederick Bertrand. American educ., pres., C. C. N. Y. (1927–39) . 1883–1941
Robinson, Frederick John, first Earl of Ripon. English statesman 1782–1859
Robinson, George Frederick Samuel, first Marquis of Ripon. British statesman . 1827–1909
Robinson, Henry Crabb. English journalist and diarist 1775–1867
Robinson, James Harvey. *Brother of B. L.* American historian 1863–1936
Robinson, Joseph Taylor. American lawyer and senator (Arkansas) 1872–1937
Robinson, Lennox. British dramatist, story writer 1886–1958
Robinson, Robert, Sir. English chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1947*] . . . . . 1886 ——
Rob Roy (rŏb′ roi′). See MACGREGOR.
Robson (rŏb′s'n), Stuart. American actor 1836–1903
Rochambeau, de (dĕ rōsh′ăm·bō; *Fr.* rō′shäN′bō′), Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Count. French general in America in 1780. Marshal of France . . . 1725–1807
Roche (rōch), Regina Maria, *born* Dalton. Irish novelist . . . . . 1764?–1845
Rochefort-Luçay, de (dĕ rōsh′fôr′lü′sā′), Victor Henri Rochefort, Marquis. French journalist and political leader 1830–1913
Rochester (rŏch′ĕs′tĕr; -ĭs·tĕr), John Wilmot, 2d Earl of. Eng. courtier & poet . 1647–1680
Rockefeller (rŏk′ĕ·fĕl′ĕr), John Davison. Am. capitalist and philanthropist . . 1839–1937
Rockefeller, John Davison. *Son of prec.* Am. capitalist and philanthropist . . 1874 ——
Rockhill (rŏk′hĭl), William Woodville. American diplomat 1854–1914
Rockingham (rŏk′ĭng·ăm; *in U. S., often* -hăm), Charles Watson-Wentworth, second Marquis of. Prime minister of England (1765–66, 1782) 1730–1782
Rockne (rŏk′nē), Knute Kenneth. Norwegian-born football coach 1888–1931
Rod (rōd), Édouard. Swiss novelist 1857–1910
Rodbertus (rōd·bûr′tŭs; *Ger.* rōt·bĕr′tōōs), Johann Karl. Ger. econ. & socialist . 1805–1875
Rodd (rŏd), James Rennell. See Baron RENNELL.
Rode (rō′thə̄), Helge. Danish poet 1870–1937
Rodenbach (rō′dĕn·băk), Georges. Belgian author 1855–1898
Roderick *or* **Roderic** (rŏd′ĕr·ĭk). Last king of the Visigoths in Spain . . . . . d. ?711
Rodgers (rŏj′ĕrz), Christopher Raymond Perry. American admiral 1819–1892
Rodgers, John. American commodore 1773–1838
Rodgers, John. *Son of preceding.* American admiral 1812–1882
Rodgers, Richard. American composer . . . . . 1902 ——
Rodin (rō·dăn′; *Fr.* rō′dăN′), François Auguste René. French sculptor 1840–1917
Rodman (rŏd′măn), Thomas Jackson. American general. [*Rodman gun*] . . 1815–1871
Rodney (rŏd′nĭ), Caesar. Signer of the Declaration of Independence 1728–1784
Rodney, George Brydges, first Baron. English admiral 1719–1792
Rodzinski (rō·jĭn′skĭ), Artur. American conductor 1894–1958
Roe (rō), Edward Payson. American clergyman and novelist 1838–1888
Roebling (rŏb′lĭng), John Augustus. German-American engineer 1806–1869
Roebling, Washington Augustus. *Son of J. A.* Am. eng. [*Brooklyn Bridge*] . 1837–1926
Roebuck (rō′bŭk), John Arthur. British politician 1801–1879
Roemer (rû′mĕr), Olaus *or* Ole. Danish astronomer 1644–1710
Roentgen *or* **Röntgen** (rûnt′gĕn; rĕnt′-; rûnt′yĕn), Wilhelm Konrad. German physicist. [*Roentgen rays. Nobel prize, 1901*] 1845–1923
Roerich (rû′rĭk), Nicholas Konstantine. Russian painter 1874–1947
Roger II (rŏj′ĕr). *Nephew of Robert Guiscard.* First king of Sicily (1130–54) . 1095–1154
Roger of Hoveden (hŏv′dĕn) *or* **Howden** (hou′d'n). English chronicler . . . fl. 1174–1201
Rogers (rŏj′ĕrz), Bruce. American printer and book designer 1870–1957
Rogers, Harry Stanley. American engineer; president, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn (1933–57) 1890–1957
Rogers, Henry Huddleston. *Son of following.* American financier 1879–1935
Rogers, Henry Huttleston *or* Huddleston. American financier 1840–1909
Rogers, James Edwin Thorold. English economist 1823–1890
Rogers, James Gamble. American architect 1867–1947
Rogers, John. English divine and martyr . . . . . 1500?–1555
Rogers, John. English clergyman and Fifth Monarchy man . . . . . 1627–?1665
Rogers, John. American sculptor 1829–1904
Rogers, Jonathan Clark. American educ., pres., U. of Georgia (1949–50) . . . . 1885 ——
Rogers, Randolph. American sculptor 1825–1892
Rogers, Robert. American frontier soldier 1731–1795
Rogers, Samuel. English poet. [*Pleasures of Memory*] 1763–1855
Rogers, Will. *William Penn Adair.* American actor and humorist 1879–1935
Rogers, William Barton. American geologist 1804–1882
Rogers, Woodes. English governor of the Bahamas (1718–21, '29–32) . . . . . d. 1732
Roget (rō·zhā′; rŏzh′ā), Peter Mark. English physiol. [*Roget's Thesaurus*] . 1779–1869
Rohan, de (dĕ rō′äN′), Henri, Duke. French Huguenot leader and author 1579–1638
Rohan, de, Louis René Édouard. French cardinal 1734–1803
Rohlfs (rōlfs), Friedrich Gerhard. German explorer 1831–1896
Rohmer (rō′mĕr), Sax. *Arthur Sarsfield Ward.* Eng. author. [*Fu Manchu*] . . 1886 ——
Rokitansky, von (fŏn rō′kĭ·tän′skĕ), Karl, Baron. Austrian anatomist 1804–1878
Rokossovski (rŏk′ŭ·sŏf′skĭ), Konstantin. Russian marshal . . . . . 1893 ——
Roland de La Platière (rô′läN′ dĕ là plà′tyâr′), Jean Marie. French Girondist . 1734–1793
Roland de La Platière, Jeanne Manon, *born* Phlipon. *Wife of preceding.* French Girondist. Guillotined. [*Mémoires*] 1754–1793
Rolando (rō·lăn′dō; *Ital.* -län′dō), Luigi. Italian anatomist 1773–1831
Rolfe (rŏlf), John. *Husband of Pocahontas.* English colonist 1585–1622
Rolfe, William James. American Shakespearean editor 1827–1910
Roll (rōl), Alfred Philippe. French painter 1846–1919
Rolland (rô′läN′), Romain. French author. [*Nobel prize, 1915*] 1866–1944
Rolle (rōl), Richard, of Hampole. English hermit and author . . . . . 1290?–1349
Rollin (rô′läN′), Charles. French educator 1661–1741
Rollo (rŏl′ō) *or* **Hrolf** (rōlf). Norse chieftain, ancestor of Norman dukes . . . . 860?–931
Rölvaag (rûl′väg; *Norw.* rûl′vŏg), Ole Edvart. Norwegian-American novelist . 1876–1931
Romains (rō′măN′), Jules. *Louis Farigoule.* French poet, novelist, playwright, philosopher. See UNANIMISM, in *Vocab.* [*Men of Good Will*] . . . . . 1885 ——
Romanes (rō·mā′nēz), George John. British biologist 1848–1894
Romano (rō·mä′nō), Giulio. *Giulio Pippi de' Gianuzzi.* Ital. painter & archt. 1499–1546
Romberg (rŏm′bûrg), Sigmund. Hungarian-born composer in America 1887–1951
Romero (rrō·mā′rō), Carlos Orozco. Mexican caricaturist and painter . . . . . 1898 ——
Romilly (rŏm′ĭ·lĭ), Samuel, Sir. English lawyer and statesman 1757–1818
Rommel (rŏm′ĕl; *Ger.* rōm′-), Erwin. German field marshal 1891–1944
Romney (rŏm′nĭ; rŭm′-), George. English portrait painter 1734–1802
Romulus Augustulus (rŏm′ū·lŭs ô·gŭs′tū·lŭs). Last Roman emperor of the West (475–76) . . . . . b. ?461
Ronge (rŏng′ə̄), Johannes. German Catholic reformer 1813–1887
Ronsard, de (dĕ rôn′sär′), Pierre. French poet; member of the Pléiade 1524–1585
Röntgen, Wilhelm Konrad. See ROENTGEN.
Rooke (rōōk), George, Sir. English admiral 1650–1709
Roon, von (fŏn rōn′), Albrecht Theodor Emil, Count. Prussian general 1803–1879
Roosevelt (rō′zə̄·vĕlt; -vĕlt), Anna Eleanor, *born* Roosevelt. *Wife of F. D.* American lecturer and writer . . . . . 1884 ——
Roosevelt, Franklin Delano. American lawyer. 32d pres. of U. S. (1933–45) . 1882–1945
Roosevelt, Theodore. 26th pres. of U. S. (1901–09). [*Nobel p. pr., 1906*] . . . 1858–1919
Roosevelt, Theodore. *Son of preceding.* Am. gen., explorer, & politician . . . 1887–1944
Root (rōōt; 200), Elihu. Am. lawyer and statesman. [*Nobel peace pr., 1912*] . 1845–1937
Root, George Frederick. American composer, esp. of battle songs 1820–1895
Root, Robert Kilburn. American educator. [*The Poetry of Chaucer*] 1877–1950
Roper (rō′pĕr), Daniel Calhoun. Am. lawyer; sec. of commerce (1933–38) 1867–1943
Roper, William. Son-in-law and biographer of Sir Thomas More 1496–1578
Ropes (rōps), Arthur Reed. *Adrian Ross.* English poet and librettist 1859–1933
Ropes, John Codman. American military historian 1836–1899
Ropshin (rŏp′shĭn). Pseudonym of Boris SAVINKOV.
Rorer (rōr′ĕr; 181), Sarah Tyson, *born* Heston. American educ. and writer . . 1849–1937
Rosa (rō′zä; *Ital.* rō′zä), Salvator. Italian painter and poet 1615–1673
Rosas, de (dä rrō′säs), Juan Manuel. Argentine dictator 1793–1877
Roscellinus (rŏs′ĕ·lī′nŭs). French scholastic philosopher. [*Nominalism*] . d. after 1120
Roscher (rōsh′ĕr), Wilhelm. German economist 1817–1894
Roscius (rŏsh′ĭ·ŭs), Quintus. Roman comic actor . . . . . B.C. 126?–?62
Roscoe (rŏs′kō), Henry Enfield, Sir. English chemist and author 1833–1915
Roscoe, William. *Grandfather of preceding.* English historian 1753–1831
Roscommon (rŏs·kŏm′ŭn), Wentworth Dillon, fourth Earl of. British poet . 1633?–1685
Rose (rōz), George. *Arthur Sketchley.* English author 1817–1882
Rose (rō′zə̄), Gustav. German mineralogist and crystallographer 1798–1873
Rose, Heinrich. *Brother of Gustav.* German chemist 1795–1864
Rosebery (rōz′bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ; -brĭ), Earl of. See PRIMROSE.
Rosecrans (rōz′krănz), William Starke. American general 1819–1898
Rosegger (rō′zə̄gĕr; rōs′ĕg′ĕr), Peter. Austrian novelist and poet 1843–1918
Rosen (rō′zĕn), Roman Romanovich, Baron. Russian diplomat 1847–1921
Rosenberg (rō′zĕn·bûrg; *Ger.* -bĕrk), Alfred. German Nazi and writer 1893–1946
Rosenbusch (rō′zĕn·bōōsh), Karl Heinrich Ferdinand. German geologist 1836–1914
Rosenkranz (rō′zĕn·krănts; *Ger.* -kränts), (Johann) Karl (Friedrich). German philosopher 1805–1879
Rosenthal (rō′zĕn·thôl; *Ger.* -täl), Moriz. Austrian pianist 1862–1946
Rosenwald (rō′zĕn·wôld), Julius. American merchant and philanthropist 1862–1932
Rosini (rō·zē′nē), Giovanni. Italian author 1776–1855
Rosmini-Serbati (rōz·mē′nē·sär·bä′tē), Antonio. Italian philosopher 1797–1855
Rosny (rō′nē′), J. H. Pseud. of Joseph Henri Honoré BOËX (1856–1940) and Séraphin Justin François BOËX (1859–), brothers. Fr. novelists in collab.
Rosny, de (dĕ), Léon Louis Lucien Prunol. French orientalist 1837–1916
Ross (rŏs; 185), Adrian. Pseudonym of Arthur Reed ROPES.
Ross, Betsy, *born* Griscom. Reputed maker of the first American flag 1752–1836
Ross, George. American lawyer; signer of the Declaration of Independence . . . 1730–1779
Ross, James Clark, Sir. *Nephew of Sir John.* Scottish arctic navigator 1800–1862
Ross, John, Sir. Scottish arctic navigator 1777–1856
Ross, John. *Coowescoowe.* Head chief of the Cherokees 1790–1866
Ross, Martin. Pseudonym of Violet MARTIN. See also SOMERVILLE, Edith.
Ross, Maurice O'Rear. American educator, president, Butler U. (1942–) . . . 1897 ——
Ross, Ronald, Sir. British physician. [*Nobel prize in med., 1902*] 1857–1932
Rosse (rŏs), Earl of. See PARSONS, Laurence and William.
Rossetti (rō·sĕt′ĭ; -zĕt′ĭ), Christina Georgina. *Sister of D. G.* English poet . 1830–1894
Rossetti, Dante Gabriel. English Pre-Raphaelite painter and poet 1828–1882
Rossetti, Gabriele. *Father of D. G.* Italian author and teacher in England . . 1783–1854
Rossetti, William Michael. *Bro. of D. G.* Eng. critic of art and literature . . . 1829–1919
Rossi (rŏs′ĭ; *Ital.* rōs′sē), Bruno. Italian-born physicist in America . . . . . 1905 ——
Rossi, Pellegrino, Count. Italian statesman. Assassinated 1787–1848
Rossi, de' (dā), Francesco. See SALVIATI.
Rossini (rō·sē′nē; *Ital.* rōs·sē′-), Gioacchino Antonio. Italian composer 1792–1868
Rostand (rōs′tăn′), Edmond. French dramatic poet. [*Cyrano de Bergerac*] . 1868–1918
Rostopchin (rōs′tŏp·chĭn; *Russ.* rŭ·stŭp·chēn′), Fëdor Vasilievich, Count. Russian general 1763–1826
Rostovtzeff (rŭ·stŏf′tsĕf), Michael Ivanovich. American (Russ.-born) historian . 1870–1952
Roswitha (rōs·vē′tä), **Hrotsvitha**, *or* **Hrotswitha** (hrōt·svē′tä). German nun and Latin poet . . . . . 10th c.
Rothermel (rŏth′ĕr·mĕl), Peter Frederick. American painter 1817–1895
Rothermere (rŏth′ĕr·mĕr), 1st Viscount. See HARMSWORTH, H. S.
Rothschild (rŏth[s]′chĭld; rōs′chĭld; *Ger.* rōt′shĭlt), Lionel Nathan. *Son of 1st N. M.* English banker, M. P. 1808–1879
Rothschild, Meyer Amschel. Ger. banker; founder of the house of Rothschild . 1743–1812
Rothschild, Nathan Meyer. *Son of M. A.* Financier in London 1777–1836
Rothschild, Nathan Meyer, first Baron. *Son of L. N.* English banker 1840–1915
Rotrou, de (dĕ rō′trōō′), Jean. French dramatic poet 1609–1650
Roubillac (rōō′bē′yăk′), Louis François. French sculptor in England 1695–1762
Rouërie, *or* Rouarie, de La (dĕ là rwä′rē′), Marquis. See ARMAND, Charles.
Rougé, de (dĕ rōō′zhā′), Emmanuel, Viscount. French Egyptologist 1811–1872
Rouget de Lisle (rōō′zhē′ dĕ lēl′), Claude Joseph. French army officer and composer. [*Marseillaise, 1792*] 1760–1836
Rouher (rwär), Eugène. French politician 1814–1884
Rousseau (rōō′sō′), Jean Baptiste. French poet 1671–1741
Rousseau, Jean Jacques. French philosopher and author, born in Geneva . . . 1712–1778
Rousseau, Théodore. French landscape painter 1812–1867
Rouvier (rōō′vyā′), Pierre Maurice. French politician and finance minister . . . 1842–1911
Roux (rōō), Pierre Paul Émile. French physician and bacteriologist 1853–1933
Rovigo, de (dĕ rō·vē′gō), Anne Jean Marie René Savary, Duke. Fr. general . 1774–1833
Rowan (rō′ăn), Stephen Clegg. American admiral 1808–1890
Rowe (rō), Nicholas. English dramatist; poet laureate (1715–18) 1674–1718
Rowland (rō′lănd), Henry Augustus. American physicist. [*Spectroscope*] . . 1848–1901
Rowley (rō′lĭ), William. English dramatist and actor . . . . . 1585?–?1642
Roxas y Acuña (rrō′häs ē ä·kōō′nyä), Manuel. Philippine statesman; president of the Philippine Republic (1946–48) 1892–1948
Roxburgh (rŏks′bûr·ō; *Brit.* -bŭ·rŭ, -brŭ), Duke of. See KER.
Royall (roi′ăl), Kenneth Claiborne. American lawyer and statesman . . . . . 1894 ——
Royce (rois), Josiah. American philosopher and educator 1855–1916
Royer-Collard (rwä′yā′kō′lär′), Pierre Paul. Fr. philosopher and statesman . . 1763–1845
Rozhdestvenski (rōzh·dĕst′vĕn·skĭ), Zinovi Petrovich. Russian admiral 1848–1909
Rubens (rōō′bĕnz; *Flem.* rü′bĕns), Peter Paul. Flemish painter 1577–1640
Rubinstein (rōō′bĭn·stīn), Anton. Russian composer and pianist 1829–1894
Rucellai (rōō′chĕ·lī′; *Ital.* rōō′chäl·läē′), Giovanni. Ital. poet and dramatist . . 1475–1525
Rückert (rük′ĕrt), Friedrich. German orientalist and poet 1788–1866
Ruckstull (rŭk′stŭl), Frederic Wellington. American sculptor 1853–1942
Rude (rüd), François. French sculptor 1784–1855
Rudini (rōō′dē·nē′), Antonio, Marquis di Starabba. Italian statesman 1839–1908
Rudolf I (rōō′dŏlf), of Hapsburg. Holy Roman emperor (1273–91). Founder of the house of Austria 1218–1291
Rudolf *or* **Rudolph of Hapsburg.** Archduke and crown prince of Austria . . . 1858–1889
Ruge (rōō′gə̄), Arnold. German publicist and journalist 1803–1880
Ruger (rōō′gĕr), Thomas Howard. American general 1833–1907
Ruhnken (rōōng′kĕn), David. German philologist 1723–1798
Ruisdael, van (vän rois′däl), Jacob. Dutch painter 16282–1682
Ruisdael, van, Salomon. *Uncle of preceding.* Dutch painter . . . . . 1600?–1670
Ruiz (rōō·ēth′; -ēs′; 267), Juan. Spanish ecclesiastic and poet . . . . . 1283?–?1351
Ruiz Aguilera, Ventura. See AGUILERA.
Rulhière, de (dĕ rül′yâr′), Claude Carloman. French historian 1735–1791
Rullianus (rŭl′ĭ·ā′nŭs). See FABIUS.
Rumford (rŭm′fĕrd), Count. See THOMPSON, Benjamin.
Rumi (rōōm′′l; rŭm′′l), Beardsley. American businessman and financier . . . . 1894 ——
Rumsey (rŭm′zĭ), James. American inventor. [*Steamboat*] 1743–1792
Rundstedt, von (fŏn rōōnt′shtĕt), Karl Rudolf Gerd. German field marshal . 1875–1953
Runeberg (rōō′nĕ·bär′y'), Johan Ludvig. Finnish poet in Swedish 1804–1877
Runjit Singh. Var. of RANJIT SINGH.
Runyon (rŭn′yŭn), (Alfred) Damon. American author 1880–1946
Rupert (rōō′pĕrt), Prince. *Nephew of Charles I.* German general & admiral . 1619–1682
Rupert *or* **Rupprecht** (rōōp′rĕkt). Crown prince of Bavaria. German general . 1869–1955
Rurik (rōōr′ĭk). Scandinavian prince. Founder of the Russian empire . . . . . d. 879
Rusby (rŭz′bĭ), Henry Hurd. American botanist and physician 1855–1940
Rush (rŭsh), Benjamin. Am. physician. Signer of the Decl. of Indep. . . . . 1745?–1813
Rush, Richard. *Son of Benjamin.* American statesman and diplomat 1780–1859
Rush, William. American woodcarver and sculptor 1756–1833
Ruskin (rŭs′kĭn), John. English author, art critic, and social reformer 1819–1900
Russell (rŭs′ĕl; -l), Annie. *Mrs. Oswald Yorke.* Am. actress, born in Eng. . 1869–1936
Russell, Bertrand Arthur William, third Earl. Eng. math. and philosopher . . 1872 ——
Russell, Charles, first Baron Russell of Killowen. British judge, Irish-born . 1832–1900
Russell, Charles Taze. American pastor 1852–1916
Russell, Elizabeth Mary, Countess. Pseud. *Elizabeth. Countess von Arnim.* English novelist. [*Elizabeth and her German Garden*] 1866–1941

Russell, George William. *Æ.* Irish poet and painter.....1867–1935
Russell, Henry Chamberlaine. Australian astronomer.....1836–1907
Russell, John, 1st Earl. *Lord John Russell.* British statesman.....1792–1878
Russell, Lillian. *Helen Louise Leonard.* American soprano.....1861–1922
Russell, Odo William Leopold, first Baron Ampthill. English diplomat.....1829–1884
Russell, William, Lord. English patriot. Beheaded. [*Rye House Plot*]...1639–1683
Russell, William Clark. English writer of sea tales.....1844–1911
Russell, William Fletcher. Am. educ., pres., Teach. Coll., Columbia (1949–54).1890–1956
Russell, William Howard, Sir. British journalist and war correspondent.....1820–1907
Rutebeuf (rüt′bŭf′). French trouvère..... 13th c.
Rutgers (rŭt′gĕrz), Henry. American patriot and philanthropist.....1745–1830
Rutherford (rŭth′ər-fərd), Daniel. Scot. physician and botanist. [*Nitrogen*].1749–1819
Rutherford, Ernest, 1st Baron. Brit. physicist. [*Nobel prize in chem., 1908*].1871–1937
Rutherford, Joseph Franklin. *Judge.* Am. leader of Jehovah's Witnesses...1869–1942
Rutherfurd (-fərd), Lewis Morris. American physicist and astronomer.....1816–1892
Ruthven (rōō′thə vən), Alexander Grant. Am. zool.; pres., U. of Mich. (1929–51).1882 ——
Rutledge (rŭt′lĭj), Ann. Fiancée of Abraham Lincoln.....1816–1835
Rutledge, Edward. American jurist. Signer of Decl. of Independence.....1749–1800
Rutledge, John. *Brother of E.* American statesman and jurist.....1739–1800
Rutledge, Wiley Blount. Am. jurist; assoc. justice U. S. Supr. Ct. (1943–49).1894–1949
Ruysdael *or* **Ruijsdael** (rois′dăl). Vars. of RUISDAEL.
Ruyter, de (dĕ roi′tər; rī′tər), Michel Adriaanszoon. Dutch admiral.....1607–1679
Ružicka (rōō′zhĕch′kä), Leopold. Yugoslavian chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1939*].1887 ——
Ryan (rī′ən), James Hugh. Am. clergyman; rector, Cath. U. of Am. (1928–35).1886–1947
Rydberg (rüd′bər-y′), Abraham Viktor. Swedish author.....1828–1895
Ryder (rī′dər), Albert Pinkham. American painter.....1847–1917
Ryepin (ryä′pyĭn). Var. of REPIN.
Ryerson (rī′ər-s′n), Adolphus Egerton. Canadian educator.....1803–1882
Rykov (rĭ′kŏf; *Russ.* -kŭf), Aleksei Ivanovich. Russian politician; executed...1881–1938
Ryland (rī′lənd), Henry. English painter, esp. in water color.....1856–1924
Rymer (rī′mər), Thomas. English antiquary. [*Rymer's Foedera*].....1641–1713
Ryskind (rĭs′kĭnd), Morris. American dramatist.....1895 ——

S

Saadi *or* **Sadi** (sä.dē′). *Muslih-ud-Din.* Persian poet.....1184?–1291
Saadia ben Joseph (sä′dē.ä bĕn jō′zĕf; -zĭf). Jewish scholar..... 892–942
Saavedra, de (dā sä′ä.vā′thrä; 112), Ángel. See RIVAS, Duke de.
Saavedra Lamas (lä′mäs), Carlos. Argentine lawyer and diplomat. [*Nobel peace prize, 1936*].....1880 ——
Saavedra y Fajardo (ē fä.här′thō; 162), Diego. Span. diplomat and author..1584–1648
Sabatier (sä′bä′tyā′), Paul. French chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1912*].....1854–1941
Sabatier, Paul. French theologian and historian.....1858–1928
Sabatini (sä′bä.tē′nē), Rafael. Italian-English novelist. [*Scaramouche*]....1875–1950
Sabellius (sə.bĕl′ĭ.ŭs; 159). Roman Christian prelate..... fl. 220
Sabin (sā′bĭn), Florence Rena. American anatomist.....1871–1953
Sabine (sā′bĭn), Edward, Sir. British physicist, soldier, and explorer.....1788–1883
Sacagawea (săk′ä.gə.wē′ä). Shoshone squaw, guide to Lewis & Clark.....1787?–1812
Sacchini (sä.kē′nē; *Ital.* säk.kē′-), Antonio Maria Gasparo. Italian composer.1734–1786
Sacher-Masoch, von (fŏn zäk′ər-mä′zŏk), Leopold. Ger. nov. [*Masochism*].1836–1895
Sacheverell (sə.shĕv′ər-ĕl), Henry. English political preacher.....1674?–1724
Sachs (zäks), Hans. German cobbler and Meistersinger.....1494–1576
Sachs, von (fŏn), Julius. German botanist.....1832–1897
Sackville (săk′vĭl), Charles, sixth Earl of Dorset. English poet and courtier..1638–1706
Sackville, Thomas, first Earl of Dorset. Eng. poet and diplomat. [*Gorboduc*].1536–1608
Sackville-West (-wĕst′), Victoria Mary. *Mrs. Harold Nicolson.* Eng. author.1892 ——
Sacy, de (dĕ sä′sē′), Antoine Isaac Silvestre, Baron. French orientalist.....1758–1838
Sade, de (dĕ säd′), Donatien Alphonse François, Count. *Marquis de Sade.* French author. [*Sadism*].....1740–1814
Sadi. See SAADI.
Sadleir (săd′lēr), Michael. *Son of Sir Michael Sadler.* Eng. auth., publisher.1888 ——
Sadler (săd′lēr), McGruder Ellis. American educator, president, Texas Christian U. (1941–).....1896 ——
Sadler, Michael Ernest, Sir. English educator and author.....1861–1943
Saemund (sī′mŭnd). See EDDA **a,** in the *Vocab.*
Sagasta (sä.gäs′tä), Práxedes Mateo. Spanish statesman.....1827–1903
Sage (sāj), Russell. American financier.....1816–1906
Sahagún, de (thä sä′ä.gōōn′), Bernardino. Span. missionary and historian..1499?–1590
Saigo Takamori (sī′gō tä.kä.mō.rē). Japanese general and statesman.....1827–1877
St. Aldwyn (sənt ôld′wĭn), Earl. See HICKS BEACH.
Saint-Arnaud, de (dĕ săn′-tär′nō′), Armand Jacques Leroy. French marshal.1801–1854
Saint-Aubain, de (dĕ săn′-tō′băn′), Andreas Nicolai. *Karl Bernhard.* Danish novelist.....1798–1865
St. Clair (sənt klâr′), Arthur. American general.....1736?–1818
Saint-Cyr (săn′sēr′), Laurent de Gouvion, Marquis. French marshal.....1764–1830
Sainte-Beuve (săn′tə-bûv′), Charles Augustin. French literary critic.....1804–1869
Sainte-Claire Deville (săn′tə-klâr′ dĕ.vēl′), Henri Étienne. French chemist...1818–1881
Sainte-Maure *or* **Sainte-More.** See BENOÎT DE SAINTE-MAURE.
Saint-Évremond, de (dĕ săn′-tā′vrē.mōn′), Charles de Marguetel de Saint-Denis, Seigneur. French courtier, wit, and littérateur.....1610?–1703
Saint-Gaudens (sənt-gô′d′nz), Augustus. Irish-American sculptor.....1848–1907
Saint-Germain, de (dĕ săn′zhĕr′măn′), Count. Adventurer in Paris.....d. ab. 1784
Saint-Hilaire (săn′-tē′lâr′). See GEOFFROY ST.-H., and BARTHÉLEMY ST.-H.
Saint-Hilaire, de (dĕ), Augustin François César Prouvençal. French botanist..1799–1853
St. John (sĭn′jŭn), Henry. See BOLINGBROKE, 1st Viscount.
St. John, Oliver. English chief justice.....1598?–1673
Saint-Just, de (dĕ săn′zhüst′), Louis Antoine Léon. French revolutionist....1767–1794
St. Laurent (săn′ lô′rän′), Louis Stephen. Canad jurist; prime min. (1948–).1882 ——
St. Leger (sənt lĕj′ər; sĕl′ĭn-jər), Barry. British officer in America.....1737–1789
St. Leonards (sənt lĕn′ərdz), Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, Baron. English jurist, statesman, and legal writer.....1781–1875
Saint-Marc Girardin (săn′märk′ zhē′rär′dăn′), François Auguste. *Marc Girardin.* French author and journalist.....1801–1873
Saint-Martin, de (dĕ săn′mär′tăn′), Louis Claude. French mystic.....1743–1803
Saint-Pierre, de (dĕ săn′pyâr′), Abbé. *Charles Irénée Castel.* French writer.1658–1743
Saint-Pierre, de. See BERNARDIN DE SAINT-PIERRE.
Saint-Réal, de (dĕ săn′rā′äl′), César Vichard, Abbé. French historian..... d. 1692
Saint-Saëns (săn′säns′), (Charles) Camille. French composer.....1835–1921
Saintsbury (sānts′bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr-ĭ; -brĭ), George Edward Bateman. English critic.1845–1933
Saint-Simon, de (dĕ săn′sē′mōn′; *Angl.* sānt-sī′mən), Claude Henri de Rouvroy, Count. French socialist and philosopher. [*Saint-Simonianism*]....1760–1825
Saint-Simon, de, Louis de Rouvroy, Duke. French soldier and writer.....1675–1755
Saint-Victor, de (dĕ săn′vēk′tôr′). See (1) NIEPCE DE ST.-V.; (2) HUGH OF ST. V.
Saint-Victor, de, Paul Bins, Count. French author.....1825–1881
Saionji (sī-ōn-jē), Kimmochi, Marquis. Japanese statesman.....1849–1940
Saisset (sĕ′sĕ′), Émile Edmond. French philosopher.....1814–1863
Saito (sī-tō), Jiro. Japanese army officer.....1893 ——
Saito, Makoto, Viscount. Japanese admiral and administrator.....1858–1936
Sakajawea (săk′ä.jä.wē′ä). Var. of SACAGAWEA.
Saki (sä′kĭ). Pseudonym of Hector Hugh MUNRO.
Sala (säl′ä), George Augustus Henry. English littérateur.....1828–1895
Saladin (säl′ä.dĭn). Sultan of Egypt and Syria (1174–93).....1138–1193
Salazar (säl′ä.zär′; *Port.* sə.lä.zär′), Antonio de Oliveira. Port. statesman....1889 ——
Saldanha, de (thĕ säl.dä′nyä), João Carlos, Duke. Port. statesman and marshal.1791–1876
Sale (säl), George. English orientalist.....1697?–1736
Salieri (sä.lyä′rē), Antonio. Italian composer.....1750–1825
Salisbury (sôlz′bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr-ĭ; -brĭ), first Earl and third Marquis of. See CECIL.
Salisbury, Rollin D. American geologist.....1858–1922
Salisbury, William, 3d Earl of. See LONGSWORD, in the *Vocab.*
Sallust (săl′ŭst). *Gaius Sallustius Crispus.* Roman historian.....B.C. 86–34
Salmasius (säl.mä′zhĭ.ŭs; -shĭ-ŭs), Claudius. *Claude de Saumaise.* Fr. scholar.1588–1653
Salmon (săm′ŭn), George. Irish divine and mathematician.....1819–1904
Salt (sôlt), Titus, Sir. English manufacturer and philanthropist. [*Alpaca*]..1803–1876
Salter (sôl′tər), James Arthur, Sir. English economist.....1881 ——
Saltonstall (sôl′t′n-stôl), Richard, Sir. Puritan in Massachusetts colony.....1586–1658
Saltus (sôl′tŭs), Edgar Evertson. American writer.....1855–1921
Saltykov (sôl′tĭ-kŏf′; *Russ.* säl-tĭ-kôf′), Mikhail Evgrafovich. See SHCHEDRIN.
Saltzmann (zälts′mən), Karl. German painter.....1847–1923
Salvator Rosa (säl′vä-tôr′). See ROSA, Salvator.
Salvemini (säl.vä′mē.nē), Gaetano. Italian historian.....1873–1957
Salviati, di (dē säl.vyä′tē), Cecco. *Francesco de' Rossi.* Italian painter....1510–1563
Salvini (säl.vē′nē; *Ital.* säl-), Tommaso. Italian actor.....1829–1916
Samain (sä′măn′), Albert Victor. French poet.....1858–1900
Sambourne (săm′bərn), Edward Linley. English caricaturist and designer....1844–1910
Samoset (săm′ə-sĕt; sə.mōs′ĕt, -ĭt; 119). Indian friend of Pilgrims at Plymouth 17th c.
Sampson (săm[p]′s'n), William Thomas. American admiral. [*Santiago*]..1840–1902
Samsonov (säm-sŏn′ŭf; *Russ.* sŭm-sô′nŭf), Aleksandr Vasilievich. Russ. gen..1859–1914
Samuel (săm′ū-əl), Harold. British pianist (esp. Bach interpreter).....1879–1937
Samuel, Herbert Louis, first Viscount. English statesman.....1870 ——
Sanborn (săn′bərn; -bôrn), Franklin Benjamin. American journalist.....1831–1917
Sánchez de Bustamante y Sirvén (săn′chäz thä vōōs′tä.män′tä ē sēr.vän′; 98; 112; 267), Antonio. Cuban jurist.....1865–1951
Sancroft (săn′krŏft; săng′-; 185), William. Archbishop of Canterbury.....1617–1693
Sanctis, De, Francesco. See DE SANCTIS.
Sand (sănd; *Fr.* sänd), George. *Amandine Aurore Lucie, Baronne Dudevant,* born *Dupin.* French novelist.....1803–1876
Sand (zänt), Karl Ludwig. German political fanatic. Killed Kotzebue.....1795–1820
Sandburg (săn[d]′bûrg), Carl. American author. [*Chicago Poems*].....1878 ——
Sandeau (sän′dō; *Fr.* sän′dō′), (Léonard Sylvain) Jules. French novelist....1811–1883
Sandrocottus (sän′drō-kŏt′ŭs). See CHANDRAGUPTA.
Sandys (săndz), Anthony Frederick Augustus. English painter.....1829–1904
Sandys, George. English poet and translator of Ovid.....1578–1644
Sandys, John Edwin, Sir. English classicist.....1844–1922
Sangallo, da (dä säng.gäl′lō), Antonio. *Antonio Giamberti. Brother of Giuliano.* Italian architect and military engineer.....1455–1534
Sangallo, da, Antonio. *Antonio Cordiani. Neph. of G.* Italian architect..1483?–1546
Sangallo, da, Giuliano. *Giamberti.* Italian architect and military engineer..1445–1516
Sanger (săng′ər), Margaret, *born* Higgins. *Mrs. J. N. H. Slee.* American birth-control advocate.....1883 ——
Sankey (săng′kĭ), Ira David. American evangelist & hymn writer.....1840–1908
Sankey, John, 1st Viscount. English jurist; lord chancellor (1929–35).....1866–1948
San Martín, de (thä săn′ mär.tēn′), José. S. Am. leader, b. in Argentina....1778–1850
Sanmicheli (säm′mē.kä′lē), Michele. Italian architect.....1484–1559
San Miguel, de (thä săn′ mē.gĕl′), Evaristo, Duke. Spanish general.....1785–1862
Sannazaro (sän′nä.dzä′rō), Jacopo. Italian poet.....1458–1530
Sansovino (sän′sō-vē′nō), Andrea. *Andrea Contucci.* Italian sculptor.....1460–1529
Sansovino, Jacopo. *Jacopo Tatti.* Italian architect and sculptor.....1486–1570
Santa Anna, *or* **Ana,** de (dē sän′tä än′ä; *Span.* thä sän′tä ä′nä), Antonio López. Mexican general and president.....1795?–1876
Santander (sän′tän-dĕr′), Francisco de Paula. Pres. of New Granada.....1792–1840
Santayana (sän′tä-yä′nä; *Span.* sän′tä-yä′nä), George. American poet and philosopher, born in Spain.....1863–1952
Santerre (sän′târ′), Antoine Joseph. French revolutionist.....1752–1809
Santillana, de (thä sän′tē-[l]yä′nä), Íñigo López de Mendoza, Marquis. Spanish poet.....1398–1458
Santorini (sän′tō-rē′nē), Giovanni Domenico. Ital. physician and anatomist.1681–?1737
Santos-Dumont (sänn′tōōzh.dü′mōn′), Alberto. Brazilian aeronaut in France.1873–1932
Sappho (săf′ō). Greek lyric poet (woman), of the island of Lesbos.....fl. B.C. 600
Sarasate, de (thä sä′rä.sä′tā), Pablo. Spanish violinist.....1844–1908
Sarcey (sär′sā′), Francisque. French critic and journalist.....1827–1899
Sardanapalus (sär′dä.nə.pā′lŭs). King of Assyria, sometimes identified with ASHURBANIPAL.....fl. B.C. ab. 822
Sardou (sär′dōō′), Victorien. French dramatist.....1831–1908
Sarg (särg), Anthony Frederick. *Tony.* Am. illustrator and marionette maker.1882–1942
Sargent (sär′jənt), Charles Sprague. American dendrologist.....1841–1927
Sargent, John Singer. American portrait and genre painter in England.....1856–1925
Sargon II (sär′gŏn). King of Assyria (B.C. 722–705).....d. B.C. 705
Sarmiento (sär′mĭ-ĕn′tō; *Span.* sär.myän′tō), Domingo Faustino. President of Argentina (1868–74).....1811–1888
Saroyan (sä.rō′yän), William. American writer.....1908 ——
Sarpi (sär′pē), Paolo. *Fra Paolo.* Italian philosopher and historian.....1552–1623
Sarrail (sä′rä′y′), Maurice Paul Emmanuel. French general.....1856–1929
Sars (särs), Michael. Norwegian zoologist.....1805–1869
Sarsfield (särs′fēld), Patrick, titular Earl of Lucan. Irish Jacobite general... d. 1693
Sarto, del (dĕl sär′tō), Andrea. *Andrea d'Agnolo.* Florentine painter.....1486–1531
Sartre (sär′tr′), Jean Paul. French philosopher, novelist, dramatist.....1905 ——
Sassoon (sə.sōōn′), Siegfried. English soldier, poet, and author.....1886 ——
Sato (sä.tō), Naotake. Japanese diplomat.....1882 ——
Satolli (sä.tōl′lē; *Ital.* sä.tōl′lē), Francesco. Italian cardinal.....1839–1910
Satow (sä′tō), Ernest Mason, Sir. British diplomat and scholar.....1843–1929
Sauer (zou′ər), Emil, Ritter von Aichried. German pianist and composer....1862–1942
Saul (sôl), of Tarsus. See PAUL, Saint.
Saulcy, de (dĕ sōl′sē′), Louis Frédéric Joseph Caignart. French archaeologist.1807–1880
Saumaise, de (dĕ sō′mĕz′), Claude. See SALMASIUS, Claudius.
Saunders (sôn′dərz; săn′-), La Verne. American general.....1903 ——
Saussure, de (dĕ sō′sür′), Horace Bénédict. Swiss naturalist.....1740–1799
Sauveur (sō′vûr′), Joseph. French geometrician and physicist.....1653–1716
Sava (sä′vä), Saint. First archbishop of Serbia, founder of the Serbian Church.d. ab. 1237
Savage (săv′ĭj), Richard. English poet.....1697?–1743
Savart (sä′vär′), Félix. French physician and physicist. [*Savart's wheel*].1791–1841
Savary (sä′vä′rē′), Anne Jean Marie René. See ROVIGO.
Savigny, von (fŏn säv′ĭn-yē), Friedrich Karl. Prussian jurist.....1779–1861
Savile (säv′ĭl), George, Marquis of Halifax. English statesman.....1633–1695
Savile, Henry, Sir. English classical scholar.....1549–1622
Savinkov (säv′ĭn-kŏf; *Russ.* sä′vyĭn-kŭf), Boris Viktorovich. *Ropshin.* Russian politician.....1879–1925
Savonarola (säv′ō-nə-rō′lä; *Ital.* sä′vō-nä-rō′lä), Girolamo. Italian religious reformer. Excommunicated, tortured, hanged, and burned.....1452–1498
Savov (sä′vŏf), Mikhail. Bulgarian general and statesman.....1857–1928
Sawyer (sô′yər), Charles. American lawyer and administrator.....1887 ——
Sax (säks; *Fr.* säks), Antoine Joseph, *called* Adolphe. Belgian musical instrument maker.....1814–1894
Saxe (säks), John Godfrey. American humorous poet.....1816–1887
Saxe, de (dĕ säks′; *Fr.* säks′), Hermann Maurice, Count. Marshal of France.1696–1750
Saxo Grammaticus (säk′sō grə-măt′ĭ-kŭs). Danish historian in Latin....1150?–?1220
Saxton (säks′tŭn), Joseph. American inventor.....1799–1873
Say (sā), Jean Baptiste. French economist.....1767–1832
Say, Jean Baptiste Léon. *Grandson of preceding.* French statesman.....1826–1896
Say (sā), Thomas. American zoologist.....1787–1834
Sayce (sās), Archibald Henry. English divine and philologist.....1845–1933
Sayers (sā′ərz; sârz), Dorothy Leigh. English writer.....1893–1957
Sazonov (sä.zōn′ŭf; *Russ.* sŭ-zô′nŭf), Sergei Dmitrievich. Russian statesman.1866–1927
Scaevola (sē′vō-lä; sĕv′ō-lä), Gaius Mucius. Legendary Roman hero.....B.C. 6th c.
Scala, della (dĕl′ä skä′lä; *Ital.* däl′lä skä′lä), Cane Grande. *Can Grande.* Prince of Verona; patron of Dante.....1291–1329
Scalchi (skäl′kē), Sofia. Italian contralto.....1850–?1905
Scaliger (skăl′ĭ-jər), Joseph Justus. Italian scholar in France.....1540–1609
Scaliger, Julius Caesar. *Father of J. J.* Italian physician and scholar.....1484–1558
Scanderbeg (skăn′dĕr-bĕg). (*Turkish* **Iskender Bey,** Is-kĕn-dĕr′ bā′.) *George Castriota.* Albanian chief.....1403?–1468
Scarlatti (skär-lät′ē; *Ital.* -lät′tē), Alessandro. Italian composer.....1659–1725
Scarlatti, Domenico. *Son of A.* Italian composer.....1683–1757
Scarpa (skär′pä), Antonio. Italian anatomist and surgeon.....1747–1832
Scarron (skä′rōn′), Paul. French author. [*Roman Comique*].....1610–1660
Scartazzini (skär′tät-tsē′nē), Giovanni Andrea. Swiss writer. [*Dante*].....1837–1901
Schacht (shäxt), (Horace Greeley) Hjalmar. German financier.....1877 ——

Schadow (shä′dō), Johann Gottfried. Prussian sculptor.....1764–1850
Schadow-Godenhaus, von (fôn shä′dō-gō′dĕn·hous), Wilhelm. *Son of prec.* German painter.....1789–1862
Schaff (shăf; 83), Philip. Swiss theologian and author in America.....1819–1893
Schaffner (shäf′nĕr), Jakob. Swiss novelist in Germany.....1875–1944
Schamyl. Variant of SHAMYL.
Scharnhorst, von (fôn shärn′hôrst), Gerhard Johann David. Prussian general.1755–1813
Scharwenka (shär·vĕng′kä), Xaver. German pianist and composer.....1850–1924
Scharwenka, Philipp. *Bro. of X.* German composer.....1847–1917
Schechter (shĕk′tĕr), Solomon. Romanian Hebraist in England and America.1850–1915
Scheele (shā′lē), Karl Wilhelm. Swedish chemist.....1742–1786
Scheer (shär), Reinhard. German admiral.....1863–1928
Scheffel, von (fôn shĕf′ĕl), Josef Victor. German poet and novelist.....1826–1886
Scheffer (shĕ′fär′), Ary. Dutch painter in Paris.....1795–1858
Scheidemann (shī′dĕ·män), Philipp. German politician.....1865–1939
Scheiner (shī′nĕr), Christoph. German astronomer. [*Pantograph*].....1579?–1650
Schelling (shĕl′ĭng), Ernest Henry. American pianist, composer, conductor..1876–1939
Schelling, Felix Emanuel. *Bro. of E. H.* American scholar.....1858–1945
Schelling, von (fôn shĕl′ĭng), Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph. German philosopher.1775–1854
Schérer (shā′rär′), Edmond. French critic and theologian.....1815–1889
Scherer (shä′rĕr), Wilhelm. German philologist.....1841–1886
Schiaparelli (skyä′pä·rĕl′lē; *sometimes Angl.* skăp′ə·rĕl′ē), Giovanni Virginio. Italian astronomer.....1835–1910
Schick (shĭk), Béla. Hungarian-American pediatrician. [*Schick test*].....1877 ——
Schicklgruber (shĭk′l·grōō′bĕr). See HITLER.
Schiff (shĭf), Jacob Henry. German banker in America.....1847–1920
Schildkraut (shĭlt′krout), Joseph. German actor in America.....1896 ——
Schiller, von (fôn shĭl′ĕr), Johann Christoph Friedrich. German poet.....1759–1805
Schilling (shĭl′ĭng), Johannes. German sculptor.....1828–1910
Schipa (skē′pä), Tito. Italian tenor.....1890 ——
Schirach, von (fôn shĕ′räk), Baldur. German Nazi politician.....1907 ——
Schlagintweit, von (fôn shlä′gĭnt·vīt), Hermann (1826–1882), Adolf (1829–1857), and Robert (1833–1885), bros. German travelers. [*Alps; Himalayas*]
Schlegel, von (fôn shlā′gĕl), August Wilhelm. Ger. critic, poet, orientalist....1767–1845
Schlegel, von, Friedrich. *Bro. of A. W.* German philosopher and critic.....1772–1829
Schleicher, von (fôn shlī′kĕr), Kurt. German soldier and statesman.....1882–1934
Schleiden (shlī′dĕn), Matthias Jakob. German botanist.....1804–1881
Schleiermacher (shlī′ĕr·mäk′ĕr), Friedrich Ernst Daniel. German theologian.1768–1834
Schley (slī), Winfield Scott. American admiral. [*Santiago*].....1839–1911
Schliemann (shlē′män), Heinrich. German archaeologist. [*Troy*].....1822–1890
Schlosser (shlôs′ĕr), Friedrich Christoph. German historian.....1776–1861
Schlüter (shlü′tĕr), Andreas. German sculptor and architect.....1664–1714
Schmerling, von (fôn shmĕr′lĭng), Anton. Austrian statesman and jurist....1805–1893
Schmidt (shmĭt), Kaspar. See STIRNER, MAX.
Schmidt, Wilhelm. Austrian philologist and ethnographer.....1868–1954
Schnabel (shnä′bĕl), Artur. American (Austrian-born) pianist and composer.1882–1951
Schnitzler (shnĭts′lĕr), Arthur. Austrian physician, novelist, dramatist.....1862–1931
Schnorr von Carolsfeld (shnôr′ fôn kä′rôls·fĕlt), Julius. German painter....1795–1872
Schöffer (shŭf′ĕr), Peter. German printer.....1425?–?1502
Schofield (skō′fēld), John McAllister. American general.....1831–1906
Schömann (shû′män), Georg Friedrich. German classical scholar.....1793–1879
Schomberg (shŏm′bûrg; *Ger.* shôm′bĕrĸ), Friedrich Hermann, Duke of Schomberg. English general, born in Heidelberg.....1615?–1690
Schomberg, de (dĕ shŏm′bûrg; *Fr.* shôm′bĕrg′), Henri, Count. Marshal of Fr..1575–1632
Schomburgk (shŏm′bûrk; *Ger.* shôm′bōōrk), Robert Hermann, Sir. British traveler.....1804–1865
Schönbein (shûn′bīn), Christian Friedrich. Ger. chem. [*Ozone; guncotton*].1799–1868
Schönberg (shûn′bĕrĸ), Arnold. Austrian composer and conductor.....1874–1951
Schongauer (shŏn′gou′ĕr) *or* **Schön** (shûn), Martin. Ger. painter, engraver.1445?–1491
Schönherr (shûn′hĕr), Karl. Austrian dramatist.....1867 ——
Schoolcraft (skōōl′kräft′; 83), Henry Rowe. Am. traveler and ethnologist...1793–1864
Schopenhauer (shō′pĕn·hou′ĕr), Arthur. German pessimistic philosopher....1788–1860
Schoppe (shŏp′ĕ). See SCIOPPIUS.
Schorr (shôr), Friedrich. Hungarian-born baritone in America.....1888–1953
Schouler (skōō′lĕr), James. American lawyer and historian.....1839–1920
Schrader (shrä′dĕr), Eberhard. German Assyriologist.....1836–1908
Schreiner (shrī′nĕr), Olive Emilie Albertina. *Mrs. Cronwright.* Pseud. *Ralph Iron.* South African author. [*Story of an African Farm*].....1855–1920
Schreiner, William Philip. *Brother of Olive.* Cape Colony administrator..1857–1919
Schrevelius (skrĕ·vē′lĭ·ŭs), Cornelis. Dutch scholar.....1615?–?1664
Schröder (shrä′dĕr; *Ger.* shrû′-), Friedrich Ludwig. German tragedian and playwright.....1744–1816
Schrödinger (shrä′dĭng·ĕr; *Ger.* shrû′-), Erwin. German physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1933*].....1887 ——
Schröter (shrä′tĕr; *Ger.* shrû′-), Johann Hieronymus. German astronomer...1745–1816
Schubert (shōō′bĕrt; -bĕrt), Franz Peter. Austrian composer.....1797–1828
Schultens (skŭl′tĕns), Albert. Dutch orientalist.....1686–1750
Schulze (shōōl′tsĕ), Ernst. German poet.....1789–1817
Schulze-Delitzsch (-dā′lĭch), Franz Hermann. German sociologist.....1808–1883
Schuman (shōō′män′), Robert. French lawyer and politician.....1886 ——
Schuman (shōō′mən), William Howard. American composer; president, Juilliard School of Music (1945–).....1910 ——
Schumann (shōō′män), Georg. German composer and conductor.....1866–1952
Schumann, Clara Josephine, *born* Wieck. *Wife of R.* German pianist.....1819–1896
Schumann, Robert. German composer.....1810–1856
Schumann-Heink (shōō′män·hĭngk′), Ernestine, *born* Roessler. German-American contralto.....1861–1936
Schurman (shōōr′mən), Jacob Gould. American educator and diplomat.....1854–1942
Schurz (shōōrts), Carl. German-American general and politician.....1829–1906
Schuschnigg, von (fôn shōōsh′nĭk), Kurt. Austrian statesman.....1897 ——
Schuyler (skī′lĕr), Eugene. American diplomat.....1840–1890
Schuyler, Philip John. American general and politician.....1733–1804
Schwab (shwŏb), Charles Michael. American steel manufacturer.....1862–1939
Schwab (shväp), Gustav. German writer.....1792–1850
Schwann (shvän), Theodor. Ger. physiol. and anatomist. [*Sheath of Schwann*].1810–1882
Schwanthaler, von (fôn shvän′tä′lĕr), Ludwig. German sculptor.....1802–1848
Schwartz (shwôrts; swôrts; *Swed.* shwärts), Marie Sophie, *born* Birath. Swedish novelist.....1819–1894
Schwarz (shwôrts; swôrts; *Ger.* shvärts), Berthold. German monk and alchemist. Reputed inventor of gunpowder.....13th or 14th c.
Schwarz, Karl. German Protestant theologian.....1812–1885
Schwarzenberg, von (vôn shwôrt′sĕn·bûrg; swôrt′-; *Ger.* fôn shvär′tsĕn·bĕrĸ), Karl Philipp, Prince. Austrian field marshal. [*Leipzig*].....1771–1820
Schwatka (shwŏt′kə), Frederick. American explorer.....1849–1892
Schwegler (shvā′glĕr), Albert. German philosopher.....1819–1857
Schweigger (shvī′gĕr), Johann Salomo Christoph. German physicist.....1779–1857
Schweinfurth (shvīn′fōōrt), Georg August. German traveler.....1836–1925
Schweitzer (shvī′tsĕr), Albert. French philos., physician, & musicologist.....1875 ——
Schwellenbach (shwĕl′ĕn·bäk), Lewis Baxter. Am. lawyer and administrator.1894–1948
Schwenkfeld (shvĕngk′fĕlt), Kaspar. Silesian religious reformer.....1489–1561
Schwerin, von (fôn shvā·rēn′), Kurt Christoph, Count. German soldier.....1684–1757
Scioppius (sī·ŏp′ĭ·ŭs), Kaspar. *Schoppe.* German classical scholar.....1576–1649
Scipio (sĭp′ĭ·ō), Gnaeus Cornelius. *Brother of foll.* Roman general.....d. B.C. ab. 212
Scipio, Publius Cornelius. *Father of S. Africanus.* Roman general.....d. B.C. ab. 212
Scipio Aemilianus Africanus Numantinus (ē·mĭl′ĭ·ā′nŭs ăf′rĭ·kā′nŭs nū′-mən·tī′nŭs), Publius Cornelius. *The Younger. Adopted grandson of foll.* Roman general. Captured Carthage.....B.C. 185–129
Scipio Africanus, Publius Cornelius. Roman general. *The Elder.* Invaded Africa and defeated Hannibal.....B.C. 237–183
Scollard (skŏl′ĕrd), Clinton. American poet.....1860–1932
Scopas (skō′pəs). Greek sculptor.....B.C. 4th c.
Scopes (skōps), John Thomas. American teacher.....1901 ——
Score (skōr; 181), John Nelson Russell. American educator, president, Southwestern U. (1942–49).....1896–1949
Scoresby (skōrz′bĭ; 181), William. English arctic explorer.....1789–1857
Scot *or* **Scott** (skŏt), Michael. Scottish translator and astrologer.....1175?–?1234
Scott (skŏt), Charles Prestwich. English journalist and editor.....1846–1932
Scott, Clement William. English dramatic critic.....1841–1904
Scott, Cyril Meir. English composer, pianist, and author.....1879 ——
Scott, Dred. Central figure in U. S. law suit.....1795?–1858
Scott, Duncan Campbell. Canadian poet.....1862–1947
Scott, George Gilbert, Sir. English architect.....1811–1878
Scott, Hugh Stowell. *Henry Seton Merriman.* English novelist.....1862–1903
Scott, Michael. Scottish novelist. [*Tom Cringle's Log*].....1789–1835
Scott *or* **Scot**, Reginald *or* Reynold. English author.....1538?–1599
Scott, Robert Falcon. English antarctic explorer. [*South Pole, 1912*].....1868–1912
Scott, Walter, Sir. Scottish novelist and poet.....1771–1832
Scott, Walter Dill. Am. educ., pres., Northwestern Univ. (1920–39).....1869–1955
Scott, William, Baron Stowell. English jurist.....1745–1836
Scott, William Bell. Scottish poet and painter.....1811–1890
Scott, Winfield. American general.....1786–1866
Scotus (skō′tŭs). See: (1) ERIGENA; (2) DUNS SCOTUS.
Scriabin *or* **Scriabine** (skrē·ä′bĭn; *Russ.* skryä′byĭn), Alexander. Russian pianist and composer.....1872–1915
Scribe (skrēb), Augustin Eugène. French dramatist.....1791–1861
Scribner (skrĭb′nĕr), Charles. American publisher.....1821–1871
Scripture (skrĭp′tûr), Edward Wheeler. American psychologist & phonetician.1864 ——
Scrivener (skrĭv′nĕr), Frederick Henry Ambrose. English Biblical critic.....1813–1891
Scudder (skŭd′ĕr), Horace Elisha. American author.....1838–1902
Scudder, Samuel Hubbard. *Brother of Horace.* American naturalist.....1837–1911
Scudéry, de (dĕ skü′dā′rē′), Magdeleine, Mlle. *Sapho.* French novelist.....1607–1701
Seaborg (sē′bôrg), Glenn Theodore. American chemist.....1912 ——
Seaman (sē′mən), Owen, Sir. English humorist and editor. [*Punch*].....1861–1936
Seashore (sē′shōr′; 181), Carl Emil. Am. psychologist, born in Sweden.....1866–1949
Seaton (sē′t'n), William Winston. Am. journalist. [*National Intelligencer*].1785–1866
Sebastian (sē·băs′chən), Saint. Roman Christian martyr.....3d c.
Sebastian (*Port.* **Sebastião**, sĕ·vəsh·tyoun′). King of Portugal (1557–78)....1554–1578
Sebastiano del Piombo (sä·bäs·tyä′nō dāl pyōm′bō). *Luciani.* Ital. painter.1485?–1547
Secchi (sĕk′ē; *Ital.* säk′kē), Pietro Angelo. Italian astronomer.....1818–1878
Seckendorff, von (fôn zĕk′ĕn·dôrf), Friedrich Heinrich, Count. *Nephew of Veit Ludwig.* Austrian marshal.....1673–1763
Seckendorff, von, Veit Ludwig. German historian and statesman.....1626–1692
Secord (sē′kôrd), Laura. Canadian heroine of the War of 1812.....1775–1868
Secundus (sē·kŭn′dŭs), Johannes. *Jan Nicolai Everaerts.* Dutch poet....1511–1536
Seddon (sĕd′'n), Richard John. N. Z. statesman, prime minister (1893–1906).1845–1906
Sedgwick (sĕj′wĭk), Adam. English geologist.....1785–1873
Sedgwick, Anne Douglas. *Mrs. Basil de Selincourt.* Am. novelist in England.1873–1935
Sedgwick, Catherine Maria. *Daughter of Theodore.* American author.....1789–1867
Sedgwick, Ellery. *Bro. of H. D.* Am. editor. [*Atlantic Monthly (1908–38)*].1872 ——
Sedgwick, Henry Dwight. American lawyer and writer.....1861–1957
Sedgwick, John. American general.....1813–1864
Sedgwick, Theodore. American jurist.....1746–1813
Sedley (sĕd′lĭ), Charles, Sir. English poet, dramatist, and wit.....1639?–1701
See (sē), Thomas Jefferson Jackson. American astronomer.....1866 ——
Seebeck (zā′bĕk), Thomas Johann. German physicist. [*Thermoelectricity*].1770–1831
Seebohm (sē′bōm), Frederic. English historian.....1833–1912
Seeckt, von (fôn zăkt′), Hans. German army officer.....1866–1936
Seeger (sē′gĕr), Alan. Am. poet. [*I Have a Rendezvous with Death*].....1888–1916
Seeley (sē′lĭ), John Robert, Sir. English author. [*Ecce Homo*].....1834–1895
Seelye (sē′lĭ), Julius Hawley. *Bro. of L. C.* Am. divine; pres., Amherst College.1824–1895
Seelye, Laurenus Clark. Am. educ., first pres., Smith College (1873–1910)..1837–1924
Sefström (sĕf′strŭm; *Swed.* sāv′strûm′), Nils Gabriel. Swedish chemist.....1787–1854
Segantini (sĕg′ăn·tē′nē; *Ital.* sä·gän-), Giovanni. Italian painter.....1858–1899
Ségur, de (dĕ sā′gür′), Philippe Paul, Count. French historian.....1780–1873
Seidl (zī′d'l), Anton. Orchestra conductor, born in Hungary.....1850–1898
Seignobos (sā′nyō′bōs′), Charles. French historian.....1854–1942
Sejanus (sē·jā′nŭs), Lucius Aelius. Roman politician and conspirator.....d. 31 A.D.
Selden (sĕl′dĕn), George Baldwin. Am. inventor. See AUTOMOBILE, in *Vocab.*1846–1922
Selden, John. English statesman and political writer. [*Table Talk*].....1584–1654
Seleucus I (sē·lū′kŭs). *Nicator.* First king of Syria (B.C. 306–280)....B.C. 358?–280
Selfridge (sĕl′frĭj), Thomas Oliver. American admiral.....1836–1924
Seligman (sĕl′ĭg·mən), Edwin Robert Anderson. American economist.....1861–1939
Selim III (sē·lēm′; *Angl.* sĕ′lĭm). Sultan of Turkey (1789–1807).....1761–1808
Selincourt, de (dĕ ?sĕl′ĭn·kōrt; 181), Hugh. English novelist and dramatist. 1878–1951
Selke (sĕl′kē), George Albert. Am. educ., chanc., U. of Montana (1946–51)..1888 ——
Selkirk (sĕl′kûrk), Alexander. Scottish sailor. Left on Juan Fernández.....1676–1721
Sellar (sĕl′ĕr), William Young. Scottish Greek and Latin scholar.....1825–1890
Selous (sĕ·lōō′), Frederick Courteney. English hunter in Africa.....1851–1917
Sembrich (sĕm′brĭk; *Ger.* zĕm′brĭĸ), Marcella. *Praxede Marcelline Kochańska. Madame Wilhelm Stengel.* Austrian soprano.....1858–1935
Semënov (sĕ·myō′nŭf), Grigori. Russ. Cossack general and anti-Bolshevist..1890?–1946
Semler (zĕm′lĕr), Johann Salomo. German theologian.....1725–1791
Semmelweis (zĕm′ĕl·vīs), Ignaz Philipp. Hungarian obstetrician.....1818–1865
Semmes (sĕmz), Raphael. American lawyer and Confederate admiral.....1809–1877
Semper (zĕm′pĕr), Gottfried. German architect.....1803–1879
Sempronius Longus (sĕm·prō′nĭ·ŭs lŏng′gŭs), Tiberius. Roman general....fl. B.C. 218
Sénancour, de (dĕ sā′năn′kōōr′), Étienne Pivert. French author. [*Obermann*]1770–1846
Seneca (sĕn′ē·kə), Lucius Annaeus. Roman philosopher and author.....B.C. 4?–65 A.D.
Senefelder (zā′nĕ·fēl′dĕr), Aloys. German inventor of lithography.....1771–1834
Senior (sēn′yĕr), Nassau William. English economist.....1790–1864
Senn (sĕn), Nicholas. American (Swiss-born) surgeon.....1844–1908
Sennacherib (sĕ·năk′ĕr·ĭb). King of Assyria (B.C. 705–681).....d. B.C. 681
Senusi, al- (äs′sə·nōō′sē). Moslem religious reformer.....1791–1851
Senusret (sĕn·ŭs′rĕt), **Senusrit** (-rĭt), *or* **Senusert** (-ōō′sĕrt). = SESOSTRIS.
Sepúlveda, de (thä sä·pōōl′vä·thä; 112), Juan Ginés. Spanish historian.....1490?–1574
Sequoya *or* **Sequoyah** (sē·kwoi′ə; -wō′yə). *George Guess.* Cherokee scholar.1770?–1843
Serao (sä·räō), Matilda. *Signora Eduardo Scarfoglio.* Italian novelist.....1856–1927
Sergi (sĕr′jē), Giuseppe. Italian anthropologist.....1841–1936
Serpa Pinto (sär′pə pēn′tōō), Alexandre Alberto da Rocha. Port. explorer....1846–1900
Serra (sĕr′ä; *Span.* sĕr′rä), Junípero, *orig.* Miguel José. Spanish missionary in Mexico and California.....1713–1784
Serrano Suñer (sĕr·rä′nō sōō·nyĕr′), Ramón. *Bro.-in-law of Franco.* Spanish lawyer and politician.....1901 ——
Serrano y Dominguez (ē thō·mēng′gäth; -gās; 112; 267), Francisco, Duke de la Torre. Spanish general and statesman.....1810–1885
Sertorius (sûr·tō′rĭ·ŭs; 181), Quintus. Roman general.....d. B.C. 72
Servetus (sûr·vē′tŭs), Michael. *Miguel Serveto.* Spanish theologian.....1511–1553
Service (sûr′vĭs), Robert William. Canadian poet, born in England.....1874–1958
Servius Tullius (sûr′vĭ·ŭs tŭl′ĭ·ŭs). Sixth legendary king of Rome (B.C. 578–534).
Sesostris (sĕ·sŏs′trĭs). *Senusret* or *-rit, Senusert* or *Usertsen.* Name of three Egyptian kings of XIIth dynasty, ab. B.C. 2000–1788.
Seth (sĕth), Andrew. *Andrew Seth Pringle-Pattison.* Scottish philosopher.1856–1931
Seton (sē′t'n), Ernest Thompson. *Seton Thompson.* English naturalist.....1860–1946
Settle (sĕt′'l), Elkanah. English poet and playwright.....1648–1724
Seurat (sû′rä′), Georges. French neoimpressionist painter.....1859–1891
Severus (sĕ·vē′rŭs), Lucius Septimius. Roman emperor (193–211)..... 146–211
Severus, Marcus Aurelius Alexander. = ALEXANDER SEVERUS.
Sevier (sĕ·vēr′), John. American pioneer, soldier, and political leader.....1745–1815
Sévigné, de (dĕ sā′vē′nyā′), Marie, *born* de Rabutin-Chantal, Marquise. French letter writer.....1626–1696
Sewall (sū′əl), Samuel. American jurist, born in England.....1652–1730
Seward (sē′wĕrd), Anna. *The Swan of Lichfield.* English author.....1742–1809
Seward (sū′ĕrd), William Henry. American statesman; sec. of state (1861–69).1801–1872
Sewell (sū′əl), Anna. English author. [*Black Beauty*].....1820–1878
Seydlitz, von (fôn zī′dlĭts), Friedrich Wilhelm. Prussian general of cavalry...1721–1773
Seymour (sē′mōr; 181), Charles. Am. historian; president, Yale U. (1937–50).1885 ——
Seymour, Edward, Duke of Somerset. English statesman.....1506?–1552
Seymour, Horatio. American lawyer and politician.....1810–1886

Seymour, Jane. Third wife of Henry VIII (Eng.); mother of Edward VI. . . 1509?–1537
Seyss-Inquart, von (fôn zīs′ĭng′kvärt), Artur. German Nazi politician. 1892–1946
Sforza (sfôr′tsä), Carlo, Count. Italian anti-Fascist statesman. 1873–1952
Sforza, Francesco. *Son of G. A.* Duke of Milan. Italian warrior. 1401–1466
Sforza, Giacomuzzo (*or* Muzio) Attendolo. Italian condottiere. 1369–1424
Sforza, Lodovico *or* Ludovico. *Il Moro. Son of F.* Duke of Milan. 1451–1508
Sgambati (zgäm·bä′tē), Giovanni. Italian composer. 1841–1914
Shackleton (shăk′l·tŭn; -t′n), Ernest Henry, Sir. British antarctic explorer. . 1874–1922
Shadwell (shăd′wĕl; -wĕl), Thomas. Eng. dramatist; poet laureate (1689–92) . 1642?–1692
Shafter (shăf′tĕr; 83), William Rufus. American general. 1835–1906
Shaftesbury (shăfts′bĕr′ĭ; -bĕr·ĭ; -brĭ; 83), Anthony Ashley Cooper, 1st Earl of. English statesman. 1621–1683
Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, third Earl of. *Grandson of preceding.* English philosopher. [*Characteristics of Men, etc.*] 1671–1713
Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, seventh Earl of. English philanthropist . 1801–1885
Shah Jahan (shä′ jȧ·hän′). Mogul emperor (1628–58). [*Taj Mahal*] 1592–1666
Shairp (shärp; shärp), John Campbell. Scottish scholar. 1819–1885
Shakespeare *or* **Shakspere** (shăk′spēr), William. English poet and dramatist. 1564–1616
Shaler (shā′lĕr), Nathaniel Southgate. American geologist. 1841–1906
Shalmaneser III (*or* **II**) (shăl′mȧ·nē′zĕr). King of Assyria (B.C. 860–825) . . . . d. B.C. 825
Shamyl *or* **Schamyl** (shä′mĭl). Caucasian leader. 1797–1871
Shankaracharya (shŭng′kȧ·rä·chär′yȧ). Hindu philosopher. . . . . fl. 800 A.D.
Shannon (shăn′ŭn), James Jebusa. English painter, born in America. 1862–1923
Shantz (shănts), Homer LeRoy. Am. bot.; pres., U. of Arizona (1928–36) . . . 1876–1958
Shapley (shăp′lĭ), Harlow. American astronomer. . . . . 1885 ——
Shaposhnikov (shȧ·pŏsh′nĭ·kŏf; *Russ.* shȧ′pŏsh·nyĭ·kŏf), Boris Mikhailovich. Russian field marshal. 1882–1945
Sharp (shärp), Dallas Lore. American educator and naturalist. 1870–1929
Sharp, James. Scottish divine; archbishop of St. Andrews. . . . . 1618?–1679
Sharp, William. *Fiona Macleod.* Scottish poet and man of letters. . . . . 1856?–1905
Sharpe (shärp), Alexander John. Original name of A. J. ELLIS.
Shaw (shô), Albert. American editor. [*Review of Reviews*] 1857–1947
Shaw, Anna Howard. American woman suffragist, born in England. 1847–1919
Shaw, George Bernard. *G. B. S.* Brit. (Irish-born) auth. [*Nobel prize, 1925*] . 1856–1950
Shaw, Henry Wheeler. *Josh Billings.* American humorist. 1818–1885
Shaw, Lemuel. American jurist. 1781–1861
Shaw, Thomas Edward. See LAWRENCE, T. E.
Shaw, William Napier, Sir. English meteorologist. 1854–1945
Shays (shāz), Daniel. Leader in Shays' Rebellion. . . . . 1747?–1825
Shchedrin (shchĕd′rĭn; *Russ.* shchä′dryĭn). *Mikhail Evgrafovich Saltykov.* Russian writer. 1826–1889
Shea (shā), John Dawson Gilmary. American historian. 1824–1892
Shee (shē), Martin Archer, Sir. Irish portrait painter. 1769–1850
Shelburne (shĕl′bĕrn), Earl of. See LANSDOWNE, William Petty.
Shelby (shĕl′bĭ), Joseph Orville. American Confederate general. 1830–1897
Sheldon (shĕl′dŭn), Charles Monroe. American clergyman and author. 1857–1946
Sheldon, Edward Brewster. American dramatist. 1886–1946
Sheldon, Edward Stevens. American philologist. 1851–1925
Shelley (shĕl′ĭ), Harry Rowe. American organist and composer. 1858–1947
Shelley, Mary Wollstonecraft, *born* Godwin. *Wife of P. B.* English author. . 1797–1851
Shelley, Percy Bysshe (bĭsh). English poet. 1792–1822
Shenstone (shĕn′stŭn; -stōn), William. English poet. [*The Schoolmistress*] . 1714–1763
Shepard (shĕp′ĕrd), Helen Miller, *born* Gould. American philanthropist. 1868–1938
Sheppard (shĕp′ĕrd), John. *Jack Sheppard.* English criminal. 1702–1724
Sheraton (shĕr′ȧ·tŏn), Thomas. English furniture maker and designer. 1751–1806
Shere, *or* **Sher, Ali** (shär′ ŭ′lē). Amir of Afghanistan (1863–78). 1825–1879
Sheridan (shĕr′ĭ·dăn), Philip Henry. American general. 1831–1888
Sheridan, Richard Brinsley. Irish dramatist and politician. 1751–1816
Sheridan, Thomas. *Father of R. B.* Irish actor and orthoëpist. 1719–1788
Sherman (shûr′măn), James Schoolcraft. Am. statesman; vice-pres. (1909–12) . 1855–1912
Sherman, John. *Brother of W. T.* American statesman. 1823–1900
Sherman, Roger. American statesman; signer of the Declaration of Independ. . 1721–1793
Sherman, Stuart Pratt. American literary critic. 1881–1926
Sherman, William Tecumseh. American general. 1820–1891
Sherriff (shĕr′ĭf), Robert Cedric. Eng. playwright and nov. [*Journey's End*] . 1896 ——
Sherrington (shĕr′ĭng·tŭn), Charles Scott, Sir. Eng. physiologist. [*Nobel prize, 1932*] 1861–1952
Sherwood (shûr′wŏŏd), Robert Emmet. American dramatist. 1896–1955
Sheshonk I (shē′shŏngk). Biblical *Shishak.* King of Egypt (B.C. ab. 945–924).
Shibata (shē·bä′tȧ), Zeshin. Japanese lacquer artist and painter. 1807–1891
Shidehara (shē′dē·hä′rȧ), Kijuro, Baron. Japanese diplomat and statesman . . 1872–1951
Shields (shēldz), Thomas Joseph. Am. educ., pres., Loyola U., La. (1945–52) . 1900 ——
Shigemitsu (shĭg′ē·mĭt′sōō), Mamoru. Japanese diplomat. 1887–1957
Shih Huang Ti (shĭr′ hwäng′ tē′). Chinese emperor (B.C. 246?–210) . . . . . B.C. 259–210
Shimada (shē·mä′dȧ), Shigetaro. Japanese admiral. . . . . 1883 ——
Shinwell (shĭn′wĕl; -wĕl), Emanuel. British laborite politician. . . . . 1884 ——
Shippen (shĭp′ĕn), William. American surgeon. 1736–1808
Shiras (shī′răs), George. Associate justice U. S. Supreme Court (1892–1903) . 1832–1924
Shirlaw (shûr′lô), Walter. American painter. 1838–1909
Shirley (shûr′lĭ), James. English dramatist. 1596–1666
Shirley, William. British gen. and colonial governor of Massachusetts. 1694–1771
Shishak (shī′shăk). = SHESHONK I. *Shishak* is the form used in *I Kings* xiv. 25.
Sholes (shōlz), Christopher Latham. American inventor. [*Typewriter*] 1819–1890
Shore (shōr; 181), Jane. English mistress of Edward IV. . . . . 1445?–?1527
Shorey (shō′rĭ; 181), Paul. American classical scholar and author. 1857–1934
Short (shôrt), Walter Campbell. American general. 1880–1949
Shorter (shôr′tĕr), Clement King. English journalist and critic. 1857–1926
Shorthouse (shôrt′hous′), Joseph Henry. English novelist. [*John Inglesant*] . 1834–1903
Shostakovich (shŏs′tȧ·kō′vĭch; *Russ.* shŭ·stŭ·kō′vyĭch), Dimitri Dimitrievich. Russian composer. . . . . 1906 ——
Shovell (shŭv′ĕl), Cloudesley *or* Clowdisley, Sir. English admiral. 1650–1707
Shrewsbury (shrōōz′bĕr·ĭ; shrōz′-), Duke of. See TALBOT, Charles.
Shubun (shōō′bōōn). Japanese (Chinese-born) painter. . . . . 15th c.
Shuster (shōō′stĕr), George Nauman. Am. educ., pres., Hunter Coll. (1940–) . 1894 ——
Shute (shōōt), Nevil. *Nevil Shute Norway.* English aeronautical engineer and writer. . . . . 1899 ——
Shuvalov (shōō·vä′lĭf), Pëtr Andreevich, Count. Russian diplomat. 1827–1889
Shvernik (shvĕr′nĭk), Nikolai Mikhailovich. Russian politician. . . . . 1888 ——
Sibelius (sĭ·bā′lĭ·ŭs), Jean. Finnish composer. 1865–1957
Sickingen, von (fôn zĭk′ĭng·ĕn), Franz. German general and Lutheran reformer. 1481–1523
Sickles (sĭk′lz), Daniel Edgar. American general and politician. 1825–1914
Siddhartha (sĭd·där′tȧ). See GAUTAMA BUDDHA.
Siddons (sĭd′nz), Sarah, *born* Kemble. English tragic actress. 1755–1831
Sidgwick (sĭj′wĭk), Henry. English philosopher. [*Methods of Ethics*] 1838–1900
Sidmouth (sĭd′mŭth), Viscount. See ADDINGTON, Henry.
Sidney *or* **Sydney** (sĭd′nĭ), Algernon. English republican patriot. 1622–1683
Sidney, Philip, Sir. English statesman and author. 1554–1586
Sidonius Apollinaris. See APOLLINARIS SIDONIUS.
Siebold, von (fôn zē′bôlt), Philipp Franz. German naturalist in Japan. 1796–1866
Siegbahn (sēg′bän), Karl Manne Georg. Swed. physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1924*] . 1886 ——
Siegen, von (fôn zē′gĕn), Ludwig. Ger. artist. [*Mezzotint engraving*] . . . 1609–aft. 1676
Siemens (zē′mĕns; *Angl.* sē′mĕnz), William, Sir. *Brother of following.* German inventor in London. [*Electric furnace*] 1823–1883
Siemens, von (fôn zē′mĕns; *Angl.* vŏn sē′mĕnz), Werner. German inventor. . 1816–1892
Sienkiewicz (shĕn·kyĕ′vĕch), Henryk. Polish novelist. [*Nobel prize, 1905*] . 1846–1916
Sierra, Gregorio Martínez. See MARTÍNEZ SIERRA, G.
Sievers (zē′fĕrs; -vĕrs), Eduard. German philologist. 1850–1932
Sieyès (syä′yäs′), Emmanuel Joseph. *Abbé Sieyès.* French revolutionist. . . . 1748–1836
Sigel (sē′gĕl; *Ger.* zē′-), Franz. German general in American Civil War. 1824–1902
Sigismund (sĭj′ĭs·mŭnd; sĭg′-; *Ger.* zē′gĭs·mōōnt), Holy Roman emp. (1412–37) . 1368–1437
Signac (sē′nyȧk′), Paul. French neoimpressionist painter. 1863–1935
Signorelli (sēn′yō·rĕl′ē; *Ital.* -rĕl′lē), Luca. Italian painter. 1441–1523
Sigourney (sĭg′ĕr·nĭ), Lydia Howard, *born* Huntley. American author. 1791–1865
Sigsbee (sĭgz′bē), Charles Dwight. American admiral. 1845–1923
Sigurdsson (sĭ′gürths·sŏn), Jón. Icelandic statesman and author. 1811–1879
Sikorsky (sĭ·kôr′skĭ; *Russ.* syĭ-), Igor Ivan. American (Russian-born) aeronautical engineer. . . . . 1889 ——
Silcher (zĭl′kĕr), Friedrich. German song composer. 1789–1860
Silhouette, de (dē sĭl′ōō·ĕt′; *Fr.* sē′lwĕt′), Étienne. Fr. financier. [*Silhouettes*] . 1709–1767
Silius Italicus (sĭl′ĭ·ŭs ĭ·tăl′ĭ·kŭs), Tiberius Catius. Roman poet. [*Punica*] . 25–101
Sill (sĭl), Edward Rowland. American poet and educator. 1841–1887
Sillanpää (sĭl′län·pä′), Frans Eemil. Finn. novelist. [*Nobel prize, 1939*] . . . 1888 ——
Silliman (sĭl′ĭ·măn), Benjamin. American scientist and editor. 1779–1864
Silliman, Benjamin. *Son of preceding.* American chemist. 1816–1885
Sills (sĭlz), Kenneth Charles Morton. Am. educ., pres., Bowdoin Coll. (1918–52) . 1879–1954
Silva, da (dȧ sĭl′vȧ; *Port.* thȧ), Antônio José. *O Judeu.* Port. dramatist. . . . 1705–1739
Silvestre (sēl′vĕs′tr′), Paul Armand. French author. 1837–1901
Simcoe (sĭm′kō), John Graves. English soldier; governor of Upper Canada. . 1752–1806
Simeon Stylites (sĭm′ē·ŭn stĭ·lī′tēz), Saint. Syrian ascetic and stylite. . . . . 390?–459
Simmons (sĭm′ŭnz), Hezzleton Erastus. American chemist; president, U. of Akron (1933–51) . . . . . 1885 ——
Simms (sĭmz), William Gilmore. American writer. 1806–1870
Simnel (sĭm′nĕl; -n′l), Lambert. English impostor and rebel. . . . . 1477?–?1534
Simon (sī′mŭn), John Allsebrook, Viscount. British lawyer and politician. . . . 1873–1954
Simon (sē′mōn′), Jules François Simon Suisse. Fr. philosopher and statesman. 1814–1896
Simon, Richard. French Biblical critic and controversialist. 1638–1712
Simonides (sĭ·mŏn′ĭ·dēz), of Ceos. Greek lyric poet. . . . . B.C. 6th–5th c.
Simpson (sĭm[p]′s′n), James Young, Sir. Scottish physician. 1811–1870
Simpson, William Hood. American general. . . . . 1888 ——
Simrock (zĭm′rôk), Karl. German scholar and translator. 1802–1876
Sims (sĭmz), James Marion. American surgeon and gynecologist. 1813–1883
Sims, William Sowden. American admiral, born in Canada. 1858–1936
Sims, Winfield Scott. American inventor. 1844–1918
Simson (sĭm′s′n), Robert. Scottish mathematician. 1687–1768
Sinclair (sĭn[g]′klâr; sĭn·klâr′), Gregg Manners. American educator, president, U. of Hawaii (1942–55) . . . . . 1890 ——
Sinclair, John, Sir. Scottish agriculturist and statistician. 1754–1835
Sinclair, May. English novelist. [*The Divine Fire*] . . . . . 1865?–1946
Sinclair, Upton Beall. American novelist and socialist. . . . . 1878 ——
Sinding (sĭn′dĭng), Christian. Norwegian composer. 1856–1941
Singer (sĭng′ĕr), Isaac Merrit. American inventor. 1811–1875
Singer, Isidore. Austrian author and editor in America. 1859–1939
Singer (zĭng′ĕr), Paul. German Social Democratic leader. 1844–1911
Singleton (sĭng′g′l·tŭn), Gordon Grady. American educator, president, Mary Hardin-Baylor Coll. (1937–52) . . . . . 1890 ——
Sinnett (sĭn′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), Alfred Percy. Eng. theosophist. [*Esoteric Buddhism*] . 1840–1921
Sint Aldegonde (sĭnt äl′dē·gōn′dē), Baron. See MARNIX.
Siqueiros (sē·kē′ē·rōs), David Alfaro. Mexican muralist. . . . . 1898 ——
Siraj-ud-daula (sĭ·räj′ŏŏd·dou′lȧ). Nawab of Bengal. [*Black Hole*] . . . . . 1728?–1757
Sisley (sēs′lā′), Alfred. French impressionist painter. 1830–1899
Sismondi, de (dē sĭs·mŏn′dĭ; *Fr.* sēs′mōn′dē′), Jean Charles Léonard Simonde. Swiss historian and economist. 1773–1842
Sitter, de (dē sĭt′ĕr), Willem. Dutch astronomer. 1872–1934
Sit′ting Bull (bŏŏl′). Sioux Indian chief. . . . . 1834?–1890
Sitwell (sĭt′wĕl; -wĕl), George Reresby, Sir (1860–1943), and his three children, Edith (1887–), Sir Osbert (1892–), and Sacheverell (1897–). English authors.
Sivaji (sĭ′vä·jē) *or* **Shivaji** (shĭ′-). Founder of the Maratha power in India . . 1627–1680
Sixtus IV (sĭks′tŭs). *Francesco della Rovere.* Pope (1471–84) 1414–1484
Sixtus V. *Felice Peretti.* Pope (1585–90) 1521–1590
Skanderbeg. Var. of SCANDERBEG.
Skeat (skēt), Walter William. English philologist and lexicographer. 1835–1912
Skelton (skĕl′t′n; -tŭn), John. English poet. . . . . 1460?–1529
Skene (skēn), William Forbes. Scottish historian. 1809–1892
Sketchley (skĕch′lĭ), Arthur. Pseudonym of George ROSE.
Skinner (skĭn′ĕr), Cornelia Otis. *Dau. of Otis.* American actress. . . . . 1901 ——
Skinner, Otis. American actor. 1858–1942
Skobelev (skō′bē·lĕf; *Russ.* skŏ′byĭ·lyĕf), Mikhail Dmitrievich. Russ. general. 1843–1882
Skoda (skō′dä), Joseph. Czech physician. 1805–1881
Skoda, von (fôn), Emil. Czech engineer and industrialist. 1839–1900
Sladen (slā′d′n), Douglas Brooke Wheelton. English journalist and author. . . 1856–1947
Slater (slā′tĕr), Samuel. English-born industrialist in America. 1768–1835
Slatin Pasha (slä′tēn pȧ′shä), Rudolf Carl, Baron. Austrian in British service in the Sudan. 1857–1932
Sleidanus (slĭ·dā′nŭs; *Ger.* -dä′nōōs), Johannes. *Philippi* or *Philippson.* German historian. . . . . 1506?–1556
Slick (slĭk), Sam. Pseudonym of Thomas Chandler HALIBURTON.
Slidell (slī′d′l; *popularly* slĭ·dĕl′), John. Am. lawyer and Confed. politician. . 1793–1871
Sloan (slōn), John. American painter and etcher. 1871–1951
Sloane (slōn), Hans, Sir. British physician and naturalist. 1660–1753
Sloane, William Milligan. American historian. 1850–1928
Slocum (slō′kŭm), Henry Warner. American general. 1827–1894
Slosson (slŏs′ŏn), Edwin Emery. American scientist, author, and editor. 1865–1929
Smart (smärt), Benjamin Humphrey. English lexicographer. . . . . 1786?–1872
Smart, Christopher. English poet. 1722–1771
Smart, William. Scottish political economist. 1853–1915
Smeaton (smē′t′n), John. English civil engineer. [*Eddystone Lighthouse*] . . 1724–1792
Smerdis (smûr′dĭs). *Son of Cyrus the Great.* Persian governor. . . . . d. B.C. ab. 525
Smetana (smĕ′tȧ·nȧ), Bedřich. Czech composer. [*Bartered Bride*] 1824–1884
Śmigły-Rydz (shmēg′lĭ·rĭts′), Edward. Polish general. . . . . 1886 ——
Smiles (smīlz), Samuel. Scottish author. [*Self-Help*] 1812–1904
Smith (smĭth), Adam. Scottish economist. [*Wealth of Nations*] 1723–1790
Smith, Alexander. Scottish poet. 1830–1867
Smith, Alfred Emanuel. Am. politician; gov. of N. Y. (1919–20; 1923–28) . . . 1873–1944
Smith, Donald Alexander, first Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal. Canadian (Scottish-born) administrator. 1820–1914
Smith, Edmund Kirby. See KIRBY-SMITH.
Smith, Francis Hopkinson. American painter, novelist, and civil engineer. . . . 1838–1915
Smith, Francis Patrick. Am. educ., president, Duquesne U. (1948–50) . . . . . 1907 ——
Smith, George. Scottish publisher. [*Dictionary of National Biography*] . . 1824–1901
Smith, George. English orientalist. 1840–1876
Smith, George Adam, Sir. Scottish theologian and author. 1856–1942
Smith, George Herbert. Am. educator, president, Willamette U. (1942–) . . . 1904 ——
Smith, Gerrit. American philanthropist. 1797–1874
Smith, Goldwin. English publicist and historian. 1823–1910
Smith, Grafton Elliot, Sir. British anthropologist. 1871–1937
Smith, Henry John Stephen. British mathematician. 1826–1883
Smith, Henry Preserved. American Biblical scholar and educator. 1847–1927
Smith, Henry Welles. See DURANT, Henry Fowle.
Smith, Horatio, *known as* Horace. English writer. 1779–1849
Smith, James. American lawyer; signer of the Declaration of Independence. . 1719?–1806
Smith, James. *Brother of Horatio.* English writer. 1775–1839
Smith *or* **Smyth** (smĭth), John. *The Se-baptist.* English clergyman. . . . . 1570?–1612
Smith, John, Captain. English adventurer. Founder of Virginia. 1580–1631
Smith, Joseph. Founder of the Mormon Church. 1805–1844
Smith, Norman Murray. Am. admiral; pres., U. of So. Carolina (1945–52) . . . 1883 ——
Smith, Samuel Francis. American divine and poet. [*America*] 1808–1895
Smith, Seba. *Major Jack Downing.* American author. 1792–1868
Smith, Sidney Earle. Canad. educator, president, U. of Toronto (1945–57) . . 1897 ——
Smith, Stewart Harold. Am. educator, pres., Marshall Coll. (1947–) . . . . . 1904 ——
Smith, Sydney. English divine, essayist, and wit. 1771–1845
Smith, Theobald. American pathologist. 1859–1934
Smith, Walter Bedell. American general and diplomat. . . . . 1895 ——
Smith, William. *The Father of English Geology.* English geologist. 1769–1839
Smith, William, Sir. English classical scholar and lexicographer. 1813–1893
Smith, William Robertson. Scottish Biblical scholar. 1846–1894
Smith, William Sidney, Sir. English admiral. 1764–1840

Smith, Winchell. American dramatist....1871–1933
Smith-Dorrien (smĭth′dôr′ĭ·ĕn), Horace Lockwood, Sir. British general....1858–1930
Smithson (smĭth′sŭn), James. In youth *James Lewis Macie.* British chemist. Founder of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C....1765–1829
Smohalla (smō·häl′ä). Wanapûm chief. See DREAMER, 2, in *Vocab.*....1815?–1907
Smollett (smŏl′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), Tobias George. British novelist....1721–1771
Smoot (smōōt), Reed. American senator (Utah). [*Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act*].1862–1941
Smuts (smŭts; *S. Afr. Du.* smûts), Jan Christiaan. South African field marshal; prime minister (1919–24; '39–48)....1870–1950
Smyth (smĭth), Ethel Mary, Dame. English composer and author....1858–1944
Smyth (smĭth), Henry De Wolf. American physicist....1898 ——
Smyth (smĭth), John. See SMITH.
Snaith (snāth), John Collis. English novelist. [*Broke of Covenden*].....1862?–1936
Snellius (snĕl′ĭ·ŭs), Willebrord. *Snell van Royen.* Dutch mathematician...1591–1626
Snoilsky (snoil′skĭ; *Swed.* -skü), Carl, Count. Swedish poet....1841–1903
Snorri Sturluson (snôr′ĭ stûr′lü·s′n; *Icel.* snôr′rĭ stüt′lü·sŏn). Icelandic poet and historian. See EDDA b, in *Vocab.*....1178–1241
Snow (snō), Lorenzo. President of the Mormon Church....1814–1901
Snowden (snō′d'n), Philip, 1st Viscount. English politician....1864–1937
Snyder (snī′dĕr), Franklyn Bliss. Am. educ., pres., Northwestern U. (1939–49).1884–1958
Snyder, John Wesley. American banker and administrator....1895 ——
Snyders (snī′dĕrs), Frans. Dutch painter....1579–1657
Soane (sōn), John, Sir. Orig. *Swan.* English architect....1753–1837
Sobieski (sō·byĕs′kē). See JOHN III (King of Poland).
Socinus (sō·sī′nŭs), Faustus. *Fausto Sozzini.* Italian religious reformer....1539–1604
Socrates (sŏk′rə·tēz). Greek philosopher....B.C. 470?–399
Soddy (sŏd′ĭ), Frederick. English chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1921*].....1877–1956
Söderblom (sö′dĕr·blōōm′), Nathan. Swedish ecclesiastic. [*Nobel peace prize, 1930*]....1866–1931
Sodoma, Il (ēl sō′dō·mä). *Giovanni Antonio de' Bazzi.* Italian painter...1477?–1549
Soiaro, Il (ēl sō·yä′rō). See GATTI.
Sokolnikov (sō·kôl′nĭ·kŏf), Grigori Yakovlevich. Russian politician....1888 ——
Sokoloff (sō′kō·lŏf), Nikolai. Russian-American conductor and violinist....1886 ——
Sokolovsky (sō′kō·lŏf′skĭ), Vasili Danilovich. Russian marshal (ab. 1944).
Solander (sō·lăn′dĕr; *Swed.* sōō·lân′-), Daniel Charles. Swedish botanist....1736–1782
Solari (sō·lä′rē) *or* **Solario** (-ryō), Andrea. *Bro. of foll.* Ital. painter....1458–aft. 1509
Solari *or* **Solario,** Christoforo. *Il Gobbo.* Italian sculptor and architect.... 15th c.
Sologub (sō′lō·gōōp′), Fëdor. *Fëdor Kuzmich Teternikov.* Russian author.1863–1927
Solon (sō′lŏn; -lŭn). Athenian sage and lawgiver....B.C. 638?–?559
Soloviëv (sō·lō′vĭ·ŏf; *Russ.* sŭ·lŭv·yôf′), Sergei Mikhailovich. Russ. hist....1820–1879
Soloviëv, Vladimir Sergeevich. *Son of S. M.* Russian philosopher....1853–1900
Solvay (sôl′vā; *Fr.* sôl′vā′), Ernest. Belgian industrial chemist....1838–1922
Solyman (sōl′ĭ·mən). See SULEIMAN.
Somadeva (sō′mə·dā′vä). Sanskrit author. [*Katha-sarit-sagara*].....11th c.
Somers (sŭm′ẽrz), John, Baron. English statesman and lord chancellor....1651–1716
Somerset (sŭm′ẽr·sĕt; -sĭt; 119), Duke of. See SEYMOUR, Edward.
Somerset, Earl of. See CARR, Robert.
Somervell (sŭm′ẽr·vĕl; -vĕl), Brehon Burke. American general....1892–1955
Somerville (sŭm′ẽr·vĭl), Edith Anna Lenone. Irish novelist in collab. with cousin Violet Martin....1861–1949
Somerville, James Fownes, Sir. British admiral of the fleet....1882–1949
Somerville, William. English poet. [*The Chase*]....1675–1742
Sonnino (sō·nē′nō; *Ital.* sôn·nē′nô), Sidney, Baron. Ital. statesman and scholar.1847–1921
Sontag (zŏn′tăk), Henriette, Countess Rossi. German soprano....1806–1854
Soong (sōōng), Ai-ling. Wife of H. H. Kung....1888 ——
Soong, Ch'ing-ling. Wife of Sun Yat-Sen....1890 ——
Soong, Mei-ling. Wife of Chiang Kai-shek....1898 ——
Soong, Tse-ven *or* Tsü-wên. *T. V. Soong; bro. of the three prec.* Chinese financier and statesman....1891 ——
Sophia (sō·fī′ə; sō′fĭ·ä; *Ger.* zō·fē′ä). *Mother of Geo. I.* Electress of Hanover.1630–1714
Sophocles (sŏf′ō·klēz). Greek tragic dramatist....B.C. 496?–406
Sorby (sôr′bĭ), Henry Clifton. English geologist and mineralogist....1826–1908
Sordello (sôr·dĕl′lō; *Ital.* sôr·dĕl′lô). Italian troubadour....13th c.
Sorel (sō′rĕl′), Agnès. Mistress of Charles VII of France....1422?–1450
Sorel, Albert. French historian....1842–1906
Sorolla y Bastida (sō·rō′[l]yä ē väs·tē′thä; 98; 112; 170), Joaquín. Spanish painter....1863–1923
Sosen (sō·sĕn), Mori. Japanese painter, esp. of monkeys....1747–1821
Sosigenes (sō·sĭj′ē·nēz). Greek mathematician and astronomer....B.C. 1st c.
Soter (sō′tẽr). See PTOLEMY I.
Sothern (sŭth′ẽrn), Edward Askew. English comedian....1826–1881
Sothern, Edward Hugh. *Son of E. A.* Am. actor. Cf. MARLOWE, Julia....1859–1933
Soto, de, Hernando *or* Fernando. See DE SOTO.
Soubise, de (dē sōō·bēz′), Benjamin de Rohan, Seigneur. Huguenot soldier.1583–1642
Soufflot (sōō′flō′), Jacques Germain. French architect....1713–1780
Soulé (sōō′lā′), Pierre. American politician, born in France....1801–1870
Soulouque (sōō′lōōk′), Faustin Élie. *Faustin I.* Emperor of Haiti (1849–58).1785–1867
Soult (sōōlt), Nicolas Jean de Dieu, Duke of Dalmatia. Marshal of France..1769–1851
Sousa (sōō′zä; *popularly* -zə), John Philip. Am. bandmaster and composer..1854–1932
South (south), Robert. English divine and author....1634–1716
Southampton (south·[h]ăm[p]′tŭn), Henry Wriothesley, 3d Earl of. English statesman....1573–1624
Southcott (south′kŏt), Joanna. English religious fanatic....1750–1814
Southerne (sŭth′ẽrn), Thomas. British dramatist. [*The Fatal Marriage*]..1660–1746
Southey (sou′thĭ; sŭth′ĭ), Robert. English author; poet laureate (1813–43)..1774–1843
Southwell (south′wĕl; -wĕl), Robert. Eng. Jesuit and poet. [*Burning Babe*].1561?–1595
Southworth (south′wûrth; -wẽrth), Emma Dorothy Eliza, *b.* Nevitte. American novelist....1819–1899
Sova (sō′vä; *Czech* sō′và), Antonín. Czech poet and novelist....1864–1928
Sower (sō′ẽr), Christopher. German printer in America....1693–1758
Sowerby (sō′ẽr·bĭ), James. Eng. artist and naturalist. [*English Botany*]..1757–1822
Soxhlet, von (vŏn sŏks′lĕt; *Ger.* fôn zŏks′-), Franz. German agricultural chem..1848–1926
Soyer (swä′yā′), Alexis Benoît. French cook and dietary reformer....1809–1858
Sozzini (sōt·tsē′nē), Fausto. See SOCINUS.
Spaak (späk; *Flem.* spàk), Paul Henri. Belgian lawyer and politician; premier (1938–39; 1947–49)....1899 ——
Spaatz (späts), Carl. Orig. *Spatz.* American general....1891 ——
Spada (spä′dä), Leonello. Italian painter....1576–1622
Spagna, Lo (lô spän′yä). *Giovanni di Pietro.* Ital. painter, b. in Spain...fl. 1500–1530
Spagnoletto, Lo (lô spän′yō·lĕt′tô; *Ital.* -lät′tô). See RIBERA.
Spagnuolo, Lo (lô spä·nywô′lô). See CRESPI.
Spalding (spôl′dĭng), Albert. American violinist....1888–1953
Spalding, John. Scottish historian....ab. 1609–ab. 1670
Spalding, Lyman. Am. physician. [*Pharmacopoeia of the United States*]..1775–1821
Spallanzani (späl′ăn·zä′nē; *Ital.* späl′lân·tsä′nē), Lazzaro. Italian naturalist.1729–1799
Spangenberg (späng′ĕn·bûrg; *Ger.* shpäng′ĕn·bĕrk), Augustus Gottlieb. Prussian founder of the Moravian Church in America....1704–1792
Spargo (spär′gō), John. American socialist and author, born in England....1876 ——
Sparks (spärks), Frank Hugh. Am. educ., pres., Wabash Coll. (1941–56)....1891 ——
Sparks, Jared. American historian....1789–1866
Spartacus (spär′tə·kŭs). Roman slave and gladiator....d. B.C. 71
Spaulding (spôl′dĭng), Solomon. American clergyman and long the alleged originator of the "Book of Mormon"....1761–1816
Spee, von (fôn shpā′), Maximilian, Count. German admiral....1861–1914
Speed (spēd), John. Eng. hist. and cartographer. [*History of Great Britain*].1552–1629
Speiser (spī′zẽr), Ephraim Avigdor. American educator and archaeologist....1902 ——
Speke (spēk), John Hanning. English explorer in Africa....1827–1864
Spellman (spĕl′mən), Francis Joseph. American cardinal....1889 ——
Spelman (spĕl′mən), Henry, Sir. English historian and antiquary....1564?–1641
Spemann (shpā′mən), Hans. German zoologist. [*Nobel prize in med., 1935*].1869–1941
Spence (spĕns), Thomas. Eng. bookseller & reformer. See SPENCEAN, in *Vocab.* 1750–1814
Spencer (spĕn′sẽr), Charles, third Earl of Sunderland. English statesman....1674–1722
Spencer, Herbert. English philosopher....1820–1903
Spencer, Herbert Lincoln. Am. educ., pres., Bucknell U. (1945–49)....1894 ——
Spencer, John Charles, third Earl. See ALTHORP.
Spencer, Matthew Lyle. American educator and journalist....1881 ——
Spencer, Platt Rogers. American calligrapher. [*Spencerian penmanship*]..1800–1864
Spencer, Robert, second Earl of Sunderland. English statesman....1640–1702
Spender, (spĕn′dẽr), John Alfred. English journalist....1862–1942
Spender, Stephen. English poet and critic....1909 ——
Spener (shpā′nẽr), Philipp Jacob. German theologian. [*Pietists*]....1635–1705
Spengler (shpĕng′lẽr), Oswald. Ger. philosopher. [*Decline of the West*]....1880–1936
Spenser (spĕn′sẽr), Edmund. Eng. poet (laureate, 1591–99). [*Faerie Queene*]1552?–1599
Sperry (spĕr′ĭ), Elmer Ambrose. American electrical engineer and inventor..1860–1930
Spielhagen (shpēl′hä′gĕn), Friedrich. German novelist....1829–1911
Spingarn (spĭn′gärn), Joel Elias. American poet and literary critic....1875–1939
Spinoza (spĭ·nō′zə), Baruch *or* Benedict. Dutch philosopher....1632–1677
Spitteler (shpĭt′ē·lẽr), Carl. *Felix Tandem.* Swiss poet. [*Nobel prize, 1919*].1845–1924
Spitzweg (shpĭts′vāk), Carl. German genre and landscape painter....1808–1885
Spivey (spī′vĭ), Ludd Myrl. Am. educ., pres., Florida Southern Coll. (1925–).1886 ——
Spode (spōd), Josiah. English potter....1754–1827
Spofford (spŏf′ẽrd), Ainsworth Rand. American librarian (Cong. library)....1825–1908
Spofford, Harriet Elizabeth, *born* Prescott. American author....1835–1921
Spohr (shpōr), Louis. German composer and violinist....1784–1859
Spontini (spŏn·tē′nē; *Ital.* spôn-), Gasparo, Count di Sant'Andrea. Italian composer....1774–1851
Spooner (spōō′nẽr), John Coit. American lawyer and senator....1843–1919
Spooner, William Archibald. English clergyman and scholar. [*Spoonerisms*].1844–1930
Sprague (sprāg), Frank Julian. Am. elec. engin., inventor. [*Electric trolleys*].1857–1934
Sprague, William Buell. American divine and collector....1795–1876
Sprat (sprăt), Thomas. English prelate and writer....1635–1713
Sprengel (shprĕng′ẽl; *Angl.* sprĕng′-), Herman Johann Philipp. British (German-born) chemist....1834–1906
Sproul (sproul), Robert Gordon. American educator, president, U. of California (1930–)....1891 ——
Spruance (sprōō′ăns), Raymond Ames. American admiral....1886 ——
Spurgeon (spûr′jŭn), Charles Haddon. English Baptist preacher....1834–1892
Spyri (shpē′rē), Johanna, *born* Heusser. Swiss author. [*Heidi*]....1827–1901
Squire (skwīr), John Collings, Sir. *Solomon Eagle.* British critic and poet..1884 ——
St. Names beginning thus are alphabetized as if spelled SAINT.
Stabili, degli (dāl′yē stä′bē·lē), Francesco. See CECCO D'ASCOLI.
Staël, de (dē stäl′), Mme. *Anne Louise Germaine,* born *Necker, Baronne de Staël-Holstein.* French writer....1766–1817
Stafford (stăf′fẽrd), Viscount. See HOWARD, William.
Stagnelius (stäg·nä′lĭ·ŭs; *Swed.* stäng·nä′lĭ·ŭs), Erik Johan. Swedish poet...1793–1823
Stahl (shtäl), Georg Ernst. German chemist. [*Phlogiston theory*]....1660–1734
Stahl, Karl. Pseudonym of Karl GODEKE.
Ståhlberg (stôl′bĕr′y′), Kaarlo Juho. Finnish statesman....1865–1952
Stainer (stā′nẽr), John, Sir. English organist and composer....1840–1901
Stair (stâr), Viscount and Earl of. See DALRYMPLE.
Stalin (stä′lĭn; stăl′ĭn; -[l]ēn; *Russ.* stä′lyĭn), Joseph. *Iosif Vissarionovich Dzhugashvili.* Russian political leader....1879–1953
Stallings (stôl′ĭngz), Laurence. American novelist and playwright....1894 ——
Stallo (stăl′ō), John Bernhard. German lawyer and philosopher in America..1823–1900
Stamboliski (stăm′bō·lĭs′kĭ; *Bulg.* stäm′bō·lē′skē), Aleksandr. Premier of Bulgaria (1920–1923)....1879–1923
Stambolov (stăm′bō·lŏf; *Bulg.* stäm′bō·lôf′), Stefan. Bulgarian statesman...1855–1895
Standish (stăn′dĭsh), Myles *or* Miles. Military leader at Plymouth, Mass...1584?–1656
Standley (stănd′lĭ), William Harrison. American admiral and diplomat....1872 ——
Stanfield (stăn′fēld), Clarkson. English marine painter....1793–1867
Stanford (stăn′fẽrd), Amasa Leland. American capitalist and politician; founder of Stanford U....1824–1893
Stanford, Charles Villiers, Sir. British composer....1852–1924
Stanhope (stăn′ŭp), Charles, third Earl. English politician and scientist....1753–1816
Stanhope, Hester Lucy, Lady. *Dau. of Chas.* Eccentric English woman...1776–1839
Stanhope, James, first Earl. English general and statesman....1673–1721
Stanhope, Philip Dormer, 4th Earl of Chesterfield. See CHESTERFIELD.
Stanhope, Philip Henry, fifth Earl of C. *Viscount Mahon.* English historian.1805–1875
Stanislas II Augustus (stăn′ĭs·lăs; -läs). *Poniatowski.* King of Poland (1764–95)....1732–1798
Stanislas I Leszczyński (*Angl.* lĕsh·chĭn′skē). King of Poland....1677–1766
Stanley (stăn′lĭ), Arthur Penrhyn. Dean of Westminster, author....1815–1881
Stanley, Edward George Geoffrey Smith, 14th Earl of Derby. Prime minister of England (1852, 1858–59, 1866–68)....1799–1869
Stanley, Henry Morton, Sir. Orig. *John Rowlands.* English explorer in Africa .1841–1904
Stanley, Wendell Meredith. American biochemist. [*Nobel prize, 1946*]....1904 ——
Stanton (stăn′t'n; -tŭn), Edwin McMasters. U. S. secretary of war (1862–68).1814–1869
Stanton, Elizabeth, *born* Cady. American reformer....1815–1902
Stanyhurst (stăn′ĭ·hûrst), Richard. Brit. author, translator of the *Aeneid*...1547–1618
Starace (stä·rä′chā), Achille. Italian Fascist soldier....1889–1945
Starhemberg, von (fôn shtä′rĕm·bĕrk), Ernst Rüdiger, Prince. Austrian anti-Nazi statesman....1899 ——
Stark (stärk), Harold Raynsford. American admiral....1880 ——
Stark (shtärk; *Angl.* stärk), Johannes. Ger. physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1919*].1874–1957
Stark (stärk), John. American Revolutionary general....1728–1822
Starling (stär′lĭng), Ernest Henry. English physiologist....1866–1927
Starzyński (*Angl.* stär·zĭn′skē), Stefan. Polish politician and hero....1893–?1940
Stassen (stăs′n), Harold Edward. American lawyer; president, U. of Pennsylvania (1948–53)....1907 ——
Statius (stā′shĭ·ŭs; -shŭs), Publius Papinius. Roman poet. [*Thebaid*]....45?–?96
Staunton (stôn′t'n; -tŭn; stän′-), Howard. English chess player and Shakespeare editor....1810–1874
Stead (stĕd), William Thomas. English editor and reform advocate....1849–1912
Stearns (stûrnz), Robert Lawrence. American lawyer; president, U. of Colorado (1939–53)....1892 ——
Stedman (stĕd′mən), Edmund Clarence. American poet and critic....1833–1908
Steed (stēd), Henry Wickham. English journalist....1871–1956
Steel (stēl), Flora Annie, *born* Webster. English novelist....1847–1929
Steele (stēl), Richard, Sir. British essayist and dramatist....1672–1729
Steele, Wilbur Daniel. American story writer and novelist....1886 ——
Steen (stān), Jan. Dutch painter....1626–1679
Steenwijk, *or* **Steenwyk, van** (vän stān′vĭk), Hendrik. Dutch painter.....1550?–?1603
Steevens (stē′vĕnz), George. English editor. [*Shakespeare*]....1736–1800
Stefan (shtĕ′fän), Josef. Austrian physicist. [*Stefan's Law*]....1835–1893
Stefansson (stĕf′ən·s'n), Vilhjalmur. Canadian arctic explorer....1879 ——
Steffens (shtĕf′ĕns), Henrik. German philosopher, born in Norway....1773–1845
Steffens (stĕf′ĕnz), Joseph Lincoln. American author and lecturer....1866–1936
Stein (stīn), Gertrude. American writer....1874–1946
Stein, vom und zum (fôm ŏŏnt tsŏŏm shtīn′), Heinrich Friedrich Karl, Baron. Prussian statesman....1757–1831
Stein, von (fôn shtīn′), Lorenz. German political scientist....1815–1890
Steinbeck (stīn′bĕk), John Ernst. American novelist....1902 ——
Steiner (stī′nẽr), Celestin Joseph. Am. educ., pres., U. of Detroit (1949–).1898 ——
Steiner (shtī′nẽr), Jakob. Swiss mathematician....1796–1863
Steiner, Rudolf. Austrian social philosopher....1861–1925
Steinhardt (stīn′härt), Laurence Adolph. American lawyer and diplomat....1892–1950
Steinitz (shtī′nĭts; *Angl.* stī′-), William. Am. (Bohemian-born) chess player.1836–1900
Steinlen (stăn′lĕn′), Théophile Alexandre. French painter....1859–1923
Steinmetz (stīn′mĕts), Charles Proteus. Am. electrician, born in Germany..1865–1923
Stendhal (stĕn′dăl; *Fr.* stäN′dal′). *Marie Henri Beyle.* French writer....1783–1842
Steno (stā′nō), Nicolaus. *Niels Stensen.* Dan. anatomist. [*Steno's duct*].1638–1686
Stephan, von (fôn shtē′fän), Heinrich. German statesman & postmaster....1831–1897
Stephen (stē′vĕn), of Blois. Last Anglo-Norman king of England (1135–54).1097?–1154
Stephen I, Saint. King of Hungary (997–1038)....975?–1038
Stephen, James Fitzjames, Sir. English jurist....1829–1894
Stephen, Leslie, Sir. *Bro. of Sir J. F.* English critic, editor, biographer....1832–1904
Stephen Báthory (stē′vĕn bä′tō·rĭ). King of Poland (1575–86)....1533–1586
Stephens (stē′vĕnz), Alexander Hamilton. Vice-pres. of the Confederate States .1812–1883

Stephens, James. Irish poet and novelist. [*Crock of Gold*] 1882–1950
Stephenson (stē′vĕn·s'n), George. English inventor. [*Locomotive*] 1781–1848
Stephenson, Robert. *Son of G.* English engineer. [*Tubular bridge*] 1803–1859
Stepnyak (stĕp′nĭ·äk; *Russ.* styĭp·nyäk′), Sergei Mikhailovich. *S. M. Kravchinski.* Russian author 1852–1895
Sterling (stûr′lĭng), John. British critic and essayist 1806–1844
Sterling, John Ewart Wallace. Am. educ., pres., Stanford U. (1949–) ....1906 ——
Stern (*Angl.* stûrn), Daniel. Pseudonym of Countess d'Agoult.
Stern (stûrn), Gladys Bronwyn. *Mrs. G. L. Holdsworth.* English novelist ....1890 ——
Stern, Otto. American physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1943*] ....1888 ——
Sternberg (stûrn′bûrg), George Miller. American physician and bacteriologist 1838–1915
Sterne (stûrn), Laurence. British clergyman, novelist. [*Tristram Shandy*] 1713–1768
Sterner (stûr′nĕr), Albert. American painter, born in England 1863–1946
Stésel (stō′s'l; *Russ.* shtyō′sĕl·y′), Anatoli Mikhailovich. Russian general 1848–1915
Stesichorus (stĕ·sĭk′ō·rŭs). Greek lyric poet ....B.C. 640?–?550
Stettinius (stĕ·tĭn′ĭ·ŭs; 159), Edward Rielley. American financier and statesman 1900–1949
Steuben, von (vŏn stū′bĕn; *Ger.* fôn shtoi′bĕn), Friedrich Wilhelm Ludolf Gerhard Augustin, Baron. Prussian-American general 1730–1794
Stevens (stē′vĕnz), Alfred. English sculptor 1818–1875
Stevens, Alfred. Belgian painter 1828–1906
Stevens, Edwin Augustus. *Son of J.* Am. invent. [*Stevens Inst. of Tech.*] 1795–1868
Stevens, John. American marine engineer and inventor 1749–1838
Stevens, Robert Livingston. *Son of J.* American inventor 1787–1856
Stevens, Samuel Nowell. Am. educator, president, Grinnell Coll. (1940–54) ....1900 ——
Stevens, Thaddeus. American statesman and abolitionist 1792–1868
Stevenson (stē′vĕn·s'n), Adlai Ewing. 23d vice-president of U. S. (1893–97) 1835–1914
Stevenson, Adlai Ewing. *Grandson of prec.* Am. lawyer and governor (Ill.) ....1900 ——
Stevenson, John Hall-. Orig. *John Hall.* English author 1718–1785
Stevenson, Robert Louis Balfour. *R. L. S.* Scottish novelist, poet, essayist 1850–1894
Stevenson, William Edwards. Am. lawyer; pres., Oberlin Coll. (1946–) ....1900 ——
Stevin (stē·vĭn′) *or* **Stevinus** (-vē′nŭs), Simon. Dutch mathematician 1548–1620
Stewart (stū′ĕrt), Alexander Turney. American merchant, born in Ireland 1803–1876
Stewart, Balfour. Scottish physicist and meteorologist 1828–1887
Stewart, Charles. American admiral 1778–1869
Stewart, Charles William, *afterward* Vane, third Marquis of Londonderry. English general 1778–1854
Stewart, Dugald. Scottish metaphysician 1753–1828
Stewart, James, Earl of Murray *or* Moray. Regent of Scotland ....1531?–1570
Stewart, Robert, Viscount Castlereagh. English statesman 1769–1822
Steyn (stān), Martinus Theunis. President of Orange Free State (1896–1900) 1857–1916
Stieglitz (stēg′lĭts), Alfred. American photographer and editor 1864–1946
Stieglitz, Julius Oscar. *Bro. of A.* American chemist 1867–1937
Stiles (stīlz), Ezra. American theologian; president, Yale College (1778–95) 1727–1795
Stiles, Henry Reed. American physician and historical essayist 1832–1909
Stilicho (stĭl′ĭ·kō), Flavius. Roman general and statesman ....359?–408
Still (stĭl), Andrew Taylor. American founder of osteopathy 1828–1917
Stilling (shtĭl′ĭng). See Jung, Heinrich.
Stillingfleet (stĭl′ĭng·flēt′), Edward. English theologian and bish. of Worcester 1635–1699
Stilwell (stĭl′wĕl; -wĕl), Joseph Warren. American general 1883–1946
Stimson (stĭm′s'n), Henry Lewis. American lawyer and statesman 1867–1950
Stinnes (shtĭn′ĕs), Hugo. German industrialist and capitalist 1870–1924
Stirling (stûr′lĭng), James. Scottish mathematician 1692–1770
Stirling, James Hutchinson. Scottish philosopher and critic 1820–1909
Stirling, William Alexander, Lord. See Alexander, William.
Stirling-Maxwell (-măks′wĕl; -wĕl), William, Sir. Scottish author 1818–1878
Stirner (shtĭr′nĕr), Max. Pseud. of *Kaspar Schmidt.* German philosopher 1806–1856
Stock (stŏk), Frederick August. American conductor, born in Germany 1872–1942
Stockmar, von (*Ger.* fôn shtŏk′mär; *Angl.* vŏn stŏk′-), Christian Friedrich, Baron. Anglo-Belgian statesman 1787–1863
Stockton (stŏk′tŭn), Frank R. (Francis Richard). American story writer 1834–1902
Stockton, Richard. Signer of the Declaration of Independence 1730–1781
Stoddard (stŏd′ärd), George Dinsmore. American educator, president, U. of Illinois (1946–53) ....1897 ——
Stoddard, Lothrop. American writer 1883–1950
Stoddard, Richard Henry. American poet and editor 1825–1903
Stoessel (*Ger.* shtū′sĕl). See Stĕsel.
Stoffer (stō′fĕr), Bryan Sewall. American educator, president, Washburn U. of Topeka (1942–) ....1896 ——
Stoke (stōk), Harold Walter. Am. educ., pres., Louisiana State U. (1947–51) ....1903 ——
Stoker (stō′kĕr), Bram. British novelist, journalist, critic. [*Dracula*] 1847–1912
Stokes (stōks), Frederick Wilfrid Scott, Sir. Eng. engineer and inventor 1860–1927
Stokes, George Gabriel, Sir. British mathematician 1819–1903
Stokes, Whitley. Irish Celtic scholar, jurist, and Indian official 1830–1909
Stokowski (stō·kôf′skē), Leopold Antoni Stanislaw. Am. conductor, b. in Eng. ....1887 ——
Stolberg, zu (stōō shtôl′bĕrk), Friedrich Leopold, Count. German poet 1750–1819
Stolypin (stō·lĭp′ĭn; *Russ.* stŭ·lĭ′pyĭn), Pëtr Arkadevich. Russian statesman 1863–1911
Stone (stōn), Harlan Fiske. Chief justice, U. S. (1941–46) 1872–1946
Stone, Lucy. *Mrs. Blackwell.* American woman suffragist 1818–1893
Stone, Thomas. Signer of the Declaration of Independence 1743–1787
Stopes (stōps), Marie Carmichael. English scientist & birth-control advocate 1880–1958
Storer (stōr′ĕr), Francis Humphreys. American agricultural chemist 1832–1914
Storm (shtôrm), Theodor. German author 1817–1888
Stormonth (stôr′mŭnth), James. British clergyman and lexicographer 1825–1882
Story (stō′rĭ; 181), Joseph. Associate justice U. S. Supreme Court (1811–45) 1779–1845
Story, William Wetmore. *Son of Joseph.* American sculptor and poet 1819–1895
Stoss (shtōs), Veit. German sculptor and engraver ....1440?–1533
Stössel (*Ger.* shtū′sĕl). See Stĕsel.
Stothard (stŏth′ärd), Thomas. English illustrator and painter 1755–1834
Stoughton (stō′t'n), Clarence Charles. American educator, president, Wittenberg Coll. (1949–) ....1895 ——
Stout (stout), George Frederick. English psychologist 1860–1944
Stow (stō), John. English editor, chronicler, and antiquary ....1525?–1605
Stowe (stō), Harriet Elizabeth, *b.* Beecher. Am. auth. [*Uncle Tom's Cabin*] 1811–1896
Stowell (stō′ĕl), Baron. See Scott, William.
Strabo (strā′bō). Greek geographer ....B.C. 63?–?24 A.D.
Strabolgi (strä·bō′gĭ), Baron. See Kenworthy.
Strachey (strā′chĭ), Evelyn John St. Loe. English socialist writer ....1901 ——
Strachey, Giles Lytton. English author, esp. biographer 1880–1932
Strachey, John St. Loe. *Father of Evelyn.* English journalist 1860–1927
Stradella (strä·dĕl′ä; *Ital.* strä·dĕl′lä), Alessandro. Italian composer ....1645?–1682
Stradivari (strä′dē·vä′rē), Antonio. *Antonius Stradivarius* (străd′ĭ·vâr′ĭ·ŭs). Italian violinmaker 1644–1737
Strafford (străf′ĕrd), Thomas Wentworth, first Earl of. English statesman 1593–1641
Strand (strănd), August Leroy. American entomologist; president, Oregon State Coll. (1942–) ....1894 ——
Strange (strānj), Robert, Sir. Scottish engraver 1721–1792
Stransky (strän′skĭ), Josef. Bohemian orchestra leader in America 1874–1936
Straparola (străp′ä·rō′lä; *Ital.* strä′pä·rō′lä), Giovanni Francesco. Italian story writer ....d. ab. 1557
Stratemeyer (străt′ē·mĭ′ĕr), George E. American general ....1890 ——
Stratford de Redcliffe (străt′fĕrd dē rĕd′klĭf). See Canning.
Strathcona (străth·kō′nä), Baron. See Smith, Donald A.
Strato (strā′tō) *or* **Straton** (-tŏn), of Lampsacus. Greek peripatetic philosopher fl. B.C. 288
Stratton (străt′n), Samuel Sommerville. Am. econ.; pres., Middlebury Coll. (1943–) ....1898 ——
Stratton Porter, Gene. See Porter.
Straus (strous), Oscar Solomon. American diplomat 1850–1926
Straus (shtrous), Oskar. French (Austrian-born) composer 1870–1954
Strauss (shtrous). Family of Viennese composers, Johann (1804–49) and his sons: Johann (1825–99), Josef (1827–70), and Eduard (1835–1916).
Strauss, David Friedrich. German theologian and philosopher 1808–1874
Strauss, Richard. German composer and conductor 1864–1949
Stravinsky (strä·vĭn′skĭ), Igor Fëdorovich. Russian composer ....1882 ——
Street (strēt), Alfred Billings. American author 1811–1881
Street, George Edmund. English architect 1824–1881
Streicher (shtrī′kĕr), Julius. German Nazi administrator 1885–1946
Streitberg (shtrīt′bĕrk), Wilhelm. German philologist 1864–1925
Stresemann (shtrā′zĕ·män), Gustav. Ger. statesman. [*Nobel p. pr., 1926*] 1878–1929
Stribling (strĭb′lĭng), Thomas Sigismund. American novelist ....1881 ——
Strickland (strĭk′lănd), Agnes. English historical writer 1796–1874
Strindberg (strĭn[d]′bûrg; *Swed.* strĭn′bär′y′), August. Swedish novelist and dramatist 1849–1912
Strong (strŏng; 185), George Veazey. American general 1880–1946
Strong, James. American scholar. [*Concordance of the Bible*] 1822–1894
Strong, Leonard Alfred George. English novelist, story writer, poet 1896–1958
Strongbow (strŏng′bō′; 185), Richard. See Clare, de.
Strother (strō′thĕr), David Hunter. *Porte Crayon.* Am. illustrator & gen. 1816–1888
Strozzi (strōt′tsē) *or* **Strozza** (-tsä), Bernardo. Italian painter 1581–1644
Strozzi, Giambattista. *Filippo II.* Florentine statesman 1488–1538
Struensee, von (fôn shtrōō′ĕn·zā′), Johann Friedrich, Ct. German-Danish statesman 1737–1772
Struther (strŭth′ĕr), Jan. *Joyce Maxtone Graham,* born *Anstruther.* English writer 1901–1953
Strutt (strŭt), John William. See Baron Rayleigh.
Strutt, Joseph. English antiquary and engraver. [*Sports and Pastimes*] 1749–1802
Struve, von (fôn shtrōō′vĕ), Friedrich Georg Wilhelm. Ger.-Russ. astronomer 1793–1864
Struve, von, Otto Wilhelm. *Son of F. G. W.* Russian astronomer 1819–1905
Strype (strīp), John. English clergyman, biographer, and historian 1643–1737
Stuart (stū′ĕrt), Arabella. Cousin of James I of England 1575–1615
Stuart, Charles Edward. See Charles Edward.
Stuart, Gilbert Charles. American portrait painter 1755–1828
Stuart, James Ewell Brown. *Jeb.* American Confederate general 1833–1864
Stuart, James Francis Edward. *The Old Pretender.* Son of James II of Eng. 1688–1766
Stuart, John McDouall. Scottish explorer in Australia 1815–1866
Stubbs *or* **Stubbes** (stŭbz), Philip. English Puritan pamphleteer ....1543?–1591
Stubbs (stŭbz), William. English bishop and historian. [*Constitutional History of Eng.*] 1825–1901
Stuck, von (fôn shtŏk′), Franz. German painter and sculptor 1863–1928
Studebaker (stū′dē·bā′kĕr), John Ward. American educator; U. S. commissioner of education (1934–48) ....1887 ——
Stülpnagel, von (fôn shtülp′nä′gĕl), Otto. German general 1880–1948
Stumpf (shtōōmpf), Carl. German psychologist and philosopher 1848–1936
Sturdee (stûr′dē), (Frederick Charles) Doveton, Sir. British admiral 1859–1925
Sturdza (stōōr′dzä), Dimitrie. Romanian statesman 1833–1914
Sturgeon (stûr′jŭn), William. Eng. electrician and inventor. [*Galvanometer*] 1783–1850
Sturgis (stûr′jĭs), Russell. American architect and author 1836–1909
Sturluson. See Snorri Sturluson.
Sturm (stōōrm; *Fr.* stürm), Jacques Charles François. French math. 1803–1855
Sturm (shtōōrm), Johannes. German classical scholar 1507–1589
Stursa (shtōōr′sä), Jan. Czech sculptor 1880–1925
Sturt (stûrt), Charles. English explorer in Australia 1795–1869
Stuyvesant (stī′vĕ·s'nt), Peter. Dutch governor of New Netherland 1592–1672
Suárez (swä′räth; -räs; 267), Francisco. Spanish theologian and philosopher 1548–1617
Suchet (sü′shĕ′), Louis Gabriel, Duke of Albufera. Marshal of France 1772–1826
Suckling (sŭk′lĭng), John, Sir. English Cavalier poet 1609–1642
Sucre, de (thä sōō′krä; 112), Antonio José. South American liberator and first president of Bolivia, born in Venezuela 1795–1830
Sudermann (zōō′dĕr·män), Hermann. German dramatist and novelist 1857–1928
Sue (sōō; *Fr.* sü), Marie Joseph *called* Eugène. French novelist 1804–1857
Suess (züs), Eduard. Austrian geologist 1831–1914
Suetonius (swē·tō′nĭ·ŭs). *Gaius Suetonius Tranquillus.* Roman hist. ....fl. ab. 100 A.D.
Sugden (sŭg′dĕn), Edward Burtenshaw. See St. Leonards, Baron.
Sugiyama (sōō·gē·yä·mä), Hajime. Japanese field marshal 1880–1945
Suhm (sōōm), Peter Frederik. Danish historian 1728–1798
Suleiman (sū·lā·män′) *or* **Solyman** (sŏl′ĭ·män) **I.** *The Magnificent.* Turkish sultan (1520–66) ....1496?–1566
Sulla (sŭl′ä), Lucius Cornelius. *Felix.* Roman dictator ....B.C. 138–78
Sullivan (sŭl′ĭ·vän), Arthur Seymour, Sir. Eng. composer. See Gilbert, W. S. 1842–1900
Sullivan, John. American Revolutionary general 1740–1795
Sullivan, John Lawrence. American lawyer and administrator ....1899 ——
Sullivan, Mark. American journalist and author. [*Our Times*] 1874–1952
Sullivant (sŭl′ĭ·vănt), William Starling. American botanist 1803–1873
Sully (sŭl′ĭ), James. English psychologist and philosopher 1842–1923
Sully, Thomas. American painter, born in England 1783–1872
Sully, de (dē sü′lē′; *Angl.* sŭl′ĭ), Maximilien de Béthune, Baron de Rosny and Duc. French statesman 1560–1641
Sully Prudhomme (sü′lē′ prü′dôm′), René François Armand. French poet. [*Nobel prize in literature, 1901*] 1839–1907
Sumarokov (sōō′mä·rō′kŏf), Aleksandr Petrovich. Russian dramatist 1718–1777
Summerall (sŭm′ĕr·ôl), Charles Pelot. Am. gen.; pres., The Citadel (1931–53) 1867–1955
Sumner (sŭm′nĕr), Charles. American statesman and orator 1811–1874
Sumner, James Batcheller. American biochemist. [*Nobel prize, 1946*] 1887–1955
Sumner, William Graham. American economist 1840–1910
Sumter (sŭm′tĕr), Thomas. American Revolutionary general 1734–1832
Sunday (sŭn′dĭ), William Ashley. *Billy.* American evangelist 1862–1935
Sunderland (sŭn′dĕr·lănd), Earls of. See Spencer.
Sunderland, Dorothy Spencer, Countess of. *Sacharissa.* English beauty 1617–1684
Sun Fo (sōōn′ fō′). *Son of Sun Yat-sen.* Chinese government official ....1891 ——
Sun Yat-sen (sōōn′ yät′sĕn′). *Sun Wen.* Chinese revolutionary leader. Pres. of (South) China (1921–22) 1866–1925
Suppé, von (fôn zōōp′ā), Franz. Austrian composer 1819–1895
Surajah Dowlah (sū·rä′jä dou′lä). = Siraj-ud-daula.
Sur Das (sōōr dăs). Hindu poet ....ab. 1483–1563
Surrey (sûr′ĭ; 245), Earl of. See Howard, Henry.
Surtees (sûr′tēz), Robert. English antiquary and topographer 1779–1834
Surtees, Robert Smith. Eng. nov. [*Jorrocks's Jaunts and Jollities*] 1805–1864
Sutherland (sŭth′ĕr·lănd), first Duke of. See Leveson-Gower.
Sutherland, George. Associate justice U. S. Supreme Court (1922–38) 1862–1942
Sutherland, Richard K. American general ....1893 ——
Sutro (sōō′trō), Adolph Heinrich Joseph. Am. (Ger.-born) mining engineer 1830–1898
Sutro, Alfred. English author, playwright, and translator (Maeterlinck) 1863–1933
Sutter (sŭt′ĕr; sōō′tĕr), John Augustus. Mex. (Ger.-born) pioneer in Calif. 1803–1880
Suttner, von (fôn zōōt′nĕr), Bertha, *born* Kinsky, Baroness. Austrian novelist. [*Nobel peace prize, 1905*] 1843–1914
Suvorov (sōō·vō′rŭf), Aleksandr Vasilievich, Count. *Rimnikski. Italiski.* Russian field marshal 1729–1800
Svedberg (svä′bär′y′), The *or* Theodor. Swedish chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1926*] ....1884 ——
Svendsen (svĕn′sĕn), Johan. Norwegian composer 1840–1911
Sverdrup (svär′drōōp), Otto Neumann. Norwegian arctic explorer 1855–1930
Sverre (svär′rĕ). *Sverre Sigurdsson.* King of Norway (1184–1202) ....1152?–1202
Svevo (zvā′vō), Italo. *Ettore Schmitz.* Italian novelist 1861–1928
Svinhufvud (svēn′hōō·vōōd), Pehr Evind. President of Finland (1931–37) 1861–1944
Swainson (swān′sŭn; -s'n), William. English naturalist 1789–1855
Swan (swŏn), John Macallan. English painter and sculptor 1847–1910
Swan, Joseph Wilson, Sir. English electrician. [*Incandescent lamp*] 1828–1914
Swanson (swŏn′sŭn; -s'n), Claude Augustus. Am. polit., sec. of navy (1933–39) 1862–1939
Swanwick (swŏn′ĭk), Anna. English translator and author 1813–1899
Swedenborg (swē′dĕn·bôrg; *Swed.* svā′dĕn·bôr′y′), Emanuel. Orig. *Svedberg.* Swedish scientist, philosopher, and religious writer. [*Swedenborgianism*] 1688–1772
Sweet (swēt), Henry. English phonetician and philologist 1845–1912
Swetchine (svē′chĕn′), Anne Sophie, *born* Soymanov. Russian-French author 1782–1857
Swete (swēt), Henry Barclay. English clergyman and textual critic 1835–1917
Sweyn (swān) *or* **Sven** (svĕn). *Father of Canute.* King of Denmark (985?–1014) ....d. 1014
Swift (swĭft), Jonathan. Eng. satirist, born in Ire. [*Gulliver's Travels*] 1667–1745
Swift, Lewis. American astronomer 1820–1913
Swinburne (swĭn′bûrn; -bĕrn), Algernon Charles. English poet 1837–1909
Swinnerton (swĭn′ĕr·tŭn; -t'n), Frank Arthur. Eng. novelist. [*Nocturne*] ....1884 ——

Swinton (swĭn′t'n; -tŭn), first Viscount. *Philip Cunliffe-Lister.* English statesman.....1884 ——
Sybel, von (fôn zē′bĕl), Heinrich. German historian.....1817–1895
Sydenham (sĭd″n·ăm; sĭd′nĕm), Thomas. English physician.....1624–1689
Sydney (sĭd′nĭ). See SIDNEY.
Syfret (sē′frĕt; -frĭt; 119), Edward Neville, Sir. British admiral.....1889 ——
Sykes (sīks), George. American general.....1822–1880
Sylla (sĭl′ȧ). = SULLA.
Sylva (sĭl′vȧ), Carmen. Pseudonym of ELIZABETH, Queen of Romania.
Sylvester (sĭl·vĕs′tĕr), James Joseph. English mathematician.....1814–1897
Sylvester, Josuah. English poet and translator (Du Bartas).....1563–1618
Sylvius (sĭl′vĭ·ŭs). *Jacques Dubois.* French anatomist.....1478–1555
Syme (sīm), James. Scottish surgeon. [*Syme's operation*].....1799–1870
Symington (sĭ′mĭng·tŭn), William Stuart. Am. industrialist and admin.....1901 ——
Symonds (sĭm′ŭn[d]z), John Addington. Eng. man of letters, translator.....1840–1893
Symons (sĭm′ŭnz), Arthur. British poet and critic.....1865–1945
Symons (sĭ′mŭnz), George Gardner. American landscape painter.....1865–1930
Synesius (sĭ·nē′zhĭ·ŭs). Christian prelate and neoplatonist.....fl. ab. 410
Synge (sĭng), John Millington. Irish poet and playwright.....1871–1909
Szakasits (sŏ′kŏ·shĭts), Árpád. Hung. socialist; pres. of Hungary (1948–50)..1888 ——
Széchenyi (sā′chĕ·nyĭ), István, Count. Hungarian statesman.....1791–1860
Szent-Györgyi von Nagyrapolt (sĕnt·dyûr′dyĭ fôn nŏd′y'·rŏ′pôlt), Albert. Hungarian chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1937*].....1893 ——
Szilard (zĭl′ärd), Leo. American (Hungarian-born) physicist.....1898 ——
Szold (zōld), Henrietta. American Zionist; founder of Hadassah.....1860–1945

T

Taaffe, von (fôn tä′fĕ), Eduard, Count. Austrian statesman.....1833–1895
Tabb (tăb), John Banister. American Roman Catholic priest and poet.....1845–1909
Taché (tȧ′shā′), Alexandre Antonin. Canadian archbishop and missionary.....1823–1894
Tacitus (tăs′ĭ·tŭs), Cornelius. Roman historian.....55?–after 117
Tadema. See ALMA-TADEMA.
Taft (tăft), Lorado. American sculptor.....1860–1936
Taft, Robert Alphonso. *Son of William Howard.* Am. lawyer and politician.1889–1953
Taft, William Howard. 27th pres. of U. S. (1909–13), chief justice (1921–30)..1857–1930
Taggard (tăg′ĕrd), Genevieve. American poet.....1894–1948
Tagliacozzi (täl′yä·kôt′tsē), Gasparo. Italian surgeon.....1546–1599
Taglioni (täl·yō′nē), Maria. *Countess de Voisins.* Italian ballet dancer.....1804–1884
Tagore (tȧ·gōr′), Rabindranath, Sir. Hindu poet. [*Nobel prize, 1913*].....1861–1941
Tah-gah-jute (tä′gä′jōōt′). See LOGAN, James (*or* John).
Tahmasp Kuli Khan (tä·mäsp′ kōō′lē kän′). See NADIR SHAH.
Taillandier (tä′yän′dyā′), René Gaspard Ernest. French journalist.....1817–1879
Taillefer (tä′y'·fär′). Norman troubadour and soldier, killed at Hastings.....d. 1066
Taine (tān; *Fr.* tĕn), Hippolyte Adolphe. Fr. hist. and critic of literature.....1828–1893
Tainter (tān′tĕr), Charles Sumner. American inventor.....1854–1940
Taisho (tī·shō). See YOSHIHITO.
Tait (tāt), Archibald Campbell. Archbishop of Canterbury.....1811–1882
Tait, Peter Guthrie. Scottish physicist and mathematician.....1831–1901
Takahira (tä·kä·hē·rä), Kogoro, Baron. Japanese diplomat.....1854 ——
Takamine (tä·kä·mē·nē), Jokichi. Japanese chemist in Am. [*Adrenalin*]...1854–1922
Talaat Pasha (tä·lä·ät′ pä·shä′), Mehmet. *Talaat Bey.* Turkish grand vizier.1872–1921
Talbot (tôl′bŭt), Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury. English statesman.....1660–1718
Talbot, William Henry Fox. English pioneer in photography.....1800–1877
Talfourd (tăl′fĕrd; tôl′-), Thomas Noon, Sir. English author. [*Ion*].....1795–1854
Taliesin (tăl′ĭ·ĕ′sĭn). See *Vocab.*
Tallard, de (dē tȧ′lär′), Camille, Duke d'Hostun. Mar. of France. [*Blenheim*].1652–1728
Talleyrand-Périgord, de (dē täl′ĭ·rănd·pā′rĭ·gôr; *Fr.* tȧ′lā′rän′pā′rē′gôr′), Charles Maurice, Prince de Bénévent. French statesman.....1754–1838
Tallien (tȧ′lyăn′), Jean Lambert. French revolutionist.....1767–1820
Tallis *or* **Tallys** (tăl′ĭs), Thomas. English composer and organist.....1510?–1585
Talma (täl′mȧ; *Fr.* tȧl′mȧ′), François Joseph. French tragedian.....1763–1826
Talmage (tăl′mĭj), James Edward. American geologist and Mormon leader..1862–1933
Talmage, Thomas de Witt. American clergyman.....1832–1902
Tamayo (tä·mä′yō), Rufino. Mexican painter.....1899 ——
Tamerlane (tăm′ĕr·lān) *or* **Tamburlaine** (-bĕr-). *Timur Lenk, Timour,* or *Timur.* Mongol conqueror, born near Samarkand.....1336?–1405
Tamo (dȧ′mō′). See BODHIDHARMA.
Tancred (tăng′krĕd; -krĭd; 119). Norman leader in the first crusade.....1078?–1112
Taneev (tȧ·nā′yĕf), Sergei Ivanovich. Russian composer.....1856–1915
Taney (tô′nĭ), Roger Brooke. Chief justice U. S. (1836–64).....1777–1864
Tanner (tăn′ĕr), Henry Ossawa. American painter.....1859–1937
Tappan (tăp′ăn), Arthur (1786–1865) and Lewis (1788–1873), bros. American abolitionists.
Tarbell (tär′bĕl; -bĕl), Edmund C. American painter.....1862–1938
Tarbell, Ida Minerva. American writer on historical and economic subjects..1857–1944
Tarde (tärd; *Fr.* tȧrd), Gabriel. French sociologist and criminologist.....1843–1904
Tardieu (tär′dyû′), André Pierre Gabriel Amédée. French statesman.....1876–1945
Tarkington (tär′kĭng·tŭn), (Newton) Booth. American novelist.....1869–1946
Tarleton (tär′lĭ·tŭn), Banastre, Sir. English general in America.....1754–1833
Tarlton (tär′lĭ·tŭn), Richard. English comic actor and writer of doggerel.....d. 1588
Tarquin (tär′kwĭn). *Lucius Tarquinius Superbus. Tarquin the Proud.* Legendary seventh and last king of Rome (B.C. 534–510).
Tartaglia (tär·täl′yä), Niccolò. Italian mathematician. [*Cubic equations*].1500?–1557
Tartini (tär·tē′nē), Giuseppe. Italian violinist and composer.....1692–1770
Tasman (täz′mȧn; *Du.* täs′män), Abel Janszoon. Dutch nav. [*Tasmania*].1603–1659
Tassigny, de (dē tȧ′sē′nyē′), Jean Joseph Marie Gabriel de Lattre. French gen..1889–1952
Tasso (täs′ō; *Ital.* täs′sō), Torquato. Ital. poet. [*Jerusalem Delivered*]...1544–1595
Tassoni (tȧ·sō′nē; *Ital.* täs·sō′-), Alessandro. Italian poet and critic.....1565–1635
Tate (tāt), Henry, Sir. English merchant. Founded the Tate Gallery.....1819–1899
Tate, (John Orley) Allen. American poet, critic, biographer.....1899 ——
Tate, Nahum. British poet laureate (1692–1715). [*Psalms*].....1652–1715
Tatian (tā′shăn; -shĭ·ăn). Syrian Christian apologist.....2d c.
Tatlock (tăt′lŏk), John Strong Perry. American scholar. [*Chaucer*].....1876–1948
Tattersall (tăt′ĕr·sôl; -s'l), Richard. Founder of Tattersall's (see in *Vocab.*)..1724–1795
Tatti (tät′ē; *Ital.* tät′tē), Jacopo. See SANSOVINO, Jacopo.
Tauchnitz (touk′nĭts), Christian Bernhard. *Nephew of K. C. T.* German publisher in Leipzig. [*Tauchnitz Edition*].....1816–1895
Tauchnitz, Karl Christoph Traugott. German publisher.....1761–1836
Tauler (tou′lĕr), Johannes. German mystic.....1300?–1361
Taussig (tou′sĭg), Frank William. American economist.....1859–1940
Tavernier (tȧ′vĕr′nyā′), Jean Baptiste. French traveler.....1605–1689
Taylor (tā′lĕr), Bayard. American writer and traveler.....1825–1878
Taylor, Brook. English mathematician. [*Taylor's theorem*].....1685–1731
Taylor, Frederick Winslow. Am. engineer and inventor. [*Taylor System*]..1856–1915
Taylor, George. Signer of the Declaration of Independence.....1716–1781
Taylor, Henry, Sir. English poet and dramatist.....1800–1886
Taylor, Henry Osborn. American author. [*The Medieval Mind*].....1856–1941
Taylor, Jeremy. Eng. bishop and author. [*Holy Living. Holy Dying*]....1613–1667
Taylor, John. *The Water Poet.* English pamphleteer.....1580–1653
Taylor, John Wilkinson. Am. educ., president, U. of Louisville (1947–50)...1906 ——
Taylor, (Joseph) Deems. Am. composer. [*King's Henchman. Peter Ibbetson*].1885 ——
Taylor, Laurette, *born* Cooney. American actress.....1887–1946
Taylor, Myron Charles. American lawyer, businessman, and diplomat.....1874 ——
Taylor, Norman. American (English-born) botanist.....1883 ——
Taylor, Thomas. *The Platonist.* Eng. class. scholar, translator, and author.1758–1835
Taylor, Tom. English dramatist.....1817–1880
Taylor, Zachary. General and twelfth president of the U S. (1849–50).....1784–1850
Tchaikovsky *or* **Chaikovski** (chĭ·kŏf′skĭ), Pëtr Ilich. Russian composer.....1840–1893
Tchekhov. See CHEKHOV.
Teach (tĕch) *or* **Thatch** (thăch), Edward. *Blackbeard.* English pirate.....d. 1718
Teasdale (tēz′dāl), Sara. *Mrs. Ernst B. Filsinger.* American poet.....1884–1933
Tecumseh (tē·kŭm′sĕ; -sē) *or* **Tecumtha** (-thȧ). Shawnee chief.....1768?–1813
Tedder (tĕd′ĕr), Arthur William, first Baron. British air marshal.....1890 ——
Tegnér (tĕng·när′), Esaias. Swedish poet.....1782–1846
Tekakwitha (tĕk′ȧ·kwĭth′ȧ), Kateri. *Lily of the Mohawks.* Am. Ind. ascetic.1656–1680
Telford (tĕl′fĕrd), Thomas. Scottish engineer.....1757–1834
Téllez (tȧ′lyäth; tā′yäs; 170; 267), Gabriel. See TIRSO DE MOLINA.
Tellier (tĕ′lyā′), Charles Albert Abel. French engineer. [*Refrigeration*]....1828–1913
Temple (tĕm′p'l), Frederick. Archbishop of Canterbury (1896–1902).....1821–1902
Temple, William, Sir. English statesman and author.....1628–1699
Tenerani (tĕn′ĕ·rä′nē; *Ital.* tȧ·nā-), Pietro. Italian sculptor.....1789–1869
Teniers (*Flem.* tĕ·nērs′; *Angl.* tĕn′yĕrz; *often, as Fr.,* tā′nyā′), David. Flemish painters, father (1582–1649) and son (1610–90).
Tennant (tĕn′ănt), Smithson. Eng. chemist. [*Osmium; iridium*].....1761–1815
Tennant, William. Scottish poet and philologist.....1784–1848
Tenniel (tĕn′yĕl), John, Sir. Eng. painter, illustrator, and cartoonist.....1820–1914
Tennyson (tĕn′ĭ·sŭn), Alfred, first Baron. English poet laureate (1850–92)...1809–1892
Teotocopulo (tā·ō·tō·kō′pōō·lō), Domenico. See GRECO.
Terauchi (tĕ·rä·ōō·chē), Juichi, Count. Japanese general.....1879–1946
Terborch *or* **Ter Borch** (tĕr·bôrk′), Gerard. Dutch painter.....1617–1681
Terence (tĕr′ĕns). *Publius Terentius Afer.* Roman writer of comedies.....B.C. 185–159
Teresa, Saint. See THERESA.
Terhune (tûr·hūn′), Albert Payson. *Son of following.* American author.....1872–1942
Terhune, Mary Virginia, *born* Hawes. *Marion Harland.* American author.1830–1922
Ternaux-Compans (tĕr′nō′kŏn′päN′), Henri. French bibliographer.....1807–1864
Terpander (tûr·păn′dĕr; tĕr-). Greek musician and poet.....B.C. 7th c.
Terry (tĕr′ĭ), Alfred Howe. American general.....1827–1890
Terry, Eli. American clockmaker.....1772–1852
Terry, Ellen Alicia *or* Alice. English actress.....1847–1928
Tertullian (tĕr·tŭl′ĭ·ăn; 159). *Quintus Septimius Florens Tertullianus.* Latin father of the church.....160?–?230
Tesla (tĕs′lȧ), Nikola. American electrician, born in Yugoslavia.....1857–1943
Tetrazzini (tĕt′rȧ·zē′nē; *Ital.* tä·trät·tsē′nē), Luisa. Italian soprano.....1874–1940
Tetzel *or* **Tezel** (tĕt′sĕl), Johann. German monk (attacked by Luther).....1465?–1519
Teuffel (toi′fĕl), Wilhelm Sigismund. German philologist.....1820–1878
Tewfik Pasha (tĕv·fĕk′ pä·shä′), Ahmed. Turkish statesman.....1845–1936
Tewfik Pasha (tou·fĕk′ pä′shä), Mohammed. Khedive of Egypt (1879–92)...1852–1892
Thackeray (thăk′ĕr·ĭ), William Makepeace. English novelist.....1811–1863
Thais (thā′ĭs). Athenian hetaera. See THAIS, 1 & 2, in *Vocab.*.....B.C. 4th c.
Thalberg (täl′bĕrk), Sigismund. Swiss-German pianist.....1812–1871
Thales (thā′lēz), of Miletus. Greek sage and philosopher.....B.C. 640?–546
Thanet (thăn′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), Octave. See FRENCH, Alice.
Tharaud (tȧ′rō′), Jérôme (1874–1953) & Jean (1877–1952), bros. Fr. authors.
Thaxter (thăks′tĕr), Celia, *born* Laighton. American poet.....1835–1894
Thayer (thär), Abbott Handerson. American painter.....1849–1921
Thayer, James Bradley. American law writer.....1831–1902
Thayer, Sylvanus. *Father of West Point.* Am. army officer and educator...1785–1872
Thayer, William Roscoe. American author.....1859–1923
Themistocles (thĕ·mĭs′tō·klēz). Athenian general and statesman.....B.C. 527?–?460
Theobald (thē′ō·bôld), John Jacob. Am. eng.; pres., Queens Coll. (1949–)..1904 ——
Theobald (thē′ō·bôld; tĭb′ăld), Lewis. Eng. playwright and Shakespearean editor.....1688–1744
Theocritus (thē·ŏk′rĭ·tŭs). Greek pastoral poet.....B.C. 3d c.
Theodora (thē′ō·dō′rȧ; 181). Empress of the East. Wife of Justinian.....508?–548
Theodore (thē′ō·dōr; 181). Orig. *Kasa.* King of Abyssinia (1855–68).....1818?–1868
Theodore of Mopsuestia (mŏp′sū·ĕs′chĭ·ȧ). Theologian of the school of Antioch.350?–?428
Theodoret (thē·ŏd′ō·rĕt). Theologian of the school of Antioch.....390?–?457
Theodoric (thē·ŏd′ō·rĭk). *The Great.* King of the Ostrogoths.....454?–526
Theodosius I (thē′ō·dō′shĭ·ŭs; -shŭs). *The Great.* Roman emperor (379–395) 346?–395
Theodosius II. Emperor of Eastern Empire (408–50). [*Theodosian Code*].. 401–450
Theognis (thē·ŏg′nĭs), of Megara. Greek gnomic poet.....B.C. 6th c.
Theophorus (thē·ŏf′ō·rŭs). See IGNATIUS, Saint (1st entry).
Theophrastus (thē′ō·frăs′tŭs). Greek philosopher and naturalist.....d. B.C. ab. 287
Theotocópuli (tā′ō·tō·kō′pōō·lē). See GRECO.
Theramenes (thē·răm′ē·nēz). Athenian statesman and general.....B.C. 5th c.
Theresa *or* **Teresa** (tĕ·rē′sȧ; -zȧ; *Span.* tā·rā′sä), Saint. Spanish Carmelite nun and mystic writer. [*Barefooted Carmelites*].....1515–1582
Théroigne de Méricourt (tā′rwän′y' dē mā′rē′kōōr′). *Anne Joseph Terwagne.* French revolutionist.....1762–1817
Thesiger (thĕs′ĭ·jĕr). See CHELMSFORD, Baron.
Thespis (thĕs′pĭs). Greek poet, regarded as originator of tragedy.....B.C. 6th c.
Theuriet (tû′ryē′), André. French poet and novelist.....1833–1907
Thiard, *or* **Tyard, de** (dē tyär′), Pontus. French poet.....1521–1605
Thibaud (tē′bō′), Jacques. French violinist.....1880–1953
Thibaudeau (tē′bō′dō′), Antoine Clair, Count. French politician.....1765–1854
Thibaut IV (tē′bō′). King of Navarre (1234–53) and poet.....1201–1253
Thibaut, Anton Friedrich Justus. German jurist.....1772–1840
Thierry (tyĕ′rē′), (Jacques Nicolas) Augustin. *Brother of S. D. A.* Fr. hist..1795–1856
Thierry, (Simon Dominique) Amédée. French historian.....1797–1873
Thiers (tyär), Louis Adolphe. French statesman and historian.....1797–1877
Thimonnier (tē′mō′nyā′), Barthélemy. French tailor. [*Sewing machine*]..1793–1859
Thirlwall (thûr′lwôl), Connop. English bishop and historian.....1797–1875
Tholuck (tō′lŏok), Friedrich. German theologian.....1799–1877
Thoma (tō′mä), Hans. German painter.....1839–1924
Thoma, von (fôn), Wilhelm. German general.....1891–1948
Thomas (tŏm′ȧs), Augustus. American playwright.....1857–1934
Thomas, Brandon. English actor and playwright. [*Charley's Aunt*].....1856–1914
Thomas (tō′mä′), (Charles Louis) Ambroise. French composer. [*Mignon*].1811–1896
Thomas (tŏm′ȧs), Edith Matilda. American poet.....1854–1925
Thomas, George. American educator, president, U. of Utah (1921–41).....1866–1951
Thomas, George Henry. *Rock of Chickamauga.* American general.....1816–1870
Thomas, James Henry. English cabinet minister.....1874–1949
Thomas, John. American Revolutionary general and physician.....1724–1776
Thomas, Joseph. American physician and biographer.....1811–1891
Thomas, Martha Carey. Am. educ., president, Bryn Mawr Coll. (1894–1922)..1857–1935
Thomas, Norman Mattoon. American socialist, editor, and author.....1884 ——
Thomas, (Philip) Edward. British poet and critic.....1878–1917
Thomas, Robert Bailey. American editor. [*Old Farmer's Almanack*].....1766–1846
Thomas, Seth. American clock manufacturer.....1785–1859
Thomas, Theodore. German-American orchestra conductor.....1835–1905
Thomas à Becket (ȧ; ă). See BECKET.
Thomas a Kempis (ȧ [ȧ, ă] kĕm′pĭs). *Thomas Hamerken* or *Hämmerlein.* German ecclesiastic and author. [*De Imitatione Christi*].....1380–1471
Thomas Aquinas, Saint. See AQUINAS.
Thomas of Erceldoune (ûr′ȧs′l·dōōn). See ERCELDOUNE.
Thomason (tŏm′ȧ·s'n), John William. Am. marine corps colonel and author..1893–1944
Thompson (tŏm[p]′s'n), Benjamin, Count Rumford. British (Am.-born) physicist & statesman.....1753–1814
Thompson, Daniel Pierce. American lawyer and novelist.....1795–1868
Thompson, Denman. American actor. [*Old Homestead*].....1833–1911
Thompson, Edward Maunde, Sir. British editor and librarian.....1840–1929
Thompson, Elizabeth Southerden. *Lady W. F. Butler.* English painter....1844–1933
Thompson, Francis. English poet and author. [*The Hound of Heaven*]...1859–1907
Thompson, Henry, Sir. English surgeon.....1820–1904
Thompson, Joseph Osgood. Am. physicist. [*Elastic lengthening of metals*].1863–1953
Thompson, Launt. American sculptor, born in Ireland.....1833–1894
Thompson, Maurice. American author. [*Alice of Old Vincennes*].....1844–1901
Thompson, Walter Palmer. Can. biol.; pres., U. of Saskatchewan (1949–).1889 ——
Thoms (tŏmz), William John. English antiquary. [*Notes and Queries*]....1803–1885
Thomson (tŏm′s'n), Charles. American patriot, born in Ireland.....1720–1824
Thomson, Elihu. American electrician and inventor.....1853–1937
Thomson, George Paget. English physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1937*].....1892 ——
Thomson, Hugh. English artist and illustrator.....1860–1920
Thomson, James. Scottish poet. [*The Seasons*].....1700–1748
Thomson, James. *B. V.* Scottish poet. [*The City of Dreadful Night*]....1834–1882

Thomson, James Sutherland. Scot. educ., pres., U. of Saskatchewan (1937–49) . 1892 ——
Thomson, John Arthur. Scottish biologist . 1861–1933
Thomson, Joseph John, Sir. English physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1906*] . 1856–1940
Thomson, William, Sir. See KELVIN, first Baron.
Thoreau (thôr′ō; thō-rō′), Henry David. American author and philosopher . 1817–1862
Thorez (tō′rāz′), Maurice. French Communist . 1900 ——
Thorndike (thôrn′dīk), Ashley Horace. American scholar and critic . 1871–1933
Thorndike, Edward Lee. *Brother of Ashley Horace.* American psychologist . 1874–1949
Thorndike, Lynn. *Brother of Ashley Horace.* American educator . 1882 ——
Thornhill (thôrn′hĭl), James, Sir. English painter . 1675–1734
Thornton (thôrn′t'n; -tŭn), Edward, Sir. English diplomat . 1817–1906
Thornton, Matthew. Signer of the Declaration of Independence . 1714?–1803
Thornton, Richard Hopwood. American philologist. [*An American Glossary*] . 1845–1925
Thornton, William. American architect . 1759–1828
Thornycroft (thôr′nĭ-krôft), John Isaac, Sir. English naval architect . 1843–1928
Thornycroft, (William) Hamo, Sir. *Brother of Sir John Isaac.* Eng. sculptor . 1850–1925
Thorpe (thôrp), Benjamin. English philologist . 1782–1870
Thorpe, Rose Hartwick. American poet and story writer. [*Curfew*] . 1850–1939
Thorpe, (Thomas) Edward, Sir. English chemist . 1845–1925
Thorvaldsen (tōōr′väl′s'n) *or* **Thorwaldsen** (*Angl.* thôr′wôld′s'n), Bertel. Danish sculptor . 1768–1844
Thothmes See THUTMOSE.
Thou, de (dĕ tōō′), Jacques Auguste. French statesman and historian . 1553–1617
Thrale (thrāl), Mrs. See PIOZZI, Mrs.
Thrasybulus (thrăs′ĭ·bū′lŭs). Greek patriot and military leader . d. B.C. 389
Throckmorton (thrŏk′môr′t'n; thrŏk·môr′t'n), Nicholas, Sir. Eng. statesman . 1515–1571
Throop (trōōp), George Reeves. Am. educ., chanc., Wash. U. (1928–44) . 1882–1949
Thucydides (thū-sĭd′ĭ·dēz). Greek historian . B.C. 471?–?400
Thunberg (tōōn′bärґy′), Carl Peter. Swedish botanist . 1743–1828
Thuret (tü′rĕґ), Gustave Adolphe. French botanist . 1817–1875
Thurlow (thûr′lō), Edward, first Baron. Lord chancellor of England . 1731–1806
Thurman (thûr′măn), Allen Granberry. American lawyer and politician . 1813–1895
Thurston (thûrs′tŭn), Ernest Temple. English novelist . 1879–1933
Thurston, Robert Henry. American mechanical engineer and educator . 1839–1903
Thutmose (thōōt·mō′sĕ), *or* **Thothmes** (thō′th′mĕs), **III.** King of Egypt (B.C. ab. 1501–1447)
Thwaites (thwāts), Reuben Gold. American historian . 1853–1913
Thwing (twĭng), Charles Franklin. Am. clergyman, educator, and writer . 1853–1937
Thyard. Var. of THIARD.
Thyssen (tĭs′ĕn), Fritz. German industrialist . 1873–1951
Tibaldi (tē-bäl′dē), Pellegrino. *Pellegrino da Bologna.* Italian architect and painter . 1527–1596
Tibbett (tĭb′ĕt; -ĭt; 119), Lawrence Mervil. American baritone . 1896 ——
Tiberius (tī-bē′rĭ·ŭs). *Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar.* Roman emperor (14–37 A.D.) . B.C. 42–37 A.D.
Tibullus (tĭ-bŭl′ŭs), Albius. Roman elegiac poet . B.C. 54?–?18
Tickell (tĭk′ĕl), Thomas. English poet and essayist . 1686–1740
Ticknor (tĭk′nĕr; -nôr), George. Am. auth. [*History of Spanish Literature*] . 1791–1871
Tieck (tēk), Ludwig. German romantic novelist and translator . 1773–1853
Tiedemann (tē′dē·măn), Dietrich. German historian of philosophy . 1748–1803
Tiedge (tēt′gē), Christoph August. German poet . 1752–1841
Tiele (tē′lē), Cornelius Petrus. Dutch theologian and orientalist . 1830–1902
Tiepolo (tyä′pō-lō), Giovanni Battista. Italian painter . 1696?–1770
Tietjens (tē′yĕns), Eunice, *born* Hammond. American author . 1884–1944
Tiffany (tĭf′ä·nĭ), Charles Lewis. American jeweler . 1812–1902
Tiffany, Louis Comfort. *Son of preceding.* American artist . 1848–1933
Tigert (tĭ′gĕrt), John James. Am. educ., pres., U. of Florida (1928–47) . 1882 ——
Tighe (tī), Mary, *born* Blachford. Irish poet . 1772–1810
Tiglath-pileser III (tĭg′läth-pĭ-lē′zĕr; -pĭ-). Assyrian king (B.C. 745–727) . d. B.C. 727
Tigranes (tī-grā′nēz). *The Great.* Armenian king (B.C. 95?–55) . B.C. 140?–55
Tilden (tĭl′dĕn), Samuel Jones. American lawyer and politician . 1814–1886
Tildy (tĭl′dĭ), Zoltán. Hungarian politician; president of Hungary (1946–48) . 1889 ——
Tillemont, de (dĕ tē′y′·môn′), Sébastien Le Nain. French historian . 1637–1698
Tillotson (tĭl′ŭt·sŭn; -s'n), John. Eng. theol. Archbishop of Canterbury . 1630–1694
Tilly, von (fôn tĭl′ē), Johan Tserclaes, Count Flemish field marshal . 1559–1632
Tilpin. See TURPIN.
Timaeus (tĭ-mē′ŭs). Greek historian . B.C. 345?–?250
Timanthes (tĭ-măn′thēz; tī-). Greek painter . fl. B.C. ab. 400
Timoleon (tĭ-mō′lē·ŏn; tī-). Greek statesman and general . d. B.C. ab. 337
Timon (tī′mŏn). Athenian misanthrope. [*Shakespeare's Timon of Athens*] . B.C. 5th c.
Timon, of Phlius. Greek skeptic philosopher . fl. B.C. ab. 280
Timoshenko (tĭm′ō-shĕng′kō), Semën Konstantinovich. Russ. marshal . 1895 ——
Timotheus (tĭ-mō′thē·ŭs). Athenian military and naval commander . d. B.C. ab. 354
Timotheus. Greek sculptor . B.C. 4th c.
Timotheus, of Miletus. Greek musician and poet . B.C. 446?–?357
Timour, *or* **Timur** (tĭ-mōōr′), *or* **Timur I-enk** (lĕngk′). See TAMERLANE.
Timrod (tĭm′rŏd), Henry. American poet . 1828–1867
Tinayre (tē′när′), Marcelle, *born* Chasteau. French author . 1872–1948
Tindal (tĭn′dăl; -d'l), Matthew. English theological writer . 1657–1733
Tindal, Tindale. Vars. of TYNDALE.
Ting (tĭng). Chinese admiral . d. 1895
Tingley (tĭng′lĭ), Katherine Augusta, *born* Westcott. Am. theosophist . 1847–1929
Tinker (tĭngk′ĕr), Chauncey Brewster. American educator and author . 1876 ——
Tinker, Clarence Leonard. American general . 1887–1942
Tintoretto, Il (ēl tĭn′tō-rĕt′ō; *Ital.* ēl tēn·tō-rät′tō). *Jacopo Robusti.* Italian painter . 1518–1594
Tipu Sahib (tē′pōō säĭ′ĭb) *or* **Tippoo Sahib** (tĭp′ōō). Sultan of Mysore (1782–99) 1751–1799
Tiraboschi (tē′rä·bōs′kē; *Ital.* tē-rä·bōs′kē), Girolamo. Italian scholar . 1731–1794
Tiridates (tĭr′ĭ·dā′tēz). *The Great.* Armenian king (259–314) . 238?–314
Tirpitz, von (fôn tĭr′pĭts), Alfred. German admiral and statesman . 1849–1930
Tirso de Molina (tĕr′sō thä mō-lē′nä). *Gabriel Téllez.* Spanish dramatist . 1571?–1648
Tischbein (tĭsh′bīn), Johann Heinrich Wilhelm. *The Neapolitan.* German painter . 1751–1829
Tischendorf, von (fôn tĭsh′ĕn·dôrf), Konstantin. German theologian . 1815–1874
Tiselius (tĭ-sä′lĭ-ŭs), Arne Wilhelm Kaurin. Swedish biochemist. [*Nobel prize, 1948*] . 1902 ——
Tisi (tē′zē), Benvenuto. See GAROFALO.
Tiso (tē′sō; *Slovak* tyĭ′sô), Josef. Slovakian clergyman and pro-Nazi politician . 1887–1947
Tissaphernes (tĭs′ä·fûr′nēz). Persian satrap, soldier, and statesman . d. B.C. ab. 395
Tisserand (tēs′rän′), François Félix. French astronomer . 1845–1896
Tissot (tē′sō′), James Joseph Jacques. French painter, esp. of Bib. subjects . 1836–1902
Tisza (tĭ′sô), István, Count. Hungarian statesman . 1861–1918
Tisza, Kálmán. *Father of I.* Hungarian statesman . 1830–1902
Titchener (tĭch′ĕ·nĕr), Edward Bradford. English psychologist in America . 1867–1927
Titcomb (tĭt′kŭm), Timothy. Pseudonym of Josiah Gilbert HOLLAND.
Titian (tĭsh′ăn; tĭsh′ĭ·ăn). *Tiziano Vecelli* or *Vecellio.* Italian painter . 1477–1576
Tito (tē′tō), Marshal. See BROZ.
Titus (tī′tŭs). *Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus.* Roman emperor (79–81) . 40?–81
Tobin (tō′bĭn), John. English dramatist. [*The Honey Moon*] . 1770–1804
Tobin, Maurice Joseph. American politician . 1901–1953
Tocqueville, de (dĕ tōk′vĭl; *Fr.* tôk′vēl′), Alexis Charles Henri Maurice Clérel. French statesman and writer. [*Democracy in America*] . 1805–1859
Todd (tŏd), Charles, Sir. English astronomer in Australia . 1826–1910
Todd, David. American astronomer . 1855–1939
Todd, Henry John. Eng. clergyman and editor. [*Johnson's Dictionary*] . 1763–1845
Todhunter (tŏd′hŭn′tĕr; *Brit. also* -[h]ŭn·tĕr), Isaac. English mathematician . 1820–1884
Todleben. = TOTLEBEN.
Todt (tōt), Fritz. German military engineer . 1891–1942
Togliatti (tō-lyät′tē), Palmiro. Italian Communist . 1893? ——
Togo (tō′gō), Heihachiro, Marquis. Japanese admiral. [*Tsushima*] . 1847–1934
Togo, Shigenori. Japanese diplomat and statesman . 1882–1950
Tojo (tō′jō), Hideki. Japanese general and statesman . 1885–1948
Toland (tō′lănd), John. Irish deistical writer . 1670–1722
Tolbukhin (tōl·bōō′kĭn; *Russ.* tŭl·bōō′kĭn), Fëdor Ivanovich. Russ. marshal . 1895?–1949
Tollens (tôl′ĕns), Hendrik. Dutch poet . 1780–1856
Toller (tōl′ĕr; *Ger.* tôl′-), Ernst. German dramatist and politician . 1893–1939
Tolley (tŏl′ĭ), William Pearson. Am. educ., chanc., Syracuse U. (1942–) . 1900 ——
Tolstoi (tōl·stoi′; tŏl′stoi; *Russ.* tŭl·stoi′), Aleksei Konstantinovich, Count. Russian writer . 1817–1875
Tolstoi, Lev (*Eng.* Leo) Nikolaevich, Count. Russian novelist and socialist. [*War and Peace. Anna Karenina*] . 1828–1910
Tomlinson (tŏm′lĭn·sŭn; -s'n), Henry Major. English editor and author . 1873–1958
Tommasini (tōm′ä·zē′nē; *Ital.* tōm·mä-), Vicenzo. Italian composer . 1880–1950
Tompkins (tŏm[p]′kĭnz), Daniel D. Vice-pres. of the U. S. (1817–25) . 1774–1825
Tone (tōn), (Theobald) Wolfe. Irish revolutionist. [*United Irishmen*] . 1763–1798
Toner (tō′nĕr), Joseph Meredith. Am. physician and medical historian . 1825–1896
Tonson (tŏn′s'n), Jacob. English publisher . 1656?–1736
Tonstall. Var. of TUNSTALL.
Tonti (tŏn′tĭ), Lorenzo. Italian banker in France. [*Tontines*] . fl. 1653
Tonti, *or* **Tonty,** de (dĕ tŏn′tĭ), Henry. *Son of prec.* French explorer in Am. 1650–1704
Tooke (tōōk), (John) Horne. English politician and philologist . 1736–1812
Toole (tōōl), John Lawrence. English comedian . 1830–1906
Toombs (tōōmz), Robert Augustus. Am. politician and Confederate general . 1810–1885
Topelius (tō-pā′lĭ·ŭs), Zachris. Swedish-Finnish novelist and poet . 1818–1898
Töpffer (tŭp′fär′), Rodolphe. Swiss novelist and artist . 1799–1846
Toplady (tŏp′lā′dĭ), Augustus Montague. English divine. [*Rock of Ages*] . 1740–1778
Toral y Velázquez (tō·räl′ ē vā·läth′kāth; vā·läs′kās; 267), José. Span. general . 1833–1901
Toreno, de (thä tō·rā′nō), José María, Count. Span. statesman & historian . 1786–1843
Torfaeus (tôr·fē′ŭs), Thormodus. *Thormodr Torfason.* Icelandic scholar . 1636–1719
Tori (tō′rĭ; 181), Busshi. First great Japanese sculptor . 7th c.
Torquemada, de (thä tôr′kä·mä′thä; 112), Tomás. Spanish inquisitor gen. 1420?–1498
Torrence (tŏr′ĕns), (Frederic) Ridgely. American poet and playwright . 1875–1950
Torrens (tŏr′ĕnz), Robert Richard, Sir. Irish statesman in Australia . 1814–1884
Torrey (tŏr′ĭ), John. American botanist and chemist . 1796–1873
Torricelli (tŏr′ĭ·sĕl′ĭ; -chĕl′ĭ), Evangelista. Italian physicist. [*Barometer*] . 1608–1647
Torrigiano (tŏr′ĭ·jä′nō), Pietro. Italian sculptor . 1472–1522
Torstenson (tôr′stĕn·sŏn′), Lennart, Count of Ortala. Swedish general . 1603–1651
Tory (tō′rē′), Geoffroy. French typographer and engraver . 1480?–?1533
Toscanelli (tōs′kä·nĕl′ē), Paolo dal Pozzo. Italian physician and cosmographer . 1397–1482
Toscanini (tōs′kä·nē′nē), Arturo. Italian conductor . 1867–1957
Tosti (tōs′tē), Francesco Paolo, Sir. Italian composer in England . 1847–1916
Totila (tōt′ĭ·lä). King of Ostrogoths in Italy (541–552). Took Rome (546, 549). d. 552
Totleben (tōt′lā′bĕn; *Russ.* tôt′lyĭ·byĕn), Frants Eduard Ivanovich, Count. Russian military engineer . 1818–1884
Tottel (tŏt′'l), Richard. English publisher. [*Tottel's Miscellany*] . 1525?–1594
Tourgée (tōōr·zhā′), Albion Winegar. Am. lawyer, auth. [*A Fool's Errand*] . 1838–1905
Tourgueniefф *or* **Tourgueneff.** Vars. of TURGENEV.
Tournefort, de (dĕ tōōr′nĕ·fôr′), Joseph Pitton. French botanist . 1656–1708
Tourneur (tûr′nĕr), Cyril. English dramatist. [*Revenger's Tragedy*] . 1575?–1626
Tourville, de (dĕ tōōr′vēl′), Anne Hilarion de Cotentin, Count. Fr. admiral . 1642–1701
Toussaint L'Ouverture (tōō′săn′ lōō′vĕr′tür′), Pierre Dominique. Haitian general & liberator . 1743–1803
Tovey (tŭv′ĭ), John Cronyn, first Baron. British admiral of the fleet . 1885 ——
Towers (tou′ĕrz), John Henry. American admiral . 1885–1955
Townshend (toun′zĕnd), Charles, second Viscount. English statesman . 1674–1738
Townshend, Charles. *Grandson of preceding.* English statesman . 1725–1767
Townshend, Charles Vere Ferrers, Sir. English general. [*Mesopotamia*] . 1861–1924
Toynbee (toin′bē), Arnold Joseph. English historian . 1889 ——
Toynbee, Paget. English philologist, author, and critic . 1855–1932
Toyokuni (tō′yō·kōō′nē), Utagawa. Japanese artist in color printing . 1769–1825
T. P. (tē′pē′). See O'CONNOR, T. P.
Tracy (trā′sĭ), Benjamin Franklin. Am. lawyer; sec. of the navy (1889–93) . 1830–1915
Traill (trāl), Henry Duff. English journalist and author . 1842–1900
Trajan (trā′jăn). *Marcus Ulpius Trajanus.* Roman emperor (98–117) . 52 *or* 53–117
Travers (trăv′ĕrz), Morris William. English chemist . 1872 ——
Tree (trē), Ellen. See KEAN, Ellen.
Tree, Herbert Beerbohm, Sir. Orig. *Beerbohm.* English actor-manager . 1853–1917
Treitschke, von (fôn trīch′kĕ), Heinrich. German historian . 1834–1896
Trelawny (trĕ-lô′nĭ), Edward John. English author and adventurer . 1792–1881
Trench (trĕnch), Richard Chenevix. Archbishop of Dublin. English author . 1807–1886
Trenchard (trĕn′chärd; -chĕrd), Hugh Montague, first Viscount. British air marshal . 1873–1956
Trenck, von der (fôn dĕr trĕngk′), Franz, Baron. Austrian general . 1711–1749
Trenck, von der, Friedrich, Baron. *Cousin of Franz.* Prussian adventurer . 1726–1794
Trendelenburg (trĕn′dĕ·lĕn·bōōrĸ), Friedrich Adolf. German philosopher . 1802–1872
Trevelyan (trĕ-vĕl′yăn; -vĭl′yăn), George Macaulay. *Son of Sir G. O.* English historian. [*England under Queen Anne*] . 1876 ——
Trevelyan, George Otto, Sir. English historian. [*The American Revolution*] . 1838–1928
Trevithick (trĕv′ĭ·thĭk), Richard. Eng. engineer, inventor. [*Steam engine*] . 1771–1833
Tribonian (trĭ·bō′nĭ·ăn; 159). *Tribonianus.* Roman jurist, born in Pamphylia; chief compiler of the Corpus Juris Civilis . d. ?545
Trikoupes *or* **Tricoupis** (trē-kōō′pēs), Kharilaos. Greek statesman . 1832–1896
Trochu (trō′shü′), Louis Jules. French general . 1815–1896
Trogus (trō′gŭs), Gnaeus Pompeius. Roman historian . fl. ab. 10 A.D.
Trollope (trŏl′ŭp), Anthony. English novelist. [*Barchester novels*] . 1815–1882
Trollope, Frances, *born* Milton. *Mother of A.* English novelist . 1780–1863
Tromp (trômp), Cornelis. *Son of M. H.* Dutch admiral . 1629–1691
Tromp, Maarten Harpertszoon. Dutch admiral . 1597–1653
Troost (trōst), Gerard. Dutch chemist and geologist in America . 1776–1850
Troplong (trō′lôn′), Raymond Théodore. French jurist and politician . 1795–1869
Trotsky *or* **Trotski** (trŏt′skĭ; *Russ.* trŏts′kĭ), Leon. *Leib* or *Lev Davydovich Bronstein.* Russian Communist leader. Murdered . 1877–1940
Trotzendorf (trŏt′sĕn·dôrf; *Ger.* trôt′-), Valentin. *Friedland.* Ger. educator . 1490–1556
Troubetzkoy (trōō′bĕts·koi), Princess. See RIVES, Amélie.
Trousseau (trōō′sō′), Armand. French physician . 1801–1867
Trowbridge (trō′brĭj), John Townsend. *Paul Creyton.* American writer . 1827–1916
Troyon (trwä′yôn′), Constant. French animal and landscape painter . 1813–1865
Trübner (trōōb′nĕr; *Ger.* trüb′-), Wilhelm. German painter . 1851–1917
Trudeau (trōō′dō), Edward Livingston. Am. physician, tuberculosis specialist . 1848–1915
True (trōō), Alfred Charles. American agricultural educator . 1853–1929
True, Frederick William. *Brother of preceding.* American biologist . 1858–1914
Trueman (trōō′măn), Albert William. Canadian educ., pres., U. of New Brunswick (1948–53) . 1902 ——
Trujillo Molina (trōō·hē′yō mō-lē′nä; 162; 170), Rafael Leonidas. Dominican general; president of Dominican Republic (1930–38; 1942–52) . 1891 ——
Truman (trōō′măn), Harry S. 33d president of the U. S. (1945–53) . 1884 ——
Trumbić (trōōm′bĭch; *Yugo.* -bĕt·y'), Ante. Croatian politician . 1864–1938
Trumbull (trŭm′bŭl), Henry Clay. Am. clergyman. [*Sunday School Times*] . 1830–1903
Trumbull, James Hammond. *Brother of H. C.* American philologist . 1821–1897
Trumbull, John. American lawyer and poet; one of the Hartford Wits . 1750–1831
Trumbull, John. American historical and portrait painter . 1756–1843
Trumbull, Jonathan. *Father of preceding and following.* Am. statesman . 1710–1785
Trumbull, Jonathan. American Revolutionary statesman . 1740–1809
Truxtun (trŭks′tŭn), Thomas. American naval officer . 1755–1822
Tryon (trī′ŭn), Dwight William. American landscape painter . 1849–1925
Tsai Ting-kai (tsī′ tĭng′gī′). Chinese general . 1890 ——
Tsaldares *or* **Tsaldaris** (tsäl·thä′rĕs), Panages *or* Panagis. Greek statesman . 1868–1936
Tschaikovsky. Var. of TCHAIKOVSKY.
Tschudi, von (fôn chōō′dē), Aegidius *or* Gilg. Father of Swiss history . 1505–1572
Tsêng Chi-tsê (dzŭng′ jē′dzē′). *Marquis Tsêng.* Chinese diplomat . 1839–1890
Tsunetaka (tsōō-nĕ·tä·kä), Tosa. Japanese painter . 13th c.
Tubman (tŭb′măn), William Vacanarat Shadrach. Liberian lawyer; president of Liberia (1944–) . 1895 ——
Tucker (tŭk′ĕr), William Jewett. Am. educ., pres., Dartmouth Coll. (1893–1907) 1839–1926
Tudor (tū′dĕr), Edmund, Earl of Richmond. Father of Henry VII . 1430?–1456
Tudor, Owen. *Father of prec.* Welsh founder of English royal dynasty . d. 1461
Tull (tŭl), Jethro. English agriculturist and writer . 1674–1741
Tulloch (tŭl′ŭk; -ŭk), John. Scottish theologian and author . 1823–1886

Talloss (tŭl′ŏs), Rees Edgar. Am. educ., pres., Wittenberg Coll. (1920–49) . . . 1881 ——
Tully (tŭl′ĭ). = Marcus Tullius CICERO.
Tulsi Das (tōōl′sē däs′). Hindu poet and reformer 1532–1623
Tunstall *or* **Tonstall** (tŭn′stl), Cuthbert. English bishop and statesman 1474–1559
Tupac Amaru (tōō·päk′ ä·mä′rōō). Leader of an Inca uprising in Peru 1742–1781
Tupper (tŭp′ər), Charles, Sir. Canadian statesman 1821–1915
Tupper, Charles Hibbert, Sir. *Son of preceding.* Canadian statesman 1855–1927
Tupper, Martin Farquhar. English author. [*Proverbial Philosophy*] 1810–1889
Turberville *or* **Turbervile** (tûr′bĕr·vĭl), George. English poet . . . . . 1540?–?1610
Turenne, de (dĕ tü·rĕn′; *Fr.* tü′-), Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne, Viscount. French marshal 1611–1675
Turgenev (tōōr·gĕn′yĕf), Aleksandr Ivanovich. Russian historian . . . . . 1784?–1846
Turgenev, Ivan Sergeevich. Russian novelist. [*Fathers and Sons*] 1818–1883
Turgot (tōōr·gō′; *Fr.* tür′-), Anne Robert Jacques, Baron de l'Aulne. French statesman, financier, and political economist 1727–1781
Turmair (tōōr′mīr), Johannes. See AVENTINUS, Johannes.
Turner (tûr′nĕr), Charles Root. American dentist and educator 1875–1947
Turner, Frederick Jackson. American historian 1861–1932
Turner, George, Sir. Australian statesman 1851–1916
Turner, John Roscoe. Am. econ.; pres., West Virginia U. (1928–35) . . . . . 1882 ——
Turner, Joseph Mallord William. English landscape painter 1775–1851
Turner, Samuel Hulbeart. American Biblical critic 1790–1861
Turner, Sharon. English historian 1768–1847
Turpin (tûr′pĭn) *or* **Tilpin** (tĭl′pĭn). Archbishop of Rheims; erroneously supposed author of the *Chronicle of Turpin* . . . . . 8th c.
Turpin (tûr′pĭn), Dick. English robber and highwayman. Executed 1706–1739
Tussaud (tŭ·sō′; tōō-), Marie, *born* Gresholtz. Swiss founder of waxworks exhibition in London 1760–1850
Tusser (tŭs′ər), Thomas. English verse writer. [*Good Husbandry*] . . . . . 1524?–1580
Tutankhamen (tōōt′ängk·ä′mĕn) *or* **Tutenkhamon** (tōōt′ĕngk·ä′mŏn). Egyptian king (B.C. ab. 1358) of the XVIIIth dynasty.
Tuyll, van (văn toil′), Isabella. See CHARRIÈRE.
Twachtman (twŏkt′măn), John Henry. American landscape painter 1853–1902
Twain, Mark (märk twān). Pseudonym of Samuel Langhorne CLEMENS.
Tweed (twēd), William Marcy. American politician 1823–1878
Tweedsmuir (twēdz′mūr), Baron. See BUCHAN, John.
Twiggs (twĭgz), David Emanuel. American general 1790–1862
Twiss (twĭs), Travers, Sir. English jurist and author. [*The Law of Nations*] . 1809–1897
Tychsen (tĭk′sĕn; *Ger.* tük′-), Olaus Gerhard. German orientalist 1734–1805
Tyler (tī′lər), John. Tenth president of the U. S. (1841–45) 1790–1862
Tyler, Lyon Gardiner. President, Coll. of William and Mary (1888–1919) 1853–1935
Tyler, Moses Coit. American educator and author 1835–1900
Tyler, Tegheler, *or* **Helier**, Wat (Walter). English rebel. [*Peasants' Revolt*] . d. 1381
Tyler, William Seymour. American classical scholar and educator 1810–1897
Tylor (tī′lər), Edward Burnett, Sir. Eng. anthropol. [*Primitive Culture*] . . 1832–1917
Tynan (tĭ′năn), Katharine. *Mrs. H. A. Hinkson.* Irish novelist and poet . . . 1861–1931
Tyndale (tĭn′dāl; -dl), William. Eng. reformer, martyr. [*Transl. of Bible*] . 1492?–1536
Tyndall (tĭn′dăl; -dl), John. British physicist 1820–1893
Tyrone (tĭ·rōn′), 2d Earl of. See O'NEILL, Hugh.
Tyrrell (tĭr′əl), George. Irish modernist theologian 1861–1909
Tyrtaeus (tûr·tē′ŭs). Greek elegiac poet . . . . . B.C. 7th c.
Tyrwhitt (tĭr′ĭt), Reginald Yorke, Sir. English admiral of the fleet 1870–1951
Tyrwhitt, Thomas. English philologist, antiquary, and editor 1730–1786
Tyrwhitt-Wilson (-wĭl′s'n), Gerald Hugh. Orig. *Tyrwhitt.* Fourteenth Baron Berners. English composer and painter 1883–1950
Tyson (tī′sŭn; -s'n), Edward. English physician and anatomist 1650–1708
Tyson, Levering. American educator, president, Muhlenberg Coll. (1937–51) . 1889 ——
Tytler (tĭt′lər), Alexander Fraser. *Lord Woodhouselee.* Scottish historian . . . 1747–1813
Tytler, Patrick Fraser. *Son of A. F.* Scottish historian. [*History of Scotland*] . 1791–1849
Tyutchev (tyōō′chĕf; *Russ.* tyōōt′chĕf), Fëdor Ivanovich. Russian poet 1803–1873

U

Überweg (ü′bĕr·vāk), Friedrich. German philosopher. [*History of Philos.*] . 1826–1871
Uccello (ōō·chĕl′lō; *Ital.* ōōt·chĕl′lō), Paolo. *Paolo di Dono.* Ital. painter . . 1397–1475
Udall (ū′d'l) *or* **Uvedale** (ūv′dāl), Nicholas. English teacher and dramatist . . 1505–1556
Ugarte (ōō·gär′tā), Manuel. Argentine writer 1874–1951
Uggione, da, Marco. See OGGIONO.
Ugolino della Gherardesca *or* **da Pisa** (dä pē′sä). See in the *Vocabulary.*
Uhde, von (fŏn ōō′dĕ), Fritz. German painter 1848–1911
Uhland (ōō′länt), Johann Ludwig. German poet and scholar 1787–1862
Ujfalvy von Mezökövesd (ōō′y·ĭōl′vĭ fŏn mĕ′zû·kû′vĕsht), Karl Eugen. Austrian traveler and philologist 1842–1904
Ulfilas (ŭl′fĭ·lăs; -lăs), **Ulfila** (-lä), *or* **Wulfila** (wōōl′fĭ·lä). Bishop of the Goths. [*Moeso-Gothic Bible*]. See GOTHIC, *n.*, 1, in *Vocab.* . . . . . 311?–381
Ulloa, de (thä ōō·[l]yō′ä; 112; 170), Antonio. Spanish scientist and admiral . 1716–1795
Ulpian (ŭl′pĭ·ăn). *Domitius Ulpianus.* Roman jurist . . . . . 170?–228
Ulrich von Lichtenstein (ōōl′rĭk fŏn lĭk′tĕn·shtĭn). German minnesinger . . 1200?–?1276
Ulrici (ōōl·rē′tsē), Hermann. German philosopher and critic 1806–1884
Umbeck (ŭm′bĕk), Sharvy Greiner. Am. educ., pres., Knox Coll. (1949–) . . 1912 ——
Umberto (ōōm·bĕr′tō). See HUMBERT.
Unamuno y Jugo, de (dä ōō′nä·mōō′nō ē hōō′gō), Miguel. Spanish philos. . 1864–1936
Uncas (ŭng′kăs). Pequot sachem of the Mohegans . . . . . 1588?–?1683
Underwood (ŭn′dĕr·wŏŏd), Oscar Wilder. American lawyer and politician 1862–1929
Undset (ōōn′sĕt), Sigrid. Norwegian novelist. [*Nobel prize, 1928*] 1882–1949
Unger (ōōng′ər), Franz. Austrian botanist and paleontologist 1800–1870
Unger, Joseph. Austrian statesman and jurist 1828–1913
Unruh, von (fŏn ōōn′rōō), Fritz. Ger. dram. and nov. [*Way of Sacrifice*] . 1885 ——
Untermeyer (ŭn′tĕr·mī′ər), Louis. American poet, critic, anthologist . . . . . 1885 ——
Untermeyer, Samuel. American lawyer 1858–1940
Updike (ŭp′dĭk), Daniel Berkeley. American printer and typographer 1860–1941
Upton (ŭp′tŭn), Emory. American general and author 1839–1881
Urban II (ûr′băn). *Odo.* Pope (1088–99). [*First Crusade*] . . . . . 1042?–1099
Urban IV. *Jacques Pantaléon.* Pope (1261–64) . . . . . d. 1264
Urban V. *Guillaume de Grimoard.* Pope (1362–70) 1310–1370
Urban VI. *Bartolommeo Prignani.* Pope (1378–89) 1318–1389
Urban VIII. *Maffeo Barberini.* Pope (1623–44) 1568–1644
Ure (ūr), Andrew. Scottish chemist. [*Dictionaries*] 1778–1857
Urey (ū′rĭ; 242), Harold Clayton. American chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1934*] . . 1893 ——
Urfé, d' (dür′fā′), Honoré. French romancer. [*Astrée*] 1568–1625
Uriu (ōō·ryōō), Sotokichi, Baron. Japanese admiral. [*Chemulpho, 1904*] . . . 1854–1937
Urquhart (ûr′kĕrt; -kärt) *or* **Urchard** (-kĕrd; -kärd), Thomas, Sir. Scottish author, translator of Rabelais 1611–1660
Urquiza (ōōr·kē′sä; 267), Justo José. Argentine general and politician 1800–1870
Usertsen (ōō′sĕrt·sĕn′) *or* **Usertesen** (ōō′sĕrt·ĕ·sĕn′). = SESOSTRIS.
Uspenski (ōō·spĕn′skĭ), Gleb Ivanovich. Russian author . . . . . 1840?–1902
Ussher (ŭsh′ər), James. Irish prelate and scholar. [*Biblical chronology*] . . 1581–1656
Utamaro (ōō·tä·mä·rō), Kitagawa. Japanese designer of color prints . . . . . 1754?–1806
Uvedale. See UDALL.

V

Vail (vāl), Alfred. American pioneer in telegraphy 1807–1859
Vaillant (vä′yăn′), Jean Baptiste Philibert. French army officer; marshal of France (1851) 1790–1872
Valckenaer (väl′kĕ·när), Lodewijk Kaspar. Dutch philologist and critic 1715–1785
Valdemar. See WALDEMAR.
Valdés (väl·dās′), Armando Palacio. See PALACIO VALDÉS.
Valdés, Juan Meléndez. See MELÉNDEZ VALDÉS.
Valdés, de (dā), Juan. Spanish reformer in Italy . . . . . 1500?–1541
Valdivia, de (thä väl·dē′vyä), Pedro. Spanish conqueror of Chile . . . . . 1500?–1553
Valdo, Peter. See WALDO.
Valens (vā′lĕnz). Roman emperor of the East (364–378) . . . . . 328?–378
Valentin (vä′lĕn·tēn), Gabriel Gustav. German physiologist 1810–1883
Valentine (văl′ĕn·tĭn), Saint. Christian martyr . . . . . 3d c.
Valentine, Alan. American educator, president, U. of Rochester (1935–50) . . . 1901 ——
Valentinian I (văl′ĕn·tĭn′ĭ·ăn; 159). *Valentinianus.* Rom. emperor (364–375). 321–375
Valentinian II. Roman emperor (375–392) 372–392
Valentinian III. Roman emperor (425–455) 419–455
Valentinus (văl′ĕn·tī′nŭs). Gnostic philosopher and teacher at Rome and Alexandria . . . . . 2d c. A.D.
Valera, de, Eamon. See DE VALERA.
Valera y Alcalá Galiano (bä·lā′rä ē äl′kä·lä′ gä·lyä′nō; 274), Juan. Spanish statesman, novelist, and critic 1824–1905
Valerian (vä·lē′rĭ·ăn). *Publius Licinius Valerianus.* Roman emperor (253–260) . . . . . d. ?269
Valerius Maximus (vä·lē′rĭ·ŭs măk′sĭ·mŭs). Roman historian and rhetorician . 1st c. A.D.
Valéry (vä′lā′rē′), Paul Ambroise. French poet and philosopher 1871–1945
Valin (vä′lăn′), Martial Henri. French general and diplomat . . . . . 1898 ——
Valla (văl′ä; *Ital.* väl′lä), Lorenzo. *Laurentius.* Italian humanist 1406–1457
Vallarta (bä·yär′tä; 274), Manuel Sandoval. Mexican physicist . . . . . 1899 ——
Valle Inclán, del (dĕl vä′[l]yā ĕng·klän′; 170), Ramón. Spanish poet and nov. . 1870–1936
Vallejo (bä·yē′hō; 274), Mariano Guadalupe. Soldier and pioneer in California . 1808–1890
Vallisnieri (väl′lēz·nyā′rē), Antonio. Italian naturalist 1661–1730
Vámbéry (väm′bā′rĭ), Ármin. *Hermann Bamberger.* Hungarian orientalist . 1832?–1913
van. For many names containing *van*, see the specific names.
Vanbrugh (văn·brōō′; *Brit. usu.* văn′brŭ), John, Sir. Eng. dramatist and arch. . 1664–1726
Van Buren (văn bū′rĕn; 242), Martin. Eighth pres. of the U. S. (1837–41) . . . 1782–1862
Vance (văns; 83), Louis Joseph. American novelist and writer 1879–1933
Vancouver (văn·kōō′vĕr), George. English navigator . . . . . 1758?–1798
Vandal (văn′dăl′), Albert. French historian and author 1853–1910
Vandamme (văn′dăm′), Dominique René, Comte d'Unebourg. Fr. general . . 1770–1830
Vandegrift (văn′dē·grĭft), Alexander Archer. American marine corps general . 1887 ——
Vandenberg (văn′dĕn·bûrg), Arthur Hendrick. Am. journalist and politician . 1884–1951
Vandenberg, Hoyt Sanford. American general 1899–1954
Vanderbilt (văn′dĕr·bĭlt), Cornelius. *Commodore.* American capitalist 1794–1877
Vanderbilt, William Henry. *Son of Cornelius.* American capitalist 1821–1885
Vanderlyn (văn′dĕr·lĭn), John. American historical and portrait painter 1775–1852
Vandermonde (văn′dĕr′mōnd′), Alexis Théophile. French mathematician 1735–1796
Vandervelde (văn′dĕr·vĕl′dĕ), Émile. Belgian statesman 1866–1938
Van Devanter (văn′ dē·văn′tĕr), Willis. Assoc. just. U. S. Supr. Ct. (1910–37) . 1859–1941
van de Velde *or* **Vandevelde** (văn′dē·vĕl′dē). See VELDE.
Van Diemen (văn dē′mĕn), Anton. Dutch statesman. See VANDEMONIAN, in *Vocab.* 1593–1645
Van Dine (văn dīn′), S. S. Pseudonym of W. H. WRIGHT.
Van Doren (văn dō′rĕn; 181), Carl. Am. author, critic, editor, and educator . . 1885–1950
Van Doren, Mark. *Brother of Carl.* American poet, critic, and editor . . . . . 1894 ——
Van Dorn (văn dôrn′), Earl. American Confederate general 1820–1863
Van Dusen (văn dū′z'n), Henry Pitney. American educ., pres., Union Theol. Sem. (1945–) . . . . . 1897 ——
Vandry (văn′drē′), Ferdinand. Canadian educ., rector, Laval U. (1945–54) . 1887 ——
Vandyke *or* **Van Dyck** (văn·dĭk′), Anthony, Sir. Flem. painter in England . . 1599–1641
van Dyke (văn dīk′), Henry. American clergyman, author, and teacher 1852–1933
Van Dyke, John Charles. American art critic and educator 1856–1932
Vane (vān), Charles William Stewart. See STEWART.
Vane, Henry, Sir. *Sir Harry Vane.* English Puritan statesman 1613–1662
Van Hise (văn hīz′), Charles Richard. Am. geol.; pres., U. of Wisconsin 1857–1918
Van Horne (văn hôrn′), William Cornelius, Sir. Canadian railroad manager . . . 1843–1915
Vanini (vä·nē′nē), Lucilio. *Giulio Cesare.* Italian philosopher 1585–1619
Van Leer (văn lēr′), Blake Ragsdale. American engineer; pres., Georgia Inst. of Tech. (1944–56) 1893–1956
Vanloo (văn′lō′), Charles André. *Carle Vanloo.* French painter 1705–1765
Vanloo, Jean Baptiste. *Brother of Charles André.* French painter 1684–1745
Van Loon (văn lōn′), Hendrik Willem. Dutch-born author in America 1882–1944
Van Meter (văn mē′tĕr), Ralph Albert. Am. educ., pres., U. of Mass. (1948–54) . 1893–1958
Vanni (văn′ē; *Ital.* văn·nē), Francesco, Cavaliere. Italian painter 1563–1609
Vannucci (vä·nōō′chē; *Ital.* văn·nōōt′chē), Pietro. See PERUGINO.
Van Rensselaer (văn rĕn′sĕ·lēr; -lər), Solomon. American general 1774–1852
Van Rensselaer, Stephen. *The Patroon.* American statesman 1764–1839
Van Schendel (văn skĕn′dĕl), Petrus. Belgian painter 1806–1870
Vansittart (văn·sĭt′ärt), Robert Gilbert, 1st Baron Vansittart of Denham. Brit. diplomat 1881–1957
van't Hoff (vänt hôf′), Jacobus Hendricus. Du. chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1901*] . 1852–1911
Van Vechten (văn vĕk′tĕn), Carl. American critic and novelist . . . . . 1880 ——
Vanvitelli (văn′vē·tĕl′lē), Luigi. Italian architect 1700–1773
Van Zyl (fän zāl′), Gideon Brand. South African lawyer; gov. gen. of Union of S. Africa (1946–50) 1873–1956
Varen (fä′rĕn), Bernhard. *Bernhardus Varenius.* German geographer . . . . 1622–?1650
Vargas (vär′gäs), Getulio Dornelles. Pres. of Brazil (1930–45; 1951–54) 1883–1954
Vargas (vär′gäs; 274), José Maria. Venezuelan physician; president (1835–36) . 1786–1854
Vargas, de (thä vär′gäs; 274), Luis. Spanish painter 1502–1568
Varnhagen, de (thä färn′hä′gĕn), Francisco Adolfo. Brazilian author 1816–1878
Varnhagen von Ense (färn′hä′gĕn fŏn ĕn′zĕ), Karl August. German author . . 1785–1858
Varoli (vä′rō·lē), Costanzo. Italian anatomist. [*Pons Varolii*] . . . . . 1543?–1575
Varro (văr′ō), Marcus Terentius. Roman scholar and writer . . . . . B.C. 116–?27
Varus (vär′ŭs), Publius Quintilius. Roman general. [*Teutoburger Wald*] . . d. 9 A.D.
Vasa, Gustavus. See GUSTAVUS I.
Vasari (vä·zä′rē), Giorgio. Italian painter, architect, and historian 1511–1574
Vasco (väs′kō; *Port.* väsh′kōō) **da Gama.** See GAMA.
Vasey (vā′zĭ), George. American botanist. [*Vasey grass*] 1822–1893
Vasilievski (väs′ē·lĭĕf′skĭ), Aleksandr Mikhailovich. Russian marshal . . . . . 1905?
Vassar (vās′ər), Matthew. American brewer. [*Vassar College*] 1792–1868
Vater (fä′tĕr), Abraham. German physician and anatomist 1684–1751
Vattel, von (fŏn fät′ĕl), Emmerich. Swiss publicist. [*Law of Nations*] 1714–1767
Vatutin (vä·tōō′tĭn), Nikolai. Russian general . . . . . 1900?–1944
Vauban, de (dĕ vō′băn′), Sébastien Le Prestre, Marquis. French military engineer and marshal 1633–1707
Vaucanson, de (dĕ vō′kăn′sōn′), Jacques. French inventor 1709–1782
Vaudreuil, de (dĕ vō′drū′y'; *Angl.* vō·droi′), Philippe de Rigaud, Marquis. French governor of Canada . . . . . 1643?–1725
Vaudreuil-Cavagnal, de (dĕ vō′drū′y'·kä′vä′nyäl′), Pierre François de Rigaud, Marquis. *Son of preceding.* Last French governor of Canada (1755–60) . . 1698–1765
Vaugelas, de (dĕ vōzh′lä′), Claude Favre, Seigneur. French grammarian 1595–1650
Vaughan (vôn), Henry. *The Silurist.* British mystic poet 1622–1695
Vaughan, Herbert Alfred. English cardinal 1832–1903
Vauquelin (vō′klăn′), Louis Nicolas. French chemist. [*Chromium*] 1763–1829
Vautier (vō′tyā′), Benjamin. Swiss-German genre painter 1829–1898
Vauvenargues, de (dĕ vōv′närg′), Luc de Clapiers, Marquis. French moralist . 1715–1747
Vaux (vôks), Calvert. English-American landscape architect 1824–1895
Veblen (vĕb′lĕn), Thorstein Bunde. American economist 1857–1929
Vedder (vĕd′ər), Elihu. American painter and illustrator 1836–1923
Vega, de (thä vā′gä), Lope. *Lope Félix de Vega Carpio.* Spanish dramatist . 1562–1635
Vega, de la, Garcilaso. See GARCILASO DE LA VEGA.
Vega, von (fŏn fā′gä), Georg, Baron. Austrian math. [*Logarithmic tables*] . . 1756–1802
Vegetius (vē·jē′shĭ·ŭs; -shŭs). *Flavius Vegetius Renatus.* Roman mil. writer . 4th c.
Vehse (fā′zĕ), Karl Eduard. German historian 1802–1870
Veit (fīt), Philipp. German painter 1793–1877
Veitch (vēch), John. Scottish metaphysician 1829–1894
Vela (vā′lä), Vincenzo. Italian sculptor 1822–1891
Velázquez (vĕ·läs′kĕz; *Span.* bä·läth′käth, -läs′käs; 267; 274) *or* **Velásquez** (vĕ·läs′kĕz; *Span.* bä·läs′käth, -käs), Diego Rodríguez de Silvay. Span. painter . . 1599–1660
Velde, van de (văn′ dĕ vĕl′dĕ), Willem, father (1611–93) and son (1633–1707). Dutch painters.
Velleius Paterculus (vĕ·lē′yŭs pă·tûr′kū·lŭs), Marcus *or* Gaius. Roman historian . . . . . B.C. ab. 19–30 A.D.

Velpeau (vĕl′pō′), Alfred Louis Armand Marie. French surgeon.....1795–1867
Vendôme, de (dĕ văn′dōm′), Louis Joseph, Duke. French marshal.....1654–1712
Veneziano (vā·nā·tsyä′nō), Agostino. *Agostino de' Musi.* Italian engraver.1490?–?1540
Venizelos (vĕn′ĭ·zĕl′ŏs; *Gr.* vä′nyē·zä′lōs), Eleutherios. Greek statesman.....1864–1936
Venning (vĕn′ĭng), Walter King, Sir. British general.....1882 ——
Ventura de Raulica (văn·tōō′rä dā rou′lē·kä), Gioacchino. Italian prelate....1792–1861
Verboeckhoven (vĕr·bōōk′hō′vĕ[n]), Eugène Joseph. Belgian painter.....1798–1881
Vercingetorix (vûr′sĭn·jĕt′ō·rĭks). Gallic chief of the Arverni, opp. of Caesar. d. B.C. 46
Verdi (vär′dē; *Ital.* vär′-), Giuseppe. Italian composer of operas.....1813–1901
Vere, de (dĕ vēr′), Aubrey, Sir, and Aubrey Thomas. See DE VERE.
Vere, de, Edward, 17th Earl of Oxford. English poet and courtier.....1550–1604
Vereker (vĕr′ĭ·kĕr), John S. S. P. See GORT, Viscount.
Vereshchagin (vĕr′ĭsh·chä′gĭn), Vasili Vasilievich. Russ. war painter.....1842–1904
Verga (vär′gä; *Ital.* vär′gä), Giovanni. Ital. novelist. [*Cavalleria Rusticana*].1840–1922
Vergennes, de (dĕ vĕr′zhĕn′), Charles Gravier, Count. French statesman....1717–1787
Vergil *or* **Virgil** (vûr′jĭl). *Publius Vergilius Maro.* Roman poet.....B.C. 70–19
Vergli, Polydore. Italian-English historian.....1470?–?1555
Vergniaud (vĕr′nyō′), Pierre Victurnien. French revolutionist.....1753–1793
Verhaeren (vĕr·hä′rĕ[n]), Émile. Belgian poet.....1855–1916
Verlaine (vĕr·lān′; *Fr.* vĕr′lĕn′), Paul. French symbolistic poet.....1844–1896
Vermeer (vĕr·mär′), Jan. *Jan van der Meer van Delft.* Dutch painter....1632–1675
Vermigli (vär·mēl′yē), Pietro Martire. See PETER MARTYR.
Verne (vĕrn), Jules. French novelist. [*80,000 Leagues under the Sea*].....1828–1905
Verner (vĕr′nĕr), Karl Adolph. Danish philologist. [*Verner's law*].....1846–1896
Vernet (vĕr′nĕ′), Antoine Charles Horace. *Carle Vernet.* French painter...1758–1835
Vernet, (Claude) Joseph. *Father of A. C. H.* French painter.....1714–1789
Vernet, Horace. *Son of A. C. H.* French painter.....1789–1863
Vernier (vĕr′nyā′; *Angl.* vûr′nĭ·ĕr), Pierre. French mathematician. [*Vernier*].1580–1637
Vernon (vûr′nŭn), Edward. *Old Grog.* English admiral.....1684–1757
Véron (vā′rōn′), Louis Désiré. *Doctor Véron.* French journalist.....1798–1867
Veronese (vā·rō·nā′sā), Paolo. *Paolo Cagliari.* Italian painter.....1528–1588
Verrazano, *or* **Verrazzano, da** (dä vĕr′ät·sä′nō; *Ital.* vär·rä[t]·tsä′nō), Giovanni. Florentine navigator.....1485?–?1528
Verrill (vĕr′ĭl), Addison Emery. American zoologist.....1839–1926
Verrocchio, del (dĕl′ vĕ·rōk′ĭ·ō; *Ital.* dāl vär·rōk′kyō), Andrea. Italian sculptor and painter.....1435–1488
Vertot, de (dĕ vĕr′tō′), René Aubert, Abbé. French historian.....1655–1735
Vertue (vûr′tū), George. English engraver and antiquary.....1684–1756
Verulam (vĕr′ōō·lăm; vĕr′ū-), Baron. See BACON, Francis.
Verus (vē′·rŭs), Lucius Aurelius. *Lucius Ceionius Commodus.* Roman emperor (161–169).....130–169
Vesalius (vĕ·sā′lĭ·ŭs), Andreas. Belgian anatomist in Italy.....1514–1564
Vesey (vē′zĭ), Elizabeth, *born* Vesey. Irish bluestocking in London.....1715?–1791
Vespasian (vĕs·pā′zhăn; -zhĭ·ăn). *Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus.* Roman emperor (69–79). Cf. TITUS.....9–79
Vespucci (vĕs·pōō′chē), Amerigo. *Americus Vespucius.* Ital. nav. [*America*].1451–1512
Vestris (vĕs′trĭs), Lucia Elizabeth, *born* Bartolozzi. *Mrs. Charles James Mathews.* English actress and contralto.....1797–1856
Veuillot (vŭ′yō′), Louis François. French journalist.....1813–1883
Vezin (vĕ·zăn′; -zăN′; vĕ′zĭn), Hermann. American actor in England.....1829–1910
Viardot (vyär′dō′), Michelle Pauline. *Dau. of Manuel Garcia* (1775–1832). Fr. mezzo-soprano.....1821–1910
Viaud (vyō), Louis Marie Julien. See LOTI, Pierre.
Vibert (vē′bär′), Jehan Georges. French genre painter.....1840–1902
Vicente (vĭ·sĕn′tē; *Port.* vē·sāNn′tĕ), Gil. Portuguese dramatist.....1470?–?1536
Vico (vē′kō), Giovanni Battista. Italian philosopher.....1668–1744
Victor (vĭk′tôr′) *or* **Victor-Perrin** (-pĕ′răN′), Claude. Duc de Bellune. Marshal of France.....1766–1841
Victor Amadeus II (vĭk′tĕr ăm′ä·dē′ŭs). Duke of Savoy (1675–1732), king of Sicily (1713–20), and king of Sardinia (1720–30).....1666–1732
Victor Emmanuel I. King of Sardinia (1802–21).....1759–1824
Victor Emmanuel II, of Sardinia (1849–61), first king of Italy (1861–78).....1820–1878
Victor Emmanuel III. *Son of Humbert I.* King of Italy (1900–46).....1869–1947
Victoria (vĭk·tō′rĭ·ä; 181). *Alexandrina Victoria.* Queen of Great Britain and Ireland (1837–1901) and empress of India (1876–1901).....1819–1901
Vicuña-Mackenna (vĭ·kōōn′yä·mä·kĕn′ä; *Span.* bĕ·kōō′nyä·mä·kĕ′nä; 274), Benjamín. Chilean historian.....1831–1886
Vida (vē′dä), Marco Girolamo. Italian poet.....1480?–1566
Videla (bĕ·thä′lä), Gabriel González. See GONZÁLEZ VIDELA.
Vidocq (vē·dōk′), François Eugène. French convict and detective.....1775–1857
Viebig (fē′bĭg), Clara. German novelist.....1860–1952
Vieille (vyä′y′), Paul Marie Eugène. French engineer. [*Smokeless powder*].1854–1934
Viereck (vēr′ĕk; *Ger.* fēr′-), George Sylvester. Am. auth. and edit., b. in Ger. .1884 ——
Vierge (byĕr′hä; 142; 274), Daniel. *Daniel Urrabieta Vierge.* Spanish illust. .1851–1904
Viète (vyĕt) *or* **Vieta** (vyä′tä′; *as Lat.,* vī·ē′tä), François. French math. 1540–1603
Viëtor (fē′ä·tôr), Wilhelm. German philologist and phonetician.....1850–1918
Vieuxtemps (vyû′tăN′), Henri François Joseph. Belgian violinist & composer.1820–1881
Vigée-Lebrun (vē·zhā′lē·brŭN′), Marie Anne Élisabeth. French painter.....1755–1842
Vigeland (vē′gē·lăn), Adolf Gustaf. Norwegian sculptor.....1869–1943
Vigfússon (vĭg′fōōs·sōn), Guthbrandur. Icelandic philologist.....1827–1889
Vignola, da (dä vē·nyō′lä), Giacomo. *Giacomo Barocchio.* Italian architect.1507–1573
Vigny, de (dĕ vē′nyē′), Alfred Victor, Count. French poet and novelist.....1797–1863
Villa (bē′yä; *Angl.* vĭl′ä; 170; 274), Francisco. *Pancho.* Mex. revolutionary gen. 1877–1923
Villani (vēl·läⁿ′nē), Giovanni. Italian historian.....1280?–1348
Villanueva, de (thä vē′[l]yä·nwä′vä; 170), Joaquín Lorenzo. Spanish patriot.1757–1837
Villard (vĭ·lär′[d]′), Henry. German journalist and financier in America.....1835–1900
Villard, Oswald Garrison. *Son of prec. and grandson of William Lloyd Garrison.* Am. journalist. [*The Nation*].....1872–1949
Villari (vēl′ä·rē; *Ital.* vēl′lä·rē), Pasquale. Italian historian.....1827–1917
Villars, de (dĕ vē′lär′), Claude Louis Hector, Duke. Marshal of France.....1653–1734
Villegas, de (dä vē·[l]yä′gäs; 170), Esteban Manuel. Spanish poet.....1596?–1669
Villehardouin, de (dĕ vē′lär′dwăN′), Geoffroi. French historian.....1150?–?1218
Villèle, de (dĕ vē′lĕl′), Jean Baptiste Séraphin Joseph, Count. Fr. statesman.1773–1854
Villemain (vēl′măN′), Abel François. French writer and educator.....1790–1870
Villena, de (thä vē·[l]yä′nä; 170), Enrique. *Enrique de Aragón.* Span. scholar.1384–1434
Villeneuve, de (dĕ vēl′nûv′), Pierre Charles Jean Baptiste Silvestre. French admiral. [*Trafalgar*].....1763–1806
Villeroi, de (dĕ vē′lē·rwä′), François de Neufville, Duke. Marshal of France.1644–1730
Villiers (vĭl′ĭerz; -yĕrz), Frederic. English war correspondent and artist.....1852–1922
Villiers, George, 1st Duke of Buckingham. Lord high admiral of England...1592–1628
Villiers, George, 2d Duke of Buckingham. Eng. courtier and dramatist.....1628–1687
Villiers, George Herbert Hyde, 6th Earl of Clarendon. Governor general of Union of South Africa (1931–37).....1877–1955
Villiers, George William Frederick, 4th Earl of Clarendon. Eng. statesman..1800–1870
Villiers de L'Isle-Adam, de (dĕ vē′lyä′ dĕ lēl′ä′dăN′), Philippe Auguste Mathias, Count. French symbolistic poet, dramatist, and romancer.....1838–1889
Villon (vē′yōN′), François. *François de Montcorbier.* French poet.....b. 1431
Vincennes, de (dĕ vĭn·sĕnz′; *Fr.* văN′sĕn′), François Marie Bissot, Sieur. Canadian founder of Vincennes, Indiana.....1700–1736
Vincent (vĭn′sĕnt), George Edgar. *Son of J. H.* American educator.....1864–1941
Vincent, John Heyl. American Methodist Episcopal bishop. [*Chautauqua*].1832–1920
Vincent de Paul (vĭn′sĕnt dĕ pôl′; *Fr.* văn′săN′ dĕ pôl′), Saint. French Roman Catholic reformer. Founder of Sisters of Charity.....1581?–1660
Vincent of Beauvais (bō′vā′; *Fr.* -vĕ′). Fr. scholar. [*Speculum Majus*].d. before 1264
Vinci, da (dä vēn′chē; *Ital.* dä vēn′-), Leonardo. Florentine painter, sculptor, architect, and engineer. [*Last Supper. Mona Lisa*].....1452–1519
Viner (vī′nĕr), Charles. English jurist. [*Abridgment of Law and Equity*]..1678–1756
Vinet (vē′nĕ′), Alexandre. Swiss theologian and author.....1797–1847
Vinogradoff (vĭn′ō·grăd′ôf), Paul Gavrilovitch, Sir. Russian jurist in England.1854–1925
Vinson (vĭn′s'n), Carl. American lawyer and administrator.....1883 ——
Vinson, Frederick Moore. Am. jurist; chief justice U. S. (1946–53).....1890–1953
Vinson, Robert Ernest. President, Western Reserve U. (1923–34).....1876–1945
Viollet-le-Duc (vyō′lĕ′lē·dük′), Eugène Emmanuel. French architect.....1814–1879
Viotti (vyō′tē), Giovanni Battista. Italian violinist.....1753–1824
Virchow (fĭr′kō), Rudolf. German pathologist.....1821–1902
Virgil. Var. of VERGIL.
Virtanen (vĭr′tä·nĕn), Artturi Ilmari. Finn. biochem. [*Nobel prize, 1945*]...1895 ——
Vischer (fĭsh′ĕr), Friedrich Theodor. German author.....1807–1887
Vischer, Peter. *The Elder.* German sculptor and brass founder.....1460?–1529
Visconti (vĭs·kōn′tē; *Ital.* vēs·kōn′-), Ennio Quirino. Italian archaeologist...1751–1818
Visconti, Matteo. Lord of Milan.....1250?–1322
Visconti-Venosta (-vä·nōs′tä), Emilio, Marquis. Italian statesman.....1829–1914
Vite, della (dāl′lä vē′tä), Giovanni. See MIEL, Jan.
Vite, della, Timoteo. See VITI.
Vitellius (vĭ·tĕl′ĭ·ŭs), Aulus. Emperor of Rome (69).....15–69
Vitet (vē′tĕ′), Louis. *Ludovic.* French author and politician.....1802–1873
Viti (vē′tē) *or* **della Vite** (dāl′lä vē′tä), Timoteo. Italian painter.....1467–1523
Vitruvius Pollio (vĭ·trōō′vĭ·ŭs pōl′ĭ·ō), Marcus. Roman architect and engineer. B.C. 1st c.
Vittorino da Feltre (vĭt′ō·rē′nō dä fĕl′trē). *Vittorino Ramboldini.* Italian humanist and educator.....1378–1446
Vivanti (vē·vän′tē), Annie. *Mrs. J. S. Chartres.* Anglo-Italian poet.....1868–1942
Vivarini (vē·vä·rē′nē), Antonio. *Antonio da Murano.* Italian painter.....1415?–?1470
Vives (bē′vās; 274), Juan Luis. Spanish scholar and writer.....1492–1540
Viviani (vē′vyä′nē′), René Raphaël. French statesman.....1863–1925
Viviani (vē·vyä′nē), Vincenzo. Italian scientist.....1622–1703
Vivien de Saint-Martin (vē′vyăn′ dĕ săn′mär′tăn′), Louis. French geographer.1802–1897
Vizcaíno (bēth′kä·ē′nō; bēs′-; 267; 274), Sebastián. Spanish navigator.....1550?–1615
Vizetelly (vĭz′ĕ·tĕl′ĭ), Frank Horace. American lexicographer.....1864–1938
Vladimir (vlăd′ĭ·mĭr; *Russ.* vlŭ·dyē′myĭr). *The Great. The Saint.* First Christian ruler of Russia (980–1015).....956?–1015
Vogau (vō′gou), Boris Andreevich. See PILNYAK.
Vogel (fō′gĕl), Eduard. German traveler in Africa.....1829–1856
Vogel, Hermann Wilhelm. German photochemist.....1834–1898
Vogelweide. See WALTHER VON DER VOGELWEIDE.
Vogler (fō′glĕr), Georg Joseph. *Abbé* or *Abt Vogler.* Ger. organist & composer.1749–1814
Vogt (fōkt), Karl. German zoologist.....1817–1895
Vogüé, de (dĕ vō′gü·ā′), Charles Jean Melchior, Marquis. French archaeologist.1829–1916
Vogüé, de, Eugène Melchior, Viscount. French writer and diplomat.....1848–1910
Voiture (vwä′tür′), Vincent. French poet.....1597–1648
Voliva (vŏl′ĭ·vä), Wilbur Glenn. American religious leader.....1870–1942
Volk (vōlk), Stephen Arnold Douglas. American painter.....1856–1935
Volkmann (fŏlk′măn), Alfred Wilhelm. German physiologist.....1801–1877
Volney, de (dĕ vōl′nā′), Constantin François de Chasseboeuf, Count. Fr. scholar 1757–1820
Volstead (vōl′stĕd), Andrew John. Am. congressman. [*Volstead Act*].....1860–1947
Volta (vōl′tä; *Ital.* vōl′tä), Alessandro, Count. Ital. physicist. [*Voltaic pile*].1745–1827
Voltaire (vōl·tär′; *Fr.* vōl′-). *François Marie Arouet.* French philosopher and author.....1694–1778
Volterra, da (dä vōl·tĕr′ä; *Ital.* dä vōl·tĕr′rä), Daniele. *Ricciarelli.* Italian painter.....1509–1566
von, von den, etc. For names containing these elements, see the specific names.
Vondel, van den (văn dĕ[n] vŏn′dĕl), Joost. Dutch poet and dramatist.....1587–1679
Vonnoh (vŏ·nō′), Robert William. American painter.....1858–1933
Voronov (vō·rōn′ŭf; vōr′ō·nŏf), Nikolai Nikolaevich. Russian marshal.....1899 ——
Voroshilov (vō′rō·shĭ′lĭf; 181), Kliment Efremovich. Russian marshal.....1881 ——
Vörösmarty (vû′rûsh·mŏrt′y′), Mihály. Hungarian poet. [*Szózat*].....1800–1855
Voss (fōs), Johann Heinrich. German poet and philologist.....1751–1826
Voss, Richard. German dramatist and novelist.....1851–1918
Vossius (vŏs′ĭ·ŭs) *or* **Voss** (vōs), Gerhard Johannes. German-Dutch philol..1577–1649
Vouet (vwē), Simon. French painter.....1590–1649
Voynich (voi′nĭch), Ethel Lilian, *born* Boole. Eng. novelist. [*The Gadfly*]..1864 ——
Voznesenski (vōz′nĕ·sĕn′skĭ), Nikolai Alekseevich. Russian econ. and polit..1904 ——
Vries, De, Hugo. See DE VRIES.
Vulpius (vŭl′pĭ·ŭs; *Ger.* vōōl′pē·ōōs), Christian August. Ger. nov. & playwright.1762–1827
Vulso (vŭl′sō), Lucius Manlius. Roman consul (B.C. 256 and 250).

W

Waagen (vä′gĕn), Gustav Friedrich. German art critic.....1794–1868
Waals, van der (văn dĕr vàls′), Johannes Diderik. Dutch physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1910*].....1837–1923
Wace (wās), Henry. English divine. Dean of Canterbury (1903–24).....1836–1924
Wace (wās; wäs), *erroneously called* Robert. Anglo-Norman poet.....12th c.
Waddington (wŏd′ĭng·tŭn), William Henry. Fr. archaeologist and statesman.1826–1894
Wade (wād), Benjamin Franklin. American senator.....1800–1878
Wagner (väg′nĕr), Adolf. German writer on political economy.....1835–1917
Wagner (väg′nâr′), Charles. Fr. Prot. pastor, author. [*The Simple Life*]...1852–1918
Wagner (väg′nĕr), Moritz Friedrich. German traveler and naturalist.....1813–1887
Wagner (wăg′nĕr), **Paul Alexander.** American educator, president, Rollins Coll. (1949–51).....1917 ——
Wagner (väg′nĕr), Siegfried. *Son of W. R.* Ger. conductor and composer....1869–1930
Wagner, (Wilhelm) Richard. Ger. composer. Originator of the music drama.1813–1883
Wagner von Jauregg (fôn you′rĕk), Julius. Austrian neurologist and psychiatrist. [*Nobel prize in medicine, 1927*].....1857–1940
Wainwright (wān′rīt), Jonathan Mayhew. American general.....1883–1953
Wainwright, Richard, father (1817–1862) and son (1849–1926). American naval officers.
Waite (wāt), Morrison Remick. Chief justice of the U. S. (1874–88).....1816–1888
Wakley (wăk′lĭ), Thomas. English surgeon. Founder of *The Lancet*.....1795–1862
Waksman (wăks′măn; *by himself,* wŏks′-), Selman Abraham. American (Russian-born) microbiologist. [*Streptomycin*].....1888 ——
Walcott (wôl′kŭt), Charles Doolittle. American geologist.....1850–1927
Wald (wôld), Lillian D. American social worker and author.....1867–1940
Waldeck-Rousseau (väl′dĕk′rōō·sō′), Pierre Marie René. French statesman.1846–1904
Waldemar (wŏl′dĕ·mär) *or* **Valdemar** (väl′dĕ·mär) **I.** *The Great.* King of Denmark (1157–82).....1131–1182
Waldersee, von (fôn väl′dĕr·zā), Alfred, Count. German general.....1832–1904
Waldo (wŏl′dō; wŏl′-) *or* **Valdo** (väl′-), Peter. *Petrus Waldus.* Founder of the Waldenses (see in *Vocab.*).....fl. 1173–1179
Waldseemüller (vält′zā·mül′ĕr), Martin. *Hylacomylus.* Ger. geographer.1470?–aft.1513
Waldteufel (väl′tû′fĕl′), Émile. French composer.....1837–1915
Walewski (vä·lĕf′skē), Alexandre Florian Joseph Colonna, Count. *Son of Napoleon I.* French statesman, born in Poland.....1810–1868
Walker (wôk′ĕr), Algernon Stanley. Canadian educ., pres., U. of King's Coll., Halifax (1937–53).....1890–1953
Walker, Amasa. American economist. [*Science of Wealth*].....1799–1875
Walker, Charles Howard. American architect.....1857–1936
Walker, Francis Amasa. *Son of A.* American educator and economist.....1840–1897
Walker, Frederick. English painter and illustrator.....1840–1875
Walker, Horatio. Canadian painter.....1858–1938
Walker, James. American divine. President of Harvard (1853–60).....1794–1874
Walker, John. Eng. lexicographer and actor. [*Critical Pronouncing Dict.*].1732–1807
Walker, Robert John (*or* James). American lawyer and politician.....1801–1869
Walker, William. Am. adventurer and filibuster. Executed in Honduras....1824–1860
Wallace (wŏl′ĭs), Alfred Russel. English naturalist.....1823–1913
Wallace, Edgar. English novelist and playwright.....1875–1932
Wallace, Henry Agard. Am. agriculturist, editor, and politician.....1888 ——
Wallace, Lewis (*called* Lew). American general and author. [*Ben-Hur*]...1827–1905
Wallace, Robert Charles. Scottish-Canadian geologist; principal, Queen's U., Ontario (1936–51).....1881 ——
Wallace, William, Sir. Scottish hero and patriot.....1272?–1305
Wallace, William Vincent. Irish composer and pianist.....1813–1865
Wallach (väl′äk), Otto. German chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1910*].....1847–1931
Wallack (wŏl′ăk), James William. English-American actor.....1795?–1864
Wallack, Lester. *John Johnstone Wallack.* American actor.....1820–1888
Wallenstein, von (vĕn wŏl′zĕn·stīn; *Ger.* fôn väl′zĕn·shtīn), Albrecht Eusebius Wenzel, Duke of Friedland. Austrian general. Assassinated.....1583–1634

Waller (wŏl′ĕr), Edmund. English poet 1606–1687
Waller, William, Sir. English Parliamentary general ..... 1597?–1668
Wallis (wŏl′ĭs), John. English mathematician 1616–1703
Wallon (wä′lôn′), Henri Alexandre. French statesman and historian 1812–1904
Walpole (wôl′pōl; wŏl′-), Horatio *or* Horace, 4th Earl of Orford. *Fourth son of R.* English author and wit. [*Castle of Otranto. Letters*] 1717–1797
Walpole, Hugh Seymour, Sir. English novelist, born in New Zealand 1884–1941
Walpole, Robert, 1st Earl of Orford. *Father of Horace.* English statesman 1676–1745
Walpole, Spencer Horatio. English politician 1806–1898
Walsingham (wôl′sĭng·ăm), Francis, Sir. English statesman ..... 1530?–1590
Walter (väl′tĕr), Bruno. Orig. *Schlesinger.* German-born conductor ..... 1876 ——
Walter (wôl′tĕr), Eugene. American dramatist 1874–1941
Walter, Hubert. English statesman and archbishop of Canterbury ..... d. 1205
Walter, John. Founder of the London *Times* 1739–1812
Walter, Thomas Ustick. American architect 1804–1887
Walters (wôl′tĕrz), Raymond. American educator, president, U. of Cincinnati (1932–55) ..... 1885 ——
Walther von der Vogelweide (väl′tĕr fôn dĕr fō′gĕl·vī′dĕ). Ger. minnesinger. 1170?–?1230
Walton (wôl′tŭn), George. Signer of the Declaration of Independence 1741–1804
Walton, Izaak. English writer. [*The Compleat Angler*] 1593–1683
Wanamaker (wŏn′ä·mā′kĕr), John. Am. merchant; postmaster gen. (1889–93) . 1838–1922
Wang Ching-wei (wäng′ jĭng′wā′). Chinese politician 1884–1944
Wappers (väp′ĕrs), Égide Charles Gustave, Baron. Belgian painter 1803–1874
Warbeck (wôr′bĕk), Perkin. Pretender to the crown of England. Hanged . . 1474–1499
Warburg (wôr′bûrg; *Ger.* värʹboŏrk), Otto Heinrich. German physiologist. [*Nobel prize, 1931*] ..... 1883 ——
Warburton (wôr′bĕr·t'n; -bûr′t'n), Bartholomew Elliott George, *called* Eliot. Irish author 1810–1852
Warburton, William. English prelate; bishop of Gloucester and author 1698–1779
Ward (wôrd), Adolphus William, Sir. English writer on history and literature. 1837–1924
Ward, Artemas. American Revolutionary general 1727–1800
Ward, Artemus. Pseudonym of Charles Farrar BROWNE.
Ward, Edward *or* Ned. English humorist. [*The London Spy*] 1667–1731
Ward, Edward Matthew. English historical painter 1816–1879
Ward, Elizabeth Stuart, *born* Phelps. *Dau. of Eliz. Phelps.* Am. author . . . 1844–1911
Ward, James. English philosophical writer 1843–1925
Ward, John Quincy Adams. American sculptor 1830–1910
Ward, Joseph George, Sir. New Zealand prime minister (1906–12, 1928–30) . . 1856–1930
Ward, Lester Frank. American scientist and sociologist 1841–1913
Ward, Mary Augusta, *born* Arnold. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.* English novelist . 1851–1920
Ward, Nathaniel. Eng. minister in America. [*Simple Cobler of Aggawam*] . . 1578?–1652
Ward, William George. English Roman Catholic theologian 1812–1882
Warfield (wôr′fēld), David. American actor. [*The Music Master*] 1866–1951
Warham (wôr′ăm), William. Archbishop of Canterbury ..... 1450?–1532
Warman (wôr′măn), Cy. American author and journalist 1855–1914
Warner (wôr′nĕr), Charles Dudley. American author 1829–1900
Warner, Olin Levi. American sculptor 1844–1896
Warner, Seth. American Revolutionary officer 1743–1784
Warner, Susan Bogert. *Elizabeth Wetherell.* American novelist 1819–1885
Warner, William. English poet. [*Albion's England*] ..... 1558?–1609
Warren (wŏr′ĕn; -ĭn; 119; 185), Earl. American lawyer and politician; chief justice U. S. (1953–) ..... 1891 ——
Warren, Gouverneur Kemble. American general 1830–1882
Warren, John. *Brother of Joseph.* American physician 1753–1815
Warren, John Collins. *Son of John.* American surgeon 1778–1856
Warren, Joseph. American physician and general 1741–1775
Warren, Josiah. American philosophical anarchist ..... 1798?–1874
Warren, Robert Penn. American author and educator ..... 1905 ——
Warren, Samuel. English lawyer and author. [*Ten Thousand a Year*] 1807–1877
Warren, Whitney. American architect 1864–1943
Warton (wôr′t'n), Joseph. English poet and critic 1722–1800
Warton, Thomas. *Brother of Joseph.* English critic; poet laureate (1785–90) . 1728–1790
Warwick (wŏr′ĭk), Earls of. See DUDLEY, John, and NEVILLE, Richard.
Washburn (wŏsh′bĕrn; 184), Cadwallader Colden. *Bro. of E. B. Washburne.* American general and politician 1818–1882
Washburne (wŏsh′bĕrn), Elihu Benjamin. American statesman 1816–1887
Washington (wŏsh′ĭng·tŭn), Booker Taliaferro. Am. educator. [*Tuskegee*] . 1856–1915
Washington, Bushrod. Associate justice U. S. Supreme Court (1798–1829) . . . 1762–1829
Washington, George. Am. general; first president of U. S. (1789–97) 1732–1799
Wassermann (väs′ĕr·măn), Jakob. German novelist 1873–1934
Wassermann, von (fôn), August. German physician. [*Wassermann test*] . 1866–1925
Waterhouse (wô′tĕr·hous′; wŏt′ĕr-), Alfred. English architect 1830–1905
Waterhouse, John William. English painter 1847–1917
Waterloo (vä′tĕr·lō′), Anthonie. Dutch painter and engraver ..... 1609?–?1676
Waterton (wô′tĕr·tŭn; wŏt′ĕr-; -t'n), Charles. Eng. naturalist and traveler . . . 1782–1865
Watrous (wô′trŭs; wŏt′rŭs), Harry Wilson. American painter 1857–1940
Watson (wŏt′s'n), Henry Brereton Marriott. British author, born in Australia . 1863–1921
Watson, James Craig. American astronomer 1838–1880
Watson, John. *Ian Maclaren.* Scottish minister and novelist 1850–1907
Watson, John Broadus. American psychologist. [*Behaviorism*] 1878–1958
Watson, Richard. English chemist and Christian apologist 1737–1816
Watson, Thomas. English poet ..... 1557?–1592
Watson, Thomas Edward. American lawyer and politician 1856–1922
Watson, William, Sir. English poet 1858–1935
Watt (wŏt), James. Scottish inventor. [*Steam engine*] 1736–1819
Watt, Robert Alexander Watson, Sir. Scottish physicist ..... 1892 ——
Watteau (wŏ·tō′; *Fr.* vä′tō′), Jean Antoine. French painter 1684–1721
Watterson (wŏt′ĕr·s'n), Henry. *Marse Henry.* American journalist 1840–1921
Watts (wŏts), Alaric Alexander. English poet and journalist 1797–1864
Watts, George Frederic. English painter and sculptor 1817–1904
Watts, Isaac. English dissenting minister and hymn writer 1674–1748
Watts-Dunton (wŏts′dŭn′t'n; -tŭn), Walter Theodore. English poet, novelist, and critic 1832–1914
Waugh (wô), Edwin. *The Lancashire Burns.* English writer 1817–1890
Waugh, Evelyn Arthur St. John. English writer ..... 1903 ——
Waugh, Frederick Judd. American painter 1861–1940
Wauters (vou′tĕrs), Émile Charles Marie. Belgian painter 1846–1933
Wavell (wā′vĕl), Archibald Percival, 1st Earl. British field marshal; viceroy of India (1943–47) 1883–1950
Way (wā), Samuel James, Sir. Chief justice of South Australia 1836–1916
Wayland (wā′lănd), Francis. American divine; president, Brown U. (1827–55) . 1796–1865
Wayne (wān), Anthony. *Mad Anthony.* American Revolutionary general . . . 1745–1796
Weaver (wē′vĕr), John Van Alstyn. American poet, playwright, novelist 1893–1938
Webb (wĕb), Alexander Stewart. *Son of J. W.* American general 1835–1911
Webb, Beatrice, *born* Potter. *Wife of S. J.* English economist & sociologist . 1858–1943
Webb, James Watson. American journalist 1802–1884
Webb, Sidney James, 1st Baron Passfield. Eng. econ., socialist, statesman 1859–1947
Weber (vā′bĕr), Albrecht. German Indologist 1825–1901
Weber, Alfred. German philosopher. [*History of Philosophy*] 1835–1914
Weber, Ernst Heinrich. *Bro. of W. E.* German physiologist. [*Weber's law*] . 1795–1878
Weber, Georg. German historian 1808–1888
Weber, Wilhelm Eduard. German physicist. [*Magnetism and electricity*] . 1804–1891
Weber, von (fôn), Karl Maria, Baron. German composer 1786–1826
Webster (wĕb′stĕr), (Alice) Jean Jane Chandler. American author 1876–1916
Webster, Daniel. American statesman and orator 1782–1852
Webster, John. English dramatist. [*White Devil. Duchess of Malfi*] . . . 1580?–?1625
Webster, Margaret. American actress and director ..... 1905 ——
Webster, Noah. American lexicographer and author 1758–1843
Weckerlin (wĕk′ĕr·lĭn; *Fr.* vä′kĕr′lăn′), Jean Baptiste Théodore. Fr. composer . 1821–1910
Wedekind (vā′dĕ·kĭnt), Frank. German poet and playwright 1864–1918
Wedgwood (wĕj′wŏod), Josiah. English potter 1730–1795
Weed (wēd), Thurlow. American journalist and politician 1797–1882
Weekley (wēk′lĭ), Ernest. English philologist 1865–1954
Weeks (wēks), Ila Delbert. Am. educ., pres., U. of South Dakota (1935–) . 1901 ——
Weems (wēmz), Mason Locke. American preacher and writer 1759–1825
Weenix (vā′nĭks), Jan. *Son of following.* Dutch painter, esp. of animals . . . 1640?–1719
Weenix, Jan Baptist. *The Old.* Dutch painter 1621–1660
Weerts (vārts), Jean Joseph. French painter 1847–1927
Weierstrass (vī′ĕr·shträs′), Karl Theodor. German mathematician 1815–1897
Weigall (wī′gôl), Arthur Edward Pearse Brome. English Egyptologist 1880–1934
Weigl (vī′g'l), Josef. Austrian composer 1766–1846
Weil (vīl), Gustav. German orientalist 1808–1889
Weilen, von (fôn vī′lĕn), Joseph. Orig. *Weil.* German poet 1828–1889
Weingartner, von (fôn vīn′gärt′nĕr), Felix. Aust.-Swiss conductor & composer . 1863–1942
Weir (wēr), Harrison William. English illustrator 1824–1906
Weir, John Ferguson. *Son of R. W.* American artist and educator 1841–1926
Weir, Julian Alden. *Son of R. W.* American painter 1852–1919
Weir, Robert Walter. American painter 1803–1889
Weisbach (vīs′bäk), Julius. German mining engineer 1806–1871
Weishaupt (vīs′houpt), Adam. German mystic; founder of the Illuminati 1748–1830
Weismann (vīs′măn), August. German biologist. [*Weismannism*] 1834–1914
Weiss (vīs), Bernhard. German theologian 1827–1918
Wei Tao-Ming (wā′ dou′mĭng′). Chinese lawyer and diplomat ..... 1899 ——
Weizmann (vīts′măn), Chaim. Israeli (Russ.-born) chemist; 1st pres. of Israel . 1874–1952
Wekerle (vĕ′kĕr·lĕ), Sándor. Hungarian statesman 1848–1921
Welch (wĕlch; wĕlsh; 55), William Henry. American pathologist 1850–1934
Welcker (vĕl′kĕr), Friedrich Gottlieb. German archaeologist 1784–1868
Welf (wĕlf). See GUELPH, in *Vocab.*
Welhaven (vĕl′hä′vĕn), Johan Sebastian Cammermeyer. Norw. poet, critic . . . 1807–1873
Welles (wĕlz), (George) Orson. American actor and producer ..... 1915 ——
Welles, Gideon. American politician; secretary of the navy (1861–69) 1802–1878
Welles, Sumner. American diplomat ..... 1892 ——
Wellesley (wĕlz′lĭ), Richard Colley Wellesley, 1st Marquis. *Bro. of Duke of Wellington.* British statesman; governor general of India 1760–1842
Wellhausen (vĕl′hou′zĕn), Julius. German Biblical critic 1844–1918
Wellington (wĕl′ĭng·tŭn), Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of. British general 1769–1852
Wellman (wĕl′măn), Hiller Crowell. American librarian 1871–1956
Wellman, Walter. American journalist and arctic explorer 1858–1934
Wells (wĕlz), Carolyn. *Mrs. Hadwin Houghton.* Am. humorous writer . . . . 1869?–1942
Wells, David Ames. American economist 1828–1898
Wells, Herbert George. English author and historian 1866–1946
Wells, Herman B. American educator, president, Indiana U. (1938–) ..... 1902 ——
Wells, Horace. American dentist. [*Anesthesia*] 1815–1848
Welsbach, von (vŏn wĕlz′bäk; -bäk; *Ger.* fôn vĕls′bäk), Carl Auer, Baron. Austrian inventor 1858–1929
Weltner (wĕlt′nĕr), Philip. American lawyer and educator ..... 1887 ——
Wemyss (wēmz), Henry Colville Barclay, Sir. British general ..... 1891 ——
Wenceslaus (wĕn′sĕs·lôs) *or* **Wenzel** (vĕn′tsĕl). *Son of Charles IV.* Holy Roman emperor (1378–1400), and king (as W. IV) of Bohemia (1378–1419) 1361–1419
Wendell (wĕn′d'l), Barrett. American author and educator 1855–1921
Wentworth (wĕnt′wûrth; -wĕrth), Benning. Governor of N. H. (1741–67) 1696–1770
Wentworth, John, Sir. *Nephew of B.* Governor of New Hampshire (1767–75) . 1737–1820
Wentworth, Thomas, Earl of Strafford. See STRAFFORD.
Wentworth, William Charles. Austral. lawyer and patriot. [*U. of Sydney*] . 1793–1872
Werder, von (fôn vĕr′dĕr), August, Count. German general 1808–1887
Werfel (vĕr′fĕl), Franz. Ger. expressionist poet & dramatist, born in Prague . 1890–1945
Werff, van der (vän dĕr vĕrf′), Adriaen. Dutch painter 1659–1722
Wergeland (vär′gĕ·län), Henrik Arnold. Norwegian poet 1808–1845
Werner (vĕr′nĕr), Abraham Gottlob. Ger. geol. [*Neptunian theory*] 1750–1817
Werner, Alfred. Swiss chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1913*] 1866–1919
Werner, (Friedrich Ludwig) Zacharias. German dramatist and poet 1768–1823
Werner, von (fôn), Anton Alexander. German historical painter 1843–1915
Werrenrath (wĕr′ĕn·räth), Reinald. American baritone 1883–1953
Wescott (wĕs′kŭt), Glenway. American novelist and story writer ..... 1901 ——
Wesley (wĕs′lĭ; *esp. Brit.*, wĕz′-), Charles. *Bro. of J.* English Methodist preacher; hymn writer 1707–1788
Wesley, John. English preacher; founder of Methodism 1703–1791
West (wĕst), Benjamin. American painter in England 1738–1820
West, John Chester. Am. educ., pres., U. of North Dakota (1933–54) ..... 1885 ——
West, Rebecca. *Cicily Isabel Fairfield.* English critic and novelist ..... 1892 ——
Westcott (wĕs[t]′kŭt), Brooke Foss. English bishop and Biblical scholar 1825–1901
Westcott, Edward Noyes. American banker and author. [*David Harum*] . . 1846–1898
Westermarck (wĕs′tĕr·märk), Edward Alexander. Finnish anthropologist 1862–1939
Westinghouse (wĕs′tĭng·hous′), George. American inventor. [*Air brake*] . . . 1846–1914
Weston (wĕs′tŭn), Edward. Am. electrical inventor, b. in Eng. [*Dynamo*] . 1850–1936
Westwood (wĕst′wŏŏd), John Obadiah. English entomologist 1805–1893
Wetherell (wĕth′ĕr·ĕl), Elizabeth. Pseudonym of Susan WARNER.
Weyden, van der (vän dĕr vī′dĕ[n]), Rogier. Flemish painter ..... 1399?–1464
Weygand (vā′gänʹ), Maxime. French general ..... 1867 ——
Weyler y Nicolau (wĕ′ĕ·lĕr ē nē′kō·lä′ōō), Valeriano, Marquis of Tenerife. Spanish general (esp. in Cuba) and politician 1838–1930
Weyman (wā′măn), Stanley John. English novelist 1855–1928
Weyr, von (fôn vīr′), Rudolf. Viennese sculptor 1847–1914
Wharton (hwôr′t'n), Edith Newbold, *born* Jones. American novelist 1862–1937
Wharton, Francis. American theologian and jurist 1820–1889
Wharton, Thomas. English physician. [*Wharton's duct*] 1614–1673
Wharton, Thomas, 1st Marquis of Wharton. English statesman 1648–1715
Whately (hwāt′lĭ), Richard. Archbishop of Dublin and author 1787–1863
Wheatley (hwēt′lĭ), Phillis. American poet, born in Africa ..... 1753?–1784
Wheaton (hwē′t'n), Henry. American jurist and diplomat 1785–1848
Wheatstone (hwēt′stŭn; -stōn), Charles, Sir. Eng. physicist and inventor 1802–1875
Wheeler (hwē′lĕr), Benjamin Ide. American educator, pres., U. of California (1899–1919) 1854–1927
Wheeler, Joseph. American general 1836–1906
Wheeler, William Adolphus. American lexicographer 1833–1874
Wheeler, William Almon. Nineteenth vice-president of the U. S. (1877–81) . . 1819–1887
Wheeler, William Morton. American entomologist 1865–1937
Wheelock (hwē′lŏk), Eleazar. American clergyman. Founder and first president, Dartmouth College 1711–1779
Wheelock, John Hall. American poet and editor ..... 1886 ——
Wheelwright (hwēl′rīt), John. Am. clergyman. Founder of Exeter, N. H. . 1592?–1679
Whewell (hū′ĕl), William. English philosopher and scholar 1794–1866
Whipple (hwĭp′′l), Abraham. American naval officer 1733–1819
Whipple, Edwin Percy. American essayist and critic 1819–1886
Whipple, George Hoyt. Am. pathologist. [*Nobel prize in medicine, 1934*] . 1878 ——
Whipple, William. Signer of the Declaration of Independence 1730–1785
Whistler (hwĭs′lĕr), James Abbott McNeill. Am. painter & etcher in Eng. . . 1834–1903
Whiston (hwĭs′tŭn), William. English divine and mathematician 1667–1752
Whitaker (hwĭt′ä·kĕr), Martin Dewey. American physicist; president, Lehigh U. (1946–) ..... 1902 ——
White (hwīt), Andrew Dickson. American scholar and diplomat 1832–1918
White, Edward Douglass. Chief justice U. S. (1910–1921) 1845–1921
White, George Stuart, Sir. British field marshal. [*Ladysmith*] 1835–1912
White, Gilbert. English divine and naturalist. [*Nat. Hist. of Selborne*] . . . 1720–1793
White, Gilbert Fowler. American geog.; pres., Haverford Coll. (1946–55) . . . . 1911 ——
White, Goodrich Cook. Am. educ., pres., Emory U. (1942–57), chanc. (1957–) . 1889 ——
White, Henry Kirke. *Kirke White.* English poet 1785–1806
White, Horace. American journalist 1834–1916
White, Joseph Blanco. British author, born in Spain 1775–1841
White, Lynn Townsend. Am. educator, president, Mills Coll. (1943–) ..... 1907 ——
White, Richard Grant. American essayist and critic 1821–1885
White, Stanford. *Son of Richard Grant.* American architect 1853–1906
White, Stewart Edward. American story writer 1873–1946
White, Wilbur Wallace. Am. educator, president, U. of Toledo (1948–50) 1903–1950
White, William Allen. American journalist and author 1868–1944
White, William Richardson. Am. clergyman; president, Baylor U. (1948–) . 1892 ——
Whitefield (hwĭt′fēld), George. English Methodist preacher and revivalist . . . 1714–1770
Whitehead (hwīt′hĕd′), Alfred North. English mathematician & philosopher . 1861–1947

Whitehead, Charles. English poet, novelist, and dramatist.....1804–1862
Whitehead, William. English poet laureate (1757–85).....1715–1785
Whitehouse (hwīt′hous′), William Whitcomb. American educator, president, Albion College (1945–).....1891 ——
Whiteing (hwīt′ĭng), Richard. Eng. journ. and author. [*No. 5 John Street*].1840–1928
Whitelocke (hwīt′lŏk), Bulstrode. English statesman.....1605–1675
Whitgift (hwĭt′gĭft), John. English prelate. Archbishop of Canterbury.....1530?–1604
Whiting (hwīt′ĭng), Lilian. American author.....1859–1942
Whitlock (hwĭt′lŏk), Brand. American author and diplomat.....1869–1934
Whitman (hwĭt′mən), Marcus. Am. miss. and pioneer in the Oregon region..1802–1847
Whitman, Walt (*orig.* Walter). American poet. [*Leaves of Grass*].....1819–1892
Whitney (hwĭt′nĭ), Eli. American inventor. [*Cotton gin*].....1765–1825
Whitney, Josiah Dwight. *Brother of W. D.* American geologist.....1819–1896
Whitney, William Dwight. American philologist.....1827–1894
Whittier (hwĭt′ĭ-ər), John Greenleaf. American poet.....1807–1892
Whittington (hwĭt′ĭng-tŭn), Richard. Lord mayor of London. See WHITTINGTON, Dick, in *Vocab.*.....1358?–1423
Whittle (hwĭt′l), Frank. English aeronautical engineer. [*Jet propulsion*]..1907 ——
Whitworth (hwĭt′wûrth; -wərth), Joseph, Sir. Eng. mech. engin. and inventor.1803–1887
Whyburn (wī′bərn), William Marvin. American educator, president, Texas Technical College (1944–48).....1901 ——
Whymper (hwĭm′pər), Edward. English wood engraver and alpinist.....1840–1911
Whyte-Melville (hwīt′mĕl′vĭl), George John. British novelist.....1821–1878
Wickard (wĭk′ərd), Claude Raymond. American administrator.....1893 ——
Wickersham (wĭk′ər-shăm), George Woodward. Am. lawyer; atty. general....1858–1936
Wickham, William of. See WYKEHAM.
Wiclif *or* **Wickliffe,** John. See WYCLIFFE.
Widdemer (wĭd′ə-mər), Margaret. American writer.....1880? ——
Widor (vē′dôr′), Charles Marie. French organist and composer.....1845–1937
Widukind. See WITTEKIND.
Wieland (vē′lănt), Christoph Martin. Ger. poet, novelist, and translator.....1733–1813
Wieland, Heinrich. German chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1927*].....1877–1957
Wien (vēn), Wilhelm. German physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1911*].....1864–1928
Wienbarg (vēn′bärĸ), Ludolf. German author; leader of Young Germany....1802–1872
Wiener (wē′nər; vē′-), Leo. Slavic scholar.....1862–1939
Wieniawski (vyĕ-nyäf′skē), Henri. Polish violinist.....1835–1880
Wiertz (vyĕrs), Antoine Joseph. Belgian painter.....1806–1865
Wiggin (wĭg′ĭn), Kate Douglas, *born* Smith. *Mrs. G. C. Riggs.* Am. author.1856–1923
Wiggins (wĭg′ĭnz), Carleton. American painter.....1848–1932
Wiggins, Guy Carleton. *Son of preceding.* American painter.....1883 ——
Wigglesworth (wĭg′l-z-wûrth), Michael. Am. divine. [*Day of Doom*].....1631–1705
Wigner (wĭg′nər), Eugene Paul. American (Hungarian-born) physicist.....1902 ——
Wilberforce (wĭl′bər-fôrs; 181), William. Eng. philanthropist & statesman...1759–1833
Wilbrandt, von (fôn vĭl′bränt), Adolf. German novelist, dram., and poet....1837–1911
Wilbrord (wĭl′brôrd) *or* **Wilbrod** (-brŏd). See WILLIBRORD.
Wilbur (wĭl′bər), Ray Lyman. Am. educator, pres., Stanford U. (1916–43)...1875–1949
Wilcox (wĭl′kŏks), Ella, *born* Wheeler. *Mrs. Robert M. Wilcox.* Am. author.1850–1919
Wild (wīld), Jonathan. English thief, fence, and informer. Hanged.....1682?–1725
Wilde (wīld), Henry. English electrician.....1833–1919
Wilde, Oscar Fingal O'Flahertie Wills. Irish poet, playwright, and wit.....1856–1900
Wilde, Percival. American author and playwright.....1887–1953
Wildenbruch, von (fôn vĭl′dĕn-brŏoĸ), Ernst. German dramatist and novelist..1845–1909
Wilder (wĭl′dər), Burt Green. American educator and author.....1841–1925
Wilder, Thornton Niven. American novelist and playwright.....1897 ——
Wildman (wīld′mən), Clyde Everett. Am. educ., pres., DePauw U. (1936–51).1889–1955
Wiley (wī′lĭ), Harvey Washington. American chemist.....1844–1930
Wilfrid (wĭl′frĭd) *or* **Wilfrith** (-frĭth), Saint. English prelate. Bishop of York.. 634–709
Wilhelm (vĭl′hĕlm), Karl. German composer. [*Die Wacht am Rhein*]...1815–1873
Wilhelmina (wĭl′hĕl-mē′nə; wĭl′ə-). Queen of the Netherlands (1890–1948).1880 ——
Wilkes (wĭlks), Charles. American admiral and explorer.....1798–1877
Wilkes, John. English political agitator.....1727–1797
Wilkie (wĭl′kĭ), David, Sir. Scottish painter.....1785–1841
Wilkins (wĭl′kĭnz), Charles, Sir. English Sanskrit scholar.....1749?–1836
Wilkins, Ernest Hatch. Am. educator, president, Oberlin Coll. (1927–46)....1880 ——
Wilkins, George Hubert, Sir. Australian explorer, esp. in antarctic.....1888–1958
Wilkins, Mary Eleanor. See FREEMAN.
Wilkinson (wĭl′kĭn-sŭn; -s'n), Ellen Cicely. English feminist and politician..1891–1947
Wilkinson, James. American general and adventurer.....1757–1825
Wilkinson, John Gardner, Sir. English Egyptologist.....1797–1875
Wilkinson, Marguerite Ogden, *born* Bigelow. Am. poet, born in Canada.....1883–1928
Wilkinson, Tate. English actor and manager.....1739–1803
Willard (wĭl′ərd), Arthur Cutts. Am. engin.; pres., U. of Illinois (1934–46)..1878 ——
Willard, Daniel. American railroad executive.....1861–1942
Willard, Emma, *born* Hart. American educator.....1787–1870
Willard, Frances Elizabeth Caroline. Am. educ. and reformer. [*W. C. T. U.*].1839–1898
Willard, Josiah Flynt. American sociologist. [*Tramping with Tramps*]....1869–1907
Willcocks (wĭl′kŏks), William, Sir. Brit. engin. & irrigationist. [*Aswan Dam*].1852–1932
Willems (vĭl′əms), Jan Frans. Flemish scholar.....1793–1846
William I (wĭl′yəm). *The Conqueror.* King of England (1066–87).....1027–1087
William II. *Rufus. Son of William I.* King of England (1087–1100)....ab. 1056–1100
William III. *Prince of Orange.* King of England (1689–1702). See MARY.1650–1702
William IV. *Uncle of Victoria.* King of Great Britain & Ireland (1830–37).1765–1837
William I. *Wilhelm Friedrich Ludwig.* German emperor (1871–88).....1797–1888
William II. *Friedrich Wilhelm Viktor Albert. Son of Frederick III.* King of Prussia and German emperor (1888–1918; abdicated).....1859–1941
William. *Friedrich Wilhelm Victor August Ernst.* Crown prince of Germany (1888–1918).....1882–1951
William I. *Prince of Orange. Count of Nassau. The Silent.* Founder of the Dutch Republic. Assassinated.....1533–1584
William I. *Willem Frederik.* King of the Netherlands (1815–40).....1772–1843
William II. *Willem Frederik George Lodewijk.* King of the Neth. (1840–49).1792–1849
William III. *Willem Alexander Paul Frederik Lodewijk.* King of the Netherlands (1849–90).....1817–1890
William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland. English military commander.....1721–1765
William of Malmesbury (mämz′bər-ĭ; -brĭ). English historian.....ab. 1090–?1143
Williams (wĭl′yəmz), Eleazar. American missionary to Indians. Claimed to be the "lost dauphin".....1789?–1858
Williams, Ephraim. American army officer. [*Williams College*].....1714–1755
Williams, George, Sir. English businessman; originator of Y. M. C. A.....1821–1905
Williams, Jesse Lynch. American novelist and playwright.....1871–1929
Williams, John. American divine.....1664–1729
Williams, John. English missionary in the South Pacific.....1796–1839
Williams, John Davis. Am. educ., chancellor, U. of Mississippi (1946–).....1902 ——
Williams, Roger. English colonist in America. Founder of Rhode Island..1603?–1683
Williams, Samuel Wells. American missionary, diplomat, and Sinologist.....1812–1884
Williams, Talcott. American journalist and critic.....1849–1928
Williams, Tennessee (*orig.* Thomas Lanier). American playwright.....1914 ——
Williams, Walter. Am. educ., president, U. of Missouri (1931–34).....1864–1935
Williams, William. Signer of the Declaration of Independence.....1731–1811
Williamson (wĭl′yəm-sŭn; -s'n), Alexander William. English chemist.....1824–1904
Williamson, Charles Norris (1859–1920), journalist, and his wife, Alice Muriel, *born* Livingston (1869?–1933). English novelists in collaboration.
Williamson, William Crawford. English naturalist.....1816–1895
Willibrord [wĭl′ĭ-brôrd), Saint. Also *Wilbrord* or *Wilbrod.* Apostle of the Frisians.....657?–?738
Willingdon (wĭl′ĭng-dŭn), Freeman Freeman-Thomas, 1st Marquis of. British statesman; governor general of Canada (1926–31), of India (1931–36).....1866–1941
Willis (wĭl′ĭs), Algernon Usborne, Sir. British admiral.....1889 ——
Willis, Bailey. *Son of N. P.* American geologist.....1857–1949
Willis, Nathaniel Parker. American editor and writer.....1806–1867
Willis, Thomas. English physician. [*Anatomy of the Brain*].....1621–1675
Williston (wĭl′ĭs-tŭn), Samuel. American manufacturer and philanthropist...1795–1874
Willkie (wĭl′kĭ), Wendell Lewis. American lawyer, businessman, & politician.1892–1944
Willoughby (wĭl′ō-bĭ), Hugh, Sir. English arctic navigator.....d. 1554
Wills (wĭlz), William Gorman. Irish playwright and author of songs.....1828–1891
Wills, William John. Australian explorer.....1834–1861
Willstätter (vĭl′shtĕt′ər), Richard. German chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1915*]...1872–1942
Wilmot (wĭl′mŏt), David. American statesman. [*Wilmot Proviso*].....1814–1868
Wilson (wĭl′s'n), Alexander. Scottish ornithologist in America.....1766–1813
Wilson, Augusta Jane, *born* Evans. See EVANS.
Wilson, Charles Thomson Rees. Scottish physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1927*]....1869 ——
Wilson, Daniel, Sir. Scottish-Canadian anthropologist and archaeologist.....1816–1892
Wilson, Edmund. American journalist and critic.....1895 ——
Wilson, Edmund Beecher. American zoologist.....1856–1939
Wilson, Harry Leon. American novelist.....1867–1939
Wilson, Henry. Orig. *Jeremiah Jones Colbath.* American politician. Eighteenth vice-president of the U. S. (1873–75).....1812–1875
Wilson, Henry Hughes, Sir. British field marshal.....1864–1922
Wilson, Henry Maitland, 1st Baron. British field marshal.....1881 ——
Wilson, Herbert Couper. American astronomer.....1858–1940
Wilson, Horace Hayman. English orientalist.....1786–1860
Wilson, James. American jurist. Signer of the Declaration of Independence.1742–1798
Wilson, James. Scot.-Amer. agric.; U. S. secretary of agriculture (1897–1913).1836–1920
Wilson, James Grant. Scottish-American soldier and editor.....1832–1914
Wilson, John. *Christopher North.* Scot. author. [*Noctes Ambrosianae*].1785–1854
Wilson, John. Scottish-American printer and author. [*Punctuation*].....1802–1868
Wilson, Margaret. *Mrs. G. D. Turner.* Am. nov. [*The Able McLaughlins*].1882 ——
Wilson, Richard. Welsh landscape painter.....1714–1782
Wilson, (Thomas) Woodrow. Twenty-eighth president of the U. S. (1913–1921). [*Nobel peace prize, 1919*].....1856–1924
Wimpffen, de (dē vĕmp′fĕn′), Emmanuel Félix. French general. [*Sedan*]..1811–1884
Winchell (wĭn′chĕl), Alexander. American geologist.....1824–1891
Winckelmann (vĭng′kĕl-män), Johann Joachim. Ger. archaeol. & art historian.1717–1768
Windaus (vĭn′dous), Adolf. German chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1928*].....1876 ——
Windelband (vĭn′dĕl-bänt), Wilhelm. German philosopher.....1848–1915
Windham (wĭn′dəm), William. English statesman.....1750–1810
Windisch-Graetz, zu (tsōō vĭn′dĭsh-grätsʹ), Alfred Candidus Ferdinand, Prince. Austrian field marshal.....1787–1862
Windom (wĭn′dəm), William. American lawyer and politician.....1827–1891
Windsor (wĭn′zər), Duke of. See EDWARD VIII.
Windthorst (vĭnt′hôrst), Ludwig. German statesman.....1812–1891
Winebrenner (wĭn′brĕn′ər), John. American clergyman. [*Winebrennerians*].1797–1860
Winer (vē′nər), Georg Benedikt. German theologian.....1789–1858
Winfrid (wĭn′frĭd). See BONIFACE, Saint.
Wingate (wĭn′gĭt; -gāt), Francis Reginald, Sir. British general.....1861–1953
Wingate, Orde Charles. British general.....1903–1944
Winkelried, von (fôn vĭng′kĕl-rēt), Arnold. Swiss patriot..... fl. 1386
Winslow (wĭnz′lō), Edward. Governor of Plymouth colony.....1595–1655
Winslow, John Ancrum. American admiral.....1811–1873
Winsor (wĭn′zər), Justin. American librarian and historian.....1831–1897
Winter (wĭn′tər), James Spearman, Sir. Newfoundland judge and statesman.1845–1911
Winter, William. American author and dramatic critic.....1836–1917
Winterfeldt, von (fôn vĭn′tər-fĕlt), Hans Karl. Prussian general.....1707–1757
Winther (vĕn′tər), Christian. Danish lyric poet.....1796–1876
Winthrop (wĭn′thrŭp), John. Governor of Massachusetts colony.....1588–1649
Winthrop, John. *Son of preceding.* Governor of Connecticut colony.....1606–1676
Winthrop, John. *Son of prec.* Governor of Connecticut colony.....1638–1707
Winthrop, Robert Charles. American politician.....1809–1894
Winthrop, Theodore. American author.....1828–1861
Wirt (wûrt), William. American lawyer and author.....1772–1834
Wirtanen (vĭr′tä-nĕn), Arturi. See VIRTANEN, Artturi.
Wise (wīz), Stephen Samuel. American rabbi and author, born in Hungary...1874–1949
Wiseman (wīz′mən), Nicholas Patrick Stephen. English cardinal.....1802–1865
Wishart (wĭsh′ärt; -ərt), George. *The Martyr.* Scottish religious reformer..1513?–1546
Wissler (wĭs′lər), Clark. American anthropologist.....1870–1947
Wissmann, von (fôn vĭs′mən), Hermann. German African explorer.....1853–1905
Wistar (wĭs′tər), Caspar. Am. phys., author of 1st Am. book on anatomy...1761–1818
Wister (wĭs′tər), Owen. American author. [*The Virginian*].....1860–1938
Withe (wĭth′ər) *or* **Withers** (wĭth′ərz), George. English poet.....1588–1667
Witherspoon (wĭth′ər-spōōn), John. Am. divine. Signer of the Decl. of Indep.1723–1794
Withrow (wĭth′rō), William Henry. Canadian author.....1839–1908
Witos (vē′tôs), Wincenty. Polish statesman.....1874–1945
Wits (vĭts), *Lat.* **Witsius** (wĭt′sĭ-ŭs), Hermann. Dutch theologian.....1636–1708
Witte (vĭt′ə), Sergei Yulievich, Count. Russian statesman.....1849–1915
Wittekind (vĭt′ə-kĭnt) *or* **Widukind** (vē′dōō-). Saxon warrior.....d. ab. 807
Wladimir. Variant of VLADIMIR.
Wladislaus (lăd′ĭs-lôs) *or* **Władysław.** See LADISLAS.
Wodehouse (wŏŏd′hous), Pelham Grenville. English humorous novelist.....1881 ——
Woffington (wŏf′ĭng-tŭn), Margaret. *Peg Woffington.* Irish actress.....1714?–1760
Wöhler (vû′lər), Friedrich. German chemist.....1800–1882
Wohlgemuth *or* **Wolgemut** (vōl′gə-mōōt), Michel. German painter.....1434–1519
Wolcot (wŏŏl′kŭt), John. *Peter Pindar.* English satiric poet.....1738–1819
Wolcott (-kŭt), Oliver. Gov. of Conn. Signer of the Decl. of Independence..1726–1797
Wolcott, Oliver. *Son of preceding.* American statesman.....1760–1833
Wolcott, Roger. Governor of Connecticut (1751–58).....1679–1767
Wolf (vôlf), Friedrich August. German classical scholar and critic.....1759–1824
Wolf, Hugo. Austrian composer, esp. of songs.....1860–1903
Wolfe (wŏŏlf), Charles. Irish poet. [*Burial of Sir John Moore*].....1791–1823
Wolfe, Humbert. English poet and critic.....1885–1940
Wolfe, James. British general, killed at Quebec.....1727–1759
Wolfe, Thomas Clayton. American novelist. [*Look Homeward, Angel*]....1900–1938
Wolff (vôlf), Albert. German sculptor.....1814–1892
Wolff, Kaspar Friedrich. German anatomist.....1733–1794
Wolff, *or* **Wolf, von** (fôn vôlf′), Christian, Baron. German philosopher.....1679–1754
Wolf-Ferrari (wŏŏlf′fĕr-rä′rē; vôlf′fär-rä′rē), Ermanno. Italian composer.....1876–1948
Wolfram von Eschenbach (vôl′frăm fôn ĕsh′ĕn-bäĸ). German epic poet...1170?–?1220
Wollaston (wŏŏl′ə-stŭn), William Hyde. English chemist and physicist.....1766–1828
Wollstonecraft (wŏŏl′stŭn-krăft), Mary. See GODWIN, Mary.
Wolseley (wŏŏlz′lĭ), Garnet Joseph, 1st Viscount. British general.....1833–1913
Wolsey (wŏŏl′zĭ), Thomas. English cardinal and minister of state.....1475?–1530
Wolzogen, von (fôn vôl′tsō′gən), Ernst, Baron. German playwright & novelist.1855–1934
Wolzogen, von, Hans Paul, Baron. *Brother of Ernst.* Author and critic....1848–1938
Wolzogen, von, Karoline, *born* von Lengefeld, Baroness. German author....1763–1847
Wood (wŏŏd) *or* **à Wood** (*à*), Anthony. Eng. antiquary and historian of Oxford.1632–1695
Wood, Edward Frederick Lindley. See HALIFAX.
Wood, Ellen, *born* Price. *Mrs. Henry Wood.* English novelist. [*East Lynne*].1814–1887
Wood, Henry Evelyn, Sir. British general.....1838–1919
Wood, Grant. American painter.....1892–1942
Wood, Leonard. Am. general. Governor general, Philippines (1921–27).....1860–1927
Wood, Robert. English archaeologist and traveler.....1717?–1771
Woodberry (wŏŏd′bĕr′ĭ; -bər-ĭ), George Edward. American critic and editor.1855–1930
Woodbury (wŏŏd′bĕr′ĭ; -bər-ĭ), Charles Herbert. American painter.....1864–1940
Woodbury, Levi. American jurist and statesman.....1789–1851
Woodford (wŏŏd′fərd), Stewart Lyndon. American lawyer and diplomat.....1835–1913
Woodhouselee (wŏŏd′hous′lē), Lord. See TYTLER.
Woodruff (wŏŏd′rŭf), Wilford. President of the Mormon Church (1889–98)..1807–1898
Woods (wŏŏdz), Leonard. American clergyman.....1774–1854
Woods, Leonard. *Son of preceding.* Am. scholar; president, Bowdoin Coll. ..1807–1878
Woodward (wŏŏd′[w]ərd), Arthur Smith, Sir. English paleontologist.....1864–1944
Woodward, Carl Raymond. Am. educ., pres., U. of Rhode Island (1941–)..1890 ——
Woodward, Robert Simpson. American astronomer.....1849–1924
Woodworth (wŏŏd′wûrth; -wərth), Robert Sessions. American psychologist.1869 ——
Woodworth, Samuel. American printer and author. [*Old Oaken Bucket*]..1784–1842
Woolf (wŏŏlf), Leonard Sidney. English author and editor.....1880 ——
Woolf, Virginia, *born* Stephen. *Mrs. Leonard W.* English author.....1882–1941
Woollcott (wŏŏl′kŭt), Alexander. American journalist and author.....1887–1943
Woollett (wŏŏl′ĕt; -ĭt), William. English engraver.....1735–1785
Woolley (wŏŏl′ĭ), Charles Leonard, Sir. Eng. archaeologist and explorer.....1880 ——

Woolley, Mary Emma. American educ., pres., Mt. Holyoke Coll. (1900–37) . 1863–1947
Woolman (wŏŏl′mănˌ), John. Am. Quaker preacher and author. [*Journal*] . . . 1720–1772
Woolner (wŏŏl′nĕr), Thomas. English Pre-Raphaelite sculptor 1825–1892
Woolsey (wŏŏl′zĭ), Sarah Chauncey. *Susan Coolidge.* American writer of books for girls. [*What Katy Did*] 1835–1905
Woolsey, Theodore Dwight. Am. clergyman; pres., Yale Coll. (1846–71) 1801–1889
Woolson (wŏŏl′s'n), Constance Fenimore. American novelist 1840–1894
Woolton (wŏŏl′t'n; -tŭn), 1st Baron. *Frederick James Marquis.* English businessman . . . . . 1883 ——
Woolworth (wŏŏl′wûrth; -wĕrth), Frank Winfield. American merchant 1852–1919
Wooster (wŏŏs′tĕr), David. American Revolutionary general 1711–1777
Worcester (wŏŏs′tĕr), Dean Conant. American colonial administrator 1866–1924
Worcester, Joseph Emerson. American lexicographer 1784–1865
Worcester, Noah. American clergyman and pacifist 1758–1837
Worde, de (dĕ wôrd′), Wynkyn. *Jan van Wynkyn.* Alsatian printer in London. Successor to Caxton . . . . . d. ?1534
Wordsworth (wûrdz′wûrth; -wĕrth), Christopher. *Brother of William.* English clergyman 1774–1846
Wordsworth, Christopher. *Son of prec.* English bishop and scholar 1807–1885
Wordsworth, Dorothy. *Sister of William.* English diarist 1771–1855
Wordsworth, William. English poet; poet laureate (1843–50) 1770–1850
Workman (wûrk′mănˌ), William Hunter (1847–1937), and his wife, Fanny, *born* Bullock (1859–1925). American travelers, explorers, mountain climbers.
Wormeley (wûrm′lĭ), Katharine Prescott. American translator and writer . . . 1830–1908
Wotton (wŏt′'n), Henry, Sir. English diplomat and poet 1568–1639
Wouwerman (vou′vĕr·mănˌ), Philips. Dutch painter 1619–1668
Wrangel (răngˌ′gĕl; *Swed.* vrängˌ′ĕl), Karl Gustav, Count. Swedish marshal and admiral 1613–1676
Wrangel (răngˌ′gĕl; *Russ.* vränˌ′gĕl), Pëtr Nikolaevich, Baron. Russian general . 1878–1928
Wrangel, von (vŏn răngˌ′gĕl; *Russ.* fŏn vränˌ′gĕl), Ferdinand Petrovich, Baron. Russian explorer 1794–1870
Wraxall (răk′sôl), Nathaniel William, Sir. English historical writer 1751–1831
Wray (rā), John. See RAY, John.
Wren (rĕn), Christopher, Sir. English architect. [*St. Paul's Cathedral*] 1632–1723
Wren, Percival Christopher. English novelist. [*Beau Geste*] 1885–1941
Wright (rīt), Almroth Edward, Sir. British physician and pathologist 1861–1947
Wright, Benjamin Fletcher. Am. educ., pres., Smith Coll. (1949–) . . . . . 1900 ——
Wright, Carroll Davidson. American statistician 1840–1909
Wright, Frank Lloyd. American architect . . . . . 1869 ——
Wright, George Frederick. American clergyman and geologist 1838–1921
Wright, Harold Bell. American novelist 1872–1944
Wright, Harry Noble. Am. educ., president, City College of N. Y. (1941–52) . 1881 ——
Wright, Joseph. English philologist. [*English Dialect Dictionary*] 1855–1930
Wright, Louis Booker. American educator and librarian . . . . . 1899 ——
Wright, Luke Edward. Am. lawyer and administrator; sec. of war (1908–09) . 1846–1922
Wright, Mabel, *born* Osgood. American author and naturalist 1859–1934
Wright, Orville. American pioneer in aviation 1871–1948
Wright, Silas. American statesman and lawyer 1795–1847
Wright, Thomas. English antiquary and editor 1810–1877
Wright, Wilbur. *Bro. of Orville.* American pioneer in aviation 1867–1912
Wright, Willard Huntington. *S. S. Van Dine.* American critic and author . . 1888–1939
Wright, William. British orientalist, born in India 1830–1889
Wright, William Aldis. English editor. [*Shakespeare*] 18367–1914
Wriothesley (rīz′lĭ; rŏts′lĭ). See SOUTHAMPTON.
Wrisberg (rĭz′bûrg; *Ger.* vrĭs′bĕrk), Heinrich August. German anatomist 1739–1808
Wriston (rĭs′tŭn), Henry Merritt. Am. educ., pres., Brown U. (1937–55) . . . . 1889 ——
Wrong (rŏng; 185), Humphrey Hume. Canadian diplomat 1894–1954
Wrottesley (rŏts′lĭ), John, 2d Baron. English astronomer 1798–1867
Wulfila. See ULFILAS.
Wundt (vŏŏnt), Wilhelm. German physiologist and psychologist 1832–1920
Wurmser, von (fŏn vŏŏrmˌ′zĕr), Dagobert Siegmund, Count. Austrian general . 1724–1797
Wurtz (vûrts), Charles Adolphe. French chemist 1817–1884
Wu T'ing-fang (wŏŏ′ tĭngˌ′fängˌ′). Chinese diplomat 1842–1922
Wuttke (vŏŏt′kĕ), Heinrich. German historian and politician 1818–1876
Wyant (wī′ănt), Alexander Helwig. American landscape painter 1836–1892
Wyatt (wī′ăt), Matthew Digby, Sir. English architect and writer on art 1820–1877
Wyatt *or* **Wyat** (wī′ăt), Thomas, Sir. English courtier, statesman, and poet . 1503?–1542
Wyatt, Thomas, Sir. *Son of prec.* English conspirator. Executed . . . . . 1521?–1554
Wycherley (wĭch′ĕr·lĭ), William. English dramatist. [*Plain Dealer*] . . . . . 1640?–1716
Wycliffe, Wiclif, Wyclif, *or* **Wickliffe** (wĭk′lĭf), John. English reformer, theologian, and translator of the Bible . . . . . 1320?–1384
Wykeham *or* **Wickham** (wĭk′ăm), William of. Bishop of Winchester 1324–1404
Wyld (wīld), Henry Cecil Kennedy. English philologist and lexicographer . . . 1870–1945
Wylie (wī′lĭ), Alexander. English missionary and Sinologist 1815–1887
Wylie, Elinor Morton, *born* Hoyt. American poet and novelist 1885–1928
Wyman (wī′mănˌ), Jeffries. American anatomist 1814–1874
Wyndham (wĭn′dăm), Charles, Sir. English actor and manager 1837–1919
Wyndham, George. English politician and editor 1863–1913
Wyndham, William, Sir. English politician 1687–1740
Wyss (vēs), Johann Rudolf. Swiss author. [*Swiss Family Robinson*] 1781–1830
Wythe (wĭth), George. Am. jurist. Signer of Declaration of Independence . 1726–1806
Wyttenbach (vĭt′ĕn·băk), Daniel Albert. German-Swiss classical scholar 1746–1820

X

Xanthippe (zăn·tĭp′ē; -thĭp′ē) *or* **Xantippe** (-tĭp′ē). Wife of Socrates . . . . . B.C. 5th c.
Xavier (zā′vĭ·ĕr; zăv′ĭ-), Saint Francis. *Francisco Javier. The Apostle of the Indies.* Spanish Jesuit and missionary 1506–1552
Xenocrates (zē·nŏk′rə·tēz). Greek philosopher . . . . . B.C. 396–314
Xenophanes (zē·nŏf′ə·nēz). Greek philosopher . . . . . B.C. 6th c.
Xenophon (zĕn′ō·fŭn). Athenian historian and general. [*Anabasis*] . . . . B.C. 434?–?355
Xérez, de (thā hā′rāth; -rās; 260; 267), Francisco. Span. hist., sec. to Pizarro. b. 1504
Xerxes I (zûrk′sēz). *Xerxes the Great.* King of Persia (B.C. 486–465) . . . . B.C. 519?–465
Ximenes (hē·mā′nās; 260) *or* **Ximenez** (hē·mā′năth; -nās; 260; 267). = JIMÉNEZ.

Y

Yale (yāl), Elihu. Eng. colonial official, born in Am. Patron of Yale College . 1649–1721
Yamada (yä·mä′dä), Otsuzo. Japanese general . . . . . 1881 ——
Yamagata (yä′mä·gä′tä), Aritomo, Prince. Japanese field marshal, statesman . 1838–1922
Yamamoto (yä′mä·mō′tō), Isoroku. Japanese admiral 1884–1943
Yamashita (yä·mä′shē·tä), Tomoyuki. Japanese general 1885–1946
Yancey (yăn′sĭ), William Lowndes. American lawyer and politician 1814–1863
Yasuda (yä′sū·dä), Takeo. Japanese general . . . . . 1889 ——
Yates (yāts), Edmund Hodgson. English novelist and journalist 1831–1894
Yates, Richard. American lawyer; governor of Illinois (1861–64) 1815–1873
Yates, William. English missionary and orientalist 1792–1845
Yeardley (yärd′lĭ), George, Sir. Governor of Virginia . . . . . 1587?–1627
Yeats (yāts), William Butler. Irish poet & dram. [*Nobel prize, 1923*] 1865–1939
Yen (yĕn), W. W. Orig. *Yen Hui-ch'ing.* Chinese statesman 1877–1950
Yendys (yĕn′dĭs), Sydney. Pseudonym of Sydney DOBELL.
Yen Hsi-shan (yĕn′ shē′shänˌ′). Chinese general . . . . . 1882 ——
Yeremenko (yĕr′ə·mĕng′kō), Andrei Ivanovich. Russian general . . . . . 1892 ——
Yerkes (yûr′kēz), Charles Tyson. Am. capitalist. [*Yerkes Observatory*] . . . 1837–1905
Yerkes, Robert Means. American psychologist 1876–1956
Yersin (yĕr′săn′), Alexandre Émile Jean. Swiss bacteriologist 1863–1943
Yilderim (yĭl·dĭ·rĭm′). See BAJAZET.
Yonai (yō·nī), Mitsumasa. Japanese admiral and statesman 1880–1948
Yonge (yŭng), Charlotte Mary. English novelist 1823–1901
York (yôrk), Alvin Cullum. American soldier . . . . . 1887 ——
York, Edmund Plantagenet, 1st Duke of. Founder of house of York 1341–1402
Yorke (yôrk), Philip, 1st Earl of Hardwicke. English judge 1690–1764
Yoshida (yō′shĭ·dä), Zengo. Japanese admiral . . . . . 1885 ——
Yoshihito (yō′shē·hē′tō). *Taisho.* Emperor of Japan (1912–1926) 1879–1926
Youmans (yōō′mănz), Edward Livingston. American author 1821–1887
Young (yŭng), Arthur. English agriculturist and writer. [*Travels in France*] . 1741–1820
Young, Brigham. American Mormon leader. Founded Salt Lake City 1801–1877
Young, Charles Augustus. American astronomer 1834–1908
Young, Edward. English poet. [*Night Thoughts*] 1683–1765
Young, Francis Brett. English novelist and poet 1884–1954
Young, Mahonri Mackintosh. American sculptor, painter, and etcher 1877–1957
Young, Owen D. American lawyer and financier . . . . . 1874 ——
Young, Stark. American novelist, critic, poet, playwright . . . . . 1881 ——
Young, Sydney. English chemist 1857–1937
Young, Thomas. English physicist and physician 1773–1829
Younghusband (yŭng′hŭz′bănd), Francis Edward, Sir. British explorer 1863–1942
Ypsilanti (ĭp′sĭ·lăn′tĭ), **Hypselantes,** *or* **Hypsilantis** (ē′psē·lăn′dēs), Alexander. Greek revolutionary patriot 1792–1828
Ypsilanti, Demetrius. *Bro. of A.* Greek military commander 1793–1832
Ysaye (ē′zä′ē′), Eugène. Belgian violinist 1858–1931
Yüan Shih-kai (yü·än′ shĭr′kī′). President of China (1913–1916) 1859–1916
Yudenich (yōō·dĕn′ĭch), Nikolai Nikolaevich. Russian general 1862–1933
Yukawa (yōō·kä′wä), Hideki. Japanese physicist. [*Nobel prize, 1949*] . . . . 1907? ——
Yule (yōōl), Henry, Sir. British orientalist. [*Hobson-Jobson*] 1820–1889
Yung Wing (yŭngˌ′ wĭngˌ′). Chinese educator in America 1828–1912
Yves of Brittany (ēv), Saint. French lawyer and cleric 1253–1303

Z

Zach, von (fŏn tsăk′), Franz Xaver, Baron. German astronomer 1754–1832
Zaghlul Pasha (zäg·lōōl′ pä′shä), Saad. Egyptian nationalist leader . . . . . 1860?–1927
Zaharoff (zä·hä′rŏf), Basil, Sir. Brit. (Russ.-born) banker & armament manuf. 1850–1936
Zaimes *or* **Zaïmis** (zä·ē′mĕs), Alexandros. Greek statesman, premier 1855–1936
Zaleski (zä·lĕs′kē), August. Polish statesman . . . . . 1883 ——
Zaleucus (zə·lū′kŭs), of Locri. Greek lawgiver . . . . . B.C. 7th c.
Zalinski (zə·lĭn′skē), Edmund Louis Gray. American army officer and inventor, born in Poland. [*Dynamite gun*] 1849–1909
Zaluski (zä·lōōs′kē), Józef Andrzej. Polish bibliophile. [*Zaluski Library*] . 1702–1774
Zamacois (thä′mä·kōis′; sä′-; 267), Eduardo. Spanish painter 1843–1871
Zamenhof (zä′mĕn·hŏf), Lazarus Ludwig. Russian inventor of Esperanto 1859–1917
Zamojski (zä·moi′skē), Andrzej, Count. Polish statesman 1716–1792
Zamojski, Jan. Polish statesman and general 1541–1605
Zamora y Torres (thä·mō′rä [sä-] ē tōr′rĕs; 267), Niceto Alcalá. First president of the Spanish republic (1931–36) 1877–1949
Zampieri (tsäm·pyā′rē), Domenico. See DOMENICHINO.
Zangwill (zăngˌ′[g]wĭl), Israel. English novelist, poet, and dramatist 1864–1926
Zárate, de (dā thä′rä·tā; sä′rä·tā), Agustín. Span. hist. [*Conquest of Peru*] . 1492?–?1560
Zarathustra. See ZOROASTER.
Zea (sā′ä), Francisco Antonio. Colombian statesman, scientist 1770–1822
Zeeman (zā′mänˌ), Pieter. Dutch physicist. [*Zeeman effect; Nobel pr., 1902*] . 1865–1943
Zeisberger (zīs′bûr′gĕr; *Ger.* tsīs′bĕr′-), David. Moravian miss. in America . . 1721–1808
Zeitblom (tsīt′blōm), Bartholomäus, of Ulm. German painter . . . . . 1450?–?1518
Zeitzler (tsīts′lĕr), Kurt. German general . . . . . 1895 ——
Zelaya (sä·lä′yä; 267), José Santos. Nicaraguan soldier; president (1893–1909) . 1853–1919
Zélide (zā′lēd′). See CHARRIÈRE, DE, Isabelle.
Zelinski (zĕ·lĭn′skĭ), Nikolai Dimitrievich. Russian chemist 1861–1953
Zeller (tsĕl′ĕr), Eduard. German theologian and philosopher 1814–1908
Zelter (tsĕl′tĕr), Karl Friedrich. German composer; correspondent of Goethe . 1758–1832
Zeno (zē′nō) *or* **Zenon** (-nŏn). *The Isaurian.* Emperor of the East (474–491) 426–491
Zeno. Greek Eleatic philosopher . . . . . B.C. 5th c.
Zeno. Greek philosopher. Founder of the Stoic school . . . . . B.C. 4th–3d c.
Zeno (dzā′nō), Carlo. *Brother of following.* Grand admiral of Venice 1338–1418
Zeno, Niccolò (1340?–1396), & Antonio (d. 1406), bros. Venetian navigators.
Zenobia (zē·nō′bĭ·ə). Queen of Palmyra (267–272) . . . . . d. aft. 272
Zeppelin, von (fŏn tsĕp′ē·lēnˌ′; tsĕp′ē·lēn; *Angl.* zĕp′ĕ·lĭn), Ferdinand, Count. German general, aeronaut, and airship designer. [*Zeppelin*] 1838–1917
Żeromski (zhē·rôm′skē), Stefan. Polish novelist, poet, dramatist 1864–1925
Zetterstedt (sĕt′ĕr·stĕt′), Johan Vilhelm. Swedish naturalist 1785–1874
Zeuxis (zūk′sĭs). Greek painter . . . . . B.C. 5th c.
Zhdanov (zhdä′nŏf), Andrei Aleksandrovich. Russian politician and general . . 1896–1948
Zhukov (zhōō′kôf), Georgi Konstantinovich. Russian marshal . . . . . 1894 ——
Zhukovski (zhōō·kôf′skĭ), Vasili Andreevich. Russian poet 1783–1852
Ziem (zyĕm), Félix. French painter 1821–1911
Zieten, *or* **Ziethen, von** (fŏn tsē′tĕn), Hans Joachim. Prussian general 1699–1786
Zimbalist (zĭm′bä·lĭst), Efrem. Russian violinist in America . . . . . 1889 ——
Zimmerman (zĭm′ĕr·mănˌ), James Fulton. American educator, president, U. of New Mexico (1927–44) 1887–1944
Zimmermann (tsĭm′ĕr·mänˌ), Alfred F. M. German historian 1859–1925
Zimmermann, Arthur. German statesman. ["*Z. Telegram*"] 1864–1940
Zimmermann, von (fŏn), Clemens. German painter 1788–1869
Zimmermann, von, Johann Georg. Swiss physician and philosopher 1728–1795
Zimmern (zĭm′ĕrn), Alfred, Sir. English political scientist 1879–1957
Zinoviev (zĭ·nō′vyĕf), Grigori Evseevich. Russian Communist leader 1883–1936
Zinsser (zĭn′sĕr), Hans. American bacteriologist 1878–1940
Zinzendorf, von (fŏn tsĭn′tsĕn·dôrf), Nikolaus Ludwig, Count. Restorer of the Moravian sect 1700–1760
Zita (zē′tä), Princess of Bourbon and Parma. *Consort of Charles I.* Empress of Austria and Queen of Hungary (1916–18) . . . . . 1892 ——
Žižka (zhĭsh′kä), Jan. *Johann Ziska* (tsĭs′kä). Bohemian gen. and Hussite . 1360?–1424
Zlatovratski (zlät′ō·vrät′skĭ), Nikolai Nikolaevich. Russian novelist 1845–1911
Zobeidah (zō·bī′dä; -bā′-). Wife of Harun al-Rashid . . . . . 765?–831
Zoëga (sō·ī′gä), Jörgen. Danish archaeologist 1755–1809
Zog I (zōg) *or* **Zogu I** (zōg′w'). *Scanderbeg III.* Orig. *Ahmed Bey Zogu.* King of the Albanians (1928–46) . . . . . 1895 ——
Zoïlus (zō′ĭ·lŭs). Greek rhetorician, critic of Homer. [*Zoïlism*] . . . . . B.C. 4th c.
Zola (zō′lä; zō·lä′; *Fr.* zō′lä′), Émile. French novelist 1840–1902
Zöllner (tsŭl′nĕr), Johann Karl Friedrich. German astrophysicist 1834–1882
Zorn (zôrn; *Swed.* sôrn), Anders Leonhard. Swedish painter and etcher 1860–1920
Zoroaster (zō′rō·ăs′tĕr; 181) *or* **Zarathustra** (zăr′ə·thōōs′trə). Founder of the ancient Persian religion. See ZOROASTRIANISM, in *Vocab.* . . . . . B.C. ?6th c.
Zorrilla (thōr·rē′lyä; sōr·rē′yä; 170; 267), Manuel Ruiz. Spanish statesman . . 1834–1895
Zorrilla y Moral (ē mō·räl′), José. Spanish dramatist and poet 1817–1893
Zrinyi (zrĭ′nyĭ), Miklós *or* Nicholas, Count. Hungarian general 1508–1566
Zschokke (chŏk′ē), Johann Heinrich Daniel. German author 1771–1848
Zsigmondy (zhĭg′mŏn′dē), Richard. German chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1925*] . 1865–1929
Zuccarelli (tsōōk′kä·rĕl′lē), Francesco. Italian painter 1702–1788
Zuccaro (tsōōk′kä·rō), Federigo. Italian painter 1543–1609
Zuccaro, Taddeo. *Bro. of Federigo.* Italian painter 1529–1566
Zügel, von (fŏn tsü′gĕl), Heinrich. German genre and animal painter 1850–1941
Zuloaga (sōō·lō·ä′gä; 267), Félix. Mexican soldier and president (1858) 1814–1876
Zuloaga (thōō·lō·ä′gä; sōō′-; 267), Ignacio. Spanish painter 1870–1945
Zumbusch, von (fŏn tsōōm′bōōsh), Kaspar. German sculptor 1830–1915
Zúñiga. See ERCILLA Y ZÚÑIGA.
Zurbarán, de (thā thōōr′vä·rănˌ′; sōōr′-; 267), Francisco. Spanish painter . . . 1598–?1664
Zurita y Castro (thōō·rē′tä [sōō-] ē kăs′trō), Jerónimo. Spanish historian . . . 1512–1580
Zweig (tsvĭk; *Angl.* zwīg), Arnold. German novelist and essayist . . . . . 1887 ——
Zweig, Stefan. British (Austrian-born) dramatist, novelist, biographer 1881–1942
Zwinger (tsvĭngˌ′ĕr), Theodor. Swiss physician 1533–1588
Zwingli (tsvĭngˌ′lē; *Angl.* zwĭngˌ′glĭ), Huldreich *or* Ulrich. Swiss religious reformer and patriot 1484–1531

The Merriam-Webster

Greater Than Its Famous Predecessors. For More than a Hundred Years Each New Edition of the Merriam-Webster Has Marked an Epoch in Education.

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

Second Edition

An Epochal Book

The past quarter century has witnessed an amazing evolution in man's practical and cultural knowledge. The *foundation book* of education, WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY, had to be remade to comprehend this vast change. No mere revision was adequate. A *new creation* was necessary — an up-to-date book that would serve the present generation as Merriam-Websters have served preceding generations. The stupendous task was undertaken and there was created a completely new Merriam-Webster that is beyond comparison with any other ever published.

207 of the World's Greatest Specialists

The greatest corps of editors ever organized was created to make this volume and to maintain the Merriam-Webster reputation for "Supreme Authority." Every technical subject was handled by a *specialist*. Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard, for Law; President J. S. Ames of Johns Hopkins, for Physics; Professor H. H. Bender of Princeton, for Etymology, are representative of the unassailable authority back of this Merriam-Webster.

600,000 Entries — The Greatest Amount of Information Ever Put Into One Volume

The scope and completeness of material in this book make it a source of information on every subject in the whole range of human knowledge. It is the key to every science, every art, every branch of man's thought and activity. Never before has any book, or any set of books, covered so many subjects.

122,000 More Entries Than Are in Any Other General Dictionary

No other dictionary has ever approached the present Merriam-Webster in the size of its vocabulary. How greatly our language has broadened, to keep pace with modern civilization, is evidenced by the fact that there are *thousands of new words* that have never before appeared in any dictionary.

Marks a New Stage in the Science of Etymology

The present Merriam-Webster sets a new standard for completeness and accuracy in presenting the sources and evolution of words, and offers etymological treatment far beyond anything ever before published.

"The Most Notable Publishing Event of the Century"

Definitions Are Clear and Correct

While the first requirement of every definition in the Merriam-Webster has been *absolute accuracy*, at the same time the editors have striven for the highest degree of clearness and simplicity so that anyone can easily understand everything except matters of interest only to technicians.

12,000 Terms Illustrated

Wherever a picture is needed to enable you to see a thing clearly, the Merriam-Webster gives you an authentic, detailed illustration, expertly drawn to show just what you want to know. The 12,000 illustrations, including many beautiful color plates, offer a great fund of information and education in graphic and fascinating form.

Thousands of Encyclopedic Articles

This Merriam-Webster goes far beyond the ordinary conception of a dictionary. Not only does it contain the largest vocabulary ever published with the spelling, pronunciation, etymology, meaning, and use of each word, but in addition it contains encyclopedic articles in thousands of cases. These articles are amazingly rich in useful information and add incalculably to the educational value of the book.

Synonyms and Antonyms

The admirable work on Synonyms in the NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY of 1909, by John Livingston Lowes, Emeritus Professor of English Literature at Harvard University, under the advisory supervision of the late Professor George Lyman Kittredge of Harvard University, has been retained practically intact. The field covered is limited to nontechnical words and meanings; the distinctions indicated are based on actual usage; about six thousand illustrative literary citations are given. Antonyms, or, often, cross reference to an entry in which a group of antonyms is fully treated, have also been inserted for the first time in Webster's Dictionary.

Addenda Section

Following the century-old tradition of keeping Merriam-Webster Dictionaries up to date, new words are periodically added to this special section. From "A-bomb" to "zwitterion" you can keep up with the newest scientific discoveries; from "abstractionism" to "telecast" you can find information on new words in art and architecture, engineering, etc. The Merriam-Webster keeps you abreast of the times.

Improved Pronunciation Guide

Valuable Tables

3,350 Pages

Cost $1,300,000.00

CAUTION: The Merriam series of Webster's Dictionaries can be identified by a circular trade-mark on the cover, and also by the trade-mark, *a Merriam-Webster*, on the title page. Only in this series are to be found the most authoritative dictionaries, based on the experience of more than a century of dictionary making. These trade-marks insure accuracy, reliability, and up-to-dateness.

GET THE BEST.

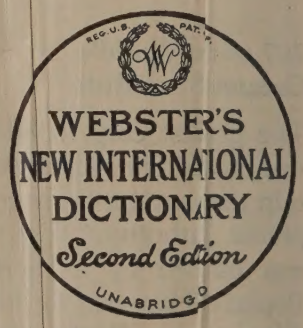

G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY

Established 1831 — Publishers of Merriam-Webster Dictionaries Since 1847

Springfield 2, Massachusetts, U. S. A.